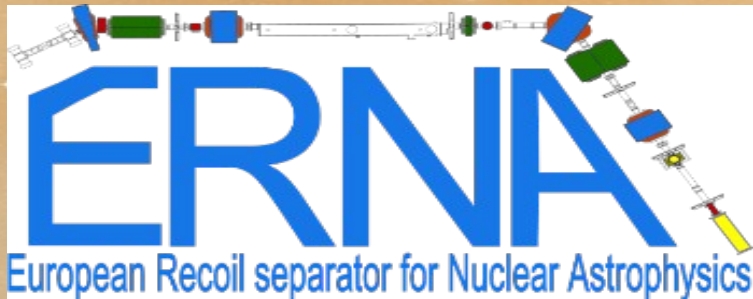


The E1 and E2 capture amplitudes in $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ around the 2.42 MeV resonance

Kajol Chakraborty
(on behalf of ERNA collaboration)

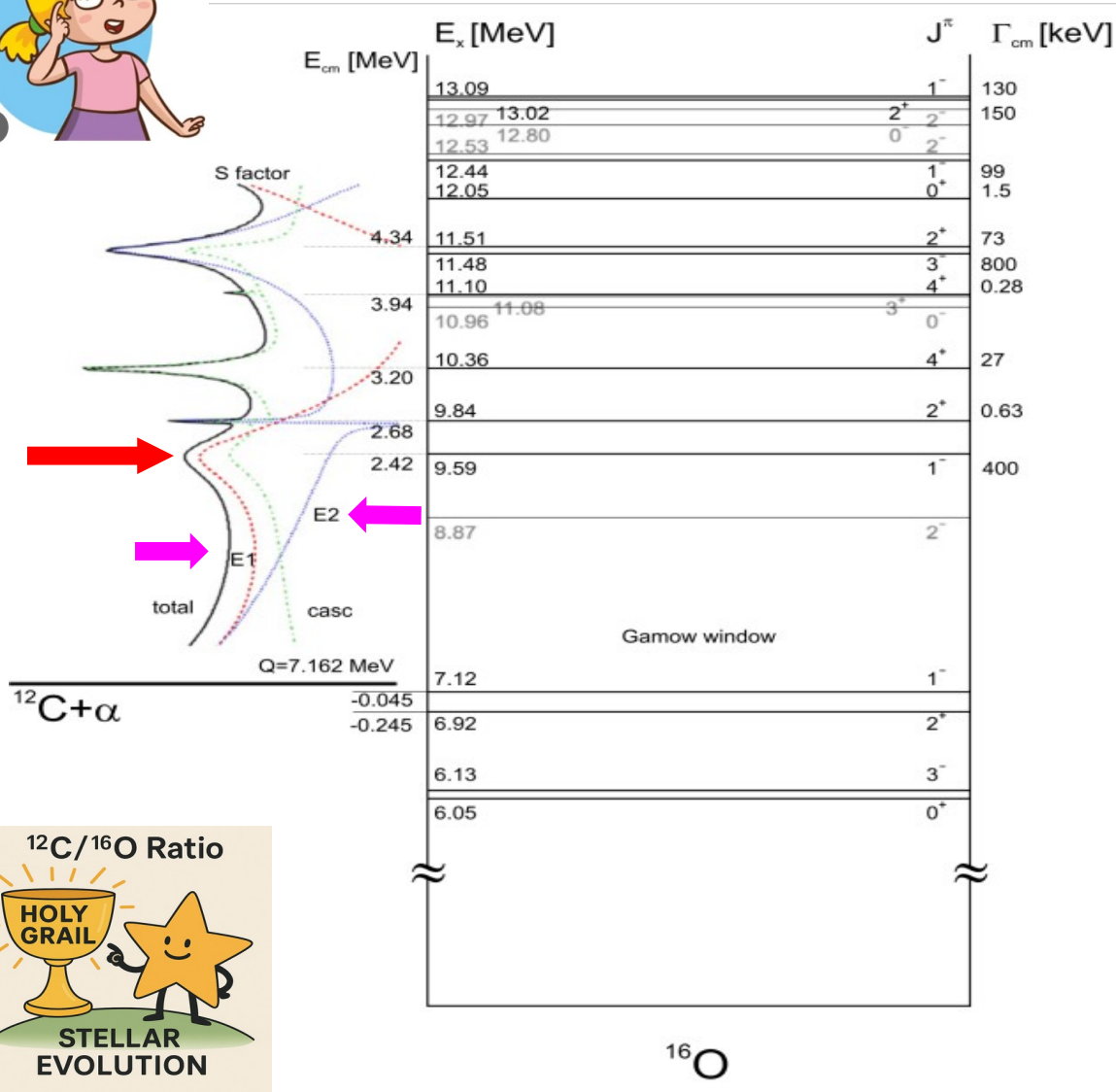
Post-Doctoral Researcher

*Università degli Studi della Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”
and INFN Naples*



E1 and E2 capture amplitude around 2.42 MeV Resonance

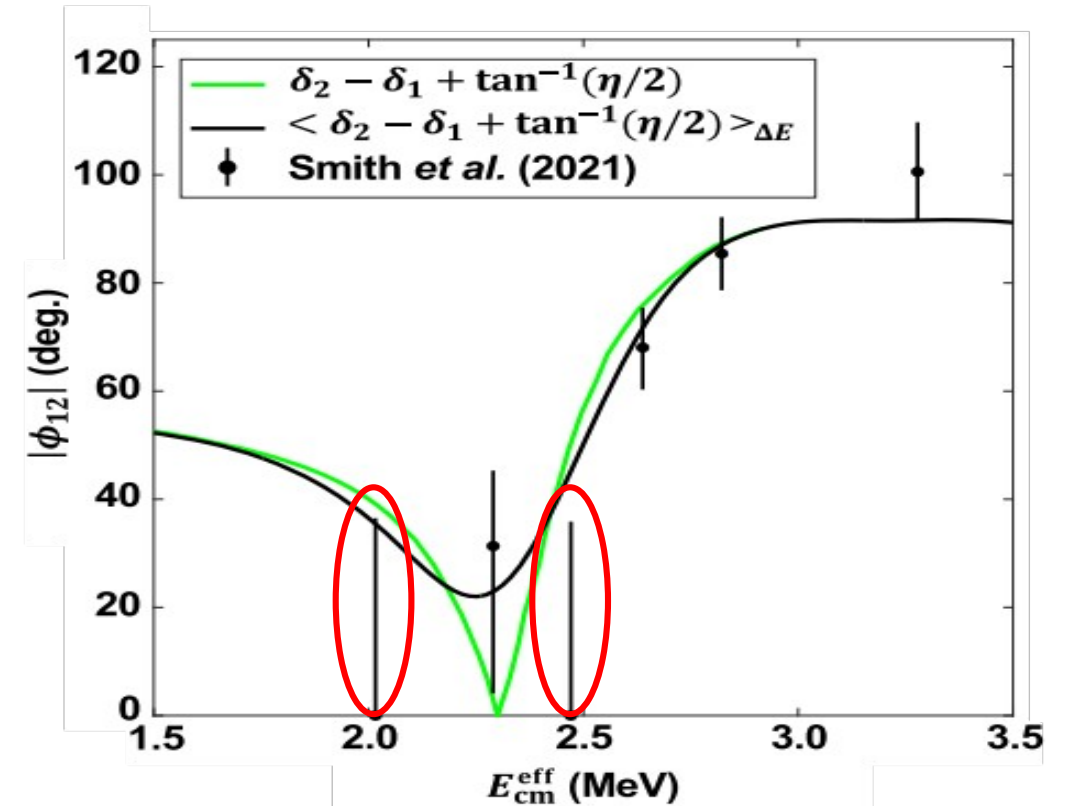
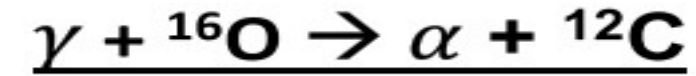
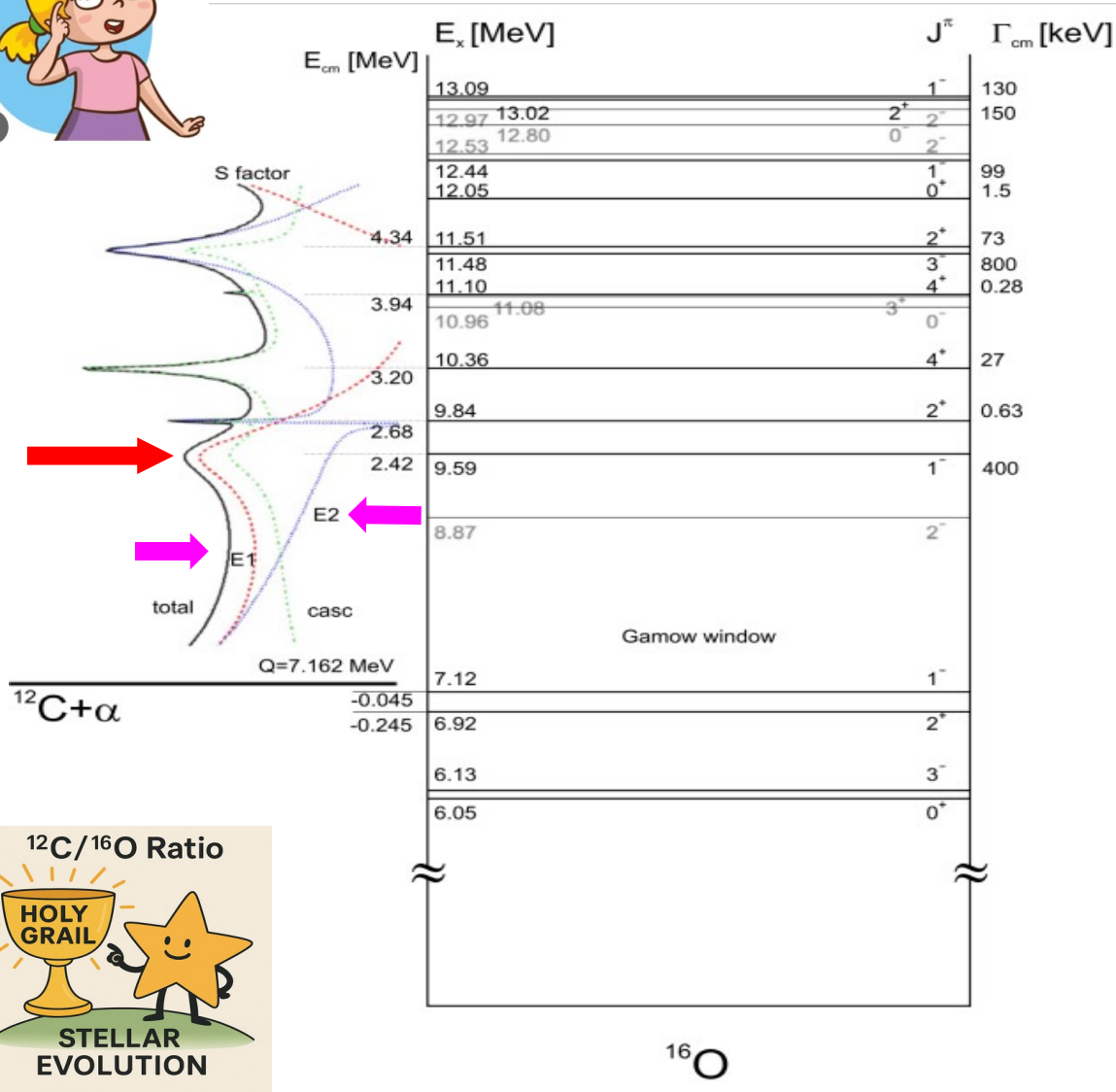
Reaction Rate of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$



E1 and E2 capture amplitude around 2.42 MeV Resonance

Reaction Rate of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$

Photo-dissociation at the HIγS facility, TUNL



The measured E1-E2 mixing phase angles by Smith *et al.*



Our Approach: Direct Measurements of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ using ERNA

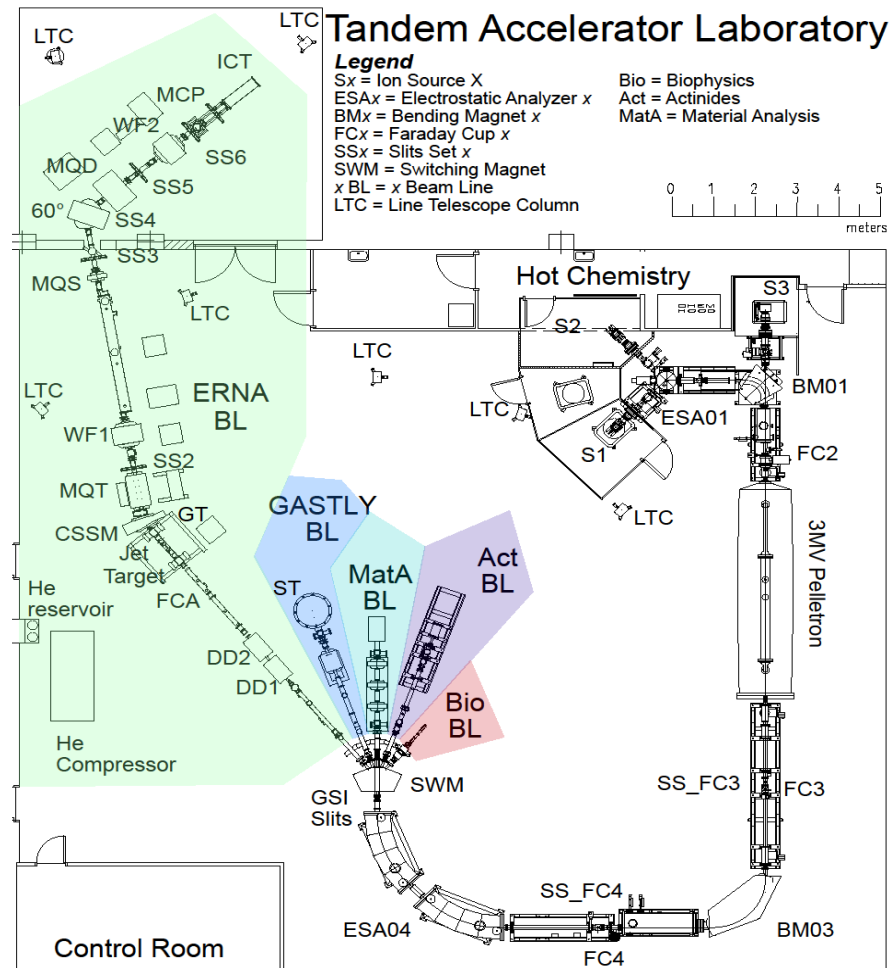
European Recoil Separator for Nuclear Astrophysics (ERNA) @ Center for Isotopic Research on the Cultural and Environmental heritage (CIRCE) Facility, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Caserta, Italy

Inverse kinematics reaction with ^{12}C beam

Supersonic He Jet Target

Our Approach: Direct Measurements of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ using ERNA

European Recoil Separator for Nuclear Astrophysics (ERNA) @ Center for Isotopic Research on the Cultural and Environmental heritage (CIRCE) Facility, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Caserta, Italy



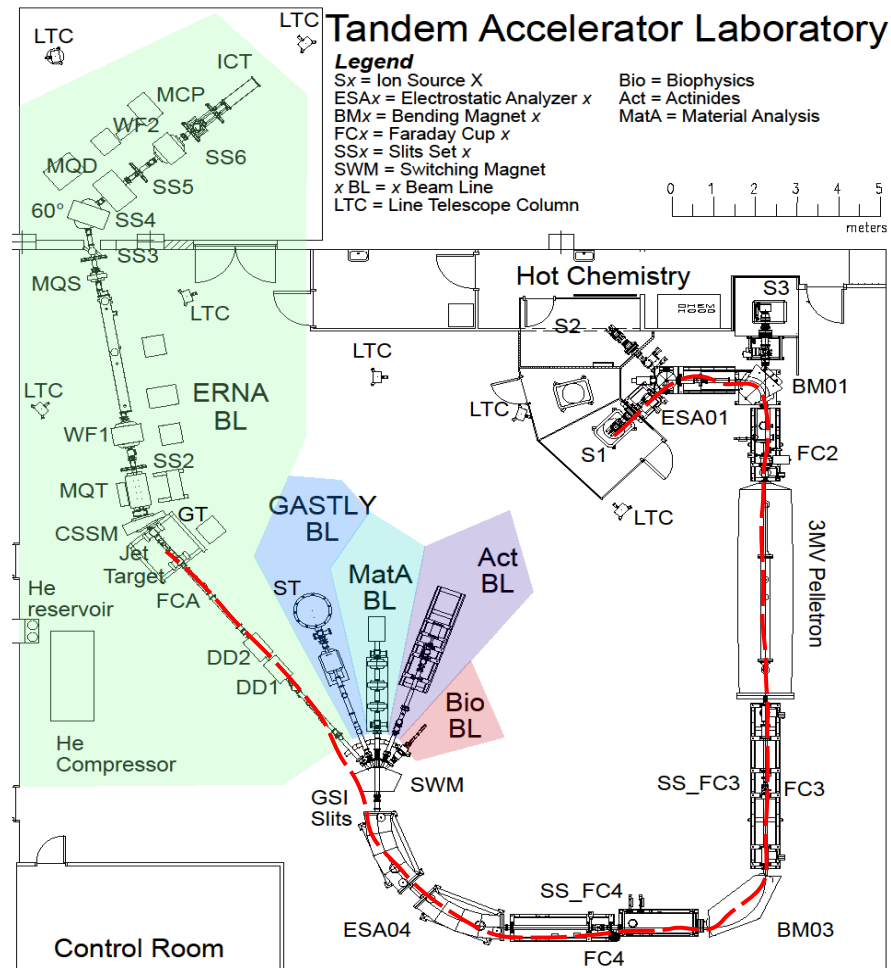
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Our Approach: Direct Measurements of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ using ERNA

European Recoil Separator for Nuclear Astrophysics (ERNA) @ Center for Isotopic Research on the Cultural and Environmental heritage (CIRCE) Facility, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Caserta, Italy

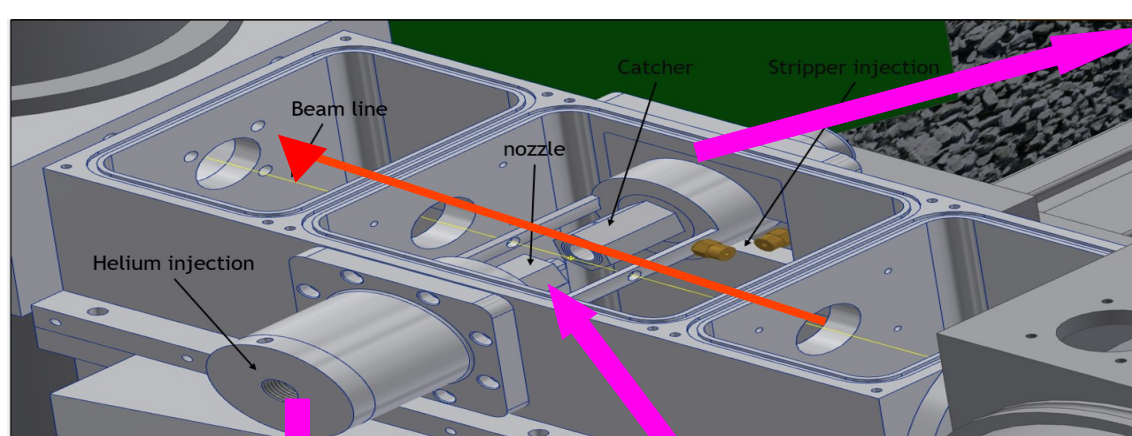


Inverse kinematics reaction with ^{12}C beam

Supersonic He Jet Target



SUPERSONIC JET TARGET

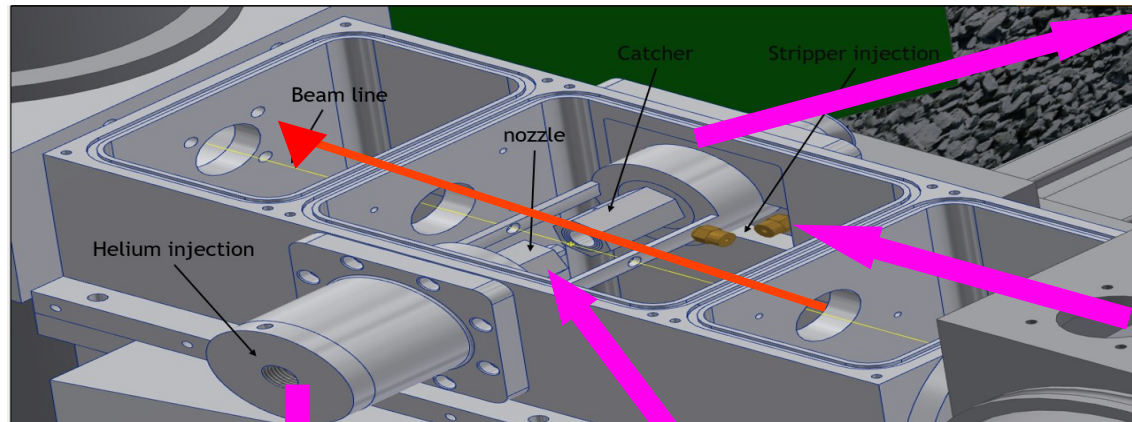


Catcher

He Injection

Jet Nozzle

SUPERSONIC JET TARGET



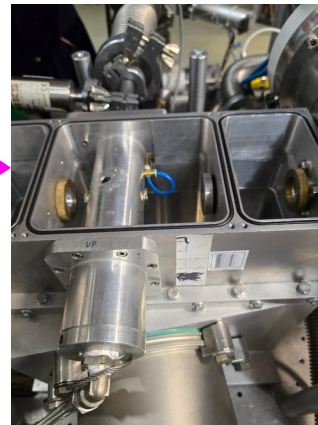
Catcher

*Stripper
For charge
state
equilibration*

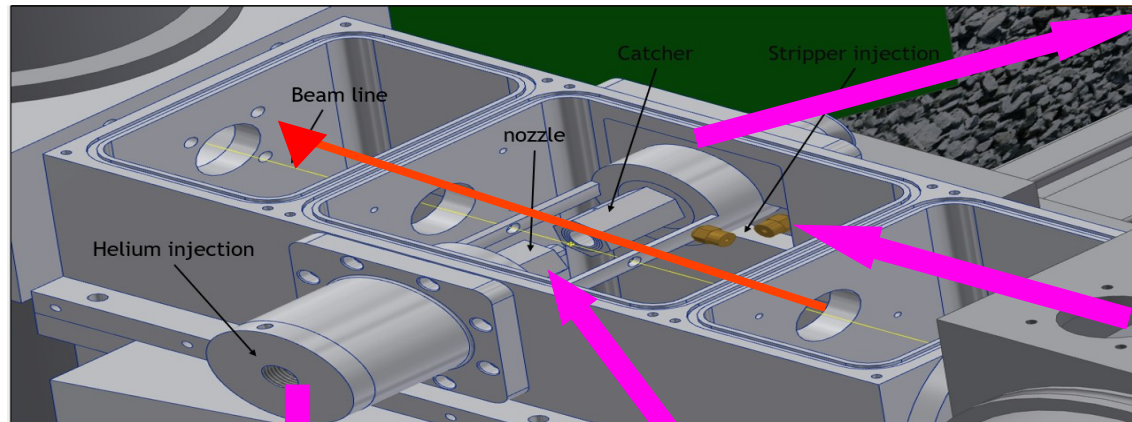
He Injection

Jet Nozzle

Jet Compressor



SUPERSONIC JET TARGET



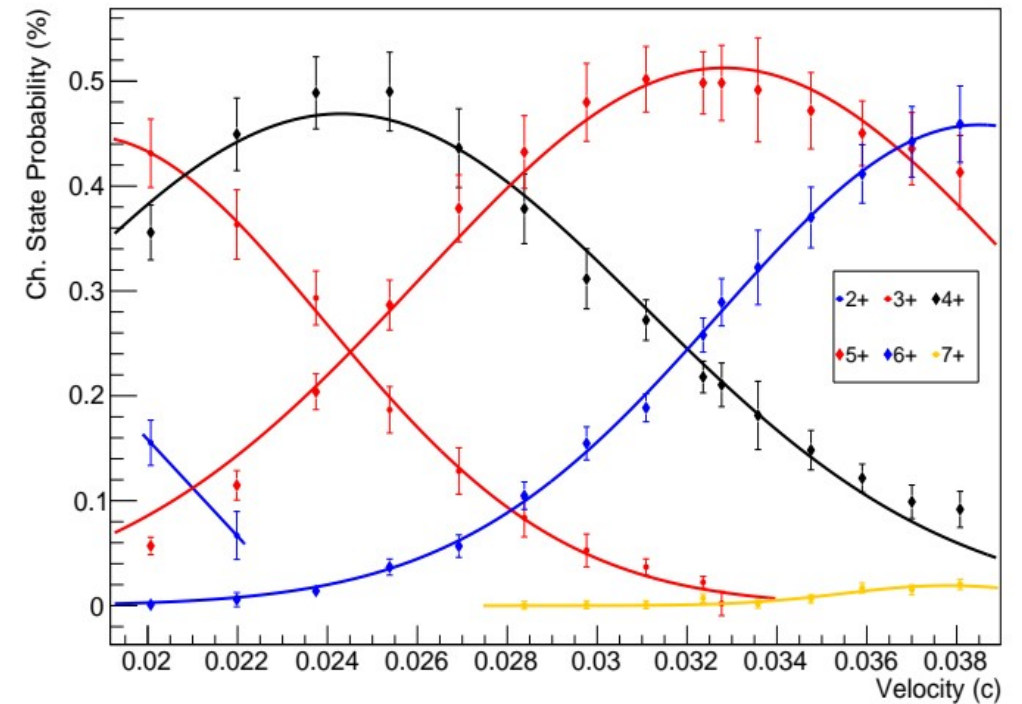
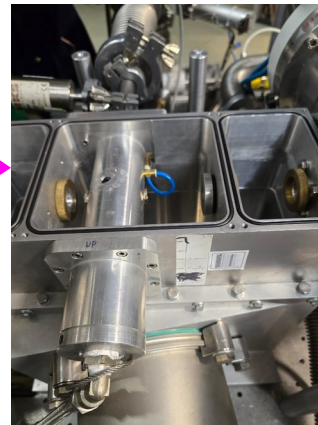
He Injection

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For charge
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Jet Compressor

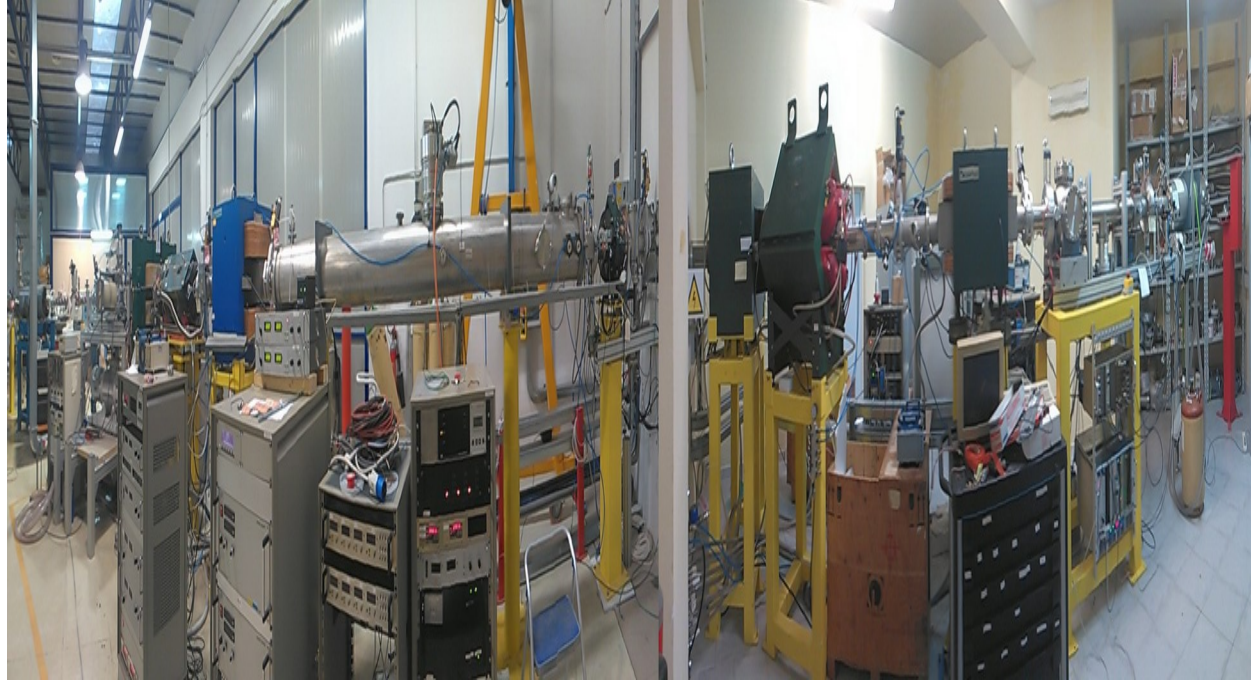


Equilibrium charge state distributions as a function of the ^{16}O ions velocity in unit of the speed of light (c).

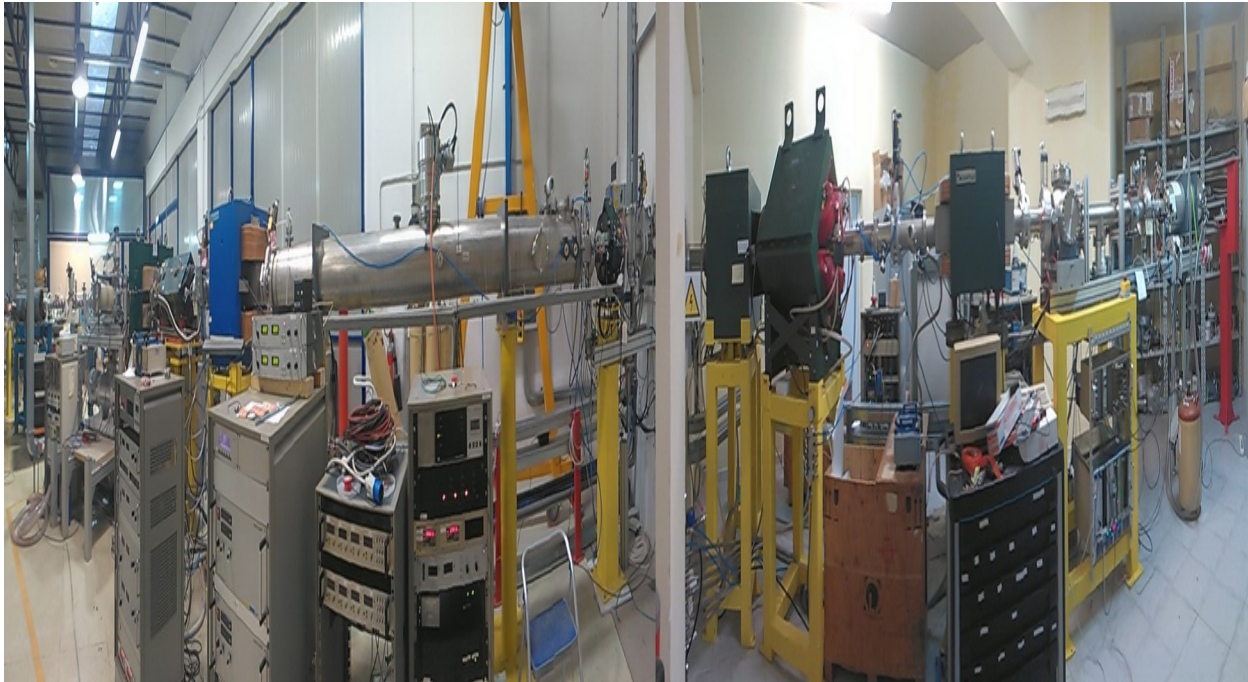
Jet $(1.3 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{18}$ atoms/cm 2

Stripper $(2.7 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{16}$ atoms/cm 2

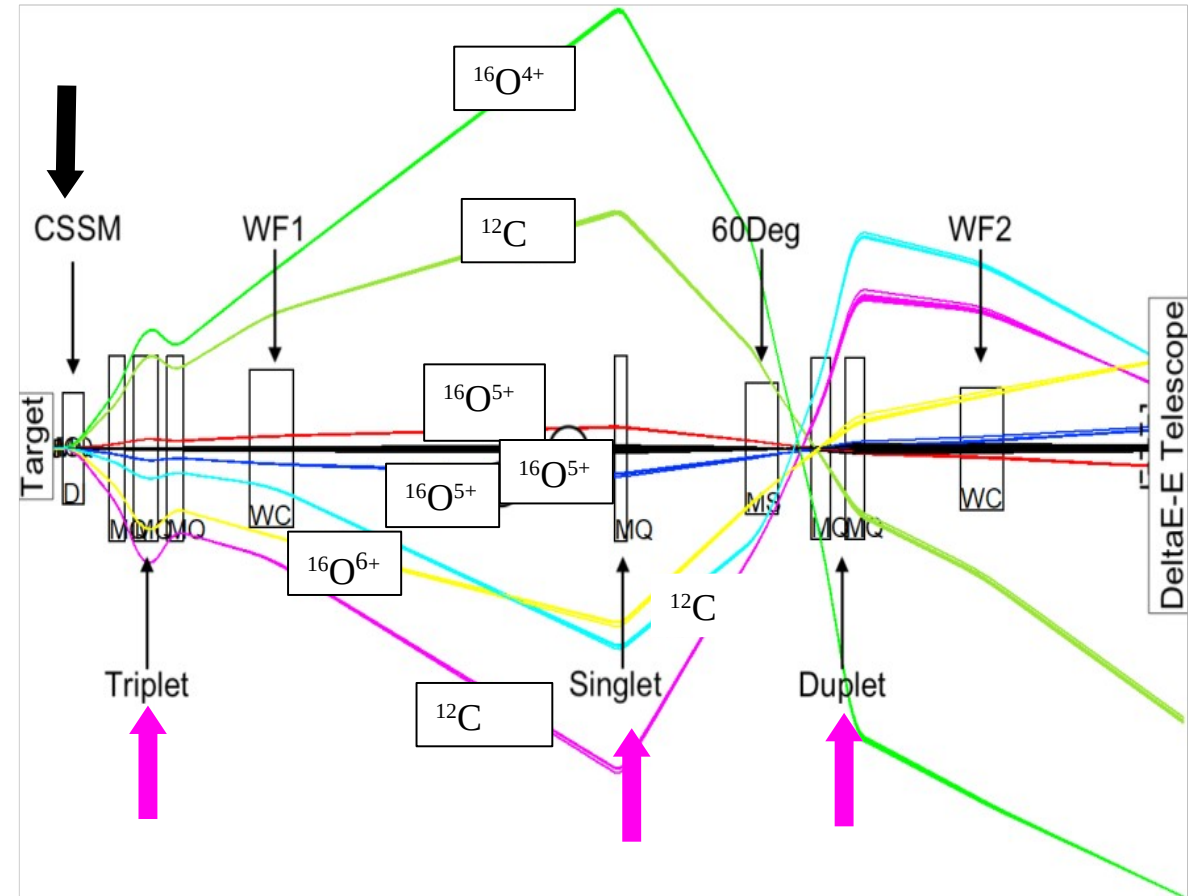
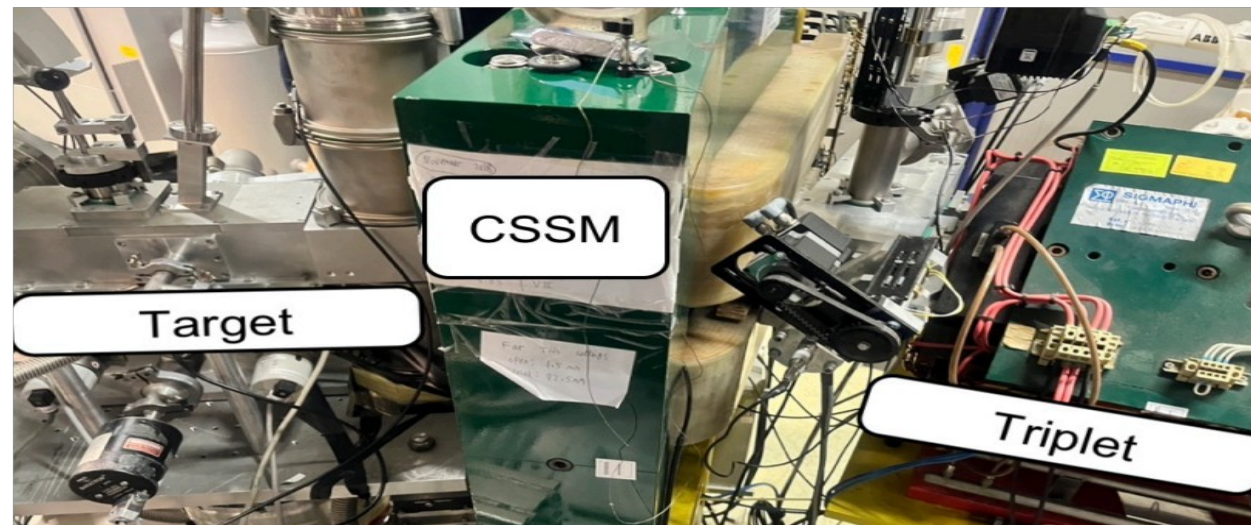
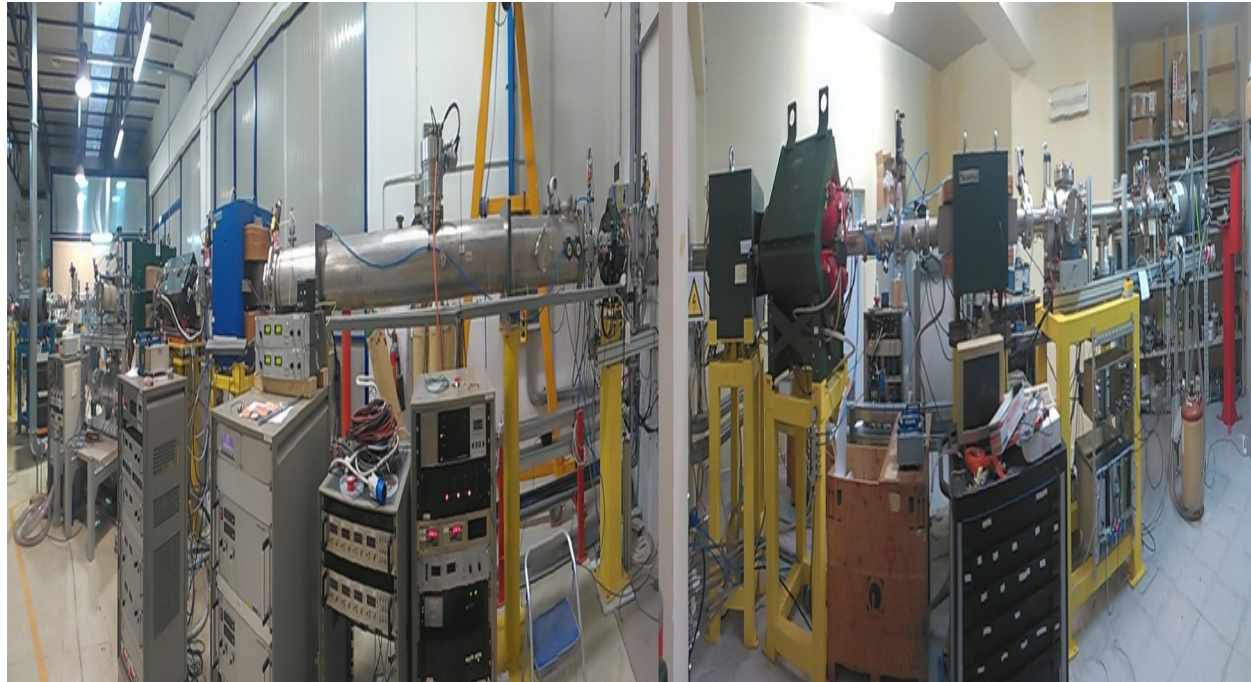
ERNA RMS FACILITY



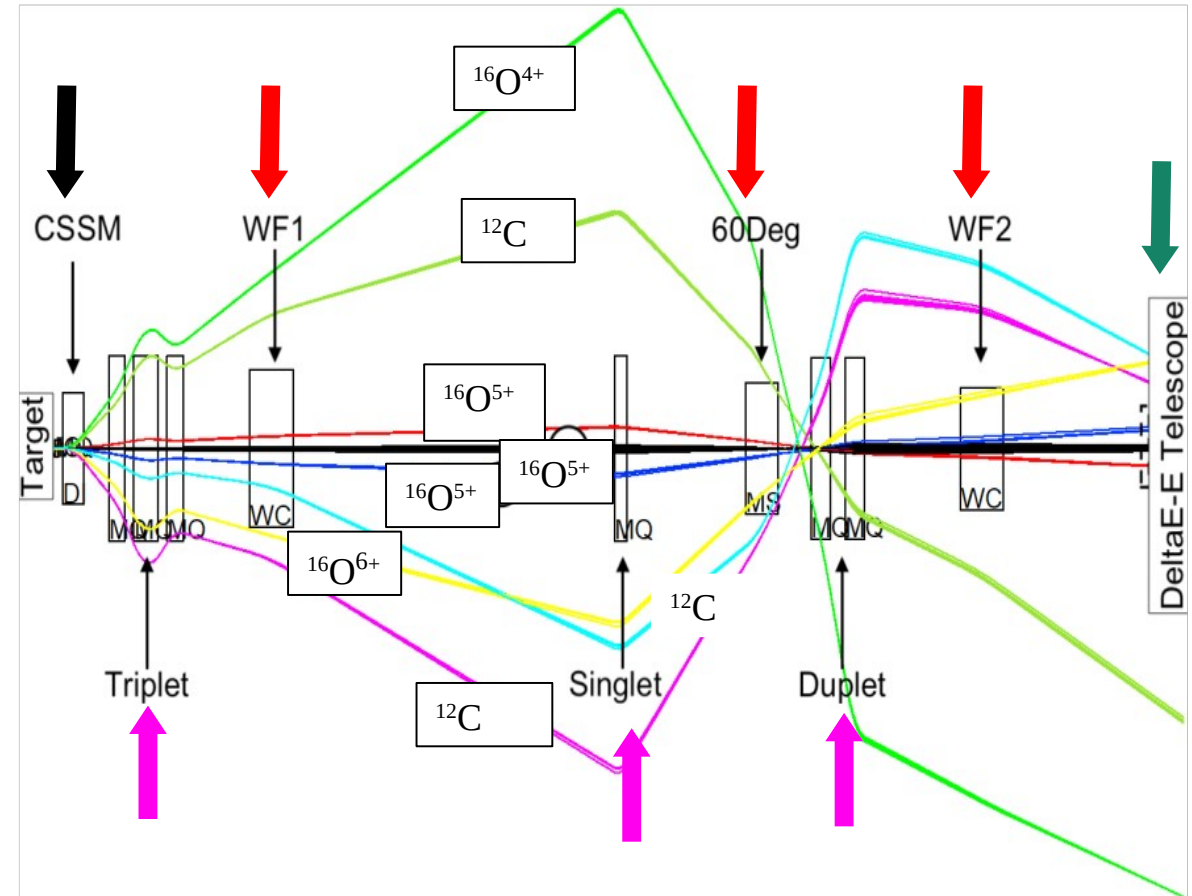
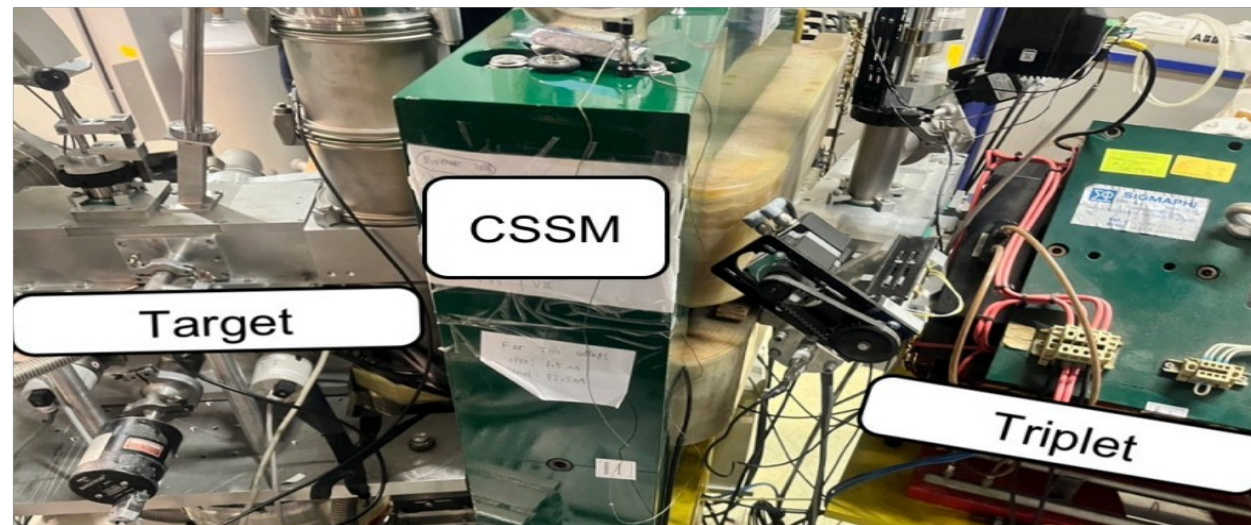
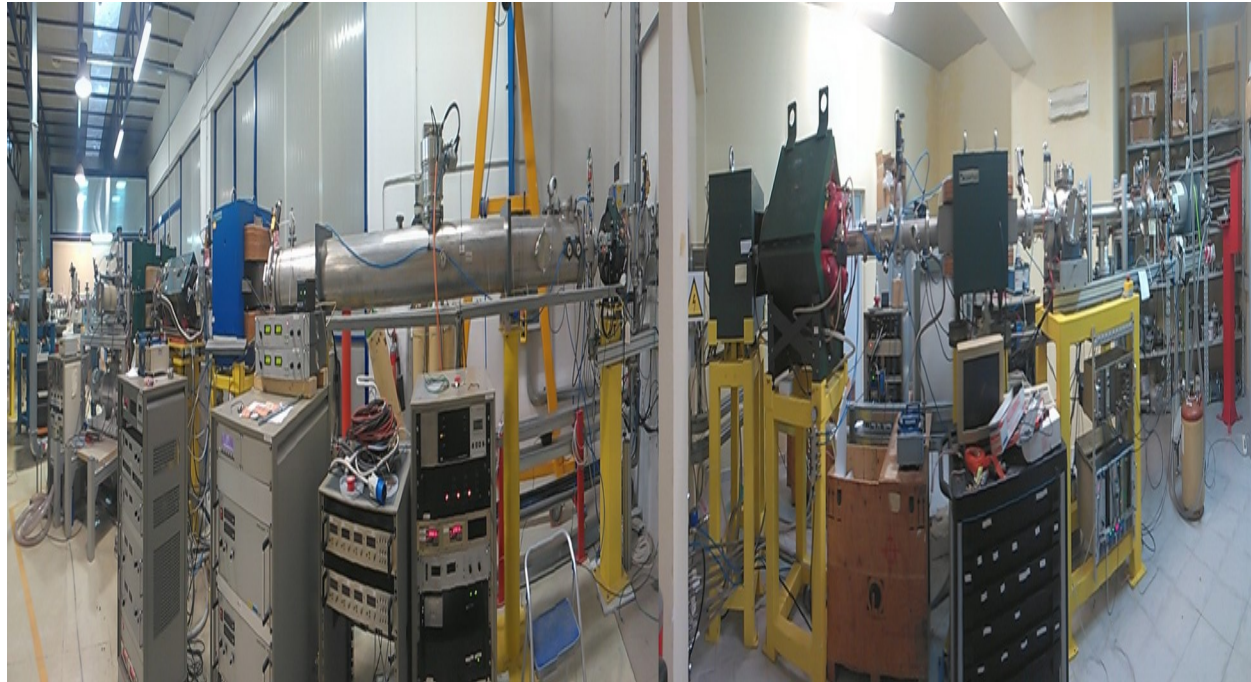
ERNA RMS FACILITY



ERNA RMS FACILITY

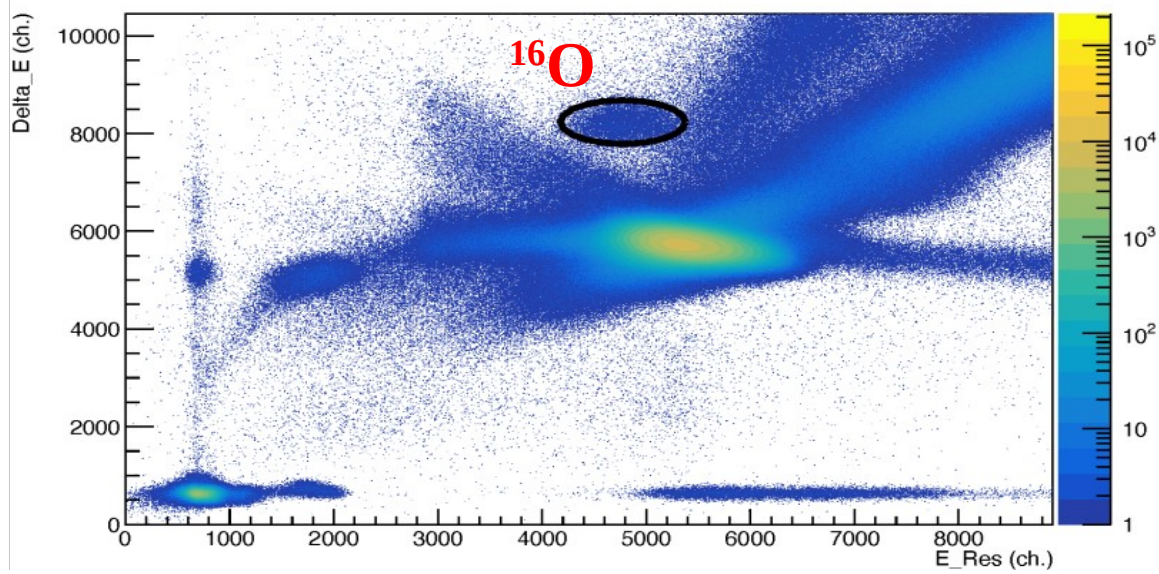


ERNA RMS FACILITY

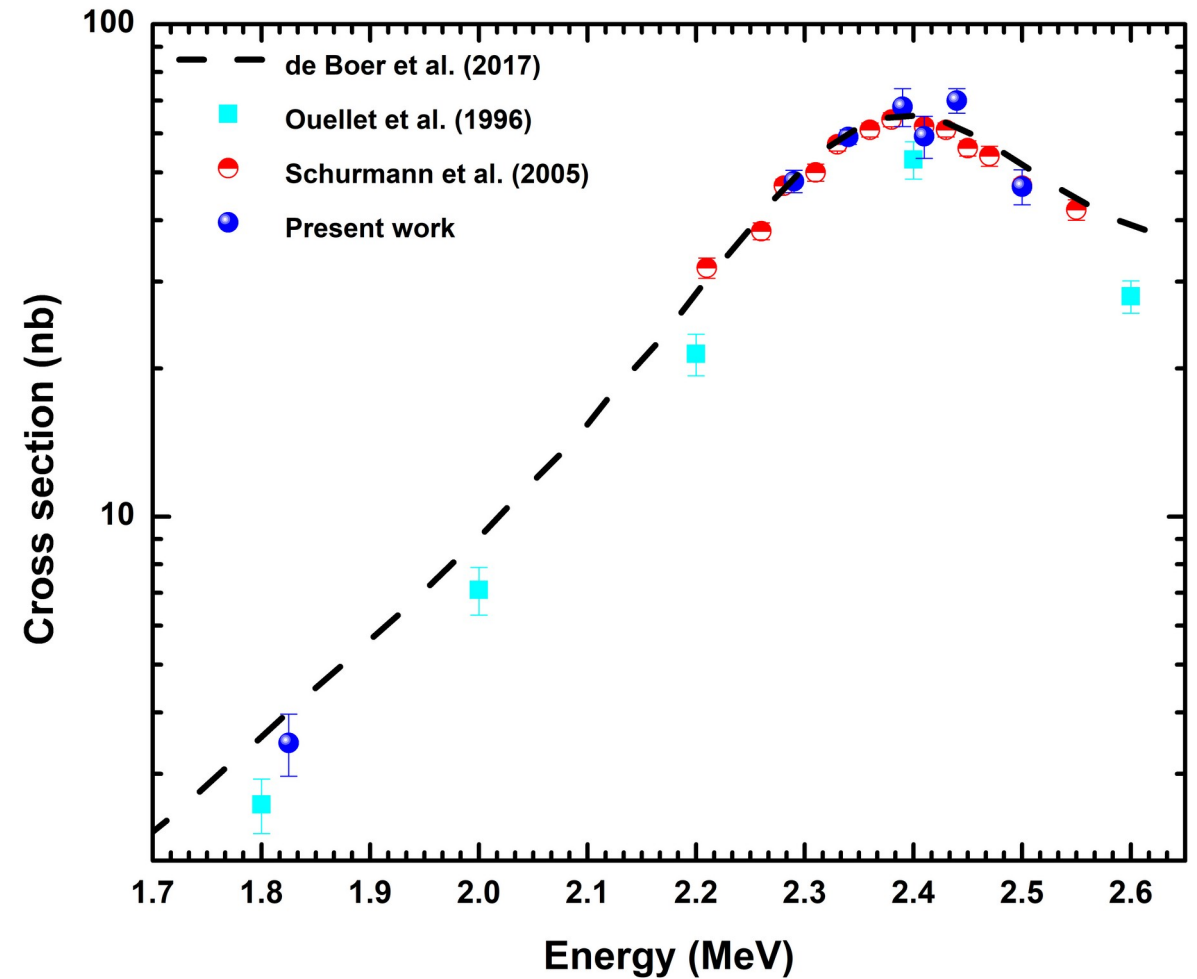
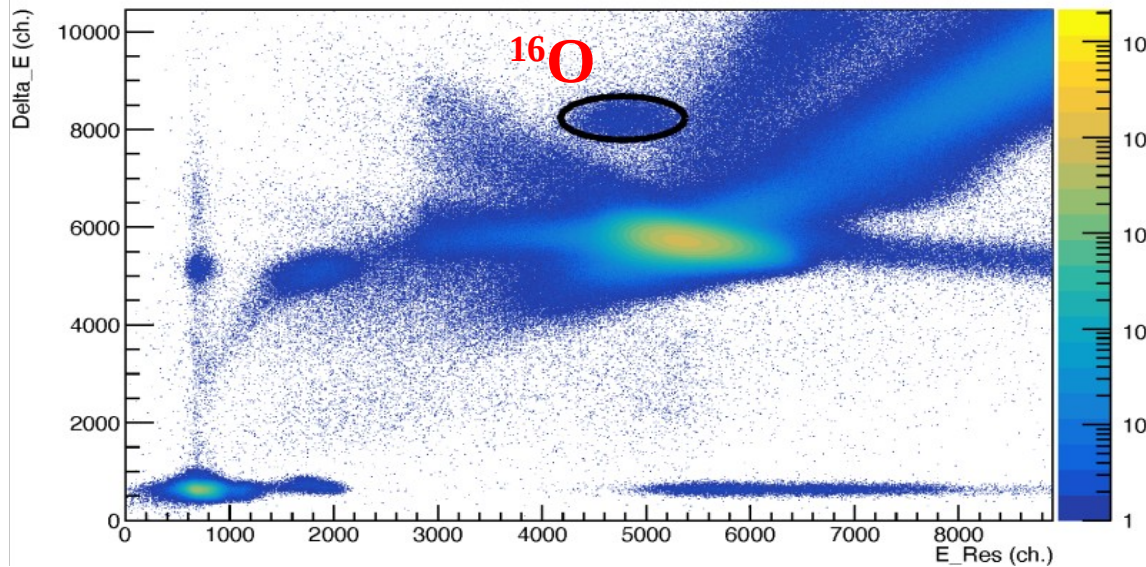


Successful tuning of the spectrometer for background free measurements down to $E_{\text{cm}} = 1 \text{ MeV}$

Total cross-section measurements



Total cross-section measurements

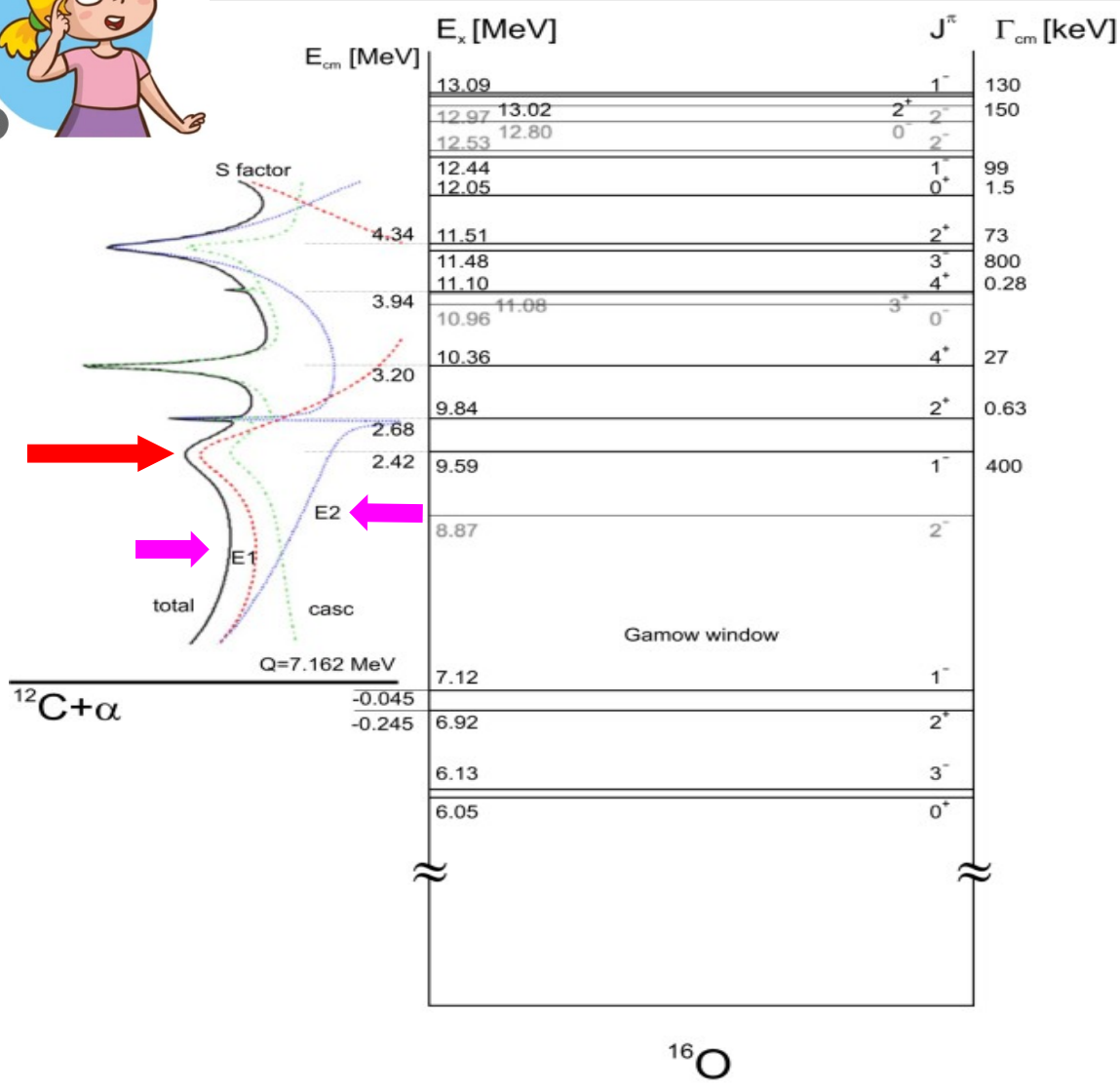


**Total Cross-section measurements down
to $E_{\text{cm}} = 1.8$ MeV**

Ph.D. Thesis (C. Santonastaso), University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli” (2022)

E1 and E2 capture amplitude around 2.42 MeV Resonance

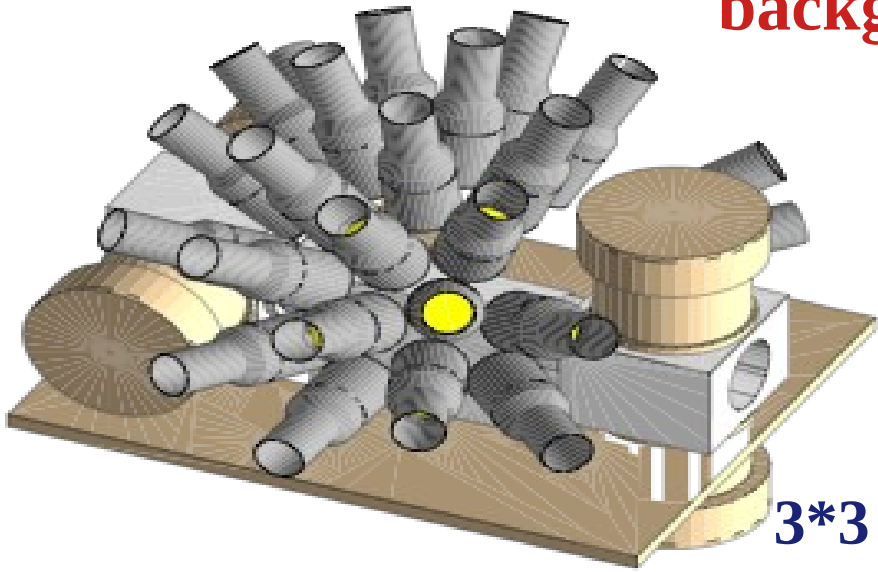
Reaction Rate of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$



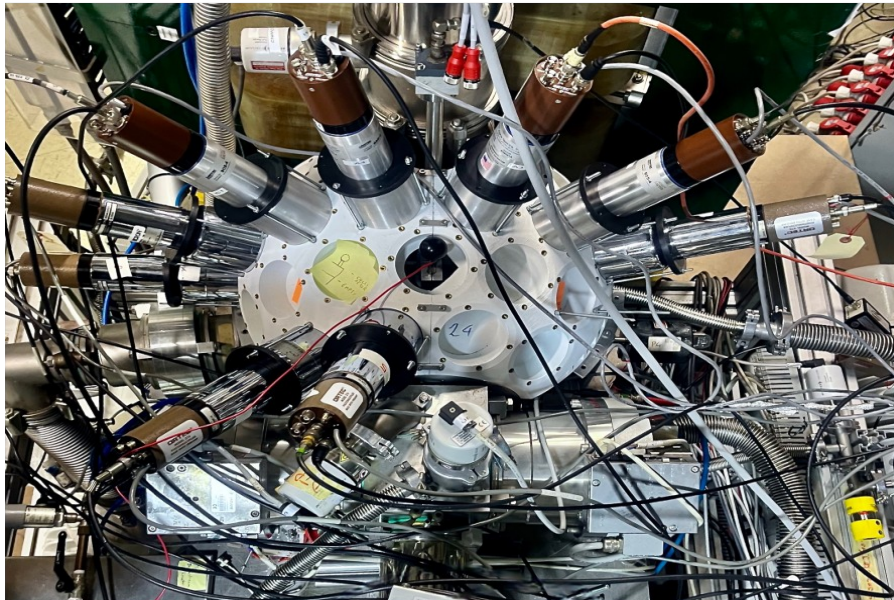
$$\begin{aligned}
 &4\pi \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right) (E, \theta_\gamma) \\
 &= \sigma_{E1}(E) [1 - Q_2 P_2(\cos \theta_\gamma)] \\
 &\quad + \sigma_{E2}(E) \left[1 + \frac{5}{7} Q_2 P_2(\cos \theta_\gamma) - \frac{12}{7} Q_4 P_4(\cos \theta_\gamma) \right] \\
 &\quad + 6 \cos \phi(E) \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{E1}(E) \sigma_{E2}(E)}{5}} [Q_1 P_1(\cos \theta_\gamma) \\
 &\quad - Q_3 P_3(\cos \theta_\gamma)],
 \end{aligned}$$

INITIAL CAMPAIGNS WITH GAMMA ARRAY

Aim: Setup coincidence between the recoils and the gamma-array to achieve a background free gamma spectrum

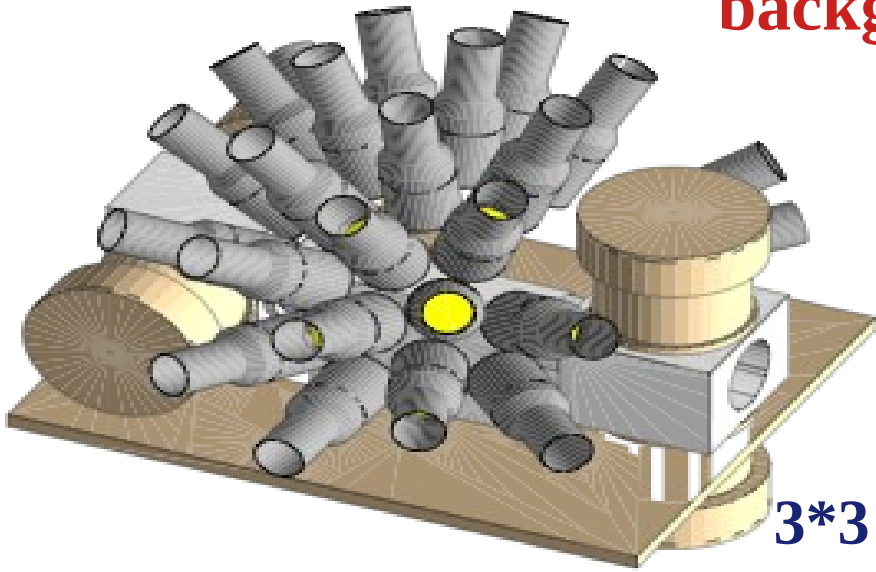


3*3 NaI Scintillators

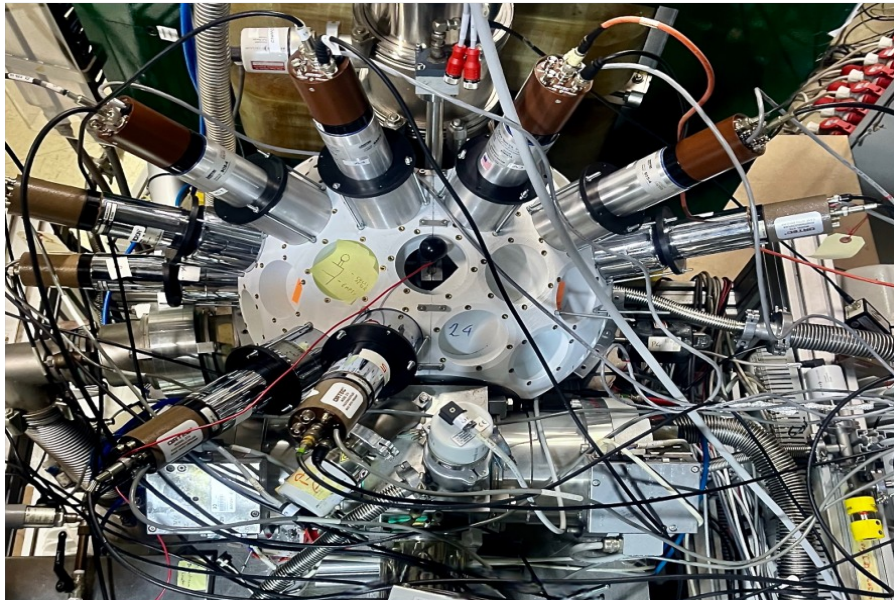


INITIAL CAMPAIGNS WITH GAMMA ARRAY

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3*3 NaI Scintillators

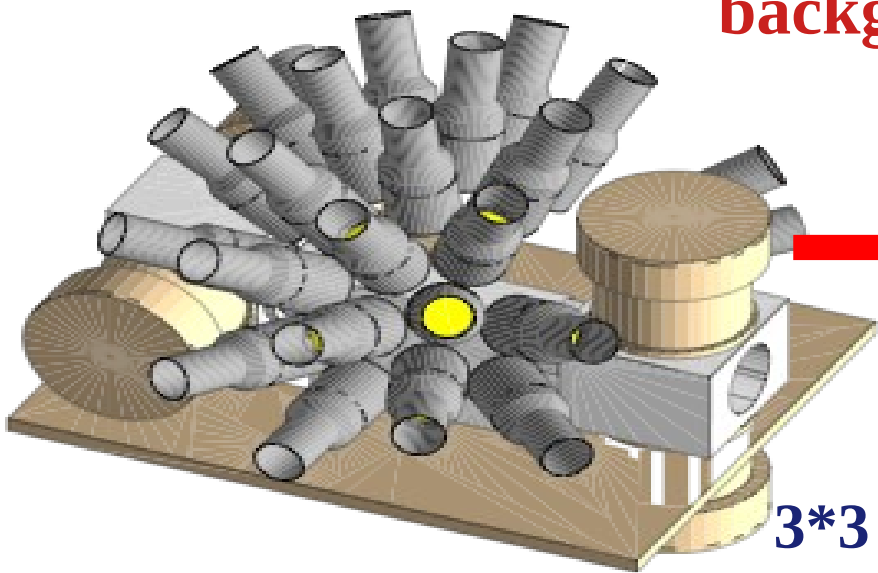


First campaign with the array included 7 detectors at $\theta = 90^\circ$

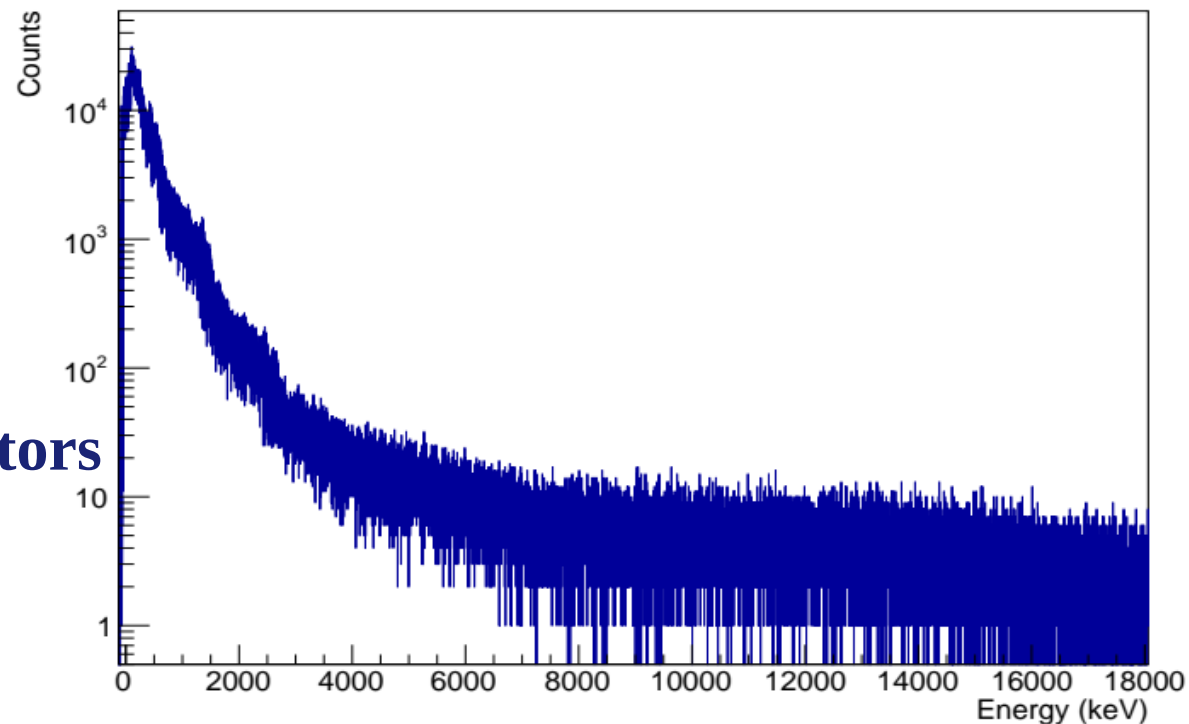
Second campaign with the array included 20 detectors

INITIAL CAMPAIGNS WITH GAMMA ARRAY

Aim: Setup coincidence between the recoils and the gamma-array to achieve a background free gamma spectrum

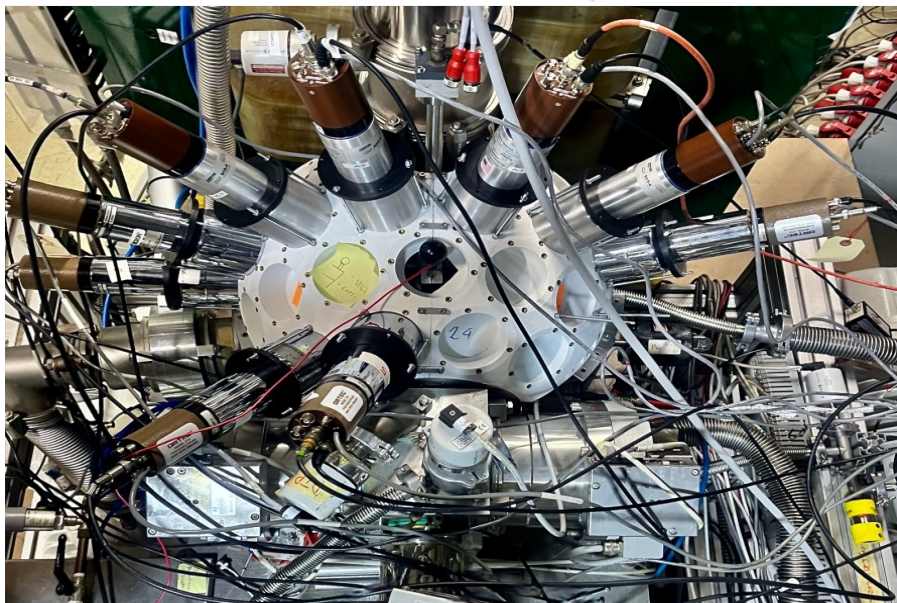


3*3 NaI Scintillators

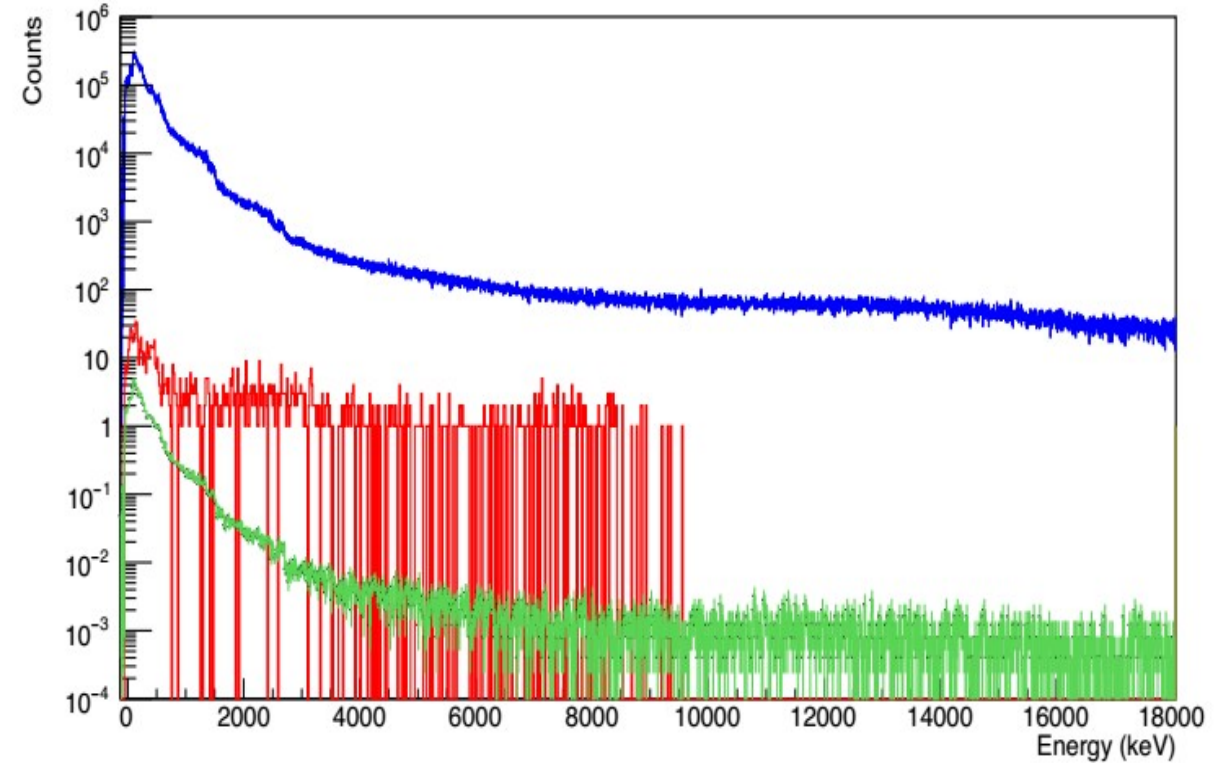
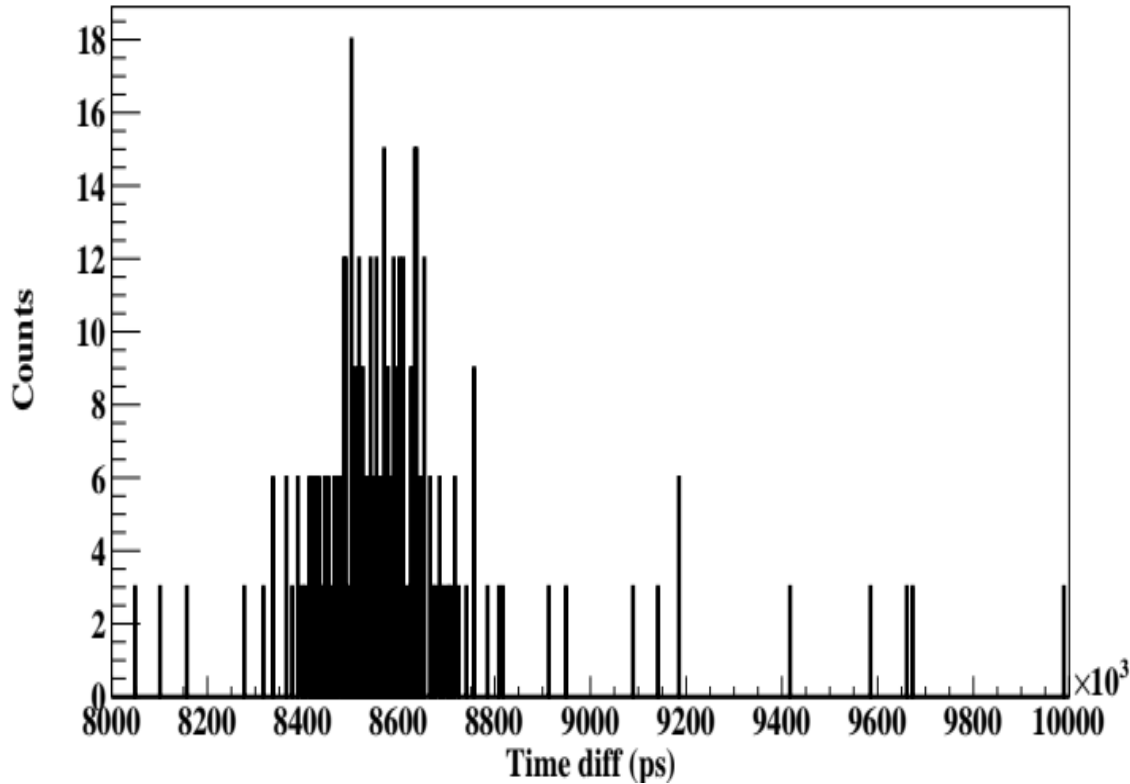


First campaign with the array included 7 detectors at $\theta = 90^\circ$

Second campaign with the array included 20 detectors

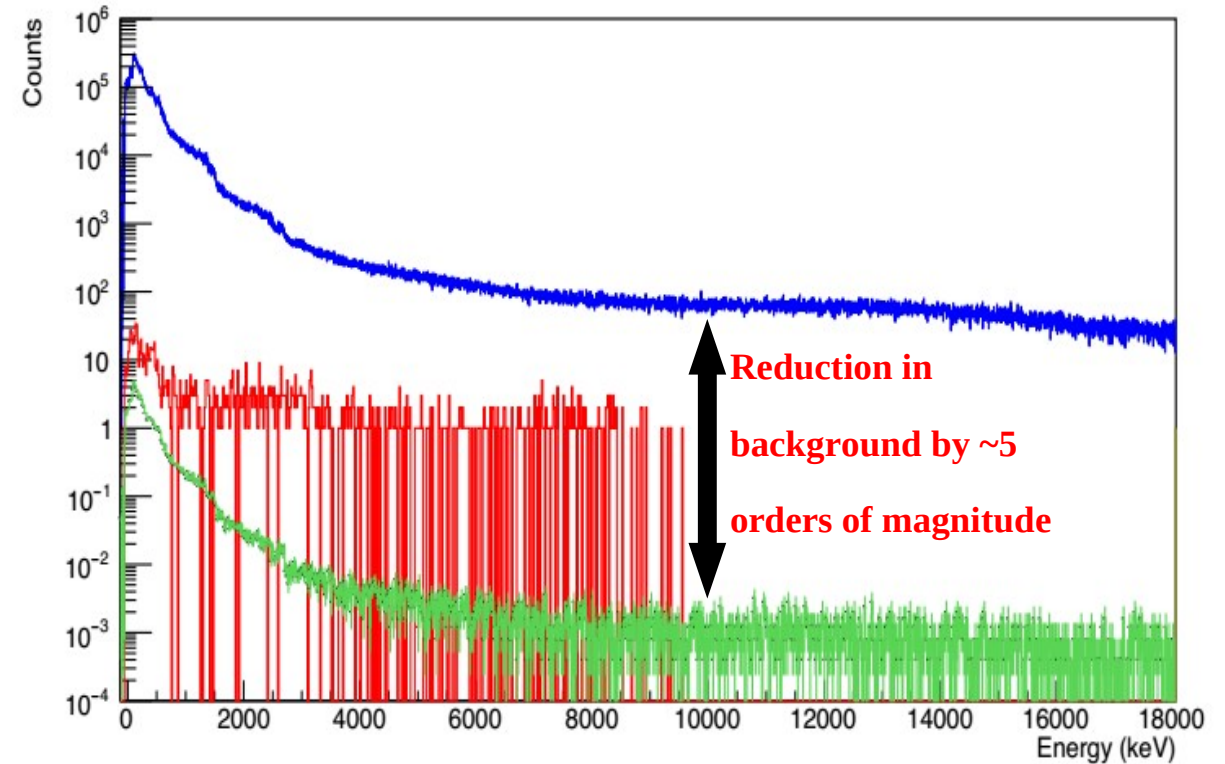
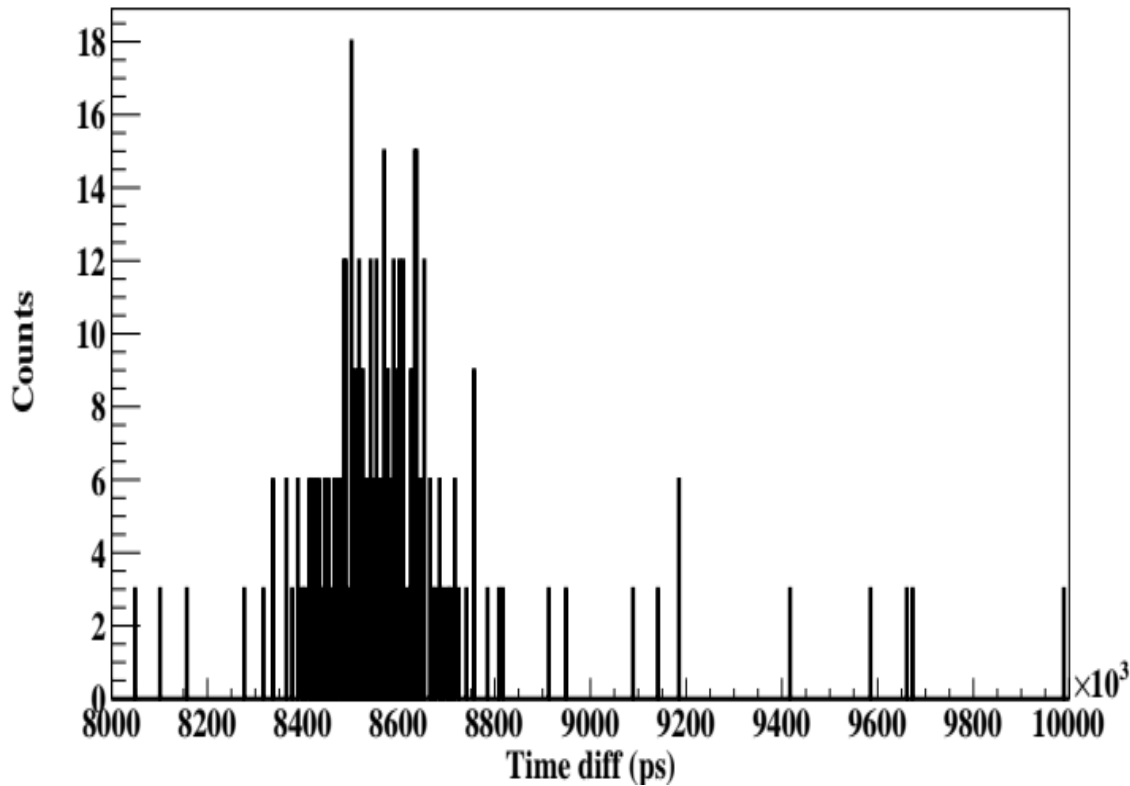


RESULTS: FIRST CAMPAIGN WITH GAMMA ARRAY



Time coincidence spectrum between the recoils and the gammas (left) and Energy spectrum of the whole gamma array after calibrating single NaIs spectrum and summing over all runs. The spectrum without coincidence is shown in blue and the spectrum resulted applying the coincidence analysis is shown in red. In green is the background for coincidences (right).

RESULTS: FIRST CAMPAIGN WITH GAMMA ARRAY



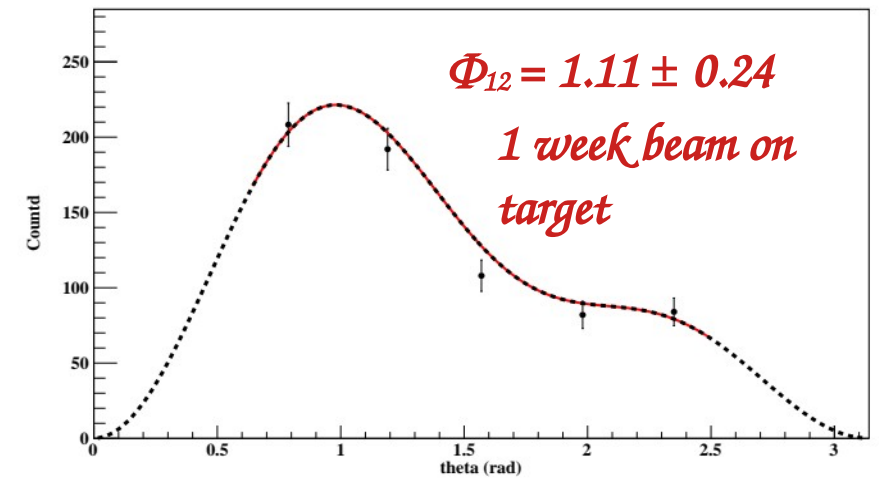
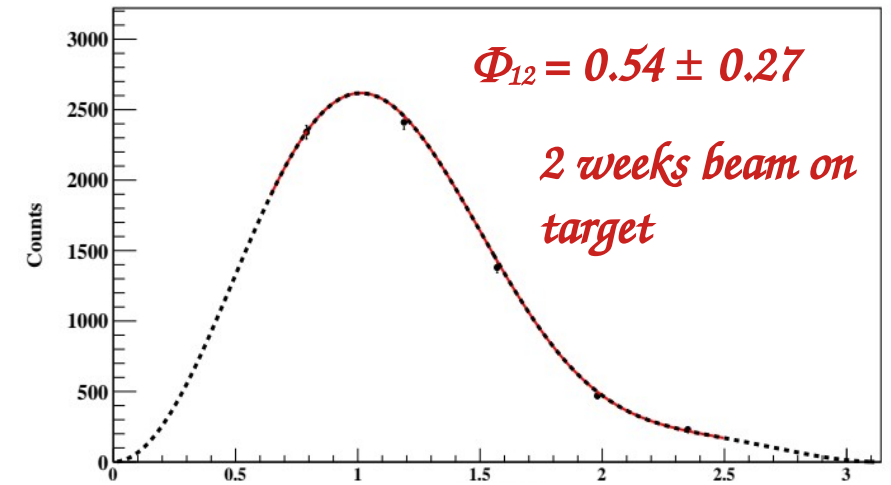
Time coincidence spectrum between the recoils and the gammas (left) and Energy spectrum of the whole gamma array after calibrating single NaIs spectrum and summing over all runs. The spectrum without coincidence is shown in blue and the spectrum resulted applying the coincidence analysis is shown in red. In green is the background for coincidences (right).

Conclusions

- The separator has been tuned to measure cross-sections down to $E_{\text{cm}} = 1 \text{ MeV}$
- Absolute cross-section measurements with an uncertainty of $\pm 10\%$ till $E_{\text{cm}} = 1.8 \text{ MeV}$.
- Set-up of the gamma-array to attain background free coincidence spectra with 20 NaI detectors

Conclusions

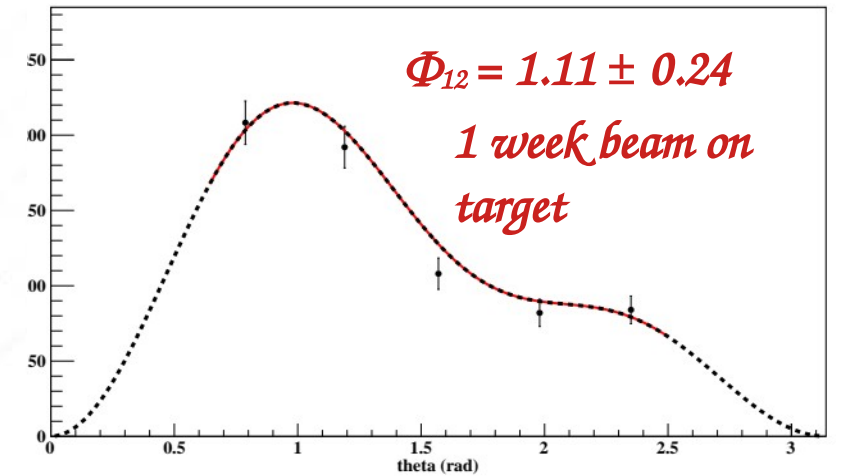
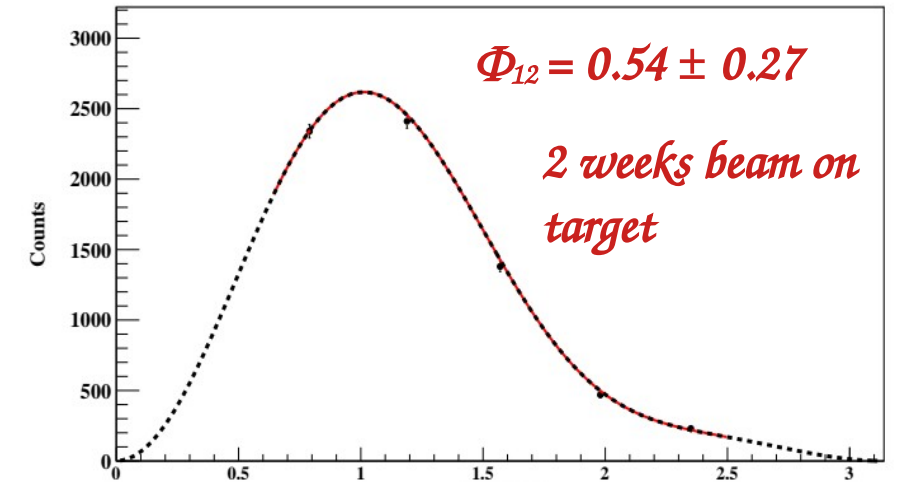
- The separator has been tuned to measure cross-sections down to $E_{\text{cm}} = 1$ MeV
- Absolute cross-section measurements with an uncertainty of $\pm 10\%$ till $E_{\text{cm}} = 1.8$ MeV.
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Monte-Carlo Simulated Angular Distributions at $E_{\text{cm}} = 2.42$ MeV (top) and $E_{\text{cm}} = 2.56$ MeV (bottom)

Conclusions

- The separator has been tuned to measure cross-sections down to $E_{\text{cm}} = 1$ MeV
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- Set-up of the gamma-array to attain background free coincidence spectra with 20 NaI detectors
- Runs with longer statistics to attain angular distribution around $E_{\text{cm}} = 2.42$ MeV resonance



Monte-Carlo Simulated Angular Distributions at $E_{\text{cm}} = 2.42$ MeV (top) and $E_{\text{cm}} = 2.56$ MeV (bottom)

ERNA COLLABORATION

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⁸Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare INFN - Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

⁹INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico d’Abruzzo, Teramo, Italy



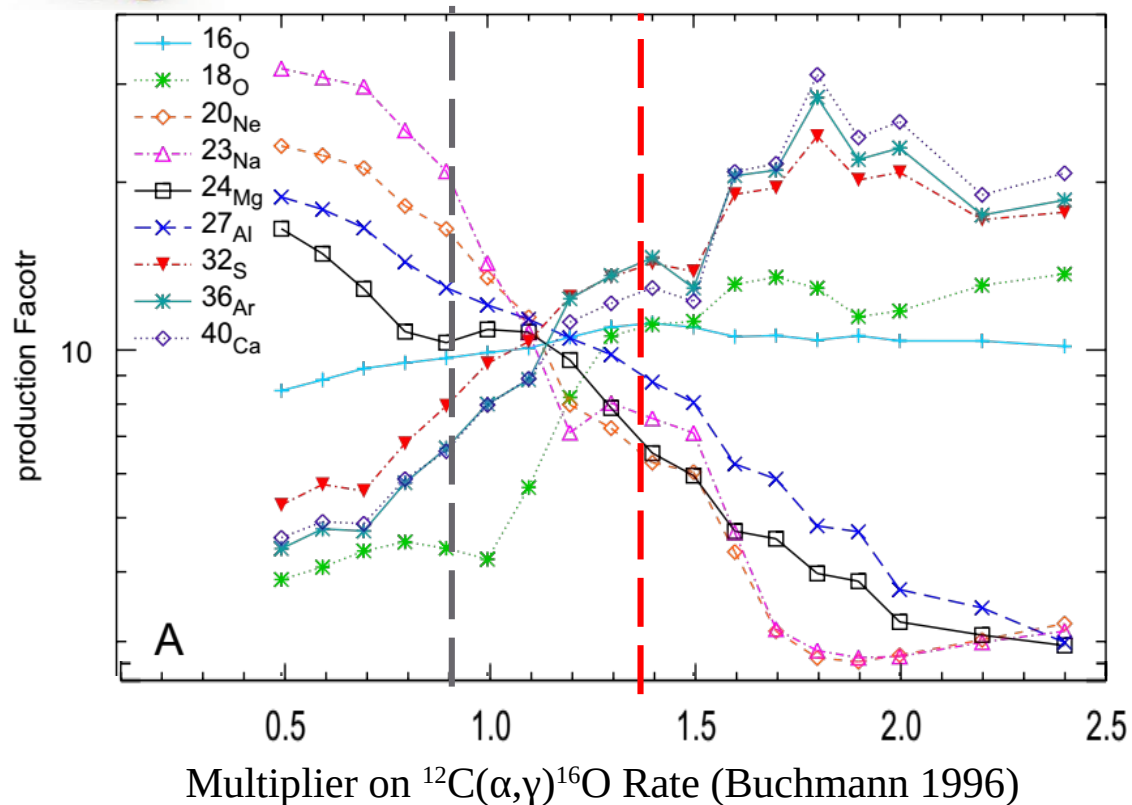
Questions: kajol.chakraborty@unicampania.it
Collaboration: lucio.gialanella@unicampania.it,
raffaele.buompane@unicampania.it



Astrophysical Significance of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$

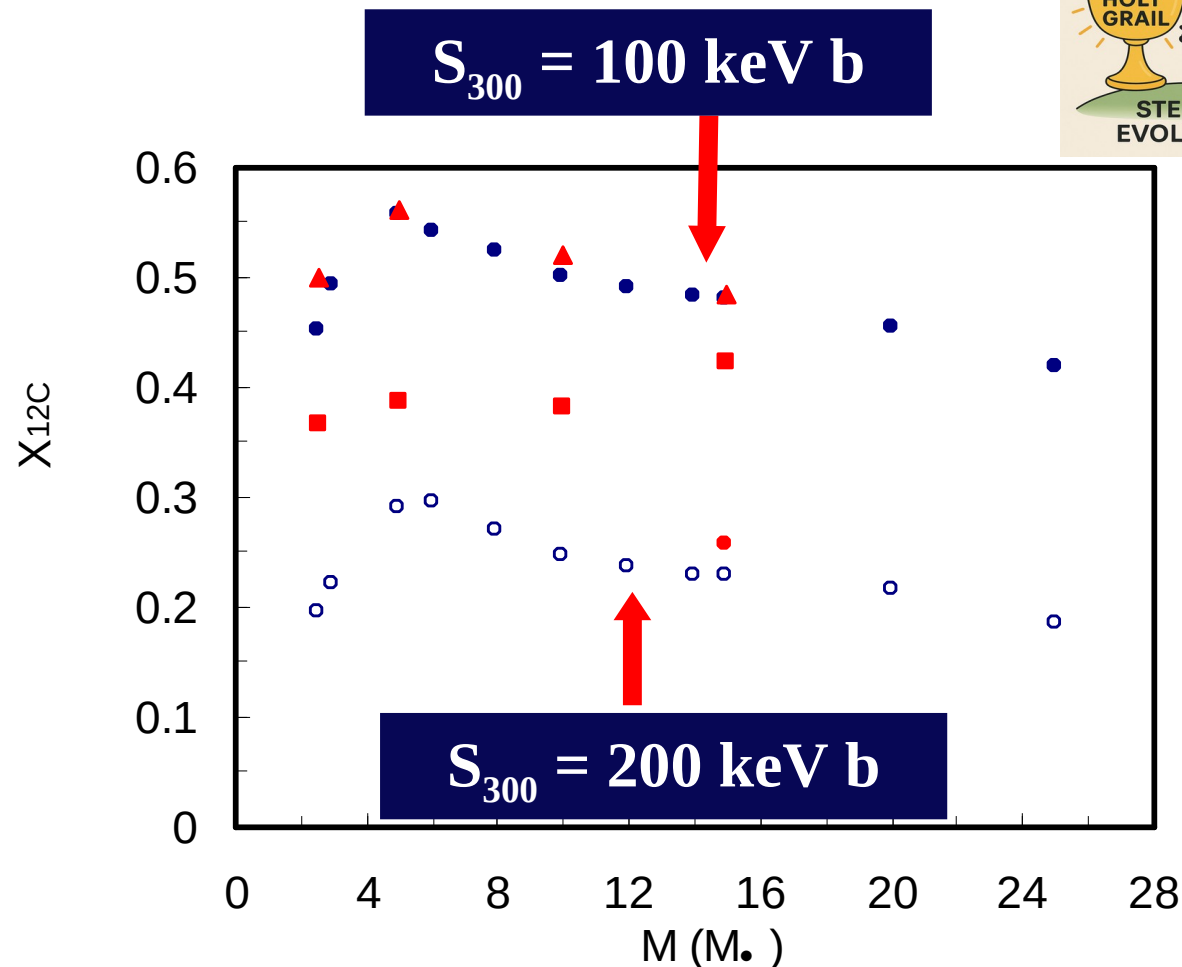
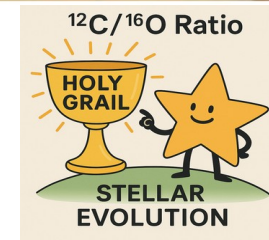


Reaction Rate of $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$



$$S_{300} = 170 \pm 20 \text{ keV b}$$

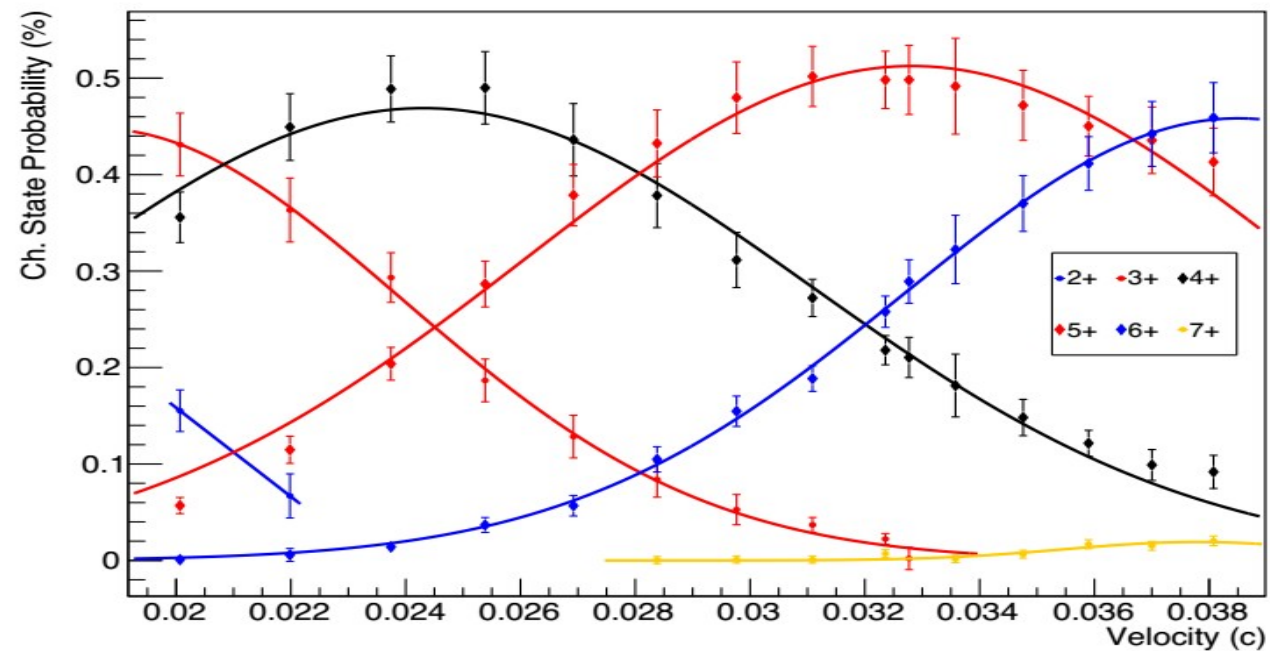
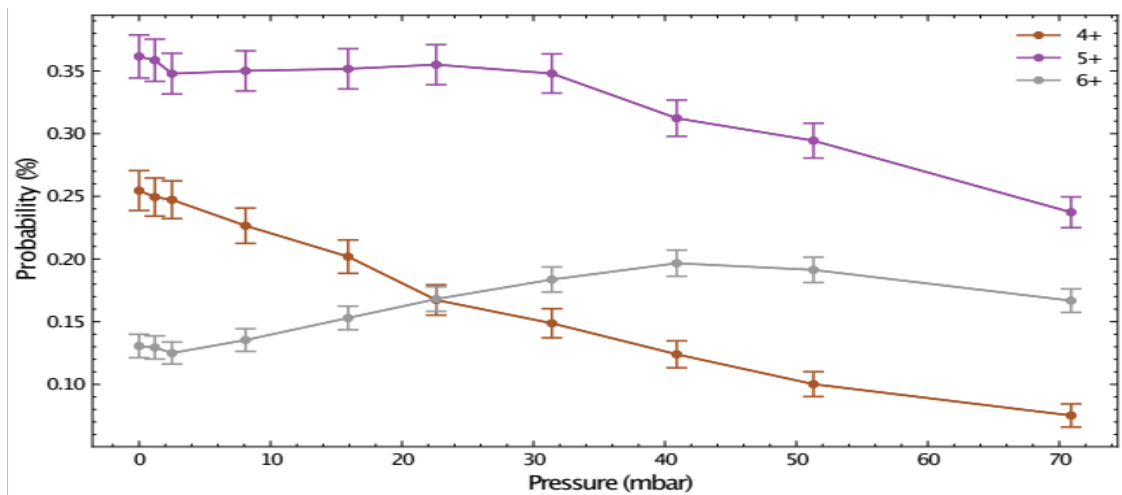
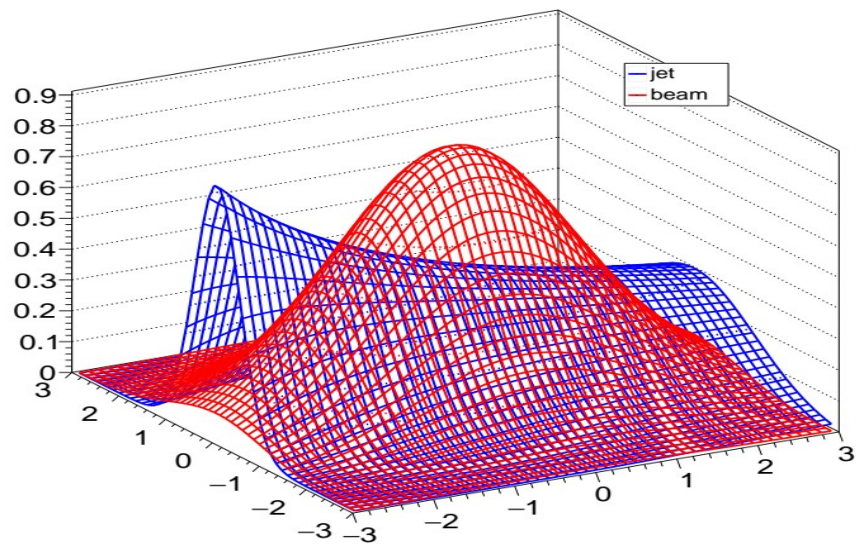
Direct Measurements are Necessary!!



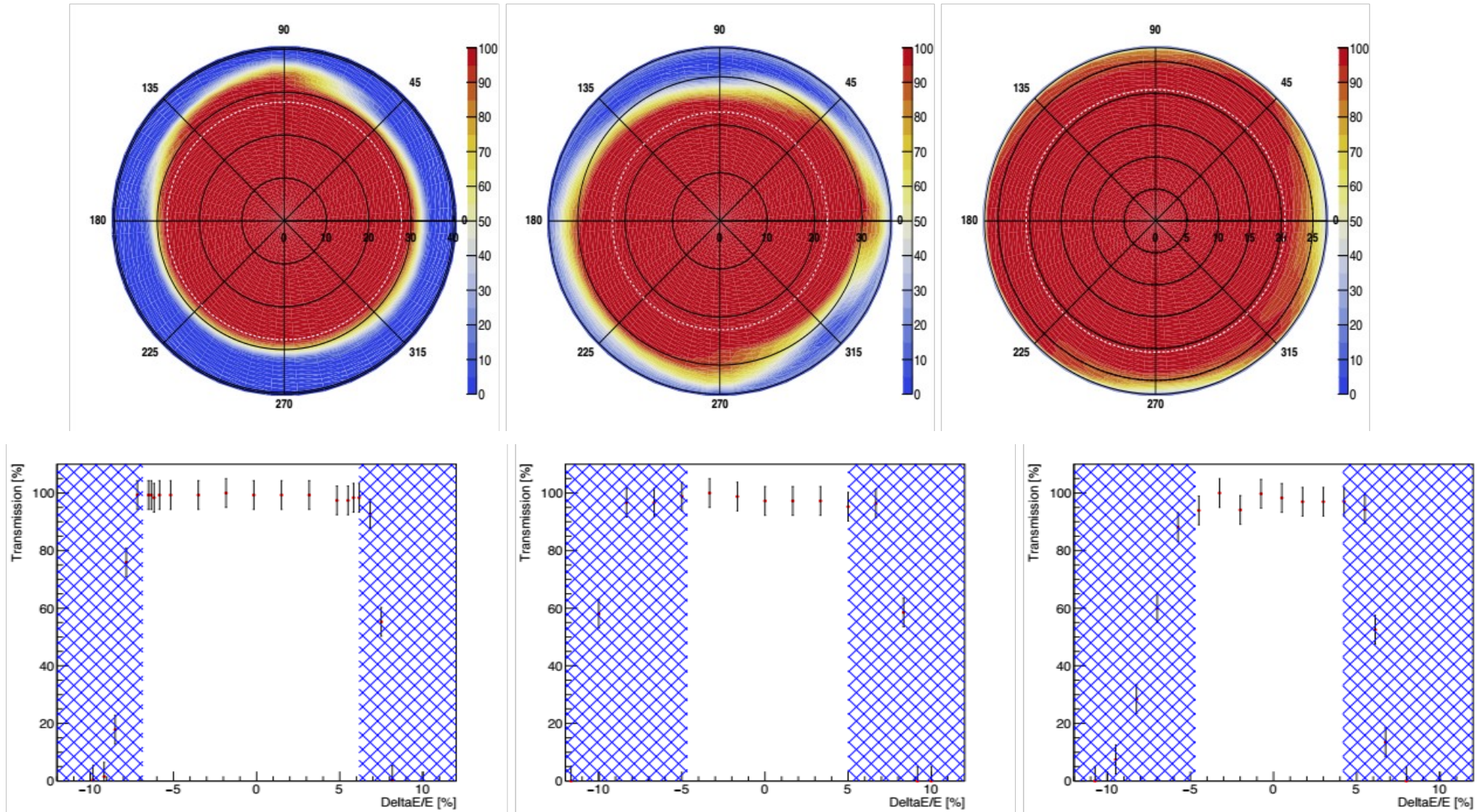
Woosley *et al.*, Physics Reports 442 (2007) 269

Buchmann *et al.*, The Astrophysical Journal (1996) 468

Imbriani *et al.*, The Astrophysical Journal (2001)



ANGULAR AND ENERGY ACCEPTANCE



Angular (top panel) and Energy (bottom panel) acceptance of the separator at $E_{cm} = 1 \text{ MeV}$, 2 MeV and 2.68 MeV

