

Study of beta decay properties for Pr to Nd nuclei (A~160) relevant for the formation of the r-process rare-earth peak

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Abstract

Around half of the nuclei heavier than iron are created via the rapid neutron capture process (r-process). For nuclear masses $A > 100$, there are two main peaks in the r-process elemental solar system abundances, located at $A \sim 130$ and $A \sim 195$, which are associated with the neutron shell closure during the $(n, \gamma) \rightarrow (\gamma, n)$ equilibrium. In contrast, the rare-earth peak (REP) is a small - but clear - peak around mass $A = 160$, which originates from the freeze-out during the late phases after neutron exhaustion. The formation of the REP offers a unique probe for the study of the late-time conditions on the r-process site. According to theoretical models and sensitivity studies, half-lives ($T_{1/2}$) and beta-delayed neutron emission probabilities (P_n) of very neutron-rich nuclei for $55 < Z < 64$ are the most influential ones on the formation of the REP [1,2].

The BRIKEN project [3,4], launched in 2016 at the RIBF in the RIKEN Nishina Center, aims to measure beta-decay properties for a large number of nuclei on the path of the r-process. Accordingly, $T_{1/2}$ and P_n -values for the most influential nuclei to the REP formation from Ba to Eu ($A \sim 160$) have been measured for the first time with BRIKEN. In this work, the measurements of $T_{1/2}$ and beta-delayed neutron branching probabilities (P_{1n}) for several Pr and Nd isotopes in the mass region $A \sim 160$ will be discussed. Preliminary experimental results on P_{1n} -values will be presented for the first time.

References

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Primary author(s): PALLÀS SOLÍS, Max (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)); TARIFEÑO-SALDIVIA, Ariel (Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC)); Dr. KISS, G. G. (Institute for Nuclear Research (Atomki)); TAIN, Jose Luis (Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC)); MONT-GELI, Nil (Institut de Tècniques Energètiques (INTE), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)); TOLOSA-DELGADO, Álvaro (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Physics); VITÉZ-SVEICZER, A. (Institute for Nuclear Research (Atomki)); BRIKEN COLLABORATION

Presenter(s): PALLÀS SOLÍS, Max (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC))

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