

Constraining r -process nucleosynthesis using ^{129}I and ^{247}Cm in the early Solar system

A recent study by Côté et al. (2021) has shown that ratio of the observed abundances of short-lived radioisotopes ^{129}I and ^{247}Cm in the early solar system (ESS), that are almost exclusively produced by r -process, can be used to directly constrain the “*last*” r -process source that contributed before the formation of the Solar system due to fact that these two isotopes have almost identical half-lives. This conclusion is critically based on the result that the ^{129}I and ^{247}Cm in the ESS come from one single r -process event. We study the evolution of ^{129}I and ^{247}Cm along with reference isotopes ^{127}I and ^{235}U at the Solar location using the turbulent gas diffusion formalism. We find that when 2-3 different r -process sources that are equally frequent but have distinct $^{129}\text{I}/^{247}\text{Cm}$ production ratios are considered, the ^{129}I and ^{247}Cm in the ESS do not come entirely from a single major event but get contributions from at least two more minor contributors. This has a dramatic effect on the evolution of the $^{129}\text{I}/^{247}\text{Cm}$ ratio, such that the measured ESS value in meteorites does not necessarily correspond to that of the “*last*” major r -process event and consequently cannot be used to constrain it. We also find that the requirement of concordance of the observed $^{129}\text{I}/^{127}\text{I}$ and $^{247}\text{Cm}/^{235}\text{U}$ ratio in the ESS has a major impact on the distribution of the $^{129}\text{I}/^{247}\text{Cm}$ ratio in the ESS. We find that when the concordance criteria is taken into account, important constraints on the properties of r -process sources that were operating during the formation of the Solar system can still be made using the observed value of $^{129}\text{I}/^{247}\text{Cm}$ ratio in the ESS.

Length of presentation requested

Oral presentation: 17 min + 3 min questions

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Chemical Evolution

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Chemical Evolution: the Milky Way

Primary author: Dr BANERJEE, Projjwal (Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad)

Co-authors: Dr WU, Meng-Ru (Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan); Ms S K, Jeena (Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad)

Presenter: Dr BANERJEE, Projjwal (Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad)