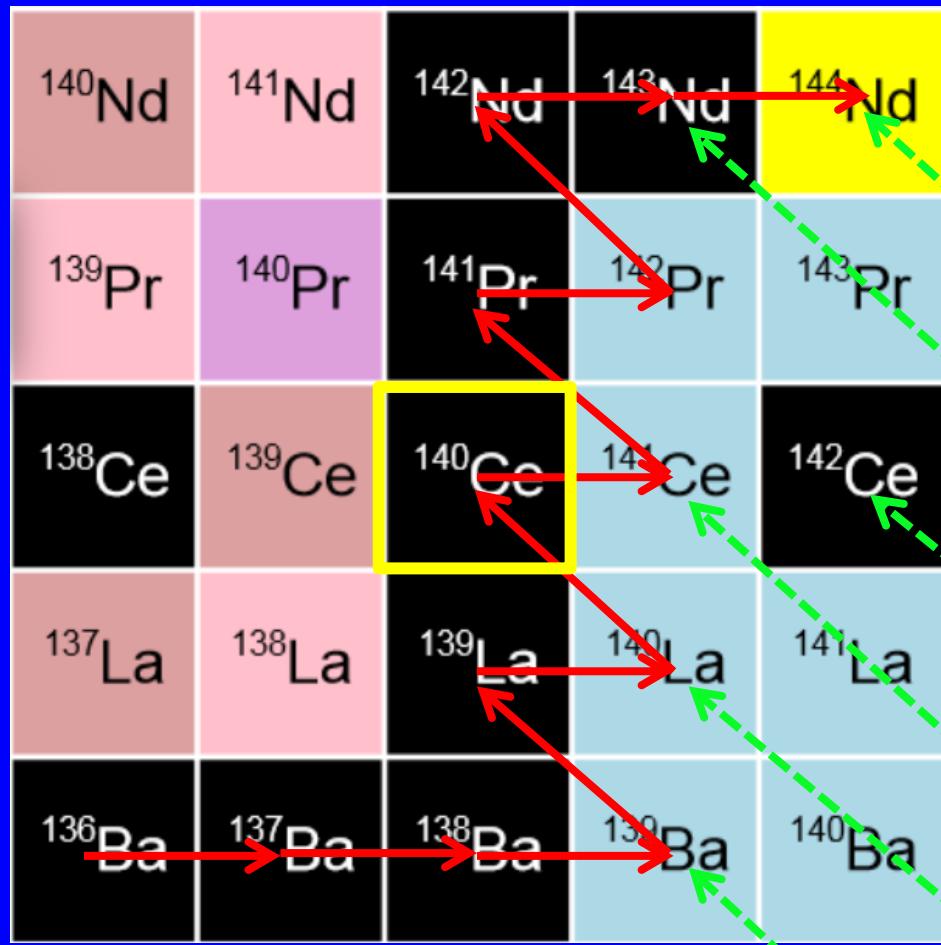


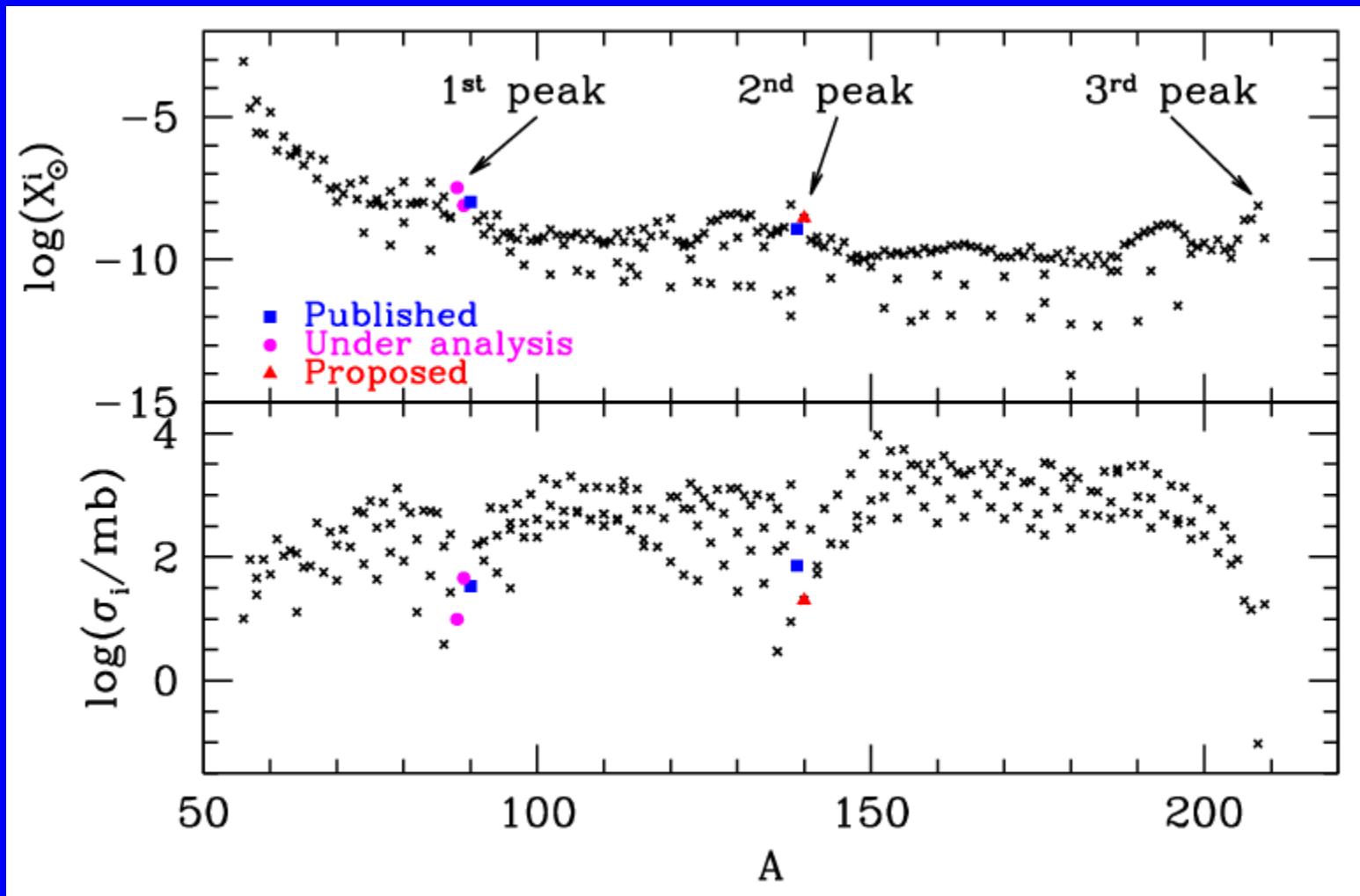
The $^{140}\text{Ce}(n,\gamma)^{141}\text{Ce}$ reaction at n_TOF-EAR1: a litmus test for theoretical stellar models.



→ s-process

→ r-process

The solar distribution and the s-process peaks



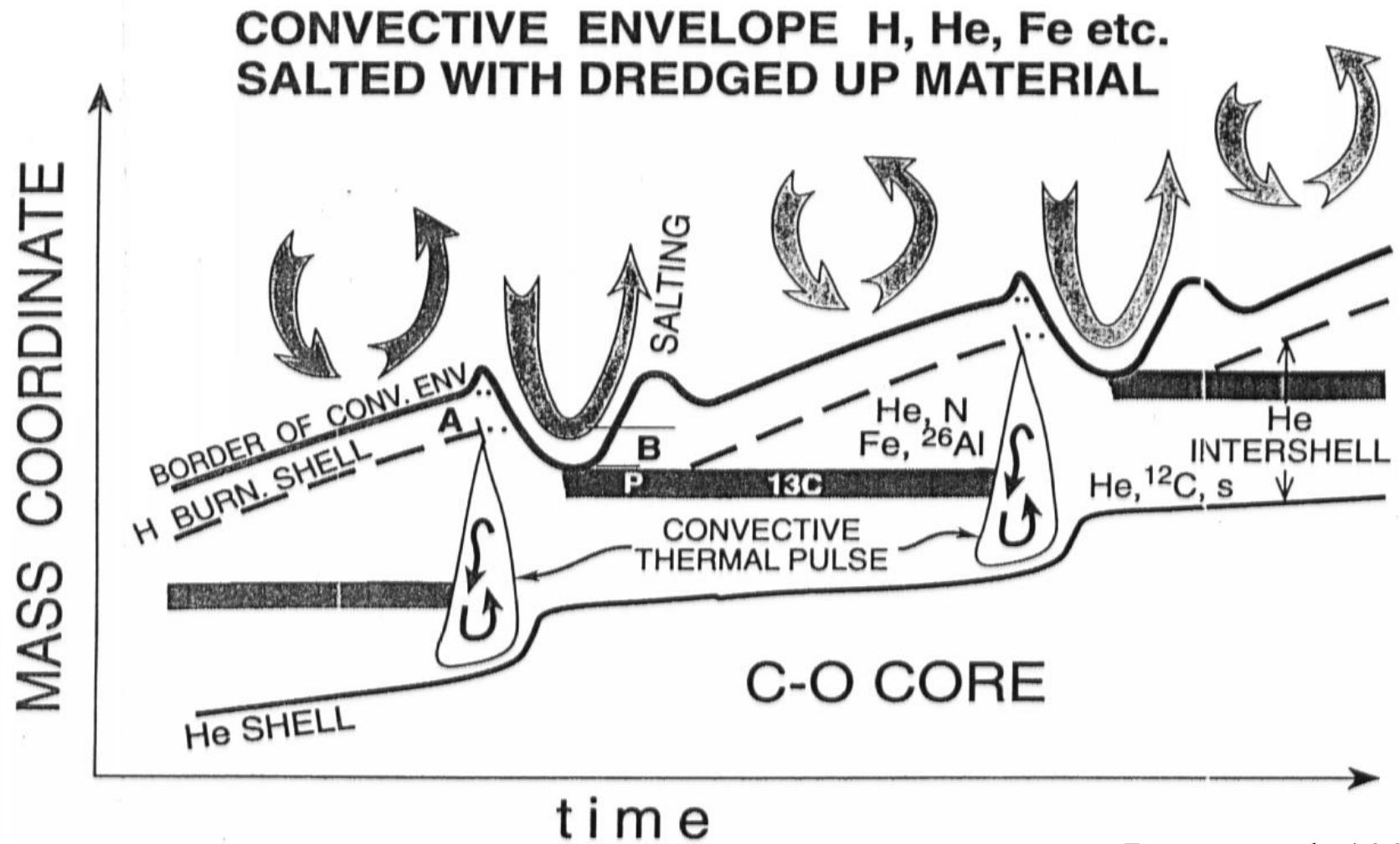
Magic nuclei are bottlenecks for the s-process nucleosynthesis

$N=50$: ^{88}Sr , ^{89}Y , ^{90}Zr

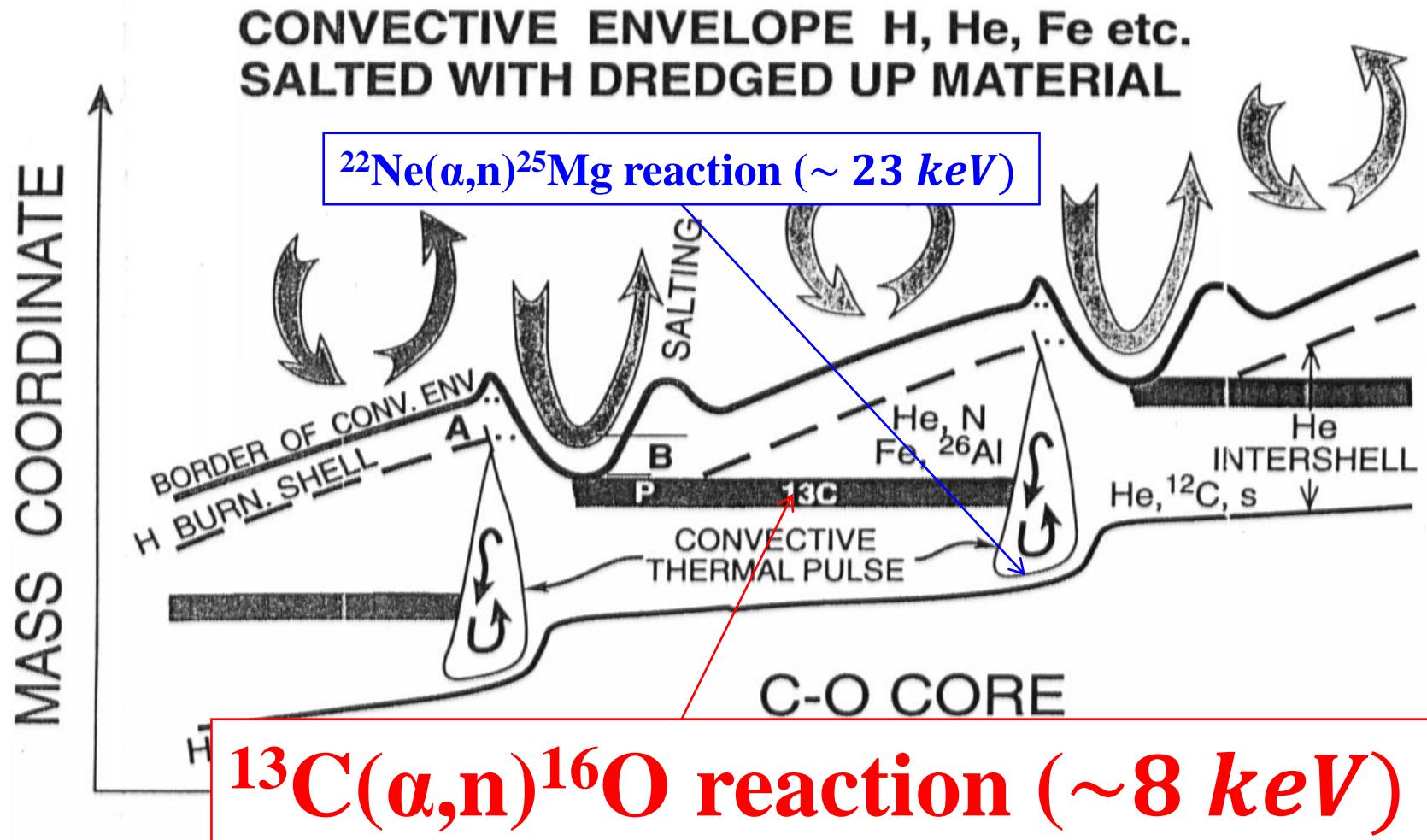
$N=82$: ^{138}Ba , ^{139}La , ^{140}Ce , ^{141}Pr , ^{142}Nd

$N=126$: ^{208}Pb

The s-process in Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) stars



The s-process in Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) stars



The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)

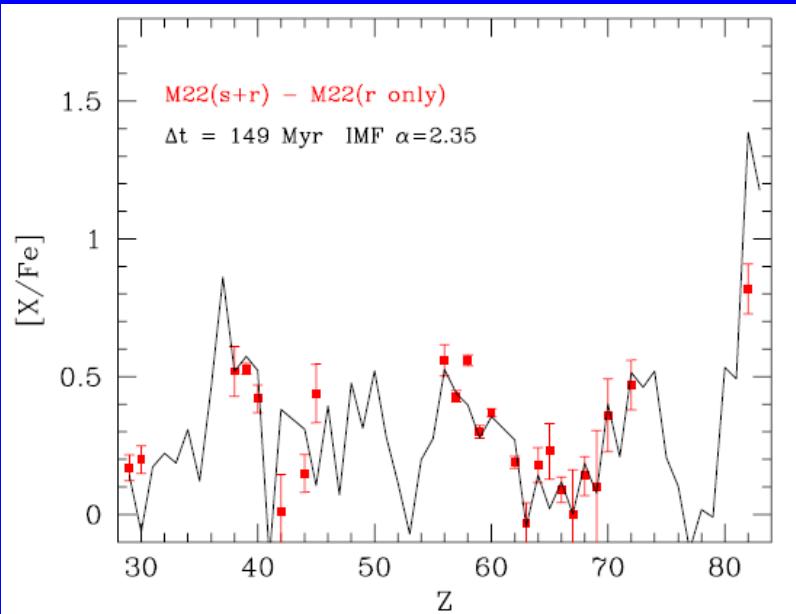


Figure 11. Best fit of the average *s*-process chemical pattern of stars in M22.

Young+ 2008 (14 stars)

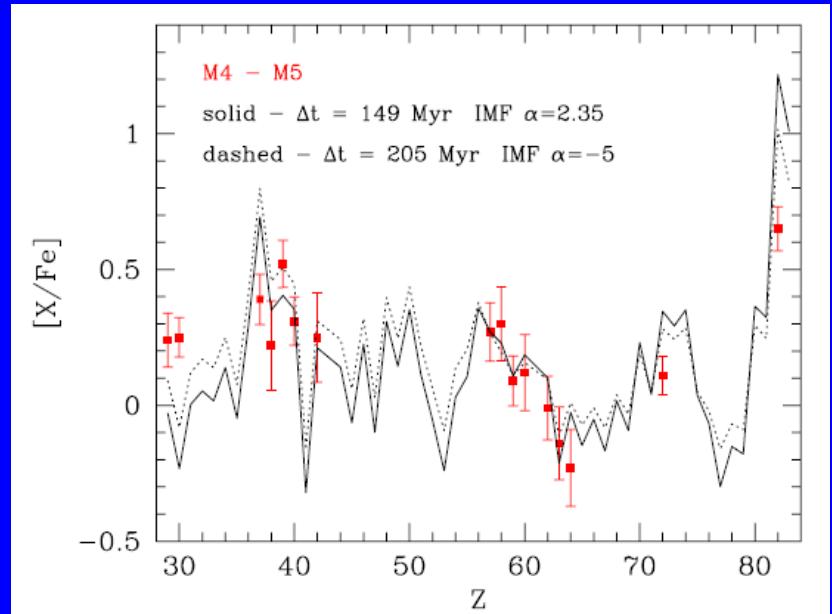


Figure 13. Best fit of the average *s*-process chemical pattern of stars in M4.

Straniero, Cristallo & Piersanti 2014

The pollution of AGB stars with a mass ranging between 3 to $6 M_{SUN}$ may account for most of the features of the *s*-process enrichment of M4 and M22.



M22



M4



M5

The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)

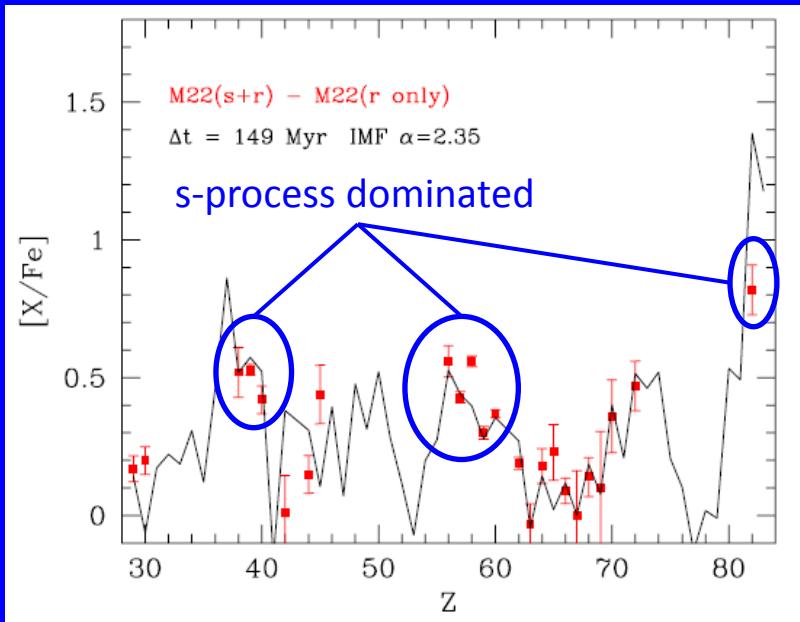


Figure 11. Best fit of the average *s*-process chemical pattern of stars in M22.

Young+ 2008 (14 stars)

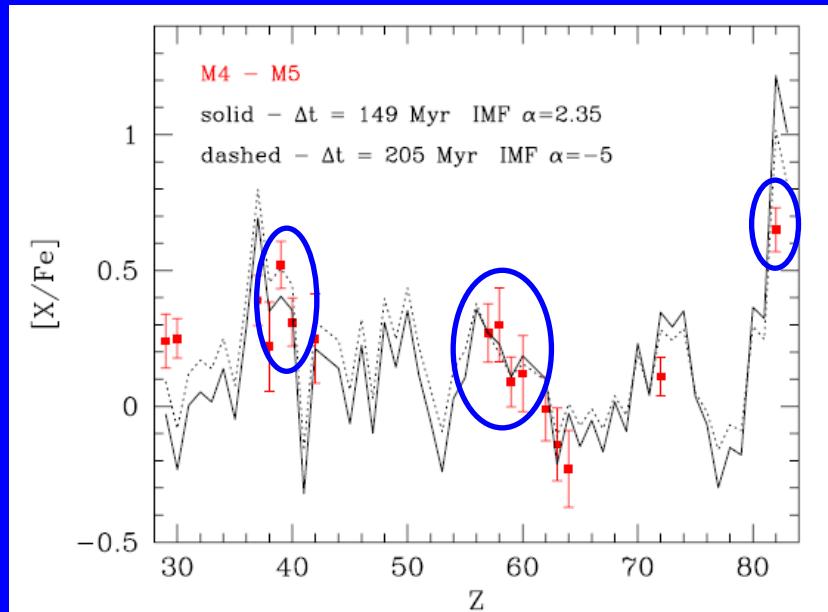


Figure 13. Best fit of the average *s*-process chemical pattern of stars in M4.

Straniero, Cristallo & Piersanti 2014

The pollution of AGB stars with a mass ranging between 3 to 6 M_{SUN} may account for most of the features of the *s*-process enrichment of M4 and M22.



M22



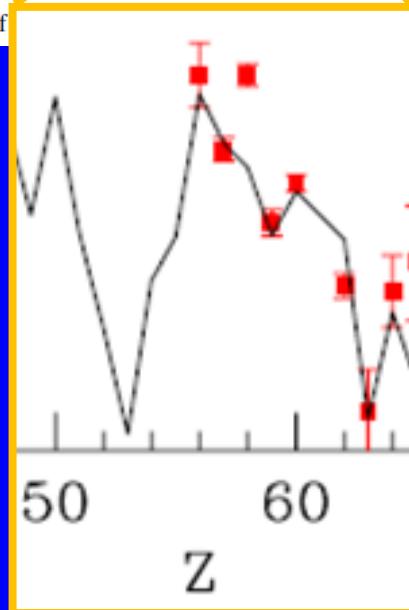
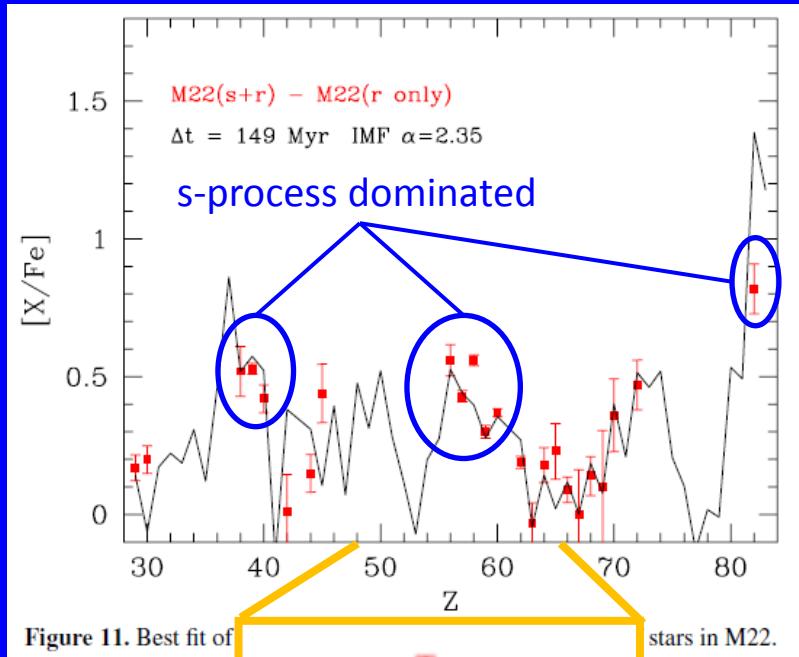
M4



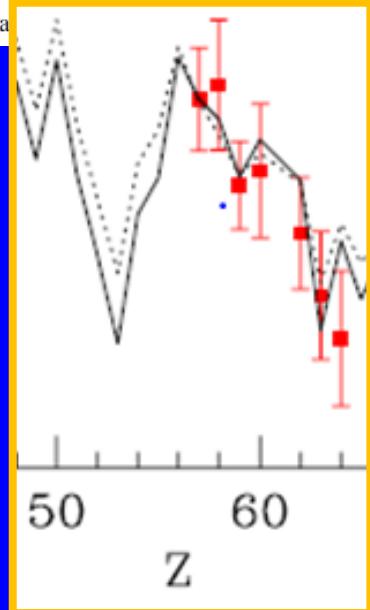
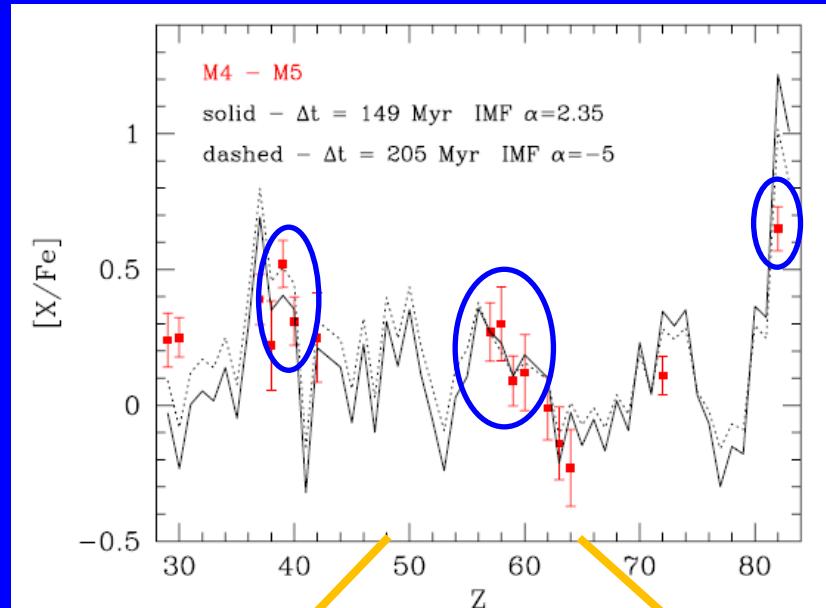
M5

The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)

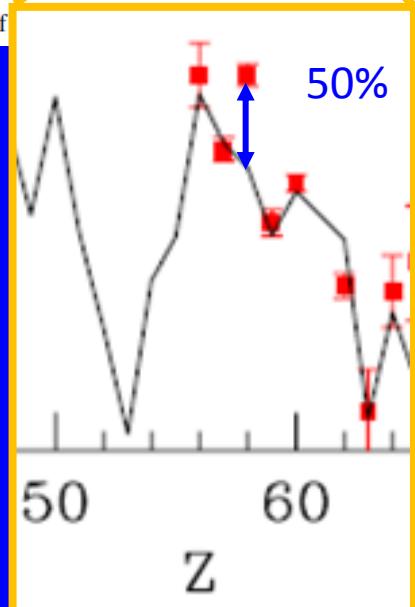
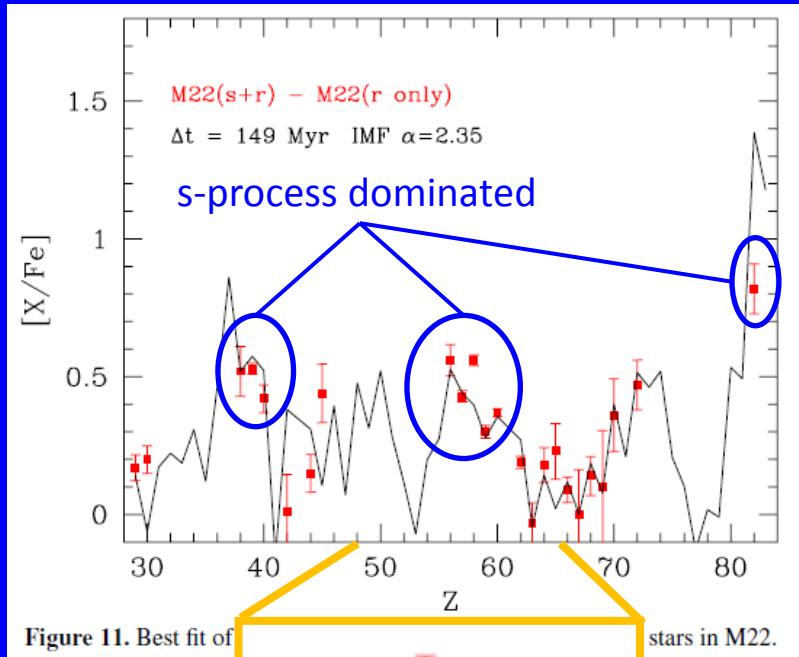


Young+ 2008 (14 stars)

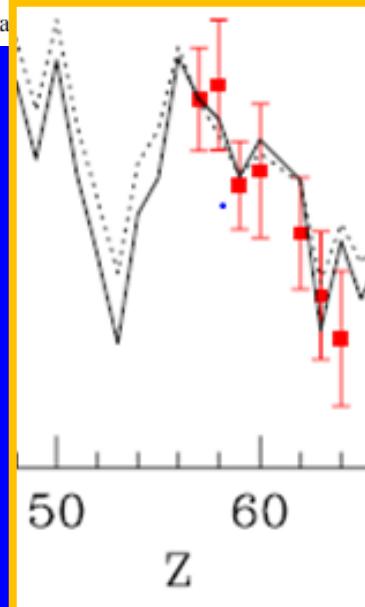
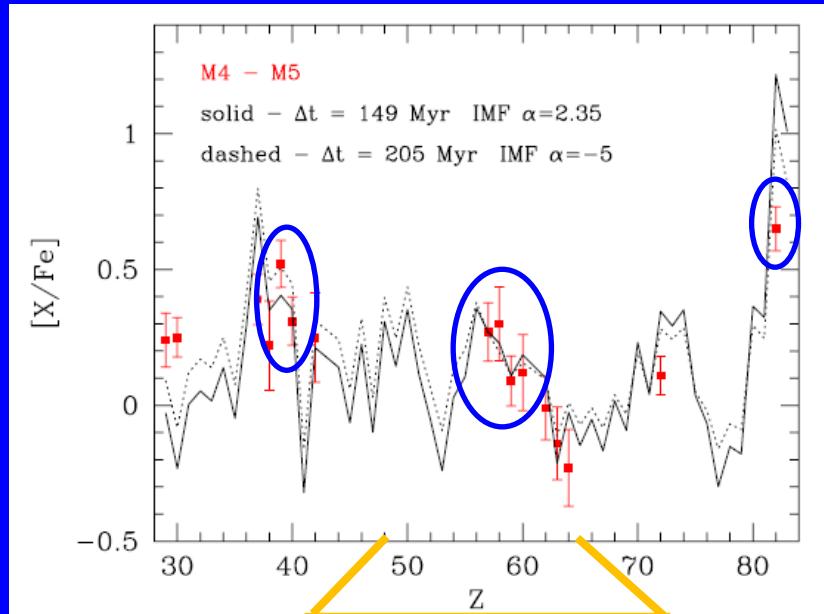


The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)

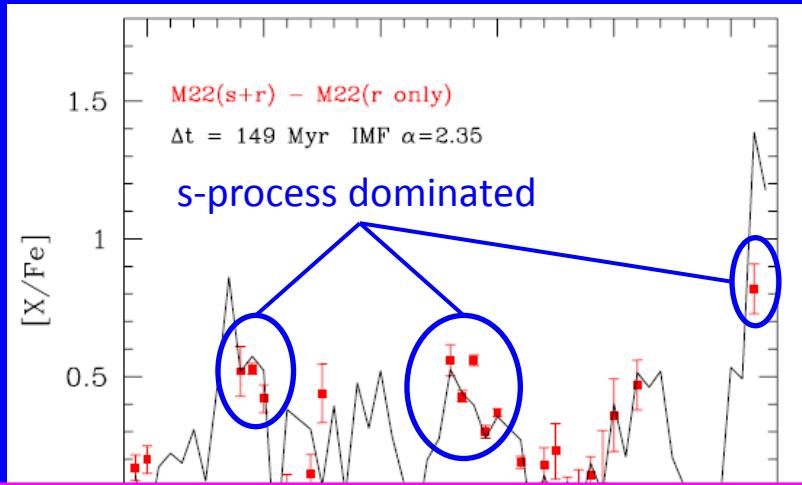


Young+ 2008 (14 stars)

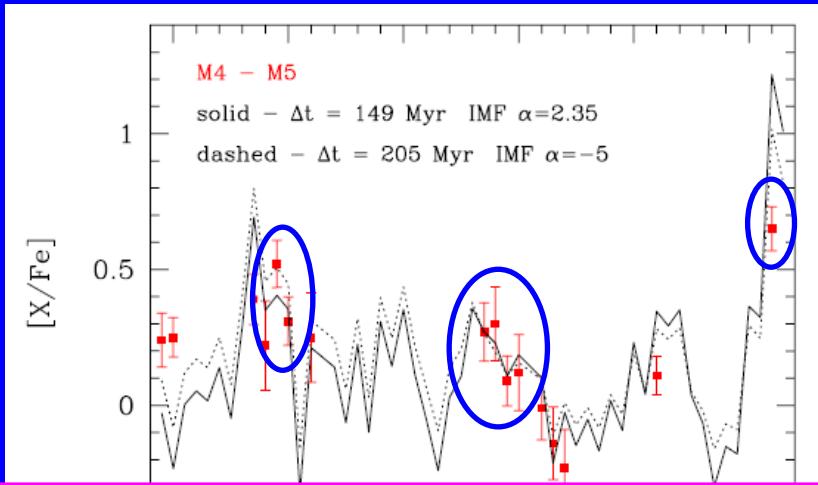


The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)



Young+ 2008 (14 stars)



1. From the observational point of view, data relative to Ce are very robust.
2. Stellar models uncertainties affect the average absolute values of the three peaks and their relative ratios.
3. Within a single peak the relative distribution is determined by *nuclear inputs*.

Cerium

^{140}Ce is the most abundant cerium isotope (88%)

→ (n,γ)
← β^- decay

Nd 142 27.13	Nd 143 12.18	Nd 144 23.80 $2.29 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ a}$	Nd 145 6.30 $\alpha = 47$
$\alpha = 19$	$\nu = 330$	$\alpha = 1.63$ $\nu = 3.0$	$\alpha = 47$
Pr 141 100	Pr 142 14.8 m $\beta^+ 2.2 \dots$ $\gamma = 107 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 30$	Pr 143 13.57 d $\beta^+ 0.9 \dots$ $\gamma = (742) \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 90$	Pr 144 7.2 m $\beta^+ 3.0 \dots$ $\gamma = 667 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 104 \text{ keV}$
$\alpha = 4 \dots 7.5$	$\gamma = (4) \text{ keV}$	$\gamma = (742) \text{ keV}$	$\gamma = (742) \text{ keV}$
Ce 140 88.48	Ce 141 3.50 d $\beta^- 0.4 \dots 0.6 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 145 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 29$	Ce 142 11.08 $\alpha = 0.95$	Ce 143 33.0 h $\beta^- 1.1 \dots 1.4 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 230, 57 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 665, 722 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 6.1 \text{ keV}$
$\alpha = 0.95$	$\beta^- 0.4 \dots 0.6 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 145 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 29$	$\alpha = 0.95$	$\beta^- 1.1 \dots 1.4 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 230, 57 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 665, 722 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 6.1 \text{ keV}$
La 139 99.9098	La 140 40.272 h $\beta^- 1.2 \dots 1.5 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 1550, 467 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 816, 329 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 2.7 \text{ keV}$	La 141 3.93 h $\beta^- 2.4 \dots$ $\nu = 1952$	La 142 92.5 m $\beta^- 2.1 \dots 4.5 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 641, 2396 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 247$
$\nu = 0.0$	$\beta^- 1.2 \dots 1.5 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 1550, 467 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 816, 329 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 2.7 \text{ keV}$	$\beta^- 2.4 \dots$ $\nu = 1952$	$\beta^- 2.1 \dots 4.5 \text{ keV}$ $\gamma = 641, 2396 \text{ keV}$ $\nu = 247$

Its production channel has already been explored by the n_TOF collaboration (Terlizzi+ 2007)

Cerium

^{140}Ce is the most abundant cerium isotope (88%)

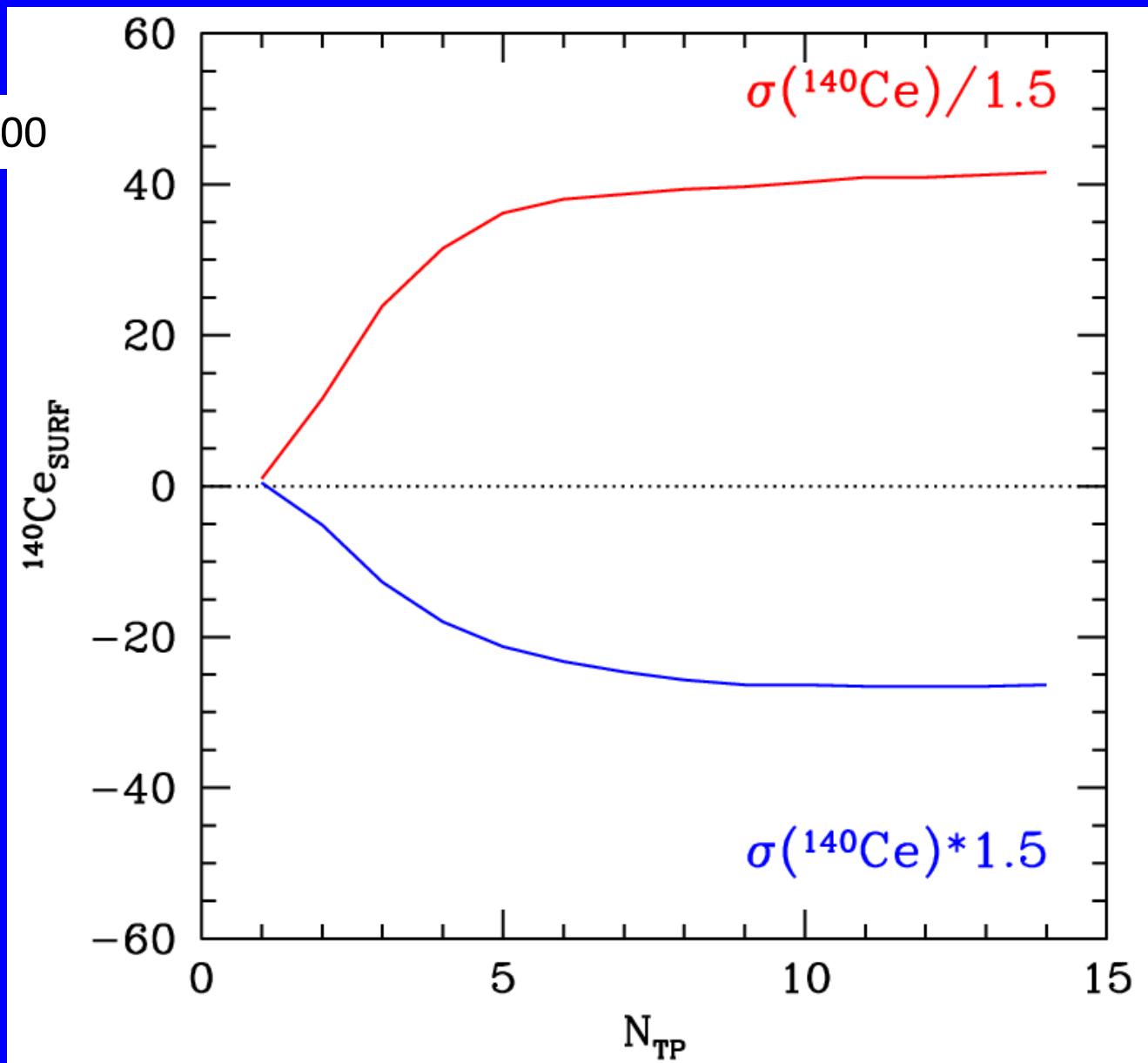
→ (n,γ)
← β^- decay

Nd 142 27.13	Nd 143 12.18	Nd 144 23.80 $2.29 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ a}$	Nd 145 6.30 $\alpha = 47$
Pr 141 100 $\alpha = 7.5$	Pr 142 14.8 m $\beta^+ 2.2 \dots$ $\gamma (742) \dots$ $\alpha = 30$	Pr 143 13.57 d $\beta^- 0.9 \dots$ $\gamma (742) \dots$ $\alpha = 90$	Pr 144 7.2 m $\beta^- 3.9 \dots$ $\gamma (697, 814, \dots) \dots$ $\alpha = 176$
Ce 140 88.48 $\alpha = 0.98$	Ce 141 3.50 d $\beta^- 0.4 - 0.6 \dots$ $\gamma (145, 29) \dots$	Ce 142 11.08 $\alpha = 0.95$	Ce 143 33.0 h $\beta^- 1.1, 1.4 \dots$ $\gamma (290, 57, 645, 722, \dots) \dots$ $\alpha = 6.1$
La 139 99.9098 $\alpha = 0.0$	La 140 40.272 h $\beta^- 1.2 \dots$ $\gamma (1550, 467, 816, 329, \dots) \dots$ $\alpha = 2.7$	La 141 3.93 h $\beta^- 2.4 \dots$ $\gamma (1952, \dots) \dots$	La 142 92.5 m $\beta^- 2.1, 4.5 \dots$ $\gamma (641, 2396, 3247, \dots) \dots$

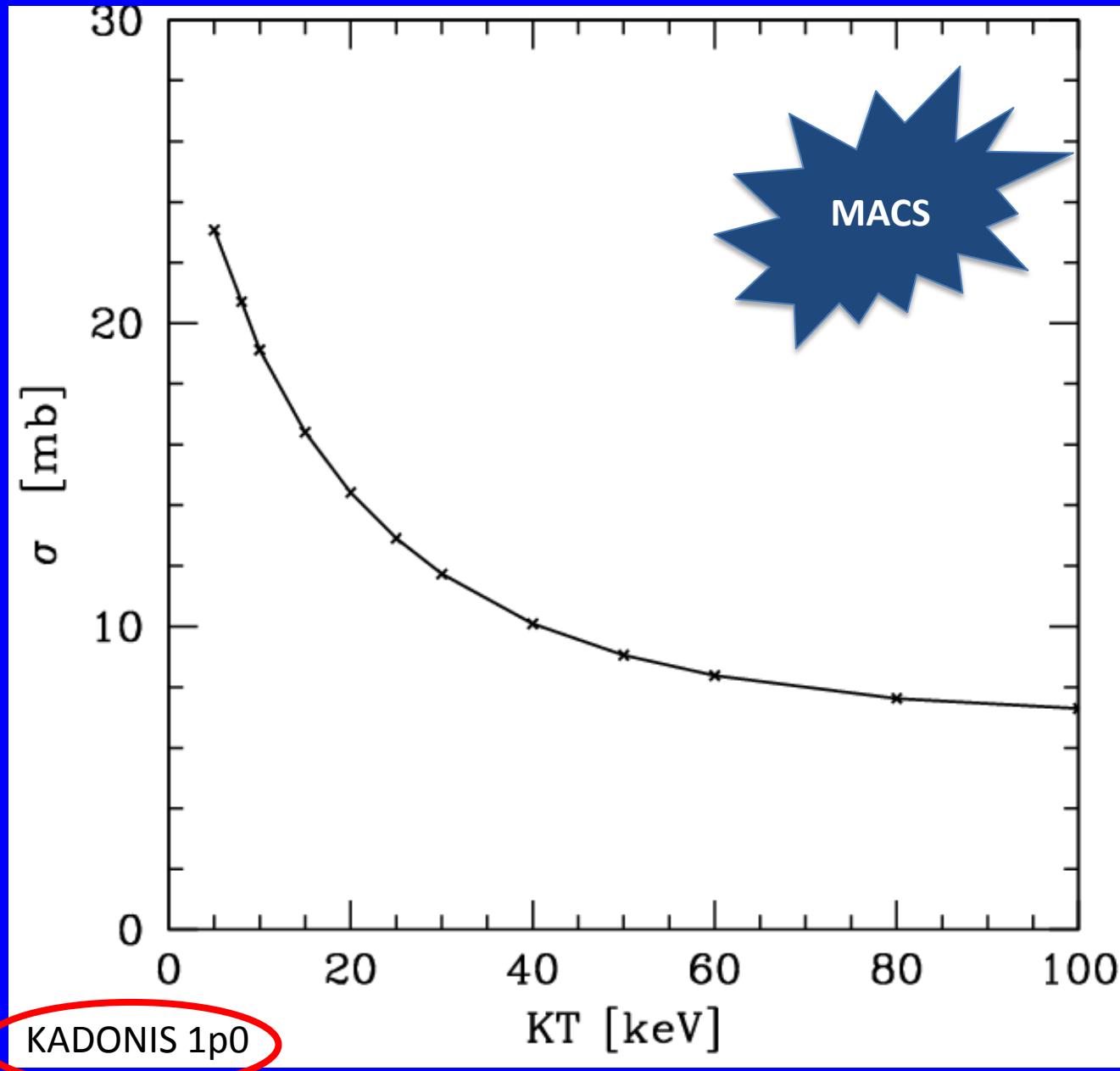
Its production channel has already been explored by the n_TOF collaboration (Terlizzi+ 2007)

Expected variations on a theoretical AGB model ($M=4 M_{\text{SUN}}$)

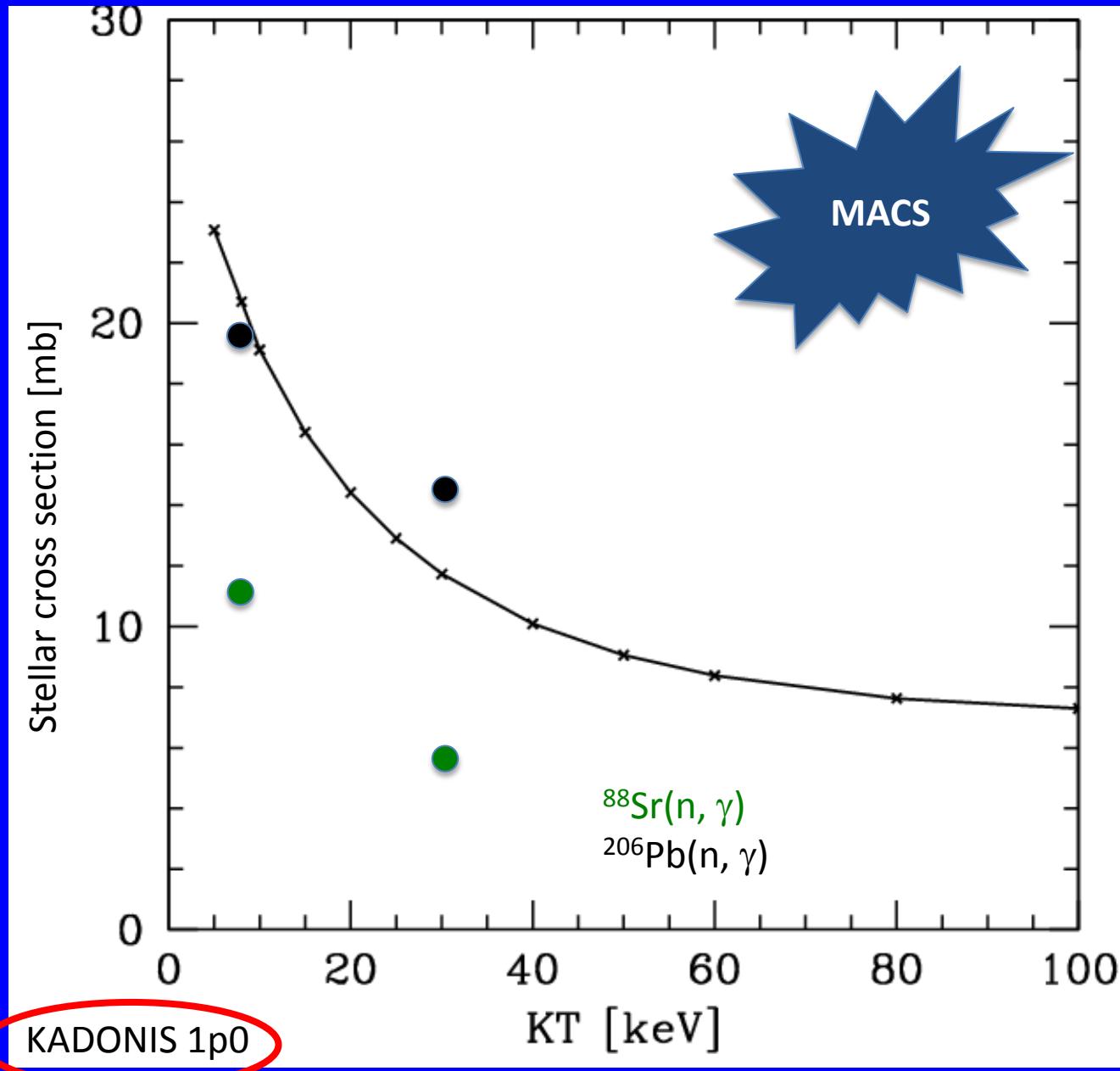
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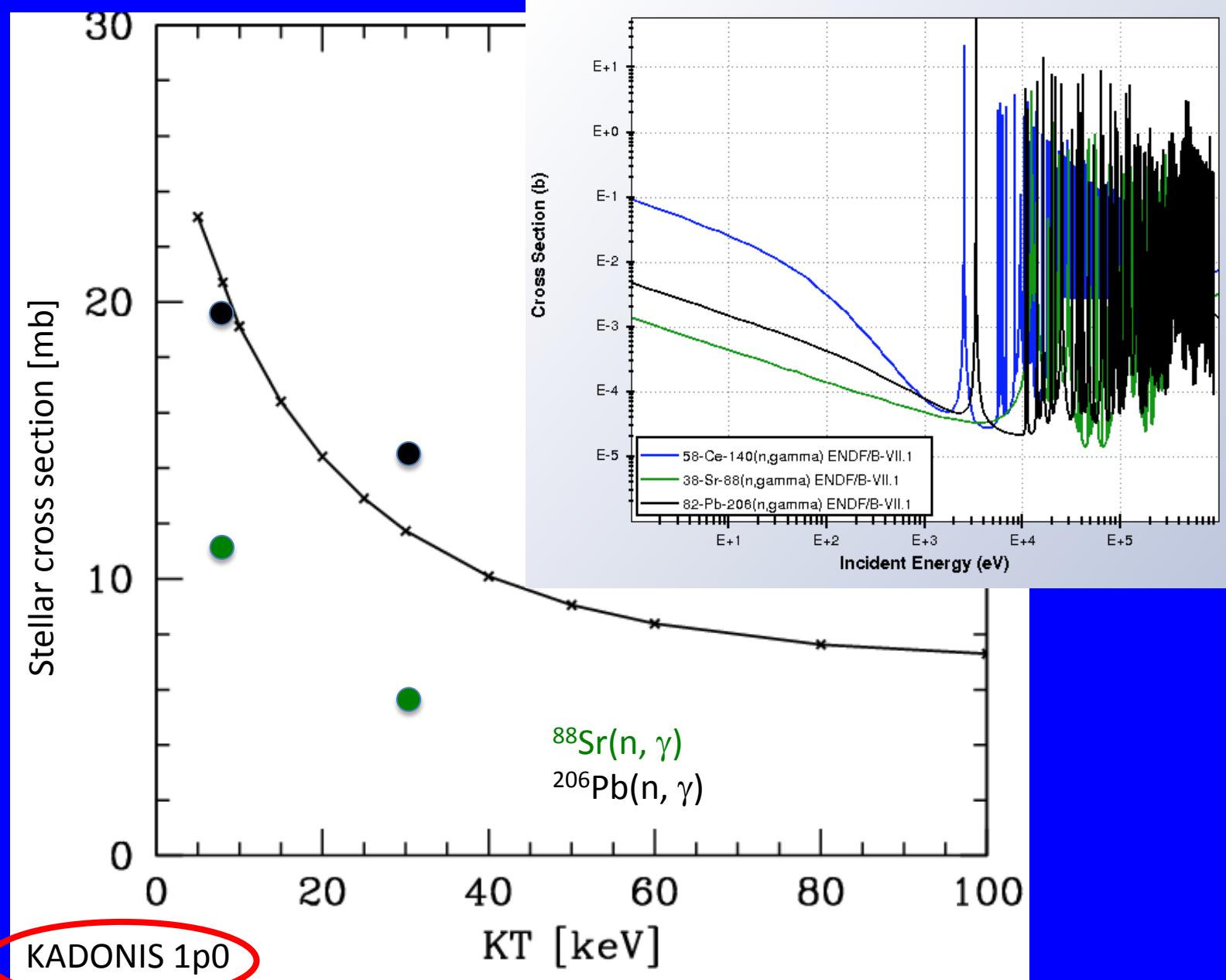
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (I)



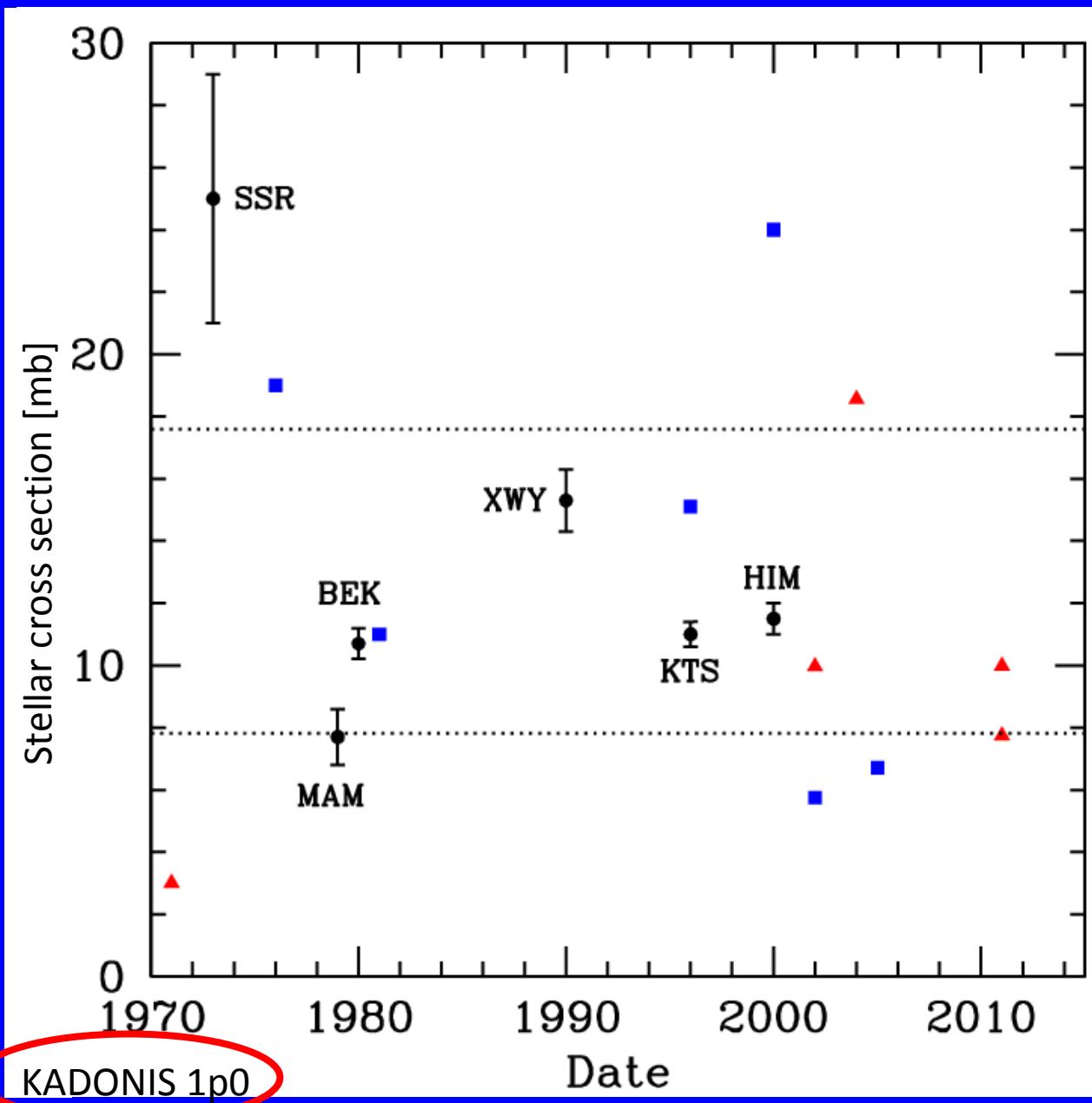
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (I)



^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (I)



^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (II)



SSR (1973)

K. Siddappa+, Nuovo Cim. **18A**, 48

MAM (1979)

A.de L. Musgrove+, Aust. J. Phys. **32**, 213

XWY (1990)

Y. Xia+, Chin. J. Nucl. Phys. **12**, 261

KTS (1996) + BEK (1980)

F. Käppeler+, Phys. Rev. C **53**, 1397

H. Beer +, Phys. Rev. C **21**, 534

HIM (2000)

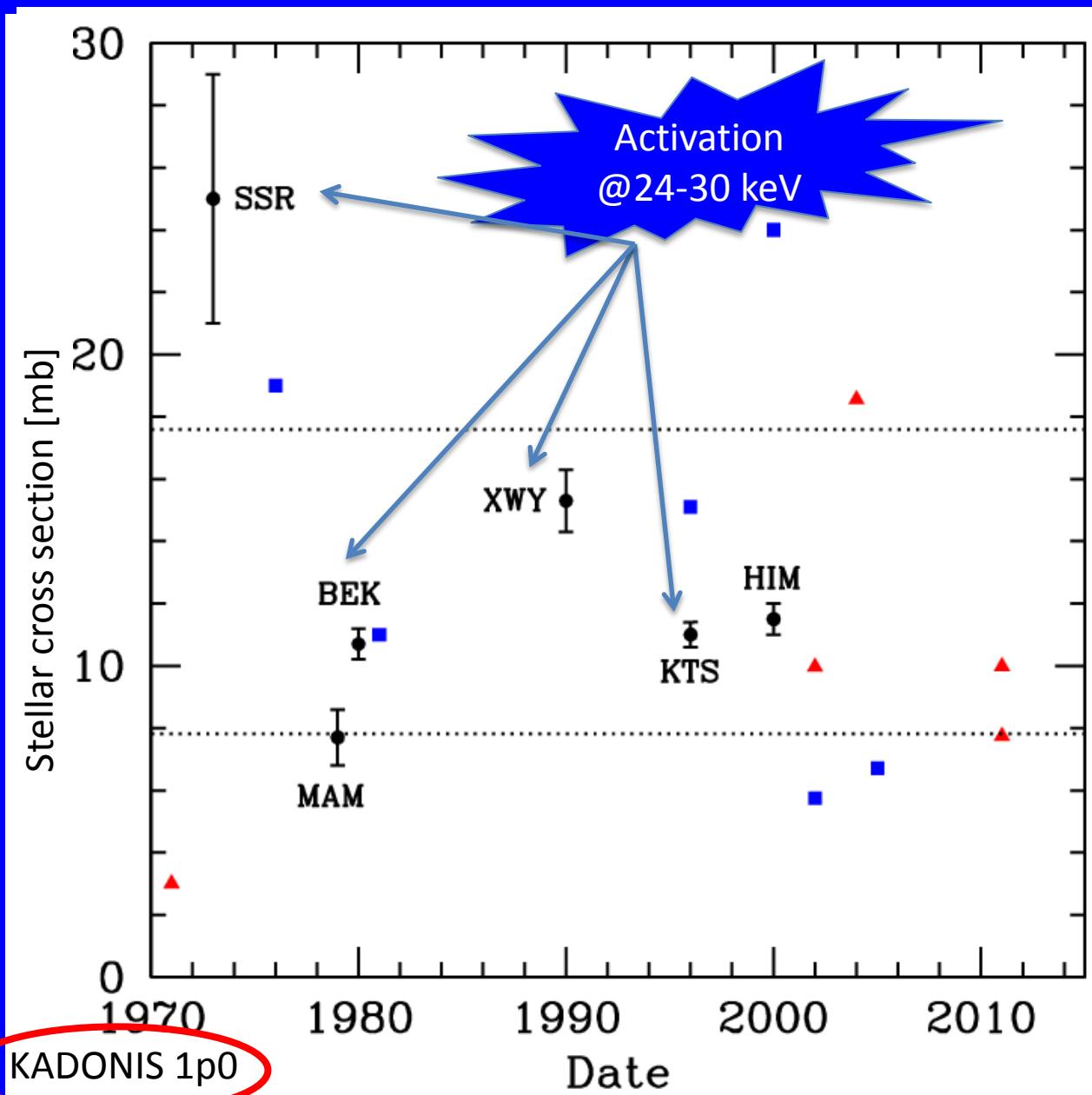
S. Harnood+, J. Nucl. Sci. Techn. **37** 740

● Experimental

▲ Library

■ Theoretical

^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (II)



SSR (1973)

K. Siddappa+, Nuovo Cim. 18A, 48

MAM (1979)

A.de L. Musgrave+, Aust. J. Phys. 32, 213

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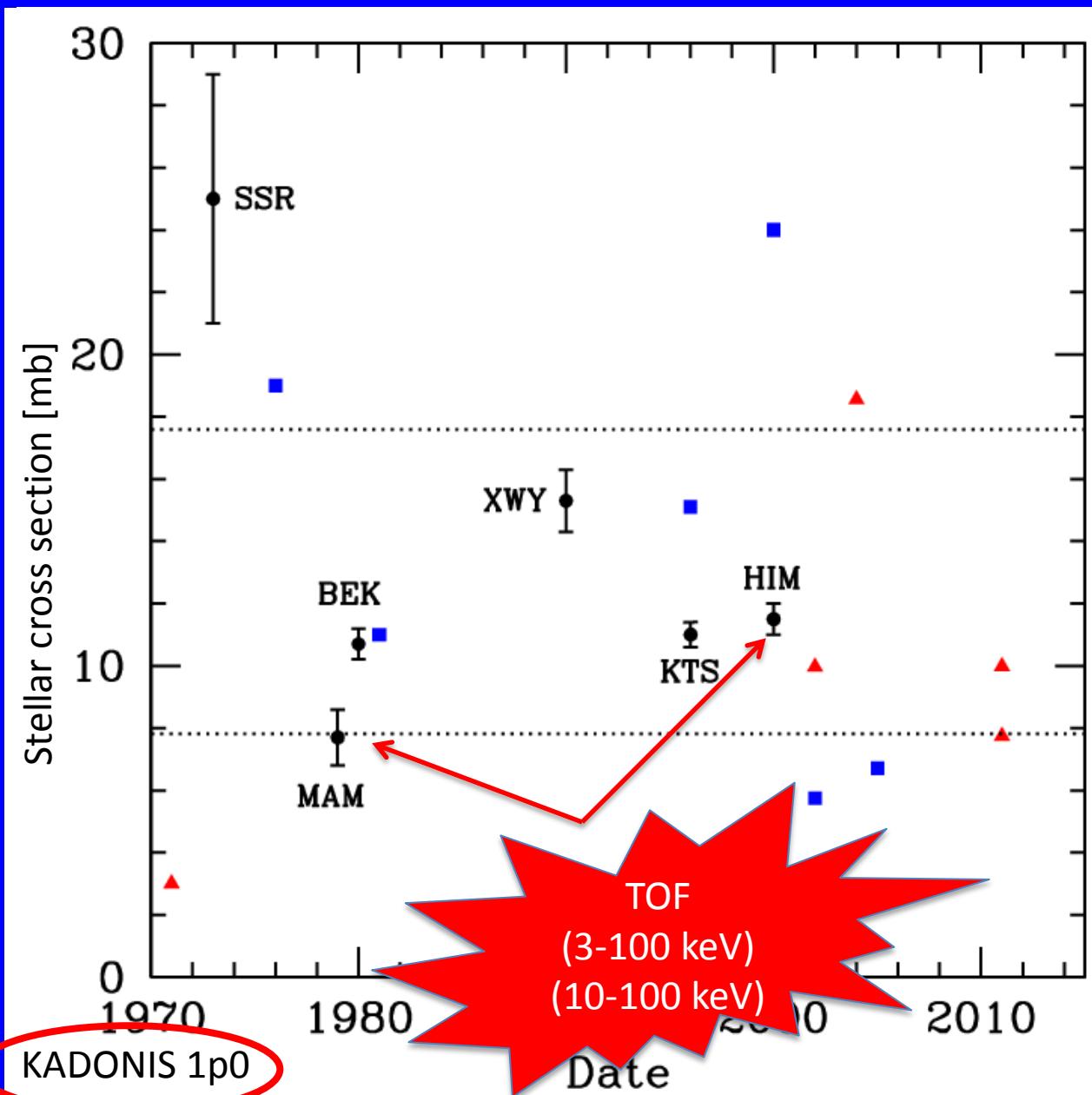
● Experimental

▲ Library

■ Theoretical

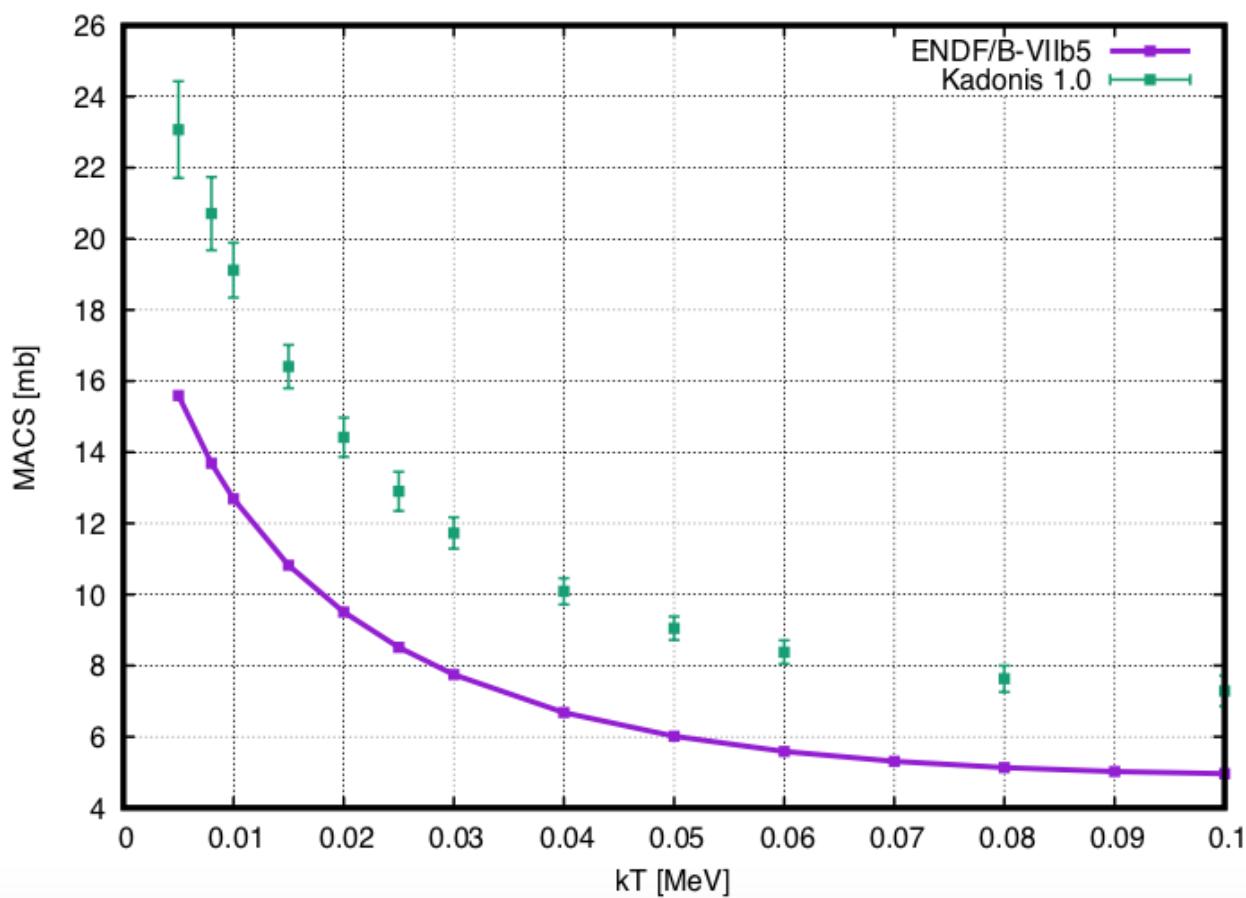
KADONIS 1p0

^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (II)



^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)

EVALUATIONS:



Capture ORELA 40 m, C_6F_6
 $5 < E_n < 100 \text{ keV}$
A.de L. Musgrave+, Aust. J. Phys. 32, 213

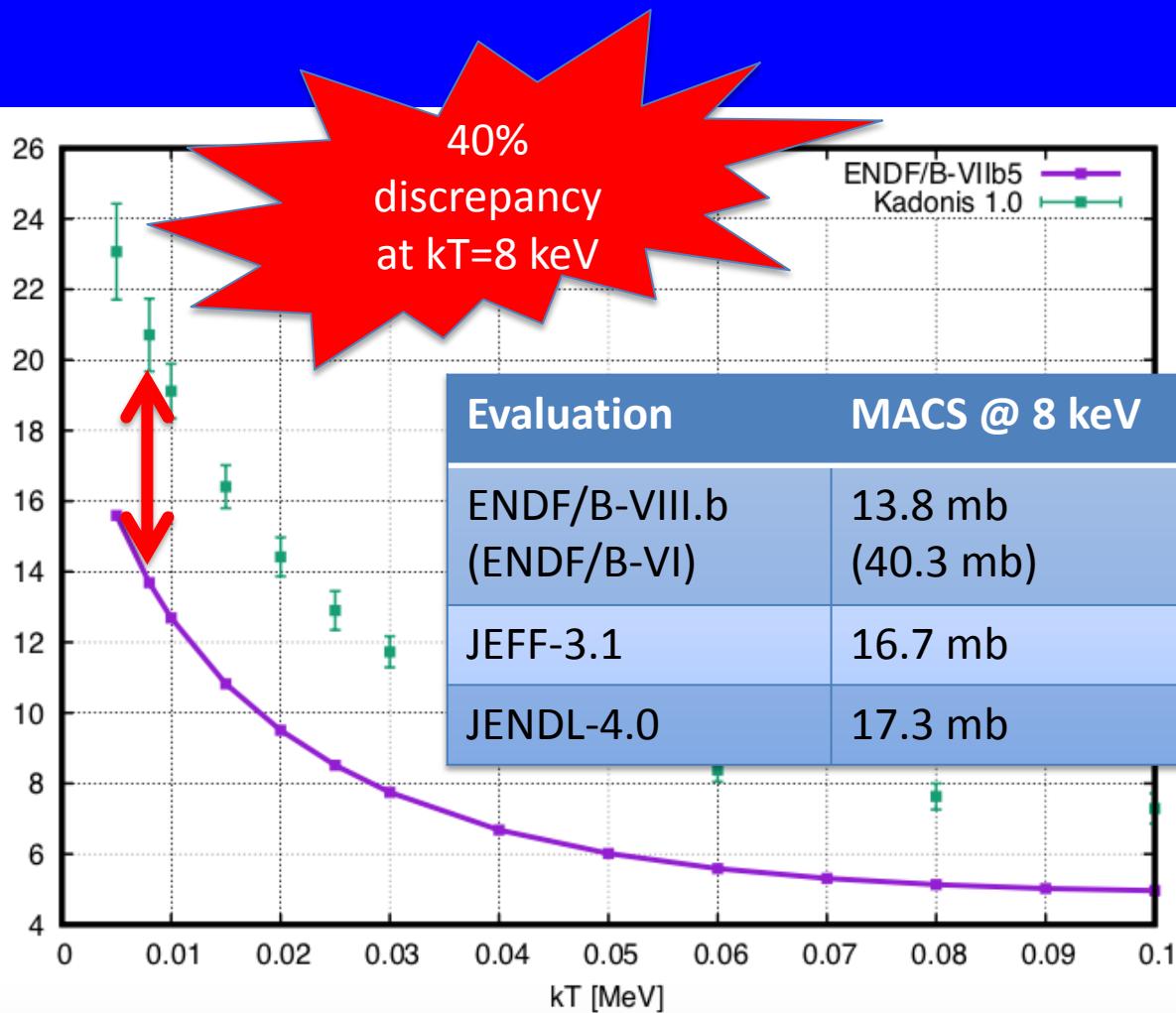
Transmission RPI 250 m
 $20 < E_n < 60 \text{ keV}$
H. S. Camarda. PRC 18, 1254

Transmission JAERI ^{nat}Ce
 $E_n < 60 \text{ keV}$
Ohkubo, jaeri report 1993

Capture (preliminary) 1974
 $E_n < 65 \text{ keV}$
by Hacken (Columbia)

not published

^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



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A.de L. Musgrave+, Aust. J. Phys. 32, 213

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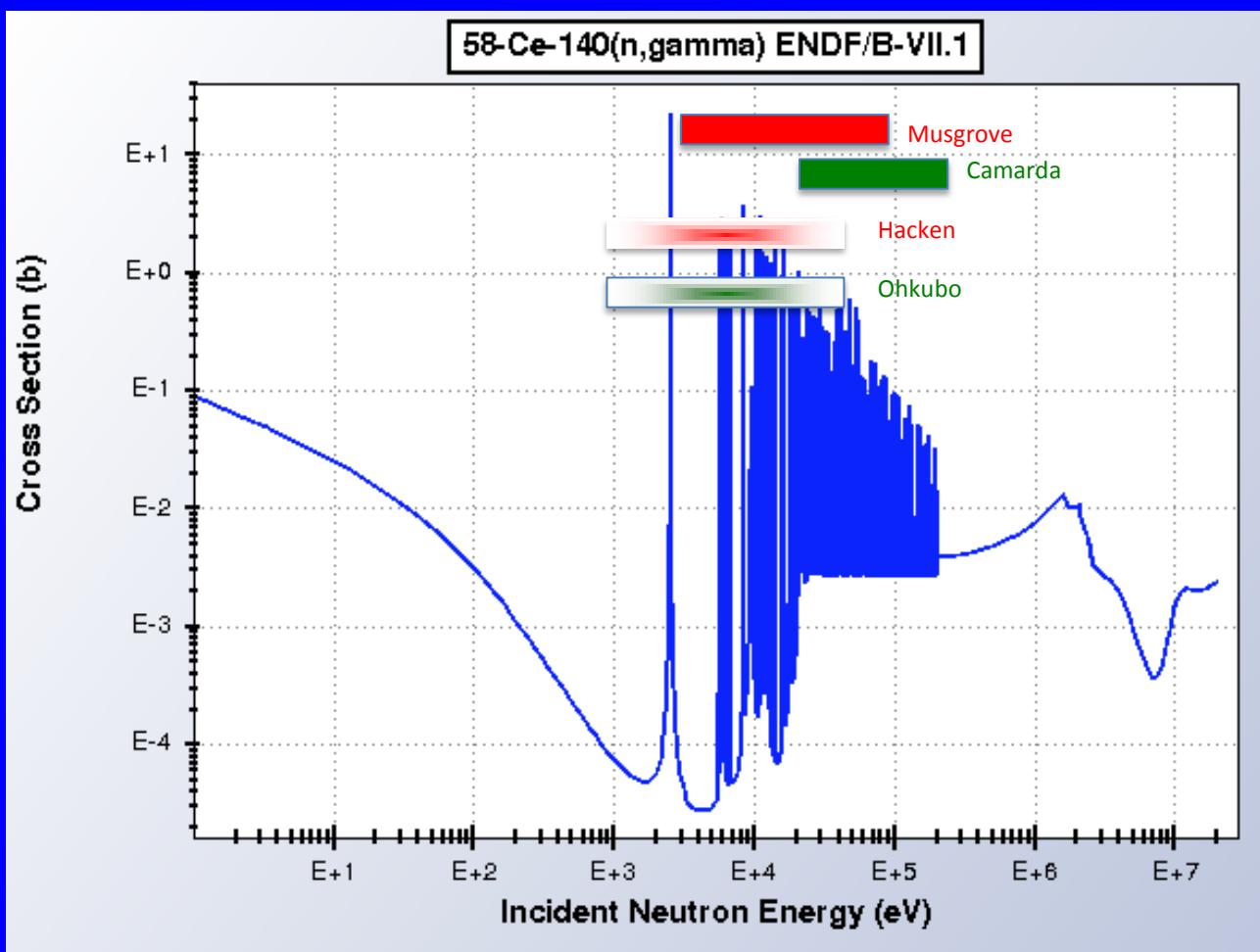
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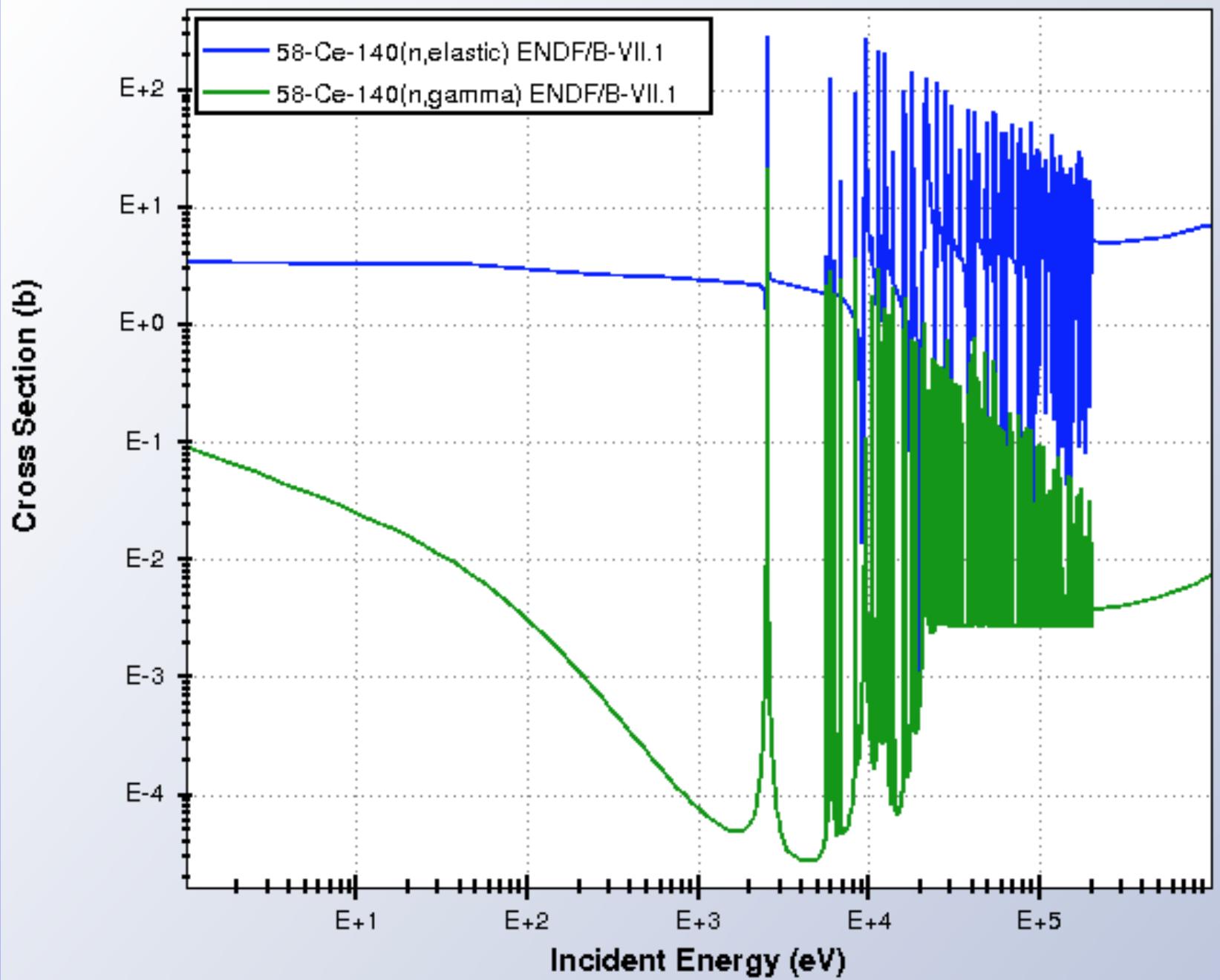
Capture ORELA 40 m, C_6F_6
 $3 < E_n < 100 \text{ keV}$
A.de L. Musgrove+, Aust. J. Phys. 32, 213

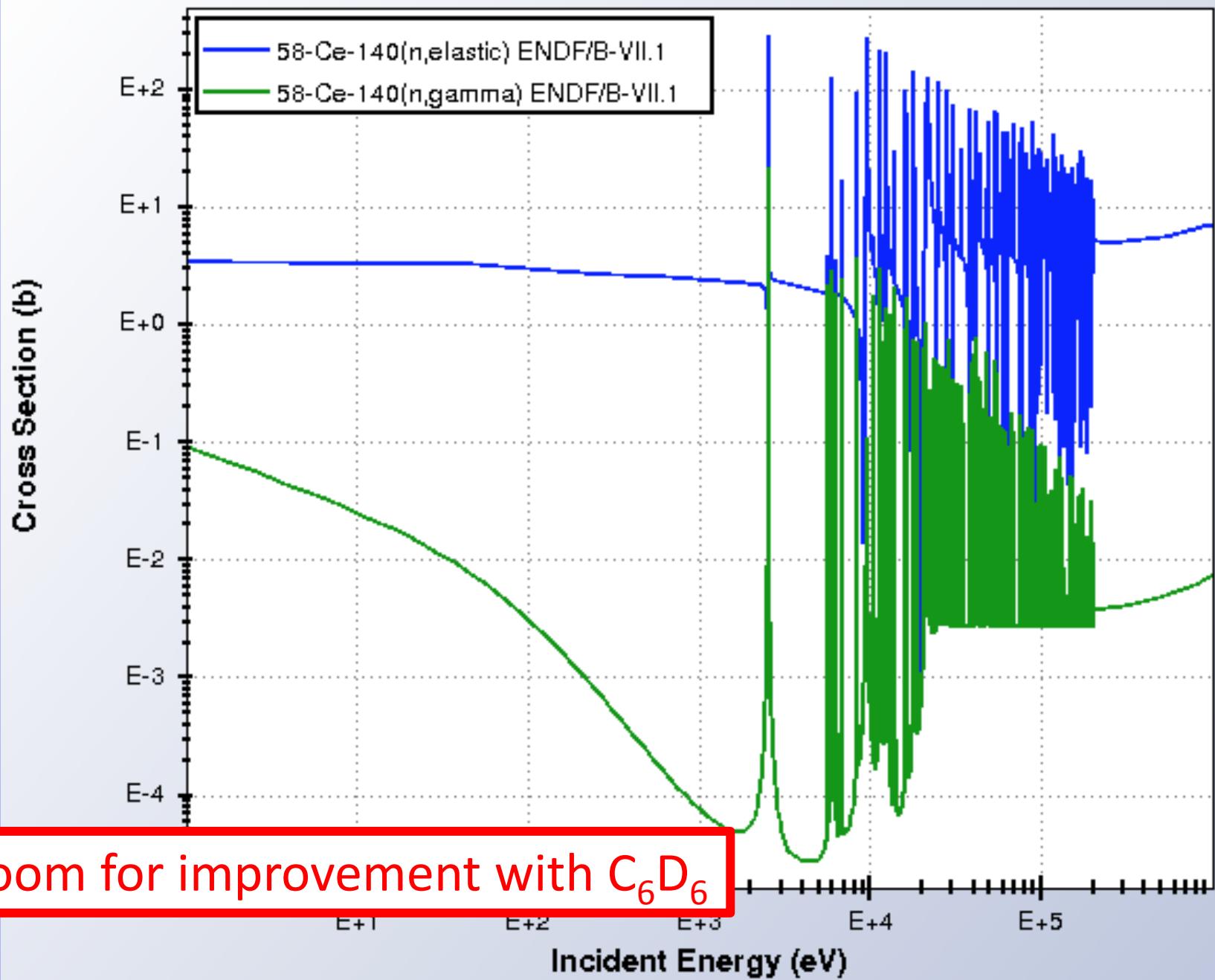
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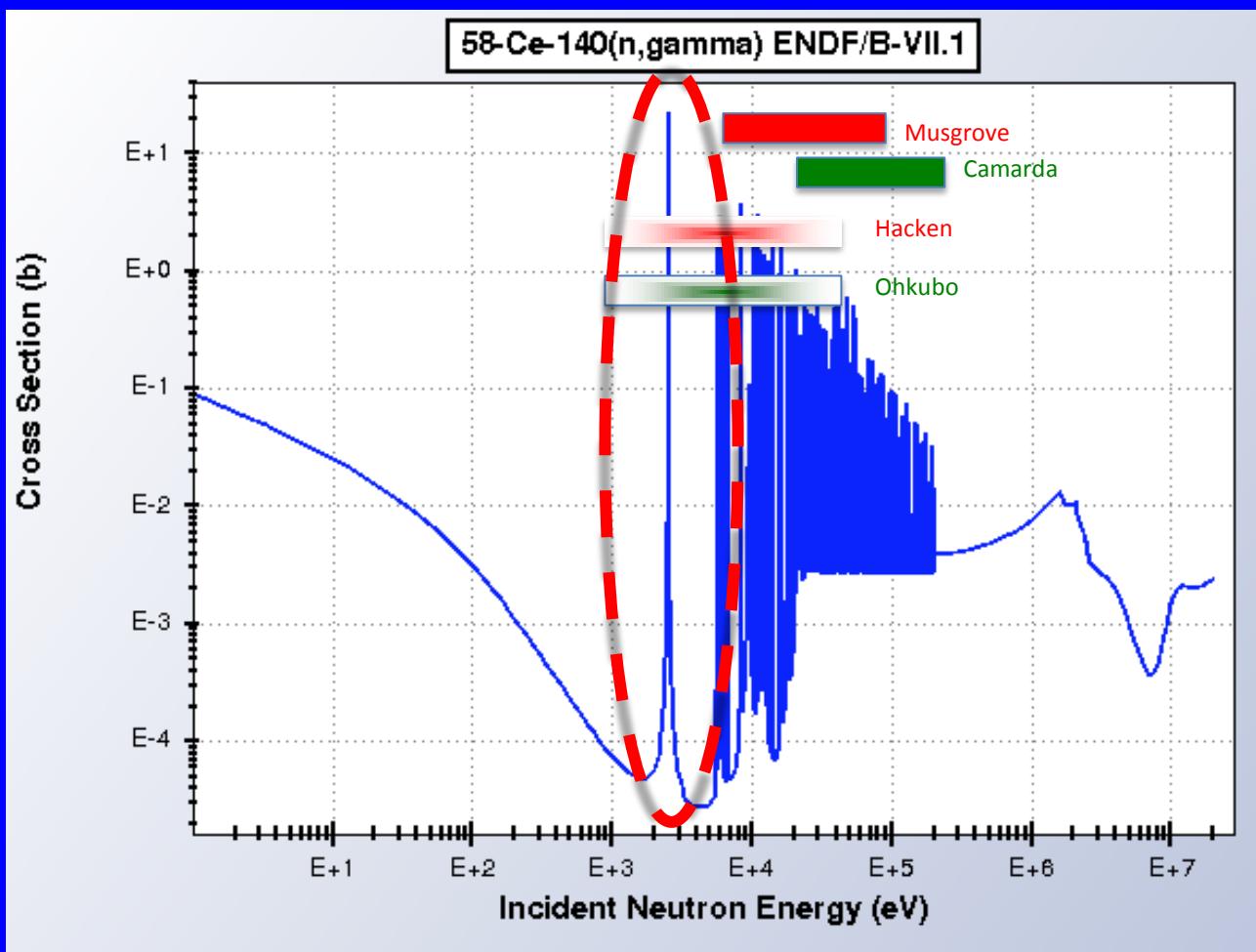
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not published





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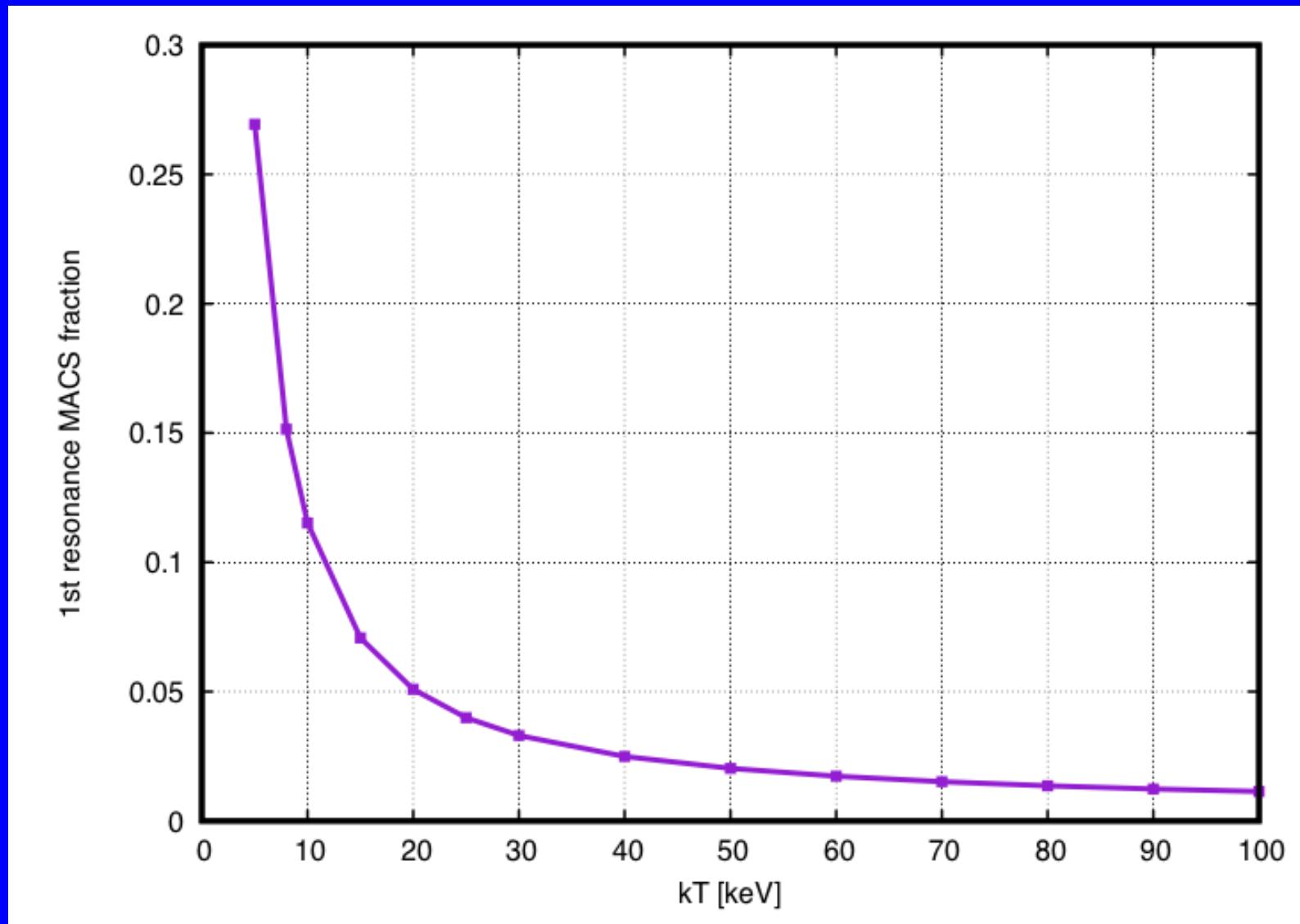
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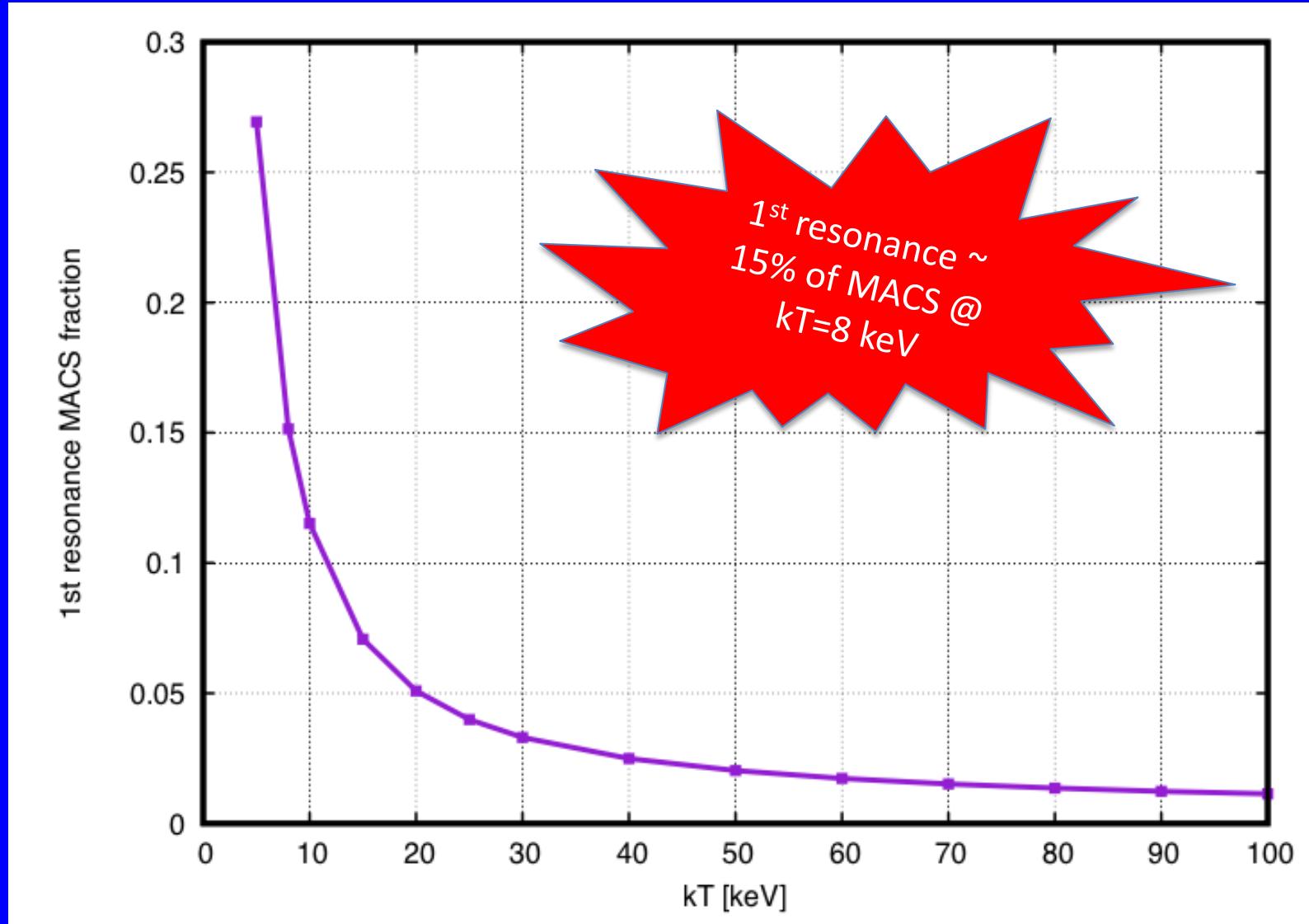
not published

$E \sim 2.5 \text{ keV}$

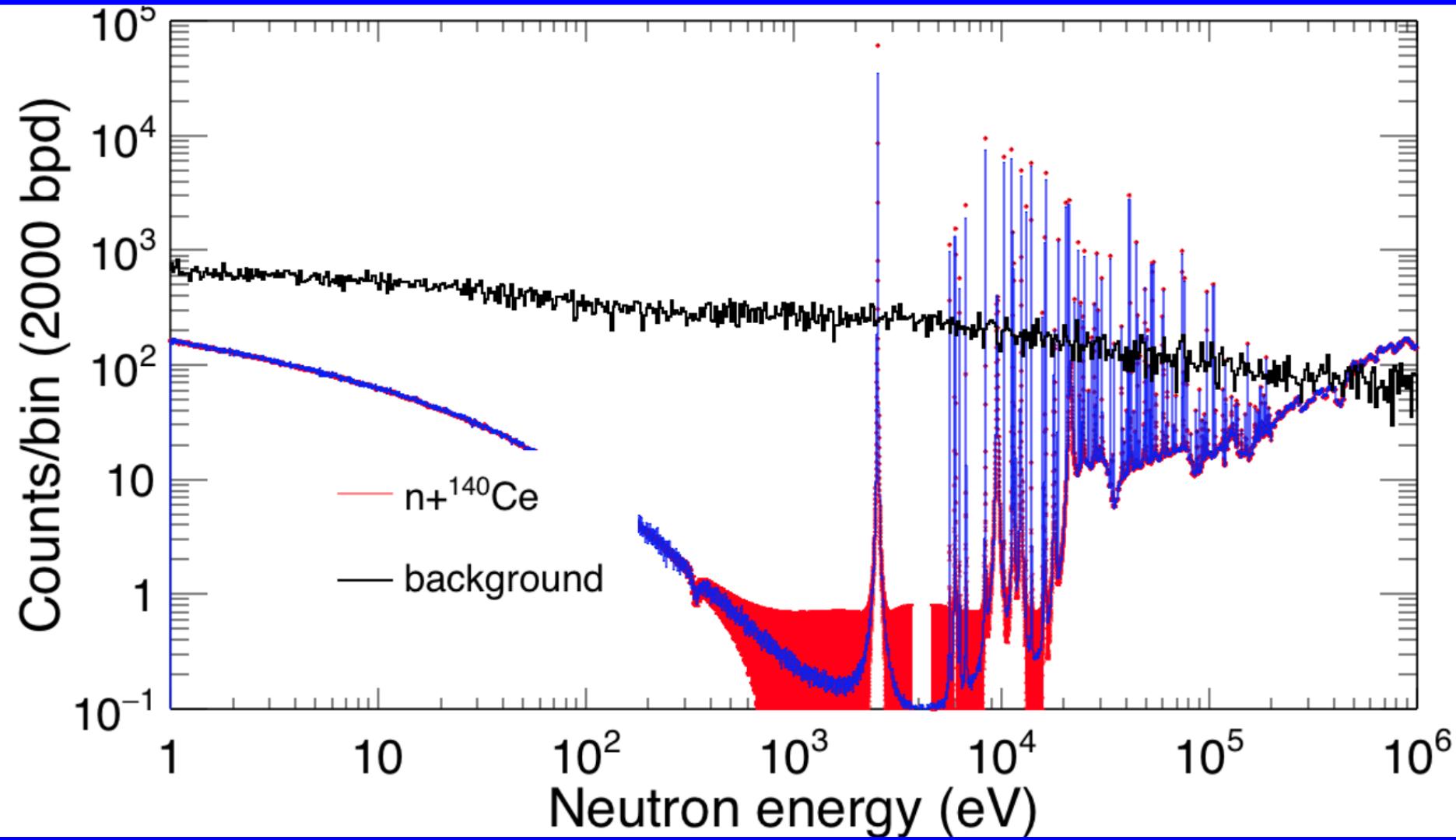
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



Count rate @ EAR1 – 4 g ^{140}Ce



Conclusions

- ^{140}Ce is a magic nucleus (88% os solar cerium), mostly synthesized by the s-process (81% of Galactic cerium).
- Heavy-element abundances in s-rich galactic Globular Clusters show good agreement with theoretical AGB models for elements belonging to the 2nd s-process peak...apart from cerium!
- MACS at AGB energies are highly uncertain due to lack of experimental data:
 - 2 transmission experiments in literature ($^{\text{nat}}\text{Ce}$ was used, energy region does not cover the whole region of interest, $E_n > 20 \text{ keV}$)
 - 1 capture experiment in literature (C_6F_6 as capture detector, not well suited for this measurement: $\Gamma_n \gg \Gamma_\gamma$)
 - No capture data below 5 keV reported in literature (just one unpublished report)!
- Clear need of accurate capture data on ^{140}Ce
- n_TOF can provide capture data in the energy region of interest:
 - Low cross section $\rightarrow 2.9 \times 10^{18}$ protons
 - Resonances in the keV region \rightarrow EAR1
 - $\Gamma_n \gg \Gamma_\gamma \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{D}_6$