

# J-PARC-HI MT PWG3-report

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2024/02/22 @ RIKEN

# WG discussion

- [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1oFG\\_oVNvhGD7yDZDCa\\_L40bEad8XpdnOeruYmIYIm6M/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1oFG_oVNvhGD7yDZDCa_L40bEad8XpdnOeruYmIYIm6M/edit)

# WG discussion

議題：次回の全体MT (2/22) に向けたレプトン測定 (森野) とハドロン測定 (江角) とハドロン物理の関係性の理解を深める。

- J-PARC-HIでハドロン物理を測定を行うためには、どのような検出器が必要なのかも議論する。  
ハドロン物理で何を狙うか？
- レプトン測定に関して (森野)
- ハドロン測定に関して (江角)
- J-PARC HIでのハドロン物理 (市川)  
(レプトン測定、ハドロン測定と直接被らないものを前提として)
  - Femtoscopy
    - 三体力 (長距離力)  
ALICEに対する強みは？  
エネルギーがそろったバリオン密度はJ-PARC-HIの方が多はず。  
→Femtoscopyには強み。  
→中性子測定をどうする？
  - 原子核+ハドロンのFemtoscopy
  - $\Sigma$  測定をどうするか？ (三0)
    - $\gamma$  conversionでの測定
    - kinkでの測定  
いいvertex検出器を用意できるか？  
どれだけ近づけられるか？
    - 中性子測定、 $\gamma$  測定
  - Femtoscopyで新しいbreak throughは？
    - Femtoscopyの部分波解析 (ALICE/STARが得するだけな気はする)

- ハイパー核測定
  - Mid-rapidity : double  $\Lambda$ ハイパー核、triple  $\Lambda$ ハイパー核、三ハイパー核 (ツイン $\Lambda$ ハイパー核)  
 $\Omega$ ハイパー核
    - vertex検出器の精度による (resolutionがどれだけか?)
  - Beam-rapidity (保留)
- エキゾチックハドロン測定
  - エキゾチックハドロン探索
  - 収量比較 (pp/pA/AA)
  - Quark scaling (フロー測定)
- フロー測定
  - Interactionの議論 ( $\Lambda$ -A potentialの密度依存性?)
  - 粒子の偏極の情報を使って、何か議論できないか？
- チャーム測定？
  - D中間子くらいは測定できる  
近藤効果 (D中間子のフロー測定(v1, v2))  
(チャームの続き)  
生成量というよりIDの方の問題だと思う(vertex ID)  
CBM方面の人はthreshold付近だと素過程で考えるより重イオンの場合は断面積はもっと多いというような絵をよく見せてる(fermi & muti step)  
こういうレアプローブこそ意味があるという理屈があると、高統計の重要性が主張しやすい。  
郡司さんとかが前に言っていたのは、charm baryonの生成比がCSC相のdetailのプローブにならないか、という事  
charmは生成されてもほぼ止まっているだろうと思うとlambda\_cのフローを見ることでdiquarkが自由度になっているなら、それが見えるのでは、というのはある。  
  
 $\Lambda_c/D$ に関してはs.h.leeと安井さんの論文がある  
ハドロン物理という意味では高温状態でのdiquarkの性質変化を反映したcharm baryonの性質変化みたいな事を  
末永さんと岡さんが最近計算していたりする。

# WG discussion

(・カイラル対称性の話？相互作用の密度依存性？

STARの結果でPromisingな話があるとロジックがつながる。)

佐々木さんのいってるvector- axialvector mixingが相当する spectraだけならj-parc energyでの計算もある

ただし実験と比べられる形にはなっていない

STARでいうと興味ある領域の統計は足りないはず

NA60+のdimuonはいけると言っている

理論計算の方の詳細は不明(dynamicsは考慮されてるのか?)

・重イオン--> p(pi,k) + p(spectroscopy)の話はよくある

p(pi,k)+p → 重イオンを考えたらどうか。

具体的には、高密度側の相図はN J L で考えた場合

lagrangianの形式やcoupling constantで大きく変わる。

diquarkの部分とKMT(6point interaction) termの有無 強さ

本来spectroscopyで決められるはず。

N-delta splitting(di-quark)で決めると、臨界終点などない(一時相転移もない)

高密度側はほとんどぜんぶカラー超伝導になる

結局のところ、ハドロン物理を記述する有効模型が確立していない

→交差点研究会の次回の話にする。

→検出器の話と物理の話を整理できるとよい。

・それぞれの関係性 (ブレンストーミング)

・カイラル対称性

Interactionの密度依存性測定 (がそもそもできるか(?)だが)

とレプトン測定の関係性

・HBT

InteractionとSource size

二次元、三次元解析の可能性

Source sizeでは次元解析がやられている (1次元近似で)

中心衝突でも、z軸に対しては、非対称になっているはず。

簡単にはEvent selectionだけでもいいはず。

正しい解析で、相互作用の議論ができると主張するのはありかもしれない。

Event selectionだとすると、統計勝負。(J-PARC-HIの強み)

・フロー測定

Interactionとviscosity

Interactionに影響しにくい観測と影響しやすい観測があれば

実験的に区別できる (奈良さんへの質問)

・Femtoscopiaとハイパー核測定

散乱長と束縛エネルギー (Compositeness)

・フロー測定とハイパー核測定

ハイパー核のフロー測定で何がわかるのか?

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/1139644/contributions/5456346/attachments/2707617/4700889/QM2023\\_poster\\_JunyiHan\\_v3.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1139644/contributions/5456346/attachments/2707617/4700889/QM2023_poster_JunyiHan_v3.pdf)

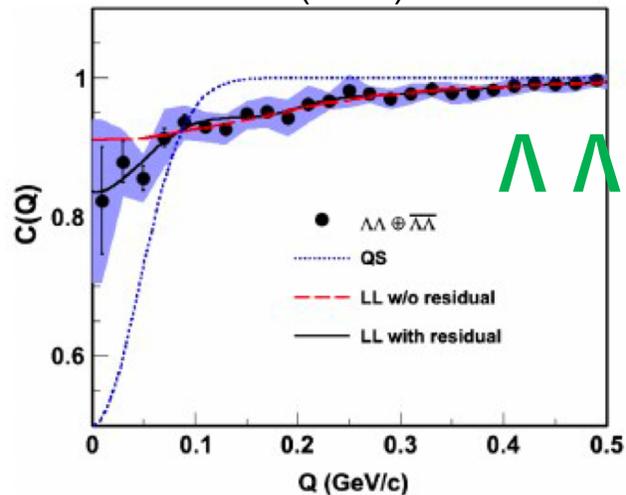
<https://kds.kek.jp/event/47542/timetable/?layout=room#20231028.detailed>

# Topics for hadron physics

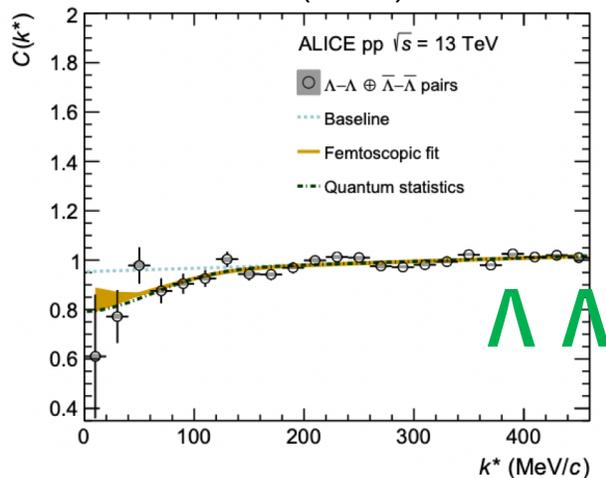
- Femtoscopy
  - Nucleus (Hypernucleus) + hadron system
  - Three body system
- Hypernucleus measurement at mid-rapidity region
  - Double  $\Lambda$  / Triple  $\Lambda$  /  $\Xi$  /  $\Omega$  Hypernucleus
  - $p_T$  and flow measurements with Hypernucleus
- Exotic hadron measurement
  - Yield comparison (pp/pA/AA)
  - Quark scaling by measuring  $v_2$

# Example of Femtoscopy

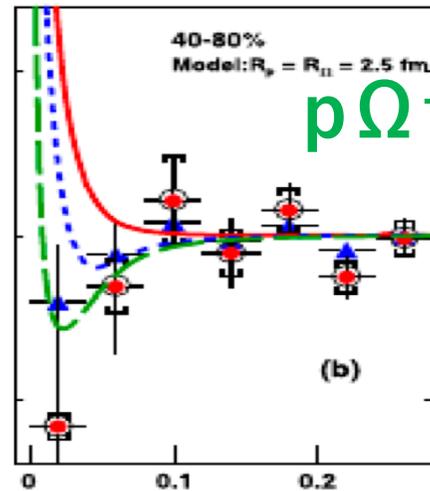
STAR  
PRL 114 (2015) 022301



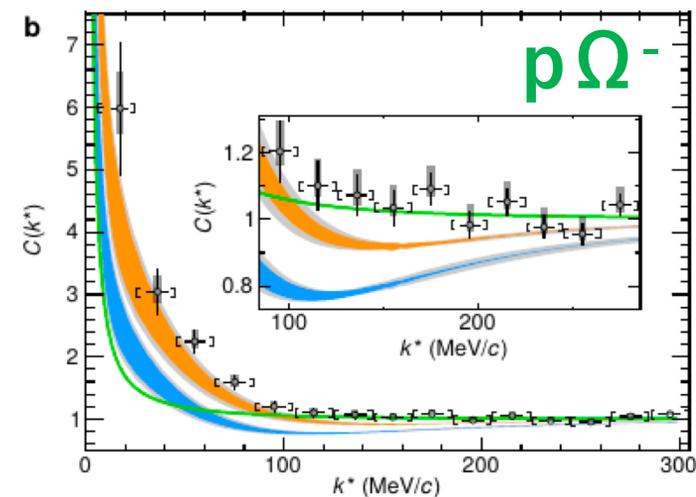
ALICE  
PLB 797 (2019) 134822



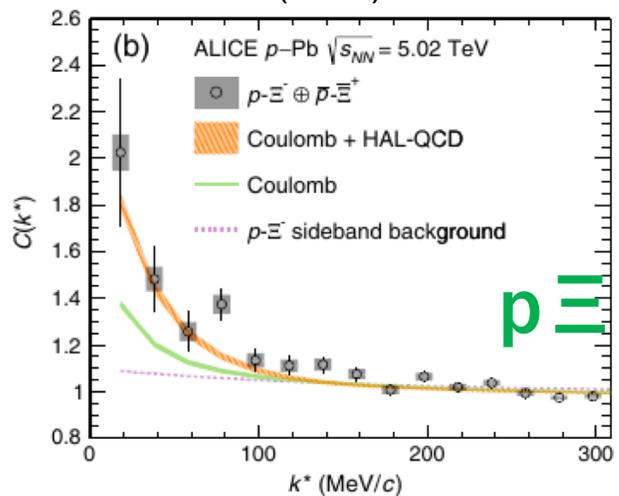
STAR  
PLB 790 (2019) 490



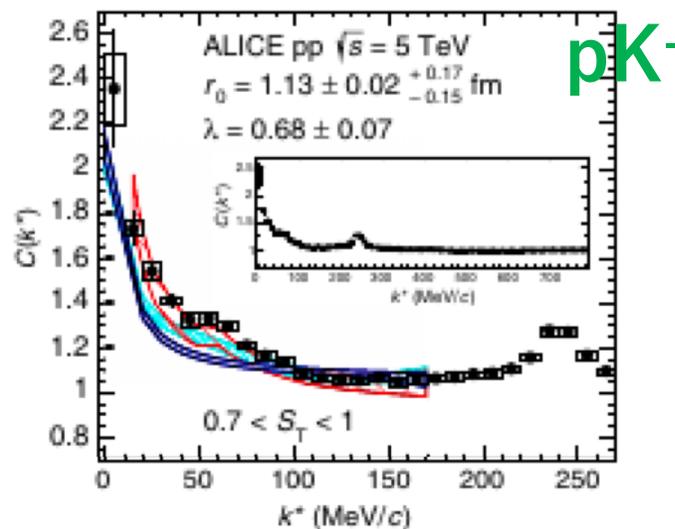
ALICE  
Nature 588 (2020) 232



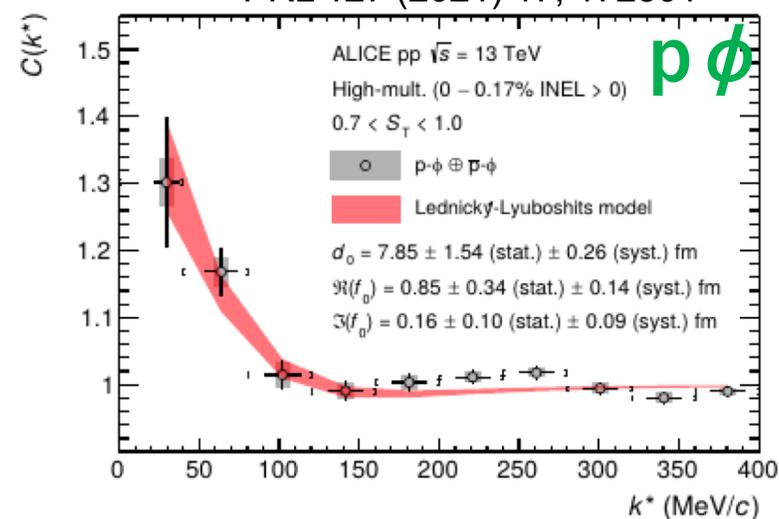
ALICE  
PRL 123(2019)112002



ALICE  
PRL 124 (2020) 092301



ALICE  
PRL 127 (2021) 17, 172301



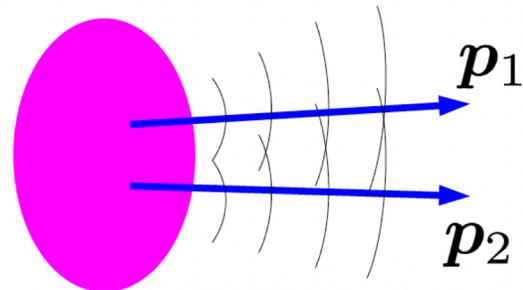
# Femtoscscopy

## Correlation Function

*Koonin('77), Pratt+('86), Lednický+('82)*

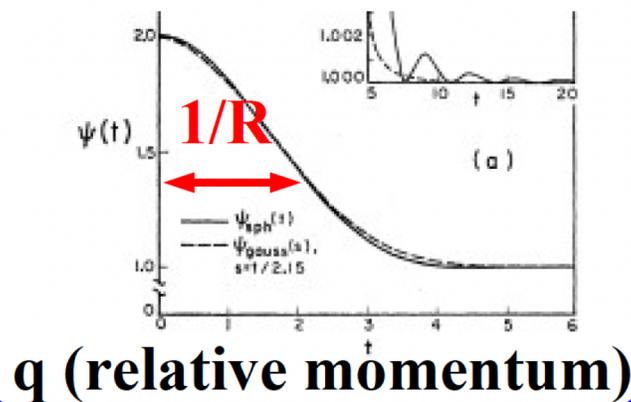
$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \int d\mathbf{r} S(\mathbf{r}) |\varphi_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{r})|^2$$

$S(\mathbf{r})$  = source function,  $\varphi_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{r})$  = relative w.f.



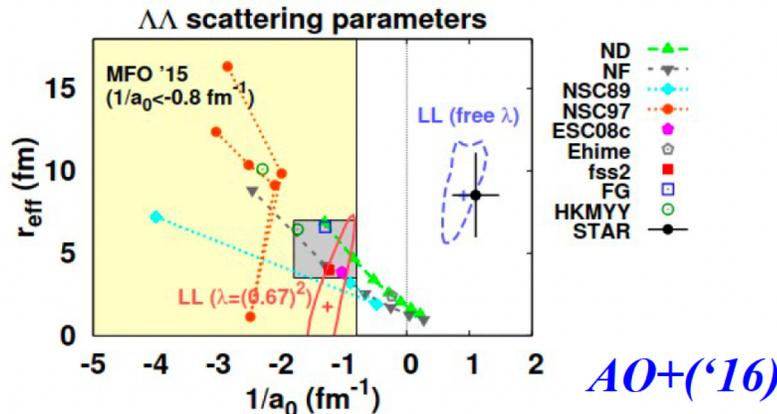
## Source size (HBT)

*Hanbury Brown & Twiss, Nature 10 (1956), 1047;*  
*Goldhaber, Goldhaber, Lee, Pais, Phys. Rev. 120 (1960), 300.*



## Hadron-Hadron Interaction

*Lednickey, Lyuboshits ('82); Lednický, Lyuboshits, Lyuboshits ('98); Heidenbauer ('19); C. Greiner, B. Muller, PLB219('89)199; AO+ ('00); Morita+ ('15~); Kamiya+ ('20~); STAR ('15~); ALICE ('19~)*



Led by  
 Prof. A. Ohnishi

# Ledniky-Lyuboshitz (LL) model

ALICE, PLB 802, 135223 (2020).

(Given by Bethe-Salpeter equation)

$$\Psi_{-\vec{k}^*}^{(+)}(\vec{r}^*, \vec{k}^*) = \sqrt{A_c(\eta)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\times \left[ e^{-i\vec{k}^* \cdot \vec{r}^*} F(-i\eta, 1, i\zeta^+) + f_c(\vec{k}^*) \frac{\tilde{G}(\rho, \eta)}{r^*} \right]$$

Confluent hypergeometric function (solution of hypergeometric equation)

Combination of the regular and singular S-wave Coulomb function

**Scattering amplitude:**  $f(k^*) = \left[ \frac{1}{f_0} + \frac{1}{2}d_0k^{*2} - ik^* \right]^{-1}$ , :w/o coulomb force (effective range expansion)

$$f_c(k^*) = \left[ \frac{1}{f_0} + \frac{1}{2}d_0k^{*2} - ik^* - \frac{2}{a_c}h(\eta) - ik^*A_c(\eta) \right]^{-1}, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

:with coulomb force

where  $h(\eta) = \eta^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [n(n^2 + \eta^2)]^{-1} - \gamma - \ln|\eta|$  ( $\gamma = 0.5772$  is the Euler constant).

$A_c$ : Gamow factor (probability factor overcoming the Coulomb barrier)

$$\zeta^{\pm} = k^*r^*(1 \pm \cos\theta^*), \quad \eta = 1/(k^*a_c),$$

Angle

Bohr radius

# Ledniky-Lyuboshitz (LL) model

ALICE, PLB 802, 135223 (2020).

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Confluent hypergeometric function (solution of hypergeometric equation)

Combination of the regular and singular S-wave Coulomb function

$$f(k^*) = \left[ \frac{1}{f_0} + \frac{1}{2} d_0 k^{*2} - ik^* \right]^{-1},$$

When only the strong interaction is present,

Sum of over all pair-spin configurations  $\sigma$

Weights: e.g.  $(\bar{p}p)$   $\frac{1}{4}$ (singlet),  $\frac{3}{4}$ (triplet)

One dimensional source size

$$C(k^*) = 1 + \sum_{\sigma} \rho_{\sigma} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{f(k^*)}{R} \right|^2 \left( 1 - \frac{d_0^{\sigma}}{2\sqrt{\pi}R} \right) + \frac{2\Re f(k^*)}{\sqrt{\pi}R} F_1(2k^*R) - \frac{\Im f(k^*)}{R} F_2(2k^*R) \right],$$

$$F_1(z) = \int_0^z (e^{x^2 - z^2} / z) dx$$

$$F_2(z) = (1 - e^{-z^2}) / z.$$

By fitting with this equation, we can evaluate the scattering parameter as  $f_0, d_0$ .

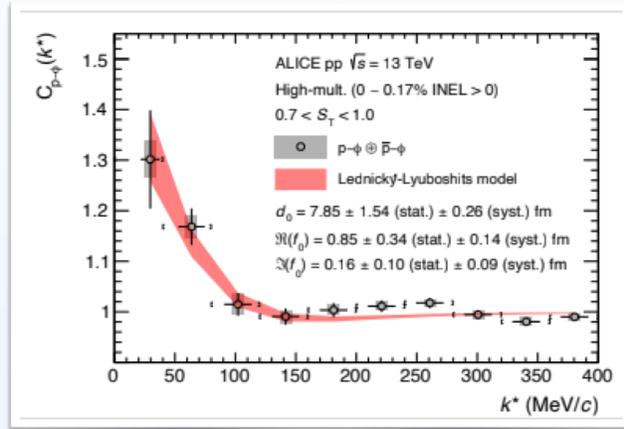
# Issue of Femtoscopy and advantage of J-PARC-HI

- Femtoscopy → Isospin and spin **averaged** interaction ( $f_0, d_0$ )
- CF corresponds to **total cross section ( $\sigma$ )** in the scattering experiment.
  - Scattering experiment: PWA to decompose them using  $d\sigma/d\Omega$  and spin observables
  - Can CF(Femtoscopy) be decomposed with spin observables? (Issues in the future)

## $N\phi$ interaction

*Slide by Dr. Kamiya*

- $p\phi$  correlation data from  $pp$  collisions



ALICE, PRL 127 (2021) 17, 172301

- Enhancement in the low momentum region
  - attractive  $p\phi$  interaction
- Analysis with Lednický–Lyuboshits formula
  - $\text{Re } a_0 = 0.85 \pm 0.34(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.14(\text{syst.}) \text{ fm}$
  - $\text{Im } a_0 = 0.16 \pm 0.10(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.09(\text{syst.}) \text{ fm}$

- Decomposition for spin channels?

$$C_{p\phi}(k^*) = \frac{2}{3}C_{3/2}(k^*) + \frac{1}{3}C_{1/2}(k^*)$$

use the latest lattice potential      determine from data

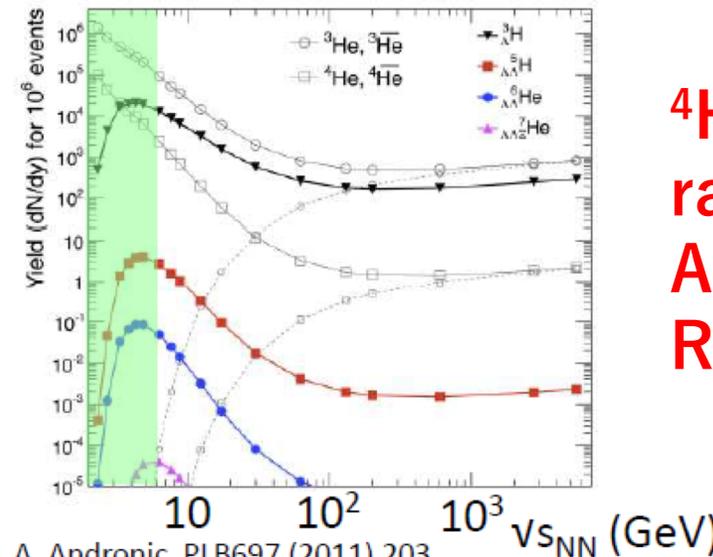
→ Reanalyze data to extract spin 1/2 int.

Key of J-PARC-HI Femtoscopy

${}^4\text{He} \ (I=J=0)$

$f_0, d_0$  will be determined uniquely

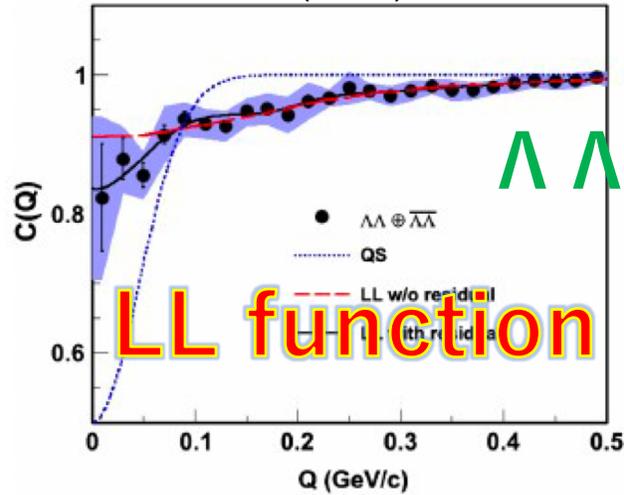
### J-PARC-HI



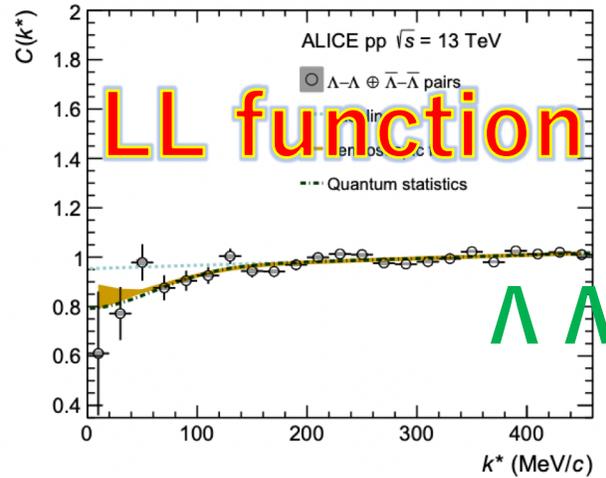
${}^4\text{He}$  production rate is maximum. Advantage over RHIC and LHC!!

# Example of Femtoscopy

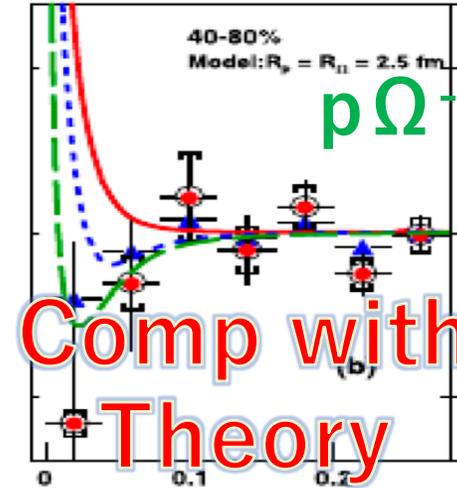
STAR  
PRL 114 (2015) 022301



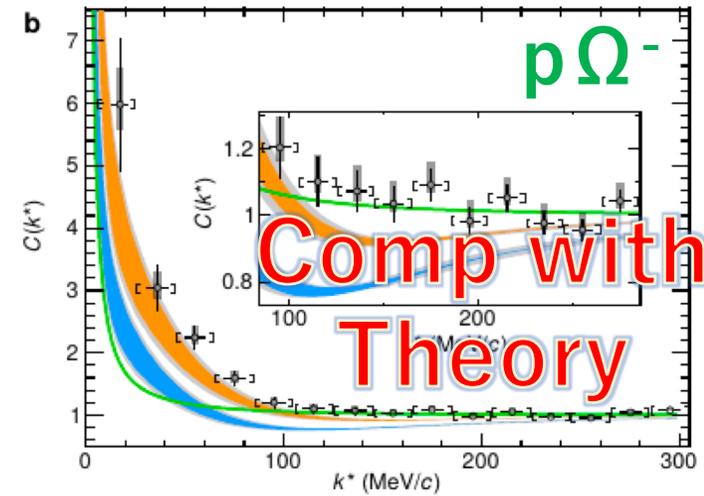
ALICE  
PLB 797 (2019) 134822



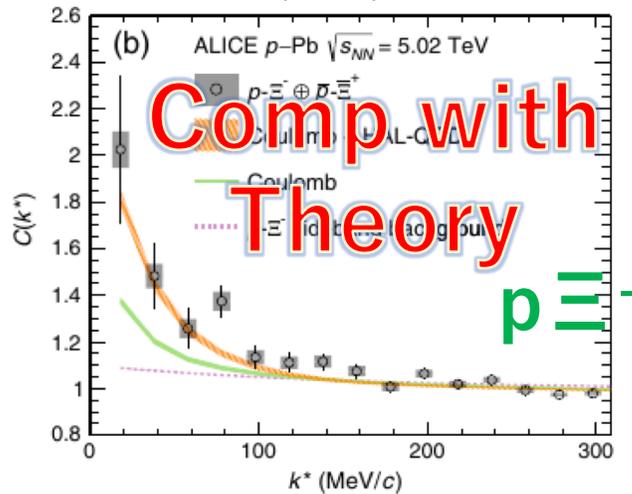
STAR  
PLB 790 (2019) 490



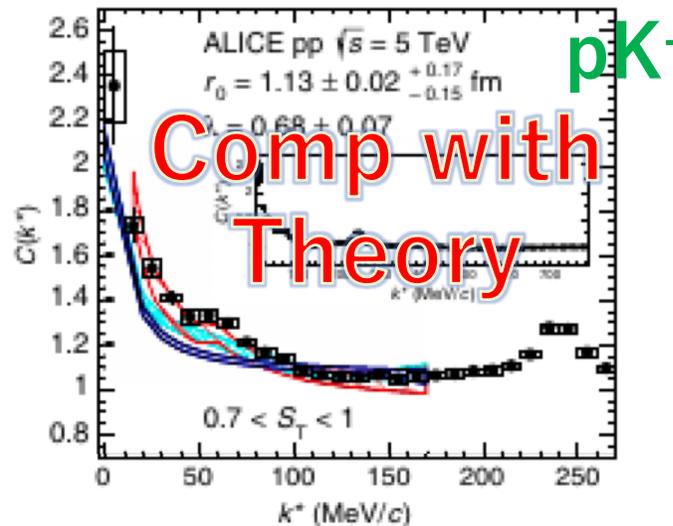
ALICE  
Nature 588 (2020) 232



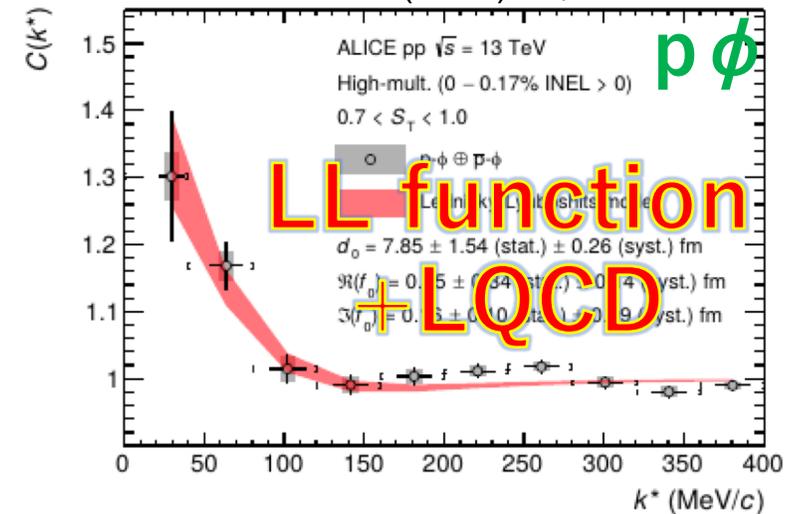
ALICE  
PRL 123(2019)112002



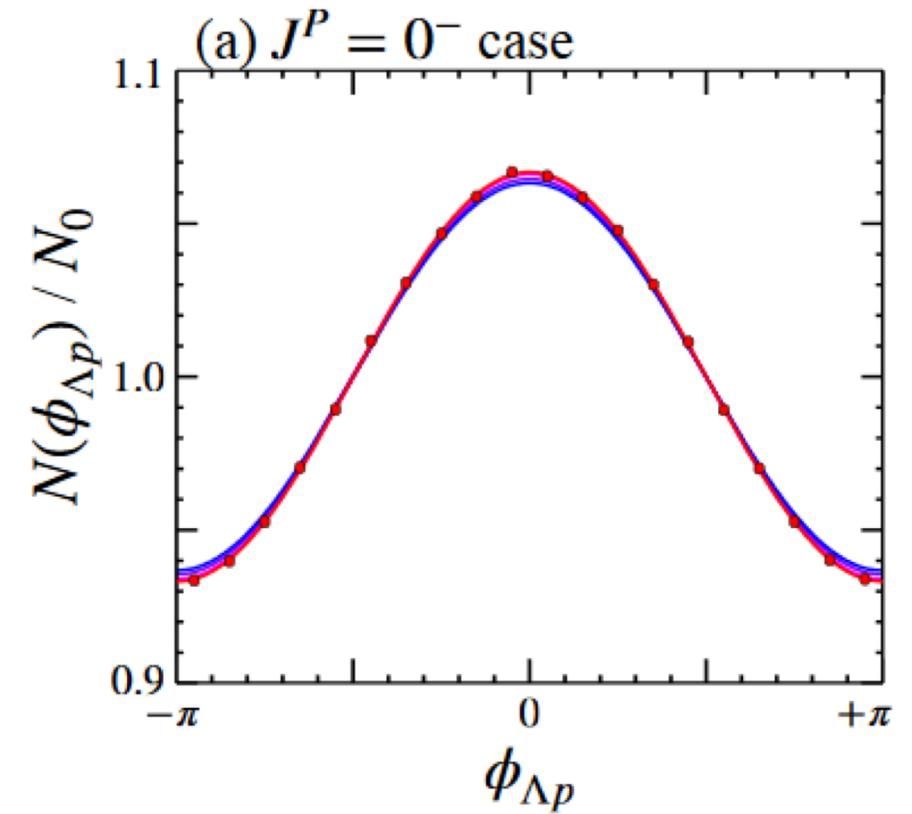
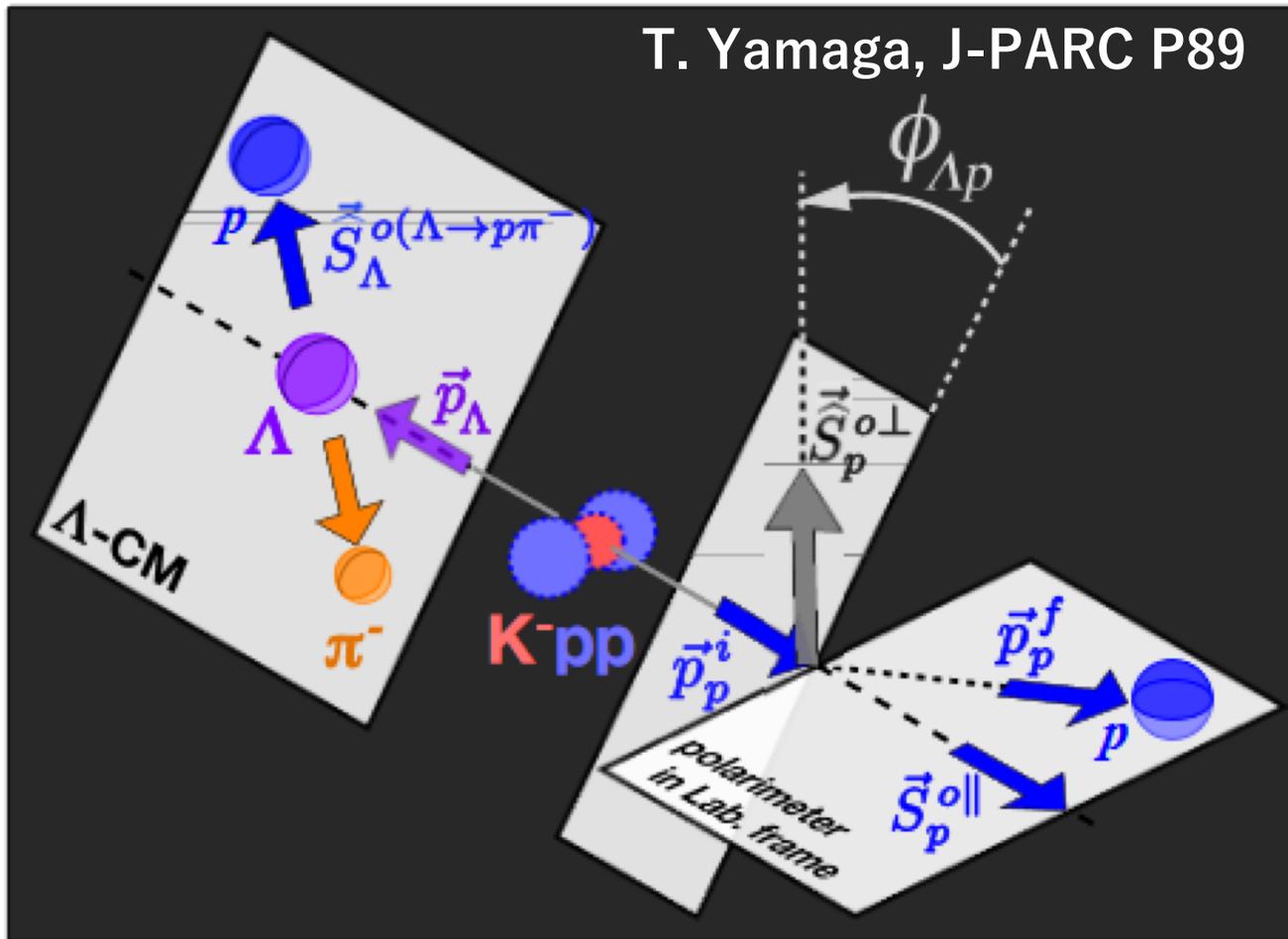
ALICE  
PRL 124 (2020) 092301



ALICE  
PRL 127 (2021) 17, 172301



# Partial Wave Analysis of CF



# Femtoscscopy( $f_0$ ) + Spectroscopy( $B_{\Xi}$ ) $\rightarrow$ Compositeness

*J-PARC-HI*

$f_0(\alpha-\Xi^-)$   
Femtoscscopy

*Weak Binding relation*

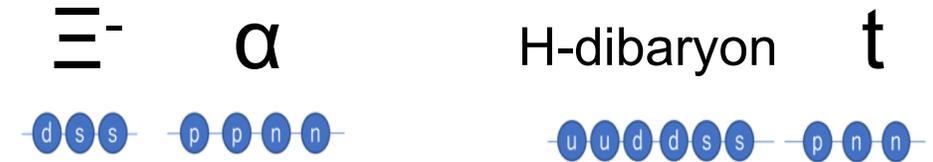
$$f_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{typ}}{R}\right) \right\},$$

$$R \equiv \sqrt{2\mu B_{\Xi}}$$

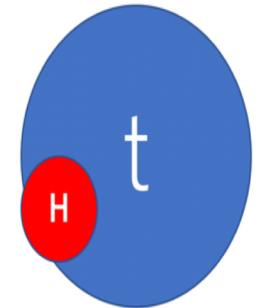
*J-PARC-K1.8*

$B_{\Xi}(\alpha-\Xi^-)$   
Missing-mass  
spectroscopy

Compositeness ( $X$ )  
of  ${}^5_{\Xi}H$



Probability :  $X$

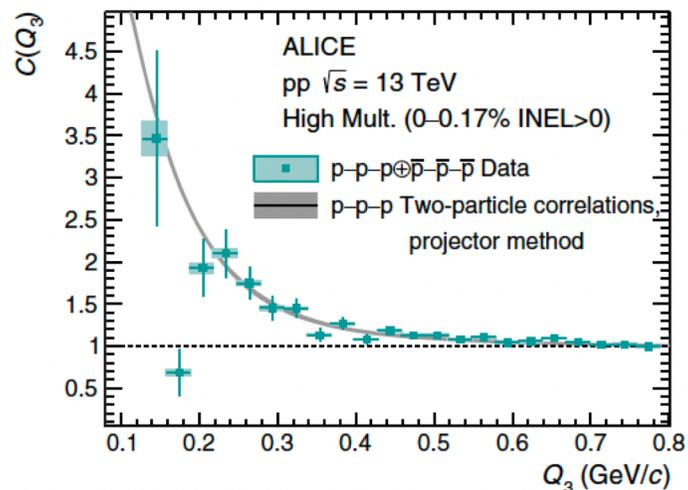


Probability :  $1-X$

*Hypernucleus + Hadron Femtoscscopy is also interesting and possible*

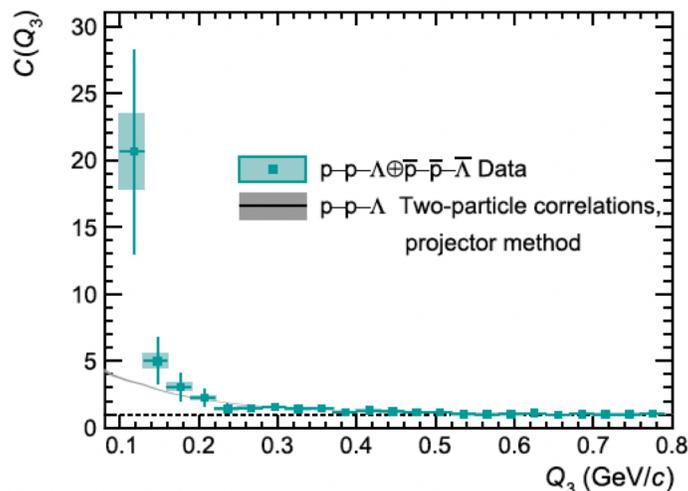
# Three body systems (three body interaction)

ALICE, *Eur. Phys. J. A* (2023) 59:145

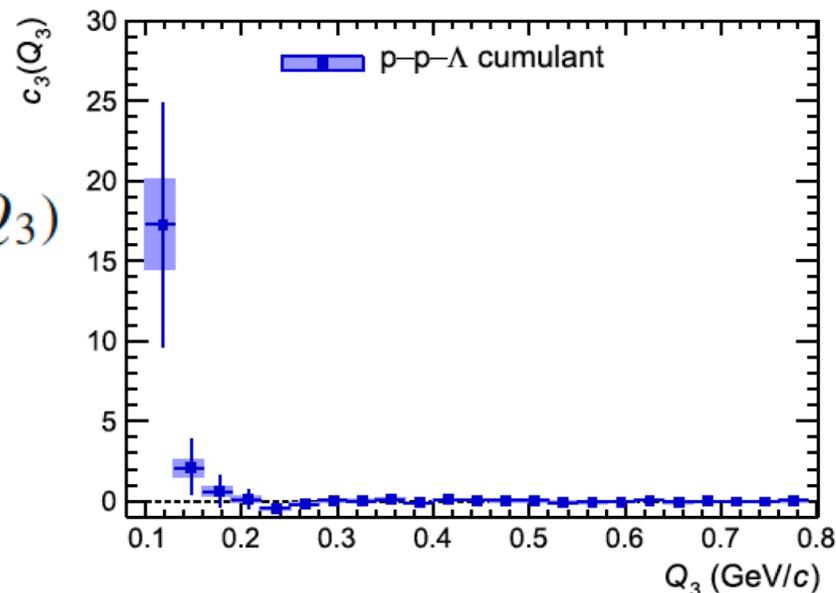
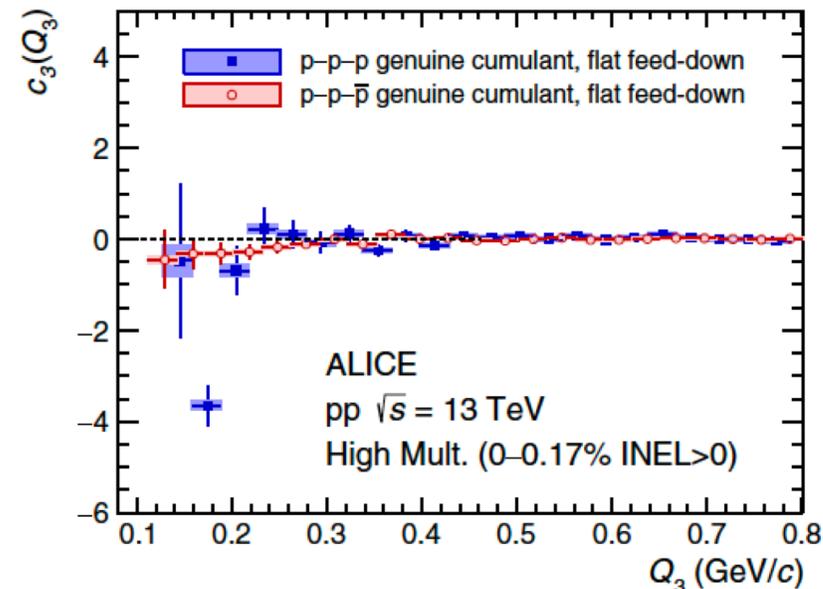


$$C(\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = C(Q_3) = \mathcal{N} \frac{N_s(Q_3)}{N_m(Q_3)}$$

$$Q_3 = \sqrt{-q_{12}^2 - q_{23}^2 - q_{31}^2}$$



$$c_3(Q_3) = C(Q_3) - C^{\text{two-body}}(Q_3)$$

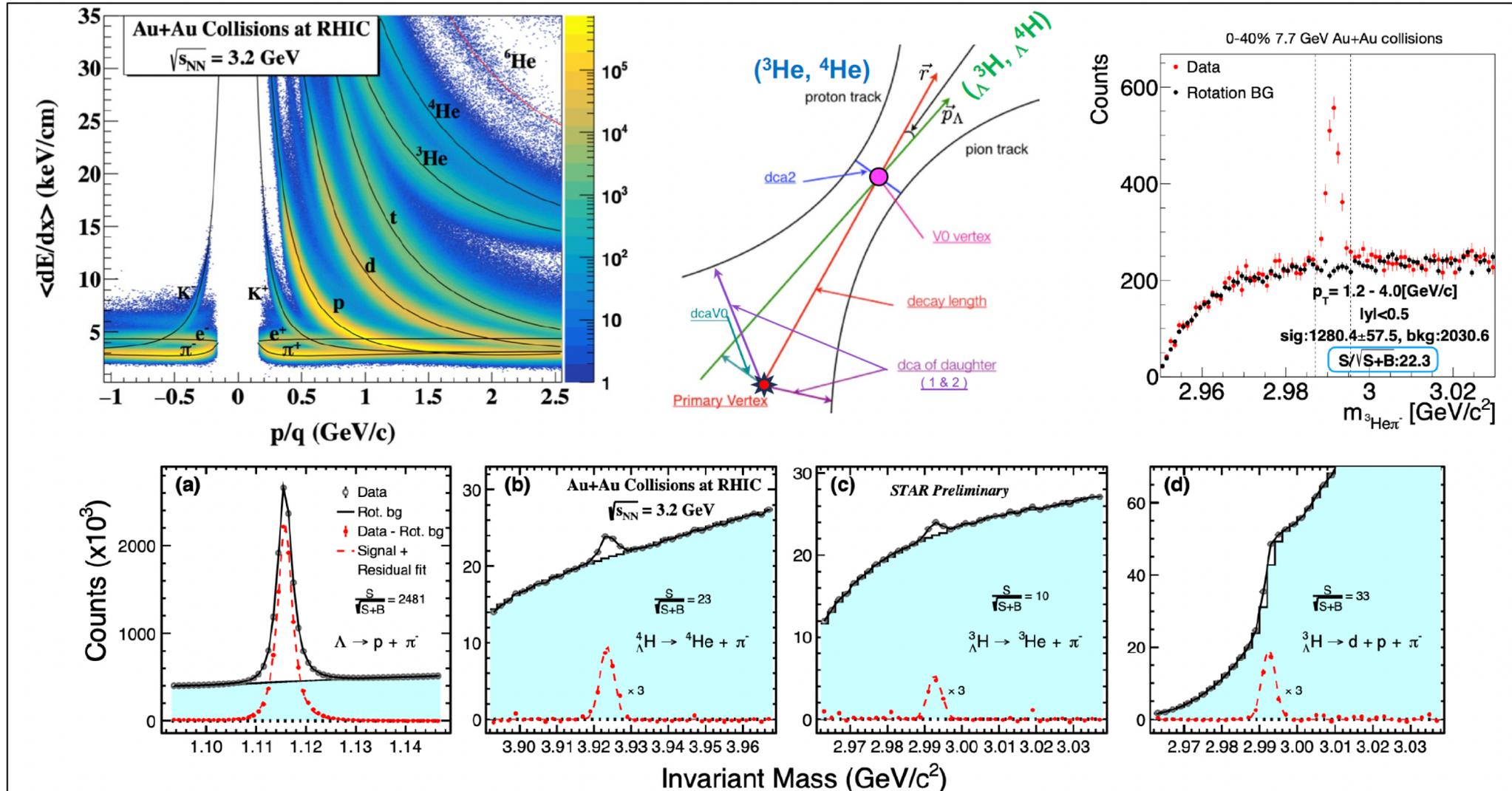


# Topics for hadron physics

- Femtoscopy
  - Nucleus (Hypernucleus) + hadron system
  - Three body system
- Hypernucleus measurement at mid-rapidity region
  - Double  $\Lambda$  / Triple  $\Lambda$  /  $\Xi$  /  $\Omega$  Hypernucleus
  - $p_T$  and flow measurements with Hypernucleus
- Exotic hadron measurement
  - Yield comparison (pp/pA/AA)
  - Quark scaling by measuring  $v_2$

# Hypernucleus measurement at mid-rapidity

We aim to measure Double  $\Lambda$  / Triple  $\Lambda$  /  $\Xi$  /  $\Omega$  Hypernucleus



STAR  
BES  
phase-II  
(Fixed target)

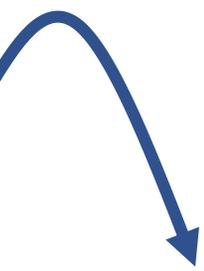
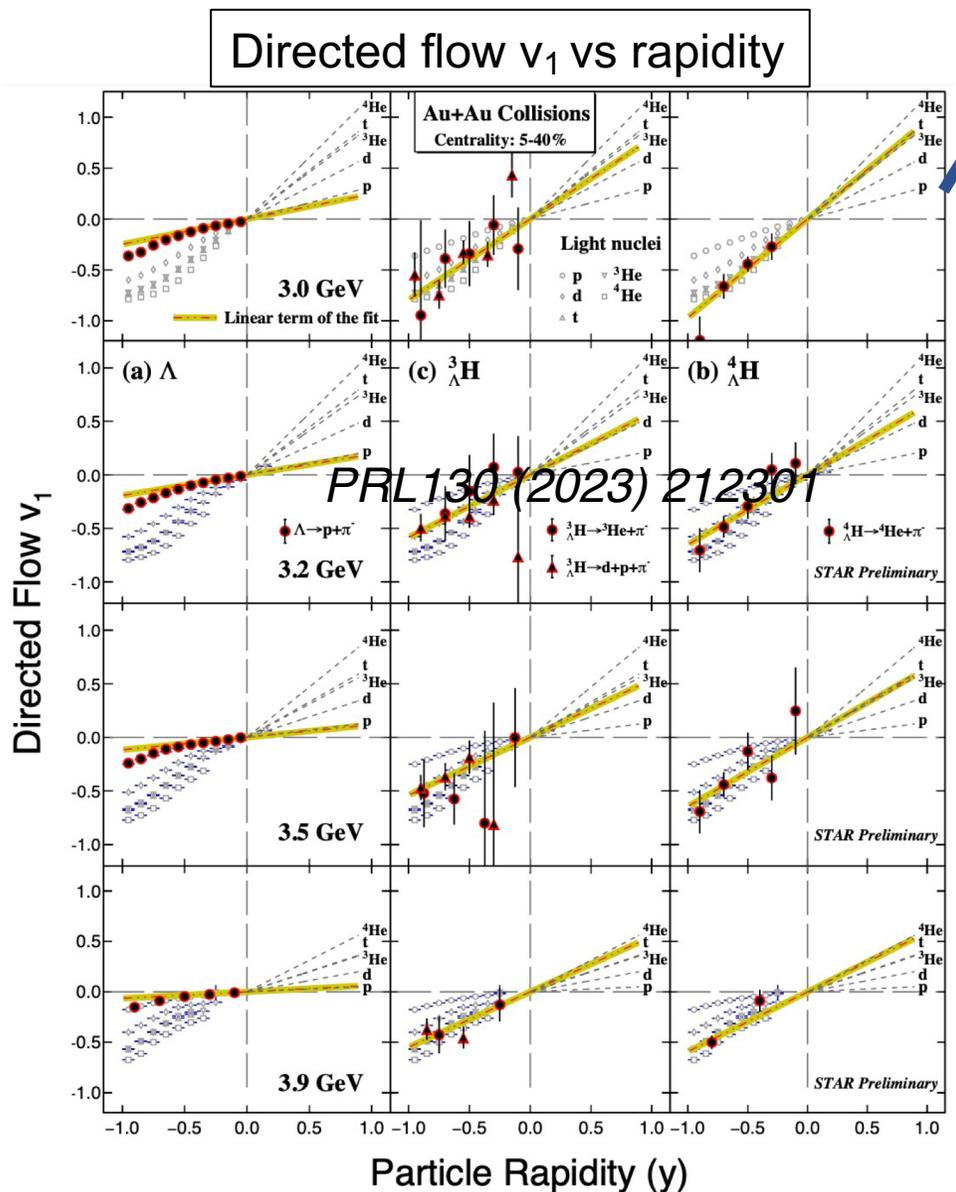
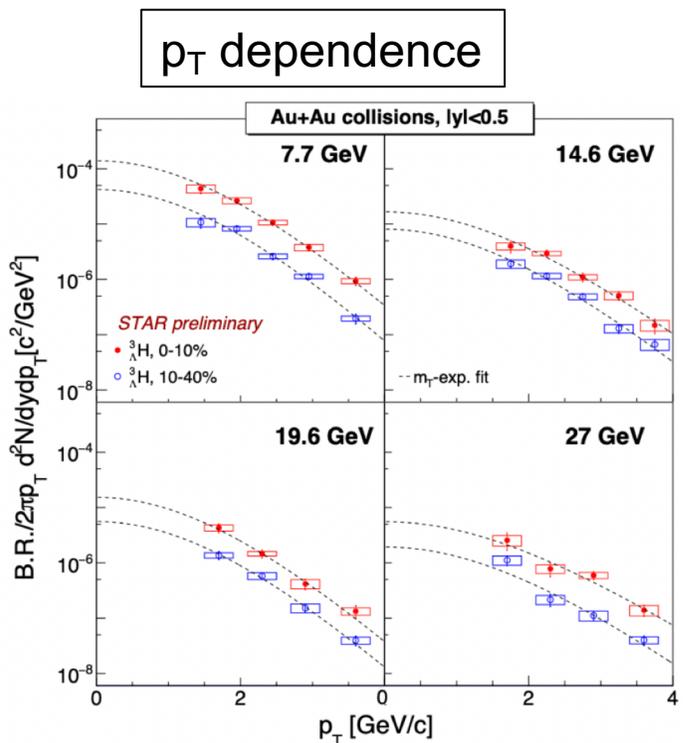
Slide by  
Prof. Esumi

# Hypernucleus measurement at mid-rapidity

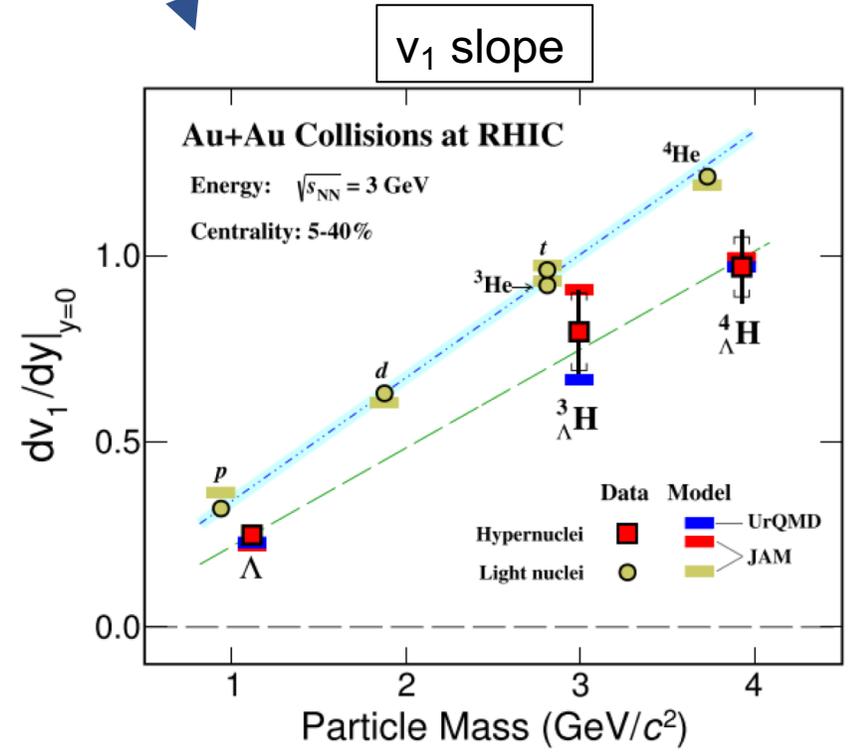
*A lot of measurements with Hypernucleus were shown*

STAR  
BES  
phase-II  
(Fixed target)

Slide by Prof. Esumi



Following baryon mass scaling  
Coalescence would be dominant  
to produce Hypernuclei

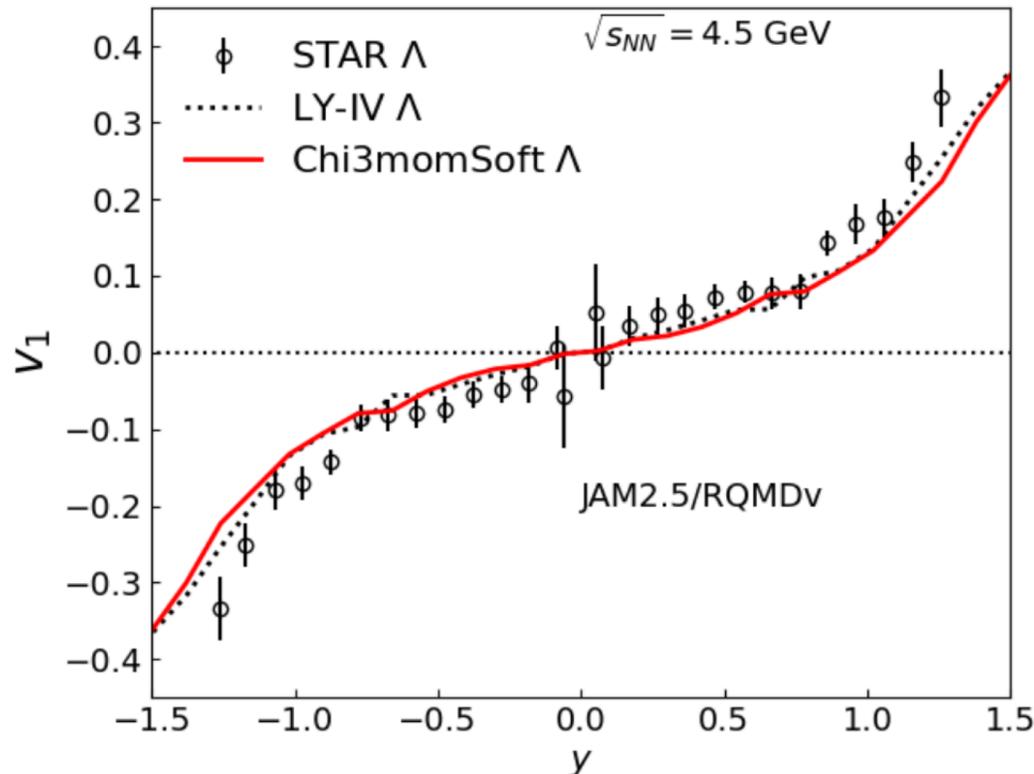


# $v_1$ 測定の意義

神野さんのスライドより  
 $v_1$ は $U_\Lambda$ にsensitiveでは  
なさそう。  
 ${}^3_\Lambda\text{H}$ の $v_1$ も同様らしい。

## $\Lambda$ directed flow $v_1$ ( $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 4.5$ GeV)

Y. Nara, A. Jinnō, K. Murase, & A. Ohnishi, PRC 106, 044902(2022).  
(Calculation is done by using latest version of JAM2)



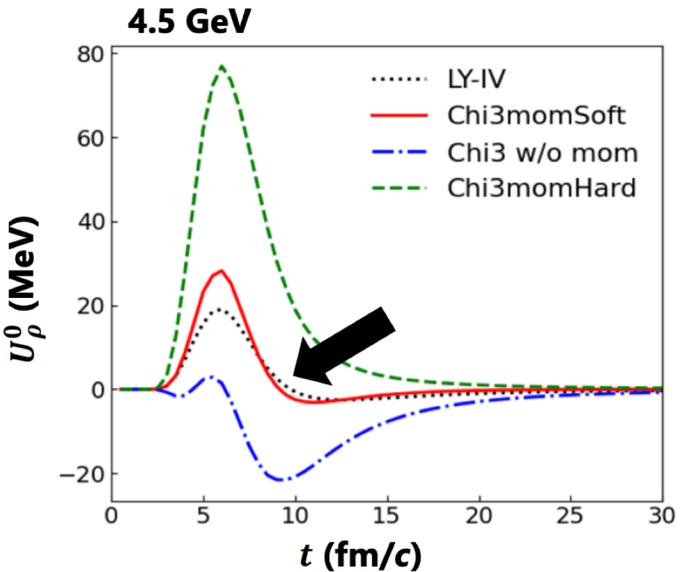
STAR  $\Lambda$ : Phys. Rev. C 103, 034908 (2021).

**No difference is found between  
Chi3 and LY-IV.**

**(Also for  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 3 - 19.6$  GeV)**

**Why?**

## Why $\Lambda v_1$ is not sensitive to $U_\Lambda(\rho)$ ?



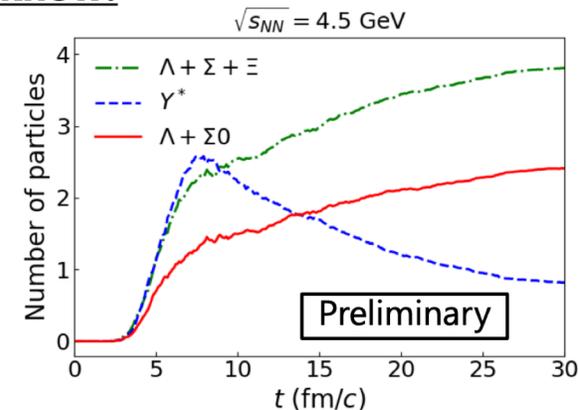
The difference in the  $\Lambda$  potential experienced in the simulation is not so large to exhibit the difference in  $\Lambda v_1$ .

The difference may be found in other setup or event selection method achieving higher density.

## What is needed to access $U_\Lambda(\rho > \rho_0)$ ?

- More constraint on the mom. dep. in the **high mom. region**.
- Other setup for selecting  $\Lambda$ 's feeling higher densities (event selection).  
**If you have idea, please let me know!**

- Potentials of  $\Sigma$  and resonance hyperons ( $Y^*$ )  
(In the current calculation, all hyperons feel same potential as  $\Lambda$ .)  
→ e.g. parity doublet model (now working on!)



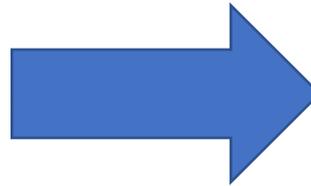
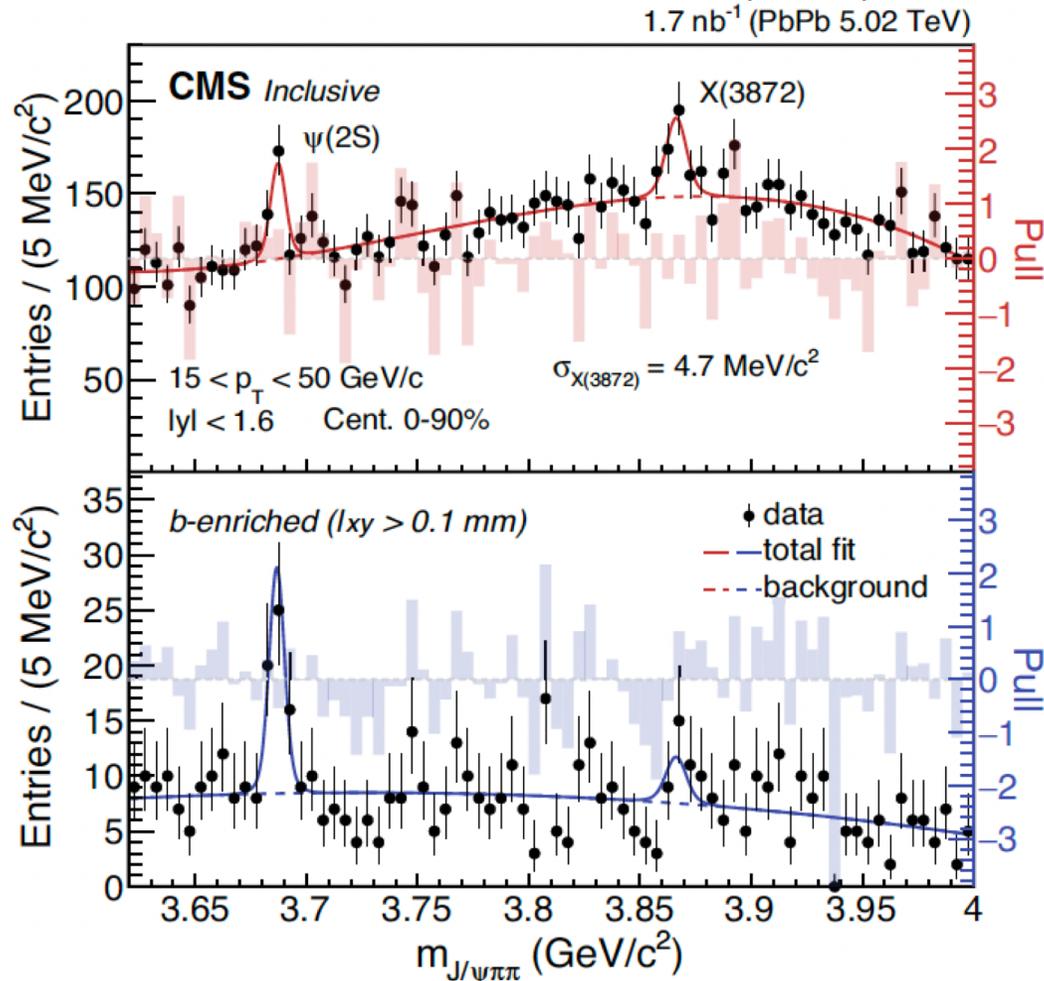
# Topics for hadron physics

- Femtoscopy
  - Nucleus (Hypernucleus) + hadron system
  - Three body system
- Hypernucleus measurement at mid-rapidity region
  - Double  $\Lambda$  / Triple  $\Lambda$  /  $\Xi$  /  $\Omega$  Hypernucleus
  - $p_T$  and flow measurements with Hypernucleus
- Exotic hadron measurement
  - Yield comparison (pp/pA/AA)
  - Quark scaling by measuring  $v_2$

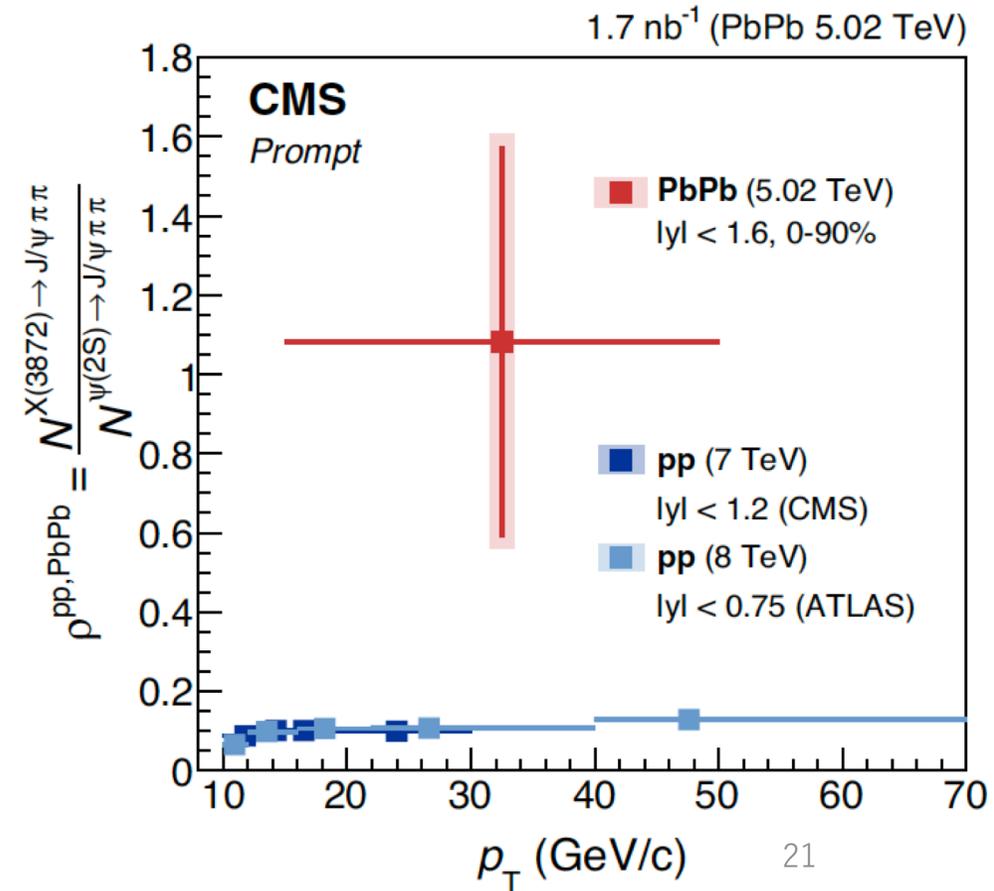
# Exotic hadron measurement at J-PARC-HI

CMS, PRL 128, 032001 (2022).

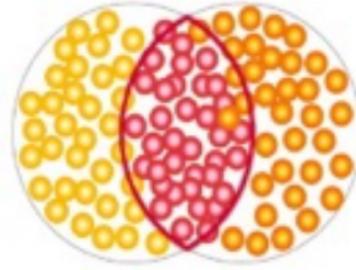
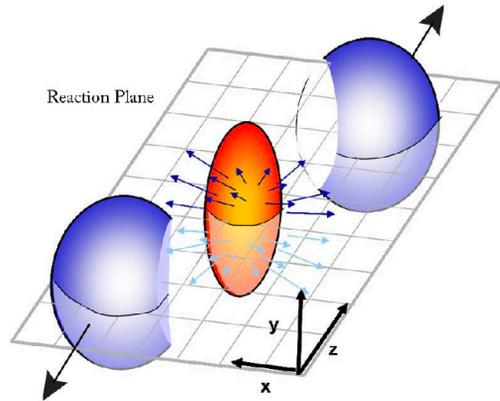
CMS succeed to measure X(3872)



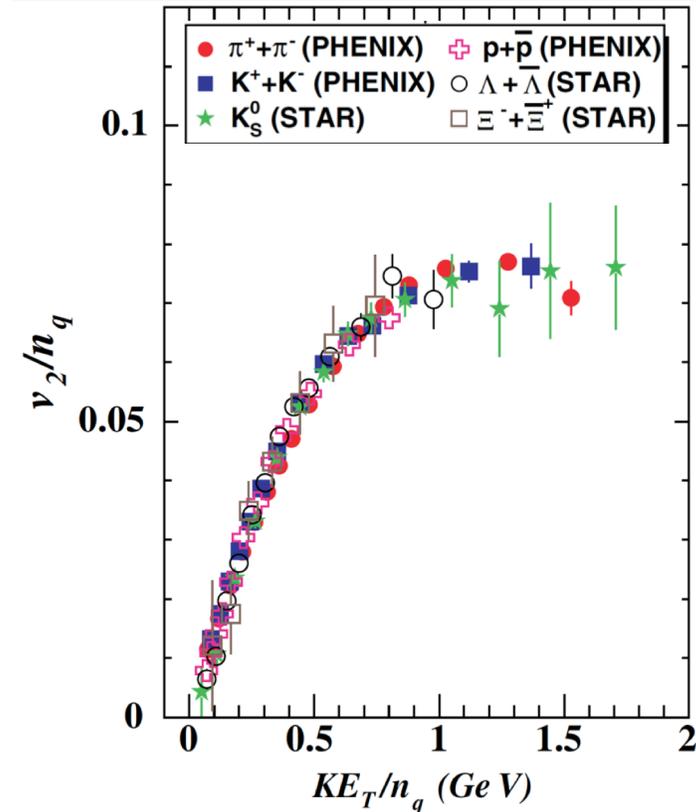
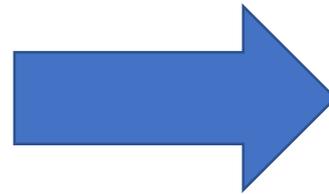
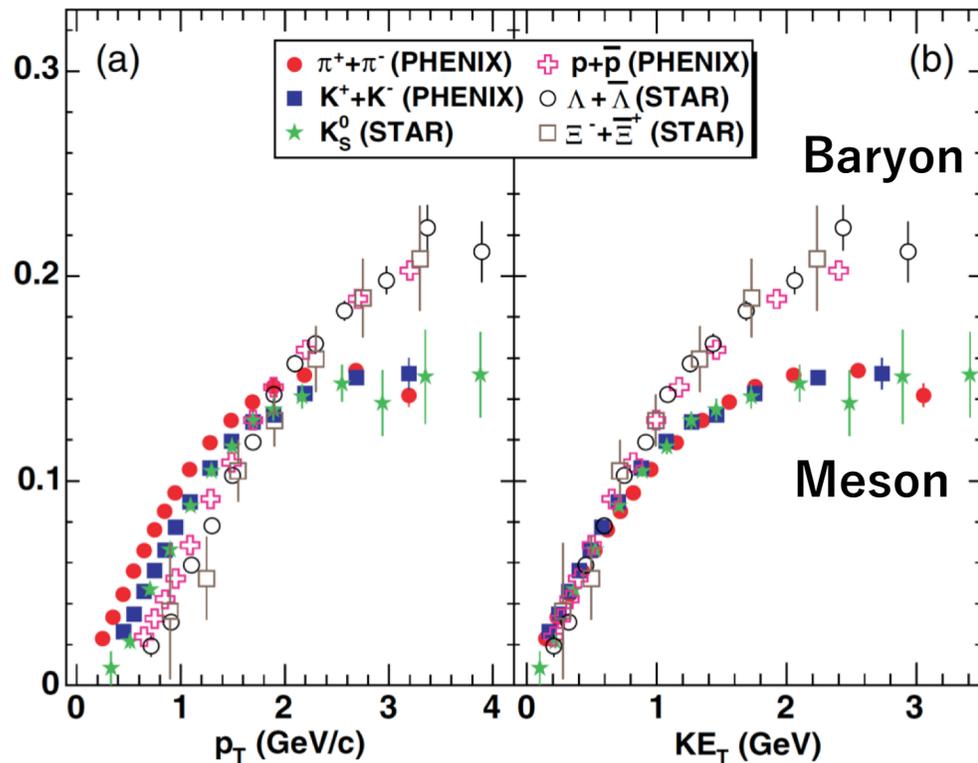
X(3872) and  $\psi(2s) [c\bar{c}]$  would be affected differently by the medium in Pb-Pb collision. Size and quark content should play an important role.



# $v_2$ Measurement with Exotic Hadron → Quark Scaling



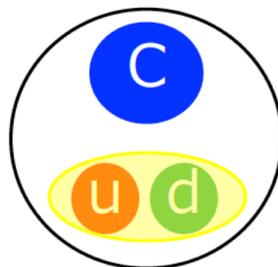
**J-PARC-HI will measure the  $v_2$**   
→ **Discuss the quark number of exotic hadron**



## カラー超伝導相の探索へ

### ▶ チャームバリオン収量

チャームは系の不純物  
 ダイクォーク自由度の良いプローブ  
 CSC中での収量増大



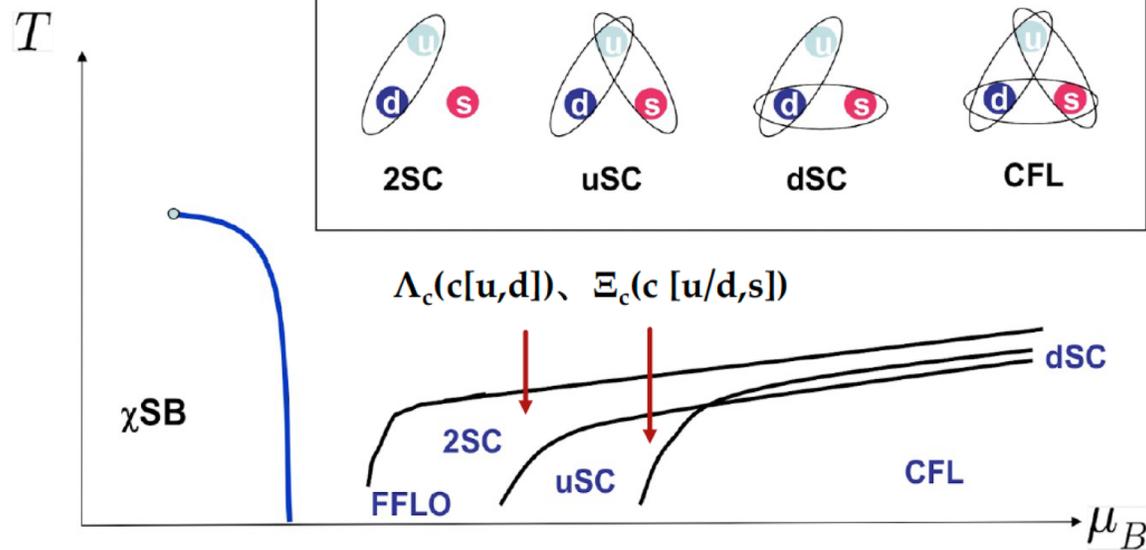
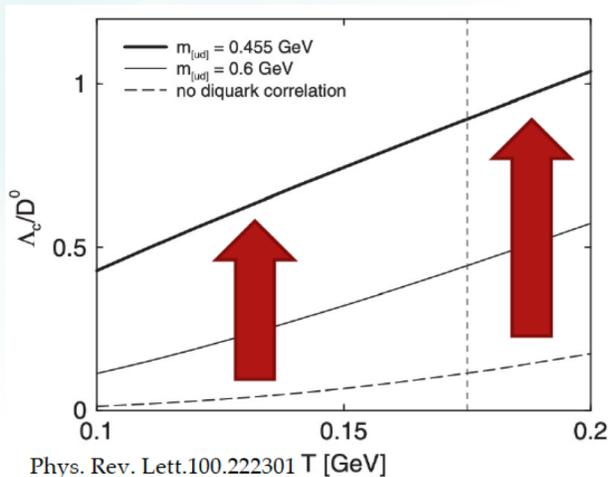
### J-PARC-HIでの高精度測定

$$\Lambda_c(c[u,d]) > \Xi_c^+(c [u/d,s])$$

$$\Lambda_c(c[u,d]) \sim \Xi_c^+(c [u/d,s])$$

$$\Lambda_c \sim \Xi_c^0 > \Xi_c^+$$

Enhancement of  $\Lambda_c/D$  at high T  
 (→ ALICE, sPHENIX)

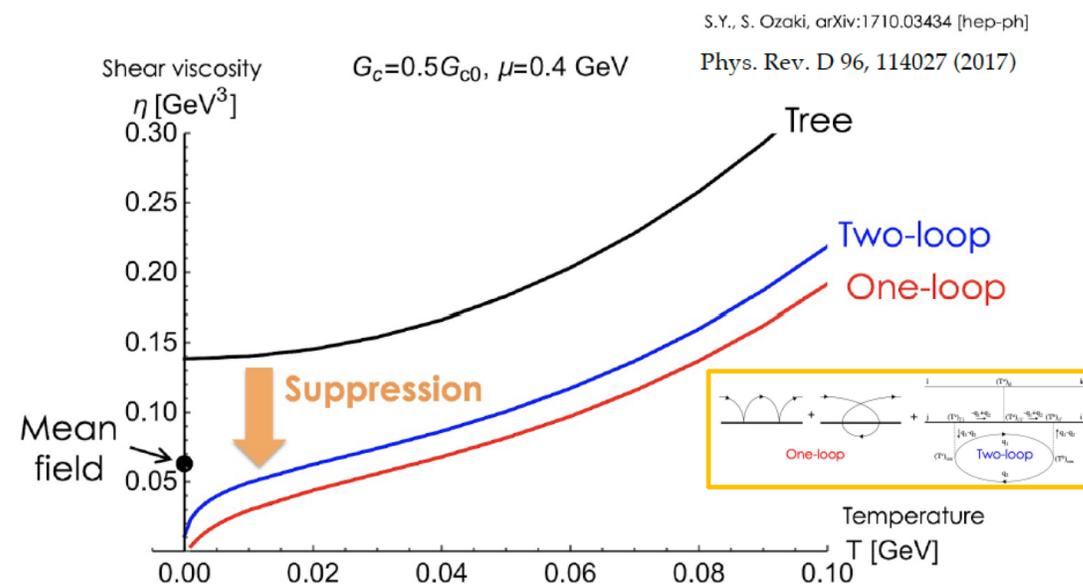
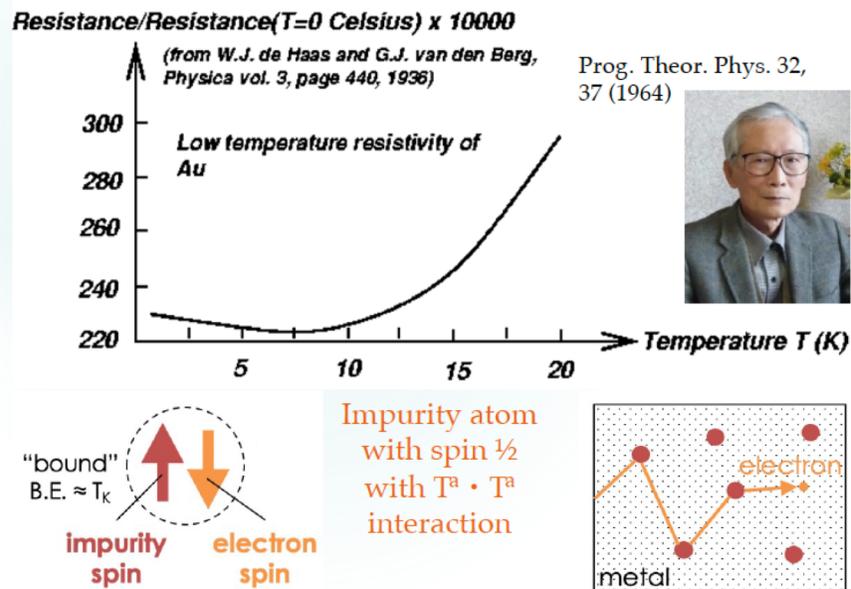


## 低温高密度クォーク物質の物性

### ▶ QCD Kondo effect in Quark Matter

- ▶ 軽いクォークと重いクォーク(不純物)の相互作用が大きくなる
- ▶ 重クォークフローの測定
  - ▶ 臨界点の探索にも有益(drag forceの増大)

### J-PARC-HIでの高精度測定



# それぞれの関係性

- ・カイラル対称性

Interactionの密度依存性測定（がそもそもできるか(?)だが）とレプトン測定の関係性

- ・HBT

InteractionとSource size

二次元、三次元解析の可能性

Source sizeでは次元解析がやられている（1次元近似で）

中心衝突でも、z軸に対しては、非対称になっているはず。

簡単にはEvent selectionだけでもいいはず。

正しい解析で、相互作用の議論ができると主張するのはありかもしれない。

Event selectionだとすると、統計勝負。（J-PARC-HIの強み）

- ・フロー測定

Interactionとviscosity

Interactionに影響しにくい観測量と影響しやすい観測量があれば、実験的に区別できる（奈良さんへの質問）

- ・Femtoscopiaとハイパー核測定

散乱長と束縛エネルギー（Compositeness）

- ・フロー測定とハイパー核測定

ハイパー核のフロー測定で何がわかるのか？

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/1139644/contributions/5456346/attachments/2707617/4700889/QM2023\\_poster\\_JunyiHan\\_v3.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1139644/contributions/5456346/attachments/2707617/4700889/QM2023_poster_JunyiHan_v3.pdf)

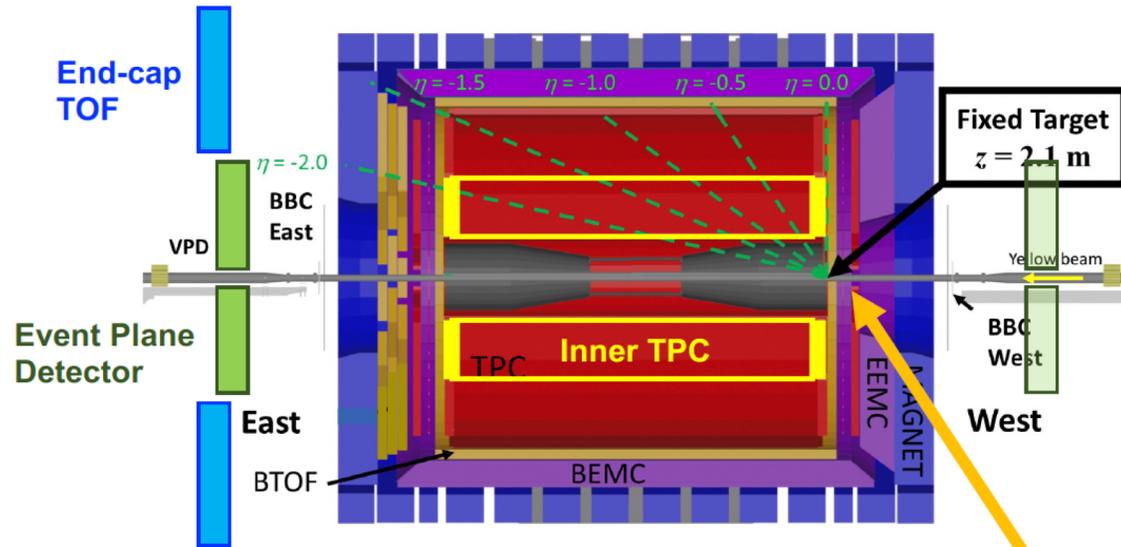
<https://kds.kek.jp/event/47542/timetable/?layout=room#20231028.detailed>

# 個人的に思うこと

- ハイパー核、エキゾチックハドロンをただ測定するだけでなく、重イオン衝突で測定することのメリットを強調したい。
  - ハイパー核、エキゾチックハドロンを使って、フロー、（揺らぎ？）など重イオン衝突に特徴的な物理量を測定する。
  - ハイパー核と何かのCFを測定して、ハイパー核のForm factorが測定できないか？

# 検出器に関して

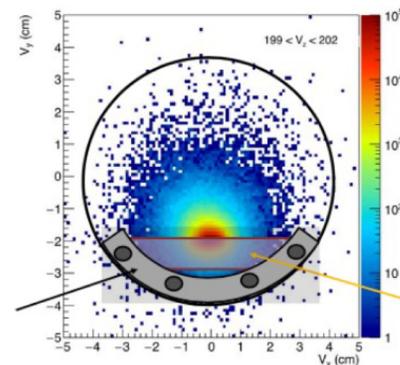
- Vertex検出器 (ハイパー核実験の肝)



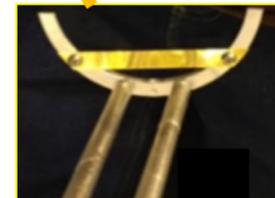
STARの  
Fixed target  
modeでは  
SSDはない。

→

SSDの導入は  
必須。



fixed target  
at STAR



# 検出器に関して

- $\Sigma$  測定

## Reconstruction

New

- Decay channel:

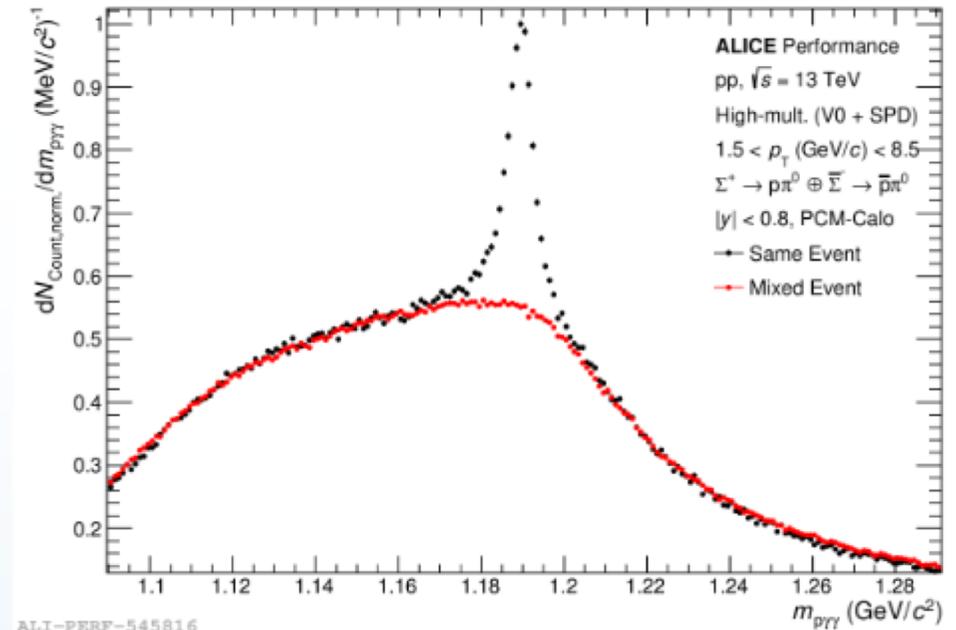
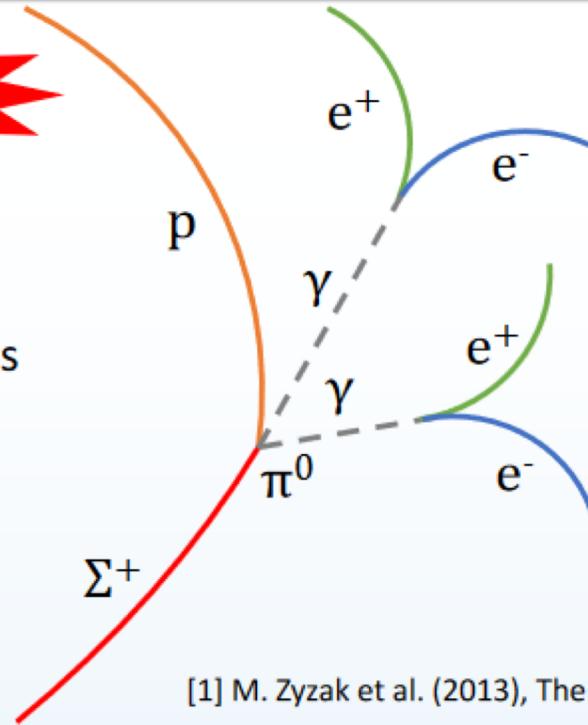
$$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 + p \quad (\text{BR} = 51.57\%)$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma + \gamma \quad (\text{BR} = 98.82\%)$$

- Photons reconstructed from conversions (PCM) or in the calorimeters

- Secondary vertex reconstruction with KFParticle[1]

- Novel energy correction is applied to improve calorimeter resolution



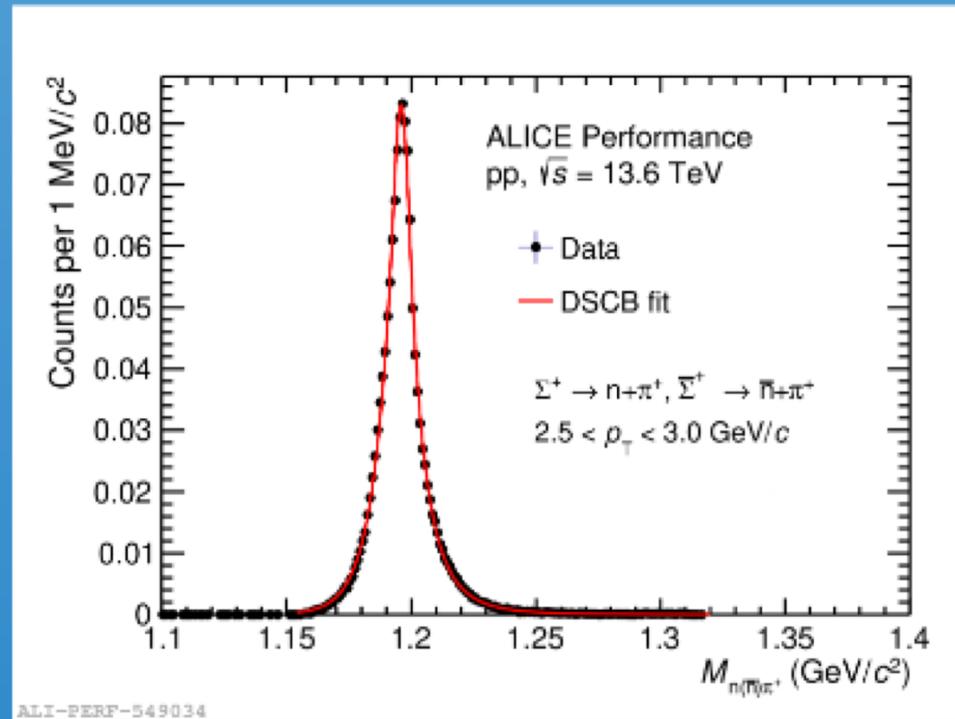
[1] M. Zyzak et al. (2013), The KFParticle package for the fast particle reconstruction in ALICE and CBM

# 検出器に関して

- $\Sigma$  測定

## Outlook

- Run 3 will not only provide more statistics but additionally enables the reconstruction of charged  $\Sigma$  via a kink topology using the upgraded ITS2 detector allowing an extension of the  $\Sigma$  measurement
- The reconstruction of  $\Sigma^+$  gives access to the poorly known  $p$ - $\Sigma$  interaction via femtoscopy and provides valuable input for nuclear theory and astrophysics, particularly on the EOS of neutron stars



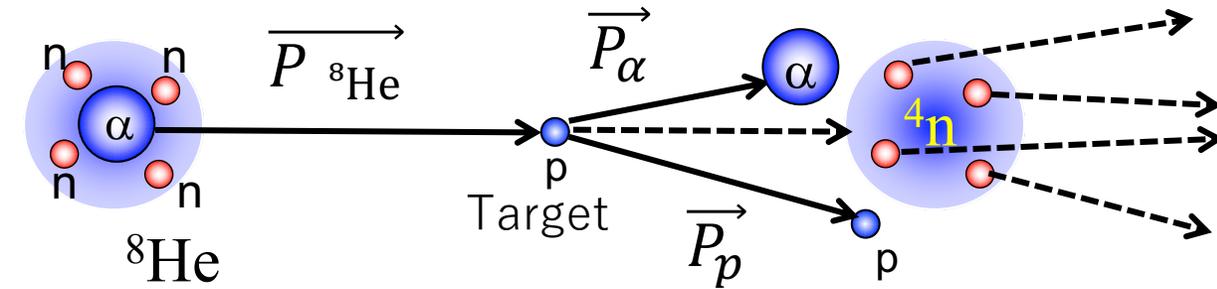
# 検出器に関して

- 中性子検出器

参考：理研(SAMURAI)の次世代中性子検出器

# Perspectives -- For the next 5-10 years

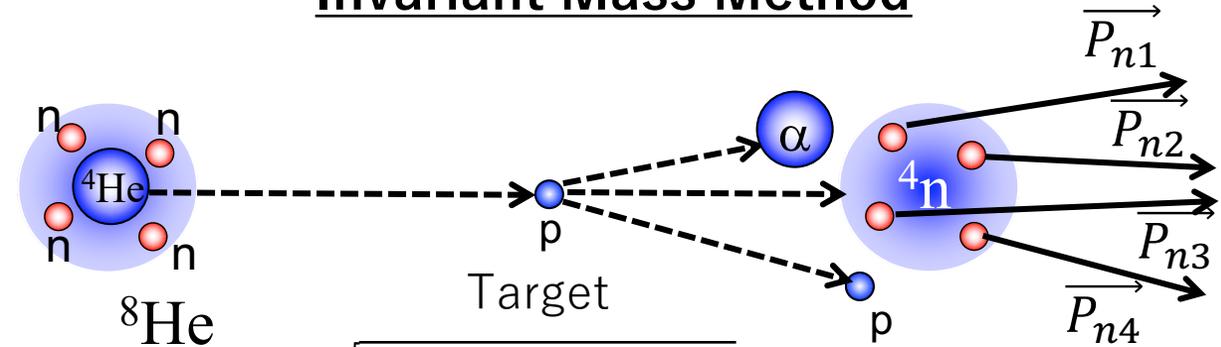
## Missing Mass Method



$$M_{4n} = \sqrt{\left(E_{8\text{He}} + M_p - E_\alpha - E_p\right)^2 - \left|\vec{P}_{8\text{He}} - \vec{P}_\alpha - \vec{P}_p\right|^2}$$

- 😊 No need of neutron detections
- 😞 Worse mass-resolution:  $\Delta M \sim 1\text{MeV}$
- 😞 Decay mode cannot be observed

## Invariant Mass Method

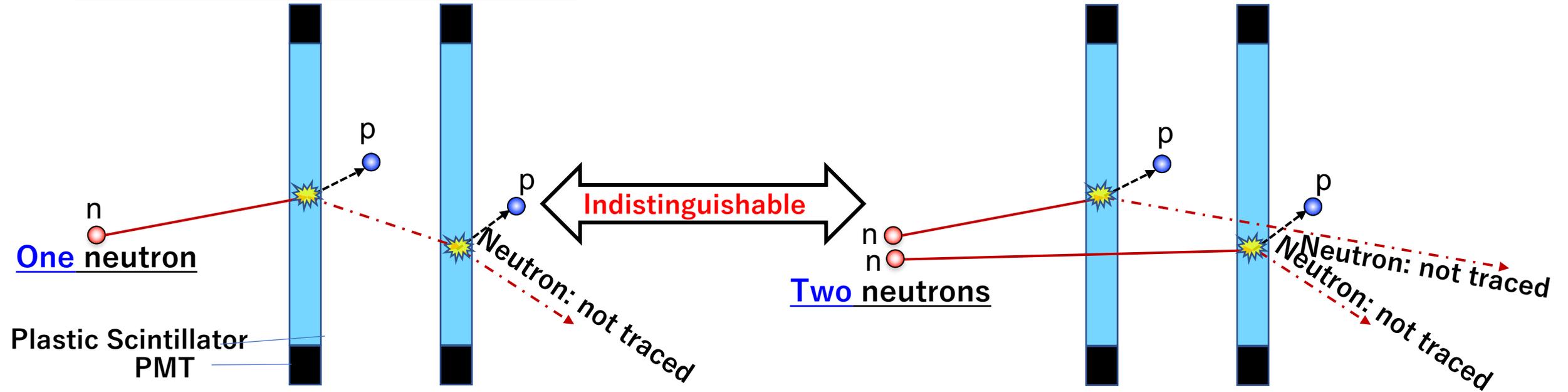


$$M_{4n} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{i=1,4} E_i\right)^2 - \left|\sum_{i=1,4} \vec{P}_{ni}\right|^2}$$

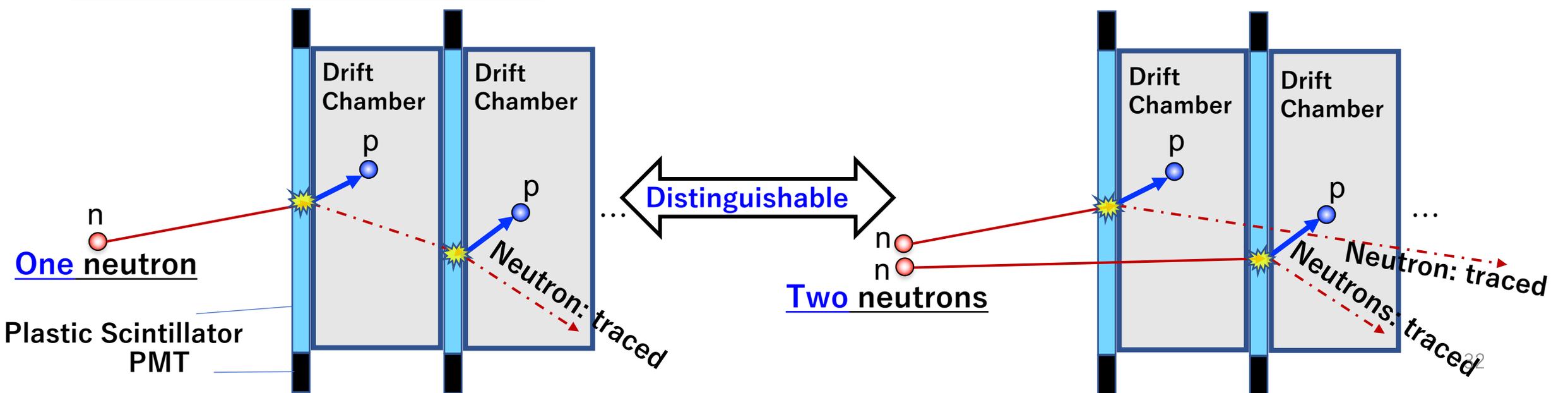
- 😊 Good mass-resolution:  $\Delta M \sim 100\text{keV}$
- 😊 Decay mode can be observed
- 😞 Need of neutron detection

- Missing-mass  $\rightarrow$  Invariant-mass
- Better M, Ex resolution ( $\sim 100\text{keV}$ )
- Decay scheme
- Require multiple neutron detections:  $M_n=3,4,5,6\dots$

### a) Neutron-detector: Current Scheme

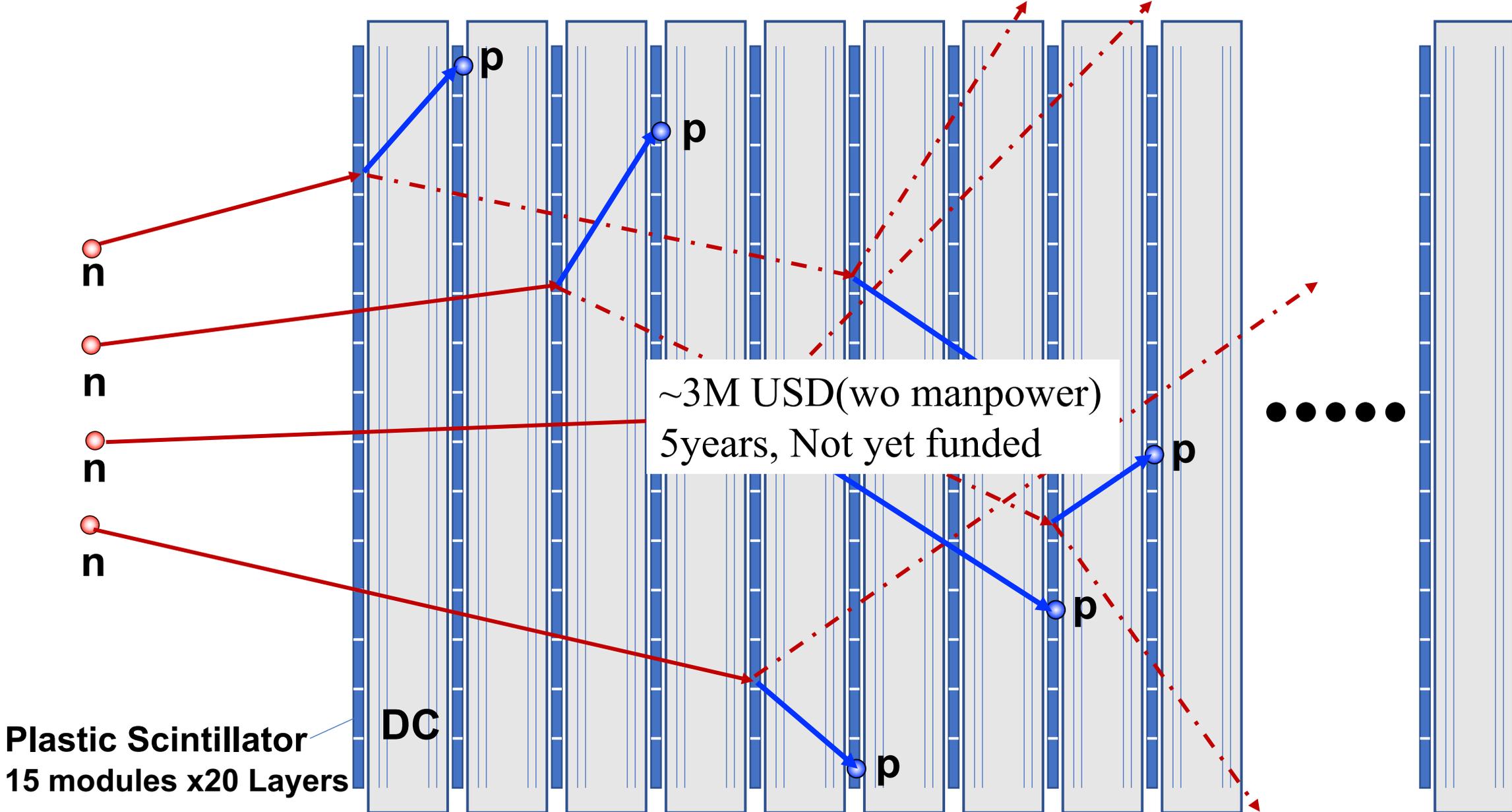


### b) Neutron-detector: New Scheme



# Next-generation neutron detector TN, Y.Kondo, K.Miki, H.Otsu, T. Kobayashi

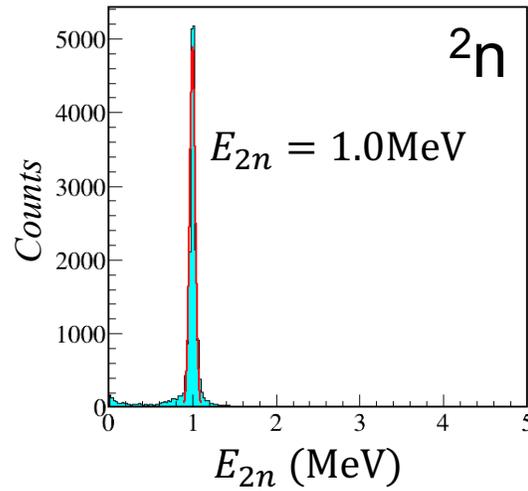
Full tracking of recoil protons by Drift Chambers (DC) → **Neutrons can also be traced**



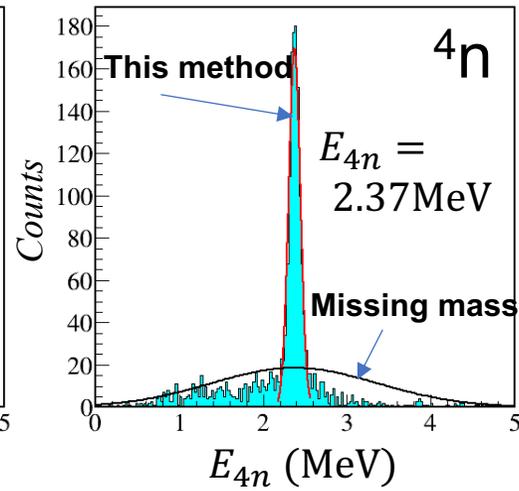
# Simulation Results (by Y. Kondo)

Position resolution( $\sigma$ )  $\sim 2\text{mm}$

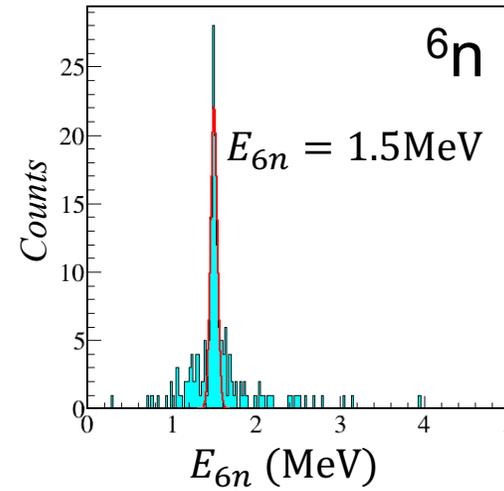
$E_{\text{rel}}$  resolution( $\sigma$ ):  $30\sim 50\text{ keV}@1\text{MeV}$



$\sigma_{E_{2n}} = 35\text{keV}$   
 $\varepsilon_{2n} = 2\%$



$\sigma_{E_{4n}} = 70\text{ keV}$   
 $\varepsilon_{4n} = 2.0 \times 10^{-2}\%$   
 ${}^8\text{He}(p,\alpha){}^4n$



$\sigma_{E_{6n}} = 37\text{ keV}$   
 $\varepsilon_{6n} = 1.7 \times 10^{-3}\%$   
 ${}^8\text{He}(p,3p){}^6n$  (c.f. K.Miki)

- ✓ Compared to the NEBULA-Plus setup, Efficiency is smaller, but **S/N and Mass resolutions** are much better
- ✓ With high-intense beam such as  ${}^6,{}^8\text{He}$ , experiments are feasible