

Latest results of a kaonic-nucleus search in J-PARC E15

Tadashi Hashimoto (RIKEN)
for the J-PARC E15 collaboration

- ▶ “ K - pp ” searches and J-PARC E15
- ▶ Analysis status of E15^{1st}
 - ▶ semi-inclusive ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, n)$
 - ▶ exclusive ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)n$

J-PARC E15 collaboration

S. Ajimura^a, G. Beer^b, H. Bhang^c, M. Bragadireanu^e, P. Buehler^f, L. Busso^{g,h}, M. Cargnelli^f, S. Choi^c, C. Curceanu^d, S. Enomotoⁱ, D. Faso^{g,h}, H. Fujioka^j, Y. Fujiwara^k, T. Fukuda^l, C. Guaraldo^d, T. Hashimoto^k, R. S. Hayano^k, T. Hiraiwa^a, M. Iio^o, M. Iliescu^d, K. Inoueⁱ, Y. Ishiguro^j, T. Ishikawa^k, S. Ishimoto^o, T. Ishiwatari^f, K. Itahashiⁿ, M. Iwai^o, M. Iwasaki^{m,n*}, Y. Katoⁿ, S. Kawasakiⁱ, P. Kienle^p, H. Kou^m, Y. Maⁿ, J. Marton^f, Y. Matsuda^q, Y. Mizoi^l, O. Morra^g, T. Nagae^{j,s}, H. Noumi^a, H. Ohnishiⁿ, S. Okadaⁿ, H. Outaⁿ, K. Piscicchia^d, M. Poli Lener^d, A. Romero Vidal^d, Y. Sada^j, A. Sakaguchiⁱ, F. Sakumaⁿ, M. Satoⁿ, A. Scordo^d, M. Sekimoto^o, H. Shi^k, D. Sirghi^{d,e}, F. Sirghi^{d,e}, K. Suzuki^f, S. Suzuki^o, T. Suzuki^k, K. Tanida^c, H. Tatsuno^d, M. Tokuda^m, D. Tomonoⁿ, A. Toyoda^o, K. Tsukada^r, O. Vazquez Doce^{d,s}, E. Widmann^f, B. K. Weunschek^f, T. Yamagaⁱ, T. Yamazaki^{k,n}, H. Yim^t, Q. Zhangⁿ, and J. Zmeskal^f

- (a) Research Center for Nuclear Physics (RCNP), Osaka University, Osaka, 567-0047, Japan ●
- (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC V8W 3P6, Canada 🇨🇦
- (c) Department of Physics, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, South Korea 🇰🇷
- (d) Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell' INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy 🇮🇹
- (e) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering – IFIN HH, Romania 🇷🇴
- (f) Stefan-Meyer-Institut für subatomare Physik, A-1090 Vienna, Austria 🇦🇹
- (g) INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy 🇮🇹
- (h) Dipartimento di Fisica Generale, Università di Torino, Torino, Italy 🇮🇹
- (i) Department of Physics, Osaka University, Osaka, 560-0043, Japan ●
- (j) Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8502, Japan ●
- (k) Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan ●
- (l) Laboratory of Physics, Osaka Electro-Communication University, Osaka, 572-8530, Japan ●
- (m) Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, 152-8551, Japan ●
- (n) RIKEN Nishina Center, RIKEN, Wako, 351-0198, Japan ●
- (o) High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba, 305-0801, Japan ●
- (p) Technische Universität München, D-85748, Garching, Germany 🇩🇪
- (q) Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 153-8902, Japan ●
- (r) Department of Physics, Tohoku University, Sendai, 980-8578, Japan ●
- (s) Excellence Cluster Universe, Technische Universität München, D-85748, Garching, Germany 🇩🇪
- (t) Korea Institute of Radiological and Medical Sciences (KIRAMS), Seoul, 139-706, South Korea 🇰🇷

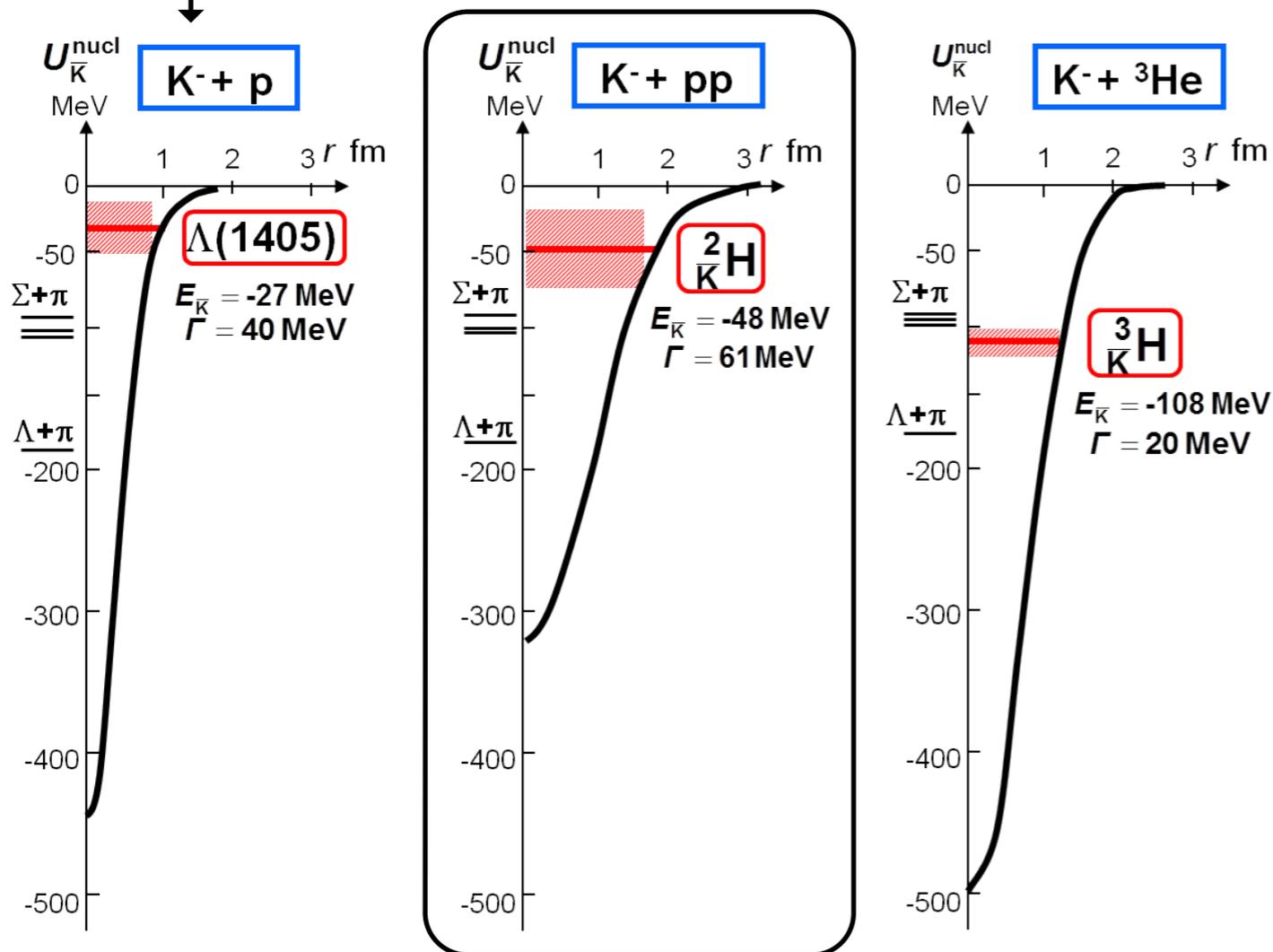
- (*) Spokesperson
- (\$) Co-Spokesperson

Kaonic nuclear bound state

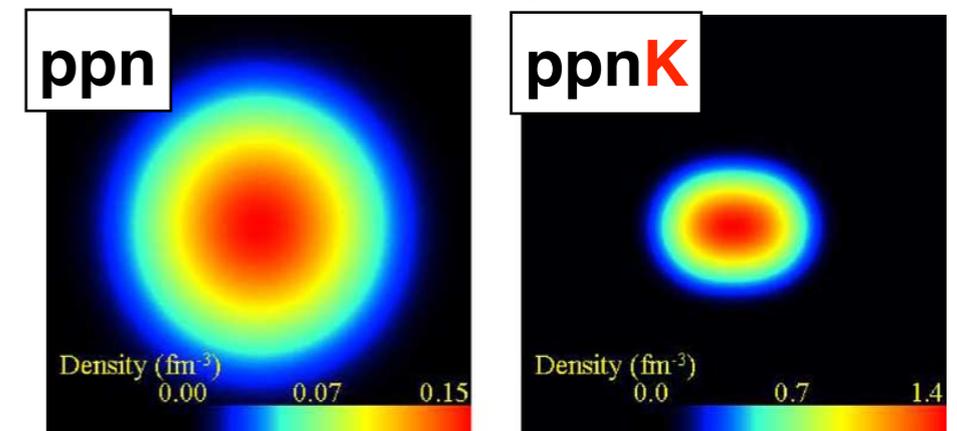
Anti-kaon might be bound to a nucleus
due to the strongly attractive $K^{\text{bar}}N$ interaction in $l=0$

Assumption

1. Y. Akaishi and T. Yamazaki. *Phys. Rev. C* **65**, 044005 (2002).
2. T. Yamazaki and Y. Akaishi. *Physics Letters B* **535**, 70–76 (2002).



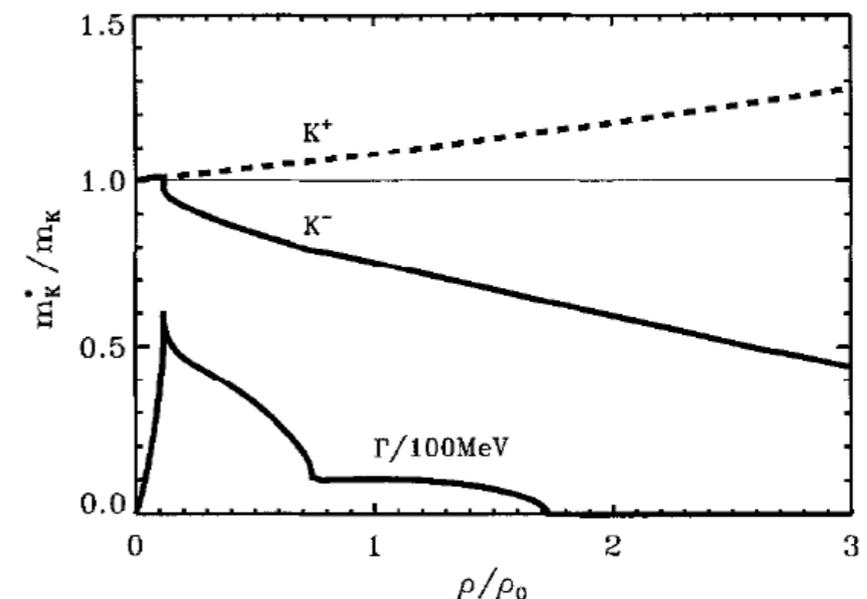
dense nuclei are predicted



(a) ${}^3\text{He}$ (b) ${}^3\text{He}K^-$

A. Dote, H. Horiuchi, Y. Akaishi and T. Yamazaki, *Phys. Lett. B* **590** (2004) 51

Kaon mass in nuclear medium?

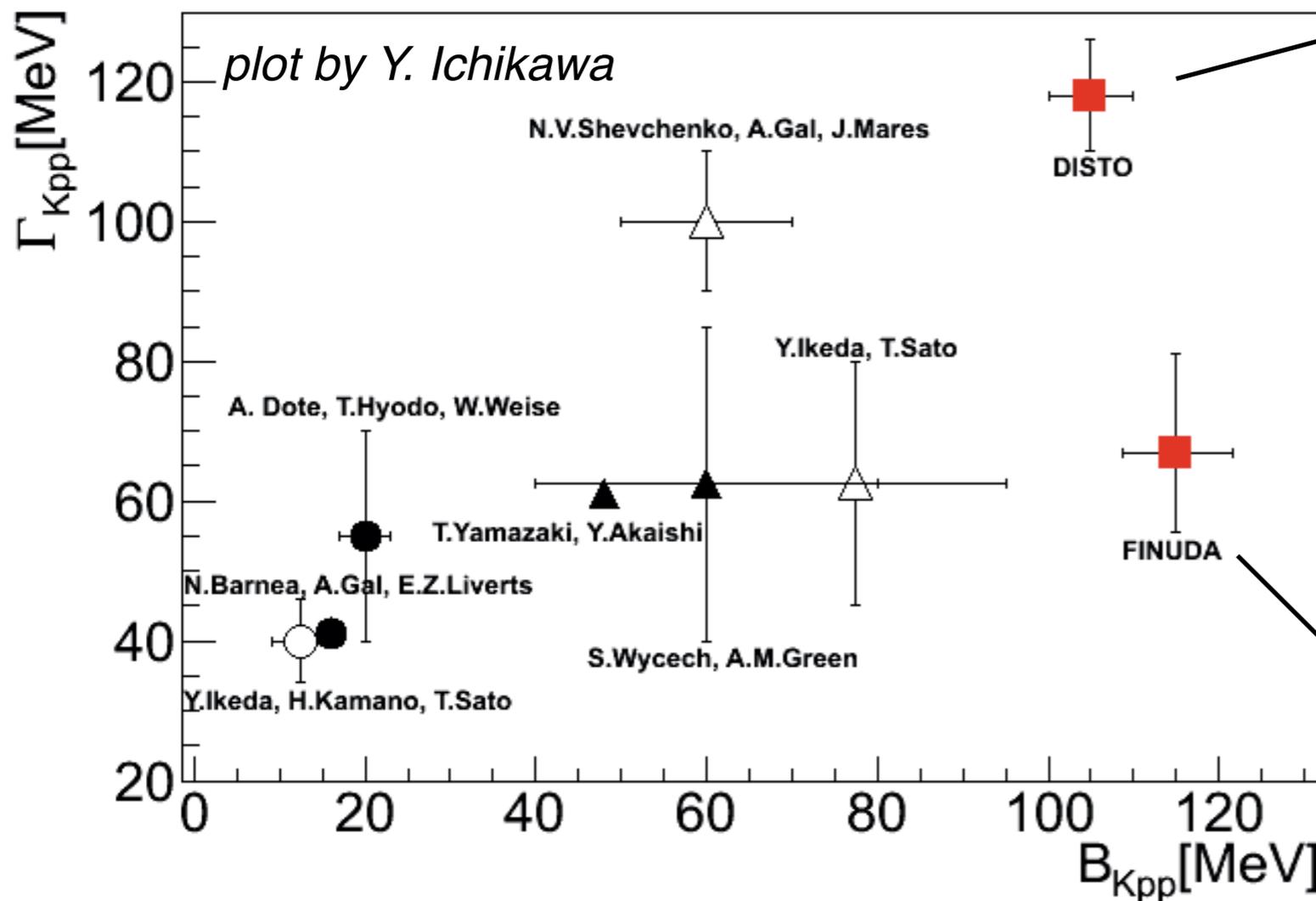


1. T. Waas et al. *Physics Letters B* **379**, 34–38 (1996).

the lightest kaonic nucleus

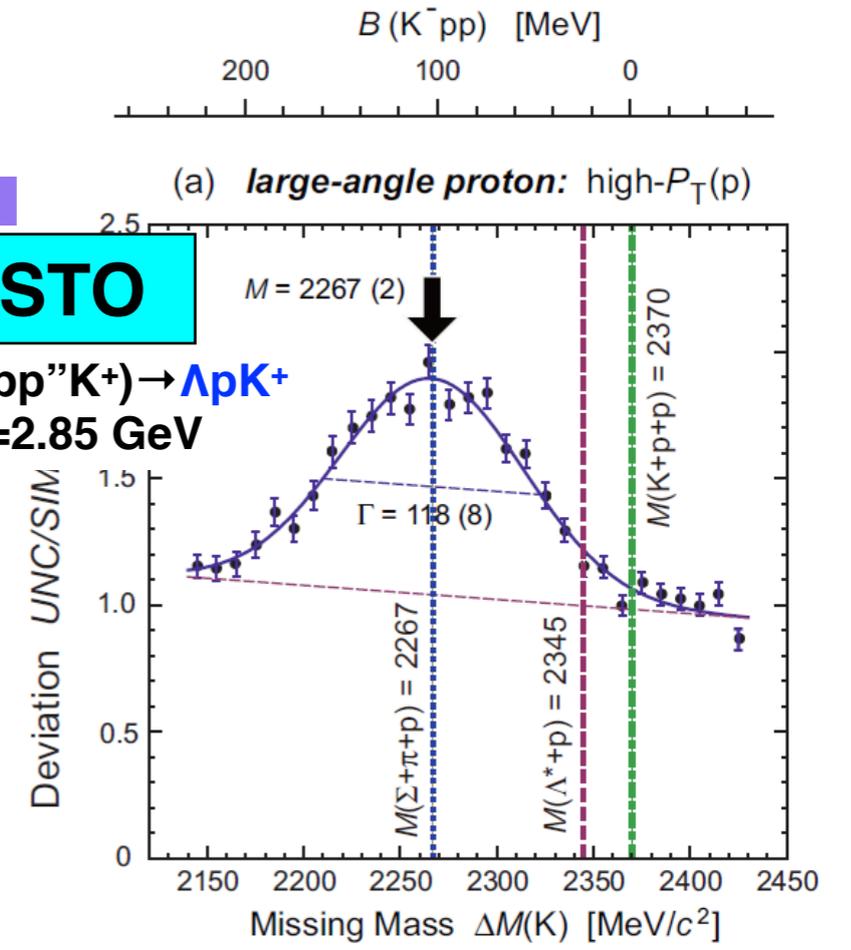
“ K^-pp ” : $[K^{\text{bar}}(NN)_{l=1, s=0}]_{l=1/2, J^\pi=0^-}$

Current situation on “K⁻pp”



DISTO

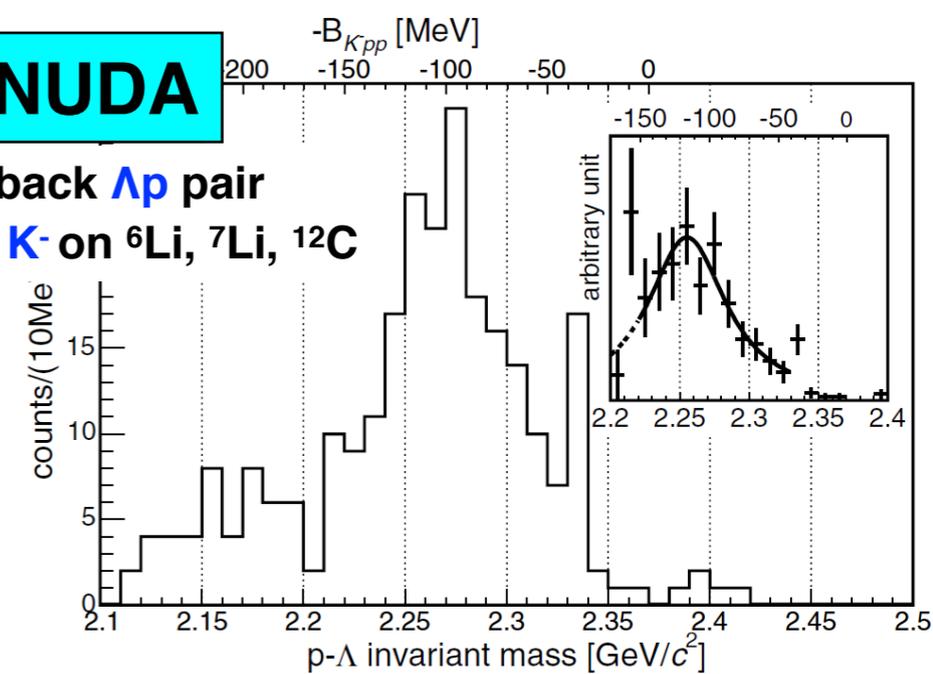
$pp \rightarrow (\text{“K}^-pp\text{”K}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda p K^+$
@ $T_p = 2.85$ GeV



T. Yamazaki *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **104**, 132502 (2010).
P. Kienle *et al.* *Eur. Phys. J. A* **48**, 183 (2012).

FINUDA

back-to-back Λp pair
stopped K⁻ on ${}^6\text{Li}$, ${}^7\text{Li}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$



M. Agnello *et al.* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 212303 (2005).

Theoretical value	K ^{bar} -N interaction	Calculation method
●	Chiral base	Variation
○	Chiral base	Faddeev
▲	Phenomenological	Variation
△	Phenomenological	Faddeev

N. Barnea, A. Gal, E.Z. Liverts, *Phys. Lett. B* **712** (2012) 132.
 A. Doté, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, *Nucl. Phys. A* **804** (2008) 197;
 A. Doté, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, *Phys. Rev. C* **79** (2009) 014003.
 Y. Ikeda, H. Kamano, T. Sato, *Prog. Theor. Phys.* **124** (2010) 533.
 T. Yamazaki, Y. Akaishi, *Phys. Lett. B* **535** (2002) 70.
 N.V. Shevchenko, A. Gal, J. Mareš, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **98** (2007) 082301;
 N.V. Shevchenko, A. Gal, J. Mareš, J. Revai, *Phys. Rev. C* **76** (2007) 044004.
 Y. Ikeda, T. Sato, *Phys. Rev. C* **76** (2007) 035203;
 Y. Ikeda, T. Sato, *Phys. Rev. C* **79** (2009) 035201.
 S. Wycech, A.M. Green, *Phys. Rev. C* **79** (2009) 014001.

+ Variety of few-body calculations

+ Two major experimental “observations” are still not understood well

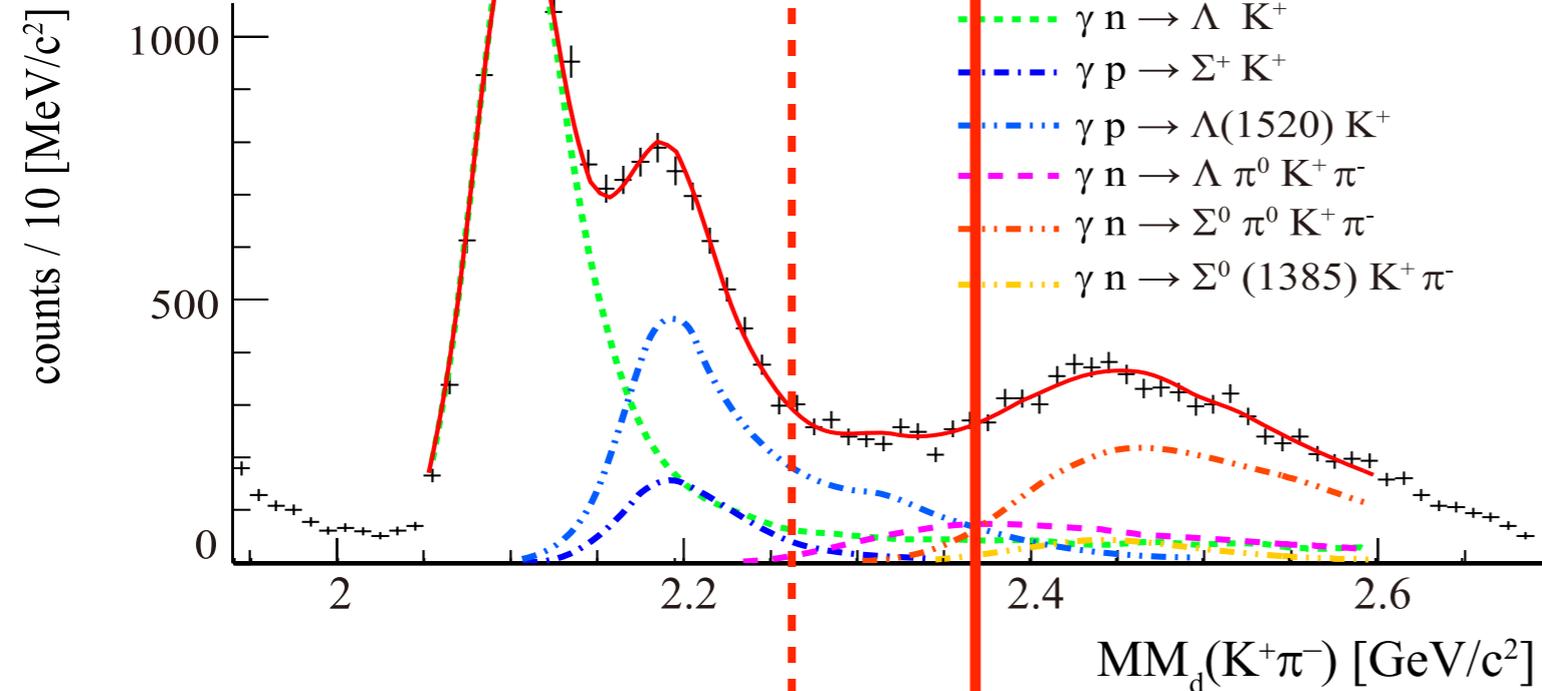
New experimental results

— K-pp binding threshold
 - - - - B.E. ~ 100 MeV

Spring8/LEPS

$\gamma d \rightarrow K^+ \pi X$

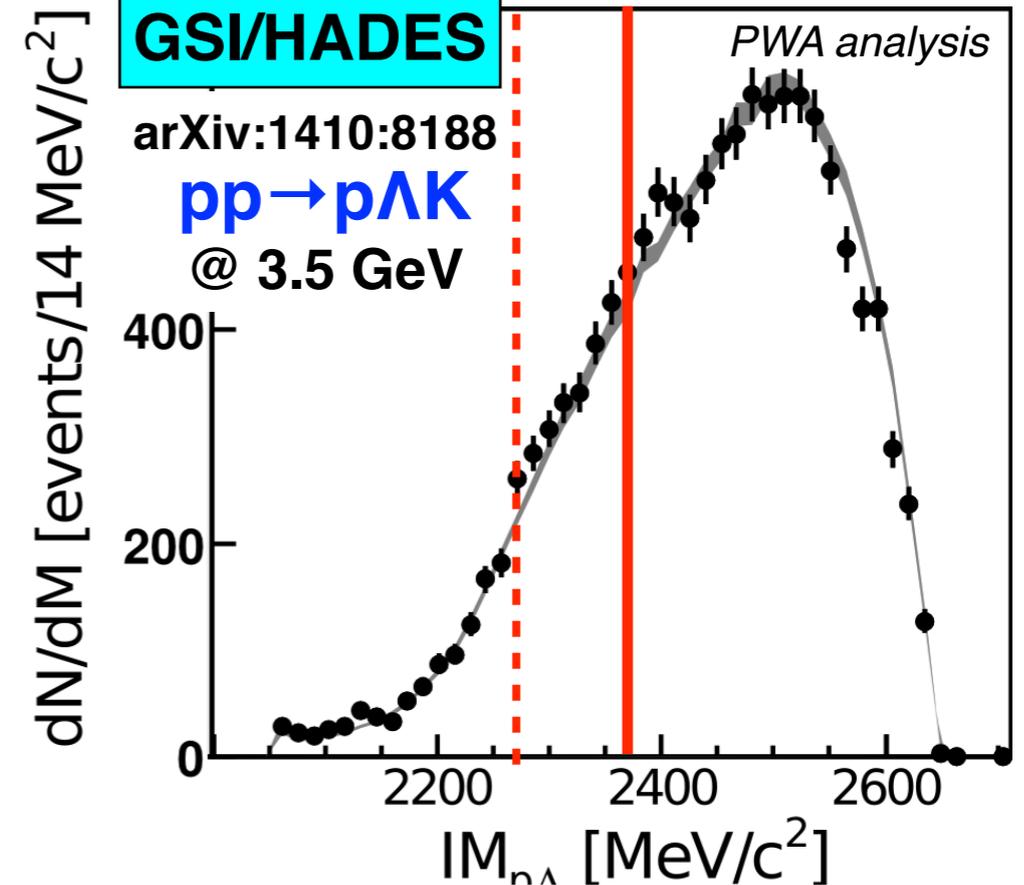
@ $E_\gamma = 1.5 - 2.4$ GeV



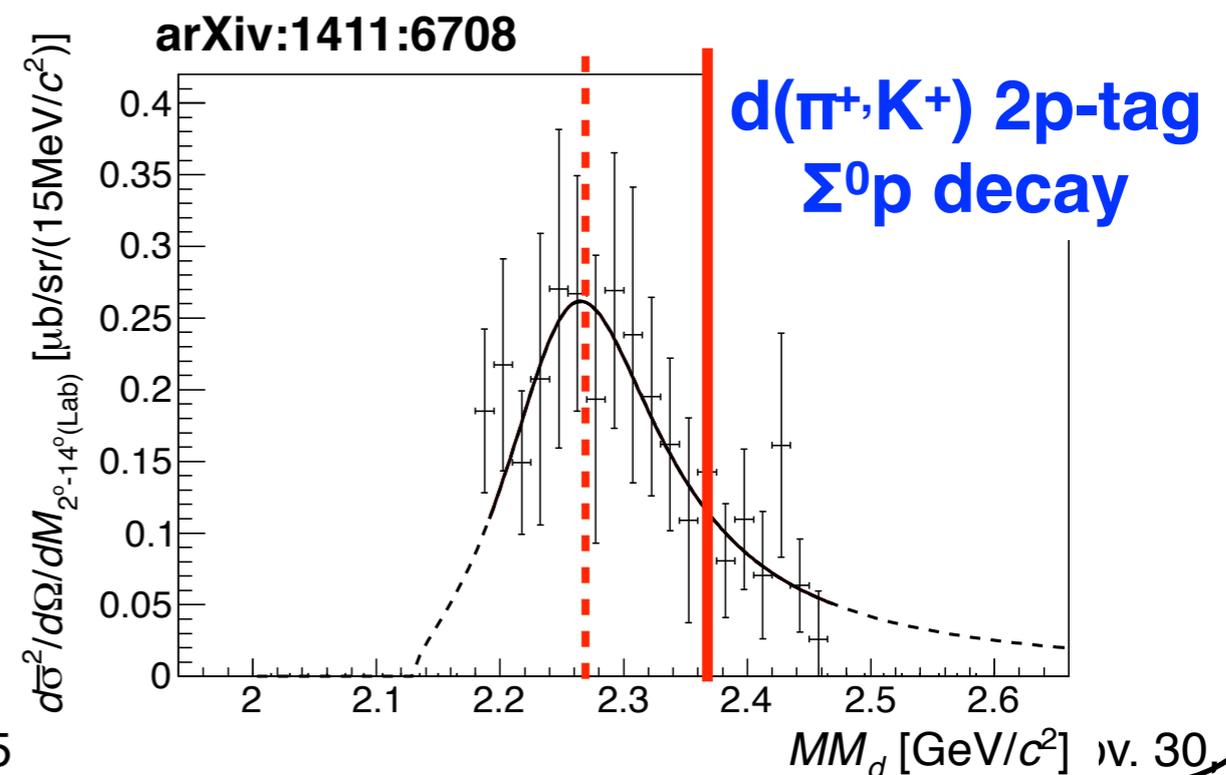
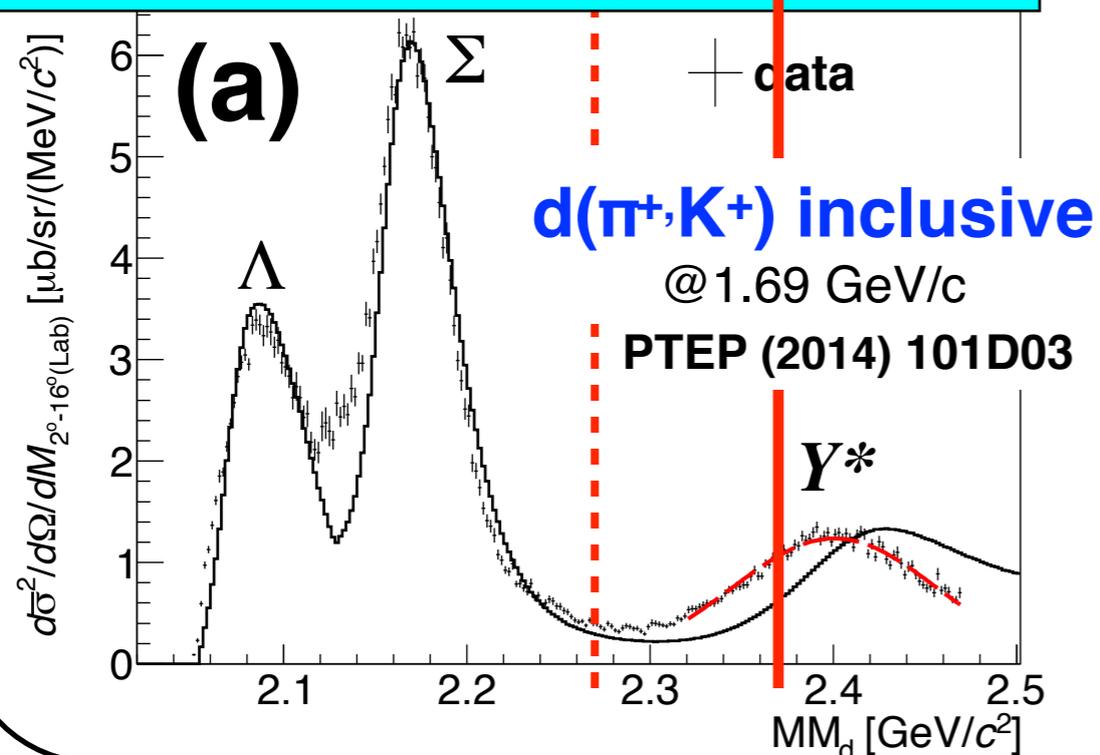
GSI/HADES

arXiv:1410:8188

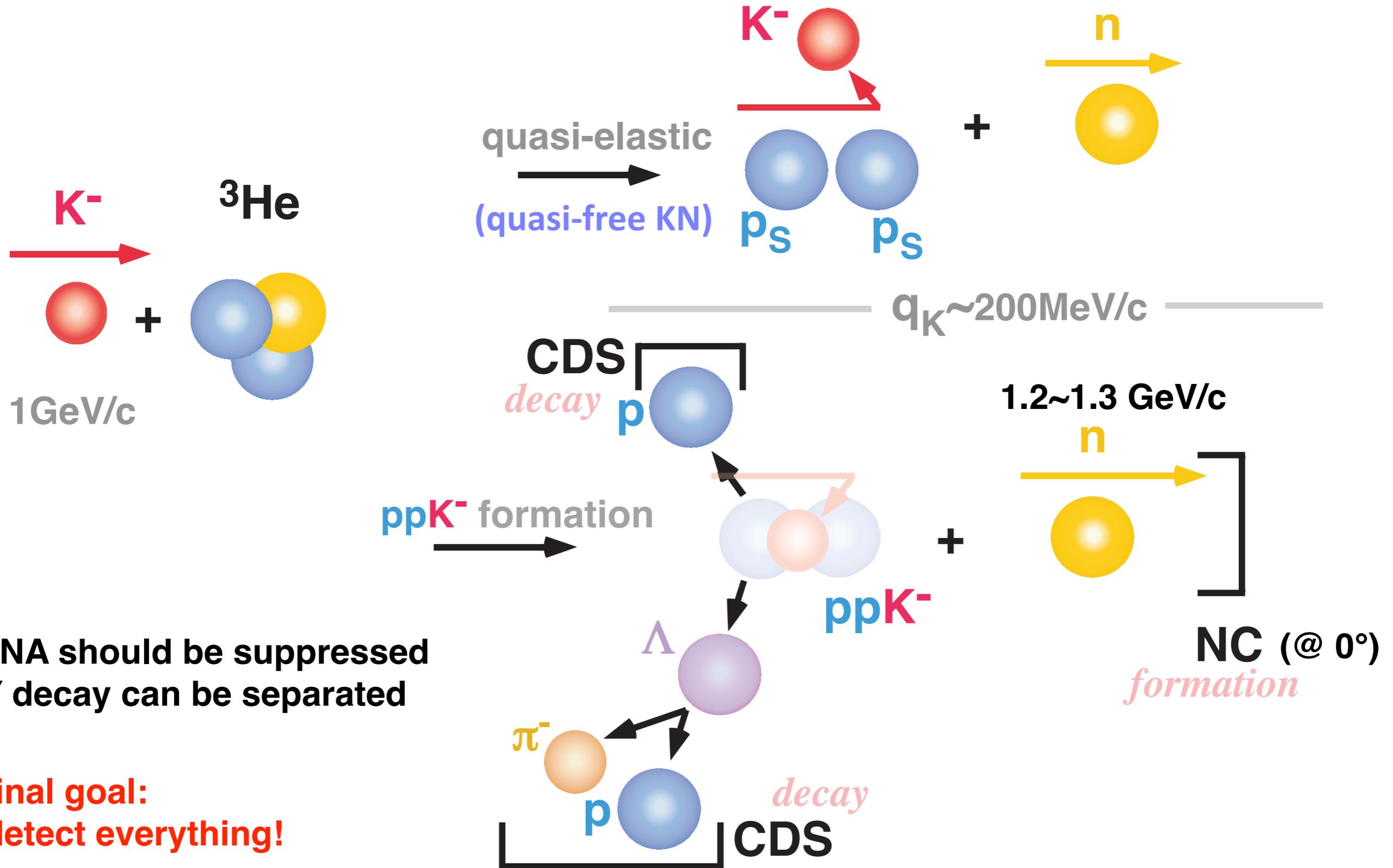
$pp \rightarrow p \Lambda K$
 @ 3.5 GeV



J-PARC/E27 (Next talk by Y. Ichikawa)



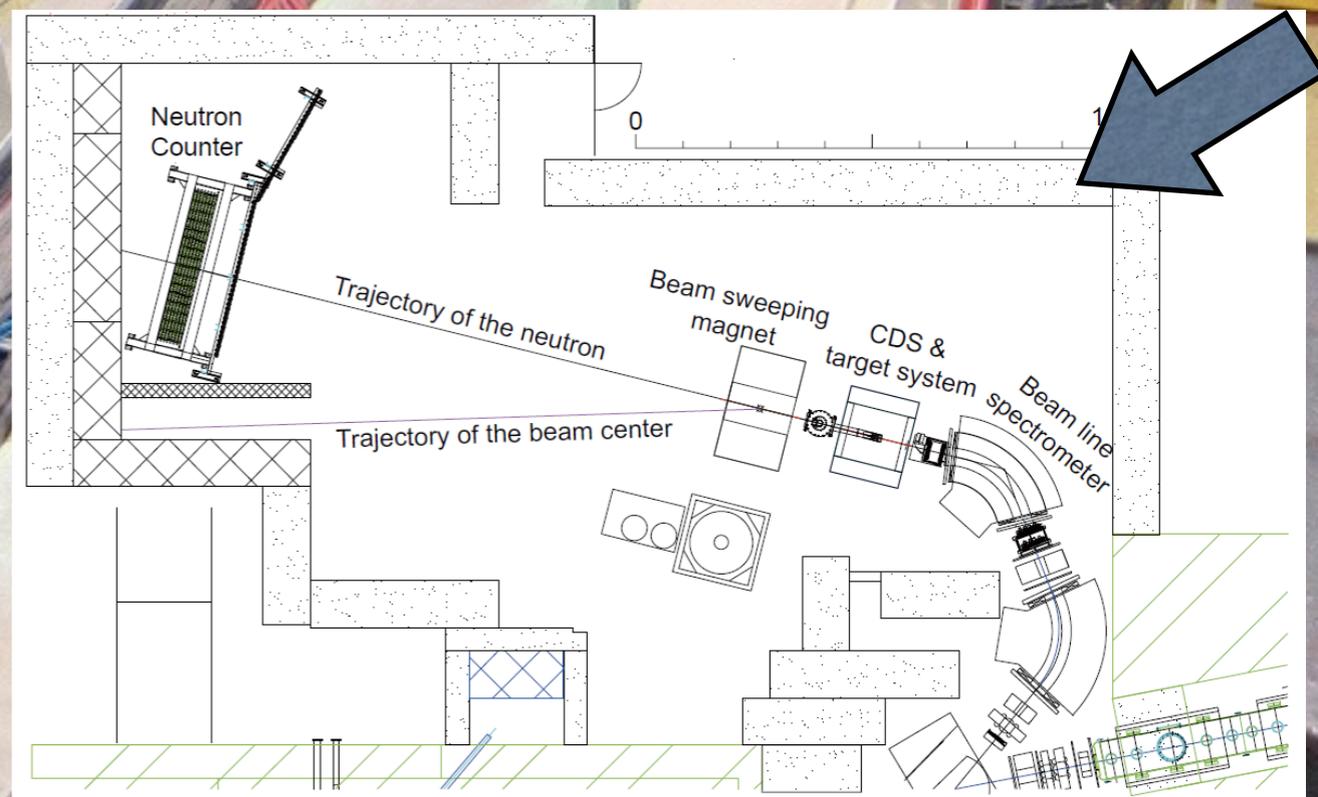
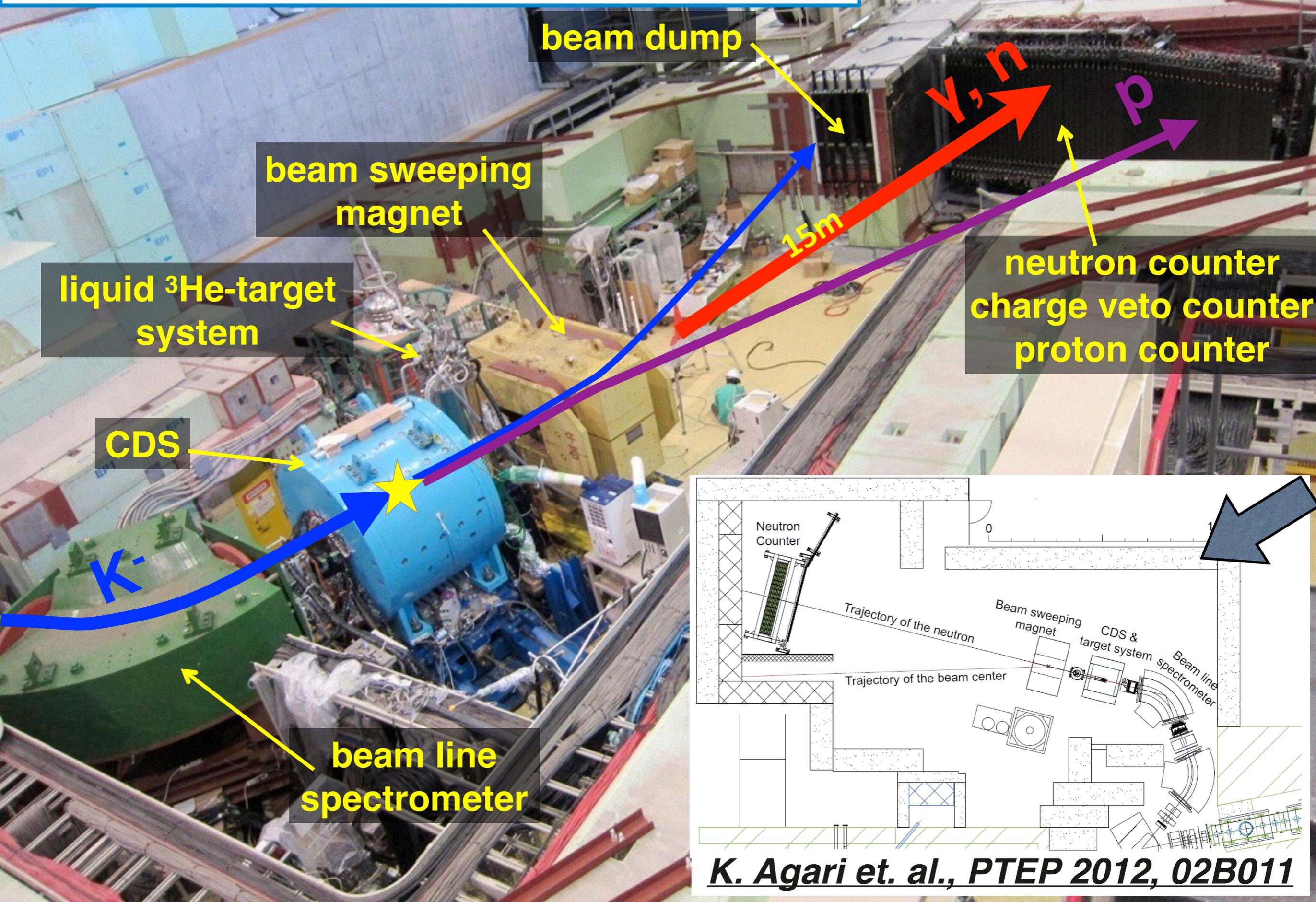
In-flight K^- reaction on ^3He



2NA should be suppressed
 Y decay can be separated

final goal:
 detect everything!

J-PARC K1.8BR spectrometer



Summary of E15 1st

24 kW * 4-day data taking in May, 2013
 ~ 5.3×10^9 on ^3He
 ~ 1% of the approved proposal

Formation channel

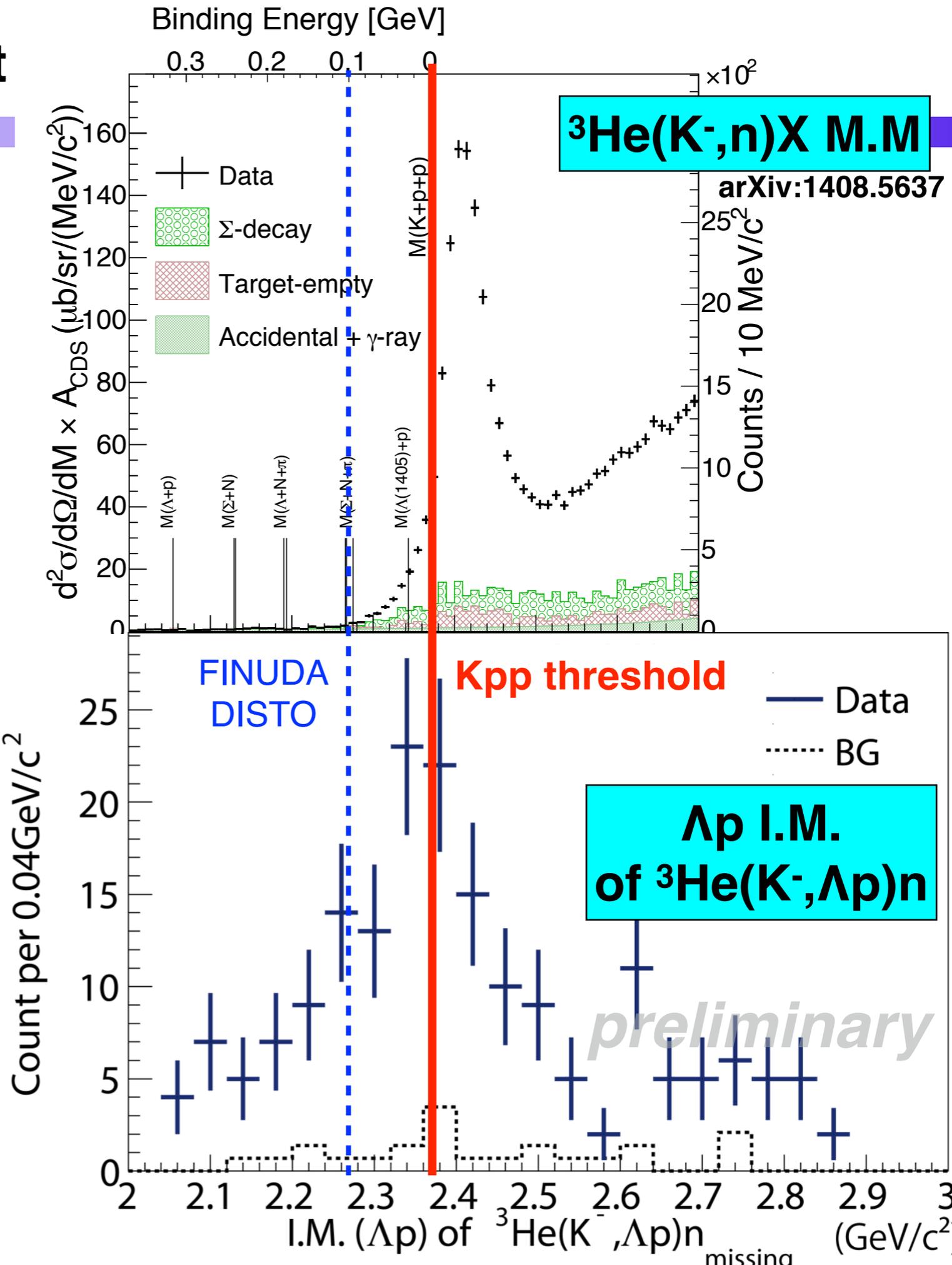
Semi-inclusive $^3\text{He}(K^-,n)X$

- + No significant bump structure in the deeply bound region
- + Excess below the threshold

Decay channel

Exclusive $^3\text{He}(K^-,\Lambda p)n$

- + Deviation from the simple Phase space
- + Excess around the threshold ?



Formation channel Semi-inclusive ${}^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \mathbf{n})$

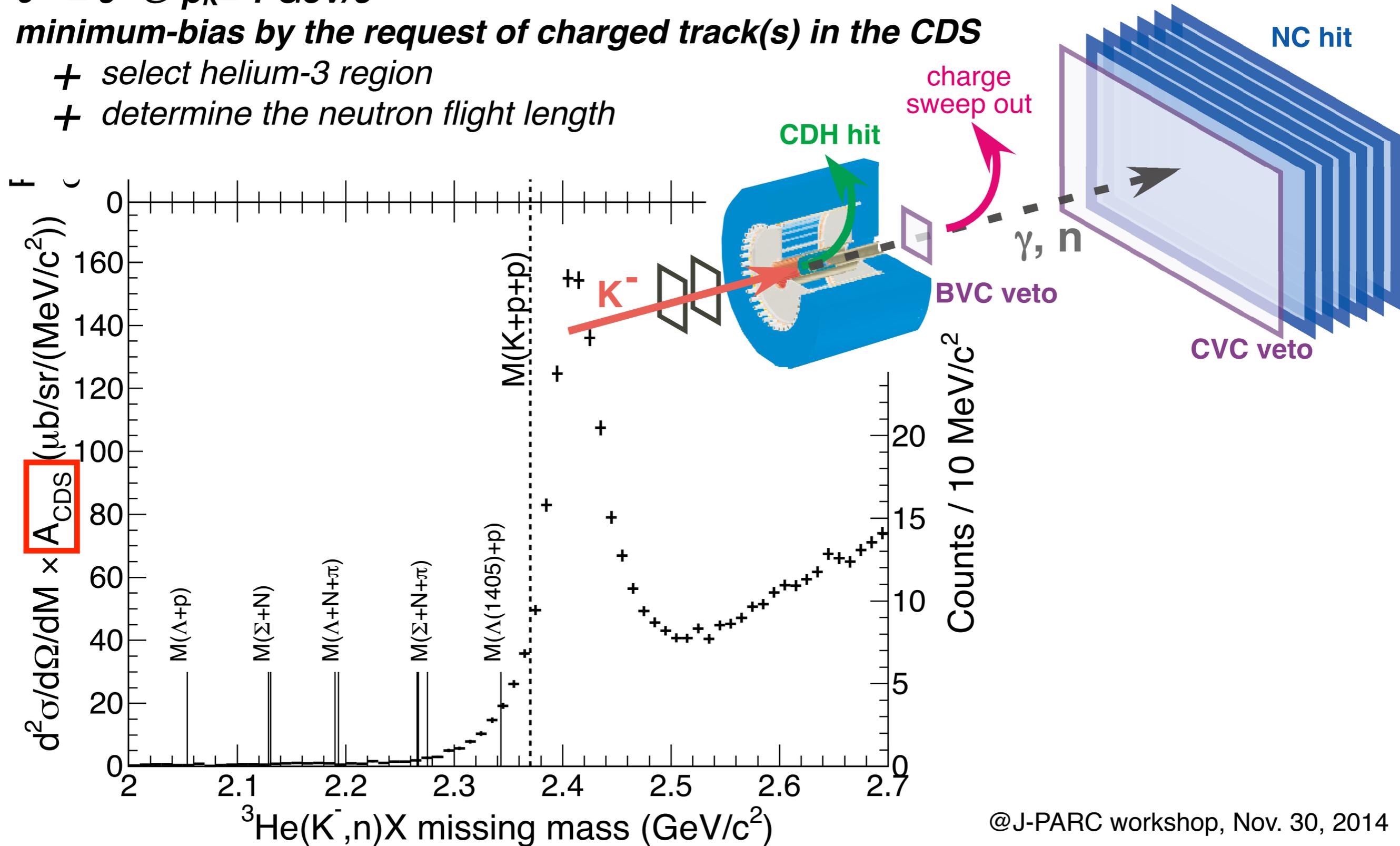
T. Hashimoto et al., arXiv:1408.5637

Semi-inclusive spectrum

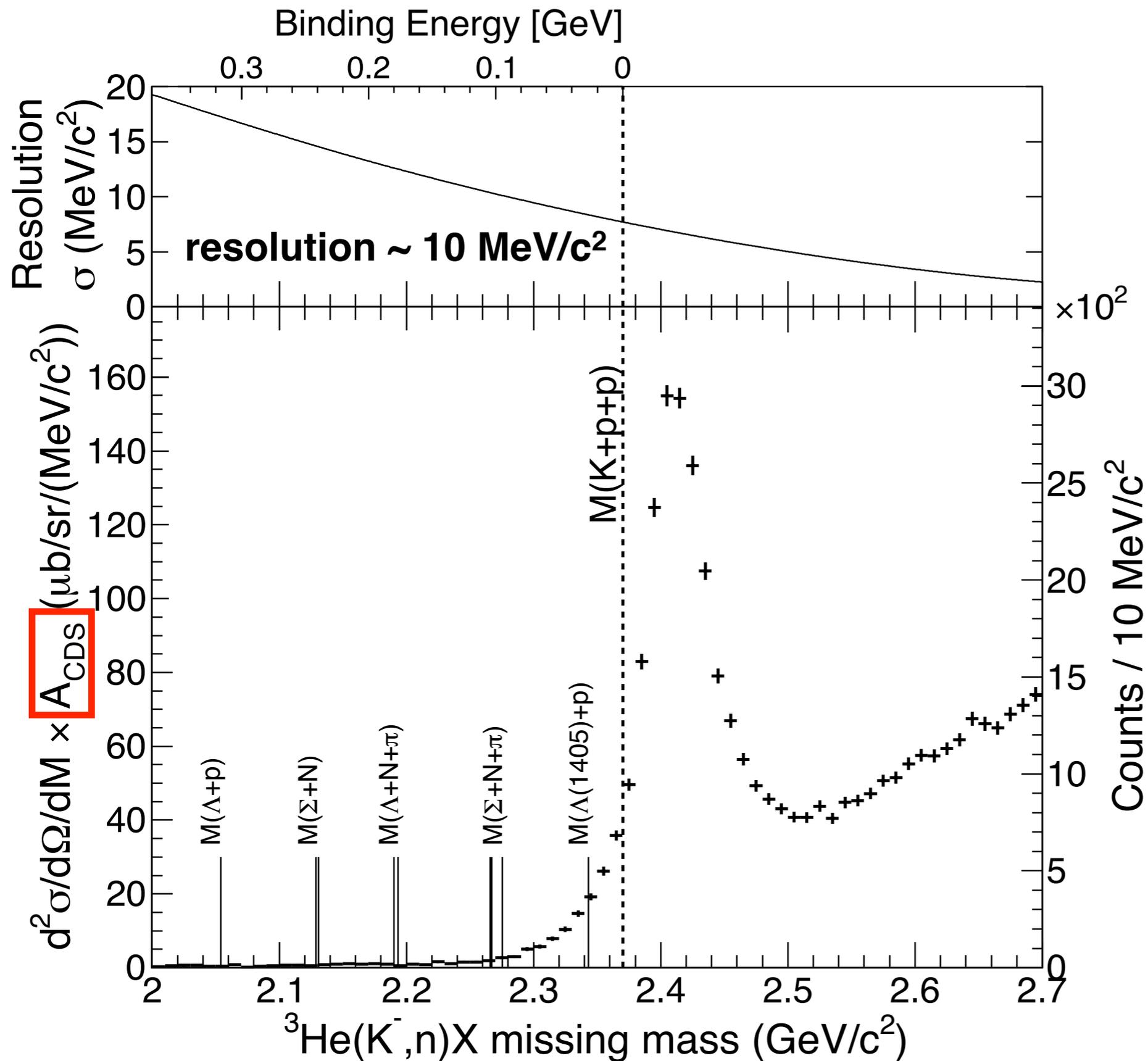
$\theta^{lab} = 0^\circ$ @ $p_K = 1 \text{ GeV}/c$

minimum-bias by the request of charged track(s) in the CDS

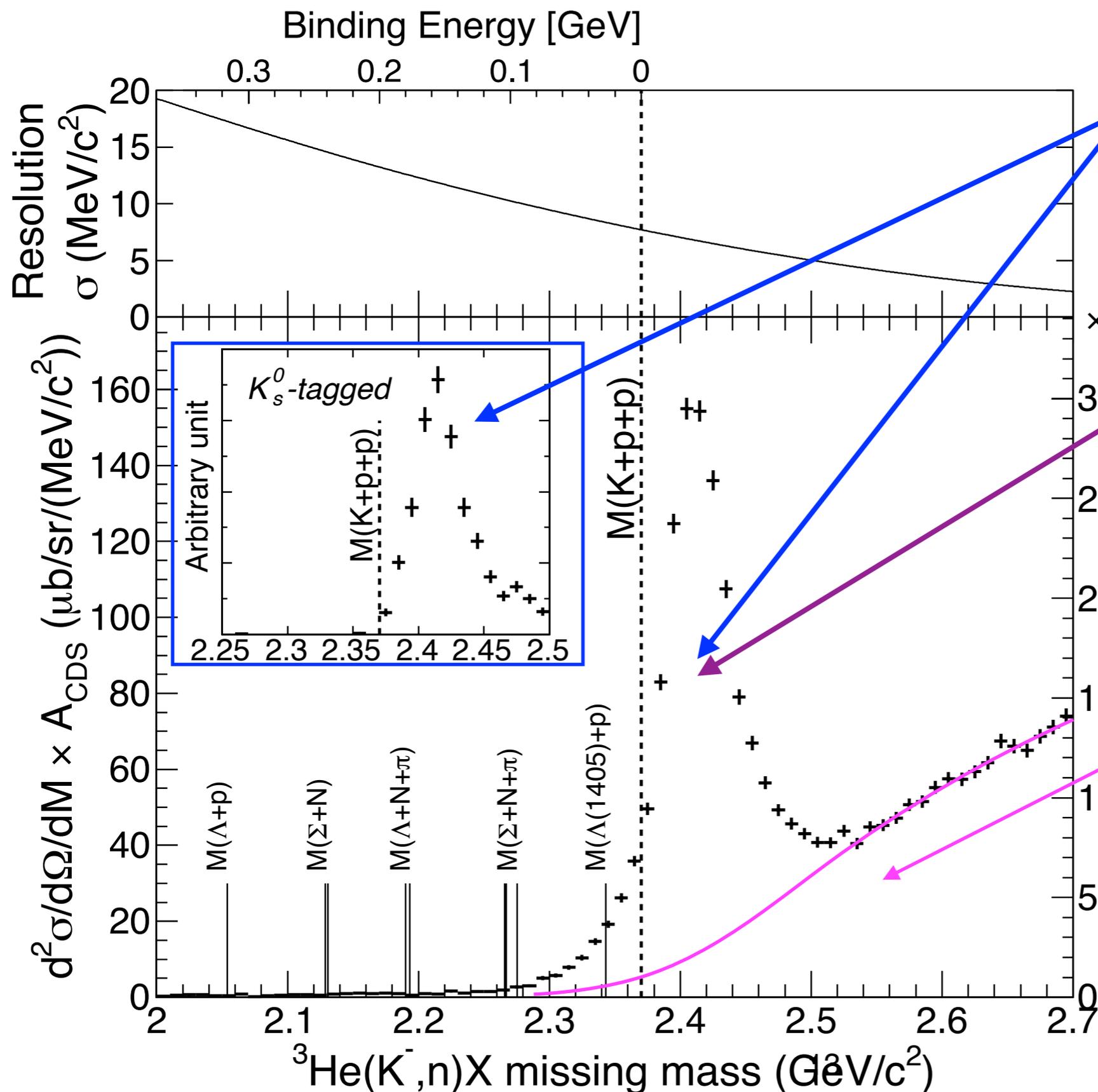
- + select helium-3 region
- + determine the neutron flight length



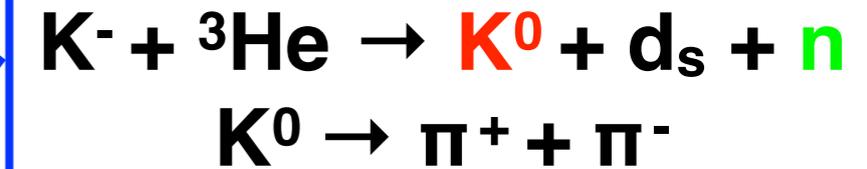
Semi-inclusive spectrum



Semi-inclusive spectrum



Charge-exchange



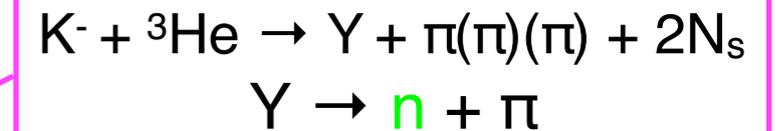
$$d\sigma/d\Omega_{\theta=0} \sim 11 \text{ mb/sr}$$

Quasi-elastic

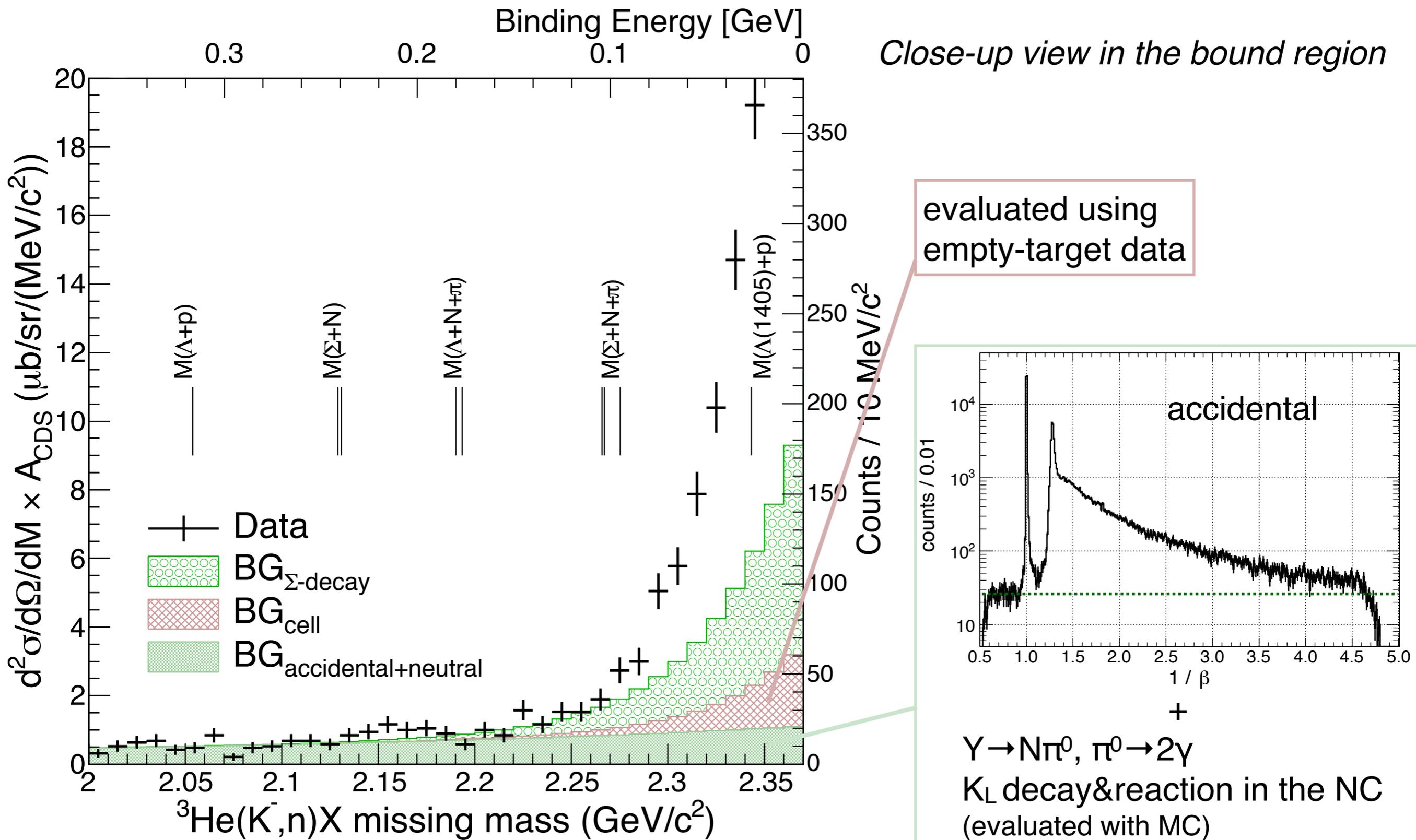


$$d\sigma/d\Omega_{\theta=0} \sim 6 \text{ mb/sr}$$

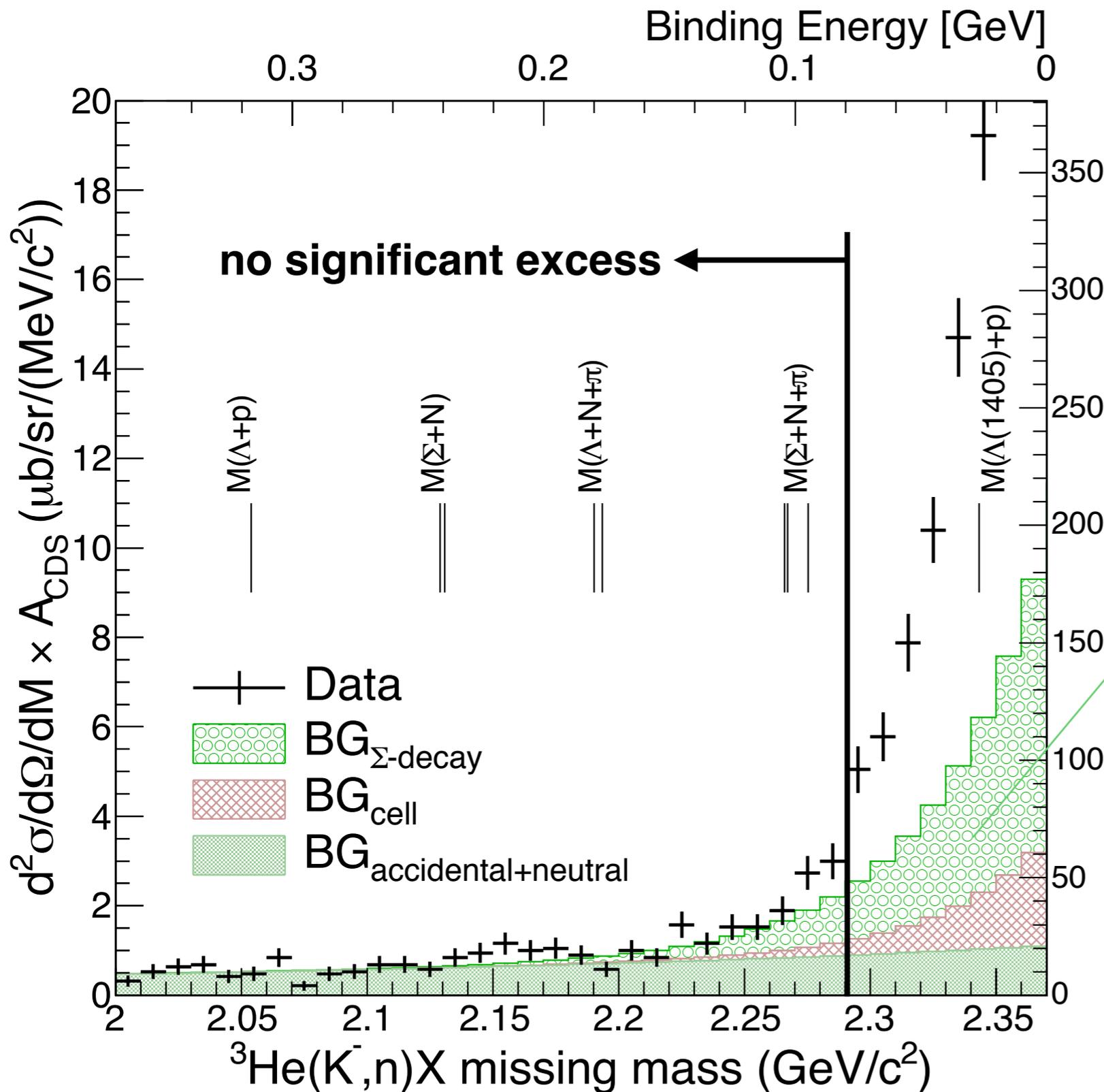
Hyperon decay



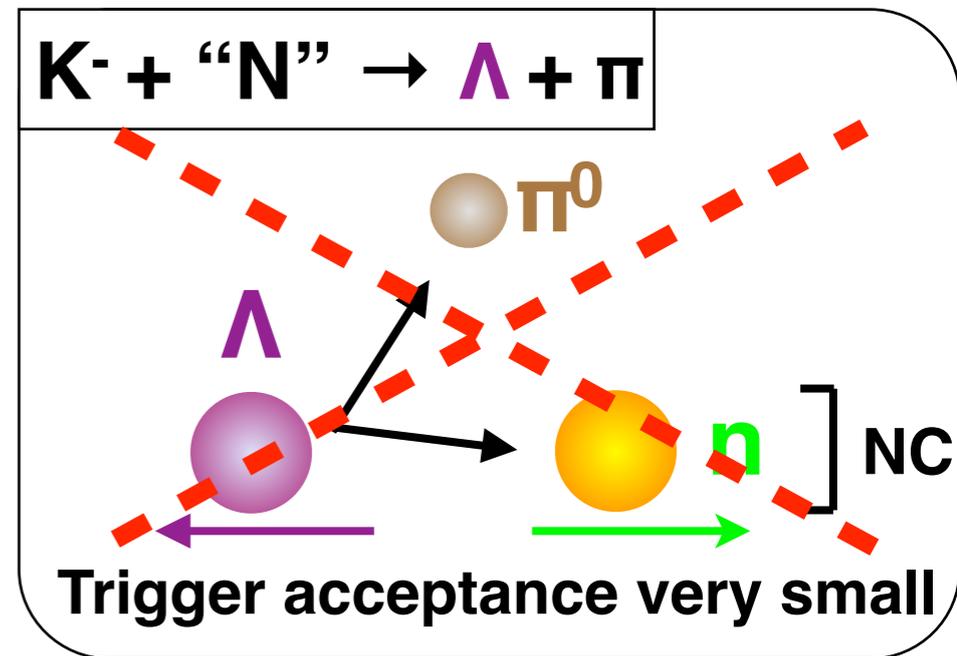
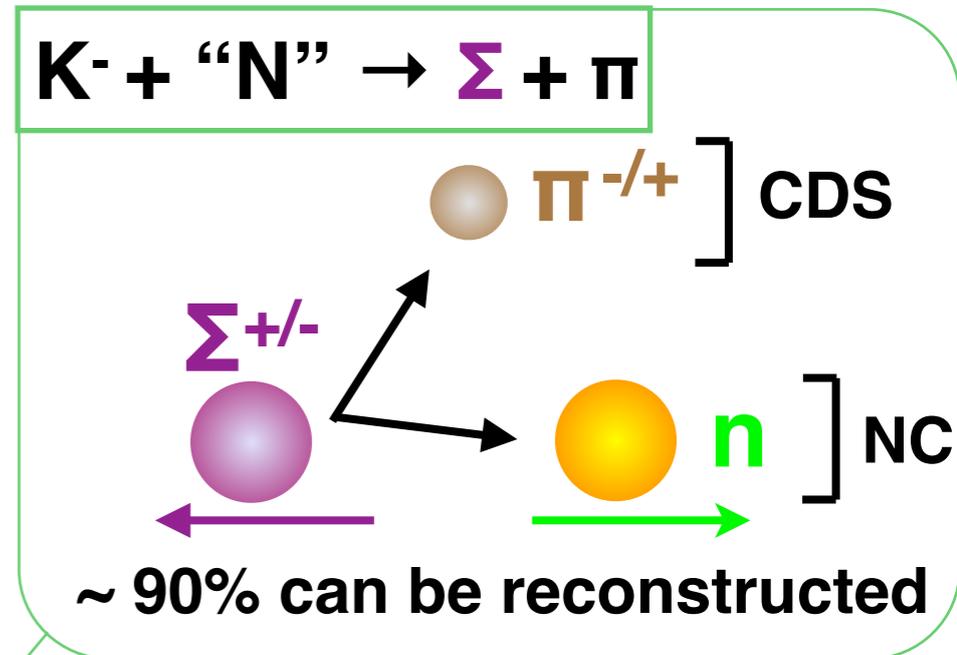
Background evaluation



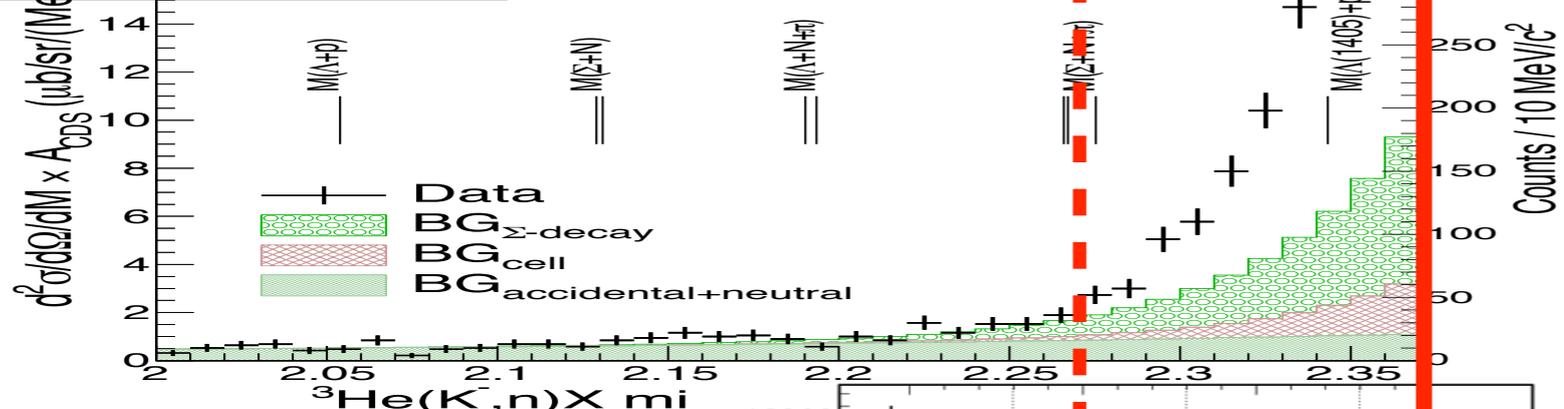
Background evaluation



Close-up view in the bound region

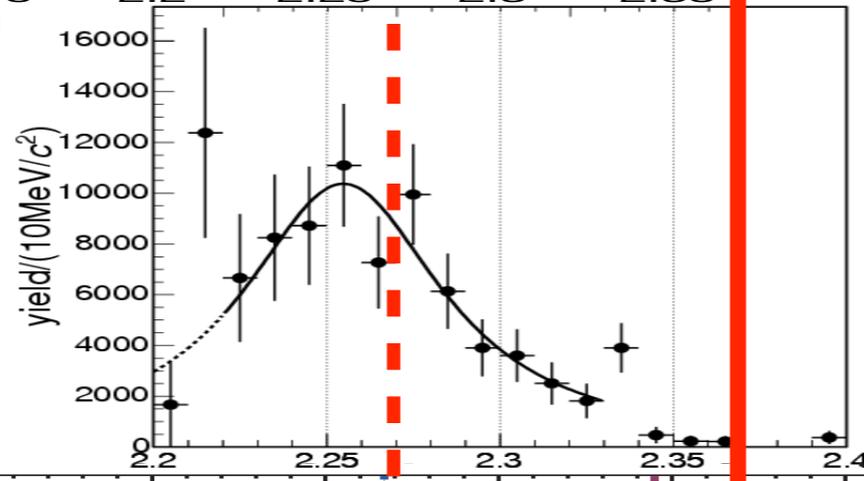


J-PARC E15
 $^3\text{He}(K^-,n)X$ @ 1 GeV/c

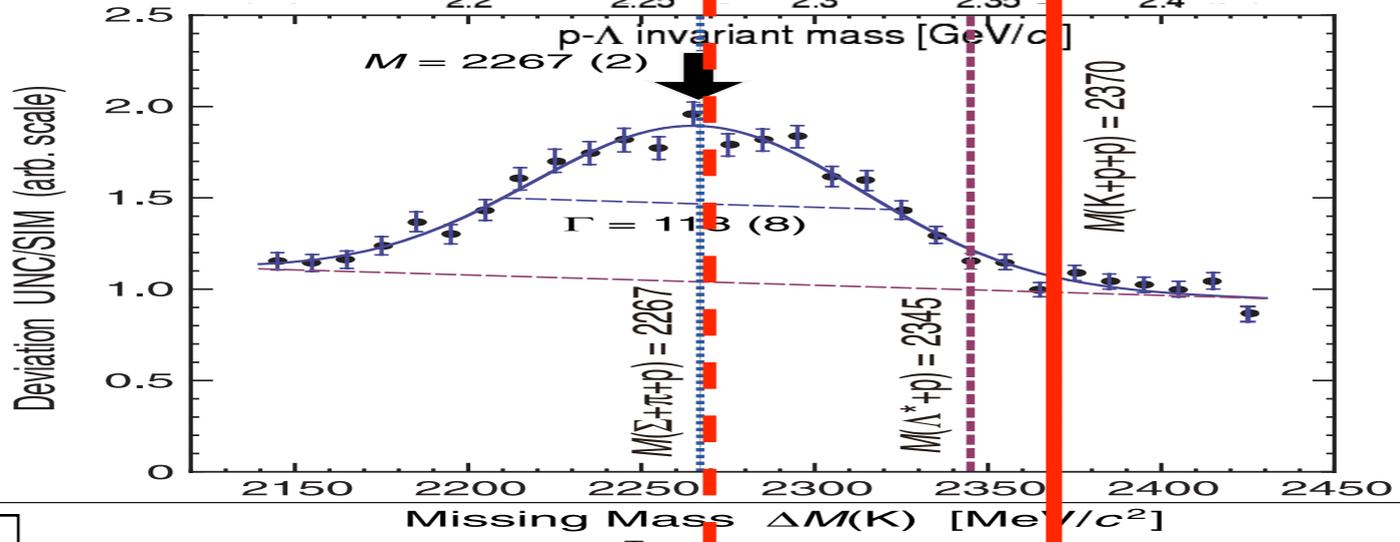


— K-pp binding threshold
 - - - B.E. ~100 MeV

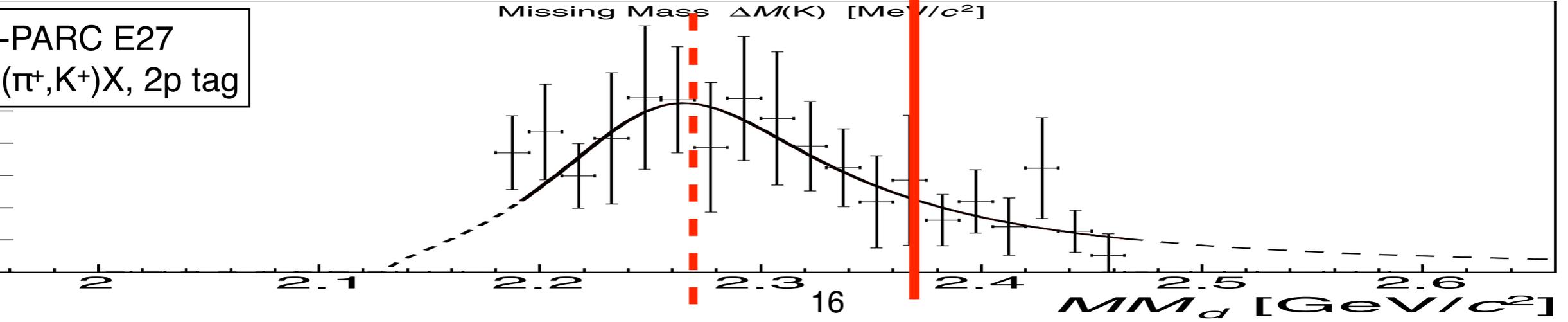
FINUDA
 (stopped K^- , Λp)



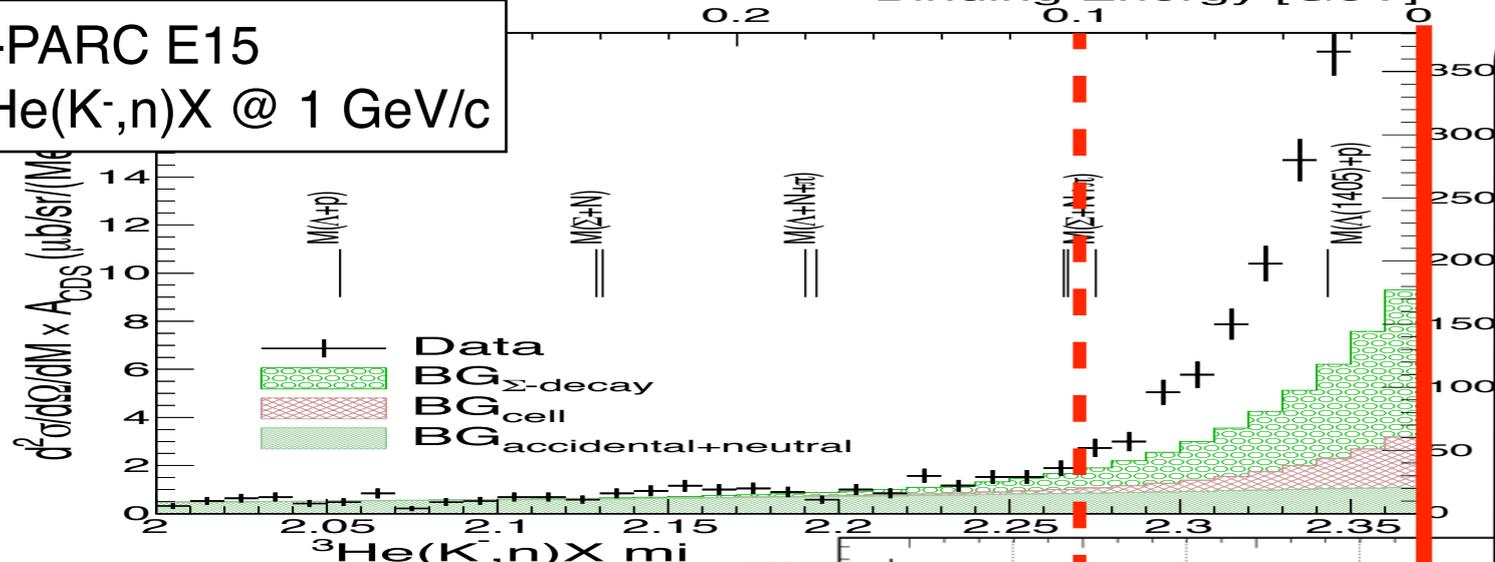
DISTO
 $pp \rightarrow \Lambda p K^+$



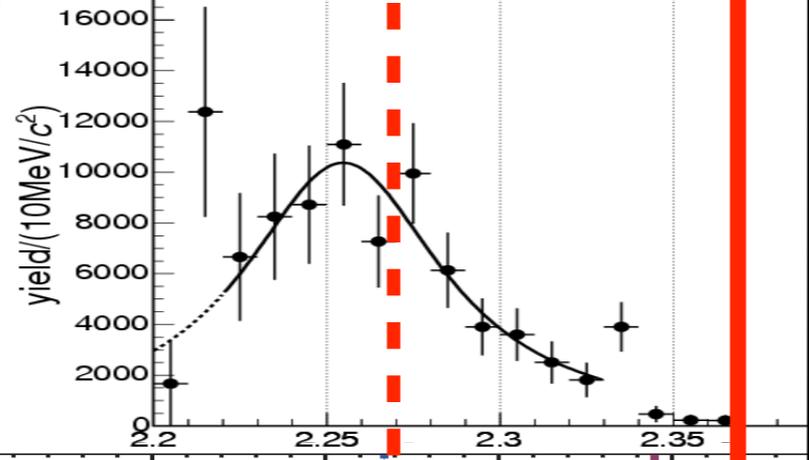
J-PARC E27
 $d(\pi^+, K^+)X$, 2p tag



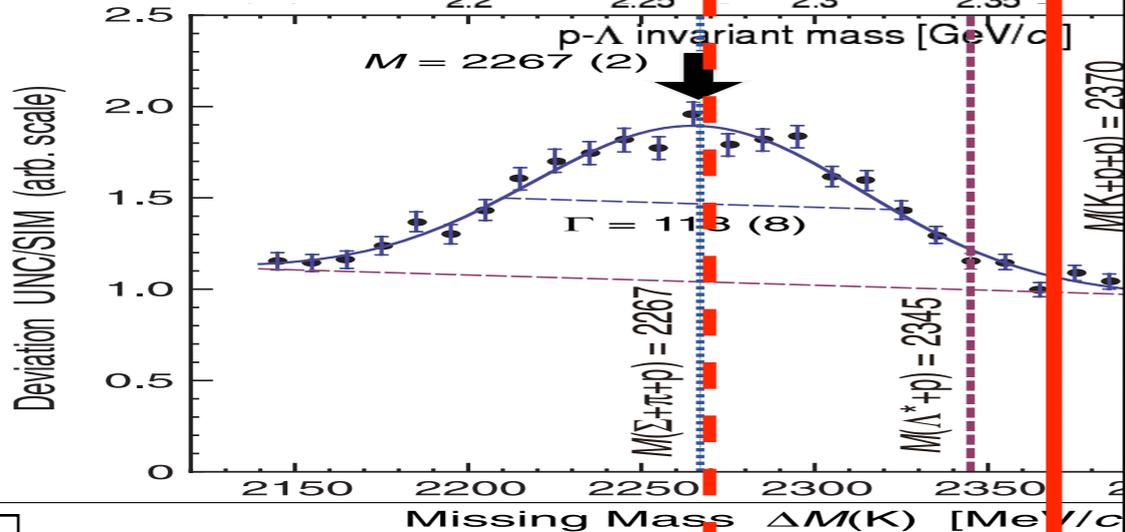
J-PARC E15
 ${}^3\text{He}(K^-,n)X$ @ 1 GeV/c



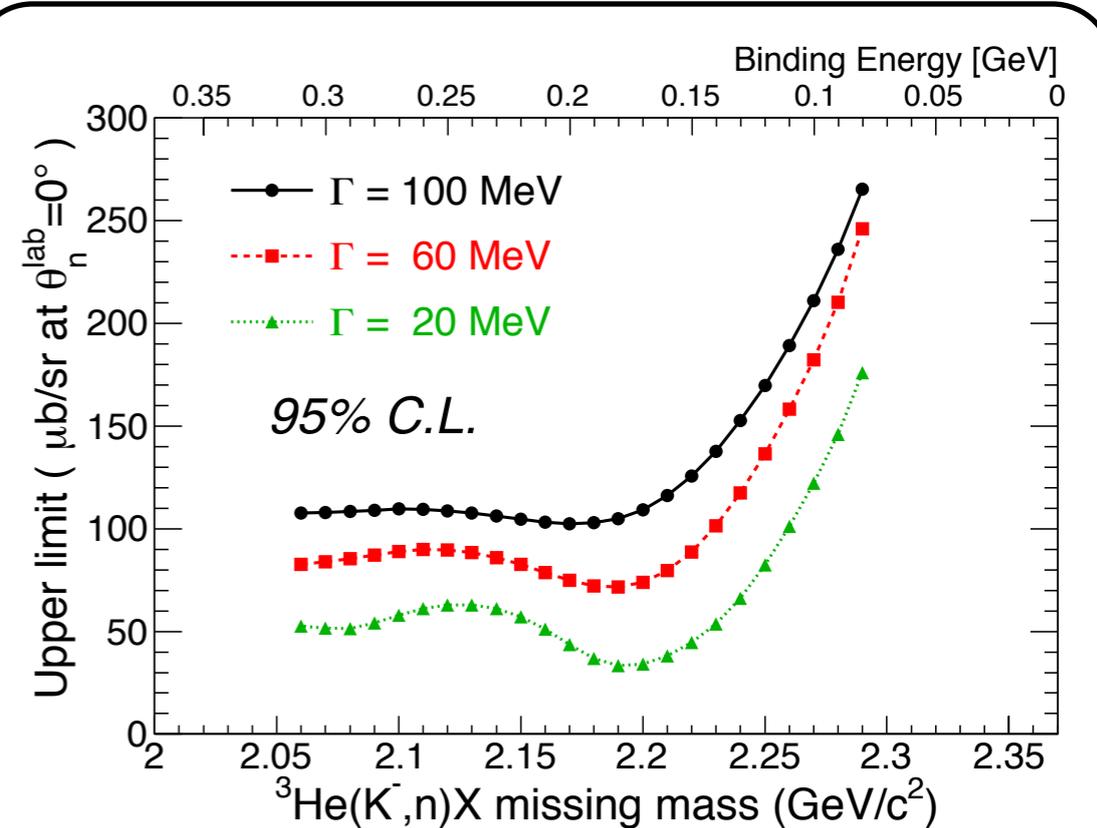
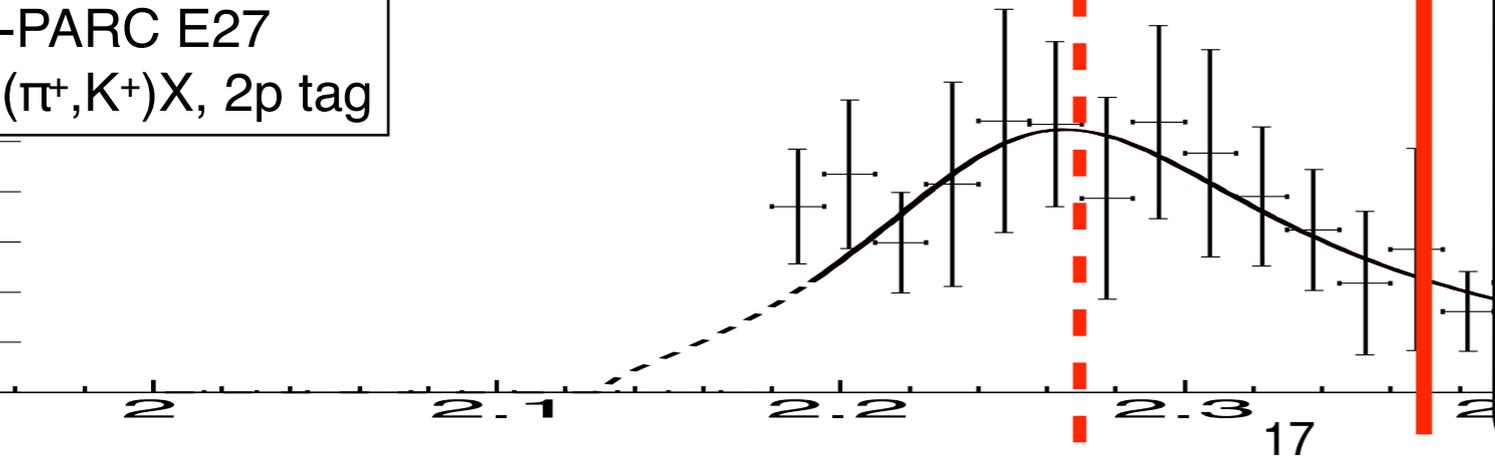
FINUDA
(stopped K^- , Λp)



DISTO
 $pp \rightarrow \Lambda p K^+$



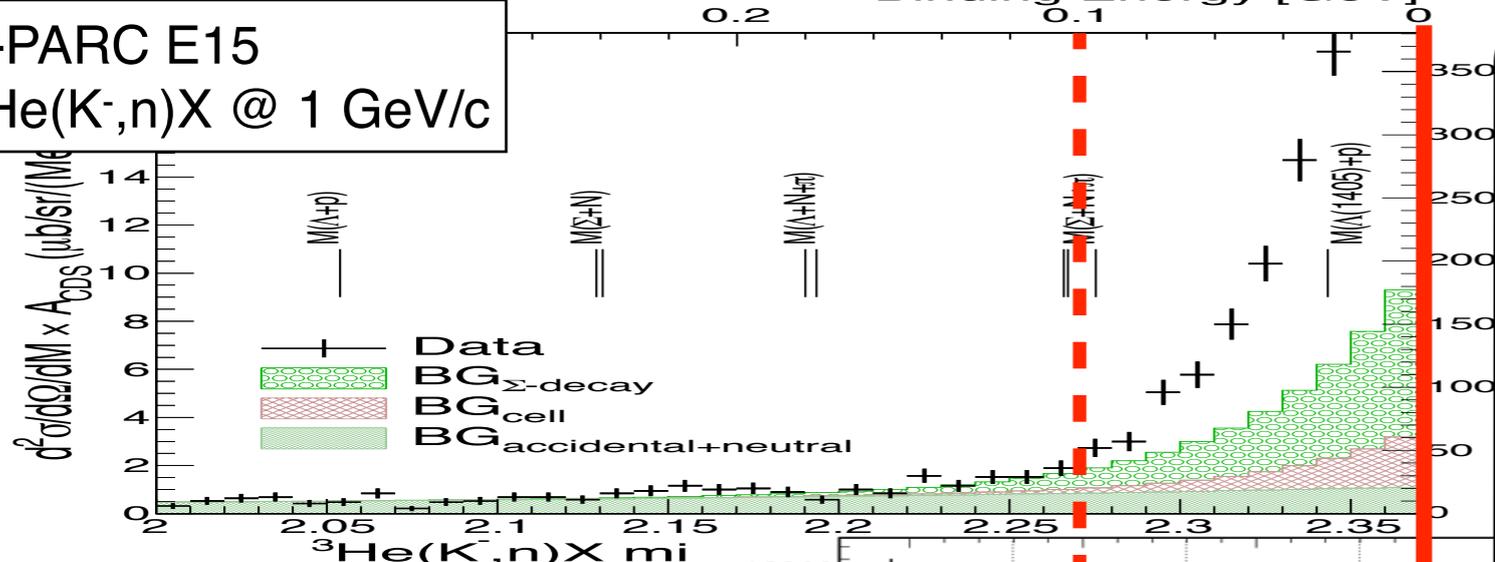
J-PARC E27
 $d(\pi^+, K^+)X$, 2p tag



Assumptions
Intrinsic peak shape: Breit-Wigner
Decay mode: $K^-pp \rightarrow \Lambda p$ 100% (isotropic decay)

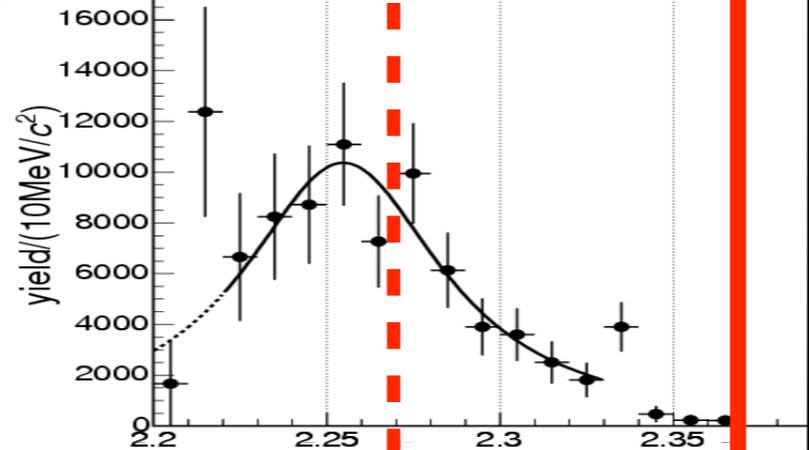
- J-PARC E15 (U.L.)
- 30 ~ 300 $\mu\text{b}/\text{sr}$ @ 0 deg.
- 0.5 - 5% of quasi-elastic
- smaller than usual hypernucleus sticking*

J-PARC E15
 ${}^3\text{He}(K^-,n)X$ @ 1 GeV/c



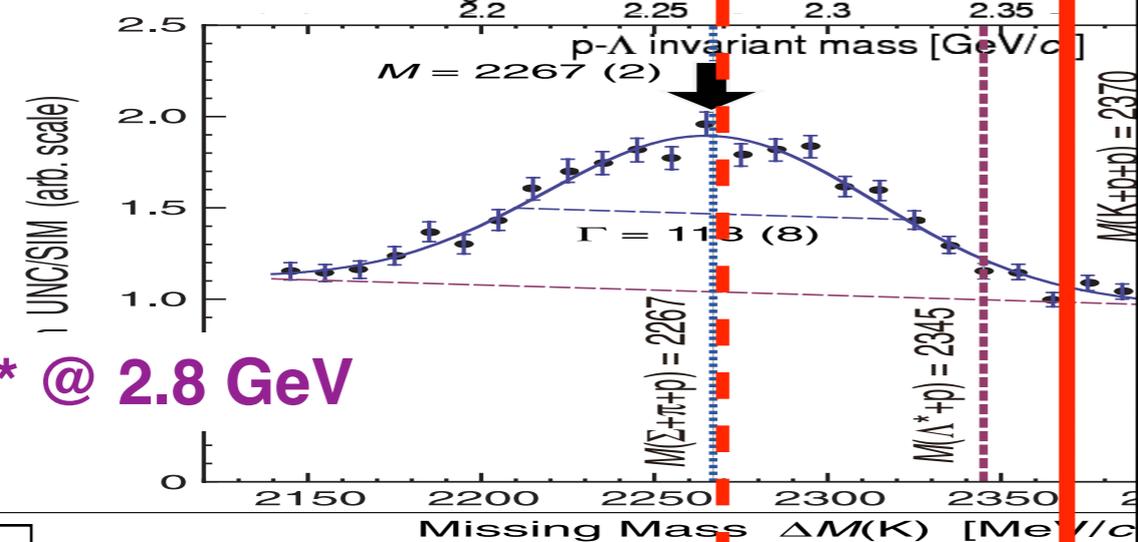
FINUDA
(stopped K^- , Λp)

~ 0.1% of stopped K^-

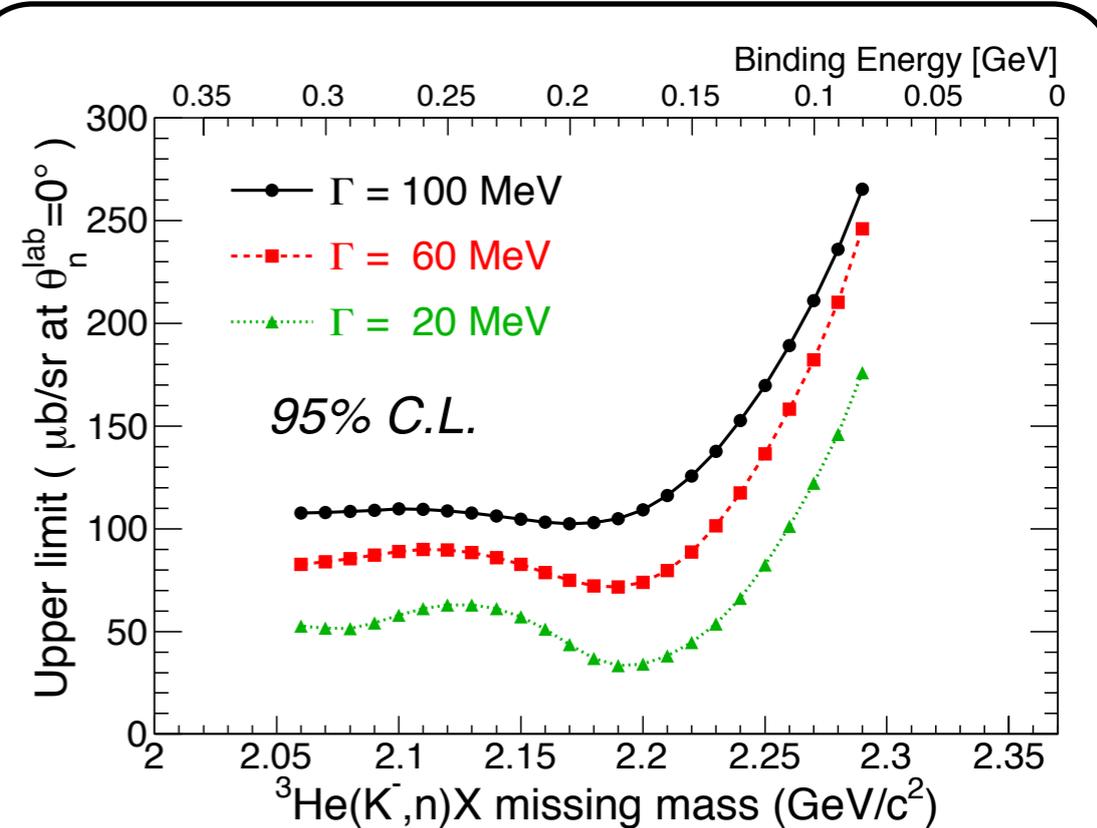
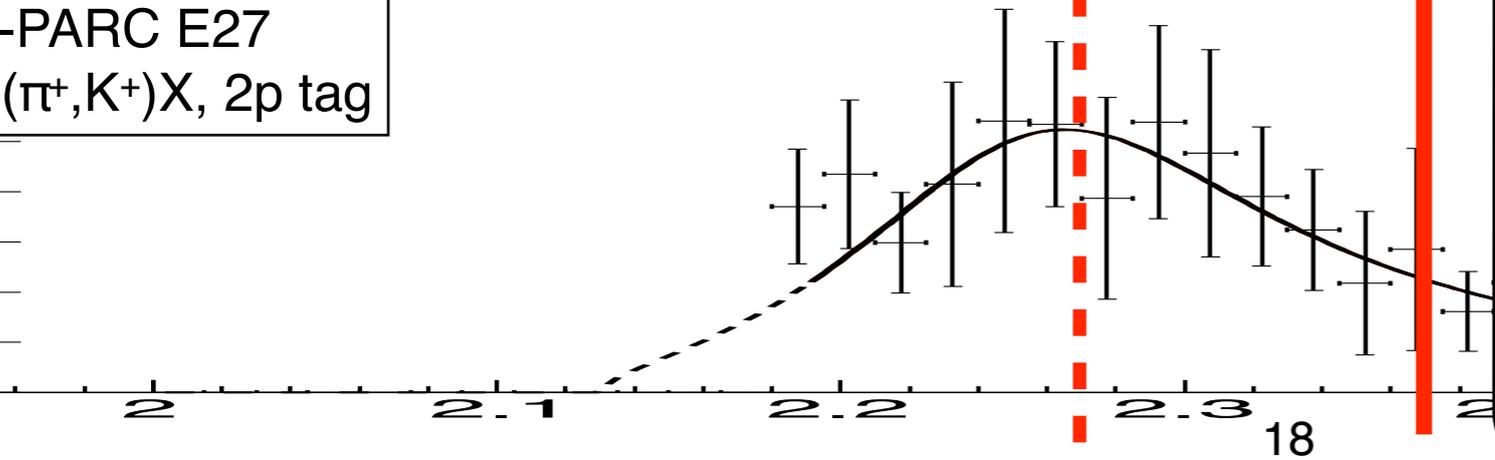


DISTO
 $pp \rightarrow \Lambda p K^+$

larger than Λ^* @ 2.8 GeV



J-PARC E27
 $d(\pi^+, K^+)X$, 2p tag



Assumptions

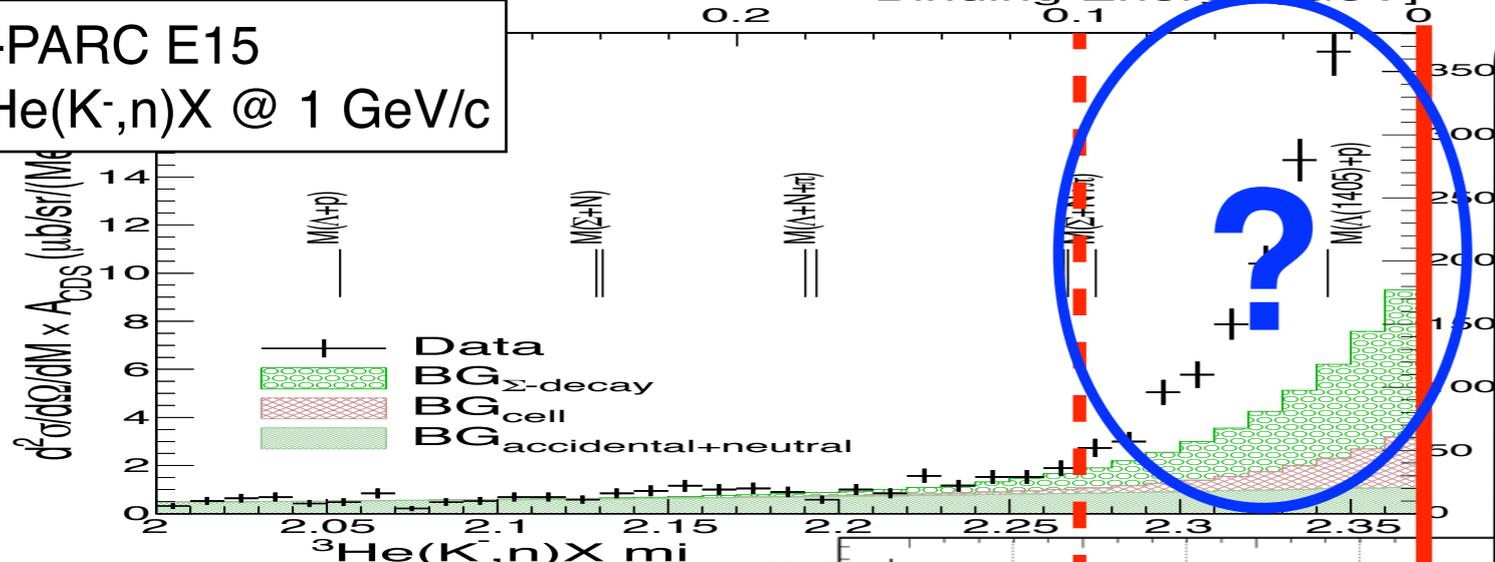
Intrinsic peak shape: Breit-Wigner
Decay mode: $K^- pp \rightarrow \Lambda p$ 100% (isotropic decay)

■ J-PARC E15 (U.L.)
30 ~ 300 $\mu\text{b}/\text{sr}$ @ 0 deg.
0.5 - 5% of quasi-elastic
smaller than usual hypernucleus sticking

■ LEPS ($\gamma+d$) (U.L.)
1.5-26% of $\gamma N \rightarrow K^+ \pi Y$

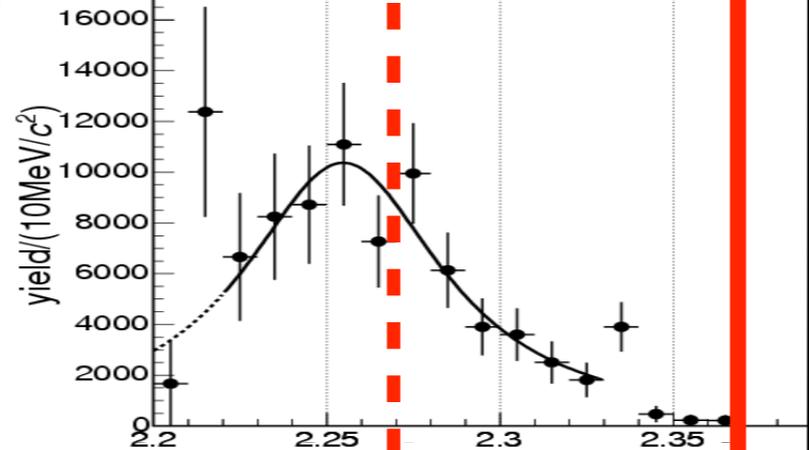
■ HADES (pp @ 3.5 GeV)
0.7-4.2 μb ($\Lambda^* \sim 10 \mu\text{b}$)

J-PARC E15
 ${}^3\text{He}(K^-,n)X$ @ 1 GeV/c



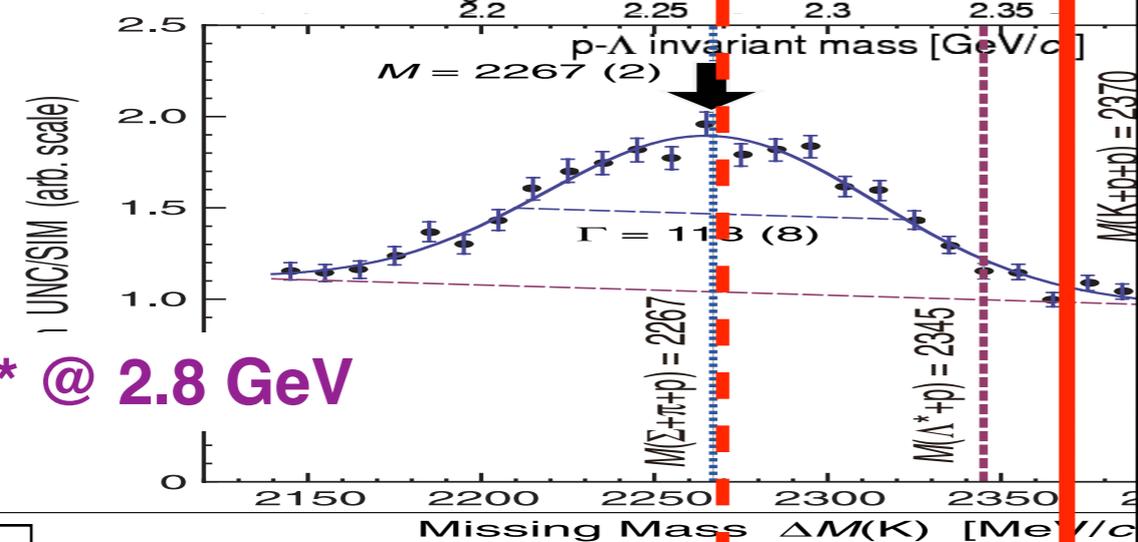
FINUDA
(stopped K^- , Λp)

~ 0.1% of stopped K^-

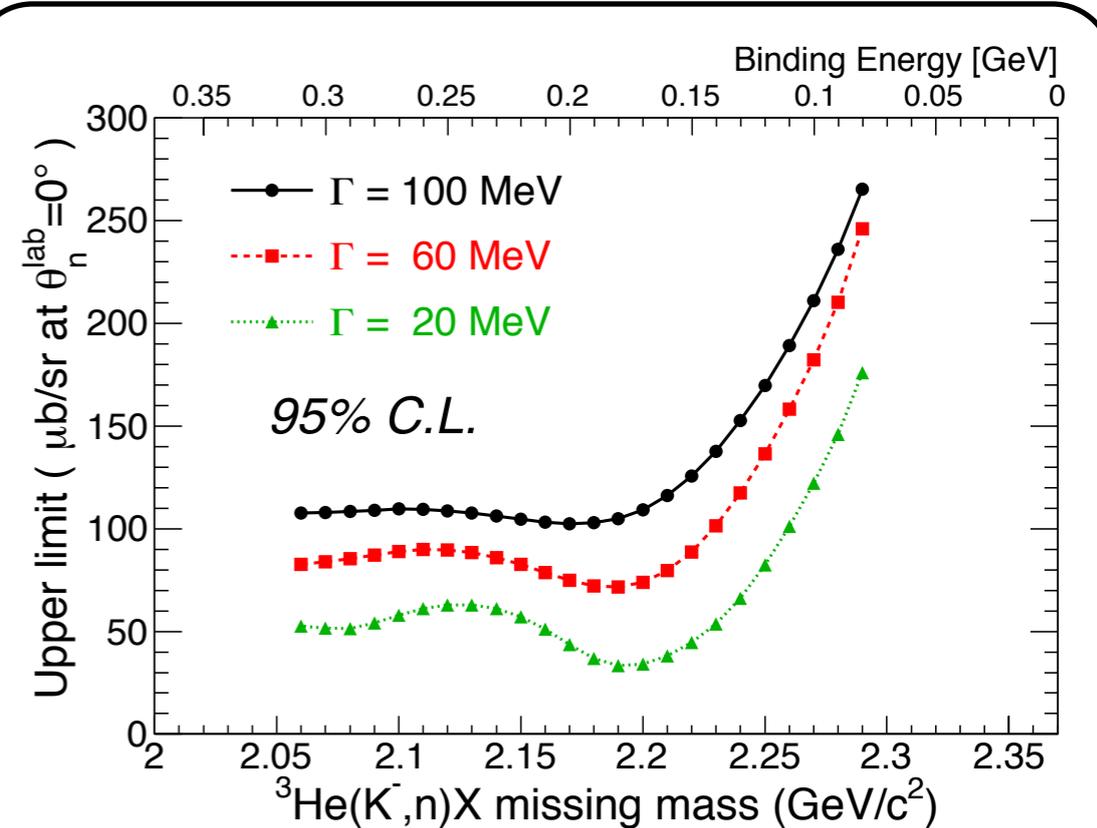
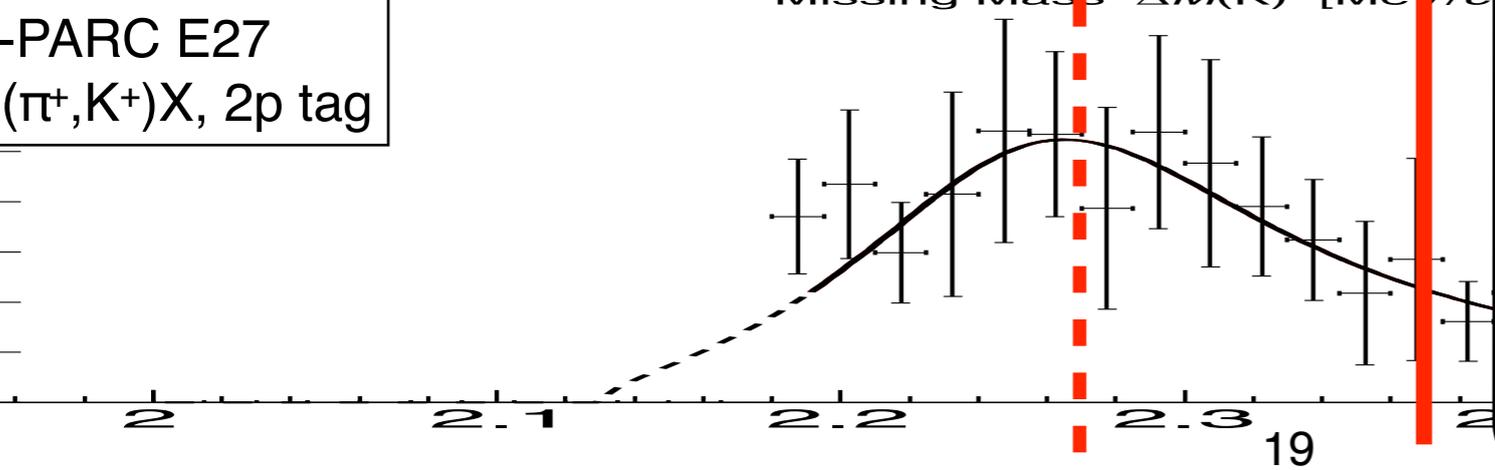


DISTO
 $pp \rightarrow \Lambda p K^+$

larger than Λ^* @ 2.8 GeV



J-PARC E27
 $d(\pi^+, K^+)X$, 2p tag



Assumptions

Intrinsic peak shape: Breit-Wigner
Decay mode: $K^- pp \rightarrow \Lambda p$ 100% (isotropic decay)

- J-PARC E15 (U.L.)
30 ~ 300 $\mu\text{b}/\text{sr}$ @ 0 deg.
0.5 - 5% of quasi-elastic
smaller than usual hypernucleus sticking

- LEPS ($\gamma+d$) (U.L.)
1.5-26% of $\gamma N \rightarrow K^+ \pi Y$

- HADES (pp @ 3.5 GeV)
0.7-4.2 μb ($\Lambda^* \sim 10 \mu\text{b}$)

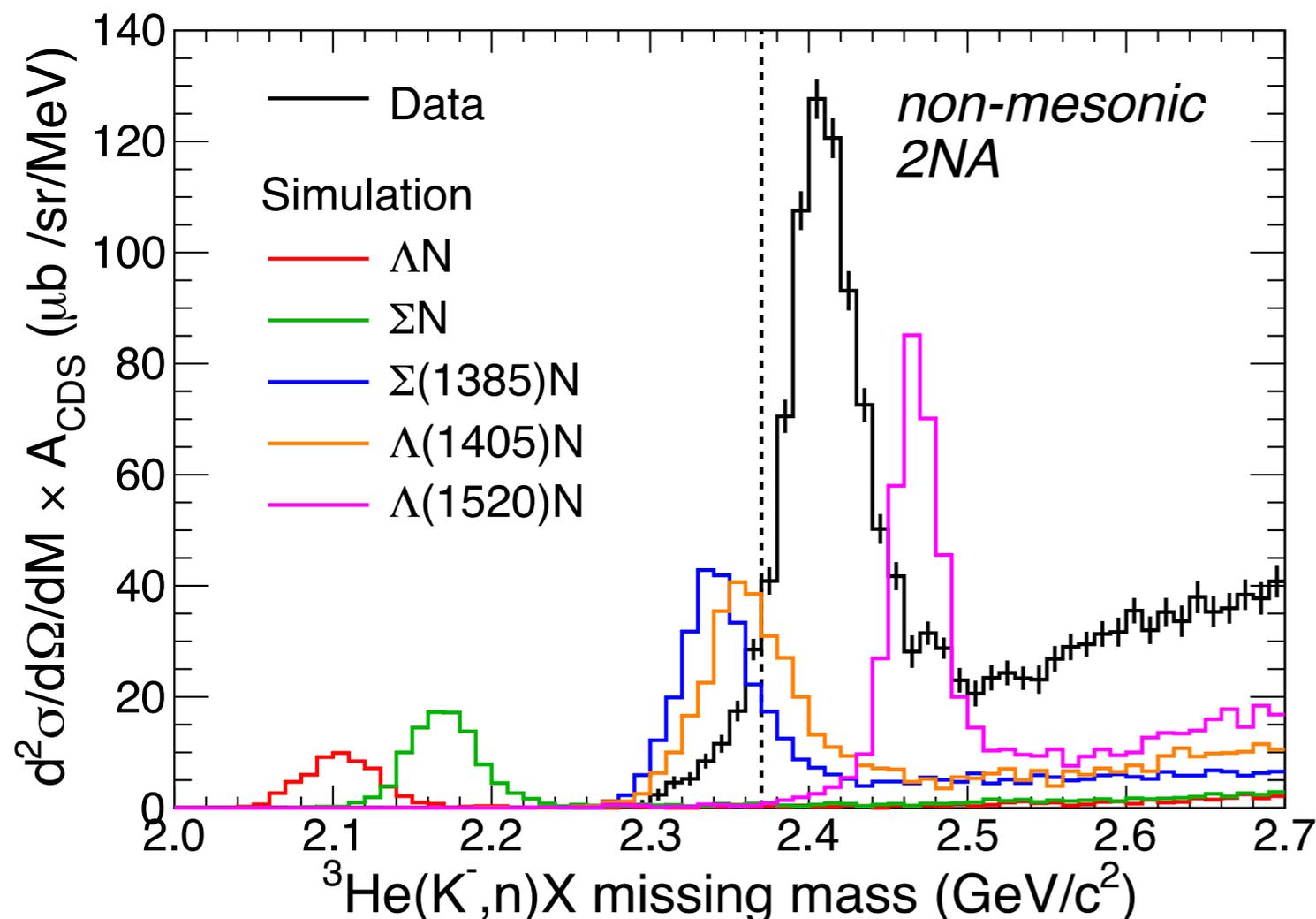
What is the origin of the excess?

naively understood by attractive & absorptive potential

other possibilities are...

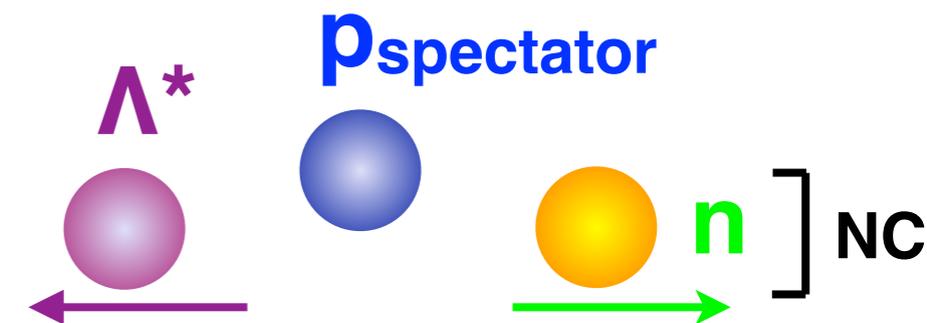
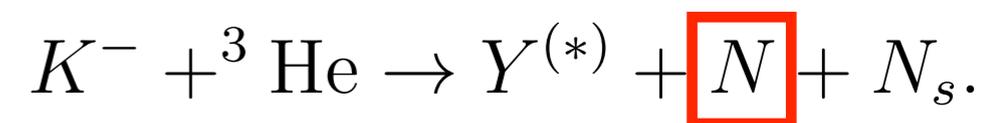
1. non-mesonic two-nucleon absorption: $\Lambda(1405)n$ branch

- rather large cross-section ~ 5 mb/sr needed
- U.L. 1 $\sim 10\%$ of Λ^*n branch?



20 mb/sr @ $\theta=0$

Breit-Wigner with PDG mass&width



$\Lambda N/\Sigma N$ branches are negligibly small

$\Lambda(1520)n$ branch < 2 mb/sr

What is the origin of the excess?

naively understood by attractive & absorptive potential

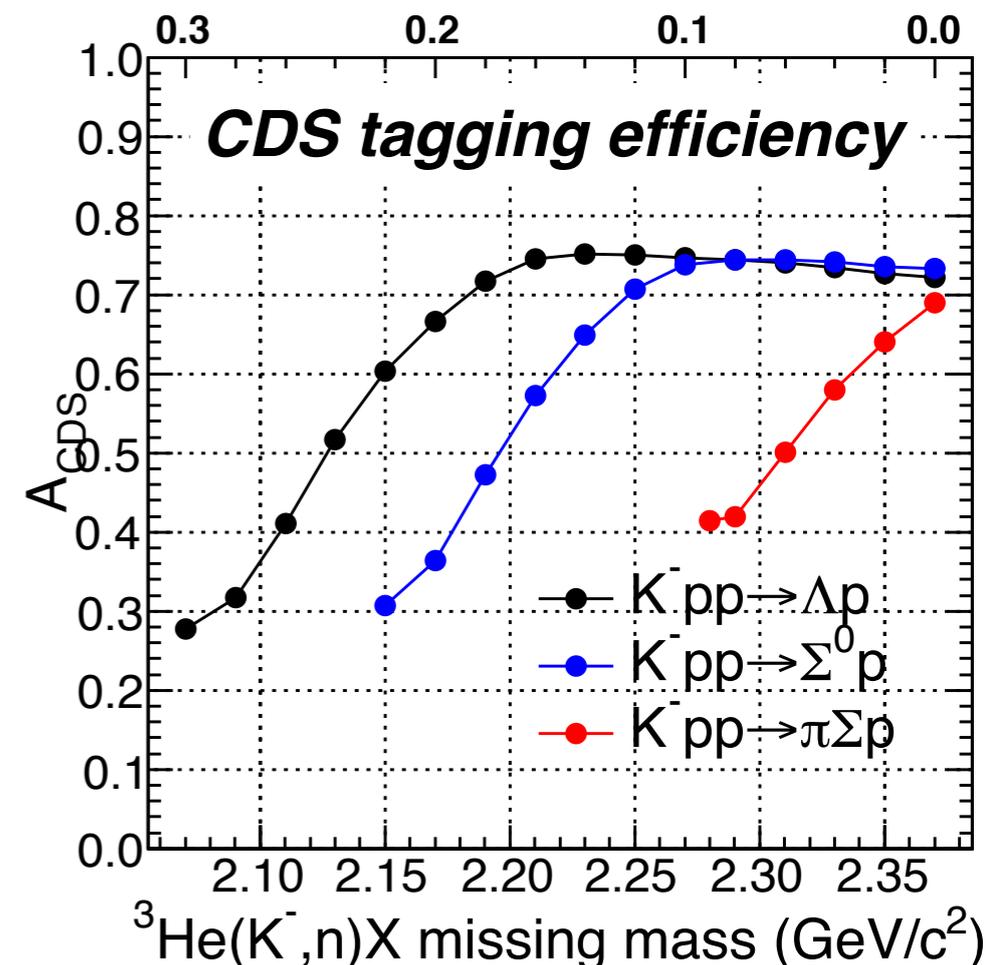
other possibilities are...

1. non-mesonic two-nucleon absorption: $\Lambda(1405)n$ branch

- rather large cross-section ~ 5 mb/sr needed
- U.L. 1 \sim 10% of Λ^*n branch?

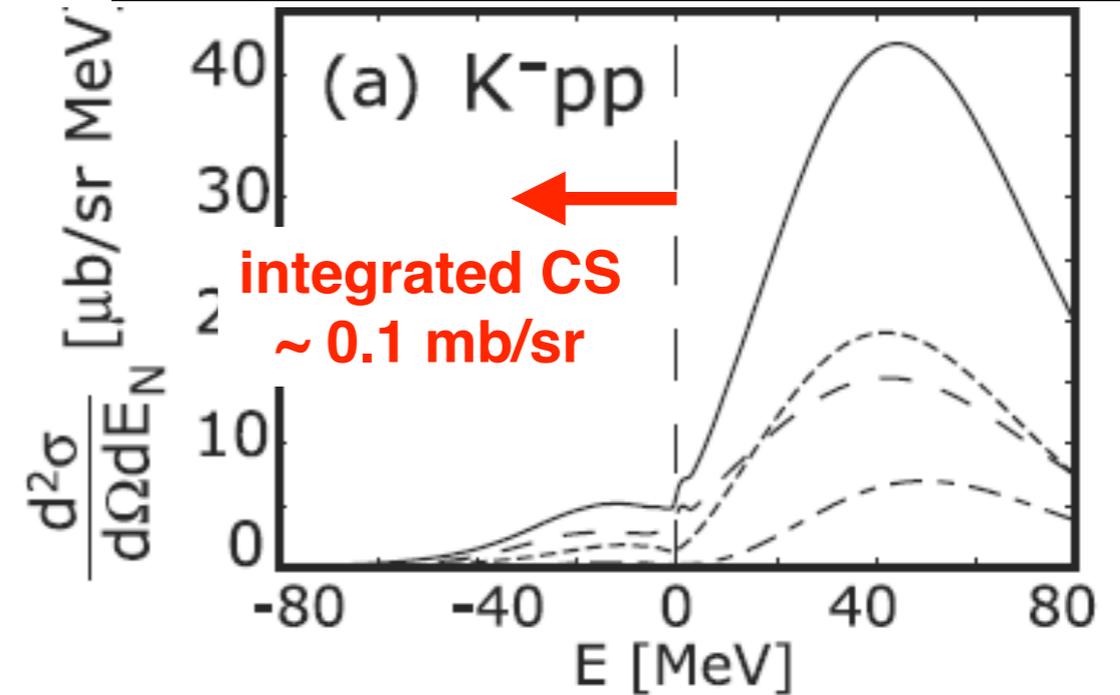
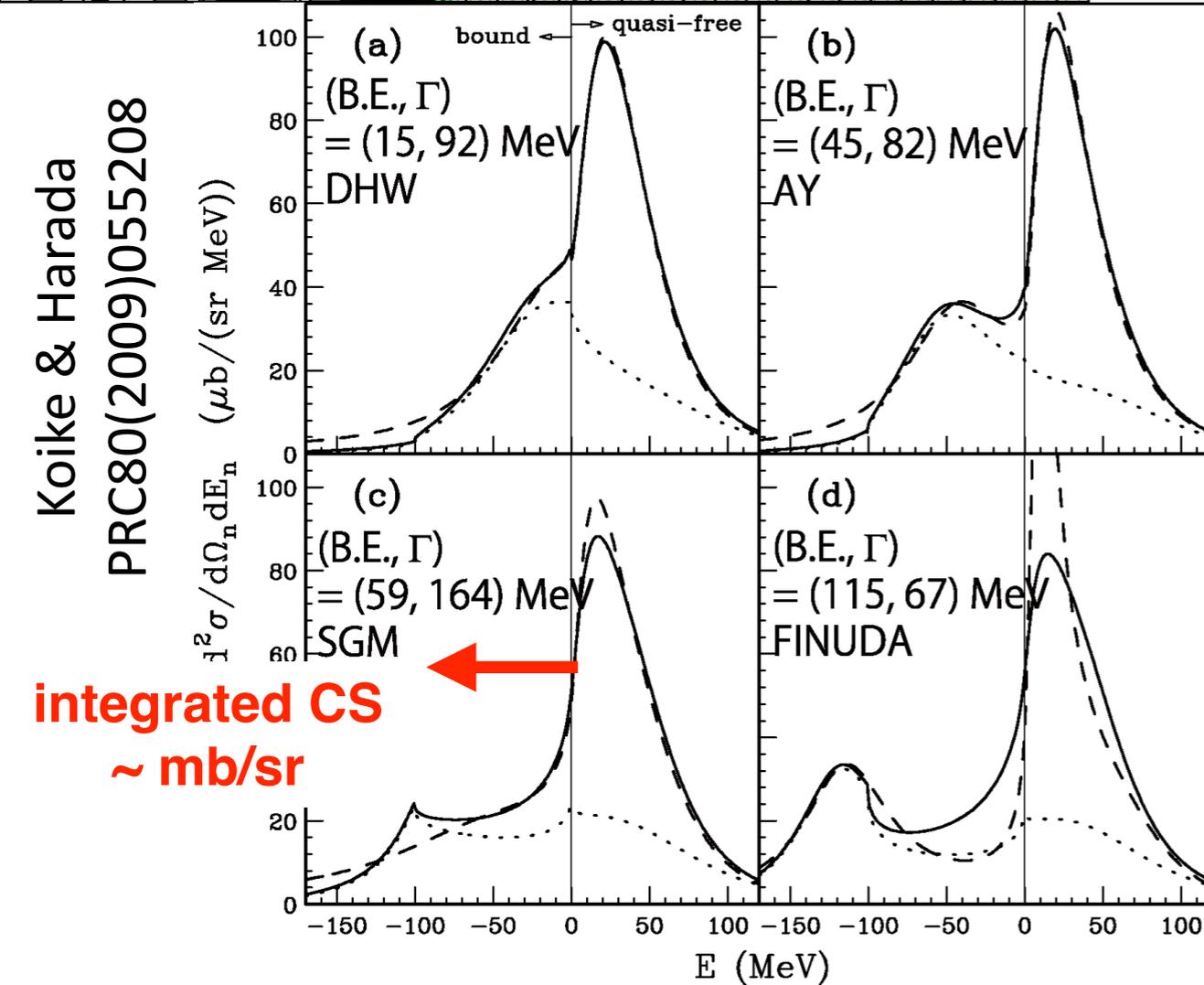
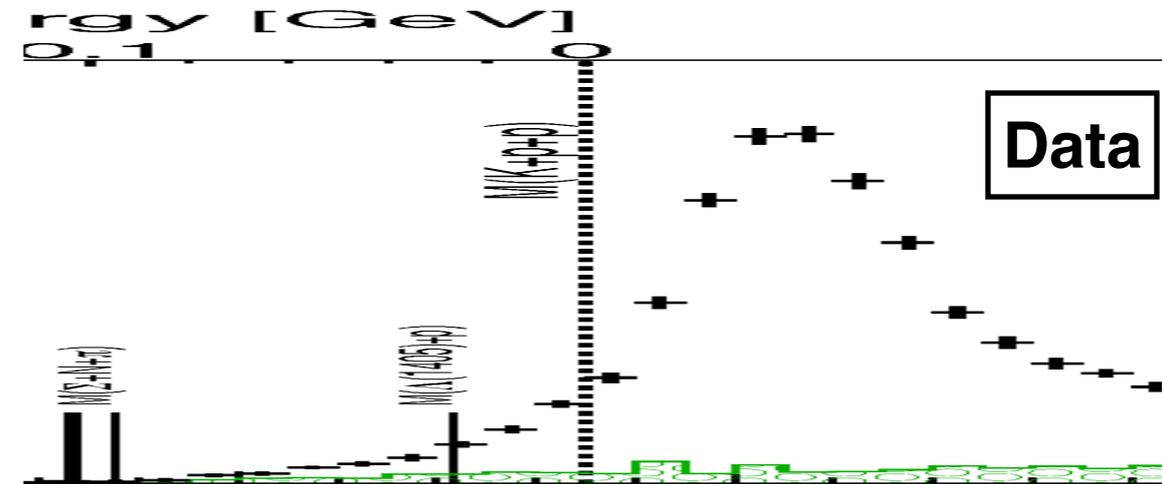
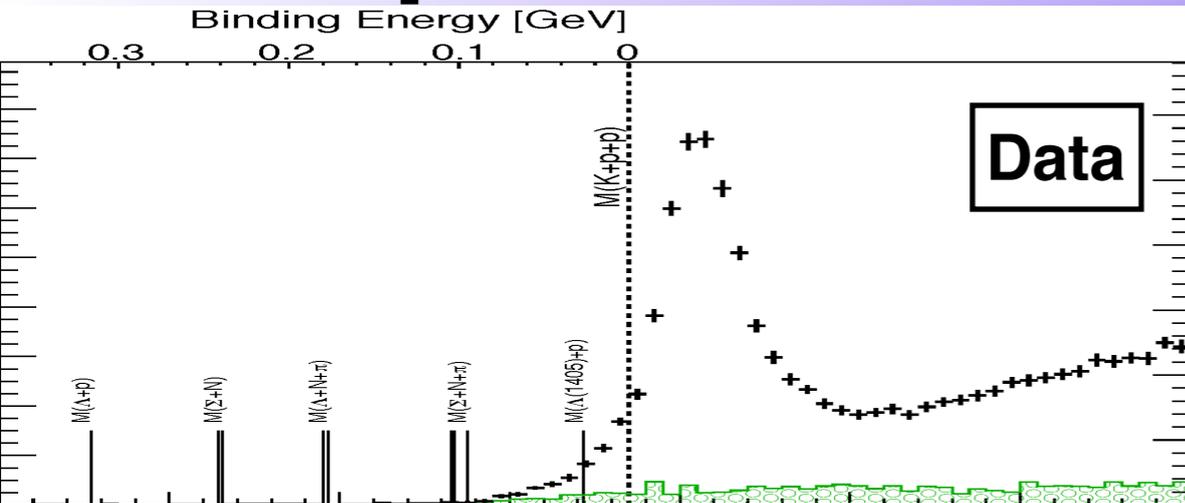
2. Loosely-bound “ K - pp ” state

- The excess corresponds to 1~2 mb/sr
- \sim 10% of quasi-elastic peak
- Assumptions
 - Fully attributed to the K - pp state
 - isotropic decay K - $pp \rightarrow \Lambda p / \Sigma p / \pi \Sigma p$



Comparison with theoretical spectra

theoretical spectral functions are *inclusive*



Yamagata-Sekihara, et al.,
PRC80(2009)045204

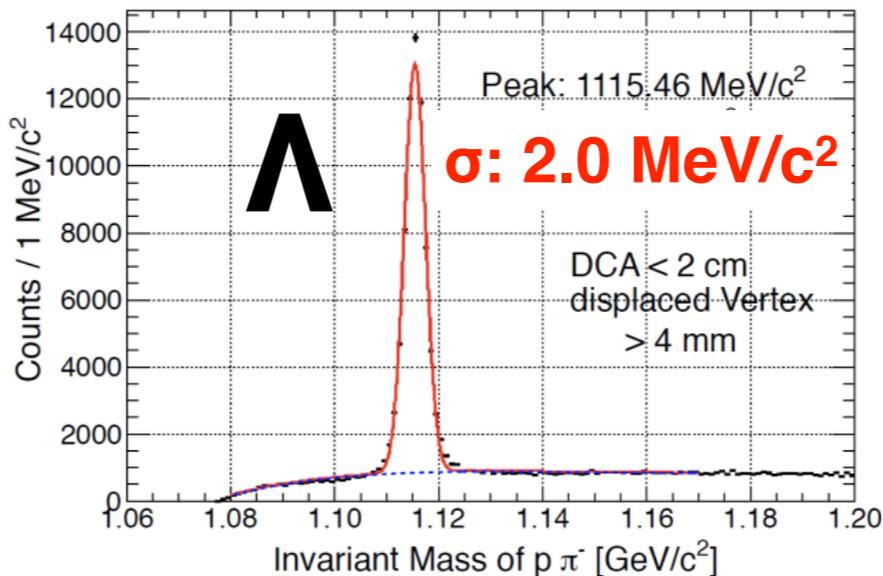
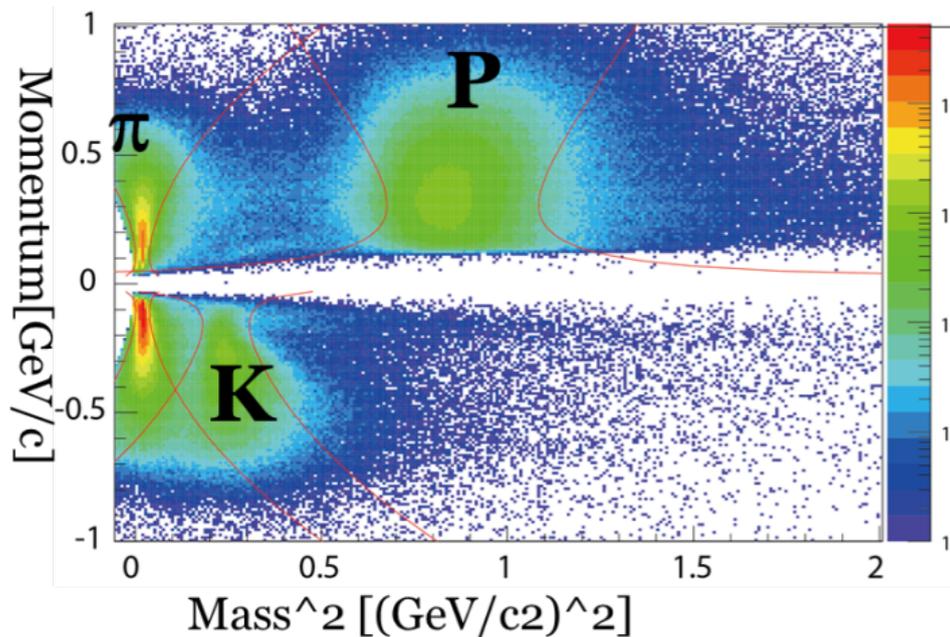
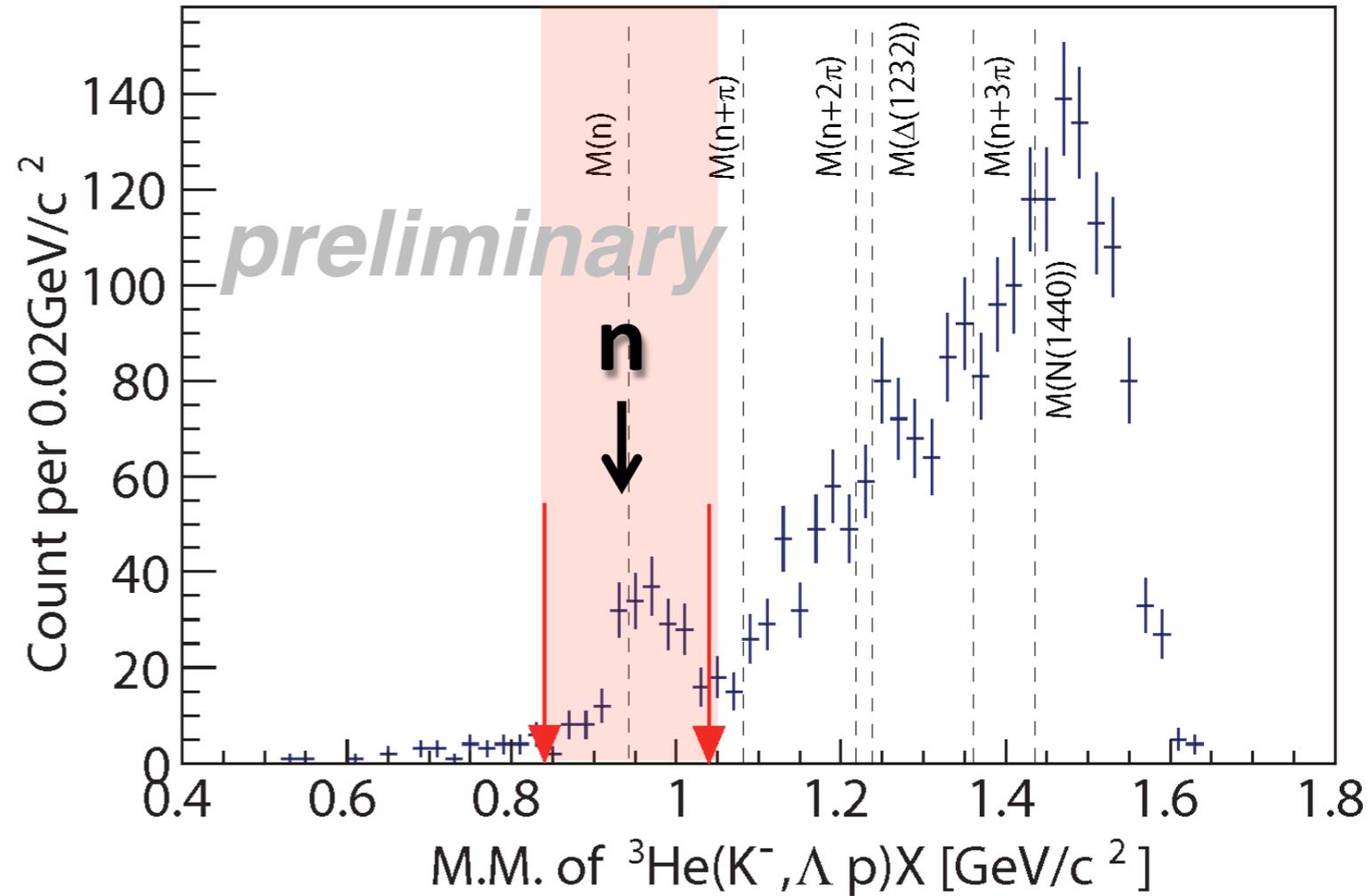
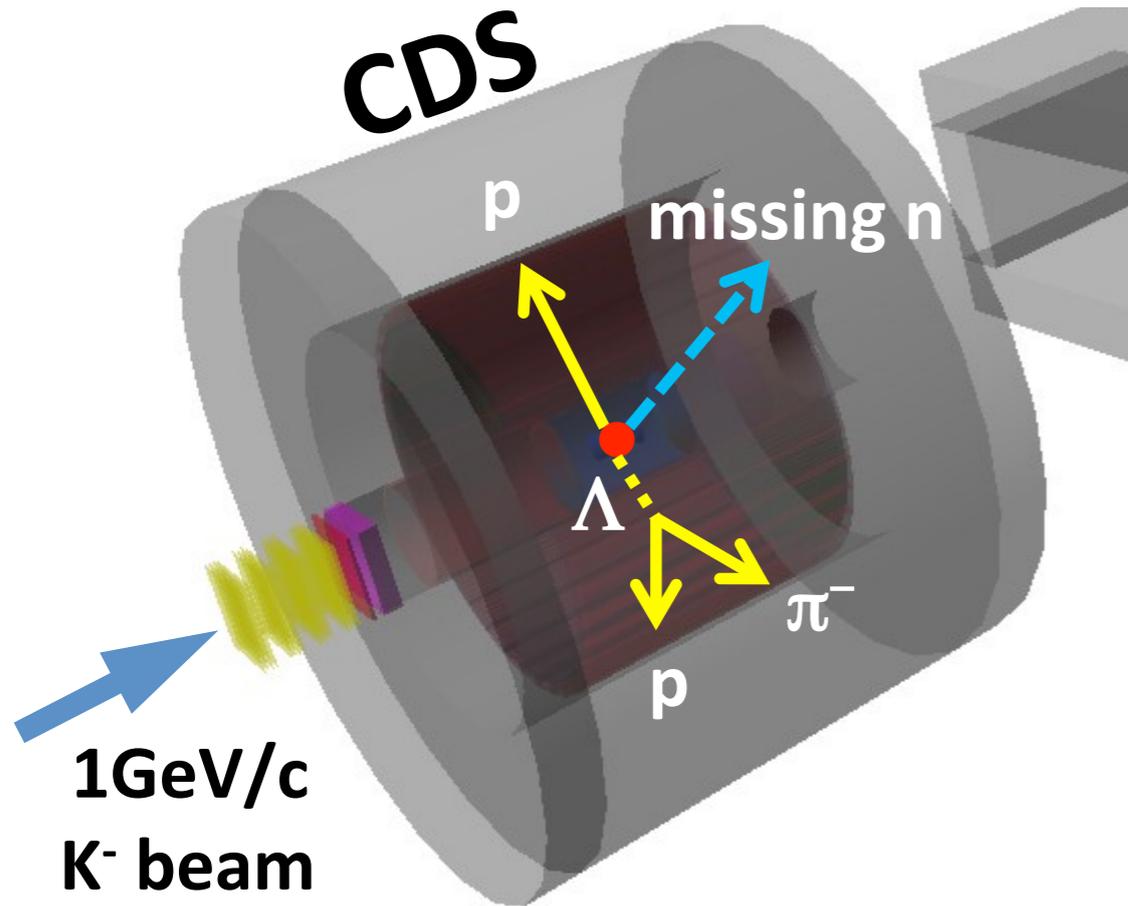
CS is roughly consistent with Koike&Harada

Exclusive measurement ($\pi\Sigma N$) is an important key for further study

Decay channel Exclusive ${}^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda\text{p})\text{n}$

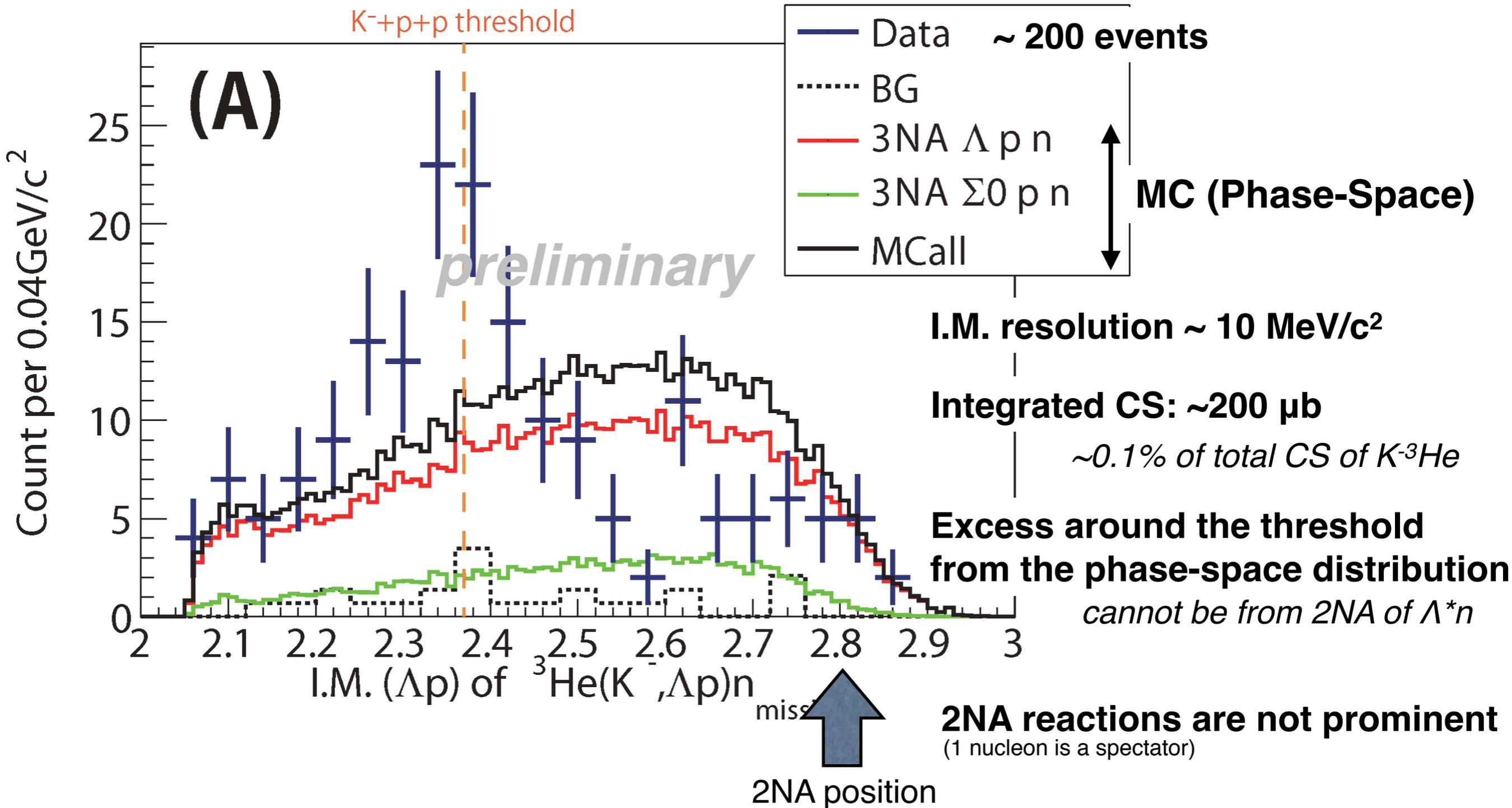
Updated results will be presented @ PAC meeting (Dec. 4th)

Exclusive ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)n$ events



**$K^-{}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \Lambda p n$ events
can be identified**
(~20% $\Sigma^0 p n$ contamination)
 $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$

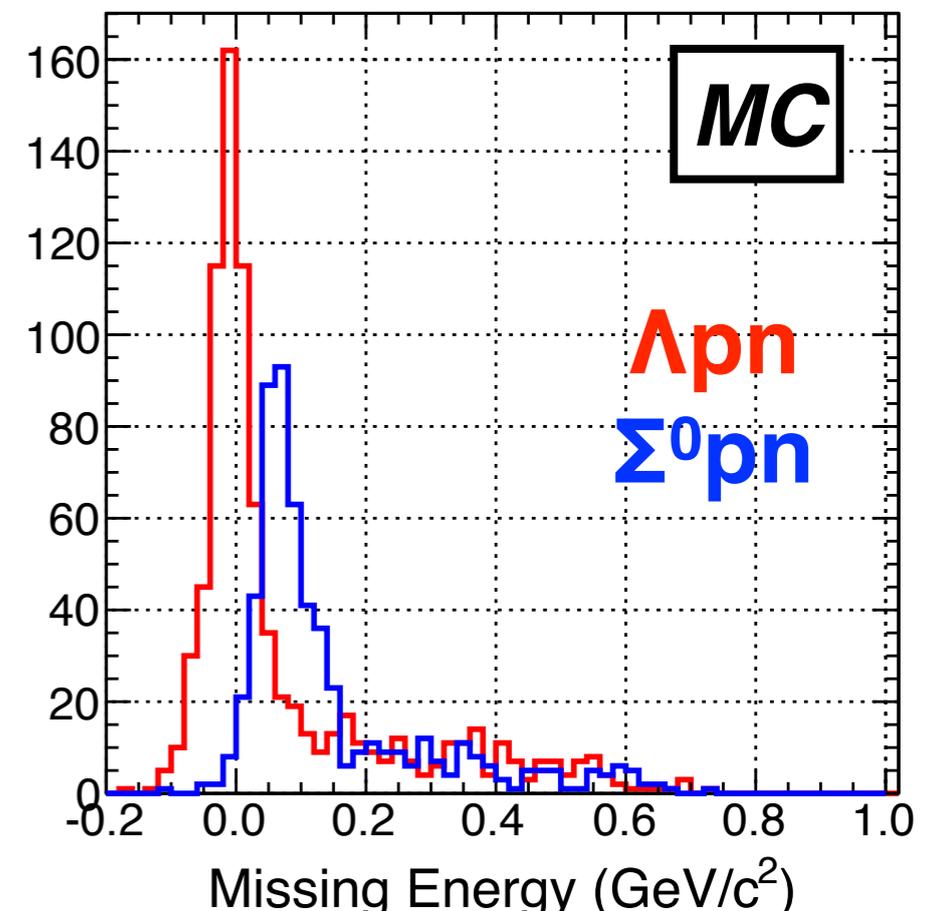
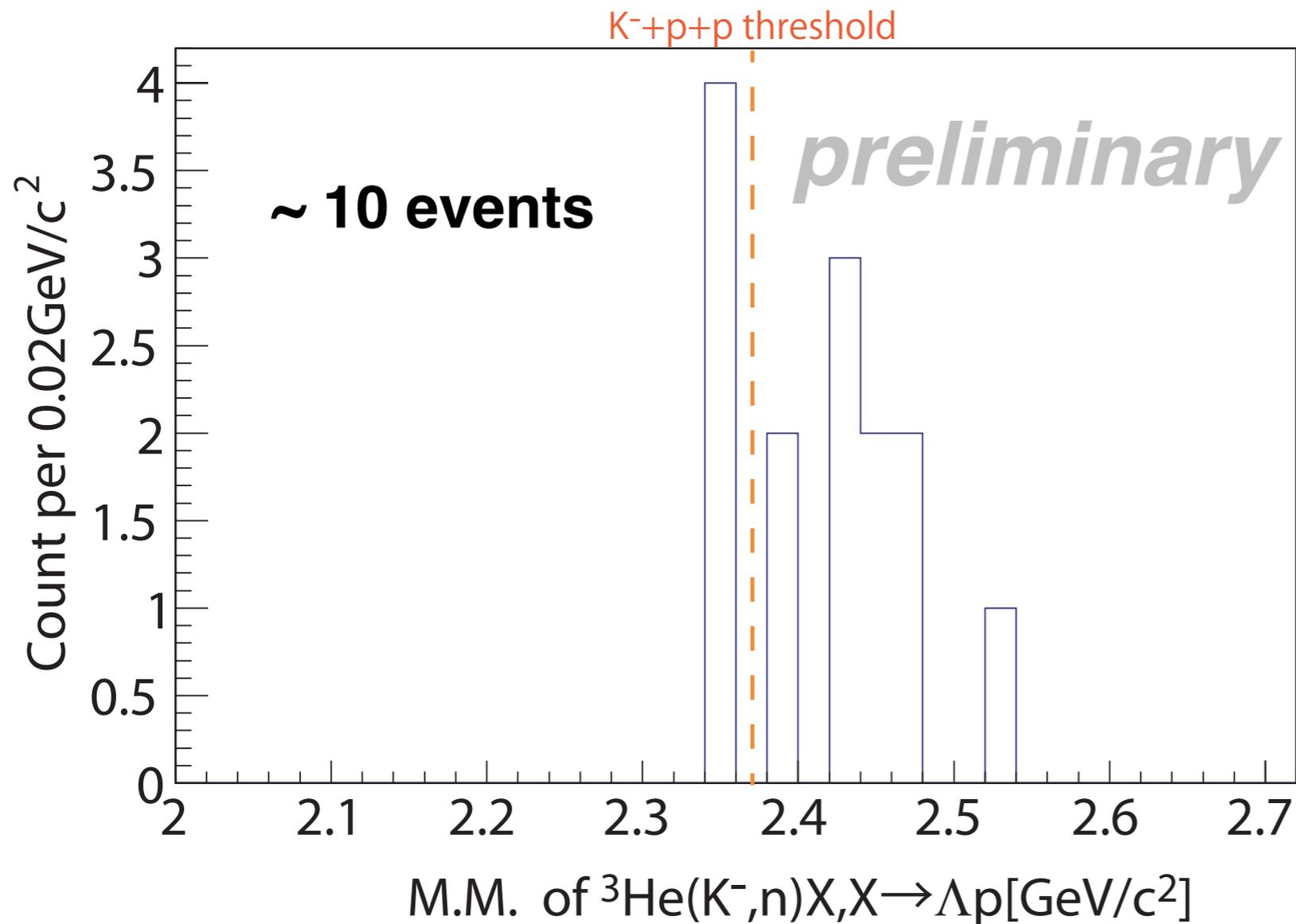
Λp invariant mass



*Further study is ongoing:
 improved event selection, contribution from 2NA + 2step.*

Λ p kinematically complete measurement

Our final goal. But...



$\Lambda p/\Sigma^0 p$ could be separated

We definitely need more beam !!

Outlook - E15^{2nd} & near future plan@K1.8BR

▶ Calibration run with H2-target

▶ E31 pilot run with D2-target

- confirm the $d(K^-, n)\Lambda(1405)$ reaction by tagging the charged decay modes

▶ E15 2nd-stage physics run ← already approved !

- x10 statistics, ~10% of full proposal
- Exclusive analysis of $\pi\Sigma N$ decay
- Kinematically complete measurement of ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda pn)$

▶ E17: K^- He x-ray measurement with TES *status report @ PAC meeting by S. Okada*

- TES: novel cryogenic detector, ~5 eV FWHM@6 keV
- Feasibility test was successfully performed at PSI by HEATES collaboration

▶ K^- d x-ray measurement with SDDs

talk by J. Zmeskal on Dec. 1

These experiments provide crucial information on the $K^{\text{bar}}N$ interaction

2015

2016 ~ ?

Summary of E15 1st

24 kW * 4-day data taking in May, 2013
 ~ 5.3×10^9 on ^3He
 ~ 1% of the approved proposal

Formation channel

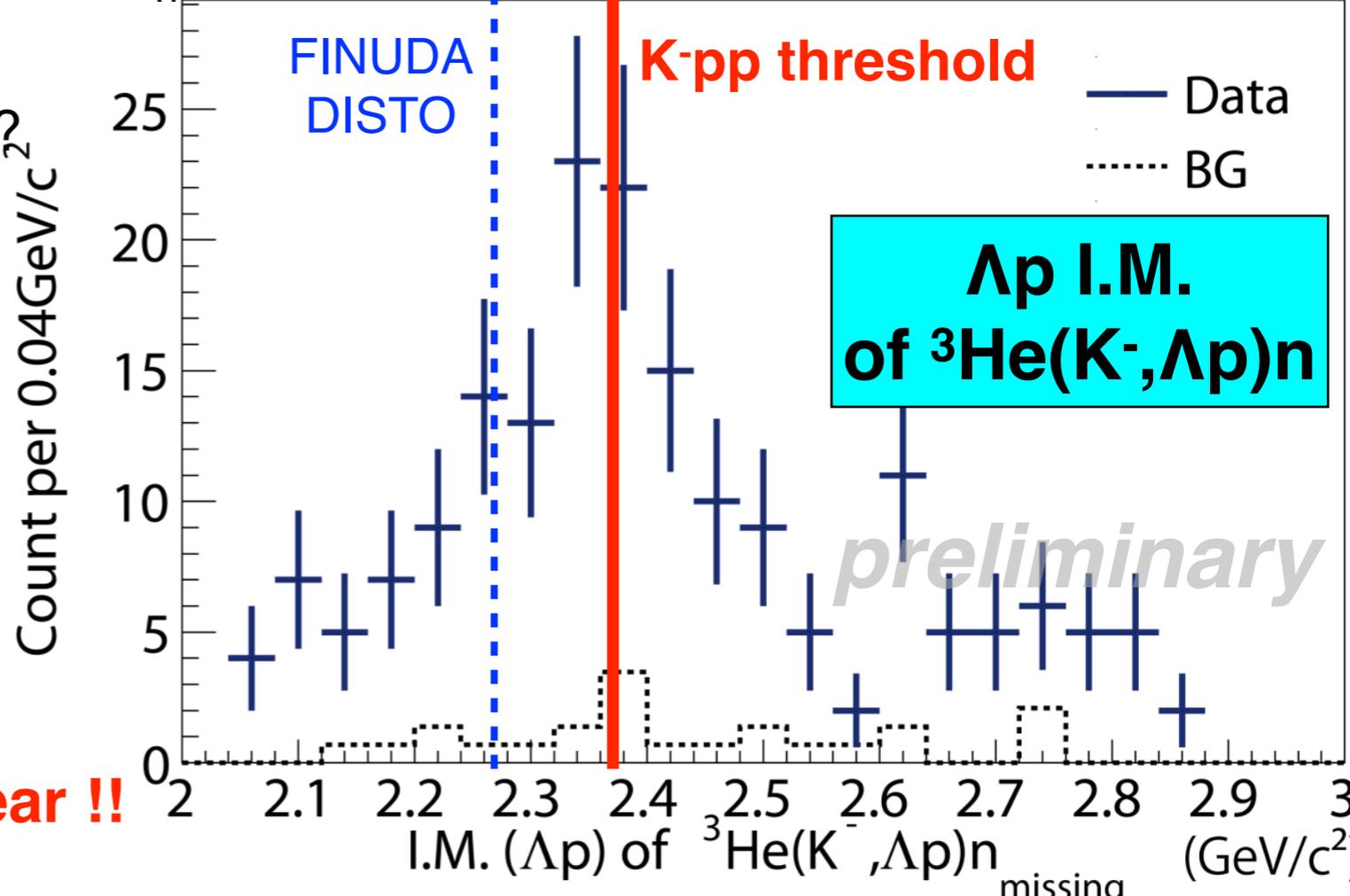
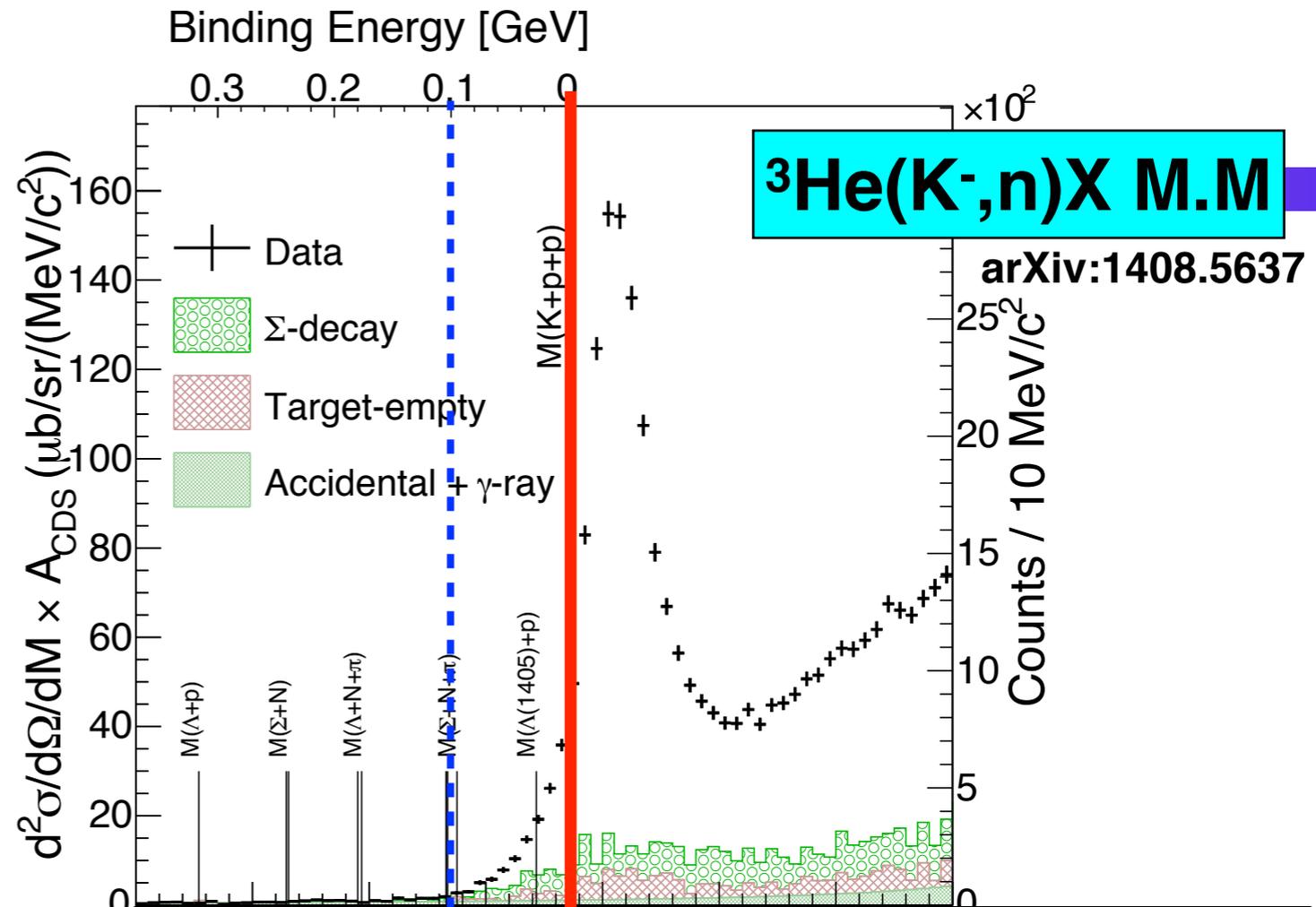
Semi-inclusive $^3\text{He}(K^-,n)X$

- + No significant bump structure in the deeply bound region
- + Excess below the threshold
- 2NA of Λ^*n ? loosely-bound K -pp?

Decay channel

Exclusive $^3\text{He}(K^-,\Lambda p)n$

- + Deviation from the simple Phase space
- + Excess around the threshold ?



x10 statistics data will come next year !!