

中性子捕獲反応と元素合成:

鍵を握る原子核データの収集と研究戦略

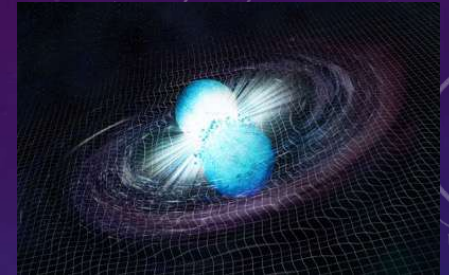
西村俊二 (理研)

グローバルなr過程の理解 \leftrightarrow r過程の局所的な元素成分の構造の理解

「r過程・フリーズアウト時の元素合成が重要」

β 崩壊の崩壊レートに加え、遅発中性子、質量、中性子捕獲反応が重要な鍵を握る。

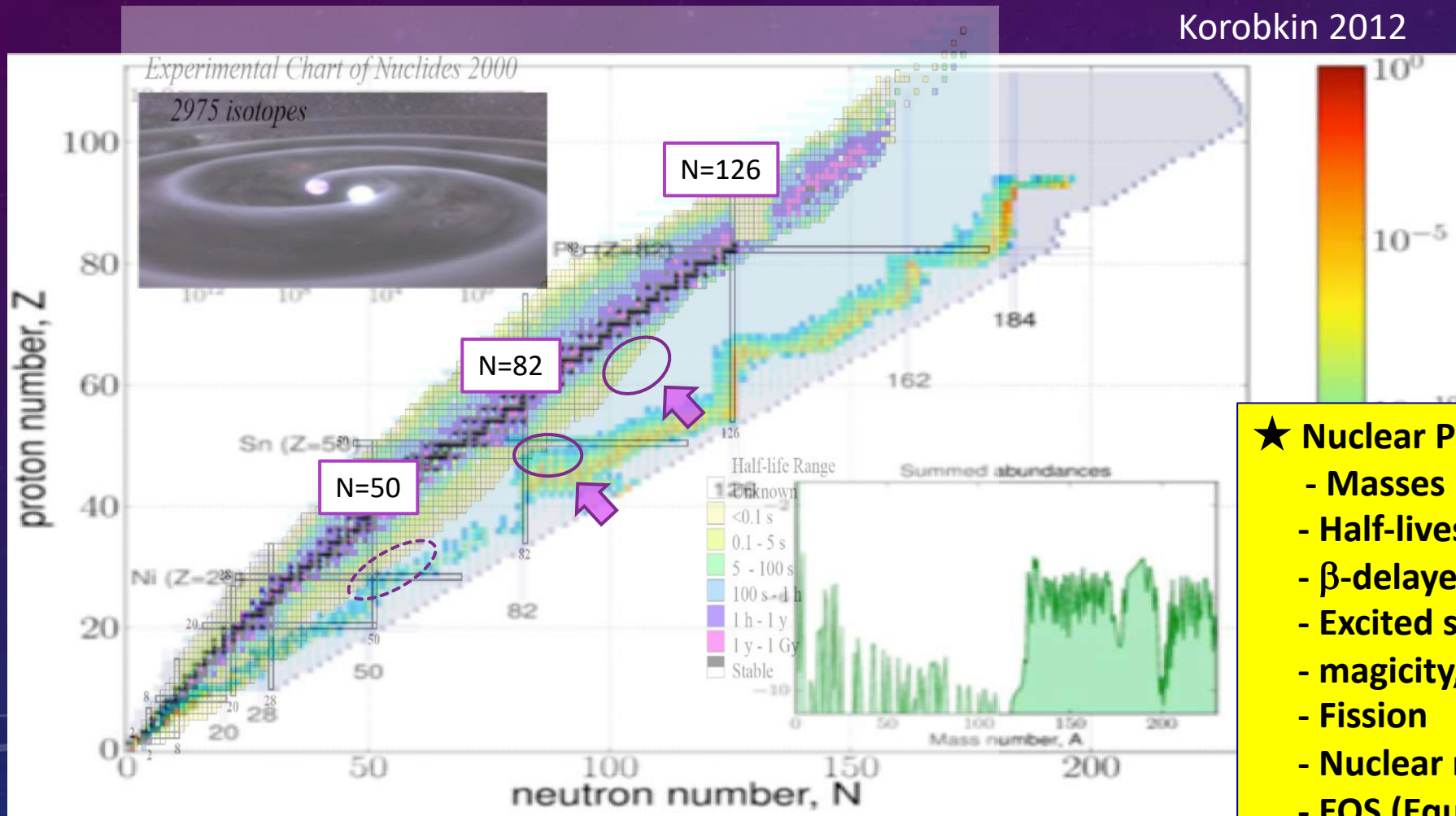
r-過程の環境と中性子過剰な原子核



超新星爆発



Korobkin 2012

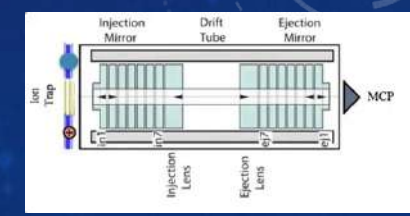
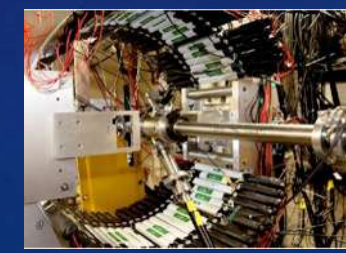
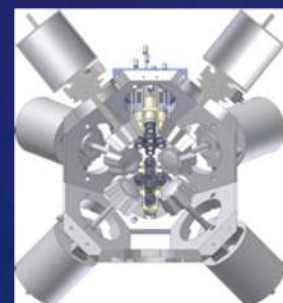
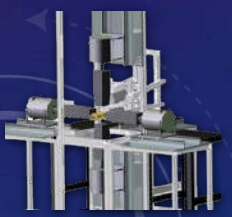
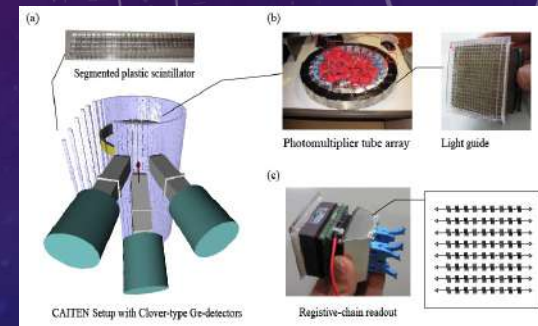
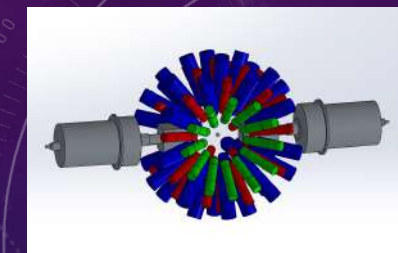
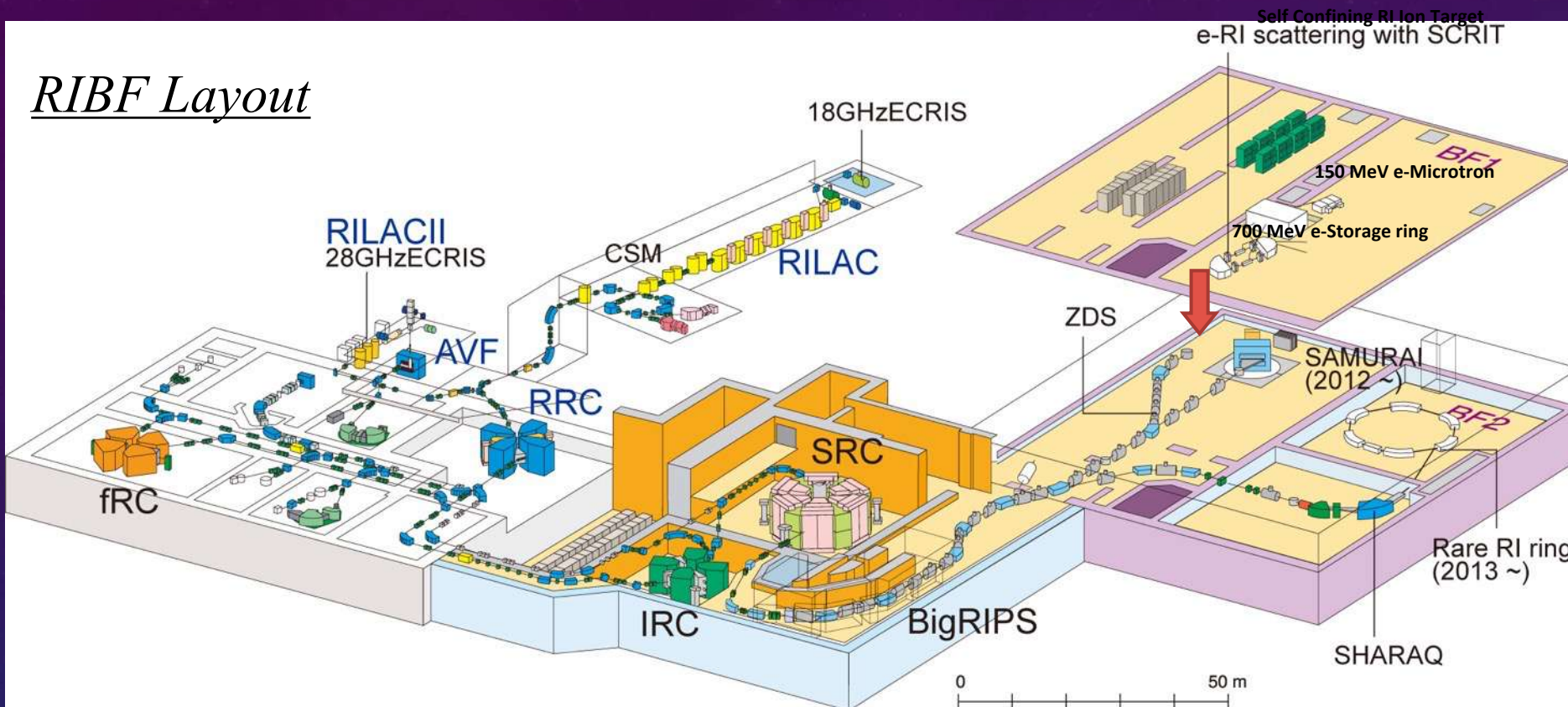


★ Nuclear Physics Inputs (exp. / theory, astro)

- Masses
- Half-lives
- β -delayed neutron emission probabilities
- Excited states
- magicity, deformation
- Fission
- Nuclear reactions (n,γ) , (α,n) , (α,p) ,
- EOS (Equation of State)

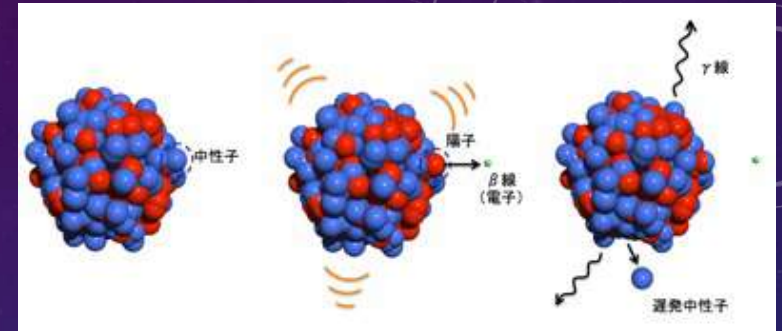
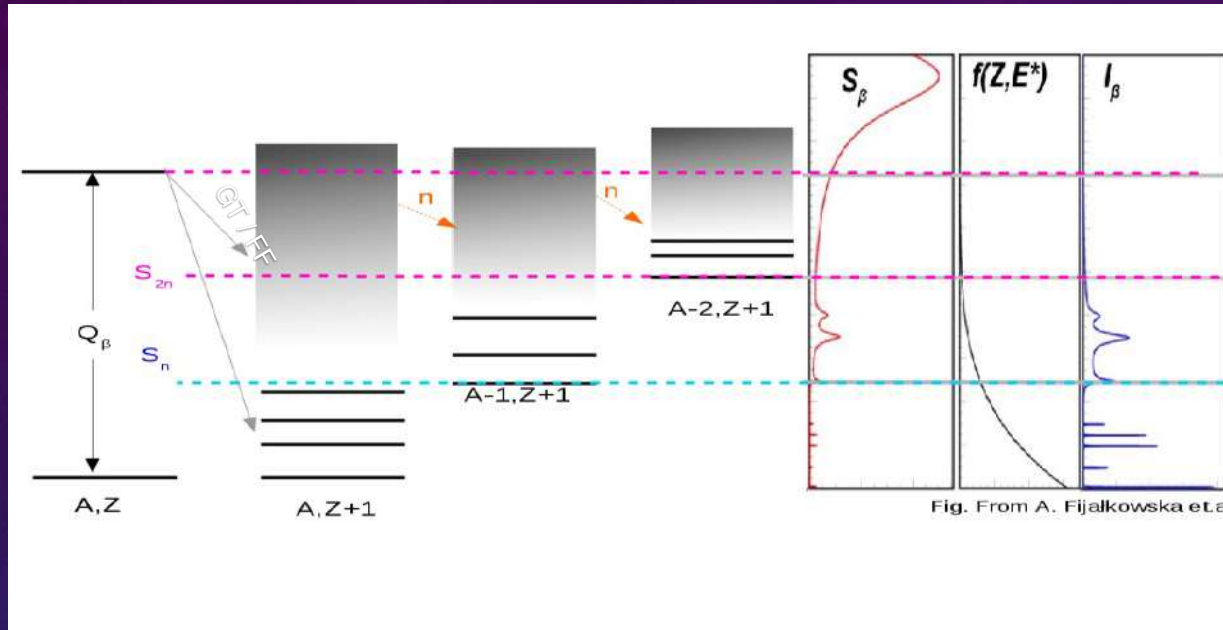
Experimental Projects at Zero-Degree Spectrometer Decay & Mass

RIBF Layout



Gross properties: Half-lives ($T_{1/2}$) and neutron branching ratio P_{xn}

Beta-decay process



- β -delayed neutron branching (P_{xn})
 - Neutron-TOF
BRIKEN/VANDLE/ToFU

- β -delayed γ spectroscopy
 (and $T_{1/2}$)
EURICA/DTAS

$$\frac{1}{T_{1/2}} = \sum_{0 \leq E_i \leq Q_\beta} S_\beta(E_i) \times f(Z, Q_\beta - E_i),$$

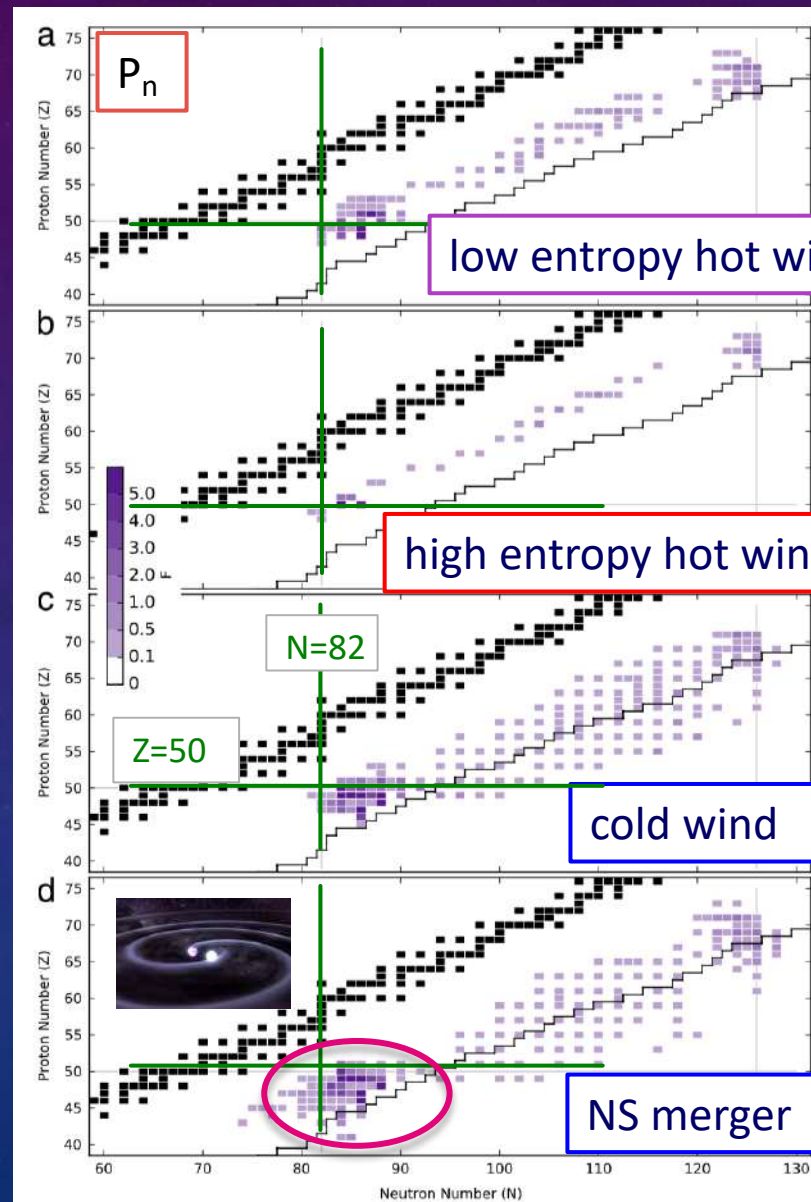
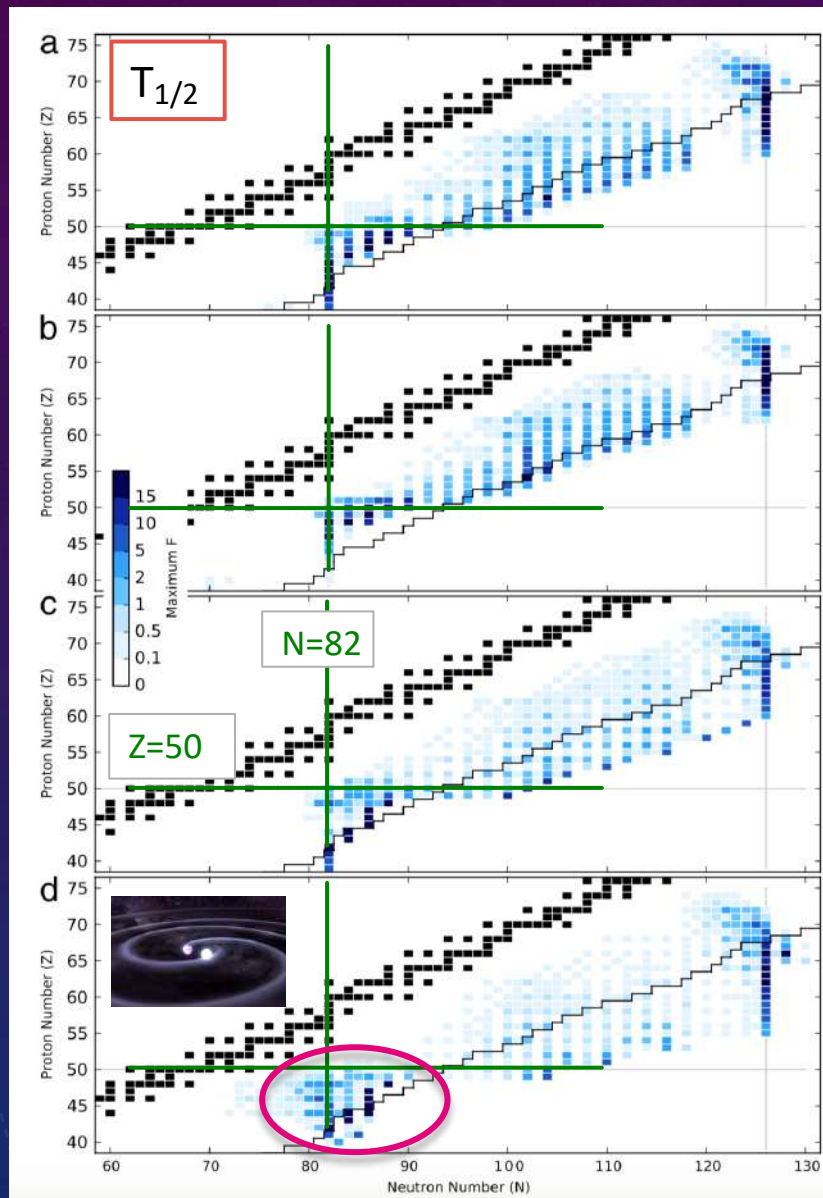
Half-lives (isotope) β -strength function

Phase-space factor
 $f \sim (Q_\beta - E_i)^5$,
 dominant at neutron rich region (large Q_β)

r-Process Nucleosynthesis

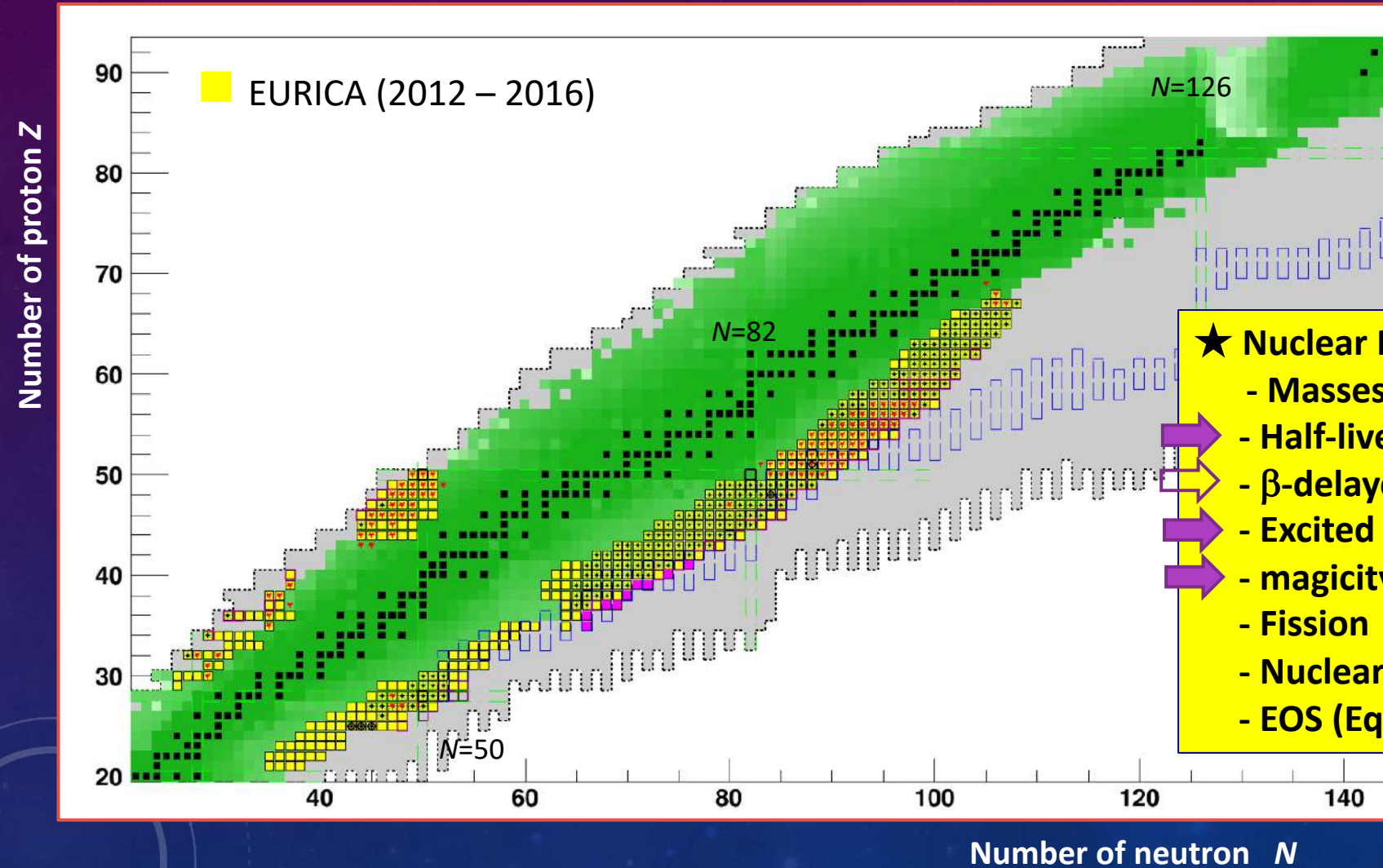
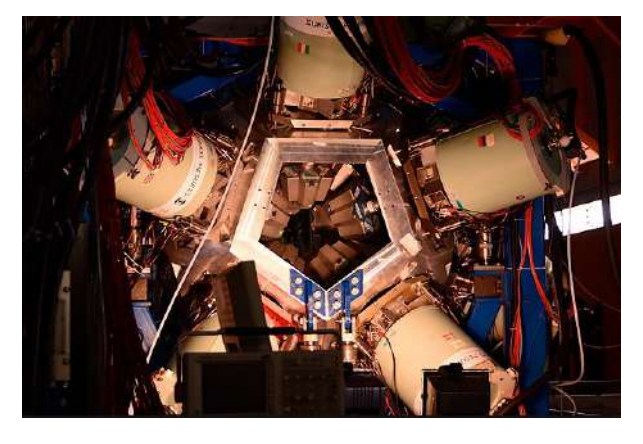
2nd Peak (Mass $A \sim 130$)

Sensitivity Study of Decay Properties in r-Process



M.R. Mumpower et al. (2016)

Critical Nuclear Properties in r-Process Nucleosynthesis (EURICA Project:2012 – 2016)

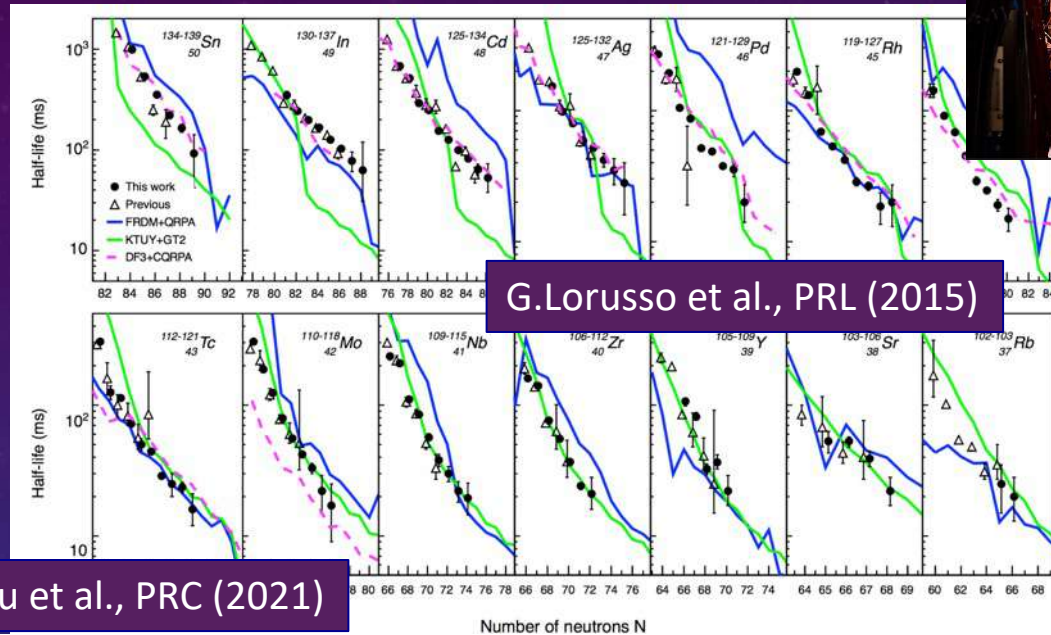
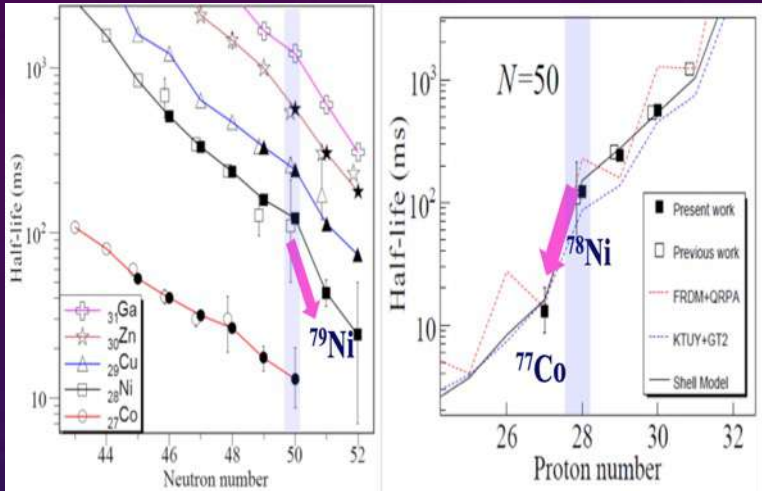


- ★ Nuclear Physics Inputs (exp. / theory, astro)
- Masses
- Half-lives
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- Excited states
- magicity, deformation
- Fission
- Nuclear reactions (n,γ) , (α,n) , (α,p) , ...
- EOS (Equation of State)

~ 284 β -Decay Half-lives (New $T_{1/2} \sim 125$) Measured at RIBF



Z.Xu et al, PRL (2014)



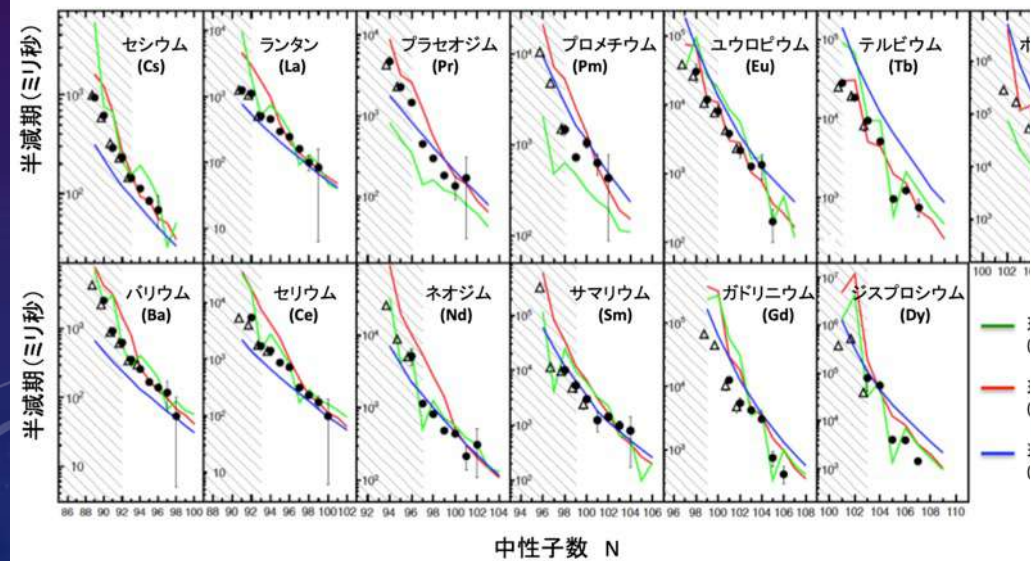
G.Lorusso et al, PRL (2015)

J. Wu et al., PRC (2021)

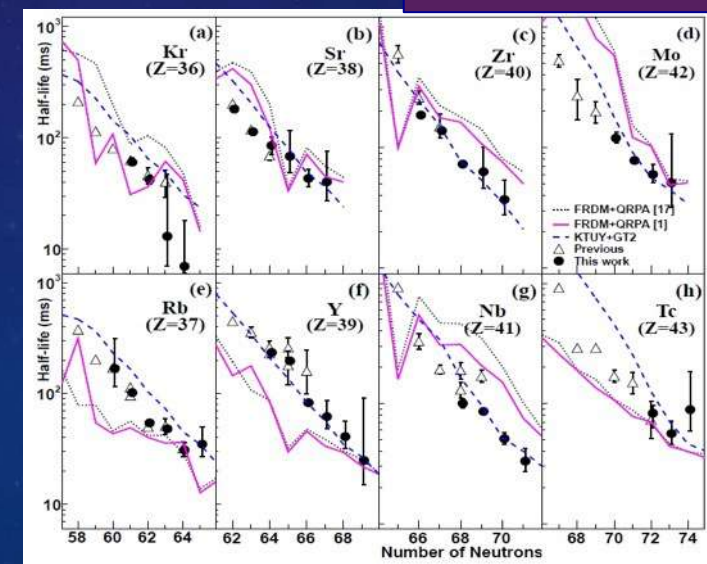
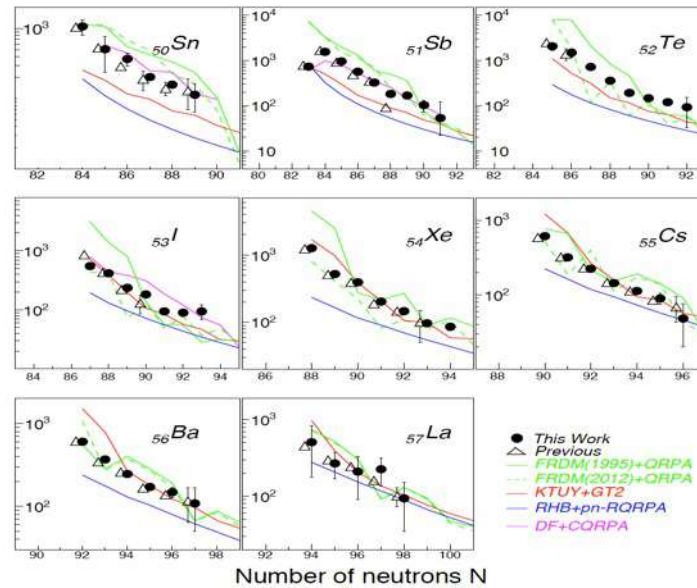
J. Wu et al., PRL (2017)

半減期(理研)

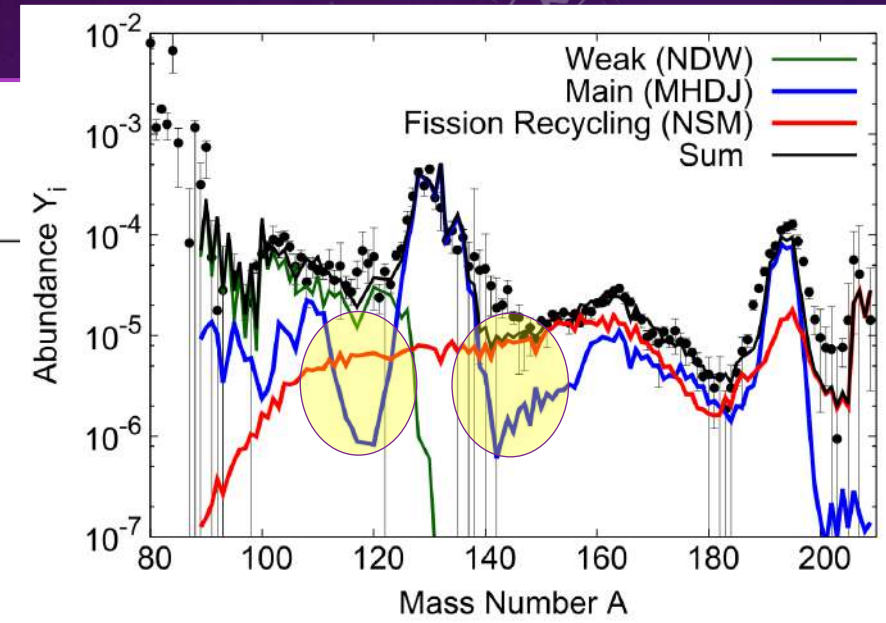
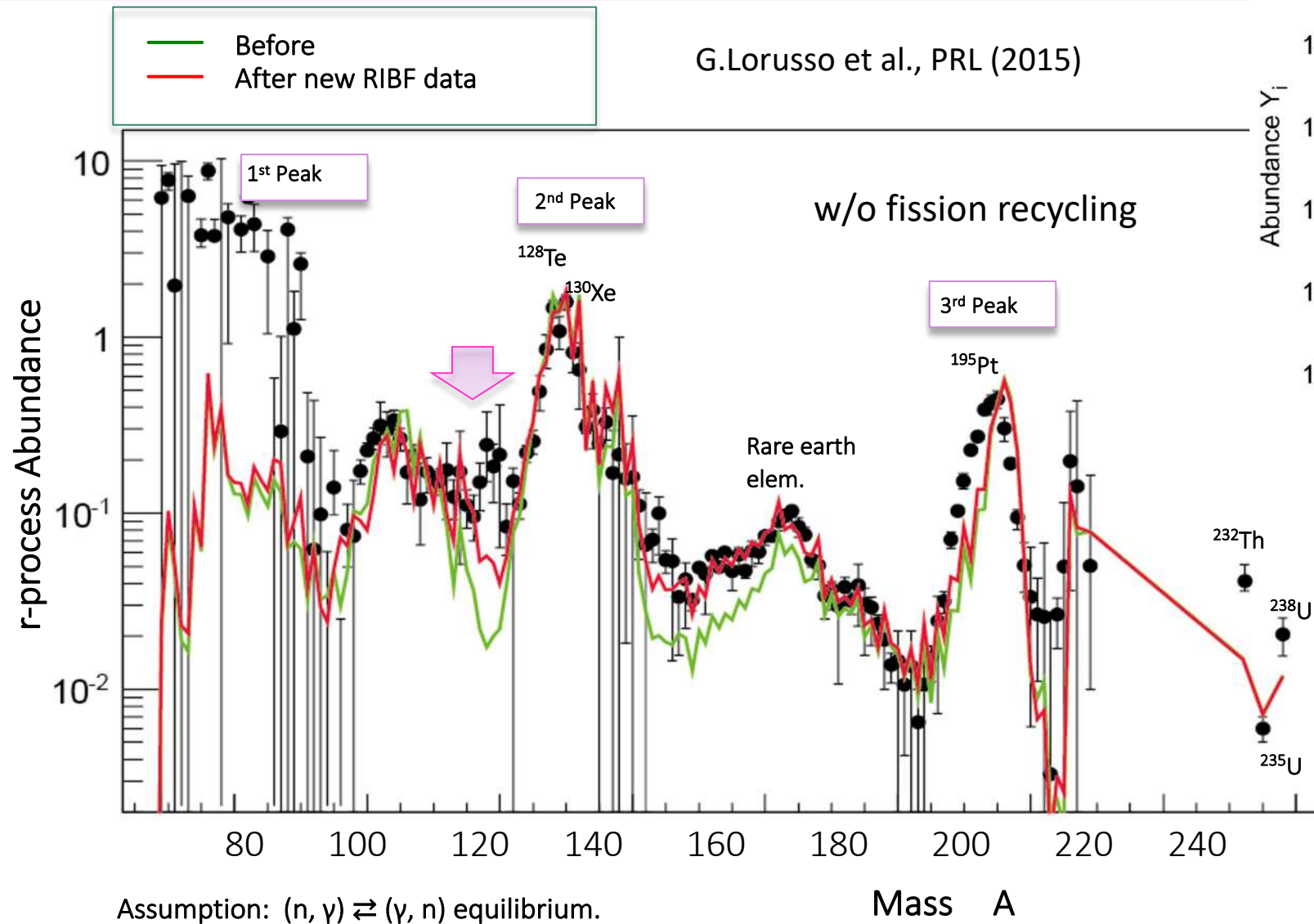
△ 既知の半



SN et al., PRL (2011)



Impact on r-process nucleosynthesis



Main (MHDJ)
Fission (NSM)

r過程の元素合成
フリーズアウト時の微細構造
の形成、議論

BRIKEN has started producing new data !

BRIKEN : Highest neutron detection efficiency

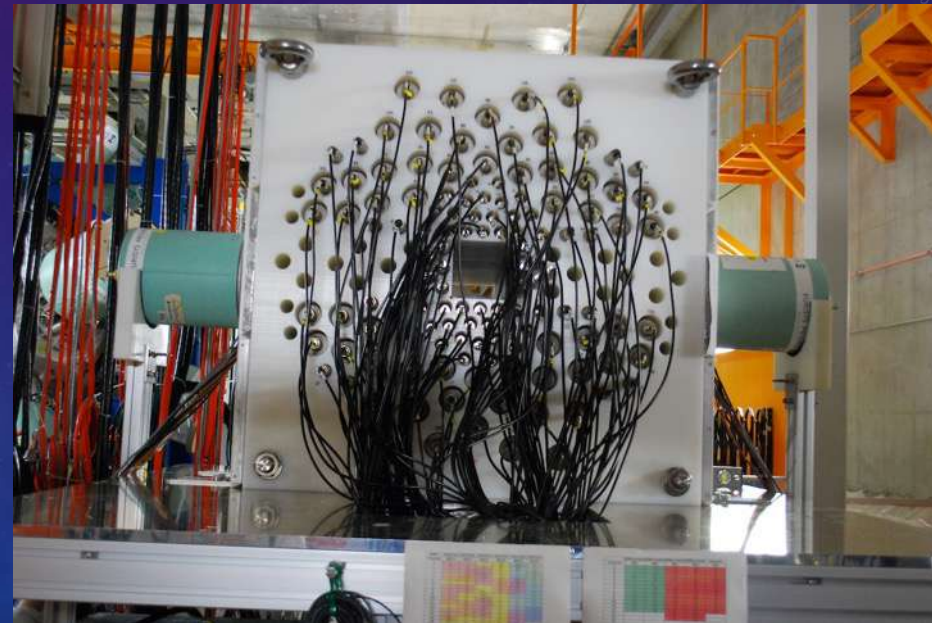
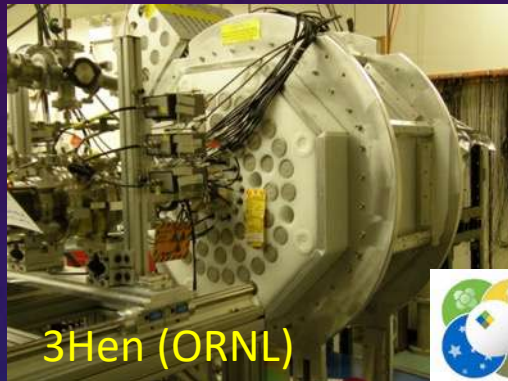
FAIR



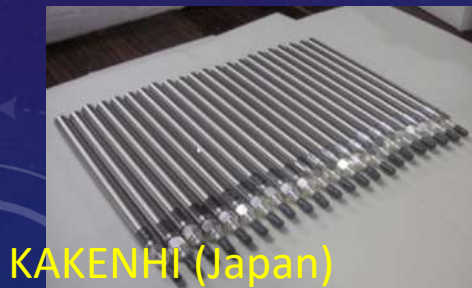
${}^3\text{He} + n \rightarrow {}^3\text{H} + p + 780 \text{ keV}$
Thermalization time $\tau \sim 100 \mu\text{s}$



BRIKEN @ RIBF

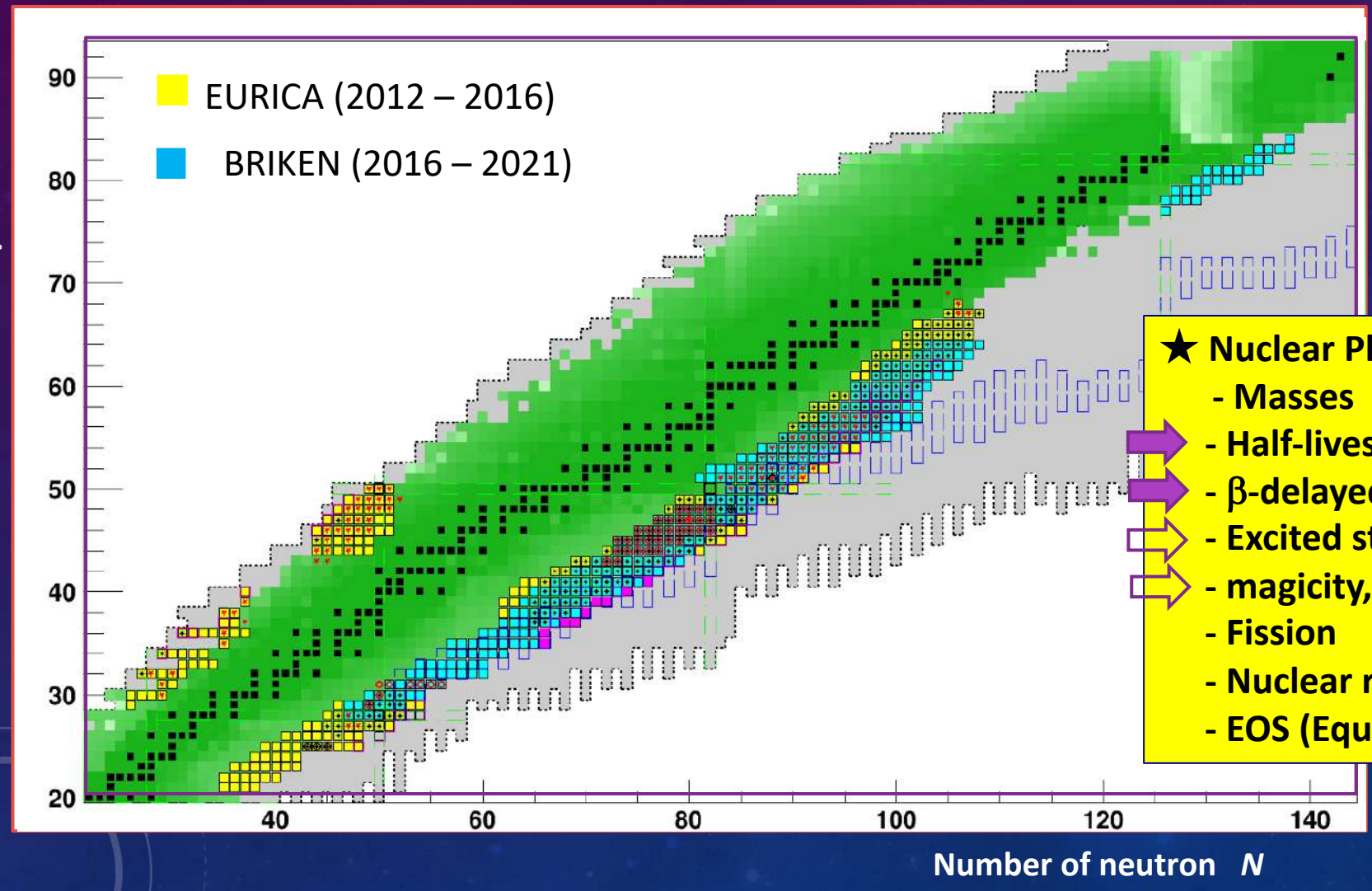
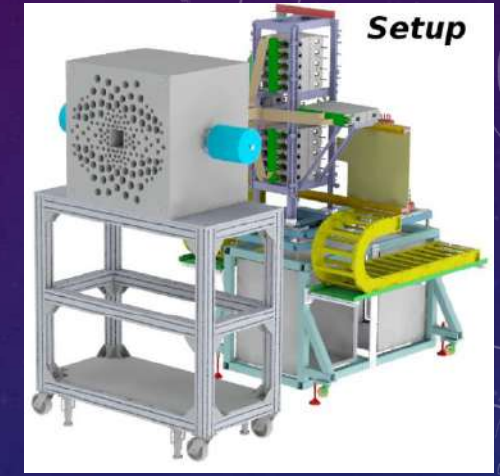


A.Tarifeno-Saldivia et al.
BRIKEN design, simulation
Jour. Instrum. 12, P04006 (2017)



Critical Nuclear Properties in r-Process Nucleosynthesis (BRIKEN Project)

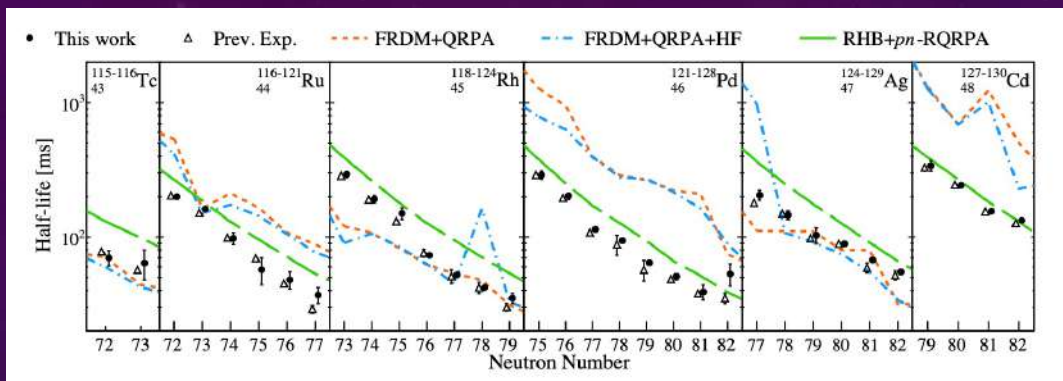
140 ^3He detector (RIKEN, ORNL, UPC)
beta-counting system
- AIDA or WAS3ABi



- ★ Nuclear Physics Inputs (exp. / theory, astro)
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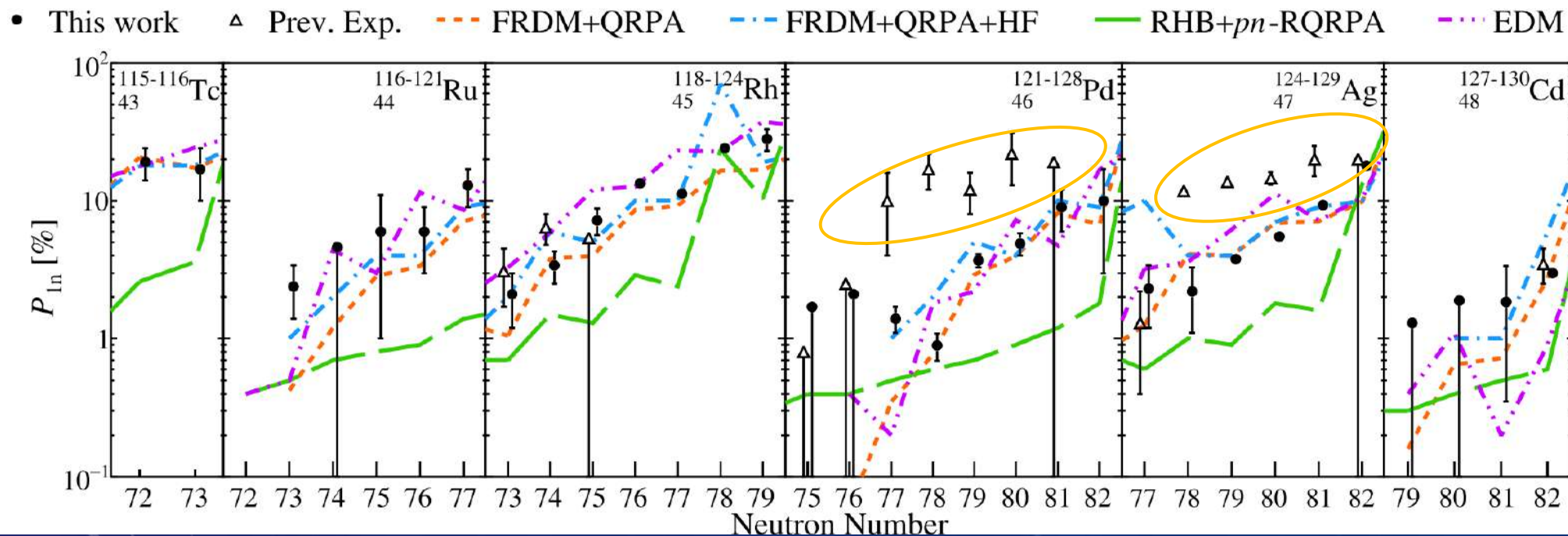
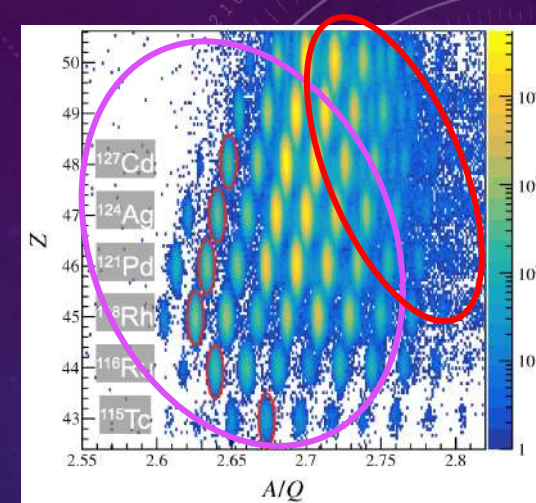
β -Delayed Neutron Emission Probabilities ($N \leq 82$)

Spokespersons: A. Estrade, G. Lorusso, F. Montes



$T_{1/2}$... consistent
with EURICA

O. Hall. et al. PLB 816, 136266 (2021)

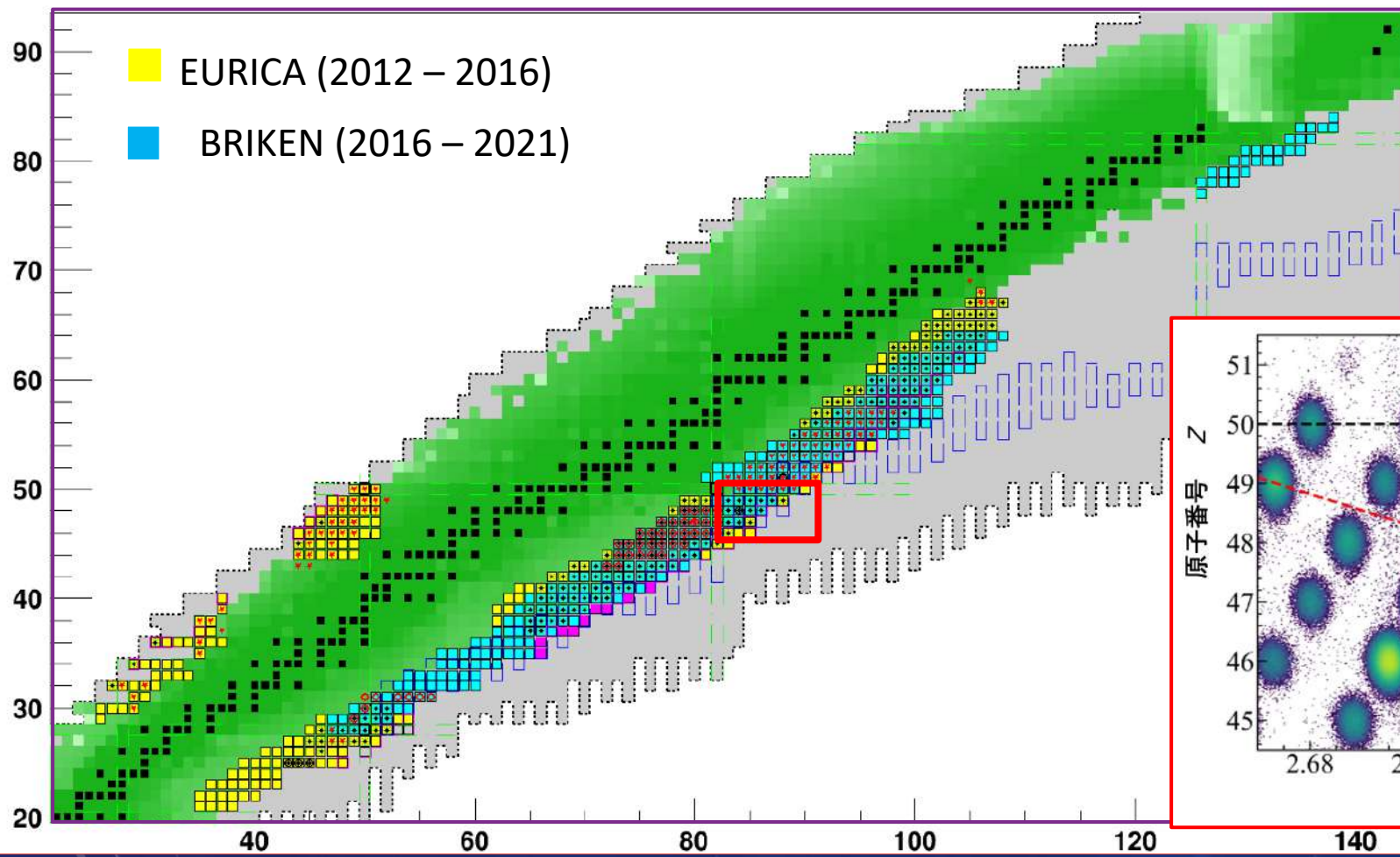


PhD thesis
from GSI

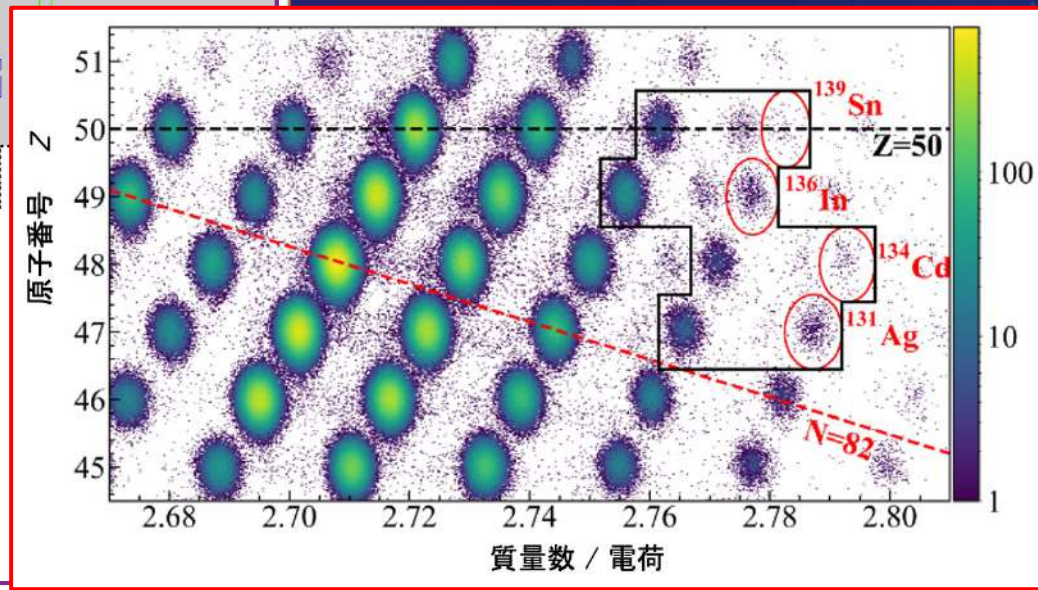
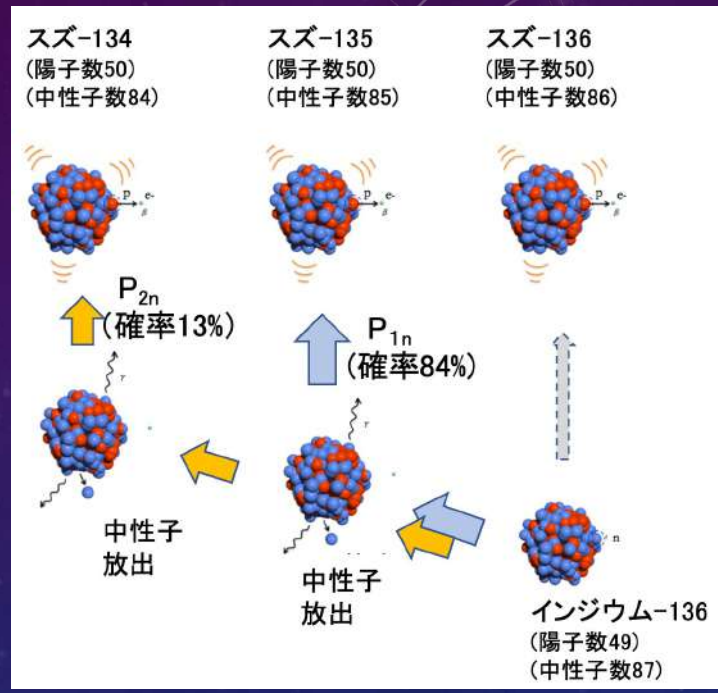
Machine learning.. \rightarrow Di. Wu, C.L. Bai, H. Sagawa et al., PRC 104, 054303 (2021)

BRIKENで収集した実験データ

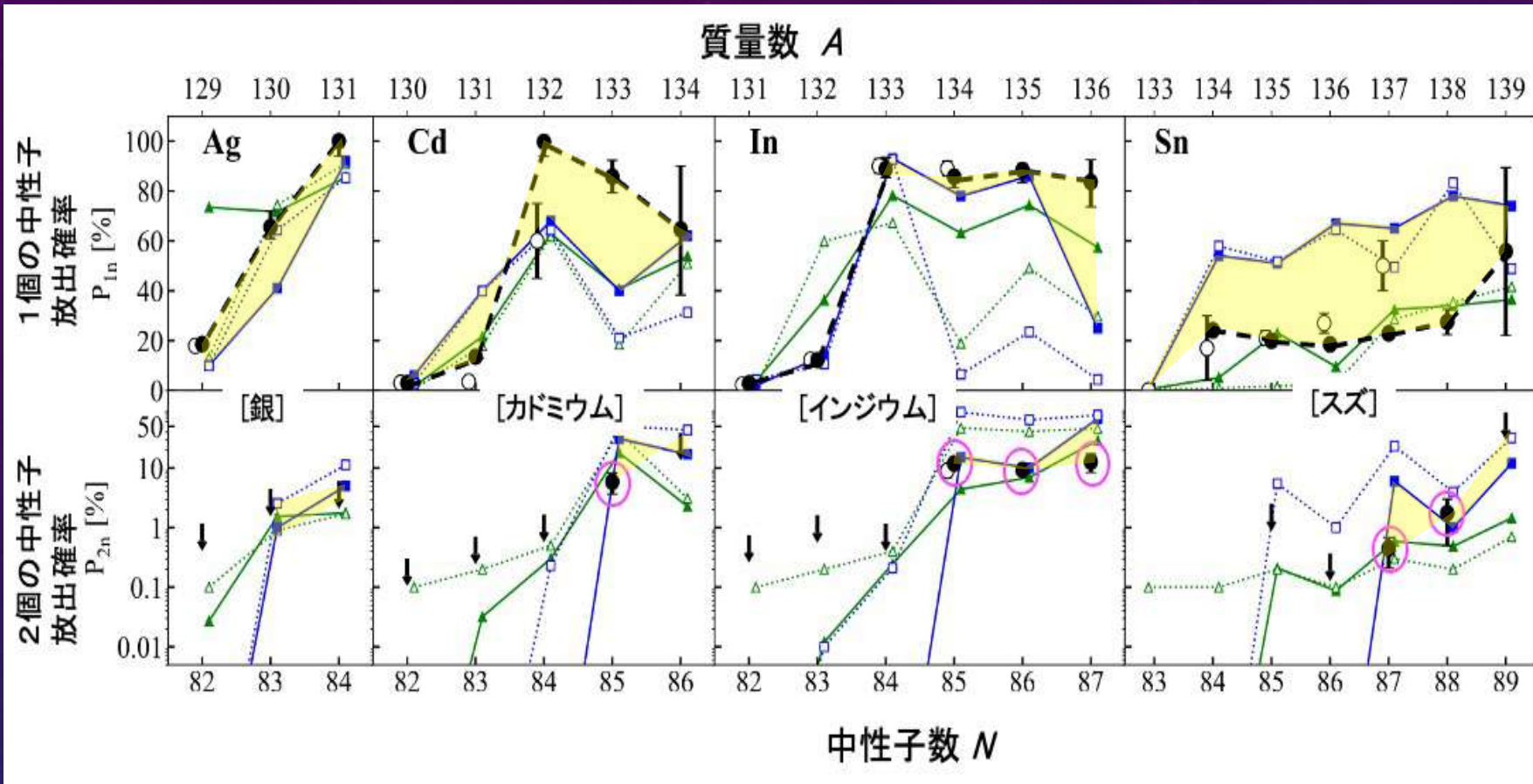
陽子数 Z



中性子数 N



中性子魔法数 $N \geq 82$ の遅発中性子放出確率の測定に成功



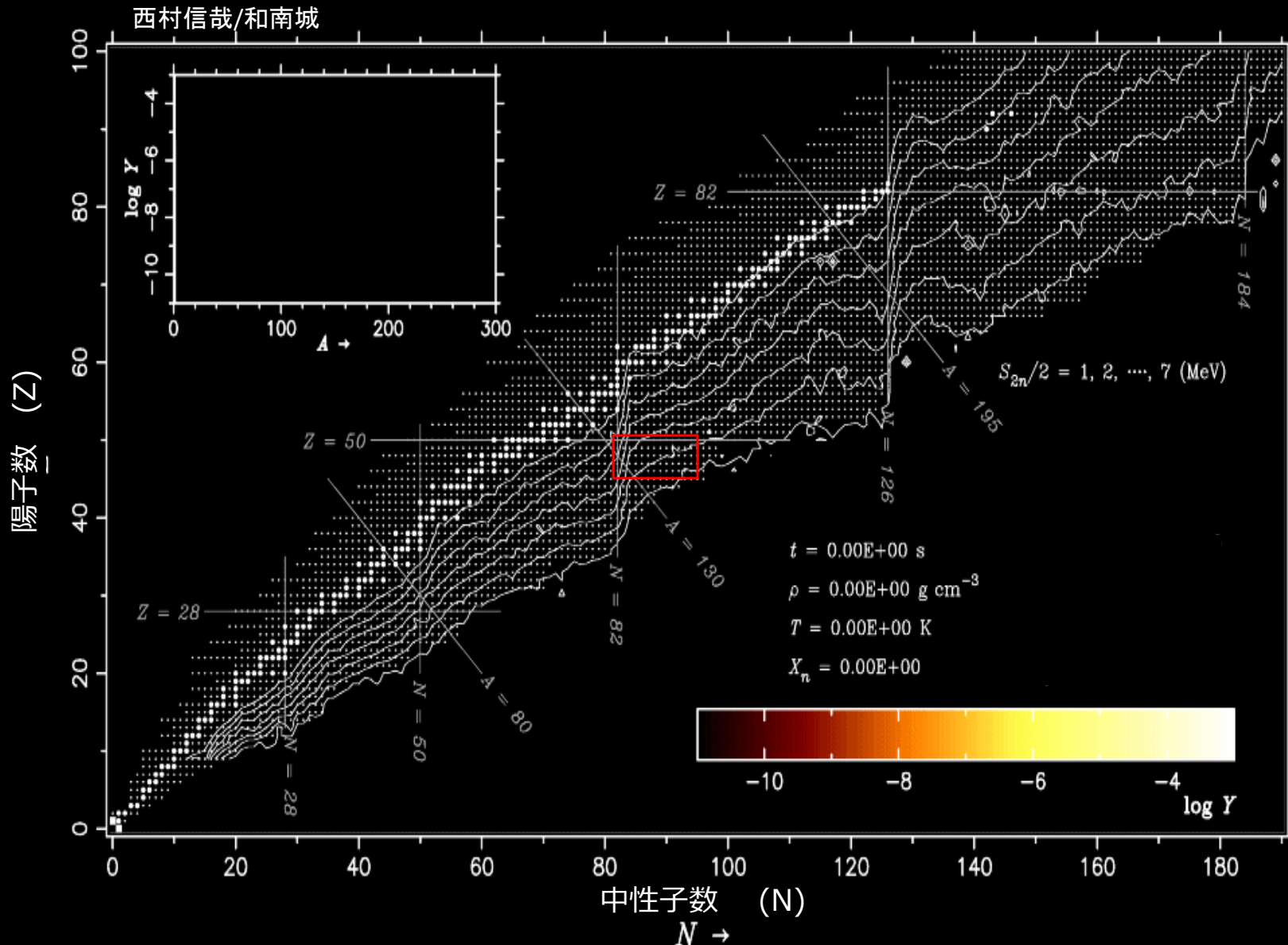
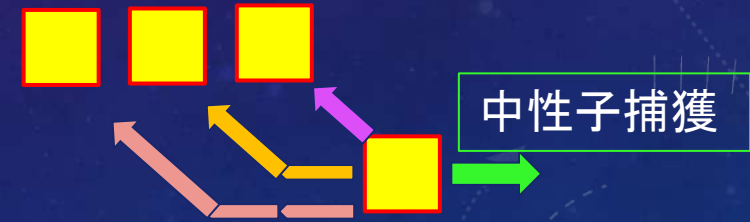
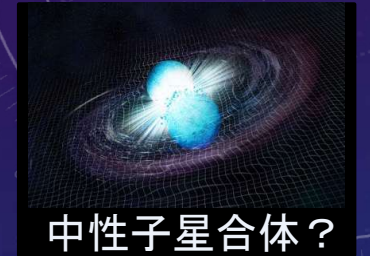
これら中性子過剰な原子核はベータ崩壊することにより、
安定な原子核(テルル、セシウム、キセノン、バリウムなど)に変換される

ベータ崩壊に伴い中性子を放出すると、質量が減る。

速い中性子捕獲過程 (r過程)

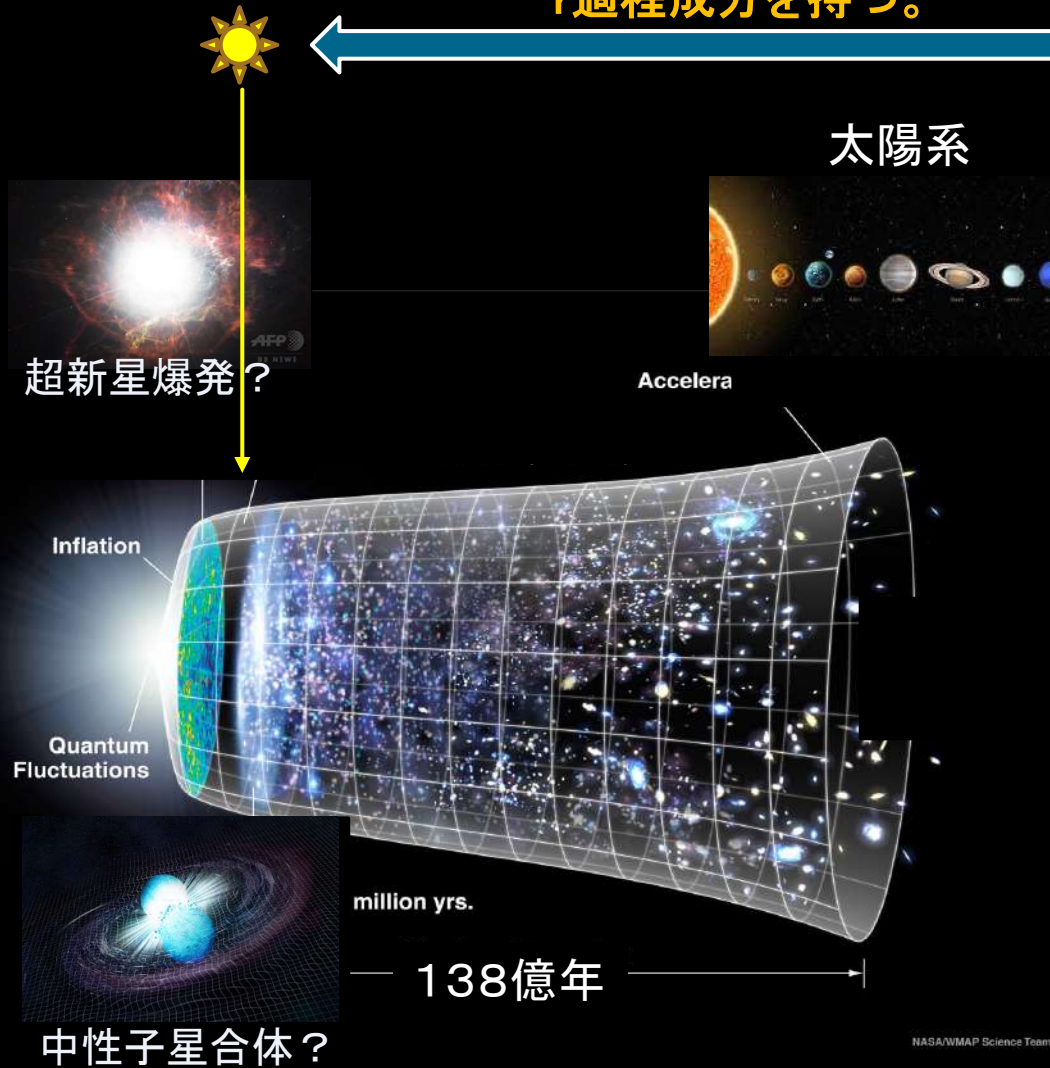
金、ウランなど重元素の起源

→ 大量の中性子が存在する環境



宇宙初期の古い金属欠乏星の探索

1度の天体爆発で合成された
r過程成分を持つ。



ハッブル宇宙望遠鏡



すばる望遠鏡



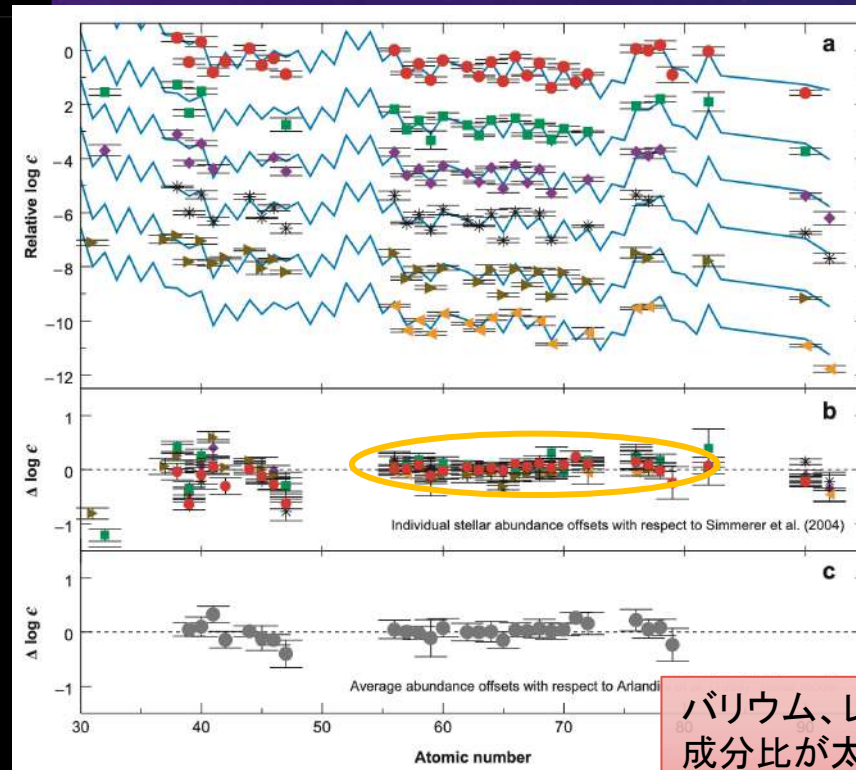
パラナル天文台



SkyMapper



Sneden (2008)

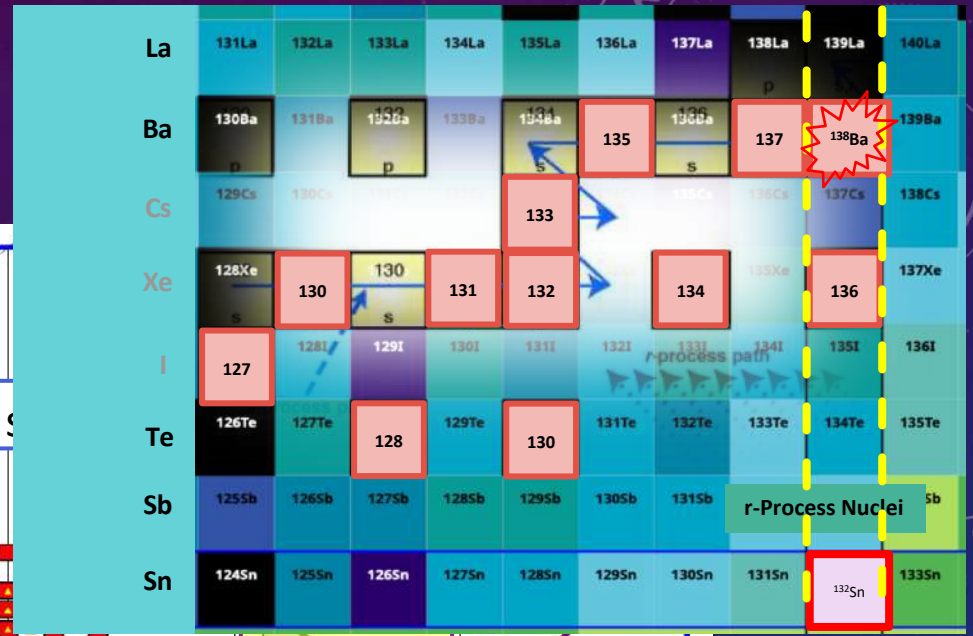
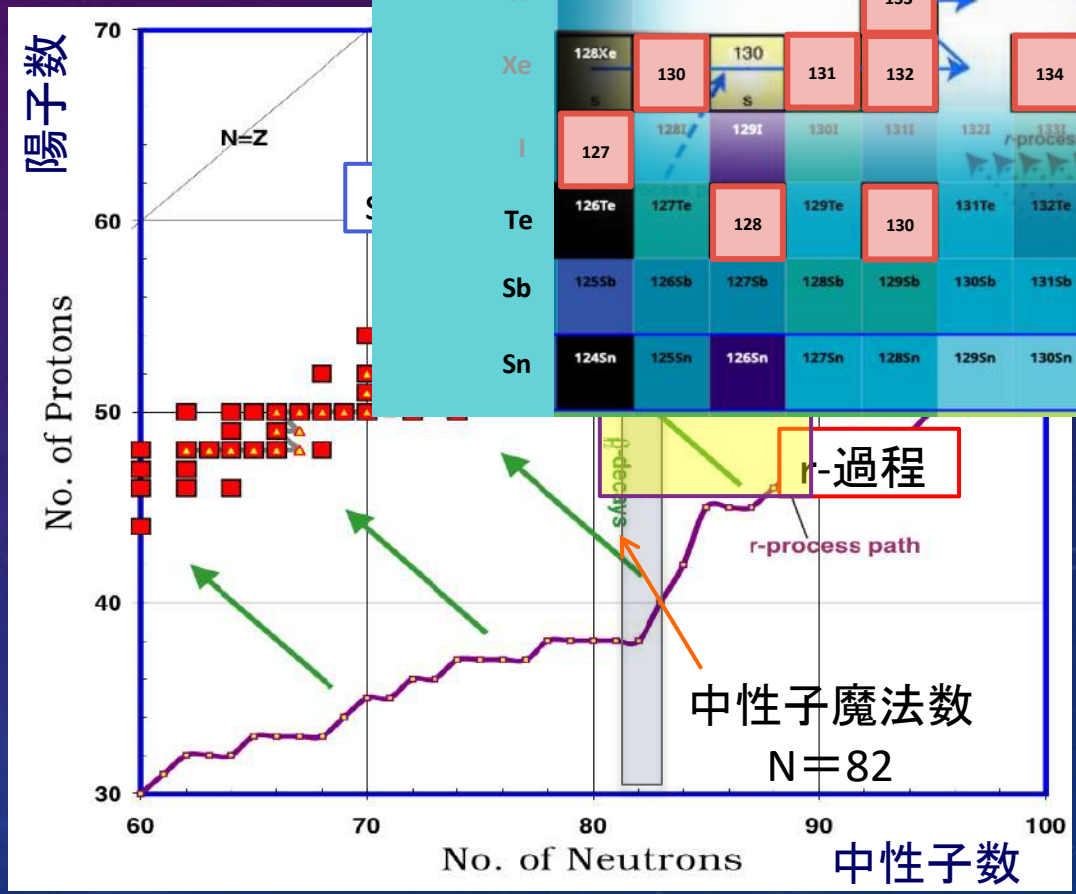
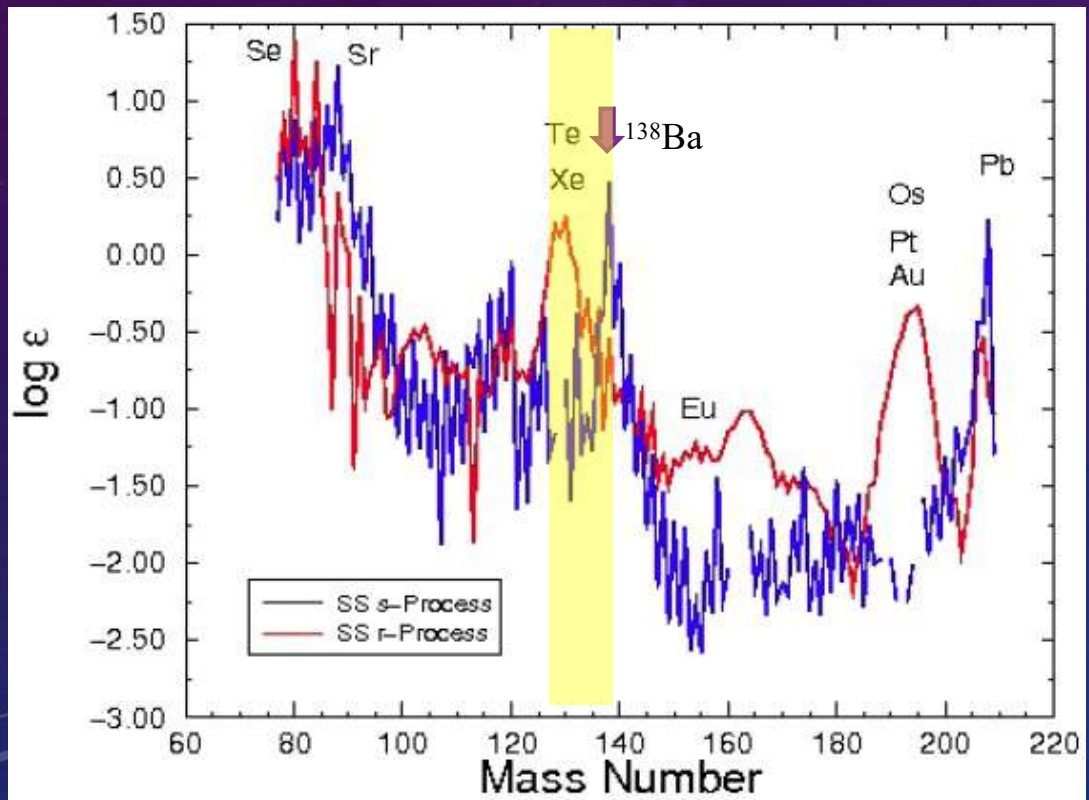


バリウム、レアアース、金、白金、トリウムの
成分比が太陽系のものと酷似

太陽系の元素の起源：s過程、r過程

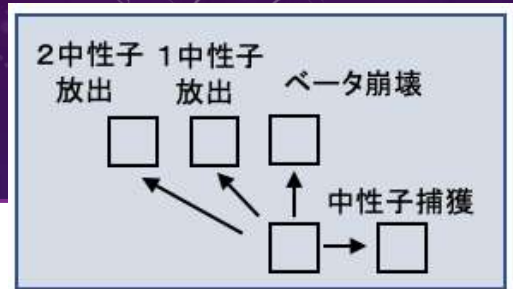
s過程とr過程が混在。
¹³⁸Baなどが大量につられる。

Sneden, Cowan, (2003)



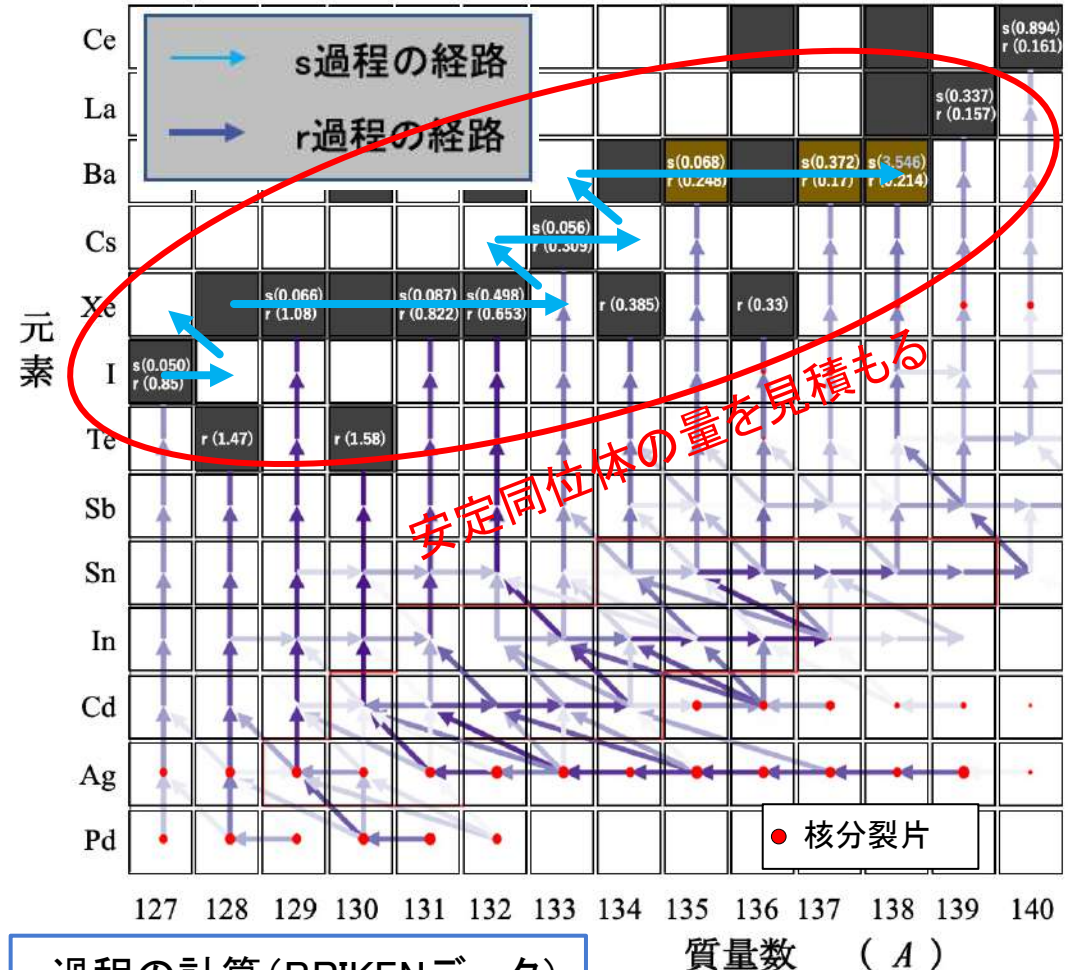
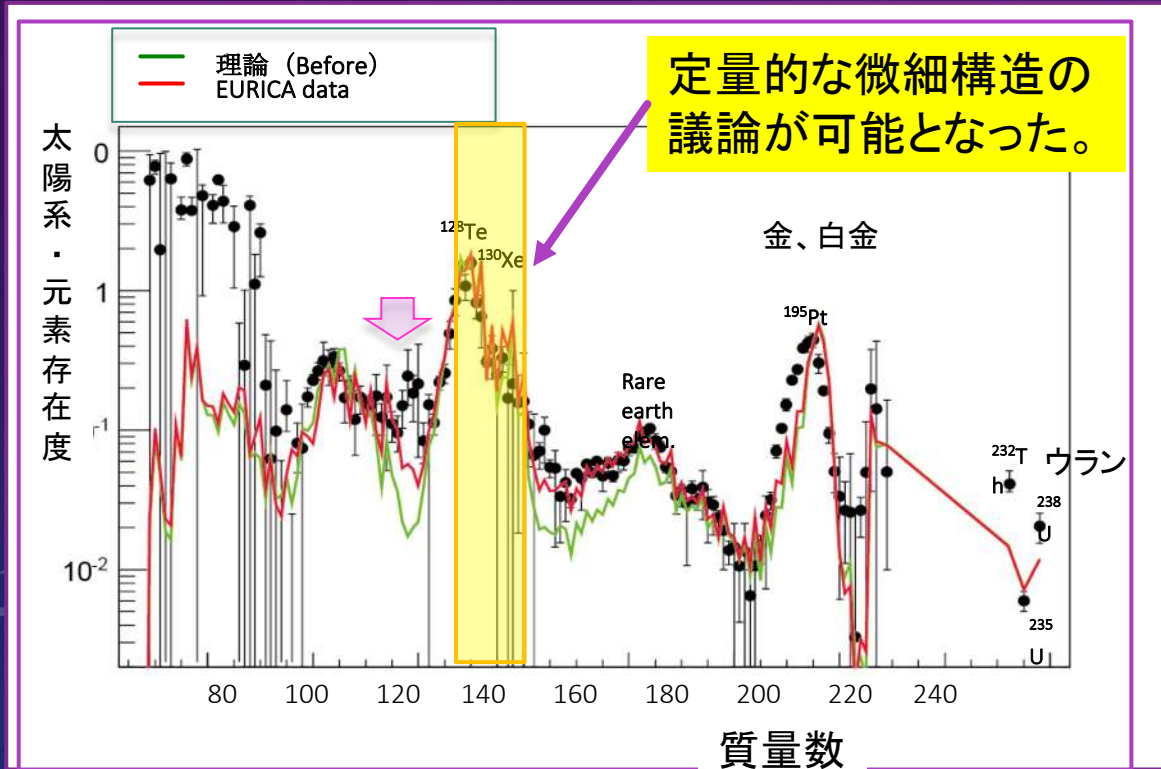
- ① 元素には質量の異なる同位体が存在する。
- ② 宇宙初期のBa同位体が観測可能となった。

RIBFのデータを取り込んだr過程の計算



- 半減期を測定 (EURICA)
- 遅発中性子放出確率 (理論) → 実験データ (BRIKEN)

G.Lorusso et al., PRL (2015)

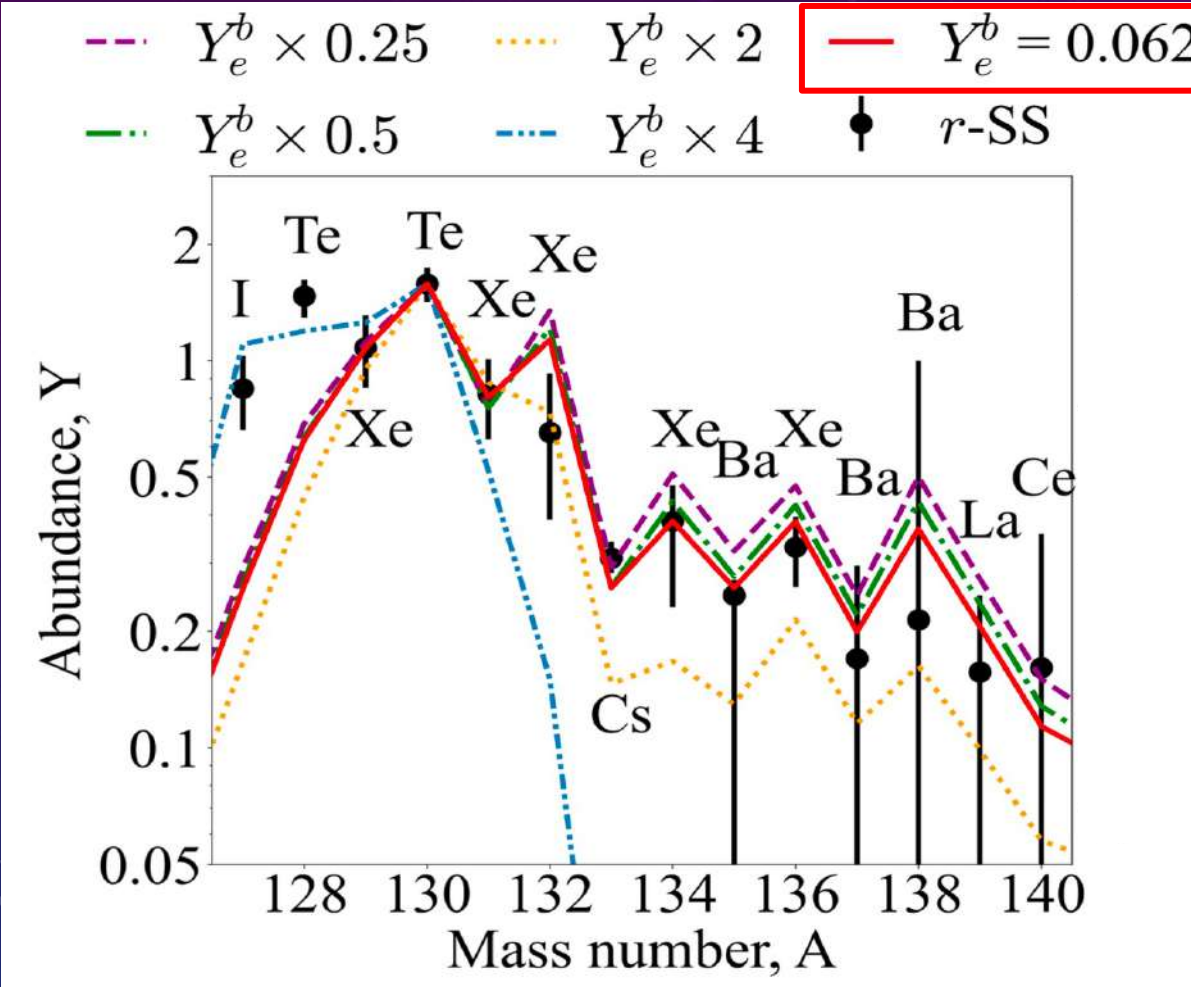
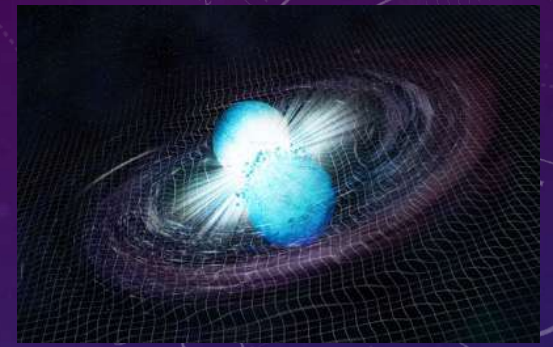


r過程の計算 (BRIKENデータ)

Ye Dependence of r-process abundance (A~135)

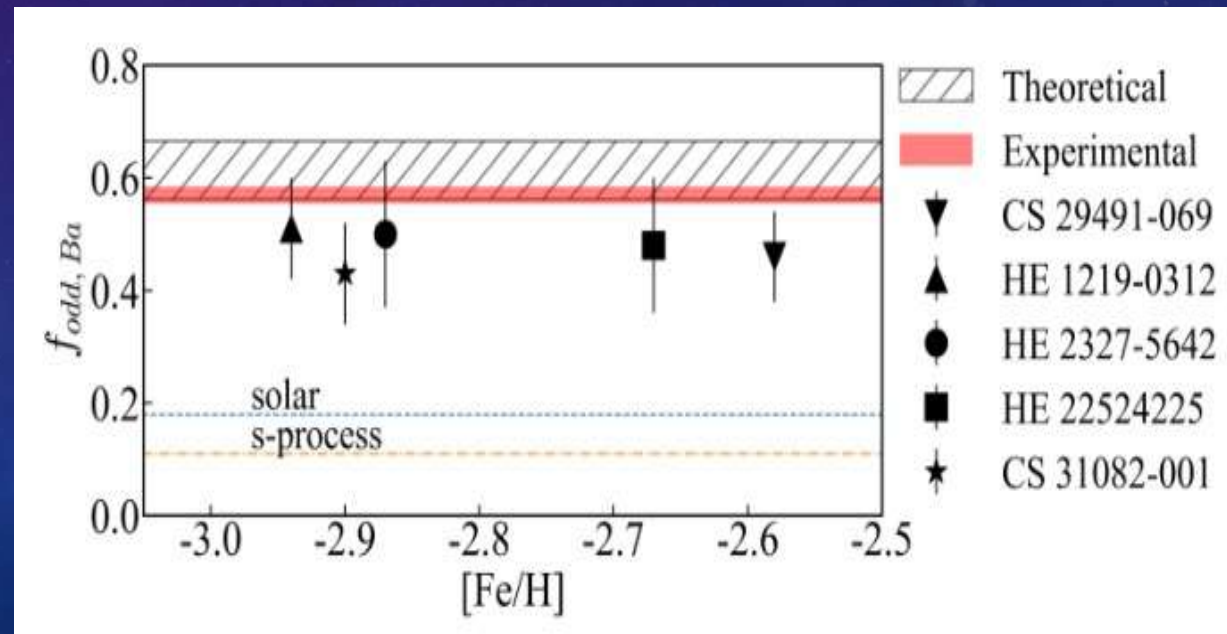
V.H Phong et al.

Ye dependence of odd-even systematics

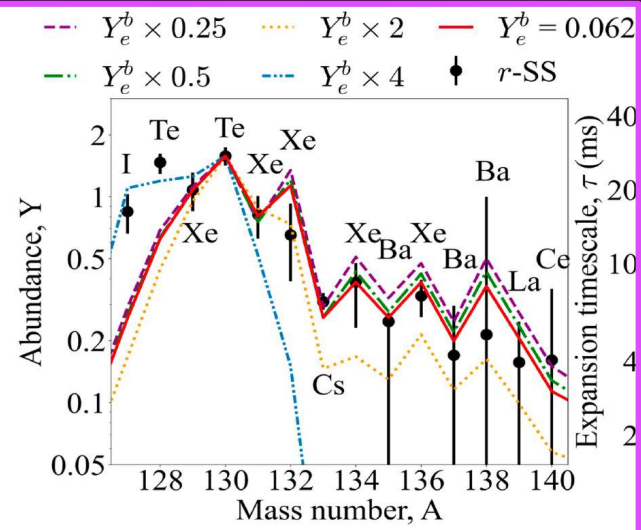


$$f_{\text{odd,Ba}} = \frac{n(^{135}\text{Ba}) + n(^{137}\text{Ba})}{n(\text{Ba})}$$

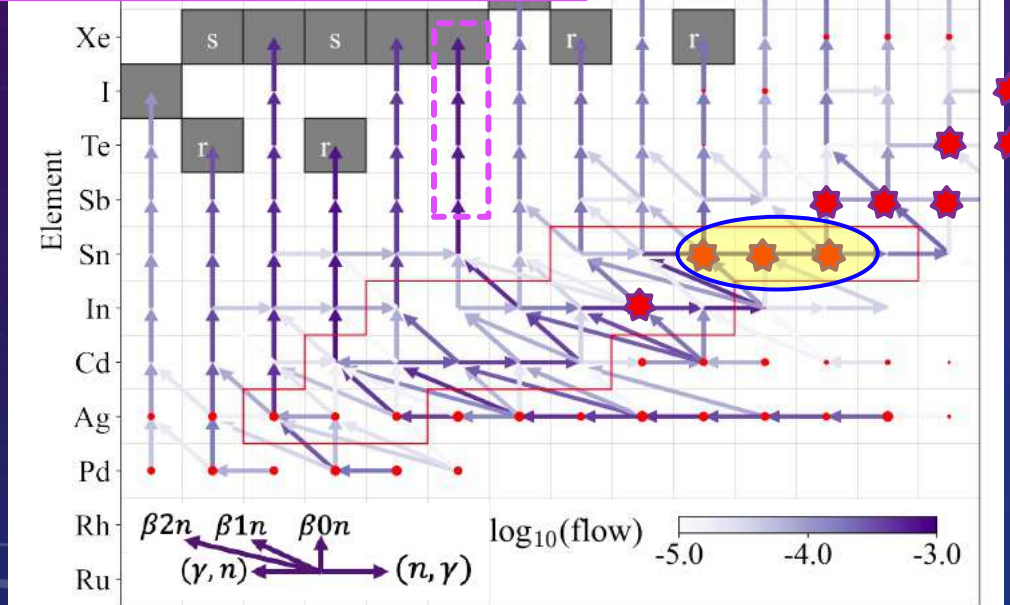
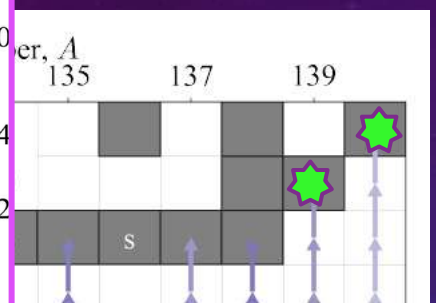
C. Wenyuan et al., *Astrophys. J.* 854, 131 (2018)



2ND R-PROCESS PEAK FORMATION DURING FREEZE-OUT TIME OF R-PROCESS

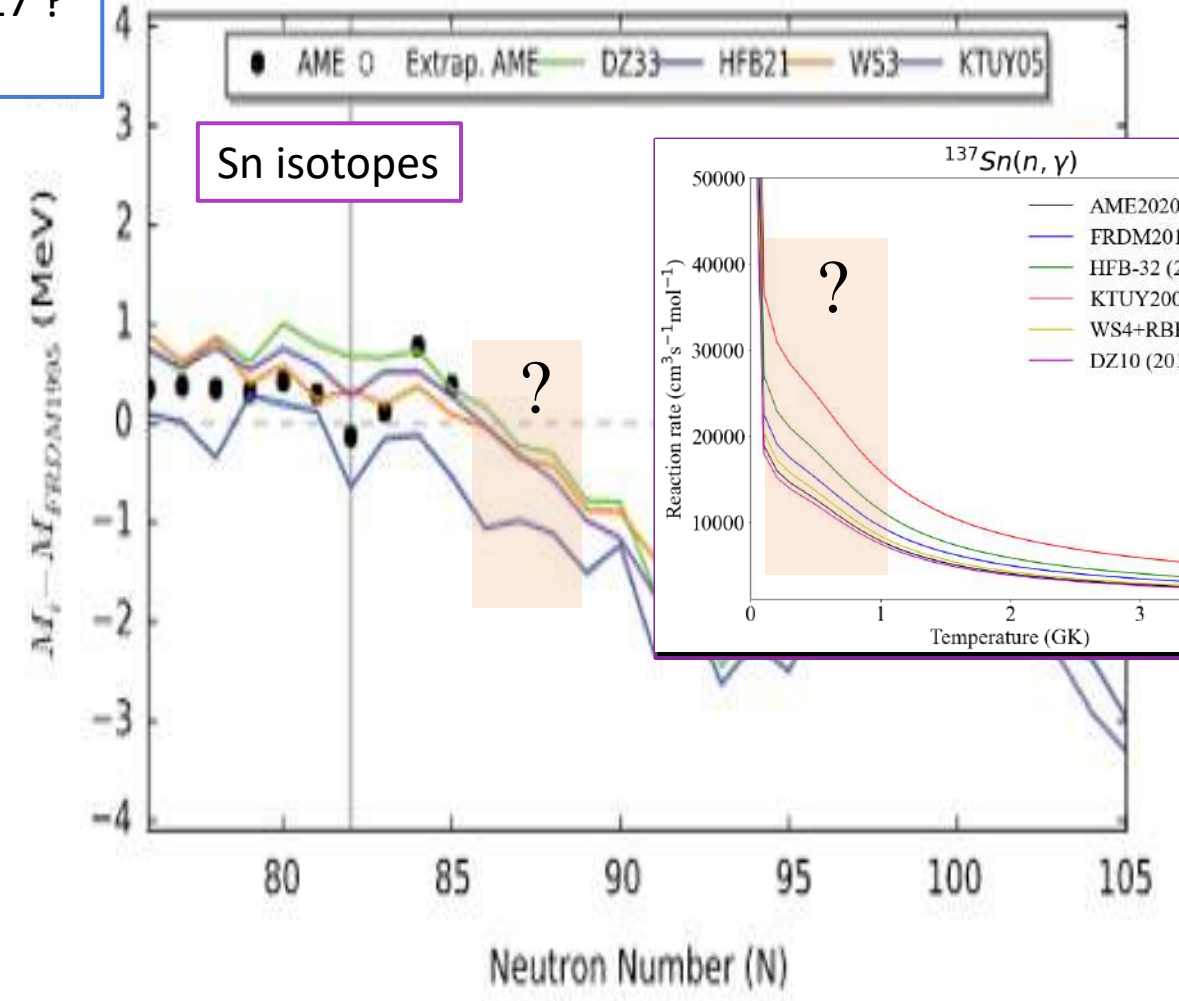


production observed GW170817?
 et al. ApJ 939 (2022)



ReaLib2 (FRDM 1995)

M. R. Mumpower, et. al. Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 86, 86 (2016)



masses of ^{137}Sn and ^{138}Sn \leftrightarrow expected (n, γ) reaction rate
 (Large uncertainties)

関連した研究



Press Release

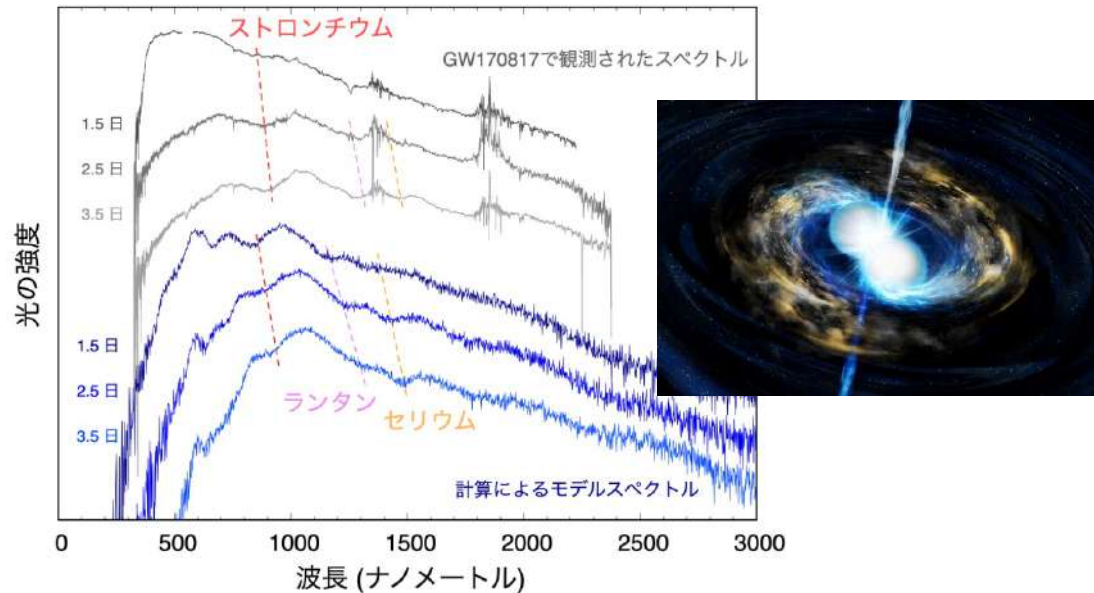
2022年10月27日

報道機関 各位

配信先: 宮城県政記者会、文部科学記者会、科学記者会、名古屋教育記者会、岐阜県政記者クラブ、多治見市政記者クラブ、国立天文台登録メディア
解禁日: なし

東北大学大学院理学研究科
大学共同利用機関法人自然科学研究機構 核融合科学研究所
東京大学大学院理学系研究科
大学共同利用機関法人 自然科学研究機構 国立天文台

中性子星の合体で合成されたレアアースを初めて特定



狭山隕石は1986年(昭和61年)4月29日頃、埼玉県狭山市の民家に落下した隕石である。2000年5月に当館に依頼があり、隕石であることを確認した。落下そのものは目撃されておらず、朝に玄関横に落ちているのを発見したとのことである。ちょうどチェルノブイリ原子力発電所の事故が大きく報道された時で、放射能を持った破片ではないかとしばらく放置されていたそうである。数日後の雨で隣家の屋根の瓦が割れているのが発見され、まずここに当たって跳ね返ったと考えられる。球粒隕石でも珍しい炭素質(CMグループ)の隕石で、約2%の炭素を含んでいる。内部まで黒くて非常にもろく、母天体で水質変形を大きく受けたことが分かっている貴重な標本である。



H.Hidaka, S. Yoneda,
Scientific Report, 1330 (2013)

^{135}Ba , ^{137}Ba , ^{138}Ba & ^{135}Cs

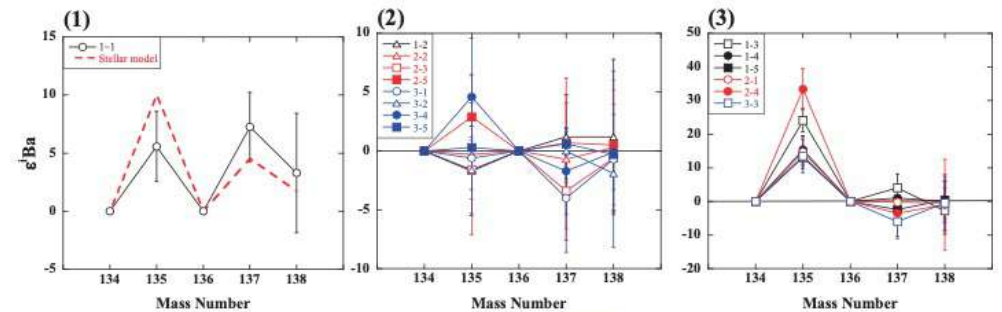


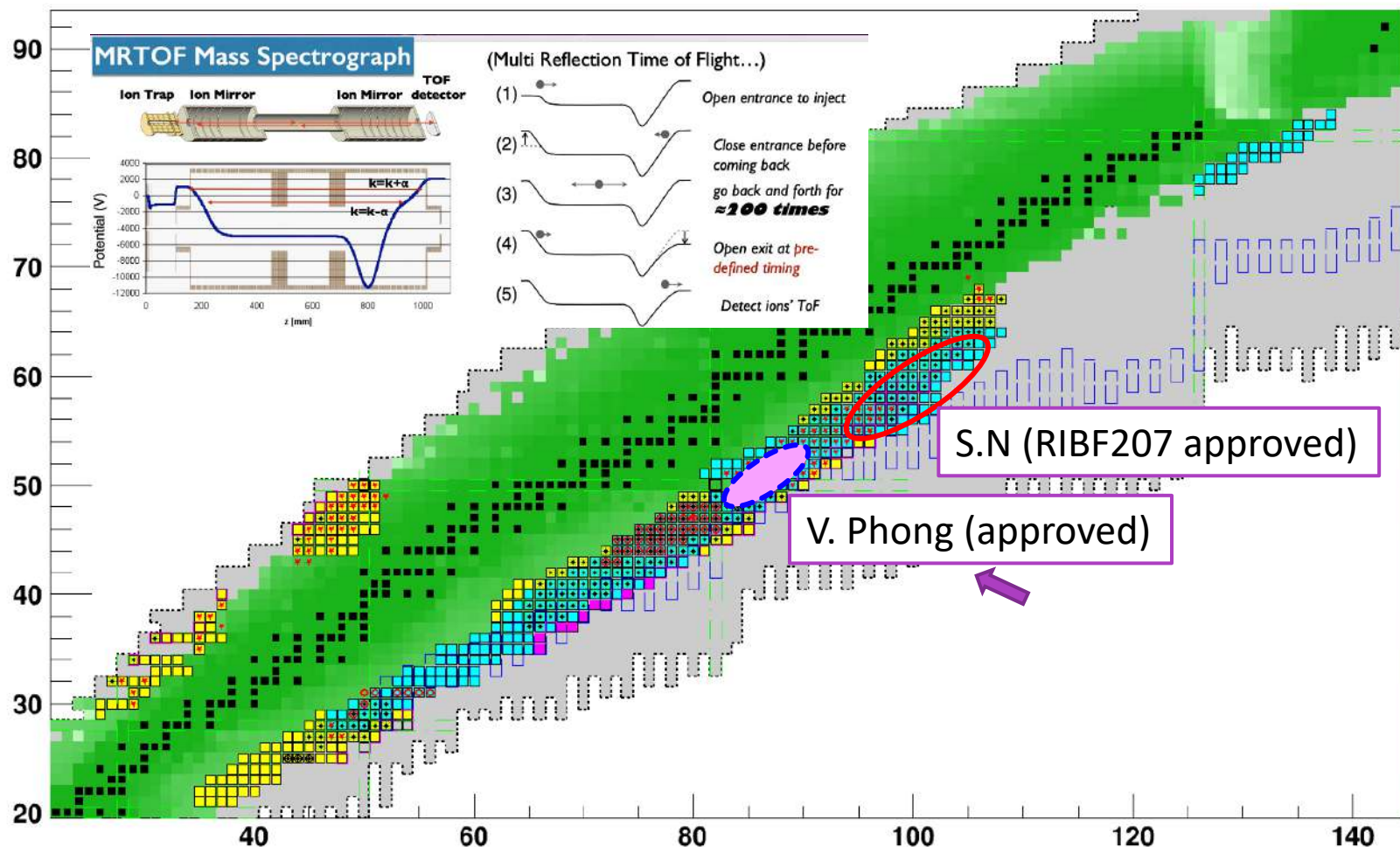
Figure 1 | Isotopic deviation patterns of Ba found in the chemical leachates of the Sayama chondrules. (1) type 1 with positive ^{135}Ba and ^{137}Ba isotopic anomalies due to depletion of s-process isotopic components; (2) type 2 having no significant isotopic anomalies; (3) type 3 with isotopic excess of ^{135}Ba only. For reference, the pattern calculated from the stellar model²⁴ is also given in (1).

SURVEY PROGRAMS RELEVANT TO R-PROCESS NUCLEOSYNTHESIS (DECAY & MASS)

Fast timing decay experiment : CAITEN (2010 -)

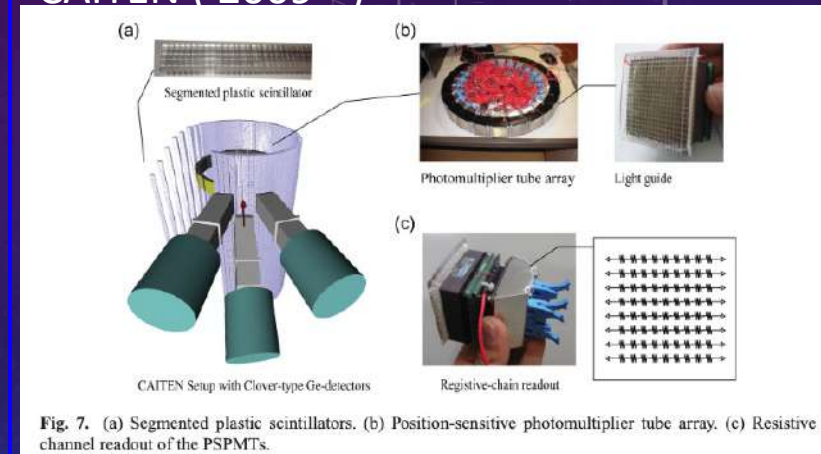
Mass measurement : ZD-MRTOF (2019 -)

Project Combined.

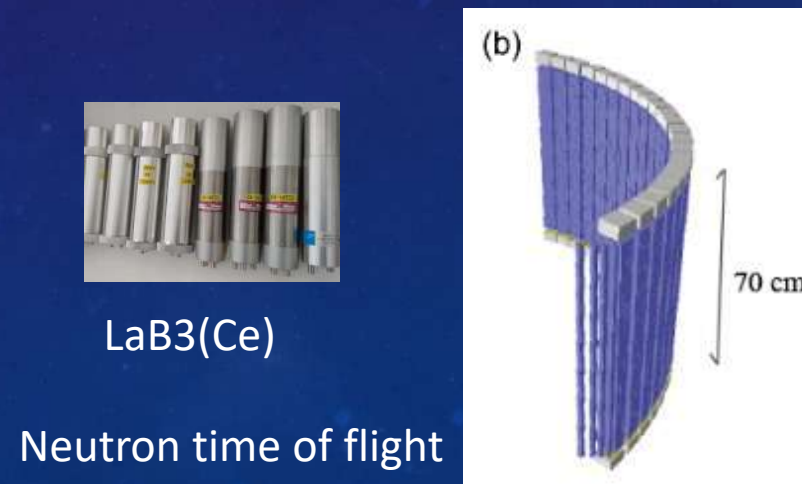


SN, PTEP 2012, 03C006 (2012)

CAITEN (2009 -)

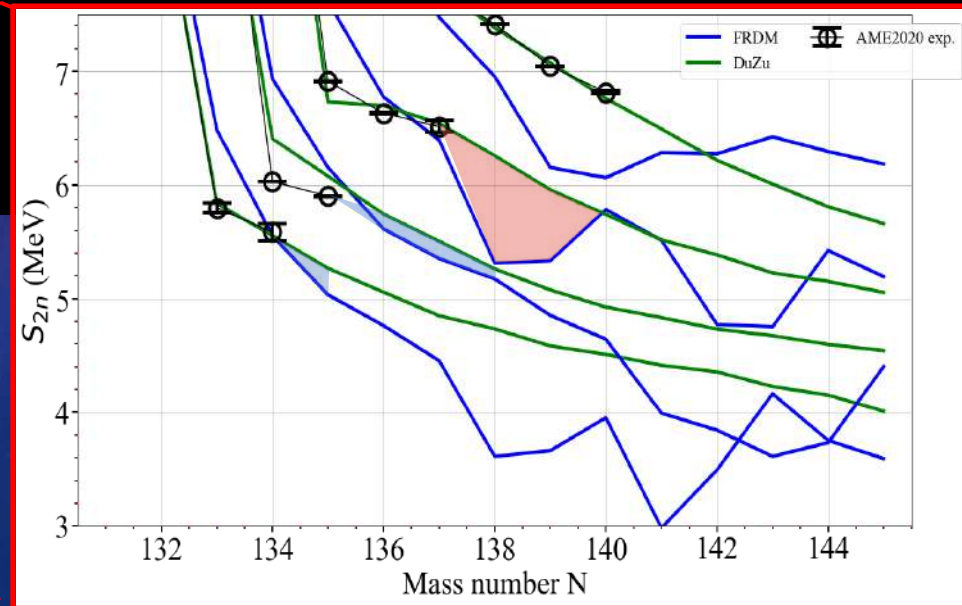
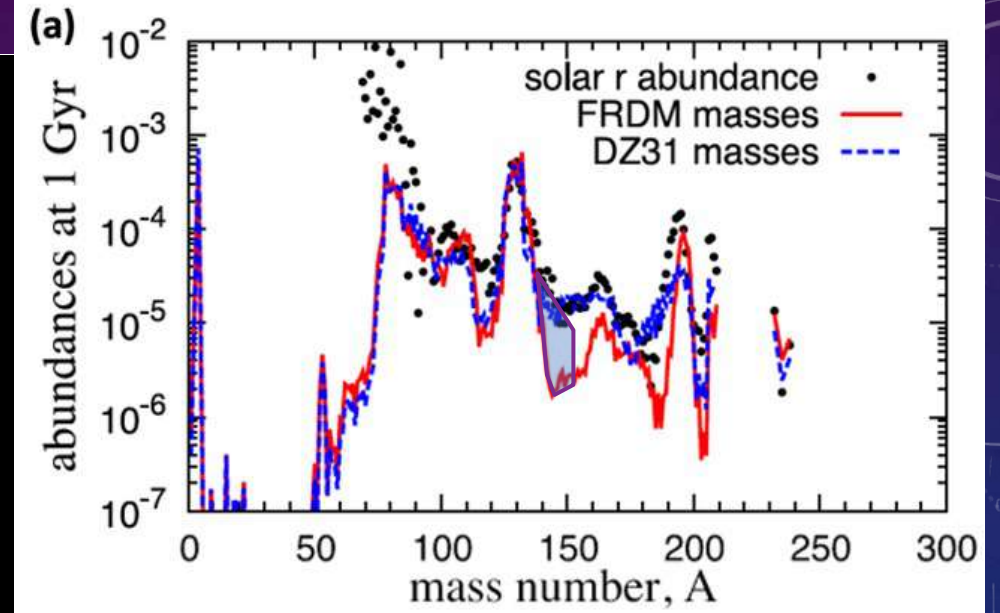
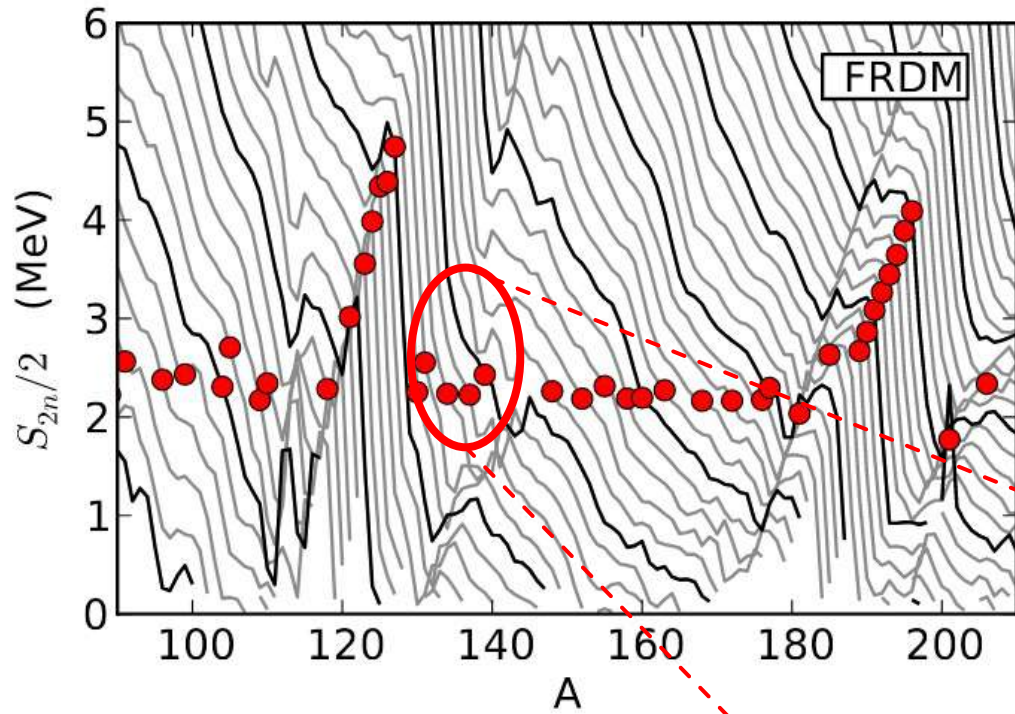


K. Steiger et al., EPJ A (2015) 51



MASSES AND R-PROCESS ABUNDANCE

M. Wu et al. *MNRAS* 463 (2016) 2323



Masses beyond beyond $N = 82$ are sensitive to the r-process mass distribution around $A > 135$.

→ Experimental values are desired.

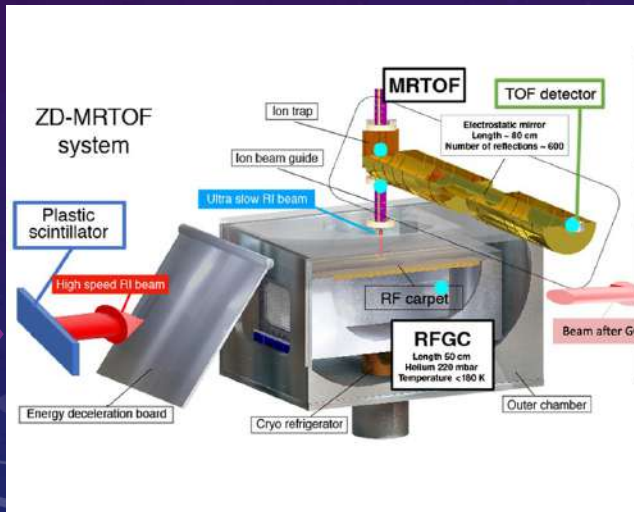
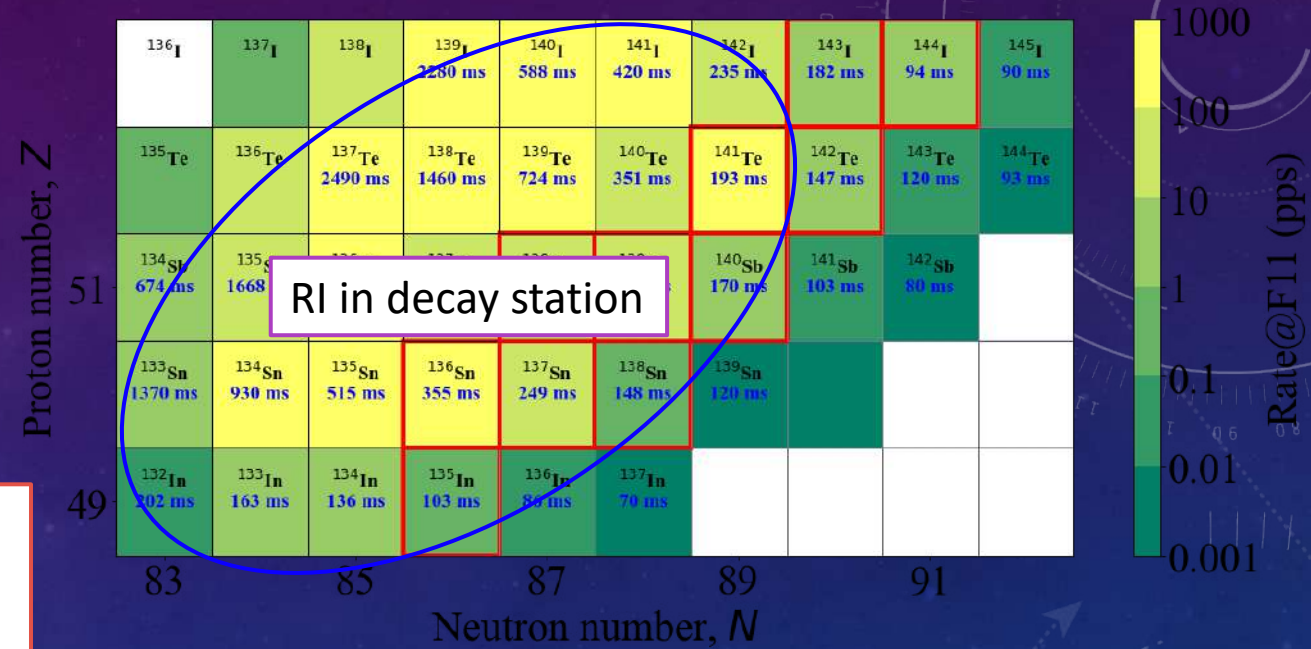
EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND REGION OF INTERESTS

Devices

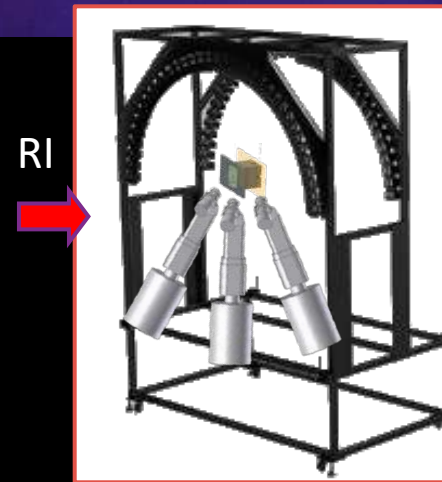
① ZD-MRTOF in ZeroDegree Spectrometer

- Mass measurements of 12 neutron-rich nuclei: ^{135}In , $^{136-138}\text{Sn}$, $^{138-141}\text{Sb}$, $^{141-142}\text{Te}$ and $^{143,144}\text{I}$
- Search for possible long-lived isomers

Primary beam : ^{238}U , Target: Be, BigRIPS for RI production



ZD-MRTOF



β -decay station

② Decay

- β - γ -n spectroscopy
 - Fast timing pixel scintillation detector (GARi)
 - Neutron time-of-flight (TOFU)
 - 3 – 4 clover Ge detectors
 - 15 LaBr₃(Ce) detectors

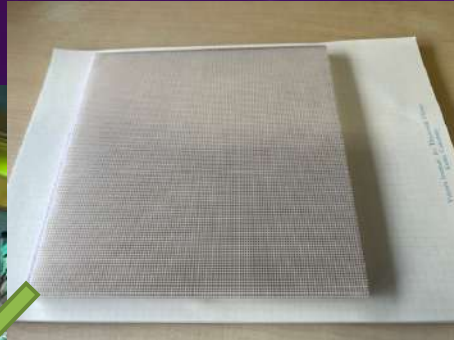


Status: Fast timing Decay Experiment after ZD-MRTOF

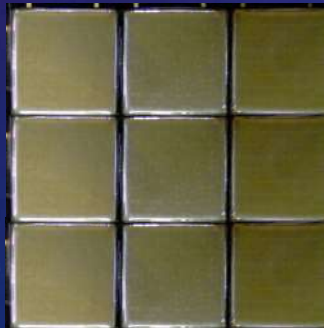
Fast beta-counting system (GARi)

H12700A/B : 3 x 3
→ CAEN Digitizer

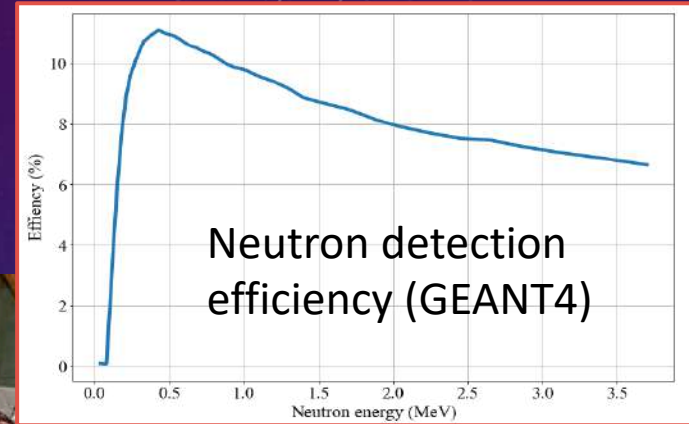
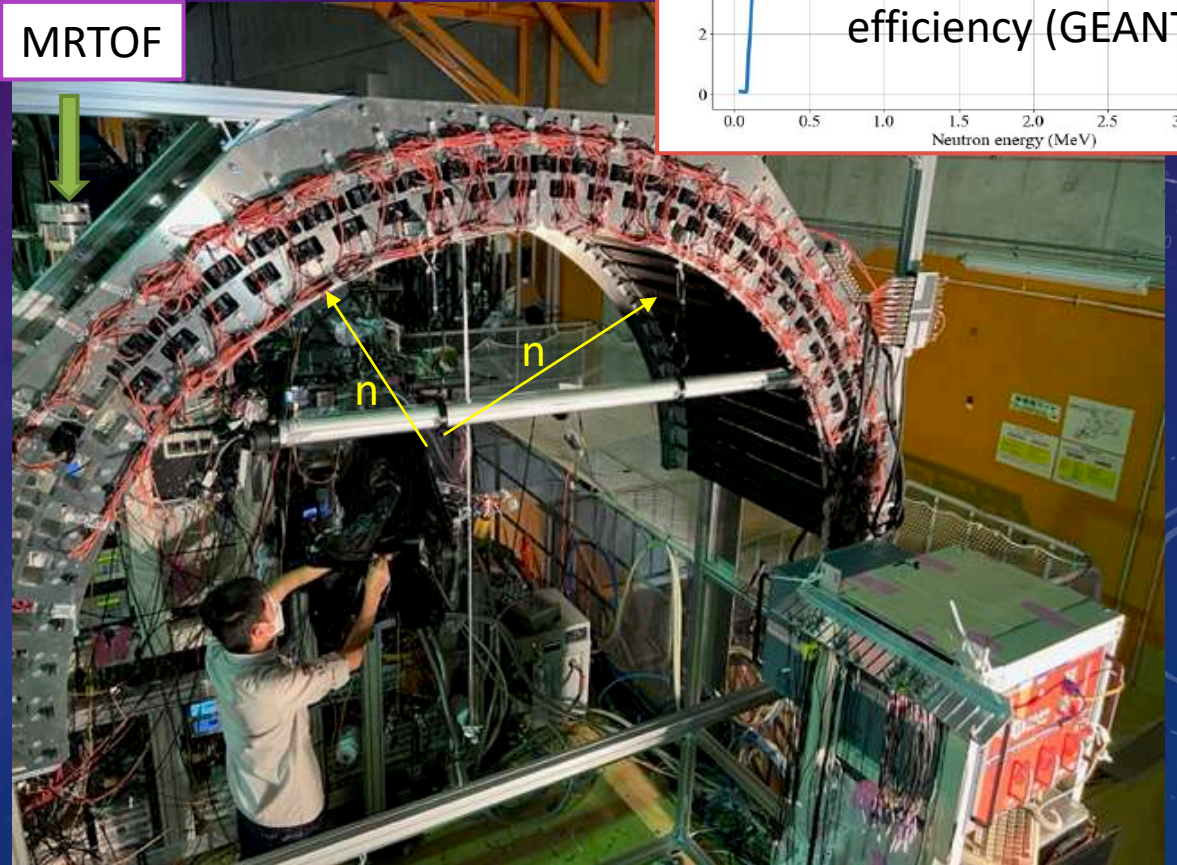
Pixel scintillator



Position sensitive
PMT



MRTOF



Ready to perform experiments.

Time-of-Flight detectors (TOFU) for beta-delayed neutrons
→ CAEN Digitizer

r-Process Nucleosynthesis

Rare-Earth Peak

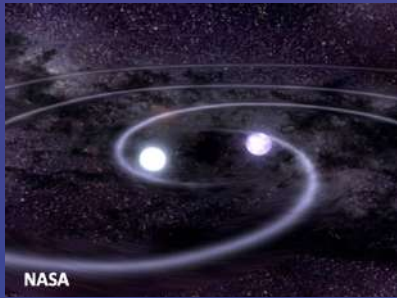


Where & How the Rare-Earth Elements are Synthesized !?

[Astrophysics Observation]

● Site of r-process High neutron density environment

Neutron Star Merger (NS-NS, NS-BH)



Supernovae

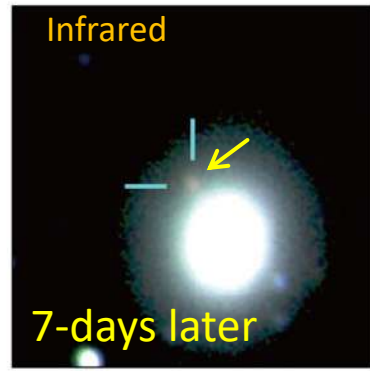
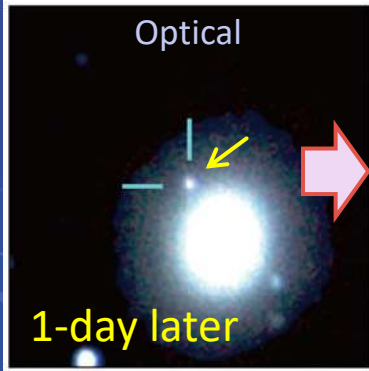


● Observation of electromagnetic wave

Site of GW170817

2017.08.18-19

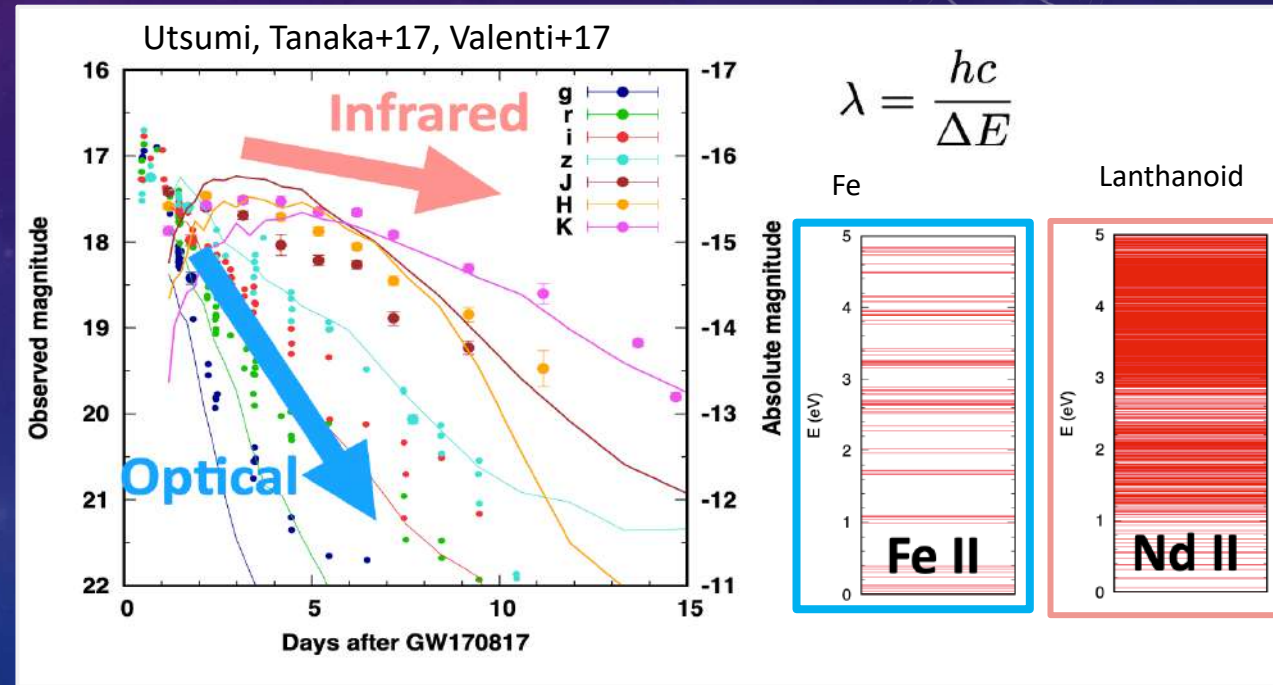
2017.08.24-25



nuclear decay heat



Kilonova is expected & observed !

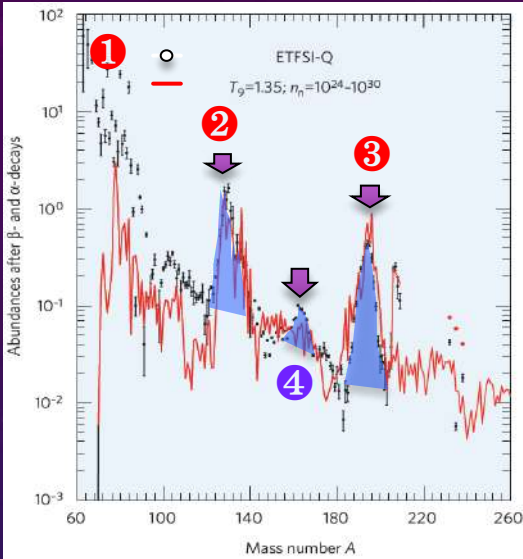


Infrared indicates the synthesis of lanthanoid elements in NS-NS collisions

Where & How the Rare-Earth Elements are Synthesized !?

[Nuclear Physics]

C.Sneden et al. (2008)



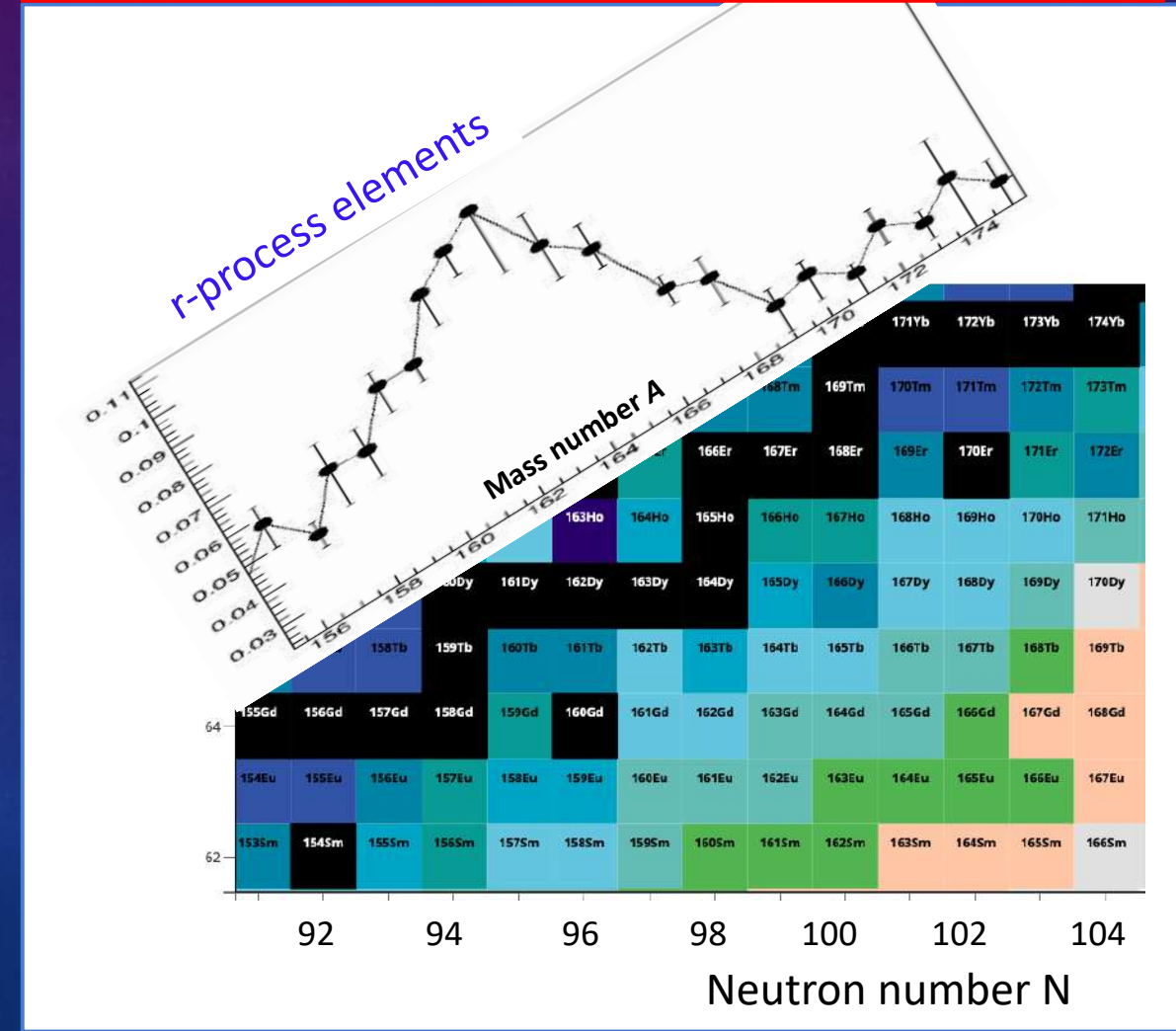
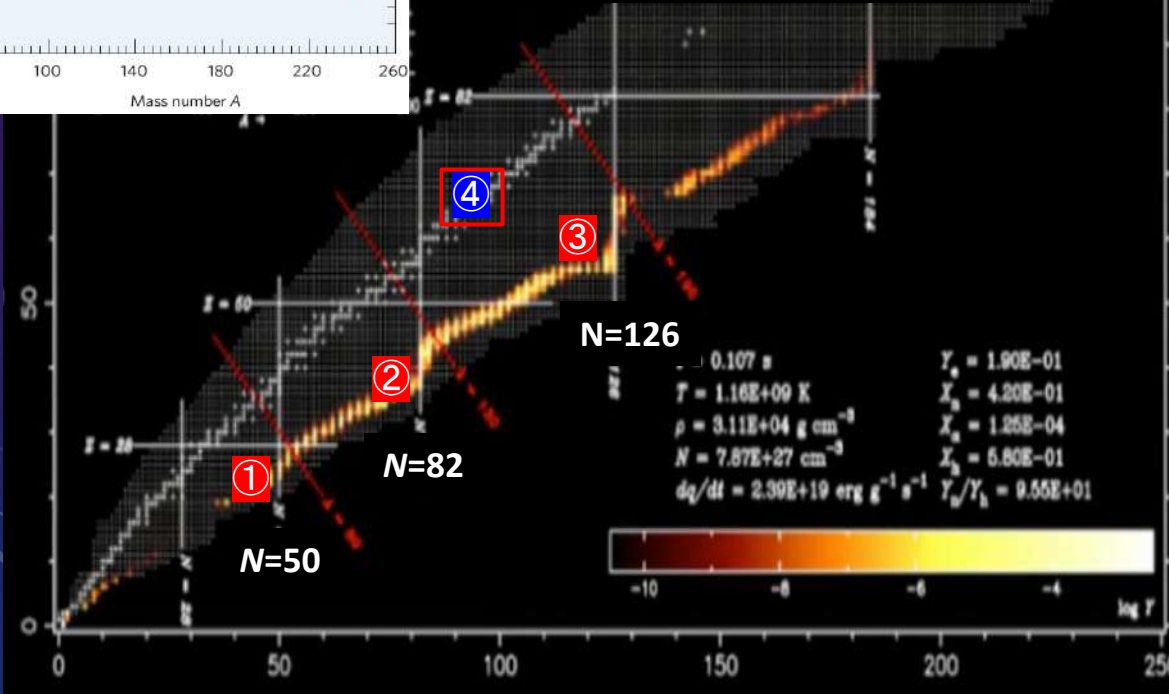
- ① Neutron shell closure $N=50$
- ② Neutron shell closure $N=82$
- ③ Neutron shell closure $N=126$

④ Lanthanide peak ($Z = 64 \sim 70, A = 158 \sim 170$)

There is no shell closure expected around $A \sim 165$.

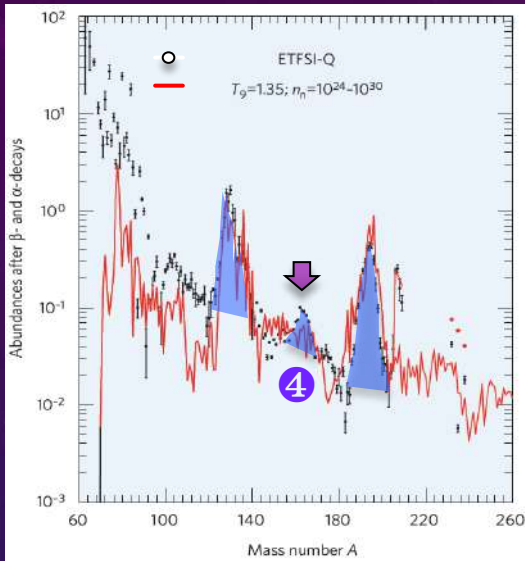
$(n, \gamma) \rightleftharpoons (\gamma, n)$ competition

S.Wanajo



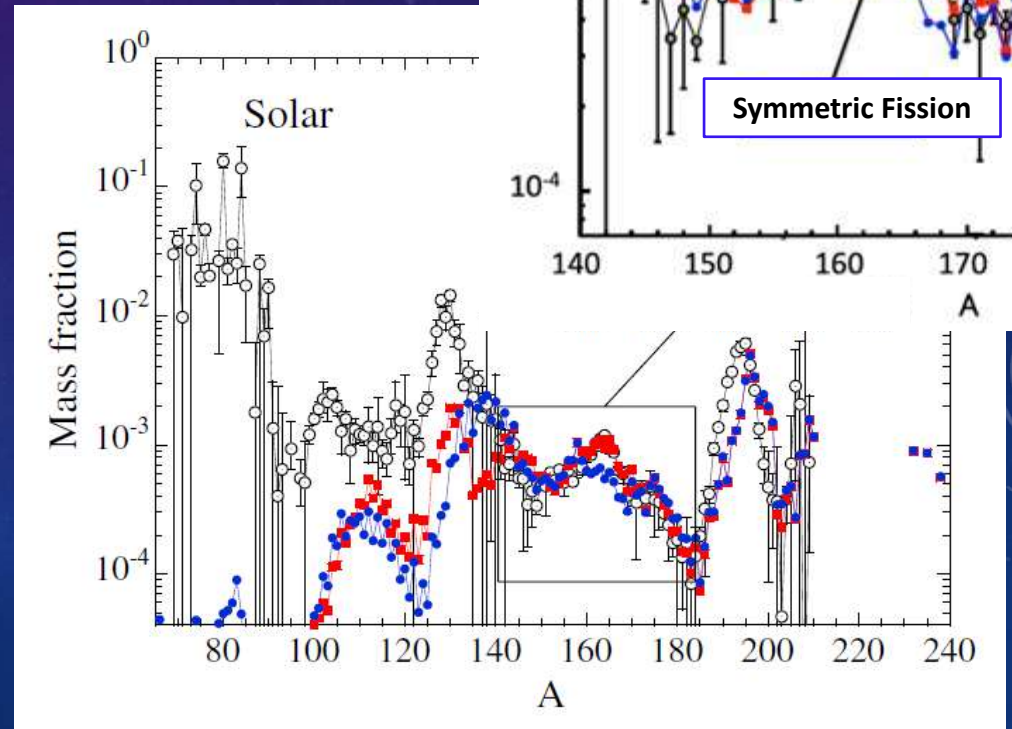
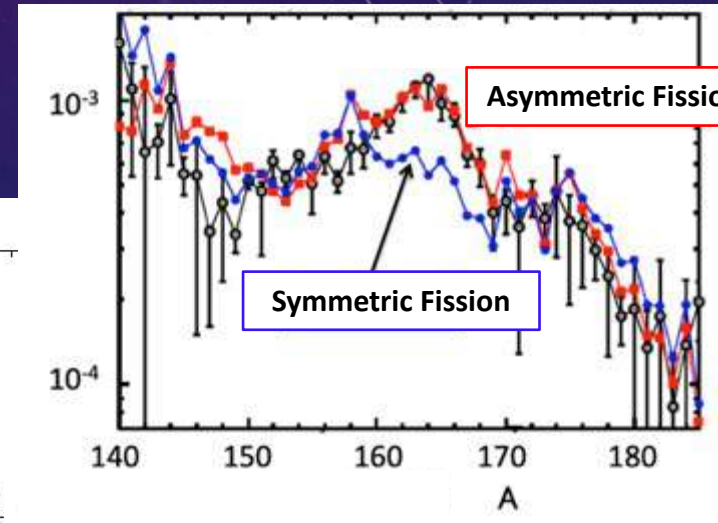
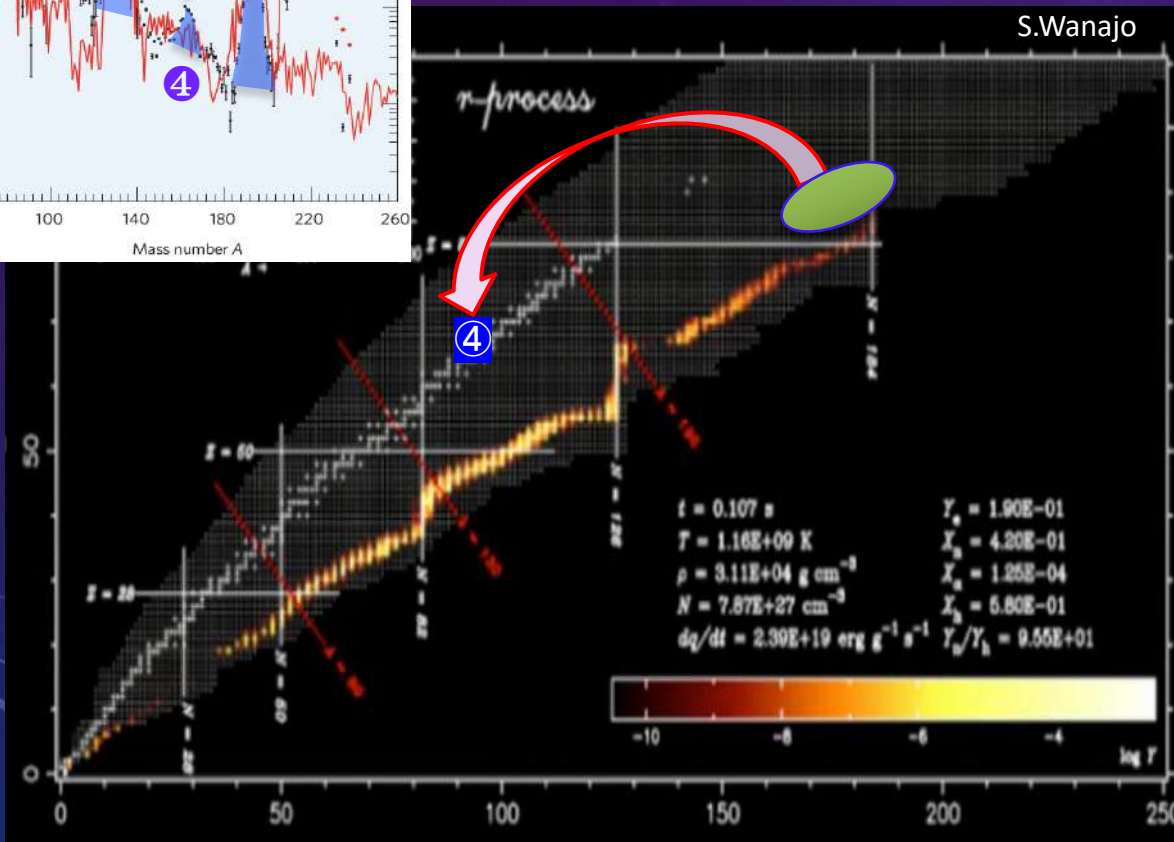
Where & How the Rare-Earth Elements are Synthesized !?

C.Sneden et al. (2008)



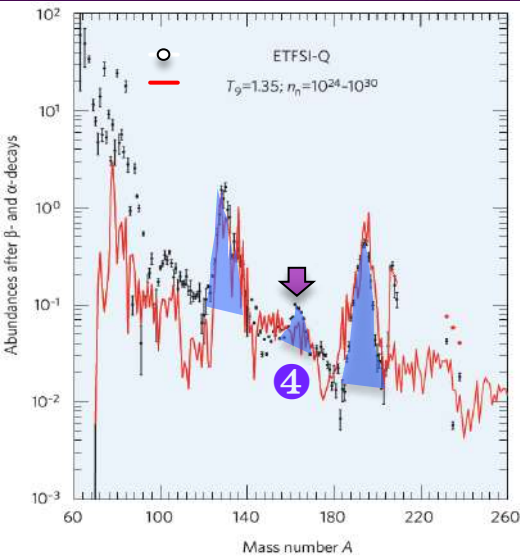
Asymmetric fission of neutron-rich heavy nuclei
(S. Goriely et al.)

S. Goriely et al, PRL 111, 242502 (2013)



Where & How the Rare-Earth Elements are Synthesized !?

C.Sneden et al. (2008)

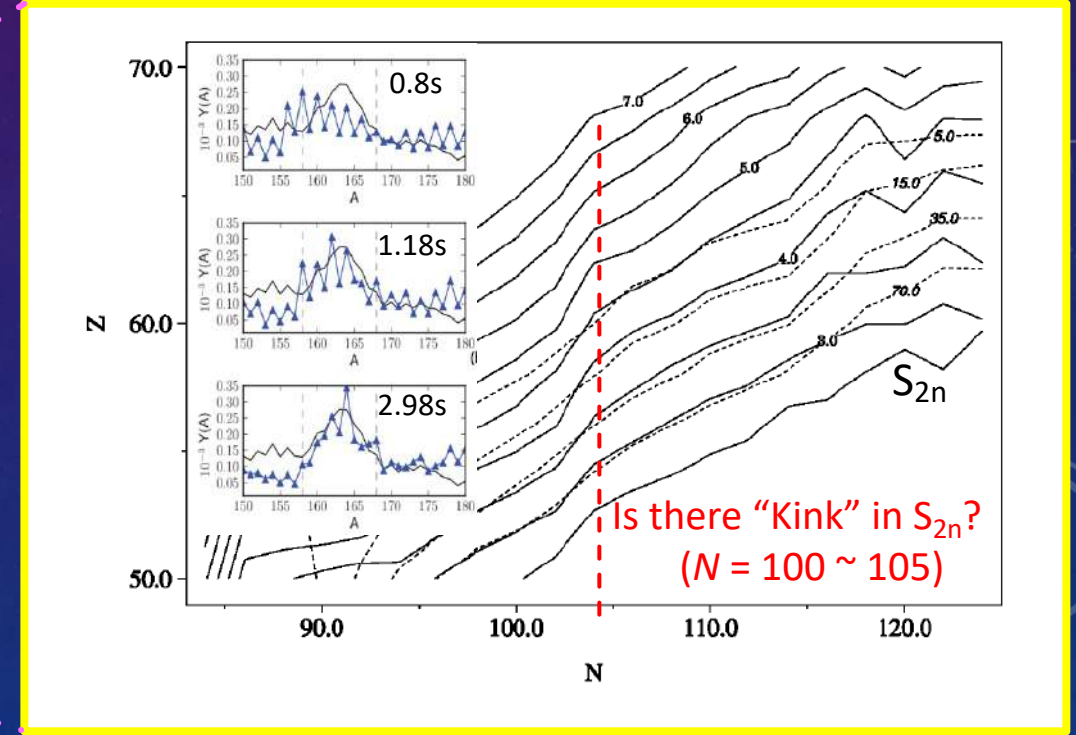
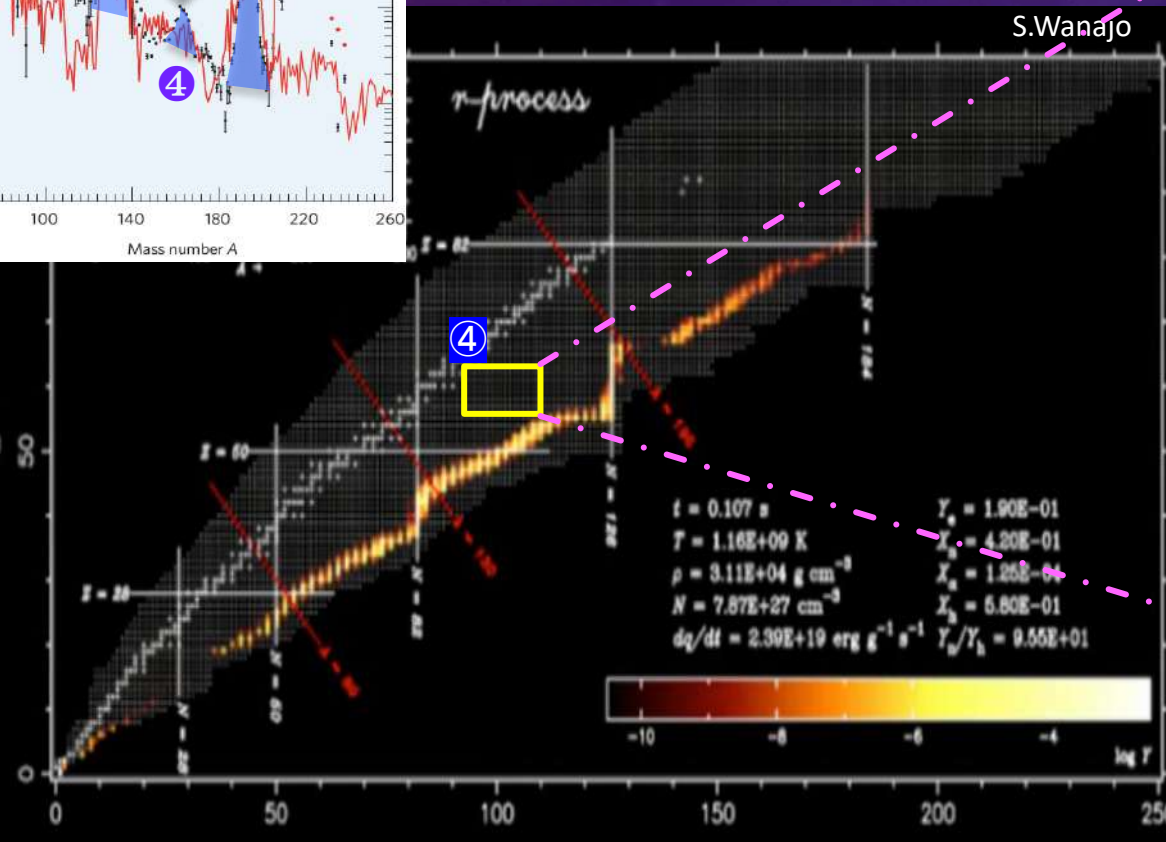


Nuclear deformation (R.Surman et al.)

R. Surman et al, PRL 79, 10 (1997)

M. Mumpower et al., PRC 85, 045801 (2012)

Formation of rare-earth peak
 at freeze-out time of r-process



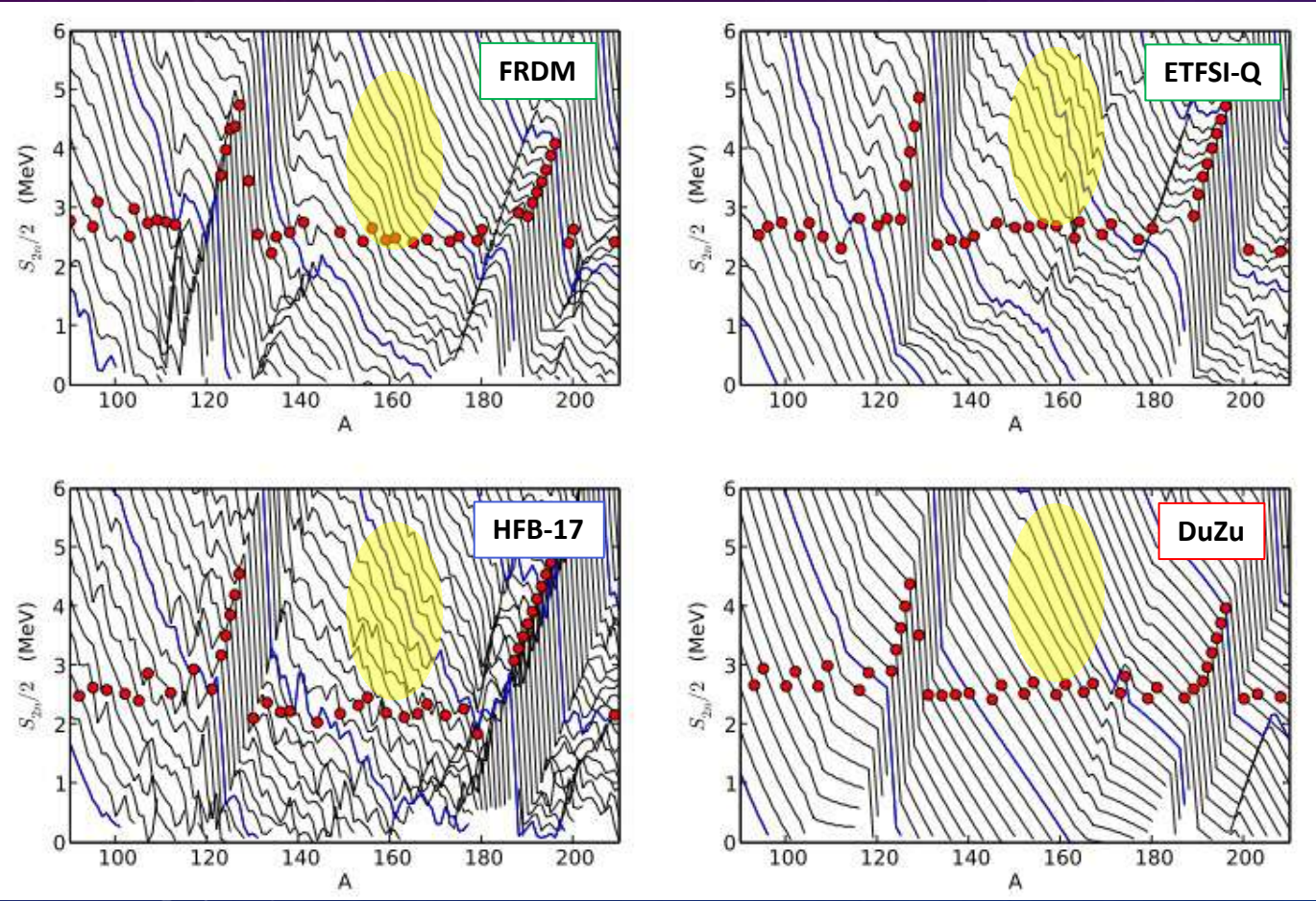
$$S_{2n}(Z,N) = E(Z, N - 2) - E(Z, N)$$

... Suitable to study on shell gaps, test of magicity

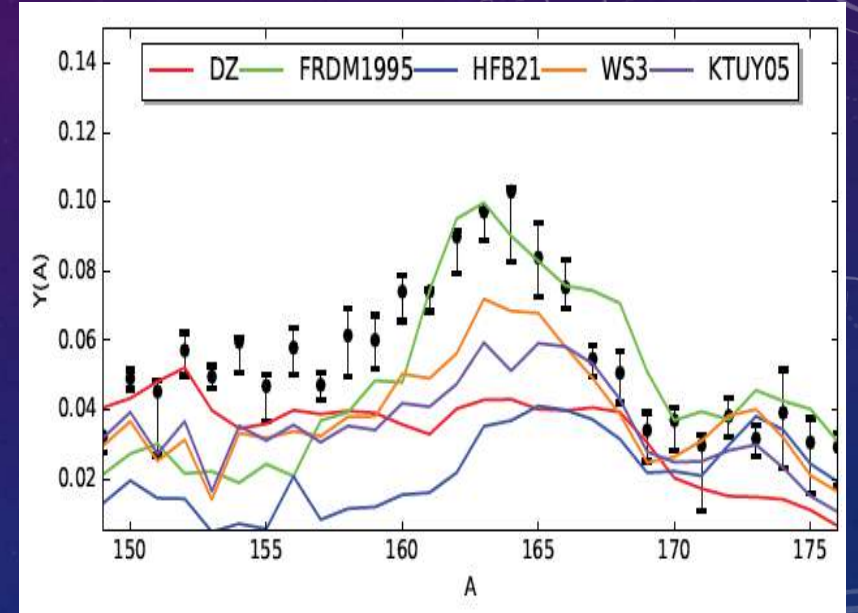
Rare-Earth Peak Formation with Various Mass Models

【 Uncertainties of Masses in Neutron-Rich Rare-Earth Elements 】

A. Arcones, G. Martinez-Pinedo (2007, 2012)



M. Mumpower et al., J. Phys. G. Nucl. Part. Phys. (2017)

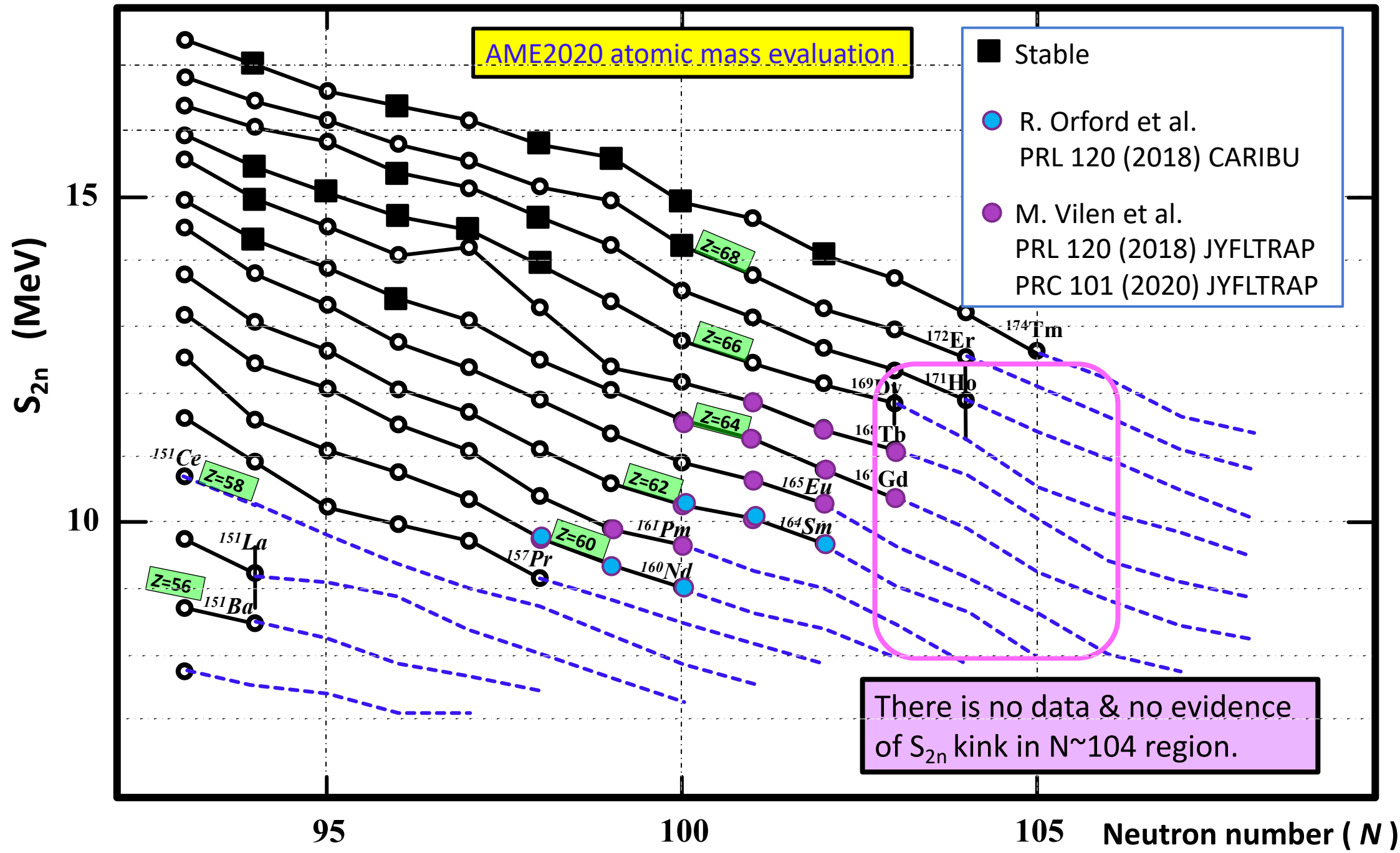


Rare-earth peak formation depends on mass models.
→ Uncertainties of mass models are critical issue !

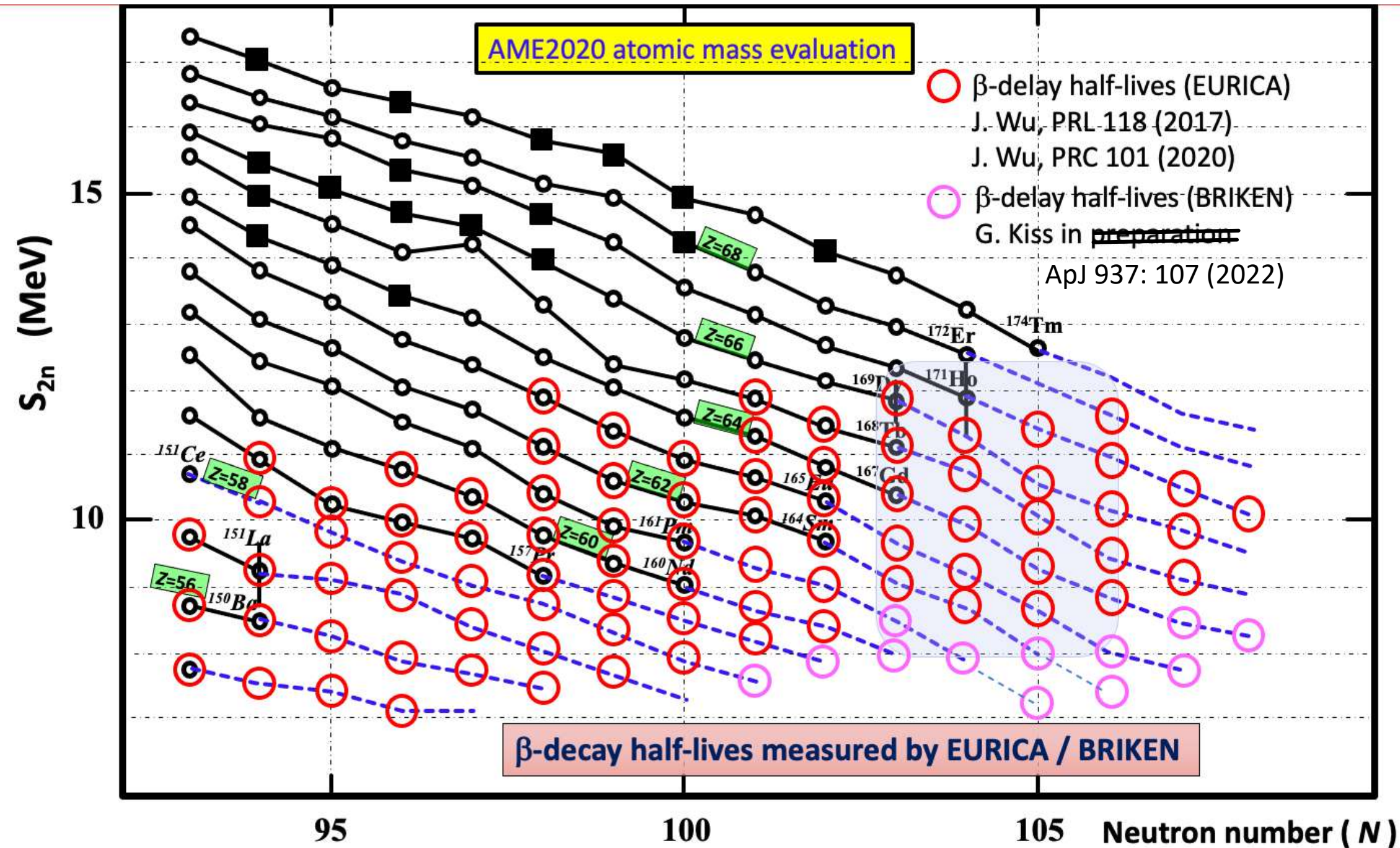
We need experimental data !

AME2020 atomic mass evaluation

- Stable
- R. Orford et al. PRL 120 (2018) CARIBU
- M. Vilen et al. PRL 120 (2018) JYFLTRAP PRC 101 (2020) JYFLTRAP

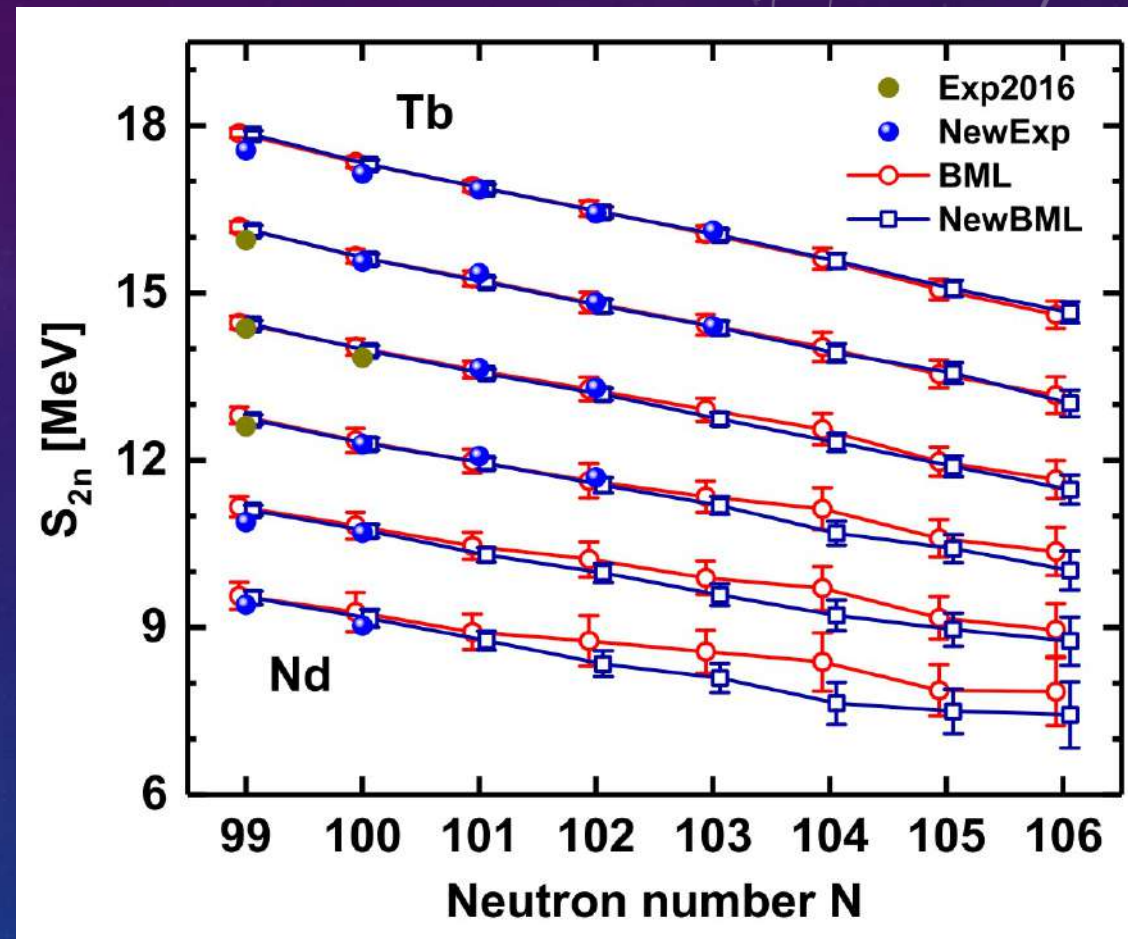
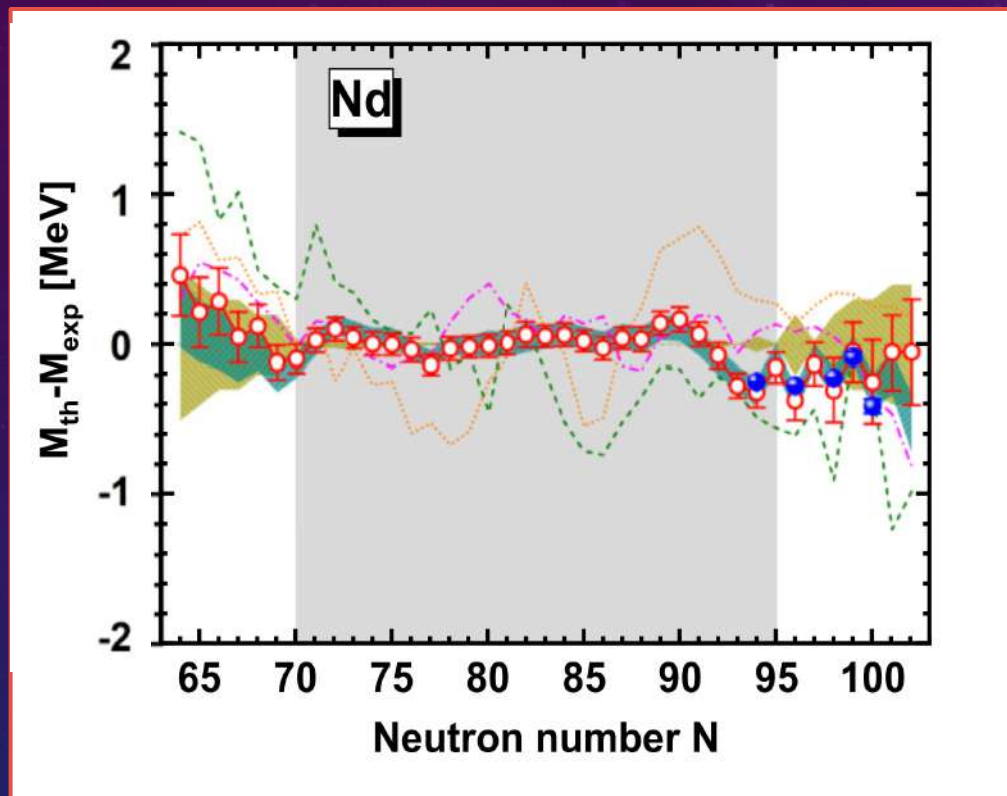


There is no data & no evidence of S_{2n} kink in $N \sim 104$ region.



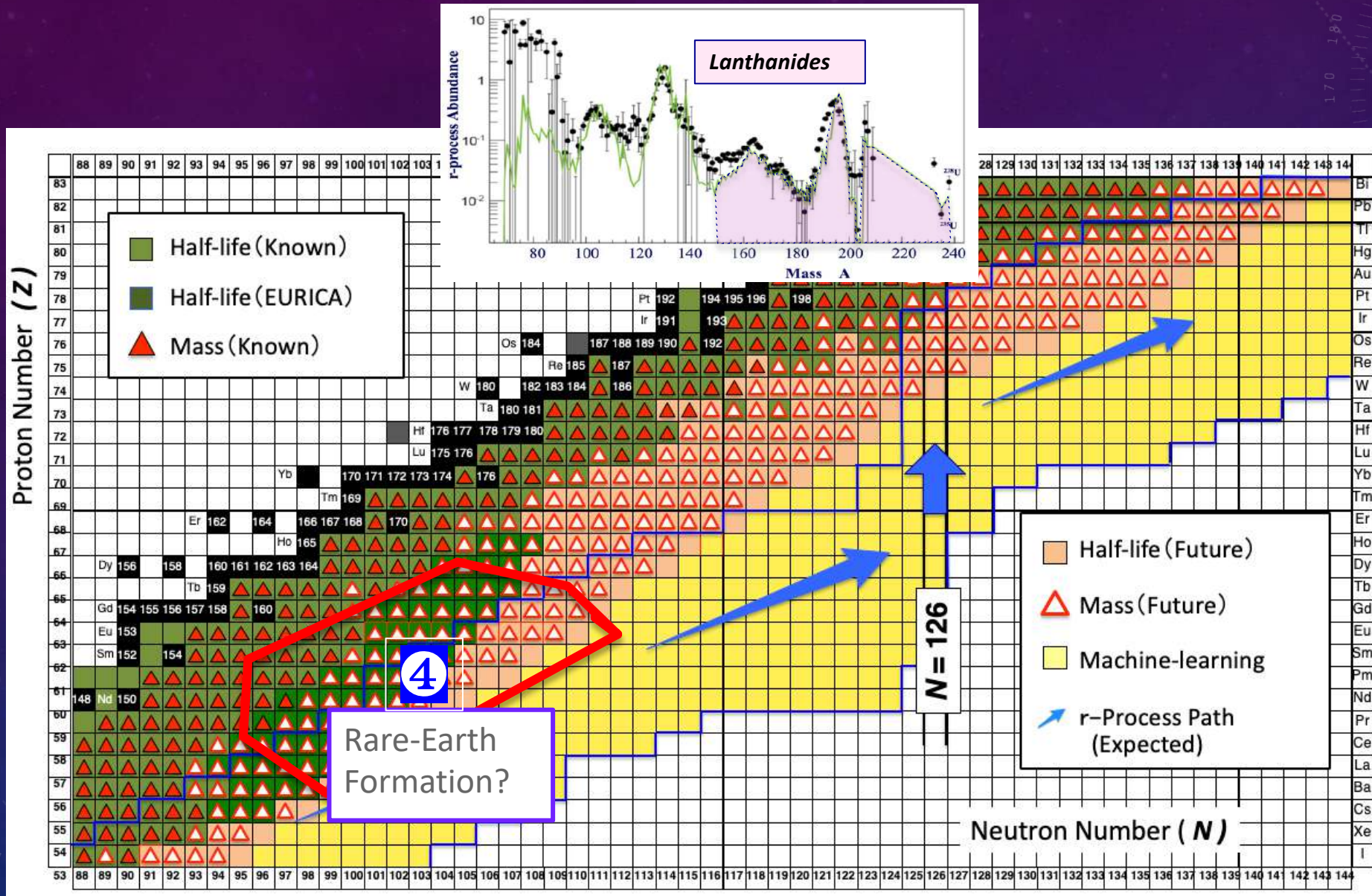
Nuclear Mass (theoretical prediction with machine learning)

Z.M. Niu and H.Z Liang, Phys. Rev. C 106, L201303 (2022)



New BML with experimental results \rightarrow S_{2n} "kink" around $N = 104$ is suppressed.

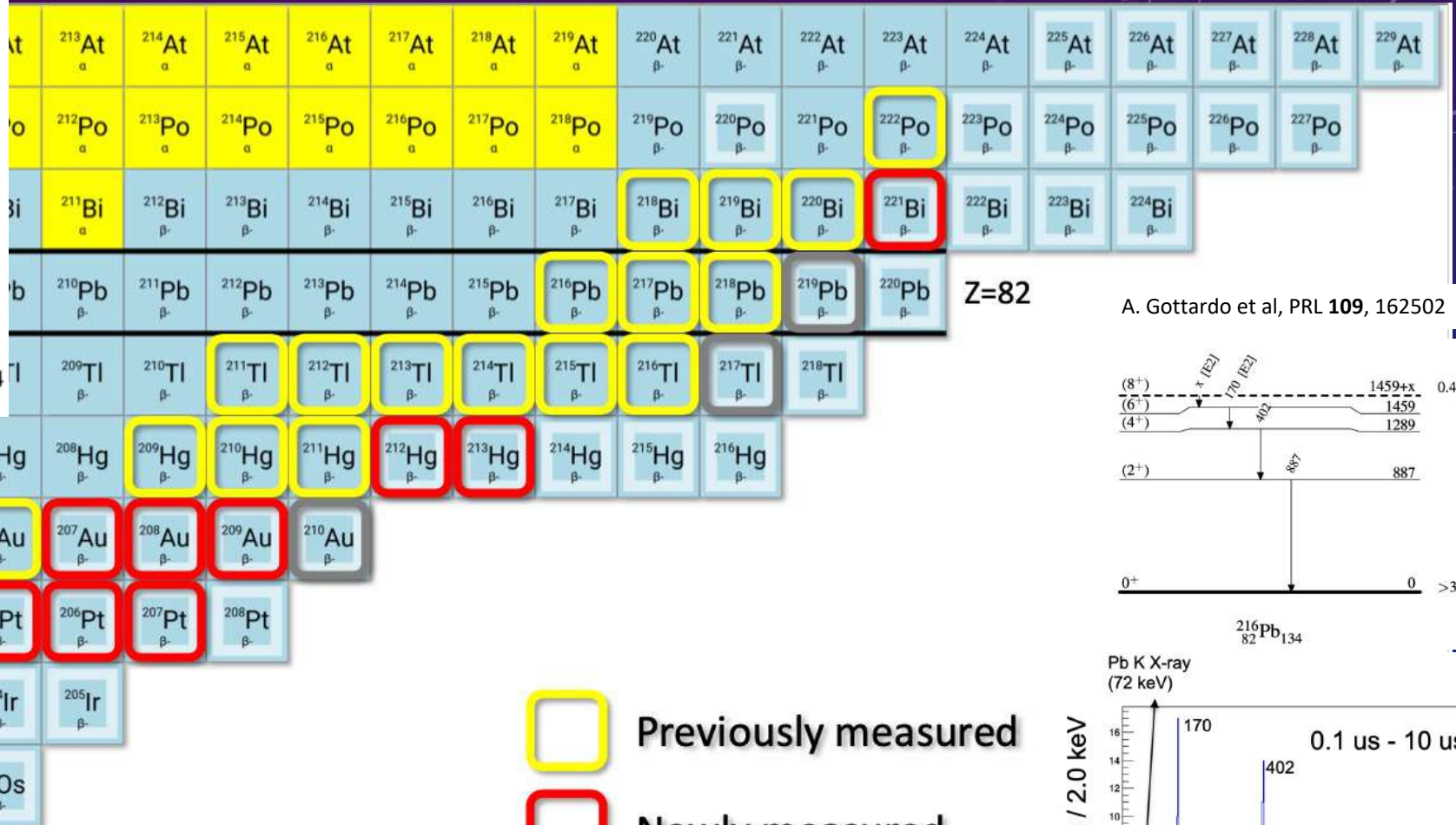
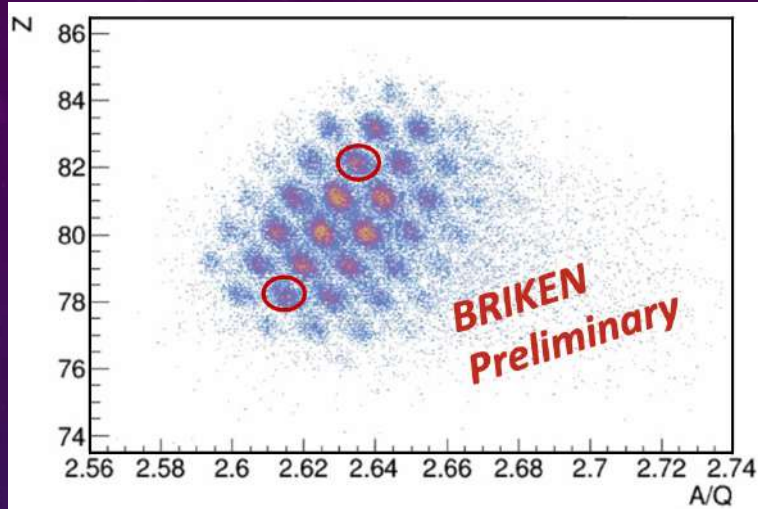
Future Plan at RIBF-ZDS



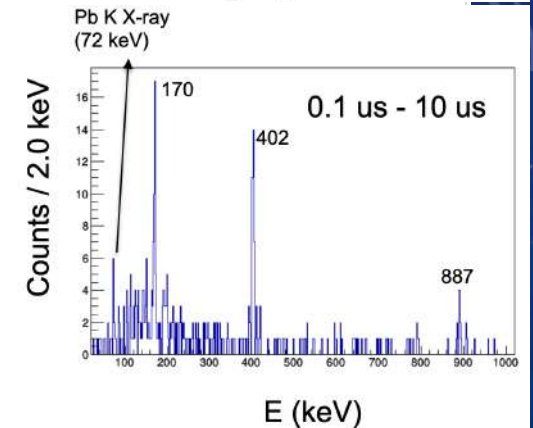
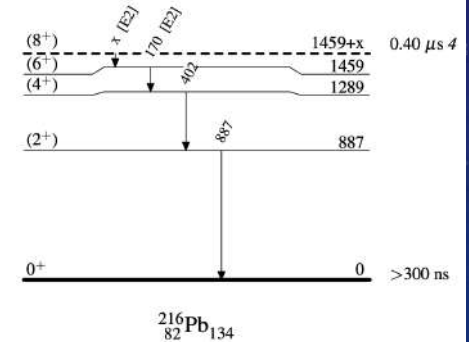
BRIKEN Experiment in Vicinity of N = 126

Spokespersons: J.Wu, SN,T.Davinson, J.L.Tain

Isomer search in progress (J. Wu and A. Morales)



A. Gottardo et al, PRL **109**, 162502



N=126

- Previously measured
- Newly measured
- Uncertain

今後の予定 (DTAS: Tataki Project)

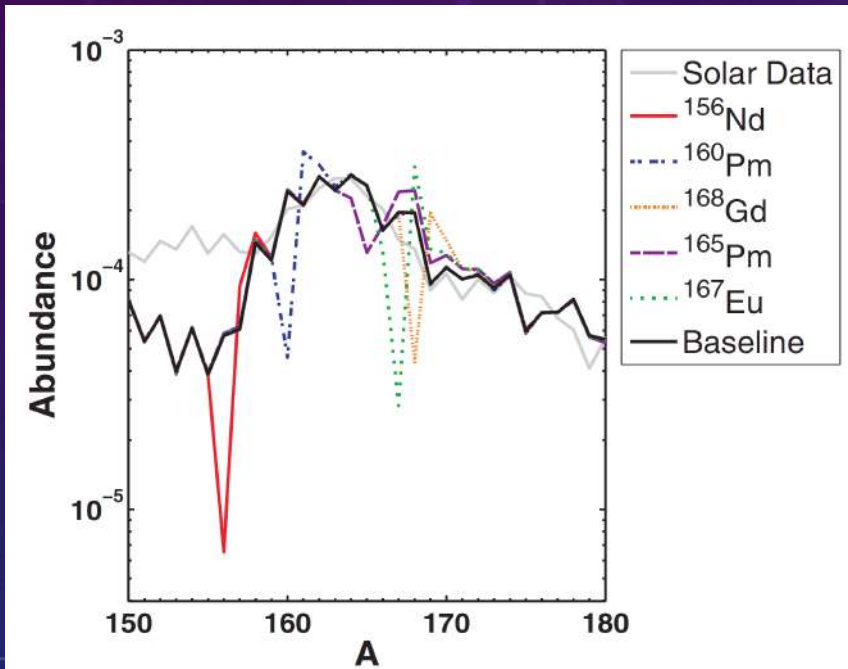
$$t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{\int_0^{Q_\beta} S_\beta(E_x) f(Q_\beta - E_x) dE_x} \quad (1.)$$

$$P_n = t_{1/2} \int_{S_n}^{Q_\beta} \frac{\Gamma^n}{\Gamma^n + \Gamma_\gamma} S_\beta(E_x) f(Q_\beta - E_x) dE_x \quad (2.)$$

Rare-Earth (4-days) ... G. Kiss

N>126 (7-days) ... A. Morales

M. R. Mumpower et al., PRC 86, 035803 (2012)



Goal : to measure the γ -emission from neutron unbound states using the total absorption technique to constrain the Hauser-Feshbach model provided (n, γ) cross sections.

single neutron capture rate was changed by factor of 10 ($Y_{K=10}$)

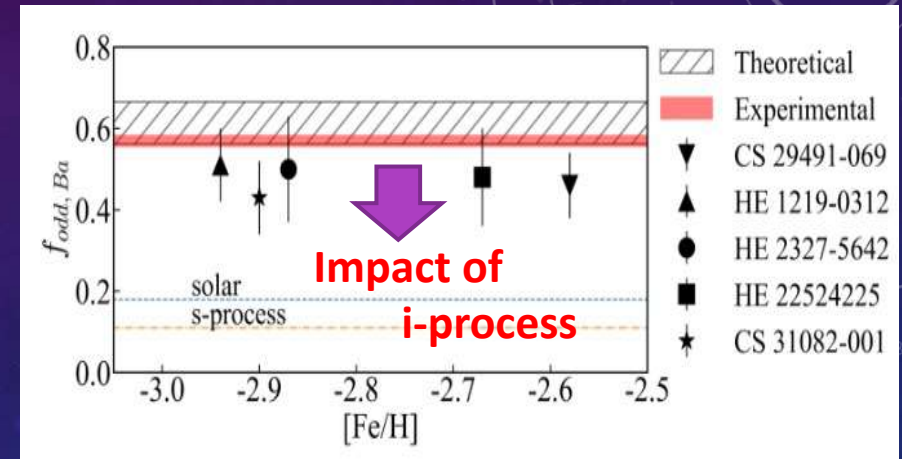
$$S_\beta(E_x) = \frac{I_\beta(E_x)}{t_{1/2} f(Q_\beta - E_x)} \quad (3.)$$

まとめ

$$f_{\text{odd,Ba}} = \frac{n(^{135}\text{Ba}) + n(^{137}\text{Ba})}{n(\text{Ba})}$$

● 中性子過剰な原子核の性質とr過程は密接な関係

- EURICA (2012 – 2016)
- BRIKEN (2016 - 2021)
- DTAS (2019 -), IDATEN (2023 -)
- ZD-MRTOF (2019 -) & TOFU (2023 -)



● 中性子捕獲反応の重要性

- 第2ピーク領域の微細構造

- ✓ 質量数 $A = 132$ の不足 (^{132}Xe)
- ✓ 質量数 $A = 135, 137$ vs 138 の不確定性 ($^{135,137}\text{Ba}$ and ^{138}Ba)

	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	
57	148Pr / Zr 19.5 h $\epsilon = 100.00\%$	149Pr / Zr 9.87 min $\epsilon = 100.00\%$	137La 6E+4 y $\epsilon = 100.00\%$	138La 1.02E+11 y 0.08881% $\epsilon = 65.60\%$ $\beta = 34.40\%$	139La STABLE 99.9119%	140La 1.67855 d $\beta = 100.00\%$	141La 3.92 h $\beta = 100.00\%$	142La 91 min $\beta = 100.00\%$
56	134Ba STABLE 2.417%	135Ba STABLE 6.592%	136Ba STABLE 7.854%	137Ba STABLE 11.232%	138Ba STABLE 71.698%	139Ba 83.06 min $\beta = 100.00\%$	140Ba 12.7527 d $\beta = 100.00\%$	141Ba 18.2 min $\beta = 100.00\%$
55	133Cs STABLE 100%	134Cs 2.0652 y $\beta = 100.00\%$ $\epsilon = 3.0E-4\%$	135Cs 2.3E+6 y $\beta = 100.00\%$	136Cs 13.04 d $\beta = 100.00\%$	137Cs 30.08 y $\beta = 100.00\%$	138Cs 33.41 min $\beta = 100.00\%$	139Cs 9.27 min $\beta = 100.00\%$	140Cs 6 min $\beta = 100.00\%$
54	132Xe STABLE 26.9086%	133Xe 5.2475 d $\beta = 100.00\%$	134Xe > 5.8E+22 y 10.4357% 2 β	135Xe 9.14 h $\beta = 100.00\%$	136Xe > 2.4E+21 y 8.8573% 2 β	137Xe 3.818 min $\beta = 100.00\%$	138Xe 14.14 min $\beta = 100.00\%$	139Xe 35 min $\beta = 100.00\%$

- 希土類元素のピーク形成

- ✓ 質量数 $A \sim 165$ ($N \sim 104$) 領域の中性子捕獲

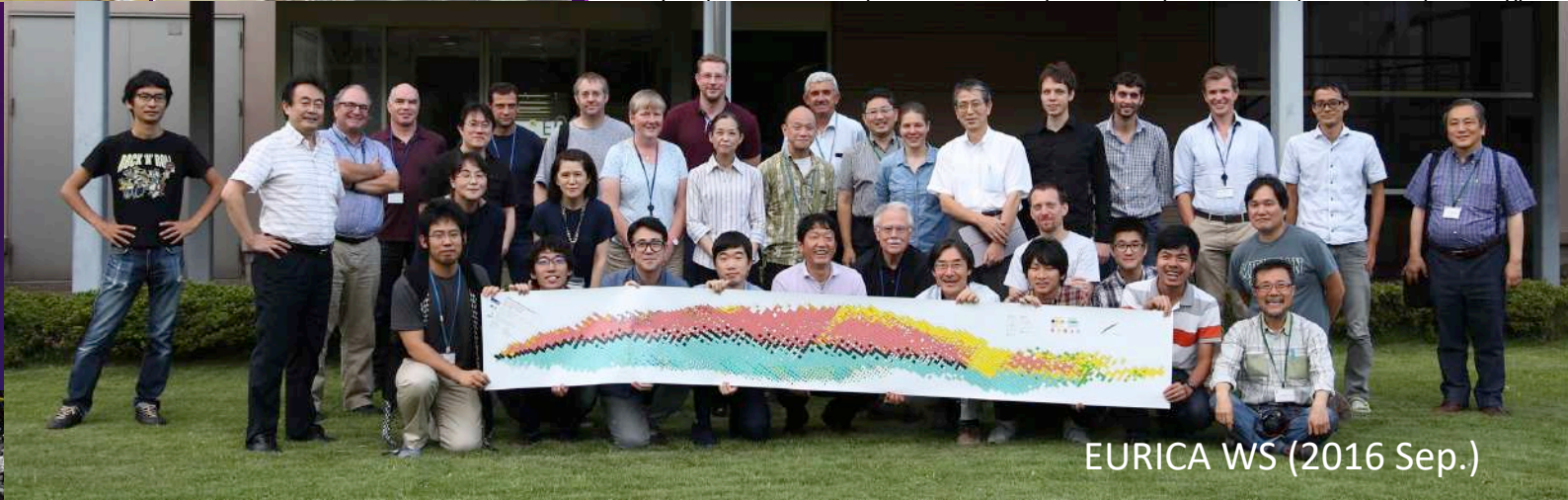
r-process & i-process !?

EURICA Collaboration



19 countries: 237 collaborators

J. Agramunt, P. Aguilera, T. Alharbi, A. Algora, G. Angelis, N. Aoi, P. Ascher, R. Avigo, H.Baba, C. Borcea, A. Boso, A.M. Bruce, R.B. Cakirli, F.L.Bello Garrote, G. Benzoni, J.S.Berryman, R. Berta, B. Blank, N. Blasi, A. Blazhev, P. Boutachkov, S. Bonig, A. Bracco, F. Browne, F. Camera, R.J. Carroll, S. Ceruti, I. Celikovic, K.Y. Chae, J. Chiba, L. Coraggio, A. Covello, F.C.L. Crespi, J.-M. Daugaus, R. Daido, P. Davis, M.C. Delattre, F. Diel, F. Didiejean, Zs. Dombradi, P. Doornenbal, F. Drouet, H.J. Eberth, A. Estrade, Y. Fang, T.



EURICA WS (2016 Sep.)

A. Gaudard, K. Ogawa, H. Okawa, K. Okuda, S. Ota, T. Otsuka, H.S. Ong, S. Origo, M. Rajabali, J. Park, Z. Patel, A. Petrovici, F. Recchia, V. Phong, Zs. Podolyak, O.J. Rovers, L. Prochniak, P.H. Regan, S. Rice, E. Sahin, H. Sakurai, K. Sato, H. Schaffner, H.Scheit, P. Schury, C. Shand, Y. Shi, S. Shibagaki, T. Shimoda, Y. Shimizu, K. Sieja, L. Sinclair, G.S. Simpson, P.-A. Soderstrom, D. Sohler, I.G. Stefan, K. Steiger, D. Steppenbeck, K. Sugimoto, T. Sumikama, D. Suzuki, H. Suzuki, T. Tachibana, K. Tajiri, S. Takano, A. Tashima, H. Takeda, Man. Tanaka, Mas. Tanaka, Y. Takei, R. Taniuchi, J. Taprogge, K. Tajiri, T. Teranishi, S. Terashima, G. Thiamova, K. Tshoo, Zs. Vajta, J. Valiente Dobon, Y. Wakabayashi, P.M. Walker, H. Watanabe, A. Wendt, V. Werner, O. Wieland, K. Wimmer, J. Wu, Q. Wu, F.R. Xu, Z.Y. Xu, A. Yagi, S. Yagi, H. Yamaguchi, K. Yamaguchi, T. Yamamoto, M. Yalcinkaya, R. Yokoyama, S. Yoshida, K. Yoshinaga, G. Zhang



Acknowledgement:
Euroball Owners Committee
PreSPEC, GSI, IBS-RISP

Acknowledgement: Gammapool, Prepec, IBS

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Peking Univ. : Jin Wu, Z.H. Li



ZD-MRTOF Collaboration

* Spokespersons

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GSI ... T. Dickel, D. Kumar

NPL ... G. Lorusso

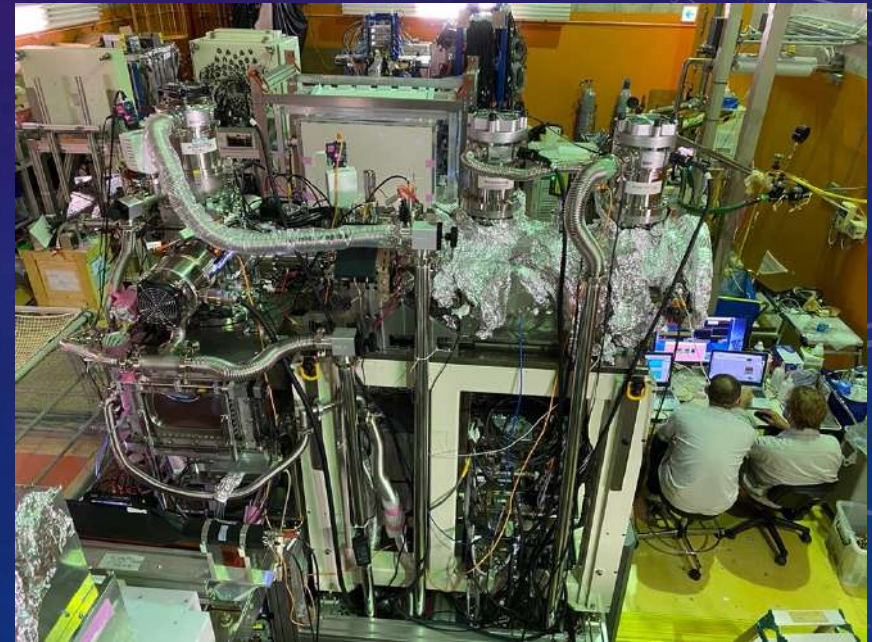
JYFL ... A. Kankainen

U. York ... S. Chen

CMU ... A. Estrade, I. Sultana

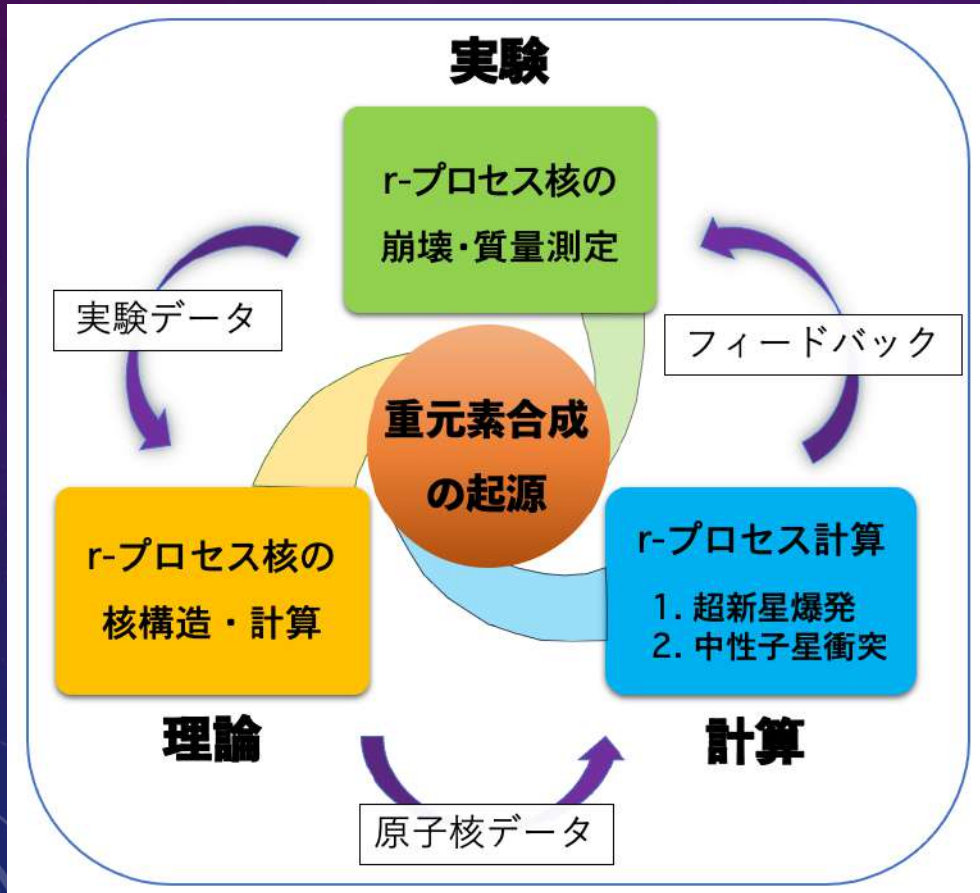
IFIC... A. Alogora

IOP... H.M. Bui



20H05648

科研費
KAKENHI



End