Determination of $^{7}Be(p,\gamma)^{8}B$ at astrophysical energy

Gialanella L. [1], Di Leva A. [2], Schürmann D. [1], Buompane R. [1], De Cesare M.[1], De Cesare N.[1], D'Onofrio A.[1], Fulop Z.[3], Gyurky G.[3], Morales Gallegos L. [4], Romano M. [2], Romoli M. [2], Sabbarese C. [1], Somorjai E. [3], Terrasi F. [1]

[1] *Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Seconda Università di Napoli, Caserta, and INFN Napoli, Italy*
[2] *Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli „Federico II", and INFN Napoli, Italy*
[3] *ATOMKI, Debrecen, Hungary*
[4] *SUPA, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK and INFN Napoli, Italy*

$^{7}Be(p,\gamma)^{8}Be$ plays an important role in different astrophysical scenarios, in particular solar neutrinos and BBN. The last performed experiments show discrepancies eventually associated to systematic effects in the approach used, i.e. a proton beam on a ^{7}Be radioactive target. As a matter of fact, the currently accepted value is essentially determined by a single high precision experiment [1]. The situation might be improved using a ^{7}Be radioactive beam in combination with a windowless hydrogen gas target and a mass separator to detect the ^{8}B recoils. Such an approach has been already exploited in the past, where the low ^{7}Be ion beam intensities available did not allow to achieve useful results. A new effort has started at the CIRCE laboratory, where an intense ^{7}Be is routinely produced and the recoil mass separator ERNA is installed.
The results of the first measurements are presented and discussed.

[1] E.G. Adelberger et al., Review of Modern Physics, vol. 83, Issue 1, pp. 195-246