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$n + {}^7\text{Be}$ cross-sections of astrophysical interest at the CERN n_TOF facility

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One of the most long-standing puzzles in nuclear astrophysics is the so-called “Cosmological Lithium Problem”. The standard Big Bang nucleosynthesis theory (BBN) predicts the abundances of the light elements ${}^2\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{He}$, ${}^4\text{He}$ and ${}^7\text{Li}$ produced in the early universe. The primordial abundances of ${}^2\text{H}$ and ${}^4\text{He}$ inferred from experimental data are in good agreement with predictions. On the contrary, the theory overestimates the primordial ${}^7\text{Li}$ abundance by about a factor of three. In an attempt to solve this problem, a possible explanation was an incorrect estimation of the destruction rate from $n + {}^7\text{Be}$ reactions, being the decay of ${}^7\text{Be}$ responsible for the production of 95% of primordial Lithium. Data on the ${}^7\text{Be}(n, \alpha)$ and ${}^7\text{Be}(n, p)$ reaction channels are scarce or inexistent, thus large uncertainty still affects the abundance of ${}^7\text{Li}$ predicted by BBN theory. With the aim of obtaining reliable data on the $n + {}^7\text{Be}$ reactions in a wide neutron energy range, two measurements have been performed at the n_TOF facility at CERN, taking advantage of the new high-flux experimental area (EAR2). New detectors have been specifically developed for these measurements, and new techniques employed for the production of high-purity ${}^7\text{Be}$ samples. In particular, for the first time a neutron measurement has been performed on a sample produced by implantation of a radioactive beam at ISOLDE. In this talk, the experimental apparatus and sample preparation techniques will be presented, together with recent results on the ${}^7\text{Be}(n, \alpha)$ and ${}^7\text{Be}(n, p)$ reactions and their implications on the Cosmological Lithium Problem.

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