

## A new experimental study of the $^{12}\text{Be}$ cluster structure

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Neutron rich Beryllium isotopes have attracted much attention for their cluster or molecule structures at excited (resonant) states [1]. Experimentally one novel method, the inelastic excitation followed by coincidentally recording the decay products, was applied to probe the molecule resonant states [2, 3]. But so far, the experimental results for  $^{12}\text{Be}$  seem quite controversial. Freer et al reported the observation of molecule resonant states in  $^6\text{He}+^6\text{He}$  channel and  $^8\text{He}+^4\text{He}$  channel [2]. However, most of these resonances were not identified in a similar experiment carried out later on by Charity et al [3].

We have therefore carried out a new experiment with  $^{12}\text{Be}$  secondary beam at 31.3MeV/u provided by HIRFL-RIBLL facility in Lanzhou. Two charged fragments produced from the breakup of  $^{12}\text{Be}$  on a Carbon target were coincidentally recorded by a down-stream zero-degree telescope consisting of a 300um-thick double-sided silicon strip detector (DSSD) and a 4\*4 CsI scintillator array. Typical particle identification performance for coincidentally measured Helium fragments is shown in Fig.1. The molecule resonant states were reconstructed from  $4\text{He}+8\text{He}$  and  $^6\text{He}+^6\text{He}$  decaying channels. These states agree well with previously reported results by Freer et al.[2], and therefore support the highly clustering structure of  $^{12}\text{Be}$ . Cross sections for these two breakup channels were also deduced.

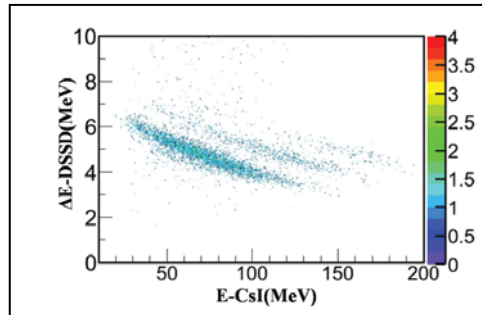


Figure 1: Coincidentally measured Helium fragments resulted from the inelastic excitation and decay of the  $^{12}\text{Be}$  nucleus. The bands starting from the bottom are for  $4\text{He}$ ,  $6\text{He}$  and  $8\text{He}$ , respectively.

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