

# Study on explosive nuclear synthesis with low-energy RI beams at CRIB

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Astrophysical reactions involving radioactive isotopes (RI) are of importance for the stellar energy generation and nucleosynthesis especially in explosive stellar environments, such as X-ray bursts, core-collapse supernovae, big-bang and supermassive metal-poor stars. In spite of the essential difficulties in the experimental evaluation of those reaction rates, there are several successful approaches to study them. The experiments at the low-energy RI beam separator CRIB (CNS Radioisotope Beam Separator), operated by Center for Nuclear Study (CNS), the University of Tokyo, are introduced as examples of such studies.

A striking method to study nuclear resonances in unstable nuclei is the proton/alpha resonant scattering with the thick target method in inverse kinematics. Many measurements have been performed at CRIB [1–4], mainly to study properties of resonances which may affect astrophysical reaction rates. With the measurement of  $^{30}\text{S}+\alpha$  resonant scattering [4], we evaluated the  $^{30}\text{S}(\alpha, p)$  reaction rate, which produces a considerable effect on the energy generation of X-ray bursts. The latest application of that method is the proton resonant scattering on an isomer-enriched  $^{26}\text{Al}$  RI beam, to study the destruction process of  $^{26}\text{Al}$ , which may reduce the production rate of cosmic  $^{26}\text{Al}$   $\gamma$ -rays.

Indirect measurements of relevant astrophysical reactions have also been performed at CRIB. The world's first Trojan-horse-method experiment with an RI beam was performed at CRIB by an international collaboration including the INFN-LNS group. Measuring quasi-free  $^{18}\text{F}(d, n\alpha)$  reaction, the low-temperature  $^{18}\text{F}(p, \alpha)$  reaction S-factor was experimentally determined for the first time [5]. Another recent Trojan-horse measurement at CRIB was to determine  $^7\text{Be}(n, p)$  and  $(n, \alpha)$  reaction rates, which can be relevant for the cosmological  $^7\text{Li}$  abundance problem. We have performed a measurement of those reactions with the  $^7\text{Be}$  beam at CRIB, covering the temperature range of the big-bang nucleosynthesis.

## References

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