

# Low-energy resonances in the $^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$ reaction directly observed at LUNA

**R. Depalo\*** for the LUNA collaboration

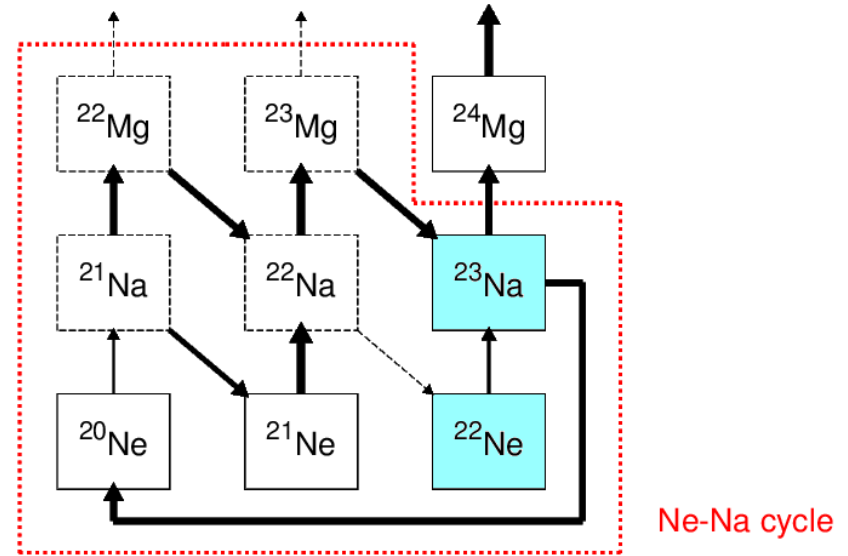
\*Università degli Studi di Padova and INFN Padova

# Astrophysical motivation

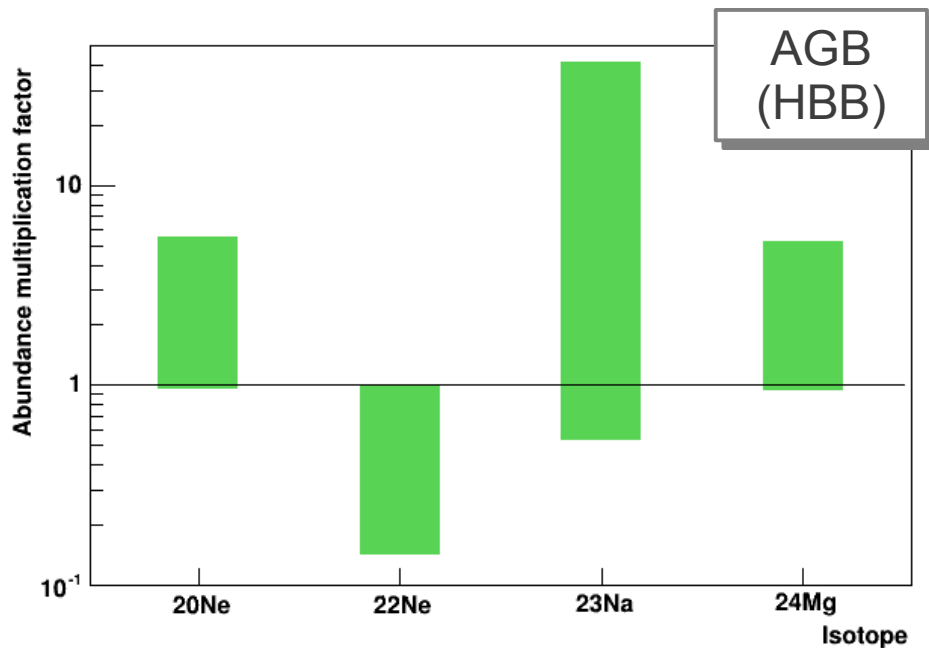
The Neon - Sodium cycle strongly influences the abundance of Ne, Na, Mg and Al isotopes in:

- Shell hydrogen burning in Red Giant Branch and Asymptotic Giant Branch stars
- Explosive H burning in classical novae

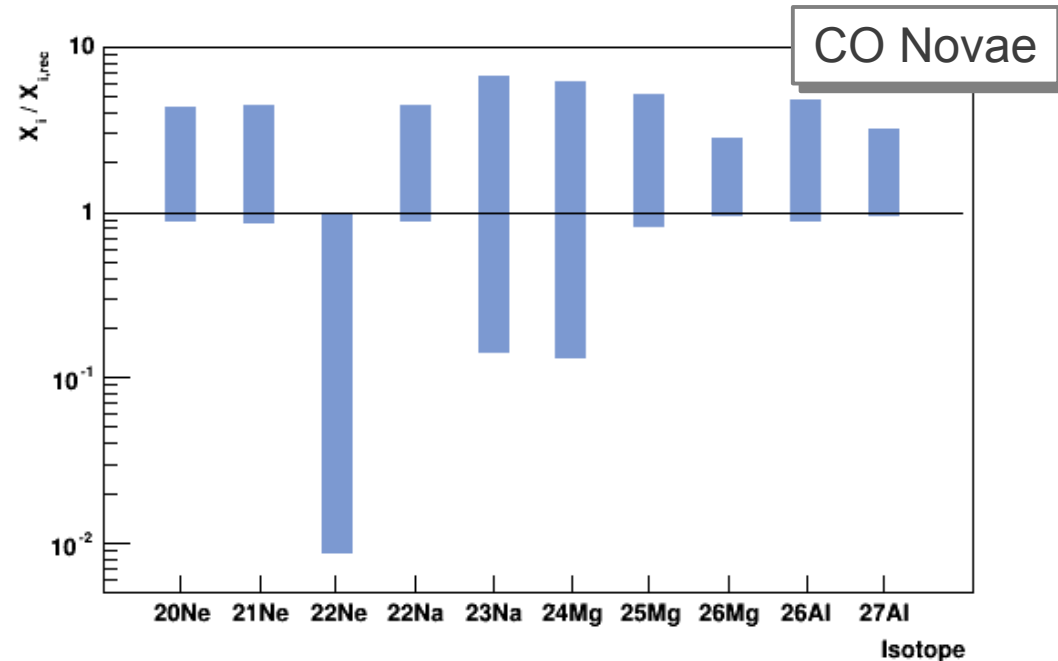
$^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$  is the most uncertain reaction in the NeNa cycle



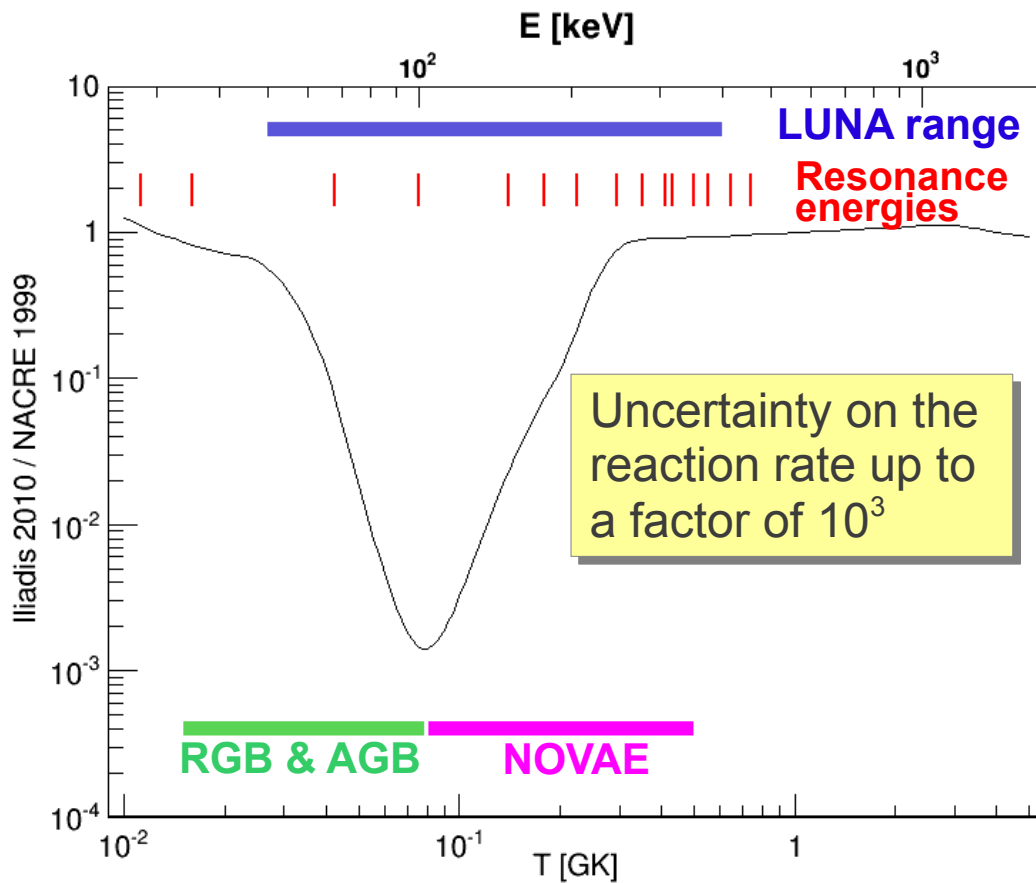
Data from R.G. Izzard et al. *A&A* **466**, 641 (2007)



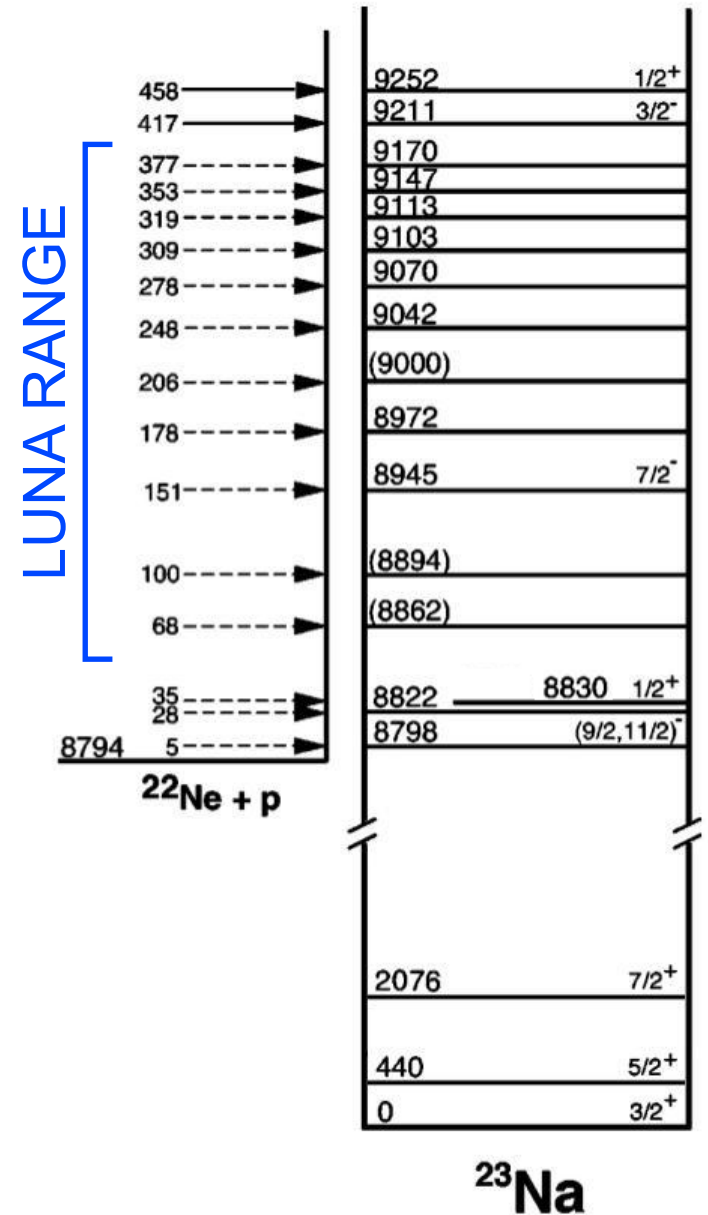
Data from C. Iliadis et al. *ApJSS* **142**, 105 (2002)



# State of the art



None of the resonances in the LUNA range has been directly observed



# Experimental setup

## ACCELERATOR:

→  $50 < E_p < 400$  keV

→  $I \sim 250$   $\mu$ A

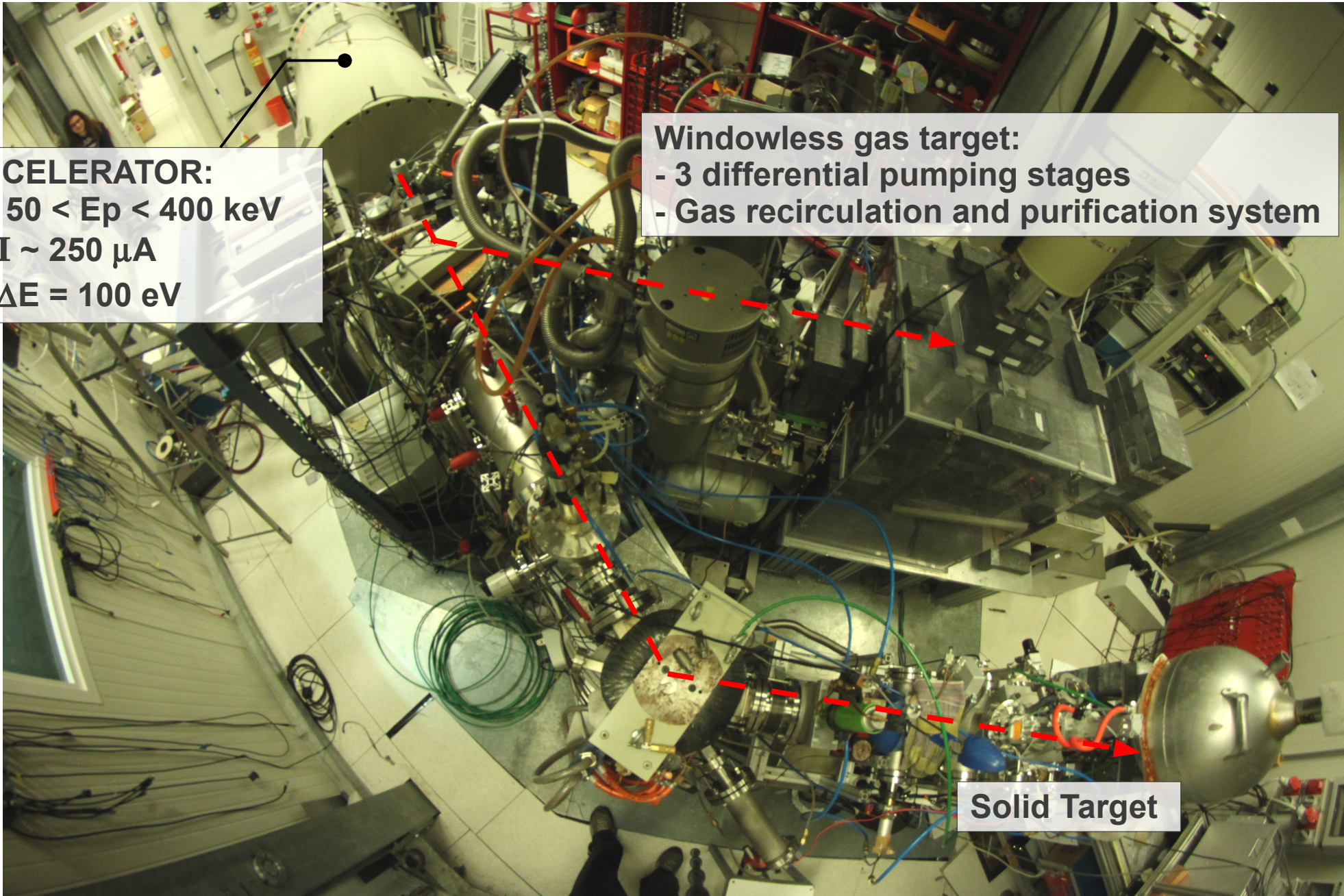
→  $\Delta E = 100$  eV

## Windowless gas target:

- 3 differential pumping stages

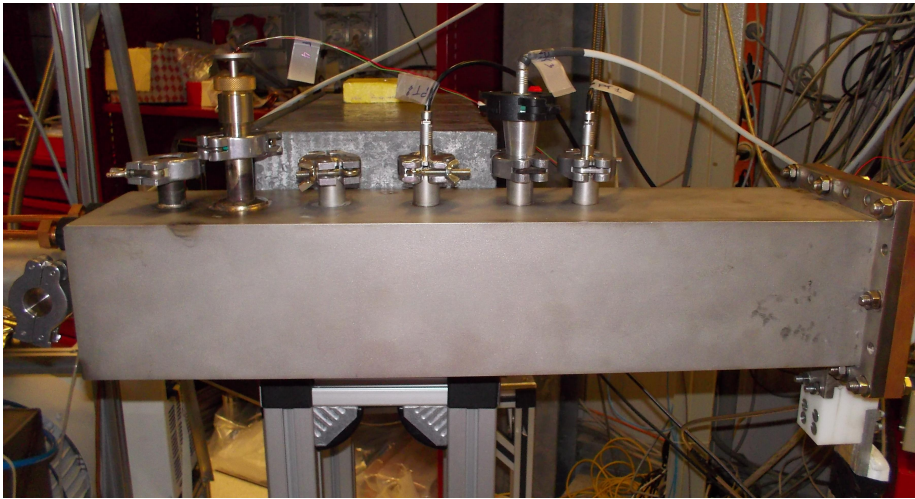
- Gas recirculation and purification system

Solid Target

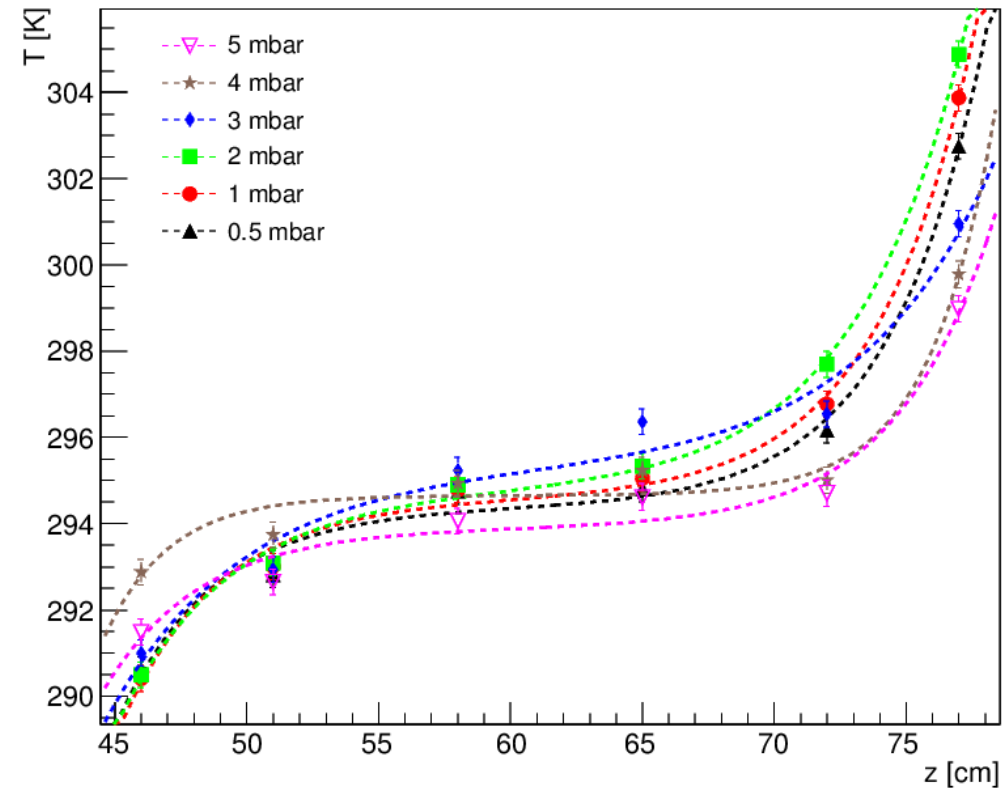
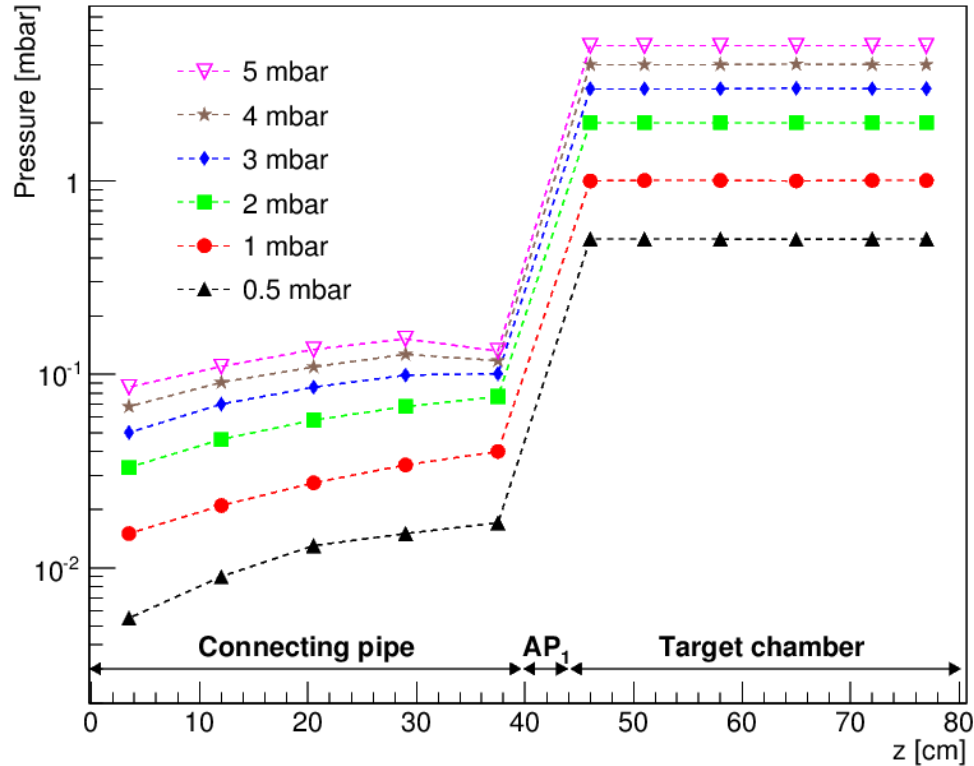


# Gas target characterization

Gas density without beam: pressure and temperature profiles measurement

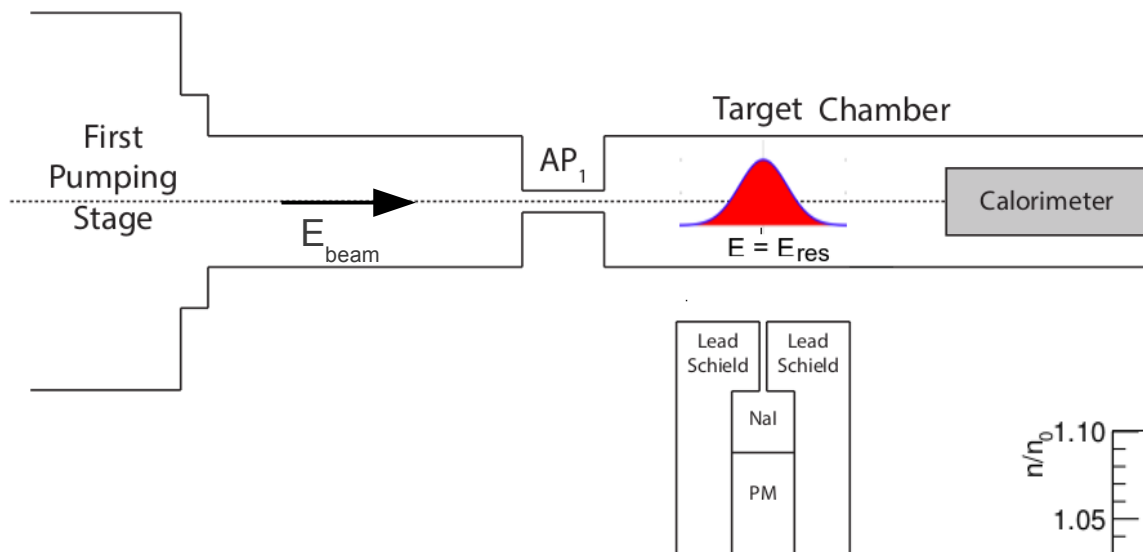


← Target chamber equipped with many flanges along the beam direction



# Gas target characterization

Gas density reduction due to beam heating measured with the resonance scan technique



- Target chamber filled with natural Ne
- $^{21}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{22}\text{Na}$  resonance at 272.6 keV ( $\omega\gamma = 83$  meV)
- collimated NaI detector 2" x 2"

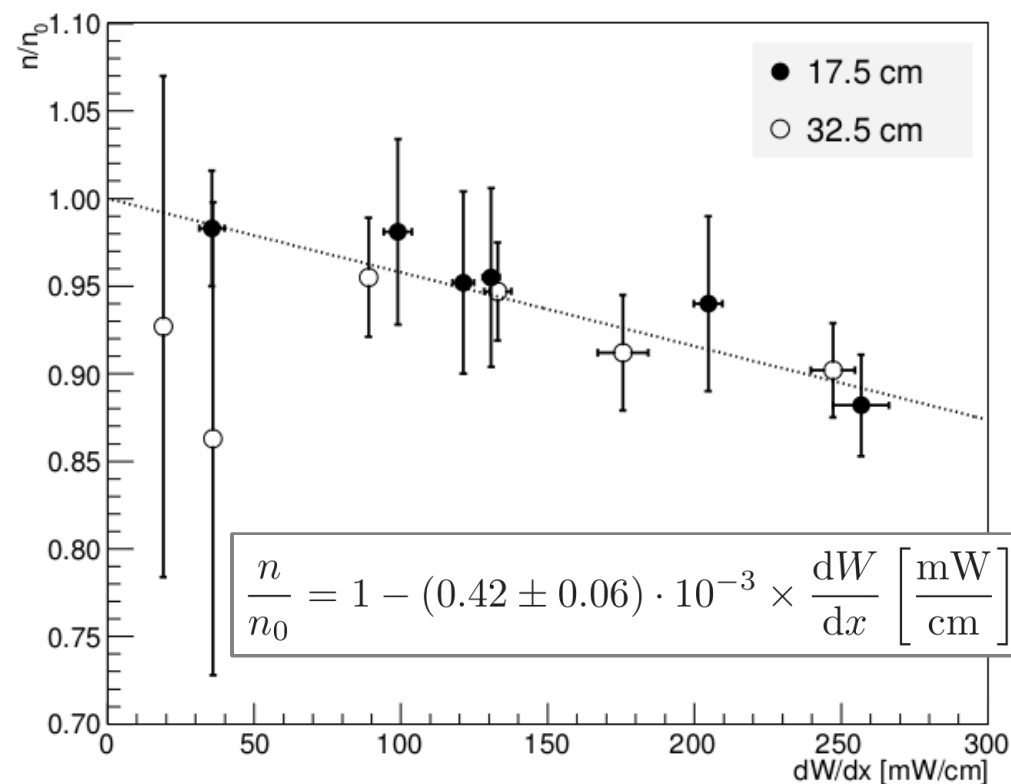
Density with beam

$$\frac{n}{n_0} = \frac{\Delta E_p^{\text{exp}}(p_T, I)}{\Delta E_p(p_T, 0)}$$

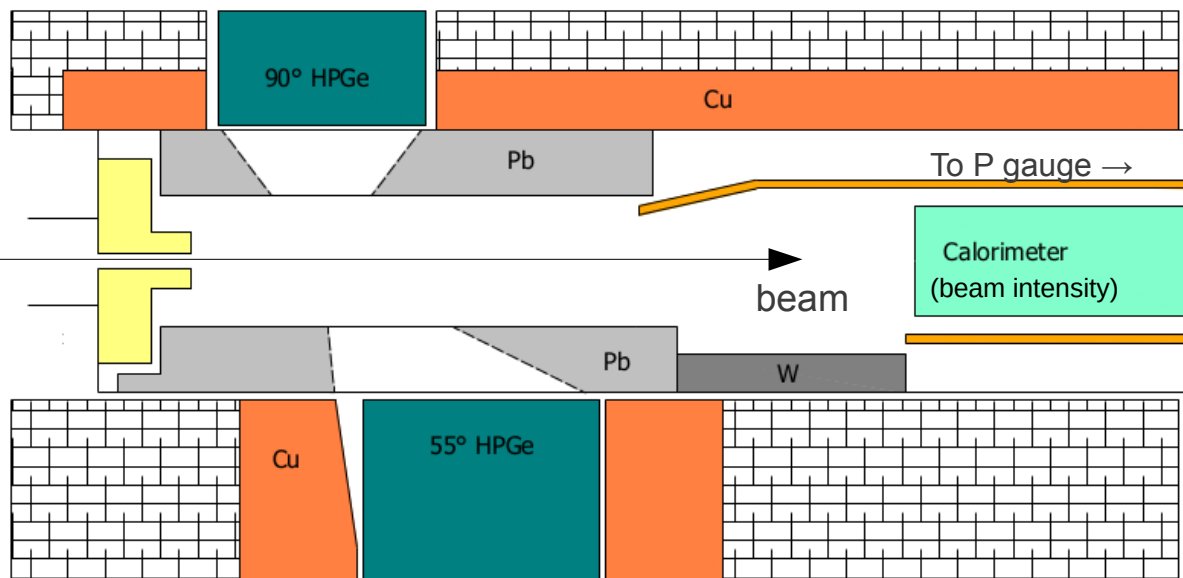
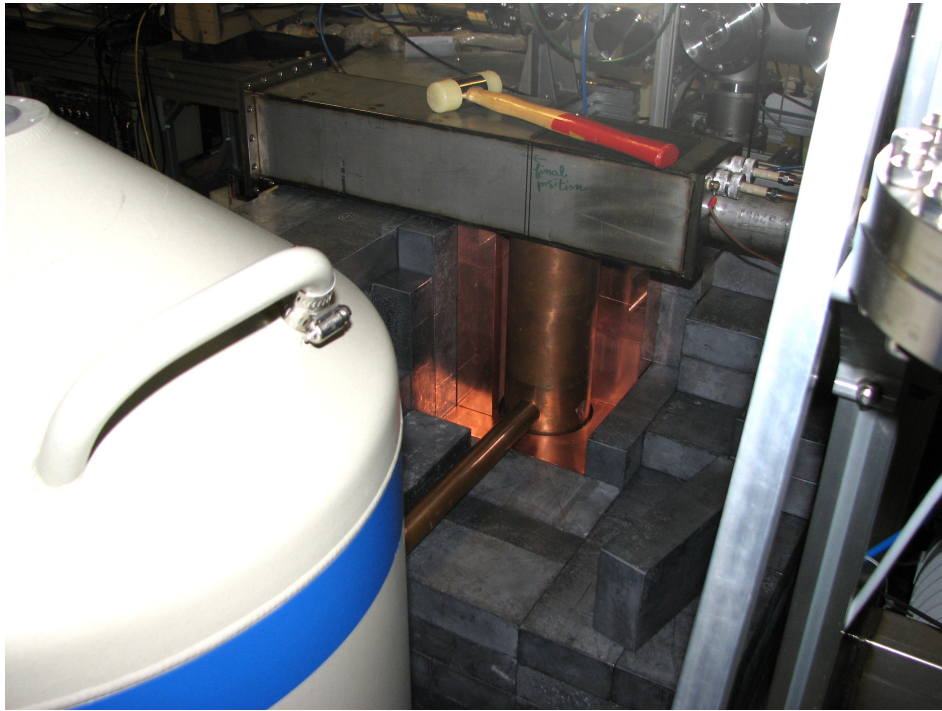
Density without beam

The beam heating depends on the beam dissipated power:

$$\frac{dW}{dx} = \frac{dE}{d(nx)} nI$$



# Setup for $^{22}\text{Ne}+p$ resonances study



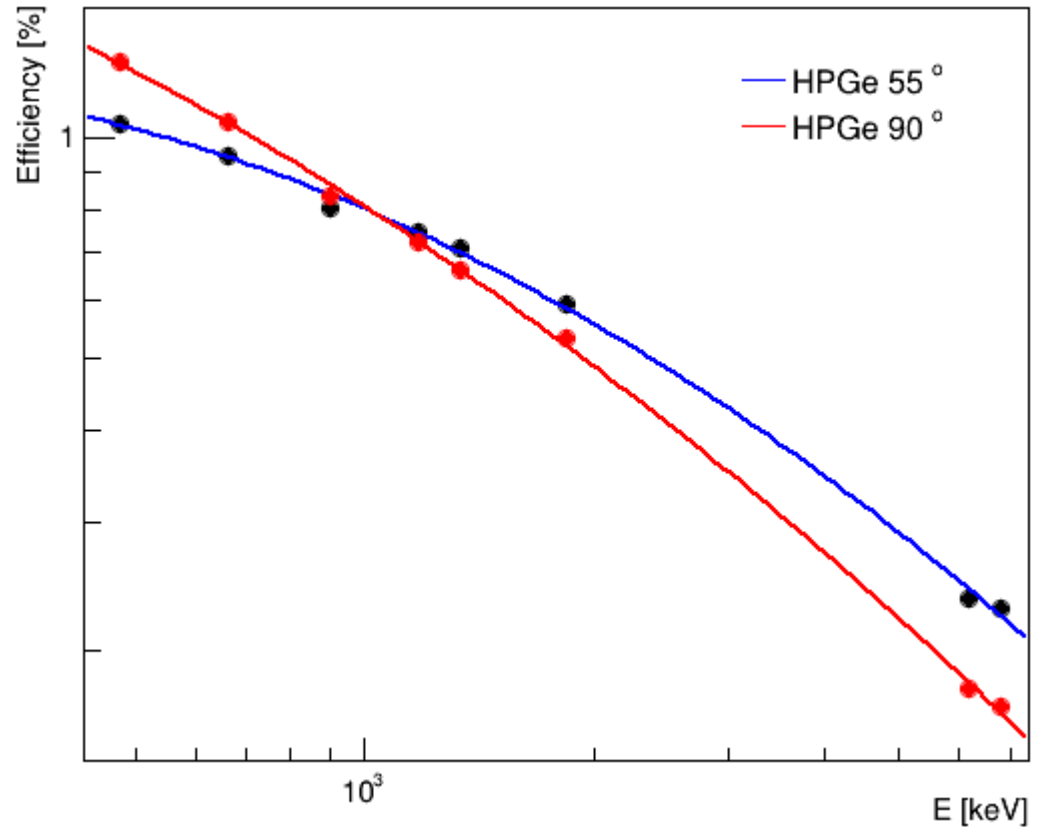
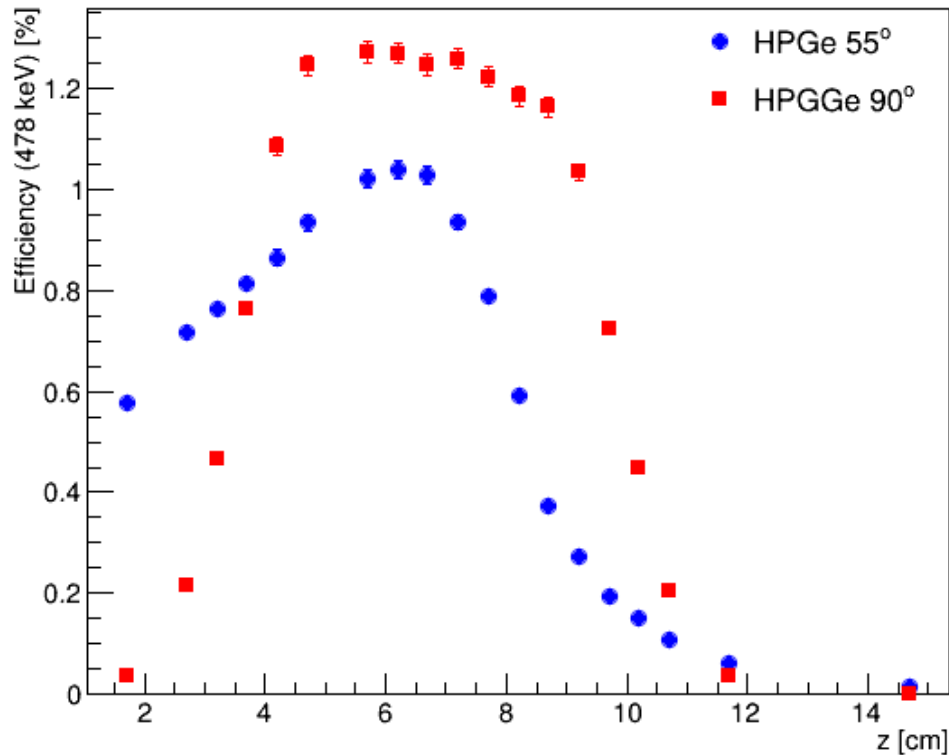
$\gamma$  ray background below 3MeV suppressed by three orders of magnitude

# Detection efficiency

Detection efficiency measured with 4 point-like radioactive sources

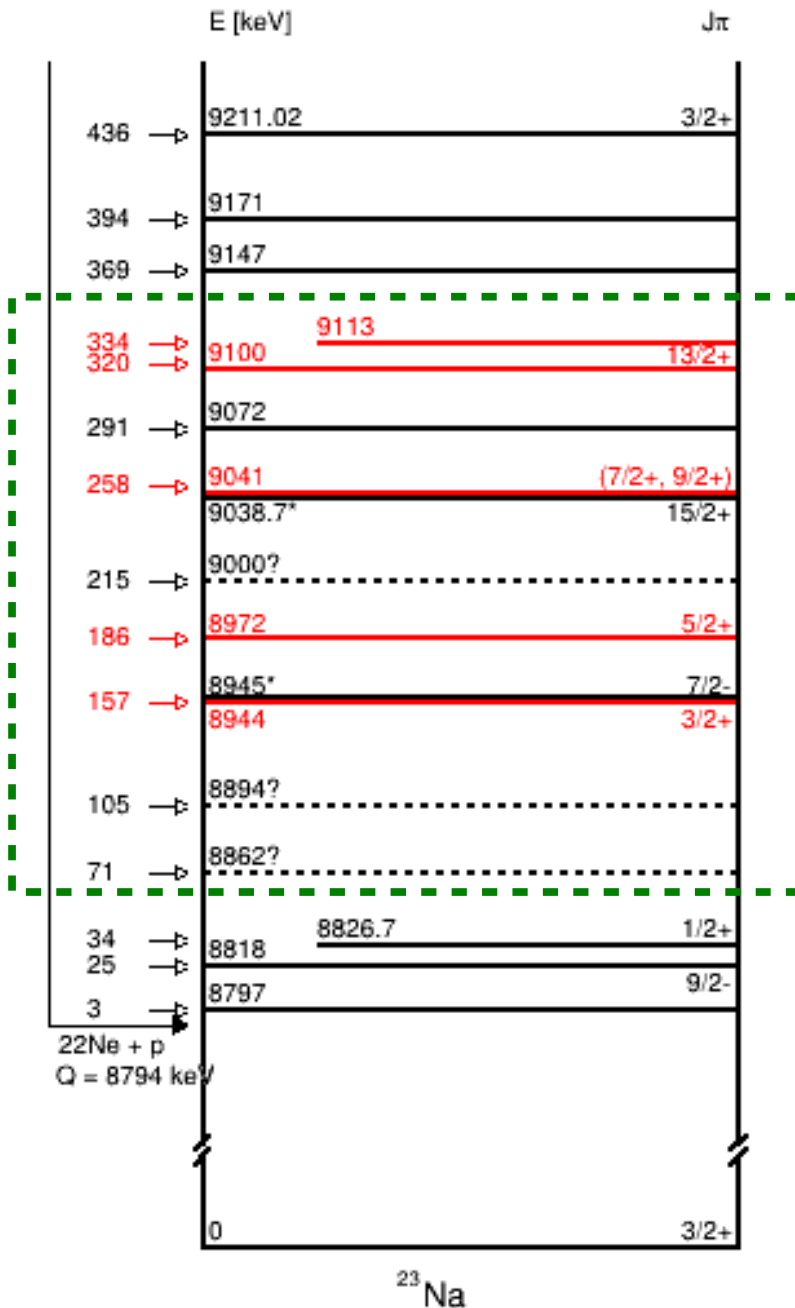
Source	$E_\gamma$ [keV]
$^7\text{Be}$	477.6
$^{137}\text{Cs}$	661.7
$^{60}\text{Co}$	1173.2 1332.5
$^{88}\text{Y}$	898 1863.1

Efficiency curve extended up to 6.79 MeV exploiting the  $^{14}\text{N}(p,\gamma)^{15}\text{O}$  resonance at 278 keV





# Results

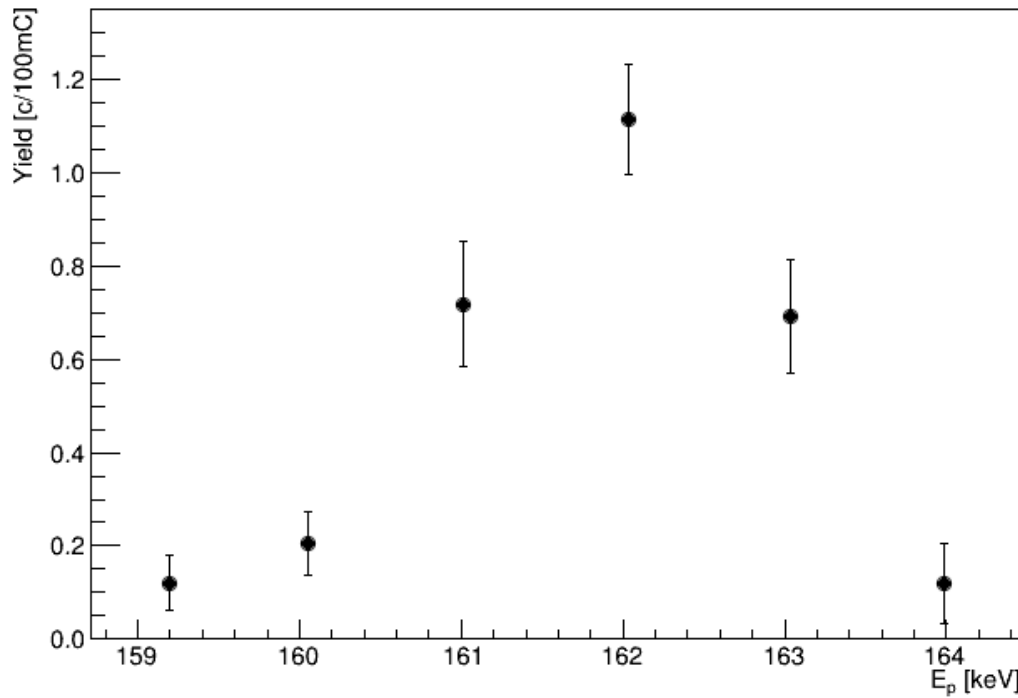


➔ 9 resonances investigated

➔ 5 resonances directly observed for the first time

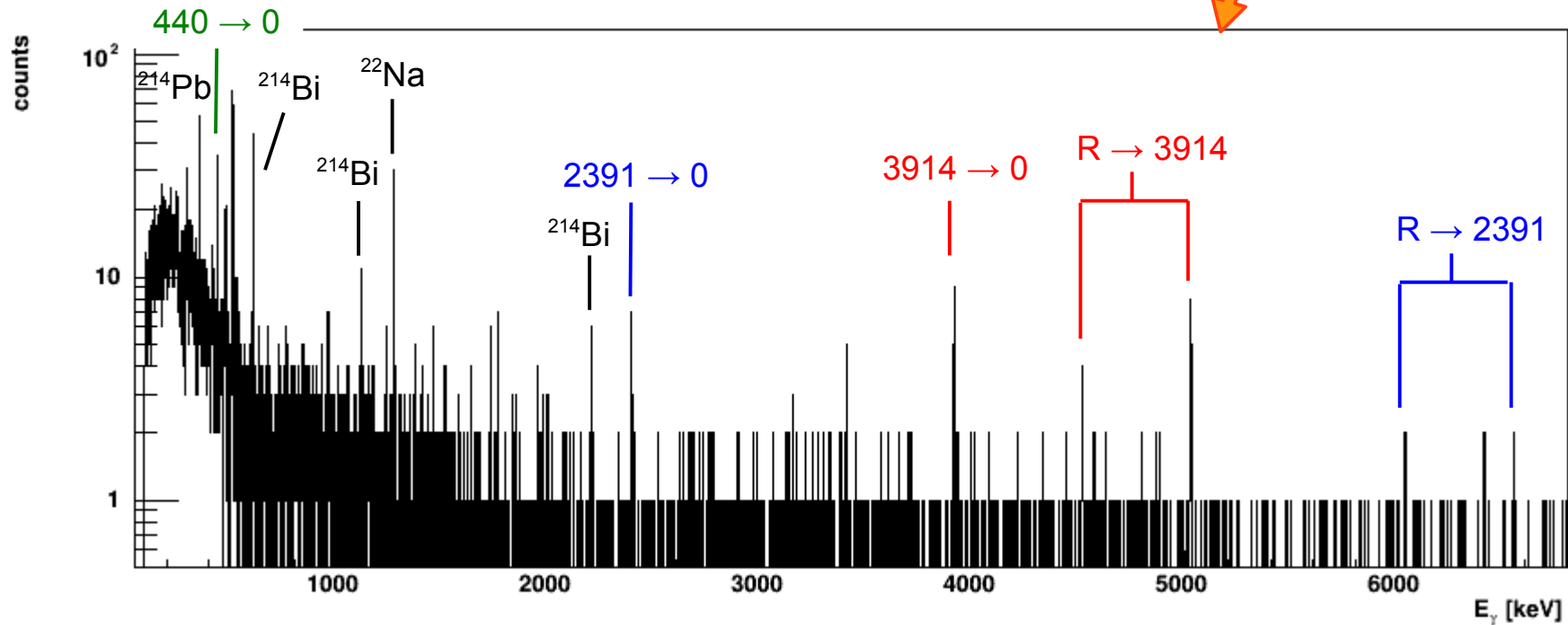
➔ New upper limits for all other resonances

# Results: $E_{\text{res}} = 157 \text{ keV}$ ( $E_{\text{lev}} = 8944 \text{ keV}$ )

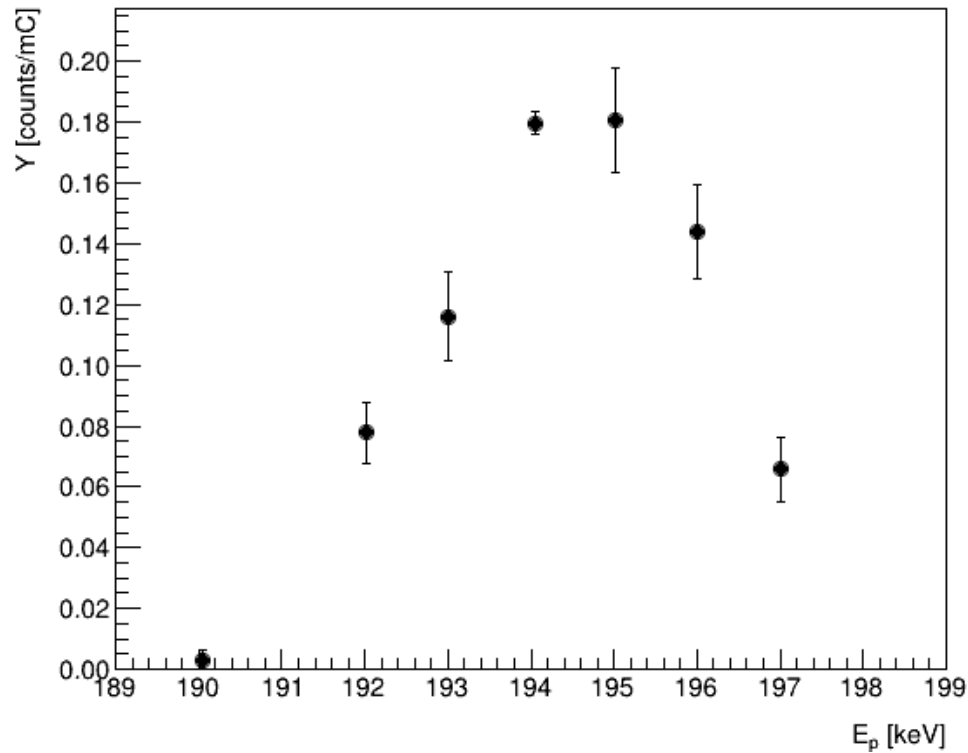


Resonance scan  
(sum of two detectors)

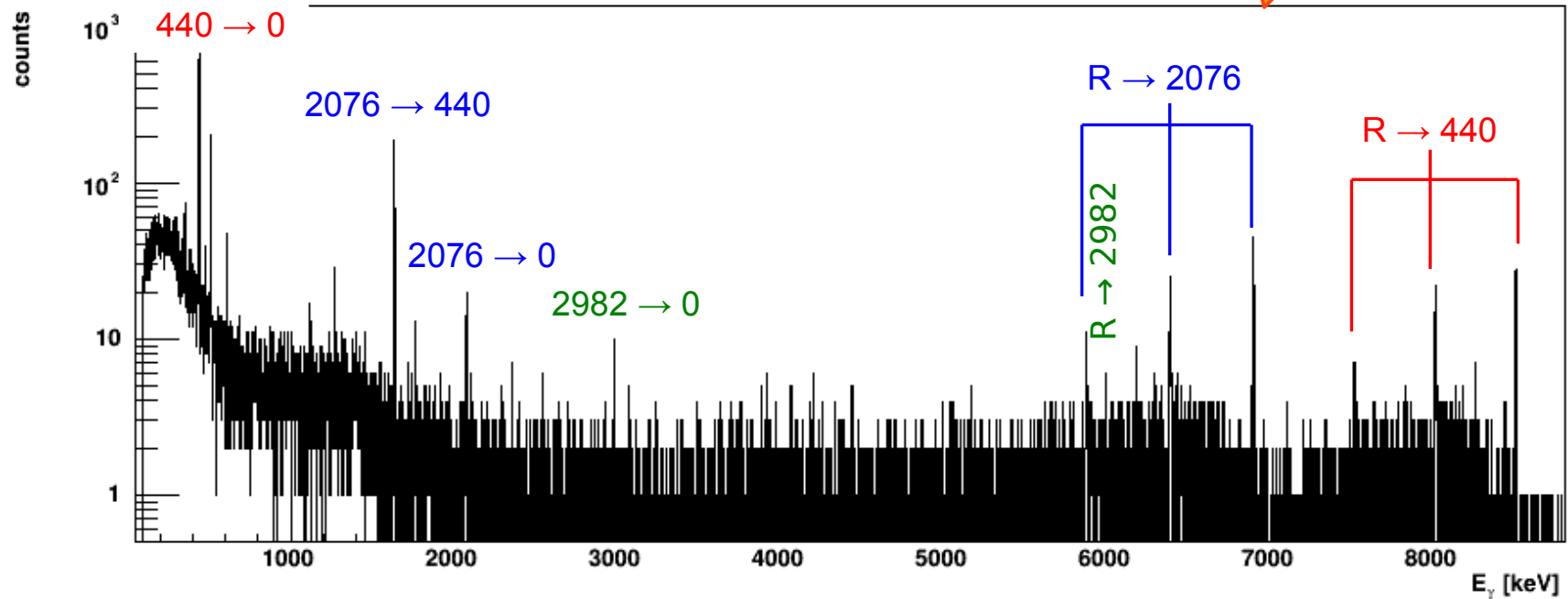
Long run spectrum (20 h)



# Results: $E_{\text{res}} = 186 \text{ keV}$ ( $E_{\text{lev}} = 8972 \text{ keV}$ )

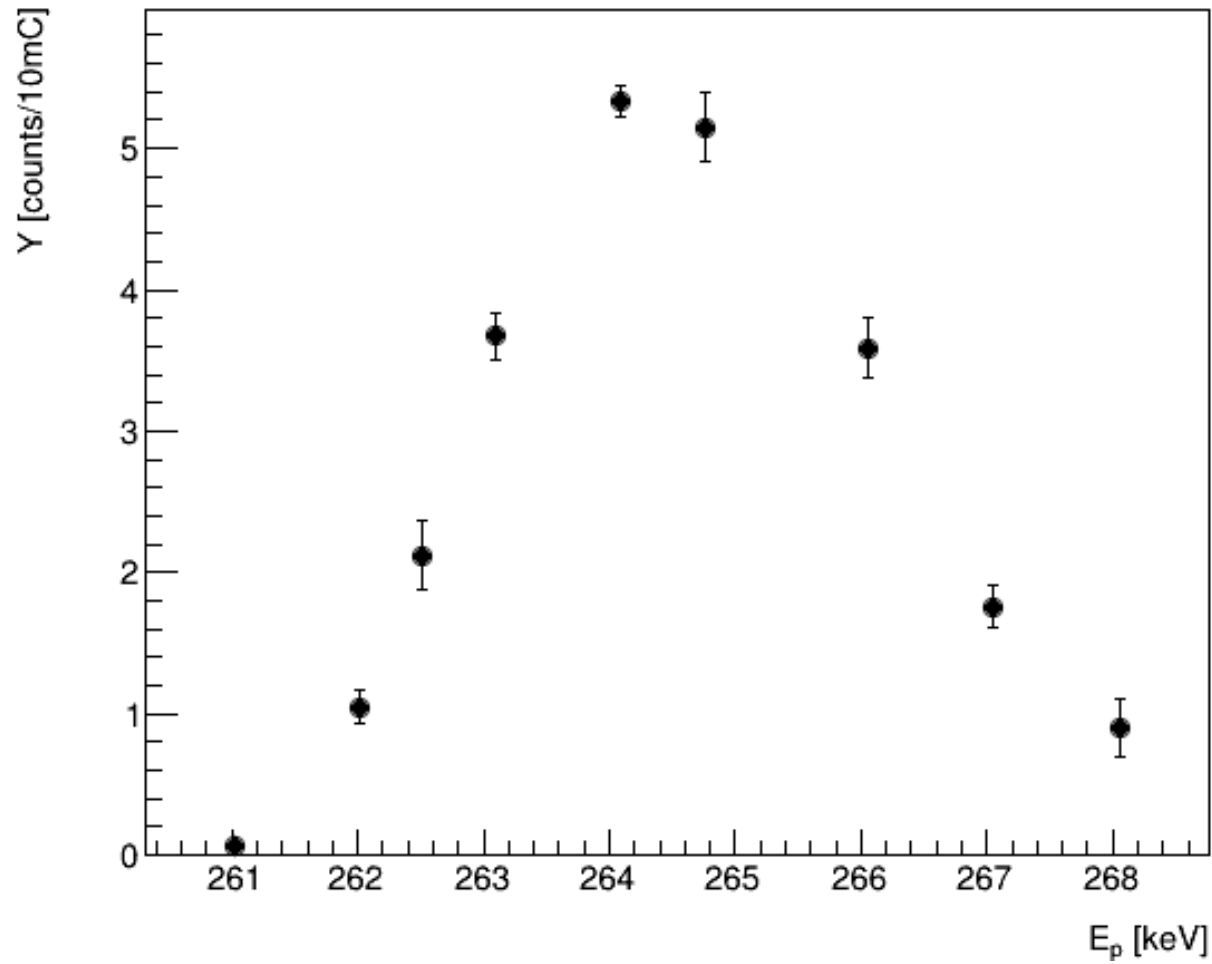


Long run spectrum (21 h)

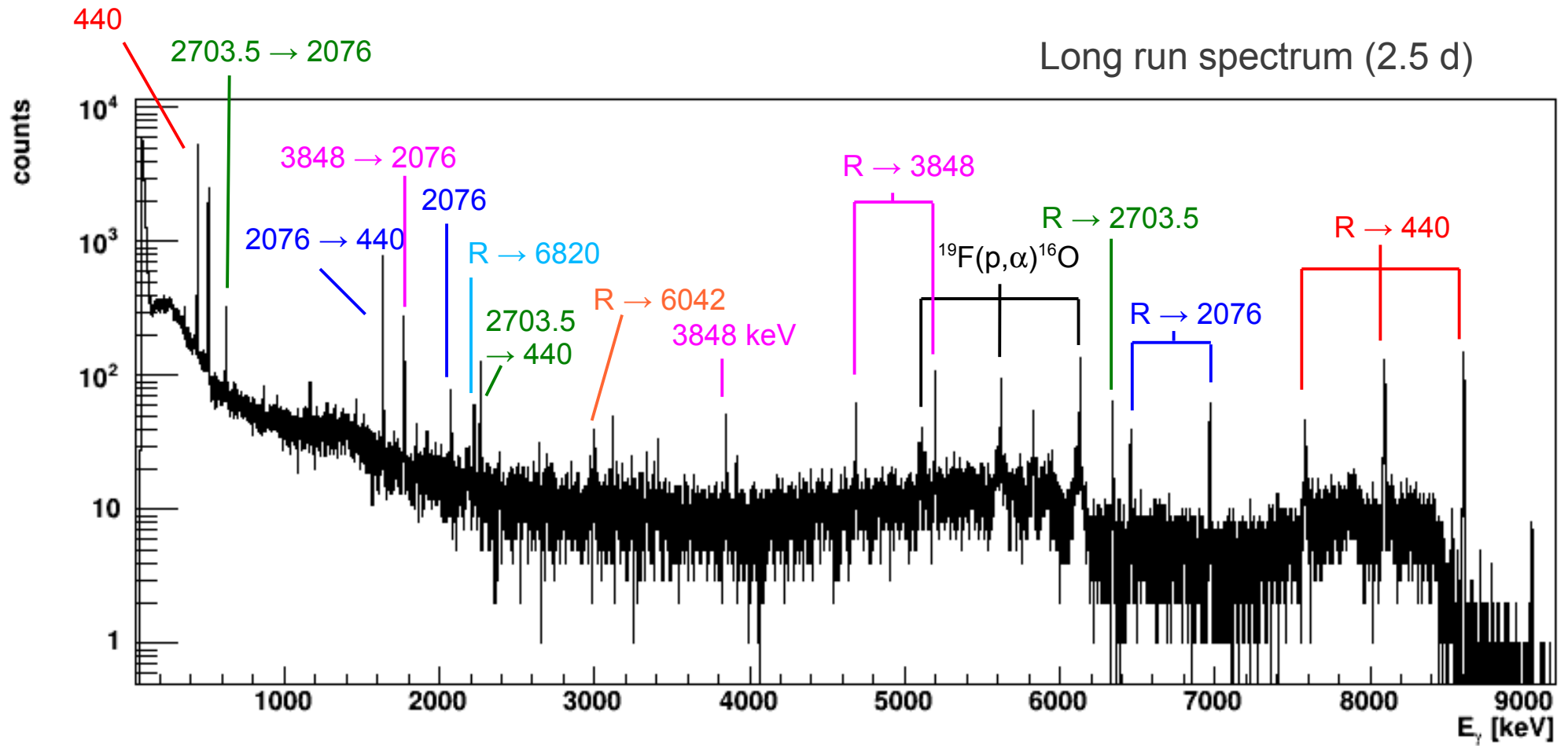


Results:  $E_{\text{res}} = 258 \text{ keV}$  ( $E_{\text{lev}} = 9041 \text{ keV}$ )

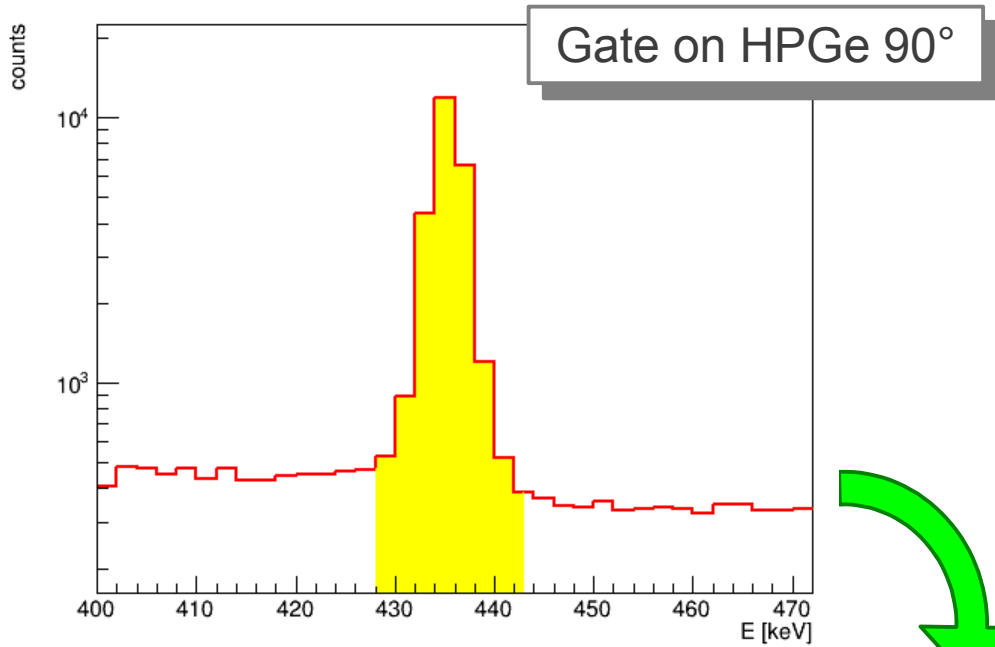
Resonance scan (55° detector)



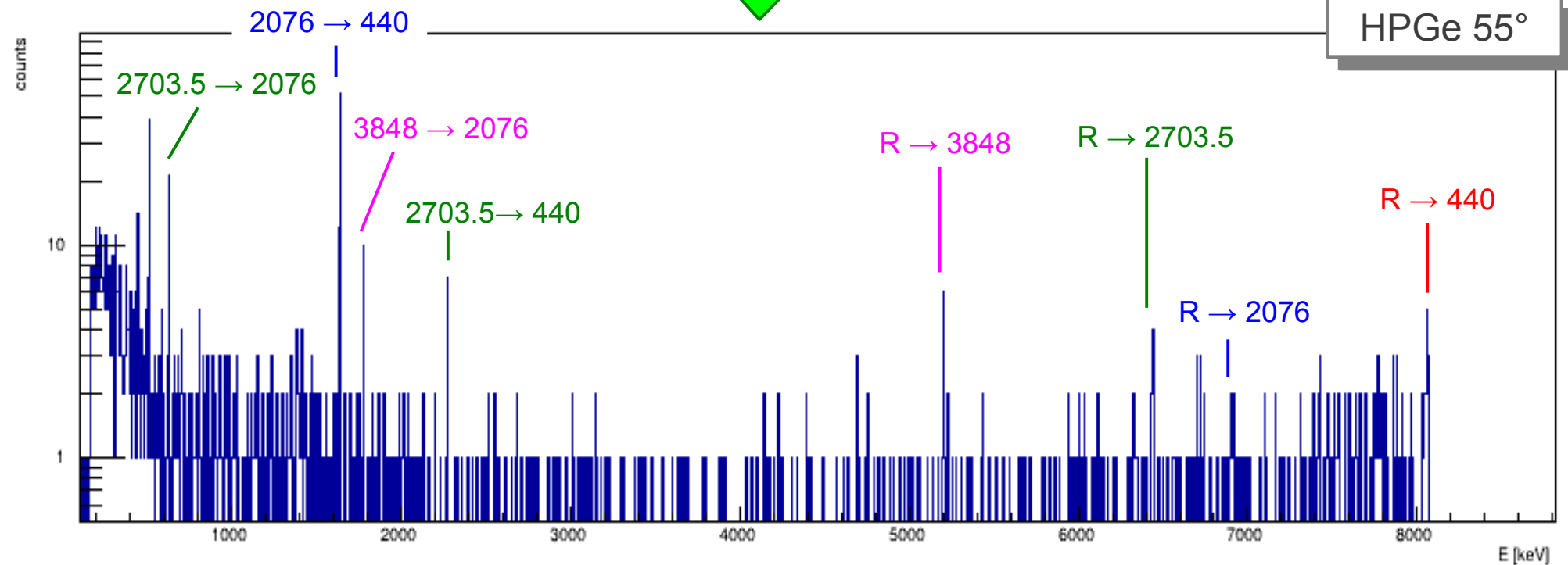
# Results: $E_{\text{res}} = 258 \text{ keV}$ ( $E_{\text{lev}} = 9041 \text{ keV}$ )



# Results: $E_{\text{res}} = 258 \text{ keV}$ ( $E_{\text{lev}} = 9041 \text{ keV}$ )

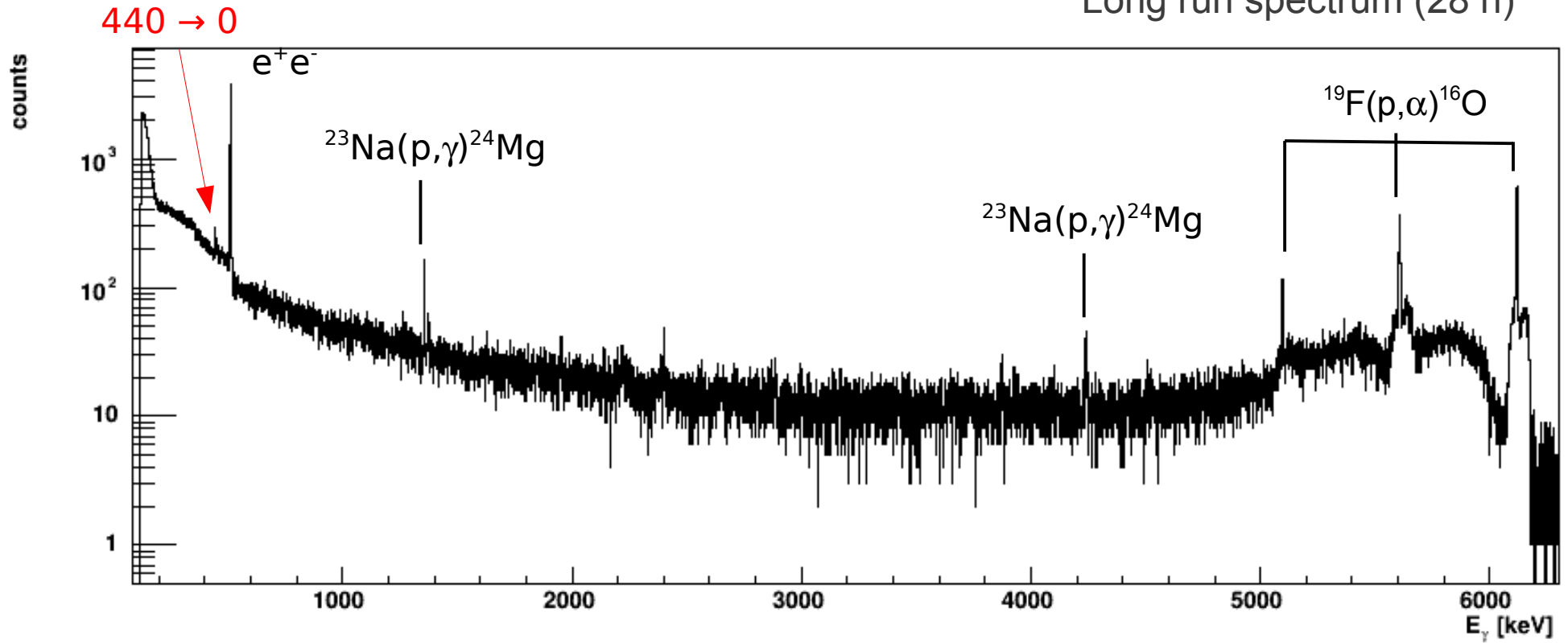


Analysis of  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences in progress



# Results: 320 + 334 keV resonances

Long run spectrum (28 h)



# Summary

$E_{\text{level}}$ [keV]	$E_{\text{res}}^{\text{LAB}}$ [keV]	$\omega\gamma$ [eV] NACRE [1,2]	$\omega\gamma$ [eV] Hale et al. [3]	$\omega\gamma$ [eV] LUNA
8862?	71	$\leq 4.2\text{E-}9$	$\leq 1.9\text{E-}10$	$\leq 4.5\text{E-}9$
8894?	105	$\leq 6.0\text{E-}7$	$\leq 1.4\text{E-}7$	$\leq 3.6\text{E-}9$
<b>8944</b>	<b>157</b>	<b><math>6.5\text{E-}7</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 9.2\text{E-}9</math></b>	<b><math>3.8\text{E-}8</math></b>
<b>8972</b>	<b>186</b>	<b><math>\leq 2.6\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 2.6\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>1.4\text{E-}6</math></b>
9000?	215	$\leq 1.4\text{E-}6$	$\leq 1.4\text{E-}6$	$\leq 2.4\text{E-}8$
<b>9041</b>	<b>258</b>	<b><math>\leq 2.6\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 1.3\text{E-}7</math></b>	<b><math>6.2\text{E-}6</math></b>
9072	291	$\leq 2.2\text{E-}6$	$\leq 2.2\text{E-}6$	$\leq 8.1\text{E-}8$
<b>9100</b>	<b>320</b>	<b><math>\leq 2.2\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 2.2\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>2.8\text{E-}7</math></b>
<b>9113</b>	<b>334</b>	<b><math>\leq 3.0\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>\leq 3.0\text{E-}6</math></b>	<b><math>7.7\text{E-}7</math></b>

[1] C. Angulo et al. Nucl. Phys. A **656**, 3 - 183 (1999)

[2] J. Görres et al. Nucl. Phys. A **385**, 57 (1982)

[3] S. E. Hale et al. Phys. Rev. C **65**, 015801 (2001)



# Summary

➔ Thanks to the extremely low background at Gran Sasso Laboratories, the  $^{22}\text{Ne}(p,\gamma)^{23}\text{Na}$  cross section has been measured directly at astrophysical energies:

- 5 resonances have been observed for the first time
- New upper limits will be available for unobserved resonances

➔ Resonances strength presently known as upper limits will be further investigated in the next phase of the experiment:

- A new reaction chamber surrounded by a  $4\pi$  BGO detector with high detection efficiency will be set-up in the next months

# LUNA Collaboration

**INFN - LNGS (Italia):** A. Best, A. Formicola, S. Gazzana,  
M. Junker, L. Leonzi, A. Razeto

**HZDR (Germania):** D. Bemmerer, T. Szücs, M. Takács

**INFN Padova (Italia):** C. Brogгинi, A. Caciolli,  
R. Depalo, R. Menegazzo

**INFN Roma La Sapienza (Italia):** C. Gustavino

**ATOMKI, Debrecen (Ungheria):** Z. Elekes, Zs.Fülöp,  
Gy. Gyurky, E.Somorjai

**Osservatorio di Collurania (Italia):** O. Straniero

**Ruhr-Universität Bochum (Germania):** F. Strieder

**University of Edinburgh (UK):** M. Aliotta, T. Davinson,  
C. Bruno

**Università di Genova (Italia):** F. Cavanna, P. Corvisiero,  
F. Ferraro, P. Prati

**Università e INFN Milano (Italy):** A. Guglielmetti, D. Trezzi

**Università e INFN Napoli (Italia):** G. Imbriani, A. Di Leva

**Università e INFN Torino (Italia):** G.Gervino

