

Indirect measurements on neutron-induced reaction cross sections at storage rings

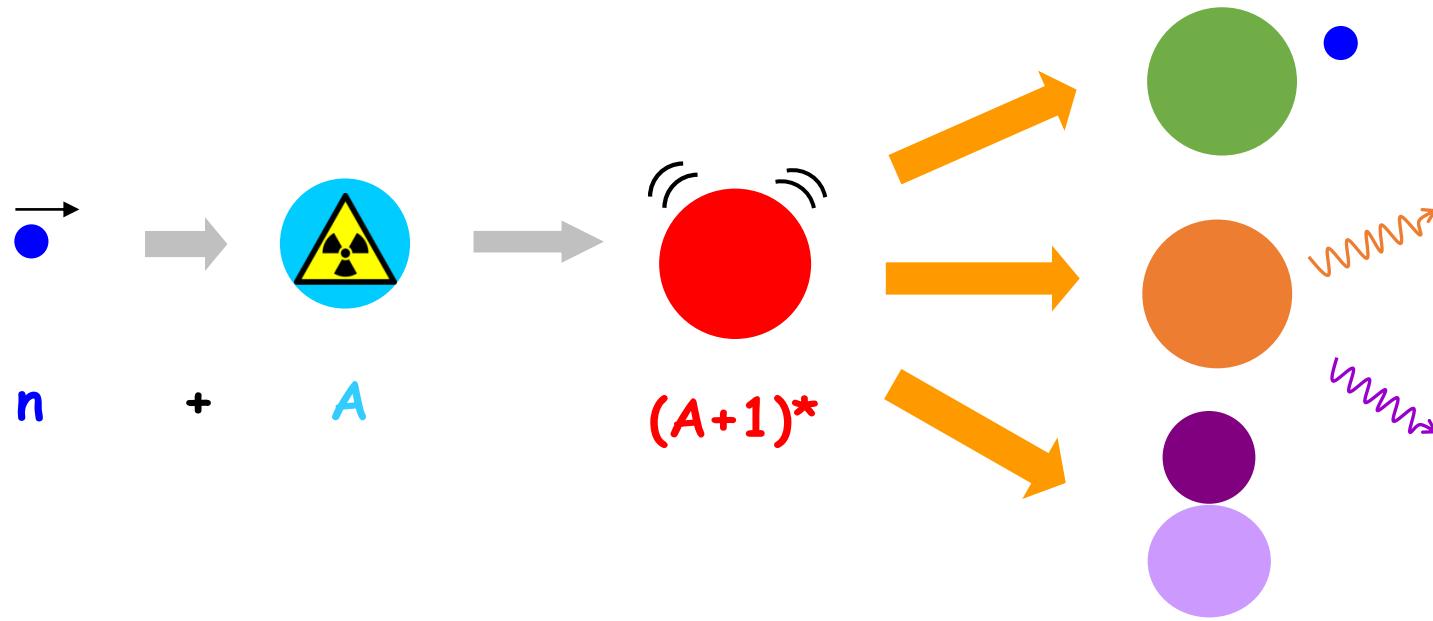
Beatrix Jurado, CENBG, Bordeaux, France

NECTAR: Nuclear rEaCTions At storage Rings*

*This work is supported by the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (ERC-Advanced grant NECTAR, grant agreement No 884715).

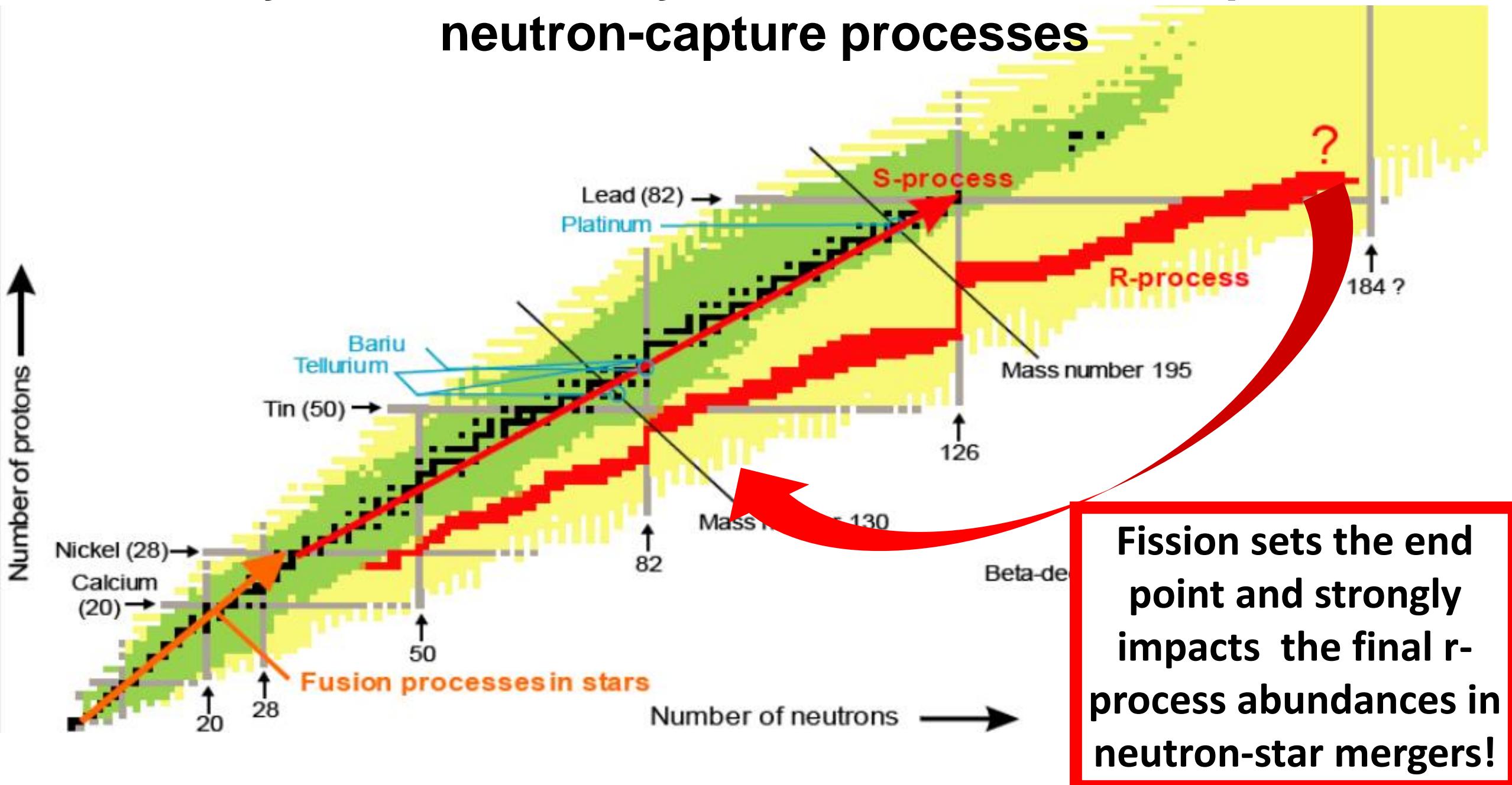
Motivation:

Need for neutron-induced reaction cross sections of short-lived nuclei



Essential for astrophysics and applications!

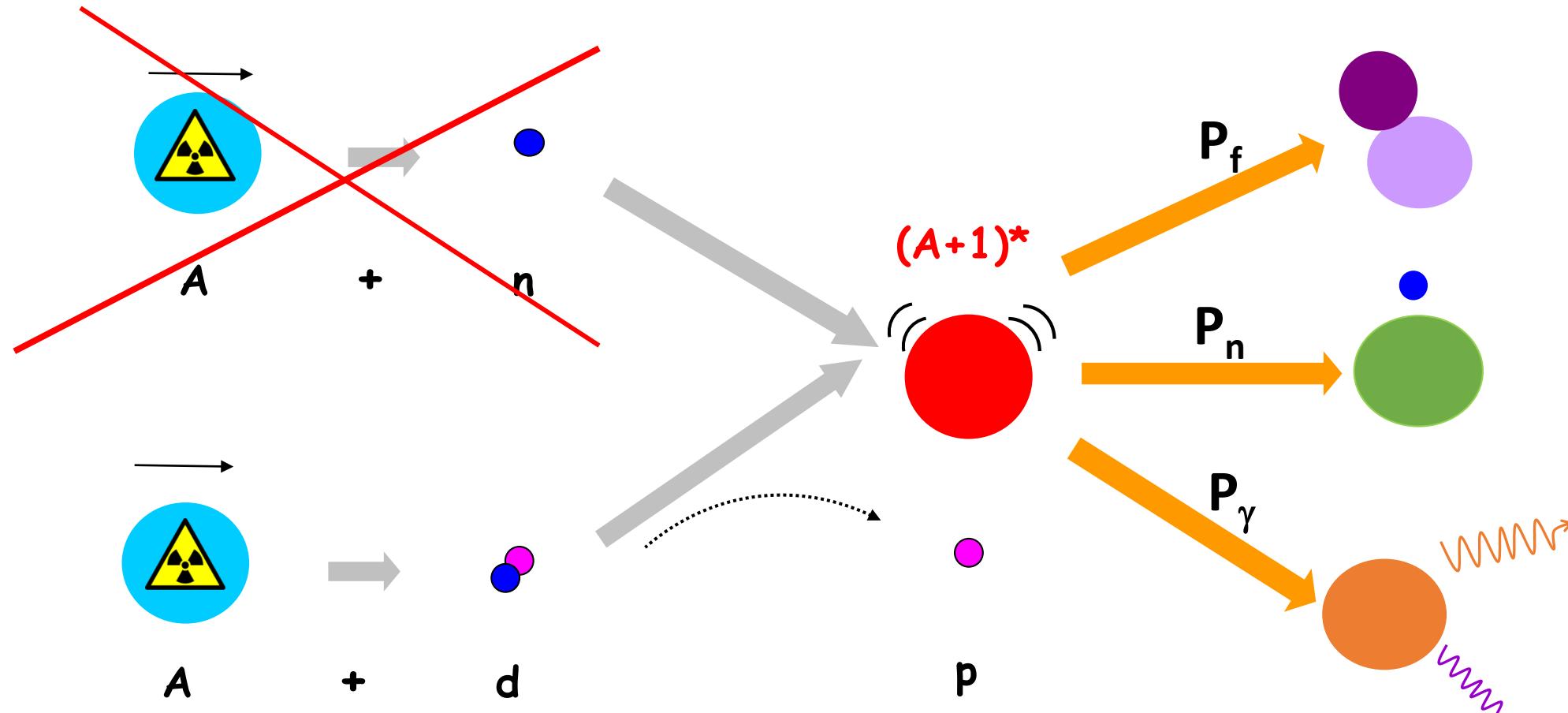
Synthesis of heavy elements: slow and rapid neutron-capture processes



Very difficult or even impossible to measure with standard techniques → difficulty to produce and handle the needed targets!

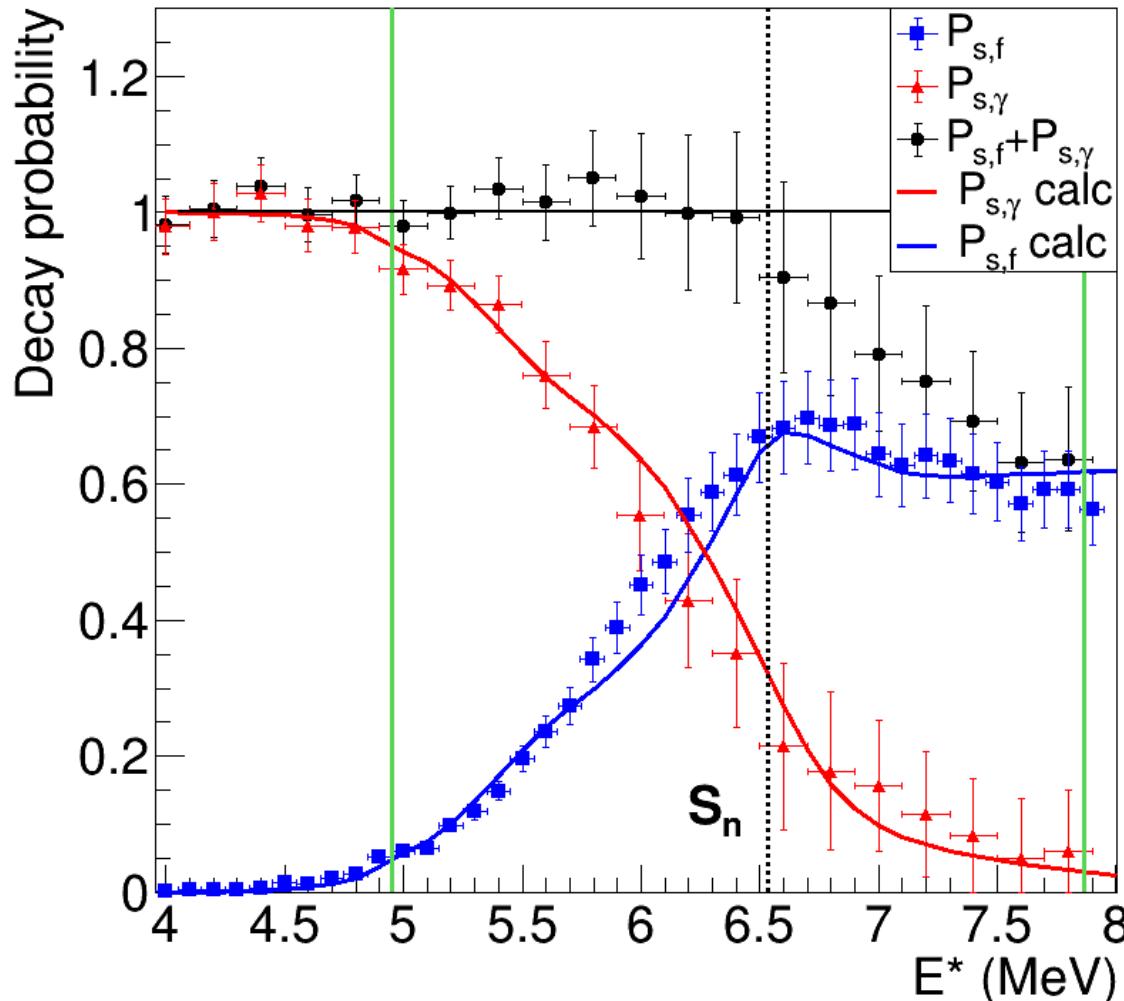
Complicated to calculate due to the difficulty to describe the de-excitation process.

Surrogate-reaction method in inverse kinematics



Decay probabilities as a function of excitation energy are precious observables to constrain models and provide much more accurate predictions for neutron-induced cross-sections of nuclei far from stability.

Benchmark: $4\text{He} + 240\text{Pu} \rightarrow 4\text{He}' + 240\text{Pu}^* \leftrightarrow n + 239\text{Pu} \rightarrow 240\text{Pu}^*$



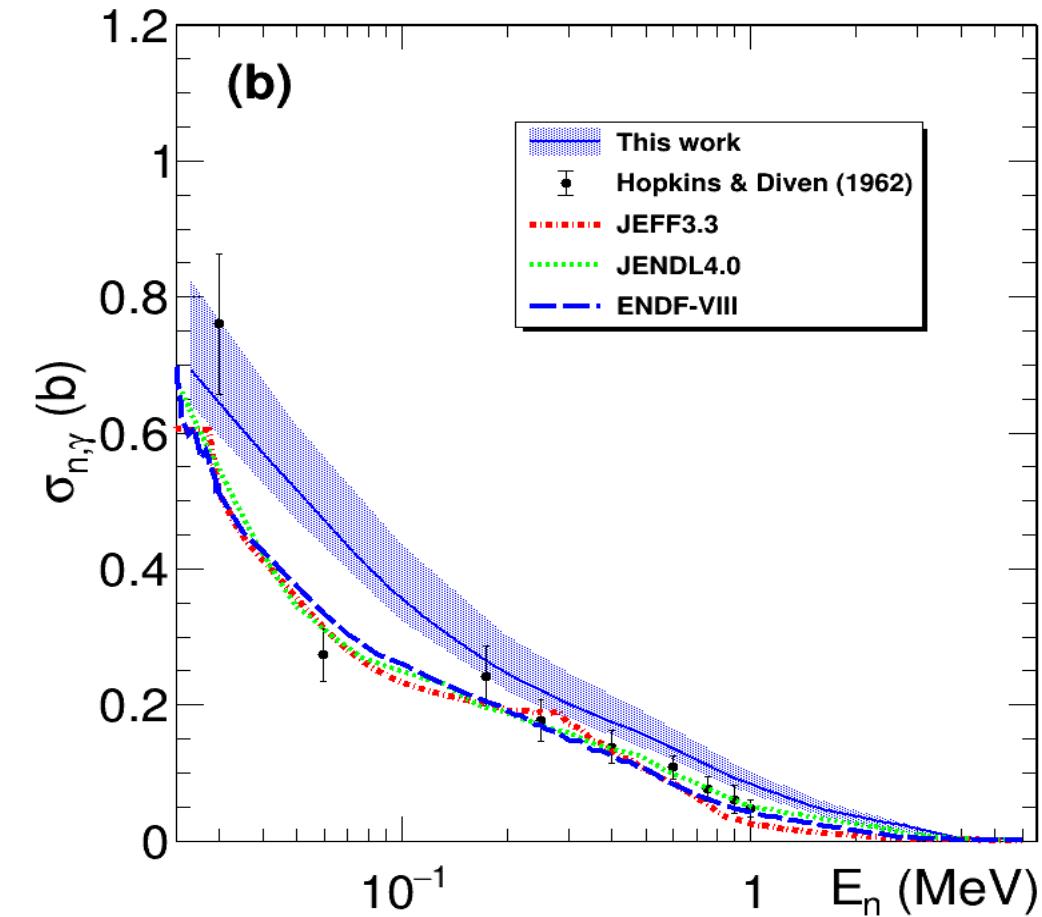
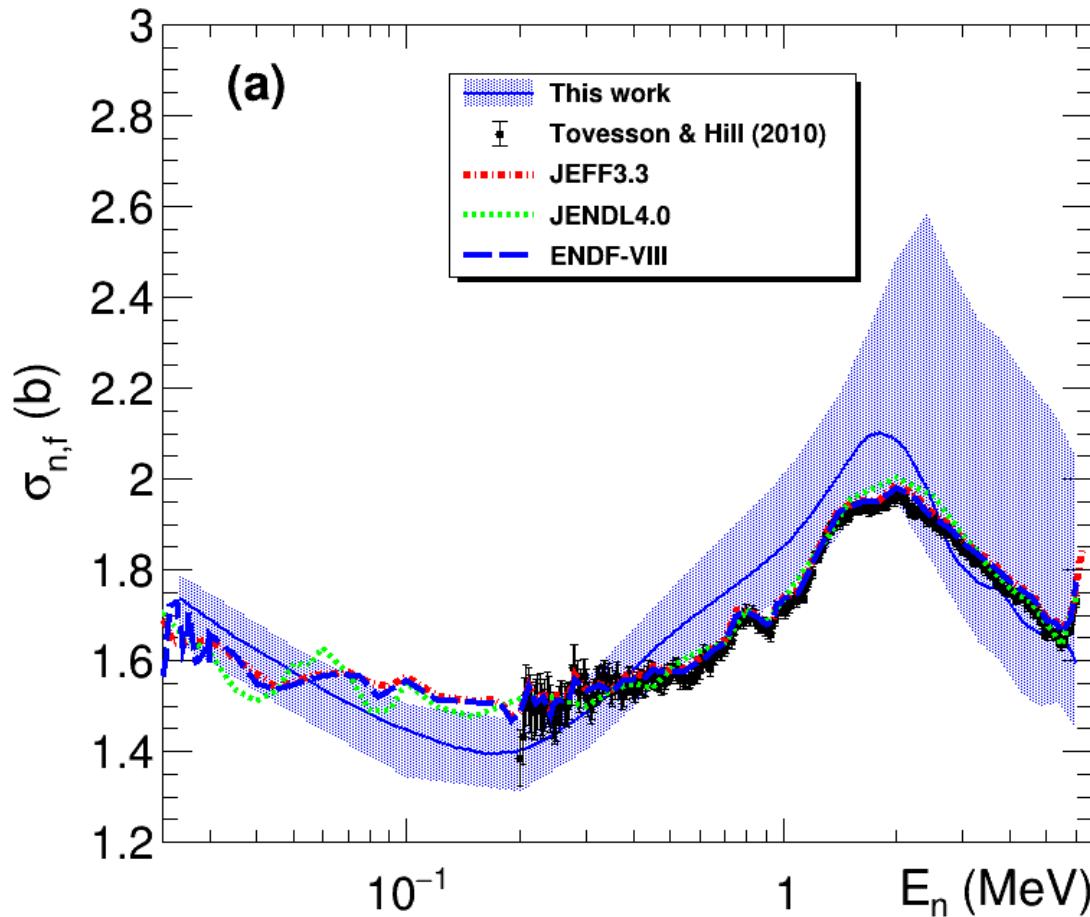
First simultaneous
measurement of P_f and P_γ !

Stringent test of
experimental method!

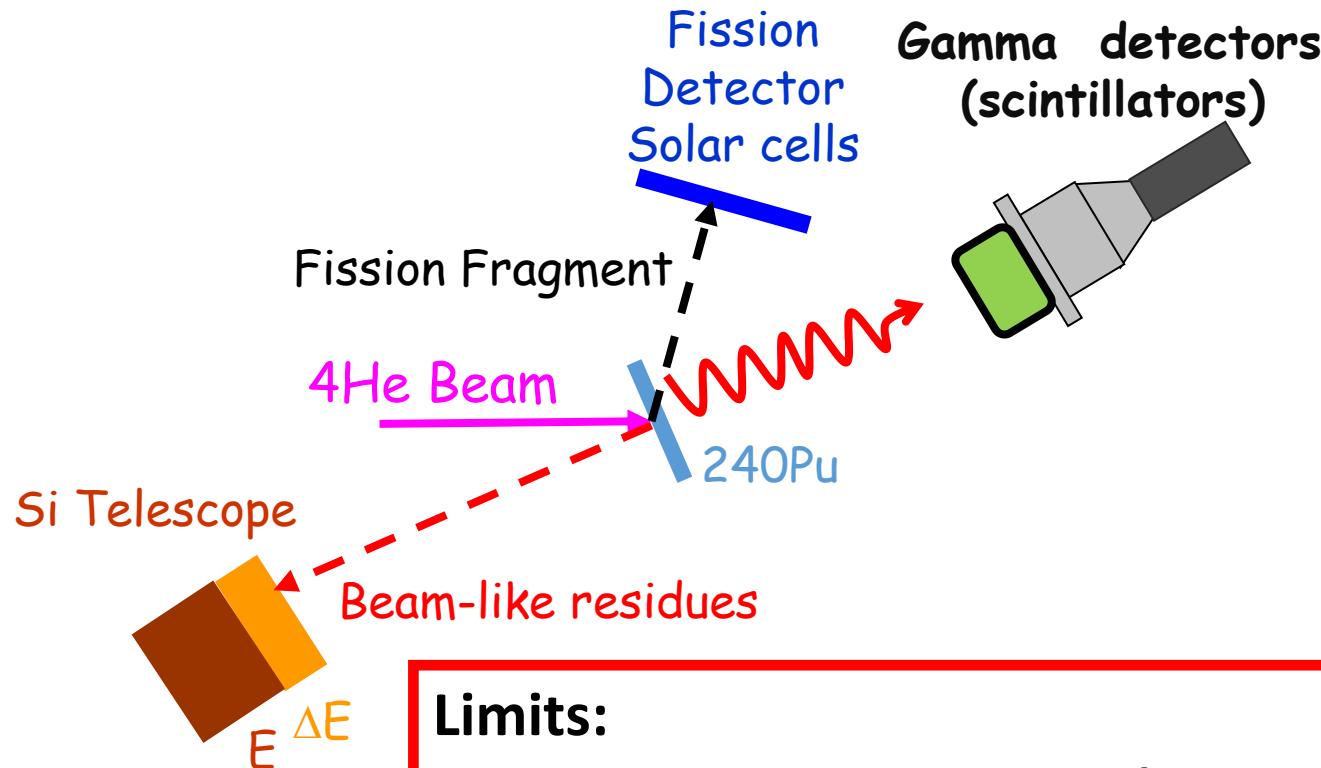
Accurate determination of
model parameters!

First simultaneous determination of neutron-induced fission and capture cross sections

$n+239\text{Pu} \rightarrow 240\text{Pu}^*$



Setup for the measurement of fission and gamma-emission probabilities in direct kinematics



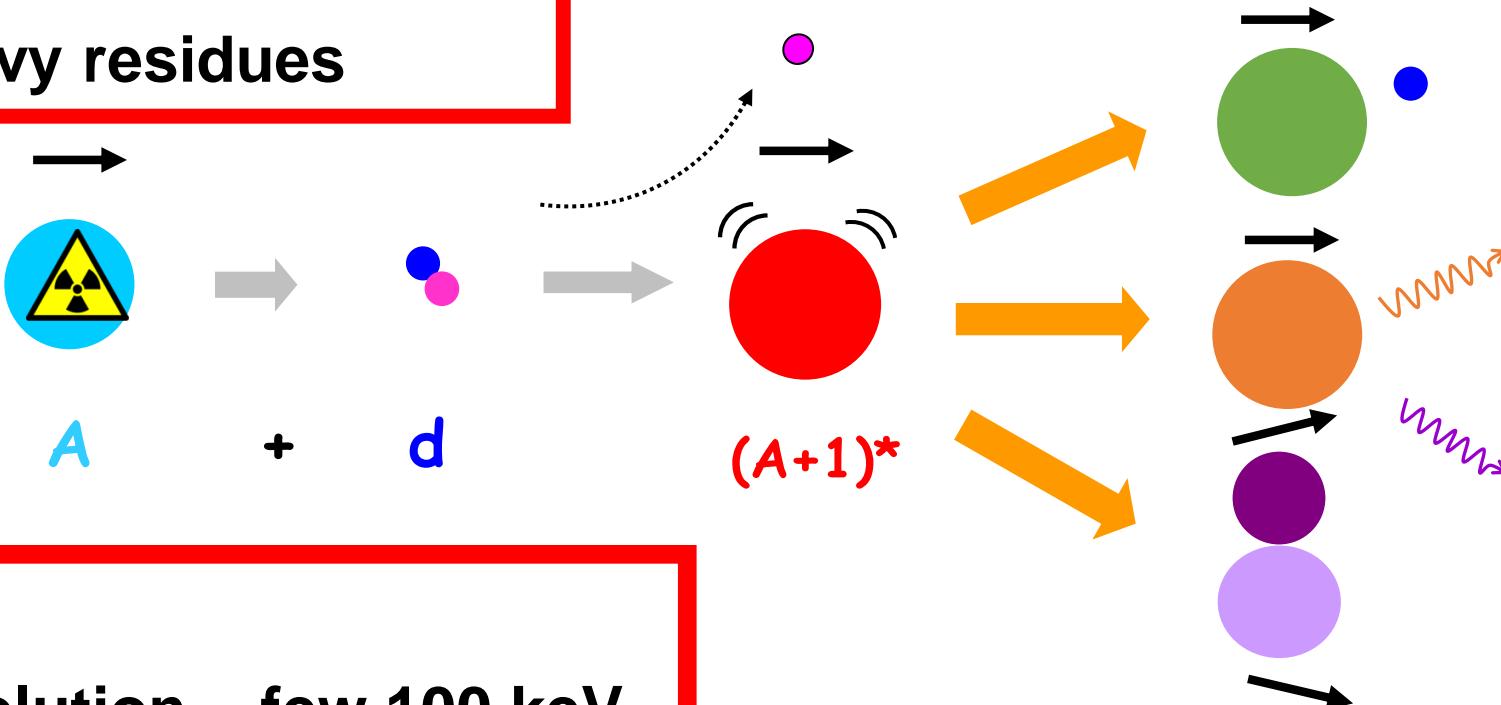
Limits:

- Unavailability of targets (radioactive samples)
- Target contaminants and target support
- P_γ : discrimination of γ 's from fission fragments, very low detection efficiency
- P_n : measurement of low-energy neutrons and neutron efficiency

Advantages of Inverse kinematics:

- Access to very short-lived nuclei

- Detection of heavy residues



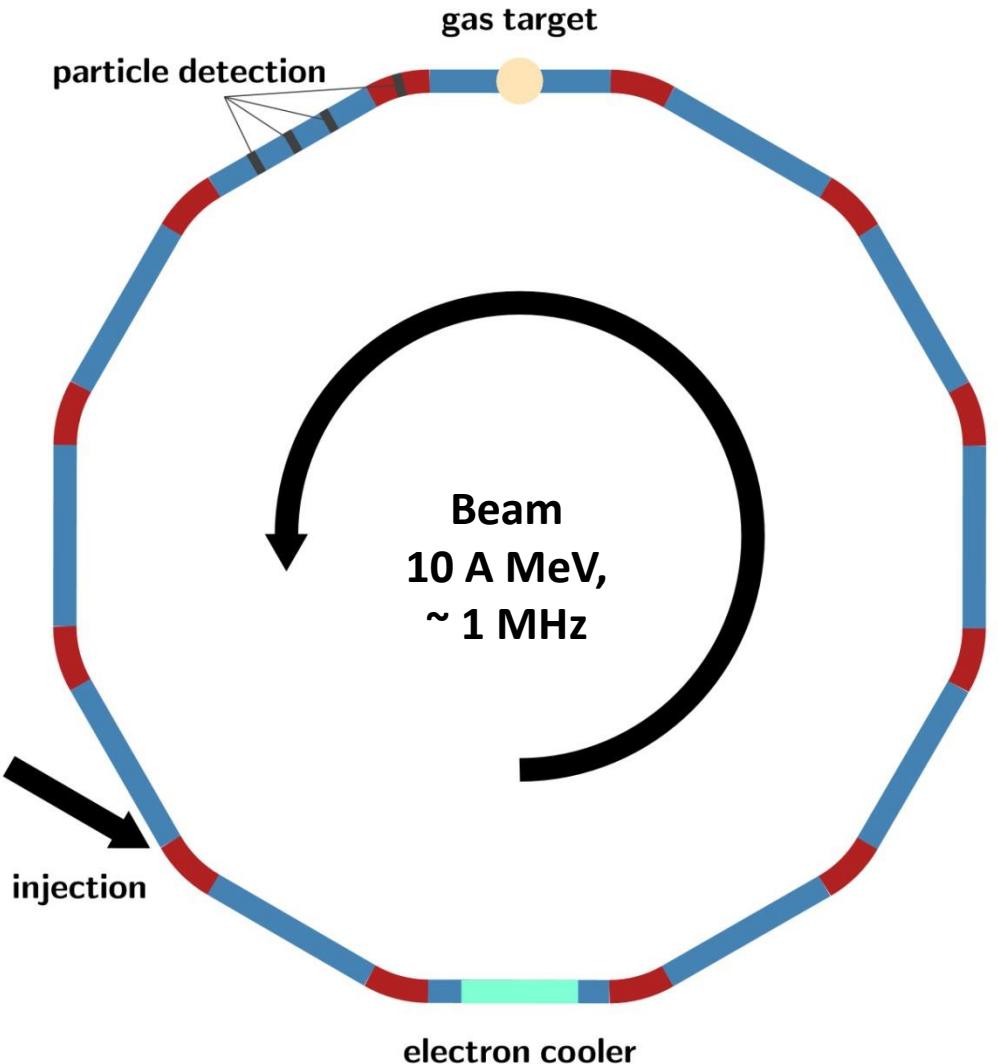
BUT!

- Required E^* resolution \sim few 100 keV,
 $E^* = f(E_{beam}, E_{target_like}, \theta)$
- Target contaminants and target windows have to be avoided

STORAGE RINGS!

Advantages of heavy-ion storage rings

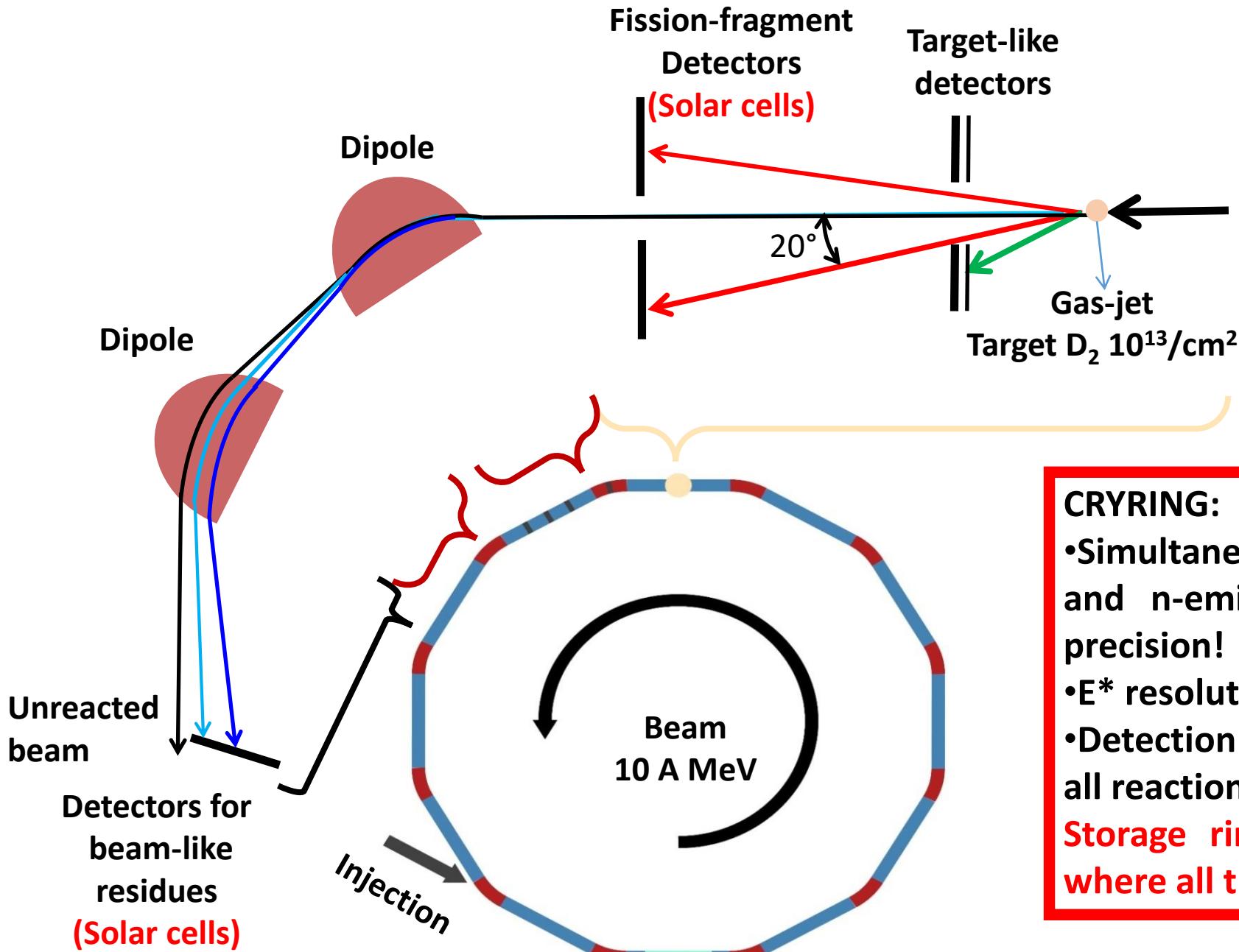
The CRYRING at GSI/FAIR



- Use of ultra-thin in-ring gas-jet targets $\sim 10^{13}/\text{cm}^2$. Effective target thickness increased by $\sim 10^6$ due to revolution frequency (at 10 A MeV)
- Beam cooling → Excellent energy and position resolution of the beam, maintained after each passage through the target, negligible E-loss & straggling effects
- High-quality, pure, fully-stripped beams and pure, ultra-thin, windowless targets → **unique!**

Challenge: Detectors in Ultra-High Vacuum (10^{-11} - 10^{-12} mbar)!

Set-up at the CRYRING



Beam: 10⁷-10⁸ stored
 $^{238}\text{U}^{92+}$ at 11 A meV

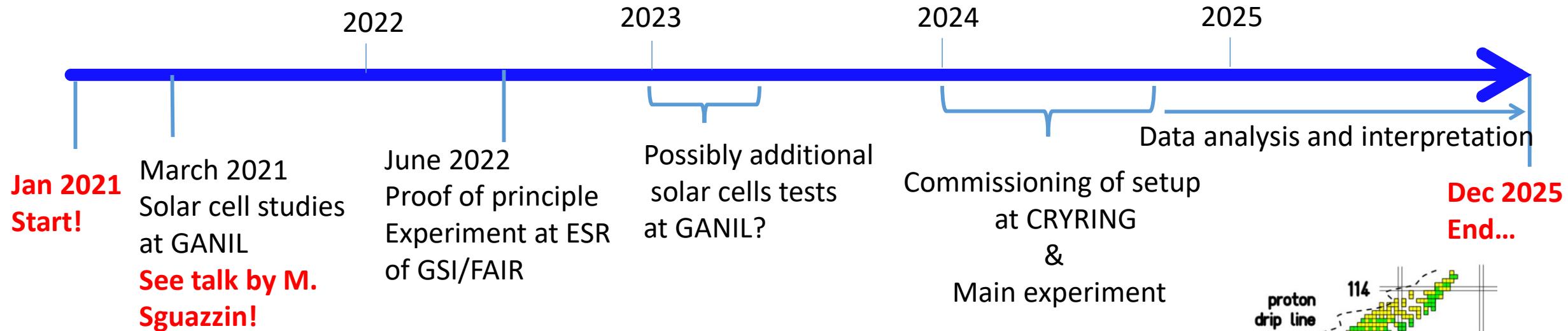
See talk by M. Sguazzin
on solar cells!

CRYRING:

- Simultaneous measurement of fission, γ - and n-emission probabilities with high precision!
- E* resolution \sim 200 keV!
- Detection efficiencies close to 100% for all reaction products!

Storage rings are the only instruments where all this can be achieved!

Time line of NECTAR and beyond...



Beyond 2025, radioactive beams:

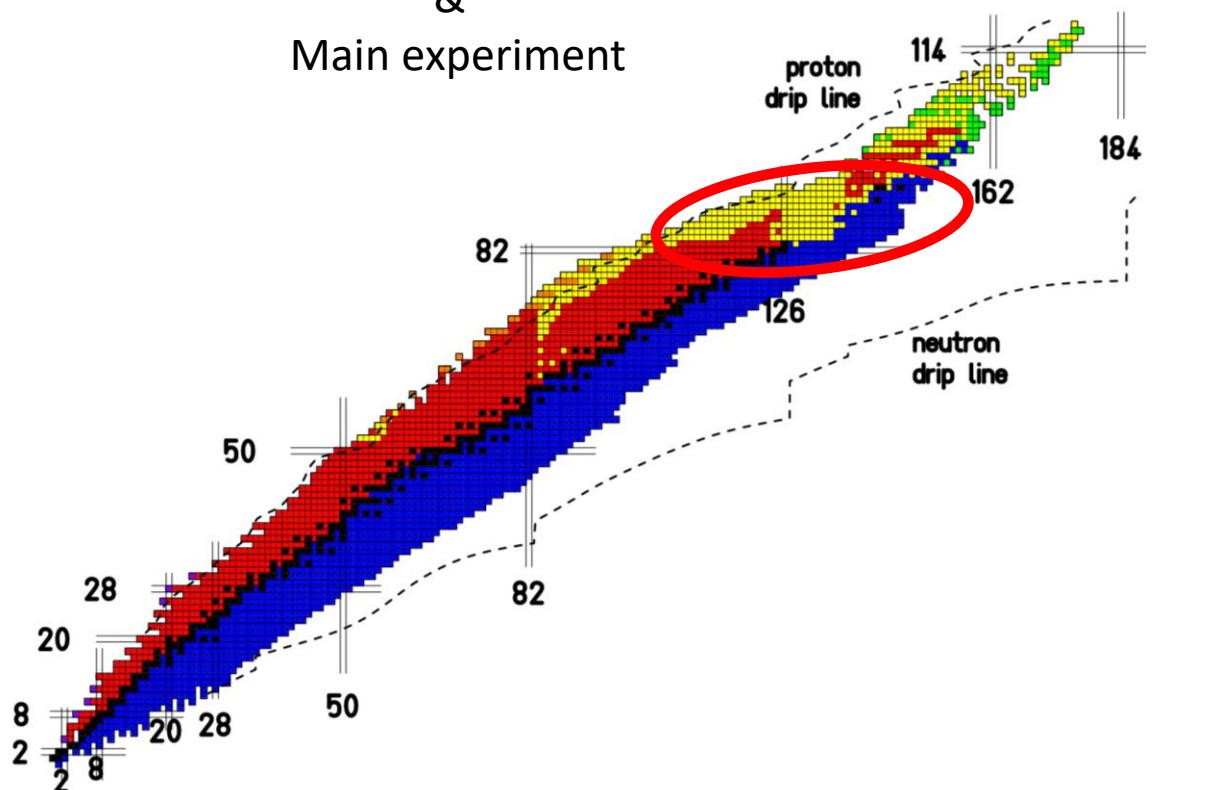
GSI/FAIR

$^{237, 238}\text{Np}$, $^{233, 234, 235, 236, 237}\text{U}$, $^{230, 231}\text{Th}$

Unexplored region, pre-actinides and actinides around shell N=126

ISOLDE STORAGE RING

$^{219-221}\text{Rn}$, $^{220-228}\text{Fr}$, $^{221-222, 224-226, 228}\text{Ra}$, etc.



Collaboration

B. Jurado, J. Pibernat, M. Sguazzin, J. Swartz, B. Thomas, Th. Chiron, M. Roche, P. Alfaurt,
J. Giovinazzo, J. Michaud, B. Blank, M. Gerbaux, S. Grevy, T. Kurtukian

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Bordeaux-Gradignan (CENBG), France

J. Glorius, Y. A. Litvinov, C. Brandau, A. Gumberidze, S. Hagmann, P.-M. Hillenbrand, A. Kalinin, M. Lestinsky, S. Litvinov, B. Lorentz, E. Menz, N. Petridis, U. Popp, M.S. Sanjari, U. Spillmann, M. Steck, Th. Stöhlker

GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany

M. Grieser, K. Blaum

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany

R. Reifarth, K. Göbel

Goethe Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

V. Méot, M. Dupuis, A. Chatillon, L. Gaudefroy, **O. Roig**, J. Taieb

CEA, DAM, DIF, France

C. Bruno, T. Davinson, C. Lederer-Woods, J. Marsh, P. J. Woods,

The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

A. Henriques, *FRIB/NSCL, Michigan State University, USA*

L. Audouin, F. Hammache, *Irene Joliot Curie LAB, Orsay, France*

W. Korten, L. Thulliez *CEA Paris-Saclay - DRF/IRFU/DPhN, France*

A. Heinz, *Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden*

C. Domingo Pardo, *Instituto de Física Corpuscular, CSIC-Universidad de Valencia, Spain*