

Nucleosynthesis and neutrinos in explosive astrophysical events



Nicole Vassh

TRIUMF Theory Group



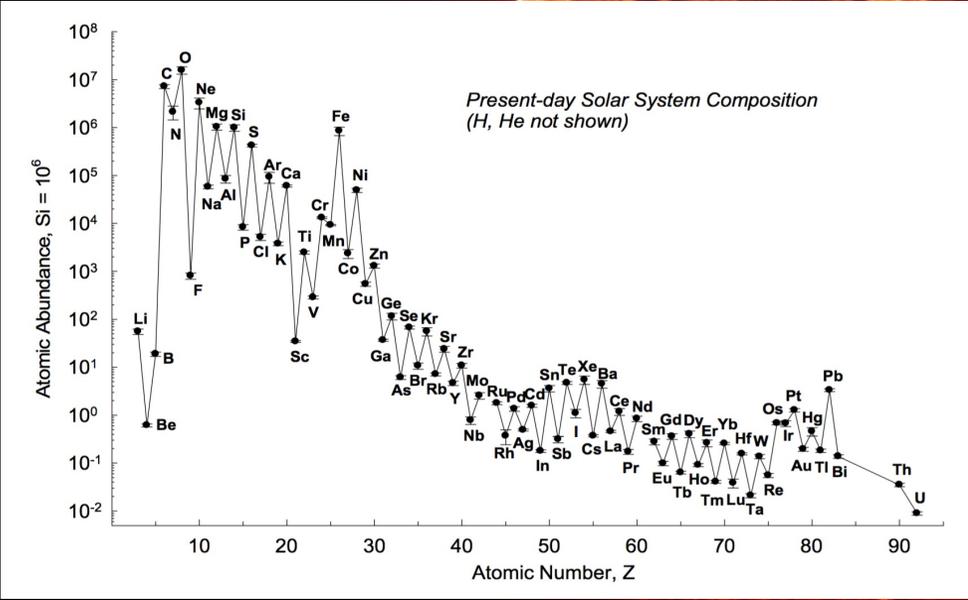
Fission In R-process
Elements

Winter Nuclear & Particle Physics Conference,

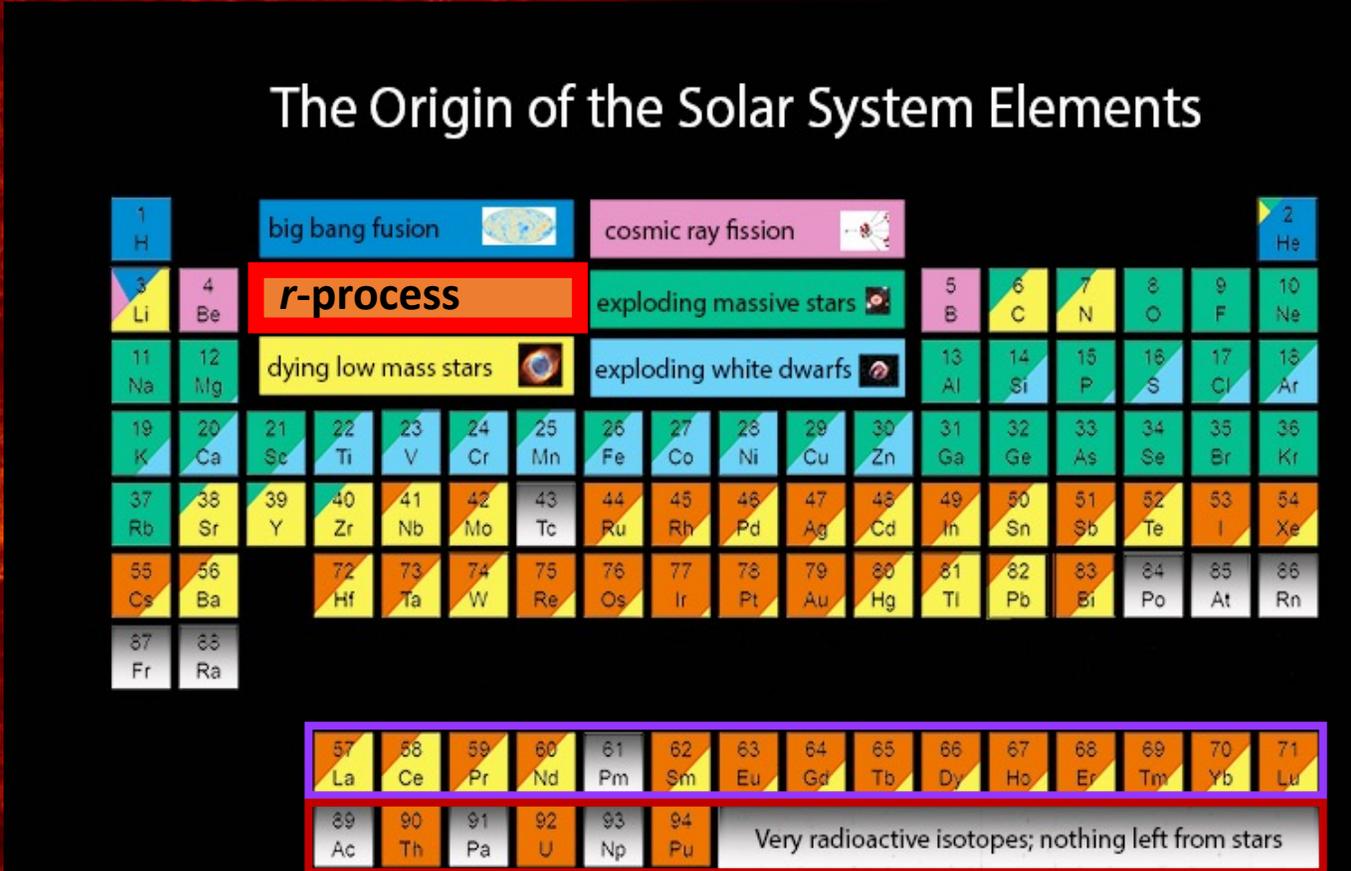
Live from Vancouver, knowing exactly what we are missing in Banff :/

February 16, 2022

The solar composition can be decomposed into many processes
 → multiple nucleosynthesis sites enriched the solar system



Lodders 10

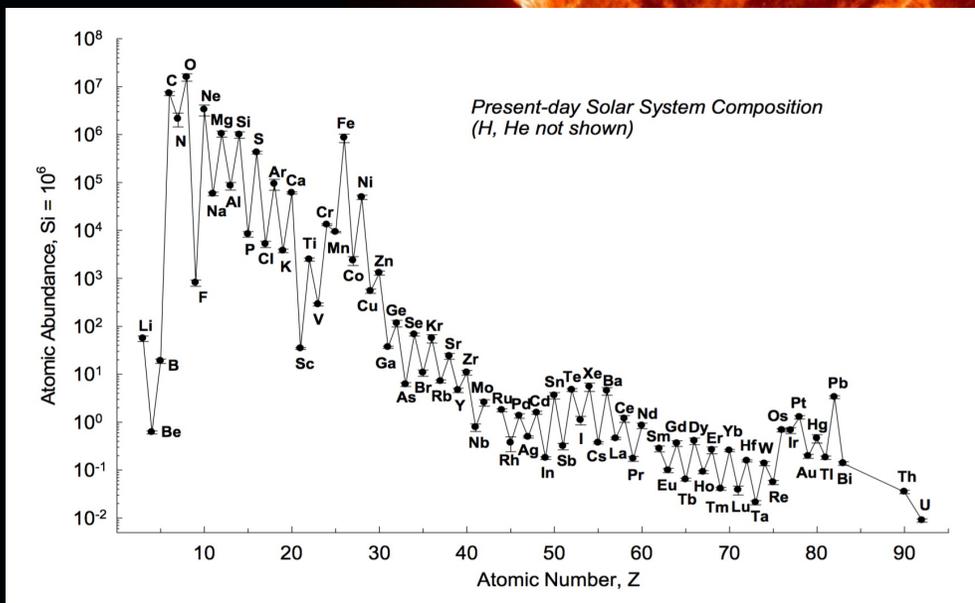


Graphic created by Jennifer Johnson
<http://www.astronomy.ohio-state.edu/~jaj/nucleo/>

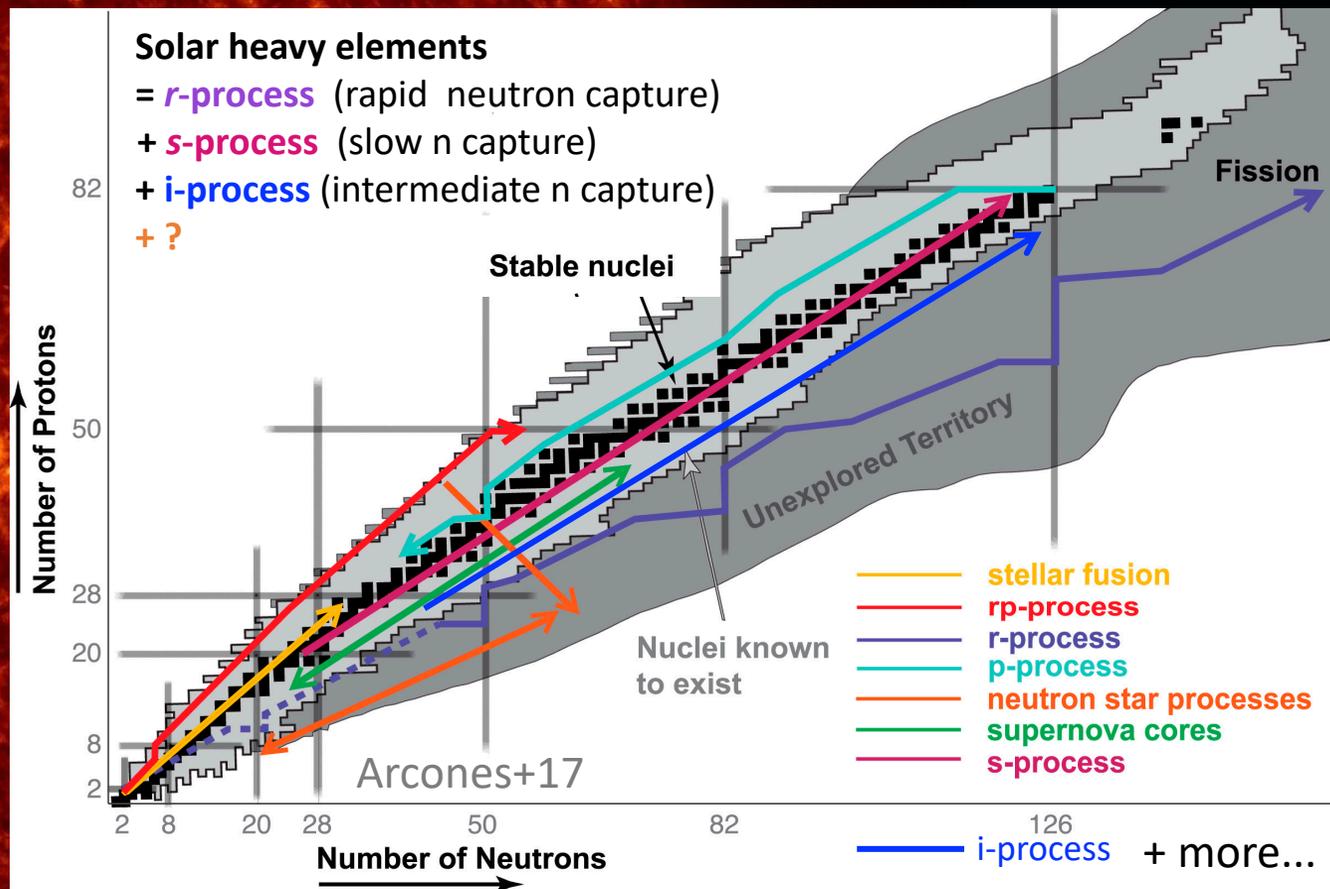
Lanthanides
 Actinides

Astronomical Image Credits:
 ESA/NASA/AASNova

The solar composition can be decomposed into many processes
 → multiple nucleosynthesis sites enriched the solar system

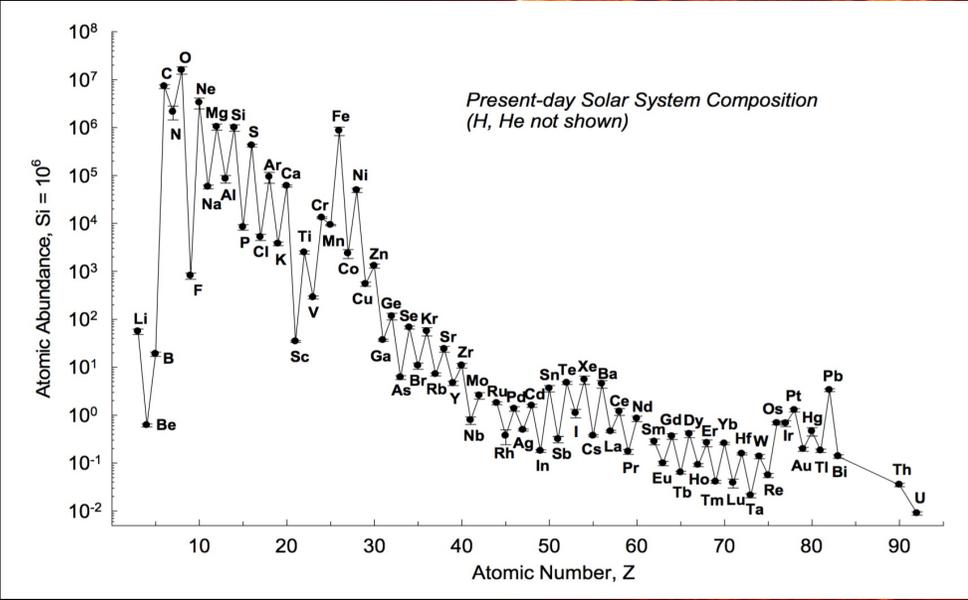


Lodders 10

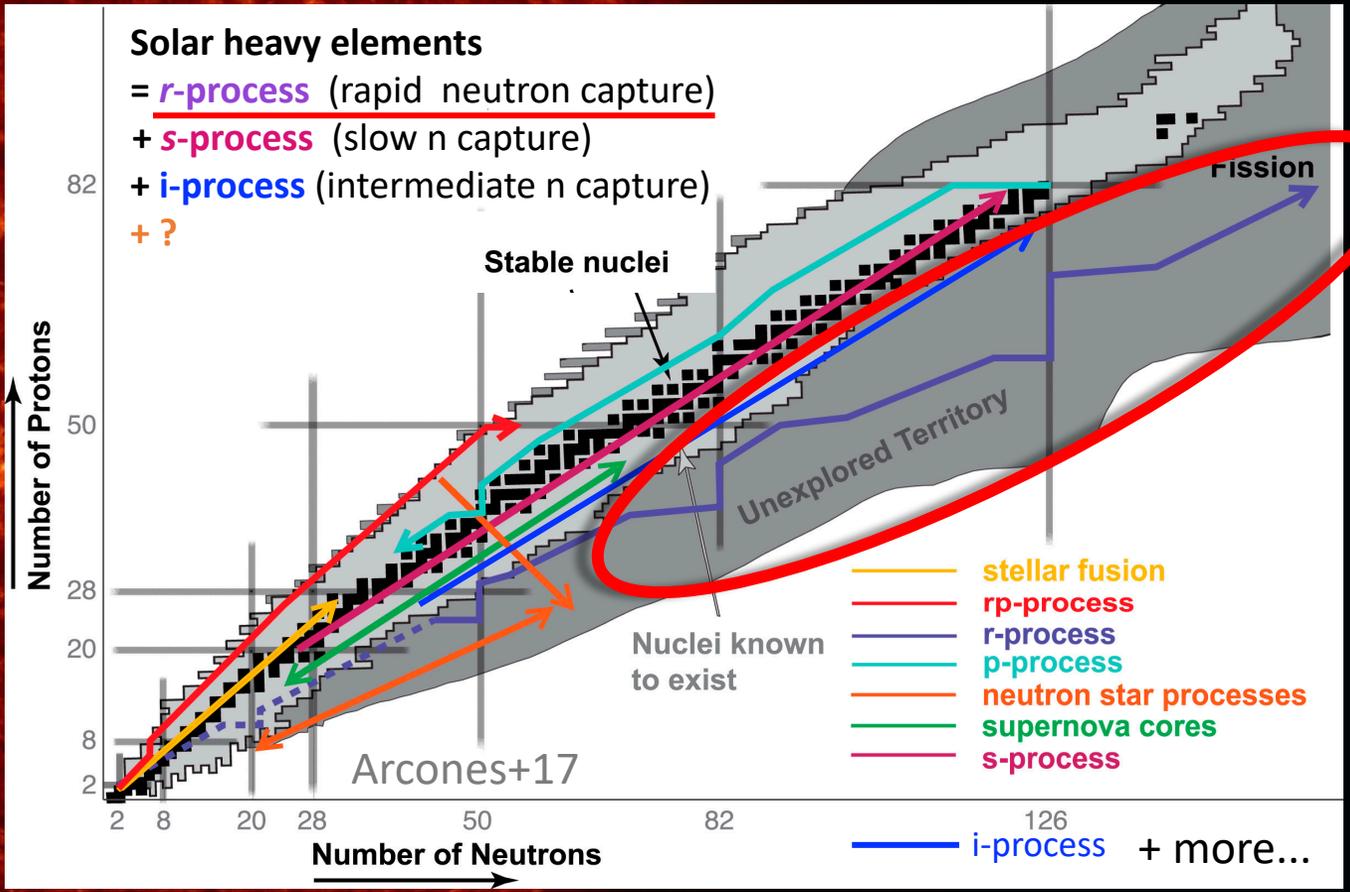


* i-process talk by Falk in this session

The solar composition can be decomposed into many processes
→ multiple nucleosynthesis sites enriched the solar system

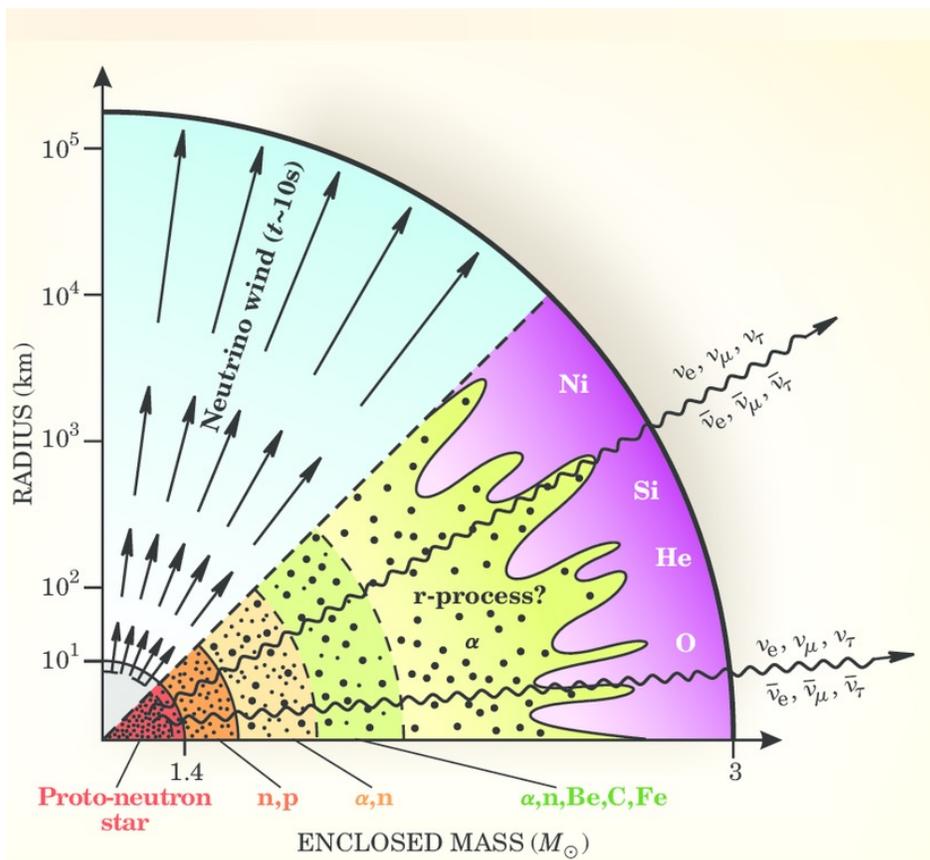


Lodders 10



* i-process talk by Falk in this session

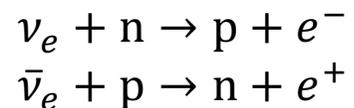
Supernovae as the r -process source? Simulations and neutrino-driven winds (NDWs)



Neutrinos set the
neutron to proton ratio

$$Y_e = \frac{n_p}{n_p + n_n}$$

via weak interactions

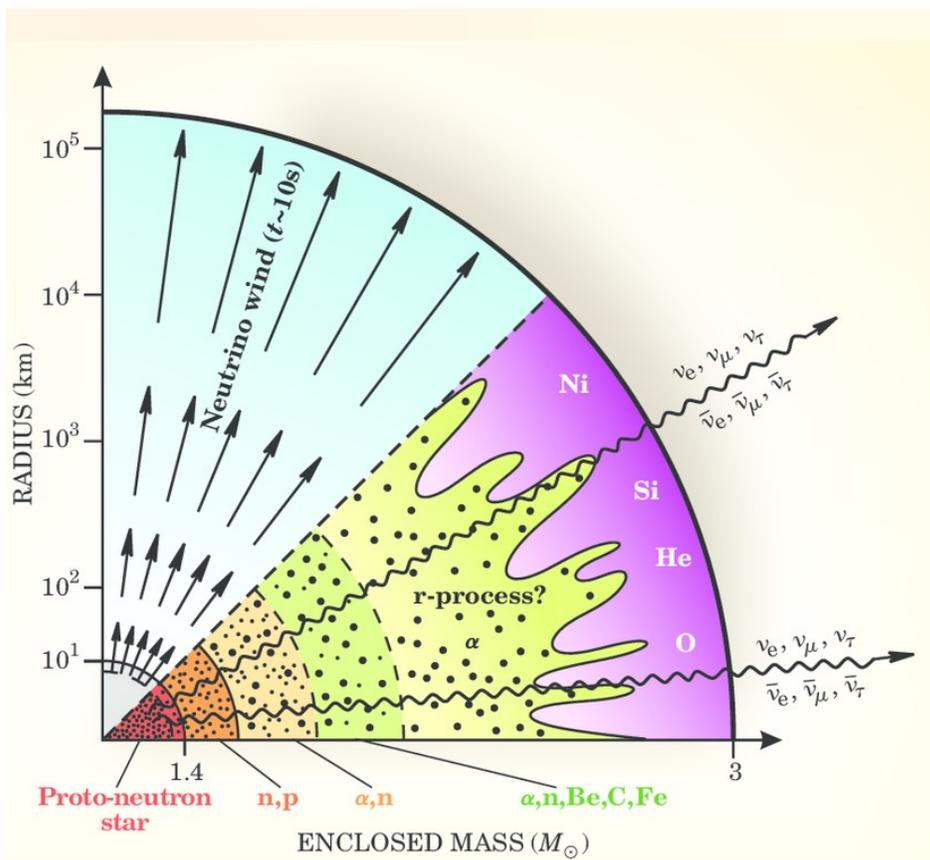


and the influence of
these reactions
depends on the
neutrino luminosities
and average energies

Woosley&Janka 06; see
also Panov&Janka 08

Supernovae as the r -process source?

Simulations and neutrino-driven winds (NDWs)

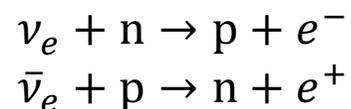


Woosley&Janka 06; see also Panov&Janka 08

Neutrinos set the neutron to proton ratio

$$Y_e = \frac{n_p}{n_p + n_n}$$

via weak interactions

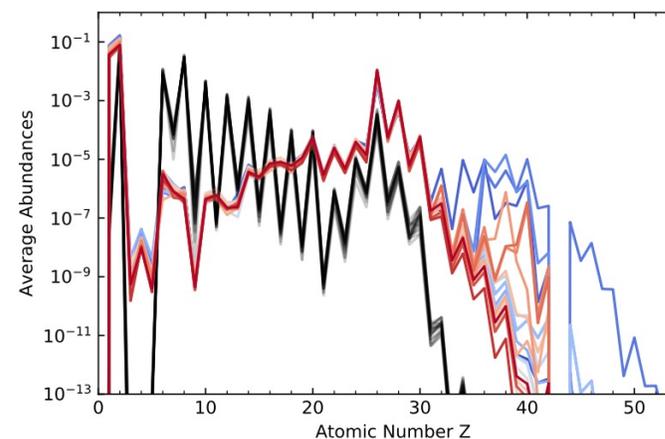


and the influence of these reactions depends on the neutrino luminosities and average energies

Conditions which synthesize $A > 130$ are not found by most modern core-collapse SNe simulations (e.g. Arcones+07, Wanajo+09, Fischer+10, Hüdepohl+10)

In such events other processes such as (α, n) and νp process could reach up to $A \sim 100$ (e.g. Pruet+06, Fröhlich+06, Bliss+18)

Recent simulations find some cases develop NDWs but not standard feature for successful explosions



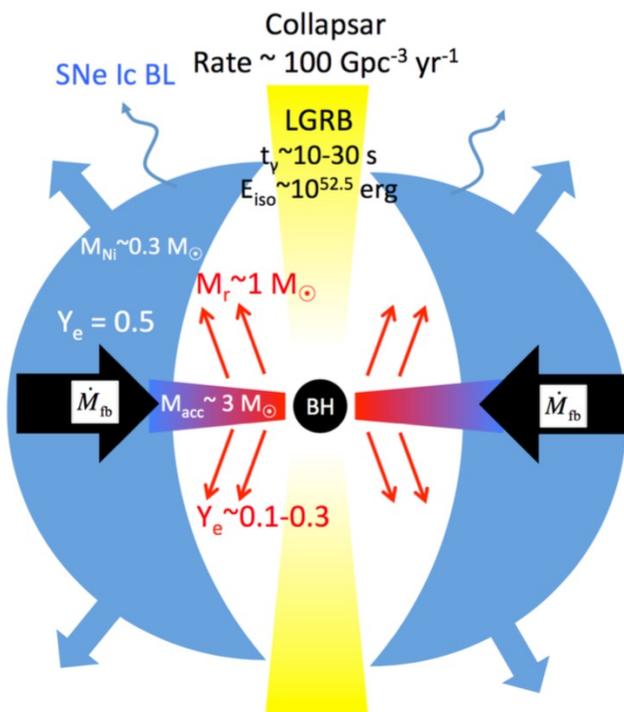
All exploding $15 M_\odot$ models

Witt+21

Some candidate sites for r -process element production

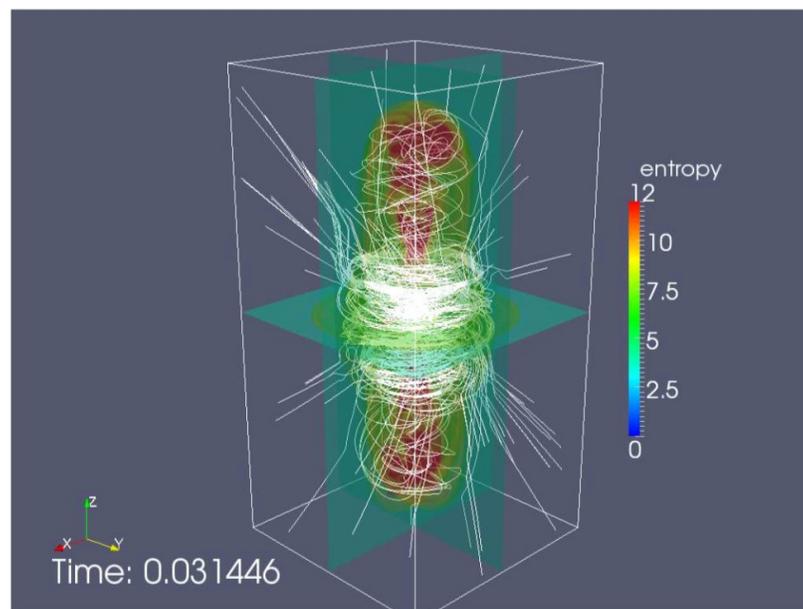
Neutron star mergers

Collapsar disk winds



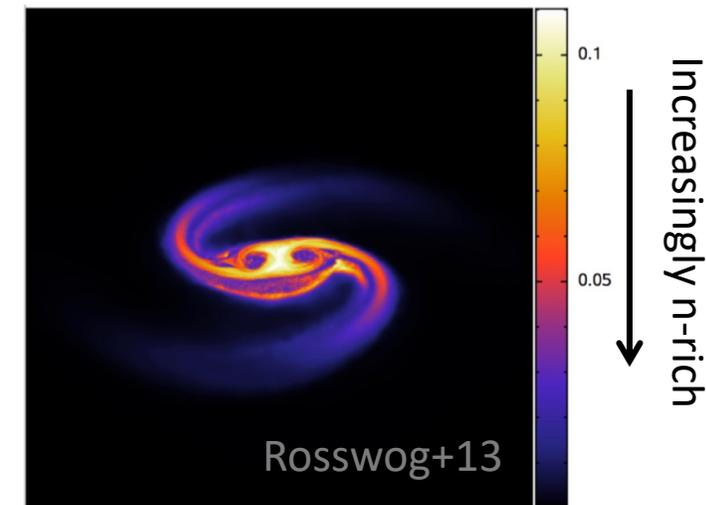
Siegel+18; see also
McLaughlin&Surman 05,
Miller+19

Magneto-rotationally driven (MHD) supernovae

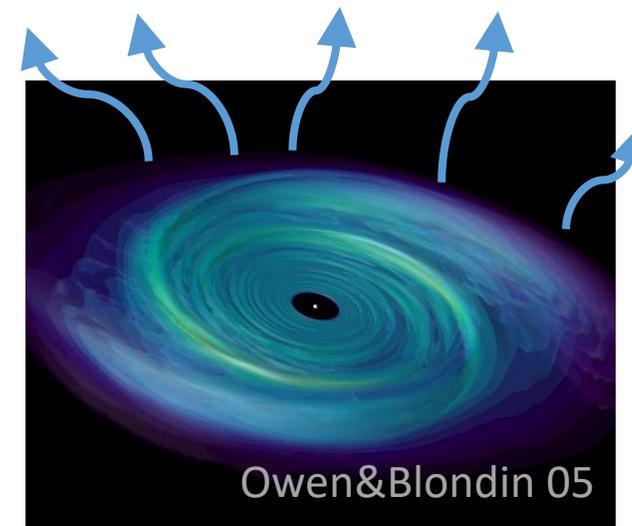


Winteler+12; see also Mosta+17, Reichert+21

Dynamical ejecta



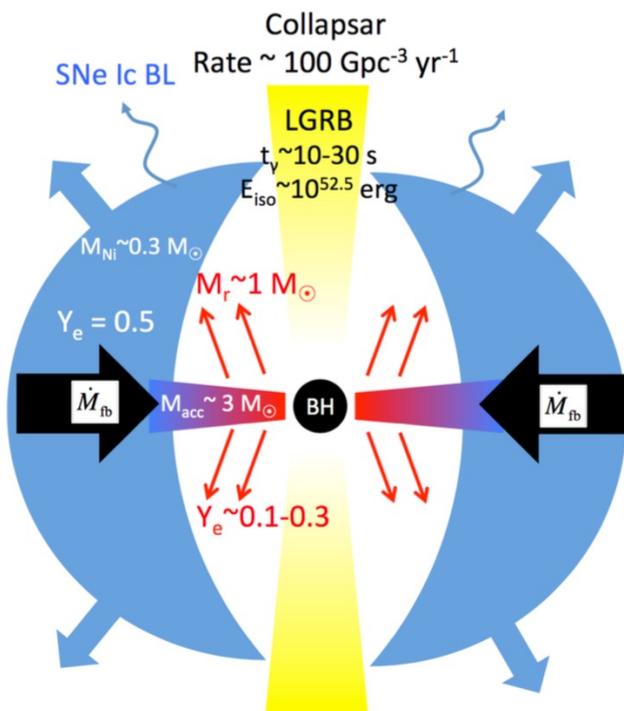
Post-merger disk winds



Some candidate sites for r -process element production

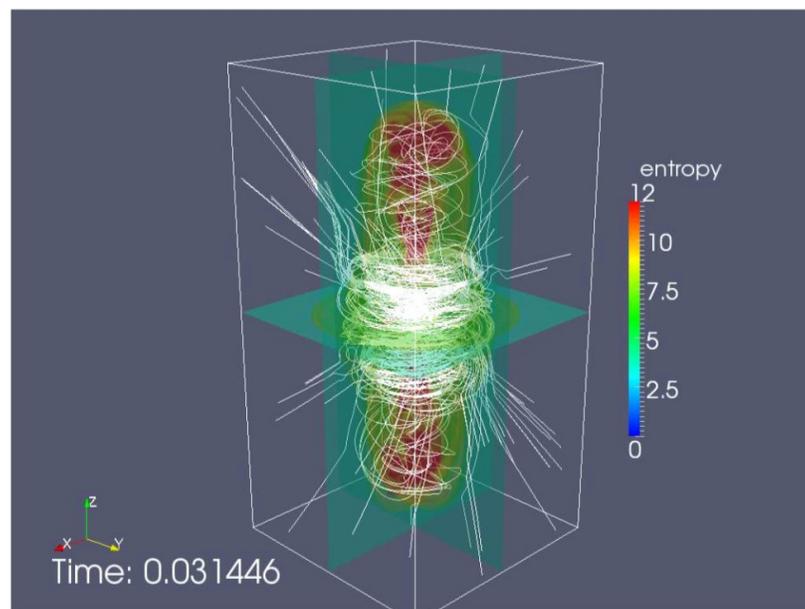
Neutron star mergers

Collapsar disk winds



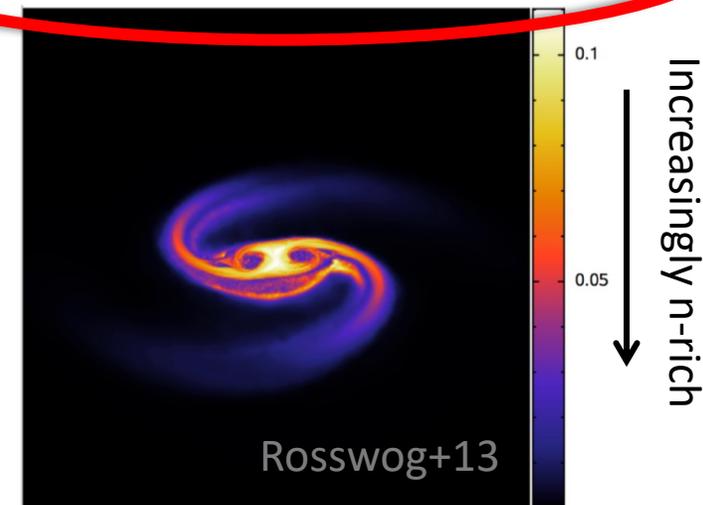
Siegel+18; see also
McLaughlin&Surman 05,
Miller+19

Magneto-rotationally driven (MHD) supernovae

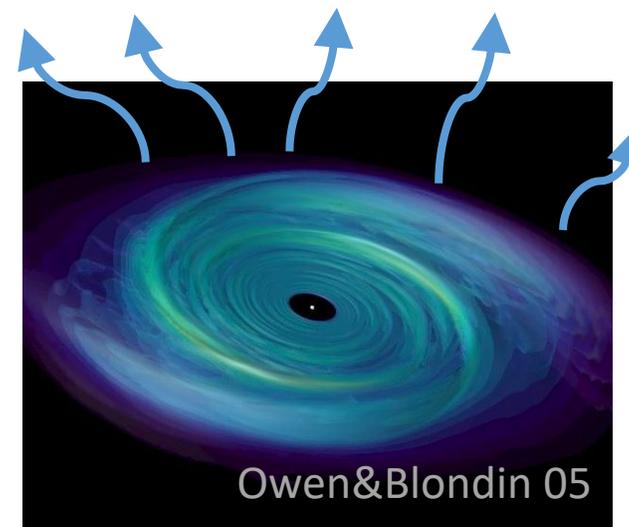


Winteler+12; see also Mosta+17, Reichert+21

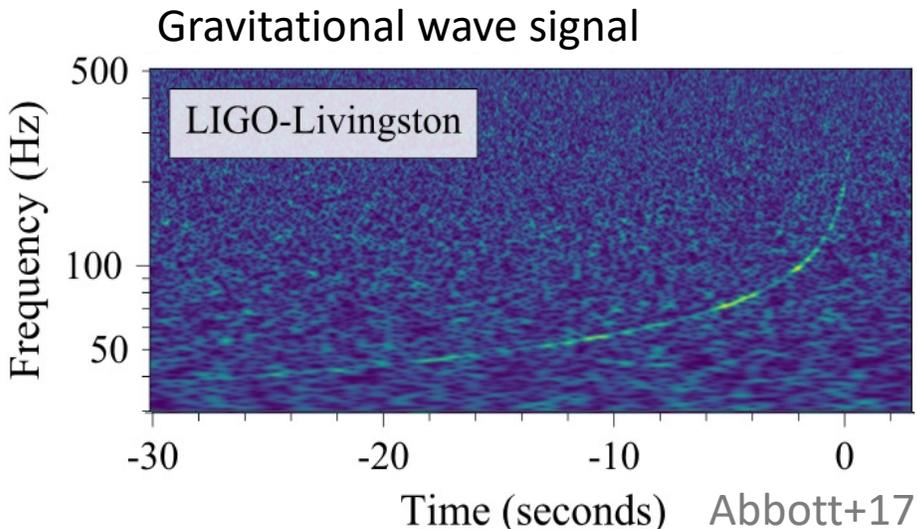
Dynamical ejecta



Post-merger disk winds

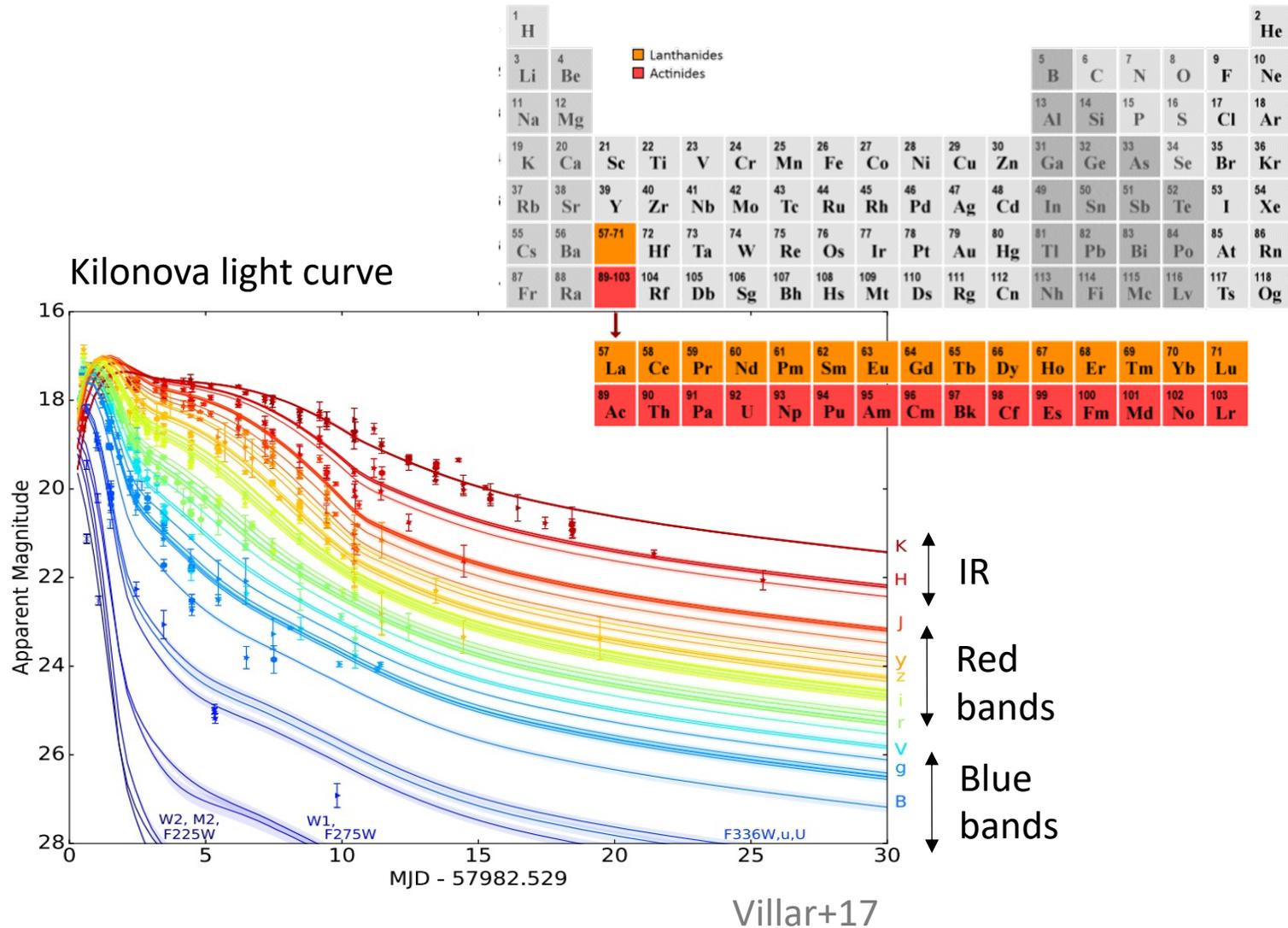


GW170817 & AT2017gfo: Binary neutron star merger

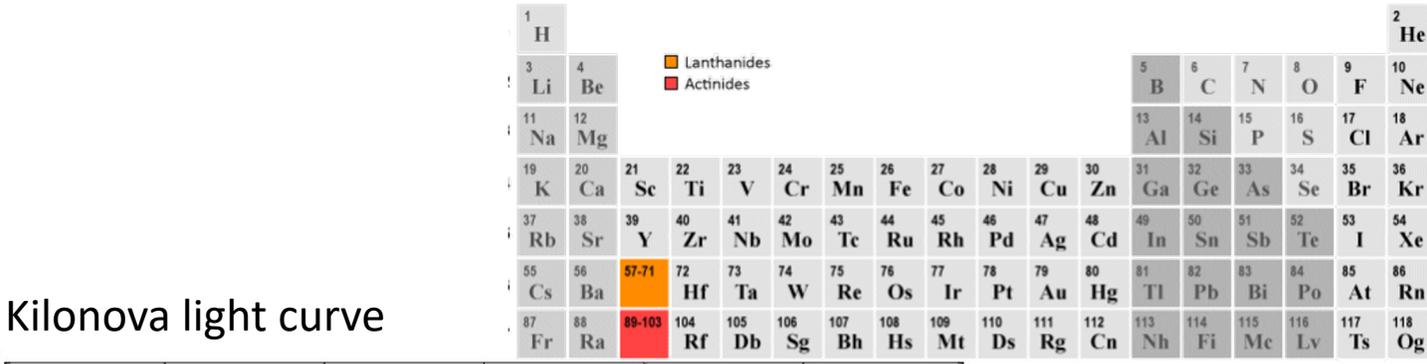
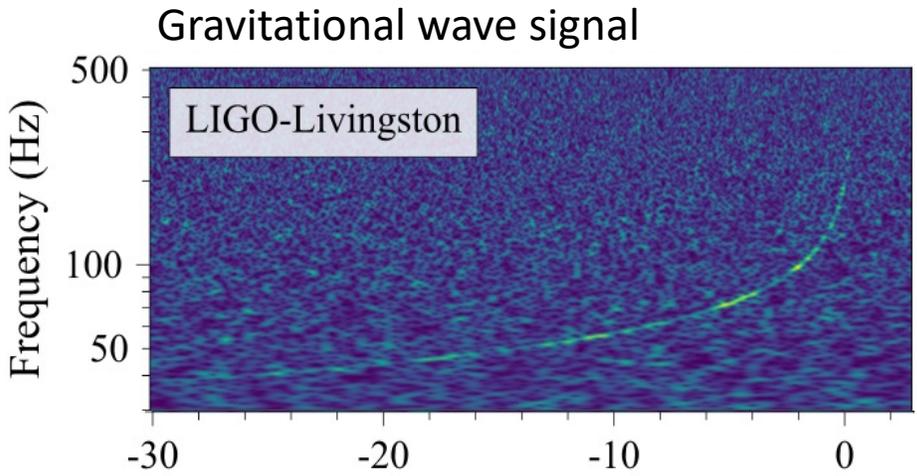


Over ~70 observing teams (~1/3 of the worldwide astronomical community) followed up on the merger event!

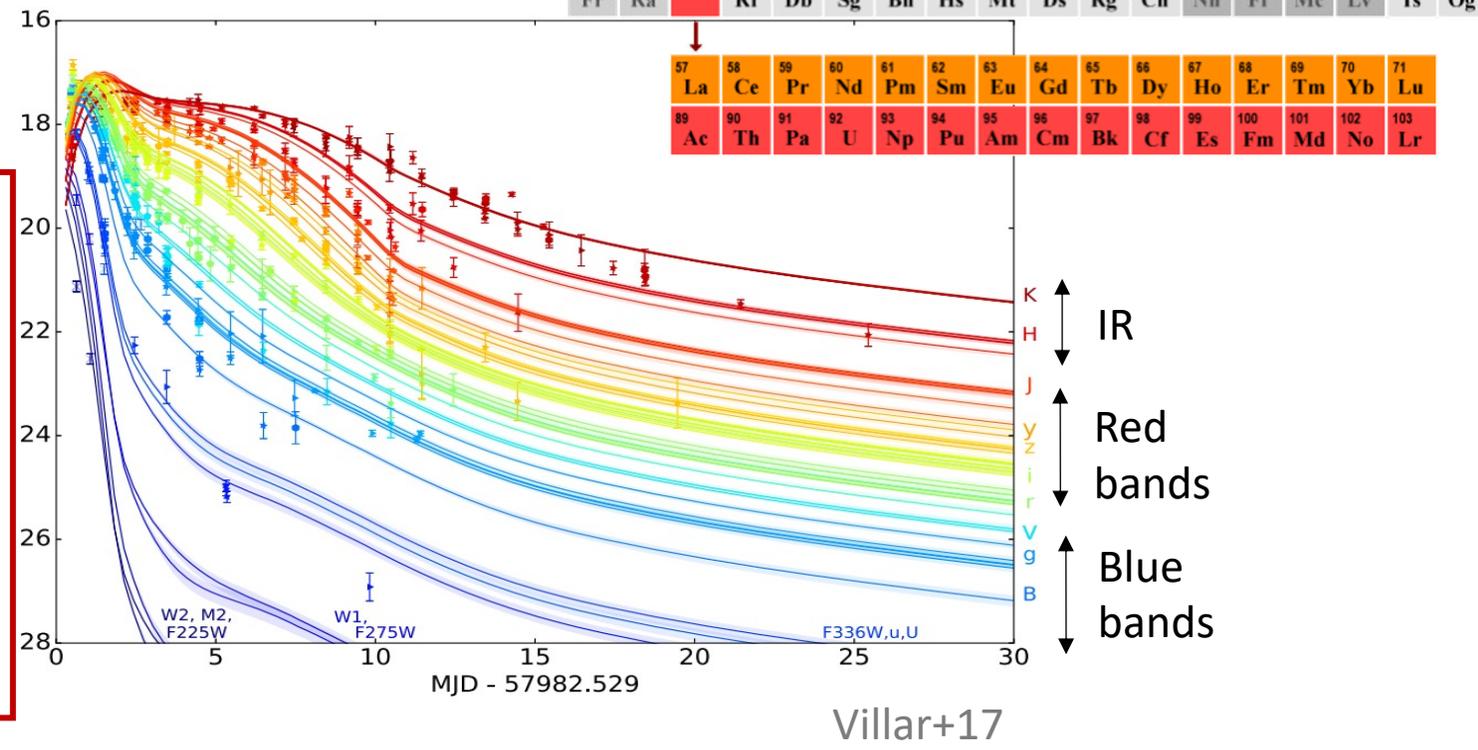
Lanthanide and/or actinide mass fraction \uparrow , opacity \uparrow , longer duration kilonova light curve shifted toward infrared



GW170817 & AT2017gfo: Binary neutron star merger



Kilonova light curve

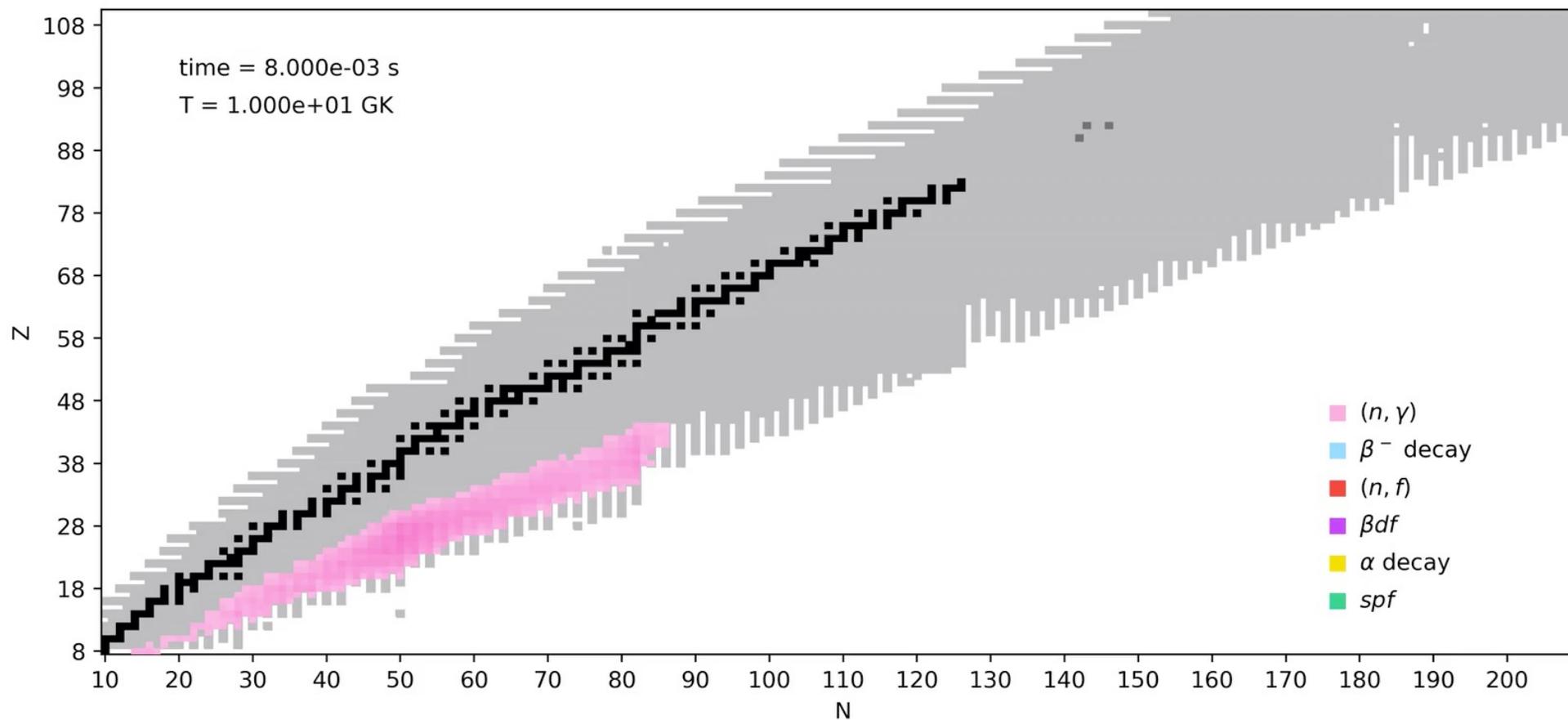
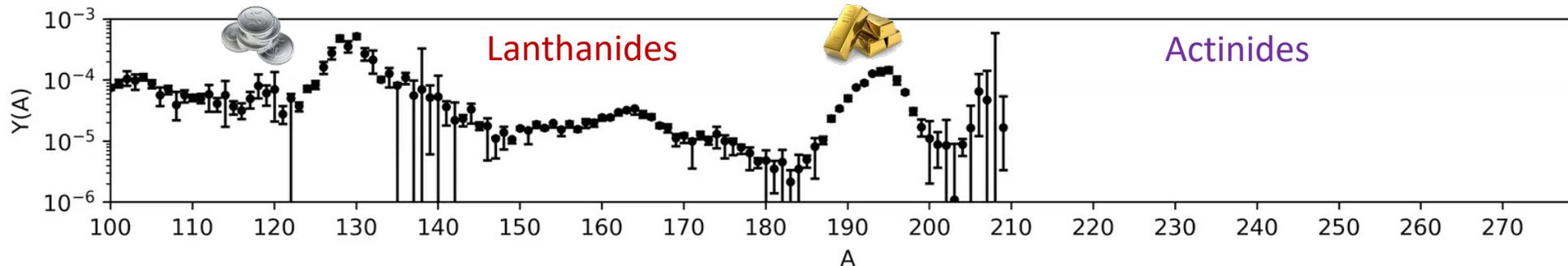


The first ever confirmation that neutron star mergers make at least some heavy elements!

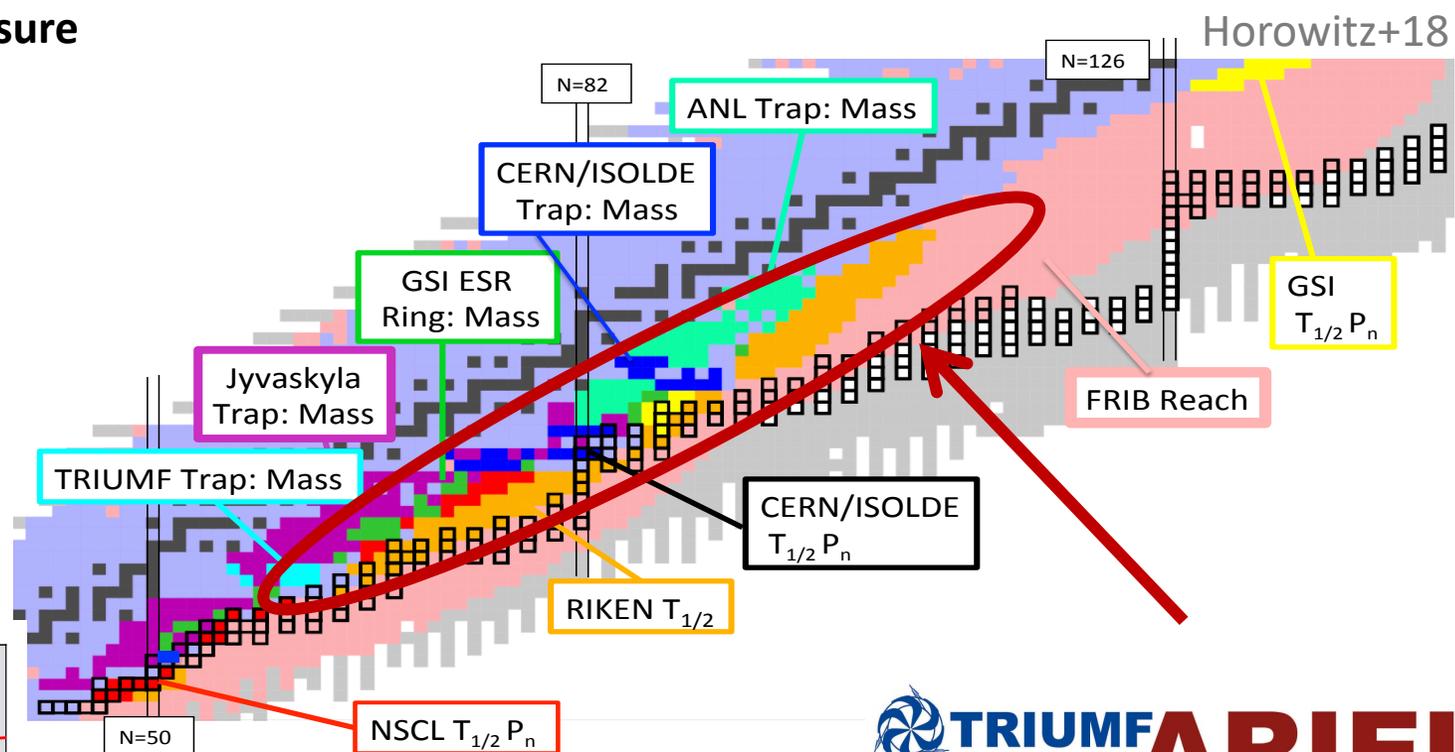
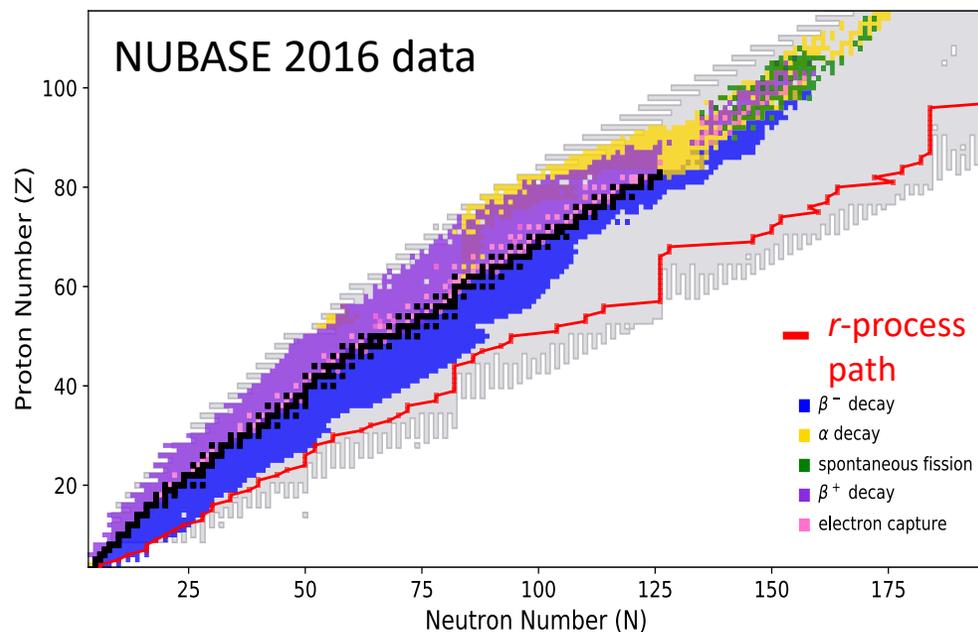
But...

- How representative is this one NSM event?
- Do mergers explain the *r*-process enrichment of the Solar System and the Milky Way?
- Do merger make elements heavier than lanthanides such as gold and uranium?

r -process outcomes depend on nuclear physics



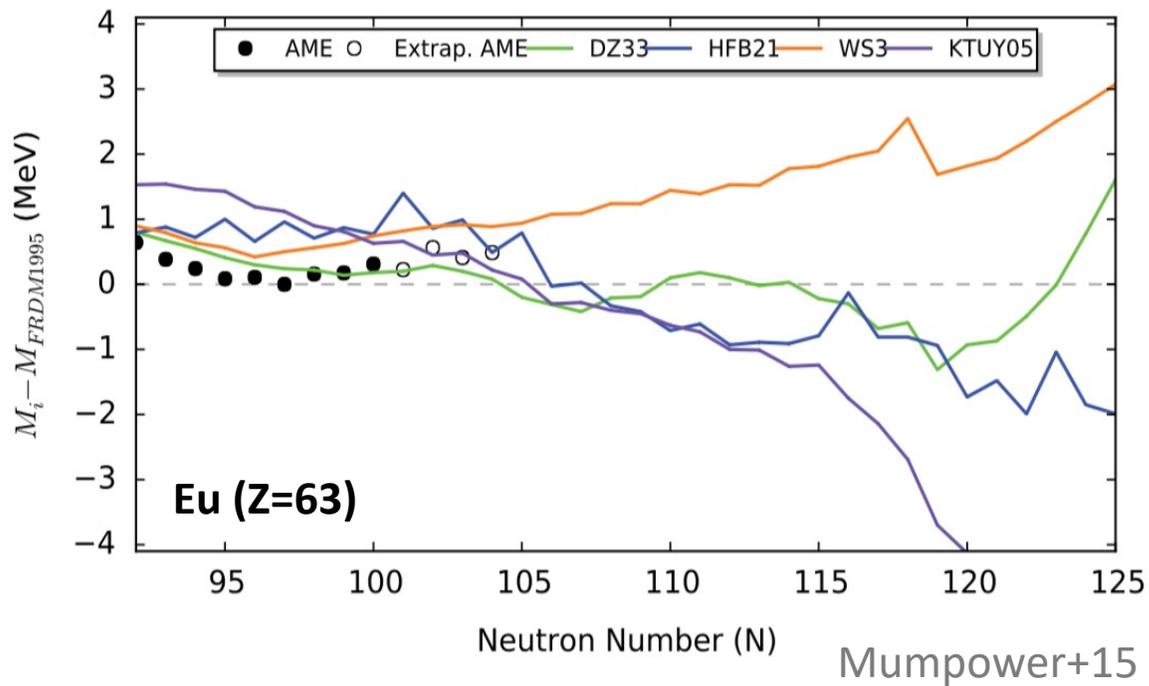
Worldwide experimental campaigns to measure the properties of neutron-rich nuclei: masses, half-lives, reaction rates, neutron emission probabilities...



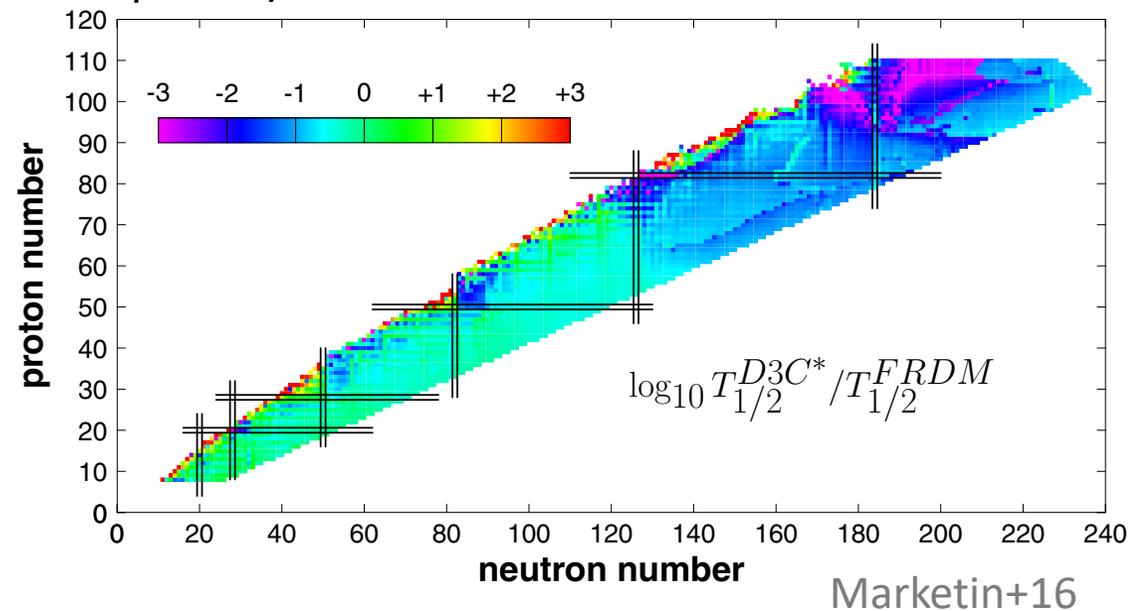
Theory developments:

Structure theory (masses, deformation, level densities...),
reaction theory (capture cross sections...), fission yields
and rates, and β -decay rates....

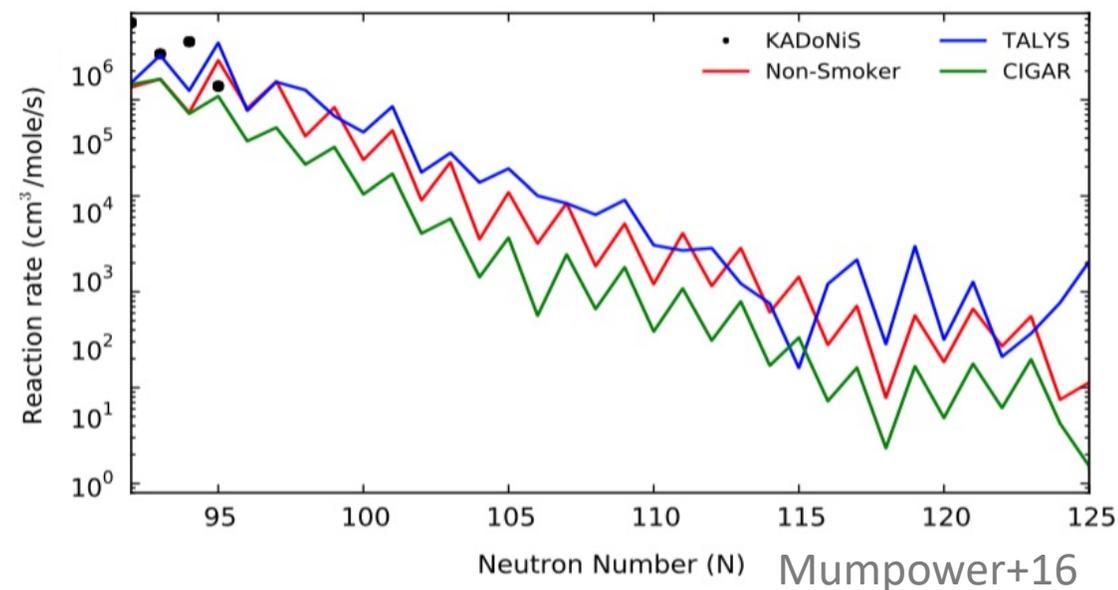
Modeling masses all the way to the dripline



β -decay calculations

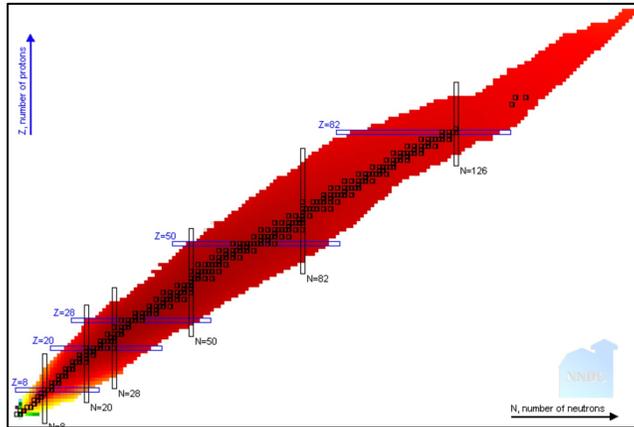


Neutron capture models

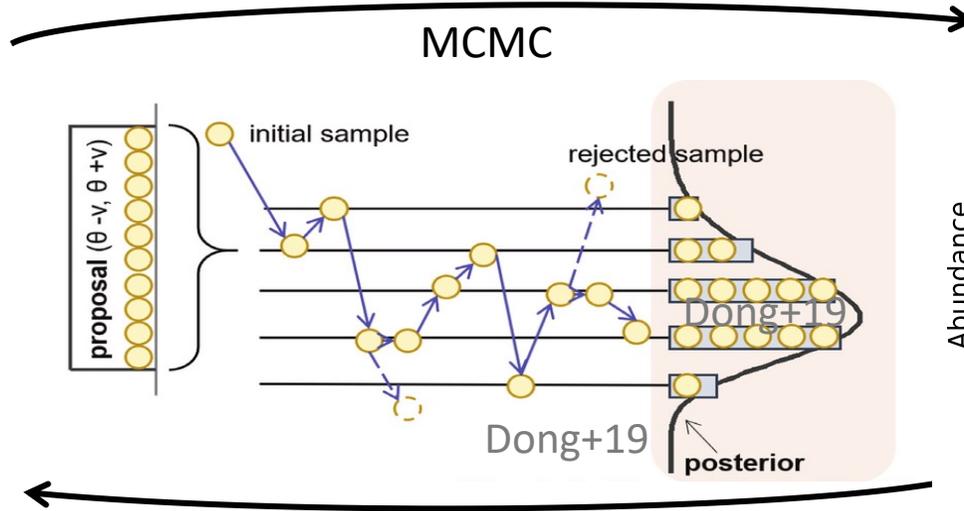


Spotlight on the impact of nuclear masses and statistical methods

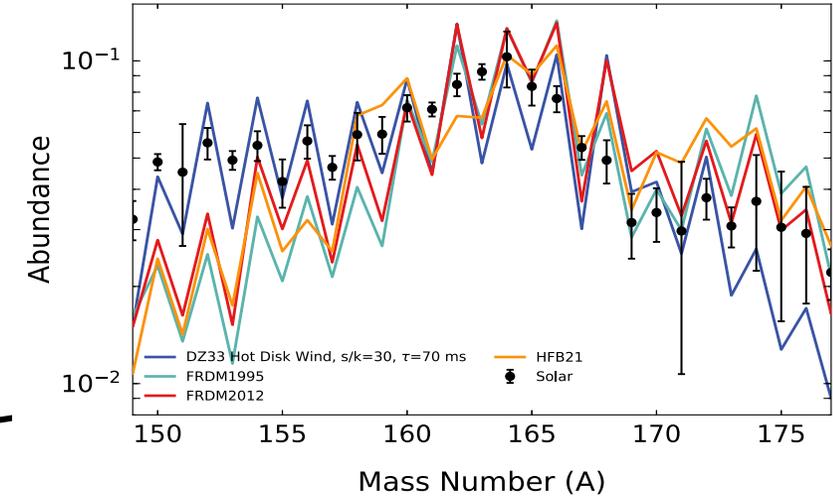
Nuclear masses



MCMC

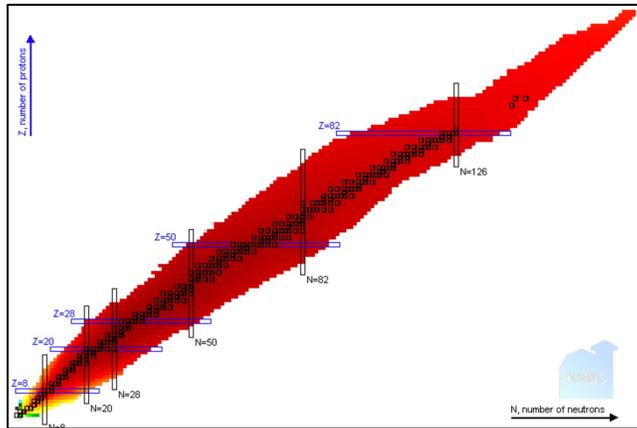


r-process abundances

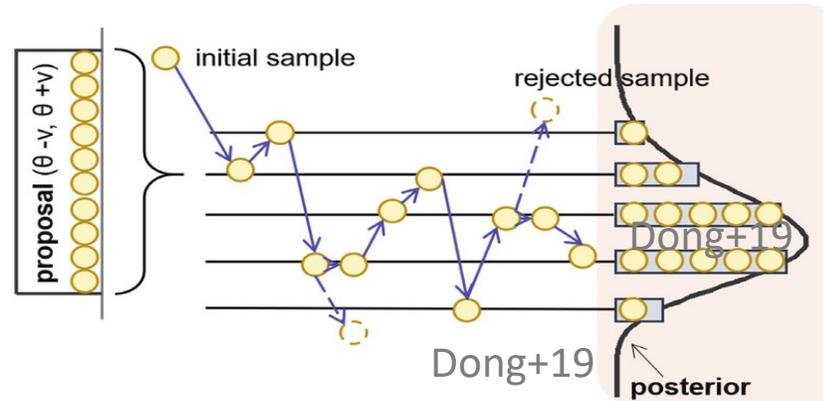


Spotlight on the impact of nuclear masses and statistical methods

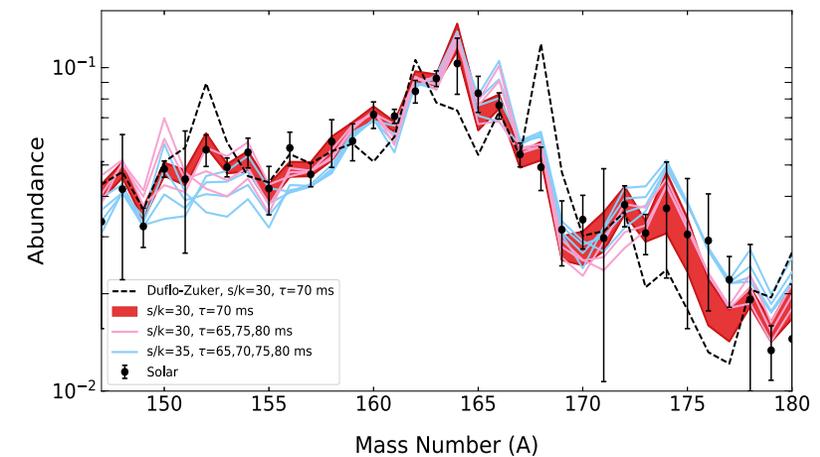
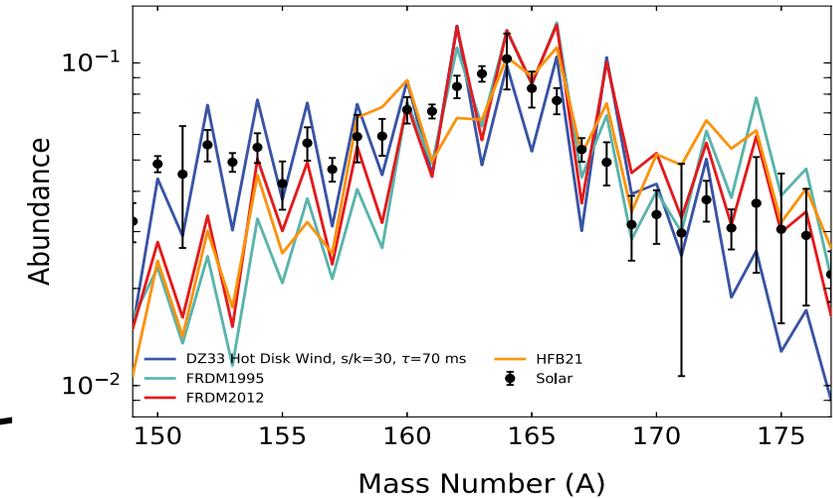
Nuclear masses



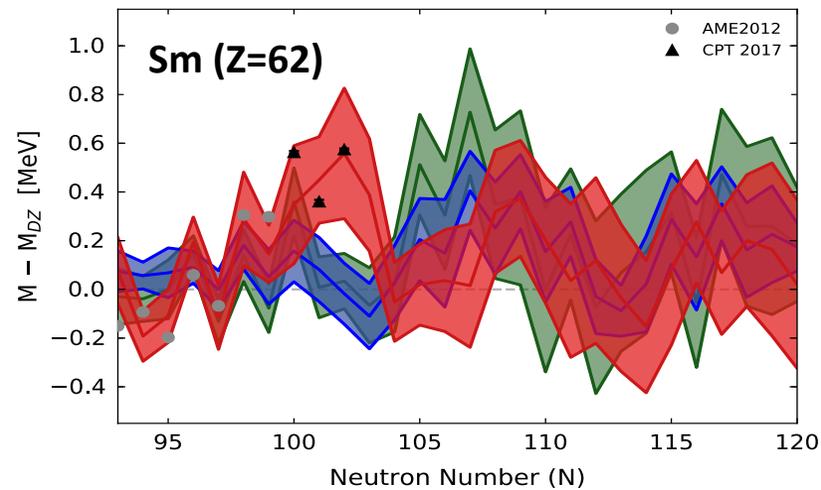
MCMC



r-process abundances



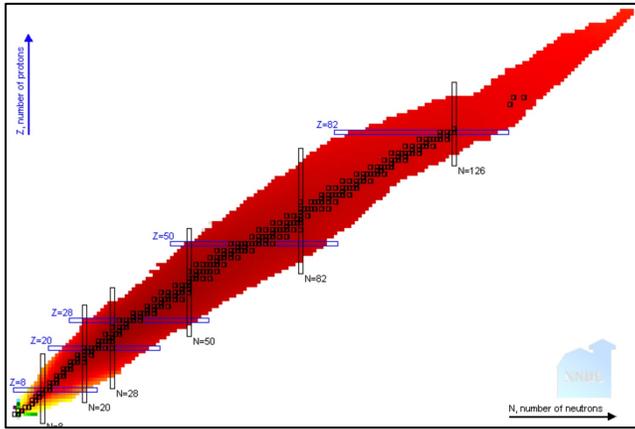
Vassh+21 (ApJ); see also
Orford, Vassh+18 (PRL)



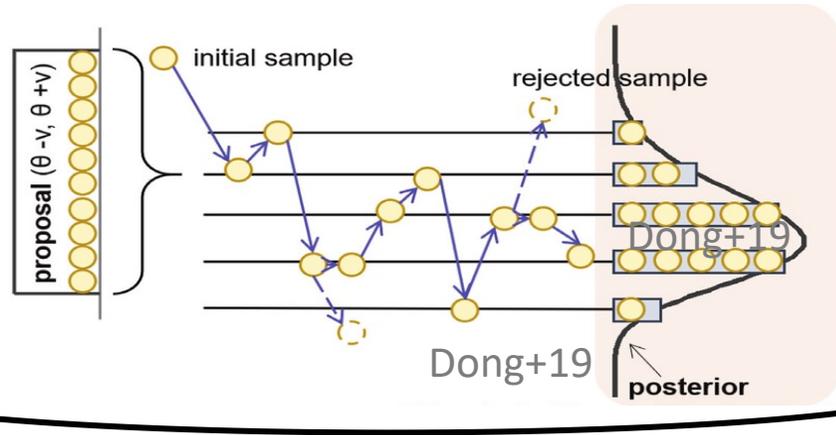
Neutron star merger accretion disk winds (no fission):
Hot = extended $(n, \gamma) \rightleftharpoons (\gamma, n)$ equilibrium
Cold = photodissociation falls out early

Spotlight on the impact of nuclear masses and statistical methods

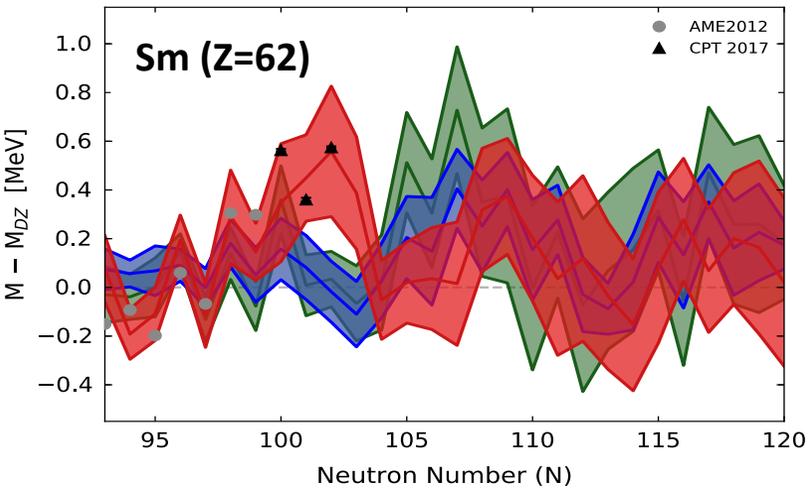
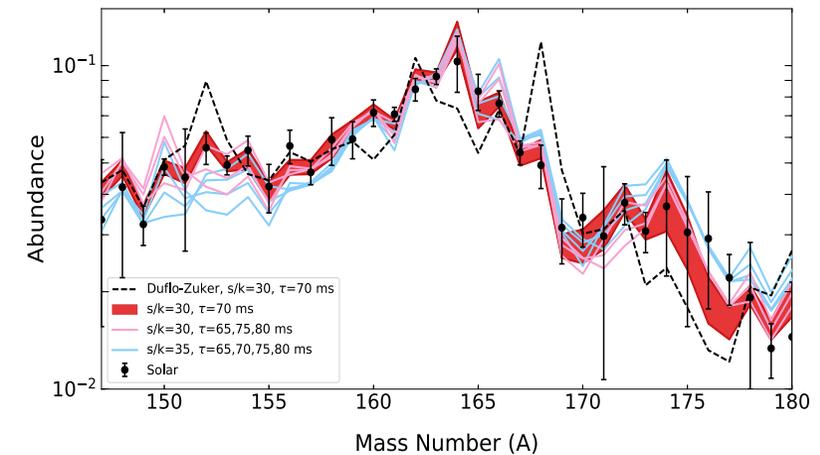
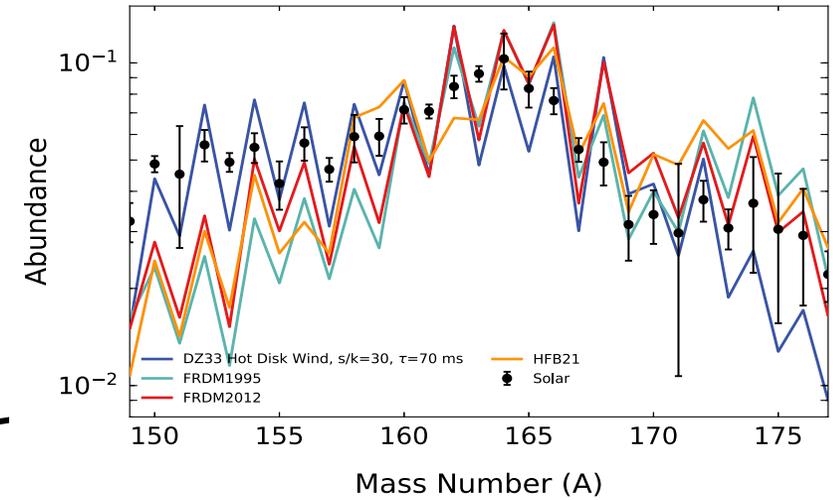
Nuclear masses



MCMC



r-process abundances

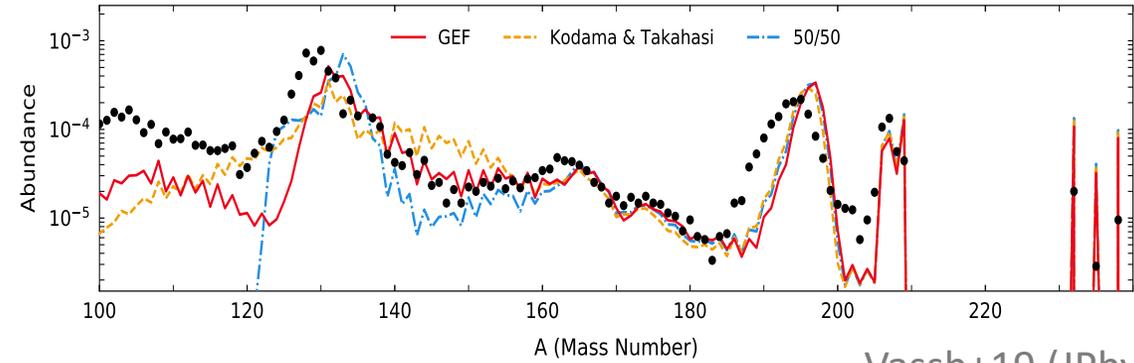
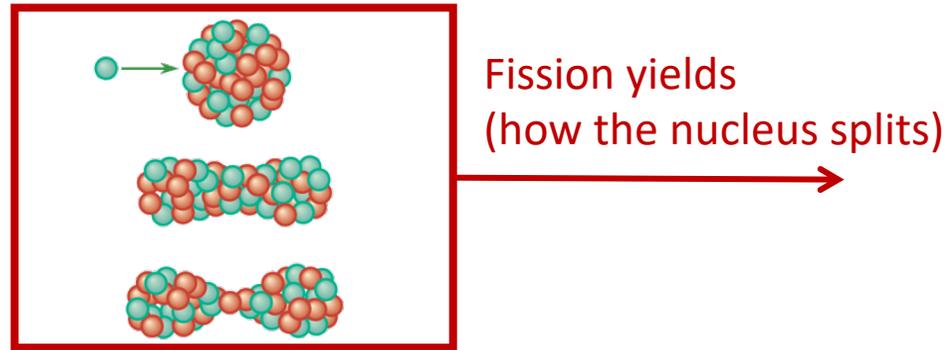


***We have now applied our method to astrophysical conditions which synthesize fissioning nuclei! Vash+22 (to be submitted soon)**

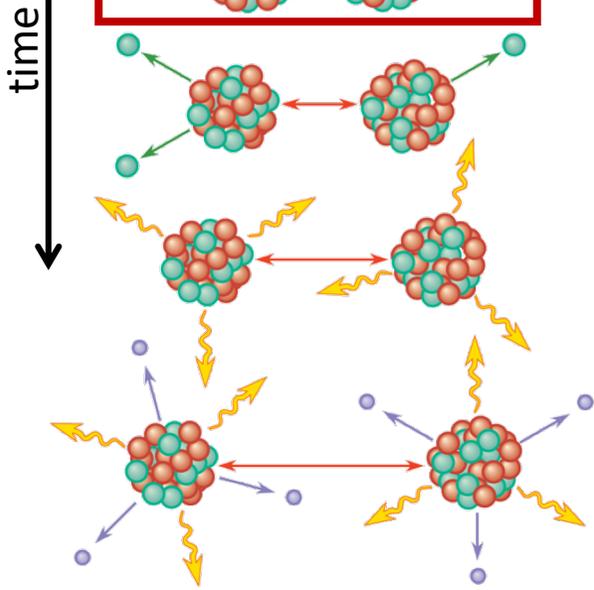
Vash+21 (ApJ); see also Orford, Vash+18 (PRL)

Neutron star merger accretion disk winds (no fission):
Hot = extended $(n, \gamma) \rightleftharpoons (\gamma, n)$ equilibrium
Cold = photodissociation falls out early

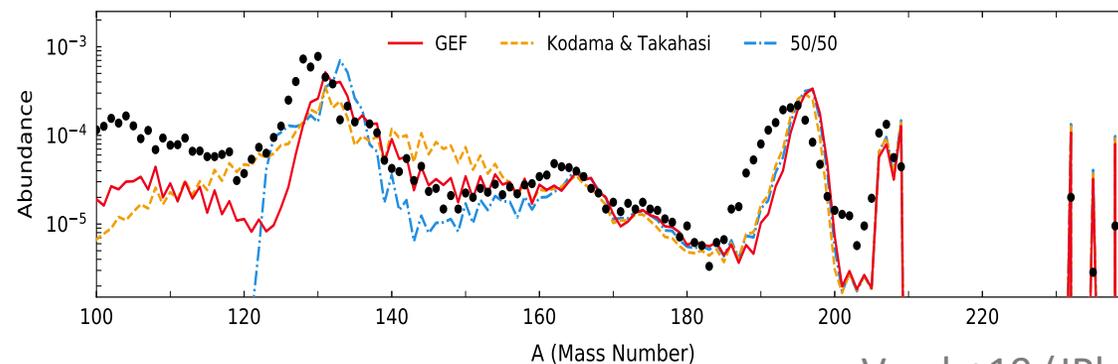
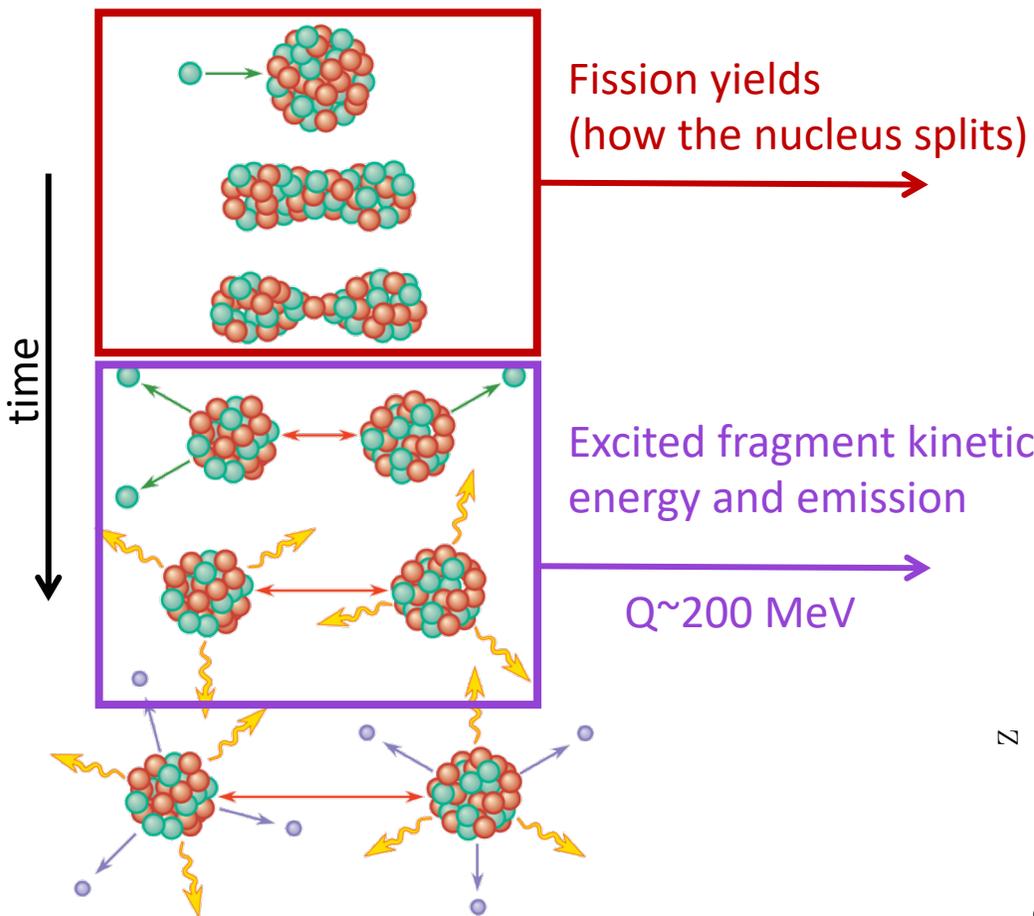
Actinides in mergers? Spotlight on nuclear fission in astrophysics



Vassh+19 (JPhysG)

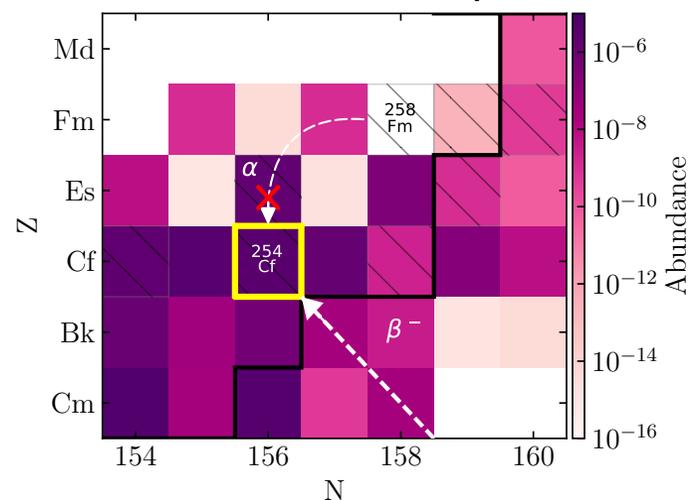


Actinides in mergers? Spotlight on nuclear fission in astrophysics

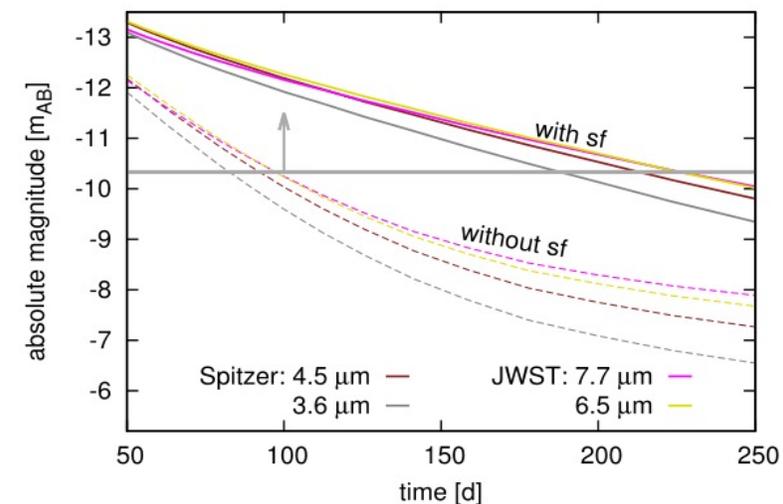


Vassh+19 (JPhysG)

Cf-254 has measured
half-life ~ 60 days



Predicted kilonova light curve with
and without late time Cf heating

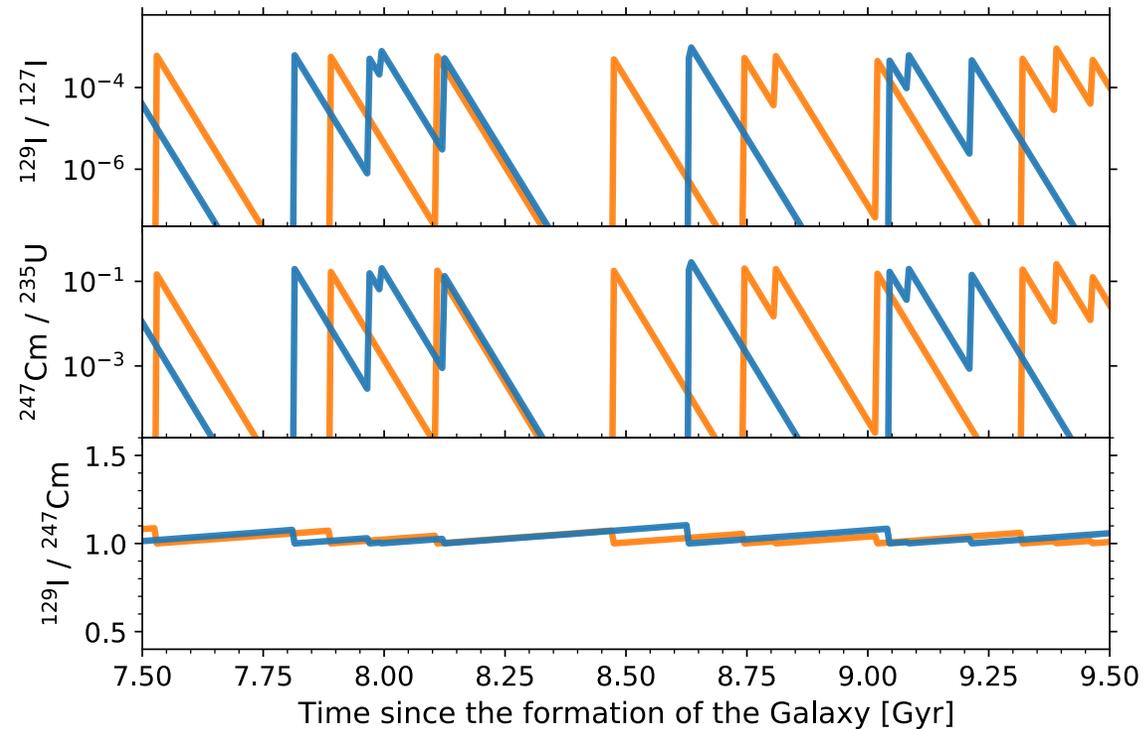


Zhu+18 (including Vassh)(ApJ Letters)

The last *r*-process event in our solar system

Only 4 radioactive isotopes in meteorites linked to *r* process with $T_{1/2} < 1$ Gyr:

^{129}I	$T_{1/2} = 15.7$ Myr	^{244}Pu	$T_{1/2} = 80$ Myr
^{247}Cm	$T_{1/2} = 15.6$ Myr	^{235}U	$T_{1/2} = 700$ Myr

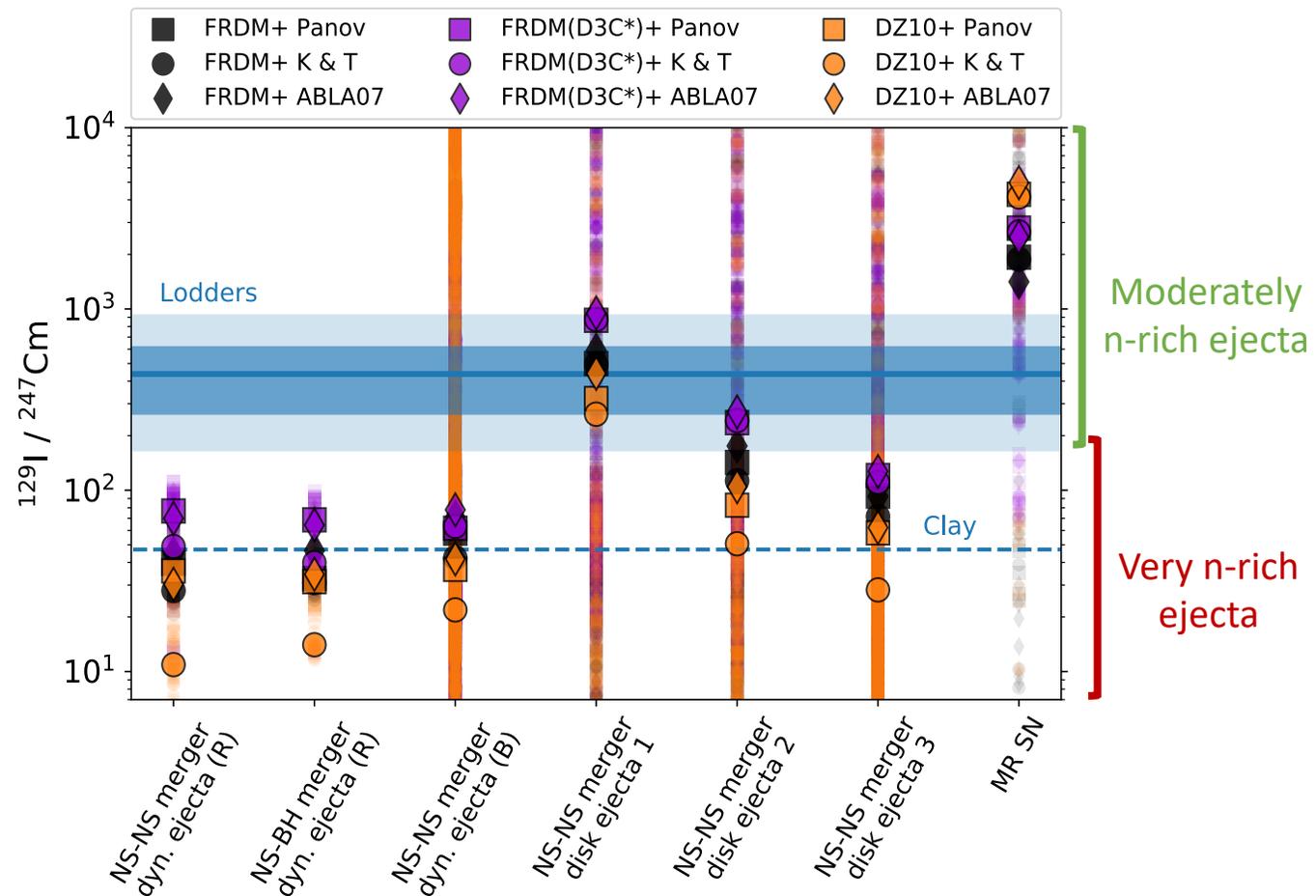
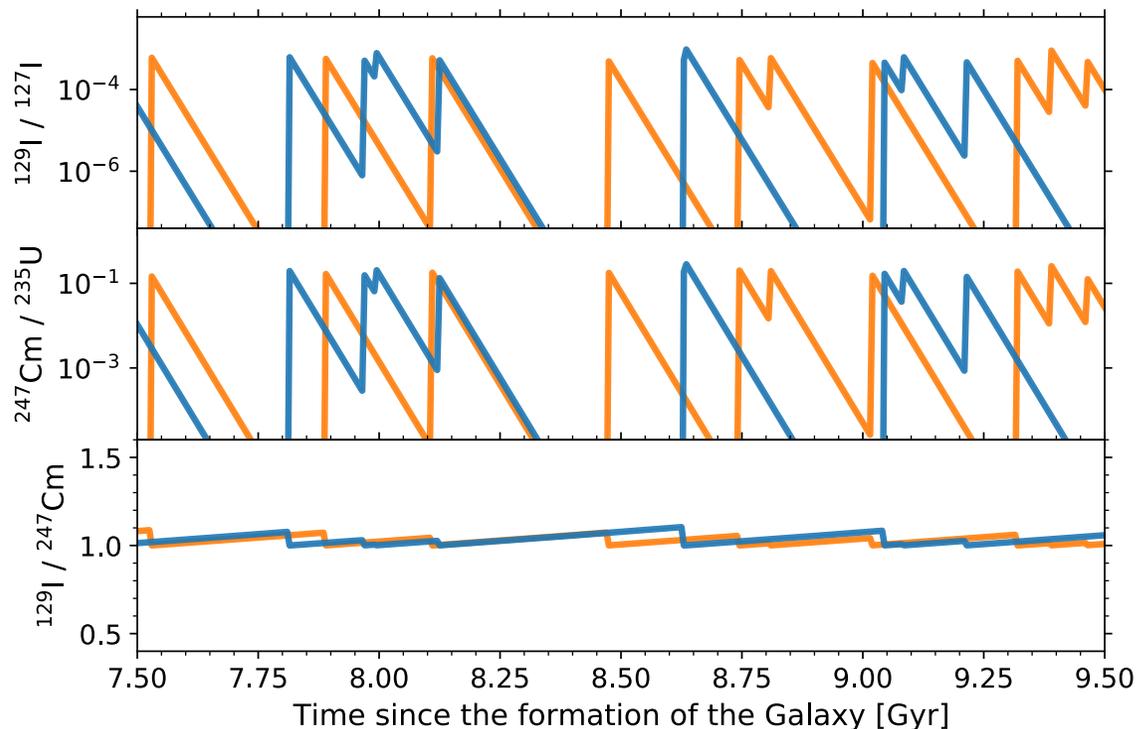


The last *r*-process event in our solar system



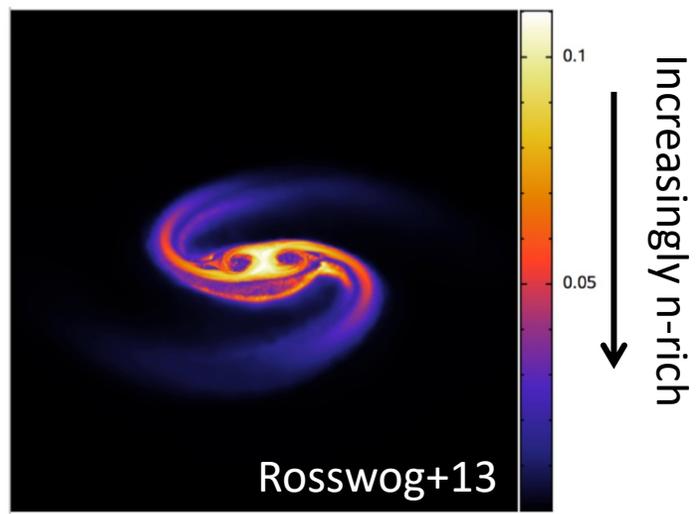
Only 4 radioactive isotopes in meteorites linked to *r* process with $T_{1/2} < 1$ Gyr:

^{129}I	$T_{1/2} = 15.7$ Myr	^{244}Pu	$T_{1/2} = 80$ Myr
^{247}Cm	$T_{1/2} = 15.6$ Myr	^{235}U	$T_{1/2} = 700$ Myr

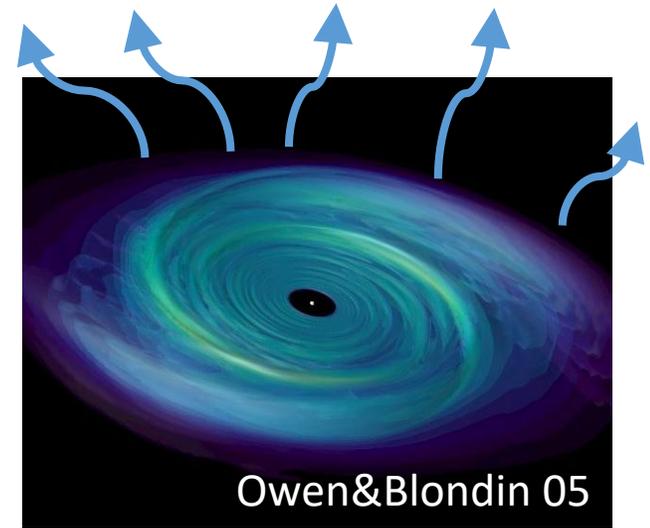


Impact of neutrino physics treatment in *r*-process sites

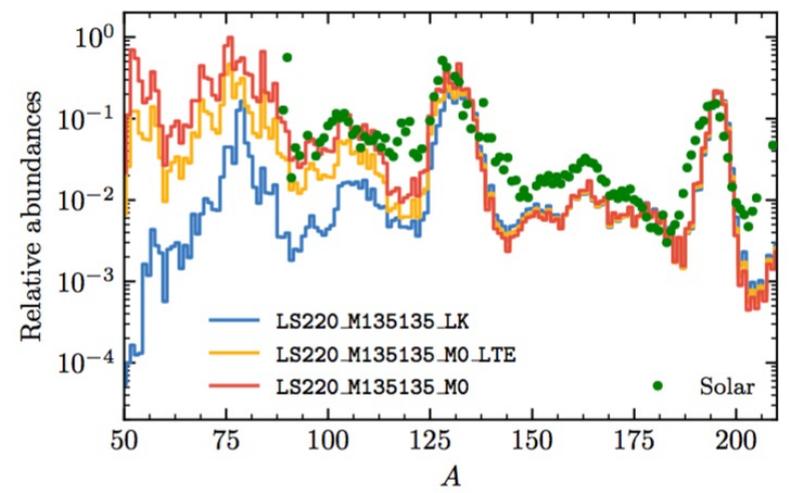
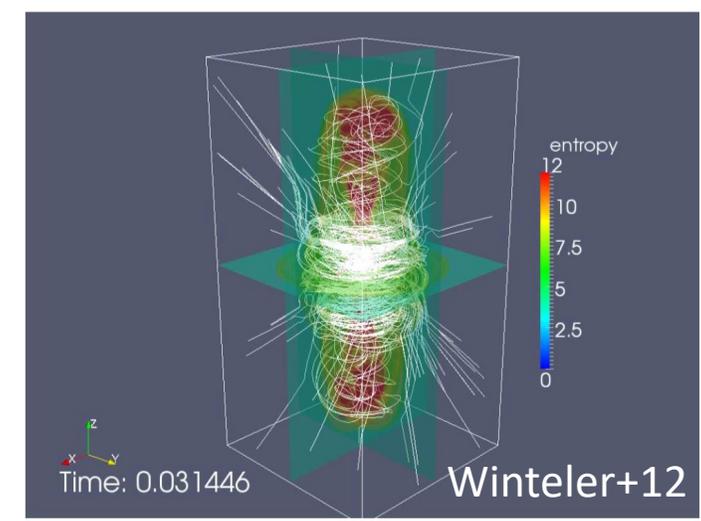
NSM Dynamical Ejecta



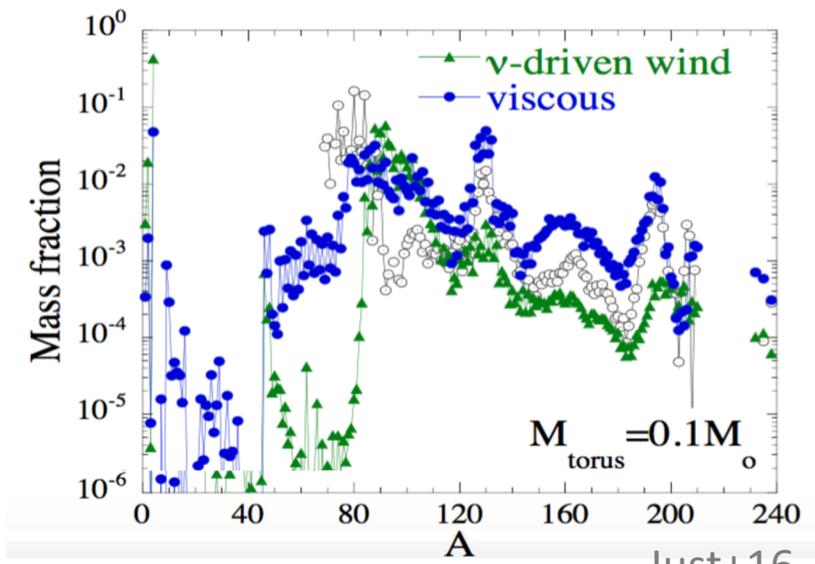
Accretion Disk Winds



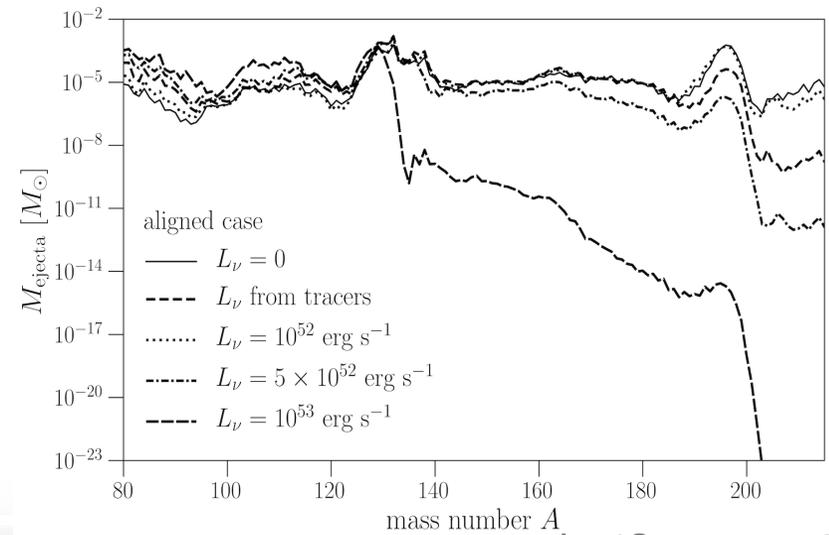
MHD Supernovae



Radice+19; also Perego+19



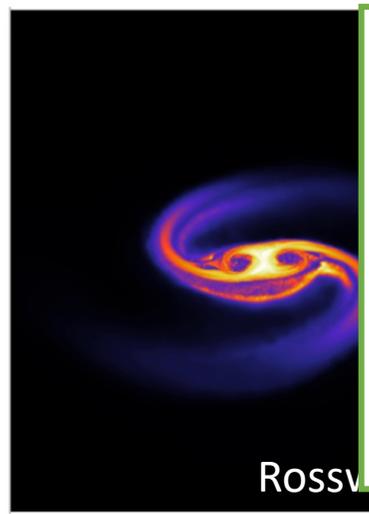
Just+16



Halevi&Mosta 18

Impact of neutrino physics treatment in *r*-process sites

NSM Dynamical Ejecta



Rossvogel+12

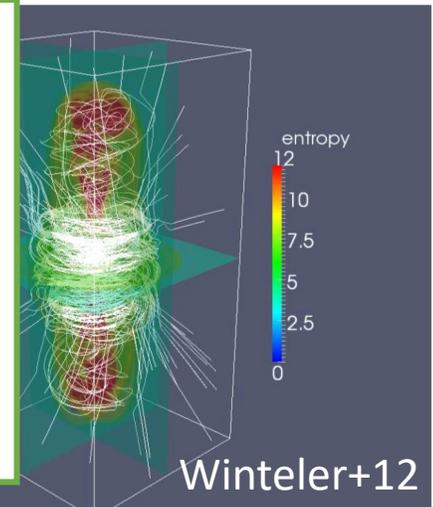
Accretion Disk Winds

MAGNETIC MOMENTS OF ACTIVE AND STERILE NEUTRINOS IN THE LABORATORY, ASTROPHYSICS, AND COSMOLOGY

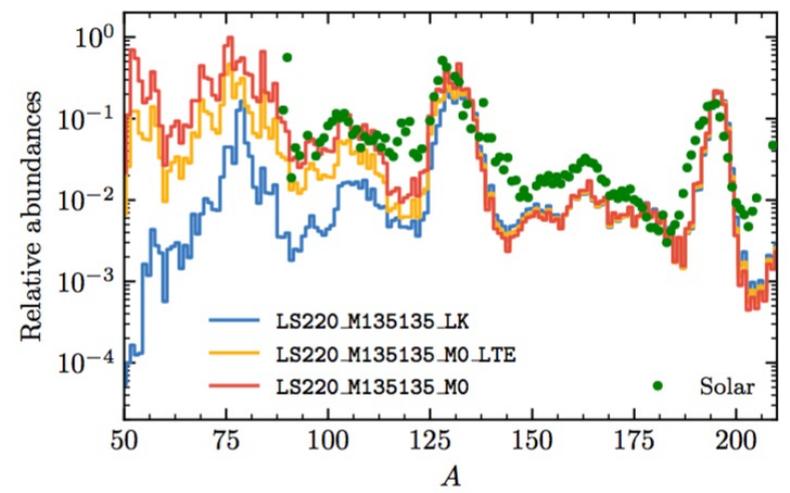
by
Nicole Vassh

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Physics) at the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

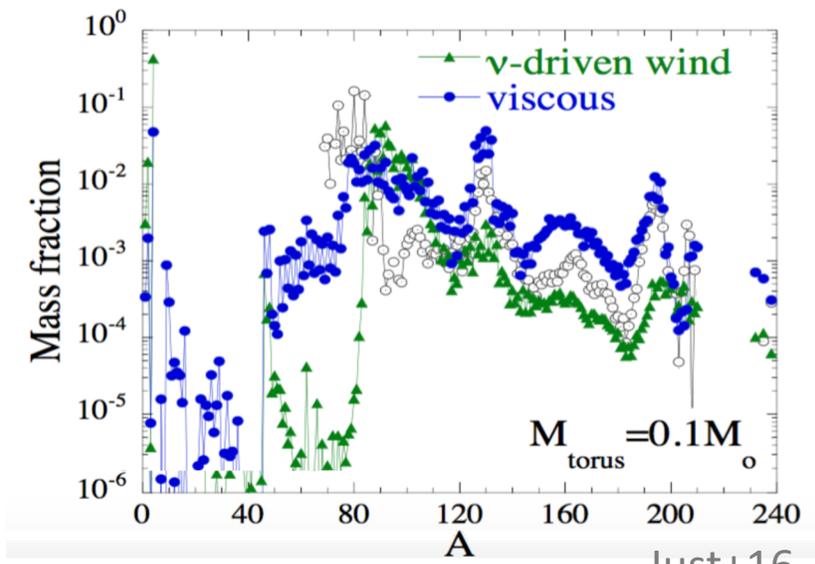
MHD Supernovae



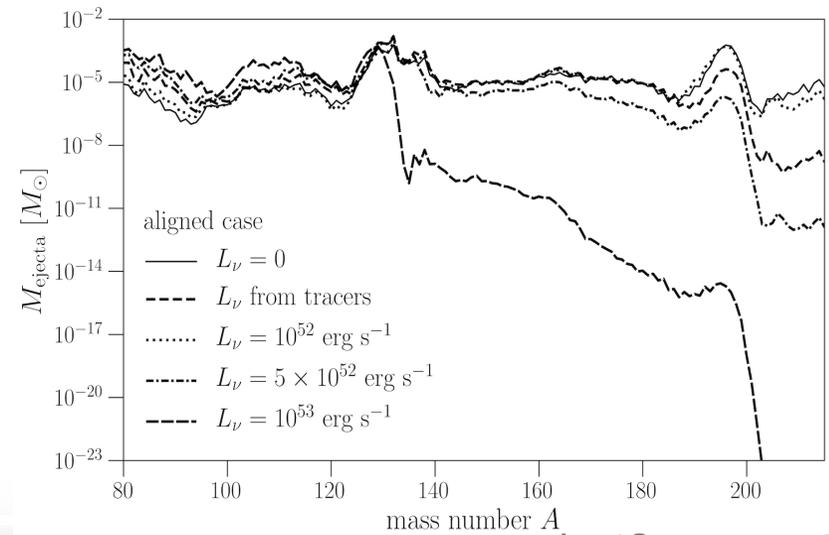
Winteler+12



Radice+19; also Perego+19



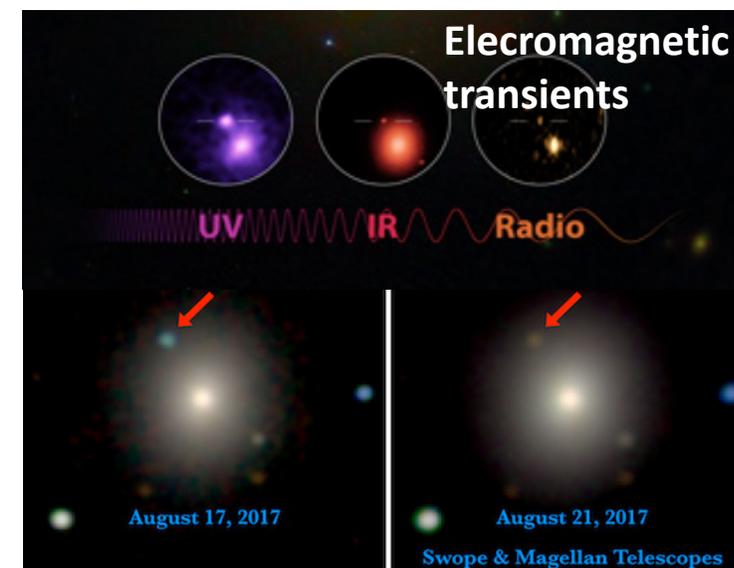
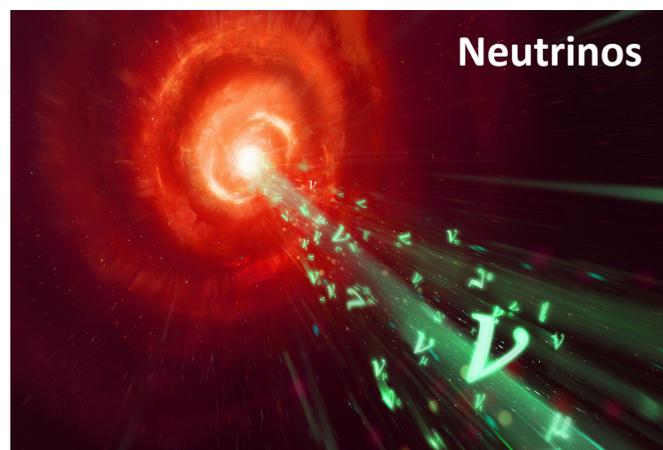
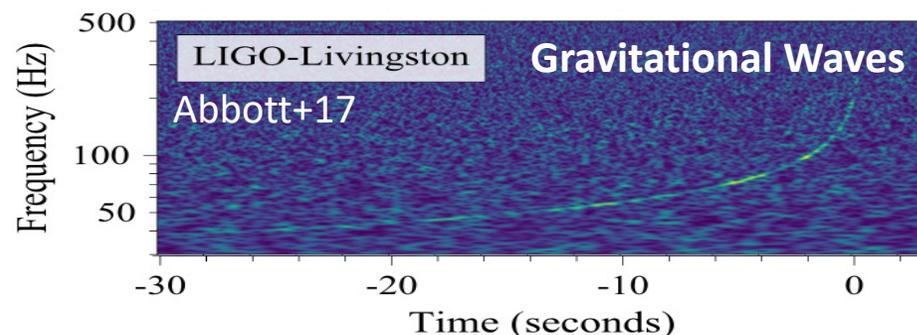
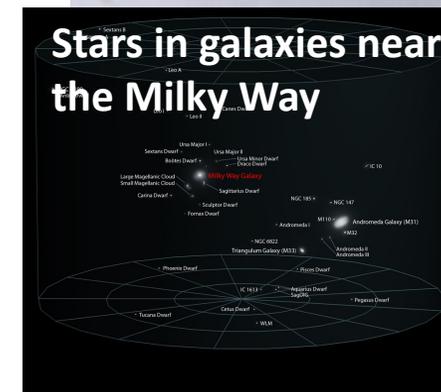
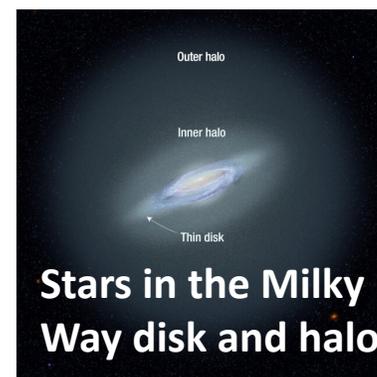
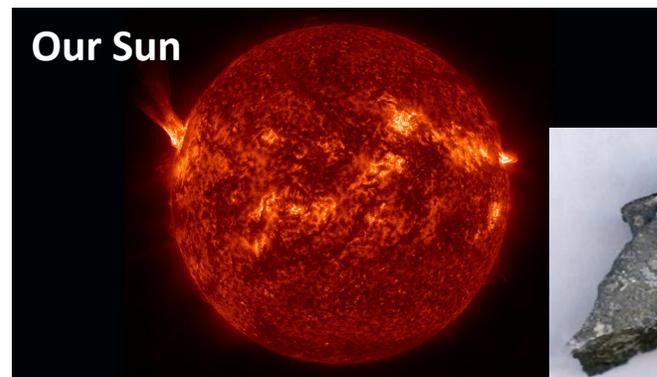
Just+16



Halevi&Mosta 18

Era of diverse observables and multi-messenger observations

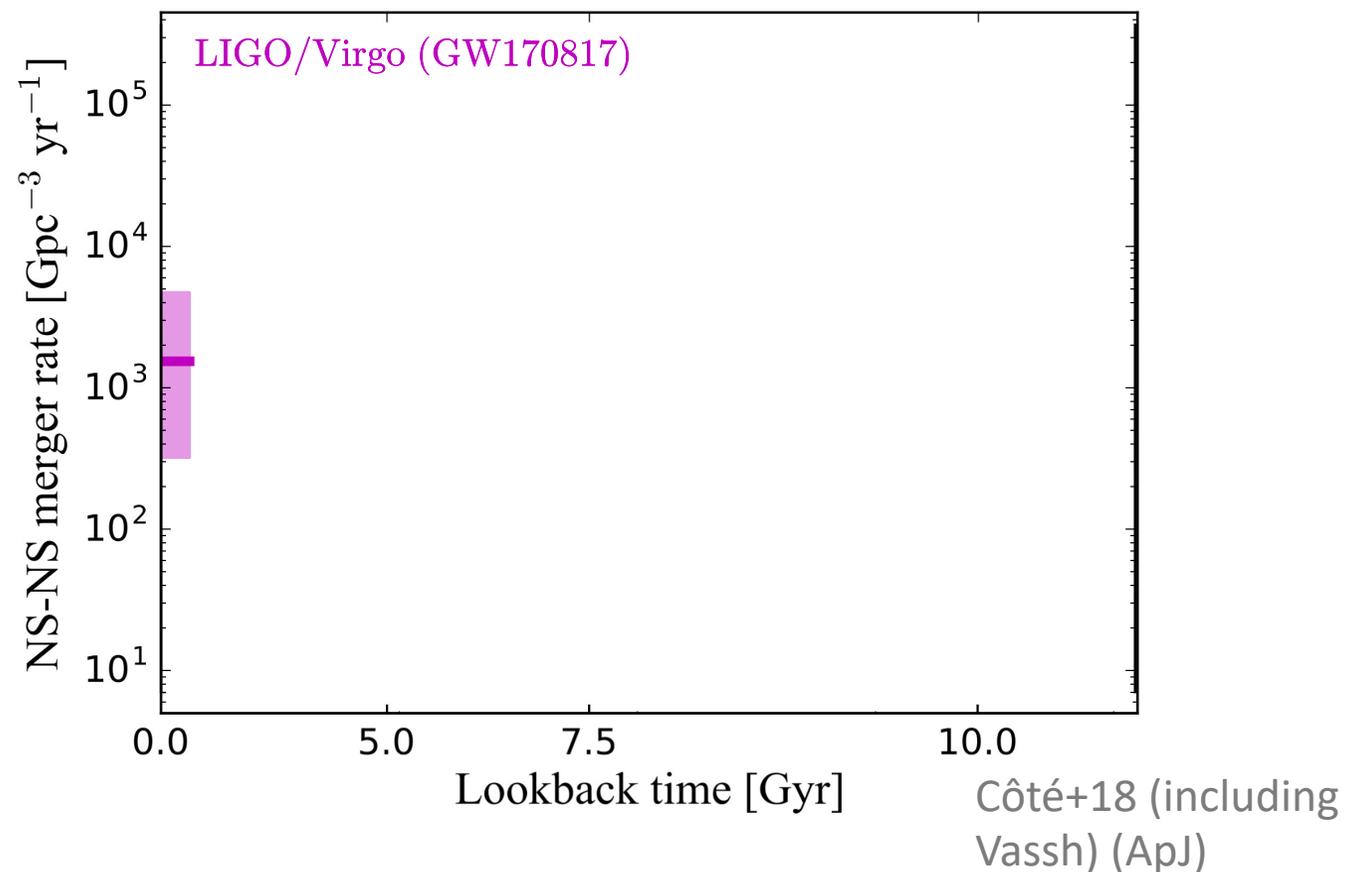
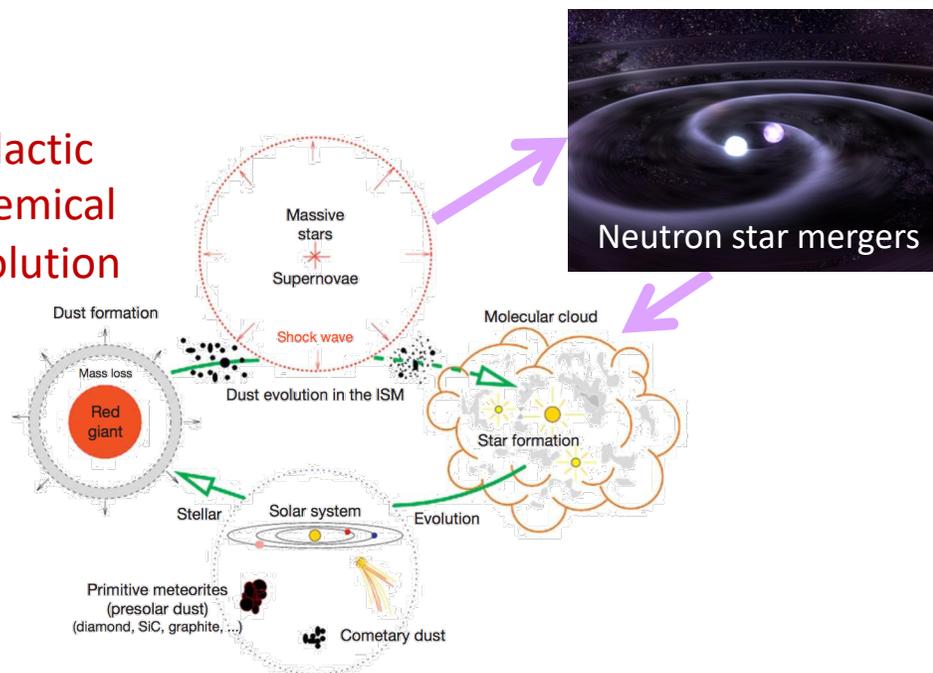
- Our Sun and meteorites are key informants on Solar System element origins
- Stellar abundances of stars in our Milky Way and beyond address the robustness of nucleosynthesis processes
- GW170817 the first observed multi-messenger binary neutron star merger: LIGO begins to provide NSM rates
- Electromagnetic follow-up: AT2017gfo kilonova light curve implied at least lanthanide elements produced
- Neutrinos and light curve seen for multi-messenger event SN1987A and we have bigger and better detectors now!



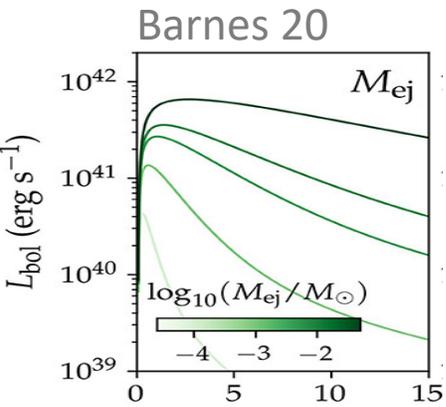
Do binary NS mergers make enough heavy elements?

Galactic Chemical Evolution

Palm+14



Do binary NS mergers make enough heavy elements?

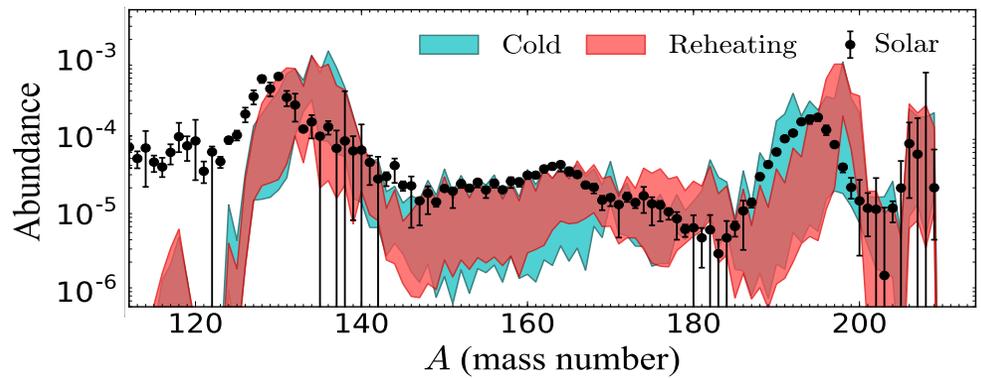
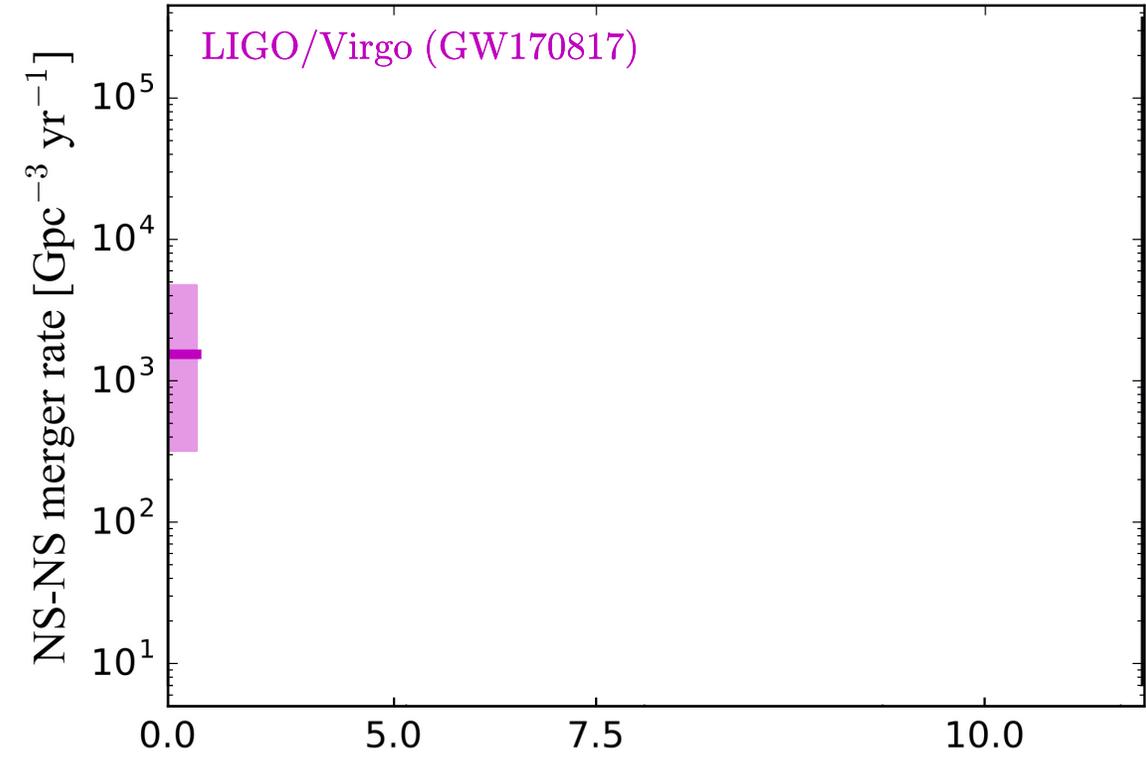
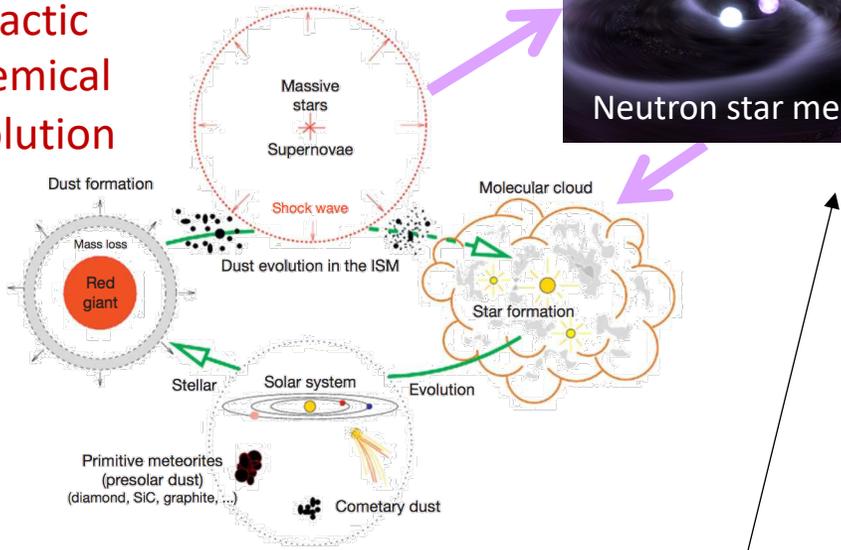


Light Curves
 Take estimates for GW170817 mass ejection range from literature



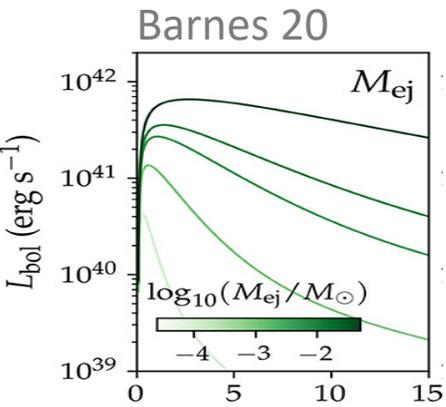
Galactic Chemical Evolution

Palm+14



Nucleosynthesis Predictions
 Abundance range of dynamical ejecta from 10 mass models

Do binary NS mergers make enough heavy elements?

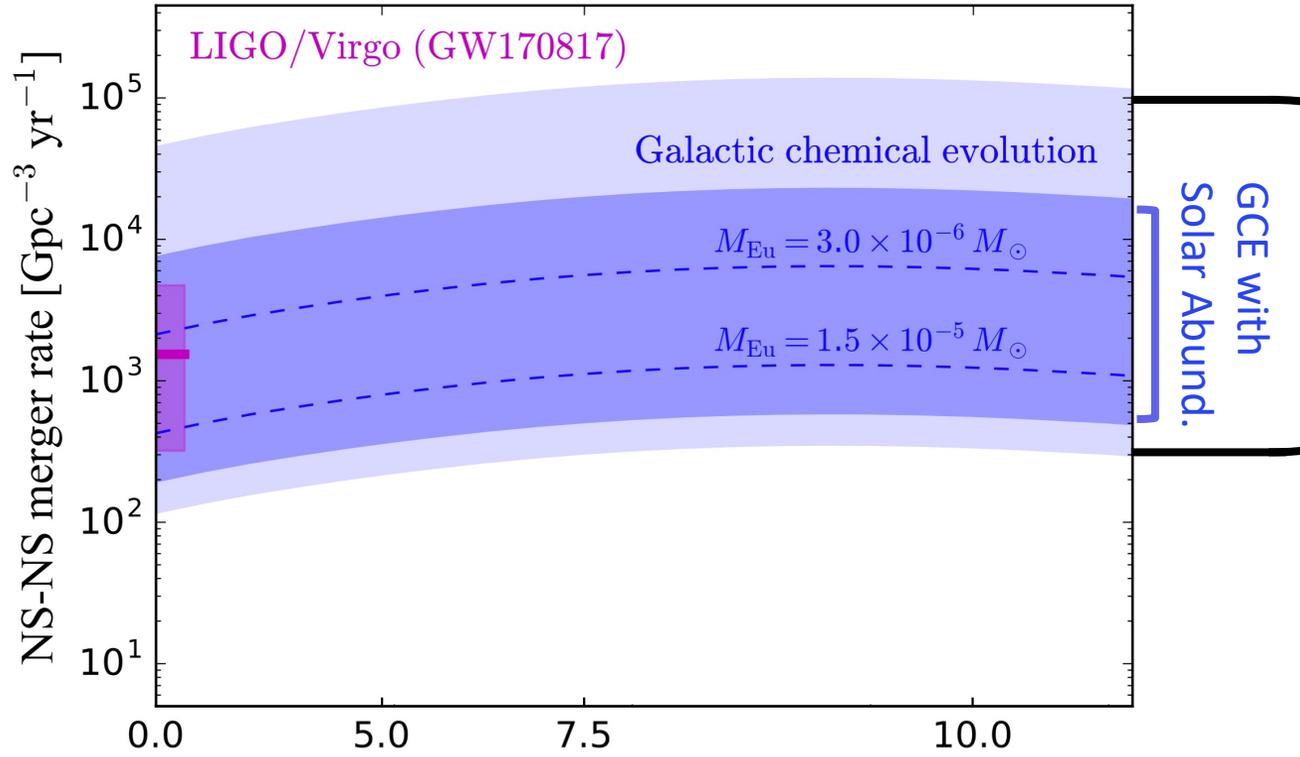
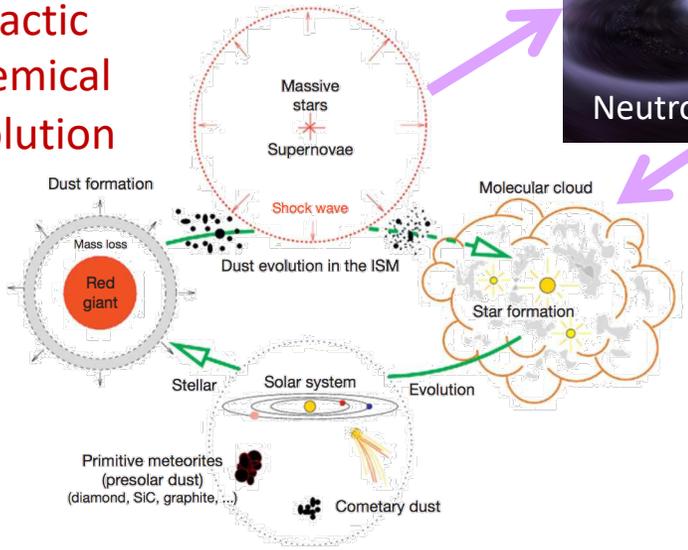


Light Curves
 Take estimates for GW170817 mass ejection range from literature

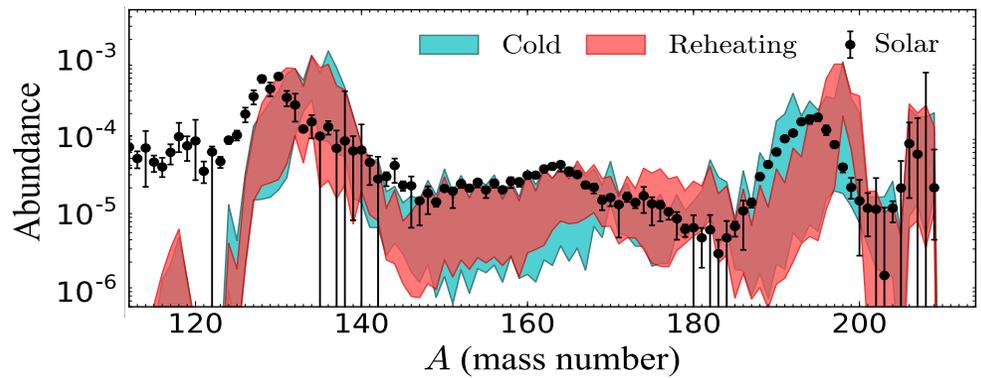


Galactic Chemical Evolution

Palm+14

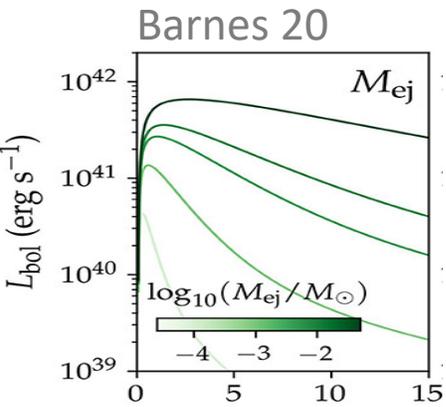


Côté+18 (including Vassh) (ApJ)



Nucleosynthesis Predictions
 Abundance range of dynamical ejecta from 10 mass models

Do binary NS mergers make enough heavy elements?

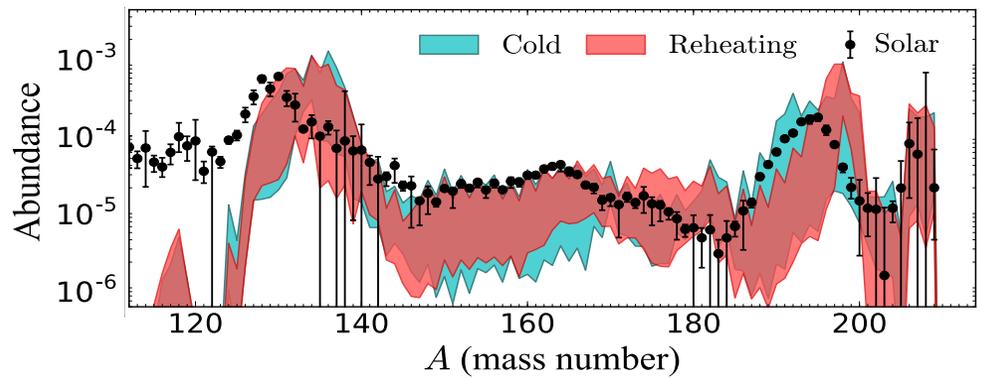
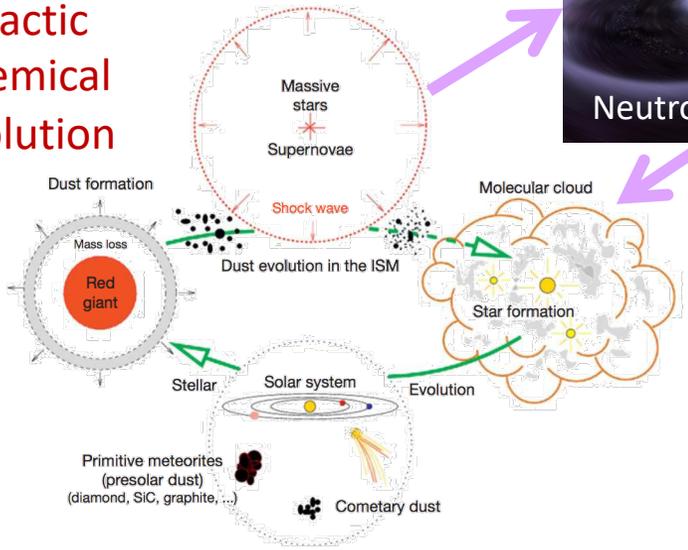


Light Curves
Take estimates for GW170817 mass ejection range from literature

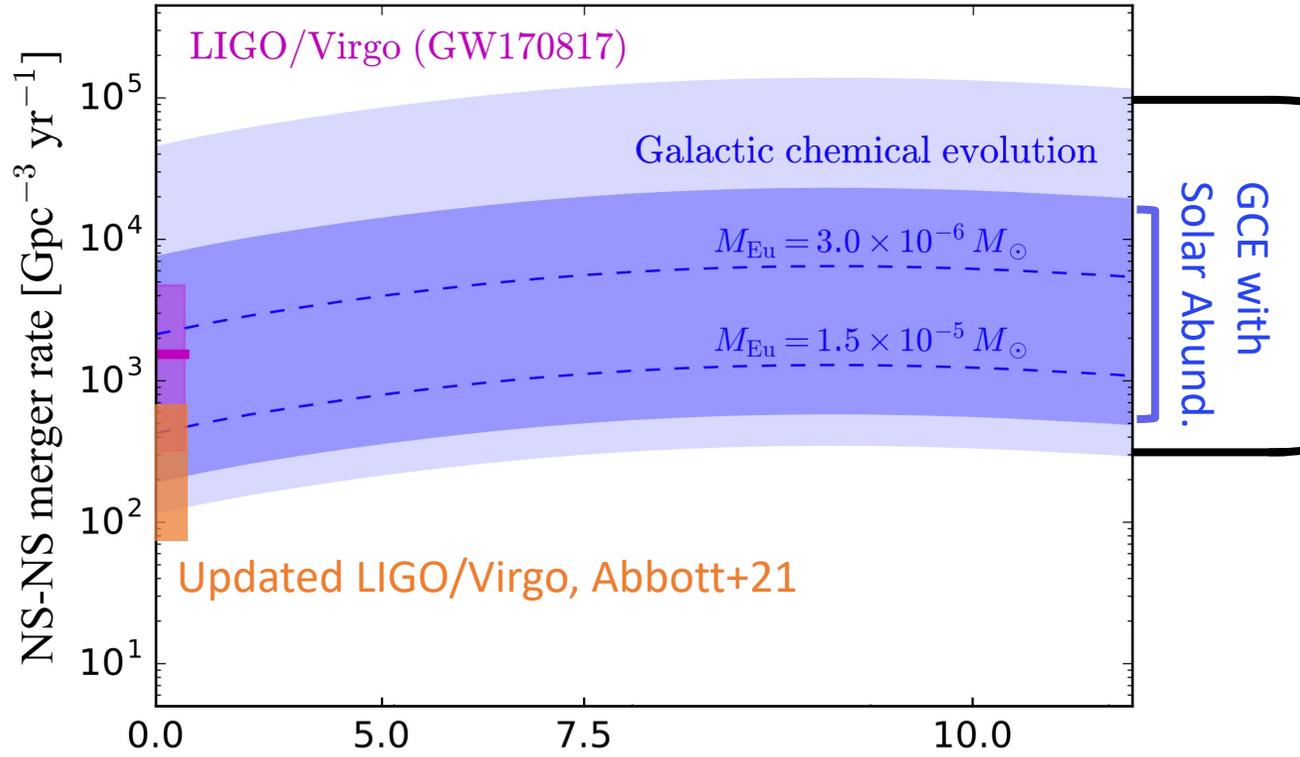


Galactic Chemical Evolution

Palm+14



Nucleosynthesis Predictions
Abundance range of dynamical ejecta from 10 mass models



Côté+18 (including Vassh) (ApJ)

*Now another confirmed NSNS merger GW190425 as well as a June 2021 confirmation of two NSBH mergers GW200105 and GW200115!

Science goals

- Investigate the origins of the heaviest elements
- Probe the properties of exotic, unstable nuclei
- Motivate and support local and international nuclear physics campaigns at ARIEL and FRIB
- Capitalize on statistical methods and machine learning techniques for nuclear astrophysics problems
- Study the nature of the neutrino and its role in shaping element production at explosive sites

Interested? nvassh@triumf.ca

