Contribution ID: **282** Type: **not specified**

ASTROPHYSICAL S-FACTOR AND REACTION RATE FOR 11B(p,γ)12C REACTION

S.V. Artemov^{1,2}, N. Burtebayev^{1,3}, S.B. Sakuta^{1,4}, S.B. Igamov², Maulen Nassurlla^{1,3}, Marzhan Nassurlla¹,K. Rusek⁵, F.Kh. Ergashev², O.R.Tojiboev², I.Ya. Son², D.A. Issayev^{1,3}

¹ Institute of Nuclear Physics, 050032 Almaty, Kazakhstan
² Institute of Nuclear Physics, 100214 Tashkent, Uzbekistan
³ Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, 050040 Almaty, Kazakhstan
⁴ National Research Center “Kurchatov Institute”, 123182 Moscow, Russia
⁵ Heavy Ion Laboratory University of Warsaw, PL-20-093 Warsaw, Poland

E-mail: igamov@inp.uz

It is generally accepted that the ¹²C nucleus is formed mainly by fusion of three α particles, 3α→¹²C*through the Hoyle state (0⁺) with an excitation energy of 7.65 MeV, as the proton capture by the ¹¹B nucleus at E_p < 100 keV has a small cross section for ¹²C formation in primary nucleosynthesis. However, the alternative pathways of its formation considered, for example, in the inhomogeneous Big Bang model [1] leading to radiative capture of a proton by the ¹¹B nucleus, cannot be ignored. As noted in [1,2], in the processes of nucleosynthesis in proton-rich environment, the following chains of nuclear reactions may also be important:*
⋯⁷Be(p,γ)⁸B(α,p)¹¹C(e+ν)¹¹B(p,γ)¹²C⋯
The direct measurements of the total S-factors of radiative capture on ¹²C, even at not too low energies, is a non-trivial experimental task, since it is necessary to measure the γ spectra of low-intensity high-energy γ-quanta (E<sub>γ</sub»10 MeV) and also high-energy cascade quanta [1]. Note that in the astrophysically significant energy region below 100 keV in the ¹¹B+p system there are no resonances, and therefore, for extrapolating calculations of the total S-factors and reaction rates, it becomes very important to know the ANCs for bound states of the proton in the ¹²C nucleus, which can make a significant contribution to the total direct proton capture cross section.
The aim of this work is to calculate the astrophysical S-factor and the reaction rate ¹¹B(p,γ)¹²C using the ANC square values for the ground (0⁺) and excited (2⁺) states of the ¹²C nucleus (where the experimental data are available), obtained from the analysis of the peripheral ¹¹B(¹⁰B,<sup>9</sup proton transfer reaction.
*The calculation of the astrophysical S factor of the ¹¹B(p,γ)¹²C radiative capture reaction was carried out within the framework of the modified R-matrix method for transitions to the ground (0⁺) and 1-st exited (E[*]=4.44 MeV, 2⁺) states of the ¹²C nucleus. This work also presents the results of the calculation of the reaction rate ¹¹B(p,γ)¹²C based on the energy dependence of the S-factor at the astrophysical relevant temperatures.

References
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Section

Nuclear physics (Section 1)

Primary authors: ARTEMOV, Sergey (Institute of Nuclear Physics, 100214, Ulughbek, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); BURTEBAYEV, Nassurlla (Institute of Nuclear Physics, ME of Republic of Kazakhstan); SAKUTA, Stanislav (Institute of Nuclear Physics, 050032 Almaty, Kazakhstan, National Research Center “Kurchatov Institute”, 123182 Moscow, Russia); Dr IGAMOV, Sayrambay (Institute of nuclear physics of Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan); NASSURLLA, Maulen (Institute of Nuclear Physics, ME of Republic of Kazakhstan); NASSURLLA, Marzhan (Institute of Nuclear Physics, 050032 Almaty, Kazakhstan); RUSEK, K. (Heavy Ion Laboratory University of Warsaw, PL-20-093 Warsaw, Poland); ERGASHEV, Feruz (Institute of nuclear physics of Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan); TOJIBOEV, Olimjon (Institute of nuclear physics Academy Sciences of Uzbekistan); SON, Irina (Institute of Nuclear

Physics, 100214, Ulughbek, Tashkent, Uzbekistan); ISSAYEV, Damir (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Presenter: Dr IGAMOV, Sayrambay (Institute of nuclear physics of Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan)

Track Classification: The V International Scientific Forum "Nuclear Science and Technologies": Nuclear physics (Section 1)