

Experimental Constraints on Statistical Quantities for Nuclear Astrophysics

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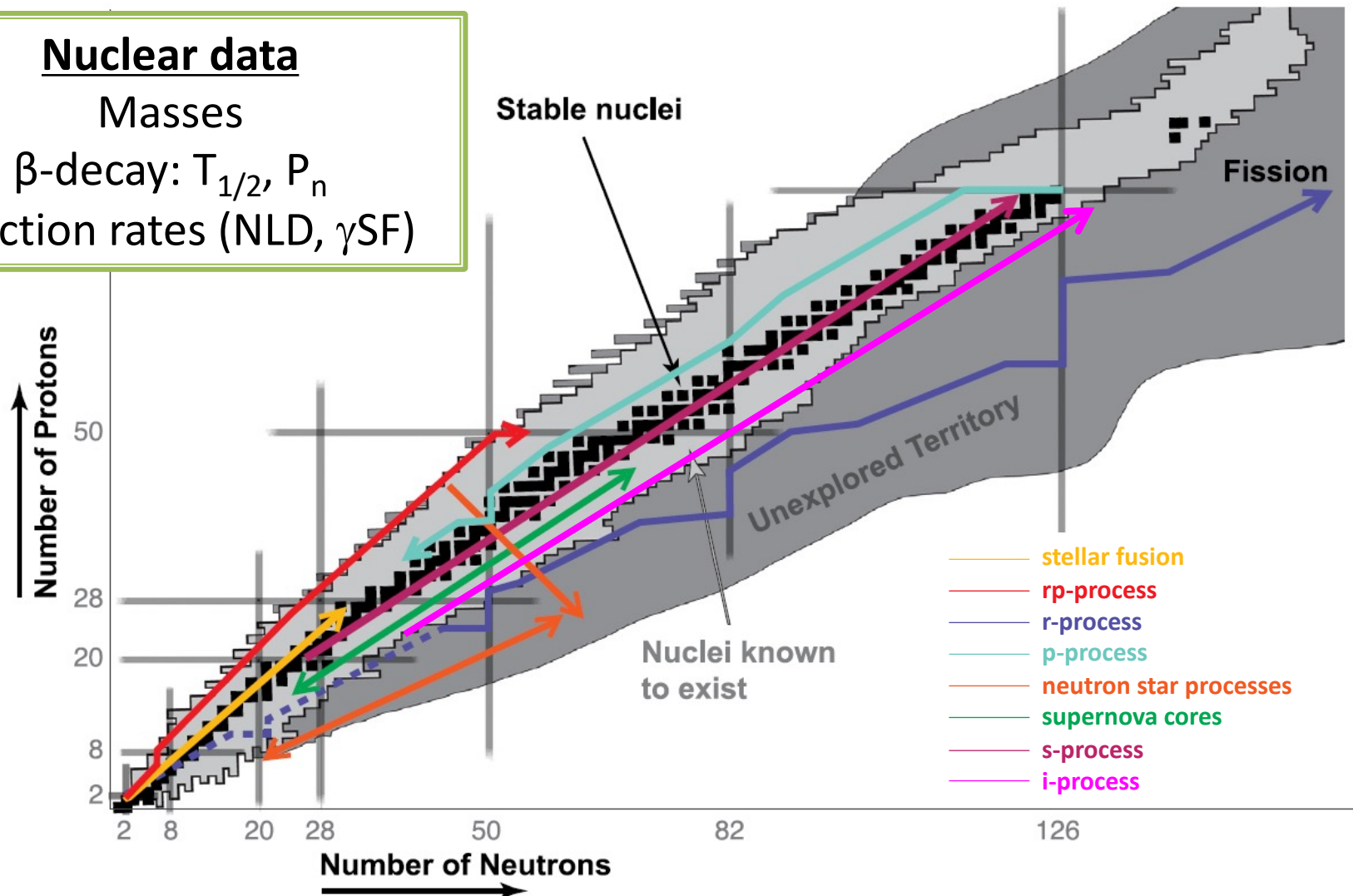
Nucleosynthesis across the Nuclear Landscape

Nuclear data

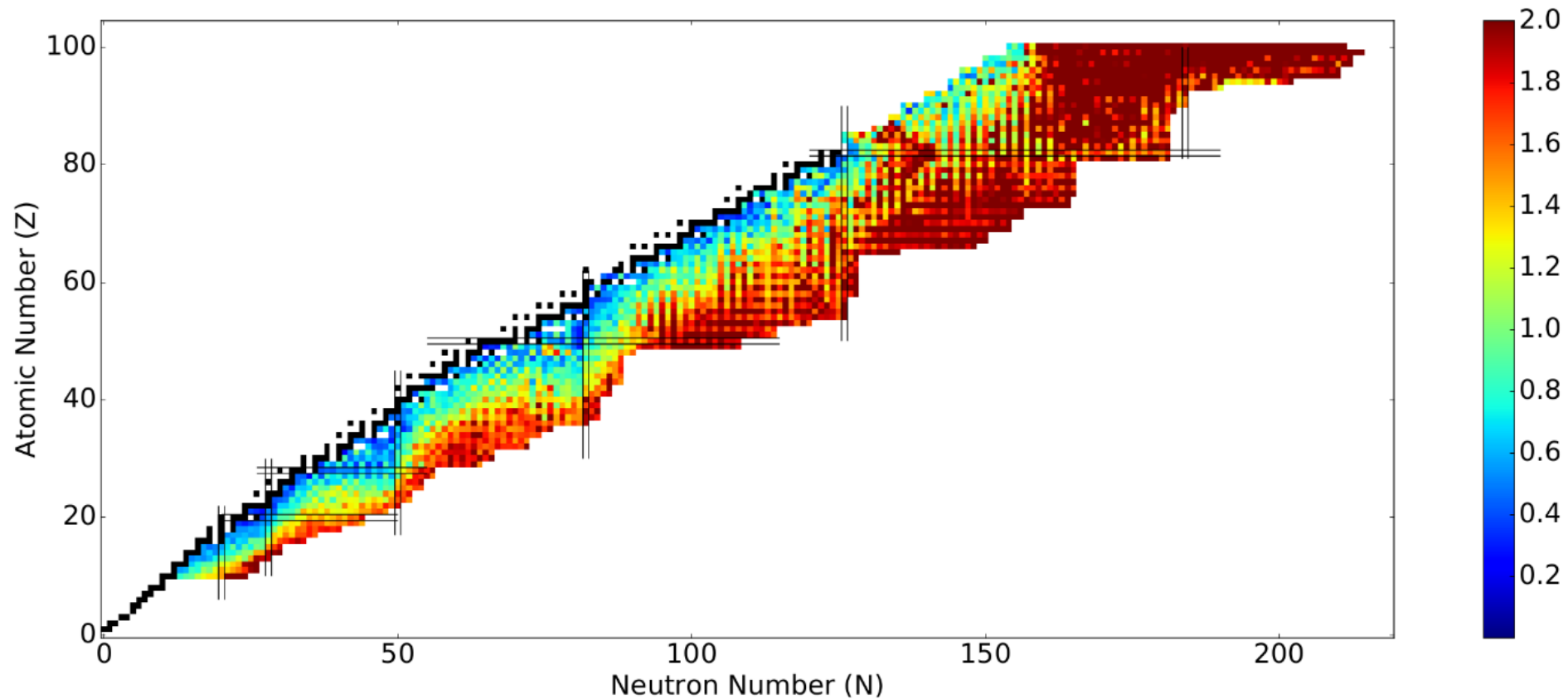
Masses

β -decay: $T_{1/2}$, P_n

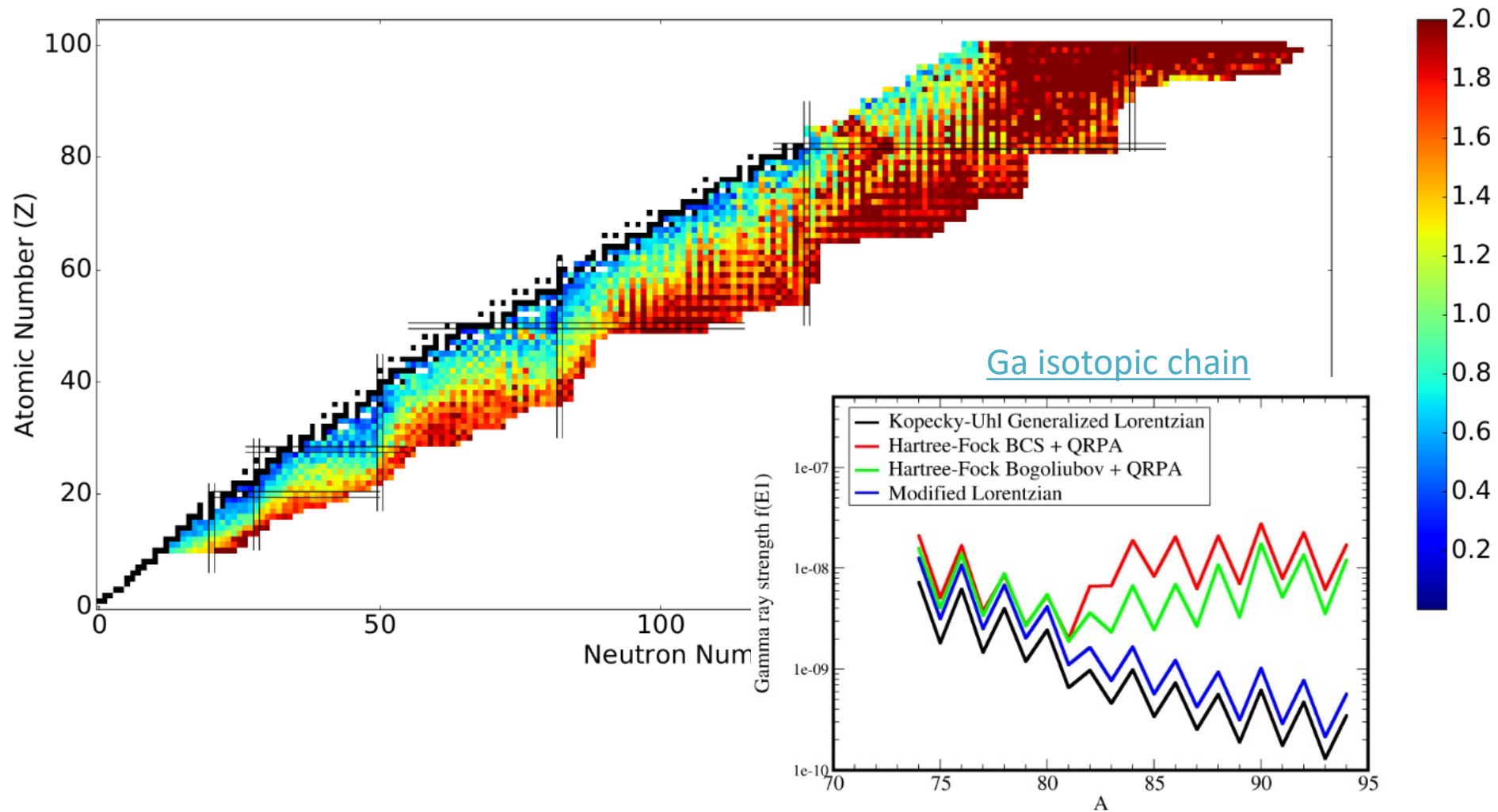
Reaction rates (NLD, γ SF)



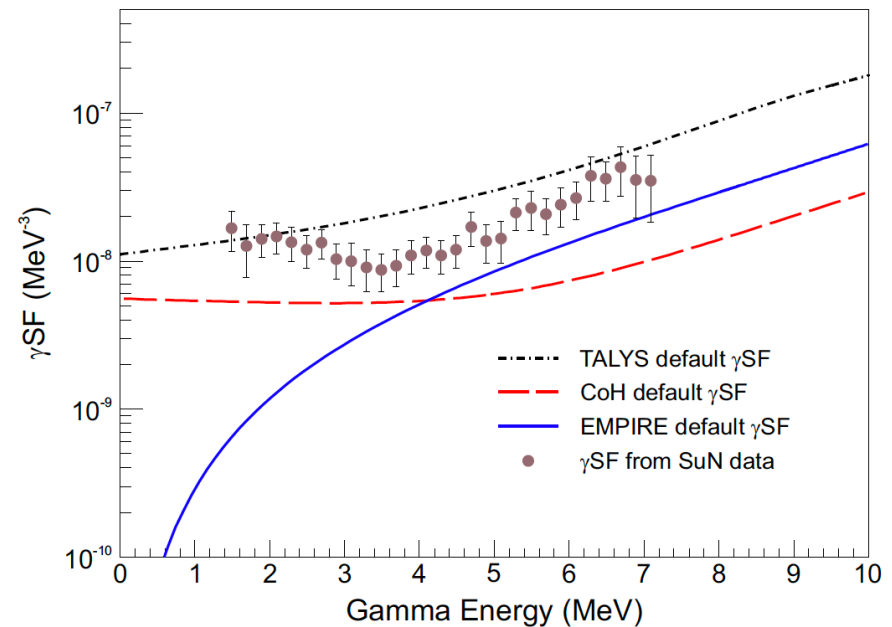
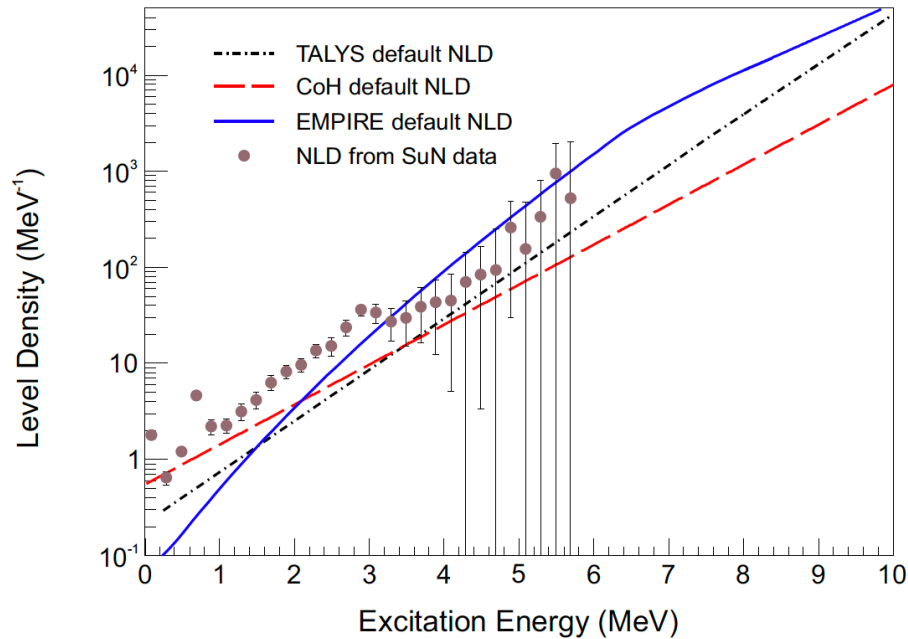
NLD and γ SF uncertainties lead to large (n,γ) uncertainties



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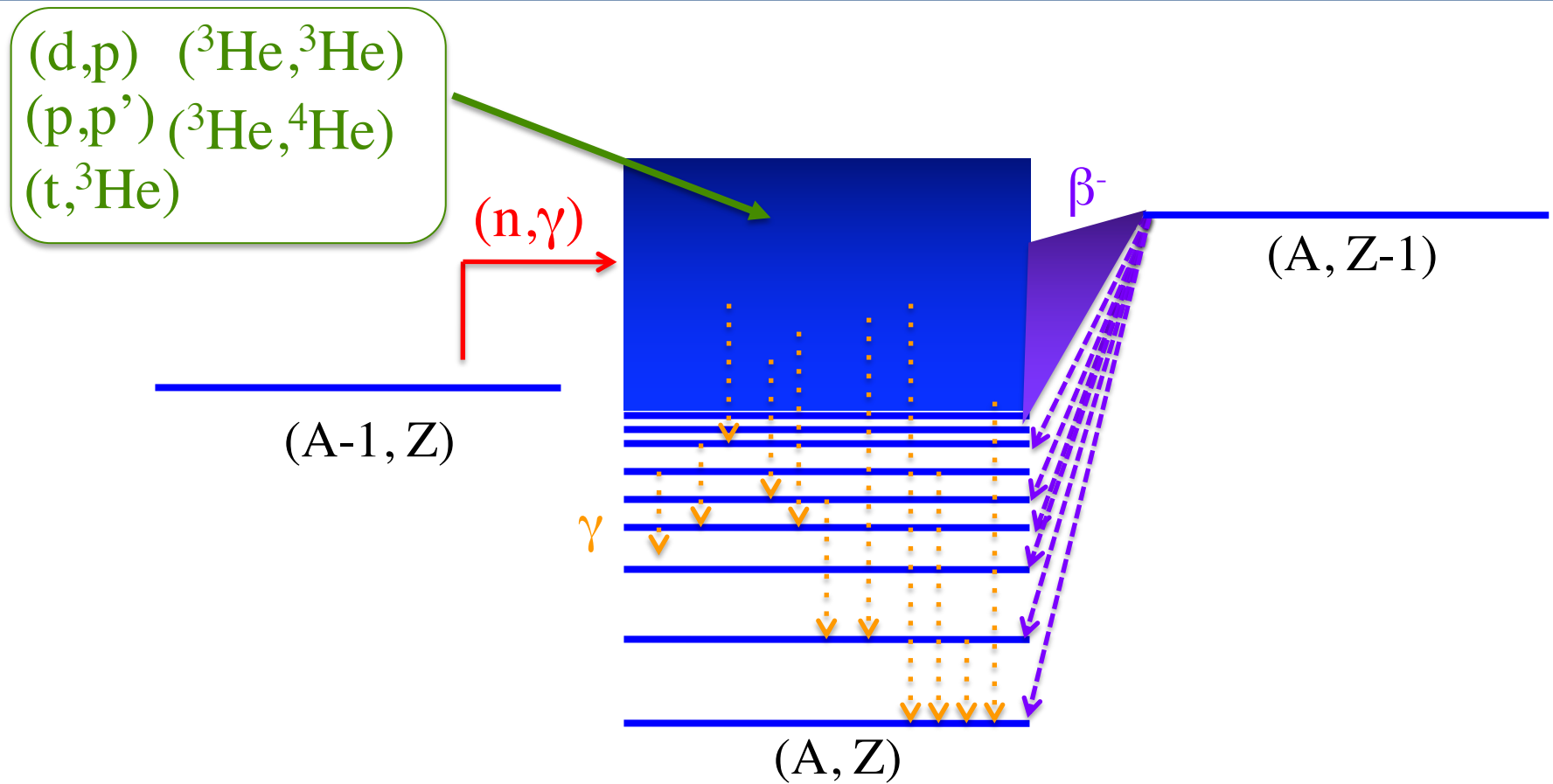


NLD and γ SF uncertainties lead to large (n, γ) uncertainties



Codes used to calculate NLD and γ SF show large variations

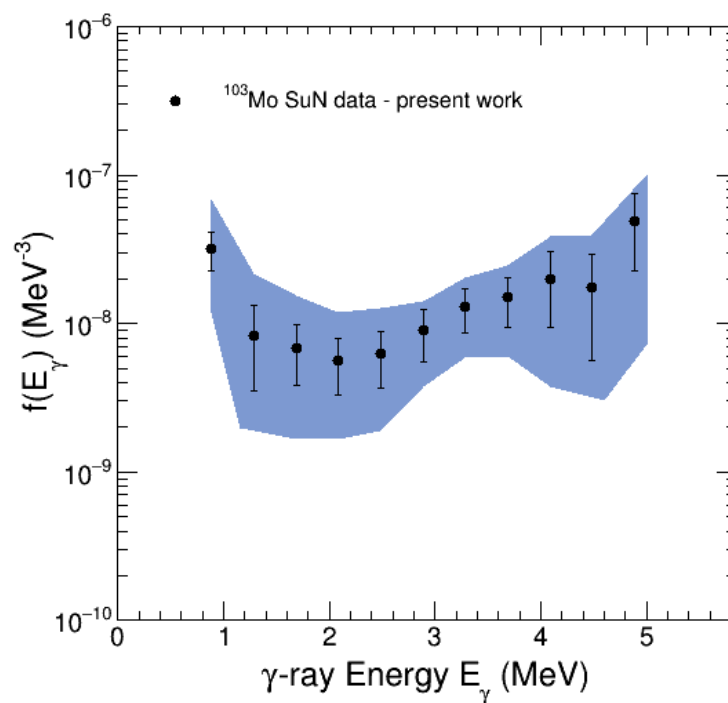
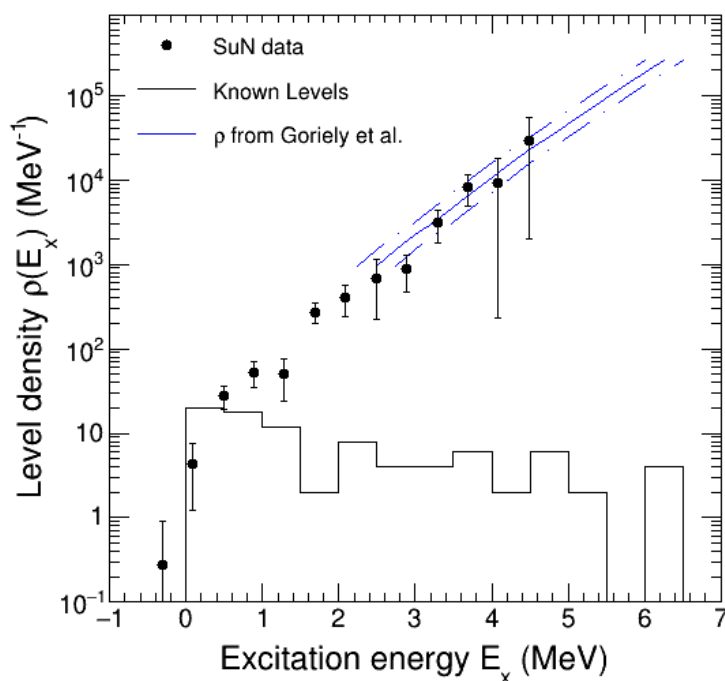
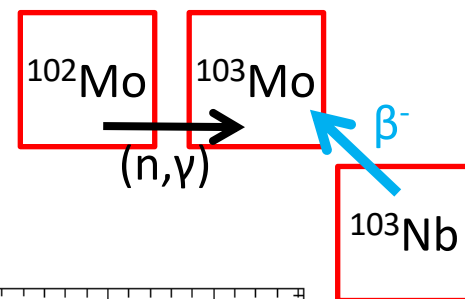
Multiple techniques are required to address this question!



- Need many pathways to constrain statistical properties for short-lived nuclei
- Several techniques developed: **β -Oslo Method**, Inverse-Oslo Method, **Surrogate Reaction Method**

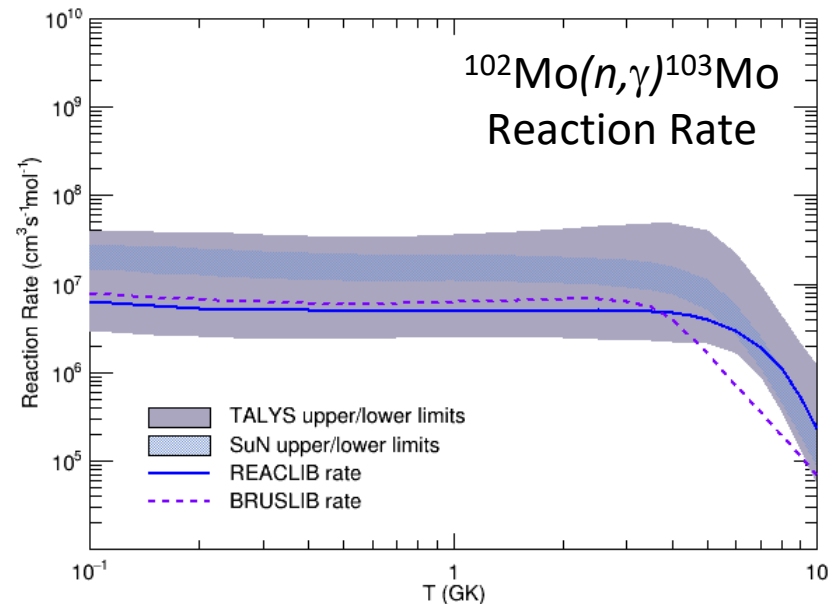
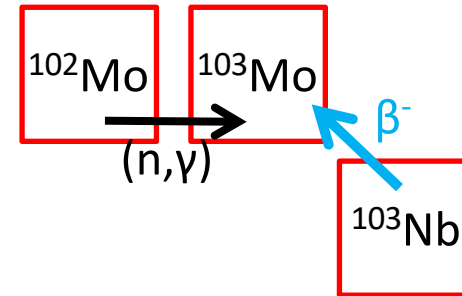
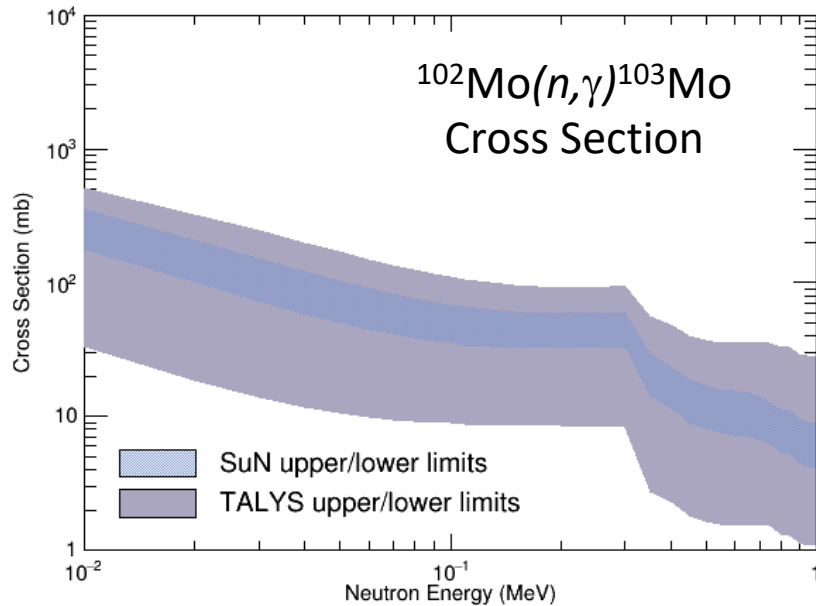
β -Oslo Method used to constrain the $^{102}\text{Mo}(n,\gamma)^{103}\text{Mo}$ reaction

- β -decay of radioactive ^{103}Nb beam at the NSCL
- Extraction of NLD, γSF , and (n,γ) rates following Oslo Analysis



Big consideration: where do the external normalizations come from?
We need new techniques (experiment and theory), nuclear data, and systematic studies!

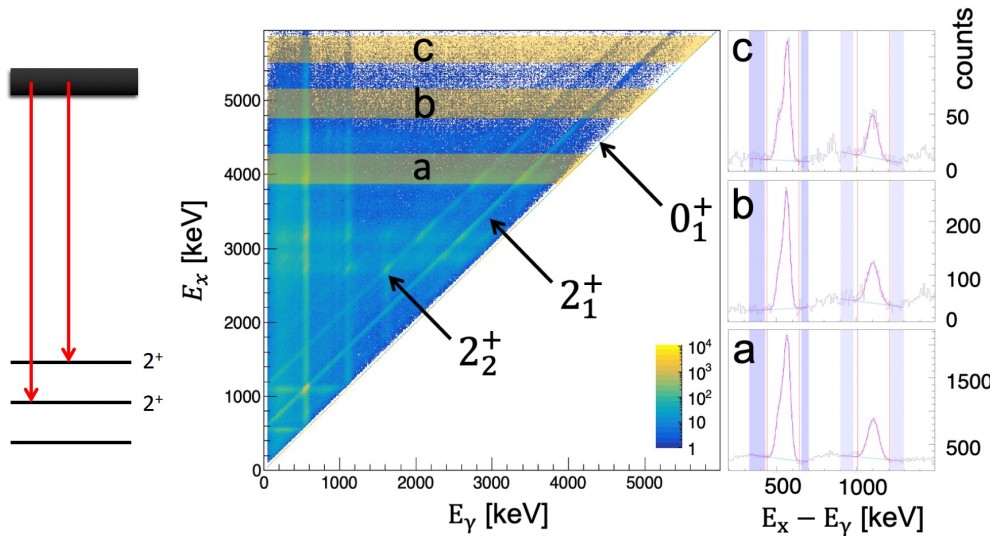
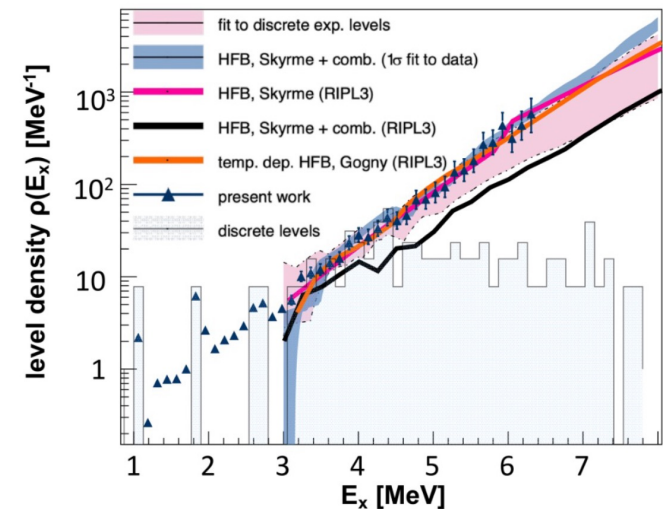
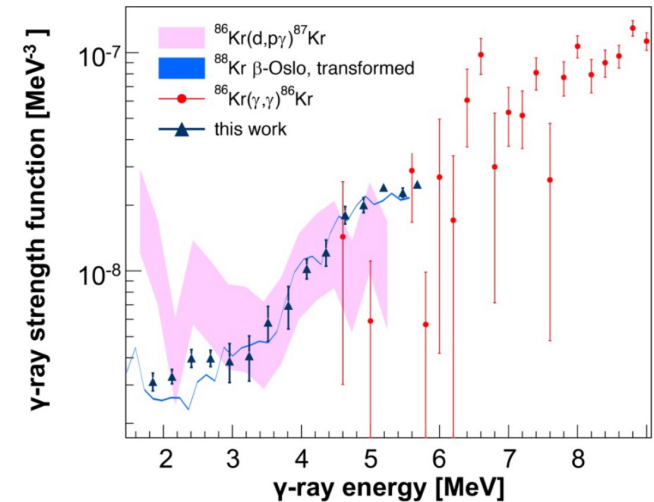
Experimental constraints on the NLD and γ SF reduce uncertainties on (n,γ) cross sections



- Reaction rate higher than default values used in astrophysical calculations
- Impacts production of Ru, Rh in stellar environments

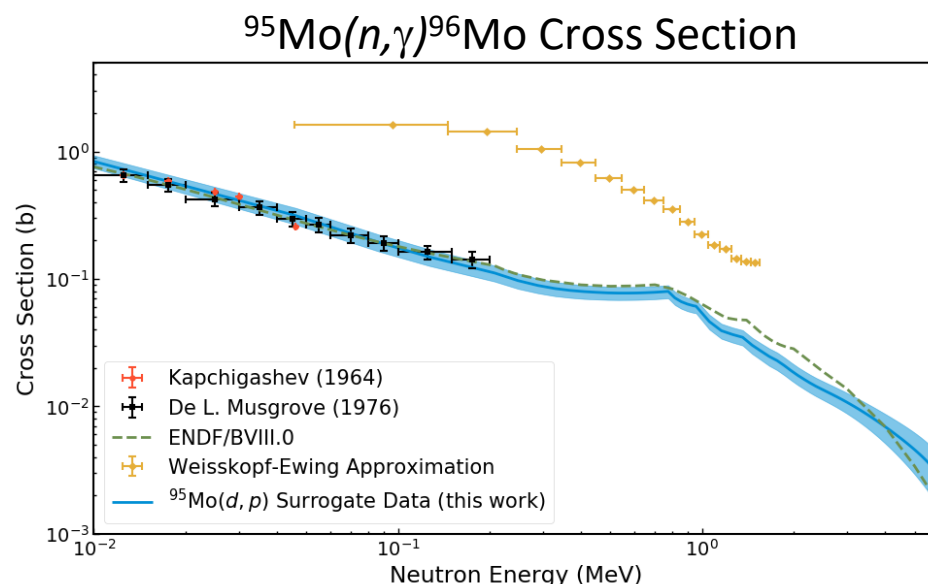
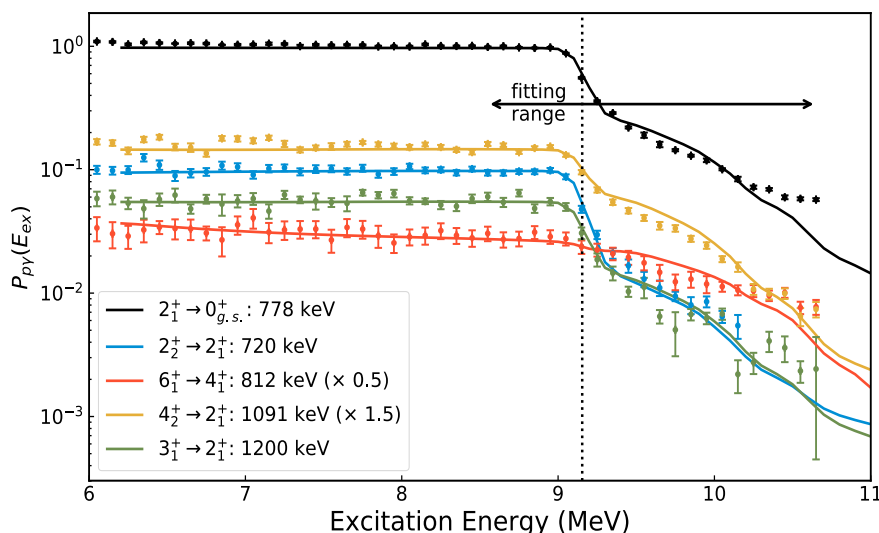
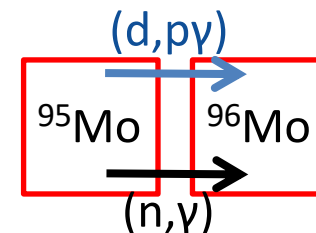
Shape Method: shape of γ SF from data

- New normalization technique work is in progress
 - Shape Method (M. Weideking, *et al.* PRC **104**, 014311 (2021)) for Oslo/inverse-Oslo data and Shapelt for β -Oslo (D. Muecher, A. Spyrou *et al.*, PRC **107**, L011602 (2023))
- Relies on diagonals in the E_x vs. E_γ matrix to extract the shape of the γ SF
 - Use γ SF in β -Oslo analysis to extract a model-independent level density

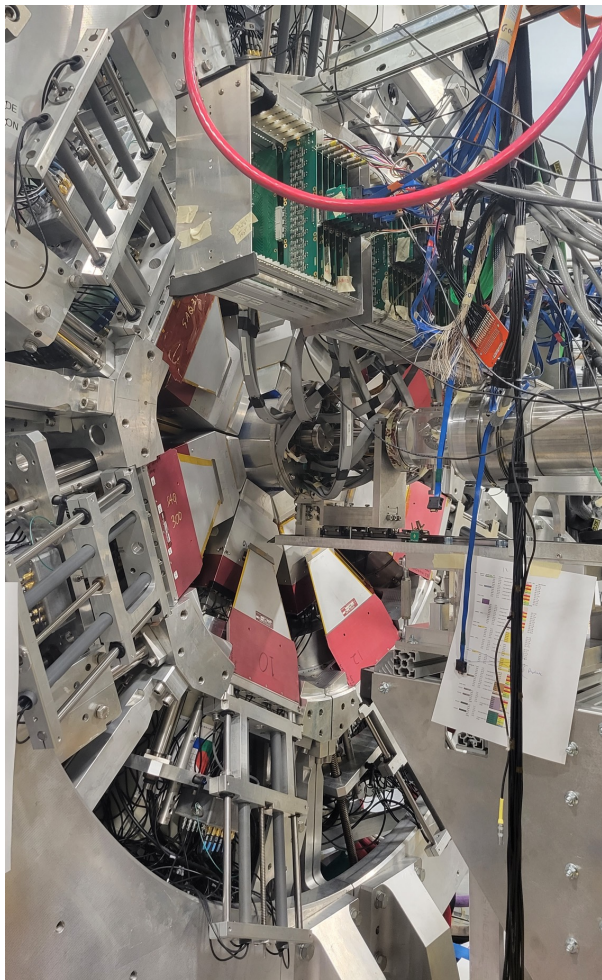


Surrogate Reaction Method

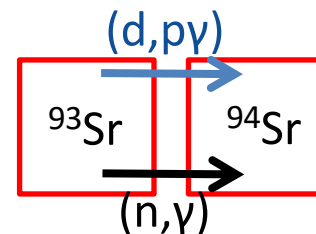
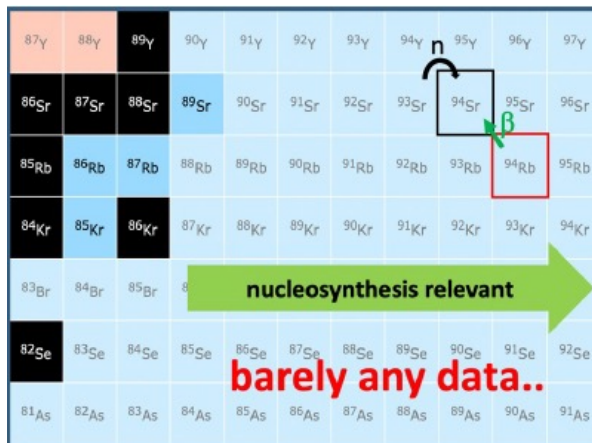
- Particle- γ coincidence measurements in inverse kinematics combined with reaction theory allows for (n,γ) constraints and NLD/ γ SF soon
- Many inverse kinematics measurements completed, analysis underway



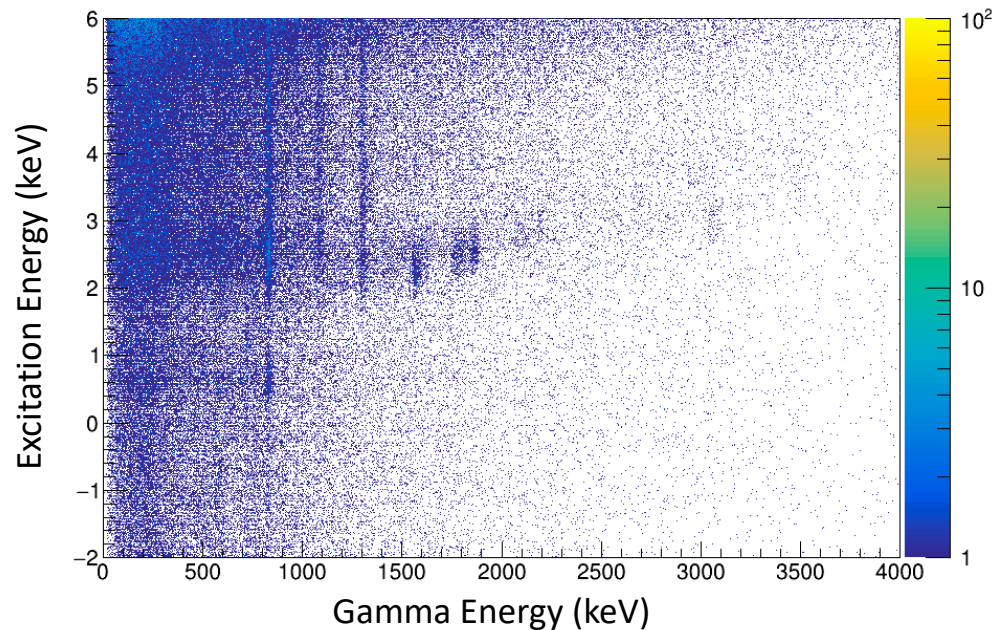
Surrogate Reaction Method



 **TRIUMF**

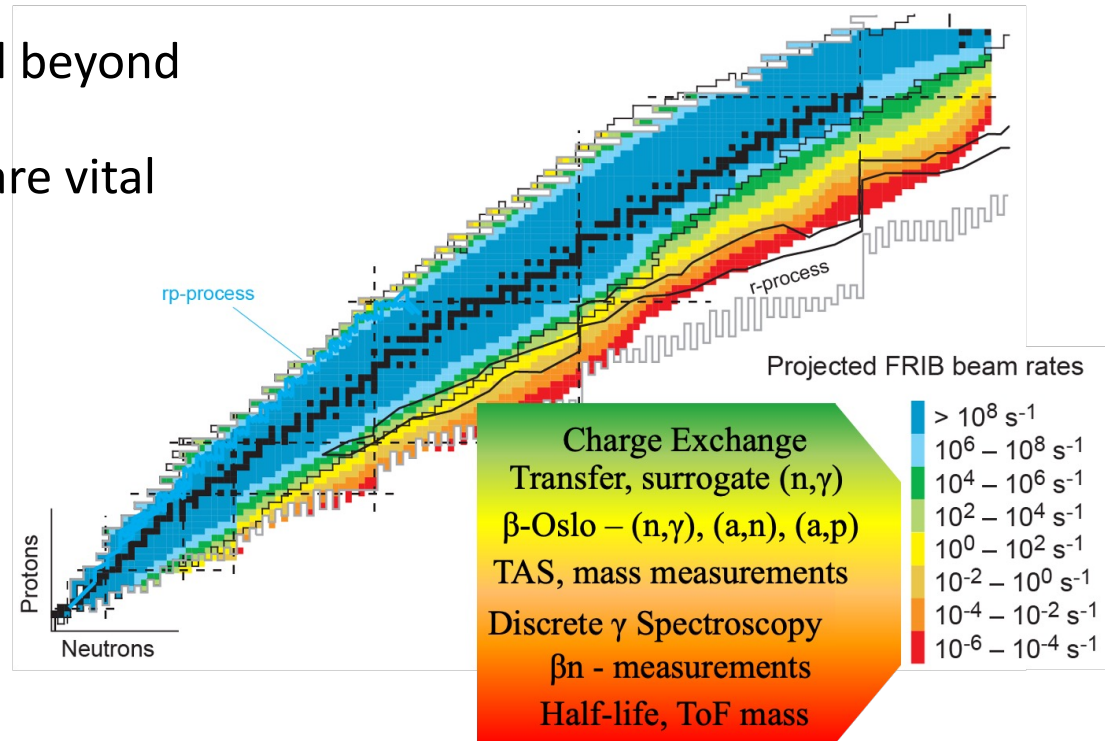


$^{93}\text{Sr}(d, p\gamma)^{94}\text{Sr}$ to
 constrain $^{93}\text{Sr}(n, \gamma)^{94}\text{Sr}$



Summary and Outlook

- Statistical nuclear properties are needed for astrophysical nucleosynthesis networks and beyond
- Neutron-capture constraints are vital for our understanding of nucleosynthesis, but direct measurements aren't feasible
- β -Oslo method, inverse-Oslo, and Surrogate Reaction Method are indirect techniques for constraining statistical properties far from stability
- Facilities like FRIB and nuCARIBU enable studies of short-lived nuclei far from stability



Acknowledgements



Thank you!
Questions?



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