

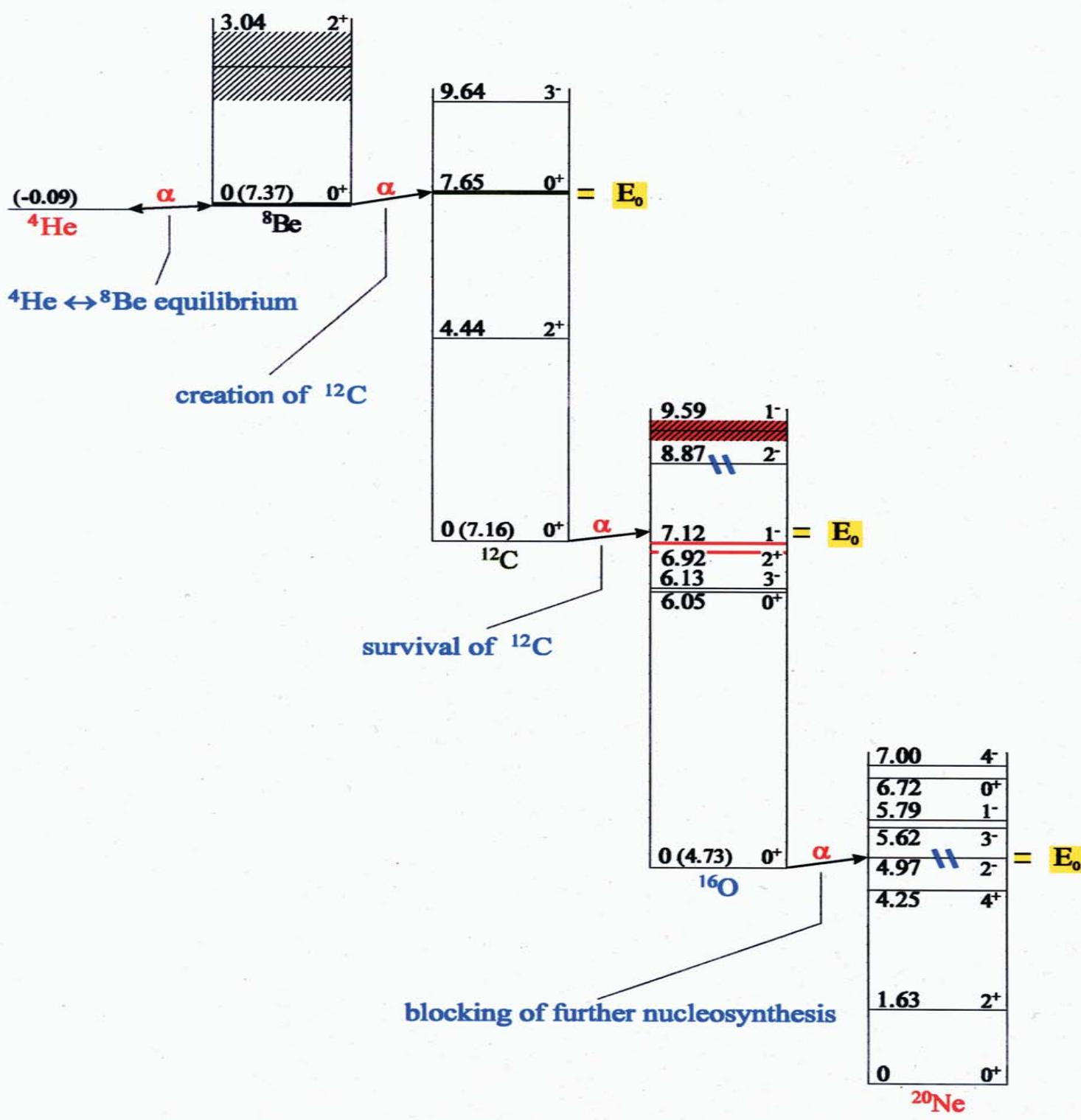
The key reaction $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$

J. W. Hammer
University of Stuttgart

Seminar talk at the occasion of the JINA R-Matrix workshop
at Notre Dame University, Oct. 12th, 2004



Universität Stuttgart



Influence on:

- 👉 Carbon/Oxygen Ratio
- 👉 Nucleosynthesis of Most Heavier Elements
- 👉 Composition of White Dwarfs
- 👉 Mechanism of Supernovae
- 👉 Formation of Black Holes in Massive Stars



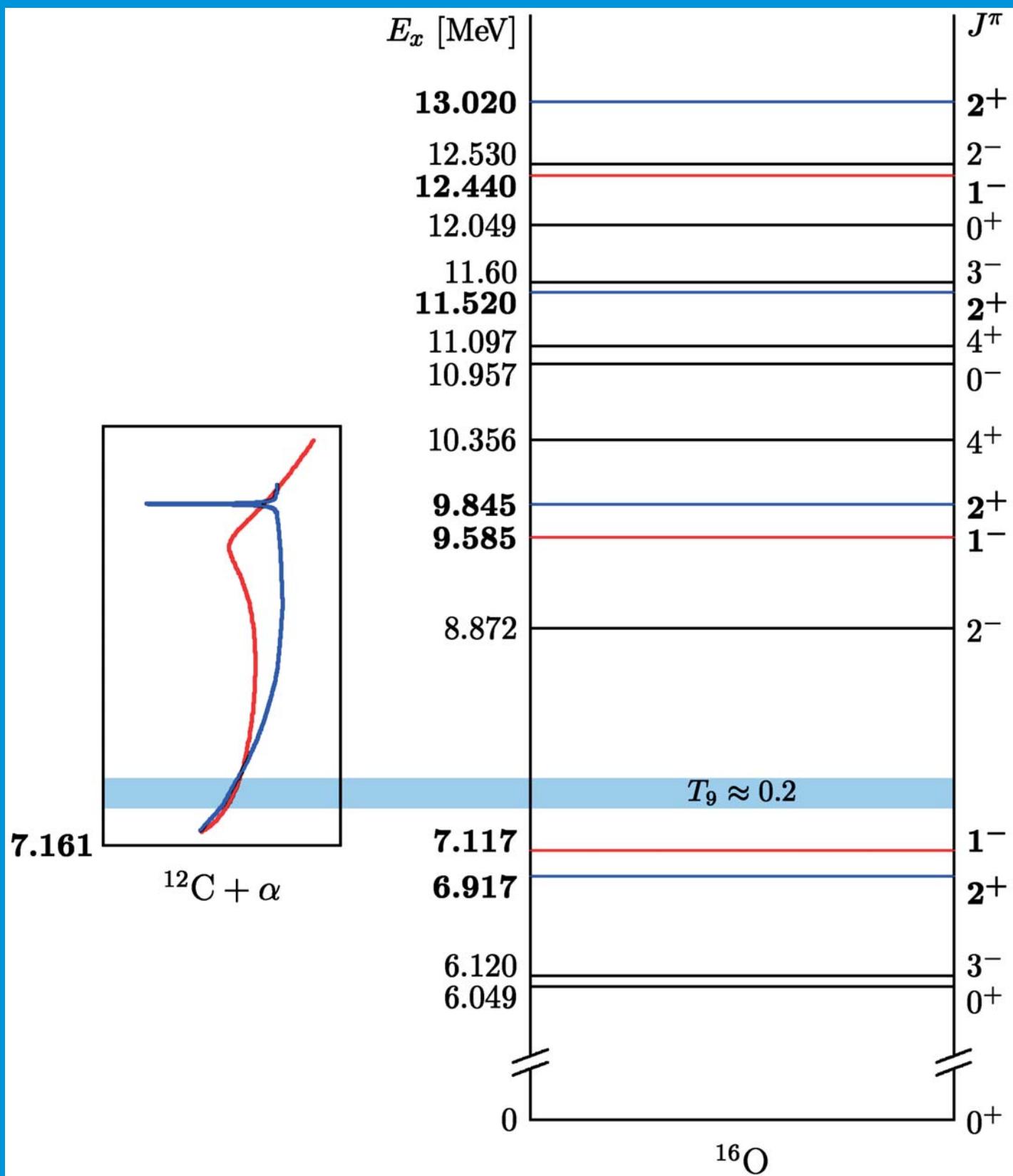
Why > 30 years of research ?

$$\sigma \approx 10^{-17} \text{ b}$$

- Resonances, Interferences
- Modelling, Extrapolation
- Separation E1,E2,Rest

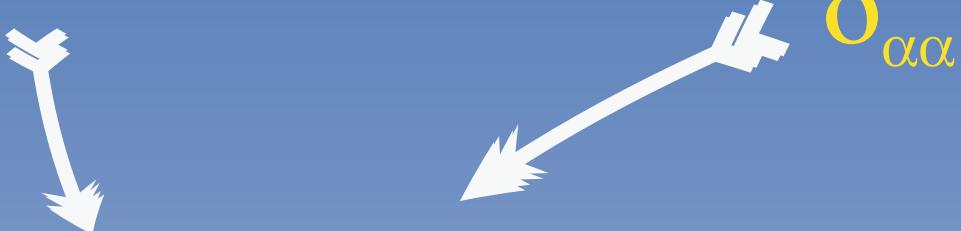


^{16}O level scheme



Stuttgart Approach to C12ag :

γ - angular Distribution

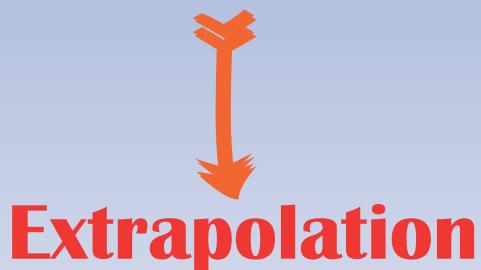


Separation of E1,E2 + Phase Φ_{12}

Modelling by R-Matrix



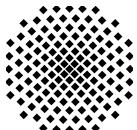
S-Factor Curves



Extrapolation



Reaction Rate



Experimental Ingredients

Ion beam :

- Intensity 0.5 mA He⁺
- Stability
- Beam induced background



Targets :

- Isotope separation
- Purity
- Homogeneity
- Standing time

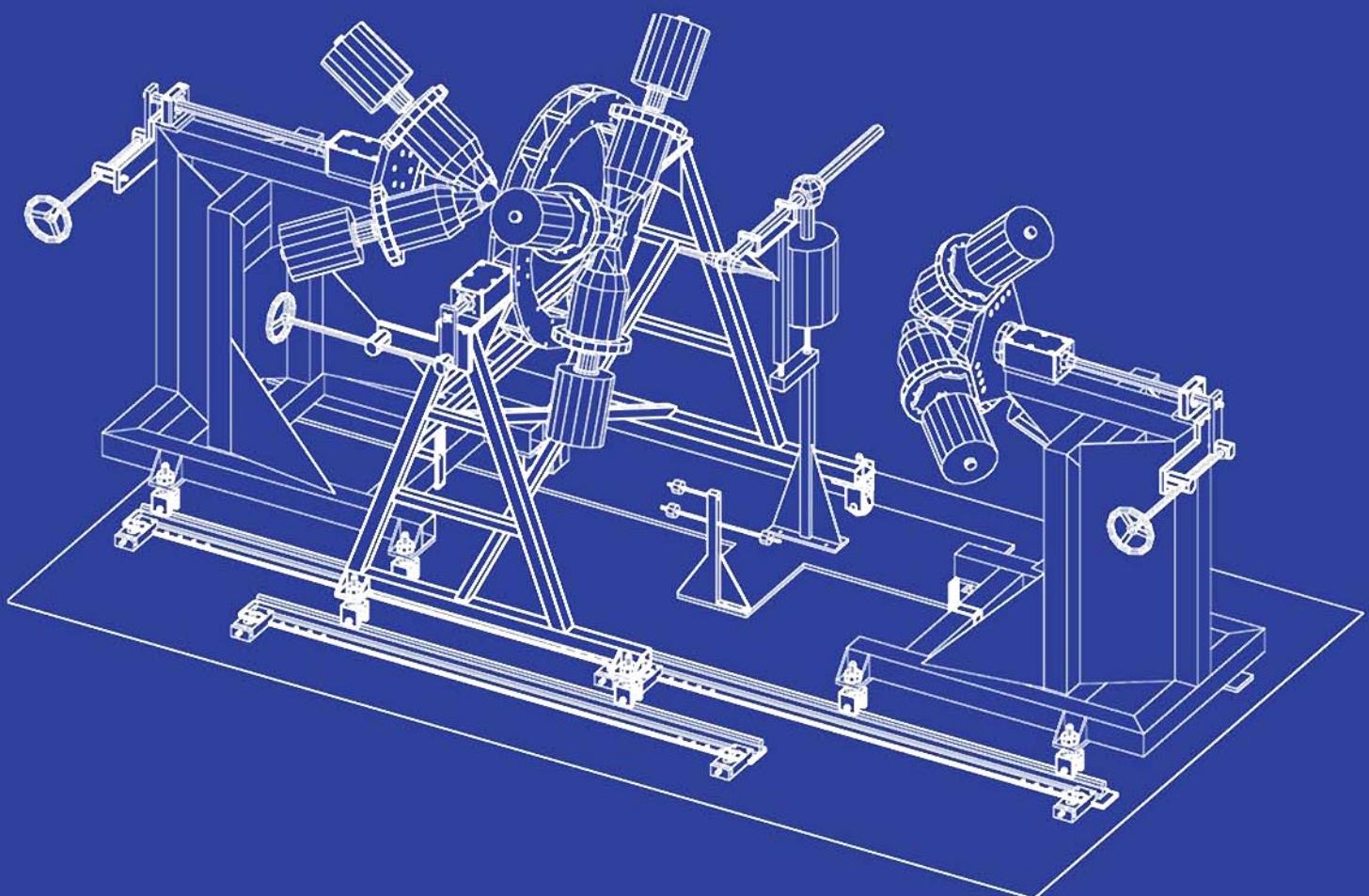
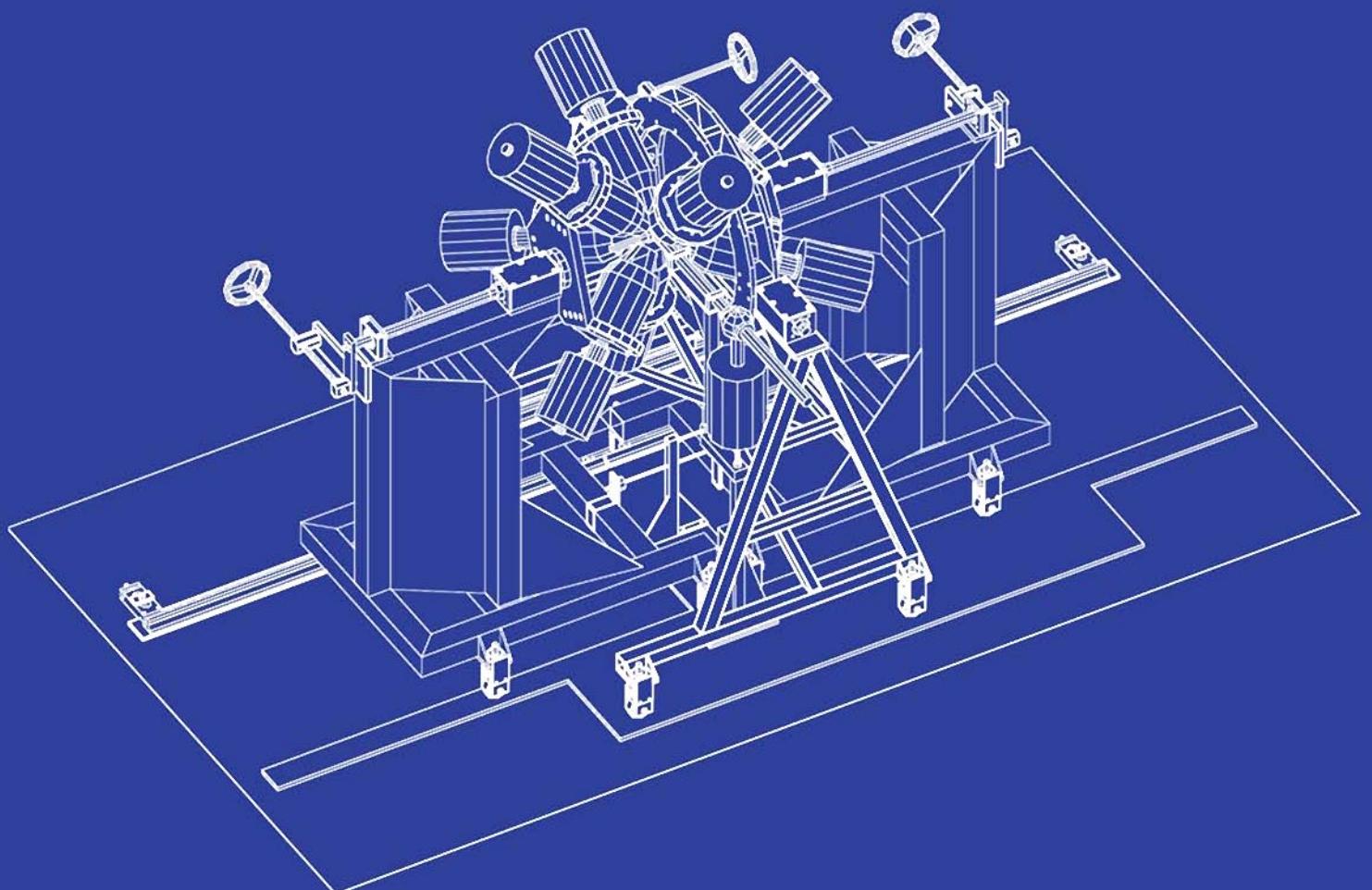


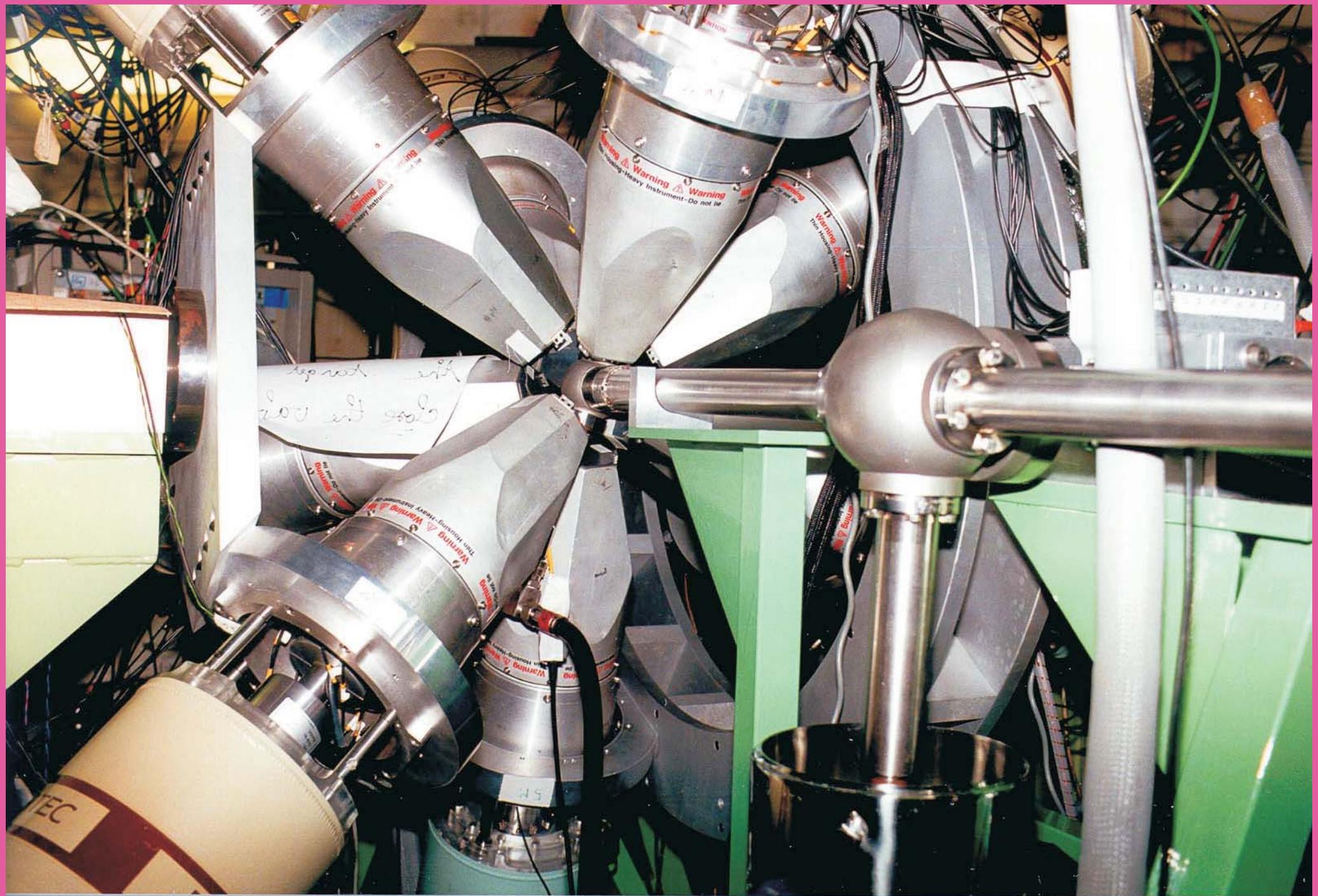
Measuring time

Detectors :

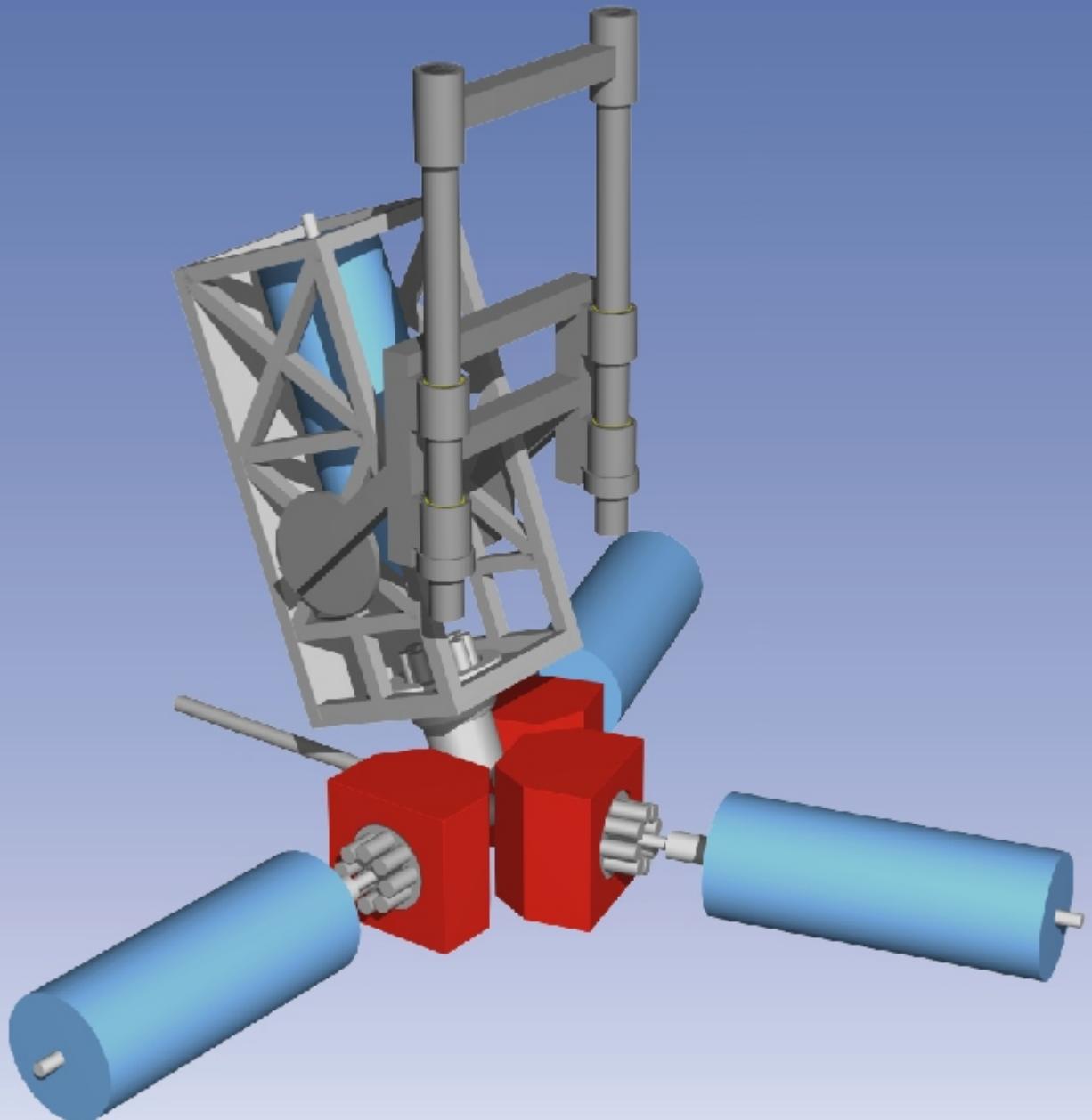
- Efficiency
- Background suppression
- Granularity





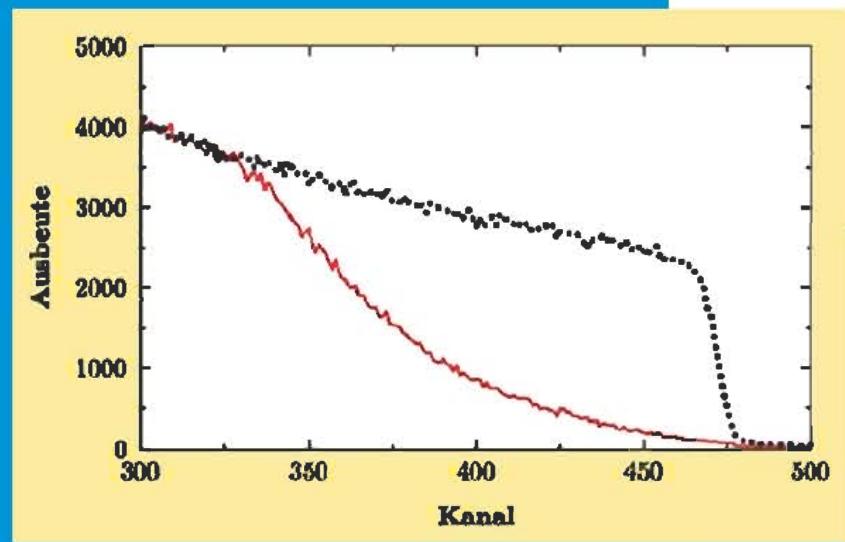
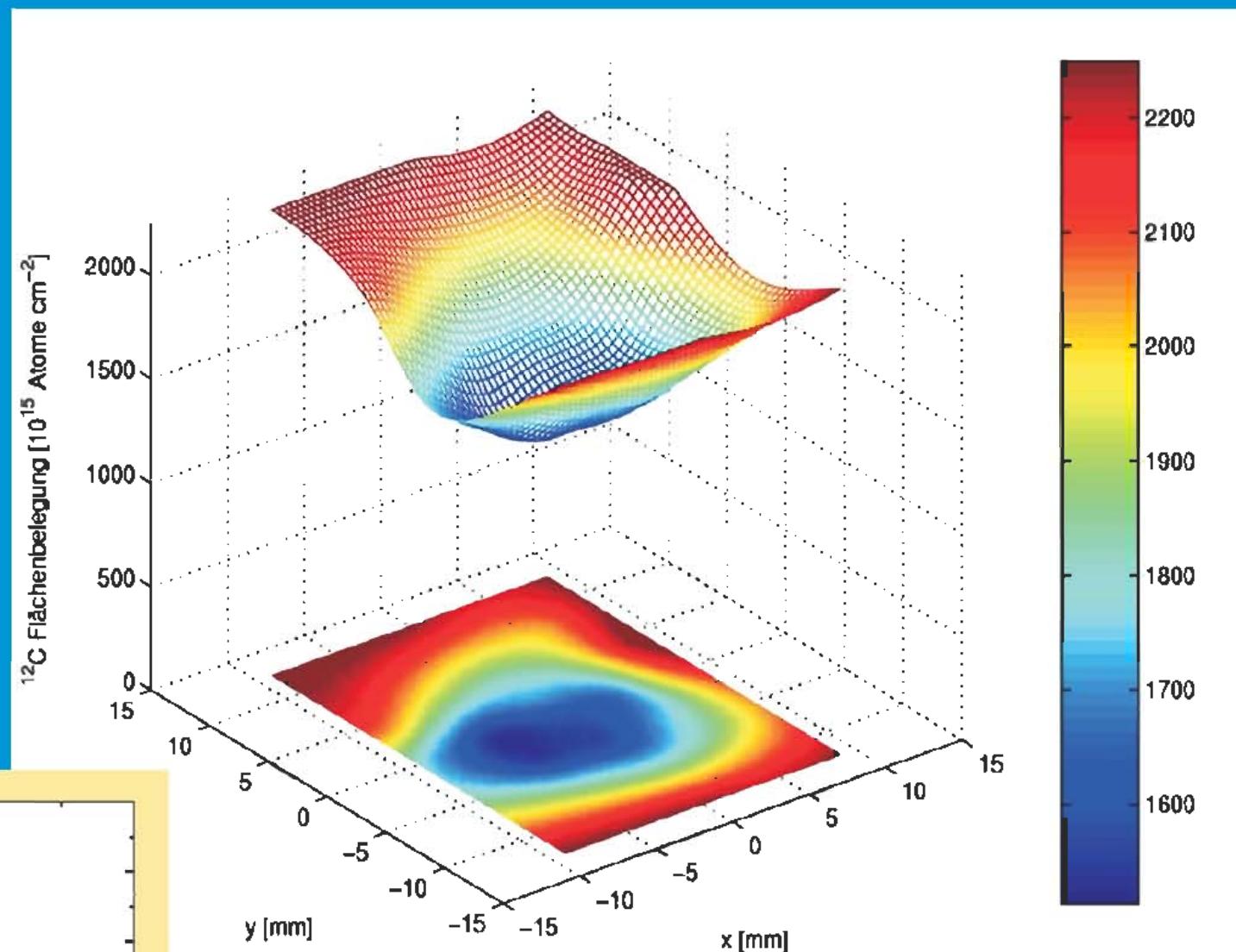
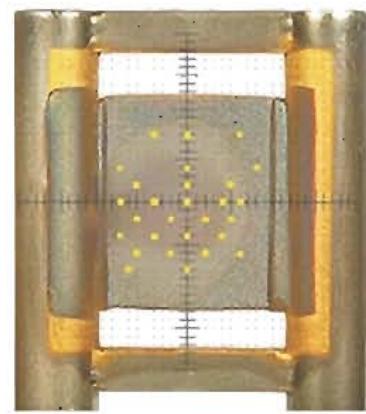


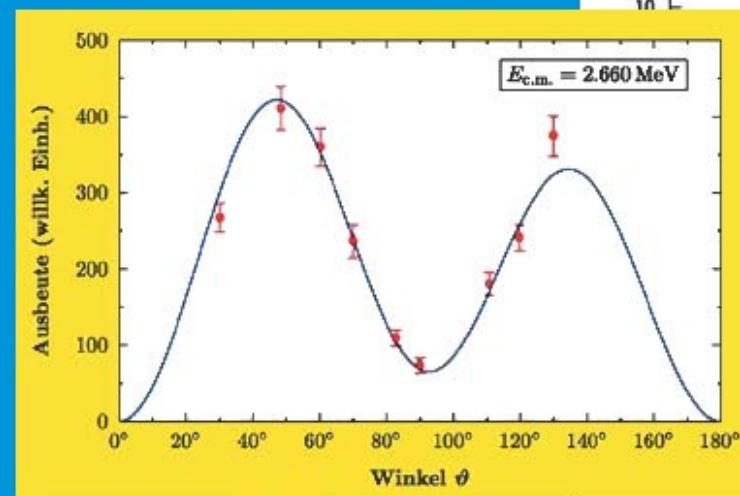
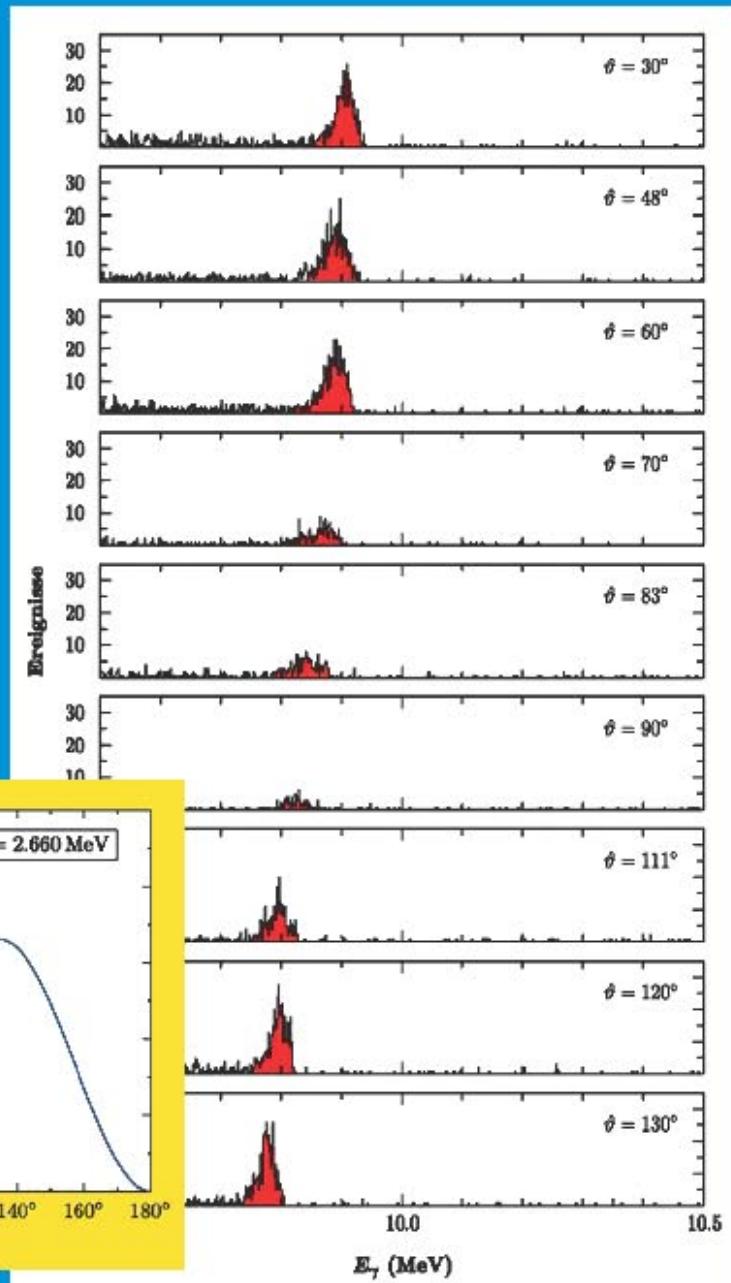
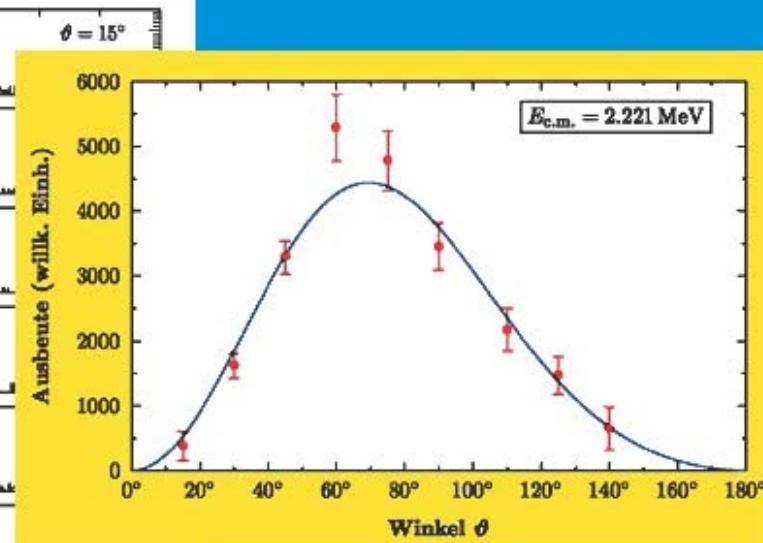
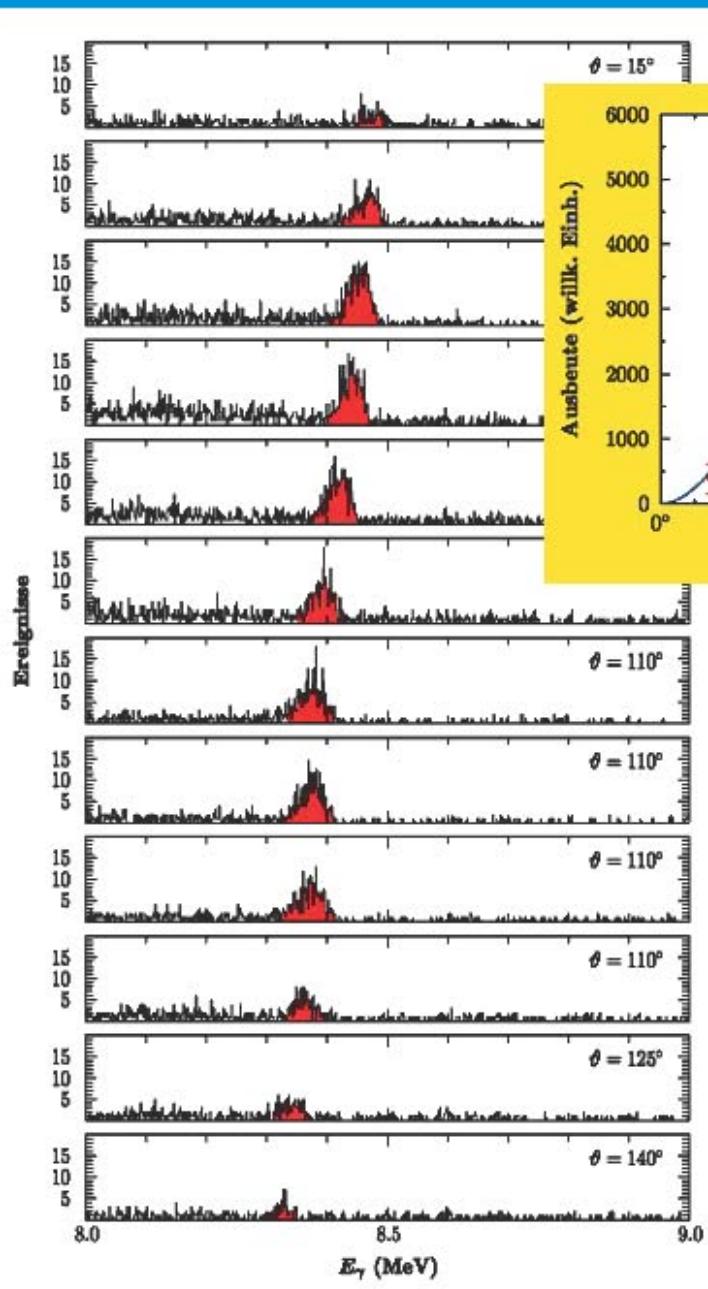
The Stuttgart GANDI Array



Universität Stuttgart







Efforts for the two C12ag - experiments :

Target production

70 days

Target development

41 days
3.300 spectra

C12ag - reaction

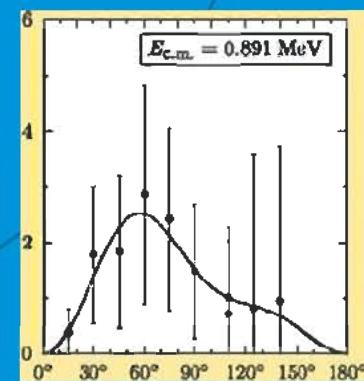
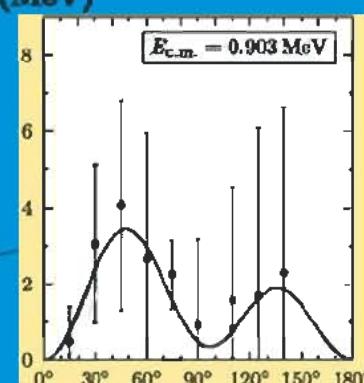
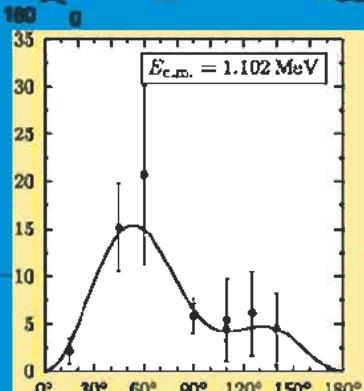
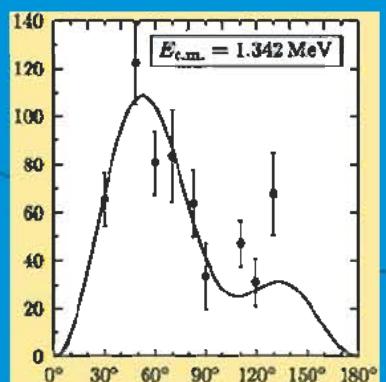
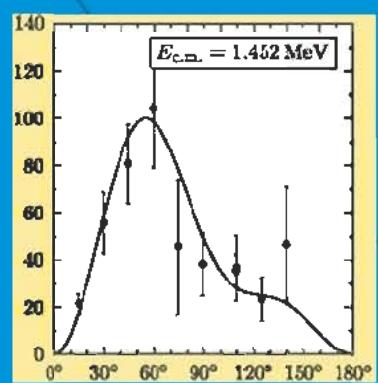
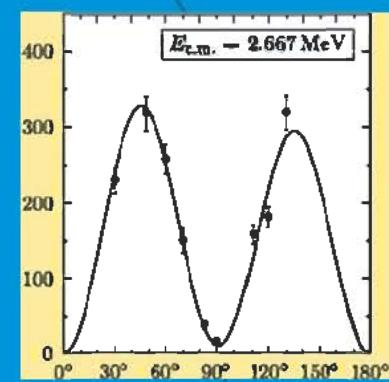
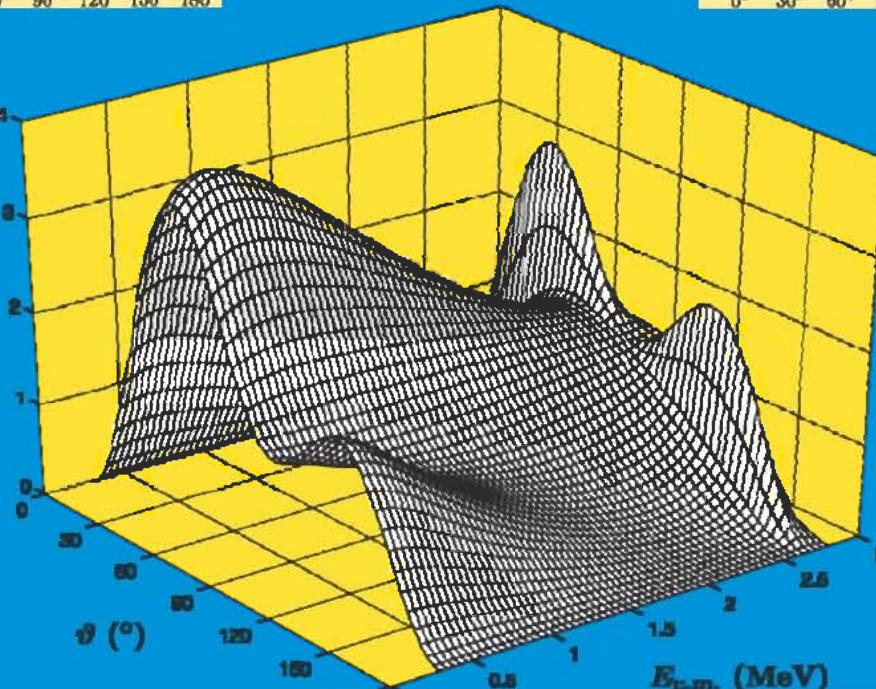
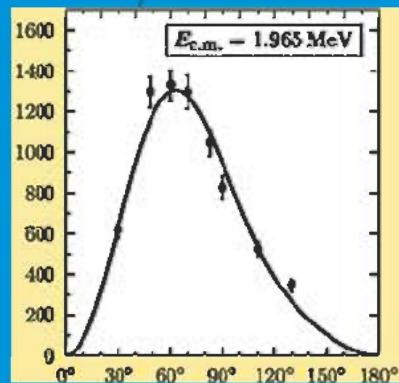
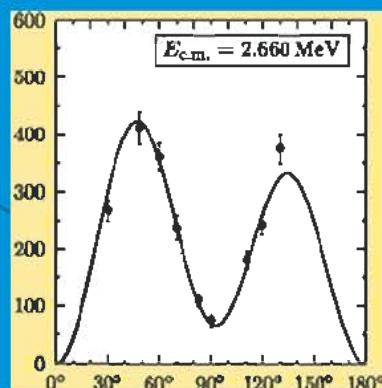
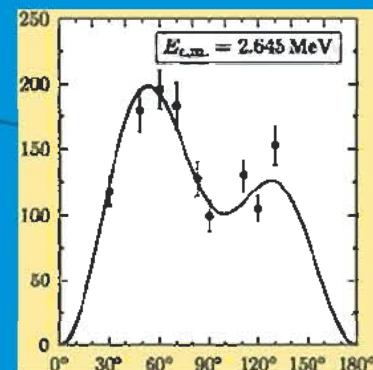
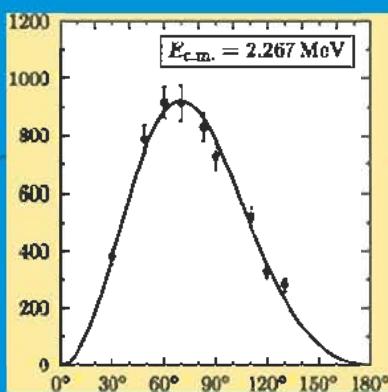
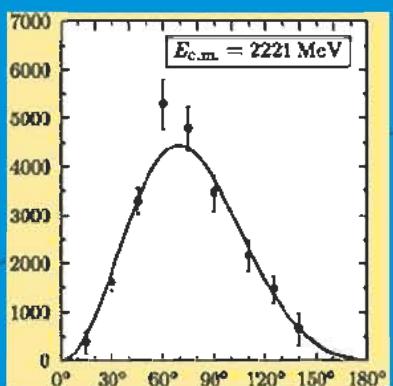
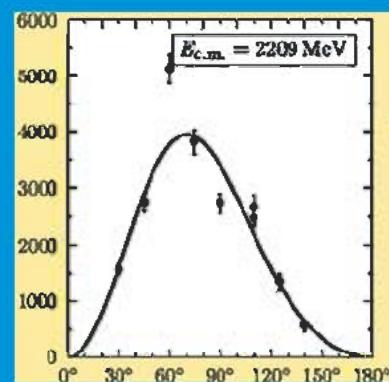
121 days
32.000 spectra

RBS-target-analysis

30 days
800 spectra

full beam days !





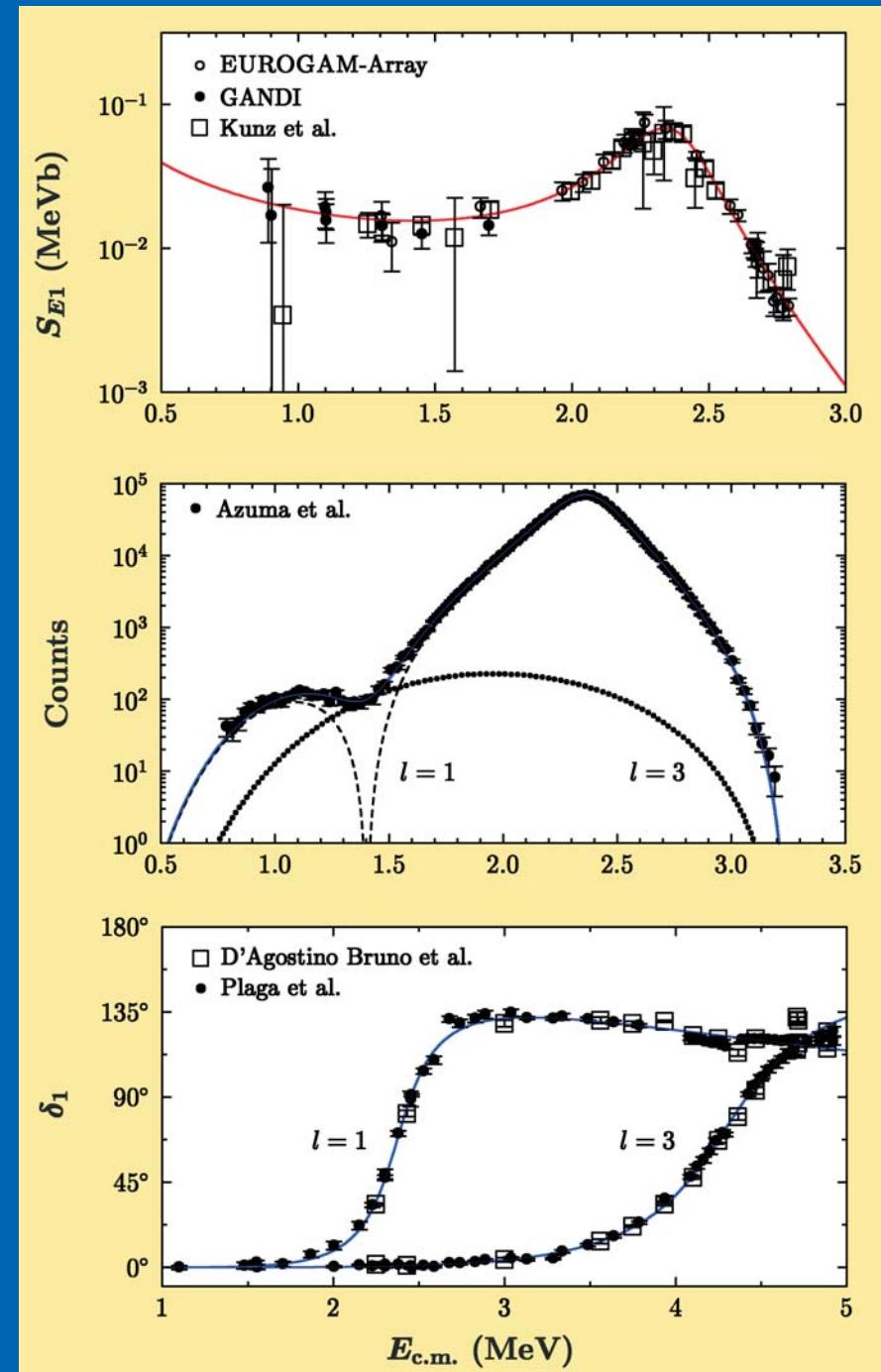
R - Matrix Fits E1

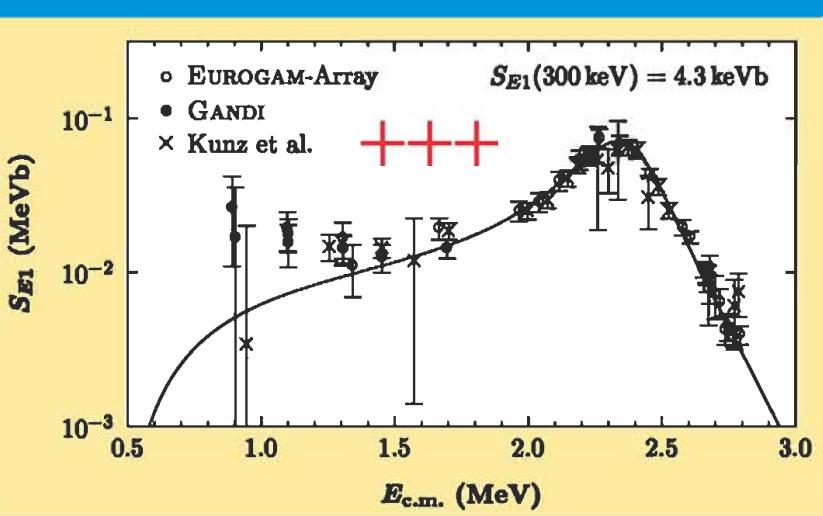
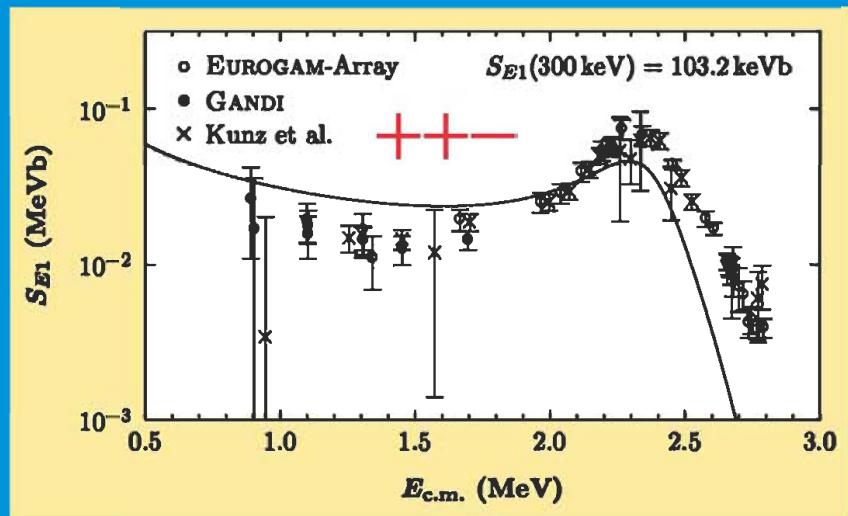
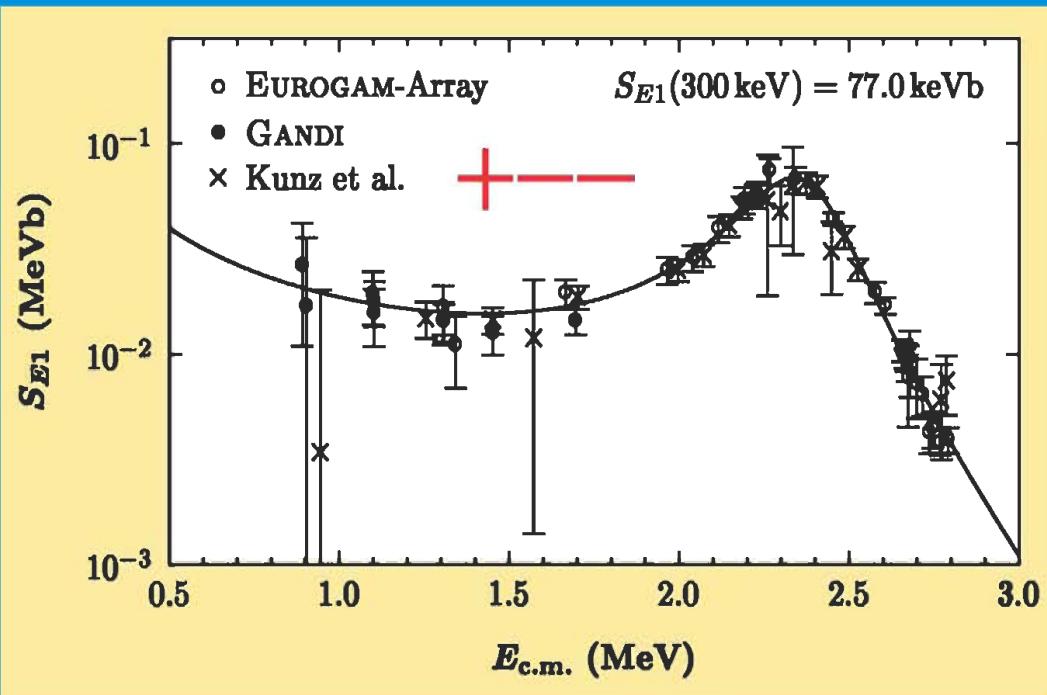
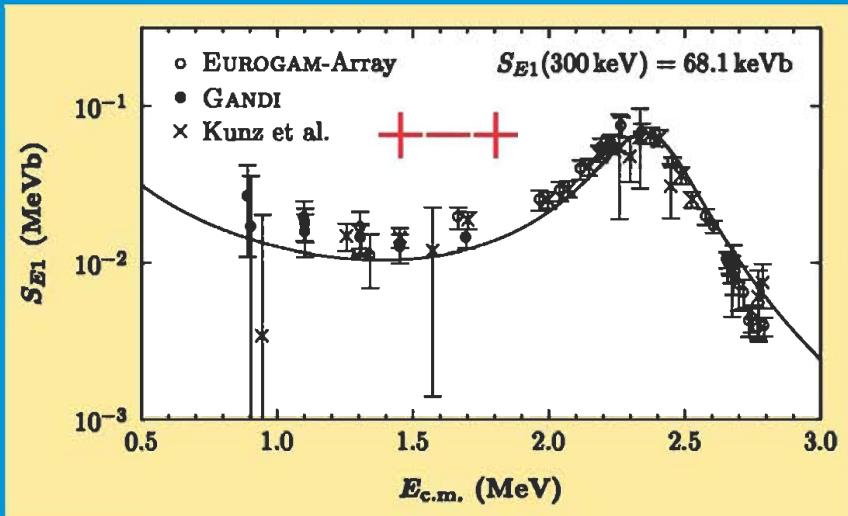
Fit of ...

- ▶ Capture data
- ▶ ^{16}N data
- ▶ α -scattering data

3-level-fit

- ▶ 4 interference-combinations





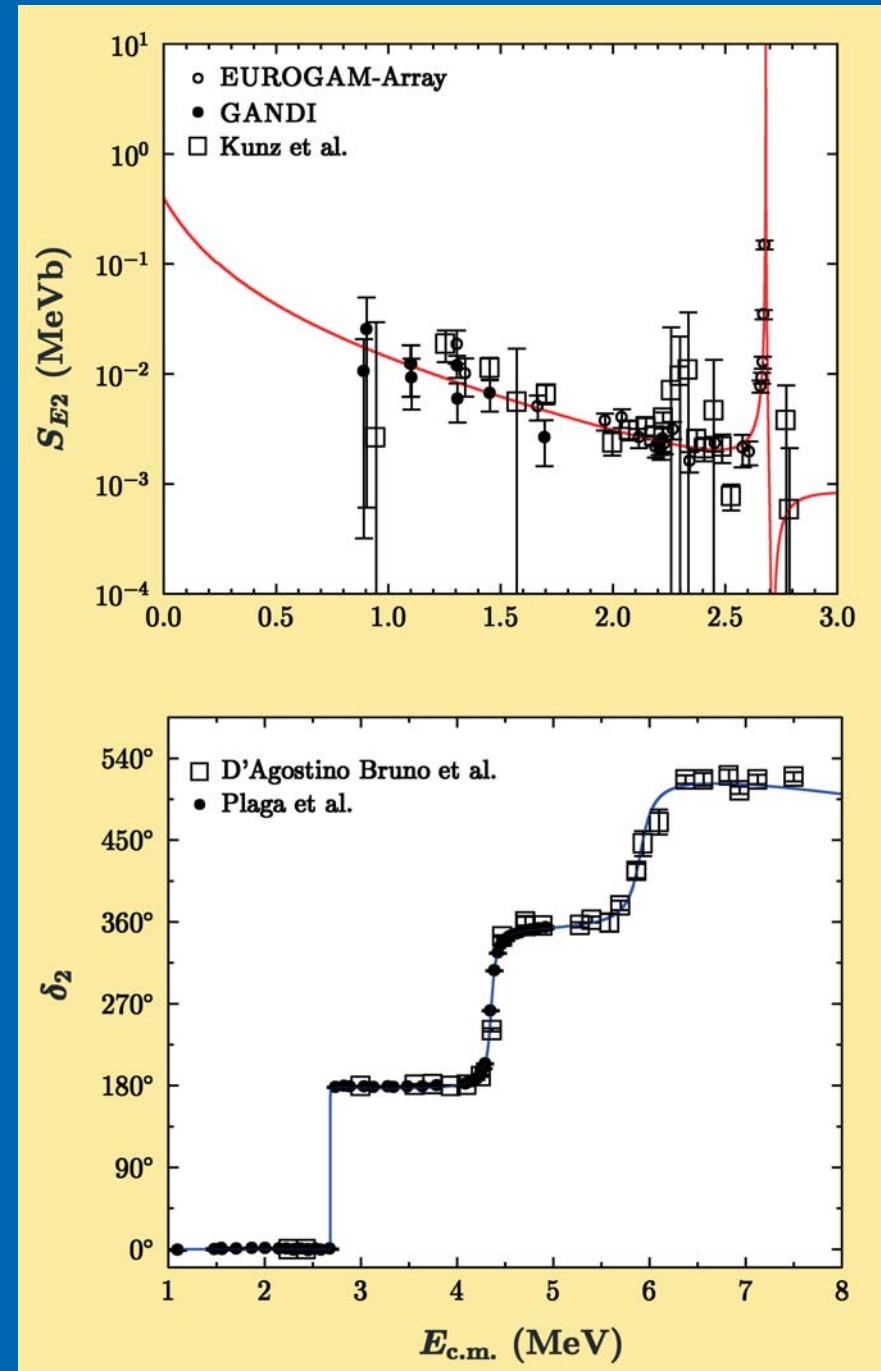
R - Matrix Fits E2

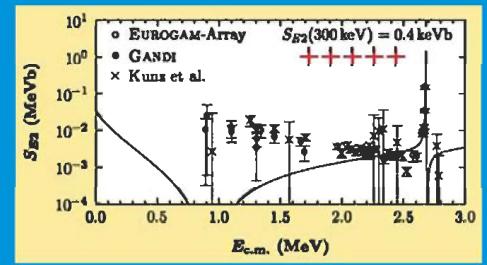
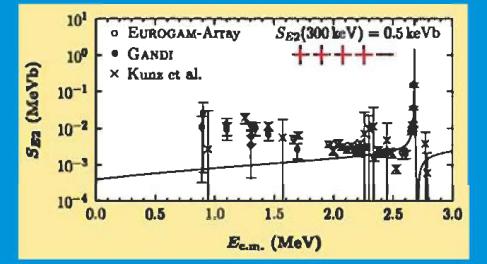
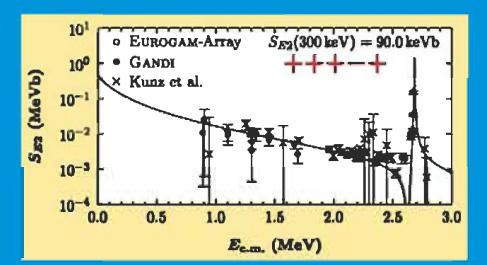
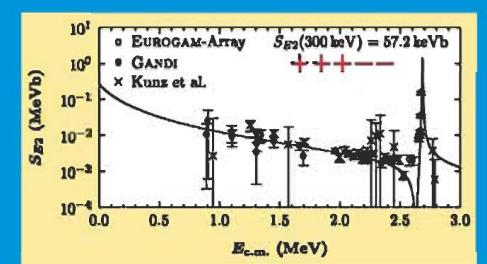
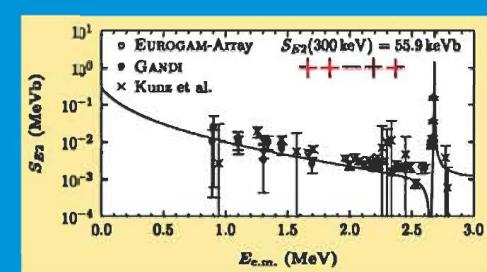
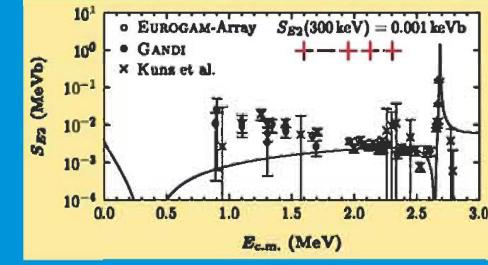
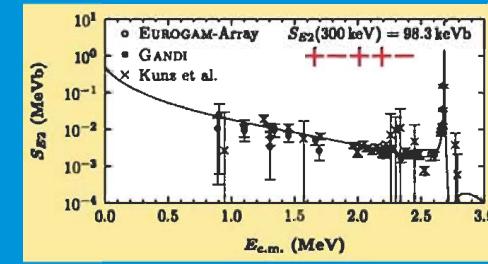
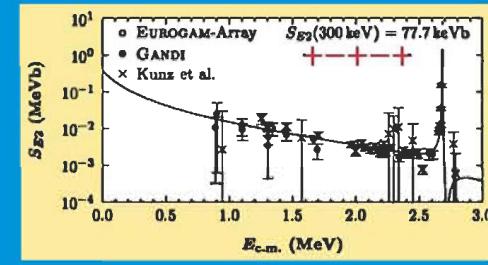
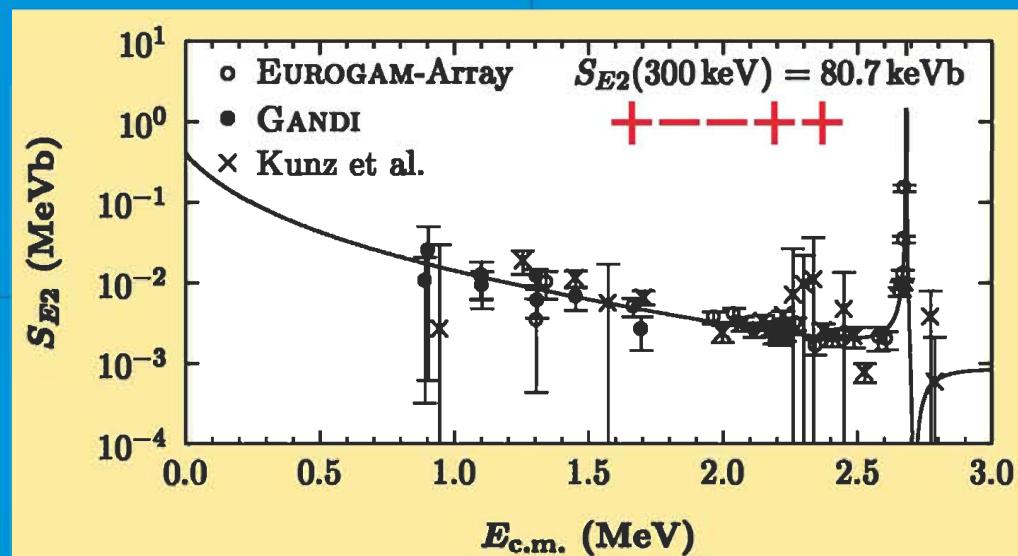
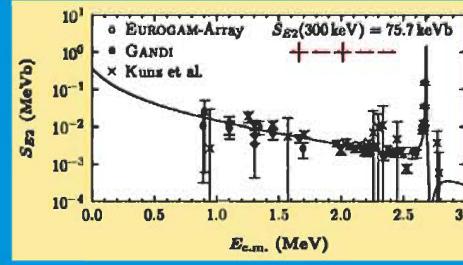
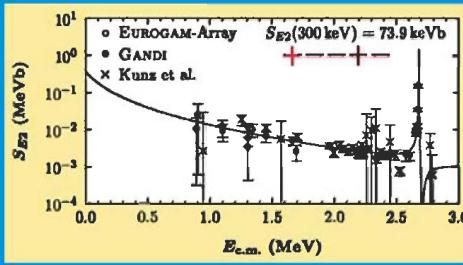
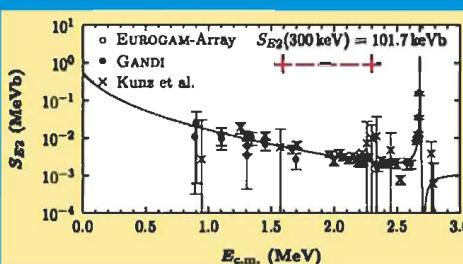
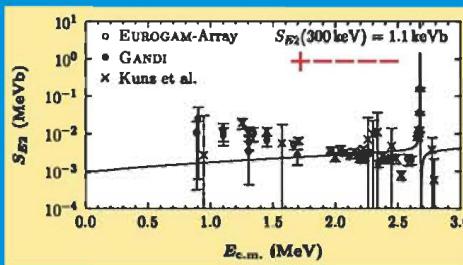
Fit of ...

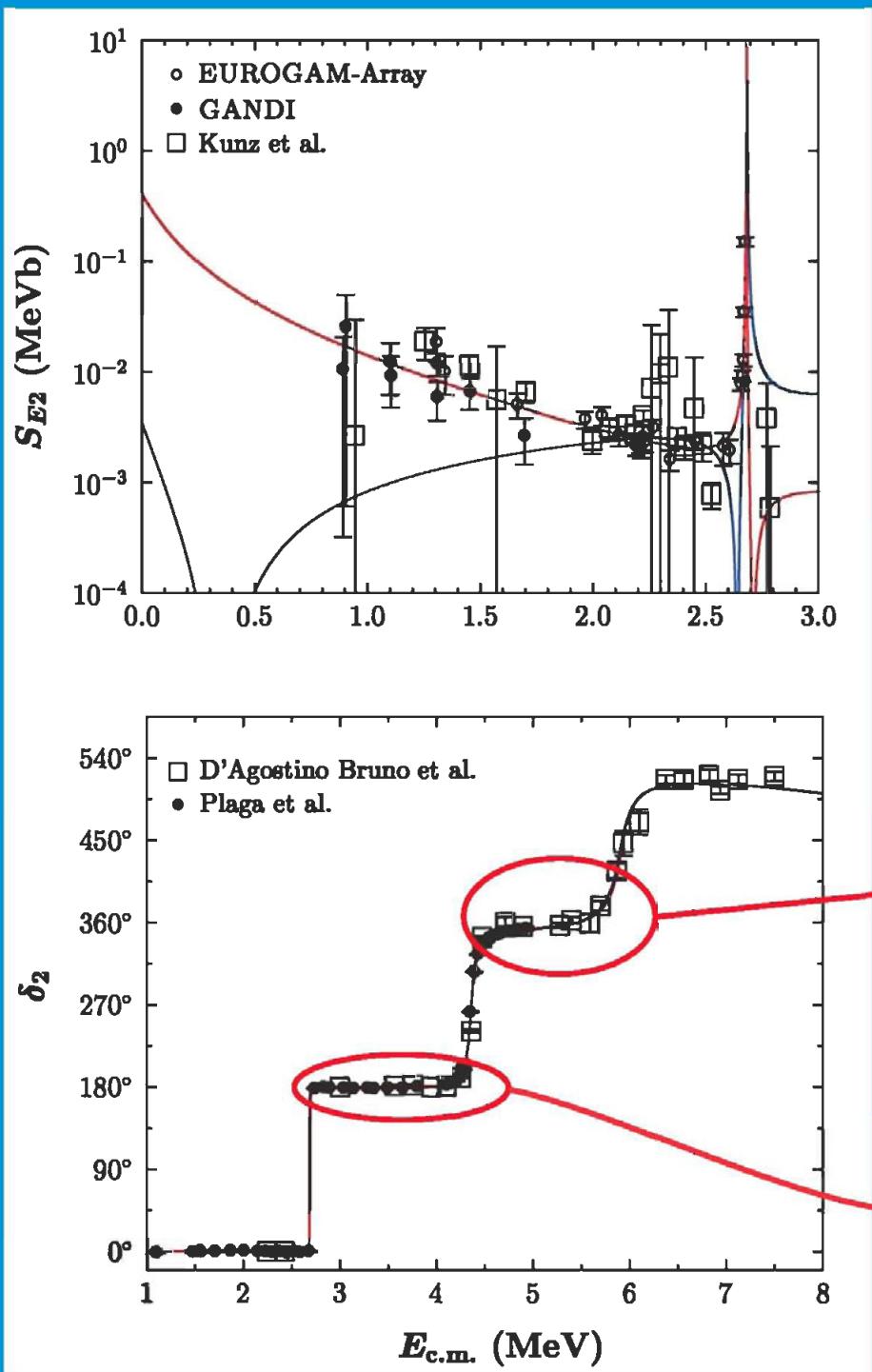
- ▶ Capture data
- ▶ α -scattering data

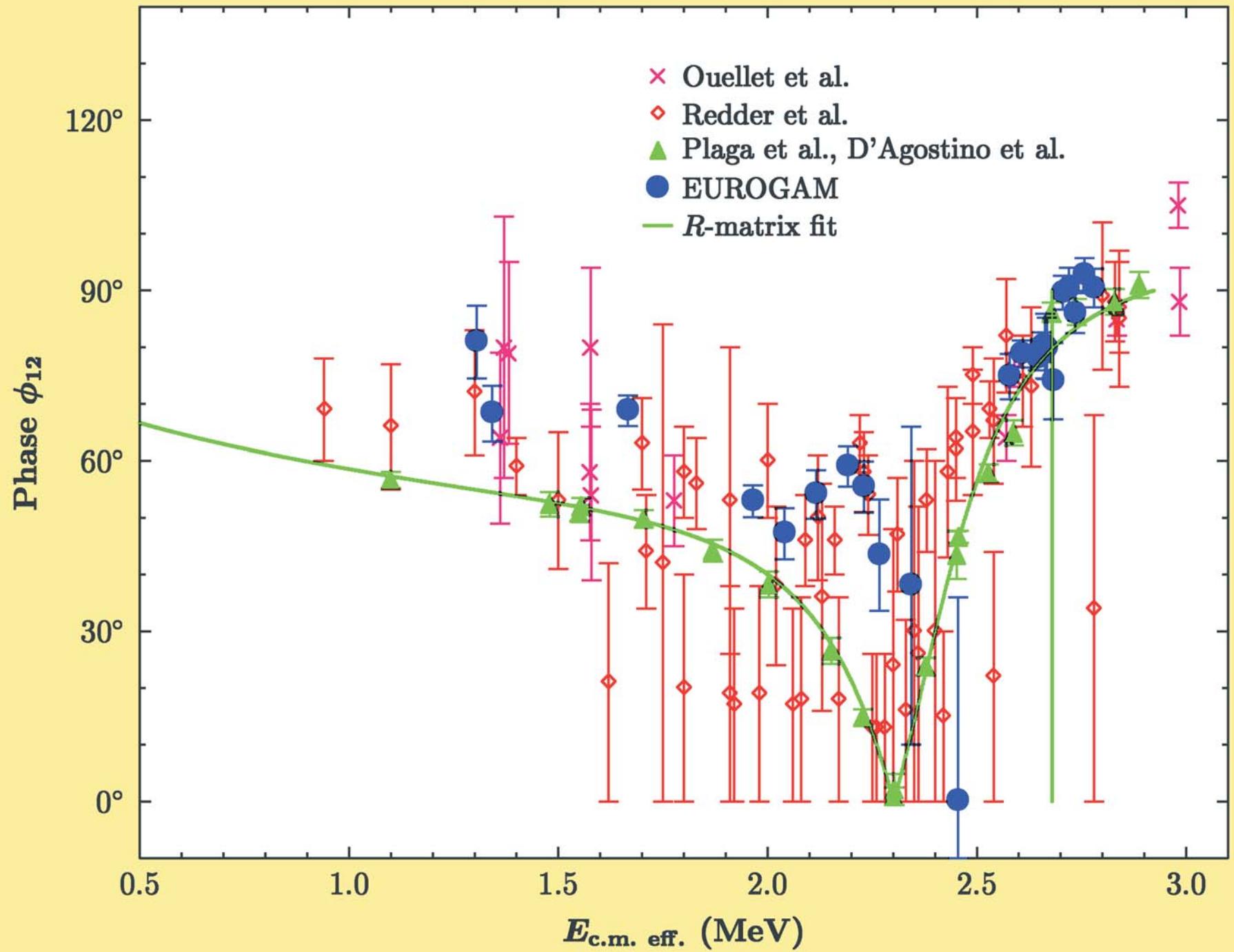
5-level-fit

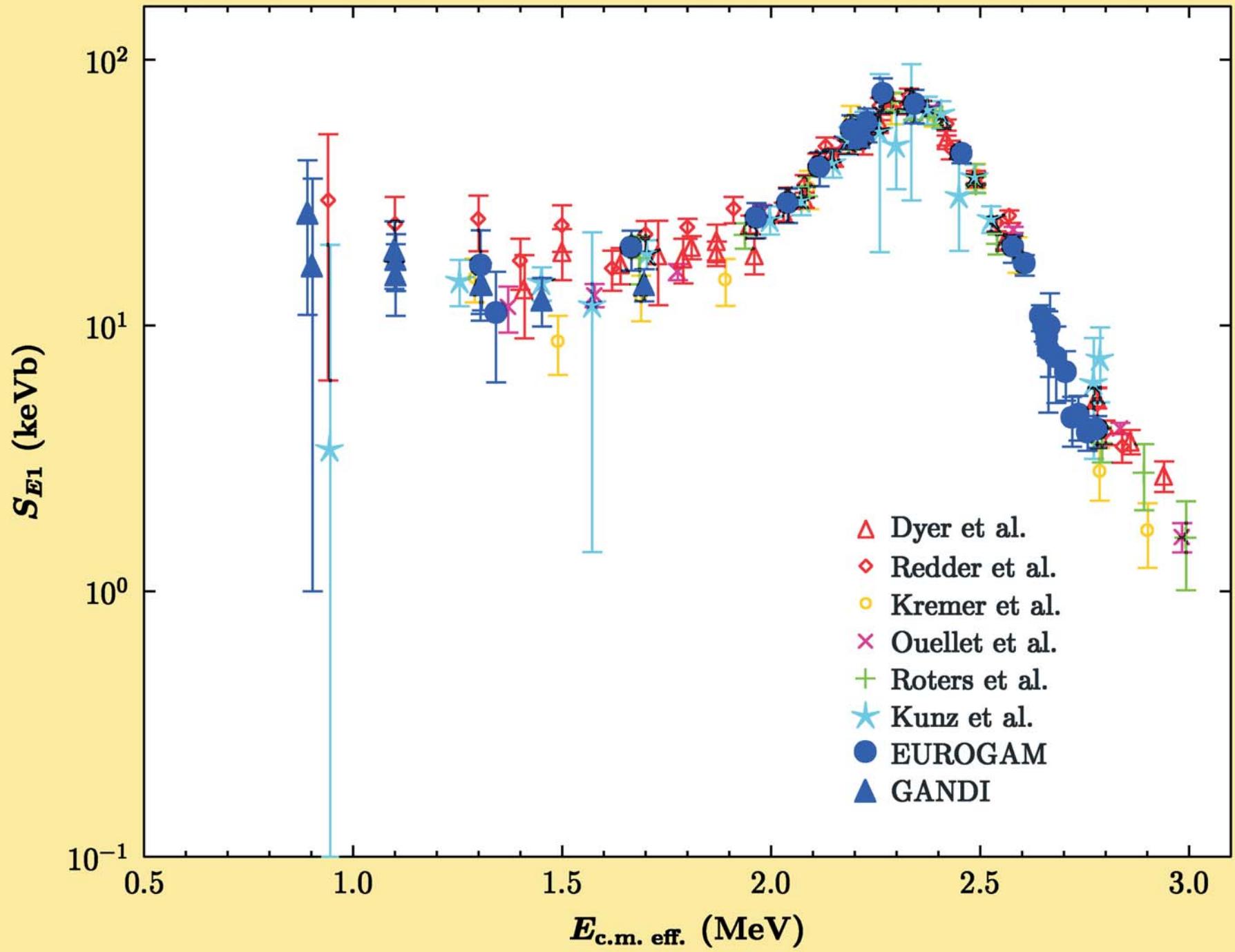
- ▶ 16 interference-combinations

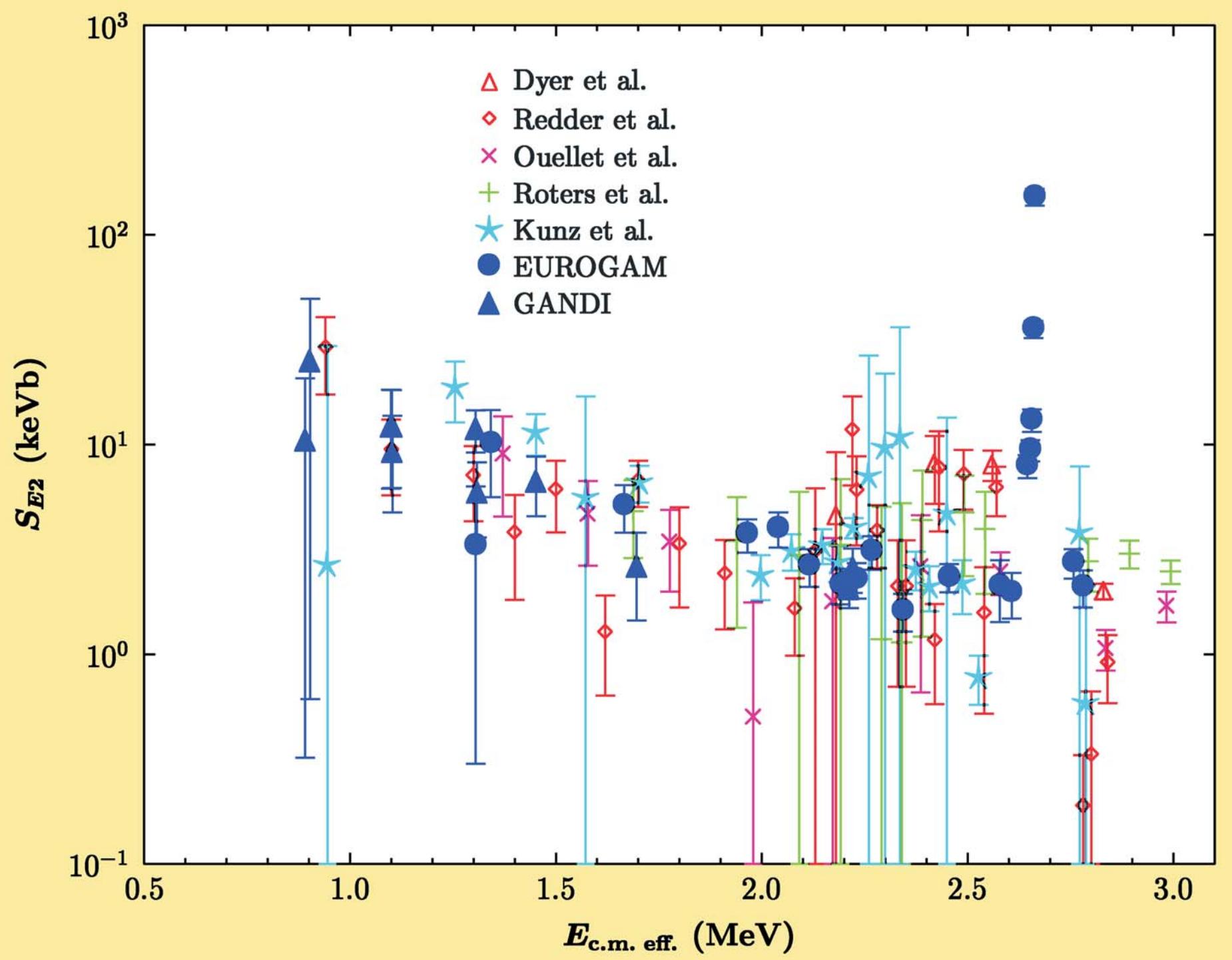




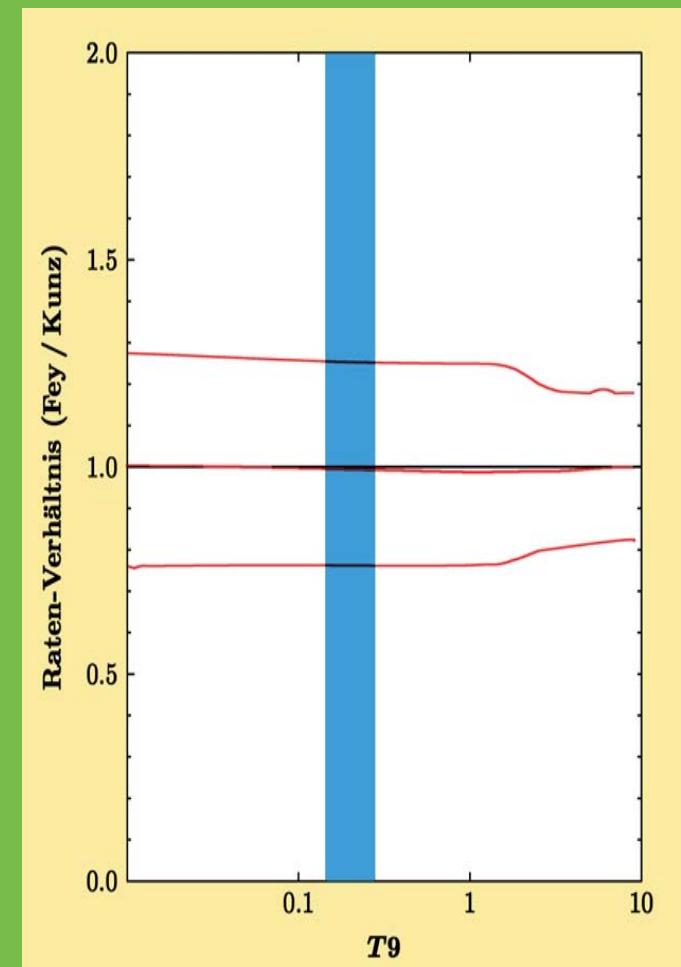
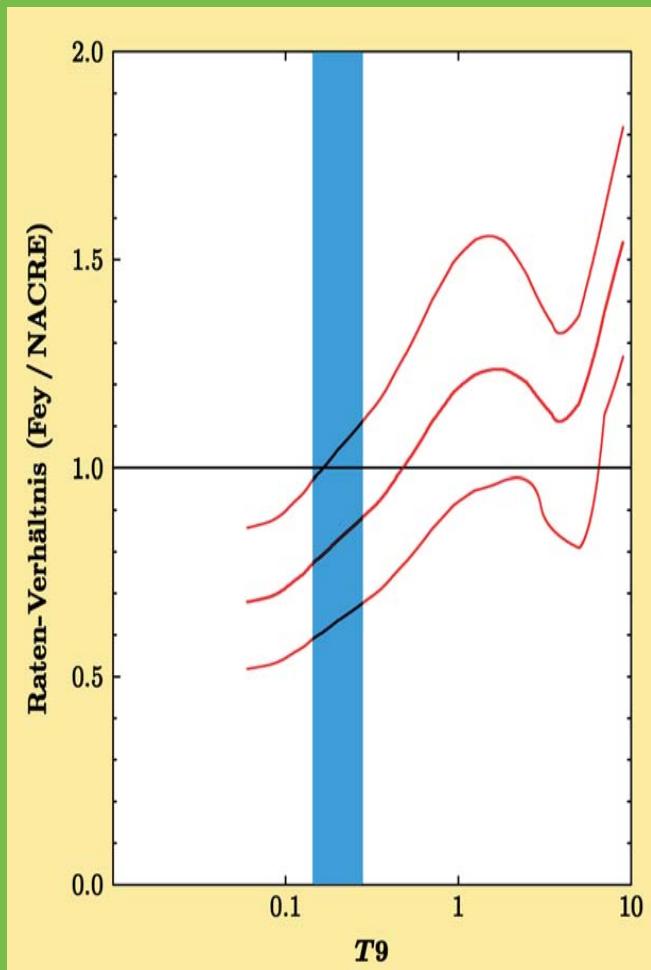
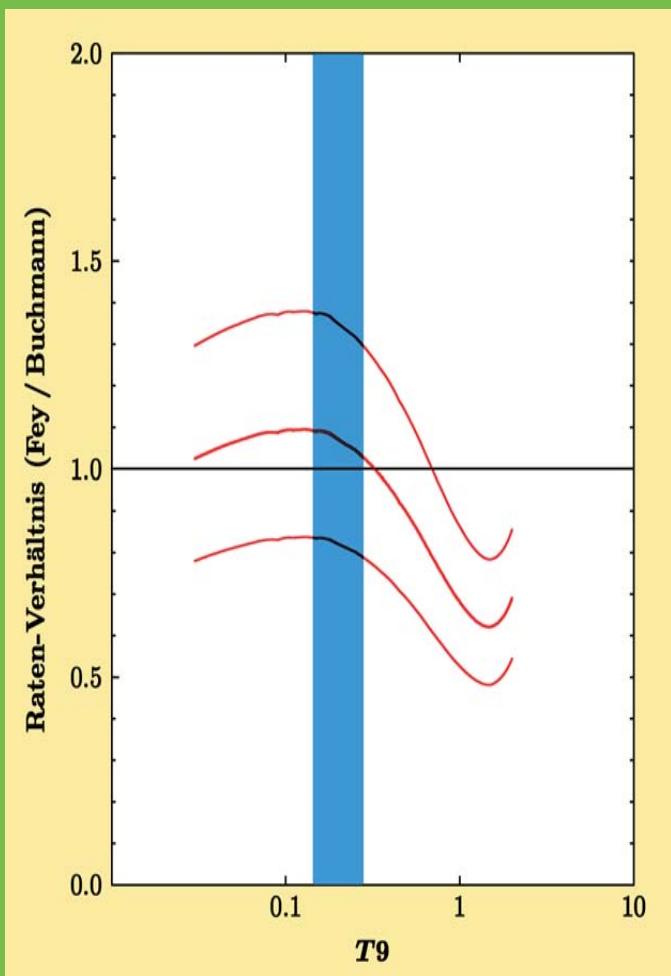




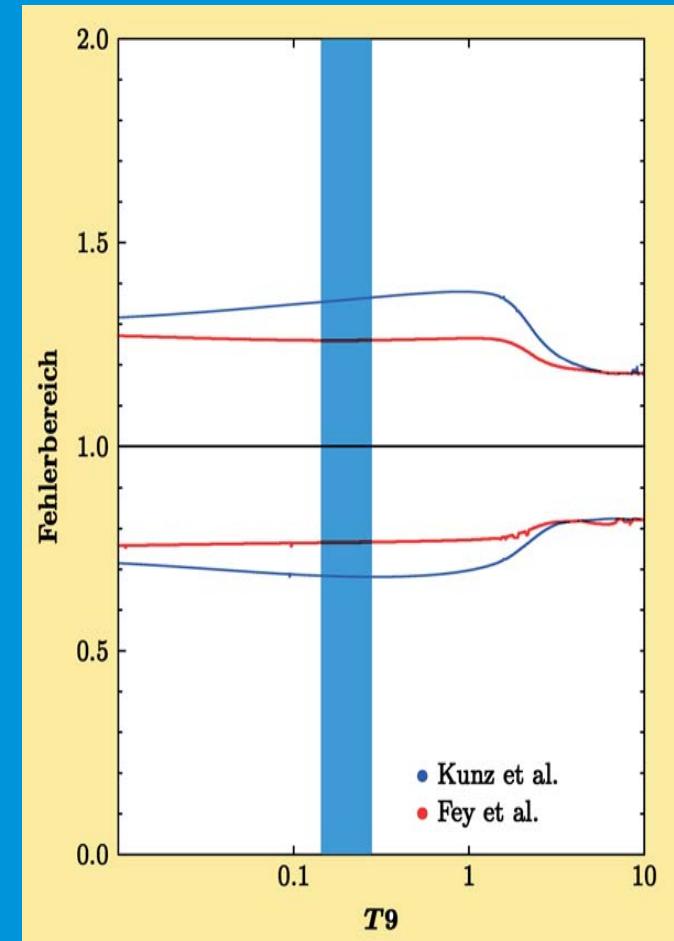
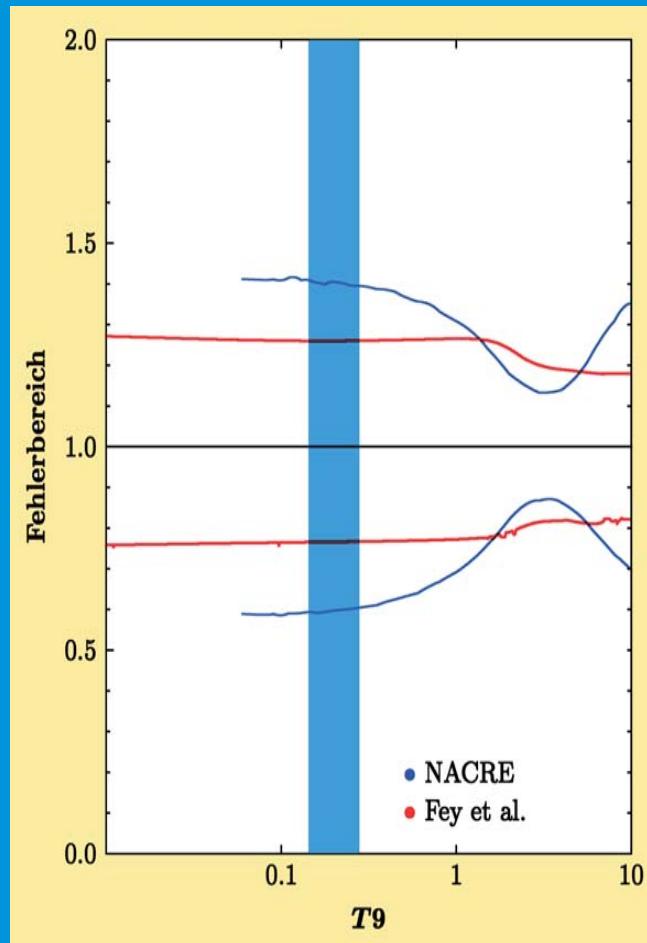
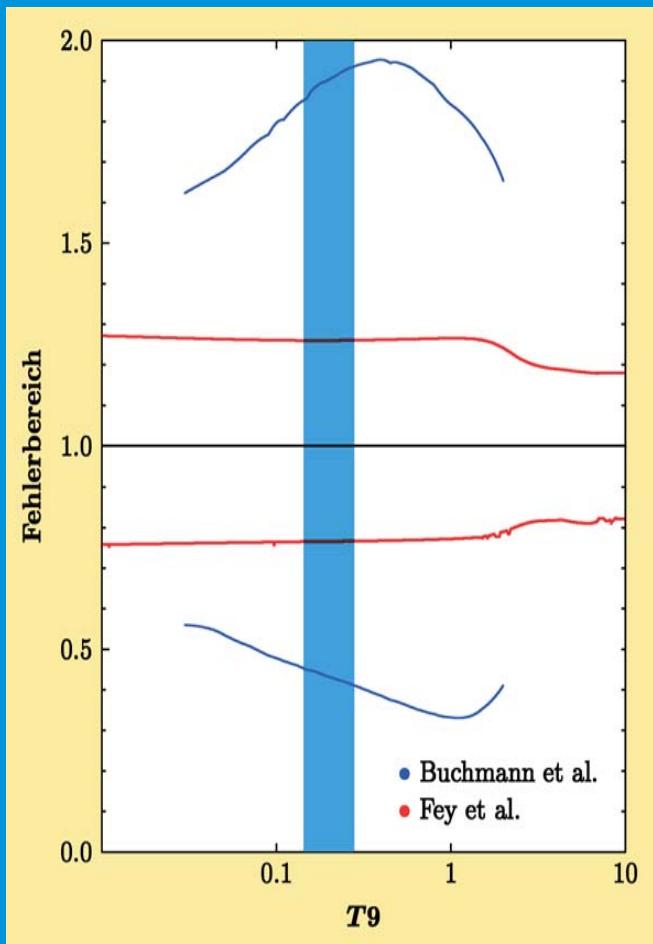


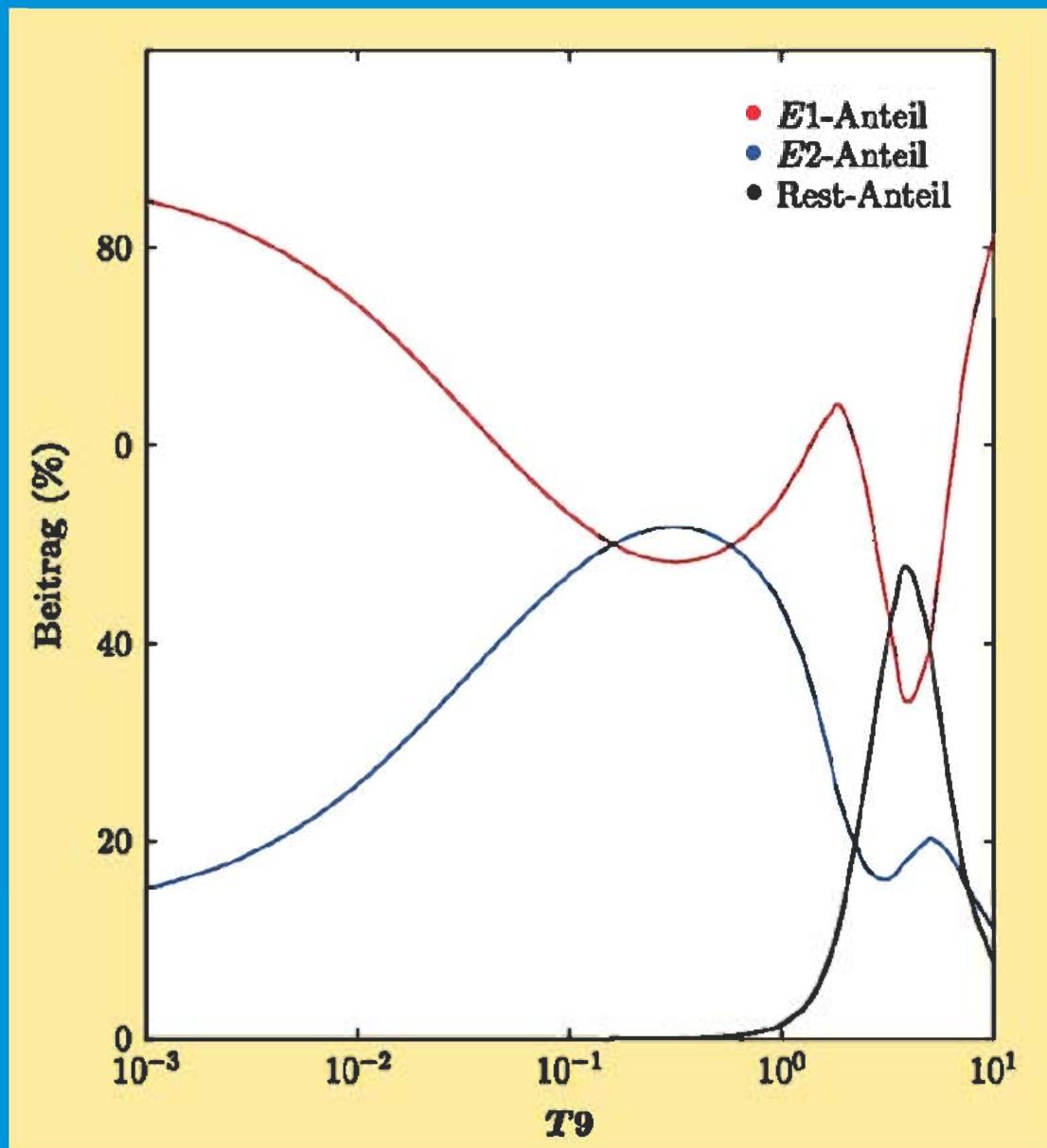
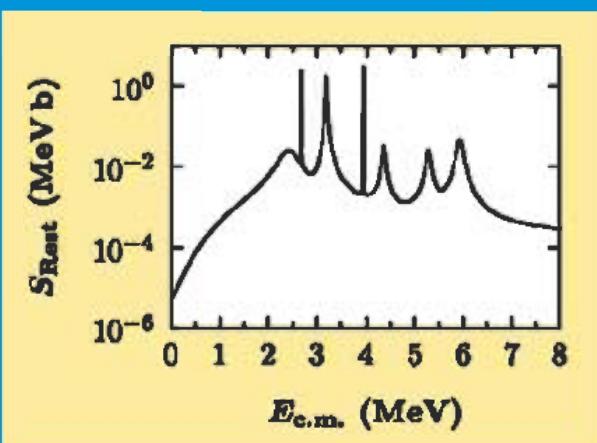
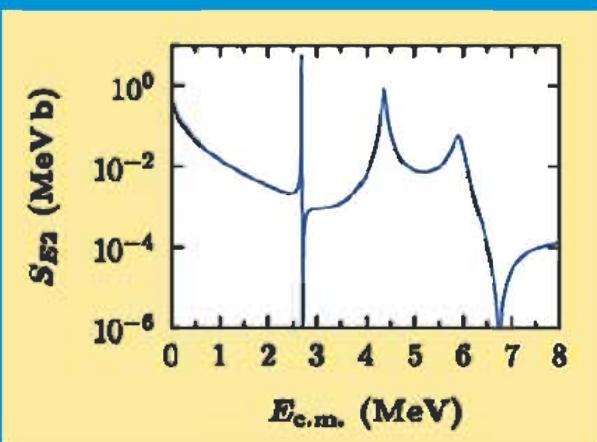
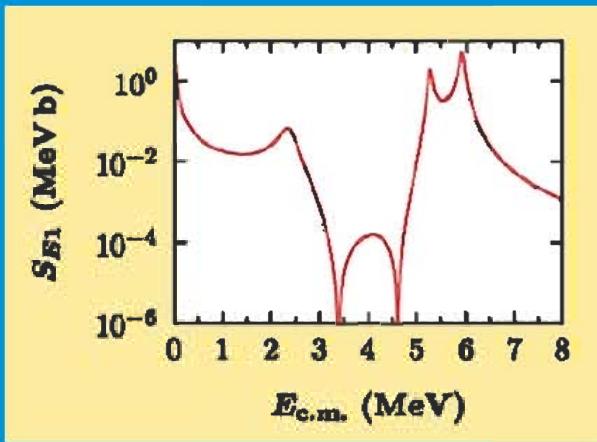


Comparison of the ratio of reaction rates : Fey : Buchmann / NACRE / Kunz



Comparison of the uncertainties given for the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha,\gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction rate





Experiment(s)	$S_{E1}(300)$ [keV b]	$S_{E2}(300)$ [keV b]
EUROGAM	81 (20)	80 (27)
GANDI	77 (19)	78 (26)
Kunz et al.	76 (20)	85 (30)
E + G	77 (19)	80 (25)
G + K	76 (18)	81 (23)
E + G + K	77 (17)	81 (22)

SUMMARY and CONCLUSION

2 experiments : $E_{cm} = 0.89 - 2.8 \text{ MeV}$

Interference combinations excluded

$$S_{E1}^{300} = (77 \pm 17) \text{ keVb}$$

$$S_{E2}^{300} = (81 \pm 22) \text{ keVb}$$

$$S_{\text{casc}}^{300} = (4 \pm 4) \text{ keVb}$$

$$S_{\text{total}}^{300} = (162 \pm 39) \text{ keVb}$$

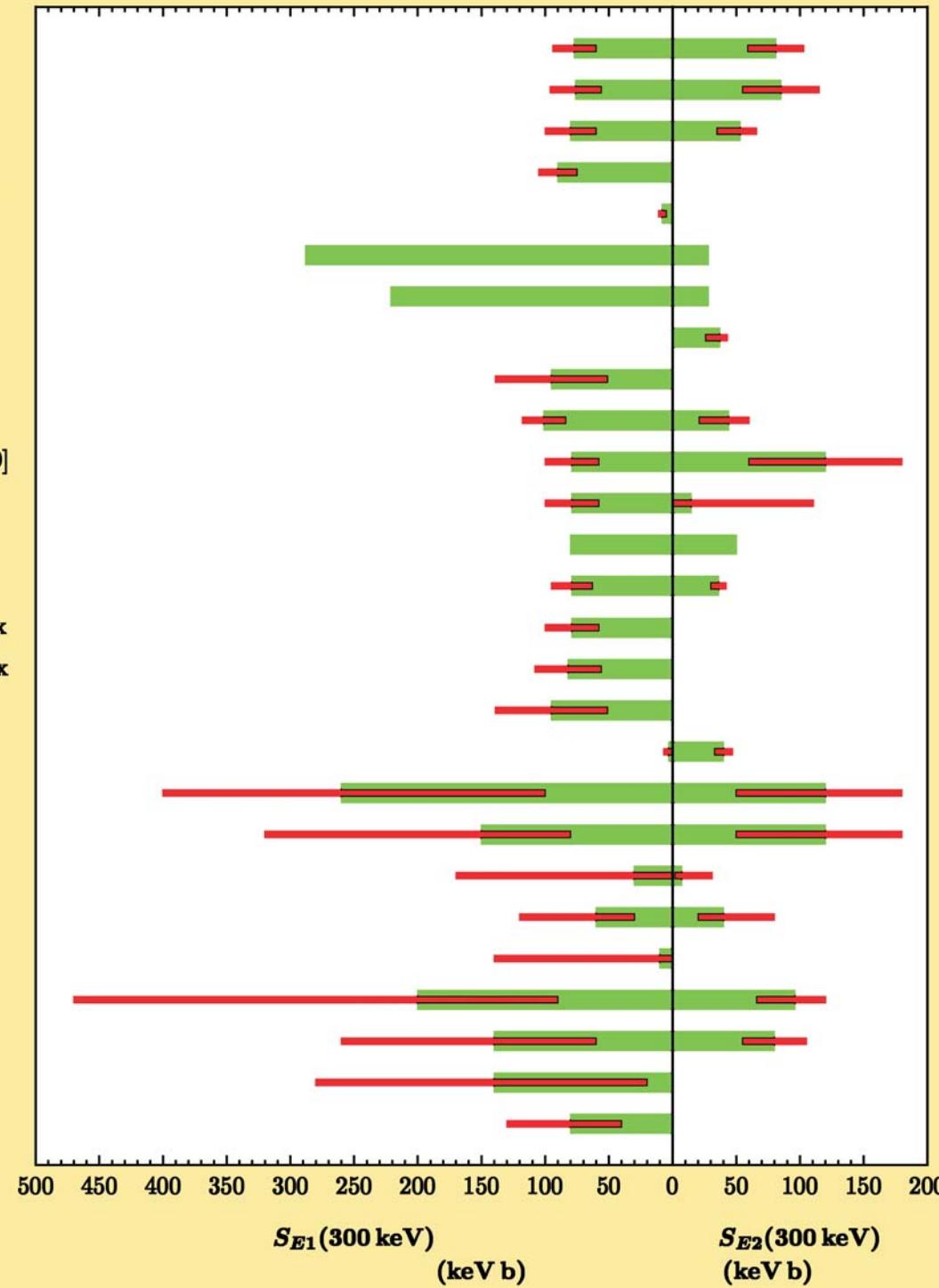
Reaction Rate with $\pm 25\%$ uncertainty

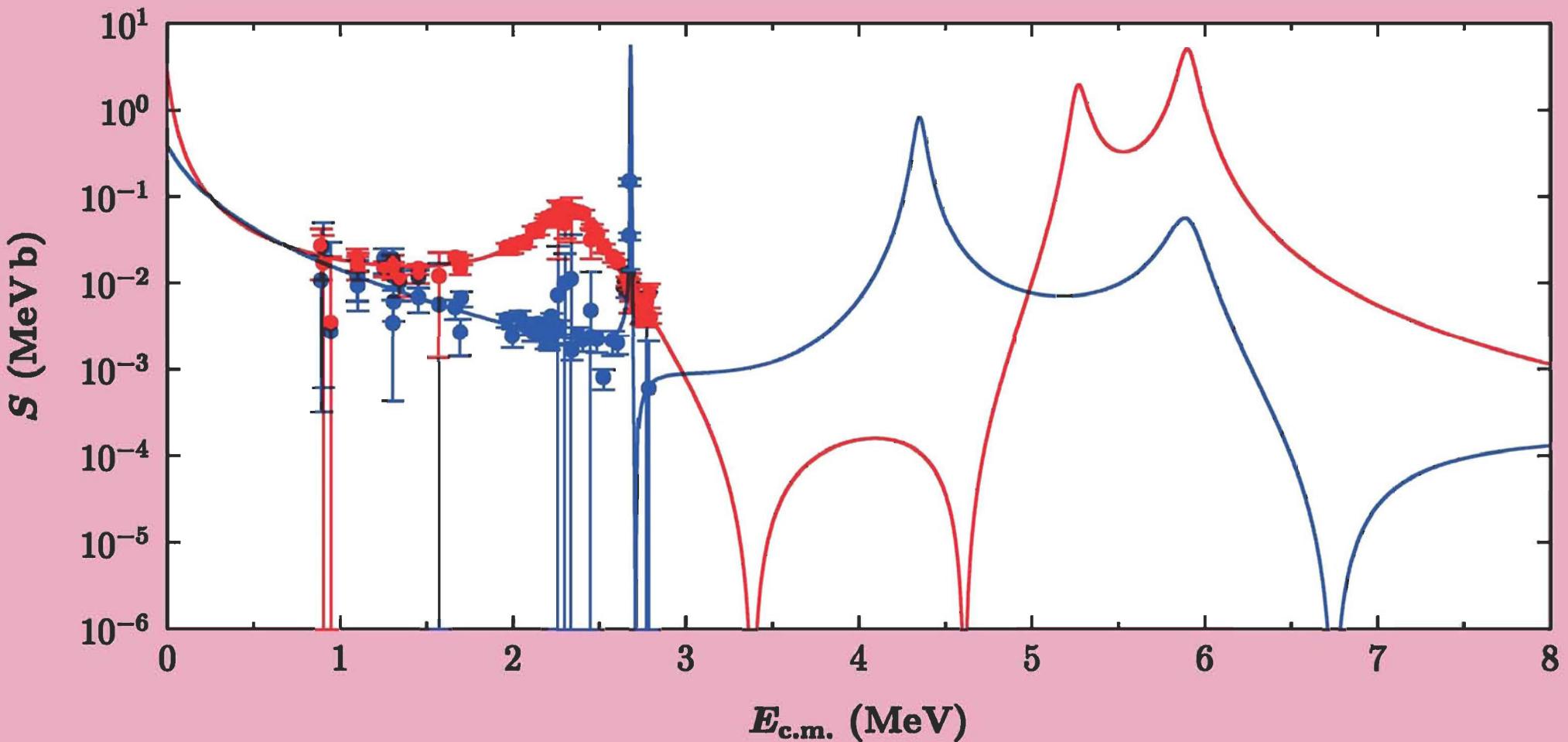
Table + 2 Analytical Expressions

Lowest Measured Energy up to Now

Most Precise Reaction Rate

This Work
[Kun02a]
[Tis02]
[Gia01b], Set I
[Gia01b], Set II
[Bra01], Set I
[Bra01], Set II
[Buc01a]
[Rot99]
[Bru99]
„NACRE“ [Ang99]
[Tra97]
[Buc96a]
[Oue96]
[Azu94], *R*-Matrix
[Azu94], *K*-Matrix
[Zha93]
[Oue92]
[Bar91], Fit 1
[Bar91], Fit 2
[Fil89]
„CF88“ [Cau88]
[Kre88]
[Red87], A
[Red87], B
[Dye74], A
[Dye74], B





Collaboration

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G. Staudt

Physikalisches Institut, Universität Tübingen, Germany

....like listening to a nightingale

whilst the
home team
scores a
goal !



Material for discussion

NUCLEAR PHYSICS NEWS Int. 14 No.1, p.35, (2004) :

NuPECC recommends with high priority the installation
of a compact, high-current 5-MV accelerator for light ions
equipped with a high efficiency 4π -array of Ge-detectors
at the underground laboratory of Gran Sasso.

Direct Methods :

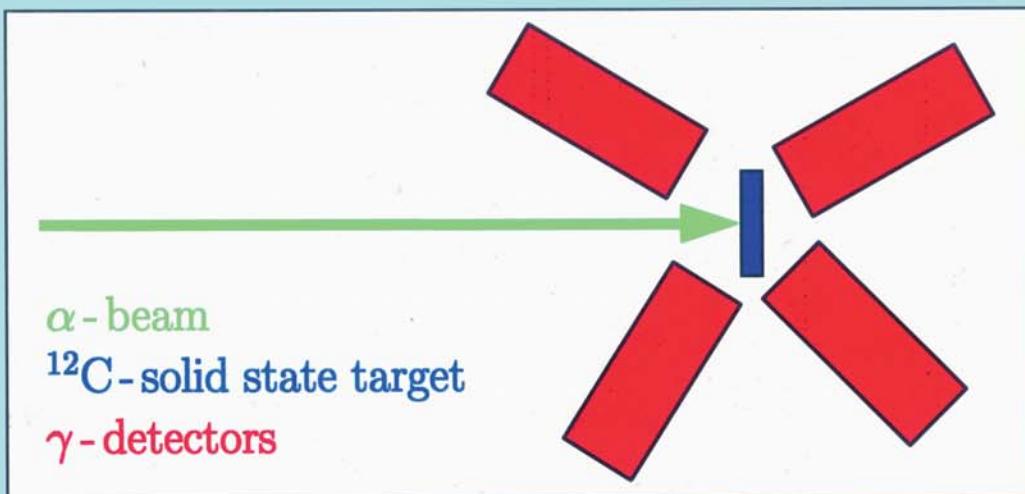
- ▶ **γ -angular distribution meas.**
- ▶ **^{16}O -recoil measurement**
- ▶ **Simple γ -detection, inverse kin.**
- ▶ **Full 4π γ -detection**

Indirect Methods :

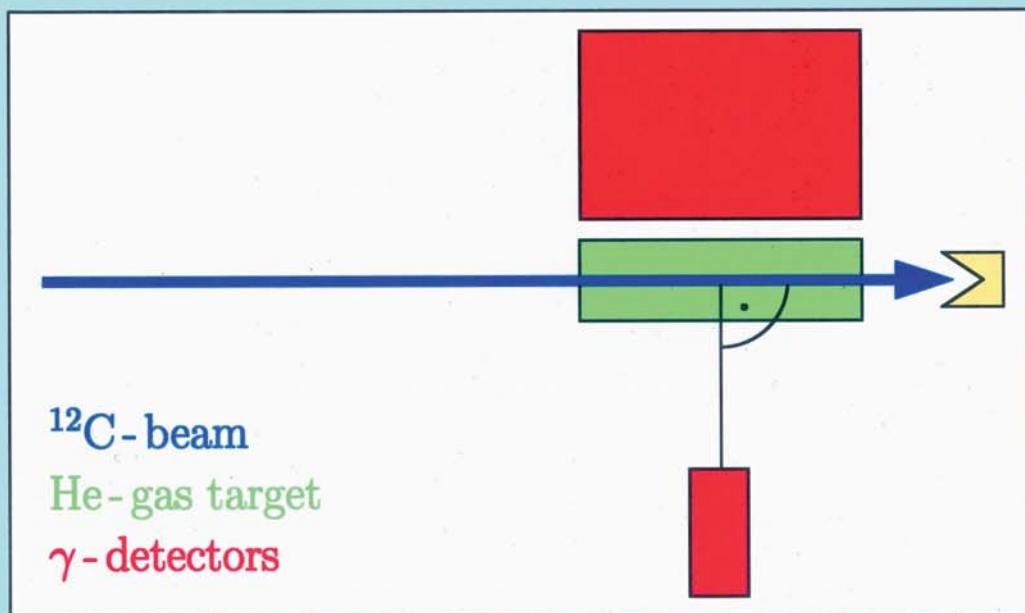
- ▶ **β -delayed α -decay of ^{16}N**
- ▶ **Elastic α -scattering off ^{12}C**
- ▶ **Coulomb break up of ^{16}O**
- ▶ **γ -induced break up of ^{16}O**
- ▶ **Transfer reaction, ANC-method**
- ▶ **Trojan horse method**
- ▶ **β -delayed p-decay of ^{17}Ne**

$^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ – direct methods

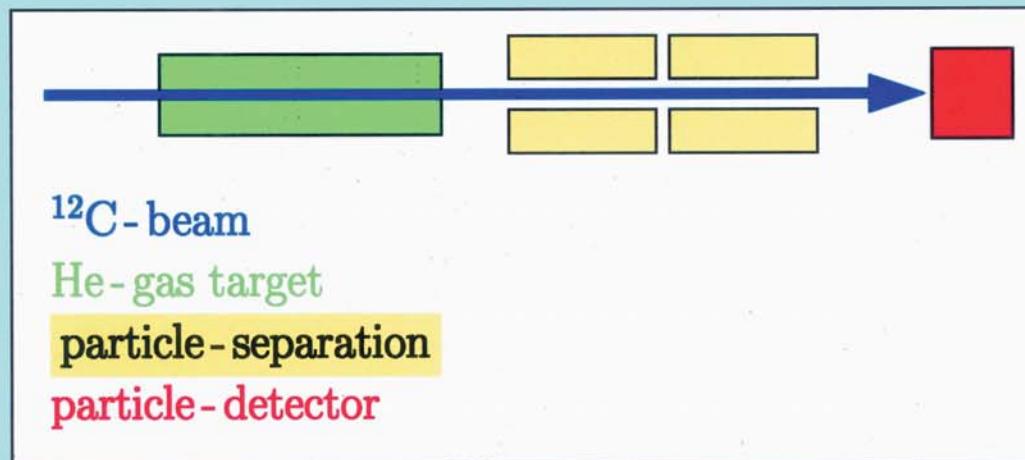
1) regular cinematics

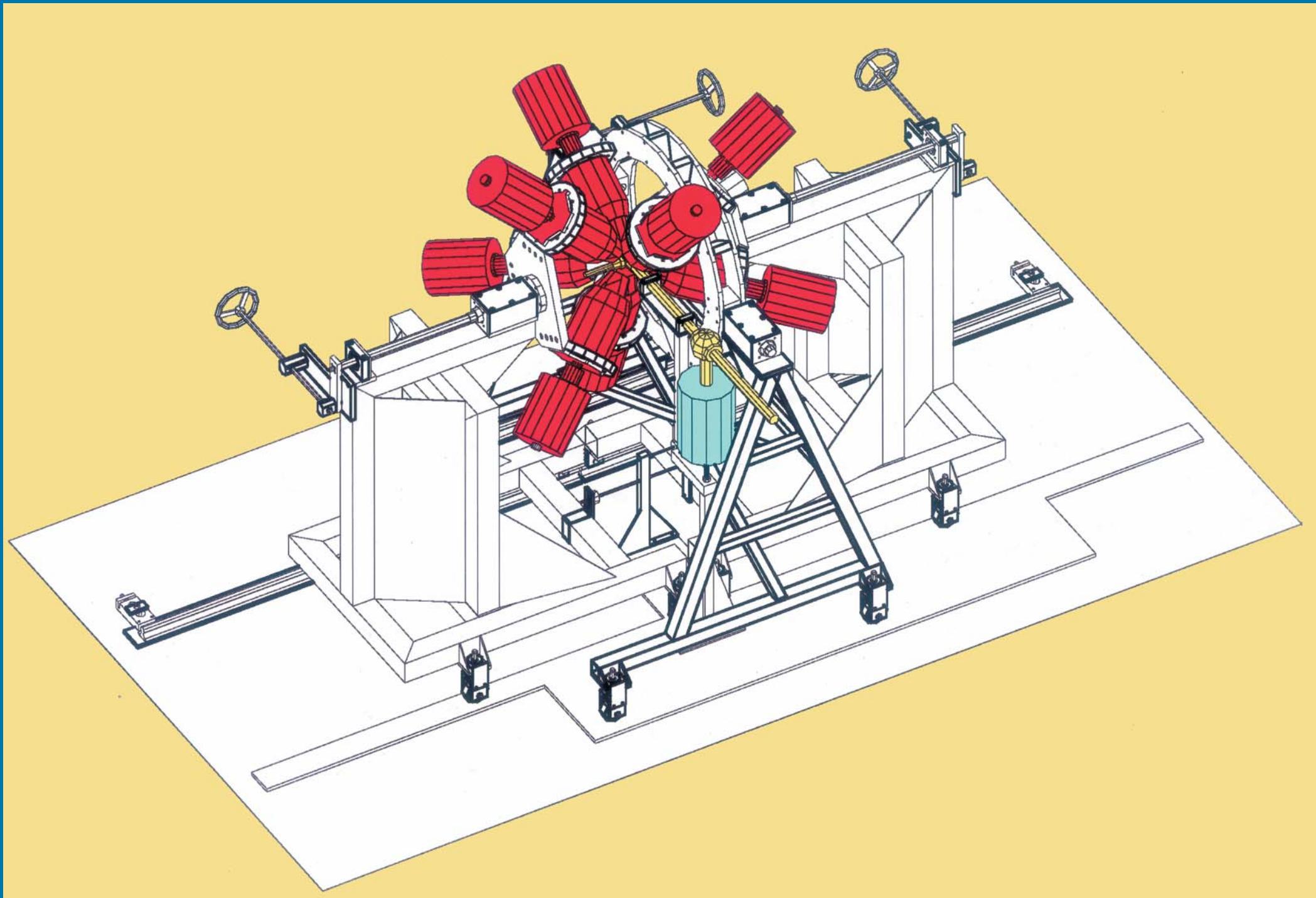


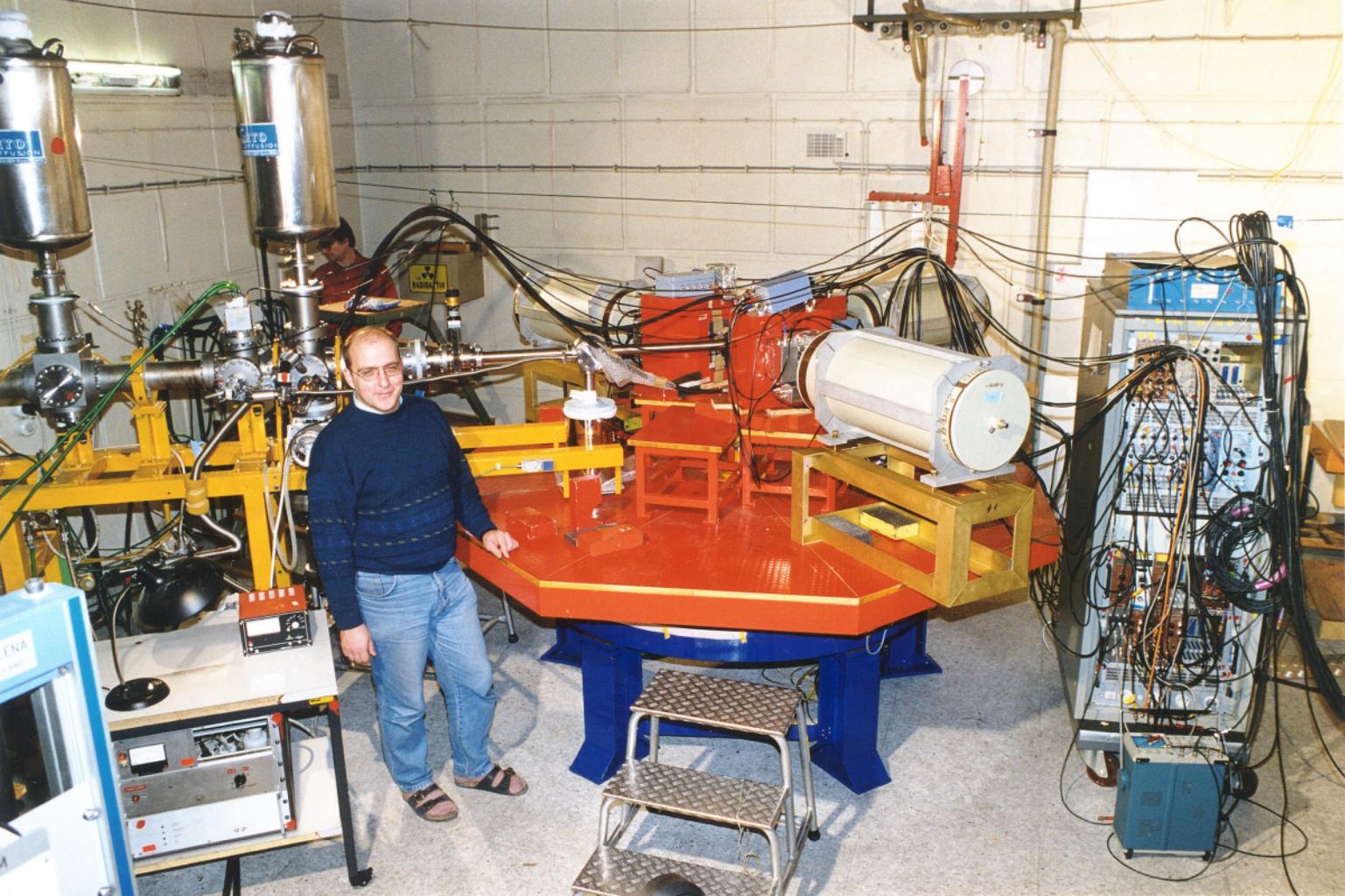
2) inverse kinematics



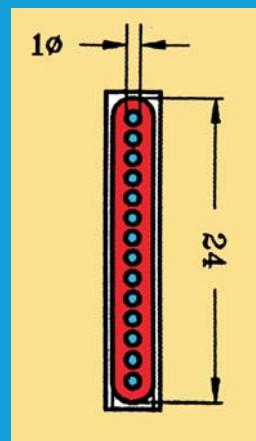
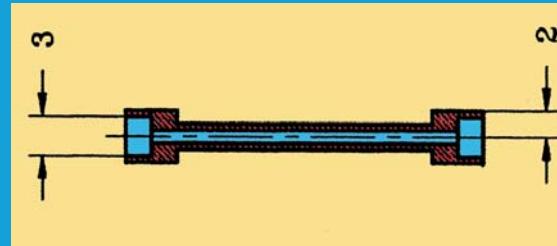
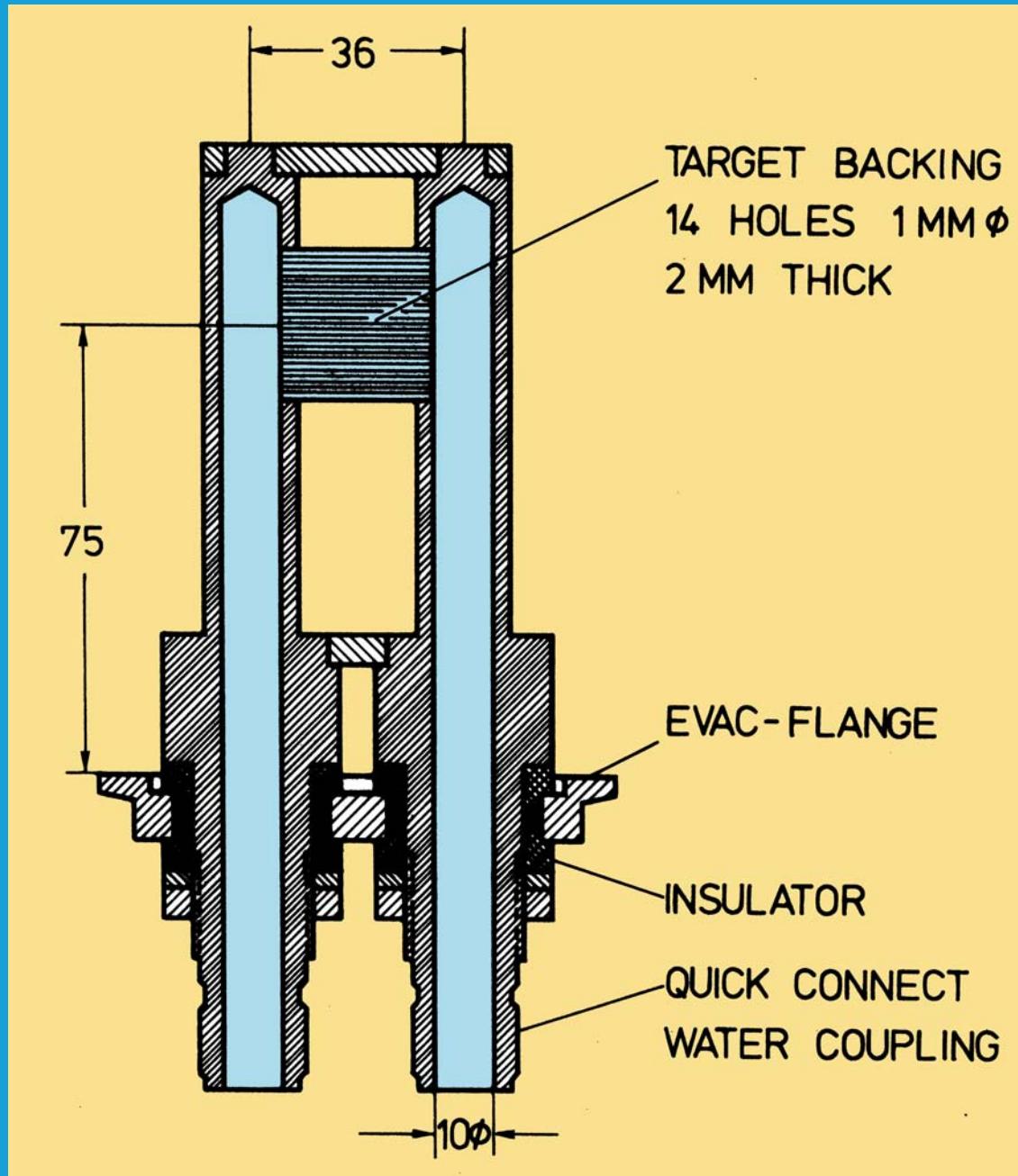
3) ^{16}O - recoil



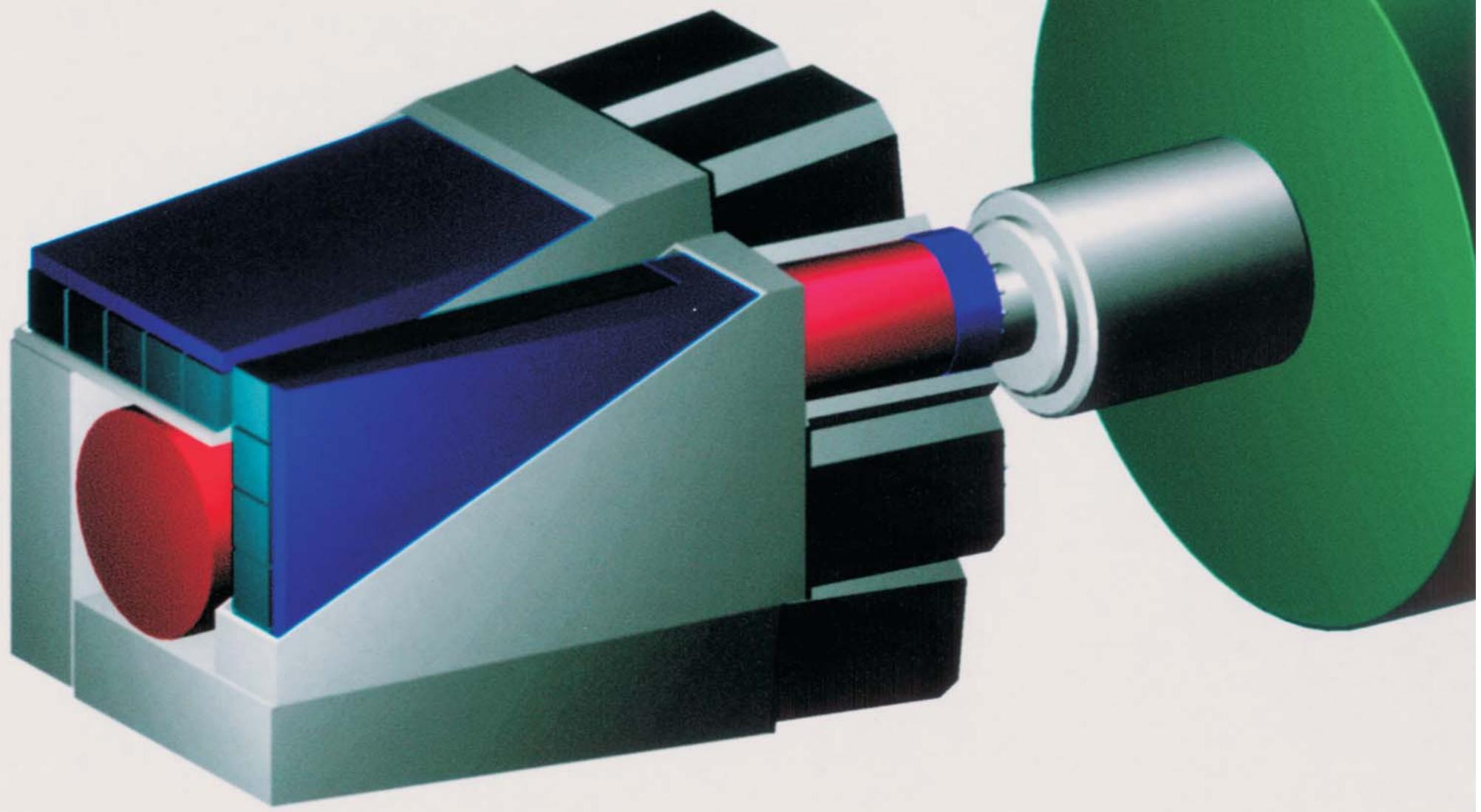




TARGET for high beam power of $10\text{kW}/\text{cm}^2$

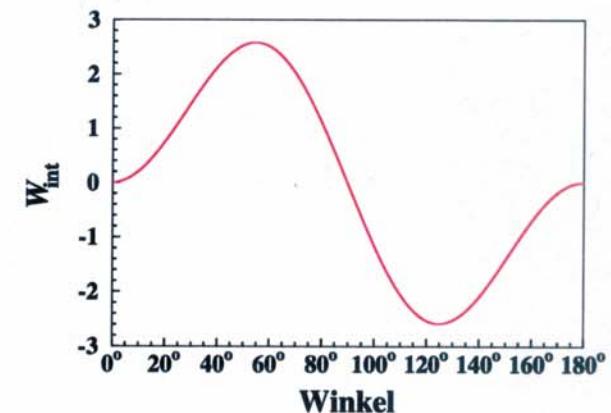
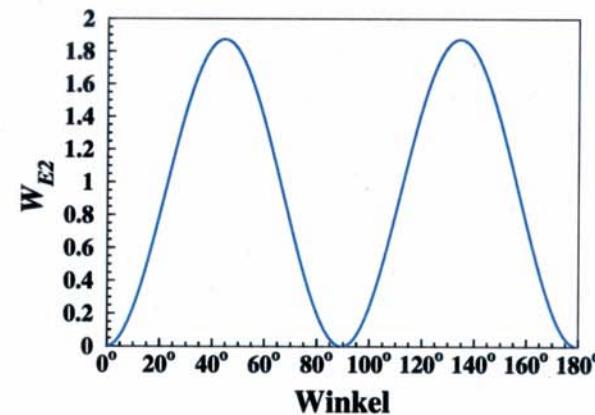
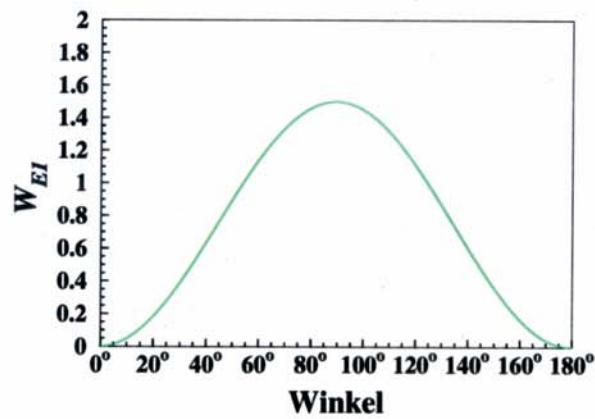


Ref.: J.W. Hammer and W. Niessner,
Kerntechnik 17 (1975) 477



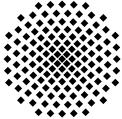
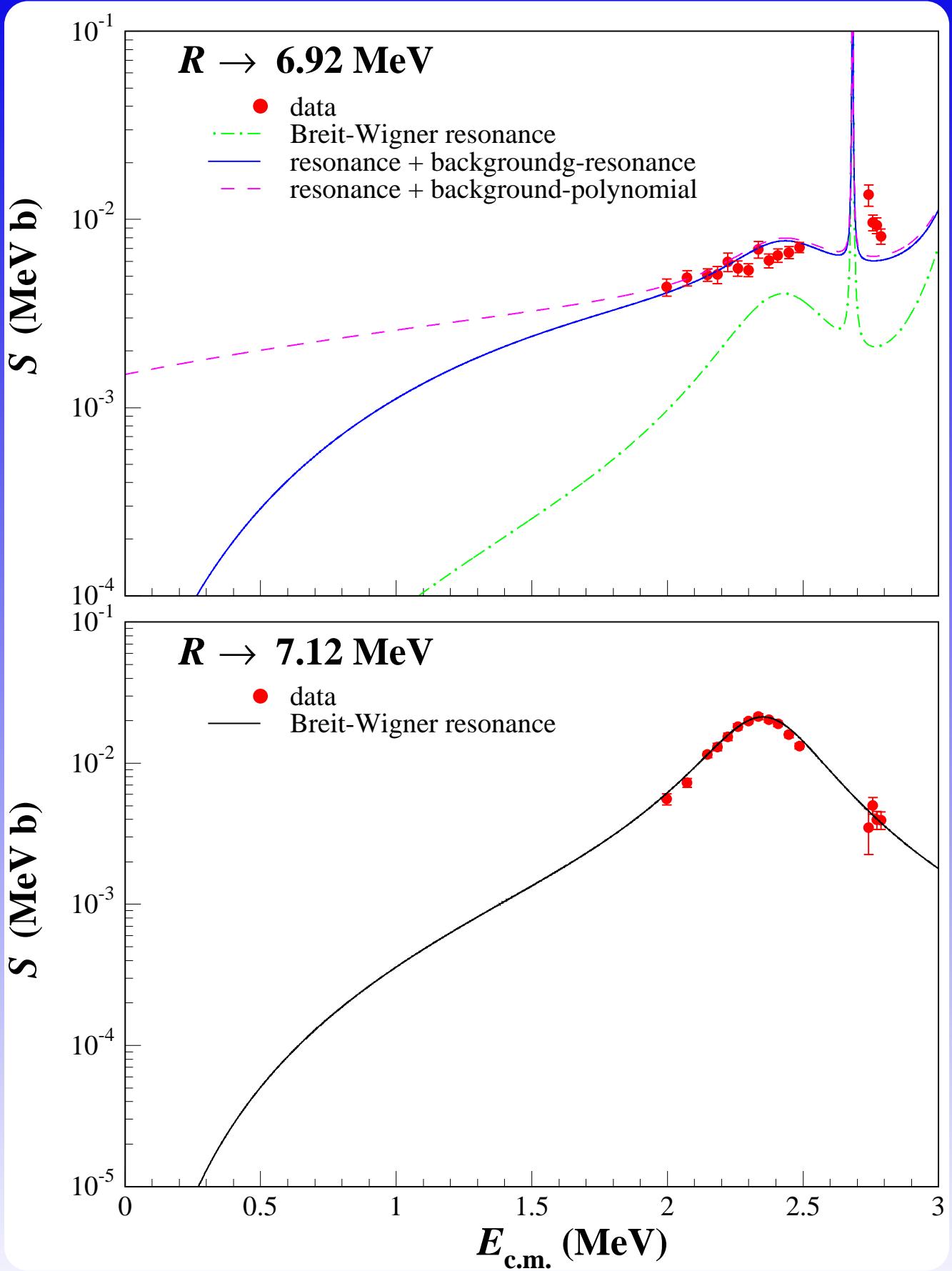
ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\sigma_{E1}}{4\pi} W(\cos \vartheta) = \frac{\sigma_{E1}}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\underbrace{W_{E1}(\cos \vartheta)}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{\frac{\sigma_{E2}}{\sigma_{E1}} \cdot W_{E2}(\cos \vartheta)}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{E2}}{\sigma_{E1}}} \cdot \cos \phi_{12} \cdot W_{\text{int}}(\cos \vartheta)}_{\text{red}} \right)$$



$$\phi_{12} = \delta_2 - \delta_1 + \arctan \frac{\eta}{2}$$

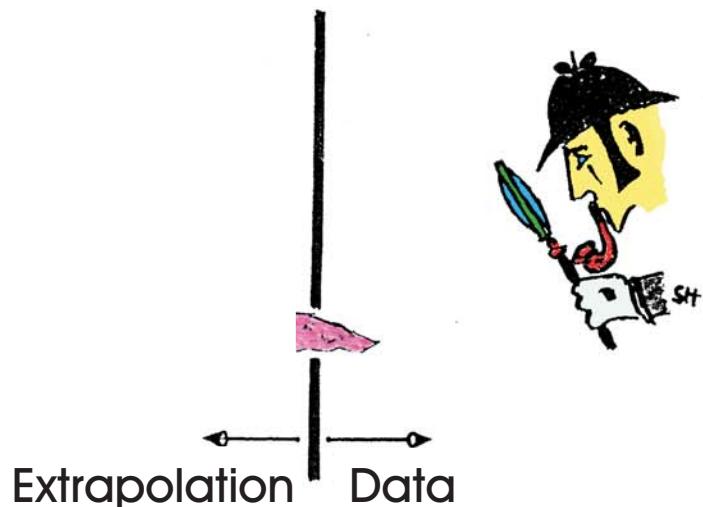
Cascade transitions



The case of subthreshold resonances:

Is it ?

detective
work



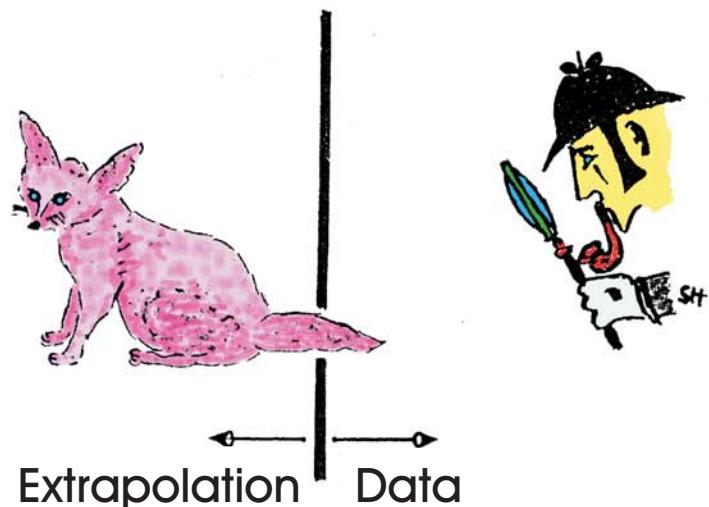
Or is it?



The case of subthreshold resonances:

Is it ?

detective
work



Or is it?

