

# Nuclear Astrophysics at FRIB

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Facility for Rare Isotope Beams

Center for Nuclear Astrophysics Across Messengers (CeNAM)

Michigan State University



National  
Science  
Foundation



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of  
Science

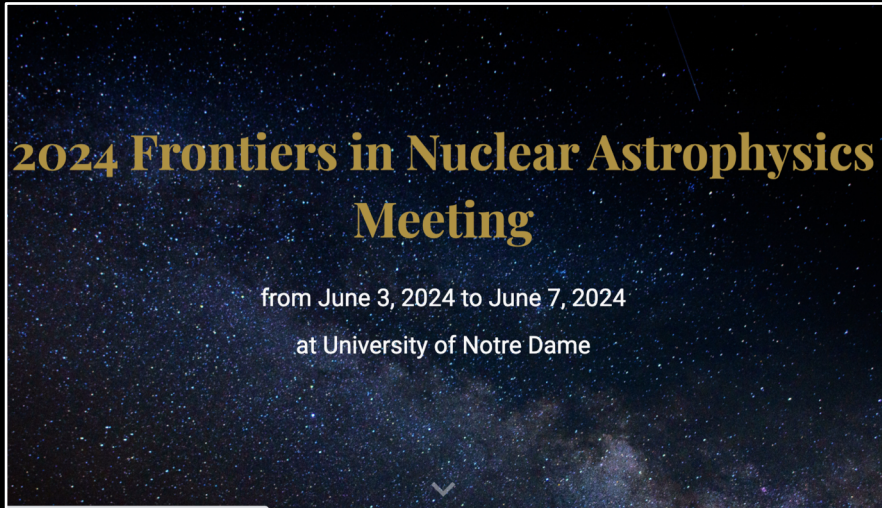


# JINA and CeNAM



## Center for Nuclear Astrophysics across Messengers

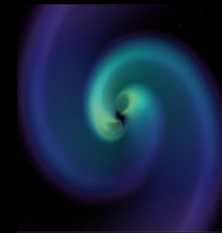
- Succeeds JINA as a center for nuclear astrophysics
- Fosters interdisciplinary connections in the multi-messenger era of nuclear astrophysics
  - Currently support for synergistic activities, data effort (with MSU support; postdoc?)

A poster for the 2024 Frontiers in Nuclear Astrophysics Meeting. The background is a dark, starry space scene with a galaxy visible in the lower right. The text is centered and reads:

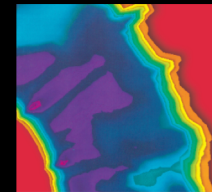
**2024 Frontiers in Nuclear Astrophysics Meeting**

from June 3, 2024 to June 7, 2024

at University of Notre Dame



Fall 2023:  
Workshop “Nuclear astrophysics in the era of gravitational wave astronomy” at CSU Fullerton (Lead: J. Read)



Fall 2023:  
Workshop “Grand Challenges in Nucleosynthesis” at INT (Lead: C. Fryer)



# International Research Network for Nuclear Astrophysics (IReNA)



**CaNPAN** Canadian Nuclear Physics for Astrophysics Network  
10 Groups from 6 institutions

New



**BRIDGE UK**  
70 members from 19 institutions



**EU COST Action Nuclear Astrophysics Network**  
Headquartered at Keele University UK  
30 European Countries



**Japanese Forum for Nuclear Astrophysics**  
16 Institutions  
119 Scientists



**Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics**  
(Phasing out)

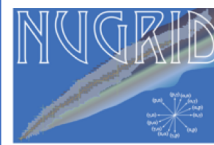
Being replaced by



**Center for Nuclear Astrophysics across Messengers**  
(Proposal for funding pending)  
57 Institutions, 82 Senior Participants



**Extreme Matter Institute**  
Headquartered at GSI Darmstadt, Germany  
13 Institutions, 400 scientists



**Computational Network**  
PI: Edinburgh UK, Victoria Canada, Budapest Hungary, York, UK, Keele, UK  
24 Institutions, 64 scientists



**Ibero American Network for Nuclear Astrophysics**  
27 Scientists from 6 accelerator laboratories in 6 countries.

New

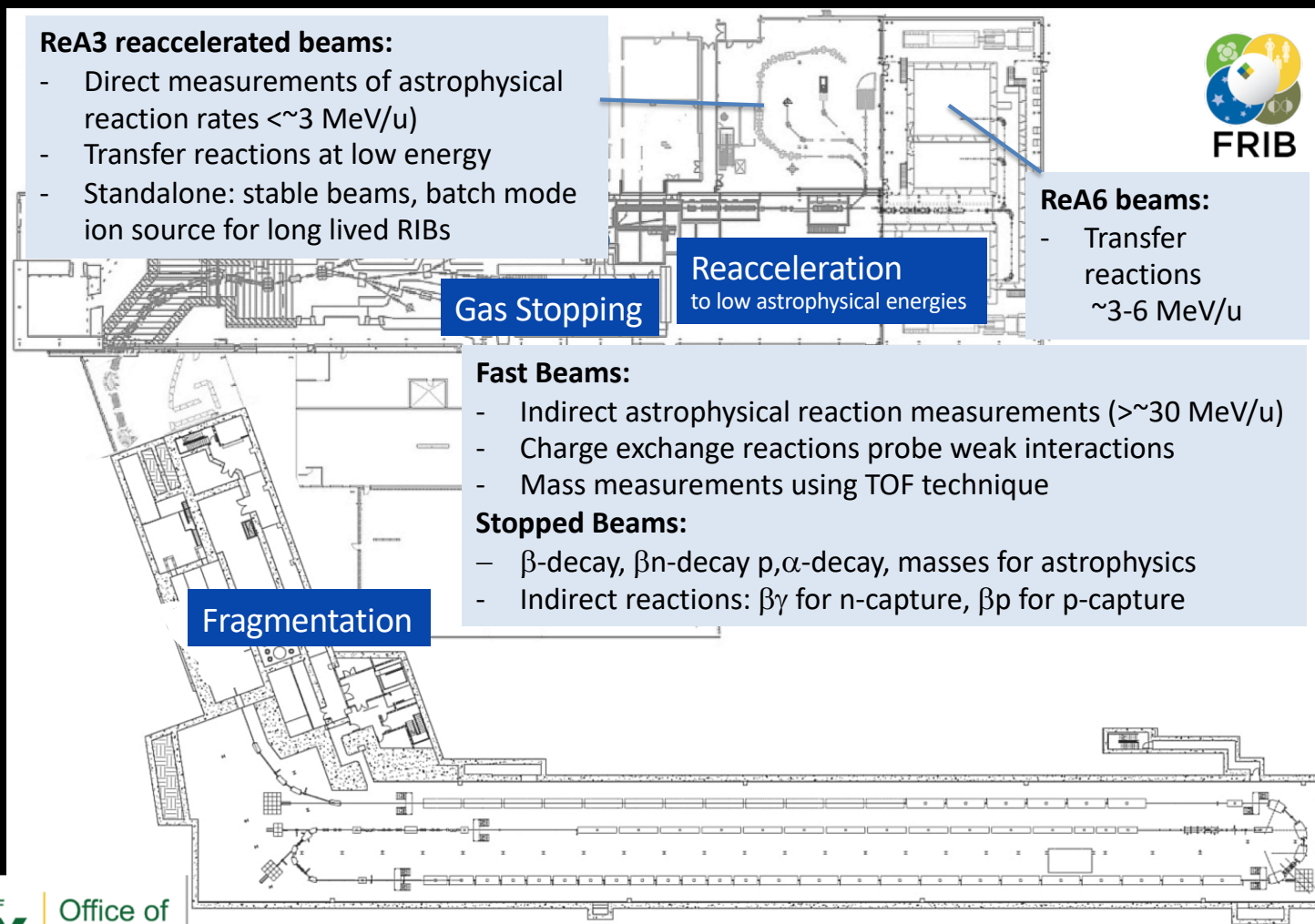
## Supports:

- Joint workshops
- Schools
- Visits
- Online Seminar

More at [irenaweb.org](http://irenaweb.org)

Join (first join a network)

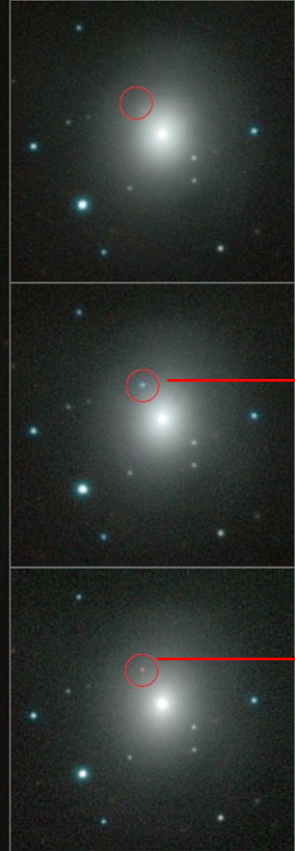
# FRIB Offers Broad Opportunities for Nuclear Astrophysics Measurements





# R-Process Nucleosynthesis in Neutron Star Mergers

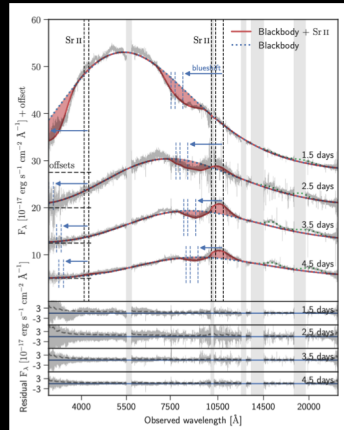
GW170817 Trigger



Blue

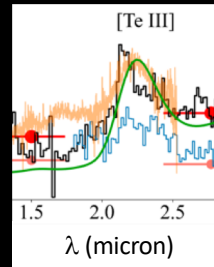
Red

→ Atomic opacity  
→ Nuclear composition  
(Lanthanides?)



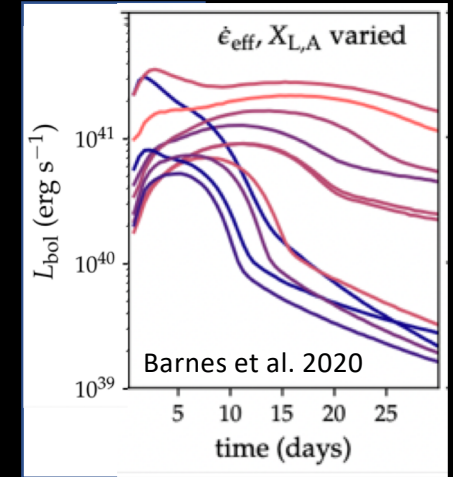
Sr feature: Watson et al. 2019  
Or He? (Perego et al. 2022)

Line features



Levan et al.  
JWST detection of Te

Light curves depend on nuclear physics



frdm.y16 frdm.y28 hfb22.y16 hfb27.y16 dz33.y16 unedf.kz.y16  
unedf.xr.y16 unedf.y24 sly4.y18 sly4.y21 tf.y16

Key question:

- What elements and isotopes are made in neutron star mergers?
- Need nuclear physics to identify (and sometimes tune) astrophysical models that are consistent with observations
- With astrophysical conditions constrained, need nuclear physics to “Interpolate” sparse observations and obtain the complete abundance pattern (elements and isotopes)

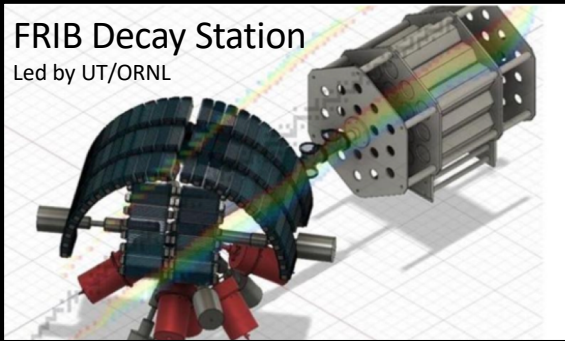


# Much of r-Process Nuclear Physics Within Reach at FRIB

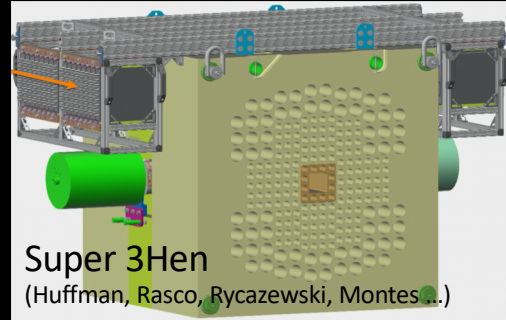
$\beta$ -decay Half-lives, levels

FRIB Decay Station

Led by UT/ORNL



Decay branchings for n-emission



Super 3He

(Huffman, Rasco, Ryczewski, Montes...)

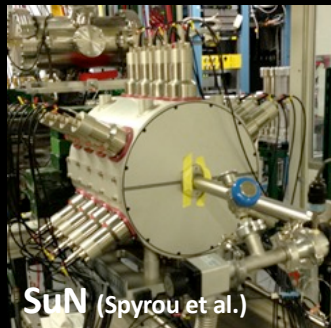
Masses  $\sim 10^{-8}$  precision



LEBIT (Ringle, ...)

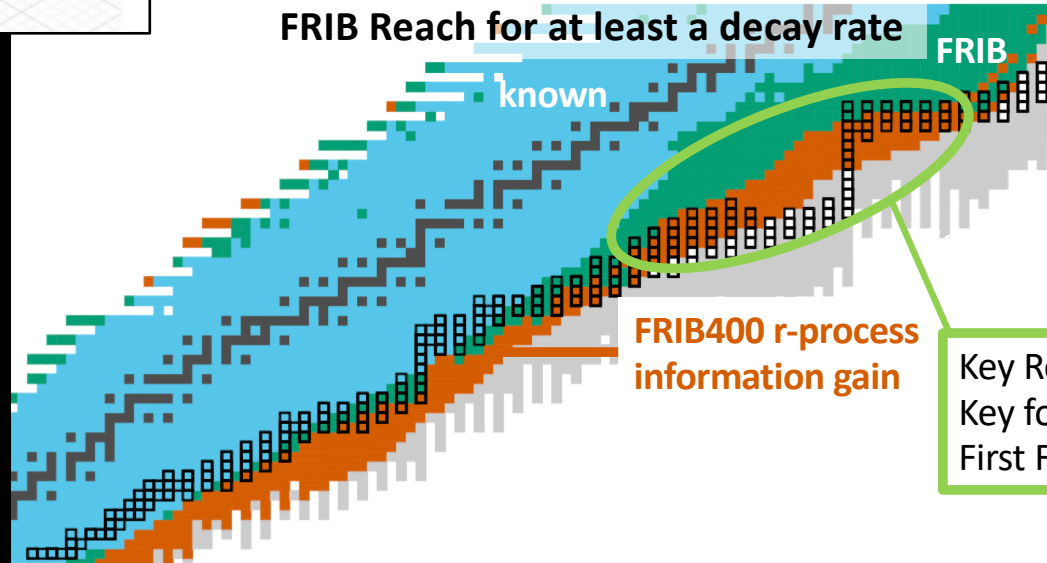
Masses  $\sim 10^{-6}$  precision

n-capture rates (indirect)  
 $\beta$ -Oslo method



SuN (Spyrou et al.)

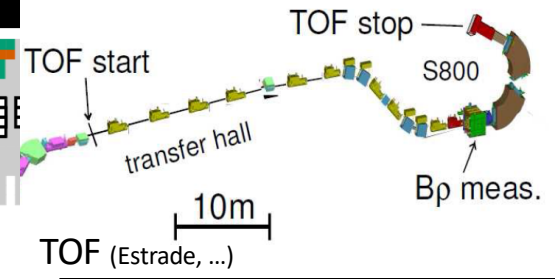
FRIB Reach for at least a decay rate



known

FRIB

FRIB400 r-process information gain



TOF start

transfer hall

TOF stop

S800

Bp meas.

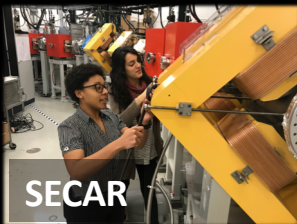
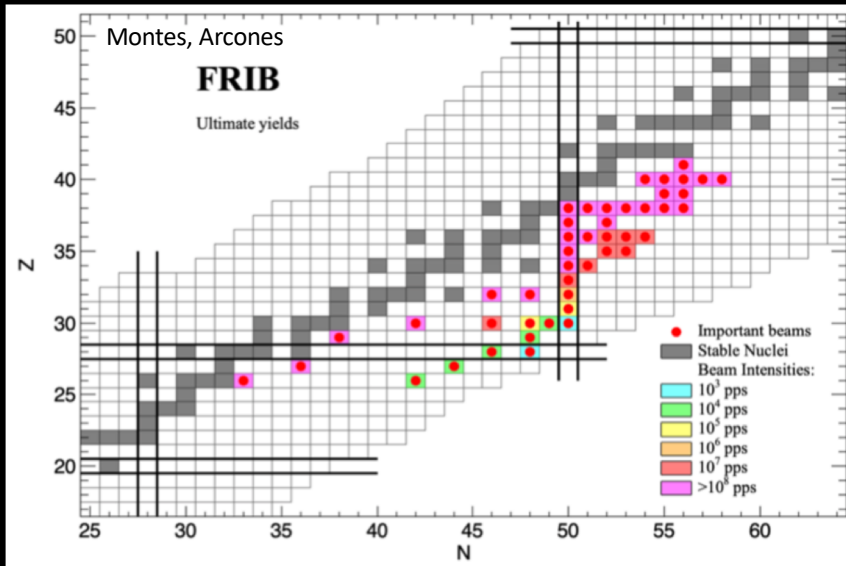
10m

TOF (Estrade, ...)

Key Region: Gateway to heavier nuclei  
Key for kilonovae  
First FRIB experiment approved



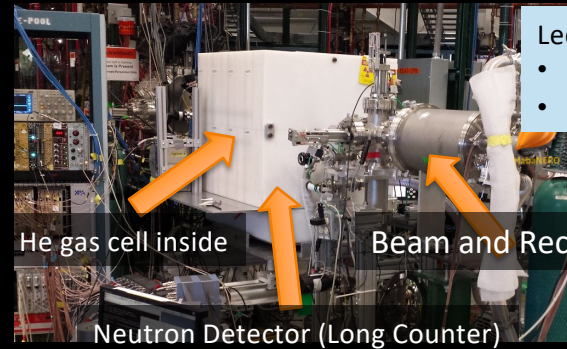
# $(\alpha, n)$ Reactions for Supernova Weak r-process



SECAR

SECAR Program (see Montes)

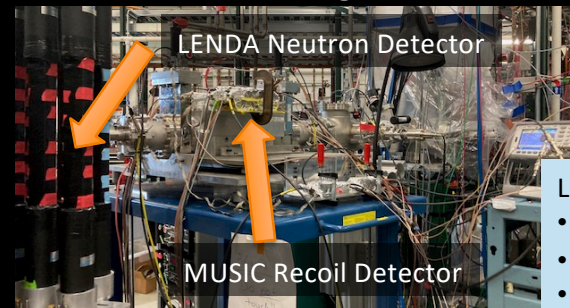
## HABANERO Neutron Detector



Led by:

- F. Montes (MSU)
- T. Ahn (IBS, Korea)

## MUSIC Active Target Detector



Led by:

- M. Avila (ANL)
- J. Pereira (MSU)
- F. Montes (MSU)

# Accreting Neutron Stars

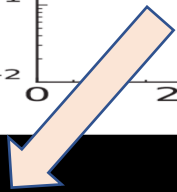
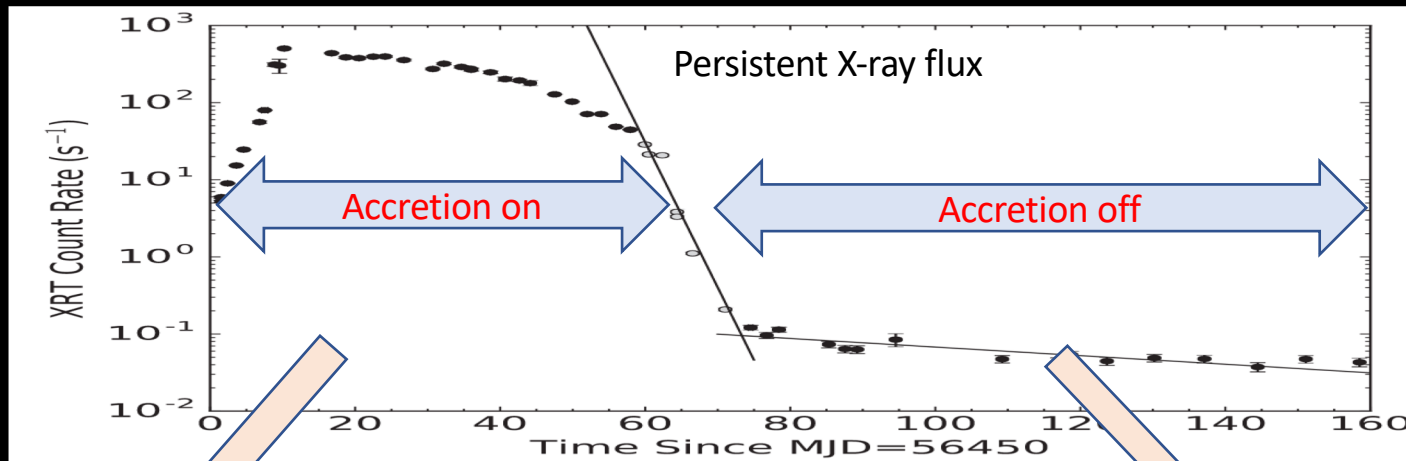


- A more gentle probe compared neutron star mergers
- 100s in the Galaxy and extremely bright and easy to observe



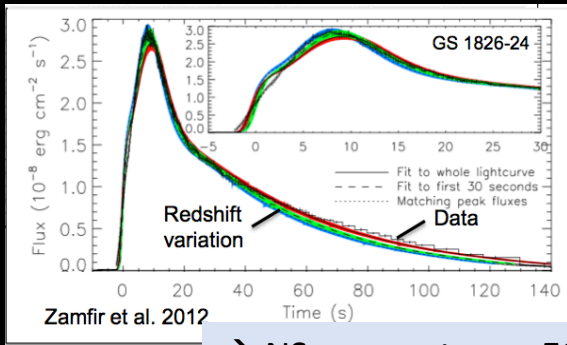


# Quasi Persistent Transients Probe Neutron Star Physics



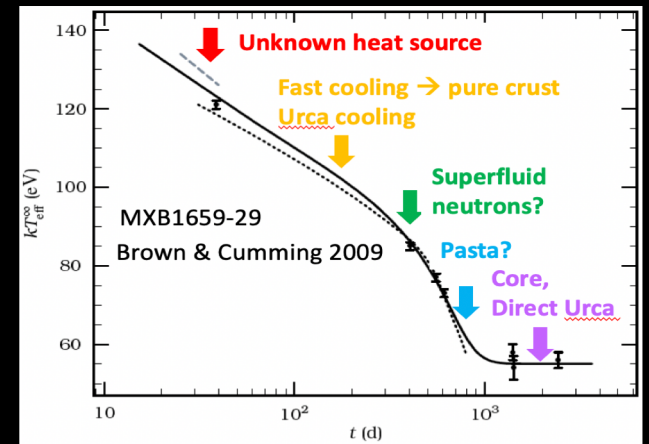
Crust cooling

X-ray bursts – on top of persistent flux



→ NS compactness, EOS

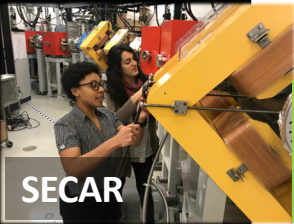
Both observables are powered by rare isotope physics





# p, $\alpha$ induced reactions on n-deficient nuclei for X-ray bursts, novae, supernovae (vp- and p-process)

LBNL/ANL/FSU/MSU/ORNL led



**SECAR**

Notre Dame /ORNL/ LSU/MSU led

Recoil Separator  
→ Direct reaction measurements

Ge  $\gamma$ -detector Array  
→ Indirect reaction measurements  
e.g. d,n and others



**GRET(IN)A**

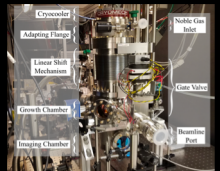


**JENSA**

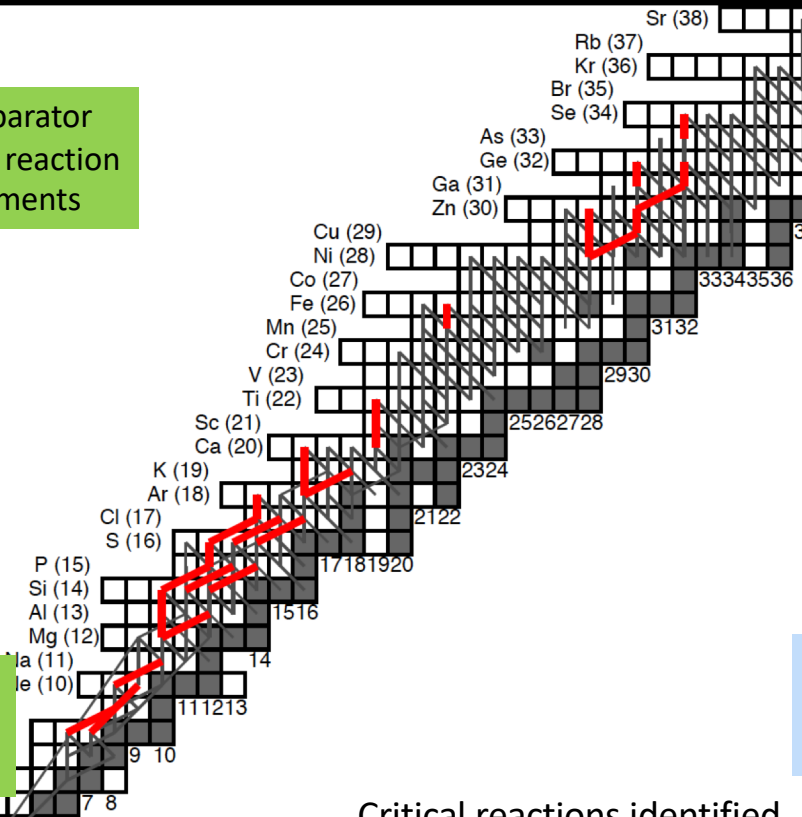
ORNL/CSM led

Gas Target  
→ Direct reaction measurements  
( $\alpha,p$ ) (p, $\alpha$ )

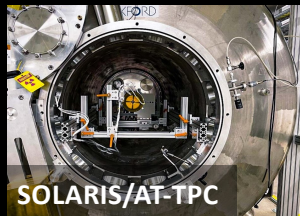
Single Atom Microscope  
→ Direct reaction measurements



MSU led (Singh)



Critical reactions identified  
(here for light curve)  
Cyburt et al. 2016



**SOLARIS/AT-TPC**

ANL/MSU led

Active Target  
→ Direct reaction measurements



**GADGET**

MSU led (Wrede)

Decay particle spectroscopy for indirect reaction studies

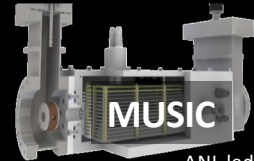
Si-Detector Array  
→ Direct/Indirect reaction measurements



**ORRUBA**

ORNL Rutgers

MUSIC  
→ Direct reaction measurements



ANL led

Neutron Detector  
→ (d,n) Indirect reaction measurements



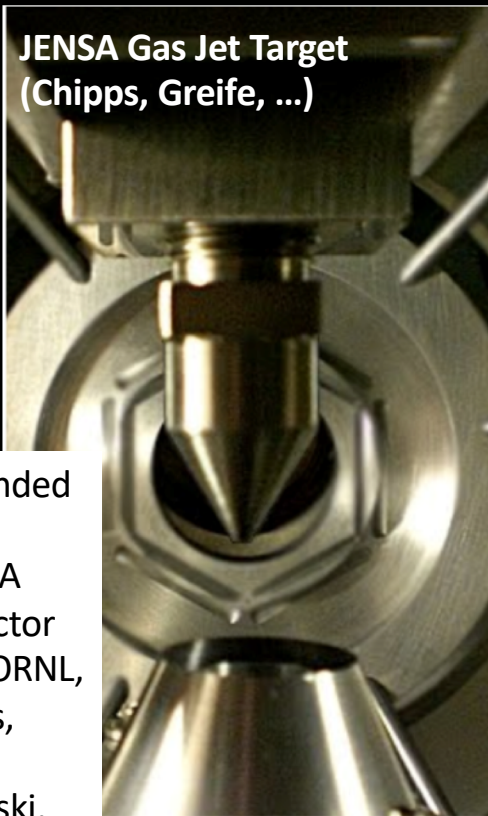
**LENDA**

MSU led (Zegers)



# ( $\alpha, p$ ) Reaction Rate Measurements with JENSA and ORRUBA Using Low Energy Reaccelerated Radioactive Beams at NSCL

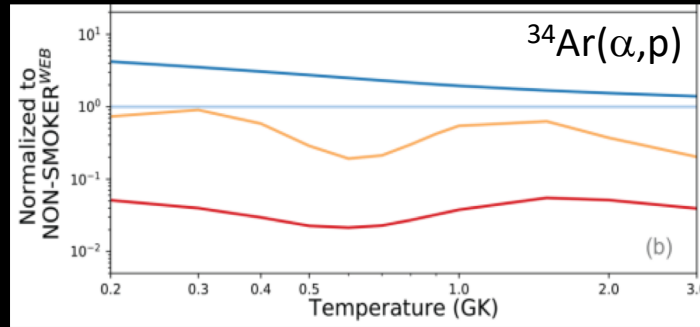
Open questions concerning these types of rates (Long et al. 2017)



JENSA Gas Jet Target  
(Chippis, Greife, ...)

Surrounded with ORRUBA Si detector array (ORNL, Rutgers, Pain, Ciezewski, ...)

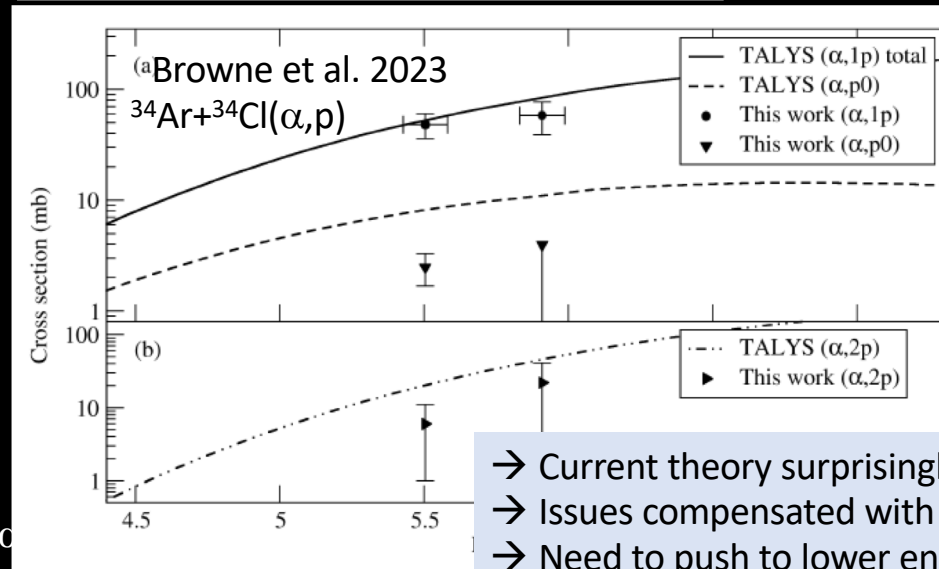
Long et al. @ indirect  $^{40}\text{Ca}(p,t)$



Theory

Clustering enhancement

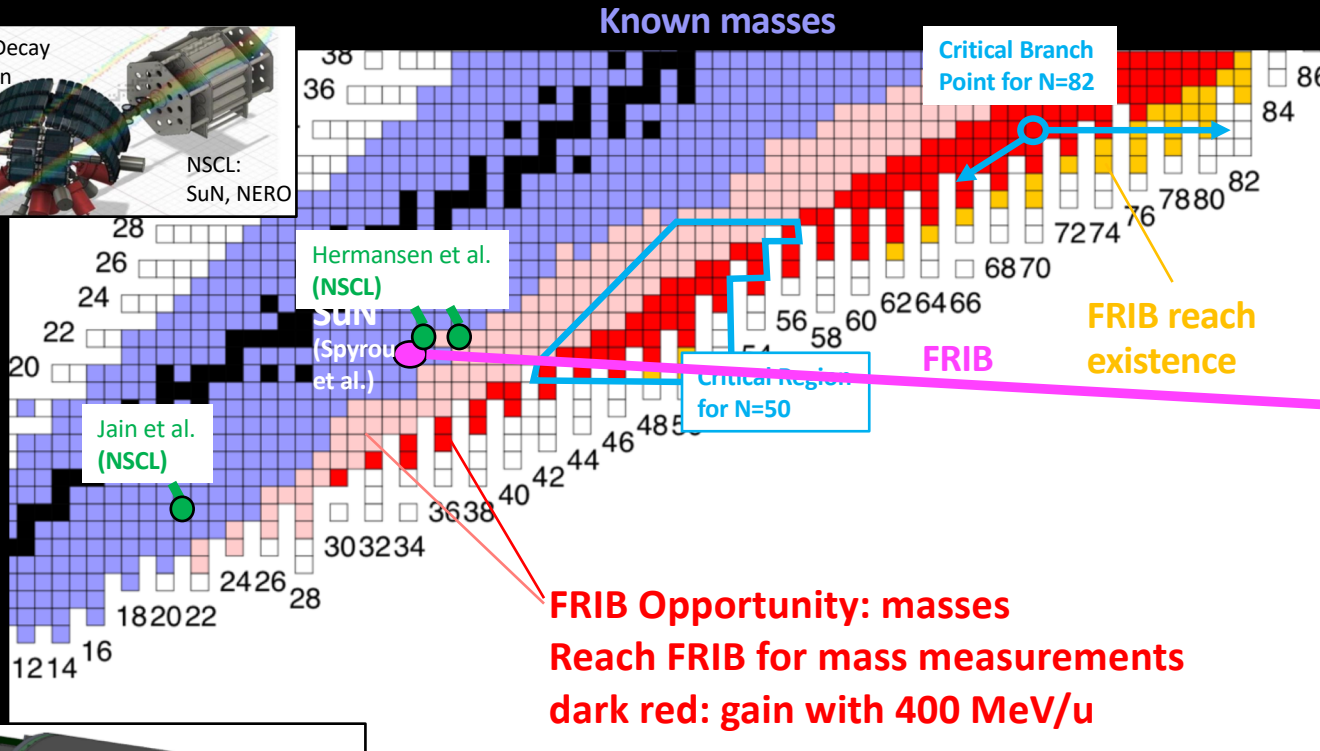
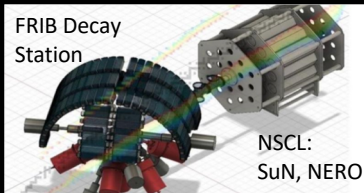
Estimate from  $^{40}\text{Ca}(p,t)$  levels



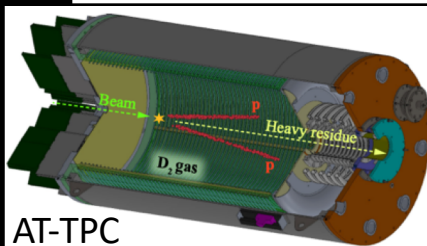
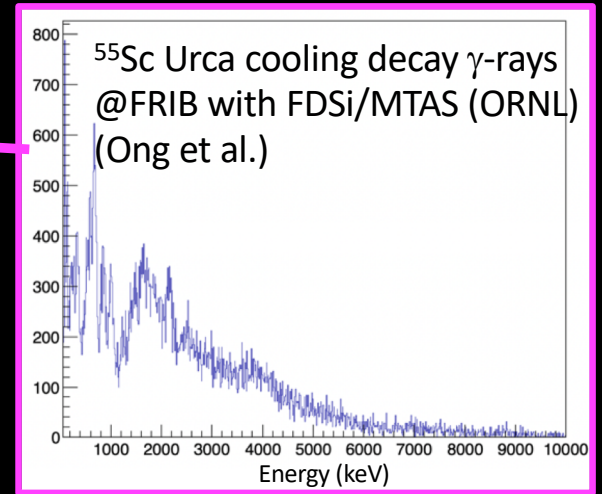
- Current theory surprisingly good
- Issues compensated with cluster effects?
- Need to push to lower energies



# All Rare Isotopes in Neutron Star Crusts Within Reach at FRIB



FRIB Opportunity: gs-gs  $\beta$ -transition strength from  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  and  $\beta$ -n spectroscopy for crust Urca cooling

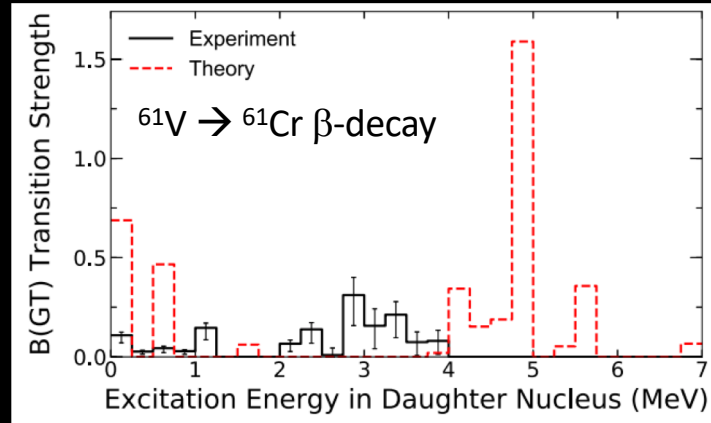
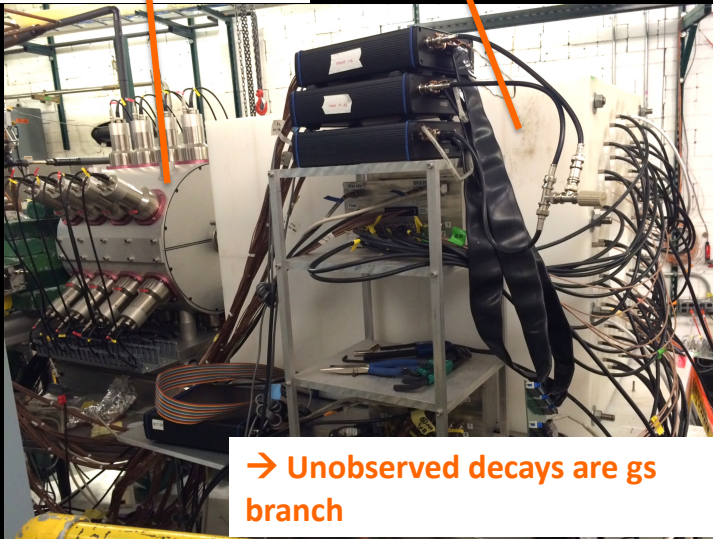


FRIB Opportunity:  $d, ^2\text{He}$  charge exchange on key unstable nuclei to probe electron capture rates (also for supernova neutrino signals) – Giraud et al. 2013

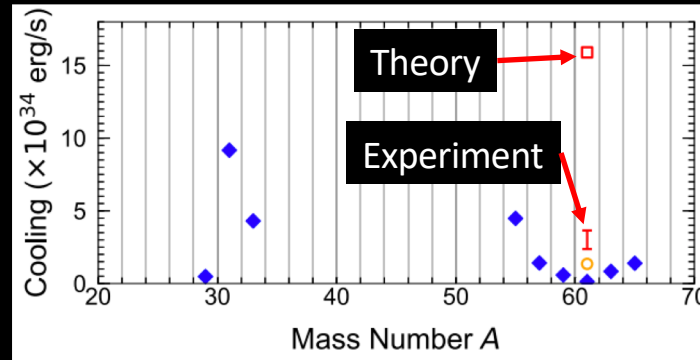
# Urca Cooling from A=61 Nuclei Weaker than Expected

Measure all  $\gamma$ -branches with SuN Total Absorption Spectrometer

Measure all n-branches with NERO



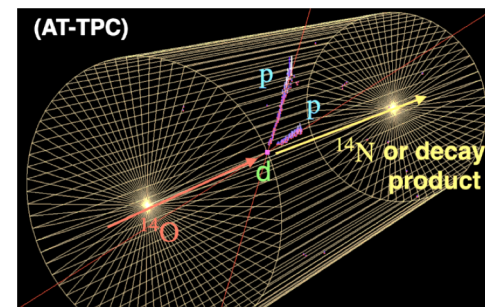
Ong et al. 2020



Of decay chain in neutron star

# Opportunities for Studying the Isovector Response of Nuclei With Charge-Exchange Reactions – contact: Remco Zegers

- Experiments are focused on:
  - Reaction rates in astrophysical phenomena mediated by the weak nuclear force (electron-captures, neutrino-induced reactions, and  $\beta$ -decay)
  - The evolution of nuclear structure in nuclei with asymmetric proton-to-neutron ratios through studies of Gamow-Teller strengths
  - Novel probes for isolating the isovector response (e.g. giant resonances) in nuclei – equation of state of nuclei and nuclear matter
- Isovector response of unstable nuclei in the  $\beta^-$  (p,n) and  $\beta^+$  (n,p) direction by performing (p,n) and (d, $^2\text{He}$ ) experiments in inverse kinematics.
  - (p,n) experiments in inverse kinematics at  $\sim 100$  MeV/u performed with the S800 spectrometer and the Low-Energy Neutron Detector Array (LENDa)
  - (d, $^2\text{He}$ ) experiments in inverse kinematics at  $\sim 100$  MeV/u performed with the S800 spectrometer and the Active-Target Time Projection Chamber (AT-TPC)
- Novel unstable reaction probes for isolating isovector responses in stable nuclei:
  - E.g., ( $^{10}\text{Be}$ ,  $^{10}\text{B}[0^+]$ ) and ( $^{10}\text{C}$ ,  $^{10}\text{B}[0^+]$ ) probes for isolating spin-non-transfer and spin-transfer isovector excitations (GRETINA+S800)
  - (t,  $^3\text{He}$ ), (t,  $^3\text{He}+n/\gamma$ ) probes for high-resolution transitions in the  $\beta^+$  direction (S800+LENDa, GRETINA, SuN)
- Development of astrophysical weak-reaction rate library



# Summary and Outlook

- Extraordinary opportunity for nuclear astrophysics with start of FRIB coinciding with major advances in multi-messenger astronomy and 3D computational modeling
- Very broad experimental capabilities and associated nuclear astrophysics research programs at FRIB, many opportunities to collaborate
- Some possible areas of interest from my perspective:
  - SECAR – designed for direct measurements but other opportunities (Fernando's Talk)
  - Updated reaction rate data (within CeNAM/IReNA)
  - Beam stopping and extraction
  - ... all activities are open
- Opportunities from connections with astronomy, astrophysics, gravitational wave physics, cosmo-chemistry, .....
  - MSU Theorists: Nuclear theory group, astronomy group, ...
  - CeNAM, IReNA - welcome to join and become active