

Pushing DRAGON beyond its acceptance limits: The ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ reaction

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for the DRAGON Collaboration

Nuclear Astrophysics Group
Department of Physics & Astronomy, McMaster University

Nuclear Astrophysics at Rings and Recoil Separators
Darmstadt, March 13th, 2018



The DRAGON Collaboration



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*U. Greife*⁴ • *W. Huang*² • *D. A. Hutcheon*² • *J. Karpesky*⁴ • *A. Lennarz*²
*J. Liang*¹ • *M. Lovely*⁴ • *S. N. Paneru*⁵ • *A. Psaltis*¹ • *R. Giri*⁵
*C. Ruiz*² • *G. Tenkila*⁶ • *A. Wen*⁶ • *M. Williams*^{2,7}

¹ McMaster University, ² TRIUMF, ³ University of Notre Dame, ⁴ Colorado School of Mines,
⁵ Ohio University, ⁶ University of British Columbia, ⁷ University of York

Introduction & Motivation

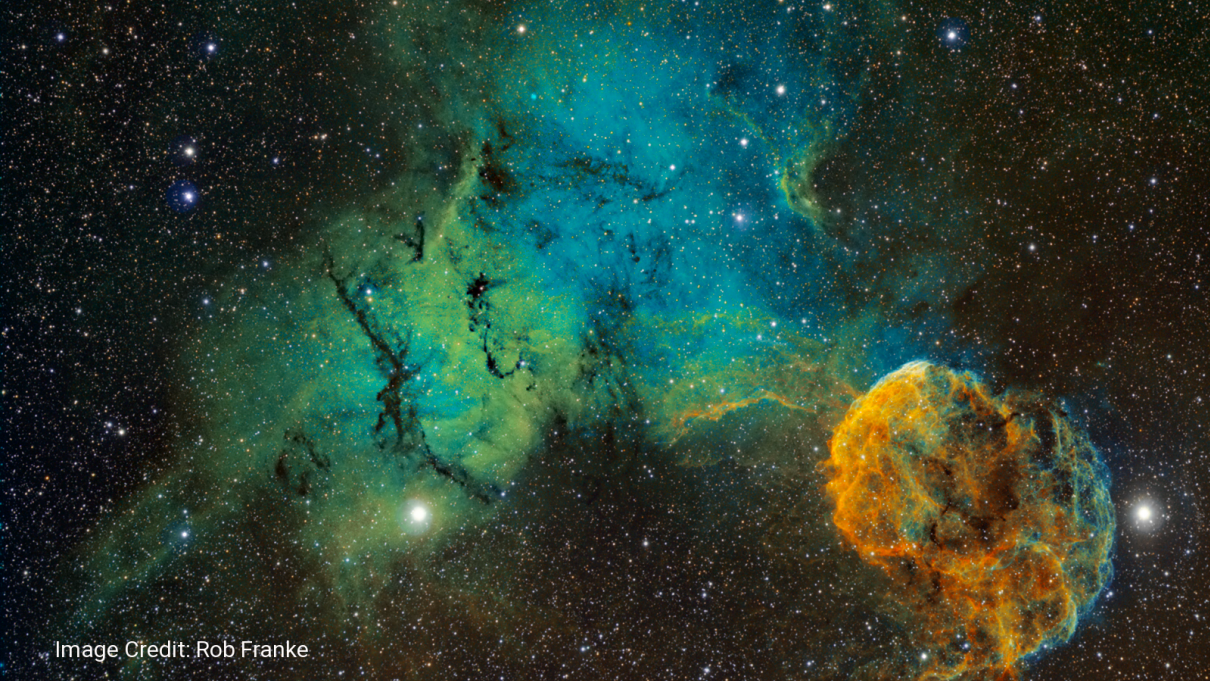


Image Credit: Rob Franke

Introduction: νp -process as the origin of p -nuclei

Occurs in core-collapse supernovae when **proton-rich** ejecta interact with the ν -driven wind, creating neutrons.

Bypasses the rp -process β^+ waiting-nuclei near $A \sim 60$ -70 by fast (n,p) & (p, γ) reactions, enabling the reaction flow to heavier nuclei.

Can explain the solar abundances of $^{92,94}\text{Mo}$ & $^{96,98}\text{Ru}$.

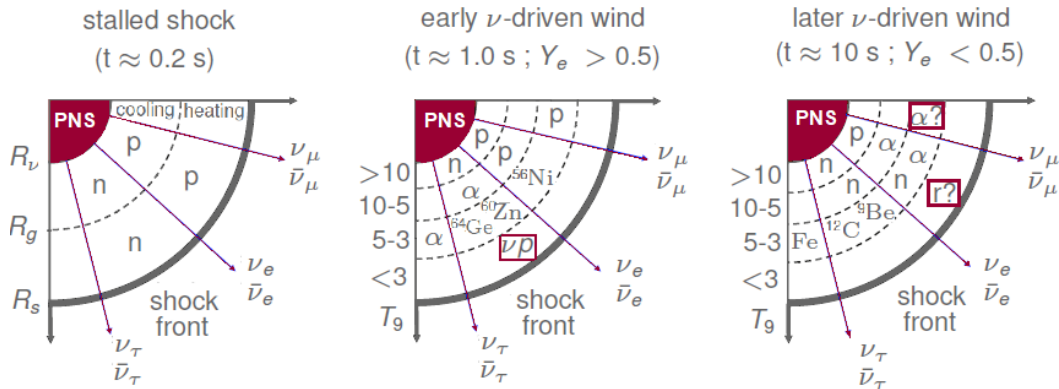
νp -process is very sensitive to both **supernova dynamics** & **nuclear physics**.

[S. Wanajo, *Astrophys. J.* **647**, 1323 (2006)]

[J. Pruet *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **644**, 1028 (2006)]

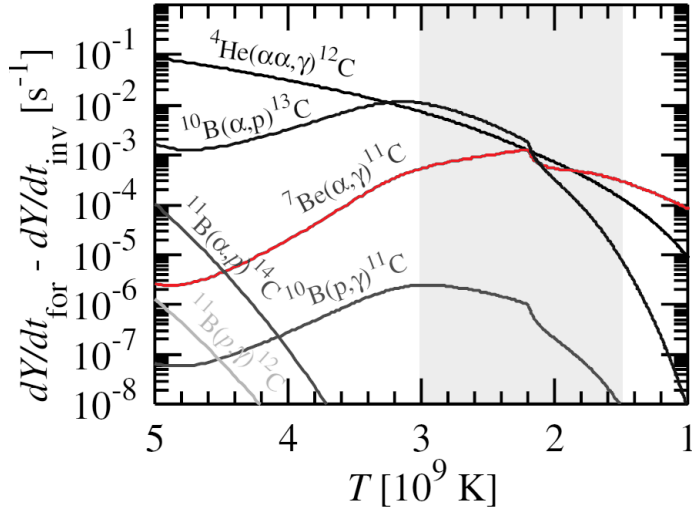
[C. Fröhlich *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **96**, 142502 (2006)]

νp -process in a core-collapse supernova explosion



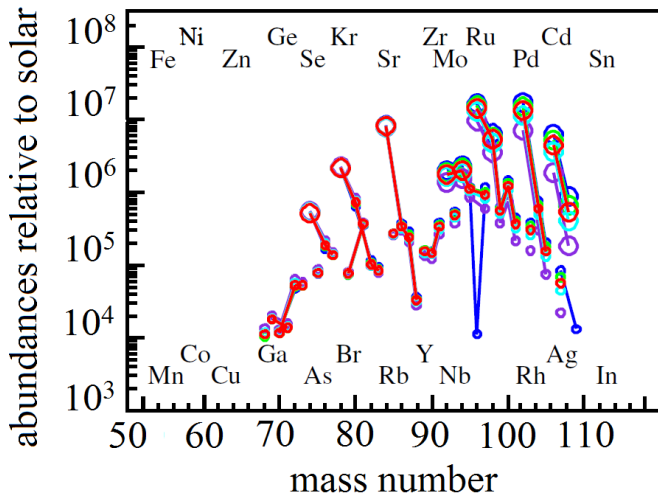
[Adapted from: J. José and C. Iliadis, Rep. Prog. Phys. **74**, 096901 (2011)]

${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ reaction can compete with 3α process



[Adapted from: S. Wanajo, H.-T. Janka and S. Kubono, *Astrophys. J.* **729**, 46 (2011)]

${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ can alter p -abundances for $A \sim 90$ -110



${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$
reaction rate:

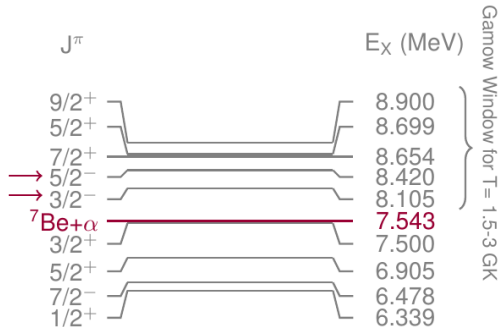
\times 1 2 10

\div 2 10

[Adapted from: S. Wanajo, H.-T. Janka and S. Kubono, *Astrophys. J.* **729**, 46 (2011)]

What we know about ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$

Previous work related to the ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ reaction

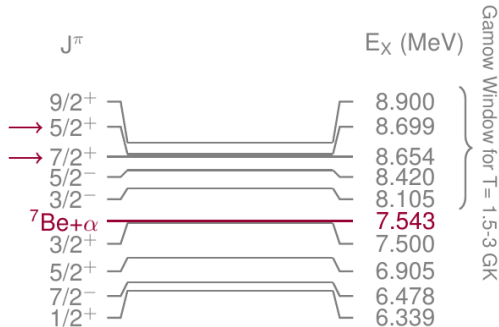


Hardie *et al.* studied the first two resonances above the α -threshold ($E_x = 8.105$ MeV and $E_x = 8.421$ MeV) with a radioactive ${}^7\text{Be}$ target.

[G. Hardie *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **29**, 1199 (1984)]

$3/2^-$ ————— 0.0
 ${}^{11}\text{C}$

Previous work related to the ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ reaction

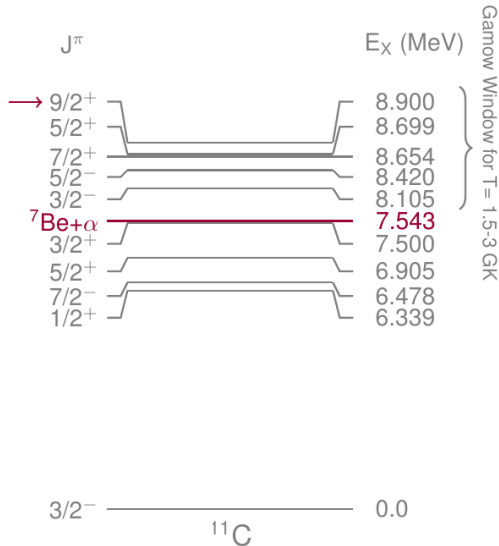


Wiescher *et al.* studied two resonances at $E_x = 8.654$ MeV and $E_x = 8.699$ MeV via the ${}^{10}\text{B}(p, \gamma)$ reaction, however their (α, γ) resonance strengths remain still **unknown**.

[M. Wiescher *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **28**, 1431 (1983)]

$3/2^-$ ————— 0.0
 ${}^{11}\text{C}$

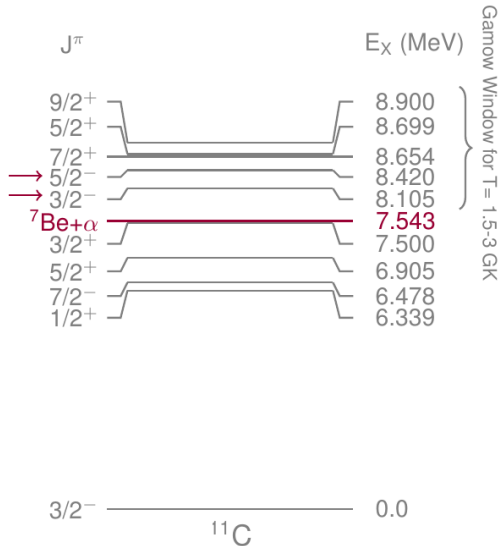
Previous work related to the ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ reaction



Yamaguchi *et al.* found a **new** resonance at $E_x = 8.900$ MeV with inelastic scattering of ${}^7\text{Be} + \alpha$ that is expected to enhance the total reaction rate of ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ by 10%.

[H. Yamaguchi *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **87**, 034303 (2013)]

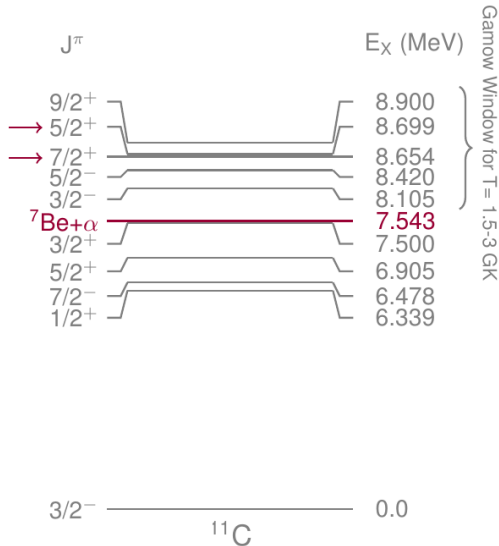
Previous work related to the ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ reaction



The reaction rate of ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ for νp -process temperatures is based on two resonances

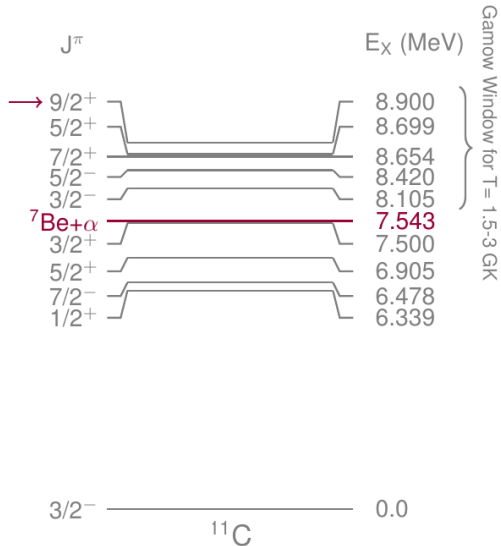
Description of the Experiment

Objectives of the Experiment



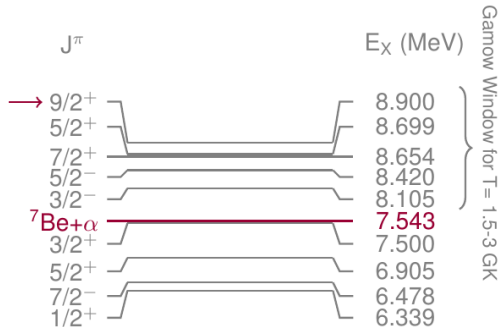
1. First direct measurement of the $E_x = 8.654$ MeV & $E_x = 8.699$ MeV resonances. Measure their **unknown** strengths.

Objectives of the Experiment



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2. Exploratory measurement of the $E_x = 8.900$ MeV resonance.

Objectives of the Experiment



1. First direct measurement of the $E_x = 8.654\text{ MeV}$ & $E_x = 8.699\text{ MeV}$ resonances. Measure their **unknown** strengths.
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Improve the reaction rate for
 $^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma)^{11}\text{C}$
 at νp -process temperatures

$3/2^-$ ————— 0.0
 ^{11}C



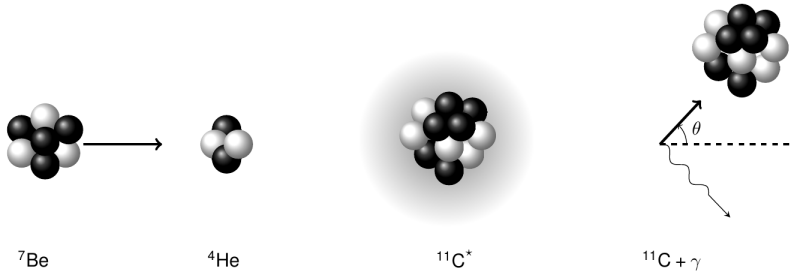
DRAGON

recovers the nuclear reactions that occur inside exploding stars

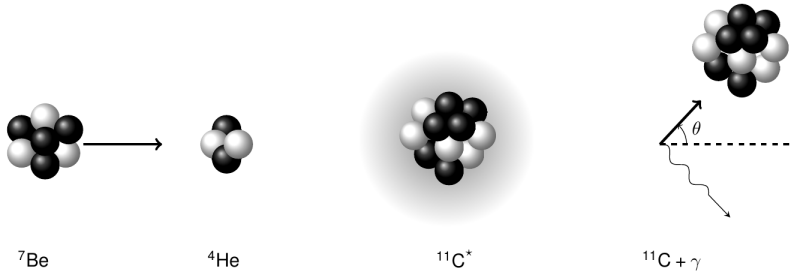
TRIUMF | DRAGON

How and where
were the universe
elements created

Inverse Kinematics Reactions - Momentum Cone



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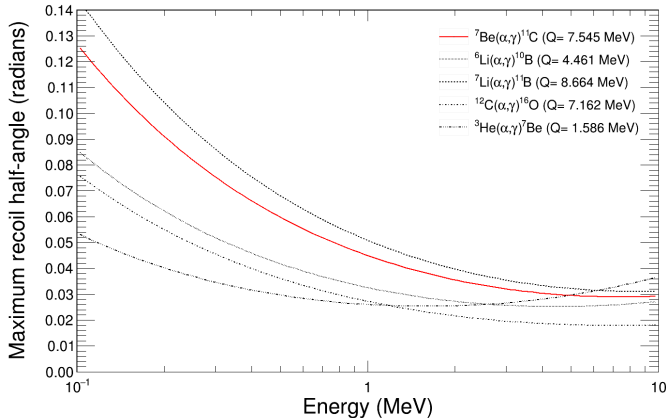


DRAGON's Acceptance: 22 mrad

VS

${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C} : \sim \mathbf{43 \text{ mrad}}$

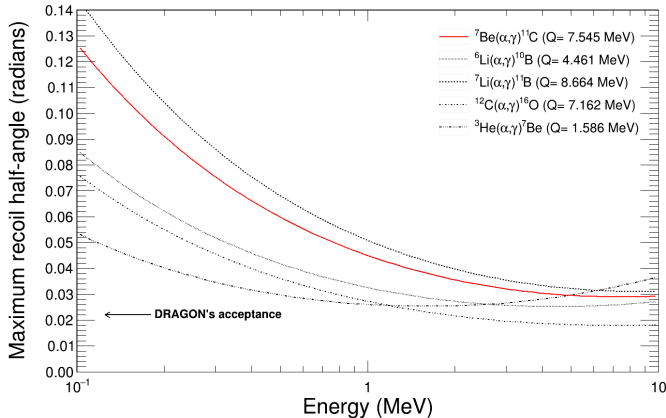
Inverse Kinematics Reactions - Momentum Cone



[C. Ruiz *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A **50**, 99 (2014)]

$$\theta \simeq \arctan \left(\frac{Q + E}{\sqrt{2 \frac{m_1}{m_2} (m_1 + m_2) E}} \right)$$

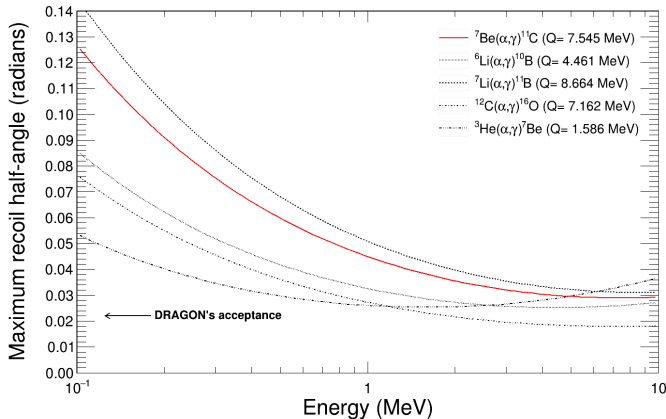
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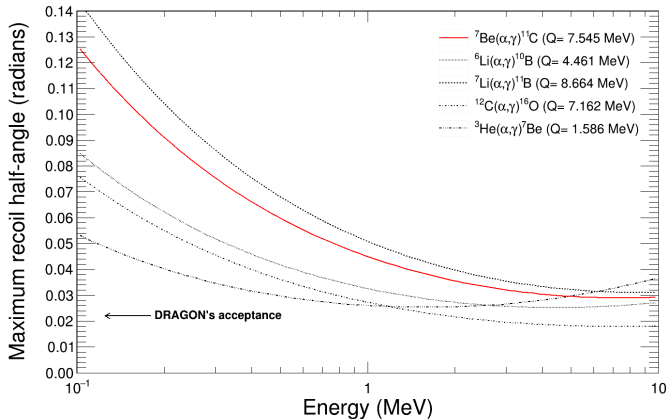


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Low Q-value reactions have **increasing** θ_{max} with increasing energy.

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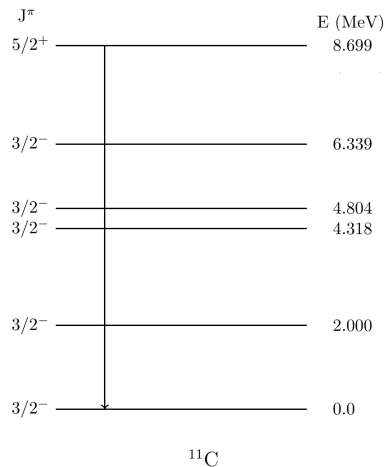
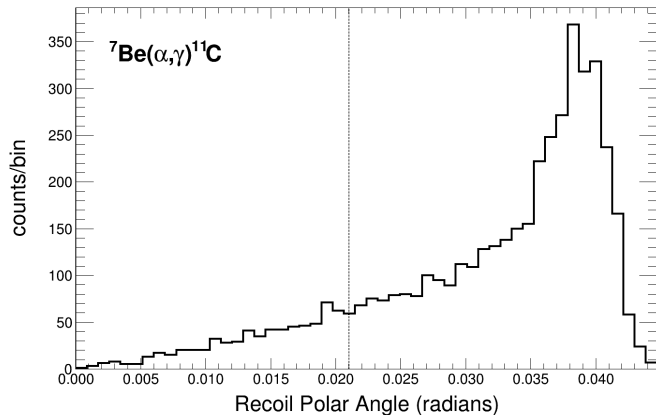


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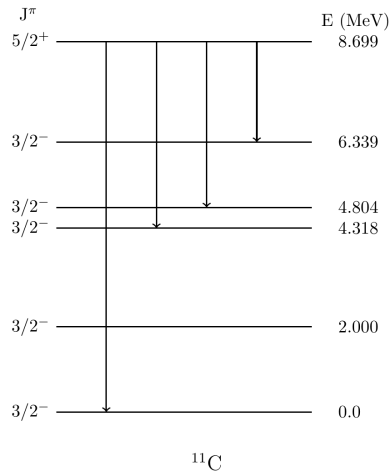
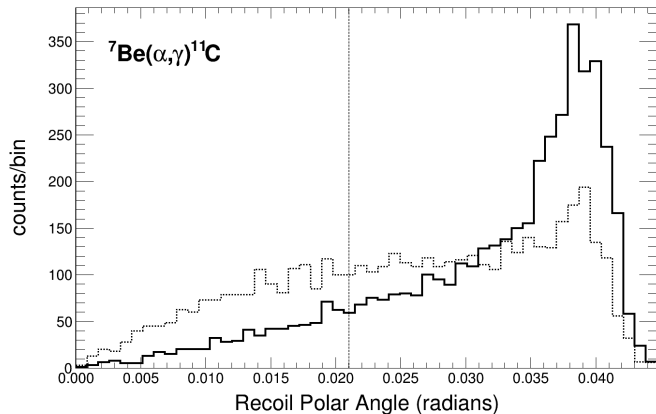
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High Q-value reactions have **decreasing** θ_{\max} with increasing energy.

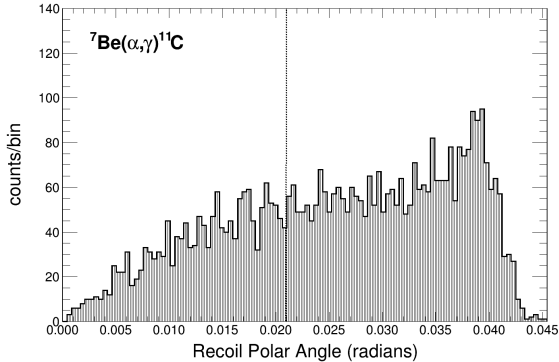
Effect of γ -ray branching ratios to recoil angle θ



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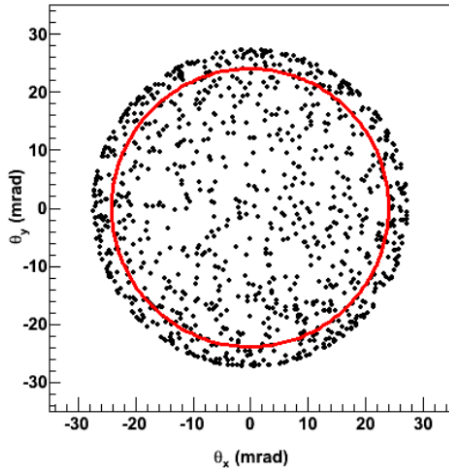
Effect of γ -ray angular distribution to recoil angle θ



Uniform Distribution

$$W(\theta) = 1$$

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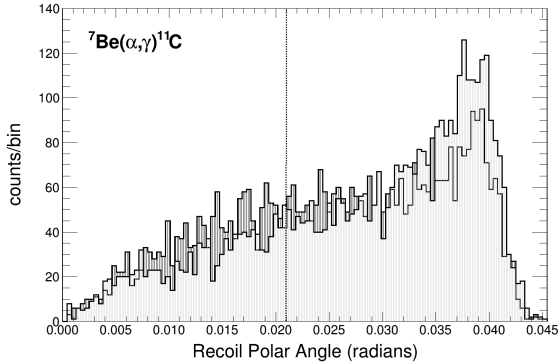


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[L. Gialanella & D. Schürmann, PoS (ENAS 6), 058 (2013)]

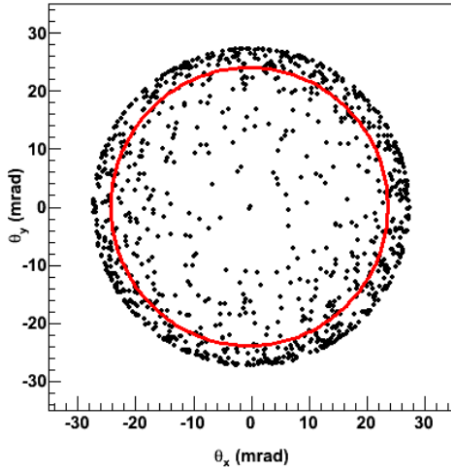
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Dipole Distribution

$$W(\theta) = \frac{3}{8\pi} (1 - \cos^2 \theta)$$

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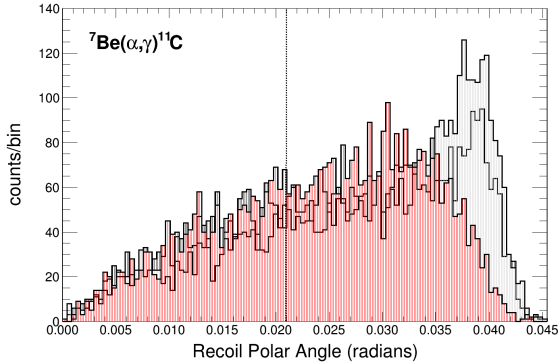


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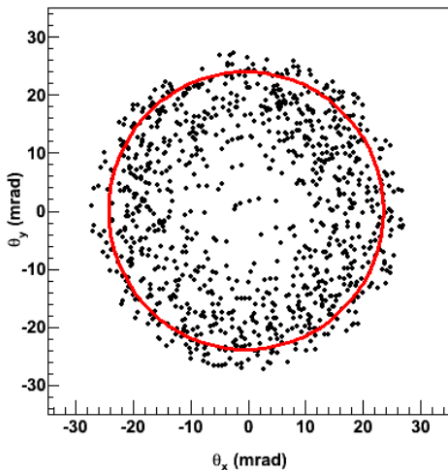
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Quadrupole Distribution

$$W(\theta) = \frac{15}{8\pi} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta^2$$

Effect of γ -ray angular distribution to recoil angle θ

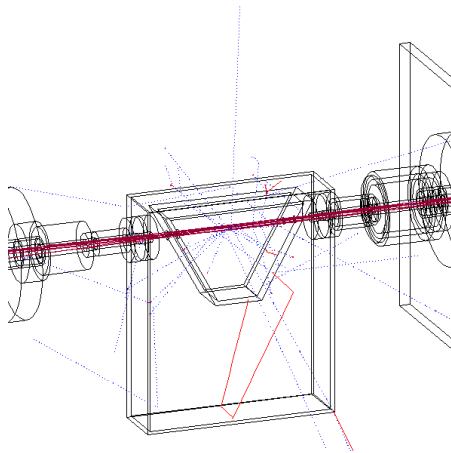


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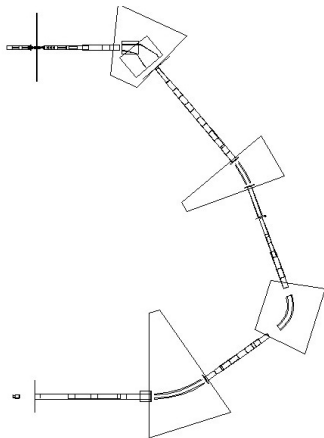
Testing the DRAGON: GEANT simulations



The **transmission** of the recoils and the **efficiency** of the BGO array of DRAGON were studied with the GEANT3 toolkit.

[Dario Gigliotti, M.Sc. Thesis,
Univ. of Northern British Columbia, (2004)]

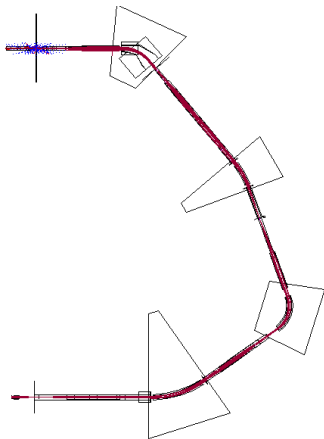
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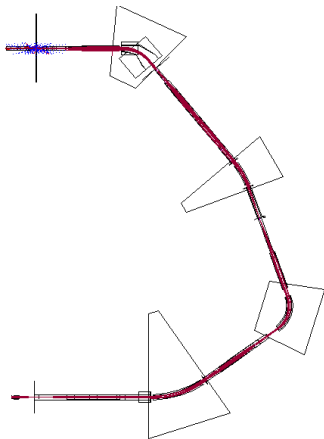


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${}^6\text{Li}(\alpha, \gamma)$ reaction
 $E_x = 5.920$ MeV resonance
as benchmark 60% transmission

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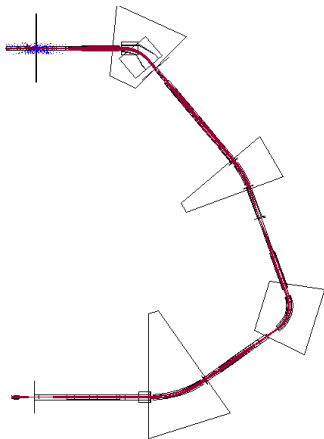


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Recoil transmissions:
27% for $E_x = 8.654$ MeV resonance
18% for $E_x = 8.699$ MeV resonance

[Dario Gigliotti, M.Sc. Thesis,
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Testing the DRAGON: GEANT simulations



The **transmission** of the recoils and the **efficiency** of the BGO array of DRAGON were studied with the GEANT3 toolkit.

**50% BGO array efficiency
&
70% recoil detection efficiency**

[Dario Gigliotti, M.Sc. Thesis,
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Beamtime during Schedule 132

Stable Beam Week - Aug. 25 - Sept. 1

${}^6\text{Li}$: Studied a resonance at $E_x = 5.920$ MeV ($E_r = 1459$ keV, $E_b = 612$ keV/u) with known $\omega\gamma$ as a benchmark to study DRAGON's acceptance.

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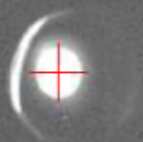
${}^7\text{Li}$: Run only at two ${}^7\text{Be}$ energies ($E_b = 437.5$ & 431.6 keV/u) for isobaric contaminant measurements.

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Not enough time for all ^7Li energies and ^{12}C CSD measurements.



Radioactive Beam Week - Sept. 2-11

${}^7\text{Be}:$ ${}^7\text{Li}$ ratio was worse than 1:500 for most of the time and intensity close to 1×10^7 pps.

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TRILIS TAC signal was used to determine the ^7Be content of the beam.

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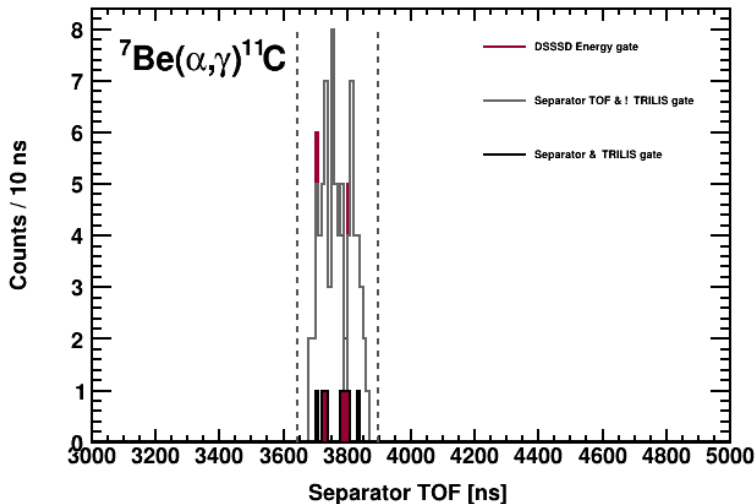
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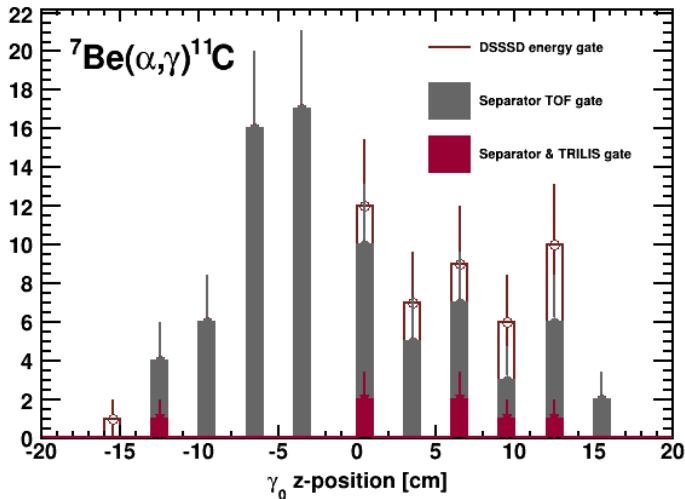
The resonance at $E_x = 8.654$ MeV was studied for a very short time, and most of the week was spent on the $E_x = 8.699$ MeV. Not enough time for the $E_x = 8.900$ MeV resonance.

***Really* Preliminary Results**

Really Preliminary Results - Separator TOF



Really Preliminary Results - BGO γ Hit Pattern



Future Plans (the rest of my PhD)

- GEANT 3/4 simulations of DRAGON.

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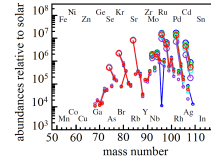
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- Study of the $^{10}\text{B}(\alpha, p)^{13}\text{C}$ with TUDA (?)

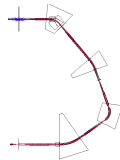
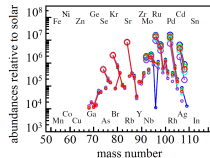
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2. DRAGON can **successfully** handle reactions with large momentum cones.



Summary

1. νp -process is very **sensitive** to few nuclear reactions and ${}^7\text{Be}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{C}$ can **alter** some nuclear inputs.
2. DRAGON can **successfully** handle reactions with large momentum cones.
3. There is still a lot of work to be done!

