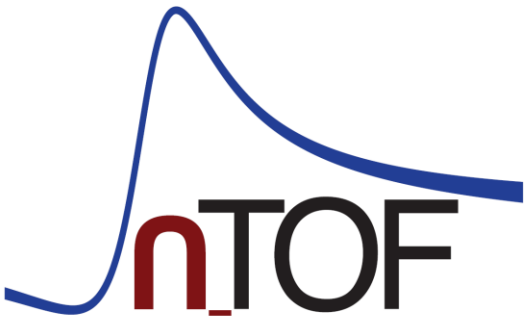


^{7}Be(n,α) and ^{7}Be(n,p) cross-sections measurement for the Cosmological Lithium problem at the n_TOF facility at CERN

M. Barbagallo, N. Colonna, L. Cosentino, A. Musumarra, L. Damone, M. Mastromarco, P. Finocchiaro, G. Bellia, M. Busso, G. Clai, S. Cristallo, D. Gobrecht, S. Lo Meo, C. Massimi, P. Mastinu, F. Matteucci, A. Mazzone, A. Mengoni, P.M. Milazzo, C. Petrillo, L. Piersanti, G. Tagliente, G. Vannini, V. Variale, A. Ventura **and the n_TOF collaboration**.

Terzo Incontro Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare INFN2016, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, 14-16 Novembre 2016

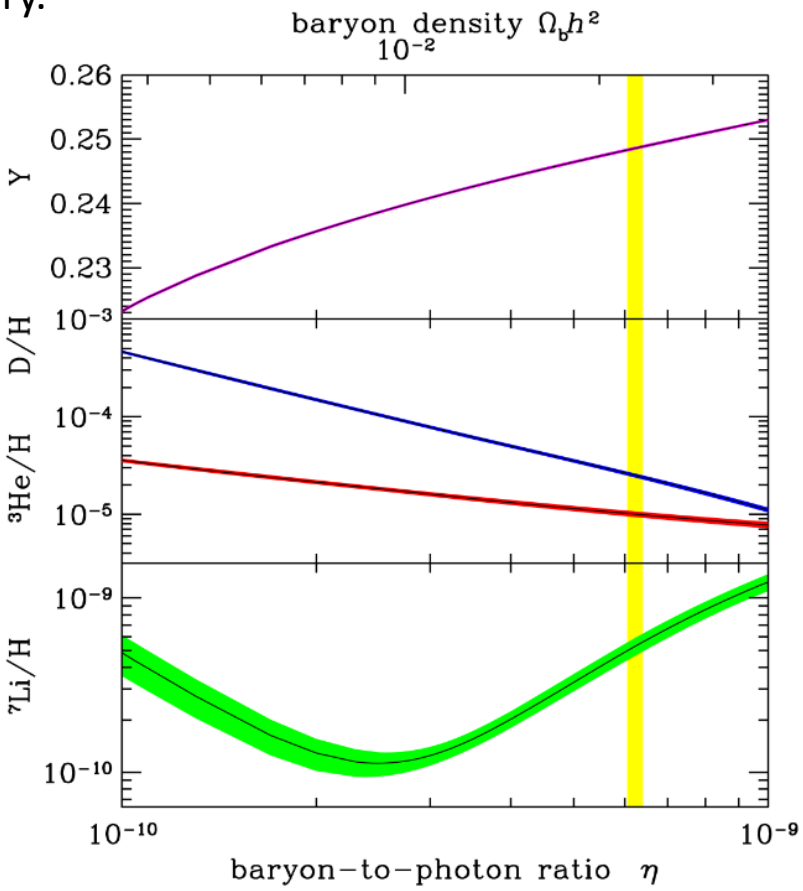
Cosmological Lithium Problem

Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN), together with Hubble expansion and Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation is one of the cornerstones for Big Bang Theory.

BBN gives the sequence of nuclear reactions leading to the synthesis of light elements in the early stage of Universe (0.01-1000 sec)

BBN is a parameter free theory, being the **cross-sections** of reactions involved the only input to the theory.

BBN successfully predicts the abundancies of light elements, i.e. D and ^{4}He.



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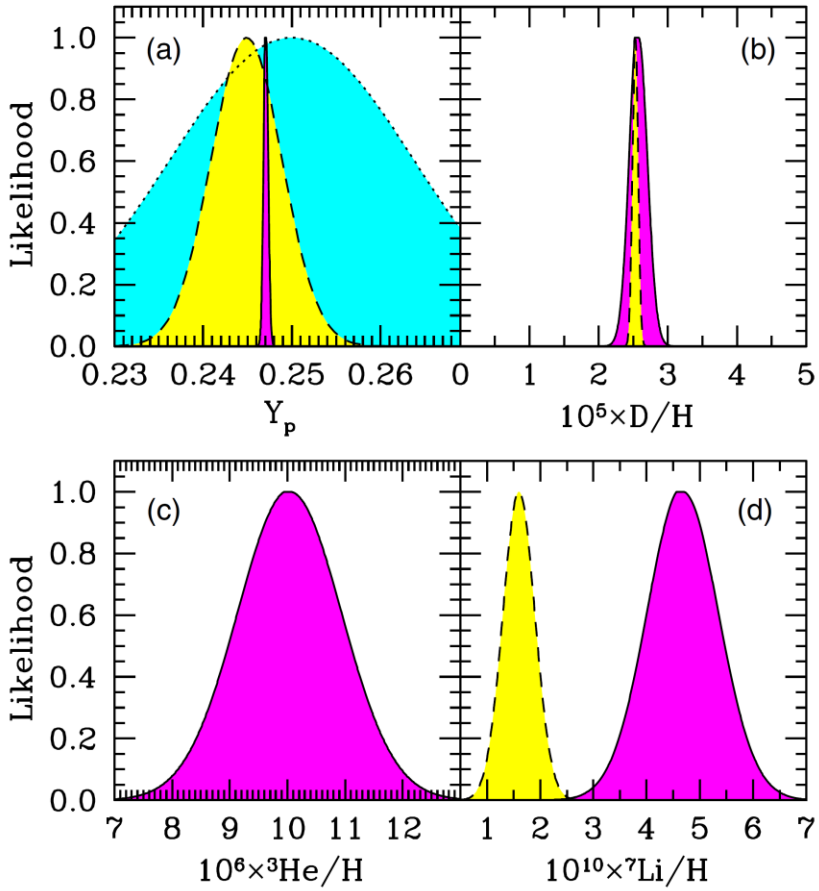


A serious discrepancy between the predicted abundance of ^{7}Li and value inferred by measurements (Spite et al.) → **Cosmological Lithium problem (CLiP)**

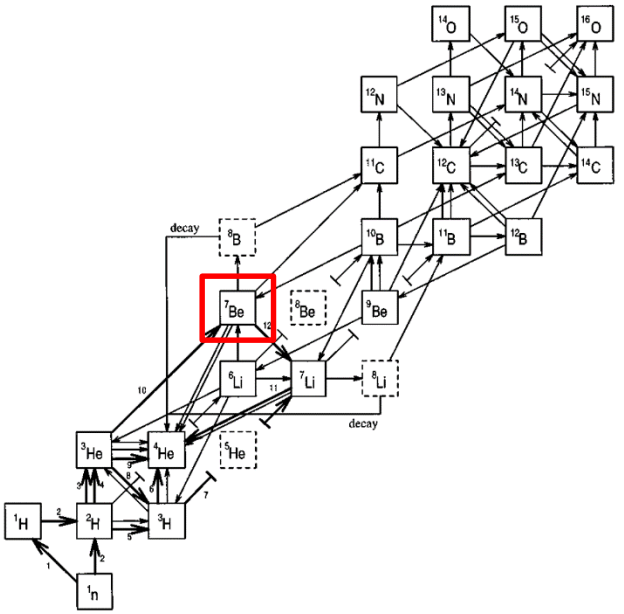
Cosmological Lithium Problem and ^{7}Be

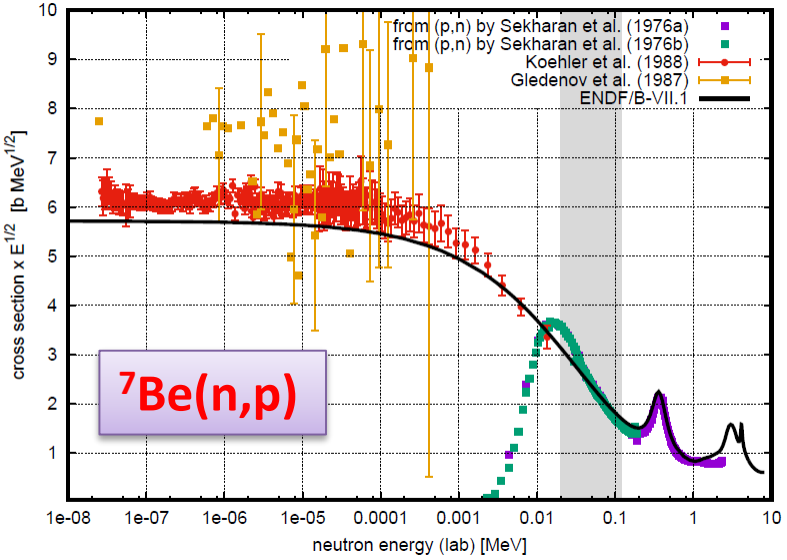
Approximately 95% of primordial **^{7}Li** is produced from the **electron capture decay** of **^{7}Be** ($T_{1/2}$=53.2 d).

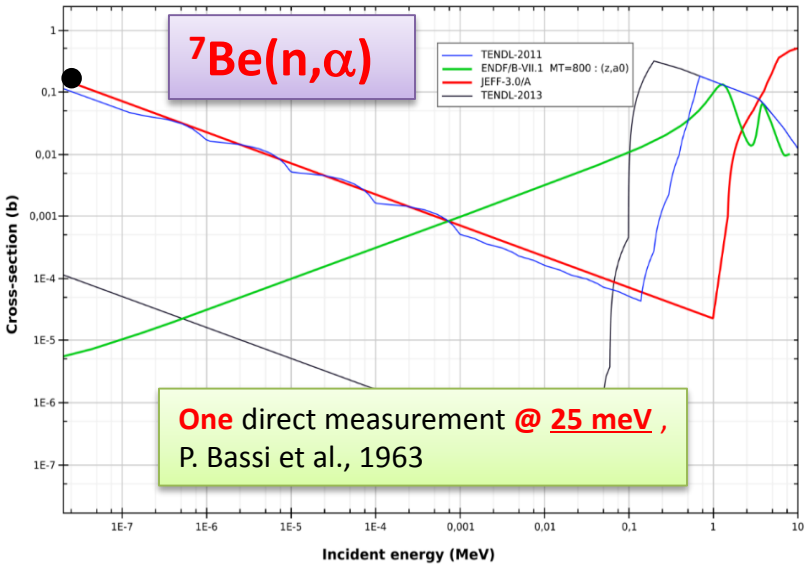
Nuclear Astrophysics solution to CLiP

^{7}Be production channels have been widely investigated and they are known with good accuracy.

^{7}Be is destroyed via **(n,p)** and (p,x), (d,x), (^{3}He,x), … reactions. Small contribution of the **(n,α)** reactions according to **estimated** cross section.

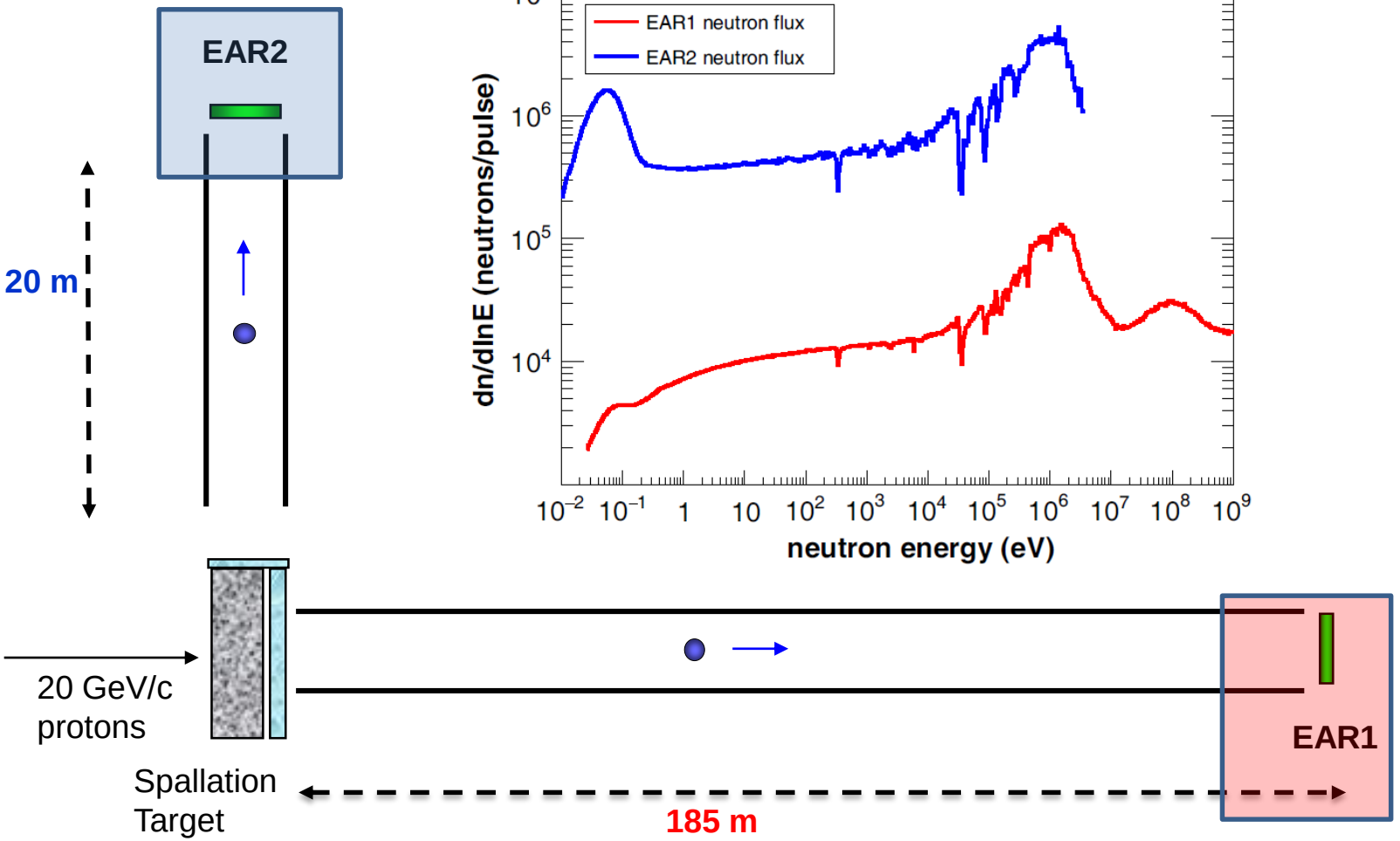






n_TOF program on CLiP

Two beam lines/experimental areas available at n_TOF, EAR1 and EAR2, with different features.



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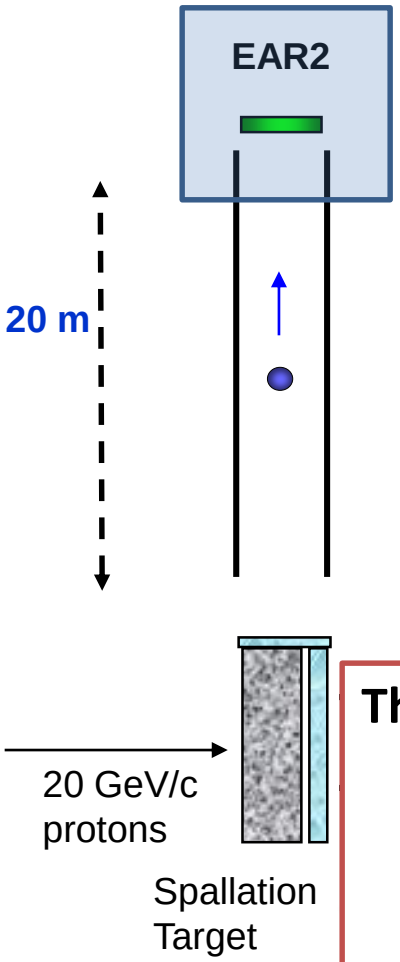

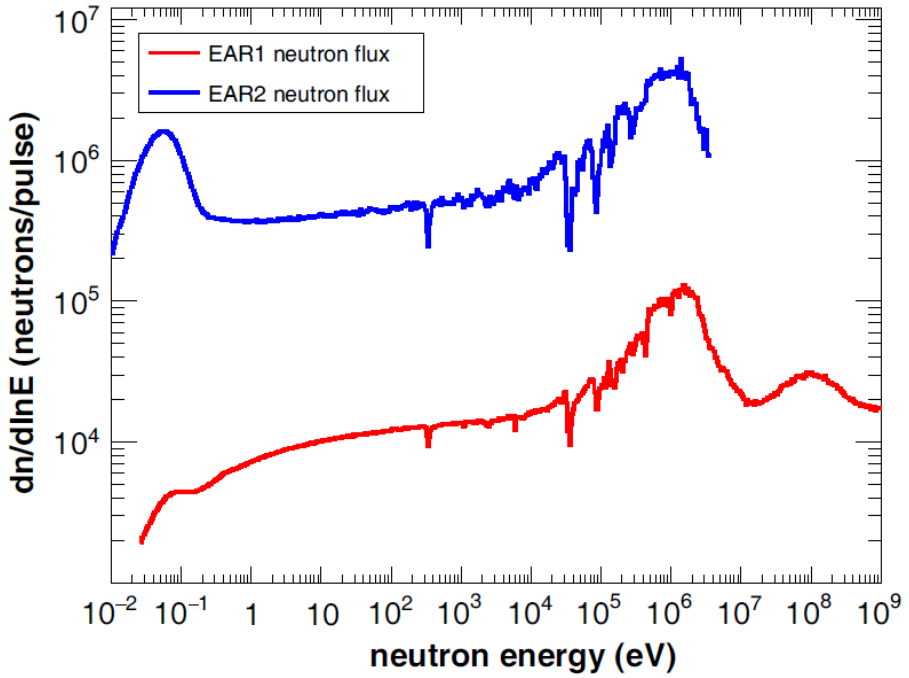

The much higher flux in EAR2 allows to:

- measure samples of **very small mass (<<1 mg)**
- measure **short-lived radioisotopes** (i.e. **53.2 d!**)
- collect data on a much **shorter time**
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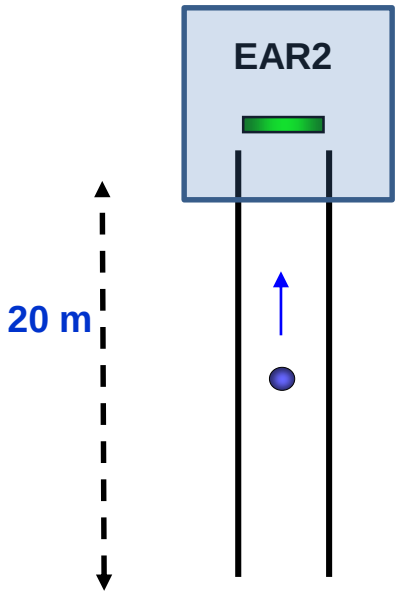
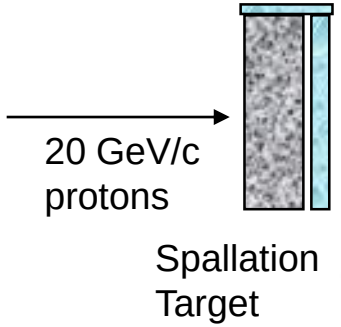


Two different measurements at n_TOF-EAR2
(M. Barbagallo et al., CERN-INTC-2014-049/INTC-P-417)

i) $n+^{7}Be \rightarrow \alpha+\alpha$ **Aug-Oct 2015**

ii) $n+^{7}Be \rightarrow p+^{7}Li$ **Apr-Jun 2016**



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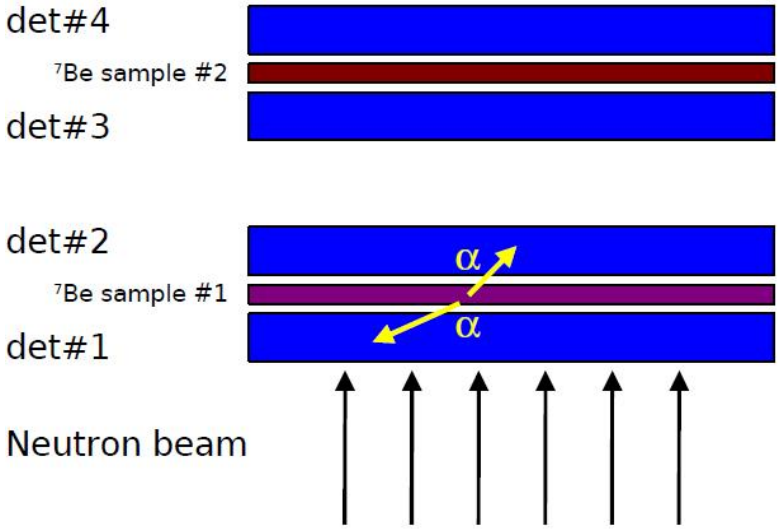
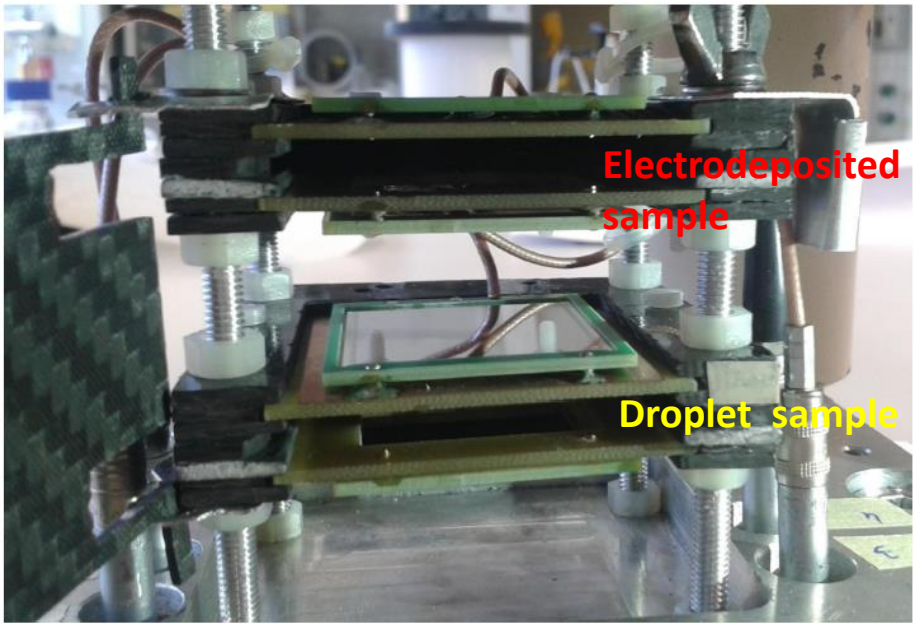
$^{7}Be(n,\gamma\alpha)^{4}He$ measurement: setup

n + ^{7}Be ----> ^{8}Be* ----> α + α (+γ) Q ~ 19 MeV

- Silicon detectors directly inserted in the beam (3x3 cm^2 active area, 140 μm thickness)
- Two different samples, 40 GBq total activity



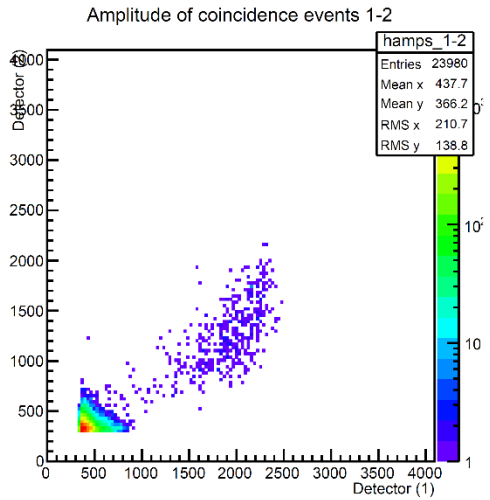


L. Cosentino et al., NIM A 830 (2016) 197-205

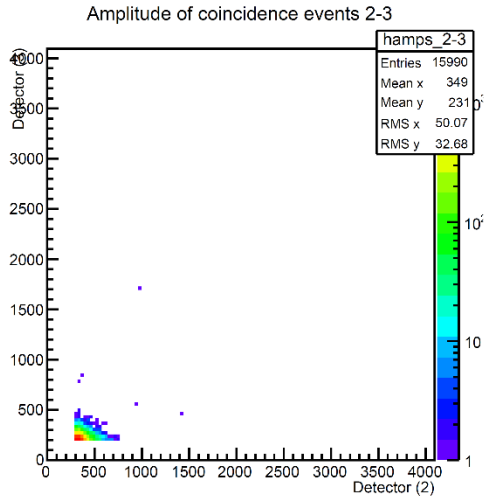
Strong rejection of background: coincidence signals, low duty cycle beam, Time-of-Flight

^{7}Be(n,γα)^{4}He measurement: background rejection

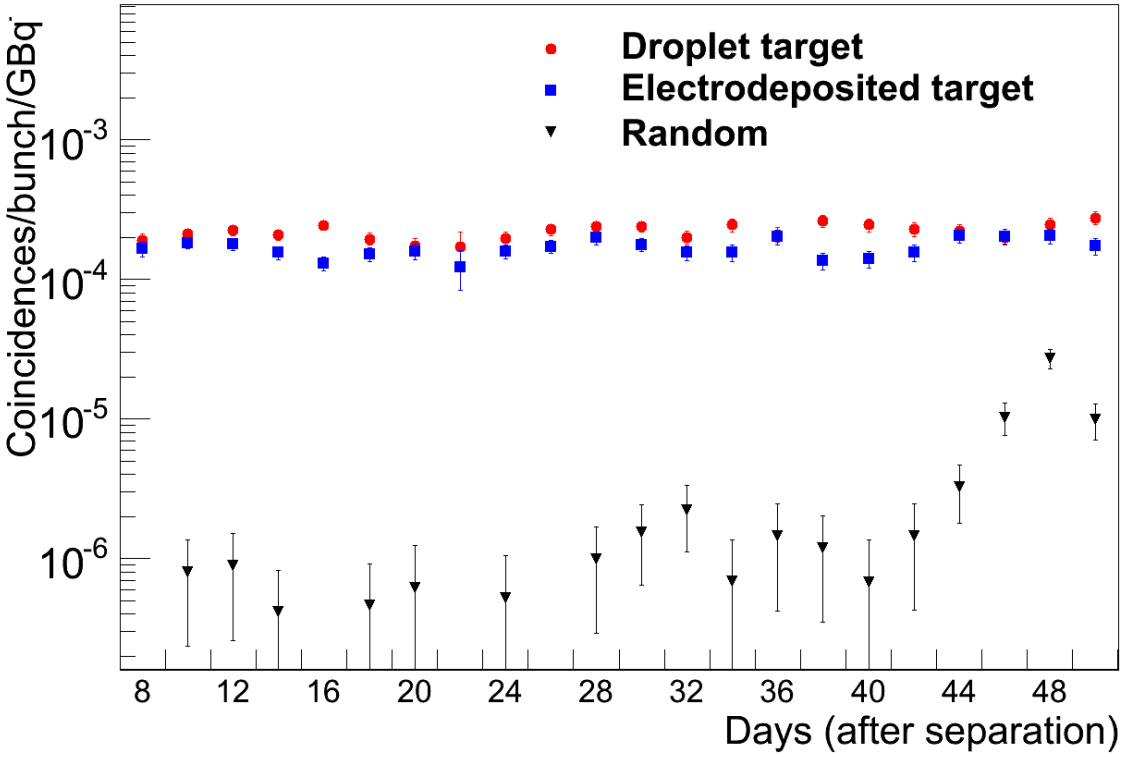
Sample



No sample

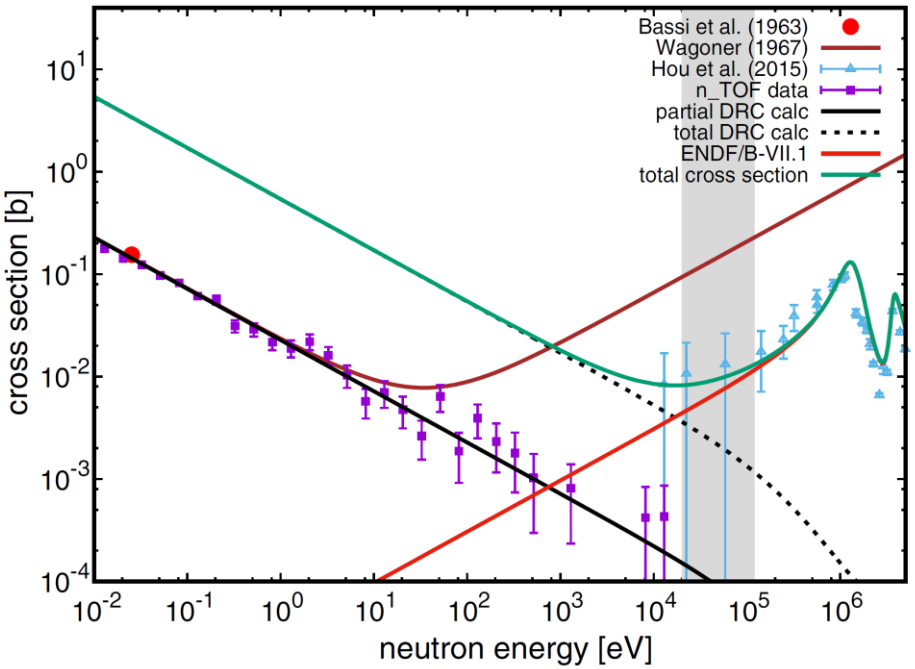


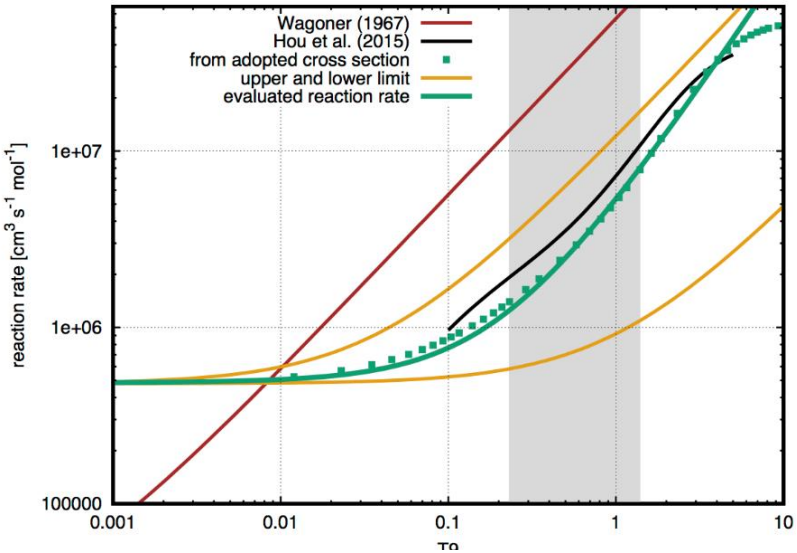
E_{dep}> 2 MeV threshold applied



Strong rejection of background: coincidence signals, low duty cycle beam, Time-of-Flight

$^{7}Be(n,\alpha)^{4}He$ n_TOF results and CLiP





$$N_A\langle\sigma v\rangle = 4.81 \times 10^5 + 1.84 \times 10^6 T_9 + 3.03 \times 10^6 T_9^{3/2}$$

M. Barbagallo et al., Physical Review Letters 117, 152701, 2016

- http://home.cern/about/updates/2016/10/ntof-plays-hide-and-seek-cosmological-lithium
- http://home.infn.it/it/comunicazione/news/1999-il-mistero-nascosto-nei-primi-tre-minuti-di-vita-dell-universo
- http://www.lescienze.it/lanci/2016/10/17/news/infn_il_mistero_nascosto_nei_primi_tre_minuti_di_vita_dell_universo-3273898/
- http://www.astronomianews.it/index.php?p=astro_news&n=2215

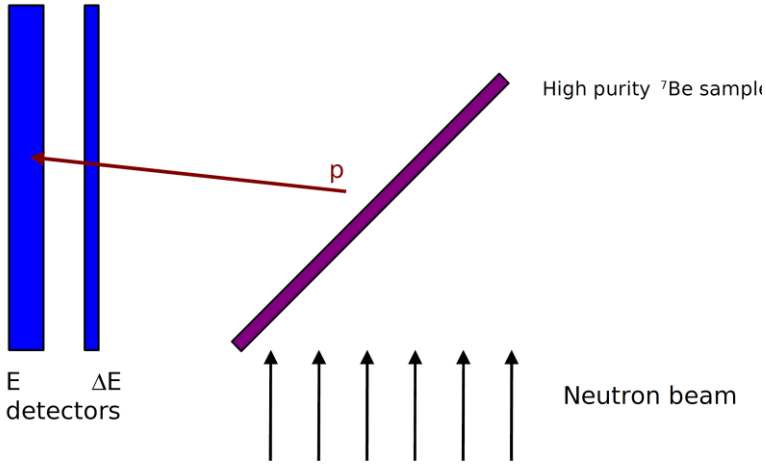
The problem gets slightly worse!

$^{7}Be(n,p)^{7}Li$ measurement

$n + {}^{7}Be \longrightarrow {}^{8}Be^{*} \longrightarrow p + {}^{7}Li \quad Q \sim 1.64$ MeV

Detection and identification of protons of 1.4 MeV and 1 MeV

Silicon telescope outside of the beam.



1 GBq high purity sample needed

(Chemical separation not sufficient)

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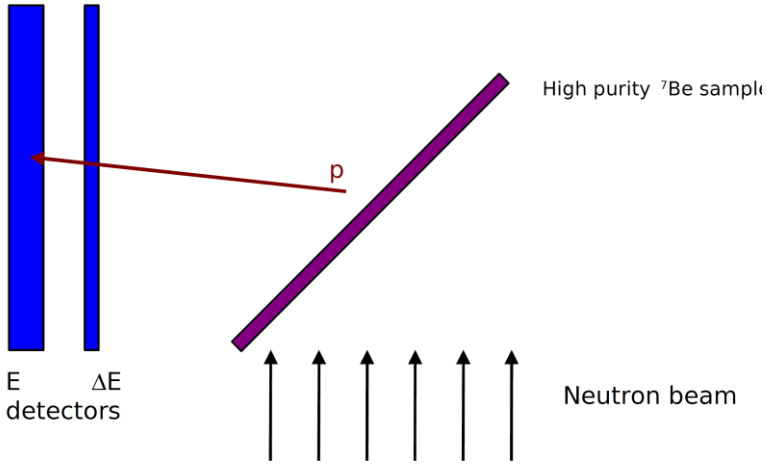

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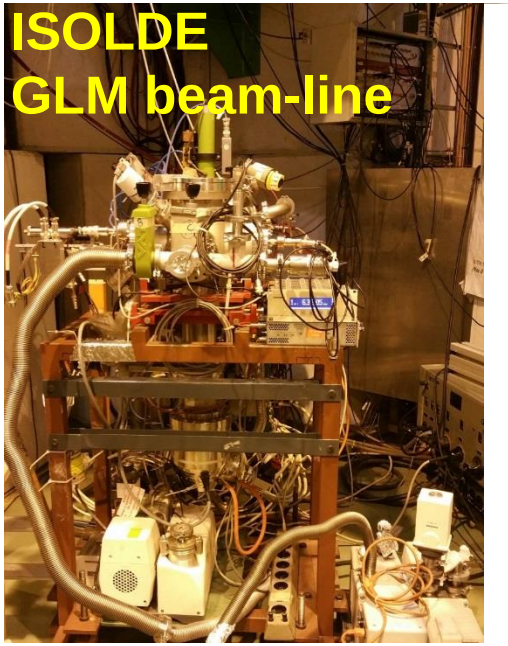
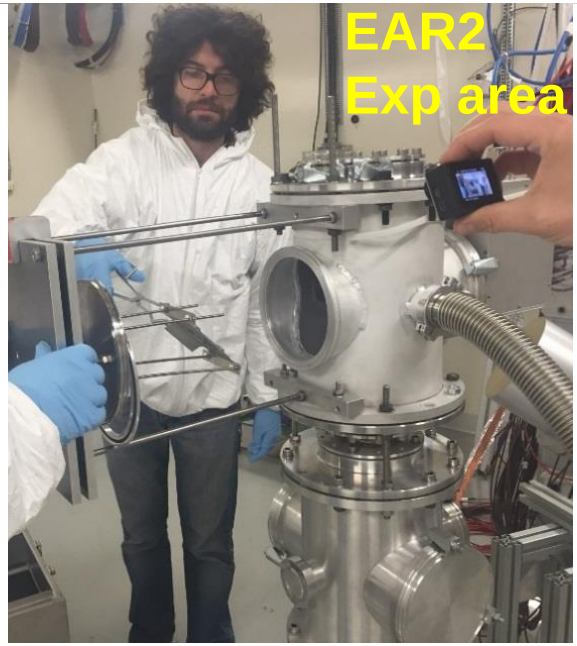
- **First joint n_TOF-ISOLDE experiment**
- **First time ever measurement of a neutron induced reaction cross-section using a target produced with a radioactive beam.**

$^{7}Be(n,p)^{7}Li$ measurement

A three steps experiment:

- Extraction of 200 GBq from water cooling of SINQ spallation source at PSI
- Implantation of 30 keV ^{7}Be beam on suited backing using ISOLDE-GPS separator (and RILIS)
- Measurement at n_TOF-EAR2 using a silicon telescope (20 and 300 μm, 5x5 cm^2 strip device)

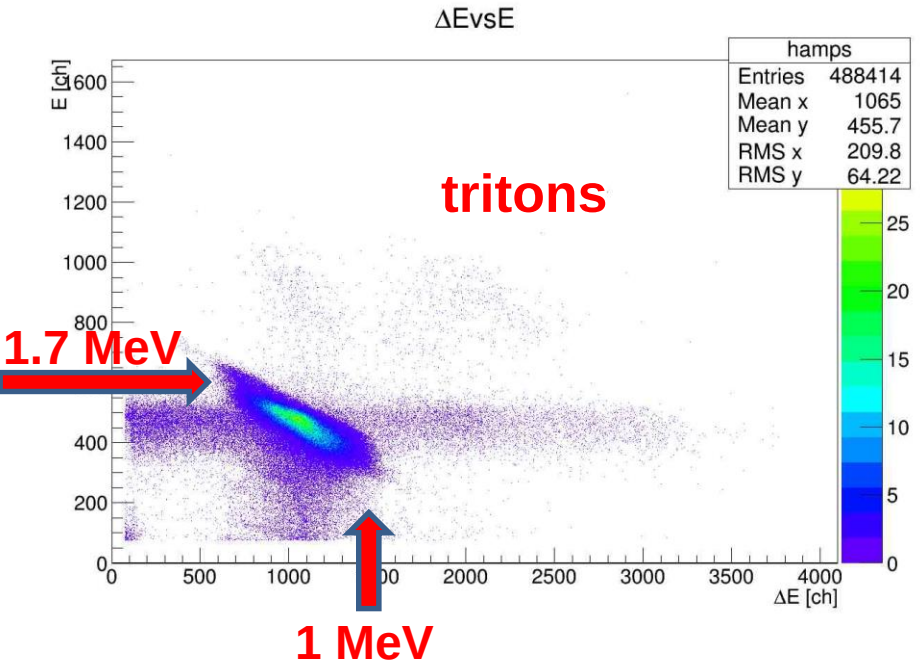


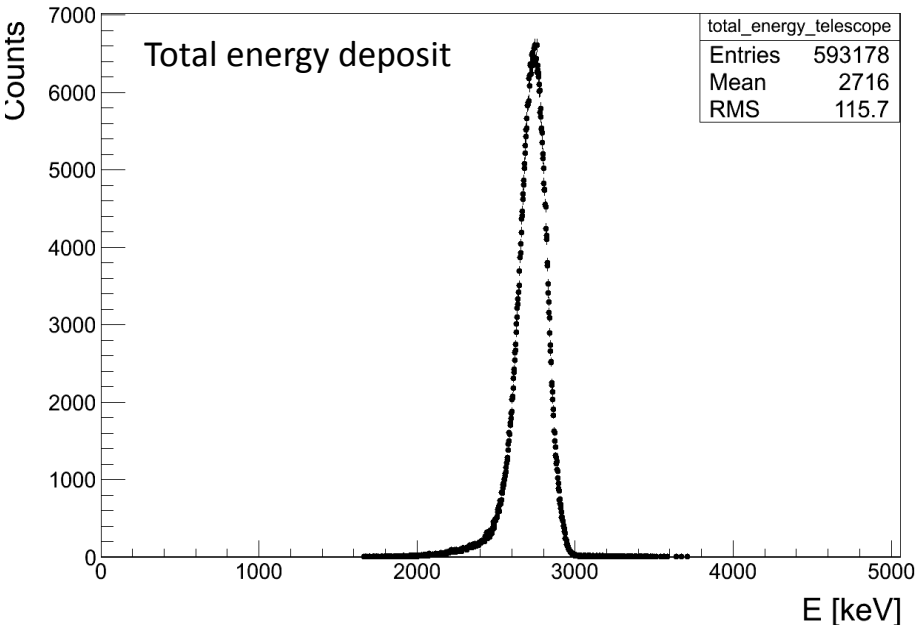


$^{7}Be(n,p)^{7}Li$ measurement

The detection system was characterized using α-source and the well-known $^{6}Li(n,t)^{4}He$ reaction.

$n + {}^{6}Li \longrightarrow {}^{7}Li^{*} \longrightarrow t + {}^{4}He$ $\quad$ Q = 4.75 MeV





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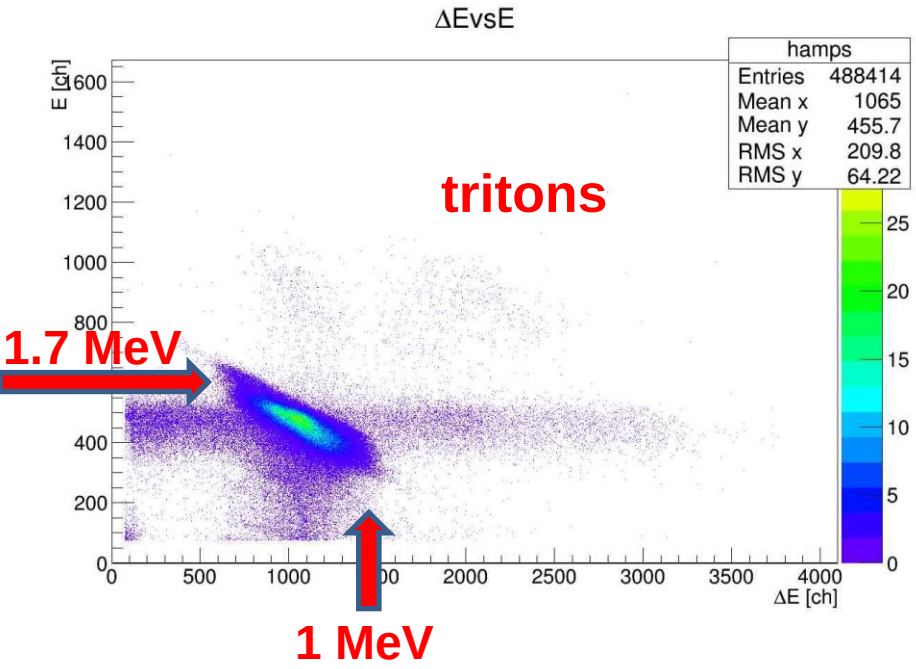
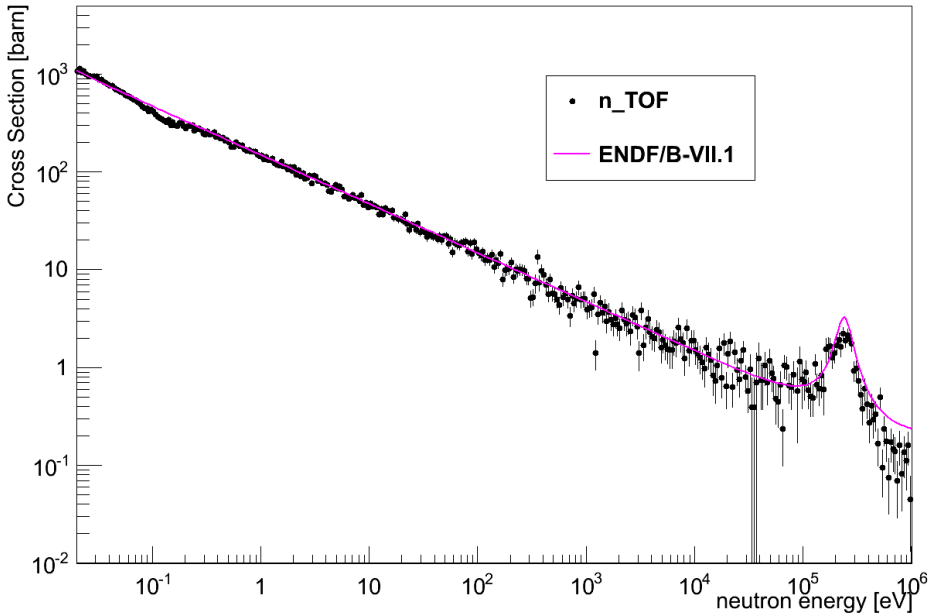
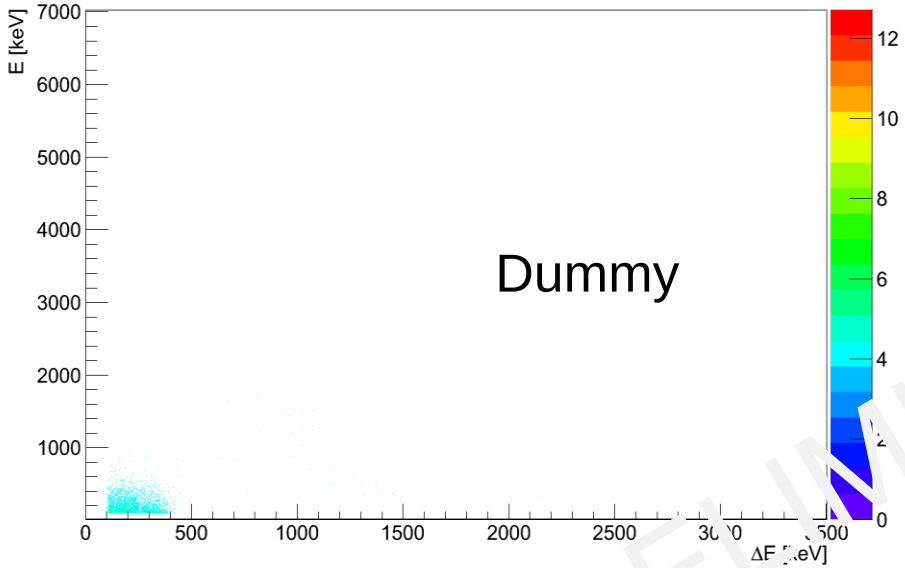
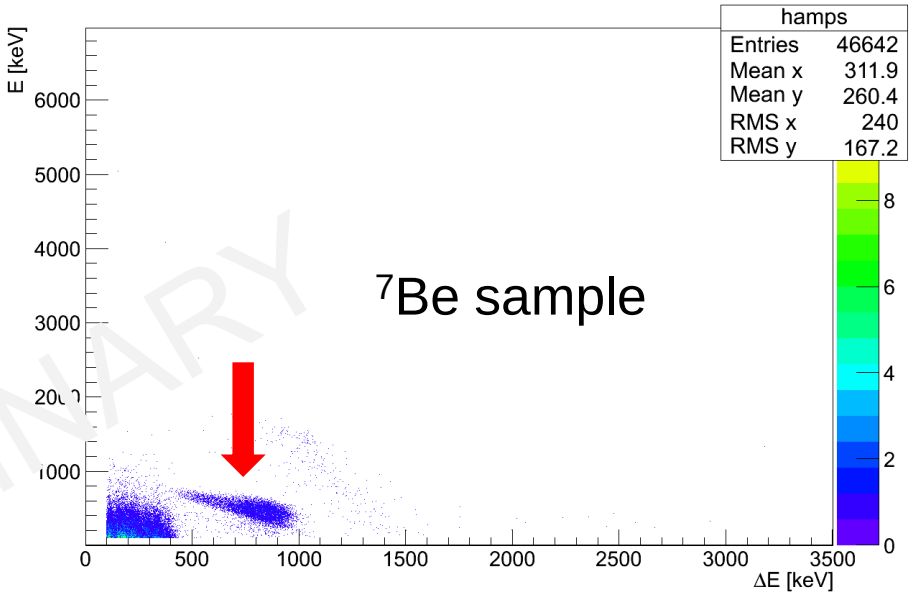


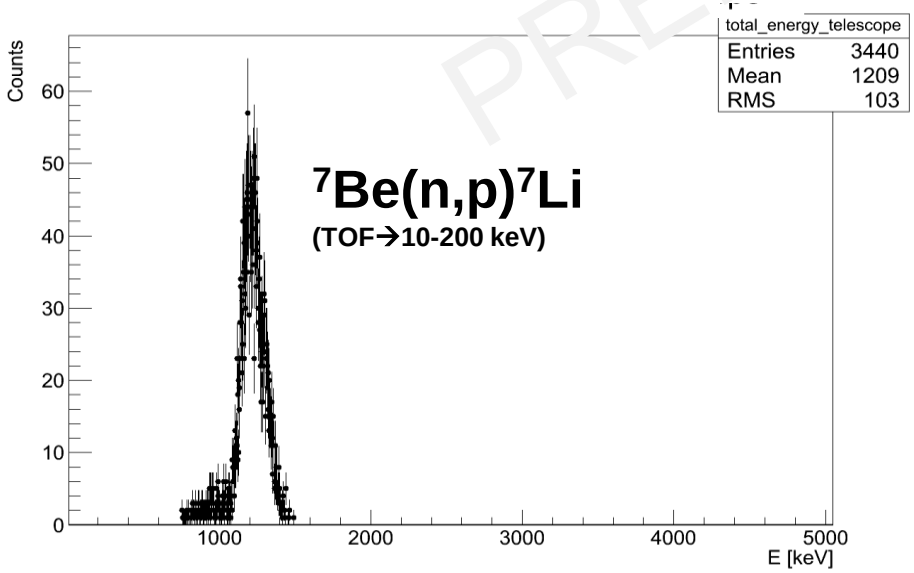


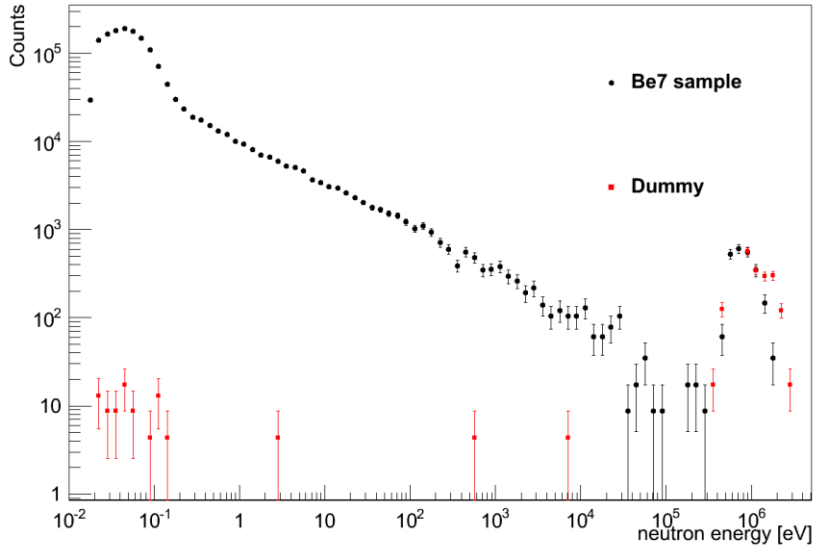
Upper energy limit for detection --> 1 MeV incident neutron energy

^{7}Be(n,p)^{7}Li measurement preliminary results









Conclusions

• Uncertainties in nuclear data strongly affect the Big Bang Nucleosynthesis calculations for the abundance of ^{7}Li and could possibly explain (at least shade new light on) the **C**osmological **Li**thium **P**roblem.

• **^{7}Be(n,α)^{4}He cross-section has been measured for the first time in a wide energy range**, using **n_TOF-EAR2** neutron beam and two samples prepared at **PSI**. The results obtained for this measurement reveal that the reaction rate currently used in BBN calculation requires substantial revision. The CLiP worsens!

• The **^{7}Be(n,p)^{7}Li** cross-section measurement has been performed at **n_TOF-EAR2**, using a **1.1 GBq** pure sample implanted at **GLM beam line of ISOLDE**, starting from a 200 GBq ^{7}Be solution collected at **PSI.**

• Preliminary results from the **^{7}Be(n,p)^{7}Li** cross-section measurement are more than extremely encouraging, **already proving that a final answer on the role of this reaction in BBN can be provided by this experiment.**