

# First time measurement of the $^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction at astrophysical energies: evidence of resonances through the application of the Trojan Horse Method

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The  $^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$  reaction is an important channel of fluorine destruction in H-rich environments as the outer layers of asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars. Measurements of the  $^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$  reaction via the Trojan Horse Method (THM) have shown the presence of resonant structures not observed before [1,2,3]. As a consequence, the reaction rate at astrophysical temperatures (about  $10^7$ – $10^8$  K) exceeds up to a factor of 1.7 the one given in [4]. This fact might have important consequences for stellar nucleosynthesis, helping to solve the gap between the F abundances predicted by theoretical models for AGB stars and the observed values [5]. Here we present the result of an experiment in which THM was used to extract the quasi-free contribution of the  $2\text{H}(^{19}\text{F}, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$  reaction to  $^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$  channel, corresponding to the population of the first excited state of the  $^{16}\text{O}$ . Despite

the low statistics, three resonances in the  $E_{\text{cm}}$  energy region below about 500 KeV have been observed. This result confirms the findings of the previous experiments focused on the  $^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$  channel and hints again to an enhancement of the  $^{19}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{16}\text{O}$  destruction rate, with respect to what presently predicted.

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