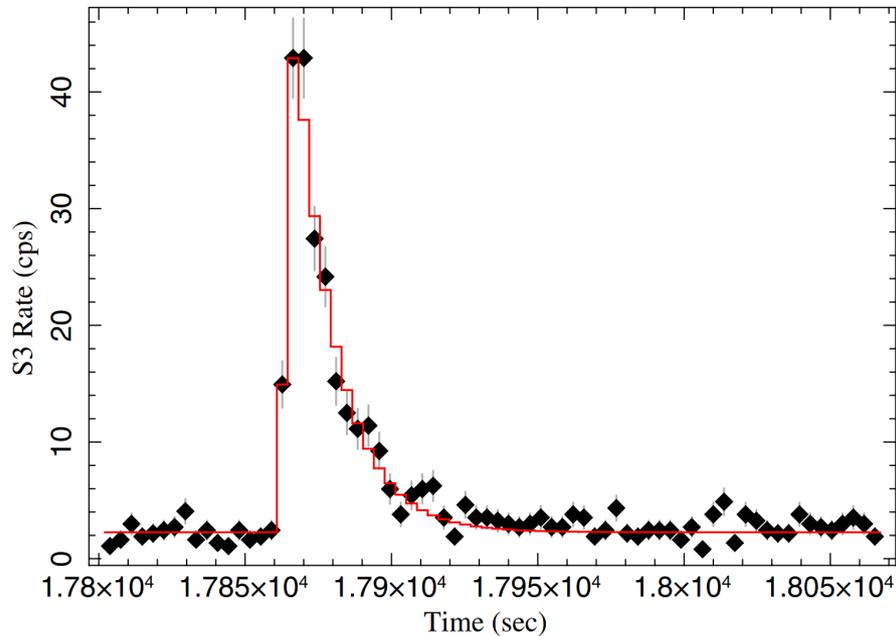


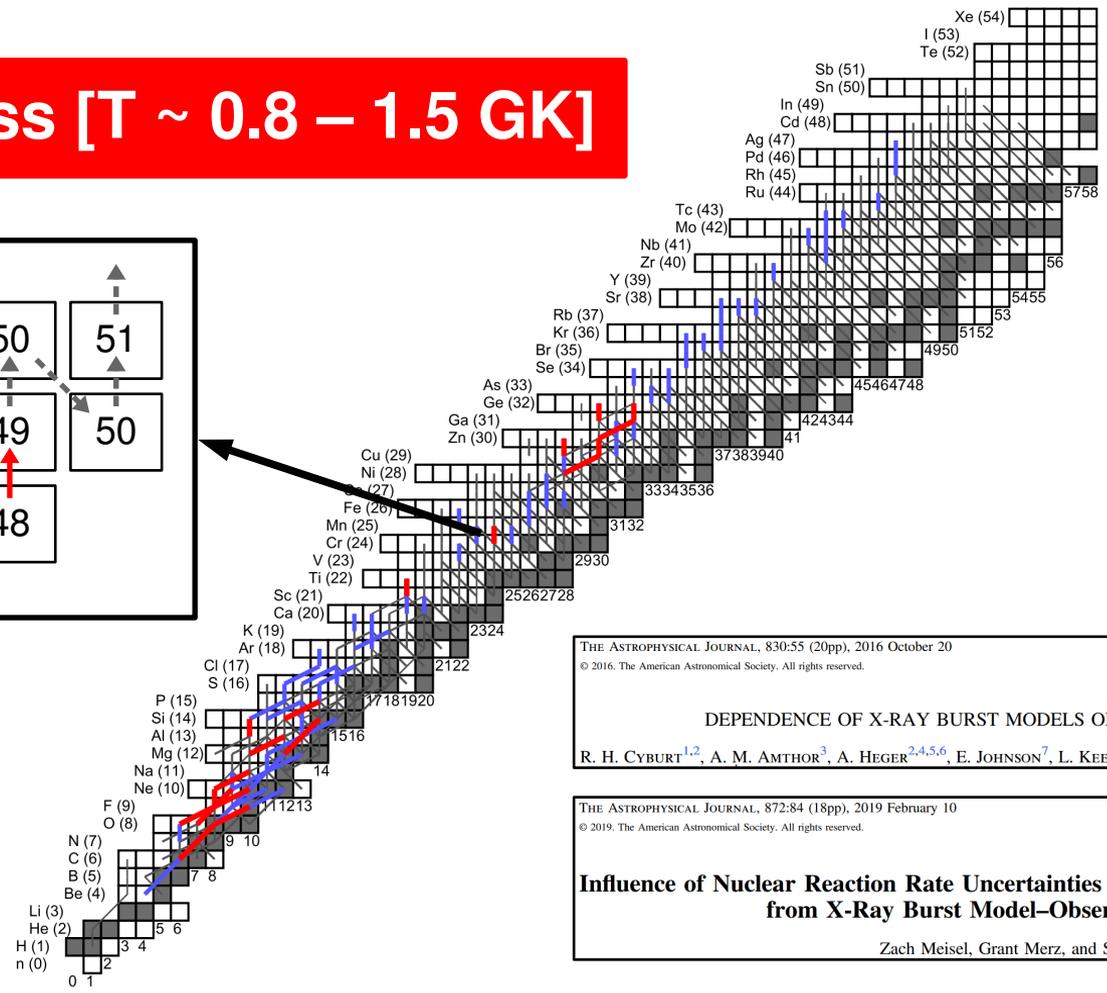
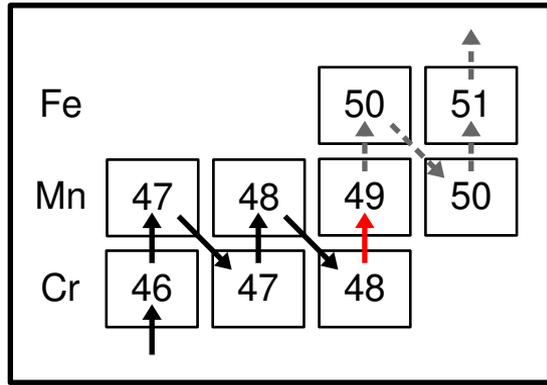
# Key Experimental Probes of Energy Generation in X-ray Bursts – Spectroscopy of $^{49}\text{Mn}$

Connor O'Shea  
University of Surrey  
*ECR Workshop 2025*



# Type-I X-ray Burst Nucleosynthesis

The *rp* process [ $T \sim 0.8 - 1.5$  GK]



THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 830:55 (20pp), 2016 October 20  
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DEPENDENCE OF X-RAY BURST MODELS ON NUCLEAR REACTION RATES  
 R. H. CYBURT<sup>1,2</sup>, A. M. AMTHOR<sup>3</sup>, A. HEGER<sup>2,4,5,6</sup>, E. JOHNSON<sup>7</sup>, L. KEEK<sup>1,2,7,9</sup>, Z. MEISEL<sup>2,8</sup>, H. SCHATZ<sup>1,2,7</sup>, AND K. SMITH<sup>2,10</sup>

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 872:84 (18pp), 2019 February 10  
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**Influence of Nuclear Reaction Rate Uncertainties on Neutron Star Properties Extracted from X-Ray Burst Model–Observation Comparisons**  
 Zach Meisel, Grant Merz, and Sophia Medvid



# Type-I X-ray Burst Nucleosynthesis

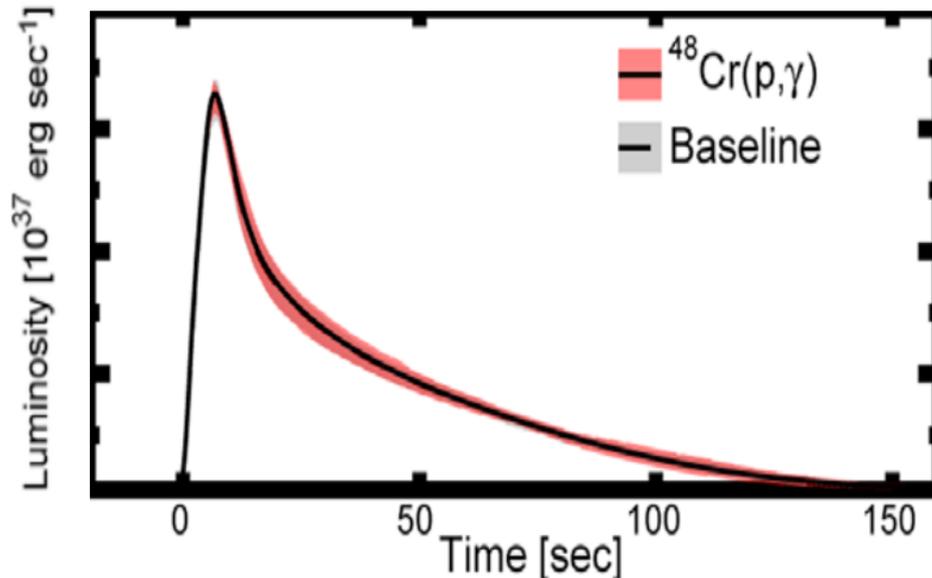
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## Influence of Nuclear Reaction Rate Uncertainties on Neutron Star Properties Extracted from X-Ray Burst Model–Observation Comparisons

Zach Meisel, Grant Merz, and Sophia Medvid



Variation of 1,931 reactions

### Reactions that Impact the Burst Light Curve in the Multi-zone X-ray Burst Model

Rank	Reaction	Type <sup>a</sup>	Sensitivity <sup>b</sup>	Category
1	$^{15}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$	D	16	1
2	$^{56}\text{Ni}(\alpha, p)^{59}\text{Cu}$	U	6.4	1
3	$^{59}\text{Cu}(p, \gamma)^{60}\text{Zn}$	D	5.1	1
4	$^{61}\text{Ga}(p, \gamma)^{62}\text{Ge}$	D	3.7	1
5	$^{22}\text{Mg}(\alpha, p)^{25}\text{Al}$	D	2.3	1
6	$^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$	D	5.8	1
7	$^{23}\text{Al}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Si}$	D	4.6	1
8	$^{18}\text{Ne}(\alpha, p)^{21}\text{Na}$	U	1.8	1
9	$^{63}\text{Ga}(p, \gamma)^{64}\text{Ge}$	D	1.4	2
10	$^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$	U	1.3	2
11	$^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$	U	2.1	2
12	$^{26}\text{Si}(\alpha, p)^{29}\text{P}$	U	1.8	2
13	$^{17}\text{F}(\alpha, p)^{20}\text{Ne}$	U	3.5	2
14	$^{24}\text{Mg}(\alpha, \gamma)^{28}\text{Si}$	U	1.2	2
15	$^{57}\text{Cu}(p, \gamma)^{58}\text{Zn}$	D	1.3	2
16	$^{60}\text{Zn}(\alpha, p)^{63}\text{Ga}$	U	1.1	2
17	$^{17}\text{F}(p, \gamma)^{18}\text{Ne}$	U	1.7	2
18	$^{40}\text{Sc}(p, \gamma)^{41}\text{Ti}$	D	1.1	2
19	$^{48}\text{Cr}(p, \gamma)^{49}\text{Mn}$	D	1.2	2

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### DEPENDENCE OF X-RAY BURST MODELS ON NUCLEAR REACTION RATES

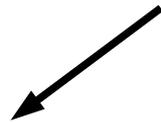
R. H. CYBURT<sup>1,2</sup>, A. M. AMTHOR<sup>3</sup>, A. HEGER<sup>2,4,5,6</sup>, E. JOHNSON<sup>7</sup>, L. KEEK<sup>1,2,7,9</sup>, Z. MEISEL<sup>2,8</sup>, H. SCHATZ<sup>1,2,7</sup>, AND K. SMITH<sup>2,10</sup>

# Indirect Measurements

Ideally we would measure the  $(p, \gamma)$  reaction directly,  
but this usually is not feasible



**Instead, measure indirectly**



Excitation Energies,  
 $E_{\text{ex}}$



Spin and Parity,  
 $J^{\pi}$



Spectroscopic Factors,  
 $C^2S$

# Indirect Measurements

$$N_A \langle \sigma \nu \rangle = \frac{1.54 \times 10^{11}}{(\mu T_9)^{3/2}} \sum_i \exp \left[ \frac{-11.605 E_{\text{res},i}}{T_9} \right] \cdot (\omega \gamma)_i$$

These are the required ingredients to compute the reaction rate

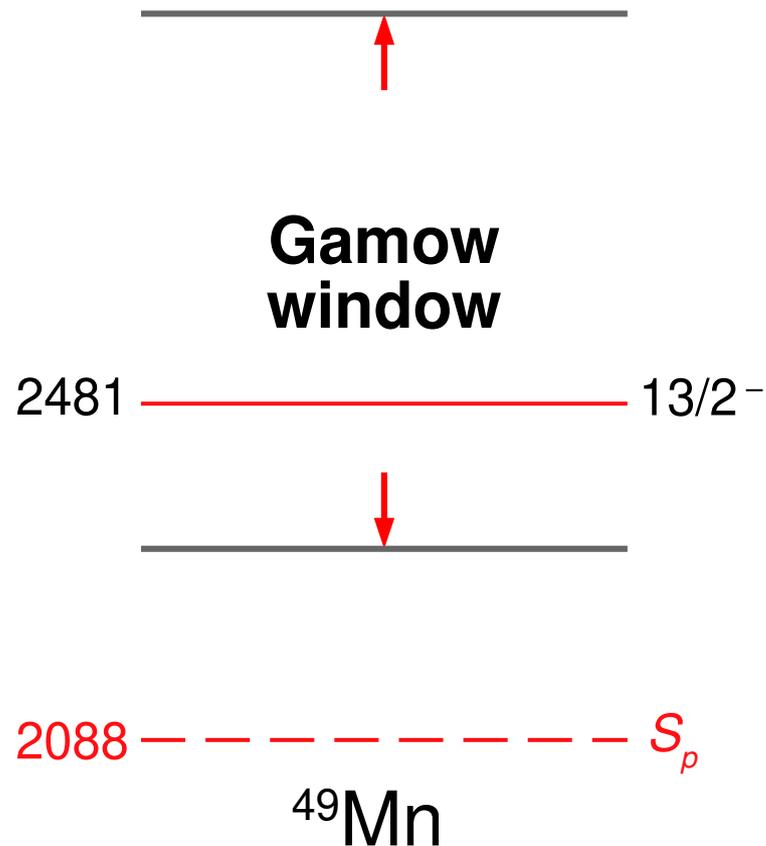
$$E_{\text{res}} = E_{\text{ex}} - S_p$$

$$\omega \gamma \simeq \omega \Gamma_p = \frac{2\hbar^2}{\mu R^2} \cdot \frac{2J_{\text{res}} + 1}{(2j_p + 1)(2j_X + 1)} \cdot P_\ell \cdot C^2 S \cdot \theta_p^2$$

# Structural Information of $^{49}\text{Mn}$

$^{24}\text{Mg}(^{28}\text{Si},pn) - \text{C.D. O'Leary } et al.,$   
**PRL 79 (1997), 4349**

**No low- $\ell$  transfers known** in the  
astrophysically relevant region  
above  $S_p = 2088(8)$  keV



# Structural Information of $^{49}\text{Mn}$

$^{46}\text{Ti}(\alpha, n)$  – F. Brandolini *et al.*,  
PRC **73** (2006), 024313

An evaluation of the mirror  
nucleus,  $^{49}\text{Cr}$ , shows **two low- $\ell$**   
**transfers** are known in the region:  
an  $\ell = 0$  and an  $\ell = 1$

2979 \_\_\_\_\_  $(3/2^+)$   
2912 \_\_\_\_\_  $(7/2^+)$

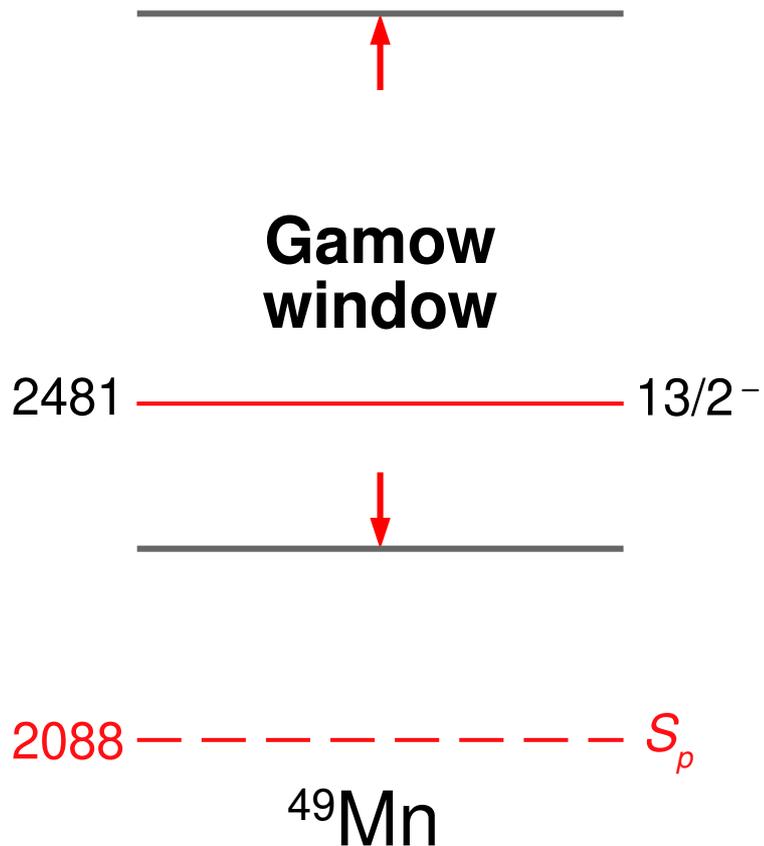
2613 \_\_\_\_\_  $3/2^-$   
2578 \_\_\_\_\_  $1/2^+$

2503 \_\_\_\_\_  $7/2^-$   
2500 \_\_\_\_\_  $13/2^-$   
2432 \_\_\_\_\_  $5/2^+$

2169 \_\_\_\_\_  $(5/2)$

$^{49}\text{Cr}$

# Structural Information of $^{49}\text{Mn}$



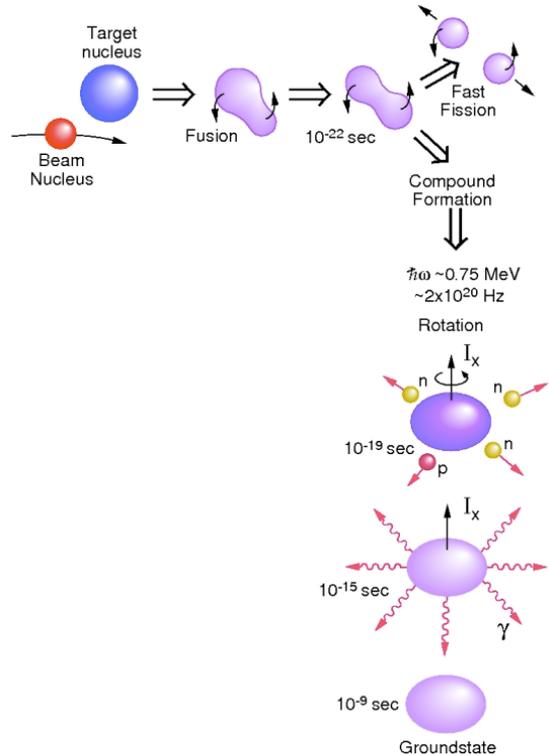
$l = 1$   
 $\leftarrow$  .....  
 $\leftarrow$  .....  
 $l = 0$



$^{49}\text{Cr}$

# Fusion-evaporation Reactions

Combinations of stable beam and target may be used to produce ***p*-rich nuclei** via **fusion-evaporation** reactions



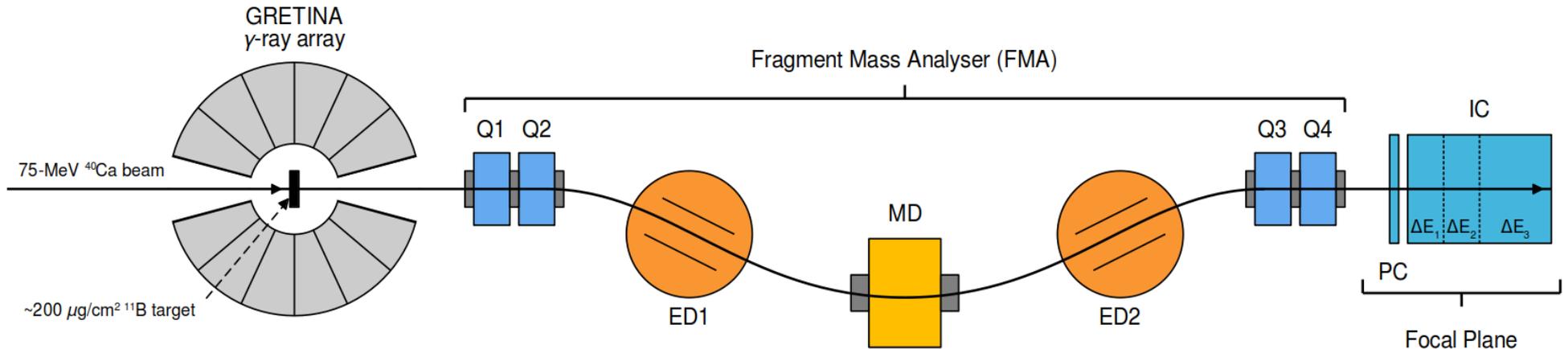
Techniques in  **$\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy** allow for the precise measurements of **resonance energies**

Challenging as **high-spin states** are **preferentially populated** and the ***n*-evaporation** channel is usually **weak**

# The $^{11}\text{B}(^{40}\text{Ca},2n)$ Reaction @ ANL

A 75-MeV,  $\sim 13\text{-pnA}$   $^{40}\text{Ca}$  beam was used to bombard a  $\sim 200\text{-}\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$   $^{11}\text{B}$  target, populating states in  $^{49}\text{Mn}$  via  $^{11}\text{B}(^{40}\text{Ca},2n)$  and  $^{49}\text{Cr}$  via  $^{11}\text{B}(^{40}\text{Ca},pn)$

**Aim: separate and select upon  $^{49}\text{Mn}$  nuclei, and look to the coincident  $\gamma$  rays**



# The $^{11}\text{B}(^{40}\text{Ca},2n)$ Reaction @ ANL



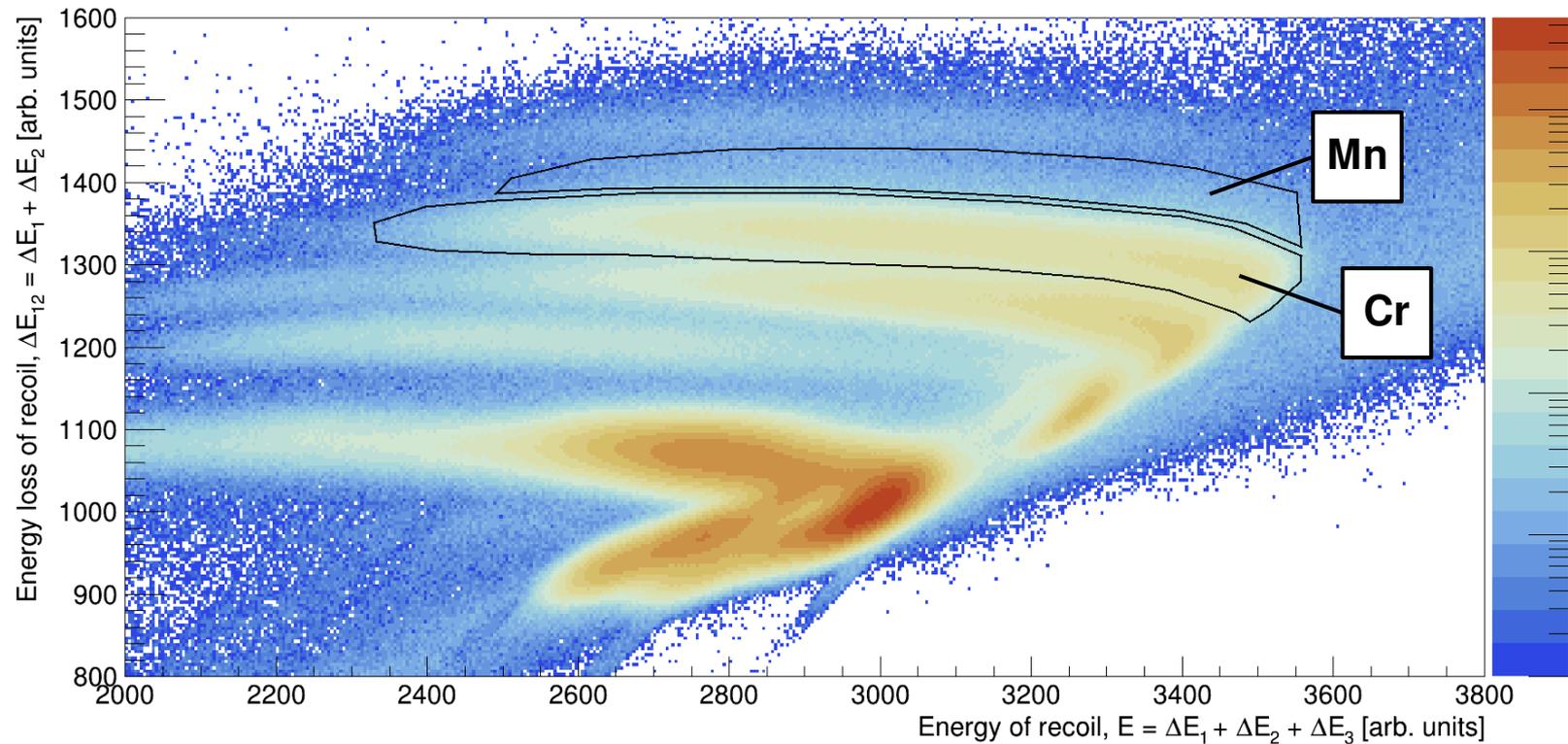
**GREINA**

## Fragment Mass Analyser



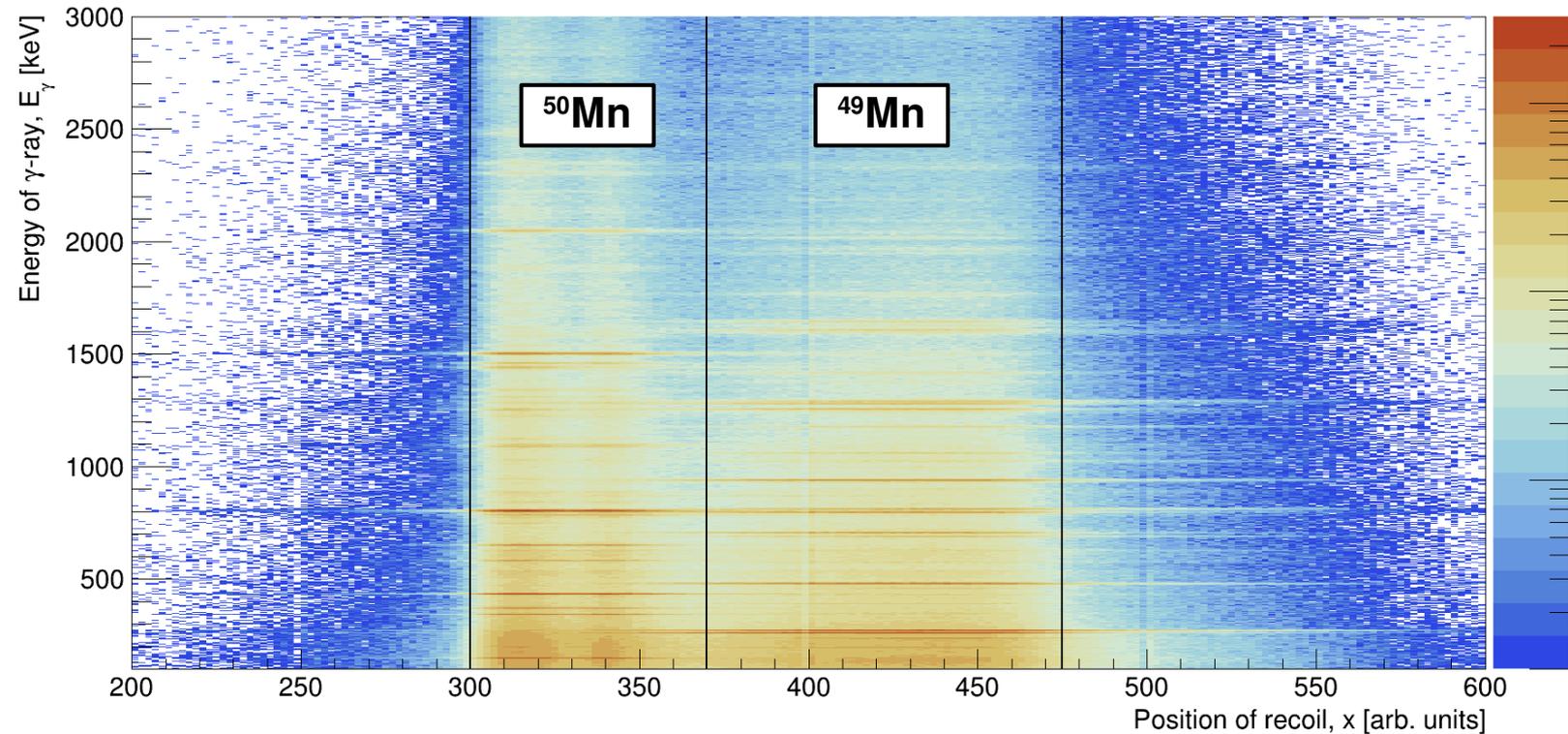
# Recoil Selection of $^{11}\text{B}(^{40}\text{Ca},2n)$

Ionisation Chamber allows for separation of  $Z = 25$  (Mn) nuclei

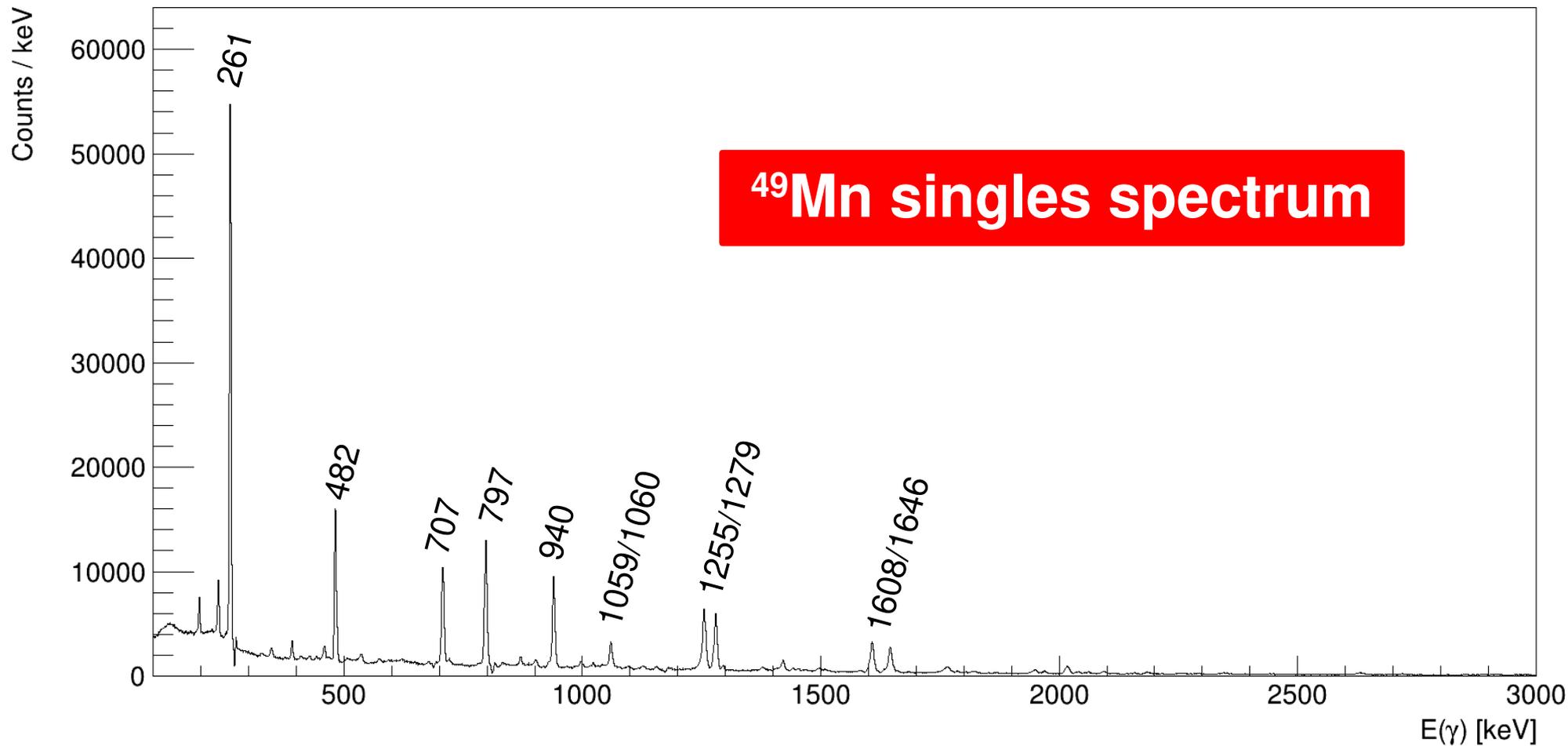


# Recoil Selection of $^{11}\text{B}(^{40}\text{Ca},2n)$

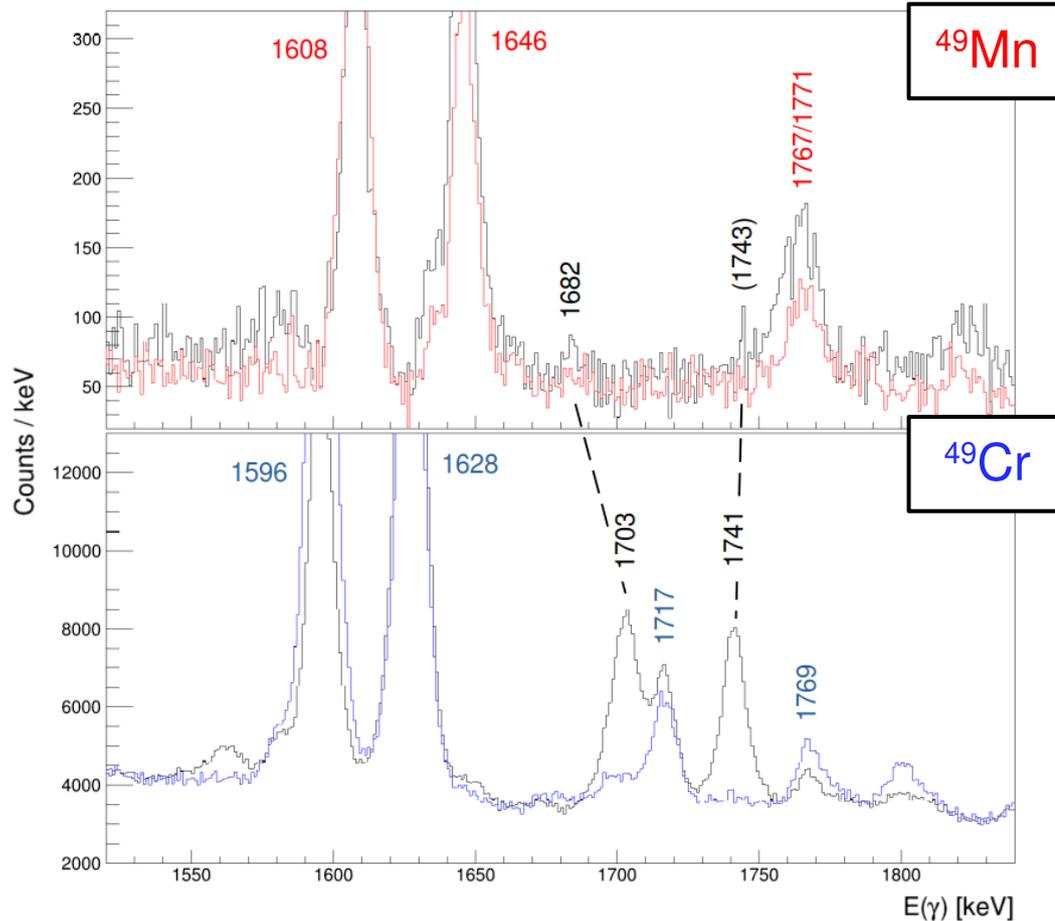
Proportional Counter allows for separation of  $A = 49$  nuclei



# Gamma-ray Spectroscopy Study of $^{49}\text{Mn}$

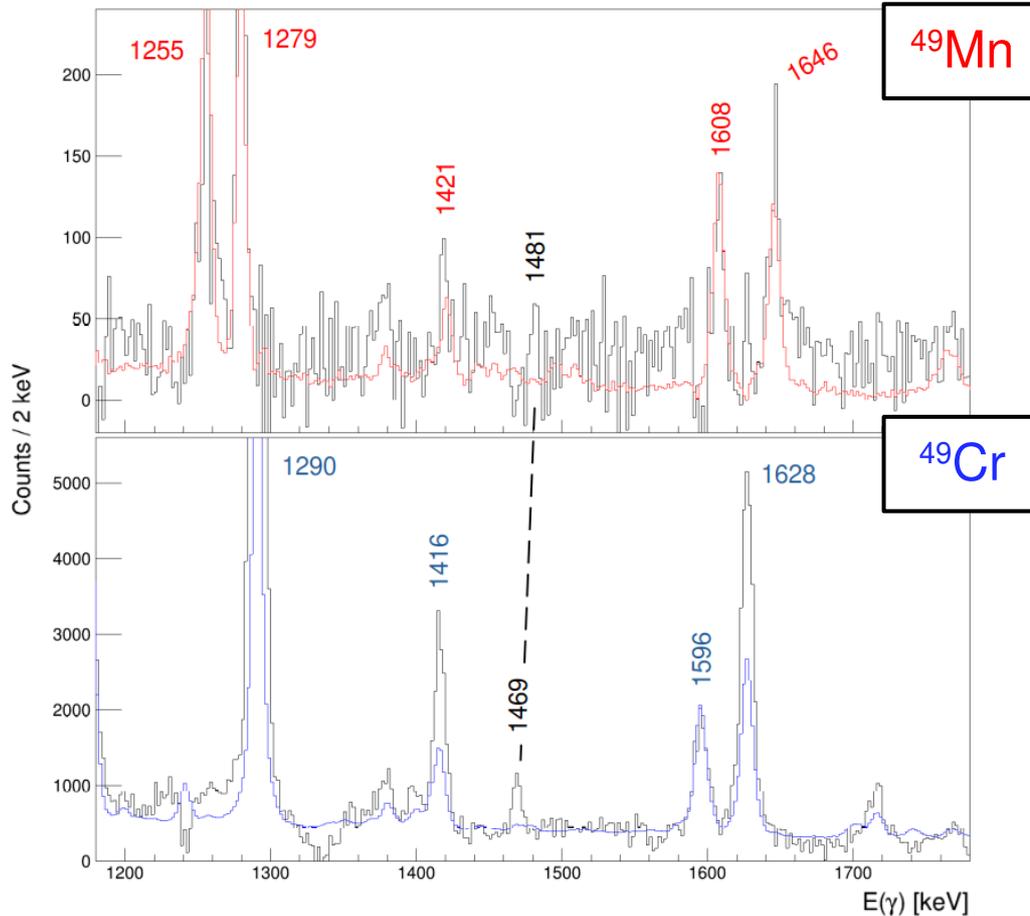


# Gamma-ray Spectroscopy Study of $^{49}\text{Mn}$



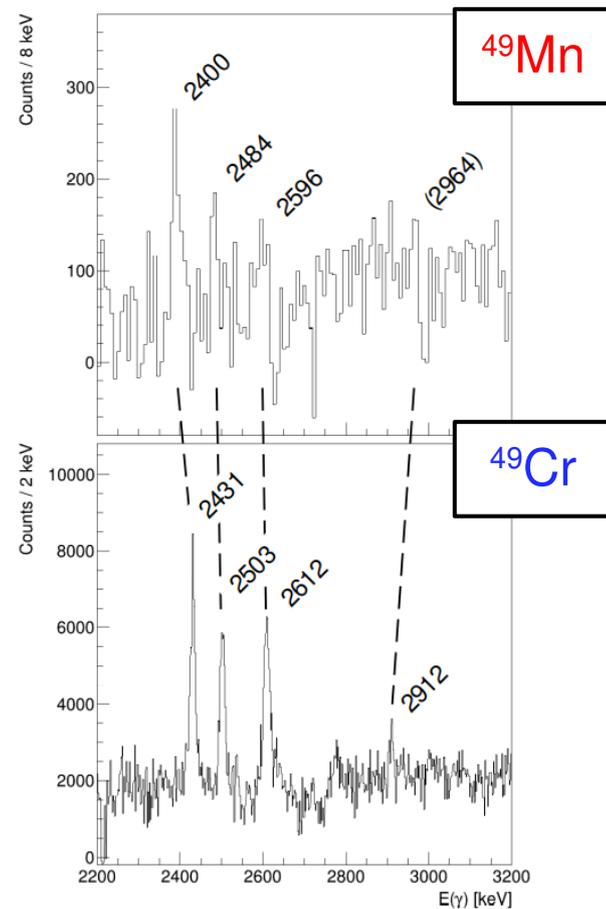
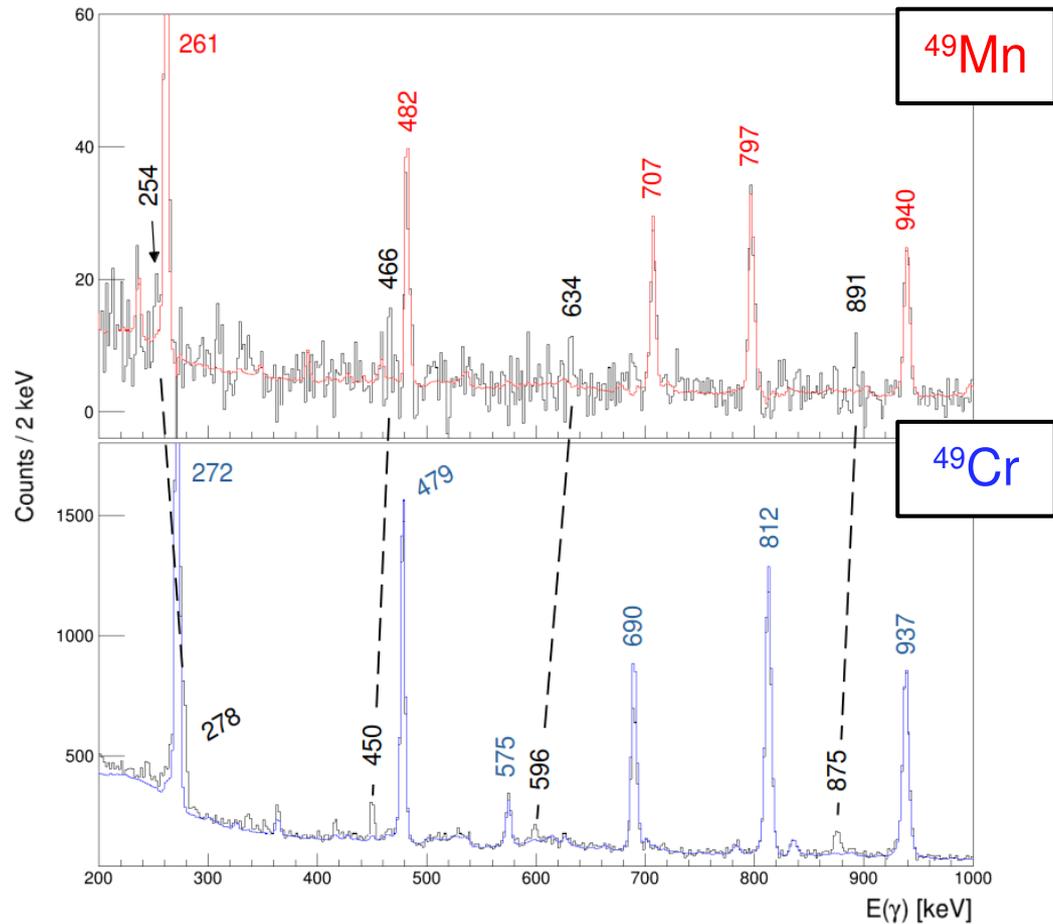
Comparison of  
**low-** ( $N_\gamma = 1$ ) and  
**high-** ( $N_\gamma \geq 4$ )  
**multiplicity singlets**

# Gamma-ray Spectroscopy Study of $^{49}\text{Mn}$

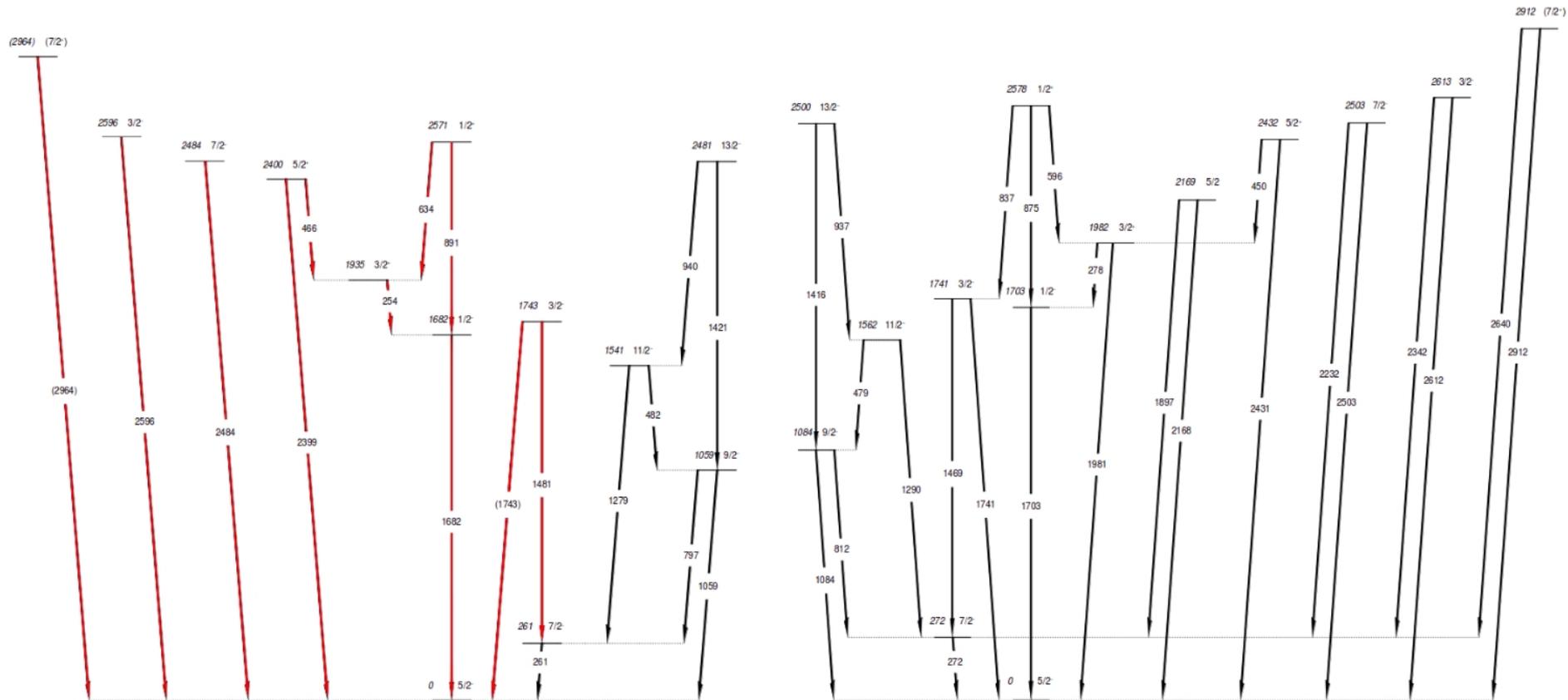


Comparison of  
**low-** ( $N_\gamma = 2$ ) and  
**high-** ( $N_\gamma \geq 5$ )  
**multiplicity  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$**   
(gate on  $7/2^- \rightarrow 5/2^-$ )

# Gamma-ray Spectroscopy Study of $^{49}\text{Mn}$



# Partial Level Schemes of $^{49}\text{Mn}$ and $^{49}\text{Cr}$



$^{49}\text{Mn}$

$^{49}\text{Cr}$

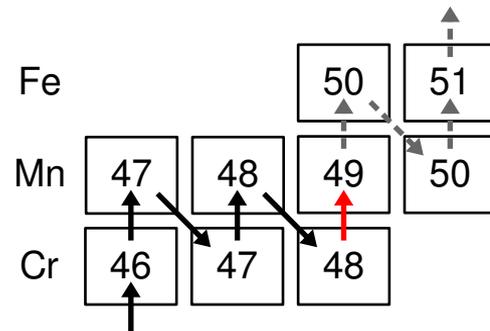
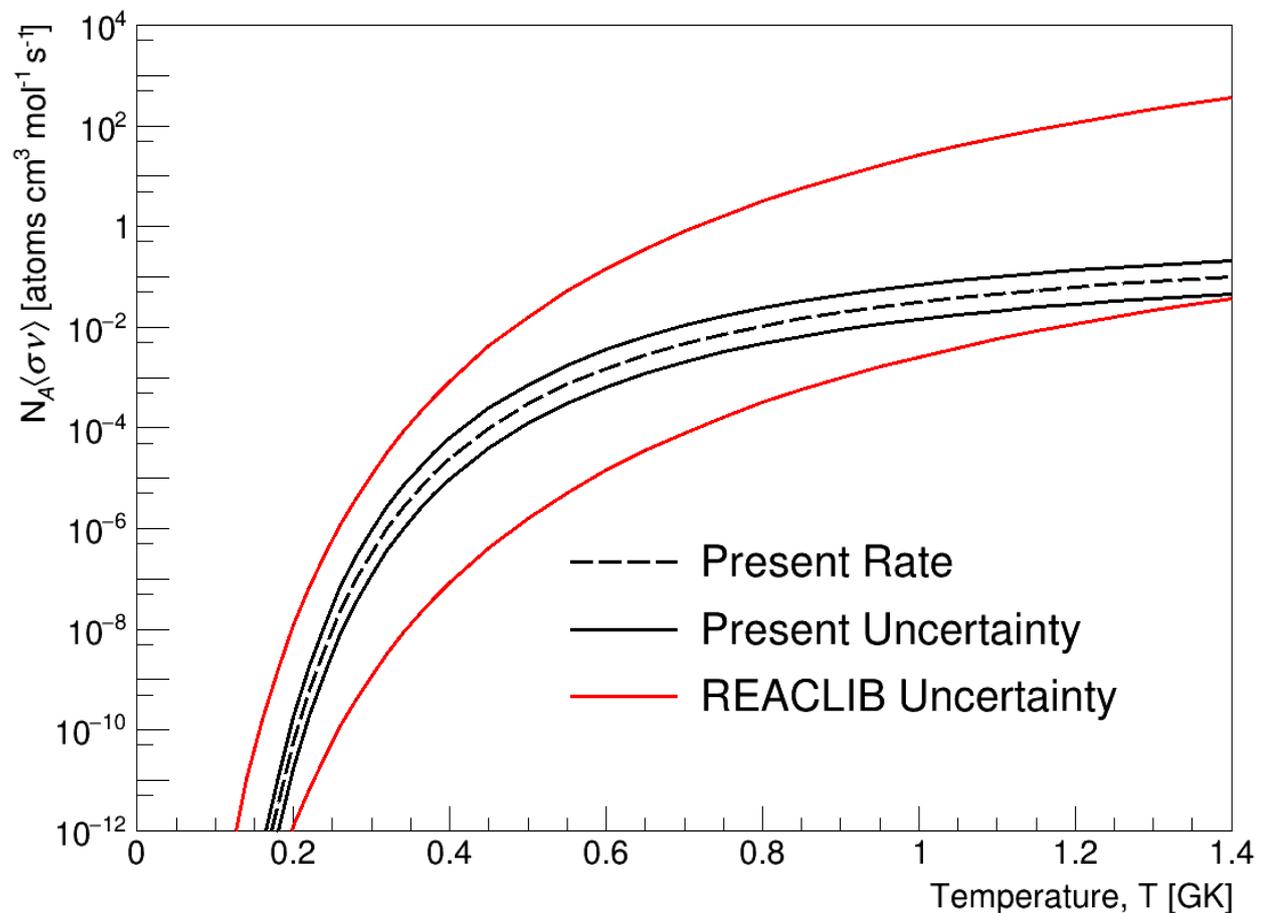
# Resonances in the $^{48}\text{Cr} + p$ system

$E_{\text{ex}}$ (keV)	$E_{\text{res}}$ (keV)	$J^\pi$	$\ell$	$C^2S$	$\Gamma_p$ (eV)	$\Gamma_\gamma$ (eV)	$\omega\gamma$ (eV)
2400.3(29)	312.3(85)	5/2 <sup>+</sup>	2	0.01	$7.90 \times 10^{-11}$	$6.91 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.37 \times 10^{-10}$
2484.4(19)	396.4(82)	7/2 <sup>-</sup>	3	0.01	$3.71 \times 10^{-10}$	$5.70 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.48 \times 10^{-9}$
2570.9(26)	482.9(84)	1/2 <sup>+</sup>	0	0.03	$3.89 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.70 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.64 \times 10^{-5}$
2595.9(21)	507.9(83)	3/2 <sup>-</sup>	1	0.01	$1.24 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.01 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.48 \times 10^{-5}$
(2964.4(28))	(876.4(85))	(7/2 <sup>+</sup> )	4	0.01	$3.35 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.77 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.34 \times 10^{-5}$

Spectroscopic factors adopted from comparison with  $^{51}\text{Mn}$   
 $^{50}\text{Cr}(^3\text{He},d)$  – J.E. Kim *et al.*, PRC 23 (1981), 742

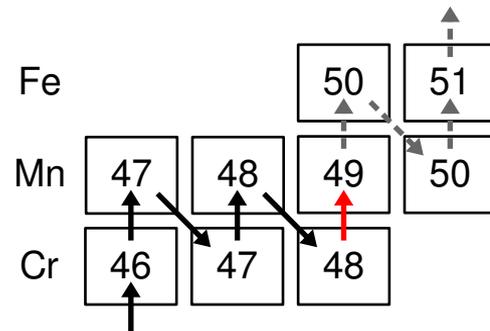
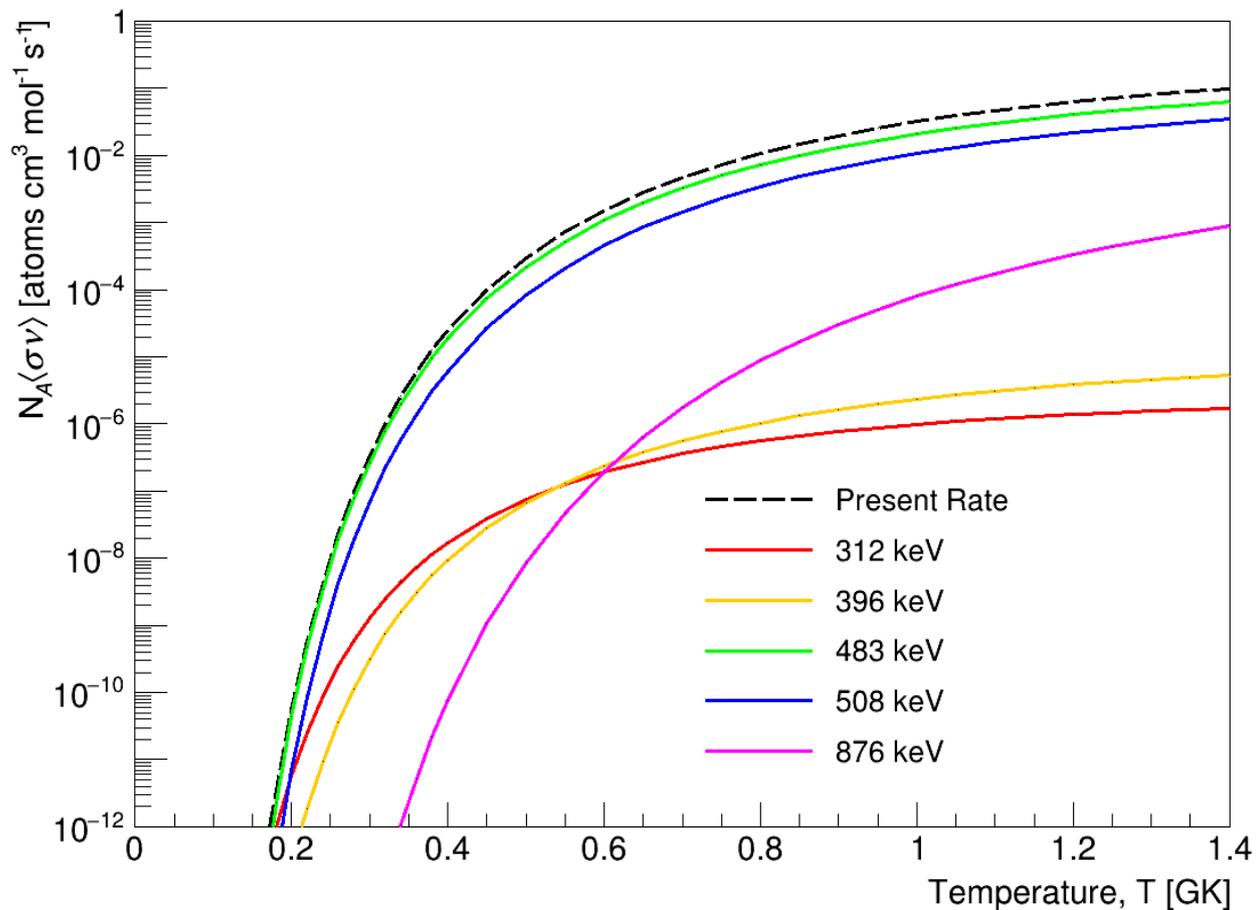
$$N_A \langle \sigma \nu \rangle = \frac{1.54 \times 10^{11}}{(\mu T_9)^{3/2}} \sum_i \exp \left[ \frac{-11.605 E_{\text{res},i}}{T_9} \right] \cdot (\omega\gamma)_i$$

# The Stellar Reaction Rate of $^{48}\text{Cr}(p,\gamma)$



**Stellar rate  
reduced by ~3  
orders of magnitude**

# The Stellar Reaction Rate of $^{48}\text{Cr}(p,\gamma)$

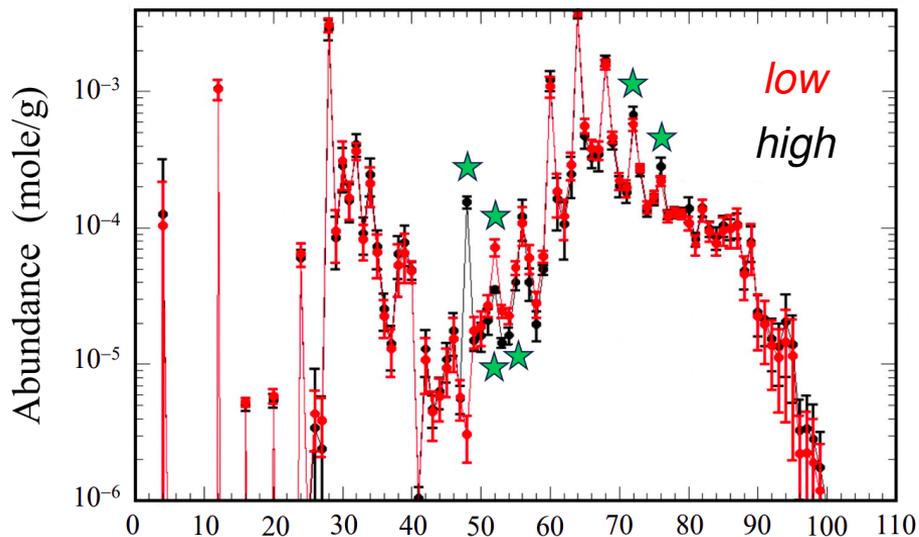


**Stellar rate  
reduced by ~3  
orders of magnitude**

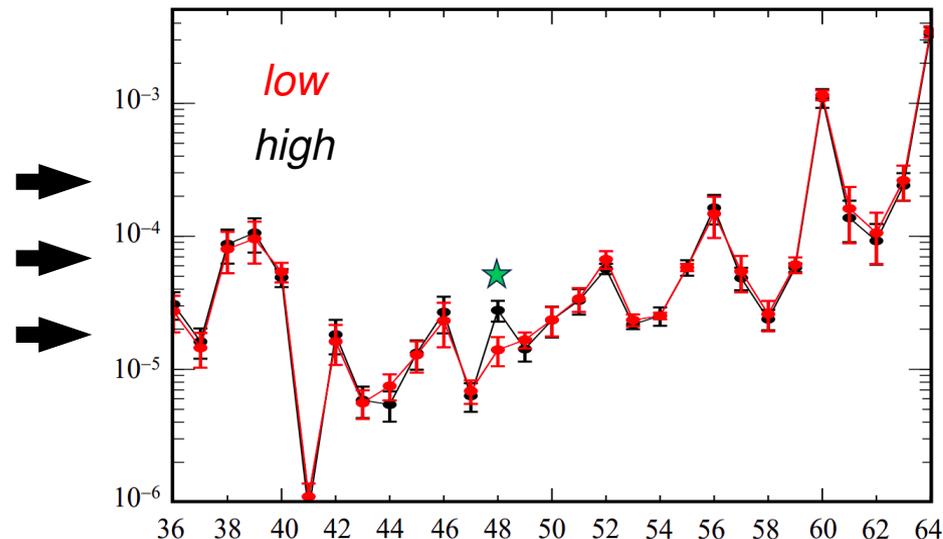
# Astrophysical Implications of $^{48}\text{Cr}(p,\gamma)$

Look to MESA stellar evolution code calculations:

PREVIOUS



PRESENT



C. O'Shea, G. Lotay, D.T. Doherty *et al.*, PLB **854** (2024), 138740

With thanks to

Gavin Lotay, Dan Doherty,  
Darek Seweryniak, Hendrik Schatz  
and other collaborators

Thank you for your attention