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Study of four-neutron correlations in cluster decay of ¹²Be highly-exited states on RADEX channel

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Kinematic simulation of simultaneous four-neutron emission at α -cluster decay of ¹²Be* highly-exited states has been considered in ¹³C(n, 2p)¹²Be* reaction on RADEX cascade neutron. The cluster decay fragments should have specific energy and angular correlations reflecting strong spatial correlations of "valence" nucleons orbiting in the decay nucleus [1]. The study of characteristics of cluster decay channels is extremely important for studying the cluster properties of various nuclear states [2]. Calculations using the antisymmetric model of molecular dynamics revealed the α -cluster structure of the isotopes Be, B, and C [3]. In ¹²Be highly-exited states the possibility 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 [4]. Excitation of the highly-exited α -cluster states in ¹²Be is possible when a proton pair is quasi-elastically knocked out of ¹³C at an angle of $\sim 15^{\circ}$ by a cascade neutron with an energy of ≥ 40 MeV or in an n - pcharge exchange reaction followed by rescattering by a proton at an energy ≤ 100 MeV. In the work a twostage kinematic simulation of the process of formation and escape of 4n-correlated cluster in ¹³C $(n, 2p2\alpha)4n$ reaction was carried out. At the first stage, the ¹³C $(n, 2p)^{12}$ Be* reaction was considered with excitation of double analog state of ¹²C (Fig. 1a). At the second stage, subsequent α -cluster decay of ¹²Be* 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. 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. The registration of 4-particle coincidence must suppress the background (Fig. 1b).

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