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## Indirect Study of Alpha Capture on 170 for Determining the Impact of 160 on the s-Process

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Approximately half of the heavier-than-iron elements in the solar system today were made in the s-process. Of those elements, most between Iron and Strontium were made in massive stars. S-process nucleosynthesis in massive stars is driven by the reaction  $22Ne(\alpha,n)25Mg$ , the rate of which is enhanced by rotational mixing of 12C into the H-burning shell. However, 16O is a strong neutron poison, through the reaction  $16O(n,\gamma)17O$ , and competes with the s-process. The relative rate of subsequent alpha-induced reactions on 17O has been shown to determine the efficiency of s-process nucleosynthesis in this site. However, lack of information on several resonances important to the  $17O(\alpha,n)20Ne$  and  $17O(\alpha,\gamma)21Ne$  reactions is a major source of uncertainty in nucleosynthesis modelling.

A series of experiments have been conducted at several laboratories around the world, aiming to measure parameters, such as spin-parities and partial widths, of the energy levels that give rise to the resonances of astrophysical interest in the two  $\alpha+170$  reactions. A 17O(7Li,t)21Ne experiment has been conducted at TRIUMF, using the EMMA recoil mass spectrometer and the TIGRESS gamma-ray spectrometer. The choice of a (7Li,t) measurement complements other studies by aiming to determine which energy levels contribute significantly to the 17O( $\alpha$ , $\gamma$ )21Ne reaction and to determine their associated alpha widths. The overall goal of this experiment is the reduce the uncertainty on the estimated rate of the 17O( $\alpha$ , $\gamma$ )21Ne reaction. Preliminary results from the analysis of this experiment, along with a summary of the current status of the other experiments shall be presented.

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