

New direct measurement of the ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$ cross section at LUNA

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The ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$ reaction is involved in many astrophysical scenario, ranging from Big Bang Nucleosynthesis to pre-main sequence stellar evolution and solar neutrino.

At astrophysical energies, proton capture on ${}^6\text{Li}$ proceeds through the ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\alpha){}^3\text{He}$ and the ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$ reactions.

The ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\alpha){}^3\text{He}$ cross section is well known from the literature, but the measured angular distribution can only be explained introducing positive parity excited states of ${}^7\text{Be}$ in addition to the known negative parity levels.

Although the existence of positive parity excited states in ${}^7\text{Be}$ has never been confirmed experimentally, a recent measurement of the ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$ cross section revealed a resonance-like structure at center of mass energy of 195 keV. The observed S-factor could be reproduced introducing a new ${}^7\text{Be}$ excited state with $E \approx 5800$ keV and $J^\pi = (1/2^+, 3/2^+)$.

The existence of such excited state might also affect the cross section of the ${}^3\text{He}({}^4\text{He},\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$ reaction and, consequently, the estimated flux of ${}^7\text{Be}$ solar neutrino.

A new measurement of the ${}^6\text{Li}(p,\gamma){}^7\text{Be}$ cross section at proton energies between 50 and 400 keV has been performed at the Laboratory for Underground Nuclear Astrophysics. The poster provides a description of the experimental setup and shows preliminary results of the data analysis.

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