

Nuclear physics of ^{26}Al production

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The ground state of the unstable ^{26}Al nucleus ($^{26}\text{Al}_g$) with $T_{1/2} = 0.717$ Myr was the first radioisotope detected in the galaxy, via the characteristic 1.809 MeV gamma-emission of ^{26}Mg . The observation is direct proof of ongoing stellar nucleosynthesis in our Galaxy and indicates that there are approximately $2\text{-}3 M_{\odot}$ of $^{26}\text{Al}_g$. It is therefore fundamental to understand the production of $^{26}\text{Al}_g$ and the effect of the nuclear physics uncertainty.

^{26}Al has a isomeric state ($^{26}\text{Al}_m$) which is prohibited to decay into $^{26}\text{Al}_g$ due to the large spin difference. However, an equilibration between $^{26}\text{Al}_m$ and $^{26}\text{Al}_g$ could proceed via intermediate states and influence the abundance of $^{26}\text{Al}_g$. Hence, the isomer could have an important influence on the production of $^{26}\text{Al}_g$. To clarify the production mechanism of $^{26}\text{Al}_g$ in the winds of massive stars, we present our investigation of the sensitivity of the yields to variation of nuclear reaction rates involving $^{26}\text{Al}_g$ and $^{26}\text{Al}_m$.

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