

Measurement of the γ Decay Probability of the Hoyle State

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Research background

- ✓ triple alpha reaction
 - An α particle is captured by a 2α resonance in ${}^8\text{Be}$
 - Decays to the g.s. of ^{12}C and emits $\gamma\text{-rays}$ with a slight probability
 - $-T \sim 10^8$ K, the <u>3 α reaction via the **Hoyle state**</u> is dominant.



<u>The γ -decay probabilities of the **Hoyle state** are very important parameters to determine the 3α rate in the nucleosynthesis.</u>

Previous research

[9] T. kibédi, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 182701 (2020). [10] M. Tsumura, Phys. Lett. B **817**, 136283 (2021).

 \checkmark A puzzle has arisen on the γ -decay probability of the Hoyle state.



 \checkmark Different y-decay probabilities have been reported for two different methods.

 $\Gamma_{\gamma}/\Gamma = 6.1(6) \times 10^{-4}$ [9], $\Gamma_{\gamma}/\Gamma = 4.2(8) \times 10^{-4}$ [10]

→ This inconsistent result might be due to the different measurement methods. The 1st IReNA-Ukakuren Joint Workshop

α + ¹²C + γ coincidence measurement



Result - PID using Pulse Shape Analysis



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Analysis

✓ α -¹²C coincidence

 \checkmark γ -ray coincidence in Hoyle-like events



6. Summary and Future plan

- Mearsured γ-decay probability from the Hoyle state with combination of Si and ROSPHERE.
- Obtained α + ¹²C + γ coincidence events for the first time ever.
- Need to estimate the detection efficiency of Si and ROSPHERE.
 - There are some issues
 - Due to the dead layer of the Si, detection efficience deteriorated significantly.
 - Compton suppressor did not work for low energy γ rays.

Thank you for your attention