# NUCLEAR REACTION STUDIES USING THE CRYRING REACTION CHAMBER SYSTEM

### Carlo G. Bruno

University of Edinburgh

on behalf of the NucAR collaboration

NARRS workshop, 14 March 2018 GSI, Darmstadt







### CRYRING PART OF FAIR PHASE 0

- Energy range: ~hundreds of keV/u to ~10 MeV/u
- Circumference: 54 m (half of ESR)
- Vacuum: 10<sup>-11</sup> 10<sup>-12</sup> mbar



### THE CRYRING REACTION CHAMBER SYSTEM

- Two chambers mounted downstream, upstream, or both
- Allows combined nuclear and atomic physics measurements
- Fully funded by UK STFC. TDR submitted to GSI.
- To be mounted on the CRYRING by Summer 2019



#### **UPSTREAM CONFIGURATION**



### THE MOVING DSSDs



## **EXPERIMENTAL SETUP**

#### In-ring target

- A cryogenic jet micro-droplet target is being developed by GSI (N. Petridis *et al.*)
- Design goal: at least 10<sup>14</sup> atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>
- No gas recirculation system (at present)

#### **Detectors & DAQ**

- Highly segmented Double-sided Silicon Strip Detectors
- 128x128 = 256 channels per det. x 8 dets. = **2048 channels**!
- We will use AIDA FEE64 ASIC cards to read data out
- AIDA is in use at BRIKEN@RIKEN, and will be at DESPEC@GSI
- FEE64 cards have already been produced and tested

## **SCIENTIFIC AIMS**

This system will be used for **high resolution** charge particle reaction studies for nuclear astrophysics including:

- 1. Direct astrophysical reaction measurements e.g.  $(p,\alpha)$
- 2. Indirect reactions probing key resonance properties e.g. (d,p)

First measurement approved: <sup>30</sup>P(d,p) (S461\_Bruno) → Relevant for modelling nucleosynthesis in novae explosions





### **NOVAE NUCLEOSYNTHESIS**



 $^{30}P(p,\gamma)^{31}S$  is a bottleneck which controls abundance of elements from Si  $\rightarrow$  Ca isotopes emitted in novae ejecta.

### **PRE-SOLAR GRAINS**

- Meteoritic grains predating the birth of Solar System
- Models predict large <sup>30</sup>Si/<sup>28</sup>Si ratio for grains originating from novae
- Abundance of <sup>30</sup>Si is determined by the competition between the <sup>30</sup>P  $\beta^+$  decay and the <sup>30</sup>P(p, $\gamma$ )<sup>31</sup>S reaction rate.



Andrew M Davis. University of Chicago

# **SCIENTIFIC AIMS**

- <sup>30</sup>P(p,γ) plays a key role in novae nucleosynthesis (currently single most important uncertainty)
- Direct measurement of  ${}^{30}P(p,\gamma)$  impossible  ${}^{30}P$  beams too weak
- Use <sup>30</sup>P(d,p)<sup>31</sup>P transfer reaction to probe unknown strength of key *I*=0 and *I*=1 capture resonances for <sup>30</sup>P(p,γ) reaction rate in novae.





# **S**CIENTIFIC AIMS

From a **single** measurement at a single energy one obtains:

- The energy of all states
- The angular distribution of all states
- Fitting the angular distributions, the J<sup>π</sup> of the states
- Comparing with models (e.g. DWBA), the spectroscopic factor C<sup>2</sup>S of all states

- Primary beam: <sup>40</sup>Ar (480 MeV/u) -> to FRS
- Secondary beam from FRS: <sup>30</sup>P -> to ESR
- Cool down & stack beam in ESR -> to CRYRING
- Measure in CRYRING & stack beam in ESR
- Expected luminosity: ~100 (barn\*s)<sup>-1</sup>
- Shifts approved: 21 (A- priority)



—ESR



—ESR



-ESR -CRYRING



—ESR —CRYRING



—ESR —CRYRING



# **COMMISSIONING & PARASITIC STUDIES**

Parasitic runs for commissioning are desirable

- Any beam heavier than deuterium OK
- Primary beams (bypassing FRS) OK

#### Call for proposals at the CRYRING local RFQ injector

- We submitted a Letter of Intent to have light ions (e.g. <sup>12</sup>C)
- We could use e.g. <sup>12</sup>C(d,p) to commission the setup (target, vacuum, DAQ, resolution, efficiency, etc.)

In principle high-resolution (d,p) **parasitic studies** can be performed with any beam heavier than deuterium transported to the CRYRING

## **C**ONCLUSIONS

- New setup for nuclear & atomic physics experiments
- To be mounted on CRYRING by Summer 2019
- Commission with local injector and/or parasitic runs
- First approved experiment <sup>30</sup>P(d,p)
- Other possible uses: Surrogate fission reactions measurements (see Beatriz Jurado's talk)