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Experimental evidence of a natural parity state in ^{26}Mg at astrophysically relevant energies via the $^{22}\text{Ne}(^6\text{Li}, d)^{26}\text{Mg}$ reaction. C. UGALDE, A. CHAMPAGNE, S. DAIGLE, C. ILIADIS, J. NEWTON, E. OSENBAUGH, University of North Carolina, J. CLARK, C. DEIBEL, A. PARIKH, P. PARKER, C. WREDE, Yale University — The $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$ reaction has been regarded as the main neutron source for the s-process in core He-burning massive stars and of relevance in He-shell burning in AGB stars. Its present rate is one of the most important sources of uncertainty in the nucleosynthesis of heavy elements. We have studied natural parity states in ^{26}Mg via the $^{22}\text{Ne}(^6\text{Li}, d)^{26}\text{Mg}$ direct process with Yale University's Enge split-pole spectrograph. Our method significantly improves the energy resolution of previous experiments and as a result we report the observation of a natural parity state in ^{26}Mg at an energy where the stellar rate of the $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, \gamma)^{26}\text{Mg}$ reaction may be reduced. This fact gives place to an increase in the production of weak component s-process neutrons via the $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$ reaction. Possible spin-parity assignments are suggested as well.

Claudio Ugalde
University of North Carolina

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