

The Status and Future of CASPAR

Compact Accelerator System for Performing Astrophysical Research

Michael Wiescher

At the Sanford Underground Research Facility SURF

- Location 2015-2020
- Operation 2017-2020
- Accomplishment 2028-2020
- Mothballed 2021-2023
- Vision 2023⇨

Operation of CASPAR

Operated jointly by the University of Notre Dame and South Dakota School of Mines & Technology, users: U. Tennessee and ORNL!

Installation: 2015-2017

Operation: 2018-2021

Continuous operation in 2020

2021-2024 shut-down period for DUNE excavation!

24 hour access

$I = 50$ to $200 \mu\text{A}$. $E = 150$ to 1150 keV



The only US deep underground facility

1 PhD theses for SD-Mines, two in preparation
3 PhD theses for Notre Dame, one in preparation

6 scientific publications (PRC and PRL)
4 scientific publications in preparation

Scientific Topics

First star nucleosynthesis:

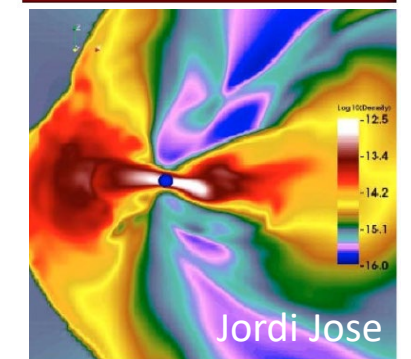
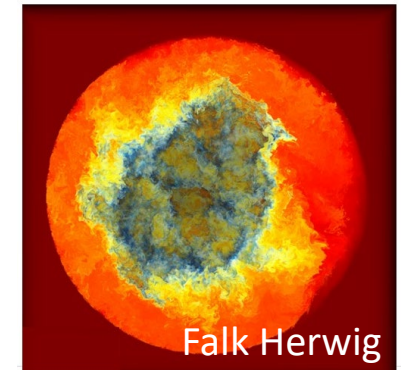
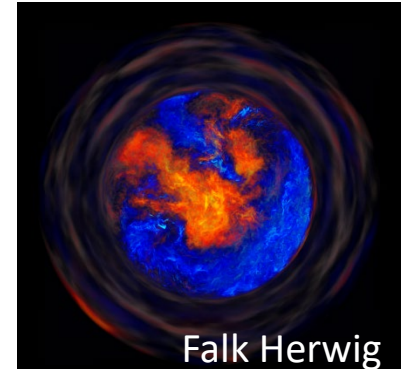
From primordial (H, He, Li) to biological abundances (C, O)
Facilitated by alpha clusters in light nuclei

Neutron sources:

s-, i-, and n-process in quiescent and explosive stellar environments
Fueled by alpha clustering in light nuclei

The end-point of nova nucleosynthesis:

Abundance pattern in nova ejecta and meteoritic inclusions
Limited to the single particle configuration of sd-shell nuclei



CASPAR Accomplishments

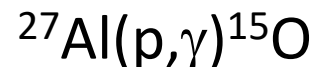
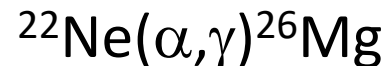
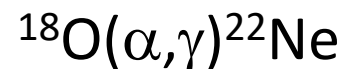
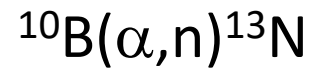
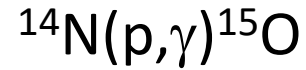
Higher energies and complementary reaction channels were measured at the Notre Dame 5U pelletron accelerator!

CNO neutrino sources:

First Star nucleosynthesis:

Stellar neutron sources:

Detector tests:



published

in preparation

published

in preparation

accepted

published

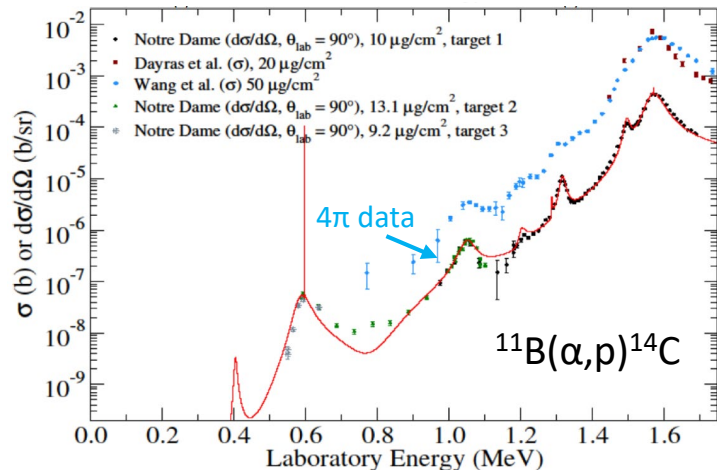
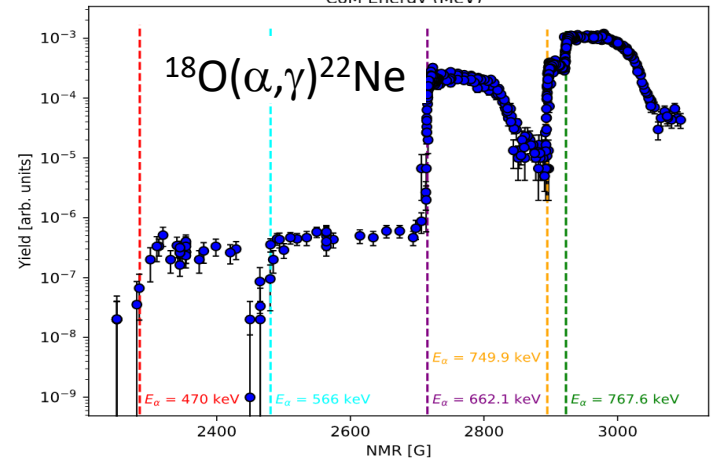
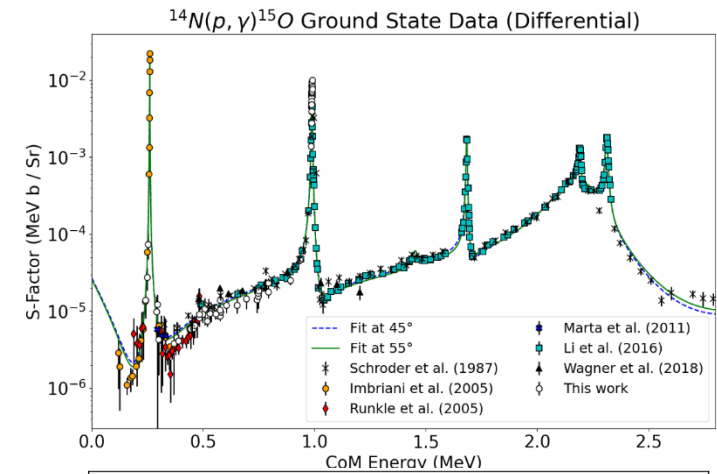
published

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in preparation

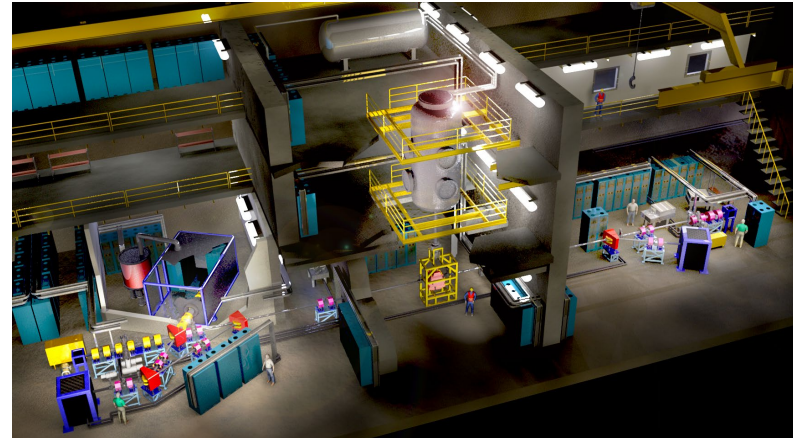
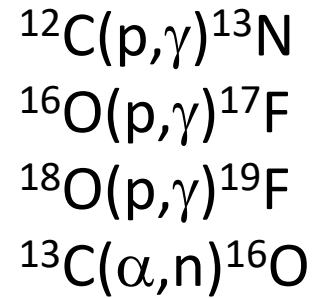
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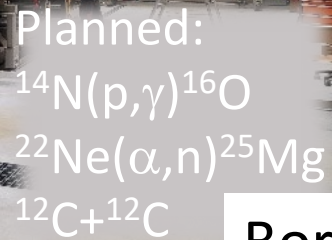


International Complements (last 2 years)

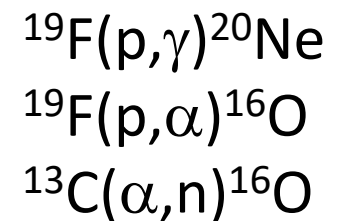
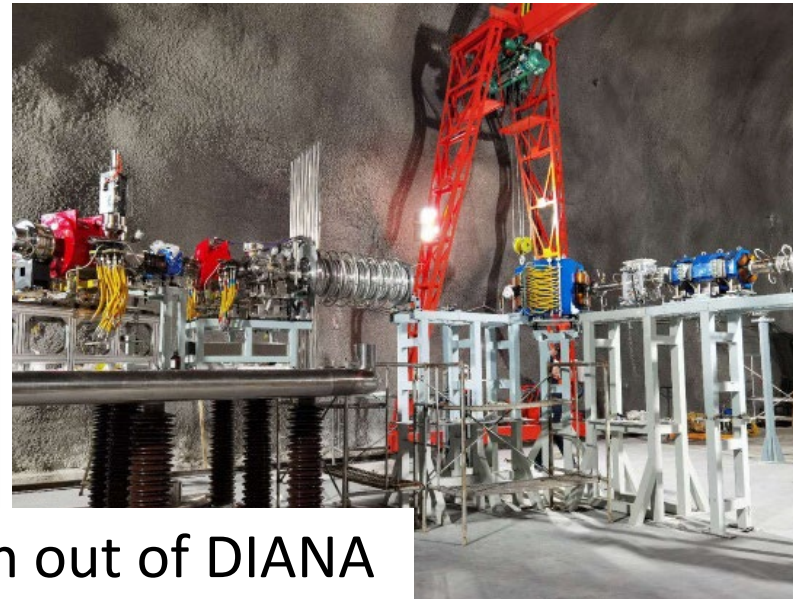
Pioneer in the field



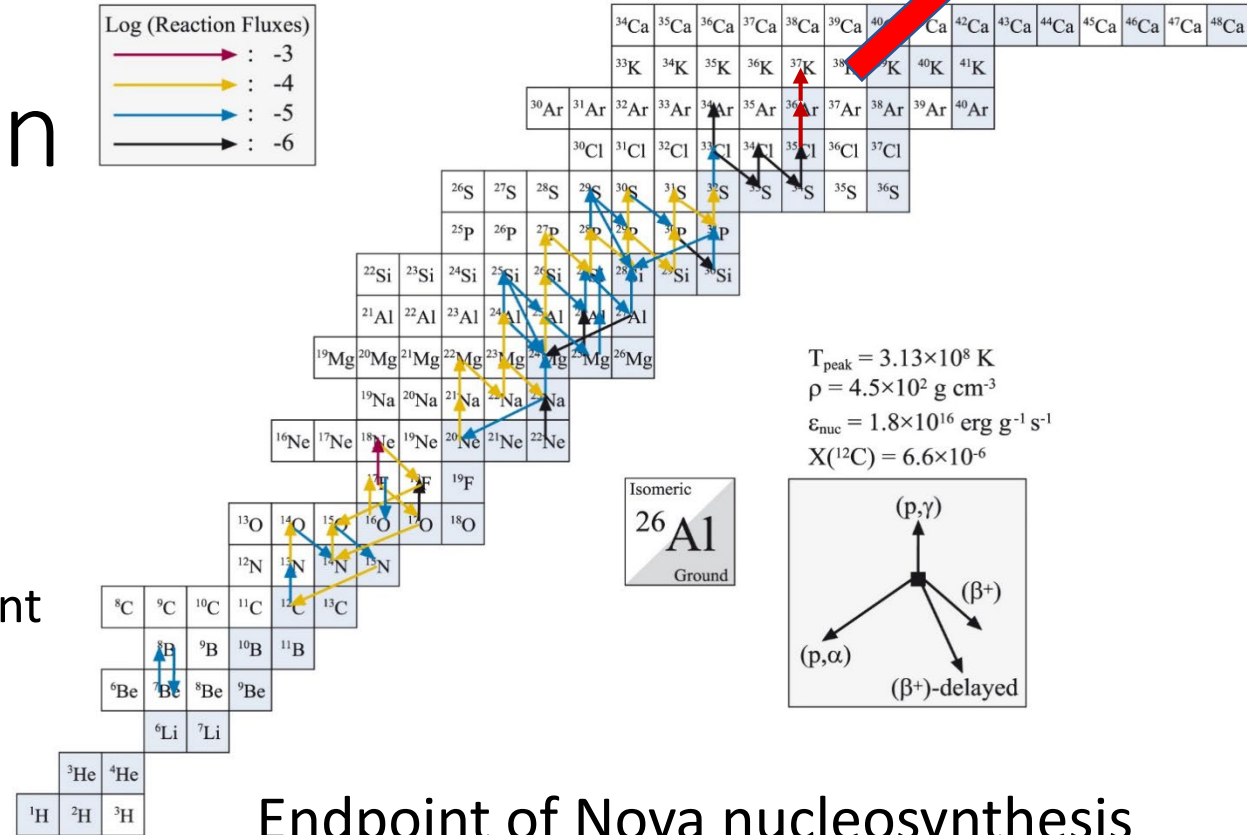
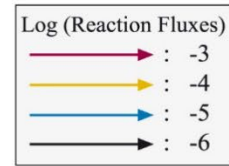
The future is in coupling all these initiatives to optimize the effort, and come to an improved theoretical treatment with the inclusion of the indirect THM data!



Born out of DIANA



CASPAR Long Range Plan



$T_{\text{peak}} = 3.13 \times 10^8 \text{ K}$
 $\rho = 4.5 \times 10^2 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
 $\epsilon_{\text{nuc}} = 1.8 \times 10^{16} \text{ erg g}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $X(^{12}\text{C}) = 6.6 \times 10^{-6}$

First Star nucleosynthesis

$^{10}\text{B}(\alpha, d)^{12}\text{C}$ towards lower energies

$^{10}\text{B}(\alpha, p)^{13}\text{C}$ towards lower energies

$^{11}\text{B}(\alpha, \gamma)^{15}\text{N}$ in high neutron background environment

towards lower energies at LUNA?

Stellar Neutron Sources

- $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, \gamma)^{26}\text{Mg}$ with improved statistics
- $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$ with new ND/ORNL developed
- $^{21}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{24}\text{Mg}$ with new ND/ORNL developed
- $^{25}\text{Mg}(\alpha, n)^{28}\text{Si}$ neutron detection techniques
- $^{26}\text{Mg}(\alpha, n)^{29}\text{Si}$

Endpoint of Nova nucleosynthesis

- $^{39}\text{K}(p, \gamma)^{40}\text{Ca}$
- $^{40}\text{Ca}(p, \gamma)^{41}\text{Sc}$
- $^{42}\text{Ca}(p, \gamma)^{43}\text{Sc}$
- $^{45}\text{Sc}(p, \gamma)^{46}\text{Ti}$
- $^{46}\text{Ti}(p, \gamma)^{47}\text{V} \dots$

along the line of stability

taking into account single particle and level density considerations

Acknowledgement



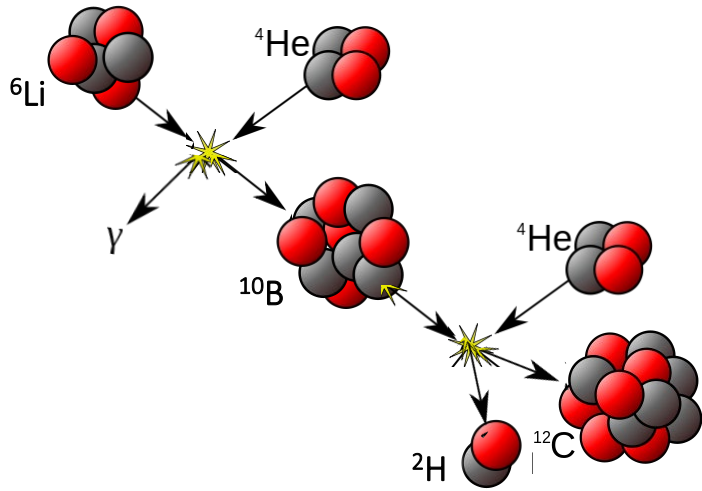
For discussions and exchange:

Marialuisa Aliotta (Edinburgh)
Andreas Best (Naples, Italy)
Pavel Denissenkov (Victoria, Canada)
Falk Herwig (Victoria, Canada)
Gianluca Imbriani (Naples, Italy)
Xiaodong Tang (Lanzhou, China)

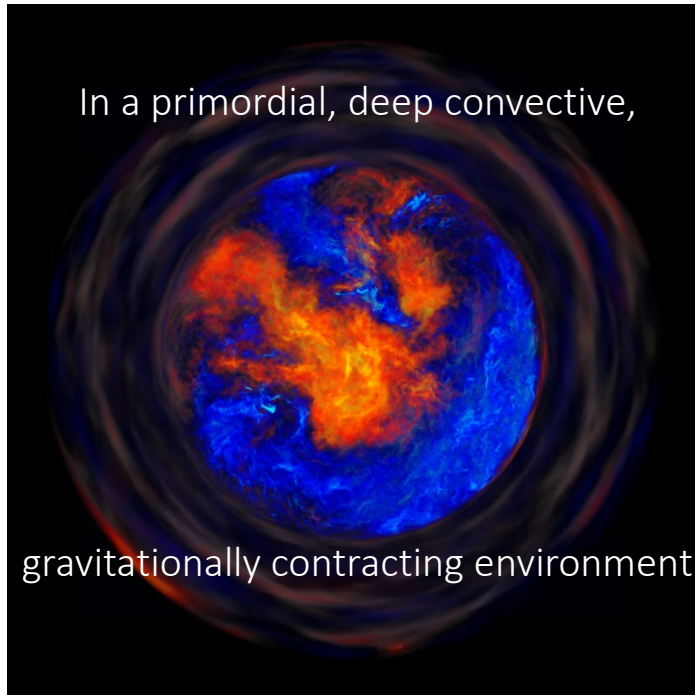
For experimental effort

Axel Boeltzig (FZ Rossendorf)
James DeBoer (ND)
Alexander Dombos (ND)
Mike Febbraro (ORNL)
Joachim Görres (ND)
Orlando Gomez (ND)
August Gula (ND)
Mark Hanhardt (SDSM&T)
Thomas Kadlecik (SDSM&T)
Rebecca Kelmar (ND)
Dan Robertson (ND)
Philipp Scholz (ND)
Shahina Shahina (ND)
Anna Simon (ND)
Ed Stech (ND)
Frank Strieder (SDSM&T)

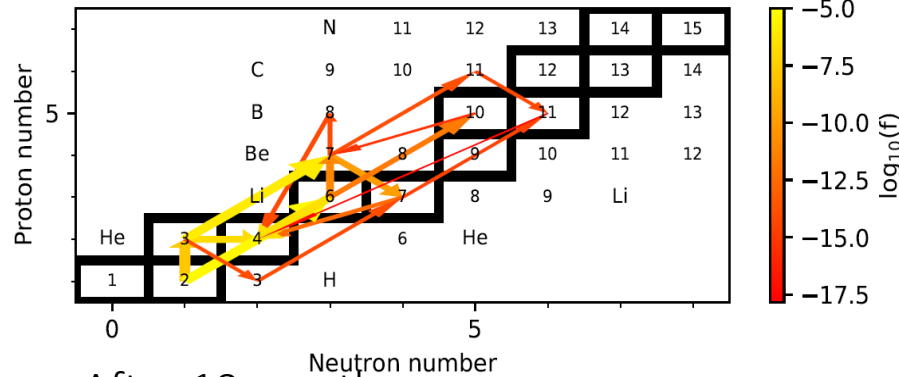
First Star Nucleosynthesis



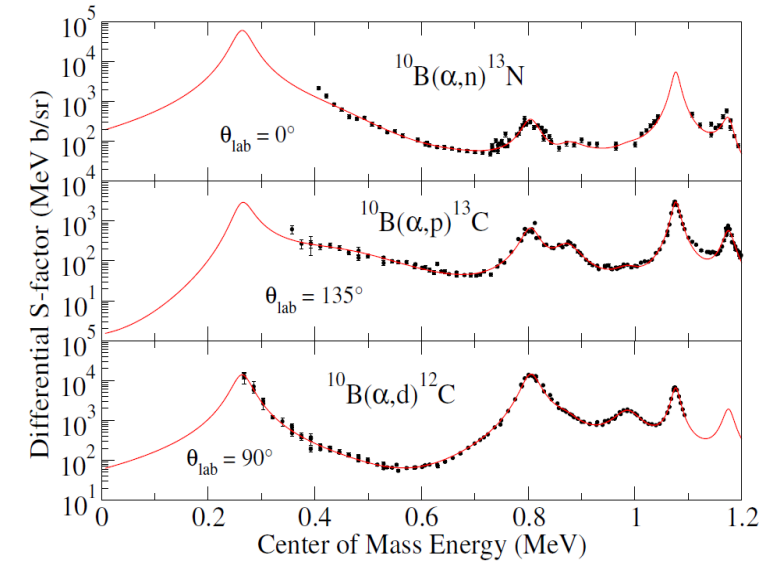
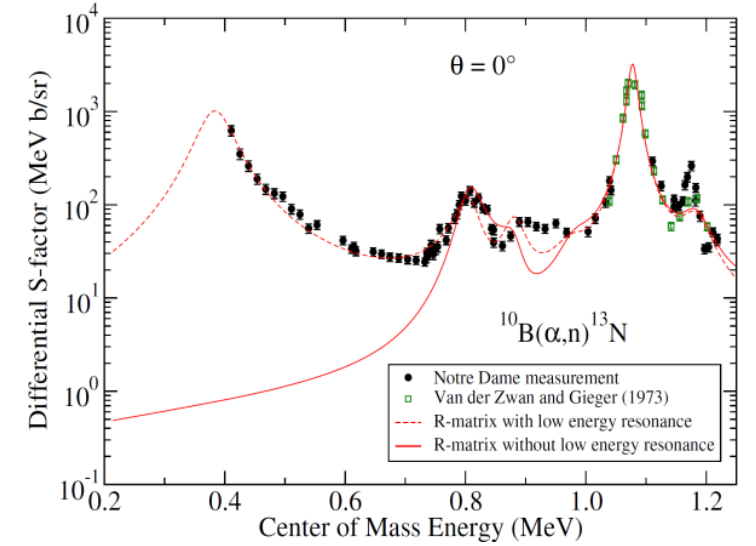
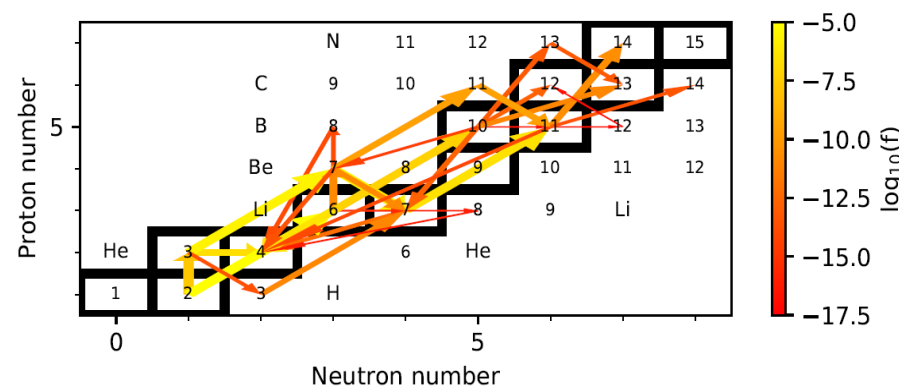
The ${}^6\text{Li}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{10}\text{B}(\alpha, d){}^{12}\text{C}$
 ${}^{10}\text{B}(\alpha, n){}^{13}\text{N}$
 ${}^{10}\text{B}(\alpha, p){}^{13}\text{C}$ versus the ${}^4\text{He}(2\alpha, \gamma){}^{12}\text{C}$
 And back ${}^{10}\text{B}(p, \alpha){}^7\text{Be}$



After 1 hour



After 10 months



Alpha cluster states and Stellar Neutron Sources

Over a wide energy range and single resonances complementing above ground experiments:

- $^{13}\text{C}(\alpha, n)^{16}\text{O}$ James DeBoer
- $^{18}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{22}\text{Ne}$ with HECTOR
- $^{18}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{21}\text{Ne}$ with ODESA
- $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, \gamma)^{26}\text{Mg}$ with HECTOR
- $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$ with ODESA
- $^{25}\text{Mg}(\alpha, n)^{28}\text{Si}$ with ODESA
- $^{21}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{24}\text{Mg}$ in planning
- $^{26}\text{Mg}(\alpha, n)^{29}\text{Si}$ in planning

