

Development of ^{12}C -enriched irradiation-resistant diamond targets for astrophysical $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction measurements

Wednesday 27 August 2025 18:54 (12 minutes)

The $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction plays a pivotal role in nuclear astrophysics research. The direct measurement of this reaction remains particularly challenging due to its extremely low cross section (approximately 10^{-17} barn at 300 keV) within the Gamow window. This study addresses the critical need for irradiation-resistant ^{12}C -enriched targets to enable accurate measurements. We successfully fabricated a ^{12}C -enriched diamond target on molybdenum substrate through Microwave Plasma Chemical Vapor Deposition (MPCVD), demonstrating remarkable stability under high-intensity proton beam irradiation. Experimental results revealed only a 1.8% decrease in the $^{12}\text{C}(\text{p}, \gamma)^{13}\text{N}$ reaction yield in the ^{12}C layer following proton bombardment at 270 keV with 2 mA beam current and a total accumulated charge of 124.2 C, indicating a significant improvement compared to conventional carbon targets. Isotopic analysis confirmed a $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ ratio of $(9.7 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-5}$, verifying the absence of contamination during MPCVD processing. Additionally, we developed a novel nuclear-reaction-based methodology for quantifying hydrogen content in thin films, establishing an upper limit of 0.058% (95% confidence level) for hydrogen concentration in the diamond target. The combined irradiation resistance and isotopic purity of this target meet the stringent requirements for direct $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction measurements in astrophysical environments.

Research field of your presentation

Experimental Low-energy nuclear physics

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Session Classification: Young Scientist Session 5 (Poster)