

γ - spectroscopic study of key resonances in ^{31}S for the $^{30}\text{P}(p,\gamma)^{31}\text{S}$ reaction in ONe novae

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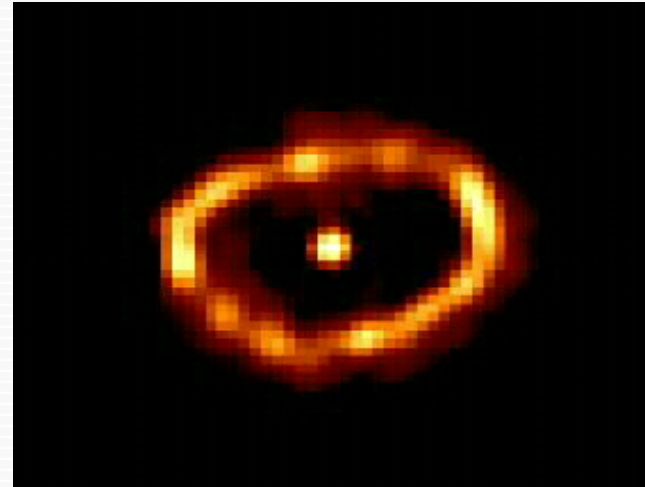
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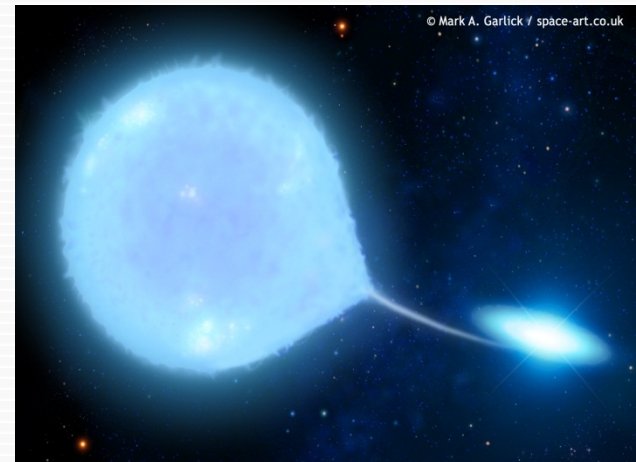


CLASSICAL NOVAE

- Occur in binary systems consisting of a white dwarf and a Roche lobe filling main sequence star.
- $T_{\text{peak}} \sim 10^8$ K, low mass accretion rates.
- Novae ejecta give an insight into the composition of white dwarfs thereby constraining stellar evolution models.

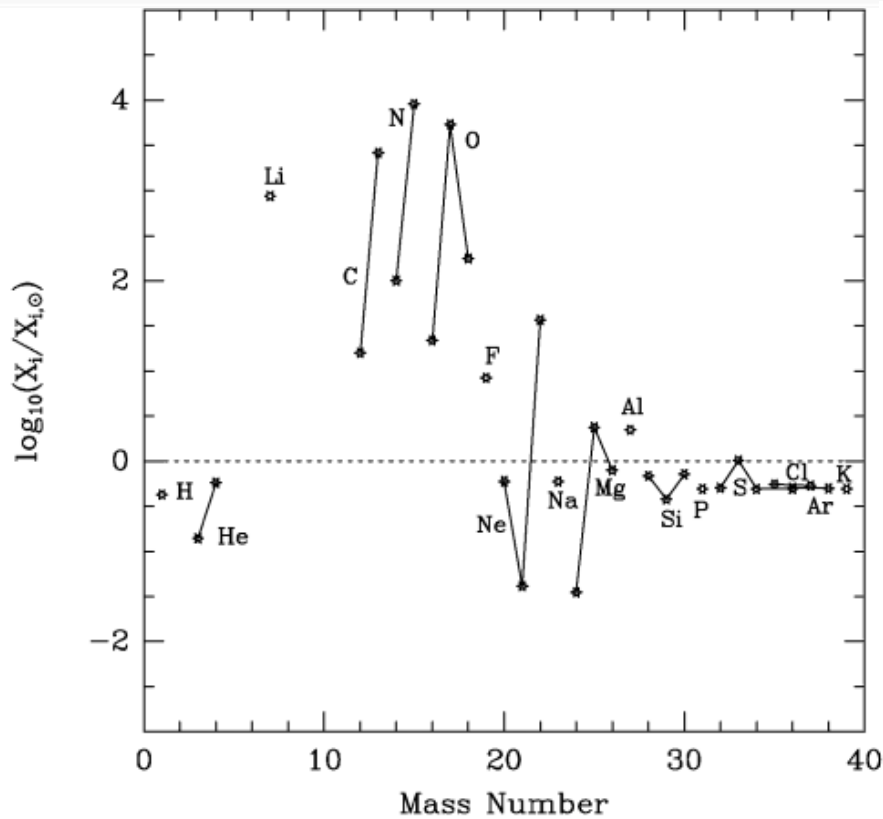


Nova Cygni 1992

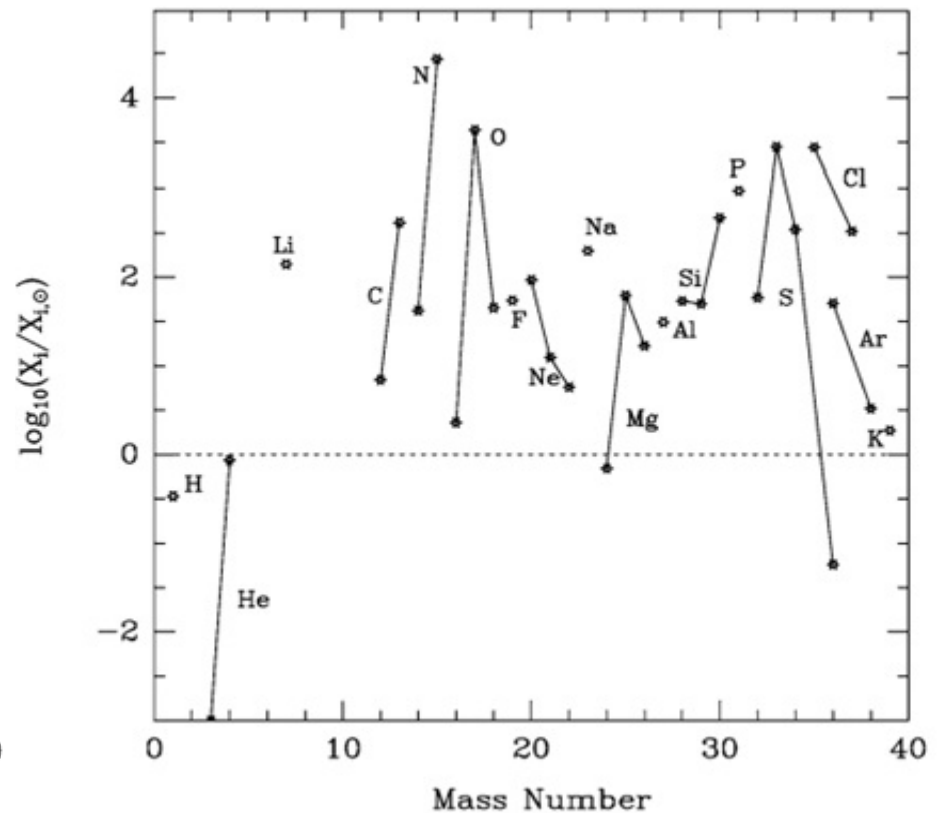


ABUNDANCES IN NOVAE EJECTA

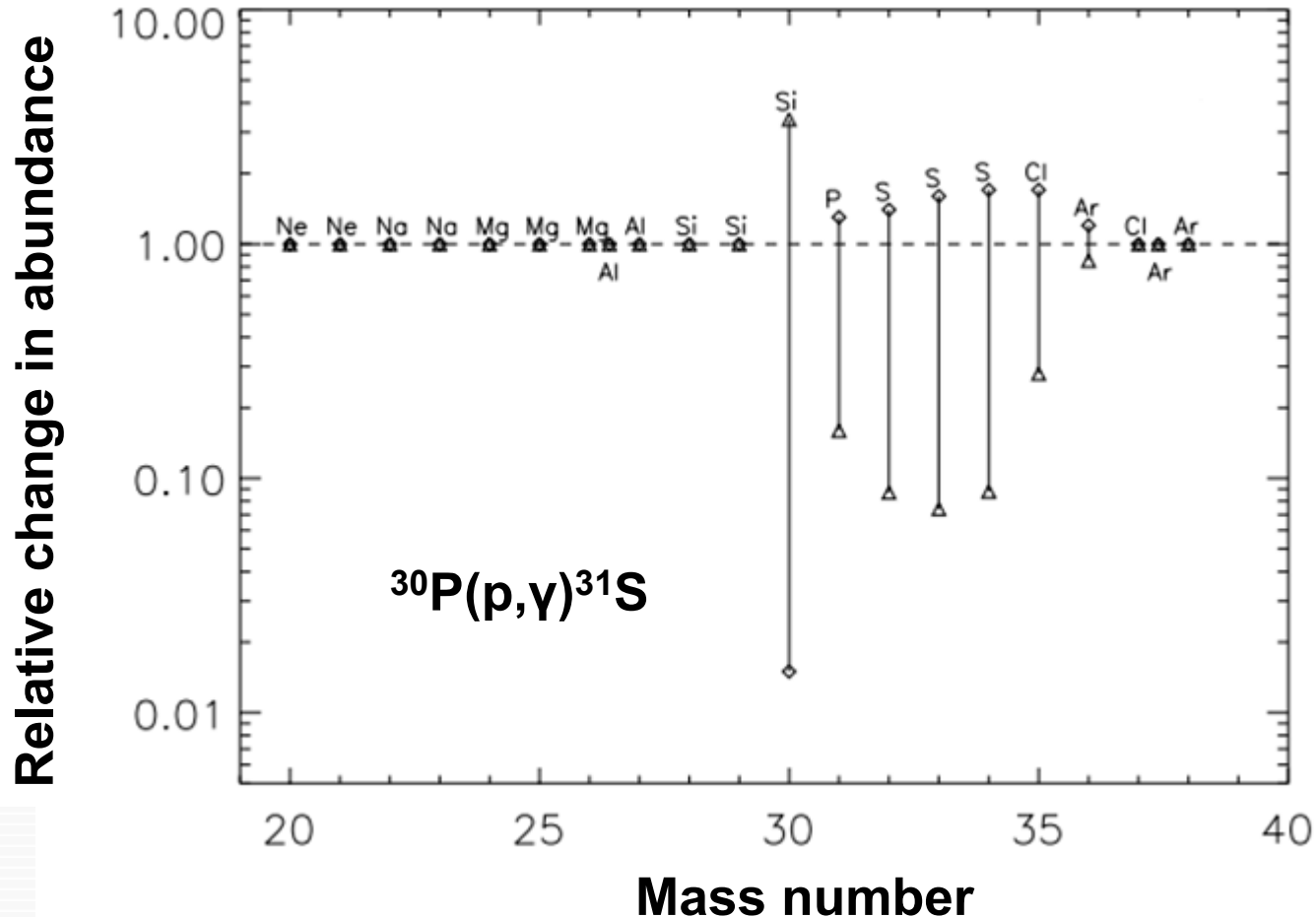
1.15M_⊙ CO nova



1.35M_⊙ ONe nova

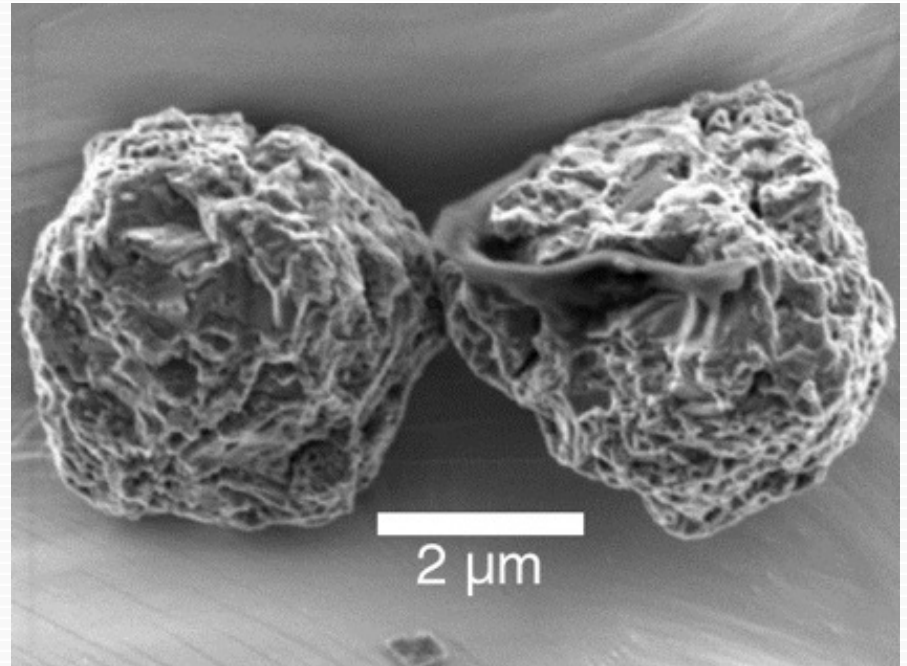


ABUNDANCES IN NOVAE EJECTA

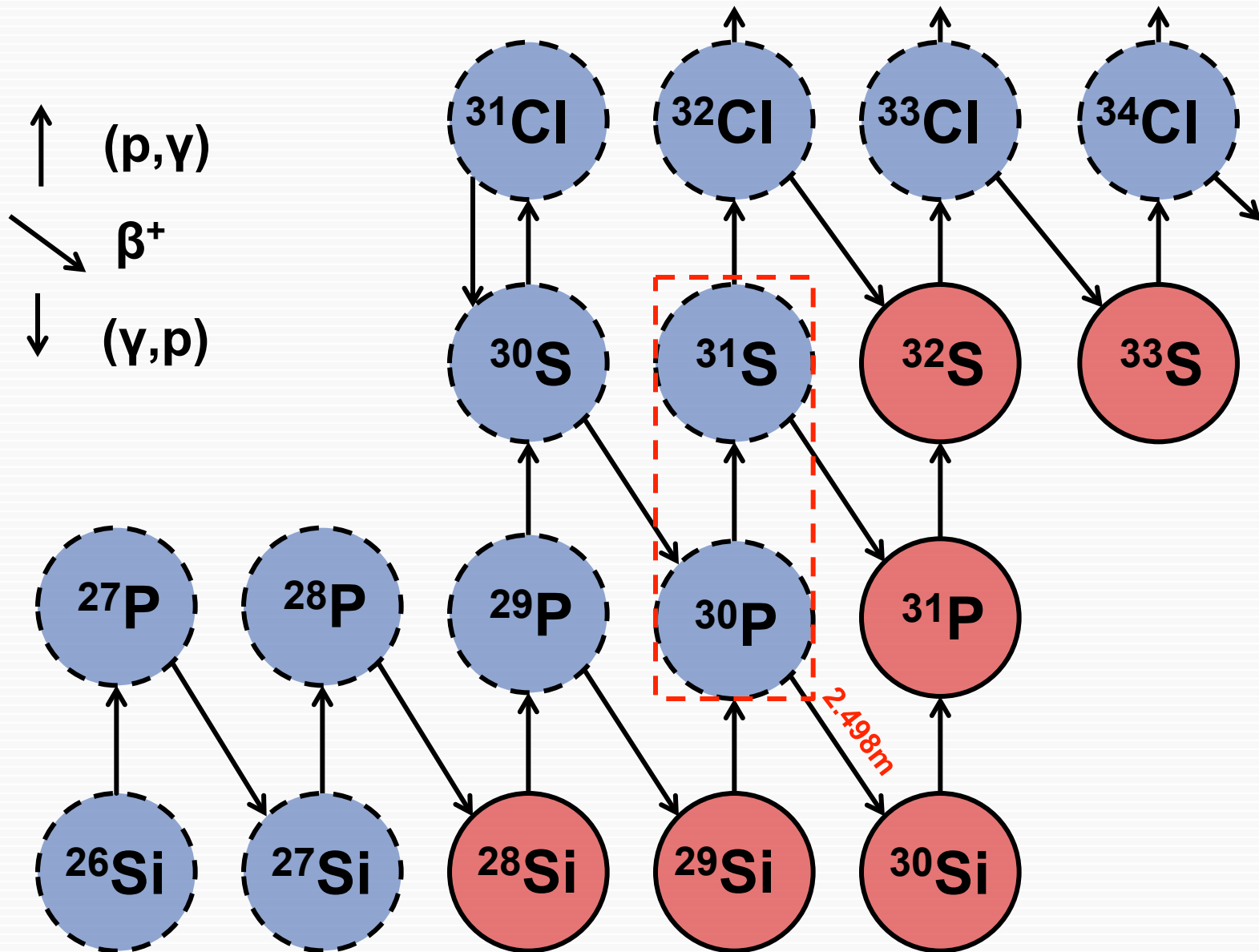


PRESOLAR GRAINS

- Grains of nova origin are thought to have a large $^{30}\text{Si}/^{28}\text{Si}$ ratio.
- Abundance of ^{30}Si is determined by the competition between the ^{30}P β^+ decay and the ^{30}P $(p,\gamma)^{31}\text{S}$ reaction rate.

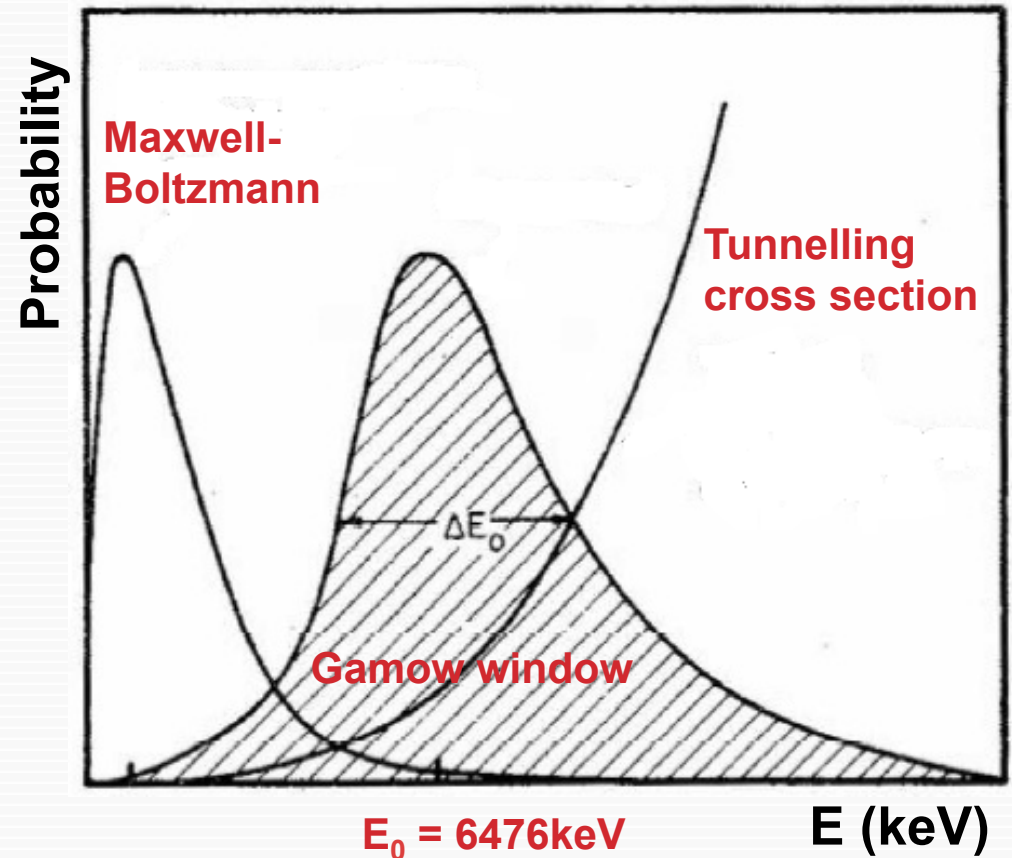


NOVAE NUCLEOSYNTHESIS



ASTROPHYSICALLY IMPORTANT LEVELS

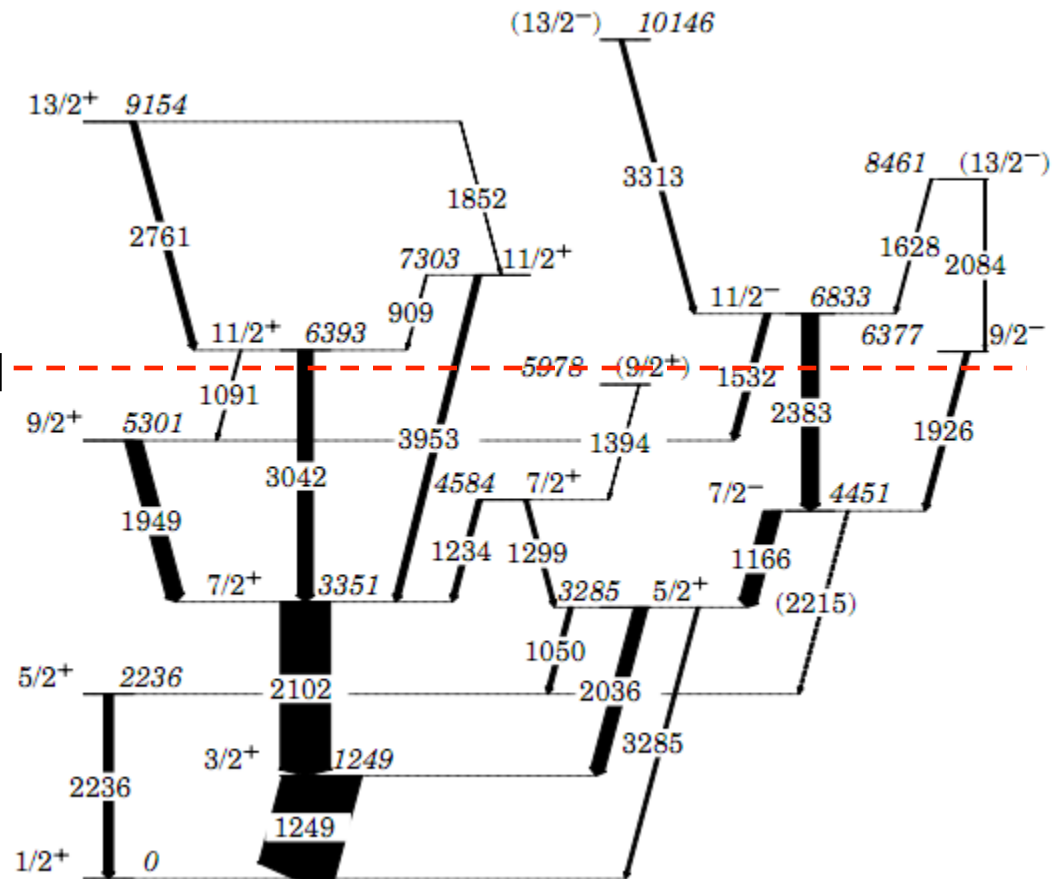
- ^{30}P has a low spin (1^+) ground state.
- Reaction rate dominated by the low spin levels due to centrifugal barrier.
- Many resonances located with $\sim 600\text{keV}$ of the threshold.



KNOWN ^{31}S LOW LEVEL SCHEME

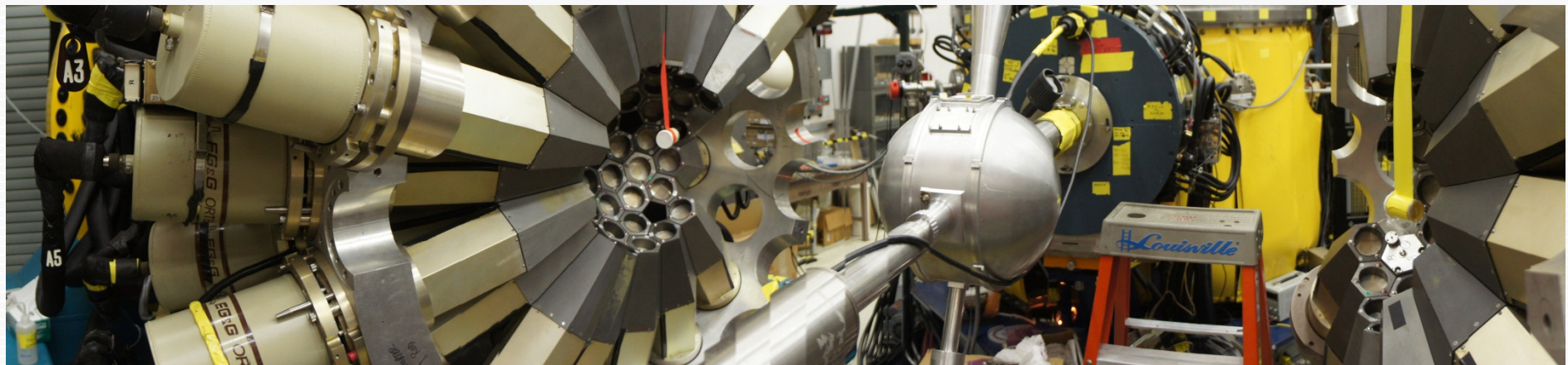
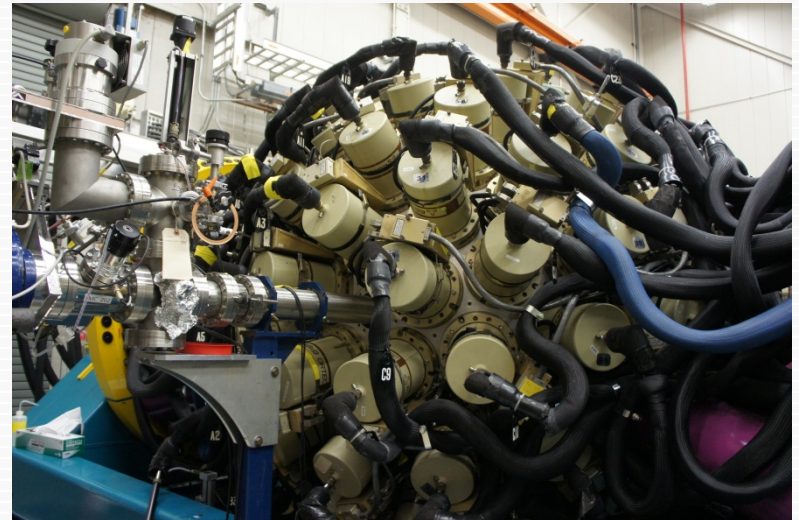
- States populated by $^{20}\text{Ne}(^{12}\text{C},n)^{31}\text{S}$

^{31}S proton threshold

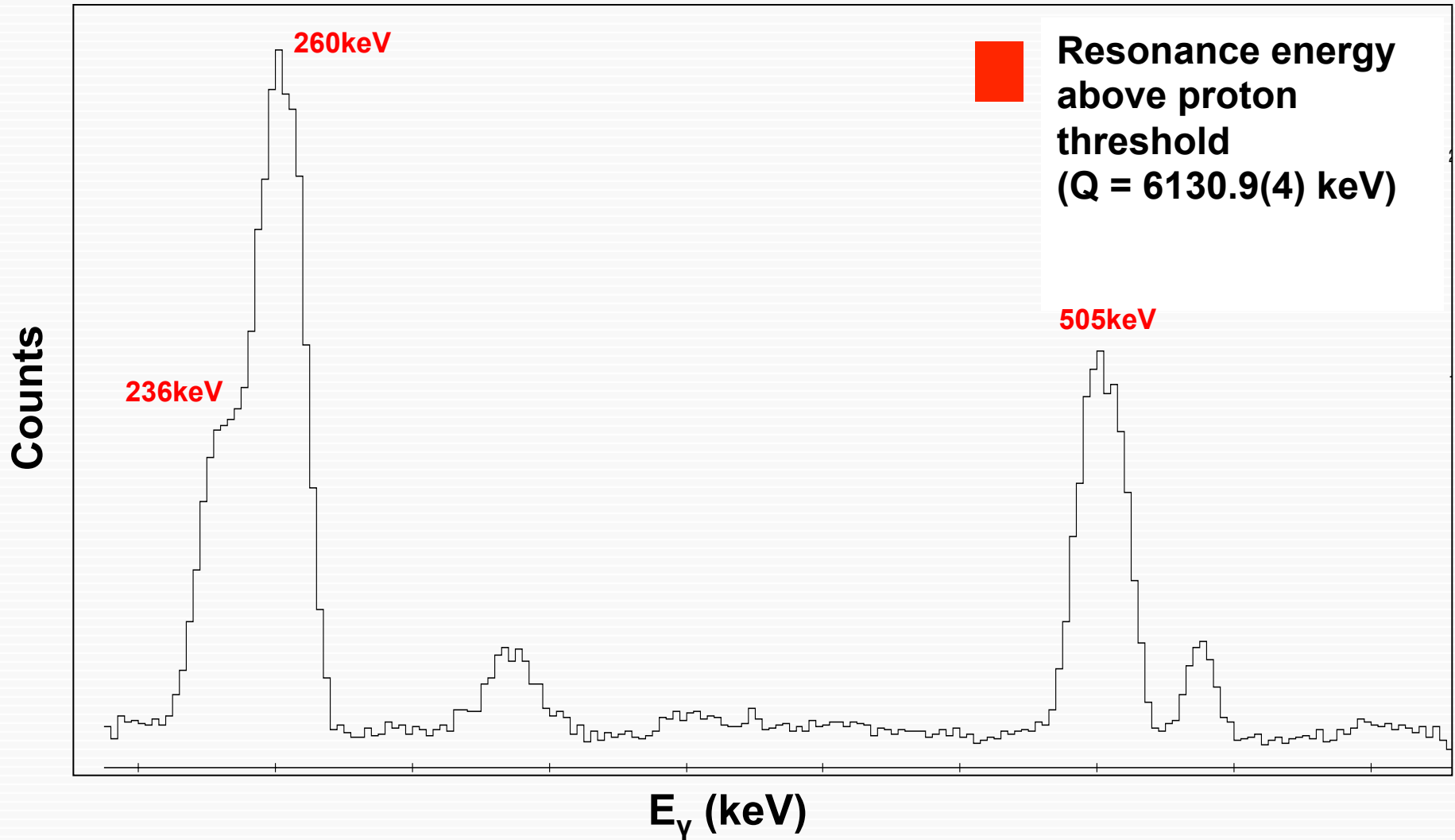


IDENTIFYING LOW SPIN RESONANCES

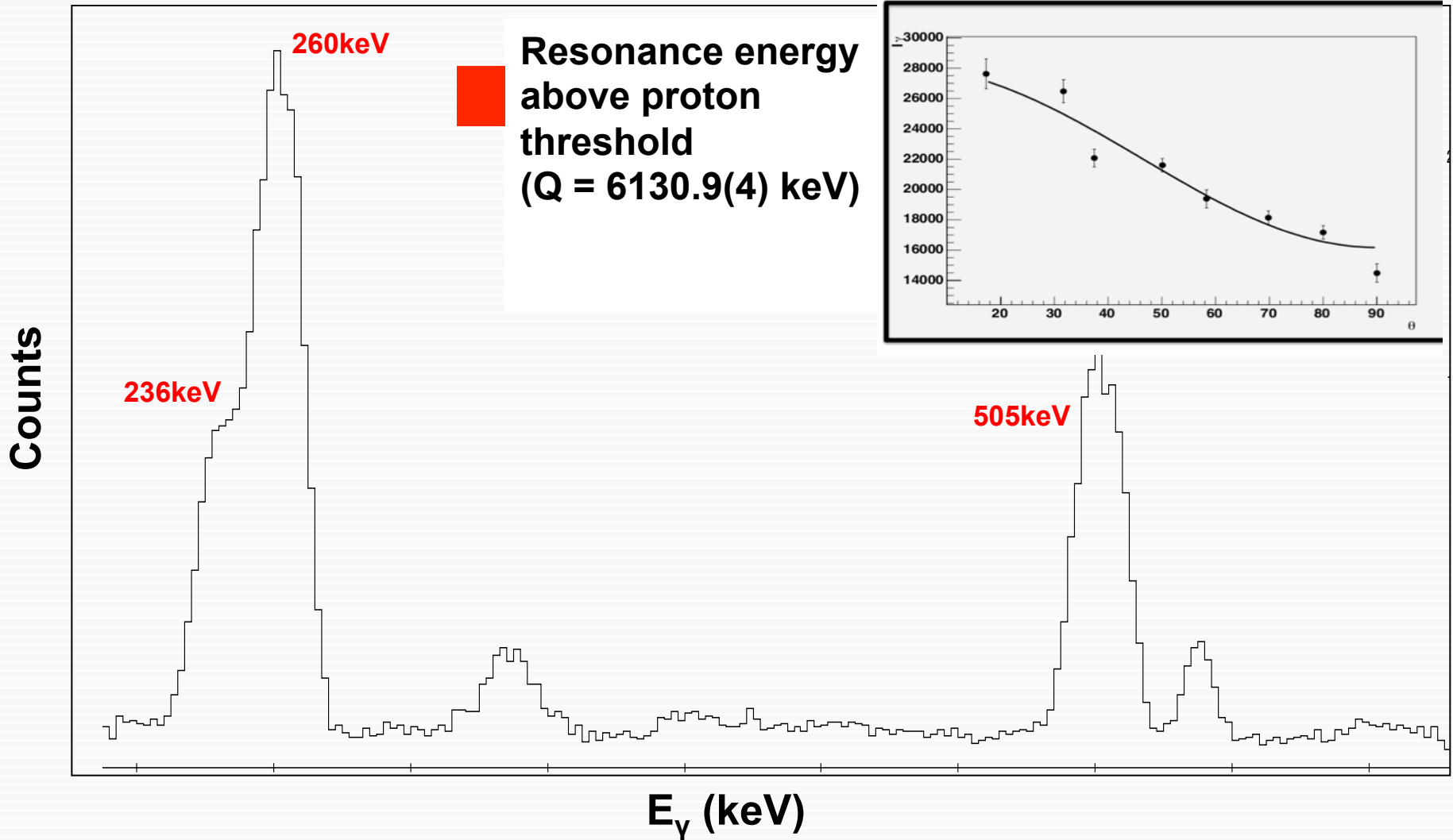
- Indirect investigation of the ^{30}P $(p,\gamma)^{31}\text{S}$ reaction.
- Low spin states in ^{31}S populated via the $^{28}\text{Si}(^4\text{He},n)$ reaction.
- Resulting γ decays detected by Gammasphere, an array of 110 Compton suppressed germanium detectors.



LEVELS ABOVE THE THRESHOLD



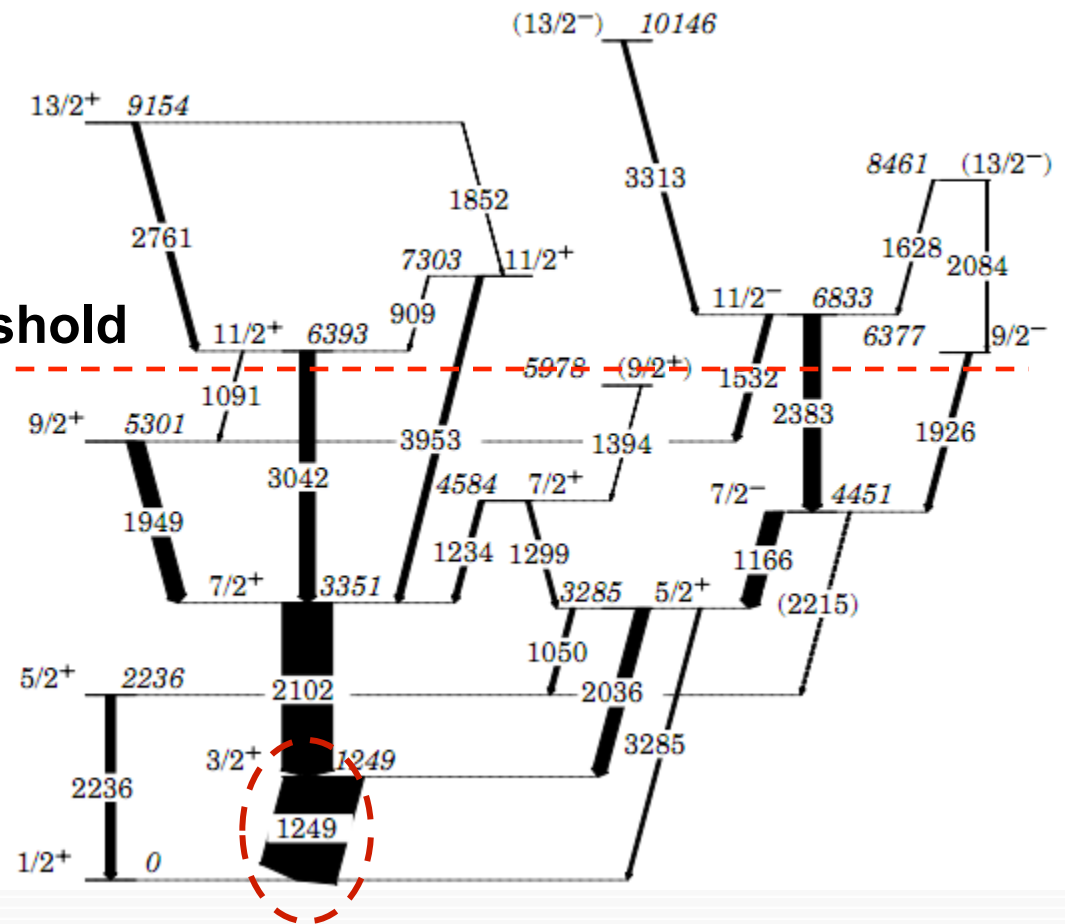
LEVELS ABOVE THE THRESHOLD



KNOWN ^{31}S LOW LEVEL SCHEME

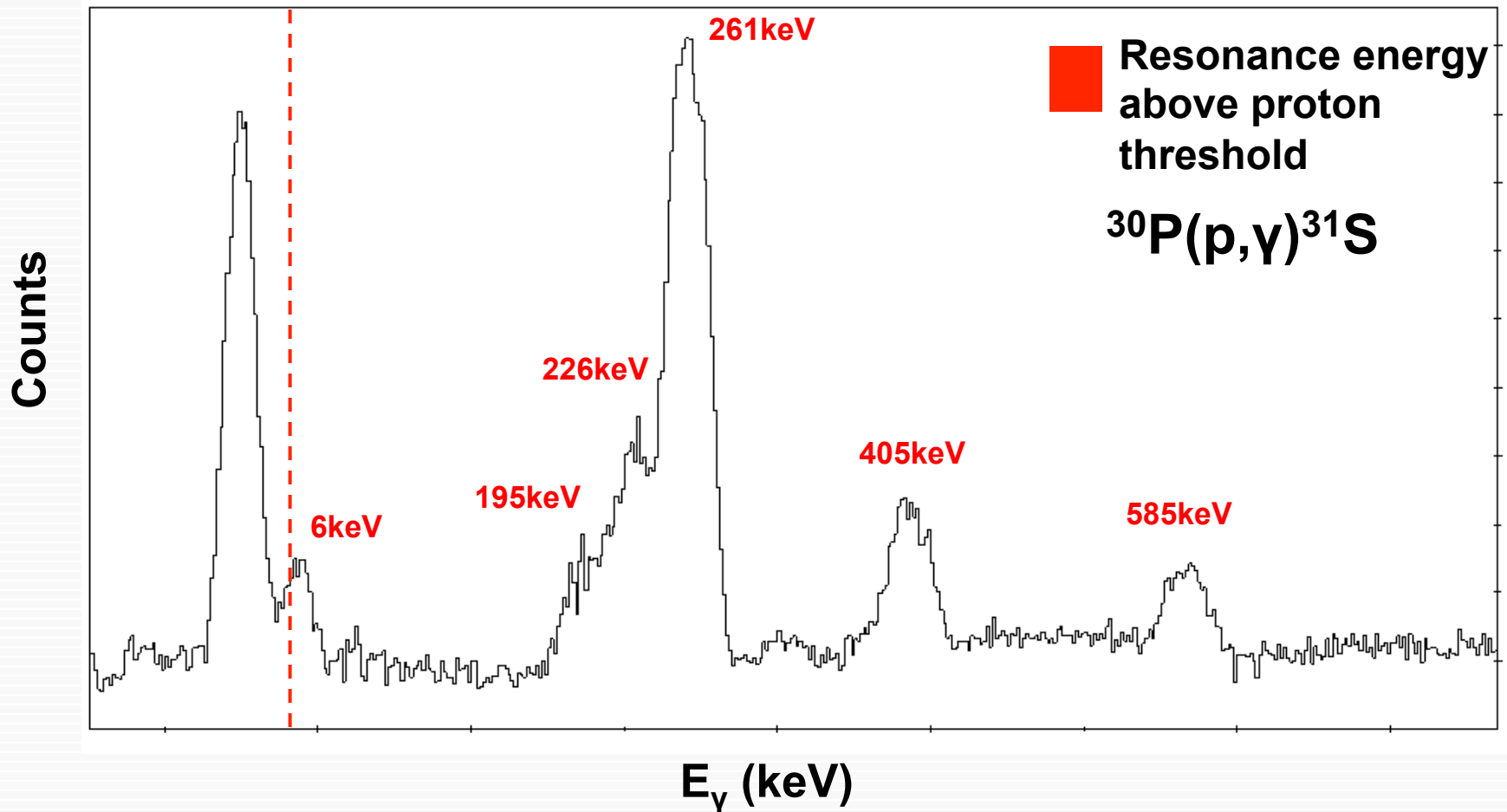
^{31}S proton threshold

- Gating on $E_{\gamma} = 1249\text{keV}$ in order to investigate higher lying low-spin levels



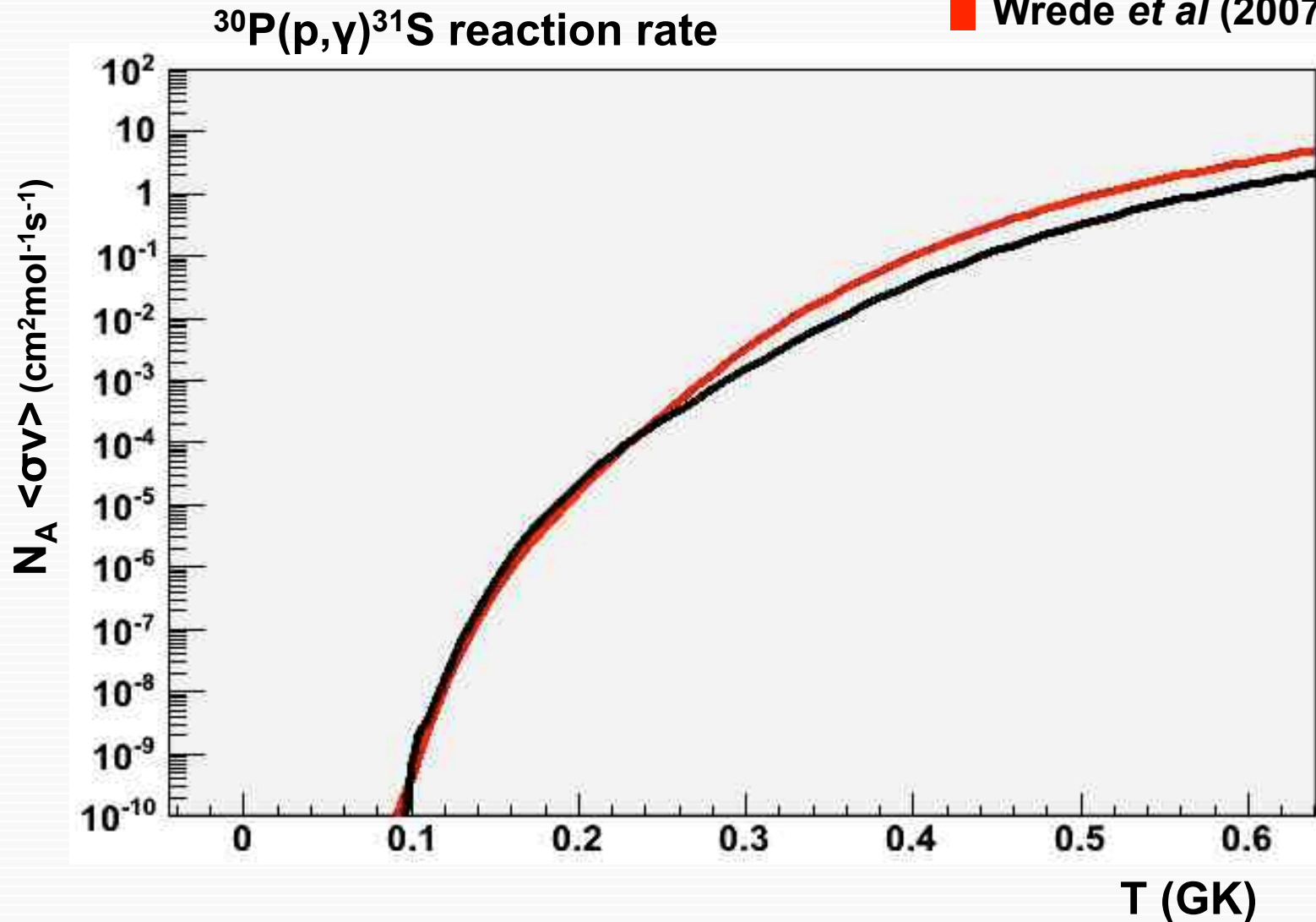
LEVELS ABOVE THE THRESHOLD

^{31}S proton threshold
 $Q = 6130.9(4)$ keV



ASTROPHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS

■ Present Work
■ Wrede *et al* (2007)



THE NEXT STAGE...

- **Spectroscopic factors for most resonant states uncertain or completely unknown.**
- **Transfer reactions, e.g. $^{30}\text{P}(d,p)$ are planned in order to measure spectroscopic factors.**
- **Possible systems include, TECSA (pictured).**



THANKYOU!

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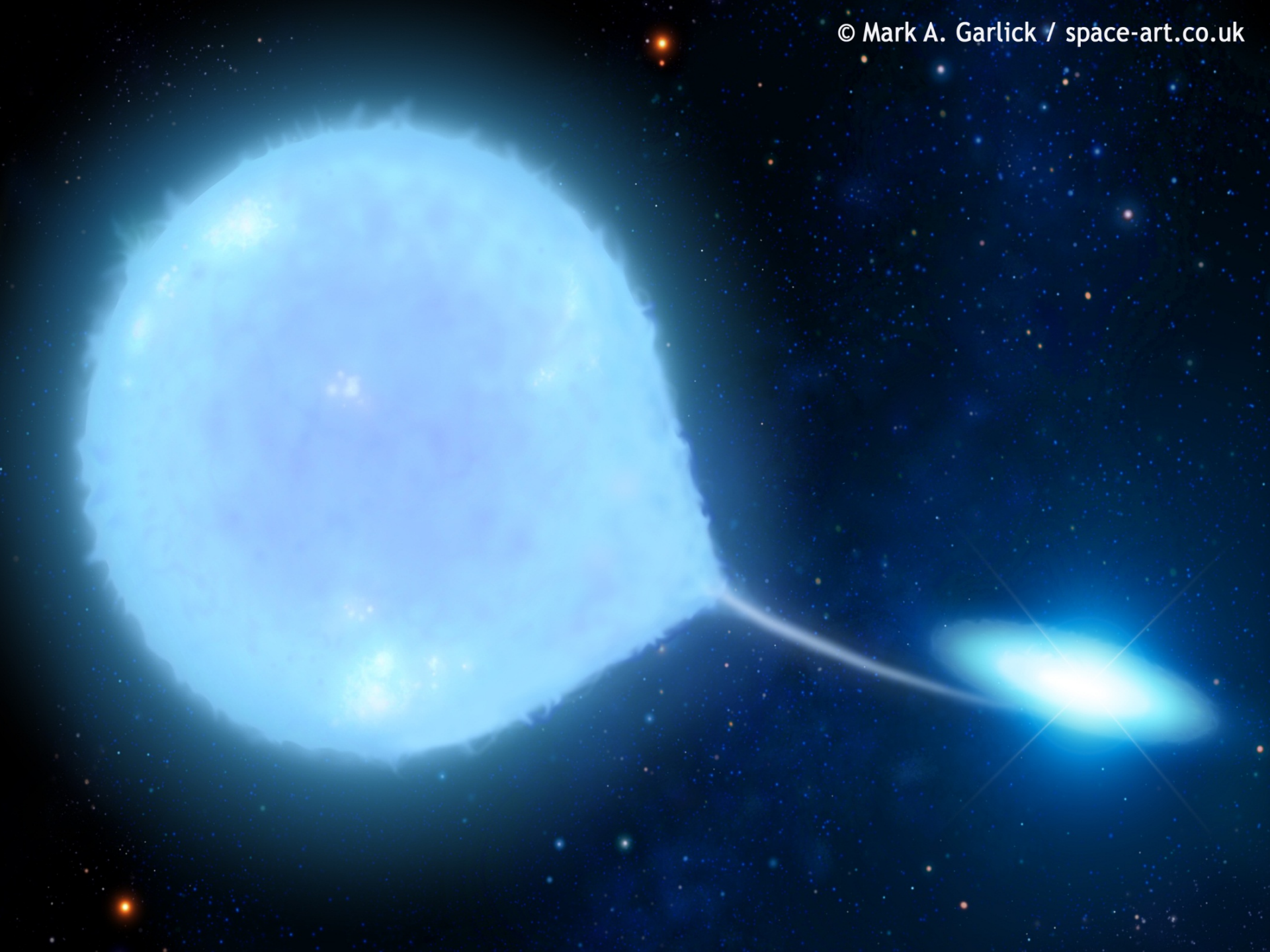


TABLE 12

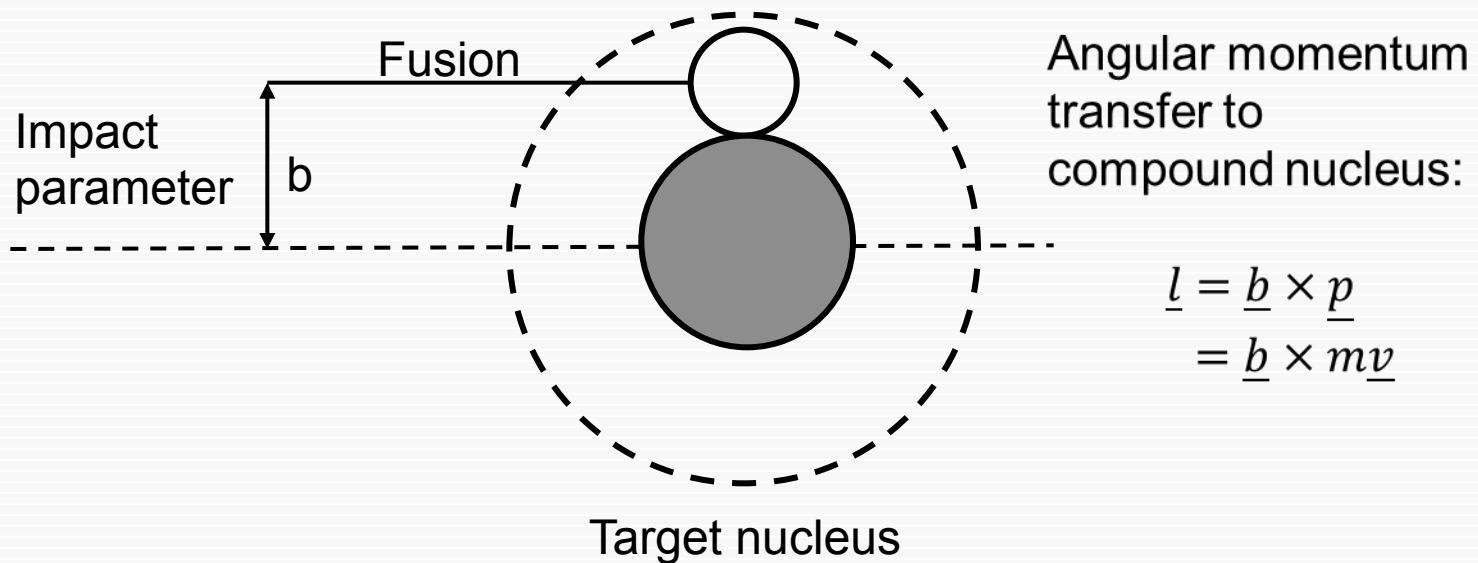
INFLUENCE OF REACTION-RATE VARIATIONS ON ISOTOPIC ABUNDANCES IN NOVA NUCLEOSYNTHESIS^a

Reaction-Rate Variation ^b	Isotopic Abundance Change ^c
CO Nova Models	
$^{17}\text{O}(p, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}$	^{18}F
$^{17}\text{O}(p, \alpha)^{14}\text{N}$	$^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{F}$
$^{18}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{15}\text{O}$	^{18}F
$^{22}\text{Ne}(p, \gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$	$^{22}\text{Ne}, ^{23}\text{Na}, ^{24}\text{Mg}, ^{25}\text{Mg}, ^{26}\text{Al}$
$^{23}\text{Na}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Mg}$	^{24}Mg
$^{26}\text{Mg}(p, \gamma)^{27}\text{Al}$	^{26}Mg
$^{26}\text{Al}^{\text{I}}(p, \gamma)^{27}\text{Si}$	^{26}Al
ONe Nova Models	
$^{17}\text{O}(p, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}$	$^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{F}$
$^{17}\text{O}(p, \alpha)^{14}\text{N}$	$^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{F}$
$^{17}\text{F}(p, \gamma)^{18}\text{Ne}$	$^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{F}$
$^{18}\text{F}(p, \alpha)^{15}\text{O}$	$^{16}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{O}, ^{18}\text{F}$
$^{21}\text{Na}(p, \gamma)^{22}\text{Mg}$	$^{21}\text{Ne}, ^{22}\text{Na}, ^{22}\text{Ne}$
$^{22}\text{Ne}(p, \gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$	^{22}Ne
$^{23}\text{Na}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Mg}$	$^{20}\text{Ne}, ^{21}\text{Ne}, ^{22}\text{Na}, ^{23}\text{Na}, ^{24}\text{Mg}, ^{25}\text{Mg}, ^{26}\text{Mg}, ^{26}\text{Al}, ^{27}\text{Al}$
$^{23}\text{Mg}(p, \gamma)^{24}\text{Al}$	$^{20}\text{Ne}, ^{21}\text{Ne}, ^{22}\text{Na}, ^{23}\text{Na}, ^{24}\text{Mg}$
$^{26}\text{Mg}(p, \gamma)^{27}\text{Al}$	^{26}Mg
$^{26}\text{Al}^{\text{I}}(p, \gamma)^{27}\text{Si}$	^{26}Al
$^{26}\text{Al}^{\text{II}}(p, \gamma)^{27}\text{Si}$	^{26}Mg
$^{29}\text{Si}(p, \gamma)^{30}\text{P}$	^{29}Si
$^{30}\text{P}(p, \gamma)^{31}\text{S}$	$^{30}\text{Si}, ^{32}\text{S}, ^{33}\text{S}, ^{34}\text{S}, ^{35}\text{Cl}, ^{37}\text{Cl}, ^{36}\text{Ar}, ^{37}\text{Ar}, ^{38}\text{Ar}$
$^{33}\text{S}(p, \gamma)^{34}\text{Cl}$	$^{33}\text{S}, ^{34}\text{S}, ^{35}\text{Cl}, ^{36}\text{Ar}$
$^{33}\text{Cl}(p, \gamma)^{34}\text{Ar}$	^{33}S
$^{34}\text{S}(p, \gamma)^{35}\text{Cl}$	$^{34}\text{S}, ^{35}\text{Cl}, ^{36}\text{Ar}$
$^{34}\text{Cl}(p, \gamma)^{35}\text{Ar}$	^{34}S
$^{37}\text{Ar}(p, \gamma)^{38}\text{K}$	$^{37}\text{Cl}, ^{37}\text{Ar}, ^{38}\text{Ar}$
$^{38}\text{K}(p, \gamma)^{39}\text{Ca}$	^{38}Ar

- $^{30}\text{P}(p, \gamma)$ dramatically affects the abundances of ^{30}Si , $^{32,33,34}\text{S}$, $^{35,37}\text{Cl}$, $^{36,37,38}\text{Ar}$.

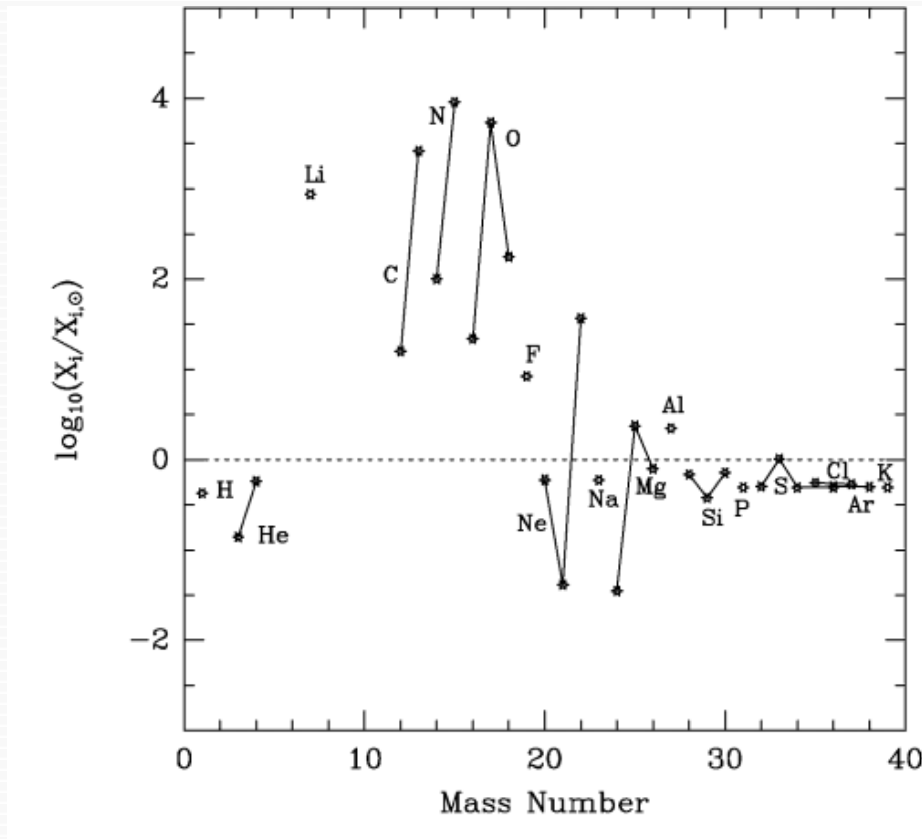
A PREVIOUS STUDY...

- States in ^{31}S and ^{31}P populated via the fusion evaporation channels; $^{12}\text{C}(^{20}\text{Ne},n)$ and $^{12}\text{C}(^{20}\text{Ne},p)$.
- γ rays detected by Gammasphere.
- Only gamma rays corresponding to high spin resonances reported.



ABUNDANCES IN NOVAE EJECTA

1.15M_⊙ CO novae



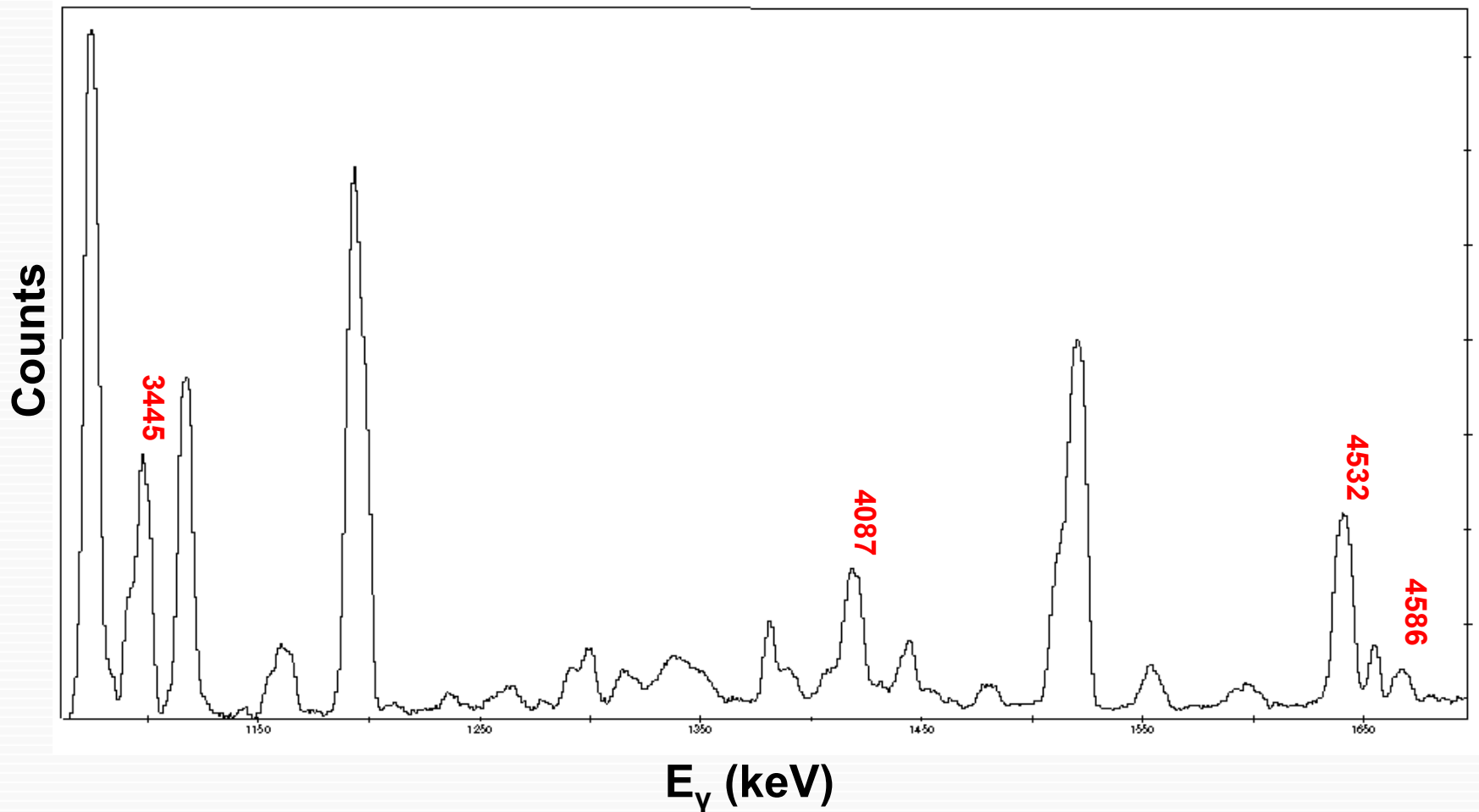
IMPORTANCE OF LOW SPIN RESONANCES

- ^{30}P has low spin ground state; 1^+
- The relatively low temperatures ($T \sim 10^8\text{K}$) of classical novae limit the number of nuclei which are thermally excited to levels beyond the ground state.

$$V_l = \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2\mu r^2}$$

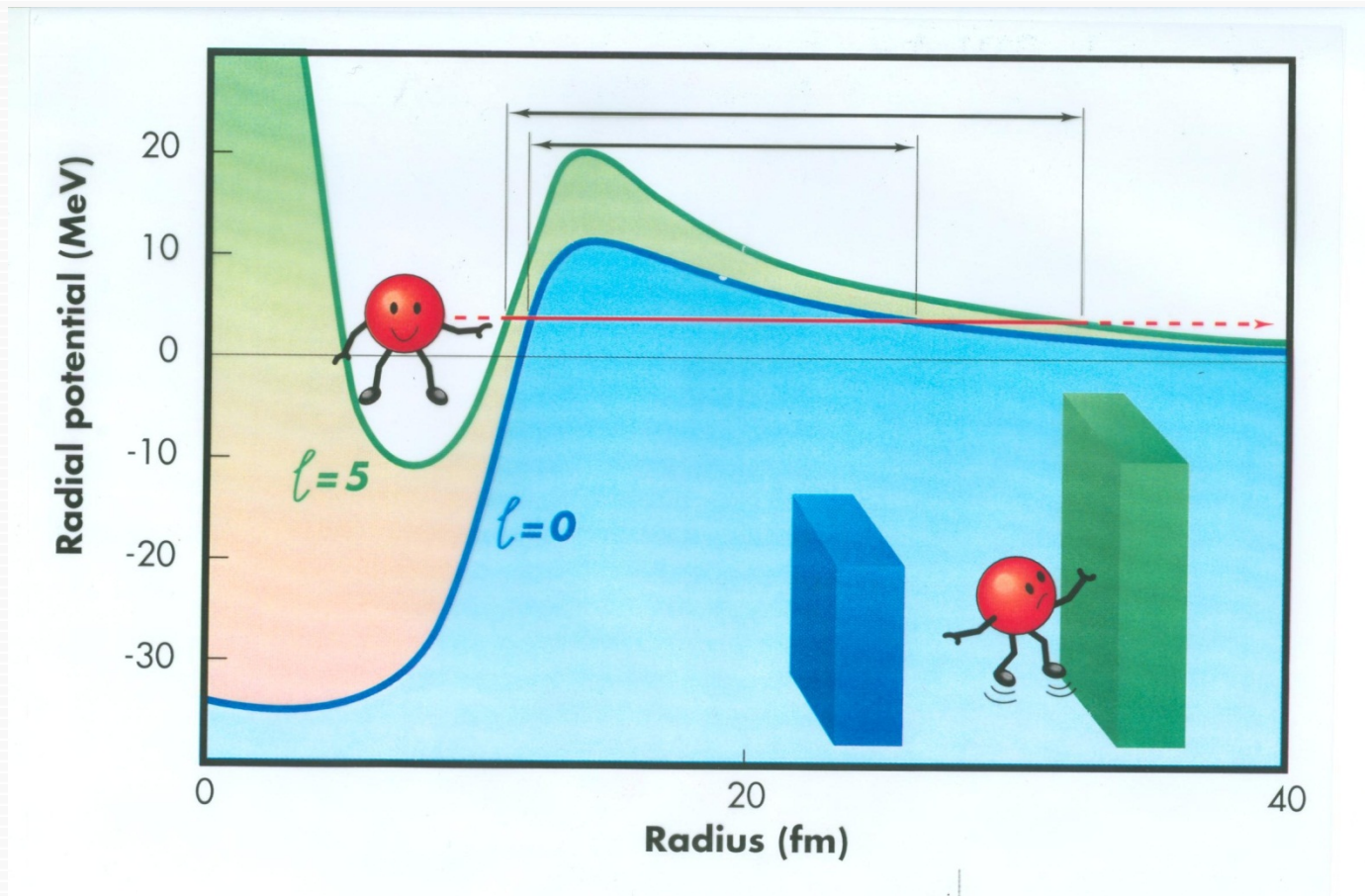
INITIAL RESULTS

- Gated γ -ray spectrum



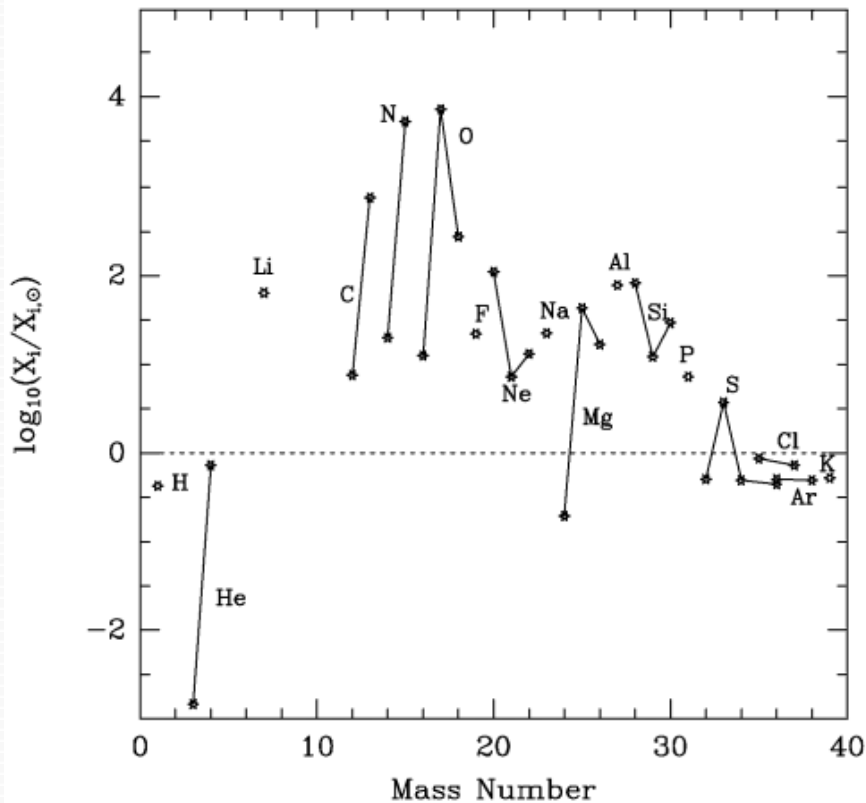
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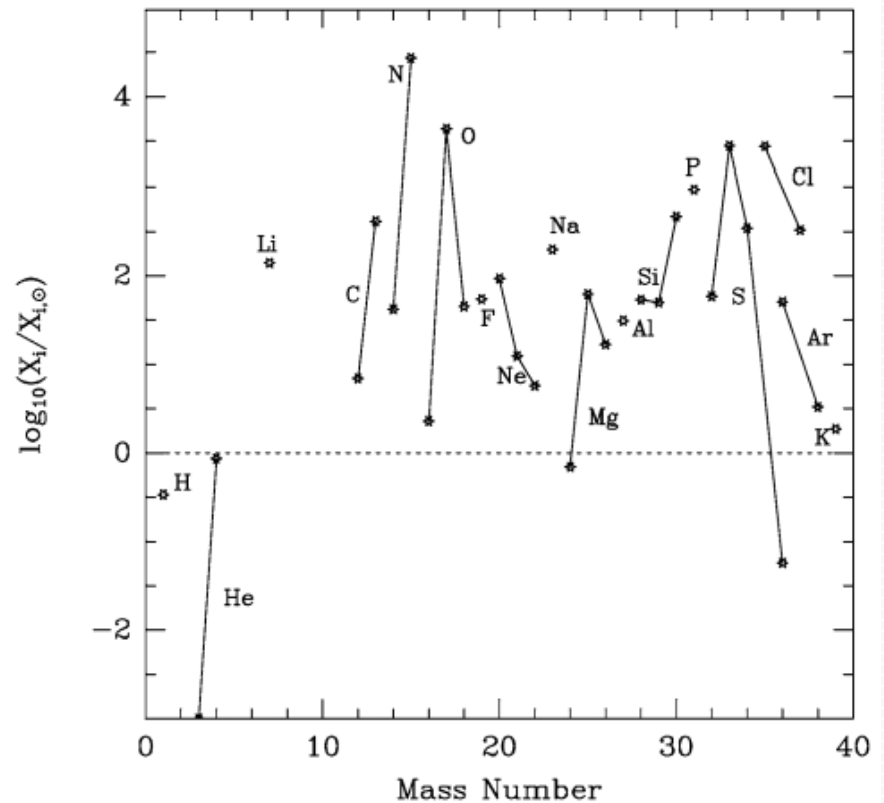


ABUNDANCES IN NOVAE EJECTA

1.15M_⊙ ONe novae



1.35M_⊙ ONe novae



- Resulting γ decays detected by Gammasphere, an array of ~100 Compton suppressed germanium detectors.
- A previous spectroscopic study utilising Gammasphere reported only the identification of high spin ^{31}S resonances via $^{20}\text{Ne}(^{12}\text{C},n)^{31}\text{S}$

