

Measurement of 40 new beta-decay half-lives on the r-process path

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EURICA collaboration

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OUTLINE

1. The r-process site

Core-collapse supernovae

Rotating magnetized proton-neutron star

Neutron star mergers

2. r-process mechanism

3. Metal poor stars

4. Experiment

Analysis

Results

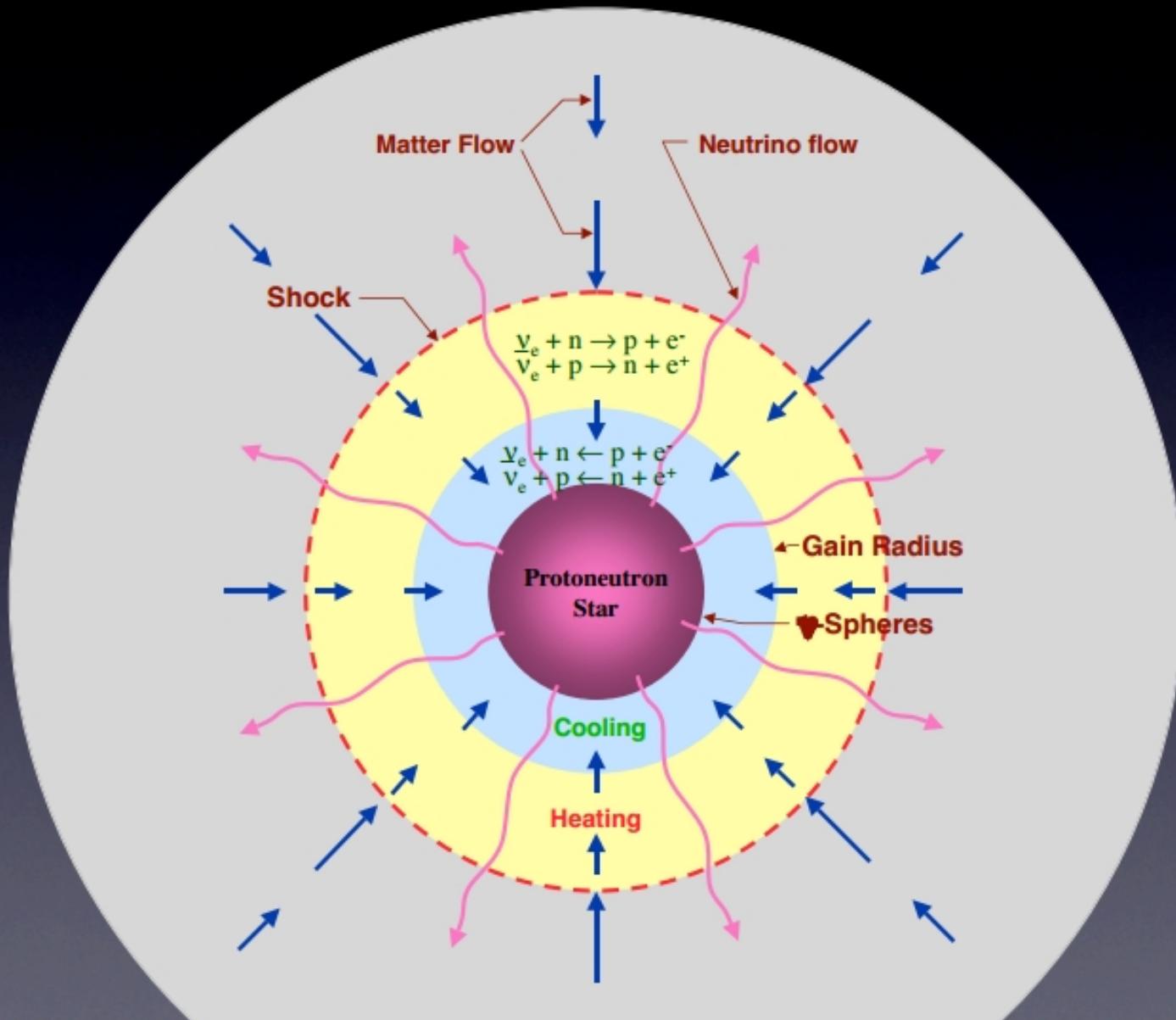
5. Reaction network calculations

Are the new half-lives important?

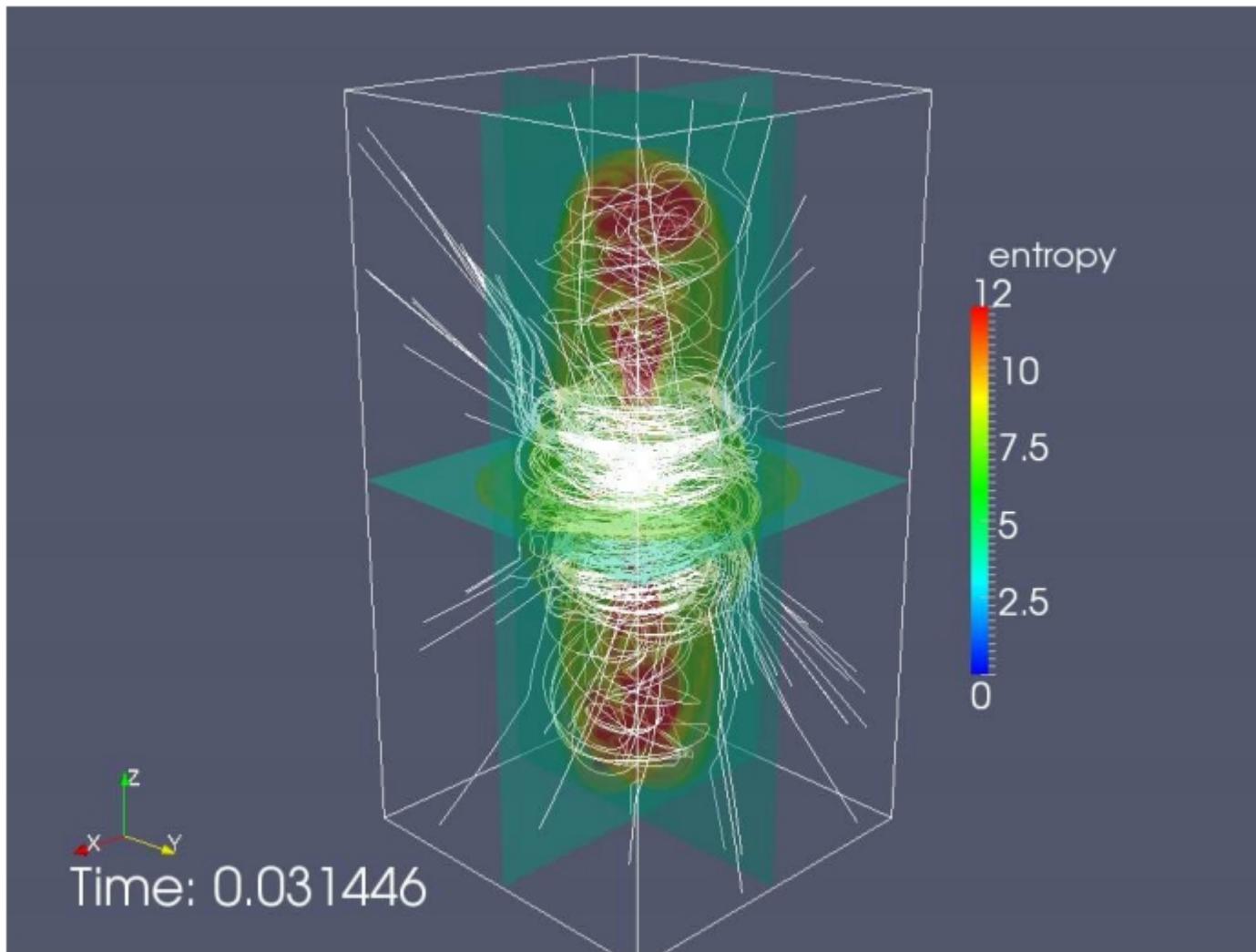
Can we learn something about the r-process?

r-process in core-collapse supernovae

The Neutrino Transport Mechanism

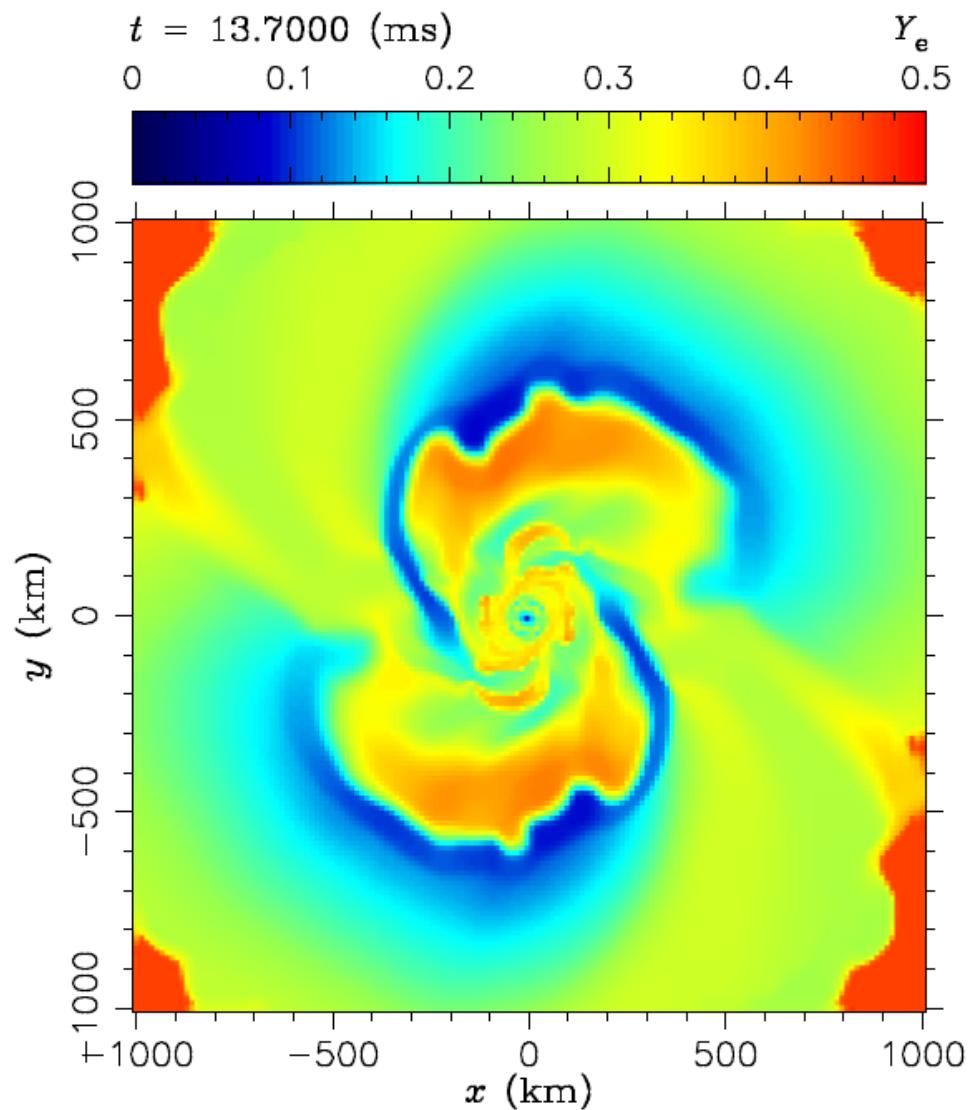


Magnetorotationally driven supernovae



Magnetic field $10^{14} - 10^{15}$ G and rapid rotation (spin period $P \sim$ few ms)

Neutron star mergers



r-process mechanism / nuclear physics needed

S. Wanajo, APJ, 666: L77 – L80 (2007)

- Freezout from $(n,g) \leftrightarrow (g,n)$ equilibrium

Hot r-process

- * Half-lives
- * Masses

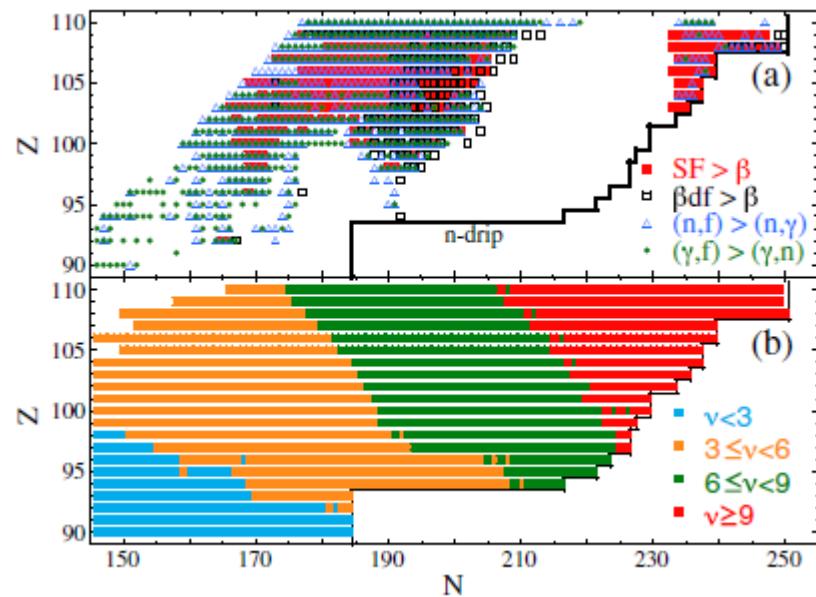
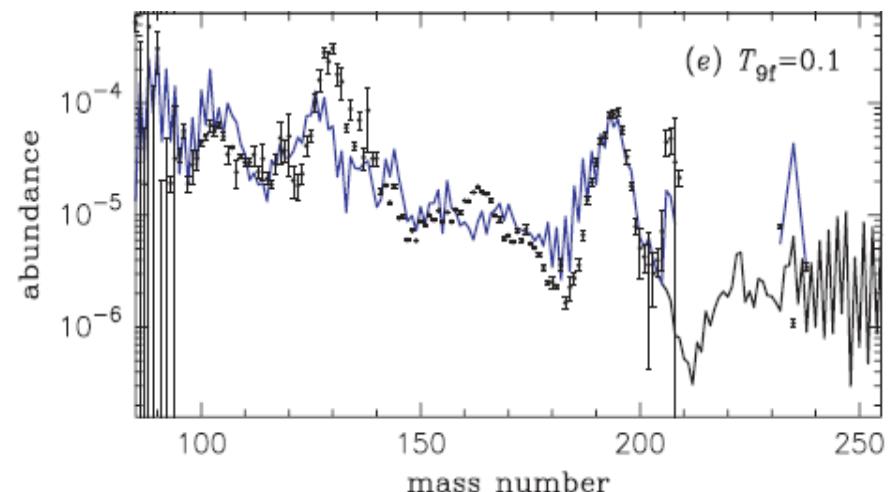
- Freezout from (n,g) / β -decay competition

Cold r-process

- * Half-lives
- * Masses
- * (n,g) cross sections

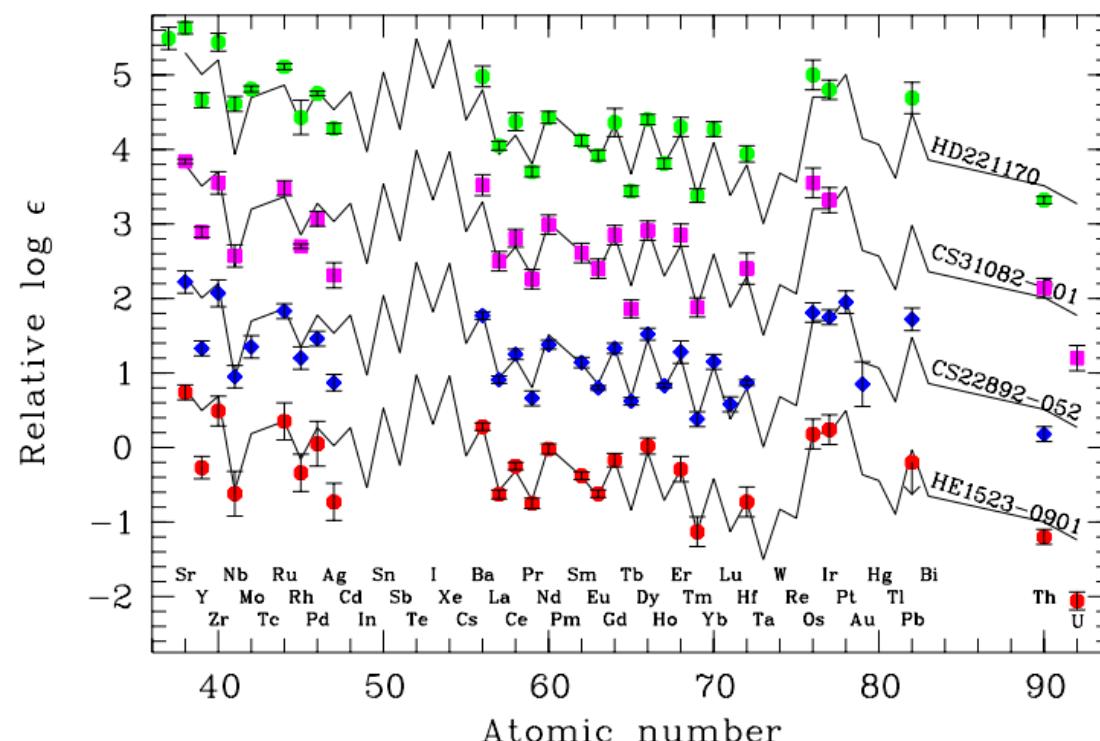
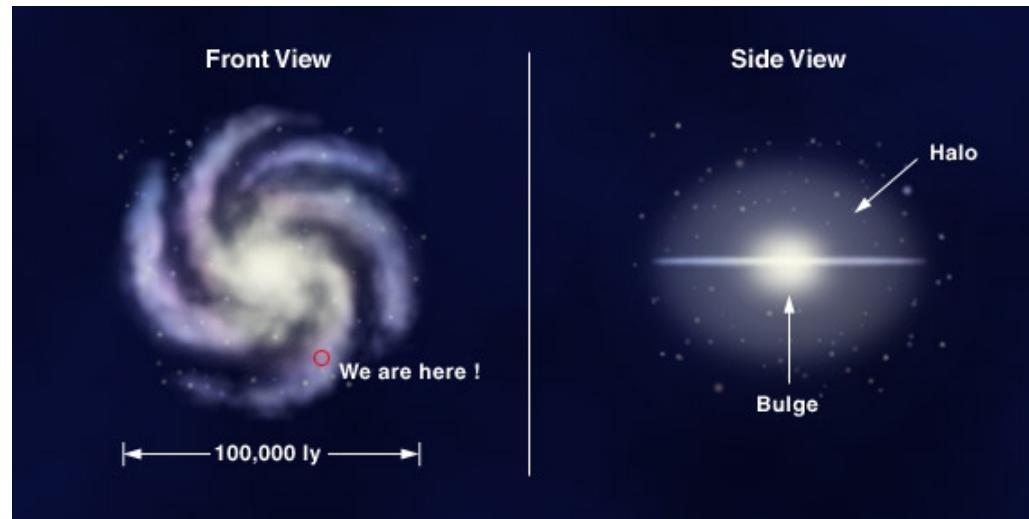
- Fission recycling

- * Half-lives
- * Masses
- * (n,g) cross sections
- * fission fragment distribution
- * beta vs. beta-delayed F
- * number neutron/fission
- * neutron energy spectra
- * $(n,f) > (n,g)$
- * $(g,f) > (g,n)$



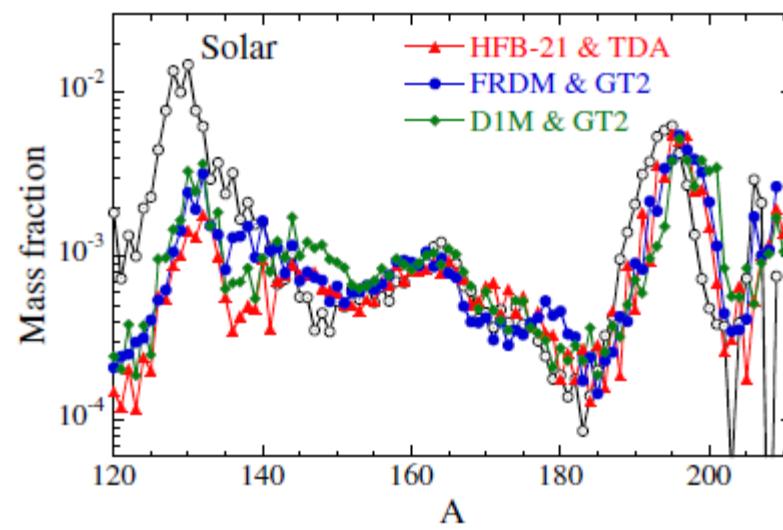
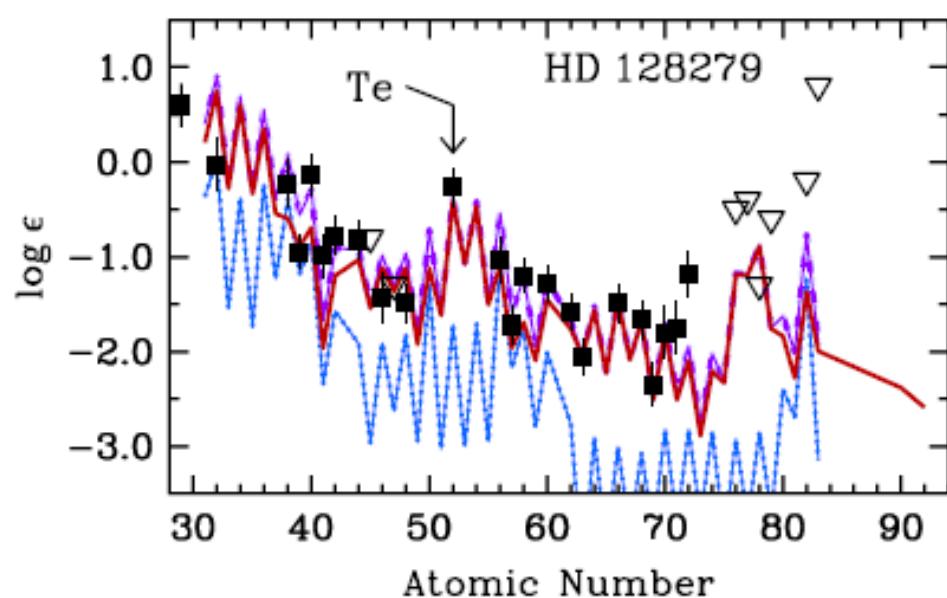
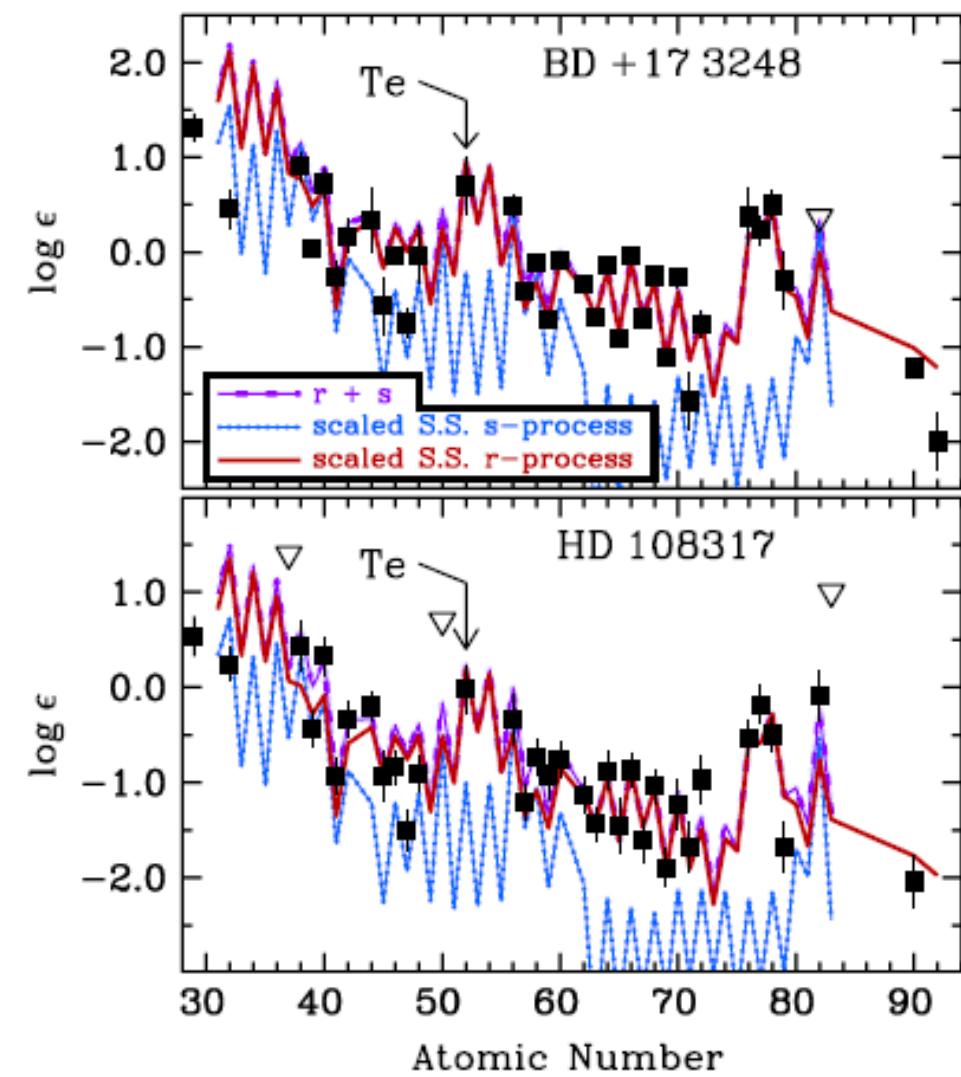
S. Goriely, PRL 111, 242502, 2013

r-process universality



Elemental abundance in r-process enhanced metal poor stars compared to solar

r-process universality

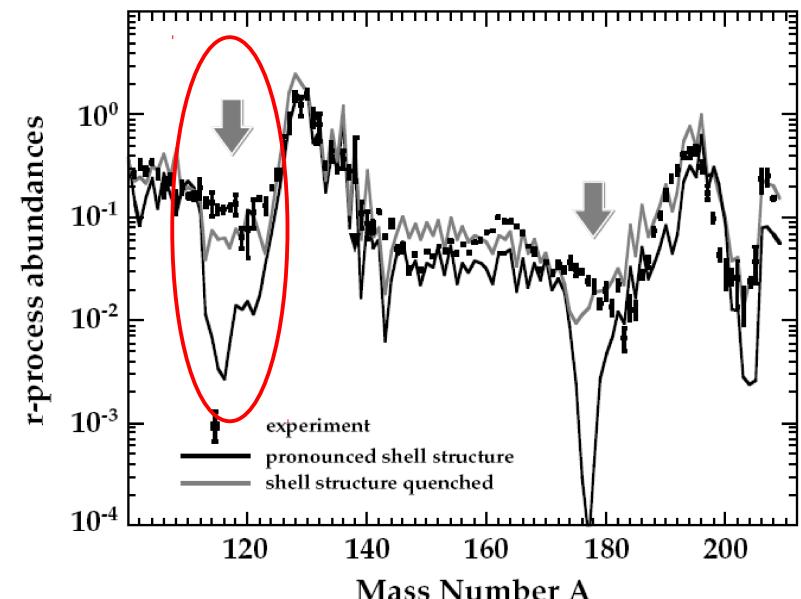
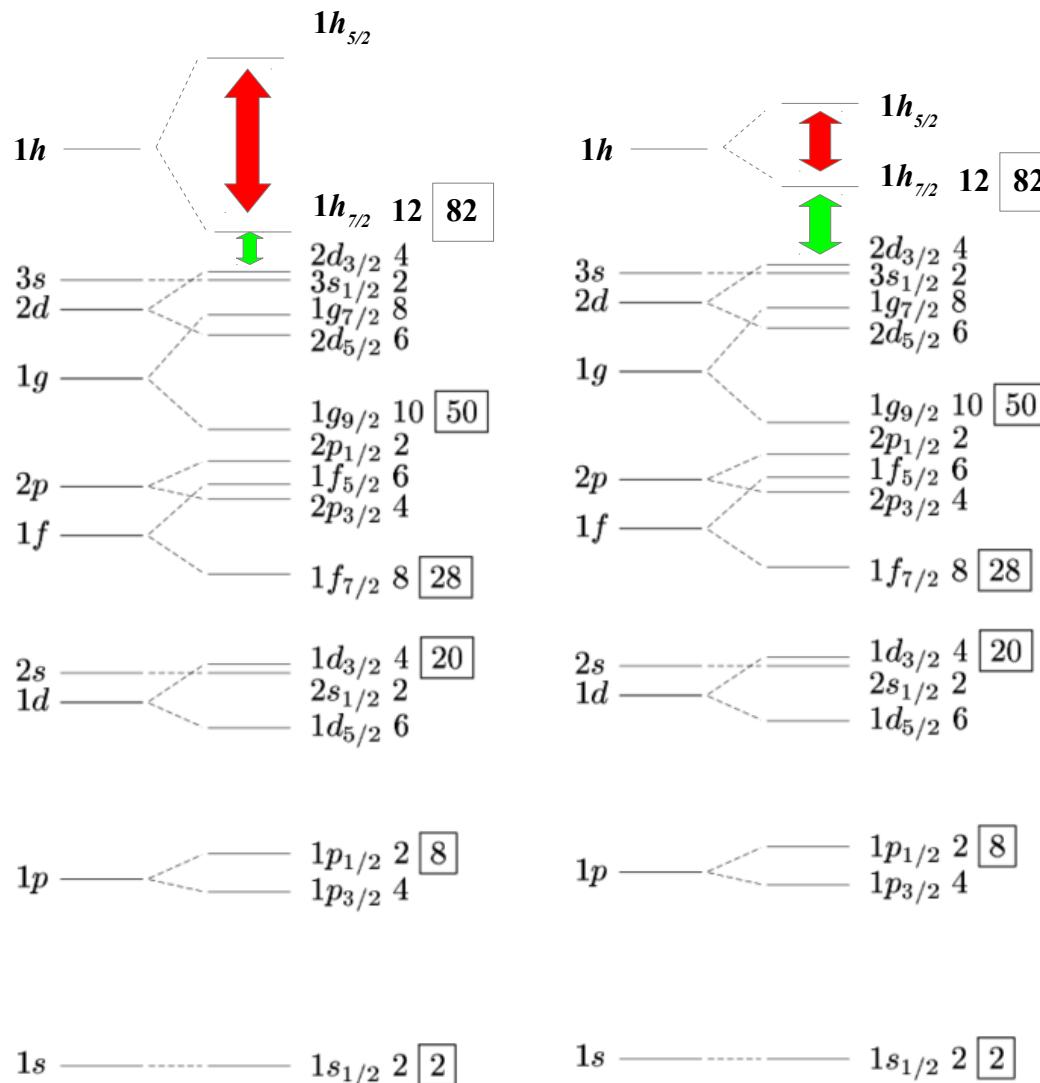


J. Roederer et al., APJ 747:L8 (2012)

S. Goriely, PRL 111, 242502, 2013

Shell structure evolution

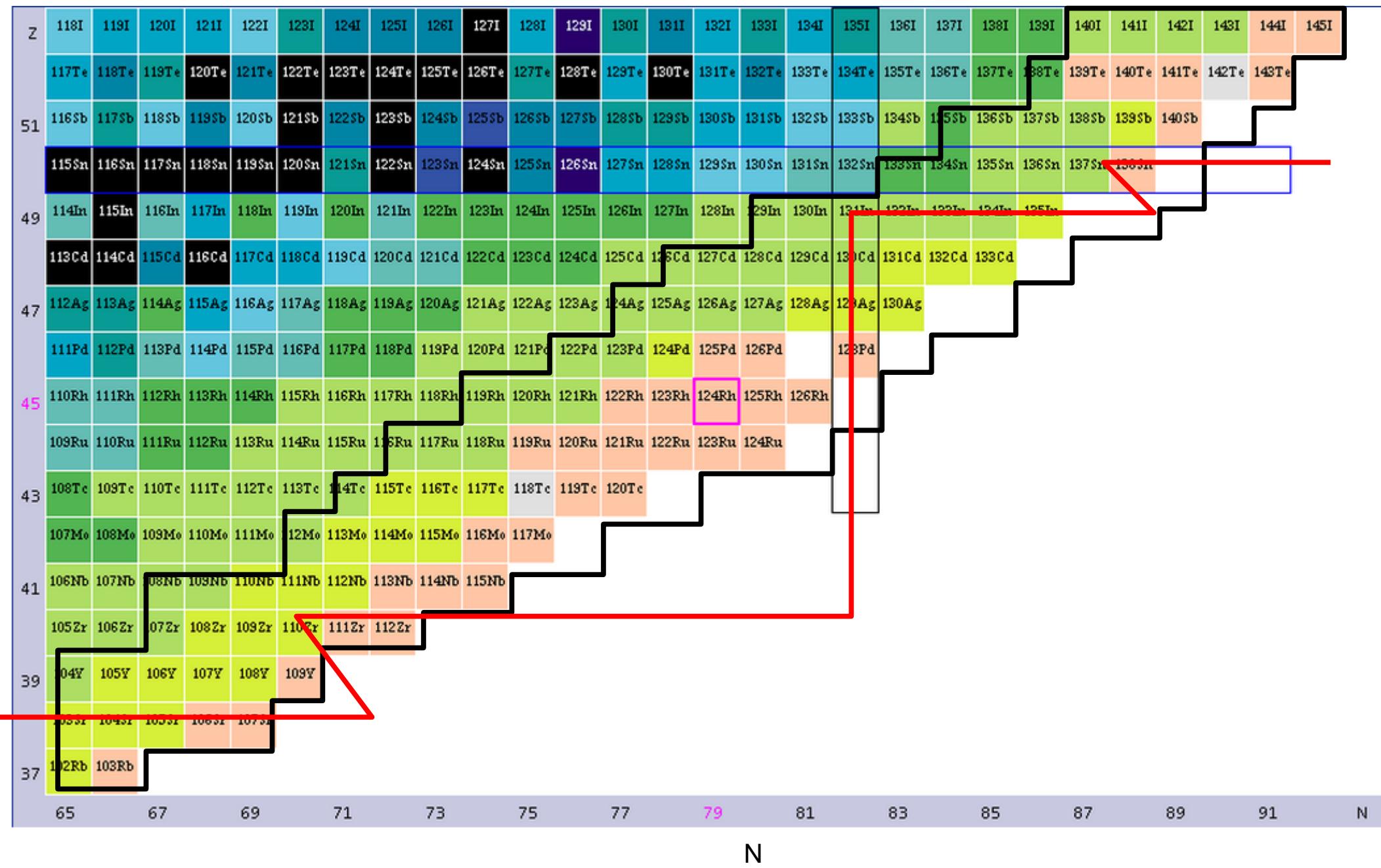
C. Freiburghaus et al., APJ 516:381–398 (1999)



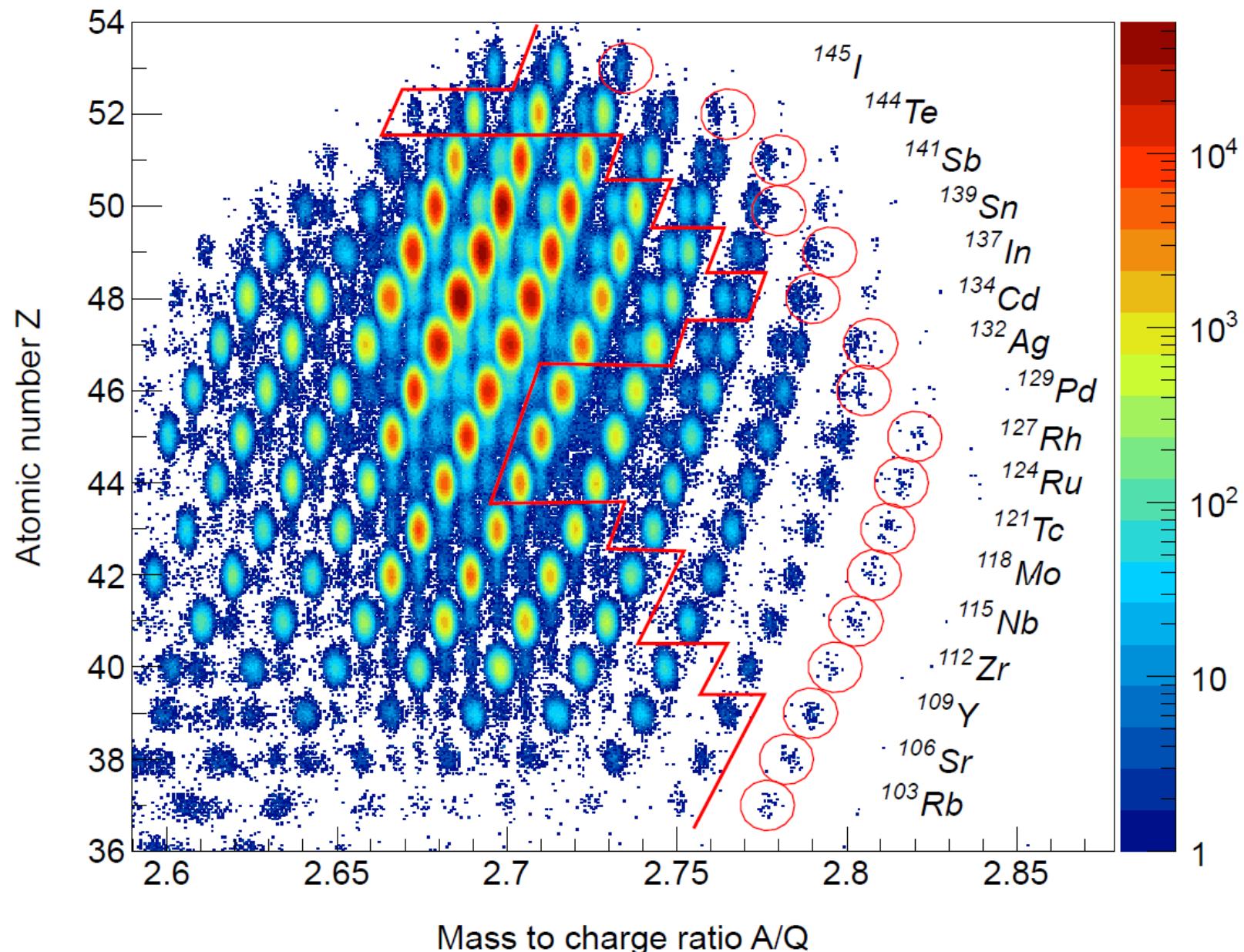
Profound astrophysical impact of:

- Quenching of the N=82 shell gap
(need to study region around $^{128}\text{Pd}_{82}$)
- appearance of the a N=70 sub-shell closure
(need to study region around $^{110}\text{Zr}_{70}$)
- J. Toppragge et al., PRL 112, 13250, 1 2014
- H. Watanabe et al., PRL, 113, 042502 (2014), PRL 111, 152501 (2013).

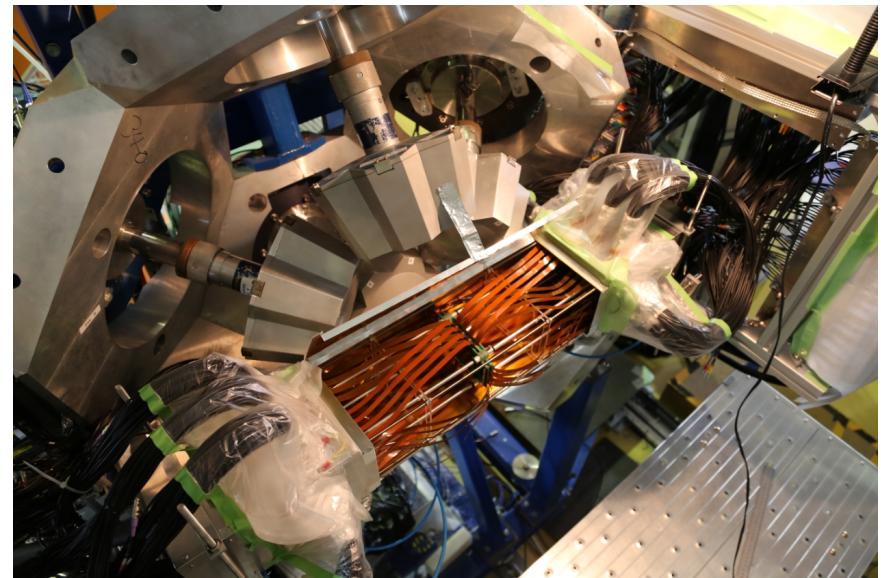
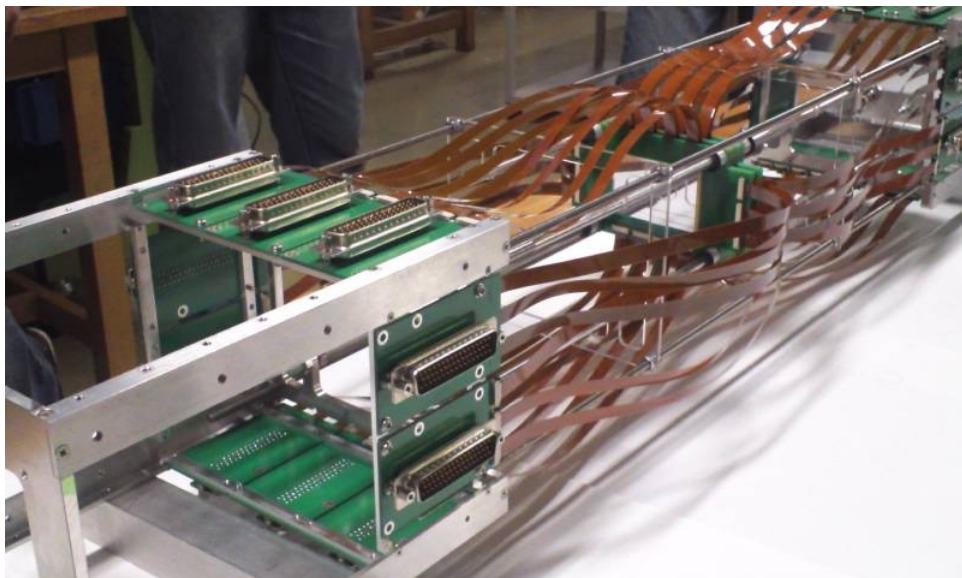
The half-lives we measured (3 BigRips settings)



PID



Wide-range Active Silicon Stripped Stopper Array for Beta and ions (WAS3ABi)



Collaboration RIKEN / TUM / IBS

- 8 DSSD 1-mm thick
- 20 keV threshods
- 20 keV energy resolution
- 100—200 pps Maximum rate
- cooled at 10 °C
- Q value capability?

¹²⁸Pd beta-decay

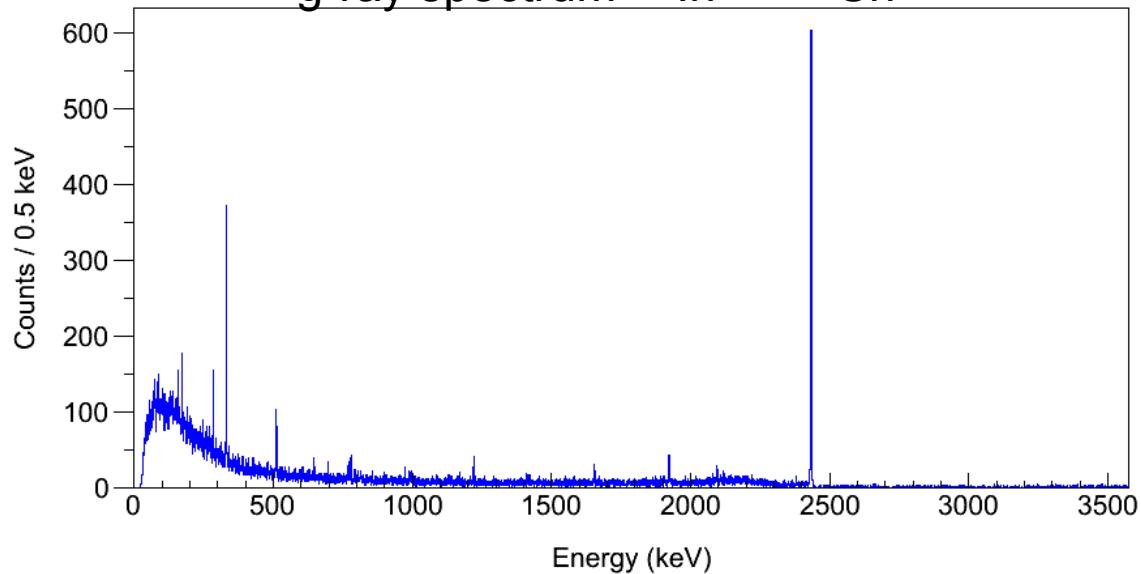
Z	¹²⁵ Sn 9.64 D	¹²⁶ Sn 2.30E+5 Y	¹²⁷ Sn 2.10 H	¹²⁸ Sn 59.07 M	¹²⁹ Sn 2.23 M	¹³⁰ Sn 3.72 M	¹³¹ Sn 56.0 S	¹³² Sn 39.7 S	¹³³ Sn 1.46 S
48	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 0.03%
49	¹²⁴ In 3.12 S	¹²⁵ In 2.36 S	¹²⁶ In 1.53 S	¹²⁷ In 1.09 S	¹²⁸ In 0.84 S	¹²⁹ In 0.61 S	¹³⁰ In 0.29 S	¹³¹ In 0.28 S	¹³² In 0.207 S
47	¹²³ Cd 2.10 S	¹²⁴ Cd 1.25 S	¹²⁵ Cd 0.68 S	¹²⁶ Cd 0.515 S	¹²⁷ Cd 0.37 S	¹²⁸ Cd 0.28 S	¹²⁹ Cd 0.27 S	¹³⁰ Cd 162 MS	¹³¹ Cd 68 MS
46	¹²² Ag 0.529 S	¹²³ Ag 0.300 S	¹²⁴ Ag 0.172 S	¹²⁵ Ag 166 MS	¹²⁶ Ag 107 MS	¹²⁷ Ag 109 MS	¹²⁸ Ag 58 MS	¹²⁹ Ag 46 MS	¹³⁰ Ag ≈50 MS
	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 0.20%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 0.55%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 1.30%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n					
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	N

¹³⁴Cd beta-decay half-life

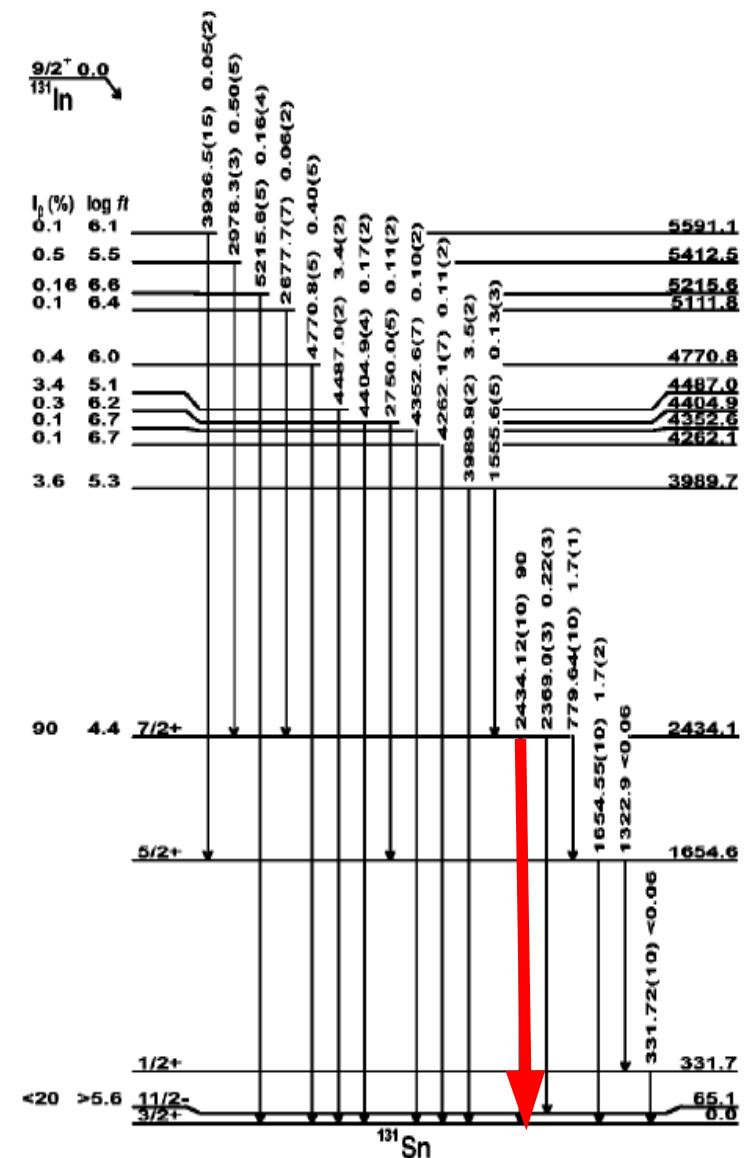
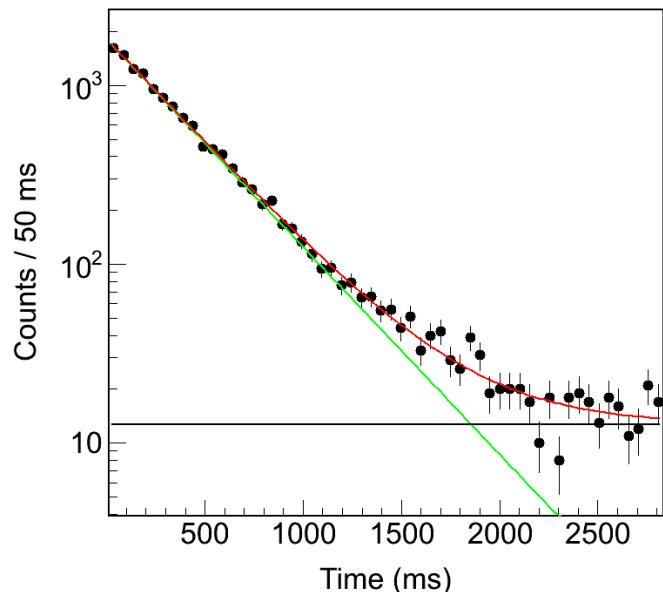
Z	129Sb 4.40 H	130Sb 39.5 M	131Sb 23.03 M	132Sb 2.79 M	133Sb 2.34 M	134Sb 0.78 S	135Sb 1.679 S	136Sb 0.923 S	137Sb 492 MS
Z	β^- : 100.00%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 22.00%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 16.30%	β^- : 100.00% β^-n : 49.00%					
50	128Sn 59.07 M	129Sn 2.23 M	130Sn 3.72 M	131Sn 56.0 S	132Sn 39.7 S	133Sn 1.46 S	134Sn 1.050 S	135Sn 530 MS	136Sn 0.25 S
49	127In 1.09 S	128In 0.84 S	129In 0.61 S	130In 0.29 S	131In 0.28 S	132In 0.207 S	133In 165 MS	134In 140 MS	135In 92 MS
48	126Cd 0.515 S	127Cd 0.37 S	128Cd 0.28 S	129Cd 0.27 S	130Cd 162 MS	131Cd 68 MS	132Cd 97 MS	133Cd 57 MS	¹³⁴ Cd
47	125Ag 166 MS	126Ag 107 MS	127Ag 109 MS	128Ag 58 MS	129Ag 46 MS	130Ag ≈50 MS	β^-n	β^-	
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	N

^{131}In decay

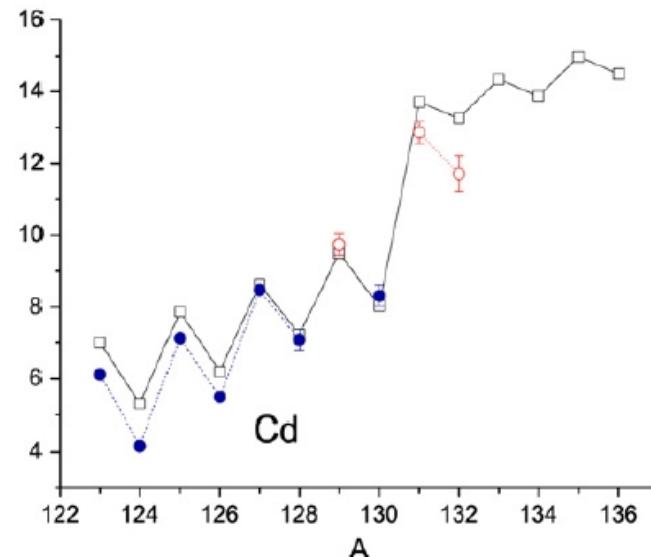
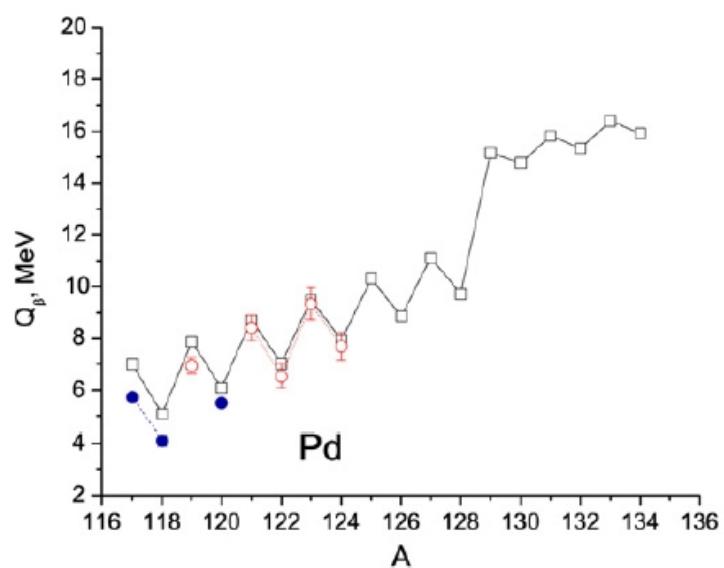
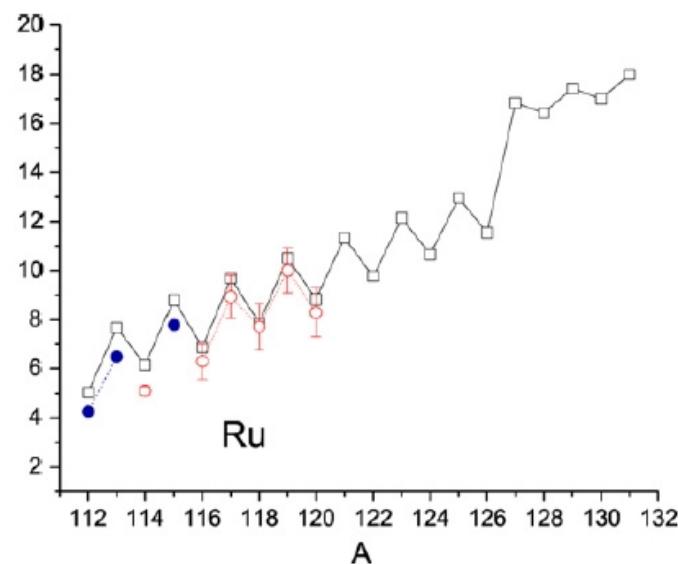
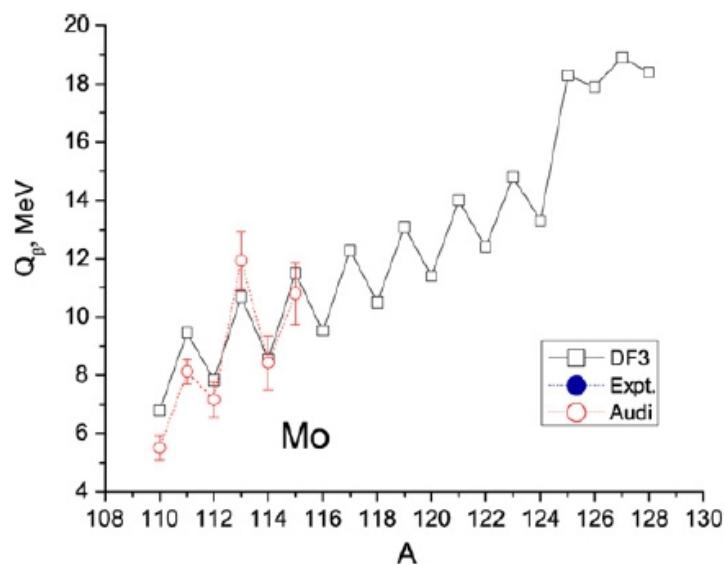
g-ray spectrum $^{131}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{131}\text{Sn}$



b-decay curve gated on 2434 keV

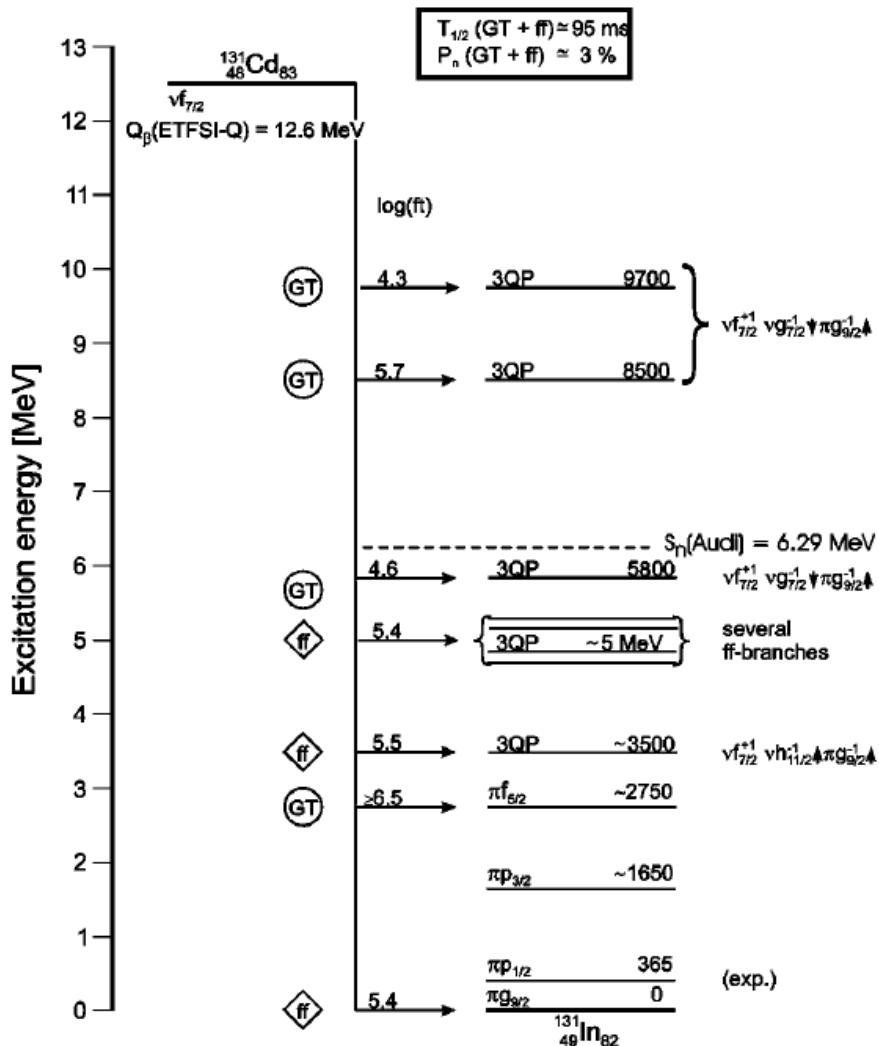


B-decay Q-values

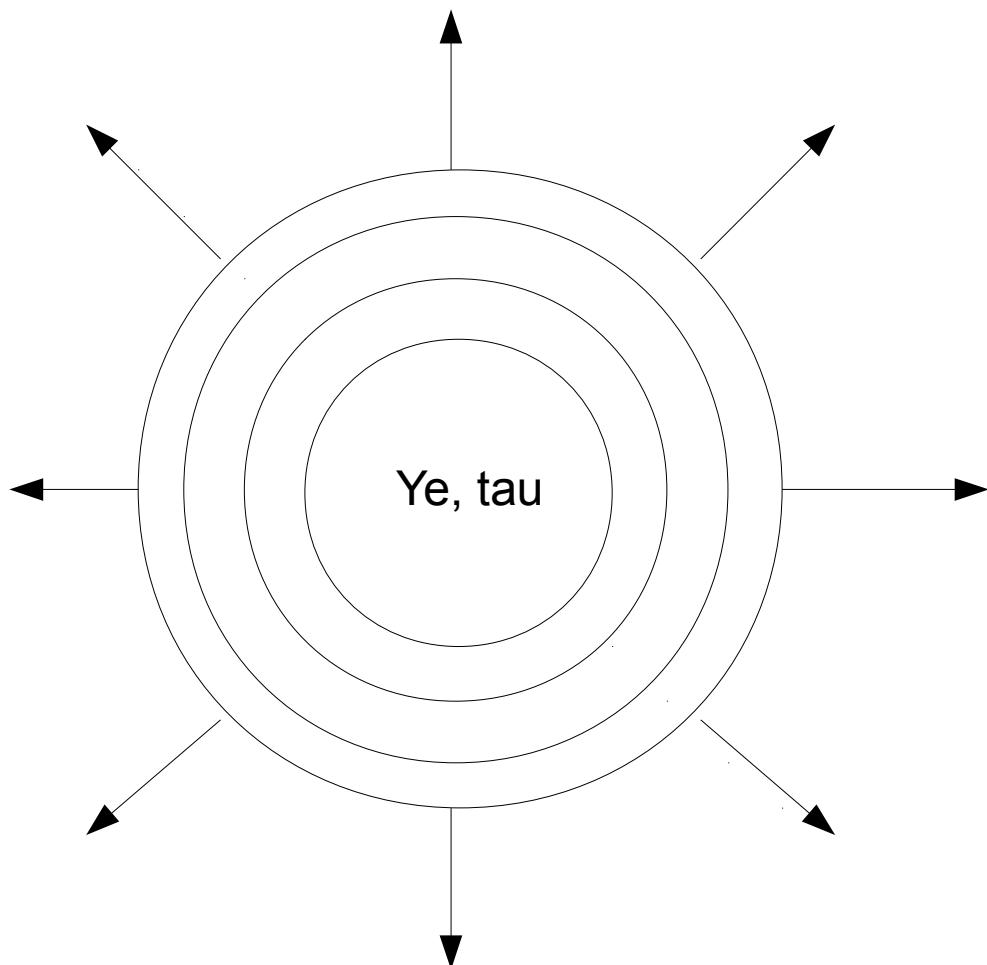


^{131}Cd calculated decay (QRPA)

$^{131}\text{Cd} \rightarrow ^{131}\text{In}$ decay



r-process reaction network calculations



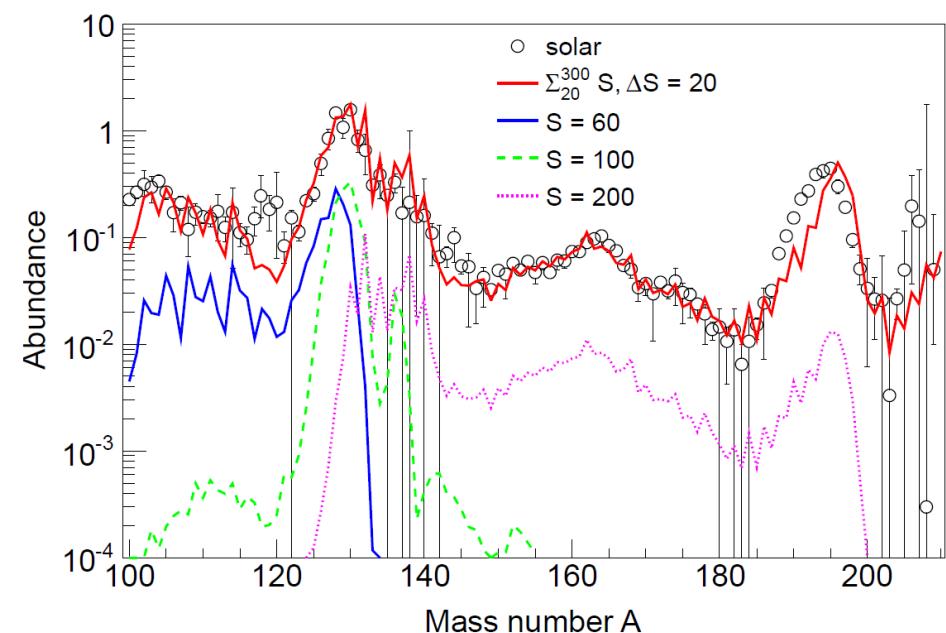
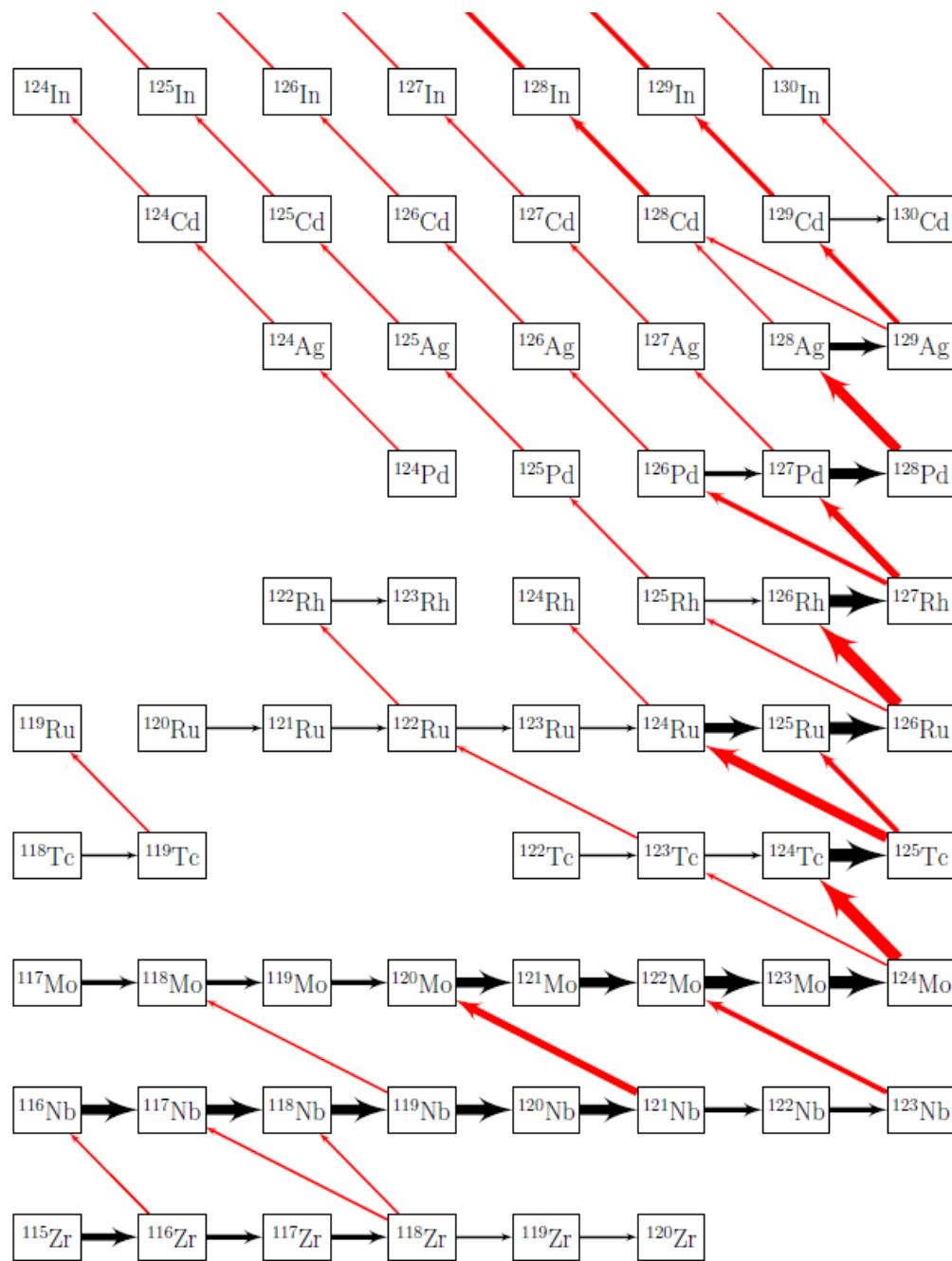
What is the r-process path?

Supernovae case

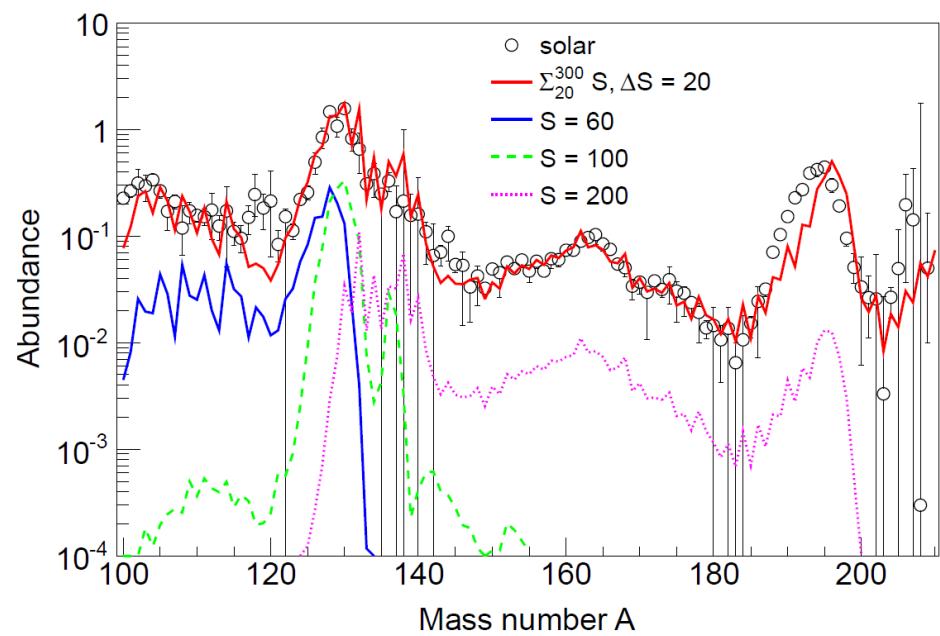
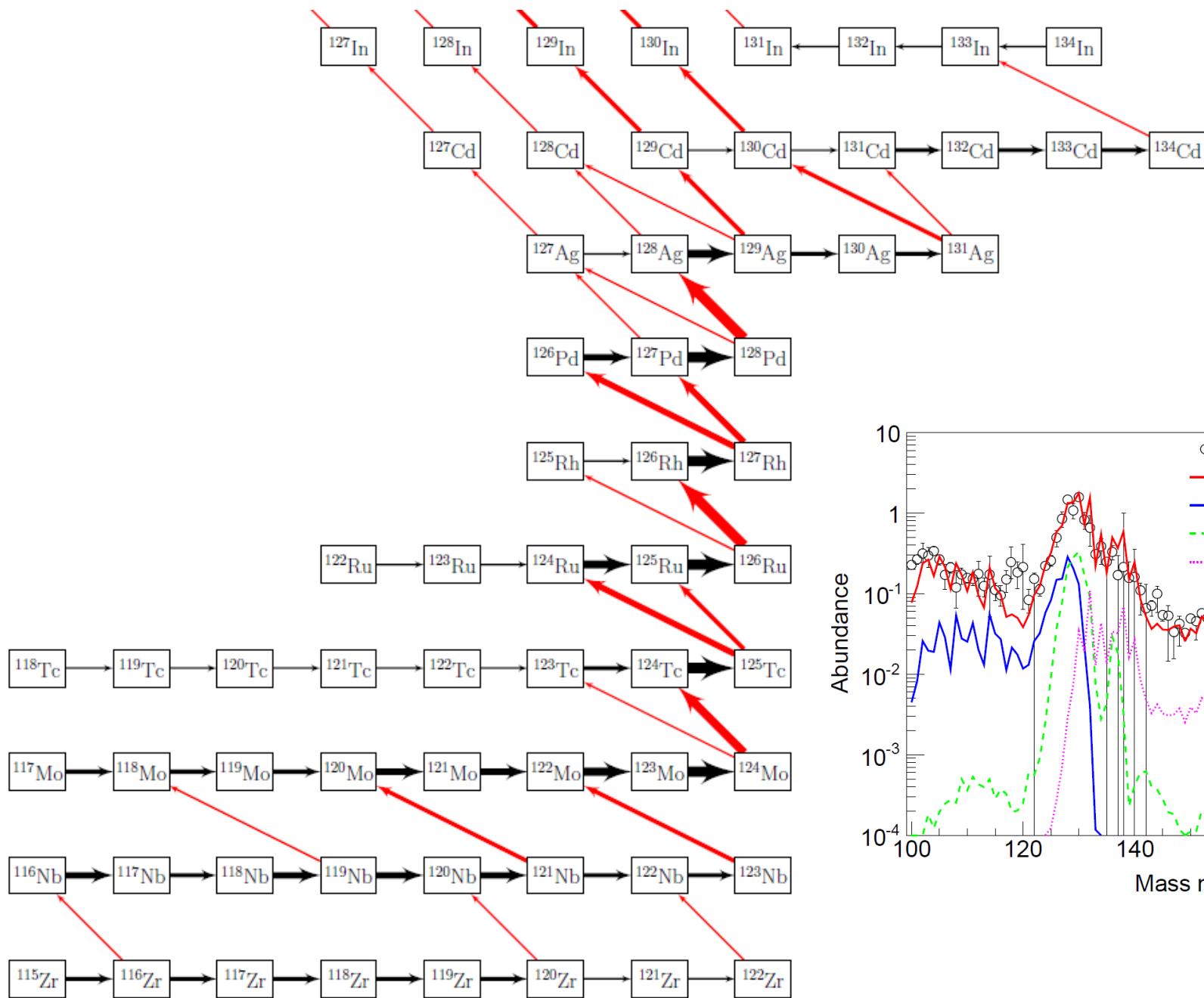
Ye, tau

$S_i = S_i(T, \rho)$ for one layer

S=60 component

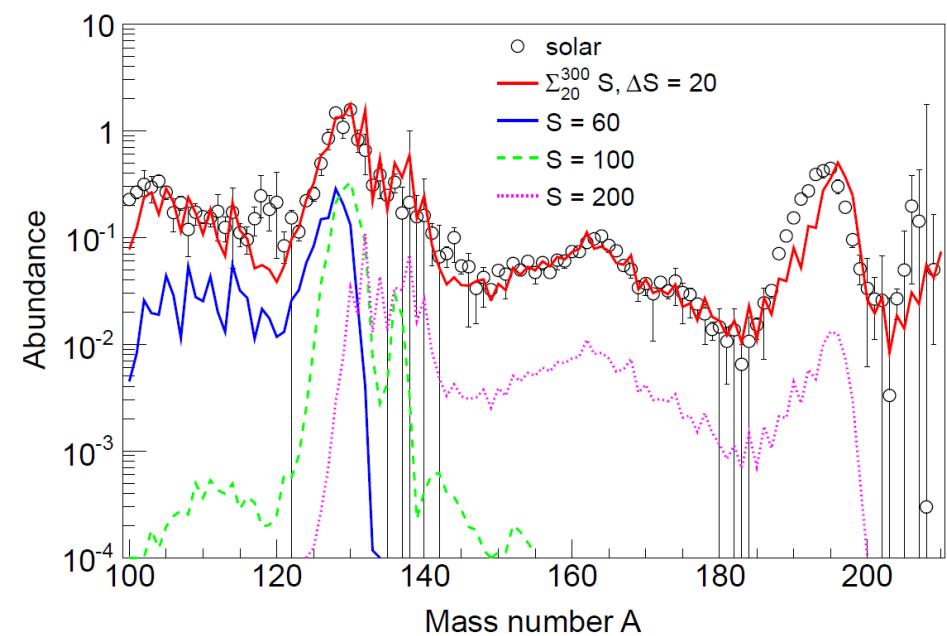
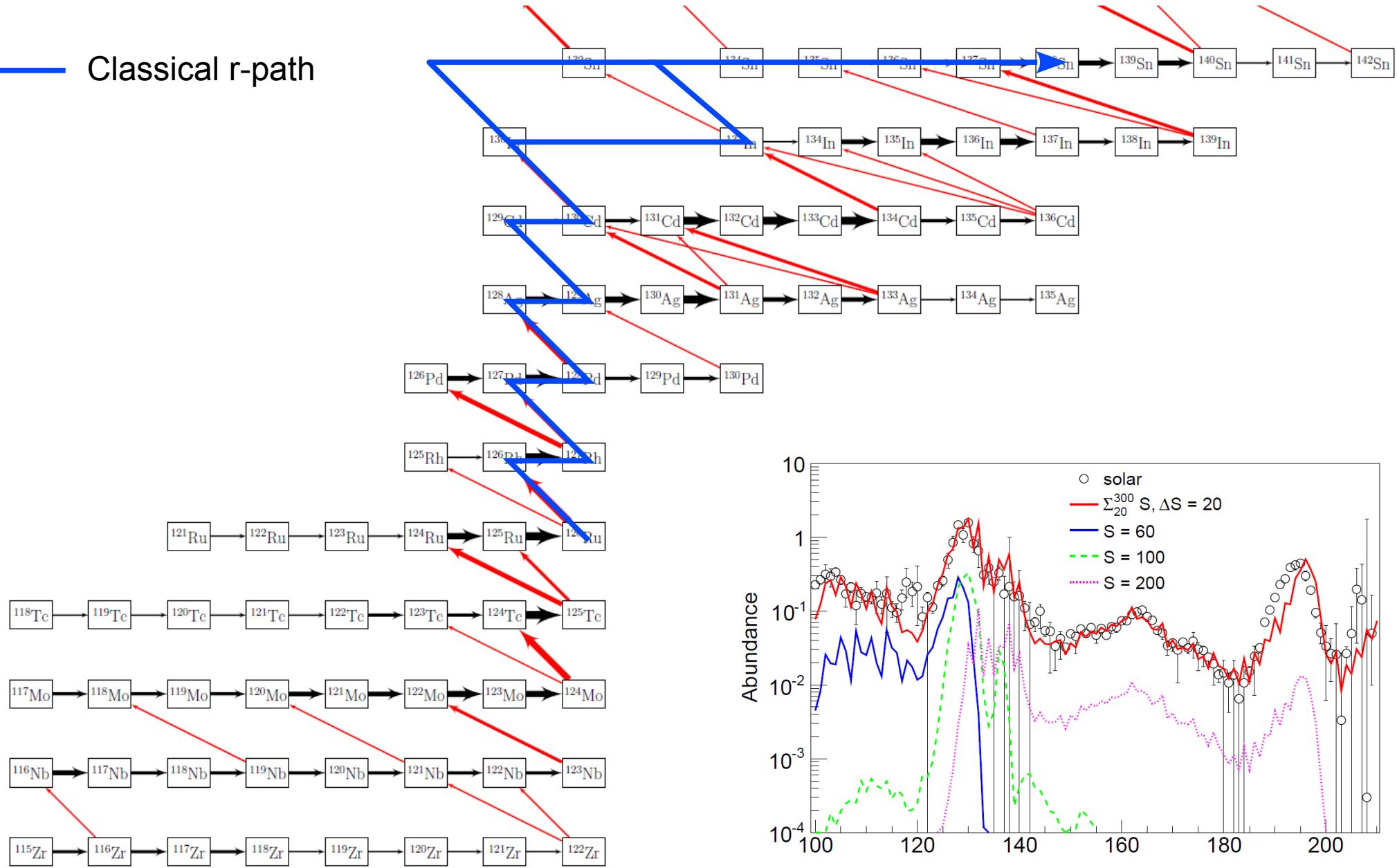


How half-lives constraints the r-path

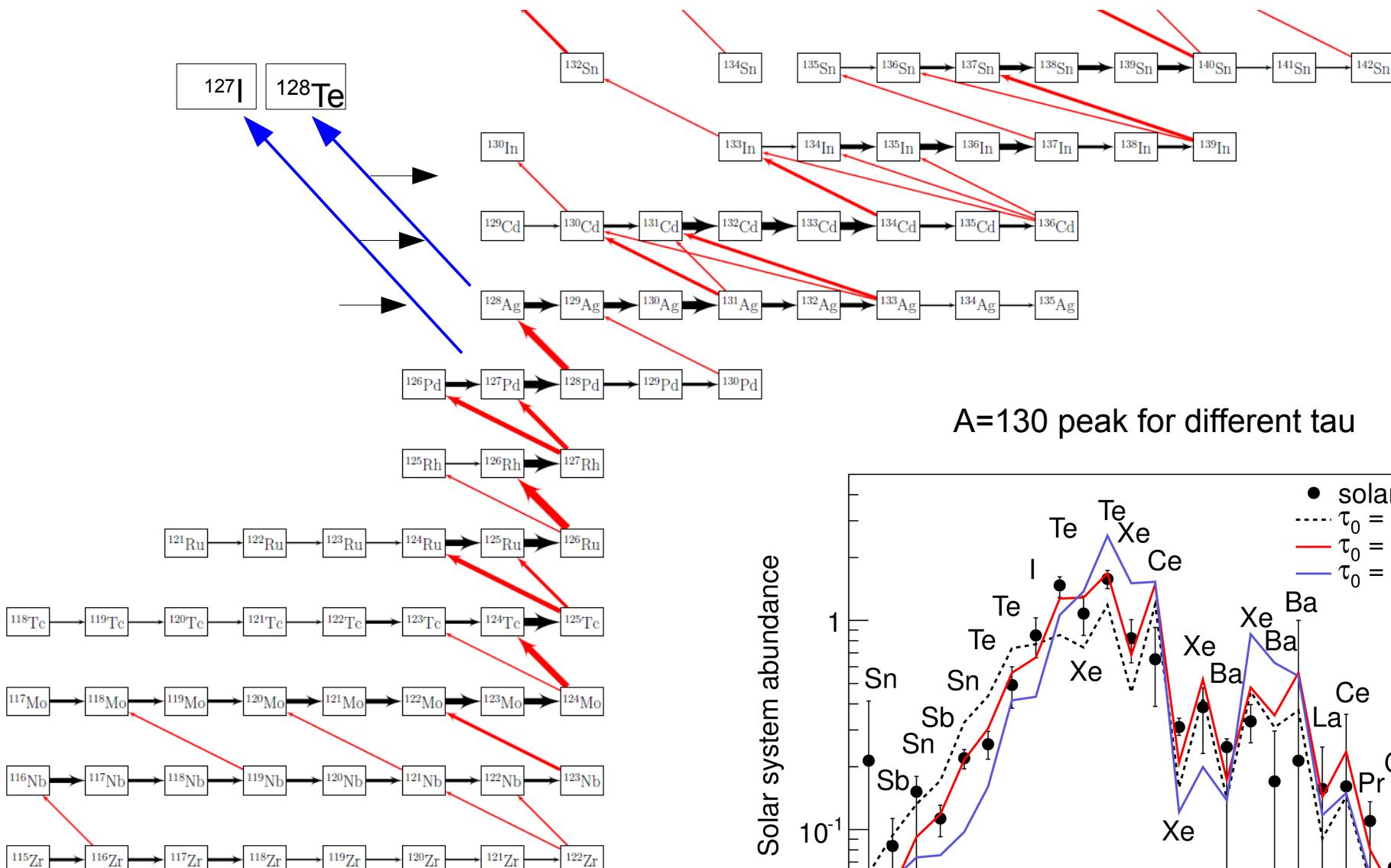


How half-lives constraints the r-path

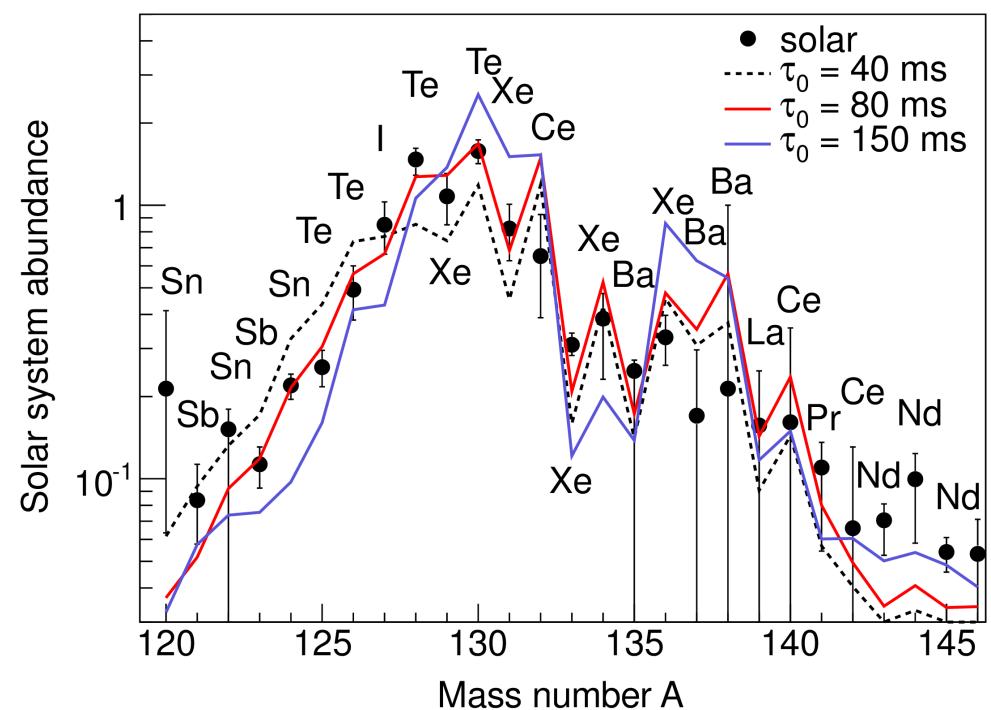
— Classical r-path



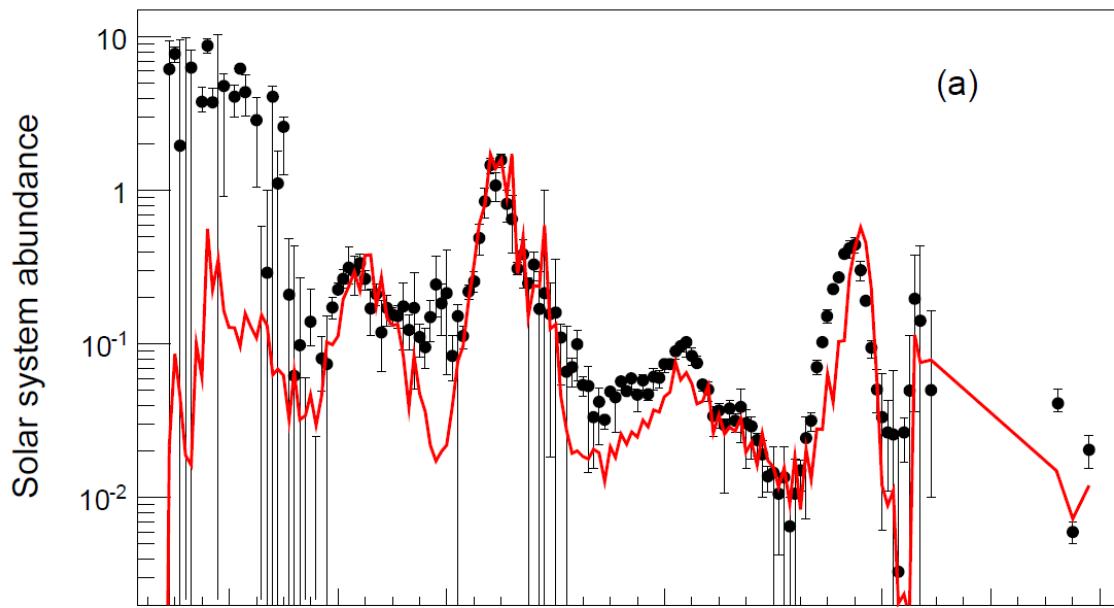
The role of ^{128}Pd half-life and the importance of ^{128}Te



A=130 peak for different tau



R-process with new half-lives



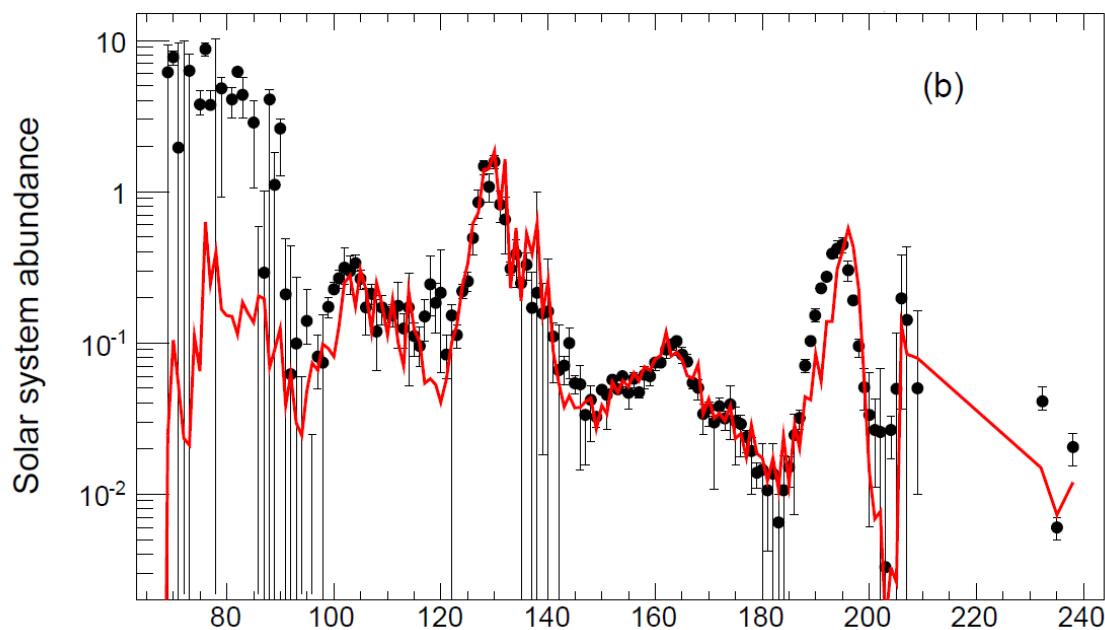
(a)

$Y_e = 0.30(5)$

$\tau = 80(20) \text{ ms}$

$S = 20 - 500$

Mass model



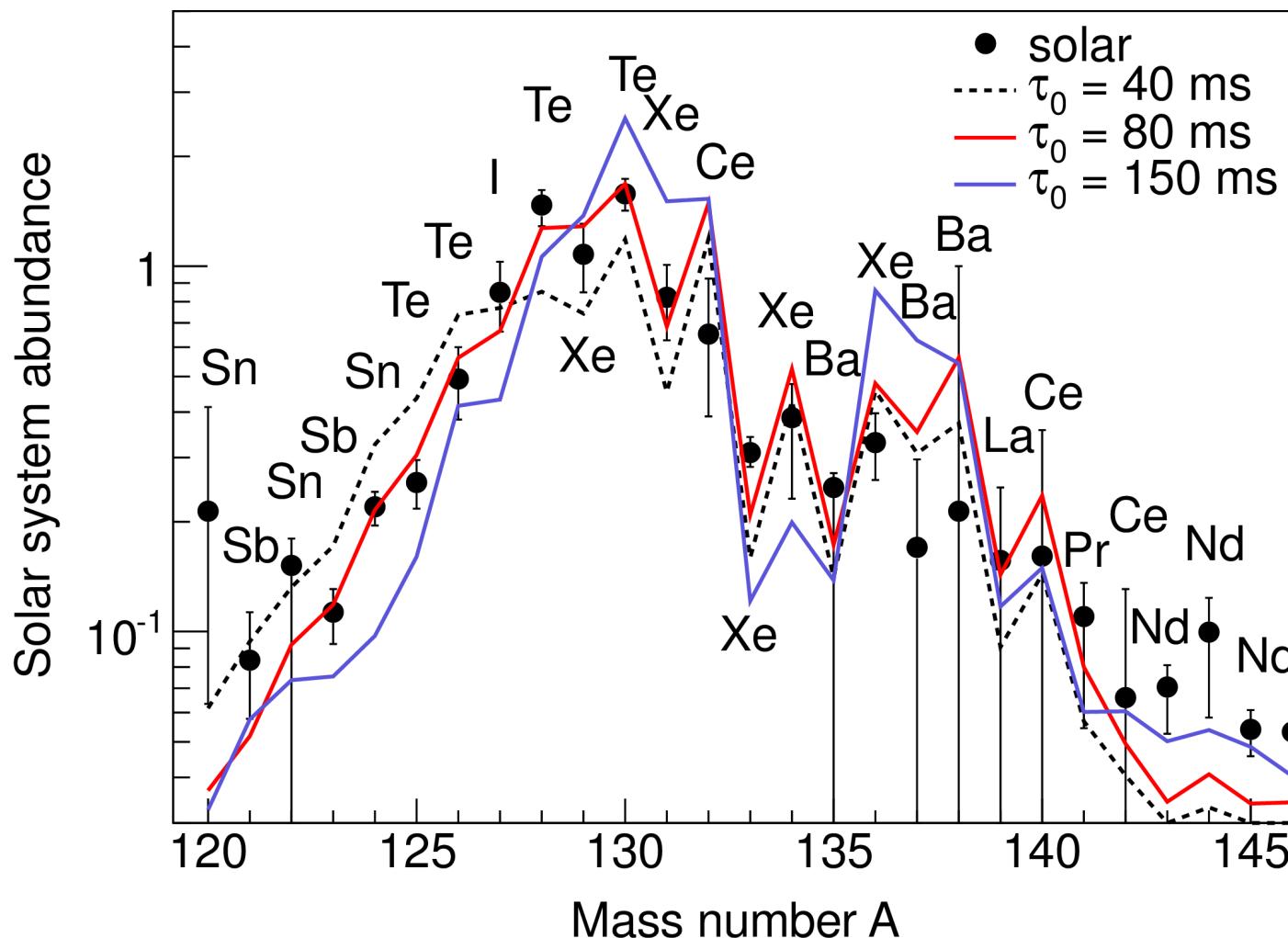
(b)

– half-lives are important for r-process calculations

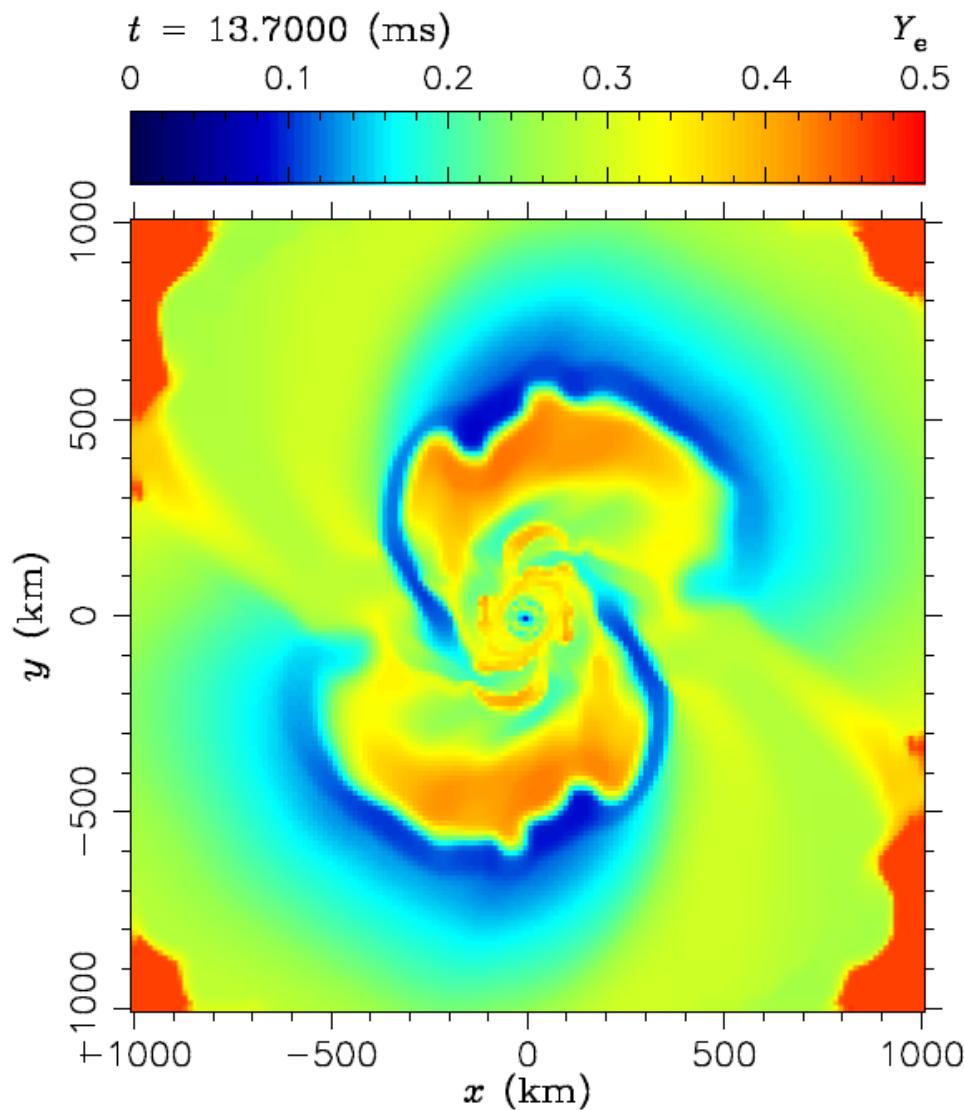
– Hot scenario works

What about universality?

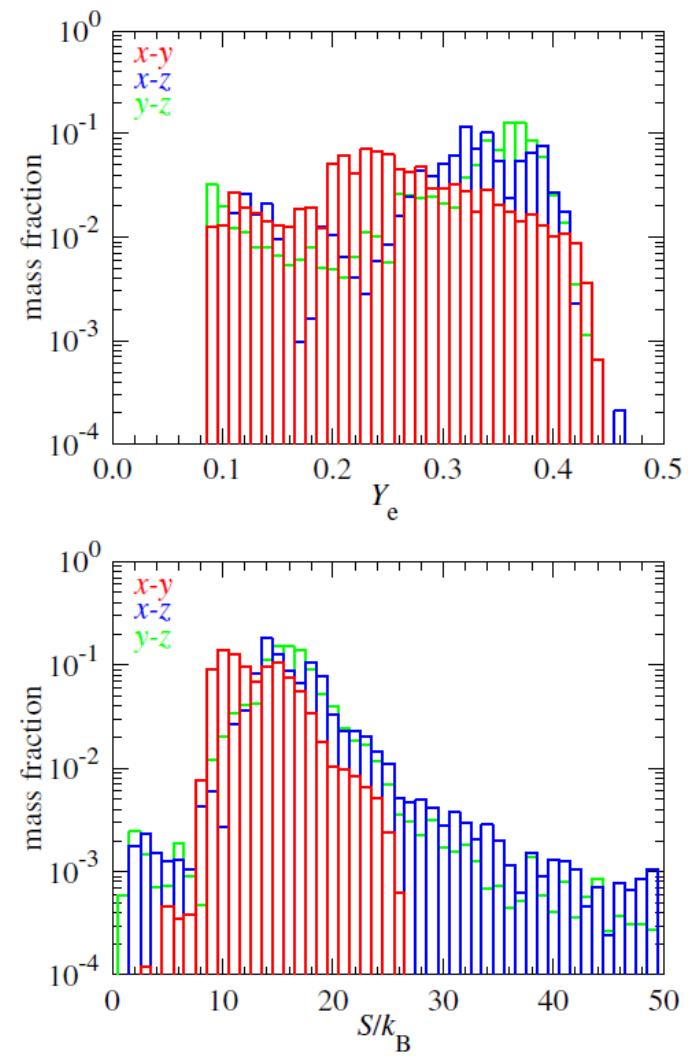
A=130 peak for different tau



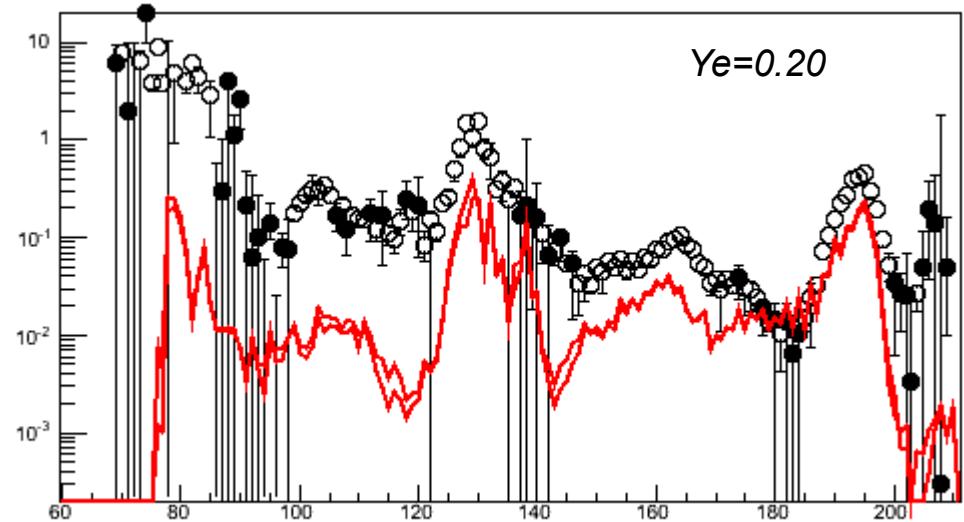
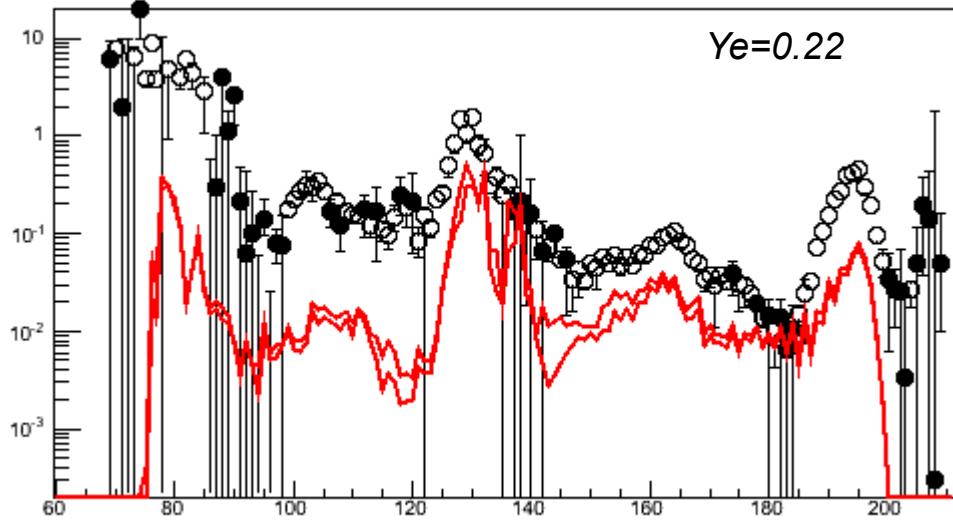
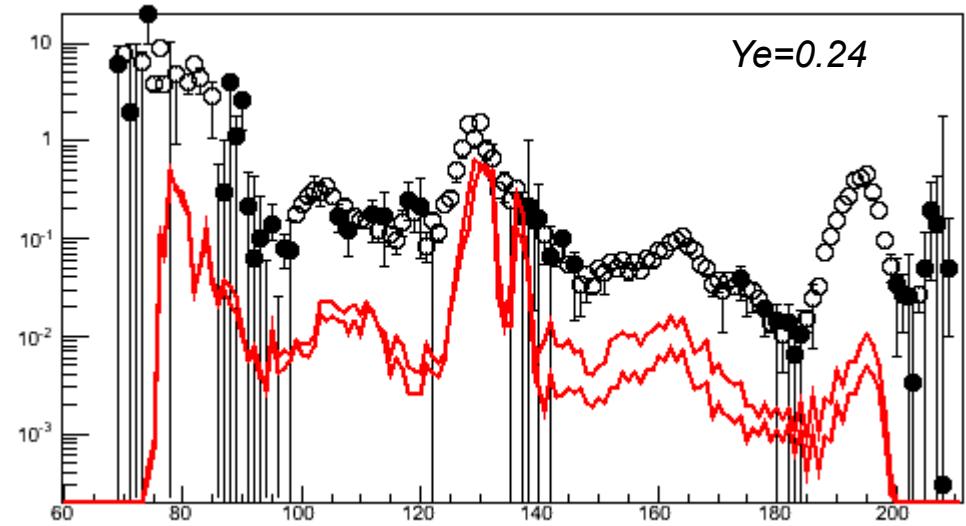
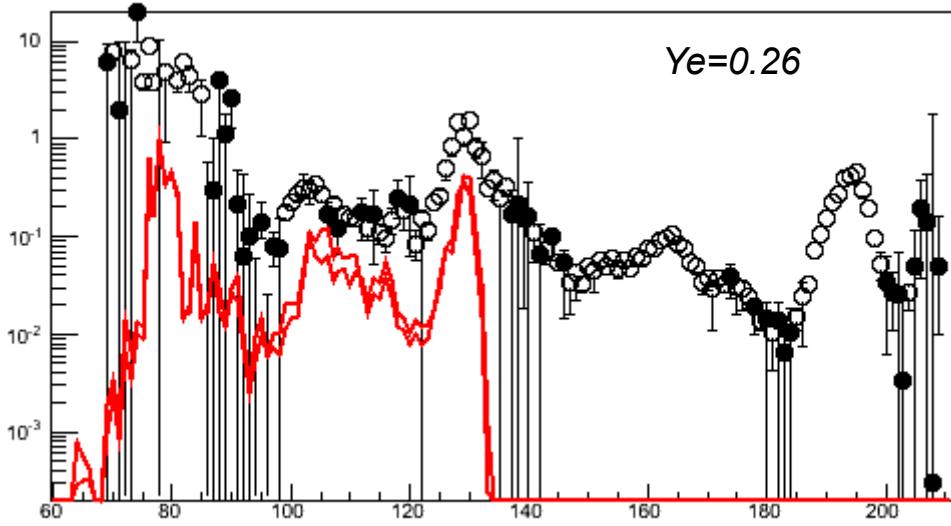
Neutron stars merger



Ye, S distribution in x-y plane of a neutron star



Neutron star Y_e components

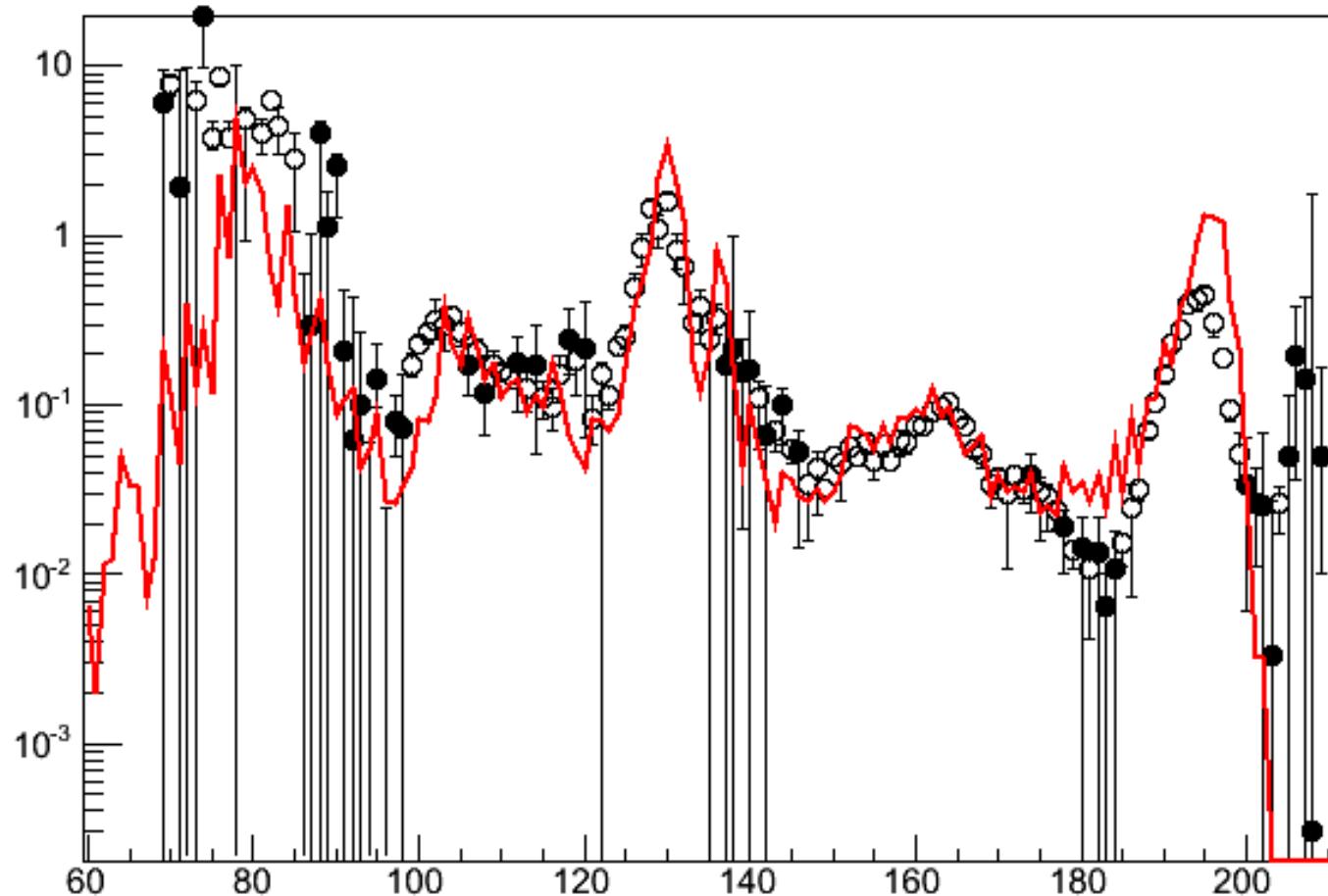


Comparison between old and new half-lives

Neutron-stars merger

Superposition of $Y_e = 0.1 - 0.4$

Neglecting beta-decay heat



Conclusions

- No evidence of nuclear structure changes capable of modifying gross properties
- The nuclei we have studied are on the r-process path, some do have waiting point character
 - reliability of calculations
 - details of the final abundance
 - **measured numbers that have shaped the composition of our Galaxy**
- New half-lives support r-process as freezout from $(n,g) - (g,n)$ equilibrium
- Detection of Sn, Sb in metal poor stars could inform on the conditions of a single r-process event