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## Indirect study of $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{20}\text{Ne}$ and $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{21}\text{Ne}$ reactions via $^{17}\text{O}(^7\text{Li}, t)^{21}\text{Ne}$ alpha-transfer reaction and its impact on the s-process in rotating poor-metal massive stars

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Recent models of low metallicity rotating massive stars show the possibility of a large production of s-elements between strontium and barium. The efficiency of the s-process in these stars depends strongly on the ratio of the reaction rates of the two competing  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{20}\text{Ne}$  and  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{21}\text{Ne}$  reactions [1]. This ratio determines the influence of the poisoning effect of  $^{16}\text{O}$  which consumes the neutrons released by the  $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$  reaction, the main neutron source for the weak component of the s-process in massive stars. Indeed, the neutrons consumed by  $^{16}\text{O}(n, \gamma)^{17}\text{O}$  may either be released by  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{20}\text{Ne}$  or lost for good via  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{21}\text{Ne}$ . However, the reaction rates of these two competing reactions are poorly known because of the lack of spectroscopic information ( $\Gamma_\alpha, J^\pi, \Gamma_n, \Gamma_\gamma, \dots$ ) of the astrophysical relevant states in the compound nucleus  $^{21}\text{Ne}$ . To have a better determination of  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{20}\text{Ne}$  and  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{21}\text{Ne}$  reaction rates, the  $\alpha$ -widths of the states of interest were determined experimentally for the first time through the measurement of their  $\alpha$ -spectroscopic factors. The latter were determined from the  $\alpha$ -transfer reaction  $^{17}\text{O}(^7\text{Li}, t)^{21}\text{Ne}$  measurement [2] performed at MLL-Munich, using the high-energy resolution magnetic spectrometer Q3D. The measured and calculated DWBA differential cross sections of the different populated states will be presented as well as the obtained  $\alpha$ -spectroscopic factors and the  $\alpha$ -widths of the relevant states in  $^{21}\text{Ne}$ . Finally, the  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{20}\text{Ne}$  and  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{21}\text{Ne}$  reactions rates calculations and their corresponding uncertainties using our obtained  $\alpha$ -widths and the most recent measured neutron widths [3] will be presented. Our rates favour the neutron recycling via  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, n)^{20}\text{Ne}$  reaction instead of losing them via  $^{17}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{21}\text{Ne}$  reaction and suggest an enhancement by a very large factor of the s-elements between Ba and Sr.

[1] U. Frischknecht, R. Hirschi et al., MNRAS 456, 1803 (2016), arXiv:1511.05730 [astro-ph.SR].

[2] F. Hammache, P. Adsley, L. Lamia et al., to be submitted soon

[3] J.Frost-Schenk, P. Adsley, A. M. Laird, R. Longland et al. submitted to MNRAS (private communication)

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