

# Determining neutron-induced reaction cross sections through surrogate reactions at storage rings

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Schools on Nuclear **A**strophysics **Q**uestions

# The NECTAR project - determine neutron-induced reaction cross sections

- Focus on short-lived nuclei, of interest to:
  - Nuclear astrophysics
  - Applications (e.g. nuclear energy, medicine)



Nuclear astrophysics

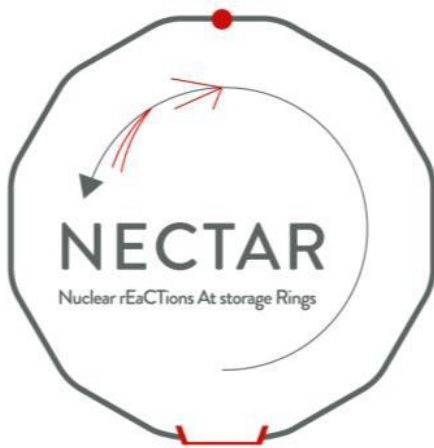


Nuclear medicine

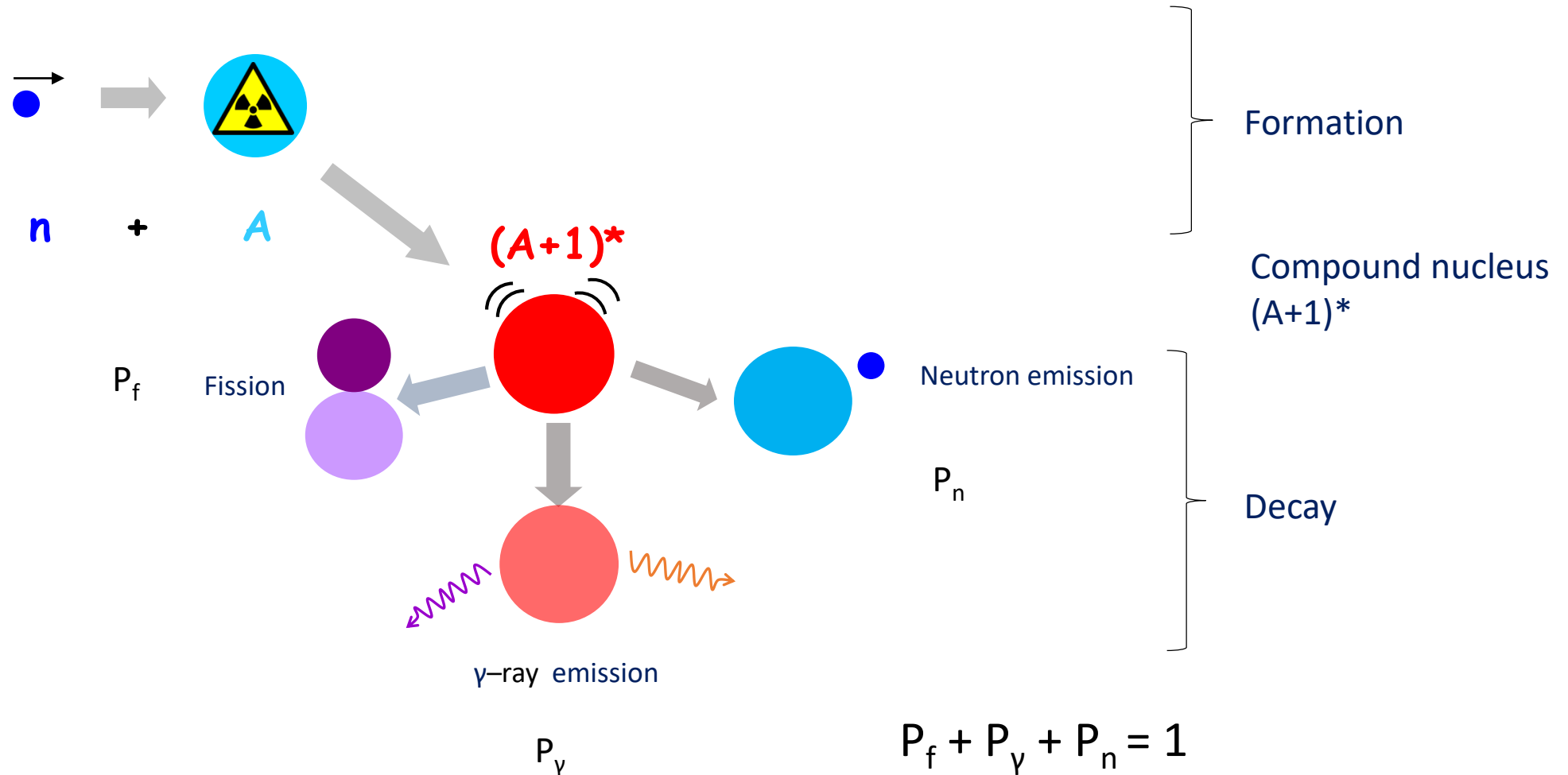


Nuclear energy

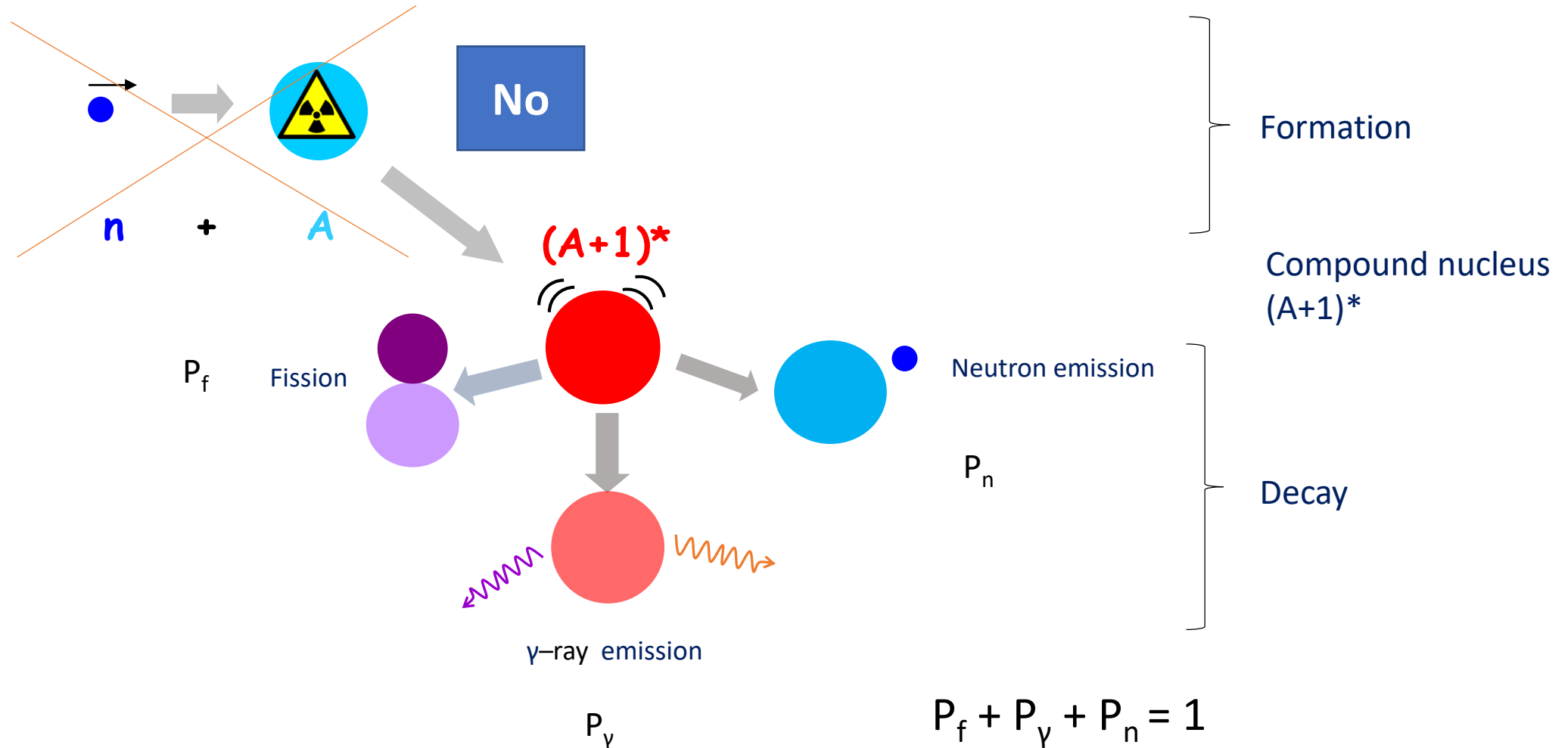
Nuclear r  
E  
C  
Tions  
At storage  
Rings



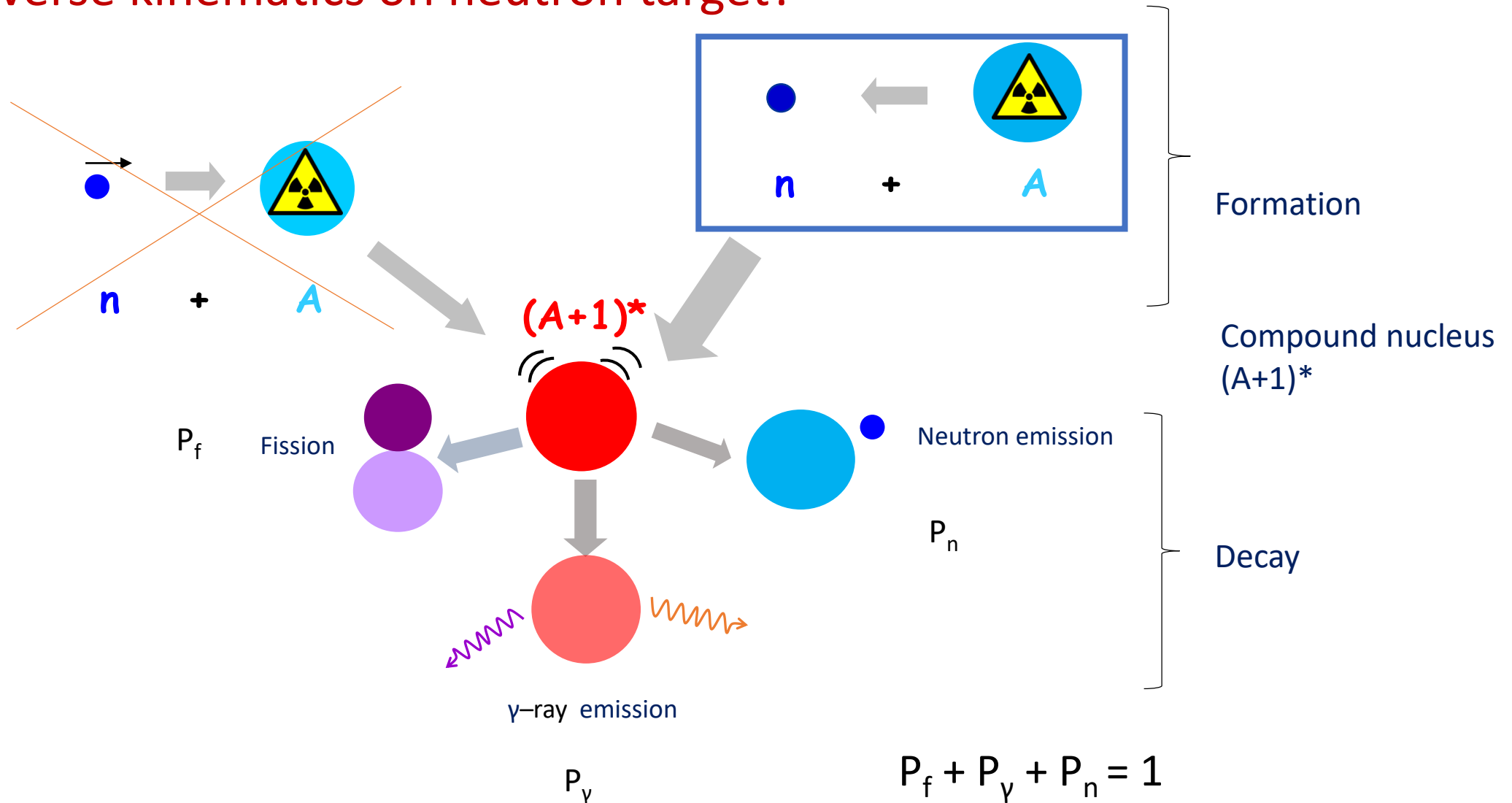
→ One way: a neutron beam on a radioactive target:



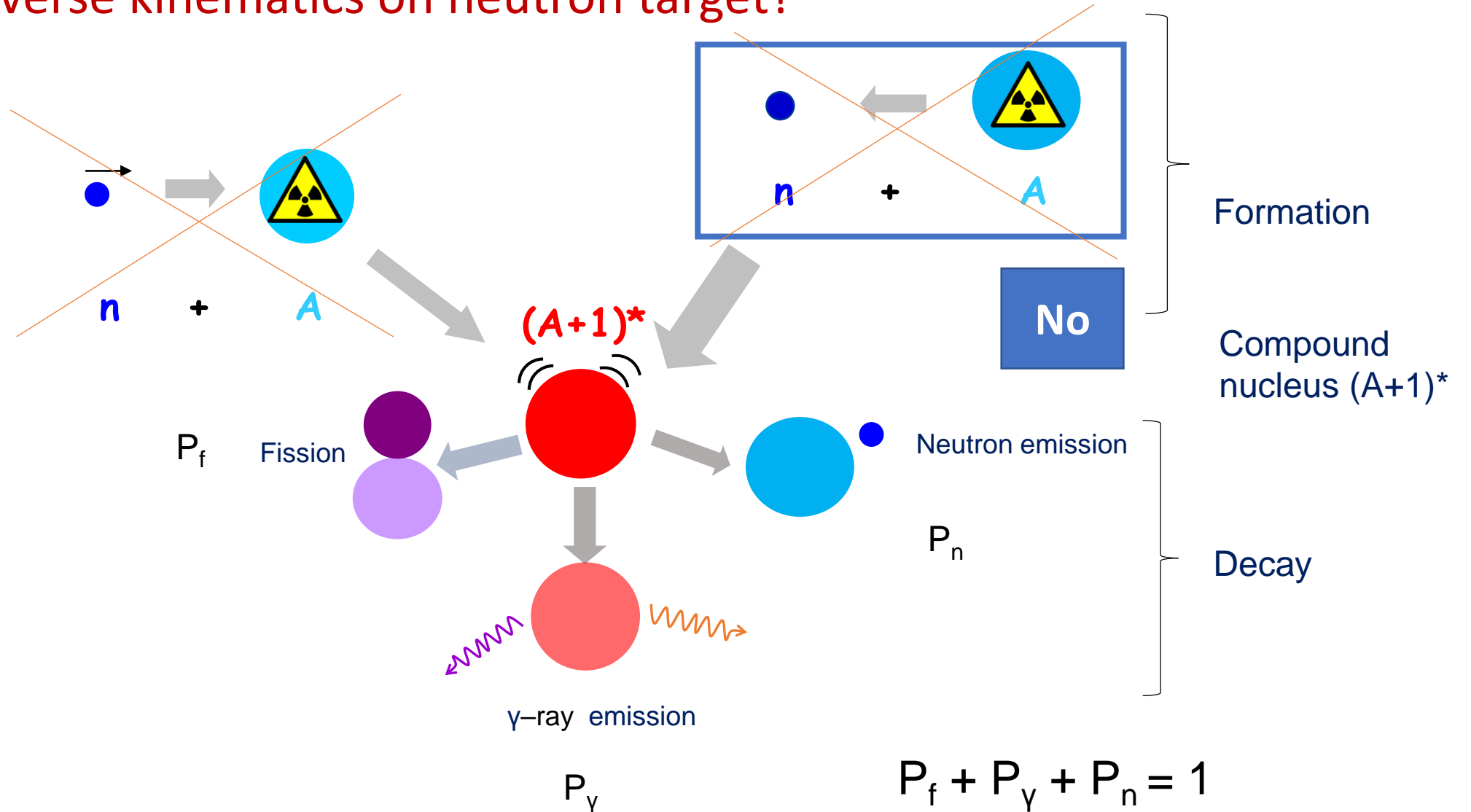
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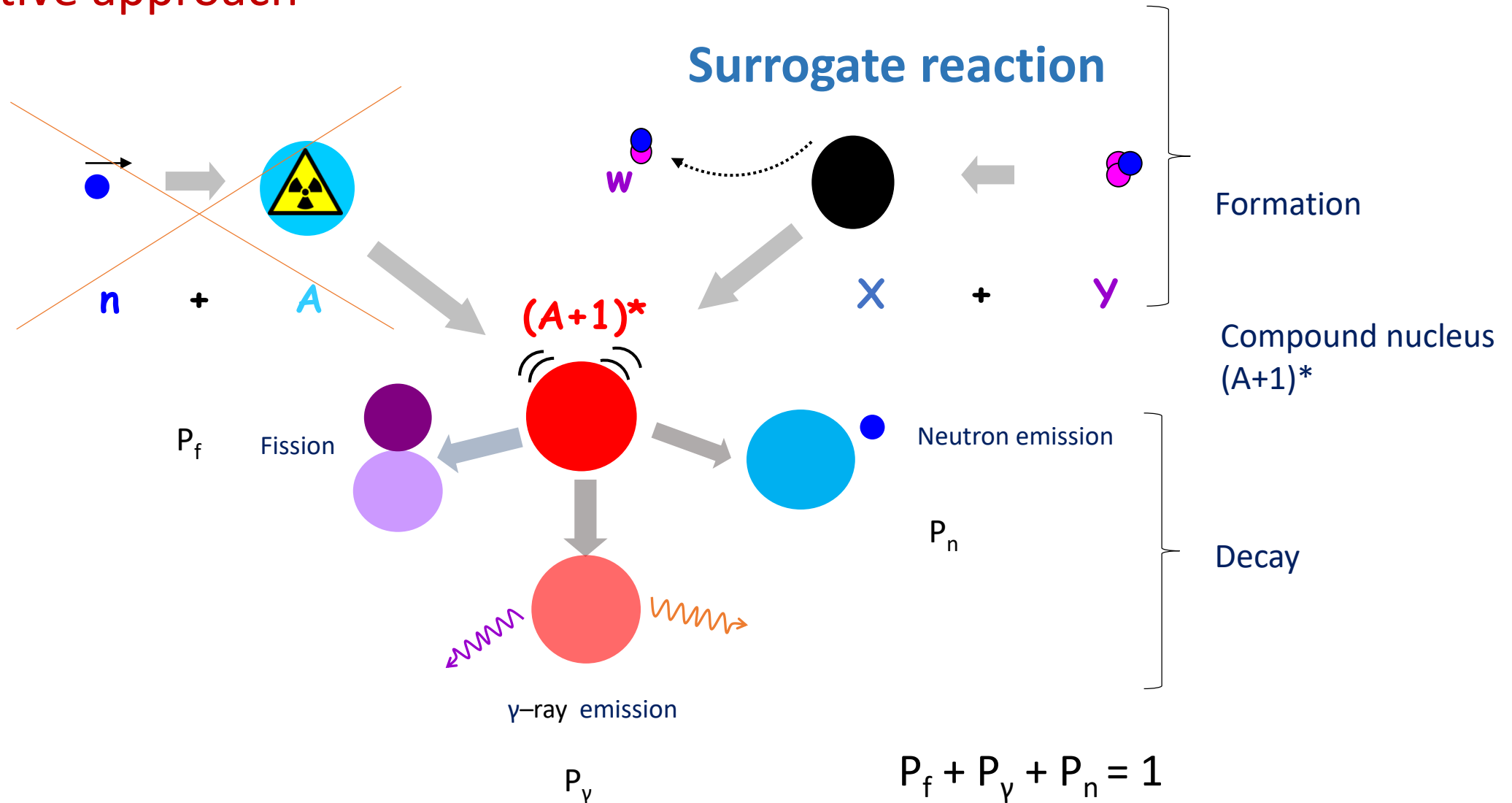
→ Then, in inverse kinematics on neutron target?



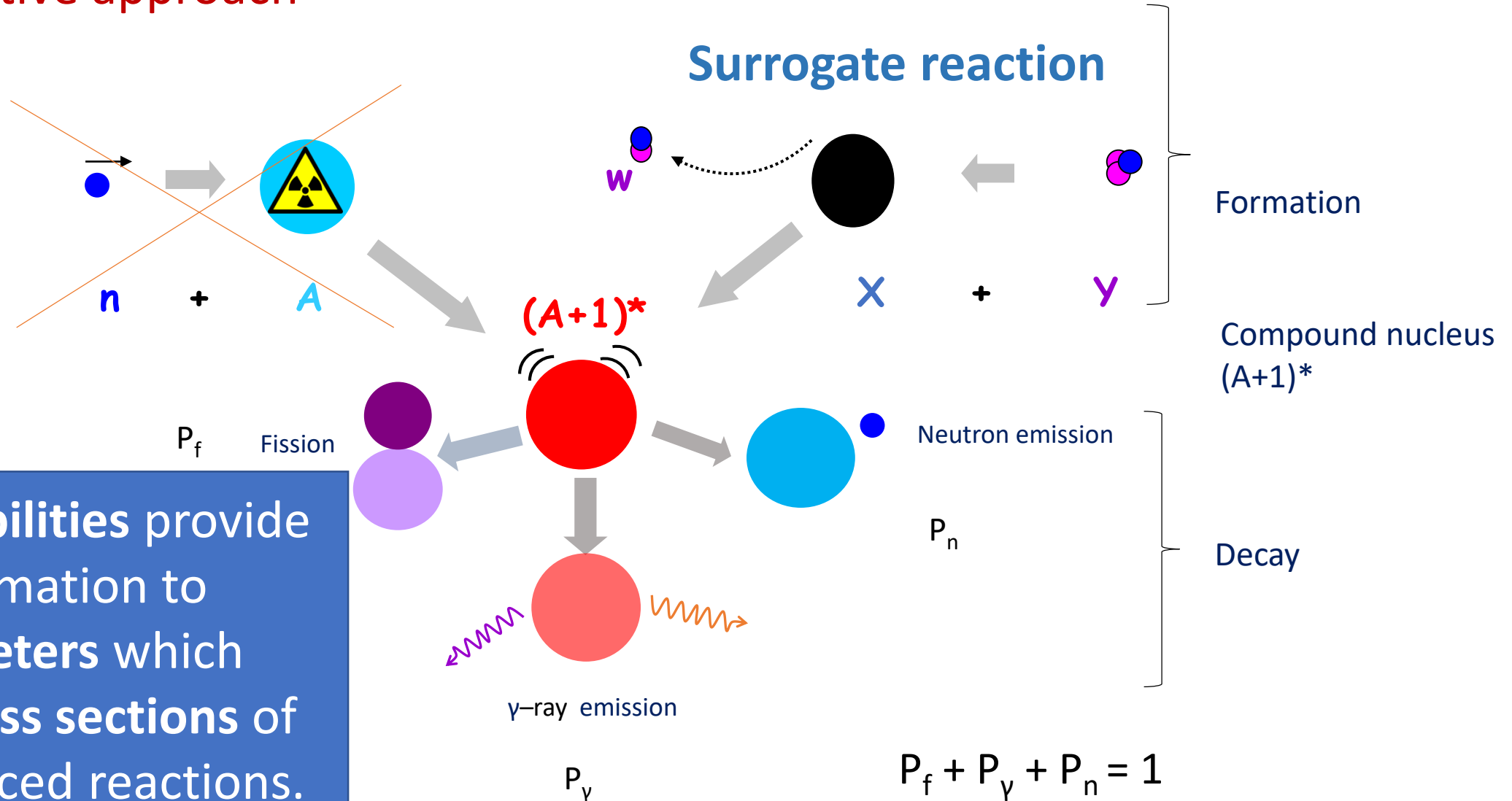
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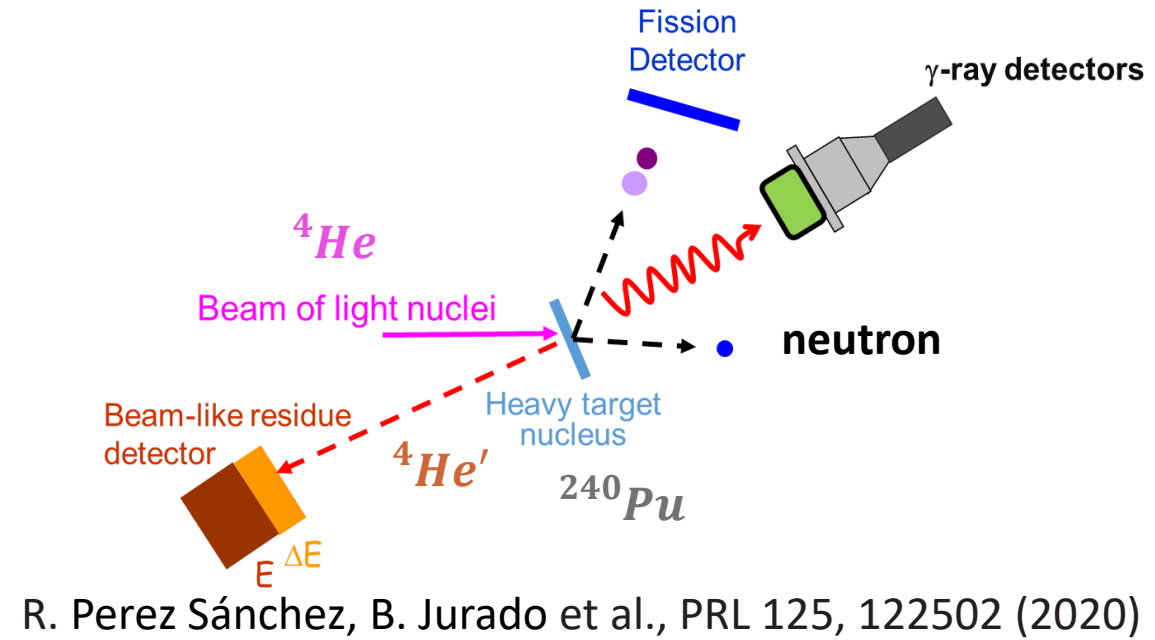


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**Decay probabilities provide key information to Fix parameters which constrain cross sections of neutron-induced reactions.**



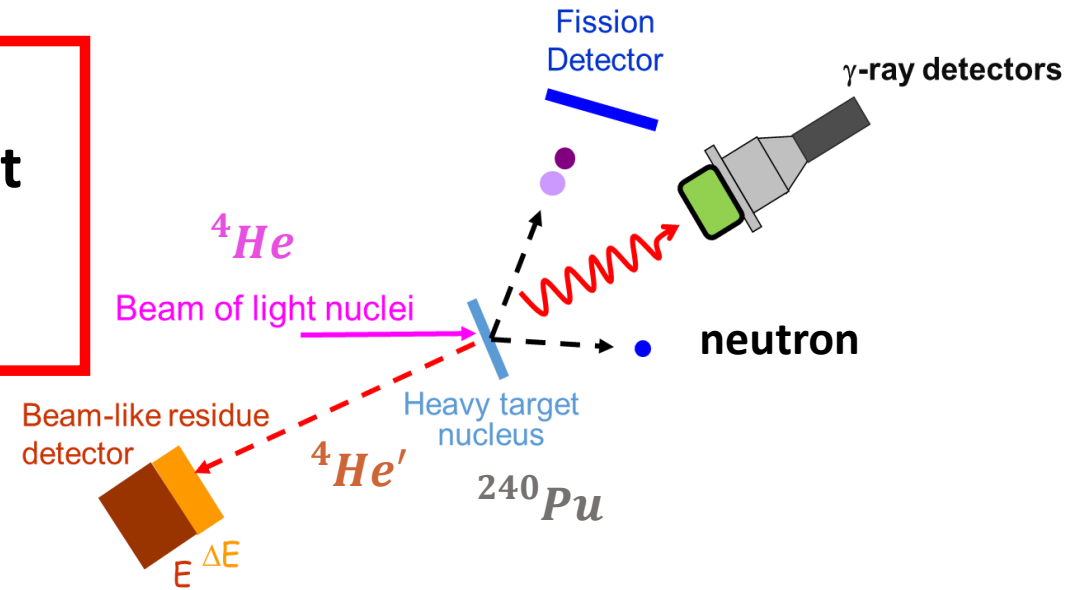
# Surrogate reaction experiments, in direct kinematics



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- Target radioactivity, contaminants and target support
- $P_\gamma$  efficiency
- $P_n$ : low-energy neutrons and efficiency

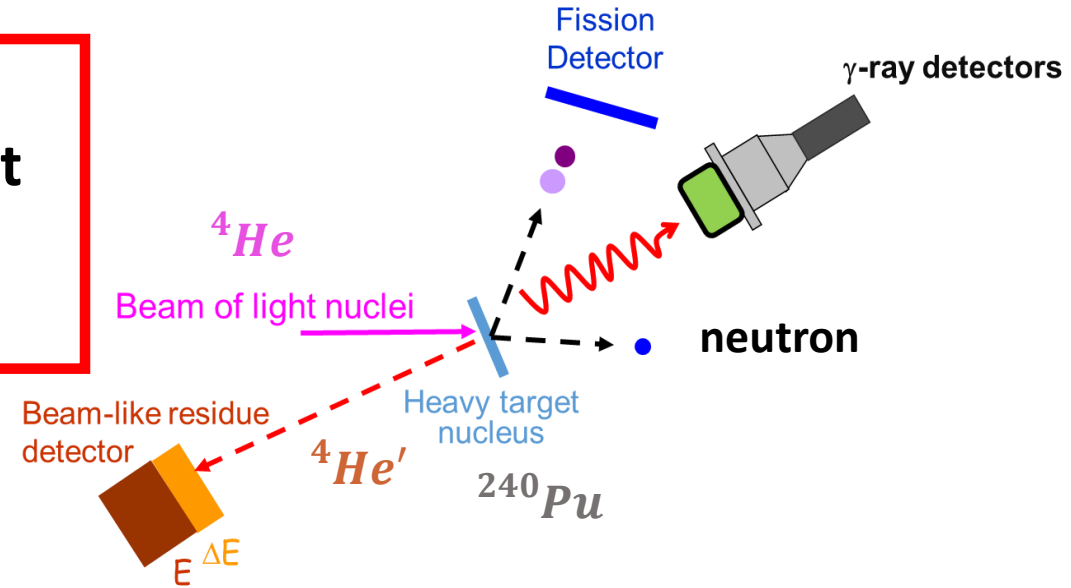


R. Perez Sánchez, B. Jurado et al., PRL 125, 122502 (2020)

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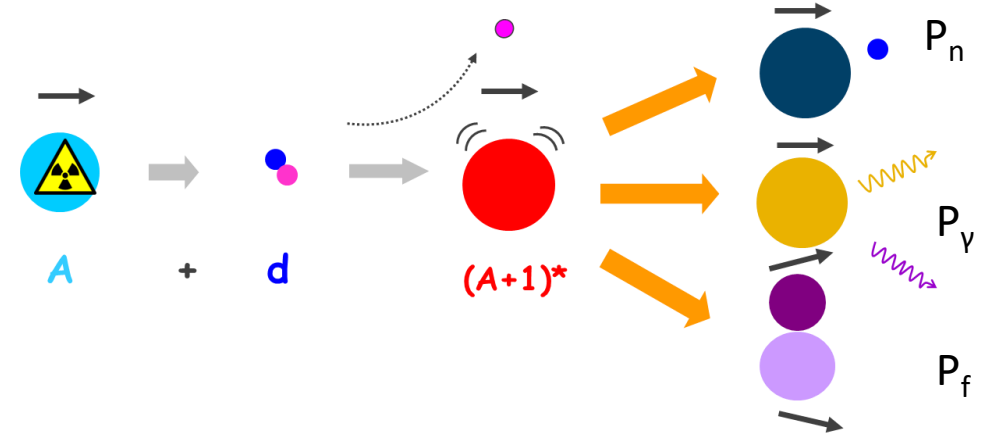


## ..Surrogate reactions in inverse kinematics

## Advantages:

- Access to very short-lived nuclei
- Detection of heavy residues (high efficiency)

R. Perez Sánchez, B. Jurado et al., PRL 125, 122502 (2020)



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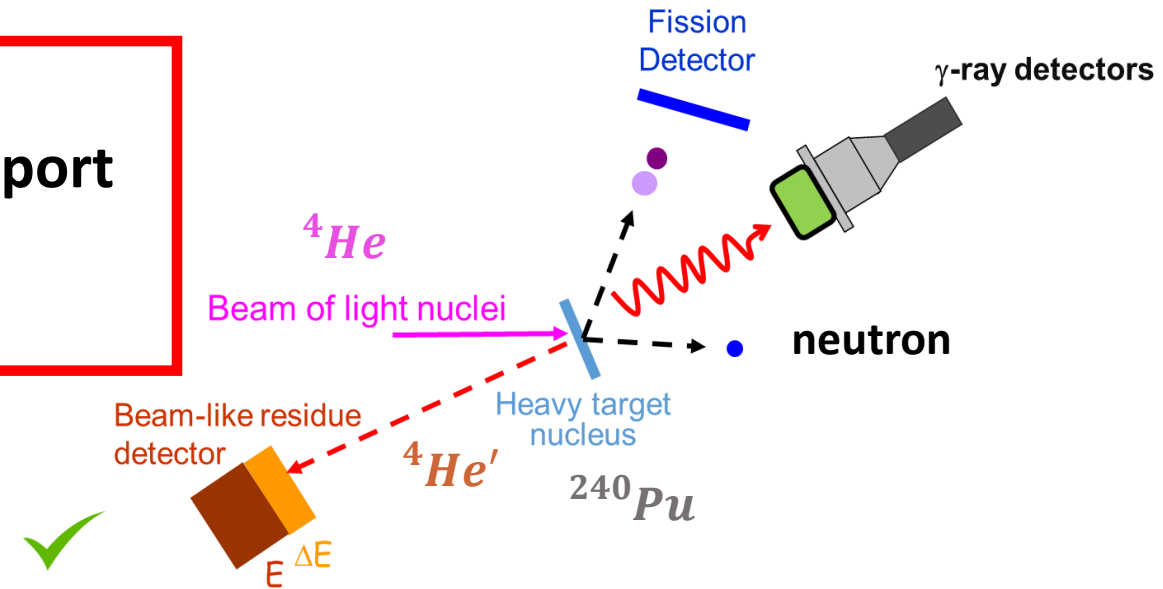
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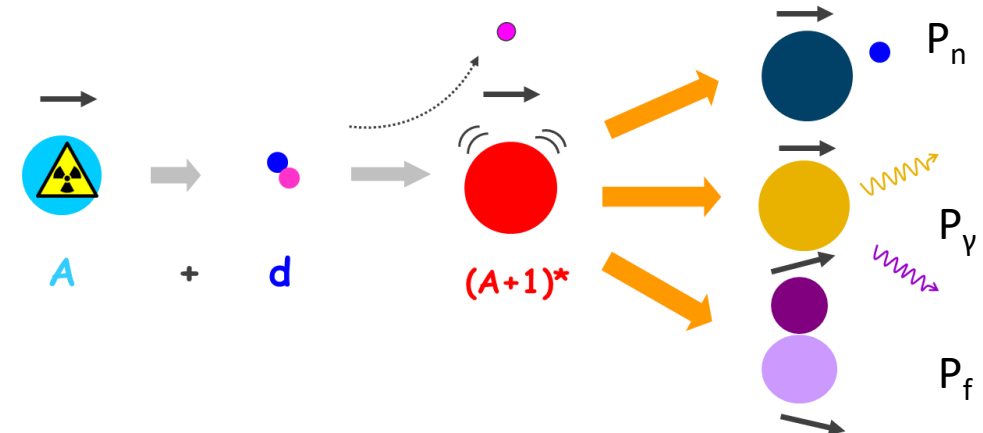
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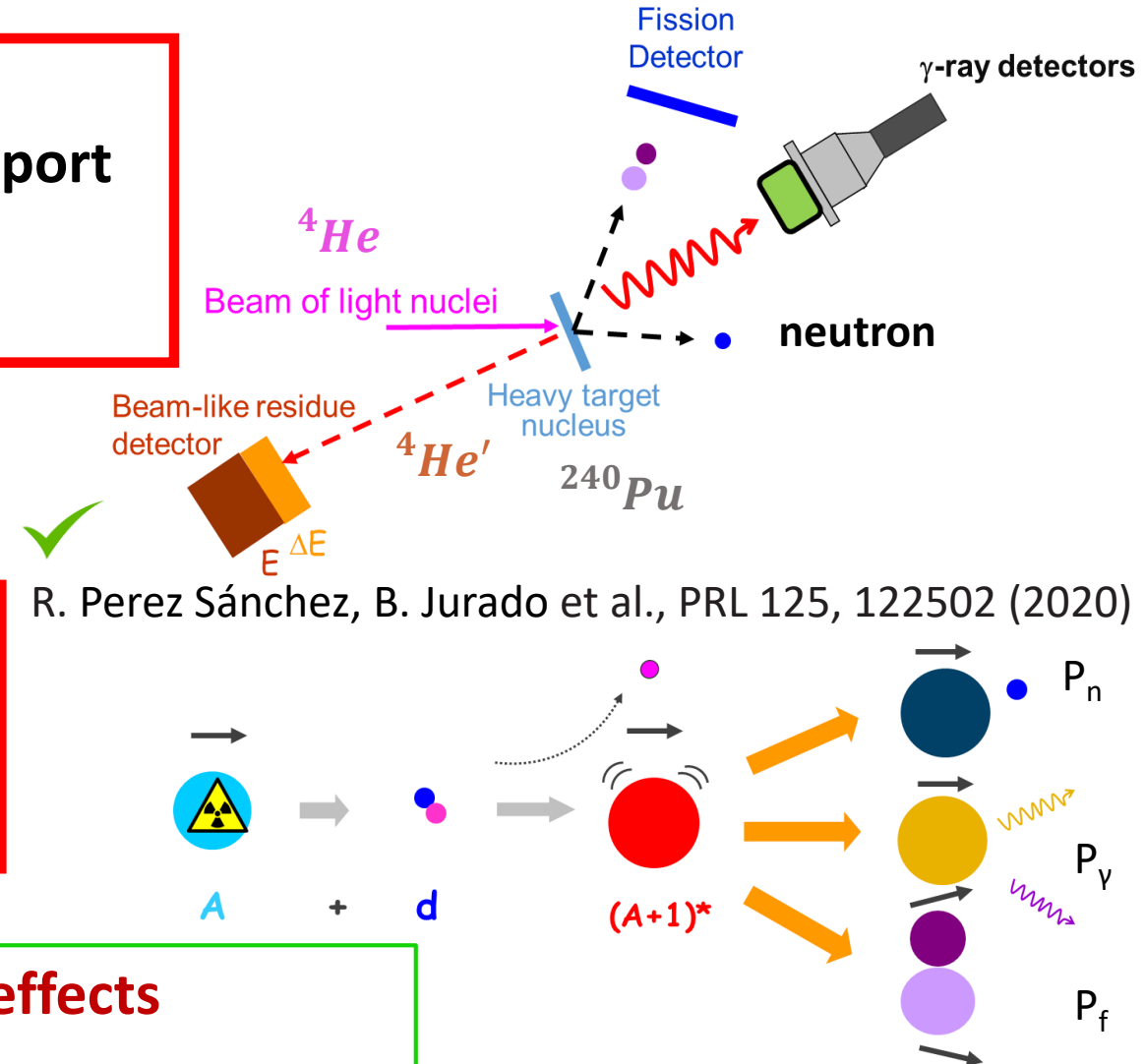
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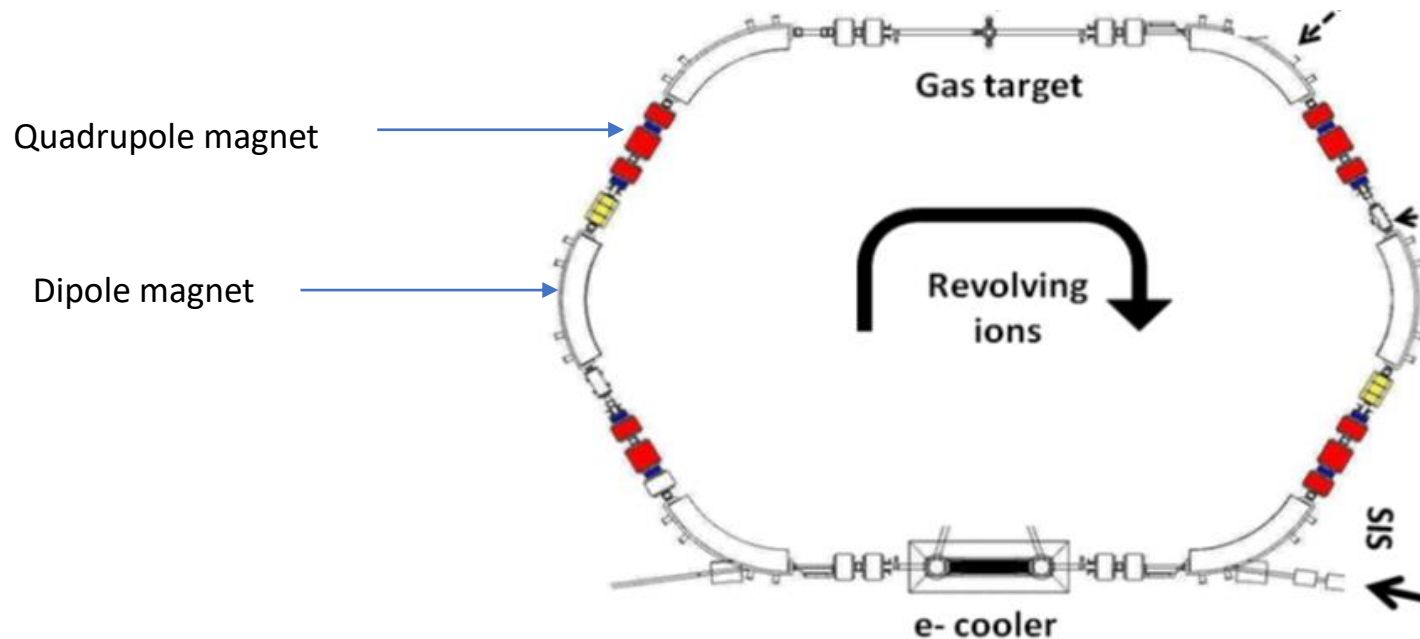
Large E-loss and straggling due to target effects  
 $E^* \sim \text{few } 100 \text{ keV needed...}$



# Experiments at storage rings of GSI/FAIR

## Advantages:

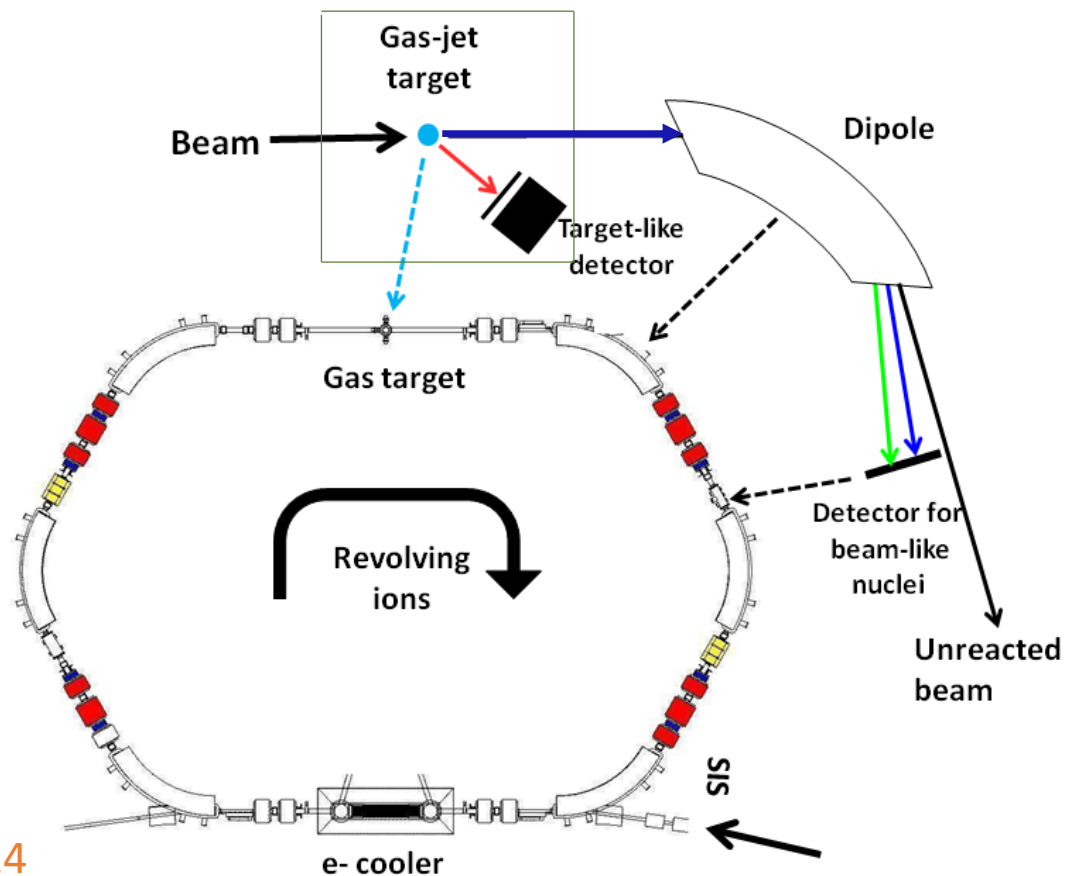
- Excellent excitation energy resolution possible through low-density gas jet target and electron cooling.
- Frequency compensates for thin target.
- No target contaminants or window.
- Challenge: UHV of the ring ( $P \sim 10^{-11} - 10^{-12}$  mbar)



The ESR storage ring at GSI

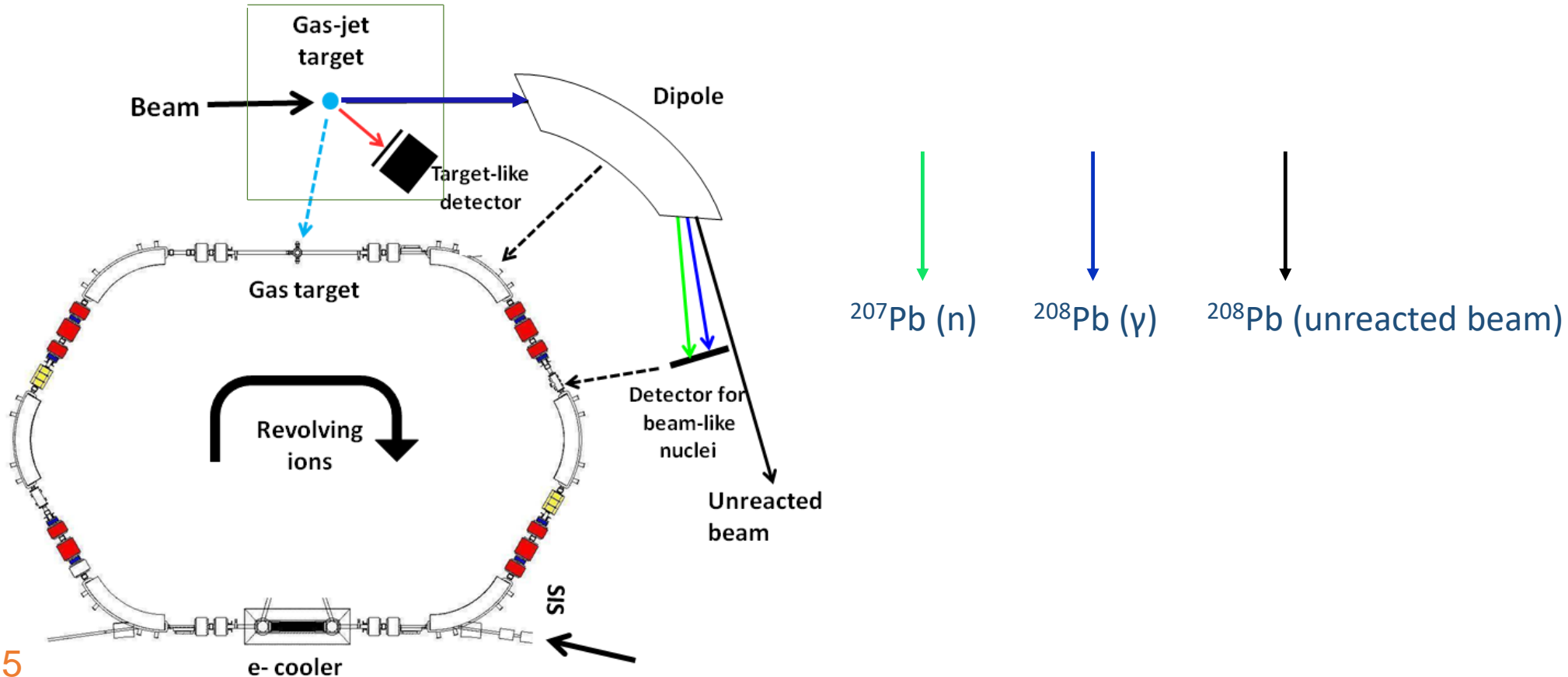
# NECTAR Proof-of-Principle (PoP) experiment – June 2022

- Beam of  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  at  $E_{\text{beam}} = 30 \text{ AMeV}$  on  $^1\text{H}$  gas jet target
- $^{208}\text{Pb}(p,p')^{208}\text{Pb}^*$  reaction, measure  $^{208}\text{Pb}^* \rightarrow ^{208}\text{Pb} + \gamma$  ( $P_\gamma$ ) and  $^{208}\text{Pb}^* \rightarrow ^{207}\text{Pb} + n$  ( $P_n$ )



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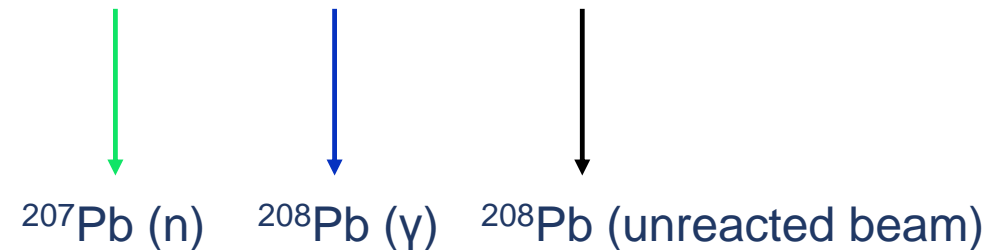
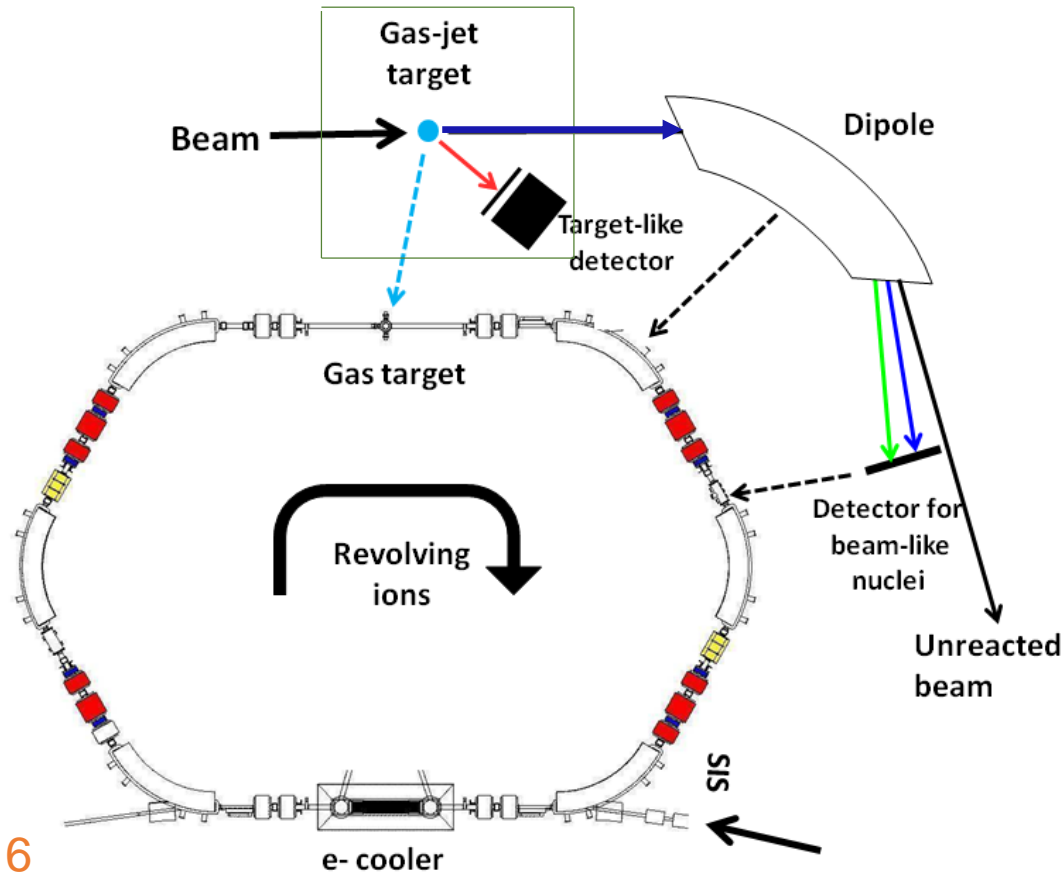
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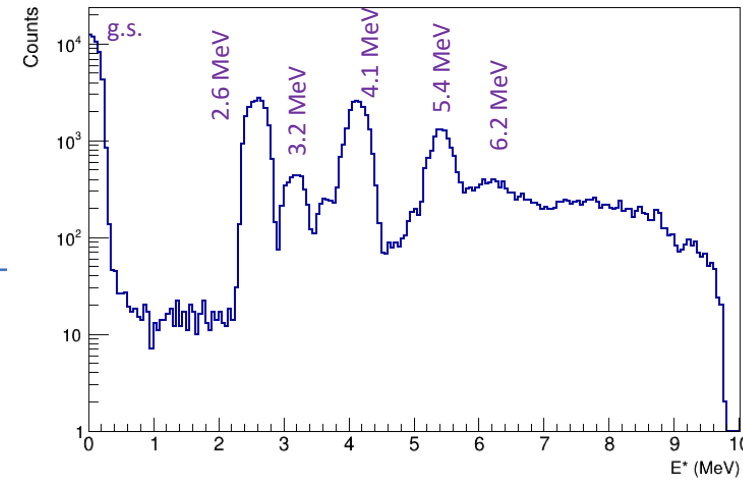
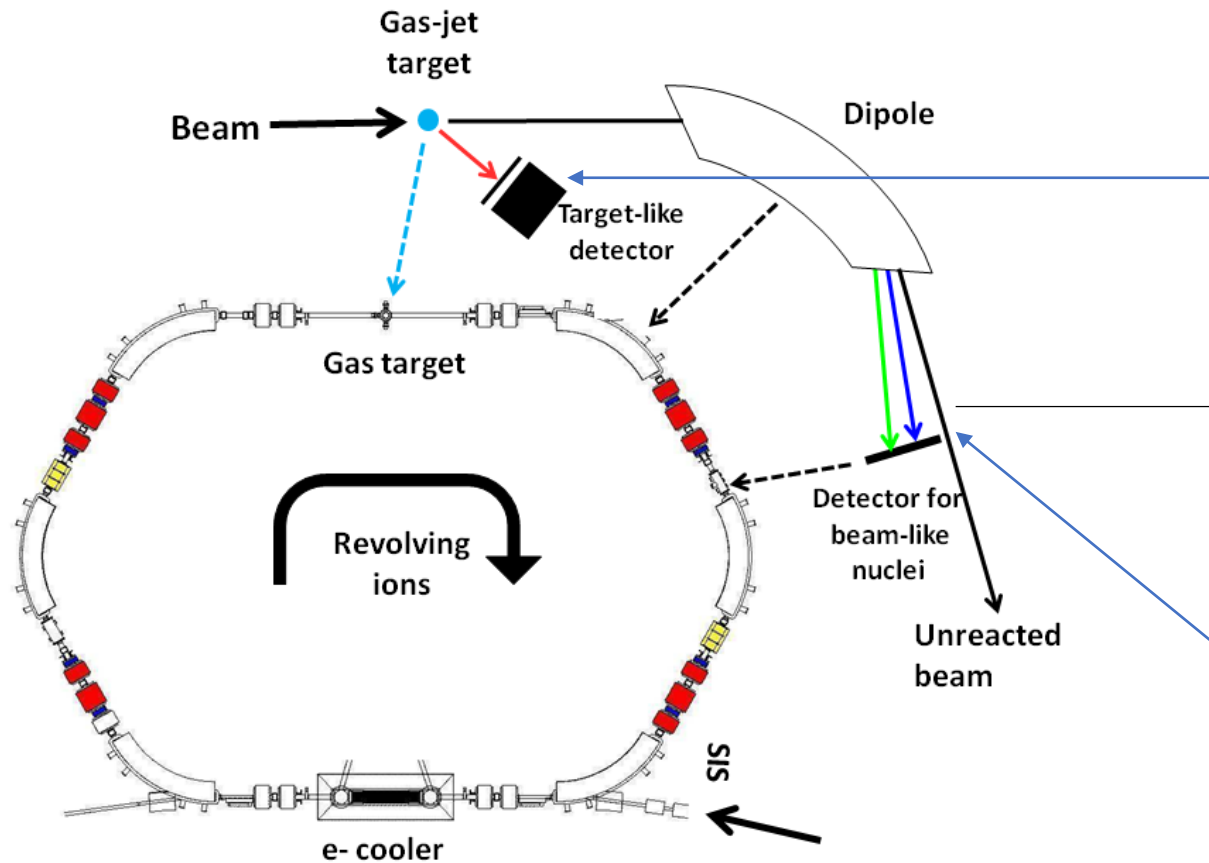


$$P_\gamma(E^*) = \frac{N_\gamma(E^*)}{N_p(E^*) \cdot \varepsilon(E^*)}$$

$$P_\gamma + P_n = 1$$

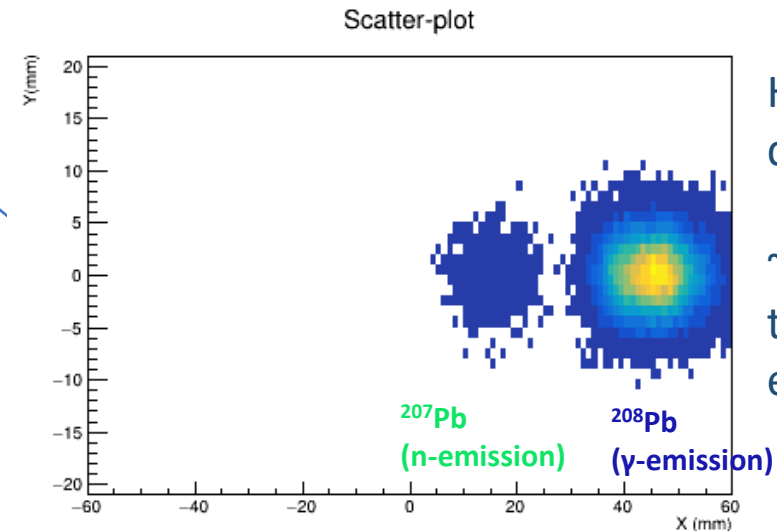
# Simulation results for PoP experiment

Simulations by M.Sguazzin



Target residue detection

$\sigma E^* \sim 200$  keV



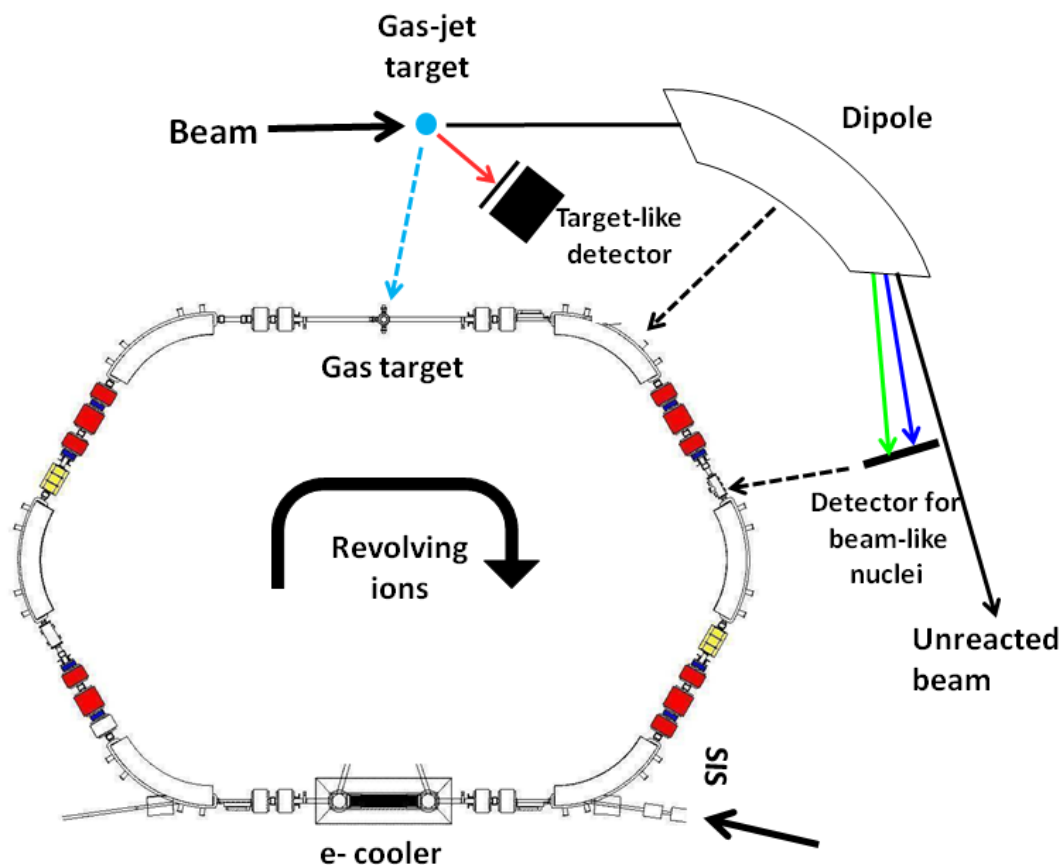
Heavy residue detection

~100%  
transmission  
efficiency

## Outlook:

- NECTAR PoP experiment – coming to ESR@GSI June 2022
- NECTAR experiments featuring fission detection ca. 2024

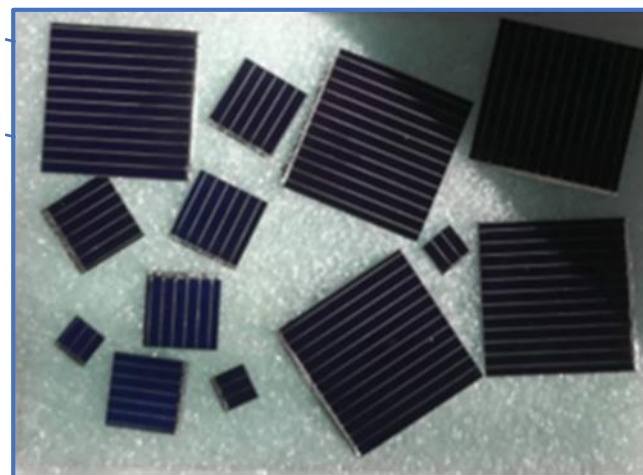
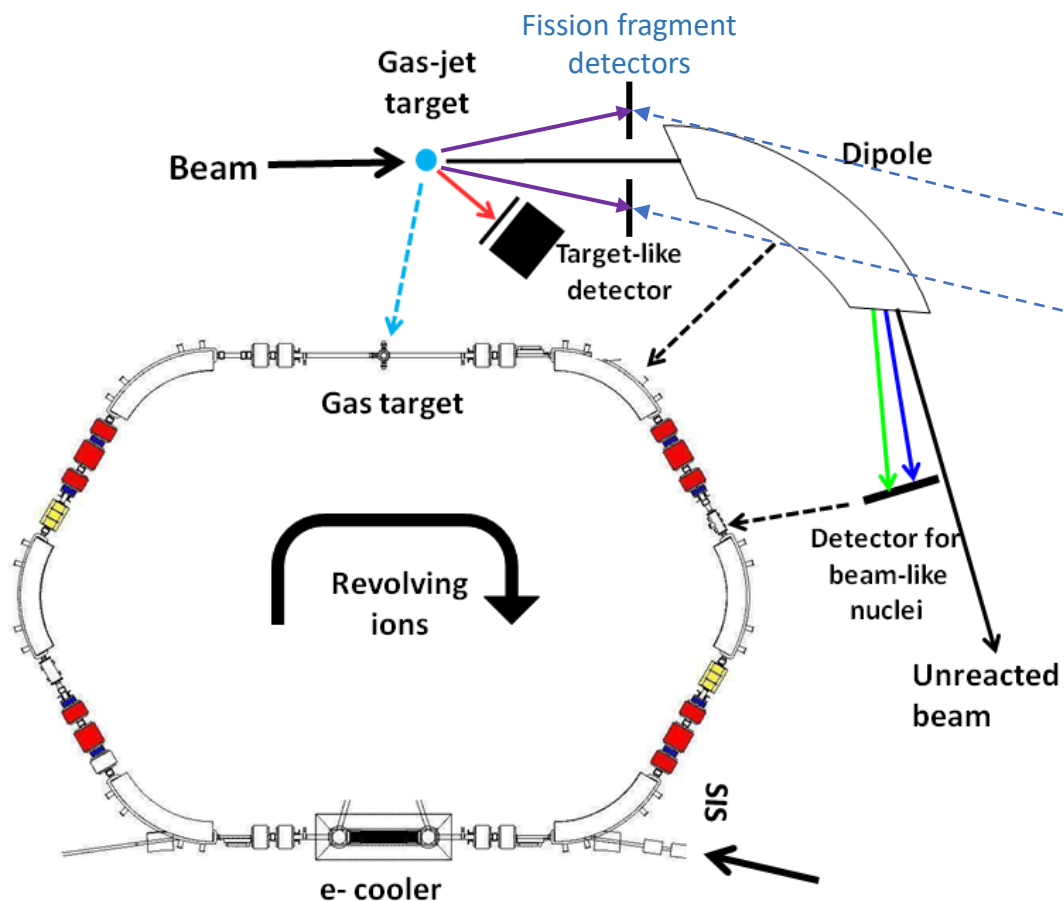
**1<sup>st</sup> full experiment:  
 $^{238}\text{U} + \text{d}$  at  $E = 10 \text{ A MeV}$ .**



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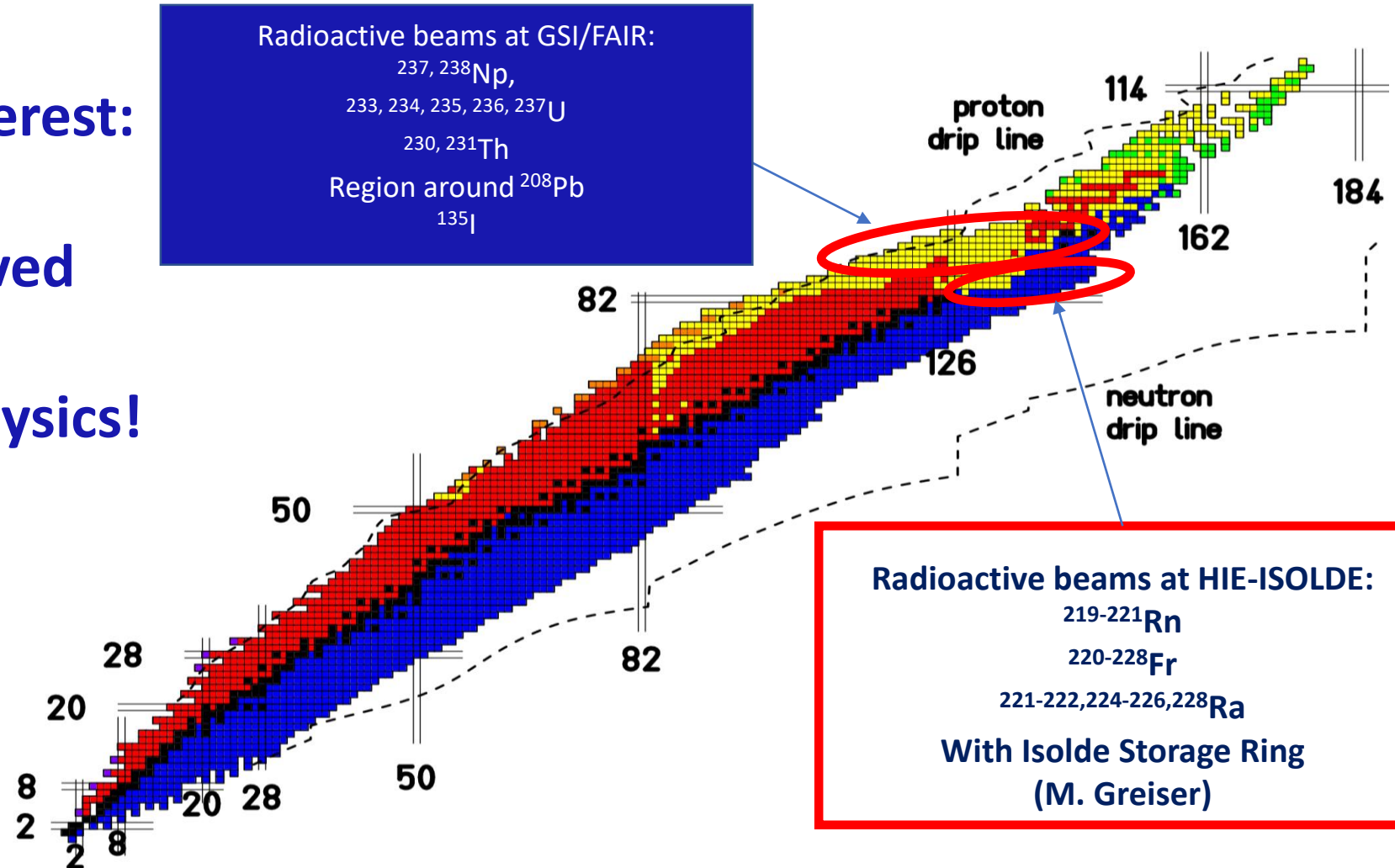


Solar cells

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- Isotopic chains of interest:
- I, Pb, U, Th, Np etc.
- Multitude of short-lived nuclei
- Years and years of physics!



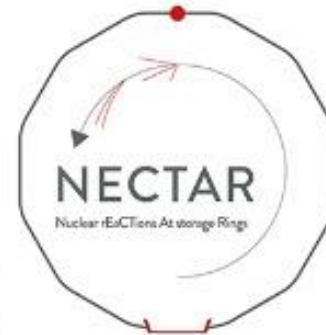


# Acknowledgement of support

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European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission





# The NECTAR Collaboration

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J. Michaud  
B. Blank  
M. Gerbaux  
S. Grevy  
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K. Blaum

## **CEA/DAM**

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L. Gaudefroy  
V. Méot  
O. Roig

## **GSF/FAIR Darmstadt**

J. Glorius  
Y. Litvinov

## **University of Frankfurt**

R. Reifarth

**Thank you for listening! To be continued..**