

# **nuclear astrophysics – lecture 2**

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# thermonuclear reaction: narrow resonances

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \int_0^\infty E \underbrace{\sigma(E)} \exp\left(-\frac{E}{kT}\right) dE$$

Breit-Wigner formula:

$$\sigma_{BW}(E) \sim \frac{\omega \Gamma_a \Gamma_b}{(E_r - E)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2}$$

partial widths of entrance and exit channels

resonance energy

total width

$$\Rightarrow \langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \underbrace{\exp(-E_r / kT)} \omega \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma_A \Gamma_B}{\Gamma}}$$

resonance energy: needs to be measured precisely

“resonance strength”  $\omega\gamma$

[broad resonances: widths are energy-dependent  $\rightarrow$  calculate reaction rate analytically]

# rare isotopes in stars: supernovae



[Cassiopeia A]

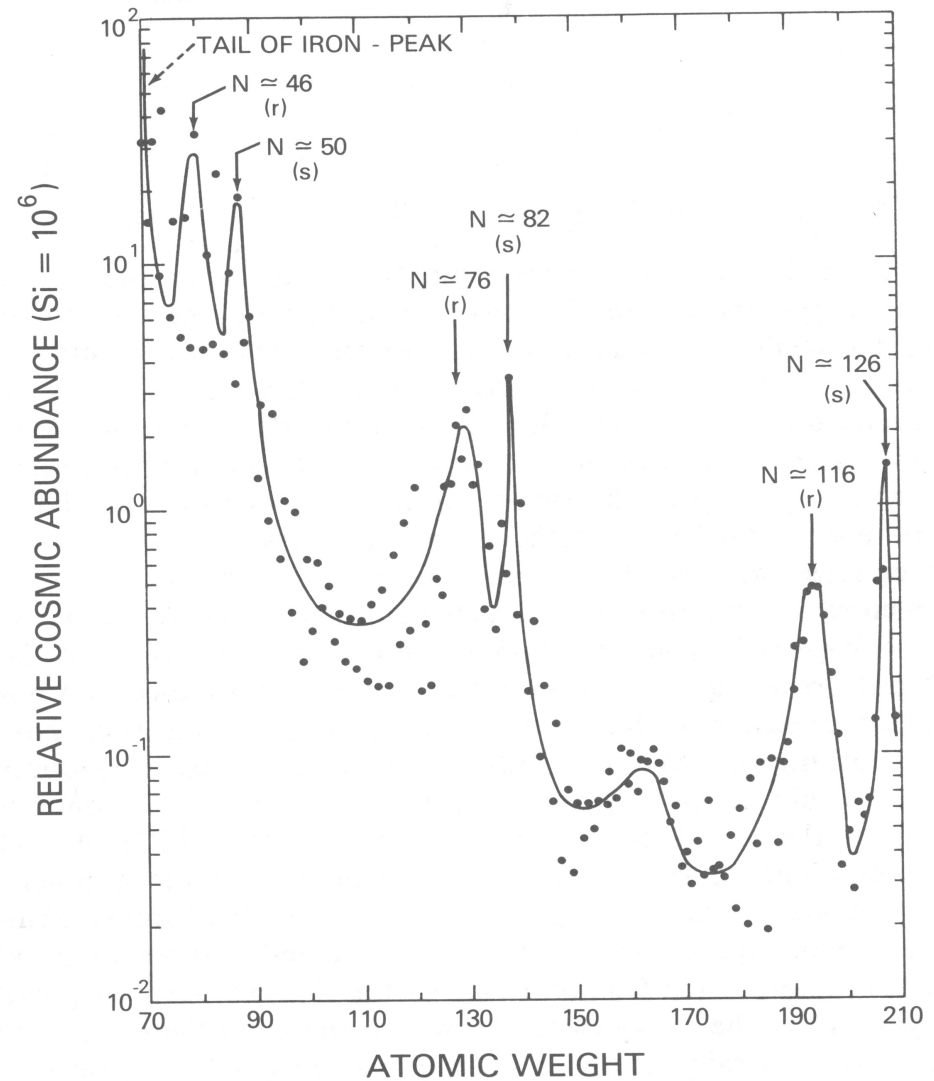
- Type II, Type Ia
- important nuclear physics :
  - r-process: neutron captures**
  - weak interactions: *e.g.*, electron captures

# r-process

- **proposed, along with s-process, by Burbidge *et al.* (1957) and Cameron (1957)**
- **accounts for half of the elements that are heavier than iron**

# r-process: observations

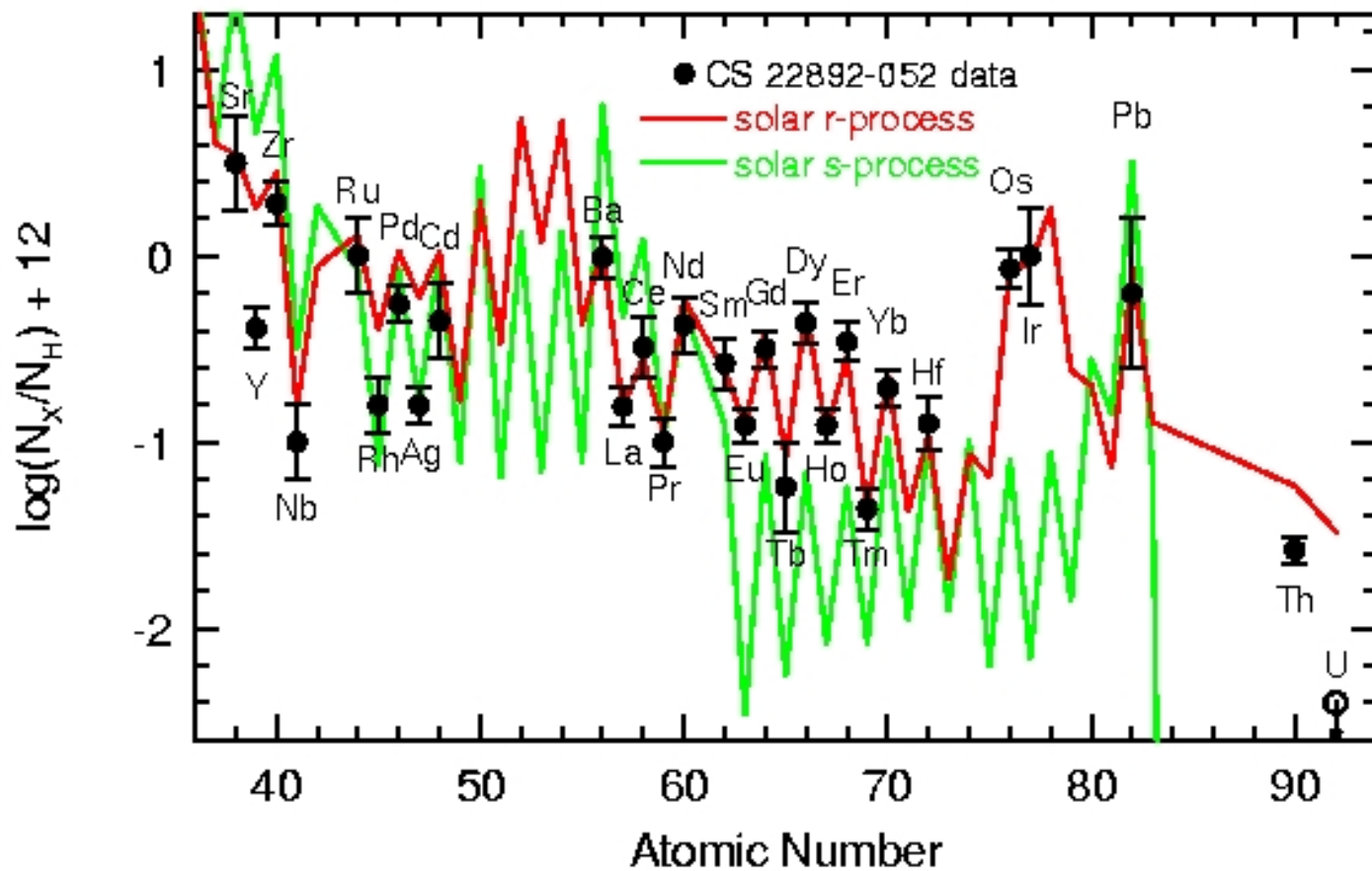
- abundance peaks at mass 80, 130, and 195
- accounts for production of all elements heavier than  $^{209}\text{Bi}$



[Rolfs & Rodney (1988)]

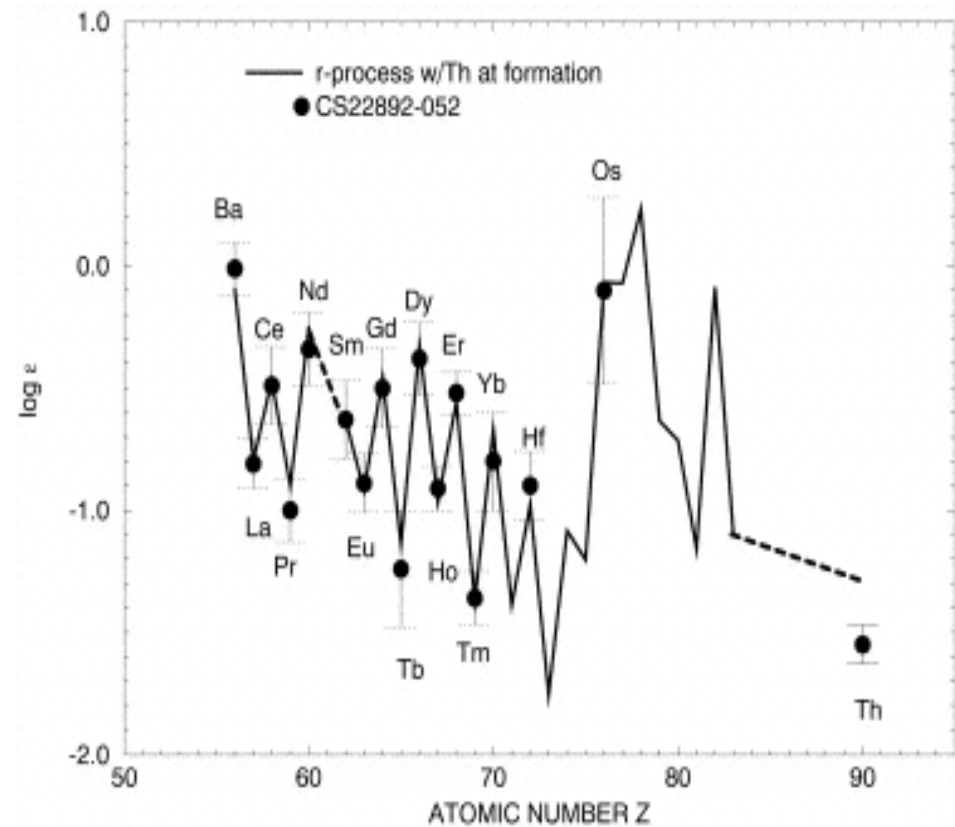
# r-process: observations

- abundances in old metal-poor stars:



# r-process: observations

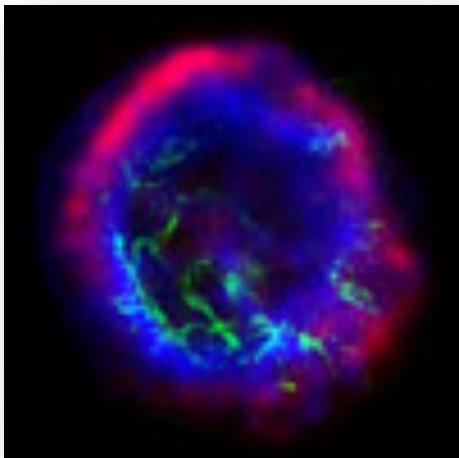
- From observations:
  - agreement with solar abundances for  $A > 130$
  - r-process insensitive to abundance of pre-existing seed nuclei
  - $A < 130$ ?



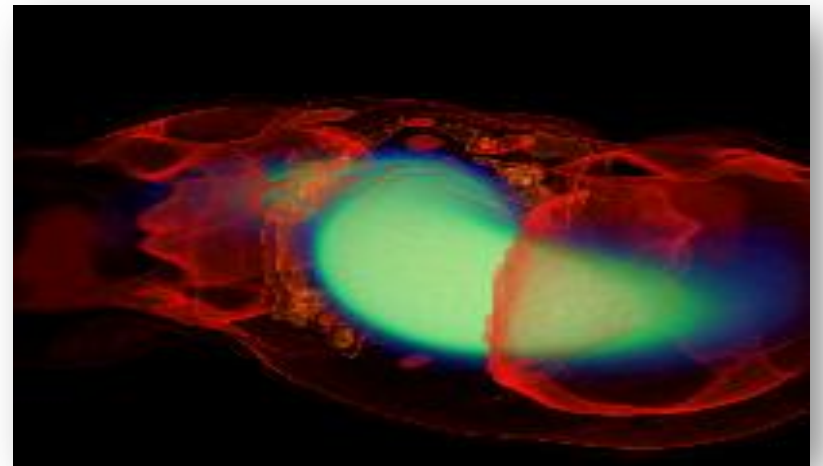
[Sneden *et al.* (1996)]

# r-process: models

- **possible scenarios:**
  - **core-collapse supernovae:**
    - hot  $\nu$ -heated bubble: right temperature and neutron density
  - **merging neutron stars**
- **challenge: connect observed abundances to astrophysical environment(s)**



**nuclear physics must  
be understood**

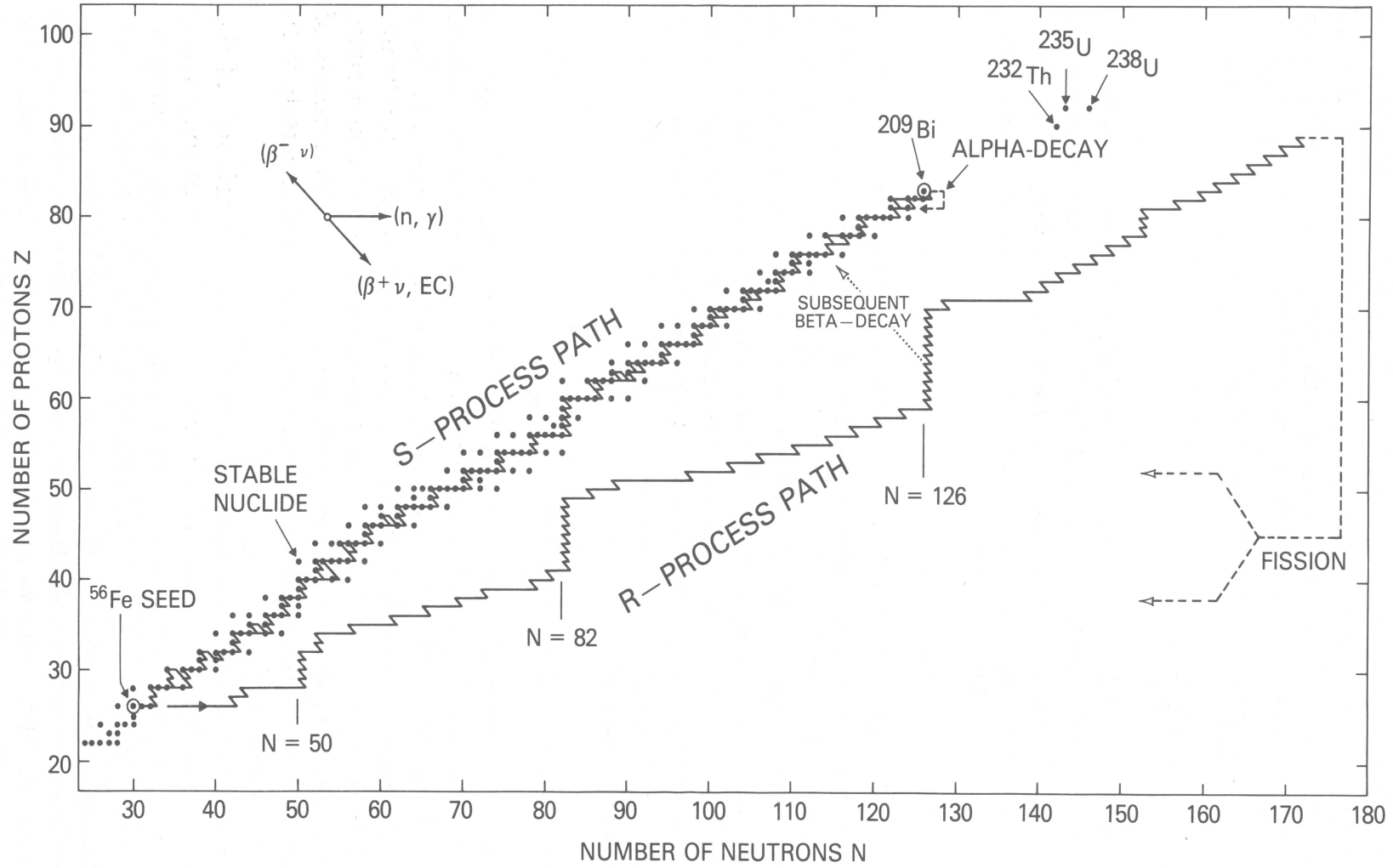




# r-process: nuclear physics

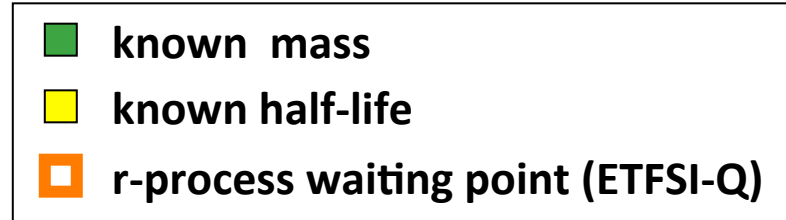
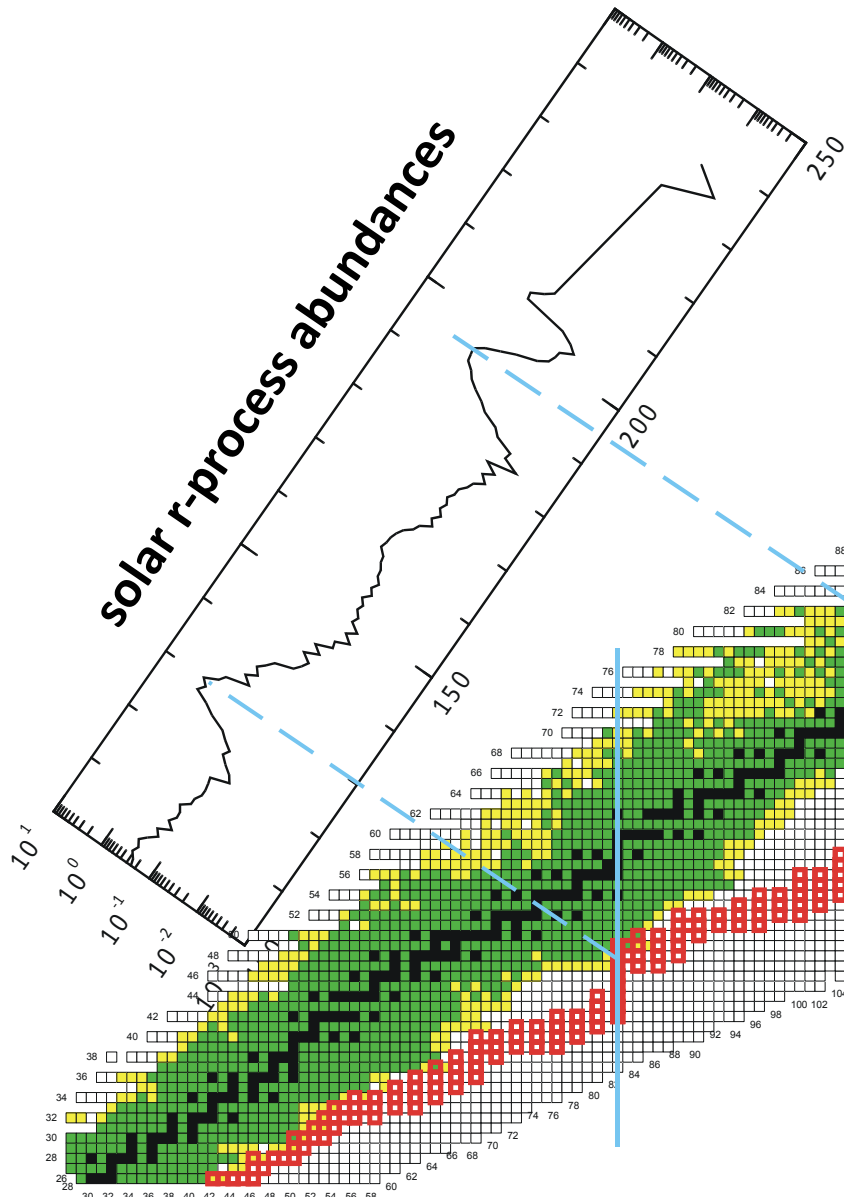
- **general framework:**
  - neutron captures on “seed” nuclei
  - “waiting-point” reached when  $Q_n$  low enough for  $(n,\gamma) - (\gamma,n)$  equilibrium (15 – 30 units away from stability)
  - $\beta$ -decay to next isotopic chain
  - neutron closed shells: major impedance to reaction flow
  - decay back to stability

# r-process "path"

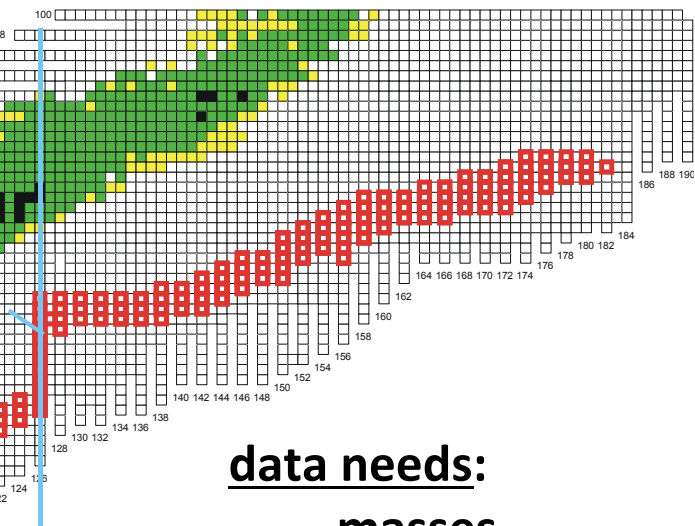


[Rolfs & Rodney (1988)]

# r-process: nuclear physics



[Schatz, Kratz, Pfeiffer (NSCL + Mainz)]



data needs:

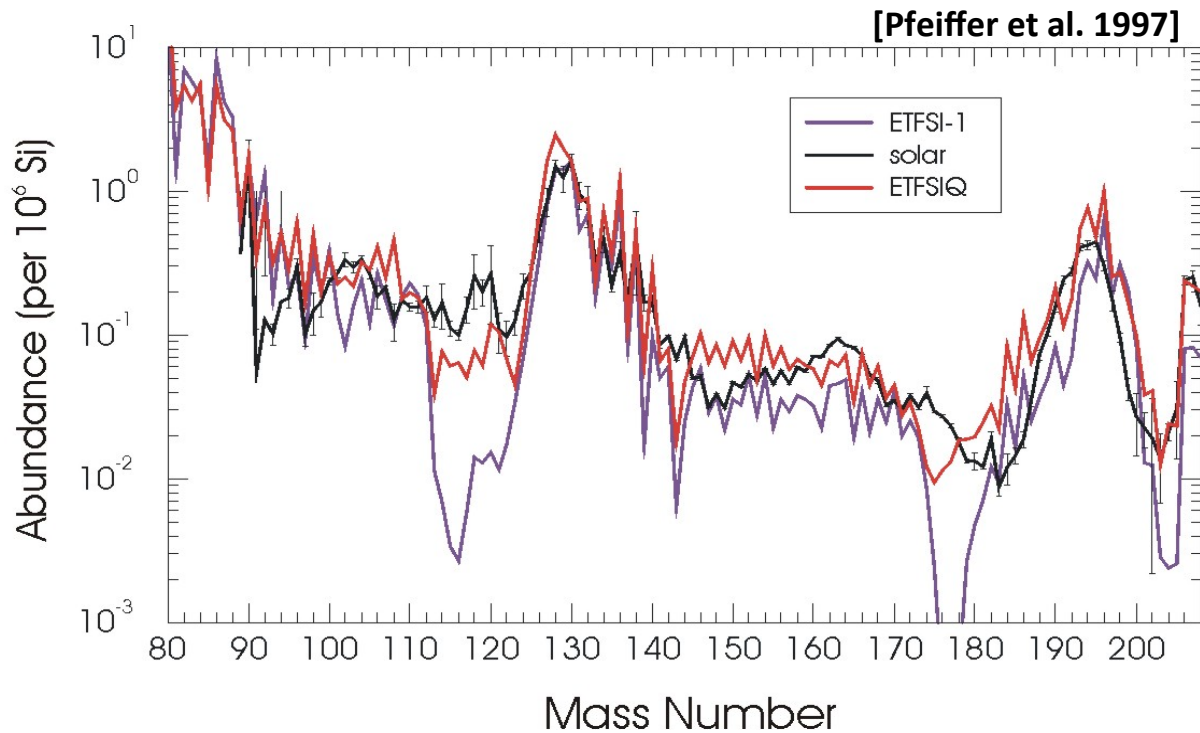
masses

half-lives

neutron capture rates

fission

# r-process: nuclear physics



- **r-process abundances from microscopic mass models with spherical shell gaps: troughs below main peaks**
- **calculations with shell quenching (e.g.,  $N=82$ ): improvement**
- **new measurements needed**

## LETTERS

**The magic nature of  $^{132}\text{Sn}$  explored through the single-particle states of  $^{133}\text{Sn}$** 

K. L. Jones<sup>1,2</sup>, A. S. Adekola<sup>3</sup>, D. W. Bardayan<sup>4</sup>, J. C. Blackmon<sup>4</sup>, K. Y. Chae<sup>1</sup>, K. A. Chipps<sup>5</sup>, J. A. Cizewski<sup>2</sup>, L. Erikson<sup>5</sup>, C. Harlin<sup>6</sup>, R. Hatarik<sup>2</sup>, R. Kapler<sup>1</sup>, R. L. Kozub<sup>7</sup>, J. F. Liang<sup>4</sup>, R. Livesay<sup>5</sup>, Z. Ma<sup>1</sup>, B. H. Moazen<sup>1</sup>, C. D. Nesaraja<sup>4</sup>, F. M. Nunes<sup>8</sup>, S. D. Pain<sup>2</sup>, N. P. Patterson<sup>6</sup>, D. Shapira<sup>4</sup>, J. F. Shriner Jr<sup>7</sup>, M. S. Smith<sup>4</sup>, T. P. Swan<sup>2,6</sup> & J. S. Thomas<sup>6</sup>

**First Results from the CARIBU Facility: Mass Measurements on the  $\tau$ -Process Path**

J. Van Schelt,<sup>1,2</sup> D. Lascar,<sup>3,1</sup> G. Savard,<sup>1,2</sup> J. A. Clark,<sup>1</sup> P. F. Bertone,<sup>1</sup> S. Caldwell,<sup>2,1</sup> A. Chaudhuri,<sup>4,1</sup> A. F. Levand,<sup>1</sup> G. Li,<sup>5,1</sup> G. E. Morgan,<sup>4</sup> R. Orford,<sup>5</sup> R. E. Segel,<sup>3,1</sup> K. S. Sharma,<sup>4</sup> and M. G. Sternberg<sup>2,1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA

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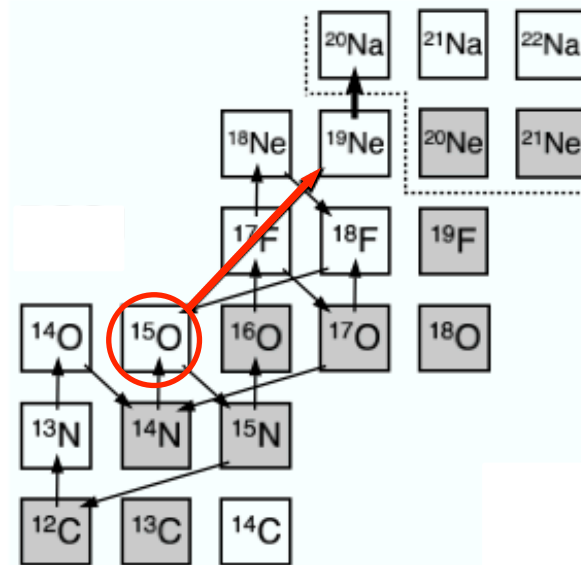
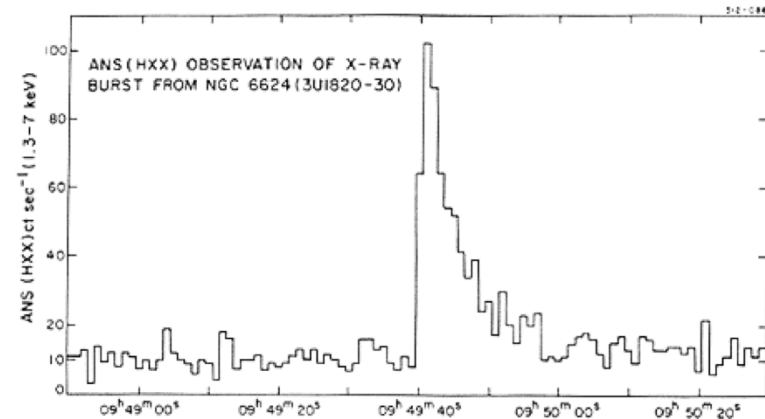
<sup>4</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada

<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, McGill University, Montréal, Québec H3A 2T8, Canada

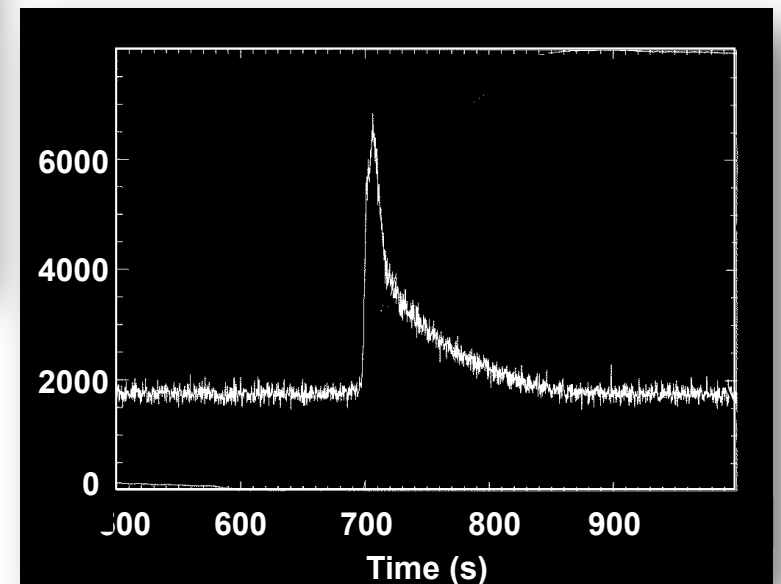
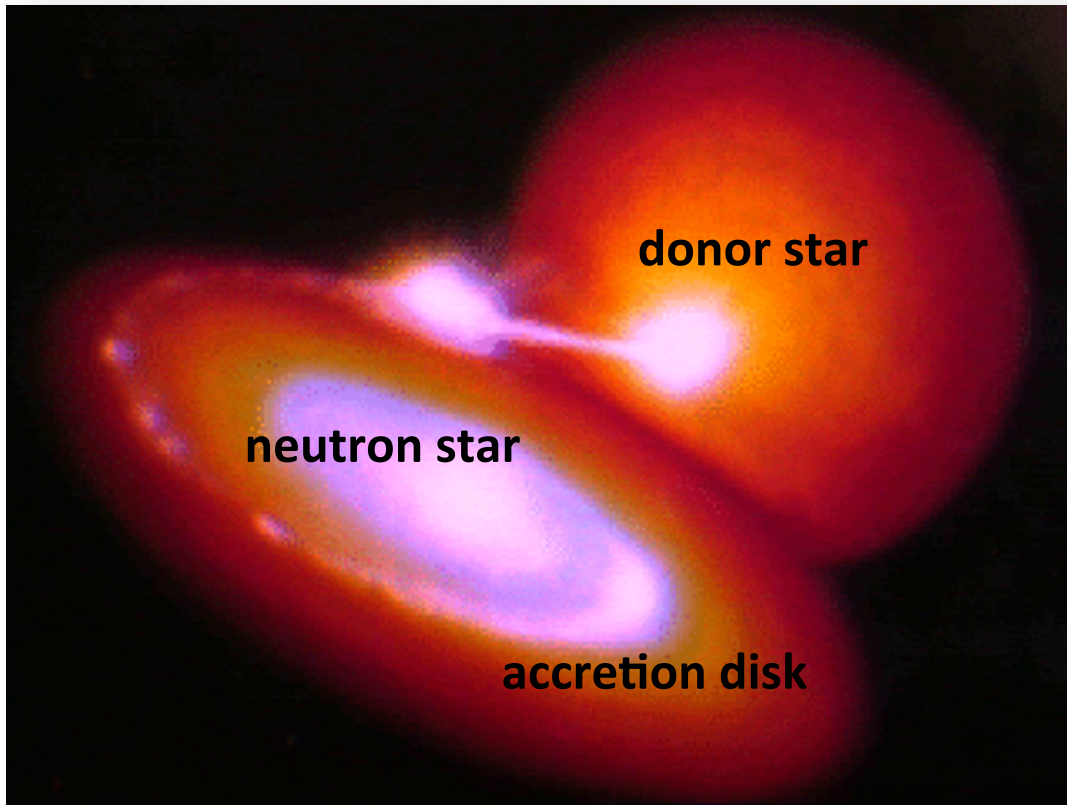
(Dated: July 2, 2013)

# rare isotopes in stars: type I x-ray bursts

- model:
  - binary star system
  - accretion on neutron star
  - thermonuclear runaway
- observations: light curves
- research areas:
  - Breakout from the Hot-CNO cycles
  - rp-process: path, endpoint, synthesis
  - $\alpha$ p-process  $\rightarrow$  key reactions
- experiments: proton-rich rare isotopes
  - $(p,\gamma)$  and  $(\alpha,p)$  reactions
  - mass measurements

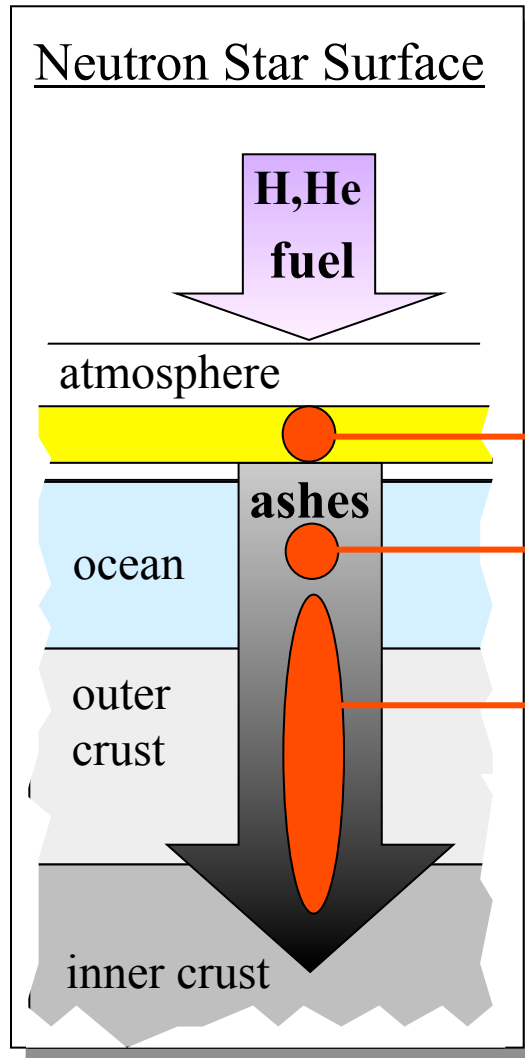


# accreting neutron star: x-ray bursts



# rp-process on accreting neutron stars

[H. Schatz, NSCL]



thermonuclear burning (rp-process):  
burst duration (sec – min)  
nucleosynthesis

deep hydrogen / carbon burning: superbursts

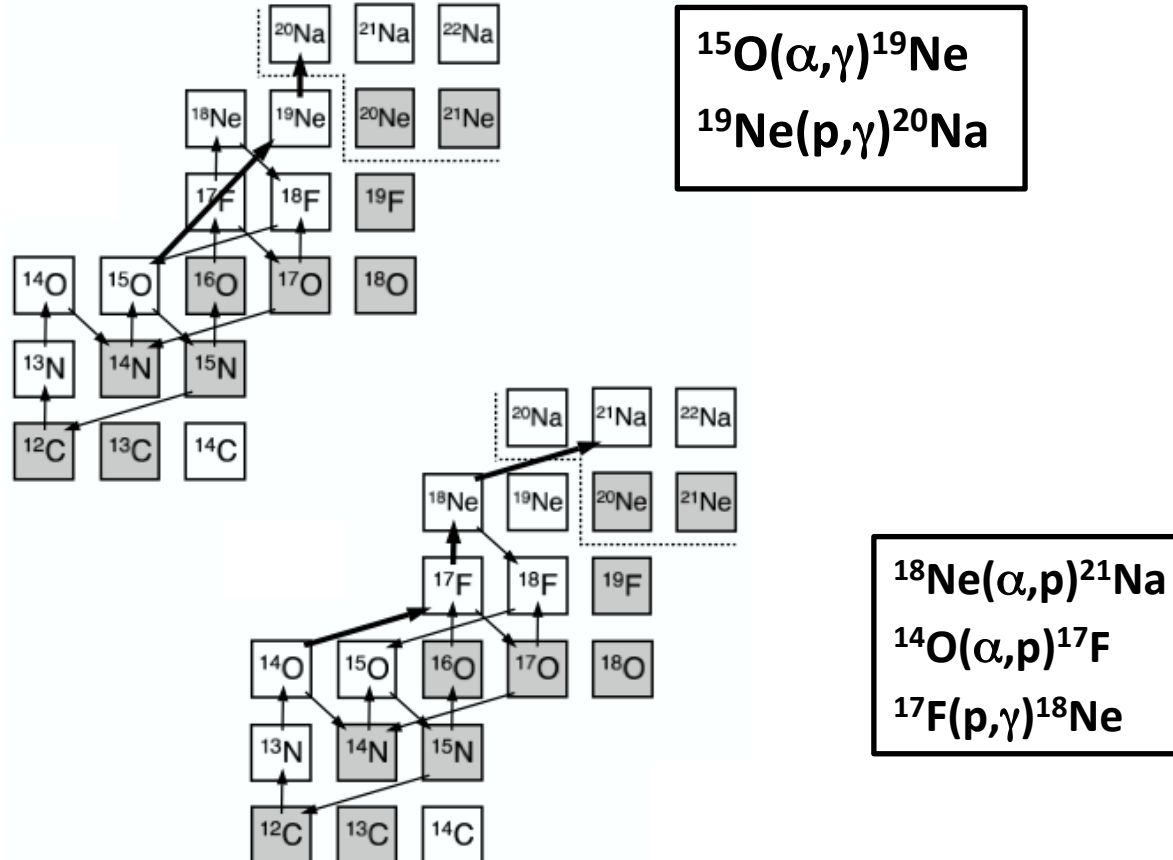
electron captures / pycnonuclear reactions:  
crust heating  
dissipation of neutron star's B-field  
emission of gravitational waves



# rp-process: beginnings

explosive hydrogen-helium burning ( $T > 0.5$  GK)

→ breakout from the Hot-CNO cycles



[figure adapted from C. Iliadis (2007)]

# rp-process, cont'd

after breakout from Hot-CNO cycles:

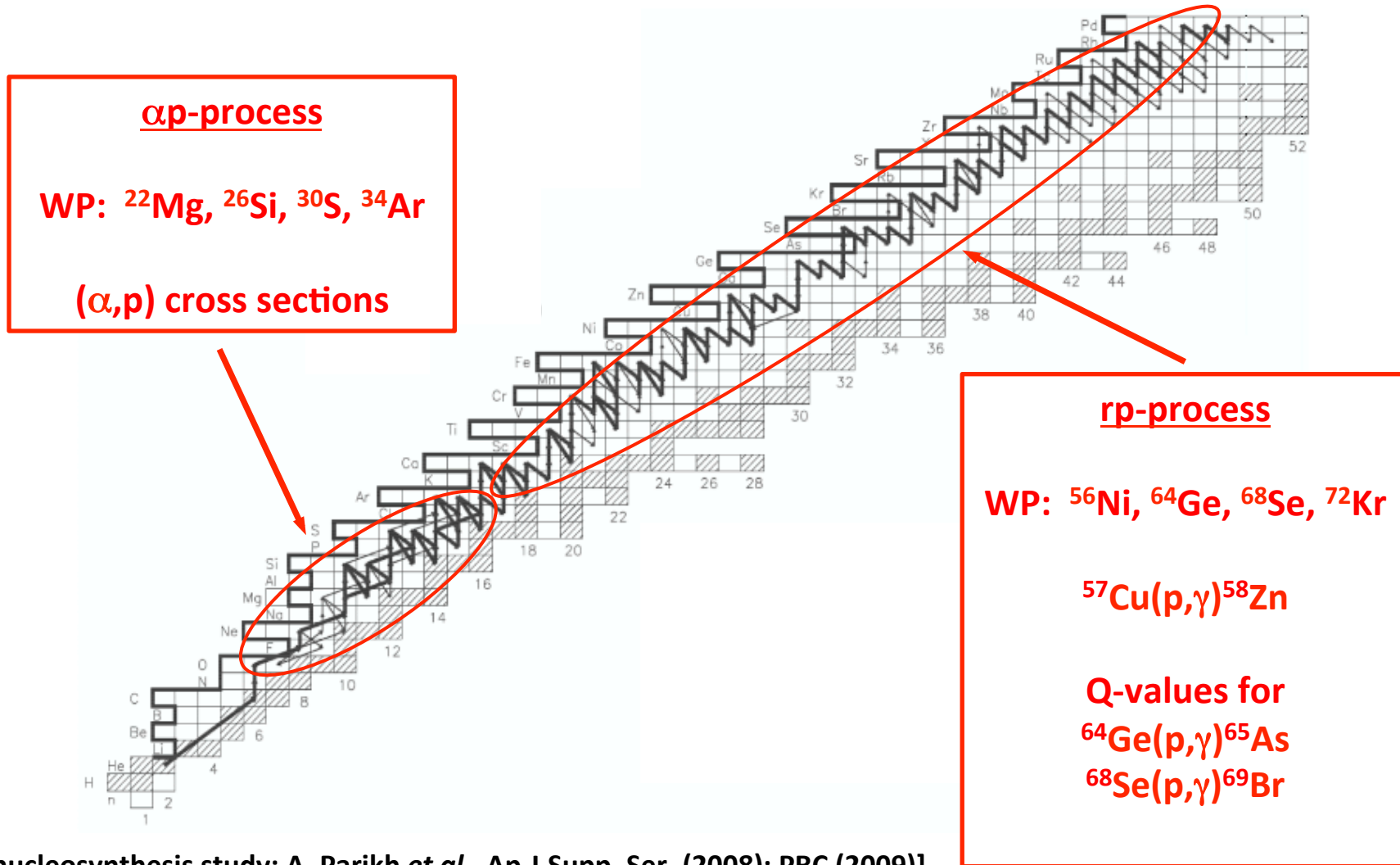
- $(\alpha, p)$  and  $(p, \gamma)$  on proton-rich nuclei  $\rightarrow$  production of heavier elements
- energy generation and timescale set by “waiting-point” nuclei:

*e.g.*,  $^{30}\text{S}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Ni}$ ,  $^{64}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{68}\text{Se}$

- reaction flow: competition between  $\beta$ -decay and reactions
- $(\alpha, p)$  and  $(p, \gamma)$  reaction rates:
  - often calculated with statistical models (e.g., Hauser-Feshbach)
  - need experimental verification

# rp-process, cont'd

[type I x-ray burst – neutron star:  $1.3M_{\text{sun}}$ ,  $R = 8 \text{ km}$ ,  $T_{\text{peak}} = 1.4 \text{ GK}$ ,  $\tau = 100 \text{ s}$ ]



[nucleosynthesis study: A. Parikh *et al.*, *Ap.J.Supp. Ser.* (2008); *PRC* (2009)]

# rp-process: experiments



## Nuclear Data:

- Decay data

- Masses

- Reaction rates

### Nuc. Theory

- predict rates (HF,DC)

- Interpret experiments

RIB Indirect

Coul. Dis. (RIKEN, GSI)

Direct (p,γ):

(TRIUMF, ORNL)

RIB direct

(α,p)(ANL, ORNL, LLN, CRIB...)

RIB Indirect:

(p,p), ANC (ORNL)

RIB indirect (d,p) mirror ANL

rect (p,dγ) MSU

RIB indirect (d,n) FSU

Stable:

(<sup>3</sup>He,t) Yale, TUM

Stable:

(p,t), (<sup>4</sup>He,<sup>6</sup>He) (Yale, RCNP)

Stable: (ANL)

fusion-evaporation-γ

Stable:

(<sup>3</sup>He,n) ND

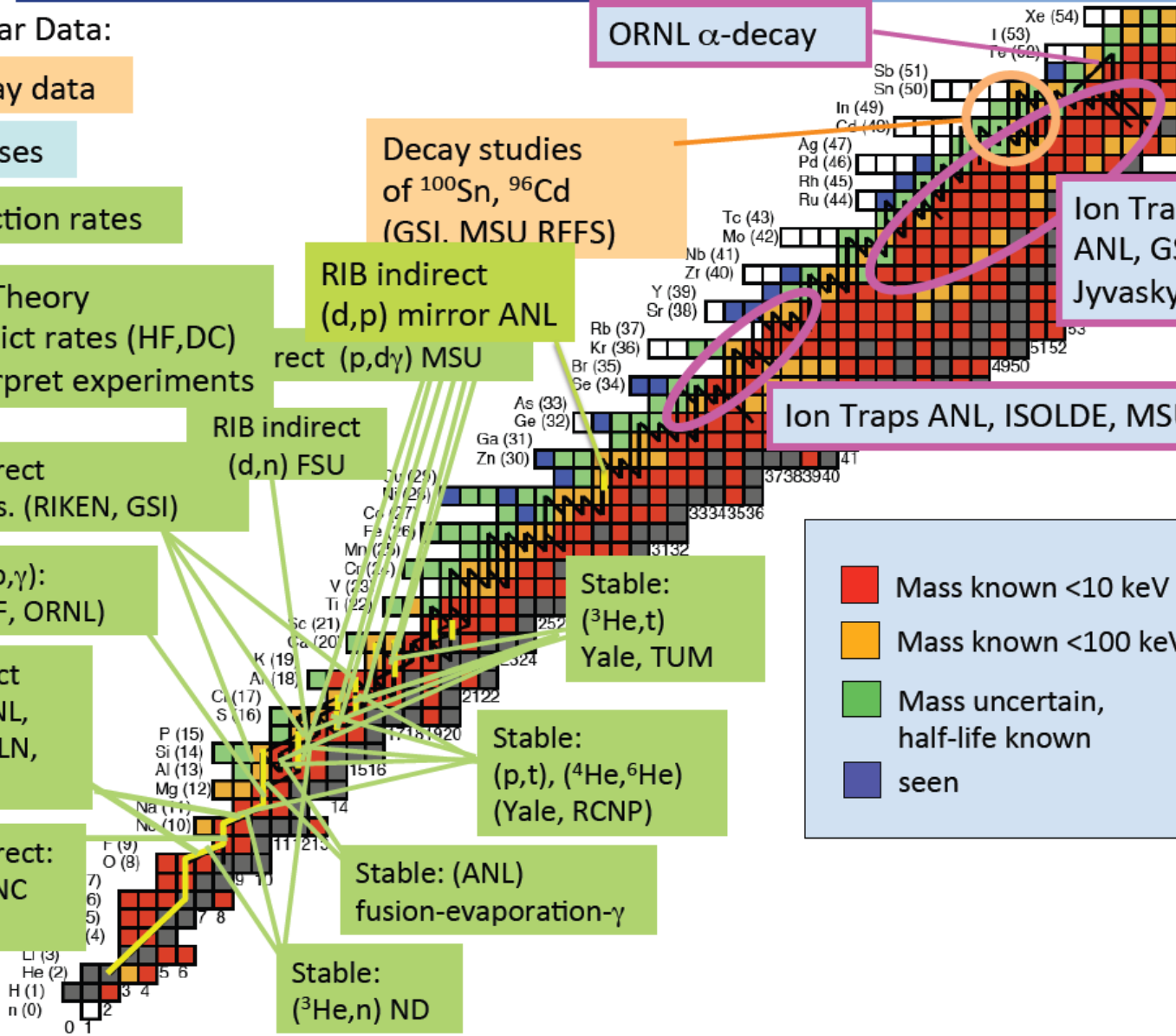
Decay studies of <sup>100</sup>Sn, <sup>96</sup>Cd (GSI, MSU RFFS)

ORNL α-decay

Ion Traps ANL, GSI Jyvaskyla

Ion Traps ANL, ISOLDE, MSU

- Mass known <10 keV
- Mass known <100 keV
- Mass uncertain, half-life known
- seen



**Measurement of the  $^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha, p_0)^{21}\text{Na}$  Reaction Cross Section in the Burning Energy Region for X-Ray Bursts**

P. J. C. Salter,<sup>1</sup> M. Aliotta,<sup>1,\*</sup> T. Davinson,<sup>1</sup> H. Al Falou,<sup>2</sup> A. Chen,<sup>2</sup> B. Davids,<sup>2</sup> B. R. Fulton,<sup>3</sup> N. Galinski,<sup>2,4</sup> D. Howell,<sup>2,4</sup> G. Lotay,<sup>1</sup> P. Machule,<sup>2</sup> A. StJ. Murphy,<sup>1</sup> C. Ruiz,<sup>2</sup> S. Sjue,<sup>2</sup> M. Taggart,<sup>3</sup> P. Walden,<sup>2</sup> and P. J. Woods<sup>1</sup>

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PHYSICAL REVIEW C **84**, 045802 (2011)

**First measurement of the  $^{33}\text{Cl}(p, \alpha)^{30}\text{S}$  reaction**

C. M. Deibel,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> K. E. Rehm,<sup>2</sup> J. M. Figueira,<sup>3,2</sup> J. P. Greene,<sup>2</sup> C. L. Jiang,<sup>2</sup> B. P. Kay,<sup>2</sup> H. Y. Lee,<sup>2</sup> J. C. Lighthall,<sup>2,4</sup> S. T. Marley,<sup>2,4</sup> R. C. Pardo,<sup>2</sup> N. Patel,<sup>2,5</sup> M. Paul,<sup>6</sup> C. Ugalde,<sup>2,7,8</sup> A. Woodard,<sup>2</sup> A. H. Wuosmaa,<sup>4</sup> and G. Zinkann<sup>2</sup>



## Ground-State Proton Decay of $^{69}\text{Br}$ and Implications for the $^{68}\text{Se}$ Astrophysical Rapid Proton-Capture Process Waiting Point

A. M. Rogers,<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup> M. A. Famiano,<sup>4,3</sup> W. G. Lynch,<sup>1,5,3</sup> M. S. Wallace,<sup>6</sup> F. Amorini,<sup>7</sup> D. Bazin,<sup>1</sup> R. J. Charity,<sup>8</sup> F. Delaunay,<sup>9</sup> R. T. de Souza,<sup>10</sup> J. Elson,<sup>8</sup> A. Gade,<sup>1,5</sup> D. Galaviz,<sup>1,3</sup> M.-J. van Goethem,<sup>11</sup> S. Hudan,<sup>10</sup> J. Lee,<sup>1</sup> S. Lobastov,<sup>12</sup> S. Lukyanov,<sup>12</sup> M. Matoš,<sup>1,3</sup> M. Mocko,<sup>6</sup> H. Schatz,<sup>1,5,3</sup> D. Shapira,<sup>13</sup> L. G. Sobotka,<sup>8</sup> M. B. Tsang,<sup>1</sup> and G. Verde<sup>14</sup>

## Direct Mass Measurements of Short-Lived $A = 2Z - 1$ Nuclides $^{63}\text{Ge}$ , $^{65}\text{As}$ , $^{67}\text{Se}$ , and $^{71}\text{Kr}$ and Their Impact on Nucleosynthesis in the $rp$ Process

X. L. Tu,<sup>1,2</sup> H. S. Xu,<sup>1,\*</sup> M. Wang,<sup>1</sup> Y. H. Zhang,<sup>1</sup> Yu. A. Litvinov,<sup>3,4,1</sup> Y. Sun,<sup>5,1</sup> H. Schatz,<sup>6</sup> X. H. Zhou,<sup>1</sup> Y. J. Yuan,<sup>1</sup> J. W. Xia,<sup>1</sup> G. Audi,<sup>7</sup> K. Blaum,<sup>3</sup> C. M. Du,<sup>1,2</sup> P. Geng,<sup>1,2</sup> Z. G. Hu,<sup>1</sup> W. X. Huang,<sup>1</sup> S. L. Jin,<sup>1,2</sup> L. X. Liu,<sup>1,2</sup> Y. Liu,<sup>1</sup> X. Ma,<sup>1</sup> R. S. Mao,<sup>1</sup> B. Mei,<sup>1</sup> P. Shuai,<sup>8</sup> Z. Y. Sun,<sup>1</sup> H. Suzuki,<sup>9</sup> S. W. Tang,<sup>1,2</sup> J. S. Wang,<sup>1</sup> S. T. Wang,<sup>1,2</sup> G. Q. Xiao,<sup>1</sup> X. Xu,<sup>1,2</sup> T. Yamaguchi,<sup>10</sup> Y. Yamaguchi,<sup>11</sup> X. L. Yan,<sup>1,2</sup> J. C. Yang,<sup>1</sup> R. P. Ye,<sup>1,2</sup> Y. D. Zang,<sup>1,2</sup> H. W. Zhao,<sup>1</sup> T. C. Zhao,<sup>1</sup> X. Y. Zhang,<sup>1</sup> and W. L. Zhan<sup>1</sup>