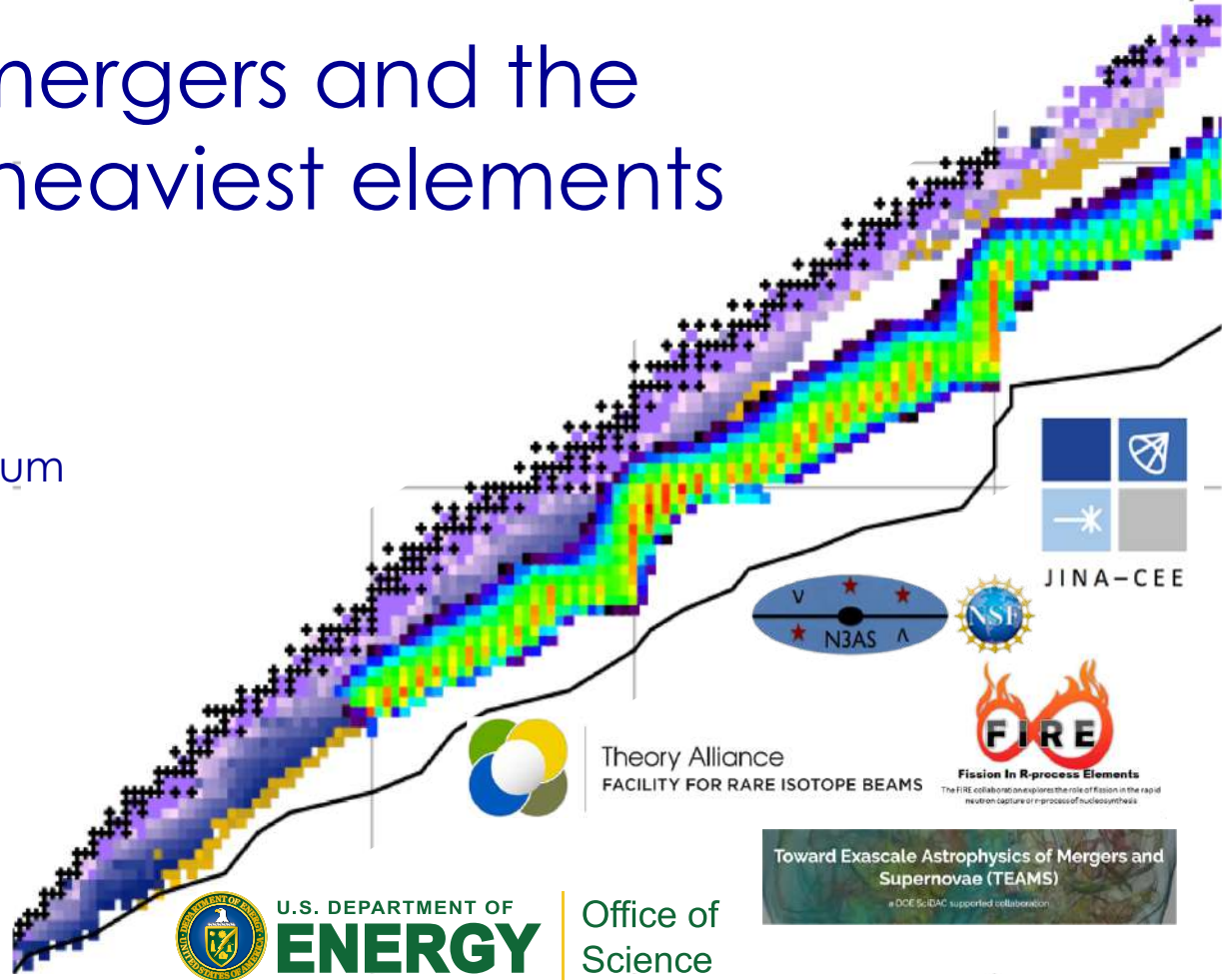


# Neutron star mergers and the origins of the heaviest elements

Rebecca Surman  
University of Notre Dame

Theoretical Physics Colloquium  
Arizona State University

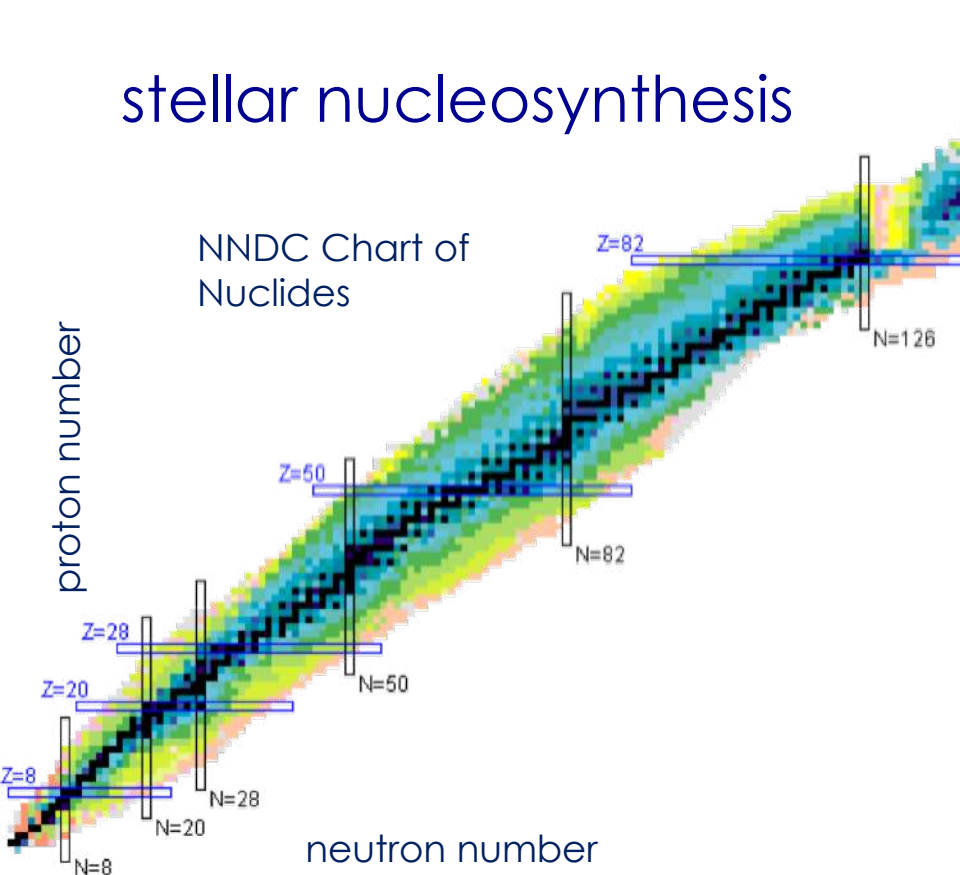
15 April 2020



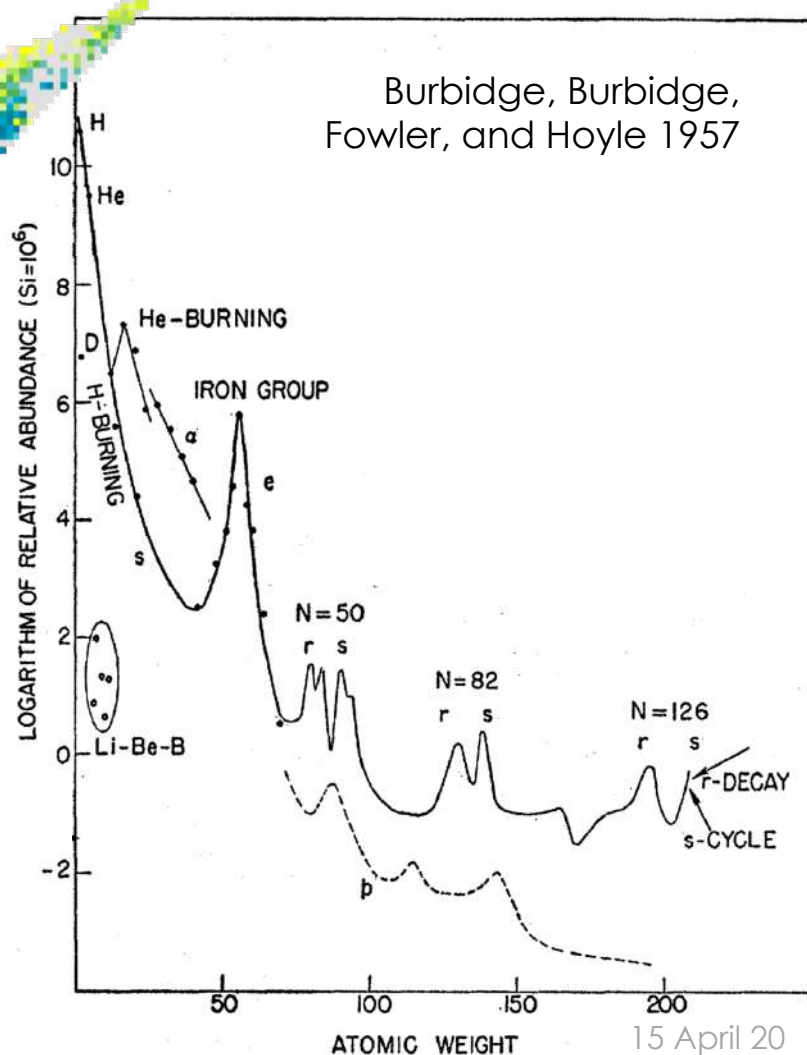
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of  
Science

# stellar nucleosynthesis

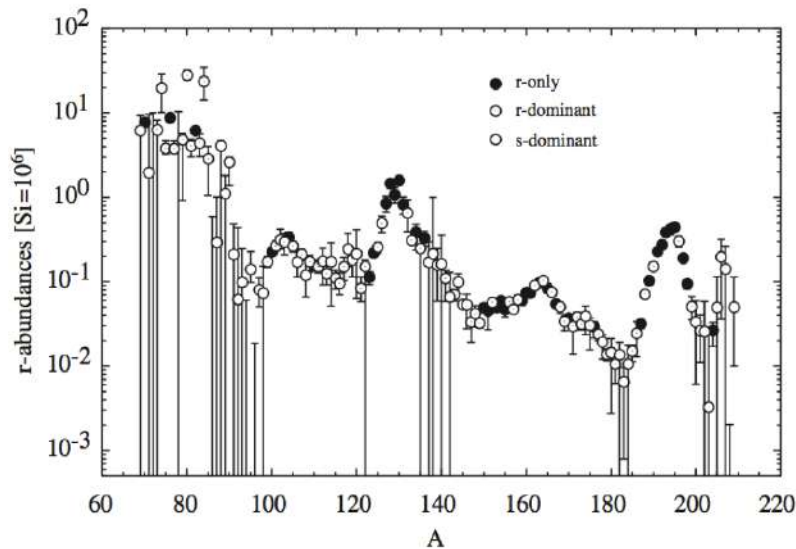


Burbidge, Burbidge,  
Fowler, and Hoyle 1957





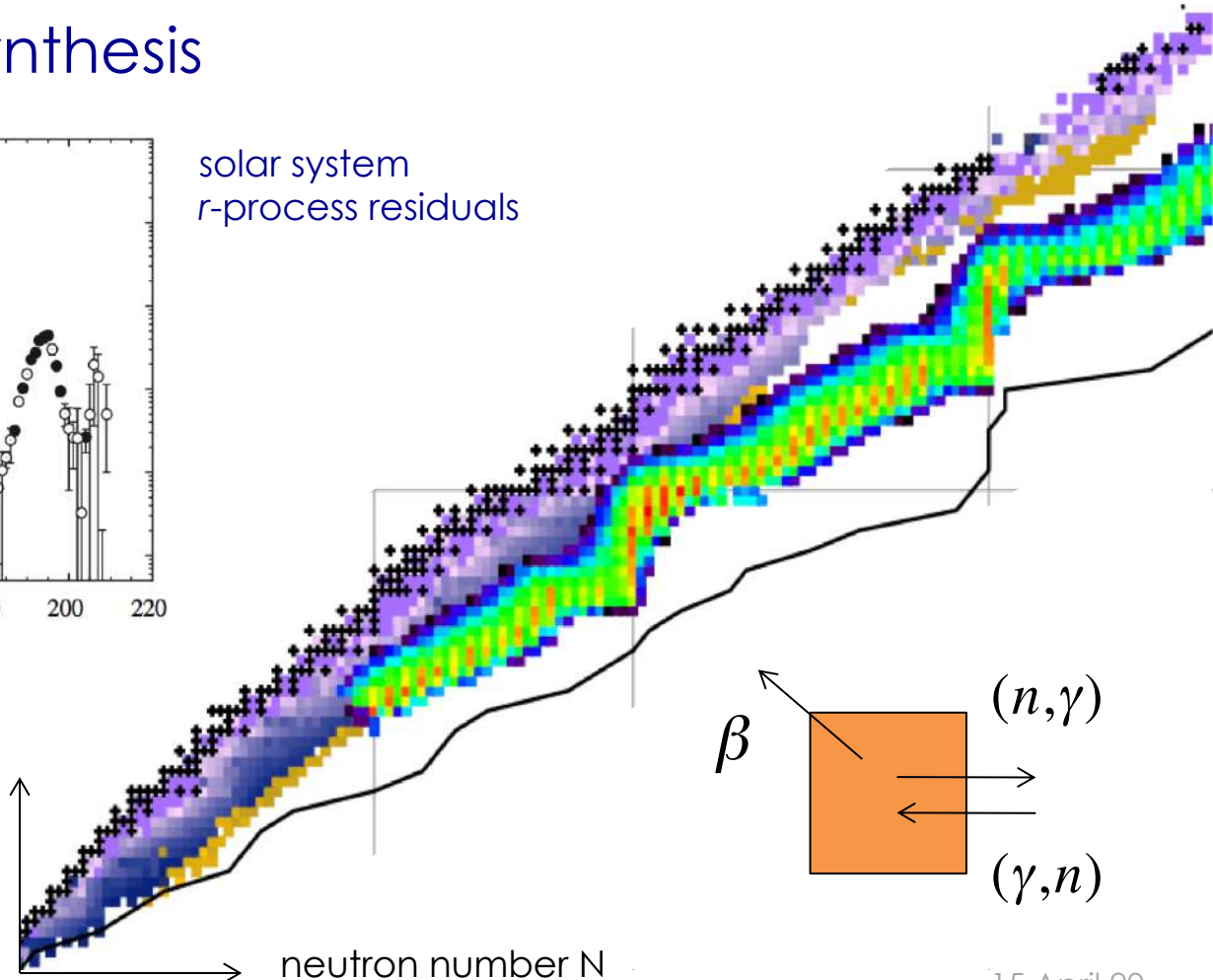
# r-process nucleosynthesis



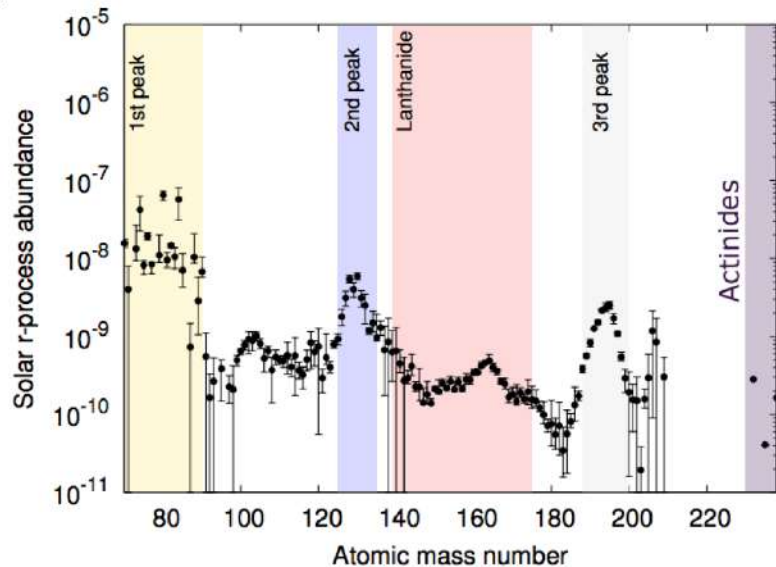
solar system  
r-process residuals

Arnould+2007

proton number  $Z$



# $r$ -process observables: abundance patterns

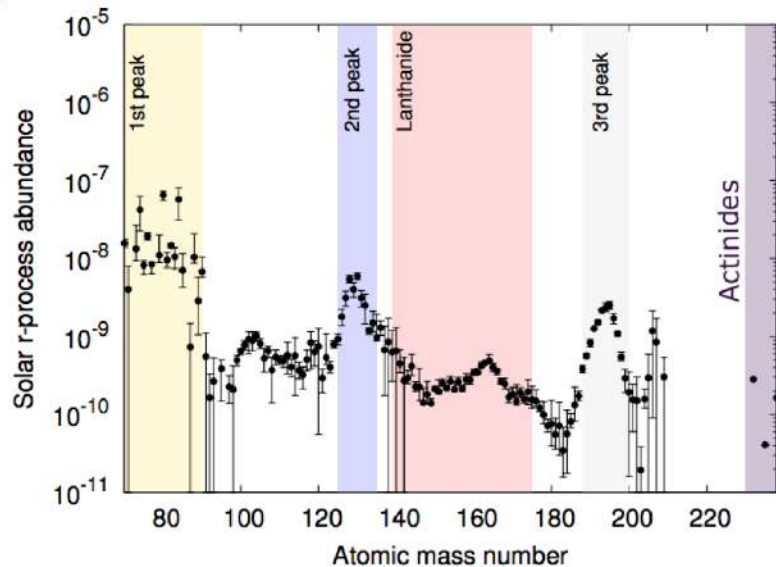


solar system  
 $r$ -process residuals

Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018



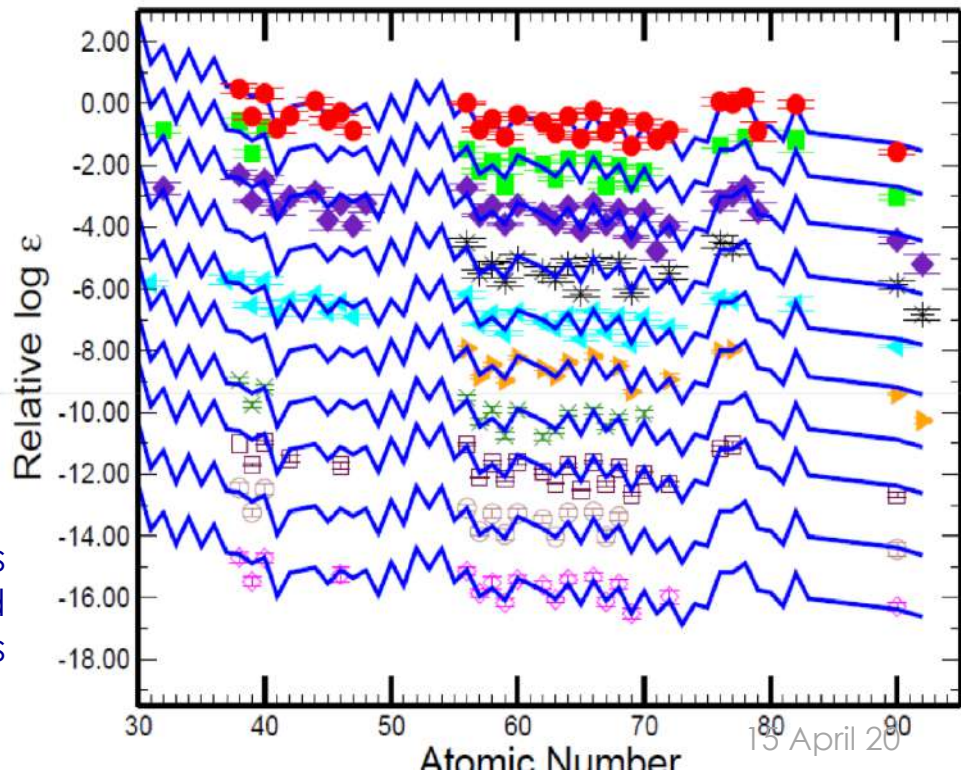
# *r*-process observables: abundance patterns



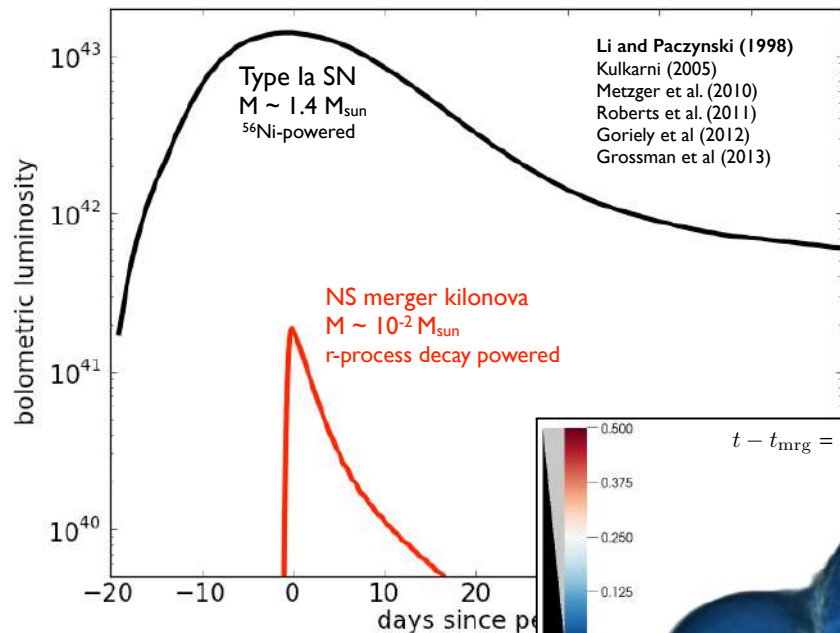
Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018

elemental abundances  
from *r*-process-enhanced  
metal-poor stars

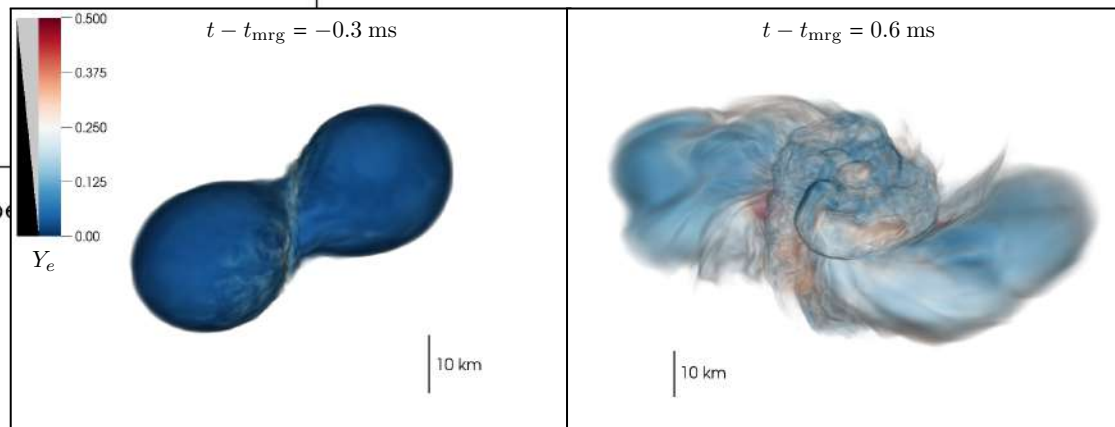
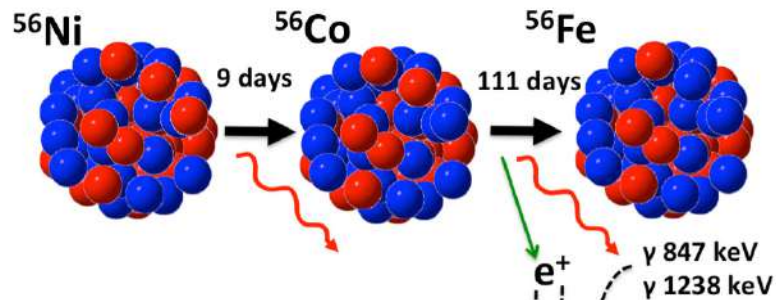
solar system  
*r*-process residuals



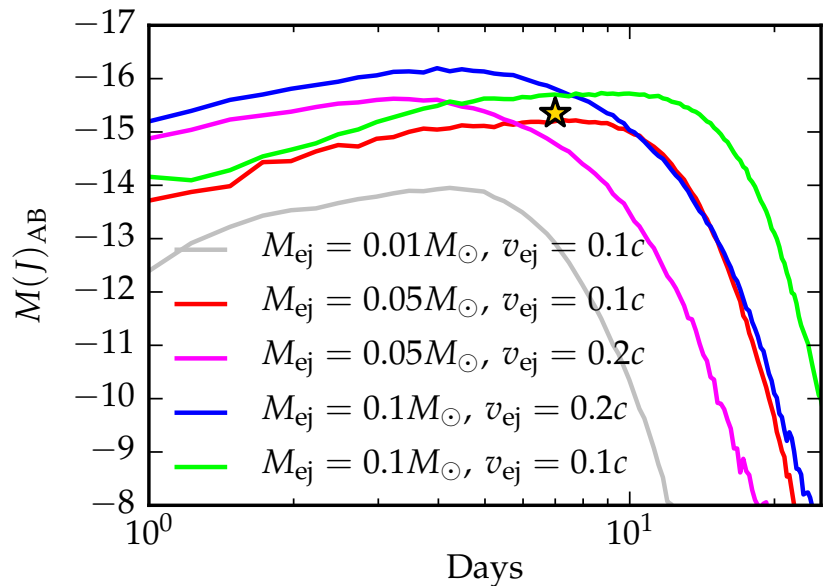
# r-process observables: electromagnetic signatures



Barnes, Kasen 2013



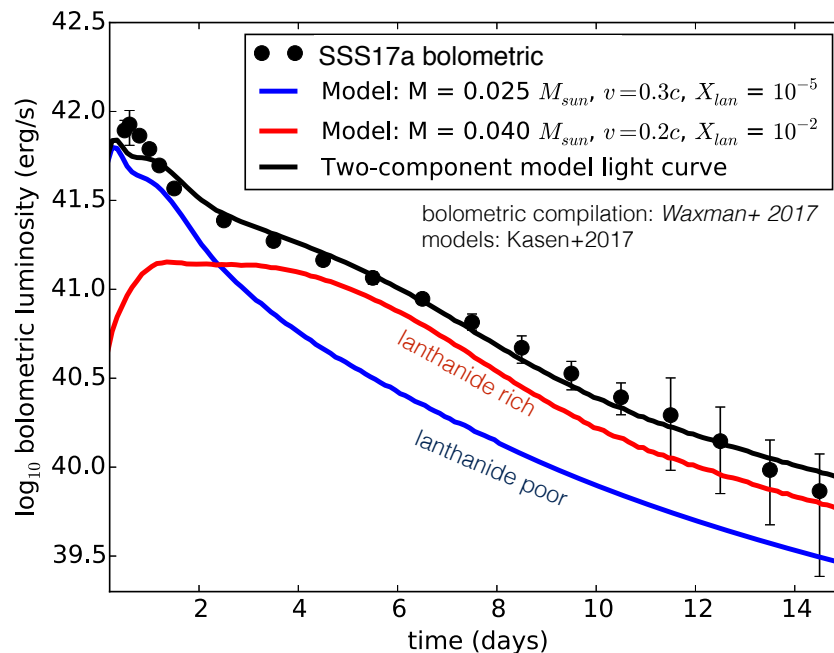
# r-process observables: electromagnetic signatures



Barnes+2016  
sGRB 130603B: Tanvir+2013

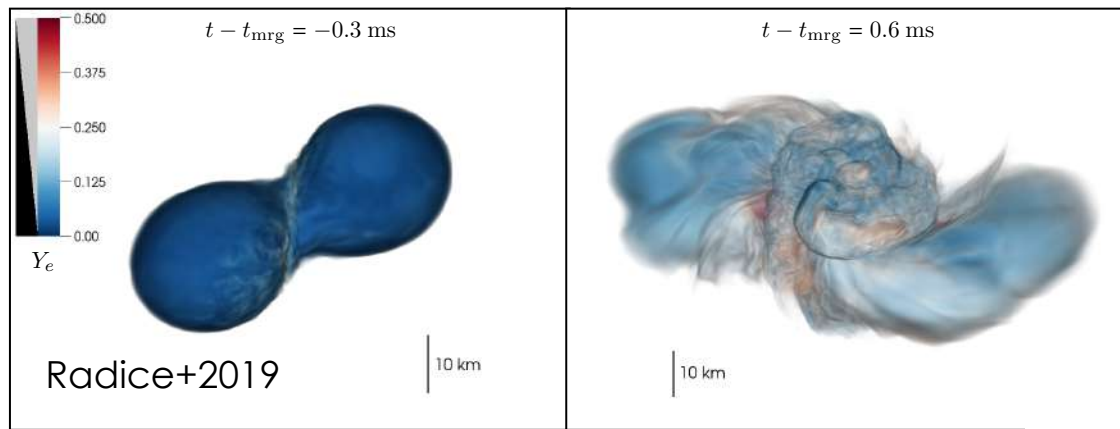
Kilpatrick+2017, Kasen+2017, etc.  
GW170817

## kilonova SSS17a bolometric light curve



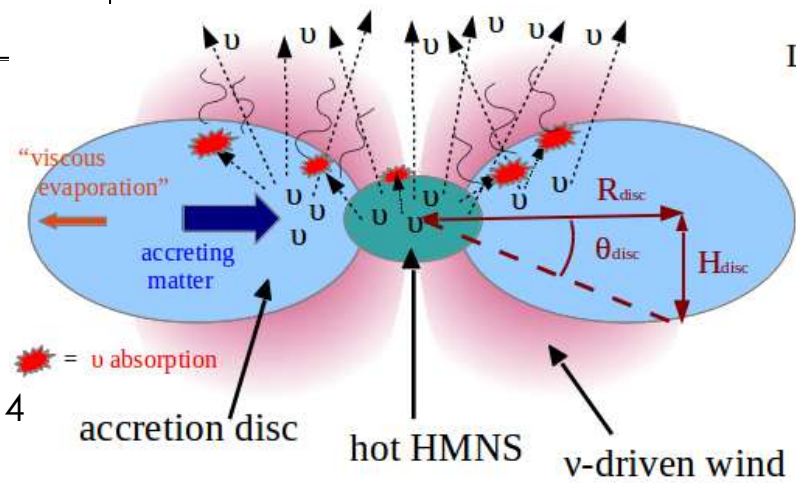


# neutron star merger $r$ -process environments



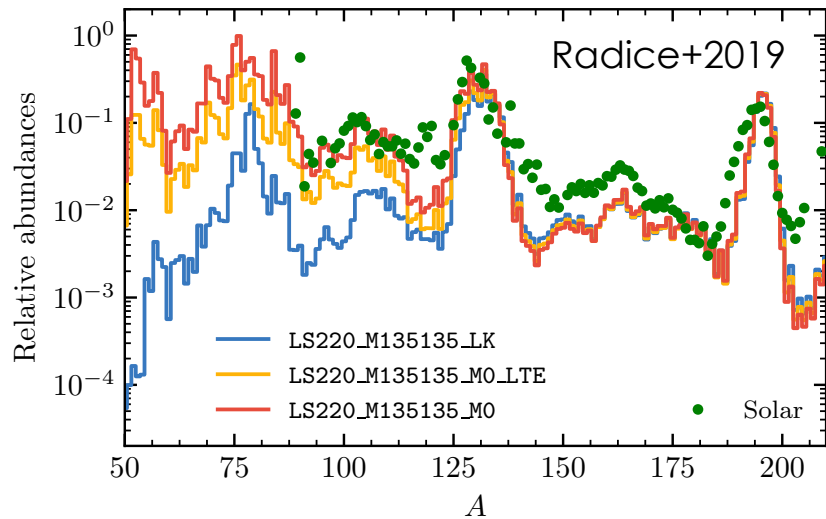
prompt ejecta

ejecta from the accretion disk



Perego+2014

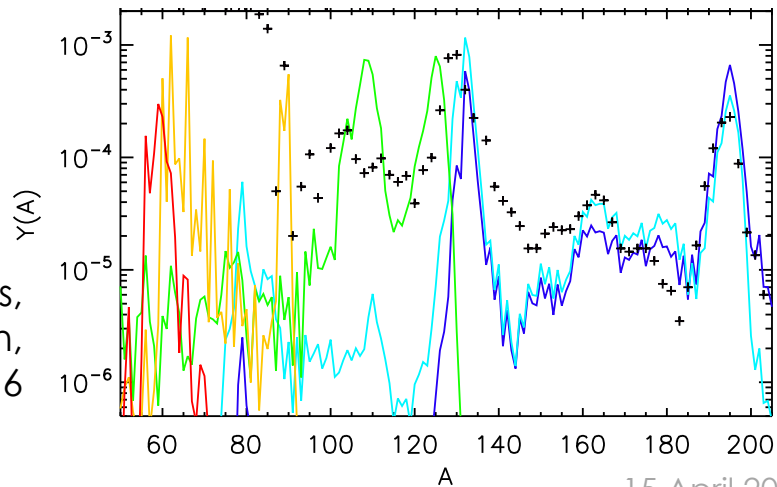
# neutron star merger $r$ -process environments



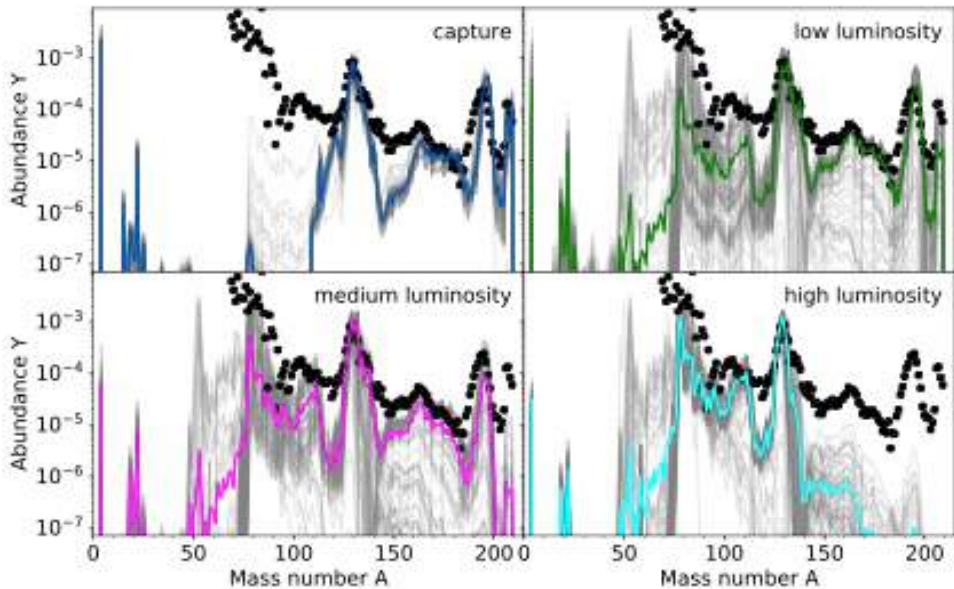
ejecta from the accretion disk

Malkus,  
McLaughlin,  
Surman 2016

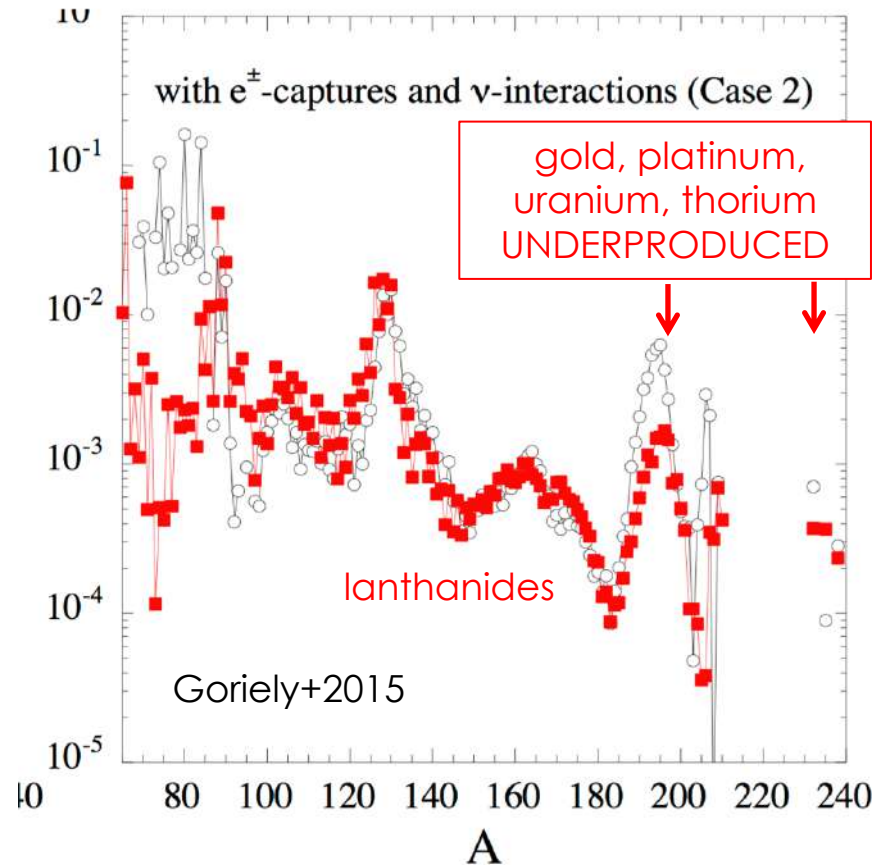
prompt ejecta



# nsm integrated nucleosynthesis yields



Martin+2018

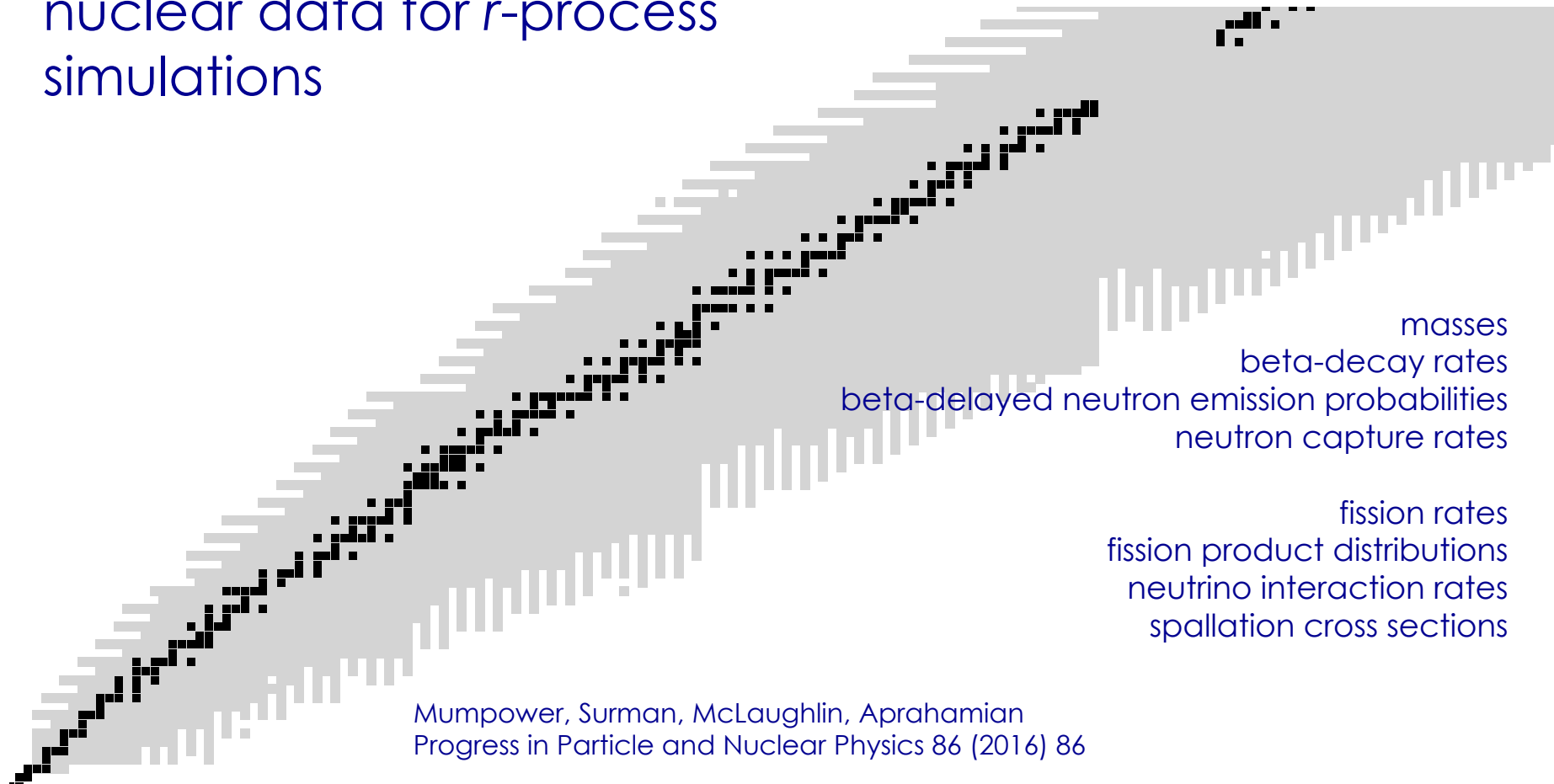


# open questions in nsm/*r*-process nucleosynthesis

Can we understand neutron star merger nucleosynthesis from first principles?

Are neutron star mergers responsible for the production of all *r*-process elements, or do multiple distinct sites contribute?

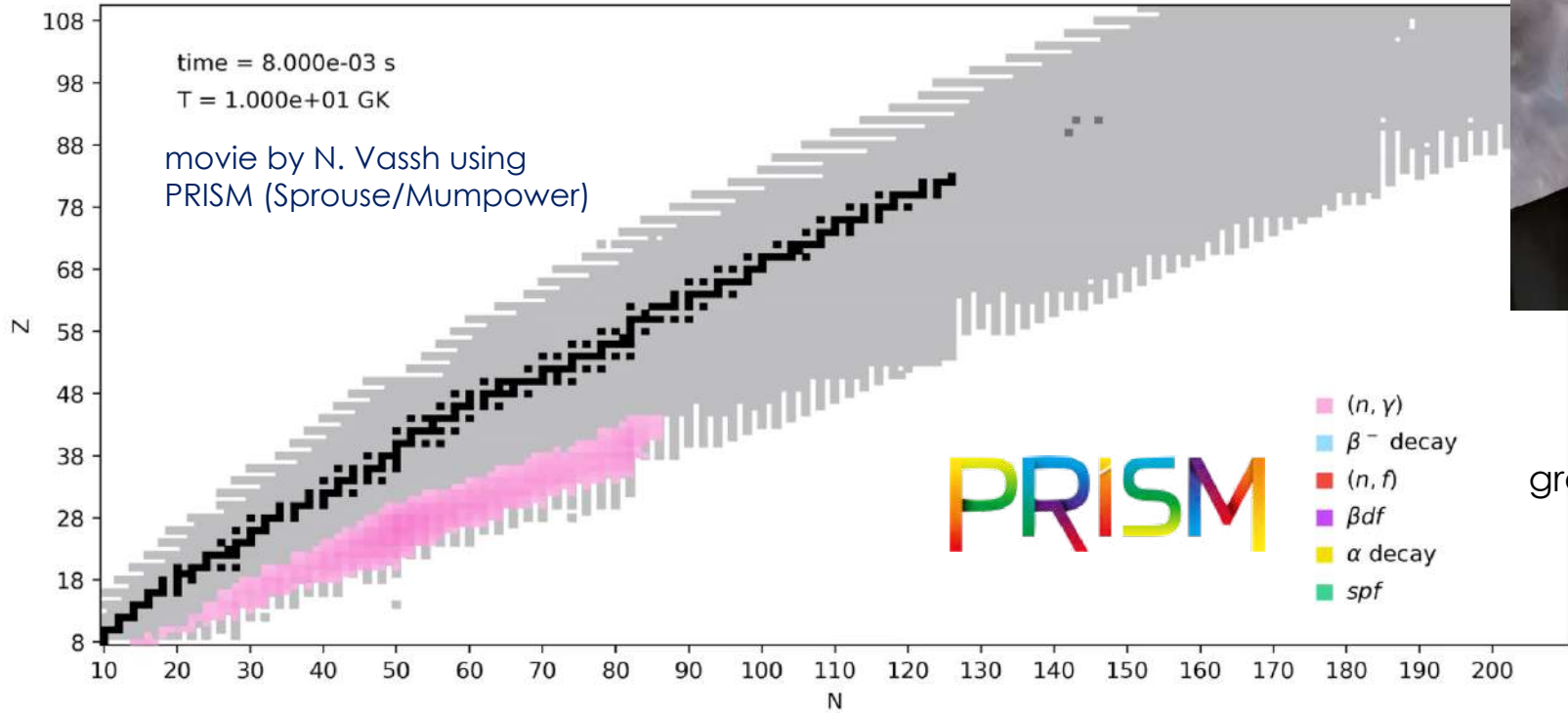
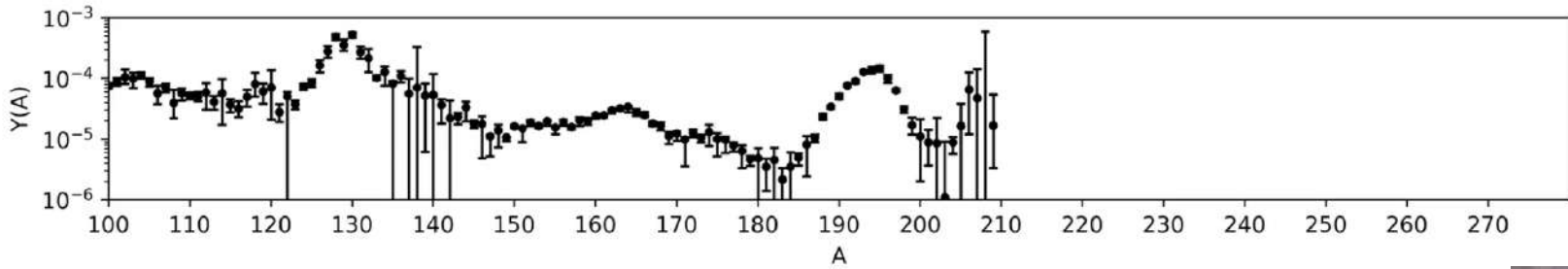
# nuclear data for $r$ -process simulations



masses  
beta-decay rates  
beta-delayed neutron emission probabilities  
neutron capture rates

fission rates  
fission product distributions  
neutrino interaction rates  
spallation cross sections

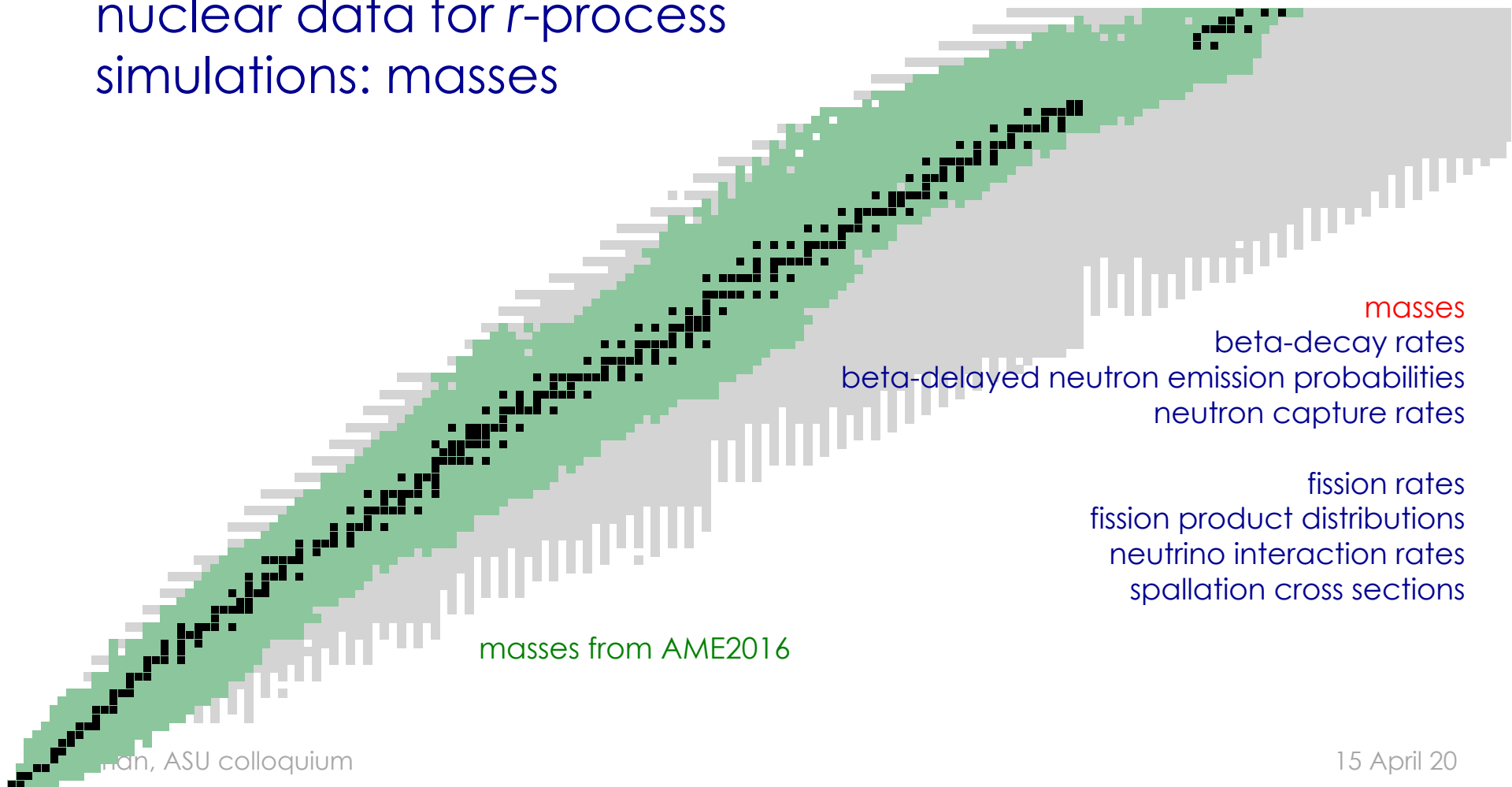
Mumpower, Surman, McLaughlin, Aprahamian  
Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 86 (2016) 86



Trevor  
Sprouse,  
TEAMS/ND  
grad student

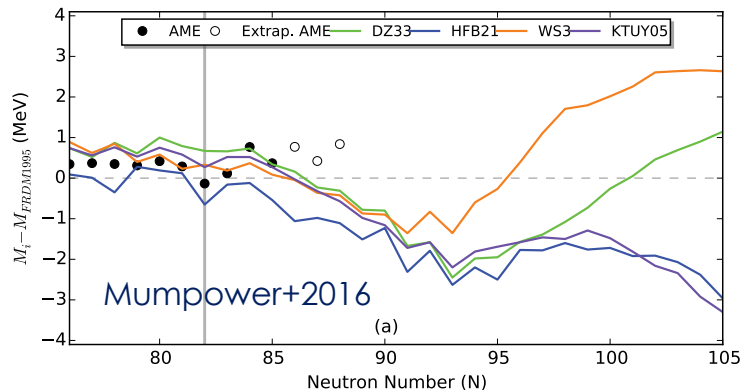


# nuclear data for $r$ -process simulations: masses



masses from AME2016

# nuclear data for $r$ -process simulations: masses



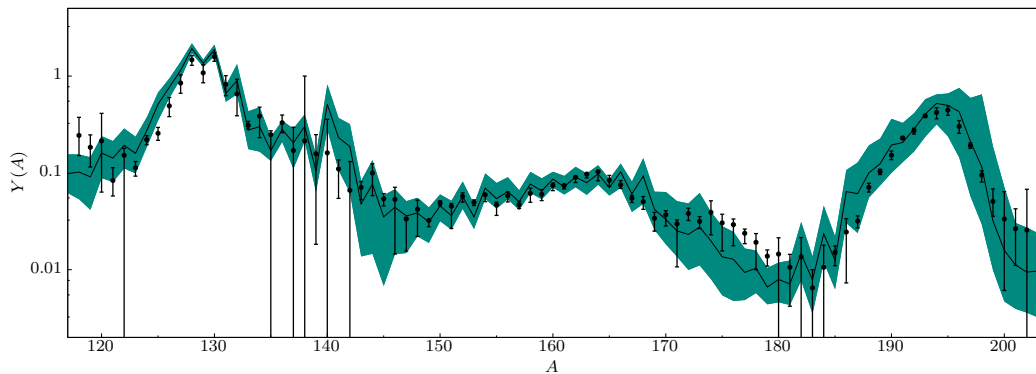
masses from AME2016

masses  
beta-decay rates  
beta-delayed neutron emission probabilities  
neutron capture rates

fission rates  
fission product distributions  
neutrino interaction rates  
spallation cross sections

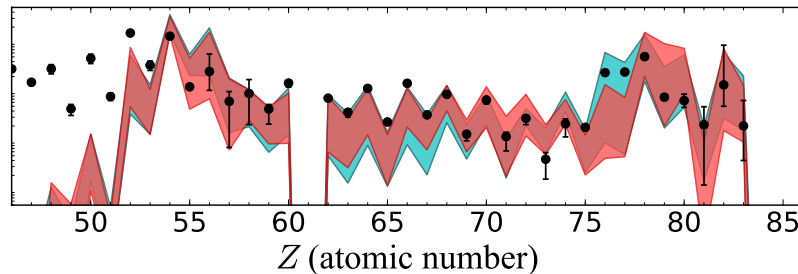
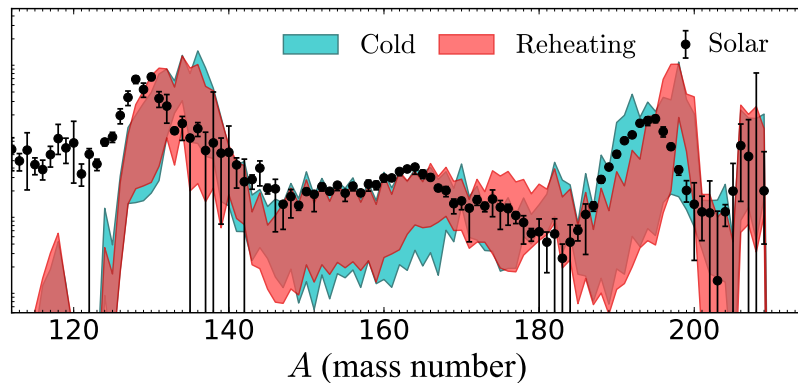
# impact of mass uncertainties on abundance patterns

Abundance pattern ranges for  
50 sets of masses calculated with  
the UNEDF1 functional



Sprouse, Navarro Perez, Surman,  
McLaughlin, Mumpower, Schunk  
arXiv:1901.10337, accepted in PRC

Abundance pattern ranges  
for 10 distinct mass models

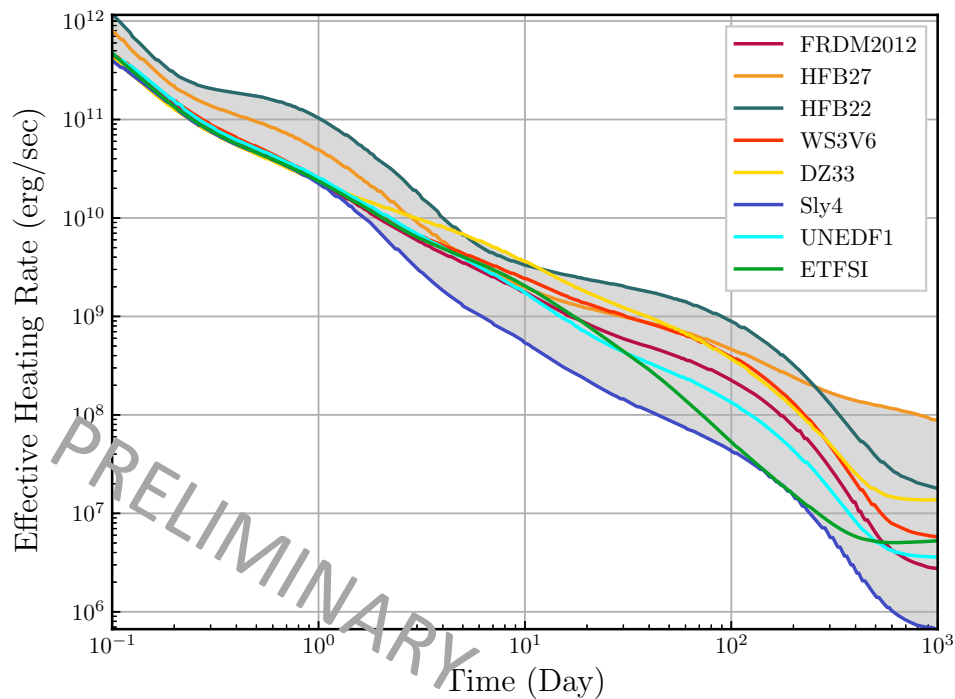


Côté, Fryer, Belczynski, Korobkin, Chruślińska, Vassh,  
Mumpower, Lippuner, Sprouse, Surman, Wollaeger 2018

# impact of mass uncertainties on kilonova heating rates



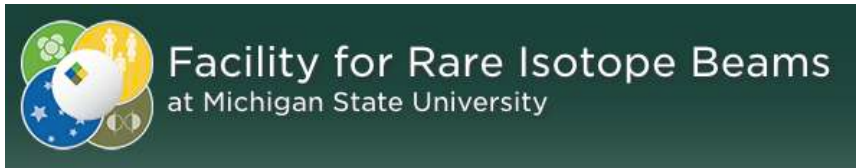
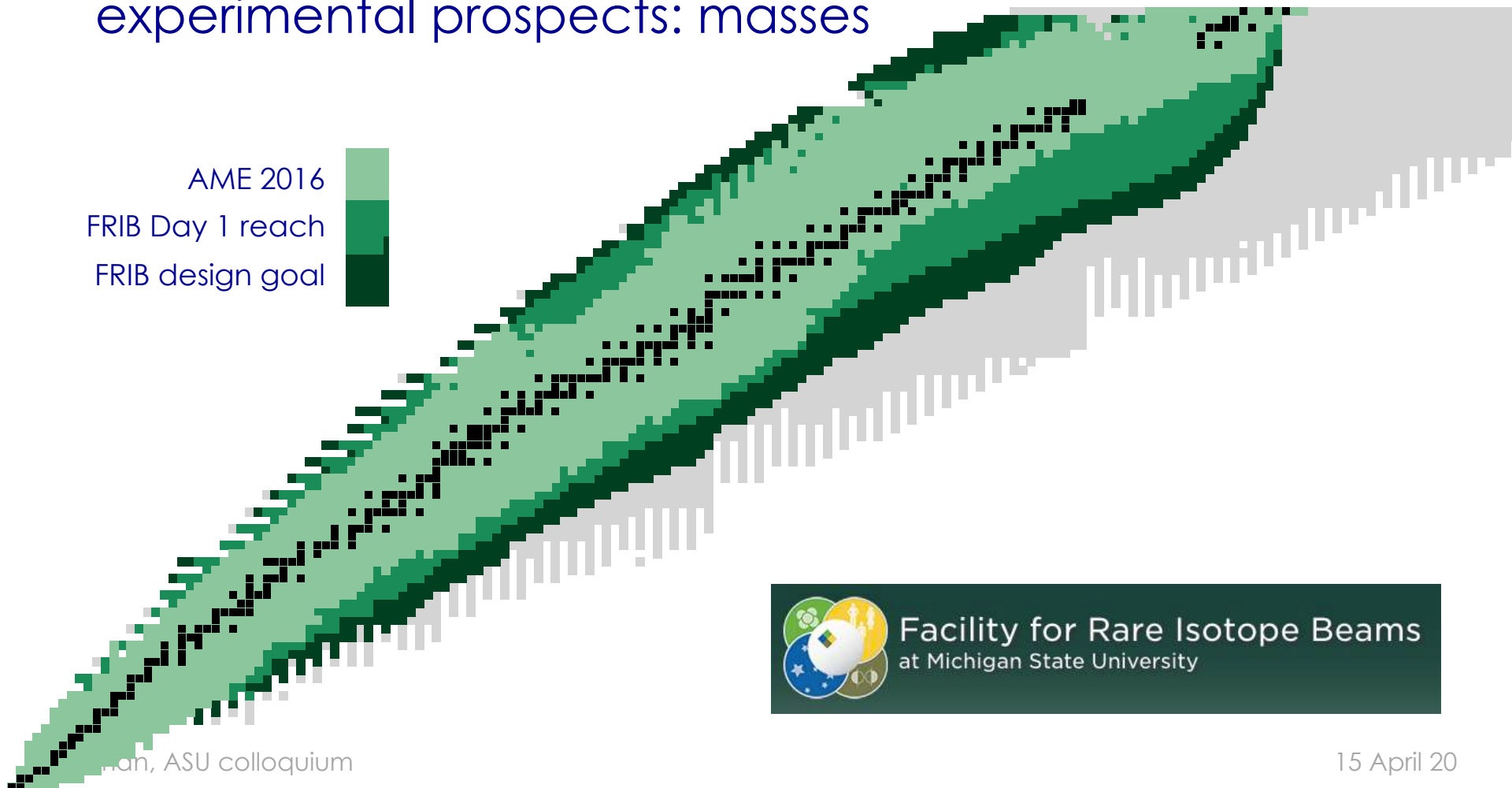
Yonglin Zhu,  
FIRE/NCSU  
grad student



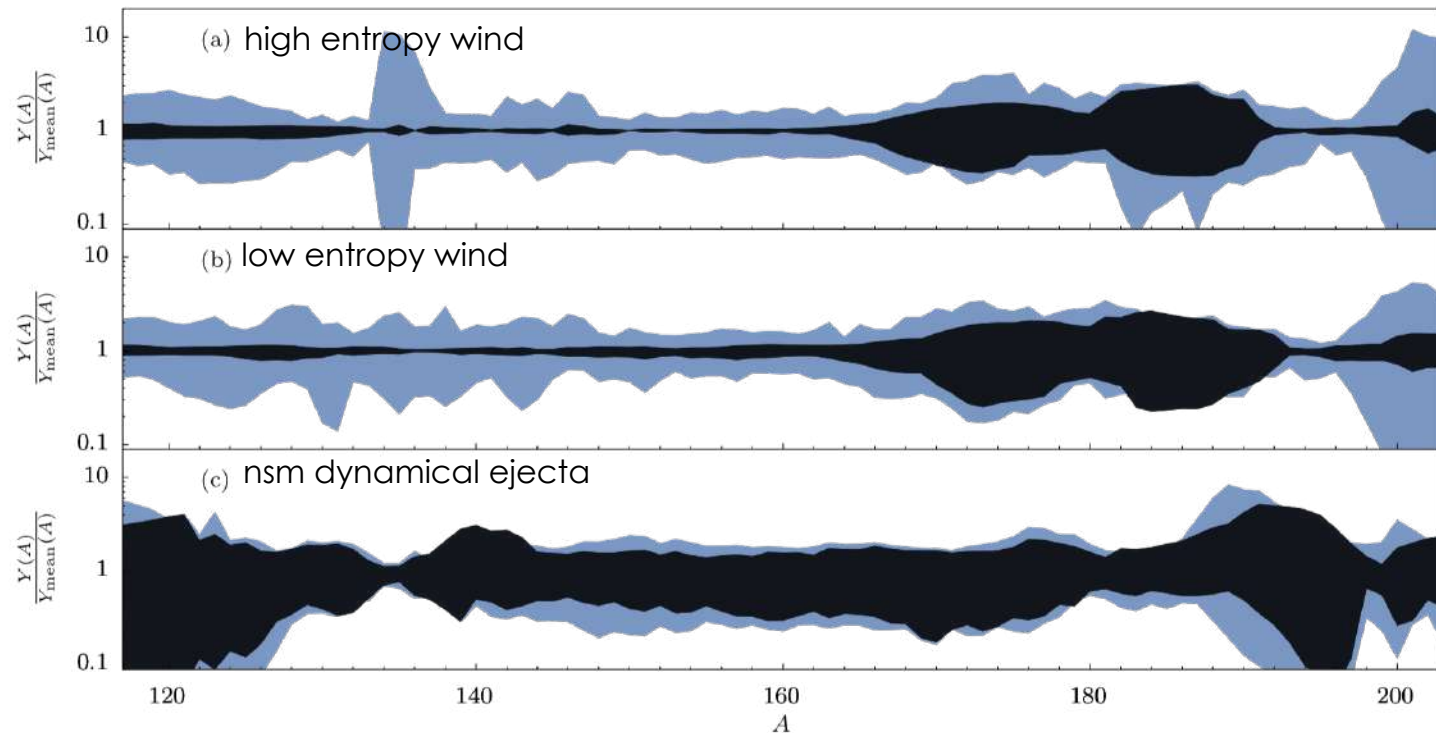
Zhu+ in preparation

# experimental prospects: masses

AME 2016  
FRIB Day 1 reach  
FRIB design goal



# experimental prospects: masses

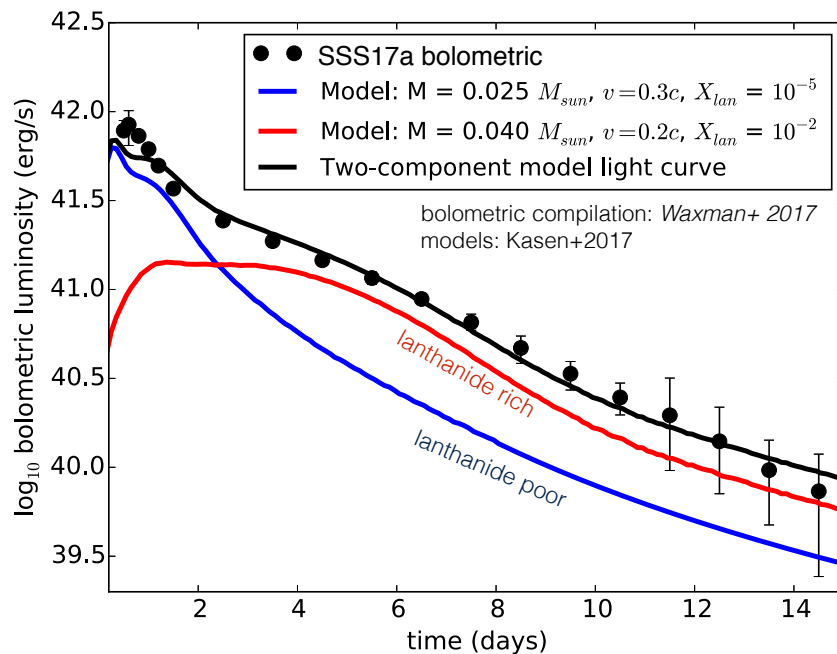


Sprouse, Navarro Perez, Surman, McLaughlin, Mumpower, Schunk  
arXiv:1901.10337, accepted in PRC

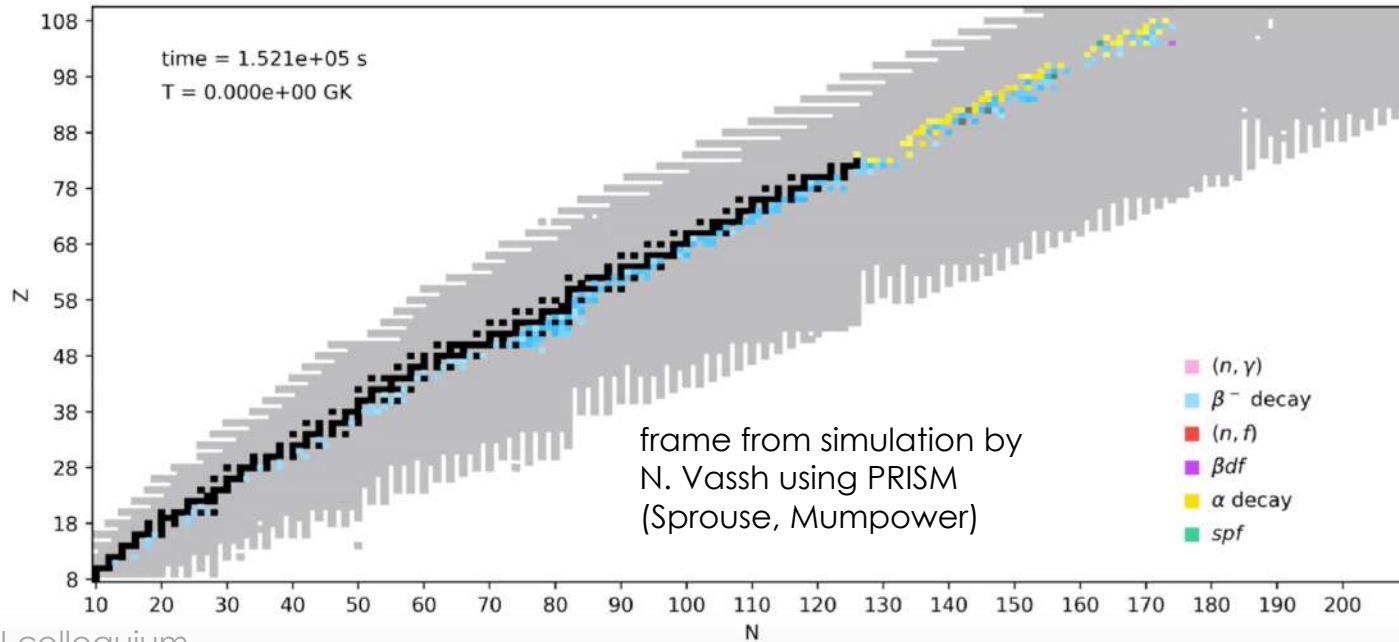
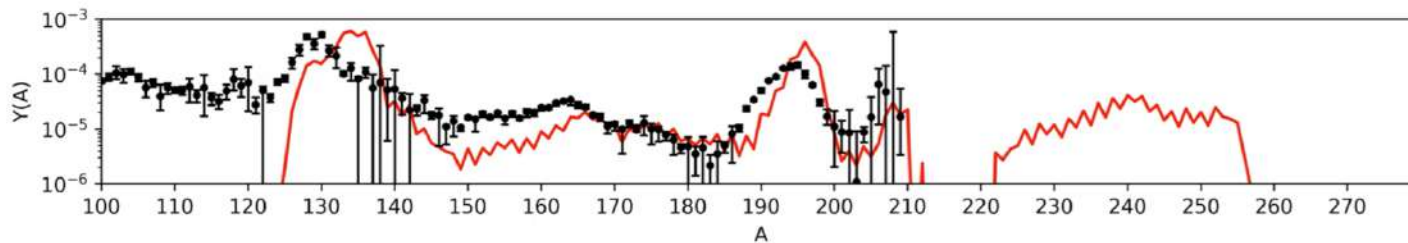


# kilonova signatures

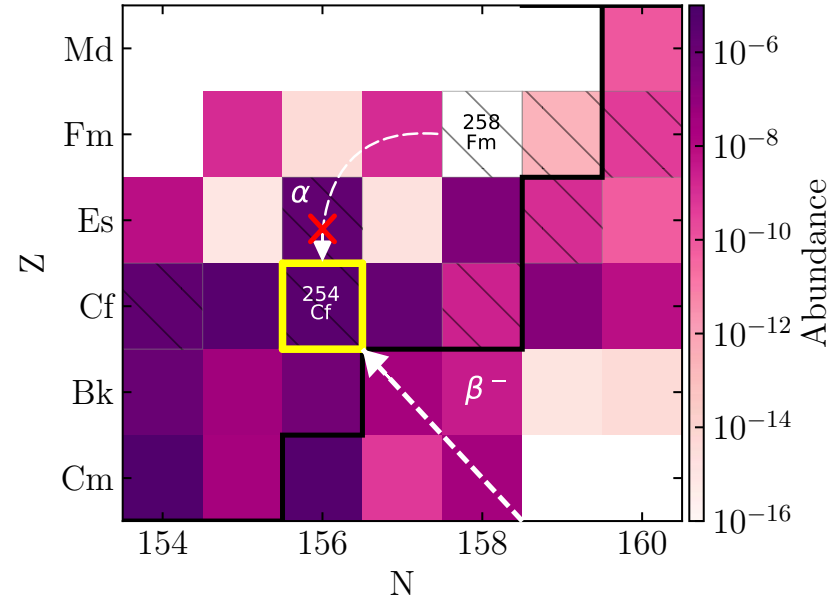
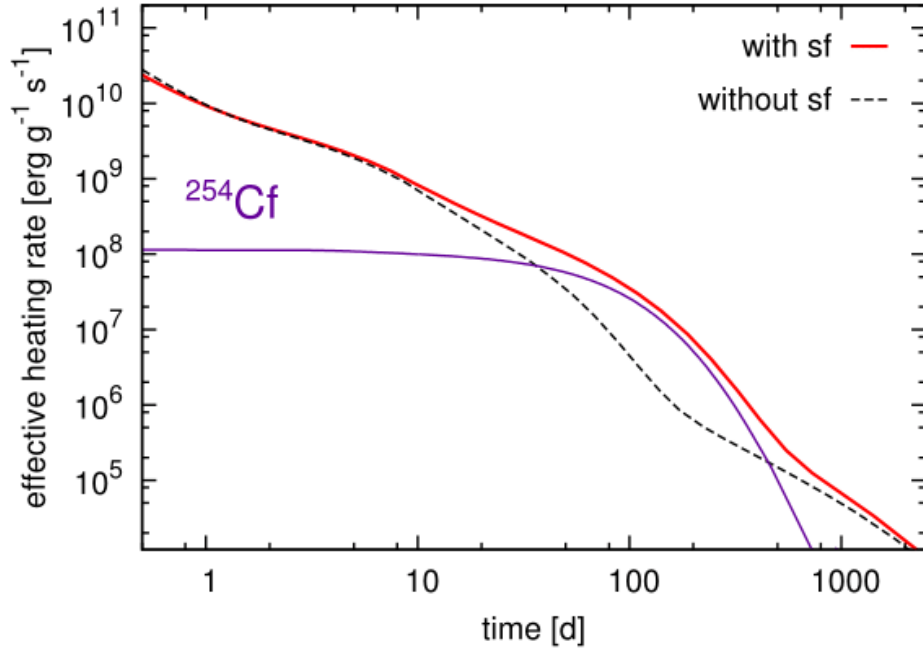
kilonova SSS17a bolometric light curve



# signature of actinide production?

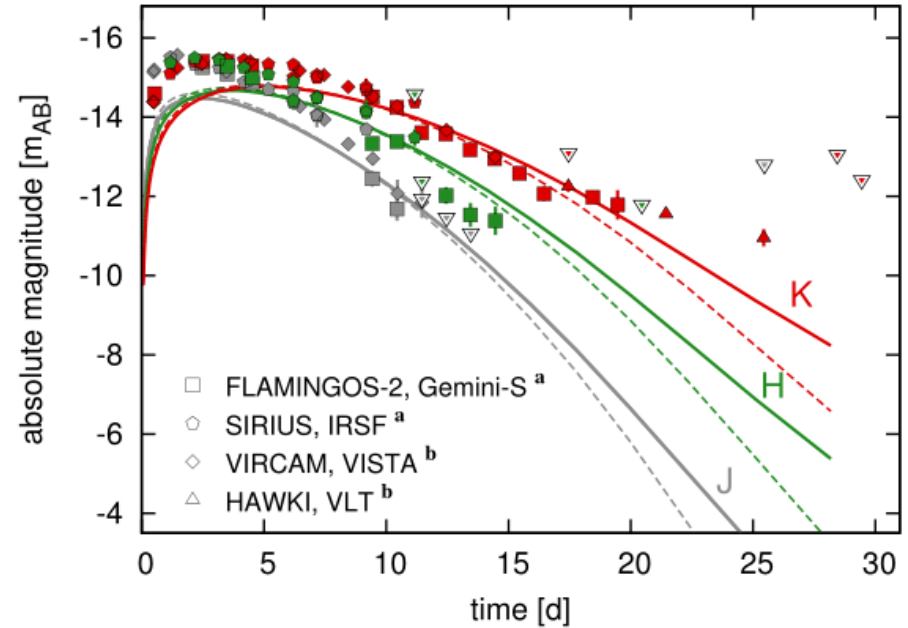
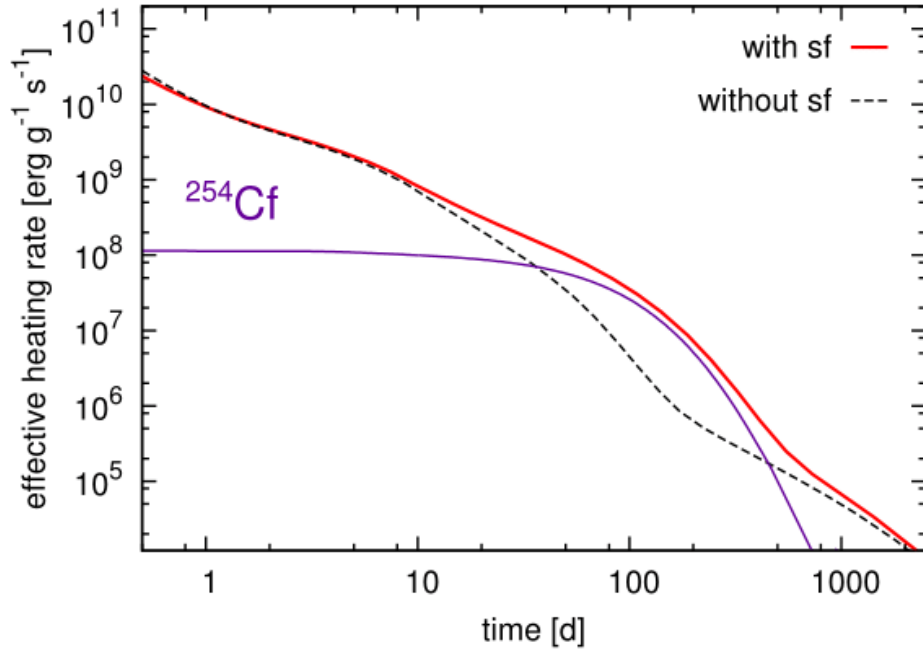


# $^{254}\text{Cf}$ and late-time radioactive heating



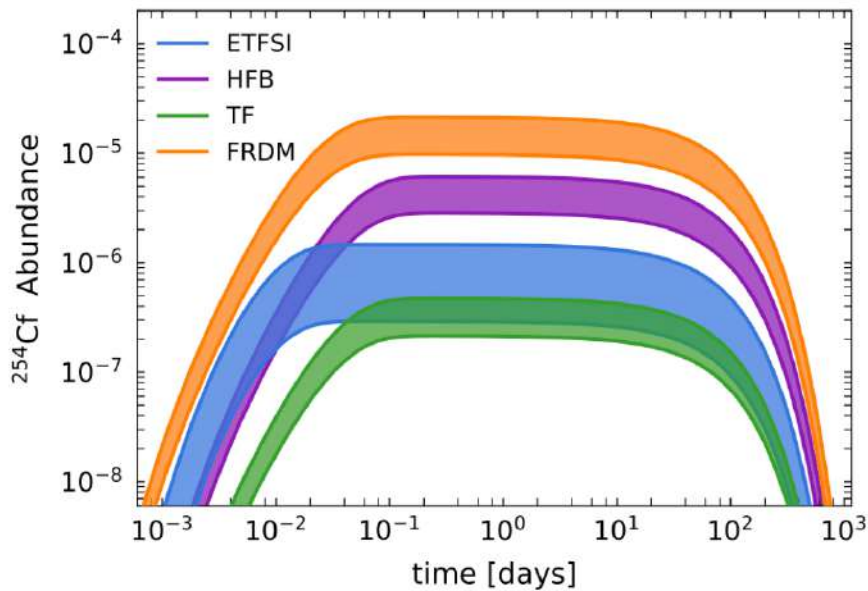
Zhu, Wollaeger, Vassh, Surman, Sprouse, Mumpower, Möller, McLaughlin, Korobkin, Jaffke, Holmbeck, Fryer, Even, Couture, Barnes, ApJL 2018

# $^{254}\text{Cf}$ and late-time radioactive heating

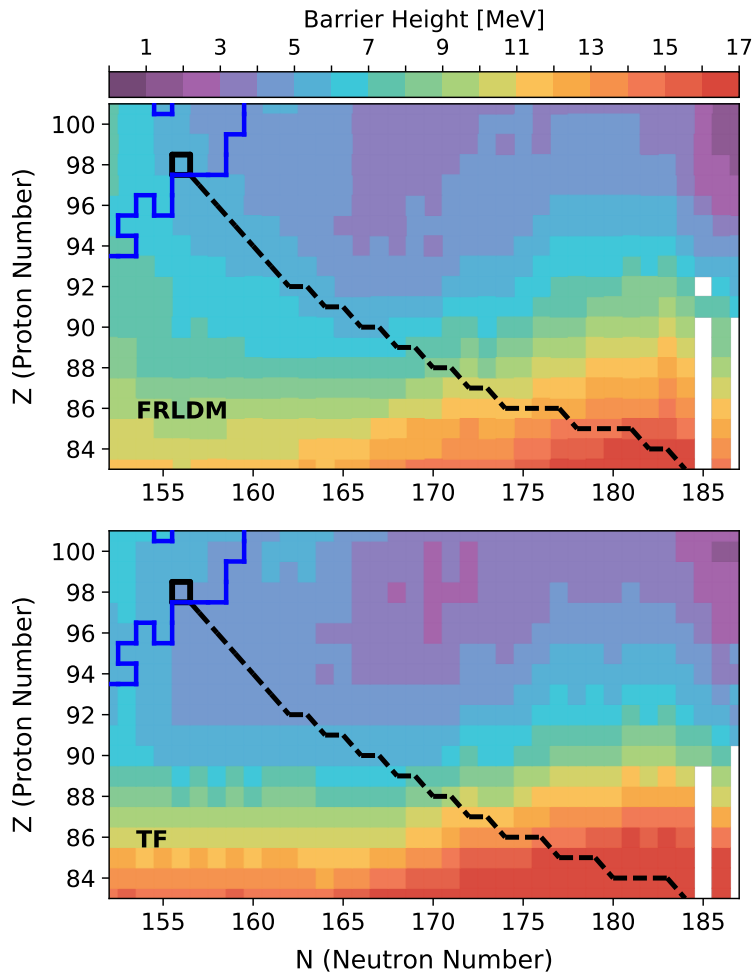


Zhu, Wollaeger, Vash, Surman, Sprouse, Mumpower, Möller, McLaughlin, Korobkin, Jaffke, Holmbeck, Fryer, Even, Couture, Barnes, ApJL 2018

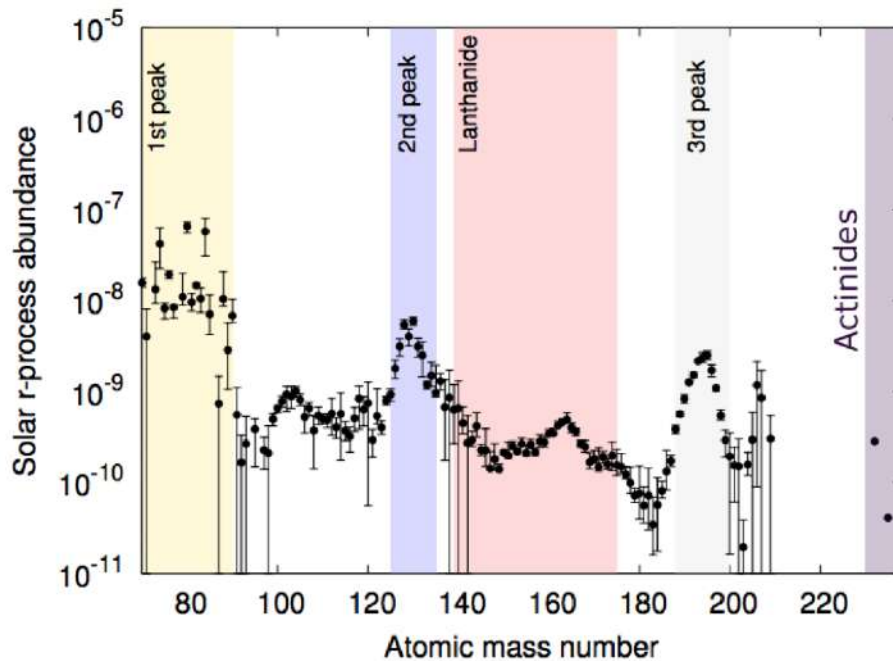
# $^{254}\text{Cf}$ : nuclear uncertainties



Vassh, Vogt, Surman, Randrup, Sprouse,  
Mumpower, Jaffke, Shaw, Holmbeck, Zhu,  
McLaughlin, J Phys G 2019



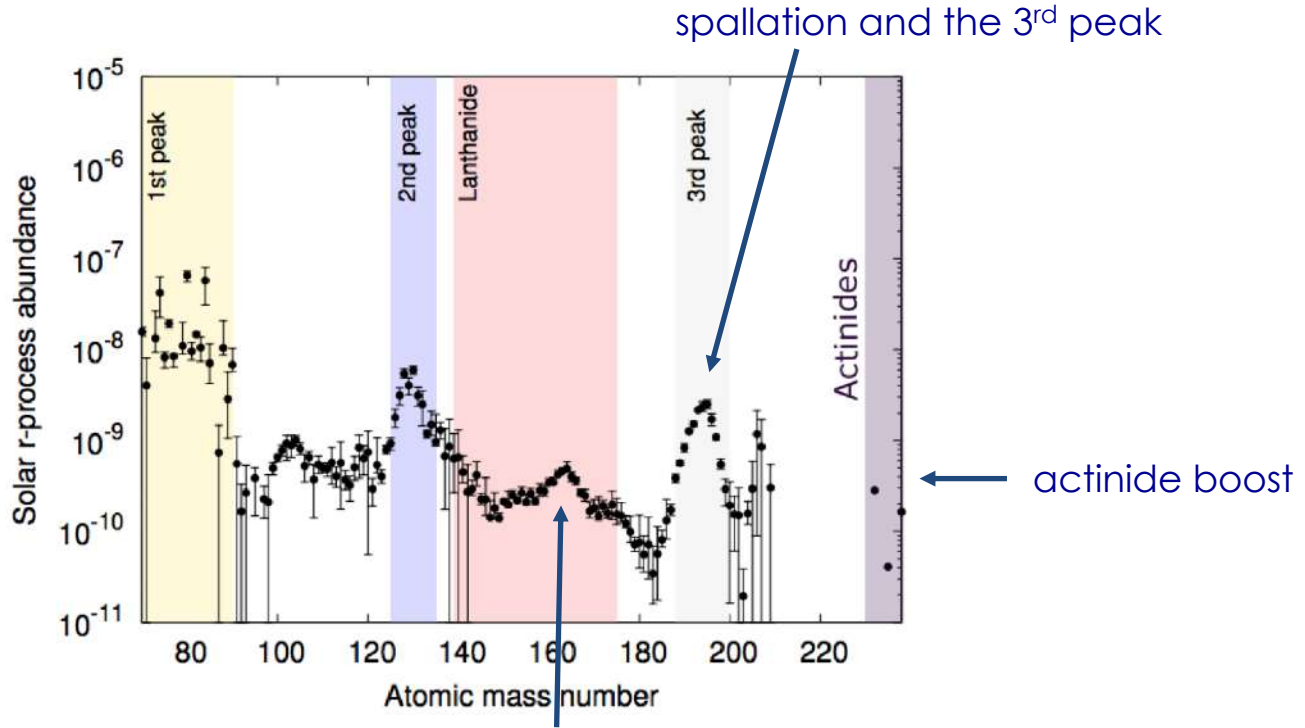
# abundance pattern signatures



Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018



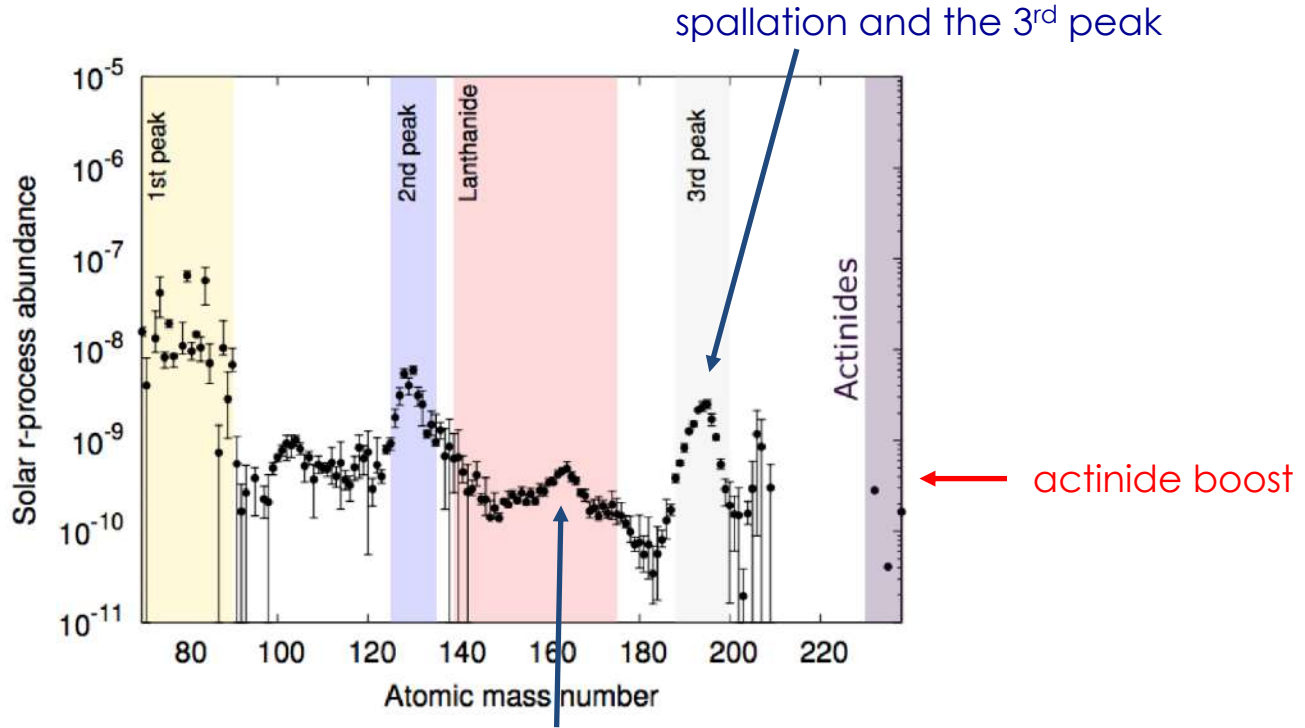
# abundance pattern signatures



Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018

mass model reverse engineering  
for rare earth peak formation

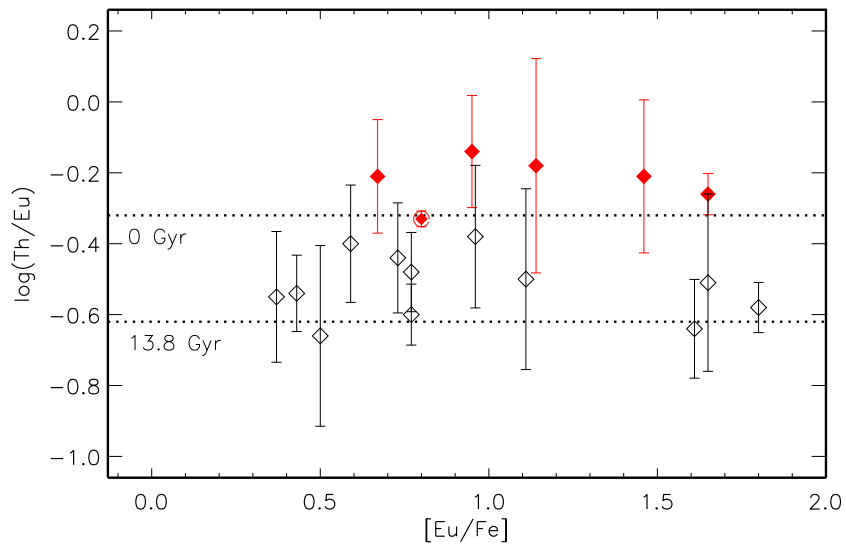
# abundance pattern signatures



Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018

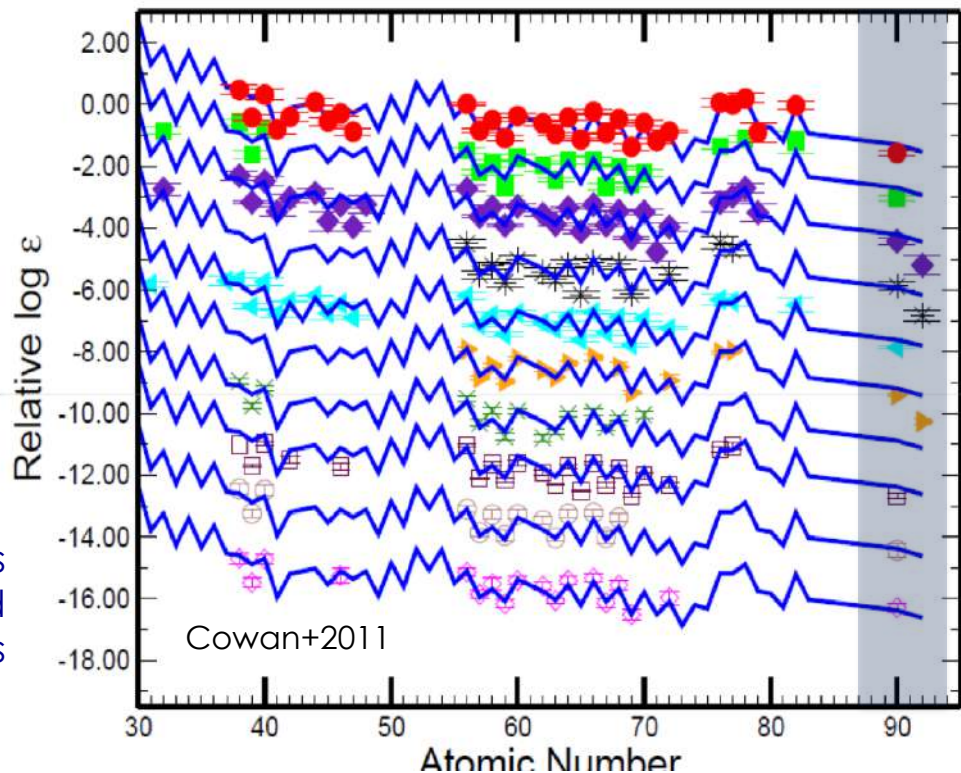
# actinide production: clues from metal-poor stars

Mashonkina+2010



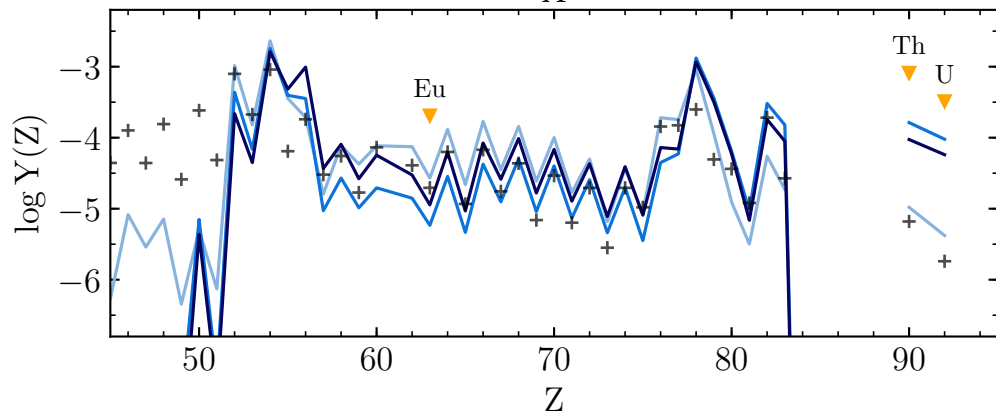
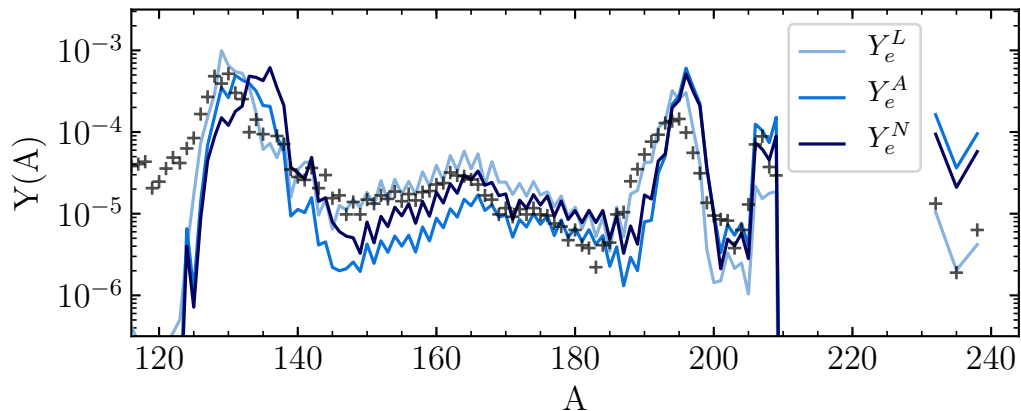
elemental abundances  
from *r*-process-enhanced  
metal-poor stars

actinide boost?



Cowan+2011

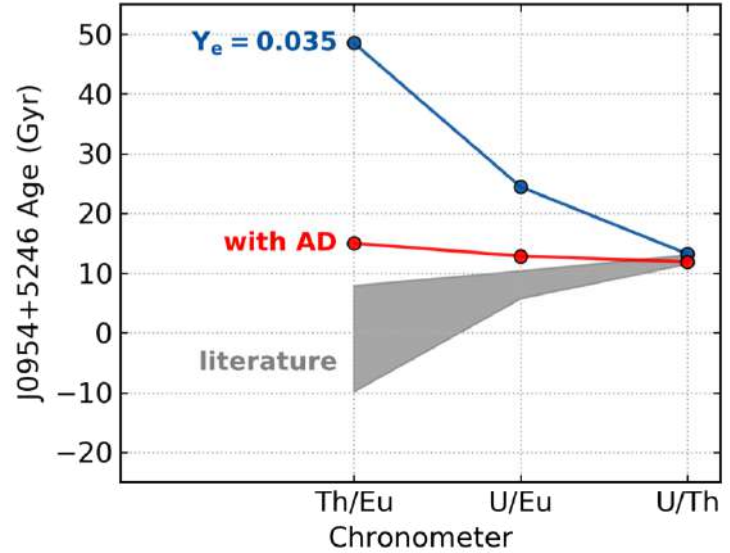
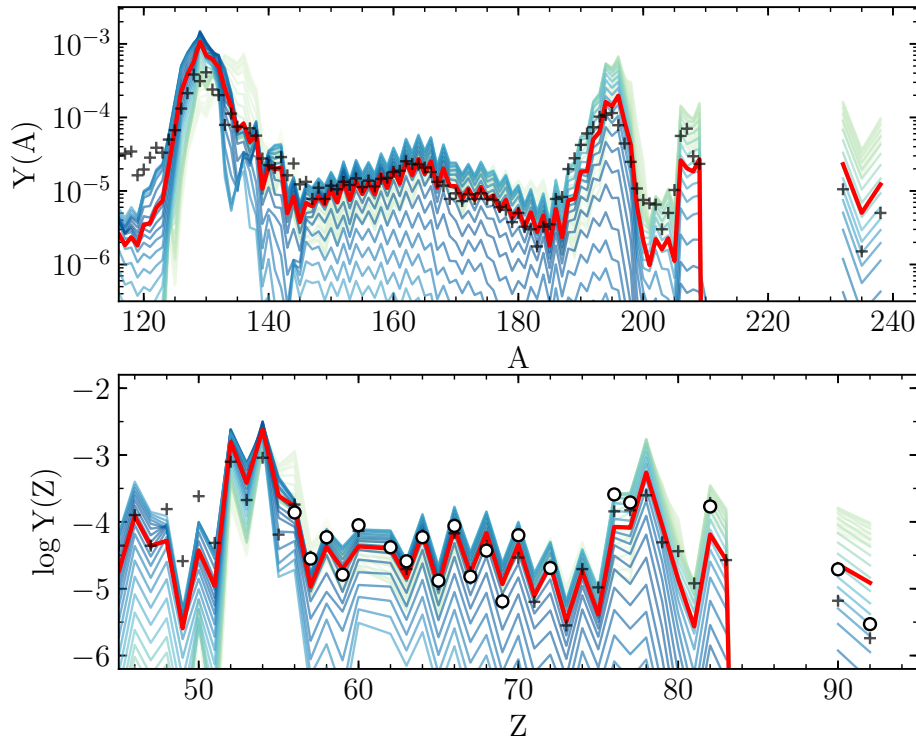
# actinide production in $r$ -process simulations



Erika Holmbeck,  
JINA-CEE/ND grad student

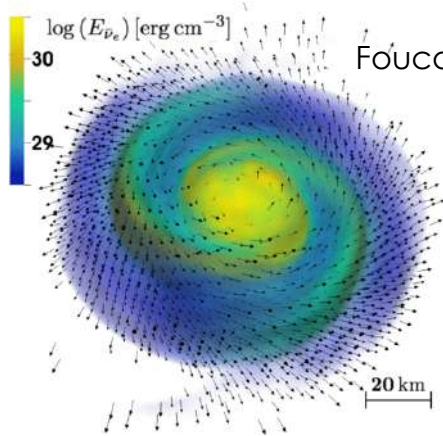
Holmbeck, Sprouse, Mumpower,  
Vassh, Surman, Beers, Kawano 2019

# actinide dilution model



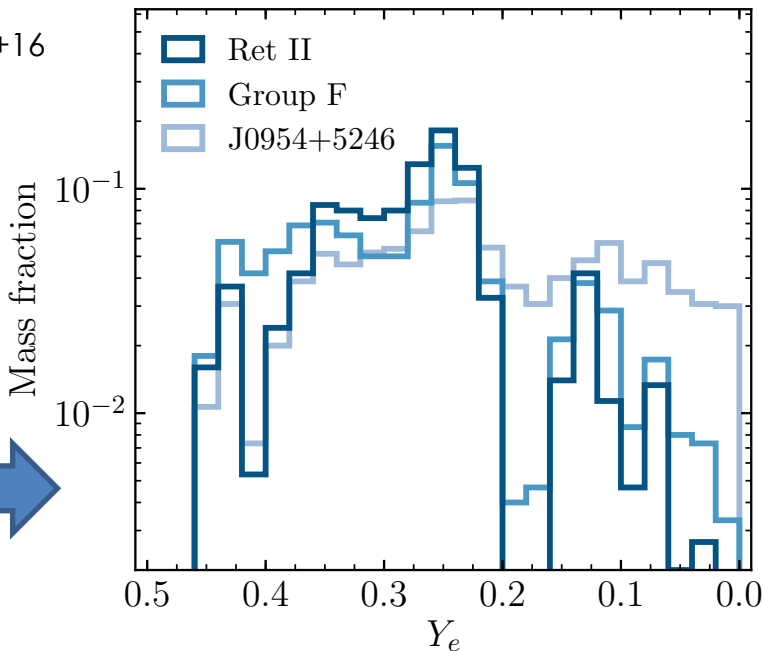
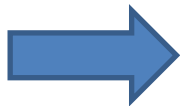
Holmbeck, Sprouse, Mumpower,  
Vassh, Surman, Beers, Kawano 2019

# actinide dilution + matching model

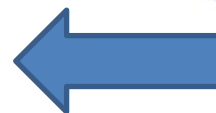
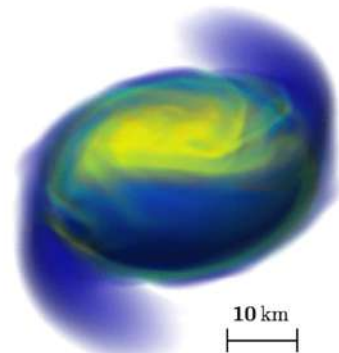
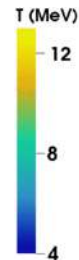


Foucart+16

accretion disk outflows  
are expected to be less  
neutron-rich



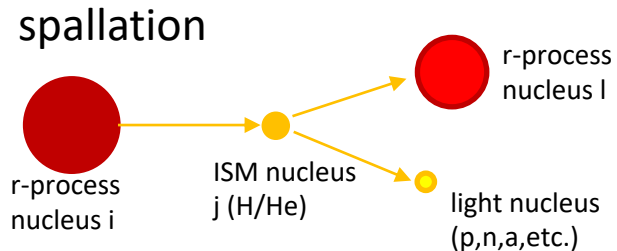
$$Y_e = \frac{1}{1 + (n/p)}$$



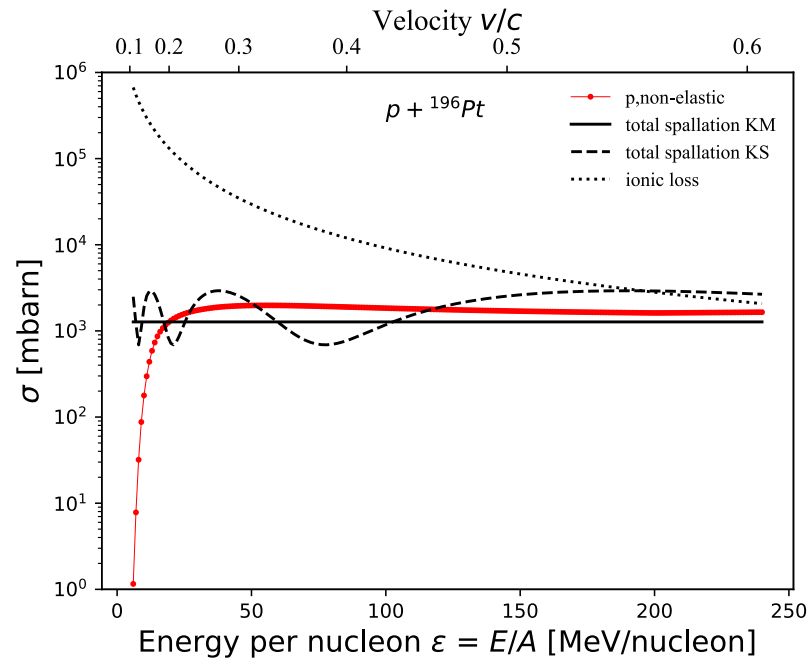
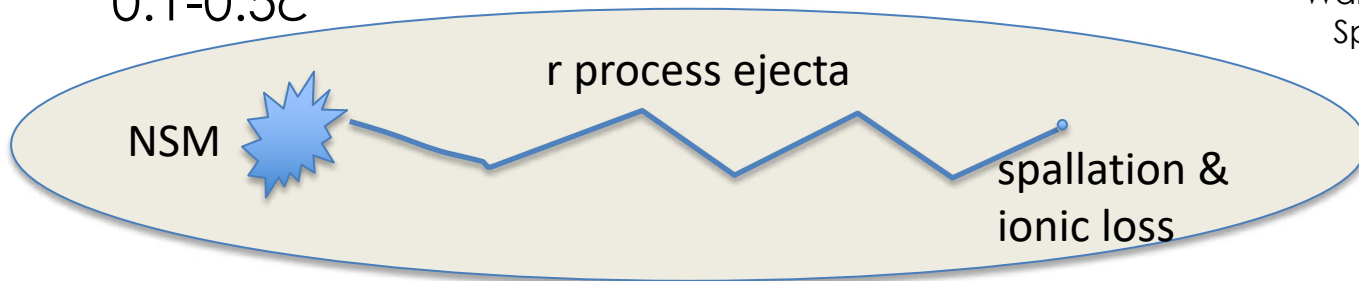
dynamical ejecta is  
expected to be very  
neutron-rich

Holmbeck, Frebel, McLaughlin,  
Mumpower, Sprouse, Surman 2019

# spallation of $r$ -process nuclei

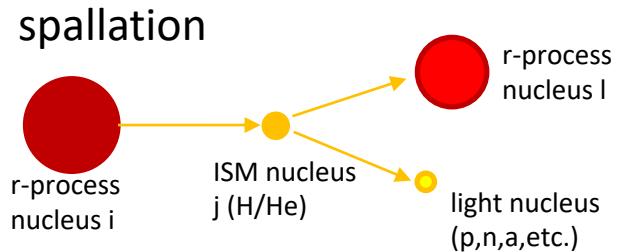


NSM outflows  $\sim$   
0.1-0.5 $c$

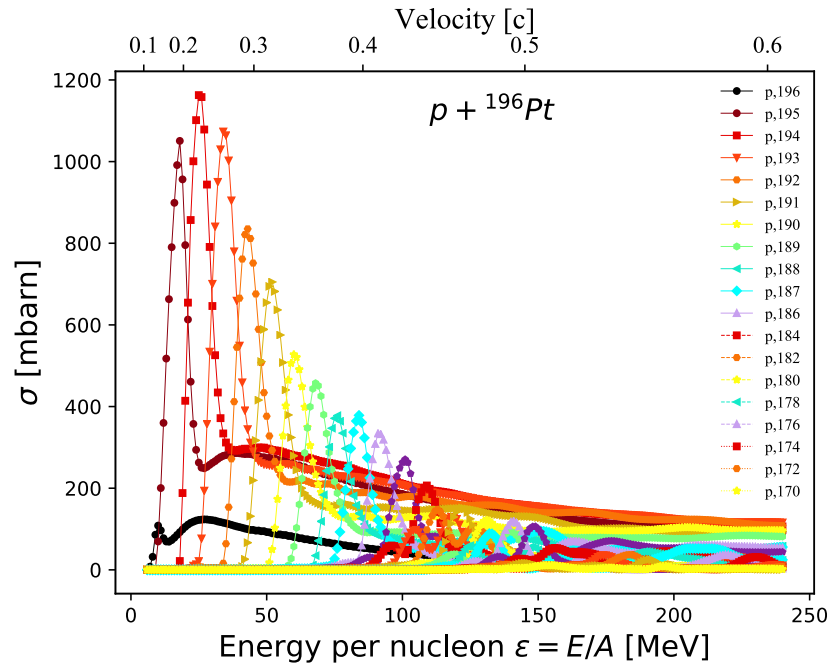
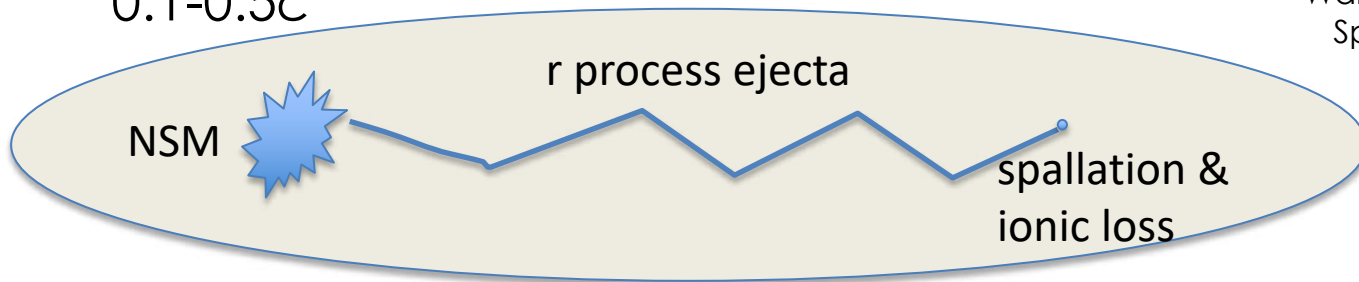


Wang, Fields, Mumpower,  
Sprouse, Surman, Vassh,  
arXiv:1909.12889  
accepted in ApJ

# spallation of $r$ -process nuclei



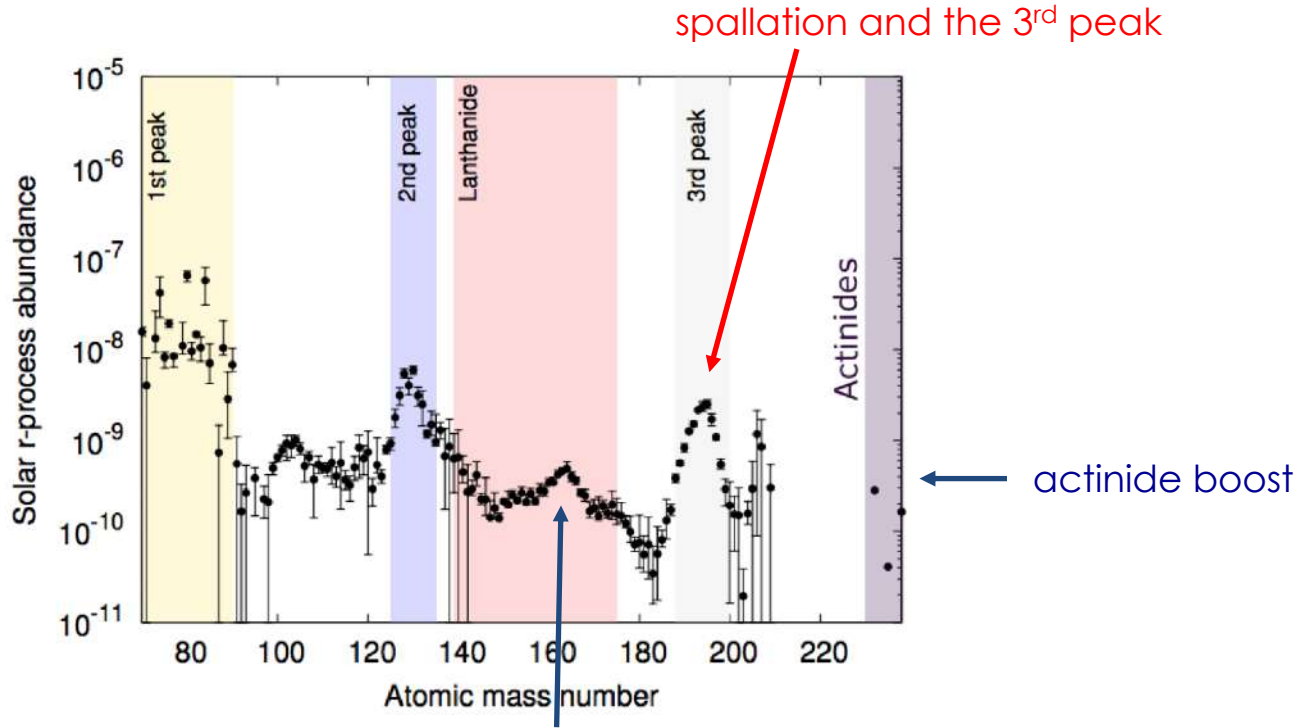
NSM outflows  $\sim$   
0.1-0.5c



Wang, Fields, Mumpower,  
Sprouse, Surman, Vassh,  
arXiv:1909.12889  
accepted in ApJ



# abundance pattern signatures



Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018

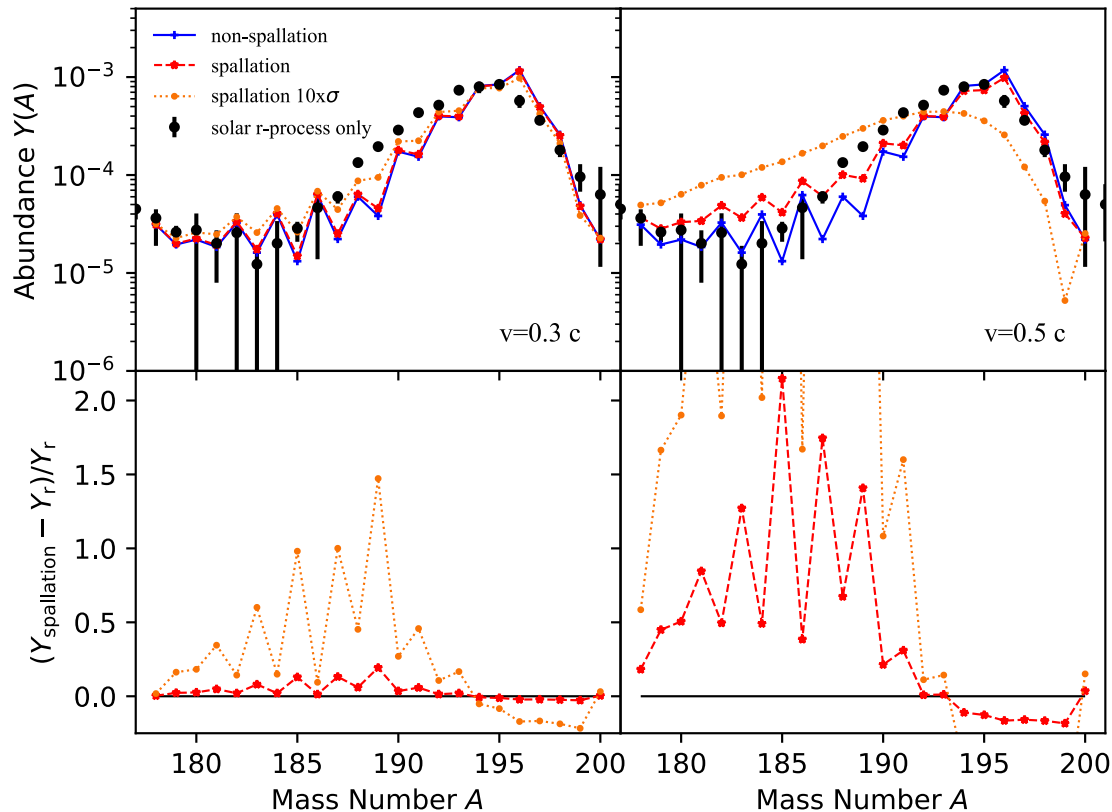
mass model reverse engineering  
for rare earth peak formation

# spallation and the $A \sim 195$ peak

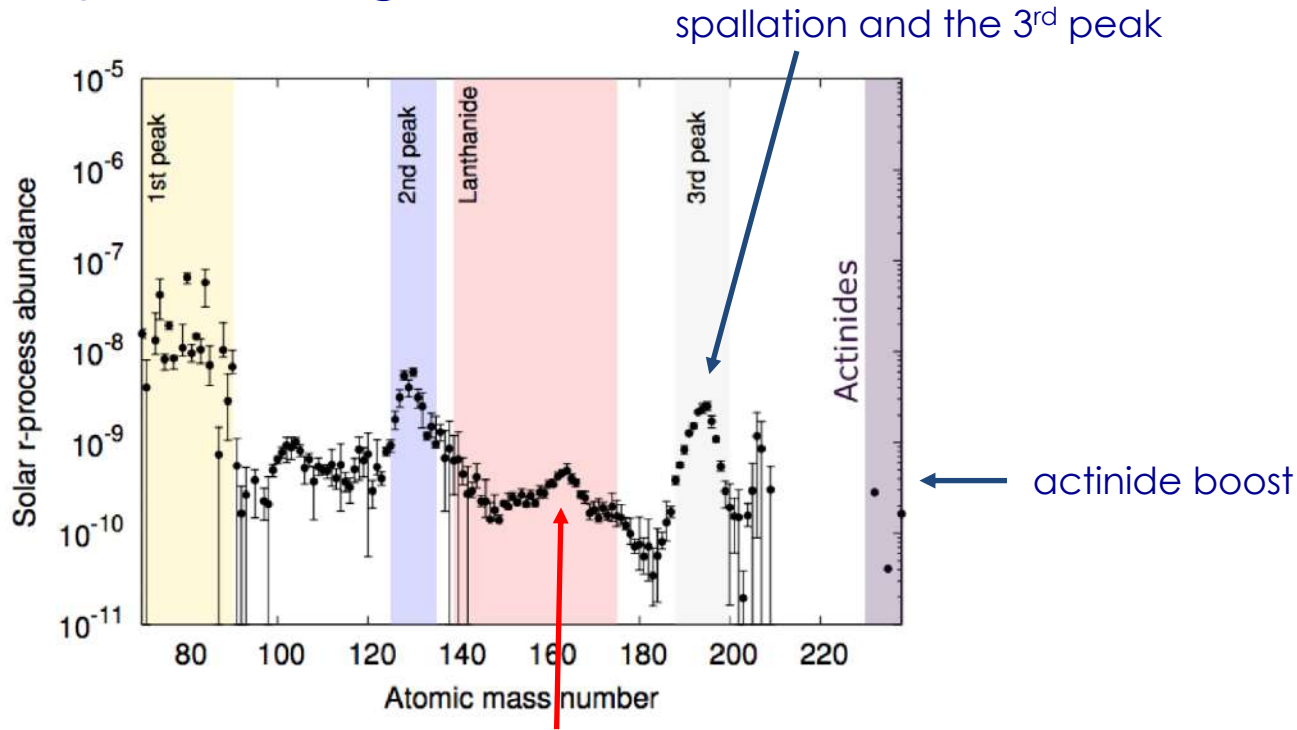


Xilu Wang,  
N3AS/ND postdoc

Wang, Fields, Mumpower,  
Sprouse, Surman, Vassh,  
arXiv:1909.12889  
accepted in ApJ



# abundance pattern signatures



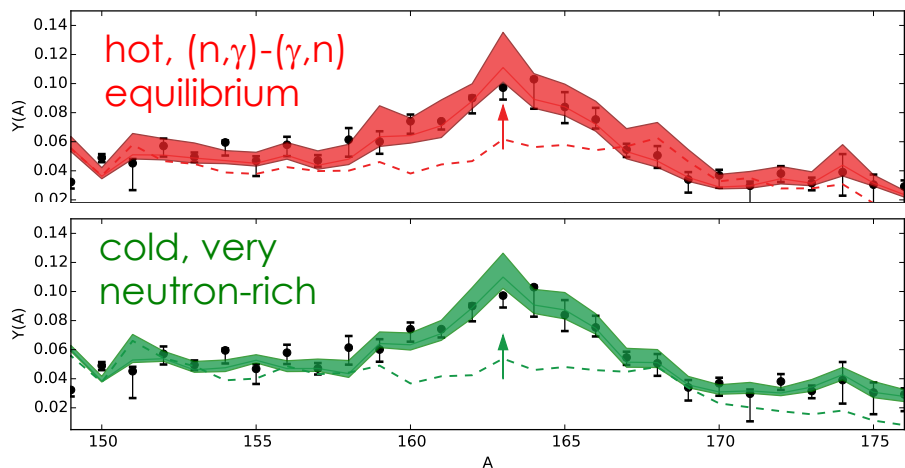
Arnould+2007,  
Hotokezaka+2018

mass model reverse engineering  
for rare earth peak formation

# deducing $r$ -process conditions from abundance pattern details: the rare earth peak

mass modification parameterization:

$$M(Z, N) = M_{DZ}(Z, N) + a_N e^{-(Z-C)^2/2f}$$

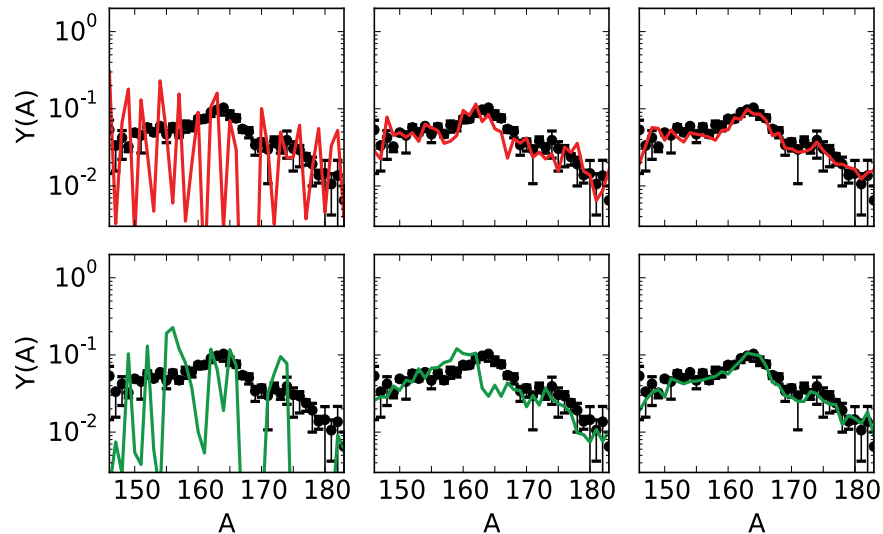
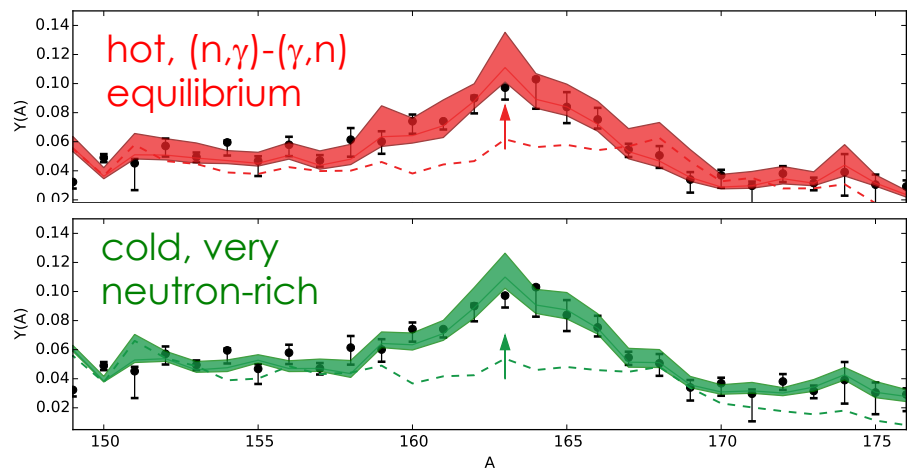


Mumpower, McLaughlin, Surman, Steiner, 2016

# deducing $r$ -process conditions from abundance pattern details: the rare earth peak

mass modification parameterization:

$$M(Z, N) = M_{DZ}(Z, N) + a_N e^{-(Z-C)^2/2f}$$

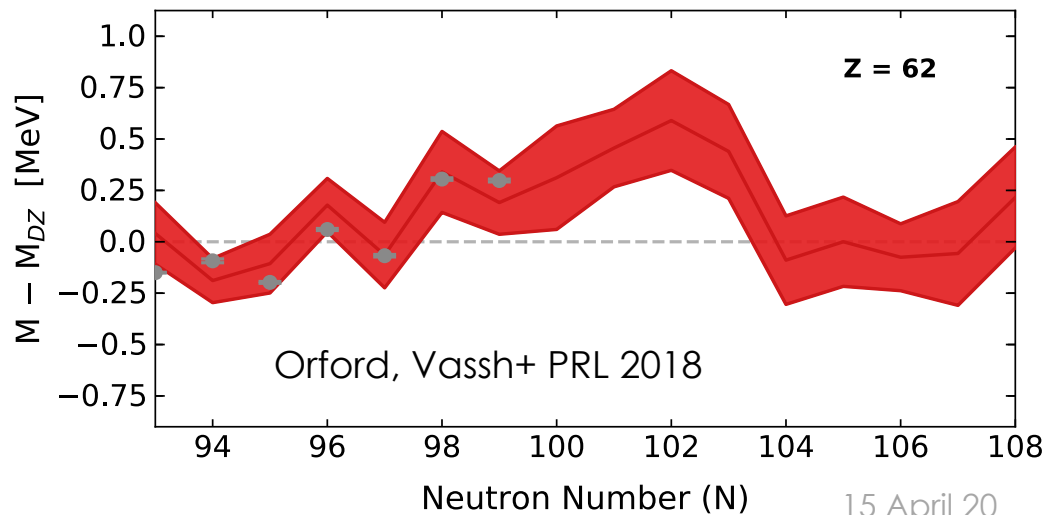
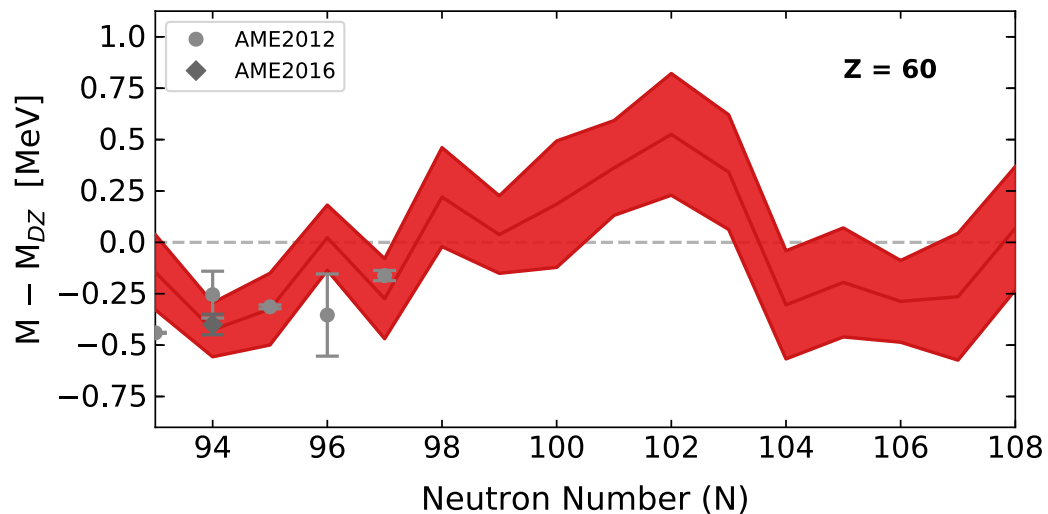


Mumpower, McLaughlin, Surman, Steiner, 2016

# reverse-engineering results for a hot wind *r*-process



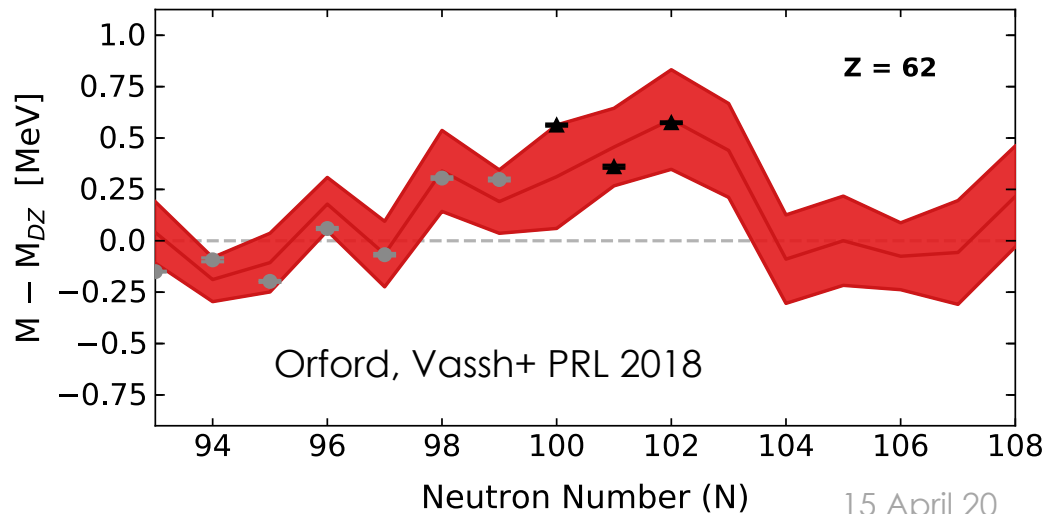
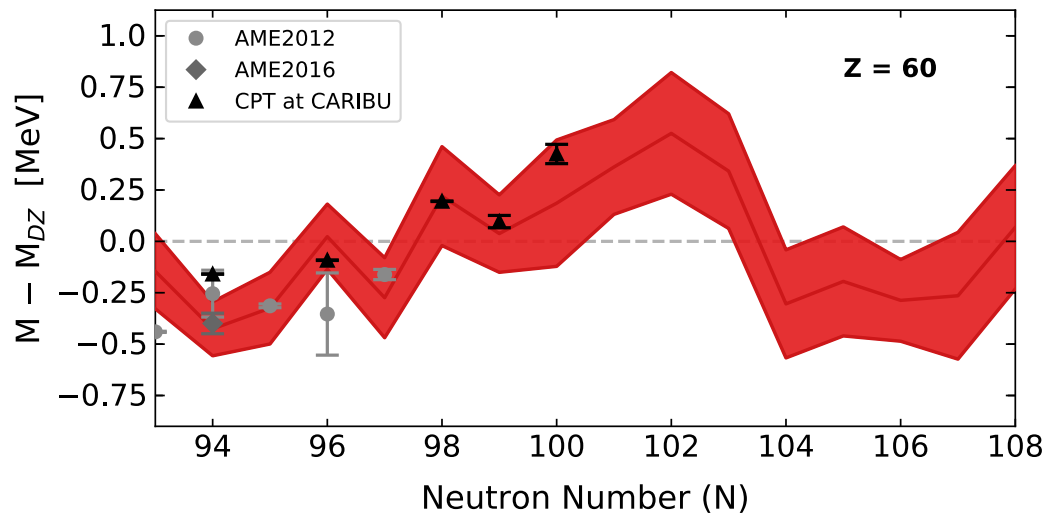
Nicole Vassh,  
FIRE/ND postdoc



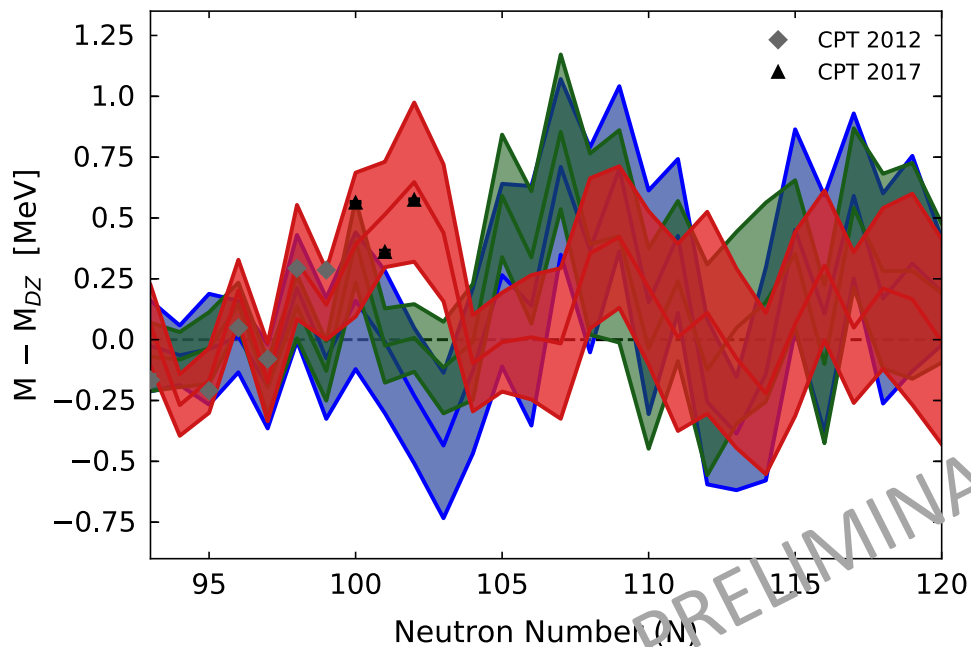
# reverse-engineering results for a hot wind *r*-process + new experimental masses

masses from CPT at CARIBU

astrophysical conditions of a hot,  
( $n,\gamma$ )-( $\gamma,n$ ) equilibrium wind



# reverse-engineering results for three distinct scenarios



Vassh+ in preparation



## 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.

Evidence from a variety of directions increasingly points to neutron star mergers as an important source of  $r$ -process elements, but more work is needed, e.g., advances in astrophysical modeling, neutrino physics, and nuclear theory and experiment.

On the nuclear side, the next generation of radioactive beam facilities offers great promise to reach the increasingly neutron-rich nuclei whose properties may provide key insight into the astrophysical conditions of  $r$ -process production.

