

Experimental Studies of Gamma-Induced Reactions for the P Process

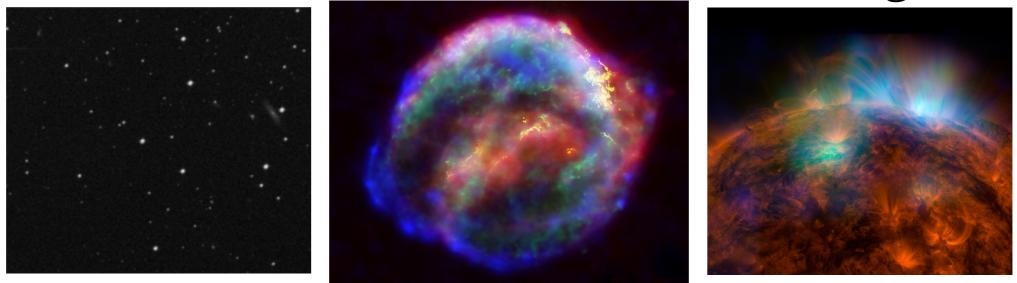
K.A. Chipps (ORNL), on behalf of the HIgS P-Process Collaboration

ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle LLC for the US Department of Energy

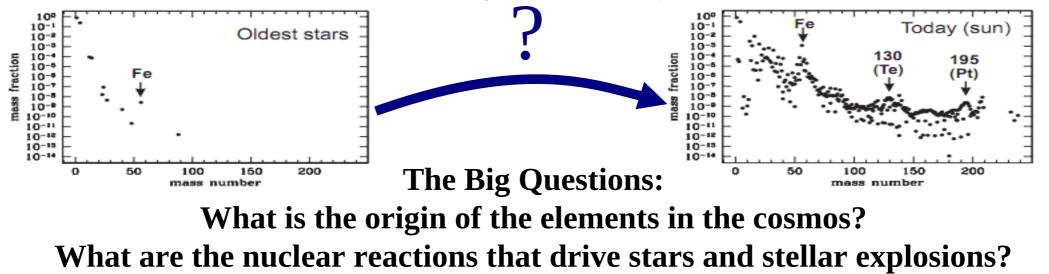


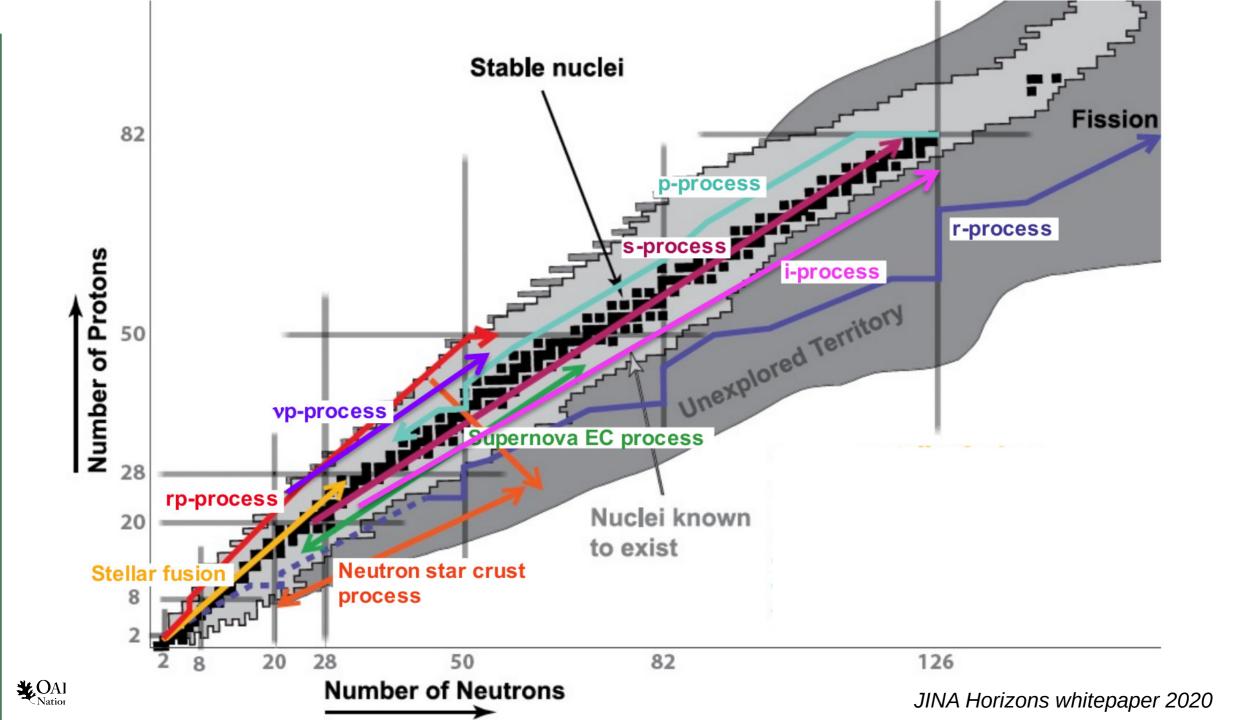


"We are made of star stuff." - Carl Sagan



Nucleosynthesis History: the Origin of the Elements



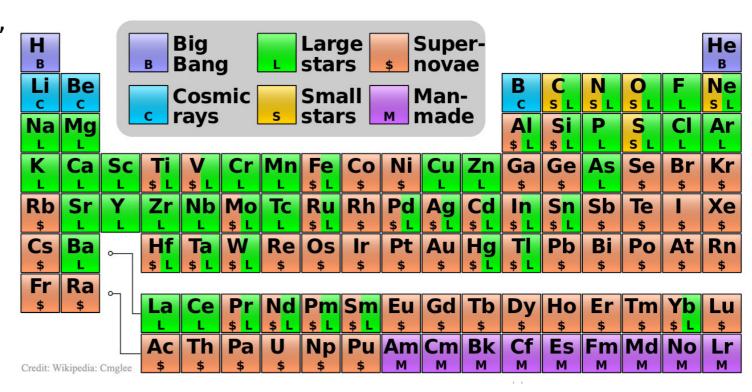


Astrophysics of interest?

Focus here is on the *p*-process

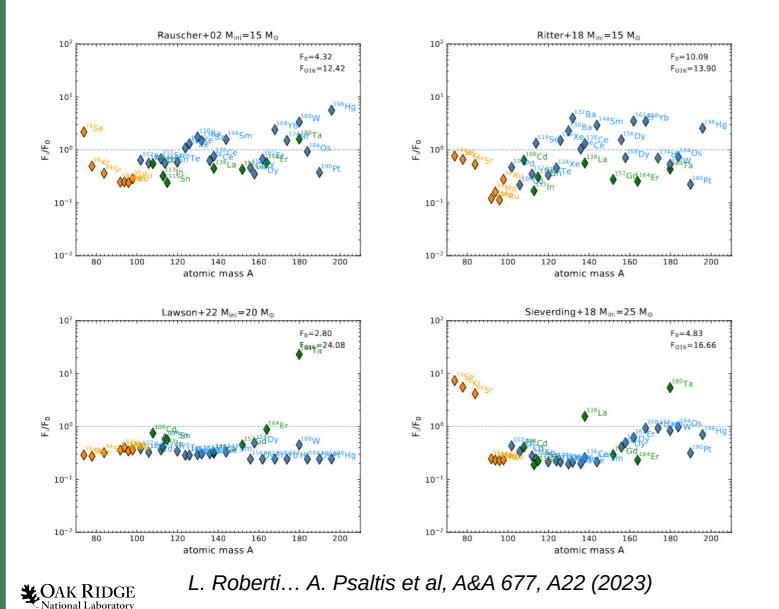
The so-called p nuclei – a series of 35 proton-rich stable nuclei heavier than iron – were identified as early as 1957, as their abundances can't be explained solely by neutron capture processes like the s- and r process

A "p process" or "gamma process" in late-stage massive stars and/or core-collapse supernovae is posited instead: a series of photodisintegrations on neutron capture seed nuclei





Open questions in p-process nucleosynthesis



Our models of how these p nuclei are synthesized rely on theoretically-derived reaction rates, and currently are unable to accurately reproduce the observed abundances

We need to constrain the reaction rates (cross sections) of gamma-induced reactions relevant to the p nuclei in order to understand the uncertainties in the models and ultimately identify the source of the p nuclei

K.A. Chipps - Nuclear Photonics 2023

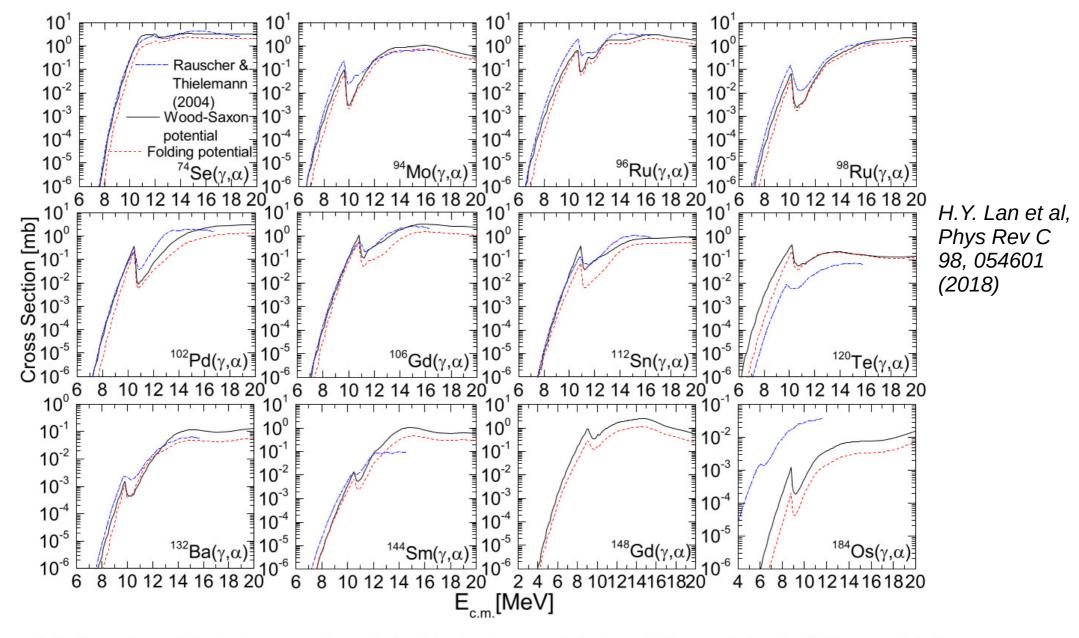
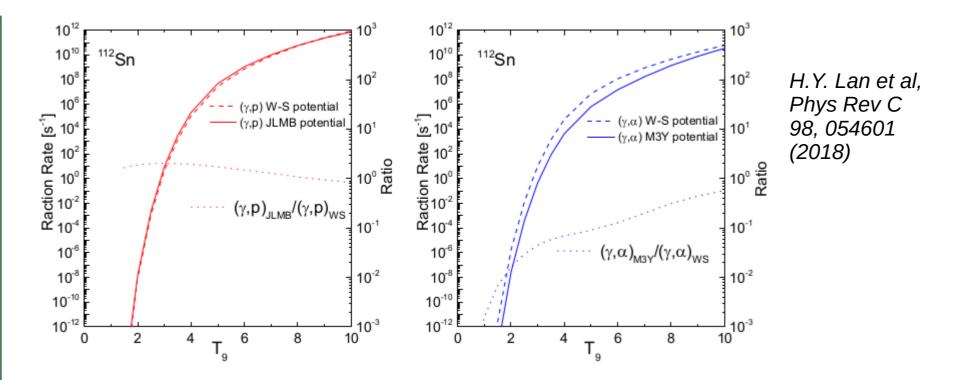


FIG. 2. Comparisons of the (γ, α) cross sections calculated by the phenomenological Woods-Saxon and the M3Y folding potentials for twelve *p*-nuclei targets of ⁷⁴Se, ⁹⁴Mo, ⁹⁶Ru, ⁹⁸Ru, ¹⁰²Pd, ¹⁰⁶Cd, ¹¹²Sn, ¹²⁰Te, ¹³²Ba, ¹⁴⁴Sm, ¹⁴⁸Gd, and ¹⁸⁴Os. The results calculated by the Woods-Saxon and the M3Y OMPs are respectively shown as the black solid lines and the red dashed lines. The computations of Ref. [18] are shown as the blue dash-dotted lines for comparisons.

CAK RIDC



A p-process example: ¹¹²Sn

- → using two different alpha optical model potentials results in ~order of magnitude variations in the cross section / reaction rate
- → there is very little experimental constraint for these reactions; what does exist in the forward direction has been performed with Bremsstrahlung photons (so the energy dependence gets a bit washed out), and reverse direction measurements are still very few



We would like to measure *gamma-induced charged-particle reactions* for the p process to constrain the *astrophysical reaction rates* and the *nuclear physics inputs* to the theoretical rate calculations

Need *quasi-monoenergetic gamma beams* from ~few to ~10s of MeV

A collaboration between ELI-NP, ORNL, and others, undertook two measurements of (γ ,p) and (γ , α) on two p-process nuclei, ¹⁰²Pd and ¹¹²Sn, in March-April 2023



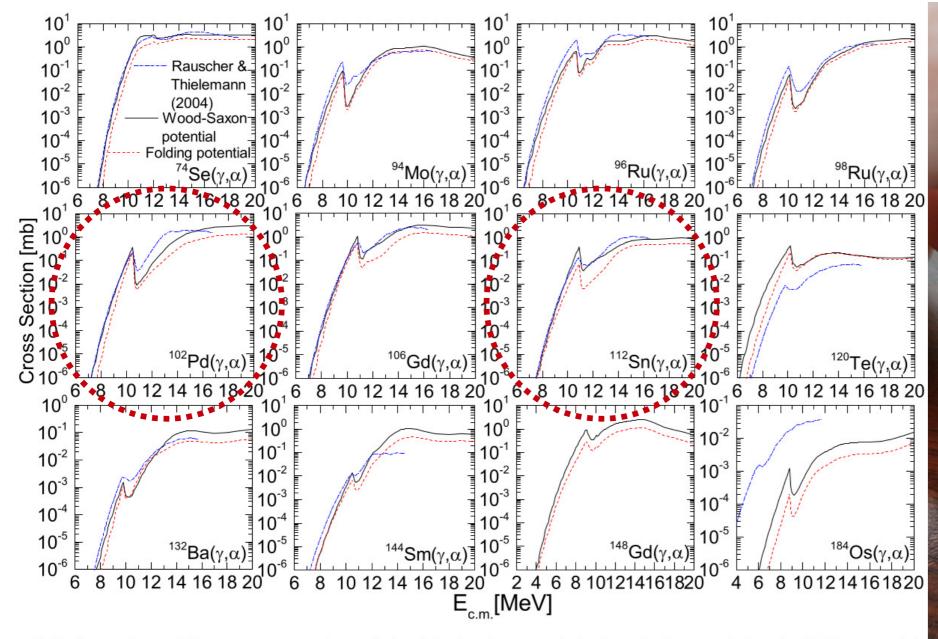


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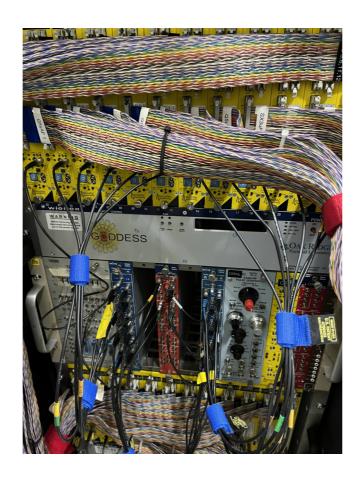


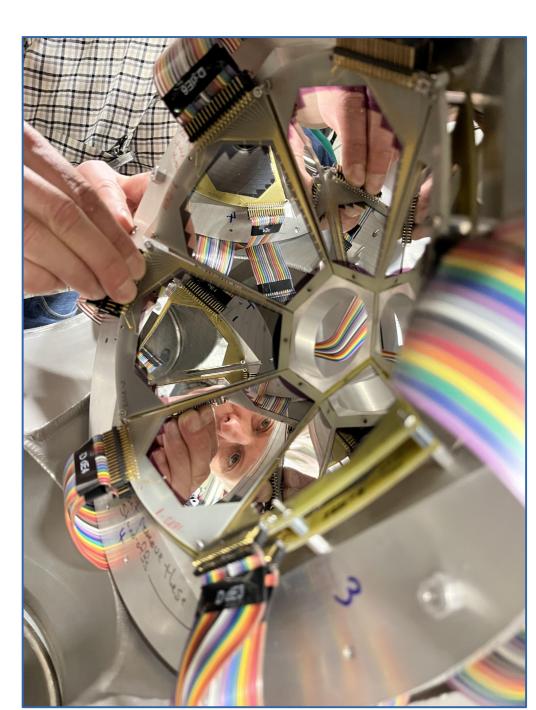
Experimental challenges:

- Putting silicon detectors in a "bath" of background gammas
 - scattered gammas from the intense beam knock electrons around, which create a structureless (and intense) background in the detectors
 solution? put the entrance to vacuum chamber as far away from the detectors as possible, and shield like crazy
- Isotopic purity of the targets
 - p-process isotopes are rare: ¹⁰²Pd is only 1% natural abundance! solution? isotopically enriched target material from ORNL Isotopes (more on this in a moment)
- Absolute normalization of the cross section
 - need to know how many gammas hit the target solution? measure gamma yield multiple ways across the energy range



 two back-to-back SIDAR lampshades (6x Micron YY1, dE-E) in vacuum







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- entrance flange way upstream! on the other side of the wall, plus lead castle and double collimation (10mm)

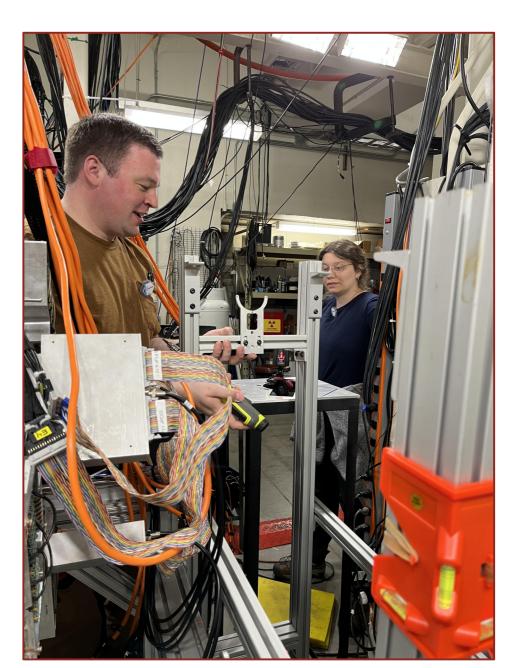






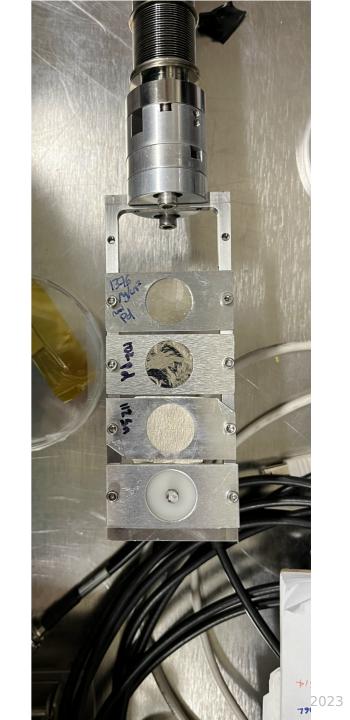
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- scintillator paddle, deuterated water cell + neutron detectors w/PSD, fission chamber, gold foil activation for gamma beam normalization



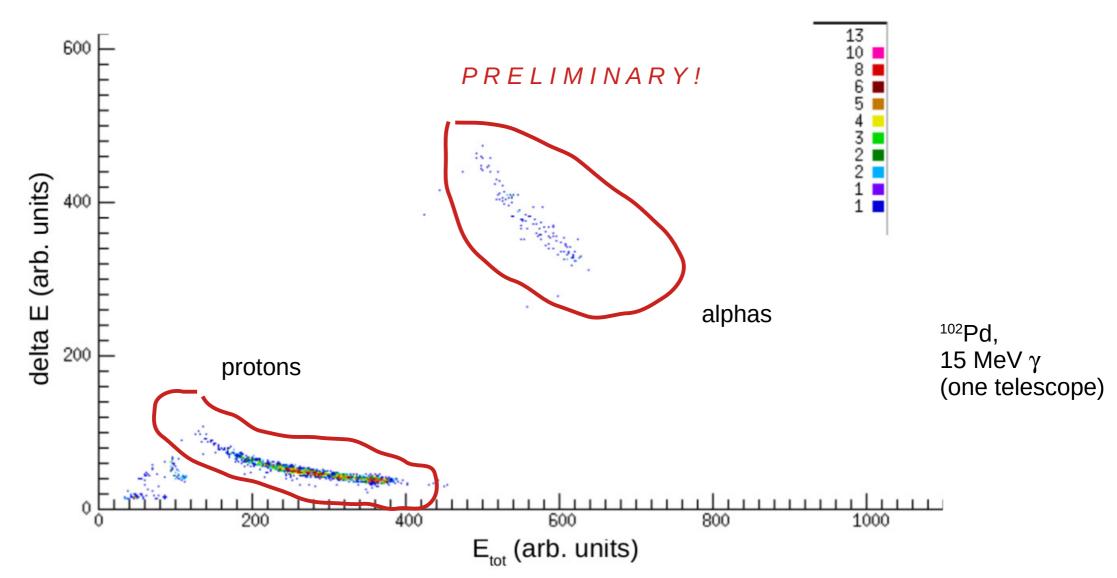




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- for ¹⁰²Pd, had to also run "background" targets ^{nat}Pd, Cu, Zn



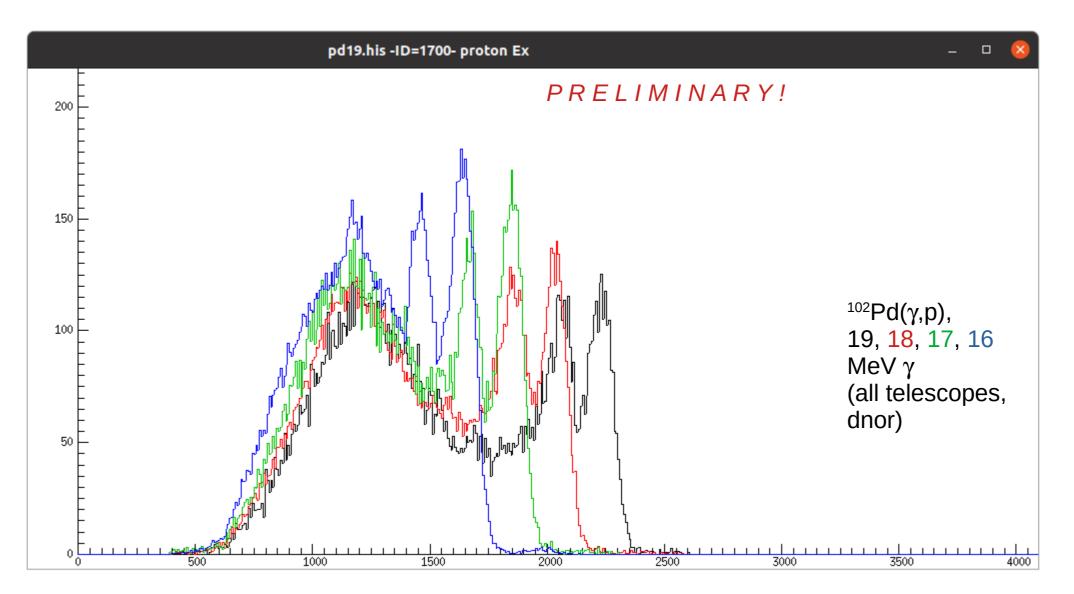




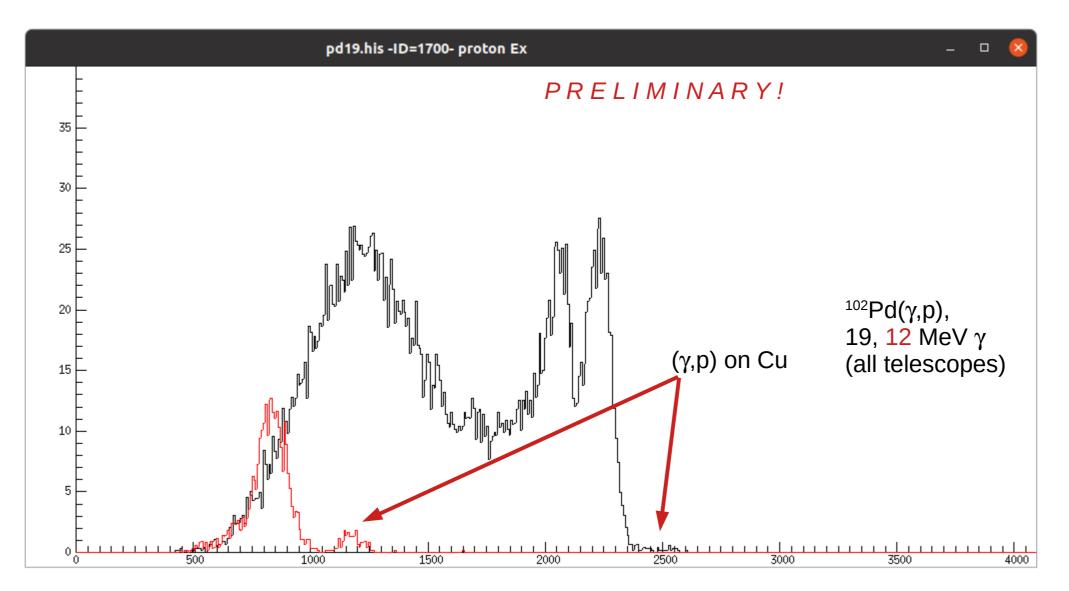


				pd19.his -ID=1700- proton Ex - 🗆 😣
$\frac{E(\text{level})}{0.0^{e}}$	$\frac{J^{\pi \dagger}}{1/2^{-}}$	<u>T_{1/2}</u> 3.3 y 3	XREF ABCD FGH	PRELIMINARY!
157.32 [‡] 3	9/2+	4.34 d <i>1</i>	ABCD FGH	
$181.78^{\#} 3$ $305.42^{f} 12$ $355.24^{e} 8$ $478.06 4$ $747.77^{\#} 4$ $747.8 1$ $851.35^{f} 10$ $893.40^{\ddagger} 16$ $899.35^{e} 22$ $905.69 5$ $977 2$	$7/2^+$ $(3/2^-)$ $5/2^-$ $(5/2)^+$ $11/2^+$ $7/2^+$ $(7/2^-)$ $13/2^+$ $9/2^-$ $(5/2,7/2)^+$ $(1/2^-)$	1.91 ns 6 68 ps 16 ≤0.2 ns	BCD GH BCD FGH BCD FGH B D G D H BCD G BCD FGH CD GH CD FGH B G F	p0 (¹⁰¹ Rh ground state) ¹⁰² Pd(γ,p), 19 MeV γ (all telescopes)
978.16 <i>15</i> 996.4 <i>2</i> 1035.63 <i>8</i> 1058.00 <i>15</i> 1320.26 <i>16</i> 1359.37 <i>5</i> 1383.4 <i>3</i>	(7/2,9/2) ⁺ 3/2 ⁻ ,5/2 ⁻ (5/2) ⁺ 3/2 ⁻ ,5/2 ⁻ (3/2) 7/2 ⁺ 3/2		BDG FG BG FG BG BG G	<u>и и по 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000</u> К.А. Chipps – №

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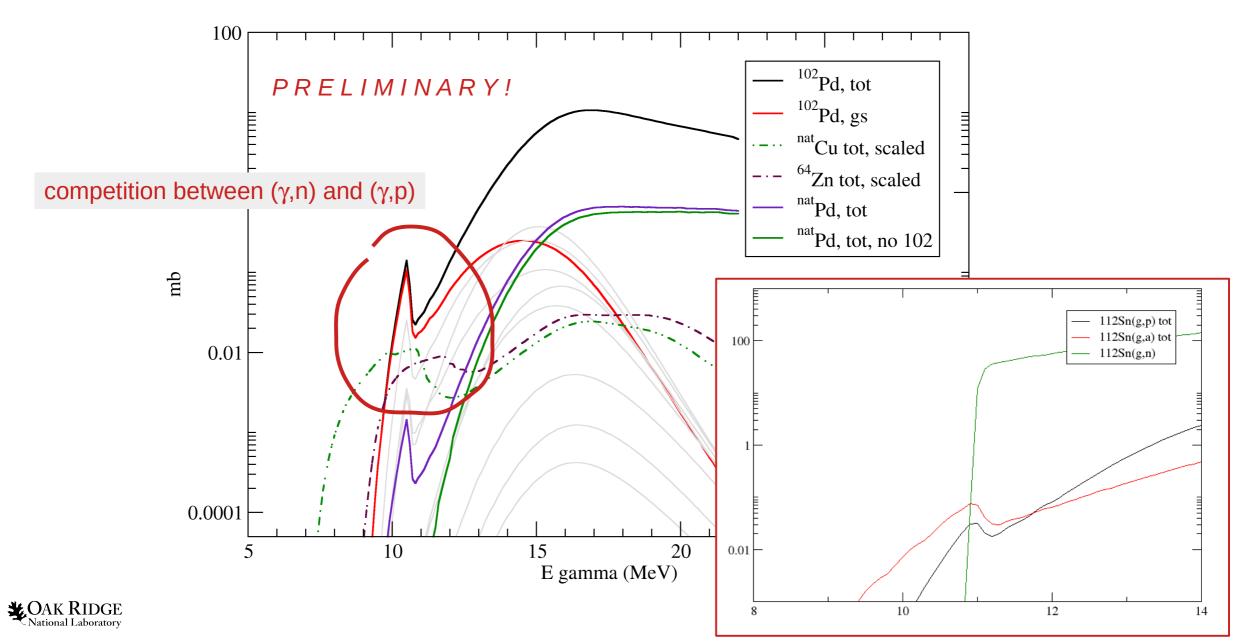




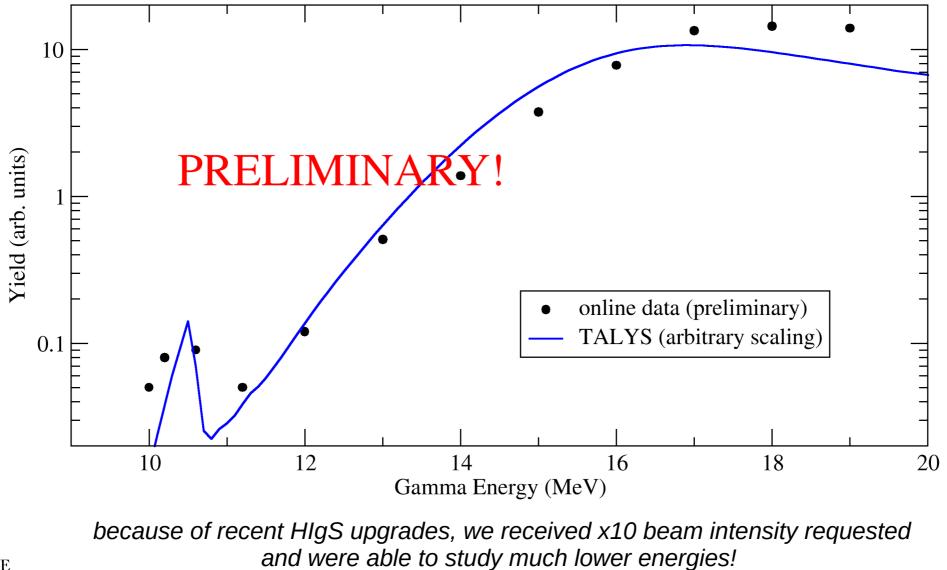




Online data for ¹⁰²Pd(γ ,p) – cross section predictions (TALYS defaults)



Online data for ${}^{102}Pd(\gamma,p)$ – cross section data





Next steps:

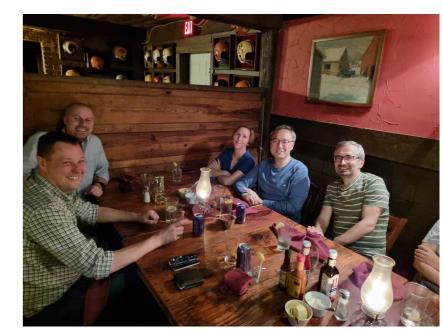
- Absolute normalization (yield \rightarrow cross section)
- Compare with multiple HF predictions
- More p-process targets!

Thanks! Questions?



Proposal KA Chipps SD Pain D Lattuada GL Guardo C Matei	Setup KA Chipps SD Pain C Matei TT King HI Garland
Y. Xu	M Grinder
DL Balabanski	S Balakrishnan
A Pappalardo T Petruse	Mike Zach Matt Gott
N Tsoneva	Sean Finch
GV Turturica	Stepan Mikhailov
A DiPietro P Figuera	Mark Emamian
M LaCognata RG Pizzone	
GG Rapisarda	
A Tumino	
RVH Janssens	
H Karwowski CR Brune Z Meisel A Voinov	
T Aumann	
N Pietralla H Scheit D Symochko V Werner	
C Mazzocchi	
GG Kiss	

Thank you to my amazing collaborators!





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Giuseppe G Rapisarda Luca Guardo Rosario Gianluca Pizzone Haridas Pai

Sara Palmerini Teodora Madgearu Augusto Macchiavelli

Marco Mazzocco Caleb Marshall Alfio Pappalardo Carl Brune

Aurora Tumino Alexander Voinov Thanassis Psaltis Violeta Iancu Ioana Kuncser Dimiter L. Balabanski