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## Forbidden transitions in nuclear weak processes relevant to neutrino detection, nucleosynthesis and evolution of stars

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Important roles of Gamow-Teller transitions have been studied for electron-capture and  $\beta$ -decay processes at stellar environments [1, 2] as well as  $\nu$ -nucleus reactions [3]. Importance of first-forbidden transitions in  $\beta$ -decay rates of  $N=126$  isotones have been shown, and the short half-lives obtained were used to study  $r$ -process nucleosynthesis in core-collapse supernova explosions (SNe) and binary neutron-star mergers [4]. Here, we focus more on the roles of forbidden transitions in nuclear weak processes.  $\nu$ -induced reactions on  $^{16}\text{O}$ , where spin-dipole transitions are dominant, are studied with new shell-model Hamiltonians [5] and  $\text{SN}\nu$  detection and  $\nu$  mass hierarchy dependence of the cross sections [6] as well as nucleosynthesis of light elements such as  $^{11}\text{B}$  and  $^{11}\text{C}$  in SNe [5] are discussed.

Next, we study  $e$ -capture processes on  $^{20}\text{Ne}$  which become important in late stage of the evolution of O-Ne-Mg cores in stars. The transition to the ground state in  $^{20}\text{F}$  ( $2^+$ ) is a second-forbidden transition and is important in certain ranges of densities and temperatures [7]. Electron-capture rates for the transition are evaluated with the multipole expansion method, and compared with a simple evaluation using a constant parametrized strength obtained from the beta-decay experiment [8]. Energy dependence of the second-forbidden transition strength is found to lead to a significant difference in the capture rates from the simple parametrized method.

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