

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

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

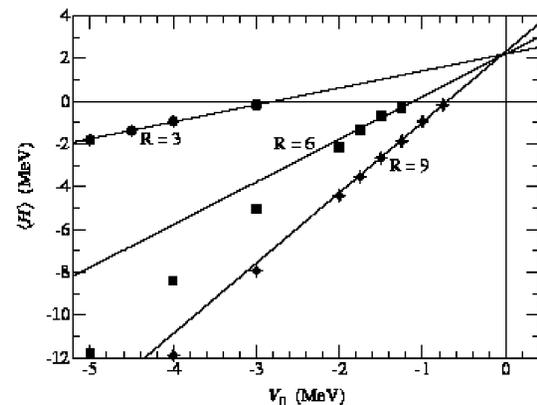


Fig.1. Energies of $4n$ -cluster in external wells versus the well-depth parameter V_0 [1]. Monte Carlo (GFMC) calculations by using three-nucleon potential that good descript of $1p$ shell nuclei predicts the existence of a $4n$ -correlated cluster in a nuclear field V_0 .

Calculations using the antisymmetric model of molecular dynamics revealed the α -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
^{12}Be				
	0.0	1+	15.1	T=1
^{12}B				
	0.0	0+		T=0
^{12}C				

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

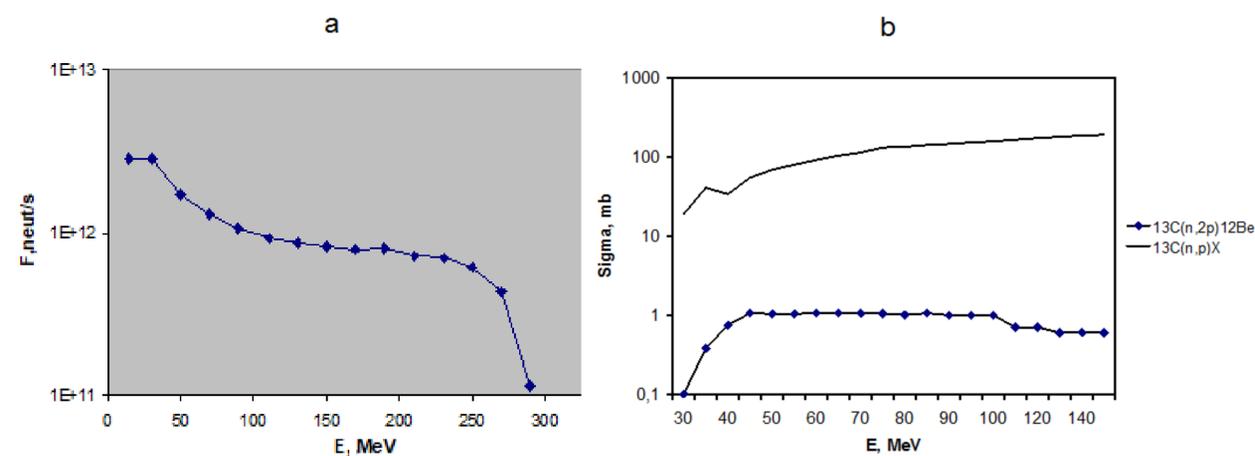


Fig.3. a – Spectrum of RADEX cascades neutrons in the forward direction; b – Cross section of the charge exchange reactions.

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 α -cluster states in ^{12}Be is possible when a proton pair is quasi-elastically knocked out of ^{13}C at an angle of $\sim 15^\circ$ by a cascade neutron with an energy of ≥ 40 MeV or in an n - p charge exchange reaction followed by rescattering by a proton at an energy ≤ 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}C . At the second stage, subsequent α -cluster decay of $^{12}\text{Be}^*$ on $4n$ -correlated cluster and ^8Be or α -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).

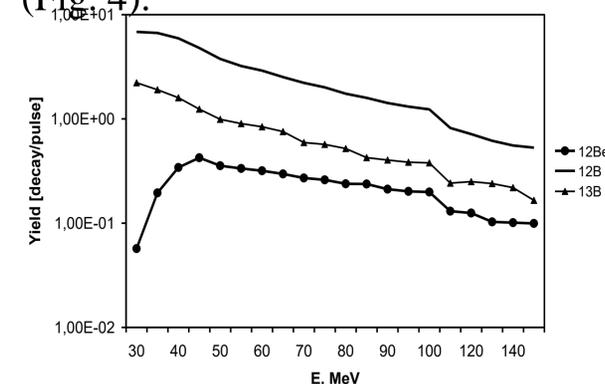


Fig.4. Yields of the main charge exchange reactions. Calculations show that of two-proton registration from the formation of an excited state of $^{12}\text{Be}^*$ is possible in a narrow cone. The decay of the α -cluster excited state of $^8\text{Be}+4n$ should be recorded at the widest solid angle.

Kinematic simulation of simultaneous four-neutron emission at α -cluster decay of ^{12}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 α -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}Be is 11.4 ms. The ^{11}Be isotope subsequently undergoes β -decay with the formation of an electron and γ -rays. Registration of the particles from ^{11}Be и ^{12}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 ms) $\rightarrow ^{13}\text{C} + \beta^- + \gamma$ and $^{13}\text{C}(n, np)^{12}\text{B}$ (20.3 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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2. Y. Kanada-En'yo, K. Ogata. Phys. Rev. C. 2019. V. 100. p. 064616.
3. P. Sharov at al, Int. Conf. “Nucleus-2020”, Book of Abstracts, Dubna, 38 (2020).