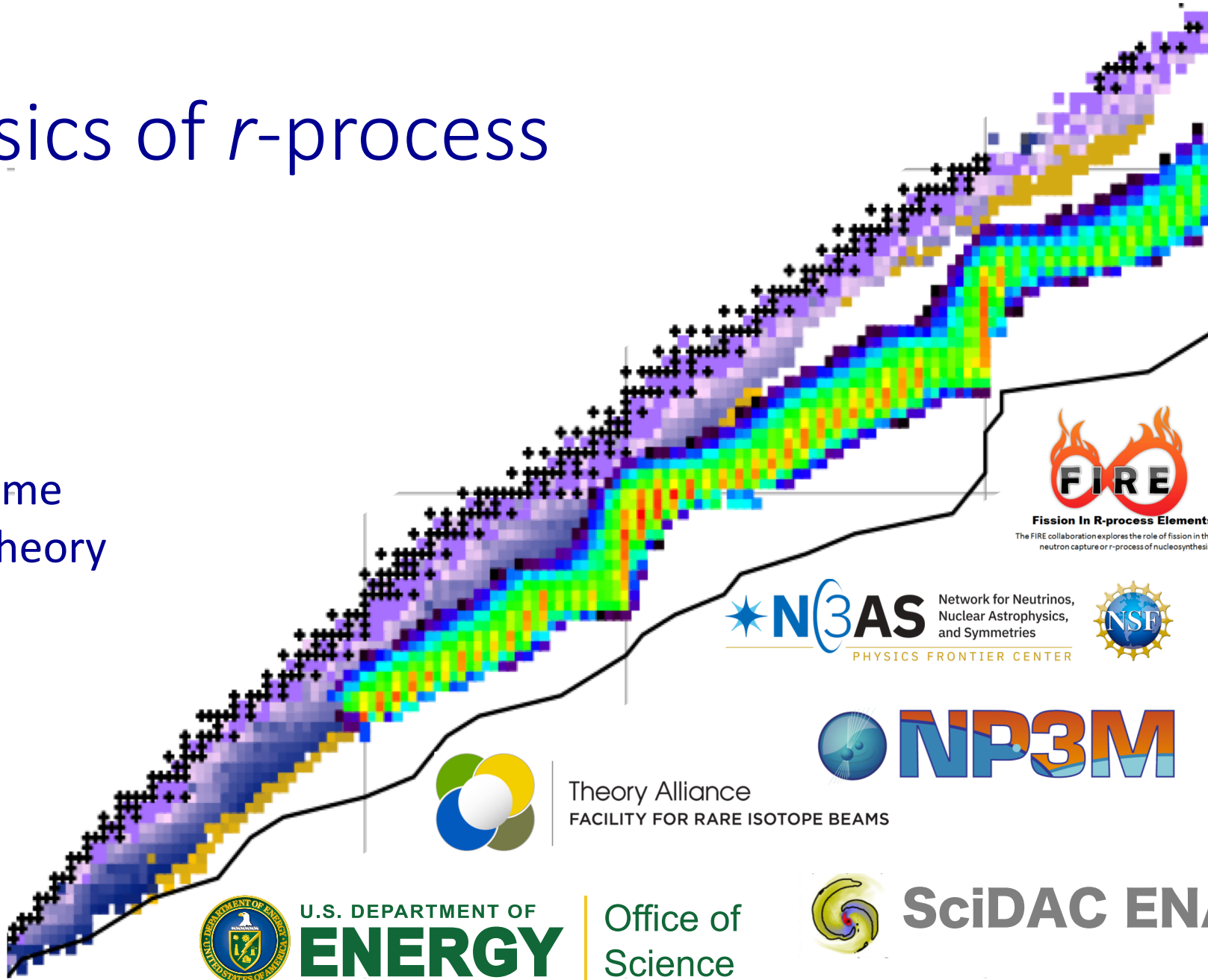


Nuclear physics of *r*-process observables

Rebecca Surman
University of Notre Dame
Institute for Nuclear Theory

CaNPAN Jam
3 May 2024



Fission In R-process Elements
The FIRE collaboration explores the role of fission in the rapid neutron capture or *r*-process of nucleosynthesis



Theory Alliance
FACILITY FOR RARE ISOTOPE BEAMS



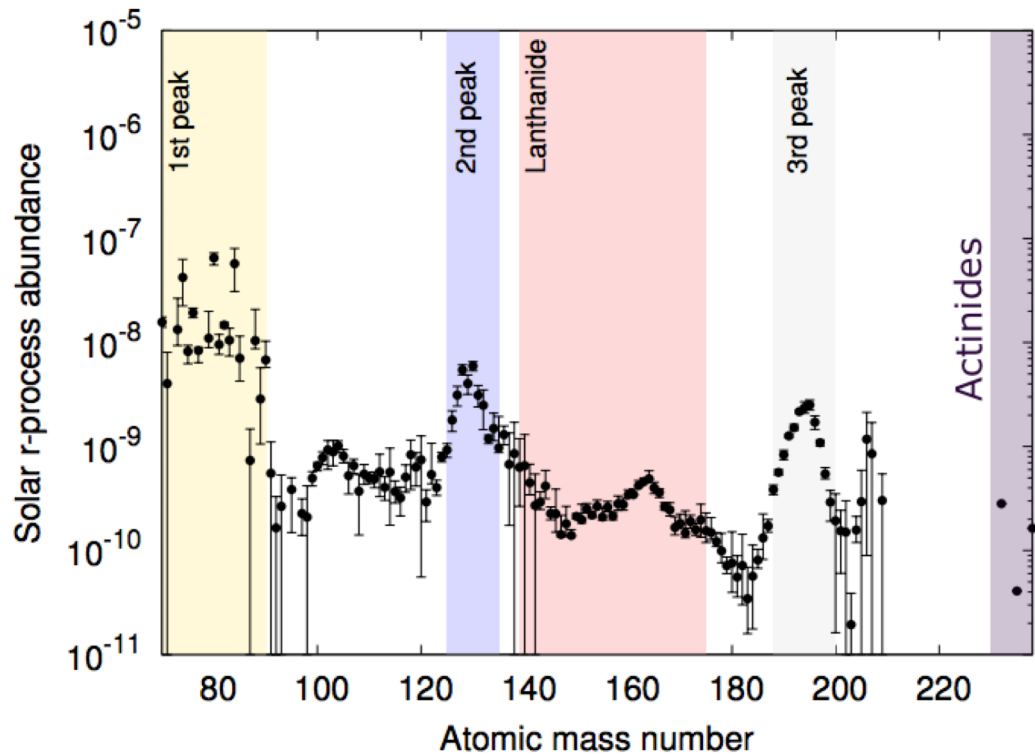
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science



SciDAC ENAF

r-process nucleosynthesis



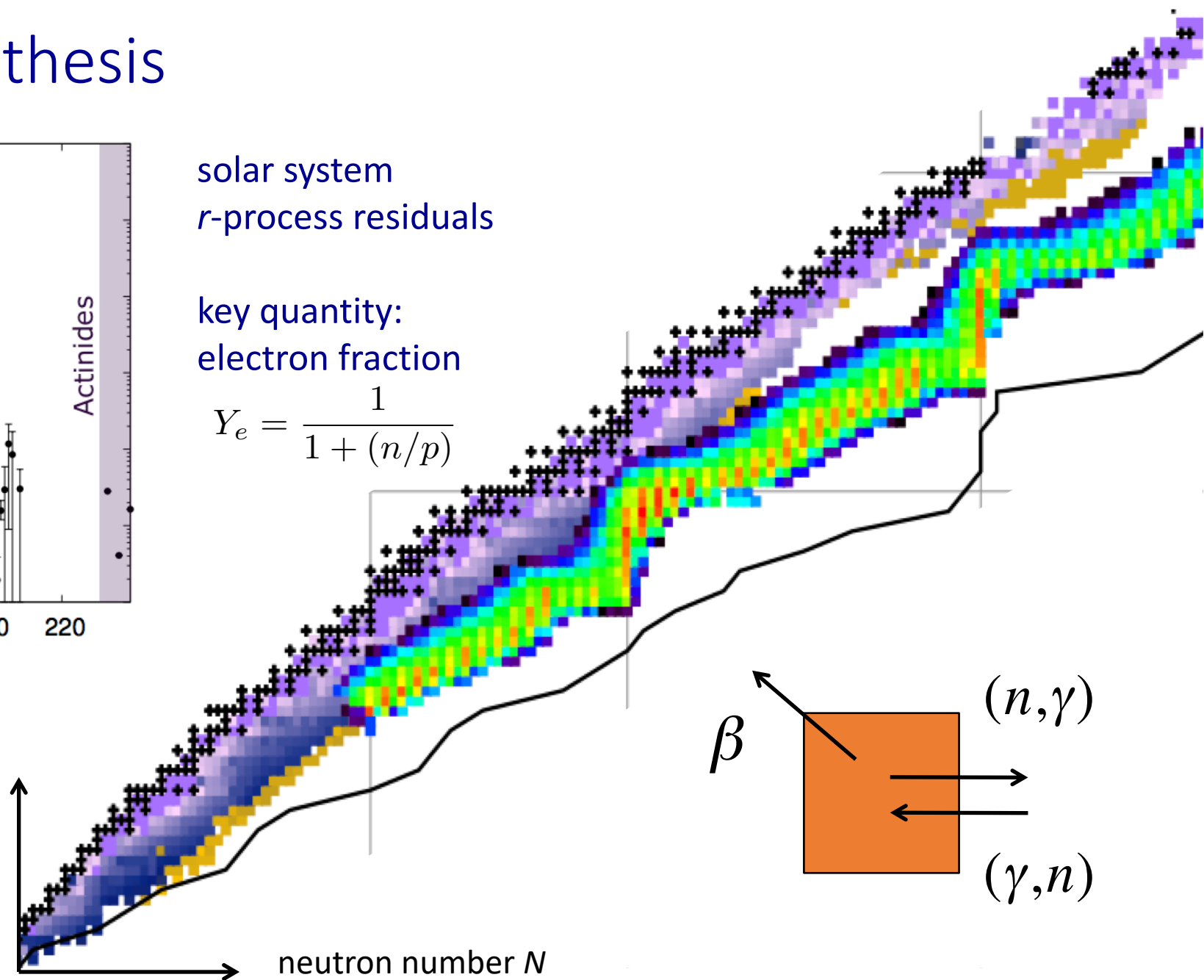
Arnould+2007, Hotokezaka+2018

solar system
r-process residuals

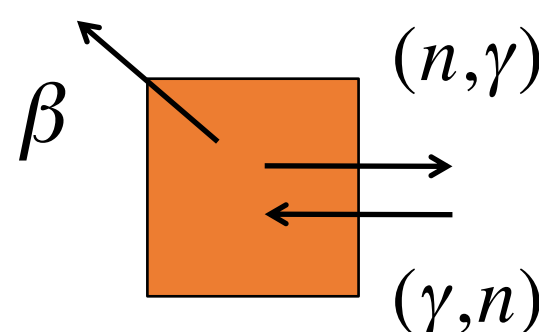
key quantity:
electron fraction

$$Y_e = \frac{1}{1 + (n/p)}$$

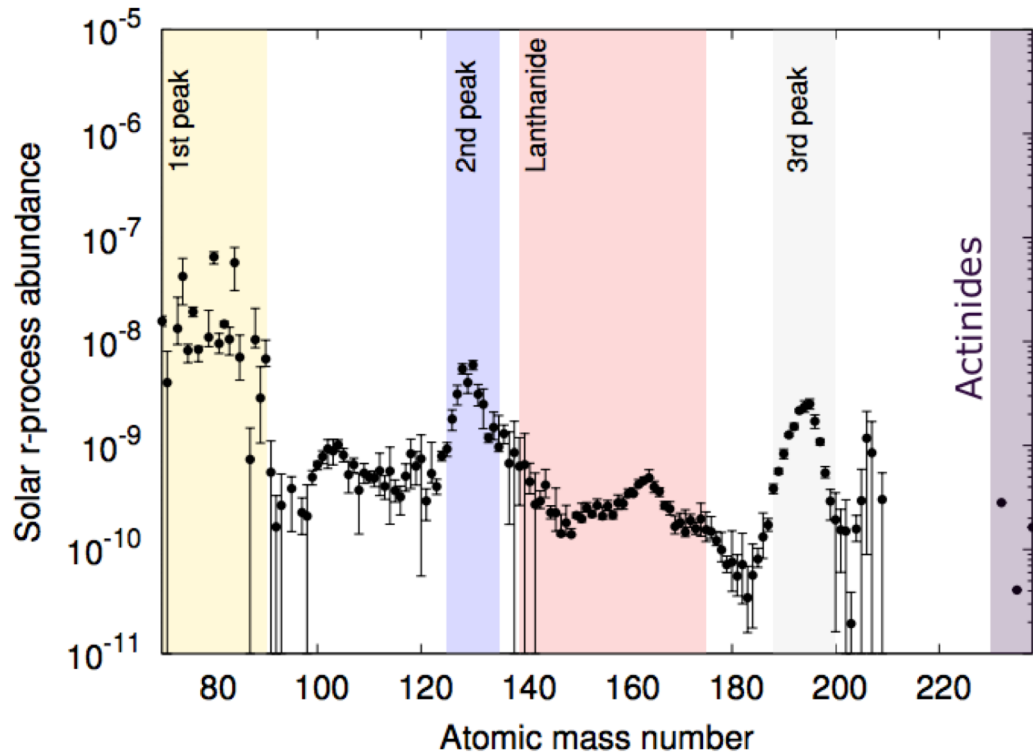
proton number Z



neutron number N



r-process observables: abundance patterns

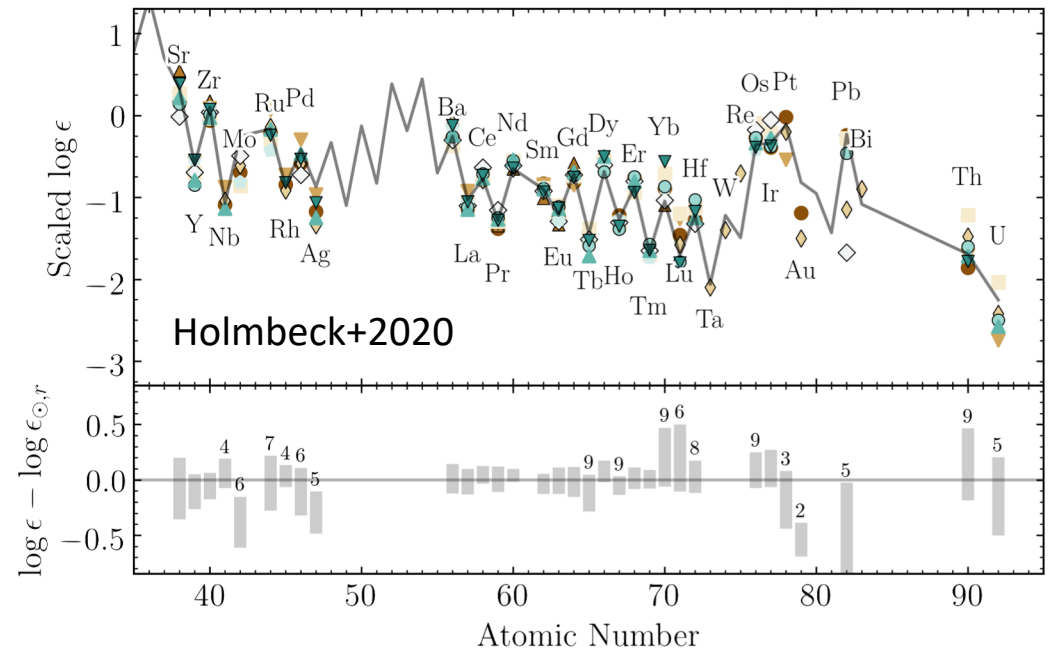


solar system
r-process residuals



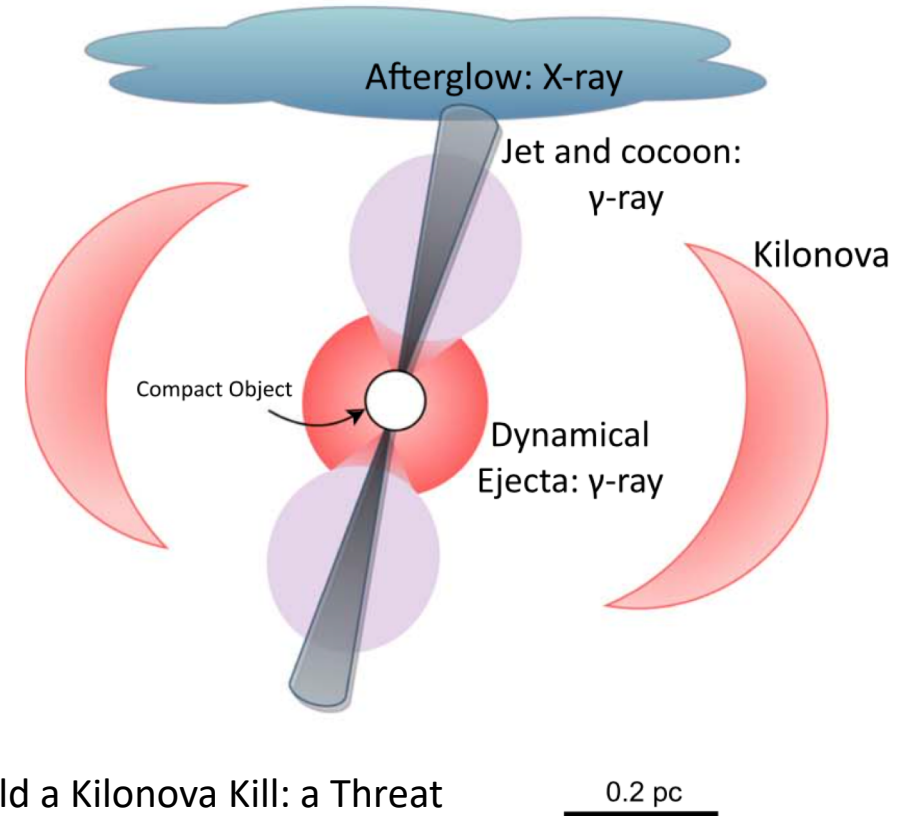
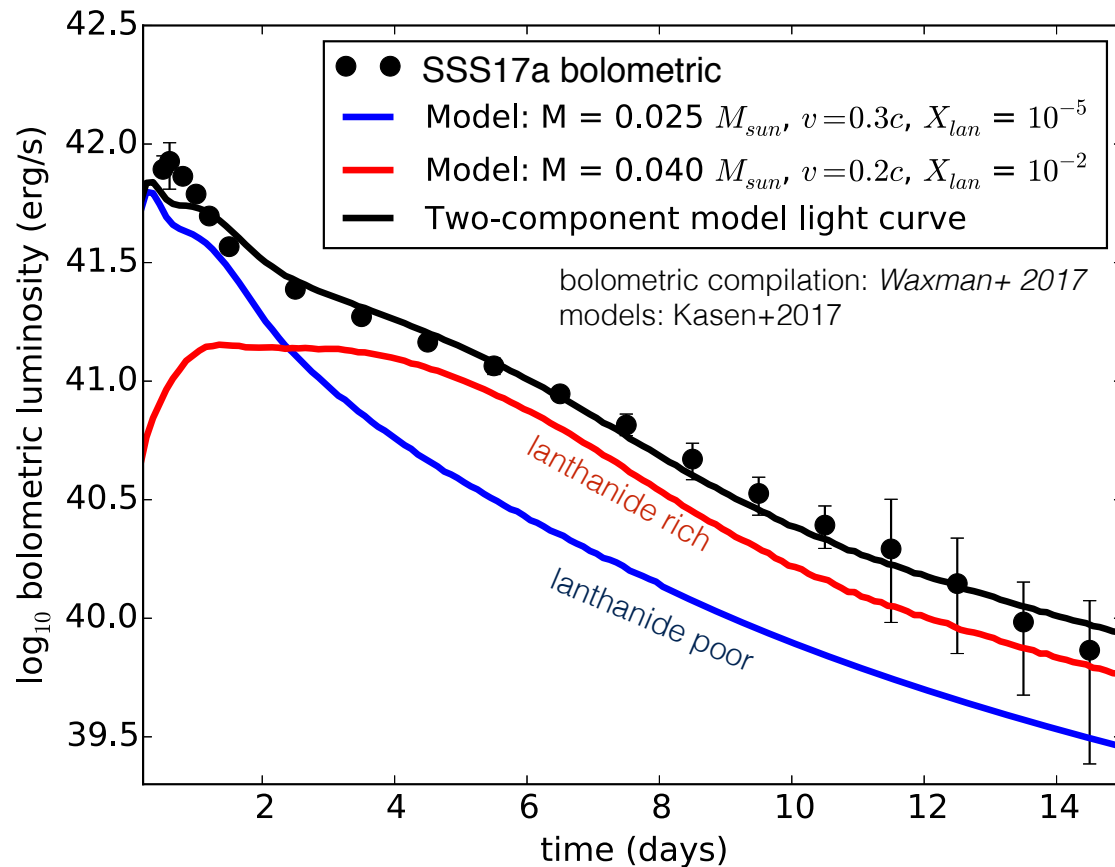
Arnould+2007, Hotokezaka+2018

r-process elements
in metal-poor stars



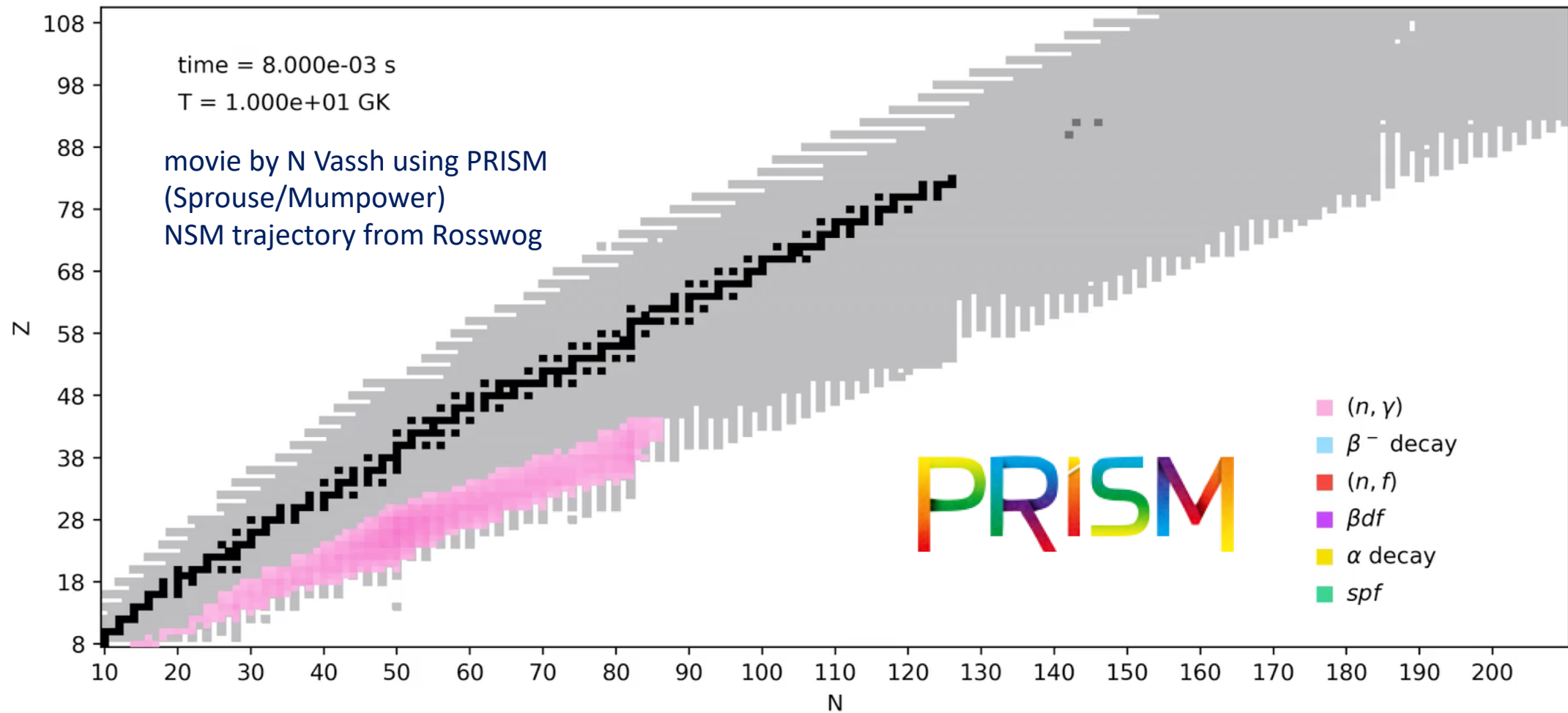
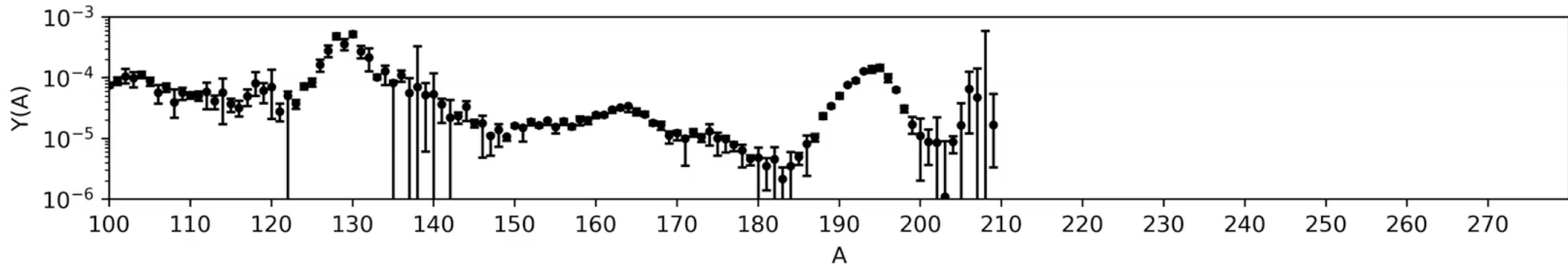
r-process observables: electromagnetic signatures

kilonova SSS17a bolometric light curve



“Could a Kilonova Kill: a Threat Assessment”

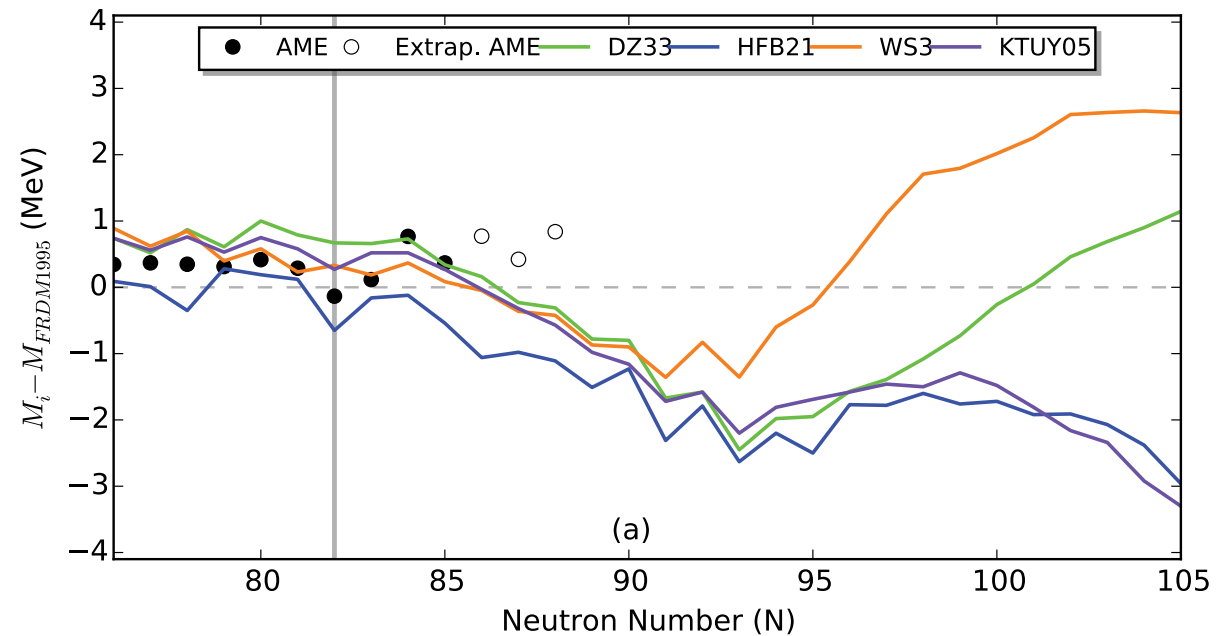
Perkins, Ellis, Fields, Hartmann, Liu, McLaughlin, Surman, Wang 2024



Nuclear data for the r -process

masses from AME2016

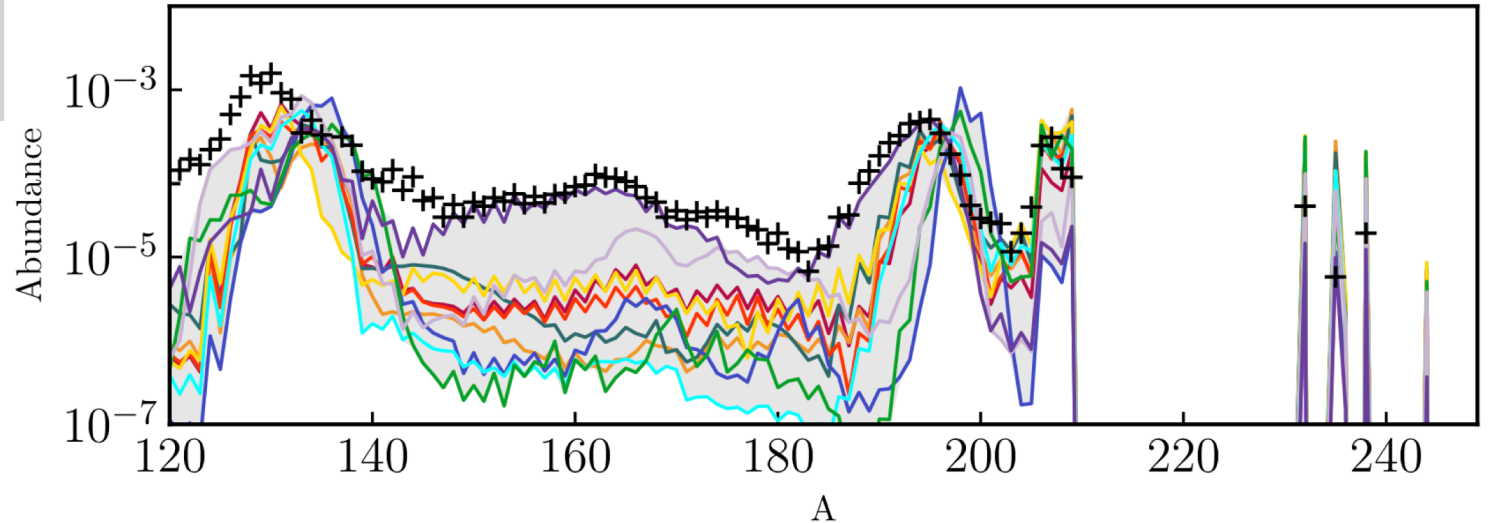
Mumpower, Surman,
McLaughlin, Aprahamian 2016



Nuclear data for the r -process

masses from AME2016

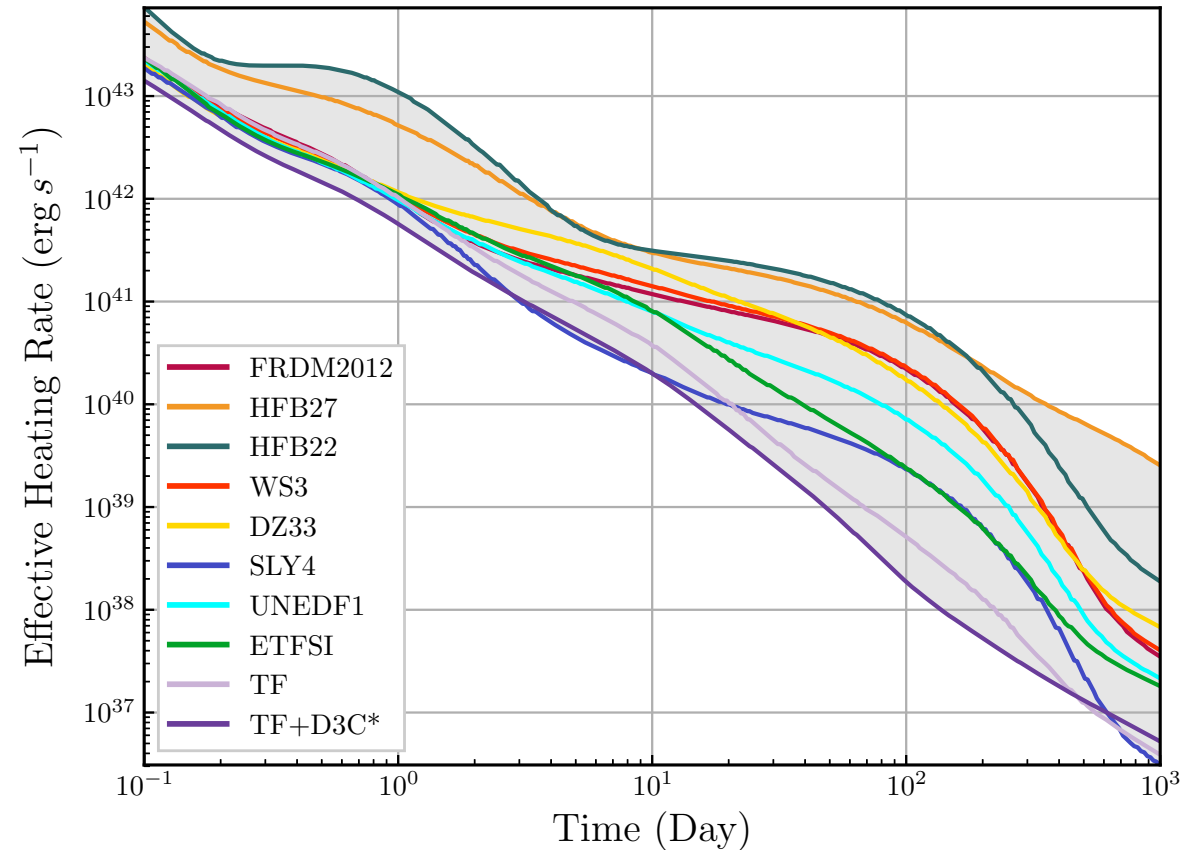
Zhu, Lund, Barnes, Sprouse, Vassh,
McLaughlin, Mumpower, Surman 2021



Nuclear data for the r -process


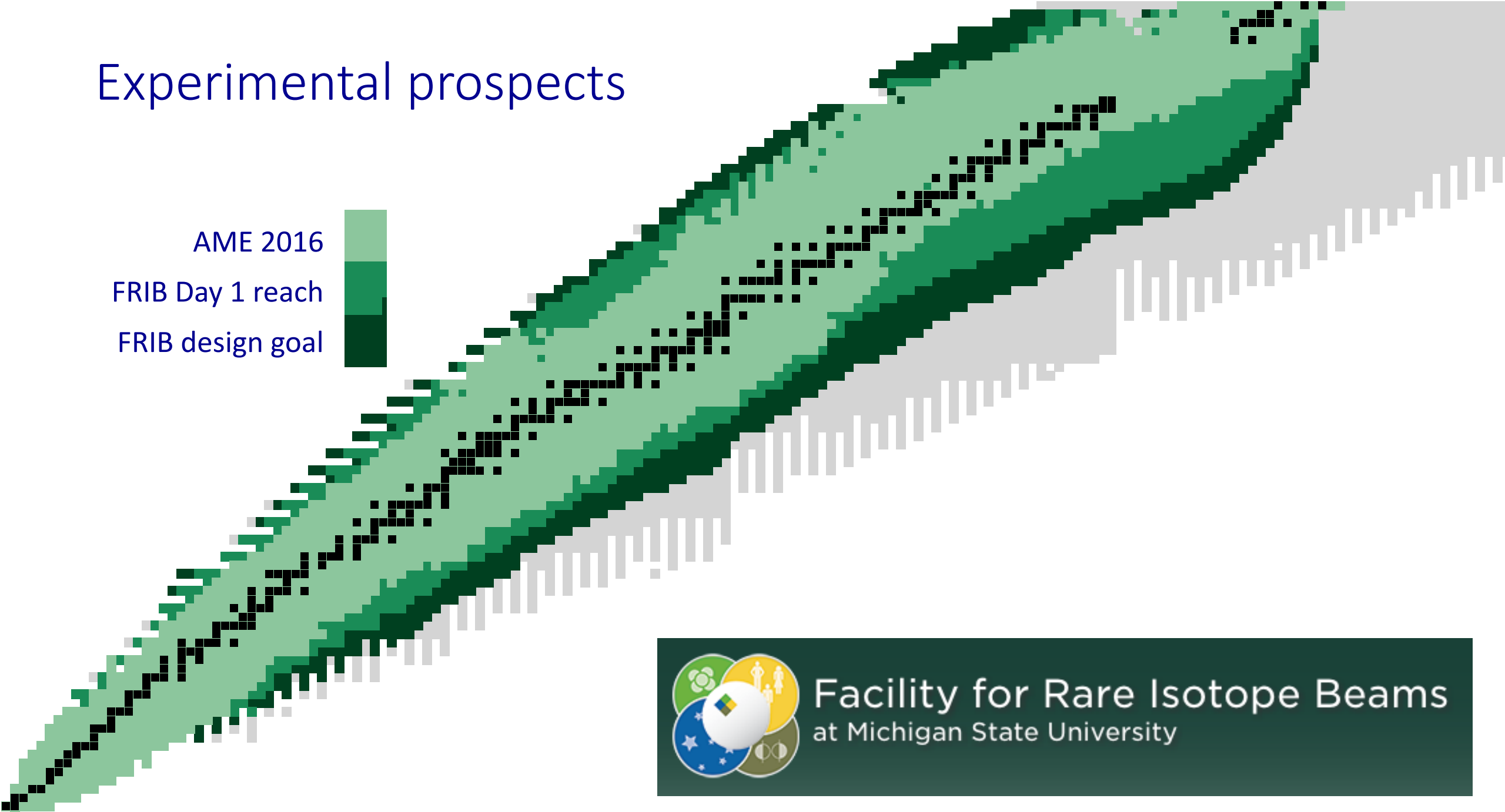
masses from AME2016

Zhu, Lund, Barnes, Sprouse, Vassh,
McLaughlin, Mumpower, Surman 2021



Experimental prospects

AME 2016
FRIB Day 1 reach
FRIB design goal



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
at Michigan State University

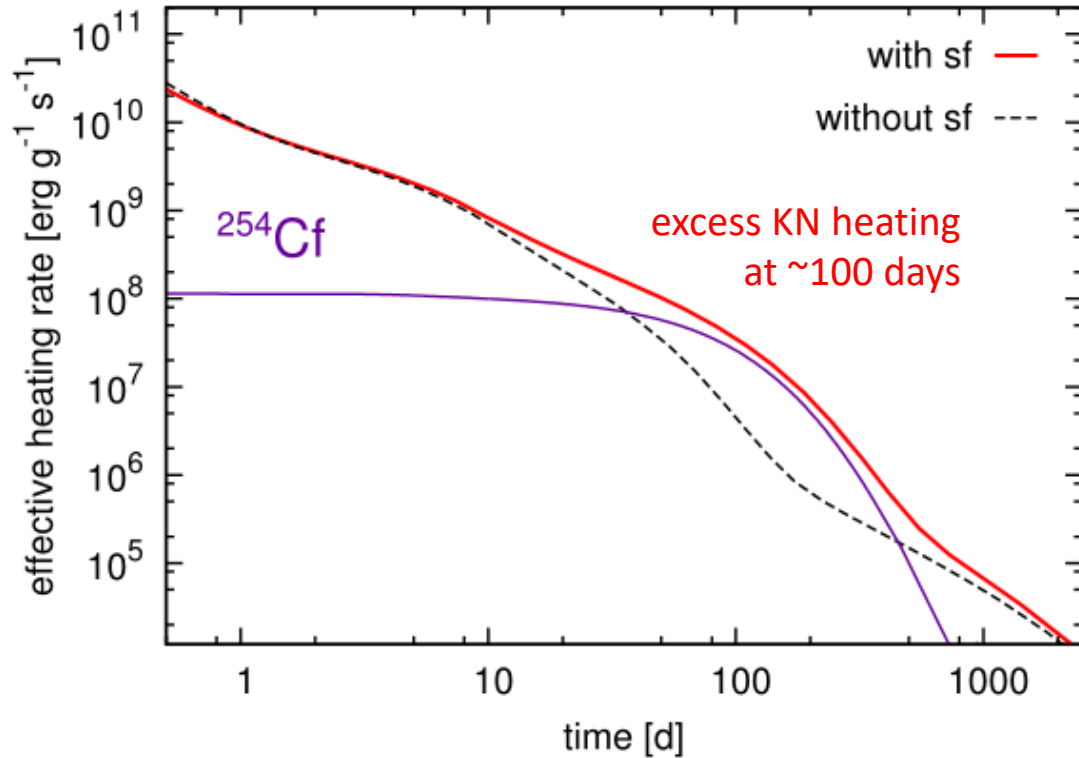
Interpreting observables of r -process nucleosynthesis

- What observables are currently limited by nuclear uncertainties that could be addressed in the FRIB/ARIEL/FAIR era?
- Are there distinguishing observables that rise above nuclear uncertainties?
- What can we learn about nuclear physics far from stability from r -process observables?

Interpreting observables of r -process nucleosynthesis

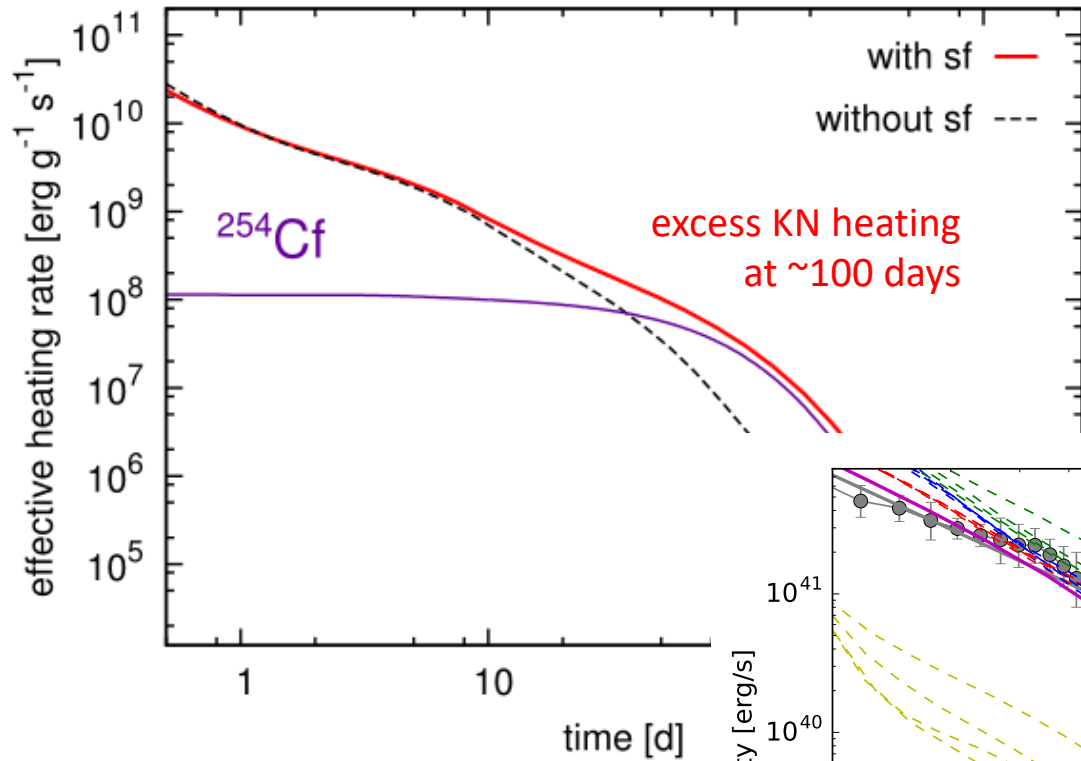
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Did the GW170817 merger produce actinides?



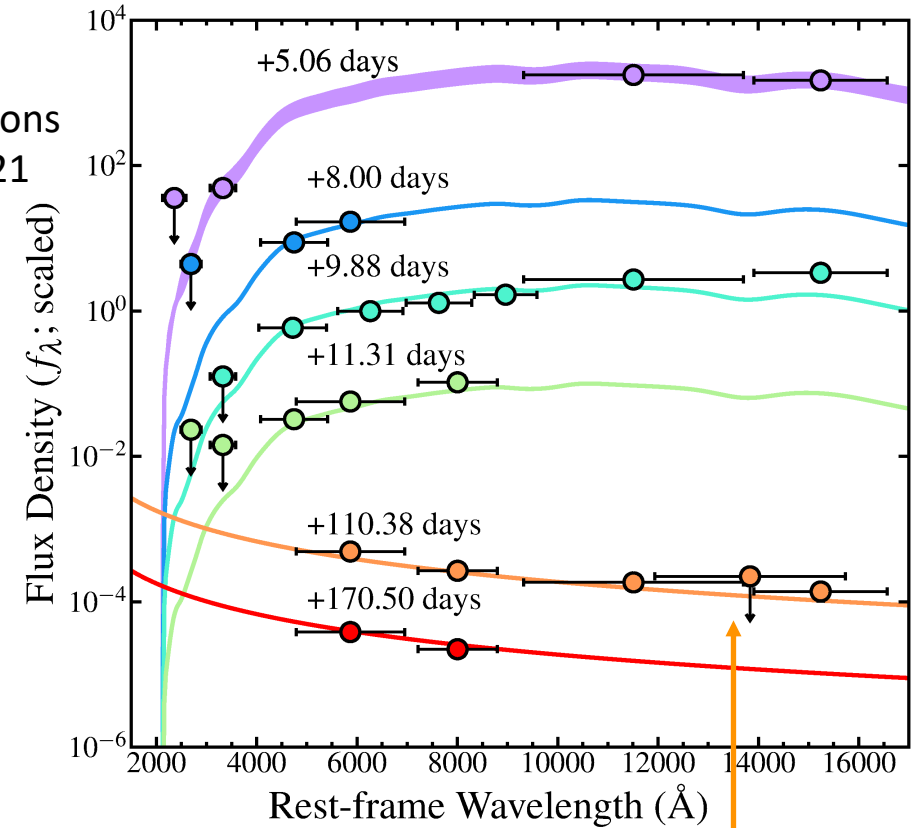
Zhu, Wollaeger, Vassh, Surman, Sprouse, Mumpower,
Möller, McLaughlin, Korobkin, Jaffke, Holmbeck, Fryer,
Even, Couture, Barnes, ApJL 2018

Did the GW170817 merger produce actinides?



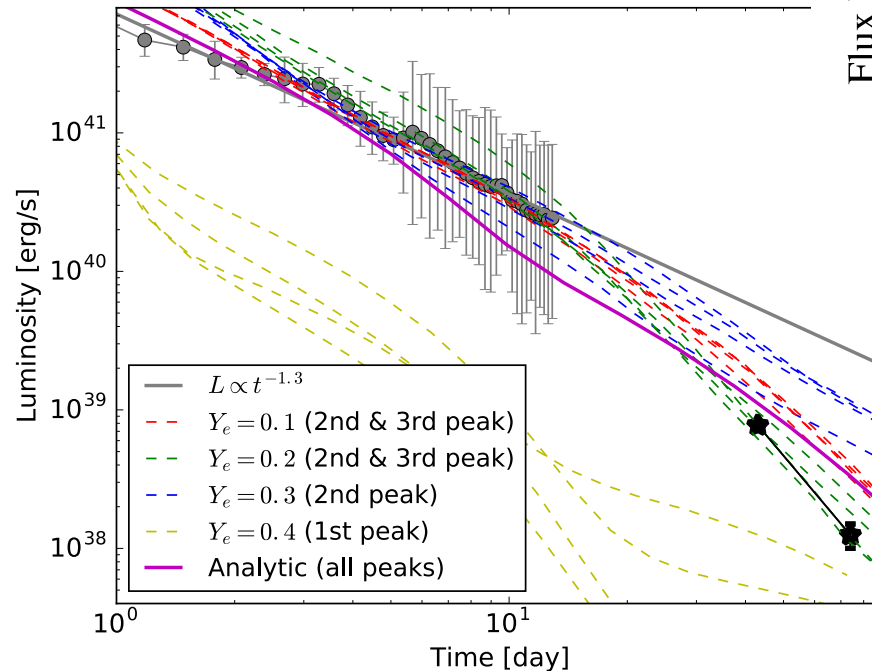
HST observations
Kilpatrick+2021

Spitzer mid-infrared
Kasliwal+2019



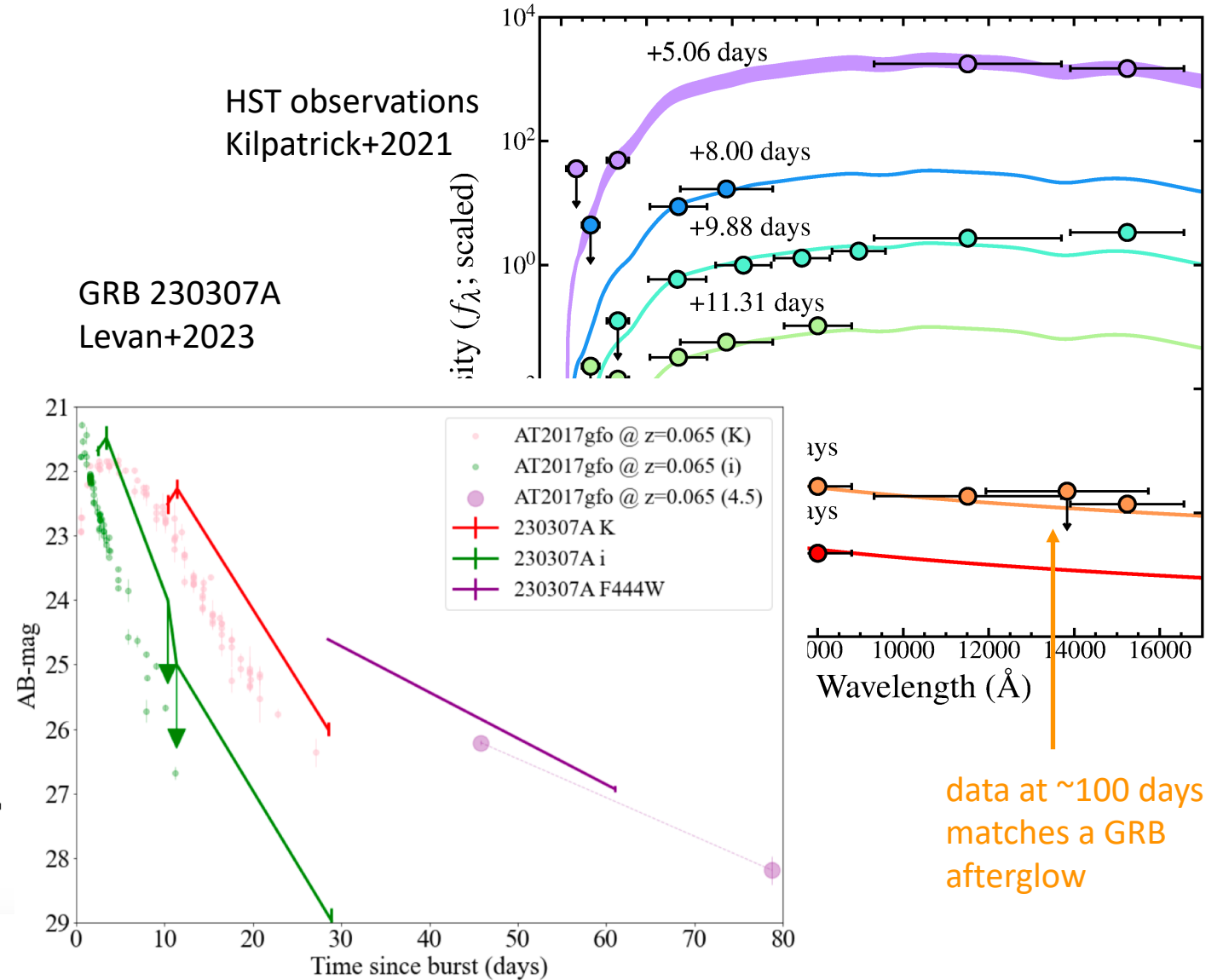
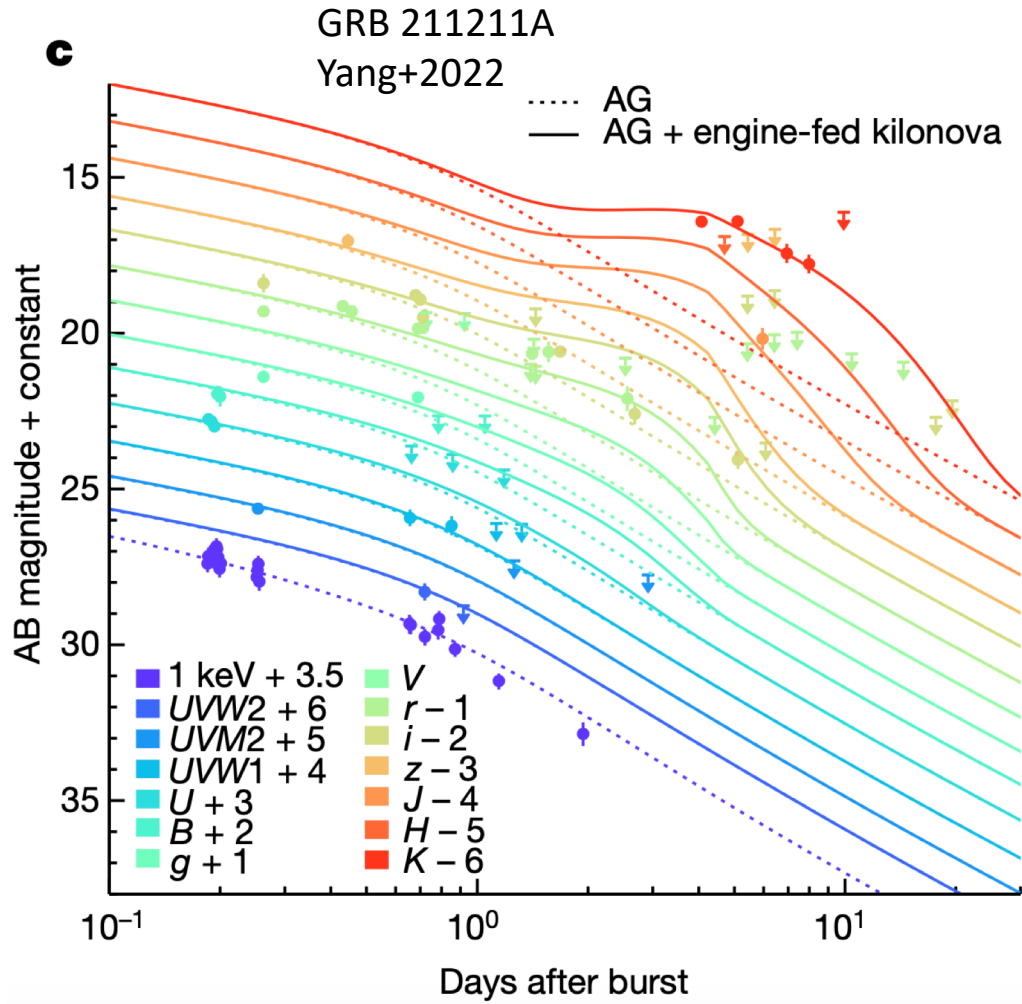
data at ~100 days
matches a GRB
afterglow

Zhu, Wollaeger, Vassh, Surman, Sproll, Möller, McLaughlin, Korobkin, Jaffke, Even, Couture, Barnes, ApJL 2018

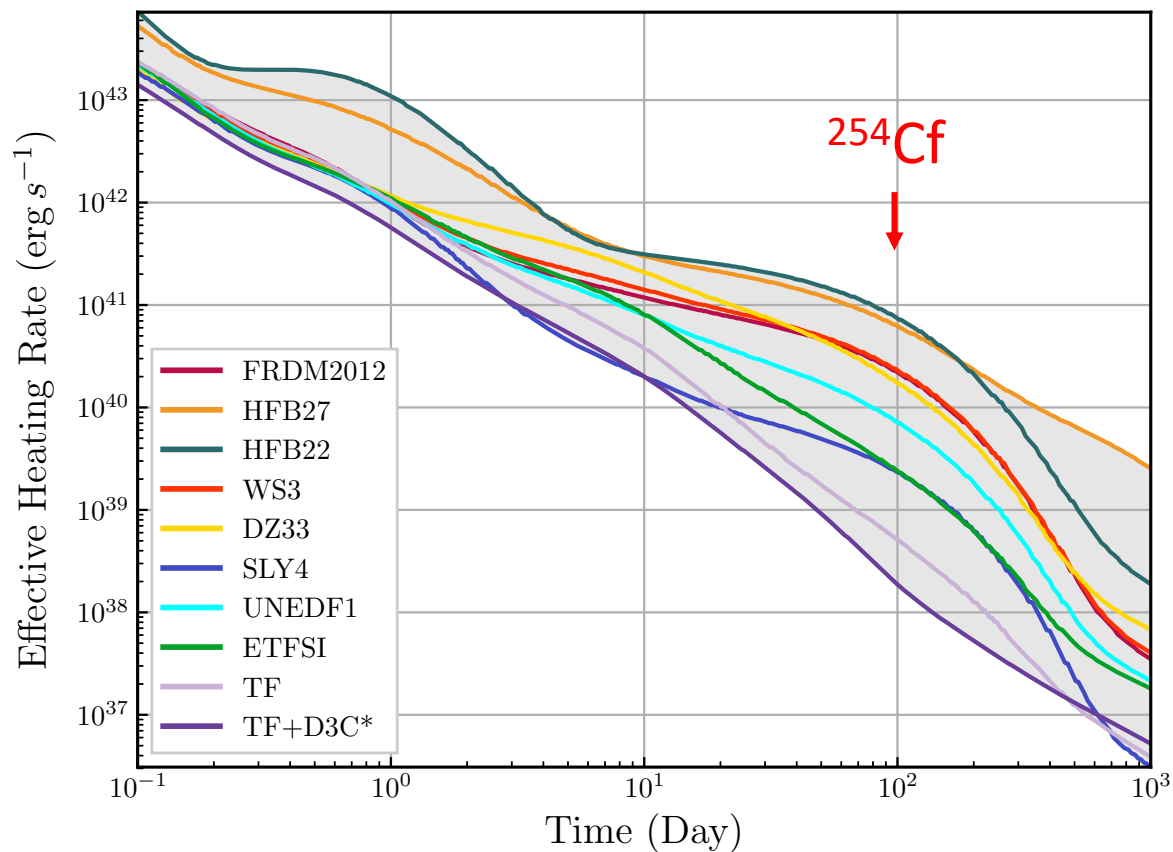


- $L \propto t^{-1.3}$
- - $Y_e = 0.1$ (2nd & 3rd peak)
- - $Y_e = 0.2$ (2nd & 3rd peak)
- - $Y_e = 0.3$ (2nd peak)
- - $Y_e = 0.4$ (1st peak)
- Analytic (all peaks)

Subsequent KNe show similar late time behavior

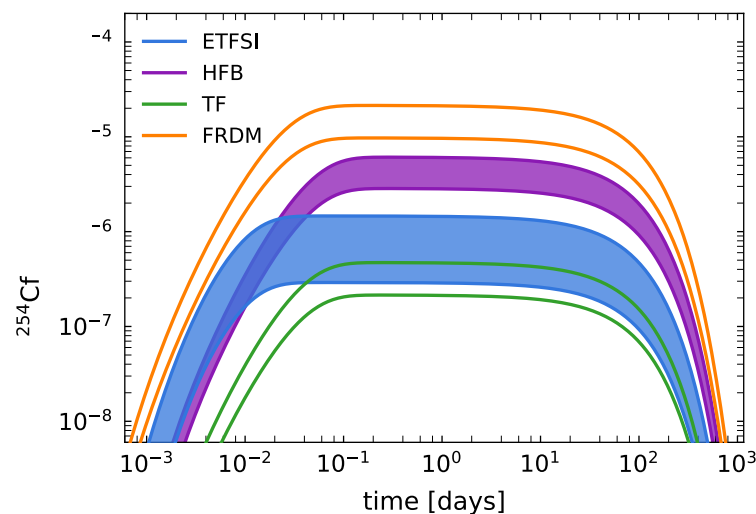
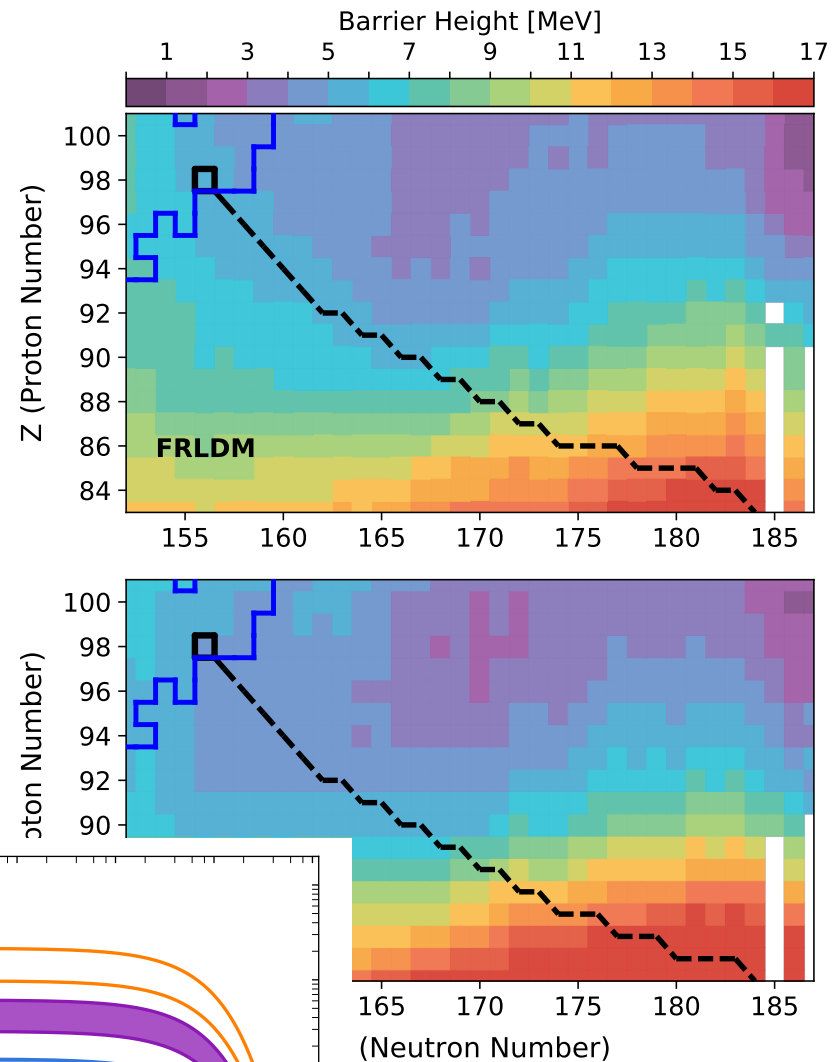


^{254}Cf : dependence on nuclear inputs

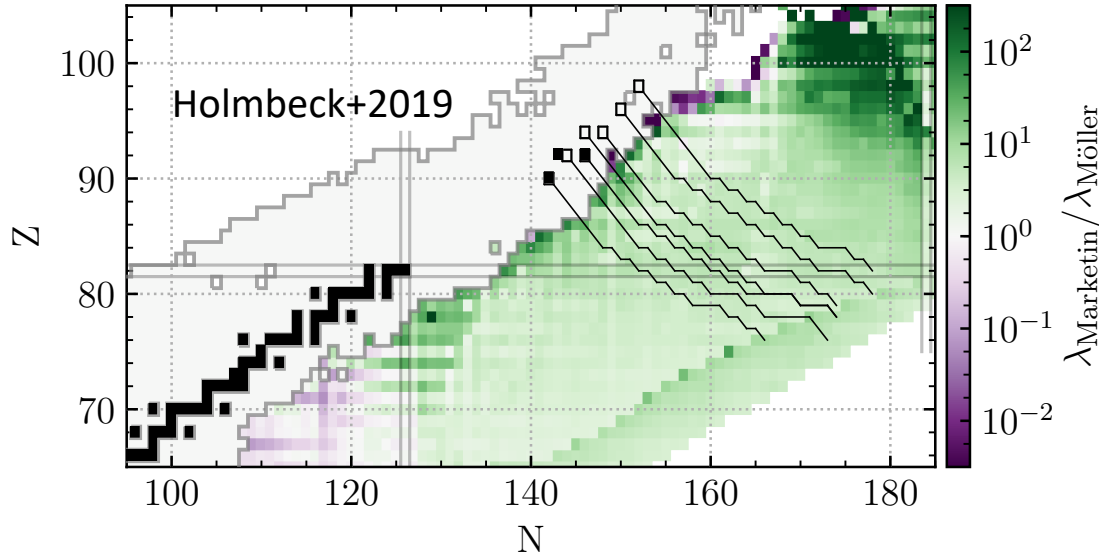


Zhu, Lund, Barnes, Sprouse, Vassh, McLaughlin, Mumpower, Surman 2021

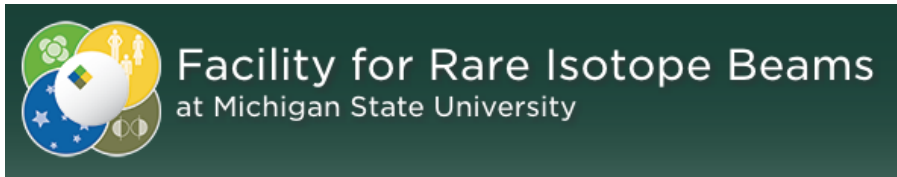
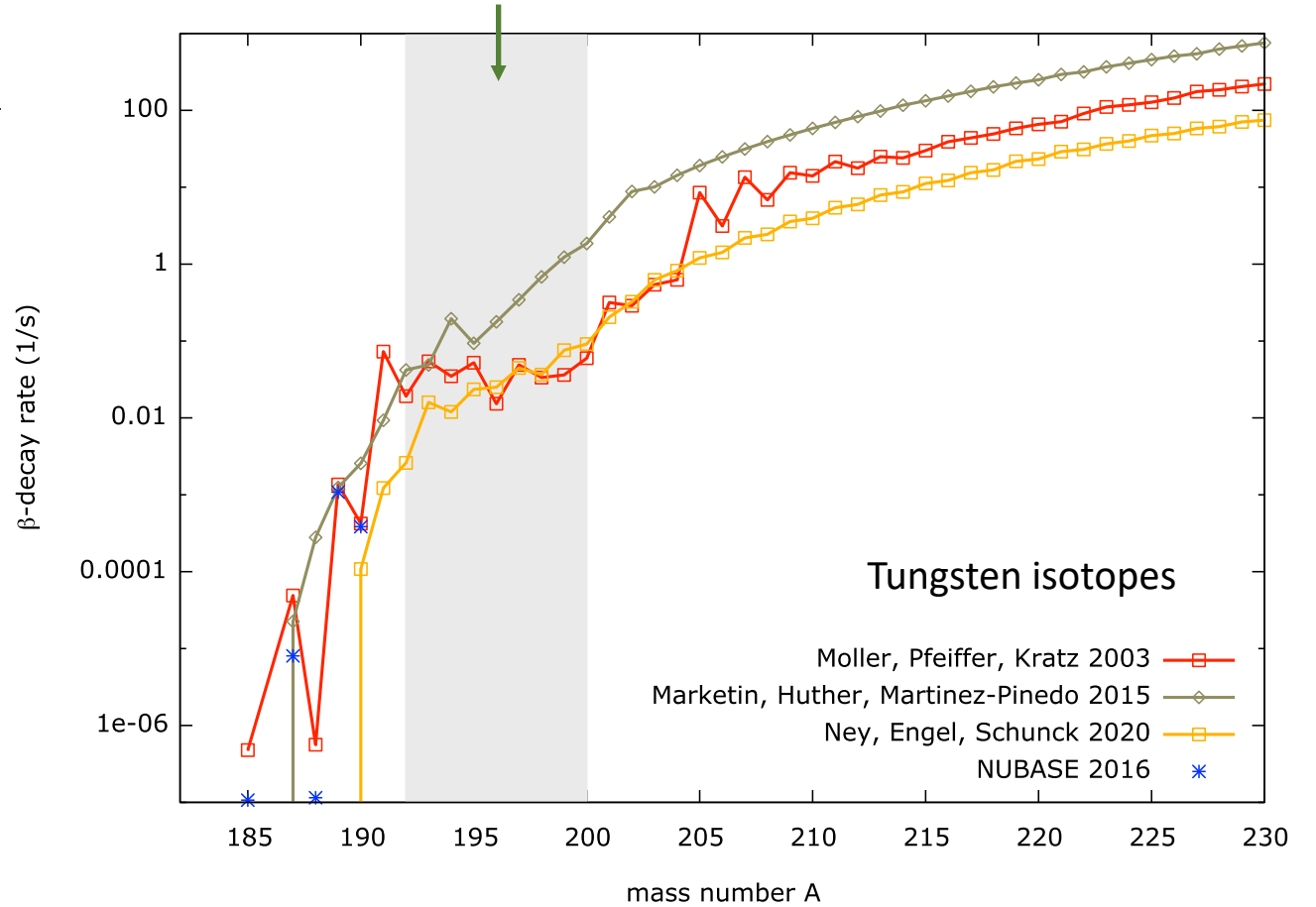
Vassh, Vogt, Surman, Randrup, Sprouse, Mumpower, Jaffke, Shaw, Holmbeck, Zhu, McLaughlin, 2018



β decay and actinide production

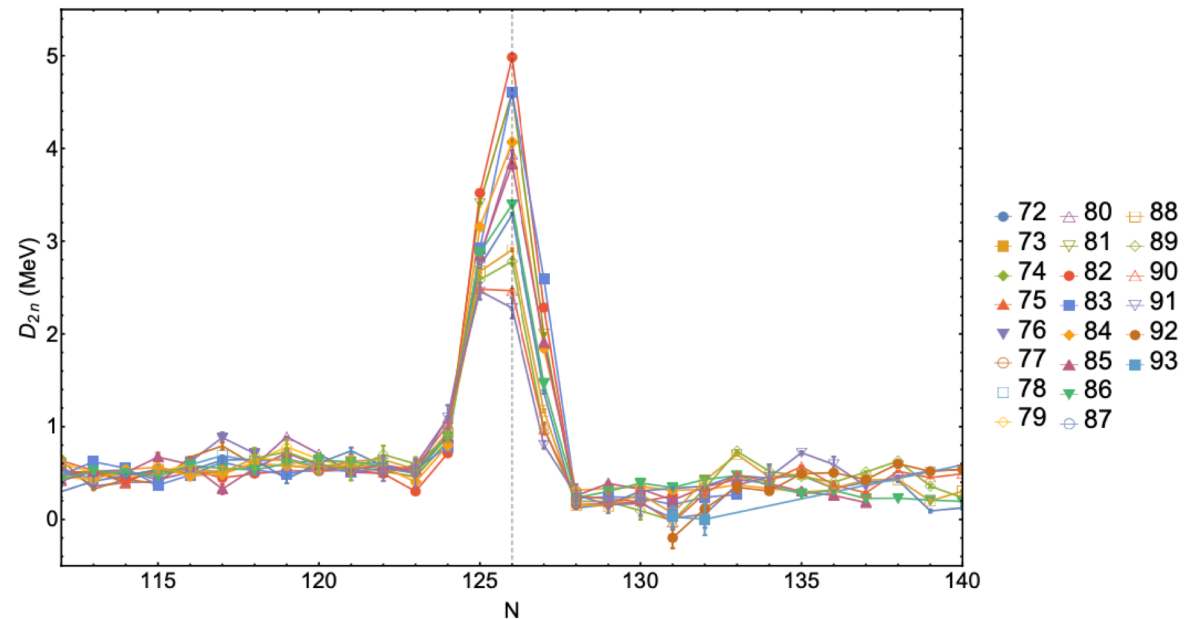
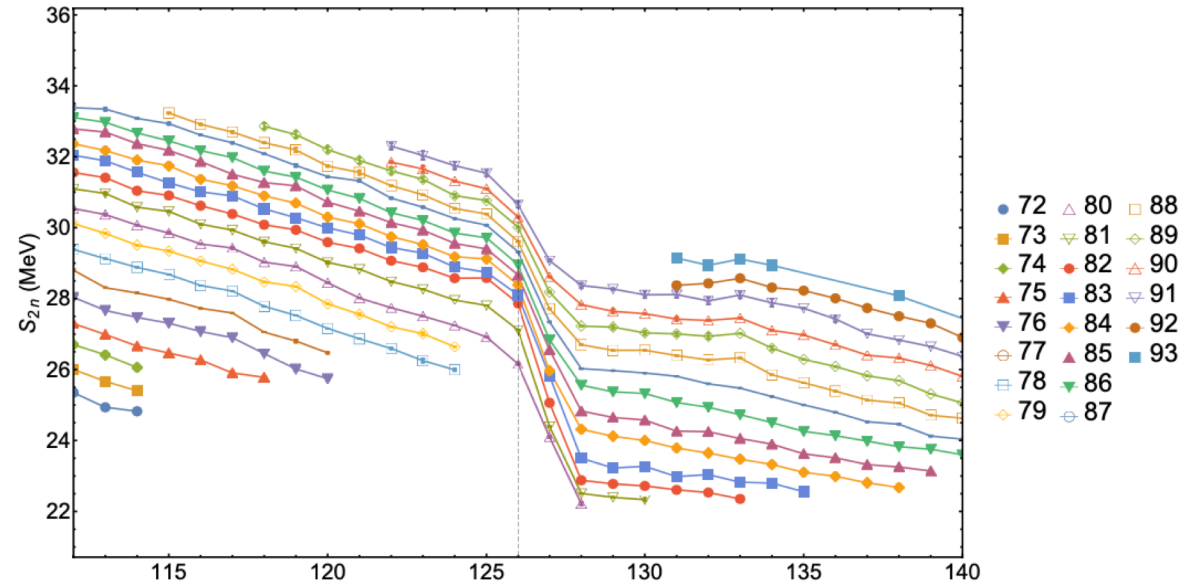
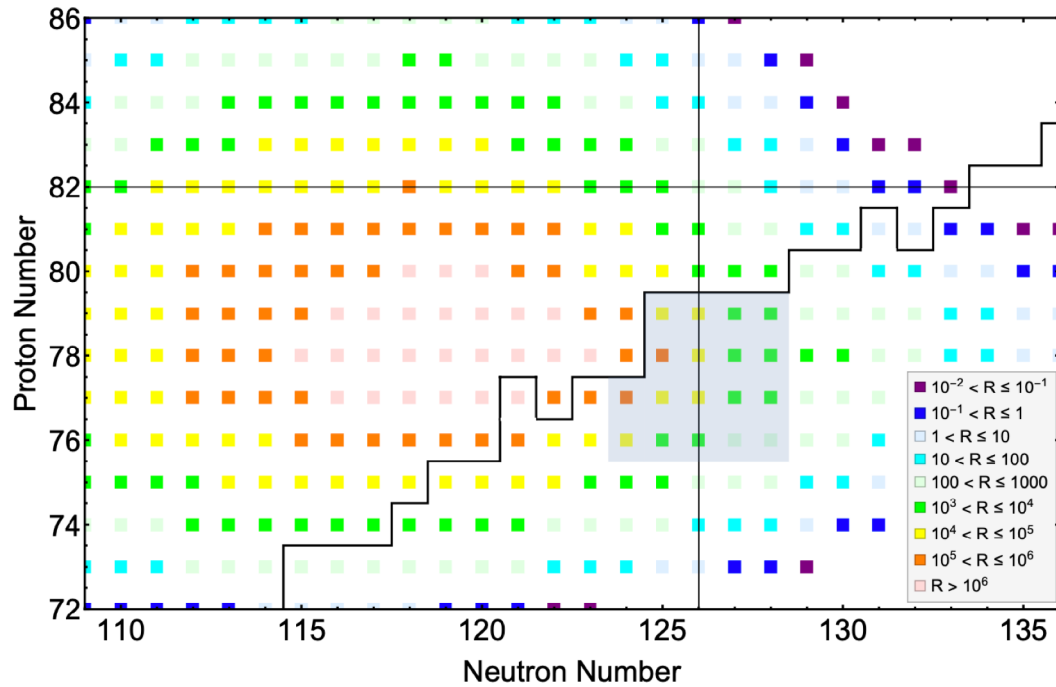


anticipated Day 1 FRIB reach



FRIB FDSi Day 1 proposal
N = 126 region halflives
Estrade+2021

Nuclear masses and actinide production

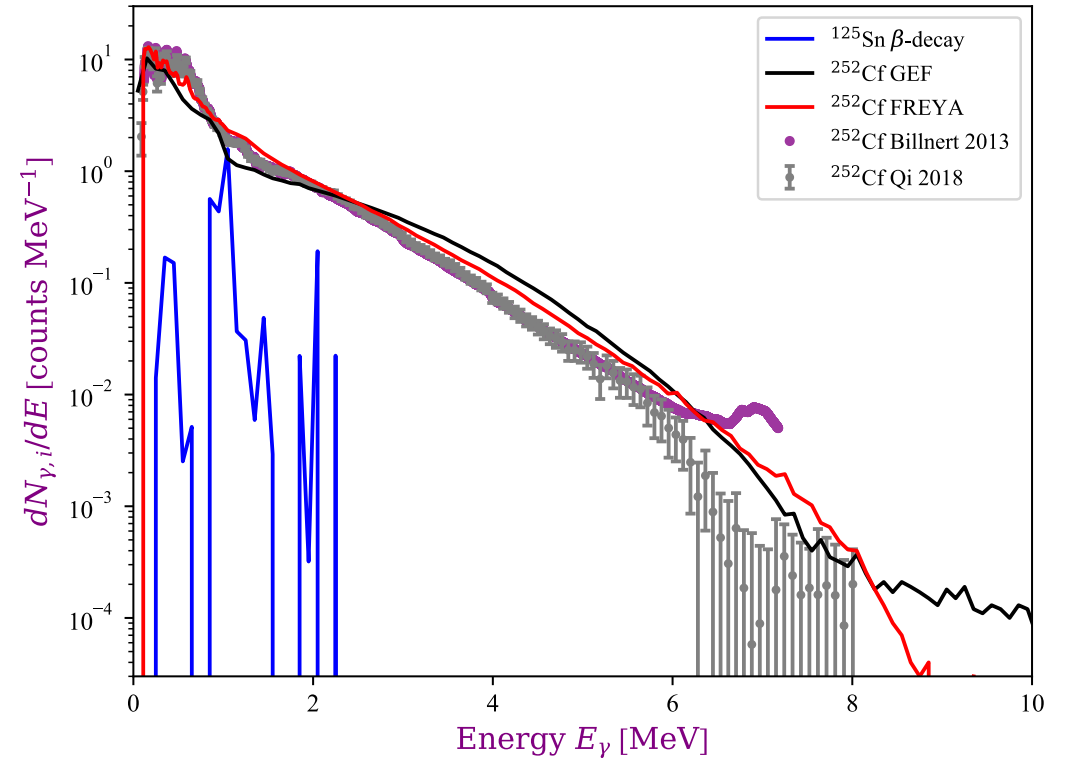
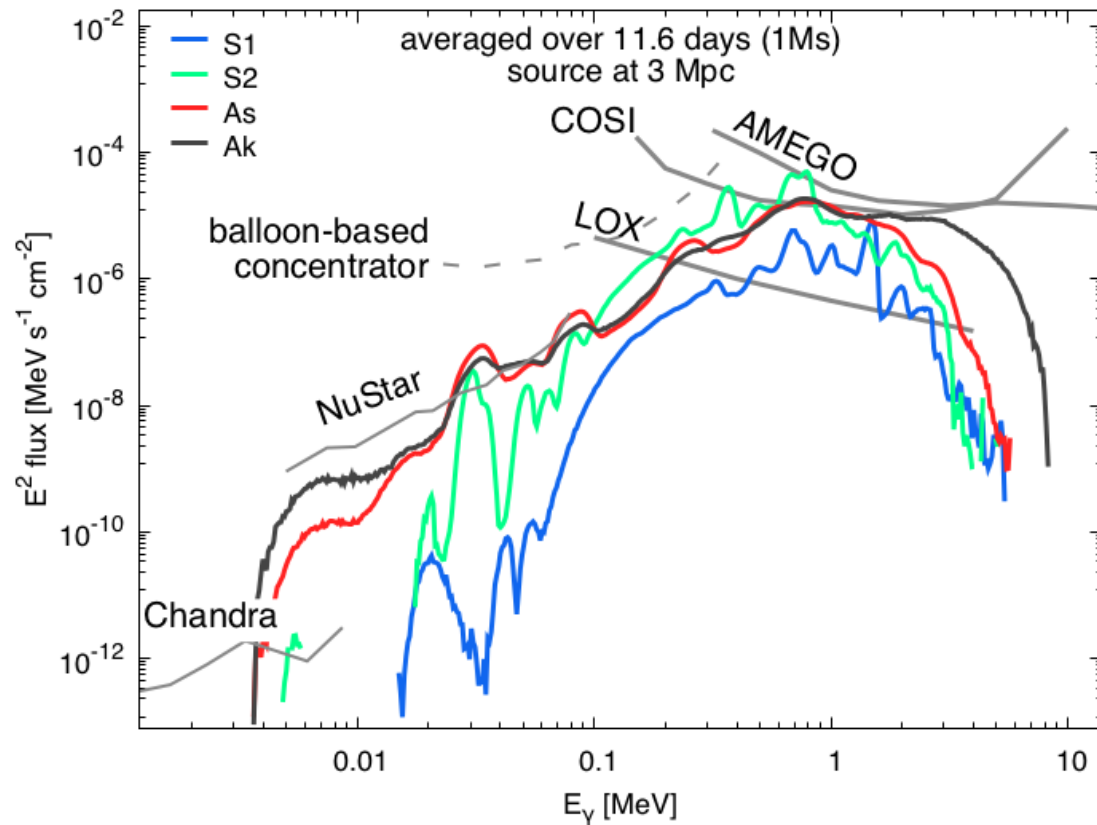


ANL $N = 126$ Factory proposal
 $N = 126$ region masses
 Liu+2022

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Actinide observables: gamma rays

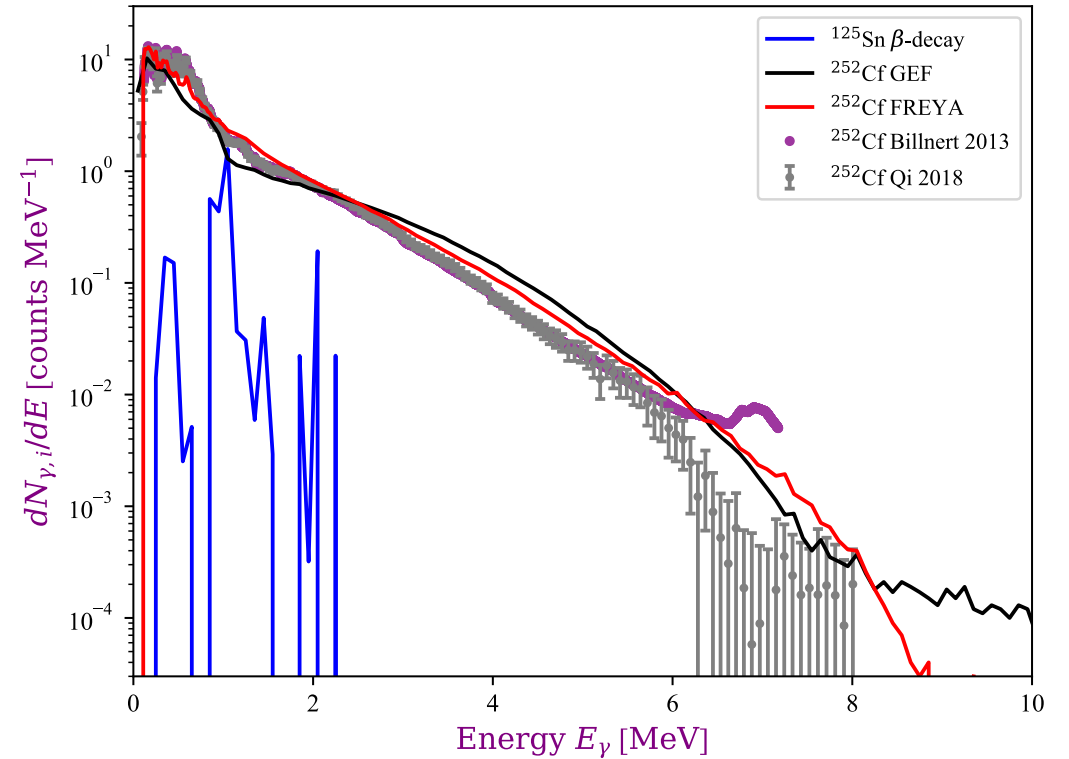
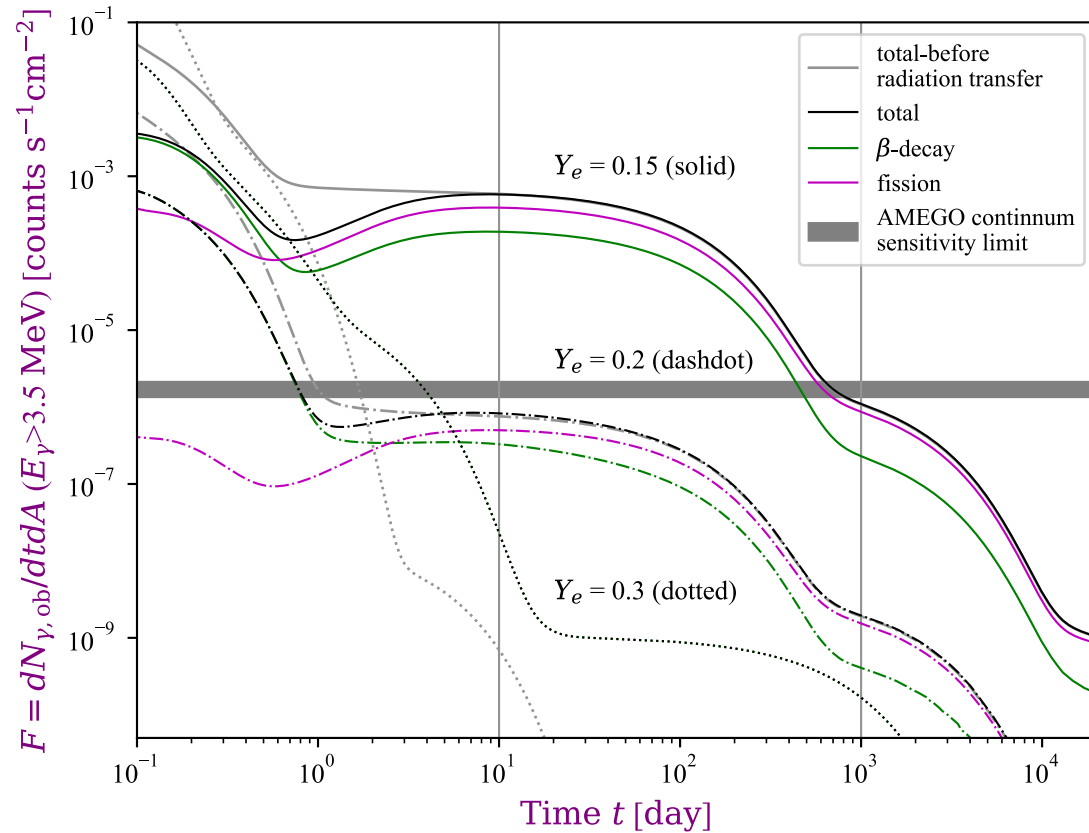


Korobkin, Hungerford, Fryer, Mumpower, Misch, Sprouse, Lippuner, Surman, Couture, Bloser, Shirazi, Evan, Vestrand, Miller 2020

Wang, Vassh, Sprouse, Mumpower, Vogt, Randrup, Surman, ApJL 2020

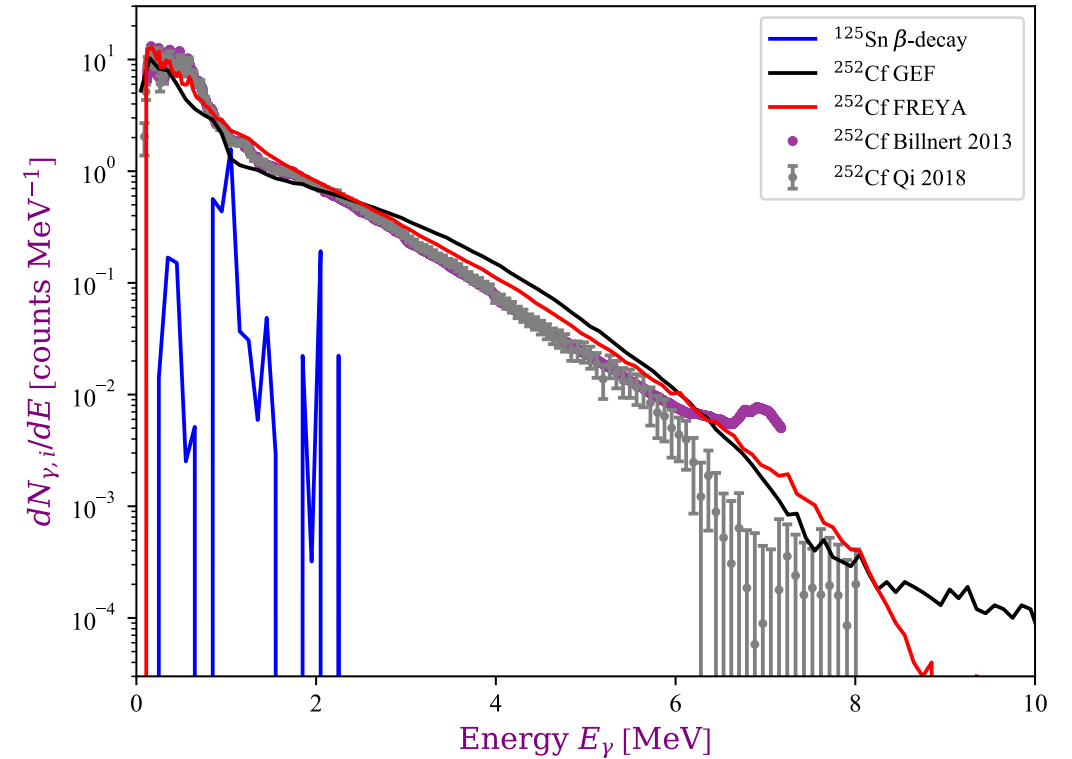
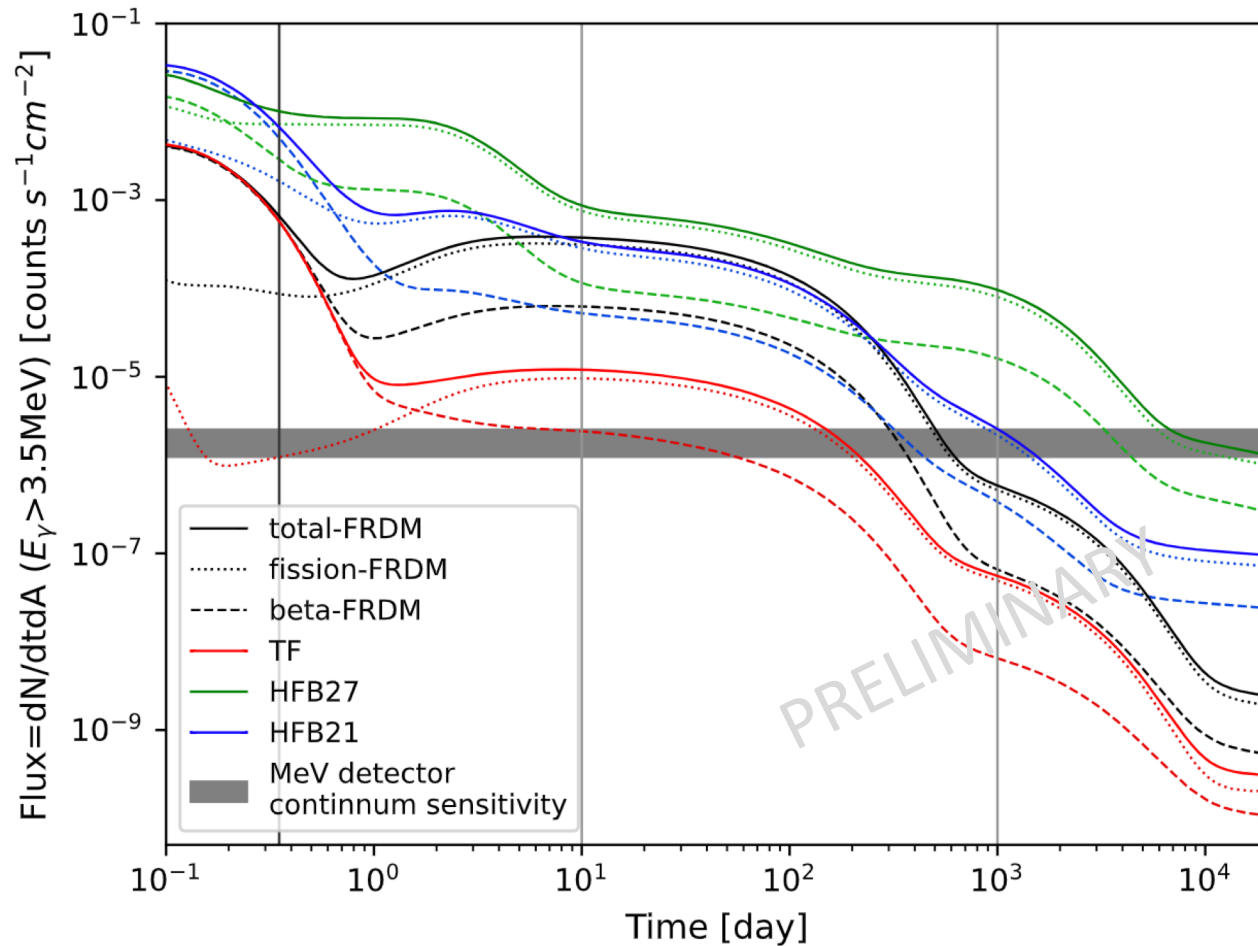
also Hotokezaka+2016; Li 2019; Wu+2019; Ruiz-Lapuente, Korobkin 2020

Actinide observables: gamma rays



Wang, Vassh, Sprouse, Mumpower, Vogt,
 Randrup, Surman, ApJL 2020

Actinide observables: gamma rays

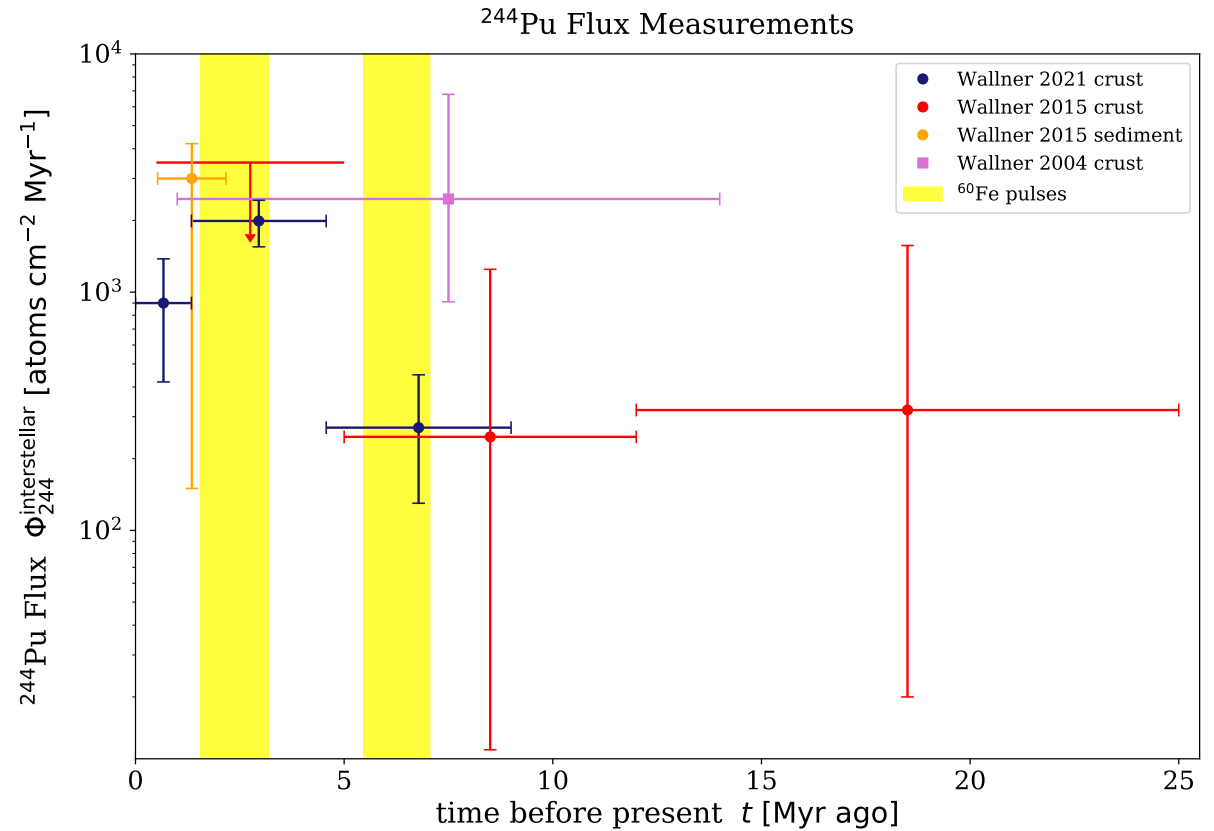
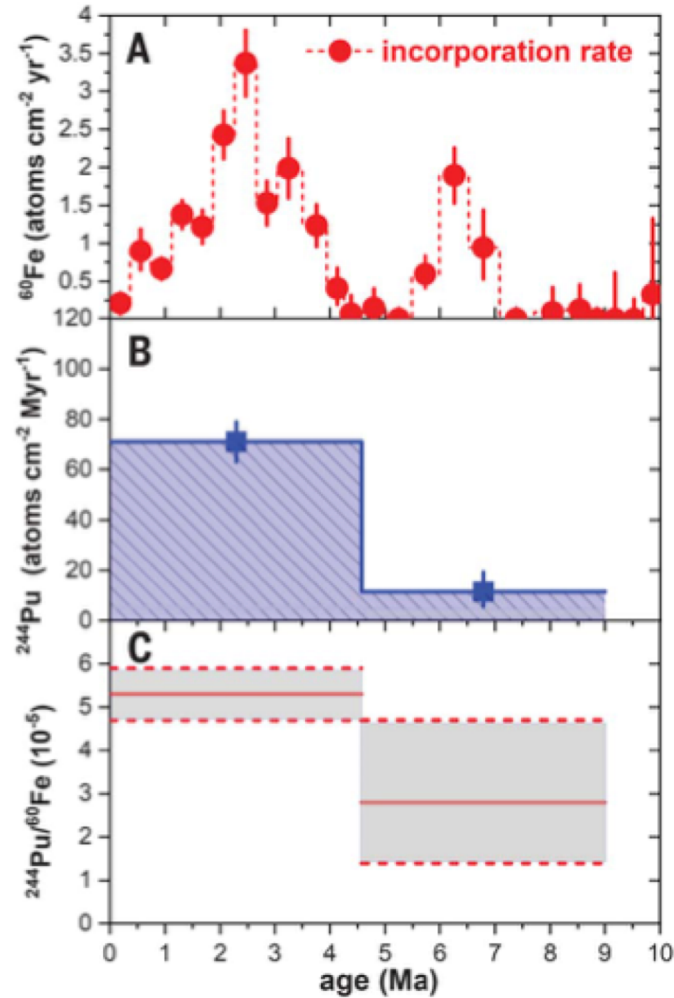


Wang, Vassh, Sprouse, Mumpower, Vogt,
Randrup, Surman, ApJL 2020

Wang+ in preparation 2024

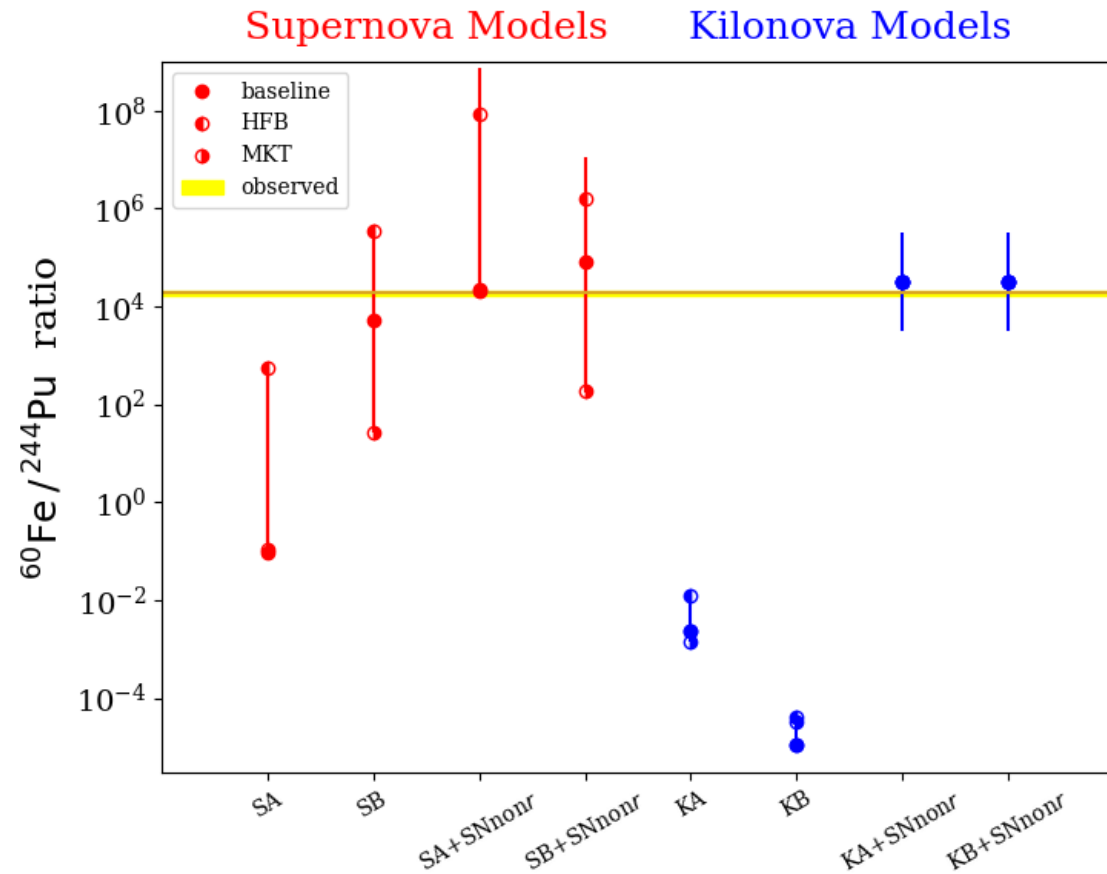
Actinide observables: ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu in Fe-Mn crusts

Wallner+2021



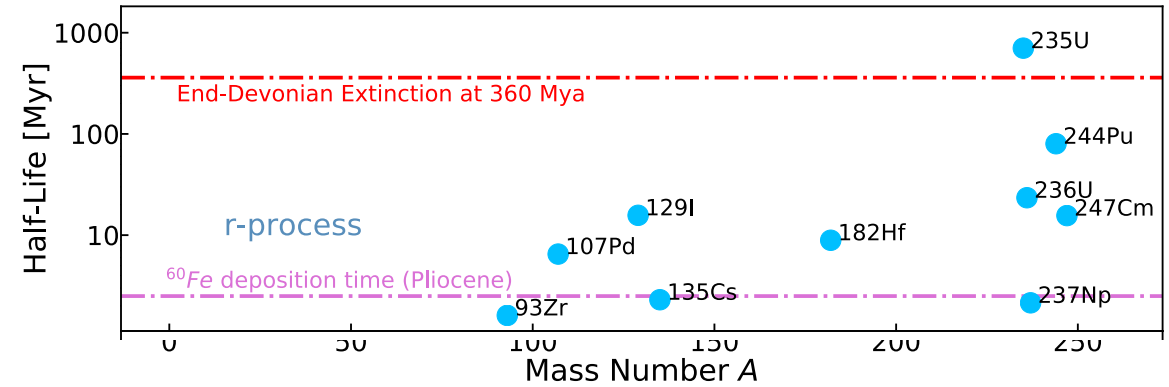
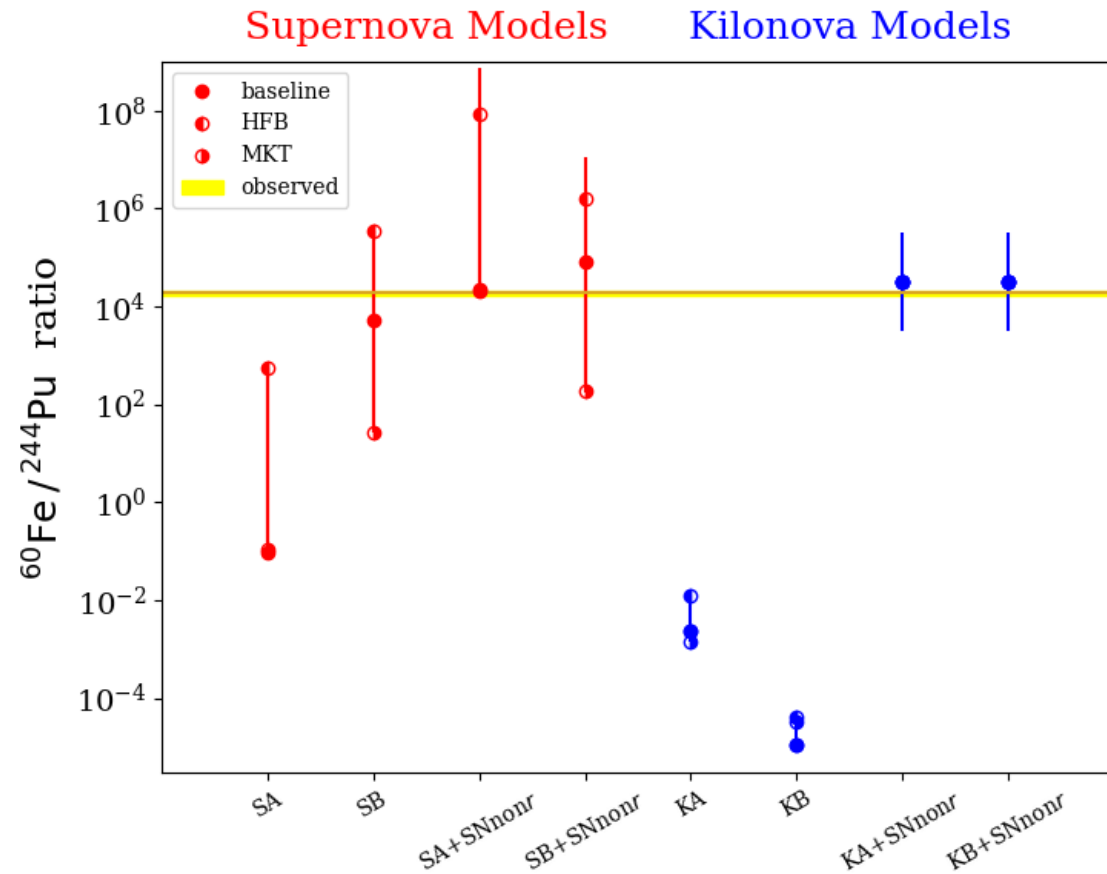
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021

Actinide observables: ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu in Fe-Mn crusts



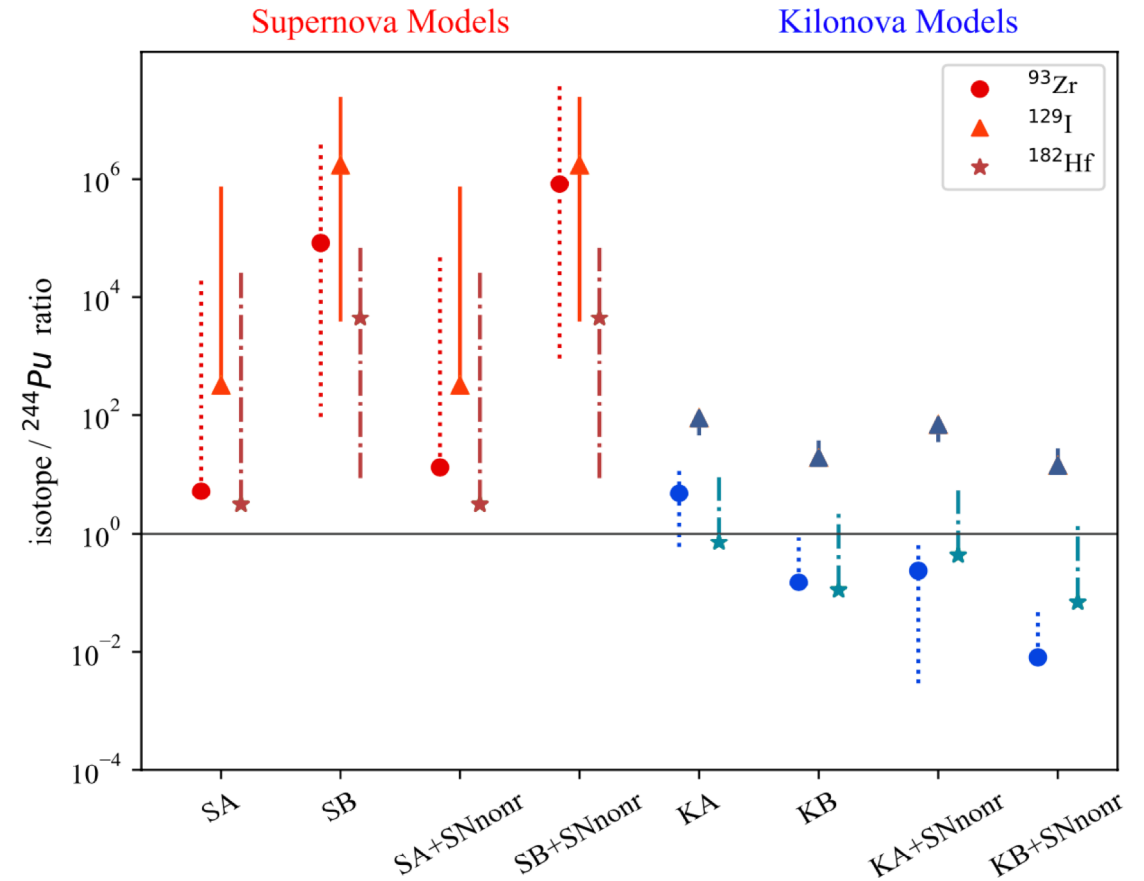
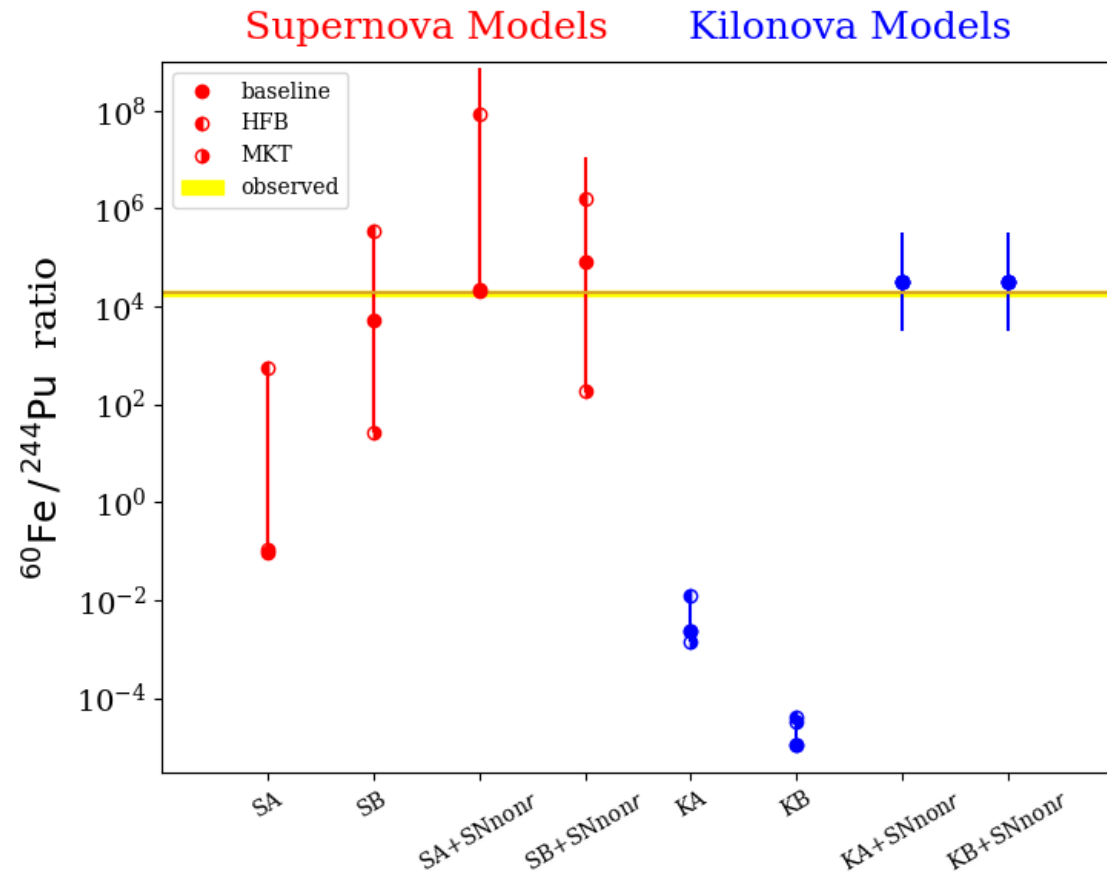
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021;
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2023

Actinide observables: ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu in Fe-Mn crusts



Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021;
 Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2023

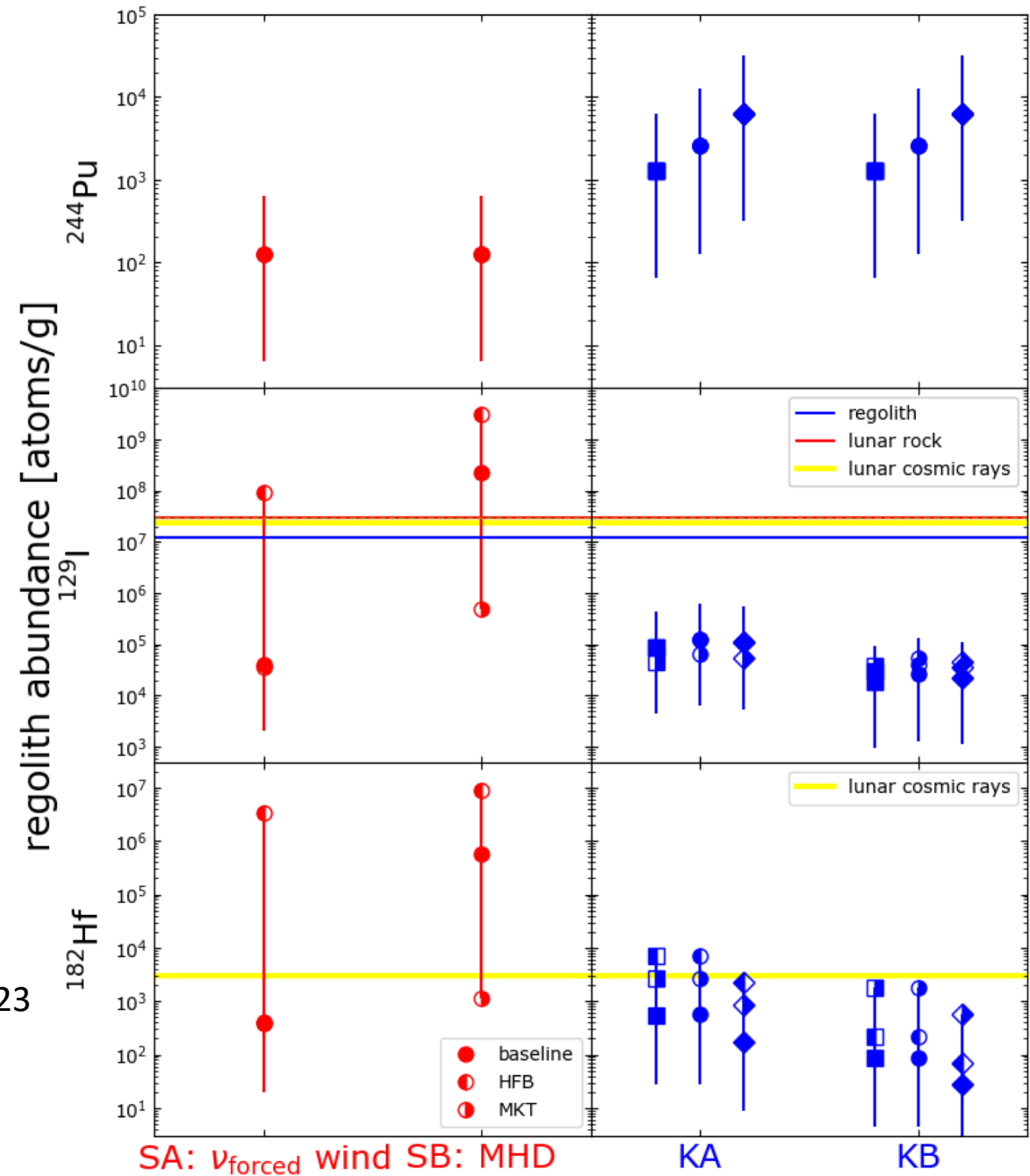
Actinide observables: ^{60}Fe and ^{244}Pu in Fe-Mn crusts



Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021;
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2023

Actinide observables: lunar regolith

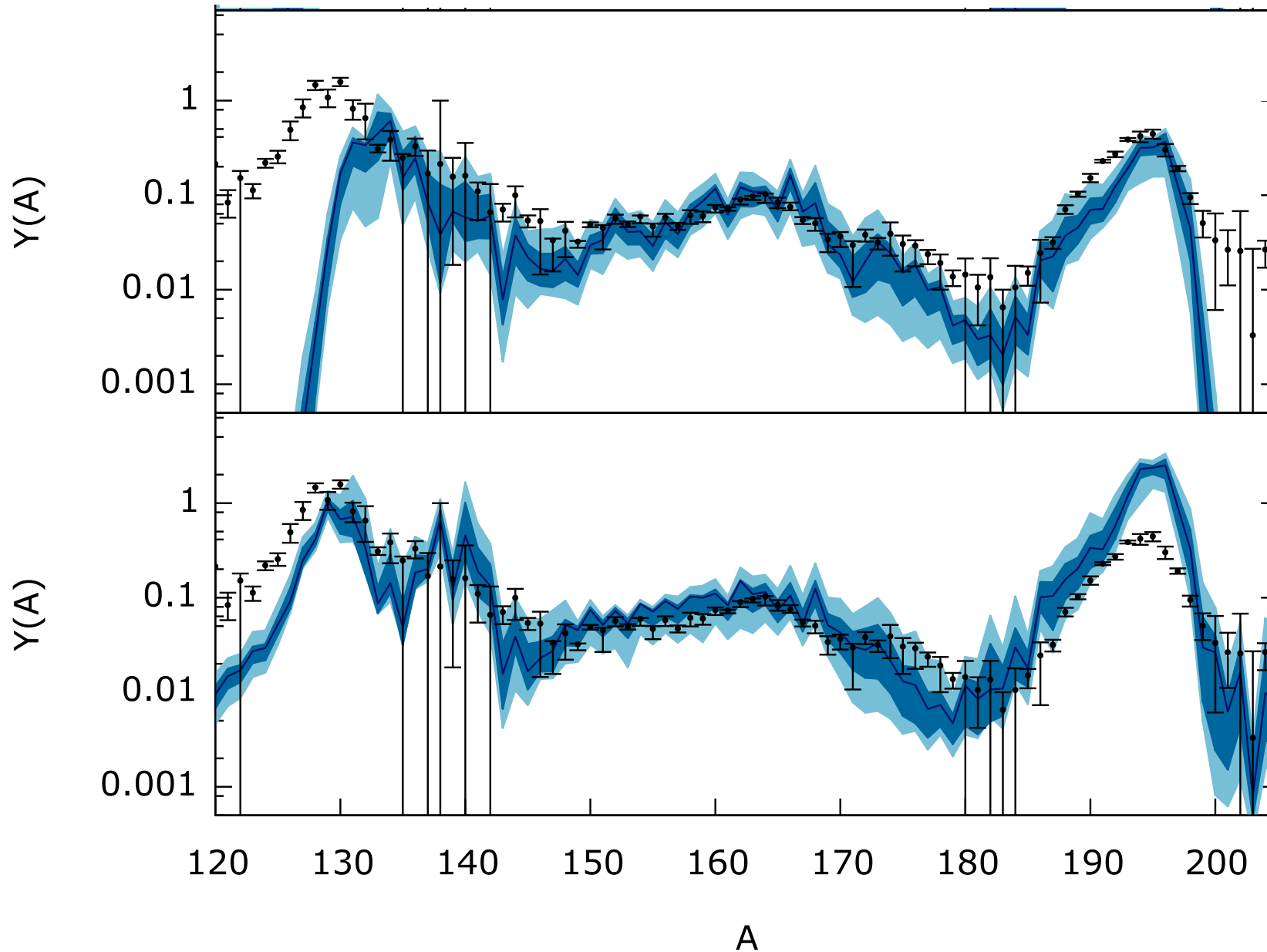
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2023



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UNEDF1 masses



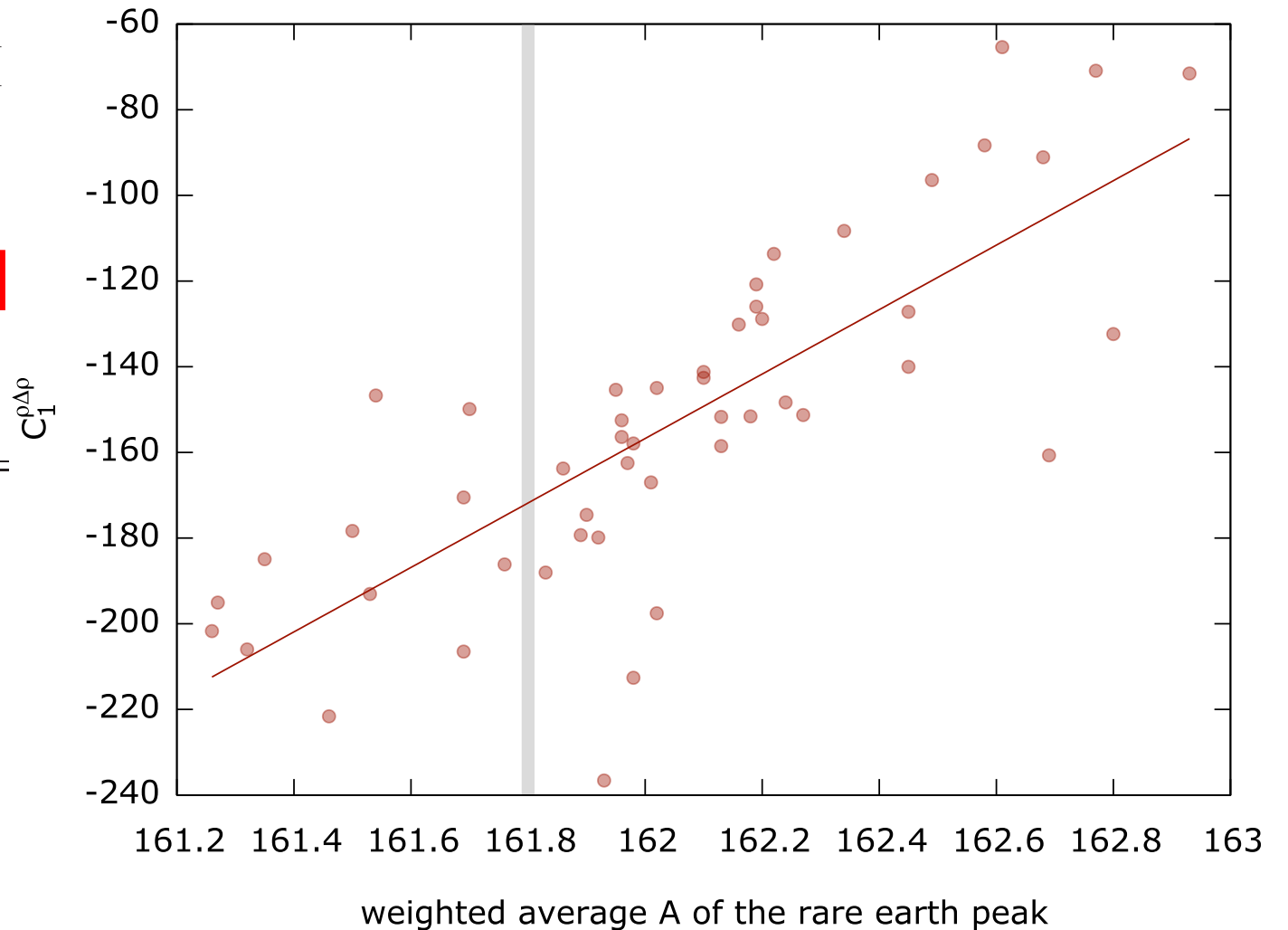
Sprouse, Navarro Perez, Surman,
Mumpower, McLaughlin, Schunck
2020

TABLE II: Optimized parameter set UNEDF1. Listed are bounds used in the optimization, final optimized parameter values, standard deviations, and 95% confidence intervals.

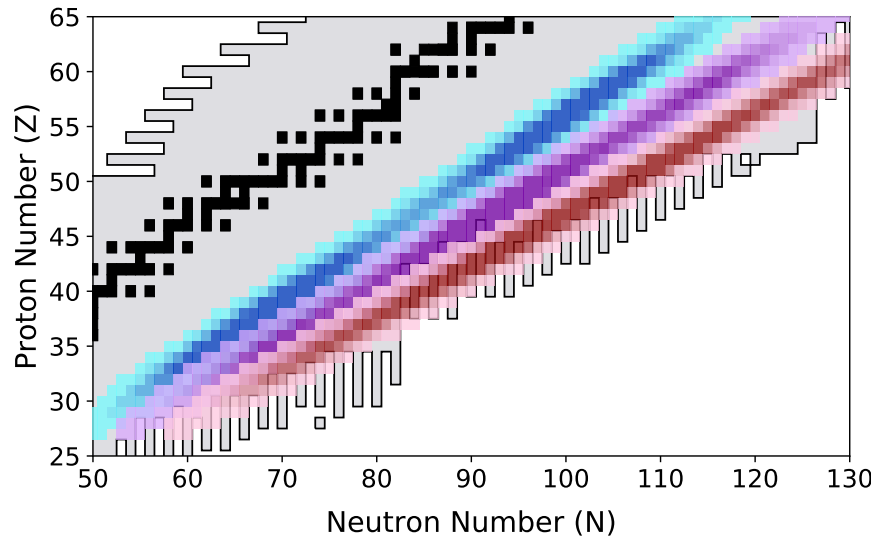
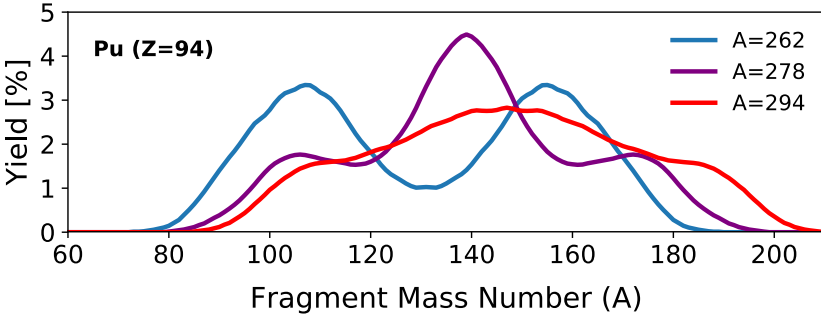
| x | Bounds | $\hat{x}^{(\text{fin.})}$ | σ | 95% CI |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| ρ_c | [0.15,0.17] | 0.15871 | 0.00042 | [0.158, 0.159] |
| E^{NM}/A | [-16.2,-15.8] | -15.800 | – | – |
| K^{NM} | [220, 260] | 220.000 | – | – |
| $a_{\text{sym}}^{\text{NM}}$ | [28, 36] | 28.987 | 0.604 | [28.152, 29.822] |
| $L_{\text{sym}}^{\text{NM}}$ | [40, 100] | 40.005 | 13.136 | [21.841, 58.168] |
| $1/M_s^*$ | [0.9, 1.5] | 0.992 | 0.123 | [0.823, 1.162] |
| $C_0^{\rho\Delta\rho}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -45.135 | 5.361 | [-52.548, -37.722] |
| $C_1^{\rho\Delta\rho}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -145.382 | 52.169 | [-217.515, -73.250] |
| V_0^* | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -186.065 | 18.516 | [-211.666, -160.464] |
| V_0^p | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -206.580 | 13.049 | [-224.622, -188.538] |
| $C_0^{\rho\nabla J}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -74.026 | 5.048 | [-81.006, -67.046] |
| $C_1^{\rho\nabla J}$ | $[-\infty, +\infty]$ | -35.658 | 23.147 | [-67.663, -3.654] |

Sprouse, Navarro Perez, Surman,
Mumpower, McLaughlin, Schunck
2020

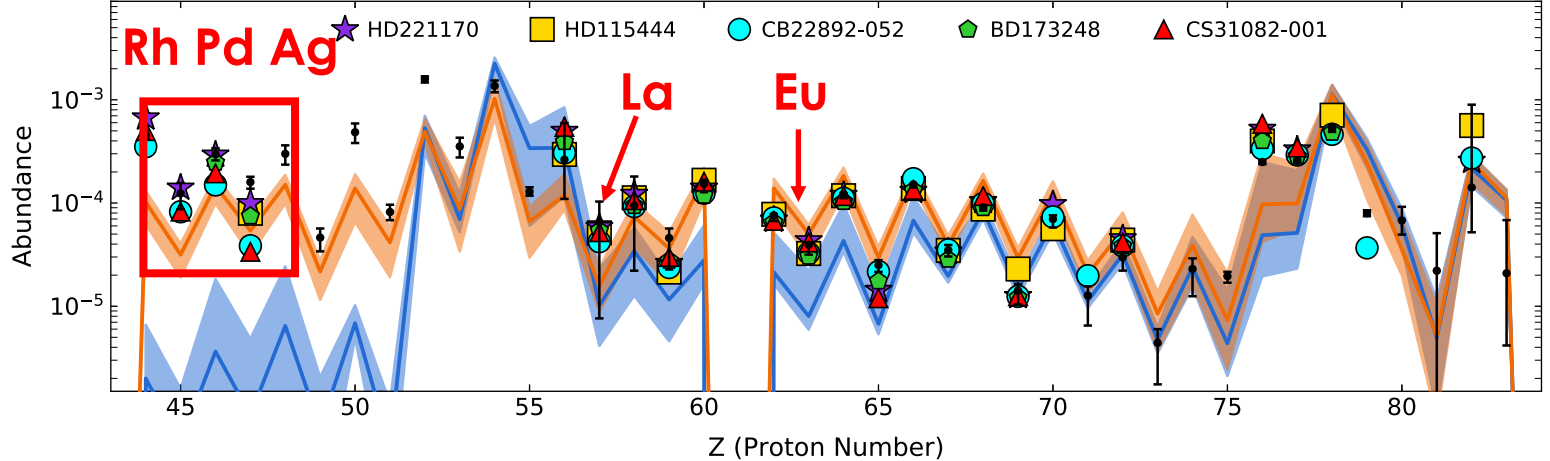
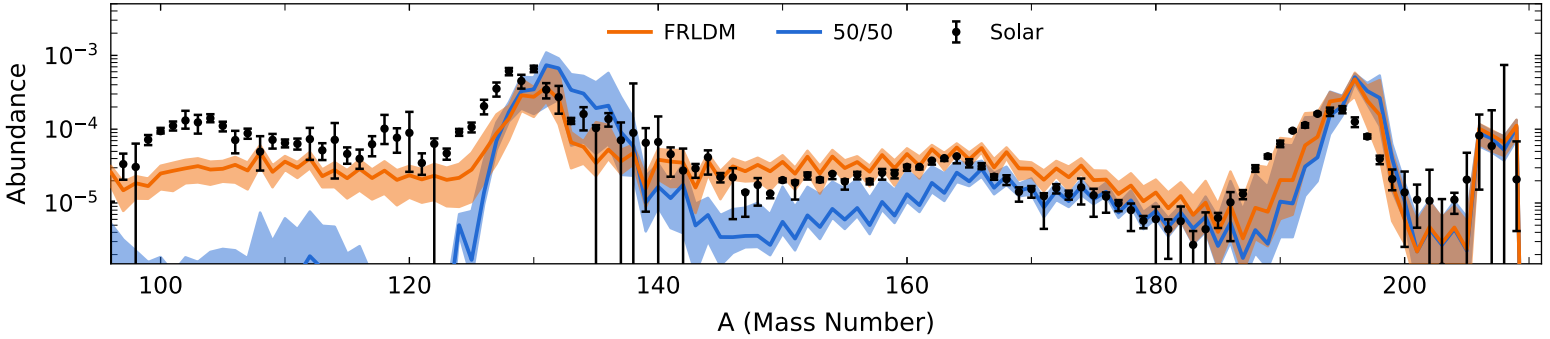
UNEDF1 masses



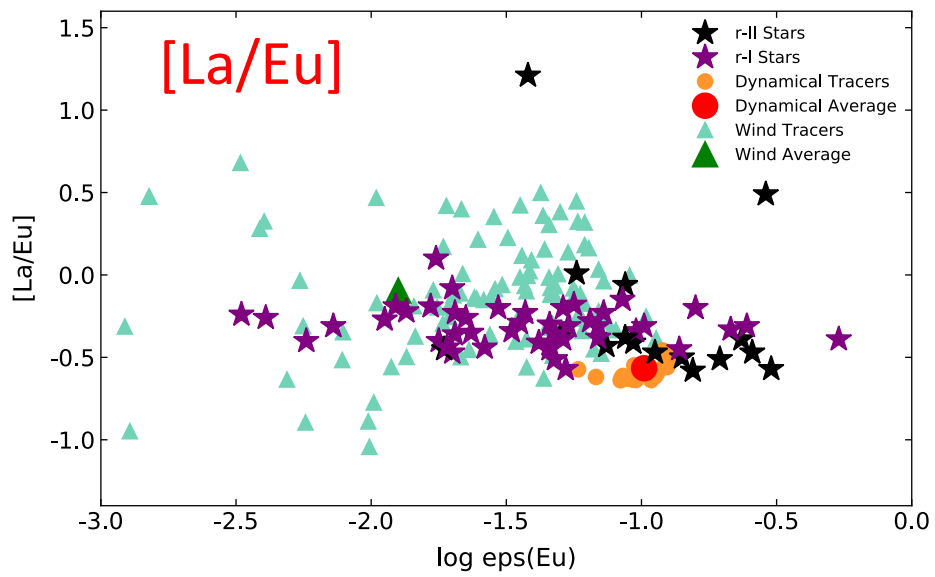
Fission yield signatures



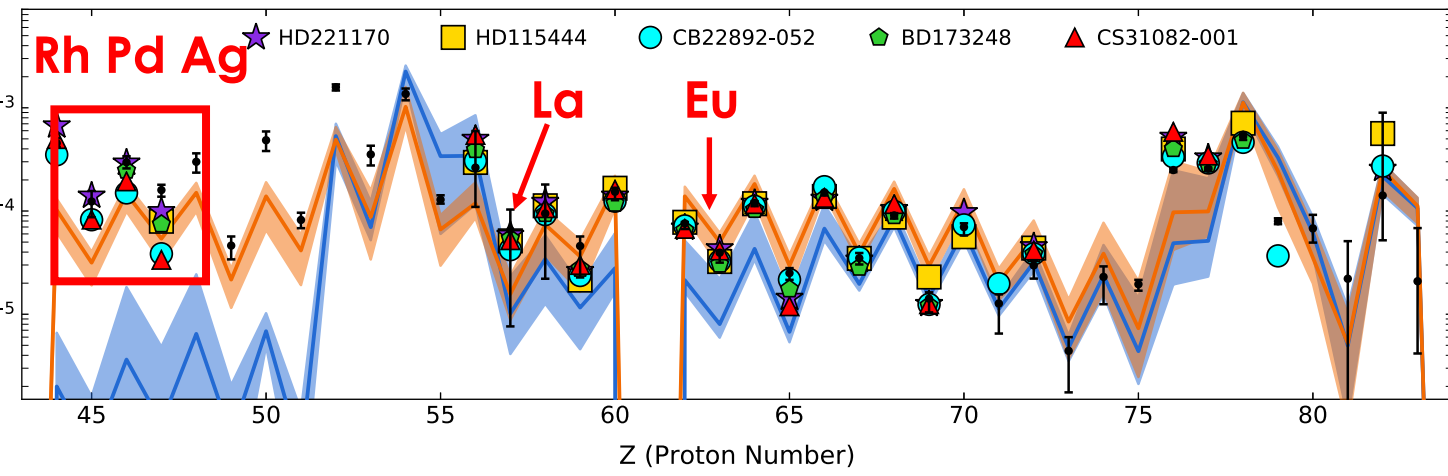
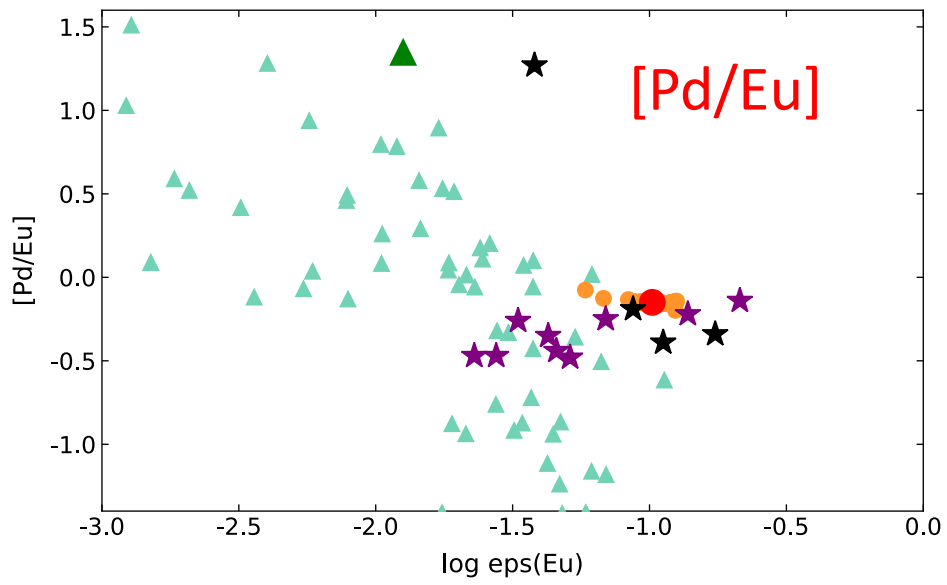
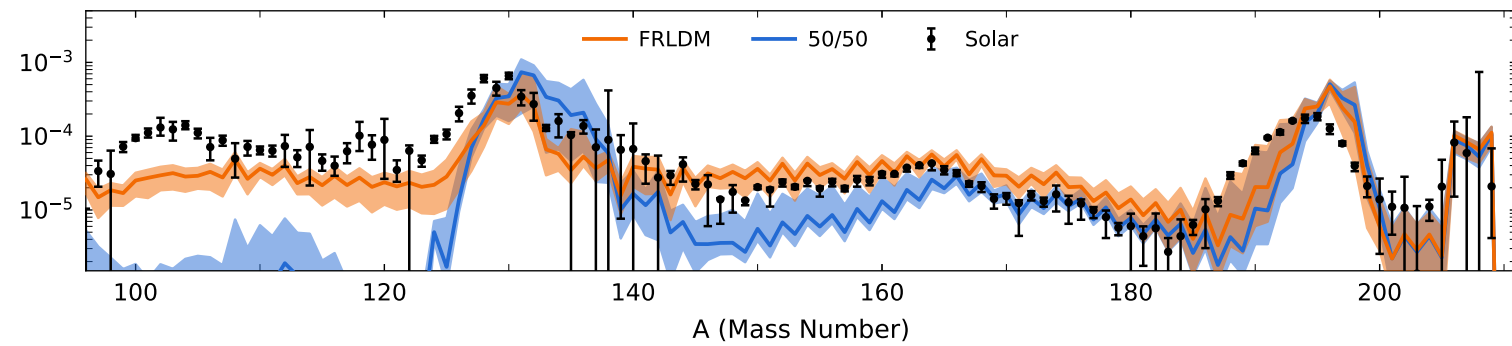
Vassh, Mumpower, McLaughlin,
Sprouse, Surman 2020



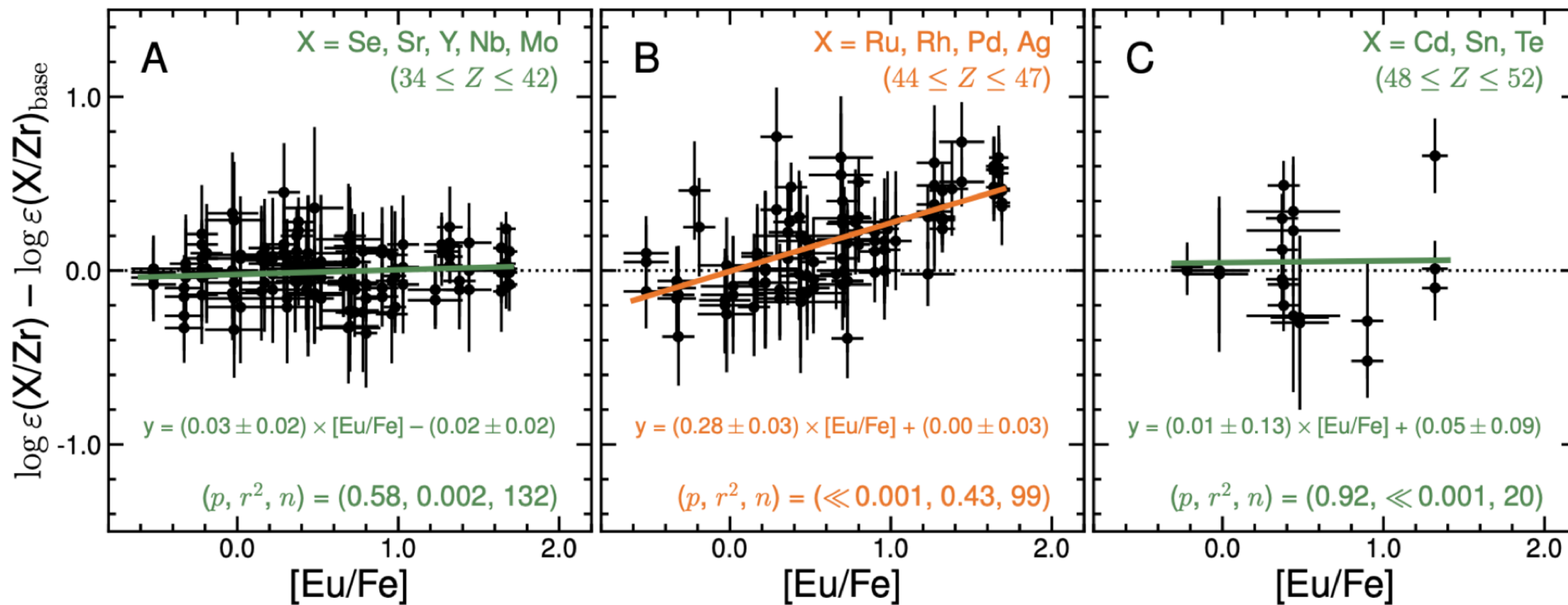
Fission yield signatures



Vassh, Mumpower, McLaughlin,
Sprouse, Surman 2020



Fission yield signatures



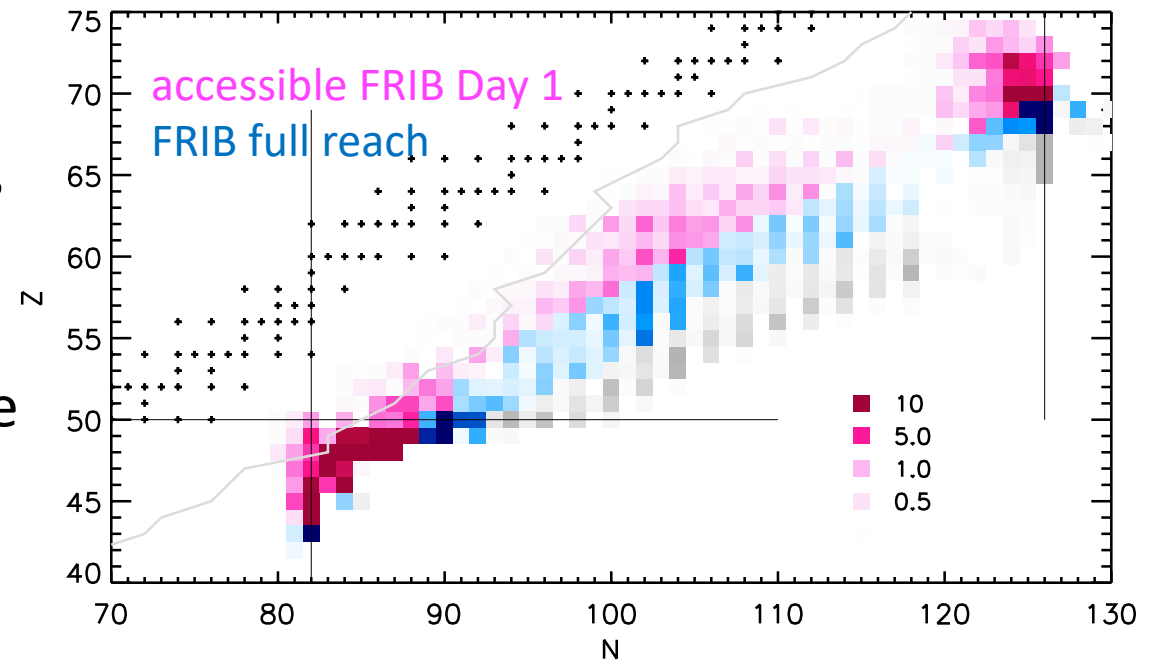
Roederer, Vassh, Holmbeck, Mumpower, Surman, Cowan, Beers, Ezzeddine, Frebel, Hansen, Placco, Sakari, *Science* 2023

summary

The origin of the heaviest elements in the r -process of nucleosynthesis has been one of the greatest mysteries in nuclear astrophysics for decades.

Despite considerable progress in the past several years, including the first direct detection of an r -process event, the r -process site(s) has not been definitively determined.

The neutrino and nuclear physics of candidate events remains poorly understood. FRIB, the N=126 factory, ARIEL, and FAIR have the potential to reduce key nuclear uncertainties, facilitating accurate interpretations of r -process observables such as abundance patterns and light curves.



Mumpower, Surman, McLaughlin,
Arahamian, JPPNP 2016