

## MECHANISM OF THE ${}^9\text{Be}({}^{11}\text{B}, {}^{12}\text{B}){}^8\text{Be}$ REACTION

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Angular distribution of the  ${}^9\text{Be}({}^{11}\text{B}, {}^{12}\text{B}){}^8\text{Be}$  reaction were measured at  $E_{\text{lab}}({}^{11}\text{B}) = 45$  MeV for the transitions to the ground states of  ${}^{12}\text{B}$  i  ${}^8\text{Be}$  and to the 0,953 MeV ( $2^+$ ) excited state of  ${}^{12}\text{B}$  and 2,94 MeV ( $2^+$ ) excited state of  ${}^8\text{Be}$ . The data were analyzed within the coupled-reaction-channels (CRC) method. One- and two-step transfers of nucleons and clusters were included in the coupling scheme. It was found that the neutron transfer dominates in the  ${}^9\text{Be}({}^{11}\text{B}, {}^{12}\text{B}){}^8\text{Be}$  reaction. The parameters of the  ${}^{12}\text{B} + {}^8\text{Be}$  optical model potential were deduced.