



東北大学

HIRSCHEGG2015 NUCLEAR STRUCTURE AND REACTIONS :
WEAK, STRANGE AND EXOTIC
14TH JANUARY 2015

Study of Lambda hypernuclei with electron beams

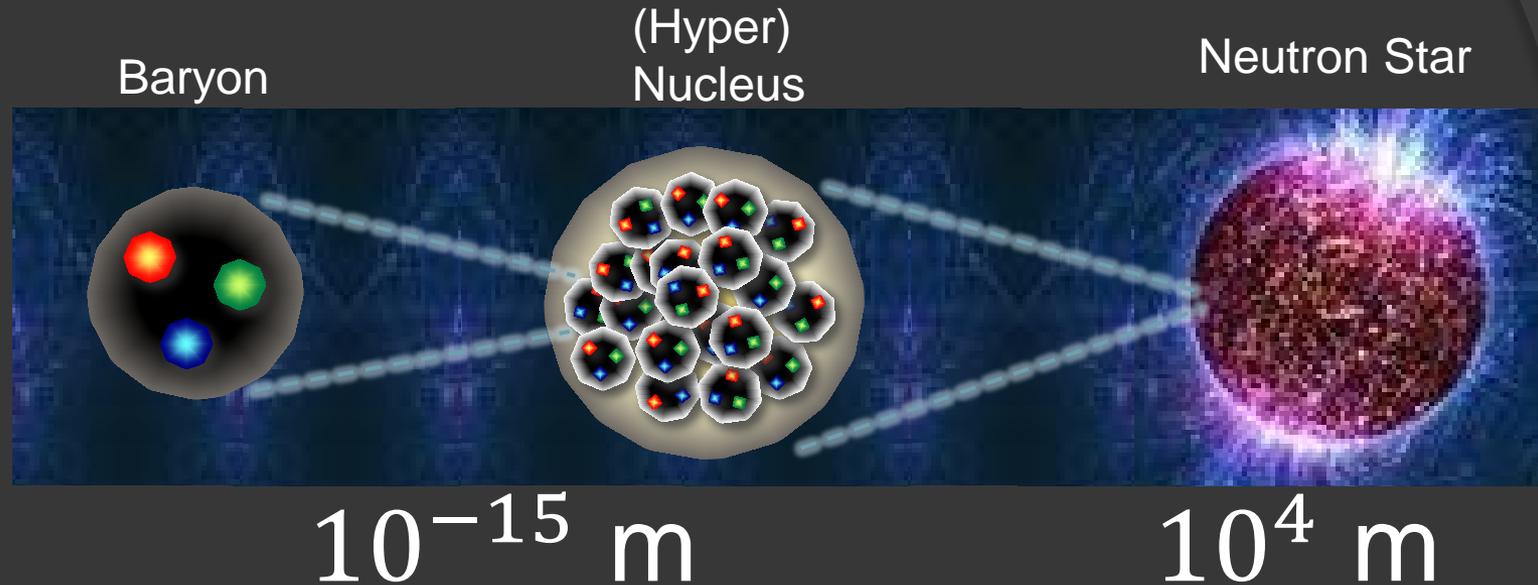
Satoshi N Nakamura, Tohoku University



JLab HKS-HES
Mainz A1 hypernuclear
Collaborations

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

Baryon Interaction

LQCD

Lattice QCD
Modern baryon Interaction models

QCD



Baryon Interaction

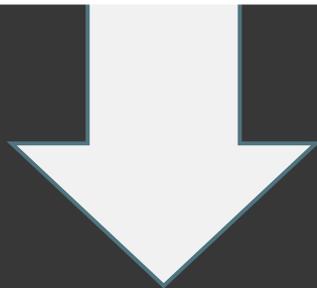
Quark degree of freedom
 $SU_f(3)$ Symmetry

Nuclear Force

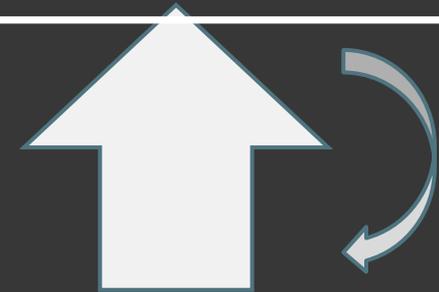
Lots of NN scattering data

Hyperon Force

Limited YN/YY scattering data



Established Calculation Tech.
Cluster Model
Shell Model
Mean Field



Nuclear Structure

Normal/Exotic nuclei

Nuclear Structure

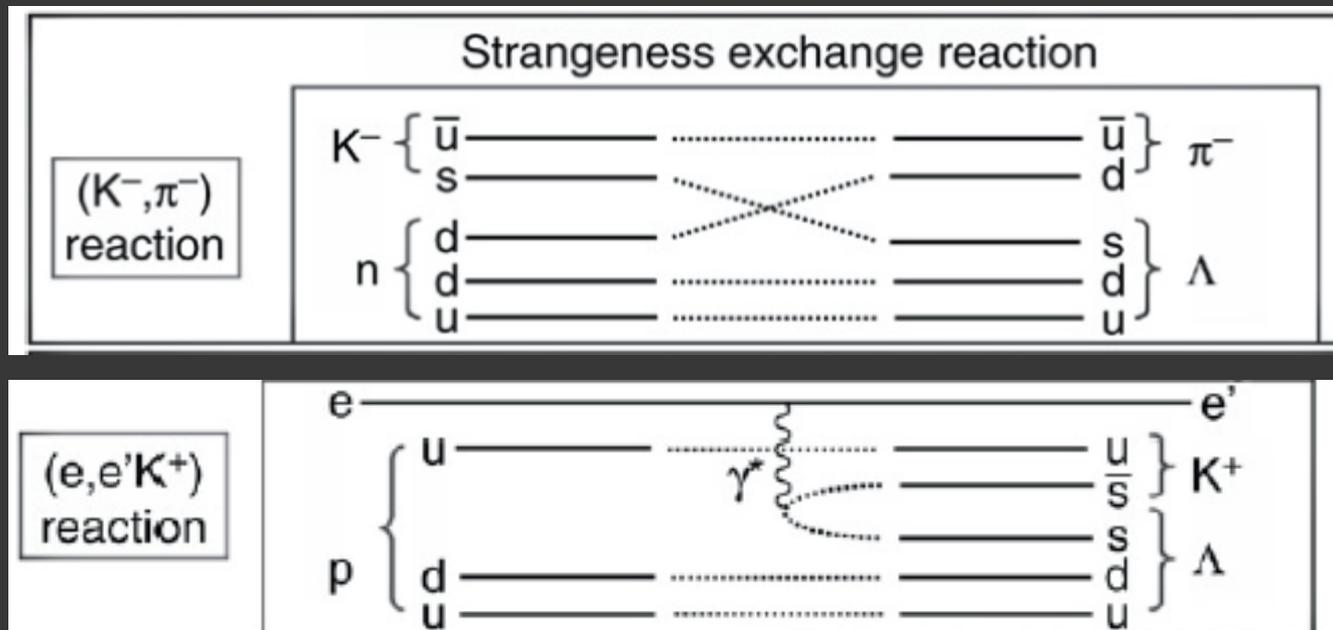
Hypernuclei

Production of Hypernuclei

s-quark exchange
s,sbar pair creation

(K^-, π^-)

(π^+, K^+) , $(e, e'K^+)$



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 **$p(e, e'K^+)\Lambda, \Sigma^0$**

➤ 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 !

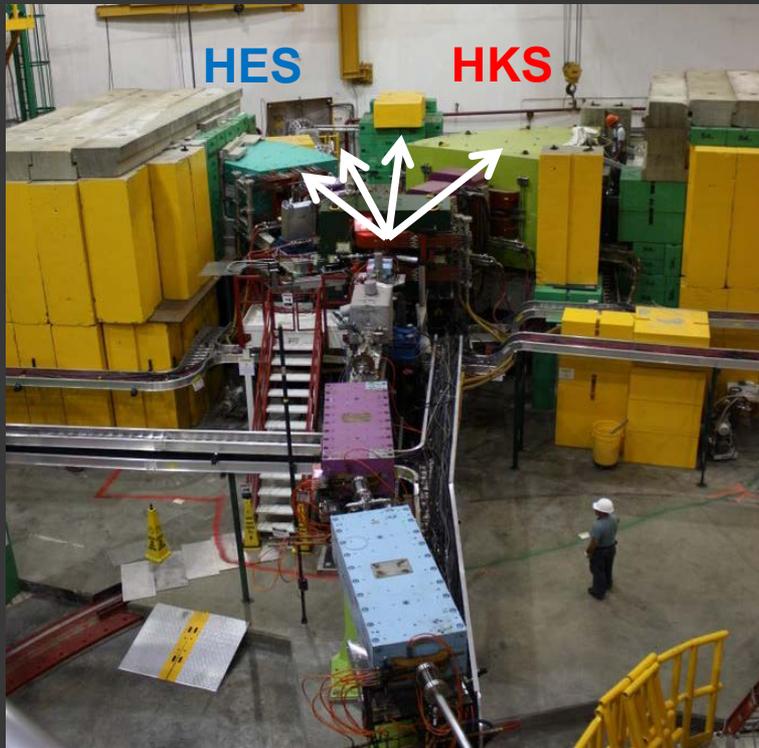
Three generation experiments at Hall-C

E89-009 (2000) : Existing spectrometers,
SOS + Enge **Proof of Principle**

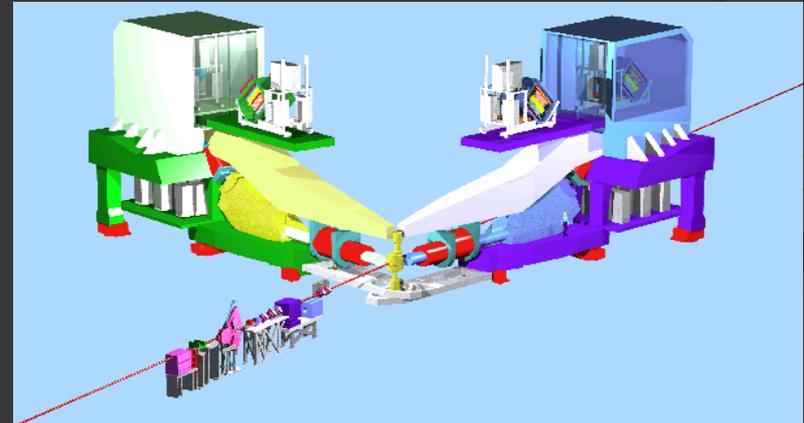
E01-011 (2005) : Construction of HKS,
Tilt Method
 Λ , Σ^0 , ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$, ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$, ${}^{28}_{\Lambda}\text{Al}$
Light Hypernuclei

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

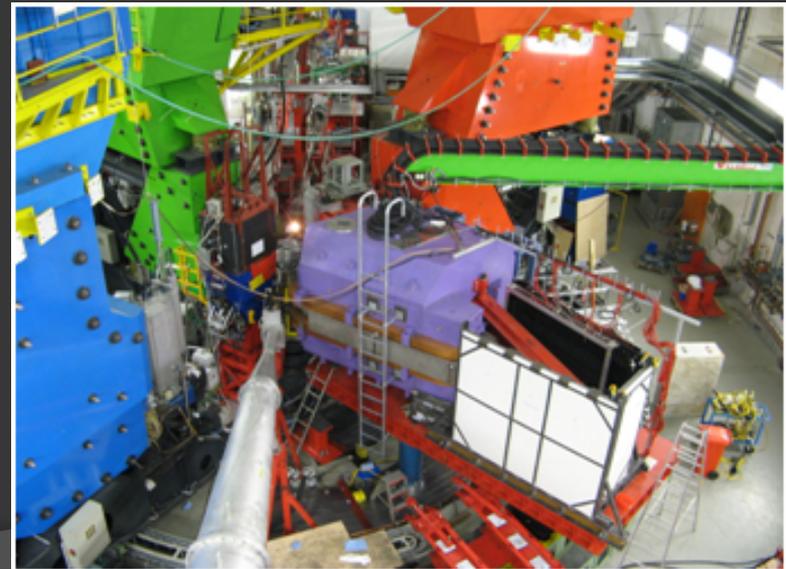
Facilities for $(e,e'K^+)$ HY study



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

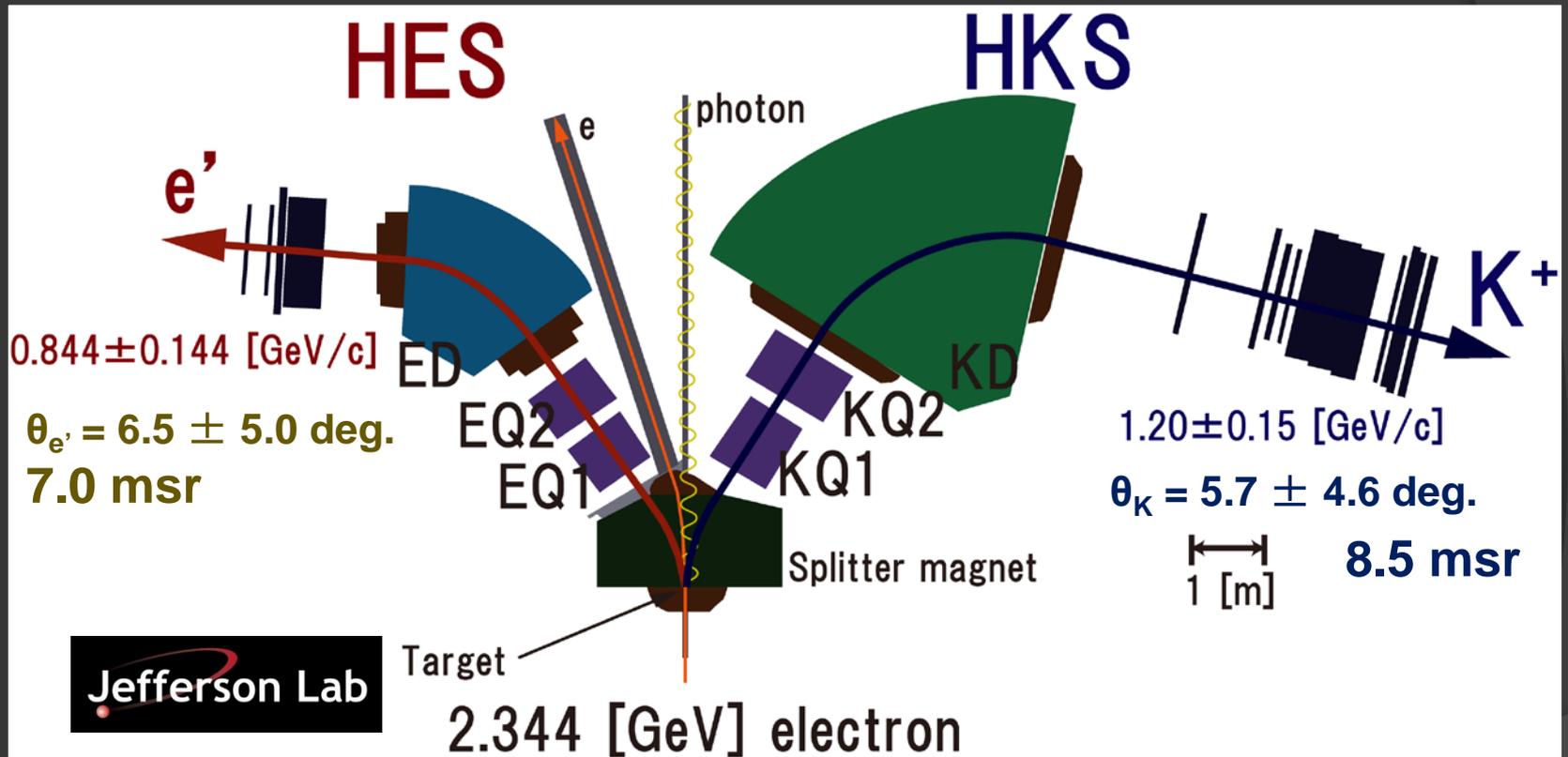


JLab Hall-A HRS+HRS (2004)



Mainz MAMI-C A1 KaoS (2008-)

JLab E05-115 (Hall-C) setup



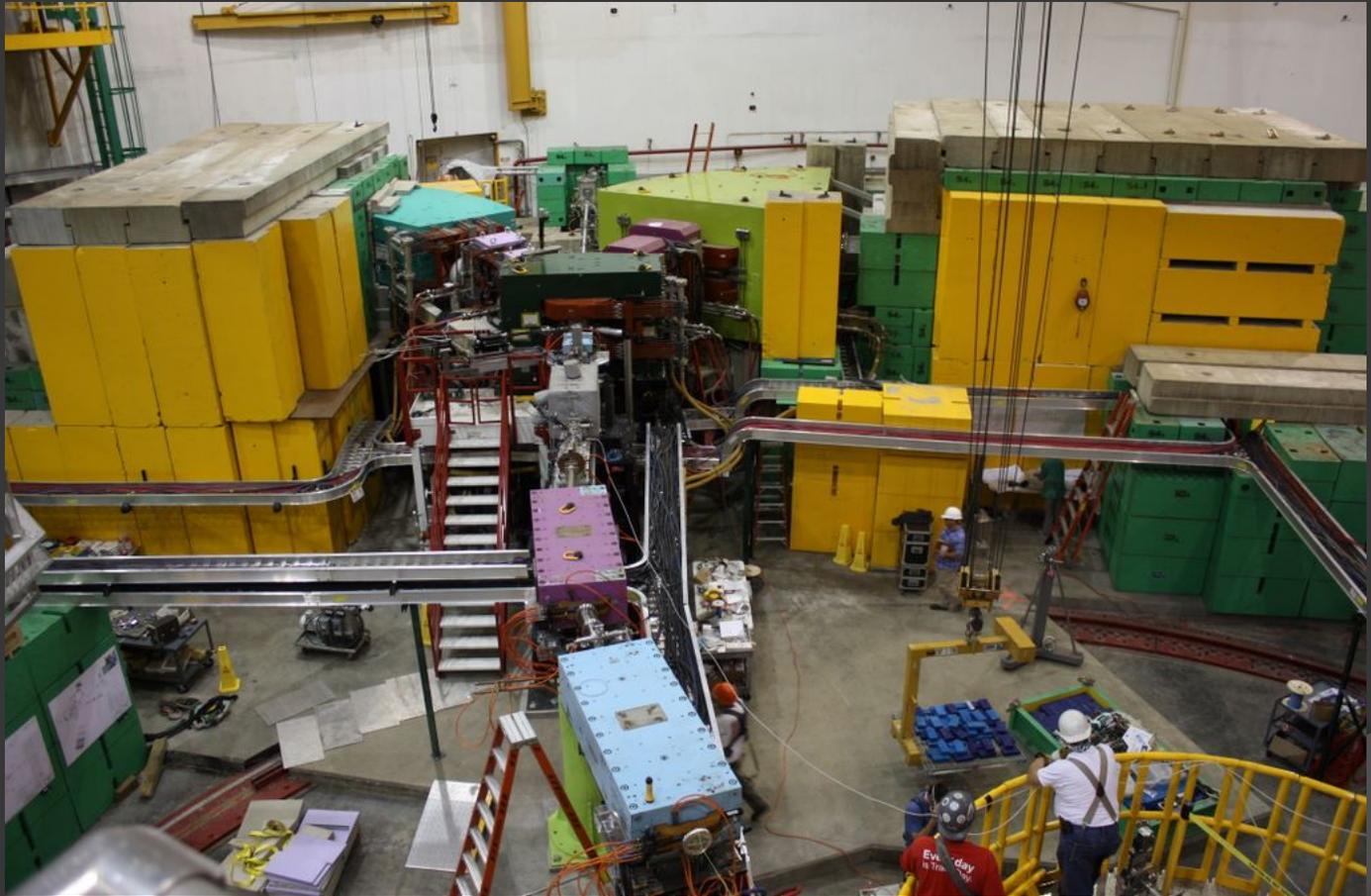
$$\Delta p/p \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$$

$P_K, P_{e'}$: measure

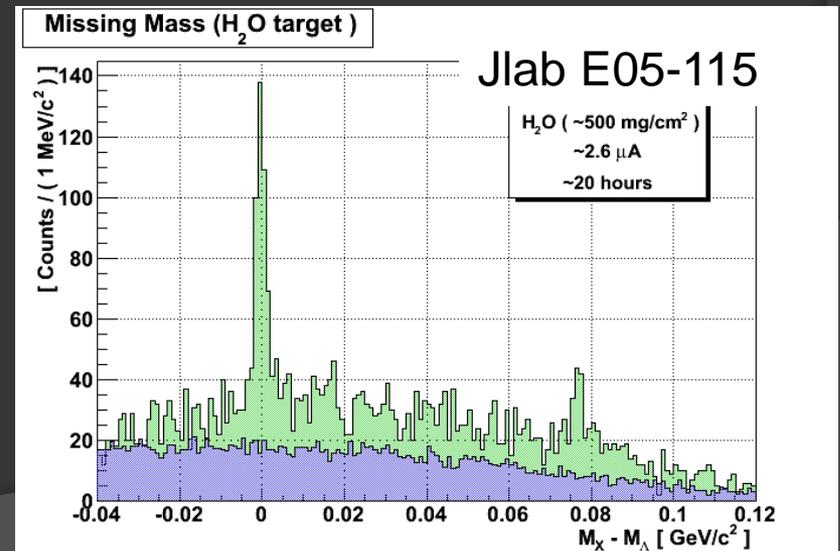
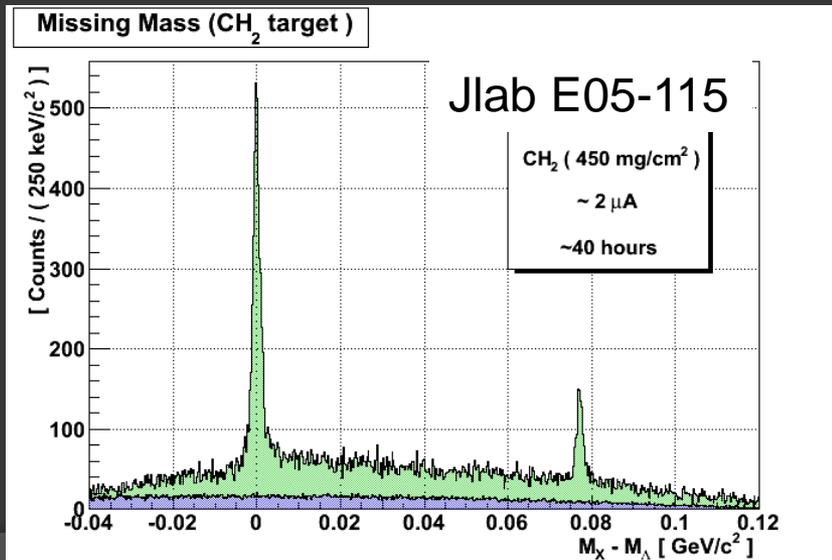
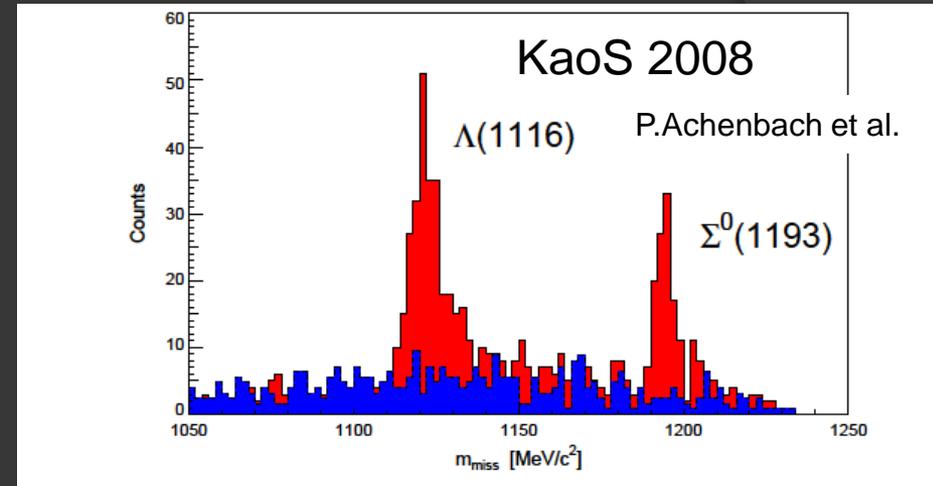
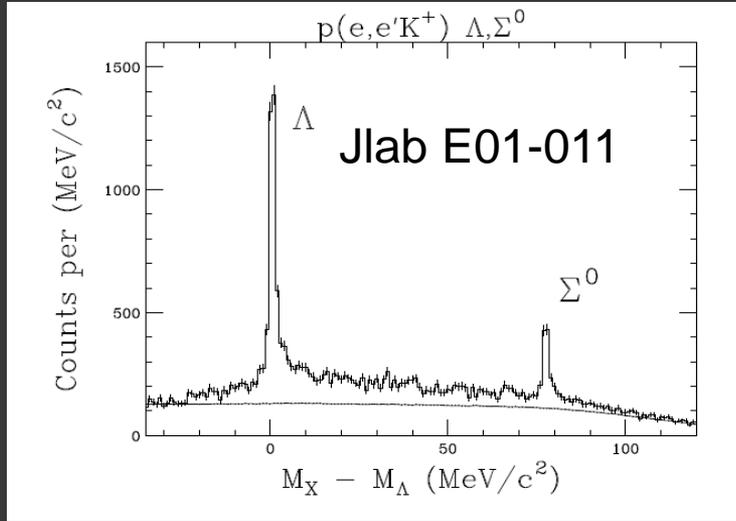
E_e, m_A : known

m_{HY} : deduced as Missing Mass

JLab E05-115 (Hall-C) setup



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



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

0.54 MeV (FWHM)

Absolute MM calibration

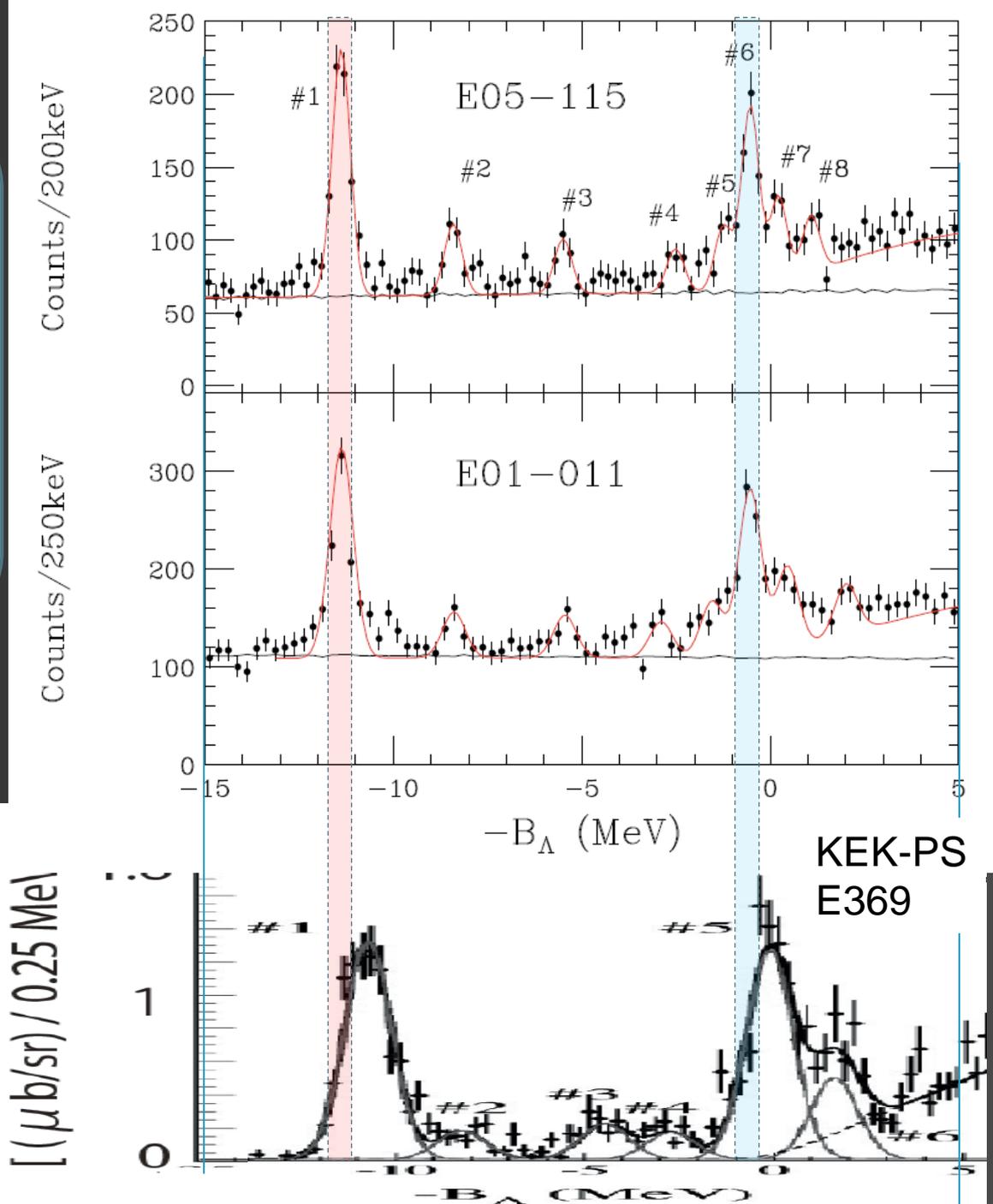
0.71 MeV (FWHM)

L.Tang, C.Chen, T.Gogami *et al.*
Phys. Rev. C **90** (2014) 034320.

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

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)

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

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

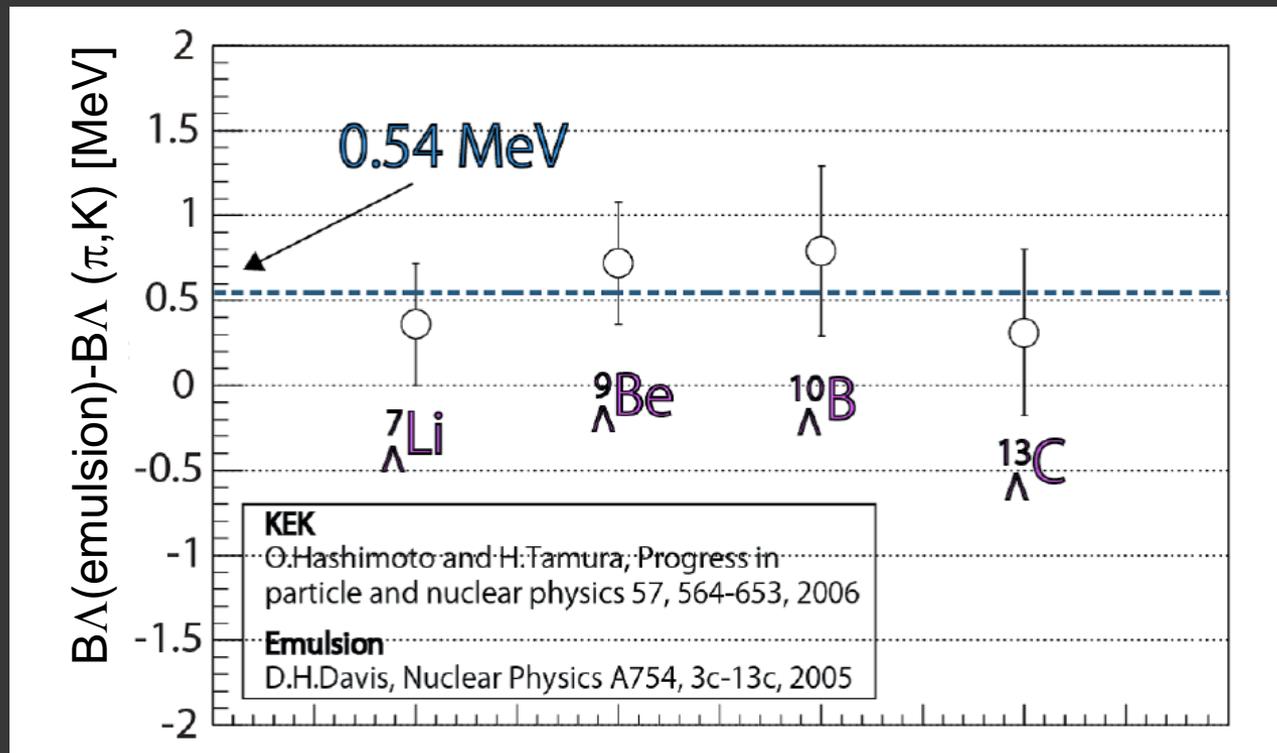
$B_{\Lambda} (^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B g.s.}) = 11.45 \pm 0.07 \text{ MeV}$ Emulsion Result (M.Juric et al.)

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

Totally independent measurement

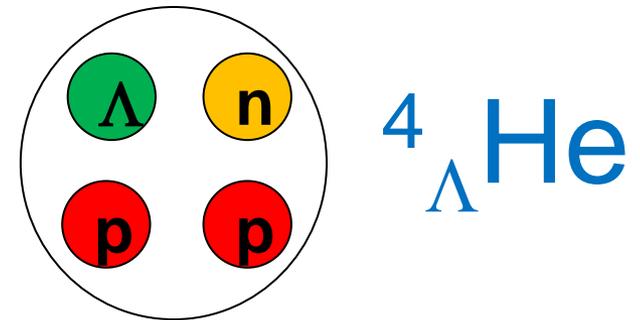
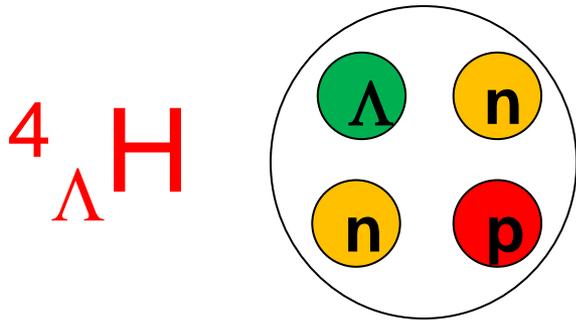
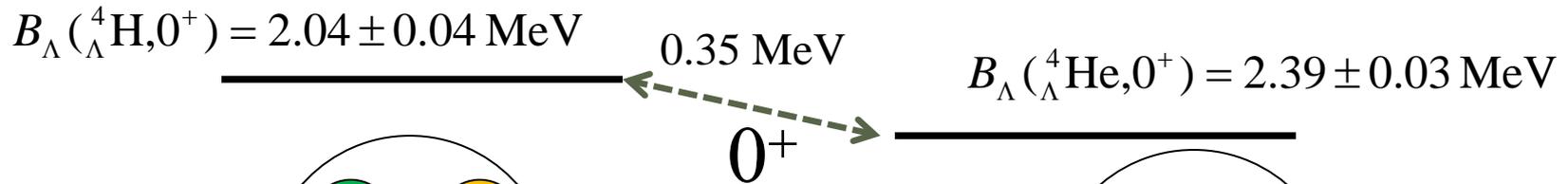
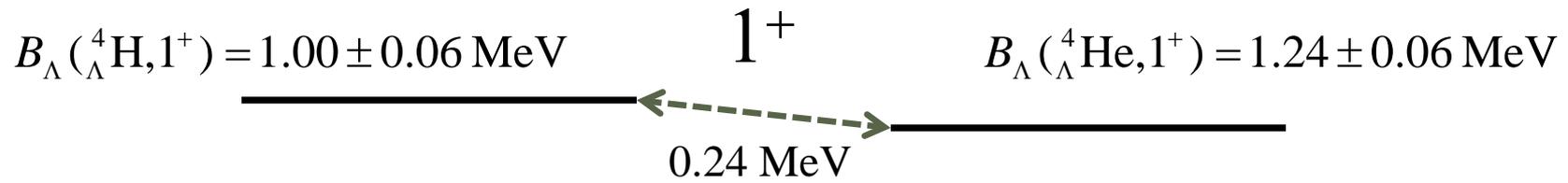
Possible shift of $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}_{\text{gs}}$ B_{Λ}

$^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C} - ^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	-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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T. Gogami, Doctor thesis, (2014) Tohoku U.

Charge Symmetry Breaking Effect of ΛN interaction



Coulomb effect is small.

$$-\Delta B_c = 0.050 \pm 0.02 \text{ MeV},$$

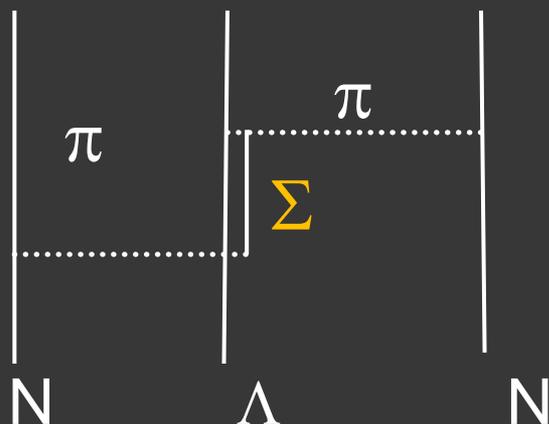
$$-\Delta B_c^* = 0.025 \pm 0.015 \text{ MeV}$$

Charge Symmetry Breaking

$$\text{cf) } B({}^3\text{H}) - B({}^3\text{He}) - \Delta B_c = 764 - 693 = 71 \text{ keV}$$

Three-body Λ NN force

Modern ChPT-NLO calculation predicts 3NF effect is $< 100\text{keV}$ but NLO calculation cannot explain experimental results for $A=4$, $T=1/2$, hypernuclei. (Nogga, HYP2012)



$\Lambda\Sigma$ mass difference $\sim 80\text{ MeV}$

$<$

$N\Delta$ mass difference $\sim 300\text{ MeV}$

$$M(\Sigma^+) < M(\Sigma^0) < M(\Sigma^-), \quad \Delta M(\Sigma^- - \Sigma^+) \sim 8\text{ MeV}$$

~~Consistent understanding of 0^+ , 1^+ of ${}^4_{\Lambda} \text{H}$, ${}^4_{\Lambda} \text{He}$~~

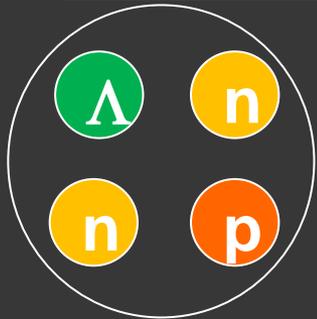
Phenomenological potential :

A.R.Bodmer&Q.N.Usmani, PRC 31(1985)1400.

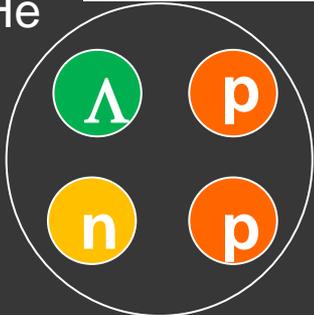
$$V^{\text{CSB}} = -\tau_3 T_{\pi}^2 \frac{1}{8} [(0.568\Delta B_{\Lambda} + 0.756\Delta B_{\Lambda}^*) + (0.568\Delta B_{\Lambda} - 0.756\Delta B_{\Lambda}^*)\sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N]$$

B_{Λ} of light hypermultiplets

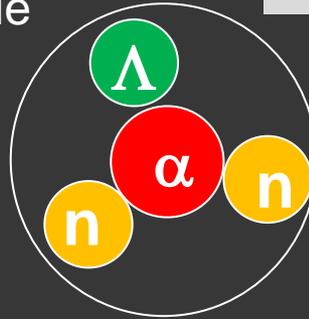
${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ $B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}) = 2.04 \pm 0.04 \text{ MeV}$
67 events



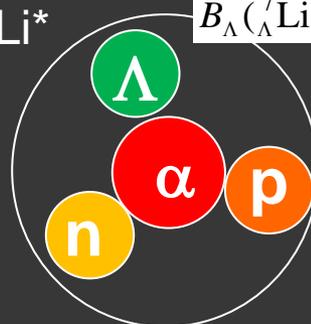
${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ $B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}) = 2.39 \pm 0.03 \text{ MeV}$
98 events



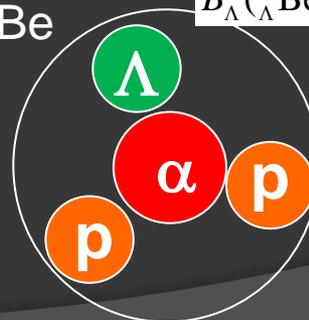
${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ No reported B_{Λ}



${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}^*$ $B_{\Lambda}({}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}^*) = 5.26 \pm 0.03 \text{ MeV}$
167 events

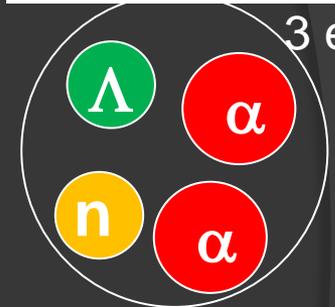


${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$ $B_{\Lambda}({}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Be}) = 5.16 \pm 0.08 \text{ MeV}$
15 events

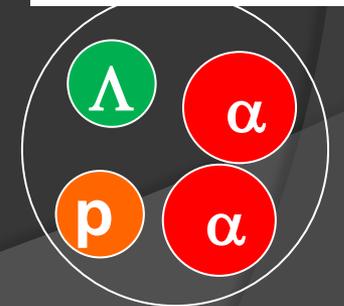


Exp. Data : Emulsion
Nuclear Physics B52 (1973) 1-30.

${}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$ $B_{\Lambda}({}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Li}^*) = 9.11 \pm 0.22 \text{ MeV}$
3 event



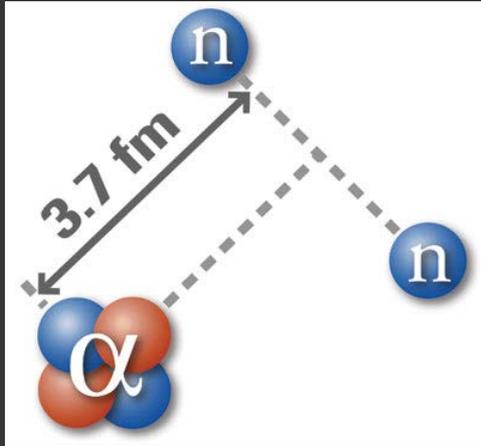
${}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$ $B_{\Lambda}({}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B}) = 8.89 \pm 0.12 \text{ MeV}$



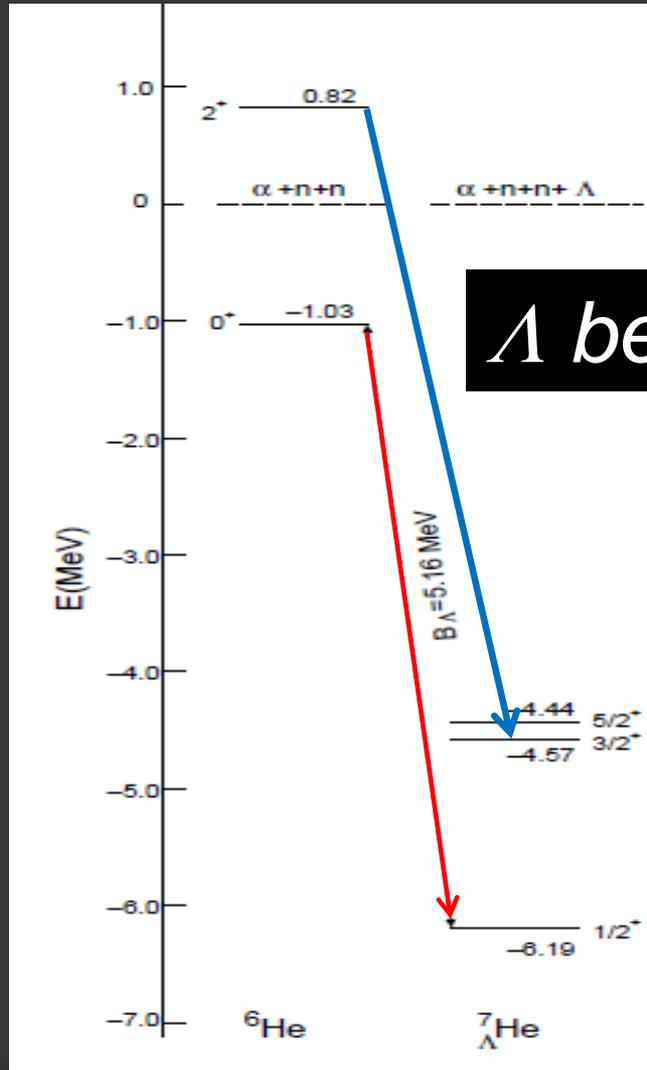
10 events

Experimental B_{Λ} \rightarrow Δ_{CSB}

Hiyama *et al.* PRC 80.054321
PTP 128 (2012) 105..

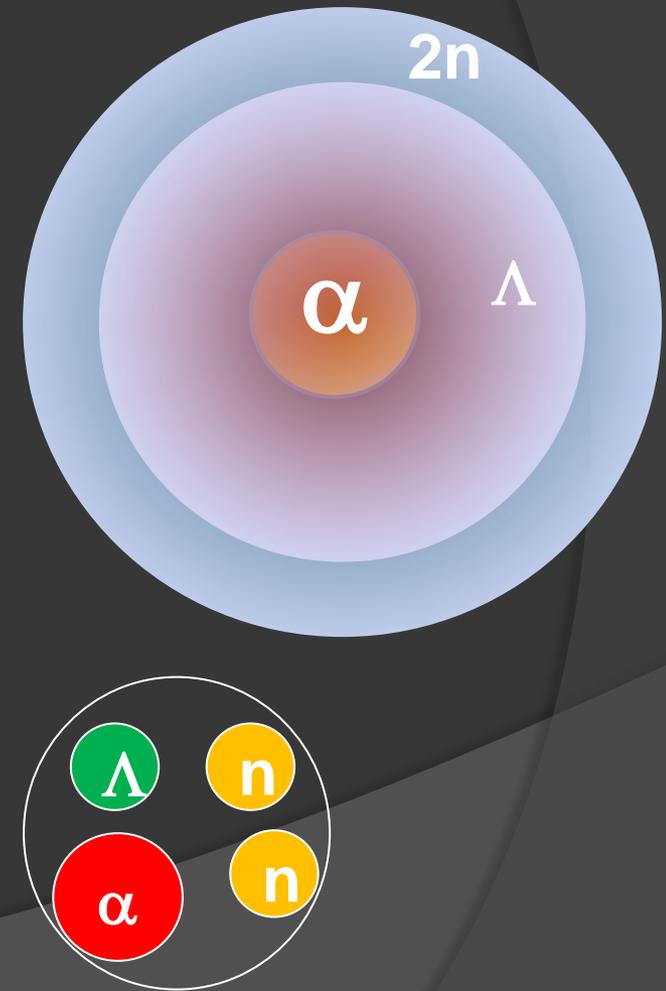
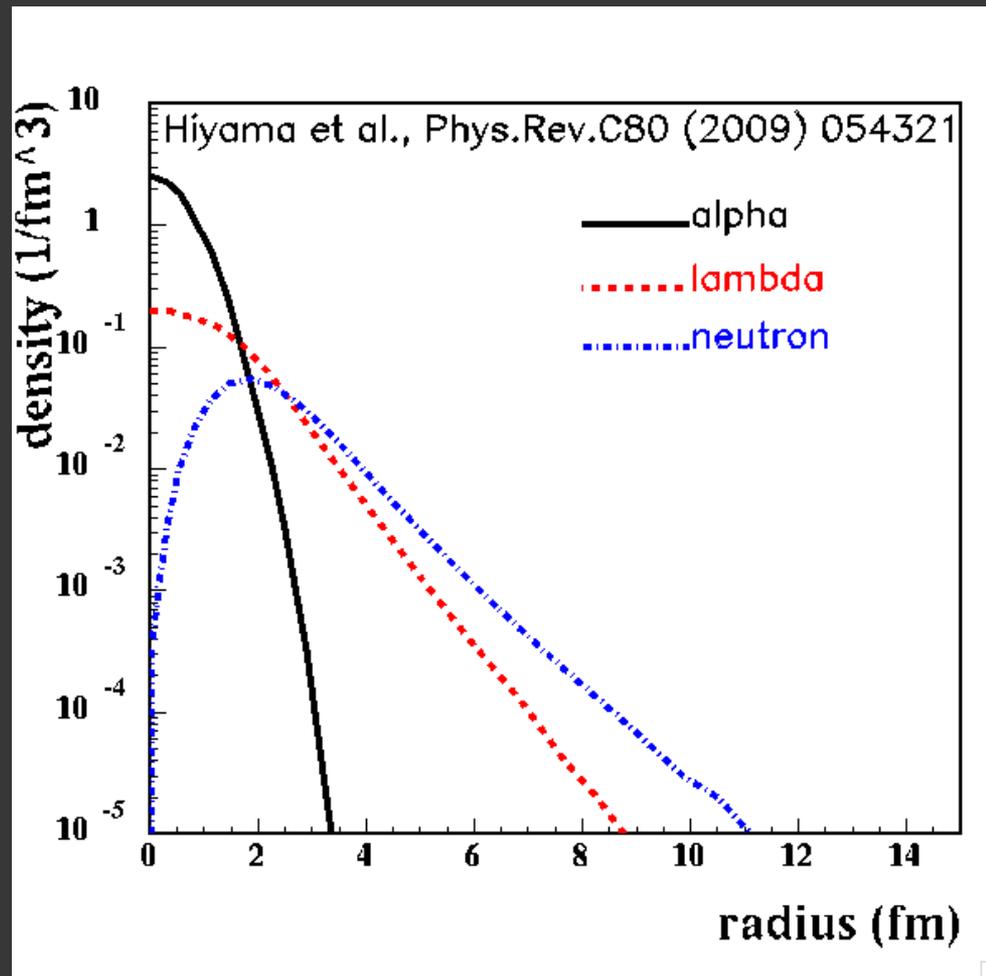


${}^6\text{He}$: 2n halo



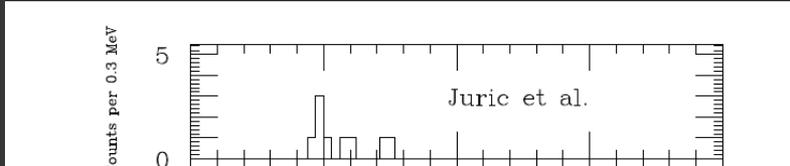
Λ behaves like glue

${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ Density Distributions

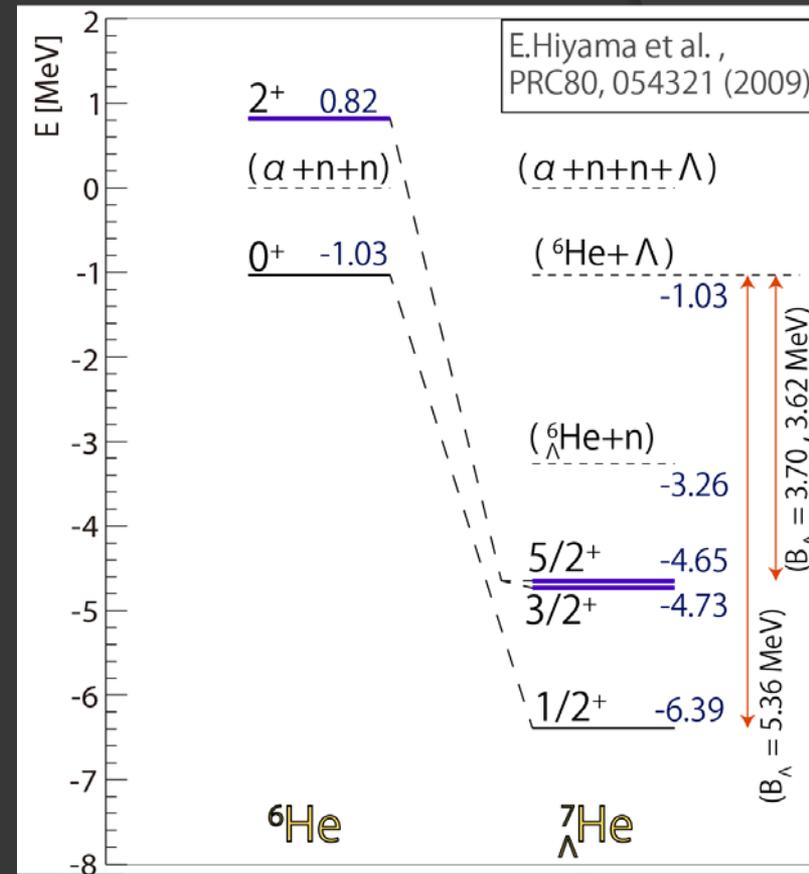


${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ spectrum

Juric et al., Nucl. Phys. A484 (1988) 520

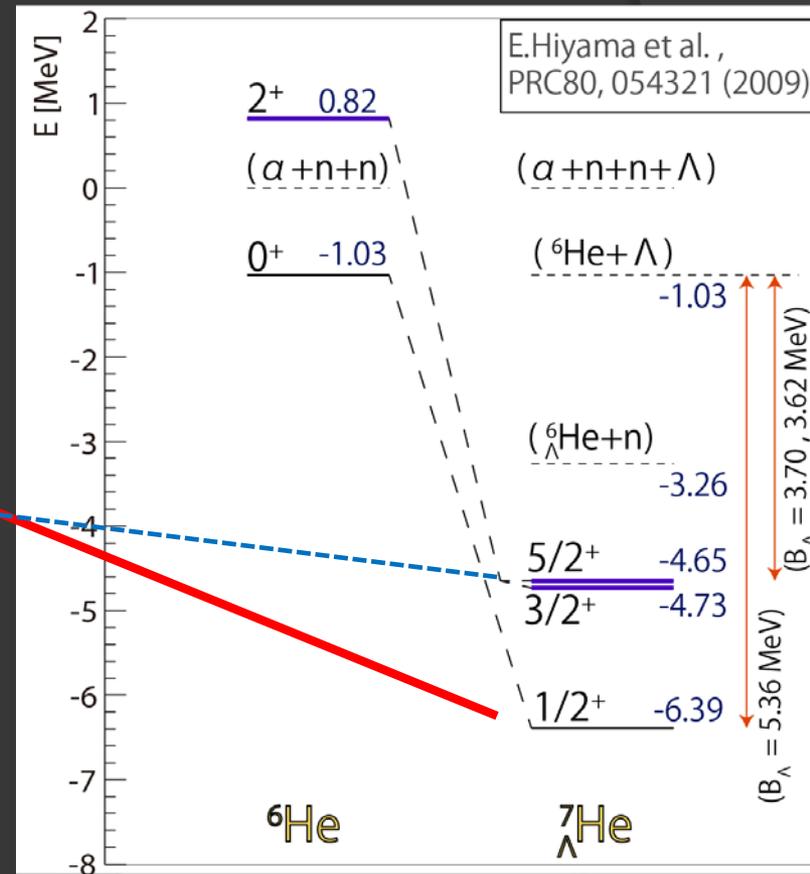
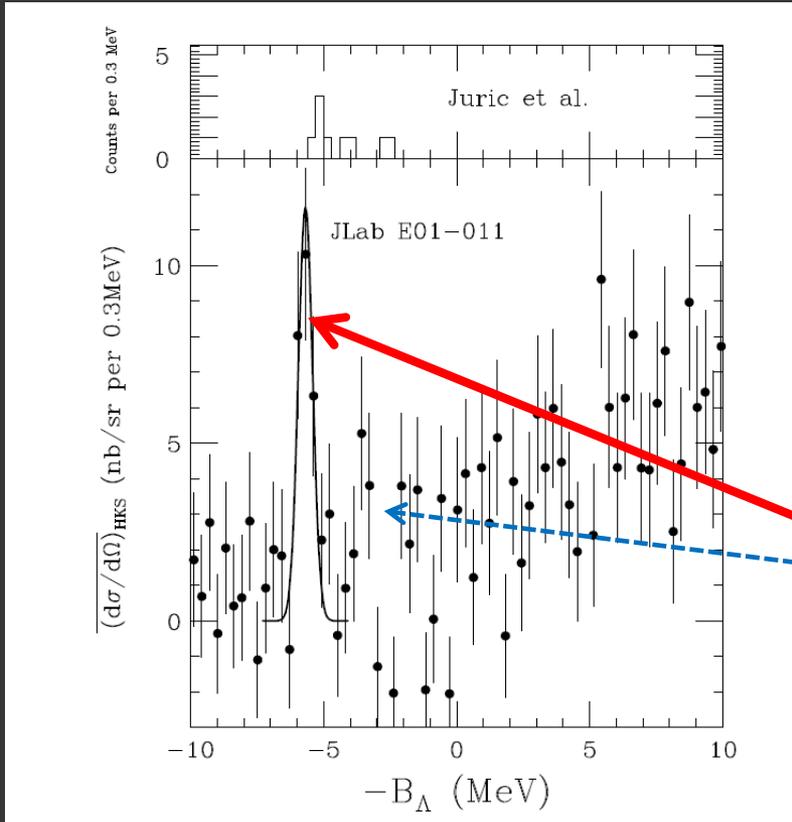


No B_{Λ} was obtained.



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

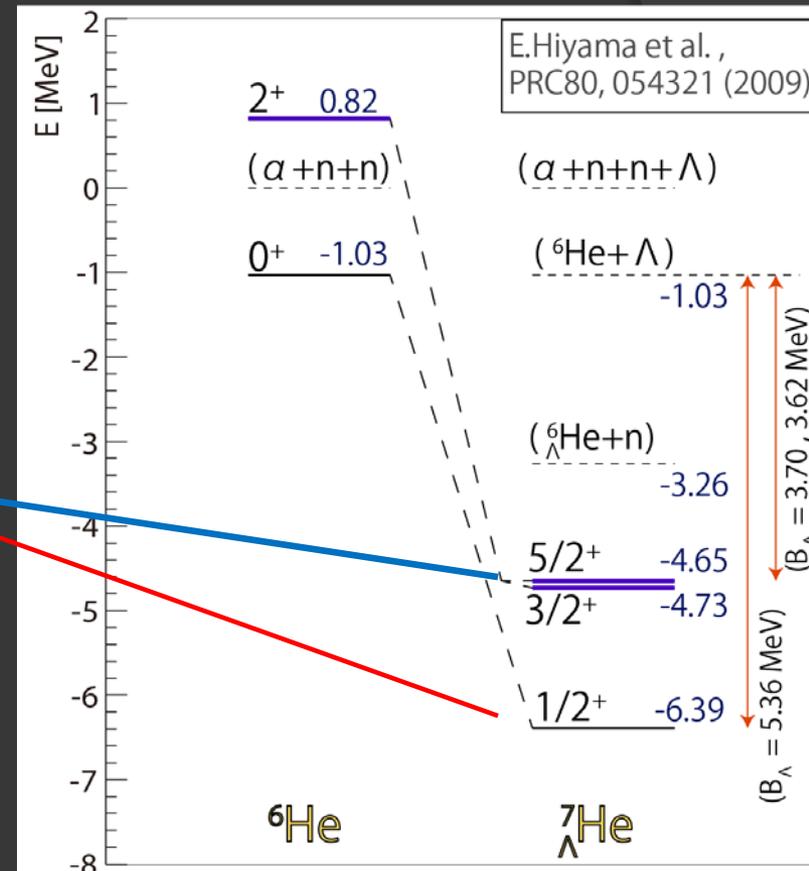
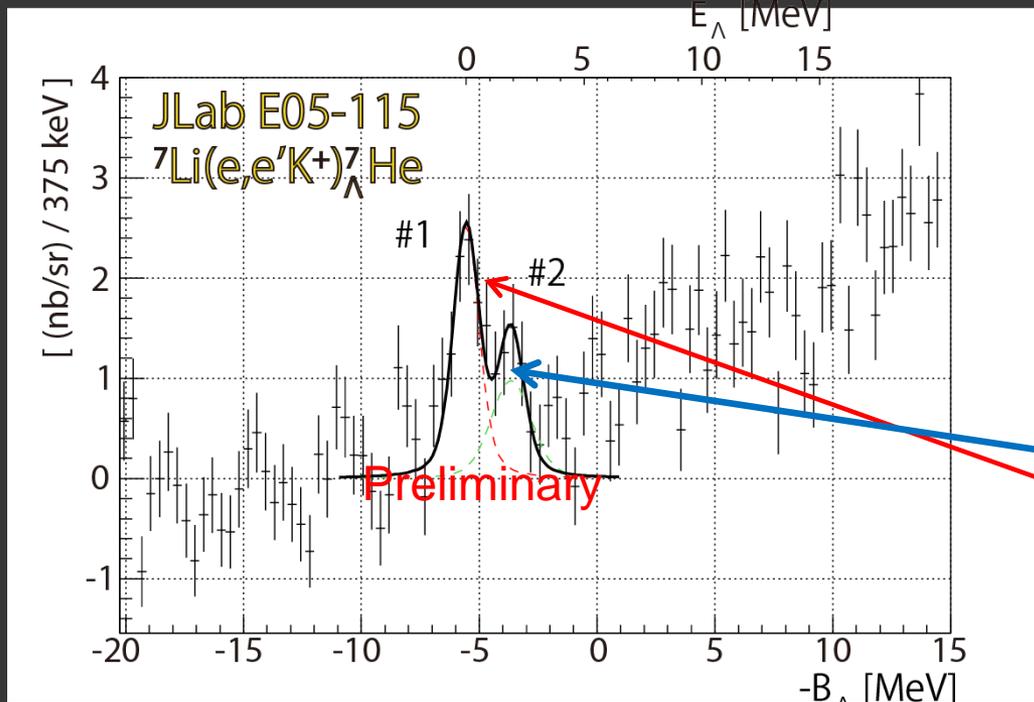
SNN et al., PRL 110, 012502 (2013)



E01-011(HKS) 90 counts

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

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



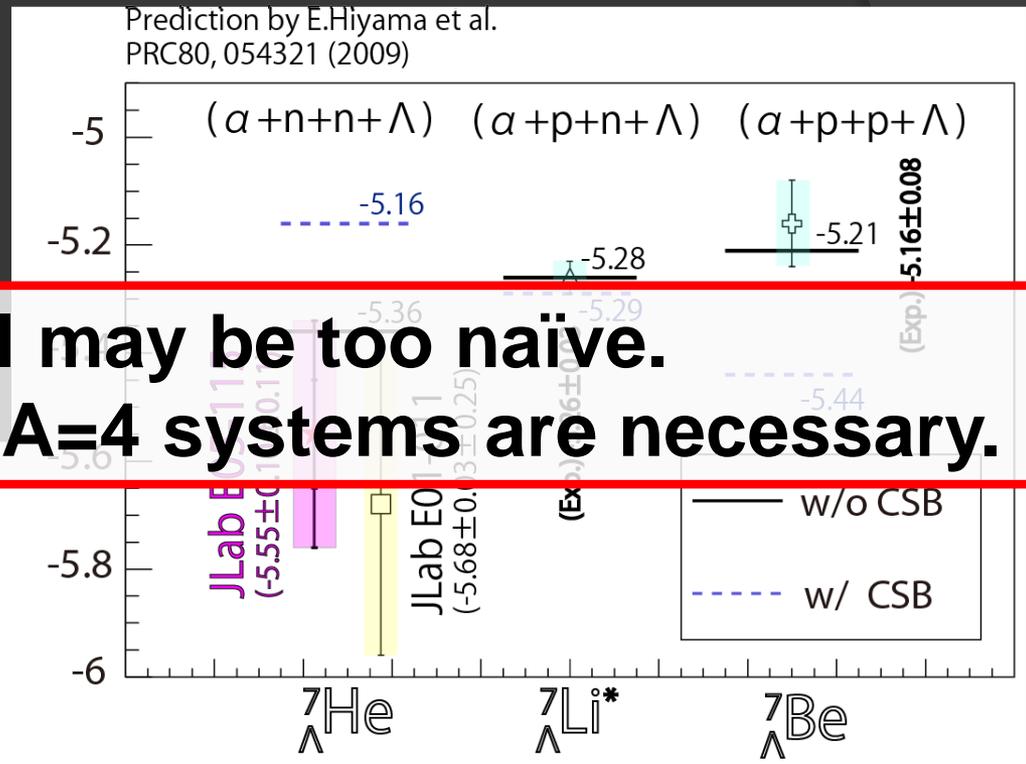
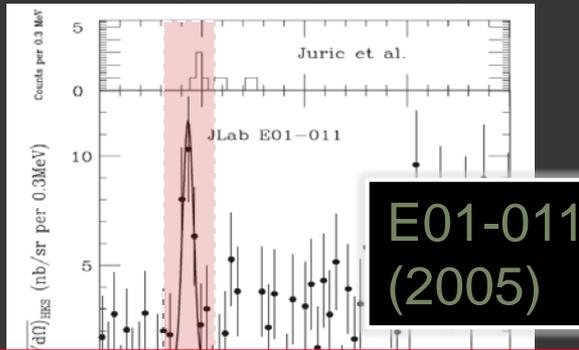
E.Hiyama et al.,
PRC80, 054321 (2009)

E01-011(HKS) 90 counts

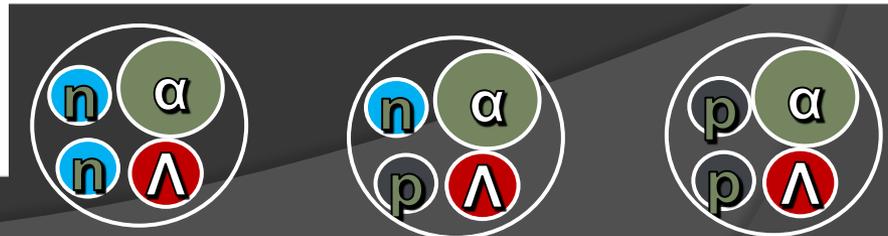
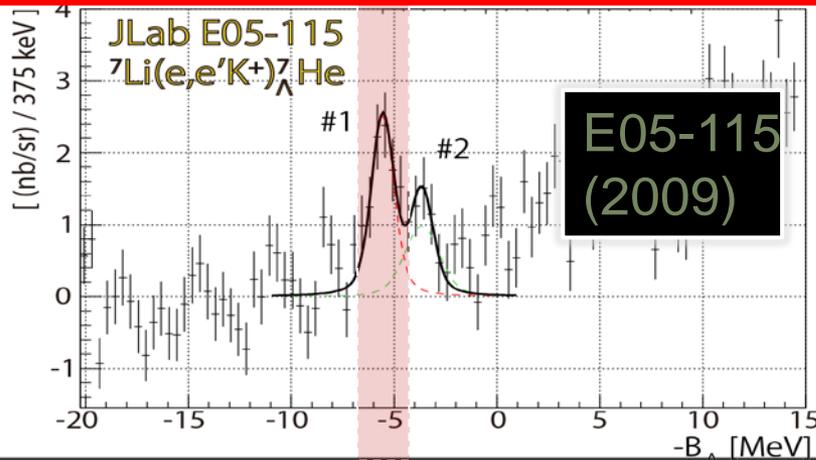
E05-115(HKS-HES) >500 counts

CSB interaction test in A=7 iso-triplet comparison

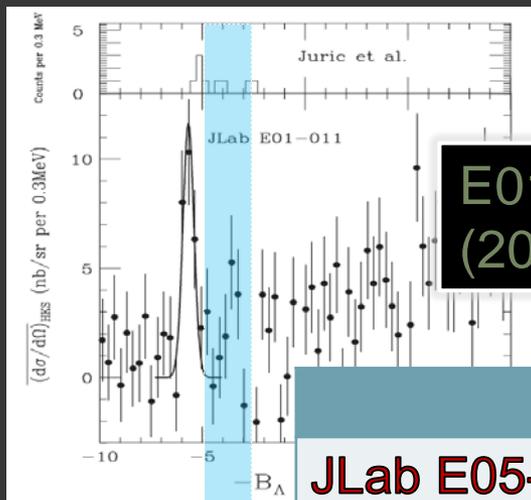
SNN et al., PRL 110, 012502 (2013)



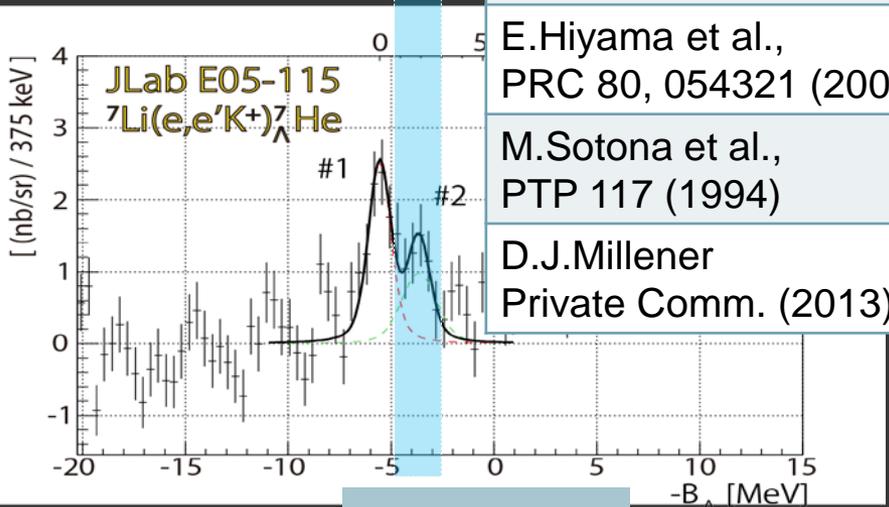
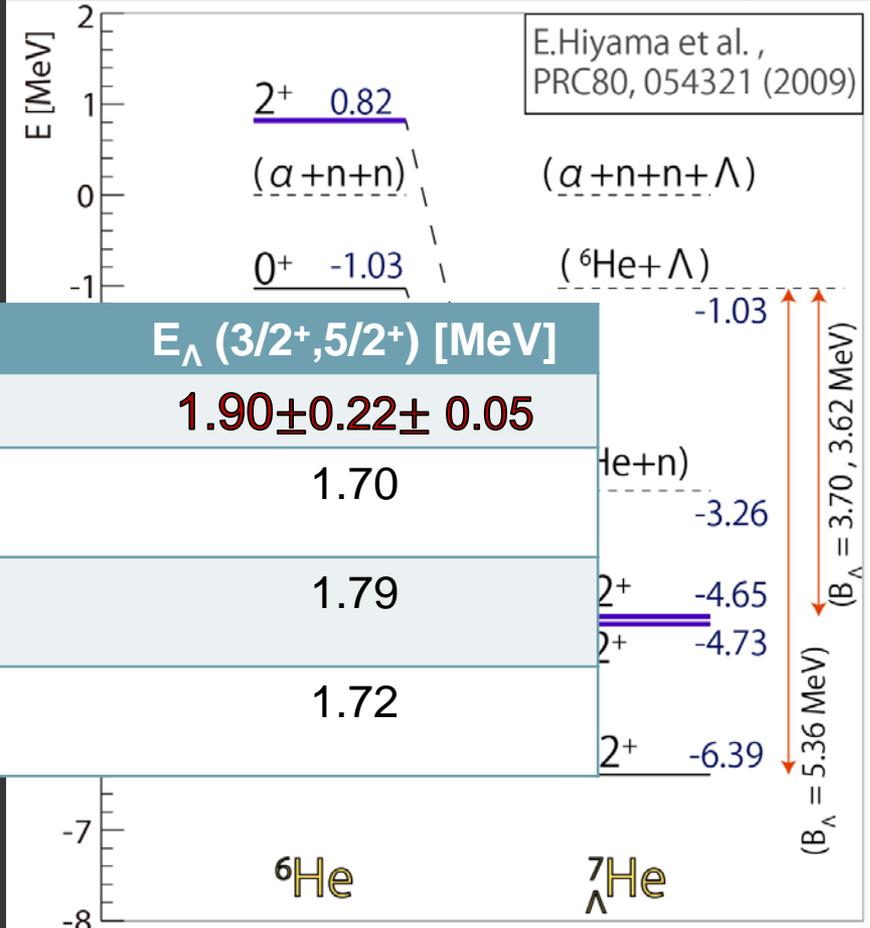
**Assumed CSB potential may be too naïve.
New measurements on A=4 systems are necessary.**



CSB interaction test in A=7 iso-triplet comparison

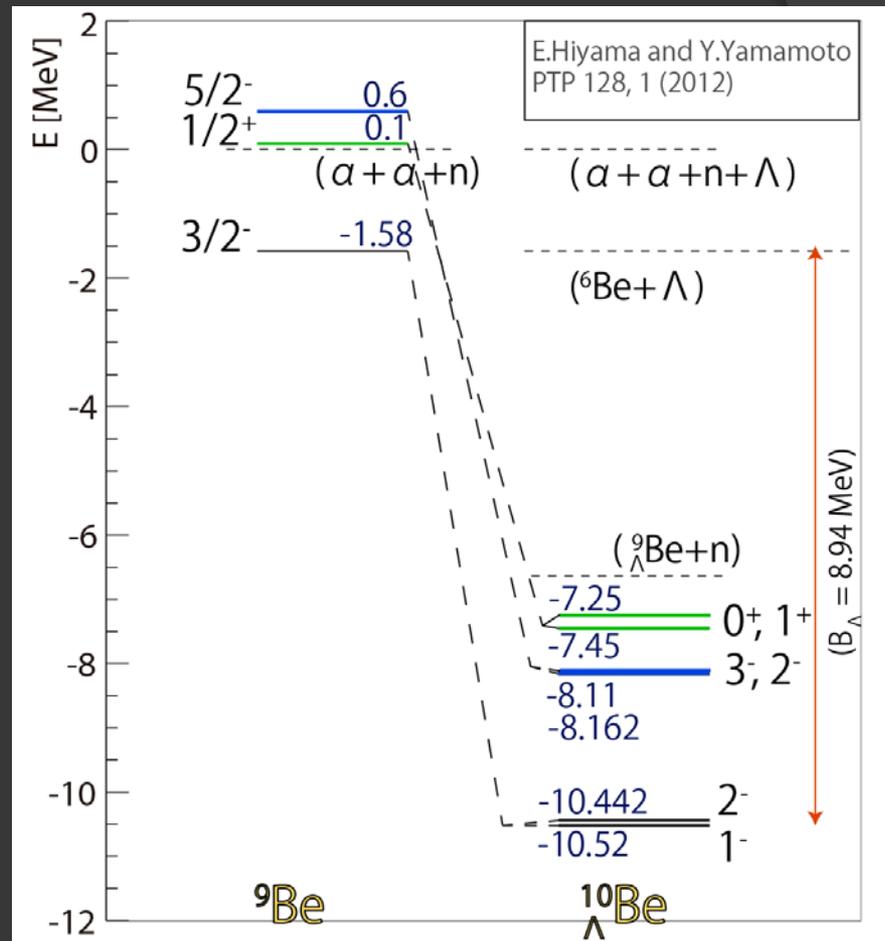
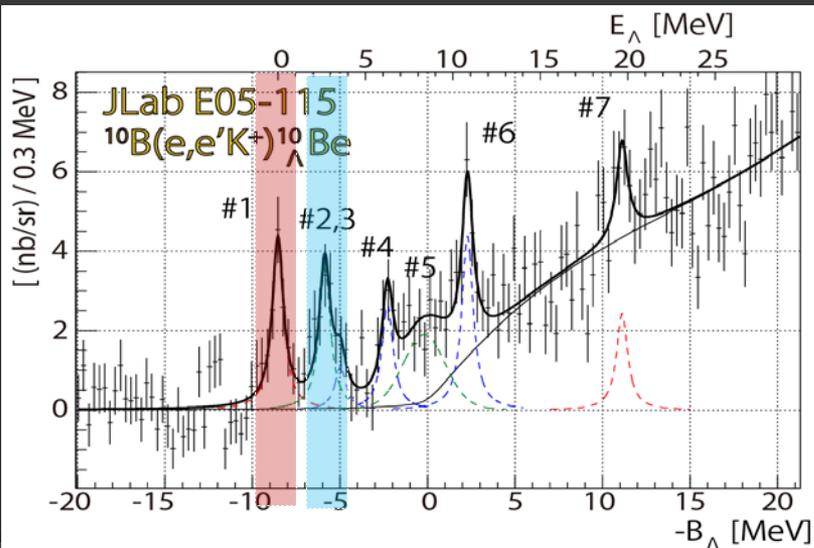
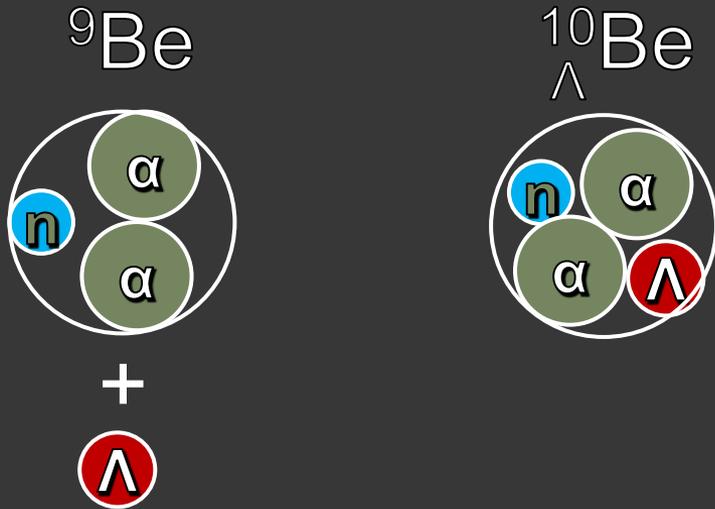


**E01-011
(2005)**

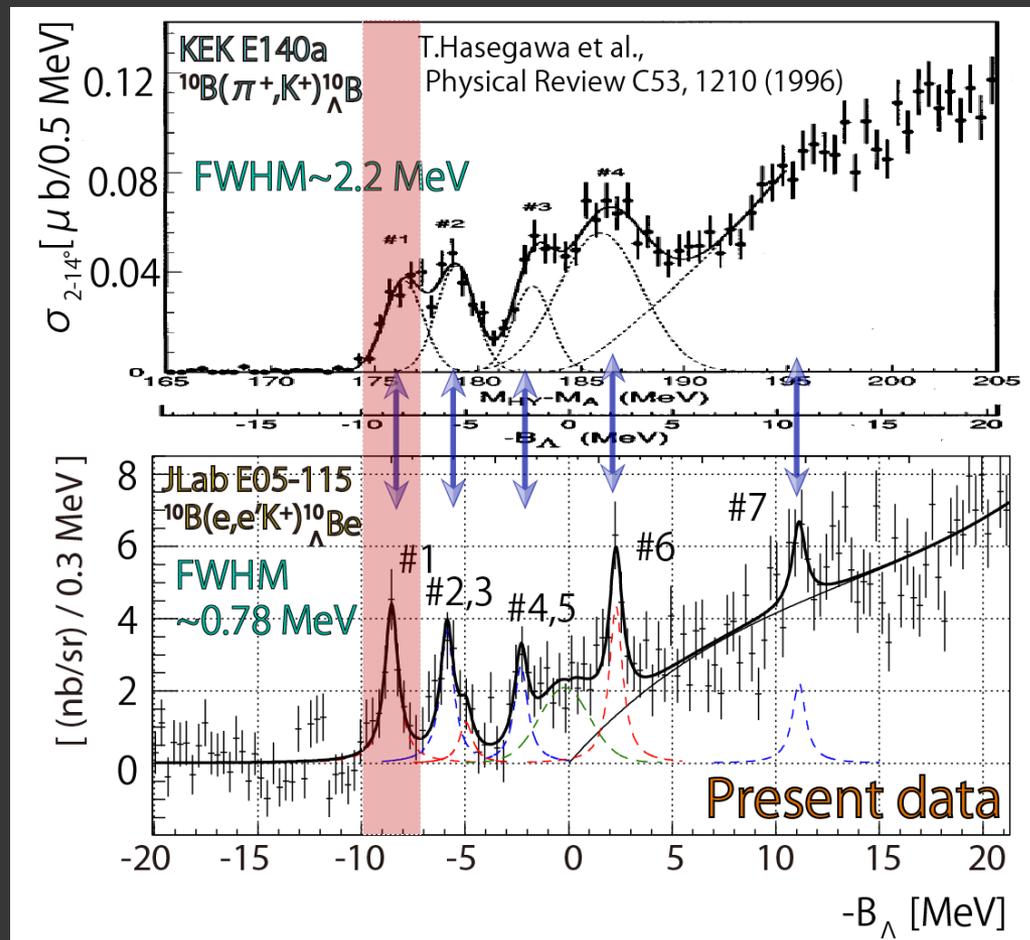
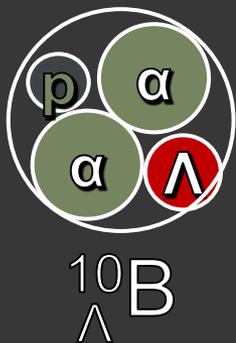


3/2⁺, 5/2⁺

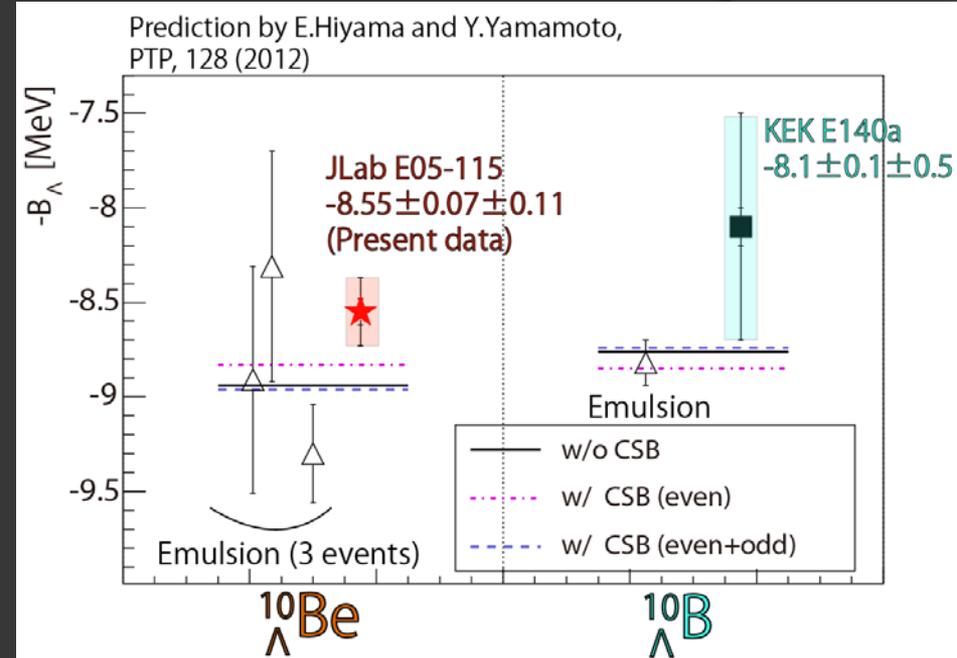
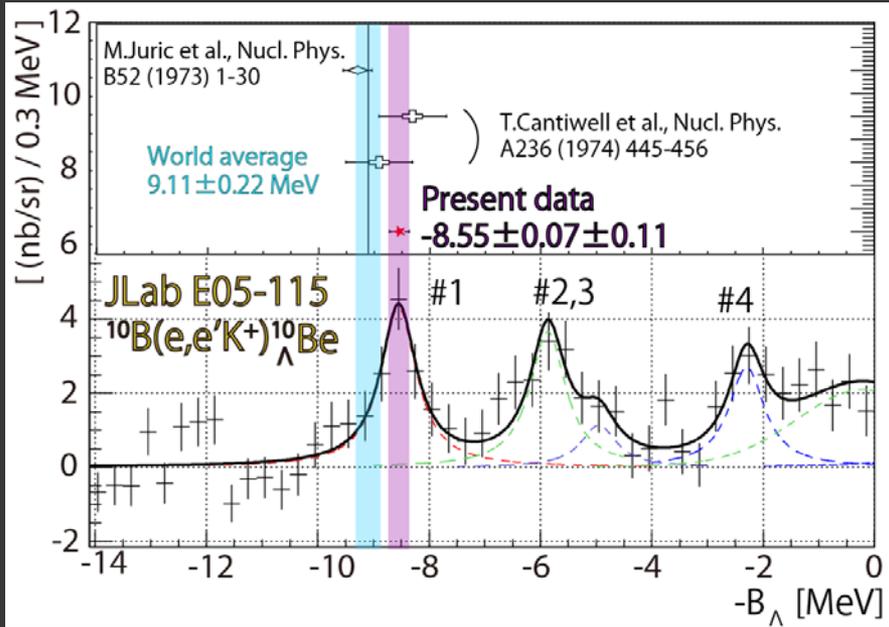
$^{10}\text{B}(e, e'K^+)^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$



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



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



$$B_\Lambda(^{10}\Lambda\text{Be}) - B_\Lambda(^{10}\Lambda\text{B})$$

$$= 0.45 \pm 0.12(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.61(\text{sys.}) \text{ MeV (JLab - KEK),}$$

$$-0.27 \pm 0.07(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.23(\text{sys.}) \text{ MeV (JLab - emulsion),}$$



CSB(even) on : 20 keV
CSB off: -180 keV

A=4 system

CSB ΛN potential



$$B_{\Lambda}({}^4\text{H}, 1^+) = 1.00 \pm 0.06 \text{ MeV}$$

1^+

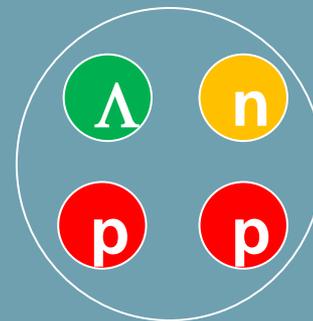
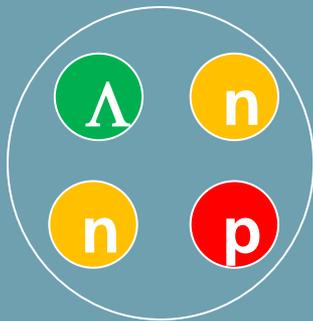
$$B_{\Lambda}({}^4\text{He}, 1^+) = 1.24 \pm 0.06 \text{ MeV}$$

$$B_{\Lambda}({}^4\text{H}, 0^+) = 2.04 \pm 0.04 \text{ MeV}$$

0.24 MeV
0.35 MeV

$$B_{\Lambda}({}^4\text{He}, 0^+) = 2.39 \pm 0.03 \text{ MeV}$$

0^+



A.R. Bodmer & Q.N. Usmani, PRC 31(1985)1400.

Coulomb effect is very small.

$$-\Delta B_c = 0.050 \pm 0.02 \text{ MeV},$$

$$-\Delta B_c^* = 0.025 \pm 0.015 \text{ MeV}$$

$$V^{\text{CSB}} = -\tau_3 T_{\pi 8}^2 \frac{1}{8} [(0.568 \Delta B_{\Lambda} + 0.756 \Delta B_{\Lambda}^*) + (0.568 \Delta B_{\Lambda} - 0.756 \Delta B_{\Lambda}^*) \sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N]$$

${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$, ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ emulsion data

Nuclear Physics B52 (1973) 1-30.

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

Emulsion Result (M.Juric et al.)

		(# of events)	B_{Λ} (MeV)
${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$\pi^{-} + {}^1\text{H} + {}^3\text{H}$	56	2.14 ± 0.07
	$\pi^{-} + {}^2\text{H} + {}^2\text{H}$	11	1.92 ± 0.12
	total	67	2.08 ± 0.06
${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	$\pi^{-} + {}^1\text{H} + {}^3\text{He}$	83	2.42 ± 0.05
	$\pi^{-} + {}^1\text{H} + {}^1\text{H} + {}^2\text{H}$	15	2.44 ± 0.09
	total	98	2.42 ± 0.04

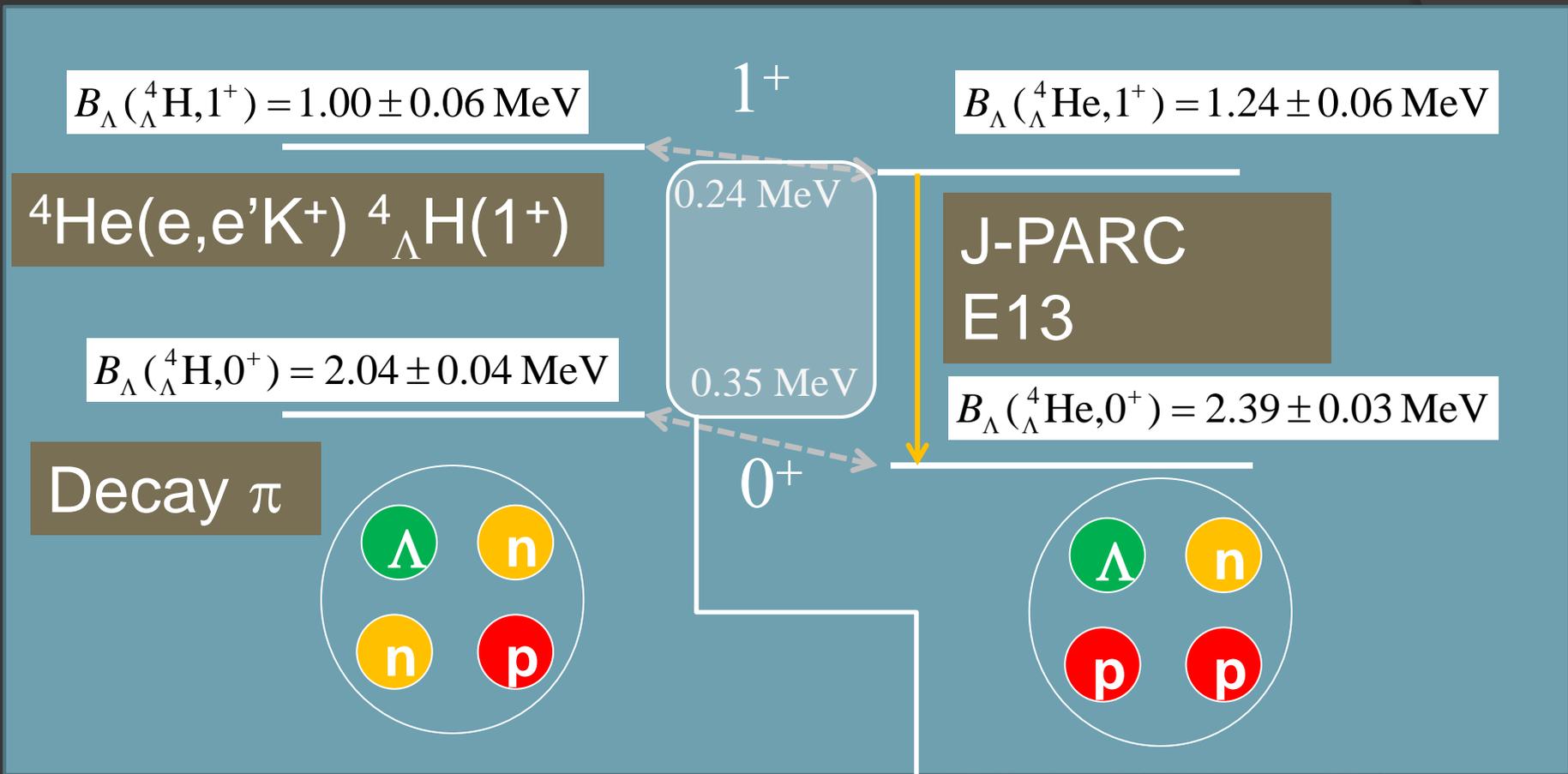
2.14 ± 0.07
 1.92 ± 0.12

$$CSB = 0.35 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta = 0.22 \text{ MeV}$$

A=4 system

CSB ΛN potential



A.R. Bodmer & Q.N. Usmani, PRC 31(1985)1400.

Coulomb effect is very small.

$$-\Delta B_c = 0.050 \pm 0.02 \text{ MeV},$$

$$-\Delta B_c^* = 0.025 \pm 0.015 \text{ MeV}$$

$$V^{\text{CSB}} = -\tau_3 T_{\pi}^2 \frac{1}{8} [(0.568 \Delta B_{\Lambda} + 0.756 \Delta B_{\Lambda}^*)$$

$$+ (0.568 \Delta B_{\Lambda} - 0.756 \Delta B_{\Lambda}^*) \sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N]$$

Future Plans at JLab

Possible Future Programs @ JLab & MAMI

1. Elementary Λ , Σ^0

Reliable data $^1\text{H}(e,e'K^+)\Lambda$, Σ^0 in low Q^2

2. Few-body $^{6,7}\text{Li}(e,e'K)^{6,7}_{\Lambda}\text{He}$

$^2\text{d}(e,e'K^+)[\Lambda\text{N}]$, $^3\text{t}(e,e'K)[nn\Lambda]$ Exotic bound state,
 ΛN int.

$^4\text{He}(e,e'K^+)^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}(1^+)$ ΛN CSB

3. Medium-heavy $^{19}\text{F}(e,e'K)^{19}_{\Lambda}\text{O}$

$^{40,44,48}\text{Ca}(e,e'K^+)^{40,44,48}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$ Λ 's S.E., iso-spin

$^{27}\text{Al}(e,e'K^+)^{27}_{\Lambda}\text{Mg}$ Tri-axial deformation

4. Heavy

$^{208}\text{Pb}(e,e'K^+)^{208}_{\Lambda}\text{Tl}$ Λ in heaviest nucleus

5. Decay π

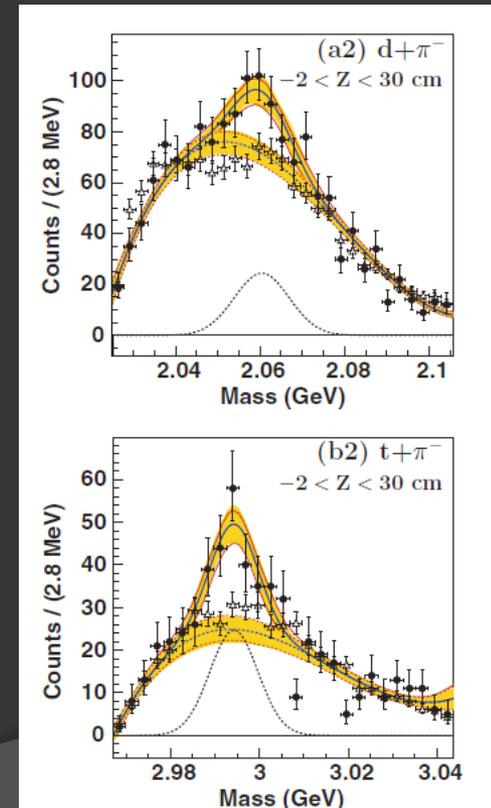
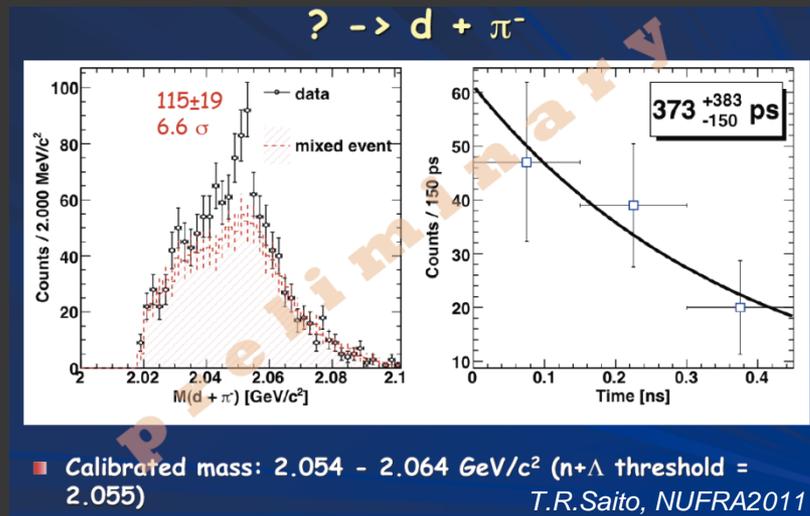
Weak decay of light hyper-fragments

Few-body physics with strangeness

Search of $[n\Lambda]$ bound state and study of n - Λ interaction through FSI.

Established lightest hypernuclei = ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

Hyp-HI experiment at GSI a structure in $d + \pi^-$, $t + \pi^-$ invariant mass

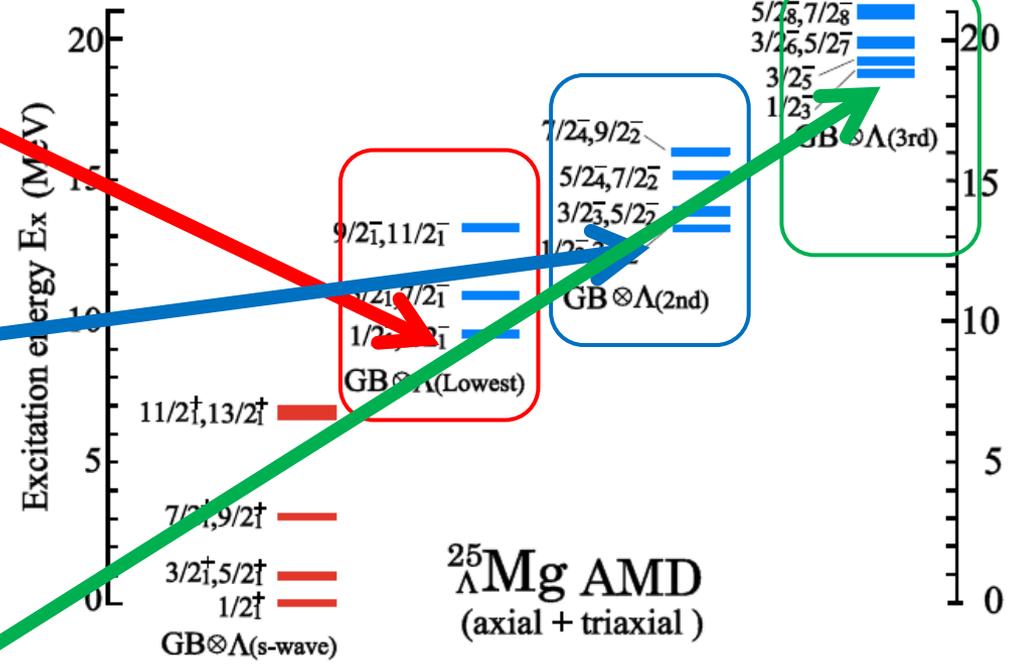
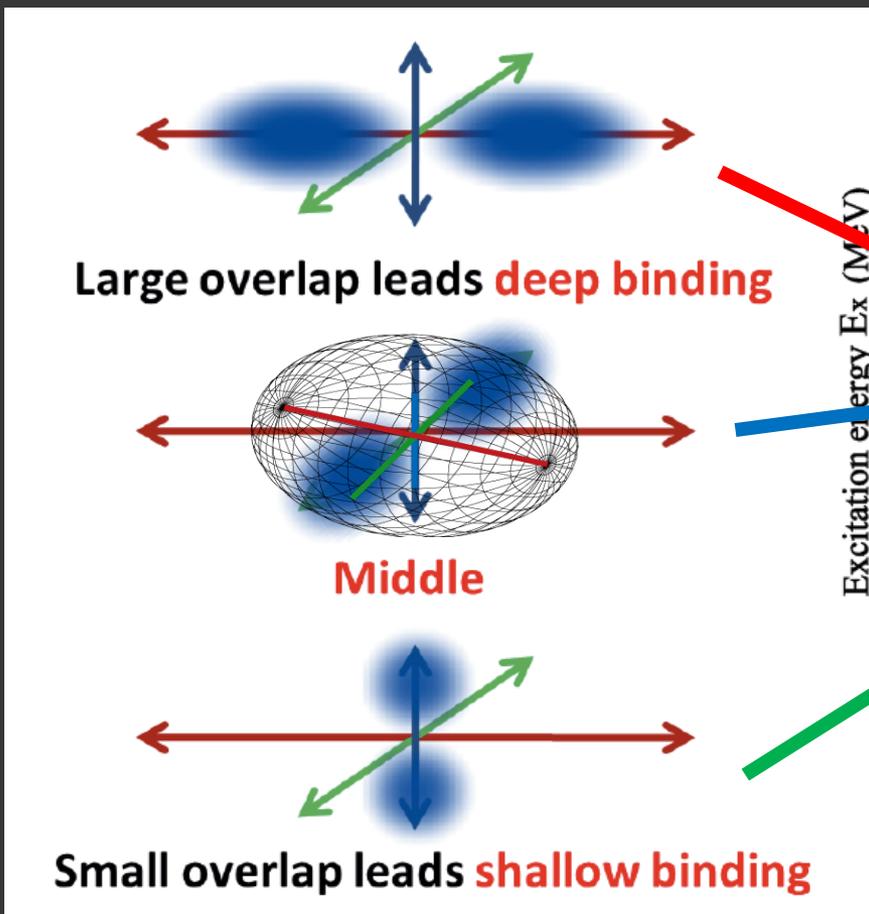
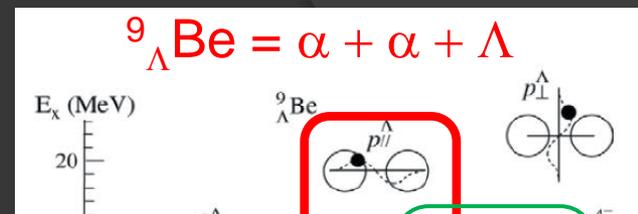


Indication of a $n\Lambda$, $nn\Lambda$ bound state ?

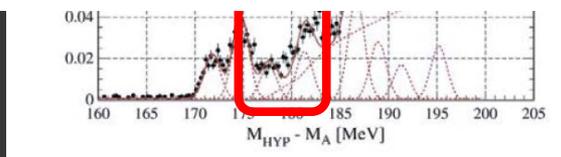
$${}^2d(e, e'K^+)[n\Lambda]$$

$${}^3t(e, e'K^+)[nn\Lambda]$$

Direct method to search these exotic systems.



$^{25}_{\Lambda}\text{Mg}$ AMD (axial + triaxial)



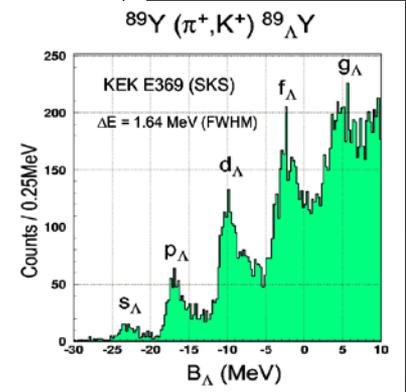
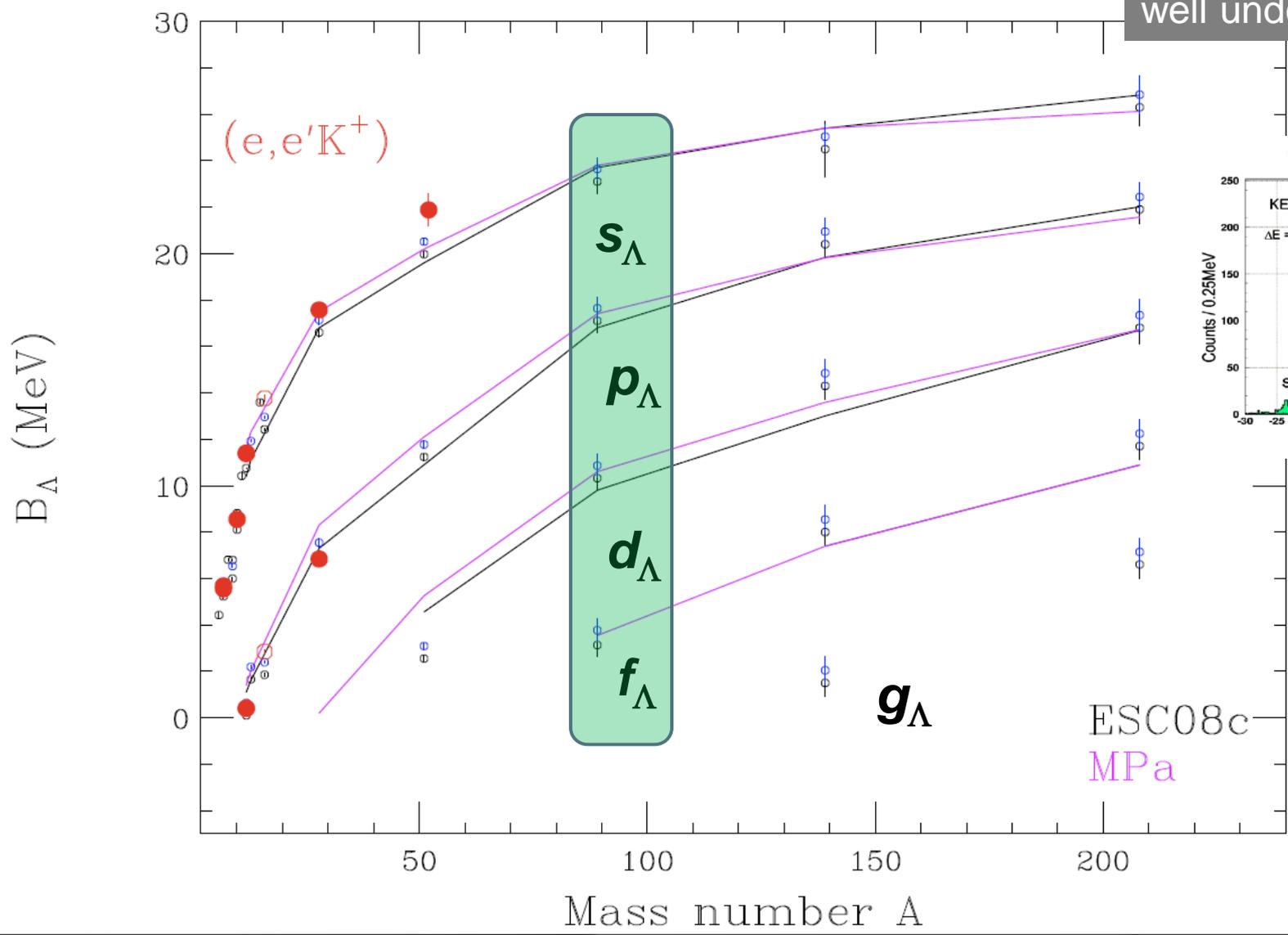
M.Isaka

Tri-axially deformed ^{26}Mg core + Λ in p-shell

Totally new method to study shape of nucleus with Λ !

Mass dependence of B_Λ

General tendency is well understood.

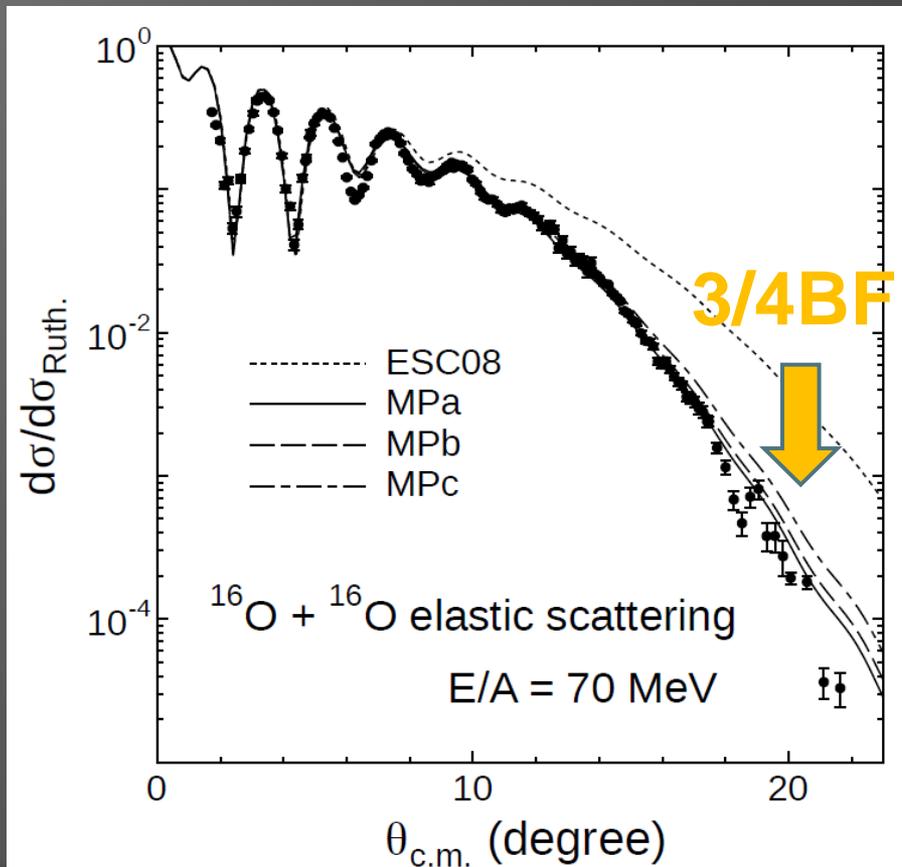


Lines: Calc. by Yamamoto & Rijken

EOS of nuclear matter with hyperons

To solve hyperon puzzle

Microscopic nuclear force model @ $\rho_0 \rightarrow 2\rho_0$



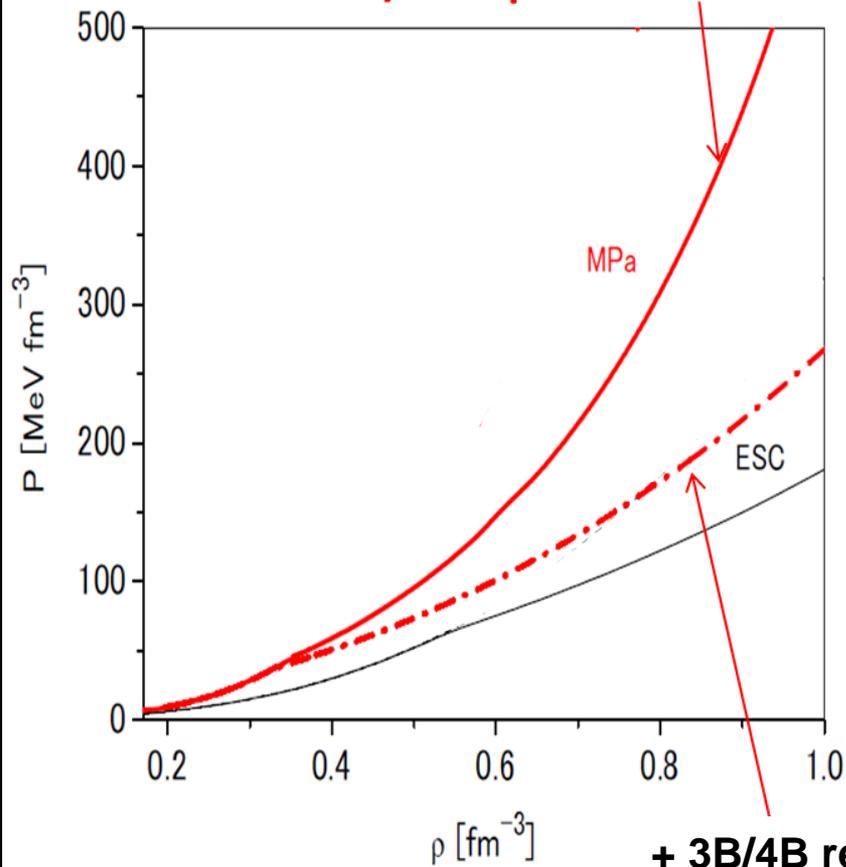
Density dependence with hyperons



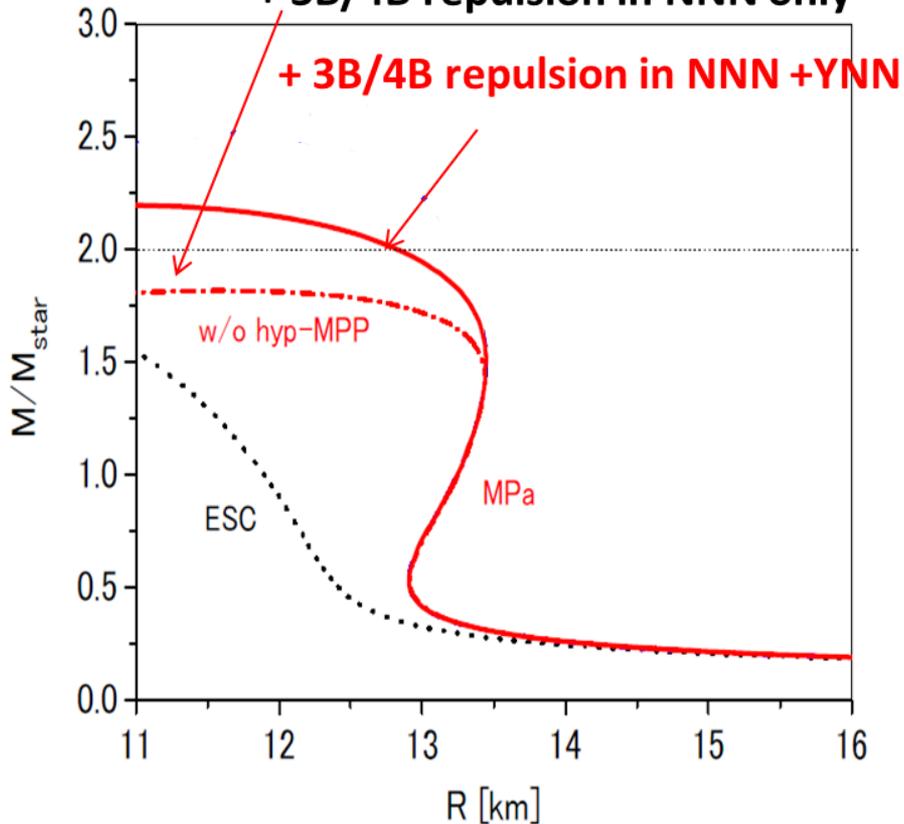
Importance of 3B/4BF

EOS w/3B,4BF & Hyperon Puzzle

+ 3B/4B repulsion in NNN + YNN



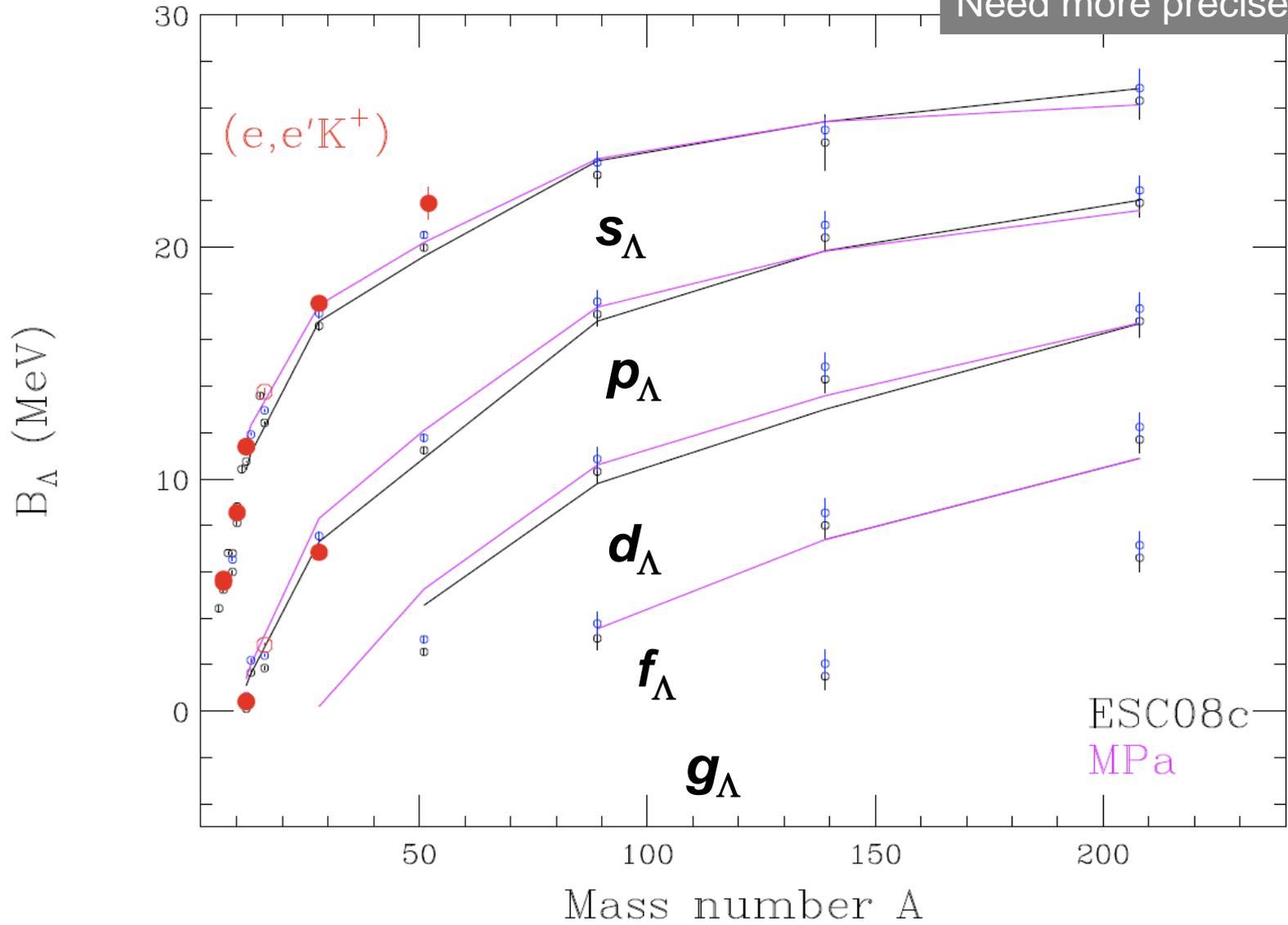
+ 3B/4B repulsion in NNN only



+ 3B/4B repulsion in NNN only

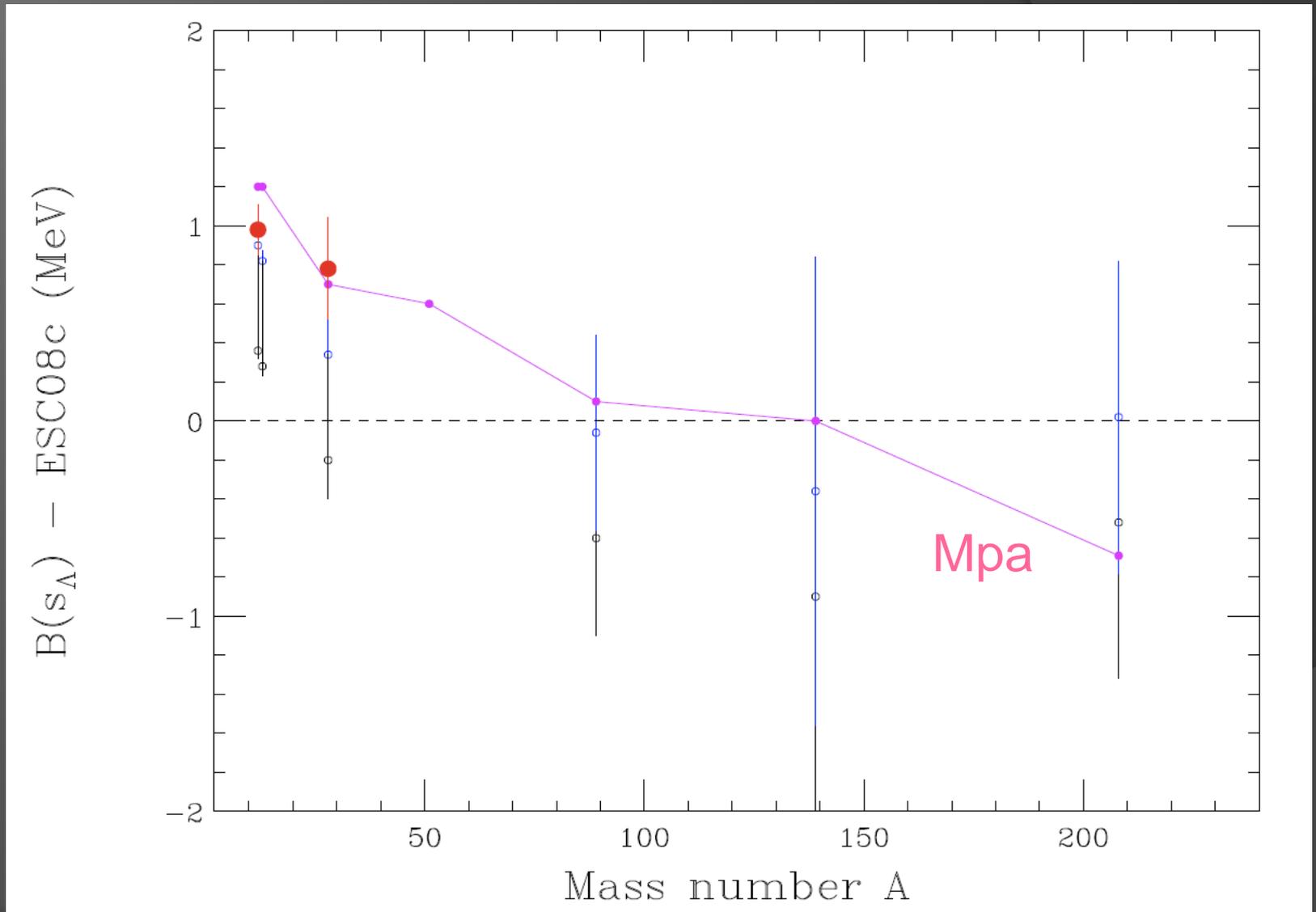
Mass dependence of B_Λ

General tendency understood.
Need more precise data.

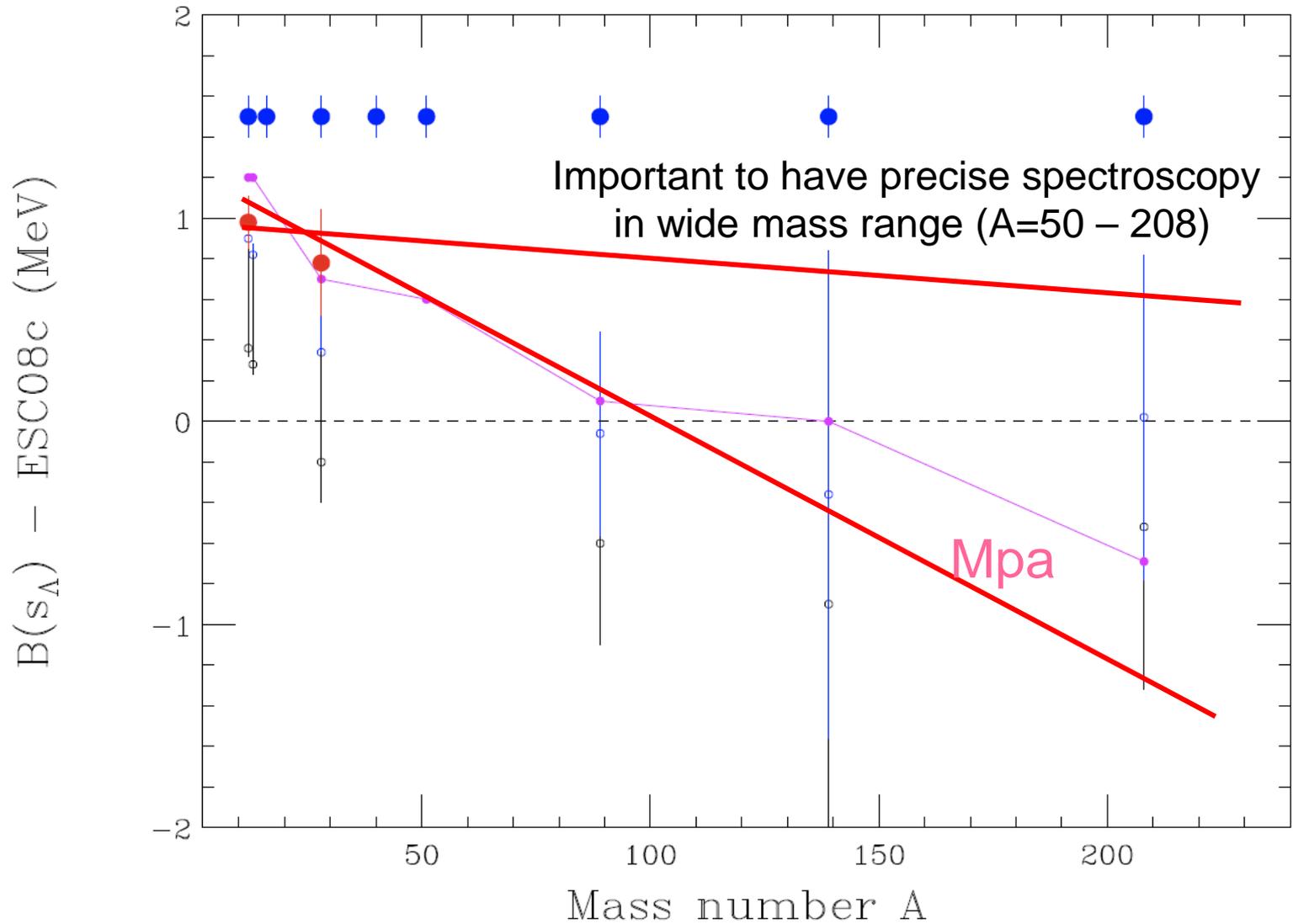


Lines: Calc. by Yamamoto & Rijken

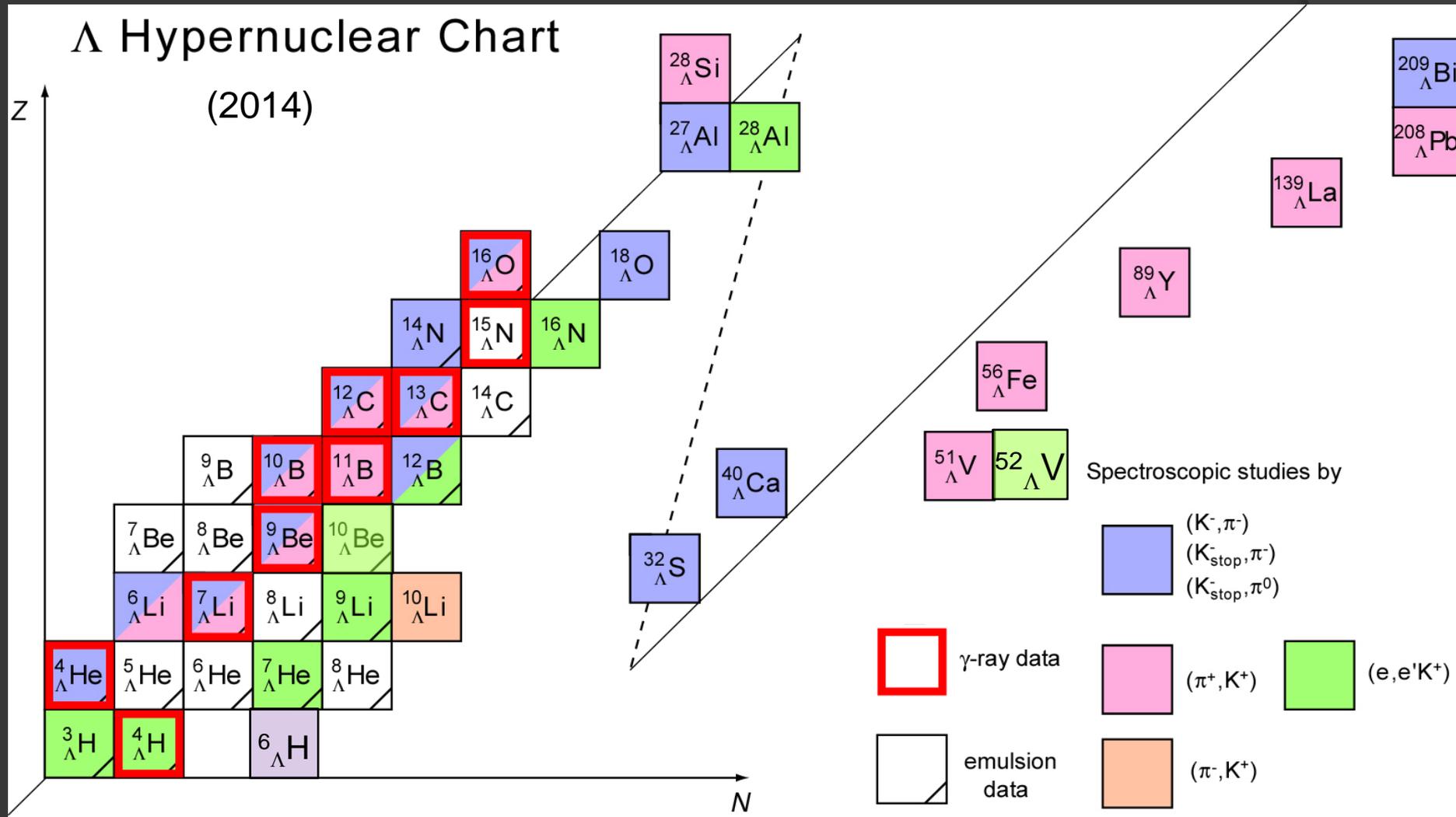
Mass dependence of B_Λ



Mass dependence of B_{Λ}



Present Status of Λ Hypernuclear Spectroscopy



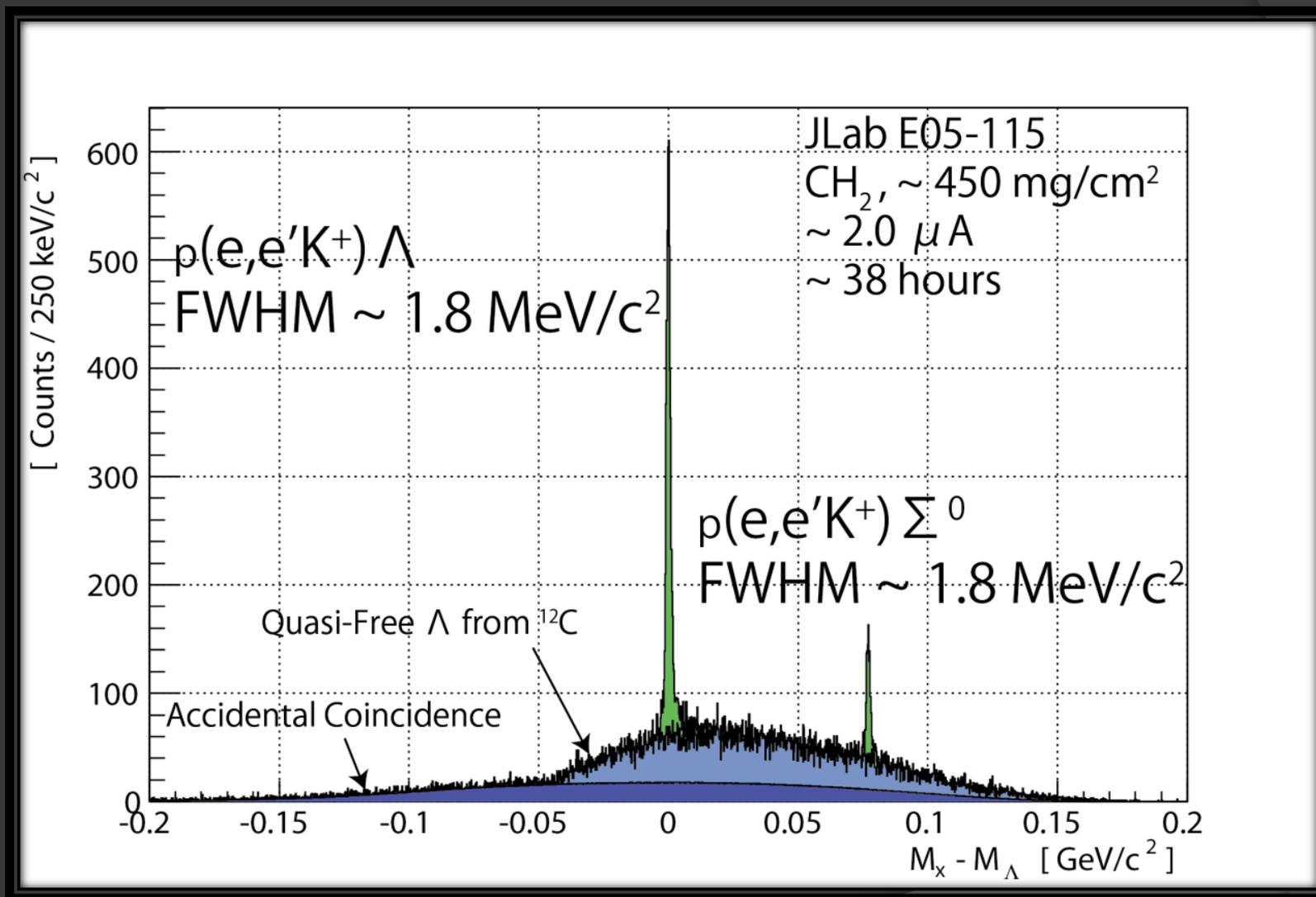
Summary

- ◉ We have been developing large magnetic spectrometers (HKS, HES) and techniques in the last decade at JLab and (e,e'K⁺) HY spectroscopy is *now established*.
- ◉ Best spectroscopy of $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$ was performed and absolute binding energy calibration implies **a shift (500-600 keV)** of $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$ emulsion B_{Λ} which is the reference to all (π^+ ,K⁺) spectroscopy binding energies.
- ◉ 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 $^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}_{\text{gs}}$ was obtained.

We are designing next programs at JLab.

***systematic study of B_{Λ} for wide A range up to 208,
tri-axial deformed HY,
CSB study with light HY and
elementary study with exotics ($nn\Lambda$).***

Λ , Σ^0 from polyethylene (CH_2)target



Λ , Σ^0 from CH_2 target

