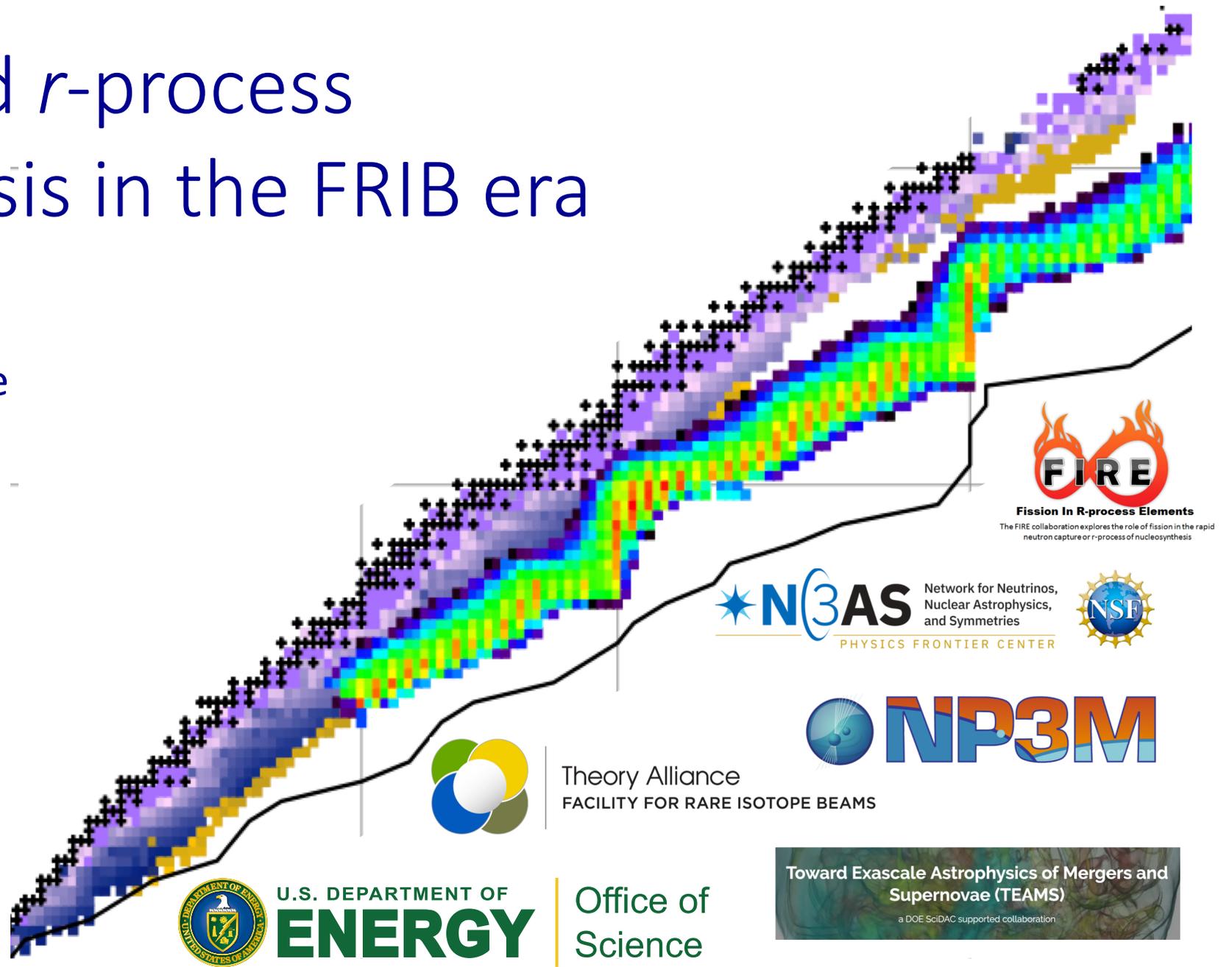


Neutrinos and r -process nucleosynthesis in the FRIB era

Rebecca Surman
University of Notre Dame

INT 23-2
8 Aug 2023



Fission In R-process Elements
The FIRE collaboration explores the role of fission in the rapid neutron capture or r -process of nucleosynthesis



Theory Alliance
FACILITY FOR RARE ISOTOPE BEAMS



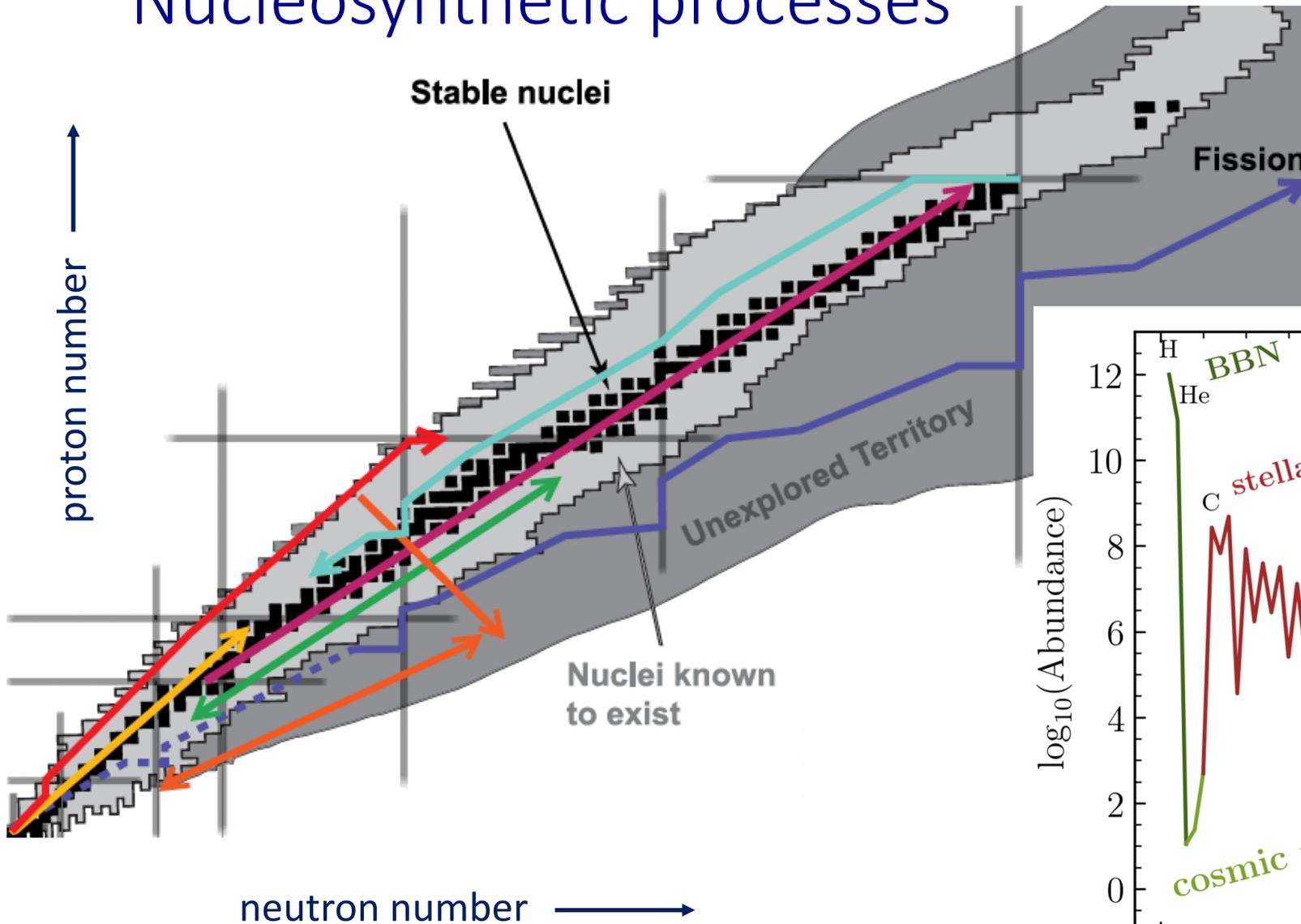
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

Toward Exascale Astrophysics of Mergers and
Supernovae (TEAMS)

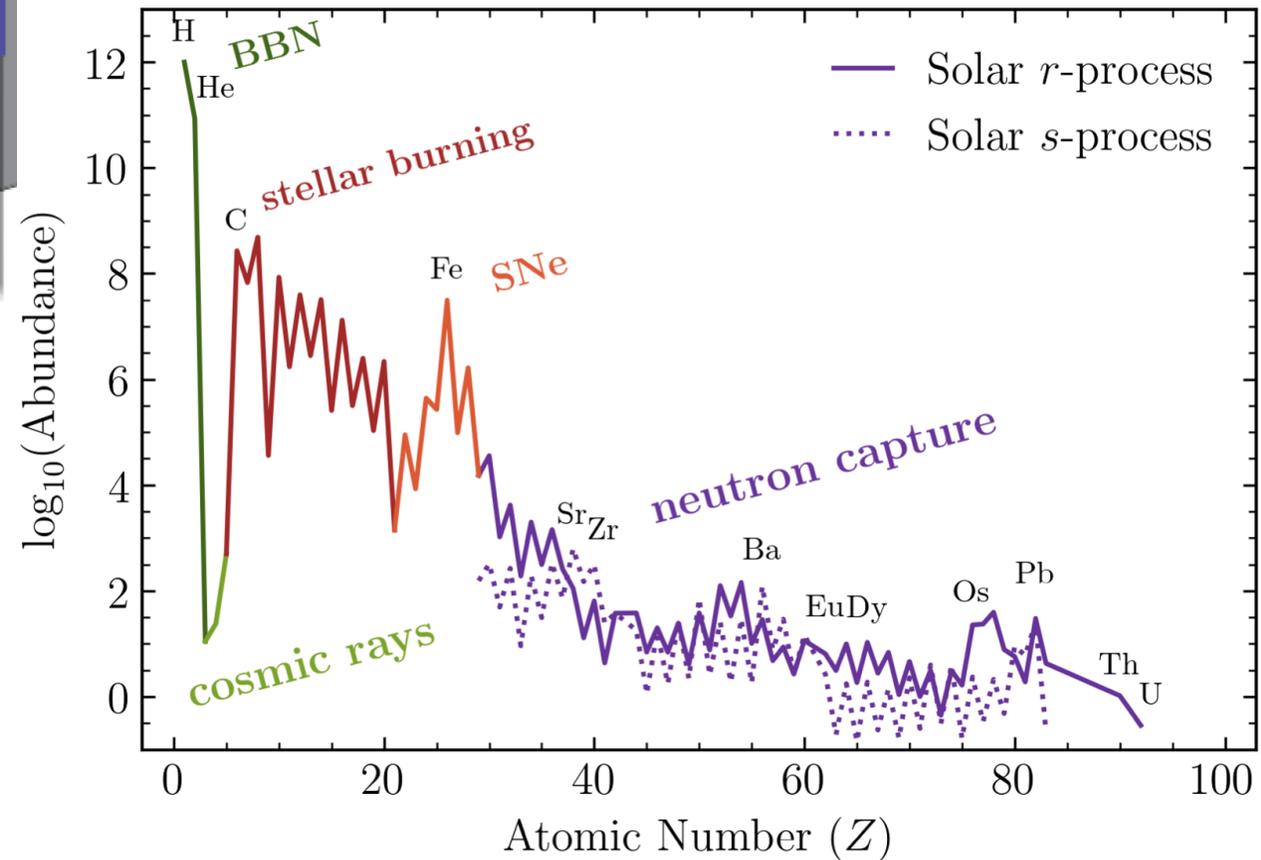
a DOE SciDAC supported collaboration

Nucleosynthetic processes

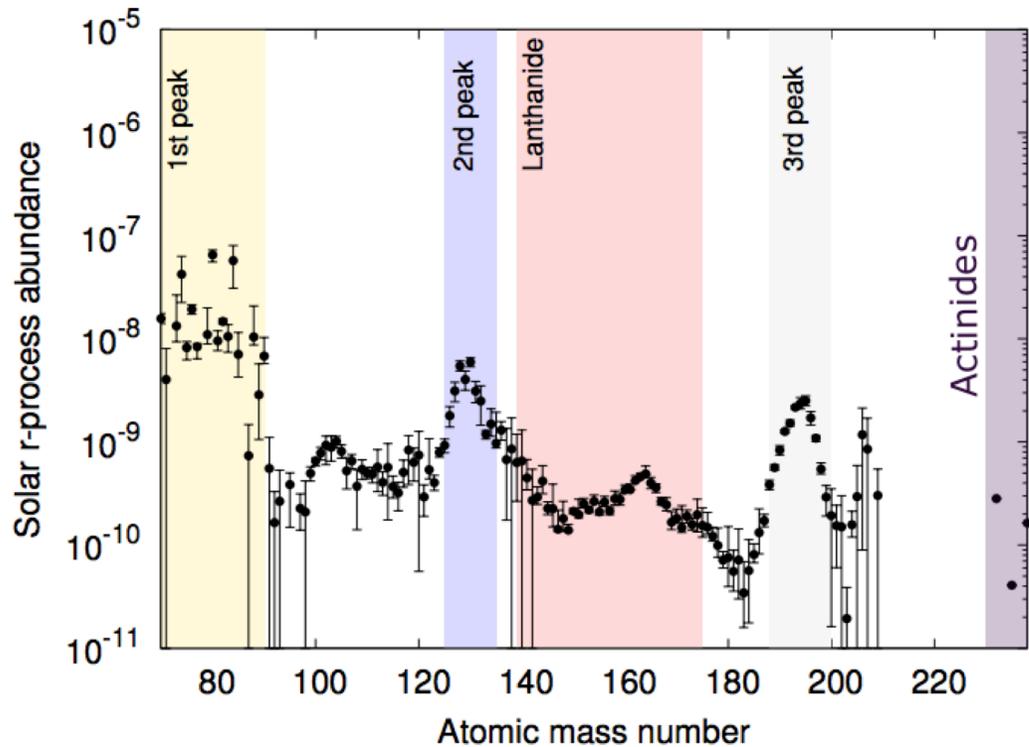


from Timmes/Schatz/Spyrou

data from Lodders 2003
figure by E Holmbeck



r-process nucleosynthesis



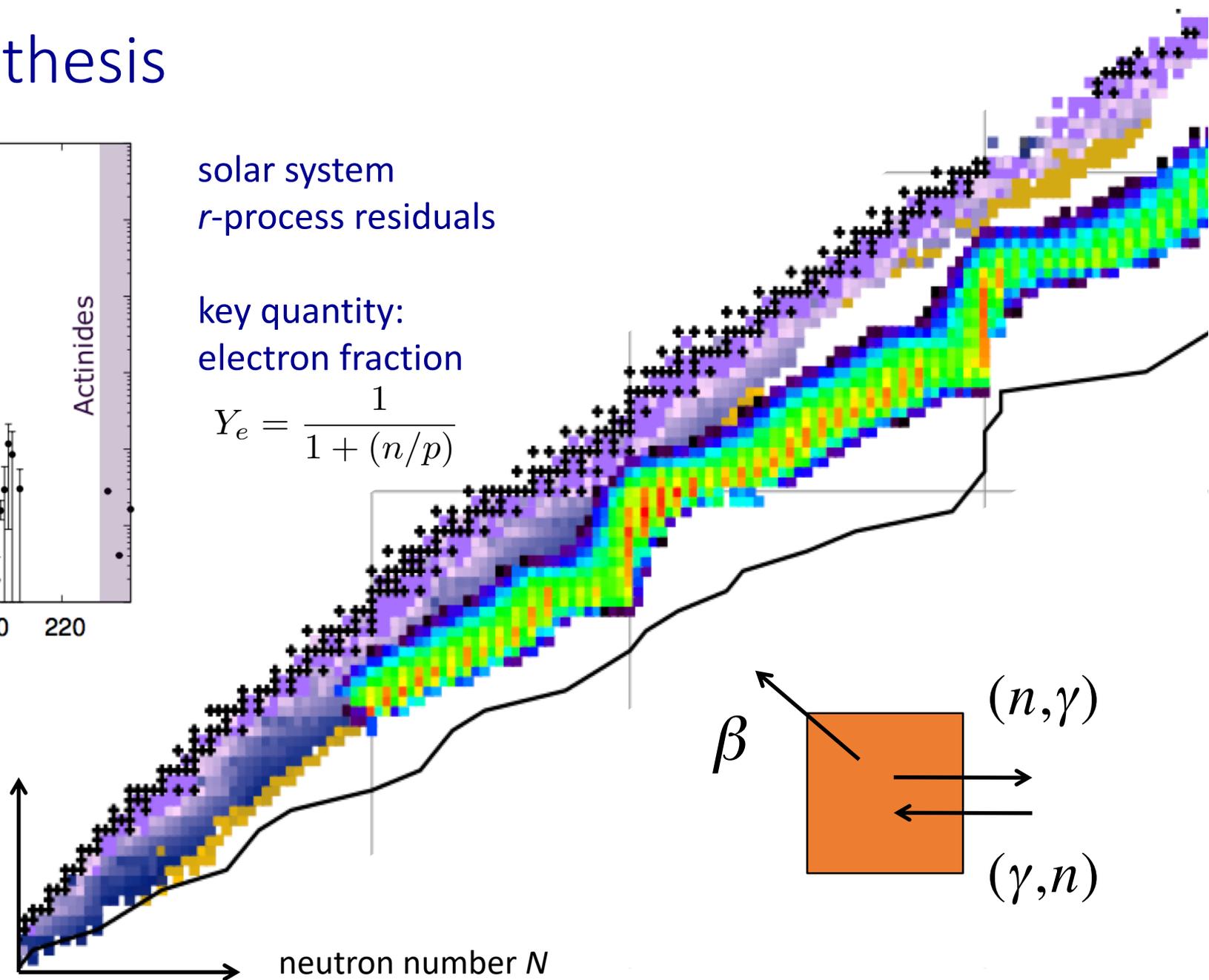
Arnould+2007, Hotokezaka+2018

solar system
r-process residuals

key quantity:
electron fraction

$$Y_e = \frac{1}{1 + (n/p)}$$

proton number Z



neutron number N

β

(n, γ)

(γ, n)

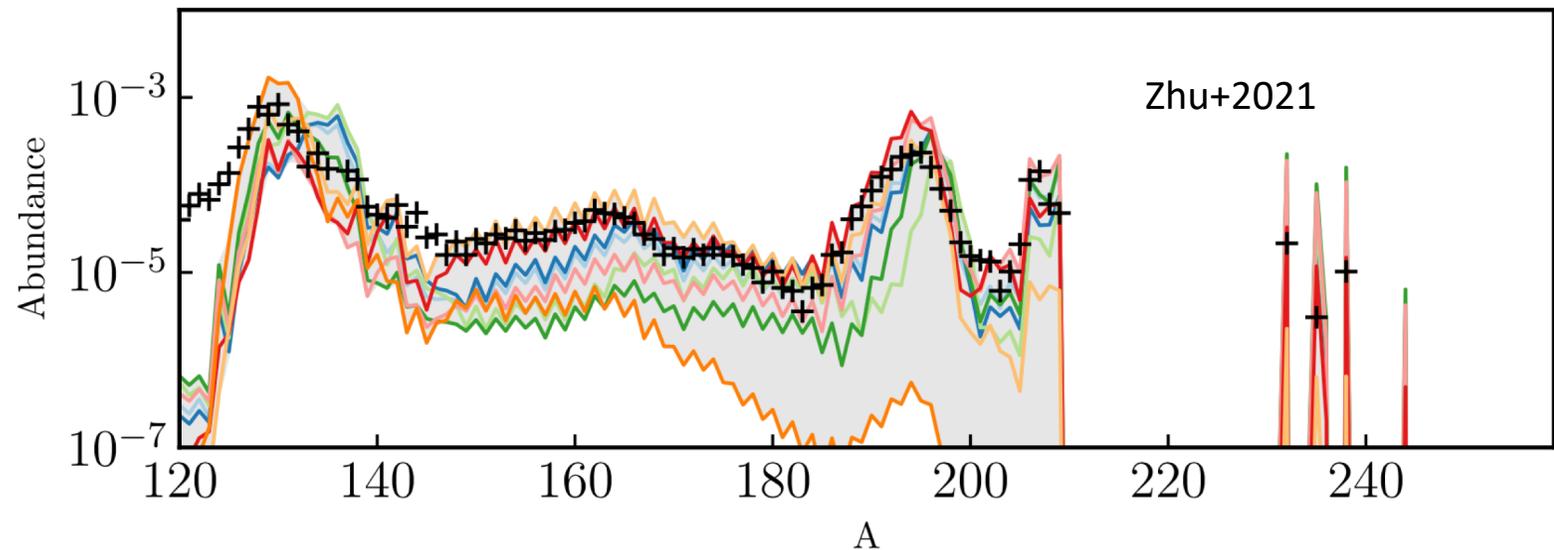
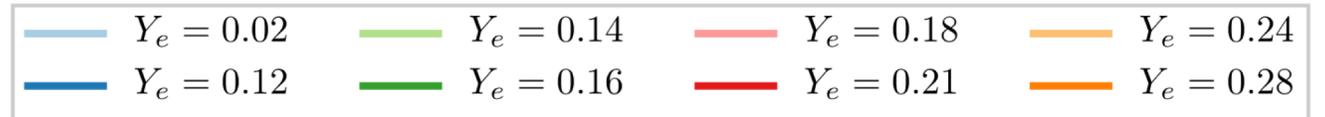
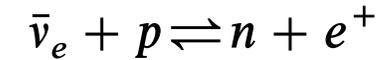
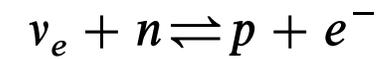
neutrinos and r -process nucleosynthesis

Neutrinos can influence the:

- Initial electron fraction
- Entropy per baryon
- Free nucleons available for capture following seed formation

key quantity:
electron fraction

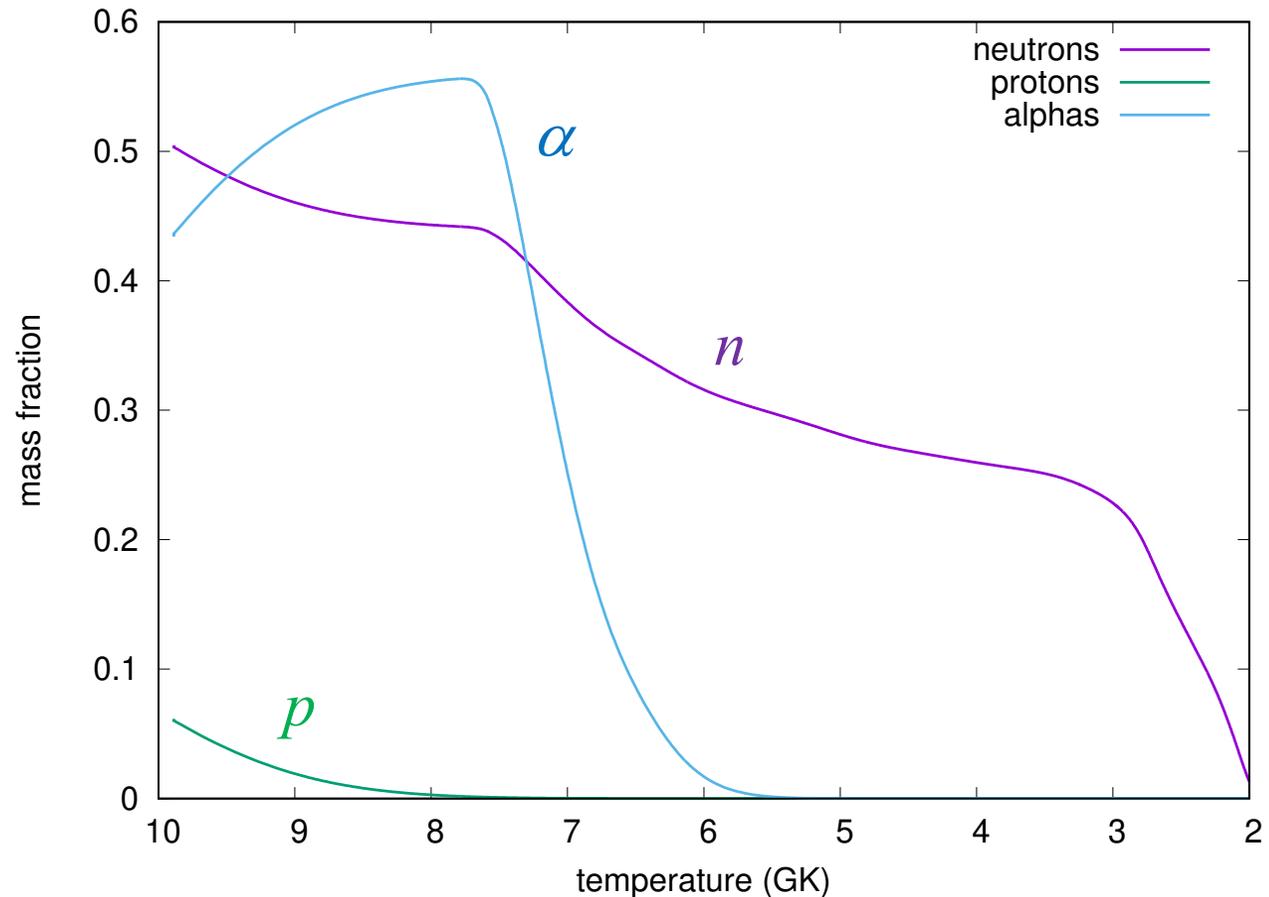
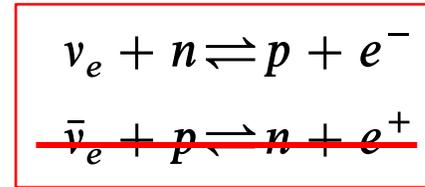
$$Y_e = \frac{1}{1 + (n/p)}$$



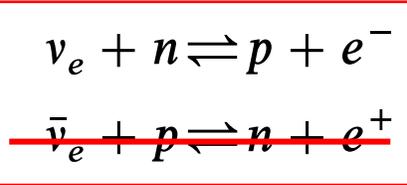
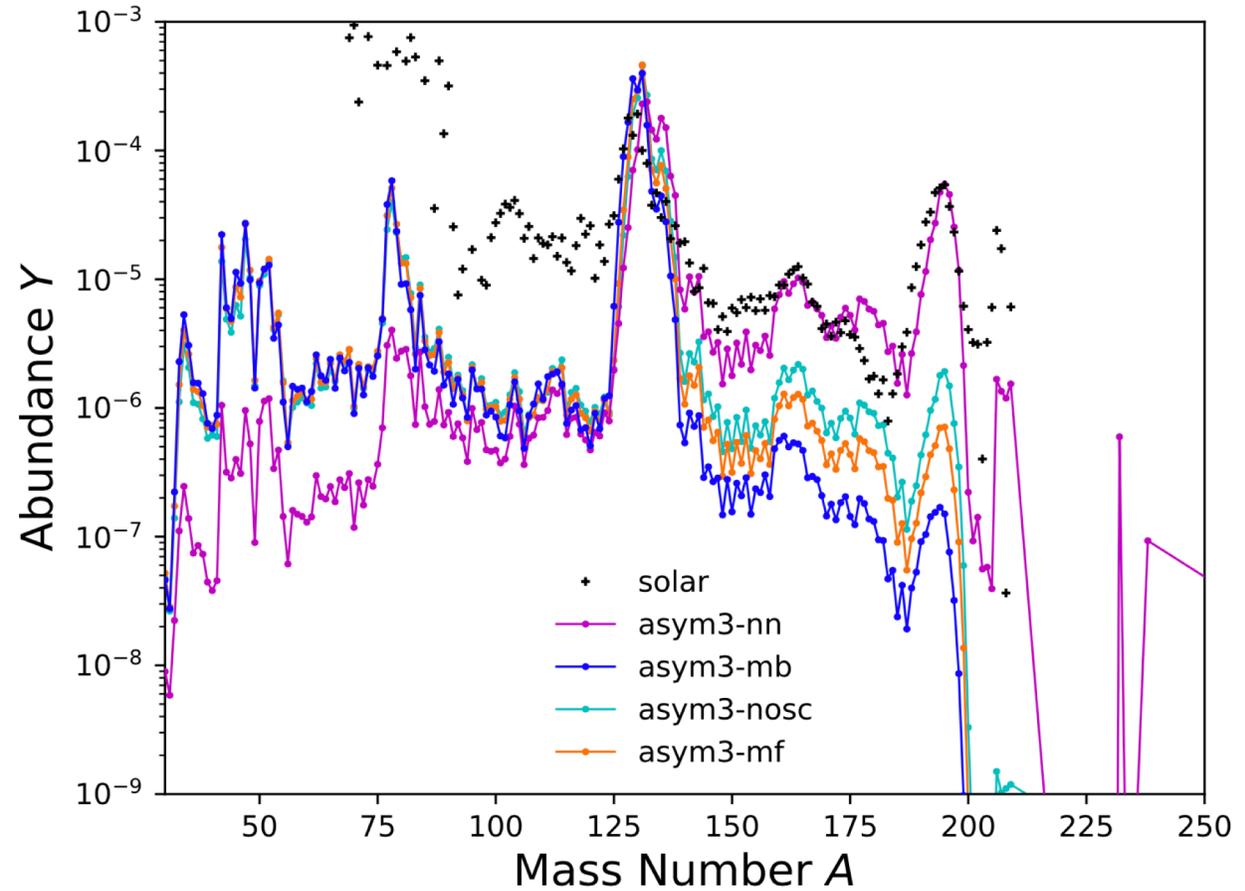
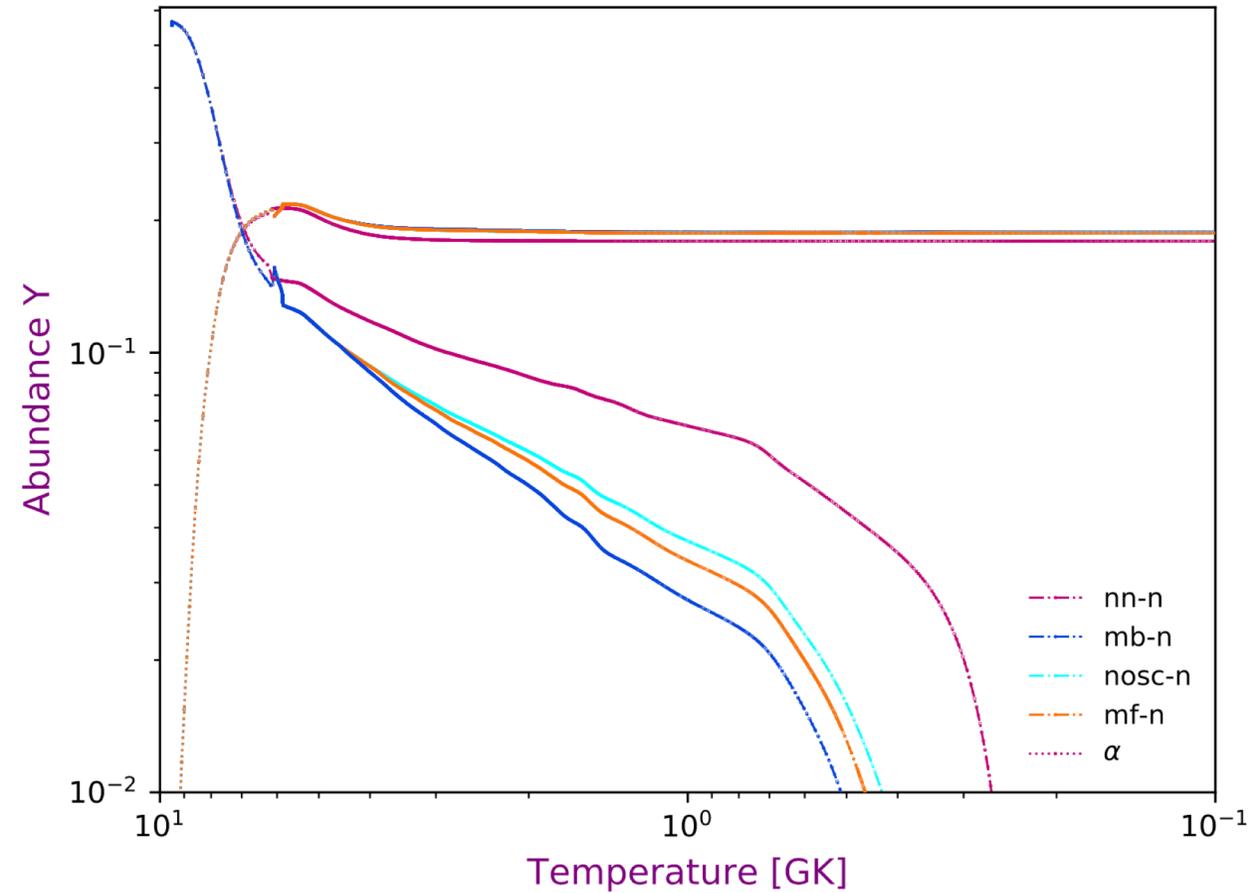
neutrinos and r -process nucleosynthesis

Neutrinos can influence the:

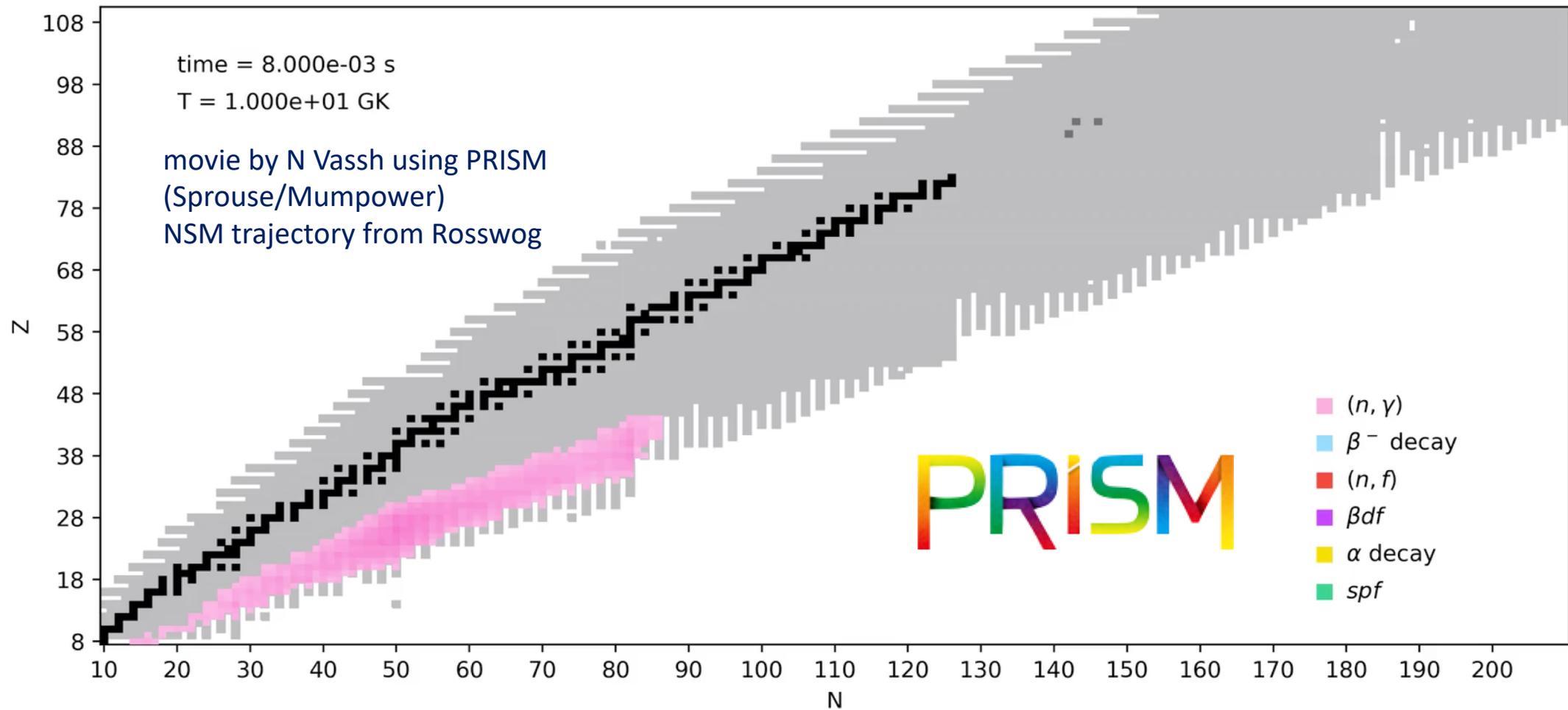
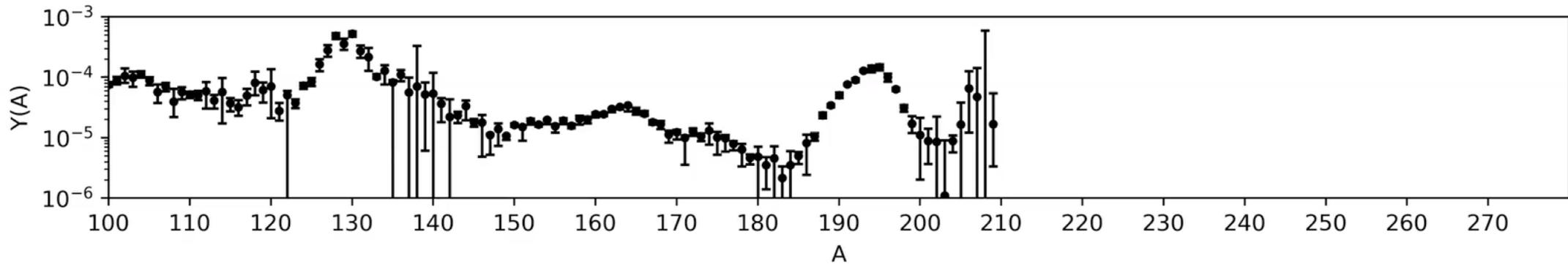
- Initial electron fraction
- Entropy per baryon
- Free nucleons available for capture following seed formation



neutrino oscillations and r -process nucleosynthesis



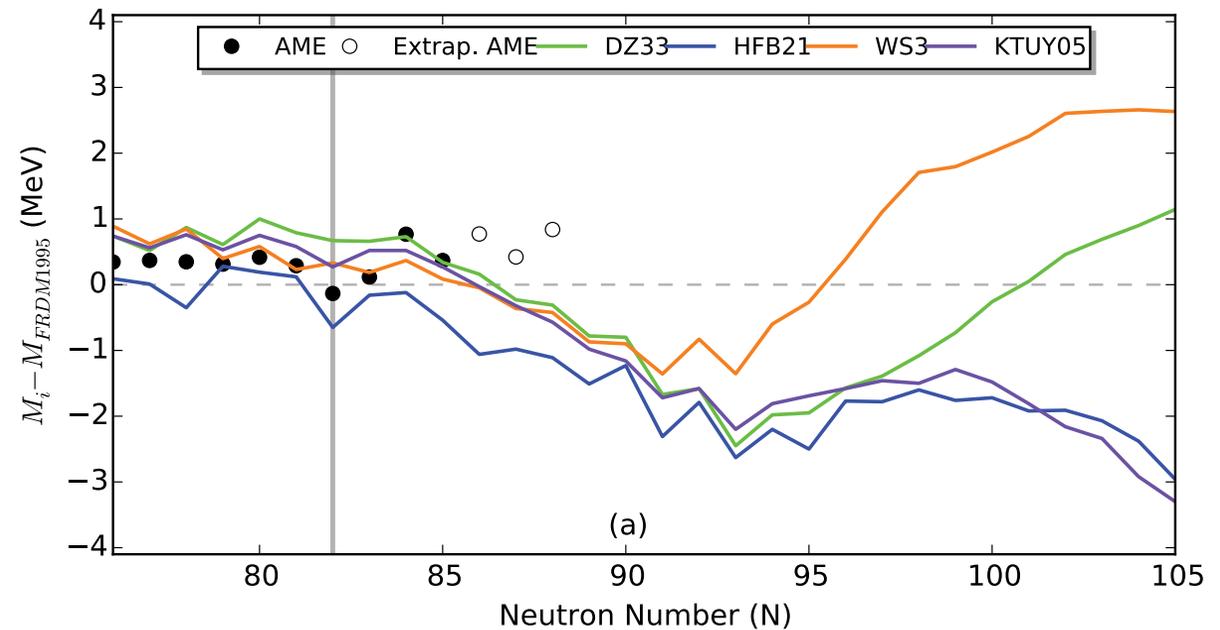
Balantekin, Cervia, Patwardhan,
Surman, Wang, in preparation



Nuclear data for the r -process

masses from AME2016

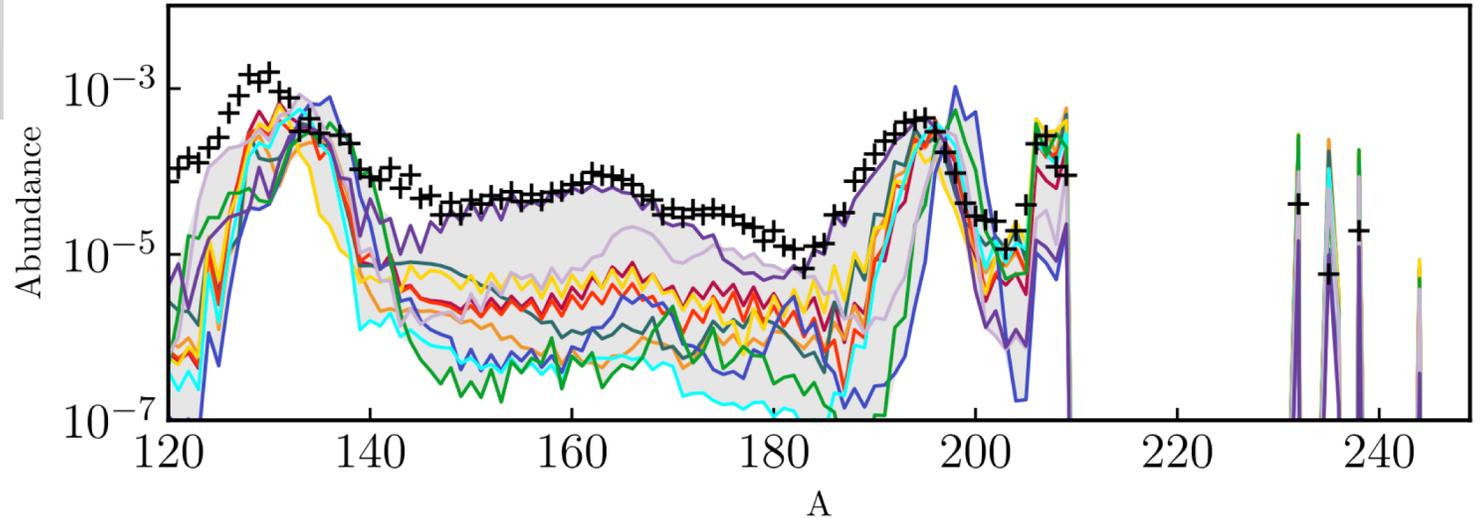
Mumpower, Surman,
McLaughlin, Aprahamian 2016



Nuclear data for the r -process

masses from AME2016

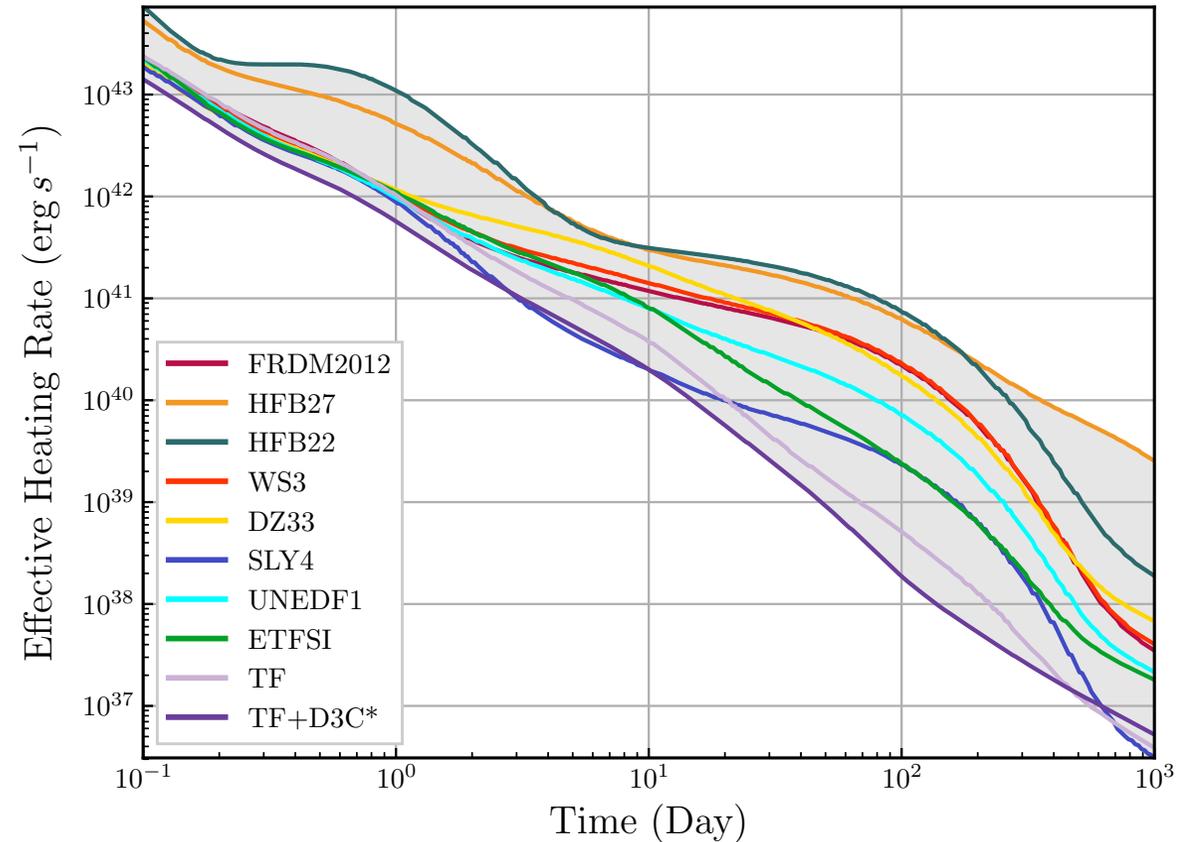
Zhu, Lund, Barnes, Sprouse, Vassh,
McLaughlin, Mumpower, Surman 2021



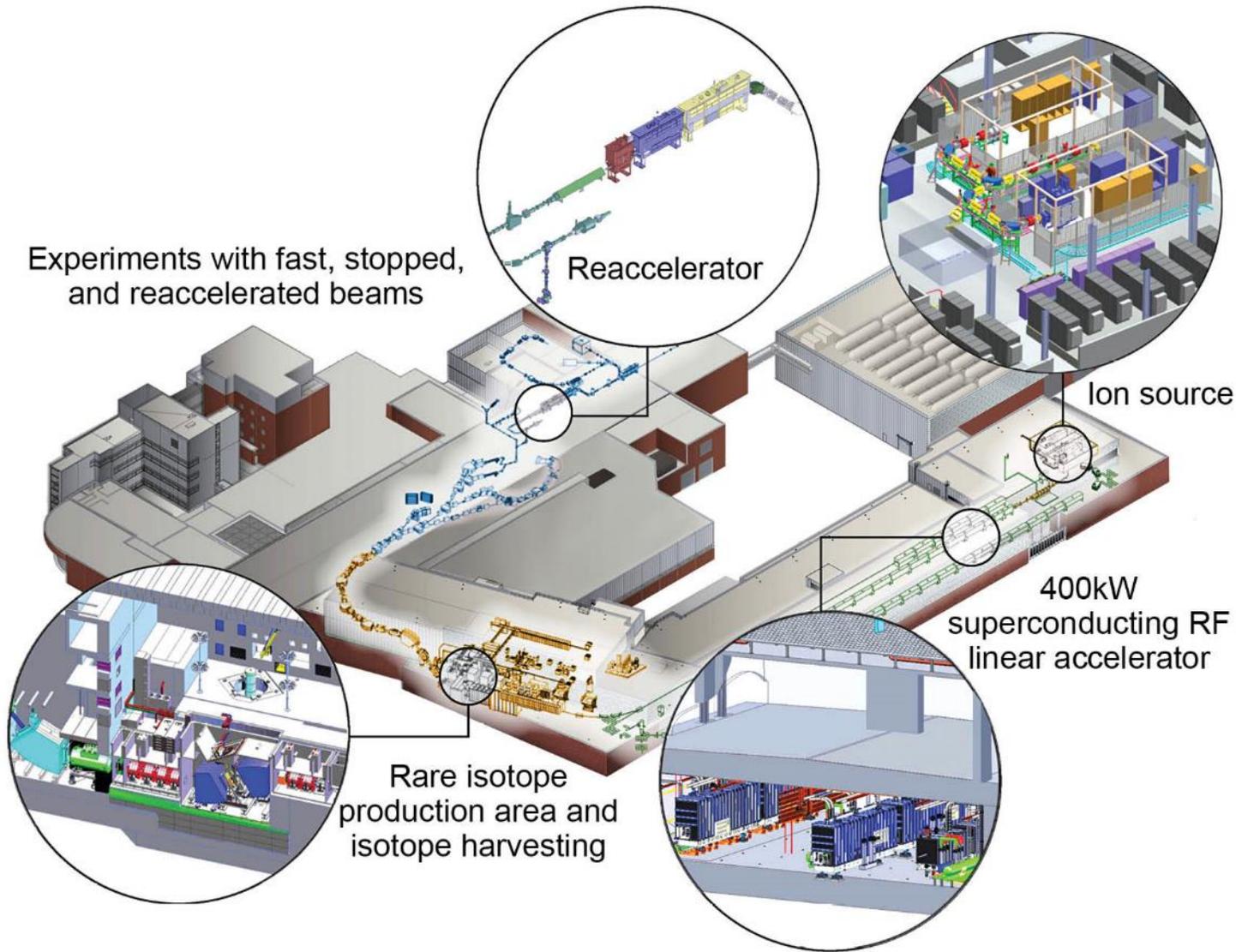
Nuclear data for the r -process

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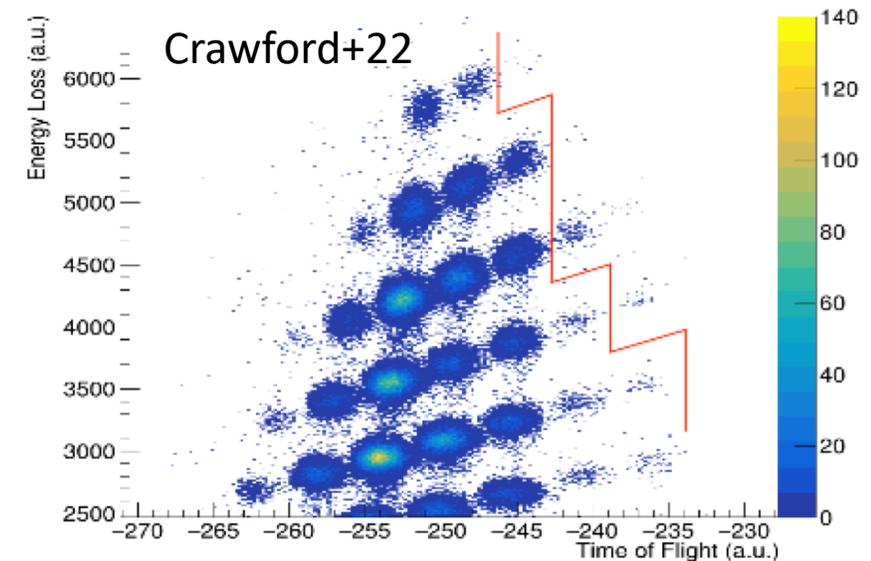
Zhu, Lund, Barnes, Sprouse, Vassh,
McLaughlin, Mumpower, Surman 2021



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams

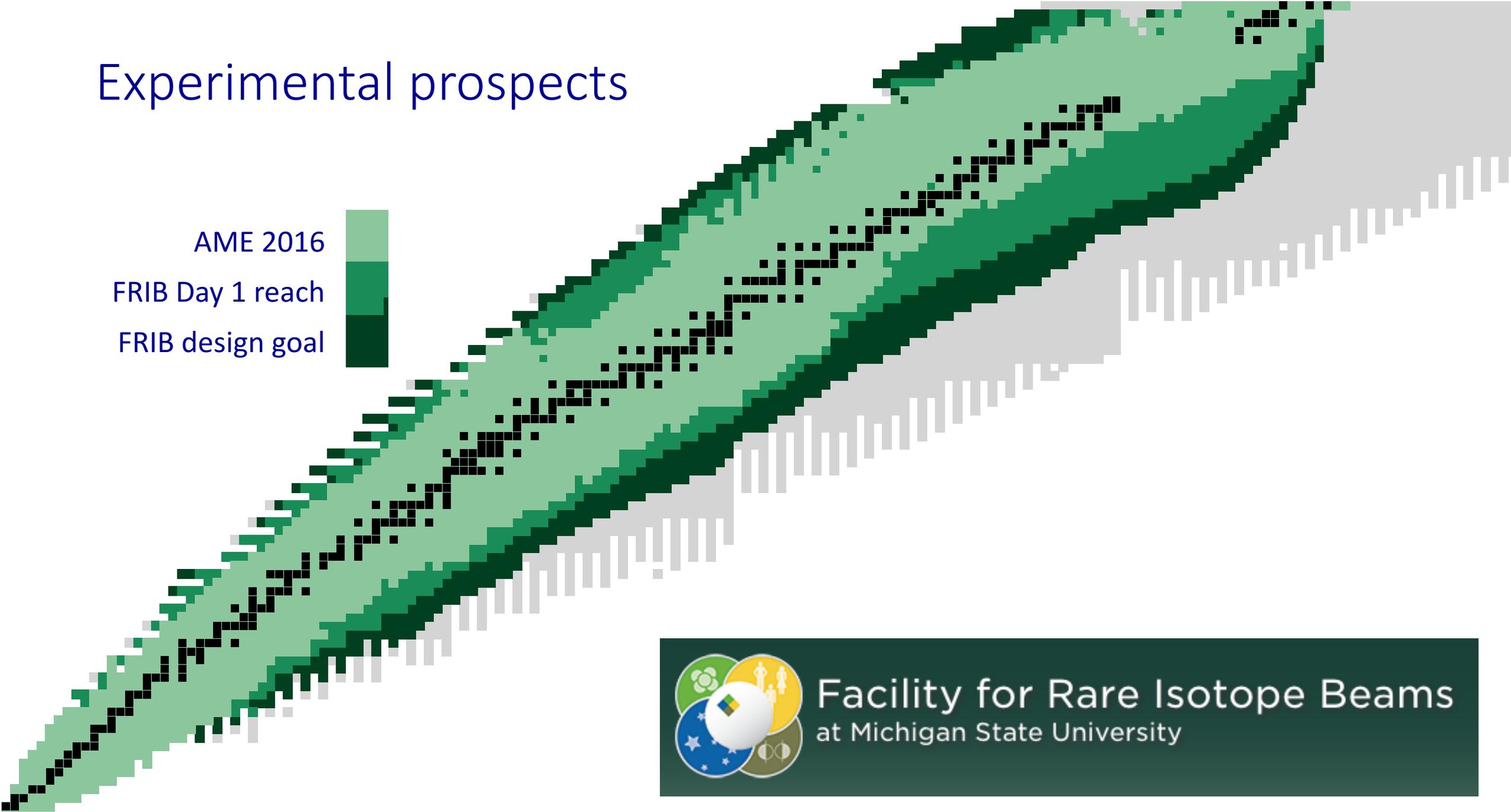


First experiment started 9 May 2022



Experimental prospects

AME 2016
FRIB Day 1 reach
FRIB design goal



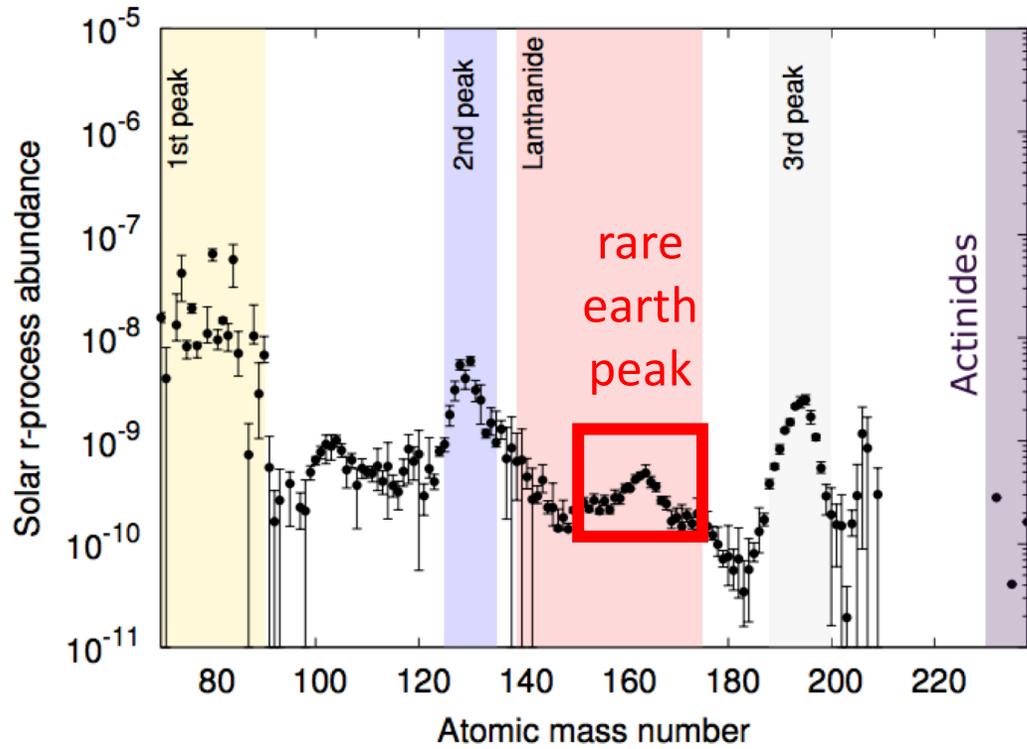
Interpreting observables of r -process nucleosynthesis

- What observables are currently limited by nuclear uncertainties that could be addressed in the FRIB era?
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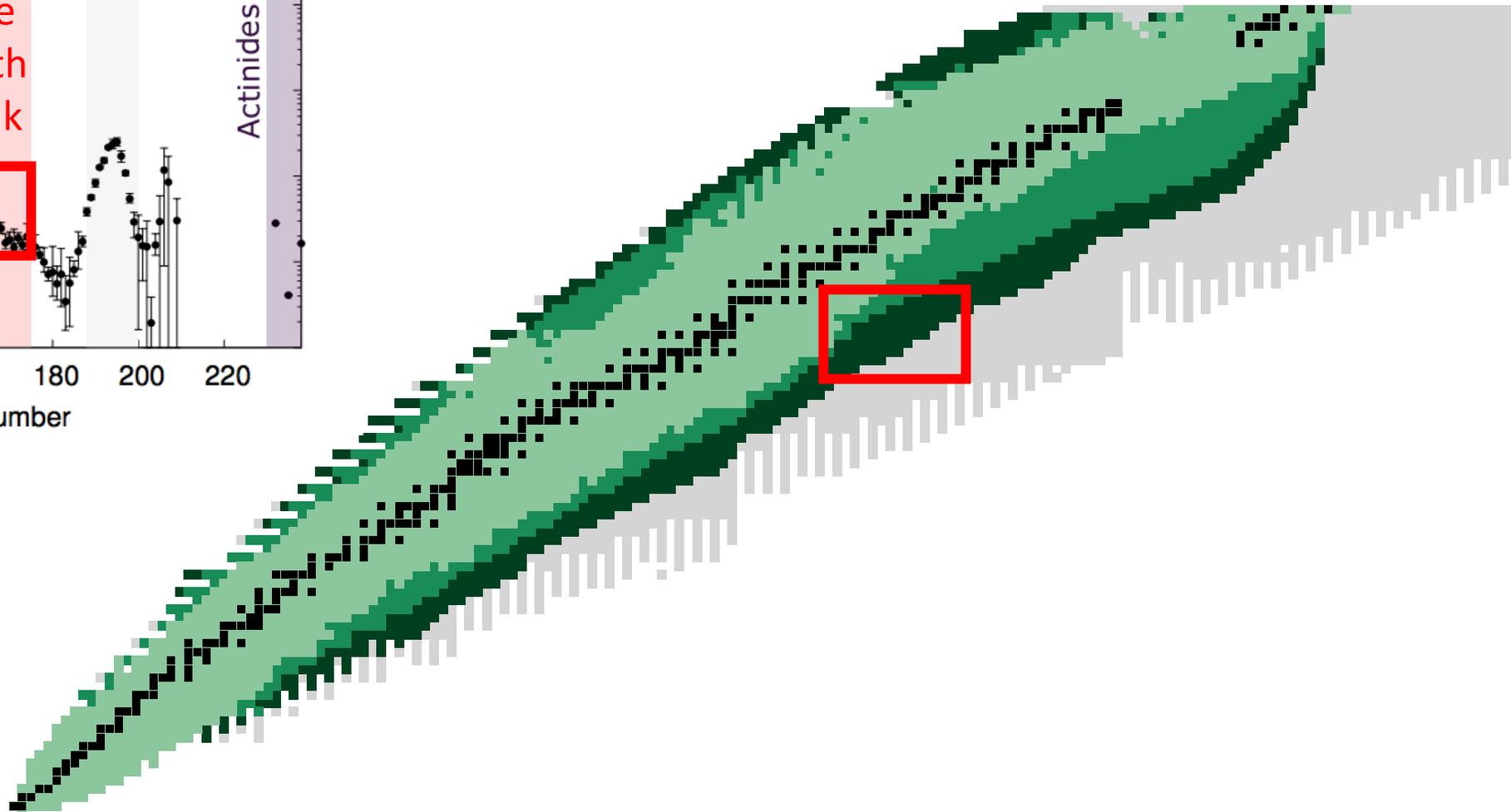
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nuclear masses and the rare earth peak

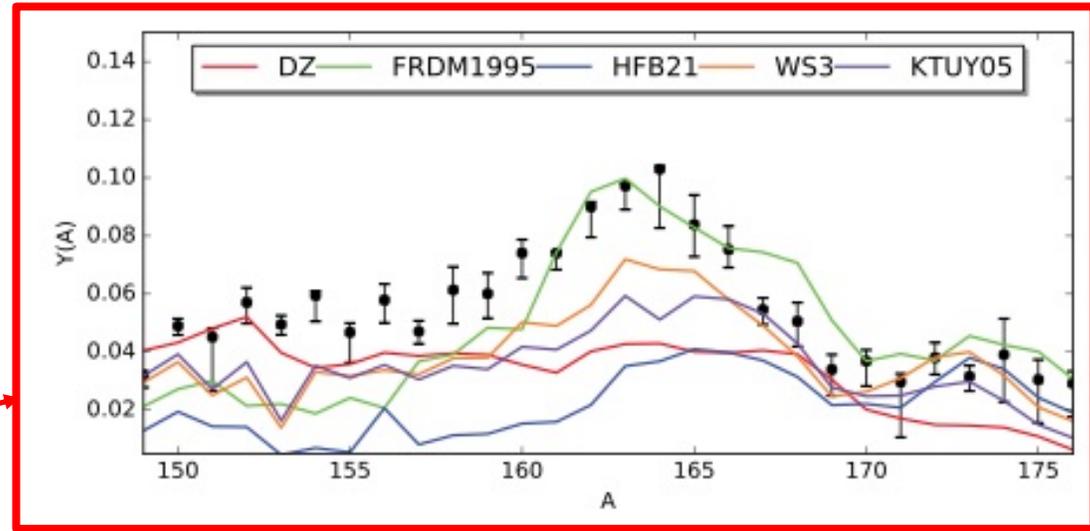
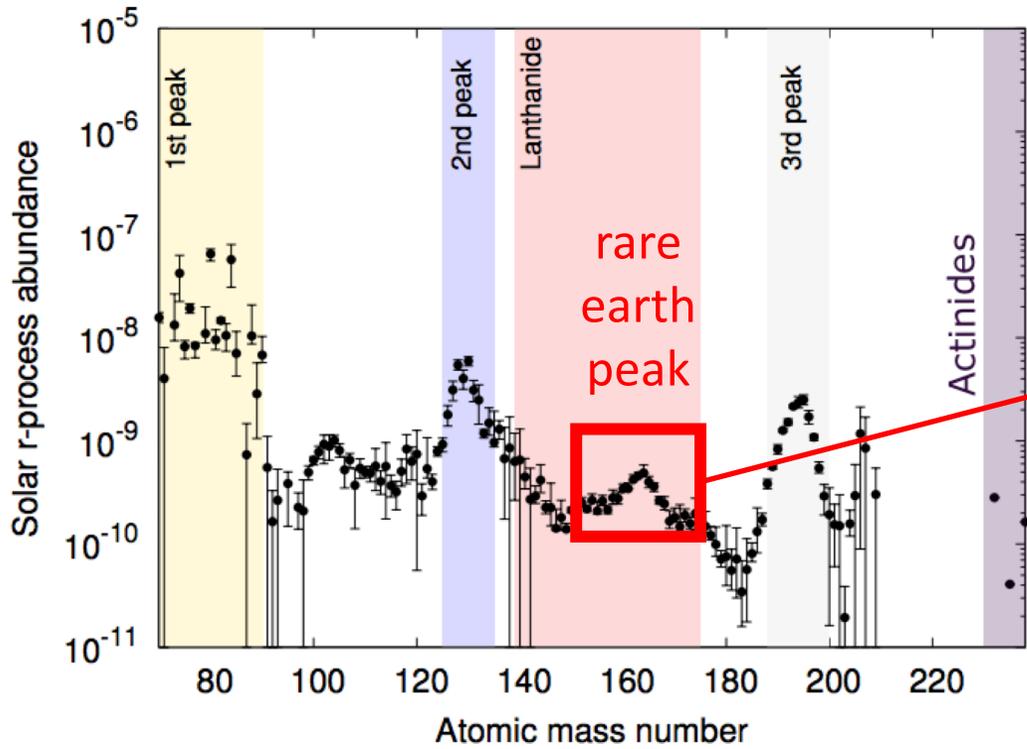


solar system
r-process residuals



Arnould+2007, Hotokezaka+2018

nuclear masses and the rare earth peak



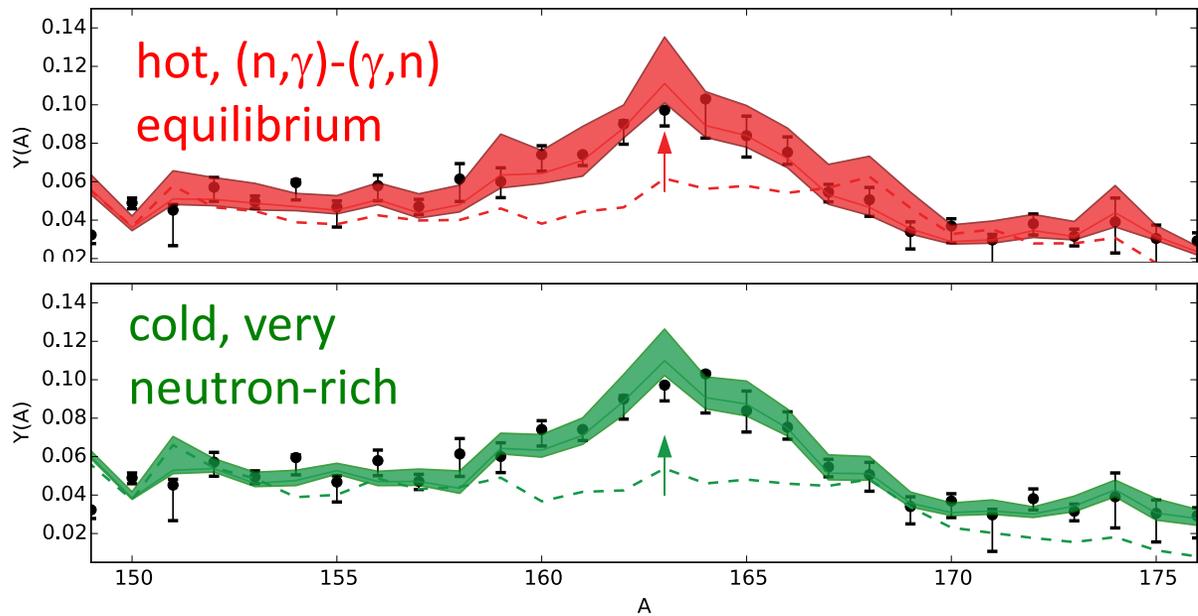
Arnould+2007, Hotokezaka+2018

Mumpower, McLaughlin, Surman, Steiner, 2016

deducing r -process conditions from abundance pattern details: the rare earth peak

mass modification parameterization:

$$M(Z, N) = M_{DZ}(Z, N) + a_N e^{-(Z-C)^2/2f}$$

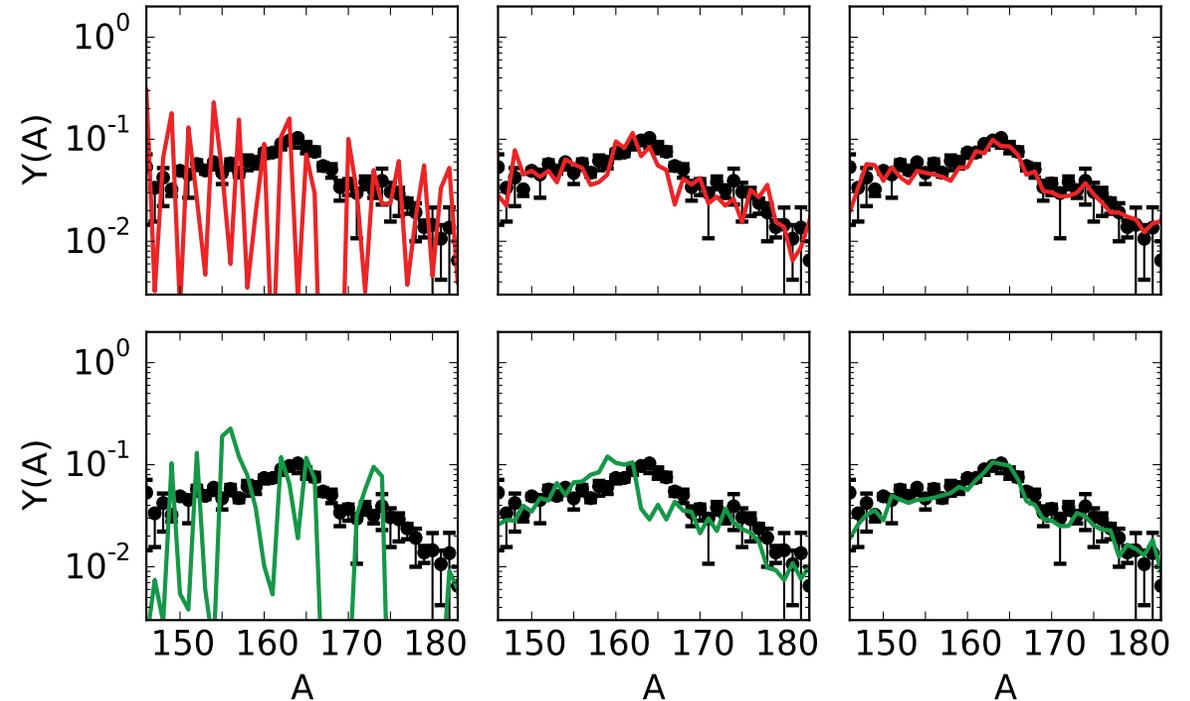
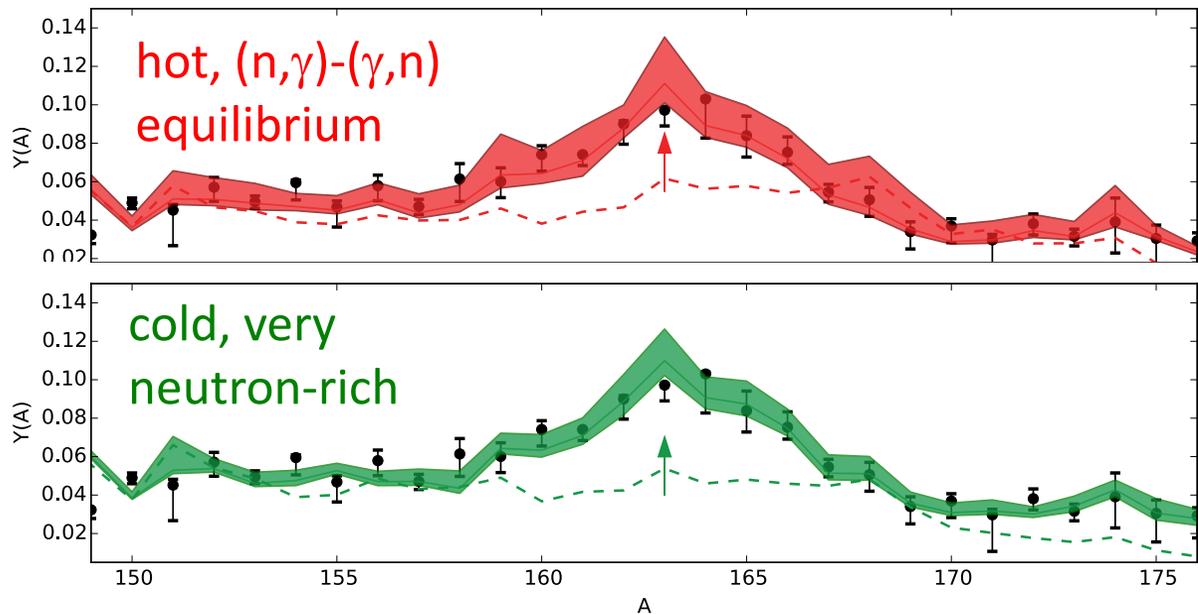


Mumpower, McLaughlin, Surman, Steiner, 2016

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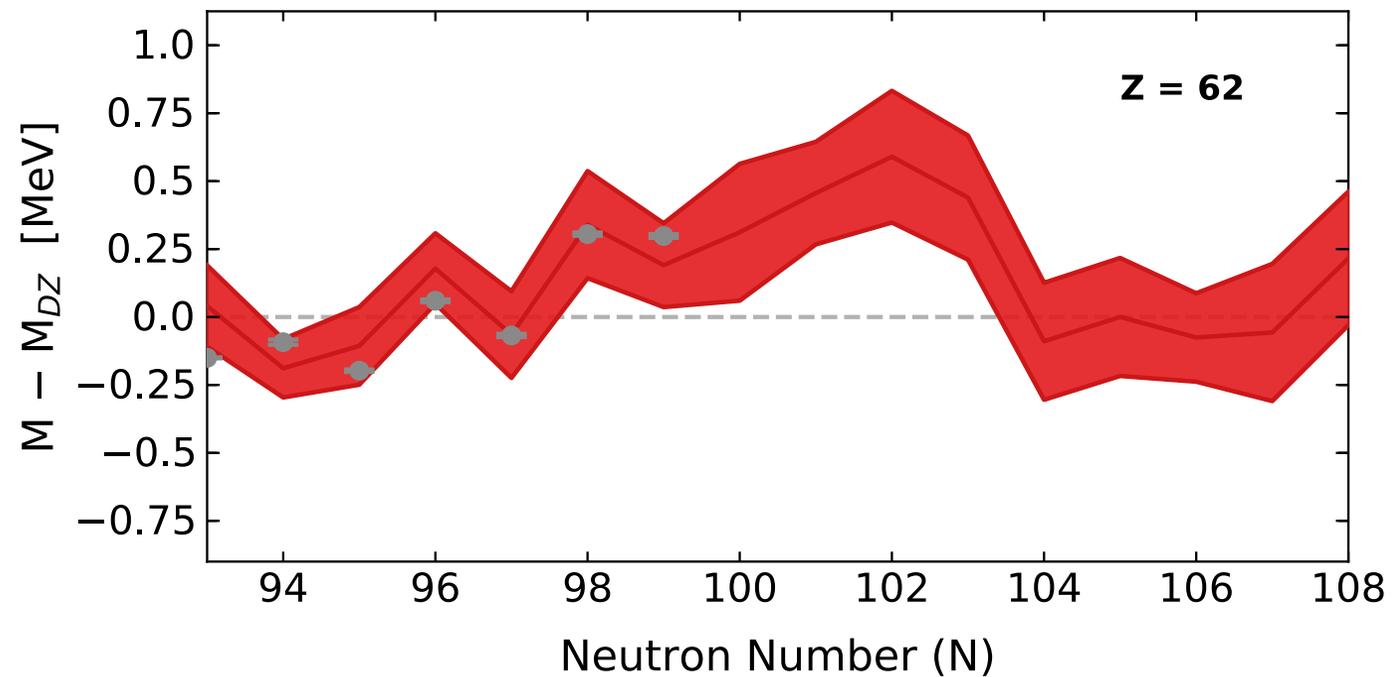
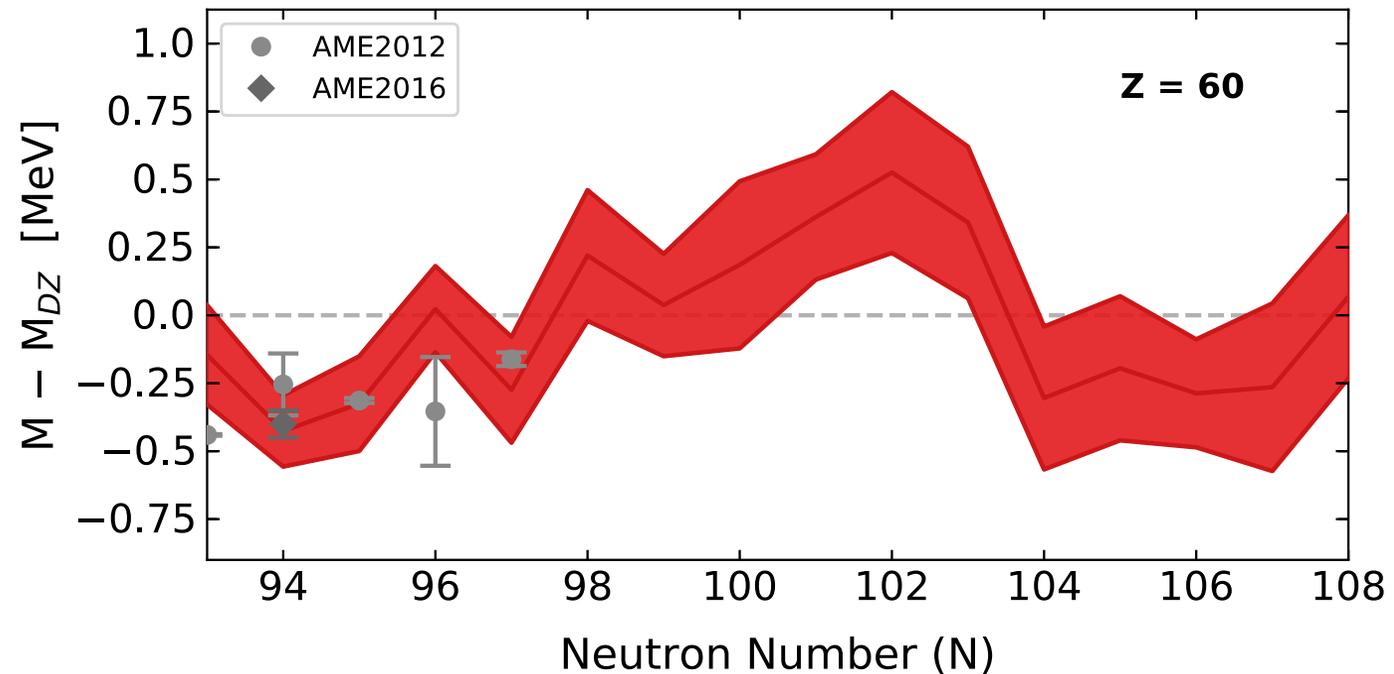
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reverse-engineering results for a hot wind *r*-process



Nicole Vassh,
FIRE/ND postdoc
now TRIUMF scientist

Orford, Vassh+ PRL 2018



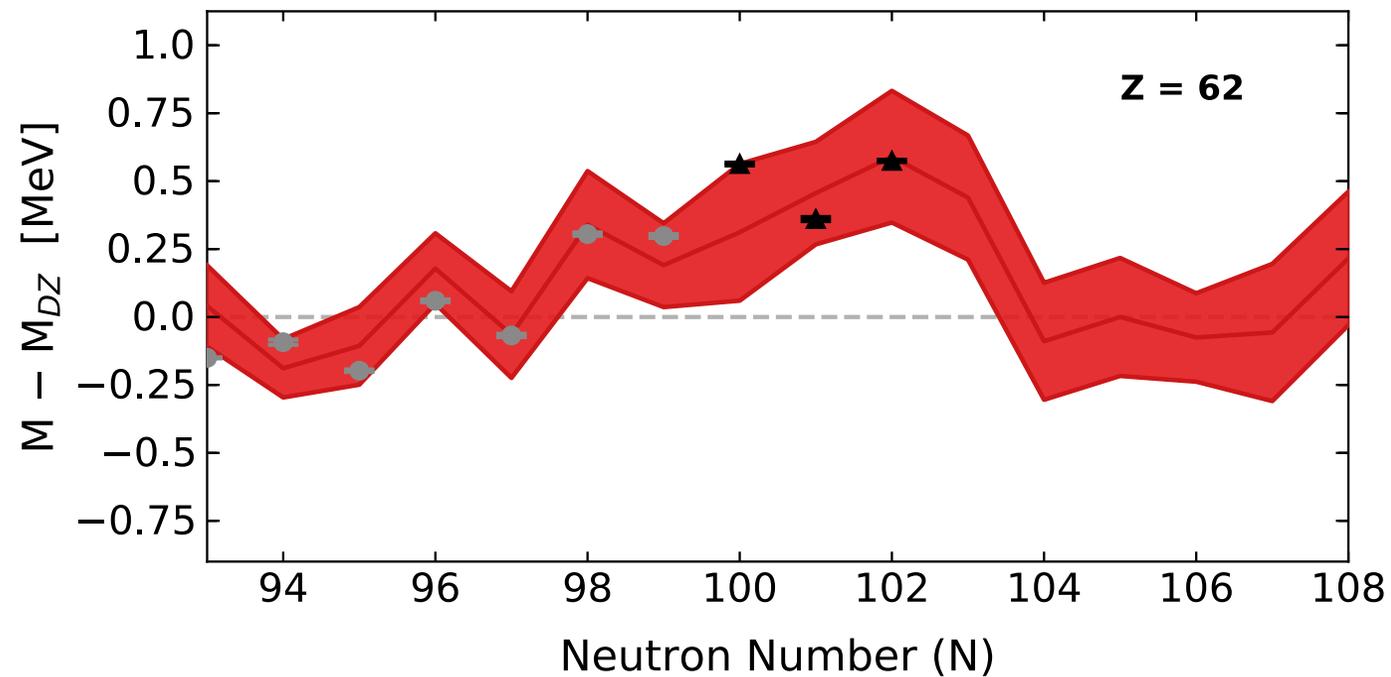
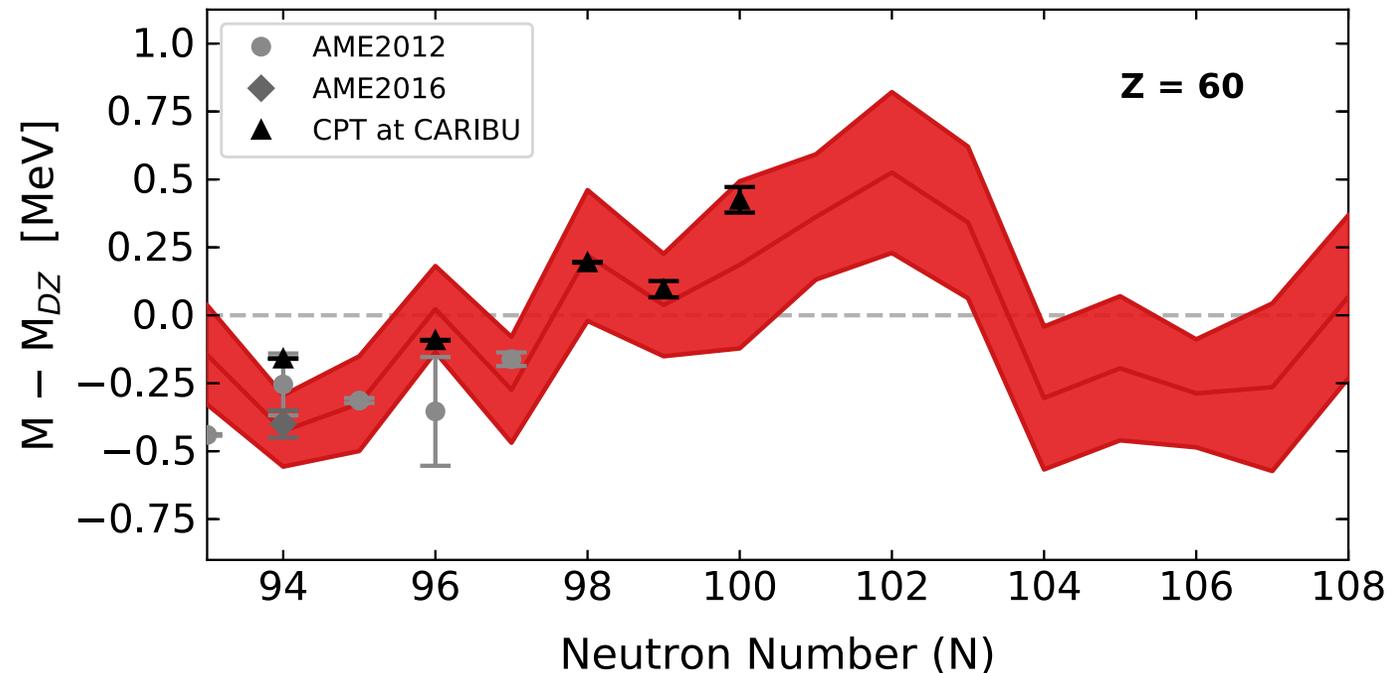
reverse-engineering
results for a hot wind
r-process + new
experimental masses



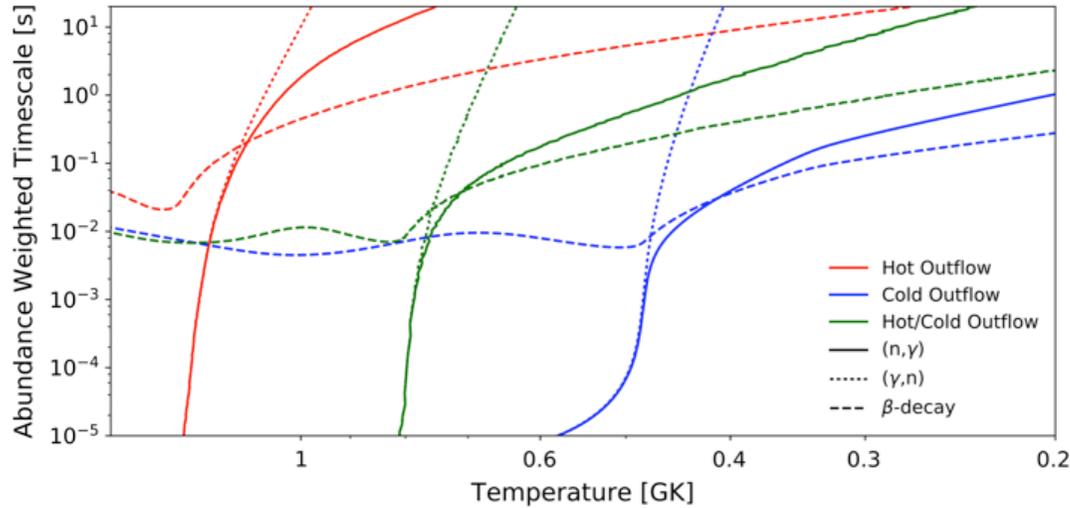
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Experimental data from
CPT at CARIBU (ANL)

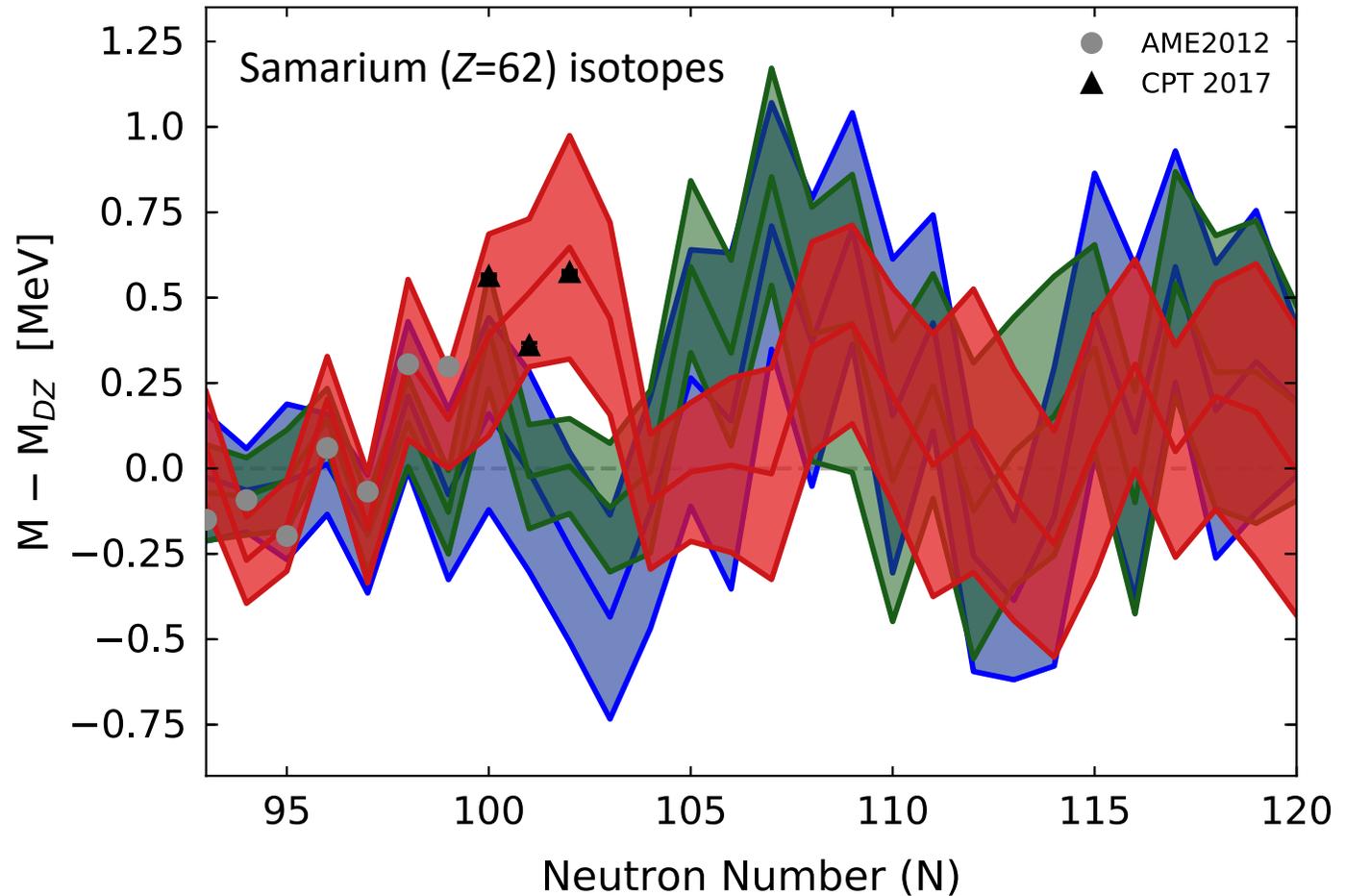


rare earth peak formation and r -process dynamics



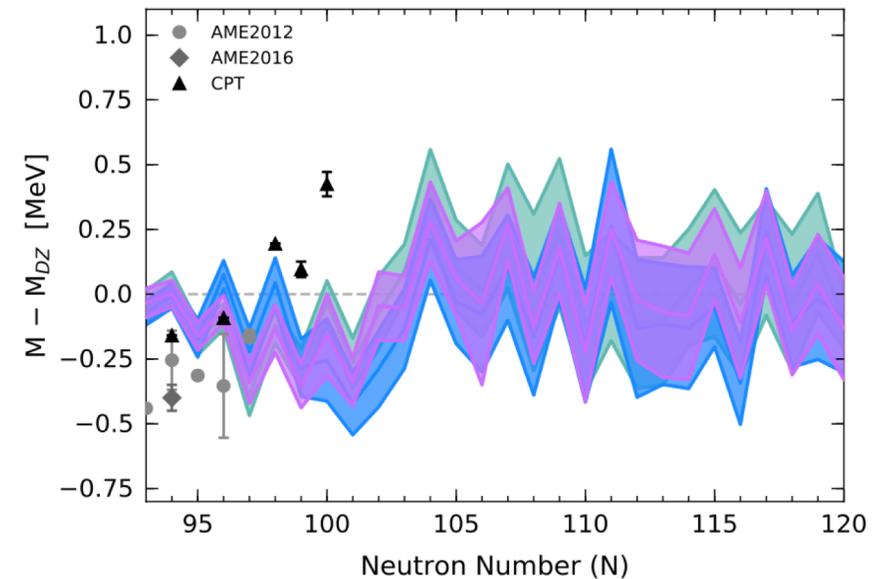
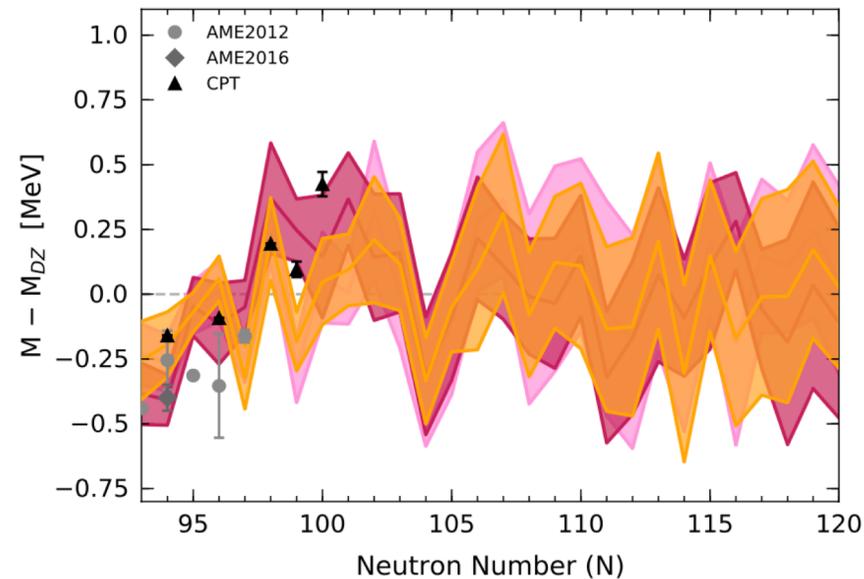
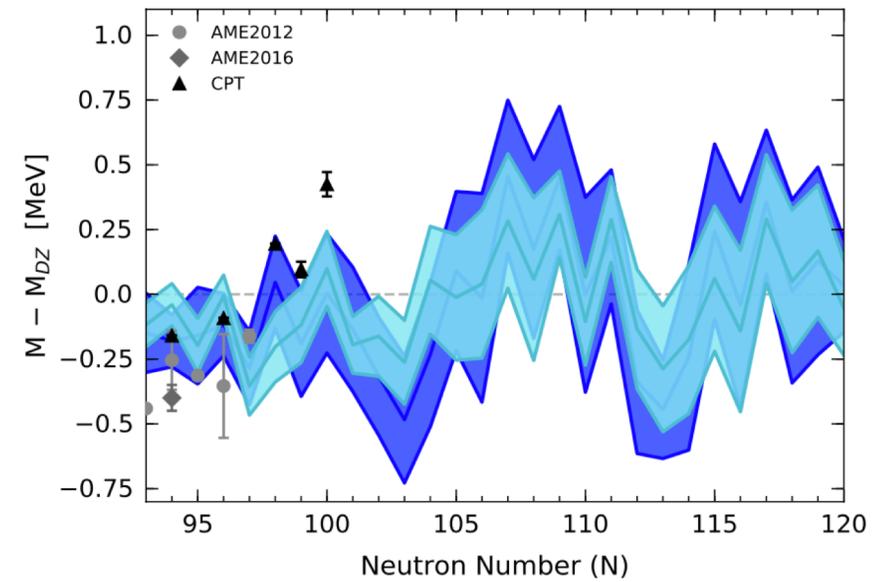
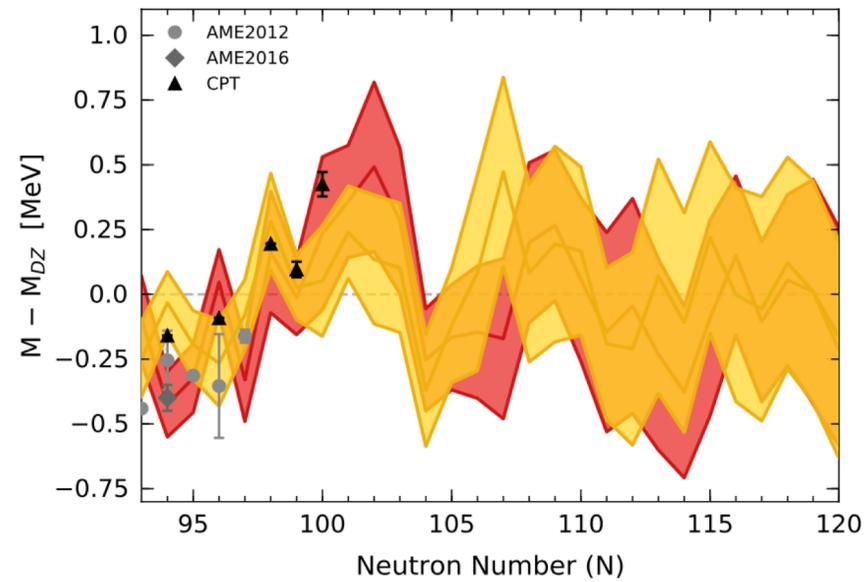
reverse-engineered nuclear mass predictions for three types of astrophysical environments compared to experimental data

Vassh, McLaughlin, Mumpower, Surman 2021



rare earth peak formation and fission products

Neodymium (Z=60) isotopes



Vassh, McLaughlin,
Mumpower, Surman 2022

rare earth peak experimental prospects

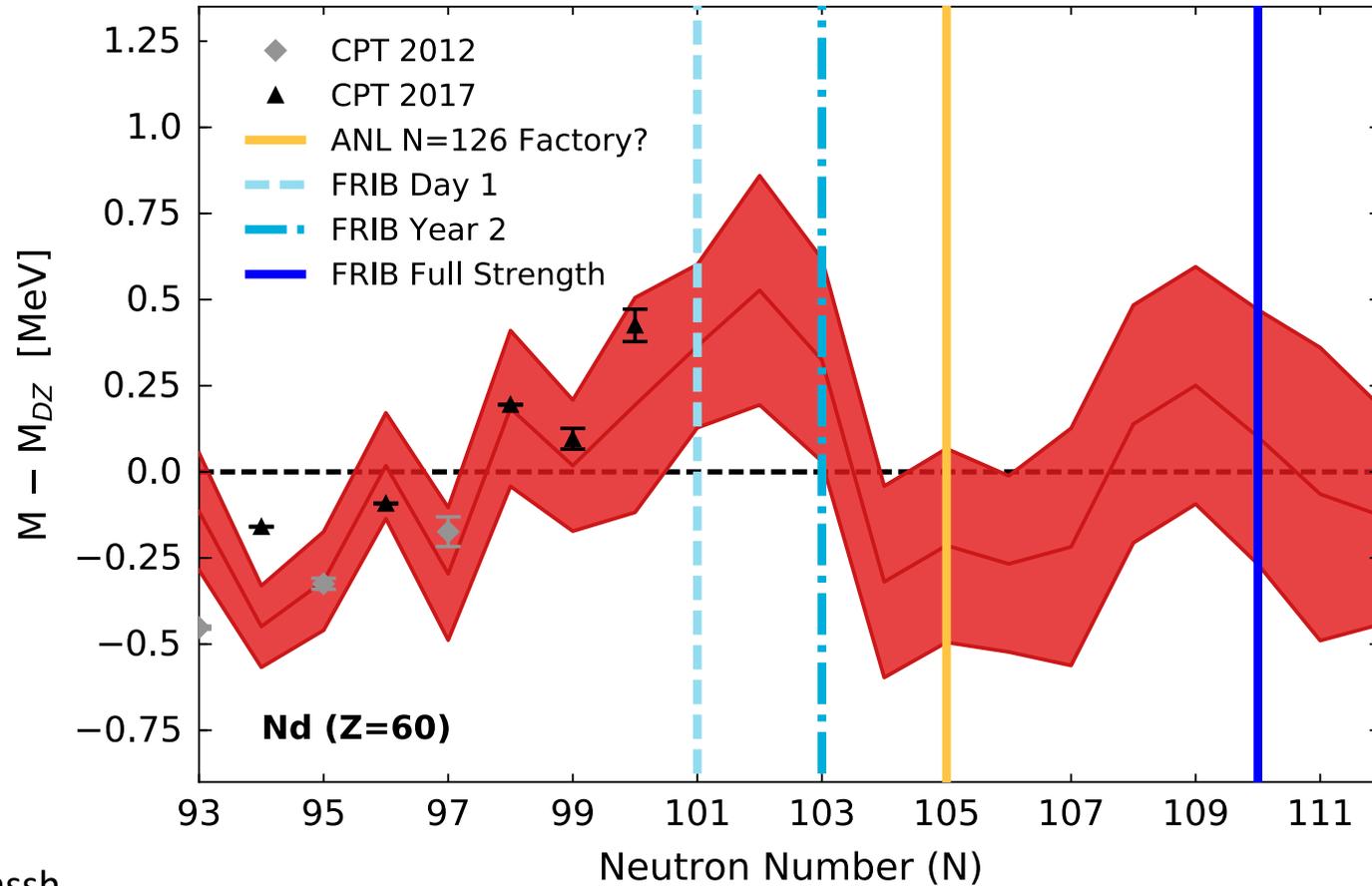
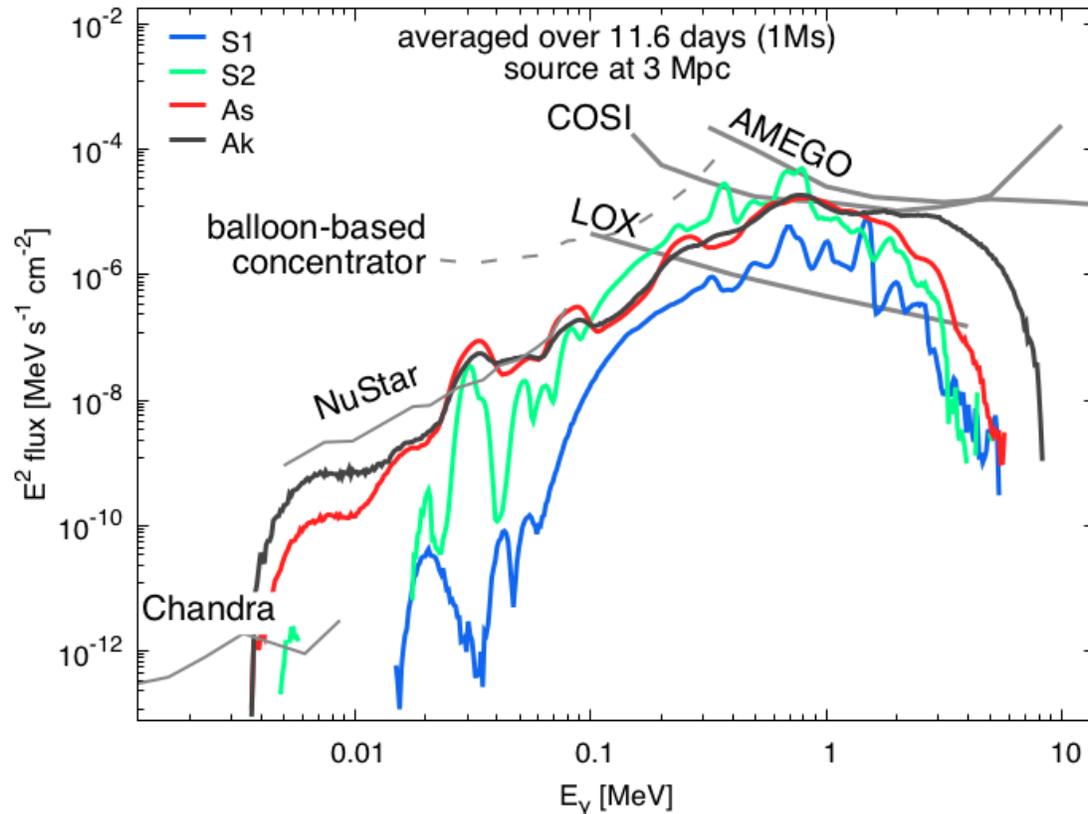


Figure by N Vassh,
Aprahamian+2018

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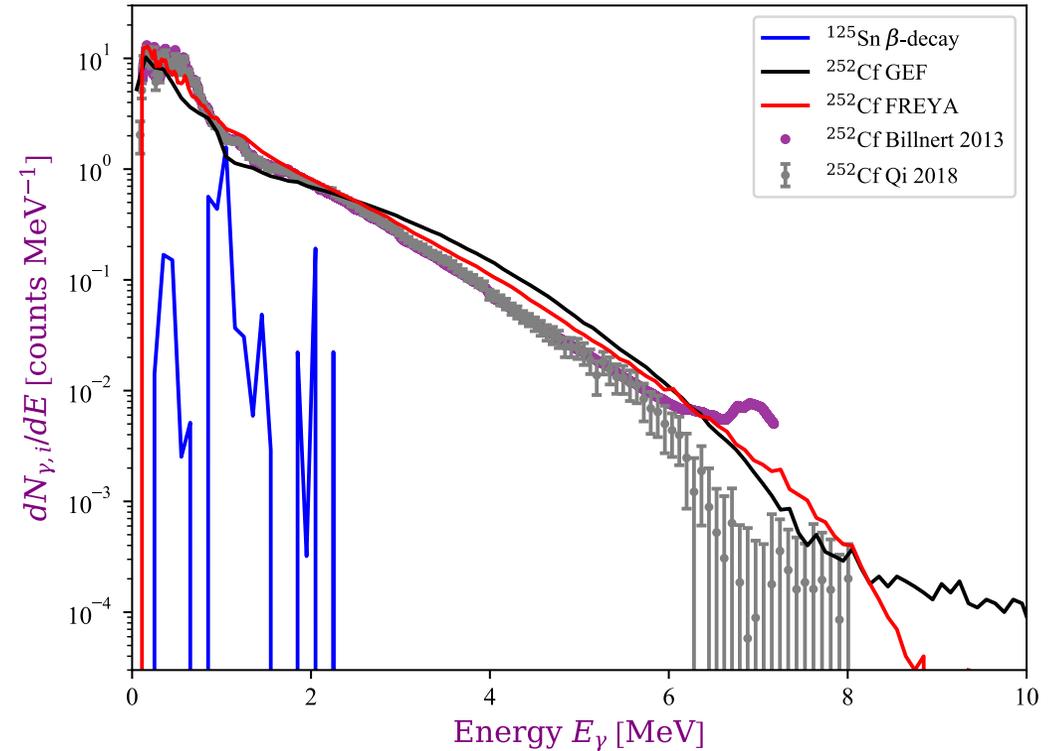
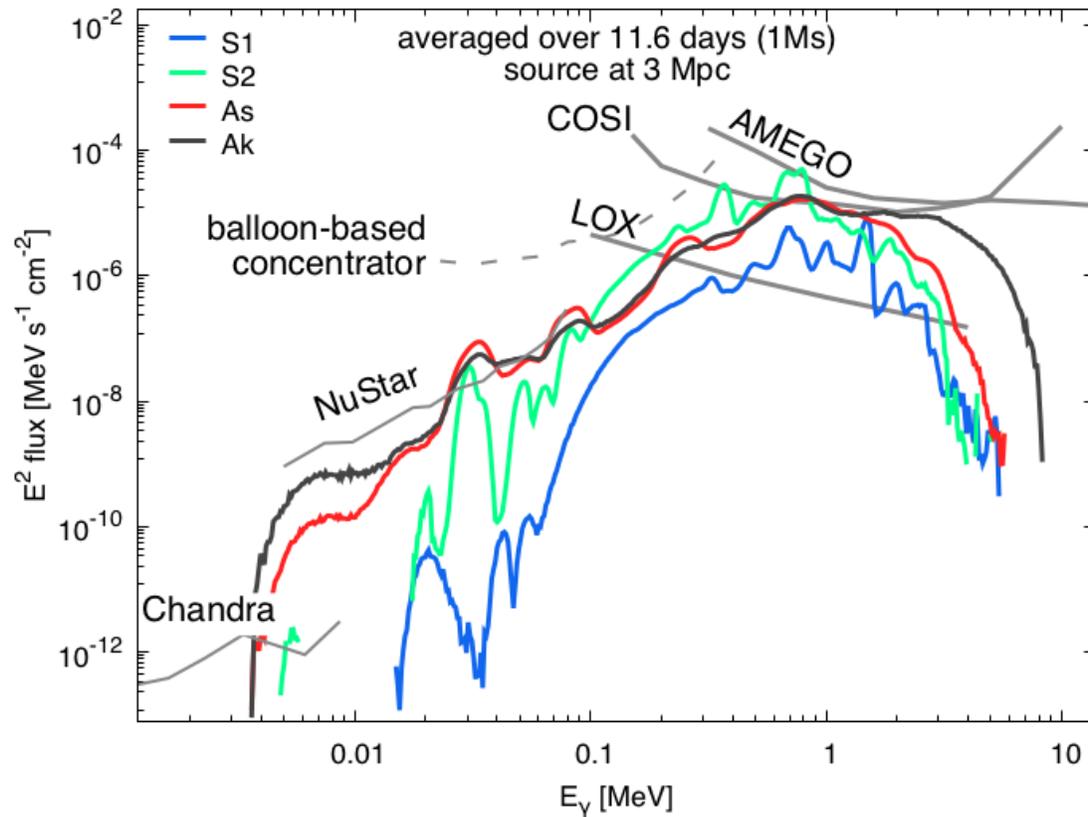
Actinide observables: gamma rays



Korobkin, Hungerford, Fryer, Mumpower, Misch, Sprouse, Lippuner, Surman, Couture, Bloser, Shirazi, Evan, Vestrand, Miller 2020

also Hotokezaka+2016; Li 2019; Wu+2019; Ruiz-Lapuente, Korobkin 2020

Actinide observables: gamma rays

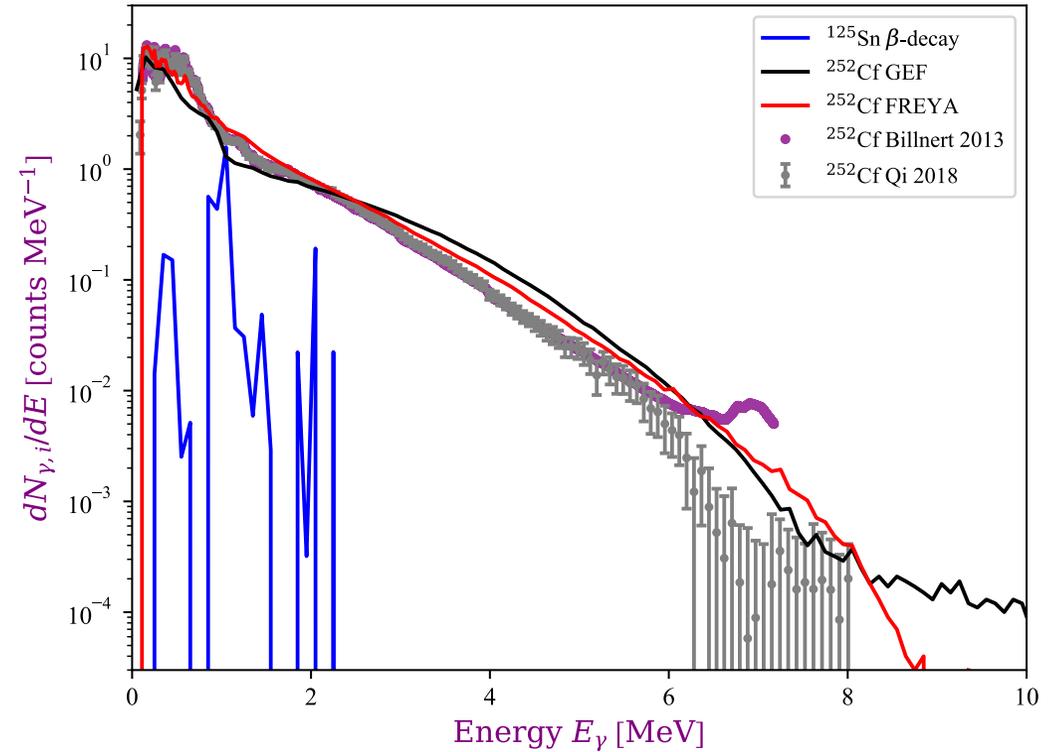
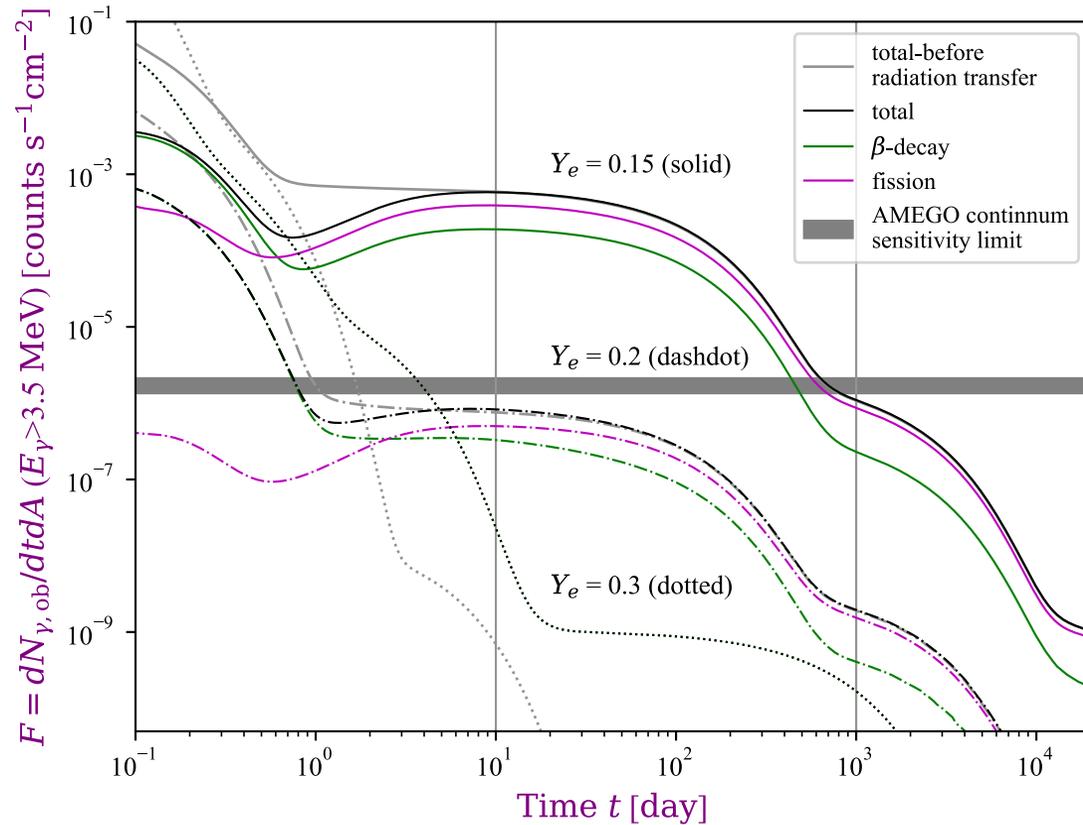


Korobkin, Hungerford, Fryer, Mumpower, Misch, Sprouse, Lippuner, Surman, Couture, Bloser, Shirazi, Evan, Vestrand, Miller 2020

Wang, Vassh, Sprouse, Mumpower, Vogt, Randrup, Surman, ApJL 2020

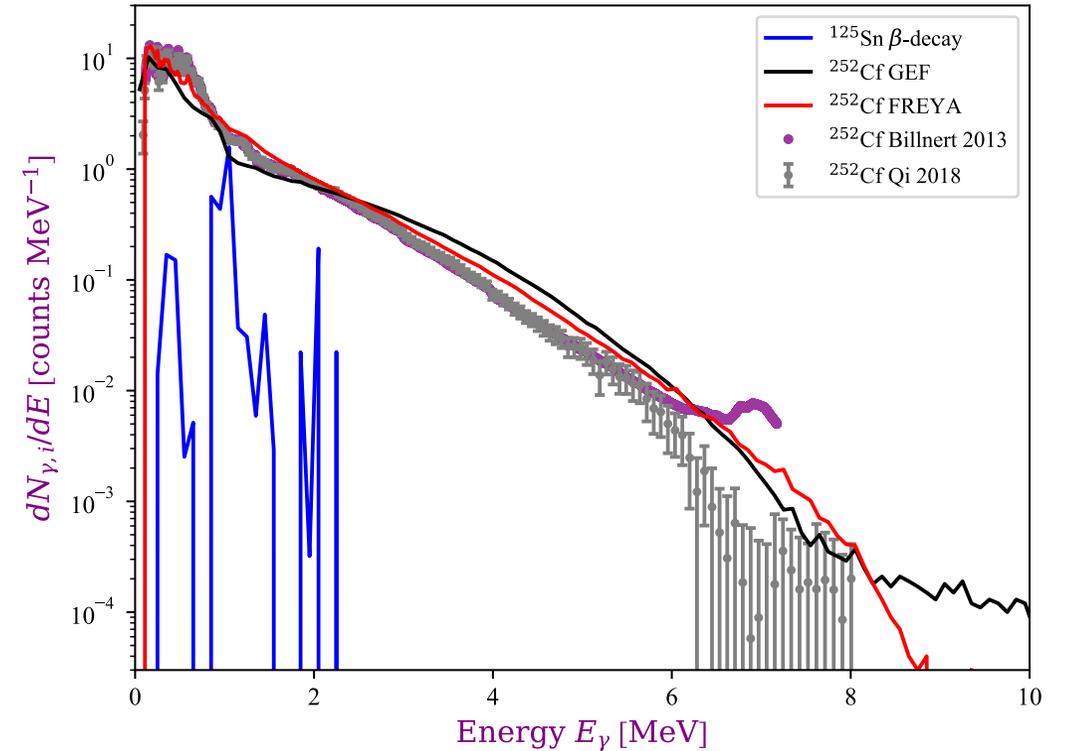
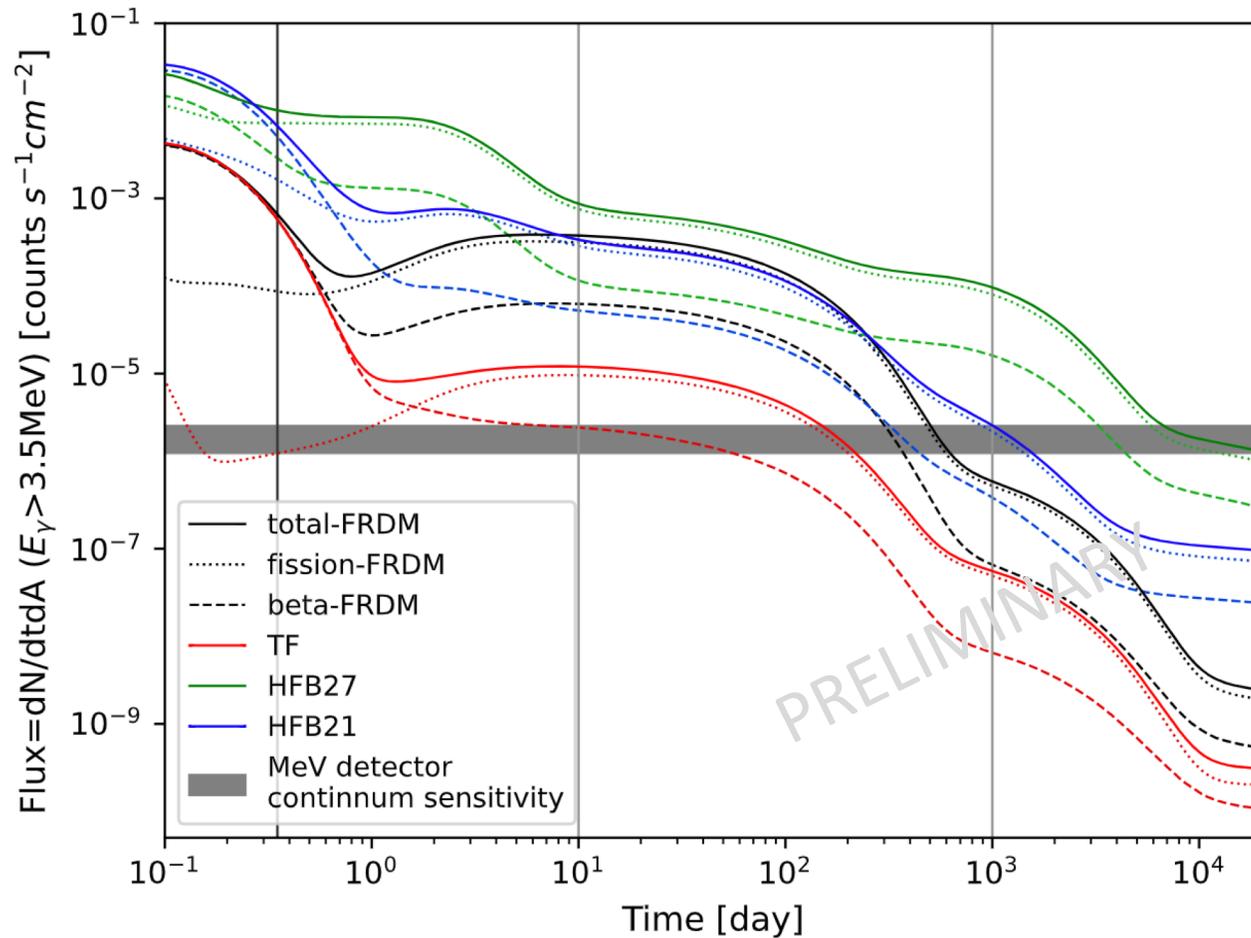
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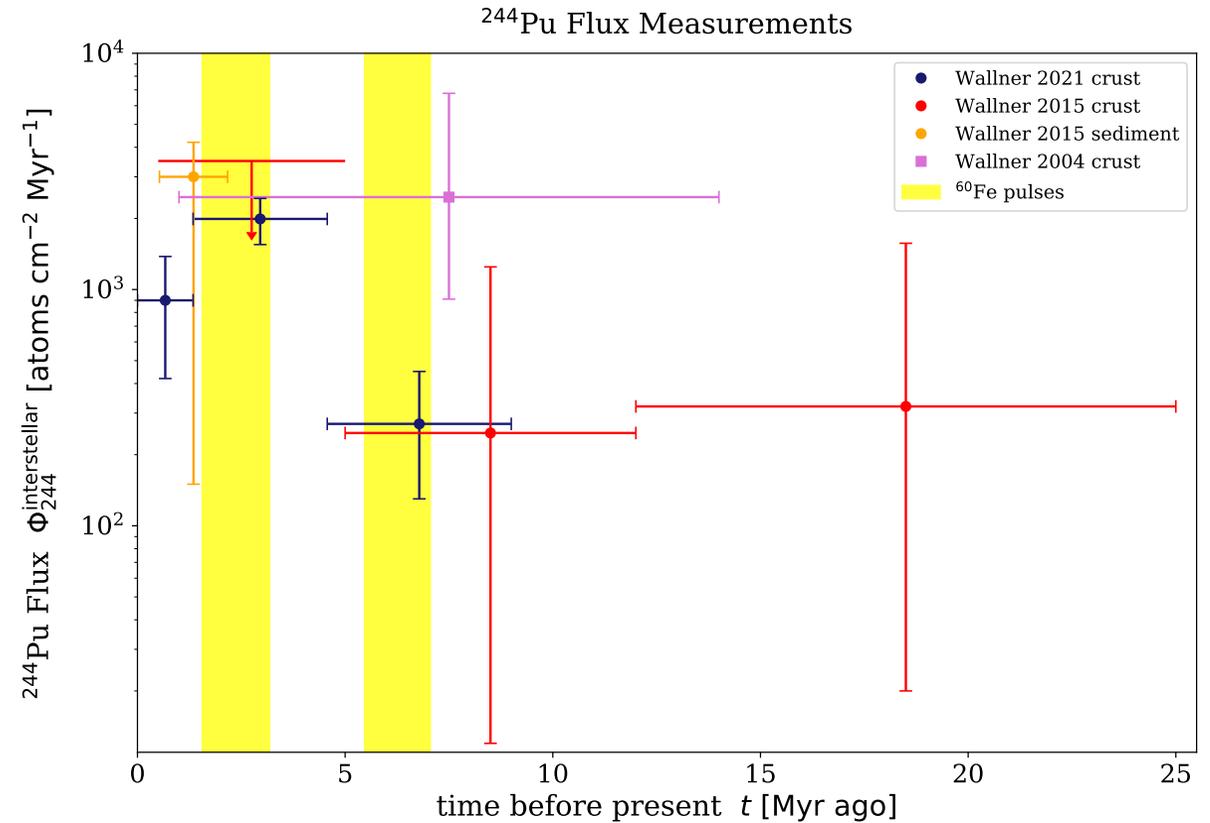
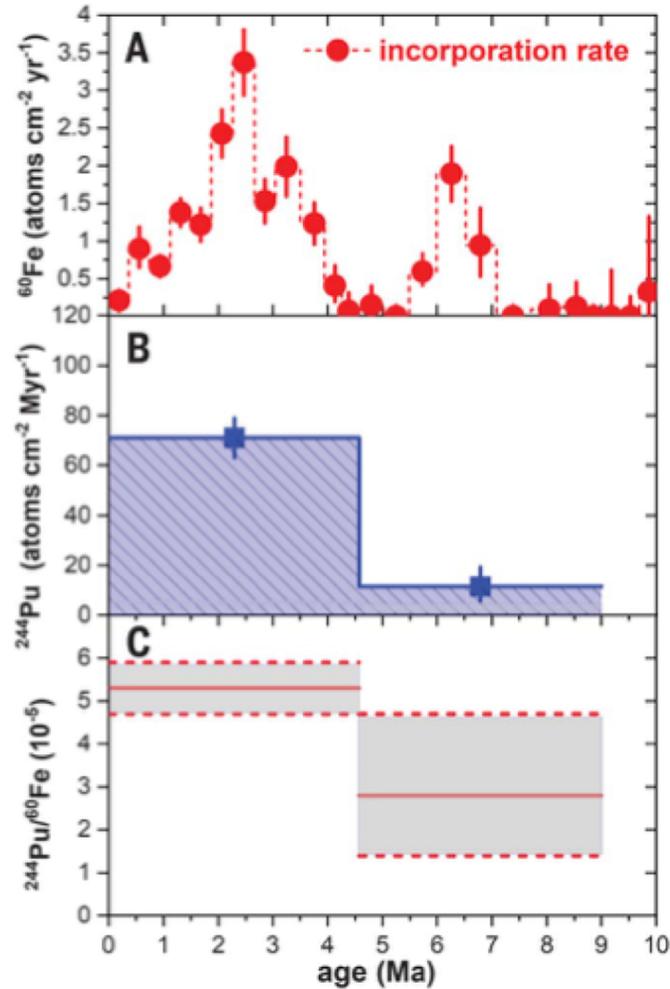


Wang, Vassh, Sprouse, Mumpower, Vogt,
Randrup, Surman, ApJL 2020

Wang+ in preparation 2023

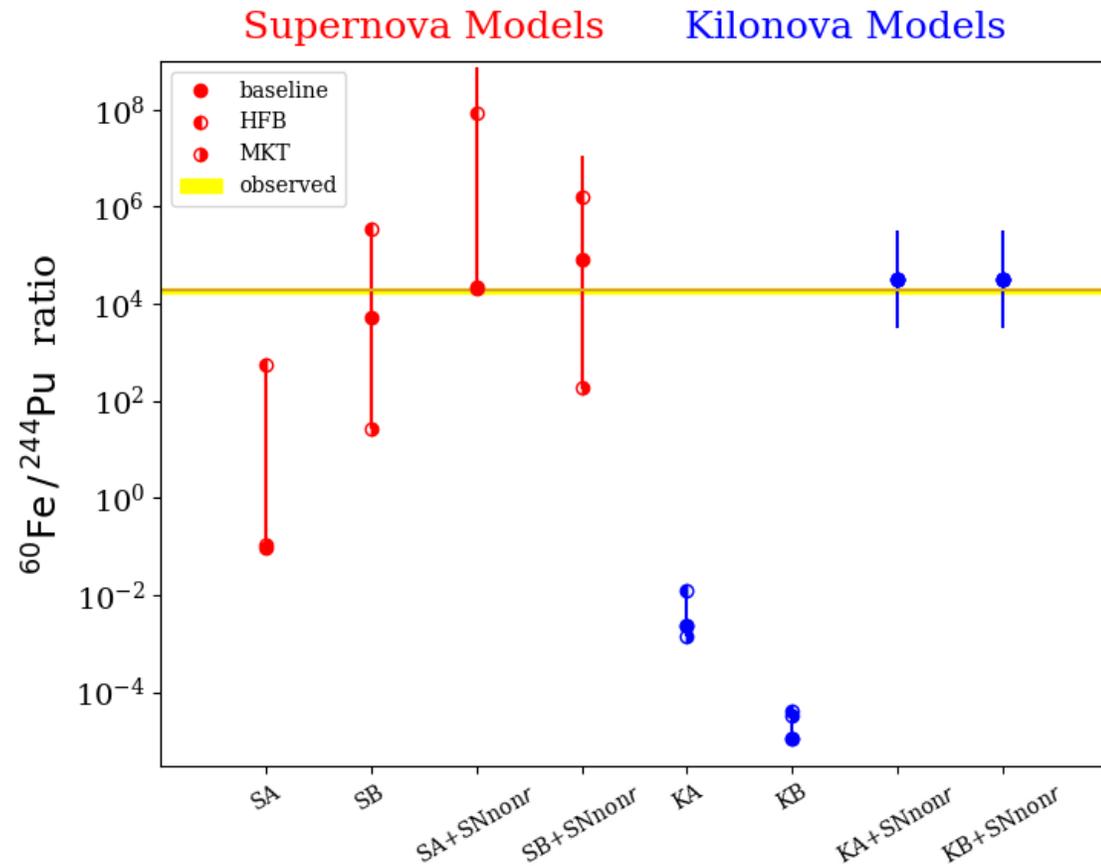
Actinide observables: ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu in Fe-Mn crusts

Wallner+2021



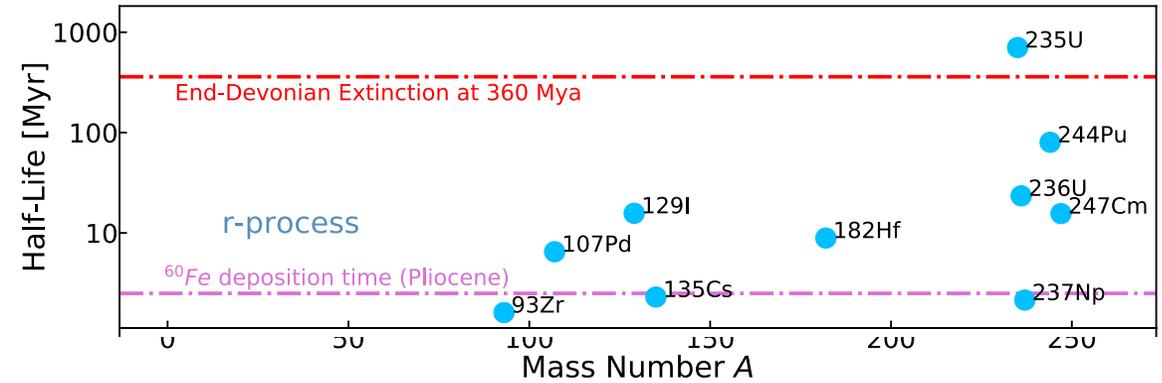
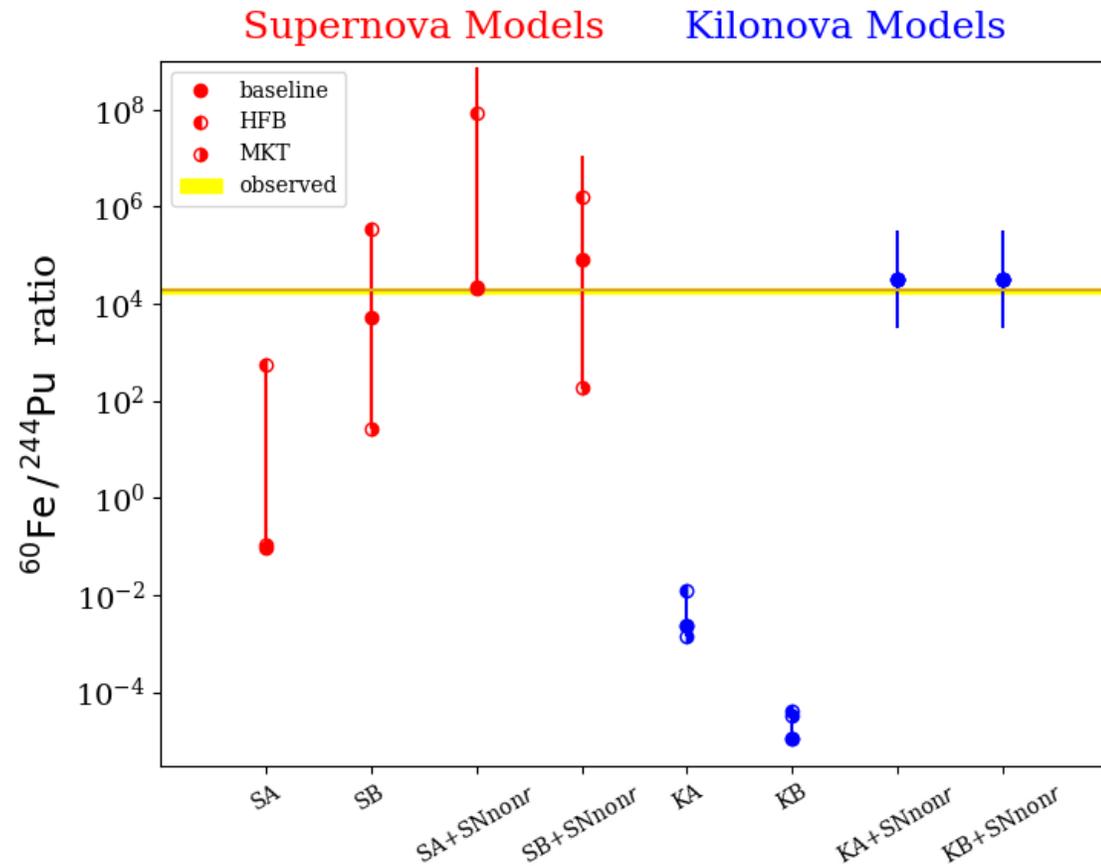
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021

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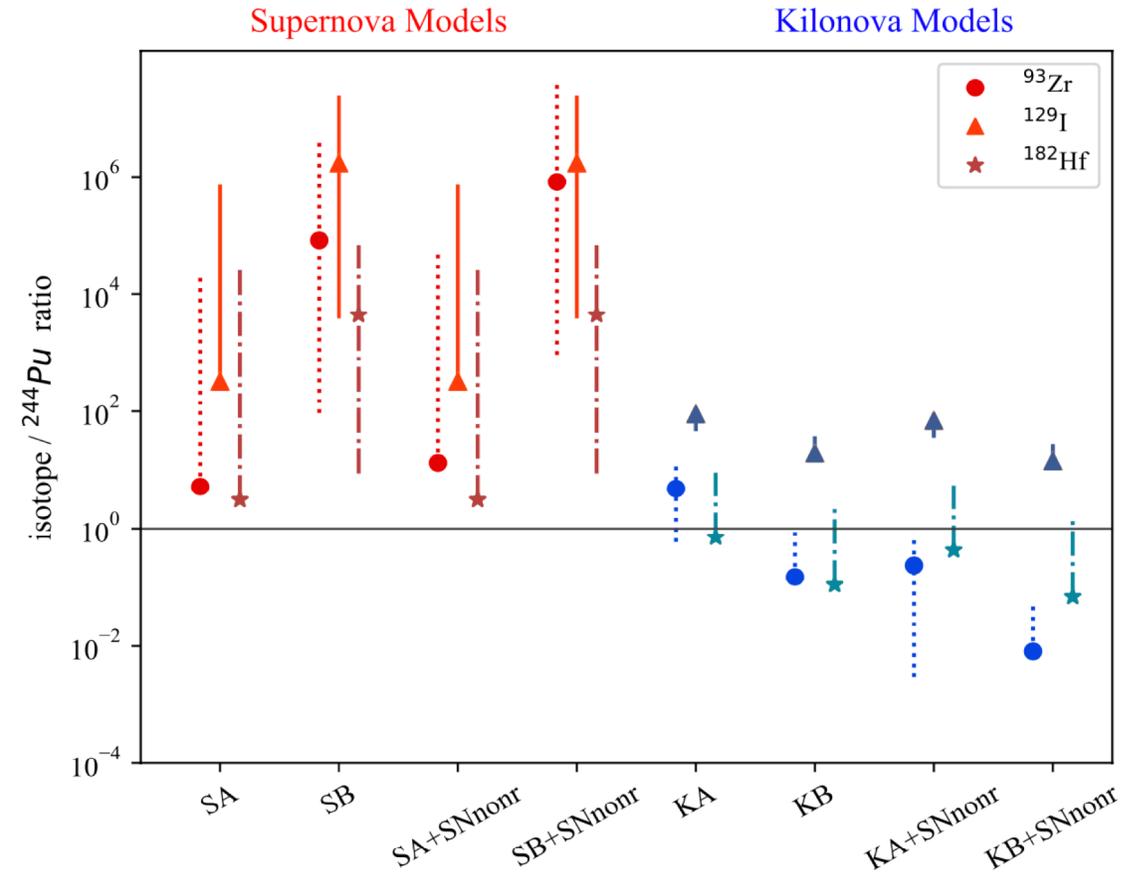
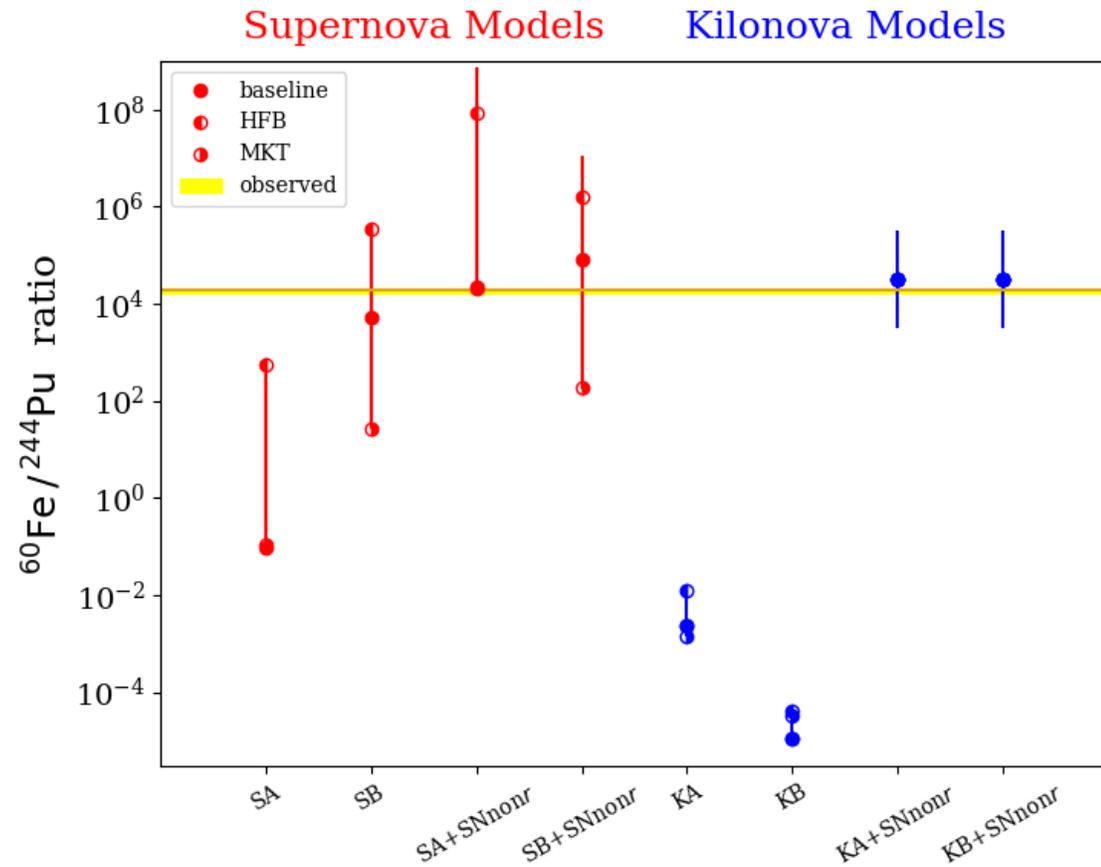
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021;
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Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021;
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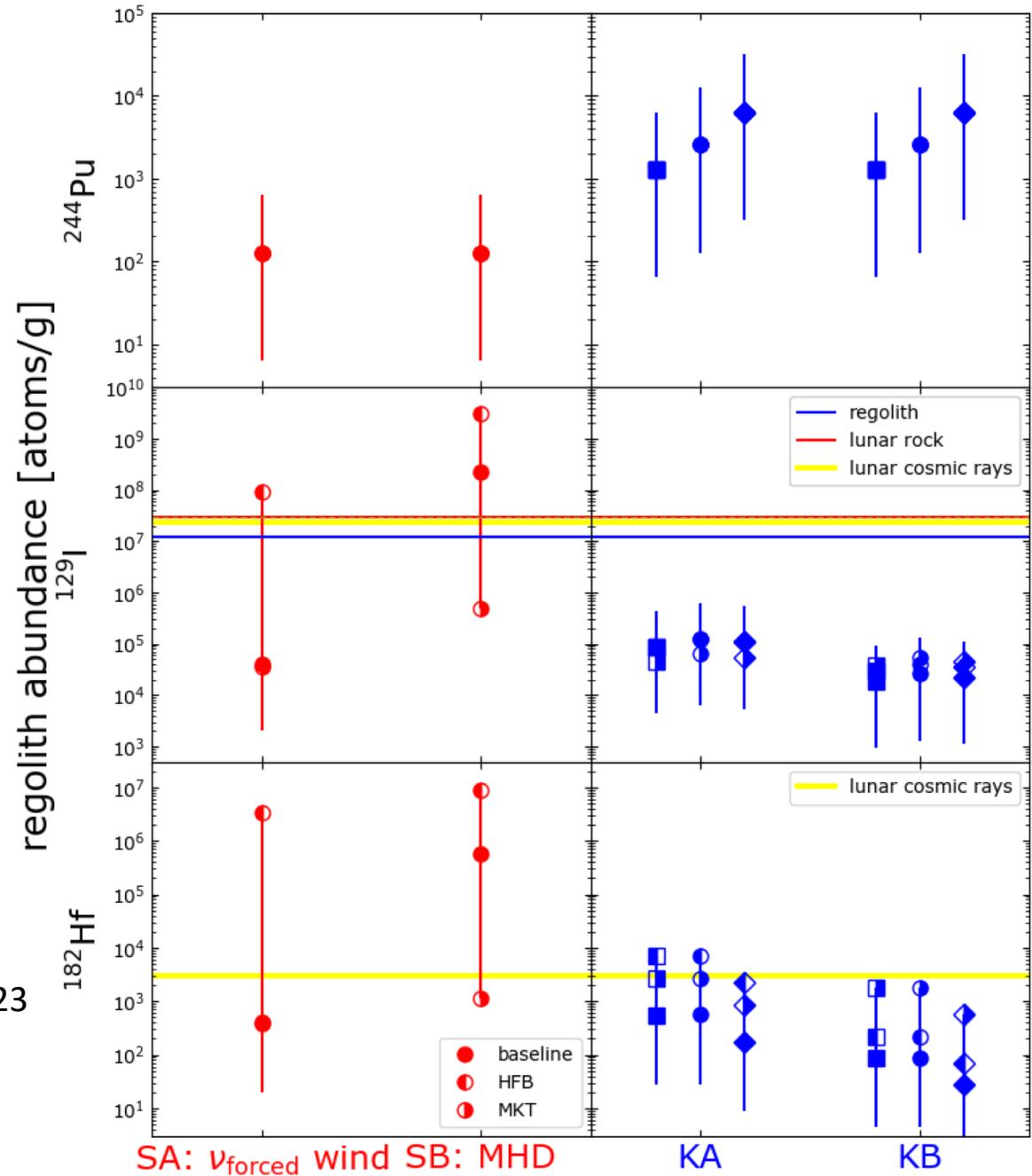
Actinide observables: ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu in Fe-Mn crusts



Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021;
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2023

Actinide observables: lunar regolith

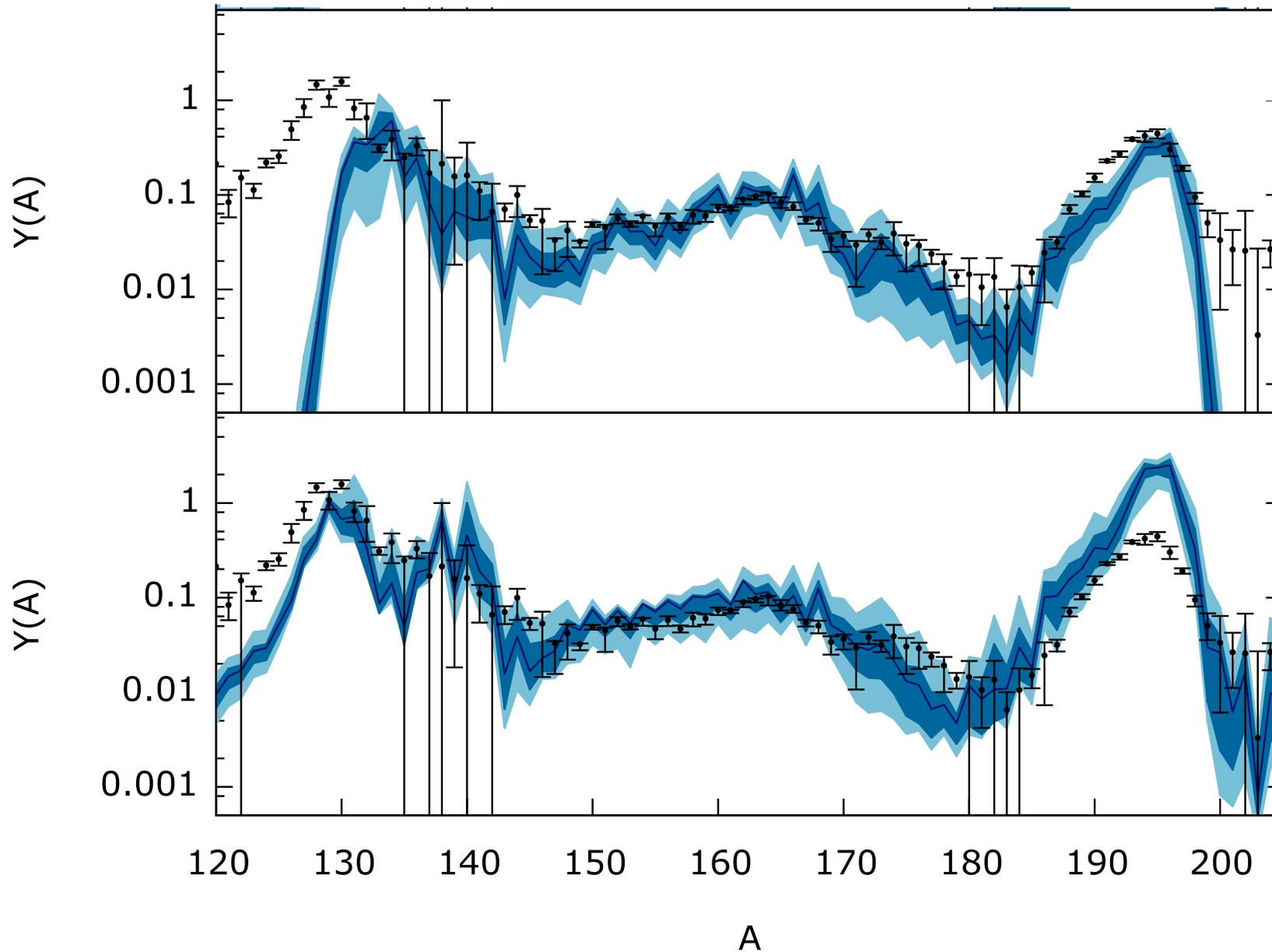
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UNEDF1 masses



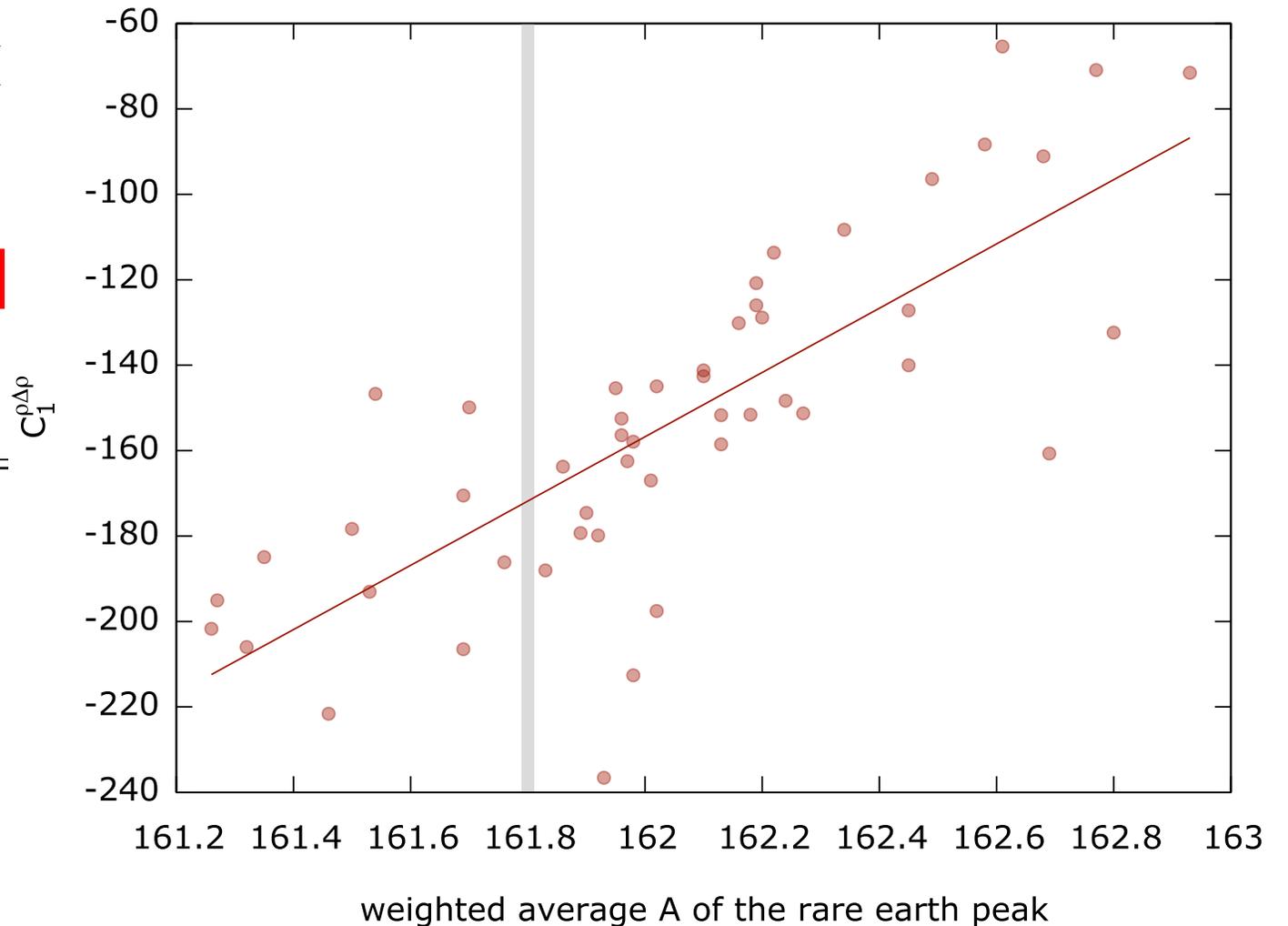
Sprouse, Navarro Perez, Surman,
Mumpower, McLaughlin, Schunck
2020

TABLE II: Optimized parameter set UNEDF1. Listed are bounds used in the optimization, final optimized parameter values, standard deviations, and 95% confidence intervals.

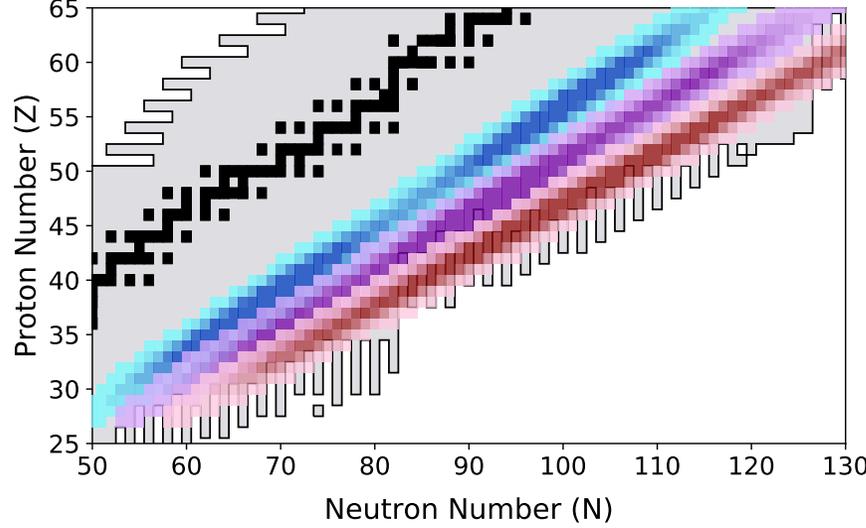
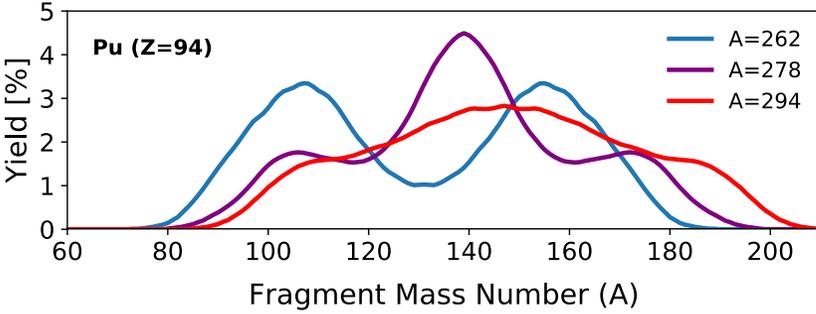
| x | Bounds | $\hat{x}^{(\text{fin.})}$ | σ | 95% CI |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| ρ_c | [0.15,0.17] | 0.15871 | 0.00042 | [0.158, 0.159] |
| E^{NM}/A | [-16.2,-15.8] | -15.800 | - | - |
| K^{NM} | [220, 260] | 220.000 | - | - |
| $a_{\text{sym}}^{\text{NM}}$ | [28, 36] | 28.987 | 0.604 | [28.152, 29.822] |
| $L_{\text{sym}}^{\text{NM}}$ | [40, 100] | 40.005 | 13.136 | [21.841, 58.168] |
| $1/M_s^*$ | [0.9, 1.5] | 0.992 | 0.123 | [0.823, 1.162] |
| $C_0^{\rho\Delta\rho}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -45.135 | 5.361 | [-52.548, -37.722] |
| $C_1^{\rho\Delta\rho}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -145.382 | 52.169 | [-217.515, -73.250] |
| V_0^* | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -186.065 | 18.516 | [-211.666, -160.464] |
| V_0^p | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -206.580 | 13.049 | [-224.622, -188.538] |
| $C_0^{\rho\nabla J}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -74.026 | 5.048 | [-81.006, -67.046] |
| $C_1^{\rho\nabla J}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -35.658 | 23.147 | [-67.663, -3.654] |

Sprouse, Navarro Perez, Surman,
Mumpower, McLaughlin, Schunck
2020

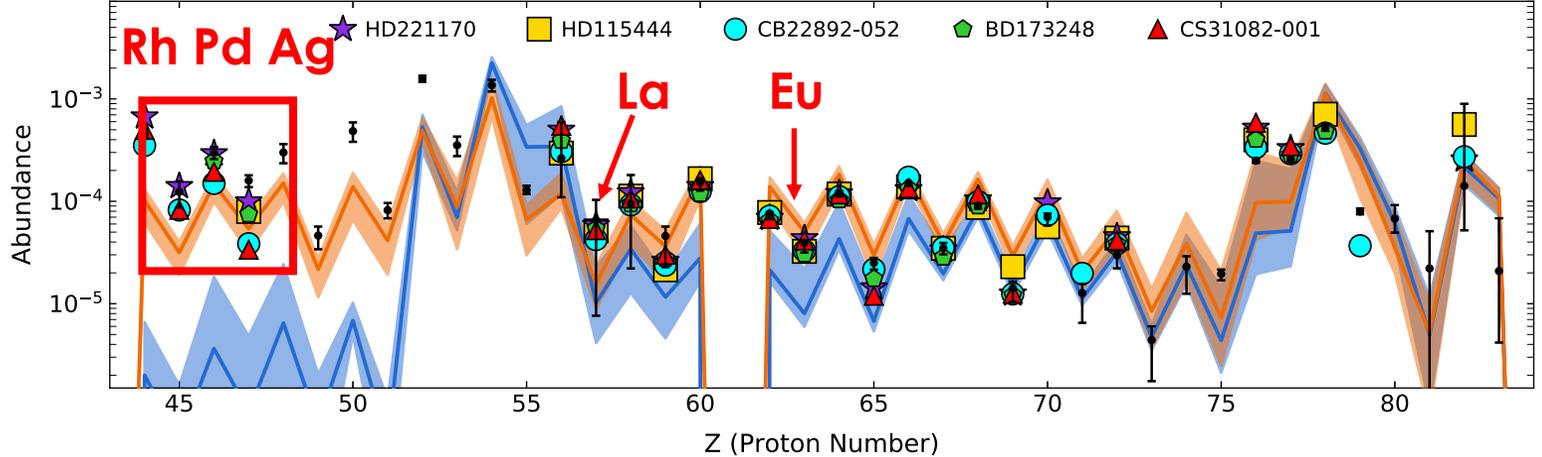
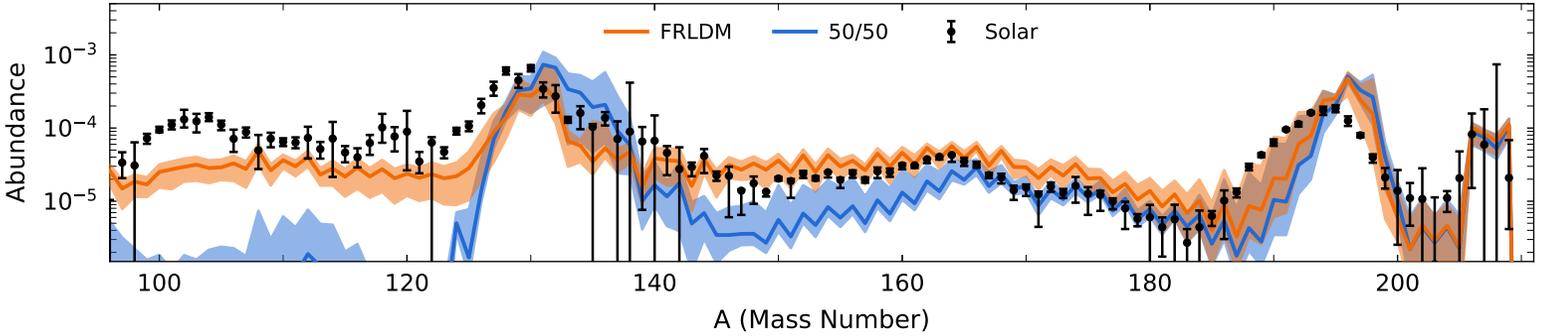
UNEDF1 masses



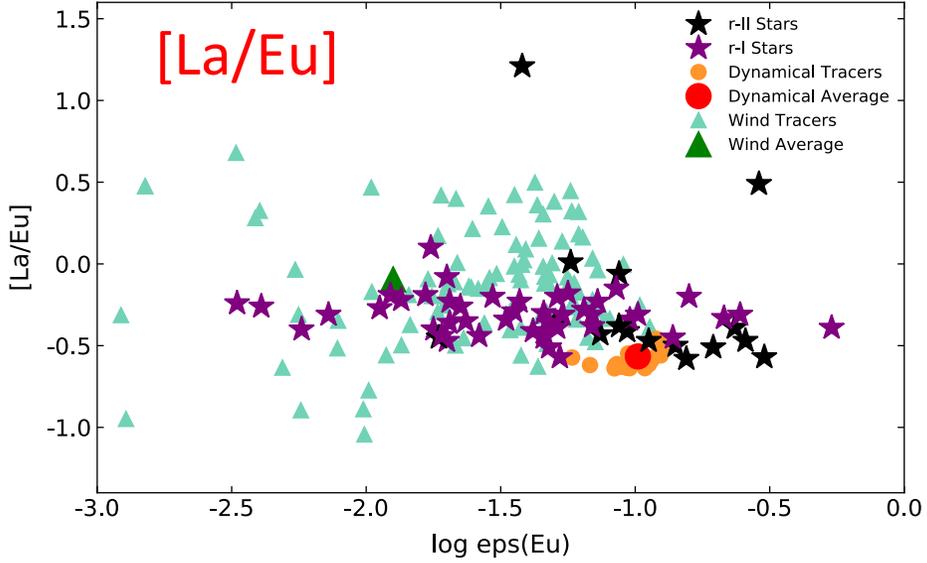
Fission yield signatures



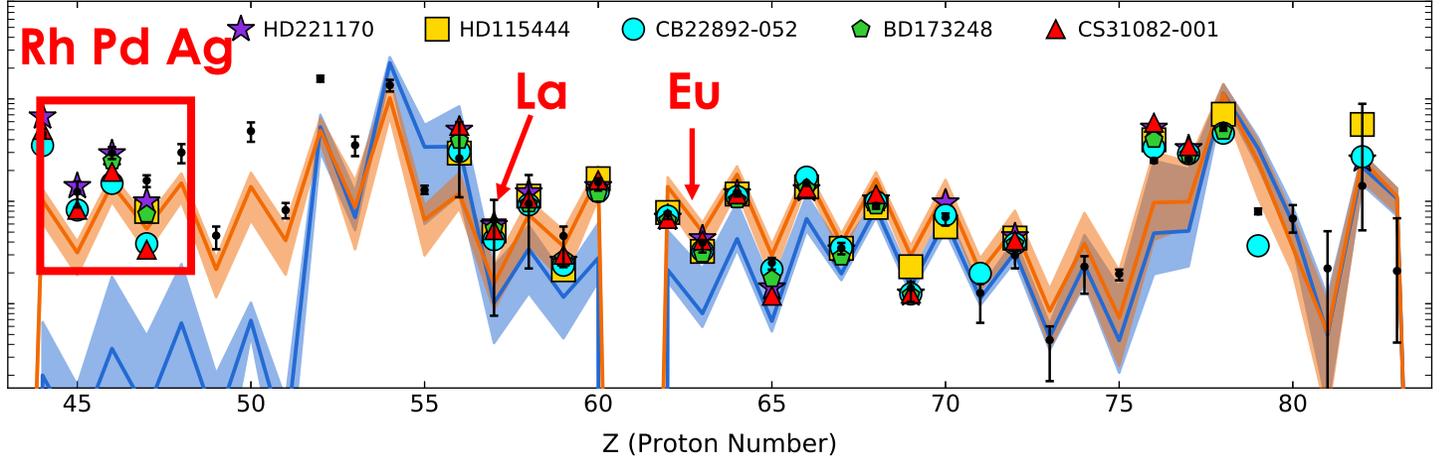
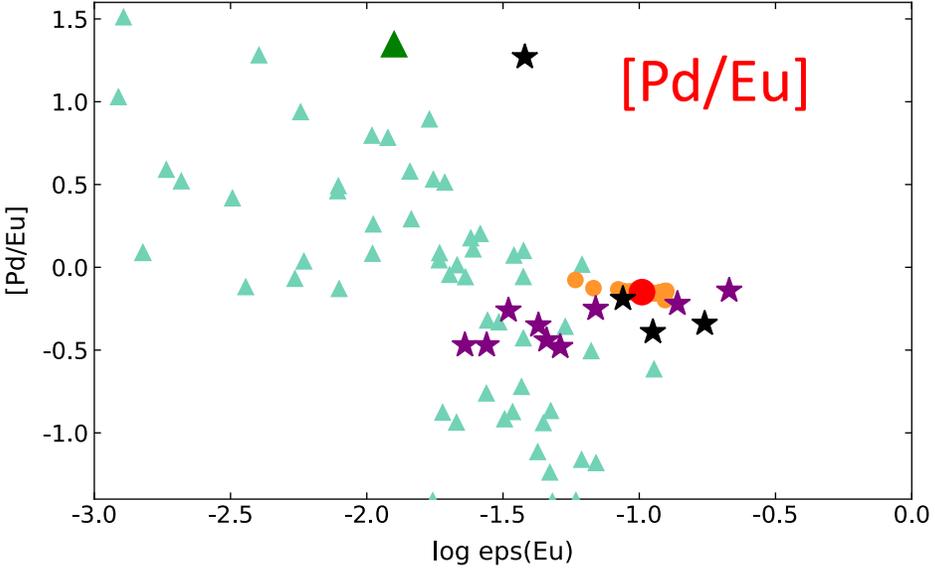
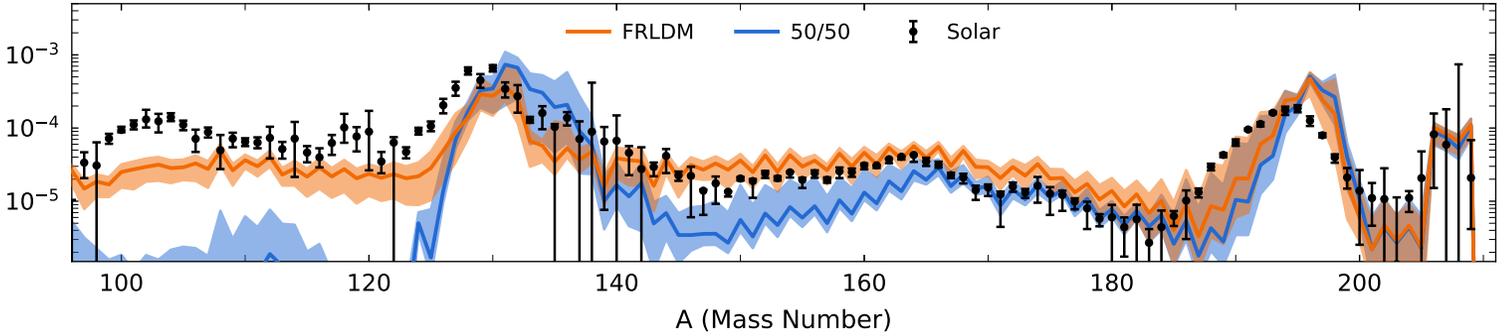
Vassh, Mumpower, McLaughlin,
Sprouse, Surman 2020



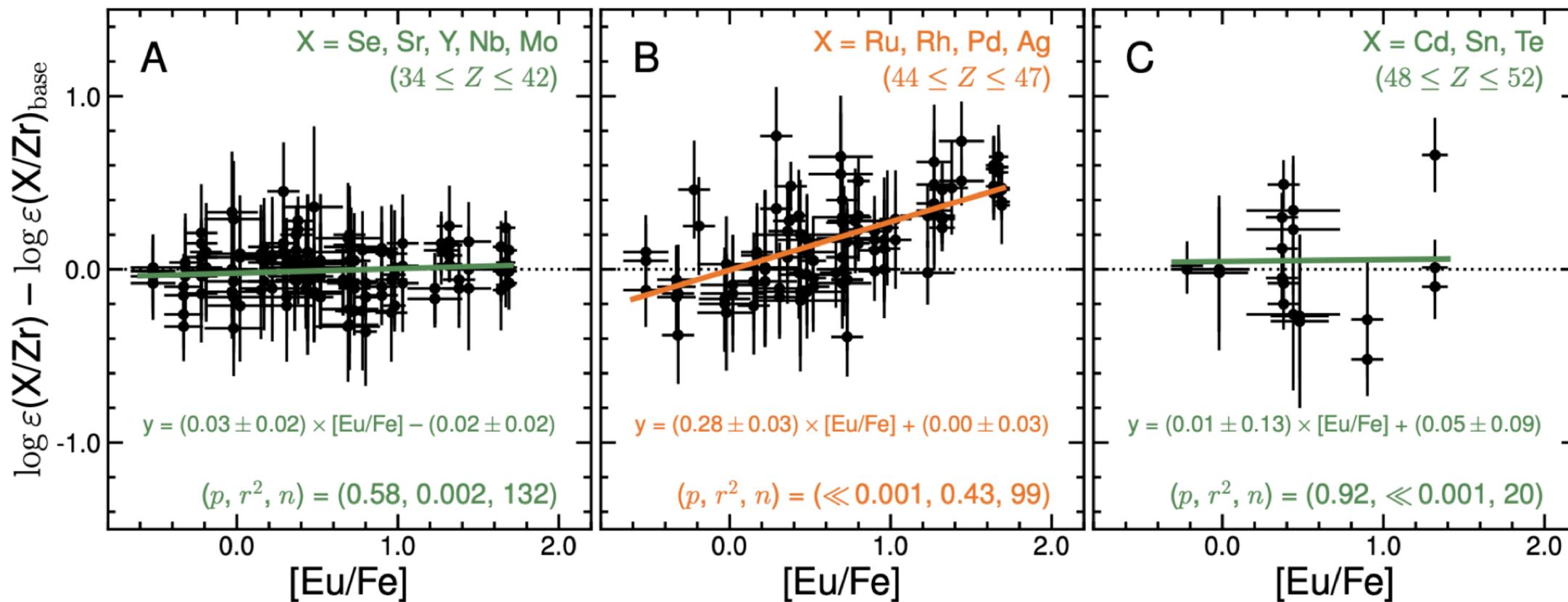
Fission yield signatures



Vassh, Mumpower, McLaughlin,
Sprouse, Surman 2020



Fission yield signatures



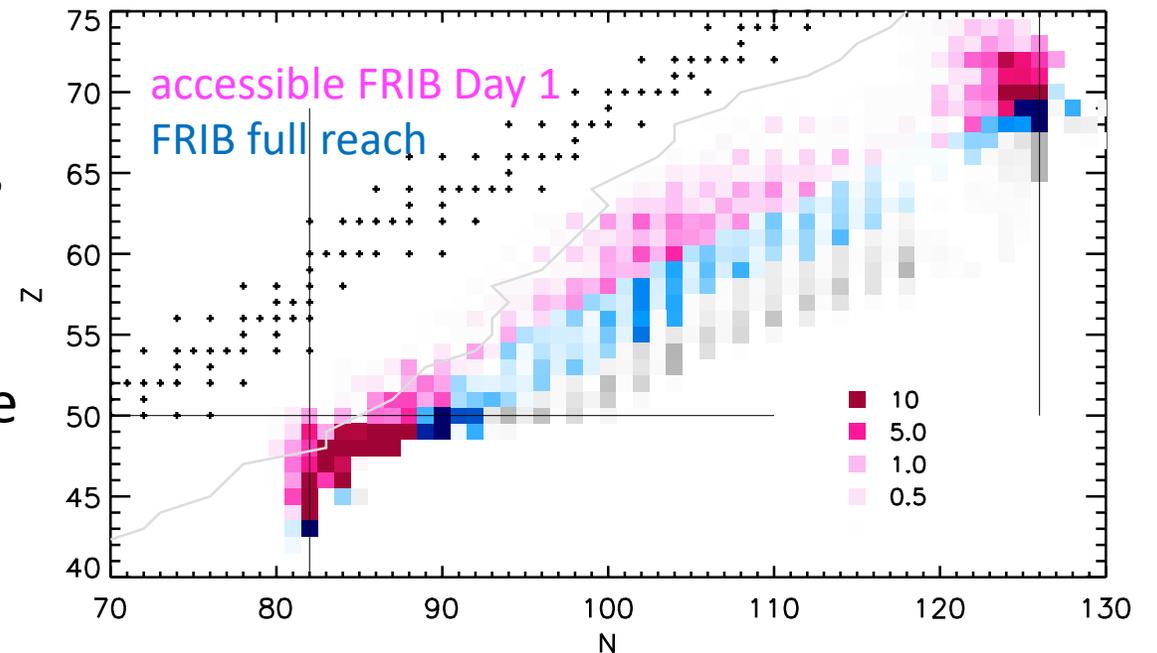
Roederer+ submitted 2023

summary

The origin of the heaviest elements in the r -process of nucleosynthesis has been one of the greatest mysteries in nuclear astrophysics for decades.

Despite considerable progress in the past several years, including the first direct detection of an r -process event, the r -process site(s) has not been definitively determined.

The neutrino and nuclear physics of candidate events remains poorly understood. FRIB has the potential to reduce key nuclear uncertainties, facilitating accurate interpretations of r -process observables such as abundance patterns and light curves.



Mumpower, Surman, McLaughlin,
Arahamian, JPPNP 2016