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## Experimental study of the $^{60}\text{Fe}$ destruction using the $d(^{60}\text{Fe},p)^{61}\text{Fe}$ transfer reaction.

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Observations of  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  are crucial for several astrophysical studies: (i) characteristic gamma-ray lines of  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  decay are observed in our galaxy confirming nucleosynthesis processes are still active nowadays, (ii) detection of  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  in marine sediment has been interpreted as a close-by supernova explosion 2 million years ago and (iii) observation of  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  in presolar grains is used to constraint the astrophysical environment of solar system formation. However the interpretation of these observations rely on  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  yields, presently very uncertain, obtained from stellar models. One key ingredient in such models are the cross-sections of the production [ $^{59}\text{Fe}(n,g)^{60}\text{Fe}$ ] and destruction [ $^{60}\text{Fe}(n,g)^{61}\text{Fe}$ ] of  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  and current nuclear uncertainties on these reactions translate into a factor of 5 uncertainty in the  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  yield.

We report here on the study of the direct component of the  $^{60}\text{Fe}(n,g)^{61}\text{Fe}$  reaction using the one neutron transfer reaction  $d(^{60}\text{Fe},p)^{61}\text{Fe}$  performed in LISE at GANIL. Protons were detected with the MUST2 array in coincidence with the gamma-rays detected in the EXOGAM array. Beam-like nuclei were identified with an ionization chamber and a plastic at zero degree. Excitation energy spectra will be presented as well as angular distributions for the known and new populated levels observed in  $^{61}\text{Fe}$ . Spectroscopic factors and transferred angular momentum will be presented as well as comparison with shell-model calculations will be presented.

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