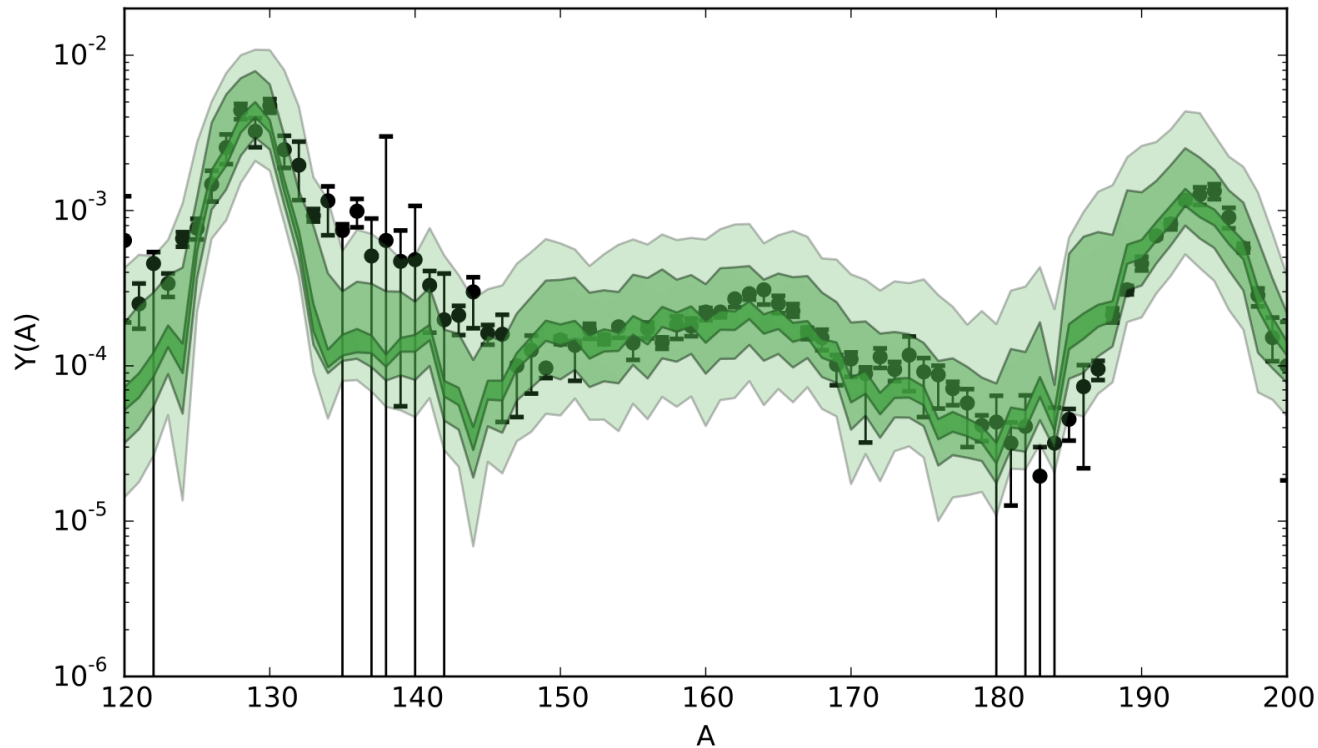


# APPLICATION OF LANL FISSION MODELS TO THE ASTROPHYSICAL r-PROCESS OF NUCLEOSYNTHESIS



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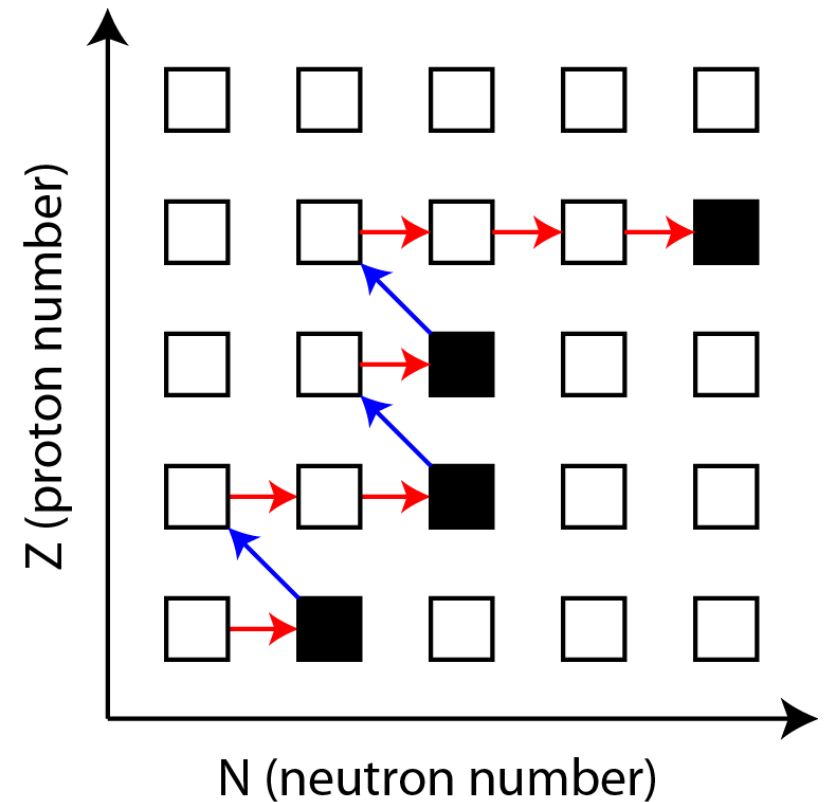
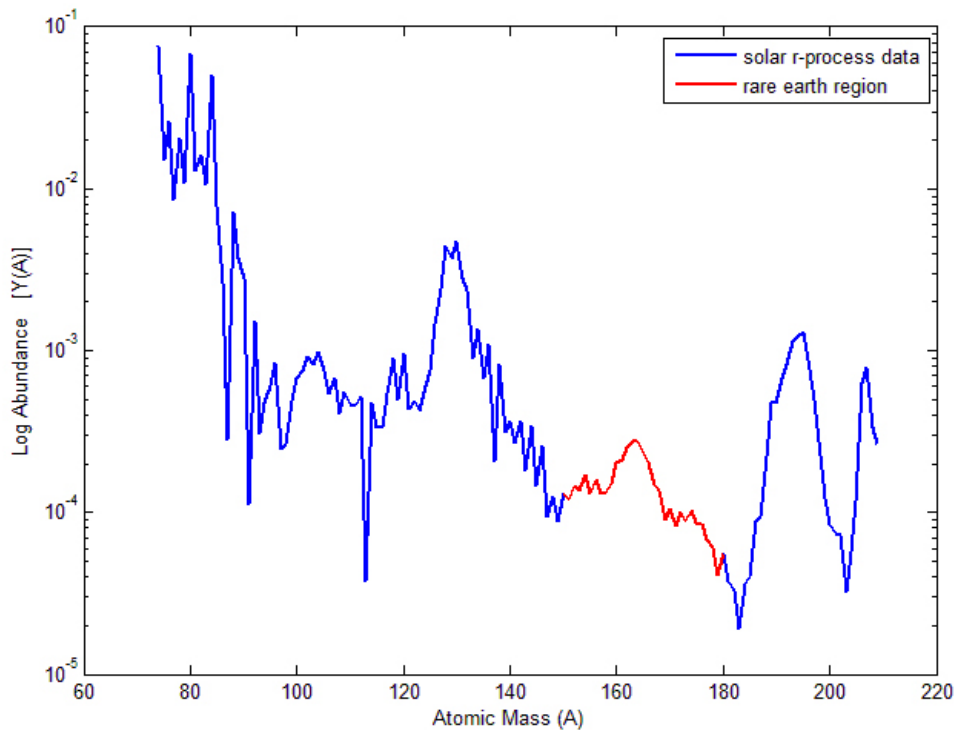
**MATTHEW MUMPOWER**  
Los Alamos National Lab

*FIESTA*  
Friday Sept 22<sup>nd</sup> 2017



FIRE Collaboration

# THE $r$ -PROCESS



Believed to be responsible for the production of half the heavy elements in the solar system

Most important question: What is the astrophysical location where this can occur?

Supernova? Merging of compact objects like neutron stars?

# INPUTS FROM NUCLEAR PHYSICS

**1st order:** masses,  $\beta$ -decay rates, reaction rates & branching ratios



# FISSION IN THE R-PROCESS

It's all about the **real estate**

Where do particular rates dominate in the NZ-plane?

Both **(n,f)** &  **$\beta$ df**

Are likely to play an important role

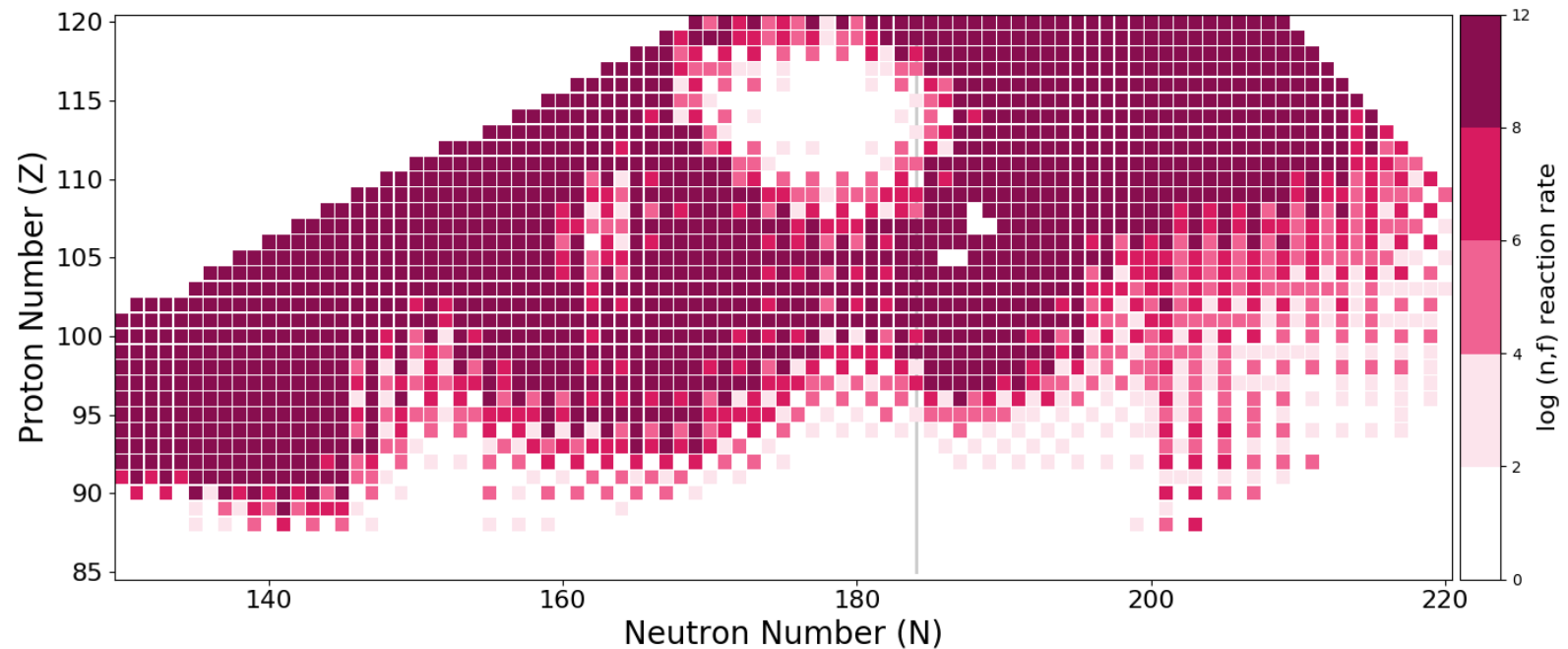
Yields during **freeze-out**

Are most important for shaping the final pattern

~~Prompt **neutron emission**~~

~~How will this impact our results?~~

# NEUTRON-INDUCED FISSION RATES



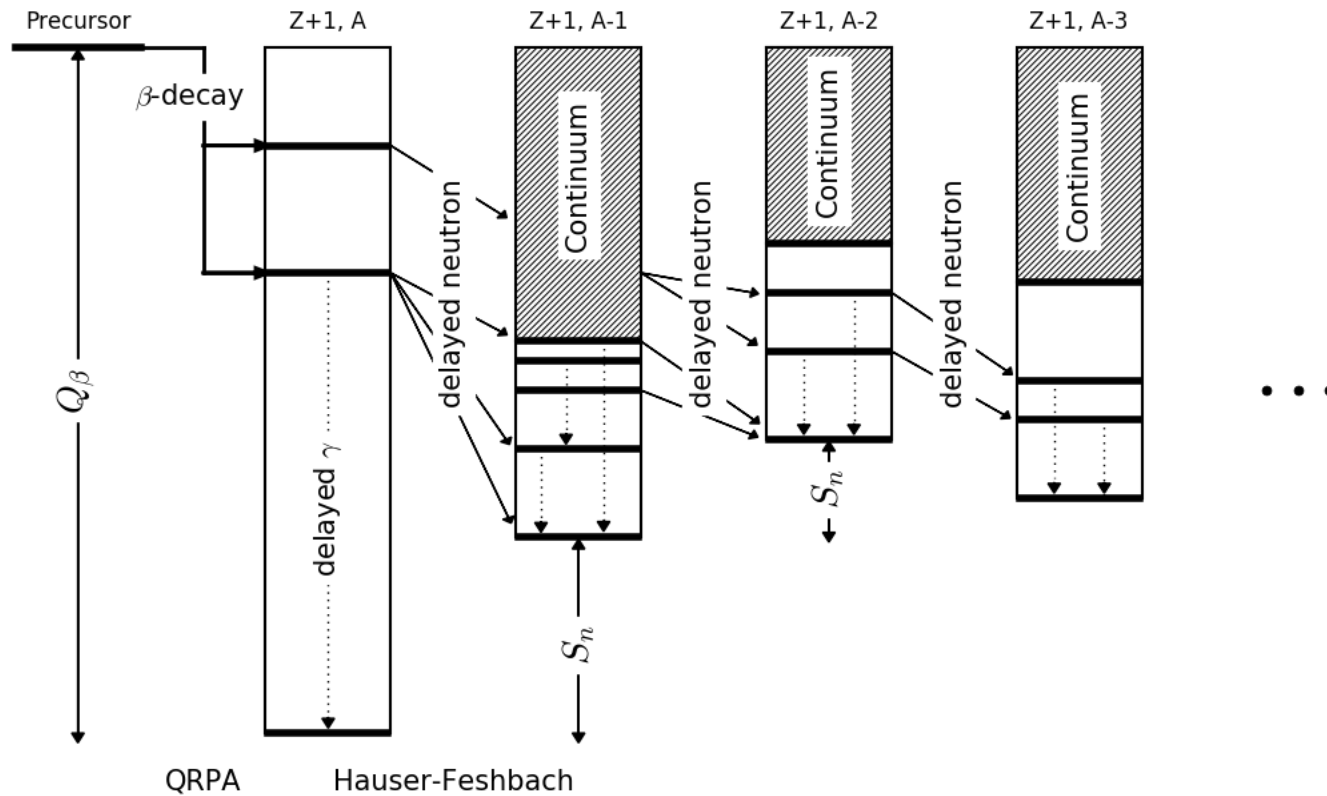
Apply CoH: Los Alamos statistical Hauser-Feshbach

Barrier heights from Möller *et al.* PRC 91 024310 (2015)

Assumes a Hill-Wheeler form for fission transmission

Many channels calculated:  $(n, \gamma)$ ,  $(n, 2n)$ ,  $(n, f)$

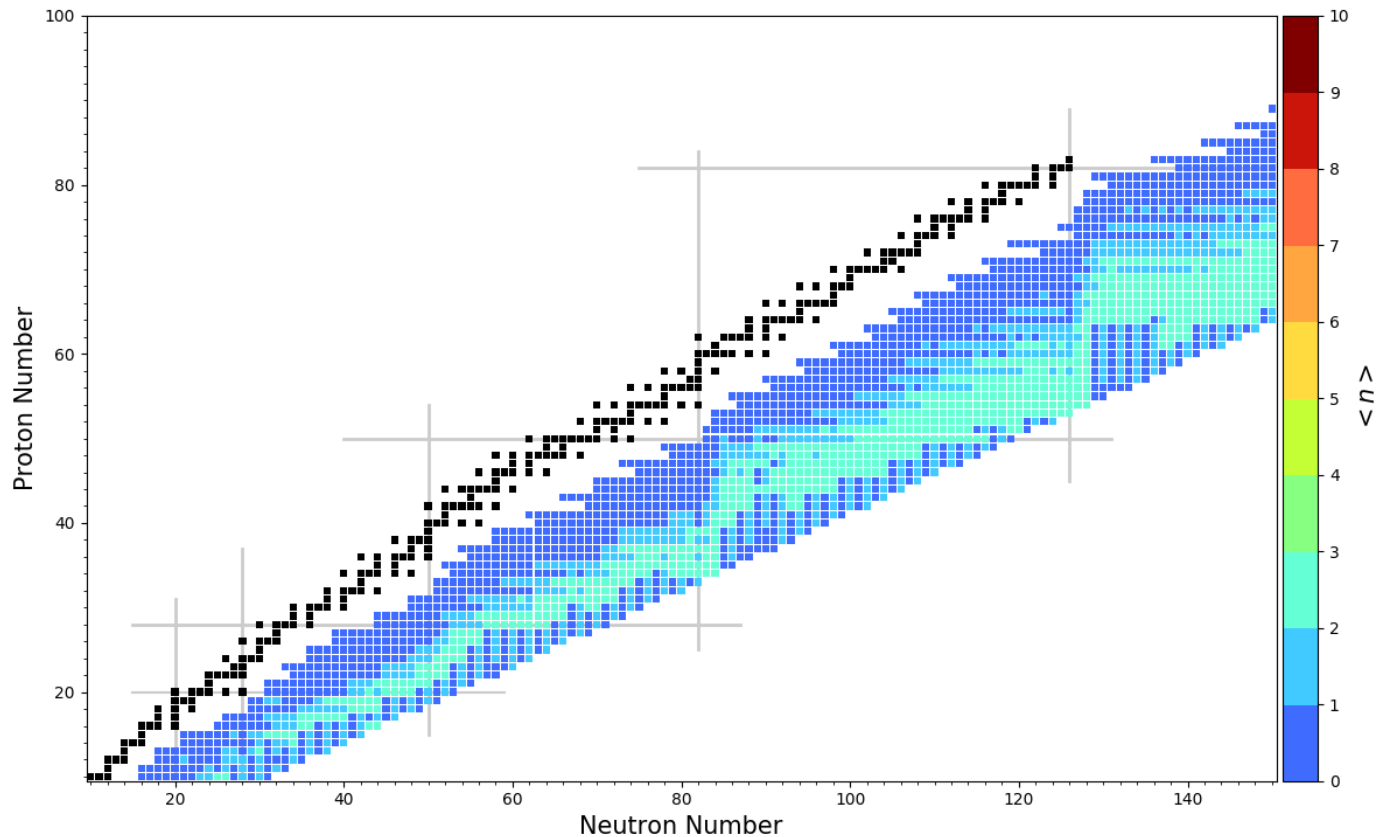
# COMBINING QRPA + HF



Initial population from the  $\beta$ -decay strength function from P. Möller's QRPA.

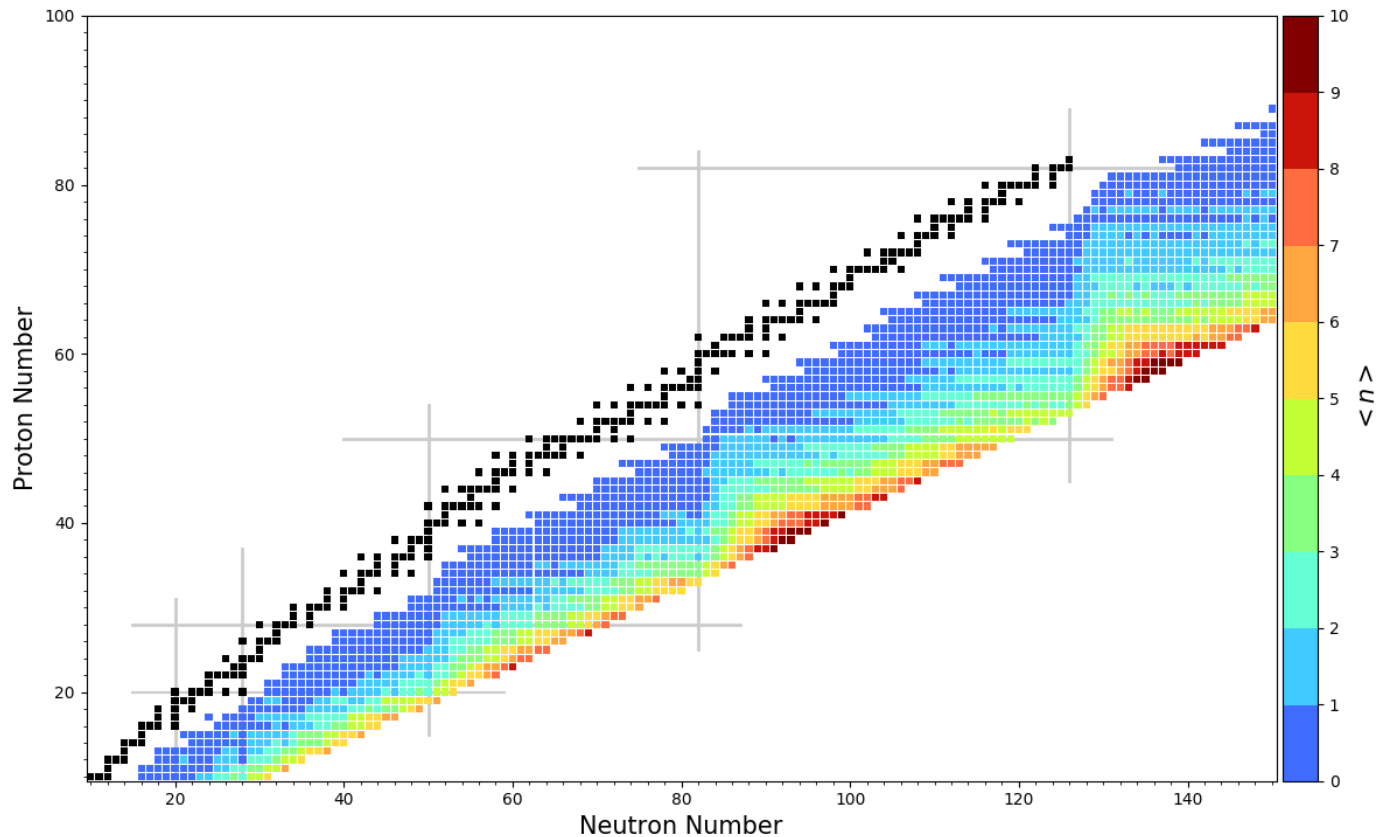
Follow the statistical decay until all excitation energy is exhausted.

# AVERAGE NEUTRON EMISSION



Apply energy window method to the entire chart of nuclides

# AVERAGE NEUTRON EMISSION



Apply the **QRPA**+**HF** method to the entire chart of nuclides



Diagram illustrating the Hauser-Feshbach model for neutron capture. The diagram shows a sequence of nuclear states across three nuclei:  $Z+1, A$ ;  $Z+1, A-1$ ; and  $Z+1, A-2$ .

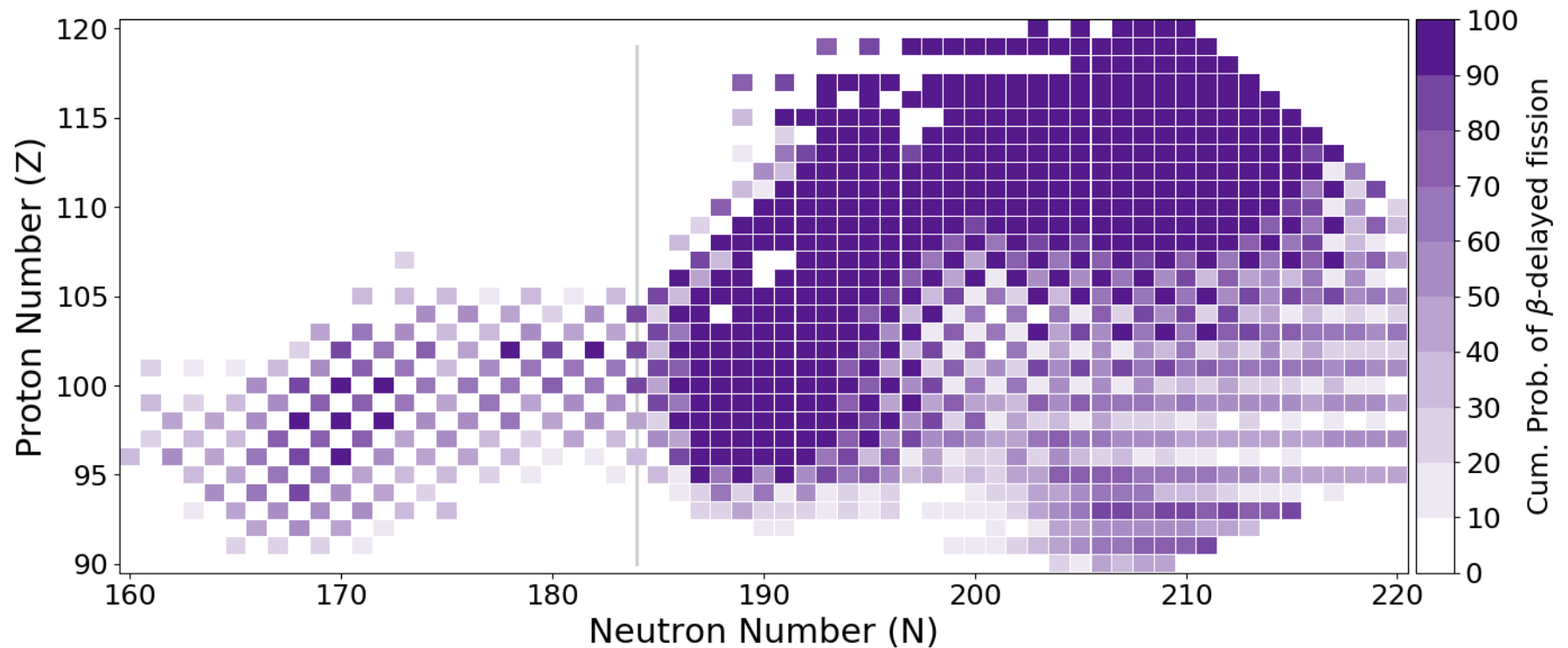
- Left Nucleus ( $Z+1, A$ ):** Contains a precursor state at energy  $Q_\beta$ . A  $\beta$ -decay transition with strength  $S_\beta$  leads to a state at energy  $T_n$ . A delayed gamma transition with strength  $T_\gamma$  leads to a state at energy  $T_f$ .
- Middle Nucleus ( $Z+1, A-1$ ):** Contains a continuum and several discrete states. A delayed neutron transition with strength  $T_n$  leads to a state at energy  $T_f$ . The energy levels are labeled  $E_A$  and  $E_B$ . The transition probability is  $S_n$ .
- Right Nucleus ( $Z+1, A-2$ ):** Contains a continuum and several discrete states. A delayed neutron transition with strength  $T_n$  leads to a state at energy  $T_f$ . The energy levels are labeled  $E_A$  and  $E_B$ . The transition probability is  $S_n$ .

The diagram is labeled "ORPA" and "Hauser-Feshbach".

Something **new** and **exciting** was found!

Mumpower *et al.* to be submitted (2017)

# $\beta$ -DELAYED FISSION



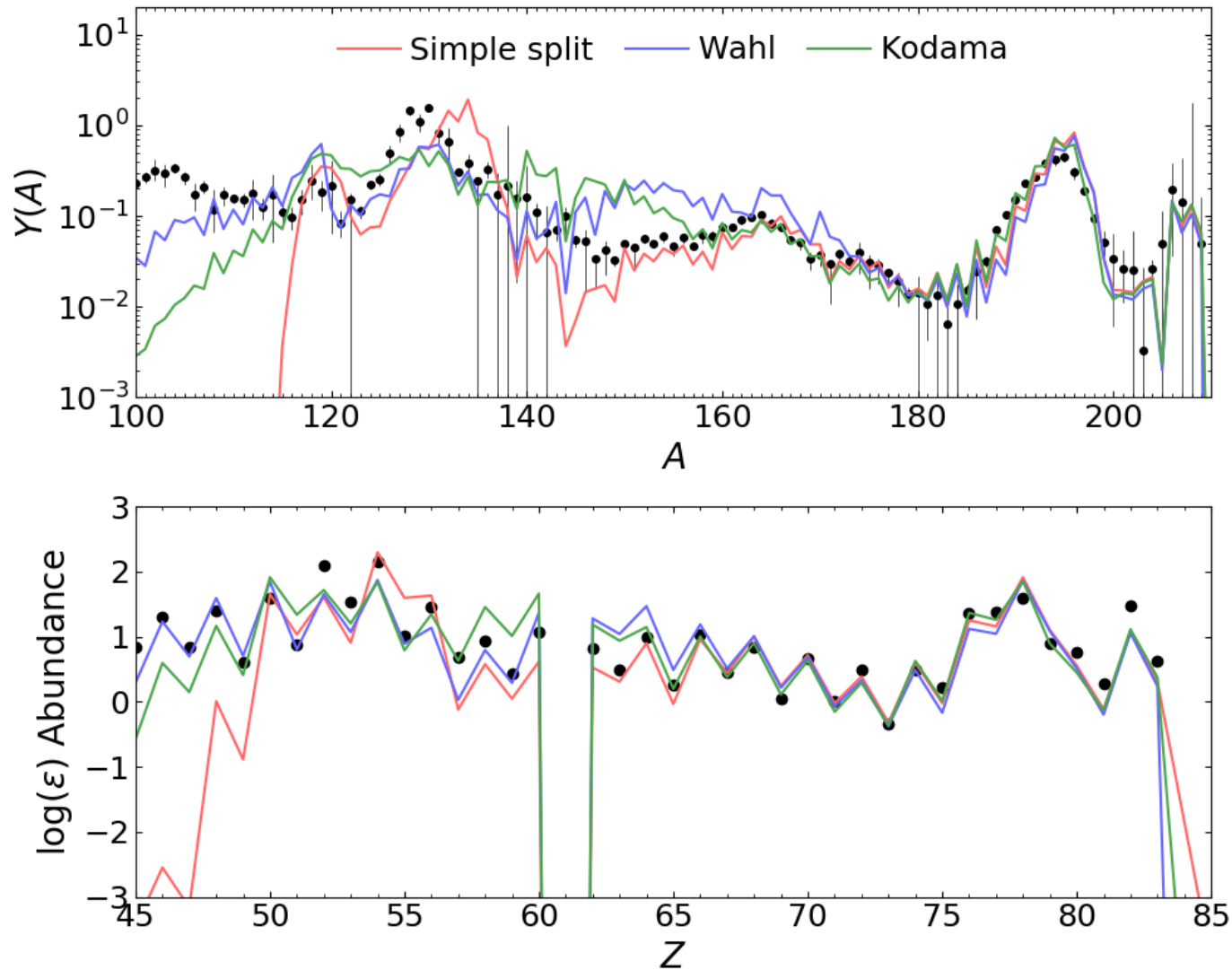
We find  $\beta$ pdf occupies a large amount of real estate!

Mumpower *et al.* to be submitted (2017)

# **PRISM MOVIE**

Nucleosynthesis of two neutron stars colliding

# IMPACT OF DIFFERENT YIELDS



Fission yields, especially of nuclei populated at the end are crucial for setting the final pattern

# SUMMARY

We have performed new calculations of **neutron-induced** and **beta-delayed** fission for r-process nuclei

A combination of both channels "end" the r process (termination at high  $A$ )  
**AND** set the final pattern

Using systematics for fragment yields do not work well far from stability

We are working on more microscopic description of fission yields consistent with FRDM / FRLDM