

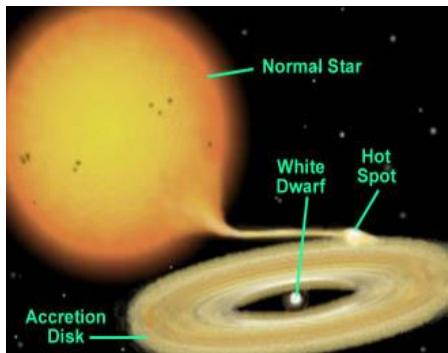
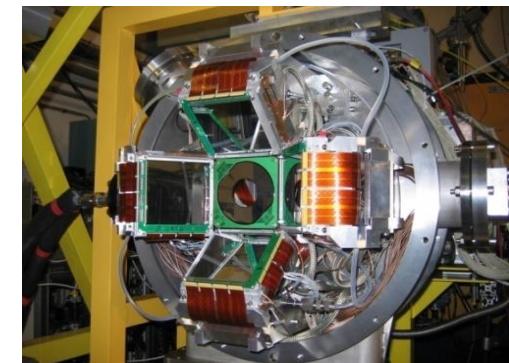
Study of stellar nucleosynthesis using radioactive beams at GANIL

Faïrouz Hammache (IPN-Orsay)

Nuclear astrophysics @ GANIL



- ^{60}Fe nucleosynthesis & γ -ray astronomy
Coll. [IPN-GANIL-IRFU-CSNSM-RIKEN](#)
S.Giron, F. Hammache, N. de Séréville, P. Roussel et al. Ph.D. thesis & paper in progress



- ^{18}F nucleosynthesis in novae
→ 2 experiments
Coll. [GANIL-Edimbourg-IPN-York-CSNSM](#)
 - **F. Boulay, B. Bastin, F. de Oliveira et al.** Ph.D. thesis & paper in progress
 - **D. J. Mountford, A. Murphy et al.** PRC 2012



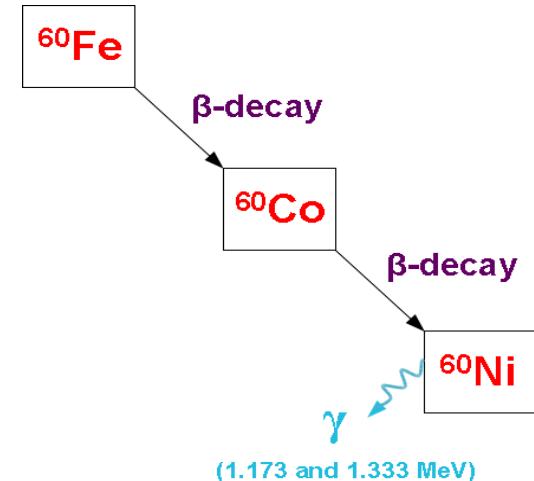
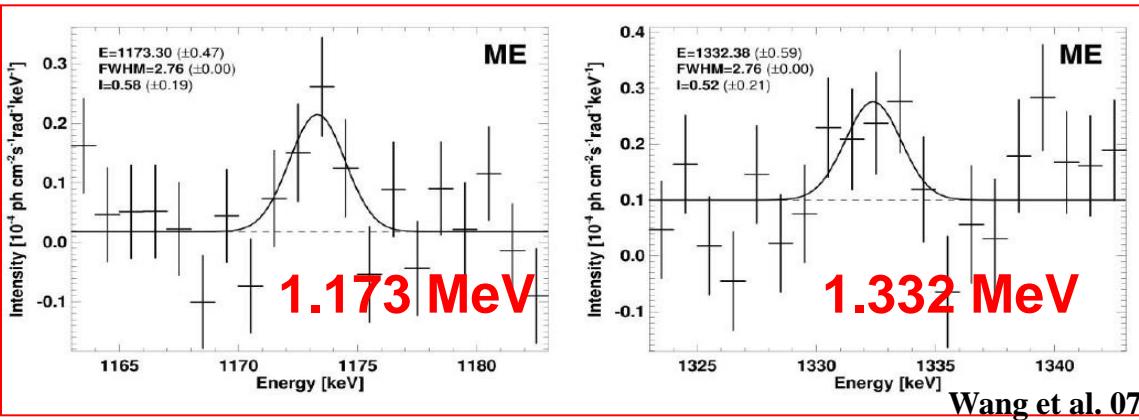
- Electron screening effect on β -decay studies
Coll. [GANIL-VINCA-LPC-Bucharest-IPN-CSNSM-CEA-CRISMAT](#)
P. Ujic, F. de Oliveira, M. Lewitowicz et al. PRL 2013
- Test experiment for direct measurements of $\sigma_{(\alpha,g)}$ of p-nuclei using the Wien Filter of LISE
Coll. [NCSR\(Demokritos\)-GANIL](#)

^{60}Fe nucleosynthesis & γ -ray astronomy



Detection of ^{60}Fe by RHESSI (2004) & INTEGRAL (2007)

^{60}Fe ($T_{1/2}=2.6 \cdot 10^6$ yr)



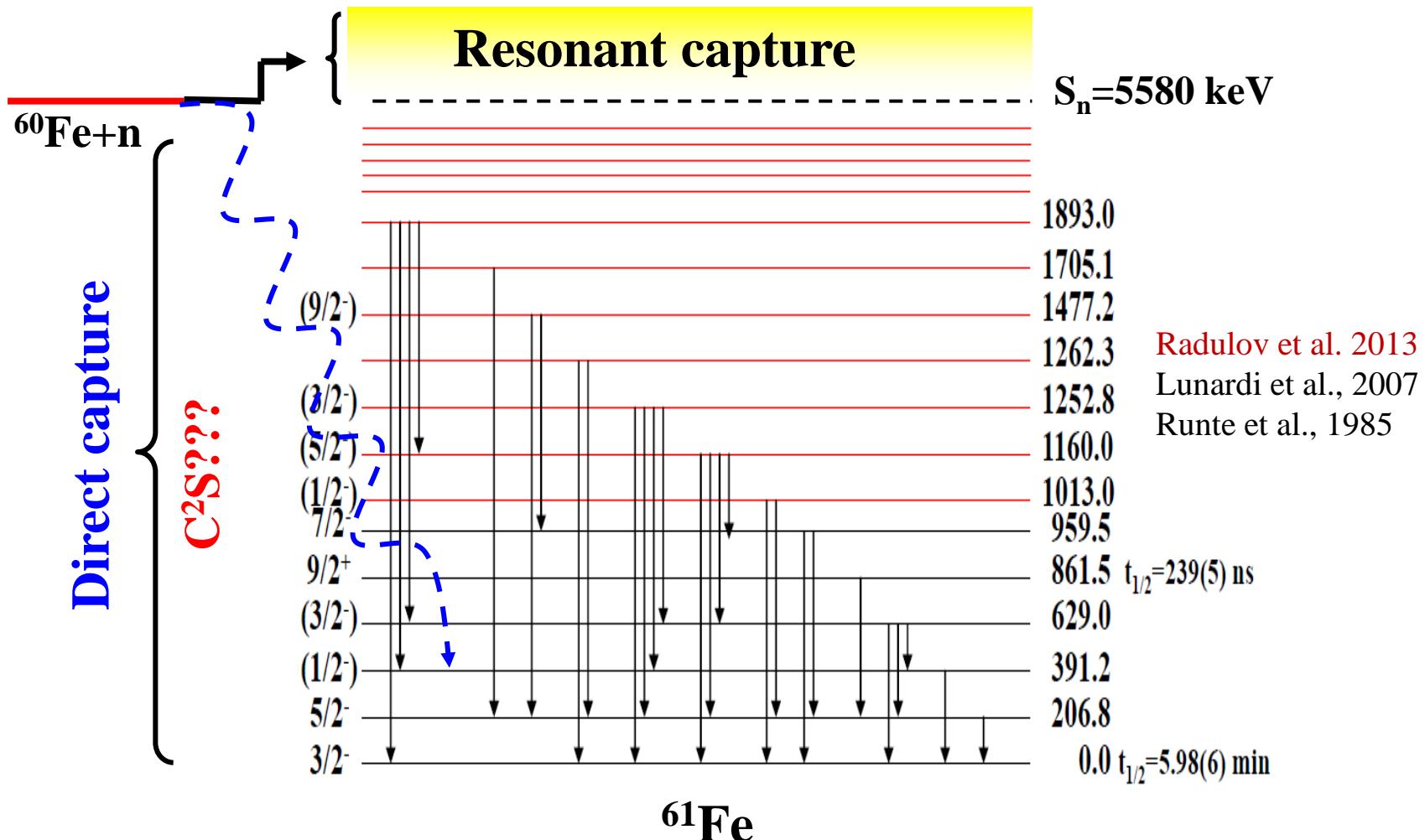
^{60}Fe mainly produced in massive stars & released in ISM by subsequent Core Collapse supernovae type II

Stellar model test

Production of ^{60}Fe depends strongly on the uncertain $^{59}\text{Fe}(n,\gamma)^{60}\text{Fe}$ & $^{60}\text{Fe}(n,\gamma)^{61}\text{Fe}$ cross sections

$^{60}\text{Fe}(n,\gamma)^{61}\text{Fe}$ status

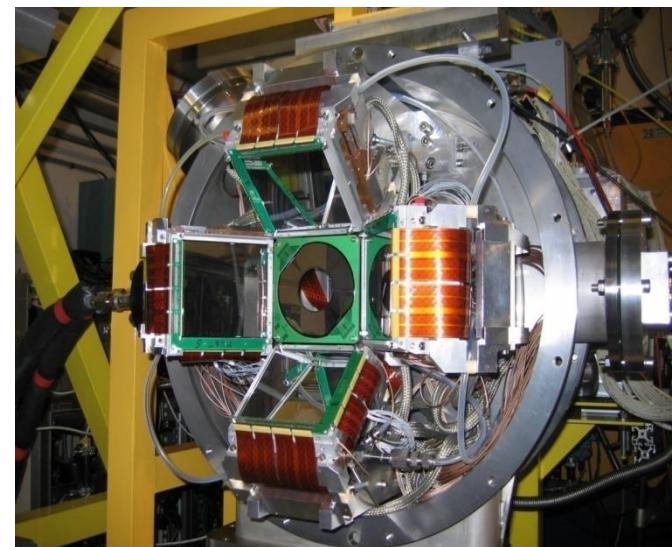
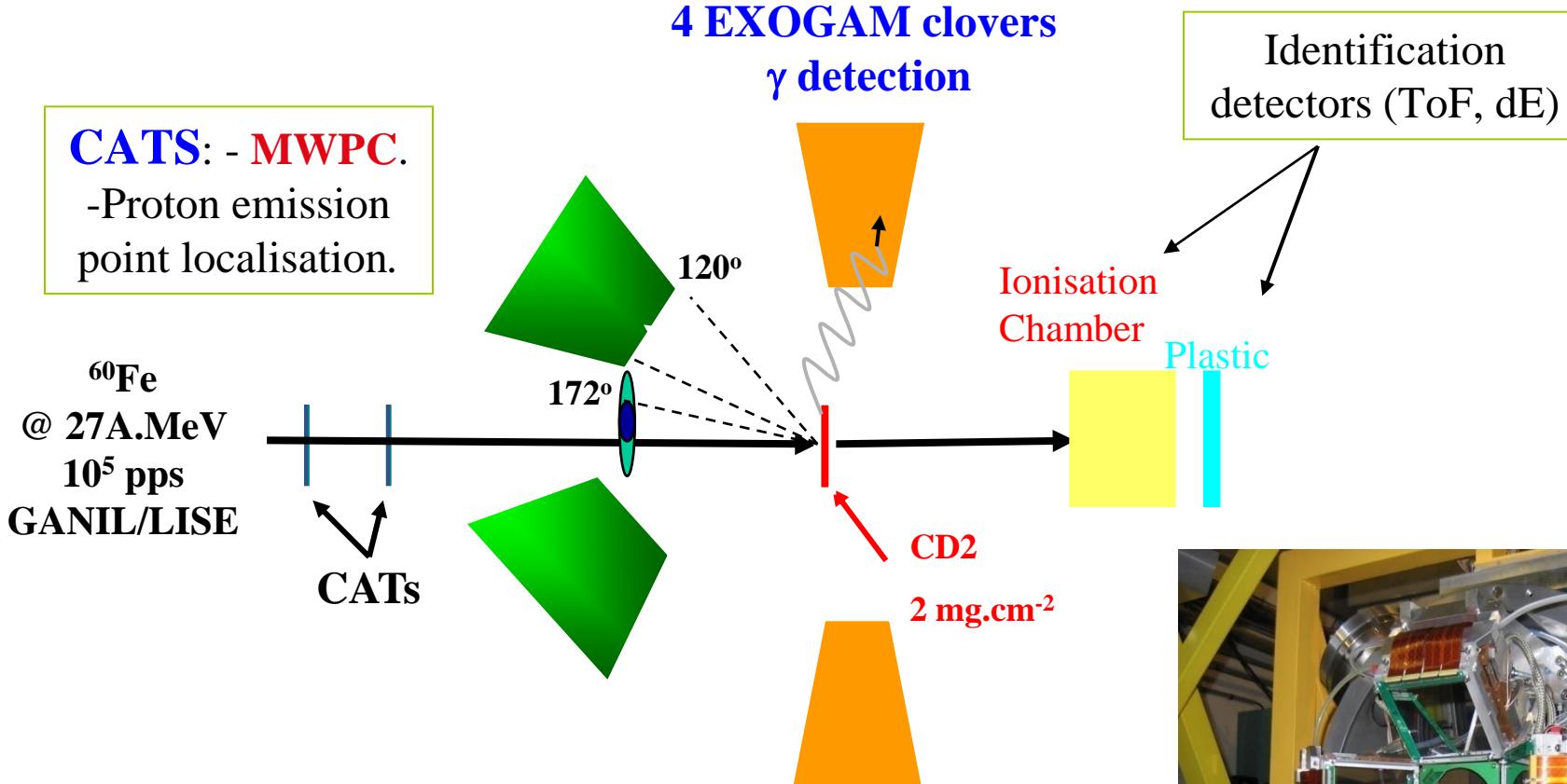
Reaction rate: HF calculations (resonant capture) + shell-model (direct capture)



Direct $\sigma_{^{60}\text{Fe}(n,\gamma)^{61}\text{Fe}} \rightarrow E_x, 1 \text{ & C}^2\text{S of }^{61}\text{Fe} \rightarrow (\text{d},\text{p})$ transfer reaction

Study of the direct component $^{60}\text{Fe}(n,\gamma)^{61}\text{Fe}$ via $^2\text{H}(^{60}\text{Fe},p\gamma)^{61}\text{Fe}$ transfer reaction @ LISE/GANIL

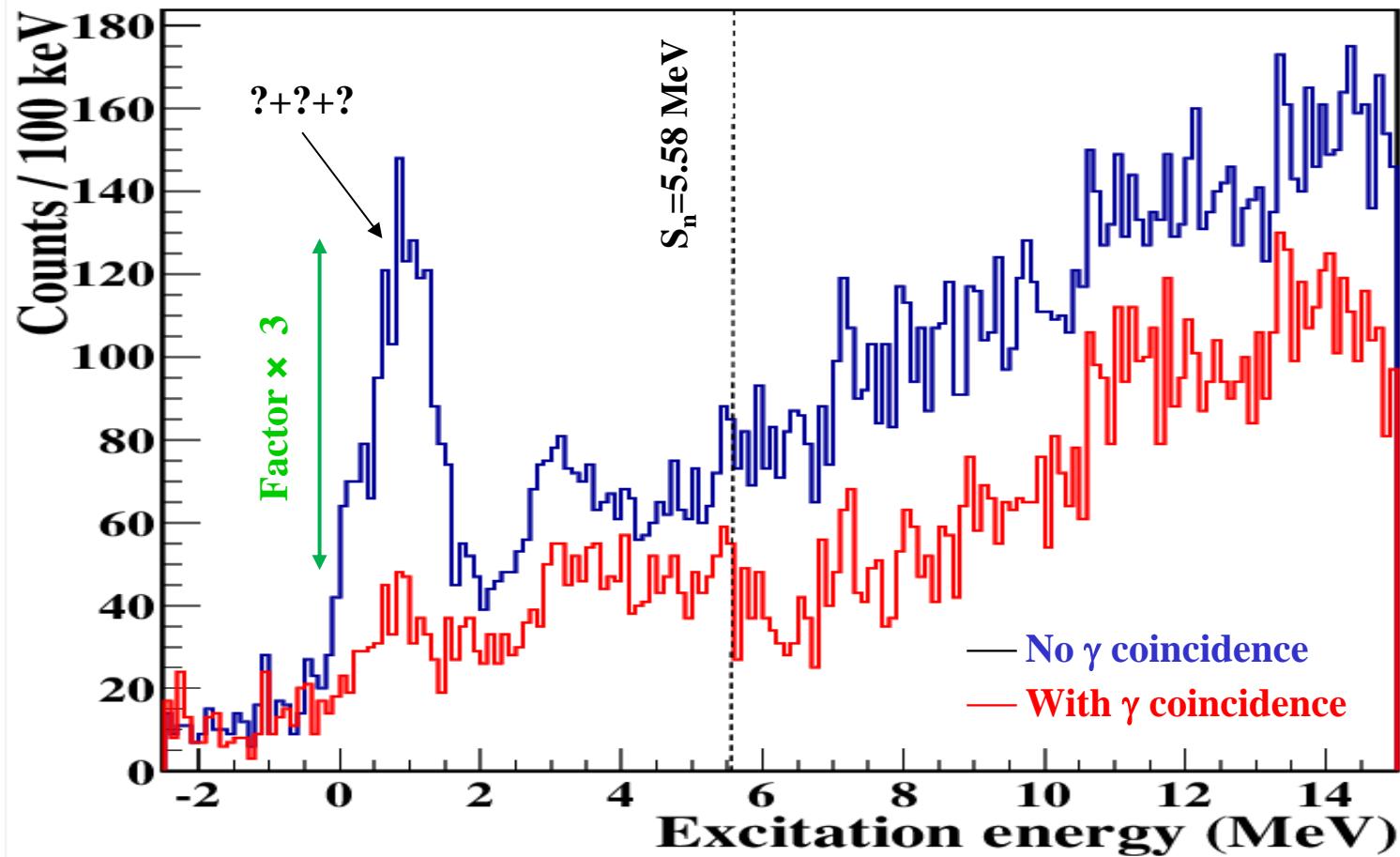
(Collaboration IPNO/GANIL/IRFU/IPHC/LPC/CSNSM/RIKEN/GSI/LISBOA)



MUST2 : -Si Strips (300μm) + SiLi (4.5 mm) detectors.
• Proton **impact localisation**.
• Proton **energy** measurement.

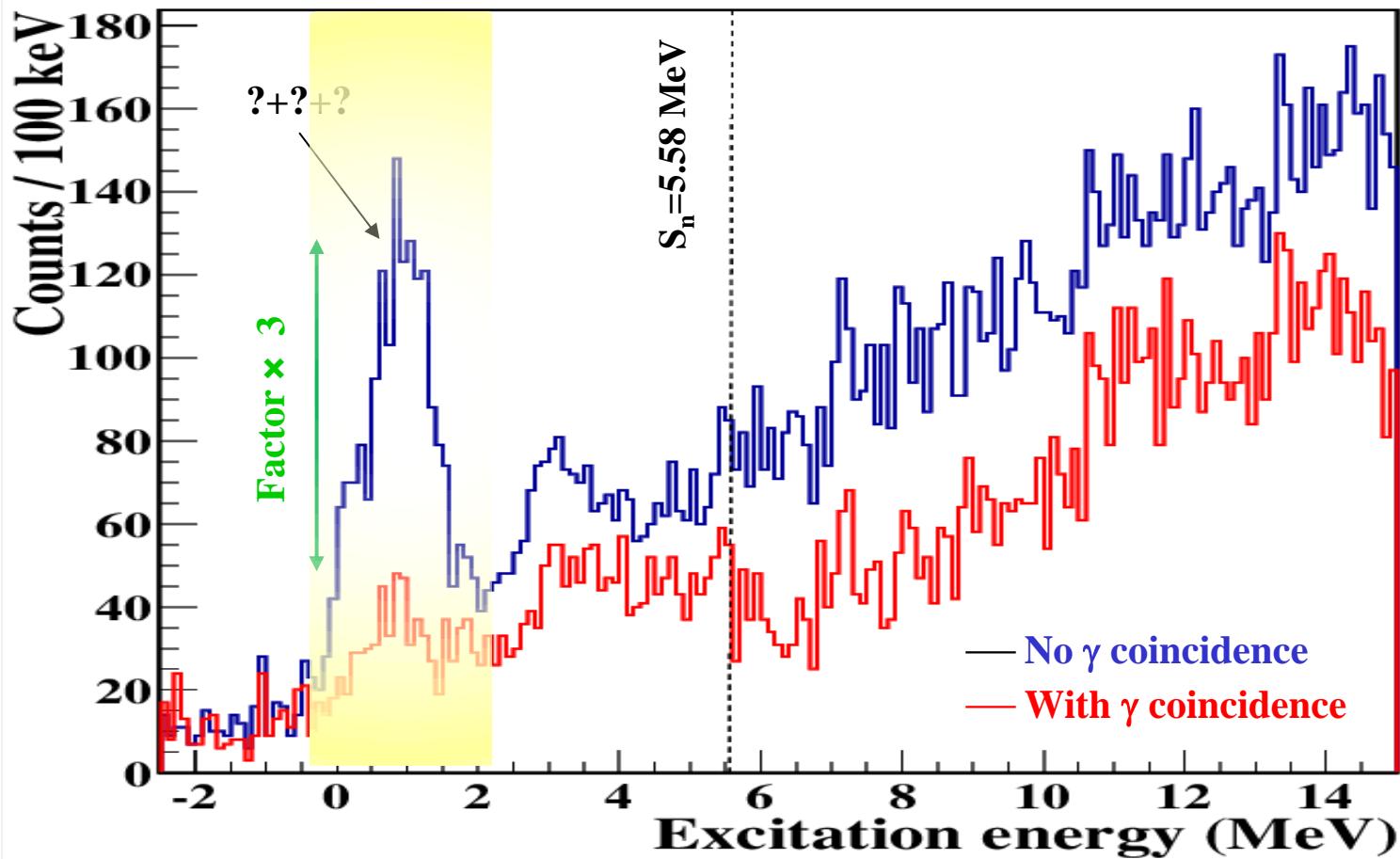
S1: Si annular detector (500 μm, 64 strips in Θ and 16 in Φ)

Experimental Results: ^{61}Fe excitation energy spectrum



- FWHM(peak) > 800 keV (expected energy resolution) → population of 2-3 states
- Population of the 861 keV ($J^\pi=9/2^+$) isomeric state ($\tau=239 \text{ ns}$)

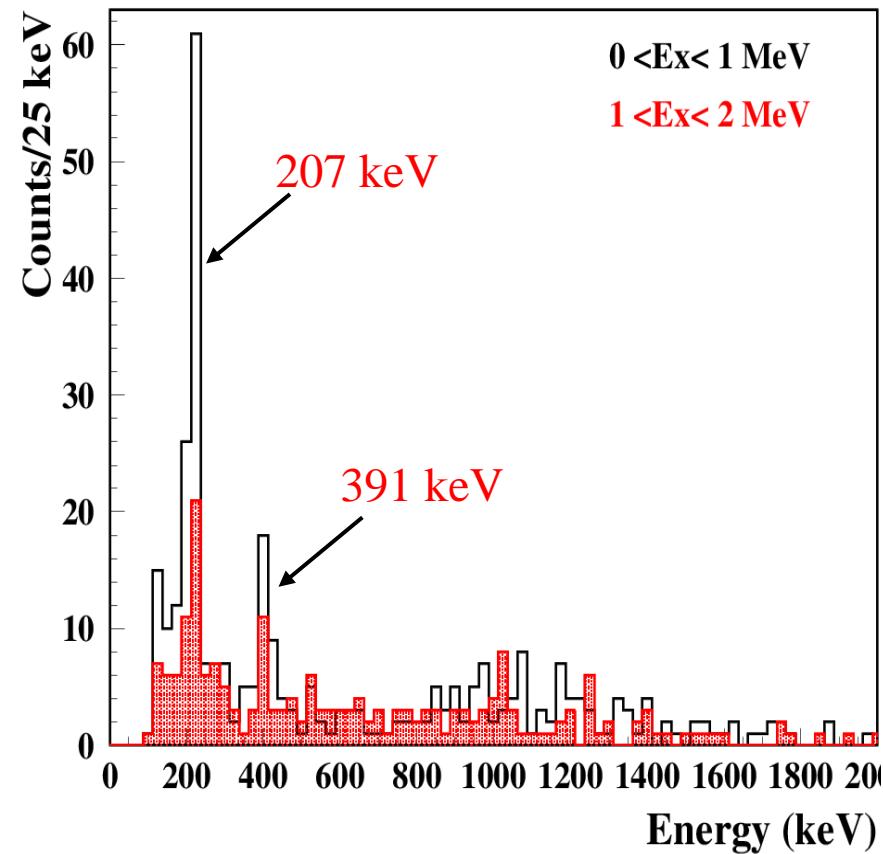
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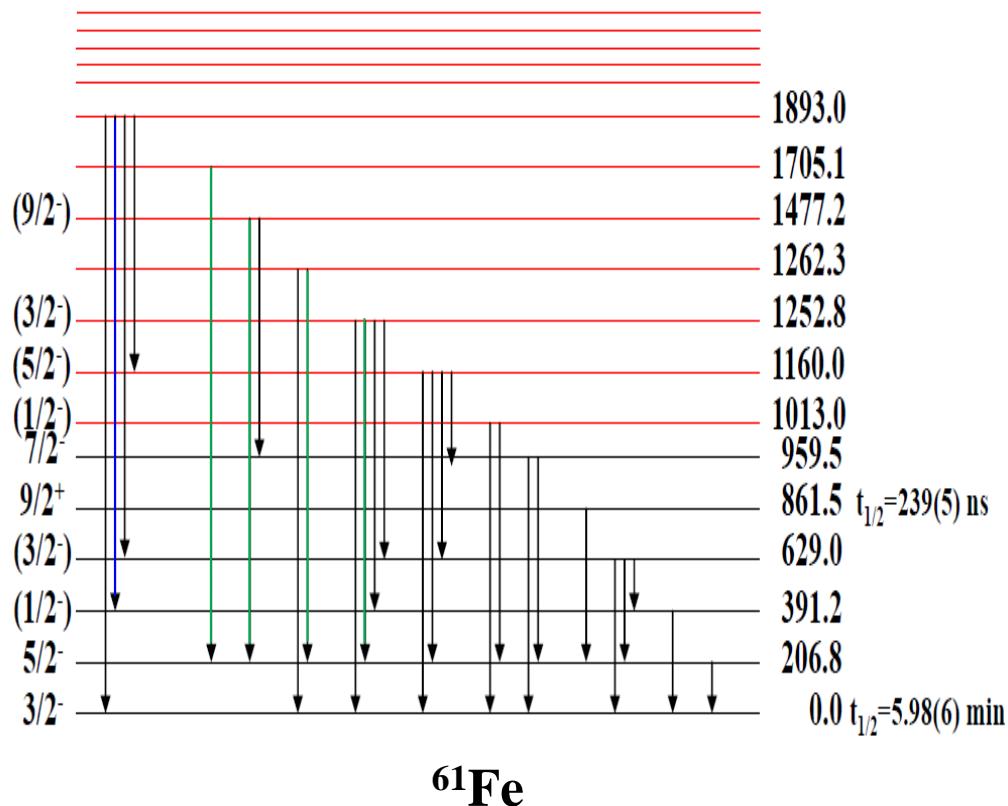
Experimental Results : γ -ray spectra (1st peak)

γ -ray spectra



Results of β decay of ^{61}Mn to ^{61}Fe levels

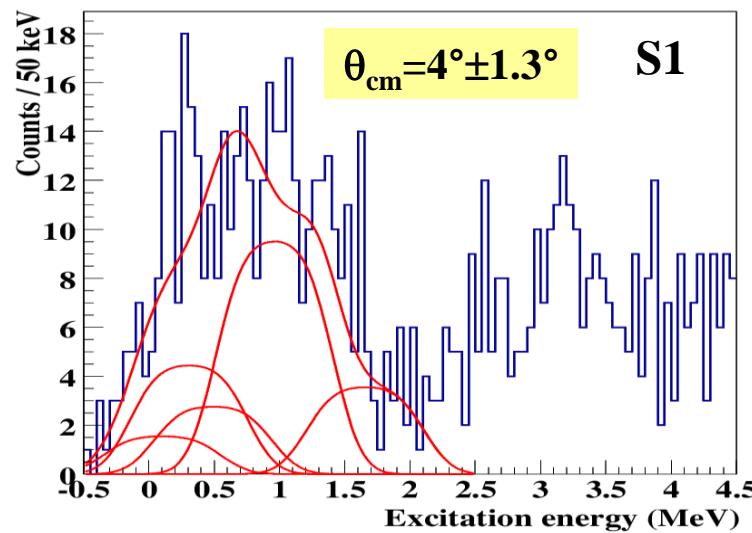
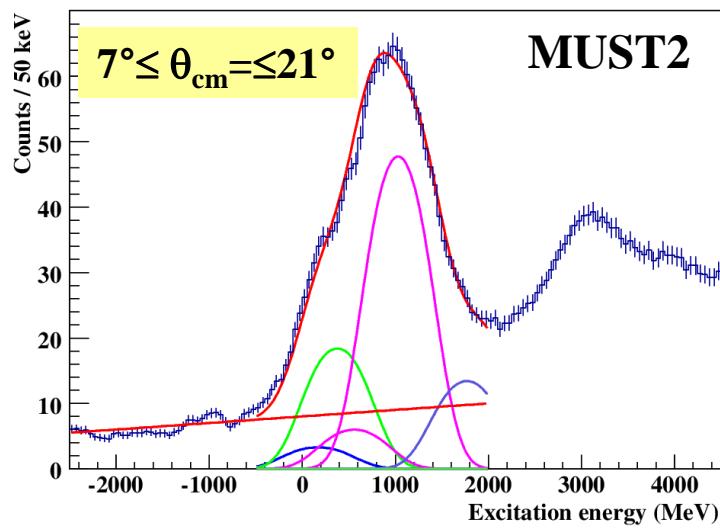
Radulov et al. PRC88, 014307 (2013)



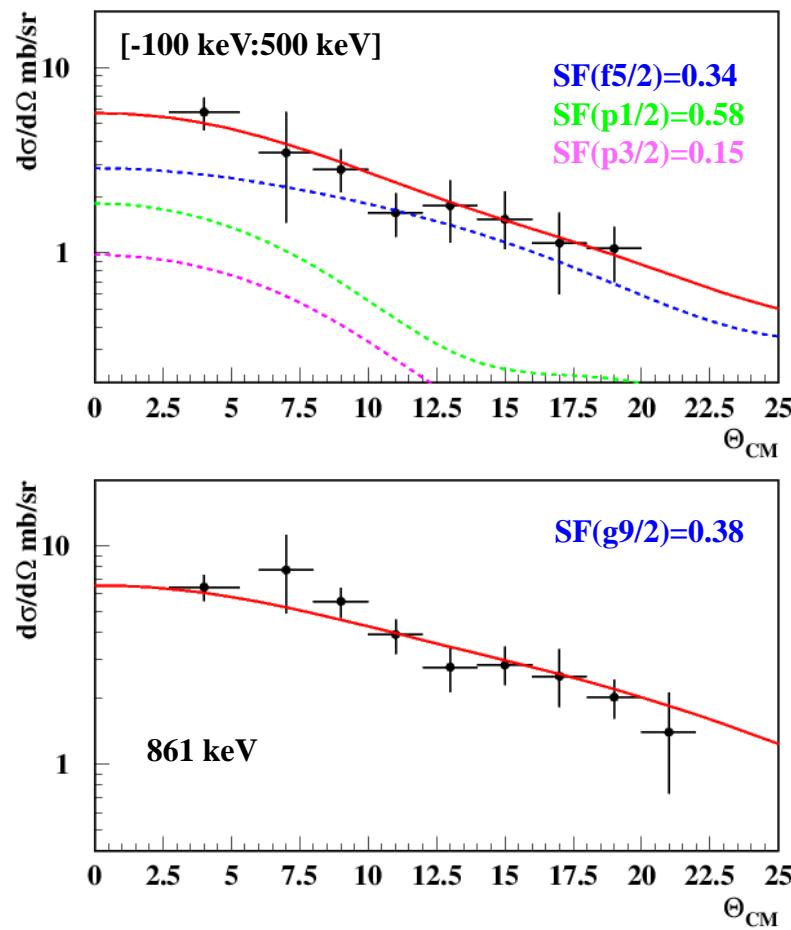
- Population of **207 & 391 keV** states in the 1st peak
- No clear identification of the γ -ray partners of the 207 & 391 keV transitions in the range $1 \text{ MeV} < \text{Ex} < 2 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow$ large background, low statistics (low cross sections, efficiency \downarrow)

Experimental Results: Spectroscopic factors

Deconvolution with: **gs, 207, 391, 861 keV** & a higher level \sim "1600 keV"



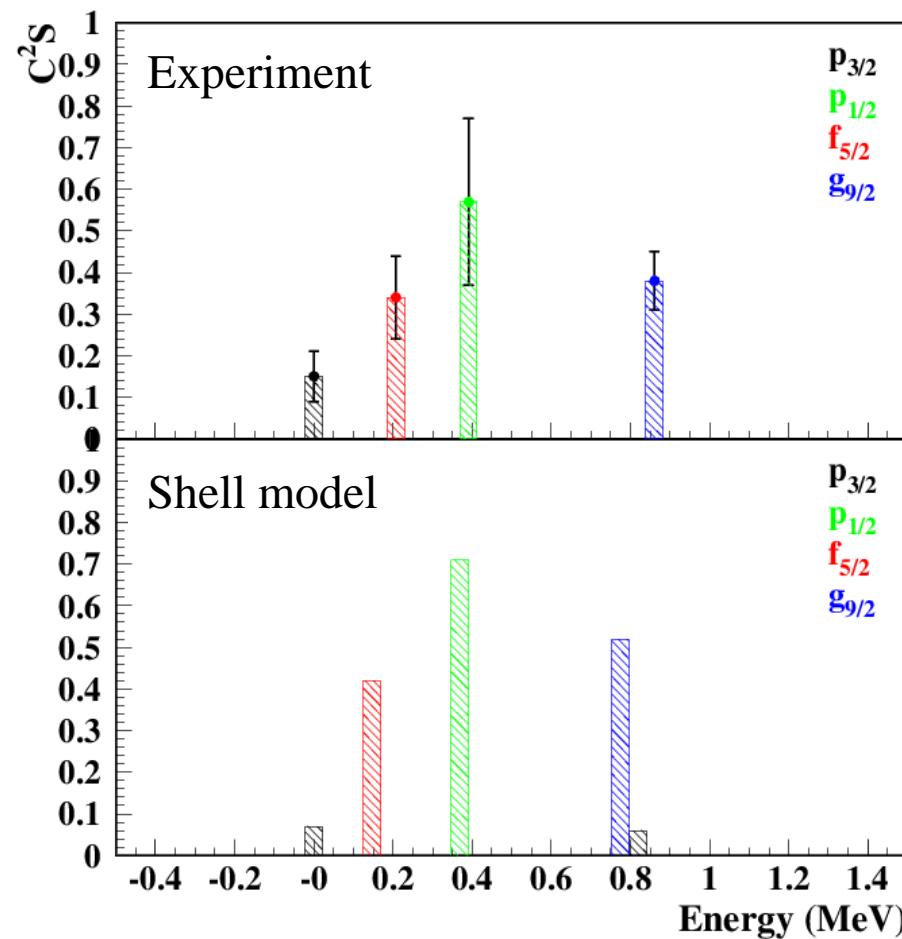
Zero-range ADWA calculations



$S = 0.15 \pm 0.06$ (p3/2 gs)
$S = 0.34 \pm 0.10$ (f5/2 207 keV)
$S = 0.58 \pm 0.20$ (p1/2 391 keV)
$S = 0.38 \pm 0.07$ (g9/2 861 keV)

Comparison with shell model calculations

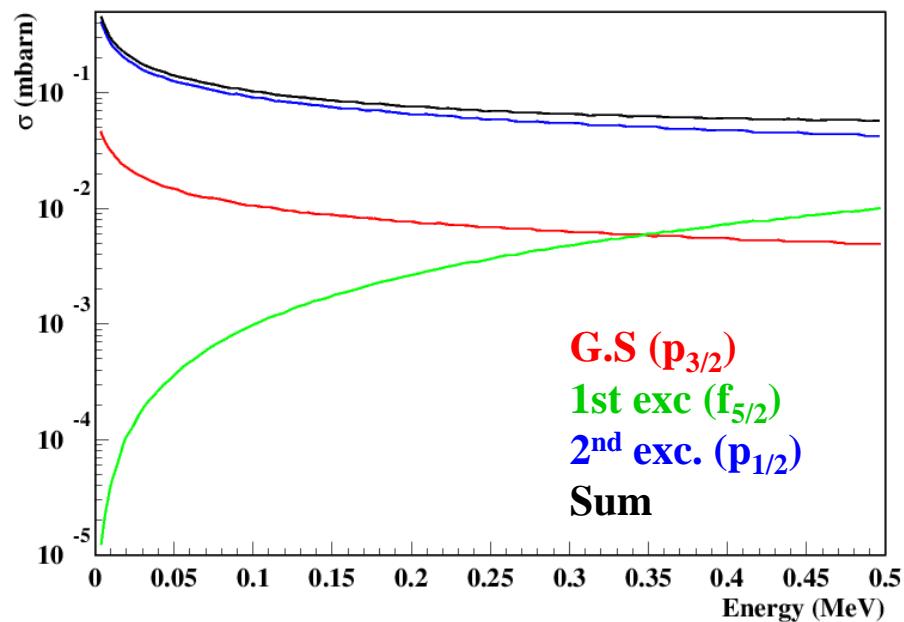
Direct $\sigma_{^{60}\text{Fe}(n,\gamma)^{61}\text{Fe}}$



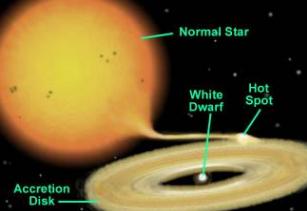
Very good agreement between SM predictions ([K.Sieja](#)) & experimental results
 \rightarrow SM calculations are reliable in this mass region

$$\sigma_{(n,\gamma)} = \sum_i C_i^2 S_i \sigma_i^{DC} = \sum_i C_i^2 S_i \left| \int_{r=0}^{\infty} \phi_f \theta_{em} \phi_i dr \right|^2$$

TEDCA code: [K.Krauss](#)



@ 25 keV:
 $\sigma_{\text{total}} = 10$ mbarn (Activation measurement)
 This work: $\sigma_{\text{direct}} = 0.2$ mbarn $\rightarrow 2\%$ (total)
 \rightarrow Resonant capture dominates

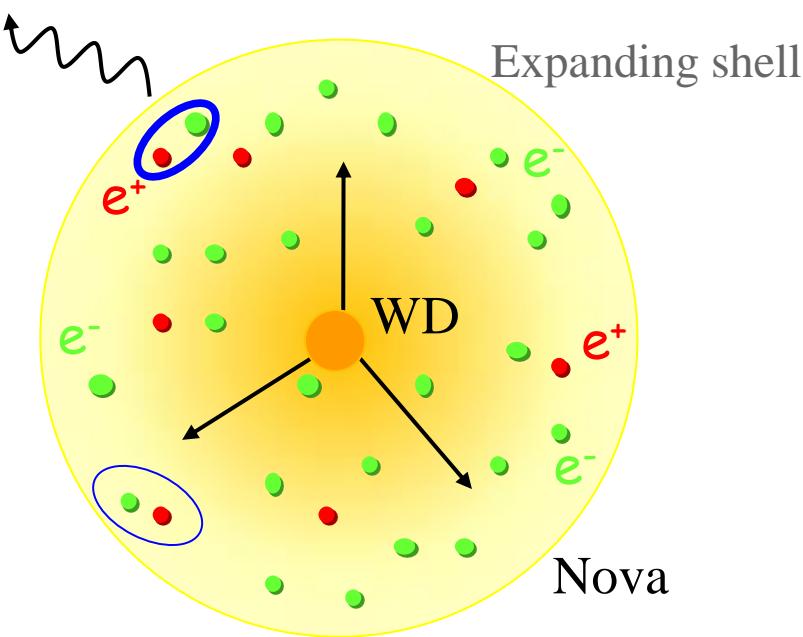


^{18}F nucleosynthesis & novae

^{18}F ($T_{1/2} = 2\text{h}$) β^+ emitter
 $\rightarrow e^+ e^-$ interaction

→ Main contributor to 511 keV γ -rays during nova outburst

$\leq 511 \text{ keV}$



Uncertainty ≈ 40 on the γ -ray flux

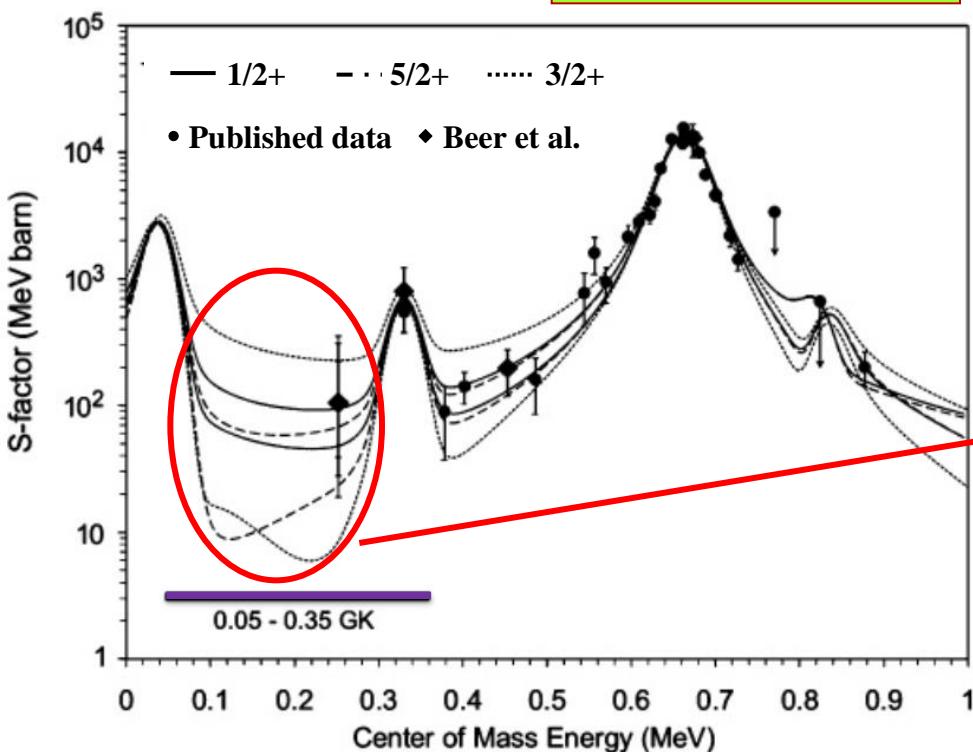
- The detection of the 511 keV radiation would provide insight into nova mechanism
- The amount of ^{18}F produced in nova explosion depends critically on the rates of $^{18}\text{F}(p,\alpha)^{15}\text{O}$ & $^{18}\text{F}(p,\gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$
 $@ T = 1-4 \times 10^8 \text{ K}$
- The competition between $^{18}\text{F}(p,\alpha)^{15}\text{O}$ and $^{18}\text{F} \beta$ -decay has consequences on a possible observation of the 511 keV γ -ray from novae (ex: Integral): *not yet detected*

$^{18}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{15}\text{O}$ current status

Direct measurements

- Cross section of $^{18}\text{F} + \text{p}$ (inverse kinematics)
 - Low beam intensity
 - Beam impurities (^{18}O)
 - Low cross section

Mountford et al. 2012
Beer et al. 2011
de Sérerville et al. 2009
Chae et al. 2006
Bardayan et al. 2003

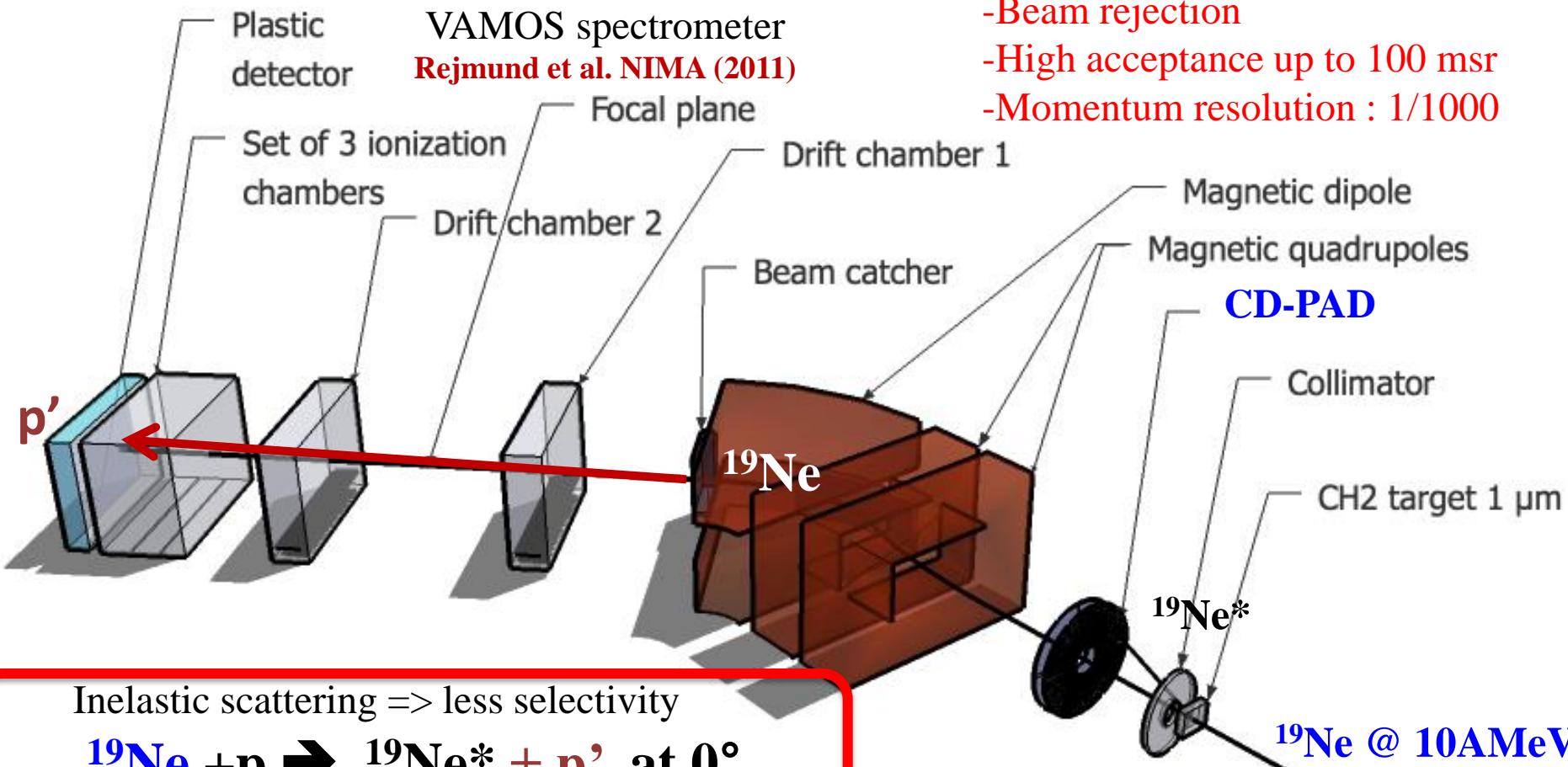


Indirect measurements

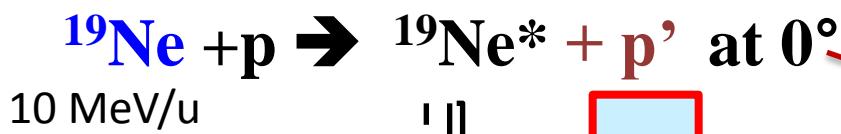
- Study of ^{19}Ne or the mirror nucleus ^{19}F
 - properties (**Ex, Spin, width**) close to proton threshold
- **Cherubini et al. 2015** (THM)
- **Laird et al. 2013** (Transfer)
- **Adekola et al. 2011** (Transfer)
- **Dalouzy et al. 2009** (Inelastic scattering)
- **Murphy et al. 2009** (Resonant elastic scattering)
- **de Sérerville et al. 2007** (Transfer)
- **Bardayan et al. 2001** (Transfer)
- **Utku et al. 1998** (Transfer)

Large uncertainties on the astrophysical S-factor at the Gamow peak: **factor ~ 40**
→ Ambiguities in the spin assignment

Experimental Setup

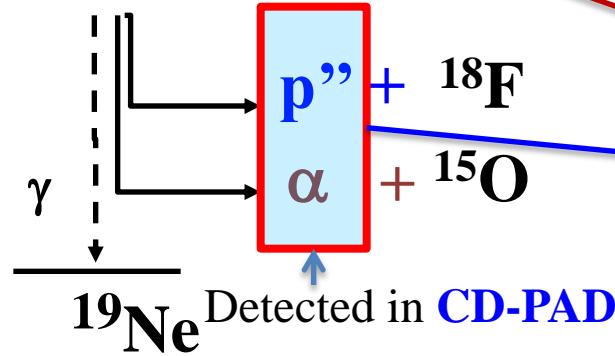


Inelastic scattering => less selectivity



$\text{Sp} = 6.41 \text{ MeV}$

$S_a = 3.52 \text{ MeV}$



Ex, Γ

Angular correlations $\rightarrow J$
Decay branching ratios

- Beam rejection
- High acceptance up to 100 msr
- Momentum resolution : 1/1000

CD-PAD

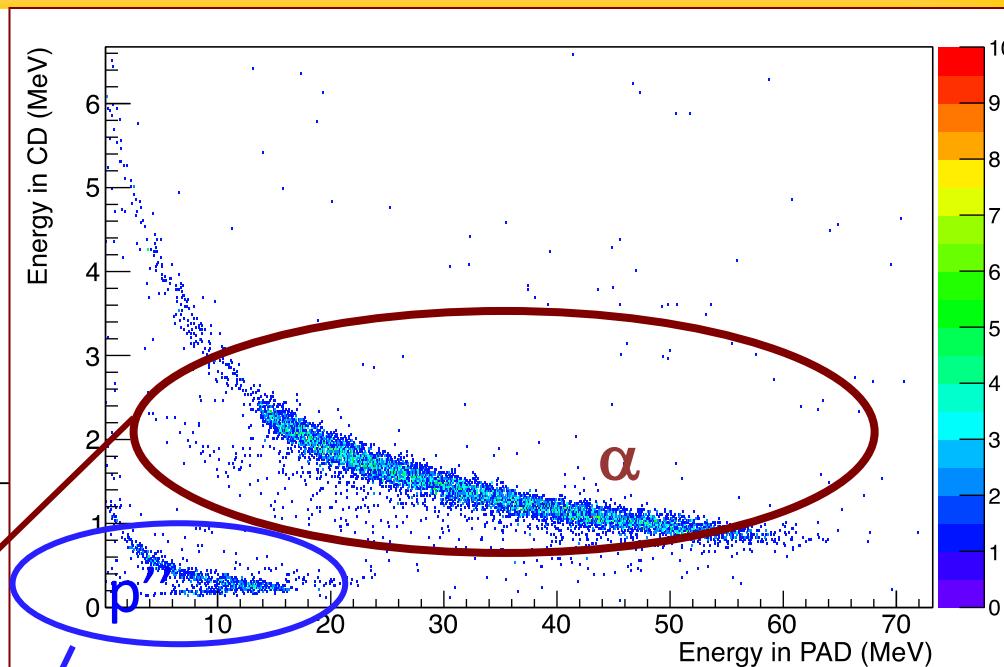
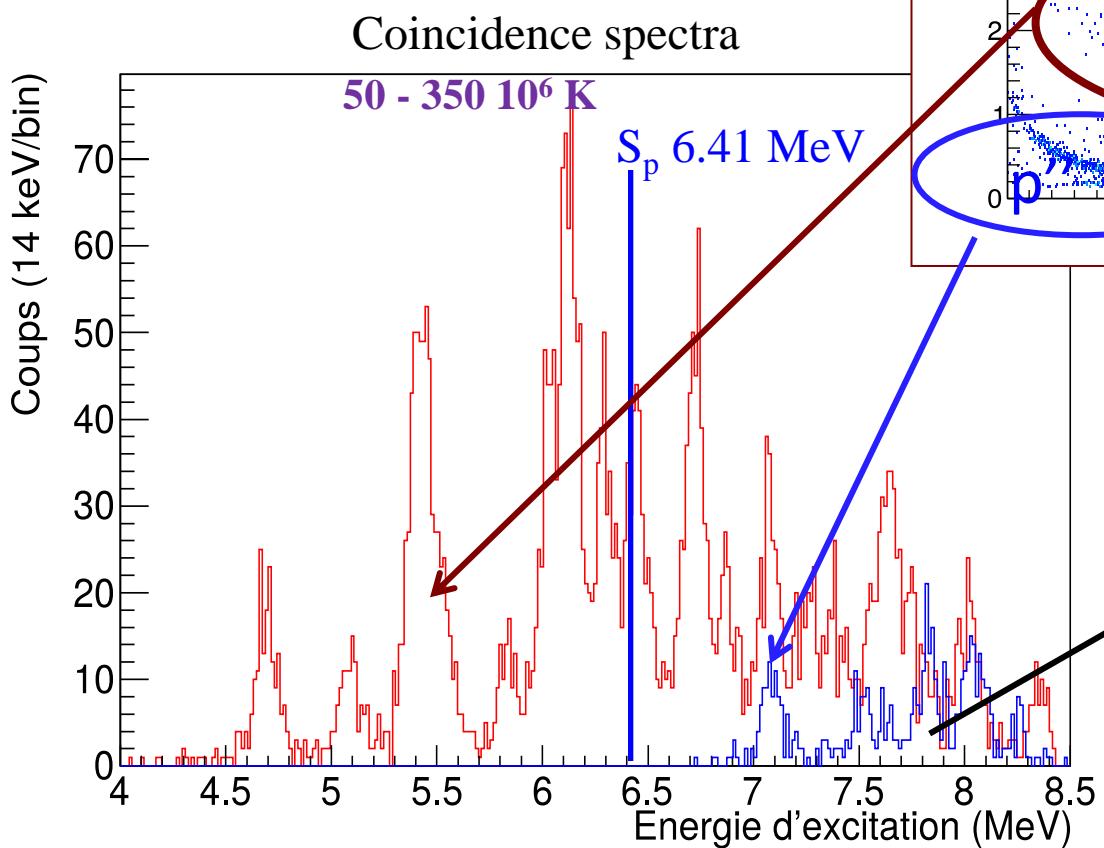
Collimator

CH₂ target 1 μm

$^{19}\text{Ne} @ 10\text{AMeV}$
 $I = 2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ pps}$

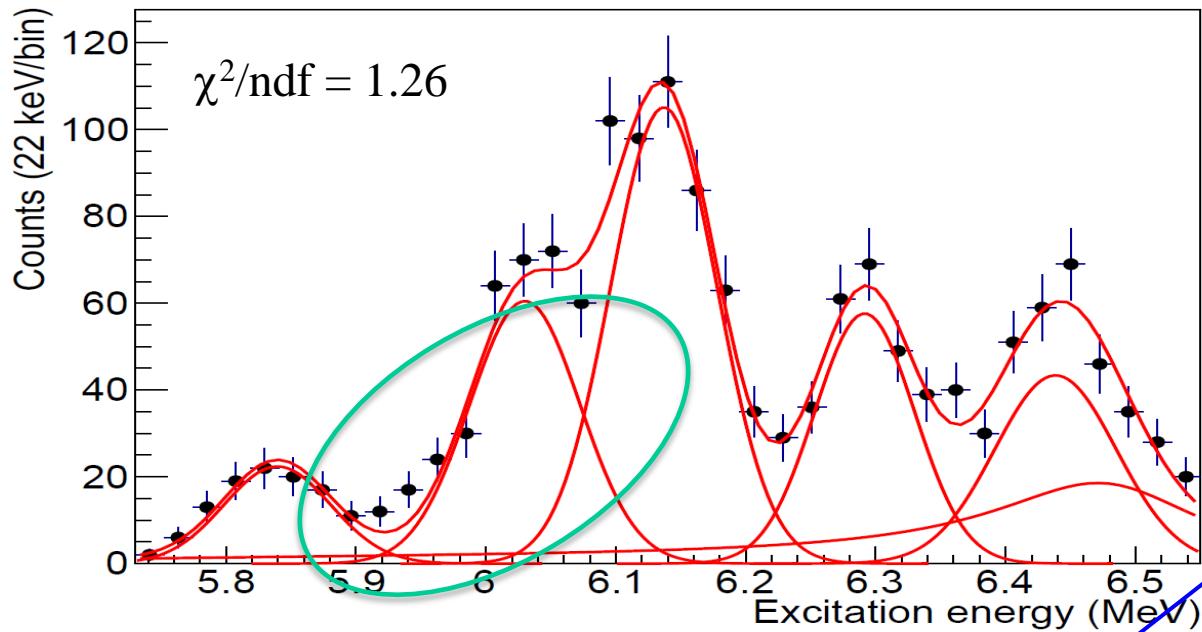
Results: Excitation energy, width and branching ratio

Energy resolution $\sigma = 33$ to 39 keV limited by the target thickness ($1\ \mu\text{m}$)
(Dalouzy et al. PRL 2009 got $\sigma = 59$ keV)

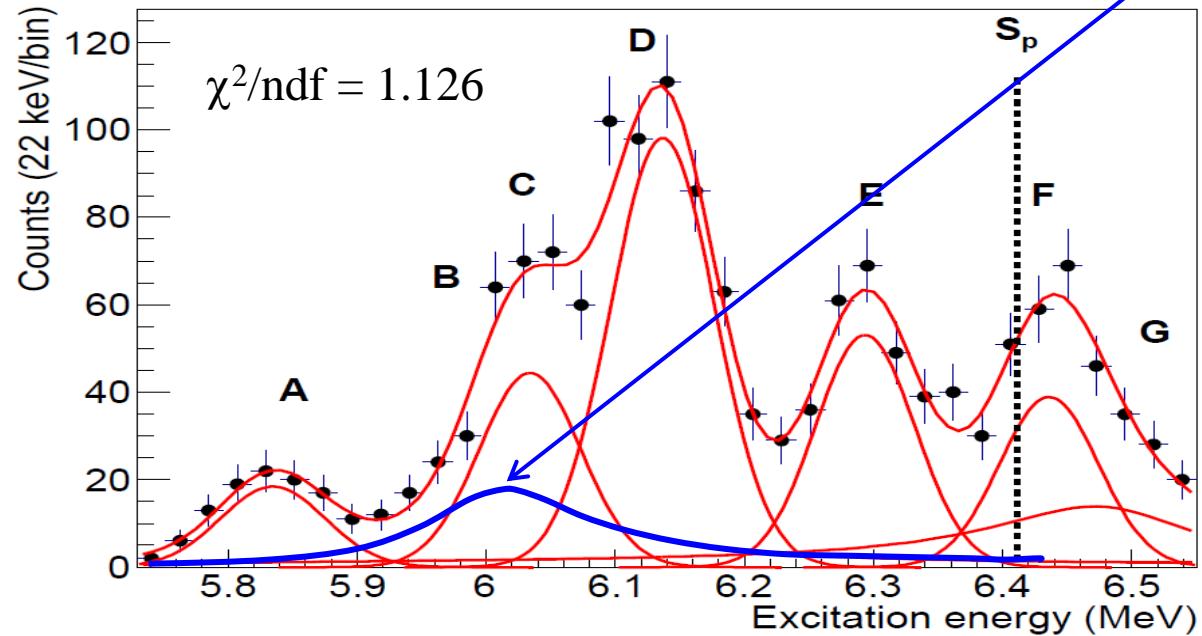


Low background
Extraction of branching ratios
and partial widths

Results: Analysis of key states



1 evidence for a new state
 $E_x = 6.02(1) \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma_\alpha = 110(26) \text{ keV}$



Result compatible with
Descouvemont & Dufour
theoretical prediction

$E_x = 6 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma_\alpha = 231 \text{ keV}$
 $J^\pi = 1/2^+$

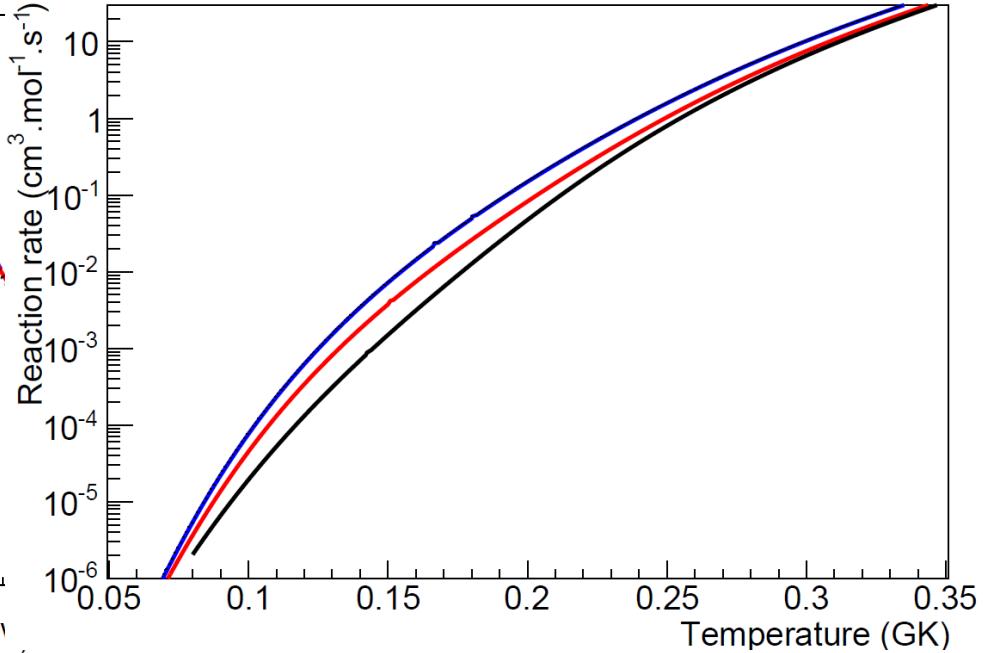
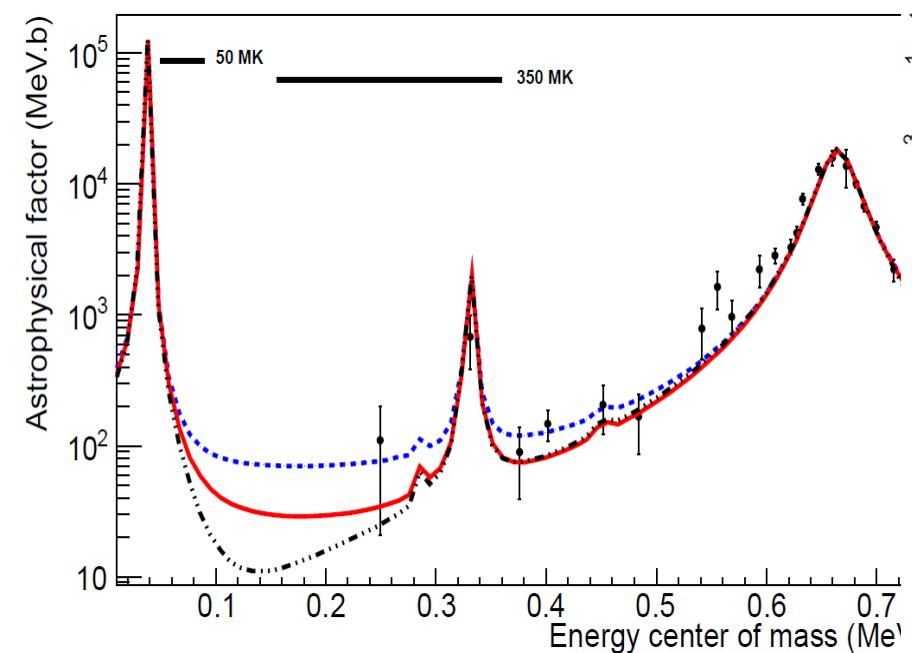
Astrophysical S-factor & reaction rate

$^{18}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{15}\text{O}$ astrophysical S-factor

- AZURE R-matrix code
- New $\frac{1}{2}+$ broad resonance (this work)
- New $\frac{1}{2}+$ resonance **Dalouzy et al. 2009**

$^{18}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{15}\text{O}$ reaction rate

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle_G = \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi \mu}} \frac{1}{(k_b T)^{3/2}} \int_0^{\infty} E \sigma(E) \exp\left(-\frac{E}{k_b T}\right) dE$$



- - - Lowest S-factor **Illiadis et al. NPA 2010**
 - - - with $\frac{1}{2}+$ (+ -)
 — with the same sign of interference

- - - Lowest rate **Illiadis et al. NPA 2010**
 - - - with $\frac{1}{2}+$ (+ -)
 — with the same sign of interference

Astrophysical impact

Hernanz, Gomez-Gomar,
José ,Coc (2001)

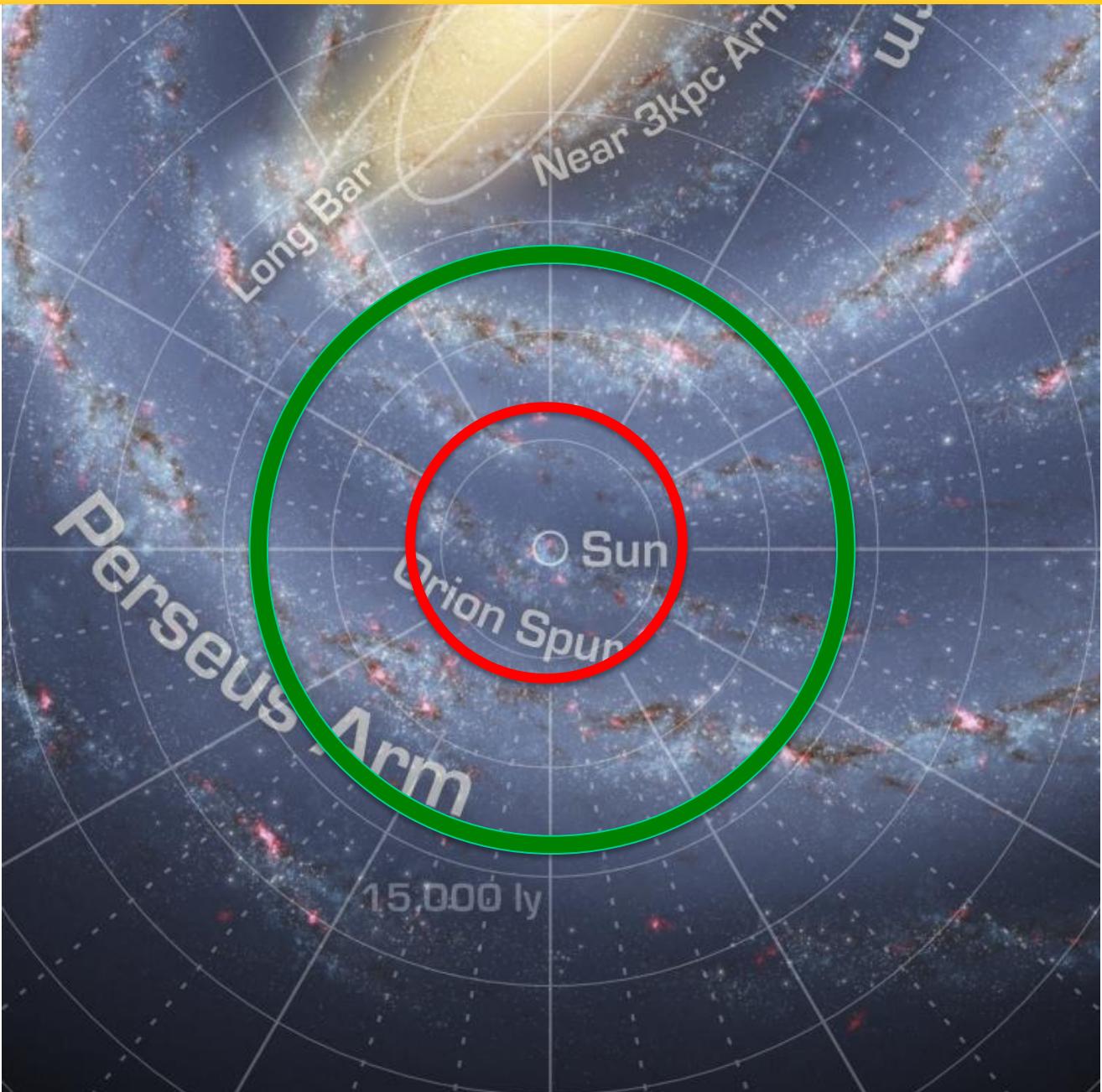
^{18}F detection limit for ONE
 $1.15 M_{\odot}$ is 3.7 kpc

With N times less ^{18}F
→ limit radius of
detectability reduces by $N^{1/2}$

This work: **N=5 → 1.7 kpc**

Nova detection
probability for INTEGRAL :

- galaxy 30 novae per year
- 4 novae per decade

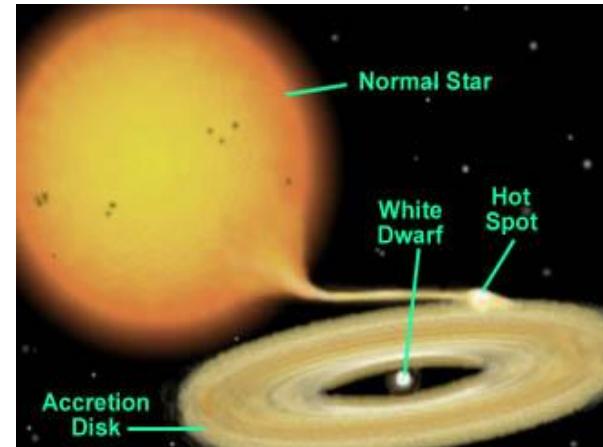


Perspectives @ GANIL

Study of key nuclear reactions involved in explosive nucleosynthesis with the new SPIRAL1 beams, new setups (ACTAR, MUGAST, ...),...

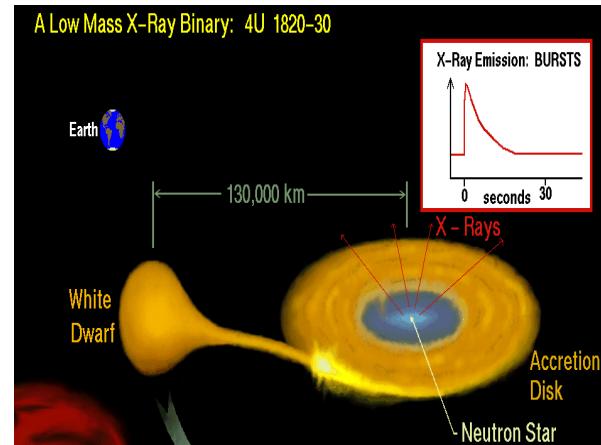
Novae:

- using radioactive beams (SPIRAL1)
 $\rightarrow {}^{25}\text{Al}(\text{p},\gamma){}^{26}\text{Si}$ $\rightarrow {}^{30}\text{P}(\text{p},\gamma){}^{31}\text{S}$ } Indirect measurements
- using high intense proton beams of NFS
 $\rightarrow {}^{28}\text{Si}(\text{p},\gamma){}^{29}\text{P}$ $\rightarrow {}^{29}\text{Si}(\text{p},\gamma){}^{30}\text{P}$ } Direct measurements



X-ray bursts:

- using radioactive beams (SPIRAL1 & LISE)
 \rightarrow key (α,p) reactions at waiting points \rightarrow key (p,γ) reactions at waiting points } Direct & Indirect measurements



Collaborations

FRANCE

- IPN, Orsay
- GANIL, Caen
- CEA, IRFU, Saclay
- CSNSM, Orsay
- LPC, Caen
- IPHC, Strasbourg

UK

- University of Edinburgh
- University of York

SPAIN

- University of Huelva
- University of Santiago de Compostel

ROMANIA

- IFIN/HH, rez institires Bucharest

SERBIA

- VINCA Institute, Belgrade

CZECH REPUBLIC

- NRI, Rez

POLAND

- Niewodniczanski Institute, Krakow

GERMANY

- GSI, Darmstadt

PORTUGAL

- CFNU, Lisboa

JAPAN

- RIKEN, Wako