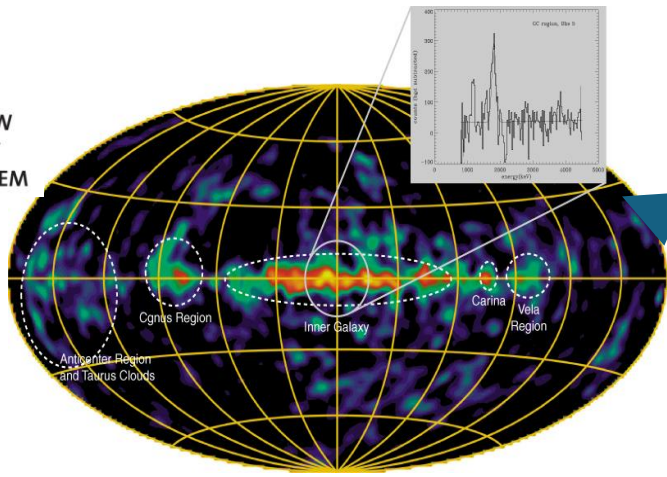


Measurement of $^{26}\text{Al}(n,p)$ and $^{26}\text{Al}(n,\alpha)$ Reaction Rates in Supernova Temperatures

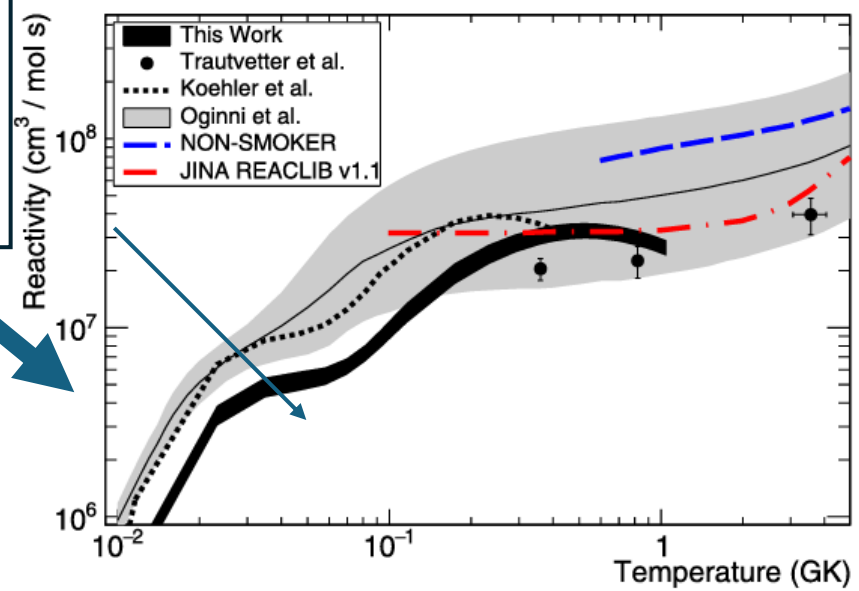


Akiva Green, Moshe Friedman
Racah Institute of Physics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel



Lack of data at
supernova
temperatures
(1.5-3.5 GK).

^{26}Al is a crucial
element for
cosmic
nucleosynthesis.



C. Lederer-Woods *et al.* (n_TOF Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. C **104**, L022803 (2021).

$^{26}\text{Al}(n,p)$

- Current rate uncertainty about a factor of 6¹.
- A factor of 2 results in a factor of 40% in final ^{26}Al abundance².

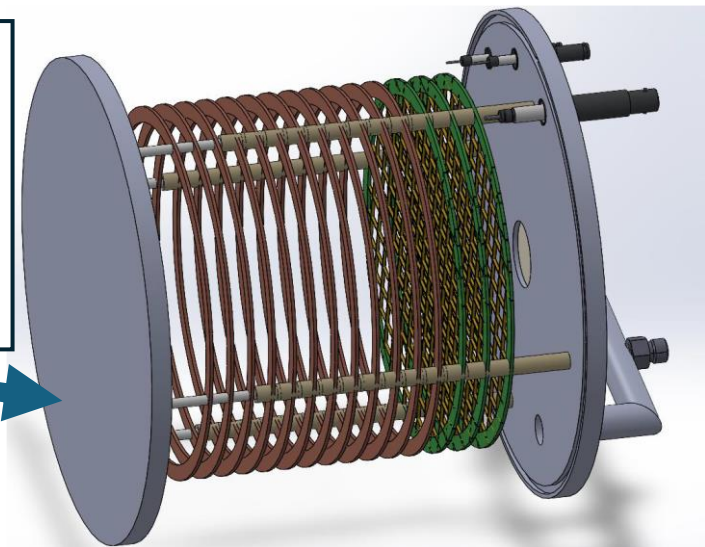
$^{26}\text{Al}(n,\alpha)$

- Current rate uncertainty about a factor of 3¹.
- A factor of 10 results in a factor of 45% in final ^{26}Al abundance².

Expected
Results

- Reducing the rate uncertainties to 25% will have a tremendous impact on the ^{26}Al abundance calculations.

- $^7\text{Li}(p,n)$ reaction used as a neutron source.
- Neutron intensity of 10⁹ n/s.
- Micromegas detector.



¹B. M. Oginni, C. Iliadis, A. E. Champagne, Phys. Rev. C **83** (2011).
²C. Iliadis, A. Champagne, A. Chieffi, M. Limongi, , Astrophys. Journal, Suppl. Ser. **193** (1) (2011).