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## **New Results on the Direct Measurement of Carbon Burning at Astrophysical Energies**

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Fusion reactions play an essential role in the energy production, the nucleosynthesis of chemical elements and the evolution of massive stars. Among these reactions, carbon burning is a crucial ingredient to understand the late stages of massive stars essentially driven by the  $^{12}\text{C}+^{12}\text{C}$  reaction [1]. It presents prominent resonances at energies ranging from a few MeV/nucleon down to sub-Coulomb barrier energies, possibly due to molecular  $^{12}\text{C}-^{12}\text{C}$  configurations of  $^{24}\text{Mg}$  and persisting down to the Gamow window [2]. The direct measurement of key fusion reactions at stellar energies offers an unbiased and evident experimental access to this region where cross sections are of the sub-nano barn range, but calls for innovative measures for efficient background reduction [3,4].

This contribution will discuss recent results from our last experimental campaigns obtained in the  $^{12}\text{C}+^{12}\text{C}$  system at deep sub-barrier energies using the STELLA setup combined with the UK-FATIMA detectors, installed at the ANDROMEDE 4 MV facility of the University Paris-Saclay and IJC Lab (France).

Novel background reduction techniques will be presented which have allowed to extract new astrophysical  $^{12}\text{C}+^{12}\text{C}$  S-factors at the highest precision reached so far. These will be discussed in terms of sub-barrier hindrance effects as well as resonant features in the  $^{24}\text{Mg}$  compound system.

[1] C. E. Rolfs and W.S. Rodney, *Cauldrons in the Cosmos* (Univ of Chicago Press, 1988).

[2] D. Jenkins and S. Courtin *J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.* 42, 034010 (2015).

[3] M. Heine, S. Courtin et al., *Nucl. Inst. Methods A*, 903 1 (2018), and references therein.

[4] G. Fruet, S. Courtin et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 124, 192701 (2020).

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