

# Nuclei in the Cosmos (NIC XVII)



Contribution ID: 140

Type: Poster

## Lifetime measurement of the dominant $^{22}\text{Na}$ ( $p, \gamma$ ) $^{23}\text{Mg}$ resonance in novae

Tuesday, 19 September 2023 17:35 (5 minutes)

$^{22}\text{Na}$  ( $T_{1/2} = 2.6$  y) is of high interest for space-based  $\gamma$ -ray astronomy because its direct observation could constrain classical nova models. Although the characteristic 1275 keV  $\beta$ -delayed  $\gamma$  decay radiation has not been observed yet, future  $\gamma$ -ray telescopes may detect the decay with high sensitivity. To link these observations with nova model predictions, nuclear data are needed. The  $^{22}\text{Na}(p, \gamma)^{23}\text{Mg}$  reaction destroys  $^{22}\text{Na}$  produced during a nova. In the literature, there are discrepancies of one order of magnitude in the experimentally determined strength of the  $E_R=204$  keV resonance important at nova temperatures. This affects predictions of the ejected yield substantially.

The resonance strength can be determined by measuring the proton branching ratio and the lifetime of the corresponding  $E_x=7.785$  MeV excited state in  $^{23}\text{Mg}$ .

With the Doppler-Shift Lifetime (DSL2) setup at TRIUMF-ISAC-II a new effort was started to measure the lifetime of this excited state. Excited states in  $^{23}\text{Mg}$  are populated by the  $^{24}\text{Mg}({}^3\text{He}, \alpha)^{23}\text{Mg}$  reaction with a 75 MeV  $^{24}\text{Mg}$  beam. Using the Doppler-Shift Attenuation Method (DSAM), deexcitation  $\gamma$ -rays are detected to perform line-shape analysis and infer the lifetime. This contribution will present the DSAM method and results from a preliminary measurement.

The authors acknowledge the generous support of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. TRIUMF receives federal funding via a contribution agreement through the National Research Council of Canada. The GRIFFIN infrastructure was funded jointly by the Canada Foundation for Innovation, the Ontario Ministry of Research and Innovation, the British Columbia Knowledge Development Fund, TRIUMF, and the University of Guelph.

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**Session Classification:** Poster session (Novae and X-ray bursts, Type IA supernova and the p-process)

**Track Classification:** Novae and X-ray bursts