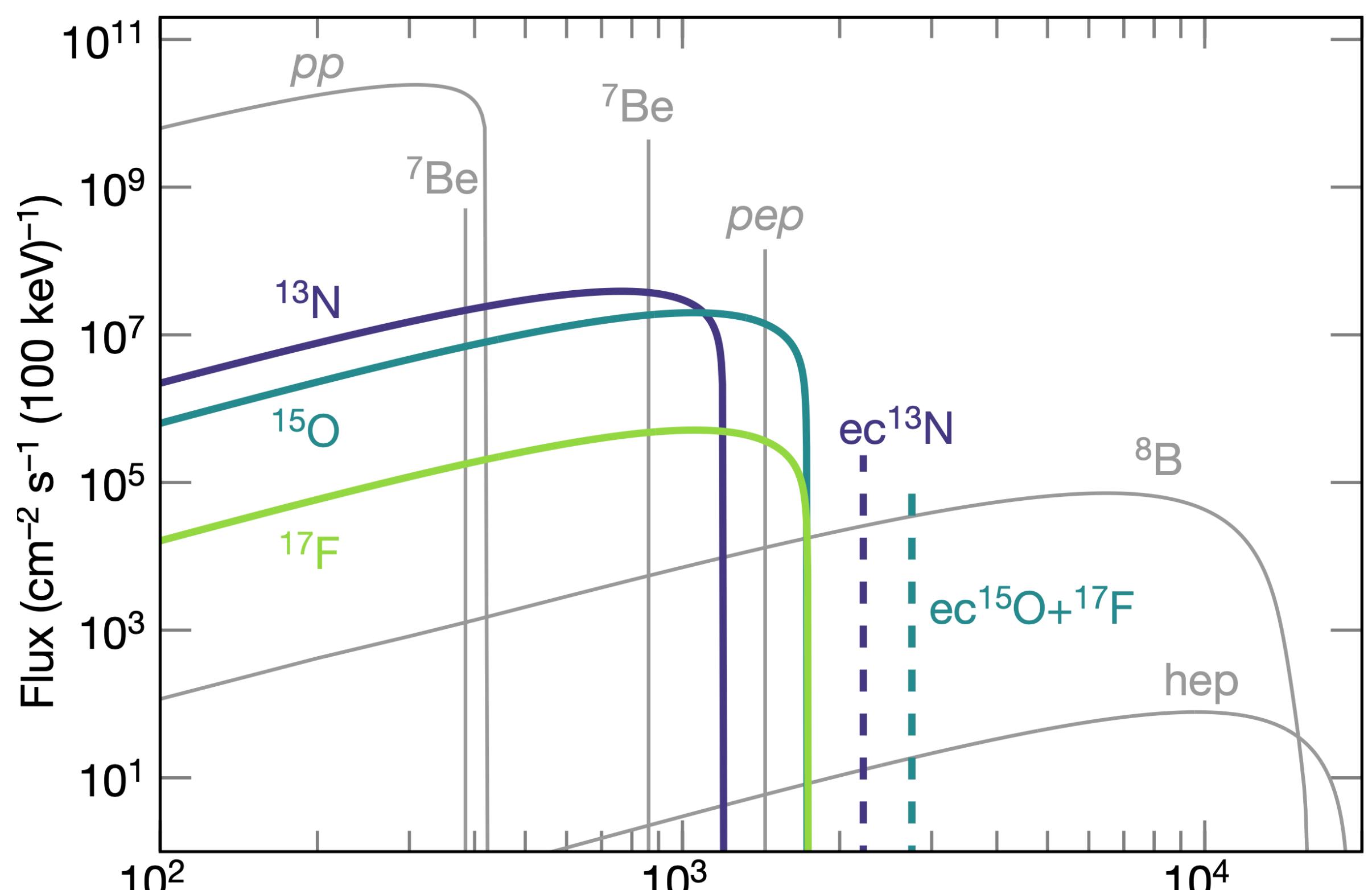


^{7}Be production at the ATOMKI Cyclotron for $^{7}\text{Be}(\text{p},\gamma)^{8}\text{B}$ measurement with the recoil separator ERNA

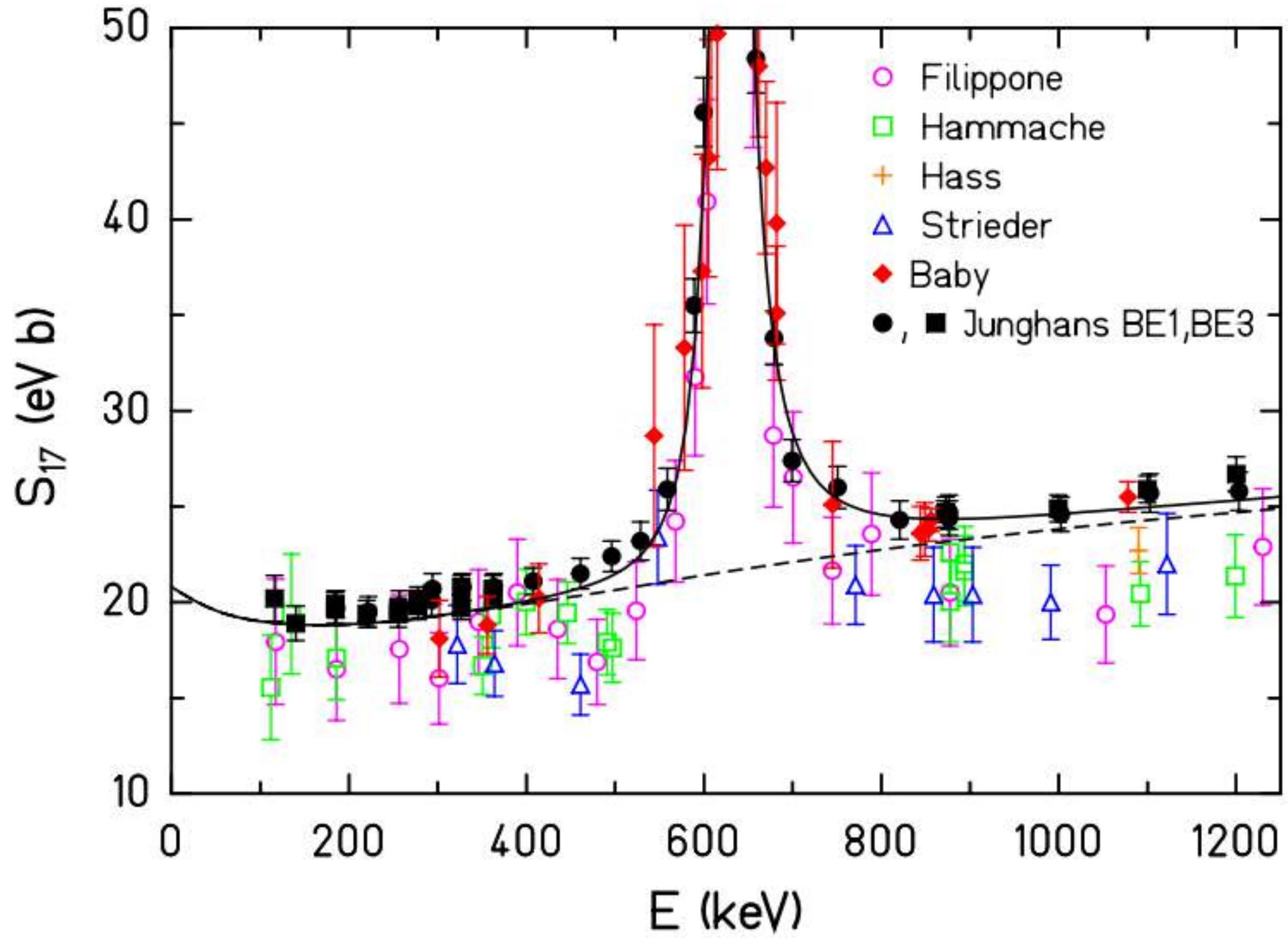
Antonino Di Leva

Università di Napoli Federico II and INFN Sezione di Napoli

$^{7}\text{Be}(\text{p},\gamma)^{8}\text{B}$ and the solar neutrino

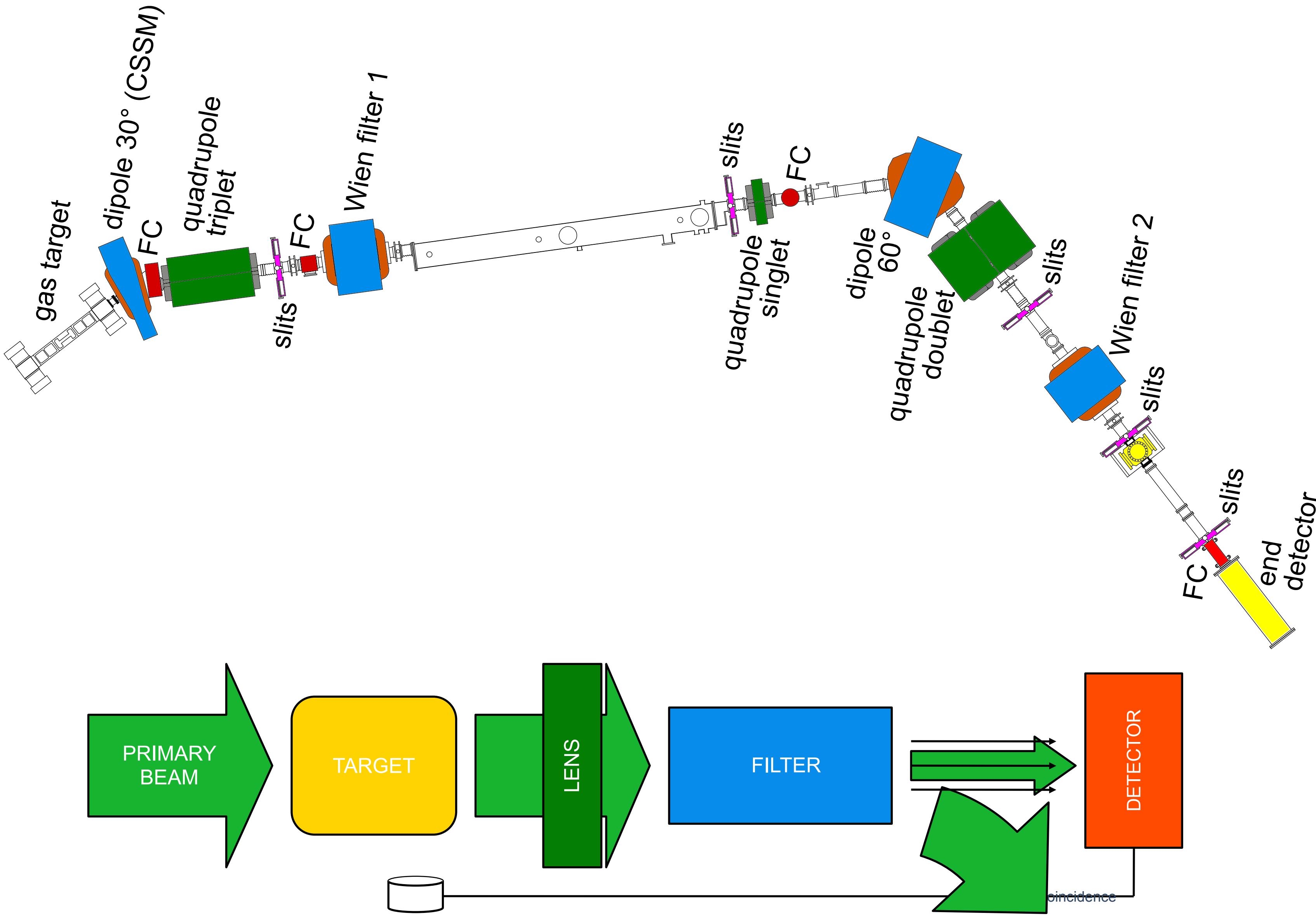


The Borexino Collaboration, Nature 587(2020)577

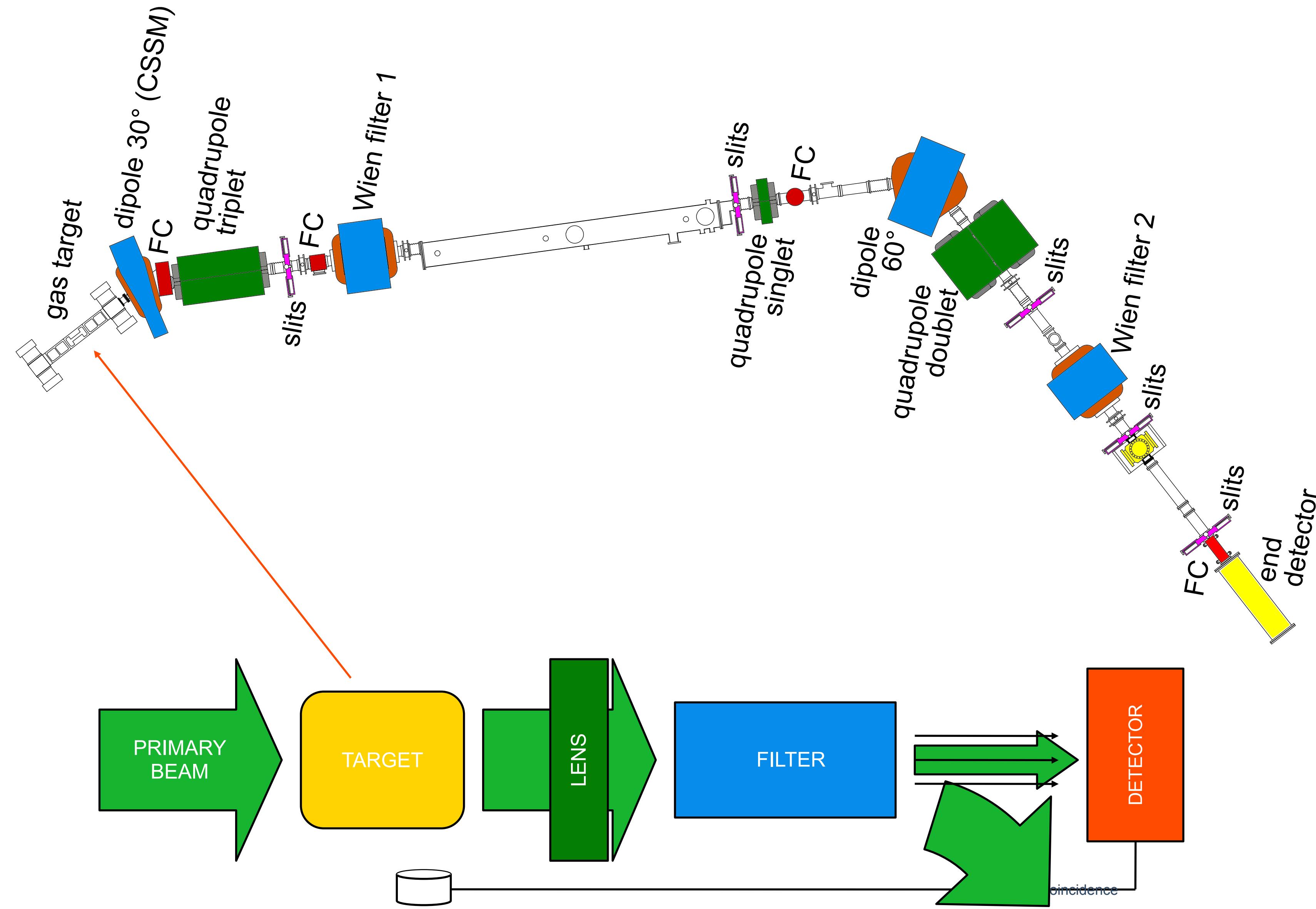


Adelberger et al. Rev. Mod. Phys. (2011)

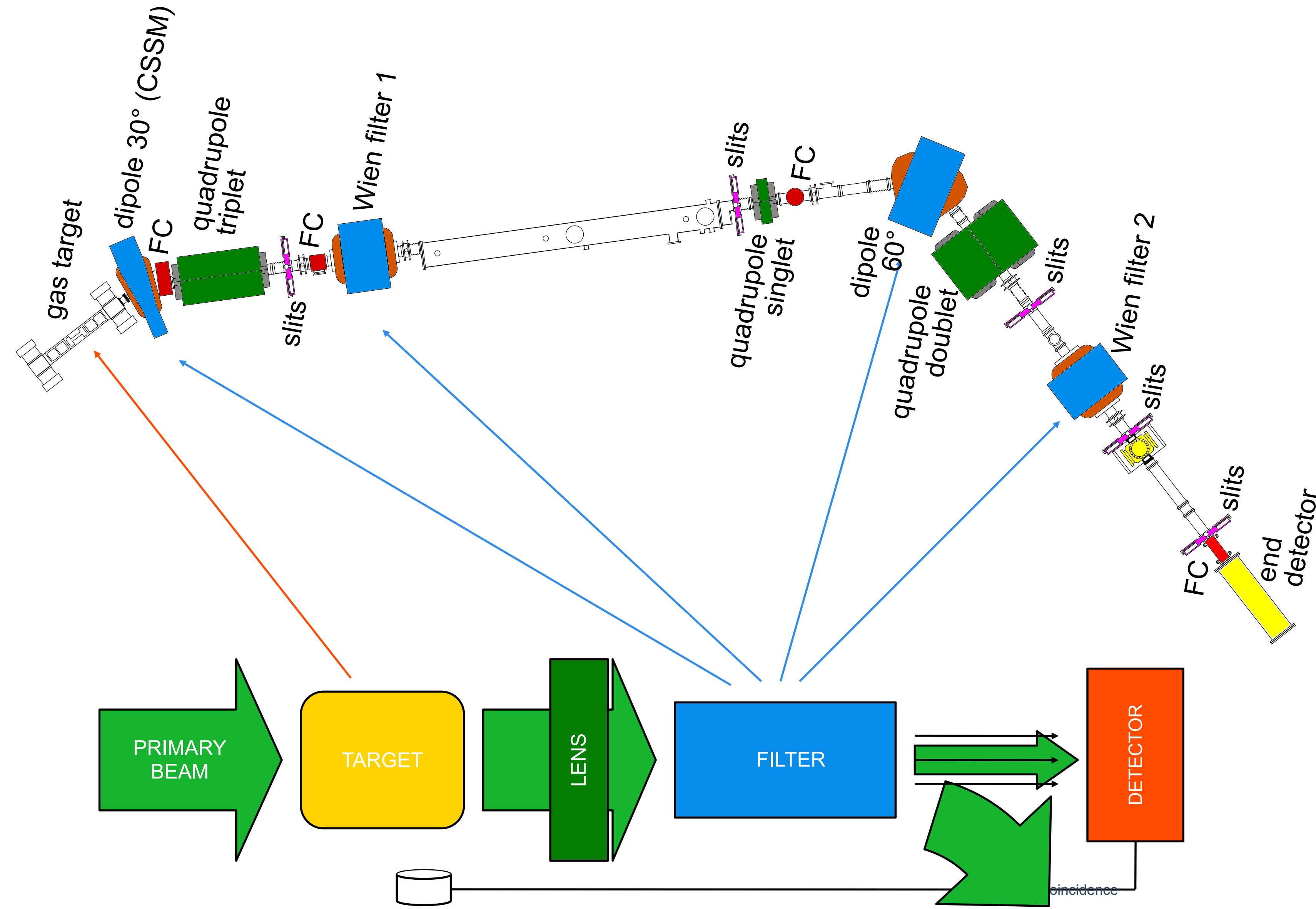
Recoil Mass Separator ERNA



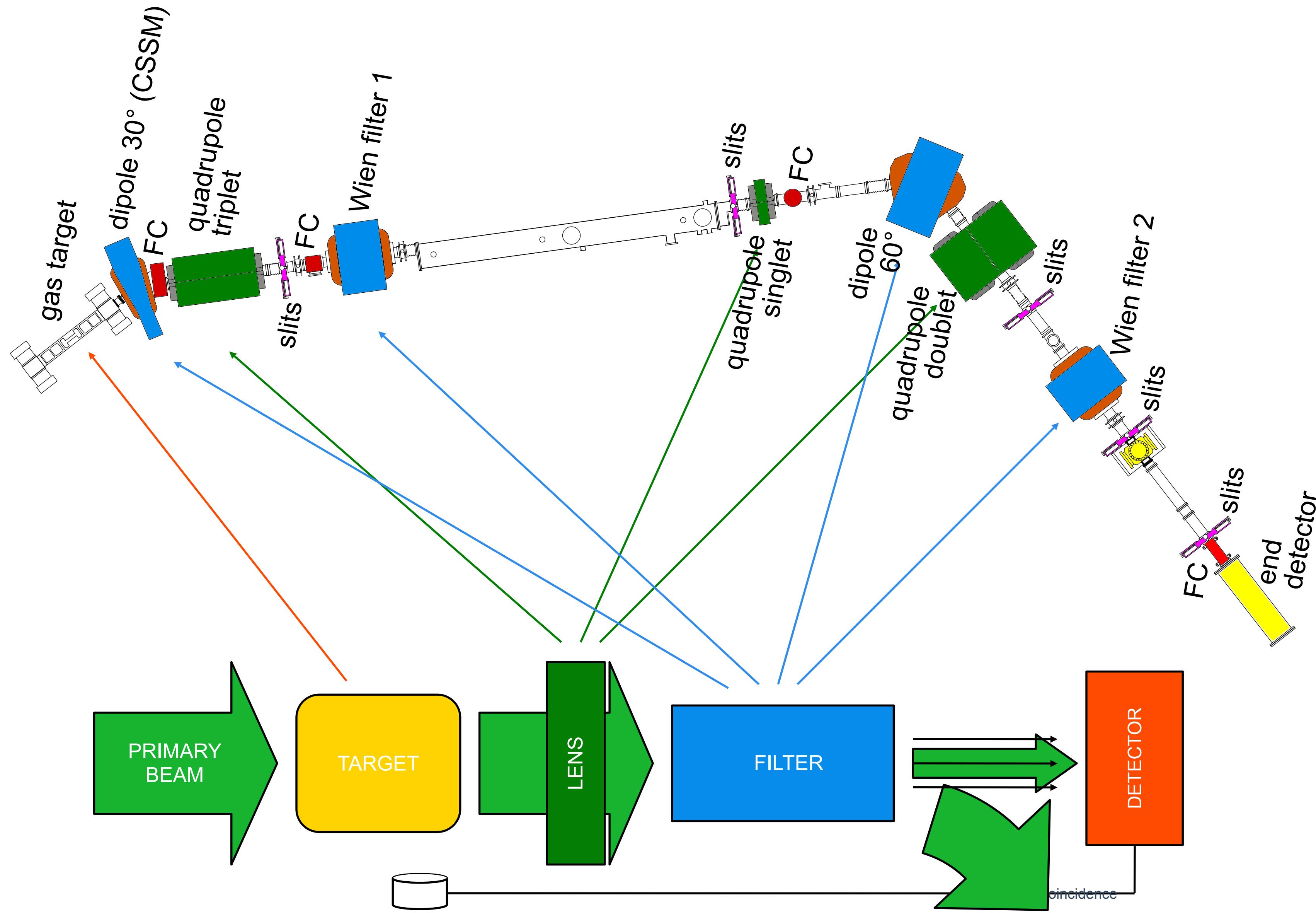
Recoil Mass Separator ERNA



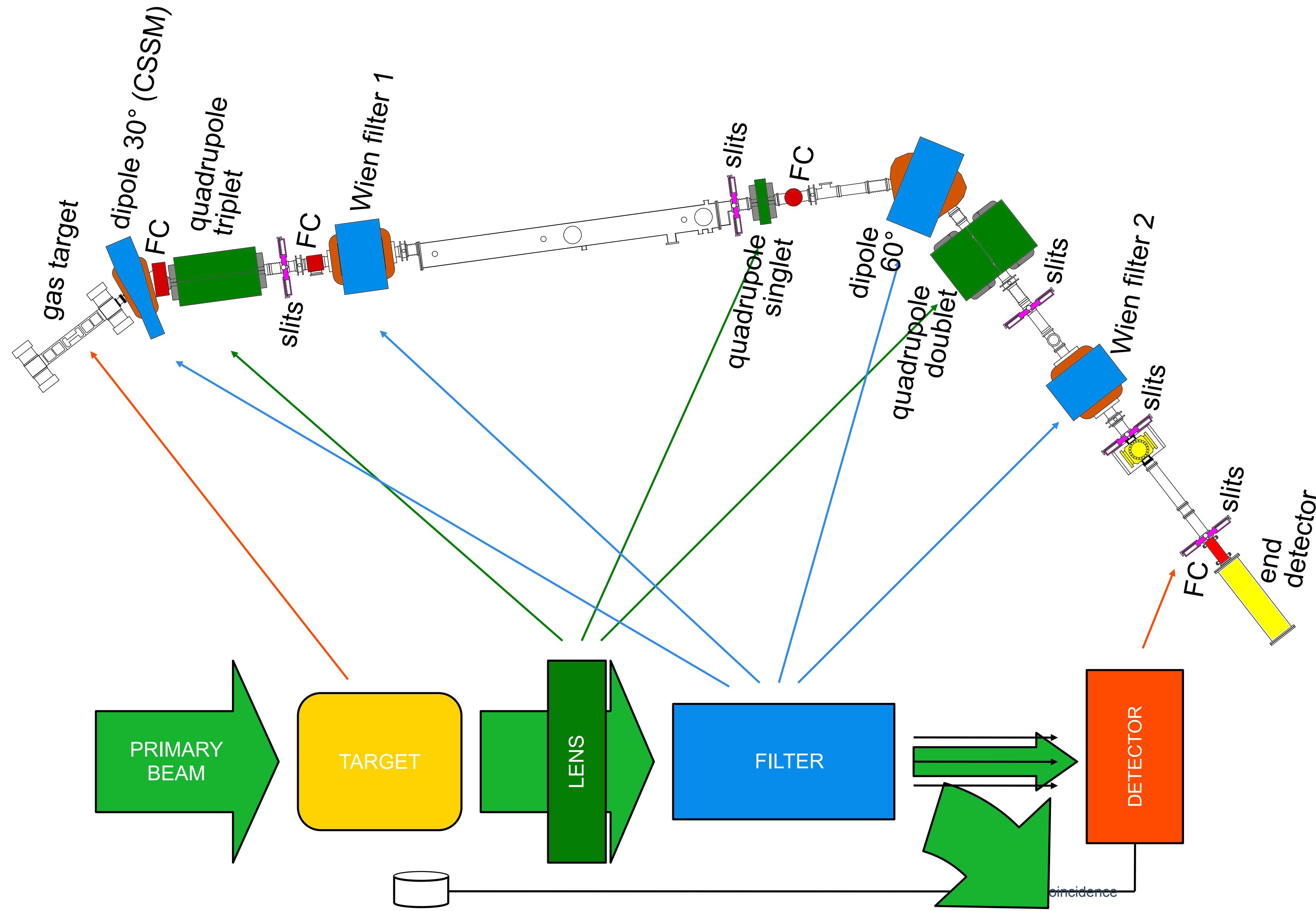
Recoil Mass Separator ERNA



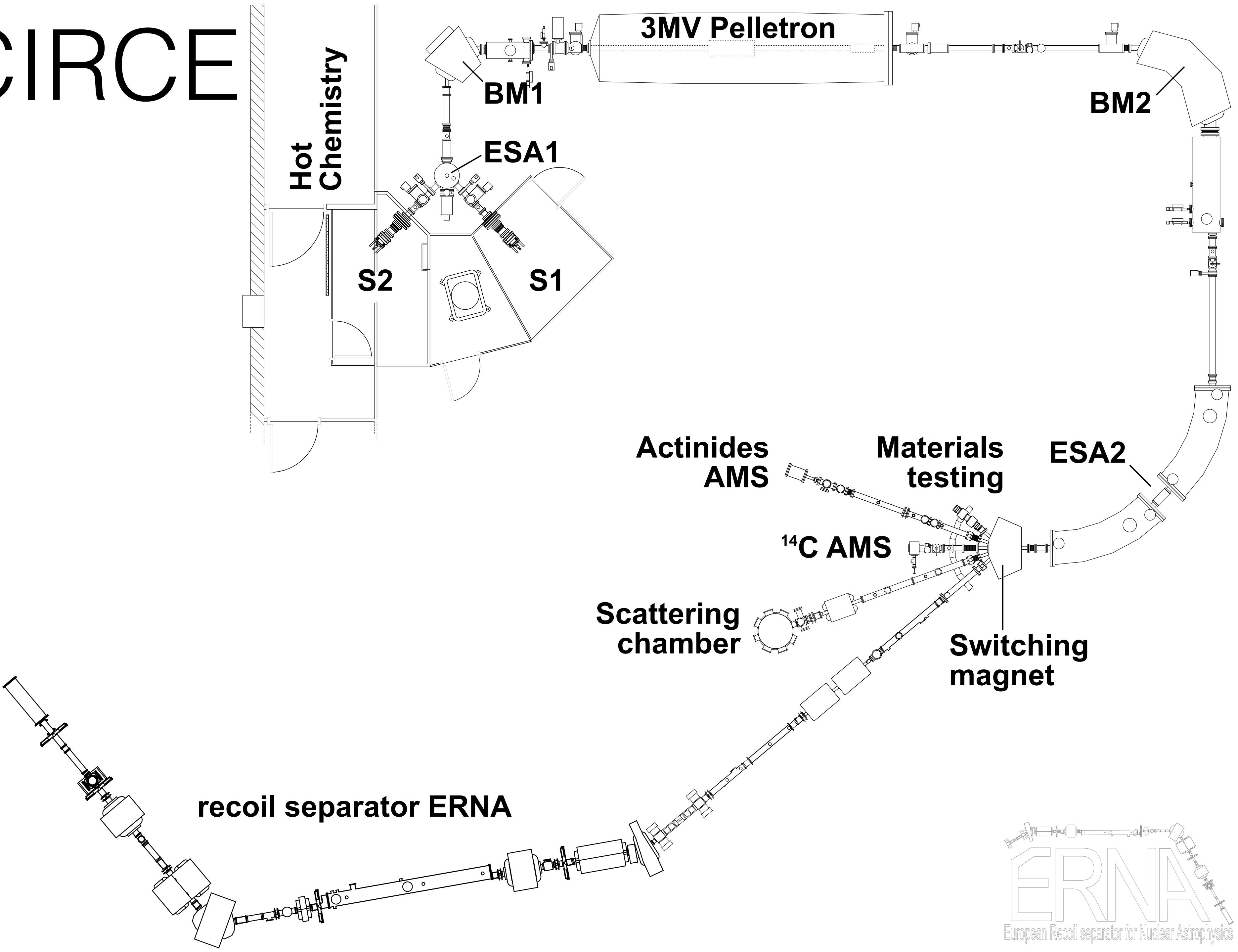
Recoil Mass Separator ERNA



Recoil Mass Separator ERNA

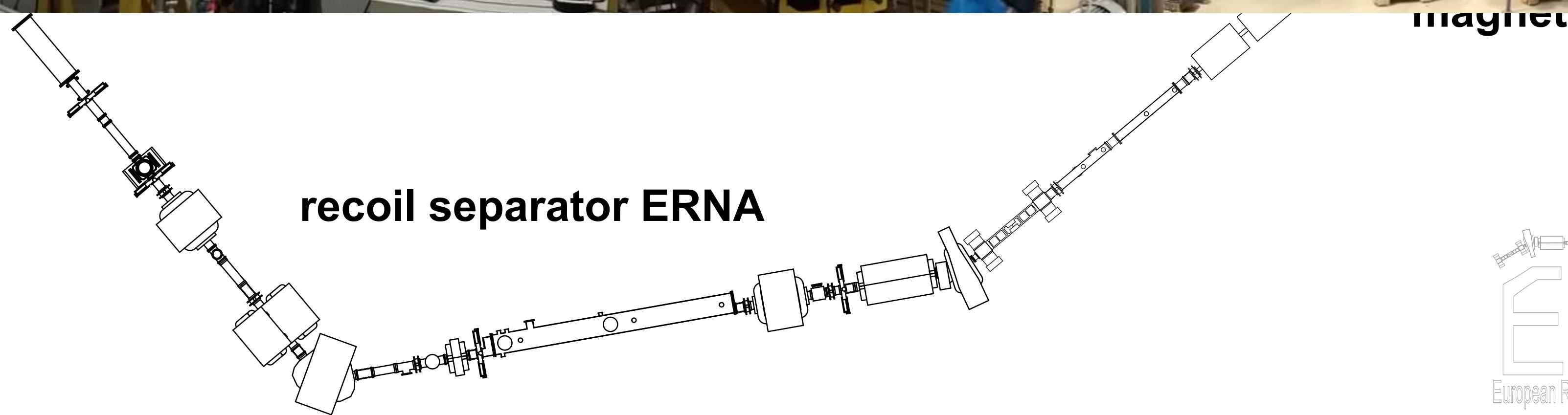
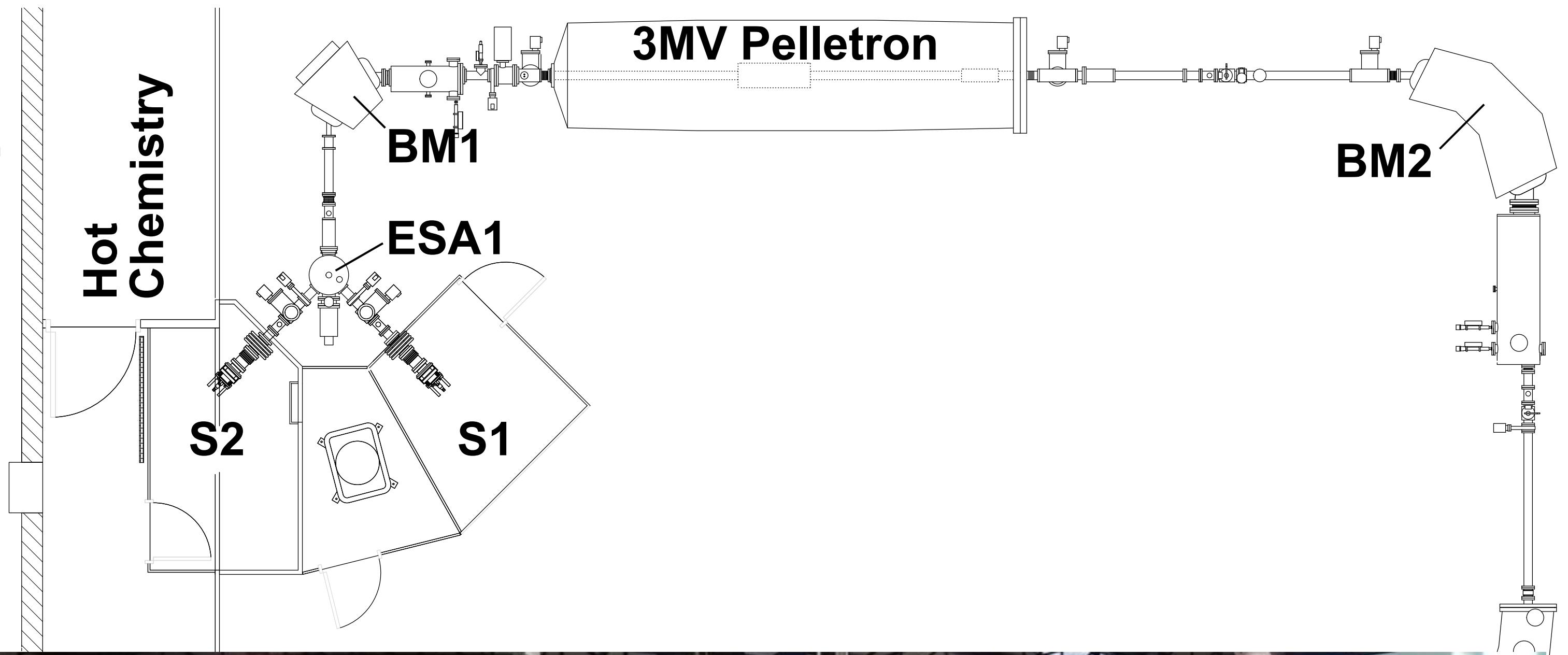


ERNA @ CIRCE



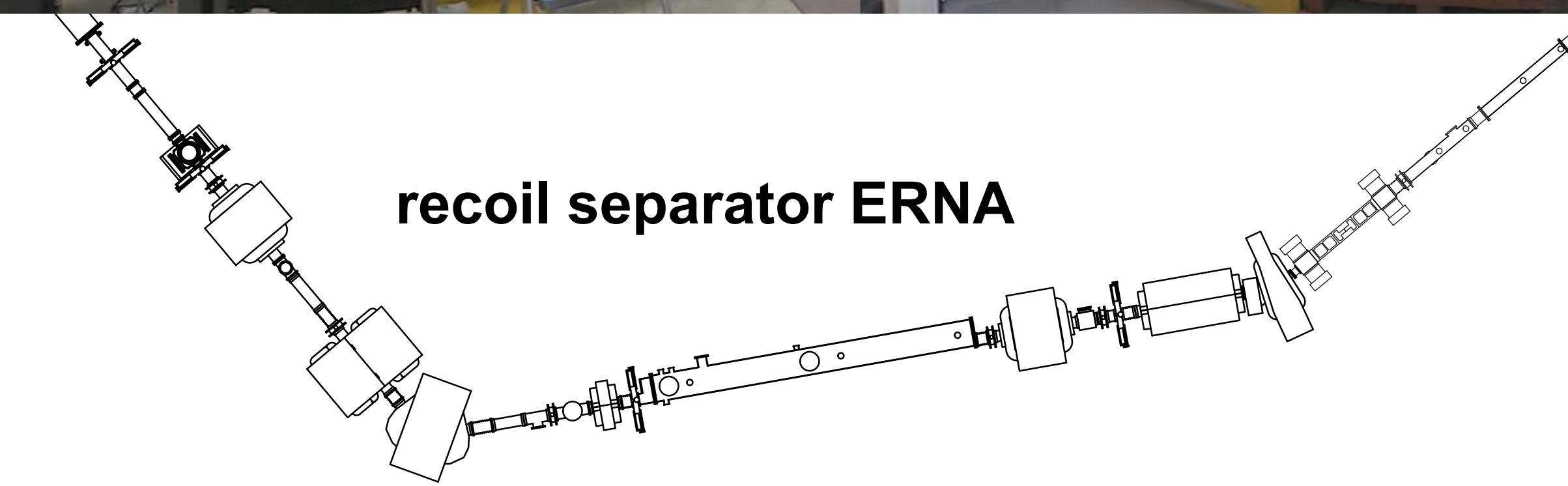
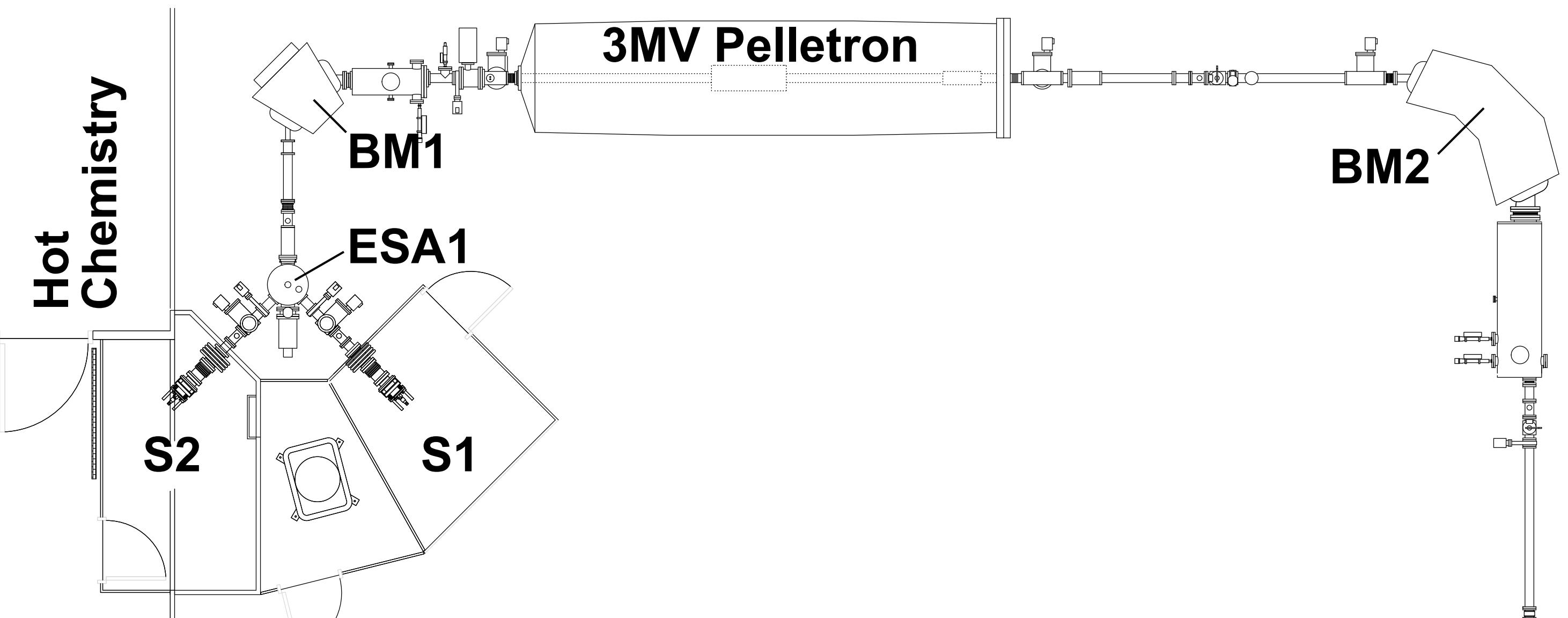
ERNA
European Recoil separator for Nuclear Astrophysics

ERNA @ CIRCE



ERNA
European Recoil separator for Nuclear Astrophysics

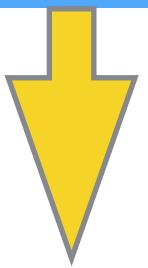
ERNA @ CIRCE



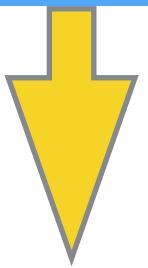
ERNA
European Recoil separator for Nuclear Astrophysics

^{7}Be beam production

^{7}Be production at ATOMKI cyclotron with $^{7}\text{Li}(\text{p},\text{n})^{7}\text{Be}$



Transport to CIRCE of activated Li targets



Extraction of ^{7}Be from Li bulk with hot chemistry procedure



^{7}Be (and Li) deposited into source cathodes, typically 1.5 GBq each



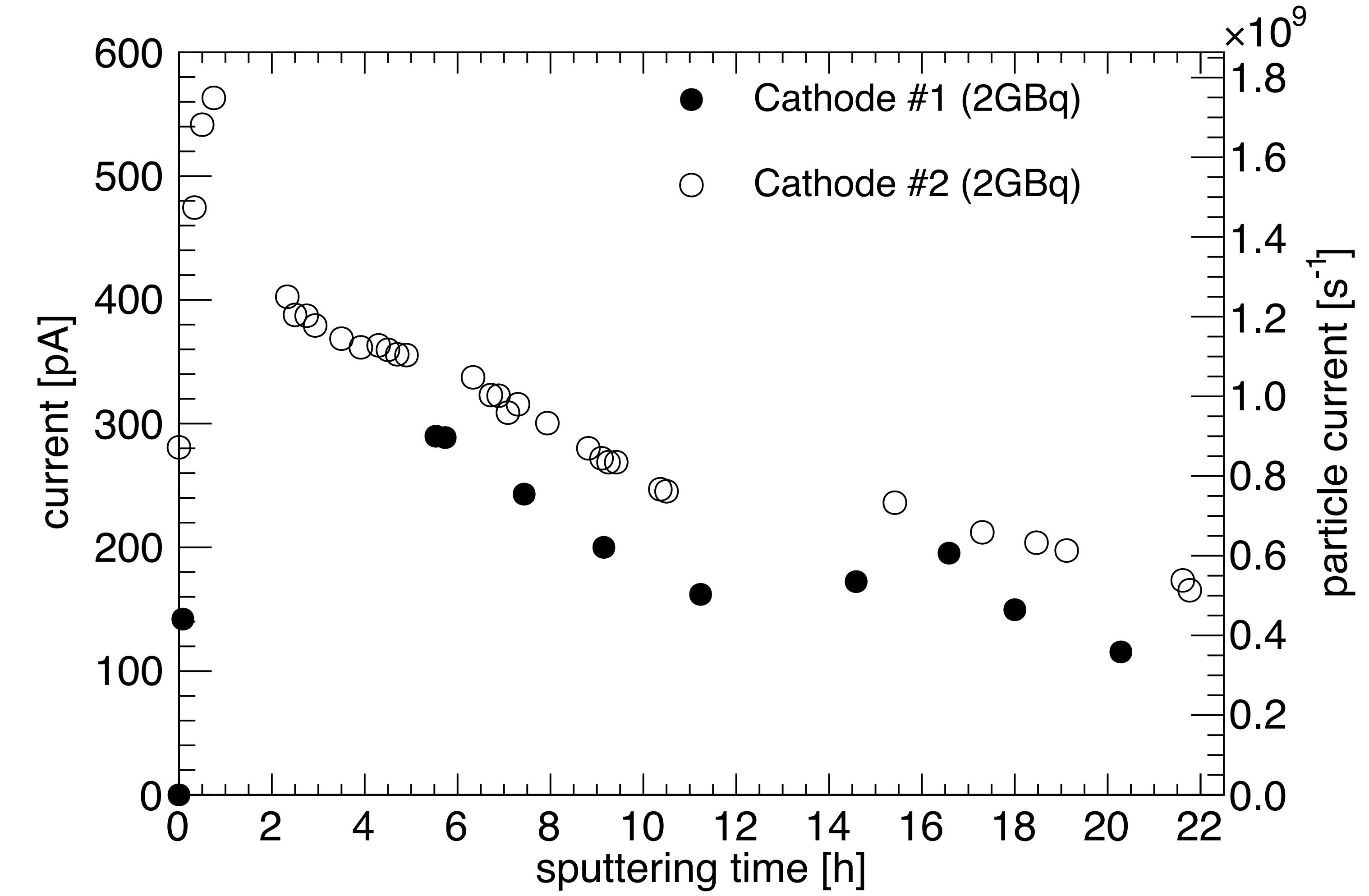
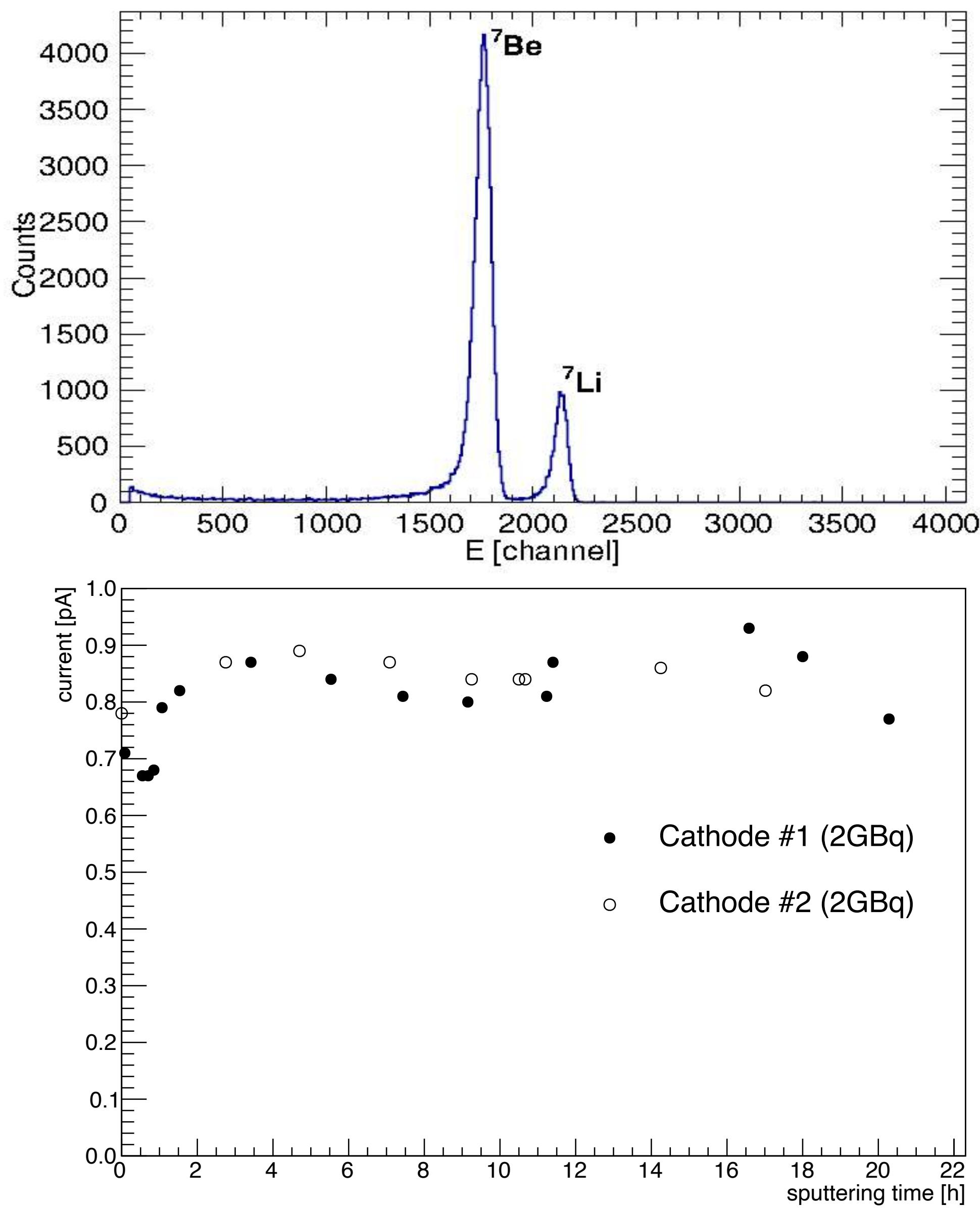
Cathodes are loaded in RIB dedicated SNICS S2



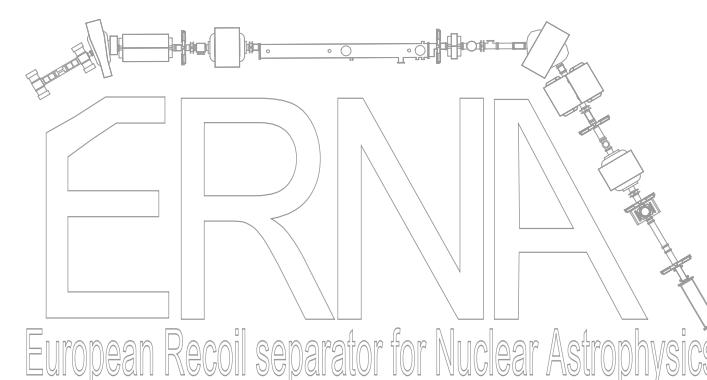
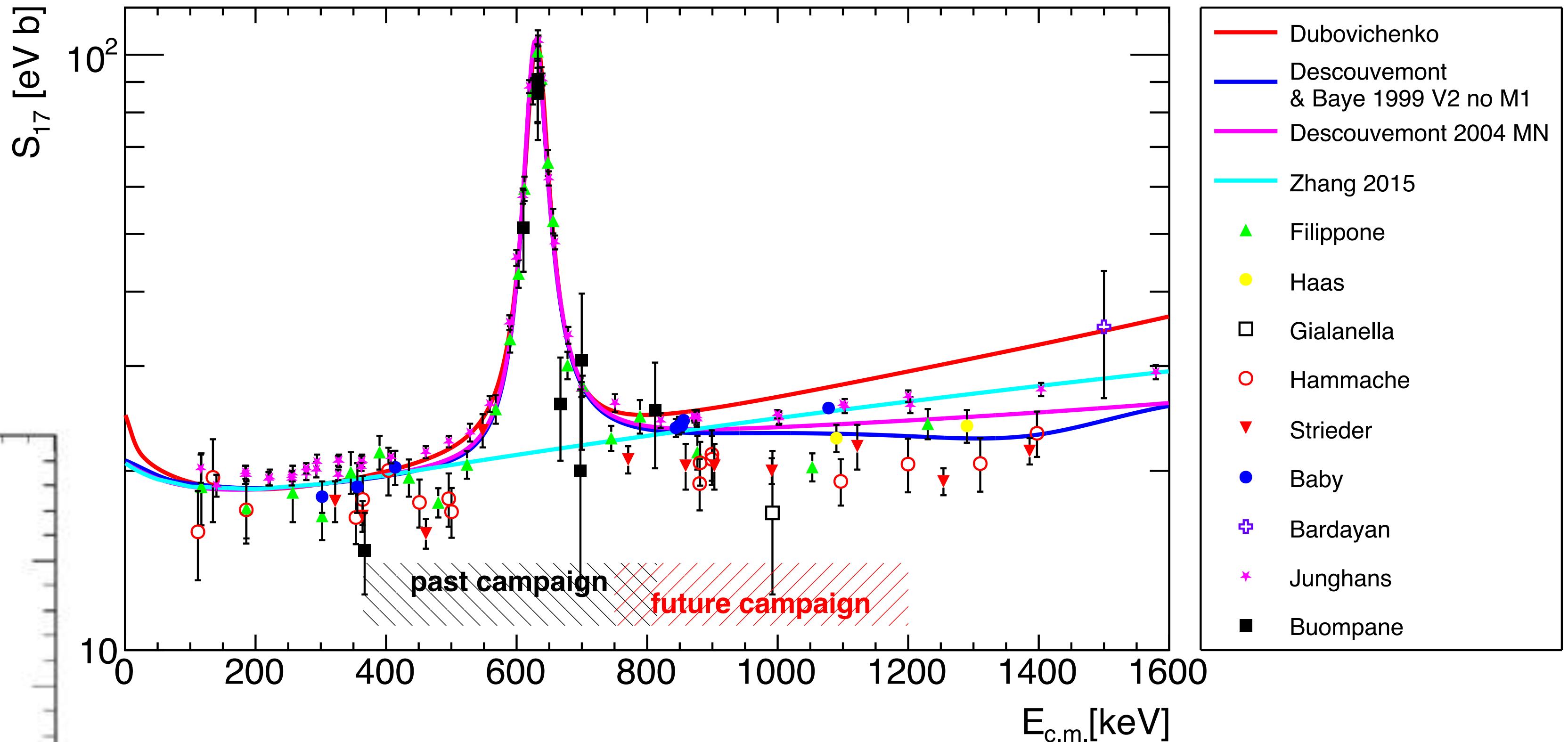
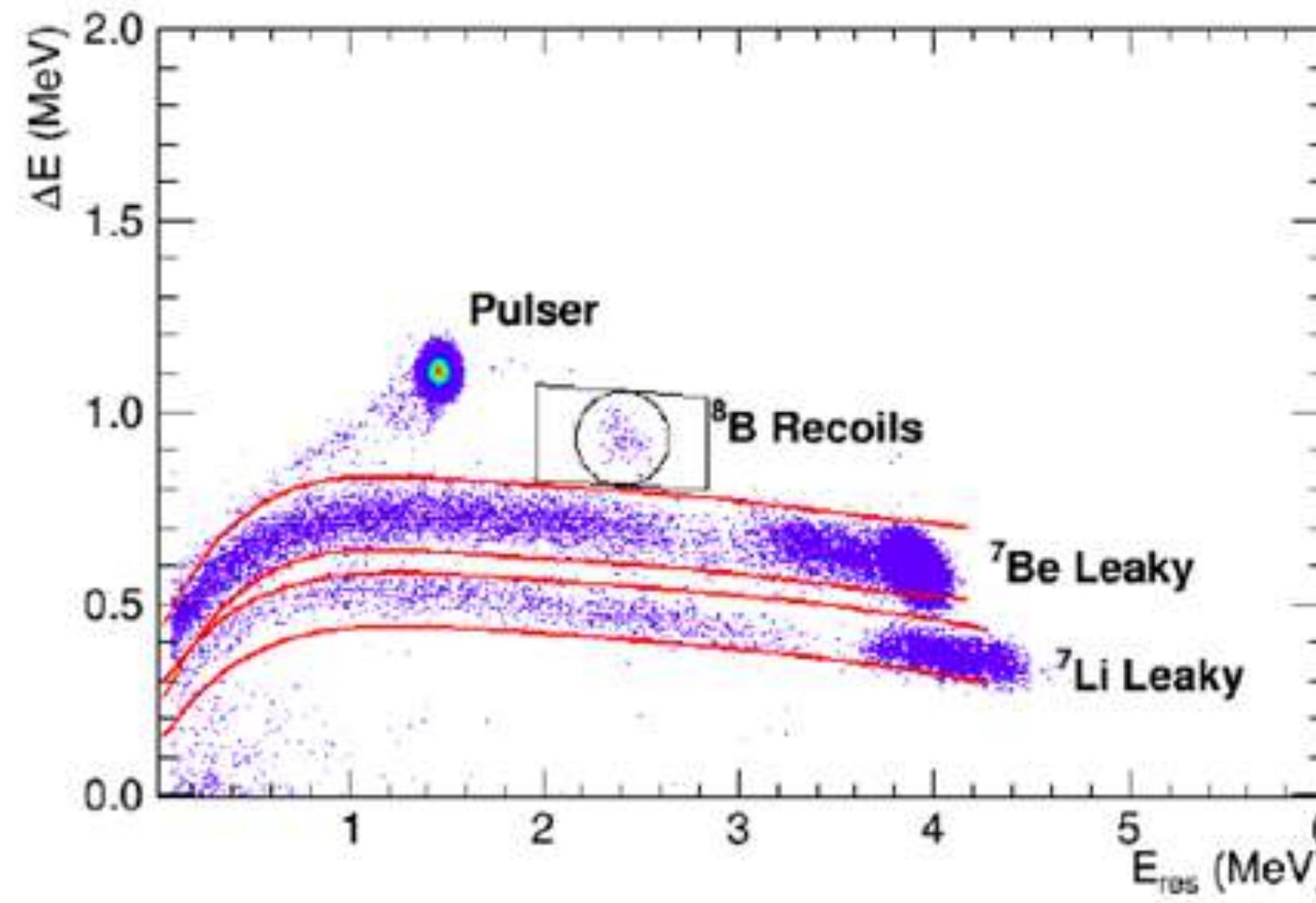
ion beam production



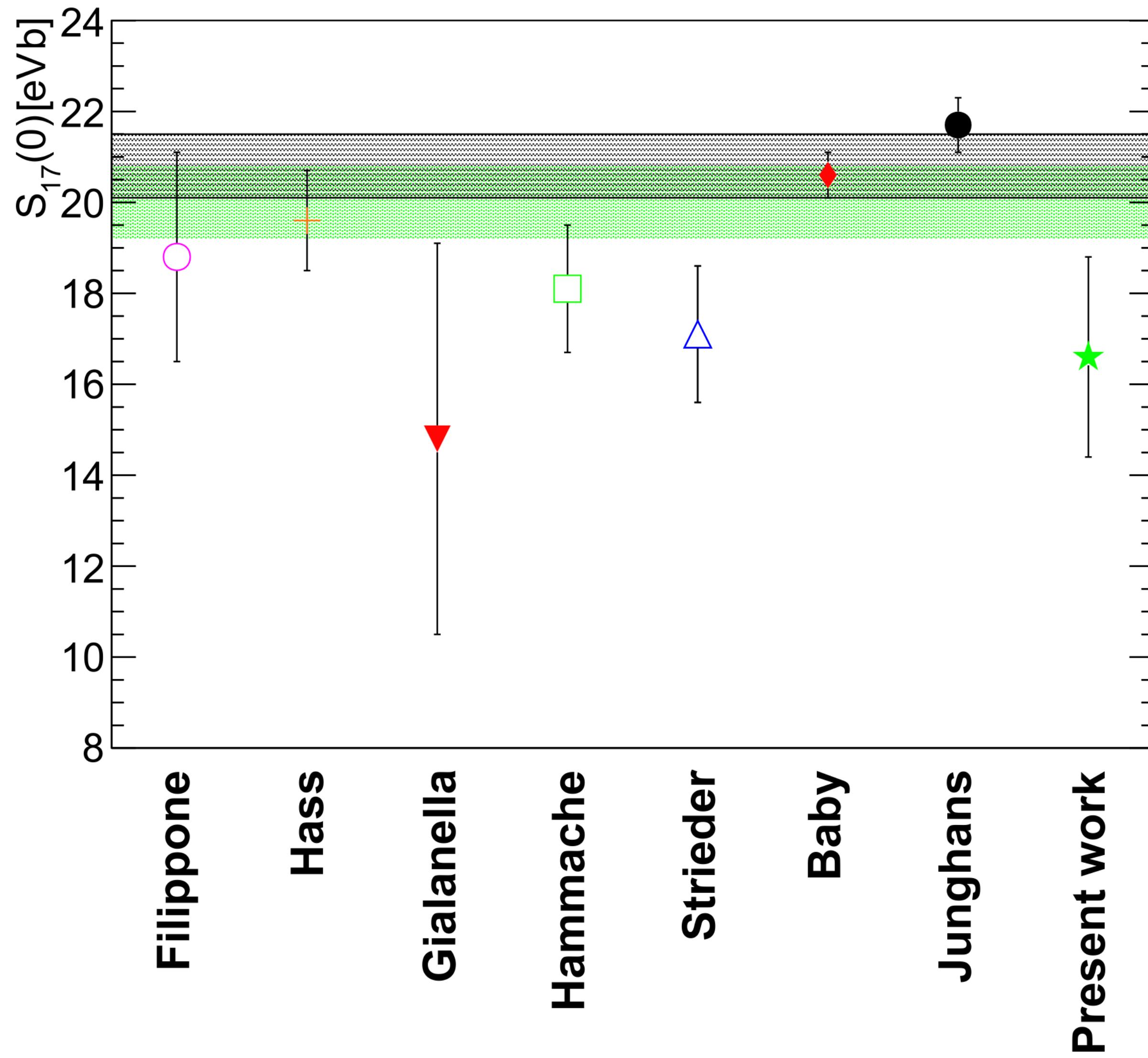
^{7}Be beam



$^{7}\text{Be}(\text{p},\gamma)^{8}\text{B}$ measurements



The ${}^7\text{Be}(\text{p},\gamma){}^{10}\text{B}$ in the sun: S_{17}

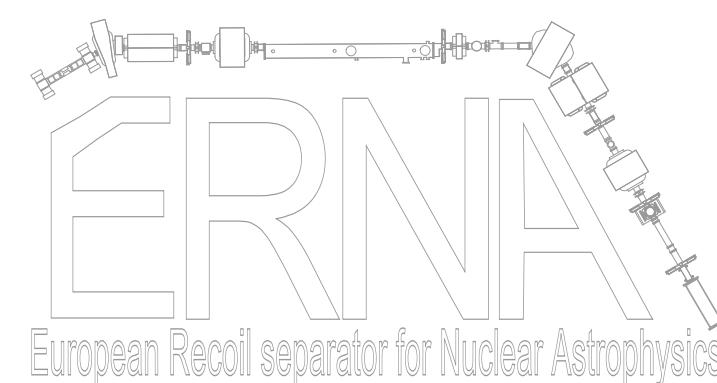


Next steps

- Further insight into this reaction needs precise and accurate absolute scale cross section measurements
- New measurements above the resonance, even at a limited number of energies, can help understanding whether differences are due to statistics or unaccounted systematic effects
- Thanks to a newly installed tandem solid stripper an extension of the previous campaign with ERNA has been planned up to about $E_{c.m.} \sim 1.2\text{MeV}$ (maximum achievable for ${}^7\text{Be}^{3+}$ and 3MV at terminal)
- The H_2 gas target has been replaced with a ${}^4\text{He}$ jet gas target. As a solution for ${}^7\text{Be}(p,\gamma){}^8\text{B}$ measurements, owing to larger energies involved, solid polymer foils ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ or C_3H_6) can be used
- Actual measurement performed a few weeks ago, more to be done in the near future
- Time is required to accumulate enough counts to reach good statistical precision (we're anyhow in the few events/h range)

ChETEC-INFRA TNA

- Application at ChETEC-INFRA TNA for production of ^7Be at cyclotron ATOMKI in August 2021
- Two weeks beam time allocated, production of about 6GBq in late April 2022
- Experimental activities are running for setup finalisation and first data taking at $E_{\text{c.m.}} \gtrsim 800 \text{ keV}$



Conclusions

- A very intense ${}^7\text{Be}$ beam, up to 10^9 pps, is routinely produced and characterized at the CIRCE laboratory;
- A total cross section measurement in inverse kinematic using a recoil separator of the ${}^7\text{Be}(\text{p},\gamma){}^8\text{B}$ reaction, between $E_{\text{c.m.}}=366.9$ and 812.3 keV, has been performed;
- A fit to ERNA data alone yields $S^{17}(0) = 16.5 \pm 2.0$ eV b, this value is compatible only with a subset of previous determinations;
- A global fit including all data sets and considering the inflation of the systematic uncertainties provides an estimate $S^{17}(0) = 19.6 \pm 0.8$ eV b that we suggest here.
- Further measurements to assess the absolute scale, also at energies above the resonance, are in our view important to get to amore accurate $S_{17}(0)$ estimate
- Support of the ChETEC-INFRA TNA action provided further access to ATOMKI Debrecen to start the high energy measurement campaign