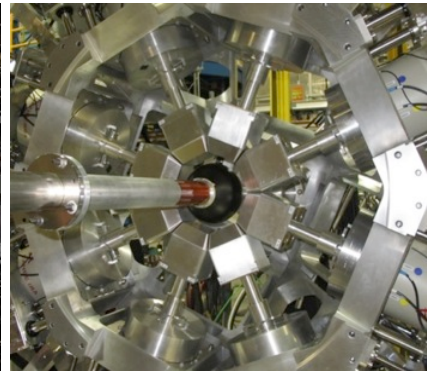
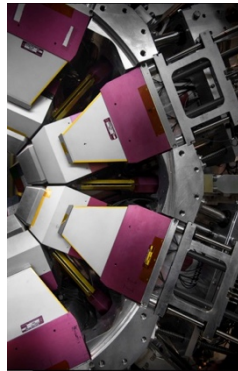


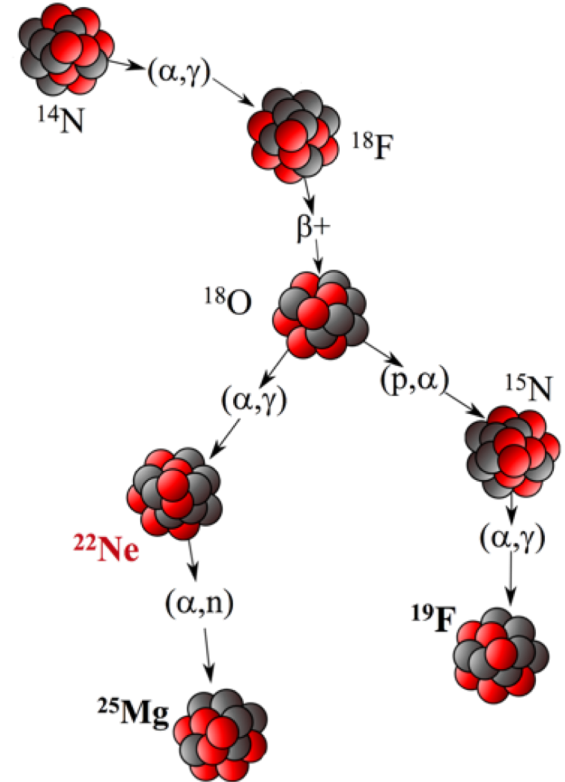
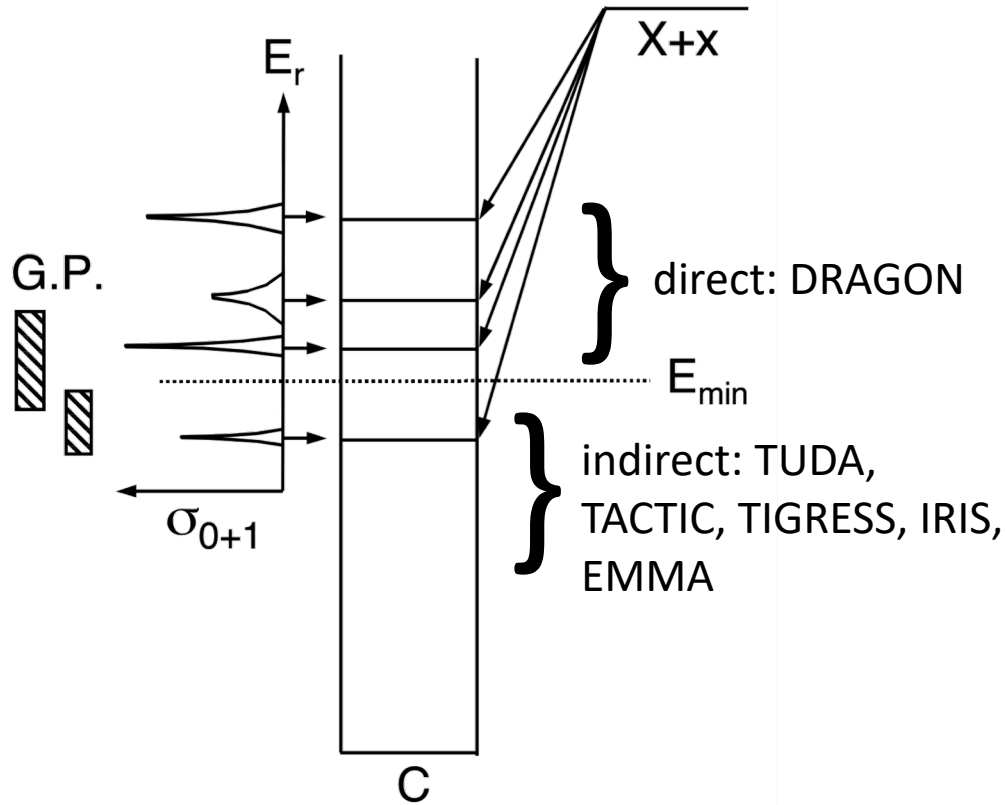
Opportunities for Nucleosynthesis Studies with TI-STAR and TIGRESS at ARIEL

Dennis Mucher, Leyla Atar, Tomer Rockman

University of Guelph + TRIUMF for the TIGRESS and TI-STAR collaborations

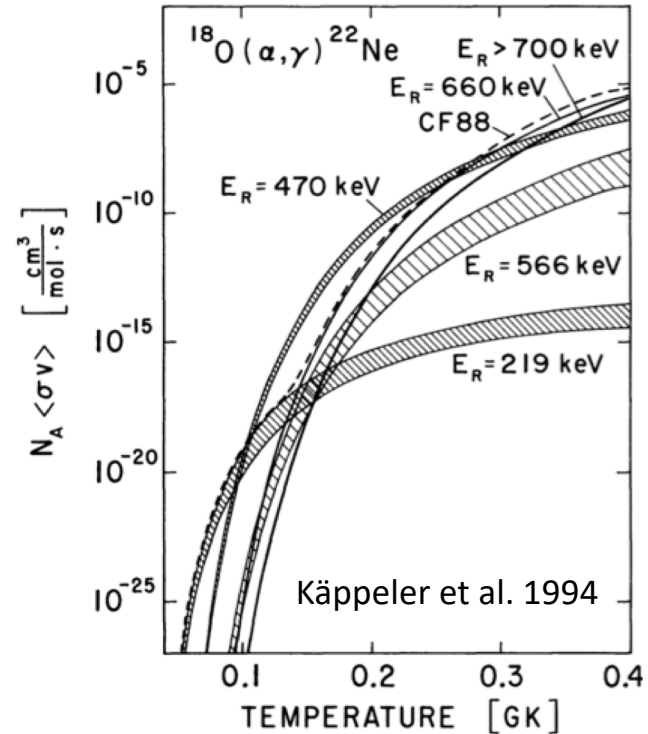
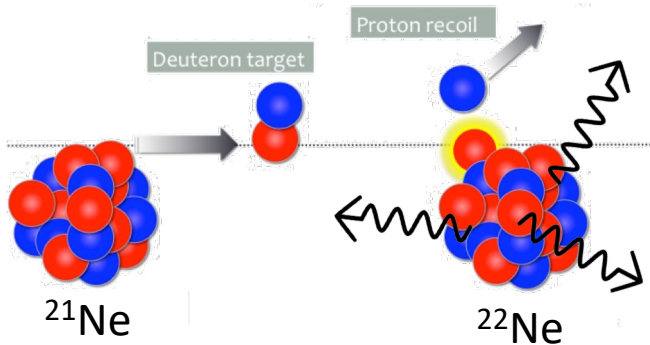


Intro: indirect approaches to nucleosynthesis studies

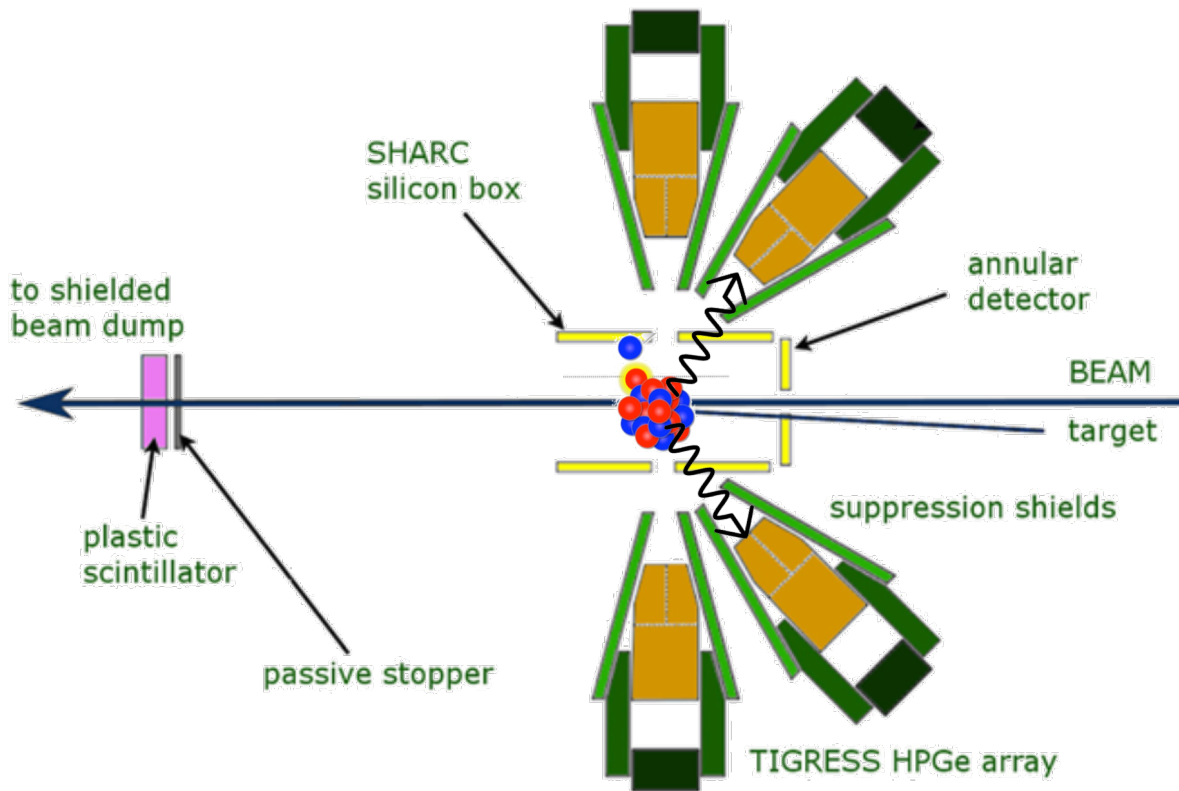


Example: spectroscopy of ^{22}Ne resonances at ISAC-II

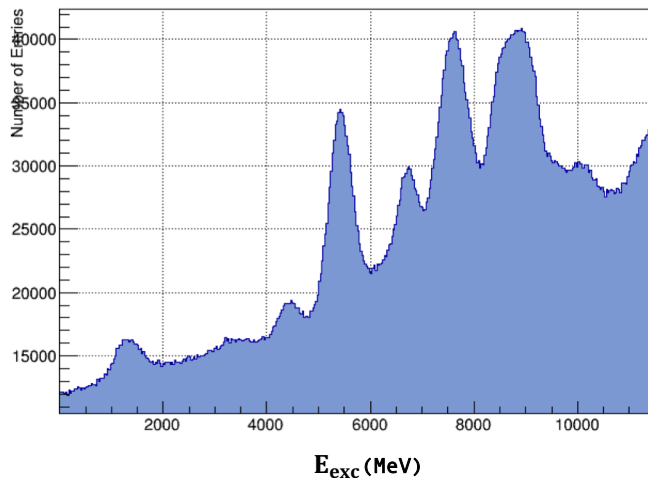
E_r (MeV)	E_x (MeV)	J^π ^a	$\omega\gamma_{(\alpha,\gamma)}$ (μeV) ^b	$\omega\gamma_{(\alpha,n)}$ (μeV) ^b
$^{18}\text{O} + \alpha$				
0.058.....	9.72	3^-	4.1×10^{-40}	
		(2^+)	1.5×10^{-39}	
0.218.....	9.85	2^+	7.1×10^{-12}	
		(1^-)	5.8×10^{-11}	
0.470.....	10.05	0^+	0.55	
		(1^-)	0.23	
0.566.....	10.13	4^+	7.9×10^{-3}	
		(2^+)	1.95	
		(3^-)	0.15	
0.662.....	10.21	1^-	230 ± 25^c	



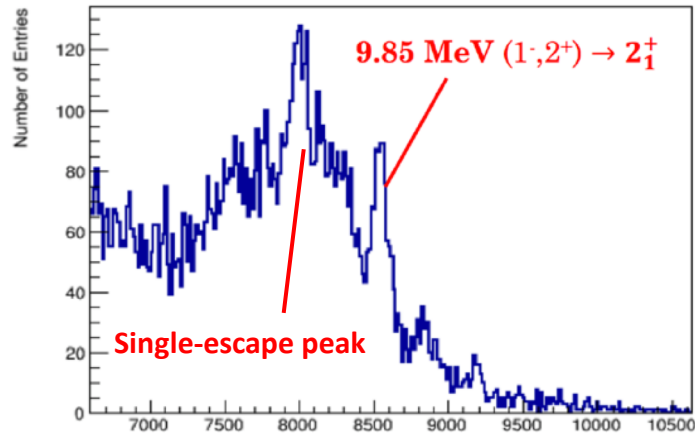
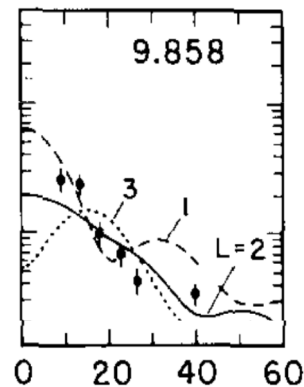
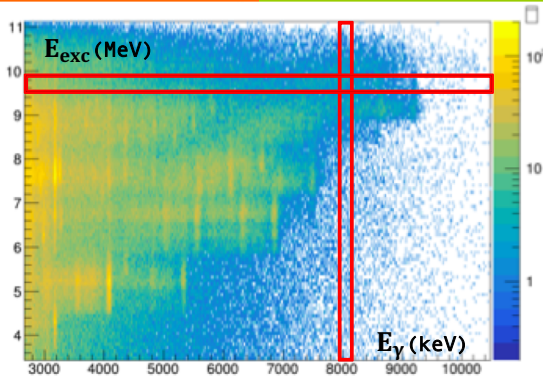
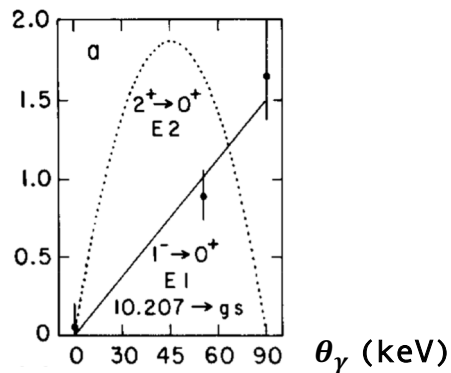
Particle-gamma spectroscopy with TIGRESS



$^{21}\text{Ne}(d,p)$, 7.9 MeV/u
August 2017

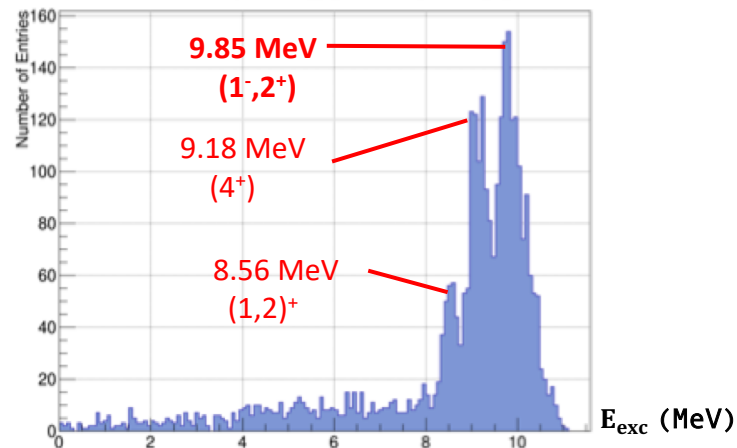


Example: spectroscopy of ^{22}Ne resonances at ISAC-II

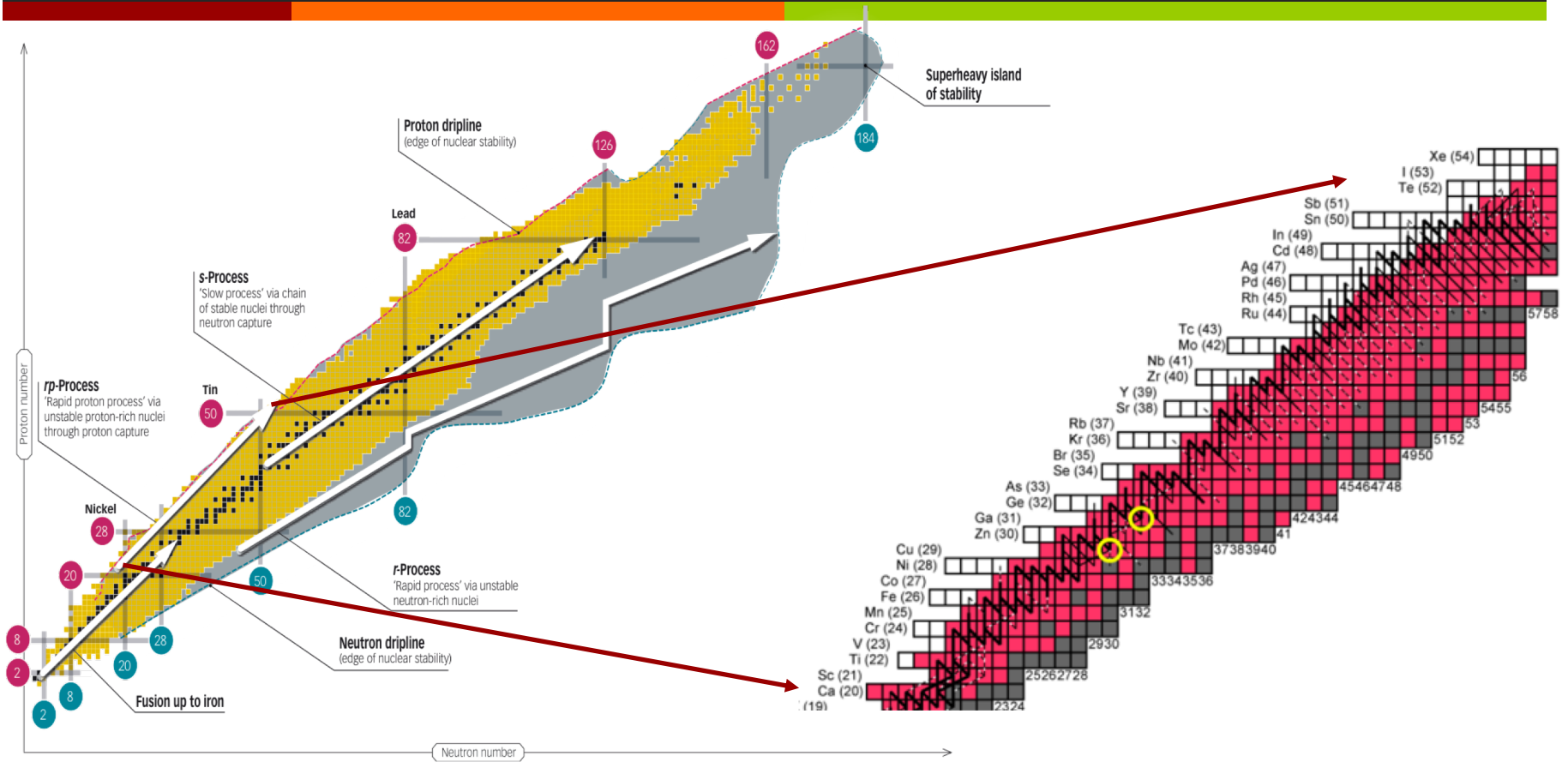


Analysis:

- B. Greaves (UofG)
- S. Gillespie (TRIUMF)



rp-process



Indirect measurements for the rp-process

- $^{57}\text{Cu}(d,n)^{58}\text{Zn}$
- using GRETINA @ NSCL
- **resolution** and **statistics** at the limit

PRL 113, 032502 (2014)

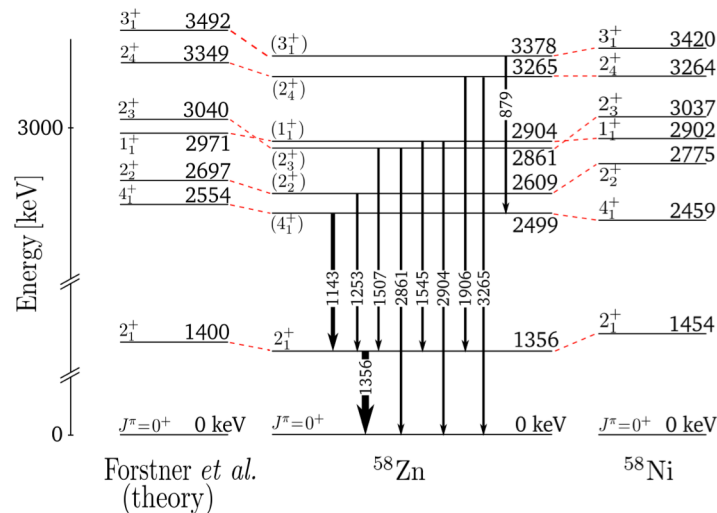
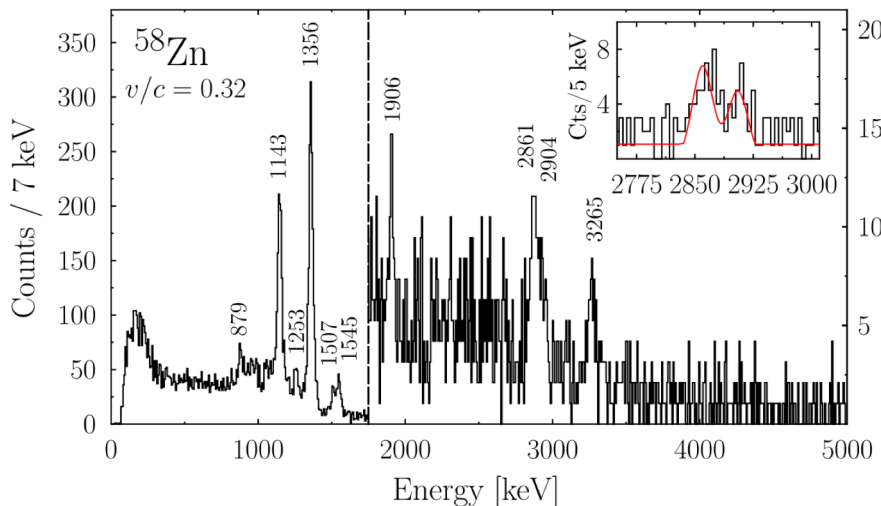
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
18 JULY 2014

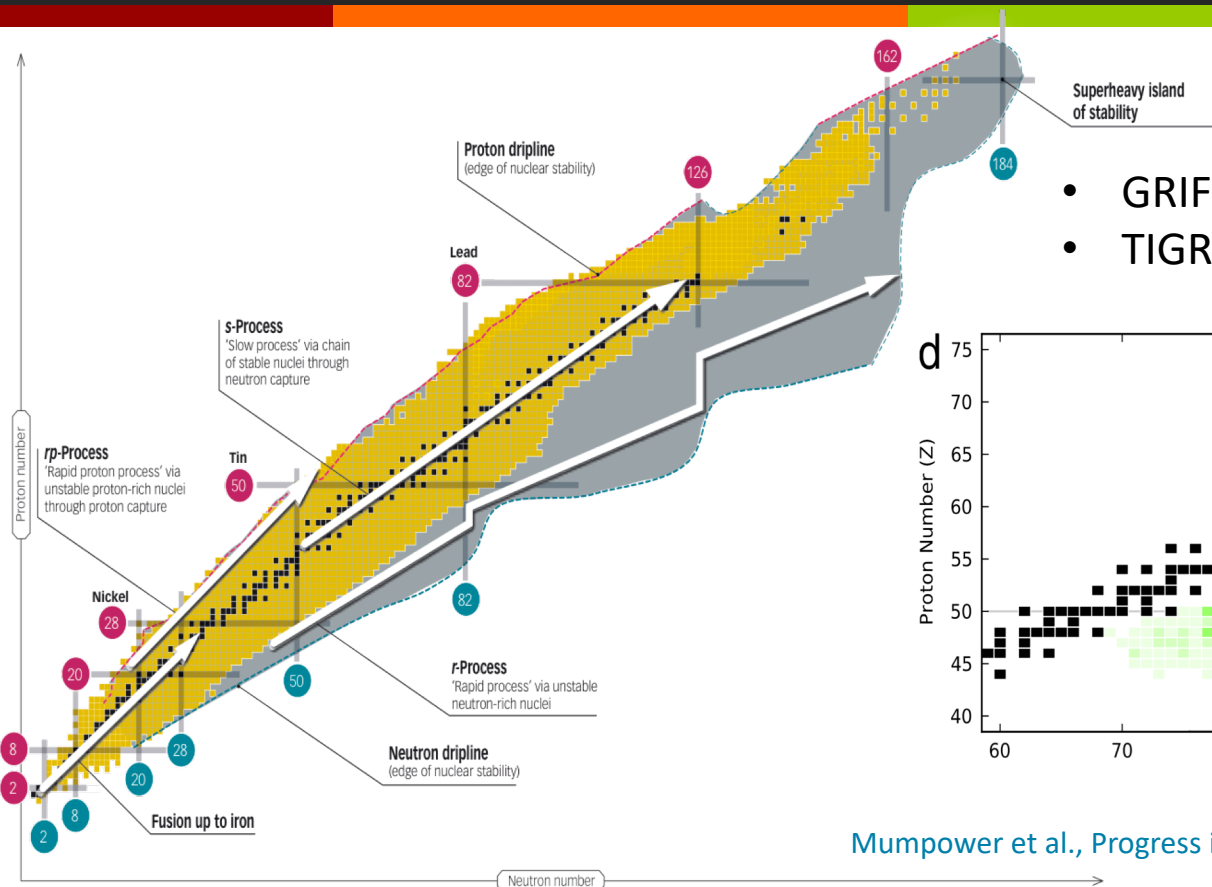


Determining the *rp*-Process Flow through ^{56}Ni : Resonances in $^{57}\text{Cu}(p,\gamma)^{58}\text{Zn}$ Identified with GRETINA

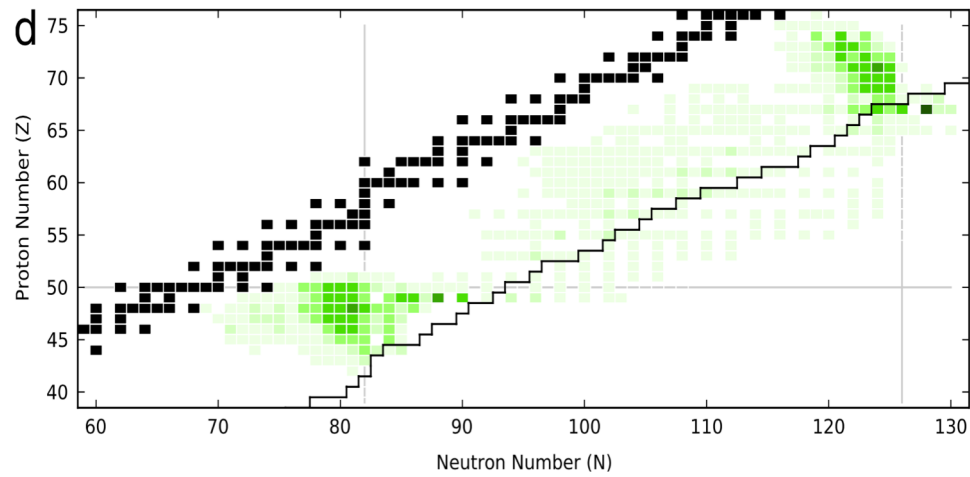
C. Langer,^{1,2,*} F. Montes,^{1,2} A. Aprahamian,³ D. W. Bardayan,^{4,†} D. Bazin,¹ B. A. Brown,^{1,5} J. Browne,^{1,2,5} H. Crawford,⁶



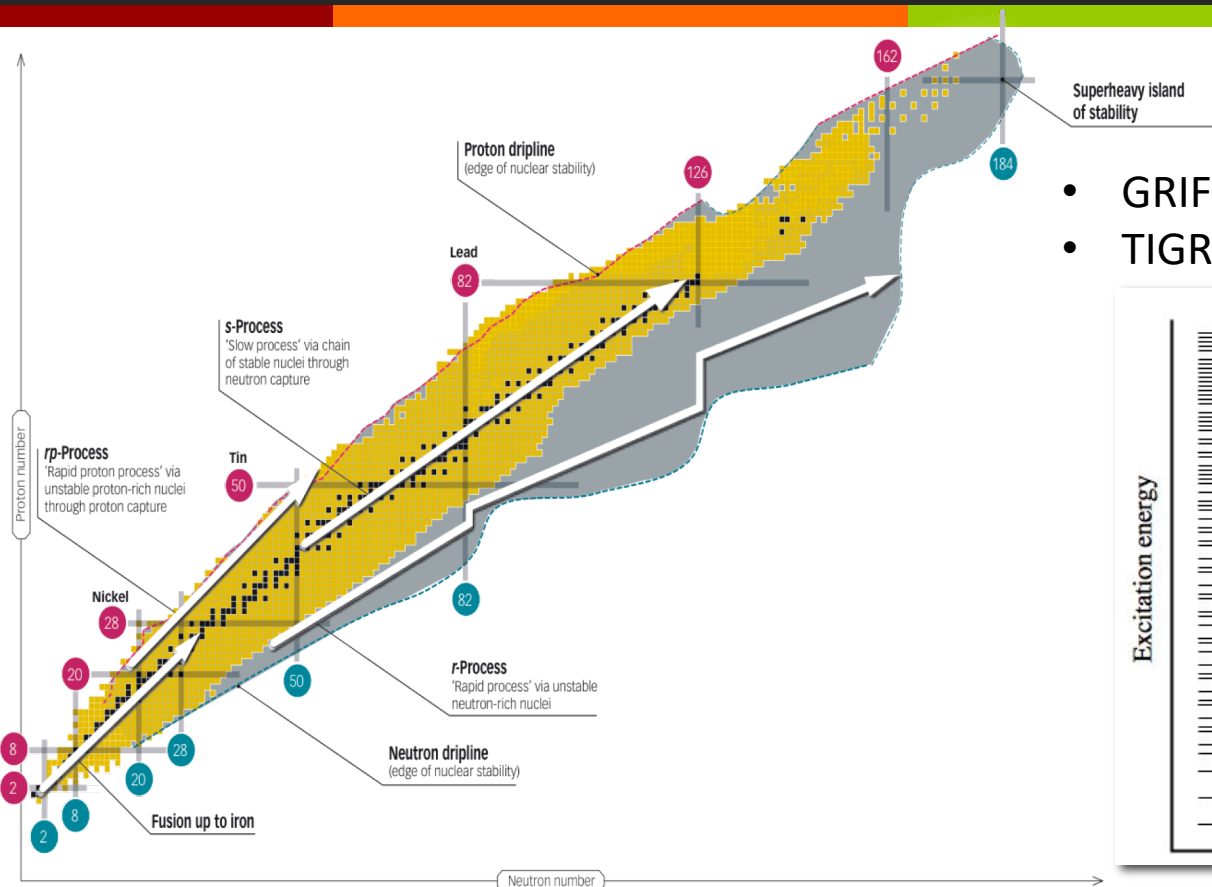
Constraining neutron capture rates



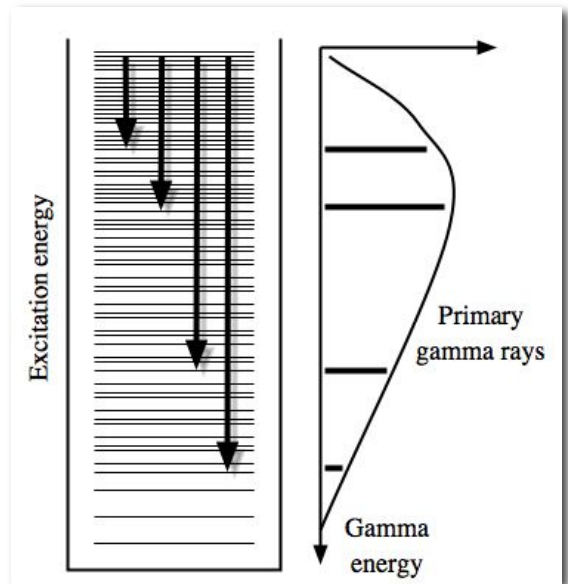
- GRIFFIN: $T_{1/2}$ and β -delayed neutrons
- TIGRESS: neutron capture rates



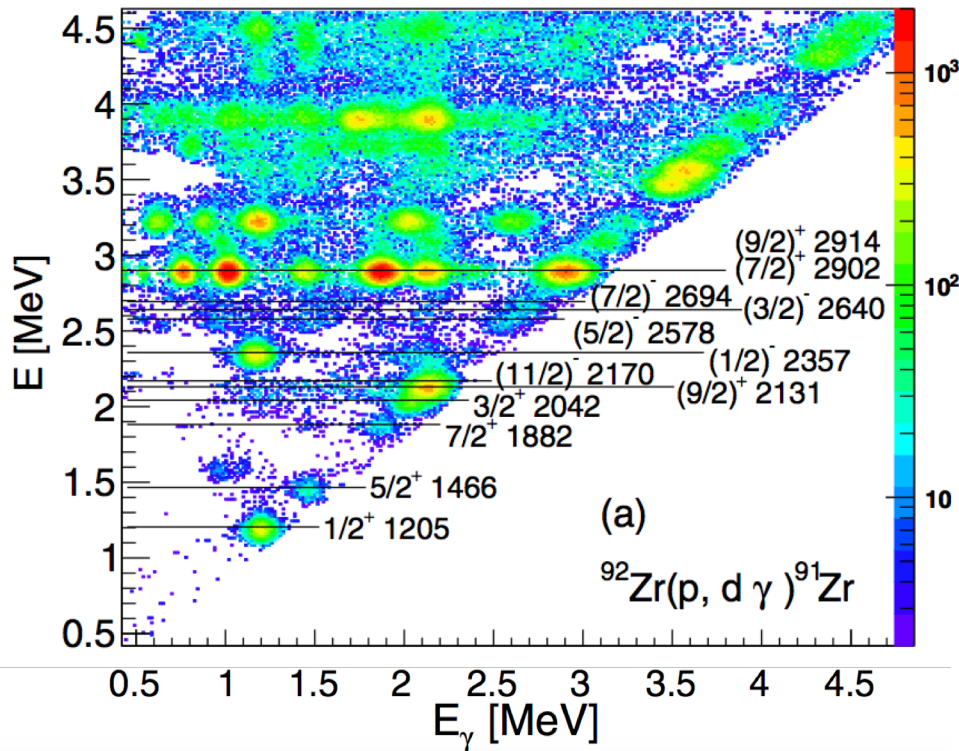
Constraining neutron capture rates



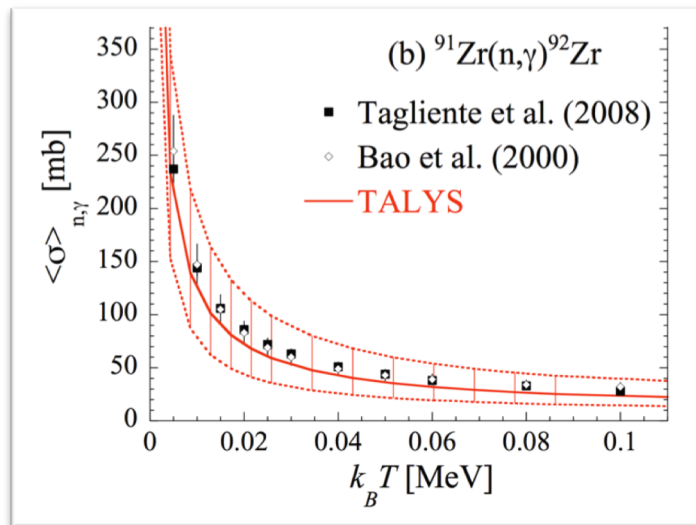
- GRIFFIN: $T_{1/2}$ and β -delayed neutrons
- TIGRESS: neutron capture rates



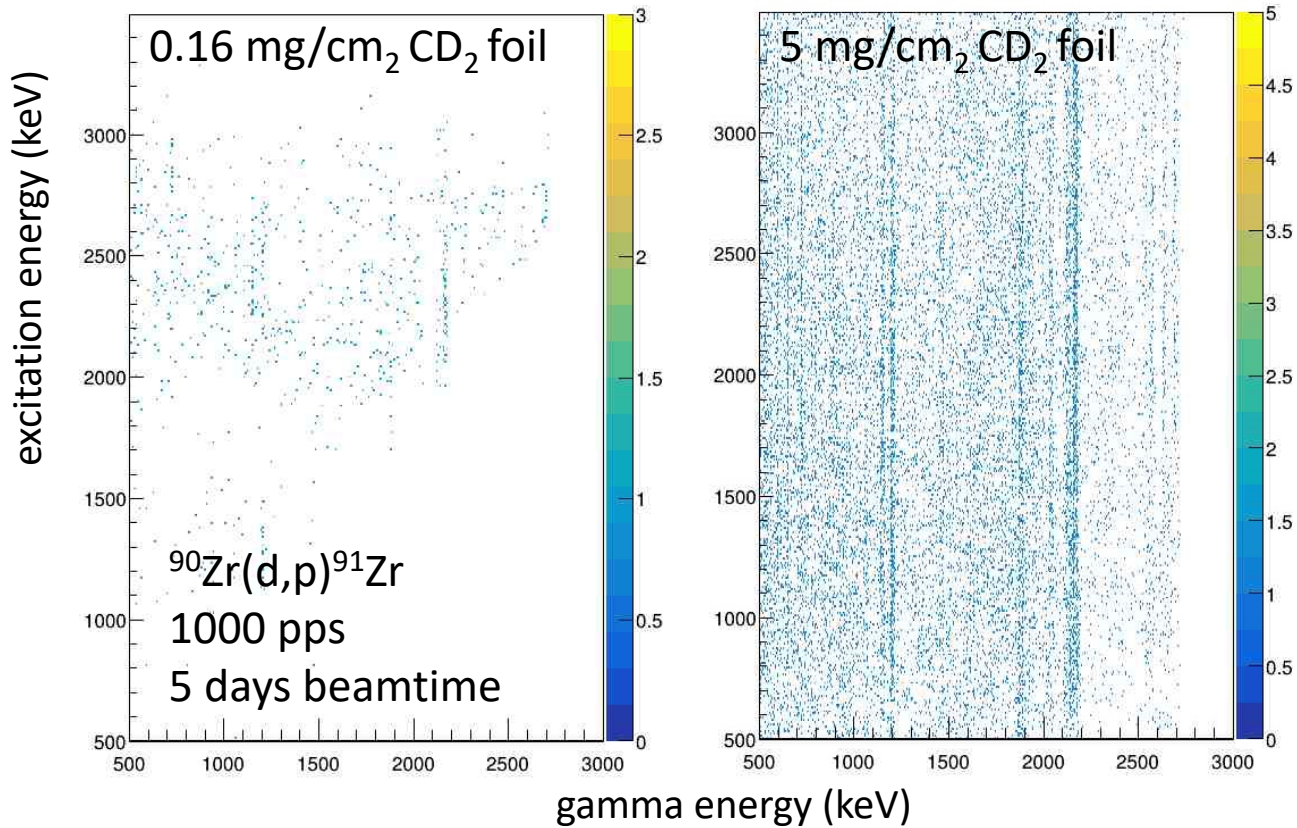
Validation of the "Oslo" method



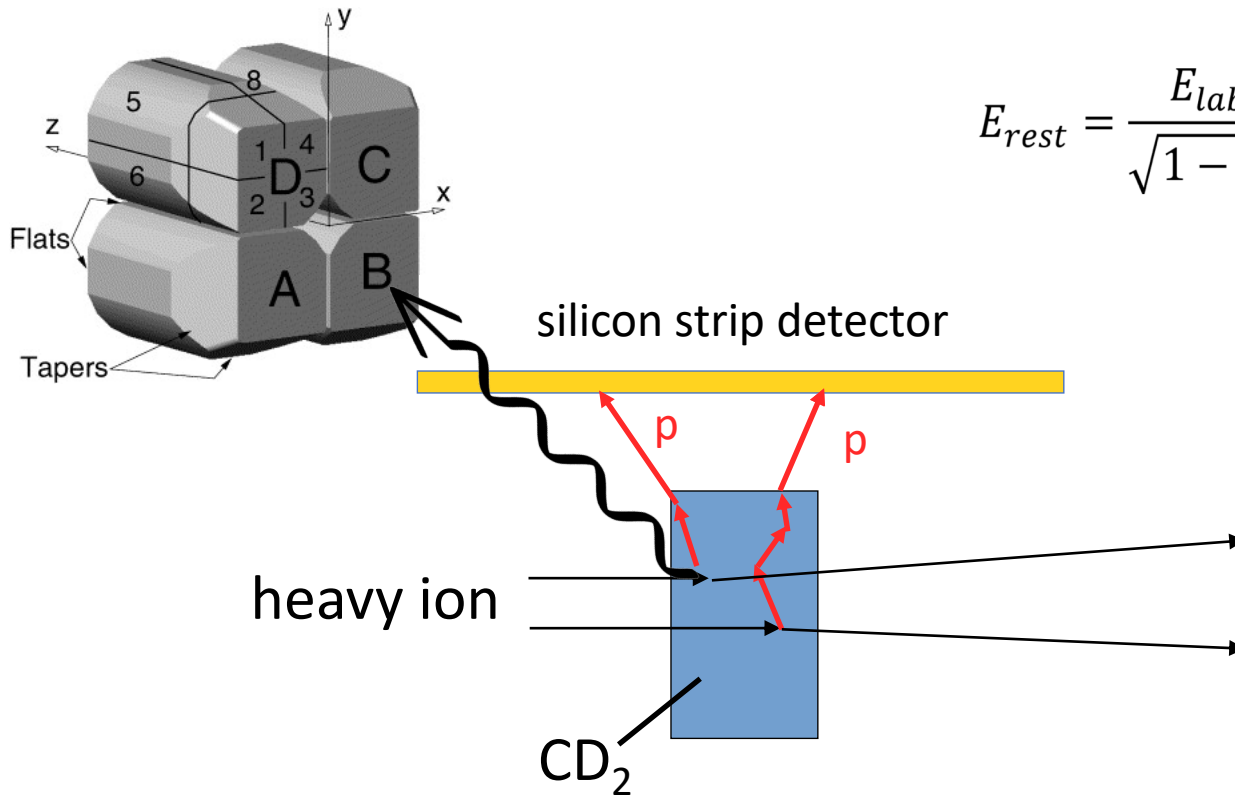
M. Guttormsen et al., PRC **96**, 024313 (2017)



Oslo-method: doable for exotic beams at ARIEL?



resolution vs. target thickness



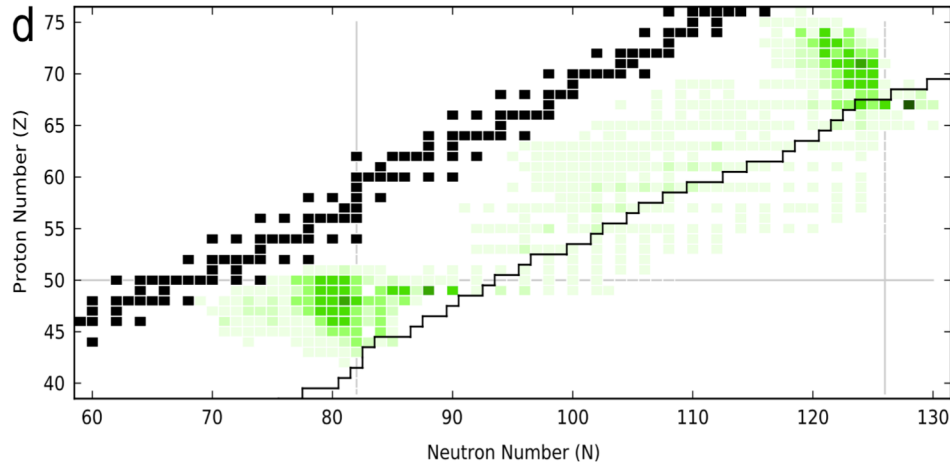
$$E_{rest} = \frac{E_{lab}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} (1 - \beta \cos \theta)$$

$^{136}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ at ARIEL and CD_2 targets

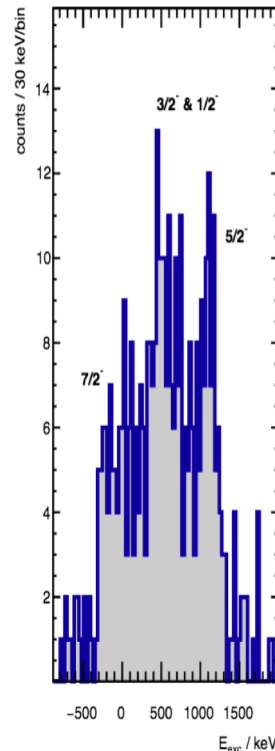
2

2

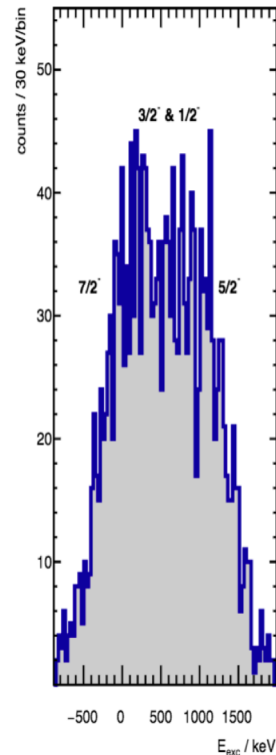
Target thickness becomes a critical issue with increasing Z of the beam: $\Delta E \sim Z^2$



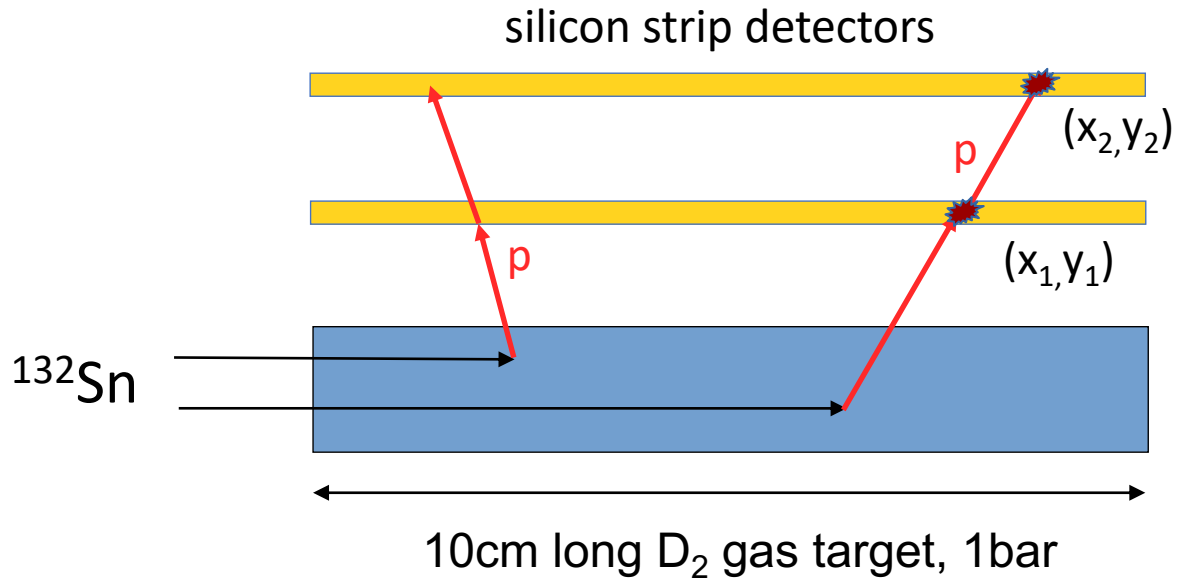
foil: 0.1 mg/cm



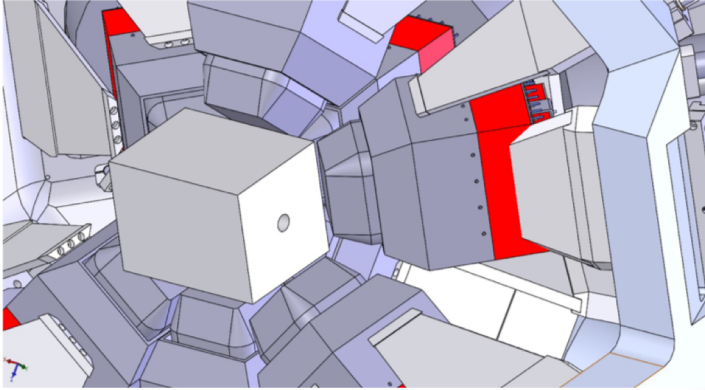
foil: 0.5 mg/cm



Idea: vertex tracking at ISOL energies using Si detectors



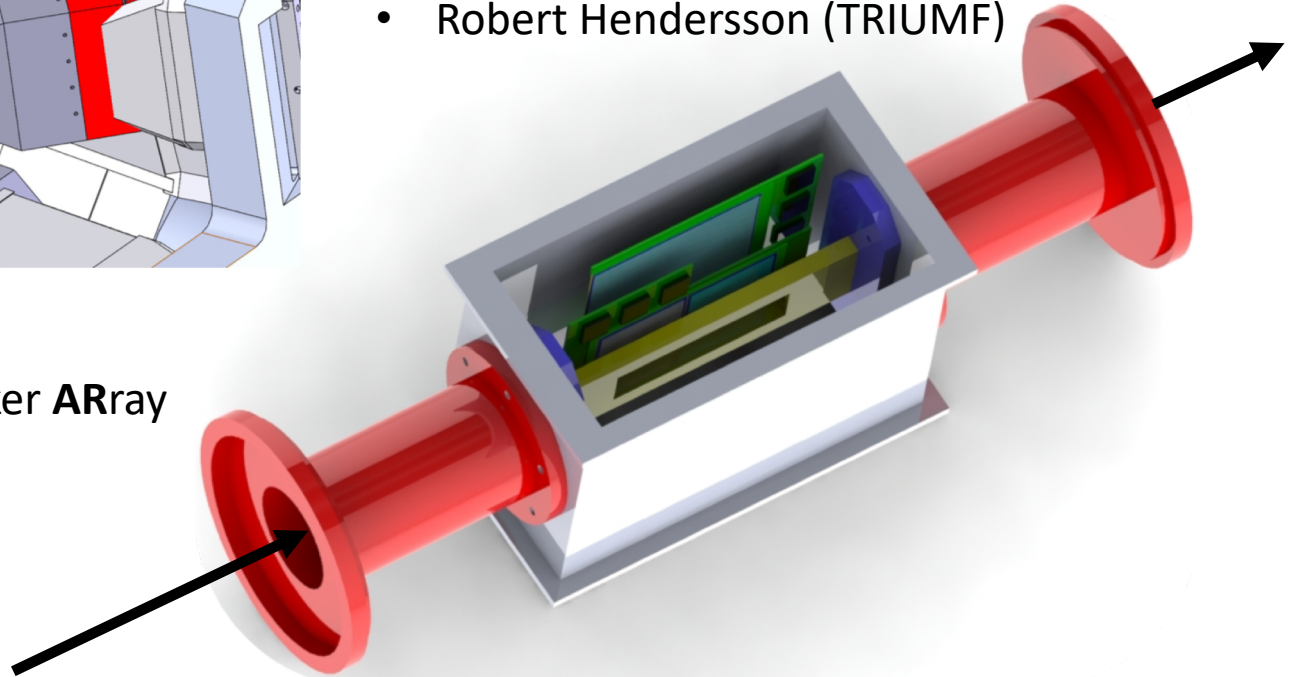
Layout of TI-STAR



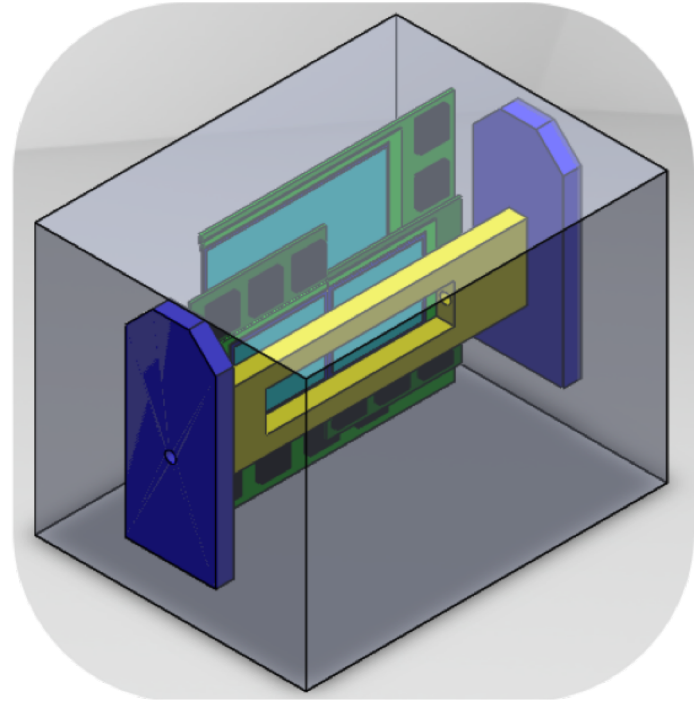
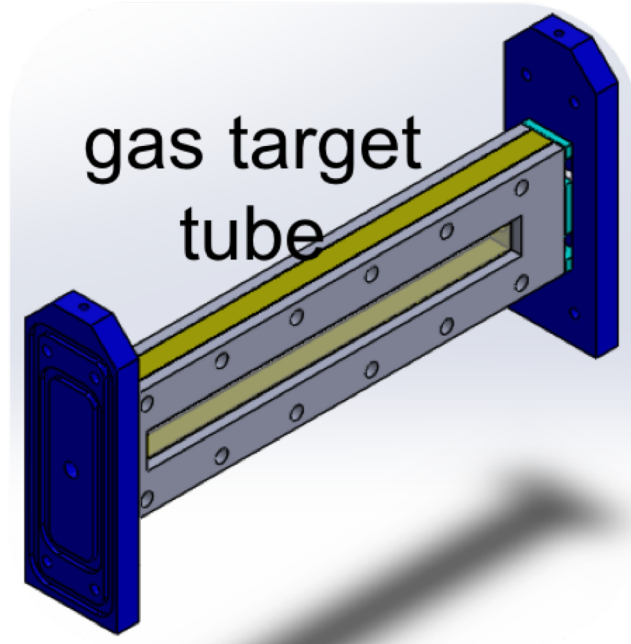
TI-STAR =
TIGRESS Silicon Tracker ARray

Mechanical Design:

- Fred Sarazin (Colorado School of Mines)
- Robert Hendersson (TRIUMF)



Layout of TI-STAR

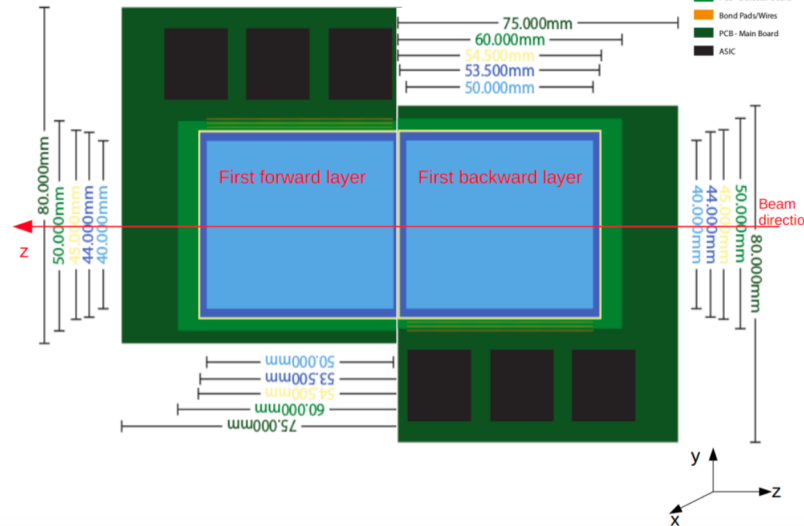


SKIROC-2 ASICs

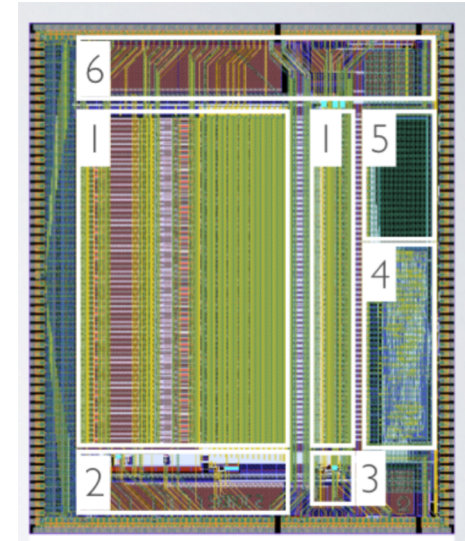
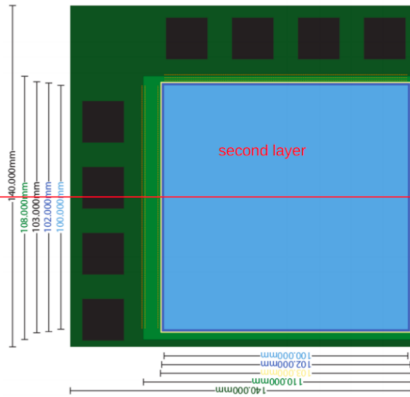
- 64 chn, designed for Si-PIN (5mm²; 20 pF)
- dyn. range: 0.1 MIP/4 fC ... 2500 MIPs/10 pC
- charge PA (positive), slow & fast shaper, 15 depth SCA, TDC & ADC (12 bit), 4kbytes RAM
- PowerPulsing: ~ 25 μW/chn, ENC < 0.4 fC

- Silicon - Active Area
- Silicon - Total Area
- Aluminum Nitrate Frame
- PCB - Detector Board
- Bond Pads/Wires
- PCB - Main Board
- ASIC

First layer PCBs



Second layer PCB



TI-STAR simulation

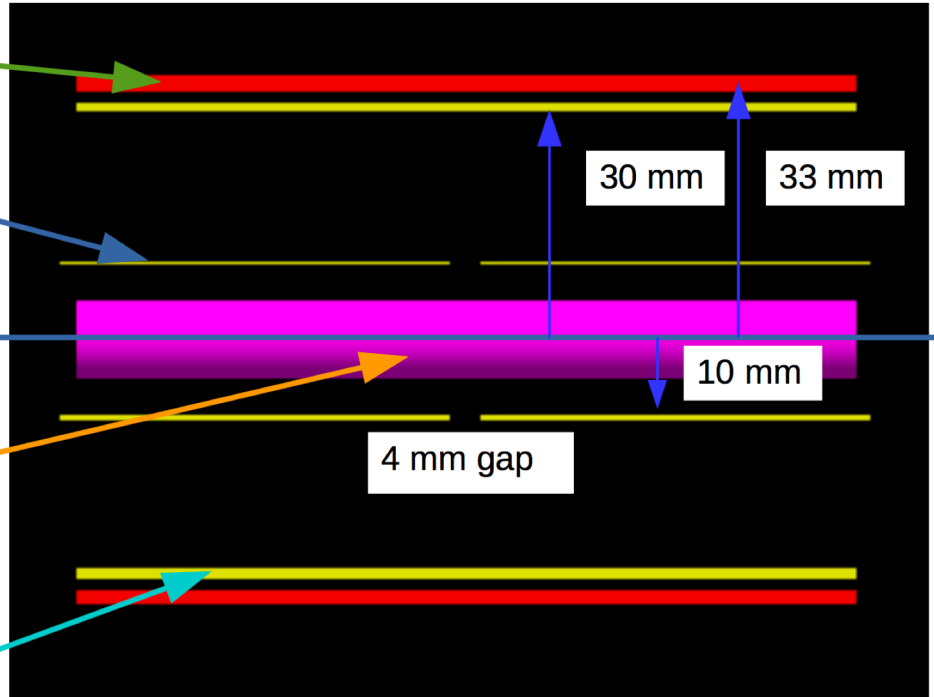
2 mm thick pad det.
pitch size: 0x3 mm
size: 10x10 cm

first layers 20 μm thin,
single-sided, double det.
pitch size: 260 μm
size: 5x4 cm (2 items)

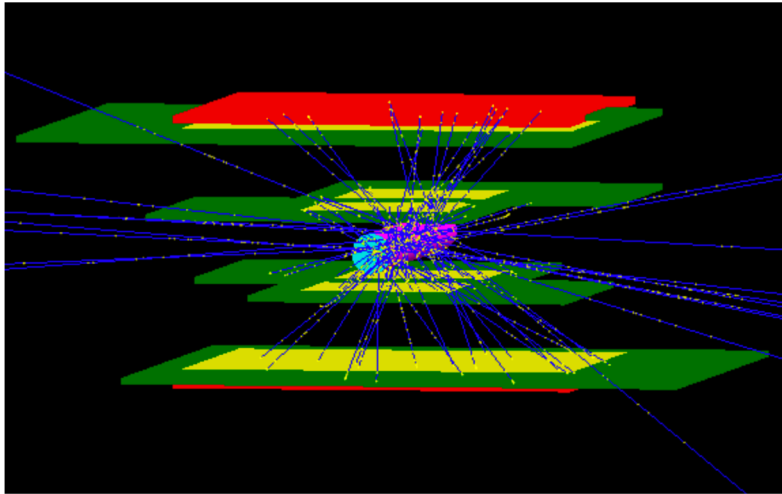
Gas target 10 cm length, 10 mm diameter, surrounded
by 2 μm Mylar, 8 μm Be foil
@ exit/entrance

second layers 150 μm thin,
double-sided, single det.
pitch size: 512x512 μm
size: 10x10 cm

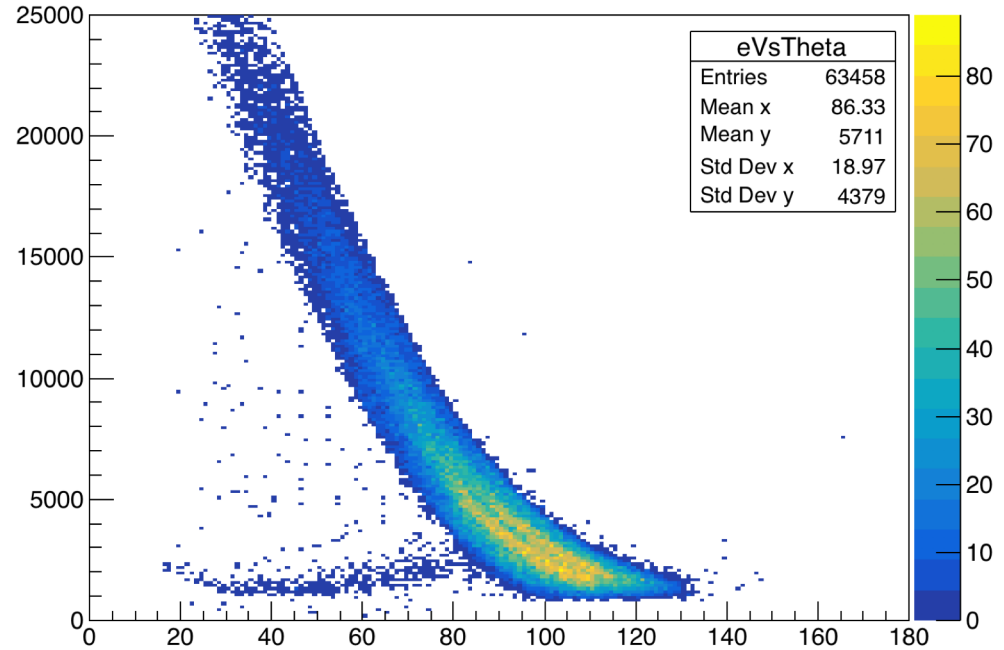
beam



Silicon Tracker: Geant4 simulations

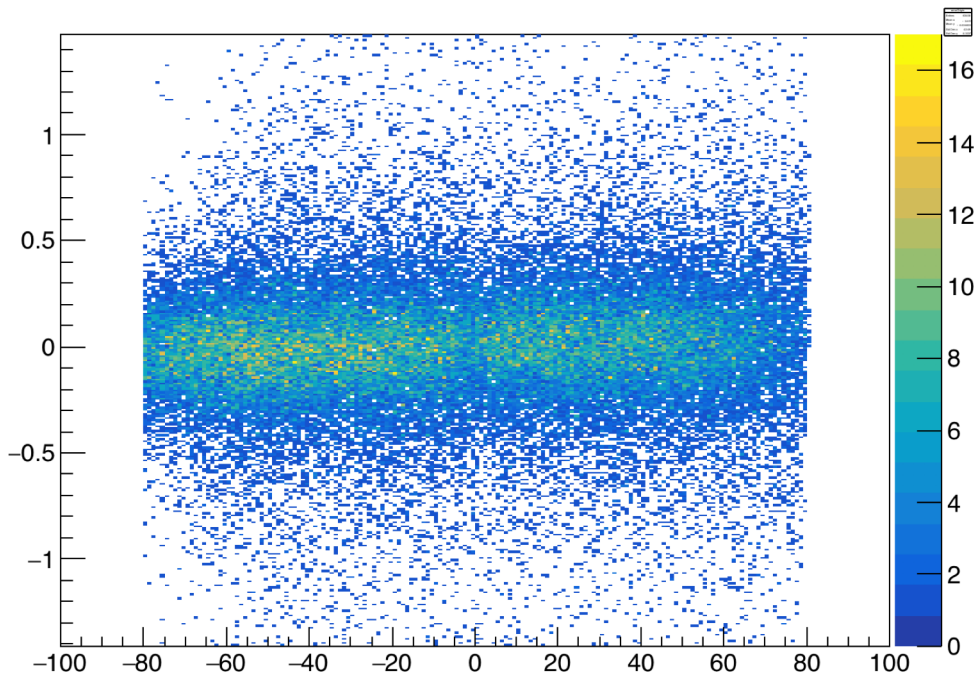


recoil energy vs. theta (lab)

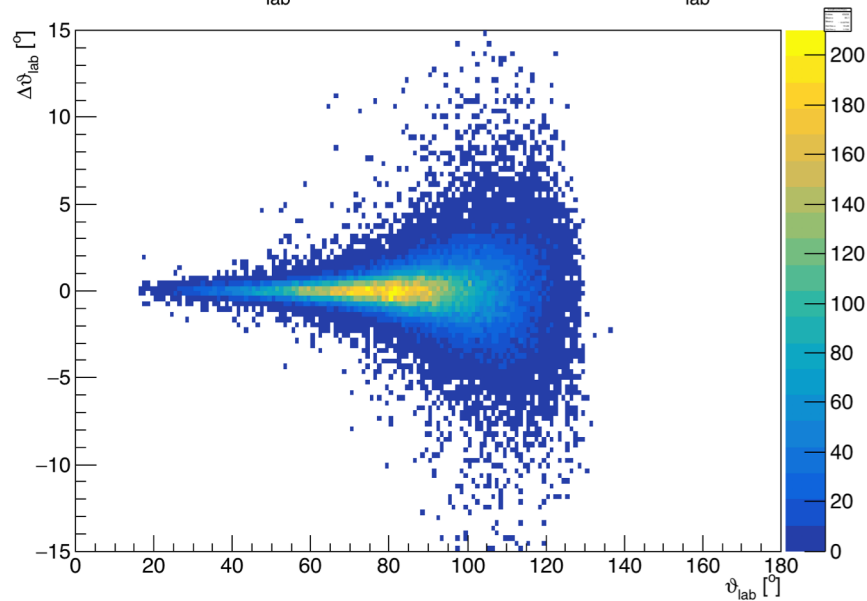


Silicon Tracker: Geant4 simulations

Error between reconstructed and true origin vs. true origin

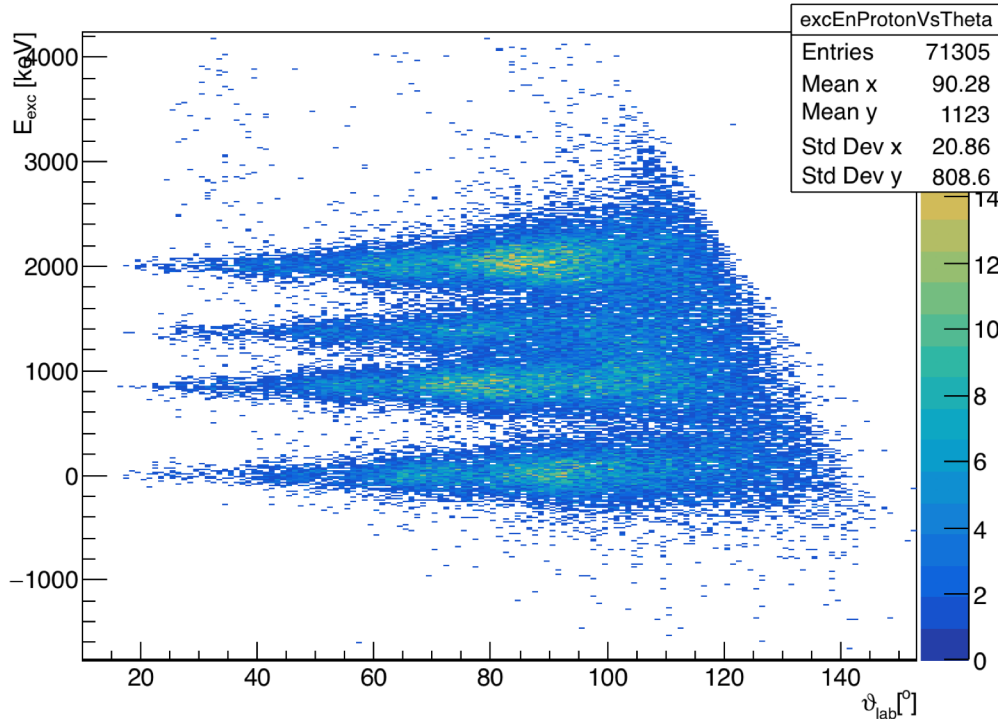


Error in ϑ_{lab} reconstruction vs. simulated ϑ_{lab}

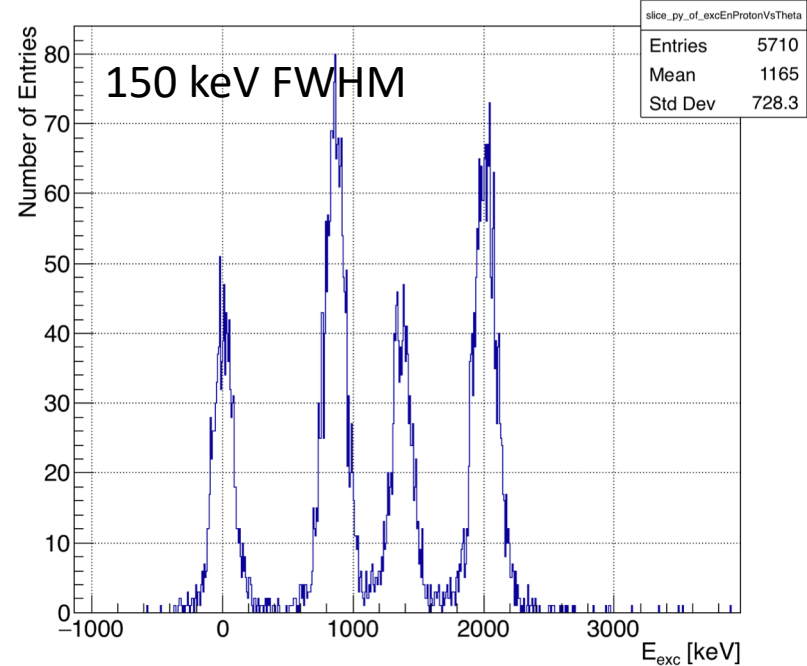


Silicon Tracker: Geant4 simulations

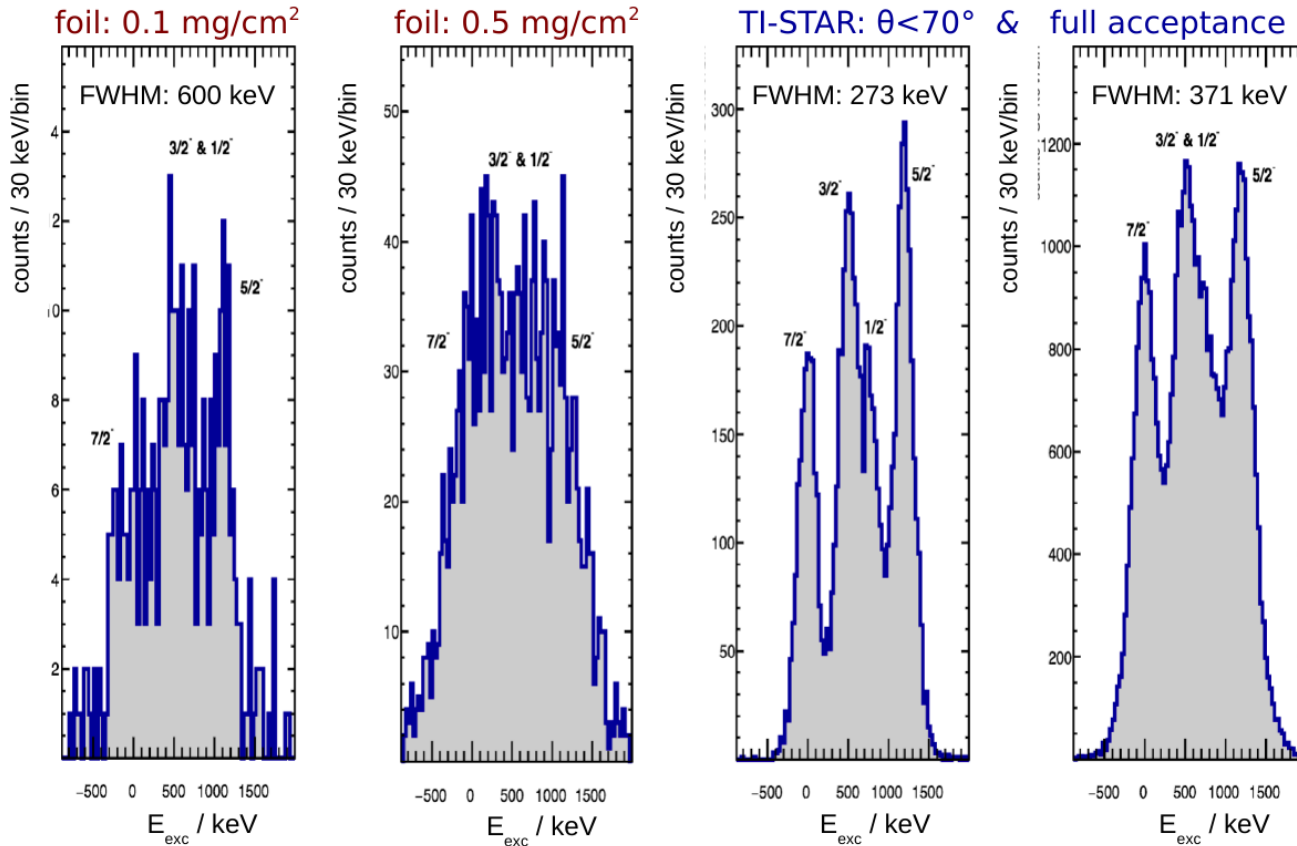
Excitation Energy Spectrum from reconstructed Protons



ProjectionY of binx=[43,62] [x=42.0..62.0]

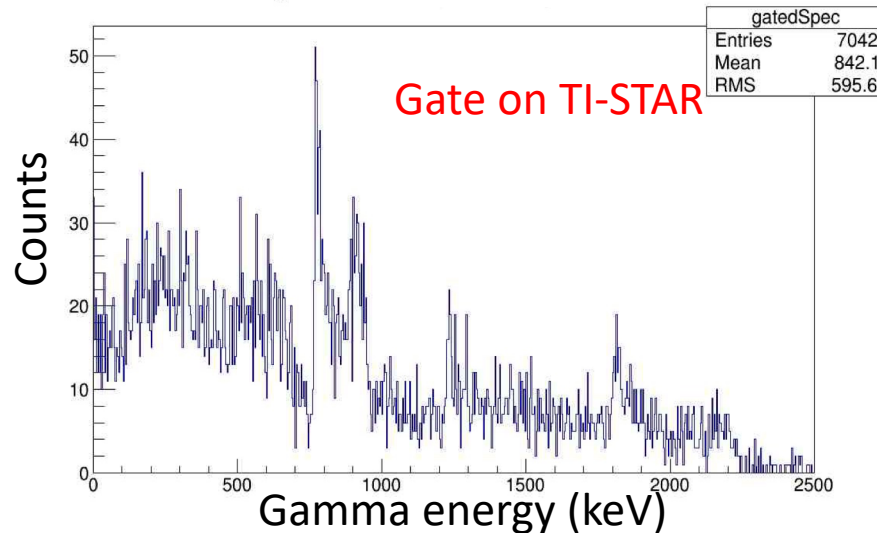
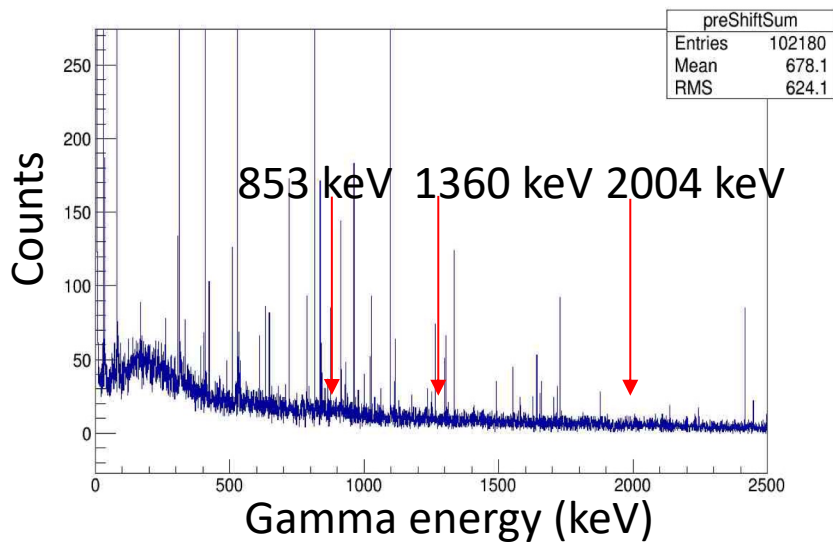


TI-STAR performance: $^{136}\text{Sn}(d,p)$



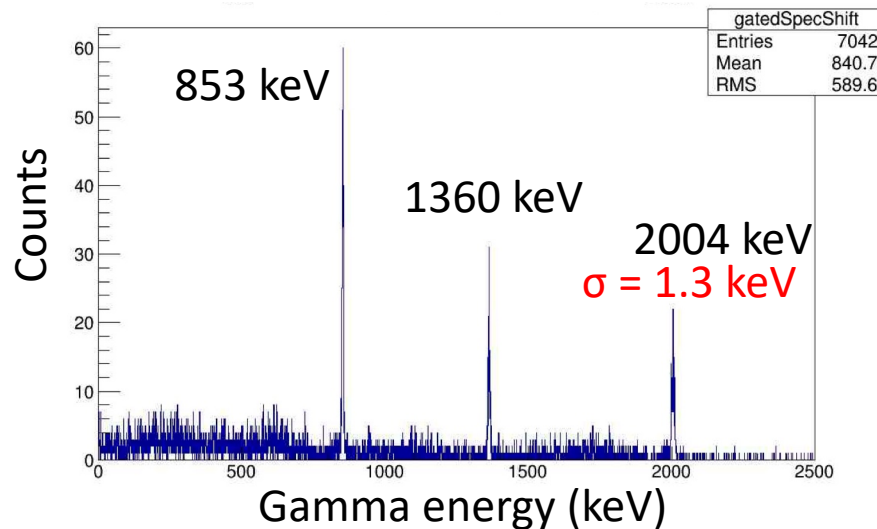
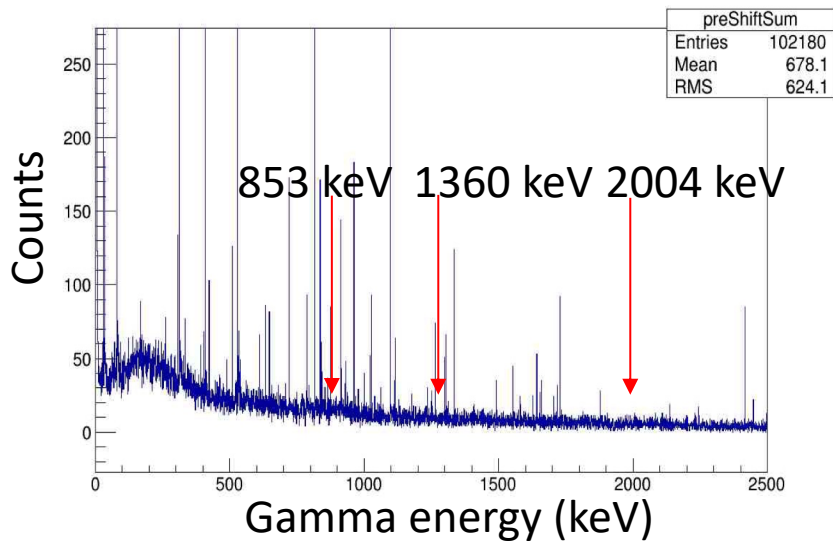
Implementing Realistic Beam Physics

- $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ @ 6 MeV/u
- TI-STAR gas target (2.84 mg/cm² D2) with foils



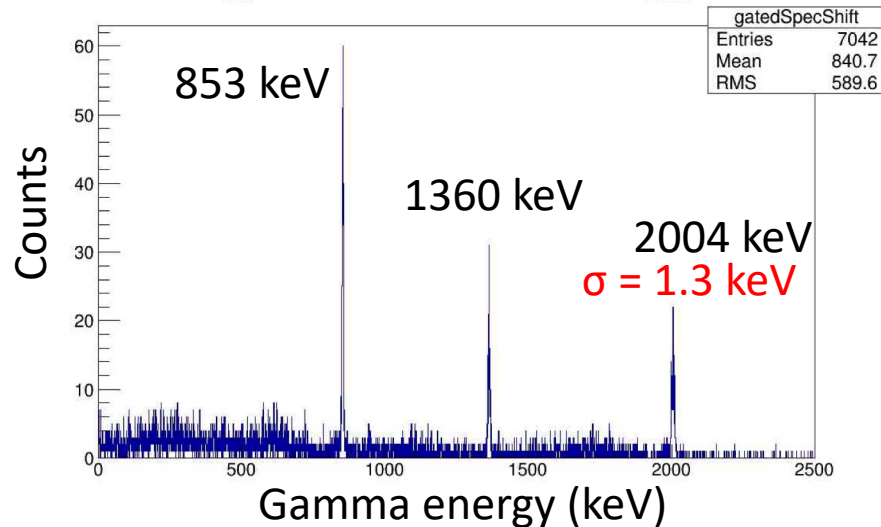
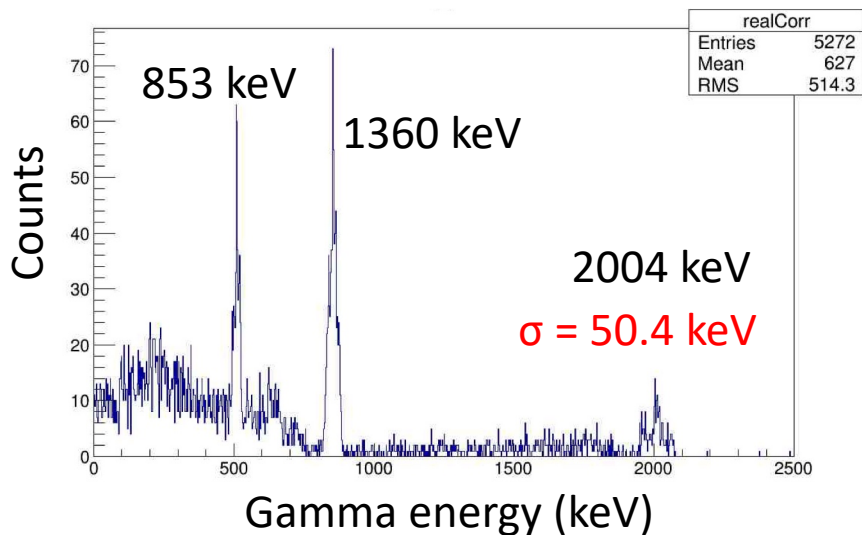
Implementing Realistic Beam Physics

- $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ @ 6 MeV/u
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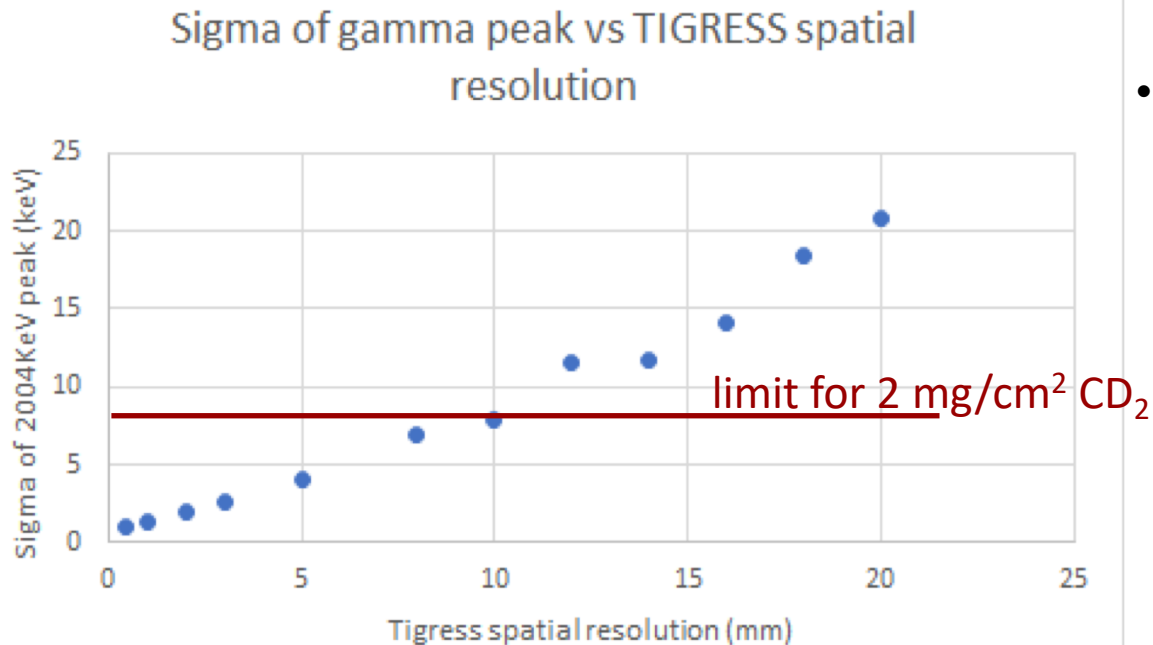


Implementing Realistic Beam Physics

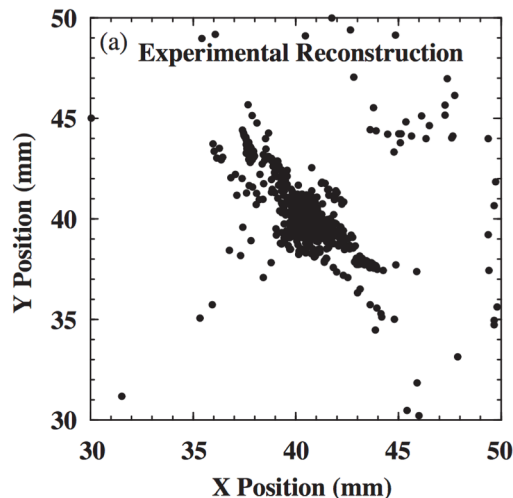
- $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ @ 6 MeV/u
- comparison: CD_2 foil; $10\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$



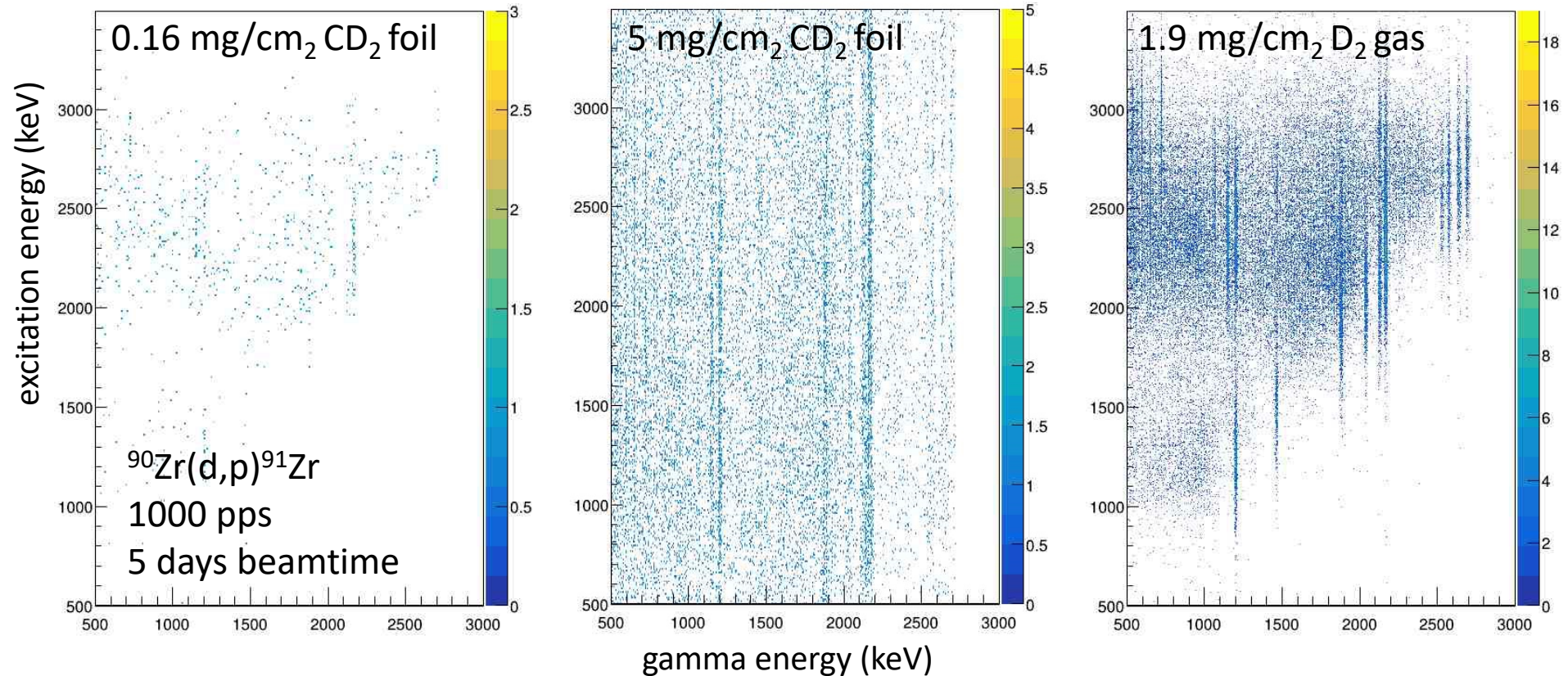
TIGRESS energy resolution using TI-STAR



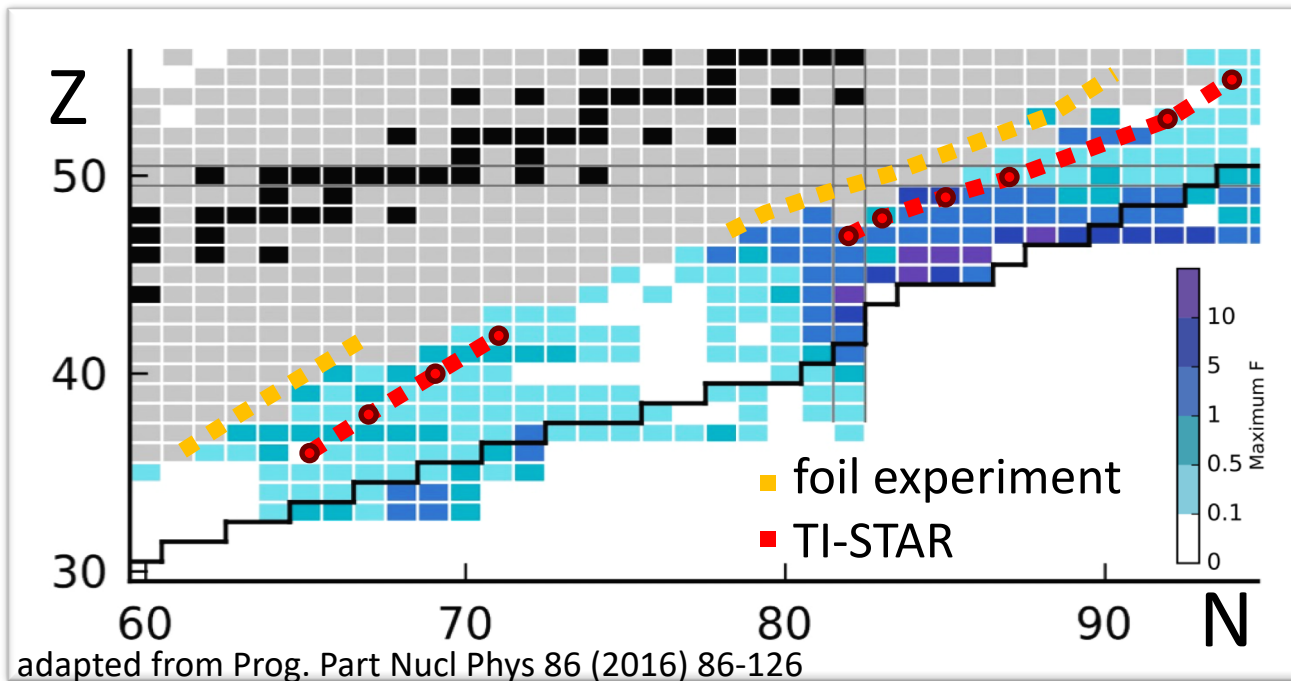
- Gamma ray resolution not limited by target thickness
- PSA and gamma ray tracking limiting factors



Oslo-method using TI-STAR and TIGRESS



Neutron capture rates accessible using ARIEL beams

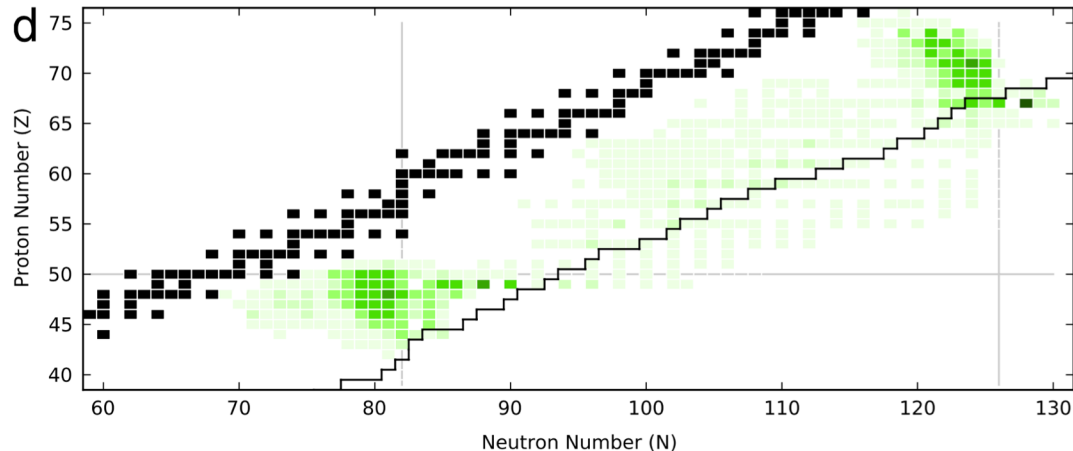


A systematic physics program at ARIEL

reproduce known n-capture cross sections using stable beams

- targeted towards future RIB experiments
- possible first experiments: Sn, In, Lu, Yb stable beam
- (d,p), (p, alpha) and other reactions
- different beam energies
- (d,p) for thin (0.5 mg/cm²) and thick target (5 mg/cm²?)
- understand role of EMMA

Lu 174 42 d 3.31 a	Lu 175 97.41	Lu 176 2.59 3.68 h	Lu 177 6.71 d	Lu 178 22.7 m 28.4 m	Lu 179 4.6 h	Lu 180 5.7 m	Lu 181 3.5 m
Yb 173 16.13	Yb 174 31.83	Yb 175 4.2 d	Yb 176 12 s 12.76 d	Yb 177 6.5 s 1.9 h	Yb 178 74 m	Yb 179 7.9 m	Yb 180 2.4 m
Tm 172 63.6 h	Tm 173 8.2 h	Tm 174 2.29 s 5.4 m	Tm 175 15.2 m	Tm 176 1.9 m	Tm 177 85 s	2.8E-10 7.8E-11	



**Step 1: establish
 γ -Oslo at
TIGRESS**

A systematic physics program at ARIEL

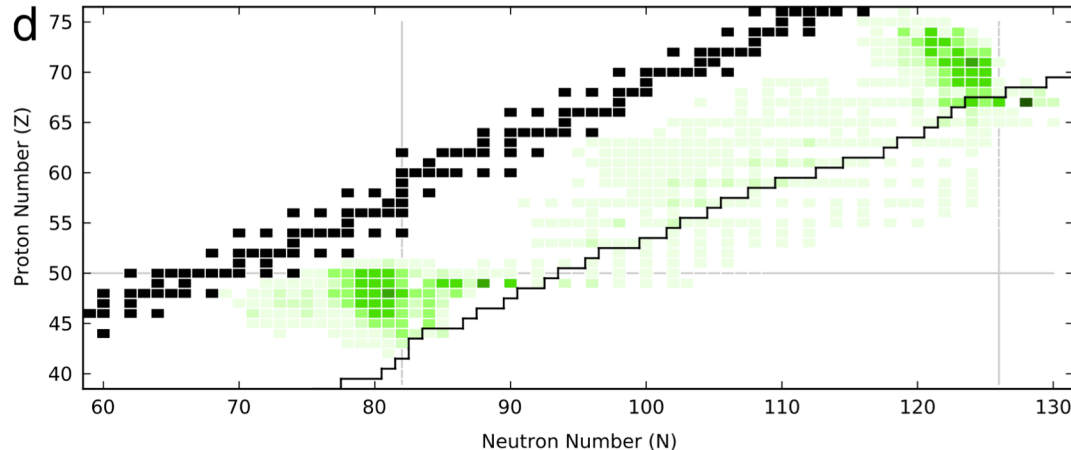
first new data a few steps away from stability

- a few selected cases of largest interest, likely Yb – Lu region
- gain experience for post-acceleration of such heavy, RIB at ISAC-II
- probably using thick CD_2 target in SHARC
- understand delta electrons in SHARC when using thick targets
- beam impurities will be a challenge, maybe EMMA can help

Lu 174 142 d 3.31 a	Lu 175 97.41	Lu 176 2.59 3.68 h 3.8-10 ¹⁰ a	Lu 177 160.1 d 6.71 d	Lu 178 22.7 m 1.4 a	Lu 179 4.6 h	Lu 180 5.7 m	Lu 181 3.5 m
Yb 173 16.13	Yb 174 31.83	Yb 175 4.2 d	Yb 176 12 s 12.76	Yb 177 6.5 s 1.9 h	Yb 178 74 m	Yb 179 7.9 m	Yb 180 2.4 m
Tm 172 63.6 h	Tm 173 8.2 h	Tm 174 2.29 s 5.4 m	Tm 175 15.2 m	Tm 176 1.9 m	Tm 177 85 s		

2.8E-10 7.8E-11

110



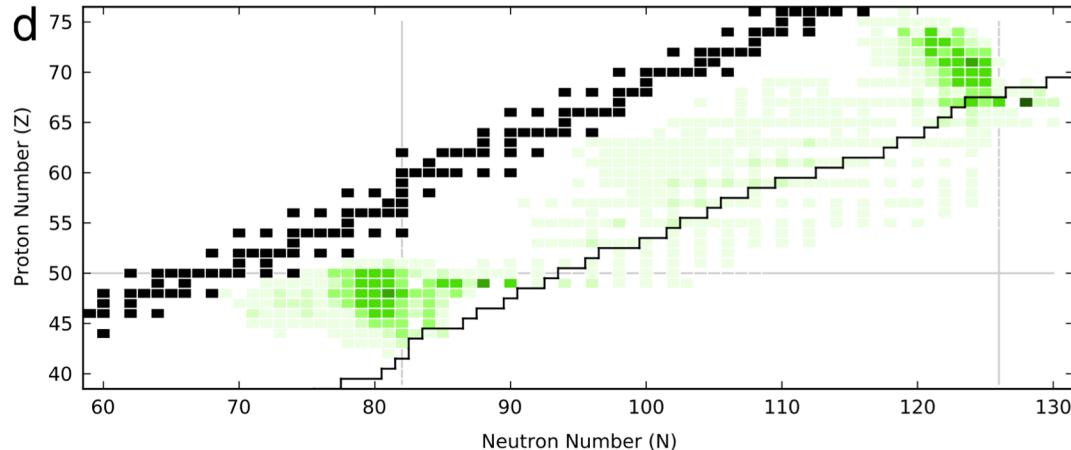
**Step 2: pre-CANREB
beams**

A systematic physics program at ARIEL

CANREB will allow to continue the systematic program:

- Significant boost in intensity and purity of heavy beams
- first r-process relevant data
- comparison to beta-Oslo (e.g. SUN)

Lu 174 142 d 3.31 a	Lu 175 97.41	Lu 176 2.59 3.68 h 3.8-10 ¹⁰ a	Lu 177 160.1 d 6.71 d	Lu 178 22.7 m 28.4 m	Lu 179 4.6 h	Lu 180 5.7 m	Lu 181 5.5 m
Yb 173 16.13	Yb 174 31.83	Yb 175 4.2 d	Yb 176 12 s 12.76 d	Yb 177 6.5 s 1.9 h	Yb 178 74 m	Yb 179 7.9 m	Yb 180 2.4 m
Tm 172 63.6 h	Tm 173 8.2 h	Tm 174 2.29 s 5.4 m	Tm 175 15.2 m	Tm 176 1.9 m	Tm 177 85 s	2.8E-10 7.8E-11	



Step 3: experiments with CANREB and SHARC

A systematic physics program at ARIEL

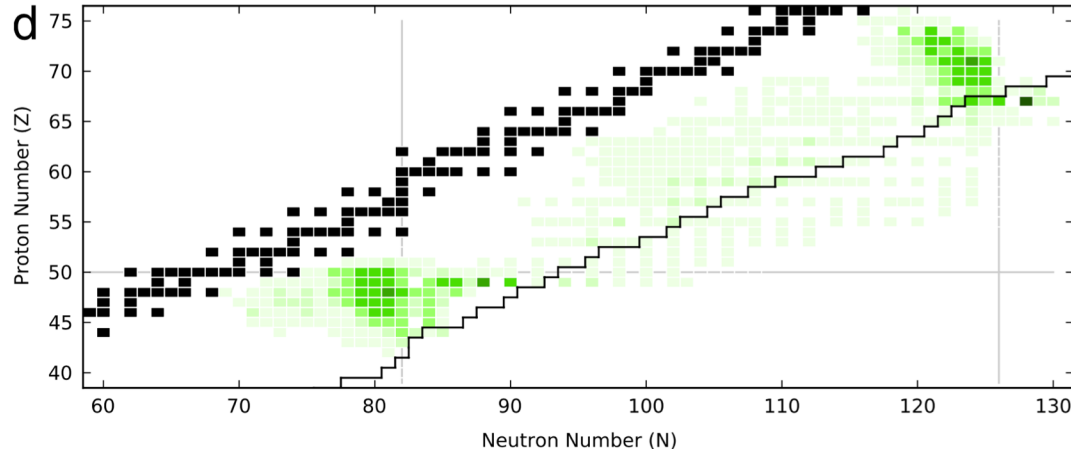
CANREB will allow to continue the systematic program:

- Significant boost in intensity and purity of heavy beams
- first r-process relevant data
- comparison to beta-Oslo (e.g. SUN)

Lu 174 142 d 3.31 a	Lu 175 97.41	Lu 176 2.59 3.68 h 3.8-10 ¹⁰ a	Lu 177 160.1 d 6.71 d	Lu 178 22.7 m 28.4 m	Lu 179 4.6 h	Lu 180 5.7 m	Lu 181 5.5 m
Yb 173 16.13	Yb 174 31.83	Yb 175 4.2 d	Yb 176 12 s 12.76 d	Yb 177 6.5 s 1.9 h	Yb 178 74 m	Yb 179 7.9 m	Yb 180 2.4 m
Tm 172 63.6 h	Tm 173 8.2 h	Tm 174 2.29 s 5.4 m	Tm 175 15.2 m	Tm 176 1.9 m	Tm 177 85 s		

2.8E-10 7.8E-11

110

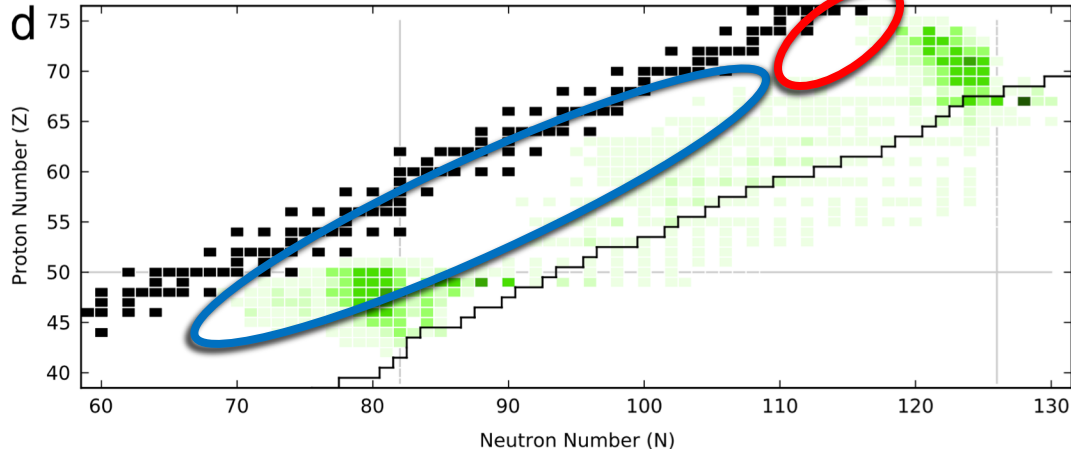


**Step 3: experiments
with CANREB and
SHARC**

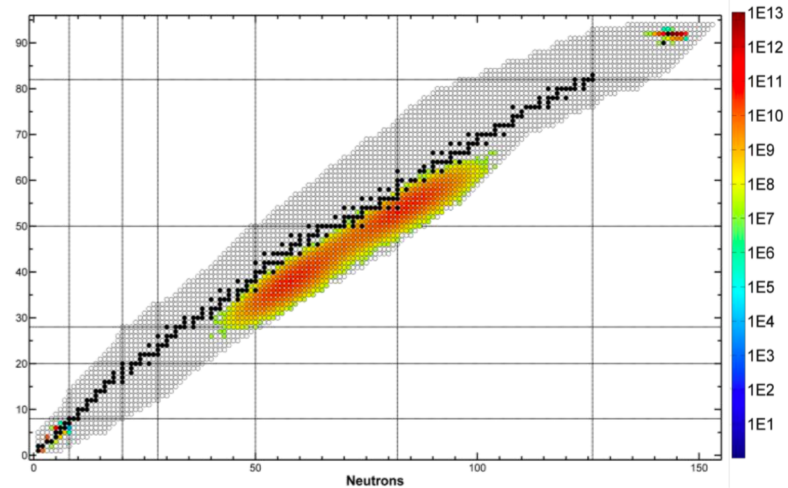
A systematic physics program at ARIEL

pushing towards the limits using TI-STAR

- measure all accessible dominant n-capture cross sections
- at the same time: studies on nuclear structure
- also allows a systematic program on halo features of heavy nuclei



50 MeV x 10 mA electrons [1/s]



**Step 4: experiments with
ARIEL and TI-STAR**

Silicon Tracker: Team

- **L. Atar, T. Rockman** (both UofG): Geant4
 - **Hadi Behnamian** (Iranian lightsources facility): new postdoc to start in the fall: detector development, cooling
 - **Vinzenz Bildstein**, UofG: essential for this project
 - **R. Gernhäuser, M. Böhmer** (both TU Munich): ASICs, PCBs
 - **F. Sarazin** (Mines), **R. Hendersson** (TRIUMF): mechanical design, mechanics
 - **F. Retiere** (TRIUMF) + team: FPGA
 - **R. Openshaw, P. Lu** (TRIUMF): gas system
- gate-0 at TRIUMF:
 - October 2016: meeting w. TRIUMF detector + electronics experts
 - May 2017: CFI JELF envelope at U. of Guelph (\$400k)
 - January 2018: submission to CFI-JELF (total budget \$750k)
 - gate 1+2: in preparation
 - CFI results expected soon