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## Cluster states in $^{14}\text{C}$ and $^{15}\text{C}$ studied with the $^{10}\text{Be}+^9\text{Be}$ reactions

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In this contribution, a brief analysis will be given of an experiment performed at LNS-INFN (July 2018) with a 54 MeV  $^{10}\text{Be}$  beam and a  $^9\text{Be}$  target. The  $^{10}\text{Be}+^9\text{Be}$  reactions are measured to get information on different types of structures of several light nuclei. Special attention is given to a search for cluster states in  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^{15}\text{C}$ . The  $^9\text{Be}$  isotope has been chosen as the experimental target because of the existence of a cluster structure  $^5\text{He}+^4\text{He}$  inside its ground state. Such target structure, alongside the choice of the  $^{10}\text{Be}$  radioactive beam with a suitable energy of 54 MeV, means that the transfer of one of the aforementioned clusters from the target to the beam should result in the creation of the sought  $^{14}\text{C}$  or  $^{15}\text{C}$  isotopes. This should be followed by sequential decay into several channels, some of which are  $^4\text{He}+^{10}\text{Be}$  for  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^4\text{He}+^{11}\text{Be}$  or  $^6\text{He}+^9\text{Be}$  for  $^{15}\text{C}$ . If we manage to see the experimental signature of these processes, this would be the first indication of the existence of cluster states inside the  $^{15}\text{C}$  nucleus, while a positive result for the  $^{14}\text{C}$  isotope would help to clear up the contradicting findings of other authors.

The experimental setup consists of four highly segmented telescopes covering polar angles from  $20^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$  which enable particle identification using traditional  $\Delta E$ -E techniques. E part of the telescope is a double-sided silicon strip detector divided into 16 strips at each side, while the  $\Delta E$  part is one-sided with 16 strips.

Preliminary results for the reaction channels of interest will be shown. Plans for the remaining analysis will also be included.

### Topic

Experiment

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