

Adopted Levels

$Q(\beta^-)=24.28\times 10^3$ 25; $S(n)=-9.1\times 10^2$ 27; 2017Wa10

In the NUBASE2016 evaluation of nuclear properties (2017Au03), the ground state of ${}^6\text{H}$ is listed as having a mass defect of 41880 keV 250, a half-life of 2.90×10^{-22} s 70 and an estimated J^π of 2^- . This corresponds to a resonance energy in the ${}^3\text{H}+3n$ system of 2.72 MeV 25 and a resonance width of 1.57 MeV 38.

Calculations reported in (1985Po10,1989Go24) obtained the ${}^6\text{H}$ ground state to have $J^\pi=2^-$. However, a calculation reported in (1986Be02) gives $J^\pi=1^+$ for the ground state.

Three particle transfer experiments, cited in the articles (1984Al08,1986Be35,2008Ca22), produced ${}^6\text{H}$ in the final state and observed a resonance reasonably consistent with the NUBASE2016 evaluation. However, a pion double charge exchange reaction on ${}^6\text{Li}$, reported in (1990Pa25), which led to ${}^6\text{H}$ in the final state, showed no sign of a ${}^6\text{H}$ resonance. Also, experiments with stopped pions reported in (2003Gu17,2009Gu17) observed ${}^6\text{H}$ resonances at higher excitation energies than the one given in the NUBASE2016 evaluation. Earlier experiments with stopped pions by the same group (1987Go25,1990Am04) saw no evidence of ${}^6\text{H}$ states, but, as stated in (2003Gu17), that might have been due to poor statistics and energy resolution.

Theory:

A shell model calculation with $(0+1)\hbar\omega$ model space for ${}^6\text{H}$ is reported in (1985Po10). From Fig. 1 in that article, the ground state energy of the $p+5n$ system is about -3 MeV. From Table 1, the four lowest calculated states (using the ground state as $E=0.0$) are $0.0(2^-), 1.78(1^-), 2.80(0^-), 4.79(1^+)$ MeV. These would correspond to resonant states in the ${}^3\text{H}+3n$ system at approximately $E({}^3\text{H}+3n)=5.5(2^-), 7.3(1^-), 8.3(0^-), 10.3(1^+)$ MeV, taking into account the ${}^3\text{H}$ binding energy of 8.5 MeV. In the same article, a shell model calculation with $(0+2)\hbar\omega$ model space is also reported.

A shell model calculation for $A=6$ nuclei is reported in (1986Be02). For ${}^6\text{H}$, the calculated ground state has $J^\pi=1^+$ and the binding energy is calculated to be 7.144 MeV in $p+5n$ system which corresponds to a resonance at $E=1.34$ MeV in the ${}^3\text{H}+3n$ system.

A calculation of H and He isotopes using the method of angular potential functions is reported in (1989Go24). For the ${}^6\text{H}$ ground state, an energy of 6.3 MeV in ${}^3\text{H}+3n$ system and $J^\pi=2^-$ were obtained.

A study of H and He isotopes using the anti-symmetrized molecular dynamics method is reported in (2004Ao05).

Positive experimental results: (See reaction data sets).

Negative experimental results:

${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-,pd)X, {}^7\text{Li}(\pi^-,p)X$:

1987Go25,1990Am04: Studies of the reactions ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-,pd)X$ and ${}^7\text{Li}(\pi^-,p)X$ with stopped pions were reported in (1987Go25,1990Am04). An analysis of the outgoing particle spectra showed no evidence of ${}^6\text{H}$ states.

Note: The comment was made in (2003Gu17) that the failure to observe ${}^6\text{H}$ states in either of the reactions reported in (1987Go25,1990Am04) may have been due to poor statistics and energy resolution.

${}^6\text{Li}(\pi^-,\pi^+)X$:

1990Pa25: $E(\pi^-)=220$ MeV beam from the Los Alamos meson physics facility was incident on a ${}^6\text{LiH}$ target and a missing mass π^+ spectrum obtained. No evidence for ${}^6\text{H}$ was found in the energy range -10 MeV to $+30$ MeV in the ${}^3\text{H}+3n$ scale, thus casting doubt on the existence of ${}^6\text{H}$.

Also see (2007Fo05).

 ${}^6\text{H}$ LevelsCross Reference (XREF) Flags

A	${}^7\text{Li}({}^7\text{Li}, {}^8\text{B})$	D	${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, p){}^4\text{He}$
B	${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, pd)$	E	${}^{12}\text{C}({}^8\text{He}, {}^6\text{H})$
C	${}^9\text{Be}({}^{11}\text{B}, {}^{14}\text{O})$		

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>$E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3n)$(MeV)</u>	<u>XREF</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	1.55 MeV 44	2.72 25	ABCDE	E(level): $E({}^3\text{H}+3n)=2.72$ MeV 25 from (2017Wa17). The weighted average of reported values is $E({}^3\text{H}+3n)=2.72$ MeV +31-23 from $E({}^3\text{H}+3n)=2.70$ MeV 40 (1984Al08), 2.60 MeV 50 (1986Be35), 2.91 MeV +77-35 (2008Ca22). $\Gamma=1.55$ MeV +44-18, from the weighted average of 1.80 MeV 50 (1984Al08), 1.30 MeV 50 (1986Be35), and 1.5 MeV +18-4

				(2008Ca22).			
				Γ : $\Gamma=1.57$ MeV 38, from (2017Au03).			
				J^π : $J^\pi=2^-$ is predicted in (1985Po10) and (1989Go24); see also			
				$J^\pi=1^+$ predicted in (1986Be02).			
4.1×10^3	6	5.6 MeV	15	6.8	6	B D	E(level): From weighted average of $E({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})=6.6$ MeV 7 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ and 7.3 MeV 10 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).
							Γ : From weighted average of $\Gamma=5.5$ MeV 20 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ and 5.8 MeV 20 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).
8.0×10^3	8	4 MeV	2	10.7	7	B	E(level), Γ : From ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).
12.3×10^3	7	4.2 MeV	15	15.0	6	B D	E(level): From weighted average of $E({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})=15.3$ MeV 7 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ and 14.5 MeV 10 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).
							Γ : From weighted average of $\Gamma=3$ MeV 2 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ and 5.5 MeV 20 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).
18.7×10^3	5	3.9 MeV	9	21.4	4	B D	E(level): From weighted average of $E({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})=21.3$ MeV 4 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ and 22.0 MeV 10 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).
							Γ : From weighted average of $\Gamma=3.5$ MeV 10 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ and 5.5 MeV 20 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, \text{p}^4\text{He})$ (2003Gu17,2009Gu17).

${}^7\text{Li}({}^7\text{Li}, {}^8\text{B})$ 1984AI08

The nucleus ${}^6\text{H}$ is first reported in this reaction (1984AI08); see (2012Th01). At $E({}^7\text{Li})=82$ MeV from Kurchatov Institute cyclotron, the spectrum of the outgoing ${}^8\text{B}$ was measured at $\theta_{\text{lab}}=10^\circ$; the cross section was about 60 nb/sr. The energy of the ${}^6\text{H}$ was deduced and the mass defect of the resonant state, which is assumed to be the ${}^6\text{H}$ ground state, was found to be 41.9 MeV 4, from which it follows that ${}^6\text{H}$ is unstable against the decay ${}^6\text{H}\rightarrow{}^3\text{H}+3\text{n}$ by 2.7 MeV 4, and the width is $\Gamma=1.8$ MeV 5, which gives for the ${}^6\text{H}$ lifetime a value 3.7×10^{-22} s (1984AI08,2012Th01).

 ${}^6\text{H}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>$E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})(\text{MeV})$</u>
0	1.8 MeV 5	2.7 4

 ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$ [2003Gu17](#), [2009Gu17](#)

Resonances in ${}^6\text{H}$ were observed at LAMPF by measuring the ${}^3\text{He}+3\text{n}$ missing mass spectrum following the capture of stopped π^- on a ${}^9\text{Be}$ target, via ${}^9\text{Be}(\pi^-, \text{pd})$. Measurements were also carried out on a ${}^{11}\text{B}$ target. Also see ([2005Gu07](#), [2007Gu24](#)).

 ${}^6\text{H}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>$E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})(\text{MeV})$</u>
3.4×10^3 8	5.5 MeV 20	6.6 7
8.0×10^3 8	4 MeV 2	10.7 7
12.6×10^3 8	3 MeV 2	15.3 7
18.6×10^3 5	3.5 MeV 10	21.3 4

 ${}^9\text{Be}({}^{11}\text{B}, {}^{14}\text{O})$ **1986Be35**

$E({}^{11}\text{B})=88$ MeV from Dubna U-300 cyclotron; the ${}^{14}\text{O}$ ejectile energy spectrum was analyzed in the 52 to 58 MeV region. A broad enhancement was observed near 53 MeV which was attributed to an unbound state of ${}^6\text{H}$ at 2.6 MeV \pm 0.5 above the ${}^3\text{H}+3\text{n}$ threshold with a width of 1.3 MeV \pm 0.5. The cross section at the peak was found to be about 16 nb/sr at a $\theta_{\text{lab}} \approx 8^\circ$.

 ${}^6\text{H}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>$E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})(\text{MeV})$</u>
0	1.3 MeV \pm 0.5	2.6 \pm 0.5

 ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, p^4\text{He})$ [2003Gu17,2009Gu17](#)

Resonances in ${}^6\text{H}$ were observed at LAMPF by measuring the ${}^3\text{H}+3\text{n}$ missing mass spectrum following the capture of stopped π^- on a ${}^{11}\text{B}$ target, via ${}^{11}\text{B}(\pi^-, p\alpha)$. Measurements were also carried out on a ${}^9\text{Be}$ target. Also see ([2005Gu07,2007Gu24](#)).

 ${}^6\text{H}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>$E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})(\text{MeV})$</u>
4.1×10^3 7	5.8 MeV 20	7.3 10
12.3×10^3 7	5.5 MeV 20	14.5 10
18.7×10^3 5	5.5 MeV 20	22.0 10

${}^{12}\text{C}({}^8\text{He}, {}^6\text{H})$ 2008Ca22

A $E({}^8\text{He})=15.4$ MeV/nucleon beam from the GANIL-SPIRAL facility, produced via the ${}^{12}\text{C}({}^{13}\text{C}, {}^8\text{He})$ reaction, impinged on a C_4H_{10} gas target. In ${}^{12}\text{C}({}^8\text{He}, {}^6\text{H}){}^{14}\text{N}$ reactions, the ${}^6\text{H}$ decays into ${}^3\text{H}+3\text{n}$. Events with ${}^{14}\text{N}$ and ${}^3\text{H}$ detected in coincidence were analyzed, and a resonance was observed at 2.91 MeV $+85-95$ above the ${}^3\text{H}+3\text{n}$ threshold with a width of 1.5 MeV $+18-4$. The cross section was found to be $19 \mu\text{b/sr} +62-13$ over the range of angles from 8.7° to 48.2° .

 ${}^6\text{H}$ Levels

<u>E(level)</u>	<u>Γ</u>	<u>$E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})(\text{MeV})$</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0	≈ 1.52 MeV	≈ 2.91	E(level): From $E_{\text{res}}({}^3\text{H}+3\text{n})=2.91$ MeV $+85-95$. Γ : From $\Gamma=1.5$ MeV $+18-4$.

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