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 $^{164}\text{Dy}(\alpha, p\gamma)$  **2023Po08**

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<u>Type</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Citation</u>	<u>Literature Cutoff Date</u>
Full Evaluation	Balraj Singh and Jun Chen		NDS 191,1 (2023)	22-Aug-2023

Determination of nuclear level density (NLD) and  $\gamma$ -strength function (GSF) using the Oslo method from the measurement of continuum  $\gamma$ -ray spectra in coincidence with protons. Using these results, authors deduced  $^{166}\text{Ho}(n, \gamma)$  cross sections at different neutron energies, including at temperatures relevant to nucleosynthesis by the s-process.

**2023Po08:**  $E(\alpha)=26$  MeV. Measured  $E(p)$ ,  $I(p)$ ,  $E\gamma$ ,  $I\gamma$ ,  $p\gamma$ -coin using the OSCAR array of 30  $\text{LaBr}_3(\text{Ce})$  scintillation detectors for  $\gamma$  detection, and the SiRi detector array of eight silicon-telescope modules for detection of protons at the University of Oslo cyclotron facility. Deduced nuclear level density (NLD) up to 8-MeV excitation energy, and the  $\gamma$ -ray strength function (GSF) for  $E\gamma$  up to 7 MeV, estimation of the E1 strength, and presence of a scissors resonance and a pygmy dipole resonance in GSF.  $^{166}\text{Ho}(n, \gamma)$ ,  $E(n)=0.001$ -10 MeV; deduced  $\sigma(E)$  for  $E(n)=0.001$ -10 MeV, and the Maxwellian-averaged cross sections (MACS) for  $kT < 105$  keV using extracted NLD and GSF, and the Oslo analysis method. Relevance to astrophysical s-process in AGB stars. Comparison to various theoretical model calculations.