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## Studies of ${}^7\text{Li}(\alpha, \gamma){}^{11}\text{B}$ at $\nu$ -process energies

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At the end of its life, a massive star can collapse into a proto-neutron star leading to a supernovae explosion. The neutrino flux released during the collapse and the explosion is so significant that the probability of a neutrino interacting with a nucleus can actually influence the nucleosynthesis, the so-called  $\nu$ -process.

The  $\nu$ -process is believed to explain the origins of light element, especially the one of  ${}^{11}\text{B}$ , which is not fully understood. It has been proposed as a candidate for its production in core collapse supernovae. Neutrino triggered reaction lead to the production of  $({}^{11}\text{B})$  via the reaction  ${}^7\text{Li}(\nu, \gamma){}^{11}\text{B}$ .

The cross section of  ${}^7\text{Li}(\nu, \gamma){}^{11}\text{B}$  is then critical to estimate the contribution of the  $\nu$ -process to  ${}^{11}\text{B}$  abundance, constraining at the same time the  $\nu$ -process. This reaction was recently studied at Notre Dame in the range of energy relevant to the  $\nu$ -process and the result of this experiment will be presented.

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