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Systematic study of $3n$ and $3p$ Systems

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Recent observations of peak structures in the excitation spectra of the four-neutron system have brought new attention to multineutron systems from both experimental and theoretical perspectives. A key challenge lies in identifying the mechanisms behind these peaks and exploring systematics as neutron number changes. Addressing these issues is important for deepening our grasp of neutron-rich few-body dynamics and the underlying nuclear forces in extreme environments.

Among such systems, the three-neutron ($3n$) system is one of the simplest multineutron configurations and provides a useful starting point for studying neutron correlations. It is generally thought that such delicate systems are optimally accessed through reactions with minimal momentum transfer. However, prior investigations of the $3n$ system have not explored this low-momentum transfer domain. To address this, we conducted a measurement of the $3H(t, 3He)3n$ reaction at 170 MeV/u using the SHARAQ spectrometer at RIKEN RIBF—a pioneering example of intermediate-energy RI-RI scattering employing a triton beam and tritium target. A specially developed high-density tritiated titanium target was employed to ensure sufficient statistics.

Additionally, we carried out a parallel study of the three-proton system ($3p$) via the isospin-symmetric $3He(3He, t)3p$ reaction at RCNP. Together, these experiments offer complementary insights into the $T = 3/2$ sector of the three-nucleon system.

In this talk, we will present the detailed results of these studies, as well as our plans for future experimental investigations of multineutron systems using new approaches.

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