Study of 4*n* continuum in the ⁸He + ²H collisions at ACCULINNA-2 fragment separator

E.Yu. Nikolskii^{1,2} on behalf of ACCULINNA-2 collaboration

¹ National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia

² Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia

Recently in the experiment [M. Duer *et al.*, Nature **606**, 678 (2022)] a peak, reported as "resonance-like structure" in 4n system, was observed in the ¹H(⁸He,p α)4n reaction at E(4n) = 2.37 MeV with Γ = 1.75 MeV. Here we present the results of the experiment performed at ACCULINNA-2 fragment separator with a 26 *A*MeV secondary ⁸He beam to study low-energy continuum of 4n system in the reactions on deuterium target. These data were previously analyzed for the studies of ⁷H and ⁶H systems in the ²H(⁸He,³He)⁷H and ²H(⁸He,⁴He)⁶H reactions [I.A. Muzalevskii *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **103**, 044313 (2021), E.Yu. Nikolskii *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **105**, 064605 (2022)]. Evidence for a hump in the 4n continuum at 3.5 ± 0.7 and 3.2 ± 0.8 MeV was observed in the ²H(⁸He,⁶Li)4n and ²H(⁸He,³He)⁷H→³H+4n reactions, respectively. The obtained statistics is very low (6 and up to 40 events) corresponding to very low cross sections of few microbarns or tens of microbarns. The background conditions for the ²H(⁸He,⁶Li)4n reaction are shown to be good, favoring the physical nature of the observed events. The ²H(⁸He,³He)⁷H→³H+4n process transforms to the ²H(⁸He,⁶Li*)4n reaction in the limit of the highest ⁷H decay energies. The population of the low-energy region in the 4n spectrum is found to be correlated with the population of the lowest ⁶Li states in the ³He+³H continuum.

Theoretical calculations of ⁸He in a five-body α +4n and of 4n in a four-body hyperspherical models are presented. The ⁸He wave function is shown to contain strong specific correlations, which may give rise to very low-energy structures in 4n continuum in extreme-peripheral reaction scenarios.