

β -delayed proton emission of ^{69}Kr and the ^{68}Se rp-process waiting point

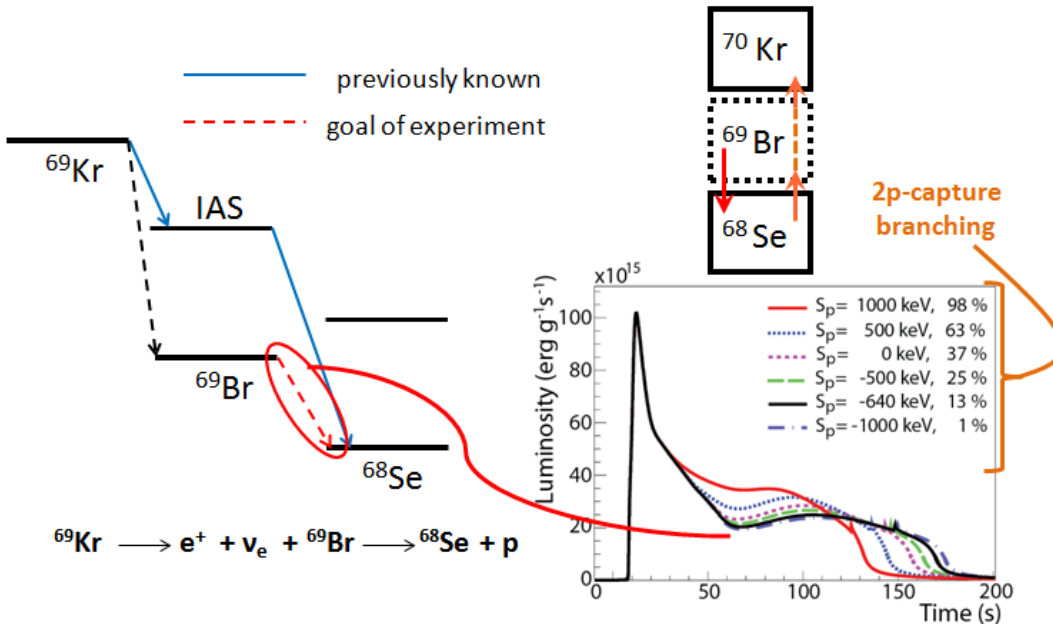


Figure: Impact of ^{69}Br proton separation energy on the calculated x-ray burst light curve. Large proton separation energies increase the ^{68}Se two proton capture branch and consequently shorten the burst duration.

X-ray bursts are the most frequently observed thermonuclear explosions in the universe. X-ray bursts occur on the surface of a neutron star which has accreted hydrogen and/or helium from a main sequence companion. The energy produced in a burst is created in a series of rapid proton captures and beta-decays on the neutron-deficient side of the valley of stability. This nuclear reaction sequence, the rp-process, processes material on the neutron star surface, changing its composition and ultimately the composition of the neutron star crust. Reliable models with accurate input data are required to interpret x-ray burst observations in terms of resulting crustal composition. The shape of the light curve of the x-ray burst, the light emitted as a function of time, is primarily dependent on nuclear reactions occurring with waiting point nuclei in the rp-process. The rp-process will stall at these nuclei waiting for them to beta-decay unless they can be bypassed via proton-capture.

Until now it remained uncertain as to the extent which ^{68}Se was an rp-process waiting point nucleus. This problem has now been addressed with an experimental determination of the proton-separation energy of ^{69}Br (-641 ± 42 keV). Proton emitting states in ^{69}Br were accessed through β -delayed proton emission of ^{69}Kr in order to overcome the extremely short lifetime of ^{69}Br (<24 ns). The experiment was enabled by the RFFS separator at NSCL that purifies beams of neutron deficient rare isotopes.

The measurement has experimentally confirmed ^{68}Se is a strong rp-process waiting point, with bypass by two proton capture having only a 13 ± 4 % branching.

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Publication:

M. del Santo et al. *In Preparation*