



CANADA'S NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR PARTICLE AND NUCLEAR PHYSICS

*Owned and operated as a joint venture by a consortium of Canadian universities
via a contribution through the National Research Council Canada*

Scientific Justification for an Electron Linear Accelerator at ISAC Part I: Nuclear Astrophysics

Barry Davids

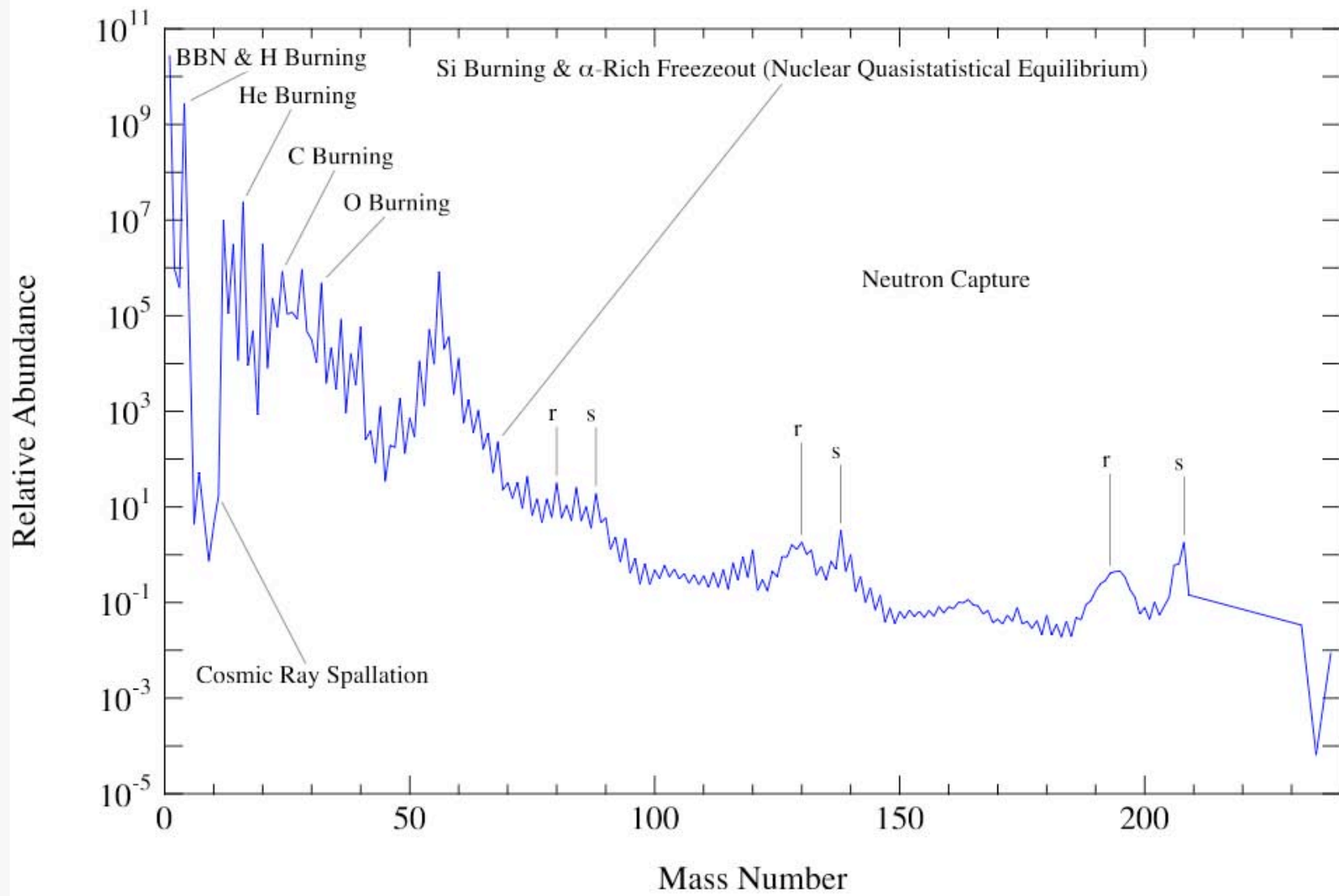
TRIUMF & Simon Fraser University

25 Mar 2008

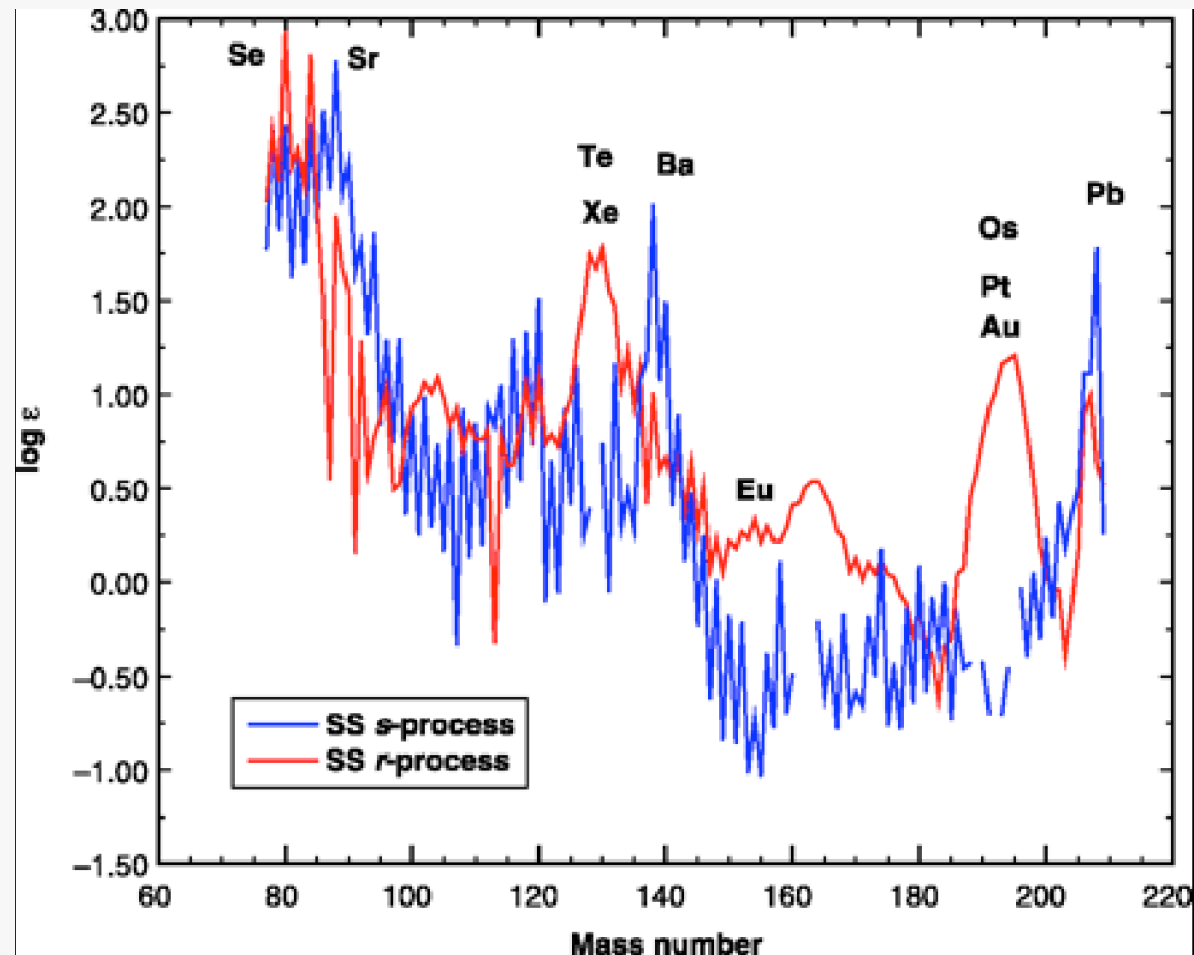
LABORATOIRE NATIONAL CANADIEN POUR LA RECHERCHE EN PHYSIQUE NUCLÉAIRE ET EN PHYSIQUE DES PARTICULES

*Propriété d'un consortium d'universités canadiennes, géré en co-entreprise à partir d'une contribution
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Abundances and Origins of the Chemical Elements

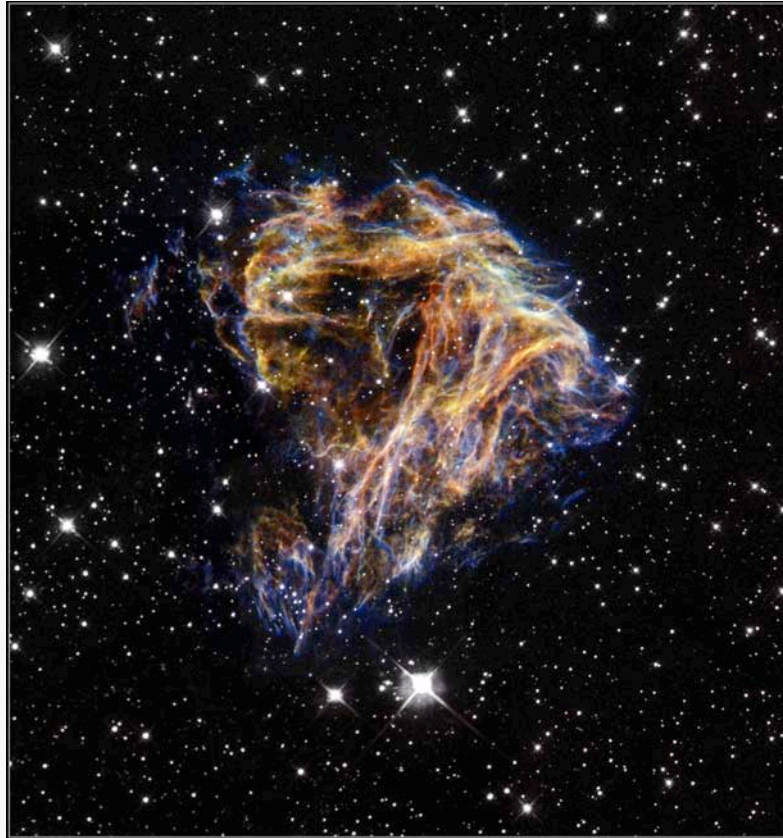


Heavy Element Abundances



~1/2 of chemical elements w/ $A > 70$ produced in r process: neutron captures on very rapid timescale (~ 1 s) in a hot (GK), dense environment ($> 10^{20}$ neutrons cm^{-3})

The r Process Site?

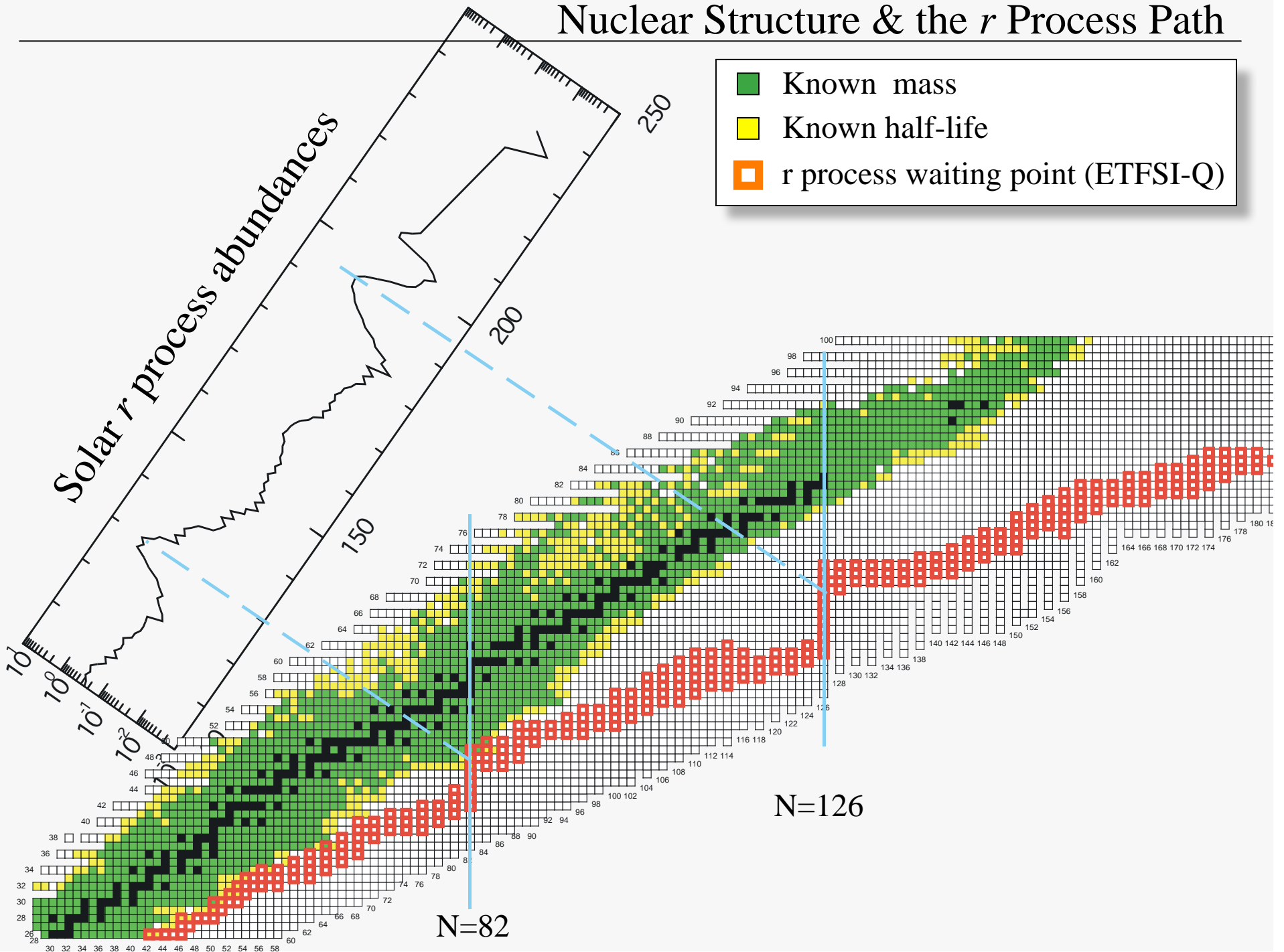


Core-collapse supernovae favoured astrophysical site; explosion liberates synthesized elements, distributes throughout interstellar medium;

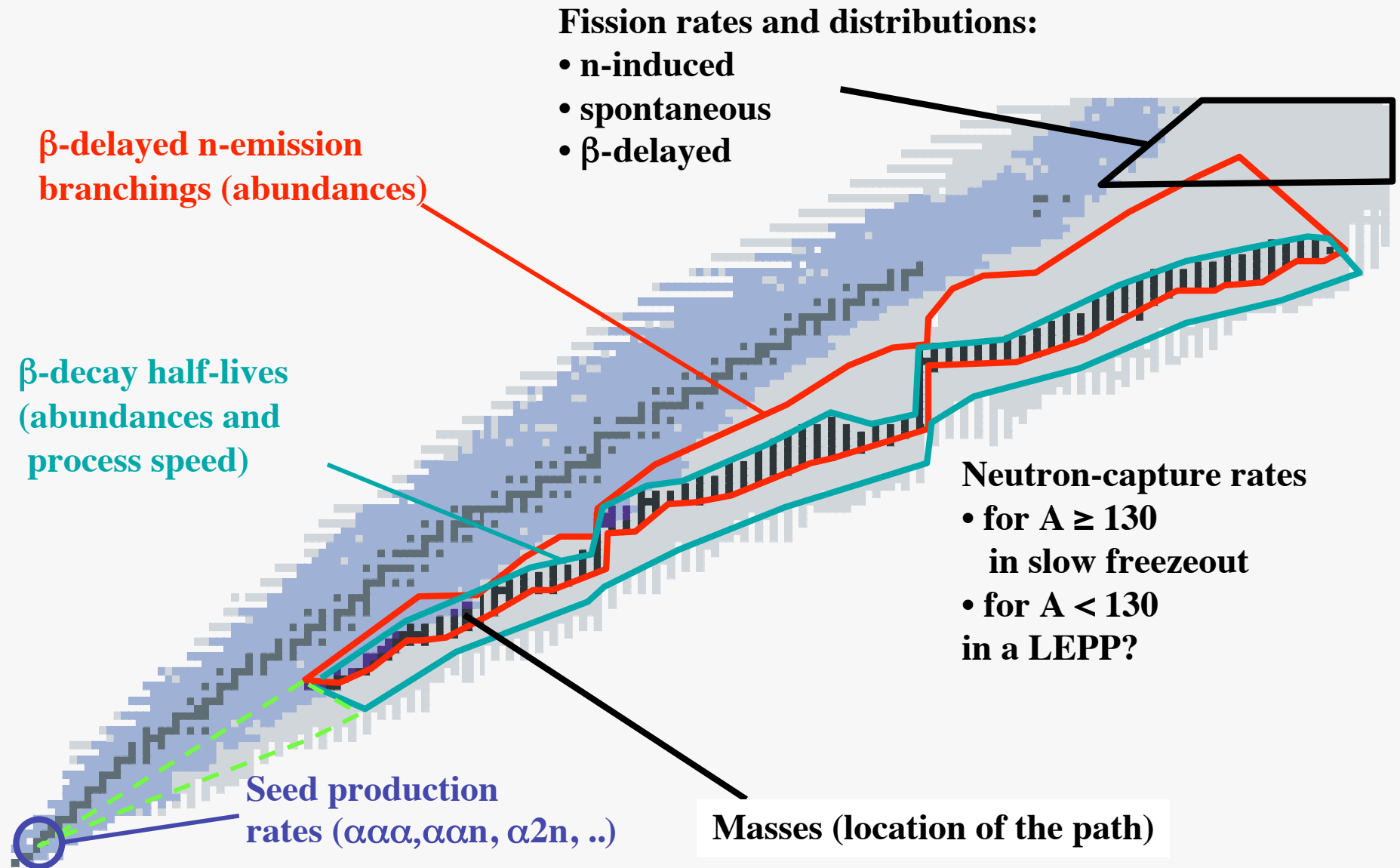
Abundances of r process elements in old stars show consistent pattern for $Z > 47$, but variations in elements with $Z \leq 47$, implying ≥ 2 sites

Montes *et al.* 2007

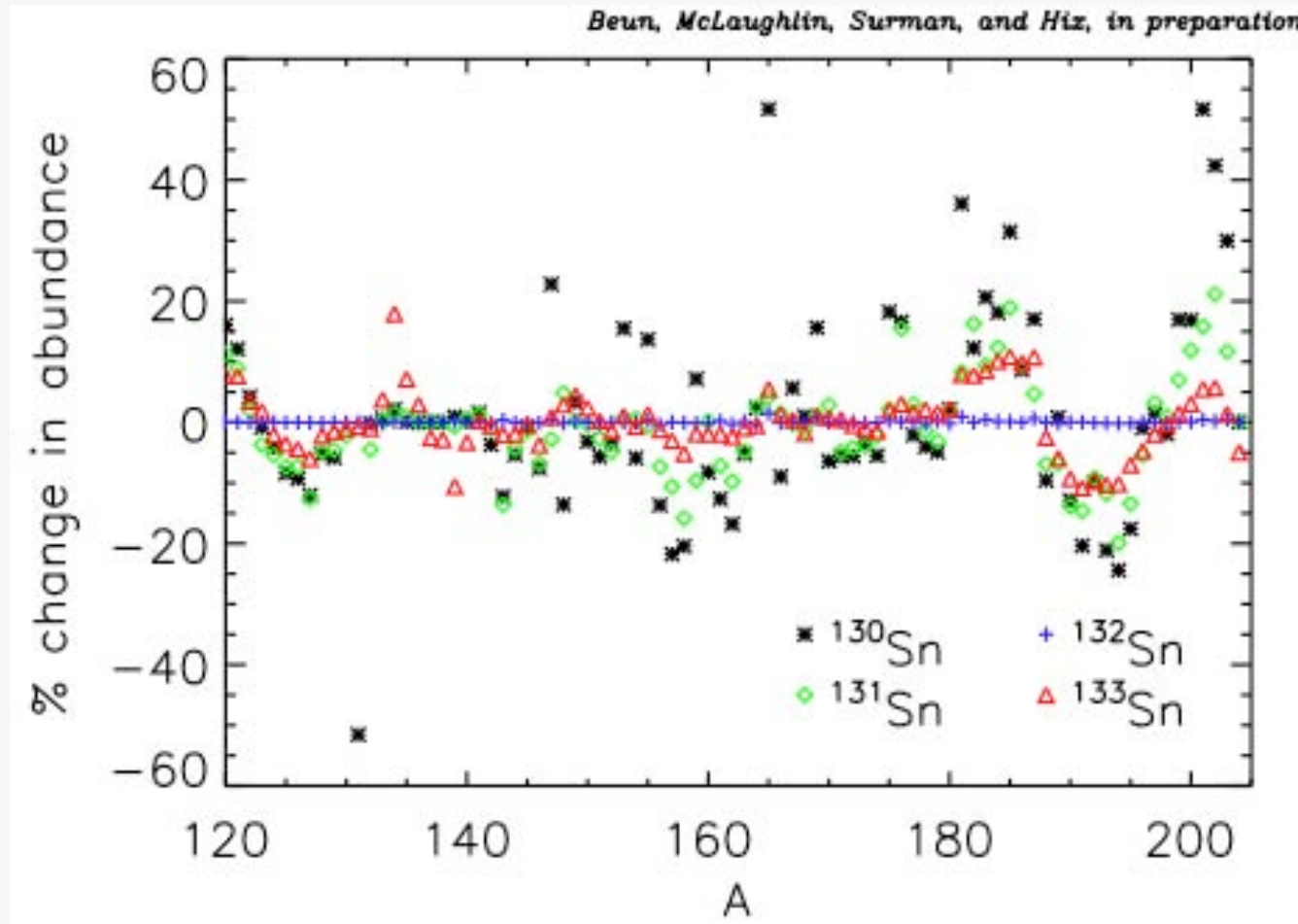
Nuclear Structure & the r Process Path



Nuclear Physics of the r Process

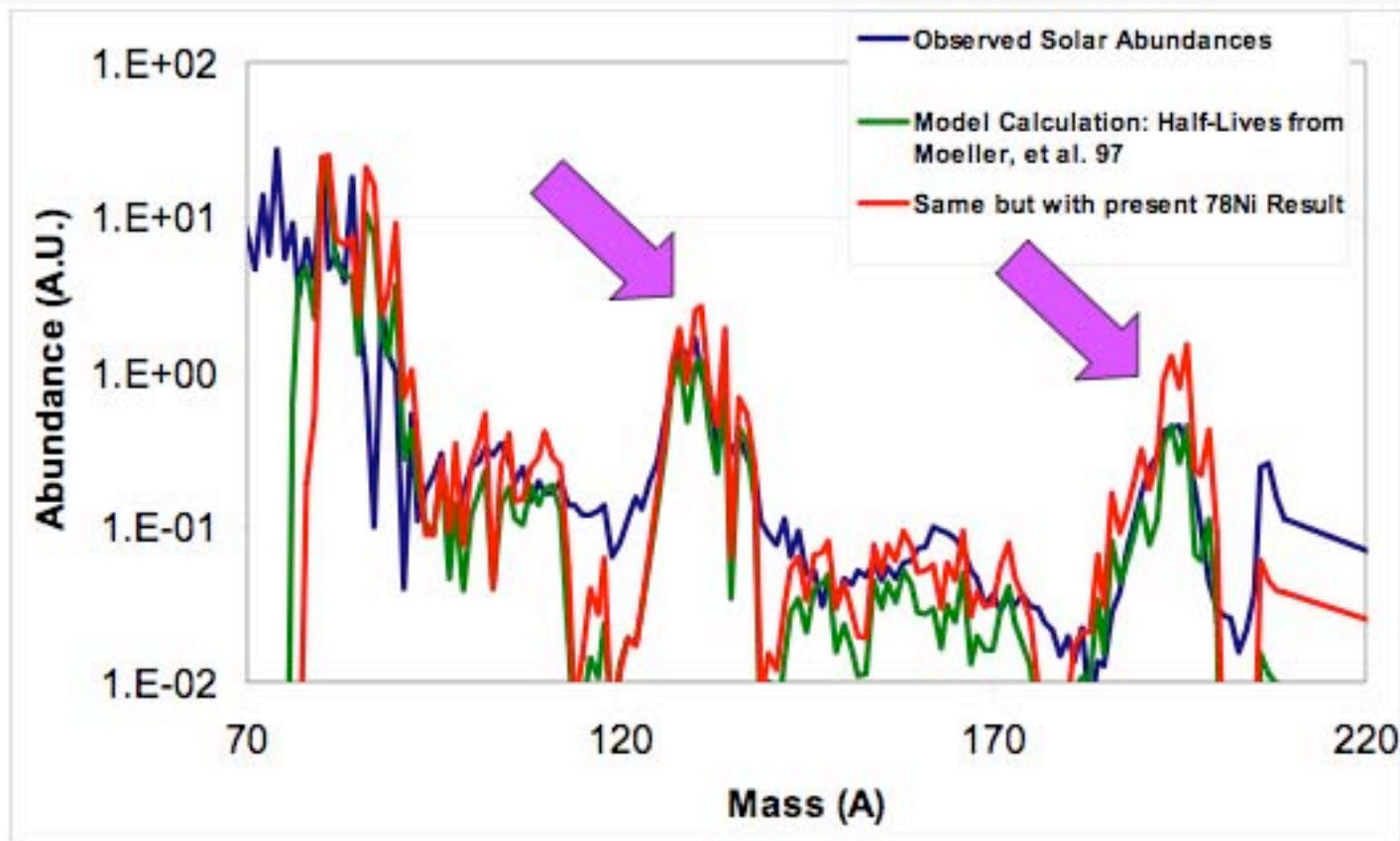


Neutron Capture Rates May “Matter”



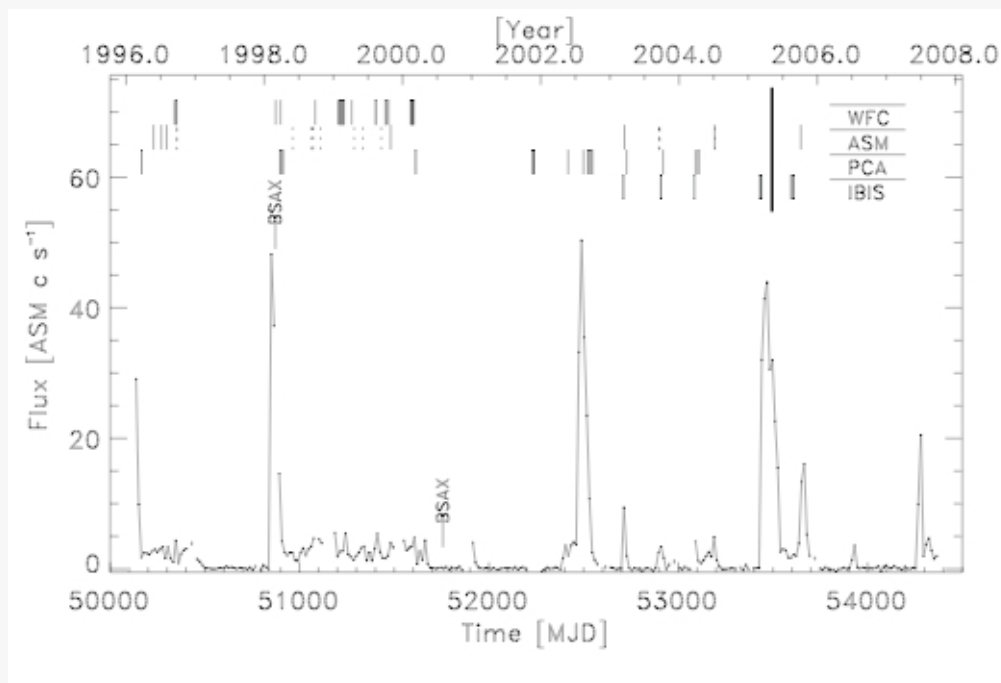
n capture rates multiplied by 100 for sensitivity study
Beun, McLaughlin, Surman, and Hix 2008

Half-Lives Influence Abundances



Hosmer, Schatz *et al.* 2005

Accreting Neutron Stars: X-Ray Bursts and Superbursts

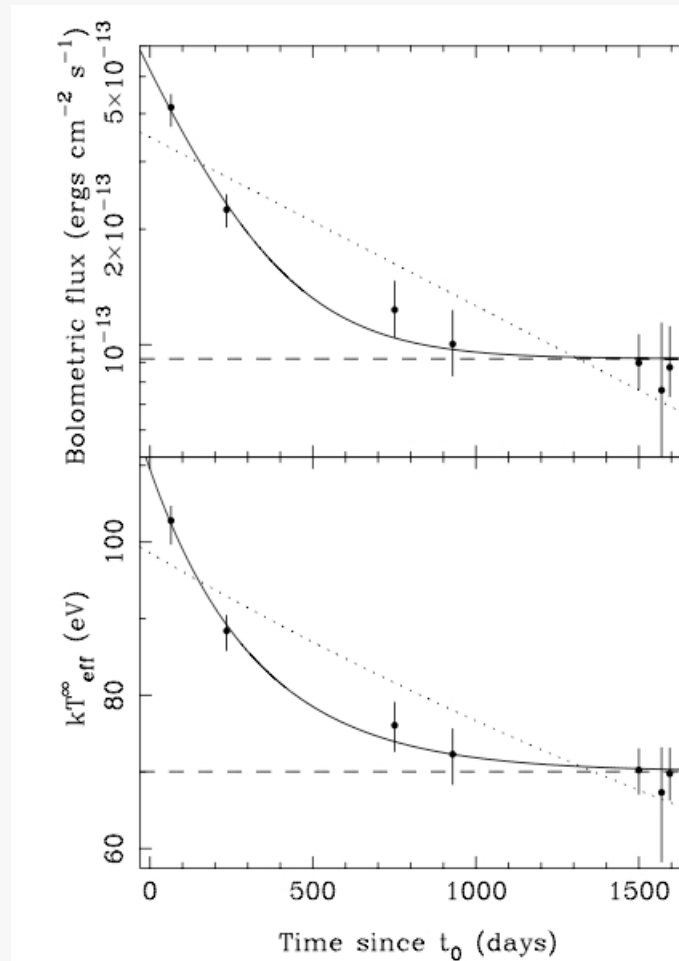


Keek *et al.* 2008

X-ray burst: accreted H and He from low mass companion lands on NS surface, layer builds up; thermonuclear runaway ensues

Superbursts may result from explosive C burning at greater depth, sensitive to thermal properties of crust

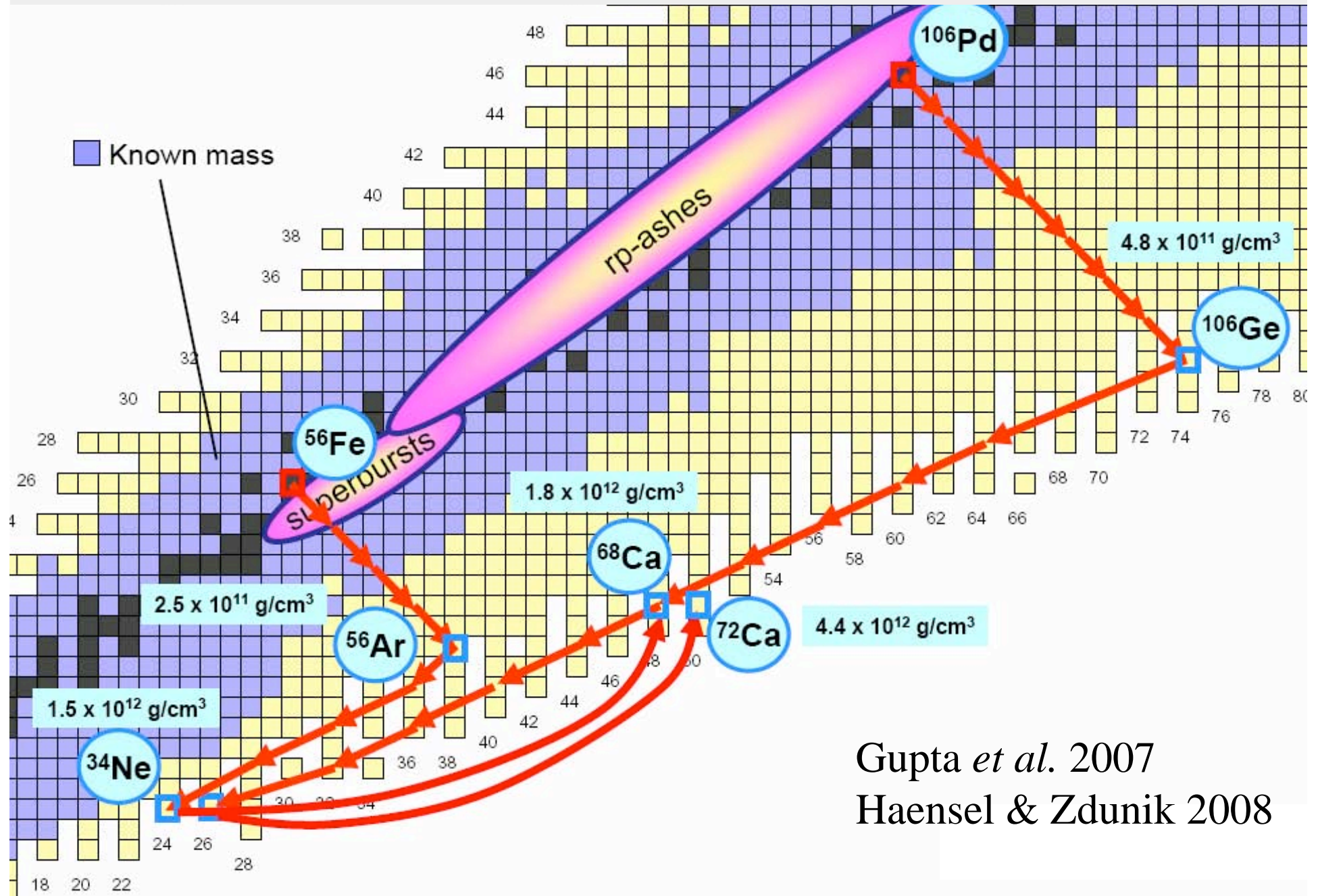
Precise X-Ray Observations of Accreting Neutron Stars



Cackett *et al.* 2006

Accretion turns off after 12.5 yr; crust cooling curve depends on crust properties: thermal conductivity, thickness, heating and cooling

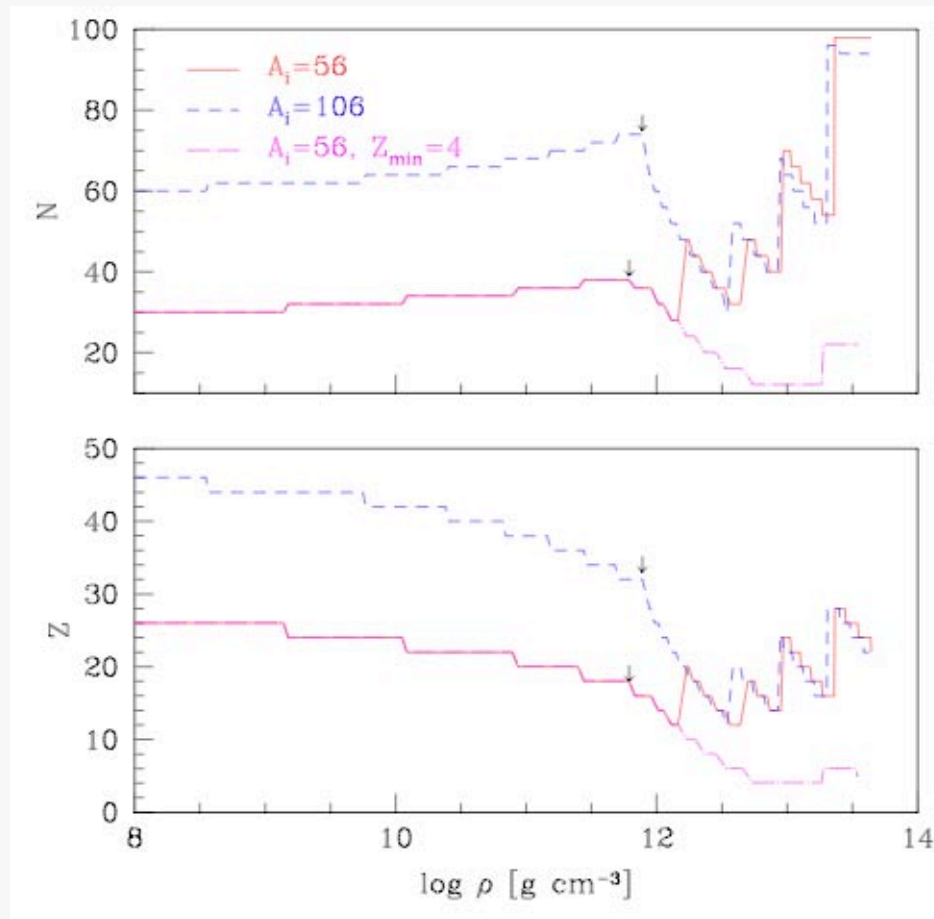
Neutron Star Crust Physics: Heating



Gupta *et al.* 2007

Haensel & Zdunik 2008

Descending into the Neutron Star Crust

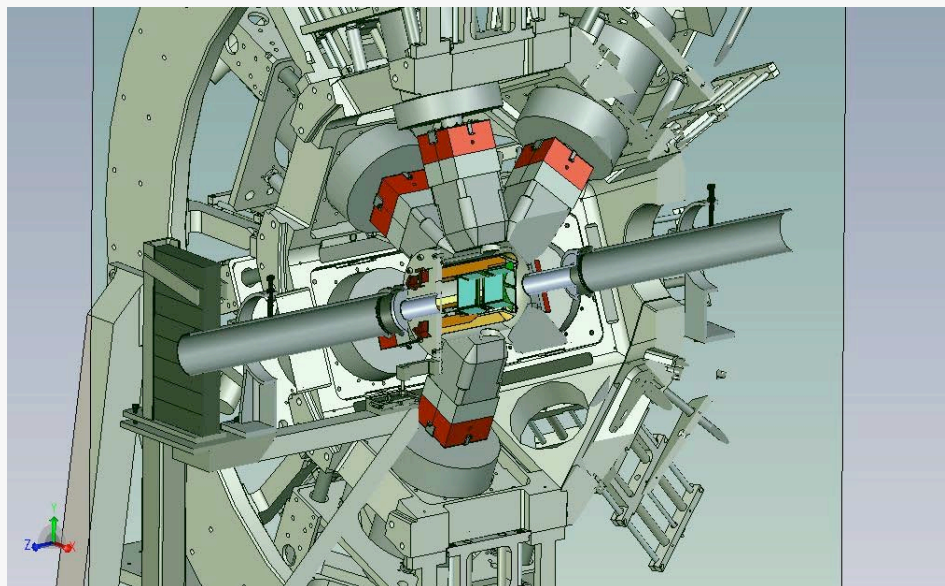


Haensel and Zdunik 2008

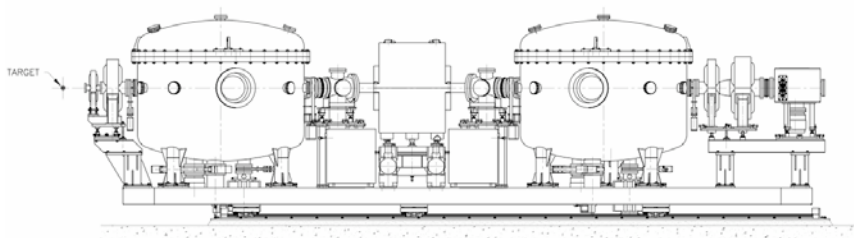
e^- capture to neutron drip, neutron emission, pycnonuclear reactions

Some Measurements in Nuclear Astrophysics Enabled by the Proposed Facility

β -decay half-lives: 8π / EMMA + TIGRESS
 β -delayed n emission probabilities: DESCANT + EMMA
Masses: TITAN
(d,p) reactions: EMMA + SHARC Si array + TIGRESS



TIGRESS + SHARC

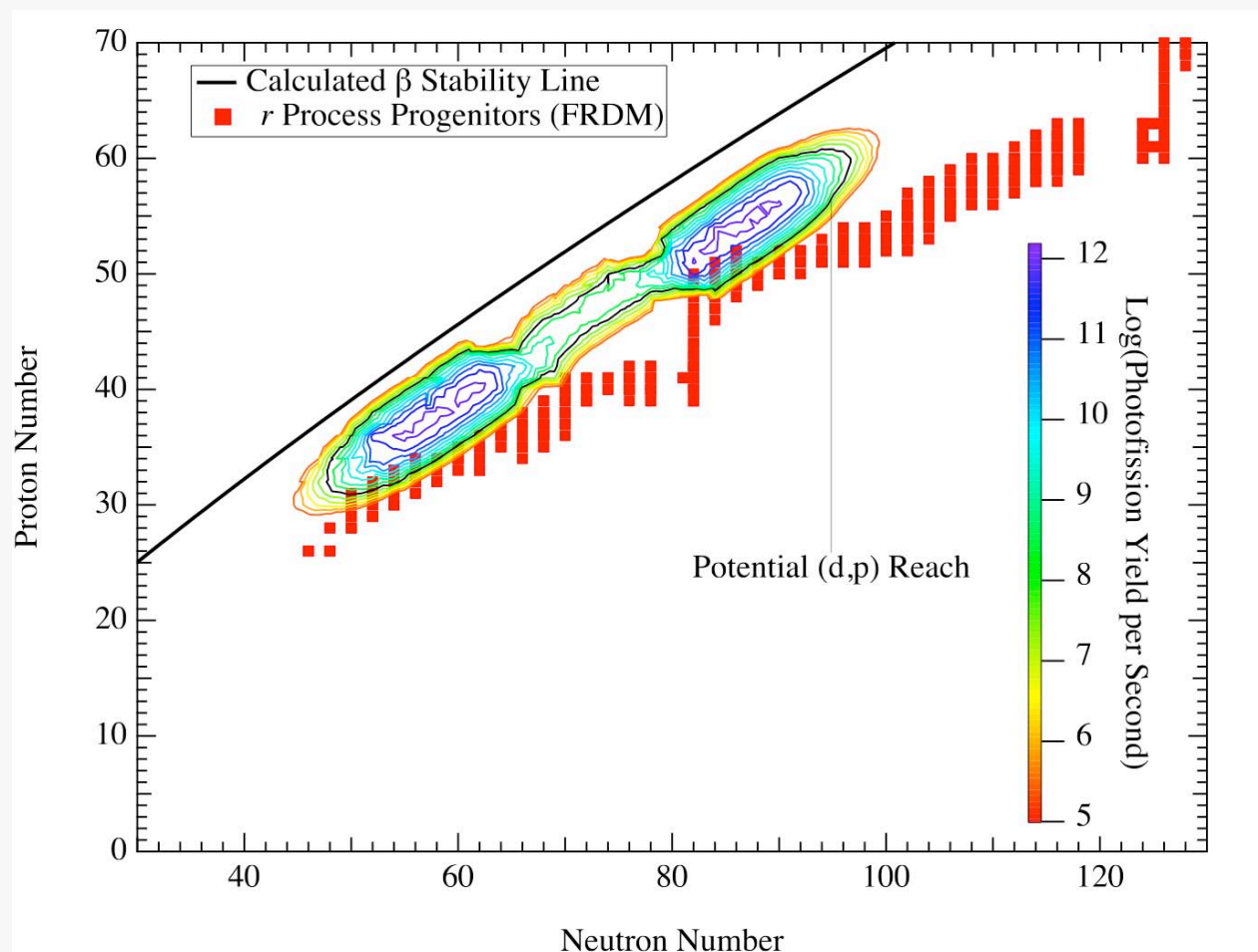


EMMA



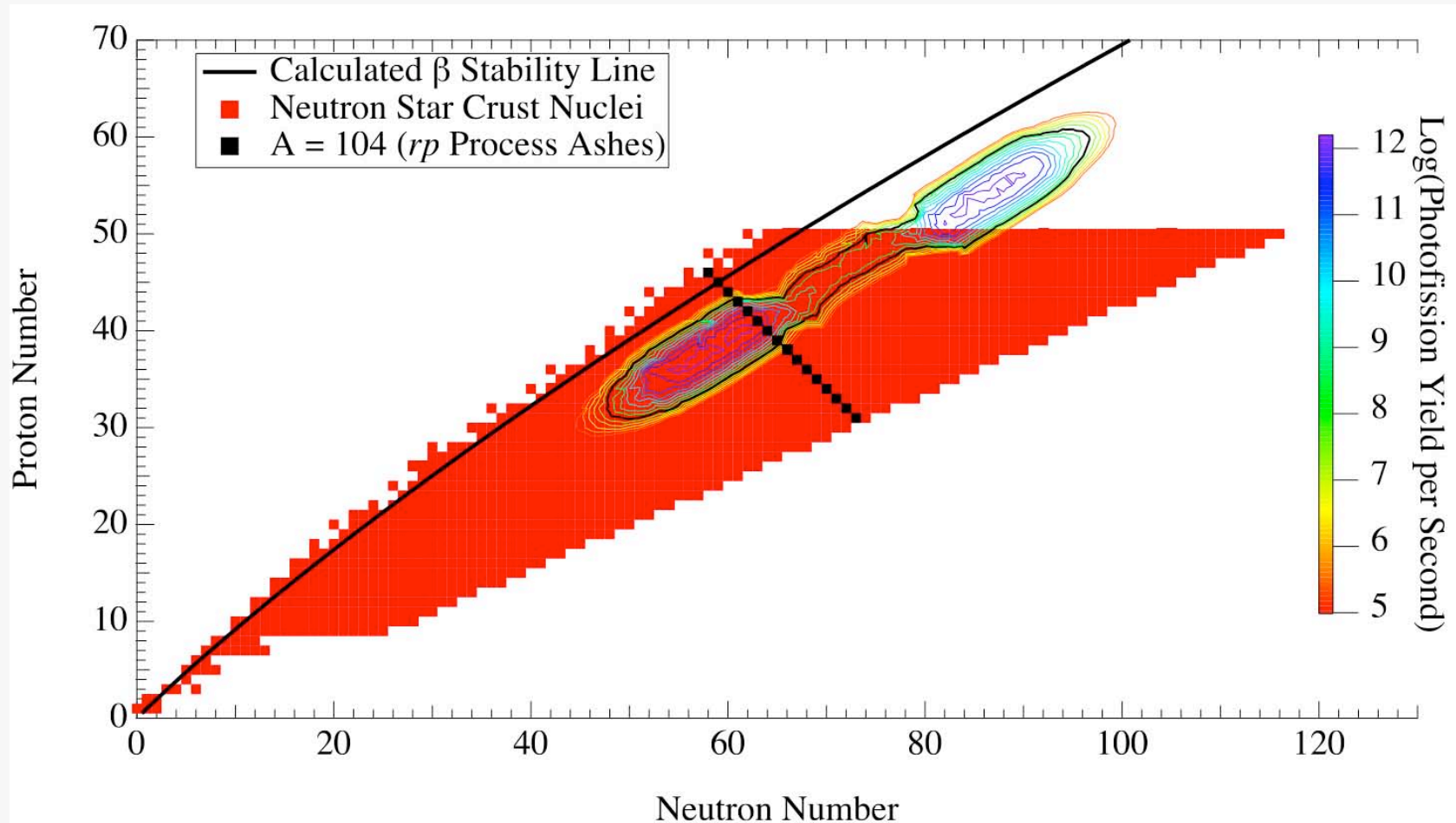
TITAN

r Process Reach of the Electron Linac



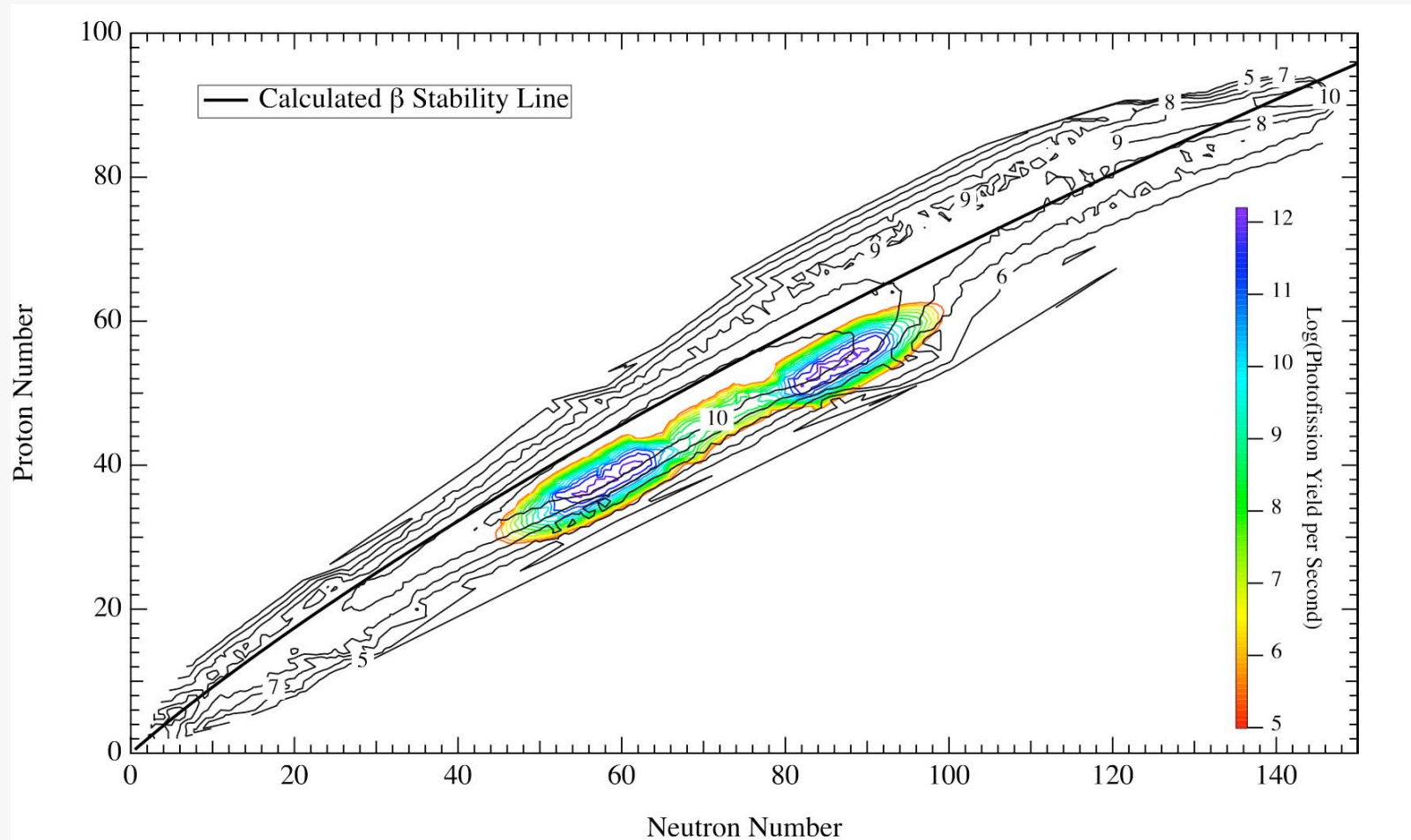
Photofission produces only neutron-rich nuclei w/ $A > 70$
Overlaps r process progenitors, notably $50 \leq N \leq 62$ and $82 \leq N \leq 90$;
E.g., mass measurements of ^{136}Sn , ^{139}Sb , ^{142}Te

Neutron Star Crust Reach



For crust heating via e^- capture, need masses and E_x of low-lying states
E.g., mass measurements of ^{104}Zr , ^{104}Y , ^{104}Sr

Photofission vs. (p, X) Yields



50 MeV electron photofission vs. 10 μ A of 500 MeV protons
Photofission: much cleaner n-rich beams with higher peak intensity

Summary

- Neutron-rich nuclei are of primary importance in the r process, which created roughly half of the nuclei with $A > 70$, and in the crusts of neutron stars, whose thermal properties can be inferred from x-ray transient and superburst observations
- Nuclear theory is insufficiently advanced to predict the properties of these nuclei *a priori*
- Experimental measurements of nuclear masses, β decay lifetimes, β -delayed neutron emission probabilities, neutron capture rates, and excitation energies are needed to constrain astrophysical models & determine r process site(s)
- The proposed electron linac would provide copious amounts of these nuclei relatively cleanly
- With a ${}^9\text{Be}$ target, the electron linac would also provide enough ${}^8\text{Li}$ to supply the β NMR and NQR research efforts

Acknowledgments

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