

SAIP2014



Contribution ID : 101

Impact of the γ -Ray Strength Functions on the ^{138}La and ^{139}La Galactic Production

Wednesday 09 Jul 2014 at 15:20 (00h20')

Abstract :

The odd-odd neutron-deficient ^{138}La is very long-lived but one of the less abundant nuclei in the solar system. It is expected to be one of 35 p-nuclei. Most p-nuclei with $A > 110$ are thought to be produced by photodisintegration from s- and r- process seed nuclei. However, this photodisintegration cannot satisfactorily explain the observed abundance of ^{138}La and more exotic processes such as the electron neutrino capture on ^{138}Ba have been called for to explain its synthesis [1,2]. The neutrino reactions can to some extent explain the observed abundance of ^{138}La but the significance of the photodisintegration process cannot be ruled out due to the limited knowledge and uncertainties of nuclear properties entering the ^{138}La production, such as the nuclear level densities (NLD) and γ -ray strength function (γSF) [2]. These are critical model input parameters for the astrophysical reaction rate calculations. Measurements are necessary to place the nuclear properties on a solid footing in order to make statements regarding the importance of neutrino reactions. In this presentation I will discuss our recently measured NLD and γSF of ^{138}La , ^{139}La . These quantities were measured using the $^{139}\text{La}(^3\text{He}, ^3\text{He}\gamma)^{139}\text{La}$ and $^{139}\text{La}(^3\text{He}, \alpha\gamma)^{138}\text{La}$ reactions with a 38 MeV ^3He beam at the Cyclotron Laboratory of the University of Oslo. From particle- γ coincidences, measured using the SiRi array (64 silicon channels from particle telescopes) and CACTUS array (26 NaI detectors), the NLD and γSF were simultaneously extracted. Moreover, I will also discuss $^{137}\text{La}(n,\gamma)$ and $^{138}\text{La}(n,\gamma)$ cross sections and astrophysical rates, calculated with the combinatorial plus Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov model of NLD and using our experimental γSF as input parameters, and address the astrophysical implications. [1] S.E. Woosley et al., Ap. J. 356, 272 (1990).[2] S. Goriely et al., A&A; 375, 35 (2001).

Award :

Yes

Level :

PhD

Supervisor :

Dr Mathis Wiedeking, wiedeking@tlabs.ac.za and iThemba LABS

Paper :

No

Primary authors : Mr. KHESWA, Bonginkosi (iThemba Labs)

Co-authors : Dr. WIEDEKING, M (iThemba Labs) ; Prof. GORIELY, S (Université Libre de Bruxelles) ; Mr. BELLO, F (University of Oslo) ; Mr. ERIKSEN, T (University of Oslo) ; Dr. GÖRGEN, A (University of Oslo) ; Dr. GIACOPPO, F (University of Oslo) ; Prof. GUTTORMSEN, M (University of Oslo) ; HAGEN, T.W (University of Oslo) ; Dr. KOEHLER, P.E. (iThemba Labs) ; Ms. KLINTEFJORD, M (University of Oslo) ; Dr. LARSEN, A.C. (iThemba Labs) ; Dr. NYHUS, H.T. (University of Oslo) ; Prof. PAPKA, P (University of Stellenbosch) ; Prof. RENSTRØM, T (University of Oslo) ; Ms. ROSE, S (University of Oslo) ; Dr. SAHIN, E (University of Oslo) ; Prof. SEIM, S (University of Oslo) ; Mr. TORNYI, T (University of Oslo)

Presenter : Mr. KHESWA, Bonginkosi (iThemba Labs)

Session classification : NPRP

Track classification : Track B - Nuclear, Particle and Radiation Physics

Type : Oral Presentation