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The Inverse-Oslo method

The recent measurement of the Neutron Star Merger event by LIGO [1] and subsequent optical measurements have revealed that Neutron star mergers are probably one of the primary sites for the r-process of nucleosynthesis [2]. An important source of uncertainty in the r-process models is the nuclear data input [3], especially important is the neutron capture cross-section which is directly observable for only a handful of nuclei close to stability.

The Oslo Method provides an alternative, indirect route to constrain the neutron capture cross-sections by providing the nuclear level density (NLD) and γ -ray strength function (γ SF) which are important in Hauser-Feshbach calculations. The method requires experiments where the γ -ray distribution is measured as a function of excitation energy. This has been achieved for several years with transfer reactions with light ion beams, eg. $p, d, {}^3\text{He}, \alpha$, at the Oslo Cyclotron Laboratory and more recently in β -decay experiments [4]. A new class of experiments have recently joined the 'Oslo Method family', namely the inverse kinematics experiment. The NLD and γ SF of ${}^{87}\text{Kr}$ was successfully extracted from a experiment with a ${}^{86}\text{Kr}$ beam hitting a deuterated polyethylene target at iThemba LABS in early 2015. With the addition of inverse kinematics we are now able to probe the NLD and γ SF of virtually any nuclei that can be accelerated in the lab. The γ SF and NLD of ${}^{87}\text{Kr}$ will be presented together with Hauser-Feshbach calculations of the neutron capture cross-section of ${}^{86}\text{Kr}$. In addition there will be preliminary results from new inverse-kinematics experiments with Kr, Ni and Xe beams.

[1]: B. P. Abbott *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **119**, 161101 (2017)

[2]: E. Pian *et al.*, Nature **551**, 67-70 (2017)

[3]: M. R. Mumpower *et al.*, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. **86**, 86 (2016)

[4]: A. Spyrou *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 232502 (2014)

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