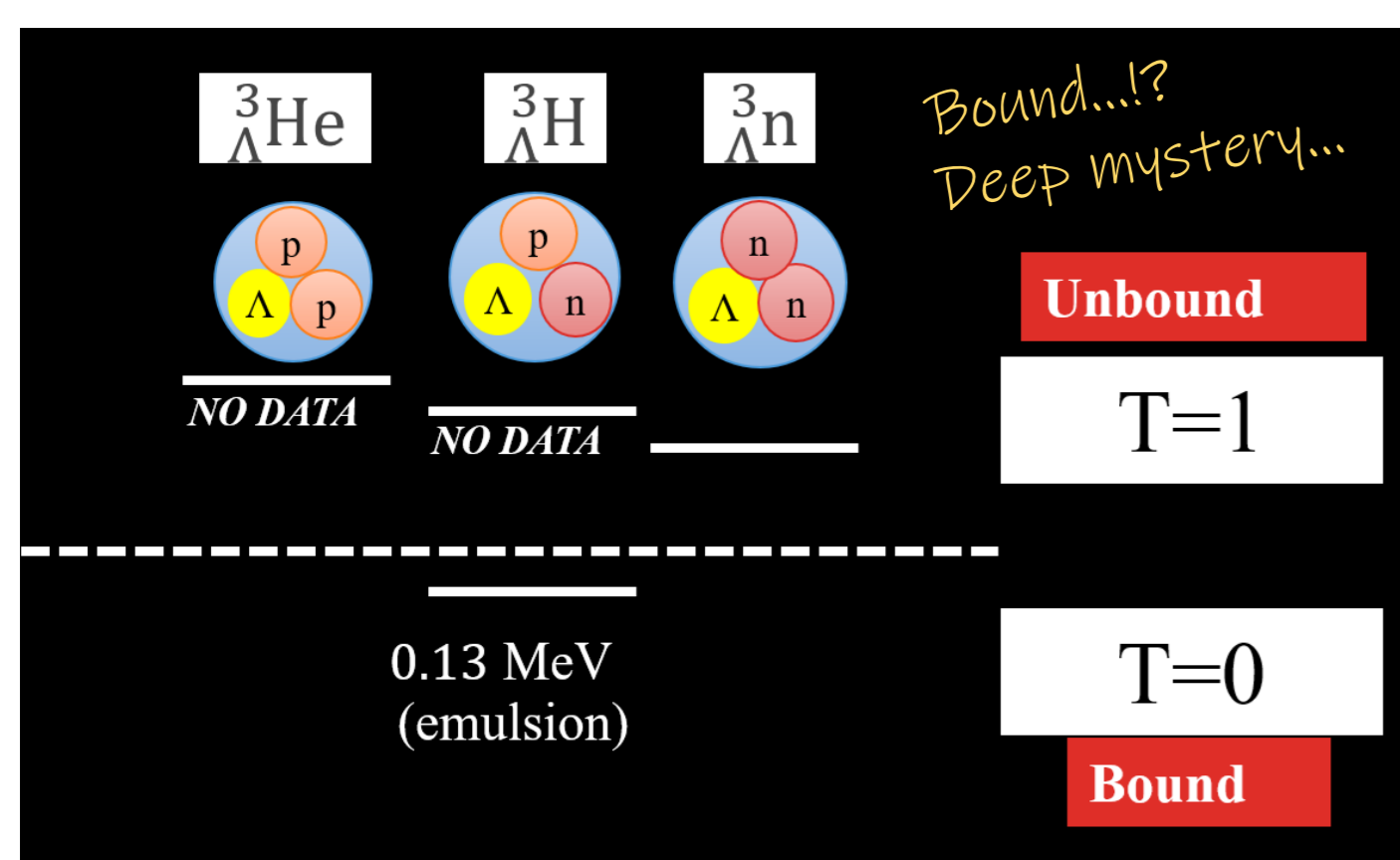


# Cross-section measurement of virtual photoproduction of iso-triplet three-body hypernucleus, $\Lambda_{nn}$

**T. Gogami**<sup>1</sup>, K. N. Suzuki<sup>1</sup>, B. Pandey<sup>3</sup>, K. Itabashi<sup>2</sup>, S. Nagao<sup>2</sup>, K. Okuyama<sup>2</sup>, S. N. Nakamura<sup>2</sup>, L. Tang<sup>3,4</sup>, D. Abrams<sup>5</sup>, T. Akiyama<sup>2</sup>, D. Androic<sup>6</sup>, K. Aniol<sup>7</sup>, C. Ayerbe Gayoso<sup>8</sup>, J. Bane<sup>9</sup>, S. Barcus<sup>8</sup>, J. Barrow<sup>9</sup>, V. Bellini<sup>10</sup>, H. Bhatt<sup>11</sup>, D. Bhetuwal<sup>11</sup>, D. Biswas<sup>3</sup>, A. Camsonne<sup>4</sup>, J. Castellanos<sup>12</sup>, J-P. Chen<sup>4</sup>, J. Chen<sup>8</sup>, S. Covrig<sup>4</sup>, D. Chrisman<sup>13,14</sup>, R. Cruz-Torres<sup>15</sup>, R. Das<sup>16</sup>, E. Fuchey<sup>17</sup>, K. Gnanvo<sup>5</sup>, F. Garibaldi<sup>10,18</sup>, T. Gautam<sup>3</sup>, J. Gomez<sup>4</sup>, P. Gueye<sup>3,13,14</sup>, T. J. Hague<sup>19</sup>, O. Hansen<sup>4</sup>, W. Henry<sup>4</sup>, F. Hauenstein<sup>20</sup>, D. W. Higinbotham<sup>4</sup>, C. E. Hyde<sup>20</sup>, M. Kaneta<sup>2</sup>, C. Keppel<sup>4</sup>, T. Kutz<sup>16</sup>, N. Lashley-Colthirst<sup>3</sup>, S. Li<sup>21,22</sup>, H. Liu<sup>23</sup>, J. Mammei<sup>24</sup>, P. Markowitz<sup>12</sup>, R. E. McClellan<sup>4</sup>, F. Meddi<sup>10,25</sup>, D. Meekins<sup>4</sup>, R. Michaels<sup>4</sup>, M. Mihovilovic<sup>26,27,28</sup>, A. Moyer<sup>29</sup>, D. Nguyen<sup>15,30</sup>, M. Nycz<sup>19</sup>, V. Owen<sup>8</sup>, C. Palatchi<sup>5</sup>, S. Park<sup>16</sup>, T. Petkovic<sup>6</sup>, S. Premathilake<sup>5</sup>, P. E. Reimer<sup>31</sup>, J. Reinhold<sup>12</sup>, S. Riordan<sup>31</sup>, V. Rodriguez<sup>32</sup>, C. Samanta<sup>33</sup>, S. N. Santiesteban<sup>21</sup>, B. Sawatzky<sup>4</sup>, S. Širca<sup>26,27</sup>, K. Slifer<sup>21</sup>, T. Su<sup>19</sup>, Y. Tian<sup>34</sup>, Y. Toyama<sup>2</sup>, K. Uehara<sup>2</sup>, G. M. Urciuoli<sup>10</sup>, D. Votaw<sup>13,14</sup>, J. Williamson<sup>35</sup>, B. Wojtsekhowski<sup>4</sup>, S. A. Wood<sup>4</sup>, B. Yale<sup>21</sup>, Z. Ye<sup>31</sup>, J. Zhang<sup>5</sup>, and X. Zheng<sup>5</sup>

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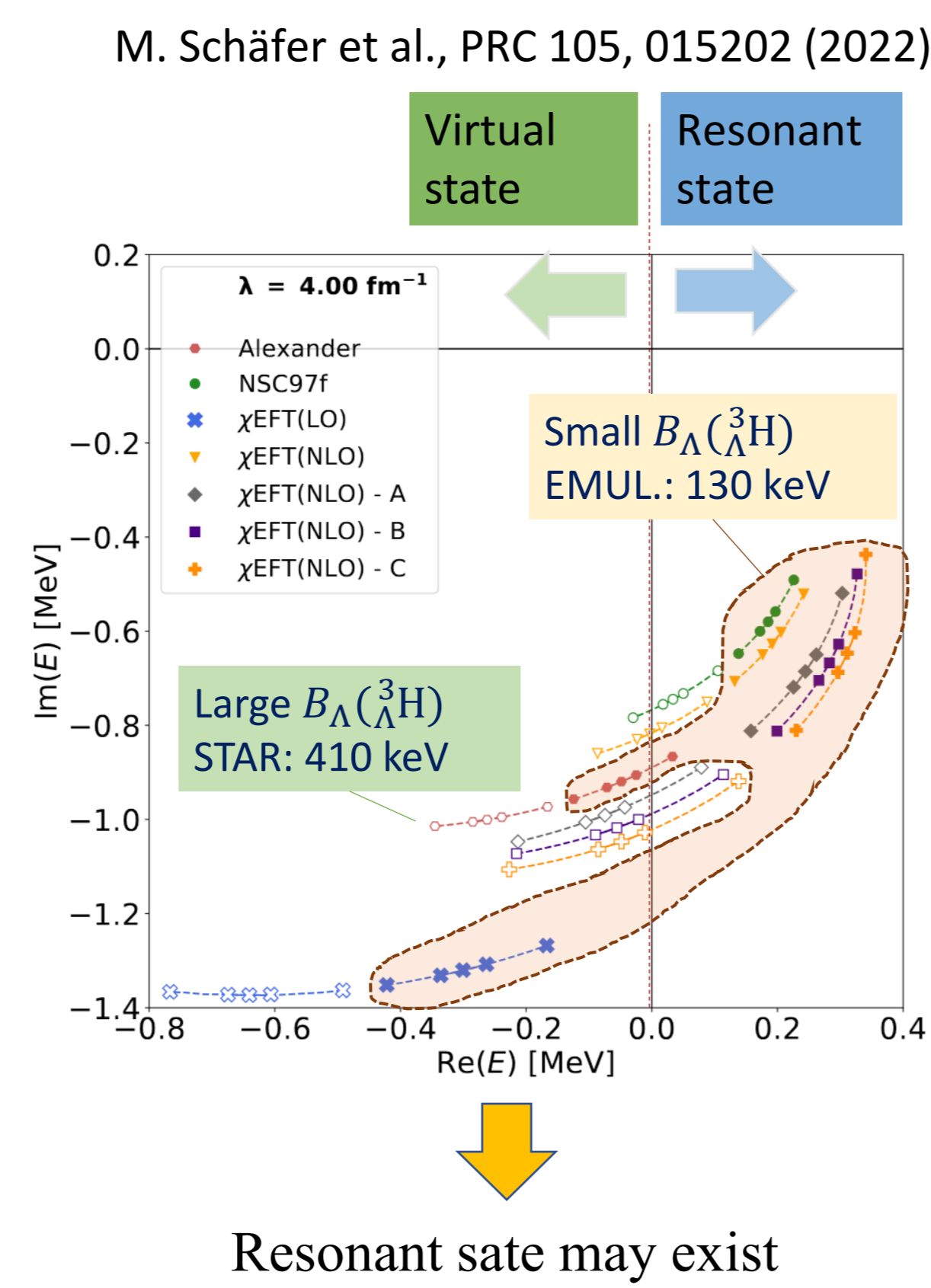
## 1. Introduction



The  $\Lambda$  binding energy of hypertriton ( ${}^3\Lambda\text{H}$ ) is small  
→ The bound state is difficult to reproduce by theoretical calculations.

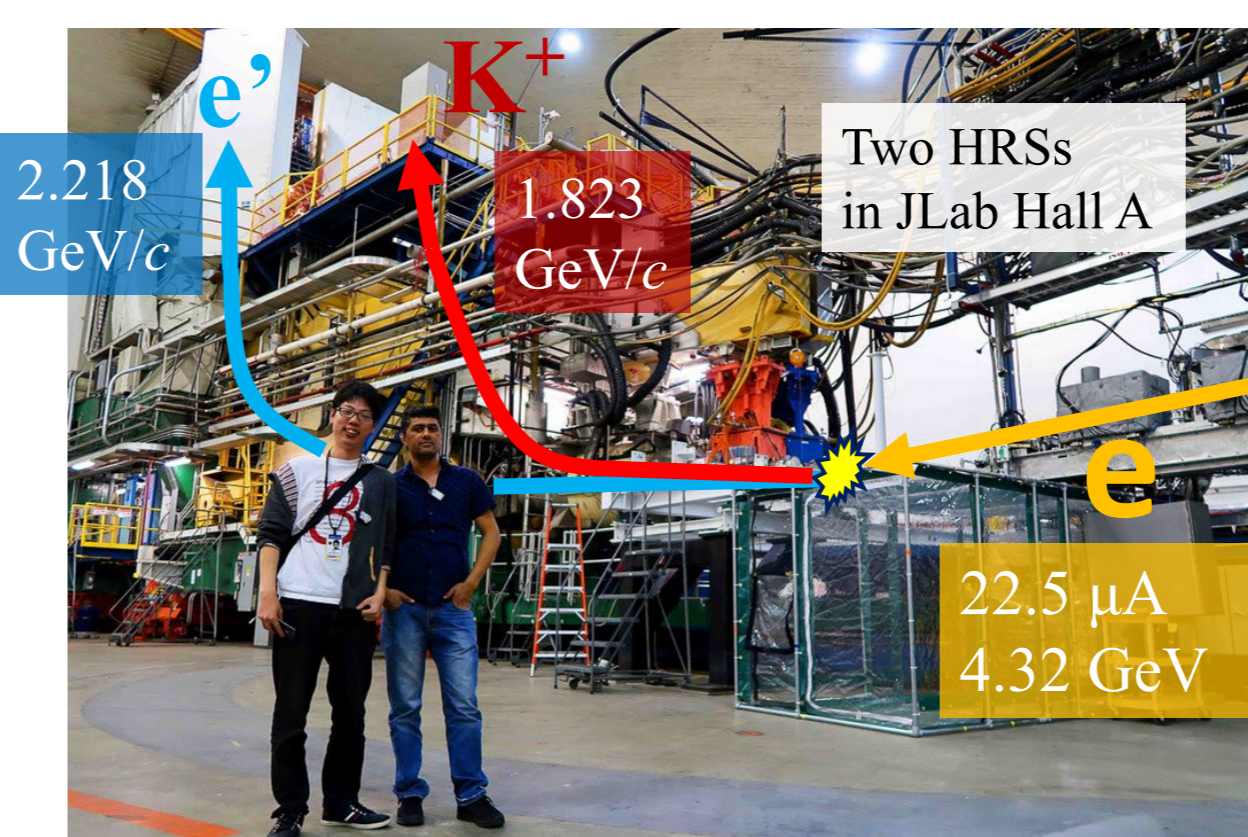
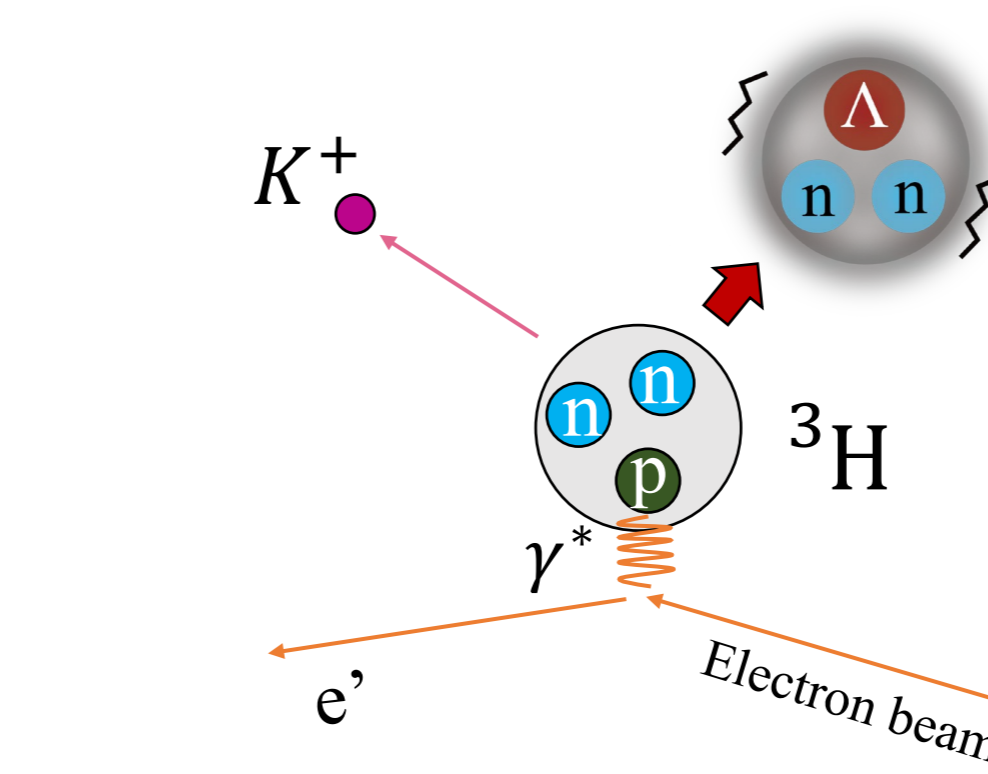
But, there found a peak that may be interpreted as the bound state of  $nn\Lambda$  by HypHI Collaboration.

We tried investigating the  $\Lambda_{nn}$  state with a way which has a sensitivity to both resonant and bound states at JLab Hall A in 2018.



Resonant state may exist

## 2. Experimental setup



Photograph of HRS at JLab Hall A.

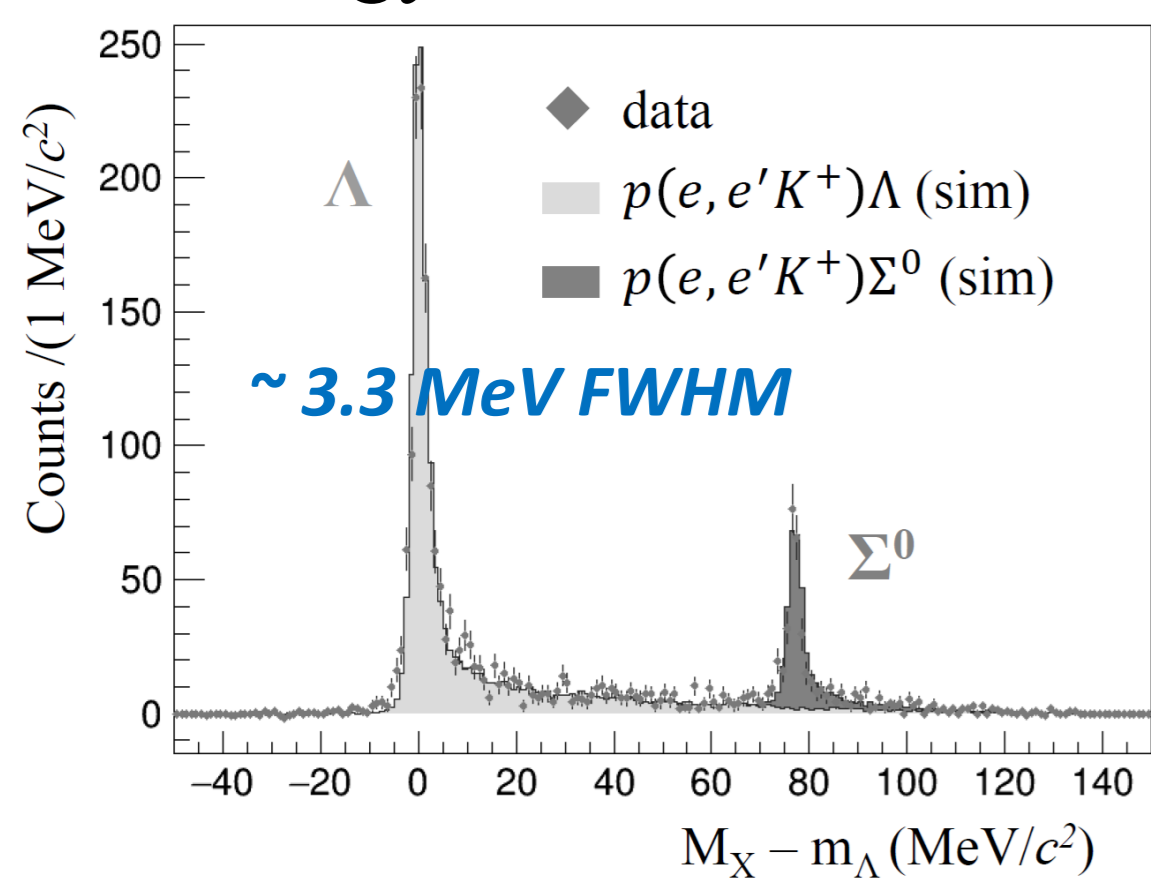
- ◆ Tritium gas ( $T_2$ ) gas target was used.  
→  $\Lambda_{nn}$  production
- ◆ Missing-mass method  
→ Sensitivity to both resonant and bound states.
- ◆ High resolution spectrometers (HRSs) were used for  $e^-$  (HRS-L) and  $K^+$  (HRS-R) measurements.  
→  $\sim 3.5$  MeV (FWHM) for  $nn\Lambda$

Table: Two momentum settings used for the experiment.

Reaction	Calibration mode ( $M_{\text{calib}}$ )		Physics mode ( $M_{\text{phys}}$ )
	$p(e, e'K^+)\Lambda/\Sigma^0$	$p(e, e'K^+)\Lambda$	${}^3\text{H}(e, e'K^+)nn\Lambda$
$p^{\text{point}}$ (GeV/c)	2.100	1.823	2.218
$p^{\text{kin}}$ (GeV/c)			
$Q^2$ (GeV $^2/c^2$ )	0.479		0.505
$\theta_{\text{sc}}$ (deg)	11.9		13.2
$q$ (GeV/c)	0.497		0.389
$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	2.13		2.07
$\epsilon$	0.769		0.794
$\epsilon_L$	0.075		0.092

## 3. Analysis

### 3.1 Energy calibration



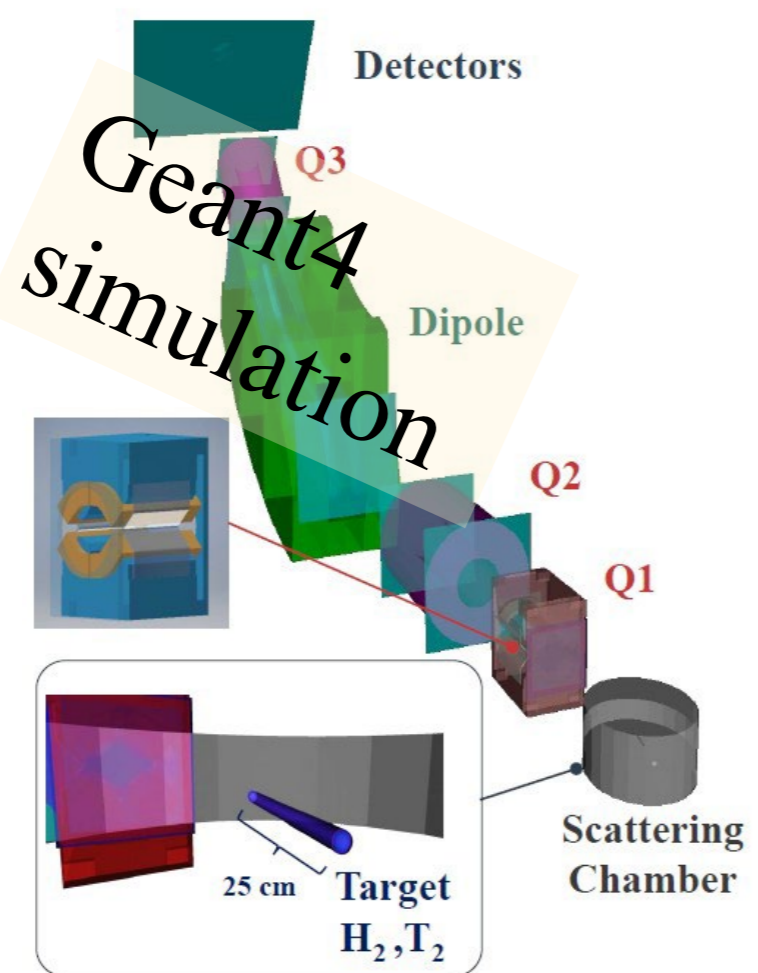
$\Lambda$  and  $\Sigma^0$  productions from  $H_2$  gas target. Simulated spectra are superimposed for comparison.

### 3.2 $K^+$ identification

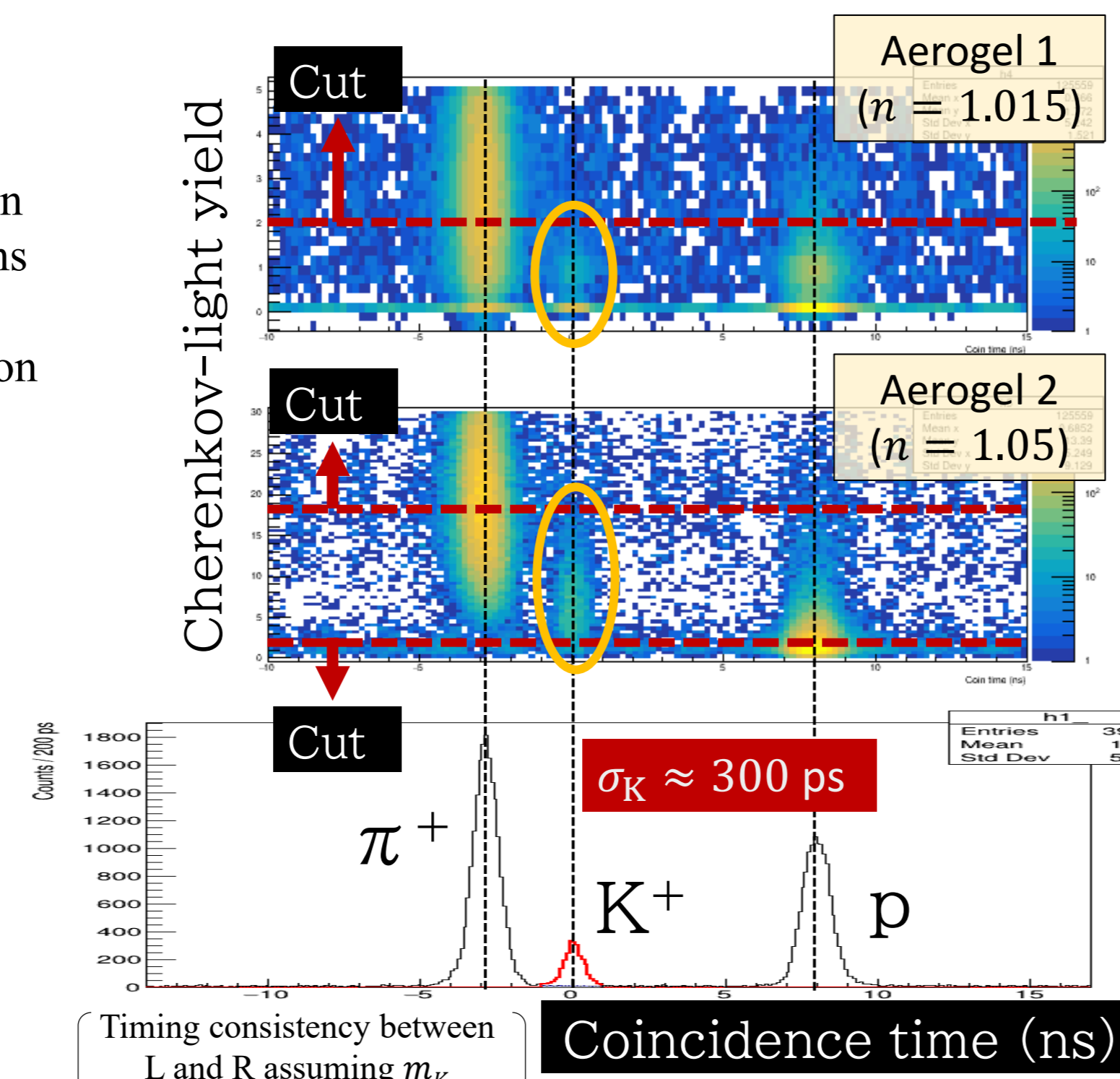
$K^+$  needed to be identified from backgrounds in the hadron-arm spectrometer. Protons and pions were the major background sources, and they were rejected by using the analyses of a reaction time (coincidence time) and light yields in the aerogel-Cherenkov counters.



K.N. Suzuki, Ph.D. Thesis (2022)

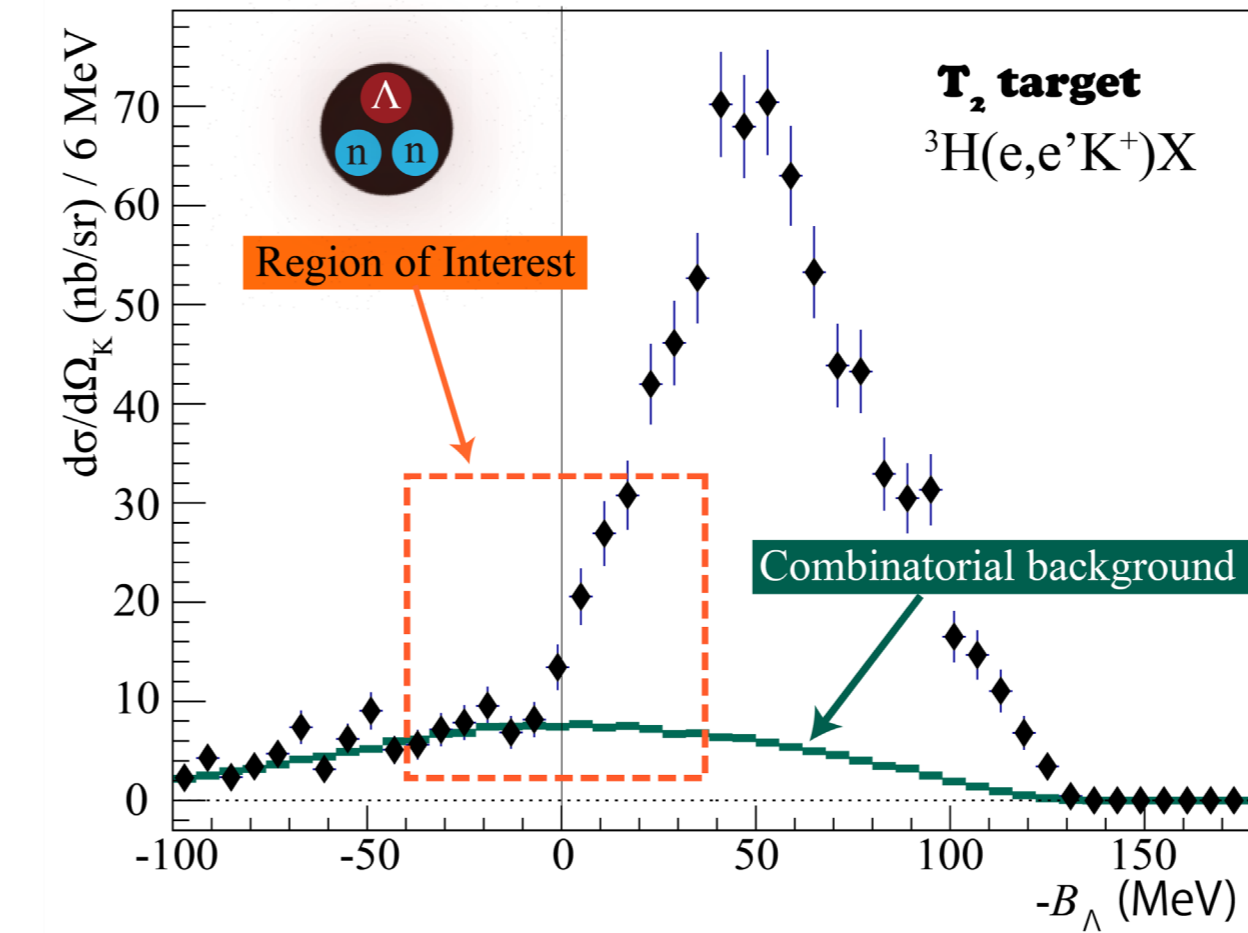


- ◆ The energy calibration was performed by using peaks of  $\Lambda$  and  $\Sigma^0$  for which the masses are well known.  
→ High accuracy:  $< 0.4$  MeV
- ◆ The peak shape of Geant4 MC simulation is consistent with the data → The response function (peak shape) is well understood.



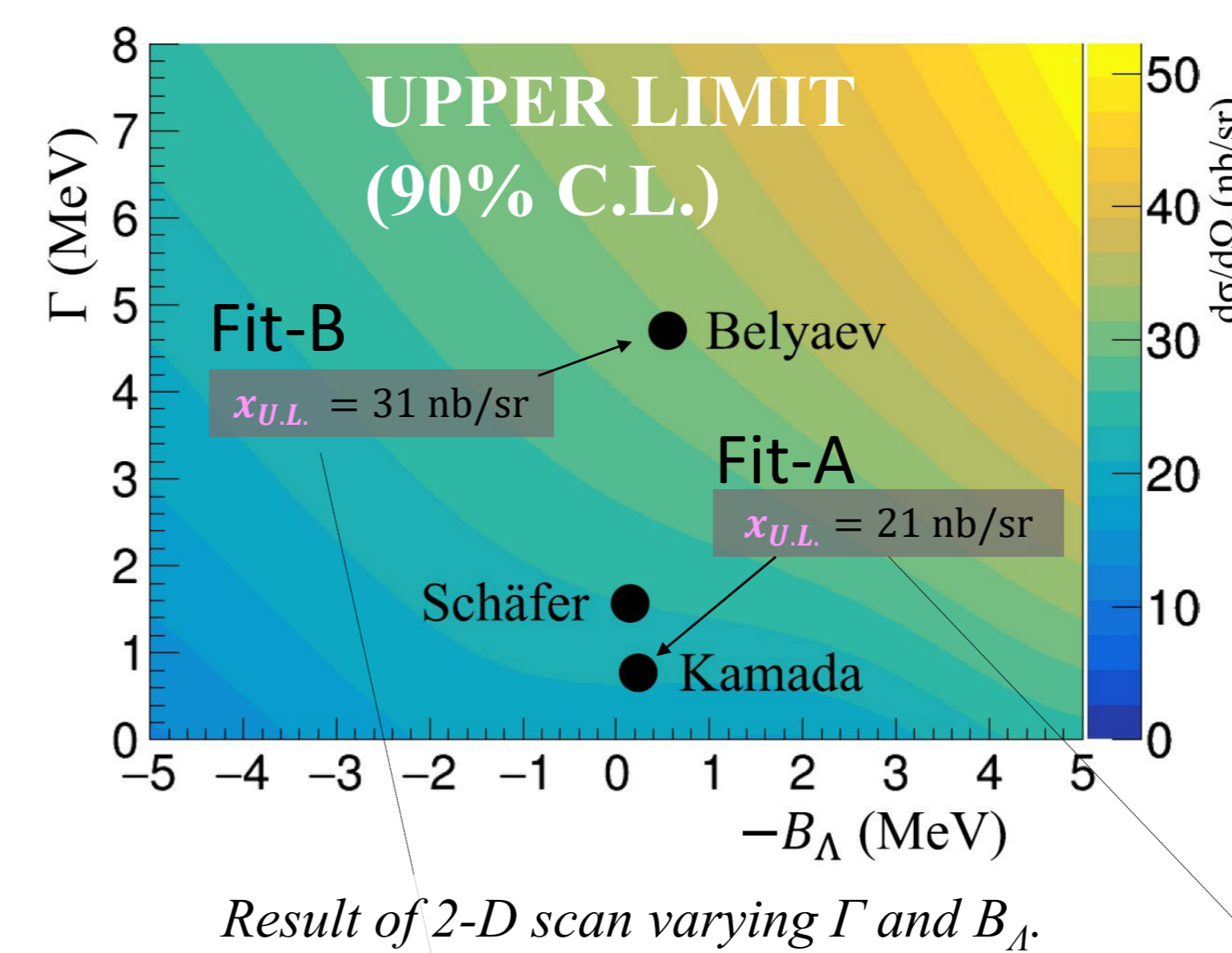
## 4. Result

### 4.1 Missing mass reconstruction

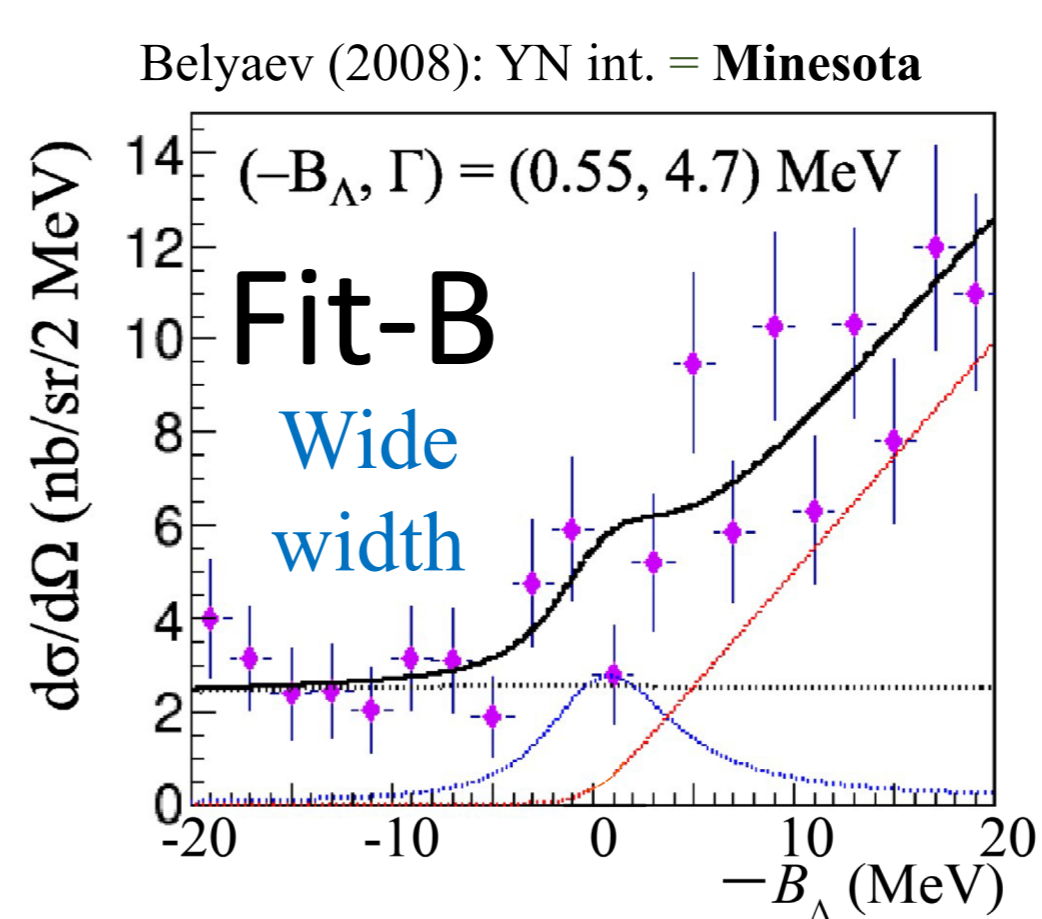


Cross section spectrum for the  ${}^3\text{H}(\gamma, K^+)X$  reaction as a function of  $-B_{\Lambda}$ .

### 4.2 Fitting result



Result of 2-D scan varying  $\Gamma$  and  $B_{\Lambda}$ .



$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{Fit-B}} = 18.1 \pm 6.8$  (stat.)  $^{+4.2}_{-2.9}$  (sys.) nb/sr  
2.7  $\sigma$  (only stat.)

### Fitting criteria:

**Unbinned maximum likelihood fit**  
( $-20 < B_{\Lambda} < 20$  MeV)

**Probability density function (PDF):**

1. Response function (RF)  
→ Geant4 simulation
2. Decay width  
→ Breit Wigner
3. QF shape ( $-B_{\Lambda} > 0$ )  
→ Unknown  
→ Linear function  $\otimes$  RF
4. Combinatorial background  
→ Data → the 4<sup>th</sup> order polynomial

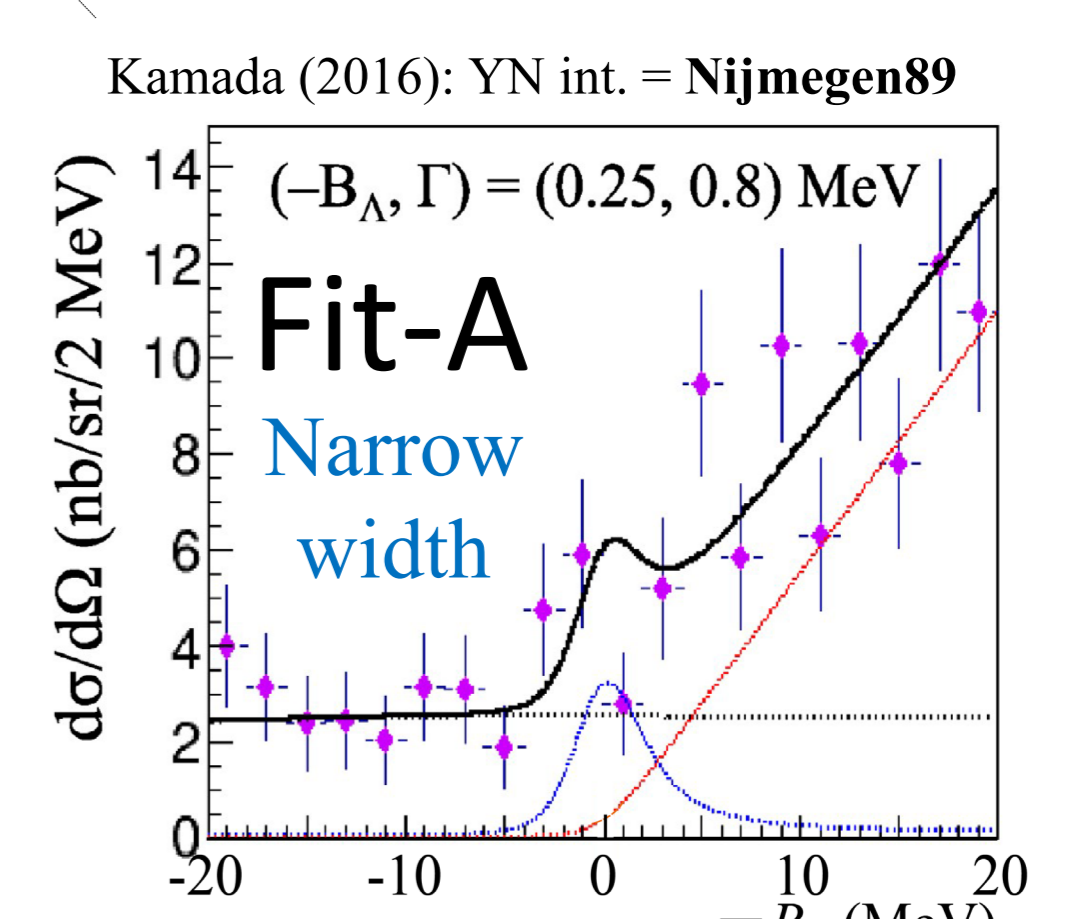
**Upper limit  $x_{U.L.}$ :**

$$\frac{\int_0^{x_{U.L.}^{\text{stat}}} g(x) dx}{\int_0^{\infty} g(x) dx} = 90\%$$

where,  $g(x)$  is a Gaus.

$$x_{U.L.} = x_{U.L.}^{\text{stat}} + \text{sys. err.}$$

- Theoretical predictions ( $\Gamma, B_{\Lambda}$ ) shown here:
- H. Kamada et al., EPJ Web Conf. 113, 07004 (2016)
  - V. B. Belyaev et al., Nucl. Phys. A 803, 210–226 (2008).
  - M. Schäfer et al., Phys. Rev. C 103, 025204 (2021).



$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{Fit-A}} = 11.2 \pm 4.8$  (stat.)  $^{+2.1}_{-1.1}$  (sys.) nb/sr  
2.3  $\sigma$  (only stat.)

## 5. Summary

- The  $\Lambda_{nn}$  state was investigated by the  ${}^3\text{H}(e, e'K^+)X$  reaction at JLab Hall A to pin down the existence of its bound state.
- Energy calibration was performed by using  $\Lambda$  and  $\Sigma^0$  productions from  $H_2$  gas target.
- Spectrum of the reaction-production cross-section was successfully obtained
  - ✓ Unbinned MLF fitting → Upper limit for the  $nn\Lambda$  production was obtained.
  - ✓ Some events remained over the backgrounds, although its significance is not so large.  
→ Further study is necessary

Other work:

- Count-base analysis: **B. Pandey, L. Tang et al., Phys. Rev. C 105, L051001 (2022).**
- Final state interaction analysis to study the  $\Lambda n$  interaction: **in progress**

### Related talks

- Mon-II: Prof. L. Tang, “Newly completed JLab experiment (E12-17-003): Determine the unknown  $\Lambda n$  interaction by investigating the possible  $\Lambda_{nn}$  resonance”
- Wed-IVb: B. Pandey, “Analysis of E12-17-003 Experiment”
- Thu-IIIa: Dr. K. Itabashi, “Study of  $\Lambda$ - $n$  FSI with Lambda quasi-free productions on the  ${}^3\text{H}(e, e'K^+)X$  reaction at JLab”
- Thu-IIIa: K. Okuyama, “Study of the  $\Lambda/\Sigma^0$  electroproduction in the low- $Q^2$  region at JLab”

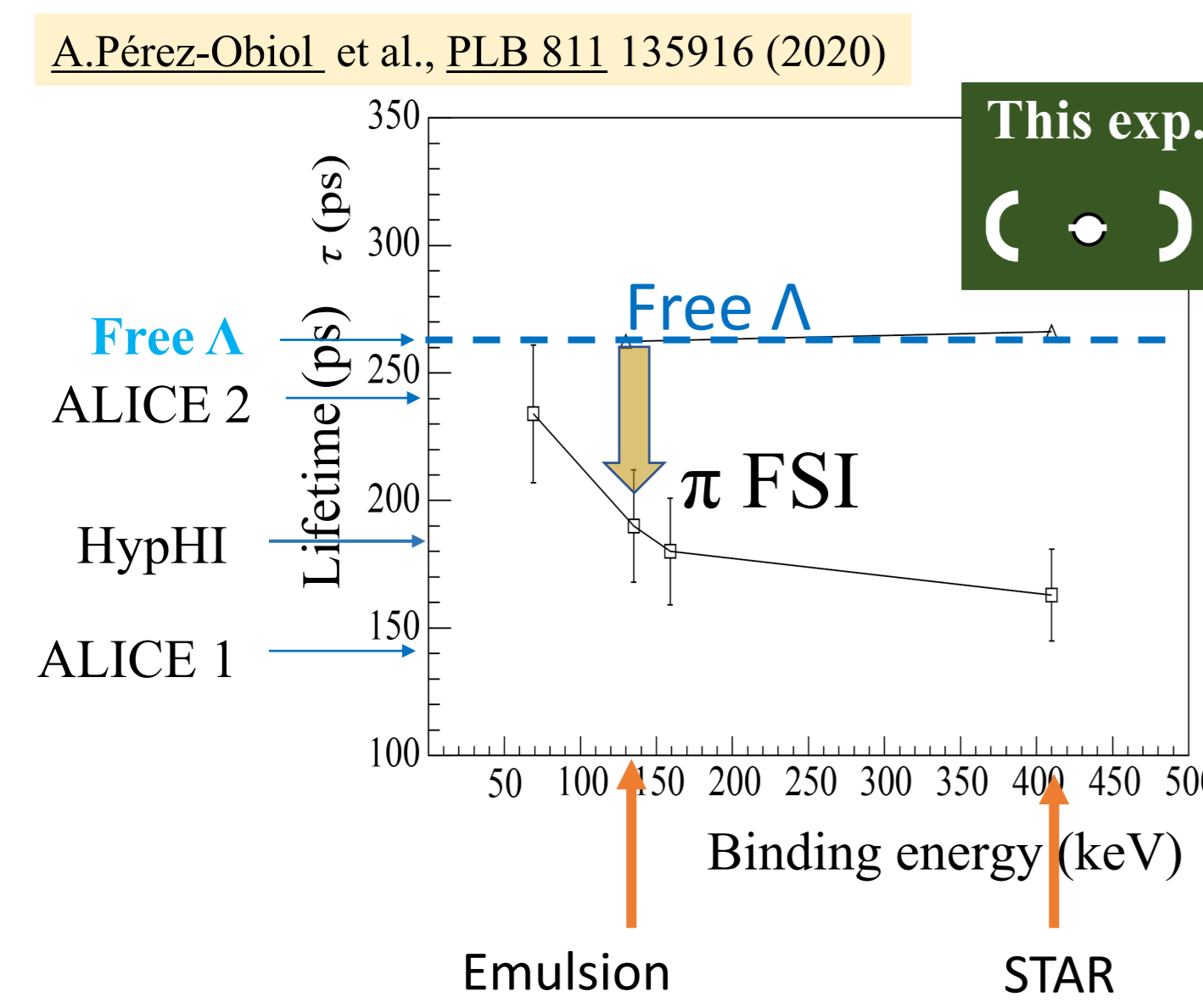
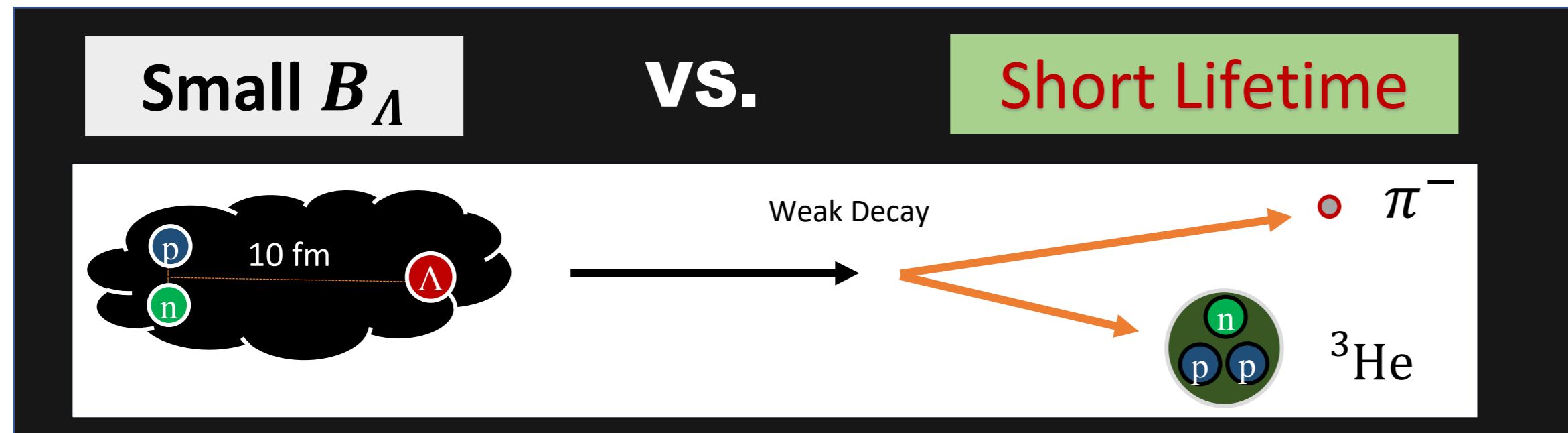
# High accuracy spectroscopy of 3- and 4-body Lambda hypernuclei at Jefferson Lab

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<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan, <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8578, Japan, <sup>3</sup>INFN, Sezione di Roma, 00185 Rome, Italy, <sup>4</sup>Istituto Superiore di Sanità, 00161 Rome, Italy, <sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199, USA, <sup>6</sup>Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668, USA, <sup>7</sup>Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (JLab), Newport News, VA 23606, USA, <sup>8</sup>Physics Section, Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Sendai, Miyagi 981-8558, Japan, <sup>9</sup>Institute for Nuclear Physics, Johannes Gutenberg-University, D-55099 Mainz, Germany, <sup>10</sup>A.I. Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory, Yerevan 0036, Armenia, <sup>11</sup>Department of Physics, University of Zagreb, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia, <sup>12</sup>Division de Ciencias y Tecnología, Universidad Ana G. Méndez, Recinto de Cupey, San Juan 00926, Puerto Rico, <sup>13</sup>Department of Physics, Southern University at New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70126, USA, <sup>14</sup>Department of Physics, Computer Science & Engineering, Christopher Newport University, Newport News, VA, USA 23606, <sup>15</sup>Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia, <sup>16</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807, USA, <sup>17</sup>Department of Physics & Astronomy, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia 24450, USA, <sup>18</sup>Jazan University, Jazan 45142, Saudi Arabia, <sup>19</sup>Department of Physics, University of West Florida, FL 32514, USA, <sup>20</sup>Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, Michigan State University, MI 48824, USA, <sup>21</sup>Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, the University of Tokyo, Japan, <sup>22</sup>Center for Muon Science and Technology, Chubu University, Kasugai-shi, Aichi 487-8501, Japan

## 1. Introduction

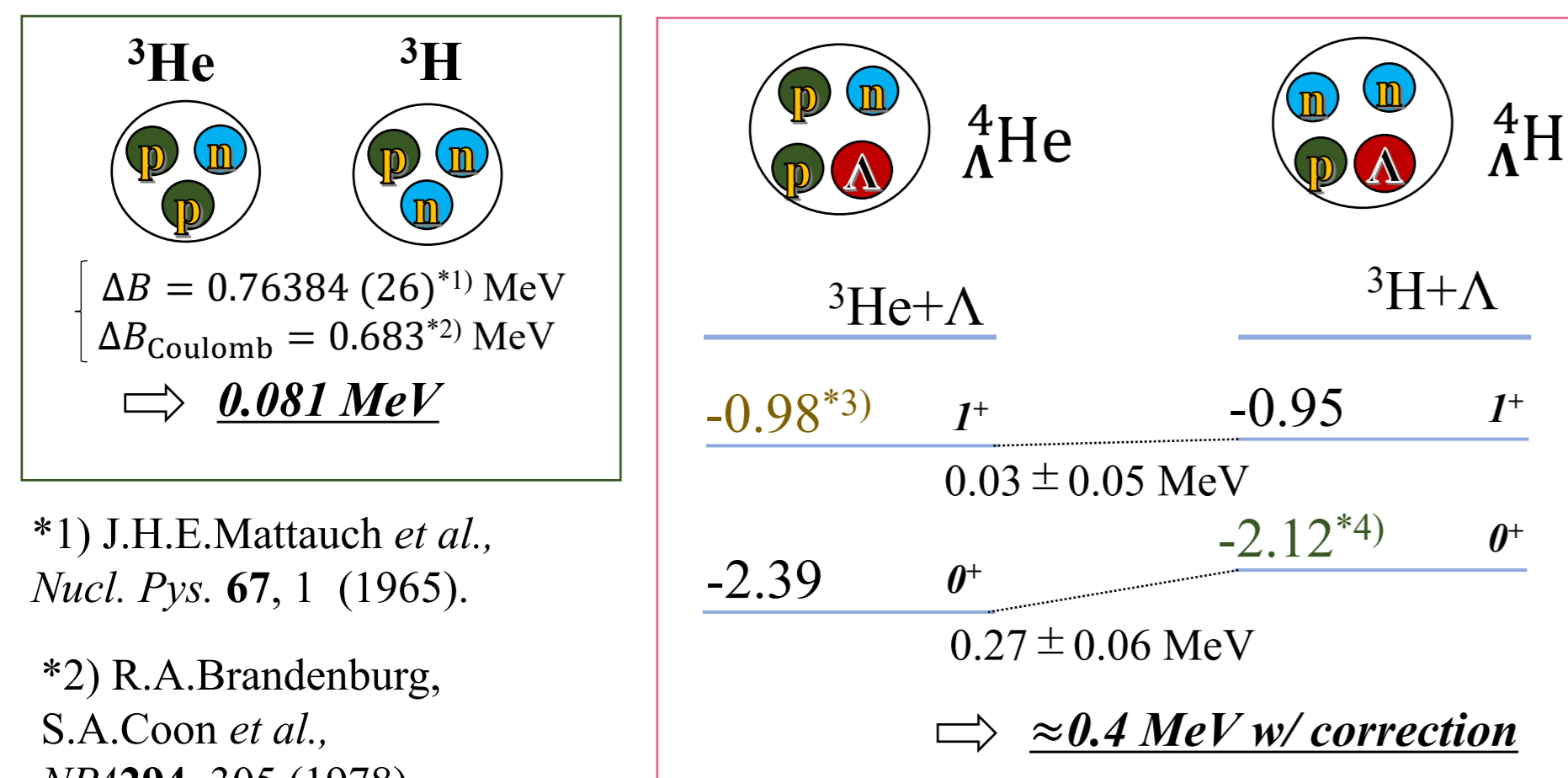
### 1.1 Hypertriton ( $^3_\Lambda\text{H}$ ) puzzle



❑ The contradiction between small binding energy  $B_\Lambda$  and the short lifetime is called “Hypertriton Puzzle”

❑ Accurate data for both the binding energy and lifetime are being tried to be obtained in various experimental facilities

### 1.2 Charge Symmetry Breaking (CSB) in $A = 4$ system



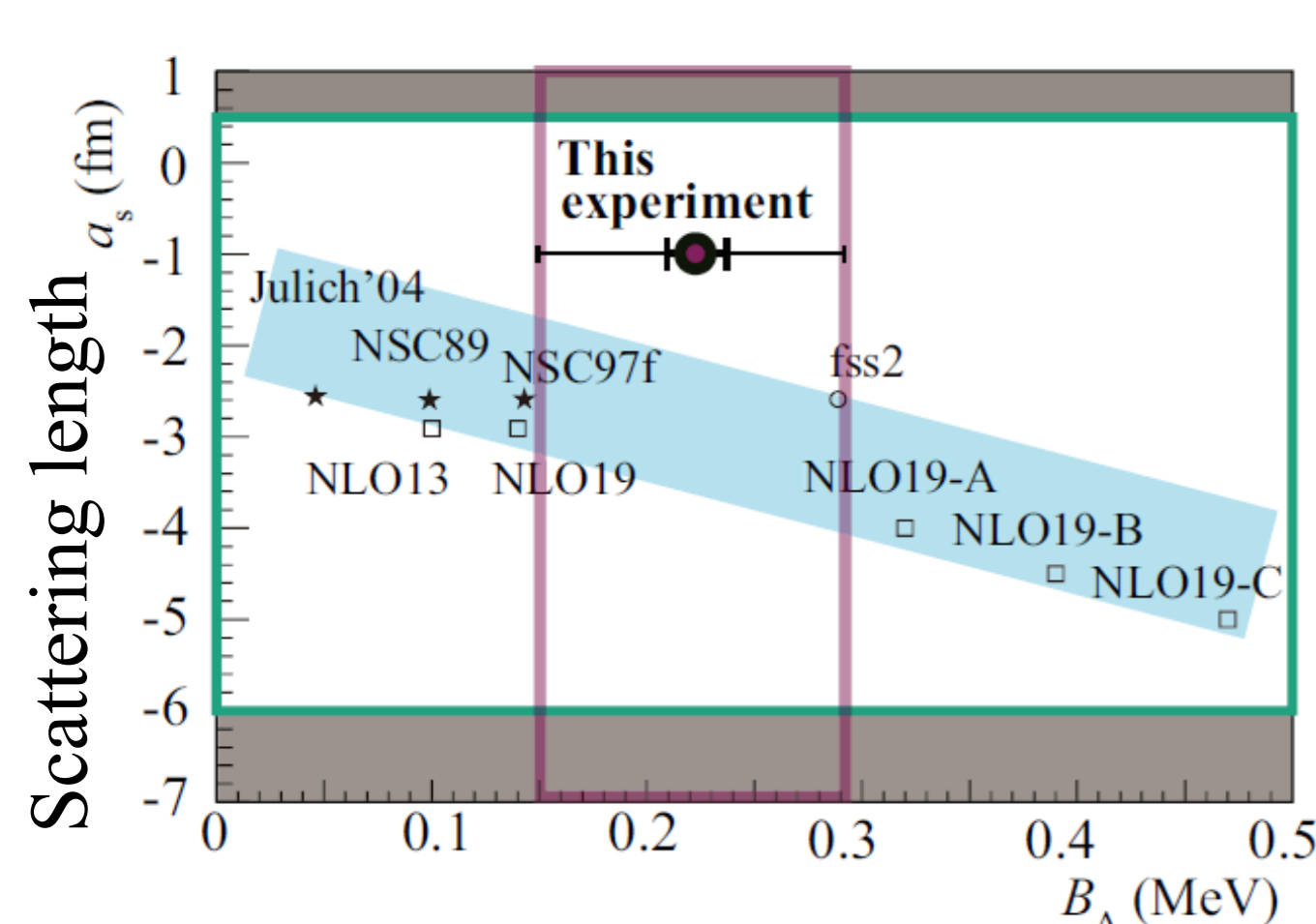
❑ The binding energies in the  $A = 4$  system is a fundamental information for the CSB discussion.

➡ Five times larger effect  
❑ Spin dependent

\*1) J.H.E.Mattauch *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. 67, 1 (1965).  
\*2) R.A.Brandenburg, S.A.Coon *et al.*, NP4294, 305 (1978).  
\*3) T. O. Yamamoto *et al.* (J-PARC E13 Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 222501 (2015)  
\*4) A. Esser *et al.* (A1 Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 232501 (2015).

## 2. Goal of the experiment

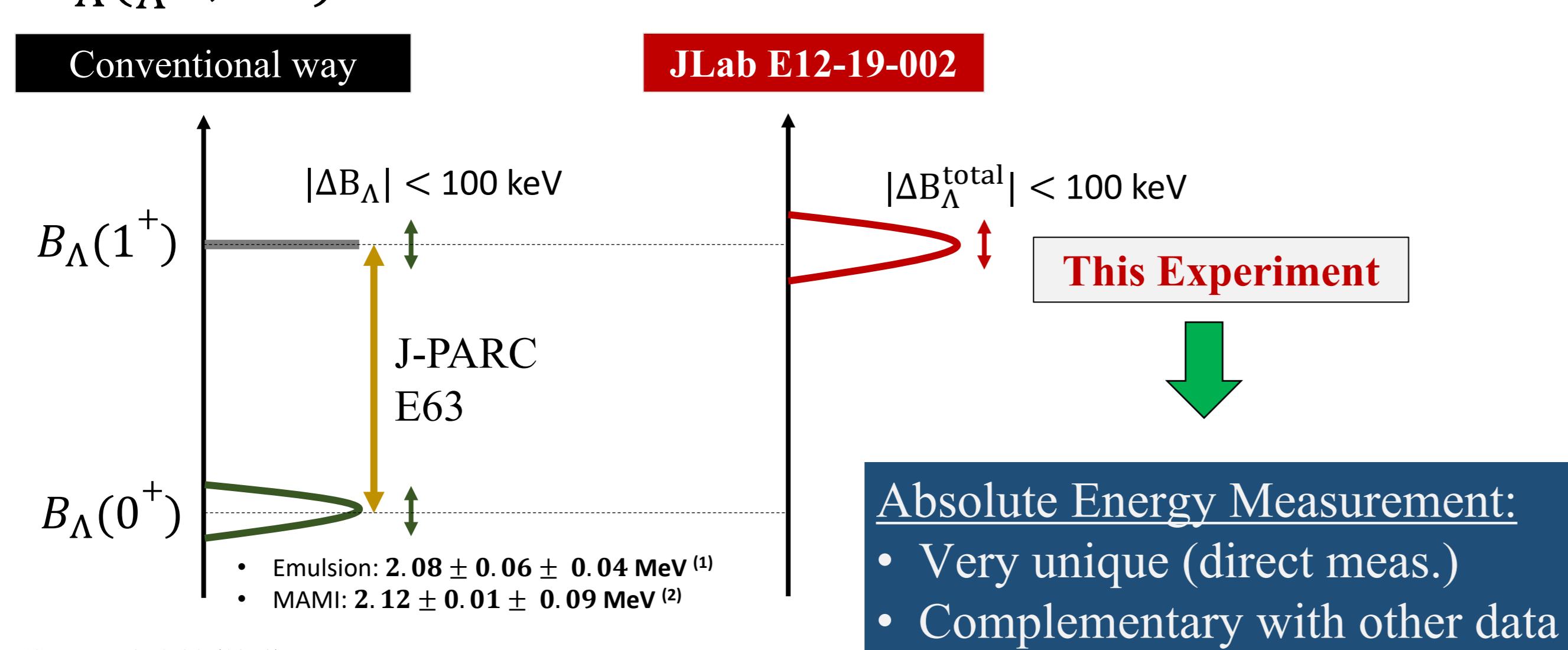
### 2.1 $B_\Lambda(^3_\Lambda\text{H}; 1/2^+ \text{ or } 3/2^+)$ measurement



$|\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{total}}| < 100 \text{ keV}$

- The ground state  $1/2^+$  measurement  $\rightarrow \Lambda\text{N}$  spin singlet interaction / Hypertriton puzzle
- The first excited state  $3/2^+$  may be able to be determined if it exists (the cross section could be much larger)  $\rightarrow \Lambda\text{N}$  spin triplet interaction.

### 2.2 $B_\Lambda(^4_\Lambda\text{H}; 1^+)$ measurement



(1) NPB 52, 1-30 (1973)  
(2) PRL 114, 232501 (2015)

## 3. Experimental setup

### 3.1 Magnetic spectrometers

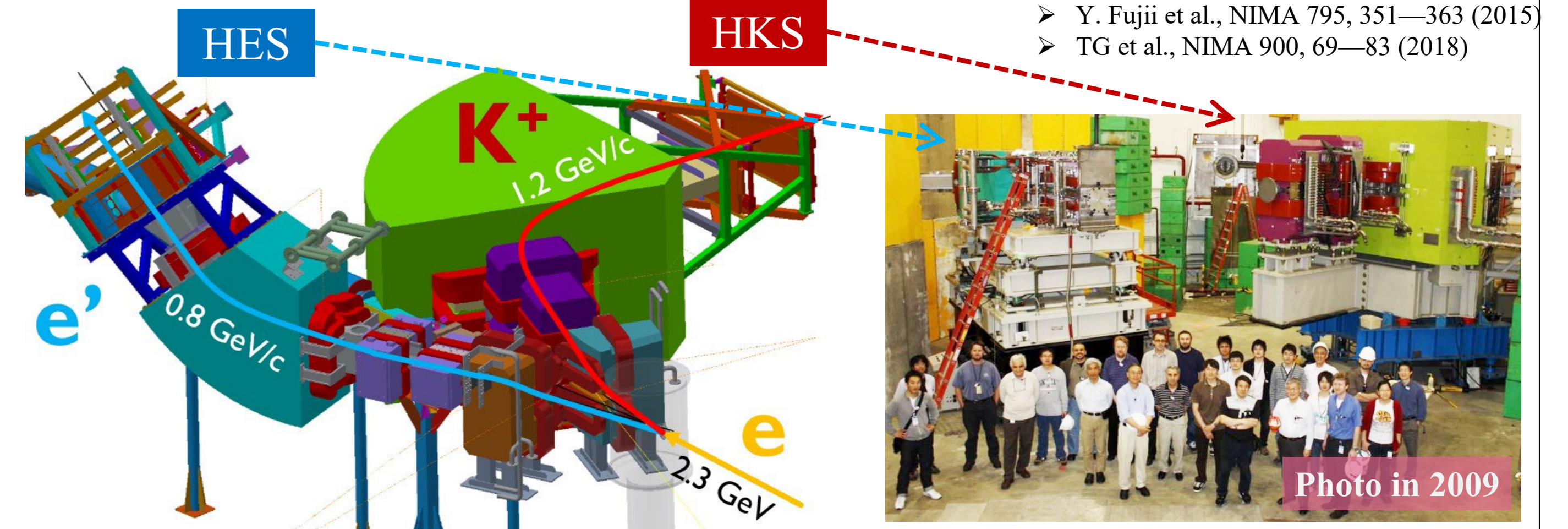
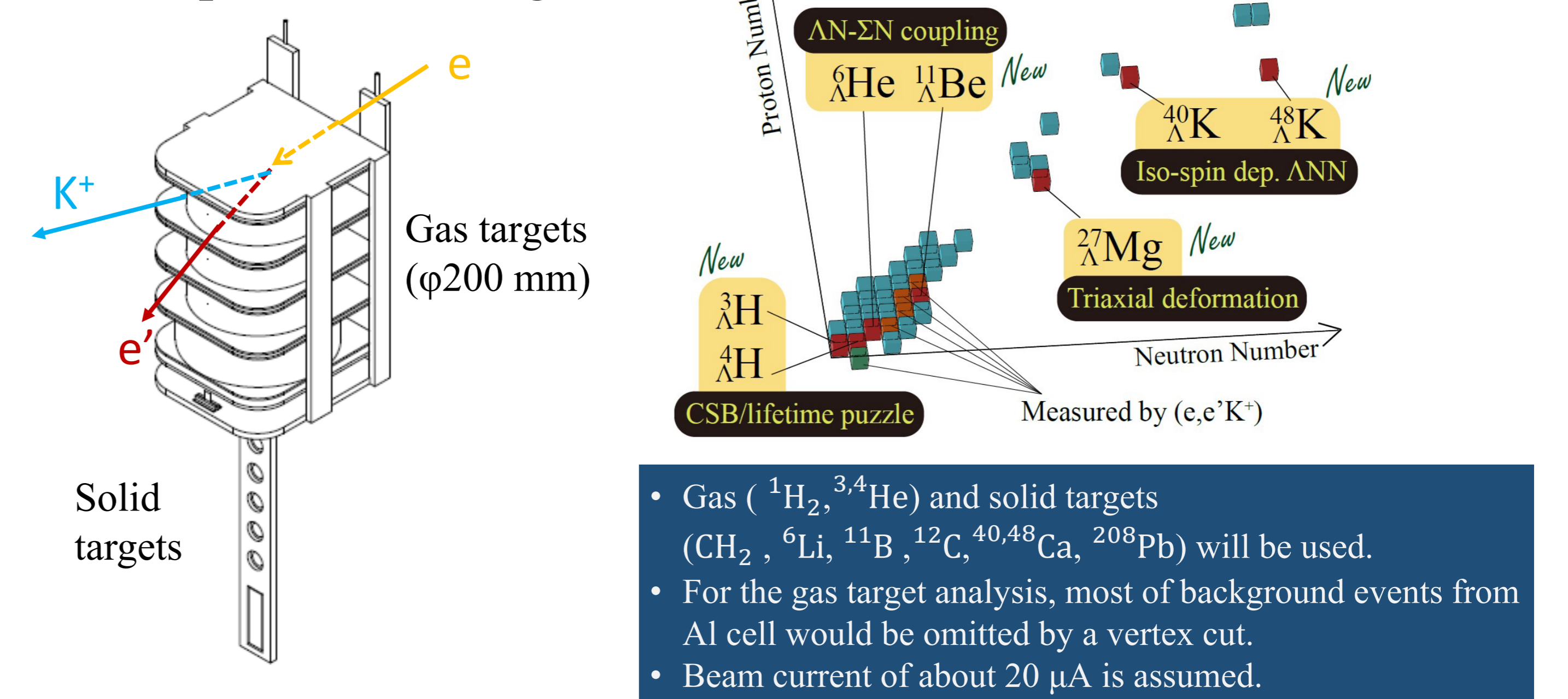


Fig. Experimental setup for the new experiment at JLab Hall C

Great energy resolution of 0.5 ~ 1 MeV FWHM thanks to HES and HKS

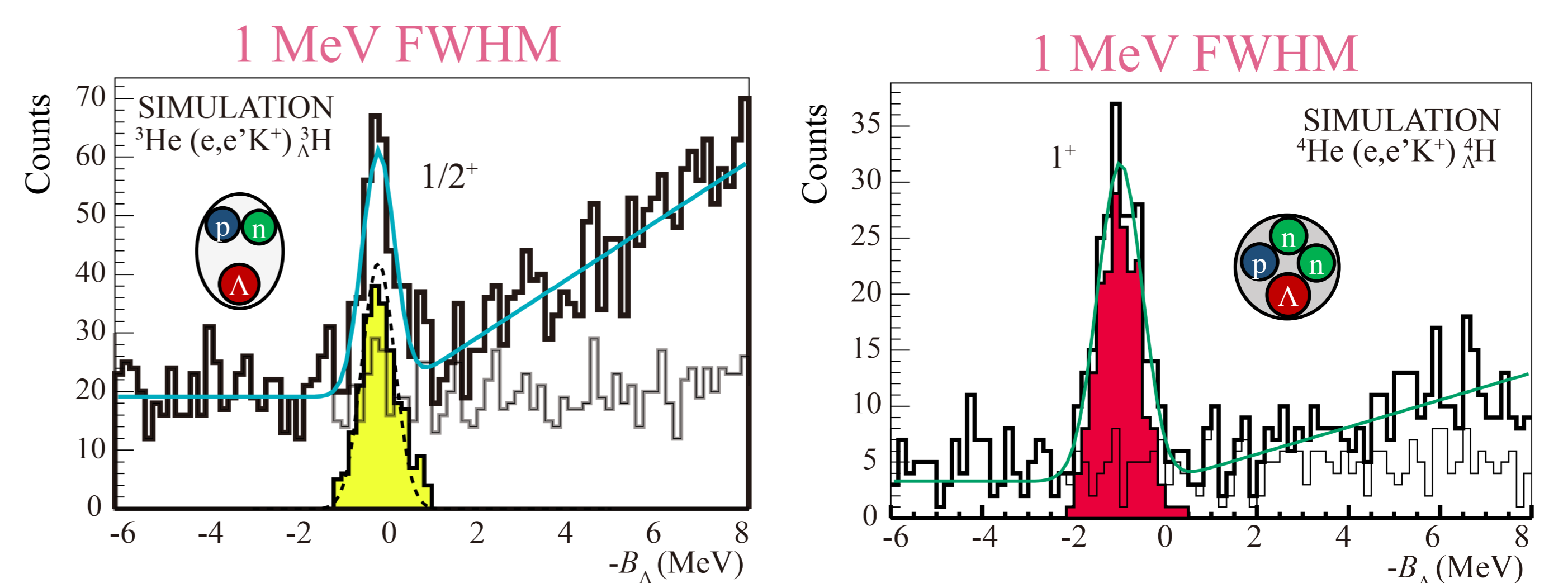
### 3.2 Experimental targets



- Gas ( $^1\text{H}_2$ ,  $^3,^4\text{He}$ ) and solid targets ( $\text{CH}_2$ ,  $^6\text{Li}$ ,  $^{11}\text{B}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  $^{40,48}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ ) will be used.
- For the gas target analysis, most of background events from A1 cell would be omitted by a vertex cut.
- Beam current of about 20  $\mu\text{A}$  is assumed.

## 4. Expected result

Hypernucleus	Target [(mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )]	Beam time (/days)	Cross section [/(nb/sr)]	Gas density reduction	Yield
$^3_\Lambda\text{H}$	$^3\text{He}$ (190)	20	5	0.5	230
$^4_\Lambda\text{H}$	$^4\text{He}$ (262)	4	20		190



$\checkmark |\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{stat.}}| \approx 40 \text{ keV}$   
 $\checkmark |\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{sys.}}| \approx 60 \text{ keV}$

$\Rightarrow |\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{total}}| < 100 \text{ keV}$

## 5. Summary

- ❑ HES (vertical) + HKS at JLab Hall C
  - ✓ Missing mass spectroscopy
  - ✓ 0.5 ~ 1 MeV FWHM resolution
  - ✓ < 100 keV accuracy
- ❑ Binding energies of  $^3_\Lambda\text{H}$  ( $1/2^+$  or  $3/2^+$ ) and  $^4_\Lambda\text{H}$  ( $1^+$ )
  - ✓ Hypertriton puzzle
  - ✓ Charge Symmetry breaking

➡ We aim to perform the experiment in 2025

### Related Presentations

- Poster: T. Akiyama, “Missing mass spectroscopy of potassium hypernuclei at Jefferson Lab”
- Thu-IIb: F. Garibaldi, “Studying  $\Lambda$  interactions in nuclear matter with the  $^{208}\text{Pb}(e, e'K^+)^{208}\text{Atl}$  reaction”