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## Invariant-mass spectroscopy of $^{10}\text{He}$

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$^{10}\text{He}$  is an unique quantum many-body system which has the largest N/Z ratio in the nuclear chart. Measuring the properties of  $^{10}\text{He}$  can provide a stringent test of shell-model and ab initio calculations. Starting from the pioneering work of Korshennikov et al. [1], several experiments have been carried out to study the resonance states in  $^{10}\text{He}$ . However, up to now, the energy of  $^{10}\text{He}$  ground state resonance is still under debate. The results from the  $^{11}\text{Li}(-p)$  [1, 2] and  $^{14}\text{Be}(-2p2n)$  [3] knockout reactions, provide a ground-state resonance lying at 1.2(3) MeV [1], 1.54(11) MeV [2] and 1.60(25) MeV [3], respectively, while the results from  $3\text{H}(8\text{He}, p)^{10}\text{He}$  transfer reaction suggest a much higher ground state at 2.1(2) MeV [4]. Recently, the inconsistency between these two methods has been investigated by theoretical calculations considering sudden removal of a proton from  $^{11}\text{Li}$  populating a three-body  $^{10}\text{He}$  continuum [5]. It has been discussed that the strong initial-state-structure (ISS) effects in  $^{11}\text{Li}$  knockout reaction altered the excitation spectrum of  $^{10}\text{He}$ , and the final state interaction (FSI) was found to play a minor role. It is evident that more exclusive measurements with higher statistics are needed to clarify the deviations between different methods. Therefore, we performed a new  $^{11}\text{Li}(p, 2p)$  knockout reaction at 250 AMeV at RIBF, RIKEN, using the MINOS device and SAMURAI spectrometer. A recoil proton detector (RPD), covering 30-65 degrees of polar angle, was used to measure the recoil and knocked-out protons. The invariant mass of  $^{10}\text{He}$  was reconstructed by the momentum of fragments and neutrons. In this talk, the preliminary results will be discussed.

### References

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