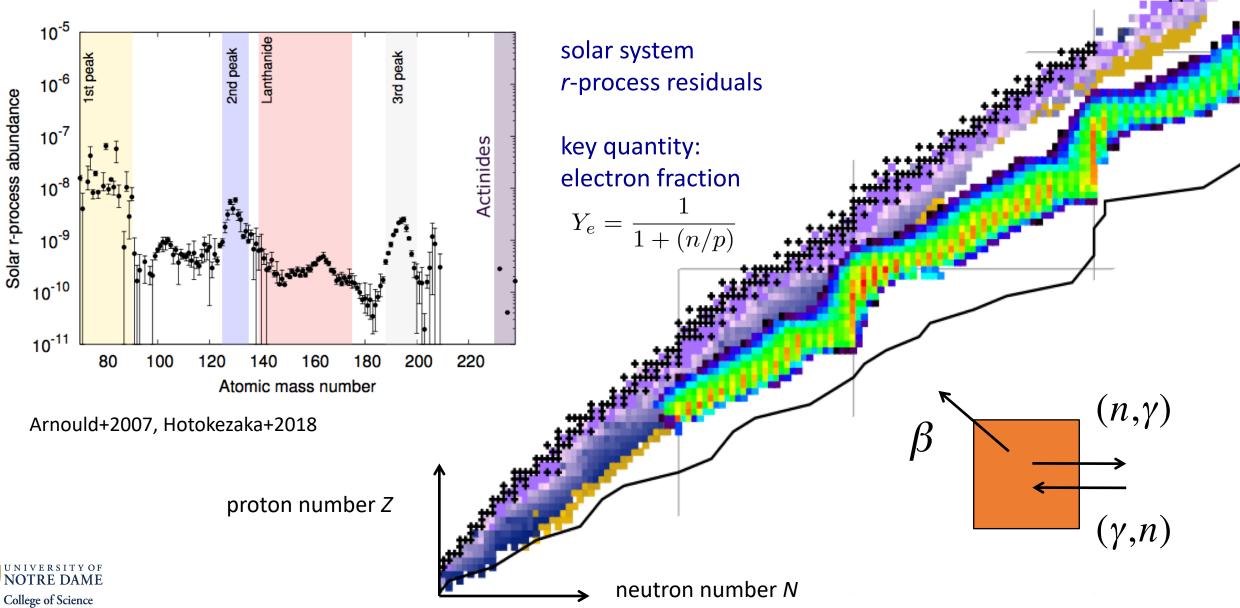
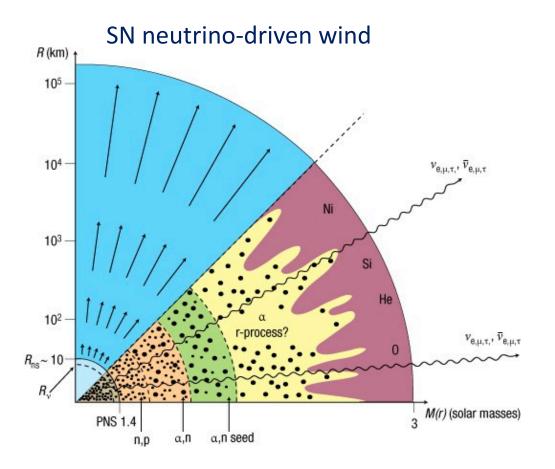


r-process nucleosynthesis





Woosley, Janka 2005

$$v_e + n \rightleftharpoons p + e^-$$

 $\bar{v}_e + p \rightleftharpoons n + e^+$

Neutrino physics shapes the

• Electron fraction

$$Y_{e,f} \approx \frac{\lambda_{v_{en}}}{\lambda_{v_{en}} + \lambda_{\overline{v}_{ep}}} \approx \left(1 + \frac{L_{\overline{v}_e}}{L_{v_e}} \frac{\epsilon_{\overline{v}_e} - 2\Delta + 1.2\Delta^2/\epsilon_{\overline{v}_e}}{\epsilon_{v_e} + 2\Delta + 1.2\Delta^2/\epsilon_{v_e}}\right)^{-1}$$

• Entropy per baryon $S_{f} \approx 235C^{-1/6}L_{\overline{\nu}_{e},51}^{-1/6}\epsilon_{\overline{\nu}_{e},MeV}^{-1/3}R_{6}^{-2/3}\left(\frac{M}{1.4 M_{\odot}}\right) \text{ for } S_{f} \gg S_{N}$ $S_{\text{tot}} \approx S_{f} + S_{N} \approx S_{f} + \ln S_{f} + 10$

Qian, Woosley 1996



SN neutrino-driven wind 10² Meyer+1992 10¹ Abundance 10[°] 10^{-1} 10⁻² 10⁻³ 220 200 160 180 80 100 120 140 Mass Number

$$v_e + n \rightleftharpoons p + e^-$$

 $\bar{v}_e + p \rightleftharpoons n + e^+$

Does this work?

• Yes

Meyer+1992, Woosley+1994



SN neutrino-driven wind 10² Meyer+1992 10¹ Abundance 10[°] 10^{-1} 10⁻² 10⁻³ 180 200 220 80 100 120 160 140 Mass Number

$$v_e + n \rightleftharpoons p + e^-$$

 $\bar{v}_e + p \rightleftharpoons n + e^+$

Does this work?

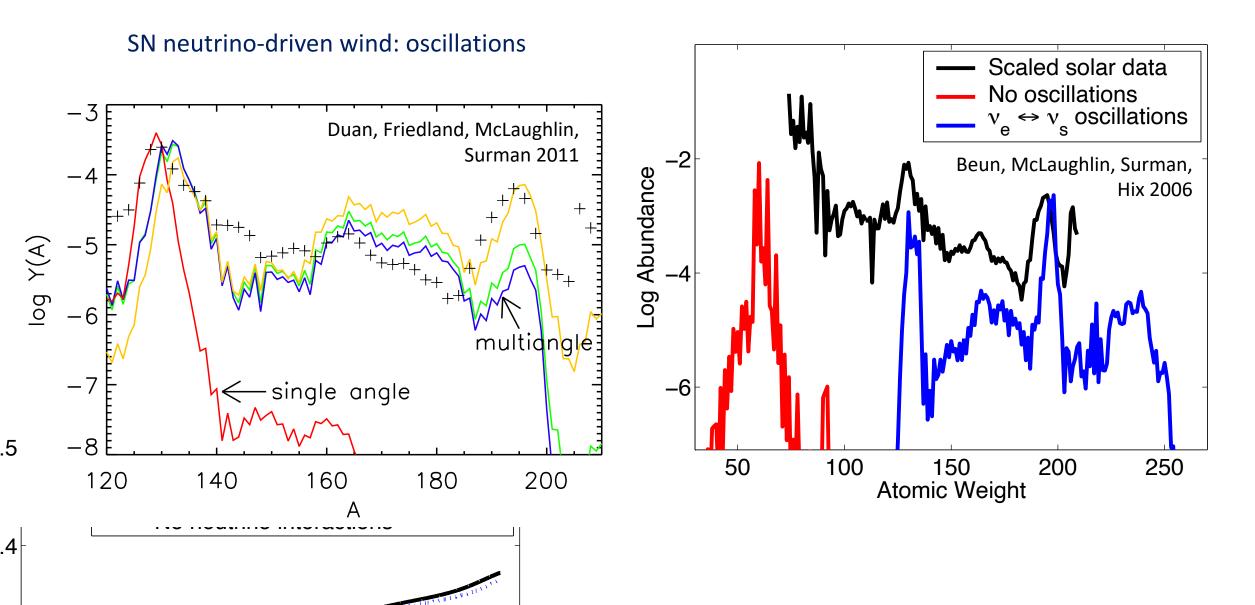
• Yes

Meyer+1992, Woosley+1994

• No

Takahashi+1994, Witti+1994, Fuller, Meyer 1995, McLaughlin+1996, Qian & Woosley 1996, Hoffman+1997, Otsuki+2000, Thompson+2001, Terasawa+2002, Liebendorfer+2005, Wanajo 2006, Arcones+2007, Huedepohl+2010, Fischer+2010, Roberts, Reddy 2012, Martinez-Pinedo+2014, Chakraborty+ 2015, Goriely, Janka 2016, etc., etc.

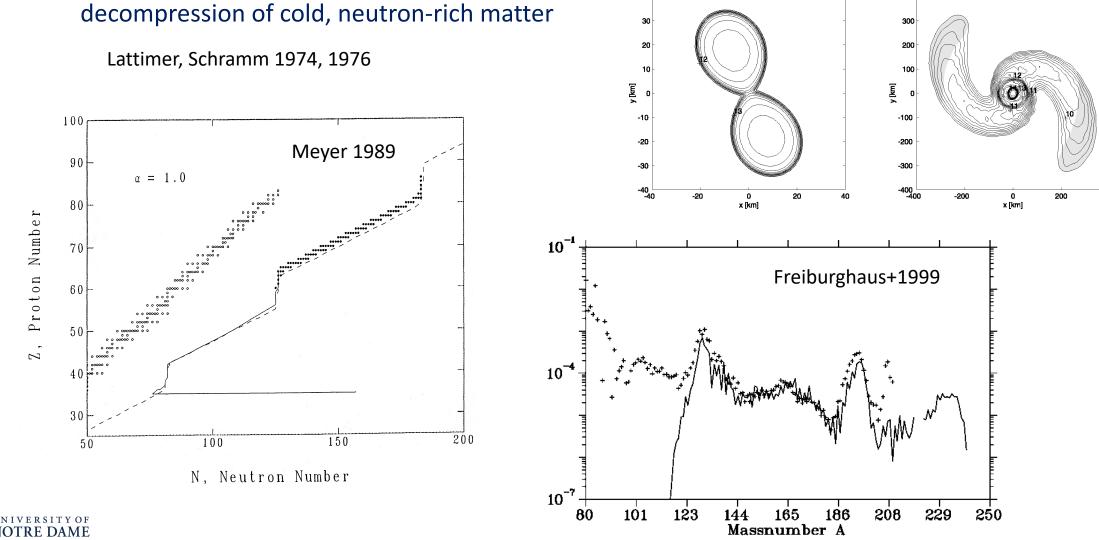




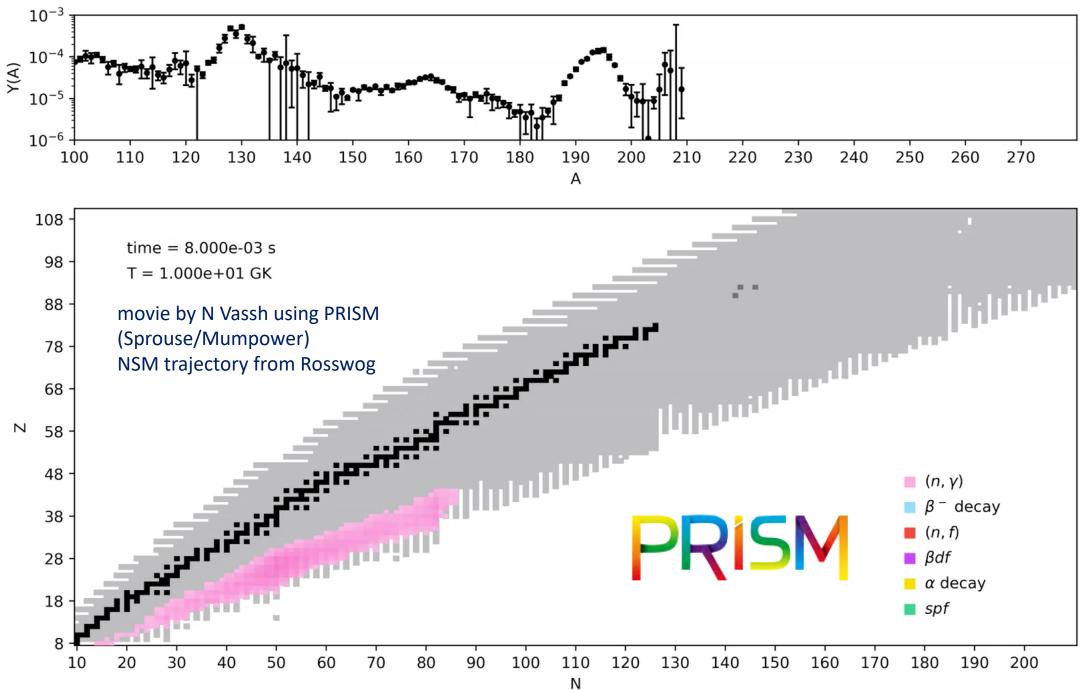
r-process astrophysical sites: neutron star mergers?

400

400

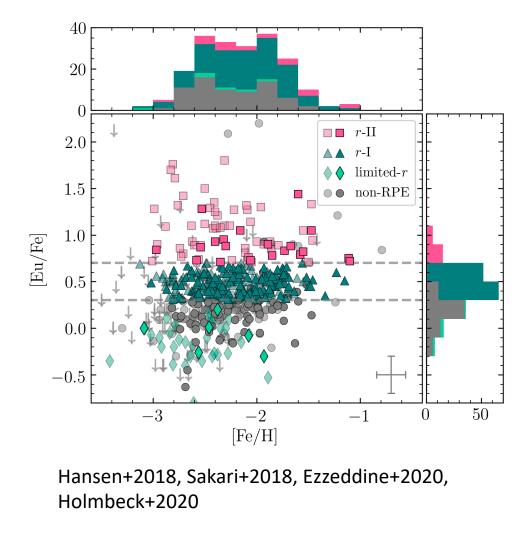


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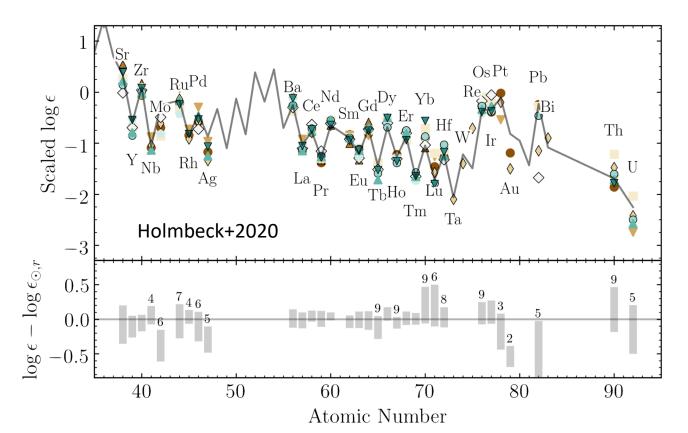


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r-process astrophysical sites: clues from stars

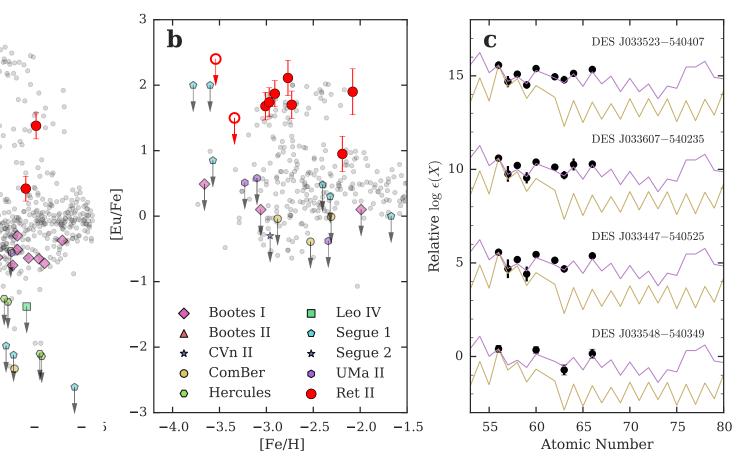




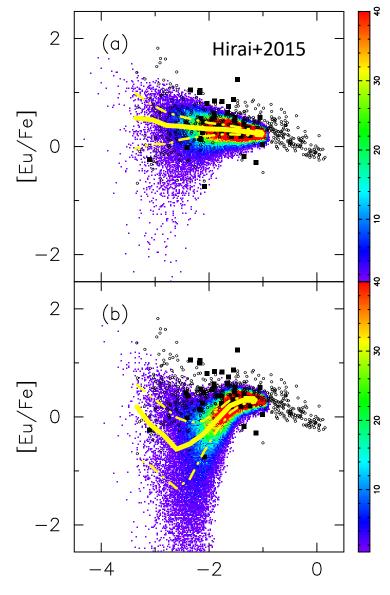




Dwarf galaxy Ret II



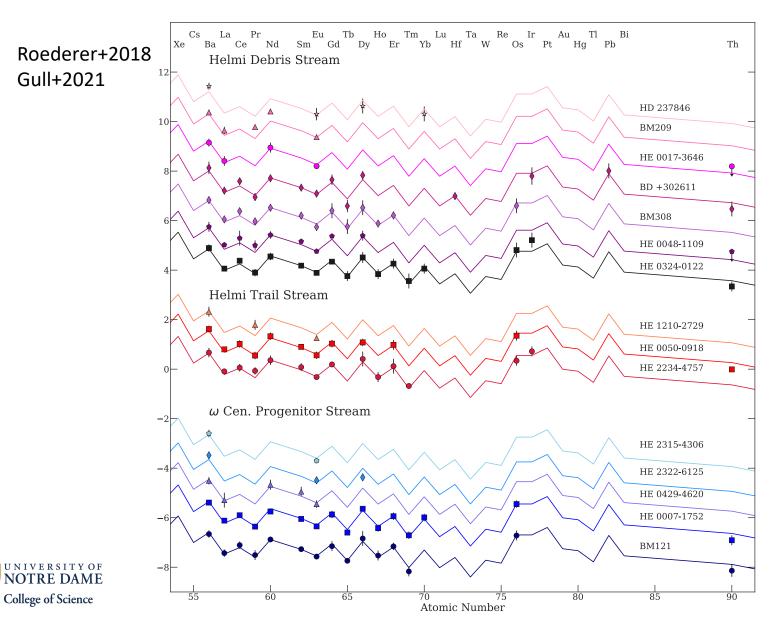


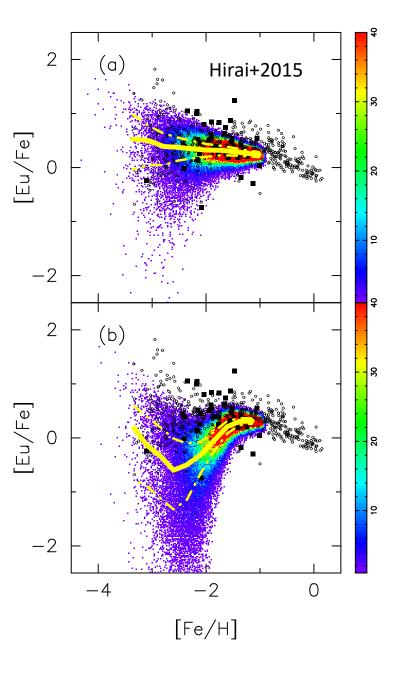


[Fe/H]

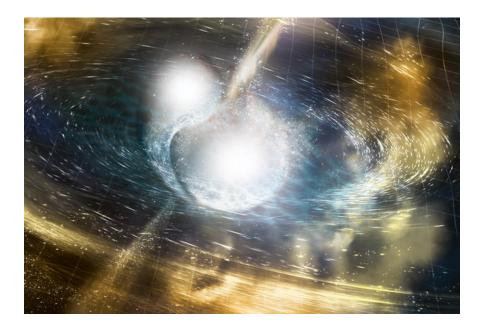


Dwarf galaxies and stellar streams

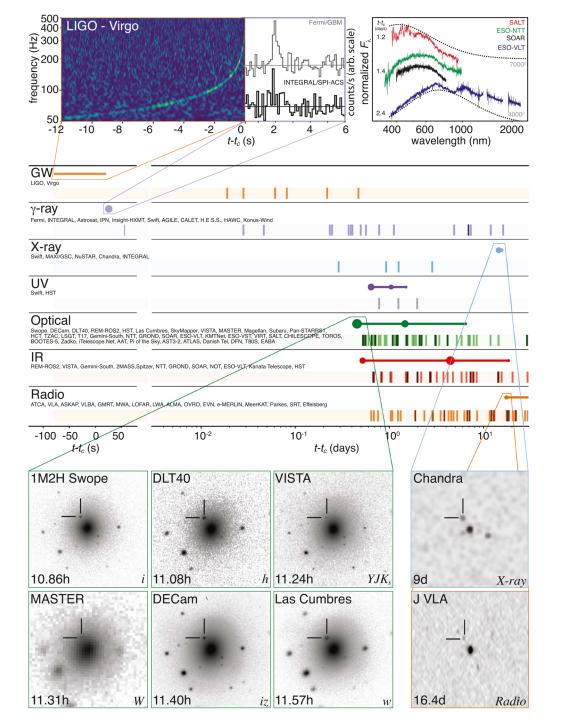




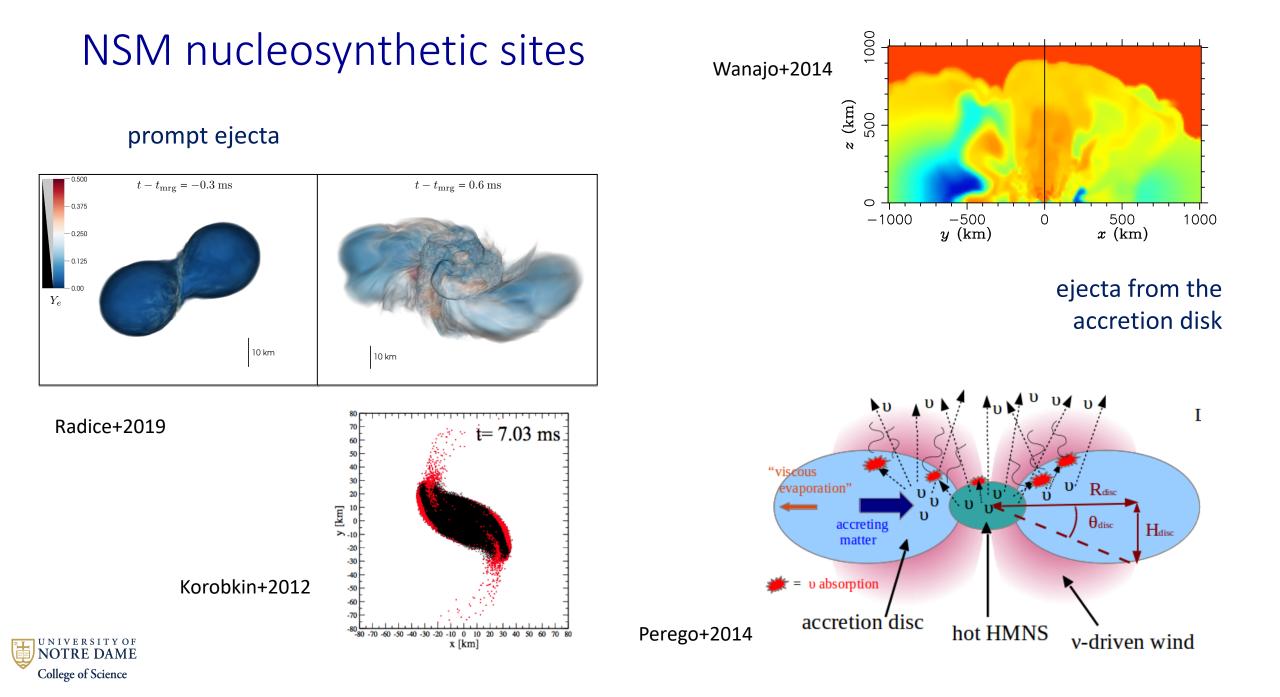
GW170817/AT2017gfo

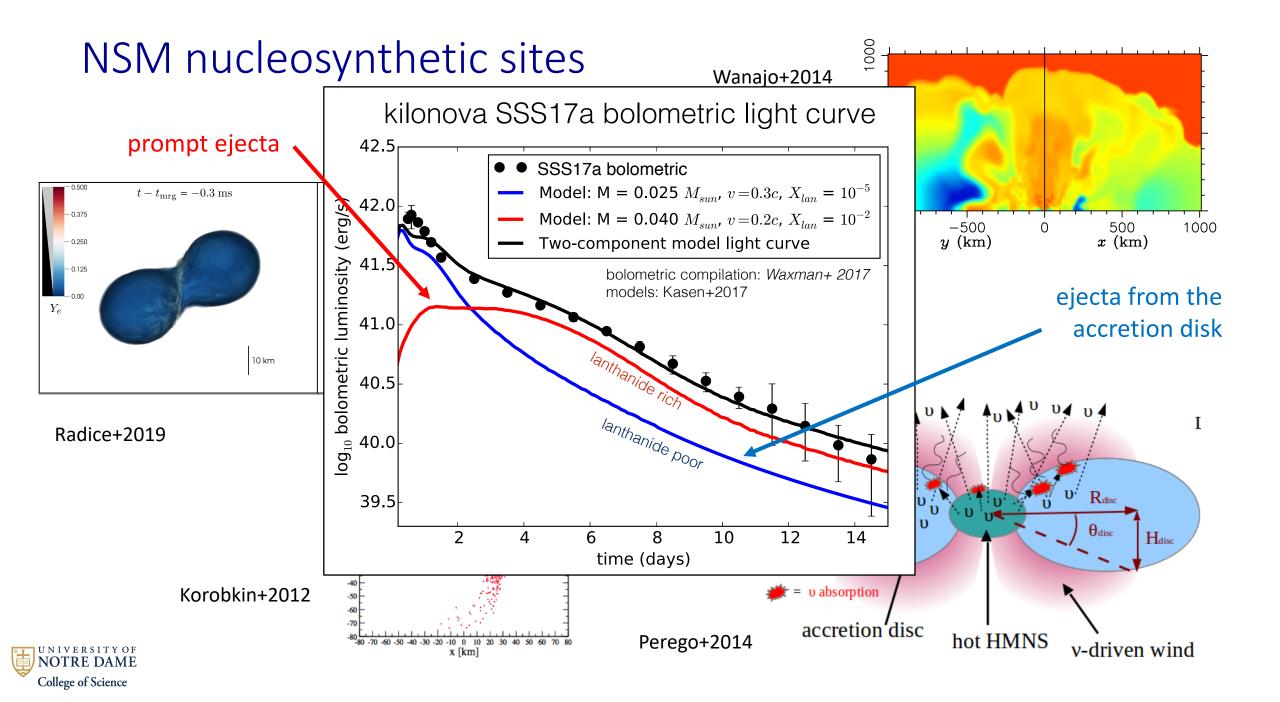


LIGO/Virgo + ~70 observatories

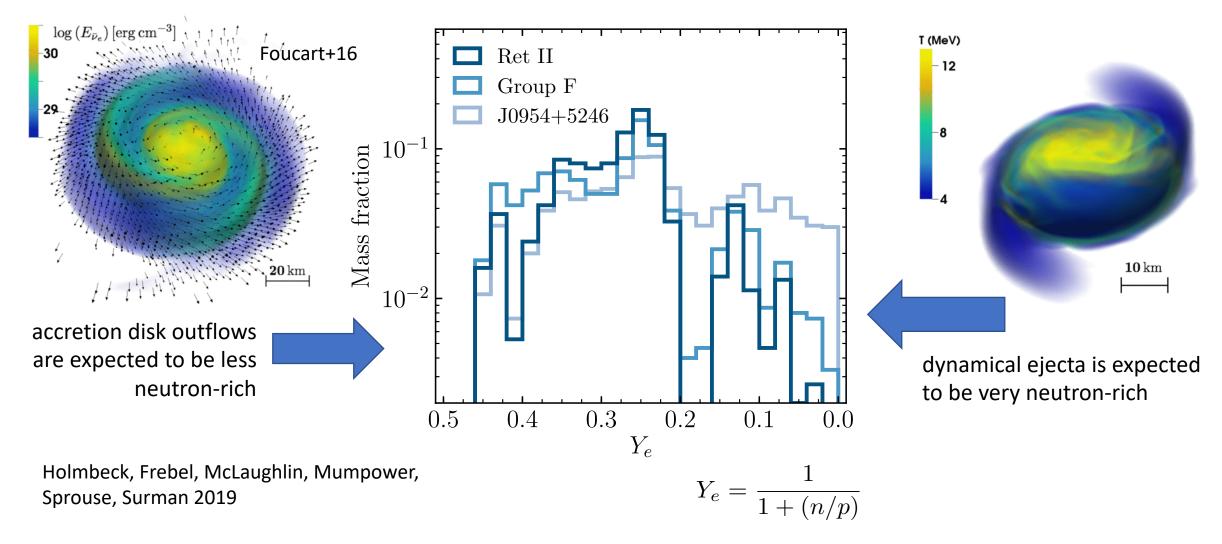






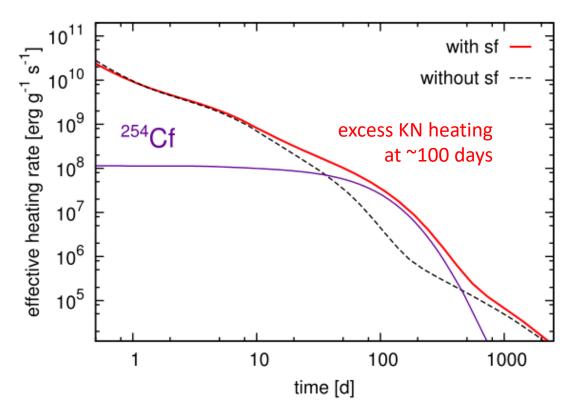


NSMs and actinide abundances



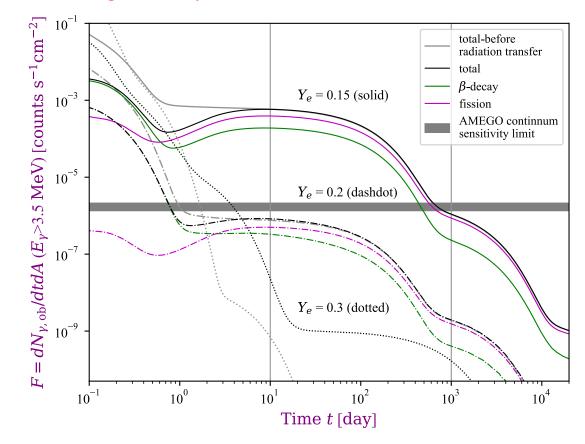


Did the GW170817 merger produce actinides?



Zhu, Wollaeger, Vassh, Surman, Sprouse, Mumpower, Möller, McLaughlin, Korobkin, Jaffke, Holmbeck, Fryer, Even, Couture, Barnes, ApJL 2018

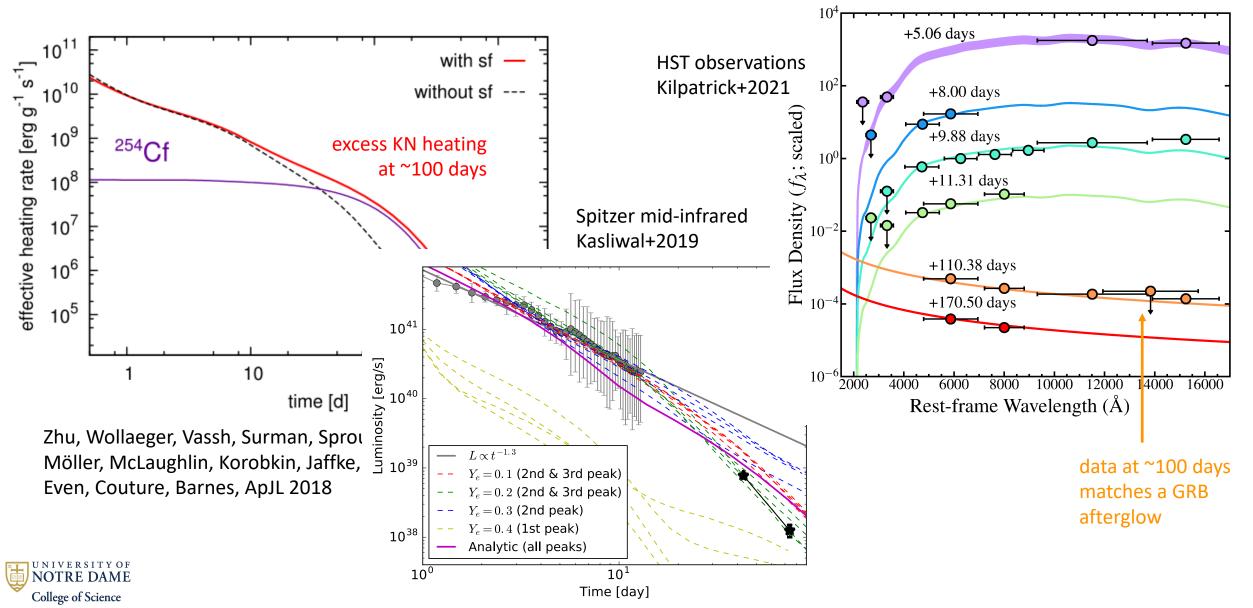
gamma-rays from fission

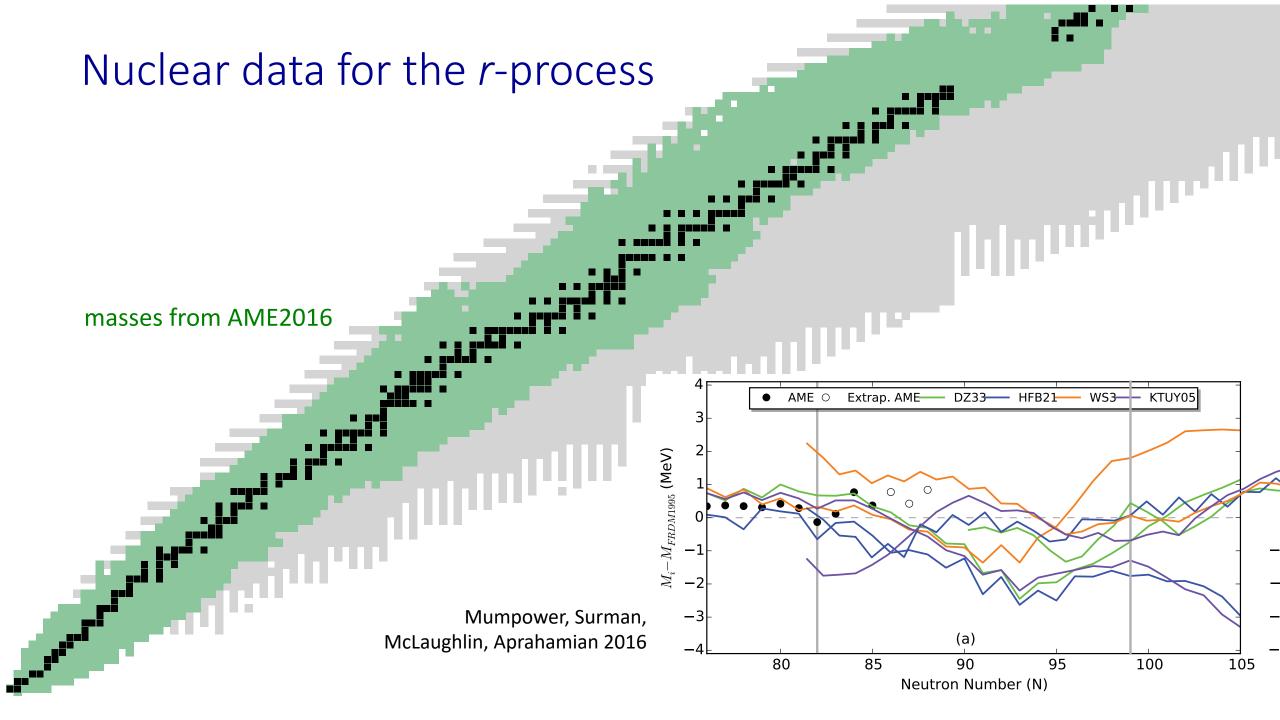


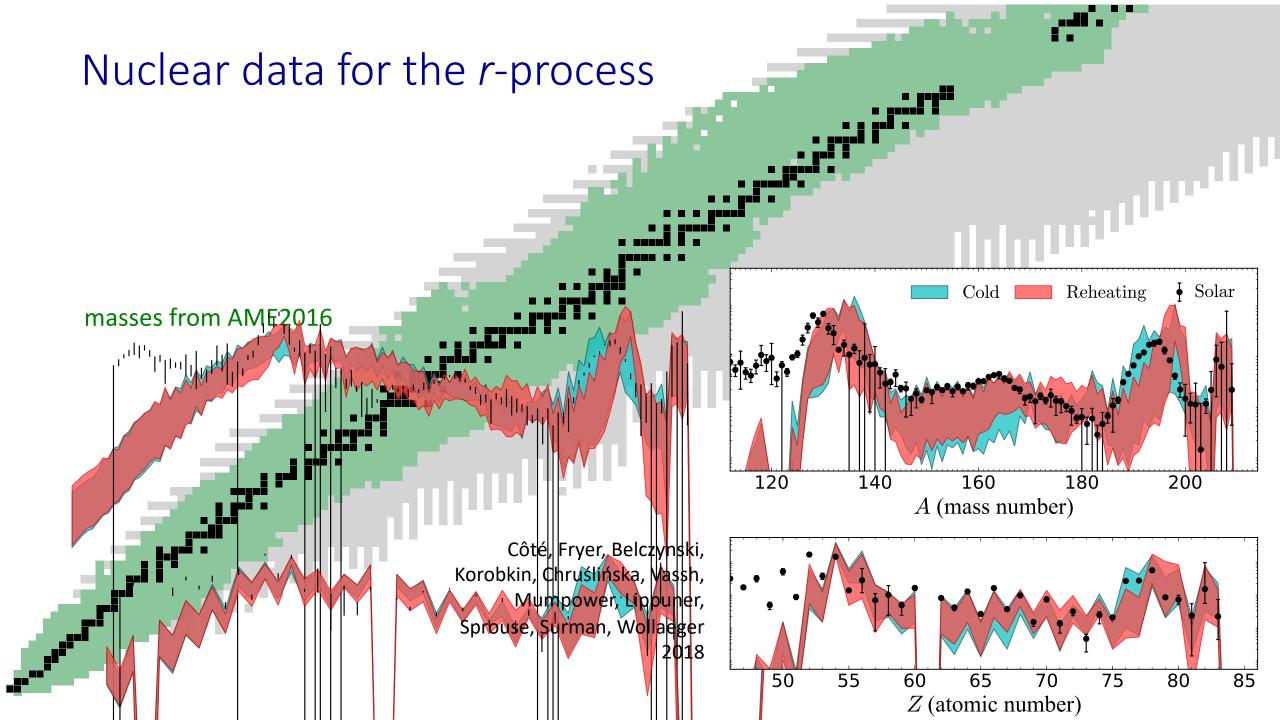
Wang, Vassh, Sprouse, Mumpower, Vogt, Randrup, Surman ApJL 2020

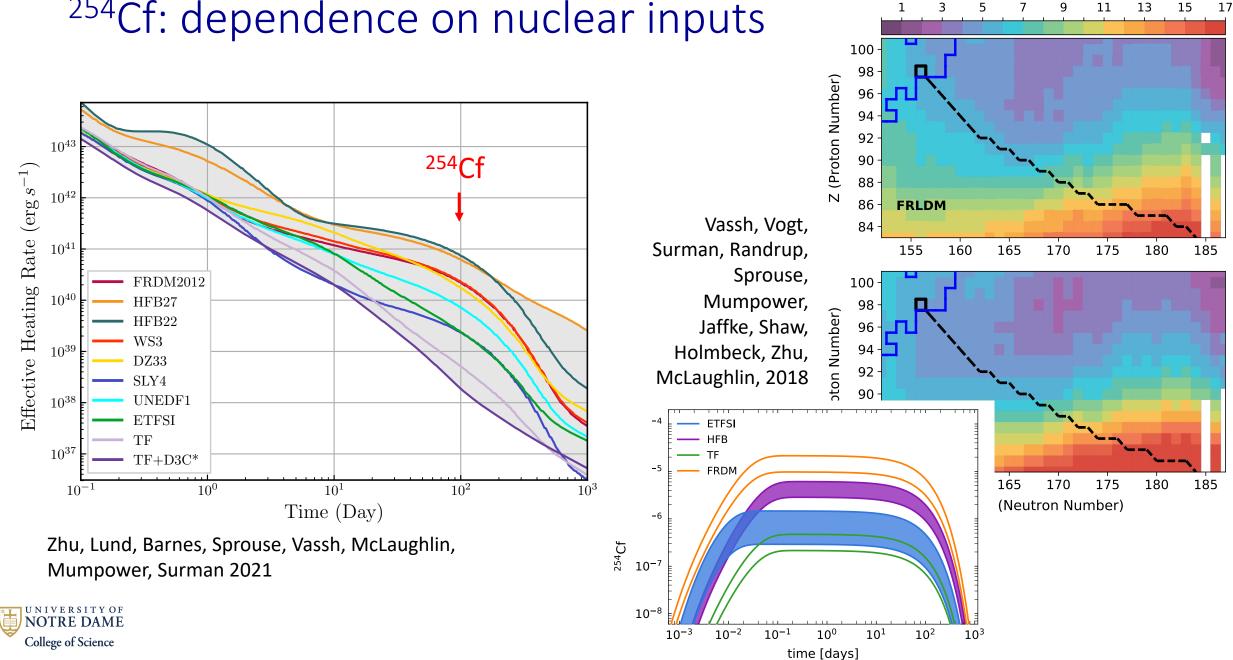


Did the GW170817 merger produce actinides?





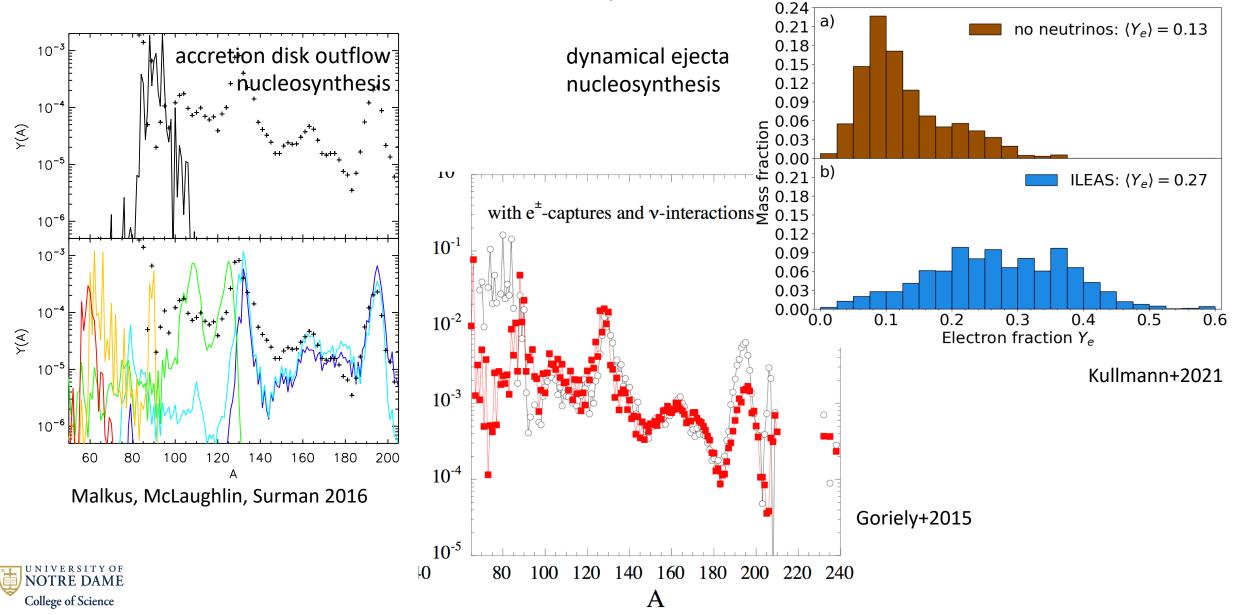




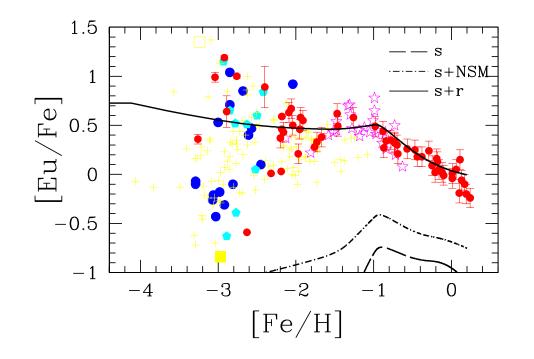
Barrier Height [MeV]

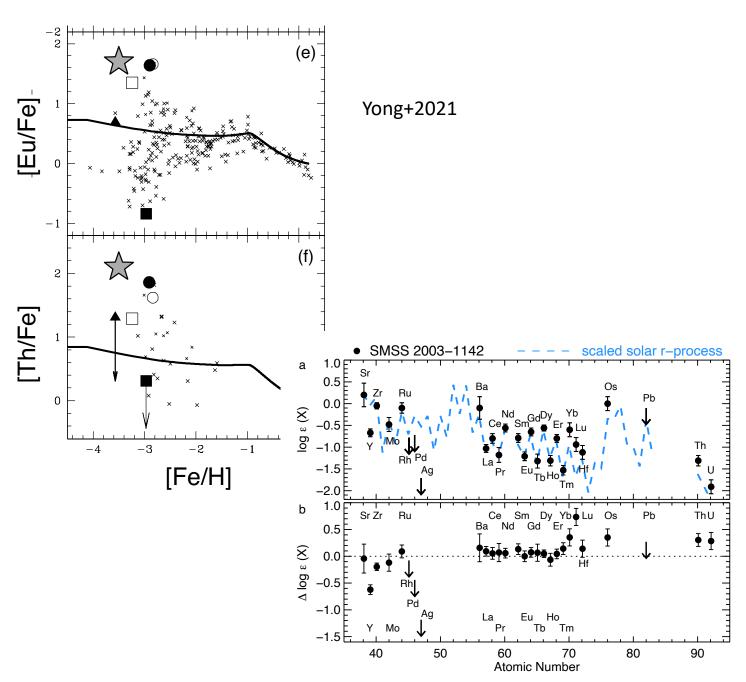
²⁵⁴Cf: dependence on nuclear inputs

Neutrinos and NSM nucleosynthesis



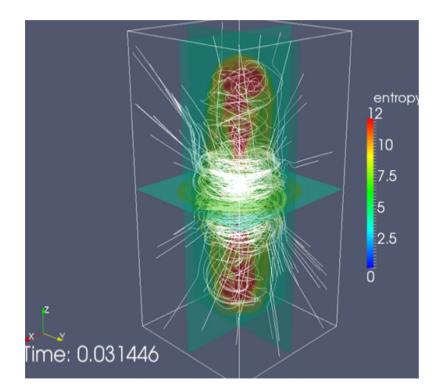
Kobayashi+2020



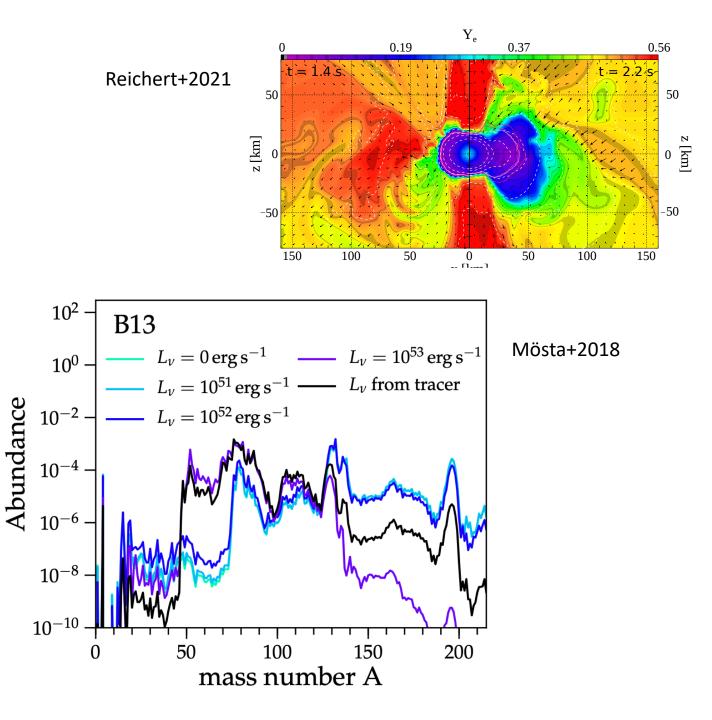




MHD supernovae?



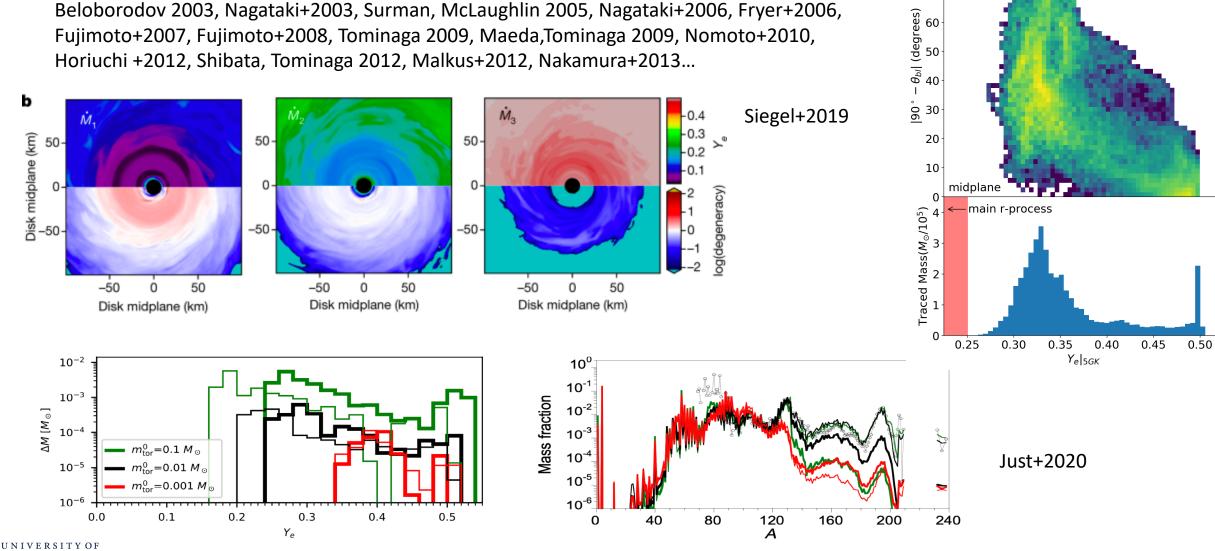
Winteler+2012 Nishimura+2015, 2017





Collapsars?

Beloborodov 2003, Nagataki+2003, Surman, McLaughlin 2005, Nagataki+2006, Fryer+2006, Fujimoto+2007, Fujimoto+2008, Tominaga 2009, Maeda, Tominaga 2009, Nomoto+2010, Horiuchi +2012, Shibata, Tominaga 2012, Malkus+2012, Nakamura+2013...



Traced Mass (M_{\odot}) 10^{-7}

 10^{-6}

Miller+20

10⁻⁸

polar

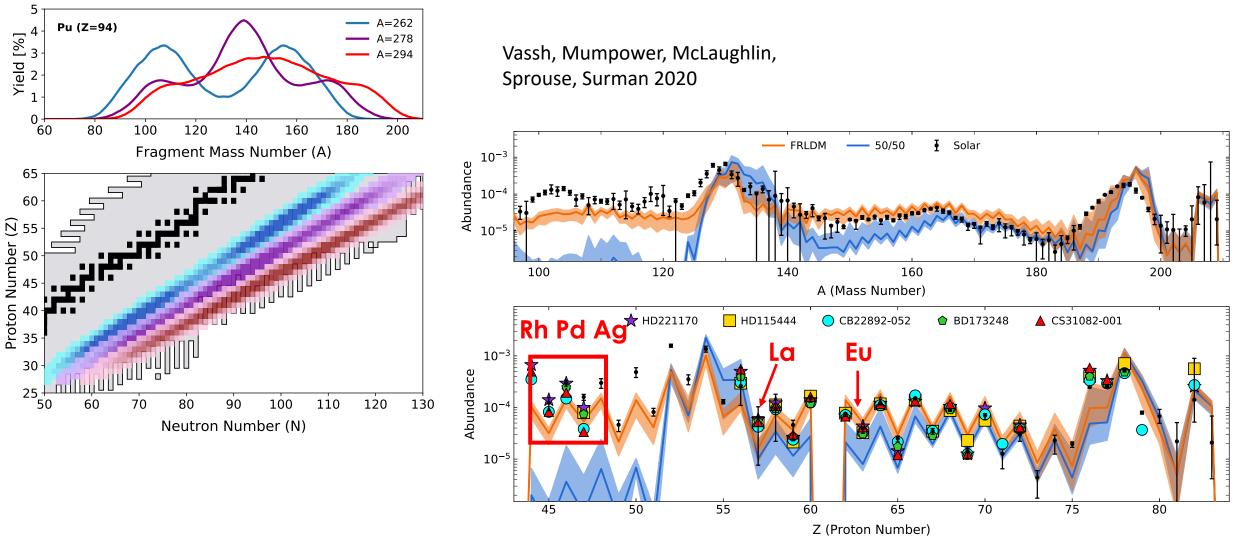
90

80

70

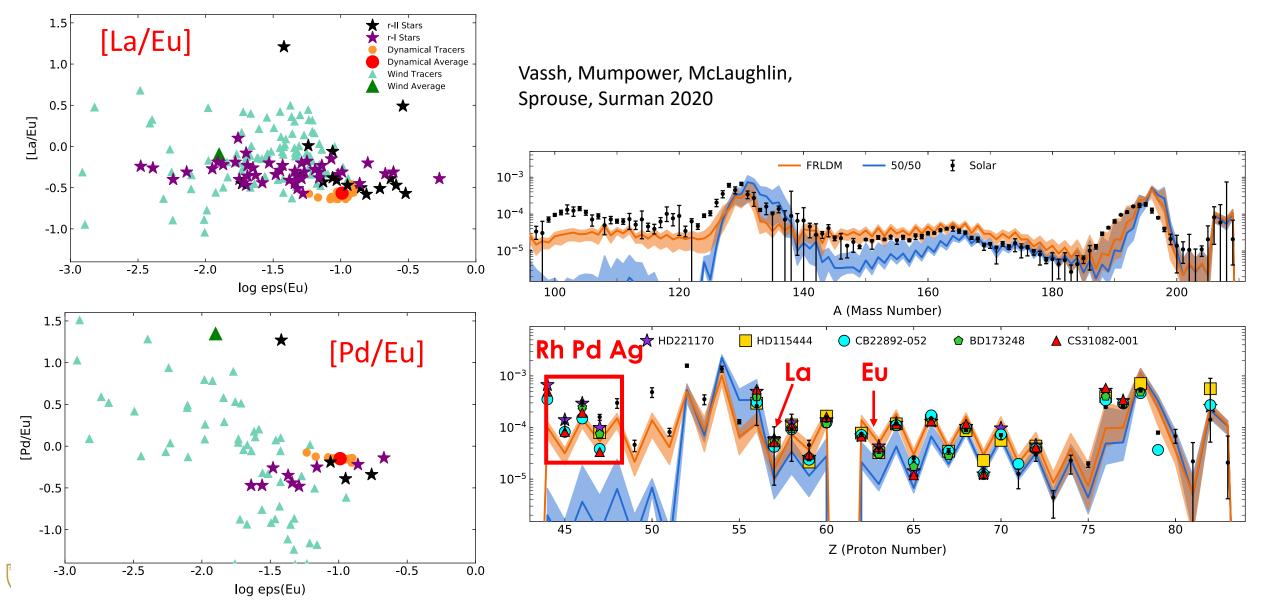


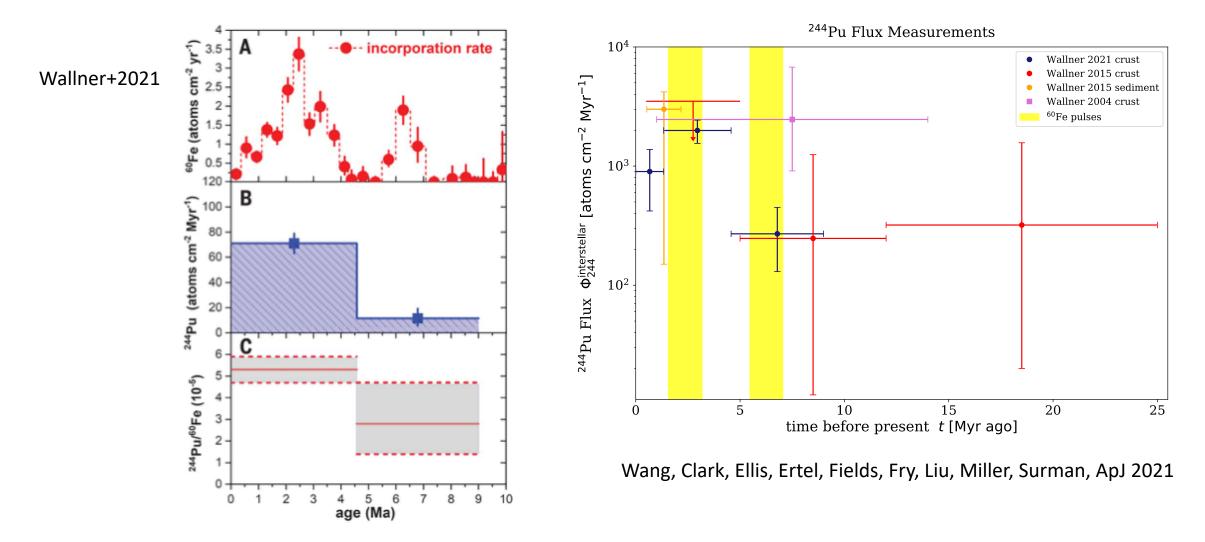
Actinide observables: fission yield signatures



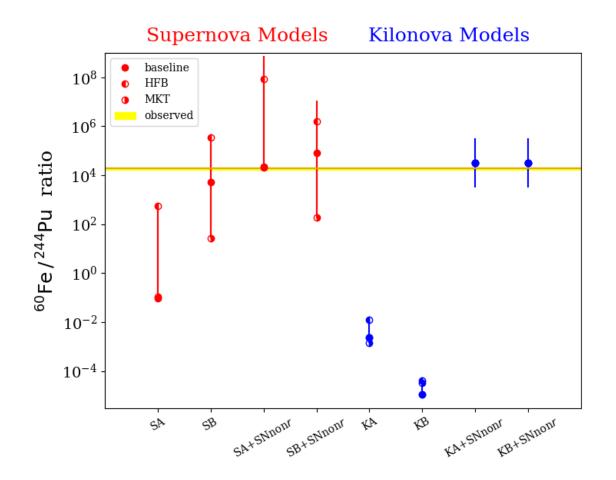


Actinide observables: fission yield signatures



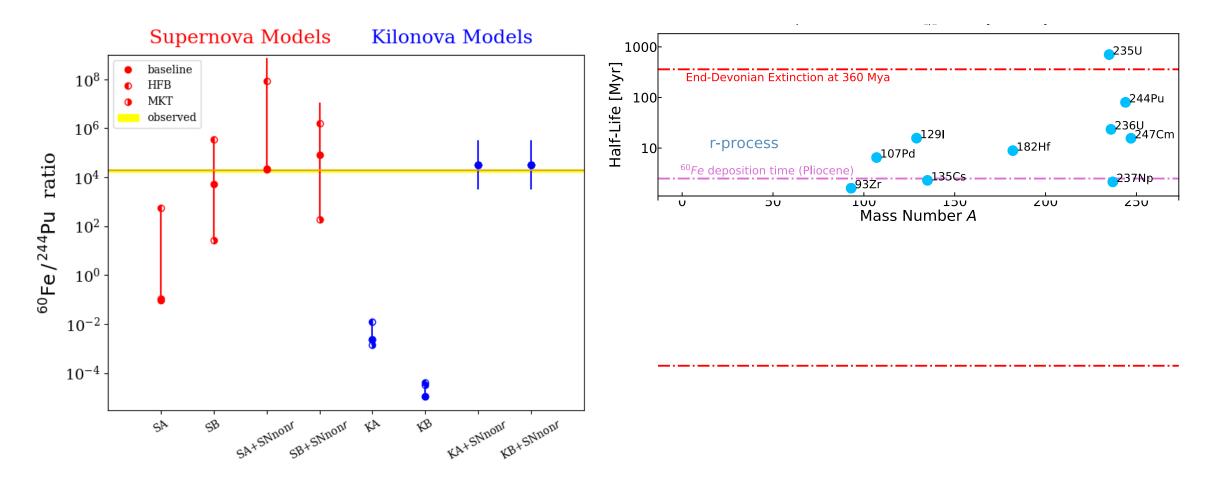






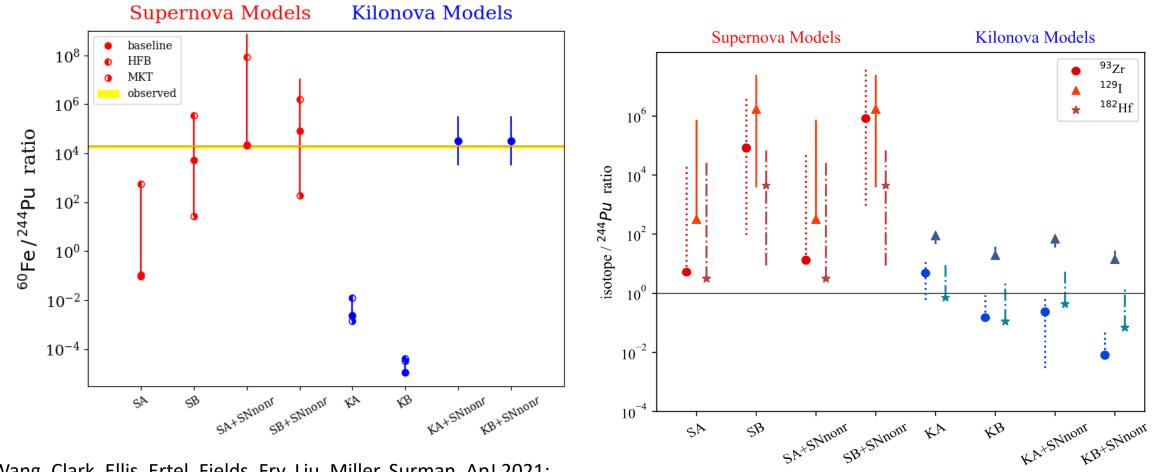
Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021; Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, arxiv:2112.09607





Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021; Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, arxiv:2112.09607

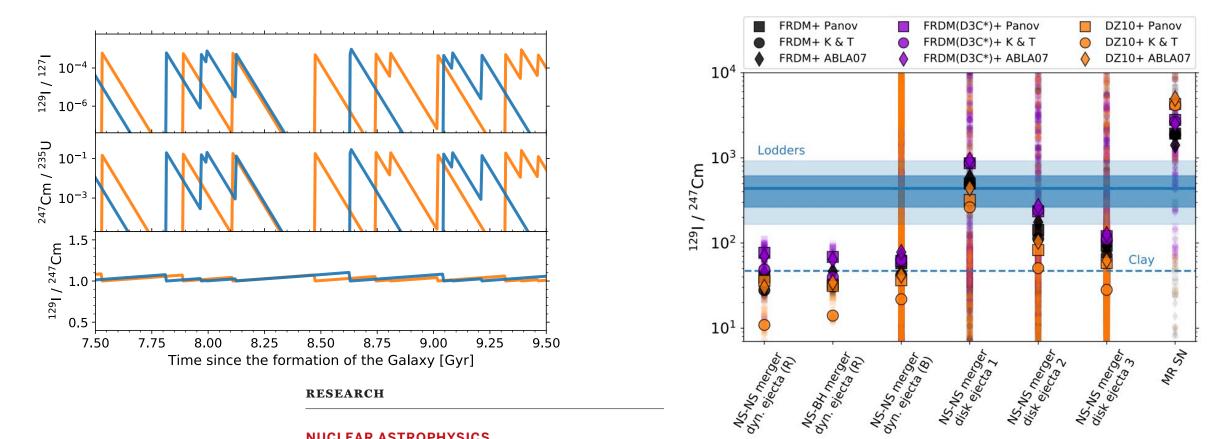




Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, ApJ 2021; Wang, Clark, Ellis, Ertel, Fields, Fry, Liu, Miller, Surman, arxiv:2112.09607



Actinide observables: ¹²⁹I/²⁴⁷Cm ratio ence MAAAS



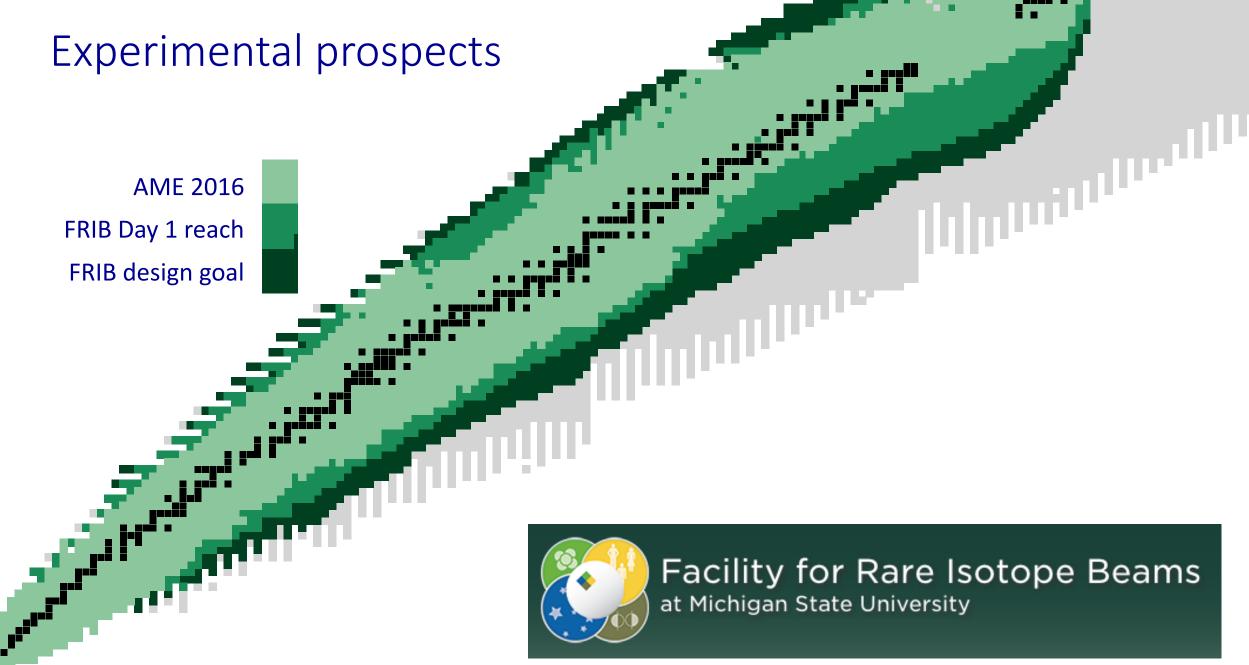
NUCLEAR ASTROPHYSICS

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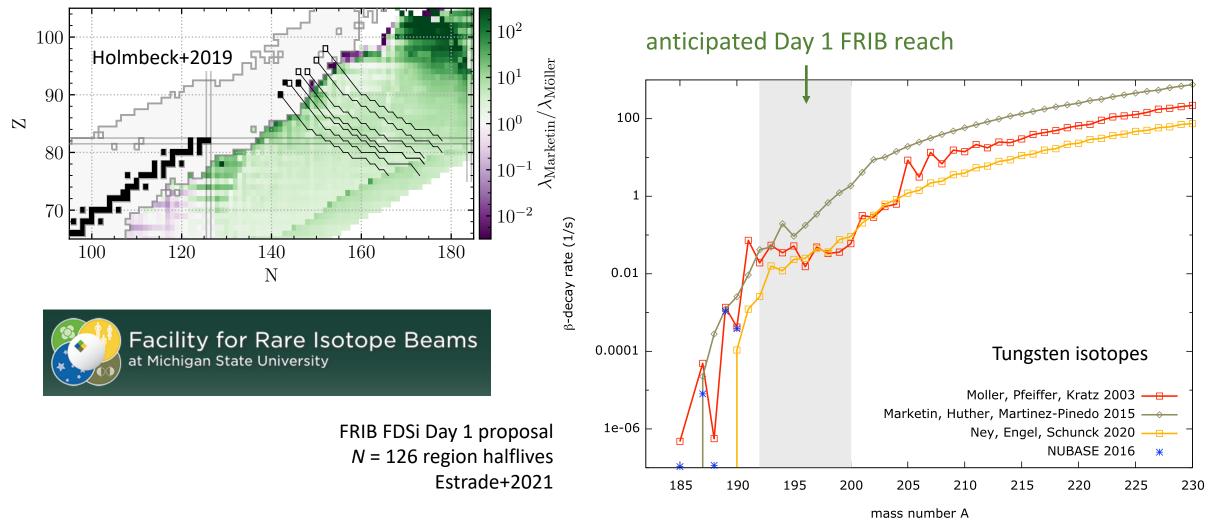
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¹²⁹I and ²⁴⁷Cm in meteorites constrain the last astrophysical source of solar r-process elements

Benoit Côté^{1,2,3}*, Marius Eichler⁴, Andrés Yagüe López¹, Nicole Vassh⁵, Matthew R. Mumpower^{6,7}, Blanka Világos^{1,2}, Benjámin Soós^{1,2}, Almudena Arcones^{4,8}, Trevor M. Sprouse^{5,6}, Rebecca Surman⁵, Marco Pignatari^{9,1}, Mária K. Pető¹, Benjamin Wehmeyer^{1,10}, Thomas Rauscher^{10,11}, Maria Lugaro^{1,2,12}



N~126 region measurement prospects



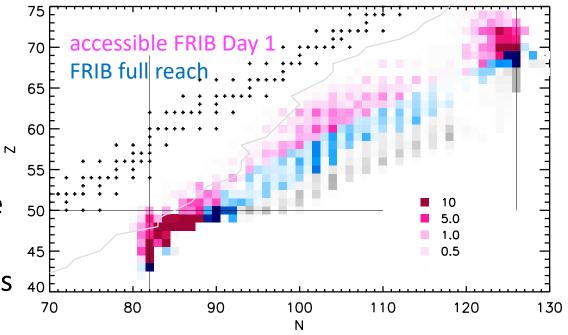


summary

The origin of the heaviest elements in the *r*-process of nucleosynthesis has been one of the greatest mysteries in nuclear astrophysics for decades.

Despite considerable progress in the past several years, including the first direct detection of an *r*-process event, the *r*-process site(s) has not been definitively determined.

The neutrino and nuclear physics of candidate events remains poorly understood. Accurate interpretation of *r*-process observables such as elemental and isotopic ratios, abundance patterns, and light curves require advances in these areas.



Mumpower, Surman, McLaughlin, Aprahamian, JPPNP 2016

