Kaonic atom x-ray spectroscopy with superconducting microcalorimeters

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Transition-Edge-Sensor microcalrimeters
- 3. Feasibility test at PSI
- 4. J-PARC experiment
- 5. Summary

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Kaonic atom X-rays



Unique probe of the K^{bar}-nucleus strong interaction at the threshold energy

Kbar-nucleus interaction from Kaonic atom data

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- Data points exist across the periodic table
 - K-p, K-d: K^{bar}N scattering length talk by J. Zmeskal on Thursday
 - Z = 2(He) ~ 92(U)
 - measurements in 1970's & 80's
 - not so good quality...
- **Global analysis** prefer a deep potential?
 - Re V ~ 150~200 MeV
 - Phenomenological density dependence optical potential Phys. Rep., 287 (1997) 385.
 - Chiral potential (~50 MeV) Ramos, Oset, NPA671(00)481 + phen. multi nucleon terms.

E. Friedman and A. Gal, NPA 899(2013) 60.

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Kbar-nucleus interaction from Kaonic atom data

C. J. Batty, E. Friedman, and A. Gal, Phys. Rep., 287 (1997) 385.



Breakthrough in the x-ray detector resolution is must to improve data quality for small shift & narrow width levels $(\Delta E, \Gamma << 100 \text{ eV})$

More precise discussion about the K-nucl. potential

Kaonic helium x-rays



Transition-Edge-Sensor microcalorimeters



- ✓ Excellent energy resolution ~2 eV FWHM@ 6 keV
- ✓ Wide dynamic range
- ✓ Large effective area with multiplexing technique
- ✓ Portable & compact system

NIST TES system



J.N. Ullom et al., Synchrotron Radiation News, Vol. 27, 24 (2014)





- NIST designed cryostat
 - Pulse tube (60K,3K) + ADR (1K, 50mK)
 - ADR hold time: > 1 day
 - Manufactured by High Precision Devices, Inc. <u>http://www.hpd-online.com/102_cryostat.php</u>

Detector snout

- 240 pixel Mo-Cu bilayer TES
 30 ch TDM(time division multiplexing) readout
- 1 pixel : 300 x 320 um
- 4 um Bi absorber → efficiency ~0.85@6 keV, ~0.4@10 keV

Feasibility test : πC x-ray measurement

- + Aim : studying in-beam performance of TES
- + Site : Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI) at PiM1 beamline
- Measured x-rays: $\pi C 4f \rightarrow 3d$ transition ~ 6.4 keV

(strong-interaction effect is negligible)



<u>πC 4-3 X rays</u>



Experimental setup at J-PARC K1.8BR



TES operation in the J-PARC kaon beam

Comparison of PSI data with the simulation



	$\pi M1$ at PSI	K1.8BR at J-PARC	
Beam momentum	$173 \ { m MeV}/c$	900 MeV/c	
Total beam intensity	$2.8 \times 10^{6} / \text{sec}$	8.0×10^5 / spill (@ 5	60 kW)
$K^-/\pi^-/\mu^-/e^-$ ratio	-/~40%~/~5%~/~55%	20% / 60% / 10% / 10%	
TES trigger rate / pixel	0.64/sec	> 0.17 /spill	
Energy deposit on Si	152 MeV/sec	46 MeV/spill	

J-PARC will be less severe compared with PSI

Expected spectrum in J-PARC E62



<u>Summary</u>

- Transition-edge-sensor microcalorimeters are now available for hadronic atom x-ray spectroscopy
 - Drastic improvement in energy resolution ~150 eV (SDD) → ~6 eV (TES) [FWHM@6 keV]
 - Successfully demonstrated at a pion beamline at PSI
- Kaonic helium x-rays will be measured in J-PARC E62
 - Precision goal for ΔE_{2p} : ~ 0.2 eV
 - Contribute to the determination of the potential strength

