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# Experimental challenges for the Re/Os clock

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The stellar neutron capture cross sections of  $^{186}\text{Os}$  and  $^{187}\text{Os}$  are fundamental for the Re/Os cosmo-chronometer for defining the s-process abundance of  $^{187}\text{Os}$ . Subtraction of the s component from the solar  $^{187}\text{Os}$  abundance yields the radiogenic contribution to  $^{187}\text{Os}$  due to the beta-decay of  $^{187}\text{Re}$  ( $t_{1/2}=42.3$  Gy) since the onset of r-process nucleosynthesis. The laboratory cross section of  $^{187}\text{Os}$  requires a significant correction for the effect of low-lying excited state at 9.75 keV, which is strongly populated under stellar conditions. This theoretical correction can be improved by an experimental cross section for inelastic scattering to the 9.75 keV state. High resolution time-of-flight measurements of (n,gamma) cross sections of  $^{186,187,188}\text{Os}$  from 1 eV to 1 MeV at CERN n\_TOF facility are reported. The inferred stellar cross sections differ from previously recommended values. In addition, the inelastic scattering cross section has been measured at 30 keV neutron energy via time-of-flight at the Karlsruhe 3.7 MV Van de Graaff. The implications of these results for the Re/Os clock are discussed

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