

Constraining the $^{139}\text{Ba}(n,\gamma)^{140}\text{Ba}$ reaction rate for the astrophysical i process

Artemis Spyrou



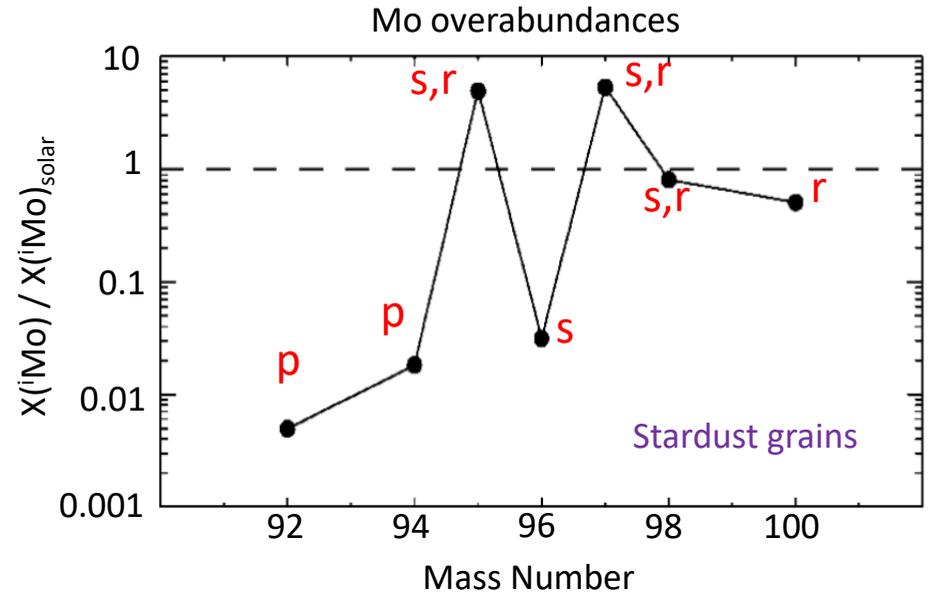
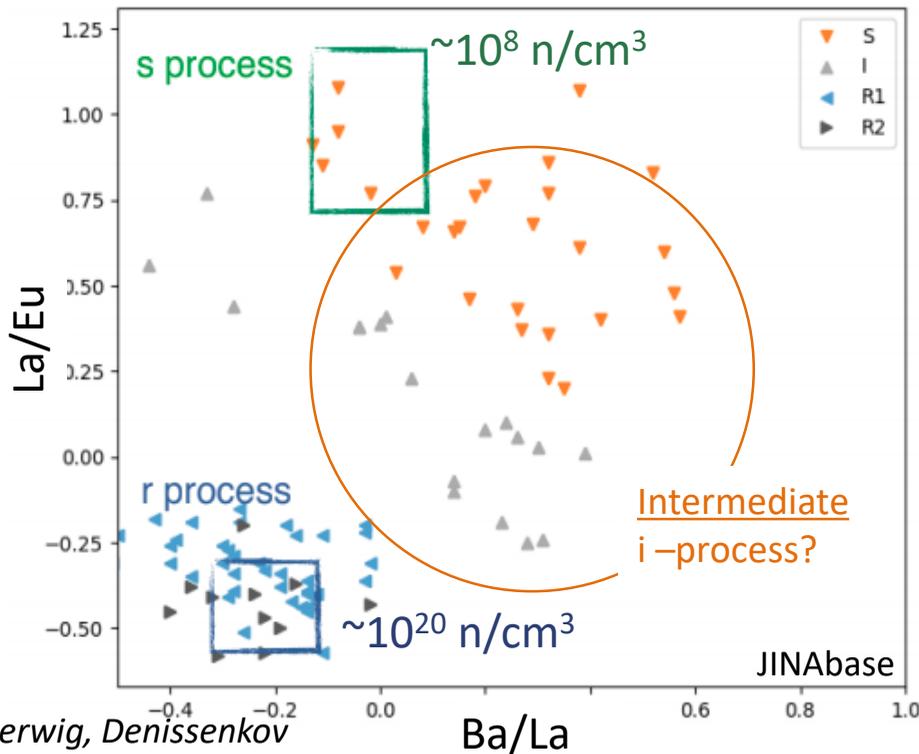
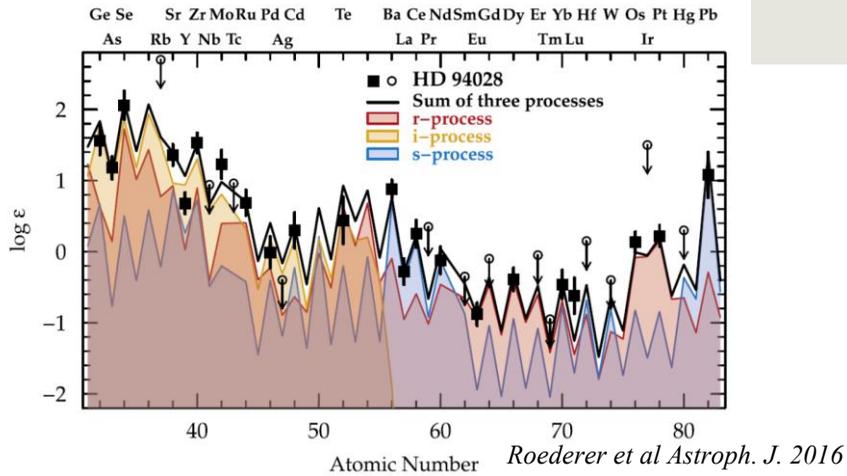
MICHIGAN STATE

UNIVERSITY



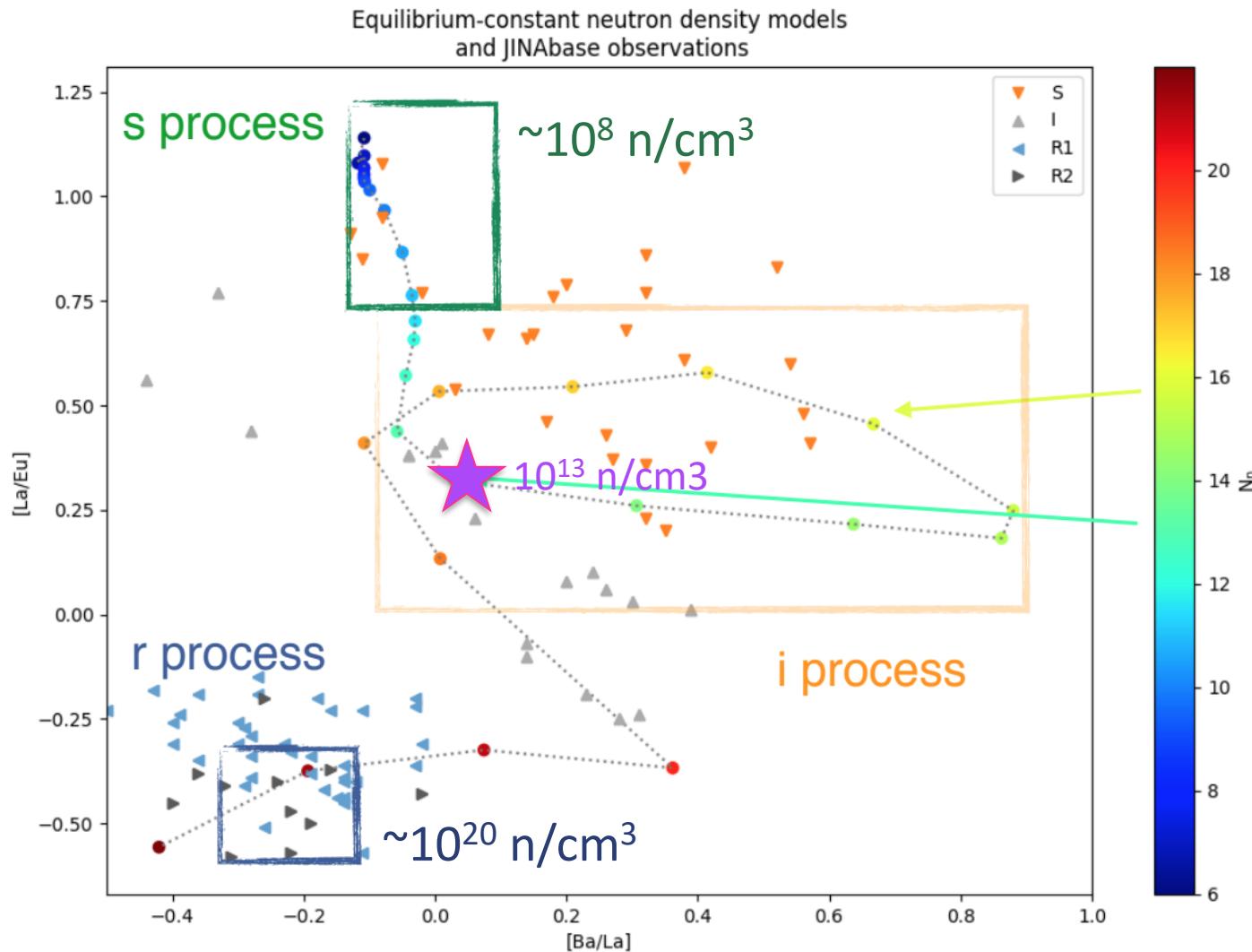
Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science
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Evidence for additional nucleosynthesis processes



- Stellar observations and stardust measurements provide evidence for additional processes
- Models attempt to disentangle the contributions from each process
- Accurate nuclear physics input is necessary with guidance from observations

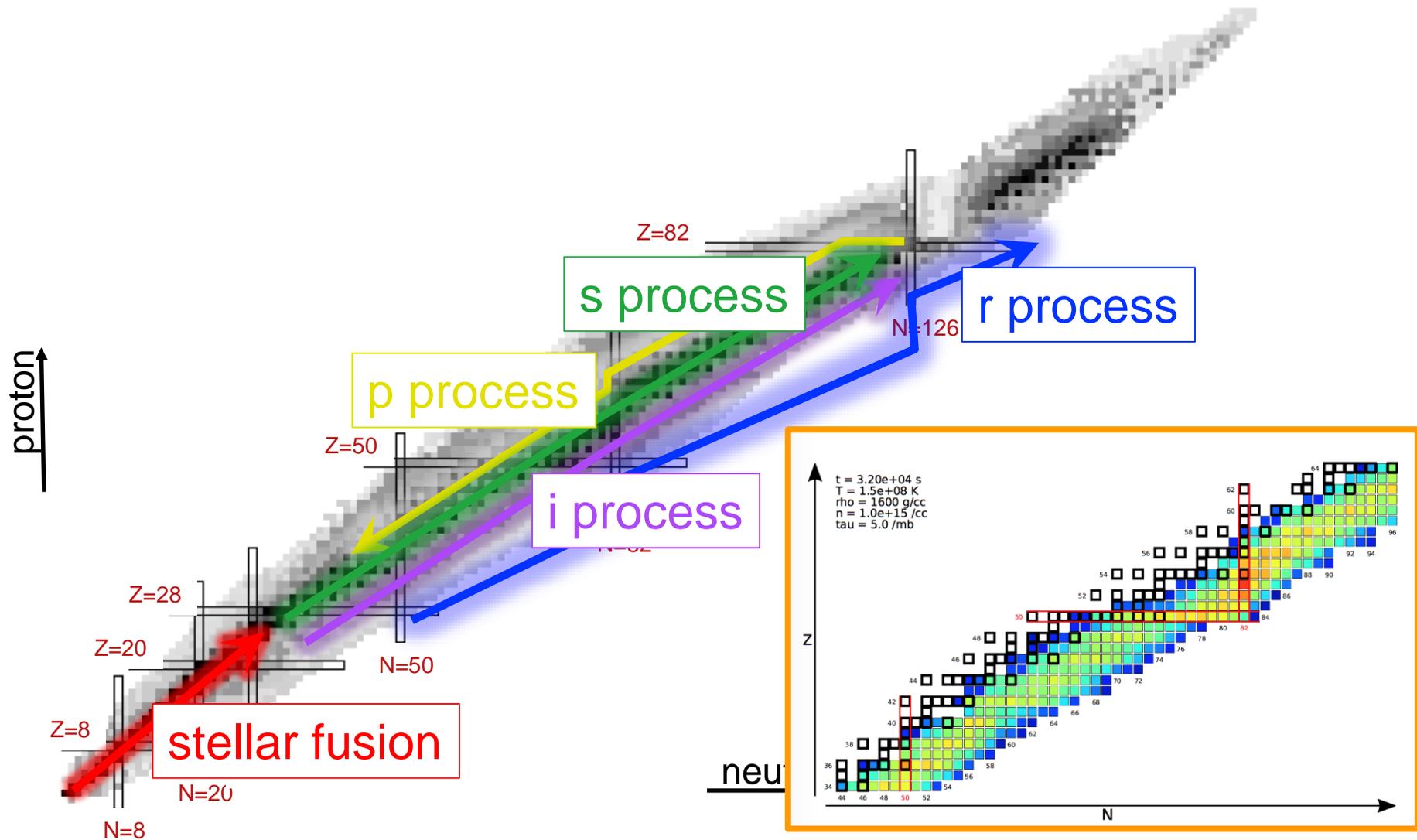
Simple i process calculations



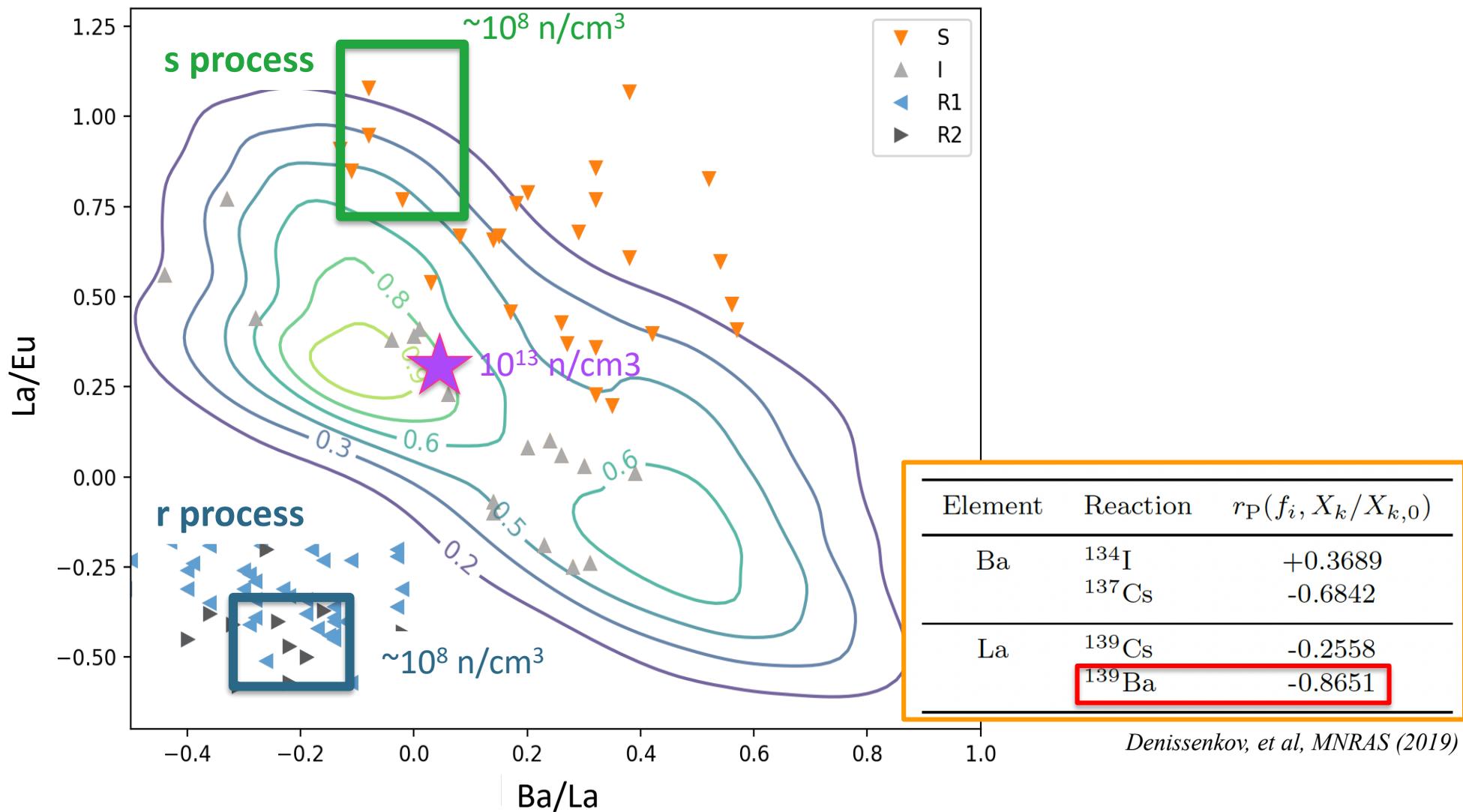
- Simple one zone model changing the neutron density
- s and r process stars exhibit different abundance ratios
- Group of stars not explained by s or r neutron densities

Herwig, Denissenkov

Astrophysical Processes

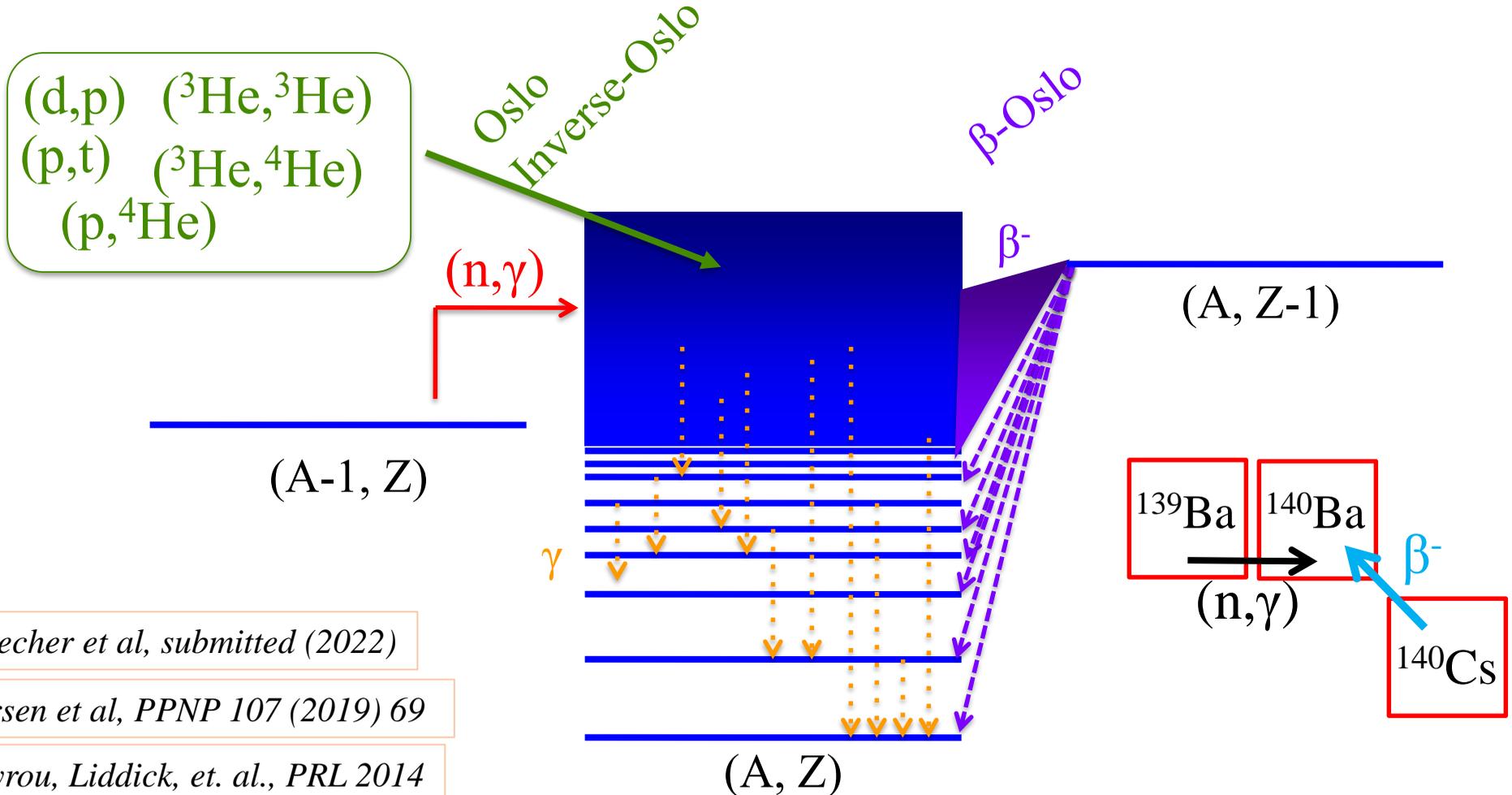


Sensitivity to neutron-capture rates



Neutron Captures

- Direct measurement of (n,γ) reactions on short-lived isotopes: challenging
- Indirect techniques to provide constraints



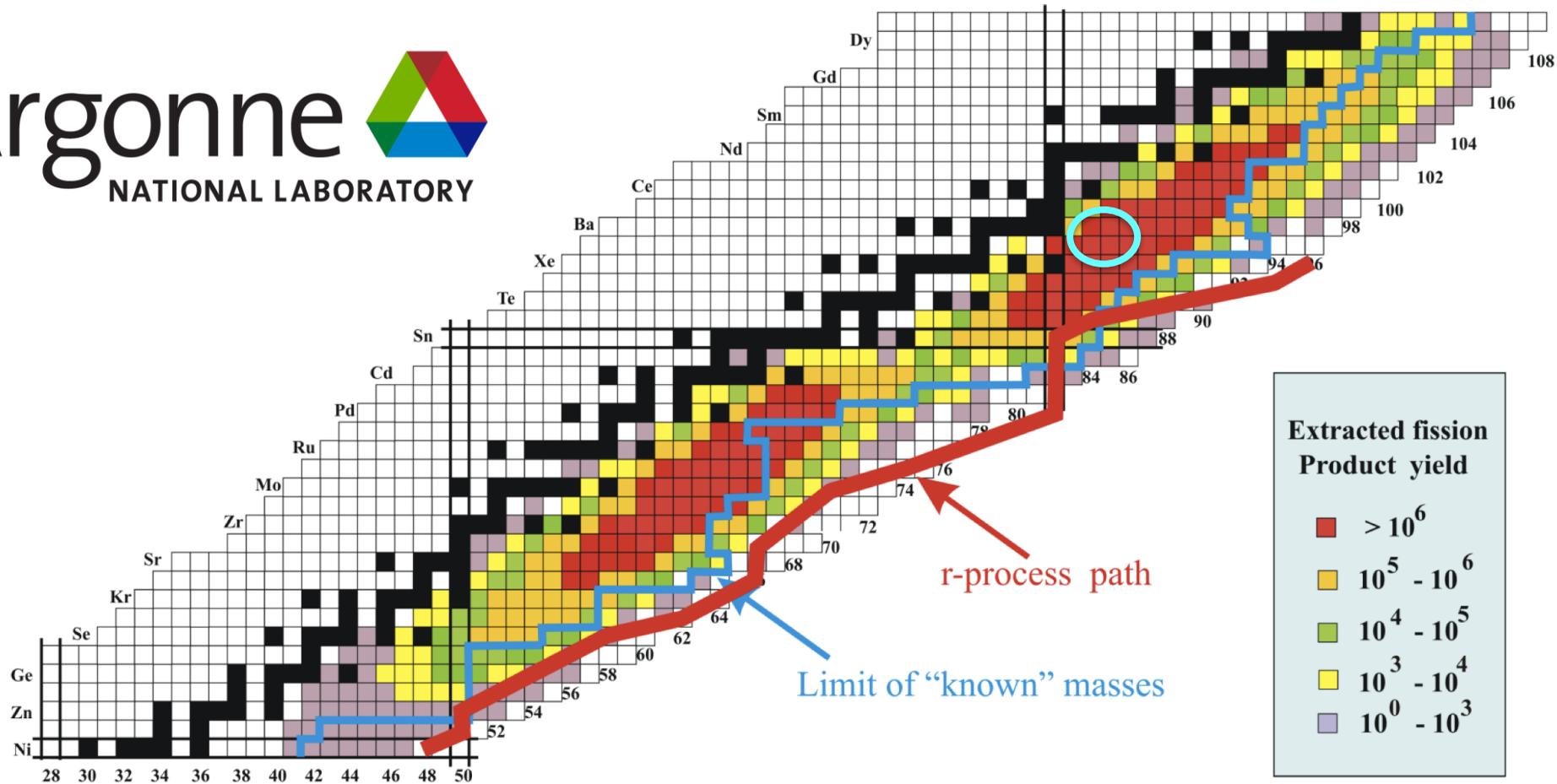
Muecher et al, submitted (2022)

Larsen et al, PPNP 107 (2019) 69

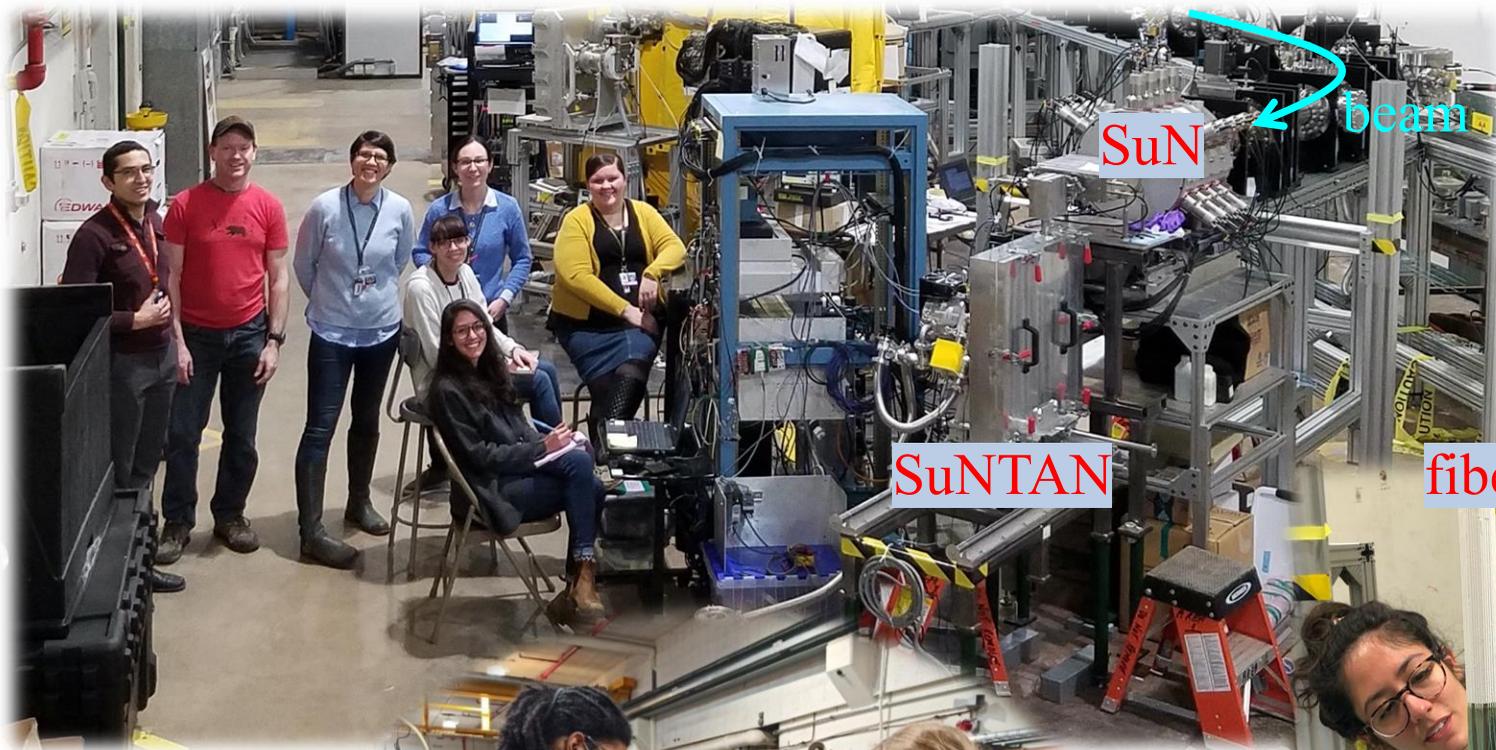
Spyrou, Liddick, et. al., PRL 2014

CARIBU @ ANL

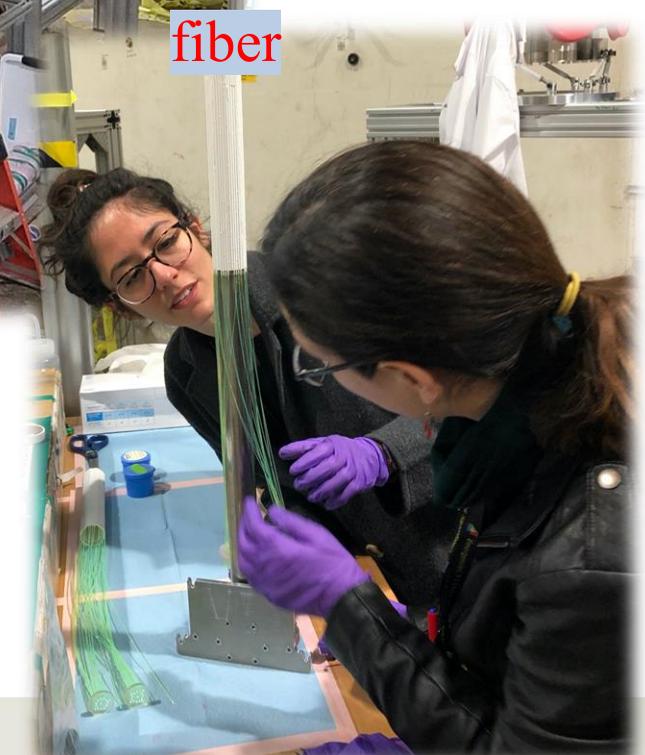
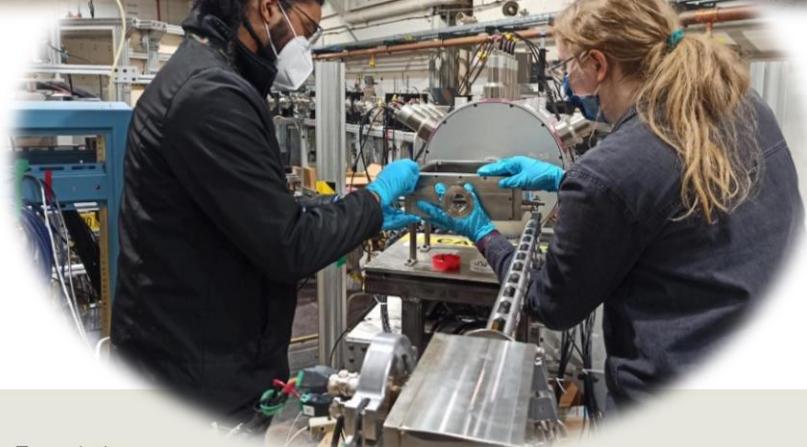
^{252}Cf spontaneous fission yield from 1 Ci source



SuN at ANL



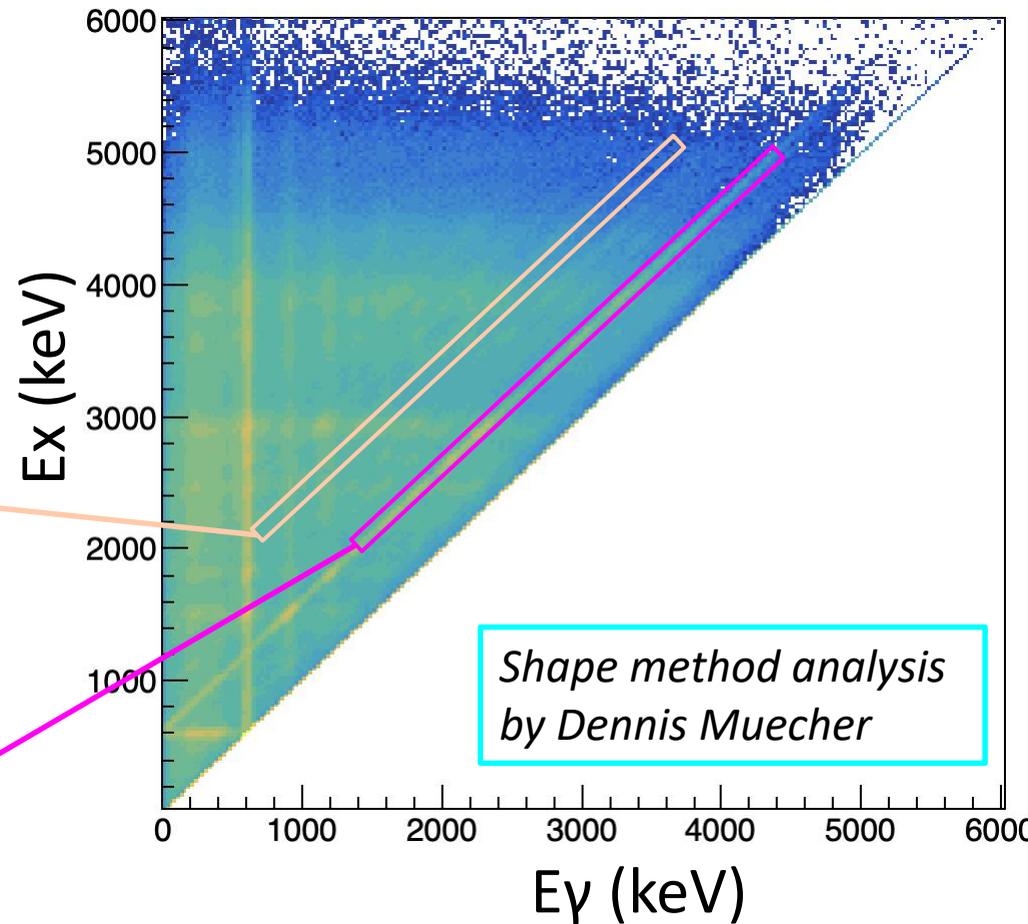
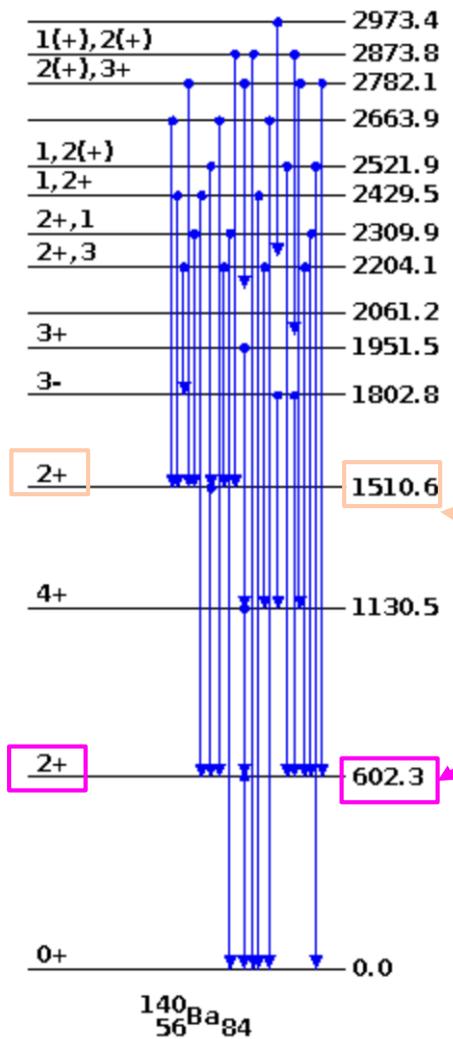
Commissioned at ANL and used in 6 experiments



^{140}Cs – β decay – Oslo + Shape methods

1- $^{140}_{55}\text{Cs}_{85}$ 0.0 63.7 S 3
 $Q_\beta = 6219 \text{ keV}$ 10
 $\beta^- : 100\%$

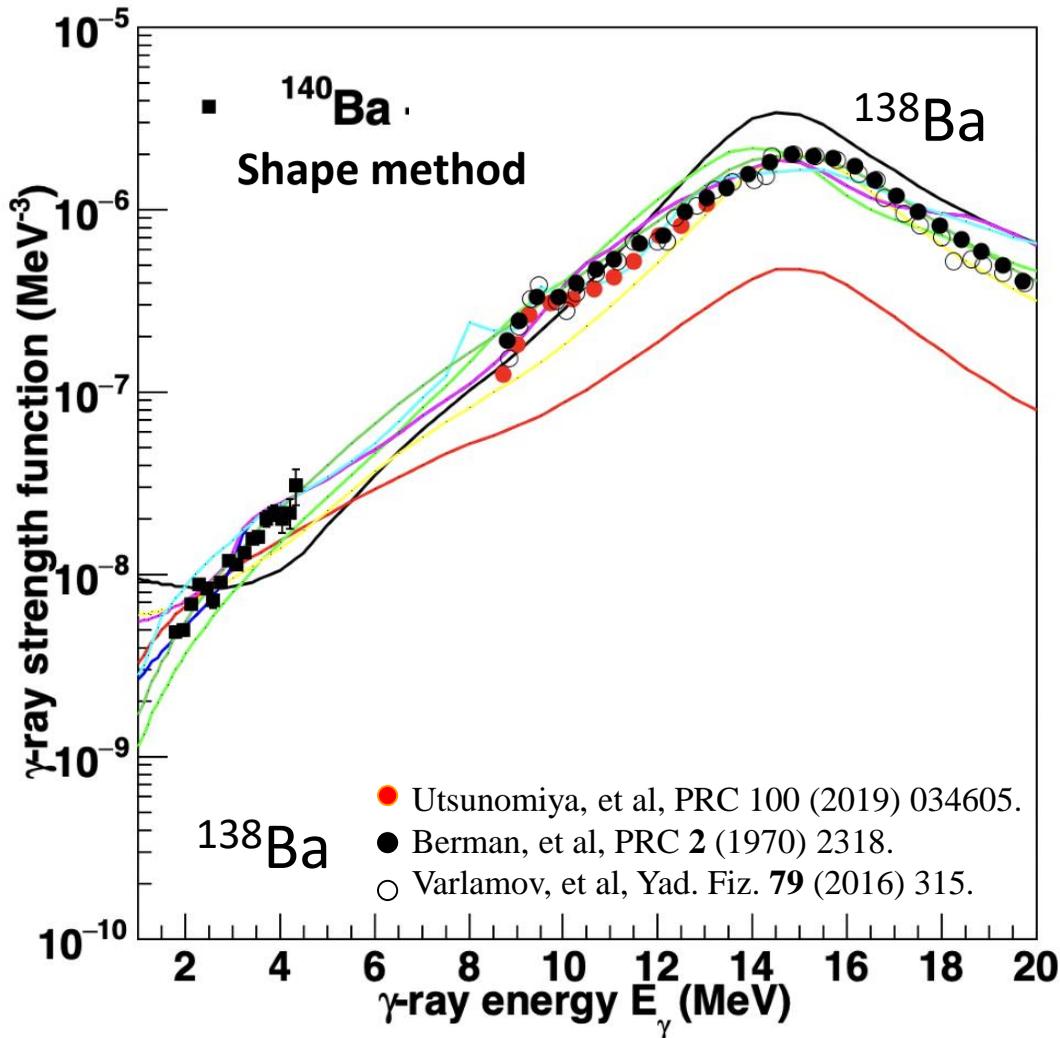
$Q_\beta(^{140}\text{Cs}) = 6.2 \text{ MeV}$
 $S_n(^{140}\text{Ba}) = 6.4 \text{ MeV}$
 $T_{1/2}(^{140}\text{Cs}) = 63.7 \text{ s}$
 $T_{1/2}(^{140}\text{Ba}) = 12.7 \text{ d}$



Wiedeking et al, PRC 2021
 Muecher, Spyrou et al, submitted 2022



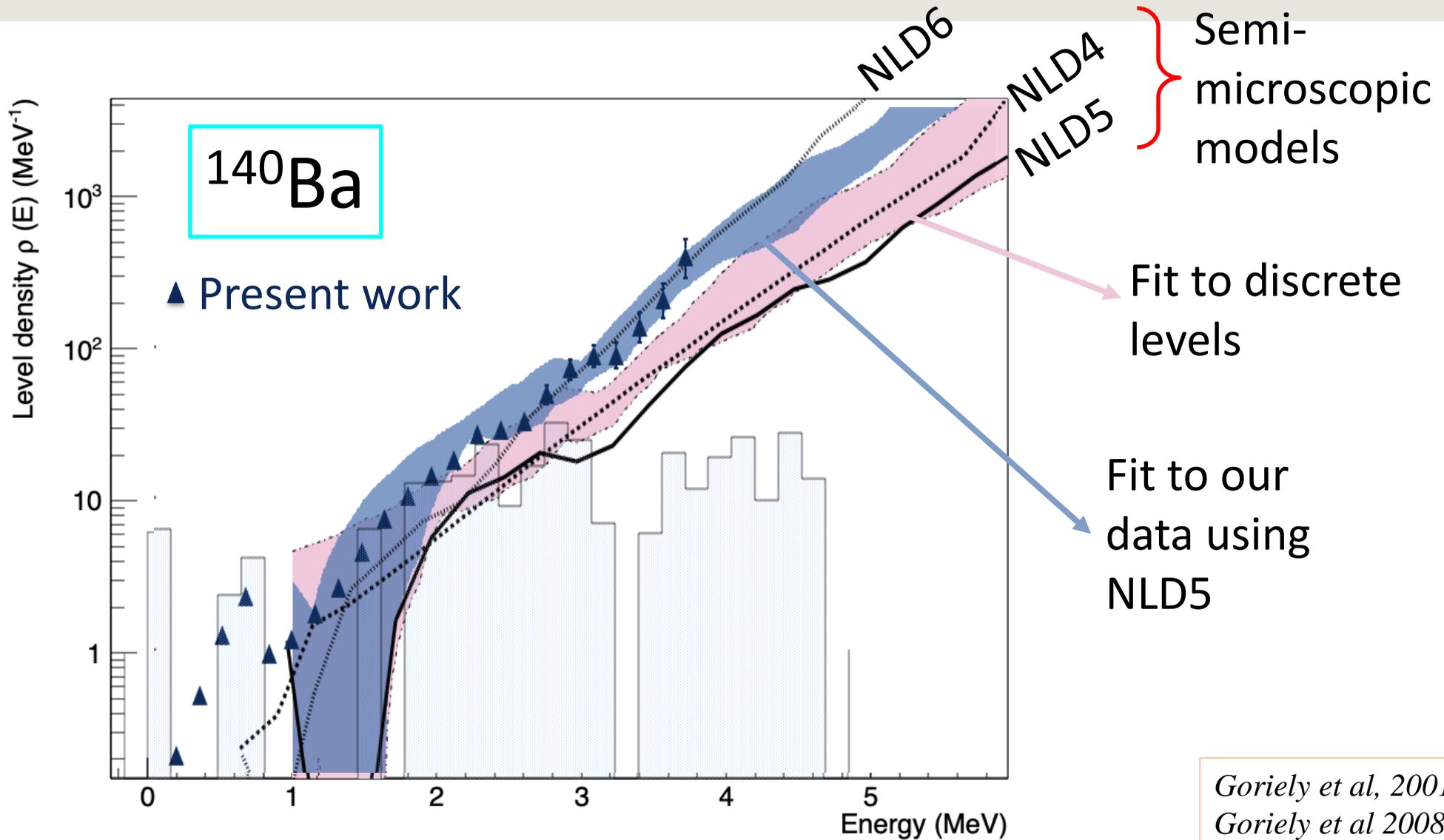
Shape method - γ SF



γ SF models available in TALYS

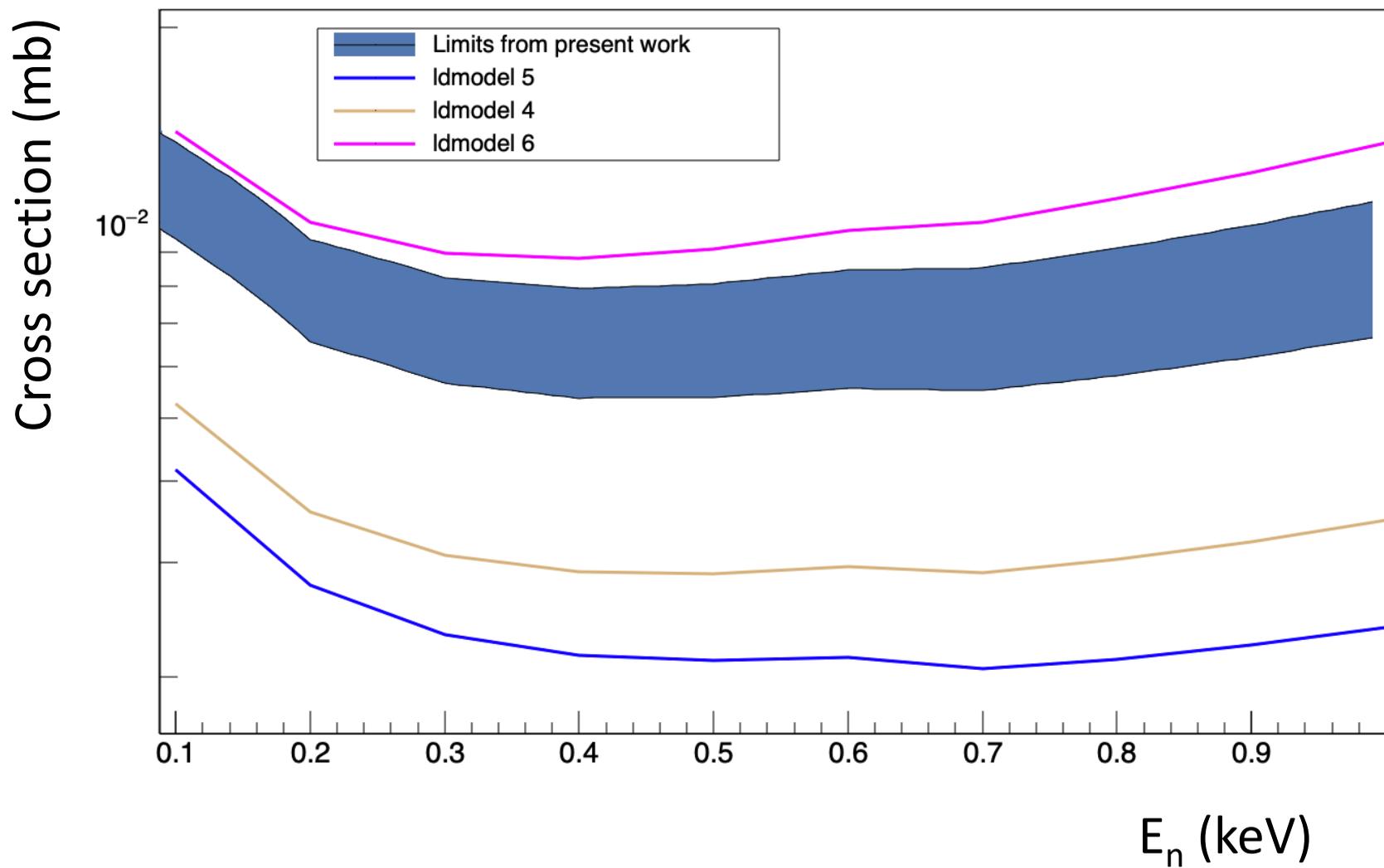
- Strength 1: Kopecky-Uhl generalized Lorentzian
- Strength 2: Brink-Axel Lorentzian
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- Strength 7: T-dependent RMF
- Strength 8: Gogny D1M HFB+QRPA

Nuclear Level Density



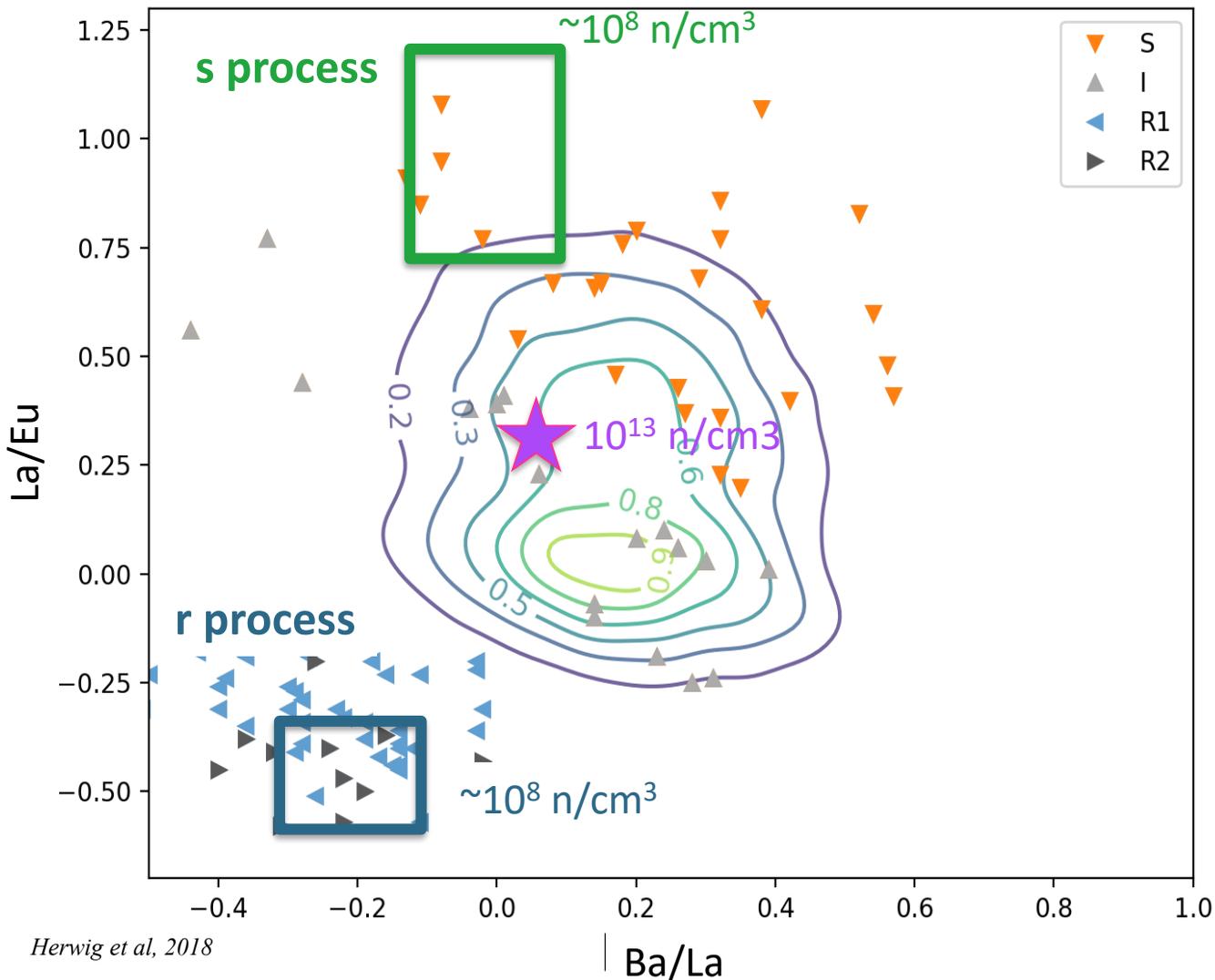
Goriely et al, 2001
Goriely et al 2008
Hillaire et al 2012

Cross Section



TALYS

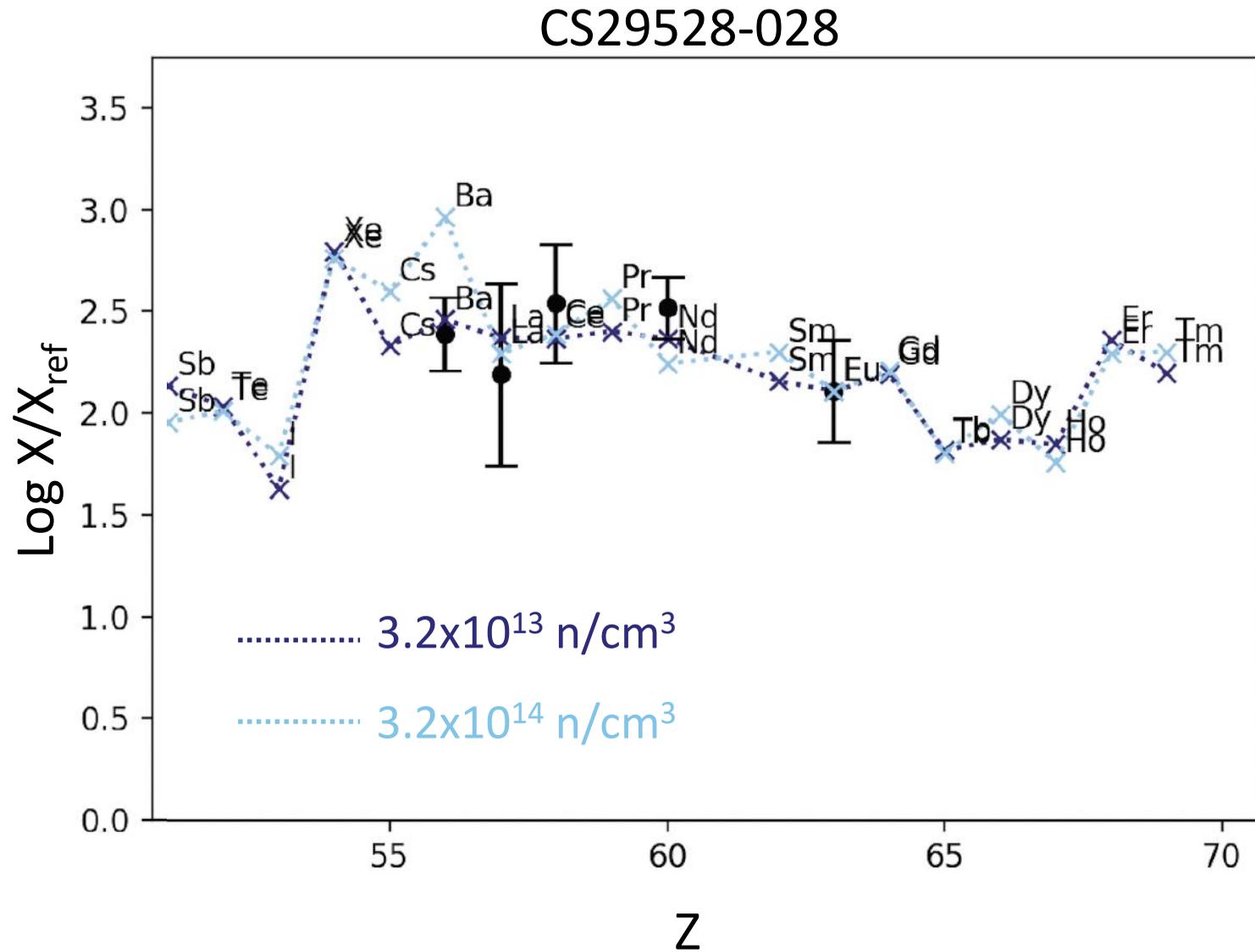
Sensitivity to neutron-capture rates



Herwig et al, 2018

- Constraints on the $^{139}\text{Ba}(n,\gamma)^{140}\text{Ba}$
- Uncertainties in 10^{13} n/cm^3 greatly reduced
- Verified that within the specific model, 10^{13} n/cm^3 is a viable neutron density to reproduce observations
- Can be used to identify conditions that could reproduce specific stars

Single-star comparisons



Denissenkov



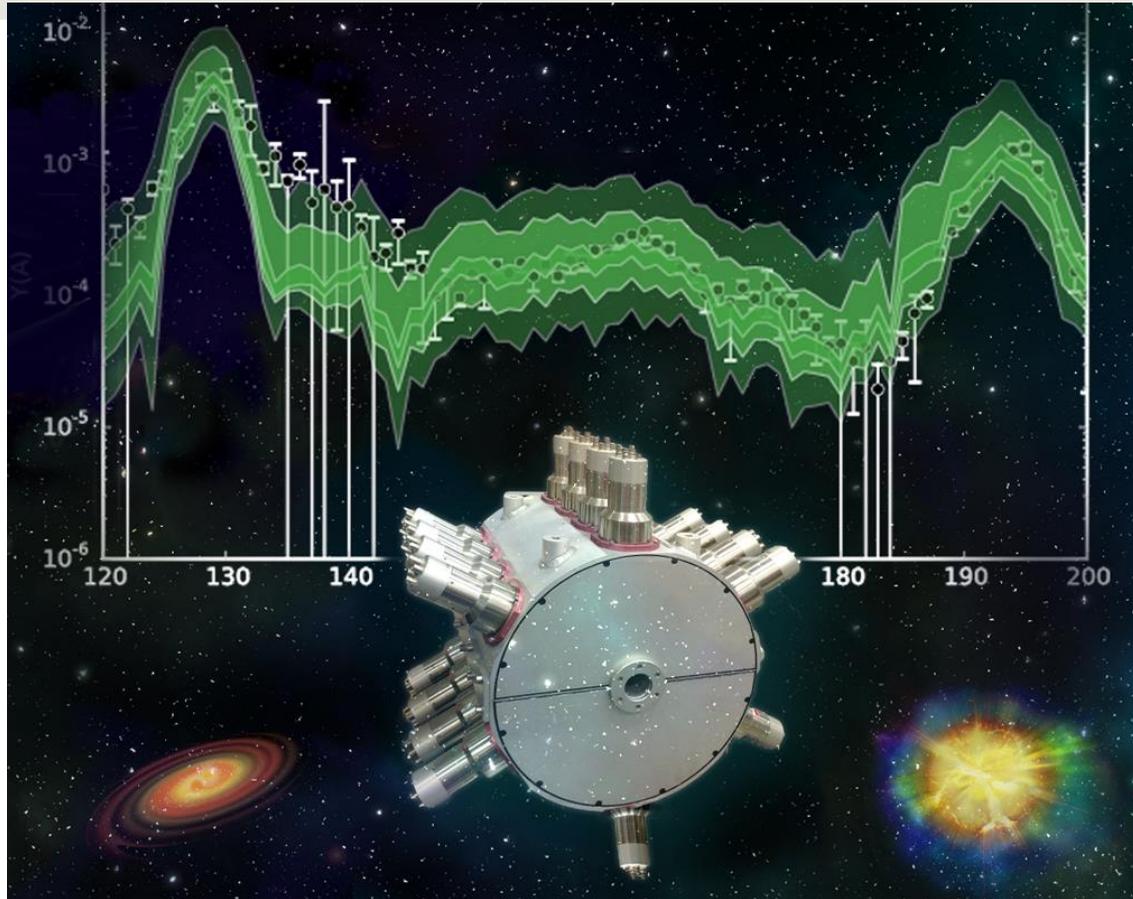
Summary

- Studies of the astrophysical i process
- Neutron-capture reactions are the main nuclear uncertainty
- Used Shape and Oslo methods to constrain the reaction
 $^{139}\text{Ba}(n,\gamma)^{140}\text{Ba}$: main uncertainty at neutron densities 10^{13} n/cm³
- Single reaction used to determine astrophysical conditions

Collaboration

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 A. Sweet



B. Greaves

M. Wiedeking
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I. Dillman

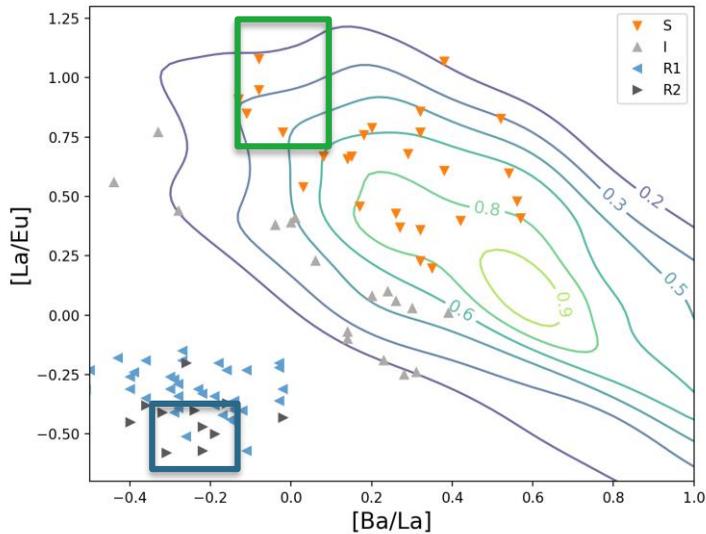
D. Muecher



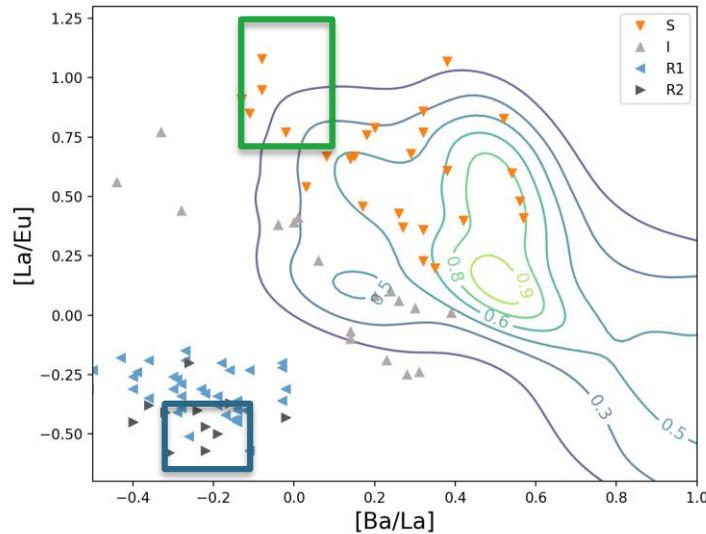
U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science
 National Science Foundation
 Michigan State University

Future Plans

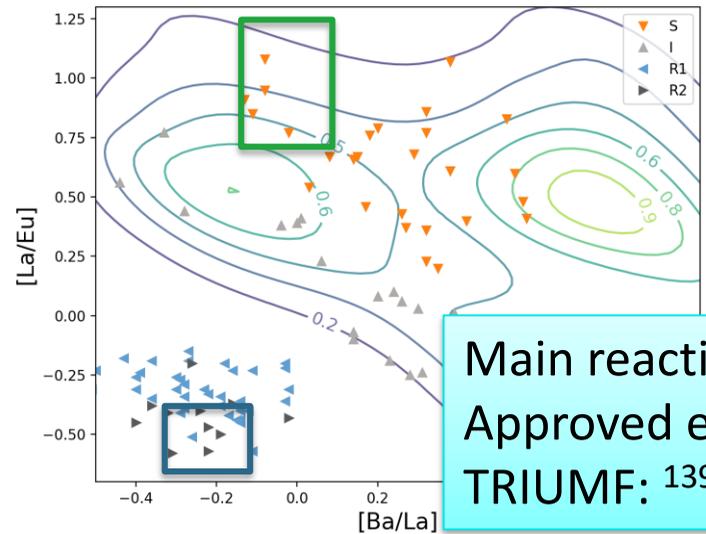
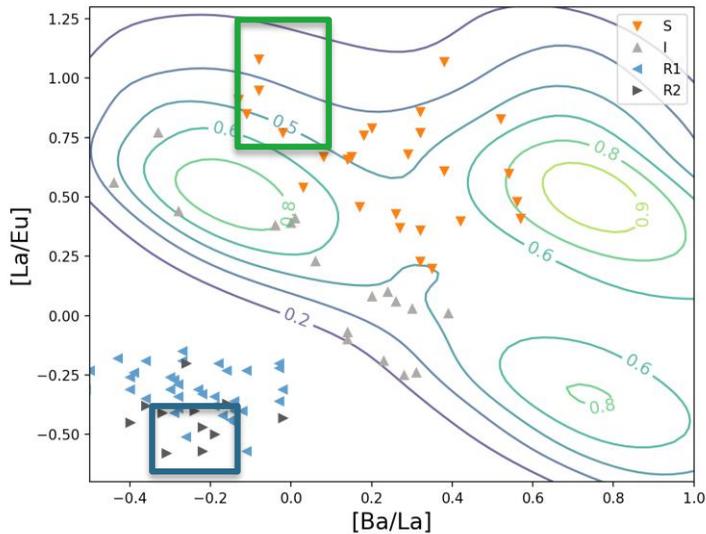
All (n,γ) reactions



Experimental $^{139}\text{Ba}(n,\gamma)^{140}\text{Ba}$



10^{14} n/cm³

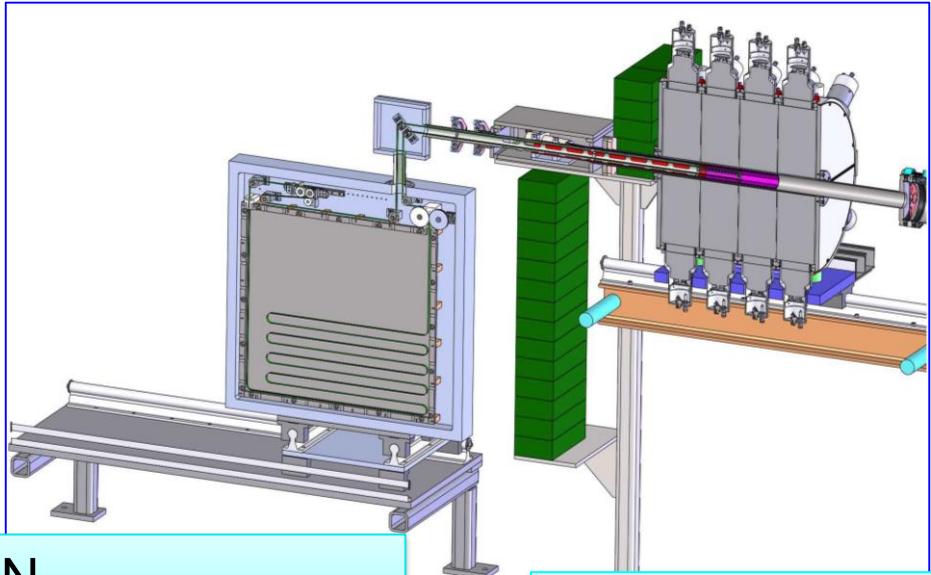
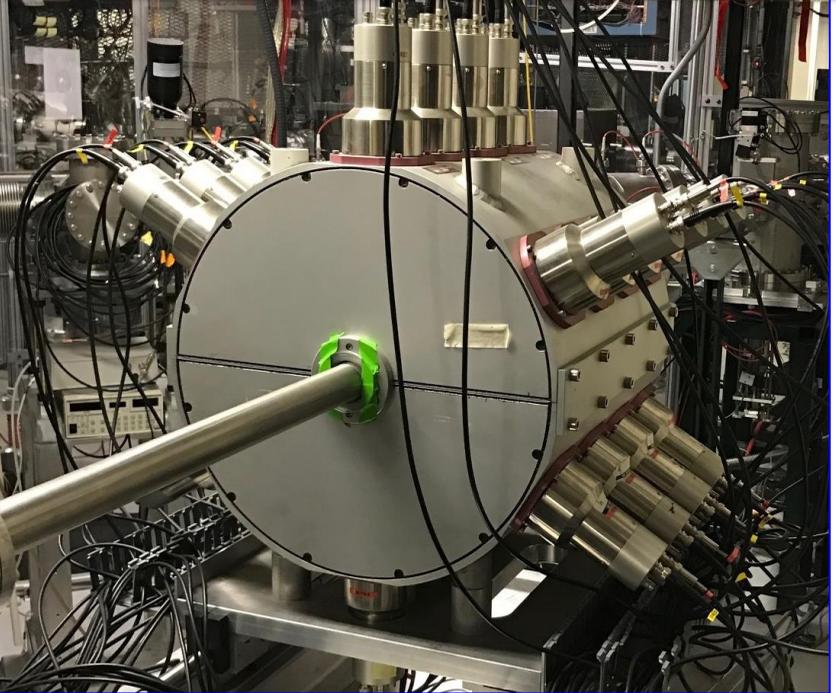


10^{15} n/cm³

Main reaction: $^{139}\text{Cs}(n,\gamma)^{140}\text{Cs}$
 Approved experiment at
 TRIUMF: $^{139}\text{Cs}(d,p)^{140}\text{Cs}$

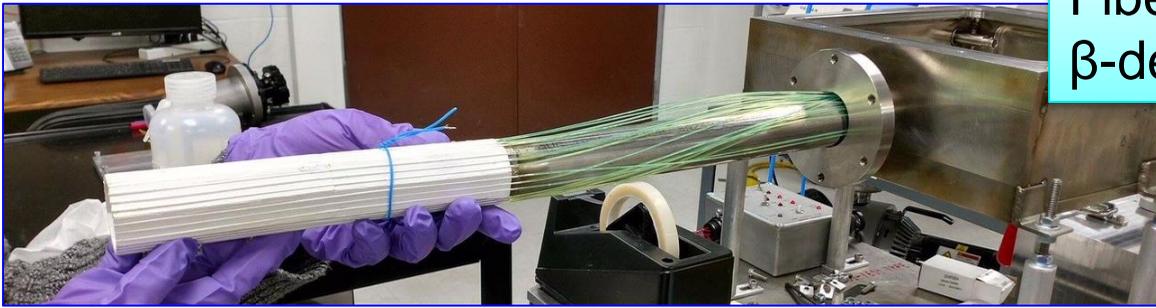
Summing NaI – SuN and friends

SuN
 γ -Total Absorption Spectrometer



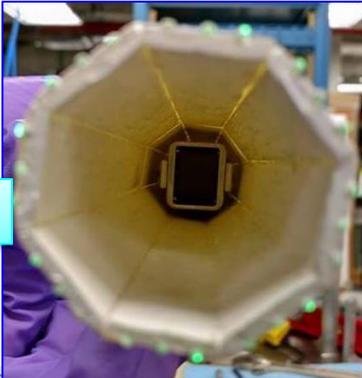
SuNTAN
Tape Transport System

Design by LSU and ANL

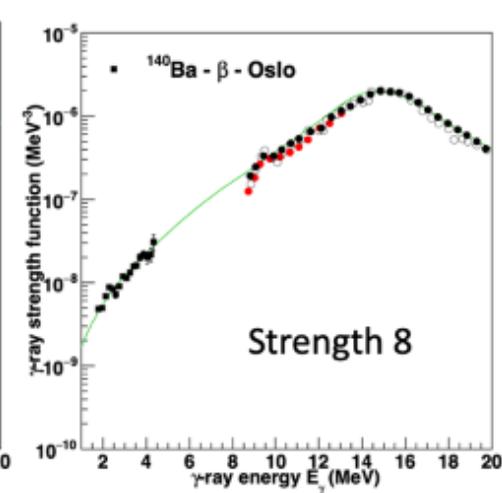
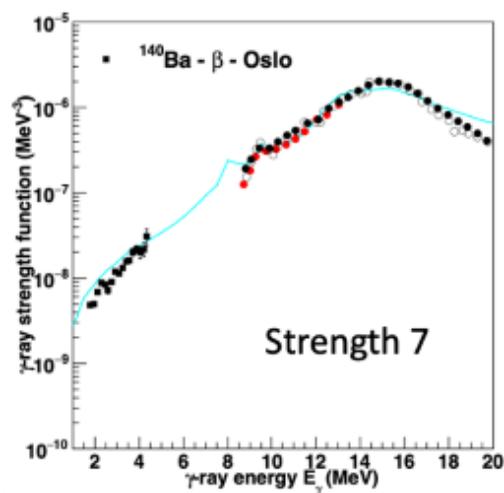
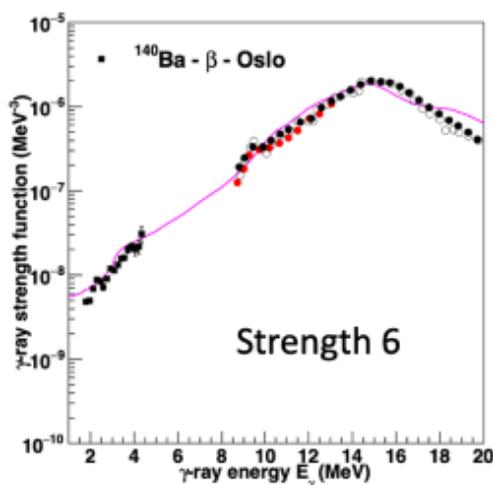
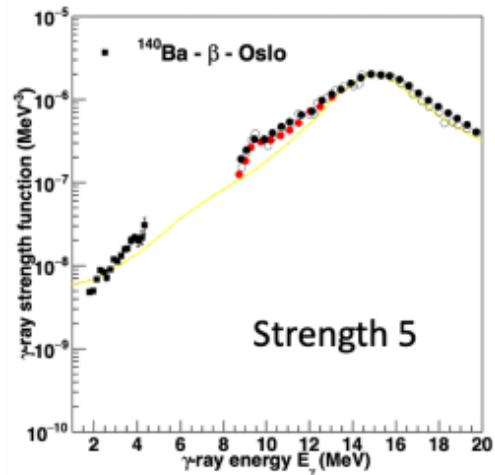
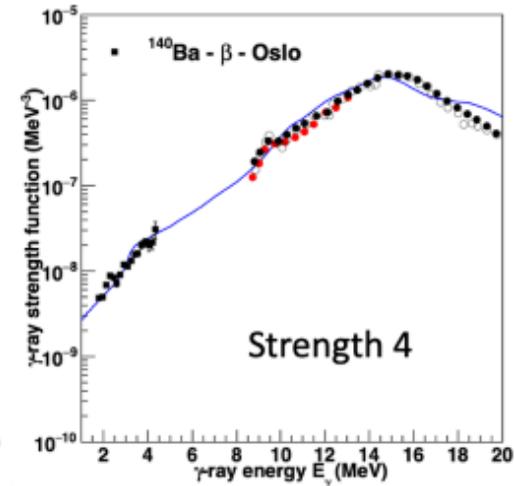
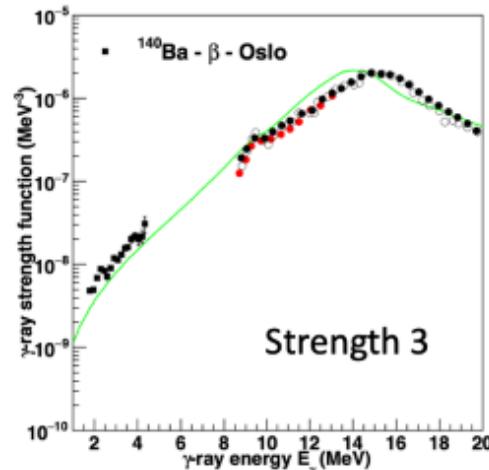
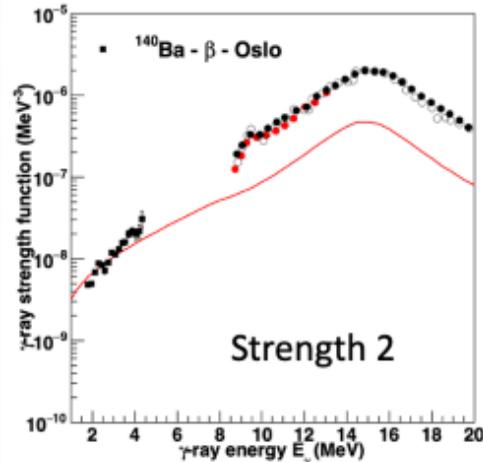
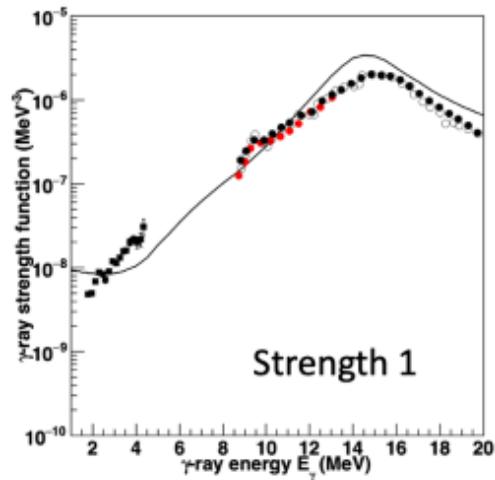


Fiber Detector
 β -detection

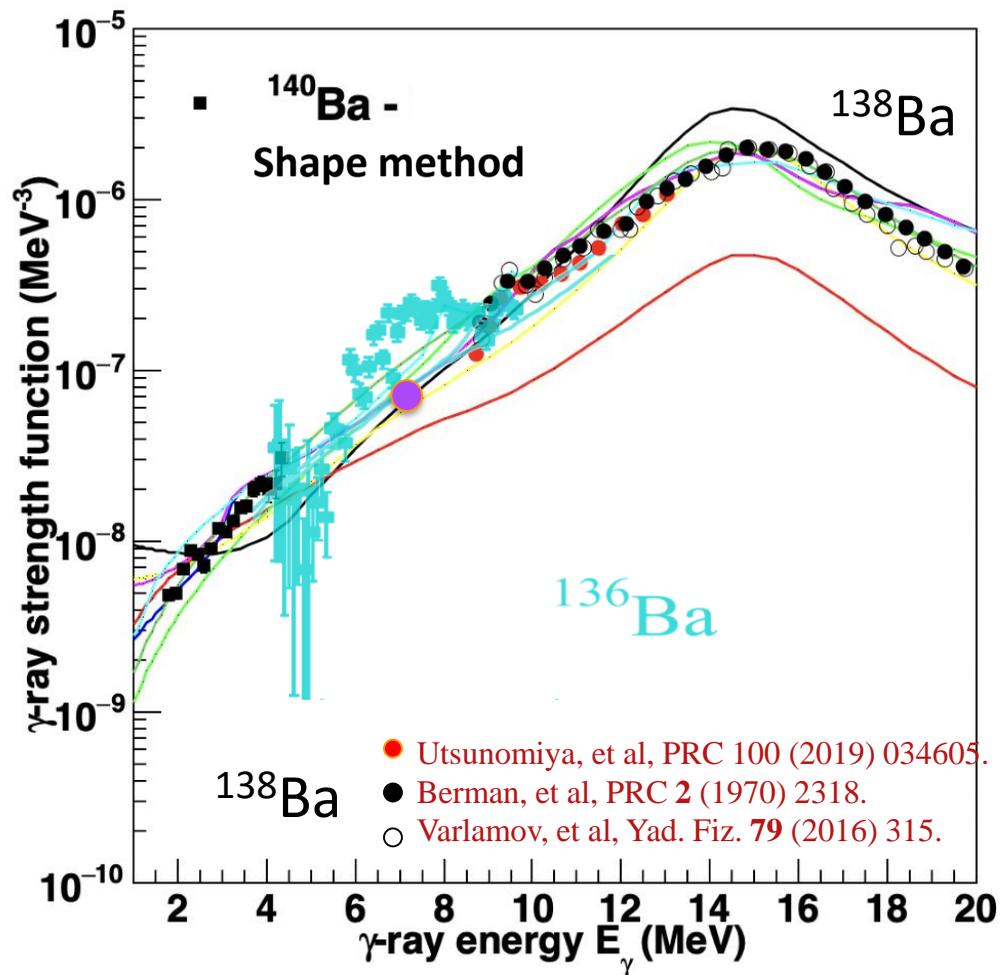
Hope College



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