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## Neutron capture cross sections of Kr

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%
% Nuclear Physics in Astrophysics 8 template for abstract
%
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% PAGE LAYOUT:
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\topmargin 0.305in
\oddsidemargin +0.35in
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%\renewcommand{\rmdefault}{ptm} % to use Times font

\long\def\TITLE#1{\Large\bf#1}\long\def\AUTHORS#1{ #1\}[3mm]
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\begin{document}
{\small \it Nuclear Physics in Astrophysics 8, NPA8: 18-23 June 2017, Catania, Italy}

\vspace{12pt}

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\begin{center}
%%
%% Title goes here.
%%
\TITLE{Neutron capture cross sections of Kr}\[3mm]
%%
%% Authors and affiliations are next. The presenter should be
%% underlined as shown below.
%%
\AUTHORS{S. Fiebiger1, B. Baramsai2, A. Couture2, S. Mosby2, J. M. O'Donnell2, R. Reifarh1, G. Rusev2, J.
Ullmann2, M. Weigand1, C. Wolf1}

%%
{\small \it
\AFFILIATION{1}{Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany}
\AFFILIATION{2}{Los Alamos National Laboratory, USA}
```

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}
%%
\vspace{12pt} % Do not modify
% Enter contact e-mail address here.
\centerline{Contact email: {\it fiebiger@iap.uni-frankfurt.de}}
\vspace{18pt} % Do not modify
\end{center}
%%
%% Abstract proper starts here.
%%
Neutron capture and  $\beta^-$ -decay are competing branches of the s-process nucleosynthesis
path at  $^{85}\text{Kr}$  [1], which makes it an important branching point.
The knowledge of its neutron capture cross section is therefore essential to constrain stellar models of nucle-
osynthesis.
Despite its importance for different fields, no direct measurement of the cross section of  $^{85}\text{Kr}$ 
in the keV-regime has been performed. The currently reported uncertainties are still in
the order of 50% [2, 3].

Neutron capture cross section measurements on a 4% enriched  $^{85}\text{Kr}$  gas enclosed in a stainless steel cylinder
were performed at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Using the Detector for Advanced Neutron Cap-
ture Experiments (DANCE), a 162 times segmented  $\text{BaF}_2$  scintillator array. This segmentation combined with
a high efficiency allows measurements on small samples of radioactive isotopes.

 $^{85}\text{Kr}$  is radioactive isotope with a half life of 10.8 years. As this was a low-enrichment sample, the main
contaminants, the stable krypton isotopes,  $^{83}\text{Kr}$  and  $^{86}\text{Kr}$  were also investigated. The material was highly
enriched and contained in pressurized stainless steel spheres.

\bigskip
\small
\noindent [1] C. Abia et al. Astrophysical Journal, 559:1117 (2001);
\noindent [2] R. Raut et al. Cross-Section Measurements of the  $^{86}\text{Kr}(\text{g},\text{n})$  Reaction to Probe the s-Process
Branching at  $^{85}\text{Kr}$  (2013);
\noindent [3] Z. Y. Bao et al. Atomic Data Nucl. Data Tables, 76:70 (2000)
%\noindent [1] E. Stark, Phys. Journal of the North 83 045801 (2011);
%\noindent
%[2] O. Martell et al. submitted to Solar Physics Letters (2013).}
%%
%% End of abstract.
%%
\end{document}

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**Presenter:** Mr FIEBIGER, Stefan (Goethe University Frankfurt)

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