

# Study of four-neutron correlations in cluster decay of $^{12}\text{Be}$ highly-excited states on RADEX channel

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In  $^{12}\text{Be}$  highly-excited states it is possible the formation of  $^8\text{Be}$ -cluster and a  $4n$ -correlated cluster with a radius of  $\leq 3$  fm in a nuclear field  $\geq 3$  MeV or as a resonance with an energy of 2 MeV in the continuous spectrum (fig. 1).

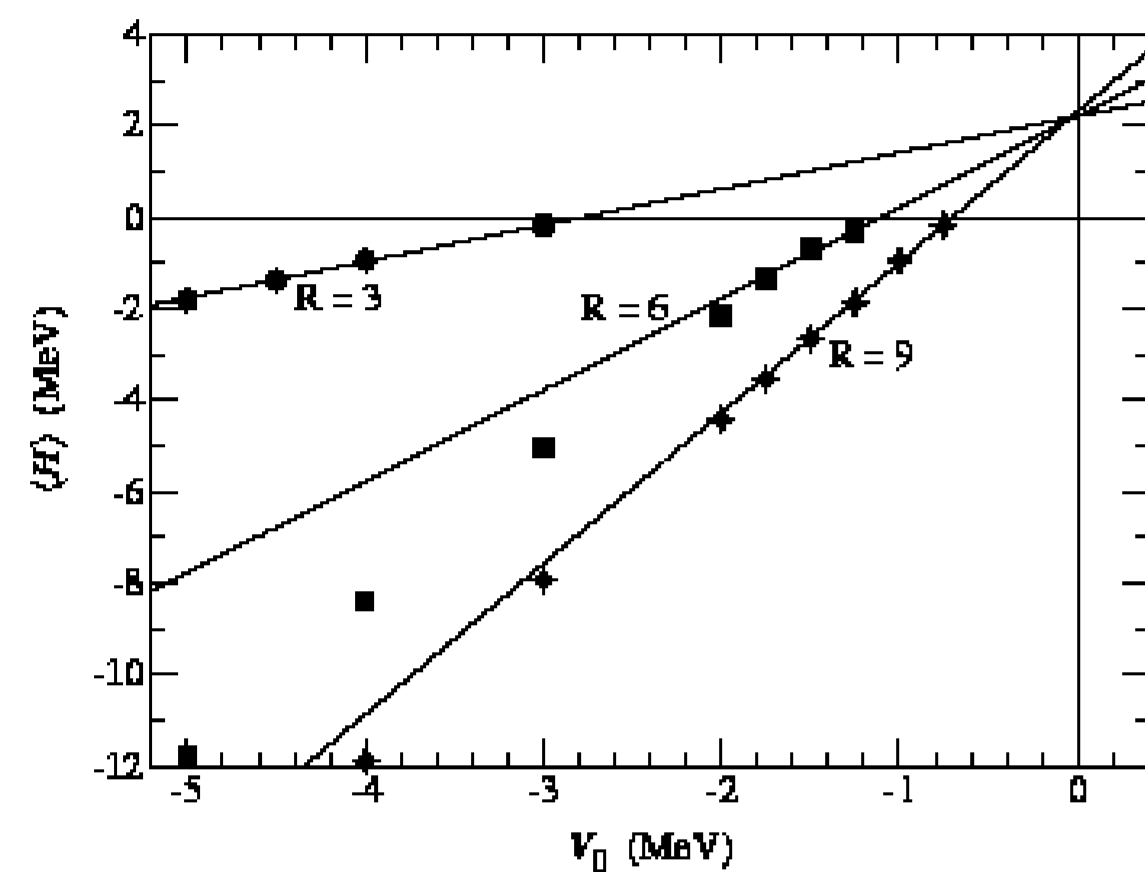


Fig.1. Energies of  $4n$ -cluster in external wells versus the well-depth parameter  $V_0$  [1]. Monte Carlo (GFMC) calculations by using three-nucleon potential that good describes  $1p$  shell nuclei predicts the existence of a  $4n$ -correlated cluster in a nuclear field  $V_0$ .

Calculations using the antisymmetric model of molecular dynamics revealed the  $\alpha$ -cluster structure of the isotopes Be, B, and C [2] (Fig. 2).

11.2	23.9	1-	38.8	
9.1	21.8	3-	36.7	(T=2)
5.7			33.5	
4.6			32.3	
			31.2	
2.7	15.5		30.3	T=2
2.1	14.8	2+	29.7	
0.0	12.7	0+	27.6	T=2
<b><math>^{12}\text{Be}</math></b>				
	0.0	1+	15.1	T=1
<b><math>^{12}\text{B}</math></b>				
	0.0	0+		T=0
<b><math>^{12}\text{C}</math></b>				

Fig.2. Excited states of  $^{12}\text{Be}$ ,  $^{12}\text{B}$  and  $^{12}\text{C}$ . Resonant doubly analog  $\alpha$ -cluster states with isospin  $T = 2$  were found in the spectra of  $^{12}\text{Be}$ ,  $^{12}\text{B}$  and  $^{12}\text{C}$  nuclei. There is the excitation possibility of  $\alpha$ -cluster resonance state in  $^{12}\text{Be}$  with the formation of  $^8\text{Be}$  and a  $4n$ -correlated cluster.

We consider the possibilities of searching for excited cluster states in the  $^{13}\text{C}(n, 2p)^{12}\text{Be}^*$  charge exchange reaction on the cascade neutron of the RADEX pulsed source (Fig. 3).

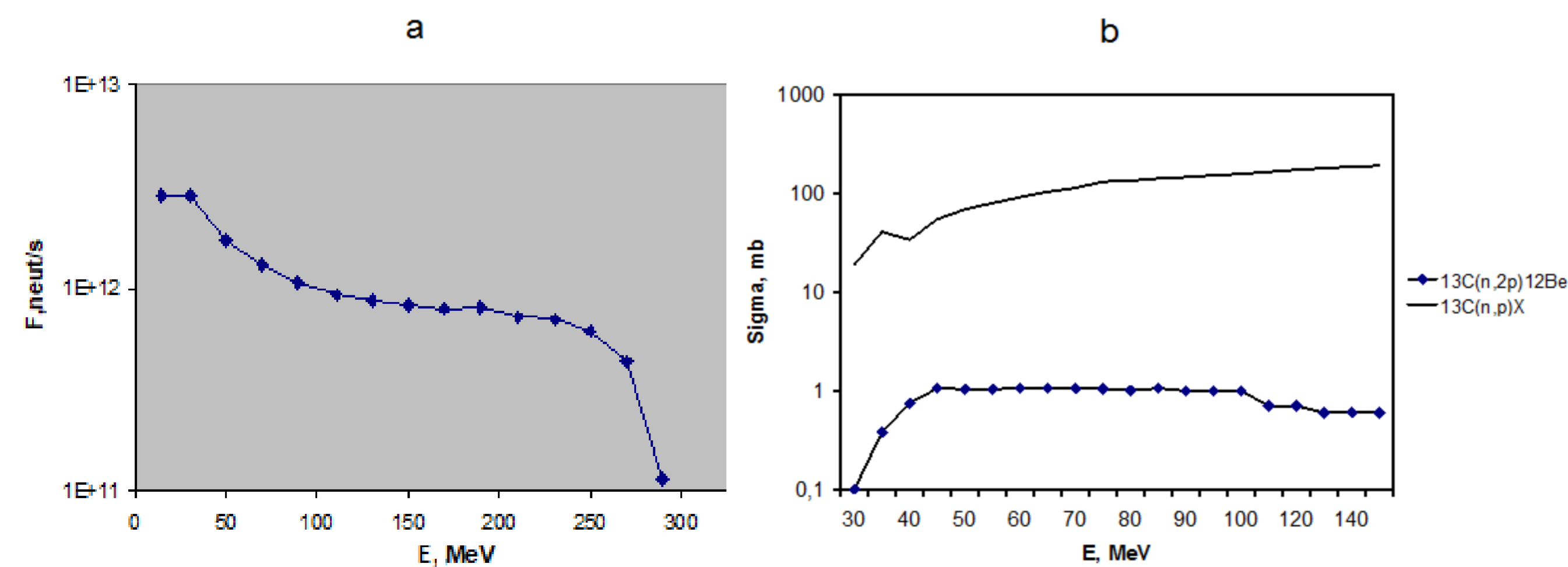


Fig.3. a – Spectrum of RADEX cascade neutrons in the forward direction; b – Cross section of the charge exchange reactions.

The cluster decay fragments should have specific energy and angular correlations reflecting strong spatial correlations of “valence” nucleons orbiting in the decay nucleus [3]. Excitation of the highly-excited  $\alpha$ -cluster states in  $^{12}\text{Be}$  is possible when a proton pair is quasi-elastically knocked out of  $^{13}\text{C}$  at an angle of  $\sim 15^\circ$  by a cascade neutron with an energy of  $\geq 40$  MeV or in an  $n$ - $p$  charge exchange reaction followed by rescattering by a proton at an energy  $\leq 100$  MeV. In the work a two-stage kinematic simulation of the process of formation and escape of  $4n$ -correlated cluster in  $^{13}\text{C}(n, 2p2\alpha)4n$  reaction was carried out. At the first stage, the  $^{13}\text{C}(n, 2p)^{12}\text{Be}^*$  reaction was considered with excitation of double analog state of  $^{12}\text{C}$ . At the second stage, subsequent  $\alpha$ -cluster decay of  $^{12}\text{Be}^*$  on  $4n$ -correlated cluster and  $^8\text{Be}$  or  $\alpha$ -particles was considered. Estimated parameter of the pulsed source of cascade neutrons at an energy of 40-100 MeV is  $10^{13}$  n/s (Fig. 4).

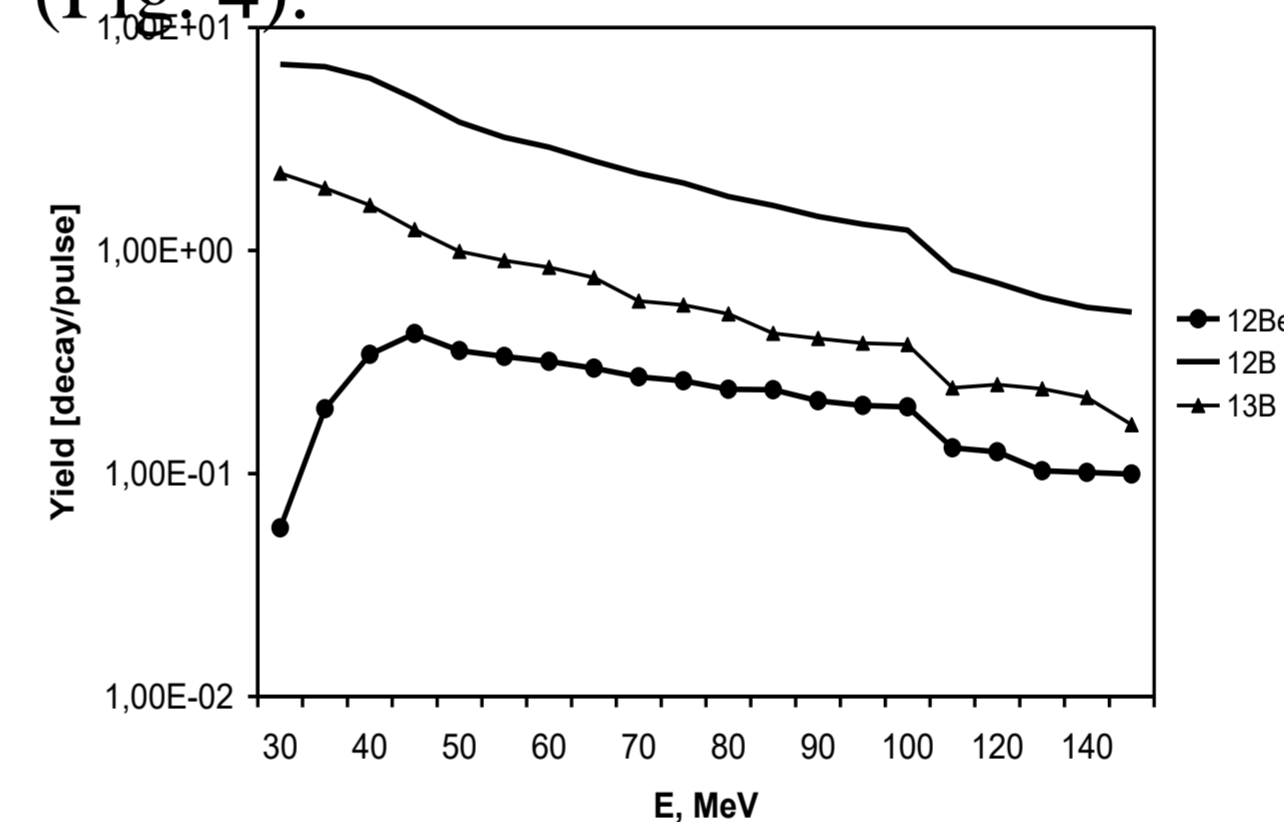


Fig.4. Yields of the main charge exchange reactions. Calculations show that of two-proton registration from the formation of an excited state of  $^{12}\text{Be}^*$  is possible in a narrow cone. The decay of the  $\alpha$ -cluster excited state of  $^8\text{Be}+4n$  should be recorded at the widest solid angle.

Kinematic simulation of simultaneous four-neutron emission at  $\alpha$ -cluster decay of  $^{12}\text{Be}$  highly-excited states has been considered in  $^{13}\text{C}(n, 2p2\alpha)4n$  reaction. Registration of a  $p$ -pair in coincidence with two  $\alpha$ -particles and neutrons should suppress the background. The background is a reaction with the formation and decay of the ground state of beryllium  $^{13}\text{C}(n, 2p)^{12}\text{Be} \rightarrow ^{11}\text{Be} + n$ . The half-life of  $^{12}\text{Be}$  is 11.4 ms. The  $^{11}\text{Be}$  isotope subsequently undergoes  $\beta$ -decay with the formation of an electron and  $\gamma$ -rays. Registration of the particles from  $^{11}\text{Be}$  и  $^{12}\text{Be}$  decays makes it possible to isolate this reaction and use it to calibrate the detection system. Background reactions are also  $^{13}\text{C}(n, p)^{13}\text{B}(18.8 \text{ ms}) \rightarrow ^{13}\text{C} + \beta^- + \gamma$  and  $^{13}\text{C}(n, np)^{12}\text{B}(20.3 \text{ ms}) \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C} + \beta^- + \gamma$ .

The study of characteristics of cluster decay channels is extremely important for studying the cluster properties of various nuclear states.

References:

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