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Ab initio investigation of the $^{12}\text{C}(n,p)^{12}\text{B}$ charge-exchange reaction

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Neutron-induced charged-particle reactions are ubiquitous in nature and their understanding is needed for a variety of applications, ranging from fundamental Nuclear Physics to energy production and medical applications. Motivated by recent measurements at CERN n-TOF facility, we have performed calculations of the charge-exchange $^{12}\text{C}(n,p)^{12}\text{B}$ reaction within the ab initio no-core shell model with continuum (NCSMC).

The NCSMC method [1,2] can describe both bound and unbound states in light nuclei in a unified way. With chiral two- and three-nucleon interactions as the only input, we can predict structure and dynamics of light nuclei and, by comparing to available experimental data, test the quality of chiral nuclear forces.

After correcting the ab initio NCSMC calculations for experimental thresholds and energies of known resonances, we obtain a quite satisfactory description of the neutron- ^{12}C total, elastic and inelastic cross sections and predict the $^{12}\text{C}(n,p)^{12}\text{B}$ cross section where limited data are available. We calculate integrated and differential cross sections for the ground state and excited states of ^{12}B , and for neutron energies up to 20 MeV, where high level densities in the compound ^{13}C nucleus are reached. Our calculations demonstrate NCSMC capability in a regime where statistical compound nuclear reaction methods are typically applied.

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[1] S. Baroni, P. Navratil, and S. Quaglioni, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 110, 022505 (2013); *Phys. Rev. C* 87, 034326 (2013).

[2] P. Navratil, S. Quaglioni, G. Hupin, C. Romero-Redondo, A. Calci, *Physica Scripta* 91, 053002 (2016).

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