

## Direct capture cross section and low-energy resonances in the $^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$ reaction

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The  $^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$  reaction takes part in the neon-sodium cycle of hydrogen burning and may affect the observed anticorrelation between sodium and oxygen abundances in globular cluster stars. Its rate is controlled by a number of low-energy resonances and a slowly varying non-resonant component. Three new resonances at  $E_p = 156.2$ ,  $189.5$ , and  $259.7$  keV, respectively, have recently been observed and confirmed. However, significant uncertainty remains due to the off-resonant process and two hypothetical resonances at  $E_p = 71$  and  $105$  keV, respectively. Here, new data with unprecedented high luminosity and low background on these aspects of the  $^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)\text{Na}$  reaction are reported. Stringent upper limits are placed on the two hypothetical resonances, ruling them out for astrophysical purposes. The off-resonant yield has been measured at unprecedented low energy, constraining the contributions from a subthreshold resonance and the direct capture process. The  $^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$  reaction rate, which used to be the most uncertain rate of the neon-sodium cycle, is now the best known rate.

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