



**International Atomic Energy Agency**

# **EXFOR for Stellar Evolution Study Through $\alpha$ -Induced Reaction**

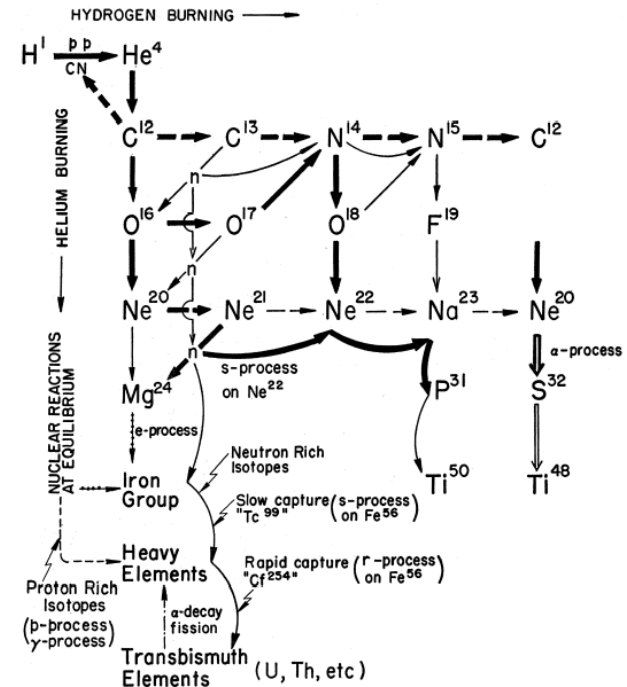
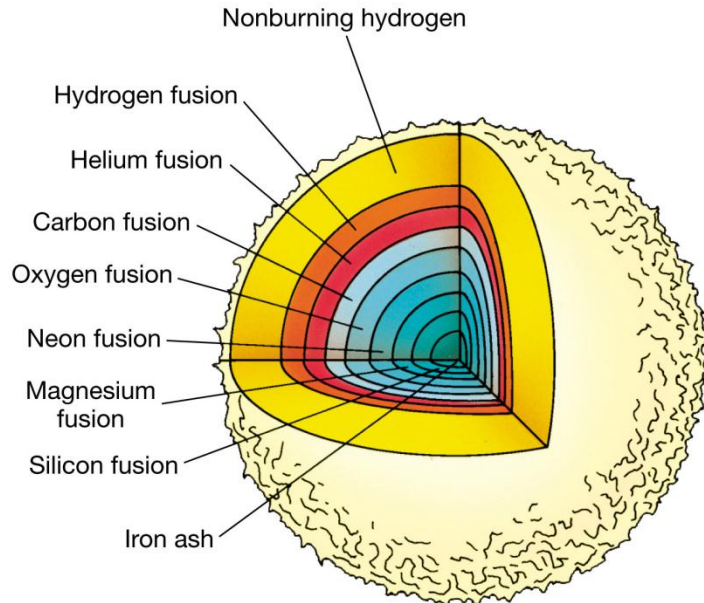
**Naohiko OTSUKA**

**IAEA Nuclear Data Section**



# $\alpha$ -Burning in Red Giants

Alpha-induced reactions like  $(\alpha, \gamma)$ ,  $(\alpha, n)$ ,  $(\alpha, p)$  at low energies play an important role in stellar evolution.



E. M. Burbidge et al., (B<sup>2</sup>FH) Rev.Mod.Phys.29(1957)

# Review of $\alpha$ -Induced Reaction Data

Peter Mohr (Germany/ATOMKI) has intensively reviewed such alpha-induced reactions with EXFOR.

His review article for alpha-induced reactions with 34 target nuclides ( $A \sim 20$  to 50) was submitted to Eur. Phys.J. A.

**Cross sections of  $\alpha$ -induced reactions for targets with masses  $A \approx 20 - 50$  at low energies**

Peter Mohr<sup>1,2a</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Institute for Nuclear Research ATOMKI, H-4001 Debrecen, Hungary

## “Availability of experimental data” (Draft of Section 3.7)

“Fortunately, nowadays many experimental data are provided by the EXFOR database [29] which is a **great facilitation for a literature overview**. However, it has to be kept in mind that the quality of the data in EXFOR depends sensitively on the data source. Newer data are often provided by the authors of the experimental paper. For earlier papers the original data are only available if the data are listed in a table in the paper (or in an underlying thesis or laboratory report; however, the latter are often not easily accessible). If original data are not available, the EXFOR editors have often re-digitized experimental data from figures. In such cases significant uncertainties arise from the digitization procedure which may exceed the experimental uncertainties of the original data. This holds in particular for small figures in logarithmic scale.”

(Peter Mohr, submitted to Eur. Phys. J. A)

# Tabulated Data Provided from Peter (Now Digitized Data in EXFOR)



Nuclear Physics A 574 (1994) 397-413

NUCLEAR  
PHYSICS A

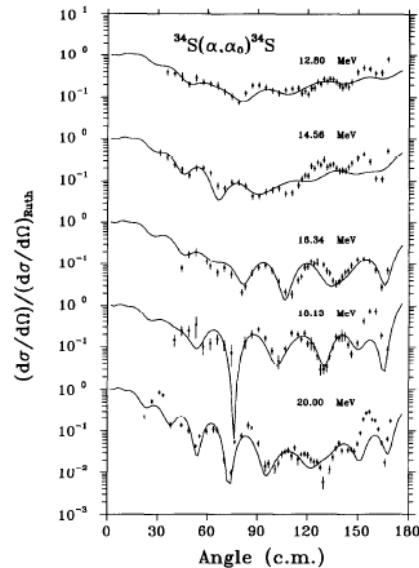
Low-energy elastic-scattering of alpha particles  
from  $^{34}\text{S}$ ,  $^{50}\text{Cr}$  and  $^{62}\text{Ni}$

Å. Bredbacka<sup>a,1</sup>, M. Brenner<sup>a</sup>, K.-M. Källman<sup>a</sup>, P. Manngård<sup>a</sup>,  
Z. Máté<sup>b</sup>, S. Szilágyi<sup>b</sup>, L. Zolnai<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics, Åbo Akademi, 20500 Åbo, Finland

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Received 26 May 1993; revised 12 November 1993



Recently Dr. Zoltan Máté kindly provided data published in 1994 (via Peter Mohr).



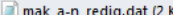
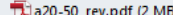
The tabulated data set was sent to CNPD in February 2015 to replace digitized data in EXFOR F0461.



# Good Interaction between Centre and User

P. Mohr often provides useful feedback on EXFOR.

From:  WidmaierMohr@t-online.de  
To:  OTSUKA, Naohiko  
Cc:  
Subject: (a,X) data for A=20-50 nuclei

Message |  mak\_a-n\_redig.dat (2 KB) |  a20-50\_rev.pdf (2 MB)

noticed during my work.

A0509001:  $^{29}\text{Si}(a,n)$ , Flynn:  
The cross sections below about 3.6 MeV are scaled by a factor of 10 in the figure by Flynn (not taken into account in EXFOR).

C0180001:  $^{27}\text{Al}(a,n)$ , Howard:  
The given data are from Holmqvist, Phys. Scr. 33, 107 (1986). The  $^{27}\text{Al}(a,n)$  data by Howard are not available in EXFOR.

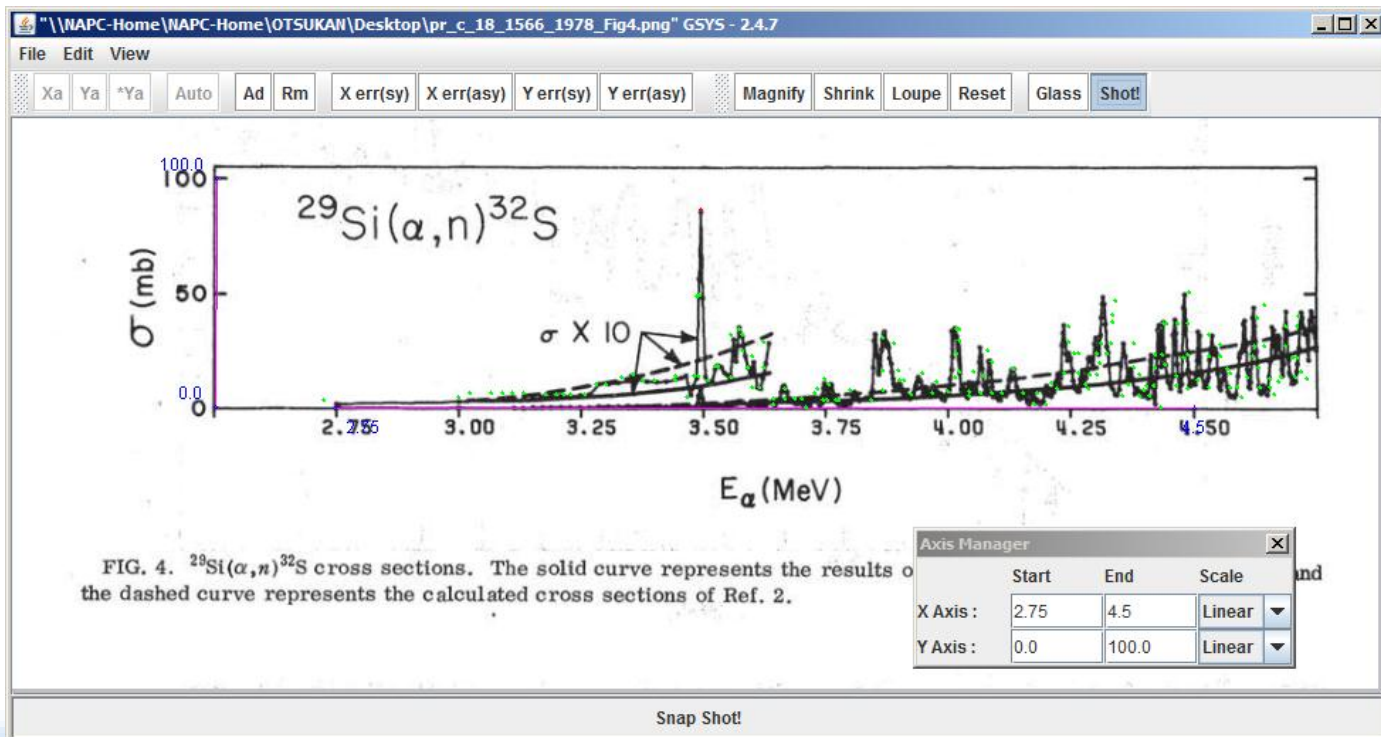
F0638001:  $^{24}\text{Mg}(a,n)$ , Gruhle:  
The energy in EXFOR is the excitation energy in the compound nucleus  $^{28}\text{Si}$  (as shown in the figure by Gruhle), not  $E_\alpha$ .

$^{21}\text{Ne}(a,n)^{24}\text{Mg}$ :  
The data of Mak et al., NPA 226, 493 (1974) are missing. Attached please find my re-digitization.

# His Comment (20 April 2015)

## A0509.007: $^{29}\text{Si}(\alpha, n)^{32}\text{S}$ , Flynn:

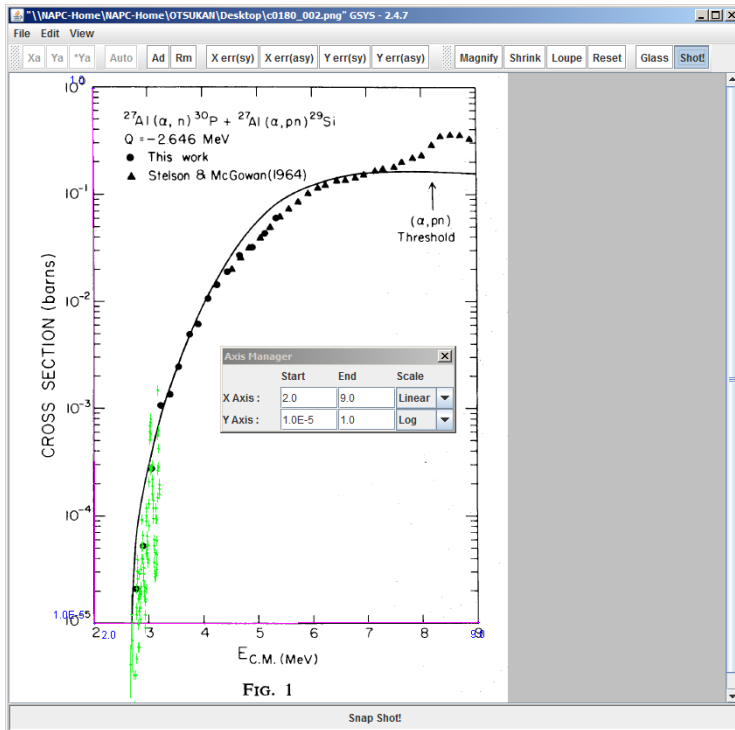
The cross sections below about 3.6 MeV are scaled by a factor of 10 in the figure by Flynn (not taken into account in EXFOR).



# His Comment (20 April 2015) - Cont

## C0180.002: $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)$ , Howard:

The given data are from Holmqvist, Phys. Scr. 33, 107 (1986). The  $^{27}\text{Al}(\alpha, n)$  data by Howard are not available in EXFOR.



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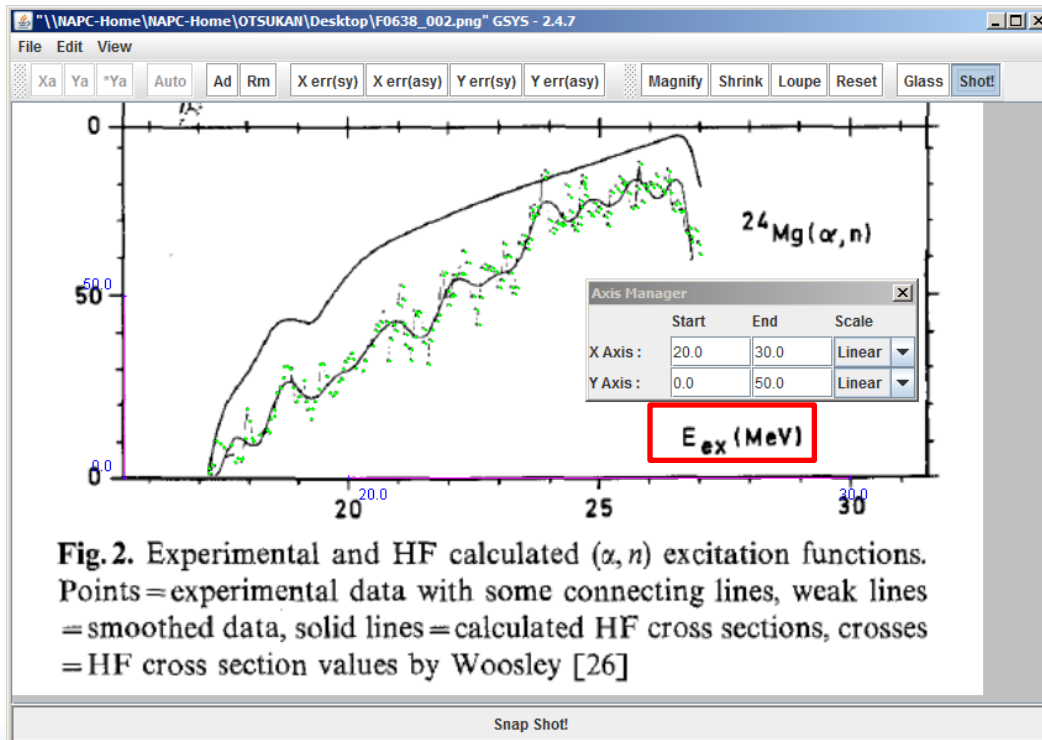
SUBENT          C0180002
BIB              4              7
REACTION        ((13-AL-27(A,N)15-P-30,,SIG)+
                (13-AL-27(A,N+P)14-SI-29,,SIG))
SAMPLE          Aluminum foils 0.025 cm thick.
ERR-ANALYS     (DATA-ERR1) Uncertainty in cross section scale.
                (DATA-ERR2) No information on source of
uncertainty
                given in NACRE file.
STATUS       (NACRE)
ENDBIB          7
COMMON          1              3
DATA-ERR1
PER-CENT        15.
ENDCOMMON       3
DATA            3              106
EN-CM          DATA          DATA-ERR2
MEV            B              B
2.655          4.1E-06        2.1E-06
2.672          1.2E-05        6.2E-06
    
```



# His Comment (20 April 2015) - Cont

## EXFOR. F0638: $^{24}\text{Mg}(\alpha, n)$ , Gruhle:

The energy in EXFOR is the excitation energy in the compound nucleus  $^{28}\text{Si}$  (as shown in the figure by Gruhle), not  $E_\alpha$ .



This is now easily solved by using the new heading E-EXC-CMP (excitation Energy of compound).

## His Comment (20 April 2015) - Cont

### $^{21}\text{Ne}(a,n)^{24}\text{Mg}$ :

The data of Mak et al., NPA 226, 493 (1974) are missing.

Attached please find my re-digitization.

(Yes, this US work is actually missing in EXFOR. I checked the data digitized by him against the original figure. It will be sent to NNDC for area C compilation.)

**Thank You for Your Attention**



We will be also acknowledged at the end  
of Peter's review article ...