

A. A. Bezbakh^{1,2}, S. G. Belogurov¹, V. Chudoba^{1,2},
A. S. Fomichev¹, A. V. Gorshkov¹, L. V. Grigorenko^{1,3},
G. Kaminski^{1,4}, M. S. Khirk¹, A. G. Knyazev¹, S. A. Krupko¹,
B. Mauyey^{1,5}, I. A. Muzalevskii^{1,2}, E. Yu. Nikolskii^{1,3},
A. M. Quynh^{1,6}, P. G. Sharov^{1,2}, R. S. Slepnev¹,
S. V. Stepanov¹, G. M. Ter-Akopian¹, R. Wolski¹

DETECTOR ARRAY FOR THE ⁷H NUCLEUS MULTI-NEUTRON DECAY STUDY

Submitted to “Particles and Nuclei, Letters”

¹ FLNR, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russia

² Institute of Physics, Silesian University in Opava, 74601 Opava, Czech Republic

² National Research Centre “Kurchatov Institute”, 123182 Moscow, Russia

⁴ Heavy Ion Laboratory, University of Warsaw, 02-093 Warsaw, Poland

⁵ L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, 010008 Astana, Kazakhstan

⁶ Nuclear Research Institute, 670000 Dalat, Vietnam

Массив детекторов для исследования многонейтронного распада ядра ${}^7\text{H}$

На пучке радиоактивных ядер сепаратора ACCULINNA-2 Лаборатории ядерных реакций им. Г. Н. Флёрва создаётся установка, предназначенная для детального изучения пятительного распада ядер ${}^7\text{H}$, образующихся в результате реакции передачи протона от налетающего ядра ${}^8\text{He}$ на ядро мишени ${}^2\text{H}$. В настоящей статье даётся описание устройства из 100 пластических сцинтилляторов BC-404, предназначенного для регистрации нейтронов, телескопа Si-детекторов ядер отдачи ${}^3\text{He}$, а также комплекта детекторов для $\Delta E-E$ -ToF регистрации ядер ${}^3\text{H}$, вылетающих из мишени при распаде ${}^7\text{H}$. Показаны результаты моделирования методом Монте-Карло, давшего ожидаемые значения энергии и параметры траекторий всех частиц. Приведены результаты полученных оценок светимости обсуждаемых экспериментов.

Работа выполнена в Лаборатории ядерных реакций им. Г. Н. Флёрва ОИЯИ.

Detector Array for the ${}^7\text{H}$ Nucleus Multi-Neutron Decay Study

A setup fitting the requirements for the detailed study of the five-body decay of the ${}^7\text{H}$ nucleus obtained as a result of the proton transfer from the ${}^8\text{He}$ projectiles to the deuterium target nuclei is being built at the radioactive beam line of the ACCULINNA-2 separator at the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions. Described here are the assembly of 100 BC-404 plastic scintillators, intended for neutron detection, the annular Si detector telescope for the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoils, and the detector array providing the $\Delta E-E$ -ToF registration of ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei emitted at the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay. Results obtained by the Monte Carlo simulations made for the energy values and flight passes of all these particles are given together with the luminosity expected for the experiments discussed.

The investigation has been performed at the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions, JINR.

1. SETUP WITH THE 75-MM-THICK BC-404 SCINTILLATORS

A modification of the detector array intended for the study of nuclei undergoing decay with the multi-neutron emission is presented. The modification assumes the use of the assembly of 100 BC-404 scintillators which are at the disposal of the ACCULINNA group. The front view of a single scintillator is shown in Fig. 1. In its cross section, the 75-mm-thick plastic is the hexagon inscribed in the circle with a diameter of 100 mm, and it is enclosed in some 1-mm-thick cover. Consequently, 95.5% area of a compact assembly made with the use of these plastics will be covered by the BC-404 scintillators.

The Neutron Wall (NW) arrangement, shown in Fig. 1, will be the central part of the setup being created to satisfy the requirements becoming apparent as a result of study made on the decay spectra of ${}^7\text{H}$ and ${}^6\text{H}$ nuclei [1–3]. The setup composition is given in Fig. 2.

The assembly of 100 plastic scintillators shown in Fig. 1 covers a surface approximated by a circle with a diameter of 93 cm. Its empty central part opens way for the ${}^8\text{He}$ nuclei to fly free to the beam stopper placed at a 0.5-m

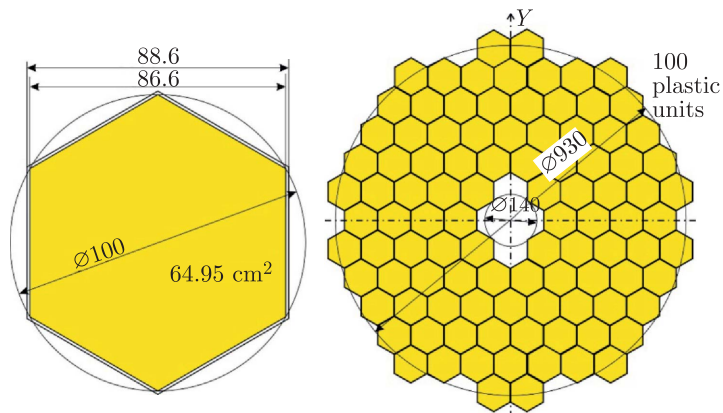


Fig. 1. Left: The 75-mm-thick plastic scintillator having the hexagonal cross section. Shown in yellow is the plastic cross section enclosed in the lightproof (aluminum) shield. Right: Assembly of 100 BC-404 plastic scintillators suggested for the detection of nuclear decay events with multiple neutron emission

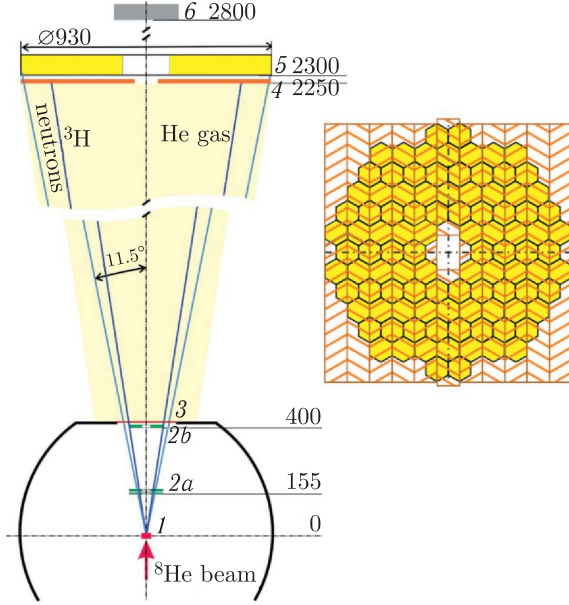


Fig. 2. Setup for the study of the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay events: 1 – ${}^2\text{H}$ cryogenic deuterium target; 2a – 0.140-mm-thick annular Si detector backed with the 1-mm-thick annular Si detector; 2b – 1.5-mm-thick annular Si detector; 3 – 0.18-mm-thick stainless-steel vacuum window of the ACCULINNA-2 reaction chamber; 4 – plastic-scintillator array stopping the ${}^7\text{H}$ -decay tritons; 5 – Neutron Wall (NW); 6 – beam stopper. Neutrons emitted from the target within the angular range $\theta_{\text{lab}} \leq 11.5$ deg at the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay hit the NW. The distances from the target to the items enumerated in this figure are given in millimeters on the right side. Shown on the right, in insert, is the front view of array 4 with the NW installed behind

distance behind the NW without making background distorting the detection of multiple neutron events.

The detection probability $\varepsilon_n \approx 0.28$ is estimated for single neutrons with energy 20–30 MeV hitting the array. This estimate is based on the known [4, 5] cross section values of the elastic ${}^1\text{H}(n, p)$ scattering and ${}^{12}\text{C}(n, n'3\alpha)$, ${}^{12}\text{C}(n, \alpha){}^9\text{Be}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}(n, np){}^{11}\text{B}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}(n, p){}^{12}\text{B}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}(n, n\gamma)$ reactions induced by neutrons bombarding the hydrogen and carbon nuclei making the BC-404 plastic composition in amounts of $5.23 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $4.74 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, respectively.

The depletion rate of neutron flux in the BC-404 plastic is calculated by the use of the depletion constant λ . The value of this constant is obtained as the sum of contributions made to the decrease in the neutron flux due to the neutron elastic scattering on the hydrogen nuclei and neutron reactions with carbon nuclei giving rise to the charged-particle emission. The values of this

Table 1. **Depletion constant and flux-decrease factor in the material of plastic BC-404 obtained for the neutrons at five energy values**

Parameter	E_n , MeV				
	10	20	25	30	35
λ , mm^{-1}	0.00760	0.00770	0.00738	0.00724	0.00630
F , factor of flux reduction at a plastic depth of 75 mm	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.68

depletion constant obtained for neutrons with five different energy values are given in Table1.

The values of the flux reduction factor obtained as $F = e^{-\lambda \cdot 75}$ for neutrons passing through the 75-mm-thick BC-404 scintillator are given in Table 1 in the last row. Thus, the probability that neutrons with energy 20–30 MeV could produce any of the reactions specified above is estimated as $1 - F \approx 0.43$. The detection probability $\varepsilon_n \approx 0.28$ was obtained by comparing these reaction probabilities with those which were typical for the neutron modular detector DEMON [6].

2. TRIGGERING ARRAY

The suggested choice for the detector array, giving trigger signals produced by the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil nuclei emitted in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction, is to place at position $2a$ (see Fig. 2) a detector telescope made of a pair of annular Si detectors. Each detector is segmented in 64 rings and 64 sectors and has the 28-mm central hole and sensitive area with the 32-mm inner diameter and 125-mm outer diameter. The 0.140-mm-thick front detector is the source of trigger signals generated from the recoil ${}^3\text{He}$ nuclei. The second detector will be 1.0 mm thick.

The energy range 9–22 MeV is inherent to the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoils emitted in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction populating the ${}^7\text{H}$ nucleus excitation spectrum in a range of 0–9 MeV above the ${}^3\text{H} + 4n$ decay threshold. Such recoils with energy > 14 MeV pass through the 0.140-mm front Si detector and are stopped in the second, 1-mm-thick Si detector. These nuclei will be identified by the $\Delta E - E$ method against the background made by the other recoil nuclei (${}^2\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{H}$, ${}^4\text{He}$, ${}^6\text{He}$, etc.) which are emitted from the target. The 9–14 MeV ${}^3\text{He}$ recoils, stopped in the front Si detector, will be safely discriminated from the ${}^3\text{H}$ recoils, emitted from the target with similar energy, because for these ${}^3\text{H}$ recoil nuclei the $\Delta E - E$ identification signals are provided by the detector telescope placed in position $2a$.

As for the ${}^3\text{He}$ and ${}^4\text{He}$ recoil nuclei emitted from the target with energy $E_{3\text{He}} < 14$ MeV and $E_{4\text{He}} < 16$ MeV, respectively, their identification will be performed on the basis of the $E - \text{ToF}$ method consisting in the comparison of the measured energy deposit made by the recoil nucleus in the front, 0.140-mm detector, and its flight time (ToF) expended on the 155-mm distance from the target to this detector. The “start” (zero-mark) time is given by the radioactive-beam (RIB) diagnostic array situated upstream the target,

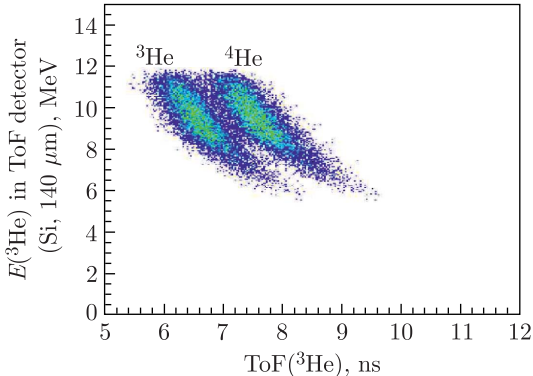


Fig. 3. The ToF spectra simulated for the ${}^3\text{He}$ and ${}^4\text{He}$ nuclei emitted from the target and stopped in the 0.140-mm annular Si detector. Further explanations are given in text

and the signal coming from the front, 0.140-mm ΔE detector will provide the stop mark for the ToF evaluation. The zero-time start signal is provided by the ACCULINNA-2 RIB diagnostic with a root-mean-square error 0.2 ns, and the time measurement made with the ΔE Si detector gives the 0.5-ns stop-signal time spread. This will result in the safe separation of individual nuclides between the whole group of the ${}^3\text{He}$, ${}^4\text{He}$, ${}^6\text{He}$, ${}^8\text{He}$, ${}^6\text{Li}$, and ${}^7\text{Li}$ recoil nuclei hitting the 0.140-mm Si detector. Results obtained by means of Monte Carlo (MC) simulations testify in behalf of this estimation. All simulations assumed that the ${}^8\text{He}$ beam, having emittance 75π mm \cdot mrad in both transverse phase-space planes and energy spread $\Delta E/E = 5\%$ (FWHM), was focused on a target within a circle with a diameter of 15 mm.

One simulation result is presented in Fig. 3. Shown are the energy–ToF distributions simulated for the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil nuclei and ${}^4\text{He}$ background nuclei emitted from the target and detected by the 0.140-mm-thick annular Si detector $2a$ shown in Fig. 2. The source of the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil nuclei is the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction populating the ${}^7\text{H}$ 2.2-MeV ground state in the center-of-mass angular range 0–20 deg. These nuclei are assumed to be formed in the thick, 2.5-mg/cm² cryogenic deuterium target. It is evident that the distributions, simulated for the two recoils, only weakly overlap in this two-dimension plot. More than 95% of these ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil nuclei can be separated without a noticeable ${}^4\text{He}$ impurity. Being taken in 1.0-MeV ${}^3\text{He}$ energy bands, these distributions have roughly 0.5-ns width (FWHM).

3. INFORMATION DEDUCED ON THE ${}^7\text{H}$ SPECTRUM USING THE COMBINED MASS METHOD

We will discuss now the application of the combined-mass method, originally developed in [7], to the study of ${}^7\text{H}$ spectrum obtained in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction. Discussed here is the experiment which will be carried out with the 25 AMeV radioactive ${}^8\text{He}$ beam bombarding a 2.5 mg \times

$\times \text{cm}^{-2}$ ($7.5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) deuterium gas target. So thick target leads to the ${}^7\text{H}$ missing mass determination practically useless with very bad energy resolution. However, the poorly measured energy and emission angle of the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil nucleus cause the good determination of the center-of-mass momentum value and the trajectory angle made for complete pattern of five decay products (${}^3\text{H} + 4n$) emitted by the ${}^7\text{H}$ nucleus in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction. The precision achieved by this procedure depends on the errors inherent to the measured ${}^3\text{He}$ energy (E_{lab}) and angle (θ_{lab}).

Realistic estimates come out for these errors from the complete MC simulation made for the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction populating the known ${}^7\text{H}$ resonance states [2] with energies 2.2 and 5.5 MeV above the ${}^3\text{H} + 4n$ decay threshold. The θ_{lab} vs. E_{lab} distributions obtained for ${}^3\text{He}$ recoils showing the population of these ${}^7\text{H}$ states are presented in Fig. 4. The pattern displayed in Fig. 4 shows that less than 1.5% of 5.5-MeV states populated in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction mix with the 2.2-MeV states. With θ_{lab} measured with a 20 mrad precision, one knows, with precision better than 4 mrad, the center-of-mass emission angle of the produced ${}^7\text{H}$ nucleus. At that time, the ${}^7\text{H}$ momentum value in laboratory system is defined with an accuracy of 0.05%. For that reason, the accurate knowledge of the ${}^7\text{H}$ momentum vector together with information about only four of the five ${}^7\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{H} + 4n$ decay products enables one to reconstruct the ${}^7\text{H}$ excitation energy with high resolution.

The discussed approach will allow one to see the real profiles of the ground state (2.2 MeV) and the first excited state (5.5 MeV) ${}^7\text{H}$ resonances with the FWHM resolution making 0.45 and 0.75 MeV, respectively. These values are almost 2 times better than the resolutions achieved in [1, 2].

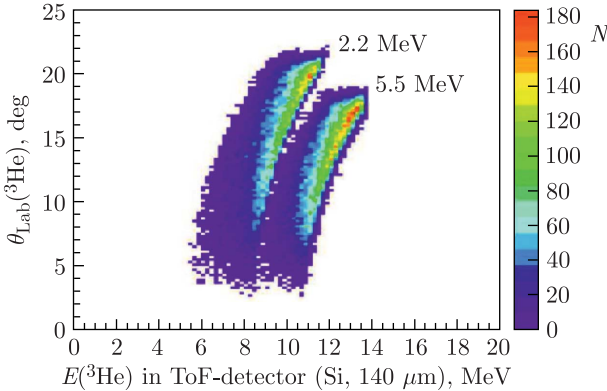


Fig. 4. The θ_{lab} vs. E_{lab} distributions obtained by the complete MC simulations made for ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil nuclei appearing in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction resulting in the population of the ${}^7\text{H}$ resonance states with energies 2.2 and 5.5 MeV. Simulations were made for the cryogenic D_2 target with a thickness of $2.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, in the center-of-mass angular range 0–20 deg

4. ${}^3\text{H}$ NUCLEI AND NEUTRONS EMITTED AT THE ${}^7\text{H}$ DECAY

The detection of ${}^7\text{H}$ decay neutrons, their time-of-flight and trajectory measurement, is the principal function of the Neutron Wall presented above. Operating together with the RIB diagnostic system of the ACCULINNA-2 separator, the Neutron Wall placed at a distance of 230 cm downstream the target will provide one-percent precision in the velocity measurement done for the neutrons. Their trajectory angles will be measured with an accuracy of ± 20 mrad.

The 1.5-mm-thick annular Si multi-strip detector *2b* (see Fig. 2), having the same sensitive area as the recoil detectors *2a*, will give ΔE signal for the main part of the ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei emitted from the target offering the measurement of their specific energy loss (ΔE) and emission angle (θ_{lab}) made with an accuracy of 150 keV and 7.5 mrad, respectively. Some of these ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei, emitted at the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay at larger lab angles, will miss *2b*. But information on their specific energy loss and emission angles will come from the $\Delta E-E$ array *2a*.

The plastic detector array *4* is placed in front of NW (see this in Fig. 2) denoted in the whole setup and shown in front view in insert given in the Fig. 2 right side. It is intended for measuring the rest energy E and the flight time (ToF) of ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei at the distance from the target making 225 cm. It is made of ten 1-m-long and 88-mm-wide BC-404 scintillator plates having a thickness equal to 20 mm. Being disposed as two groups in five plates, these plastics will be placed on the two sides of Y axis, marked in Fig. 1. Each scintillator plate is viewed from two sides by the PMTs, resulting in the definition of ${}^3\text{H}$ stop time made with 0.2-ns accuracy. The ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei emitted from the target with energy ≤ 100 MeV are stopped in the 20-mm-thick plastic.

The pair of 45-cm-long, 20-mm-thick plastics, each coupled with PMT on one side, will be placed in front of NW to cover its middle area left uncovered by the 1-m plastics. This plastic pair will leave open free way for ${}^8\text{He}$ nuclei to pass to the beam stopper. Thus, the ToF- $\Delta E-E$ identification will be provided for the ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei coming from the target. The ToF values measured with a resolution of 0.4 ns will give energy determination made for the ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei emitted at the five-body decay of ${}^7\text{H}$ nucleus.

MC simulations were made for the ${}^7\text{H}$ five-body decay in the framework of phase-space volume approximation. In particular, shown in Fig. 5 are the MC simulated radial distributions obtained at a distance of 225 cm from the target for the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay tritons being detected by the annular Si multi-strip detector *2b*. Patterns in Fig. 6 allow one to see the energy values of these tritons shown against their emission angles. This figure presents the simulation results where the detection of the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoils, emitted at the reaction center-of-mass angles 0–20 deg, is supplemented with the arrival of all ${}^7\text{H}$ decay products, ${}^3\text{H}$ and four neutrons, to the plastic array *4* and NW *5*, respectively (see Fig. 2).

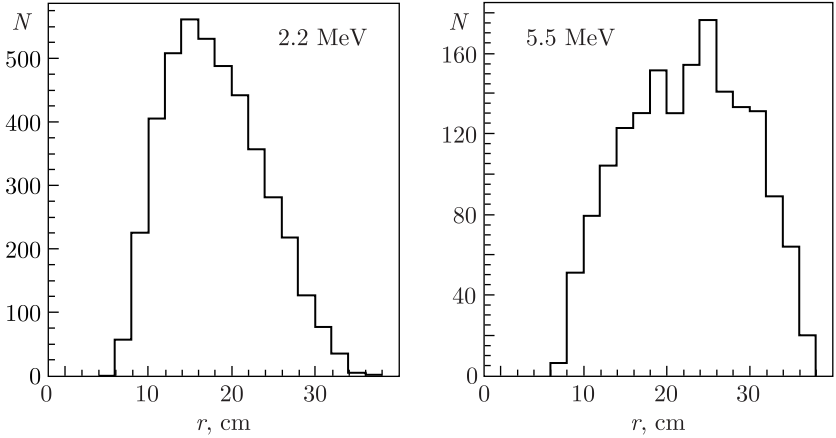


Fig. 5. MC simulated radial distributions obtained at a distance of 225 cm from the target for the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay tritons. On the left and right sides shown are the distributions obtained for the decay of the ground (2.2 MeV) and first (5.5 MeV) ${}^7\text{H}$ states, respectively, populated in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction in the center-of-mass angular range 0–20 deg

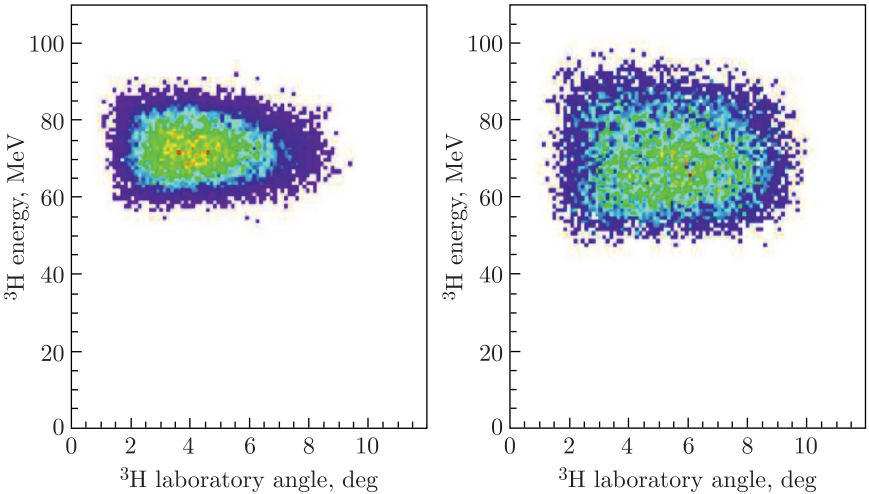


Fig. 6. Energy vs. angle distributions obtained by MC simulation for the ${}^3\text{H}$ nuclei emitted at the five-body decay of ${}^7\text{H}$ nuclei produced in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction in their 2.2-MeV ground state (left) and in the 5.5-MeV first resonance state (right)

Distributions simulated for the neutron arrival positions at the Neutron Wall are shown in Fig. 7.

Looking at the neutron energy spectra shown in Fig. 8, one can see quite a large spread in the energy and ToF values.

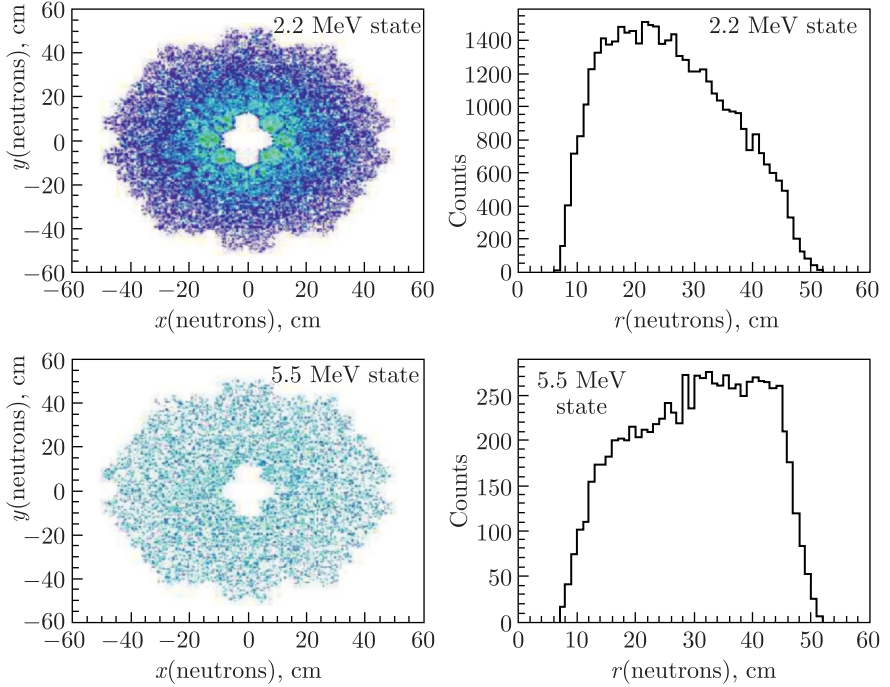


Fig. 7. MC simulated transverse profiles (left column) and radial distributions (right column) obtained at the Neutron Wall for the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay neutrons emitted from the ground (2.2 MeV) and the first excited (5.5 MeV) ${}^7\text{H}$ states

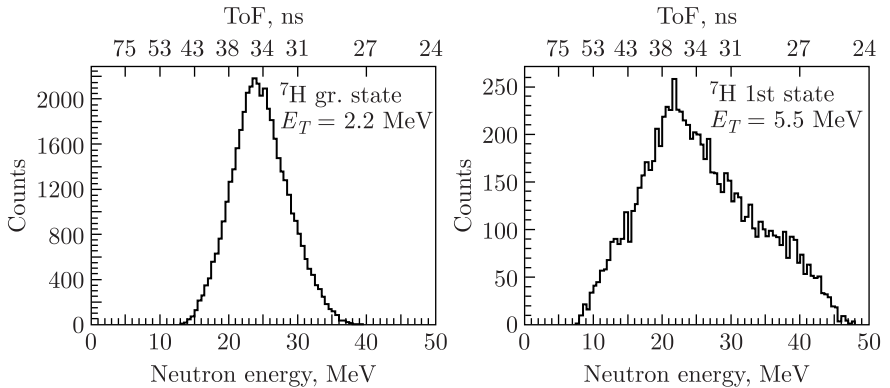


Fig. 8. The energy spectra of neutrons emitted from the deuterium target when ${}^7\text{H}$ is produced in its ground (2.2 MeV) and the first excited (5.5 MeV) states in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction. Given on top are the neutron ToF values calculated for the 230-cm distance to the Neutron Wall

5. LUMINOSITY ESTIMATION

Basic for the estimations made on the setup efficiency is the chance that minimum four of the five ${}^7\text{H}$ decay products arrive at the detectors *2a*, *2b*, *4* and *5* (see Fig. 2) when the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil emitted in the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction is detected. The results of such estimations made on the basis of MC simulation are given in Table 2.

Table 2. **Probabilities of having the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay products arriving at the position in front of the Neutron Wall in coincidence with the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil detection**

Parameter	${}^7\text{H}$ states					
	Ground state, 2.2 MeV		1st state, 5.5 MeV		2nd state, 7.5 MeV	
θ_{cm} , deg	0–20	20–30	0–20	20–30	0–20	20–30
${}^3\text{He} + t4n$	0.25	0.27	0.049	0.032	0.019	0.012
${}^3\text{He} + t3n$	0.32	0.36	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.14
${}^3\text{He} + 4n$	0.065	0.027	0.013	0.019	0.008	0.009

Knowing these results and taking from Table 1 the values of neutron flux decrease and depletion constant λ , the detection probabilities were estimated for the particle groups indicated in Table 2. These results are given in Table 3.

Table 3. **Probabilities (ε_d) estimated for the ${}^3\text{He}$ -triggered detection of minimum four particles emitted at the five-body ${}^7\text{H}$ decay**

Parameter	${}^7\text{H}$ states					
	Ground state, 2.2 MeV		1st state, 5.5 MeV		2nd state, 7.5 MeV	
θ_{cm} , deg	0–20	20–30	0–20	20–30	0–20	20–30
${}^3\text{He} + t4n$	$t4n$ 0.0015	$t4n$ 0.0017	$t4n$ 0.0003	$t4n$ 0.0002	$t4n$ 0.0001	$t4n$ 0.0001
	$t3n$ 0.022	$t3n$ 0.024	$t3n$ 0.0043	$t3n$ 0.0028	$t3n$ 0.0017	$t3n$ 0.0011
${}^3\text{He} + t3n$	$t3n$ 0.0070	$t3n$ 0.0079	$t3n$ 0.0064	$t3n$ 0.0048	$t3n$ 0.0040	$t3n$ 0.0031
	$3n$ 0.0057	$3n$ 0.0024	$3n$ 0.0011	$3n$ 0.0017		
${}^3\text{He} + 4n$	$4n$ 0.0004	$4n$ 0.0002	$4n$ 0.0001	$4n$ 0.0001	$4n$ 0.0000	$4n$ 0.0001
	$3n$ 0.0057	$3n$ 0.0024	$3n$ 0.0011	$3n$ 0.0017		
ε_d , all-together	0.037	0.0362	0.0122	0.0096	0.0065	0.0052

The detection probabilities presented in Table 3 (last row) offer the way to calculate the luminosity achievable in the experiment planned for the study of ${}^7\text{H}$ energy spectrum populated in the transfer reaction ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$. Predictions made for the luminosity L appearing for the ${}^7\text{H}$ formed in the three energy states, 2.2, 5.5, and 7.5 MeV, are presented in Table 4.

The luminosity is calculated as the product:

$$L = \varepsilon_d \cdot t \cdot I \cdot \Delta\Omega,$$

Table 4. Luminosity estimations

Parameter	${}^7\text{H}$ states					
	Ground state, 2.2 MeV		1st state, 5.5 MeV		2nd state, 7.5 MeV	
θ_{cm} , deg	0–20	20–30	0–20	20–30	0–20	20–30
ε_d -detection efficiency	0.037	0.0362	0.0122	0.0096	0.0065	0.0052
$\Delta\Omega$, sr	0.35	0.08	0.33	0.27	0.31	0.46
L , $\text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$8.5 \cdot 10^{23}$	$2.2 \cdot 10^{23}$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{23}$	$2.0 \cdot 10^{23}$	$1.5 \cdot 10^{23}$	$1.8 \cdot 10^{23}$

with the detection probability ε_d given in Table 3, assumed target thickness $t = 7.5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the ${}^8\text{He}$ beam intensity $I = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$, and with the estimated values of the solid angle covered by the triggering array $2a$ shown in Fig. 2.

The data reported in [3] allow for rough estimations made on the cross sections of the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction resulting in the population of the ${}^7\text{H}$ ground state and its first excited state having energy $\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}$ and $\approx 5.5 \text{ MeV}$, respectively, above the ${}^3\text{H} + 4n$ decay threshold. The average differential cross section estimated for the ${}^2\text{H}({}^8\text{He}, {}^3\text{He}){}^7\text{H}$ reaction populating the ${}^7\text{H}$ ground state in angular range $\theta_{\text{cm}} = 0\text{--}20 \text{ deg}$ is $1 \times 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$. Such an estimate made for the first excited state population is $3 \cdot 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$. Consequently, the total statistics gained during the one-month time length of data taking done with the ${}^8\text{He}$ beam intensity $2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$ on the target will contain ~ 50 five-body decay events recorded for each of these two ${}^7\text{H}$ states.

6. CROSS-TALK AND PILE-UP CAUSED LOSSES

The Neutron Wall composition made with the 75-mm-thick plastics results in the fact that less than 5% of the total number of detected 3-fold and 4-fold neutron events are spoiled by the occurrence of such events when a single neutron is detected, due to re-scattering, in two adjacent scintillators (the so-called cross-talk). Time difference $< 1 \text{ ns}$ between the two neutron signals distinguishes these cross-talks from the overwhelming part of events obtained with two ${}^7\text{H}$ decay neutrons detected in adjacent scintillators. Throwing out all events looking as cross-talks will not result in any noticeable loss in the luminosity of the experiment. The loss occurring from this ejection in the real collected data will be less than 2%.

The probability of having two neutrons hitting a single plastic makes about 8% when four neutrons emitted at the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay arrive at the Neutron Wall. More than one-half of such pile-up events will be stored with the complete data set, characterizing the ${}^3\text{He}$ recoil, and with four (three neutrons and ${}^3\text{H}$) of the five ${}^7\text{H}$ decay products. About 4% of pile-up events are possible when three neutrons, emitted at the ${}^7\text{H}$ decay, arrive at the Neutron Wall. Therefore, the conclusion is made that the neutron pile-up results in a 4%

reduction of detection efficiency as compared with the data given in the last row of Table 3.

In summary, taking into account the cross-talk rejection and the losses due to pile-ups, one should take luminosity estimates reduced by 6% as compared with the numbers presented in Table 4.

In addition, we expect only a small contribution from the gamma-ray background. The main sources of gamma-ray background could be materials 1, 2a, 2b and 3 (Fig.2). In this case, the time of flight to the Neutron Wall will be less than ~ 9 ns, which is far from the typical time of flights corresponding to neutrons, see Fig.8.

7. EXPERIMENTAL TEST AND CONCLUSIONS

The above estimations of cross-talk and detection efficiency, made for the Neutron Wall looking as a very compact assembly of BC-404 plastics, should be checked experimentally in a wide range of neutron energy 15–45 MeV. For this task, the measurements of the $^1\text{H}(^3\text{H}, ^3\text{He})n$ reaction, induced by the ^3H beam obtained at ACCULINNA-2 with energy 25–60 MeV and intensity 10^6 s $^{-1}$, are foreseen. The recoil ^3He nuclei are emitted from the target showing the neutron energy and flight direction. In the $^1\text{H}(^3\text{H}, ^3\text{He})n$ reaction cross section making ~ 1 mb/sr and at the thickness of hydrogen target $\sim 10^{21}$ cm $^{-2}$, about 1 neutron per minute will be detected by a single BC-404 detector module included in an array of 7 plastics shown in Fig.1. In these measurements, the triggering process (detection of low energy, ~ 10 –20 MeV, ^3He recoil nuclei) using Si annular telescope will be optimized as well.

The proposed detector systems¹, together with the existing array of stilbene modules [8], will increase significantly the luminosity of the ACCULINNA-2 setup, which plays a key role in the experiments with radioactive beams [9]. These simulations, carried out for the $^2\text{H}(^8\text{He}, ^3\text{He})^7\text{H}$ reaction, are the first approximation to the detailed studies made on the multi-neutron decay of exotic nuclei like ^7H , $^7\text{He}^*$ and ^6H , produced with the ^8He beam bombarding deuterium target, and on the $4n$ excitation spectrum obtained in the $^2\text{H}(^8\text{He}, ^6\text{Li})4n$ reaction.

Acknowledgments. This work was done as part of the collaboration with the National Center of Physics and Mathematics (project 8 “Physics of hydrogen isotopes”, topic 8.3 “Study of properties of neutron-rich nuclei away from the stability valley”). The activity was partly supported by the Russian Science Foundation, Grant No.22-12-00054. We acknowledge Prof. M. S. Golovkov for critical remarks and recommendations.

¹The present status of the new detector array is as follows: 1) there are all components of NW, i.e., 100 BC-404 plastics and ETE-9822B photomultipliers; 2) the annular Si detectors with 32/125 mm inner/outer diameter segmented in 64 rings and 64 sectors will be ready in fall 2023; 3) the array of ten 1-m-long plastic scintillators, 88 mm wide and 20 mm thick, is under design.

REFERENCES

1. *Bezbakh A. A. et al.* // Phys. Rev. Lett. 2020. V. 124. P. 022502.
2. *Muzalevskii I. A. et al.* // Phys. Rev. C. 2021. V. 103. P. 044313.
3. *Nikolskii E. Yu. et al.* // Phys. Rev. C. 2022. V. 105. P. 064605.
4. *Kohley Z. et al.* // Nucl. Instr. Meth. A. 2012. V. 682. P. 59.
5. *Tippawan U. et al.* // Phys. Rev. C. 2009. V. 79. P. 064611.
6. *Tilquin I. et al.* // Nucl. Instr. Meth. A. 1995. V. 365. P. 446.
7. *Sharov P. G. et al.* // Phys. Rev. C. 2017. V. 96. P. 025807.
8. *Bezbakh A. A. et al.* // Instr. Exp. Tech. 2018. V. 61, No. 6. P. 631.
9. *Fomichev A. S. et al.* // Eur. Phys. A. 2018. V. 54. P. 97.

Received on December 9, 2022.

Редактор *Е. И. Кравченко*

Подписано в печать 24.01.2023.

Формат 60 × 90/16. Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная.

Усл. печ. л. 0,75. Уч.-изд. л. 1,01. Тираж 125 экз. Заказ № 60579.

Издательский отдел Объединенного института ядерных исследований
141980, г. Дубна, Московская обл., ул. Жолио-Кюри, 6.

E-mail: publish@jinr.ru

www.jinr.ru/publish/