

# R-process experiments at fragment separator facilities

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ANL/CPT (Cf source) (Clark & Savard et al.)  
Remeasured masses with high precision

ORNL (ISOL)  
(d,p) and Coulex

GSI (in-flight fission)  
Masses (IMS)  
(Matos & Scheidenberger et al.)

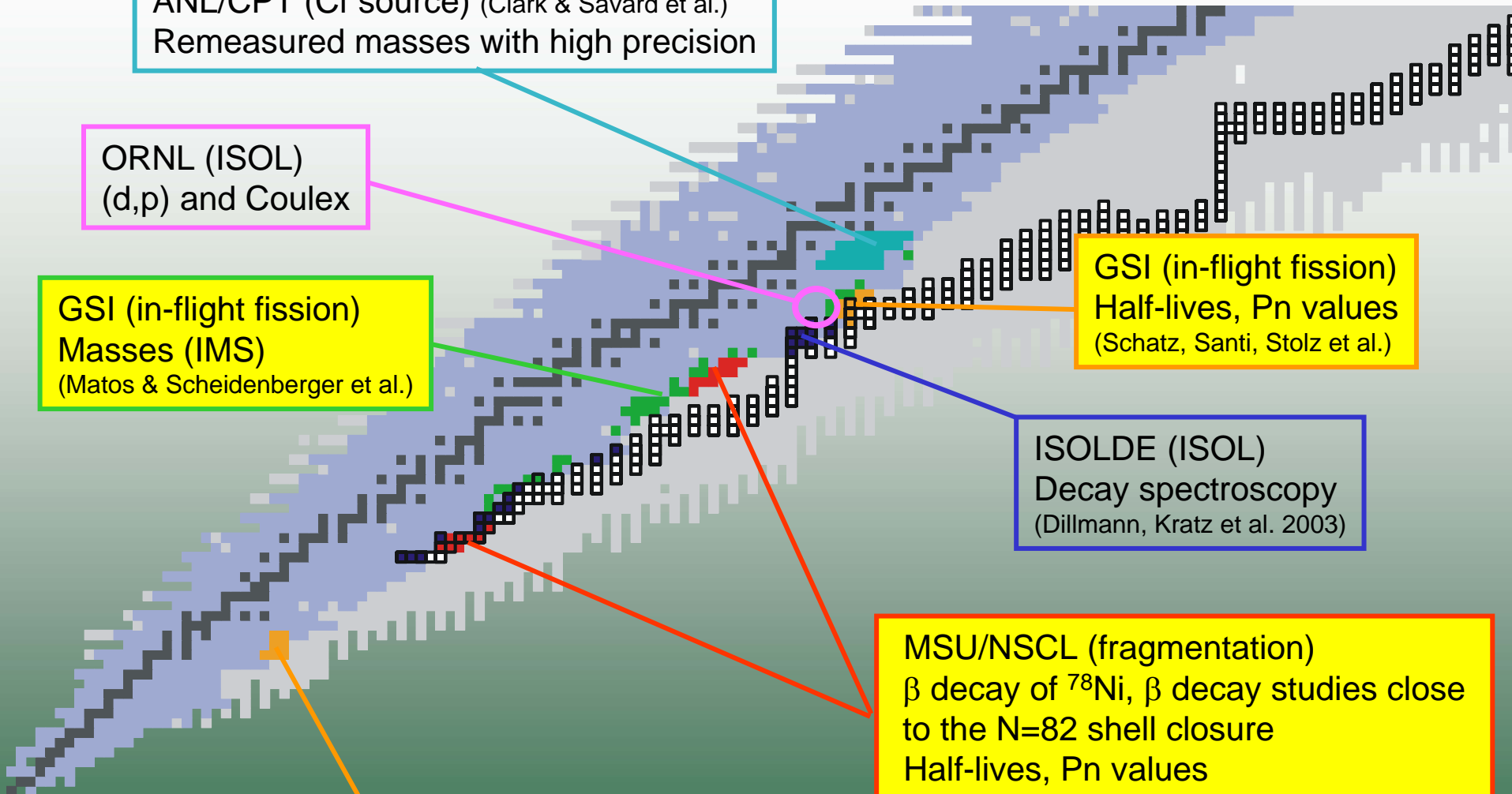
GSI (in-flight fission)  
Half-lives, Pn values  
(Schatz, Santi, Stolz et al.)

ISOLDE (ISOL)  
Decay spectroscopy  
(Dillmann, Kratz et al. 2003)

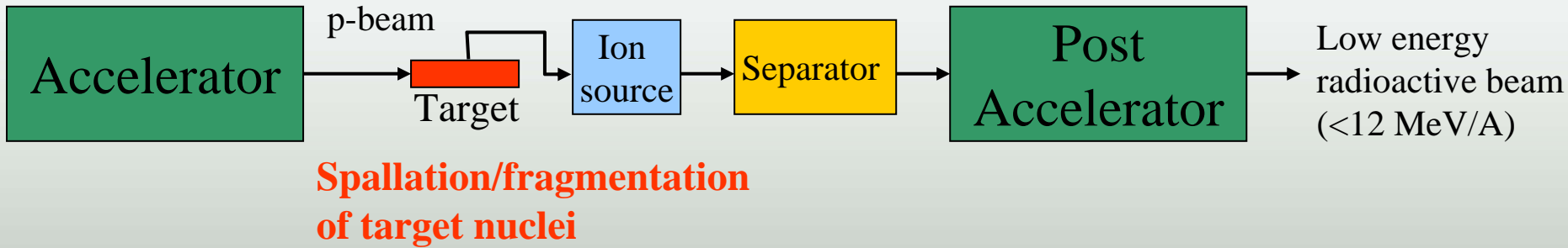
MSU/NSCL (fragmentation)  
 $\beta$  decay of  $^{78}\text{Ni}$ ,  $\beta$  decay studies close to the N=82 shell closure  
Half-lives, Pn values

GANIL (fragmentation)  
Decay spectroscopy, Sorlin et al.

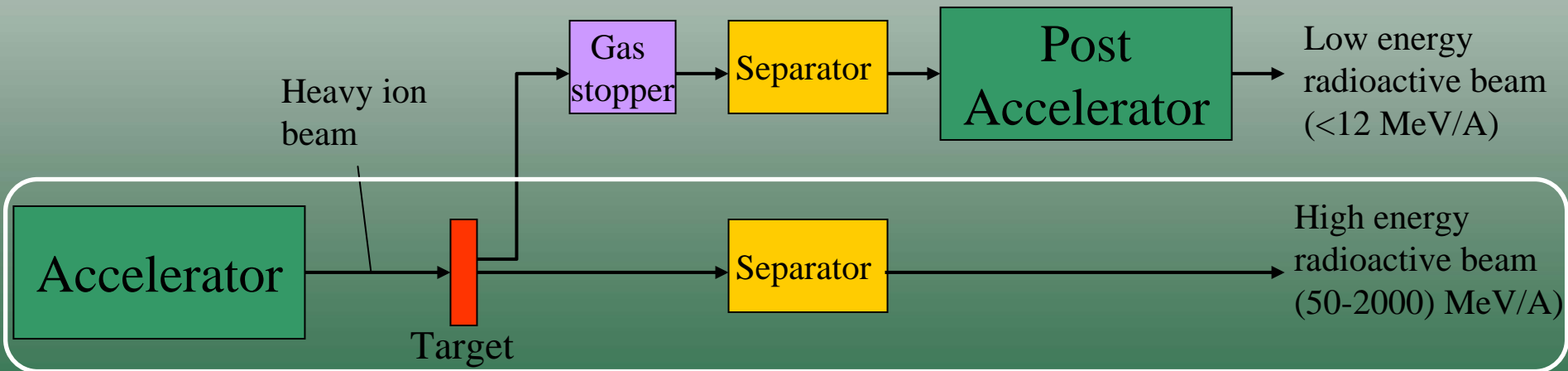
"Fast beam experiments"



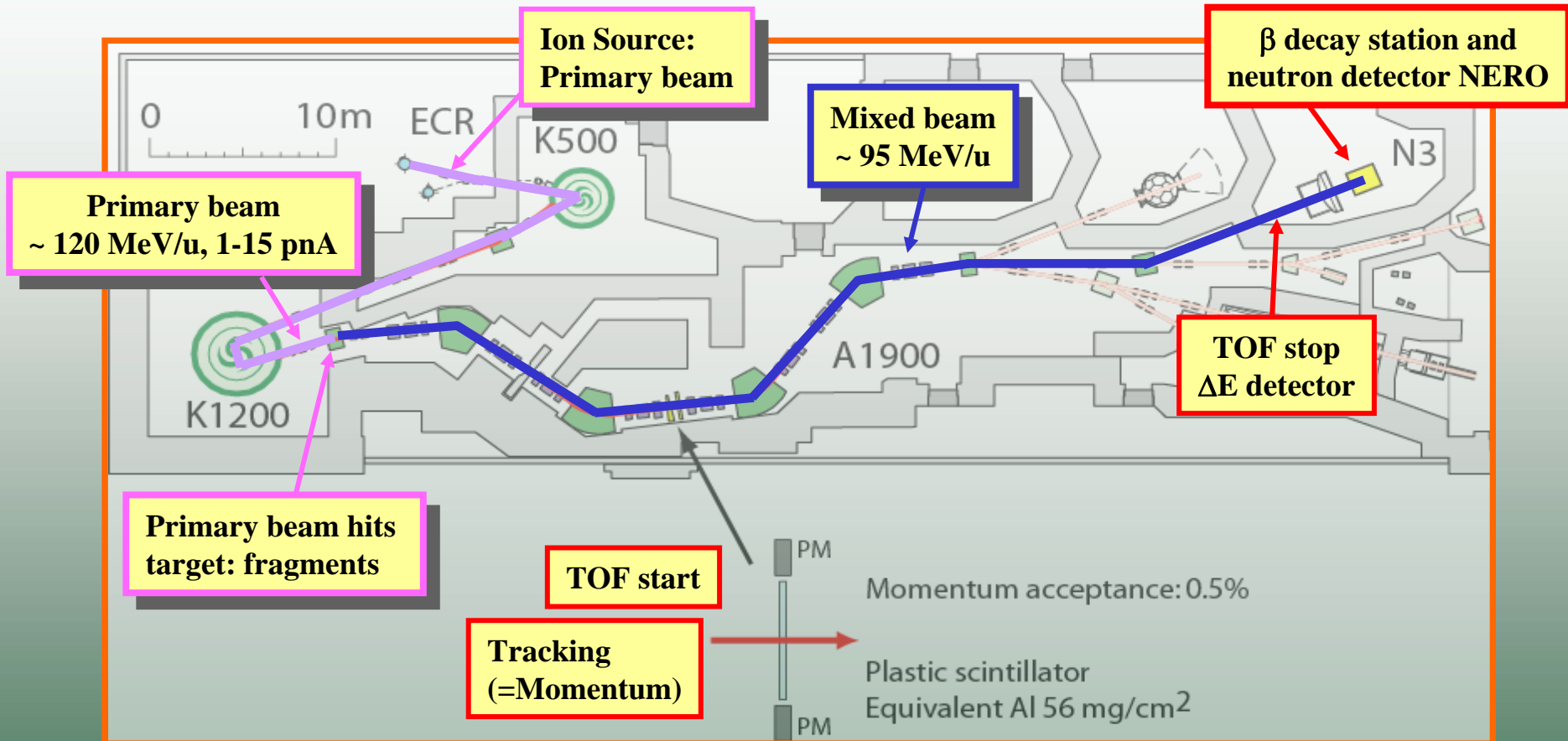
## ISOL (ISOLDE, ISAC, Oak Ridge, Louvain-la-Neuve, ...):



## Fragmentation (NSCL, GSI, RIKEN, GANIL, ...):



## Fast beams from fragmentation



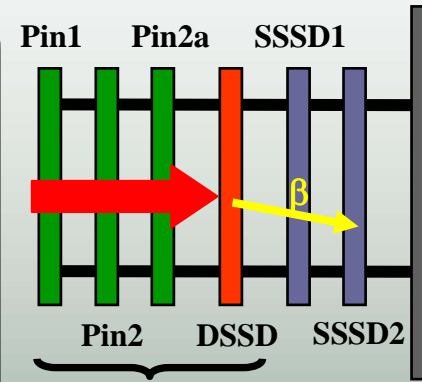
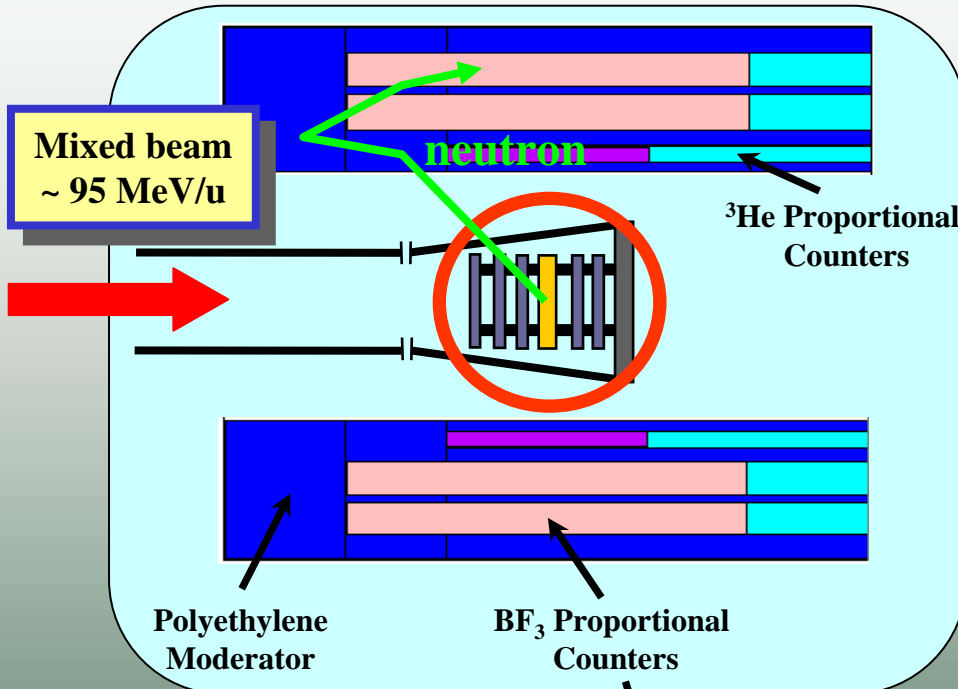
Fast beams from fragmentation complement other techniques and they have these particular features :

- **High selectivity even with mixed (“cocktail”) beams because due to its high energy, relevant particle properties can be detected (TOF, energy losses ...)**
- **Fast beam – negligible decay losses (~100 nanoseconds..)**
- **Production of broad range of rare isotope beams with a single primary beam**

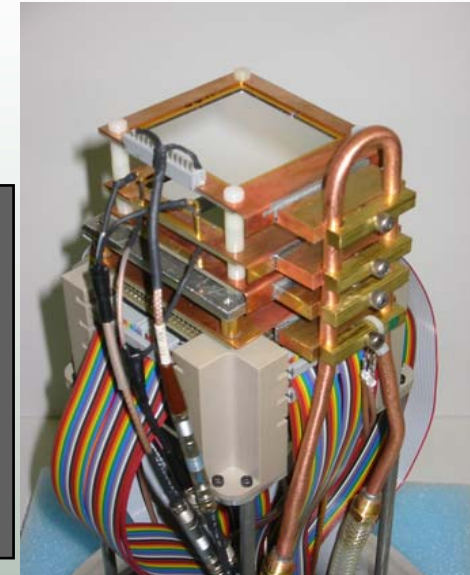
**Typical beam energies: 50-1000 MeV/nucleon**

**Typical new rare isotope beams can be produced within ~ 1h**

## $\beta$ decay station and neutron detector NERO



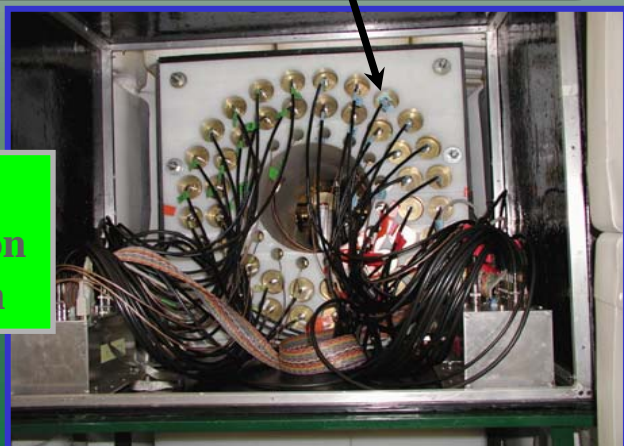
$$TKE = Pin1 + Pin2 + Pin2a + DSSD$$



Implant and  $\beta$  decay detector

Half-lives  $T_{1/2}$

Neutron detector



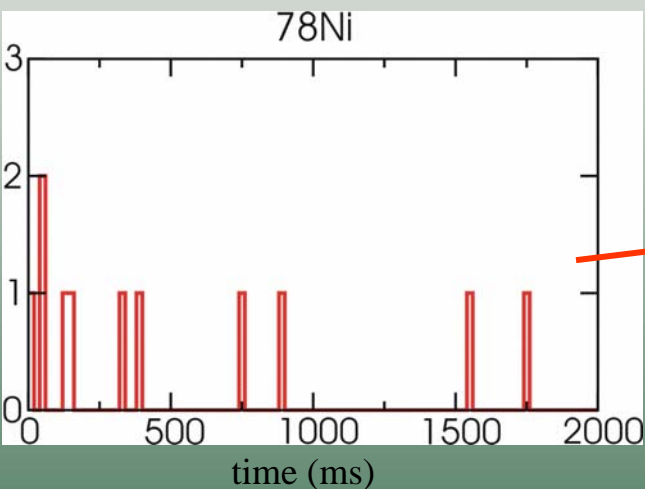
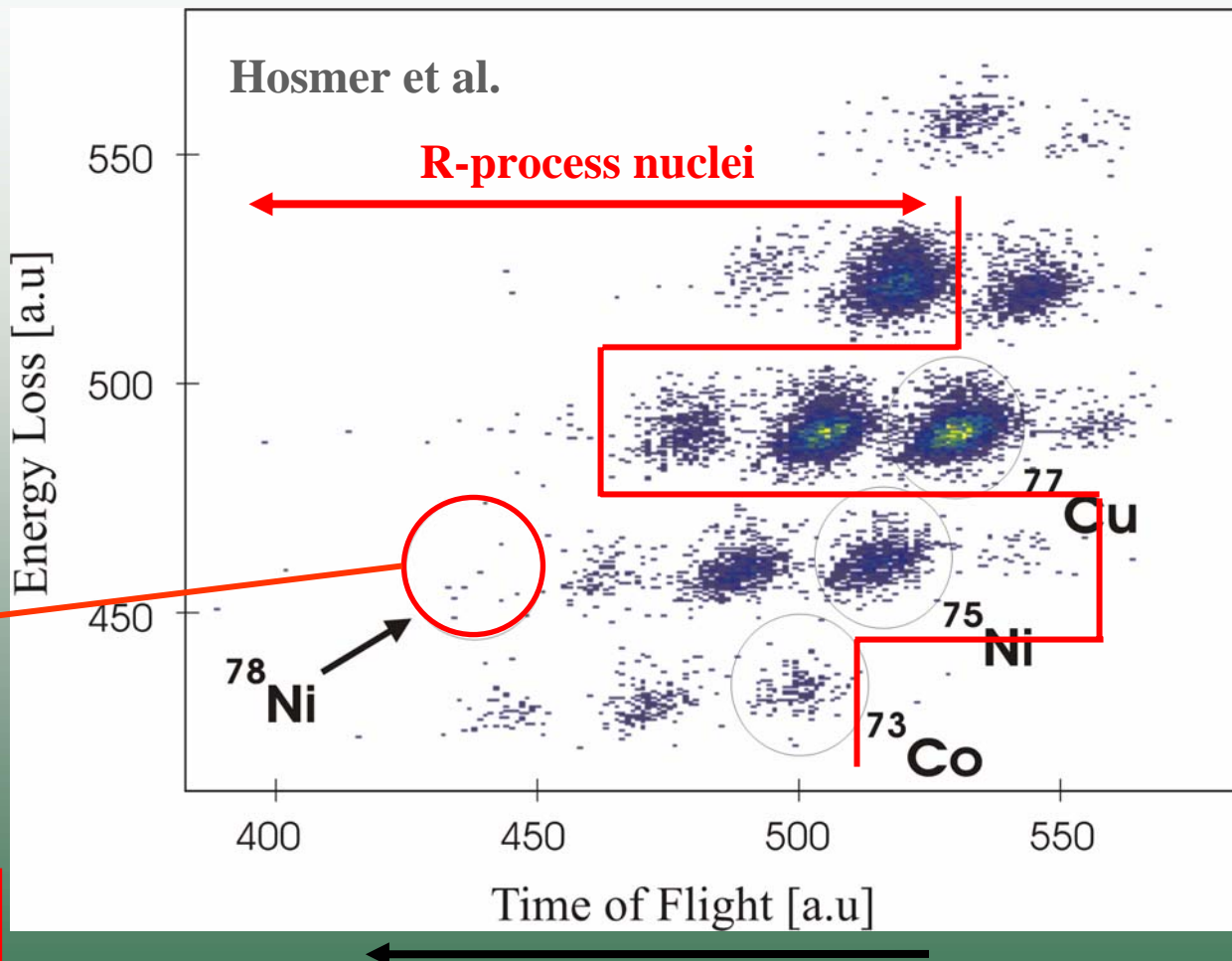
$\beta$ -delayed neutron emission probabilities  $P_n$

- Neutron Emission Ratio Observer (NERO):**
- 60 counters total (16  $^3\text{He}$ , 44  $\text{BF}_3$ )
  - 60 cm x 60 cm x 80 cm polyethylene block
  - Efficiency ~40%

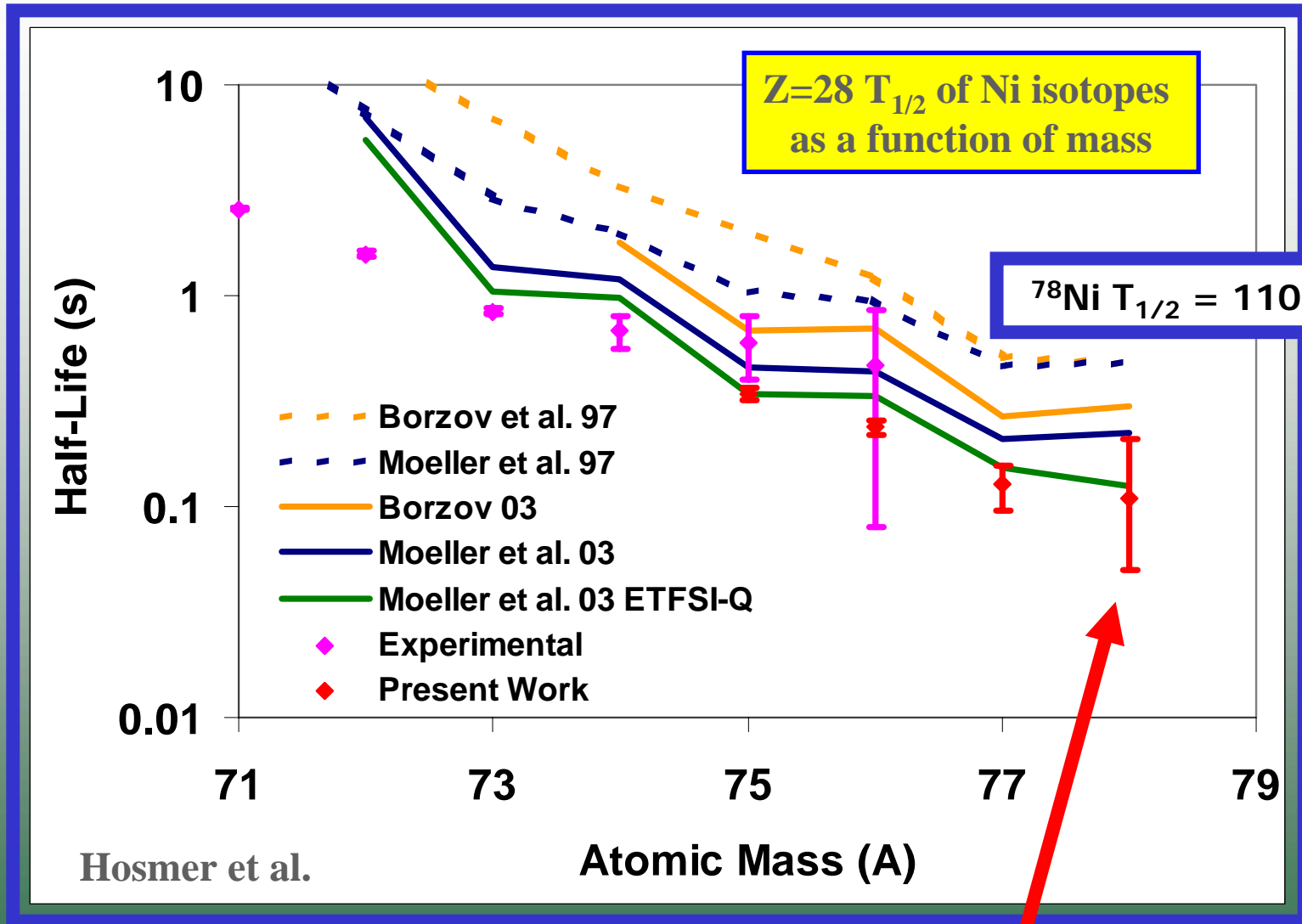
**Measured  $t_{1/2}$   
of  $^{75-78}\text{Ni}$**

**Total  $^{78}\text{Ni}$  yield:  
11 events in 104 h**

## Particle Identification



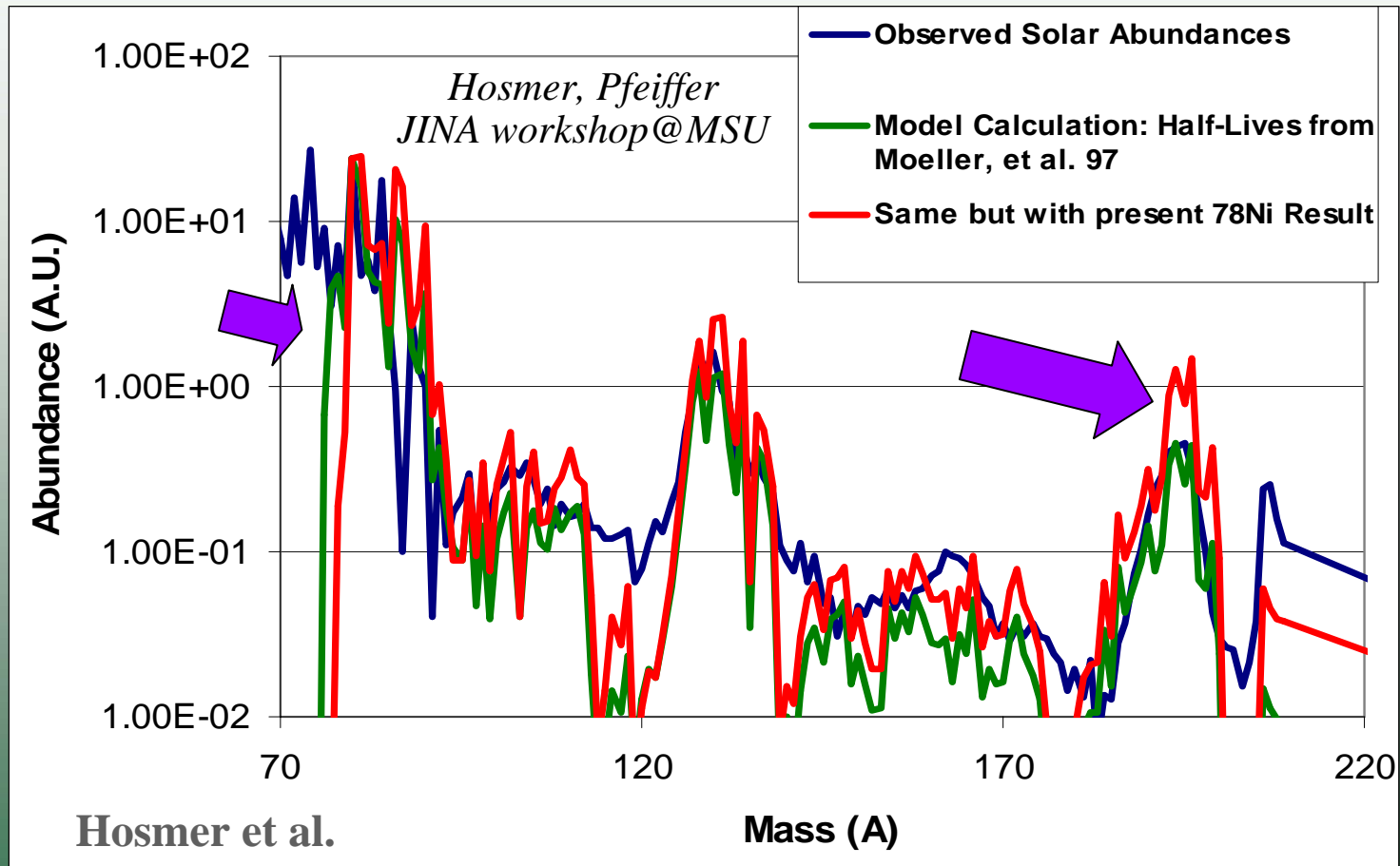
**Half-lives are important r-process inputs, affecting abundances and time scales.**



**$^{78}\text{Ni}$ : relatively short  $T_{1/2}$**

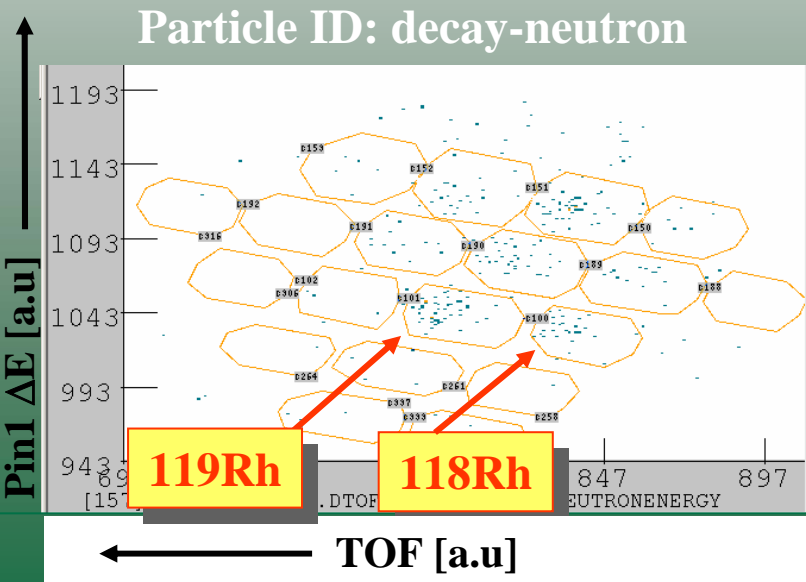
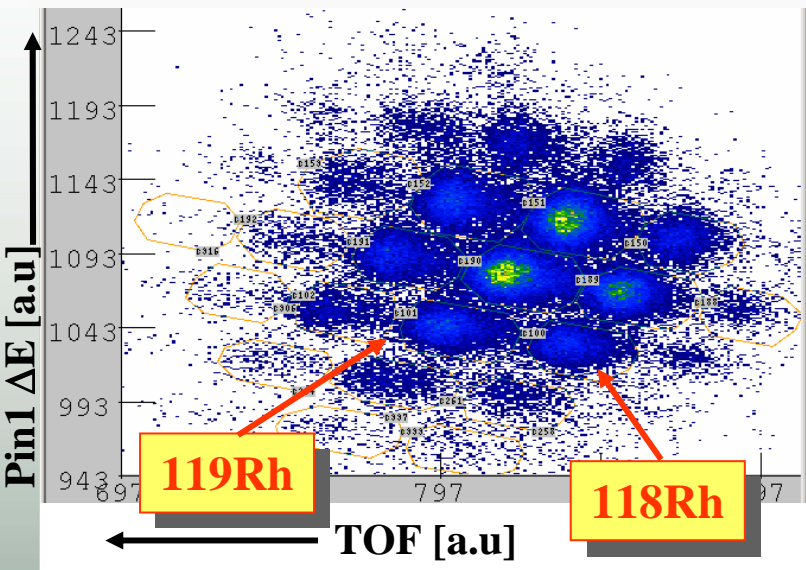


## Shorter $T_{1/2}$ of a waiting point $\rightarrow$ Acceleration of r-process



Acceleration of process means more material reaches higher mass.

## Particle ID: decays



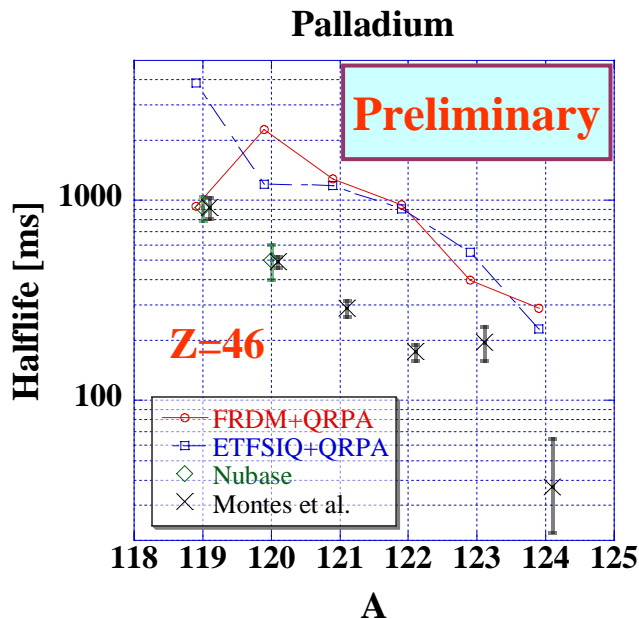
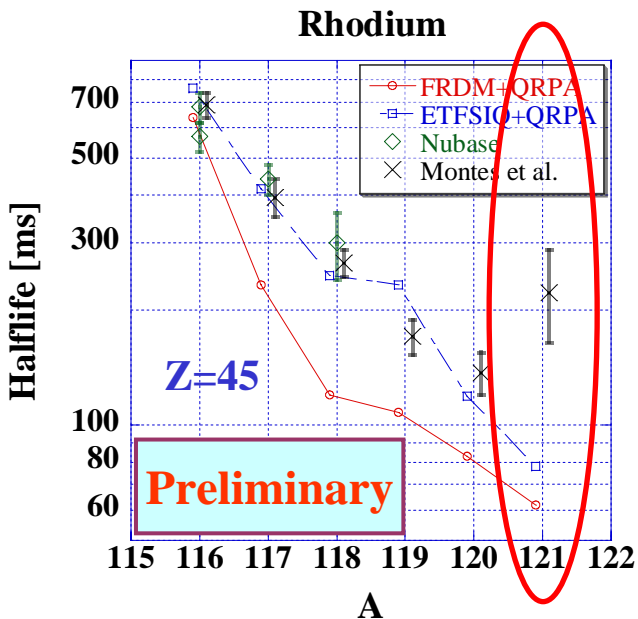
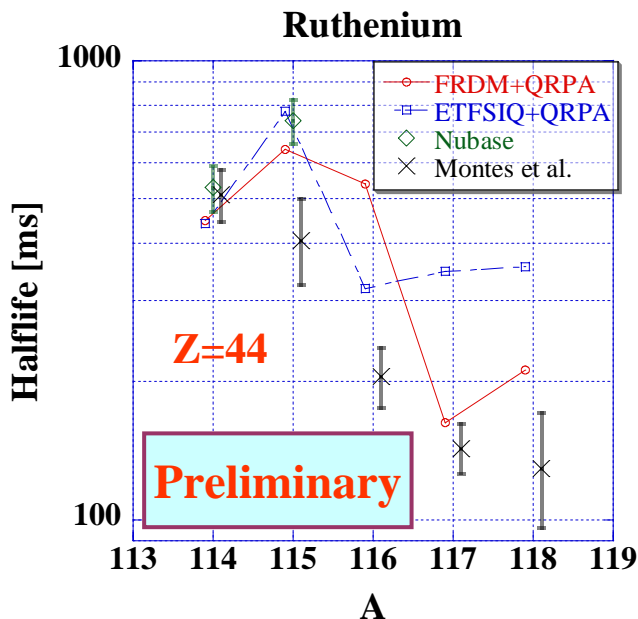
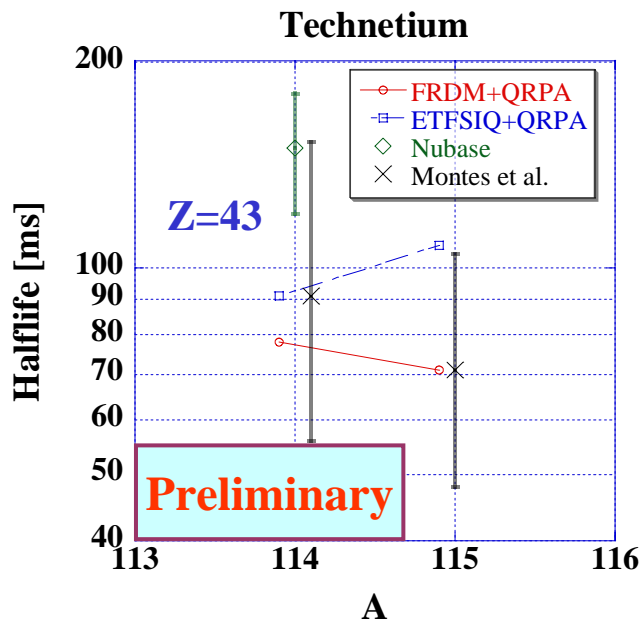
Sn (50)	Sn120	Sn121	Sn122	Sn123	Sn124	Sn125	Sn126	Sn127	Sn128	Sn129	Sn130	Sn131	Sn132	Sn133
In (49)	In119	In120	In121	In122	In123	In124	In125	In126	In127	In128	In129	In130	In131	In132
Cd (48)	Cd118	Cd119	Cd120	Cd121	Cd122	Cd123	Cd124	Cd125	Cd126	Cd127	Cd128	Cd129	Cd130	Cd131
Ag (47)	Ag117	Ag118	Ag119	Ag120	Ag121	Ag122	Ag123	Ag124	Ag125	Ag126	Ag127	Ag128	Ag129	Ag130
Pd (46)	Pd116	Pd117	Pd118	Pd119	Pd120	Pd121	Pd122	Pd123	Pd124	Pd125	Pd126	Pd127	Pd128	Pd129
Rh (45)	Rh115	Rh116	Rh117	Rh118	Rh119	Rh120	Rh121	Rh122	Rh123	Rh124	Rh125	Rh126	Rh127	Rh128
Ru (44)	Ru114	Ru115	Ru116	Ru117	Ru118	Ru119	Ru120	Ru121	Ru122	Ru123	Ru124	Ru125	Ru126	Ru127
Tc (43)	Tc113	Tc114	Tc115	Tc116	Tc117	Tc118	Tc119	Tc120	Tc121	Tc122	Tc123	Tc124	Tc125	Tc126
Mo (42)	Mo112	Mo113	Mo114	Mo115	Mo116	Mo117	Mo118	Mo119	Mo120	Mo121	Mo122	Mo123	Mo124	Mo125
Nb (41)	Nb111	Nb112	Nb113	Nb114	Nb115	Nb116	Nb117	Nb118	Nb119	Nb120	Nb121	Nb122	Nb123	Nb124
Zr (40)	Zr110	Zr111	Zr112	Zr113	Zr114	Zr115	Zr116	Zr117	Zr118	Zr119	Zr120	Zr121	Zr122	Zr123

70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83

- New  $T_{1/2}$
- Improved  $T_{1/2}$
- New  $P_n$

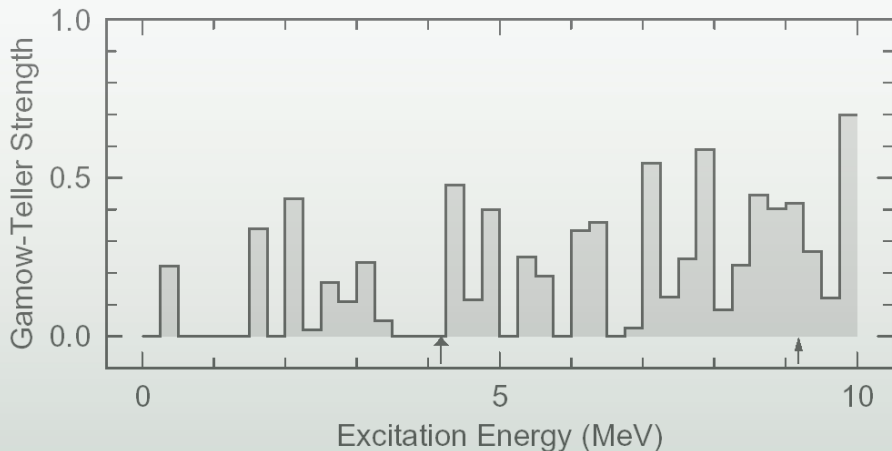
r-process

**Preliminary  
Montes et al.**



Our  $T_{1/2}$   
contribution

Folded-Yukawa potential  $\epsilon_2 = -0.158$   $\Delta_n = 0.84$  MeV  $\lambda_n = 33.77$  MeV  
 $P_n = 9.05\%$   $T_{1/2} = 99.96$  (ms)  $\epsilon_4 = 0.080$   $\Delta_p = 1.11$  MeV  $\lambda_p = 31.02$  MeV  
 $^{121}_{45}\text{Rh} \rightarrow ^{121}_{46}\text{Pd} + e^-$   $\epsilon_6 = 0.037$  (L-N)  $a = 0.80$  fm

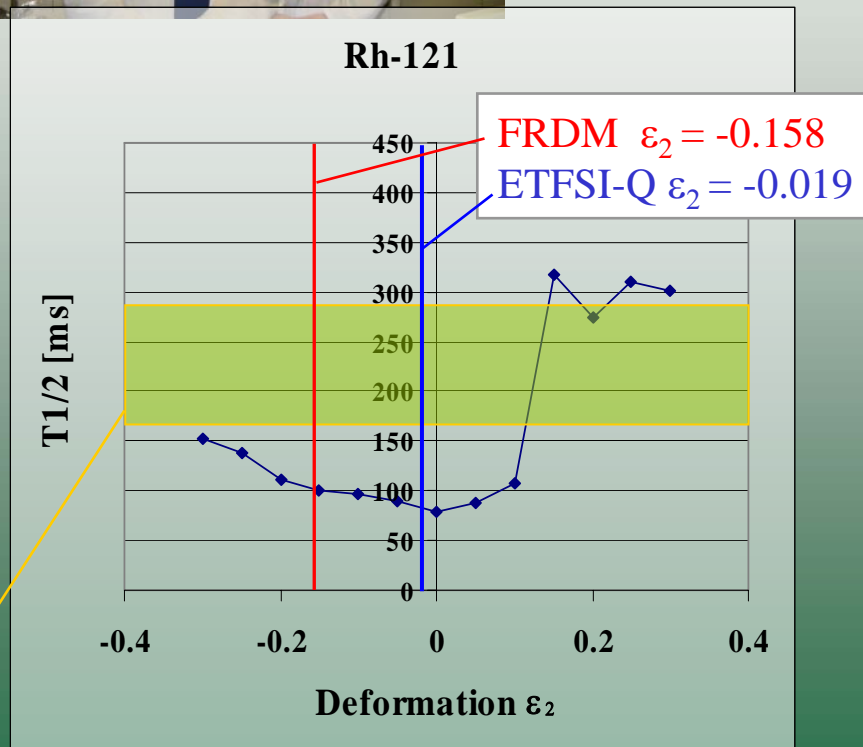


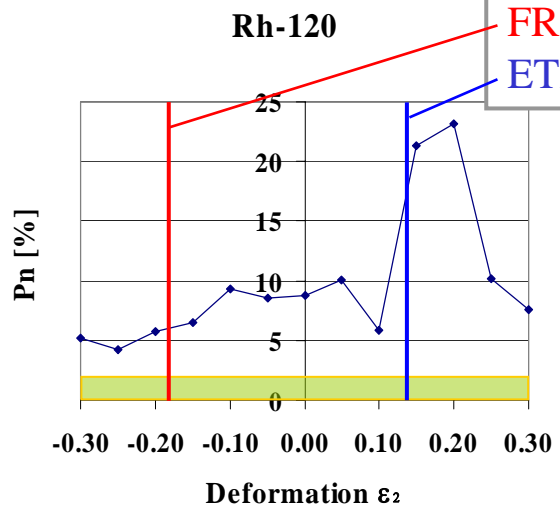
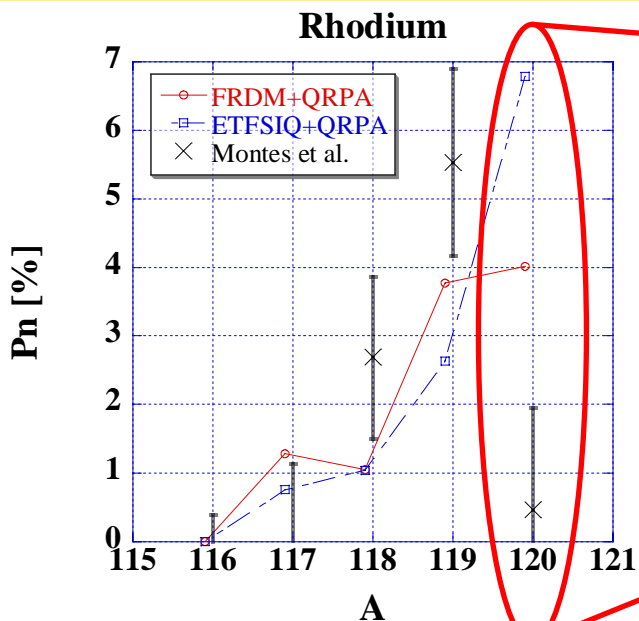
Montes, Pfeiffer, Kratz  
Mainz/JINA

Q, Sn from Audi et al., Nucl. Phys. A729 (2003)

**Ruthenium: Lower  $T_{1/2}$  than predicted**  
**Rhodium : Higher  $T_{1/2}$  values than predicted**  
**Palladium: Lower  $T_{1/2}$  values than predicted**

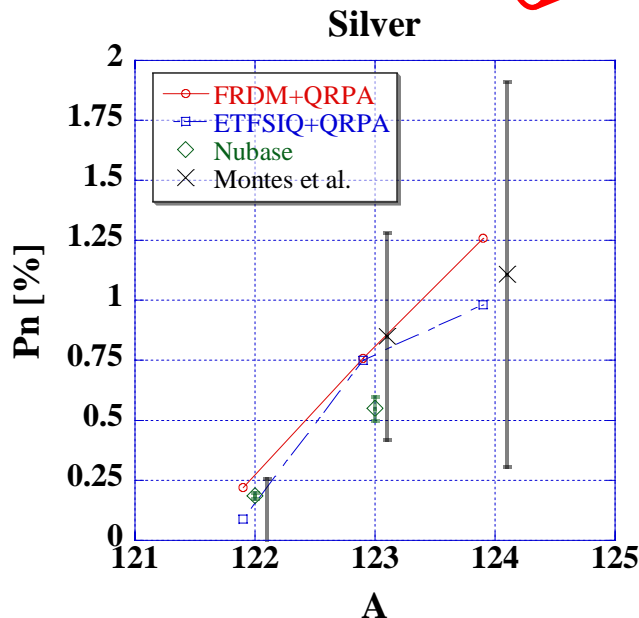
Experimental result





Montes, Pfeiffer, Kratz  
Mainz/JINA

**Branchings  
modify final  
abundance  
before freezeout**



**Preliminary**

Deformation alone is not enough...  
S.p. energy levels?  
Q and S<sub>n</sub> values?

Montes et al.

**$T_{1/2}$  and Pn rough  
indicators  
of nuclear structure ...**

Known r-process half-lives

First NSCL/JINA  
Experiments completed

Exp 03034  
Woehr et al.  
NSCL/JINA

Z=50

Z=28

N=82

N=50

NSCL

covers large fraction of  $A < 130$  r-process

- big discrepancies among r-process models
- possibility of multiple r-processes

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