



東北大学

HYP2015, Sendai, Japan
7th September 2015

The 12th International Conference on
Hypernuclear and Strange Particle Physics

HYP2015

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



Satoshi N Nakamura, Tohoku University

Hypernuclear spectroscopy via the $(e, e'K^+)$ reaction

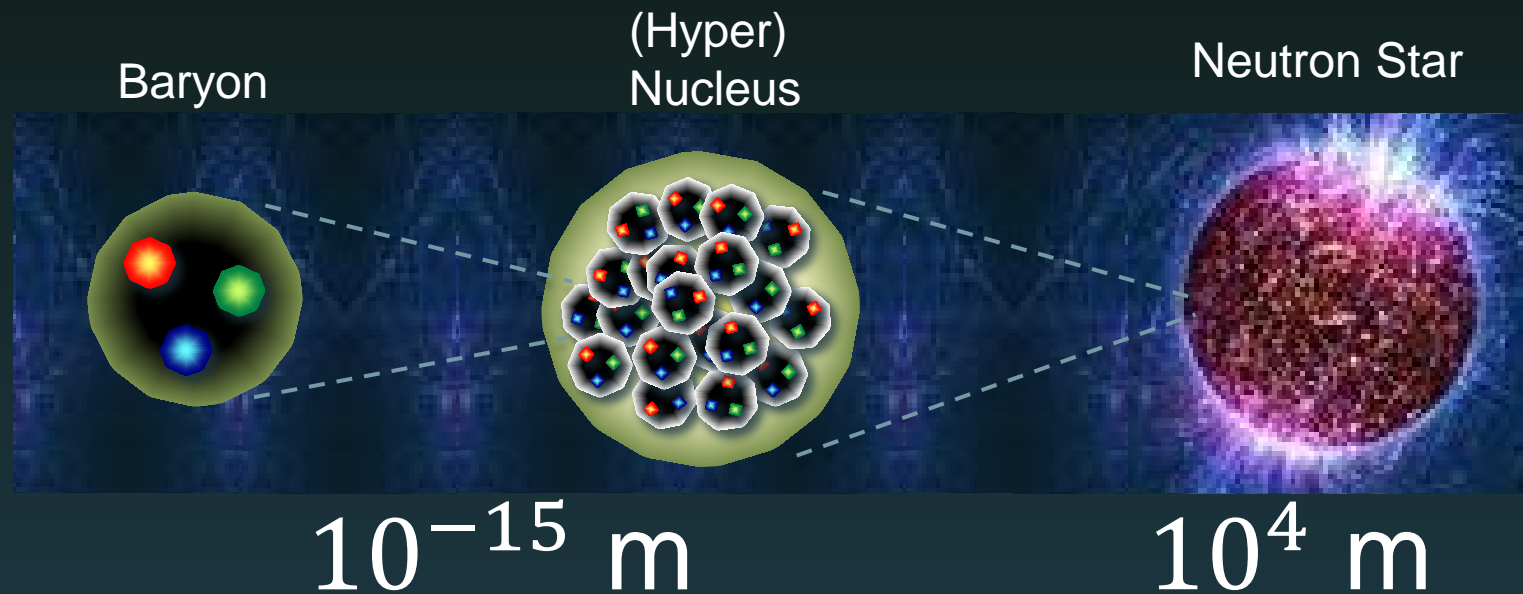


Analysis Details:
T.Gogami parallel 1a-5

Future Programs at JLab
L.Tang, plenary 11th Sep.

JLab E05-115 collaboration, 2009, JLab Hall-C

Quantum Many-body System Bound by the Strong Int.



Spectroscopy of Hypernuclei

NN scat.

Obs. $2 M_{\odot}$
Hyperon Puzzle

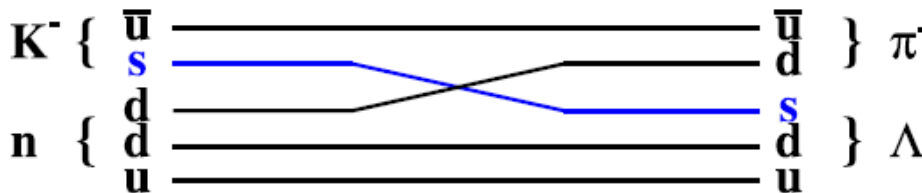
LQCD

Baryon Interaction

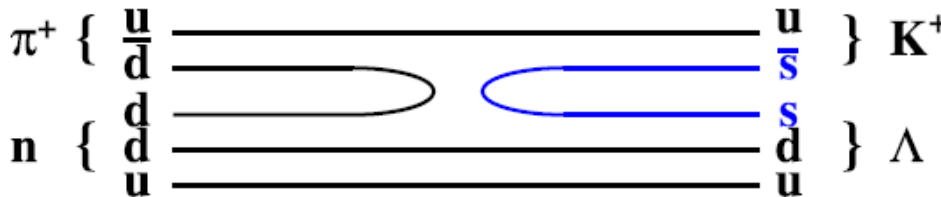
Production of Λ Hypernuclei

Large C.S.
Small q

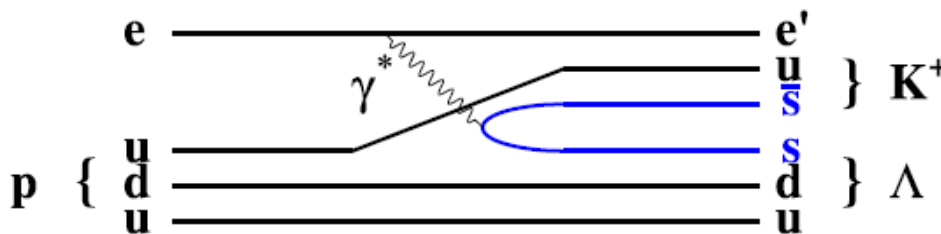
s-quark exch.
(K^- , π^-)



s, \bar{s} pair creation
(π^+ , K^+)



(e , $e'K^+$)



Small C.S.
Large q

n to Λ

No ${}^7\text{He}$ target

~~${}^7\text{He}(K^-, \pi^-) {}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$~~

~~${}^7\text{He}(\pi^+, K^+) {}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$~~

p to Λ

${}^7\text{Li}(e, e'K) {}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$

Spectroscopic techniques of Hypernuclei

Method	Resolution	Absolute E	Yield	comments
(e,e'K ⁺)	0.5 MeV	⊙	× 100nb/sr	$p \rightarrow \Lambda$
(π^+ ,K ⁺)	1.5 – 2 MeV	○ (norm $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$)	○ 10 μ b/sr	$n \rightarrow \Lambda$
(K ⁻ , π^-)	~2 MeV	○ (norm $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$)	⊙ 10mb/sr	$n \rightarrow \Lambda$
γ -ray	0.003 MeV	×	-	-
Decay π	0.1 MeV	○ (only g.s.)	-	Fragments

Characteristics of (e,e'K⁺) HY study

➤ Electromagnetic production

➤ Convert Proton to Lambda :

Mirror to well studied HY by (π ,K), (K, π)

Absolute energy calibration

with Λ and Σ^0 masses

➤ High quality primary beam

High energy resolution ($< 1\text{MeV}$)

Thin enriched target

Challenge of (e,e'K) HY Study

- Huge e' Background due to Bremsstrahlung and Møller scattering
Signal/Noise, Detector
- Less Hypernuclear Cross Section
- Coincidence Measurement (e', K⁺)
Limited Statistics
DC beam is necessary

High Quality Electron Beam is Essential !

Hypernuclear experiments at JLab

E89-009 (2000) : Existing spectrometers,
SOS + Enge

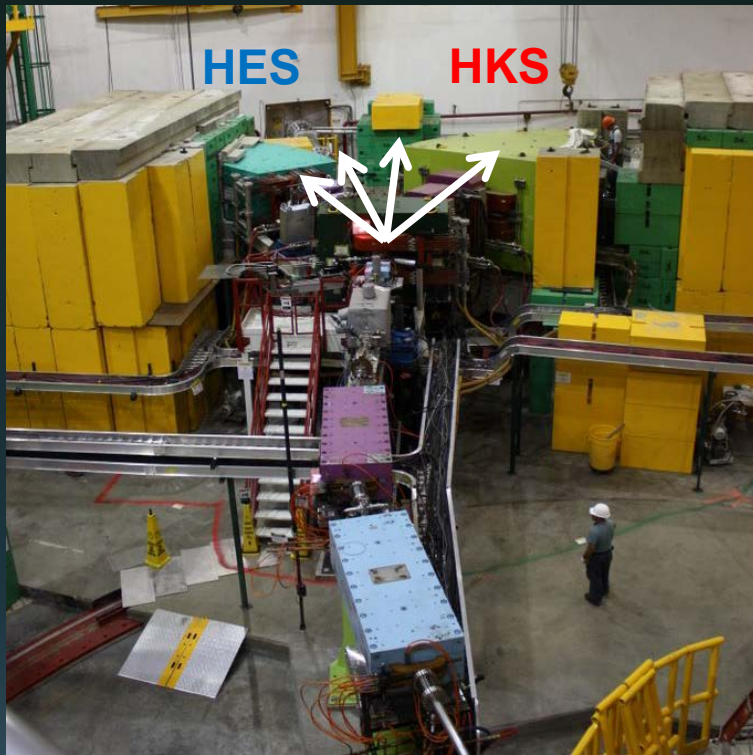
Proof of Principle

E01-011 (2005) :
Construction of HKS, Tilt Method
 Λ , Σ^0 , ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$, ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$, ${}^{28}_{\Lambda}\text{Al}$
Light Hypernuclei

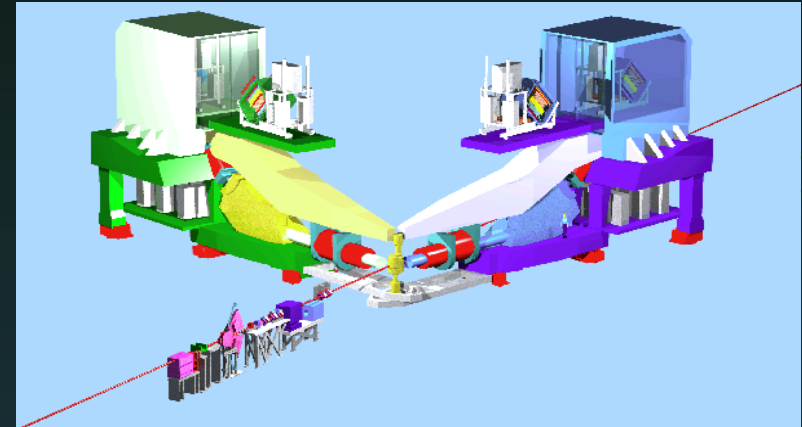
E94-107 (2004-5)
Two HRSs + SC Septum
 Λ , Σ^0 , ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$, ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$, ${}^{16}_{\Lambda}\text{N}$
Light Hypernuclei

E05-115 (2009) :
HKS+HES, new Chicane beamline, Splitter
 Λ , Σ^0 , ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$, ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$, ${}^{52}_{\Lambda}\text{V}$
Light to medium-heavy Hypernuclei

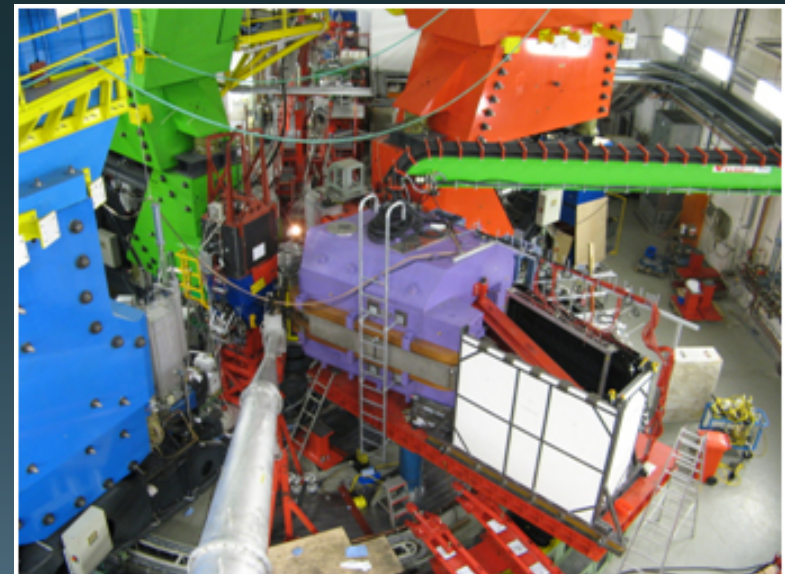
Facilities for $(e, e'K^+)$ HY study



JLab Hall-C
HNSS (2000)
HKS (2005)
HKS+HES (2009)

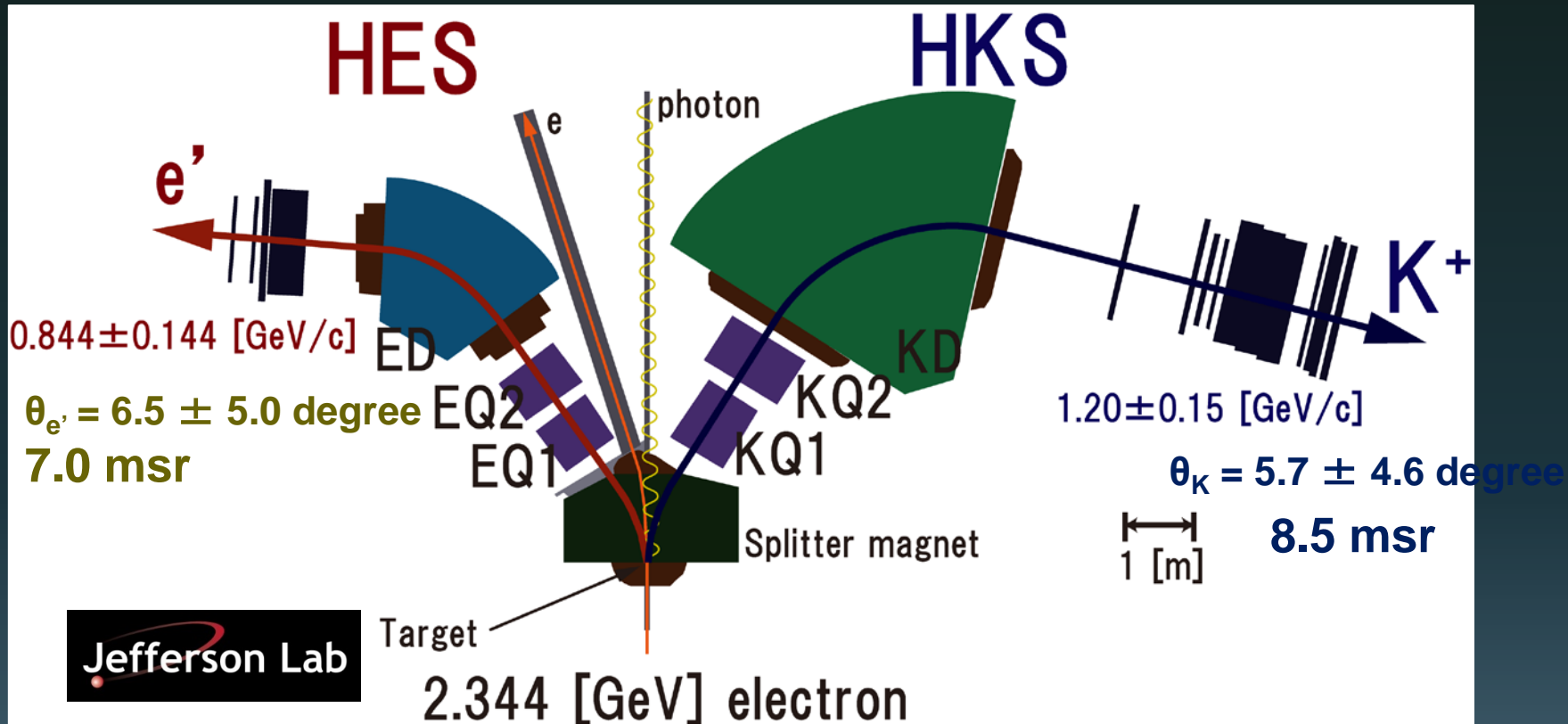


JLab Hall-A HRS+HRS (2004)



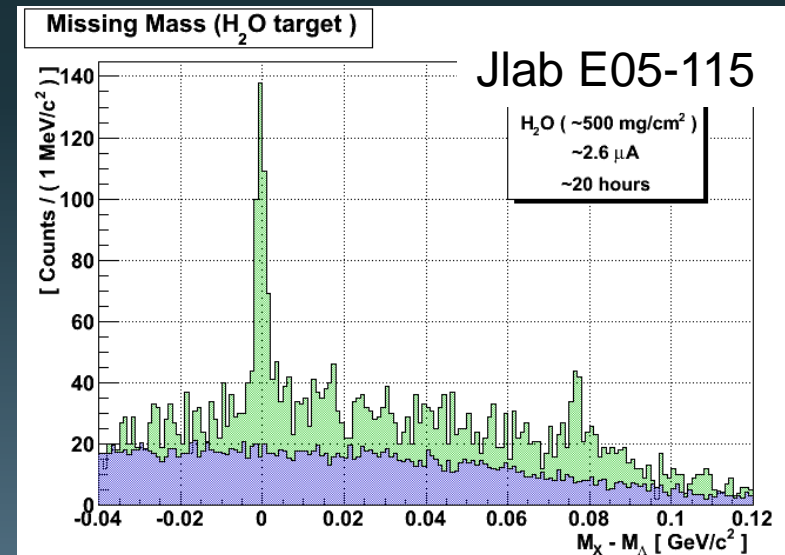
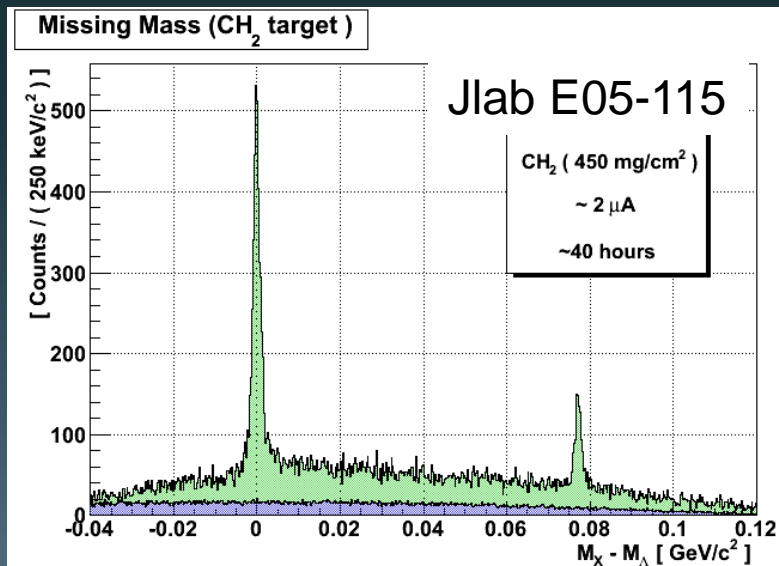
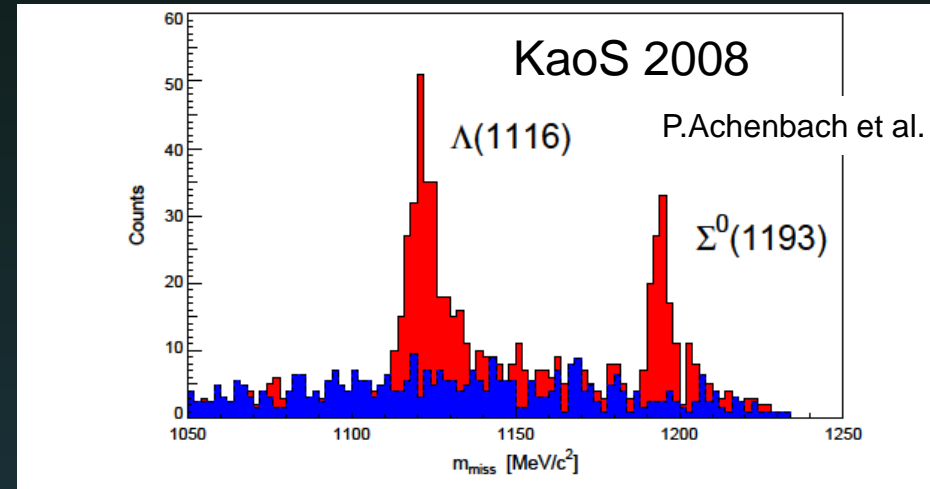
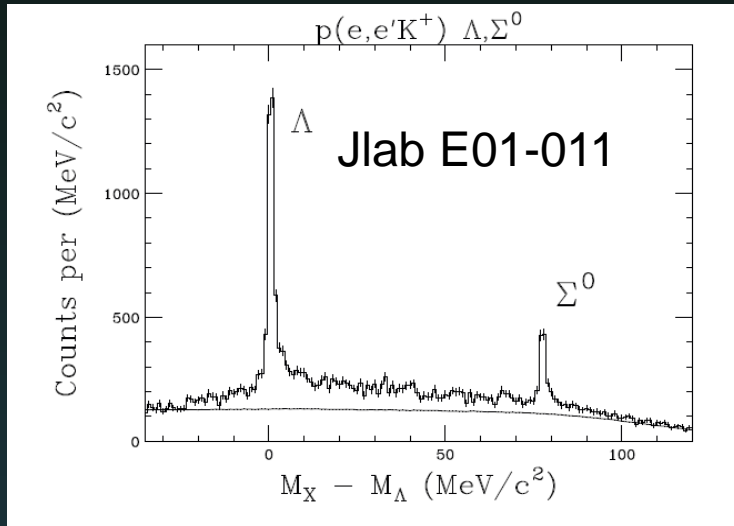
Mainz MAMI-C A1 KaoS (2008-)

JLab E05-115 (Hall-C) setup

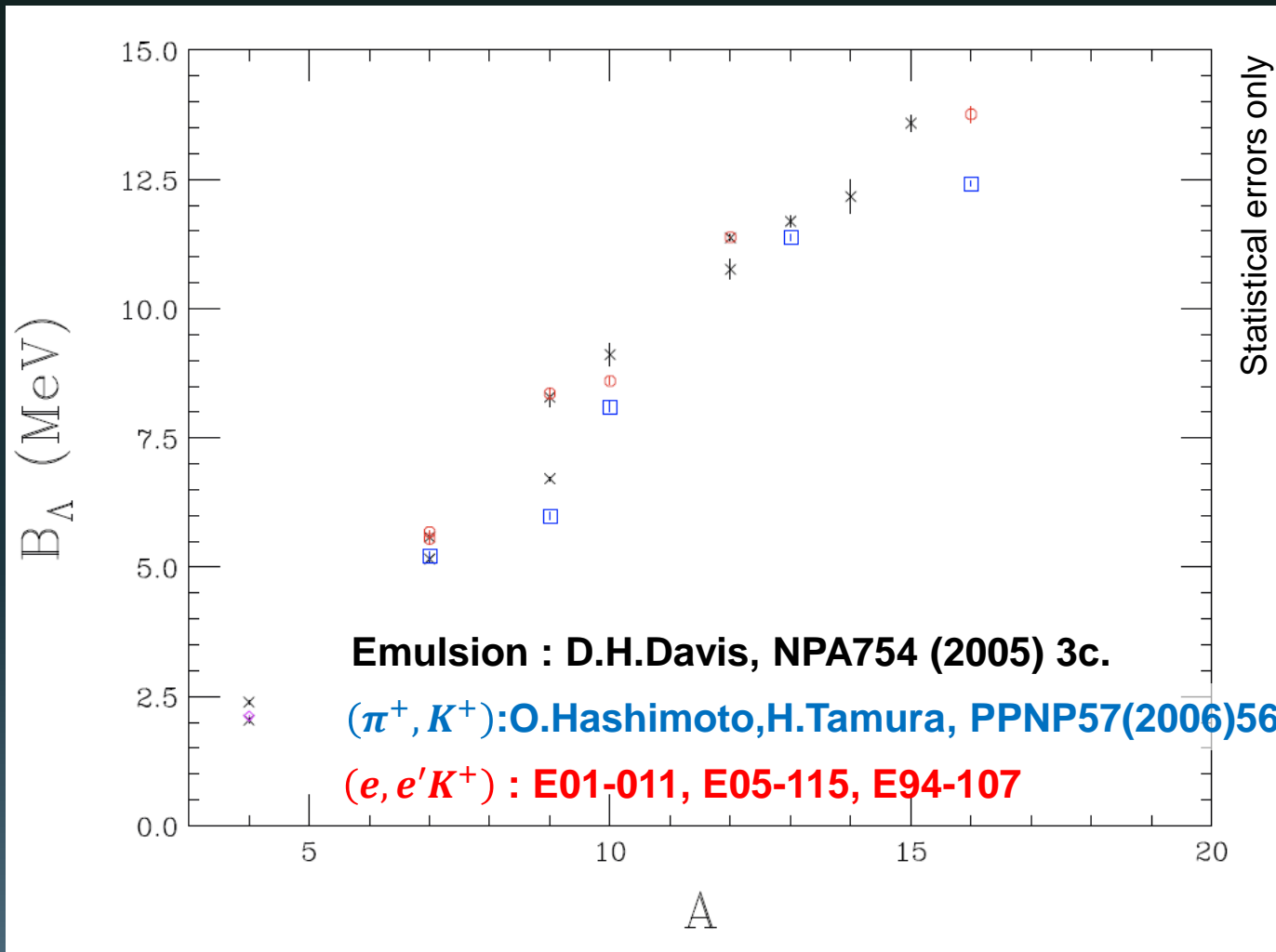


$$\Delta p/p \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$$

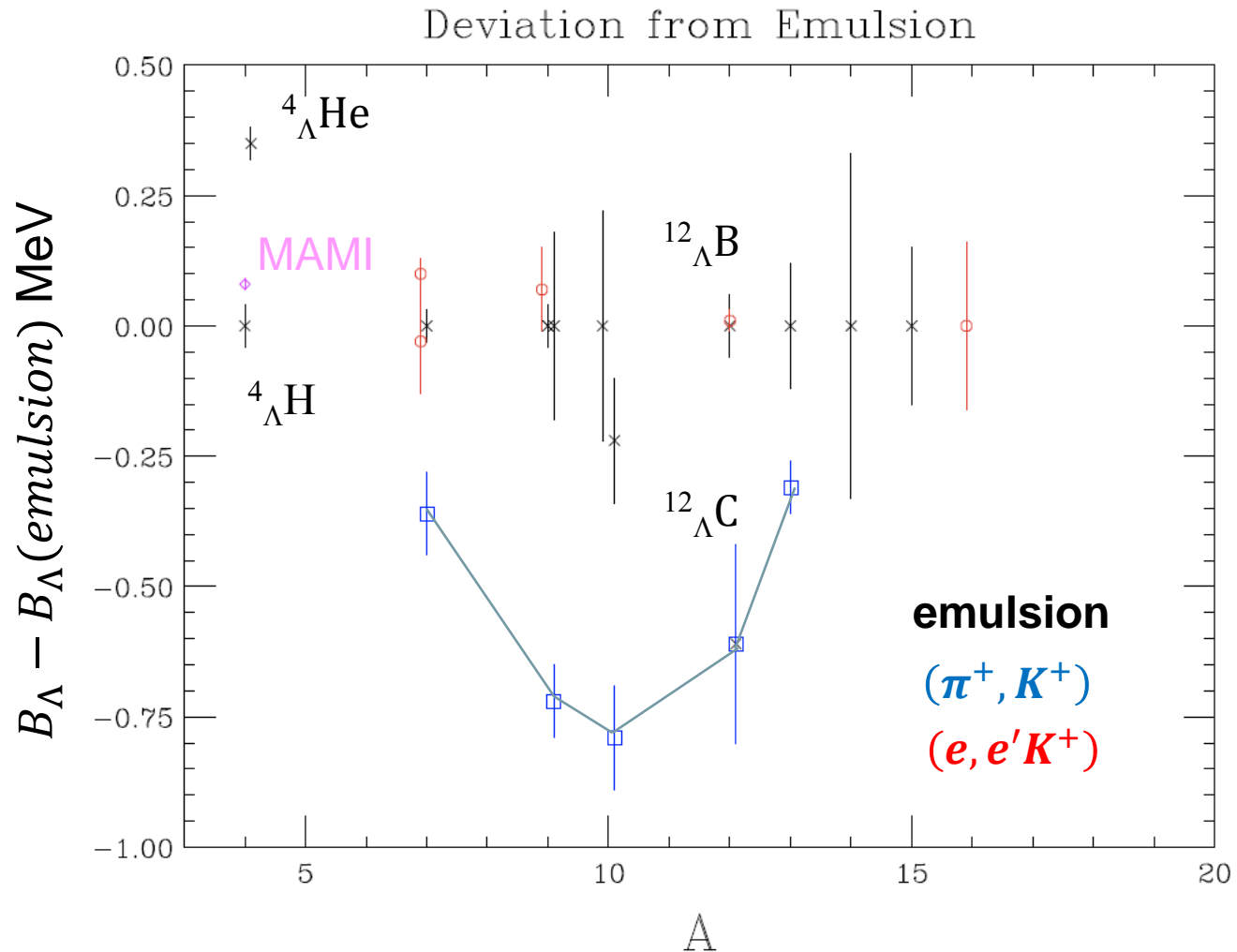
$p(e,e'K^+)\Lambda, \Sigma^0$: Elementary Process



Mass dependence of B_{Λ}



Remove apparent A dependence



$^{12}\text{C}(e,e'\text{K}^+)^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$

0.5 MeV (FWHM)

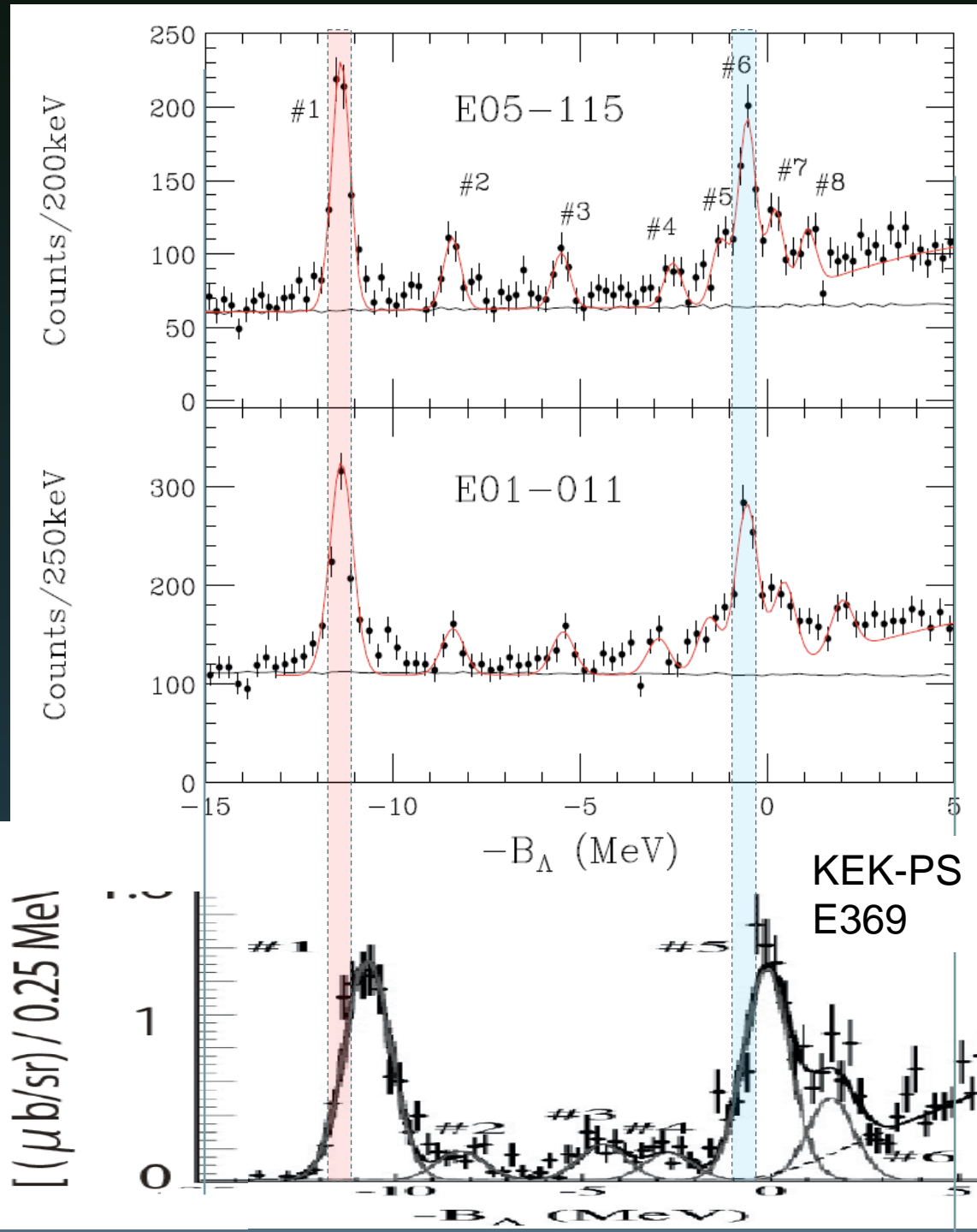
Absolute MM calibration

0.7 MeV (FWHM)

$^{12}\text{C}(\pi^+, \text{K}^+)^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$

1.45 MeV (FWHM)

$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}_{\text{gs}}$ energy
from emulsion



$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$ emulsion data

Nuclear Physics A484 (1988) 520-524

TABLE 1^{a)}

Decay mode	Range of the hypernucleus (μm)	B_{Λ} (as $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$) (MeV)	Ref.
1. $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C} \rightarrow \pi^{-} + ^{12}\text{N}(\text{g.s.})$	—	11.14 ± 0.57	4)
2. $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C} \rightarrow \pi^{-} + \text{p} + ^4\text{He} + ^7\text{Be}$	3.0 ± 0.8	10.45 ± 0.33	3)
3. $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C} \rightarrow \pi^{-} + \text{p} + ^{11}\text{C}$	4.3 ± 0.7	10.50 ± 0.47	3)
4.	3.5 ± 0.4	10.65 ± 0.33	1,2)
5.	3.5 ± 0.5	10.85 ± 0.44	1,2)
6.	3.4 ± 0.5	11.59 ± 0.45	1,2)
7.	3.2 ± 0.4	15.67 ± 0.50	1,2)

^{11}C (3/2-) : $E_x = 4.8\text{MeV}$

situation is not the case for π^{-} mesonic decay modes of $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$: ($\pi^{-}^{12}\text{N}$), ($\pi^{-}\text{p}^{11}\text{C}$), ($\pi^{-}\text{p}^3\text{He}^4\text{He}^4\text{He}$) and ($\pi^{-}\text{p}^4\text{He}^7\text{Be}$). Every one of these decay topologies is easily confused with those of other hypernuclei.

The value obtained for B_{Λ} of $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$, (10.80 ± 0.18) MeV

Statistical errors quoted, systematic errors (~ 0.04 MeV) reduced by measuring M_{Λ} in same emulsion stack.

Nuclear Physics A547 (1992) 369

$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$ 10.76 ± 0.19

Statistical error only

Reference for all (π , K) B_{Λ} data:

$$B_{\Lambda} (^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C g.s.}) = 10.76 \pm 0.19 \text{ MeV}$$

$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$ emulsion data

Nuclear Physics B52 (1973) 1-30.

A NEW DETERMINATION OF THE BINDING-ENERGY VALUES
OF THE LIGHT HYPERNUCLEI ($A \leq 15$)

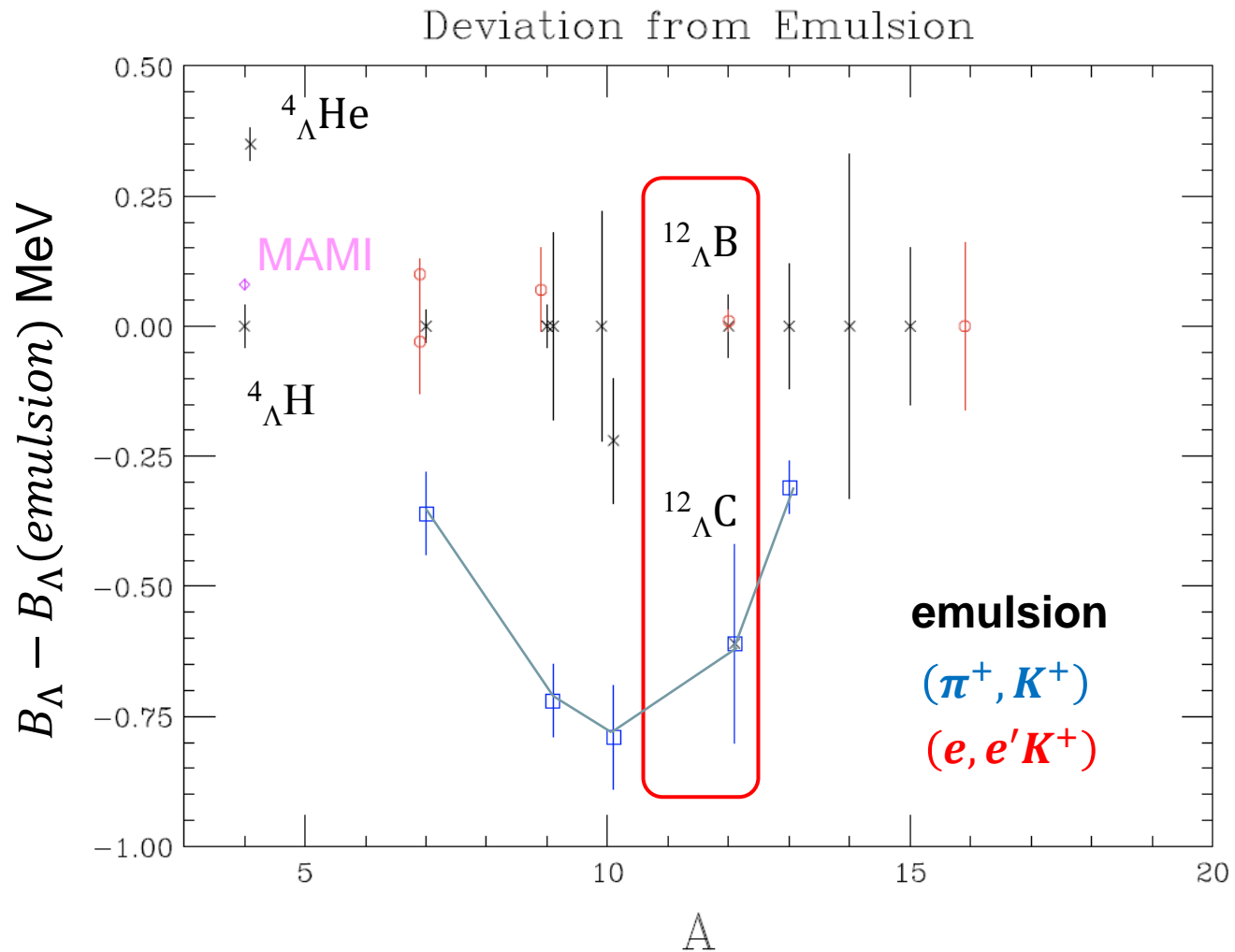
		(# of events)	
$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	$\pi^- + {}^4\text{He} + {}^4\text{He} + {}^4\text{He}$	61	11.45 ± 0.07

$B_{\Lambda} (^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B g.s.}) = 11.45 \pm 0.07 \text{ MeV}$ Emulsion Result (M.Juric et al.)

$B_{\Lambda} (^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B g.s.}) = 11.38 \pm 0.02 \text{ (stat) MeV}$ (JLab E05-115)

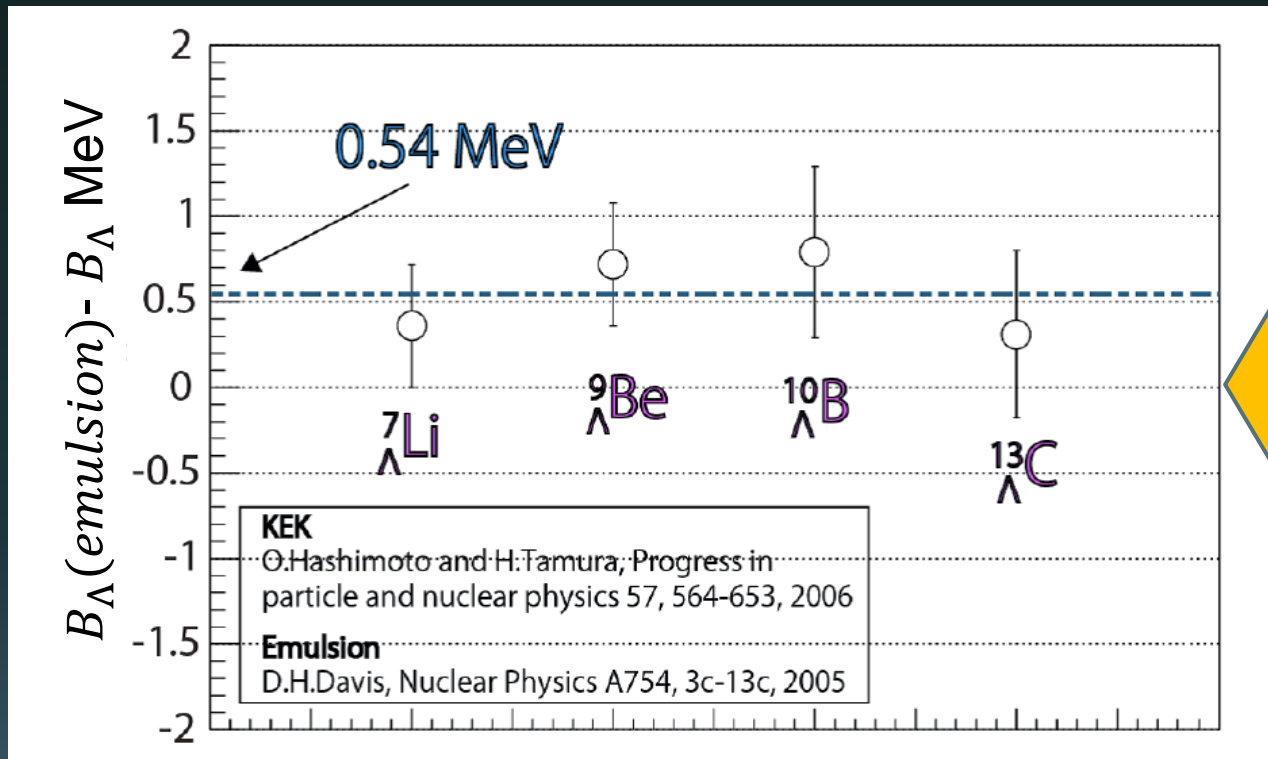
Totally independent measurement

Remove apparent A dependence



Possible shift of $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}_{\text{gs}} B_{\Lambda}$

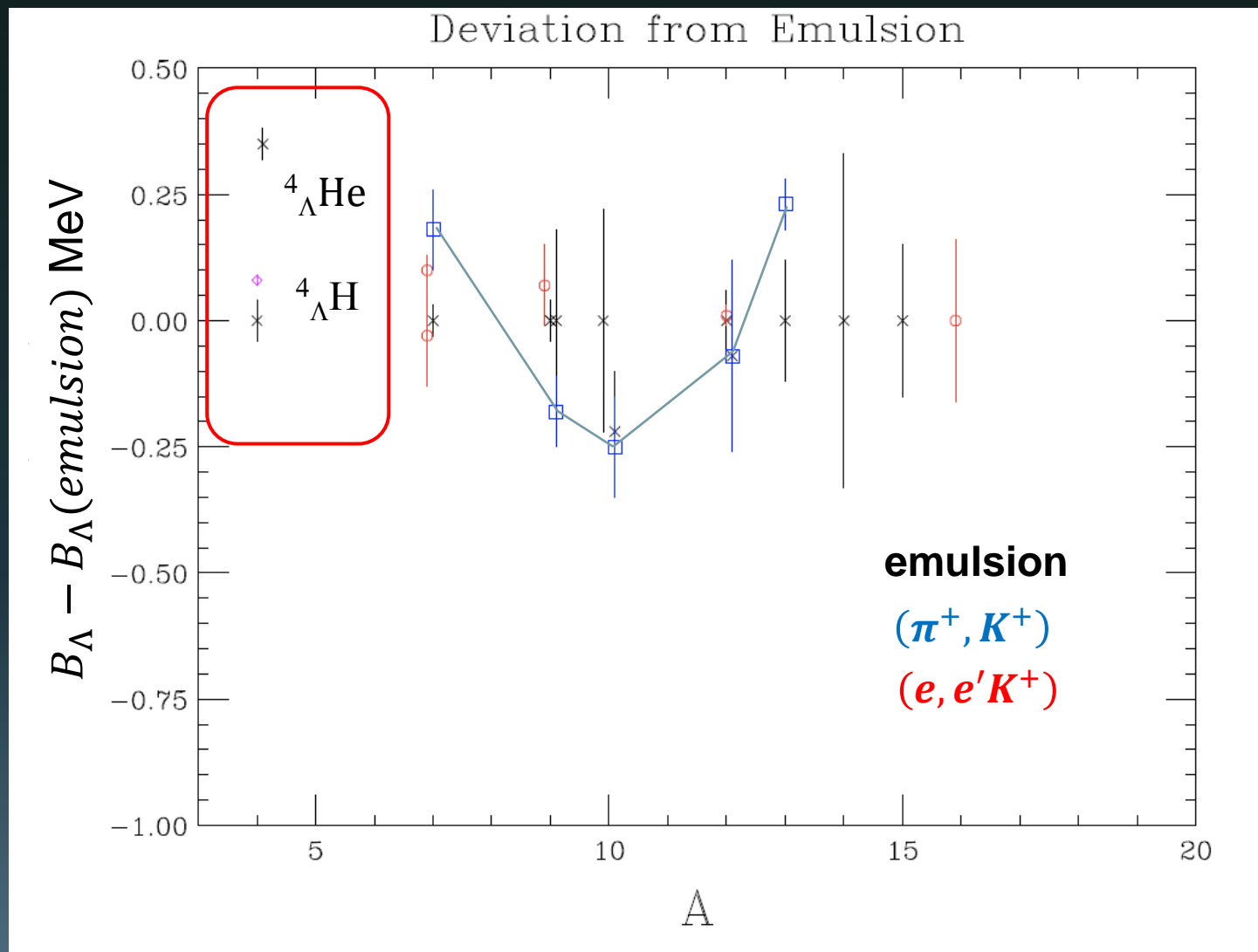
$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C} - ^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	-0.57 ± 0.19 $-0.62 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.11$	$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$: 6 events, $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$: 87 events present data for $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$
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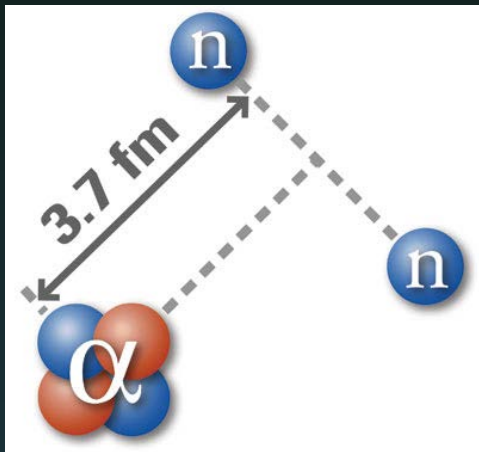


Should be 0

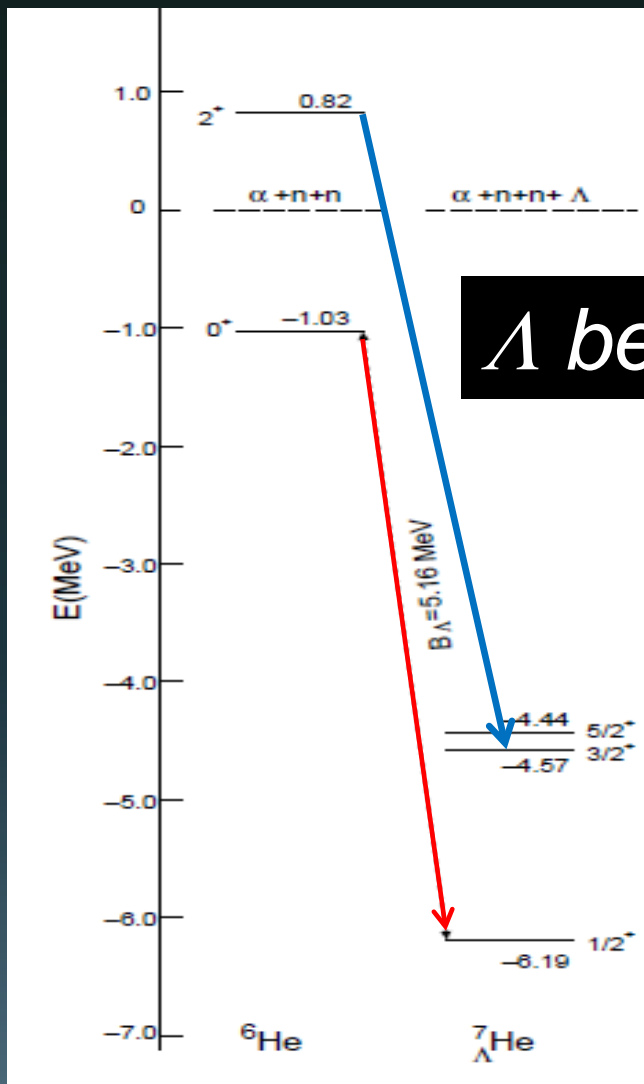
T. Gogami, Doctor thesis, (2014) Tohoku U.

Shift $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}_{\text{gs}}$ B_{Λ} by 0.54 MeV





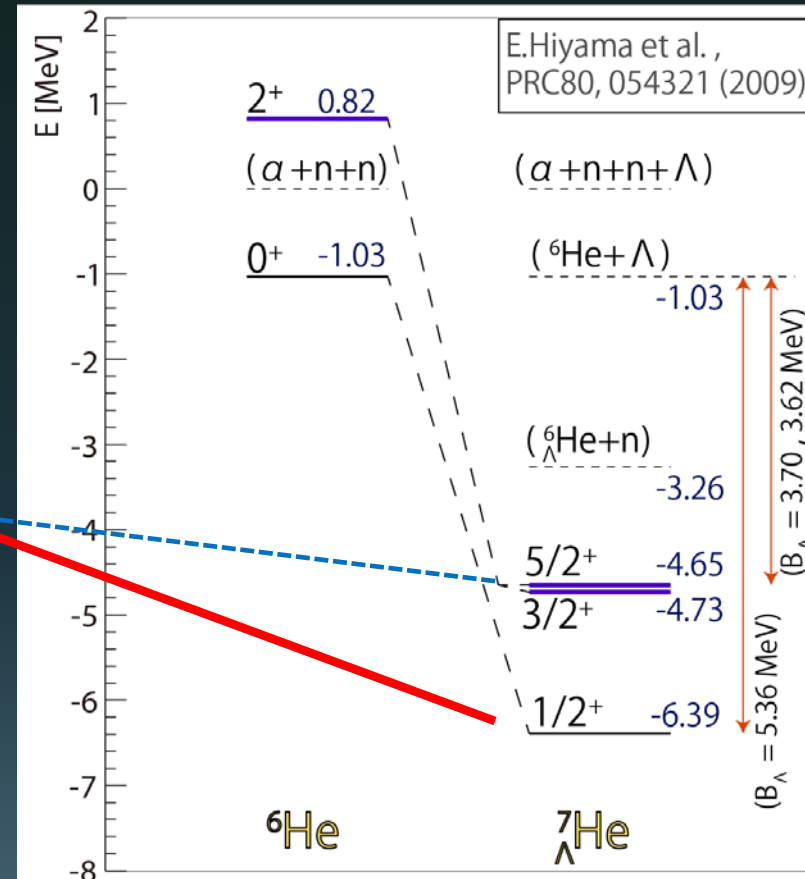
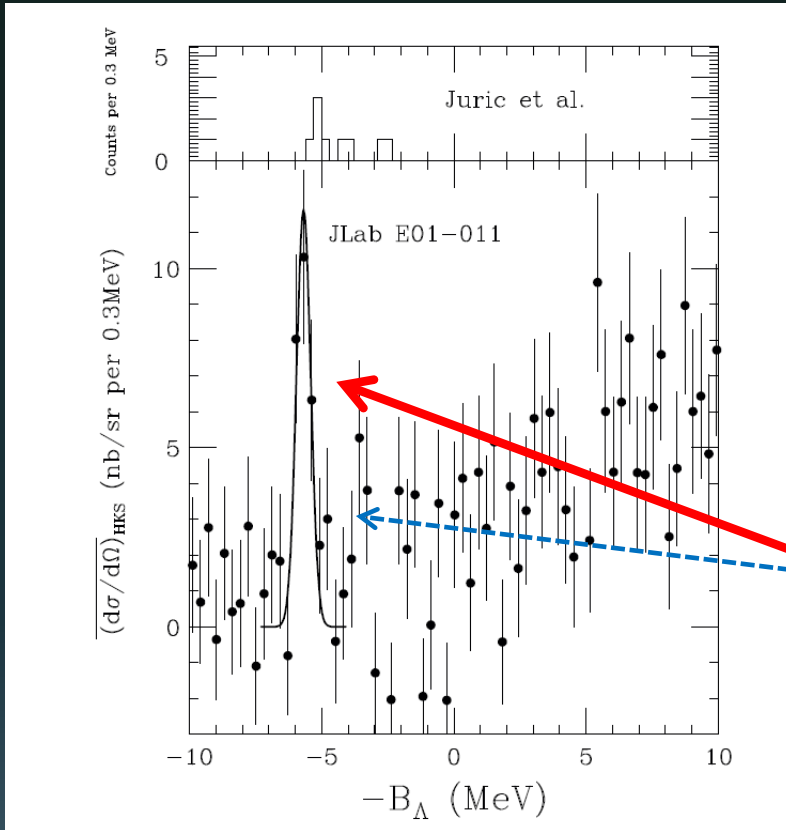
${}^6\text{He}$: 2n halo



Λ behaves like glue

${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ spectrum of E01-01

SNN et al., PRL 110, 012502 (2013)



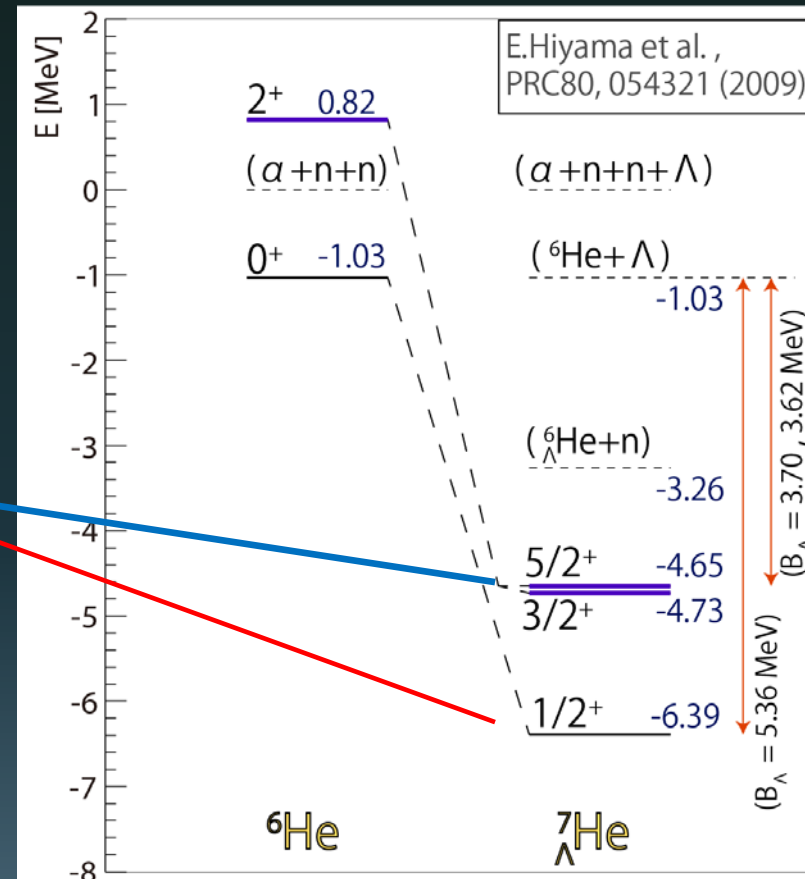
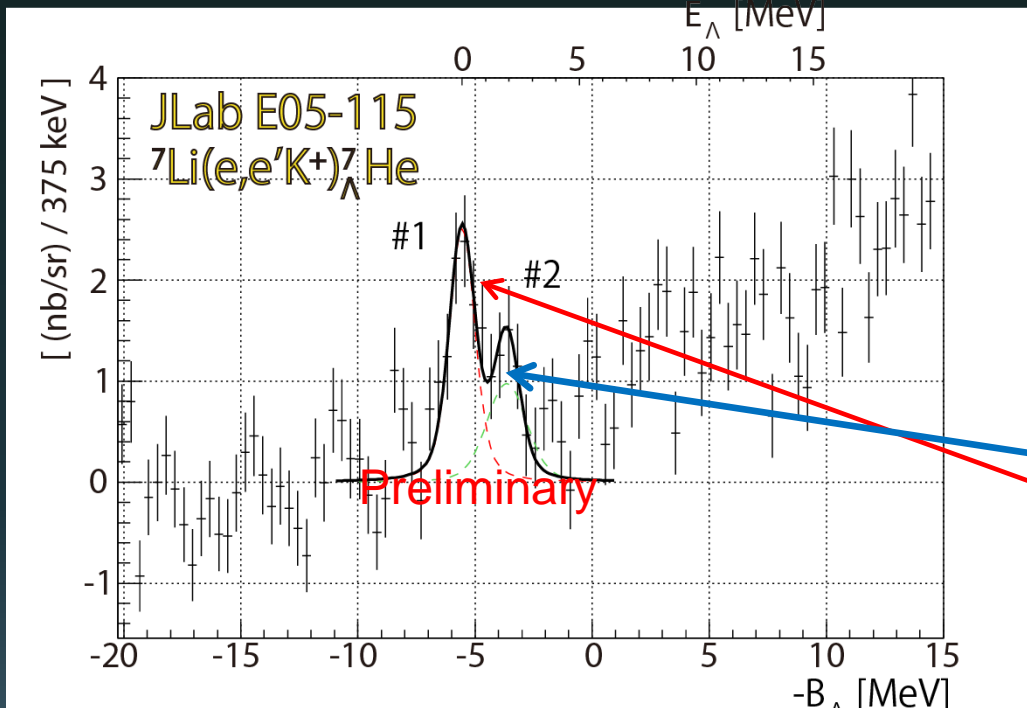
E01-011(HKS) 90 counts

E05-115(HKS-HES) >500 counts

unbound ${}^6\text{He}$ excited state + Λ = bound ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ excited state

${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ spectrum of E05-115

T.Gogami, Doctor Thesis (2014) Tohoku Univ.



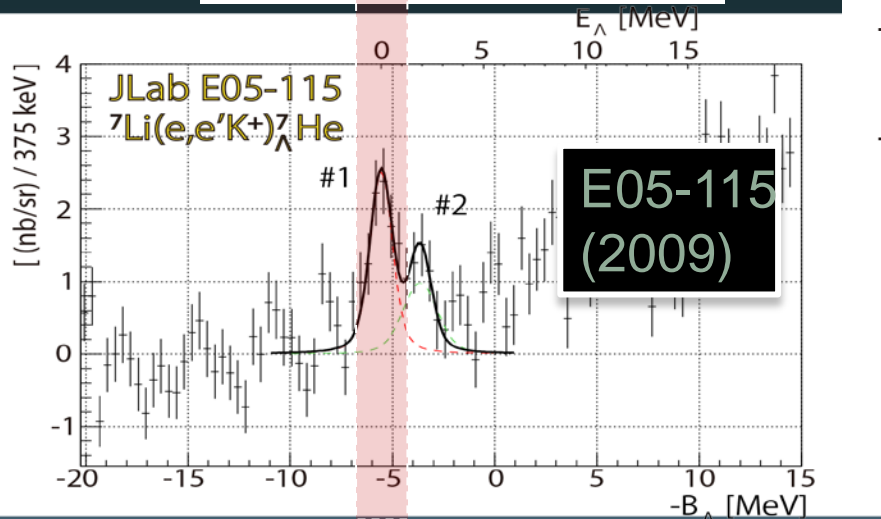
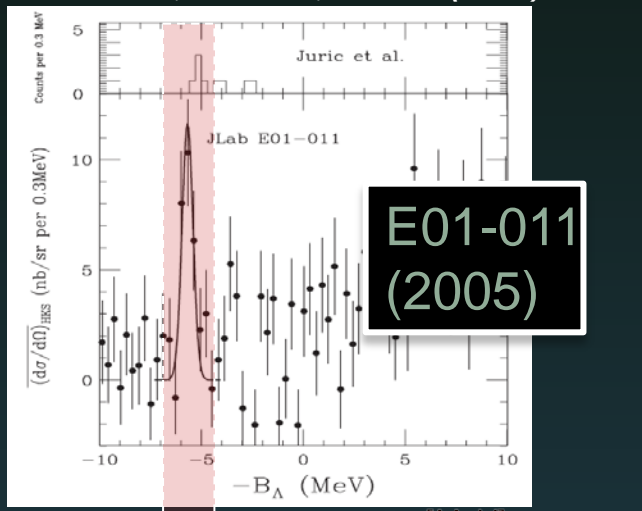
E01-011(HKS) 90 counts

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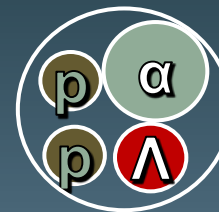
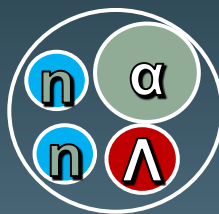
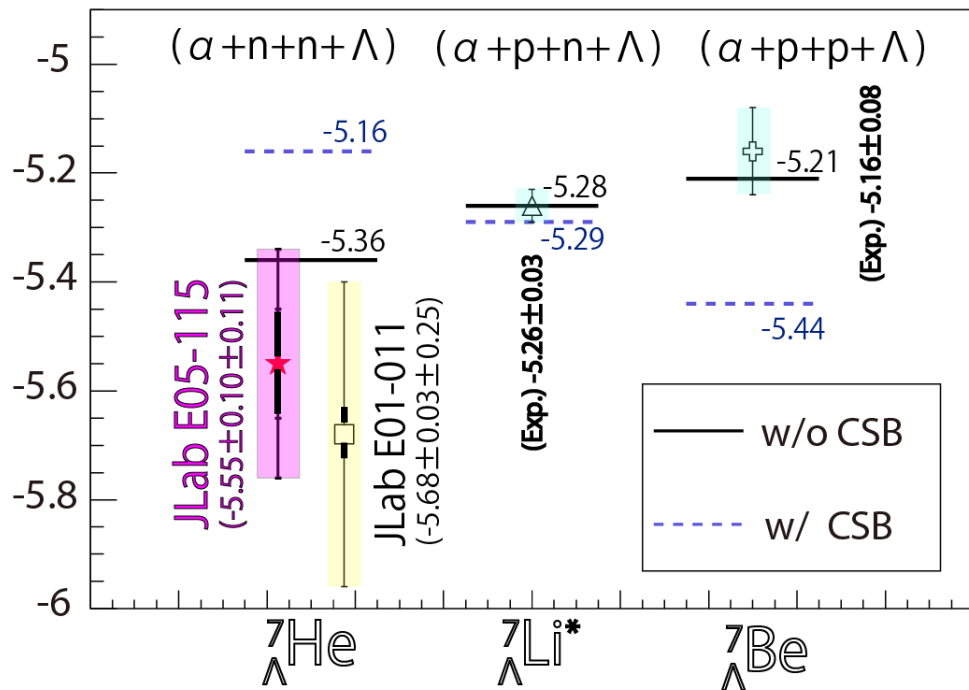
unbound ${}^6\text{He}$ excited state + Λ = bound ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ excited state

CSB interaction test in A=7 iso-triplet comparison

SNN et al., PRL 110, 012502 (2013)

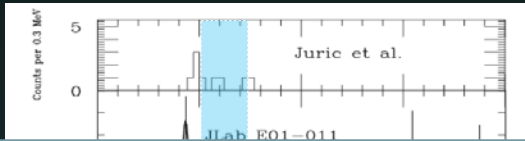


Prediction by E.Hiyama et al.
PRC80, 054321 (2009)

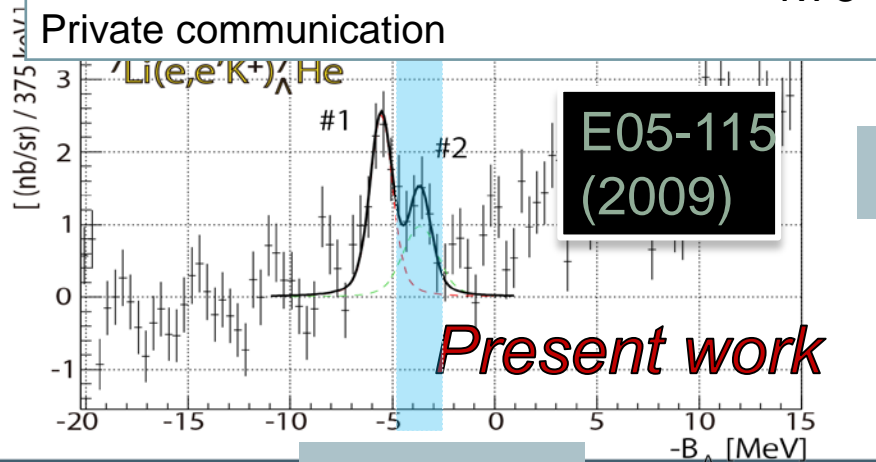


T.Gogami, Doctor Thesis (2014) Tohoku Univ.

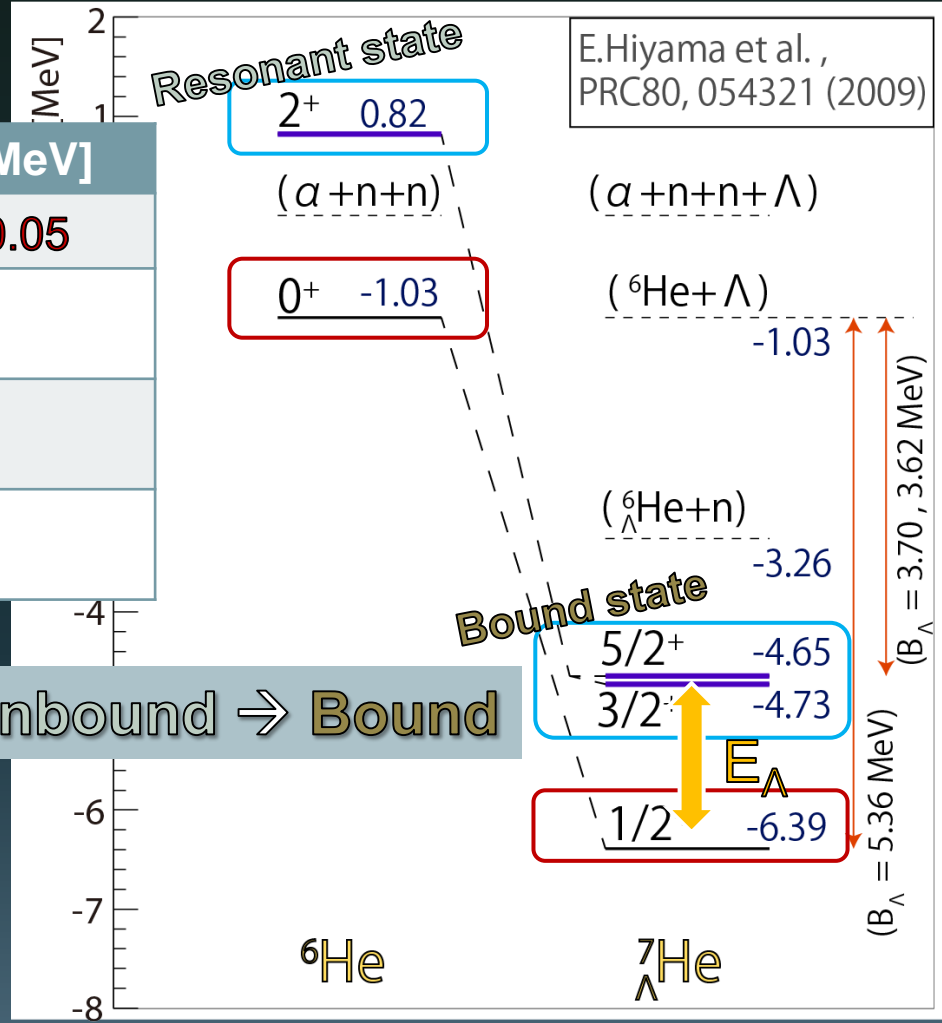
CSB interaction test in A=7 iso-triplet comparison



	$E_{\Lambda} (3/2^+, 5/2^+) [\text{MeV}]$
JLab E05-115	$1.90 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.05$
E.Hiyama et al., PRC 80, 054321 (2009)	1.70
M.Sotona et al., PTP 117 (1994)	1.79
D.J.Millener Private communication	1.75

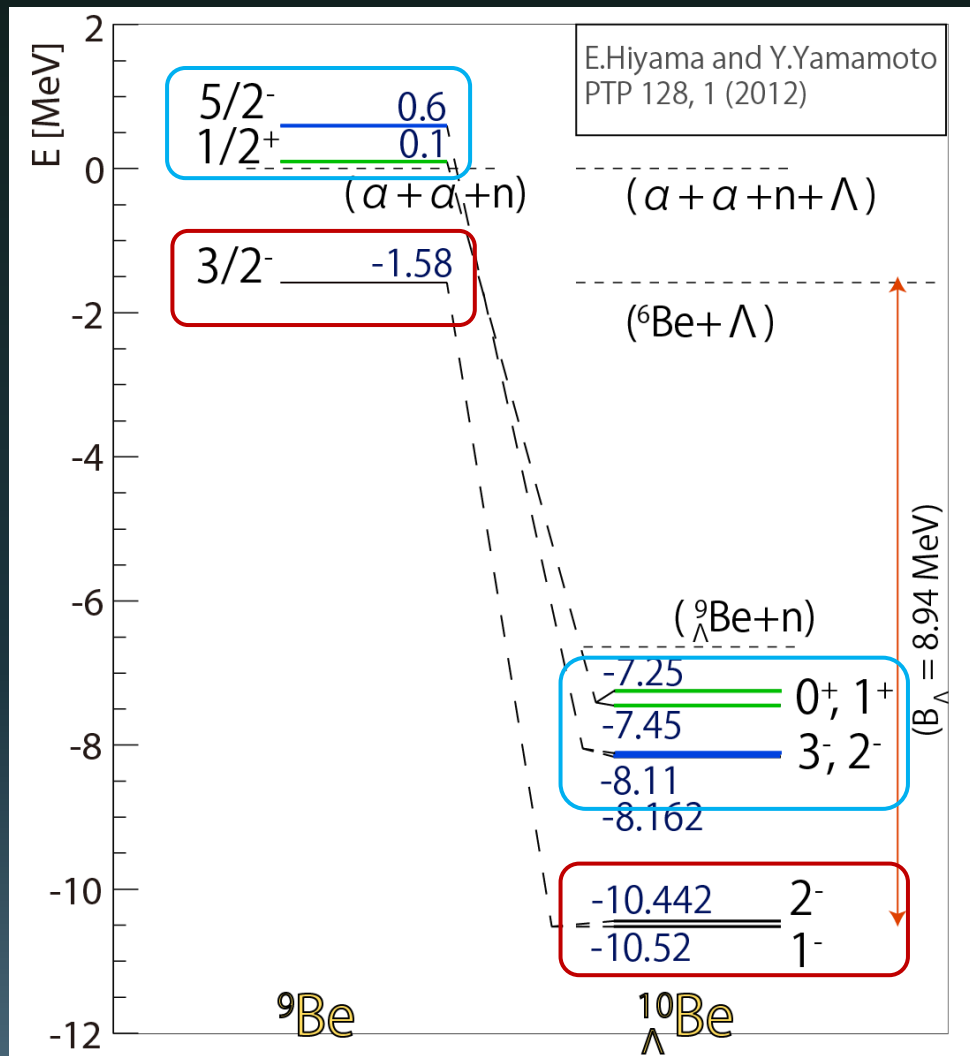
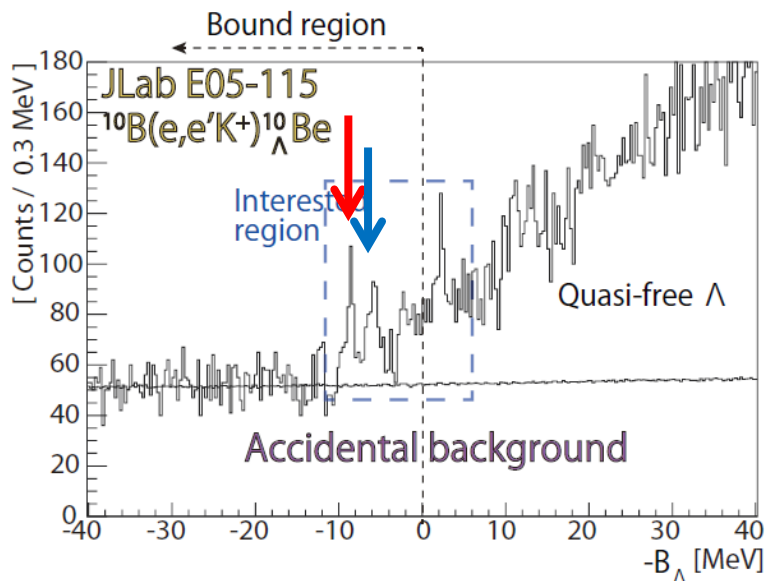
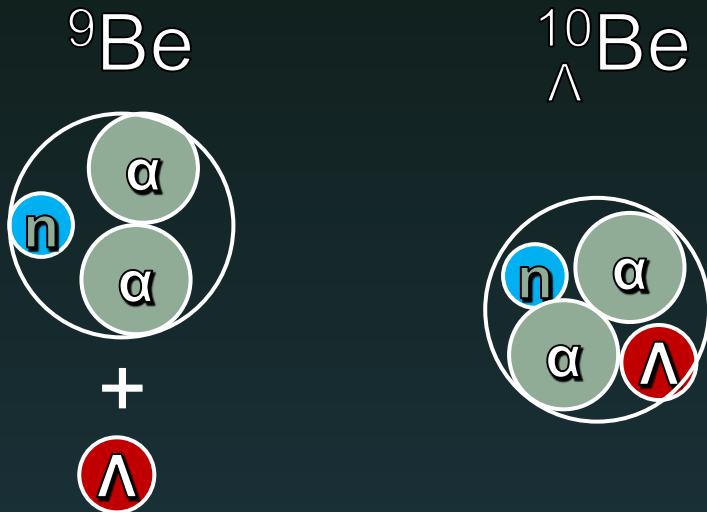


$3/2^+, 5/2^+$

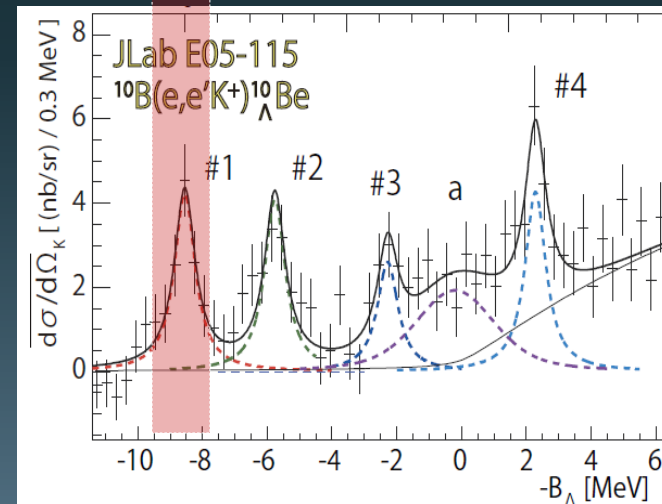
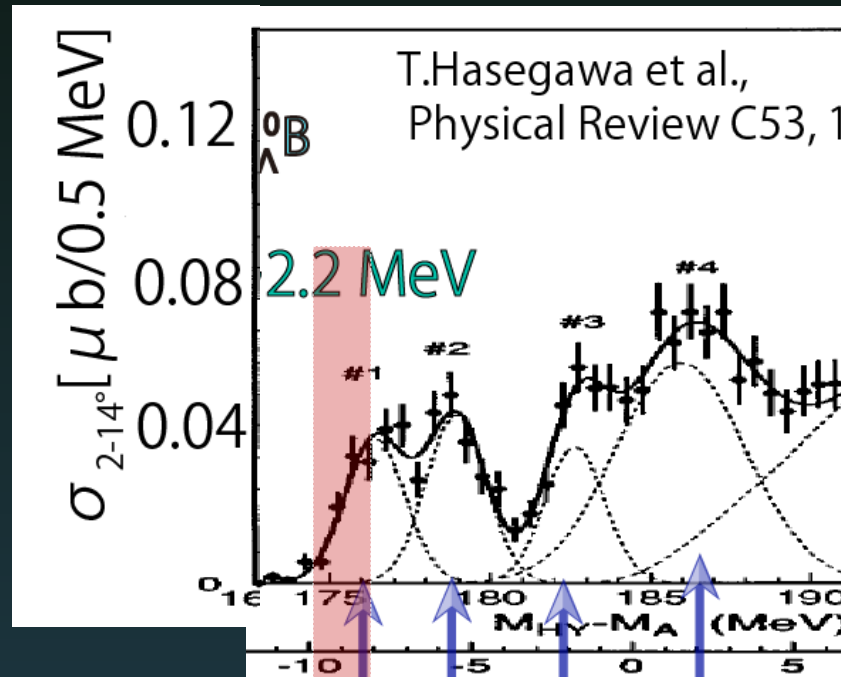


Unbound \rightarrow Bound

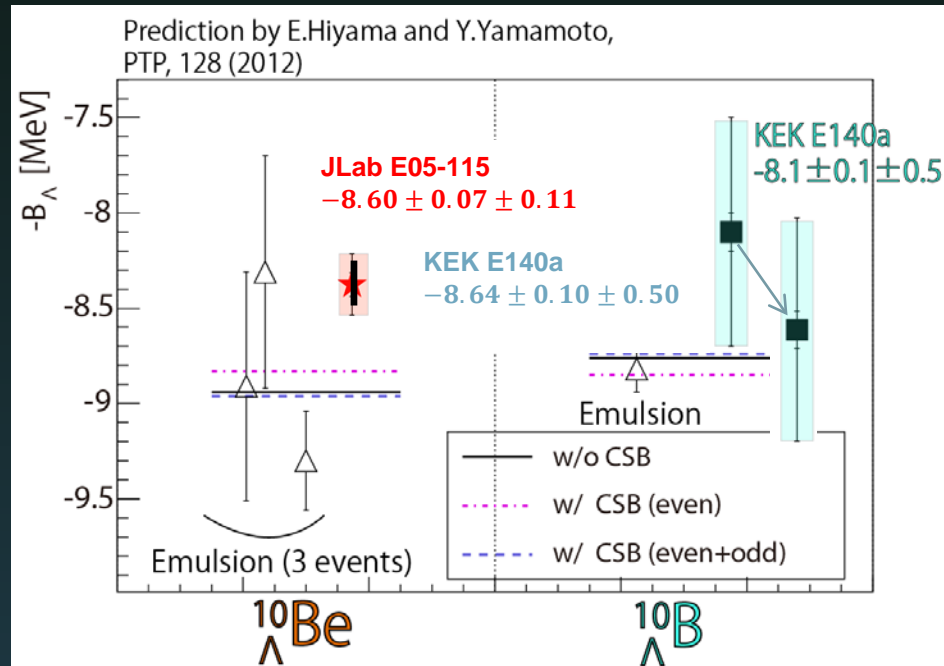
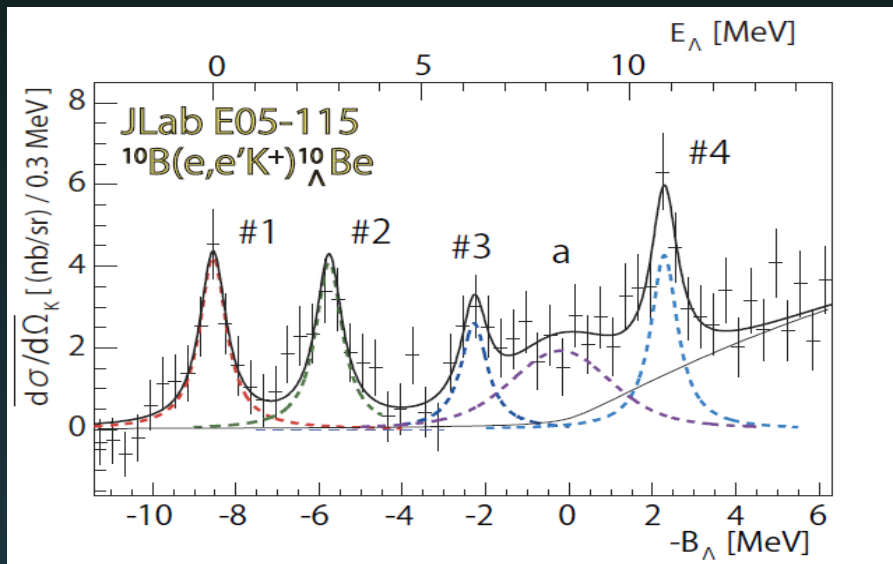
$^{10}\text{B}(e, e'K^+)^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$



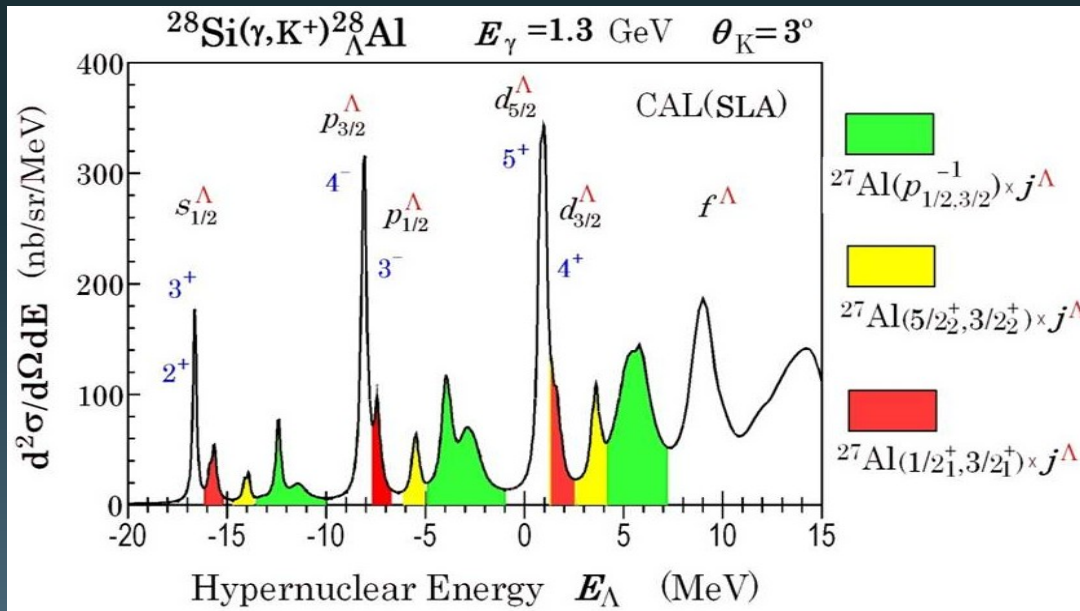
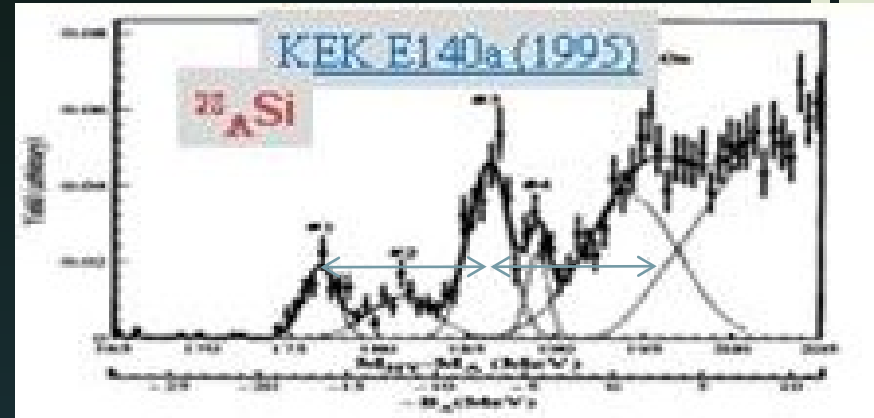
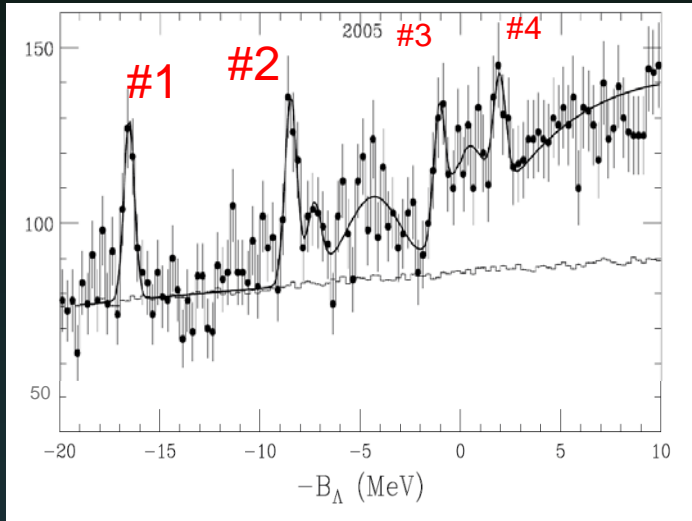
$^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$ and $^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$



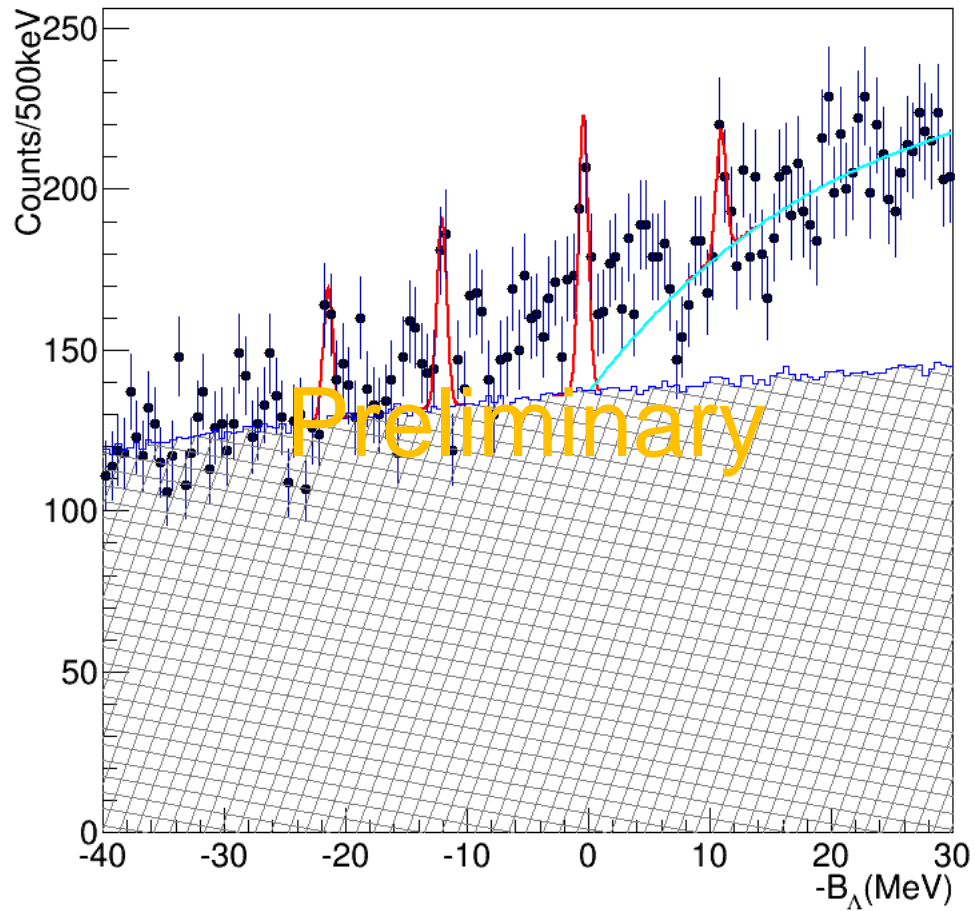
Comparison of the ground states ($A=10$)



$^{28}_{\Lambda}\text{Al}$, first beyond p-shell hypernucleus by (e,eK)



peak	B_{Λ} (MeV)
#1	-16.5
#2	-8.5
#3	-1.1
#4	+1.9



peak	B_{Λ} (MeV)
#1	-21.4
#2	-12.1
#3	-0.4
#4	+10.9

Summary

- We have been developing large magnetic spectrometers and new techniques in the last decade at JLab.

The (e,e'K) HY spectroscopy is ***now established***.

- ***Absolute binding energy calibration*** is one of great advantage of the (e,e'K) HY spectroscopy .
- Binding energy of ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}_{\text{gs}}$ was determined. Important input for ΛN CSB potential. Excited state of ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ was clearly observed.
- New data on ${}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$ was obtained.
- ${}^{28}_{\Lambda}\text{Al}$, ${}^{52}_{\Lambda}\text{V}$ spectra are getting finalized.
- **New experiment is now designed and proposed to JLab (C12-15-008).**

Hypernuclear study with electrons (JLab, Mainz) and with mesons (J-PARC) should progress complimentary in timely manner.