



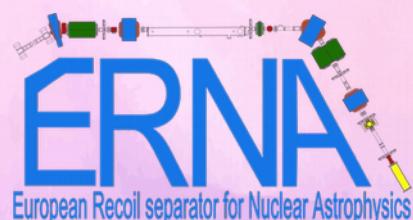
Università
degli Studi
della Campania
Luigi Vanvitelli



$^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ reactions in stars: direct charged particle measurements

Lizeth Morales-Gallegos

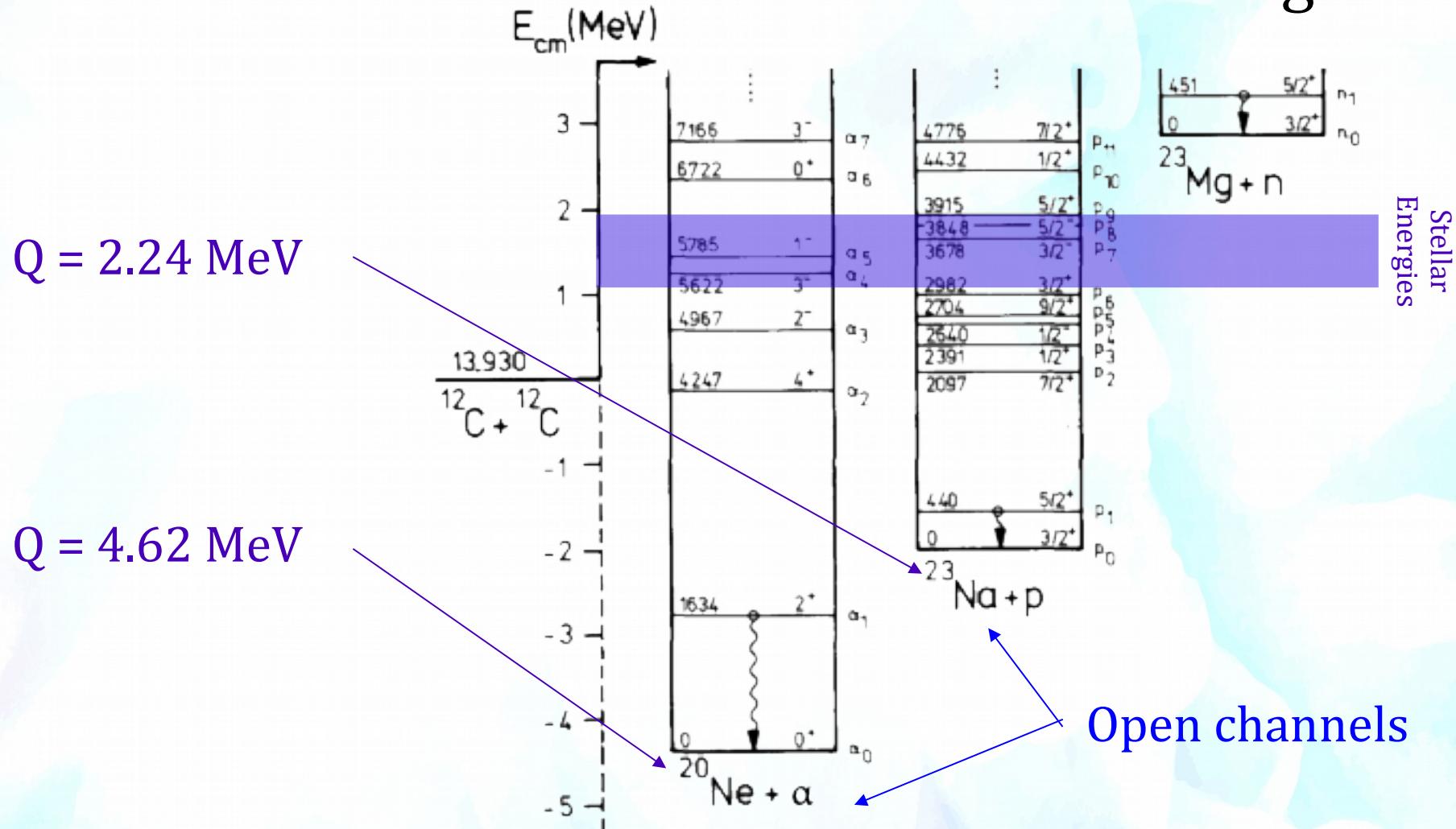
M. Aliotta, A. Best, C.G. Bruno, R. Buompane, T. Davinson, M. De Cesare, A. Di Leva, A. D'Onofrio,
J.G. Duarte, L.R. Gasques, L. Gialanella, G. Imbriani, G. Porzio, D. Rapagnani, M. Romoli, F. Terrasi



$^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ reactions in stars:

Energy range $E = 1.5 \pm 0.3$ MeV

Carbon burning



$^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ astrophysical impact

Determine M_{UP} = mass threshold for C burning to occur

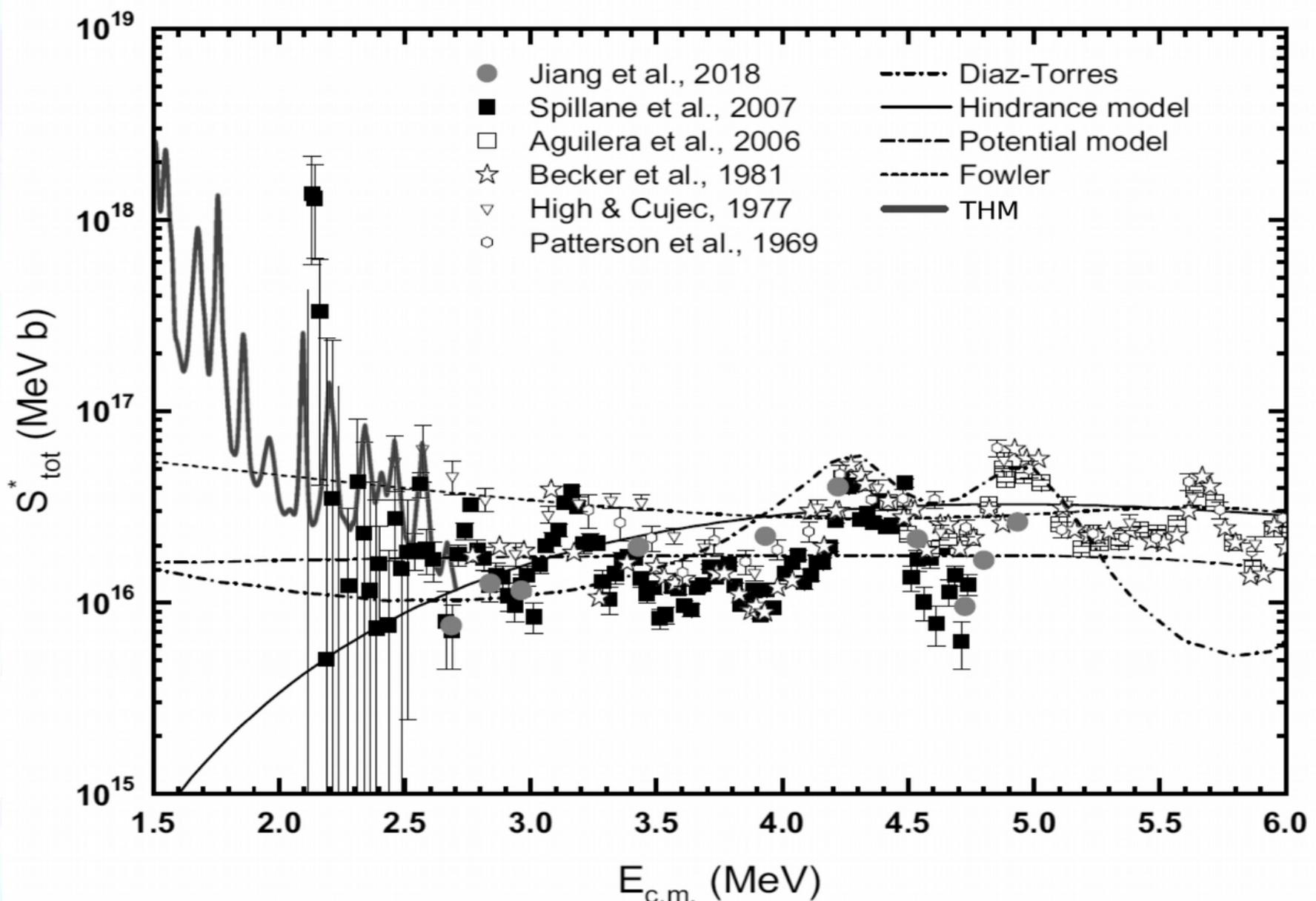
$M_{\text{star}} < M_{\text{UP}} \rightarrow$ White Dwarf

$M_{\text{star}} > M_{\text{UP}} \rightarrow$ C burning

Variation of the $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ reactions cross section can change the final properties of a star before supernova explosion.

Knowing these cross sections is essential to model X-ray bursts and explosions on the surface of neutron stars.

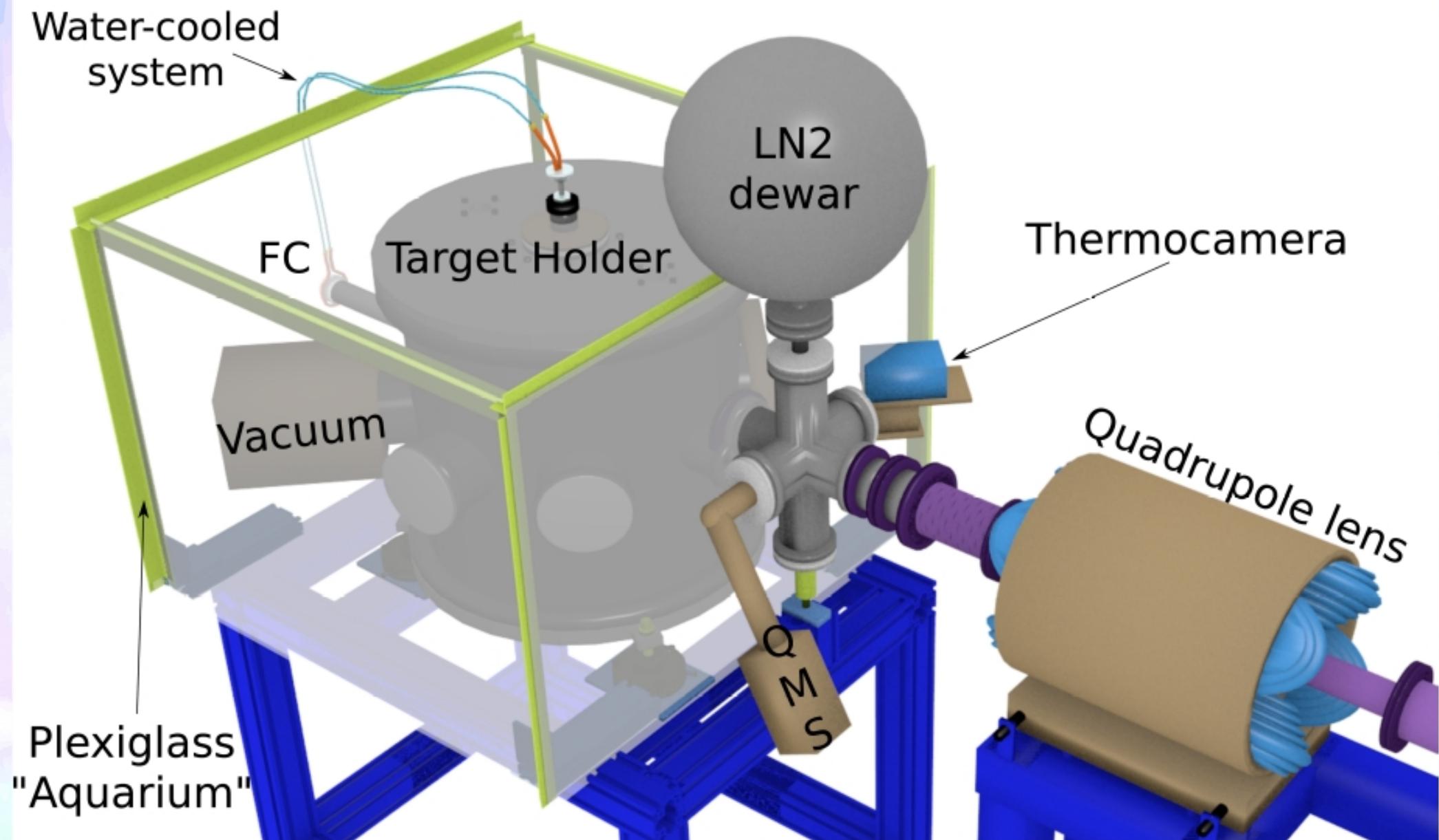
Previous works



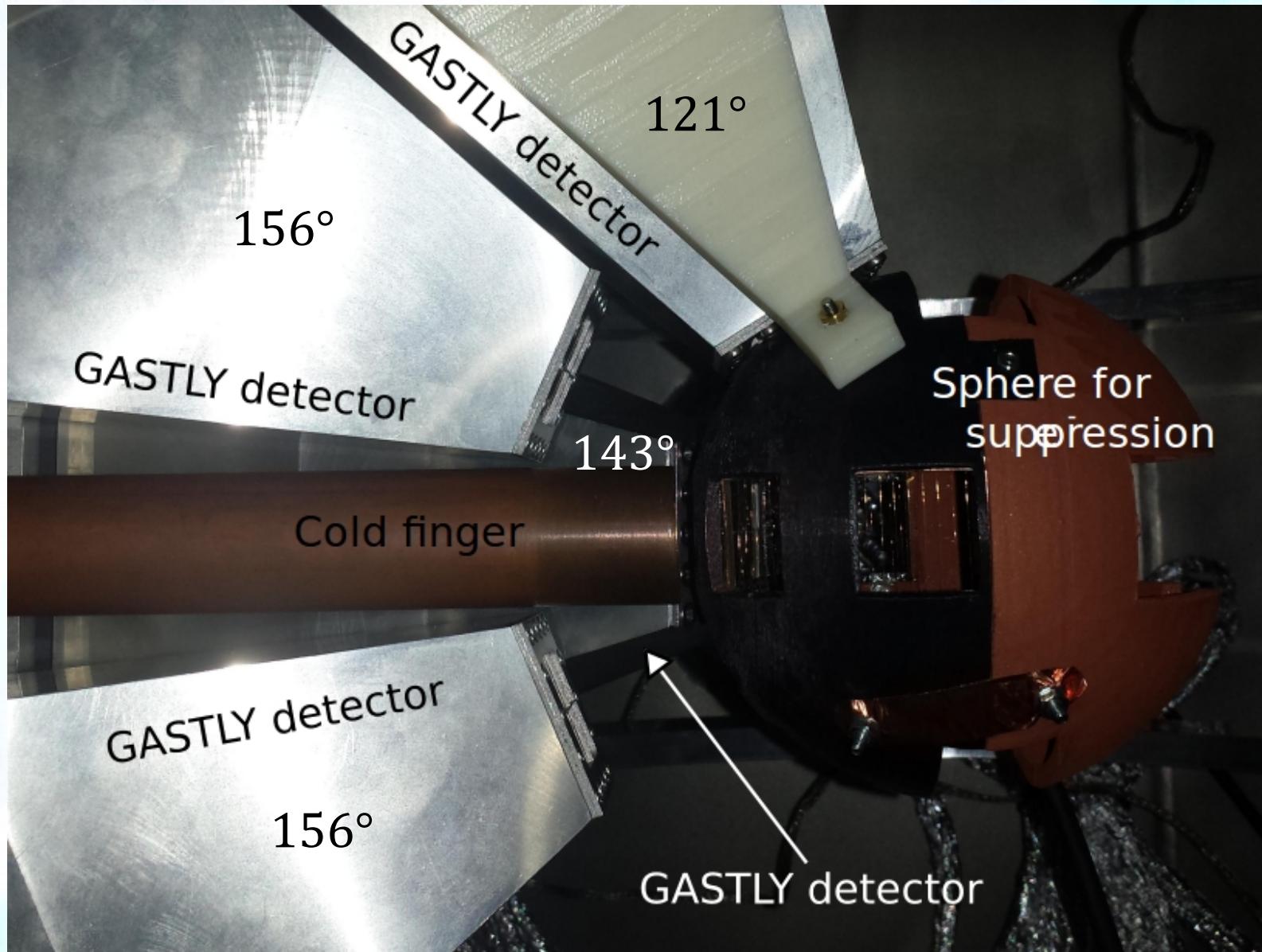
The experiment

- ◆ CIRCE accelerator, Caserta (CE)
- ◆ Four ΔE -Erest detectors
- ◆ Study of carbon targets contamination
- ◆ $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ reactions measurement $E_{\text{c.m.}} = 2.52 - 4.39 \text{ MeV}$
con HOPG 1mm thick targets

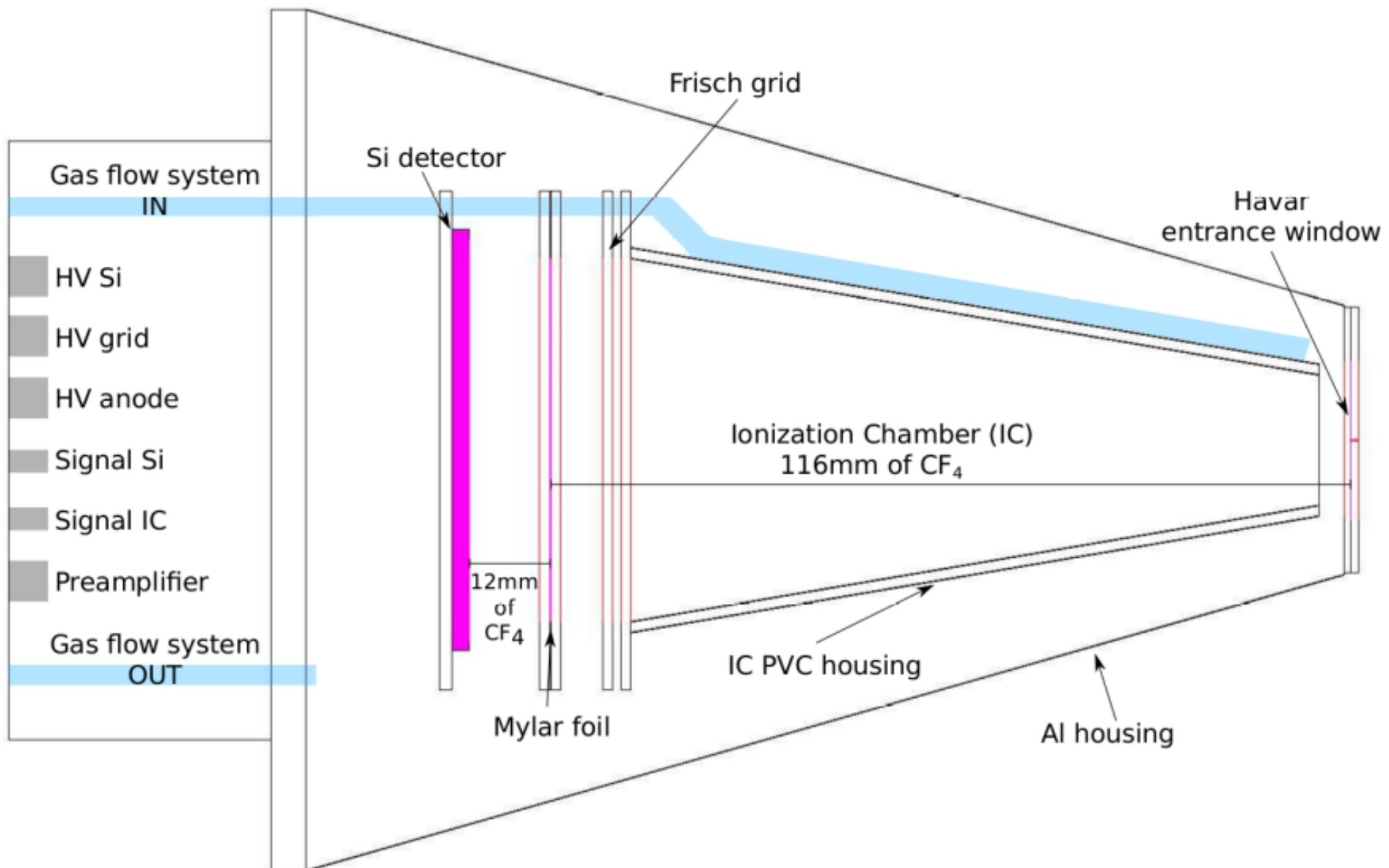
Beamline configuration



GASTLY detectors

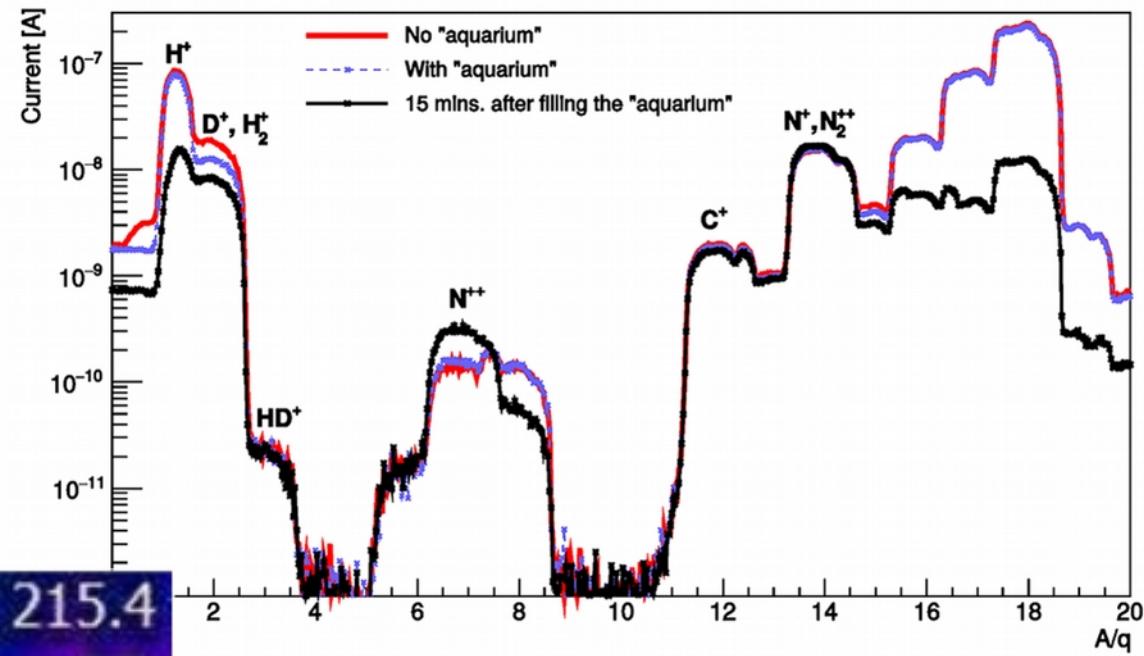
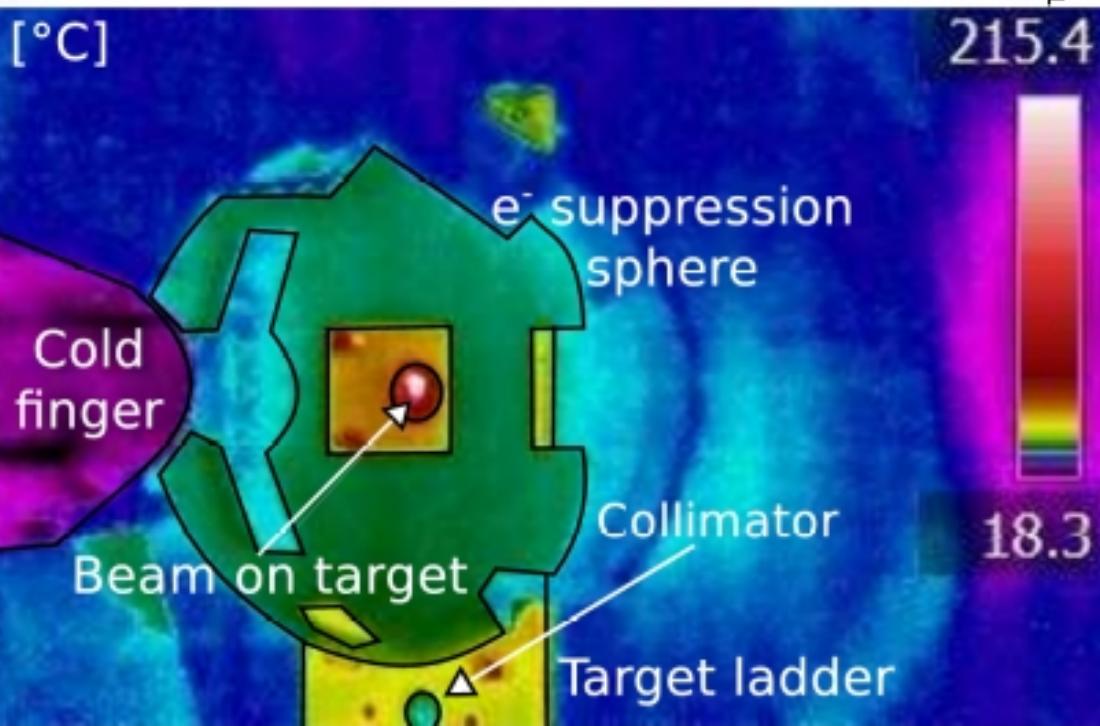


GASTLY detectors



M. Romoli et al., European Physical Journal A 54:142 (2018).

Targets deuterium reduction



Targets deuterium reduction

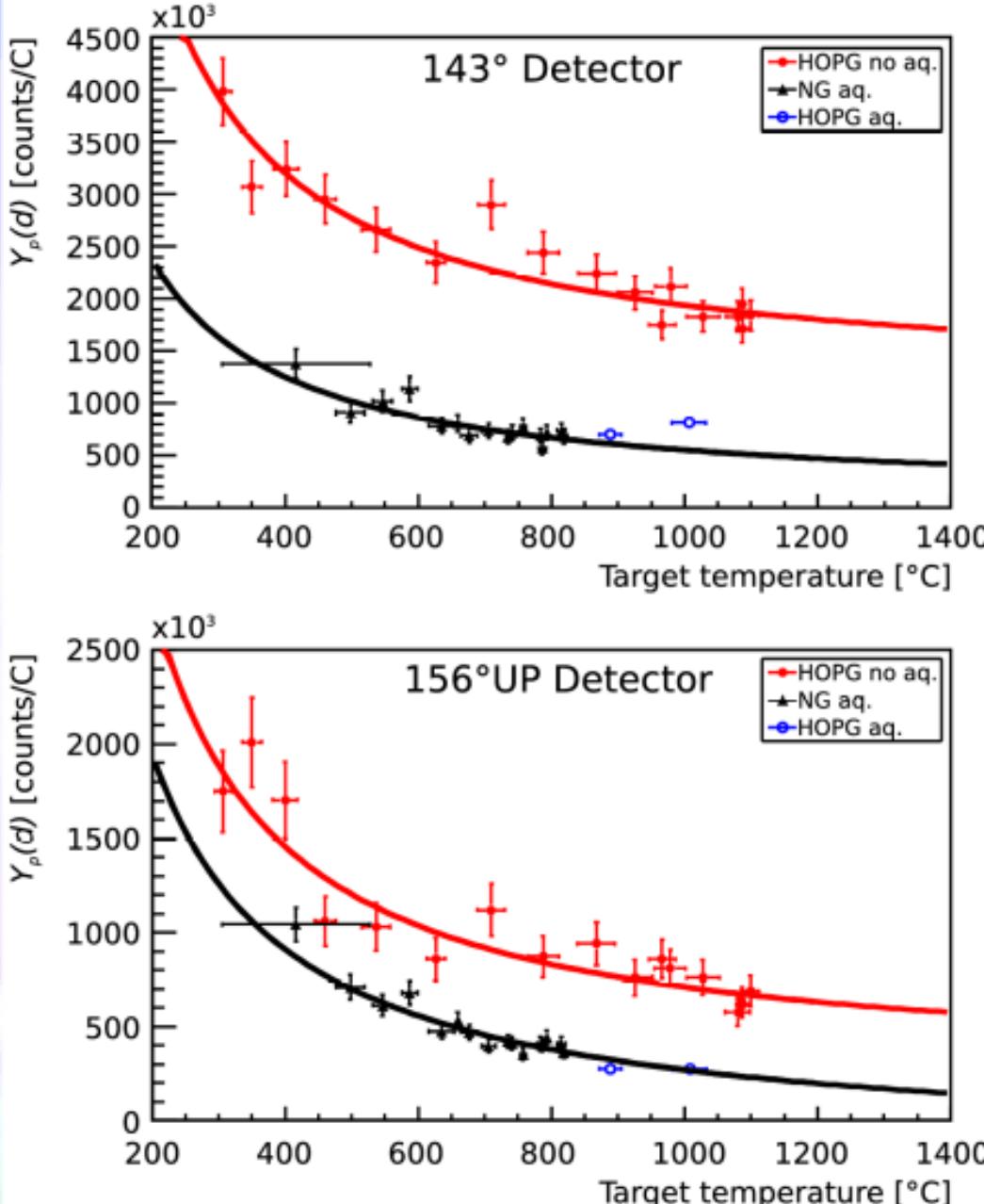


Table 1. Deuterium reduction (in percentage) observed in each detector over the temperature range $T = 200 - 1200$ °C for HOPG and NG targets without and with aquarium, respectively (see text for details).

Target	aquarium	D143	D156U
HOPG	no	(66 ± 7)%	(77 ± 10)%
NG	yes	(80 ± 8)%	(90 ± 7)%

L. Morales-Gallegos et al.,
European Physical Journal A 54:132 (2018)

Targets deuterium reduction Results

Reduction of ^2H contaminants in targets of 50-80% depending on detection angle

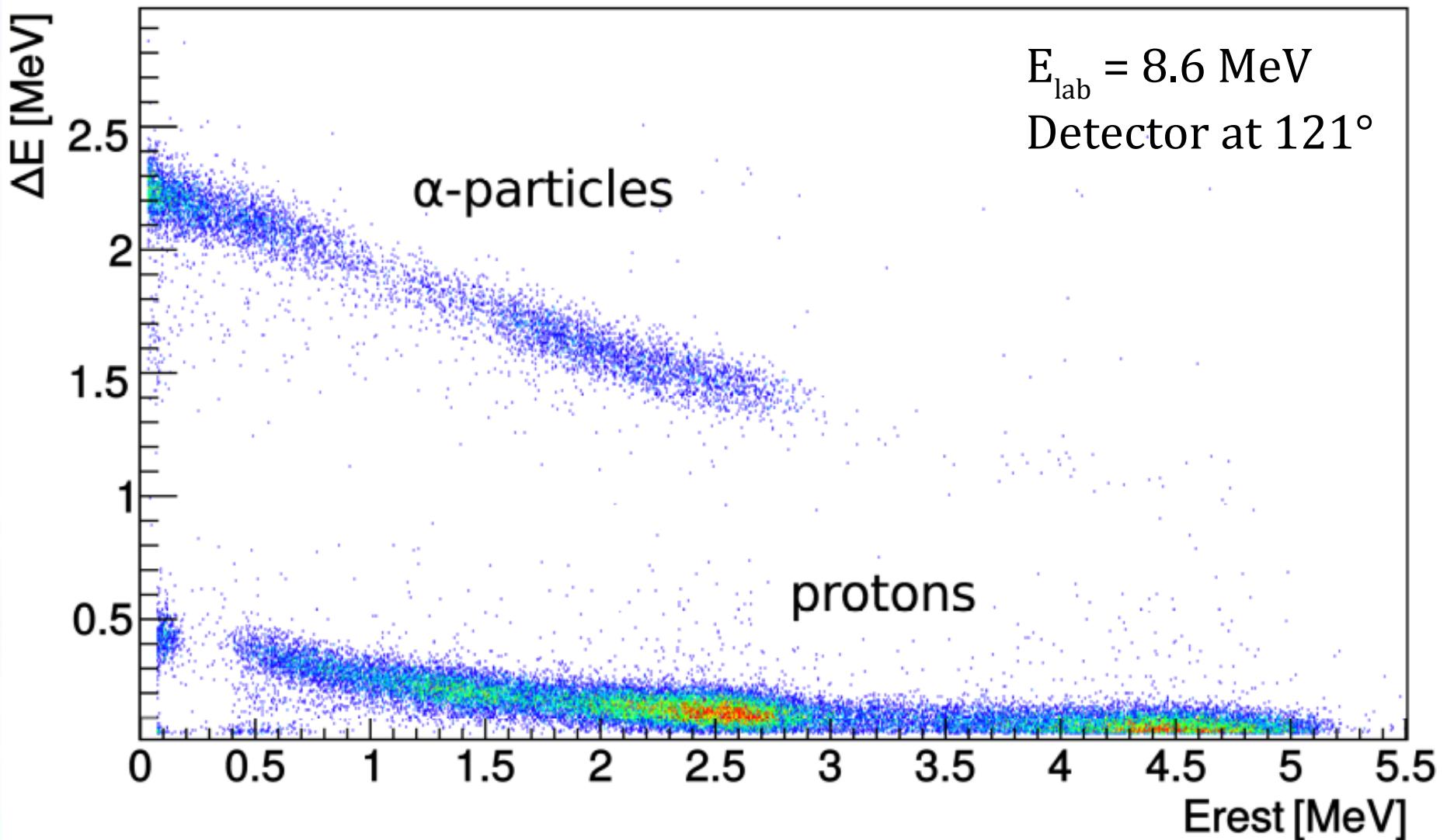
Reduction of ^2H contaminants in targets with the use of the N_2 “aquarium”
(800°C – 1000°C)

**For beam-induced background minimization
in the $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ reaction measurement:**

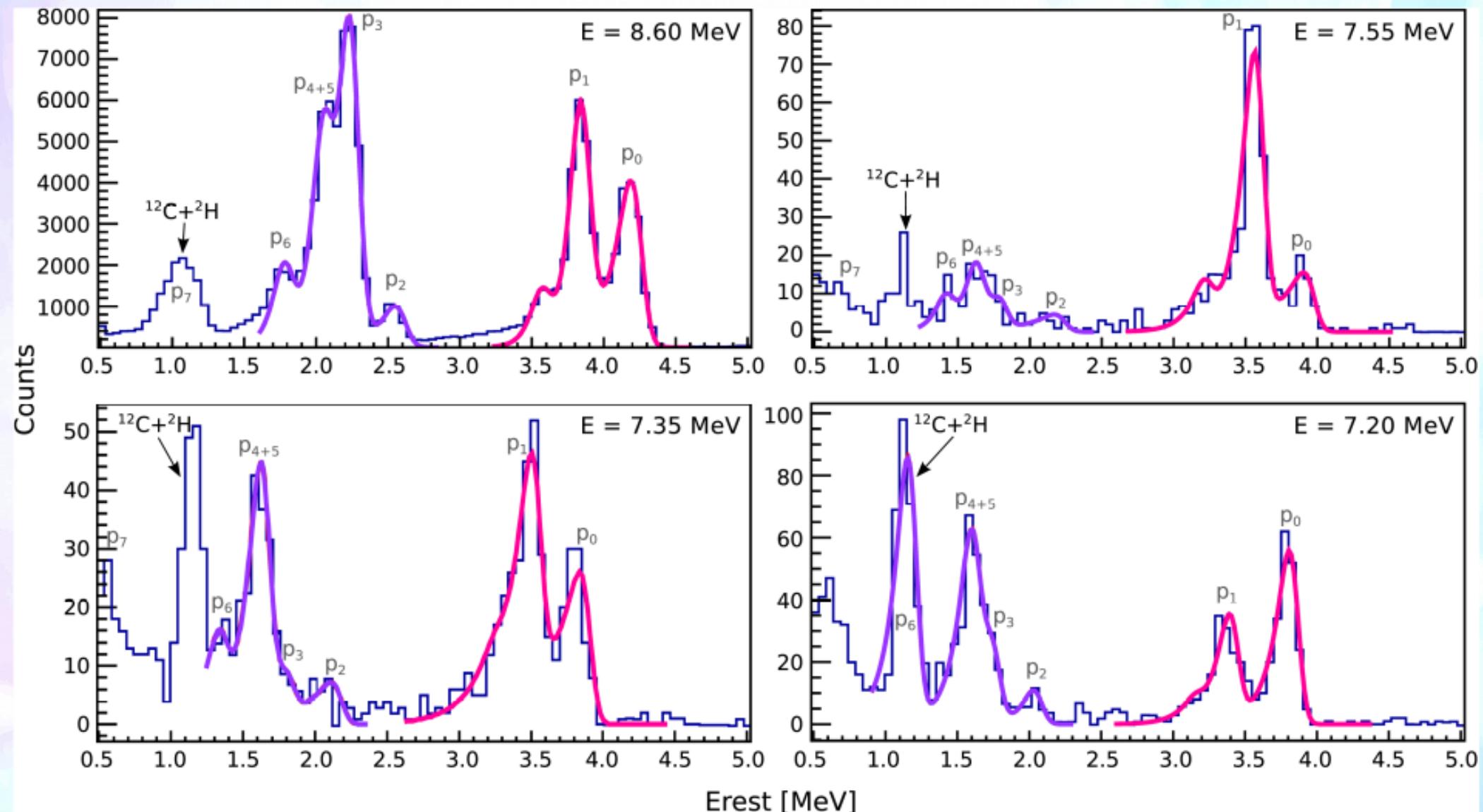
- Target temperature > 400°C
- N_2 “aquarium” at $E_{\text{lab}} < 5.50 \text{ MeV}$

$^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ reaction measurements

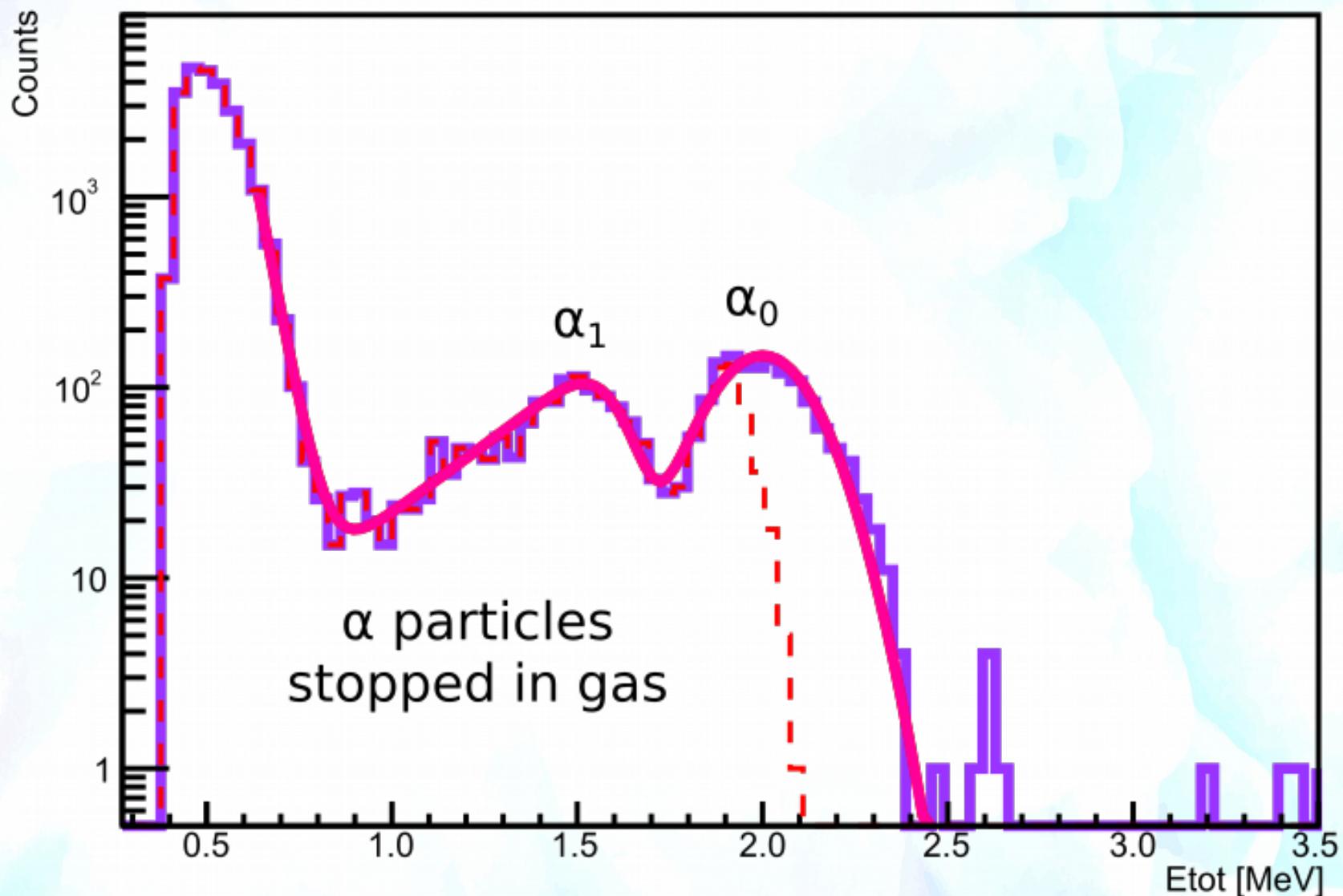
GASTLY ΔE -Erest Matrix



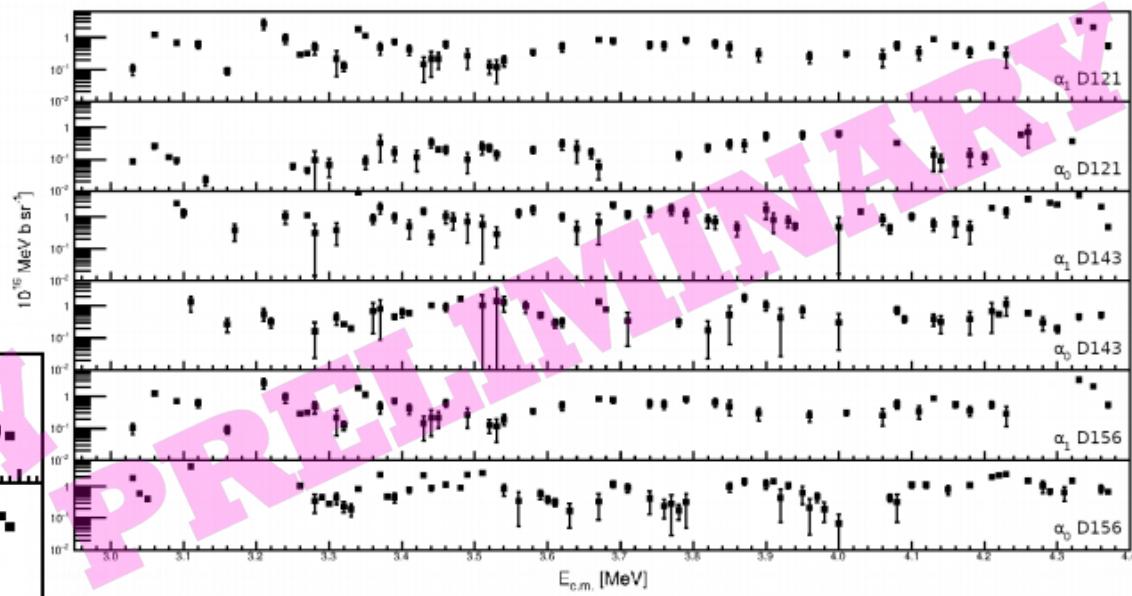
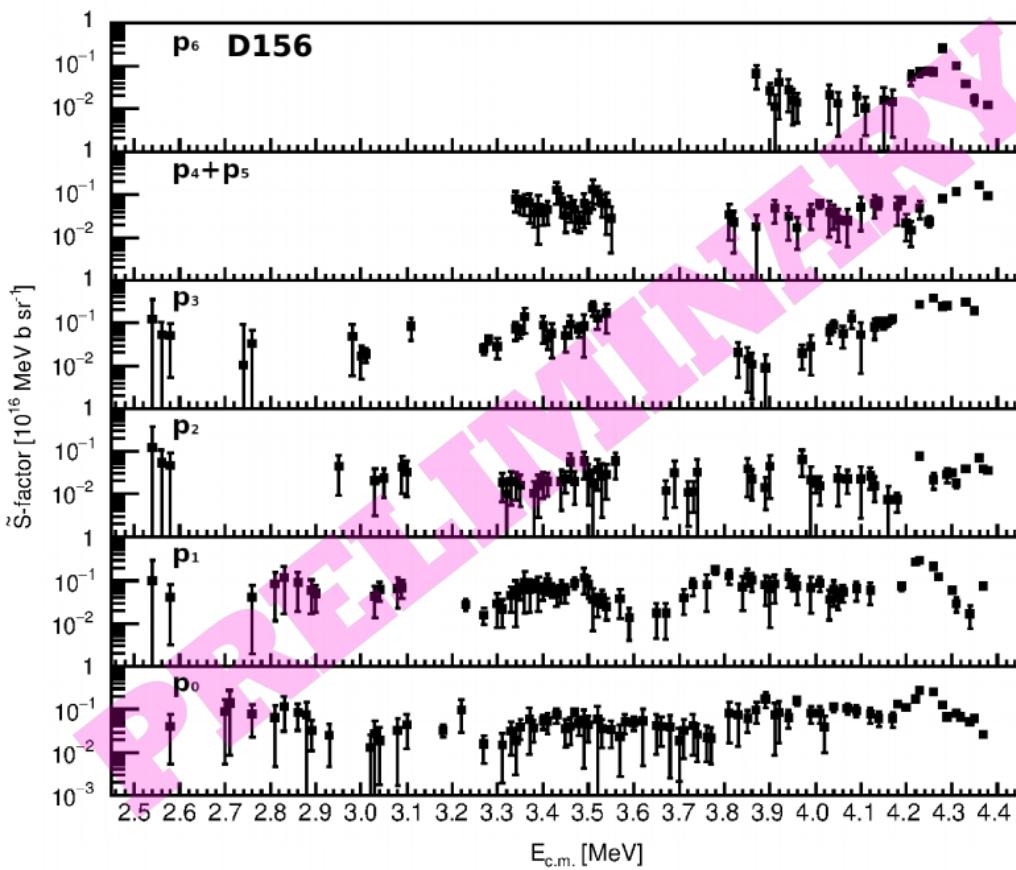
GASTLY Erest spectra Det. 156°



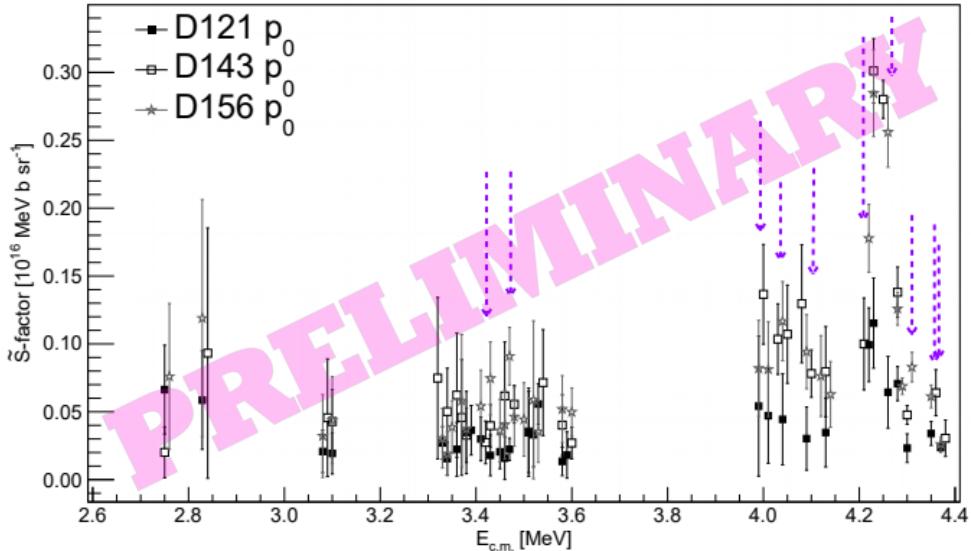
GASTLY Etot spectra Det. 156°



Results



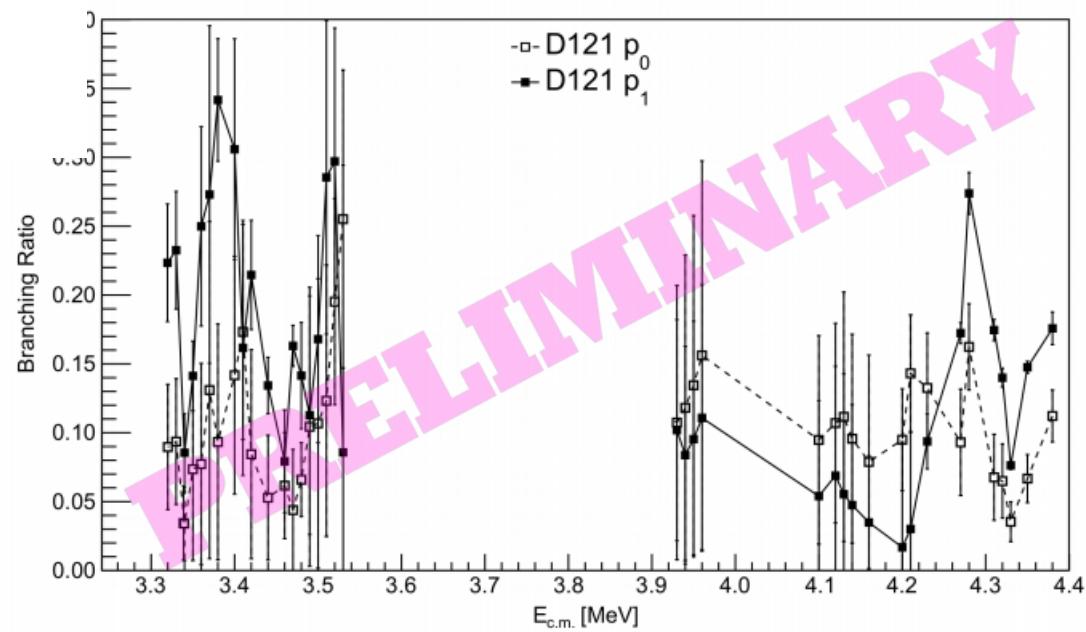
Angular distributions and branching ratios



Not constant anywhere →
Same results for the rest of the proton groups
and detection angles

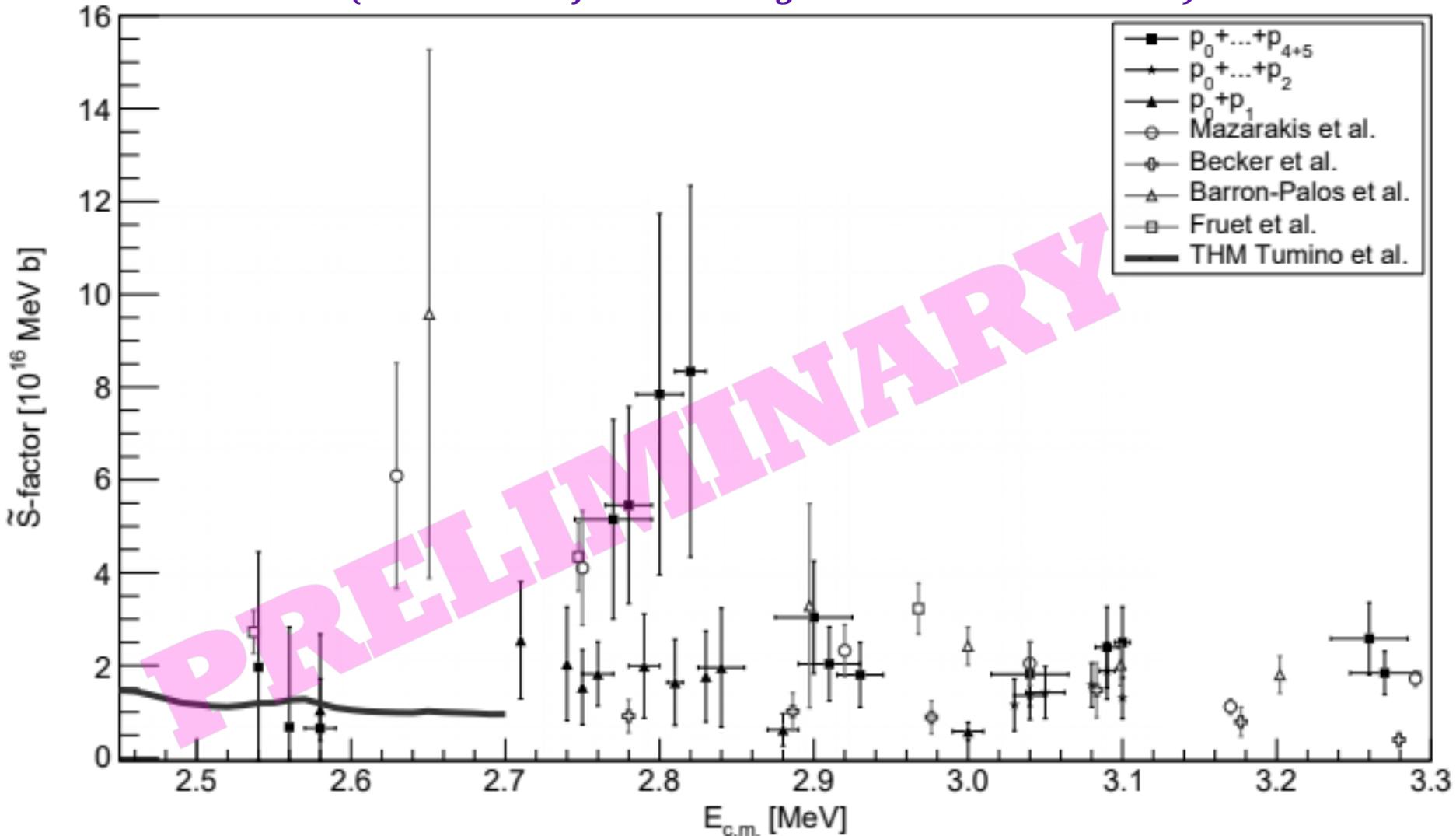
← Not isotropic everywhere

Same results for the rest of the proton groups

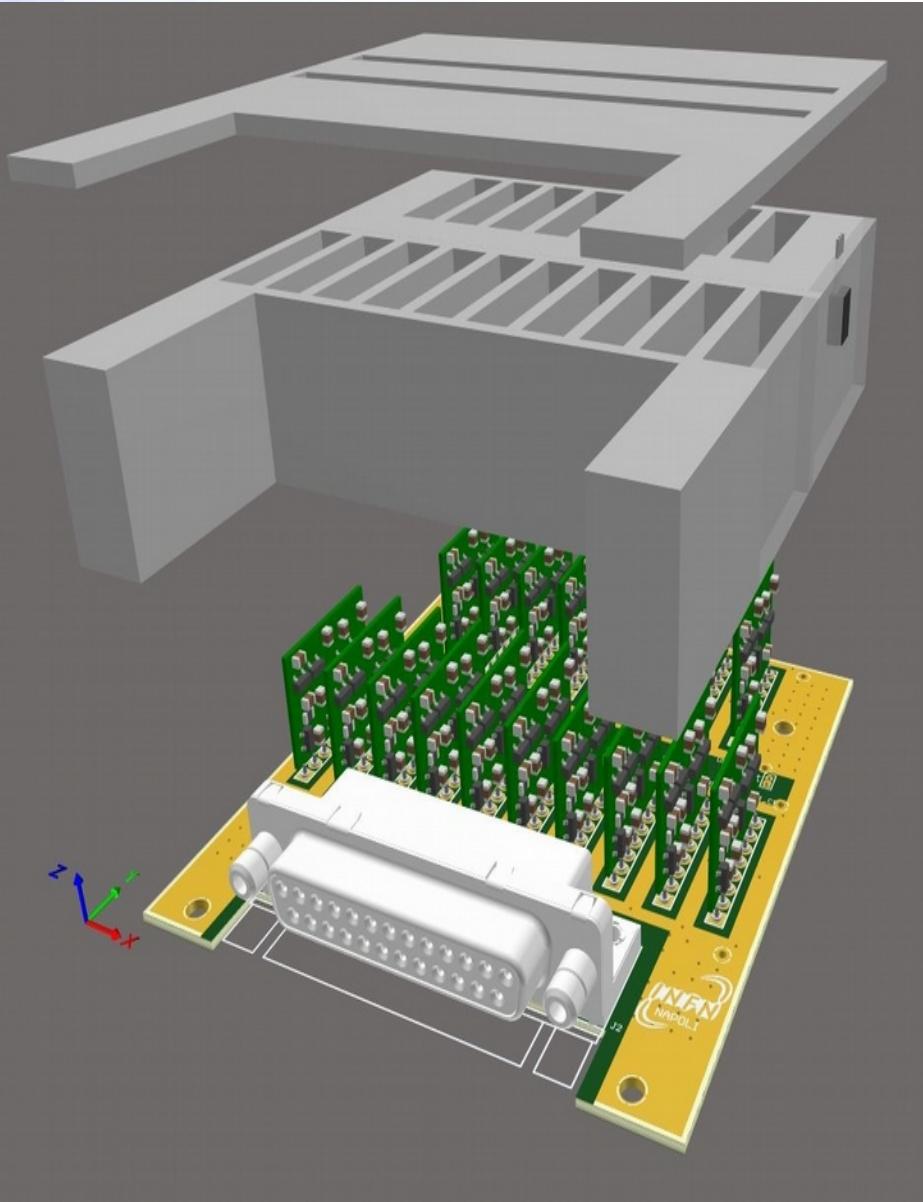


Total proton S*-factors

*Only including not-normalized data at E<3.3 MeV
(where a hint of isometric angular distribution was seen)*



Important to study angular distribution



Single strip read-out

**18 CHAPLIN inside
each module:
dissipation power >3W**

Conductive dissipator

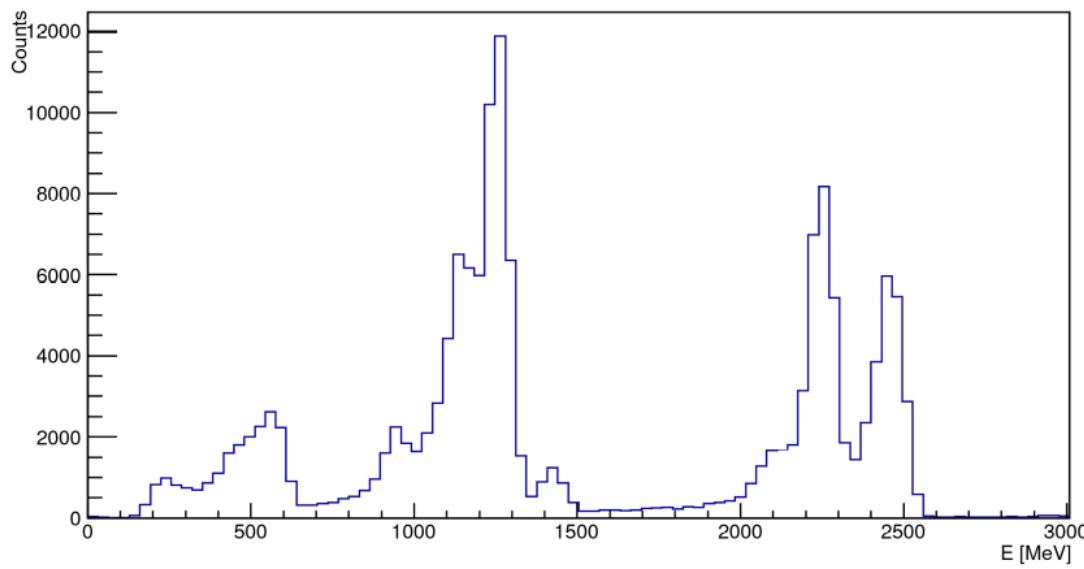
3-level noise shielding

2 temperature sensors

Pressure sensor

Single strip read-out

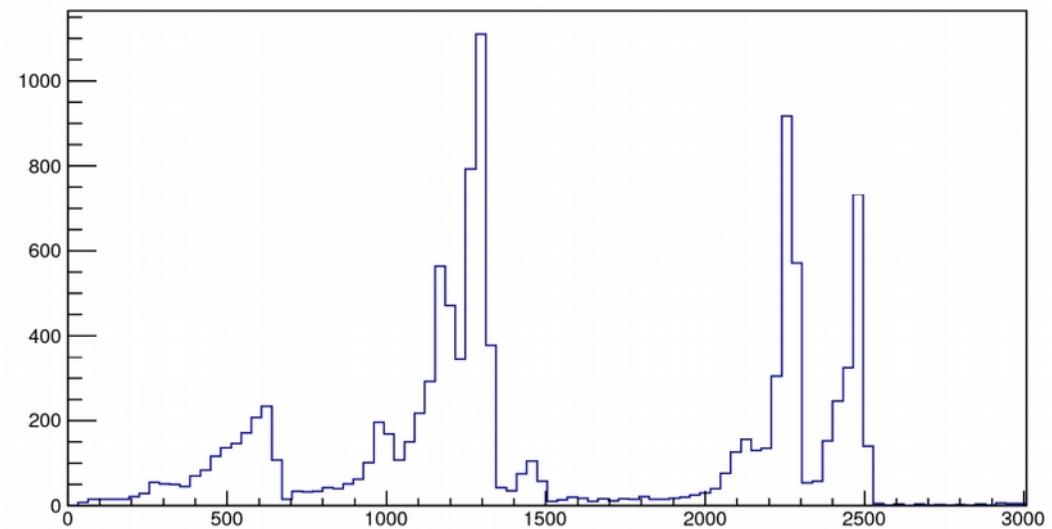
EDE_E_protons



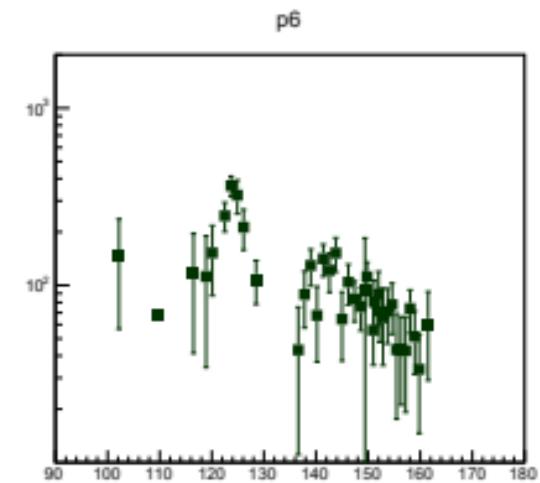
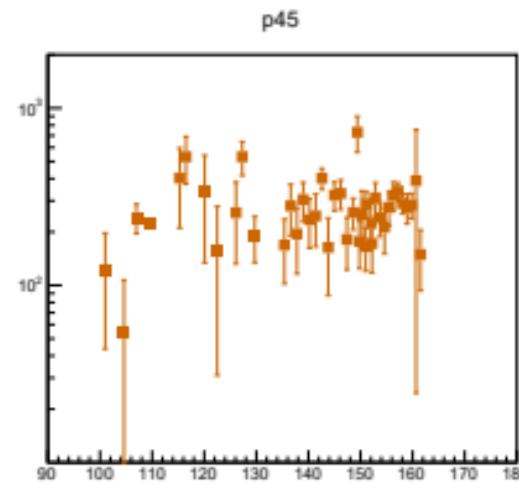
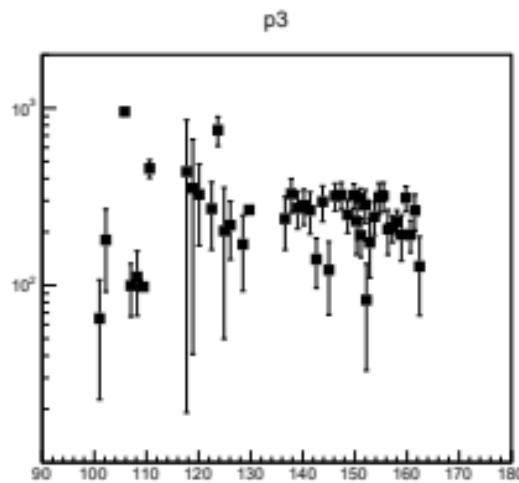
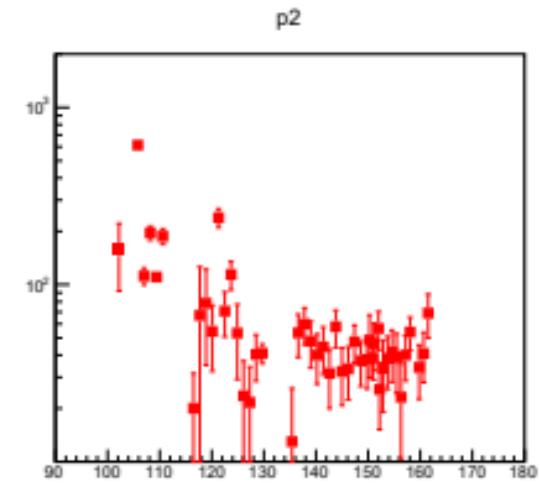
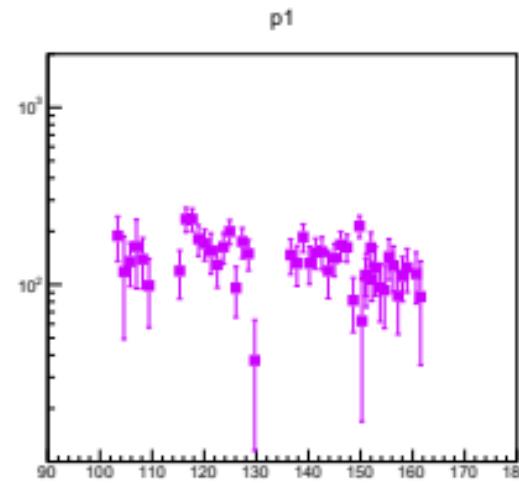
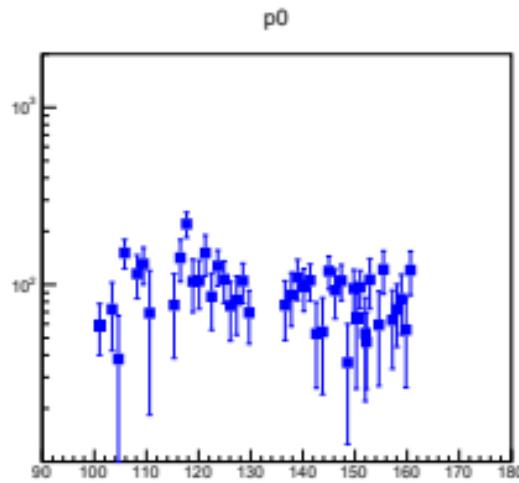
16 working strips

< 1.3° step
Range = 110°-160°

E (s8)



Proton angular distribution Super Preliminary Results



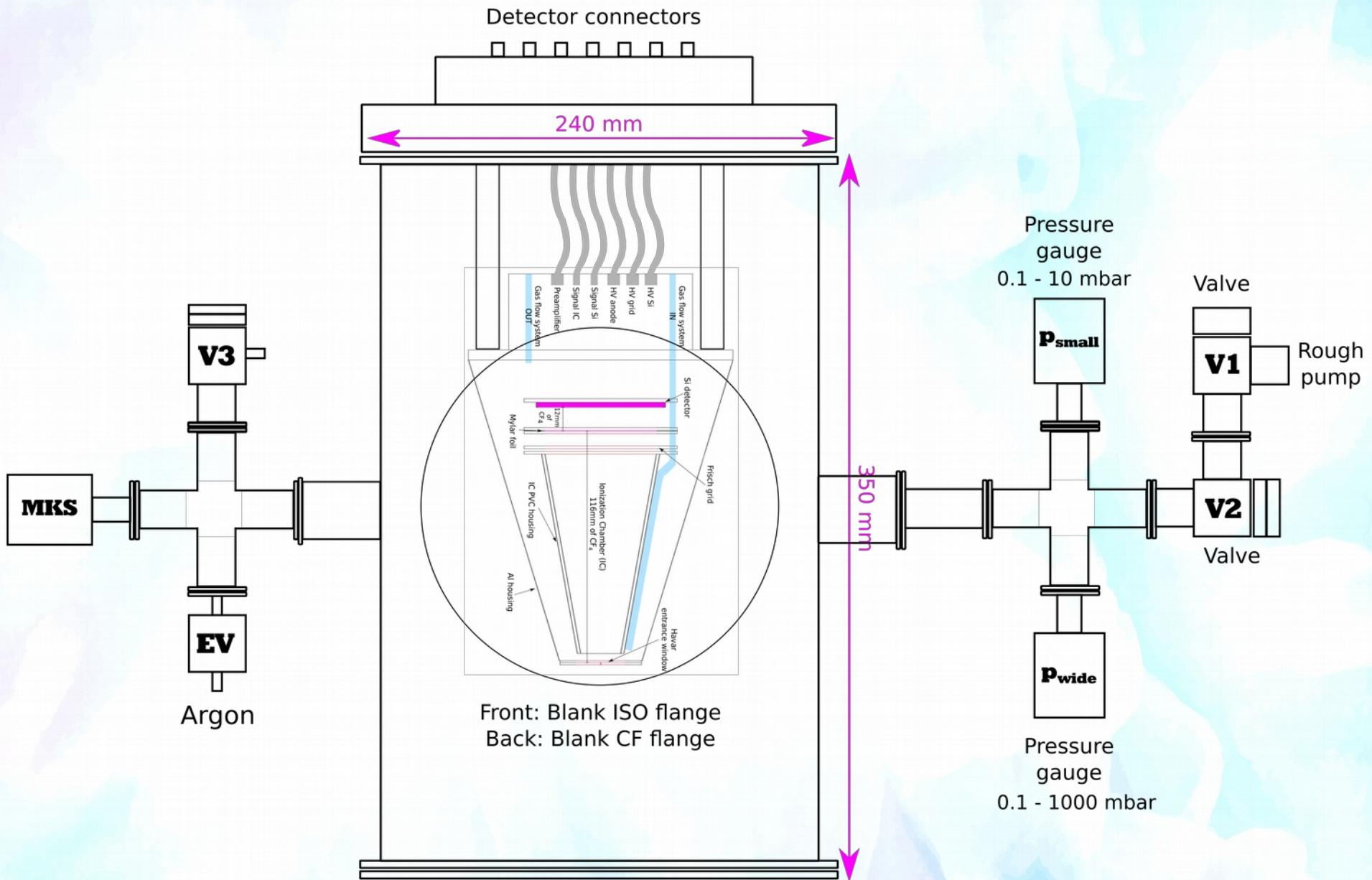
Present and future

- * Montecarlo simulations for detector efficiency
- *Efficiency measurements with gold targets for cross-check
- *Angular distribution with legendre polynomials
- * $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ S-factors at CIRCE with all working strips and 7 detectors down to $E_{\text{cm}} = 2 \text{ MeV}$
- *Measure $^{12}\text{C} + ^{16}\text{O}$ using the same setup at CIRCE
- * $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$ measurements at LUNA MV down to astrophysical energies

Collaboration ERNA-LUNA ongoing

Asses origin of detector background underground and calculate the minimum E we could achieve at LUNA MV

Setup for background measurements





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**THANKS
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

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