

# $^8\text{B}$ BREAKUP, THE LONGSTANDING PUZZLE

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The  $^8\text{B}$  breakup reaction provides an indirect estimate of the  $^7\text{Be}(p, \gamma)^8\text{B}$  reaction rate. This reaction is important because of its connection to the solar neutrino problem. At low (stellar) energies the  $^7\text{Be}(p, \gamma)^8\text{B}$  reaction is dominated by the electric dipole transition ( $E_1$ ), while the  $^8\text{B}$  breakup reaction rate has a significant contribution from the quadrupole transition ( $E_2$ ). To obtain the astrophysical S-factor  $S_{17}(E)$  from different  $^8\text{B}$  breakup experiments we must understand the contribution of  $E_2$  to the measured observables. Previous model calculations could not provide an unambiguous estimate of  $E_2$ . In our present work we use XCDCC (eXtended Continuum Discretized Coupled Channel) to explore the impact of the core ( $^7\text{Be}$ ) spin, deformation and excitation to  $^8\text{B}$  breakup.

Nuclear  
Seminar

All interested  
persons are  
cordially  
invited to  
attend.