

Indirect Technique in Nuclear Astrophysics: **ANC**



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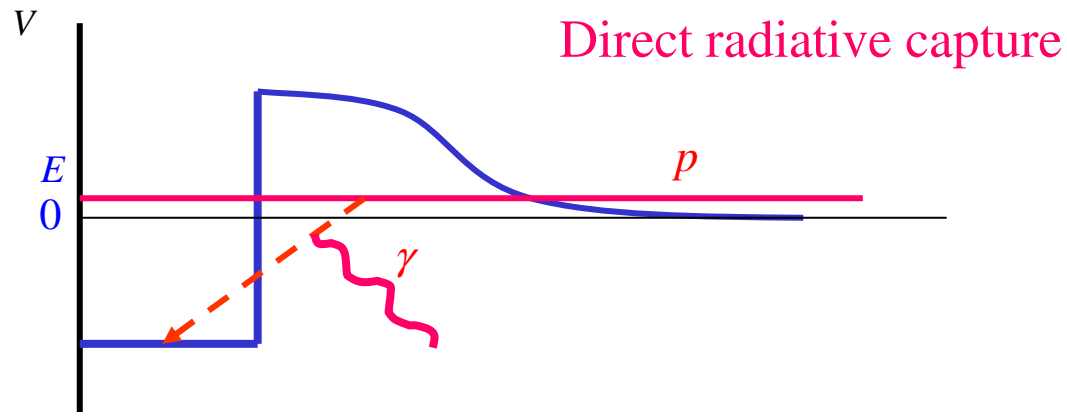
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Techniques to obtain reaction rates in Nuclear Astrophysics

- **Direct Measurements** (LUNA, LENA, DRAGON, . . .)
- **Radiative widths** for resonance rates
 - populate resonance state and measure decay
- **Coulomb dissociation**
 - applications with radioactive beams
- **Trojan Horse**
 - unique way to understand screening
- **Asymptotic Normalization Coefficients**
 - stable and radioactive beams



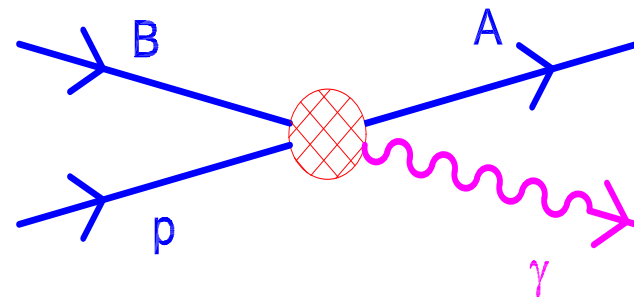
Transition Amplitude: $M = \left\langle I_{Bp}^A(r_{Bp}) \left| \hat{O}(r_{Bp}) \right| \psi_i^{(+)}(r_{Bp}) \right\rangle$

Direct Radiative proton capture $\sigma \propto |M|^2$

Low B.E.: $I_{Bp}^A(r_{Bp}) \stackrel{r_B > R_N}{\approx} C_{Bp}^A \frac{W_{-n_A, l+1/2}(2\kappa_{Bp} r_{Bp})}{r_{Bp}}$

ANC \Rightarrow amplitude for tail of overlap function

Find: $\sigma_{\text{capture}} \propto (C_{Bp}^A)^2$

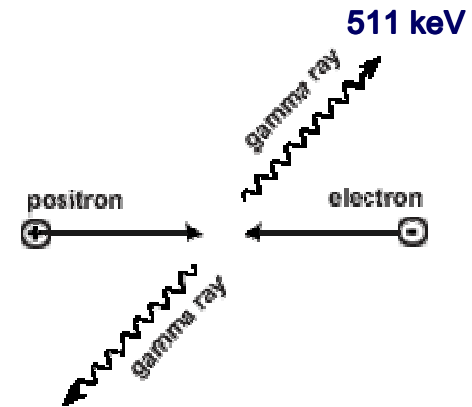


For Example !

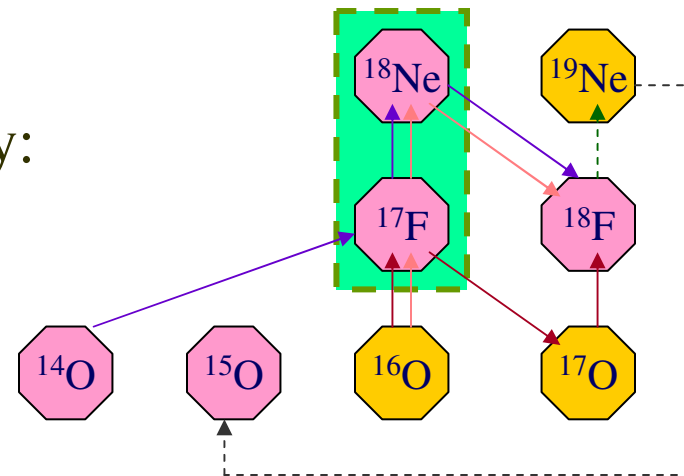
* Major sources of γ -ray lines:

- 1- Following β -decays
- 2- electron-positron annihilation.

* ^{18}F emits positron ($T_{1/2} = 158$ min).

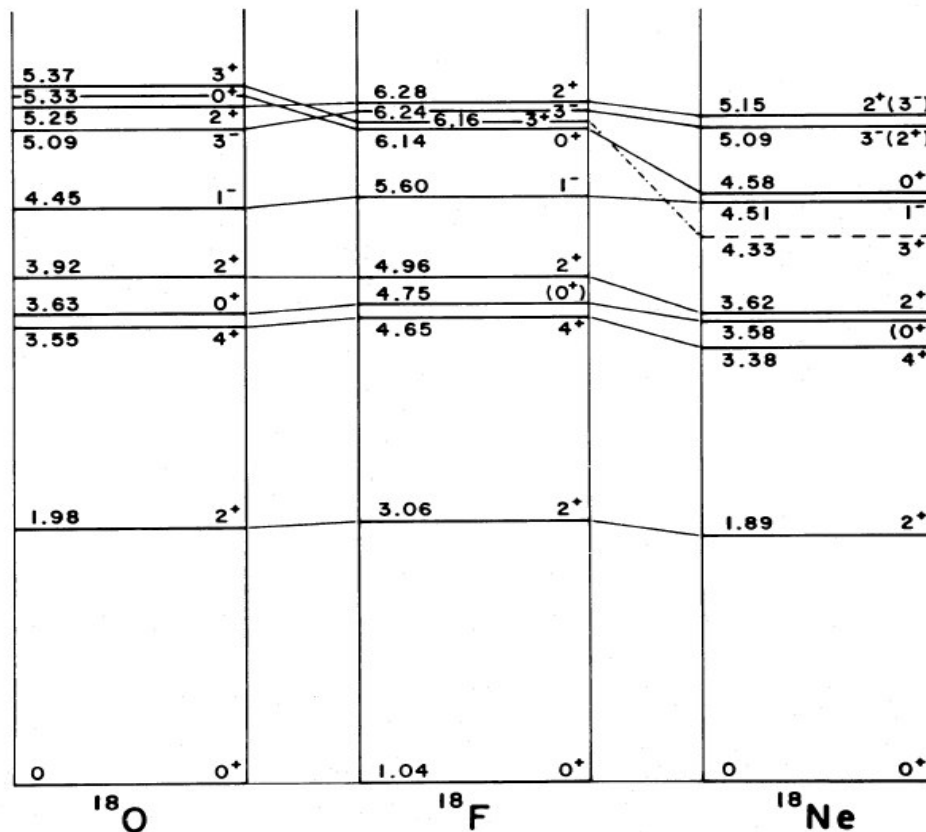


* ^{18}F production may be influenced by:



Mirror Nuclei

^{18}Ne & ^{18}O



- The nuclear structure for ^{18}O & ^{18}Ne are similar.
- The ANCs for ^{18}O will be obtained from $^{13}\text{C}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{O})^{12}\text{C}$ reaction.
- Stable beam (^{17}O) enables the ability to separate between interesting levels in ^{18}O .

Experimental Setup

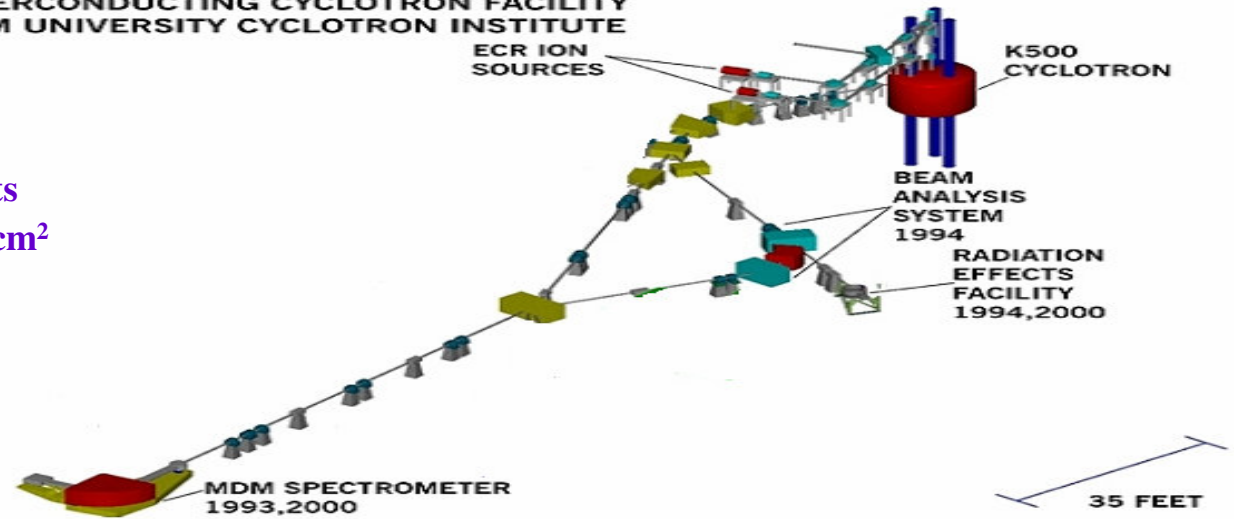
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TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY CYCLOTRON INSTITUTE

Elastic Scatterings:

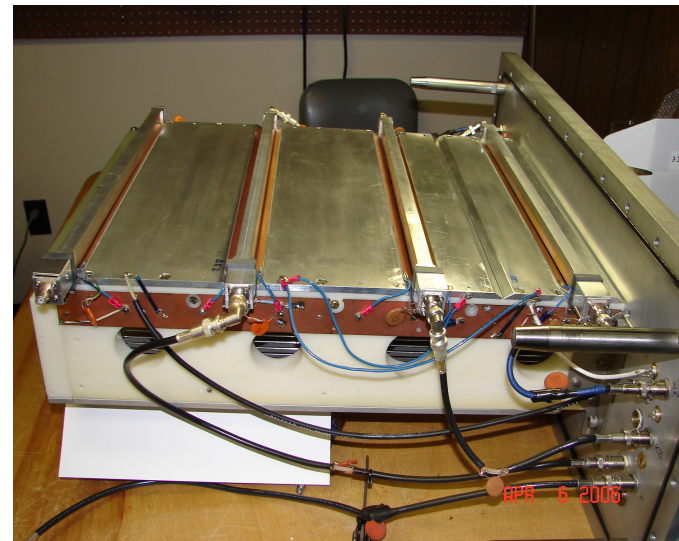
Beams 12 MeV/u
 $^{17}\text{O} + ^{13}\text{C}$
 $^{18}\text{O} + ^{12}\text{C}$

Targets 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

Transfer Reactions:



MDM Spectrometer



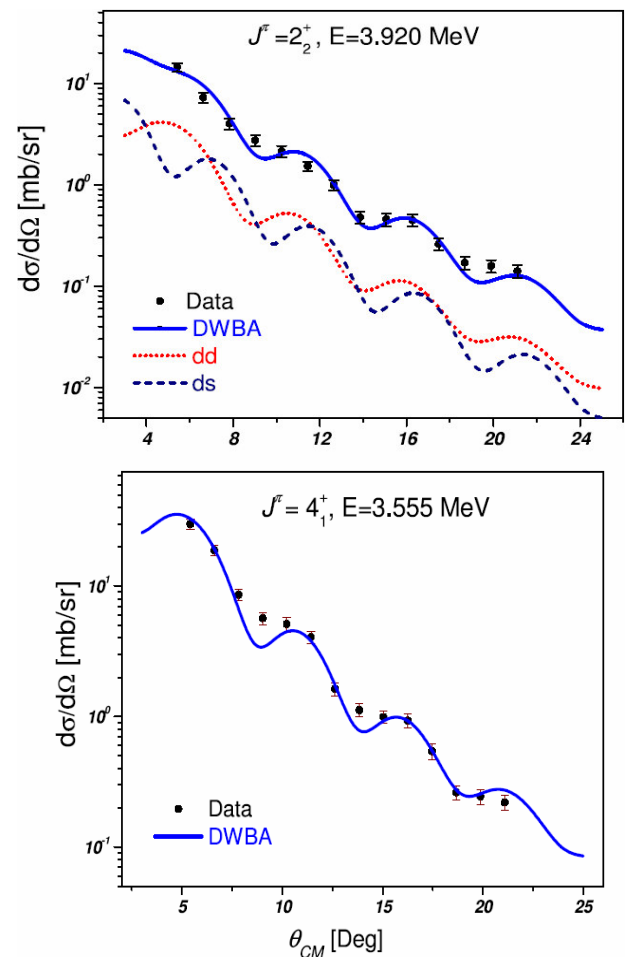
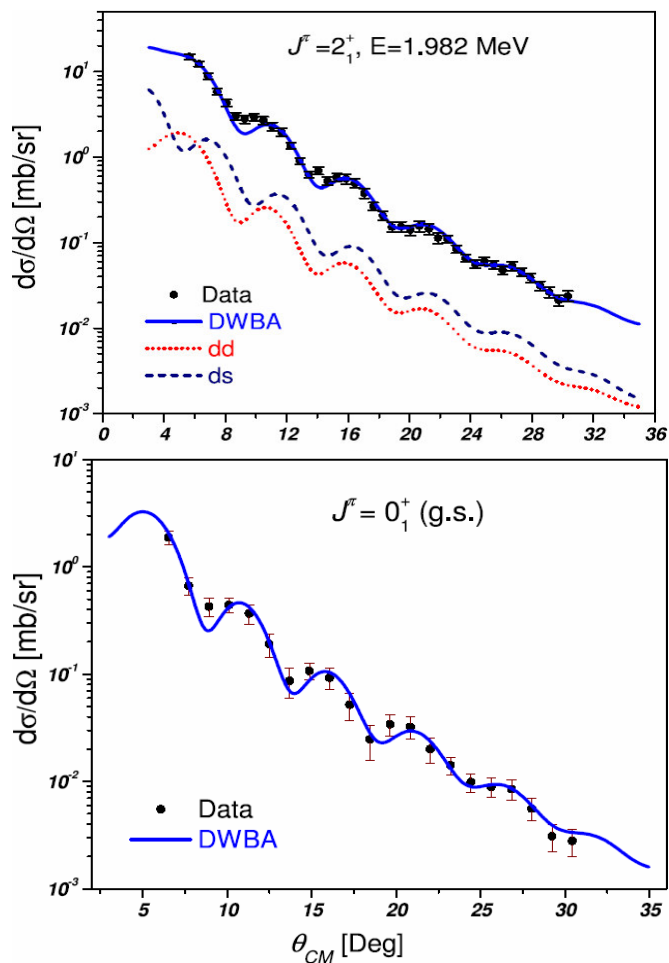
Oxford Detector

$^{13}\text{C}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{O})^{12}\text{C}$

- $J^\pi = (0_1^+, 2_1^+, 4_1^+, 2_2^+)$
- 2^+ states are combinations of $(d_{5/2})^2$ & $(d_{5/2}s_{1/2})$, T. Dehnhard, *et al*, PRC **13** (1976) 55.
- 4^+ & 0^+ have pure $(d_{5/2})^2$ configuration.

4.45	1^-
3.92	2^+
3.63	0^+
3.56	4^+
1.98	2^+
0	0^+

^{18}O

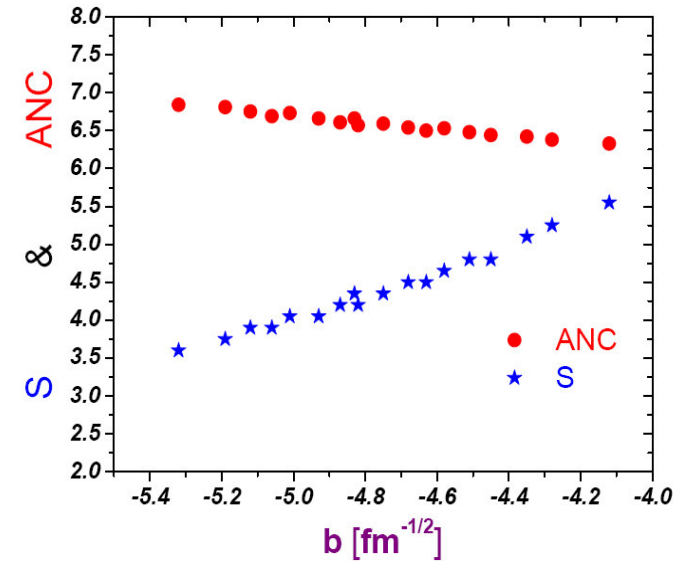


$^{13}\text{C}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{O})^{12}\text{C}$

* Comparison **ANC** vs **S**: The reaction is peripheral

* The **ANCs** are obtained using:

* Charge Symmetry implies:
$$\frac{C_{\ell j}^2}{b_{\ell j}^2} (^{18}\text{O}) = \frac{C_{\ell j}^2}{b_{\ell j}^2} (^{18}\text{Ne})$$



J^π	Proton Orbital	^{18}O		^{18}Ne	
		B.E. [MeV]	$C_{\ell j}^2$ [fm^{-1}]	B.E. [MeV]	$C_{\ell j}^2$ [fm^{-1}]
0_1^+	$d_{5/2}$	8.04	7.33 ± 0.73	3.92	10.76 ± 0.97
2_1^+	$d_{5/2}$	6.06	2.06 ± 0.21	2.04	2.17 ± 0.24
	$s_{1/2}$		6.55 ± 0.69		14.29 ± 1.71
4_1^+	$d_{5/2}$	4.48	1.05 ± 0.11	0.54	2.17 ± 0.22
2_2^+	$d_{5/2}$	4.12	0.49 ± 0.06	0.31	2.69 ± 0.32
	$s_{1/2}$		4.47 ± 0.54		127 ± 17



* **Direct Capture Reaction Rate (RADCAP) :**

$$N_A \langle \sigma v \rangle = 51 \tau^2 S_{\text{eff}}(T_9) e^{-\tau} \left[\frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{mole.s}} \right]$$

* **Resonant Capture reaction rate:**

D. W. Bardayan, PRC 62, 055804(2000)

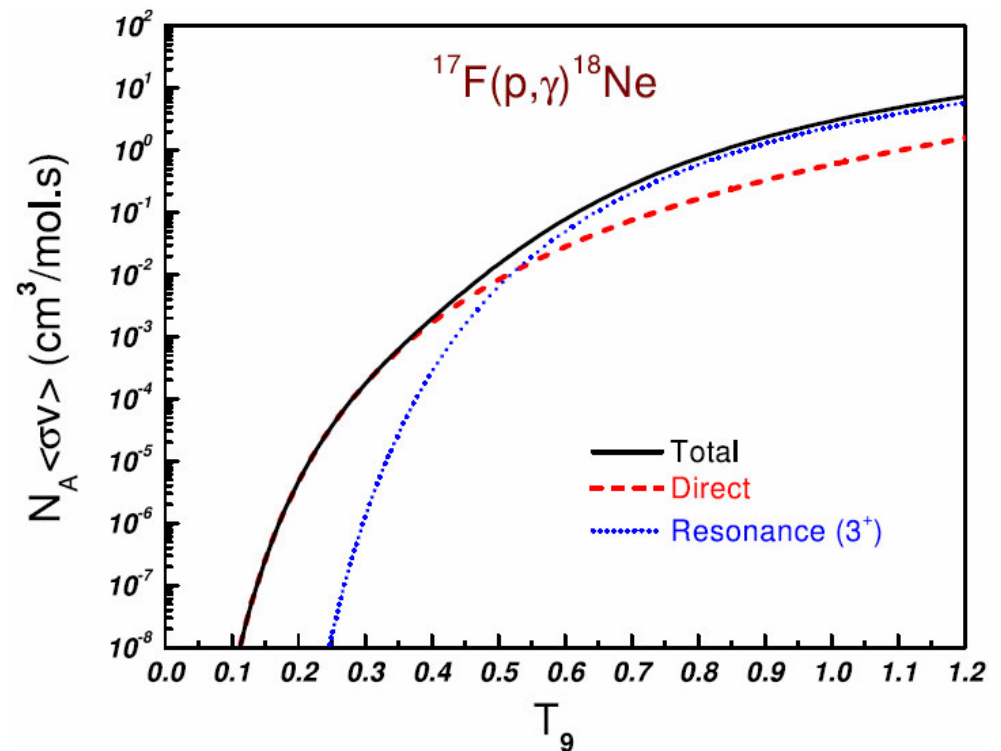
* **DC \gg RS for $T_9 \leq 0.4$**

→ DC dominates in ONe novae

* **The uncertainty of DC rate is $\pm 20\%$**

* **Astrophysical Implications:**

- **Our rate is comparable with Bardayan & Garcia. (Considered SLOW)**
- **If nova $M = 1.25 M_{\odot}$, more ^{18}F & ^{18}O .**
- **If $M \geq 1.35 M_{\odot}$, less ^{18}F .**



S. Parete-Koon AJ 598, 1239 (2003)

"Thank You"

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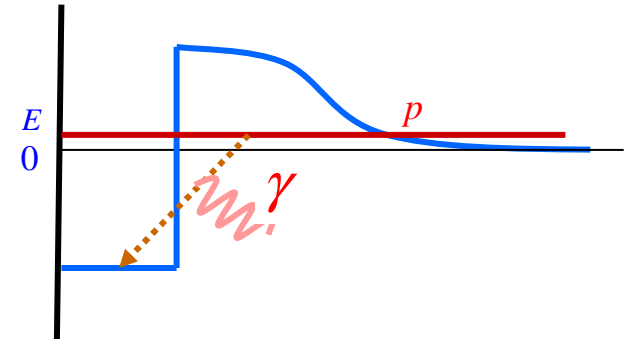


Asymptotic Normalization Coefficients (ANC)

**A.Mukhamedzhanov et al., PRC 56,1302(1997)

Direct Capture Reactions for charged particles:

- The binding energy of the captured particle is low.
- The capture occurs through the tail of the overlap function.
- The Amplitude of the tail is given by the ANCs.



For a Transfer reaction (X+A→Y+B):

- The DWBA amplitude:

$$M(E) = \langle \chi_f^{(-)} I_{A,p}^B(r_{A,p}) | \Delta V | I_{Y,p}^X(r_{Y,p}) \chi_i^{(+)} \rangle$$

- The reaction cross section is related to the DWBA by:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \sum_{l_B j_B l_X j_X} S_{A a l_B j_B} S_{y a l_X j_X} \sigma_{l_B j_B l_X j_X}^{DWBA}$$

- For a peripheral reaction $r > R_N$,

$$I_{A,p}^B(r) = \sqrt{S_{A,p}} \varphi(r) \implies S = \frac{C^2}{b^2}$$

