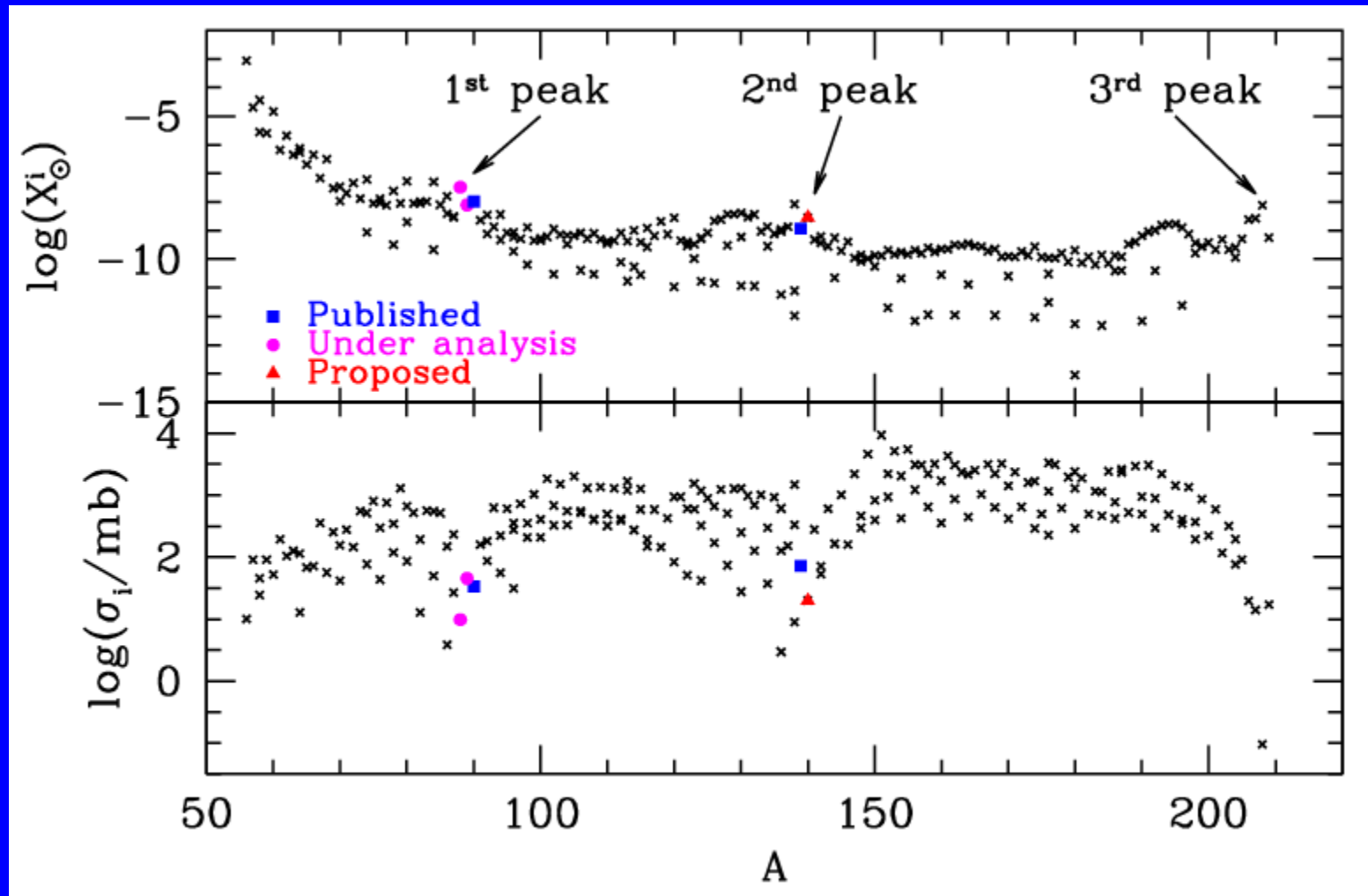


The $^{140}\text{Ce}(n,\gamma)^{141}\text{Ce}$ reaction at n_TOF-EAR1: a litmus test for theoretical stellar models.

(Preliminary) ABSTRACT

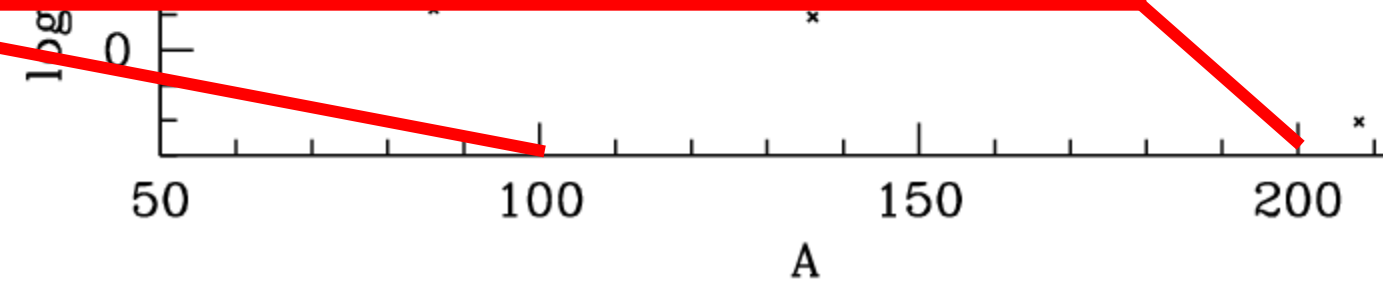
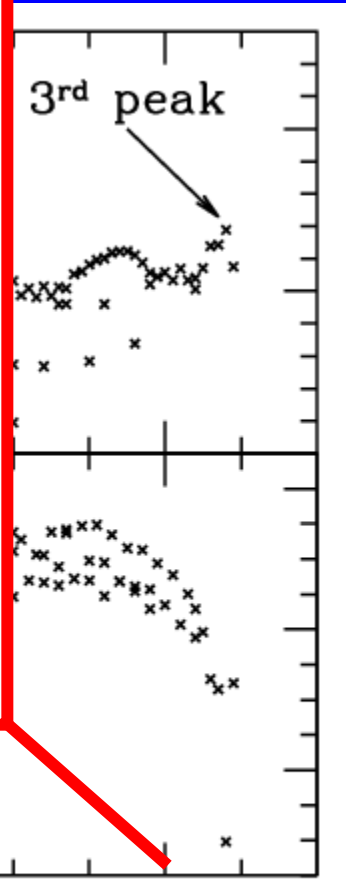
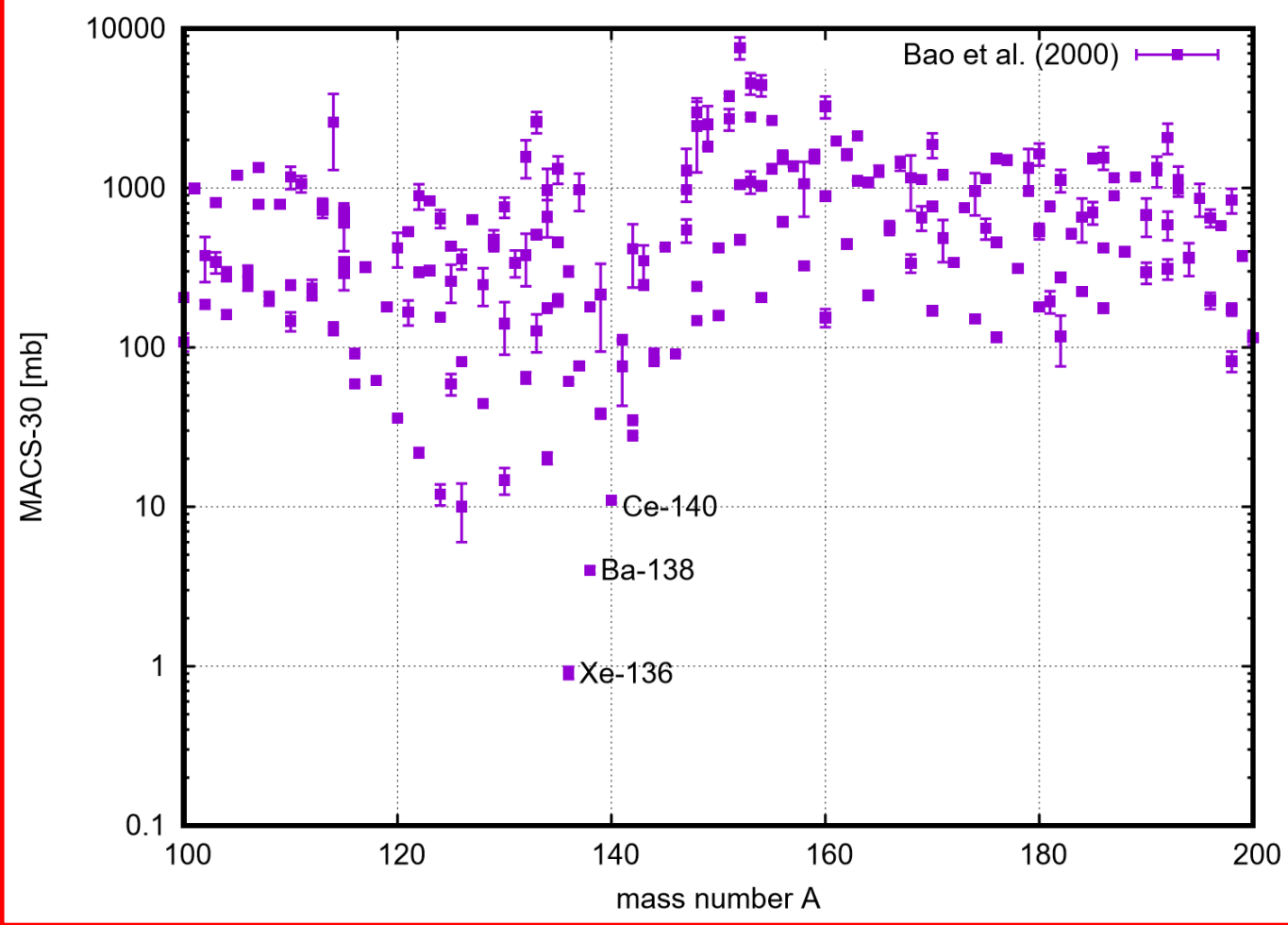
Evolutionary stellar models need nuclear input data as much accurate as possible. This holds in particular for nucleosynthesis calculations involving the production of nuclei heavier than iron. The case of ^{140}Ce (88% of solar cerium) is particularly interesting, because of its intrinsic closed shell nuclear structure. Cerium is mostly synthesized by the slow neutron capture process (the s-process). It has been carefully characterized in laboratory and observed in almost all stellar evolutionary phases. Currently, stellar models and observations of s-process enriched stars belonging to galactic globular clusters well agree for elements belonging to the 2nd s-process peak, apart from cerium. The re-evaluation of its neutron cross section is needed to verify the robustness of theoretical predictions, possibly solving the afore-mentioned discrepancy.

The solar distribution and the s-process peaks



Magic nuclei are bottleneck for the s-process nucleosynthesis

cess peaks



Magic nuclei are bottleneck for the s-process nucleosynthesis

1st s-process peak (N=50)


$(^{86}\text{Kr} - ^{87}\text{Rb})$ $^{88}\text{Sr} - ^{89}\text{Y} - ^{90}\text{Zr}$

2nd s-process peak (N=82)

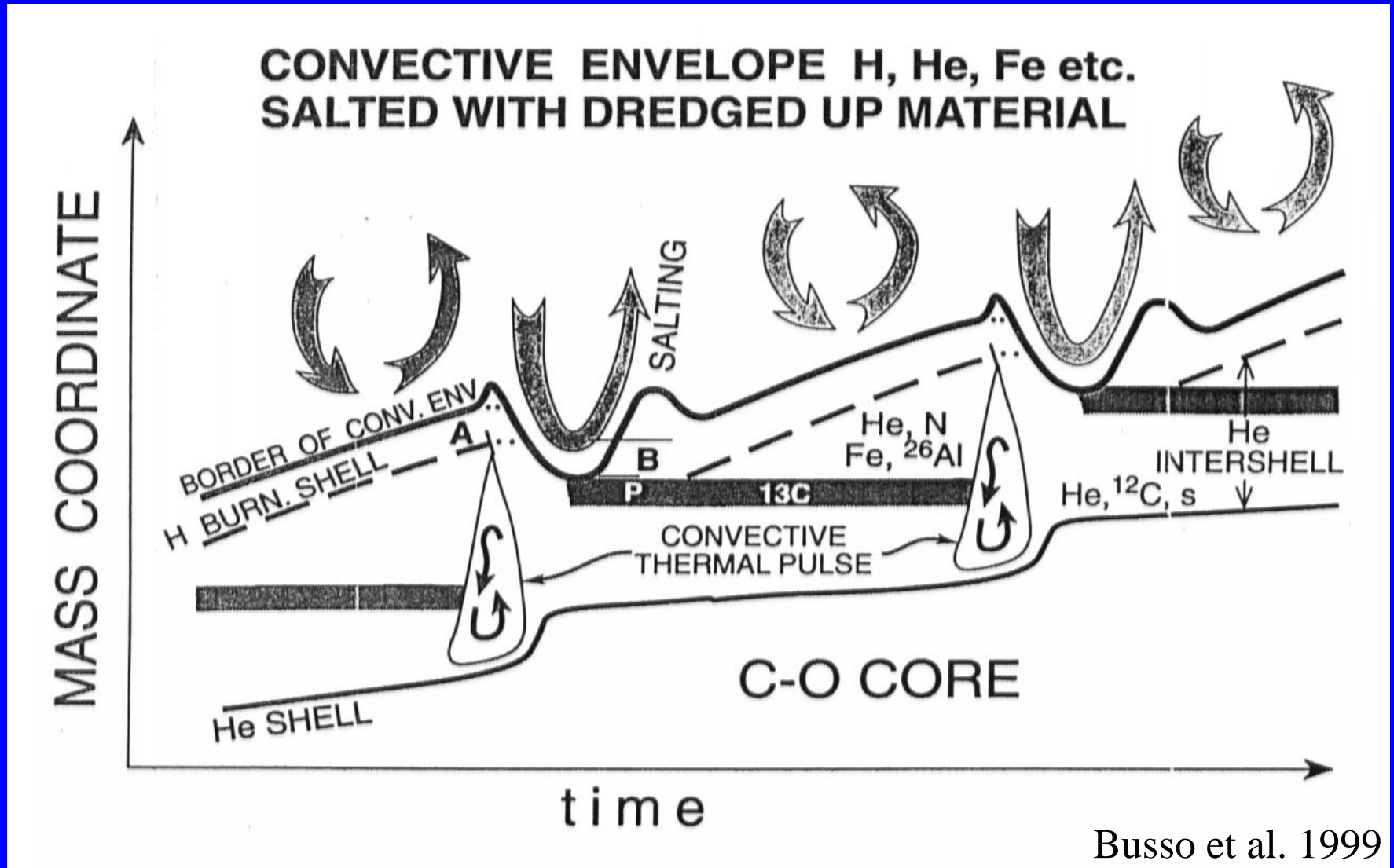
(^{136}Xe) $^{138}\text{Ba} - ^{139}\text{La} - ^{140}\text{Ce} - ^{141}\text{Pr} - ^{142}\text{Nd}$ (^{144}Sm)

3rd s-process peak (N=126)

$^{208}\text{Pb} - ^{209}\text{Bi}$

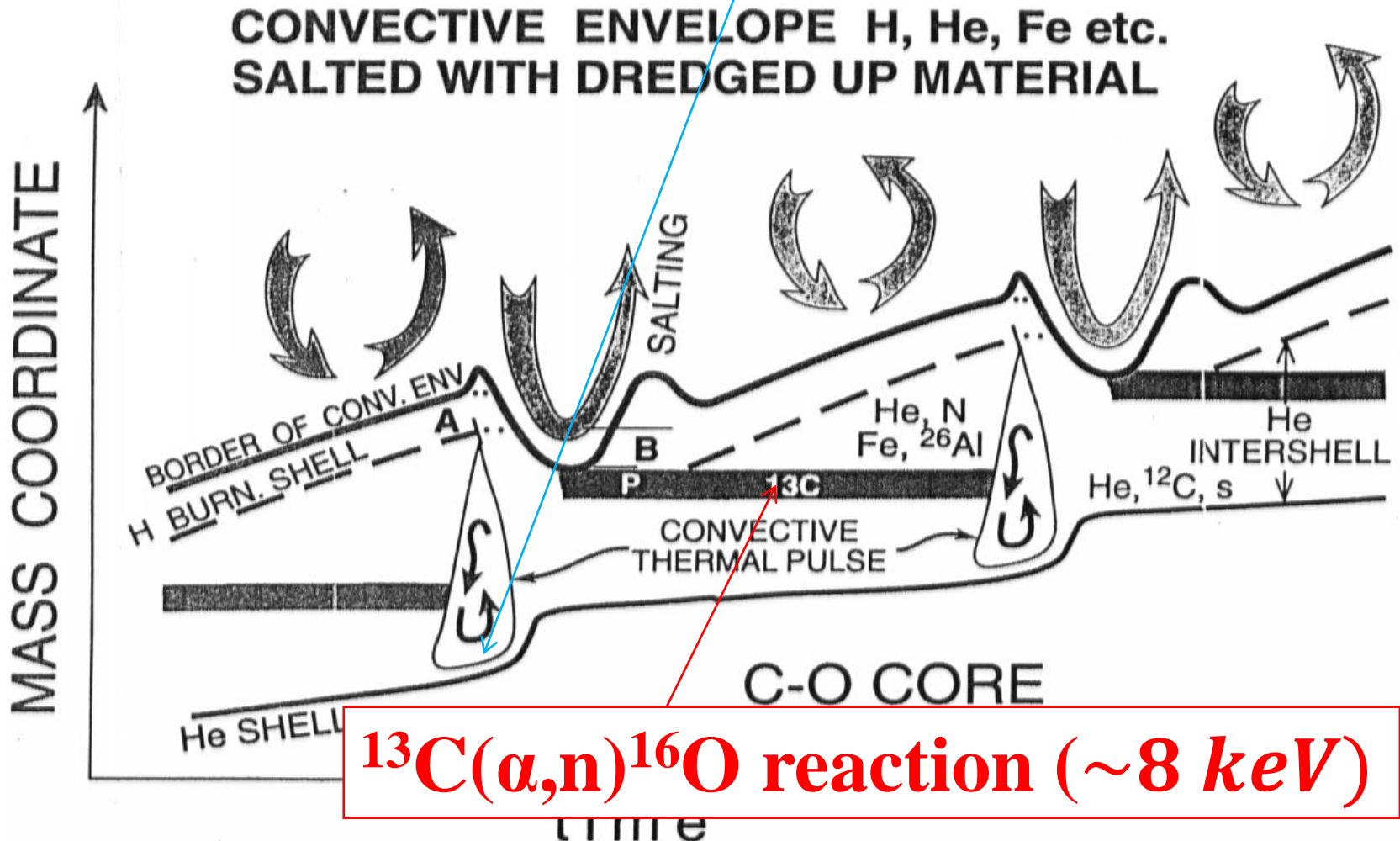

Z=82

The s-process in AGB stars



The s-process in AGB stars

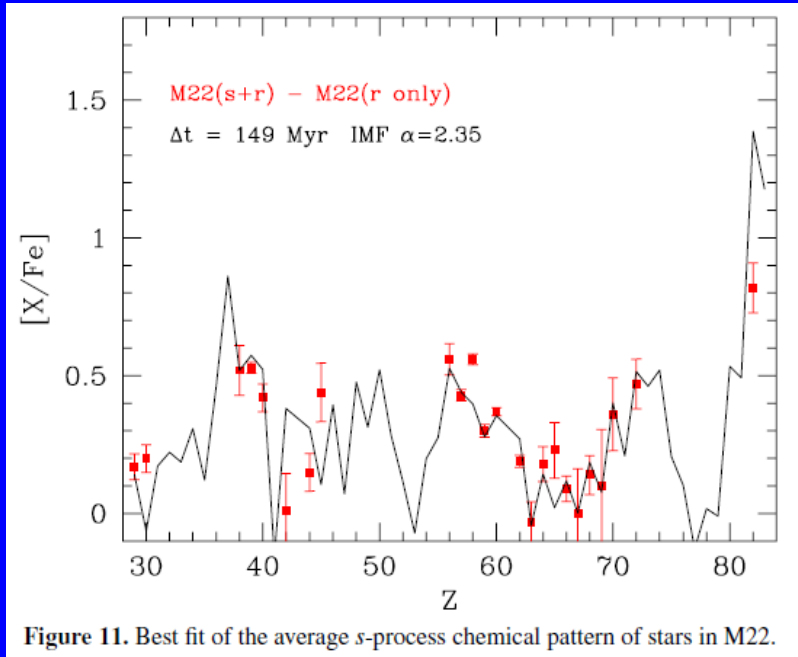
$^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$ reaction ($\sim 23 \text{ keV}$)



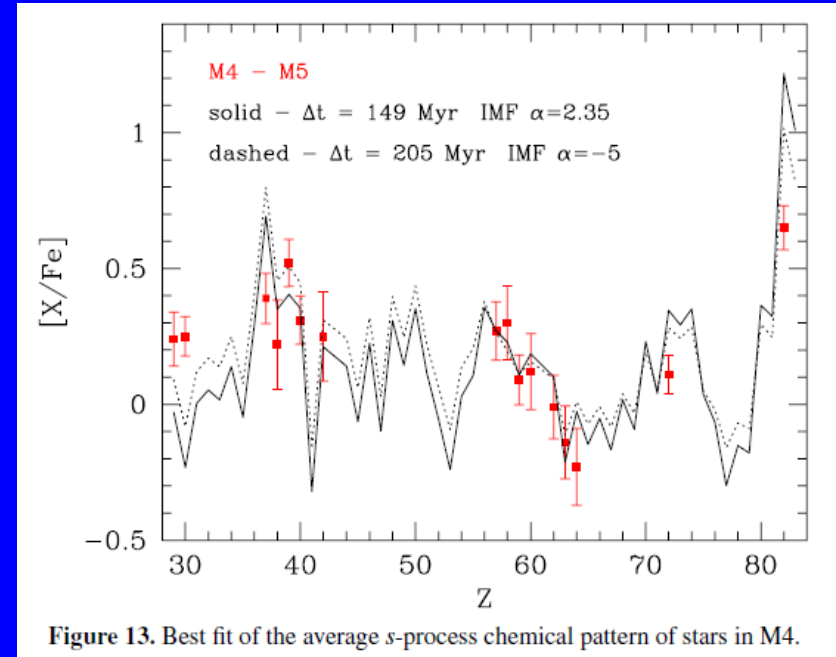
$^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction ($\sim 8 \text{ keV}$)

The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)



Young+ 2008 (14 stars)



Straniero, Cristallo & Piersanti 2014

Hot low metallicity Main Sequence stars:
reliable observations

The pollution of asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars with a mass ranging between 3 to 6 M_{SUN} may account for most of the features of the *s*-process enrichment of M4 and M22.

M22



M4

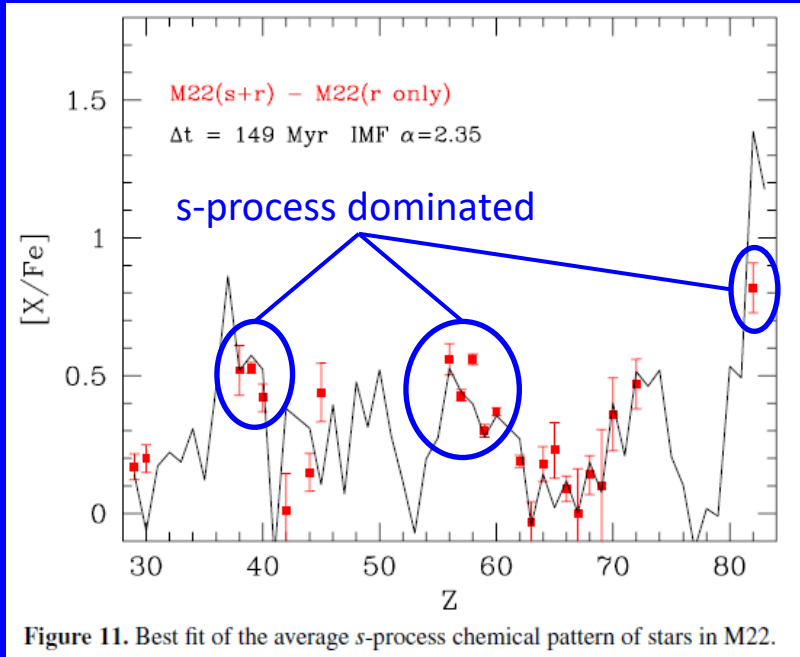


M5

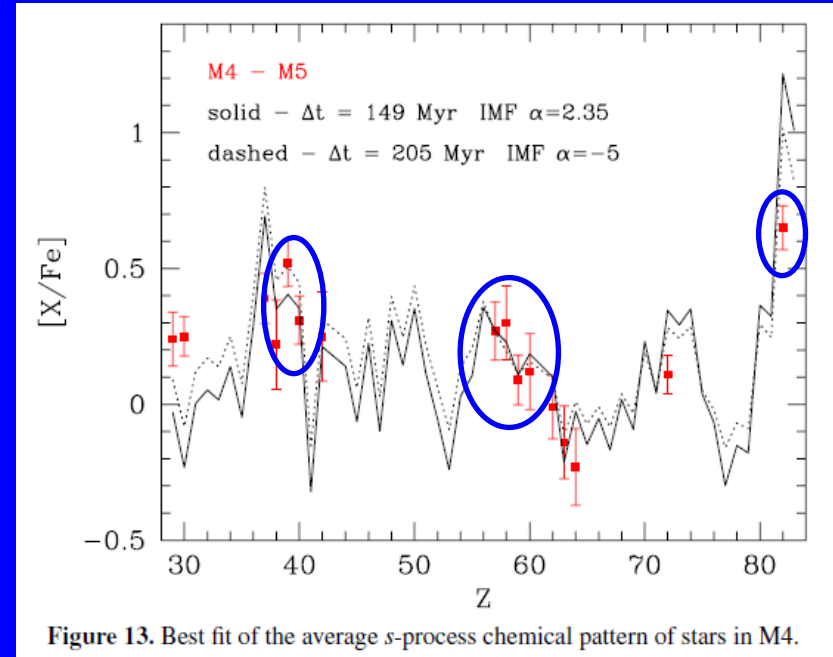


The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)



Young+ 2008 (14 stars)



Straniero, Cristallo & Piersanti 2014

Hot low metallicity Main Sequence stars:
reliable observations

The pollution of asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars with a mass ranging between 3 to 6 M_{SUN} may account for most of the features of the *s*-process enrichment of M4 and M22.

s-process contributions:

Sr 97%

Ba 89%

La 71%

Y 92%

Ce 81%

Pb 87%

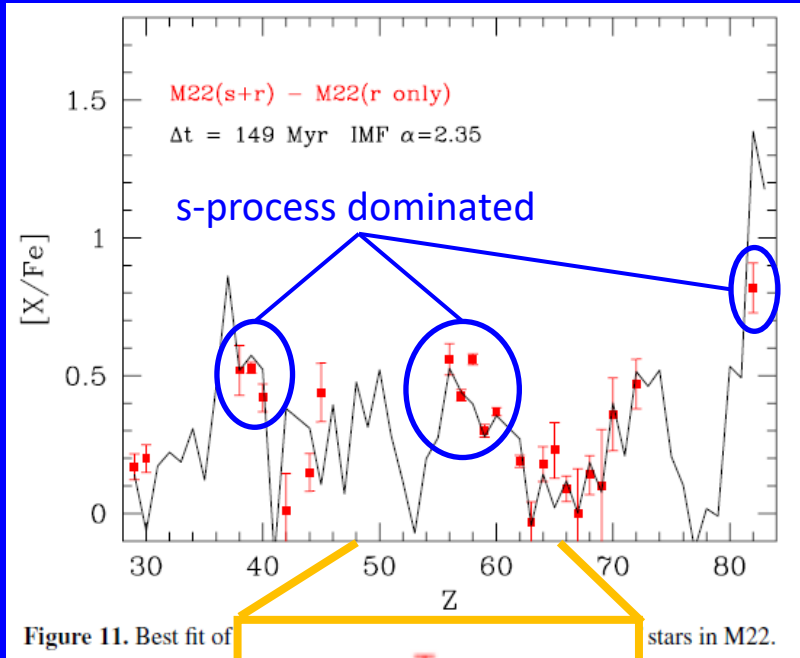
Zr 96%

Pr 52%

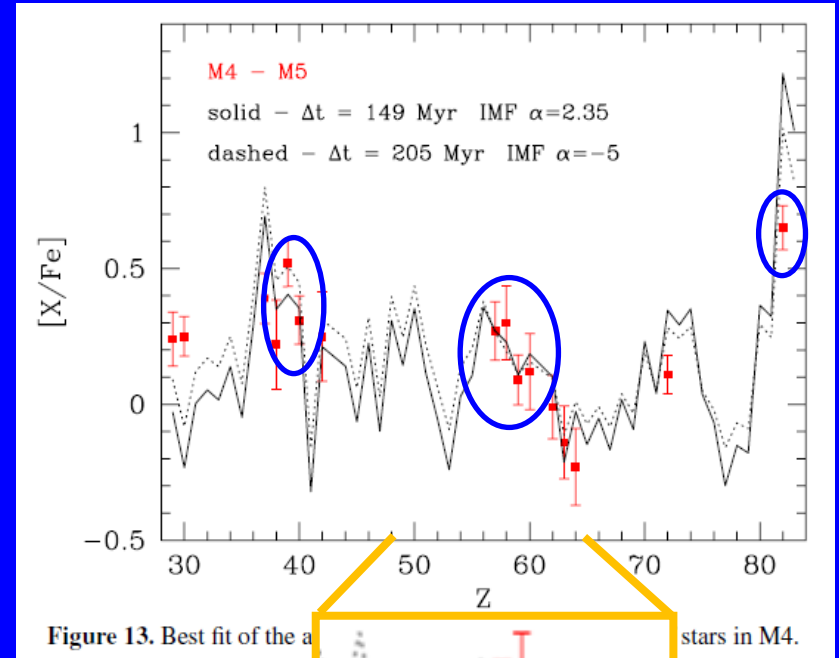
Nd 57%

The s-process in Globular Clusters

Roederer+ 2011 (6 stars)

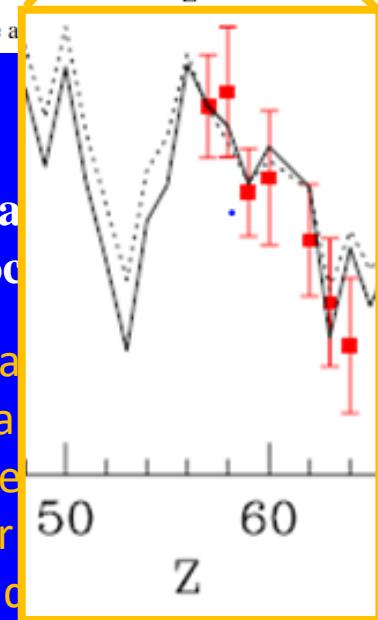
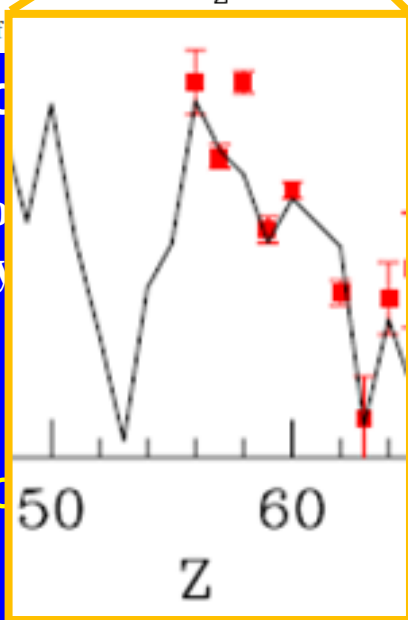


Young+ 2008 (14 stars)



Straniero, C... 2014

The pollution of the main branch (AGB) stars with a mass between 3 to 6 M_{SUN} may explain the features of the s-process in M4 and M22.



s-process features:

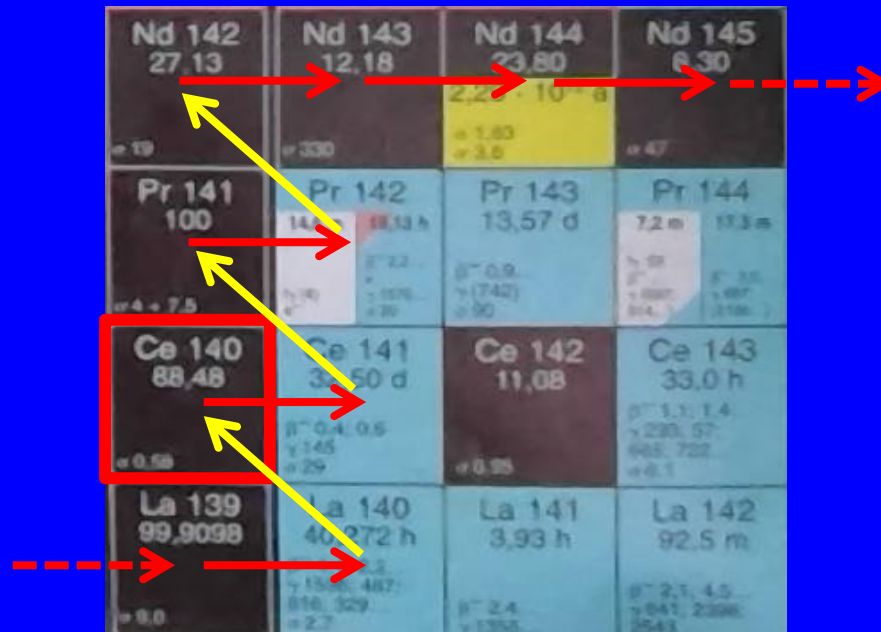
- Sr 97%
- Y 92%
- Zr 96%

- Ba
- La
- Ce
- Pr
- Nd

Cerium

^{140}Ce is the most abundant cerium isotope (88%)

→ (n,γ)
↖ β⁻ decay



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↖ β⁻ decay

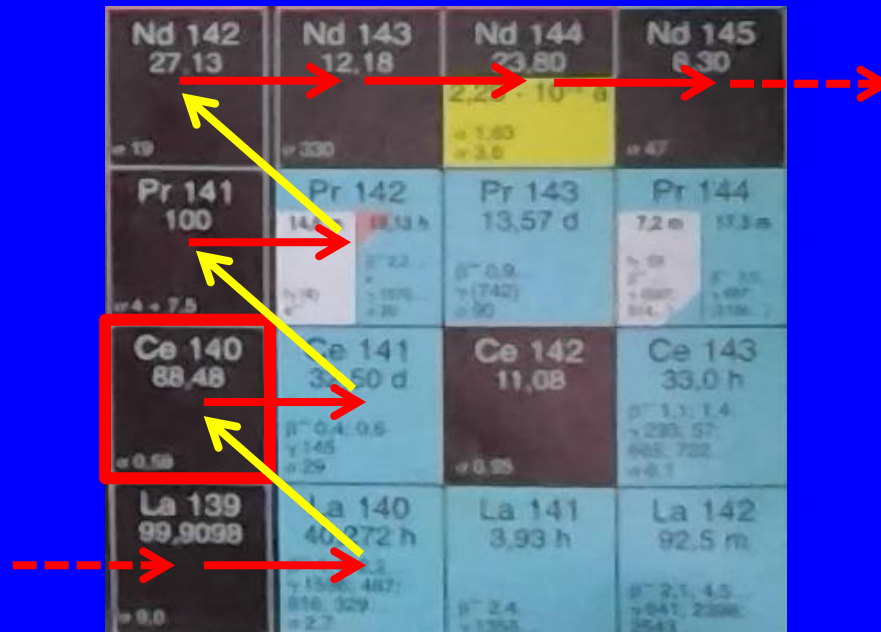


Its production channel has already been explored by the n_TOF collaboration (Terlizzi+ 2007)

Cerium

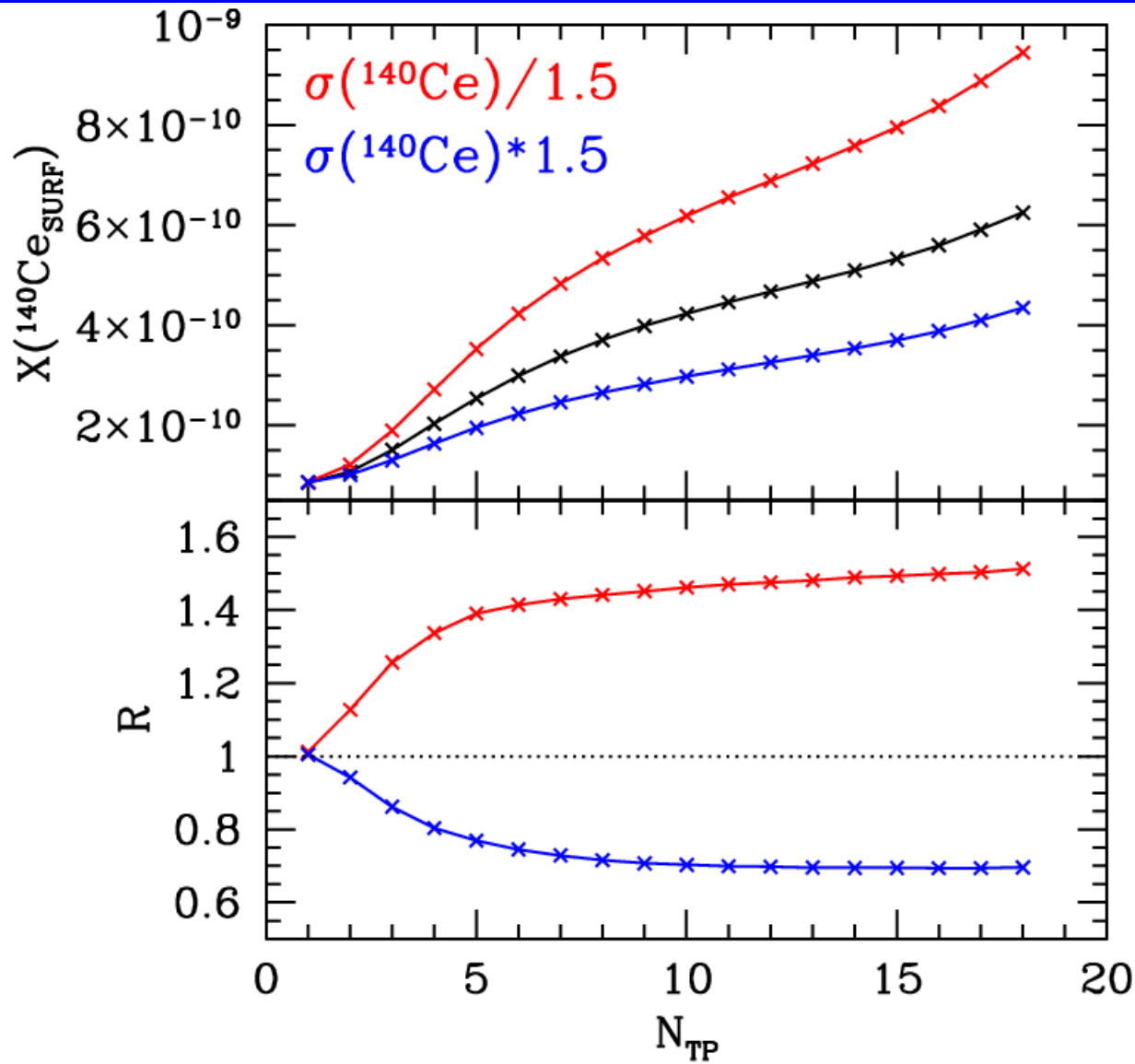
^{140}Ce is the most abundant cerium isotope (88%)

→ (n,γ)
↖ β⁻ decay



Cerium has been observed in all evolutionary phases (MS, RGB, AGB) at various metallicities. Most of its lines, however, are blended (less problematic at low metallicities). Its oscillator strengths have been determined precisely by Lawler+ 2009 (oscillator strengths express the probability of absorption or emission of electromagnetic radiation in transitions between energy levels).

Stellar nucleosynthesis

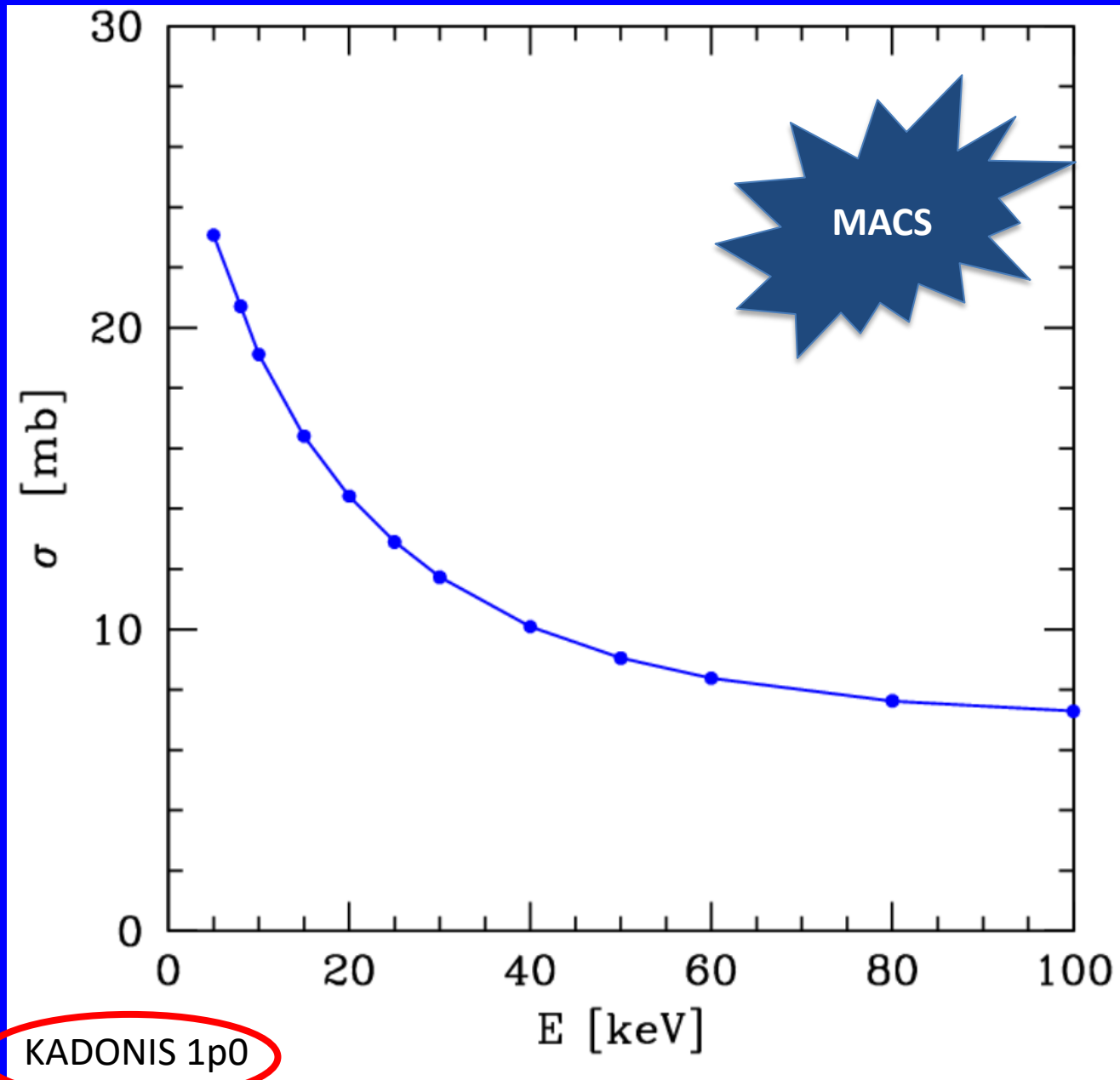


Stellar surface abundances

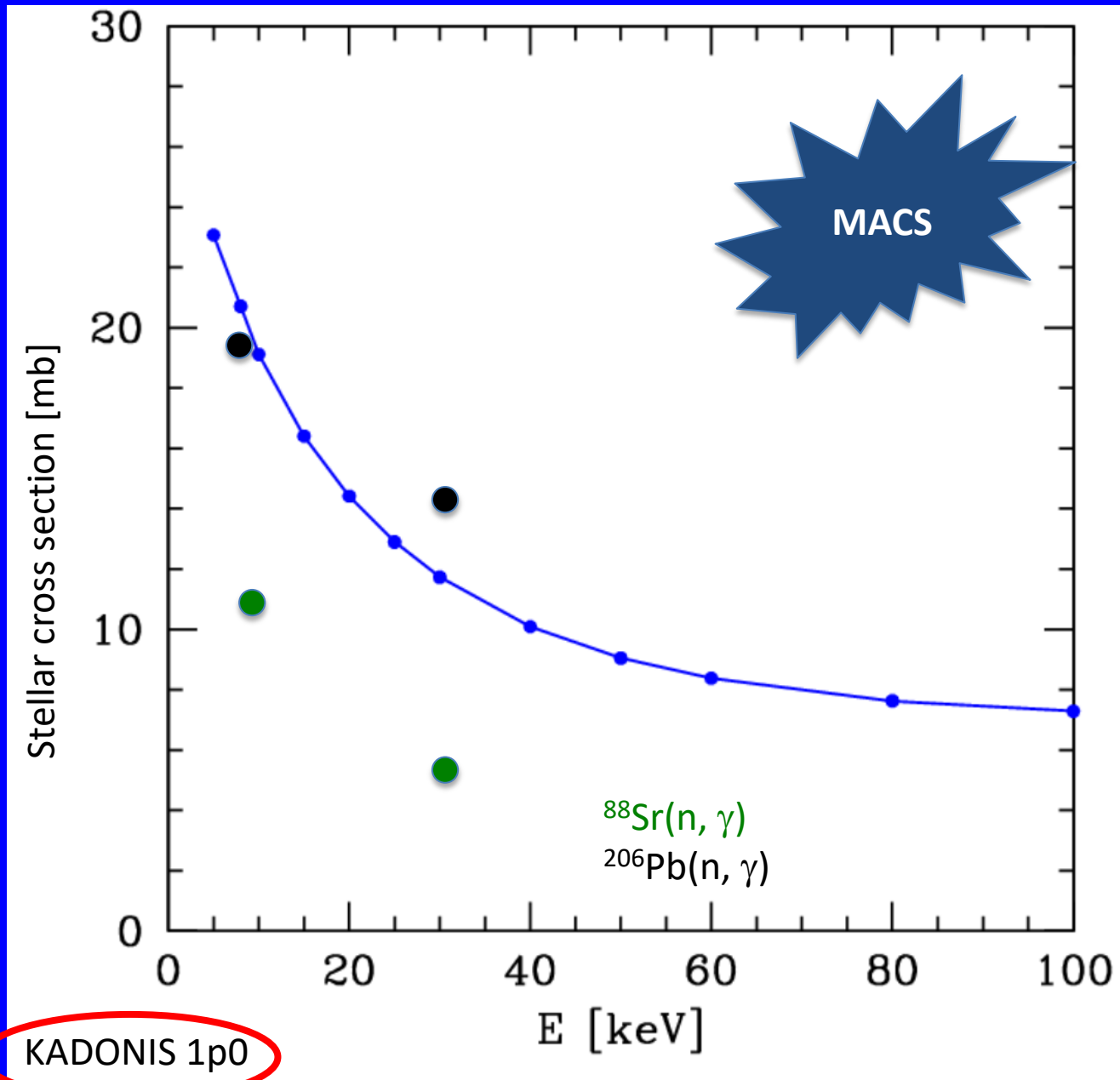
Surface ratio with respect to standard
(Bao&Kappeler 2000)

FUNS $M=4 M_{\text{SUN}}$ $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]=-1.67$

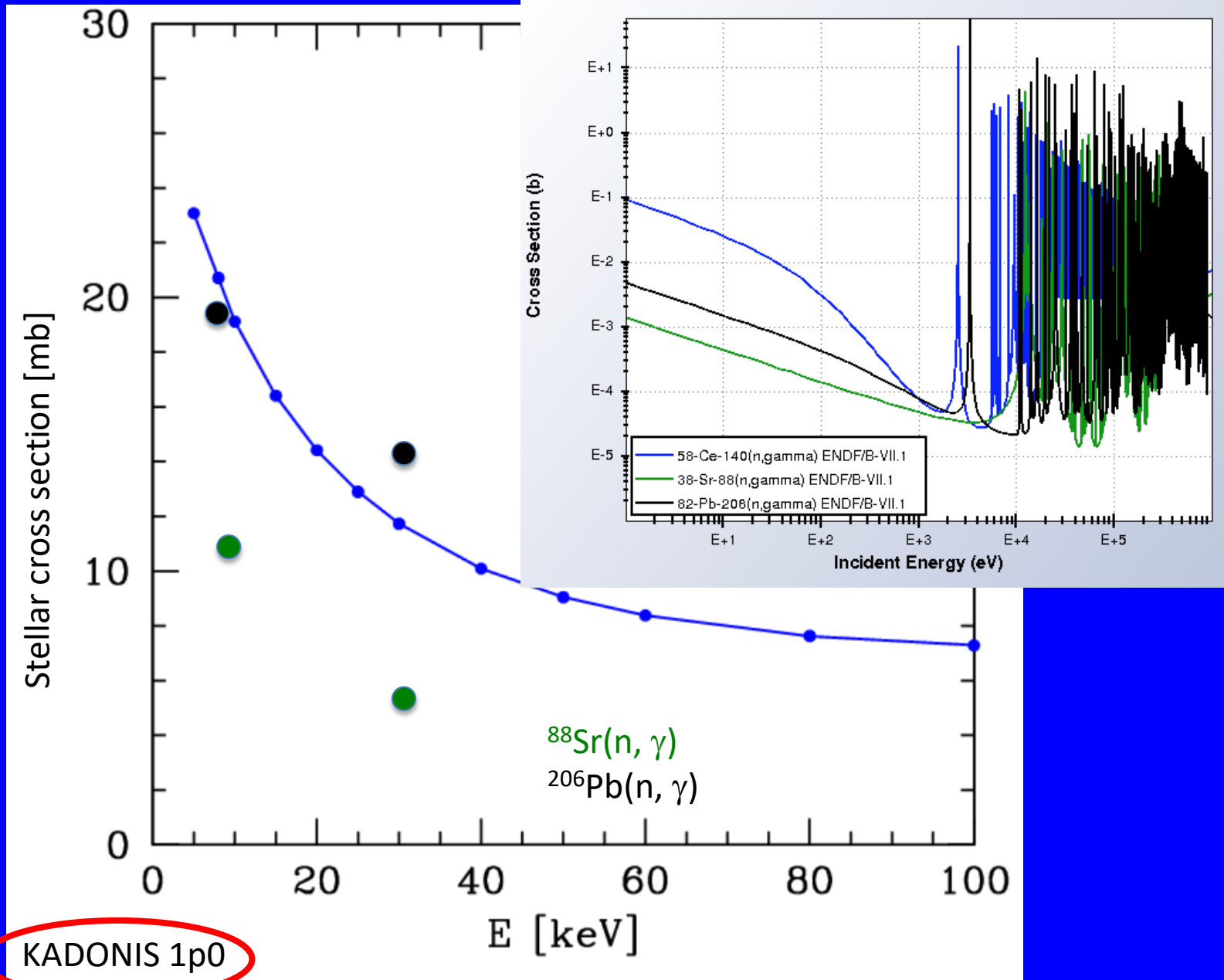
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (I)



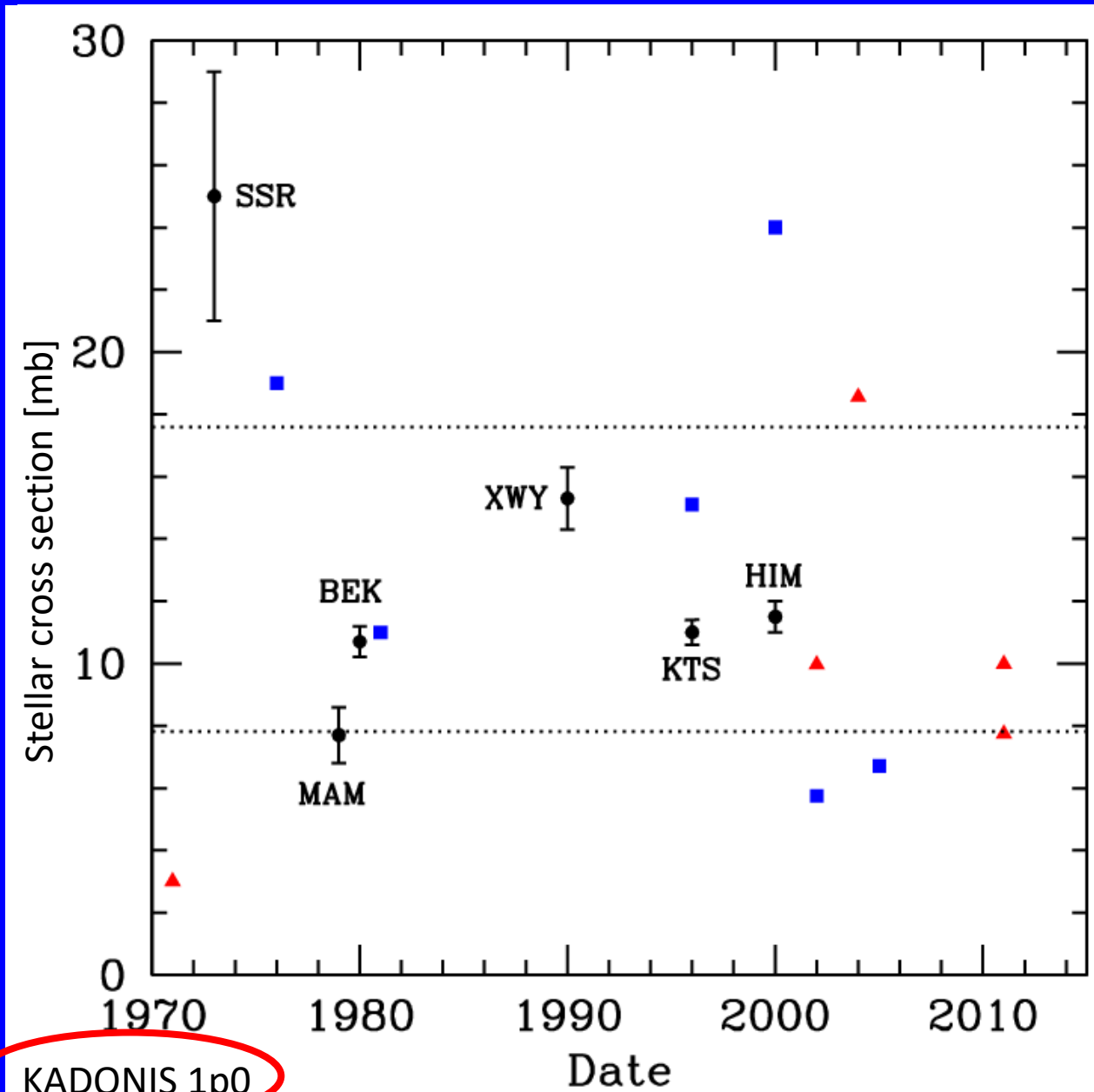
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (I)



^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (I)



^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (II)



SSR (1973)

K. Siddappa+, Nuovo Cim. **18A**, 48

MAM (1979)

A.de L. Musgrove+, Aust. J. Phys. **32**, 213

XWY (1990)

Y. Xia+, Chin. J. Nucl. Phys. **12**, 261

KTS (1996) + BEK (1980)

F. Käppeler+, Phys. Rev. C **53**, 1397

H. Beer +, Phys. Rev. C **21**, 534

HIM (2000)

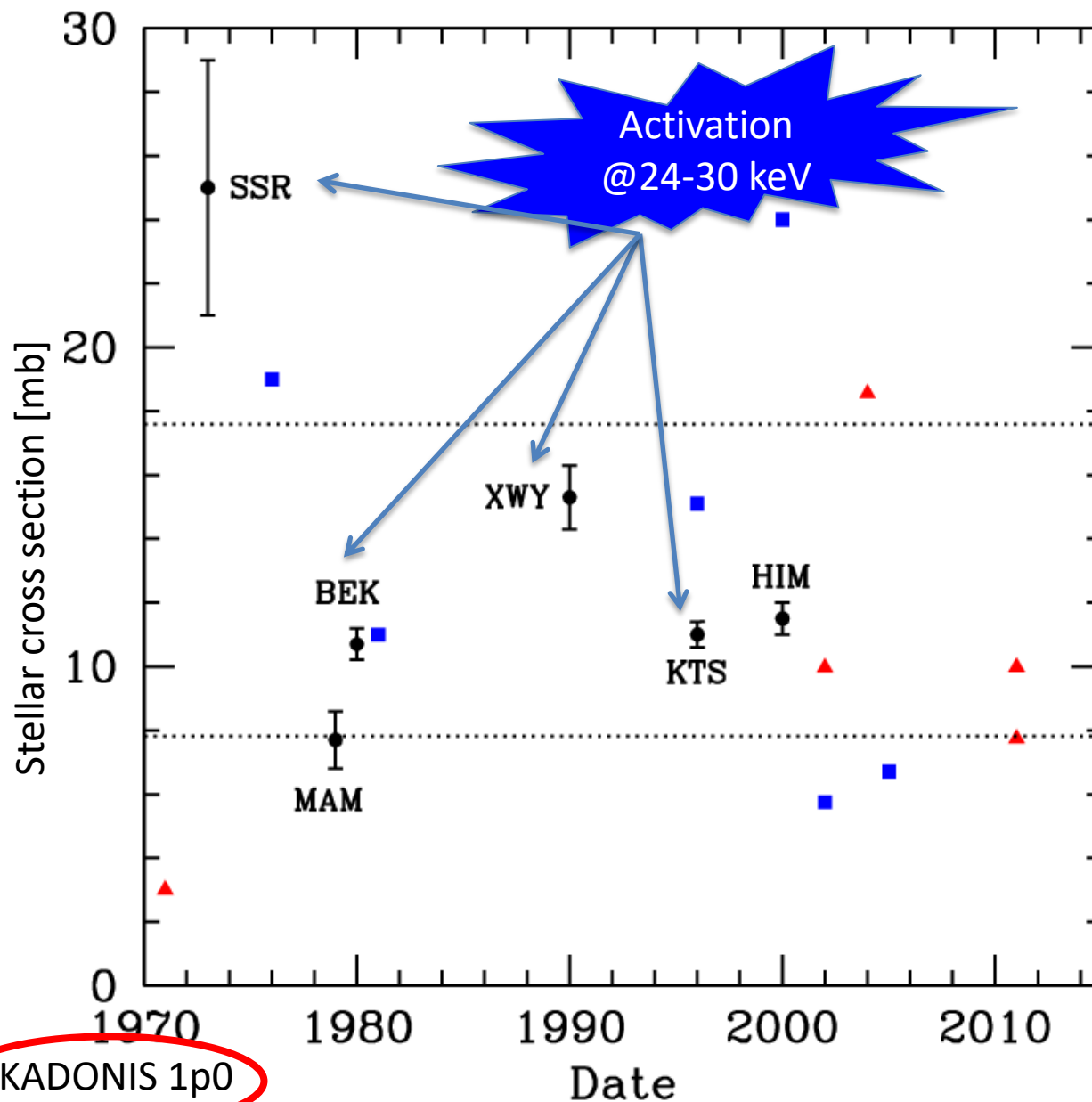
S. Harnood+, J. Nucl. Sci. Techn. **37** 740

● Experimental

▲ Library

■ Theoretical

^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (II)



SSR (1973)

K. Siddappa+, *Nuovo Cim.* 18A, 48

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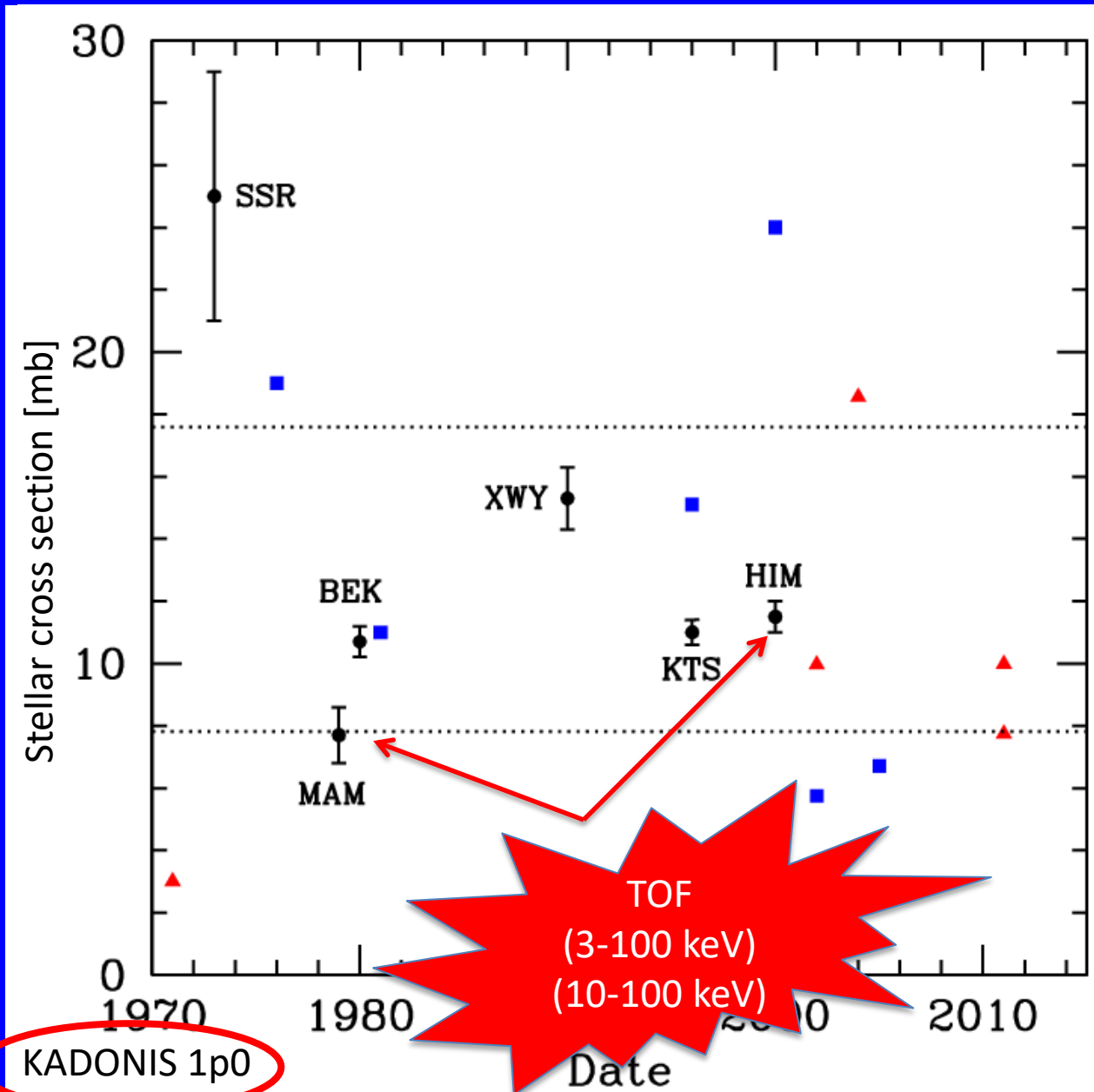
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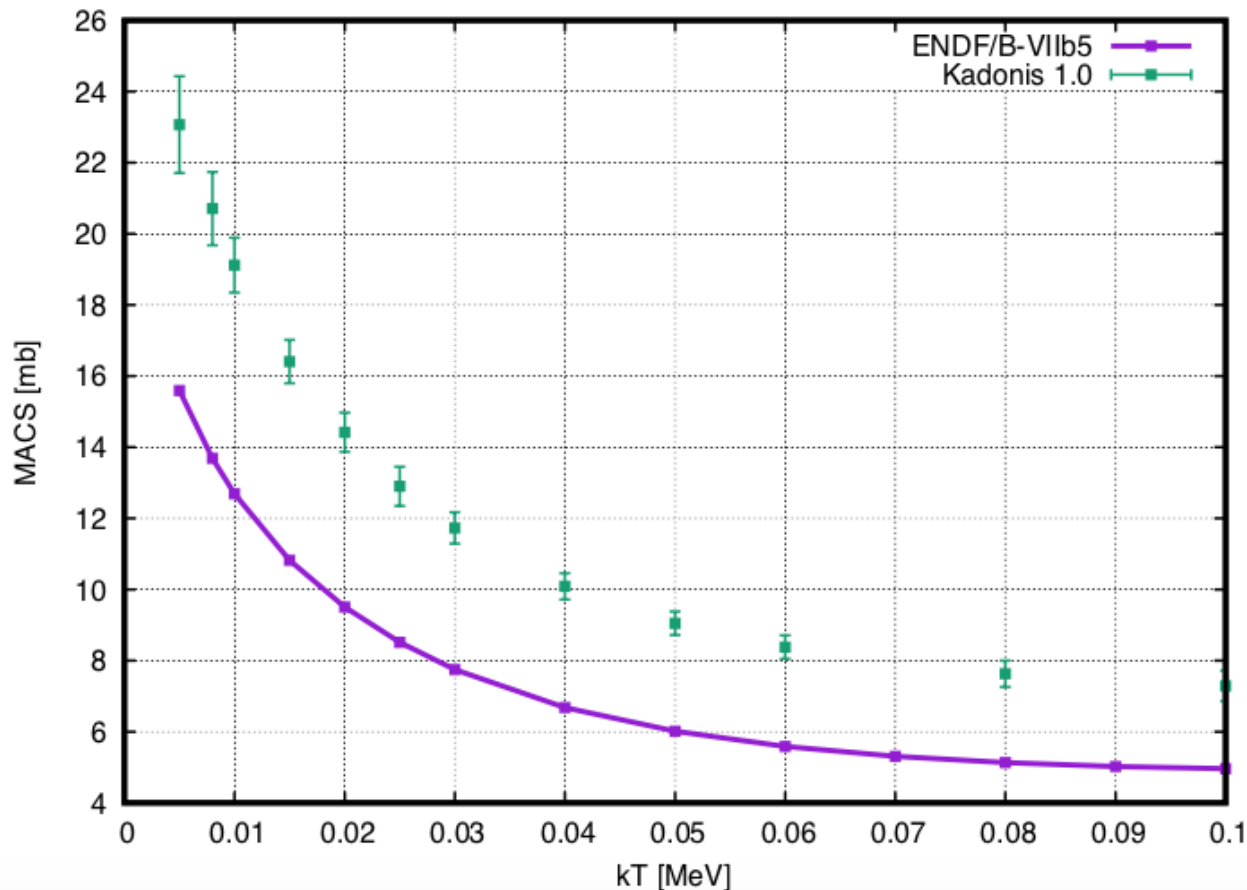
S. Harnood+, J. Nucl. Sci. Techn. **37** 740

● Experimental

▲ Library

■ Theoretical

^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



EVALUATIONS:

Capture ORELA 40 m, C_6F_6
 $5 < E_n < 100$ keV

A.de L. Musgrove+, Aust. J. Phys. 32, 213

Transmission RPI 250 m

$20 < E_n < 60$ keV

H. S. Camarda. PRC 18, 1254

Transmission JAERI ^{140}Ce

$E_n < 60$ keV

Ohkubo, jaeri report 1993

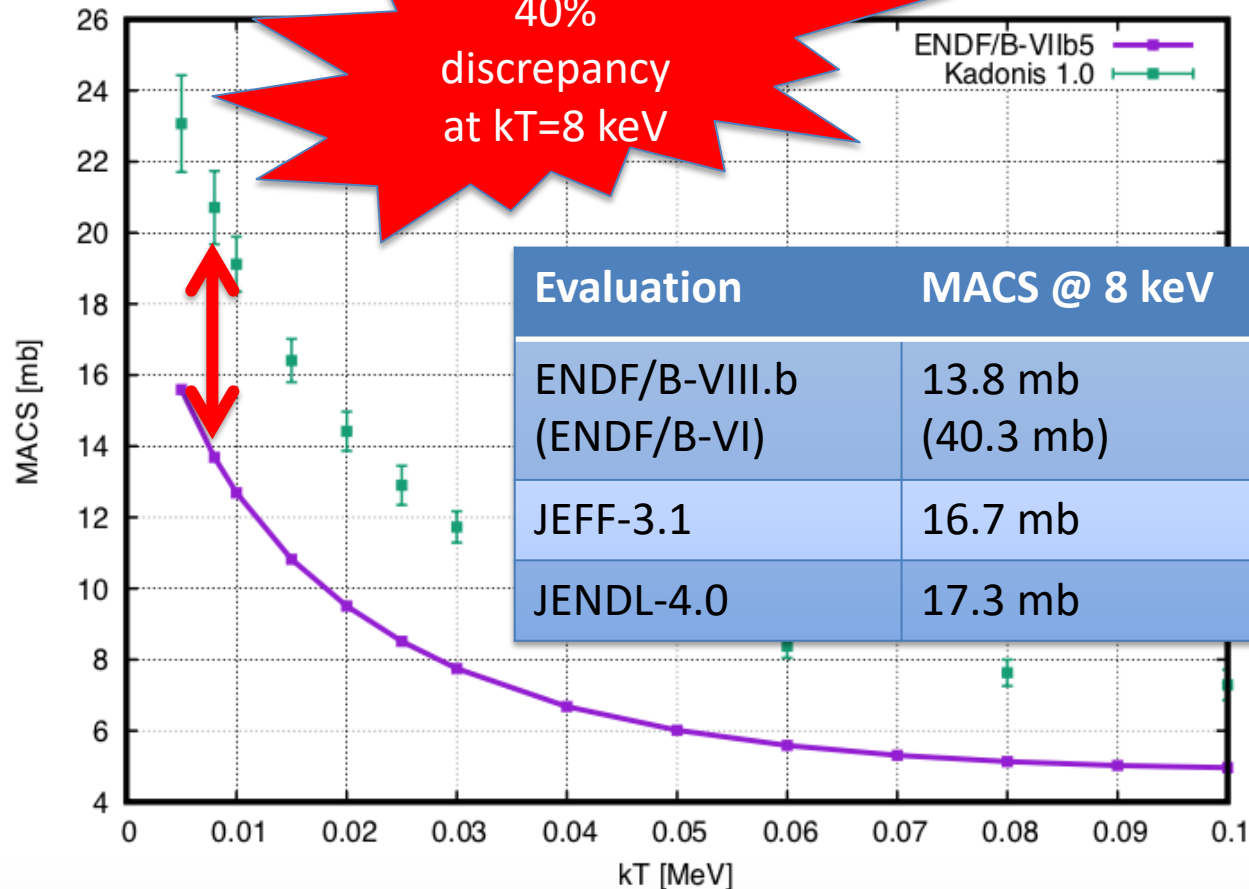
Capture (preliminary) 1974

$E_n < 65$ keV

by Hacken (Columbia)

not
published

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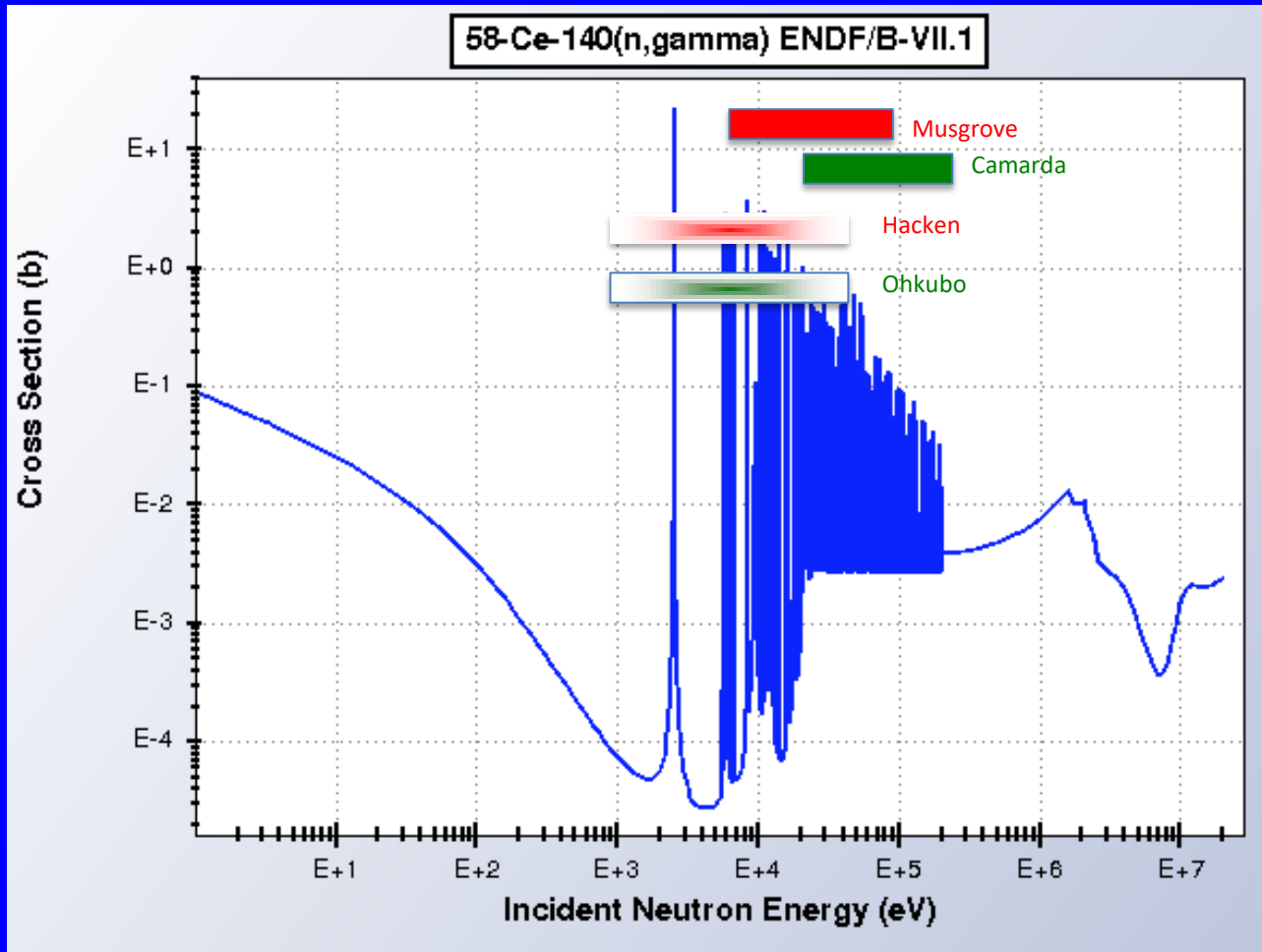
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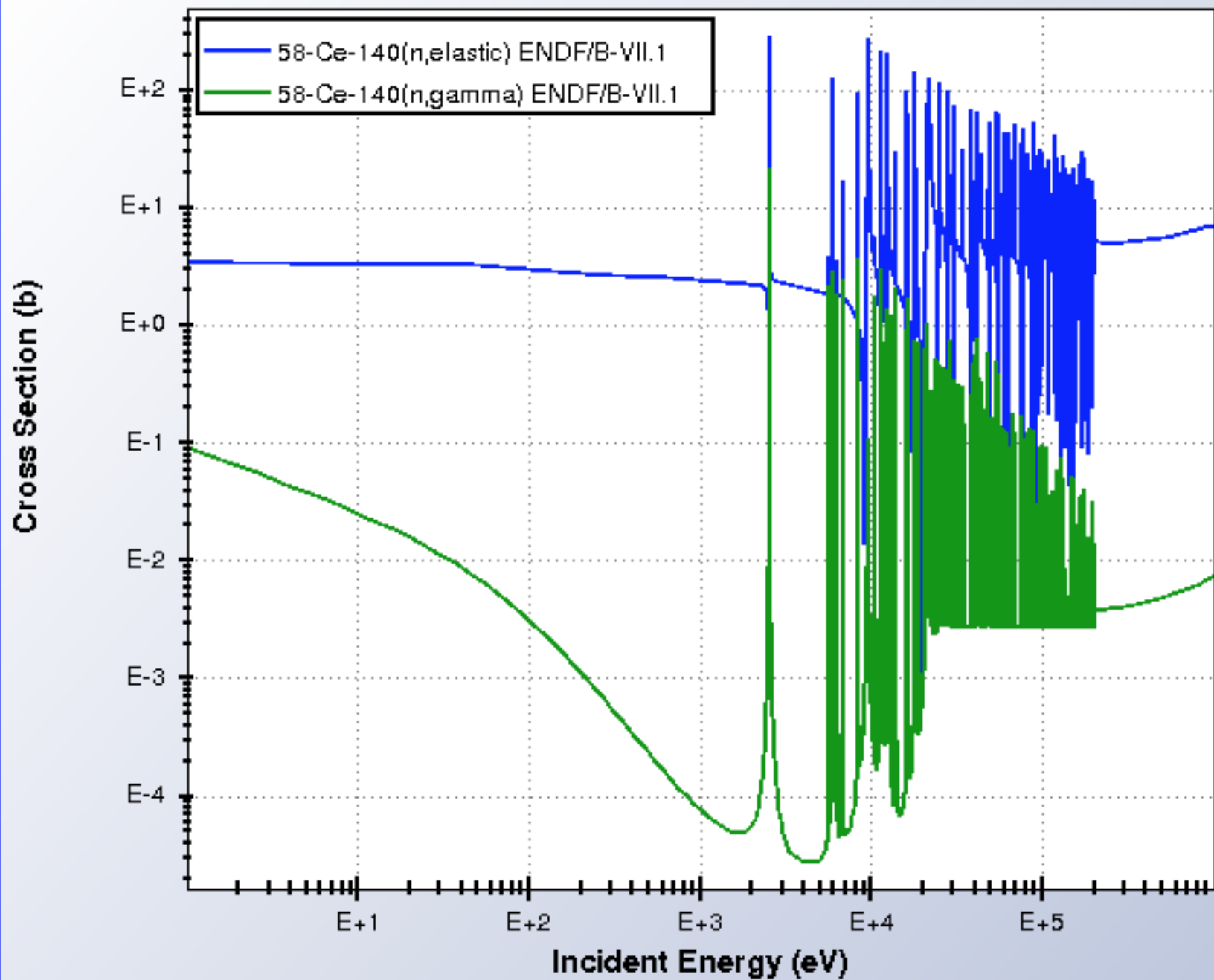
Ohkubo, jaeri report 1993

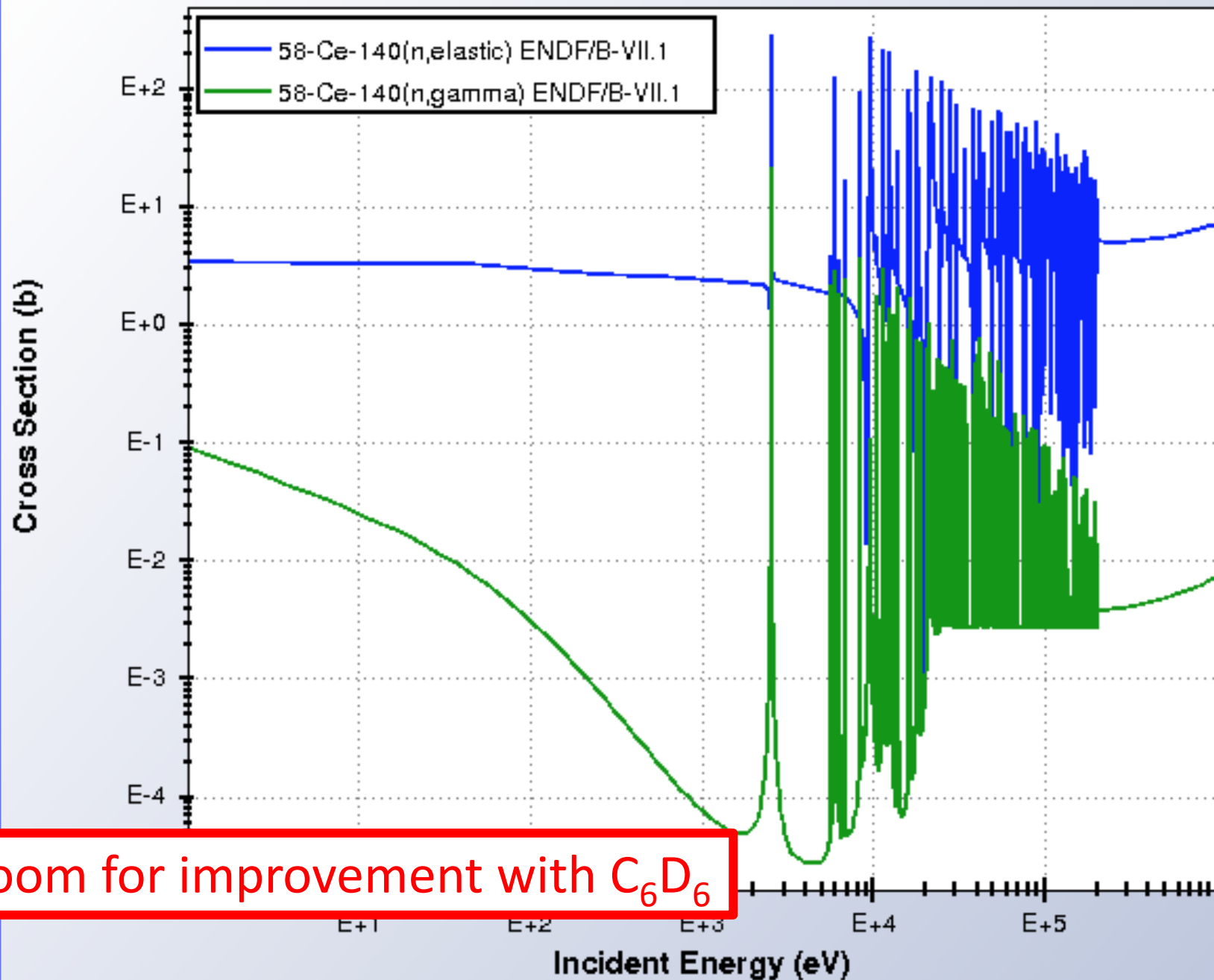
Capture (preliminary) 1974

$E_n < 65$ keV

by Hacken (Columbia)

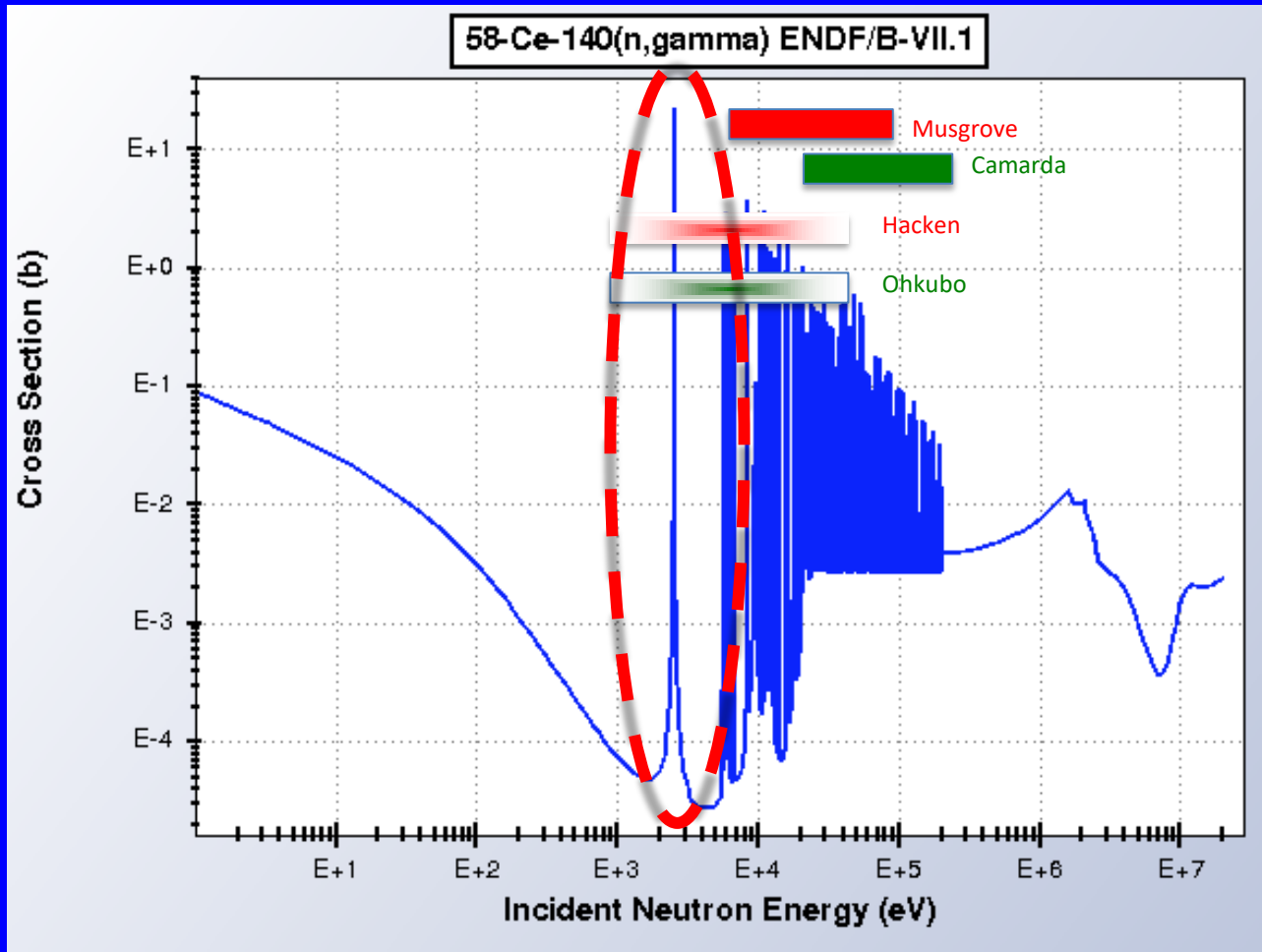
not
published





Room for improvement with C_6D_6

^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



$E \sim 2,5 \text{ keV}$

EVALUATIONS:

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$3 < E_n < 100 \text{ keV}$

A.de L. Musgrove+, Aust. J. Phys. 32, 213

Transmission RPI 250 m

$20 < E_n < 60 \text{ keV}$

H. S. Camarda. PRC 18, 1254

Transmission JAERI ^{140}Ce

$E_n < 60 \text{ keV}$

Ohkubo, jaeri report 1993

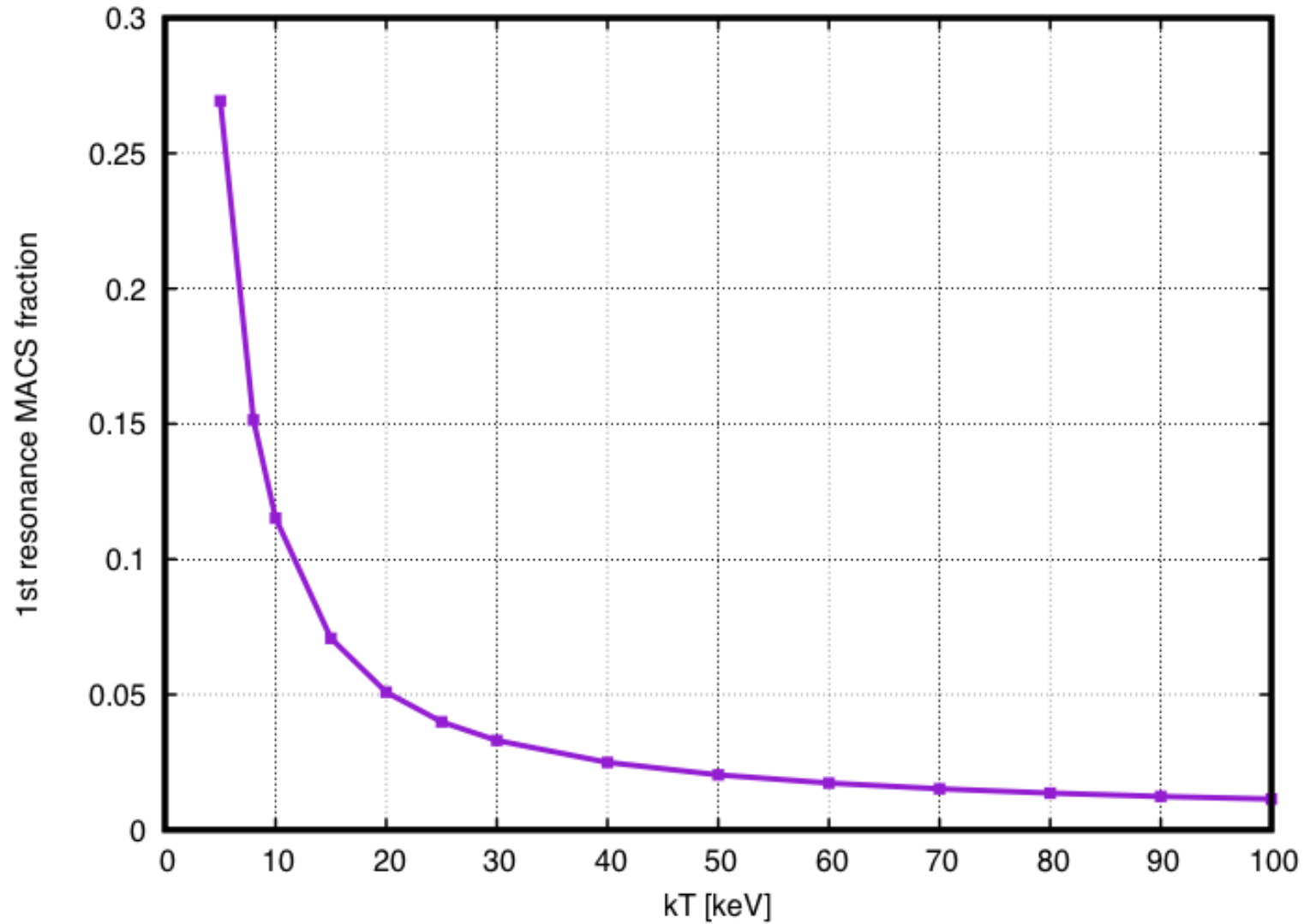
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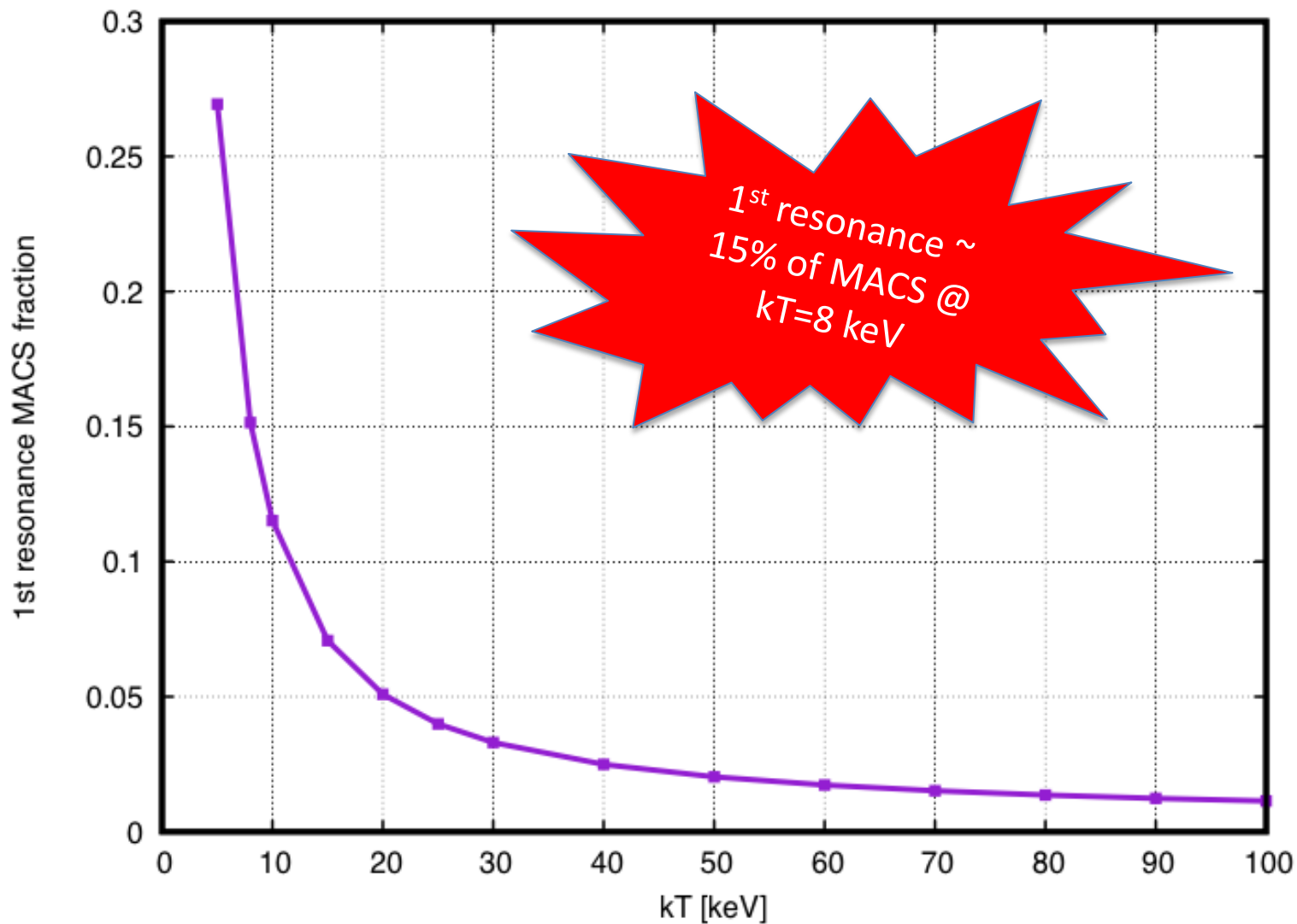
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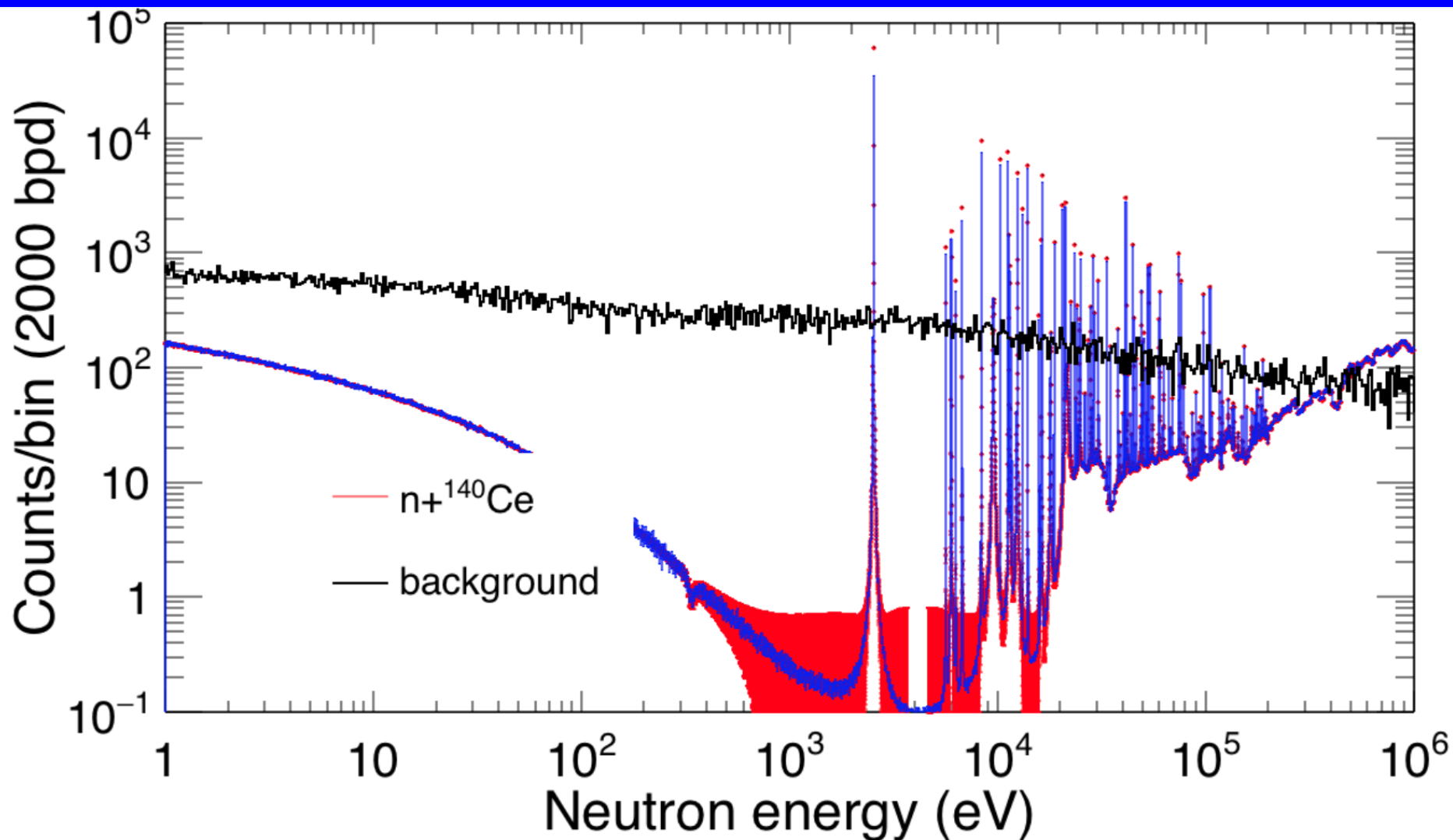
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



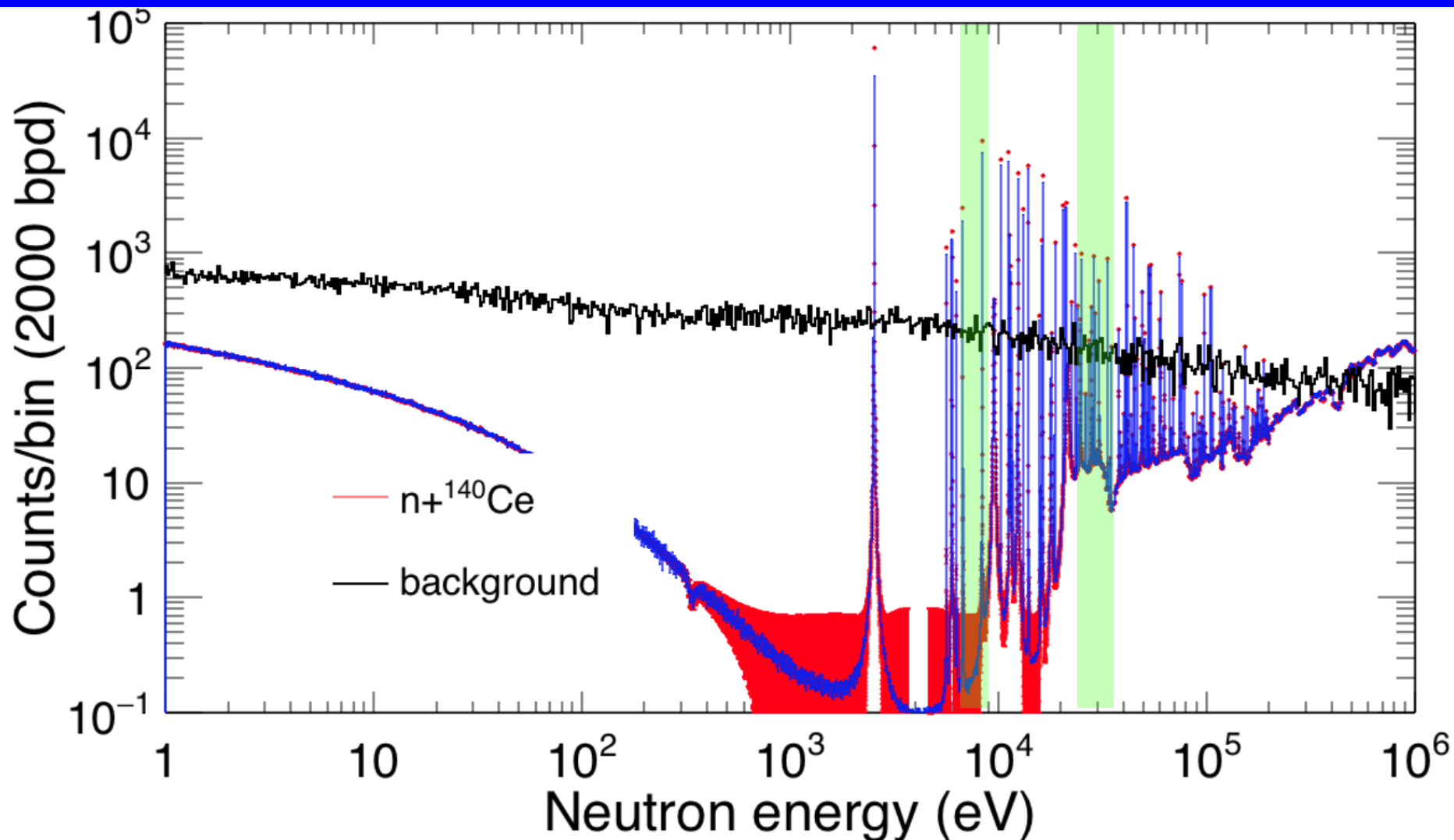
^{140}Ce neutron capture cross section (III)



Count rate @ EAR1 – 4 g ^{140}Ce



Count rate @ EAR1 – 4 g ^{140}Ce



Oak Ridge National Laboratory: 4gr \rightarrow 26040 ϵ

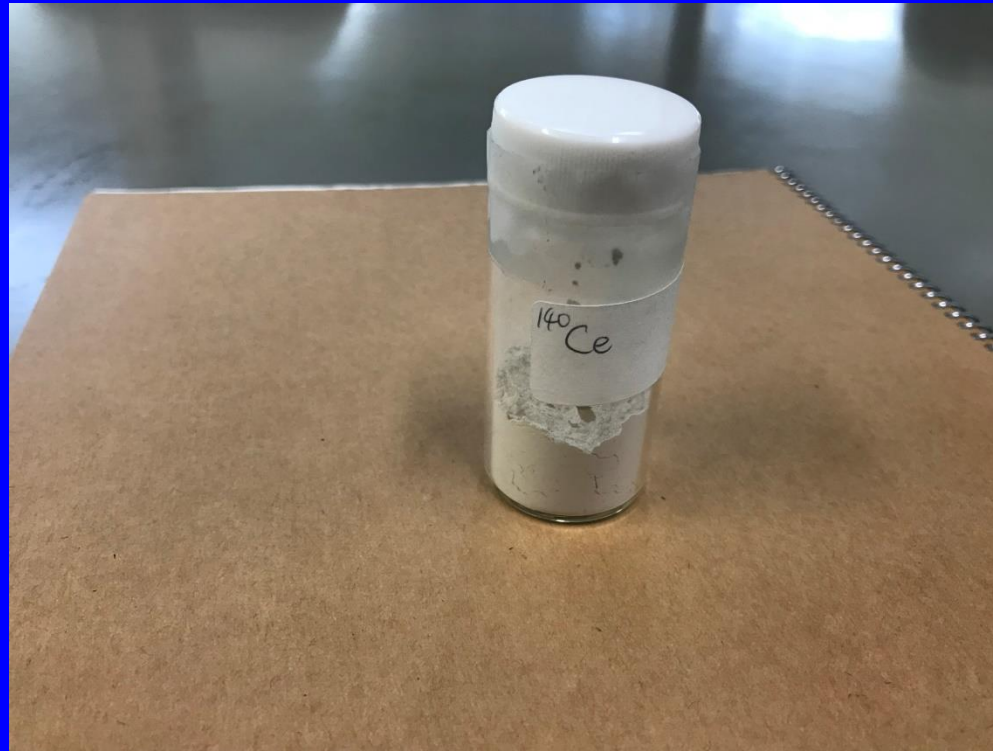
Approved by III commission INFN (2018 budget): 5000 ϵ

BUT...



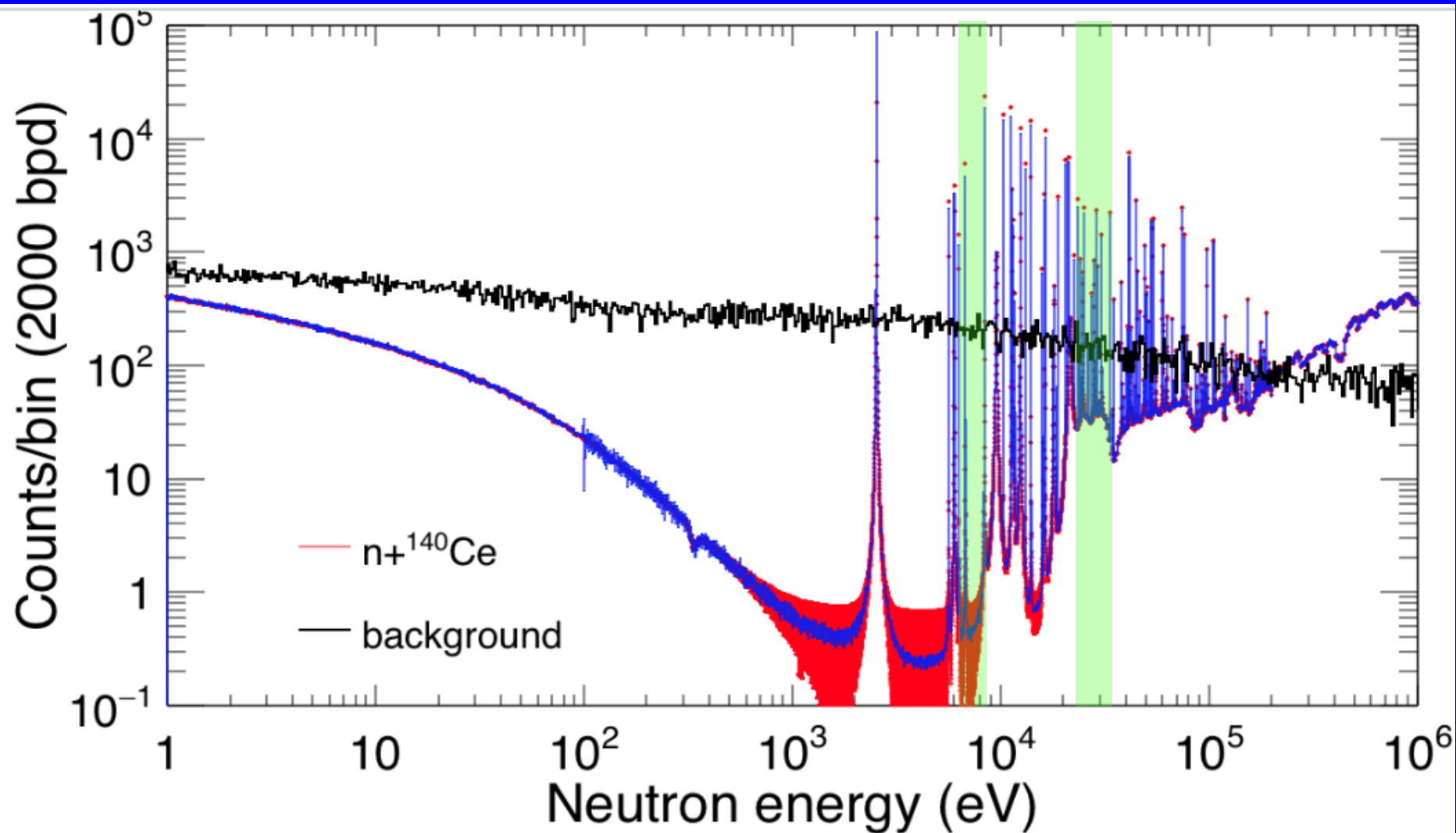
Measurement of keV-Neutron Capture Cross Sections and Capture Gamma-Ray Spectra of ^{140}Ce and ^{141}Pr

Suhe HARNOOD , Masayuki IGASHIRA , Tetsuro MATSUMOTO , Satoshi MIZUNO & Toshiro OHSAKI



10 gr of CeO_2

Count rate @ EAR1 – 10 g ^{140}Ce



Conclusions

- ^{140}Ce is a magic nucleus (88% of solar cerium), mostly synthesized by the s-process (81% of Galactic cerium). It has been observed in all evolutionary phases and metallicities.
- Heavy-element abundances in s-rich galactic Globular Clusters show good agreement with theoretical AGB models for elements belonging to the 2nd s-process peak...apart from cerium!
- MACS at AGB energies are highly uncertain due to lack of experimental data:
 - 2 transmission experiments in literature ($^{\text{nat}}\text{Ce}$ was used, energy region does not cover the whole region of interest, $E_n > 20$ keV)
 - 1 capture experiment in literature (C_6F_6 as capture detector, not well suited for this measurement: $\Gamma_n \gg \Gamma_\gamma$)
 - No capture data below 5 keV reported in literature (just one unpublished report)!
- **Clear need of accurate capture data on ^{140}Ce**
- n_TOF can provide capture data in the energy region of interest:
 - Low cross section $\rightarrow 3 \times 10^{18}$ protons
 - Resonances in the keV region \rightarrow EAR1
 - $\Gamma_n \gg \Gamma_\gamma \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{D}_6$

Conclusions

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Why this measurement:

a) New cross section \rightarrow new stellar evaluations

b) Confirmed cross section \rightarrow blending problem in stellar spectra

- 1 capture experiment in literature (C_6F_6 as capture detector, not well suited for this measurement: $\Gamma_n \gg \Gamma_\gamma$)
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