

Revised reaction rate for the astrophysical reaction $^{18}\text{O}(p, \alpha)^{15}\text{N}$ via a global R-matrix analysis

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The $^{18}\text{O}(p, \alpha)^{15}\text{N}$ reaction plays a crucial role in influencing the abundances of key isotopes such as ^{19}F , ^{18}O , and ^{15}N in asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars. This reaction may offer a potential mechanism to explain the discrepancies between observational data and theoretical model predictions.

A comprehensive R-matrix analysis of the $^{18}\text{O}(p, \alpha)^{15}\text{N}$ reaction has been conducted, incorporating supplementary constraints from other reaction channels, especially, the $^{15}\text{N} + \alpha$ scattering data were involved in the analysis for the first time. All available experimental data have been systematically compiled and used in the R-matrix analysis.

A revised determination of reaction rate has been extracted relying on the present fitting parameters. The uncertainties on the corresponding reaction rates were then obtained by a Monte Carlo analysis. The currently determined reaction rates are systematically lower than those measured by Bruno *et al.* (2019), resulting in reduced depletion efficiency of ^{18}O that consequently enhances its surface abundance in AGB stars. Therefore, this enables scientists to reduce reliance on dilution assumptions when interpreting observational data through theoretical models.

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Research field of your presentation

Experimental Low-energy nuclear physics

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