

Electro- and Photoproduction of Hypernuclei and Related Topics 2021

# Hypertriton and $nn\Lambda$ measurements at Jefferson Lab

Kyoto University, Japan

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Sep 9, 2021



GRADUATE  
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FACULTY OF **SCIENCE**  
KYOTO UNIVERSITY



@KUANS, Kyoto Univ. (2020)

科研費  
KAKENHI

**SPIRITS**  
SUPPORTING PROGRAM FOR INTERACTION-BASED  
INITIATIVE TEAM STUDIES

# CONTENTS

## 1. Physics motivation

## 2. Experiments

- ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  (2024?  $\sim$ ): E12-19-002
- $nn\Lambda$  (2018): E12-17-003

## 3. Summary

*PROPOSAL TO JLAB PAC49*

**C12-19-002**

**High accuracy measurement of nuclear masses of  $\Lambda$  hyperhydrogens**

T. Gogami,<sup>1,\*</sup> S. N. Nakamura,<sup>2</sup> F. Garibaldi,<sup>3,4</sup> P. Markowitz,<sup>5</sup> J. Reinhold,<sup>5</sup> L. Tang,<sup>6,7</sup>  
G. M. Urciuoli,<sup>3</sup> for the JLab Hypernuclear Collaboration, and the JLab Hall A Collaboration  
*Department of Physics, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*  
*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*

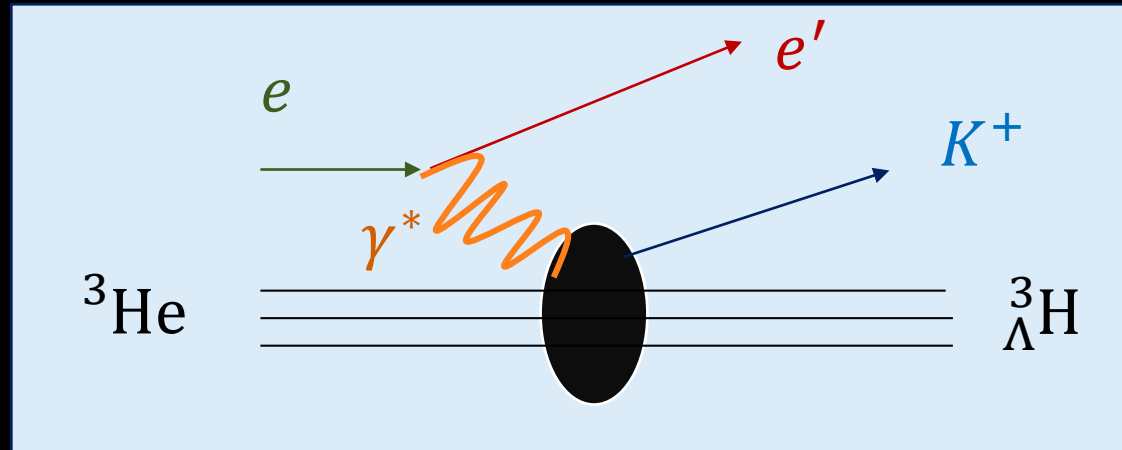
<sup>6</sup>*Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668, USA*

<sup>7</sup>*Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (JLab), Newport News, VA 23606, USA*

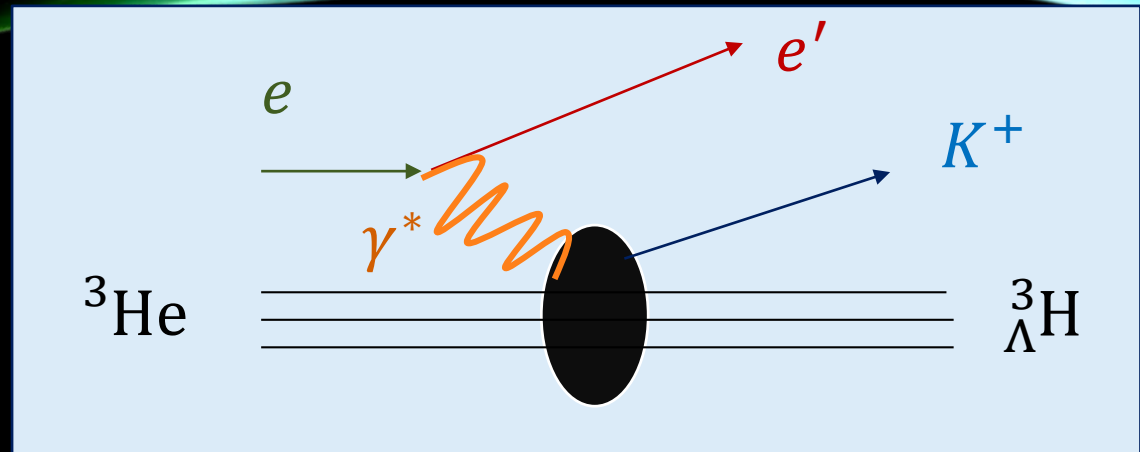
(Dated: May 23, 2021)

[https://www-nh.scphys.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~gogami/e12-19-002/opensrc/Proposal-C12-19-002\\_PAC49\\_submitted.pdf](https://www-nh.scphys.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~gogami/e12-19-002/opensrc/Proposal-C12-19-002_PAC49_submitted.pdf)

# $(e, e' K^+)$ reaction



→ Missing mass spectroscopy



Done (in analysis):

- ① E12-17-003 ( ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{n}$ ):  $nn\Lambda$  puzzle,  $\Lambda N$  interaction (**done in 2018**)

Future experiments:

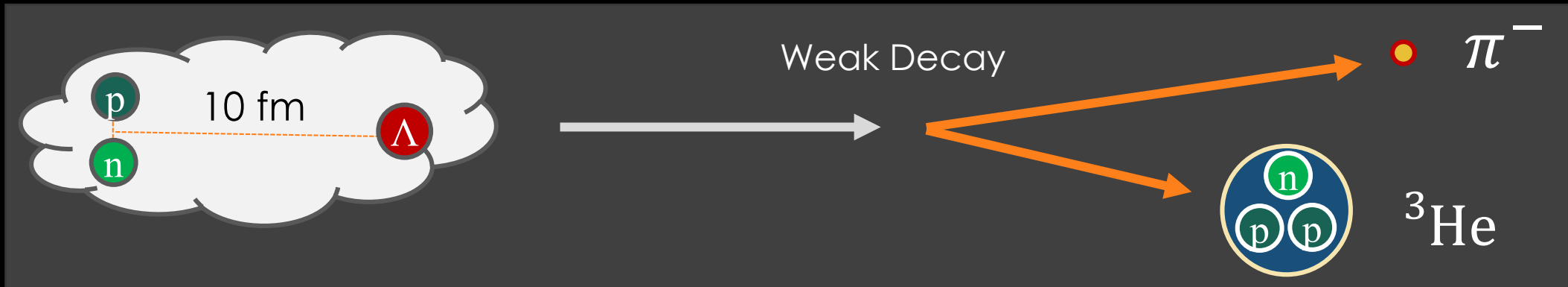
- ① E12-19-002 ( ${}^{3,4}_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ ): hypertriton puzzle, CSB issue = **14.5 days (approved)**
- ② E12-15-008 ( ${}^{40,48}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$ ):  $\Lambda NN$  isospin interaction = **28 days (approved)**
- ③ E12-20-013 ( ${}^{208}_{\Lambda}\text{Tl}$ ):  $\Lambda NN$  3BF in uniform nuclear medium = **20 days (approved)**

# HYPERTRITON ( ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ ) PUZZLE

Small  $B_{\Lambda}$

vs.

Short Lifetime



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{\Lambda} = 0.13 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV (emulsion}^1) \\ B_{\Lambda} = 0.41 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.11 \text{ MeV (STAR}^2) \end{array} \right.$$

➔ RMS radius,  $\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle} \cong \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{4\mu B_{\Lambda}}}$

$$\tau = (0.5 \sim 0.92) \tau_{\Lambda}$$

(HypHI, STAR, ALICE)

Fadееv calculation with realistic NN/YN interactions

➔  $\tau = 0.97 \tau_{\Lambda}$

(H. Kamada *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. C* **57**, 4 (1998))

<sup>1</sup> M. Juric *et al.*, *Nucl. Phys. B* **52**, 1-30 (1973).

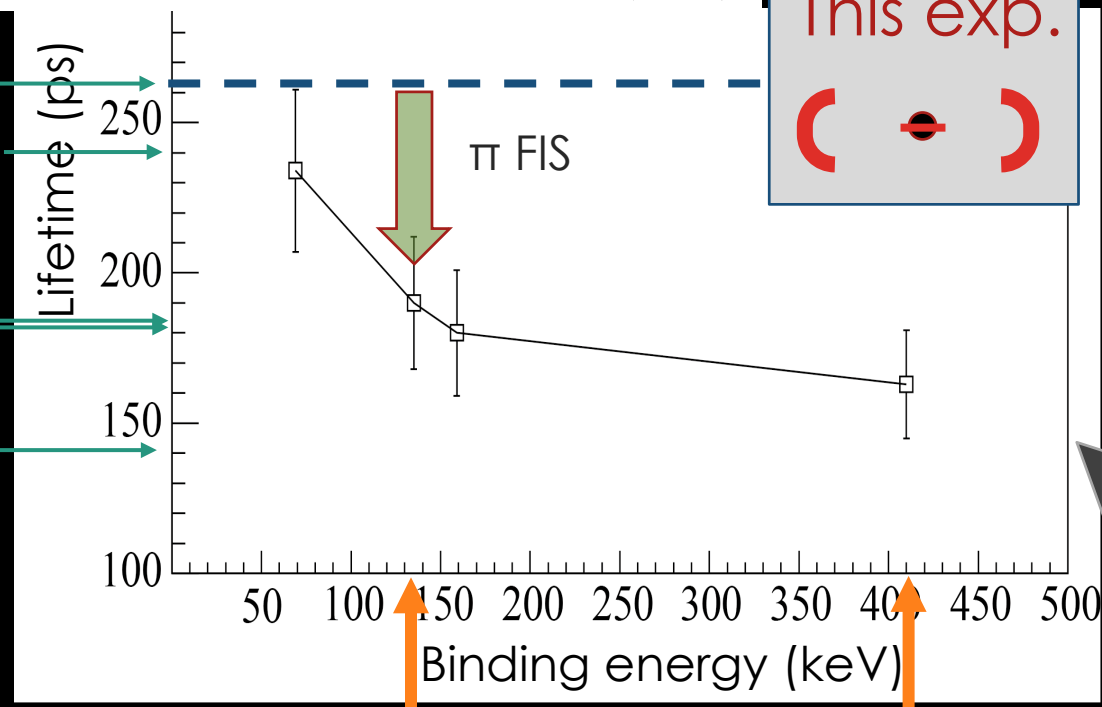
<sup>2</sup> The STAR Collaboration, *Nature Physics* (2020);  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-020-0799-7>



# LIFETIME VS. BINDING ENERGY OF ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

A. Pérez-Obiol et al., *PLB* 811 135916 (2020)

Free  $\Lambda$   
ALICE 2  
HypHI  
ALICE 1  
STAR



Experiment	2BD (keV)	3BD (keV)
Emulsion (NPB52 (1973)1-30)	$60 \pm 110$	$230 \pm 110$
STAR (PRA982 (2019)811-814)	$176 \pm 150$	$586 \pm 160$

ex.) Decay width of 2BD channel:

$$\frac{\Gamma_{\Lambda^3\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \pi^-}}{(G_F m_\pi^2)^2} \approx \frac{q}{\pi} \frac{M_{^3\text{He}}}{M_{^3\text{He}} + \omega_{\pi^-}(q)} \times \left[ \mathcal{A}_\Lambda^2 + \frac{1}{9} \mathcal{B}_\Lambda^2 \left( \frac{k_{\pi^-}}{2M} \right)^2 \right] 3|F^{\text{PV}}(q)|^2$$

Spin indep. amp.      Form factor ( $\pi$  FSI is included)

Spin dep. amp.       $\propto \sqrt{B_\Lambda}$

JLab E12-19-002 Experiment:  
 $|\Delta B^{\text{stat.}}| = 20 \text{ keV}, |\Delta B^{\text{sys.}}| = 55 \text{ keV}$


**Great Accuracy on  $B_\Lambda({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$**   
 → Pin down the hyperon puzzle

# CHARGE SYMMETRY BREAKING (CSB)


\*1) T. O. Yamamoto *et al.*  
(J-PARC E13 Collaboration),  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 222501 (2015)

\*2) A. Esser *et al.* (A1 Collaboration),  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **114**, 232501 (2015).

**${}^3\text{He}$**



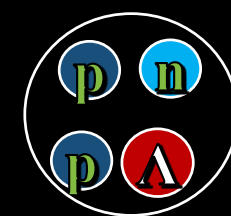
**${}^3\text{H}$**



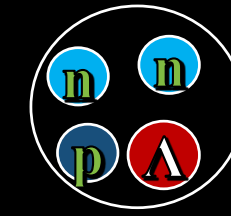
$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \Delta B = 0.76384 (26)^{*1}) \text{ MeV} \\ \Delta B_{\text{Coulomb}} = 0.683^{*2}) \text{ MeV} \end{array} \right.$   
 $\Rightarrow$  **0.081 MeV**

\*1) J.H.E.Mattauch *et al.*, *Nucl. Phys.* **67**, 1 (1965).

\*2) R.A.Brandenburg, S.A.Coon *et al.*,  
*NPA294*, 305 (1978).



**${}^4\text{He}$**

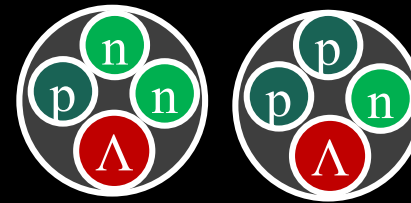


**${}^4\text{H}$**

<b><math>{}^3\text{He} + \Lambda</math></b>		<b><math>{}^3\text{H} + \Lambda</math></b>	
<b>-0.98<sup>*1)</sup></b>	$1^+$	<b>-0.95</b>	$1^+$
$0.03 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}$			
<b>-2.39</b>	$0^+$	<b>-2.12<sup>*2)</sup></b>	$0^+$
$0.27 \pm 0.06 \text{ MeV}$			
$\Rightarrow$ <b><u><math>\approx 0.4 \text{ MeV w/ correction}</math></u></b>			

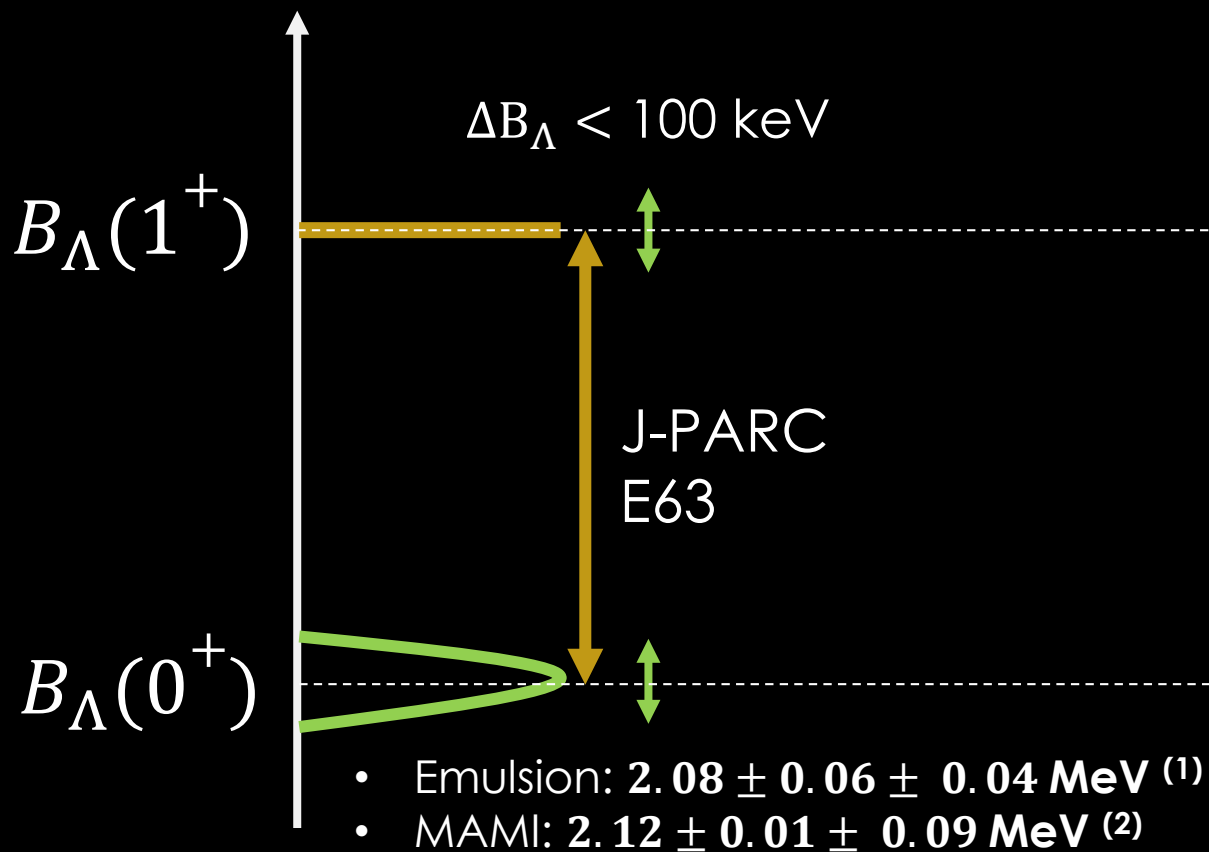
- Five times larger effect
- Spin dependent

# HOW WE CONFIRM THE $B_{\Lambda}({}^4\text{H}; 1^+)$



Conventional way

JLab E12-19-002



$\Delta B_{\Lambda} < 100 \text{ keV}$

This Experiment



Absolute Energy Measurement:

- Very unique (direct meas.)
- Complementary with other data

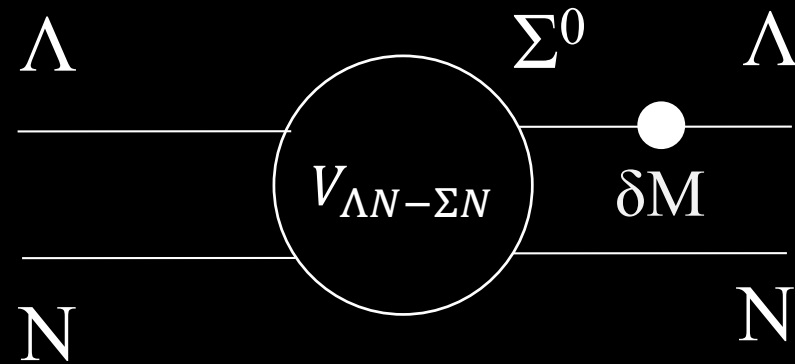
(1) NPB 52, 1-30 (1973)

(2) PRL 114, 232501 (2015)



# $\Lambda N$ - $\Sigma N$ COUPLING

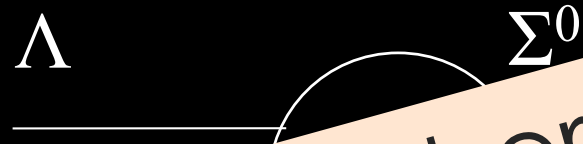
A. Gal, Phys. Lett. B 744, 352 (2015)



$$\langle N\Lambda | V_{CSB} | N\Lambda \rangle = -0.0297 \tau_{Nz} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle N\Sigma | V_{CS} | N\Lambda \rangle$$

# $\Lambda$ - $\Sigma$ COUPLING

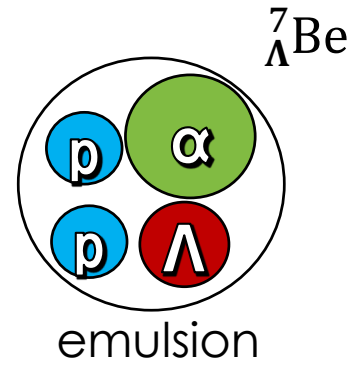
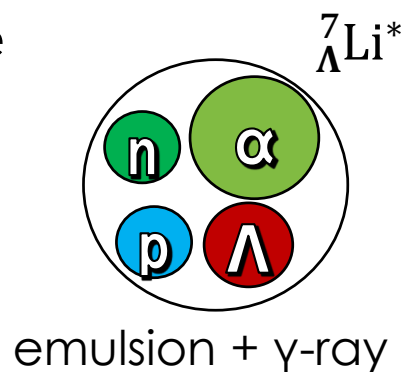
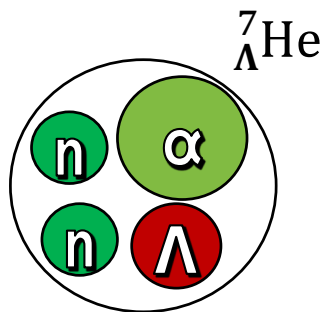
A. Gal, Phys. Lett. B 744, 352 (2015)



What about other systems such as the **p-shell region**? (theories predict small effect)

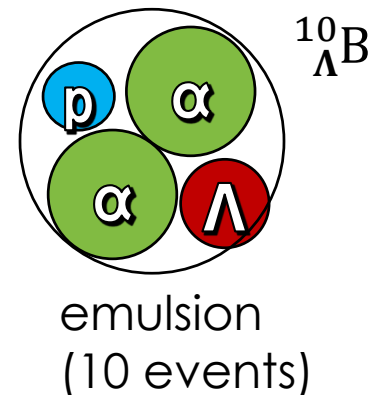
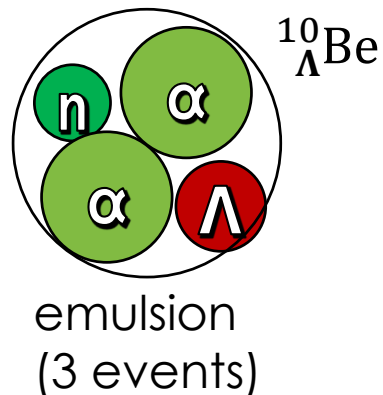
$$0.0297 \tau_{Nz} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle N\Sigma | V_{CS} | N\Lambda \rangle$$

# Charge symmetry breaking (CSB) in the p-Shell hypernuclei

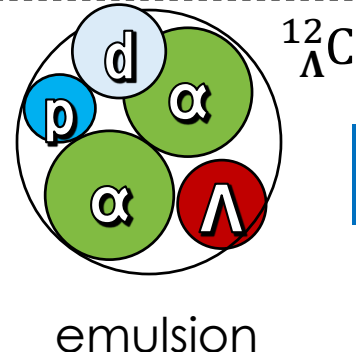
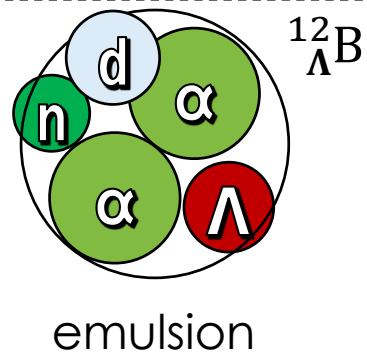


$A = 7, T = 1$

$9.30 \pm 0.26$	MeV
$8.91 \pm 0.60$	MeV
$8.31 \pm 0.61$	MeV

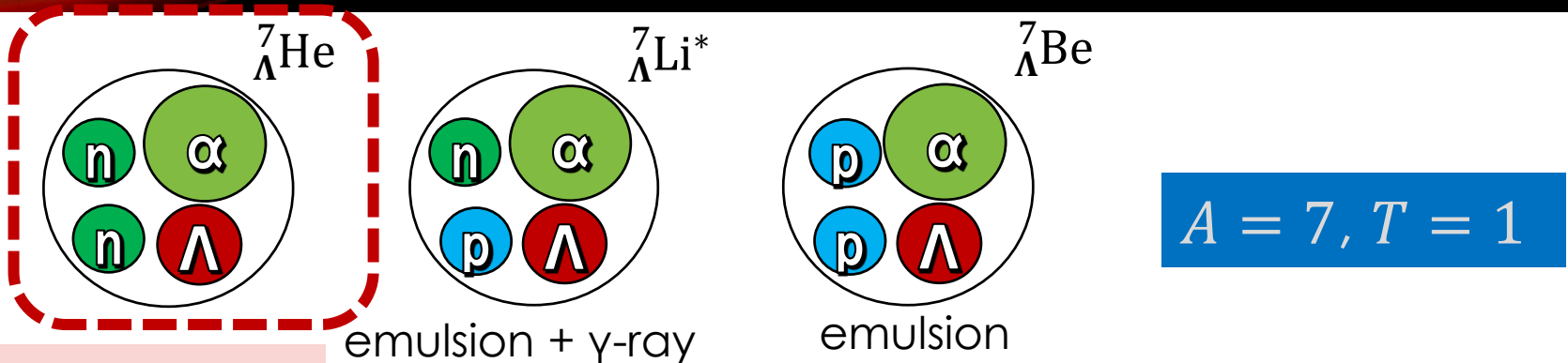


$A = 10, T = 1/2$



$A = 12, T = 1/2$

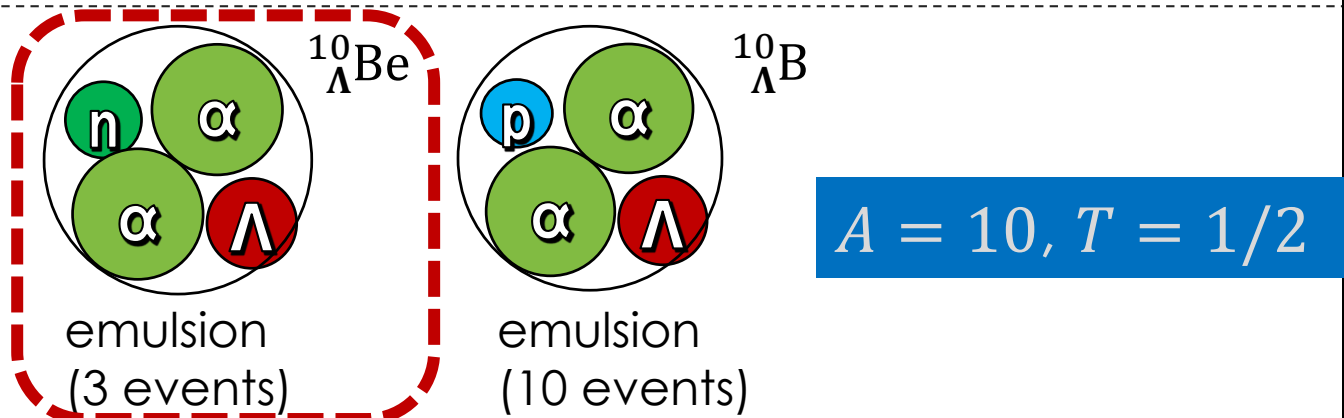
# Charge symmetry breaking (CSB) in the p-Shell hypernuclei



$$A = 7, T = 1$$

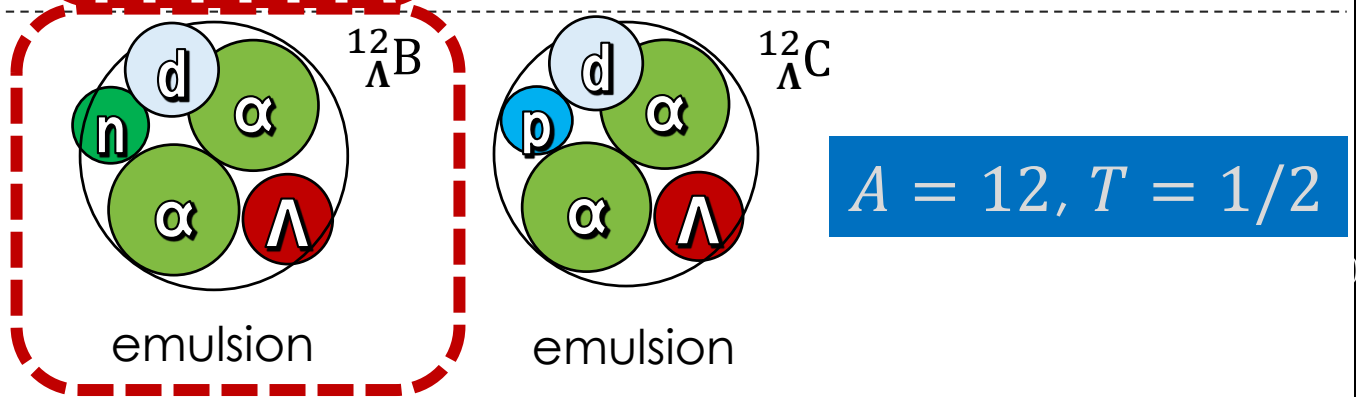
S.N.Nakamura, PRL 110, 012502 (2013).  
 TG et al., PRC 94, 02132(R) (2016).

$9.30 \pm 0.26$	MeV
$8.91 \pm 0.60$	MeV
$8.31 \pm 0.61$	MeV



$$A = 10, T = 1/2$$

TG et al., PRC 93, 034314 (2016).



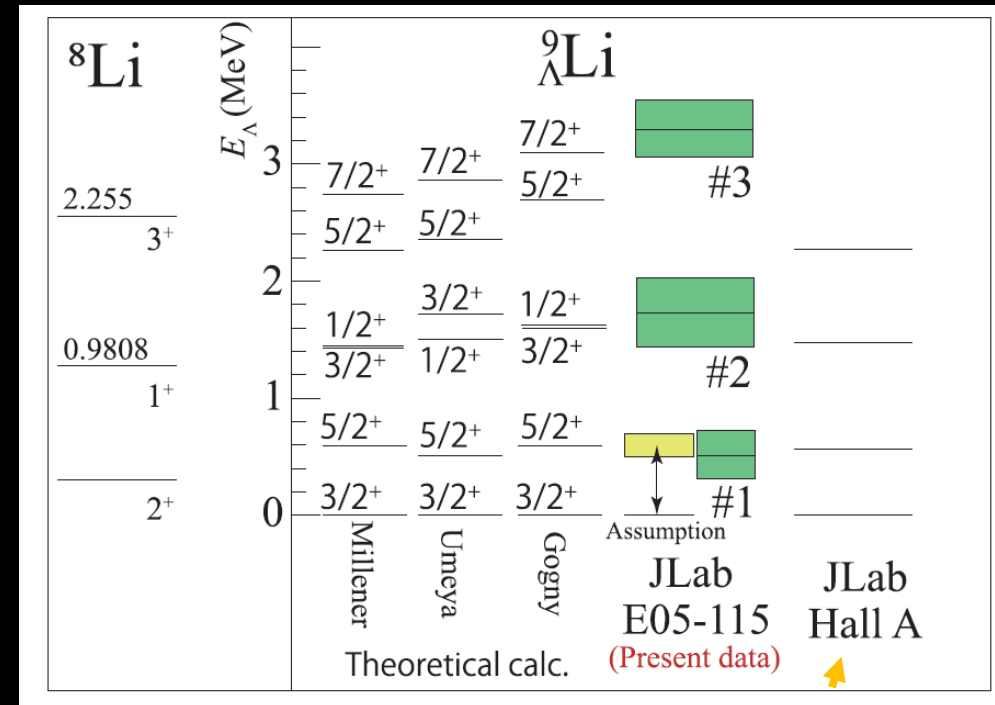
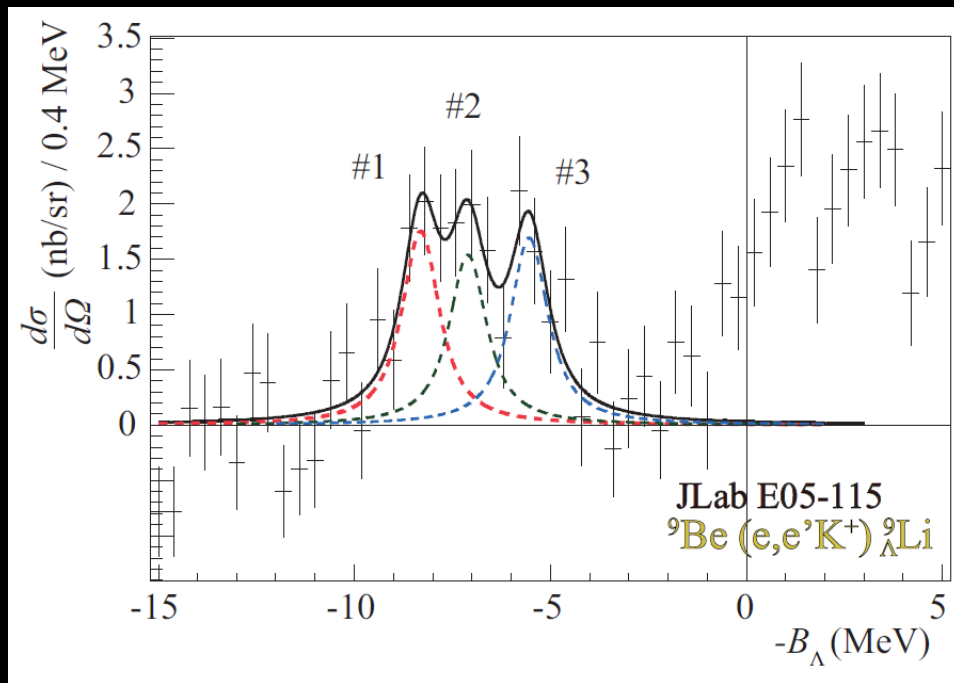
$$A = 12, T = 1/2$$

L. Tang et al., PRC 90, 034320 (2014).

# CSB in the p-Shell hypernuclei

→ A = 9 iso-doublet hypernuclei ( ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$  vs.  ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{B}$ )

TG et al., Phys. Rev. C 103, L041301 (2021)



F. Garibaldi et al., Phys. Rev. C 99, 054309 (2019).

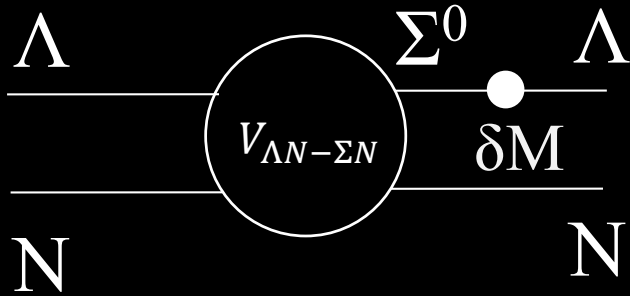


# BASIC INFORMATION FOR THE $\Lambda N$ CSB STUDY: ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He} - {}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

## Explicit inclusion of $\Sigma$

A. Gal, Phys. Lett. B 744, 352 (2015)

A. Gal et al., IOP Conf. Series: Jour. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 966 (2018) 012006



$$\langle N\Lambda | V_{CSB} | N\Lambda \rangle = -0.0297 \tau_{Nz} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle N\Sigma | V_{CS} | N\Lambda \rangle$$

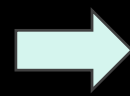
## Phenomenological potential

E. Hiyama et al., Phys. Rev. C 80, 054321 (2009).

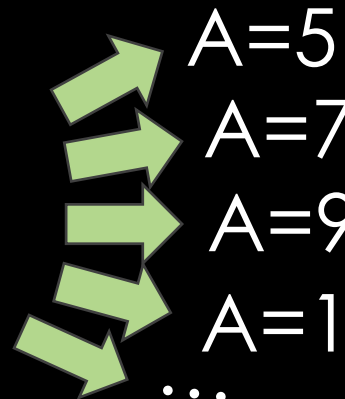
M. Isaka et al., Phys. Rev. C 101, 024301 (2020).

$$V_{\Lambda N}^{\text{CSB}}(r) = -\frac{\tau_z}{2} \left[ \frac{1 + P_r}{2} \left( v_0^{\text{even,CSB}} + \sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N v_{\sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N}^{\text{even,CSB}} \right) e^{-\beta_{\text{even}} r^2} + \frac{1 - P_r}{2} \left( v_0^{\text{odd,CSB}} + \sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N v_{\sigma_{\Lambda} \cdot \sigma_N}^{\text{odd,CSB}} \right) e^{-\beta_{\text{odd}} r^2} \right]$$

**Basic Input  
(This Experiment)**



**CSB  
interaction**



A=5

HKS, PRL 110, 012502 (2013)

A=7

HKS, PRC 94, 021302(R) (2016)

A=9

Hall A, PRC 91, 034308 (2015)

A=10

HKS, PRC 103, L041301 (2021)

...

HKS, PRC 93, 034314 (2016)

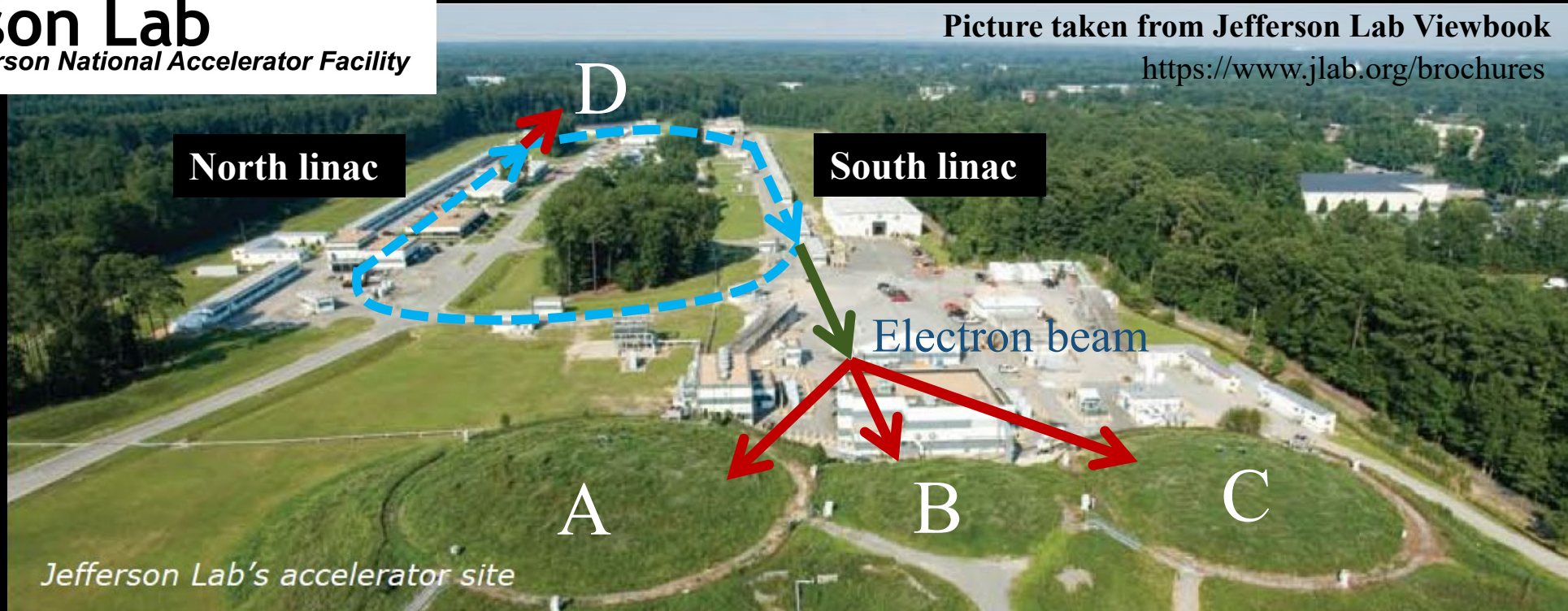
HKS, PRC 90, 034320 (2014) ...

# CEBAF AT JEFFERSON LAB

**Jefferson Lab**  
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

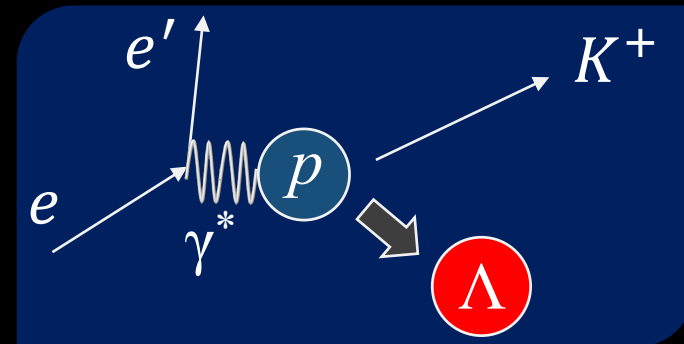
Picture taken from Jefferson Lab Viewbook

<https://www.jlab.org/brochures>

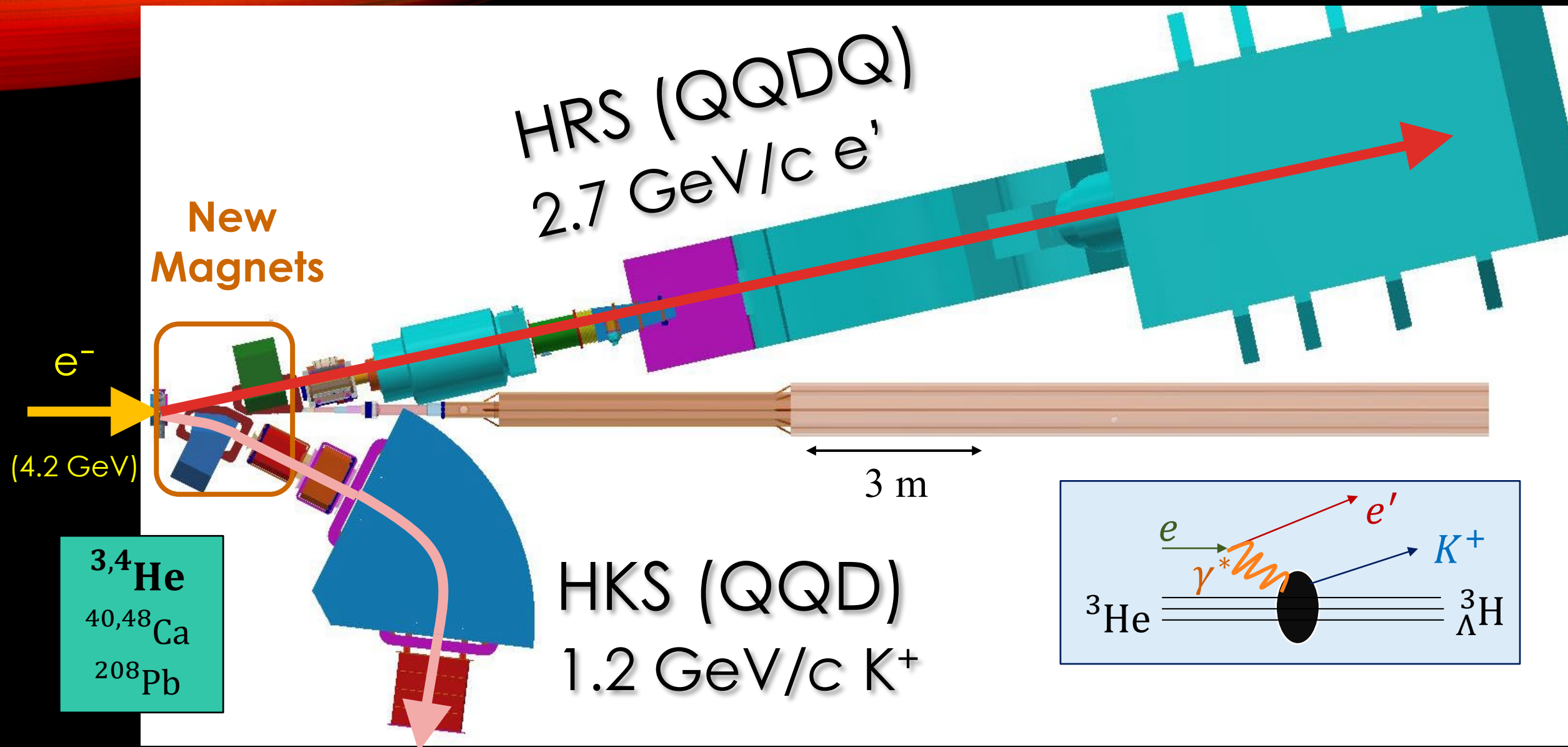


## Continuous electron beam facility (CEBAF)

- ✓ 12 GeV at maximum
- ✓ 100  $\mu\text{A}$  ( $> 600$  THz)
- ✓ 2 or 4-ns interval bunches
- ✓ Emittance of 2  $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{mrad}$
- ✓ Energy spread ( $\Delta E/E < 5 \times 10^{-5}$  rms)

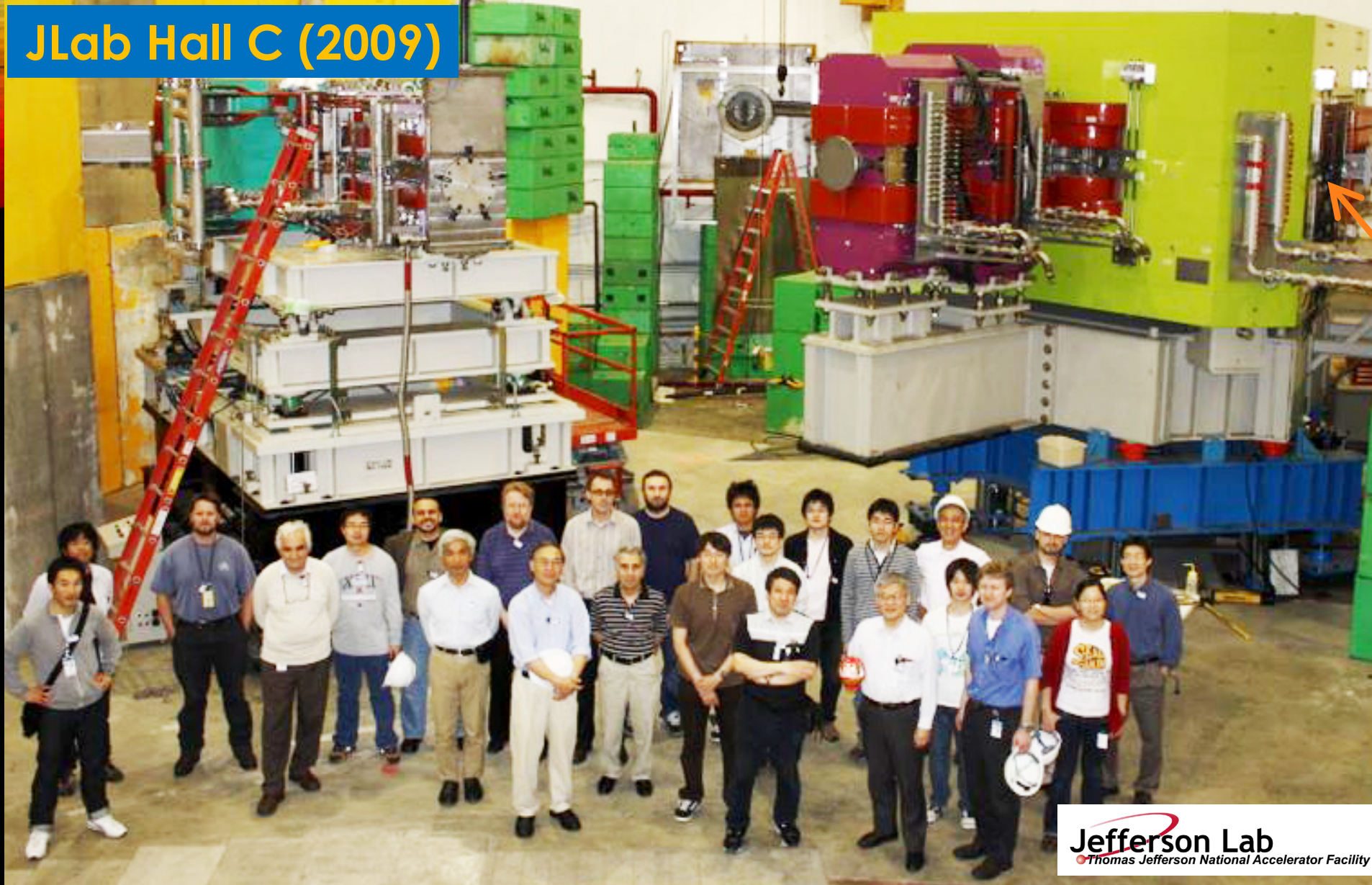


# Experimental Setup at JLab Hall A





## JLab Hall C (2009)



HKS

- TG et al., Nucl. Instrum Methods. Phys. A 729, 816—824 (2013)
- Y. Fujii et al., Nucl. Instrum Methods. Phys. A 795, 351—363 (2015)
- TG et al., Nucl. Instrum Methods. Phys. A 900, 69—83 (2018)



# LHRS

# RHRS

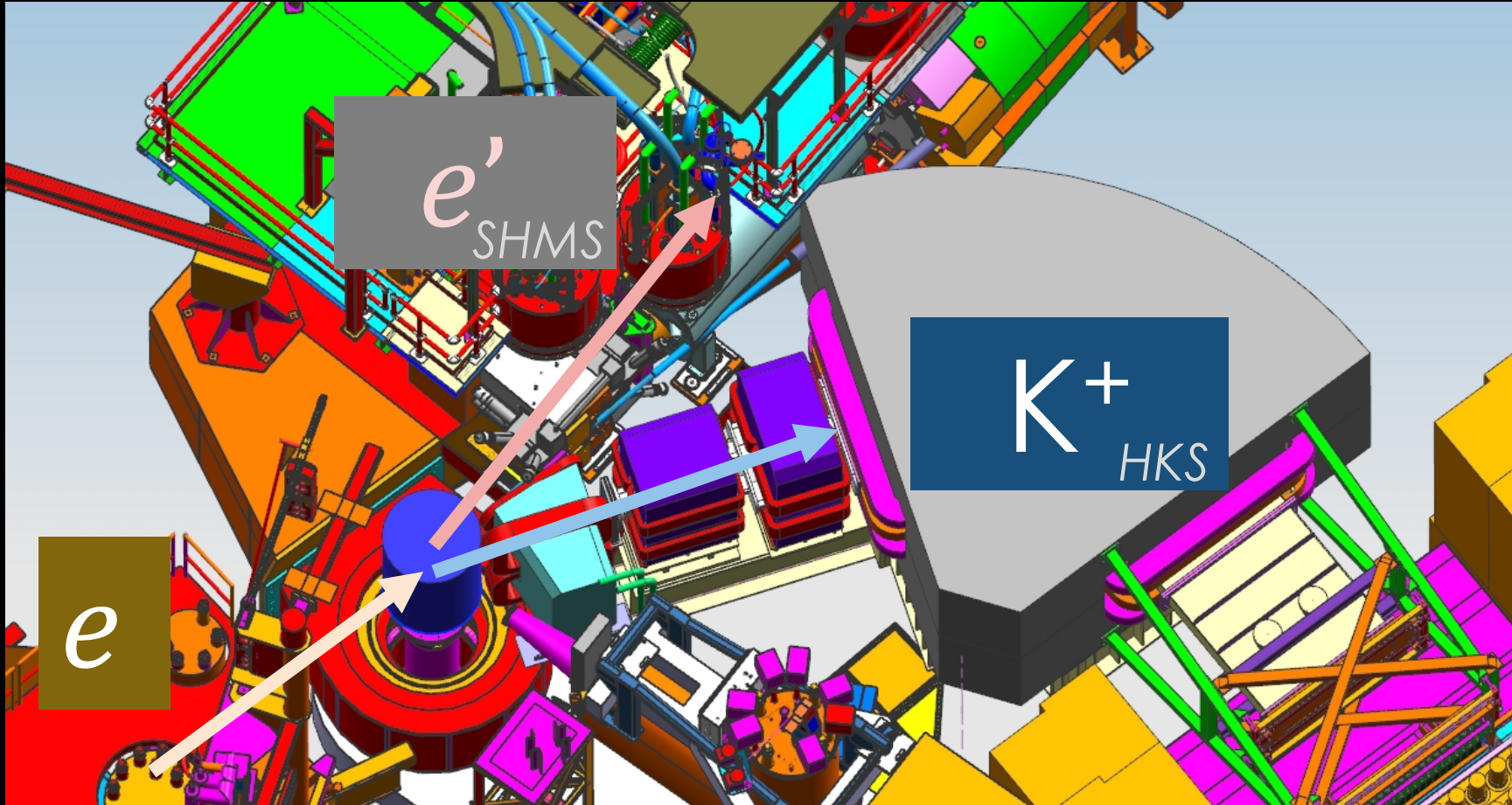


JLab Hall A (Apr 2019)





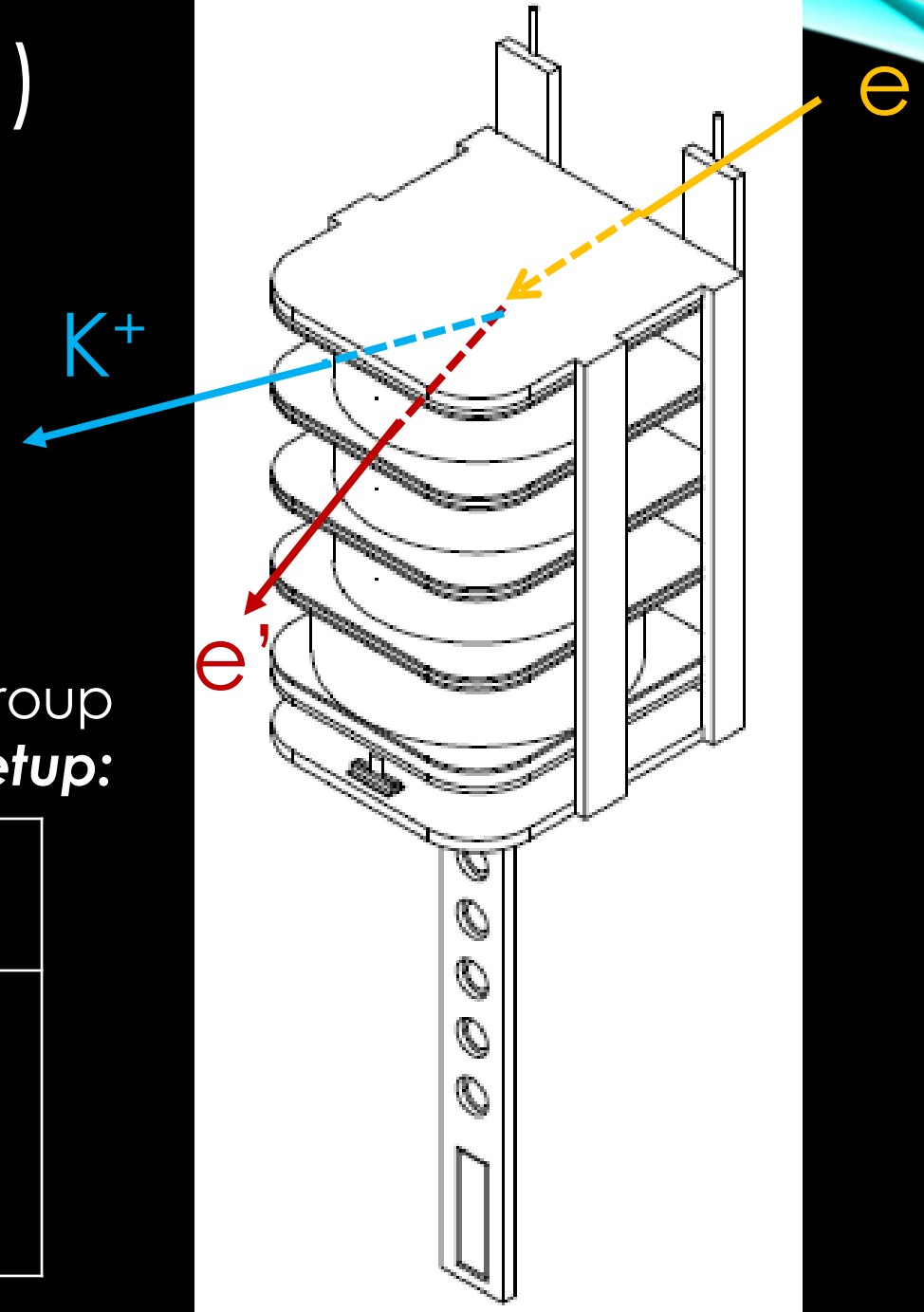
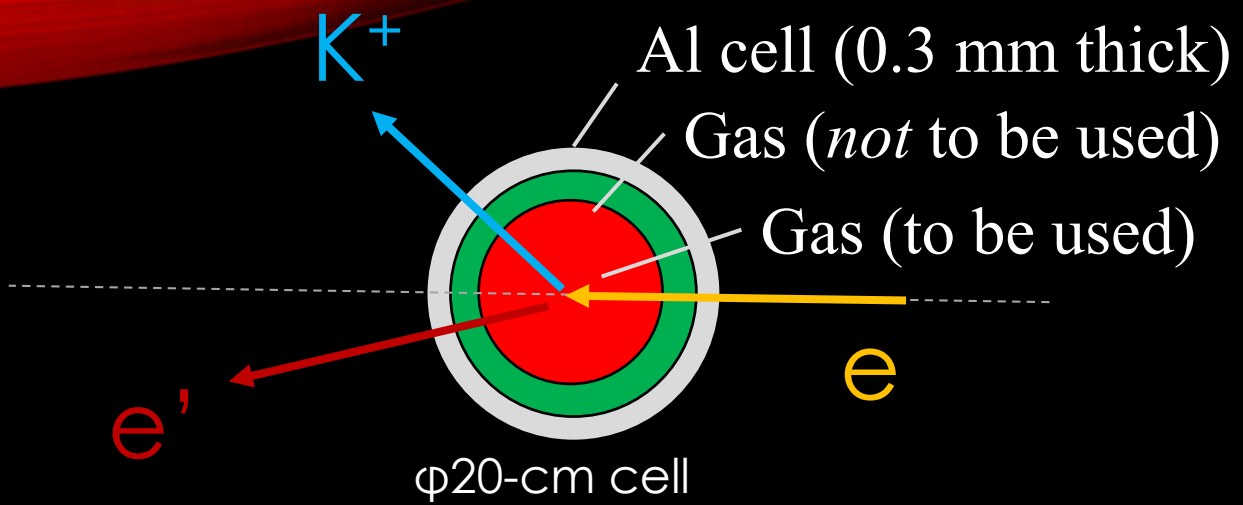
# Possibility in Hall C



Evaluations are in progress

- SHMS + HKS
- Vertical HES + vertical HKS
- ...

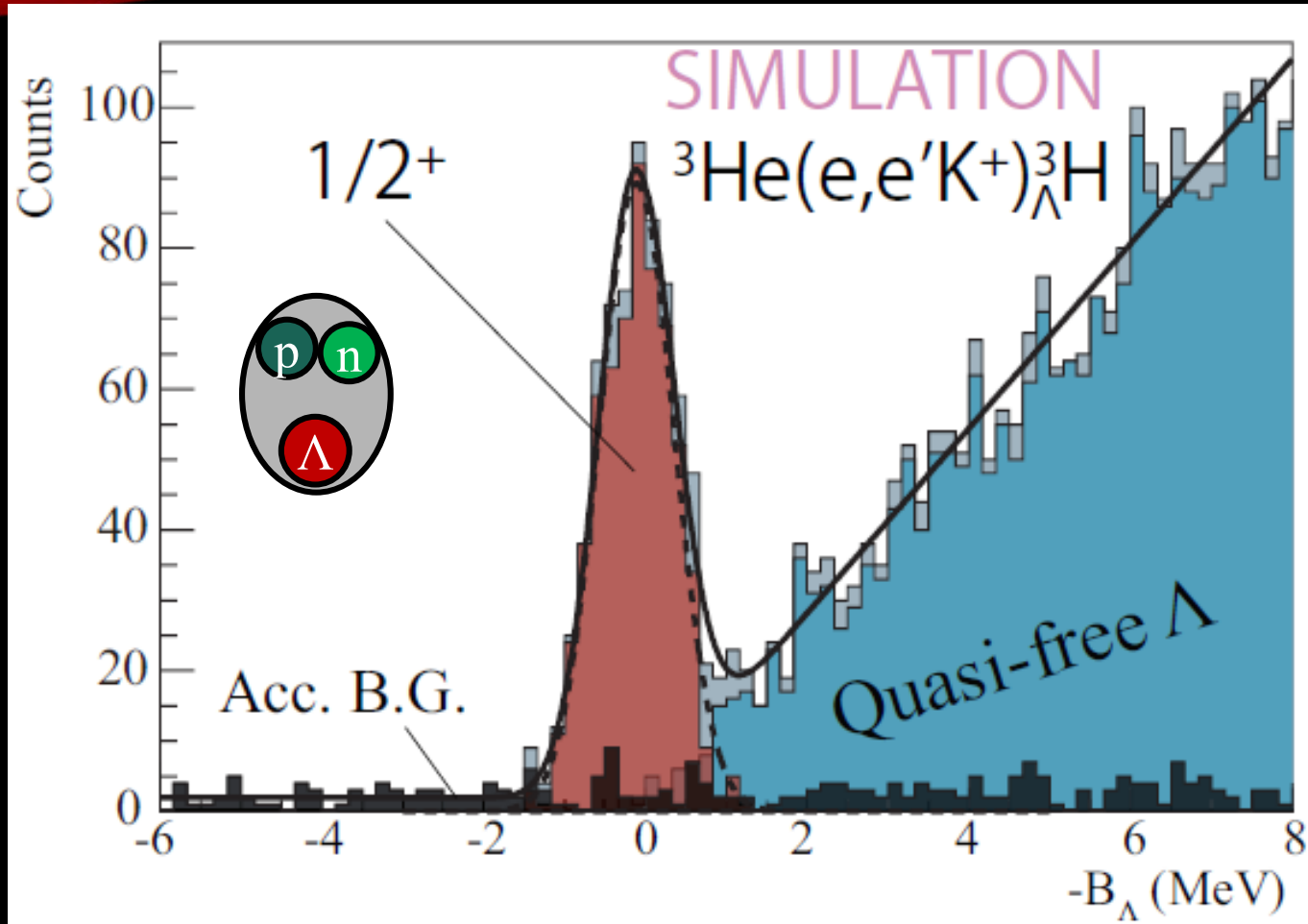
# TARGET CELLS (TUNA CAN)



Available densities calculated by the JLab Target Group  
***maintaining a compatibility with our experimental setup:***

Target	Density [/(g/cm <sup>3</sup> )]	Temperature [K]	Pressure [atm]
<sup>3</sup> He	9.5	12 ↻	3
<sup>4</sup> He	13.1		
<sup>1</sup> H <sub>2</sub>	2.8	30	

# EXPECTED SPECTRA AND STATISTICAL ERRORS

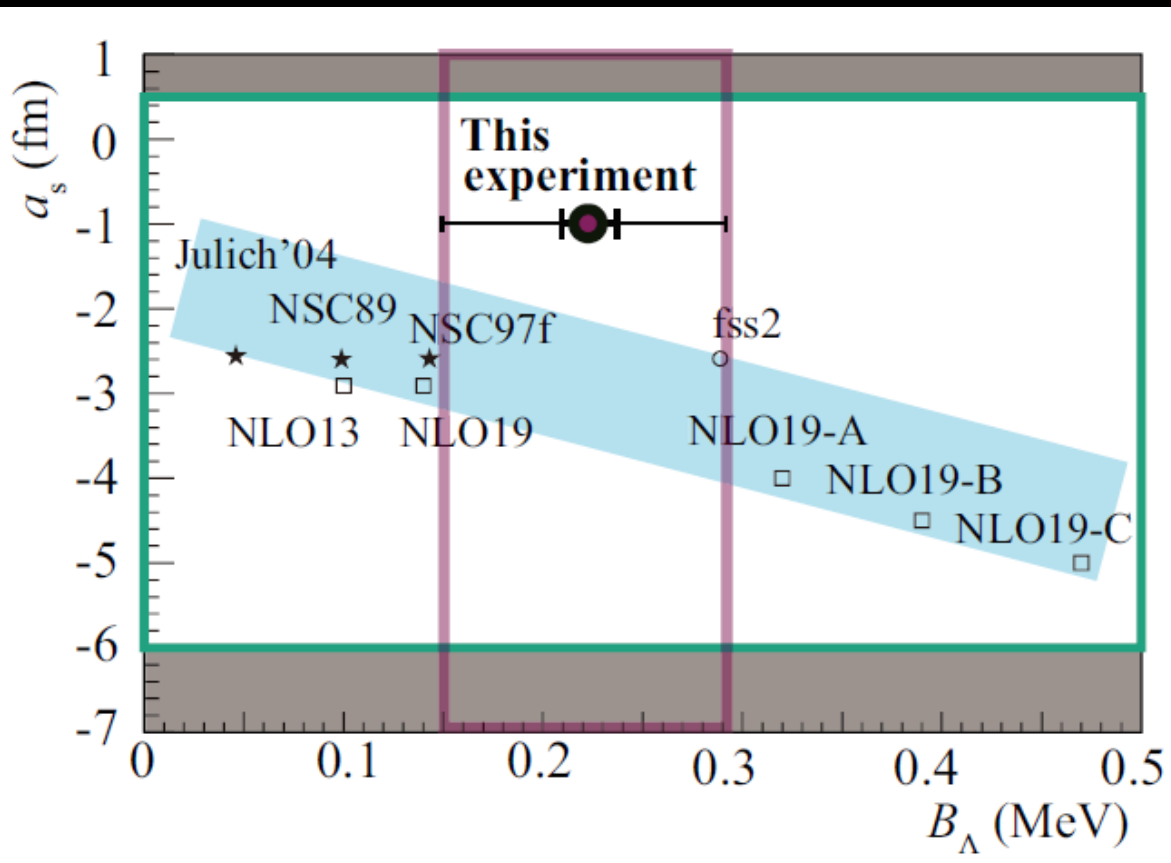


$$|\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{stat.}}| = 20 \text{ keV}$$

systematic error <  $\pm 60$  keV



# GROUND STATE OF ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ ( $T = 0, J^{\pi} = 1/2^{+}$ )



## Hypertriton Puzzle

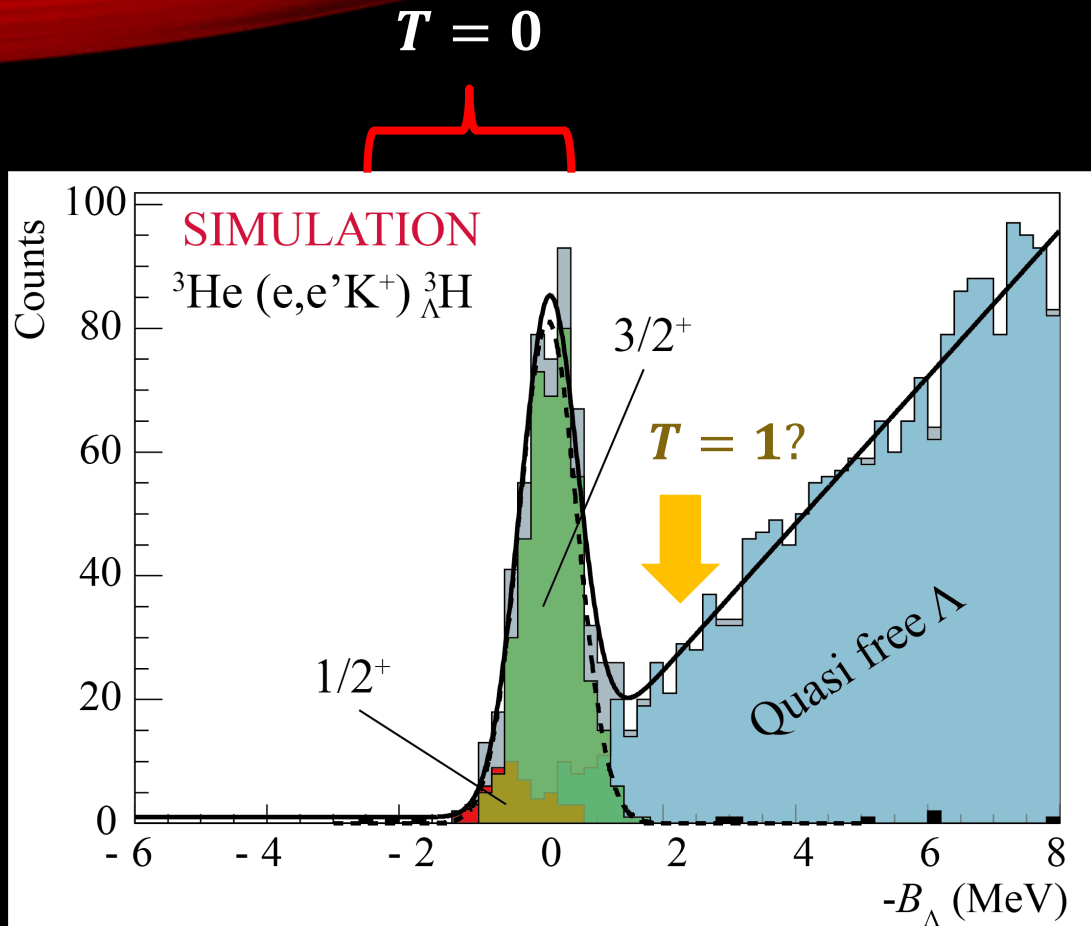
- $\Lambda$  d m radius ( $|\Delta r| \leq 1$  fm)  
 → Better estimation for the lifetime

## $\Lambda\text{N}$ interaction

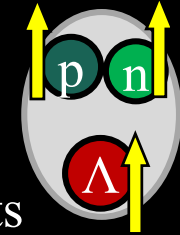
- Constraint for
  - Interaction models
  - The  $\Lambda\text{N}$  spin singlet scattering length ( $|\Delta a_s| \sim 1$  fm; cf.  $a_s = 1.8^{+2.3}_{-4.2}$  fm)



# EXCITED STATES OF ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$



## ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} (T = 0, J^{\pi} = 3/2^{+})$



- Has NOT been measured
- Hard to measure by emulsion / HI experiments
- Does it exist?
  - If yes, the CS is larger than  $1/2$  by a factor of 8 <sup>(1)</sup>
  - If no, only the  $1/2^{+}$  state will be observed
- $\leftarrow$   $\bar{\kappa}$ EFT predicts  $3/2^{+}$  as a virtual state <sup>(2)</sup>
- Strong constraint for the  $\Lambda\text{N}$  spin triplet interaction

## ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} (T = 1, J^{\pi} = 1/2^{+})$



- Isospin partner of  $nn\Lambda$  (and  $pp\Lambda$ )
  - $\rightarrow$  significant information on the existence of  $nn\Lambda$
- CSB study in the  $A = 3$  hypernuclear system
- If the CS is 0.5 nb/sr  $\rightarrow |\Delta B_{\Lambda}^{\text{stat.}}| \sim 90$  keV

(1) T. Mart *et al*, *Nucl. Phys. A* **640**, 235-258 (1998)

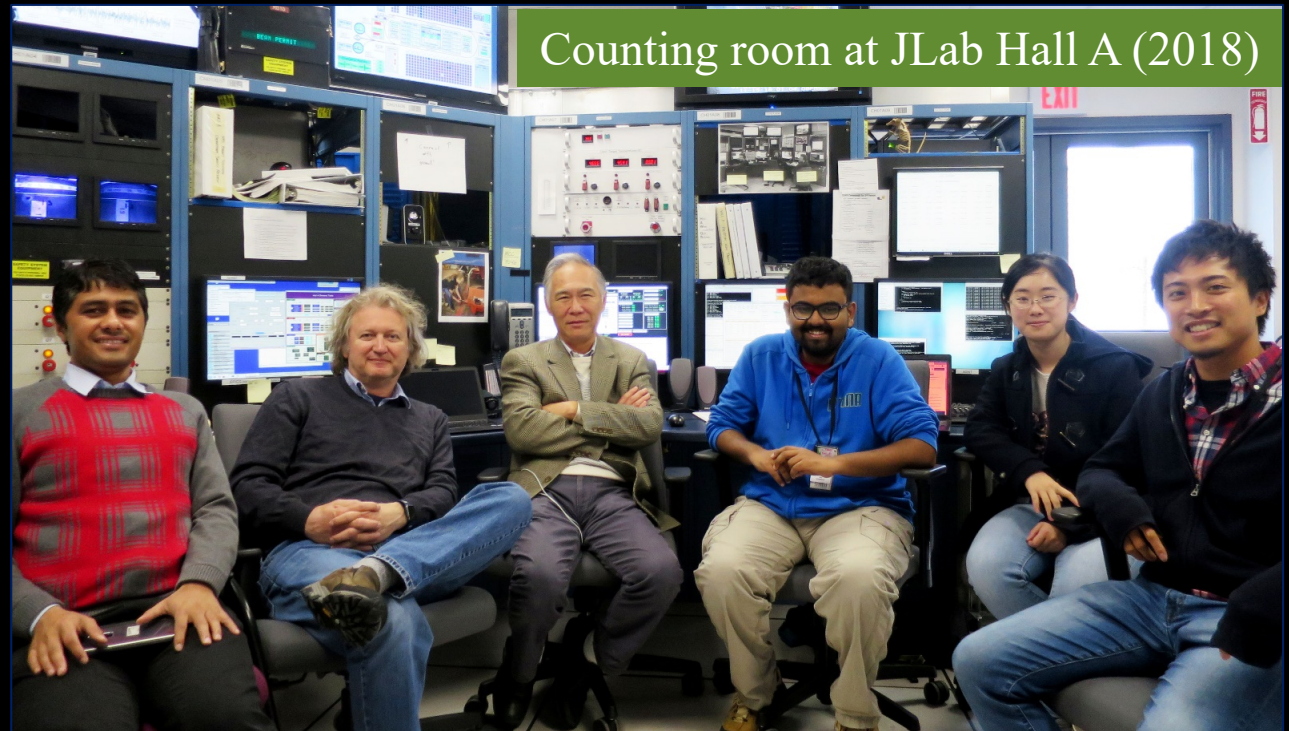
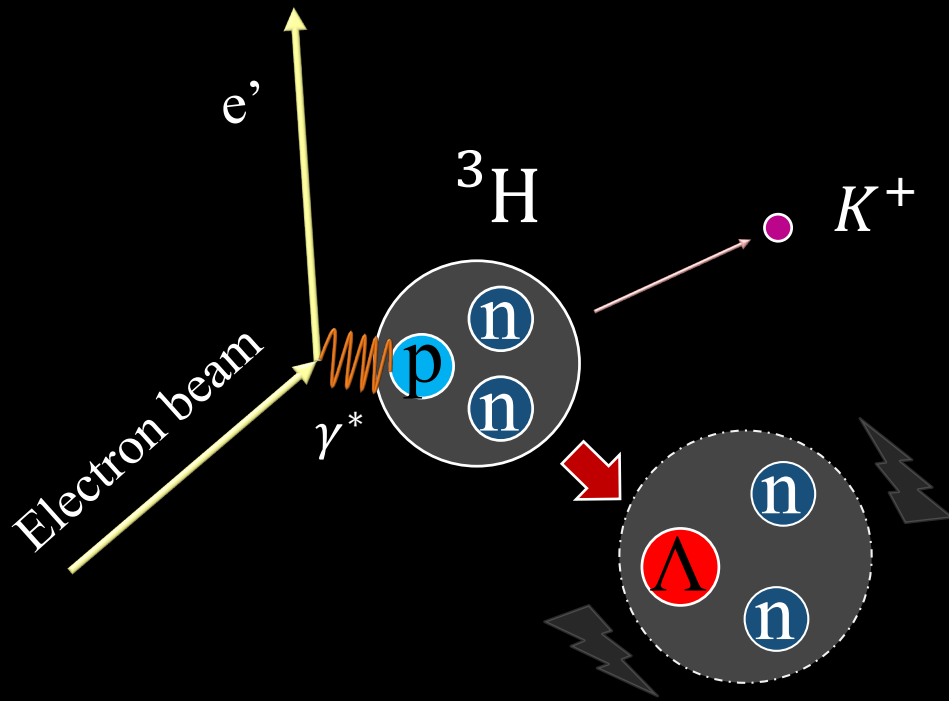
(2) M. Schäfer *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **808**, 135614 (2020)



# nn $\Lambda$ search experiment at JLab (E12-17-003)

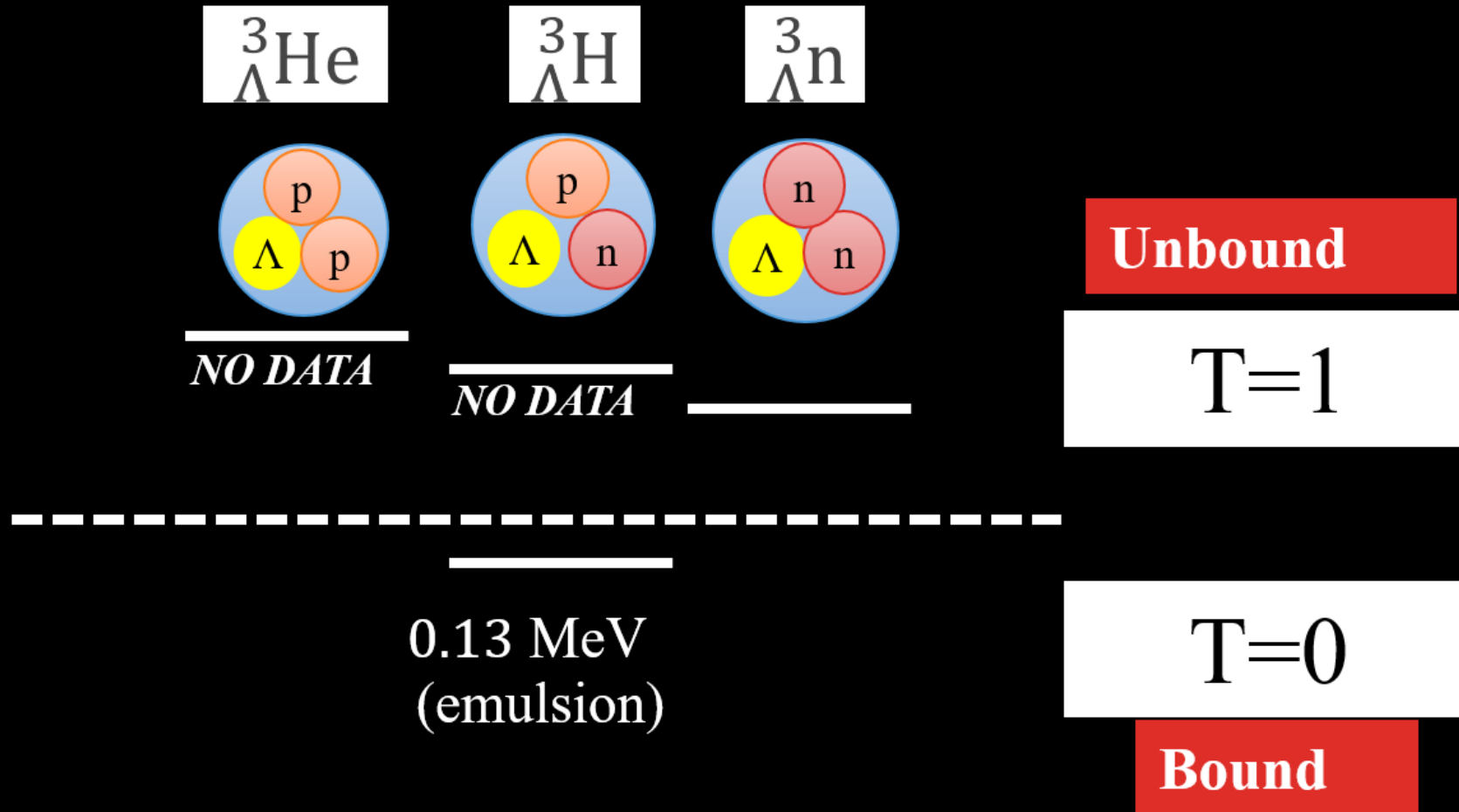
${}^3\text{H}(e, e'K^+)nn\Lambda$  with HRSs

E12-17-003 (Oct 30—Nov 25, 2018)



We have sensitivity to both bound and resonant states

# What we believe for the three-body system with a $\Lambda$



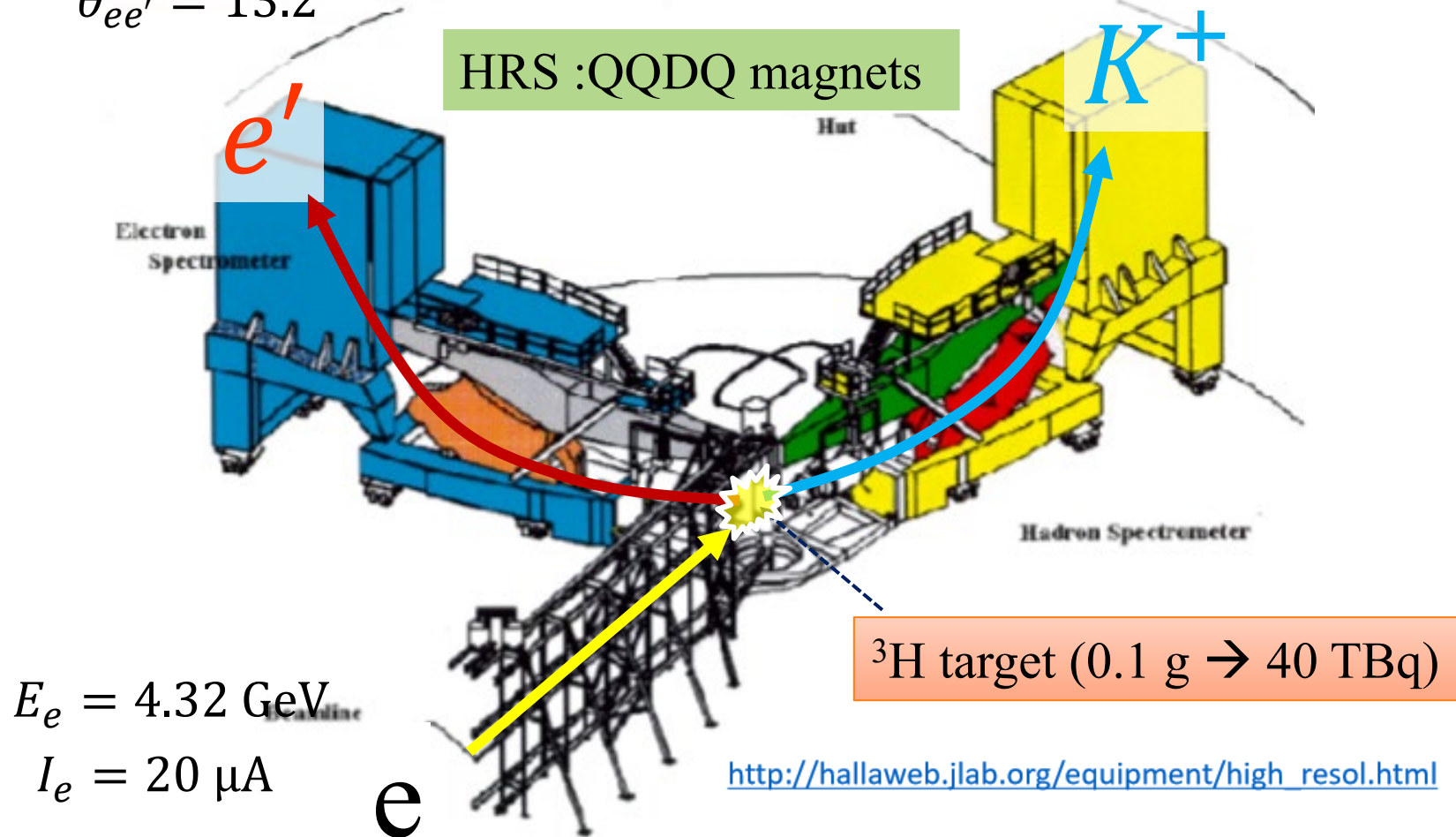
# EXPERIMENTAL SETUP (JLAB E12-17-003)

$$p_{e'} = 2.22 \text{ GeV}/c \pm 4.5\%$$

$$\theta_{ee'} = 13.2^\circ$$

$$p_K = 1.82 \text{ GeV}/c \pm 4.5\%$$

$$\theta_{eK} = 13.2^\circ$$



$$E_e = 4.32 \text{ GeV}$$

$$I_e = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

- High resolution
  - $\frac{\Delta p}{p} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$
- Long path length
  - $\rightarrow R_K \approx 17\%$
  - (c.f.  $R_K \approx 30\%$  at  $p = 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$  by HKS)



# STUDENTS WHO ANALYZE DATA

Independent analyses are in progress by students to doublecheck (triplecheck) results



K. Itabashi



K. Okuyama



東北大学

Tohoku Univ., Japan



E. Umezaki



Kyoto Univ., Japan



K.N. Suzuki



B. Pandey

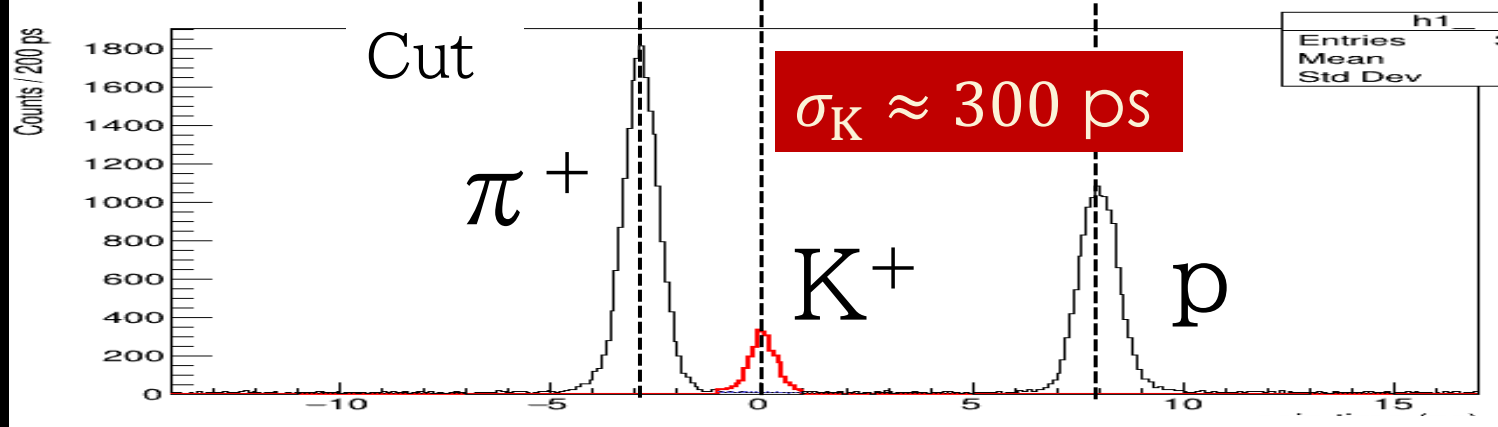
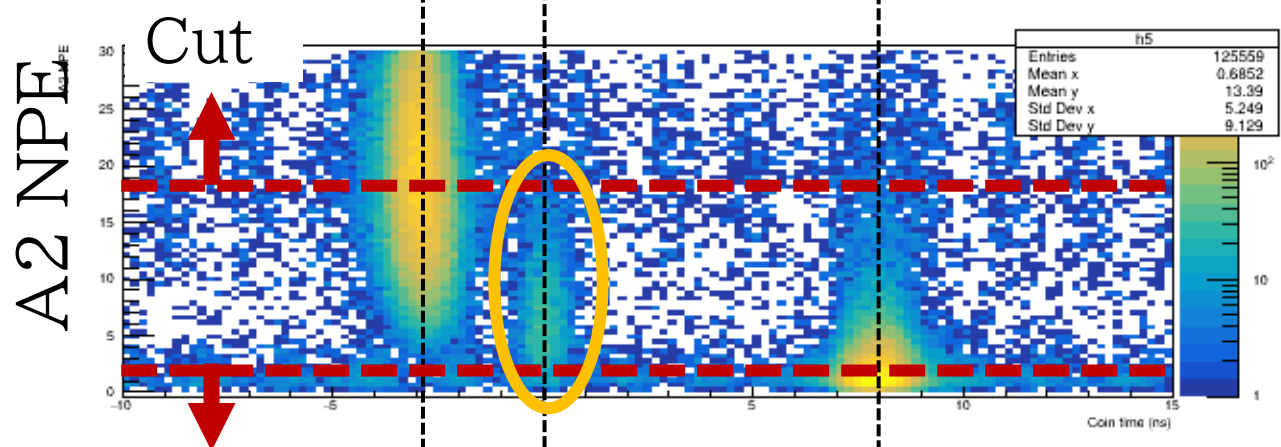
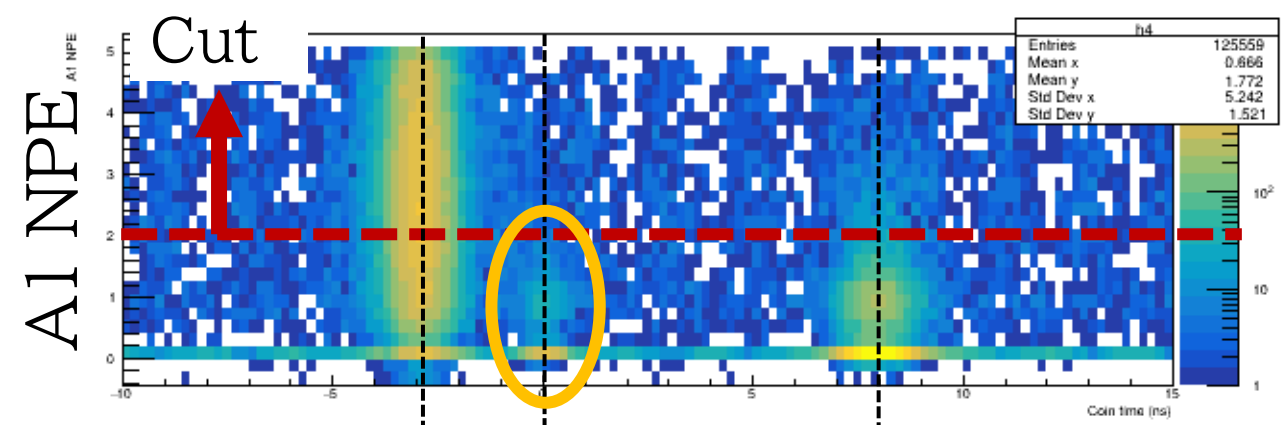
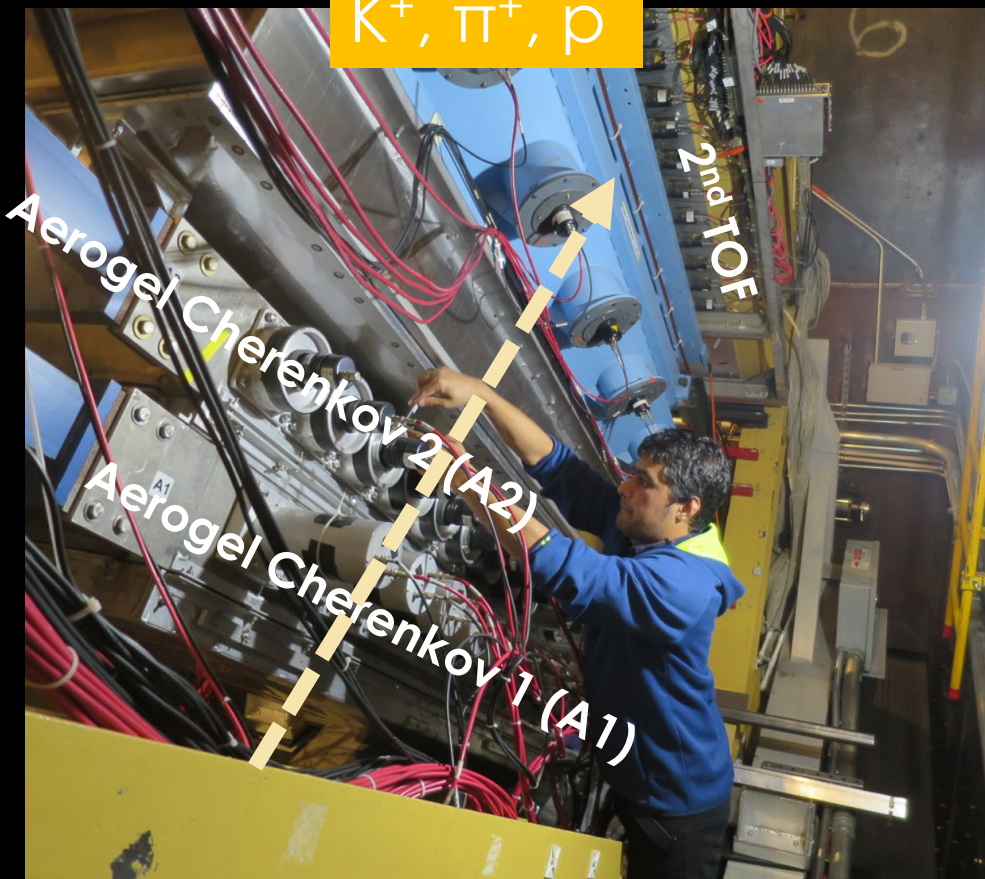


Hampton Univ., US

An FSI, elementary production, nn $\wedge$  search/CS, etc.

# KAON IDENTIFICATION

$K^+$ ,  $\pi^+$ , p

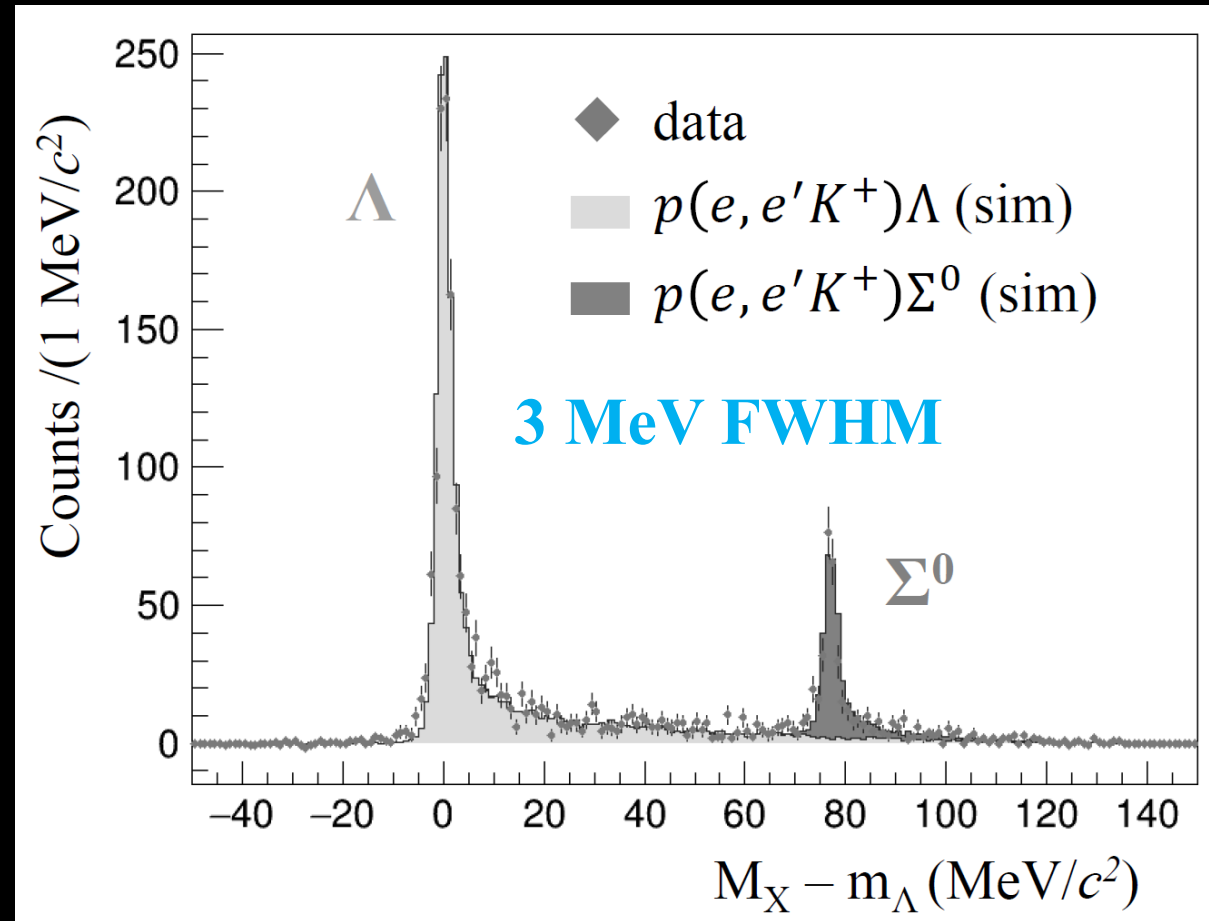
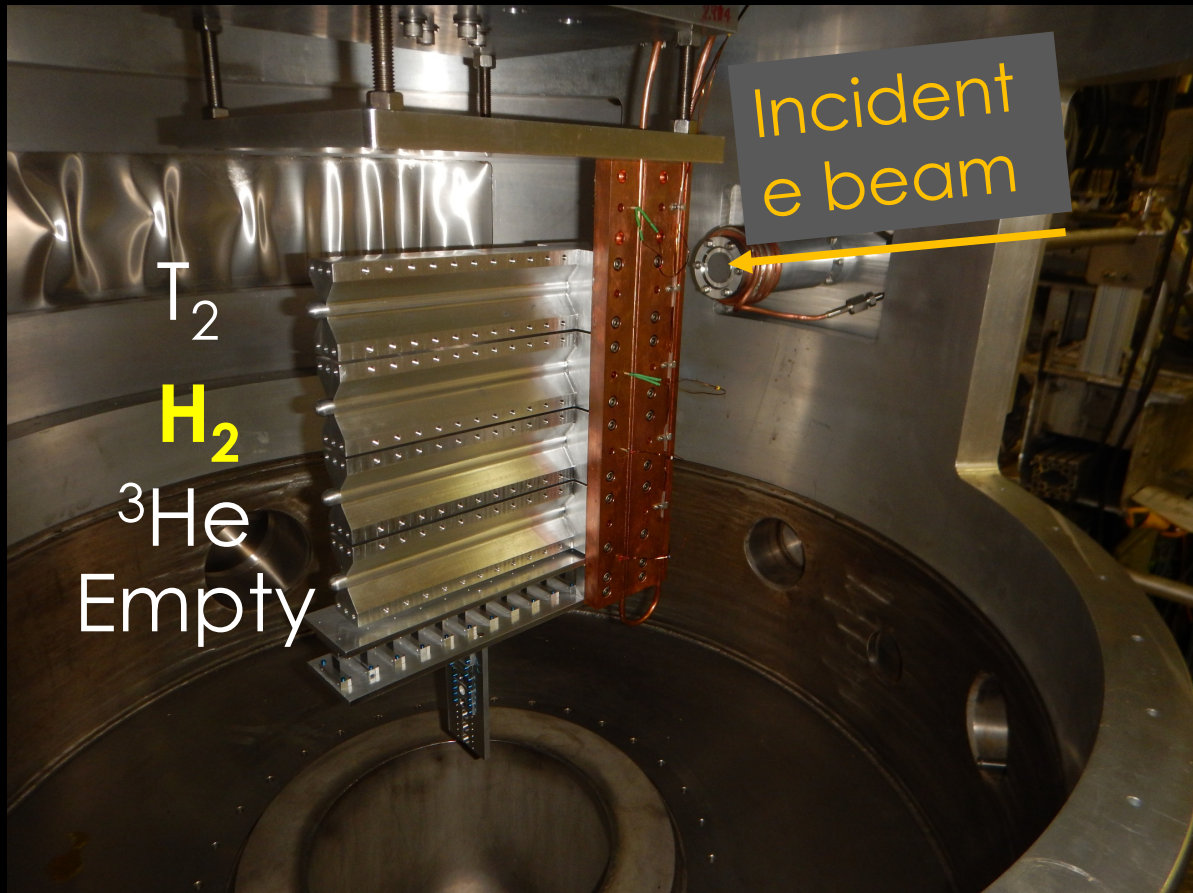


Timing consistency between L and R assuming  $m_K$  → Coin time (ns)



# Energy calibration by $\Lambda$ and $\Sigma$

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

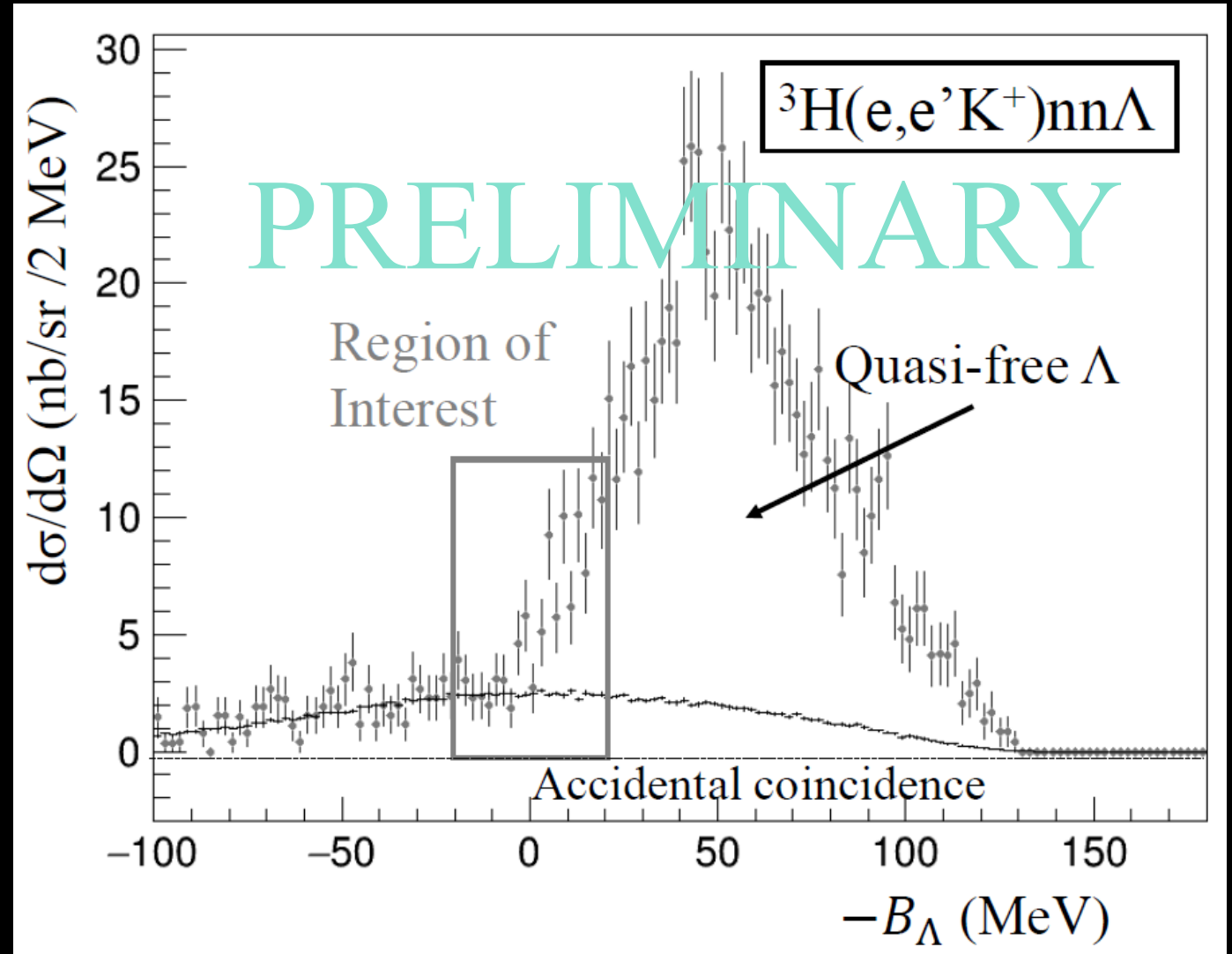


# CROSS SECTION ANALYSIS

1. Acceptance cut  
→ Lower statistics
2. Systematic error in addition  
to statistical error

Other ongoing analyses:

- A) Peak search with higher stat.
- B)  $\Lambda$ n FSI → Need theoretical supports



# FIT RESULT (PRELIMINARY)

**Test case1:** narrow width  $\Gamma = 0.8$  MeV  
K.M.Kamada et al.,  
EPJ Conf. 113, 07004 (2016)

**Test case2:** wide width  $\Gamma = 4.7$  MeV  
V.B. Belyaev et al., NPA 803, 210 (2008)

Unbinned maximum  
likelihood fitting  
→ Cross section

Narrow width

Wide width

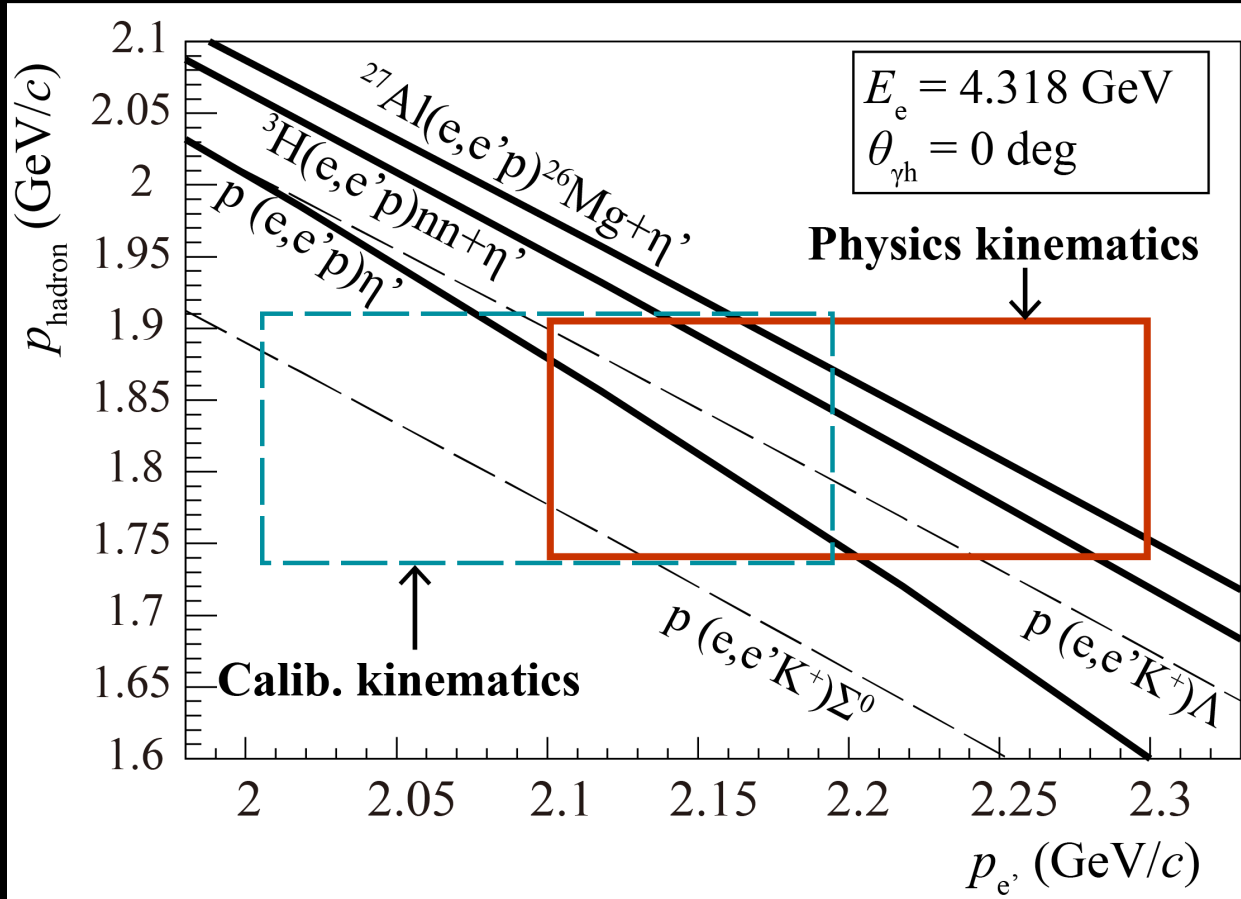
$d\sigma/d\Omega$  (nb/sr)

$d\sigma/d\Omega$  (nb/sr)

PRELIMINARY

# $\eta'$ MESIC NUCLEI

We need theoretical calculations!



$p(e, e'p)\eta'$

**PRELIMINARY**

→ (virtual) photoproduction of  **$nn\eta'$  mesic nuclei**

→  **$N\eta'$  interaction**



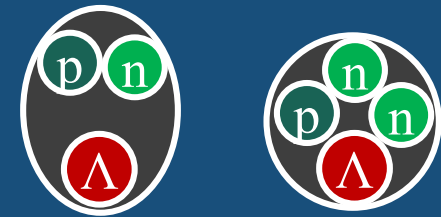
# SUMMARY

## HRS-HKS @ Hall A (JLab E12-19-002, 2023~)

- $B_{\Lambda}({}^3, {}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H})$  with an accuracy of

$$\Delta B_{\Lambda}^{\text{tot.}} = \sqrt{|\Delta B_{\Lambda}^{\text{sys.}}|^2 + |\Delta B_{\Lambda}^{\text{stat.}}|^2} \simeq 60 \text{ keV}$$

→ Hypertriton Puzzle / Charge Symmetry Breaking



## nnΛ search experiment (E12-17-003, 2018)

1. Cross section analysis
2. Peak search with the count-base spectrum
3. nΛ FSI from the QF shape

Recent reference:

TG et al., AIP Conf. Proc. **2319**, 080019 (2021); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0037353>





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION