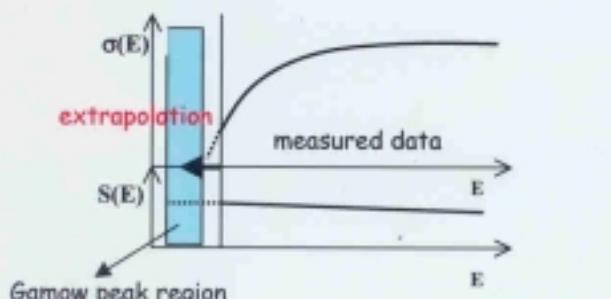
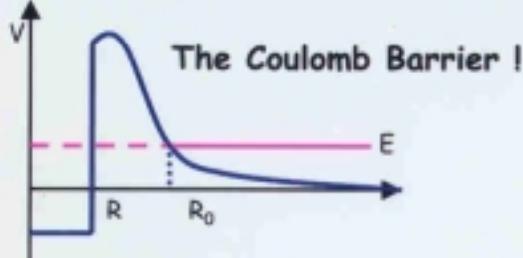


Determination of Nuclear Cross Section at Astrophysical Energies

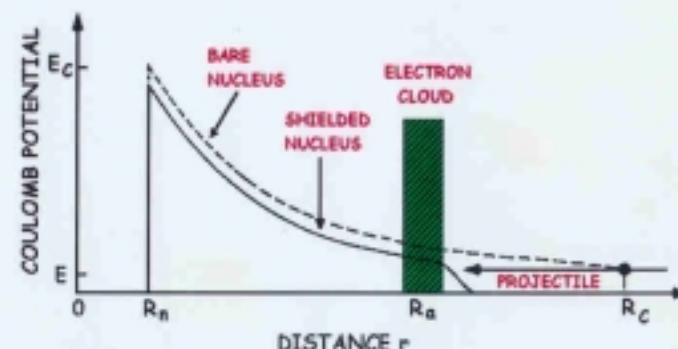
We have to face several problems

Very low Cross Section



$$\sigma(E) = \pi \lambda^2 \cdot P \cdot S(E)$$

Presence of the Electron Screening Effect



Result: Enhancement of the Astrophysical Factor $f(E) = \frac{S_s(E)}{S_b(E)} = \exp\left(\pi \eta \frac{U_s}{E}\right)$

The Trojan-Horse Method

G. Baur Phys. Lett. B 78, 35(1986)

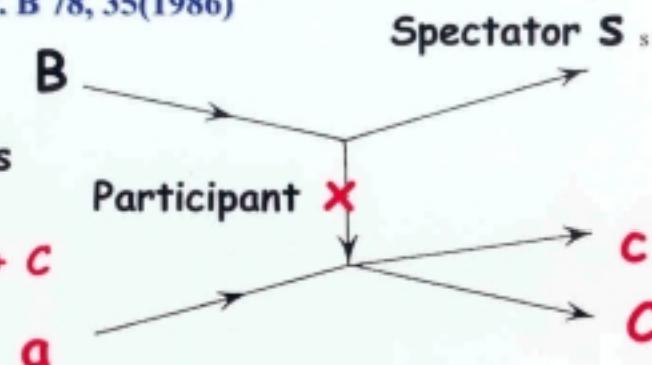
- Quasi-free mechanism

three-body reaction $a + B \rightarrow c + C + s$

(with B composed by two clusters $x \oplus s$)

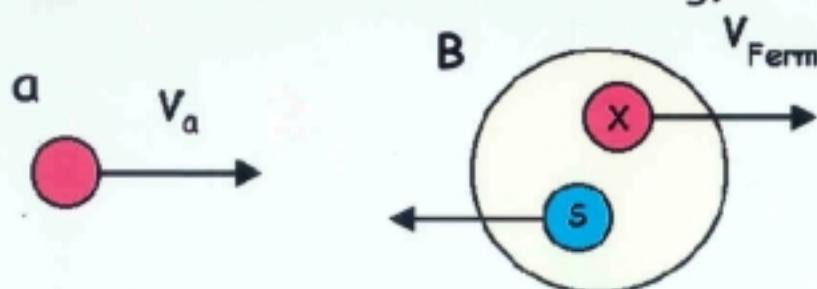
in order to study the 2-body $a + x \rightarrow c + C$

reaction at the astrophysical energies



- If $E_a > E_{Coul}$ \Rightarrow we can neglect Coulomb Effects...

(Coulomb Barrier and Electron Screening)



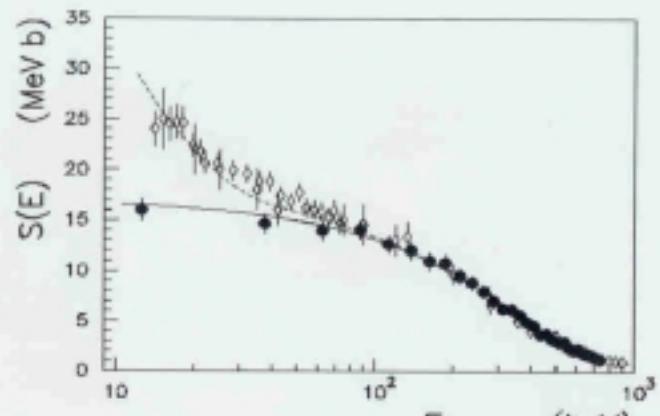
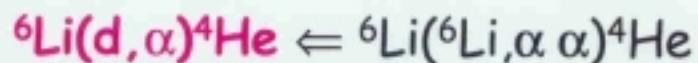
- but we can have $E_{ax} \approx 0$ \Rightarrow due to the internal Fermi Motion

The Link between the two-body and the three-body (TH) reaction

The diagram illustrates the relationship between measured and calculated cross-sections for three-body reactions. It consists of three circles arranged horizontally. The first circle, on the left, is light blue and labeled "Measured". It contains the equation: $\frac{d^3\sigma}{d\Omega_c d\Omega_c dE_c}$. The second circle, in the middle, is white and labeled "Calculated". It contains the equation: $(KF) \cdot |G(\vec{P}_s)|^2 \cdot \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{x(a,c)c}$. Above this circle, the word "Calculated" is written in red. The third circle, on the right, is dark blue and labeled "The two-body relevant Cross-Section".

KF= Kinematic Factor

$|G(\vec{P}_s)|^2$ = Momentum Distribution of s inside B



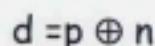
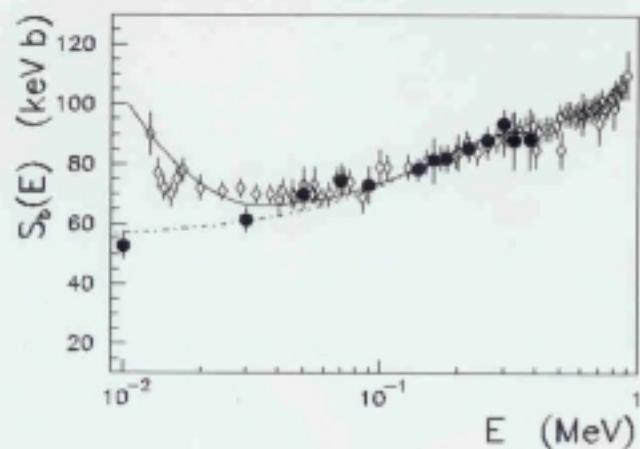
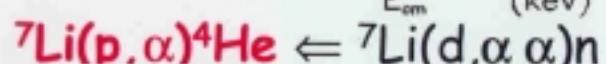
$$U_e = 320 \pm 51 \text{ eV}$$

$$U_{\text{theo}} = 186 \text{ eV}$$

$$S(0) = 16.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{b}$$

◊ (Engstler S. et al.: 1992, Z. Phys., A342, 471)

• (C. Spitaleri et al.: 2001, new results)



$$U_e = 330 \pm 40 \text{ eV}$$

$$U_{\text{theo}} = 186 \text{ eV}$$

$$S_0 = 55 \pm 3 \text{ keV} \cdot \text{b}$$

◊ (Engstler S. et al.: 1992, Z. Phys., A342, 471)

• (Aliotta M. et al.: 2000, Eur.Ph.J. 9, 435)

Summary

| U_e (theo) (ad. Limit). | U_e ${}^6\text{Li} + \text{d}$ (THM) | U_e ${}^6\text{Li} + \text{d}$ (DIRECT) | $S(0)$ ${}^6\text{Li} + \text{d}$ (THM) | $S(0)$ ${}^6\text{Li} + \text{d}$ (DIRECT) |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 186 eV | 320 ± 50 eV | 380 ± 250 eV | 16.9 ± 0.5 MeV b | 17.4 MeV b |

- We confirm the extrapolation trend for $S(E)$;
- We find a good agreement between $U_{e(\text{THM})}$ and $U_{e(\text{DIRECT})}$ previously measured (but with a smaller error bar for $U_{e(\text{THM})}$);
- We find again discrepancies between experimental e theoretical determinations of U_e (troubles with the atomic models ???);
- we find again no isotopic depence of the Screening Effect.

Conclusions

- 😊 Reduced Coulomb barrier effects
- 😊 Improved information on Electron Screening
- 😔 Normalization to Direct Data
- 😔 Discrimination from "Background" Reactions

Perspectives...



- The reaction ${}^6\text{Li}(\text{p},\alpha){}^3\text{He}$ (depletion ${}^6\text{Li}$ e screening);
- The reaction ${}^3\text{He}(\text{d},\text{p}){}^4\text{He}$ (screening).