

by the presence of the higher symmetry states, but for our purpose we can disregard D-state (see for example Ref. ^{4,5)} and charge form factor reads

$$F_{\text{ch}}(^3\text{He}) = \left(F_{\text{ch}}^p + \frac{1}{2} F_{\text{ch}}^n \right) (P_s^2 F_s + P_{s'}^2 F_{s'}) - \frac{1}{2} P_s P_{s'} (F_{\text{ch}}^p - F_{\text{ch}}^n)_{s-s'} \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\text{ch}}(^3\text{H}) = (F_{\text{ch}}^p + 2F_{\text{ch}}^n) (P_s^2 F_s + P_{s'}^2 F_{s'}) + P_s P_{s'} (F_{\text{ch}}^p - F_{\text{ch}}^n) F_{s-s'} \quad (2)$$

where the integrals F_s and $F_{s-s'}$ are given in Ref. ⁴⁾ and in the Table, while $F_{s'}$ is given in Ref. ⁴⁾ and is unimportante.

By direct inspection of the relations (1) and (2) and Table, one deduces the following conclusions:

1) for $P_s^2 = 0$, the diffraction minimum appears at $11(\text{fm})^{-2} < q^2 < 12(\text{fm})^{-2}$ for both ^3H and ^3He nuclei.

2) for $P_s^2 = 0.02$, the diffraction minimum is pushed back in q^2 for ^3He nucleus at $10(\text{fm})^{-2} < q^2 < 11(\text{fm})^{-2}$ and appears at $12(\text{fm})^{-2} < q^2 < 13(\text{fm})^{-2}$ for ^3H nucleus.

It is clear that the precise measurement of diffraction minimum for ^3H nucleus will determine the P_s^2 .

References

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- 3) N. Bijedić and Z. Marić, L. Nuovo Cimento **2** (1969) 831;
- 4) N. Bijedić, Z. Marić and V. Zlatarov, Fizika **3** (1971) 11;
- 5) N. Bijedić, Ph. D. thesis, University Beograd 1970.

4.7. Preliminary report about the work on $^6\text{He} + ^1\text{H}$

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The cross-section of $^1\text{H}(^6\text{He}, t)^4\text{He}$ reaction is determined for $E_{\text{He}} = 0 - 5$ MeV by irradiating CH and CH_2 targets with ^6He particles obtained from the primary reaction $^7\text{Li}(t, ^6\text{He})^4\text{He}$. The relatively large differential cross section of 0.7 b/sr is explained by low Coulomb barrier and a probable two-neutron correlation.

4.8. $^6\text{Li}(t, p)^8\text{Li}$ reaction at low energies*

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