

Michael Hass

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The Weizmann Institute

Recent News on Solar Fusion Reactions
-
The Never-Ending Saga...

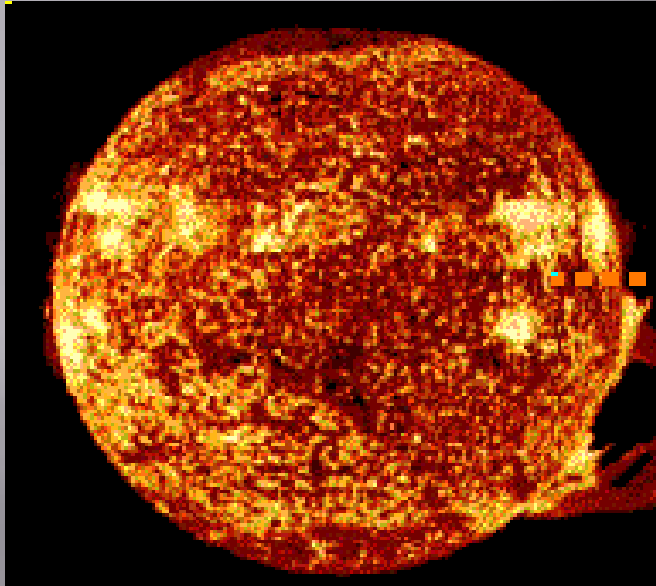
It is imperative to understand the Sun, our
nearest and best-studied astrophysical object

At This Conference:

- Aldo Ianni
- Carlo Broggnini
- Filippo Terrasi
- Hans Feldmeier
- Tohru Motobayashi
- Claus Rolfs
- MH....

Fusion Reactions in the Sun:

The main p-p chain



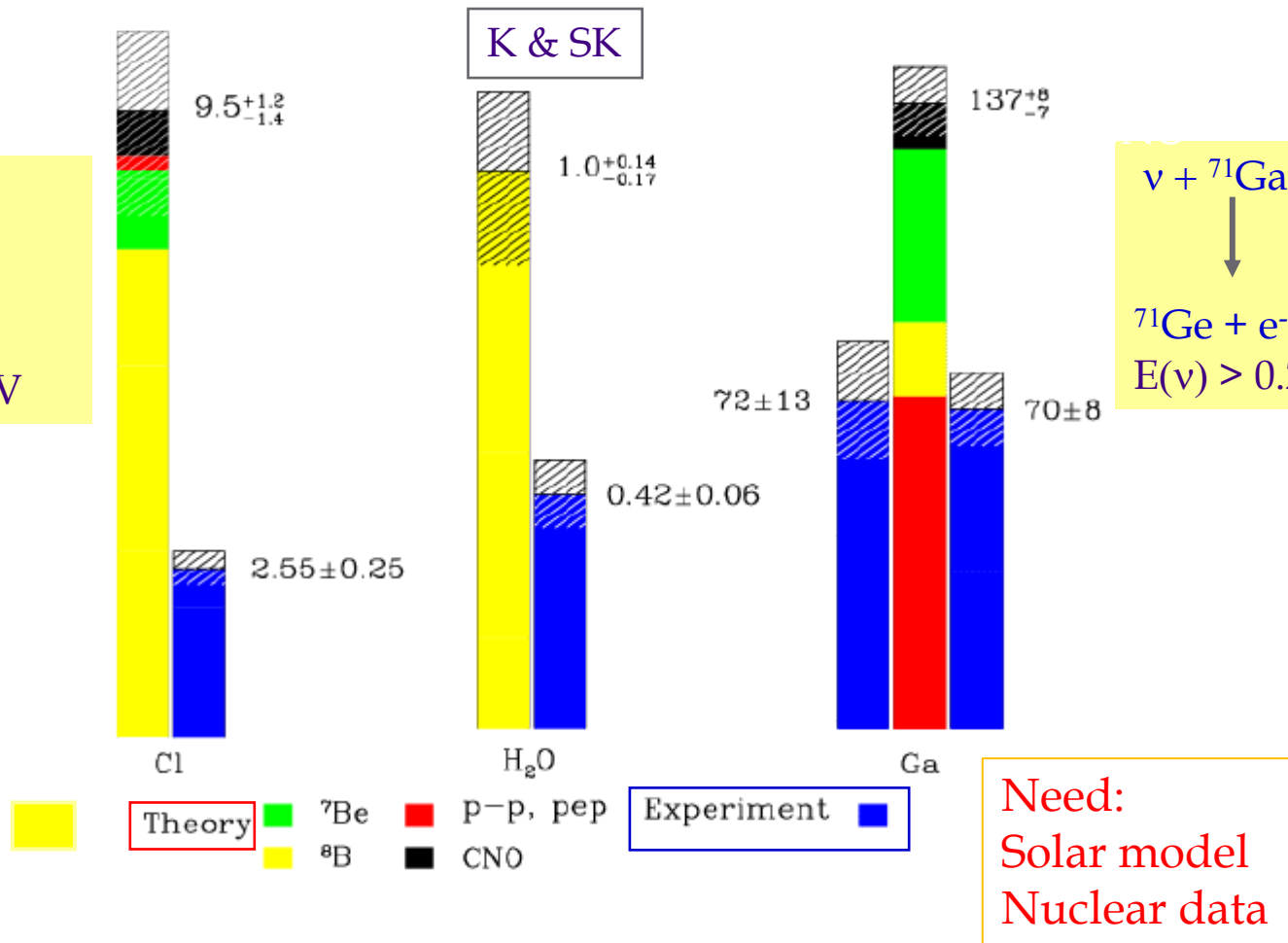
WI

REACTION	TERM. (%)	ν ENERGY (MeV)
$p + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + e^+ + \nu_e$	(99.96)	≤ 0.420
or		
$p + e^- + p \rightarrow {}^2\text{H} + \nu_e$	(0.44)	1.442
${}^2\text{H} + p \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \gamma$	(100)	
${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \alpha + 2 p$	(85)	
or		
${}^3\text{He} + {}^4\text{He} \rightarrow {}^7\text{Be} + \gamma$	(15)	
${}^7\text{Be} + e^- \rightarrow {}^7\text{Li} + \nu_e$	(15)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.861 \text{ 90\%} \\ 0.383 \text{ 10\%} \end{array} \right.$
${}^7\text{Li} + p \rightarrow 2 \alpha$		
or		
${}^7\text{Be} + p \rightarrow {}^8\text{B} + \gamma$	(0.02)	
${}^8\text{B} \rightarrow {}^8\text{Be}^* + e^+ + \nu_e$		< 15
${}^8\text{Be}^* \rightarrow 2 \alpha$		
or		
${}^3\text{He} + p \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + e^+ + \nu_e$	(0.000004)	18.8

Theory vs. Experiment for the 3 solar-neutrino experiments

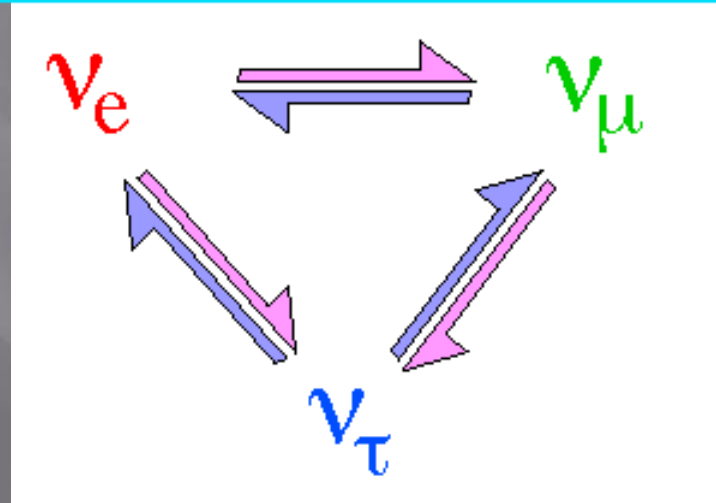
$\nu + {}^{37}\text{Cl}$
 \downarrow
 ${}^{37}\text{Ar} + e^-$
 $E(\nu) > 0.81 \text{ MeV}$

$\nu + {}^{71}\text{Ga}$
 \downarrow
 ${}^{71}\text{Ge} + e^-$
 $E(\nu) > 0.23 \text{ MeV}$



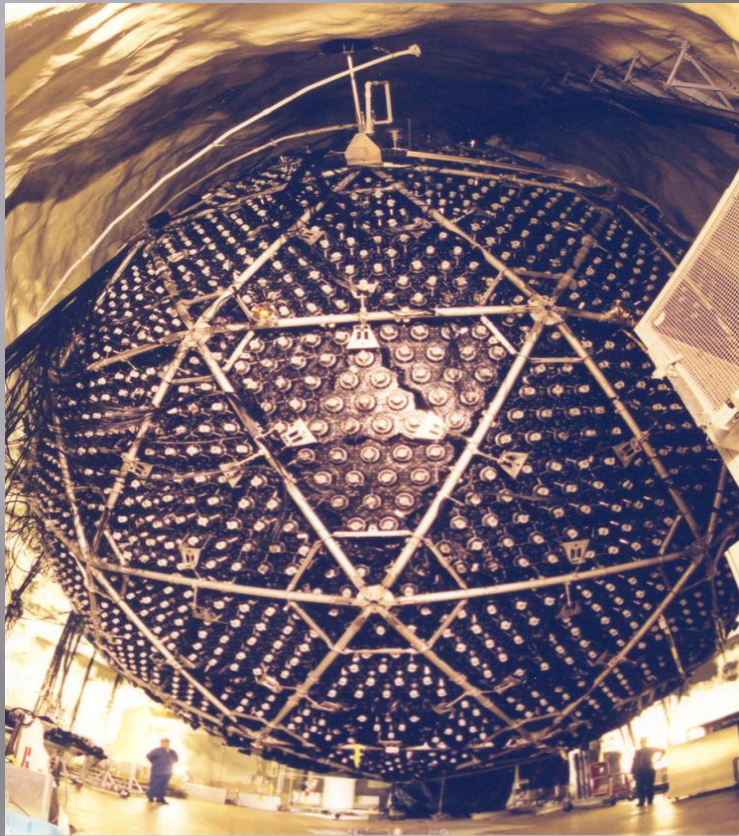
The “Standard Model” of Particle Physics

	<i>LEPTONS</i>			<i>QUARKS</i>		
<i>Interactions Faibles</i>	e^-	μ^-	τ^-	u	c	t
	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	d	s	b



The only (!!??) REAL Evidence of “Physics beyond the Standard model”

The SNO (Sudbury Neutrino Observatory) Experiment



A D₂O Detector



Elastic
Mostly ν_e



charge current

Only
 ν_e



neutral current

All flavors

Also, Atmospheric and reactor neutrinos



YES!!

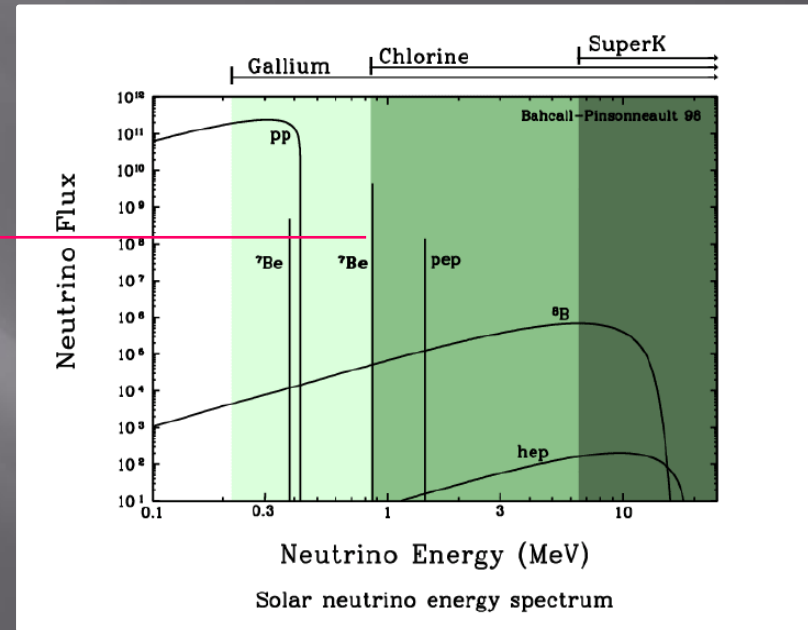
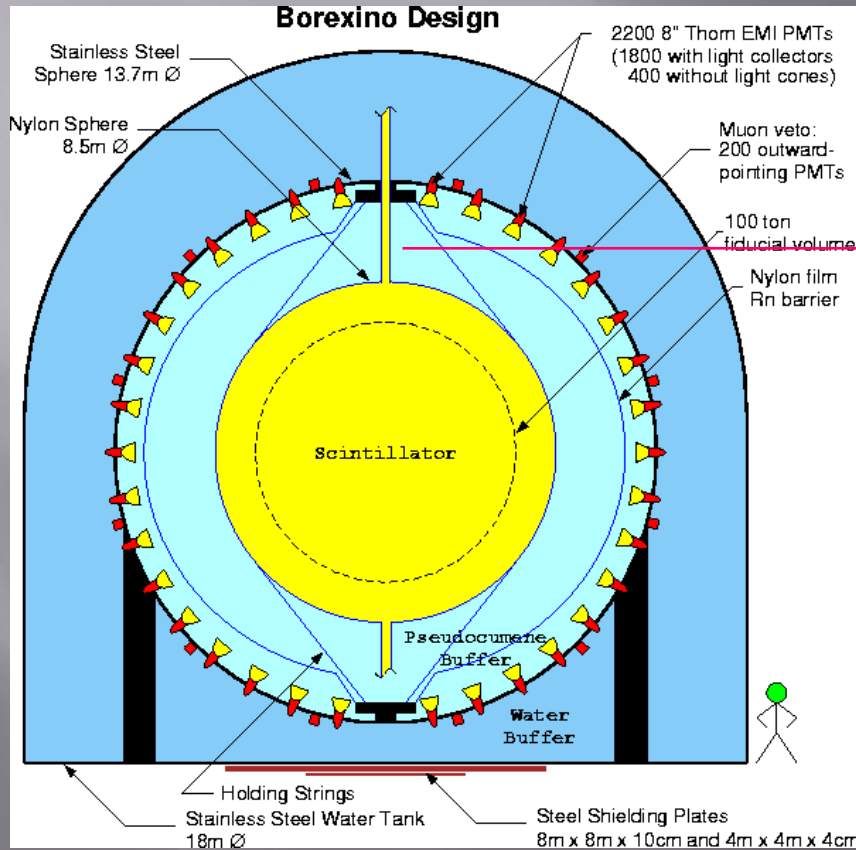
PRL 87, 071301 (2001)

PRL 89, 011301 (2002)

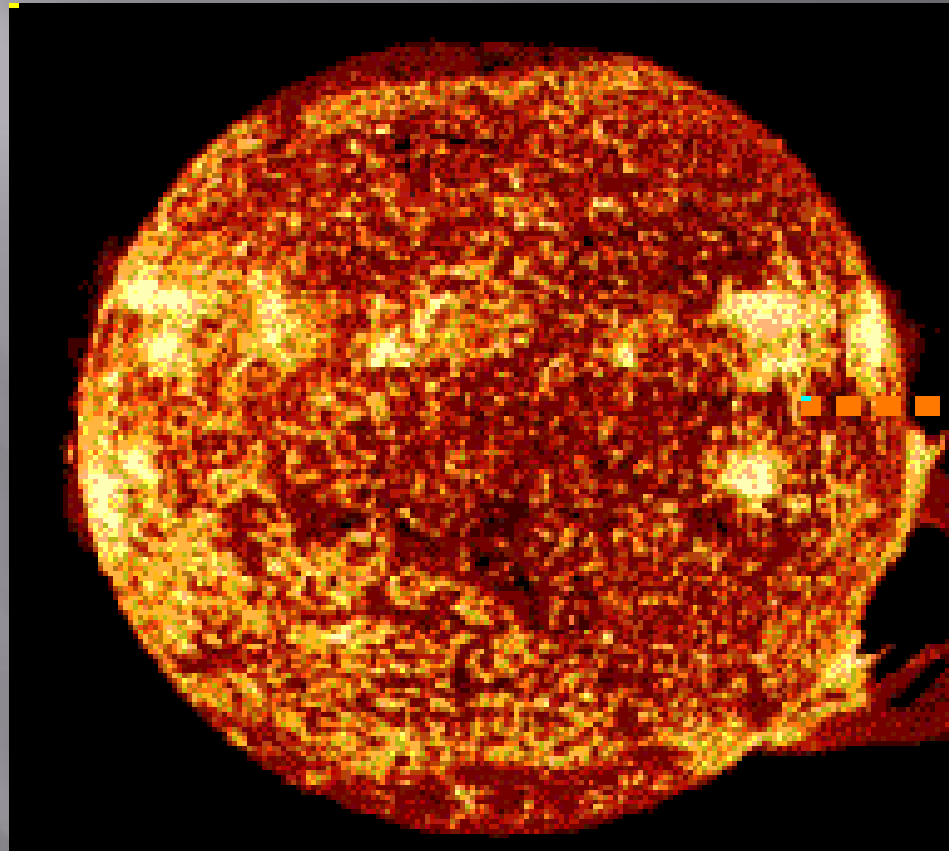
PRL 92, 181301 (2004)

“SMOKING GUN”!!


Dedicated experiments to measure the ${}^7\text{Be}$ EC lines: Borexino etc...



The Sun has its say....



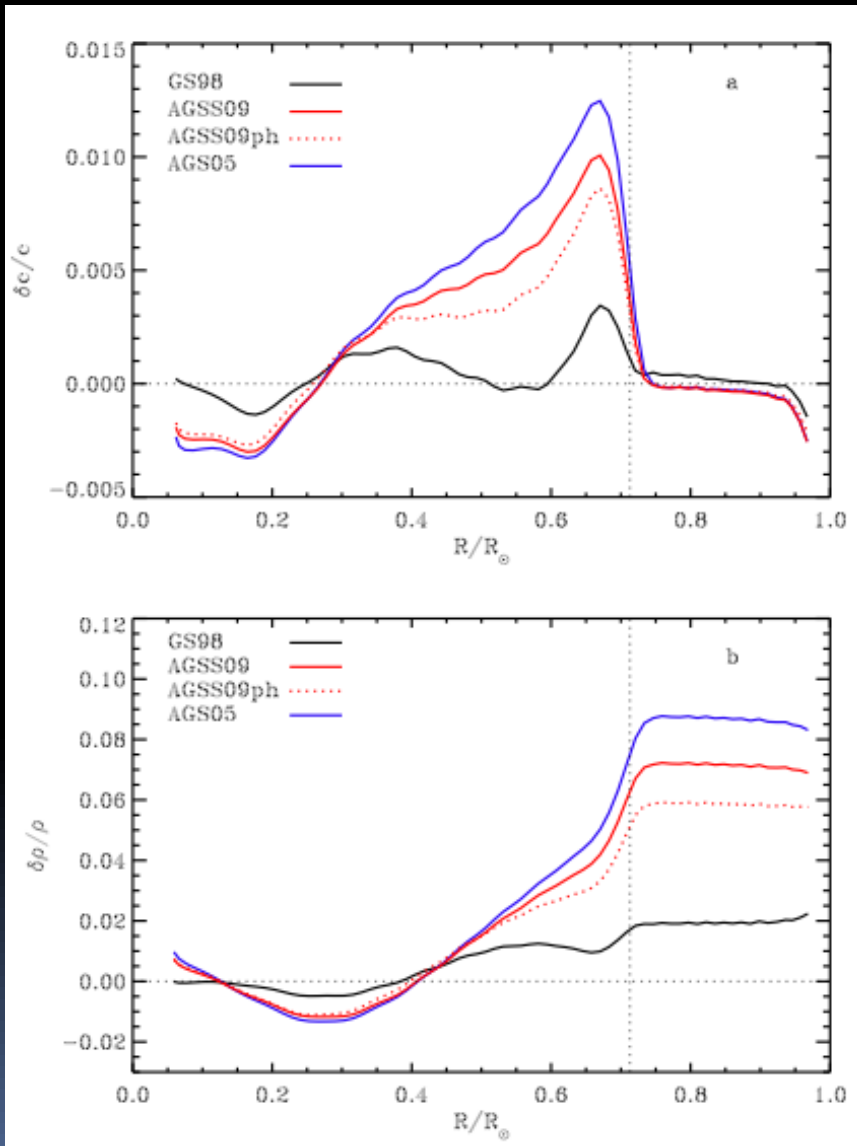
“what’s new?...”
With the (model) Sun?...



STATUS OF THE STANDARD SOLAR MODEL

Carlos Peña Garay
IFIC, Valencia

BPS₁₀ Helioseismology: GS vs AGSS



Sound speed

Density profile

$$R_{CZ} = 0.713 - 0.728 (0.001)$$

Solar Fusion Reactions – A Status report 2010

arXive:1004.23182 [nucl-ex] 18 April 2010

Solar fusion cross sections II:
the pp chain and CNO bi-cycle

Wick Haxton – Editor – RMP
(In press)

Title: Solar fusion cross sections

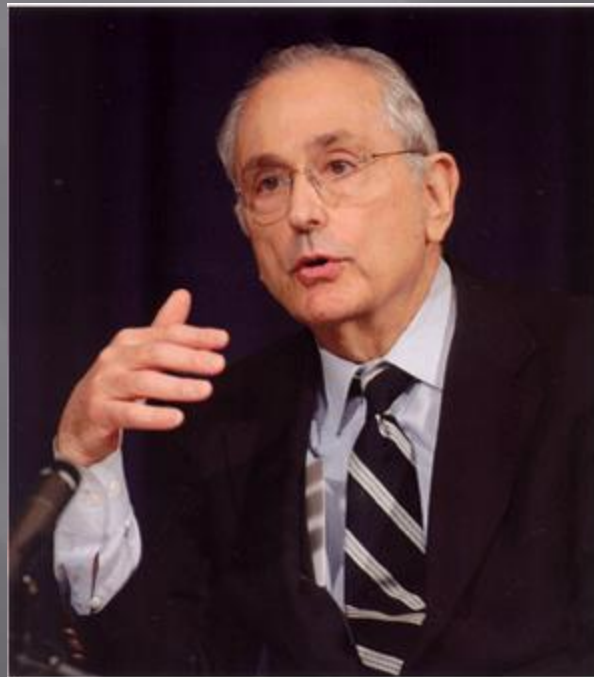
Author(s): Adelberger, EG; Austin, SM; Bahcall, JN, et al.

Source: REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS Volume: 70 Issue: 4

Pages: 1265-1291 Published: 1998

Times Cited: 364

...dedicate Solar Fusion II to John Bahcall, who proposed and led the effort on Solar Fusion I. John's advocacy for laboratory astrophysics and his appreciation of its importance to solar neutrinos paved the way for many advances in our field.



Solar fusion reactions and the mythological Hydra monster...



For example,
see $S_{34} \dots S_{17}$

- However, many advances in experiment and theory!!
- Breakthroughs in detection of solar neutrinos:
SNO, Borexino,...
- **Problems with Solar Model...**

“what’s new?...”
With Solar Fusion Reactions

What's New

By Bob Park

“Opinions are the author's and are not necessarily shared by the
University ----- but they should be.....”

My (Personal) Motivation and Summary

- Present status, Direct and Indirect
- Precision, accuracy, compatibility ; ERRORS (Intrinsic and cross-methods)
- What is (or, is there?..) THE adopted value?
- **Does the Community need a better value? Why?**
- How to go about achieving this goal?
Repeat? New methods?

I. INTRODUCTION

II. NUCLEAR REACTIONS HYDROGEN-BURNING STARS

III. THE pp REACTION

IV. THE $d(p,)^3\text{He}$ RADIATIVE CAPTURE REACTION

V. THE $^3\text{He}(^3\text{He},2p)^4\text{He}$ REACTION 18

A. Underground nuclear astrophysics and the LUNA



VI. THE $^3\text{He}(^4\text{He},\gamma)^7\text{Be}$ REACTION

VII. THE $^3\text{He}(p,e+e)^4\text{He}$ REACTION

VIII. ELECTRON CAPTURE BY ^7Be , pp, and CNO NUCLEI



IX. THE $^7\text{Be}(p,)^8\text{B}$ REACTION

A. The direct $^7\text{Be}(p,)^8\text{B}$ reaction

1. Beam-target overlap
2. ^8B backscattering
3. Proton energy loss corrections 28

B. Theory

C. ^8B Coulomb dissociation measurements

X. THE SPECTRUM OF ^8B NEUTRINOS

XI. THE CNO BI-CYCLE



XII. INDIRECT METHODS AND THEIR VALIDATION

- A. The asymptotic normalization coefficient method
- B. The Coulomb dissociation method
- C. The Trojan Horse method
- D. Summary



XIII. FUTURE FACILITIES AND CURRENT CAPABILITIES

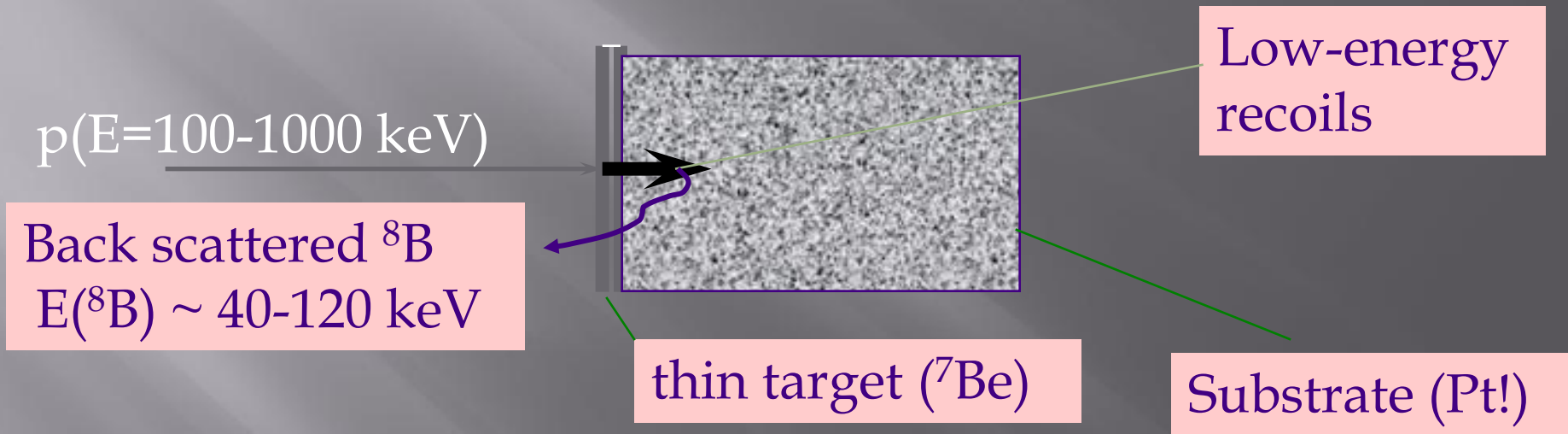


Appendix: Treating Uncertainties

Example: New Advances in S_{17}

- Backscattering
- Raster Scanning of Beam - homogeneity
- Target characterization
- Theoretical work [Extrapolation for $S(0)$]
- Treatment of Errors

The issue of back scattering of ^8B



Back scattered nuclei can be an appreciable factor ($\sim 10\%$) at low energies and are lost to the counting cycle.

Weissman et al. NP A630, 678 (1998)

Confirmation by: Strieder et al., E. Phys. J A3, 1(1998)

SRIM 2000

Comparison of recent direct-capture measurements

$$\sigma = 1/E \exp(-2\pi\eta) S(E)$$

η --- Sommerfeld Parameter.

$$2\pi\eta = 32.29 Z_1 Z_2 (\mu/E)^{1/2} \quad \mu = A_1 A_2 / (A_1 + A_2)$$

Exponentially smaller and smaller cross sections at low E

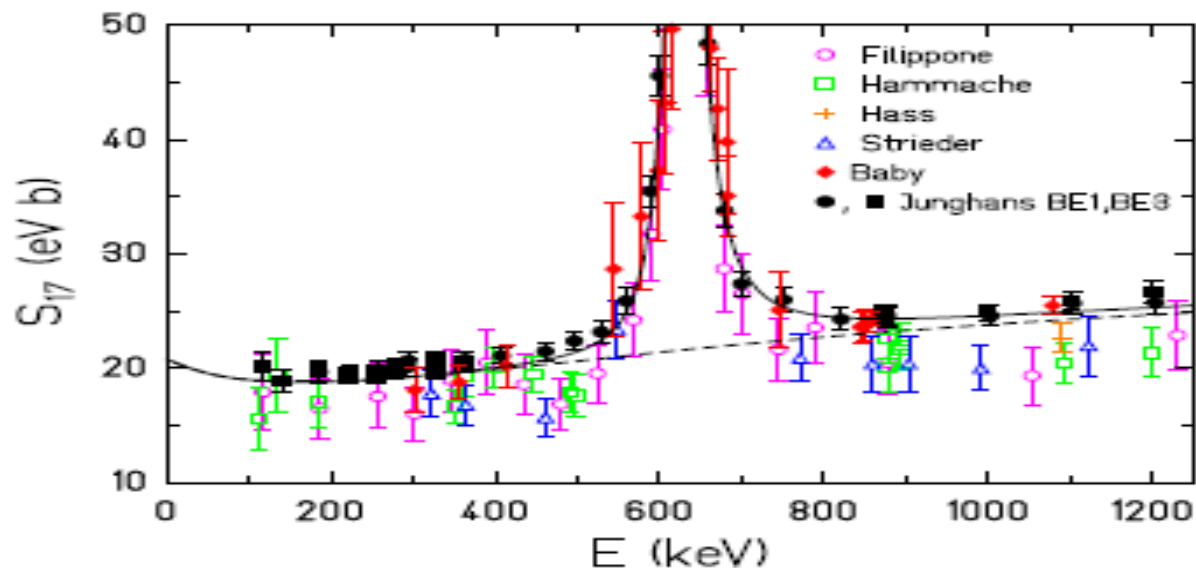


FIG. 9 (Color online) $S_{17}(E)$ vs. center-of-mass energy E , for $E \leq 1250$ keV. Data points are shown with total errors, including systematic errors. Dashed line: scaled Descouvemont (2004) curve with $S_{17}(0) = 20.8$ eV b; solid line: including a fitted 1^+ resonance shape. Note the suppressed zero.

Current status of S_{17} - direct capture - determinations

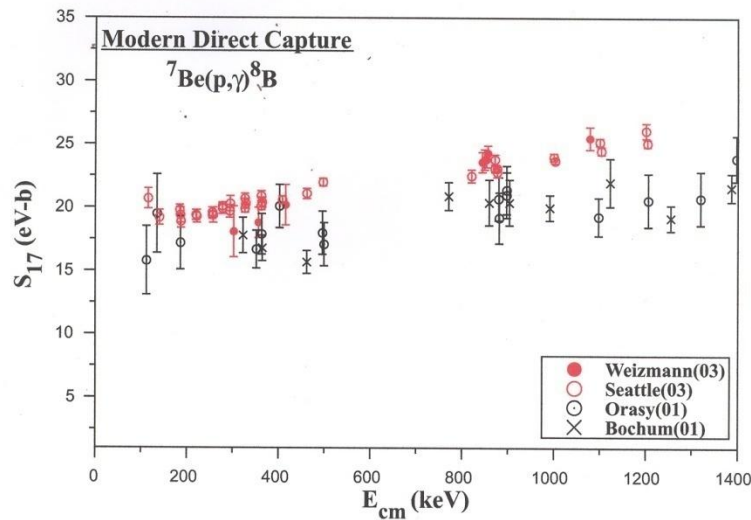
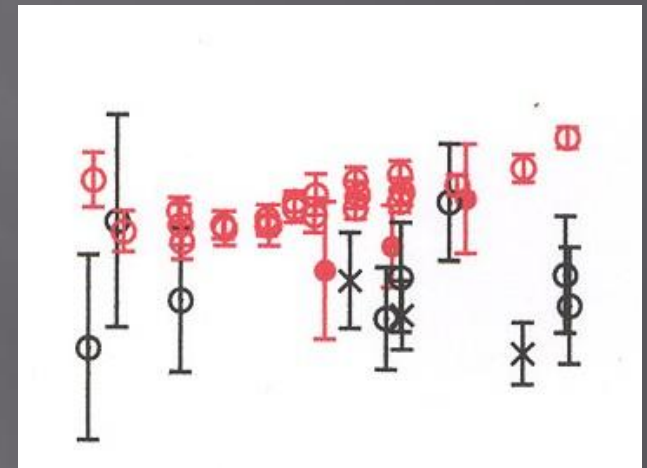


FIG. 1: Modern Direct Capture world data on S_{17} (excluding data around the 632 keV resonance) exhibiting marked systematic deviations by up to five sigma.



New measurement at low energy...? WI (Implanted ${}^7\text{Be}$ target)?
Inverse Kinematics?

Adopted New Value

From a fit to the $E \leq 475$ keV

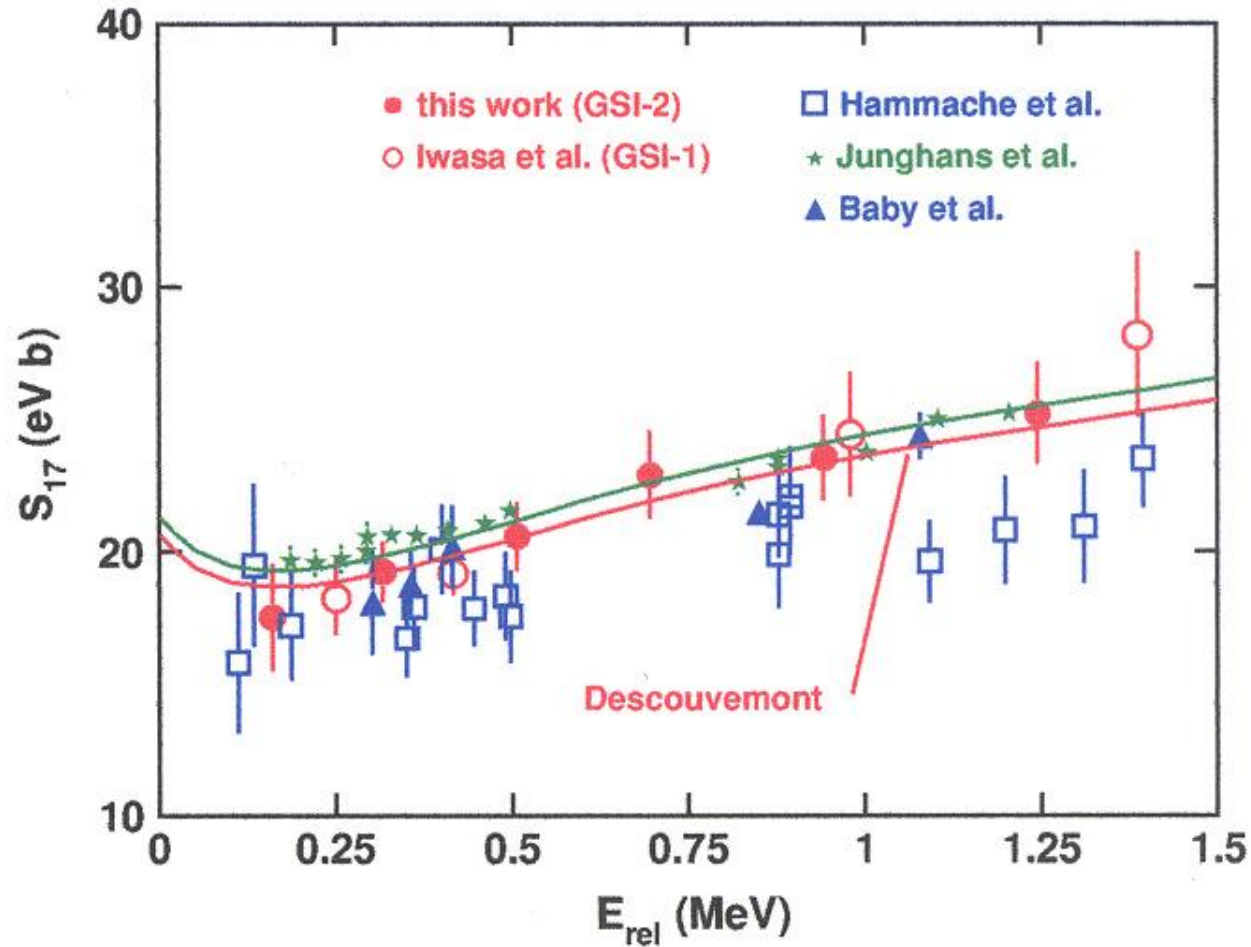
$$S_{17} = 20.8 \pm 0.7(\text{expt}) \pm 1.4 (\text{theo}) \text{ eV b}$$

But, also, STABLE with respect to other possibilities – like $E \leq 1250$ keV

In Solar Fusion I:

$$S_{17} = 19 (+4) (-2) \text{ eV b}$$

Coulomb Dissociation – A “special case” for S_{17}



- MSU data
Still lower
- RIKEN

XII. INDIRECT METHODS AND THEIR VALIDATION

S_{17} astrophysical factor - ANC and other Indirect Methods

$$S_{17}(0) = \frac{38.6 \text{ eV b}}{\text{fm}^{-1}} \left(C_{P_{3/2}}^2 + C_{P_{1/2}}^2 \right)$$

Transfer

Determine C^2 by three approaches

^8B breakup

- JLM $S_{17}=17.4\pm 2.1$ eVb
- “standard” $S_{17}=19.6\pm 1.2$ eVb
- Ray $S_{17}=20.0\pm 1.6$ eVb

**Average: $S_{17}=18.7\pm 1.9$ eVb
PRC '04**

• ($^7\text{Be}, ^8\text{B}$) proton transfer at 12 MeV/u two targets:

^{10}B : $S_{17}(0) = 18.4 \pm 2.5$ eVb (PRL '99)

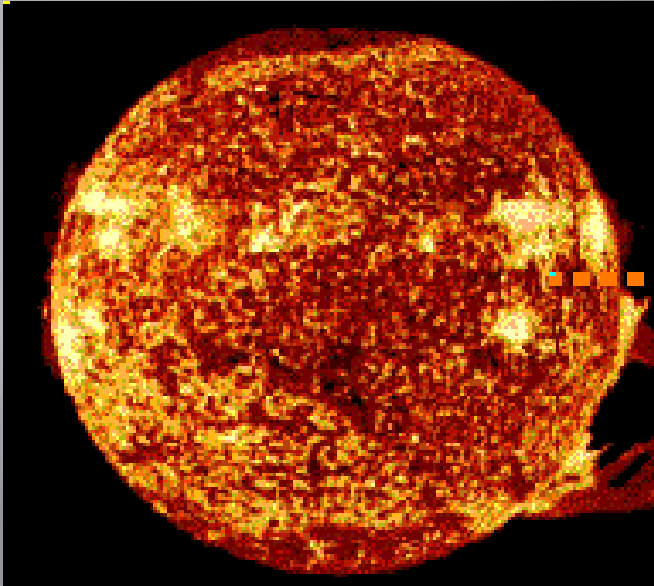
^{14}N : $S_{17}(0) = 18.0 \pm 1.8$ eVb (PRC '99;
PRC '06)

Average: $S_{17} = 18.2 \pm 1.7$ eV•b

• $^{13}\text{C}(^7\text{Li}, ^8\text{Li})^{12}\text{C}$ at 9 MeV/u using mirror symmetry (PRC '03)
 $S_{17}(0) = 17.6 \pm 1.7$ eVb

Fusion Reactions in the Sun:

The main p-p chain



WI

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S_{34}

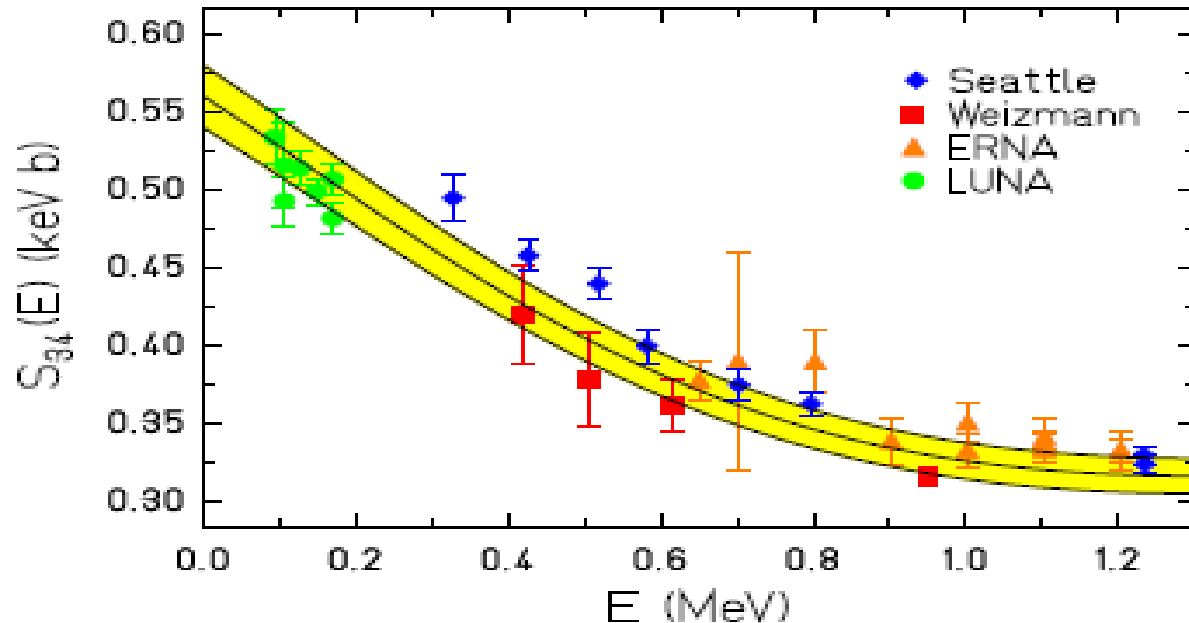


FIG. 5 (Color online) $S_{34}(E)$ vs. E . Data points: LUNA - green circles; Weizmann - red squares; UW-Seattle - blue diamonds; ERNA - brown triangles. Solid curve - best fit scaled Nollett theory to the data with $E \leq 1.002$ MeV. The yellow band indicates the $\pm 1\text{-}\sigma$ error band. Data are shown with statistical-plus-varying-systematic errors only; overall systematic errors are not included.

Adopted New Value

$$S_{34} = 0.56 \pm 0.02(\text{expt}) \pm 0.02(\text{theo}) \text{ keV b}$$

In Solar Fusion I:

$$S_{34} = 0.53 \pm 0.05 \text{ keV b}$$

Also needed for Big Bang Nucleo-synthesis ${}^7\text{Li}$ production
not $S(0)$ but rather $S(\sim 100)$

b.- Primordial ${}^7\text{Li}$ -SBBN (A. Coc, Orsay)

The 12 reactions of standard BBN

Origin of reaction rates

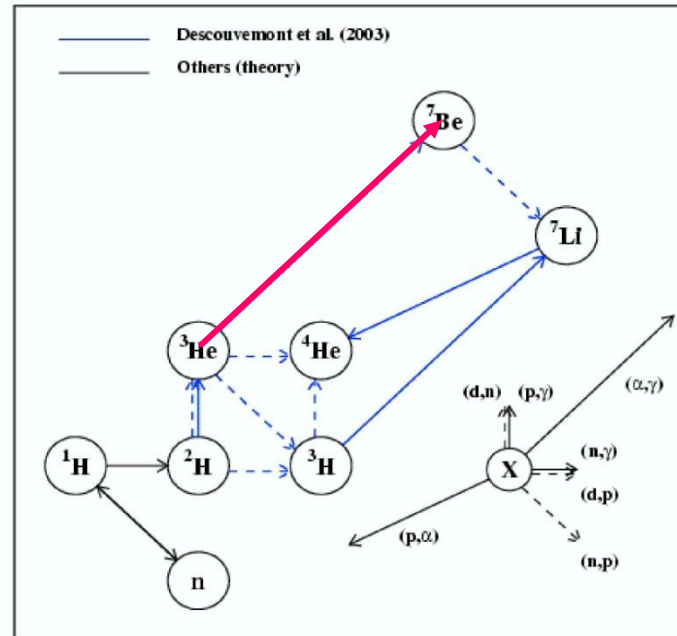
Theoretical:

• $n \leftrightarrow p$: with $\tau_n = 886.7 \pm 1.9$ s [PDG 2000], very small uncertainty [Brown & Sawyer (2001)]

• ${}^1\text{H}(n,\gamma){}^2\text{H}$: Two nucleons effective field theory [Chen & Savage (1999)]

New compilation:

[Descouvemont, Adahchour, Angulo, Coc & Vangioni-Flam (2004), submitted]



Comparison between observed and calculated abundances

Limits ($1-\sigma$) obtained by Monte-Carlo from *DAACV* reaction rate uncertainties.

Primordial abundances

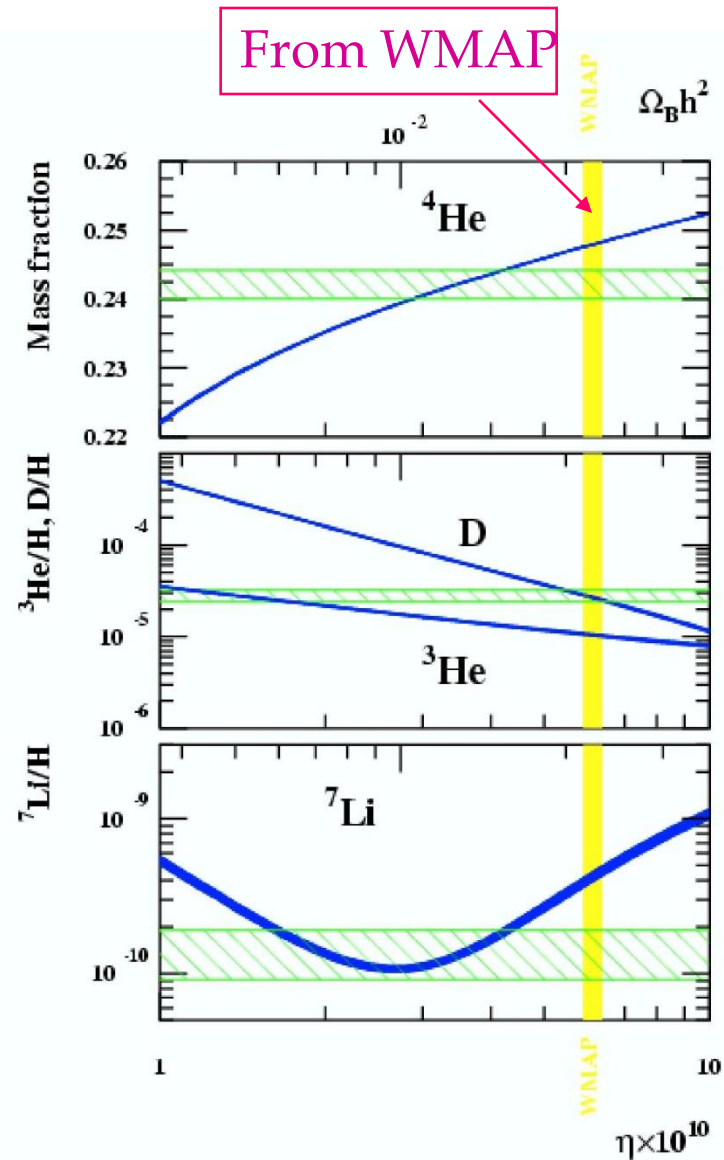
• ^4He : $Y_p = 0.2421 \pm 0.0021$
[Izotov et al. (2003)]

• D : $\text{D}/\text{H} = (2.78^{+0.44}_{-0.38}) \times 10^{-5}$ (1σ)
[Kirkman et al. (2003)]

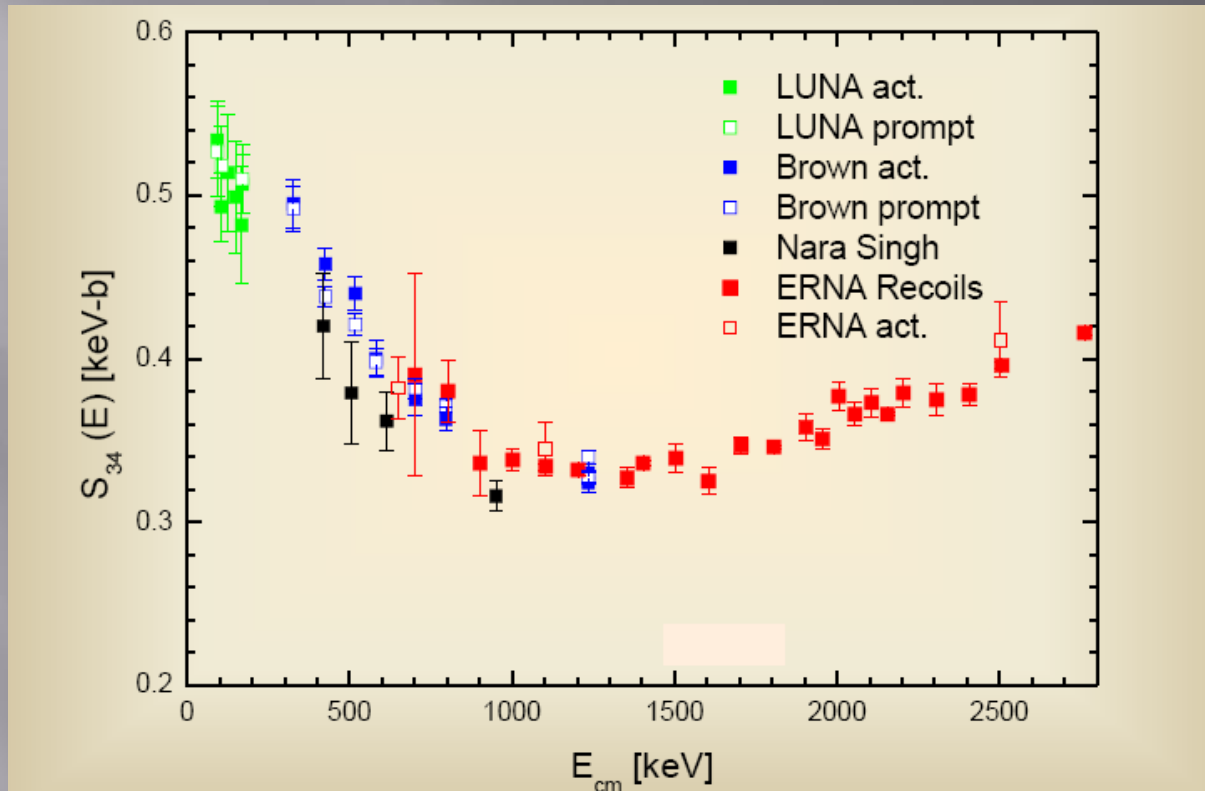
• ^7Li : $\text{Li}/\text{H} = (1.23^{+0.68}_{-0.32}) \times 10^{-10}$ (2σ)
[Ryan et al. (2000)]

• $\Omega_B h^2 = 0.0224 \pm 0.0009$, [WMAP:
Spergel et al. (2003)]

Look for another resolution to ^7Li discrepancy



S_{34}



- 2009/10 – New experimental activity
- Madrid - Activity
- TRIUMF – DRAGON (as we speak..)
- Others?
- Angular Distribution of prompt γ rays at high energy



${}^3\text{He}({}^4\text{He}, \text{gamma}){}^7\text{Be}$ direct-capture cross-section measurements close to $E_{\text{cm}} = 2 \text{ MeV}$

University of York: B.S. Nara Singh, B.R. Fulton, J. McGrath, R. Wadsworth

Instituto de Estructura de la Materia-CSIC: M. Carmona, A. Perea, O. Tengblad

Centro de Microanálisis de Materiales (CMAM): A. Muñoz

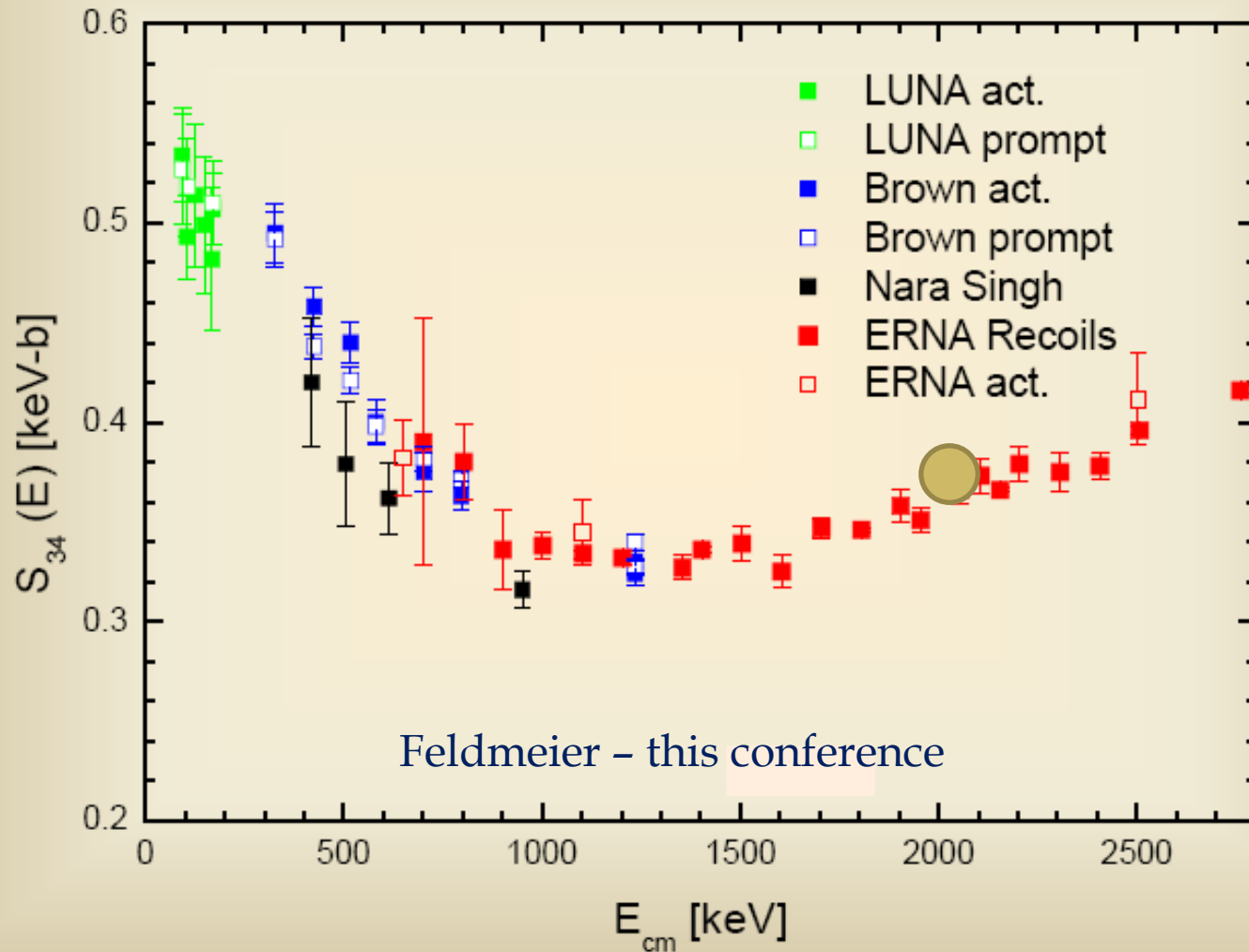
The Weizmann Institute: M. Hass

Soreq Research Centre: Y. Nir-El, G. Haquin, Z. Yungreiss.

New Run in Madrid:

1. Few energies
2. Catchers collected and measured
3. Full analysis in progress

Previous Data



XIII. FUTURE FACILITIES AND CURRENT CAPABILITIES

- Inverse kinematics measurements
- Underground Facilities:
 - Europe - Gran Sasso (proposed “LUNA-MV”)
 - others (UK, Spain)
 - USA
- Indirect methods (complementary)
- Theoretical progress

Conclusions

In the recent Adelberger et al. II (RMP - in press, 2010) one can find **44** Phys. Rev. Lett. papers!...

And they'll keep coming...



European Physical Society - 24th Nuclear Physics Divisional Conference

Nuclear Physics in Astrophysics V



April 3-8, 2011 | Eilat, Israel

Topics

- Nuclear Structure - Theory and Experiment
- Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis and Formation of First Stars
- Stellar Reactions and Solar Neutrinos
- Explosive Nucleosynthesis
- Radioactive Beams and Exotic Nuclei – New Facilities and Future Possibilities for Astrophysics
- Neutrino Physics - the Low - and High-Energy Frontiers
- Rare Events, Dark Matter, Double β -decay, Symmetries

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B. Balantekin (Wisconsin)
M. Block (GSI)
A. Brown (NSCL)
A. Coc (Orsay)
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Uncertainties: Partial contributions

Source	No composition % (S_{33} , S_{34} , S_{17} , S_{114} , Op, Diff)	Composition %
${}^7\text{Be}$	7 (2.5, 4.2, 0.0, 0.0, 3.2, 2.0)	2
${}^8\text{B}$	13 (2.6, 4.1, 7.6, 0.0, 6.8, 4.2)	5
${}^{13}\text{N}$	8 (0.2, 0.3, 0.0, 6.0, 3.6, 5.1)	13
${}^{15}\text{O}$	11 (0.2, 0.3, 0.0, 8.3, 5.2, 5.9)	12

Recommendations:

- Reduce $S_{1,7}$, $S_{1,14}$ uncertainties to be below 5%
- Reduce uncertainty in Fe (to 0.02 dex)
- Reduce uncertainty in C (to 0.02 dex)

Conclusions

BPS₁₀ neutrino fluxes: dominant error sources identified (S_{34} , $S_{1,7}$, $S_{1,14}$, Op, Diff, Z_i/X). Work needed.

Improvements in solar surface composition lead to wrong beating Sun in all regions.

Solar neutrinos: Best θ_{12} (10% in $\tan^2\theta_{12}$) and test MSW
Neutrino fluxes determined (pp/pep, ${}^7\text{Be}$, ${}^8\text{B}$) and CNO
luminosity constrain

Ongoing and future neutrino experiments will probe the solar composition:

- test BPS₁₀(GS) & BPS₁₀(AGSS) solutions
- test core CN abundances