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Neutron-Induced Reactions in a High-Density Inertial Confinement Plasma and Their Nuclear Astrophysics Nexus

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The thermodynamic conditions of plasma density, temperature, pressure, and the neutron density during the implosion of a deuterium-tritium (DT)-filled capsule by laser-induced inertial confinement at the National Ignition Facility (NIF) constitute a unique stellar-like laboratory environment. In this study, we investigated neutron-induced reactions on Ar seeds added to the DT capsule, specifically the 40Ar(n,2n)39Ar (268 years) and $40Ar(n,\gamma)41Ar$ (110 min) reactions; we also searched for the signature of a rapid two neutron capture $40Ar(2n,\gamma)42Ar$ (32.9 years) reaction, similar to the r-process occurring in stellar explosive nucleosynthesis. We conducted in parallel direct experiments to measure for the first time the total cross-section of the 40Ar(n,2n)39Ar reaction using a 14-MeV neutron activation. The resulting long-lived argon 39,42Ar isotopic residues were analyzed by Noble Gas Accelerator Mass Spectrometry at the ATLAS accelerator (Argonne National Laboratory) while shorter-lived 41Ar was detected by \boxtimes -spectrometry shortly after implosion at NIF. Preliminary results of 39,41,42Ar yields and comparison with simulations will be presented.

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