# Nd: will it make a difference in the *i* process?





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A.Simon et. al. NIMA 703, 0168-9002 (2013)



### So you've heard about the s- and r-process

In between these more well known processes, we have the *intermediate* process, hence the i-process.

- Abundances
- Eu, Ba, Sm

Neutron capture rates only unknown

The path of i-process

#### Abundances and the neutron-capture processes



Abundances that are not explained by r/s process

### Sneak peak on Nds importance

A. Spyrou, D. Mücher et al. (submitted) on <sup>139</sup>Ba(n,g)<sup>140</sup>Ba rate shows effect on heavy element abundance [Ba/La]

Calculations for one set of astronomical parameters, huge error due to nuclear uncertainty



### Sneak peak on Nd's importance

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Now need more nuclear data for Eu abundance



### Sensitivity study

How much does the neutron-capture cross section uncertainty affect the **Eu** abundance?

 $\mathbf{r}_{p}$  close to +/- 1, dictates that (n,  $\gamma$ ) reaction is more important for final abundance

My experiment -

Element	Reaction	$r_{ m P}$	$r_{\rm S}$
Ba	$^{135}\mathrm{I}$	-0.9325	-0.9348
La	$^{139}Cs$	-0.6862	-0.8500
	$^{139}Ba$	-0.4407	-0.4811
Ce	$^{140}Cs$	-0.2134	-0.1977
	$^{140}Ba$	-0.8051	-0.9084
$\mathbf{Pr}$	$^{141}$ Ba	-0.8670	-0.9834
Nd	$^{144}\mathrm{Ce}$	-0.4964	-0.5267
	$^{146}\mathrm{Ce}$	-0.4886	-0.5395
Sm	$^{147}$ Pr	-0.3284	-0.3848
	$^{152}\mathrm{Nd}$	-0.7763	-0.8493
Eu	$^{151}$ Nd	-0.7427	-0.8767
	$^{153}$ Nd	-0.2122	-0.2627
Gd	$^{156}$ Sm	-0.5144	-0.6305
	$^{158}Sm$	-0.4616	-0.5361
$\mathrm{Tb}$	$^{159}\mathrm{Sm}$	-0.3931	-0.4134
	$^{159}\mathrm{Eu}$	-0.7555	-0.8639

Ref. P. Denissenkov et al *MNRAS*, **503**, 3, (2021), 3913–3925

### From idea to proposal to data



### Let's take a closer look at our area of interest



Green -  $(n,\gamma)$  reaction Red - beta decay



# Indirect constraints on neutron-capture reactions

Excited nucleus, decays by y-rays

Look at statistical properties when there are many levels

Nuclear level density (NLD)

- Levels per energy bin
- $\gamma$ -strength function ( $\gamma$ SF)
  - Probability of γ emission

Need to know excitation energy and individual  $\boldsymbol{\gamma}\text{-ray}$  energies

### What is the $\beta$ -Oslo method<sup>[1]</sup>?

- Find the excitation energy based on the β decay
- Assume only allowed decays
- Can study more neutron rich nuclei but here there may be challenges
- Nuclear properties





After Ex-Eg

After excitation energy is found, same procedure as Oslo method:

- 1. Unfold with detector response
- 2. Extract primary γ-ray matrix
- Global minimization to find level density and γ-ray strength function
- 4. Normalize to known parameters

Use NLD and  $\gamma SF$  to find cross section



### SuN - (Summing Nal(TI))

Split into 8 segments with 3 PMTs (16" x 16")

High efficiency

Beam Total Absorption Spectrum

possible



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### **Summing Technique**



Sensitive to initial excited energies + individual gamma rays!

TAS = initial excited energies Segments = individual gamma rays

Fig. modified from C. M. Harris

### **Experiment setup**

<u>Tape system for Active Nuclei: SuNTAN</u>



## Scintillating detector for β-decay

Scintillating Plastic Optical Transport Detector - SPOT







### <sup>153</sup>Nd preliminary results

RAN SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT LAST SEPTEMBER!

<sup>152,153,154</sup>Nd from the ANL experiment

Thanks for listening!



### Thanks for listening!

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