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ChETEC-INFRA 5th General Assembly and Transnational Access User Meeting

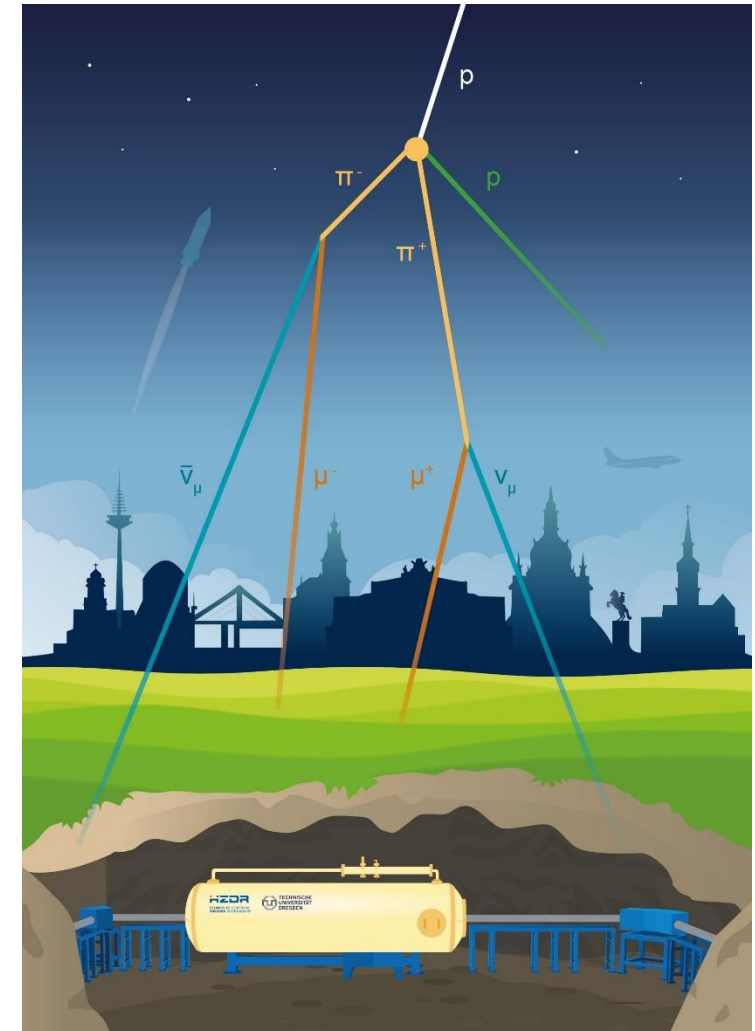
# Study of the $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}$ reaction with a new jet gas target system at Felsenkeller

Supported by ChETEC-INFRA  
TA-Project 2340-3465

Anup Yadav

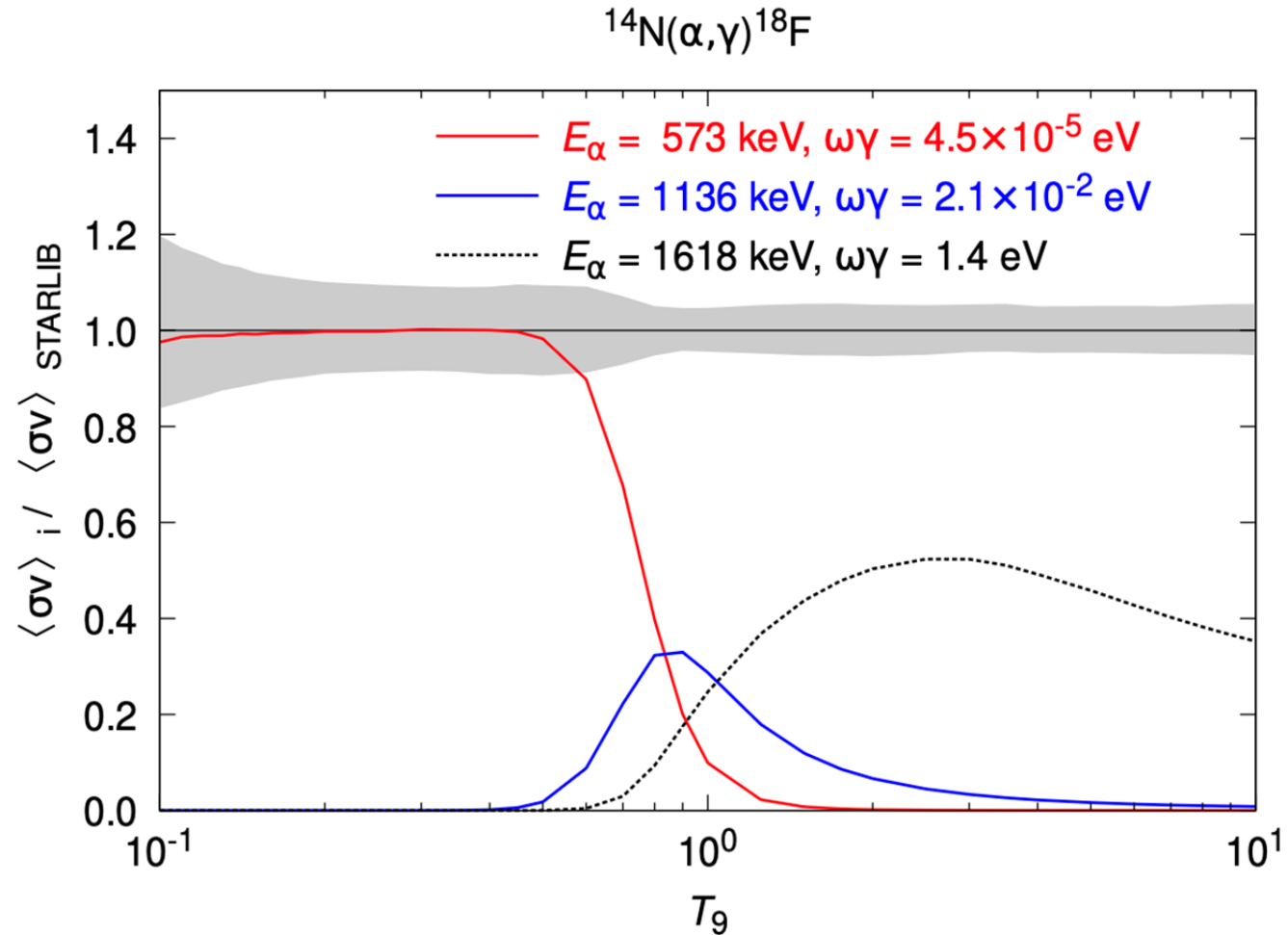
September 17, 2025

Institute of Radiation Physics · Division of Nuclear Physics · [a.yadav@hzdr.de](mailto:a.yadav@hzdr.de) · [www.hzdr.de](http://www.hzdr.de)



# Astrophysical motivation

- Affects the production of  $^{19}\text{F}$
- Key role in synthesis of  $^{22}\text{Ne}$  via  
 $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}(\beta^\pm)^{18}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{22}\text{Ne}$
- A major neutron source in massive stars via the  
 $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$
- Aim: critical low-energy resonances (0.4 – 1.6 MeV)  
of  $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}$



# Dresden Felsenkeller underground lab,

below 45 m of rock



5 MV Pelletron, 30  $\mu\text{A}$  beams of  $^1\text{H}^\pm$ ,  $^4\text{He}^\pm$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}^\pm$ , ...



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<https://doi.org/10.1140/epja/s10050-025-01490-z>

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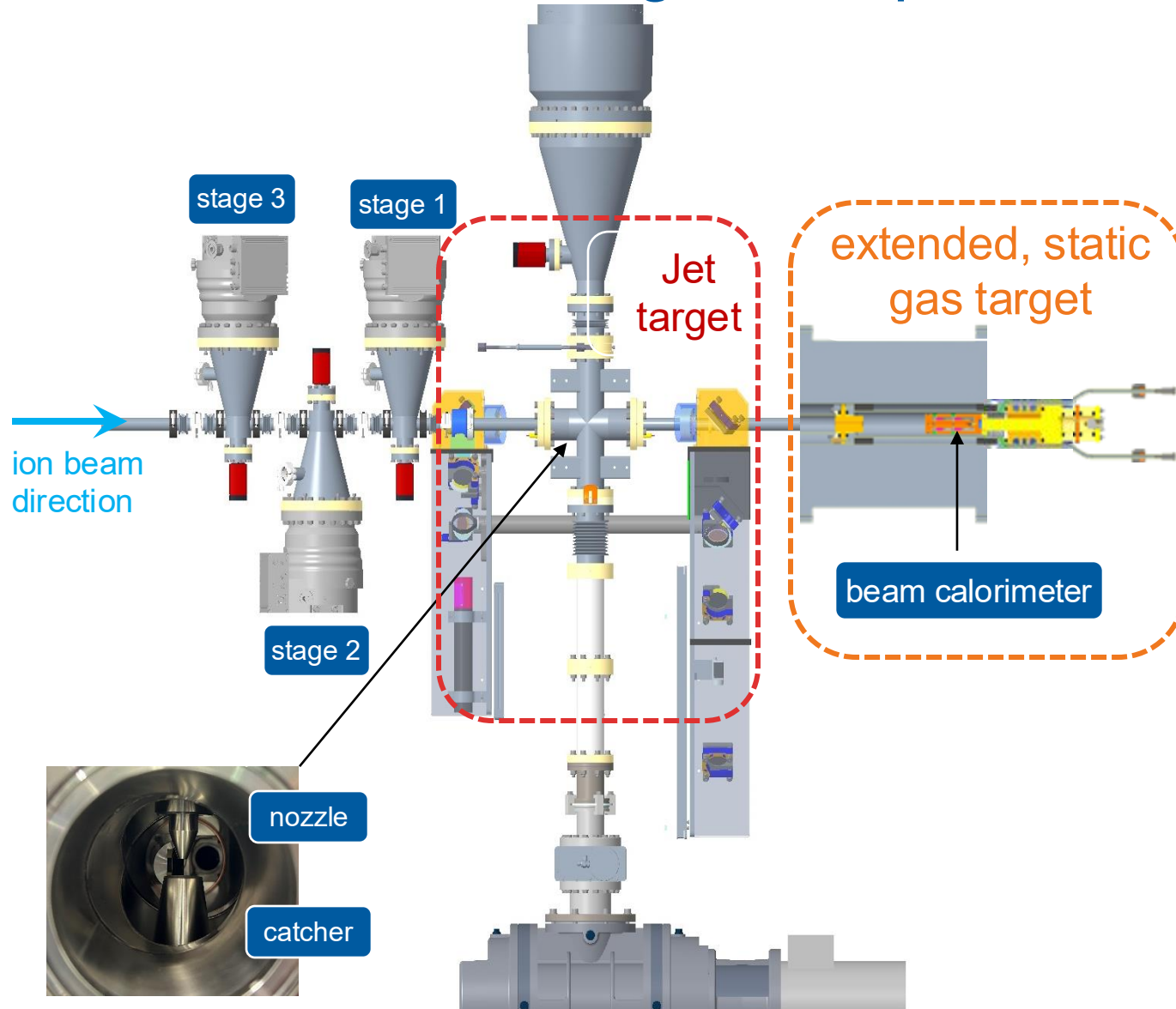
## The Felsenkeller shallow-underground laboratory for nuclear astrophysics

Daniel Bemmerer<sup>1,a</sup>, Axel Boeltzig<sup>1</sup>, Marcel Grieger<sup>1</sup>, Katharina Gudat<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Hensel<sup>2,1</sup>, Eliana Masha<sup>1</sup>, Max Osswald<sup>1,2</sup>, Bruno Poser<sup>1,2</sup>, Simon Rümmler<sup>1,2</sup>, Konrad Schmidt<sup>1</sup>, José Luis Taín<sup>3</sup>, Ariel Tarifeño-Saldivia<sup>3,4</sup>, Steffen Turkat<sup>2</sup>, Anup Yadav<sup>1,2</sup>, Kai Zuber<sup>2</sup>

See talk by  
Konrad Schmidt,  
Thu 14:15

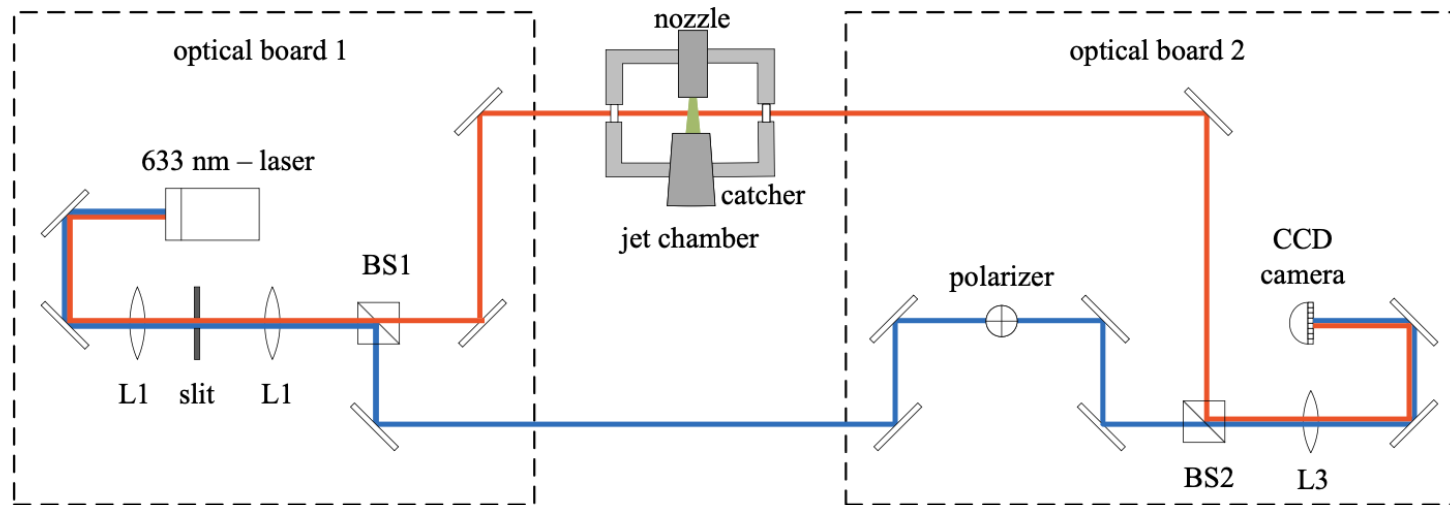


# Felsenkeller Gas Target Setup: “Jet and Extended”

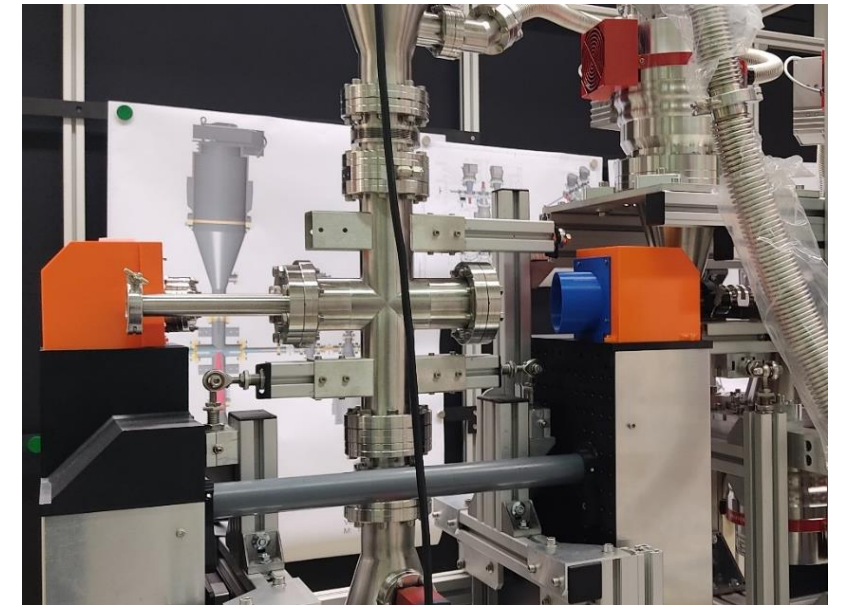
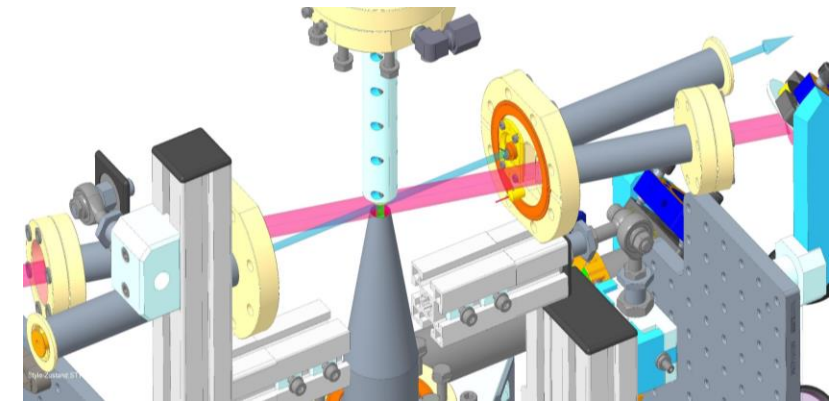


# Mapping the Jet by “Laser interferometry”

## Mach-Zehnder Interferometer



- Optical path length difference depends on:
  - Gas refractive index (for  $N_2$ : 1.0002985)
  - Density distribution
- Path length shift for  $N_2$  ( $\sim 110$  nm)



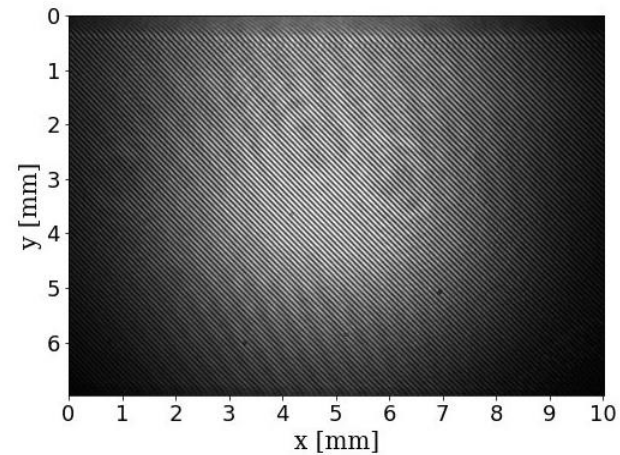
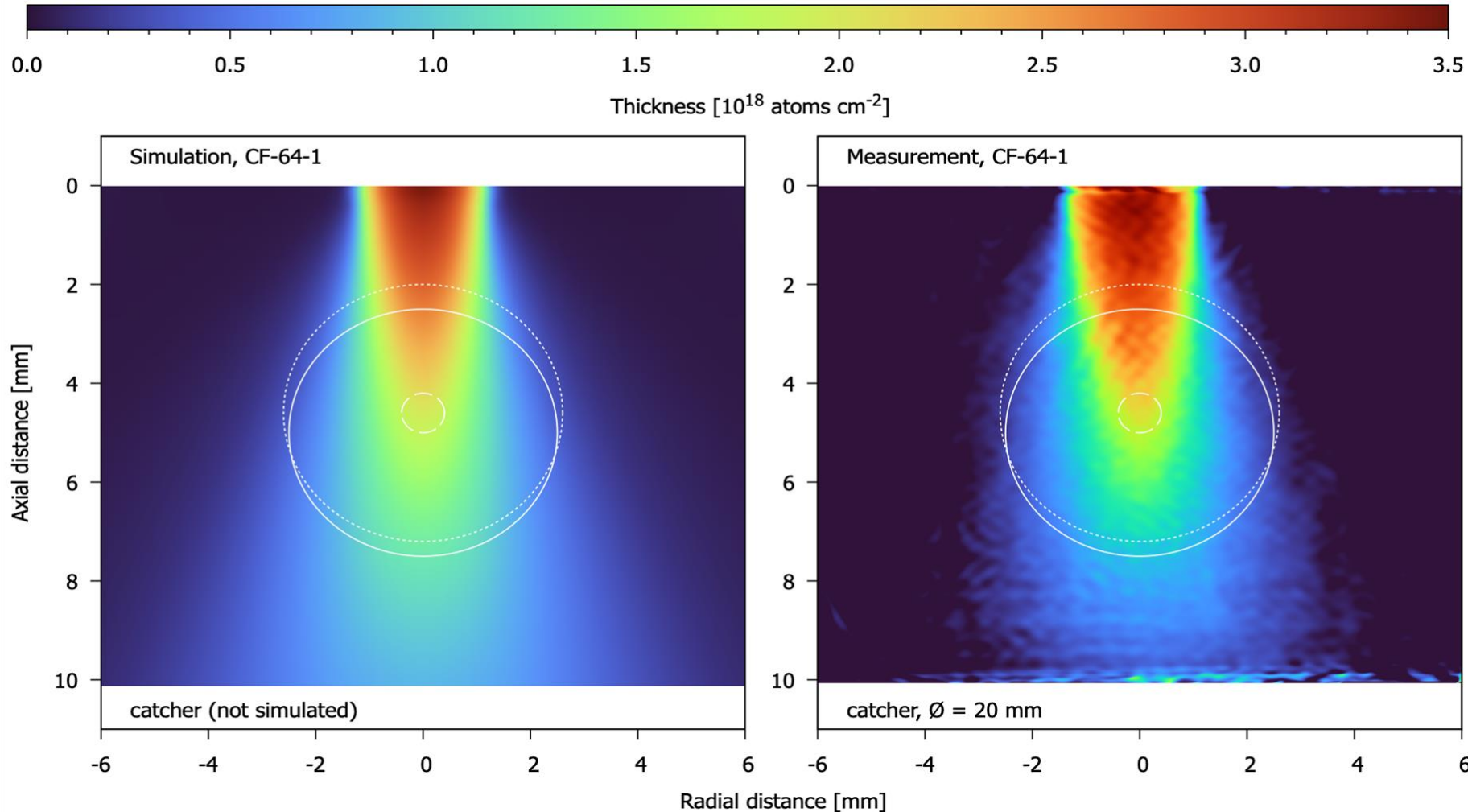


# CFD simulation and laser interferometry: jet of cylindrical nozzle

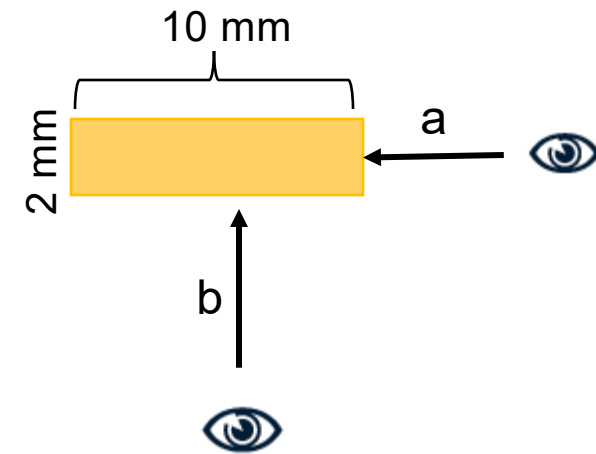
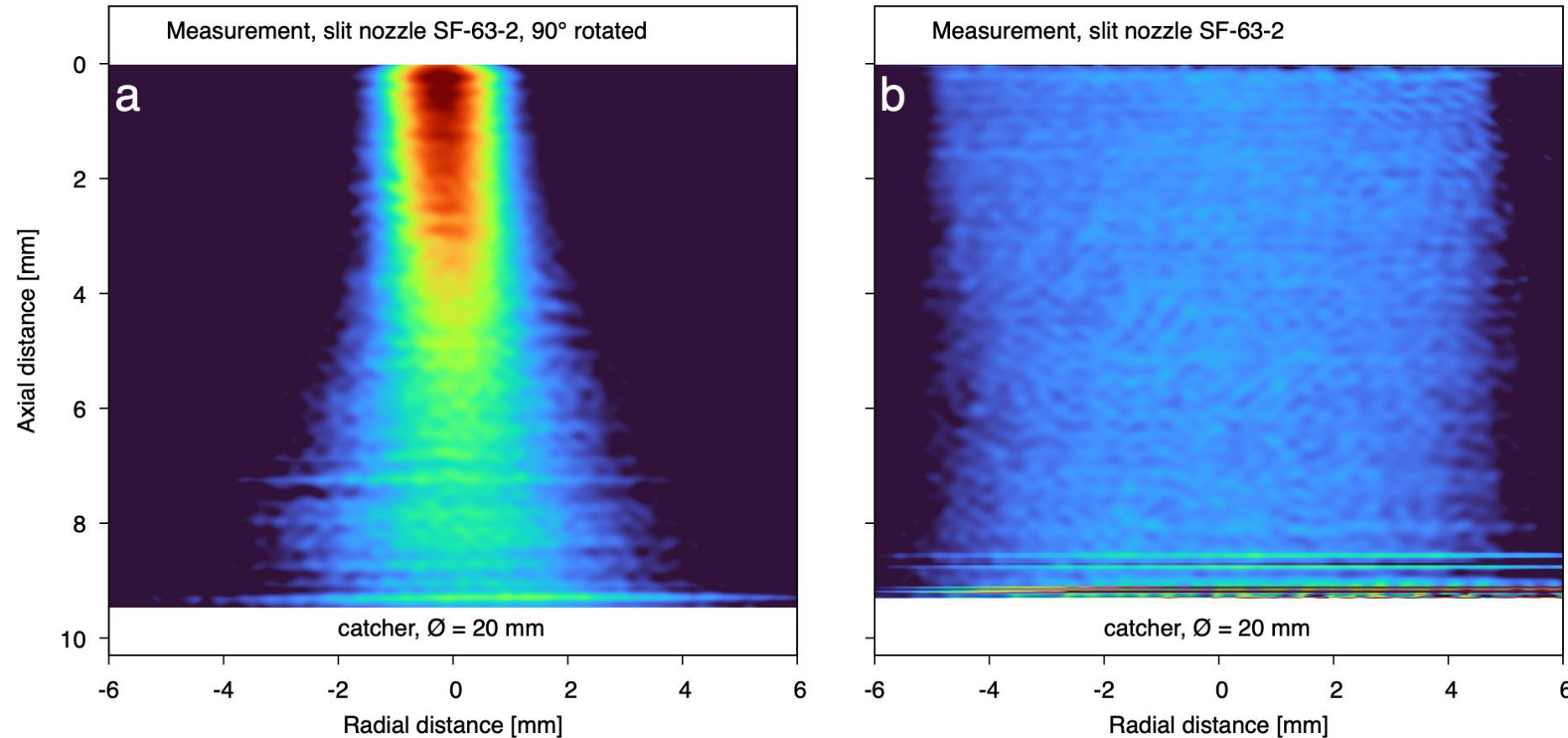
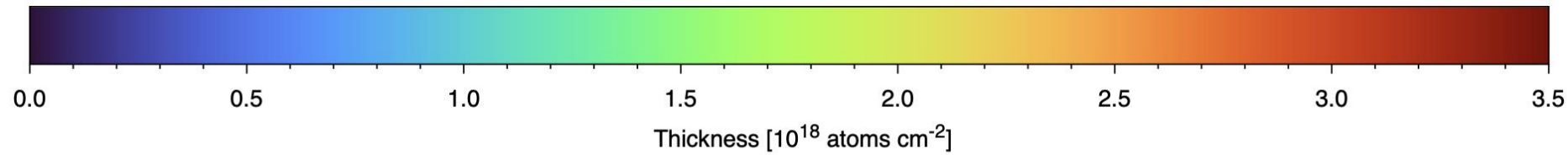
ANSYS Fluent CFD Simulation

Interferometry measurement

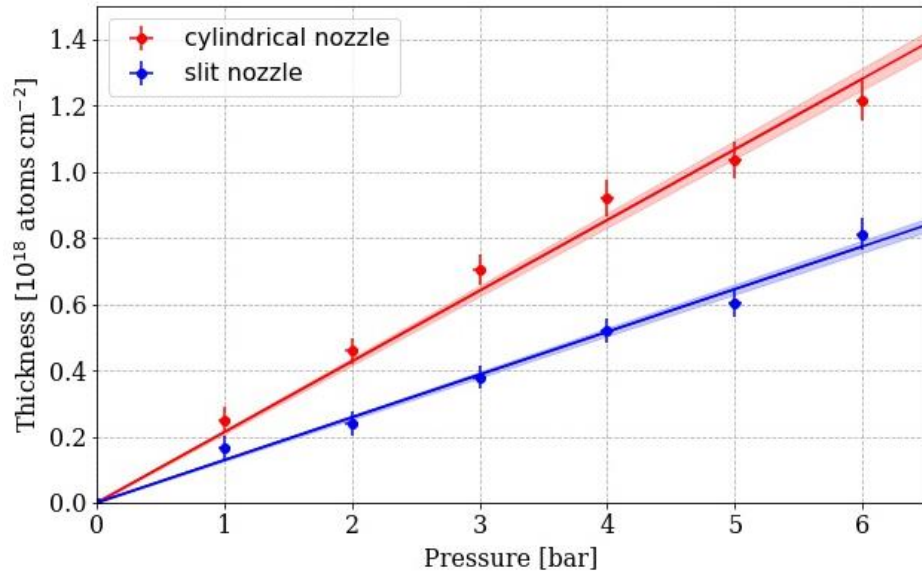
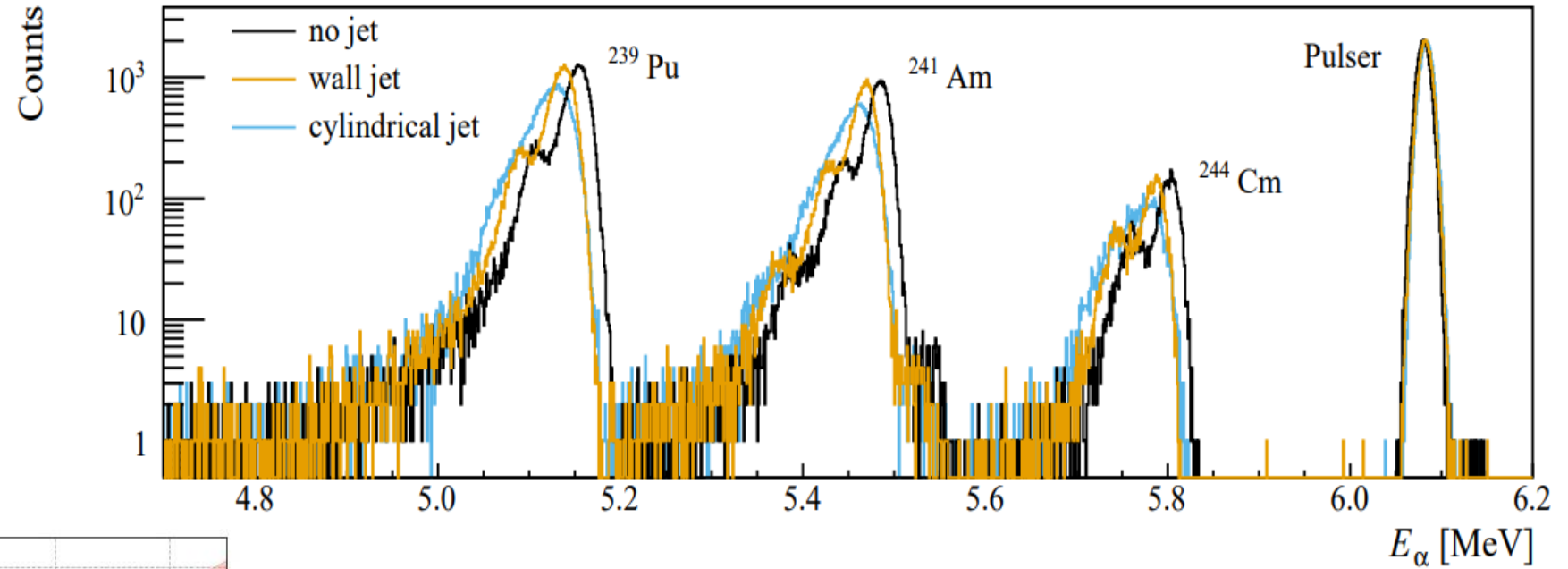
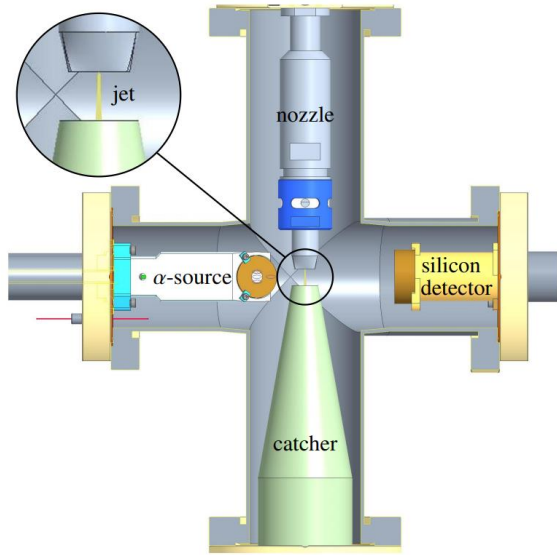
Interferogram



# Laser interferometry: jet of slit nozzle from two perspective



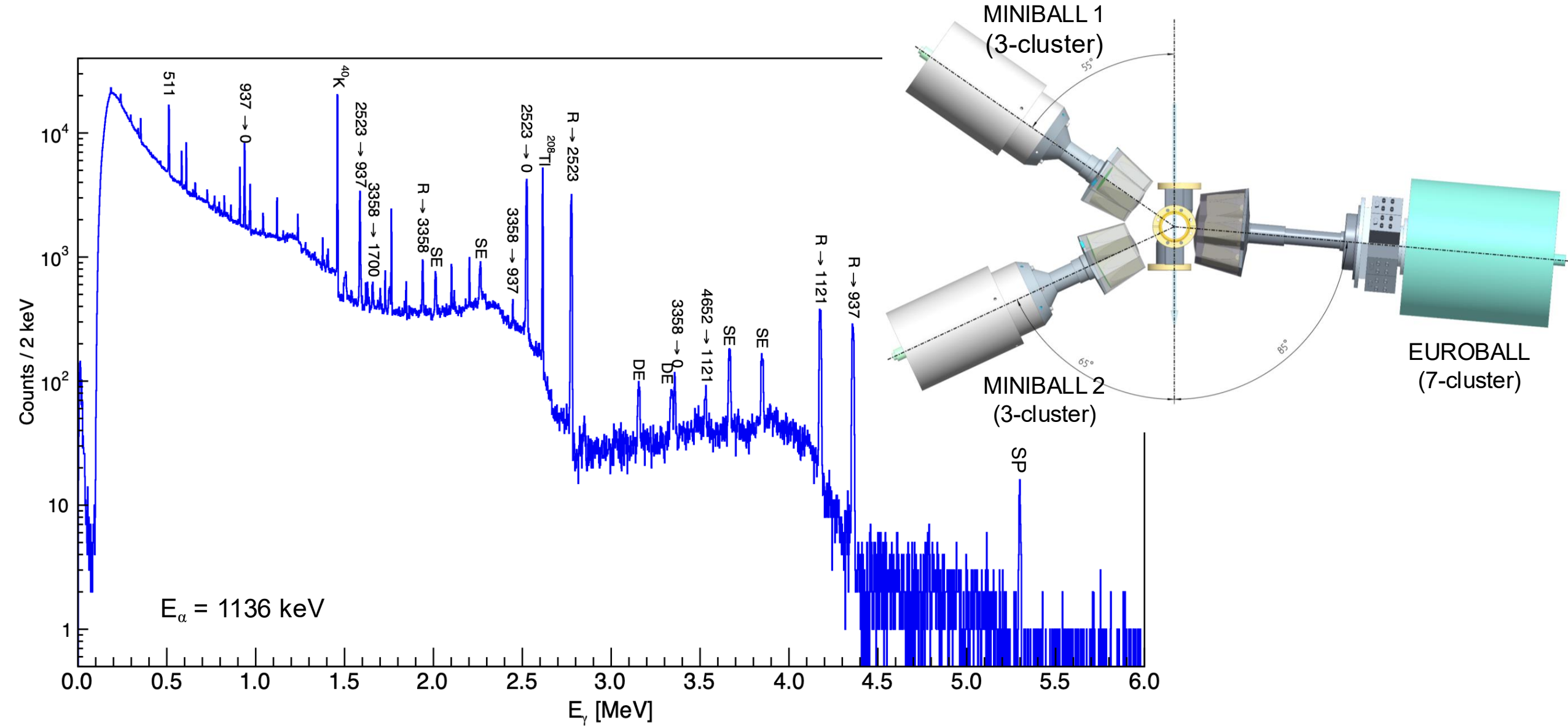
# Absolute jet thickness by energy loss with $\alpha$ particles



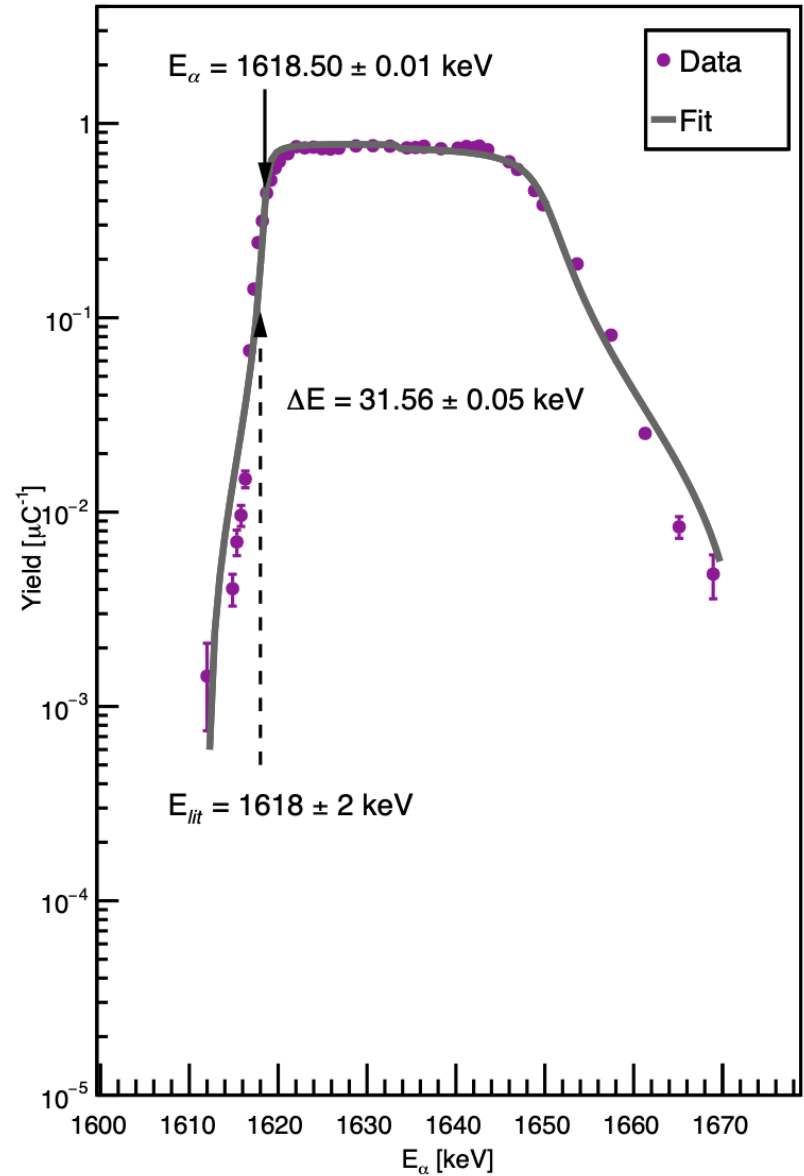
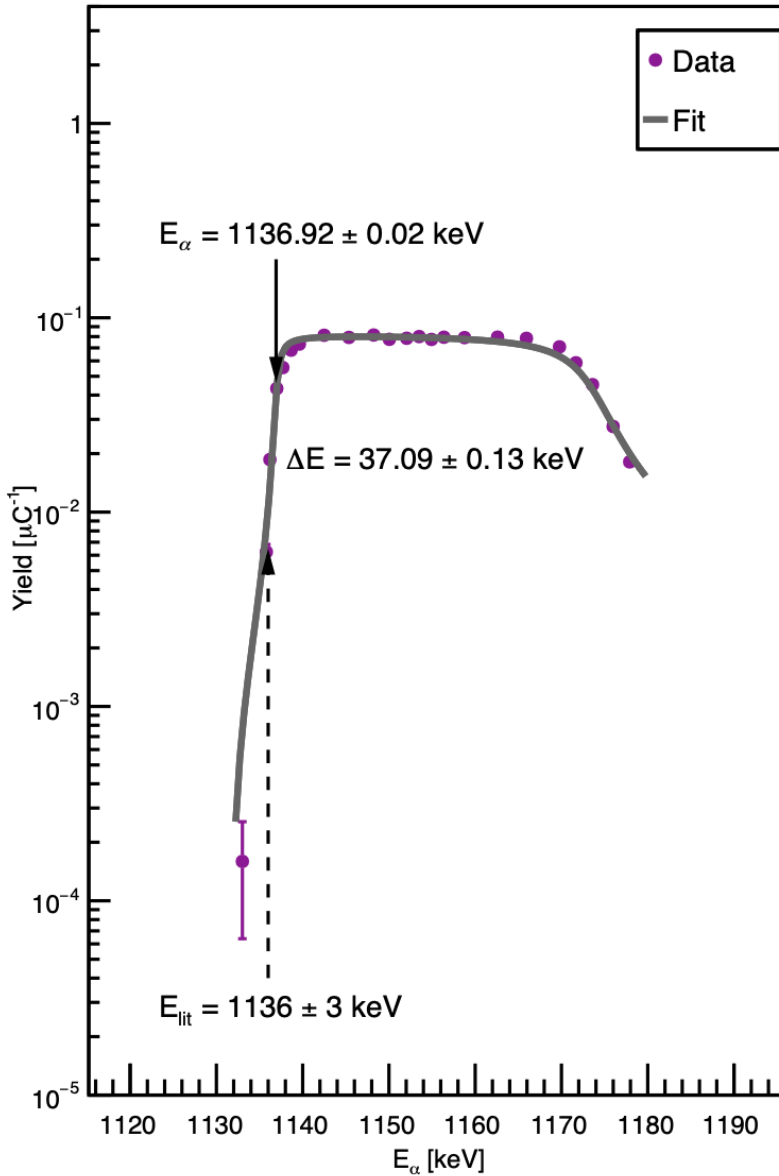
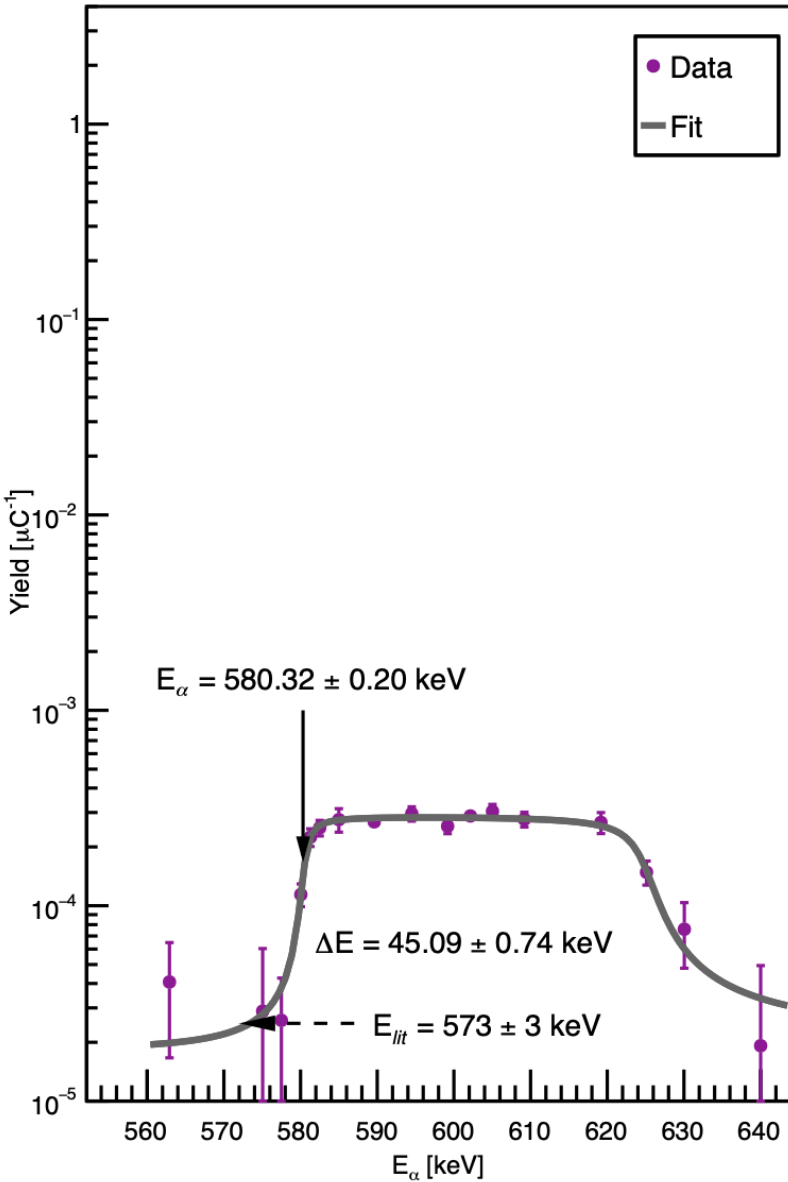
- Thickness up to  $10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  achievable with realistic pressures
- Jet thickness increases linearly with pressure



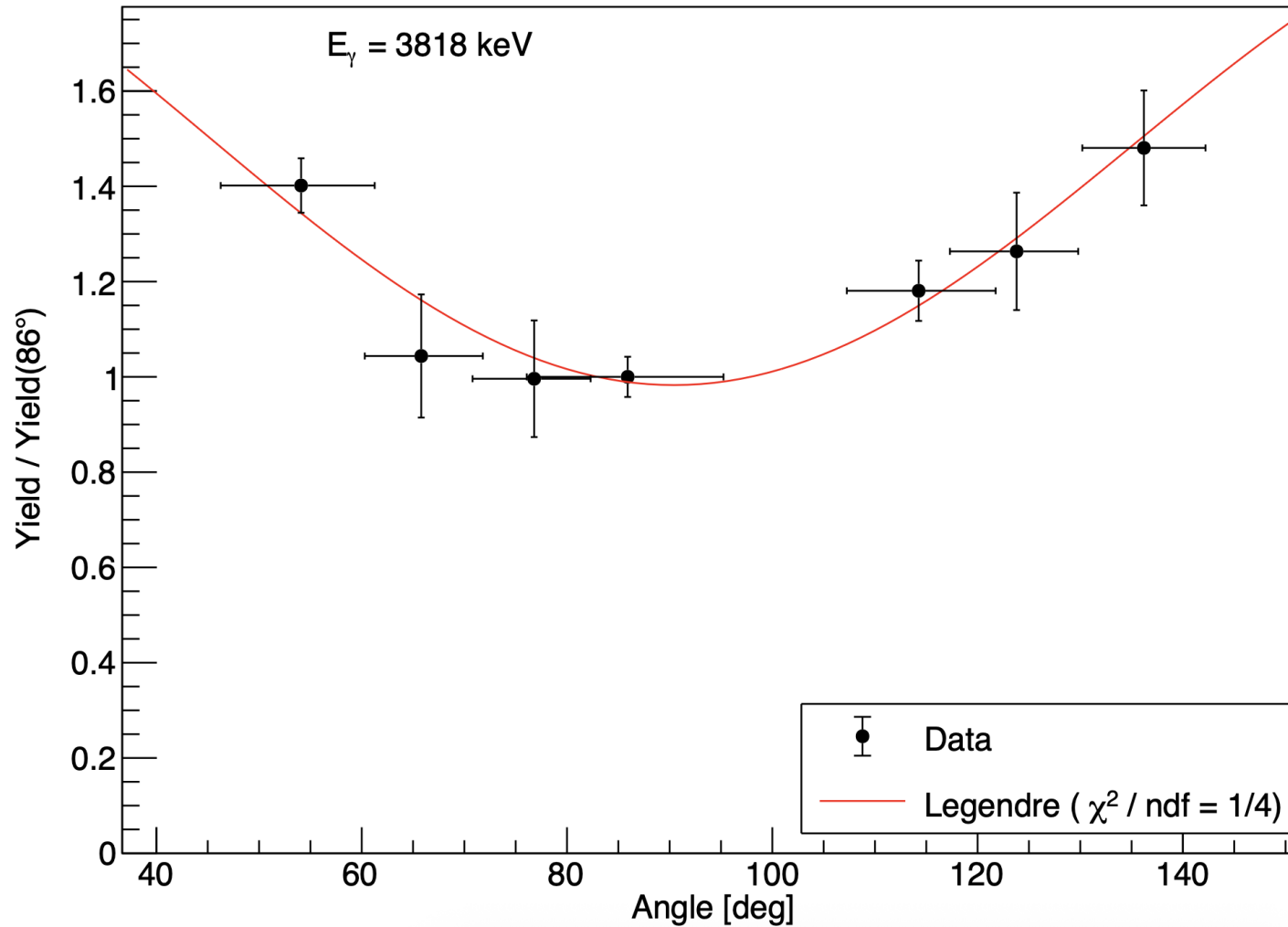
# Nitrogen jet target, without $\alpha$ -beam-induced $\gamma$ -ray background



## The $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}$ reaction: excitation functions



# Angular distribution: 573 keV resonance

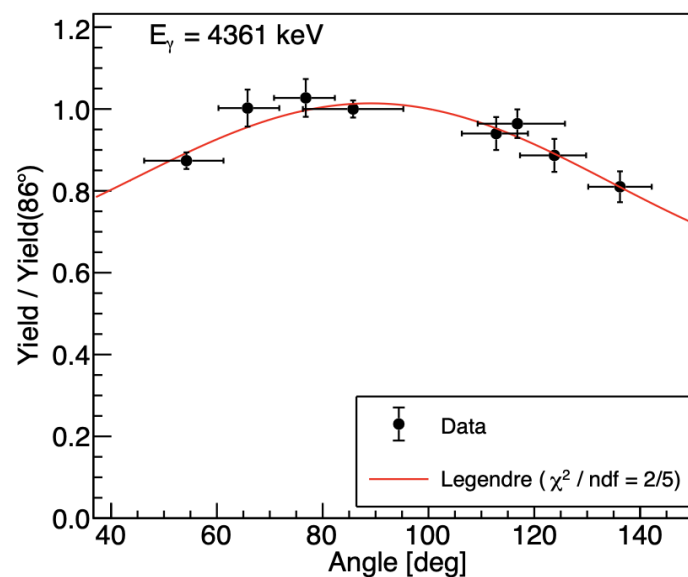
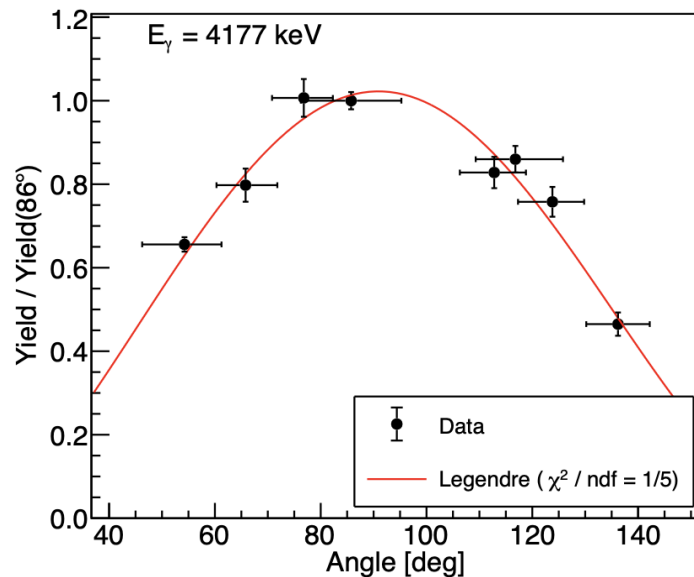
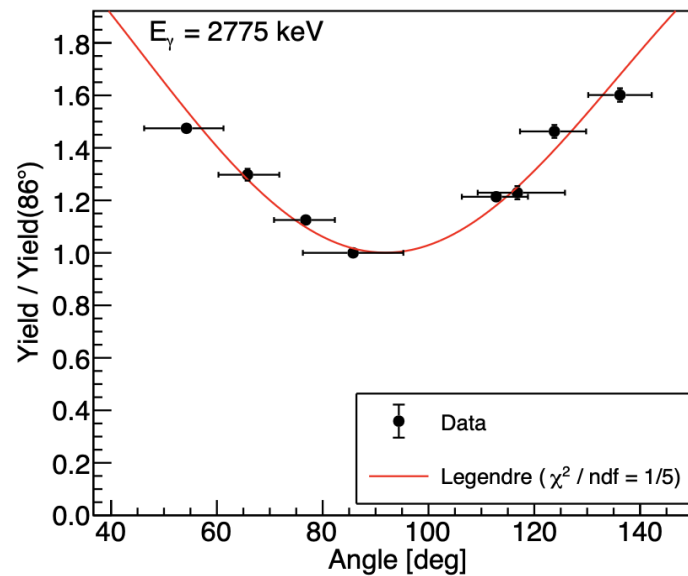
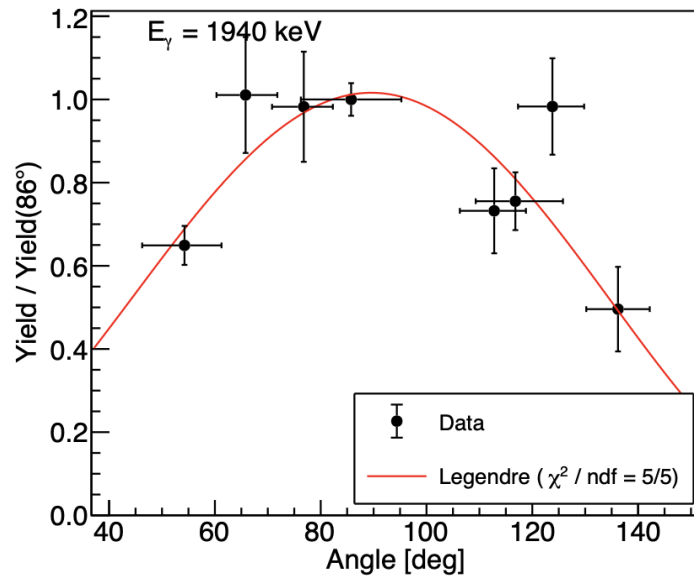


Branching ratios of 4860 keV excitation level in  $^{18}\text{F}$

$E_\gamma$ [keV]	Literature (%)
1726	$4 \pm 3$
1798	$23 \pm 7$
3779	$8 \pm 6$
3818	$65 \pm 11$



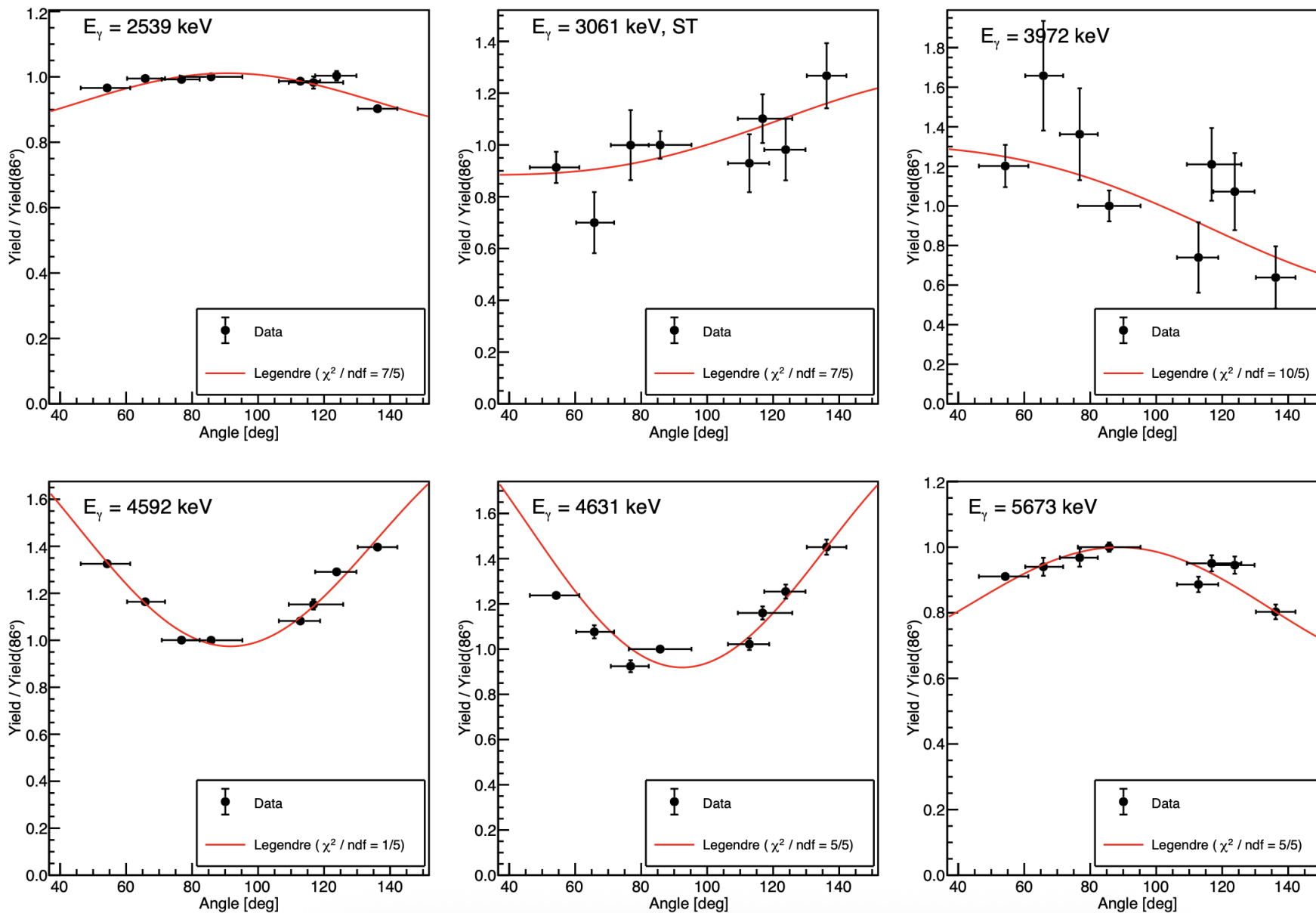
# Angular distribution: 1136 keV resonance



Measured branching ratios of  
5297 keV excitation level in  $^{18}\text{F}$

$E_\gamma$ [keV]	Literature (%)	Present work (%)
646	$1.3 \pm 0.3$	-
1940	$5 \pm 1$	$4.4 \pm 0.3$
2775	$78 \pm 3$	$76.1 \pm 0.6$
4177	$7 \pm 2$	$8.6 \pm 0.5$
4361	$9 \pm 2$	$9.7 \pm 0.2$

# Angular distribution: 1618 keV resonance



Measured branching ratios of 5672 keV excitation level in  $^{18}\text{F}$

$E_\gamma$ [keV]	Literature (%)	Present work (%)
2539	$28.5 \pm 0.2$	$28.4 \pm 0.2$
2611*	$4.0 \pm 0.4$	$3.7 \pm 0.14$
3572	$0.4 \pm 0.2$	-
3972	$0.8 \pm 0.3$	$1.2 \pm 0.10$
4592	$52 \pm 3$	$52.9 \pm 0.7$
4631	$8.1 \pm 0.7$	$7.5 \pm 0.3$
5672	$6.2 \pm 0.4$	$5.9 \pm 0.10$

# Preliminary results

Resonance energy [keV]		Resonance strength $\omega\gamma$ [meV]	
this work	literature	this work	literature
$580.3 \pm 0.2^1$	$573 \pm 3$	$4.6 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-2}$	$4.6 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-2}$
$1136.9 \pm 0.2^1$	$1136 \pm 3$	$23.5 \pm 0.6 \times 10^0$	$21.1 \pm 0.3 \times 10^0$
$1618.1 \pm 0.1^1$	$1618 \pm 2$	$4.55 \pm 0.07 \times 10^2$	$4.5 \pm 0.5 \times 10^2$

<sup>1</sup>statistical uncertainty only



# Summary and Outlook

- New gas target system will overcome challenges arising from solid target experiments
- Successful commissioning experiment with new gas target system
- Three  $^{14}\text{N}(\alpha, \gamma)^{18}\text{F}$  resonances studied in high precision

## Next step:

- Thermonuclear reaction rate calculation

## Thanks to the collaborators!

F. Cavanna<sup>1</sup>, C. Broggini<sup>1</sup>,  
C. Bruno<sup>2</sup>, A. Caciolli<sup>3</sup>,  
P. Corvisiero<sup>1</sup>, R. Depalo<sup>4</sup>,  
F. Ferraro<sup>1</sup>, R. Menegazzo<sup>1</sup>,  
D. Piatti<sup>3</sup>, V. Rigato<sup>1</sup>,  
J. Skowronski<sup>3</sup>,  
and Felsenkeller Team<sup>5</sup>

1 INFN, IT

2 Uni EDINBG, GB

3 Uni Padua, IT

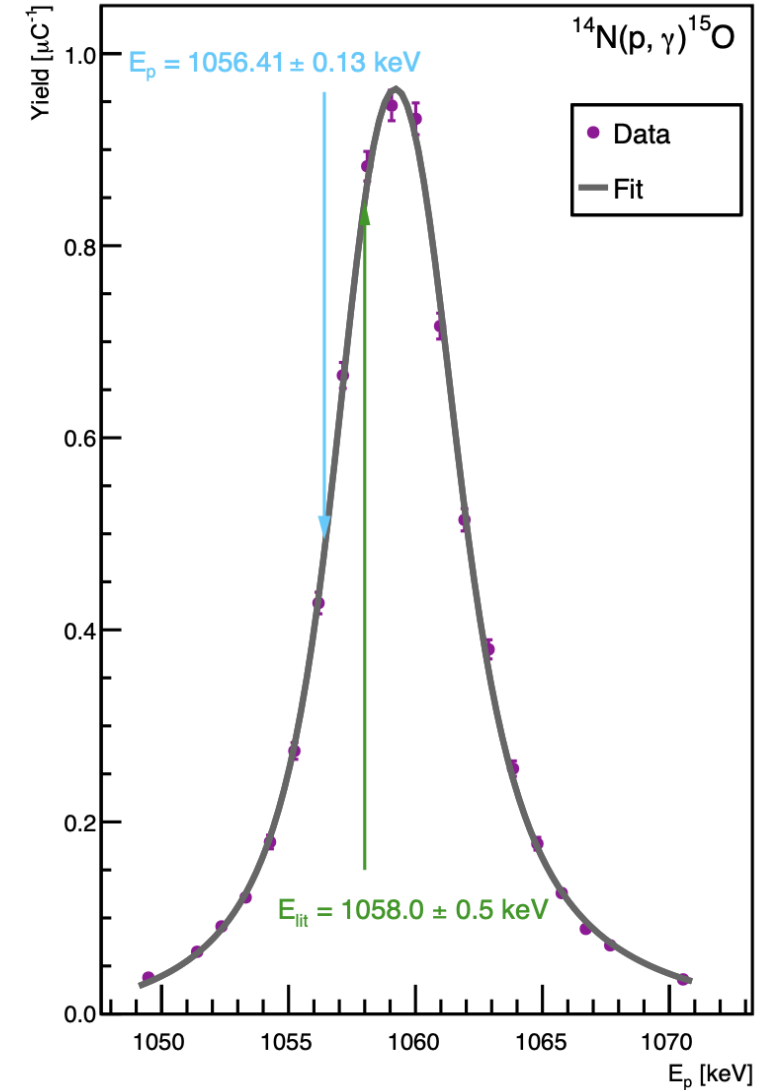
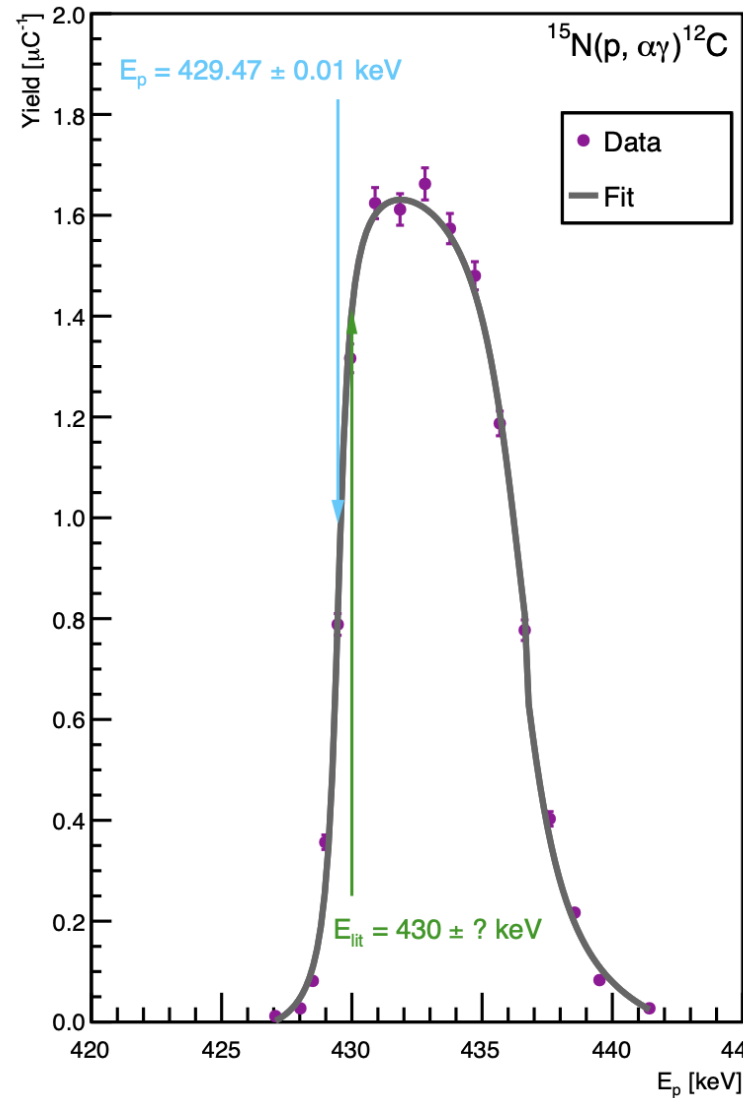
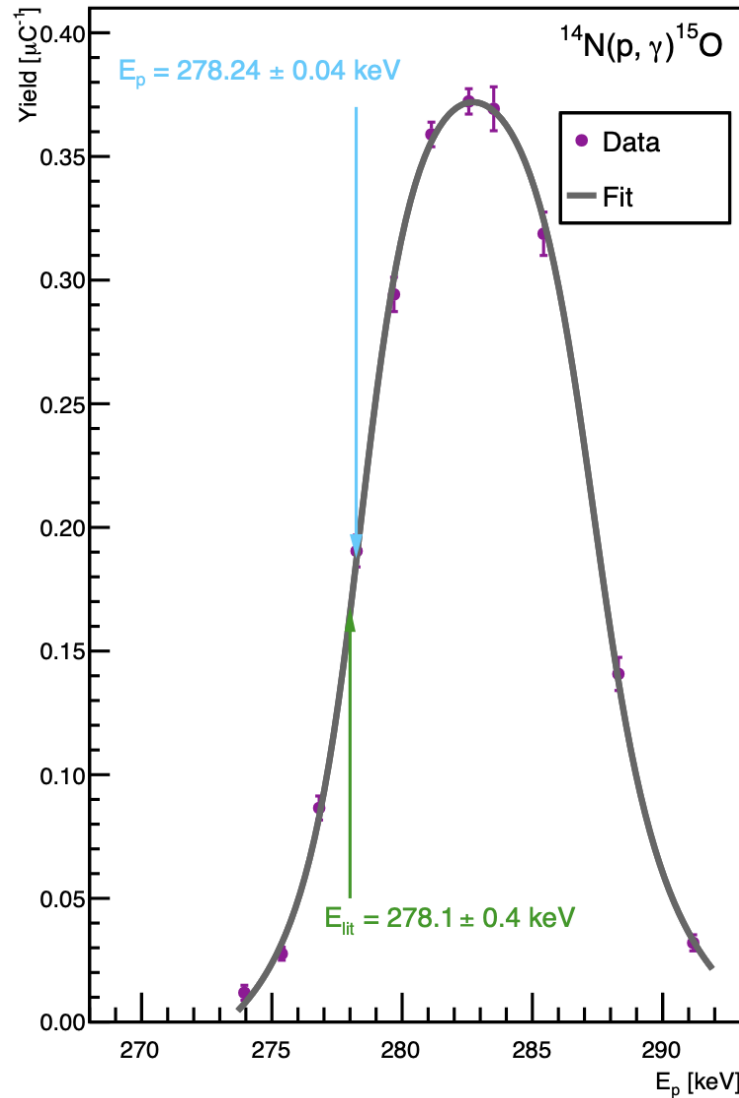
4 Unimi, IT

5 HZDR



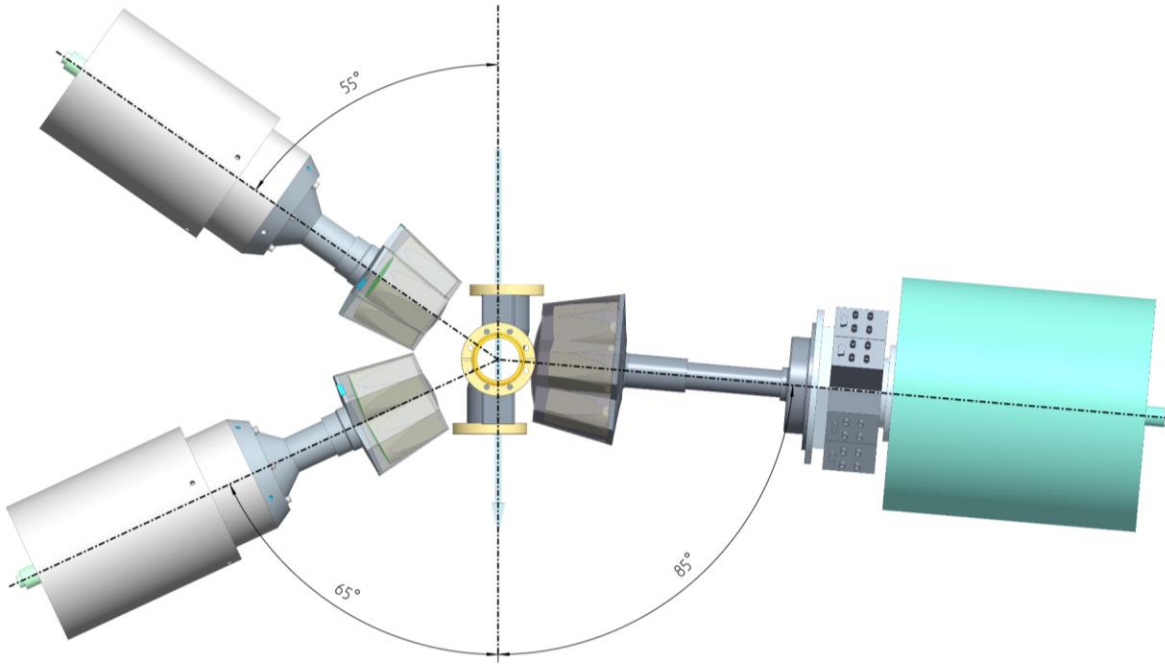
# Resonance scans in $^{14}\text{N}(p, \gamma)^{15}\text{O}$

- For accelerator energy calibration
- To characterize the jet gas target



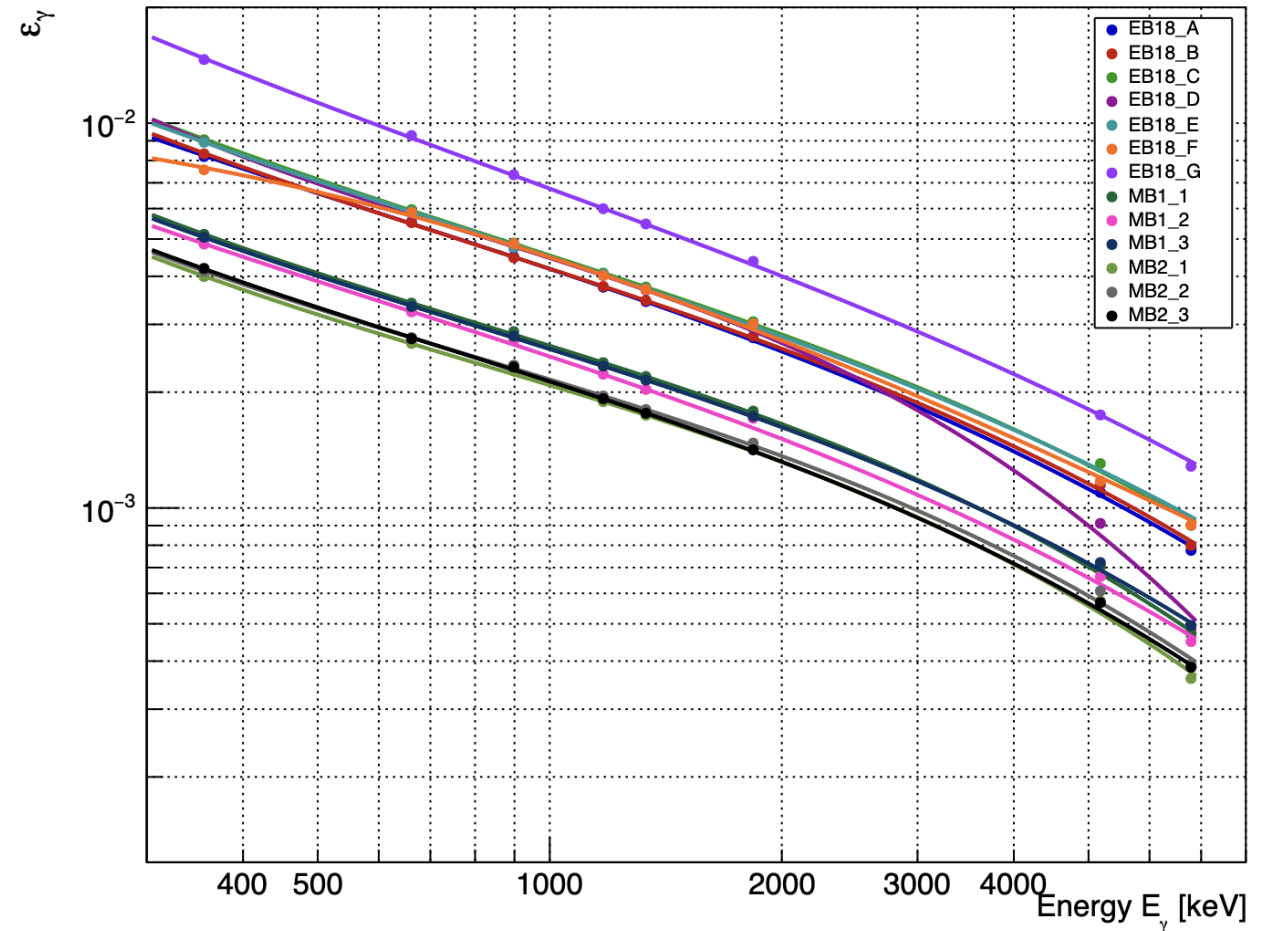


# Detection setup: HPGe detectors

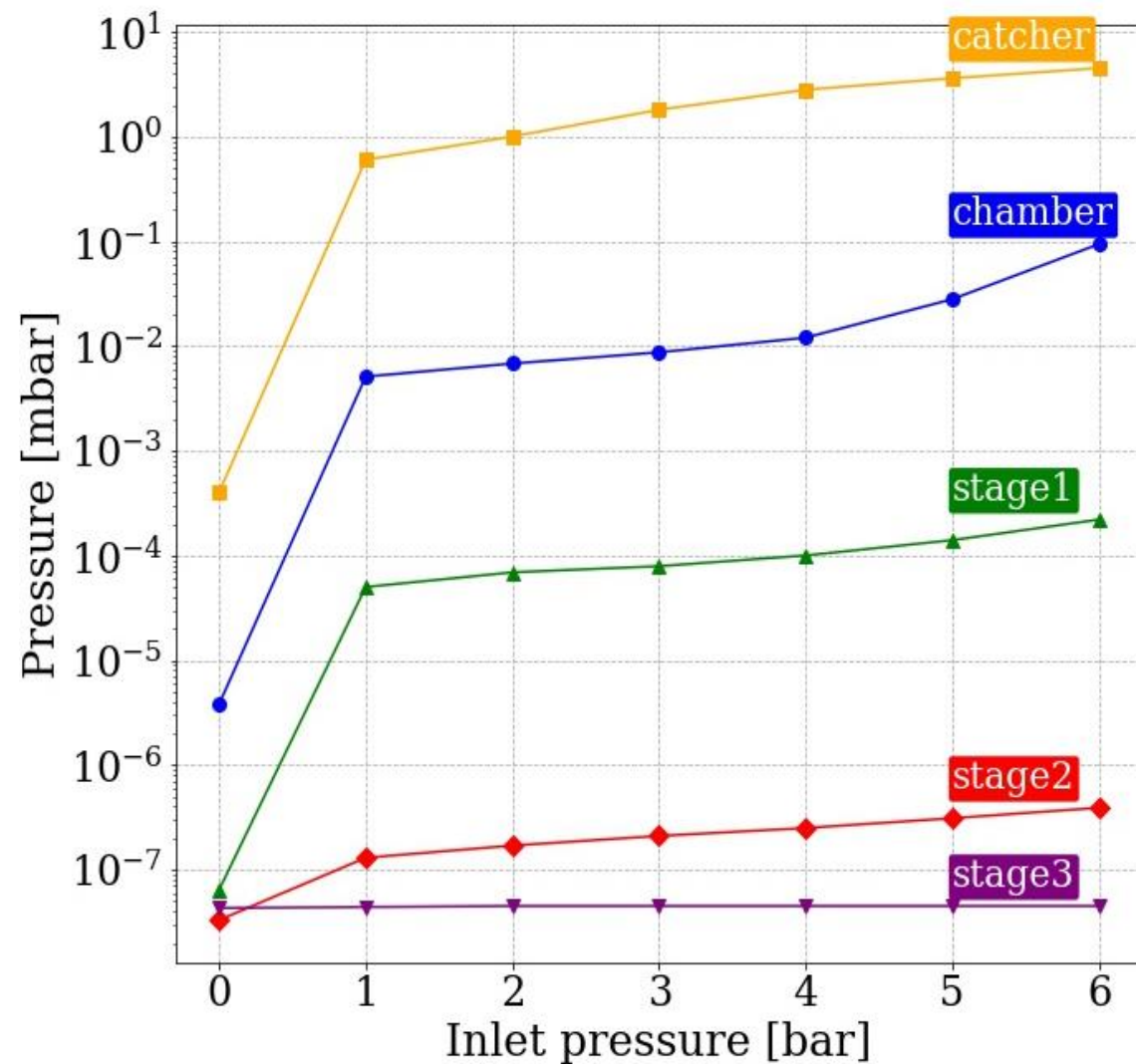
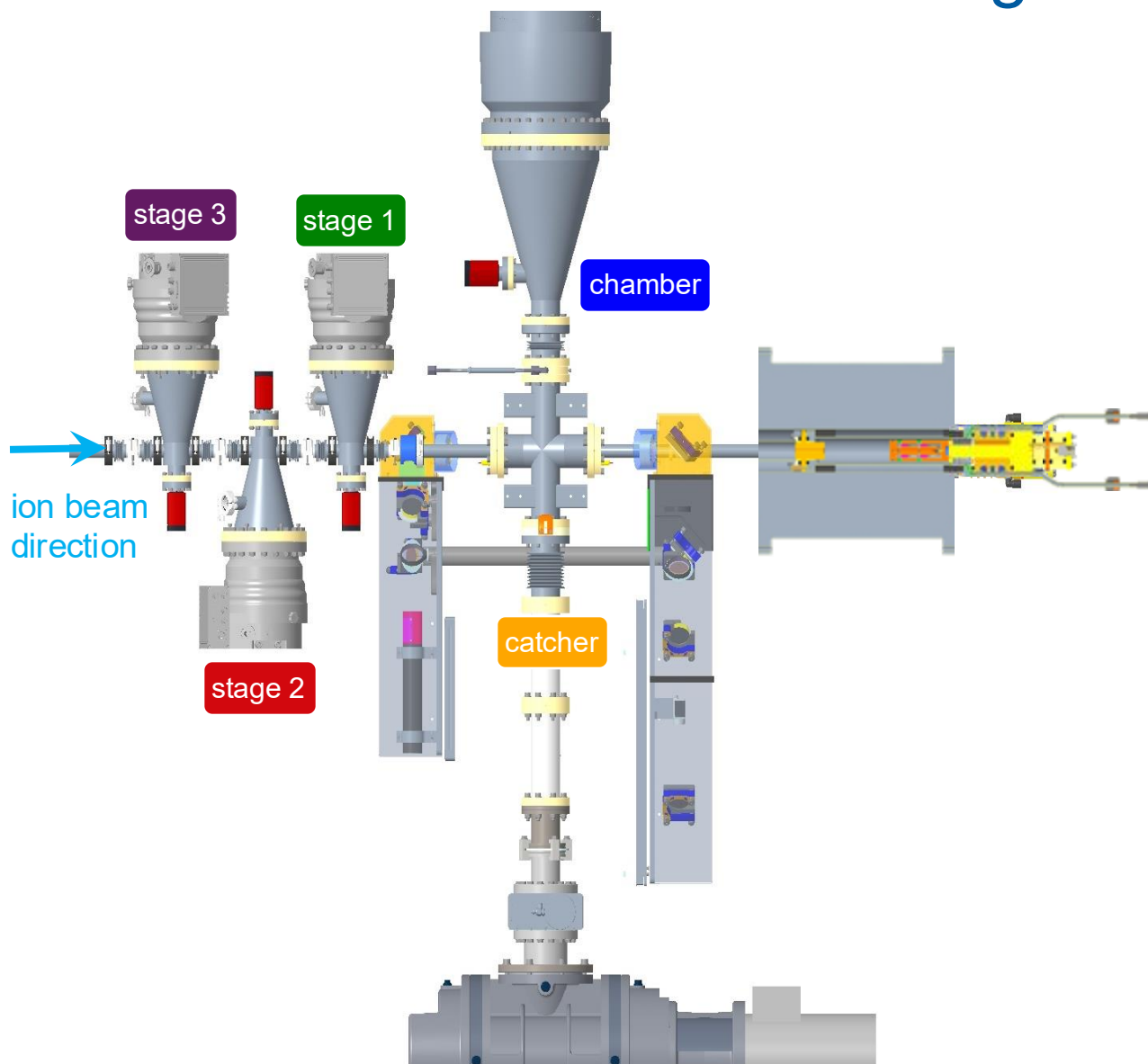


- HPGe detectors: seven-cluster (EUROBALL) on the right, two triple-clusters on the left around the target.

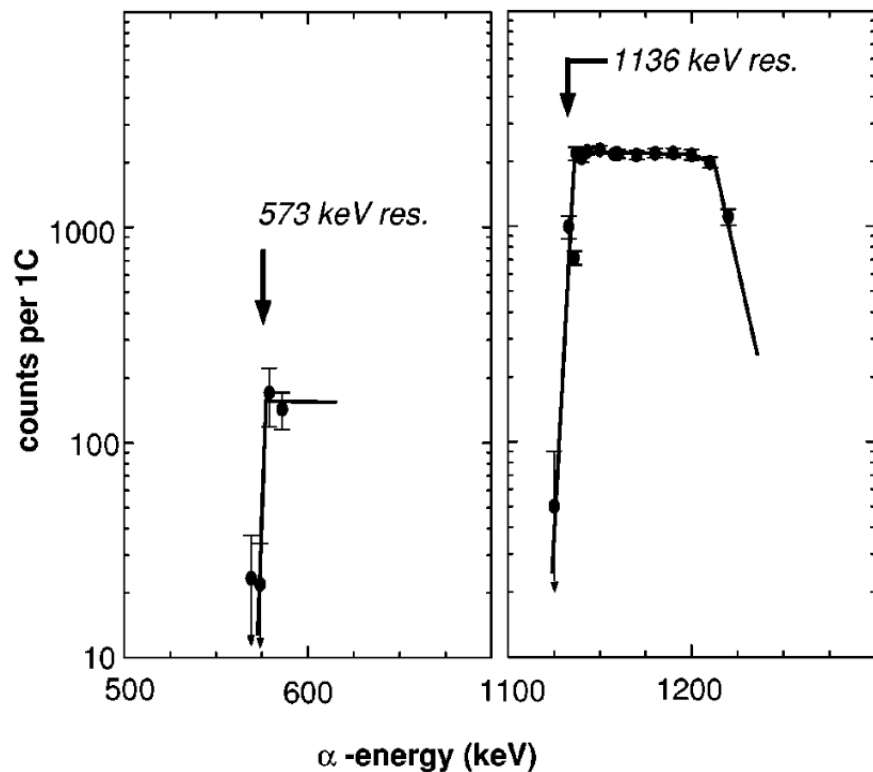
- Absolute efficiency measurements using the different radiation source and a 278 keV resonance in  $^{14}\text{N}(p, \gamma)^{15}\text{O}$



# Pressure Profile in Jet Gas Target Setup



# Low energy resonance



Measured by Görres *et. al.*,  
Resonance energy =  $573 \pm 3$  keV

