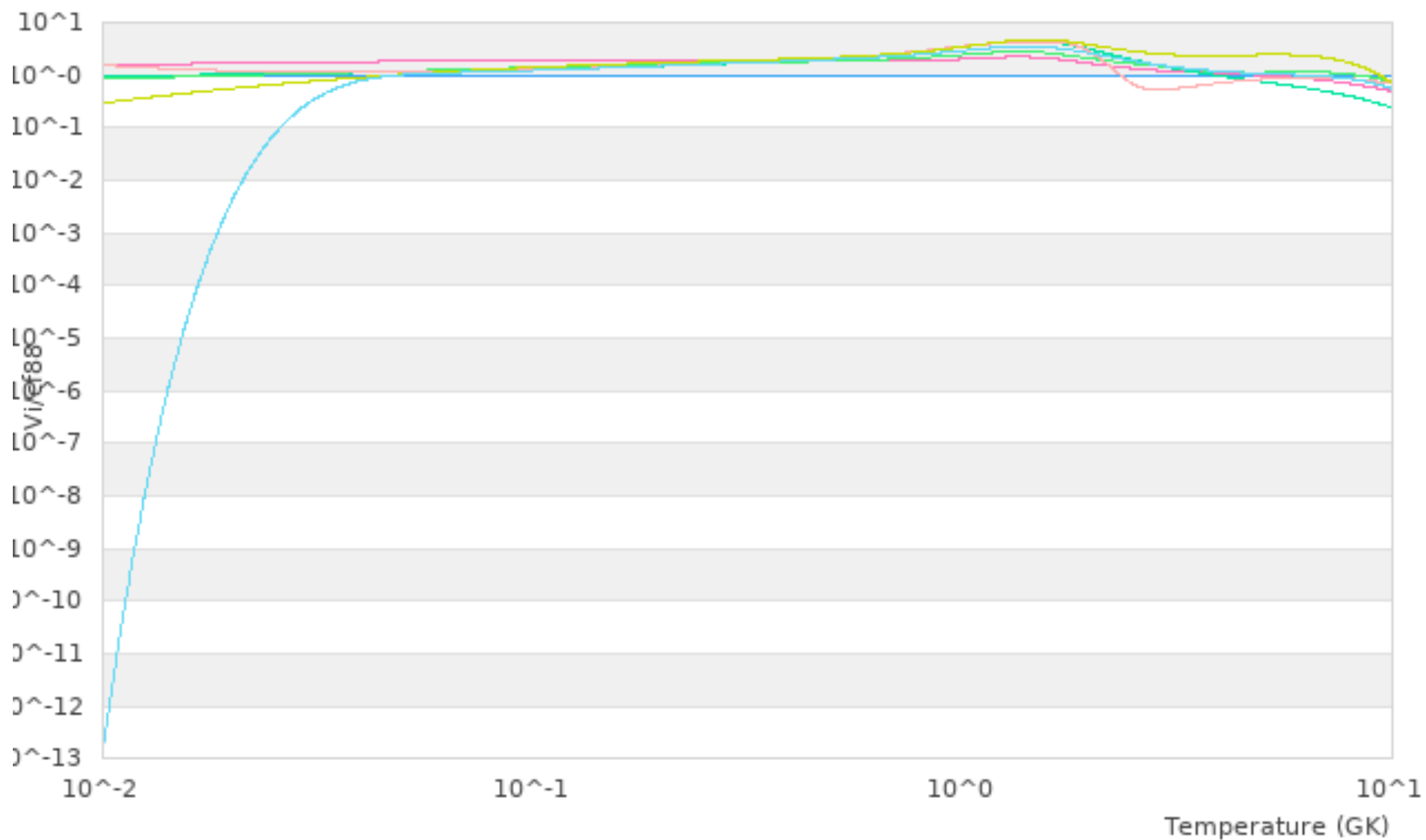
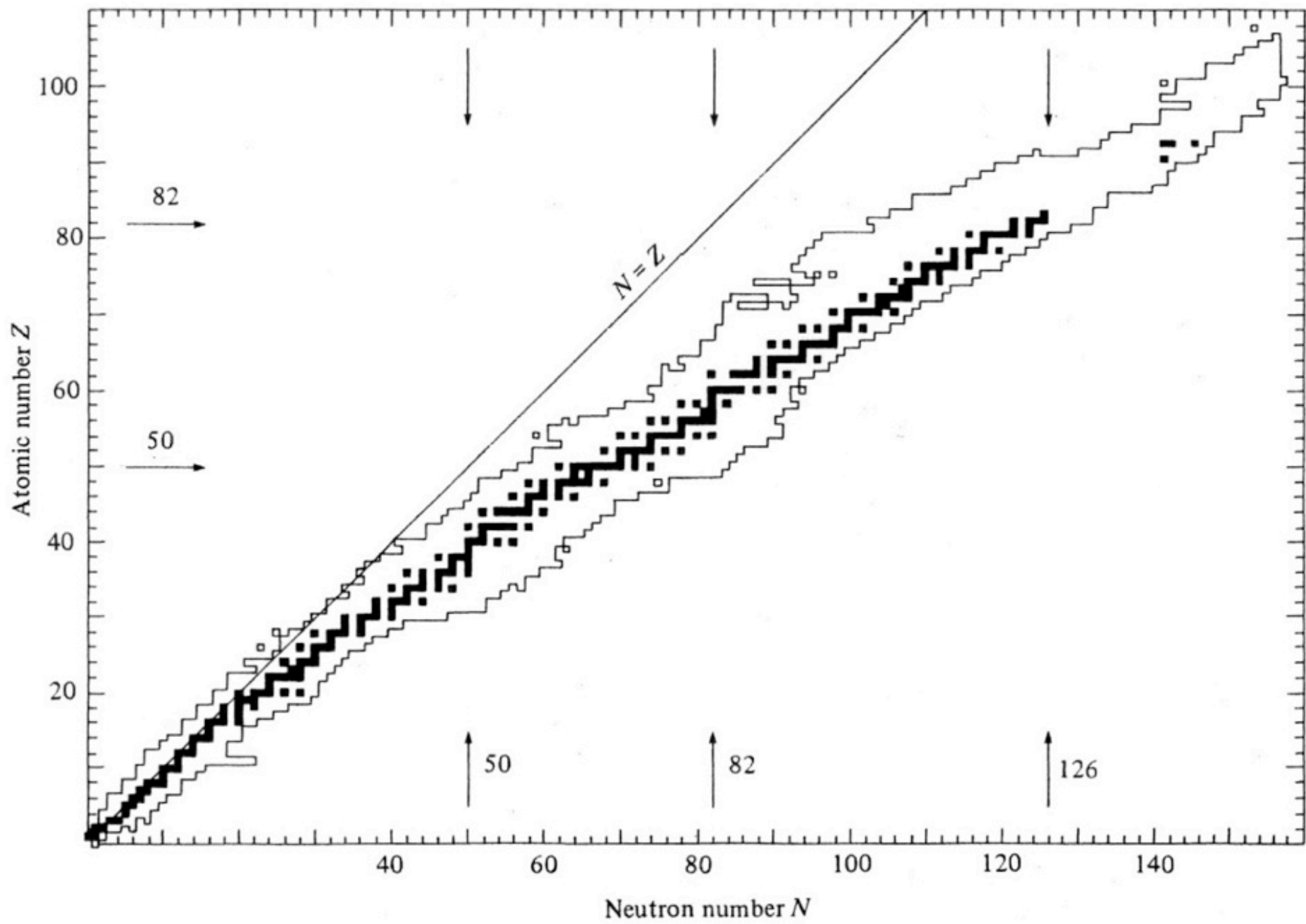


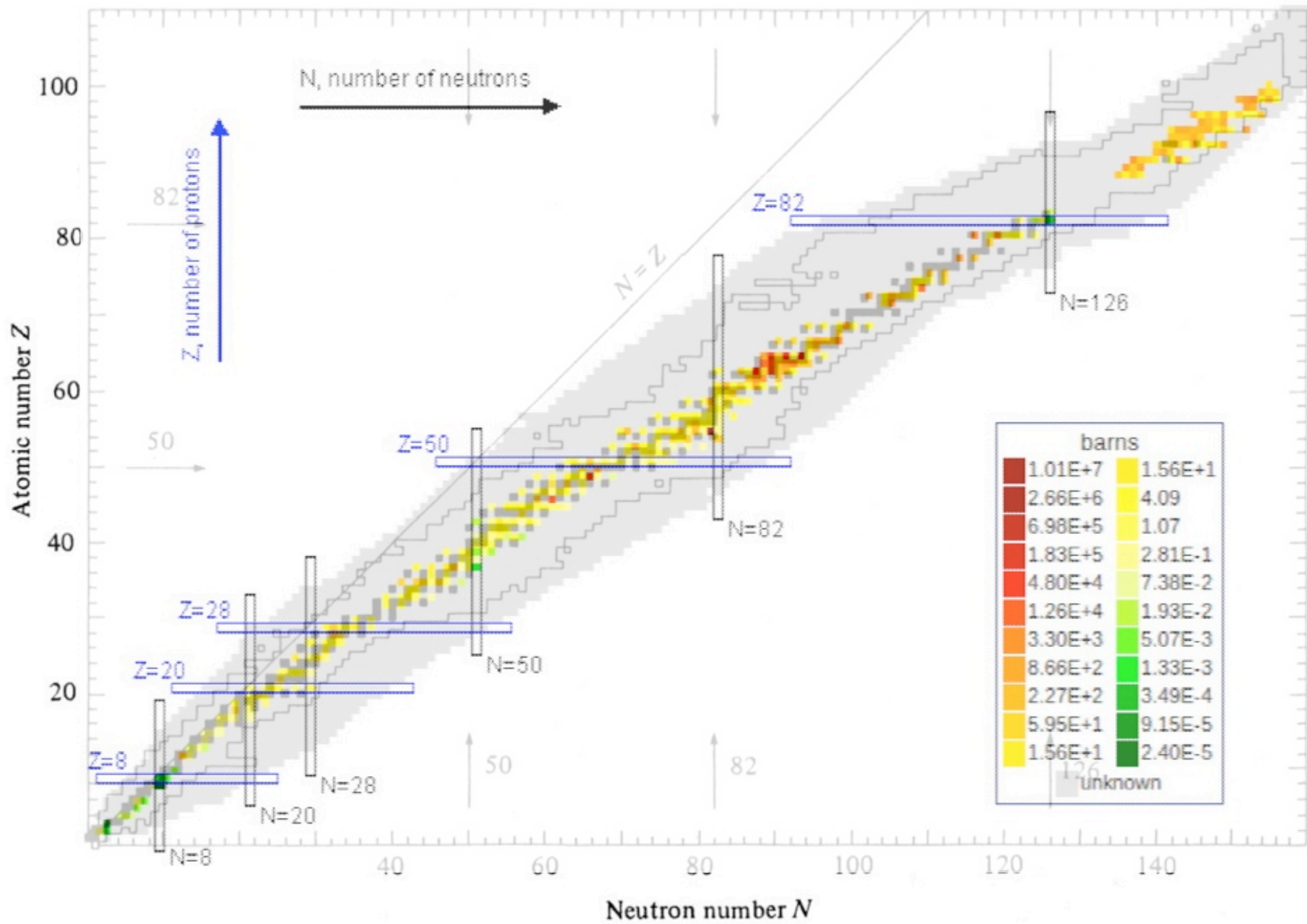
Sensitivity study for the $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ astrophysical reaction rate

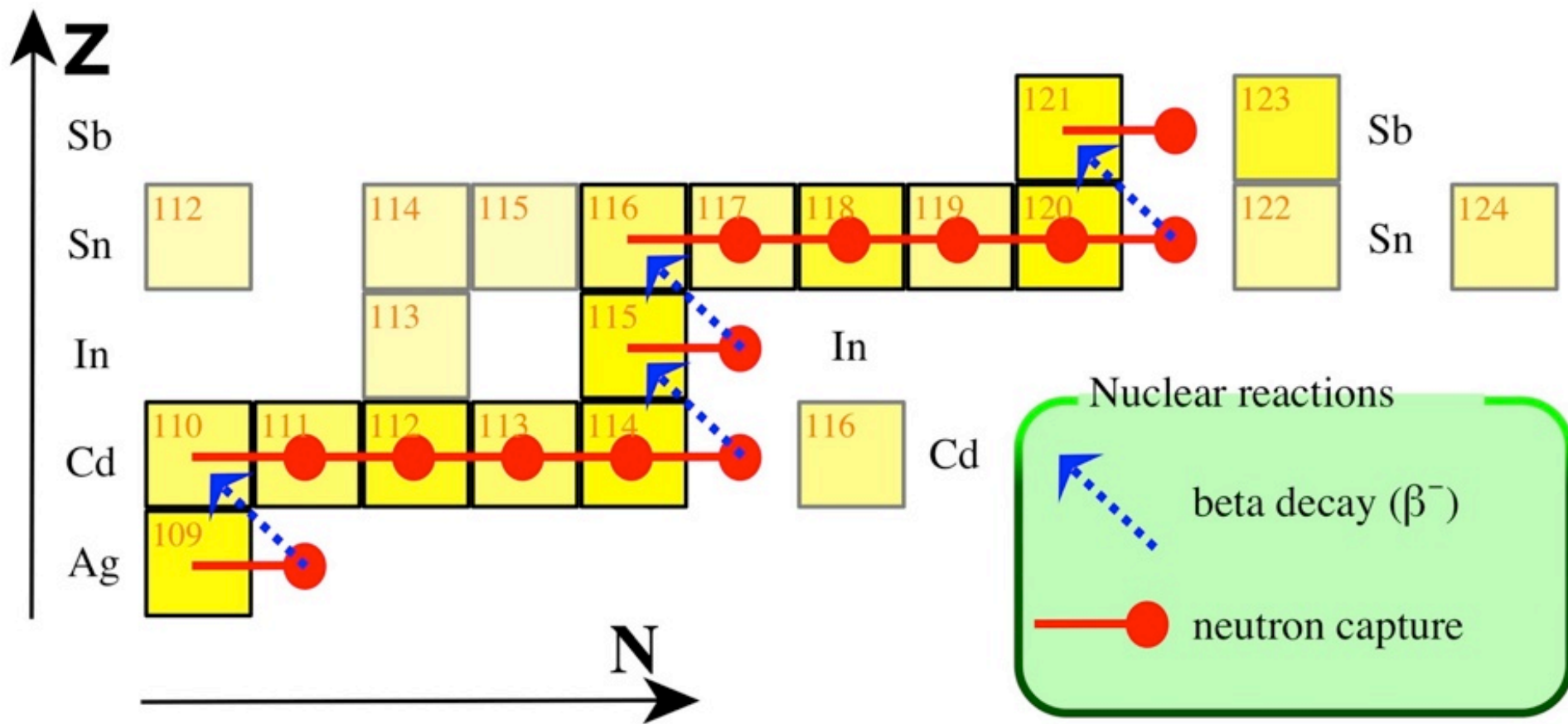
R. J. Holt, B.W. Filippone, and Steven C. Pieper

he4 + c12 -> o16 Comparison









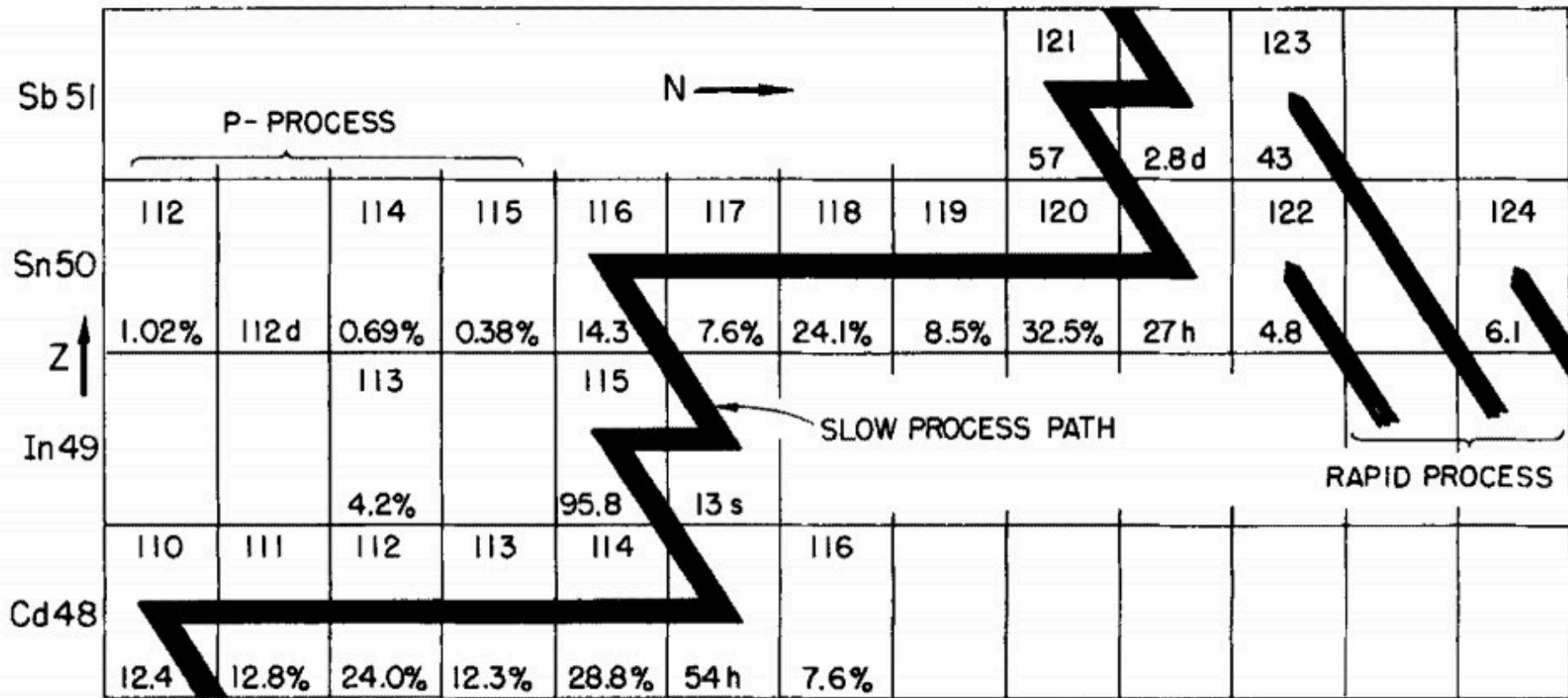
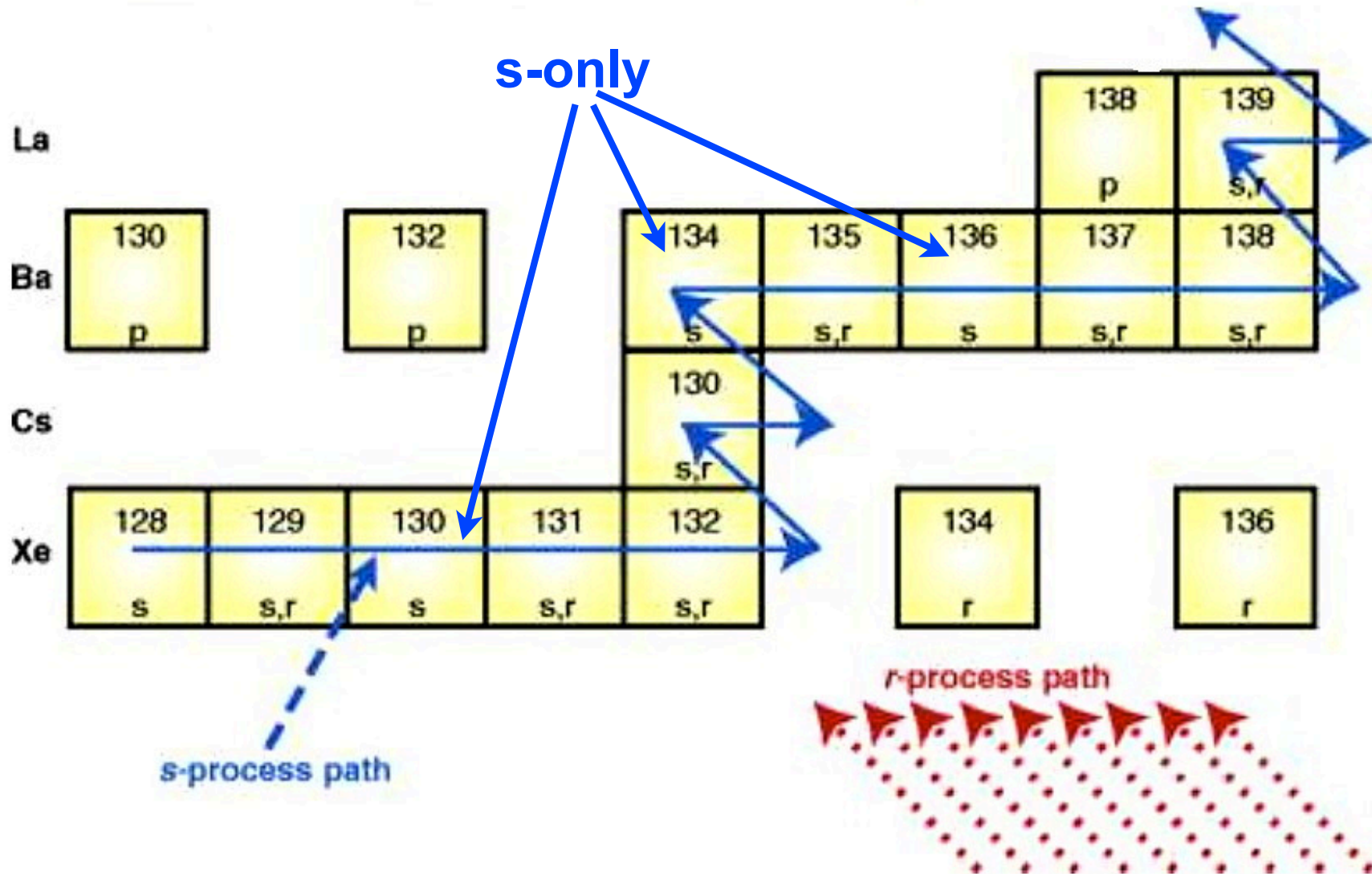
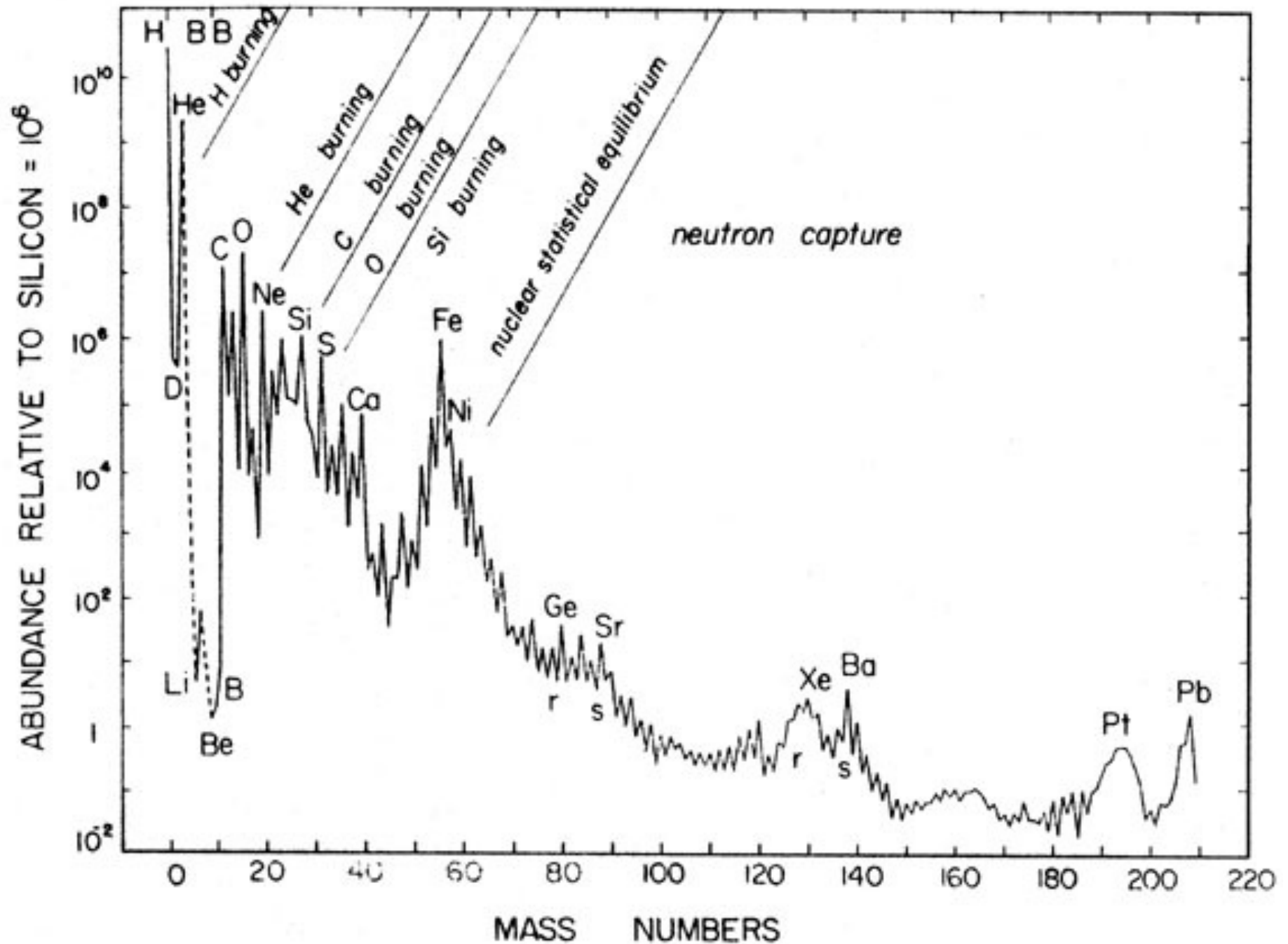


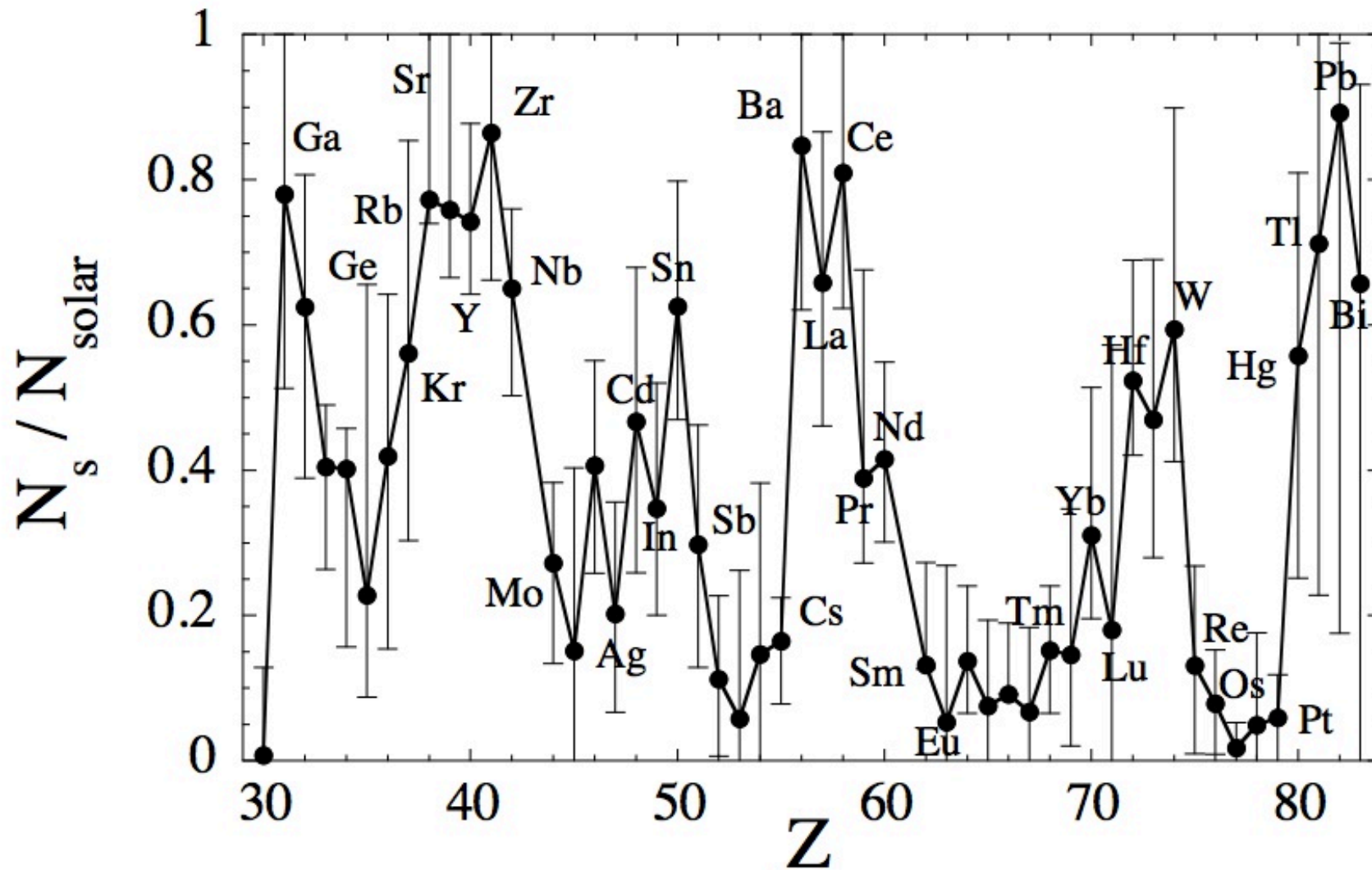
FIG. 4. The *s*-process path through the isotopes of tin. The neutron number increases by units of one on a slow time scale until negative beta activity occurs and the path moves to the isobar of higher *Z*. This path can be determined from empirical evidence on the beta stability of nuclei. Note that the path bypasses the *p*-process and the *r*-process nuclei. The *r*-process nuclei are the end products of an isobaric beta-decay chain as shown at the far right from neutron-rich progenitors produced in an intense neutron flux. The *p*-process nuclei are produced by subjecting a small fraction of *s* and *r*-process nuclei to an intense proton or photon flux.



overall solar system abundances

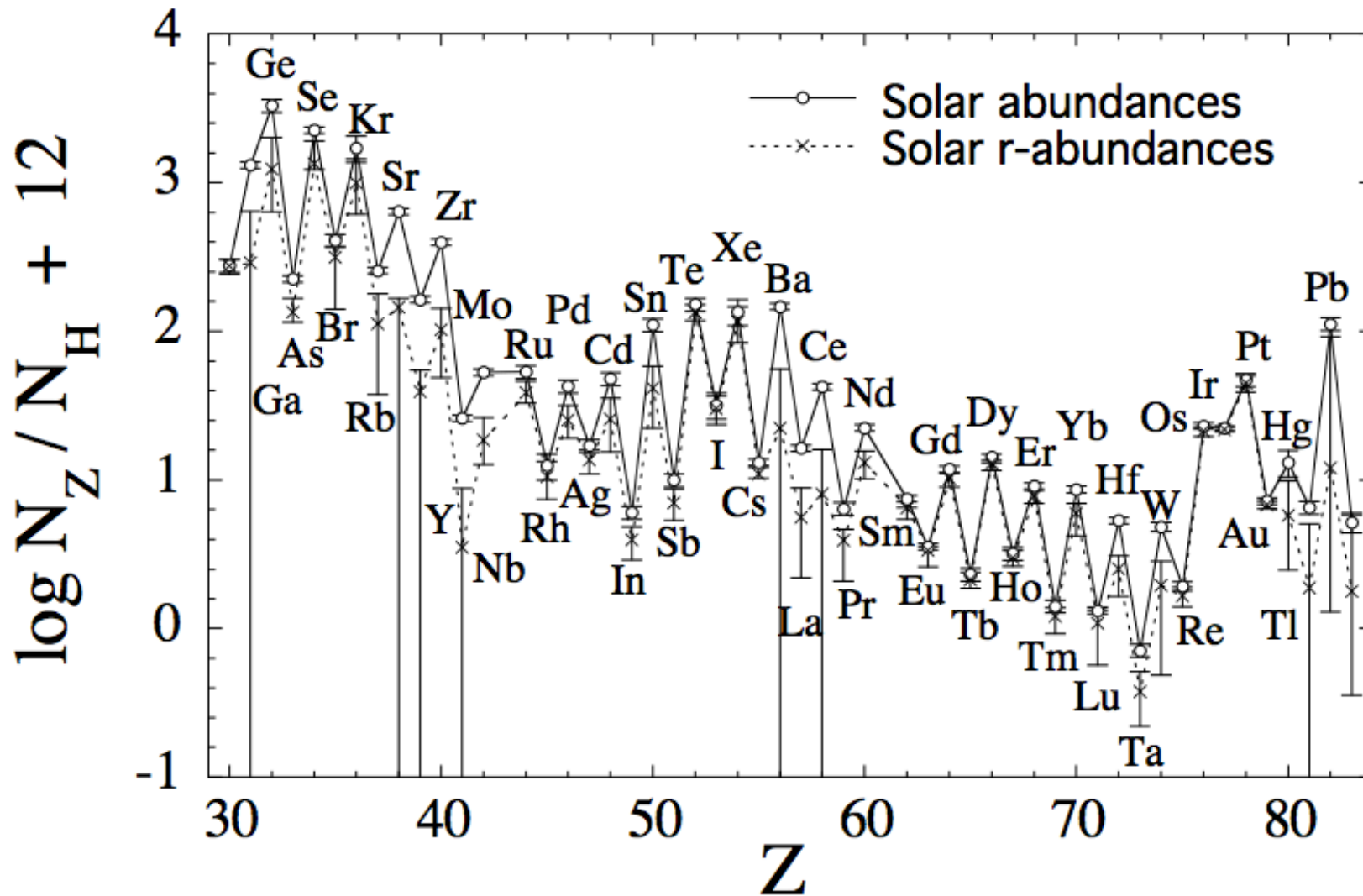


solar system - s process (model)

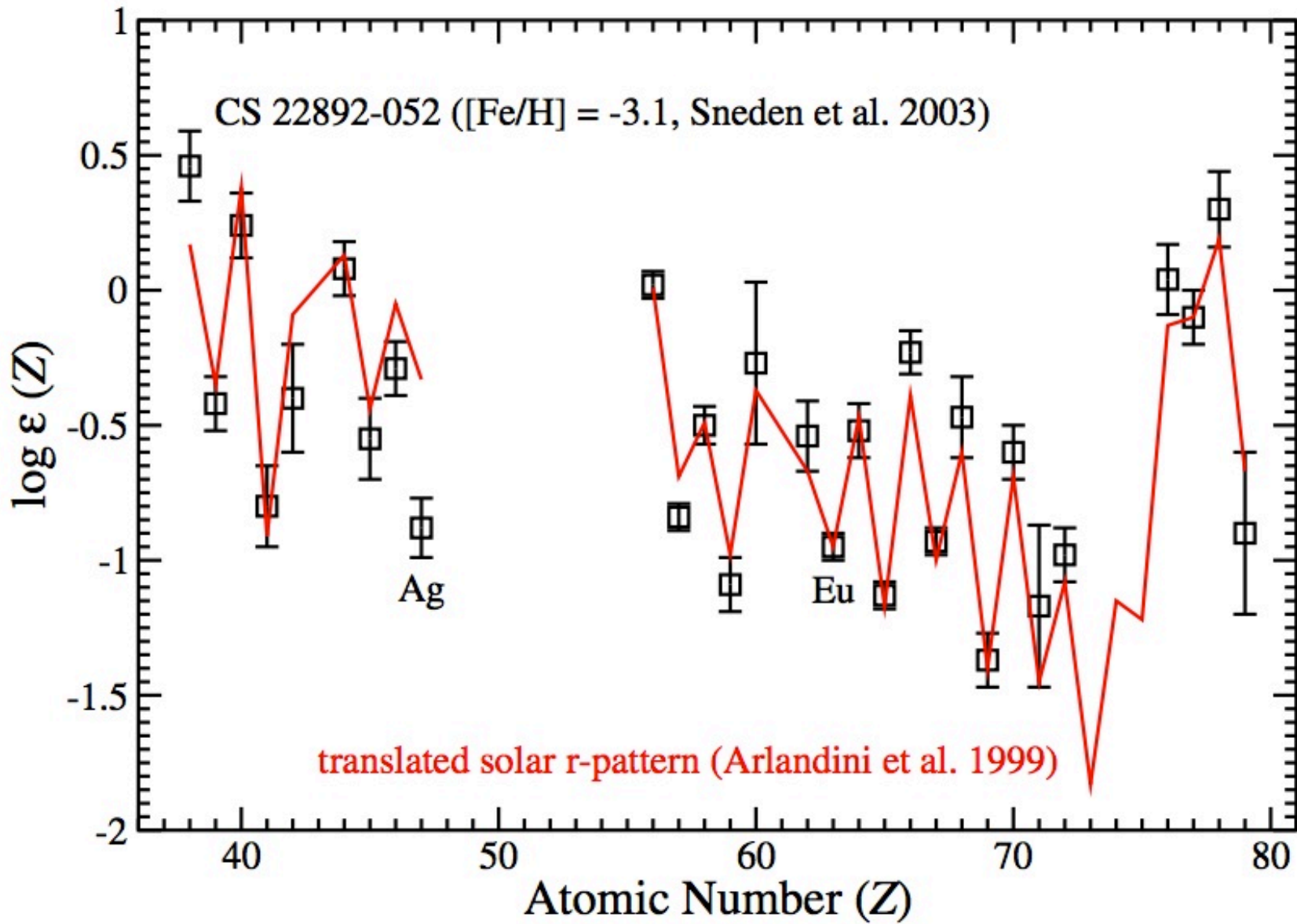


from Arnould et al. 2007, Physics Reports, 450, p. 97

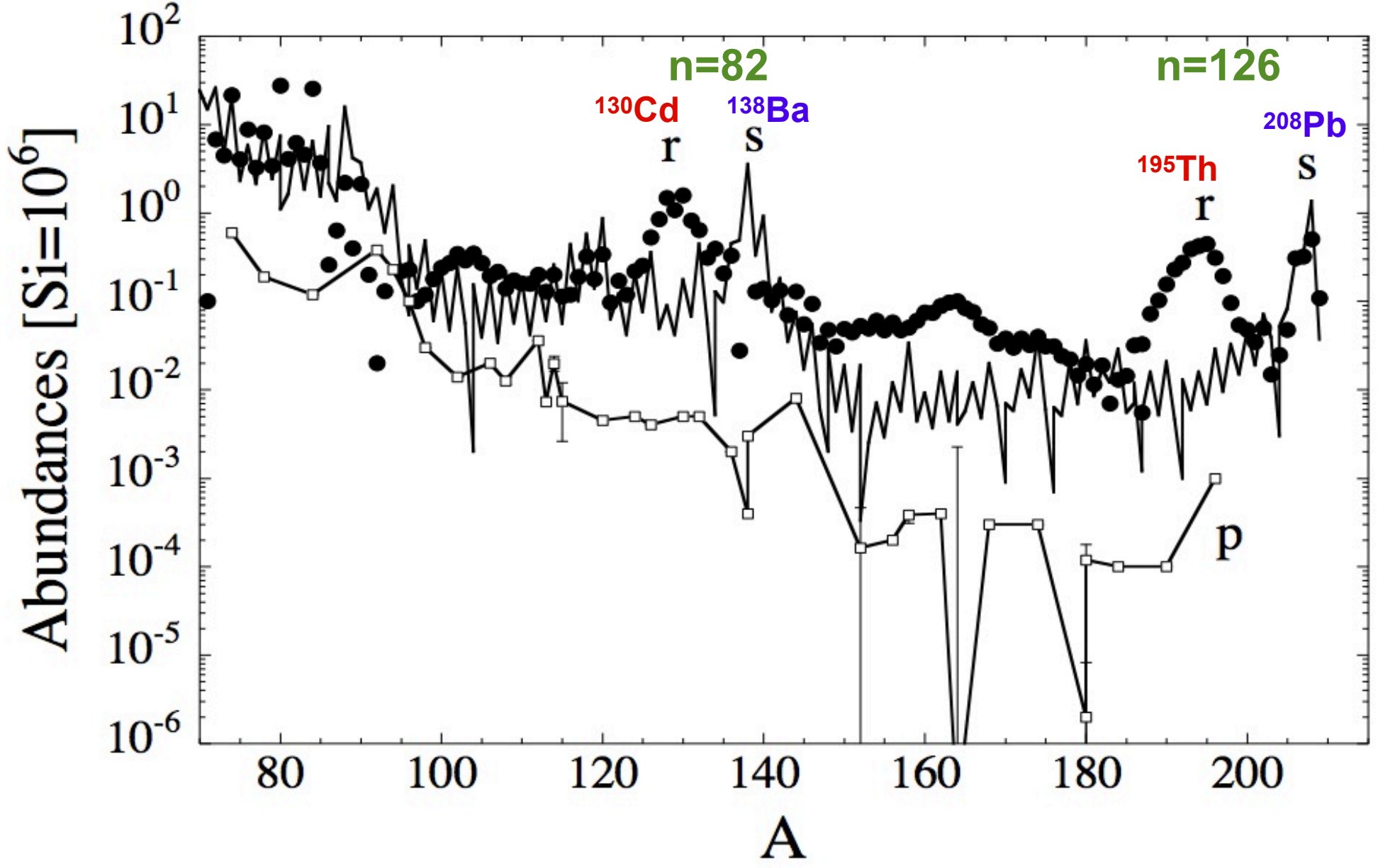
solar system - r process



from Arnould et al. 2007, Physics Reports, 450, p. 97



from Qian & Wasserburg 2007, Physics Reports, 442, p. 237



from Arnould et al. 2007, Physics Reports, 450, p. 97