The 12th International Conference on Hypernuclear and Strange Particle Physics

**HYP2015** 

September 7 – 12, 2015 Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan



Juseum of Fine Arts Boston



Experimental studies on the weak decay of Λ-hypernuclei



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The FINUDA apparatus @ INFN/LNF DAΦNE:

- a detector designed for decay of hypernuclei study
- A revisited analysis of the proton spectra from NMWD of  $\Lambda$ -hypernuclei
- First determination of  $\Gamma_p/\Gamma_\Lambda$ for 8  $\Lambda$ -hypernuclei (A = 5-16)
- Determination of the full set of NMWD widths for  ${}^{5}\text{He}_{\Lambda}$  and  ${}^{11}\text{B}_{\Lambda}$
- A look to the future







# **Physics motivations**

- Ifetime of (light) Λ-hypernuclei
- see Tuesday's topical session

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- check of the validity of the  $\Delta I = 1/2$  rule
- ✓ MWD decay exploited as indirect spectroscopic analysis tool
- ← the NMWD study provides the only practical means of exploring the four-fermion, strangeness changing  $\mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \mathcal{N}$  weak interaction
- ✓ Γ<sub>n</sub>/Γ<sub>p</sub> puzzle
- ✓ experimental evidence of 2cN-induced process
- in medium modifications of hyperons weak decay





#### Observables in Weak Decay of Λ–Hypernuclei

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### Revisited analysis of the proton spectra

Attempt of improving the fits by shifting down the lower edge for the fits to 50, 60 and 70 MeV:

better value of  $\chi^2/n = 1.33$  when choosing the starting point at 70 MeV



### **Refined determination of** $\Gamma_{2eN}$ / $\Gamma_{NMWD}$

The central values of the fitting Gaussians ( $\mu$ ) were used to divide the full area of the proton spectra into two regions,  $A_{low}$  and  $A_{high}$ . It was shown that from the expression:



$$R_1(A) = \frac{A_{low}(A)}{A_{low}(A) + A_{high}(A)}$$



the ratio  $\Gamma_{2 \circ \ell} / \Gamma_p$  can be obtained (under the assumption that it is constant in the range A = 5 ÷ 16).

It was found (single particle spectra):

$$\Gamma_{2 o N} / \Gamma_p = 0.43 \pm 0.25$$
  $(\Gamma_{2 o N} / \Gamma_{NMWD} = 0.24 \pm 0.10)$ 

With the new values we find:

$$\Gamma_{2 o N} / \Gamma_p = 0.50 \pm 0.24$$
 ( $\Gamma_{2 o N} / \Gamma_{NMWD} = 0.25 \pm 0.12$ )



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# **Refined determination of** $\Gamma_{2 \circ N} / \Gamma_{NMWD}$

By selecting (*n*,*p*) coincidence events we found:



With the new  $\mu$  values, we got:



fully compatible with the previous one, within the errors.

M. Kim *et al.*, *PRL* 103 (2009) 182502: 0.29 ± 0.13.

**b** E. Bauer and G. Garbarino, *PRC* 81 (2010) 064315.



Some information can be extracted by the proton spectra, but how it is possible to extract the "true" number of protons from NMWD. Spectra are severely distorted by several FSI effects



At least 3 effects:

a) number of primary protons from NMWD decreased by FSI

b) in a given region of the spectrum increase due to the FSI not only of higher energy protons, but of neutrons as well
c) quantum mechanical interference effect

In the upper part of the experimental spectrum b) and c) are negligible How to calculate a) without resorting to any INC models, but only from experimental data?









Со	mpletion	of decay	pattern	for ⁵He <sub>∧</sub> an	d <sup>11</sup> B <sub>A</sub>
	$^{5}_{\Lambda}$ He	$^{11}_{\Lambda}\mathbf{B}$	$^{12}_{\Lambda}{ m C}$	$^{12}_{\Lambda}\mathbf{C}$	
$\Gamma_T / \Gamma_\Lambda$	0.962±0.034	1.274±0.072	$1.241 \pm 0.041$	1.241±0.041	
$\Gamma_{\pi^{-}}/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$	0.342±0.015	0.228±0.027	0.120±0.014	0.123±0.015	og et al., JKPS 59
$\Gamma_{\pi^0}/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$	0.201±0.011	0.192±0.056	0.165±0.008	0.165±0.008	. Bhans
$\Gamma_p/\Gamma_\Lambda$	0.217±0.041	0.47±0.11	0.493±0.088	0.45±0.10	(200
$\Gamma_{2N}/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$	0.078±0.034	0.169±0.077	0.178±0.076	0.27±0.13	Canget al., PRL 96 C
$\Gamma_n / \Gamma_\Lambda$	0.125±0.066	0.21±0.16	0.28±0.12	0.23±0.08	
$\Gamma_n / \Gamma_p$	0.58±0.32	0.46±0.37	0.58±0.27	0.51±0.14	
$\Gamma_n / \Gamma_p$	0.508	0.502	0.418	Contents lists available at Science Physics Letters I www.elsevier.com/locate/phys	Direct
K. Itonaga, T. Motoba, PTP 185 (2010) 252 $\Gamma_{2N} / \Gamma_p = 0.36 \pm 0.14^{+0.05}_{\text{stat}-0.04_{\text{sys}}}$			Determinatio Hypernuclei E. Botta <sup>a,b</sup> , T. Br <sup>a</sup> Diparimento di Fisica, Univ <sup>b</sup> INFN Secione di Torino, via	n of non-mesonic weak decay width essani <sup>a,b</sup> , S. Bufalino <sup>a,b</sup> , A. Feliciello <sup>b,*</sup> ersità di Torino, via P. Giuria 1. Torino, Italy Giuria 1. Torino, Italy	s of ${}^5_{\Lambda}$ He and ${}^{11}_{\Lambda}$ B

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# J-PARC K1.1 beam line





E10 published data: >  $1 \times 10^7 \pi^+/\text{spill}$ 

H. Sugimura et al., PLB 729 (2014) 39.

## A possible apparatus concept layout

 $(\pi^+, K^+)$ 





### **Cylindrical** Detector **System**

(K1.8BR spectrometer)

#### essential requirements



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and Strange Particle Physics, Sendai, Japan, September

on Hypernuclaer

12<sup>nd</sup> International Conference

realized magnetic analysis of decay products  $\bigcirc$  large detection solid angle (~2 $\pi$ ) Iow detection threshold

- 800 meylc

- 100 meyle

-600 meylc

Cerenkov

icite

#### **SKS** magnet

platform

oct

10r

deroget Cerenkov

(K1.8 spectrometer)

## A possible apparatus concept layout







#### Conclusions

- **b** First systematic determination of  $\Gamma_p / \Gamma_{\Lambda}$  for *p*-shell Hypernuclei
- experimental data agree with the latest calculations by Itonaga & Motoba, (even though the errors are quite large...)

K. Itonaga, T. Motoba, Progr. Theor. Phys. Suppl. 185 (2010) 252.

- First experimental verification of the complementary between MWD and NMWD, at least for charged channels
- Completion of <sup>5</sup>He<sub>A</sub> and <sup>11</sup>B<sub>A</sub> NMWD pattern
- Looking forward for new opportunities at J-PARC...

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# Thank you!

どうも ありがとう