

Alpha structure of ^{16}O at high excitation energies by $^3\text{He}+^{13}\text{C}$ nuclear reactions

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^3He induced reactions allow to investigate the spectroscopy of high excitation energy regions of light compound nuclei that can be formed in low energy reactions. We performed a new experiment of this type, HELICA, with the solid-state hodoscope OSCAR at the AN-2000 accelerator of the INFN-LNL. In the experiment, a ^3He beam, with energies ranging from about 1400 keV to 2200 keV was delivered to a thin ^{13}C target. In particular, $^{13}\text{C}(^3\text{He},\alpha)^{12}\text{C}$ reactions, leading to the C nucleus into several excited states (including the Hoyle state), were correctly identified. In the talk, we show preliminary angular distributions and excitation functions of the cross section for the $^{13}\text{C}(^3\text{He},\alpha_0)$, $^{13}\text{C}(^3\text{He},\alpha_1)$, $^{13}\text{C}(^3\text{He},\alpha_2)$ reactions in a broad angular domain, and discuss the impact on the spectroscopy of ^{16}O . The preliminary values of the branching ratios between the transitions populating the ground state and the Hoyle state show an energy dependence that suggest the occurrence of a strongly clustered state in ^{16}O at about 24 MeV excitation energy.

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