

## MEASUREMENTS OF STELLAR AND BIG-BANG NUCLEOSYNTHESIS REACTIONS USING INERTIALLY-CONFINED PLASMAS

A.B. Zylstra<sup>1</sup>, H.W. Herrmann<sup>1</sup>, M. Gatu Johnson<sup>2</sup>, Y.H. Kim<sup>1</sup>, J.A. Frenje<sup>2</sup>, G. Hale<sup>1</sup>, C.K. Li<sup>2</sup>, M. Rubery<sup>3</sup>, M. Paris<sup>1</sup>, A. Bacher<sup>4</sup>, C.R. Brune<sup>5</sup>, C. Forrest<sup>6</sup>, V. Yu. Glebov<sup>6</sup>, R. Janezic<sup>6</sup>, A. McEvoy<sup>1</sup>, D. McNabb<sup>7</sup>, A. Nikroo<sup>8</sup>, J. Pino<sup>7</sup>, T.C. Sangster<sup>6</sup>, F.H. Séguin<sup>2</sup>, H. Sio<sup>2</sup>, C. Stoeckl<sup>6</sup>, R.D. Petrasso<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87544 USA

<sup>2</sup> Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

<sup>3</sup> Plasma Physics Dept, AWE plc, Reading RG7 7PR, UK

<sup>4</sup> Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA

<sup>5</sup> Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701, USA

<sup>6</sup> Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14623, USA

<sup>7</sup> Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA 94550, USA

<sup>8</sup> General Atomics, San Diego, CA 92186, USA

The  ${}^3\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$ ,  $\text{T}+{}^3\text{He}$ , and  $\text{p}+\text{D}$  reactions directly relevant to either Stellar or Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN) have been studied at the OMEGA laser facility using inertially-confined plasmas. These high-temperature plasmas are created using shock-driven ‘exploding pusher’ implosions. The advantage of using these plasmas is that they better mimic astrophysical systems than cold-target accelerator experiments. A new measured S-factor for the  $\text{T}({}^3\text{He},\gamma){}^6\text{Li}$  reaction rules out an anomalously-high  ${}^6\text{Li}$  production during the Big Bang as an explanation to the high observed values in metal poor first generation stars. Our value is also inconsistent with values used in previous BBN calculations. In a second experiment, proton spectra from the  ${}^3\text{He}+{}^3\text{He}$  and  $\text{T}+{}^3\text{He}$  reactions are used to constrain nuclear R-matrix modeling. Finally, recent experiments have probed the  $\text{p}+\text{D}$  reaction for the first time in a plasma; this reaction is relevant to energy production in protostars, brown dwarfs, and at higher CM energies, to BBN. The first plasma data is consistent with previous accelerator experiments. This work was partially supported by the US DOE, NLUF, LLE, and GA.