

Direct measurement of the $^{19}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction using the LHASA detector array

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The cosmic origin of fluorine is highly uncertain. Its production and destruction is strictly connected to the physical conditions in stars, and because of this, the fluorine abundance will place a severe constraint on stellar evolution models. The main fluorine destruction channel in the H-rich layer of an Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) star is the $^{19}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction. At present time, theoretical models predict larger fluorine abundances than observed in AGB stars. This discrepancy requires a revision of the nuclear reaction rates involved in the production and destruction of fluorine. In 2015, new measurements of the $^{19}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction at deep sub-Coulomb energies were performed by Lombardo et. al. Unfortunately, those data are larger by a factor of 1.4 with respect the previous data reported in the NACRE compilation in the energy region 0.6-0.8 MeV. Using the Large High Resolution Array of Silicons for Astrophysics (LHASA), we performed a new direct measurement of the $^{19}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$. The goal of this experiment is to reduce the uncertainties in the nuclear reaction rate of the $^{19}\text{F}(\text{p},\alpha)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction. Experimental details, calibration procedure, angular distributions and some preliminary results will be presented.