

NSmatter@YITP,

Oct. 25, 2013

Baryon-Baryon Interactions obtained from Hypernuclear studies

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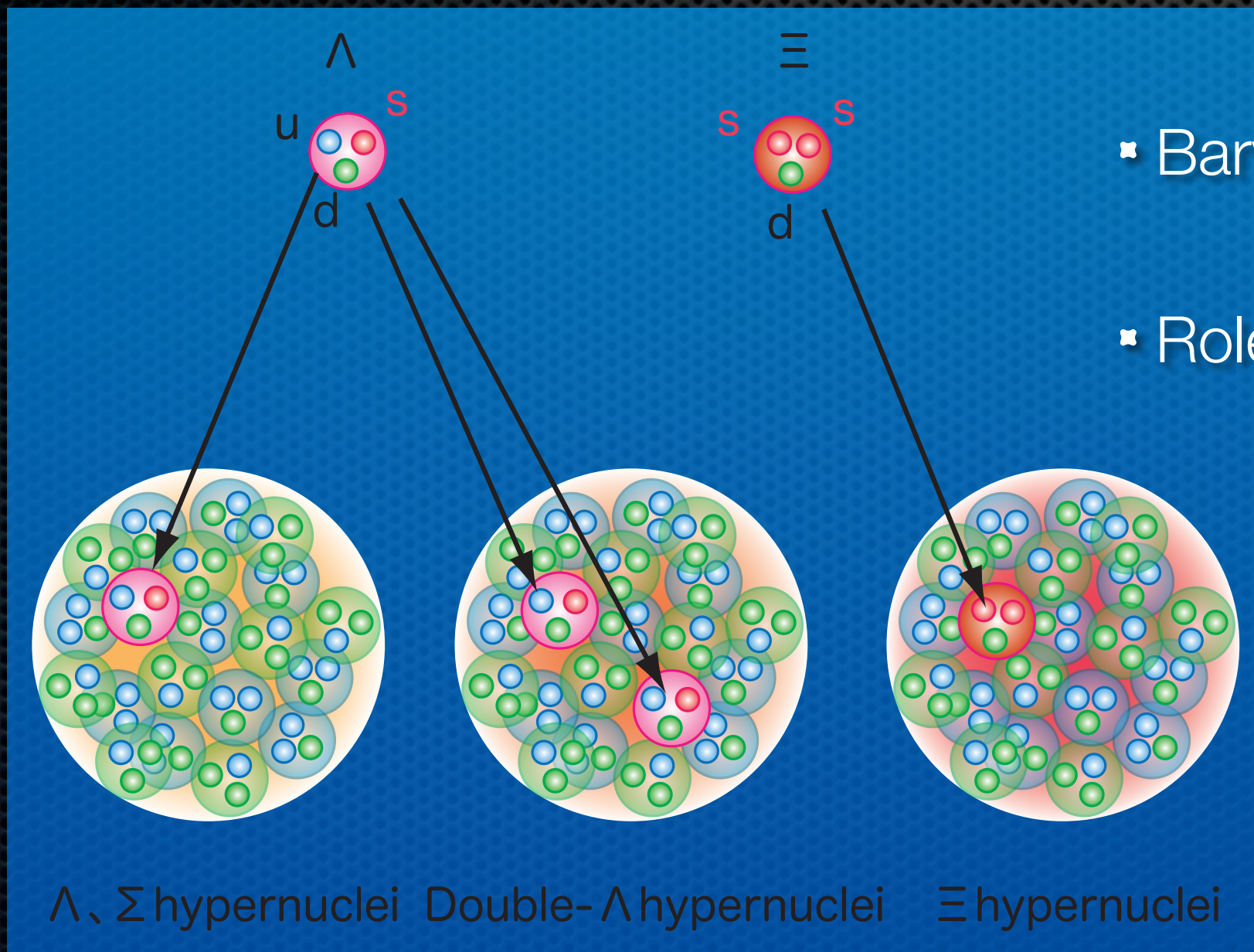


Contents

- ✦ Introduction to Strangeness Nuclear Physics
- ✦ Baryon-Baryon Interactions
 - ✦ $S=-1$ Baryon Systems
 - ✦ $S=-2$ Baryon Systems
 - ✦ Kaonic Nuclei
- ✦ Summary

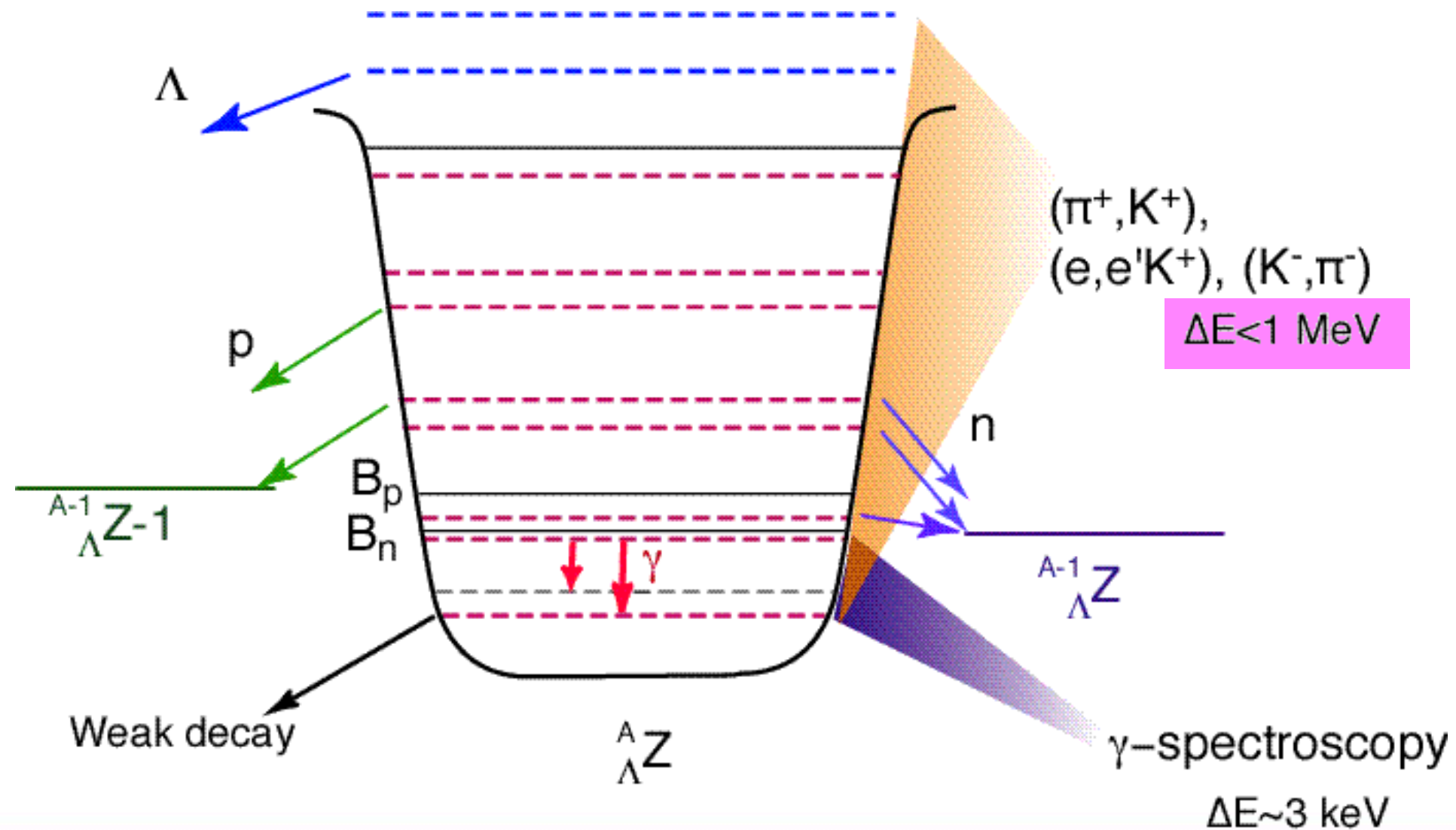
Hadron Many-Body Systems with Strangeness

- Hypernuclei : Hyperons(Λ , Σ , Ξ) in Nuclei

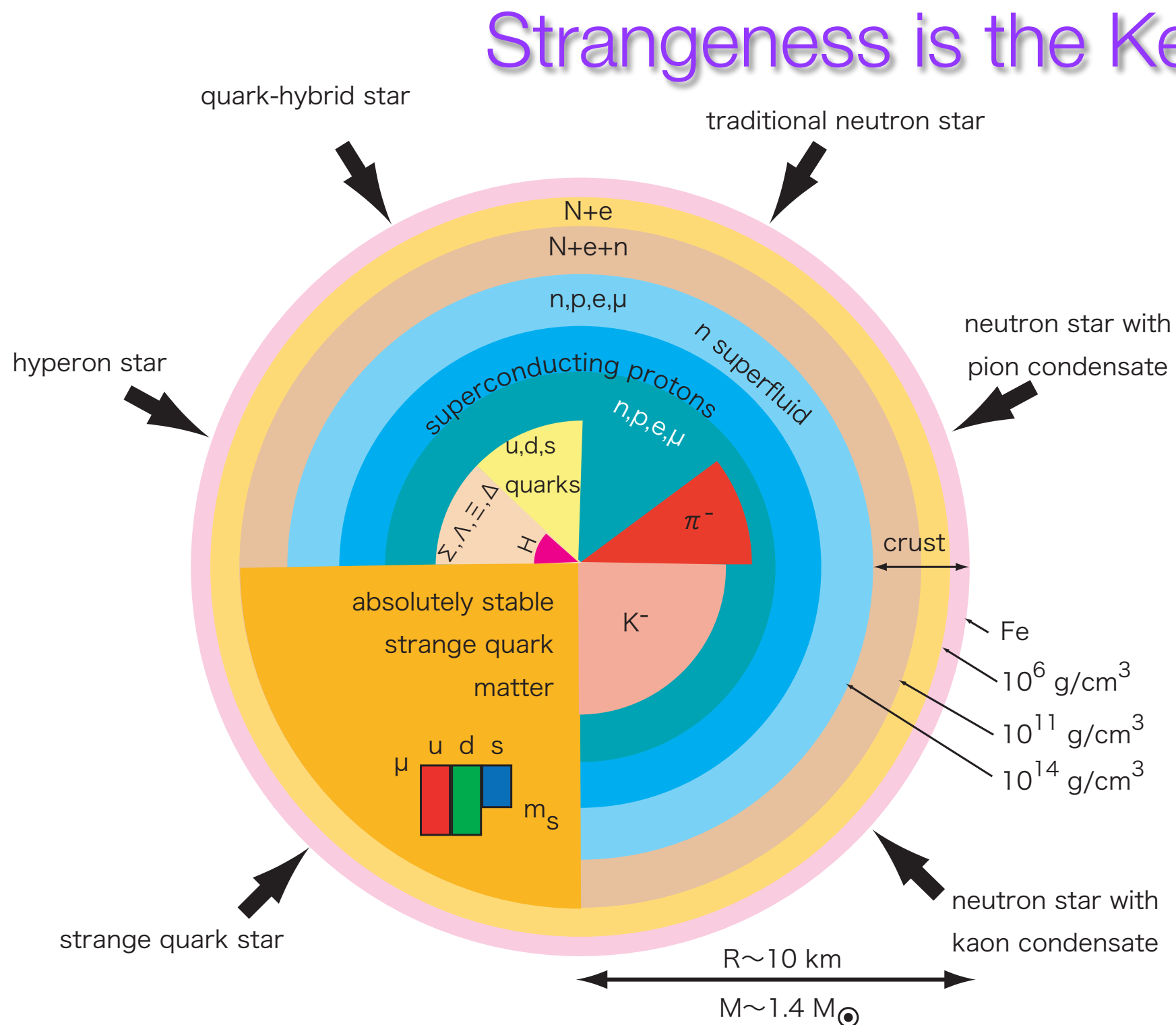


- Baryon-Baryon Interactions in $SU_F(3)$
- Role of Strangeness in Dense Matter

Excited levels of Λ -hypernuclei



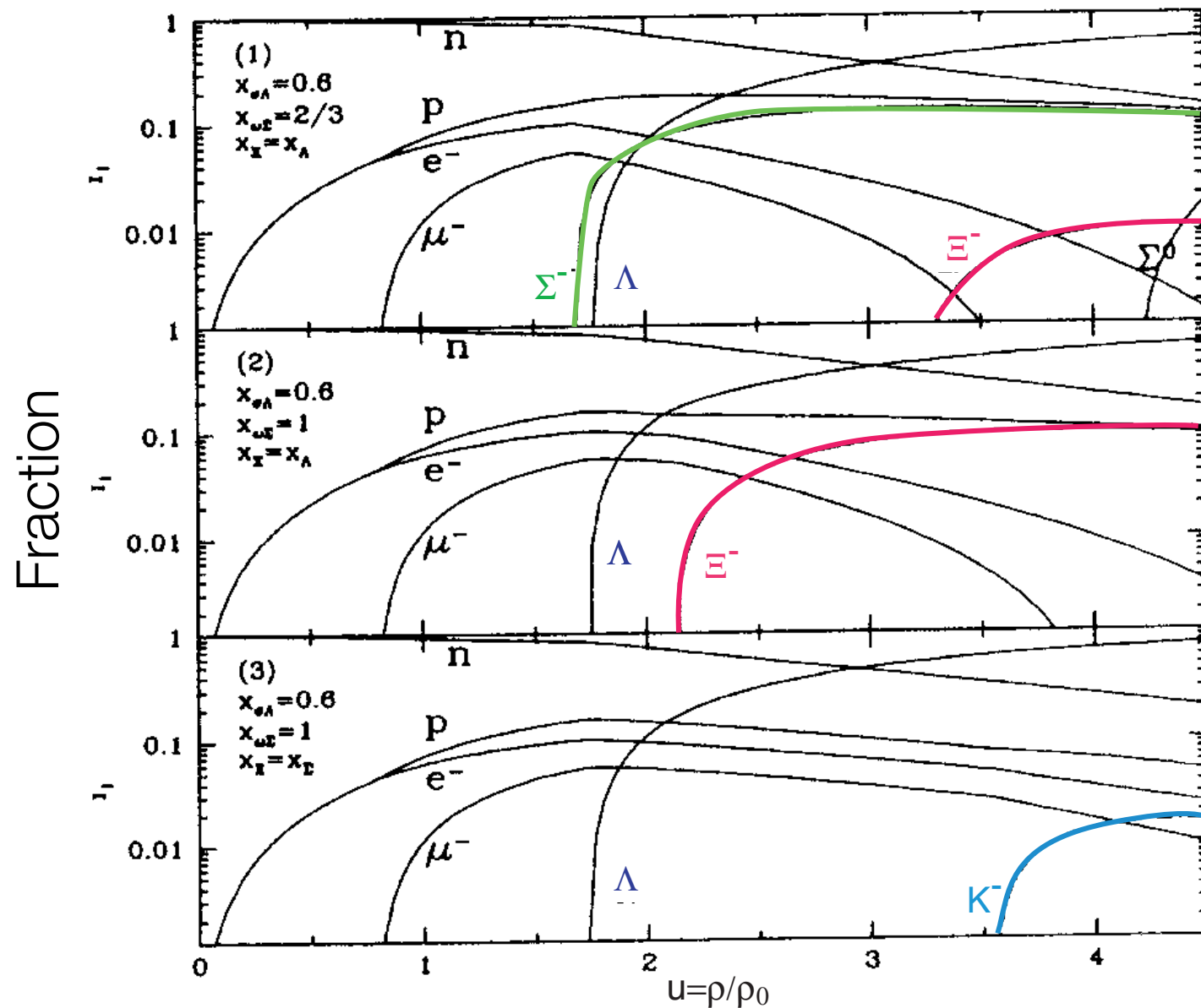
What's in the Neutron Star Core ?



Ξ -Nucleus potential ?

- Chemical Potential:

$$\mu_B = m_B + \frac{k_F^2}{2m_B} + U(k_F)$$



$$U_{\Sigma} < 0, U_{\Xi} < 0$$

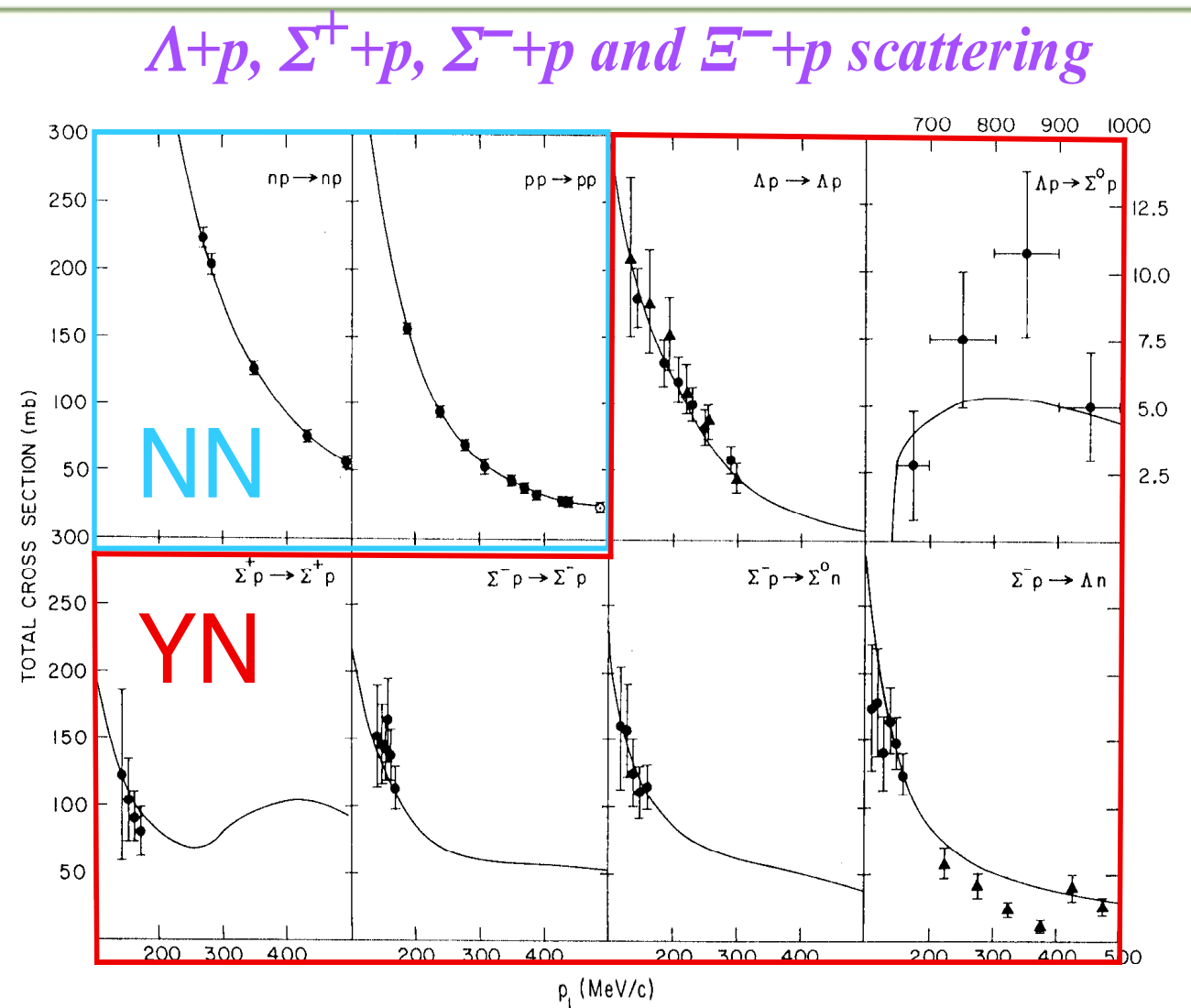
$$U_{\Sigma} > 0, U_{\Xi} < 0$$

$$U_{\Sigma} > 0, U_{\Xi} > 0$$

Hyperon-Nucleon Scattering

$\Sigma^\pm p, \Lambda p$: only 38 data points

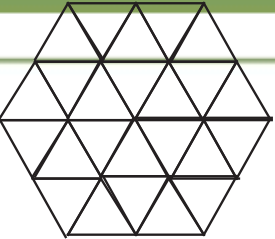
- $\Xi^- p$ elastic scattering and $\Xi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda \Lambda$ reaction
- Asymmetry in Λp and $\Sigma^+ p$ elastic scattering



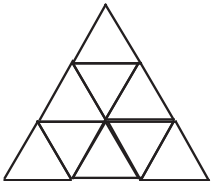
Need high quality data with high statistics

Baryon-Baryon Interaction

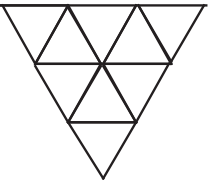
Baryon-Baryon Systems in SU(3)

27_s 

S=0 NN(T=1)
 S=-1 $\Sigma N(T=3/2) \Sigma N-\Lambda N(T=1/2)$
 S=-2 $\Sigma \Sigma(T=2) \Xi N-\Sigma \Lambda-\Sigma \Sigma(T=1) \Xi N-\Sigma \Sigma-\Lambda \Lambda(T=0)$
 S=-3 $\Xi \Sigma(T=3/2) \Xi \Sigma-\Xi \Lambda(T=1/2)$
 S=-4 $\Xi \Xi(T=1)$

10_a 

S=0 NN(T=0)
 S=-1 $\Sigma N-\Lambda N(T=1/2)$
 S=-2 $\Xi N-\Sigma \Lambda(T=1)$
 S=-3 $\Xi \Sigma(T=3/2)$

10_a 

S=-1 $\Sigma N(T=3/2)$
 S=-2 $\Xi N-\Sigma \Lambda-\Sigma \Sigma(T=1)$
 S=-3 $\Xi \Sigma-\Xi \Lambda(T=1/2)$
 S=-4 $\Xi \Xi(T=0)$

8_s 

S=-1 $\Sigma N-\Lambda N(T=1/2)$
 S=-2 $\Xi N-\Sigma \Lambda(T=1) \Xi N-\Sigma \Sigma-\Lambda \Lambda(T=0)$
 S=-3 $\Xi \Sigma-\Xi \Lambda(T=1/2)$

8_a 

S=-1 $\Sigma N-\Lambda N(T=1/2)$
 S=-2 $\Xi N-\Sigma \Lambda-\Sigma \Sigma(T=1) \Xi N(T=0)$
 S=-3 $\Xi \Sigma-\Xi \Lambda(T=1/2)$

1_s • S=-2 $\Xi N-\Sigma \Sigma-\Lambda \Lambda(T=0)$

► Understanding of the flavor SU(3) baryon-baryon interaction

● Y-N, Y-Y < N-N ?

Repulsive or Attractive ?

● Repulsive cores in Y-N/Y-Y ?
 What's the origin ?

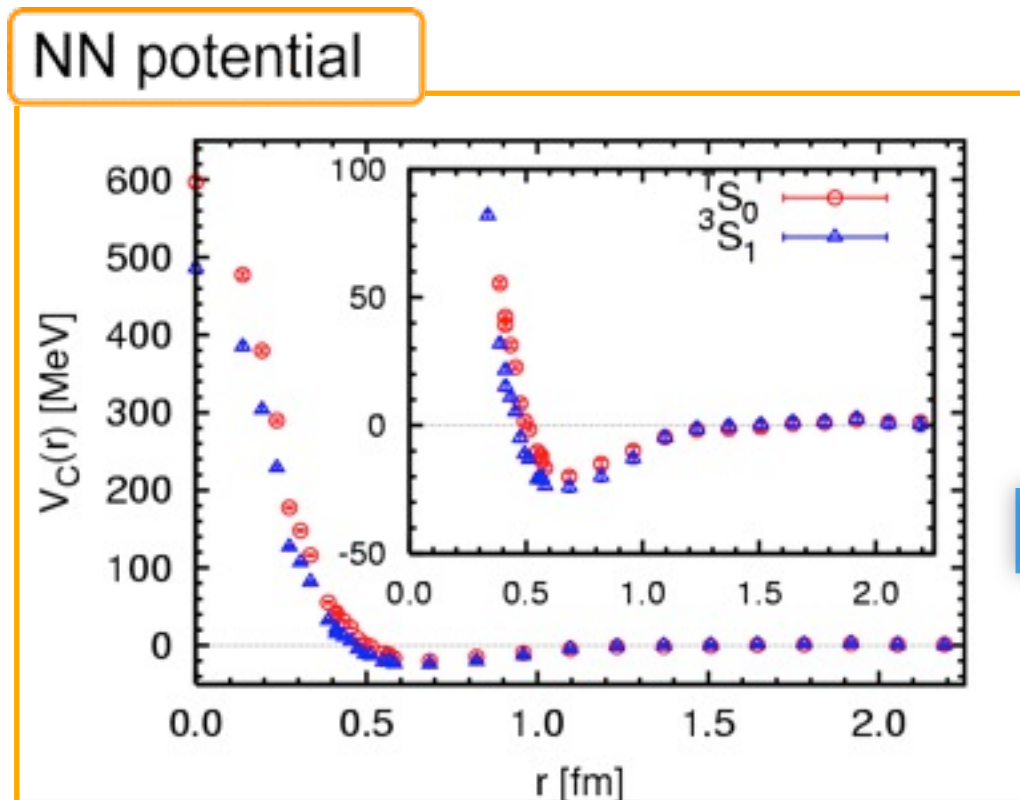
● Spin-dependent forces in Y-N/Y-Y.

● Dibaryons

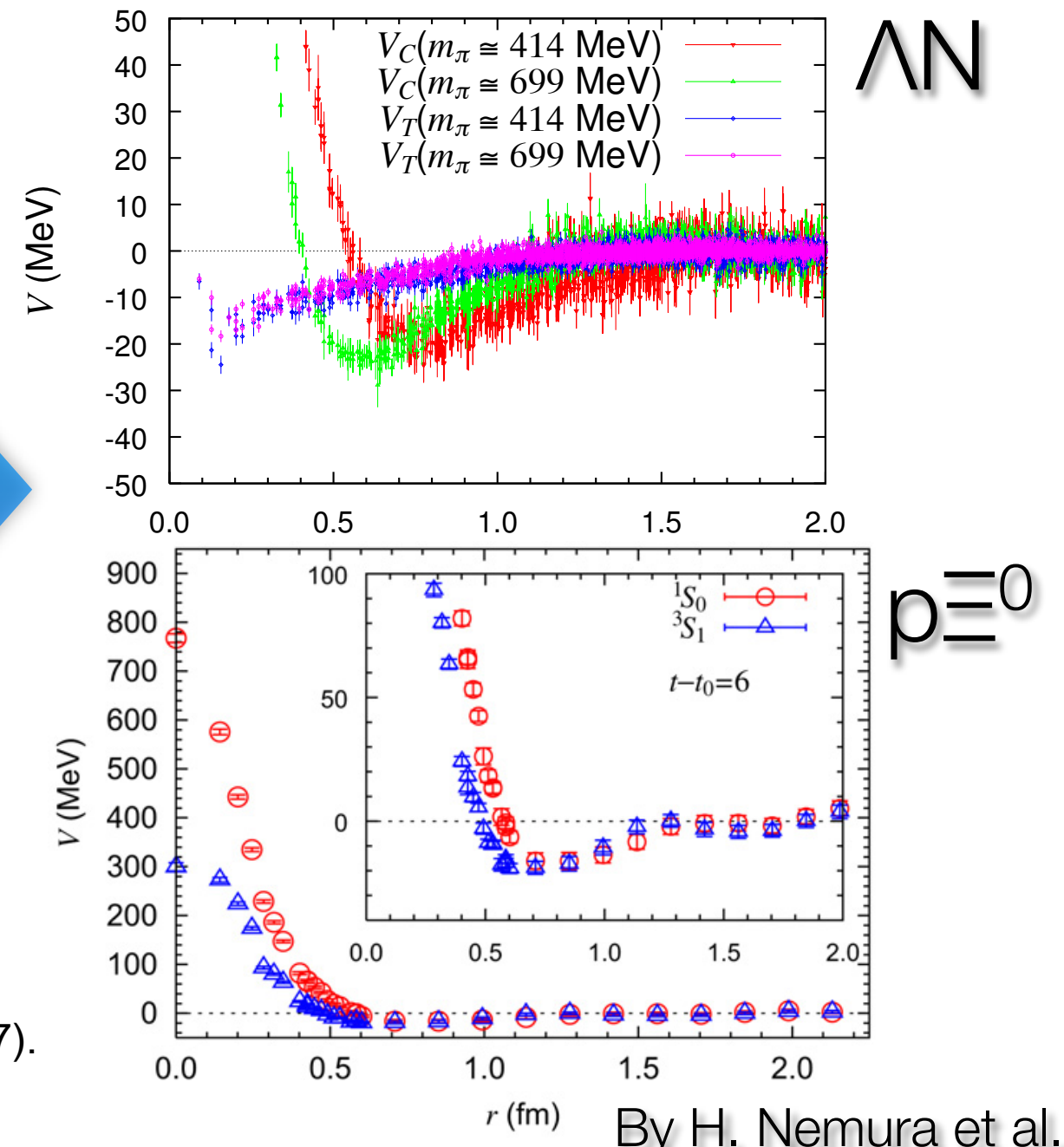
H Dibaryon ?

Modern Picture of Baryon-Baryon Interactions

- ✦ Nuclear Force from Lattice QCD



N.Ishii, S.Aoki, T.Hatsuda, Phys.Rev.Lett.99,022001 (2007).



World Facilities in the 21st Century

For Strangeness Nuclear Physics



J-PARC Facility (KEK/JAEA)

South to North

Linac

3 GeV
Synchrotron

Neutrino Beams
(to Kamioka)

Materials and Life
Experimental
Facility

50 GeV
Synchrotron

Hadron Exp.
Facility

— CY2007 Beams
— JFY2008 Beams
— JFY2009 Beams

Photo in July of 2009

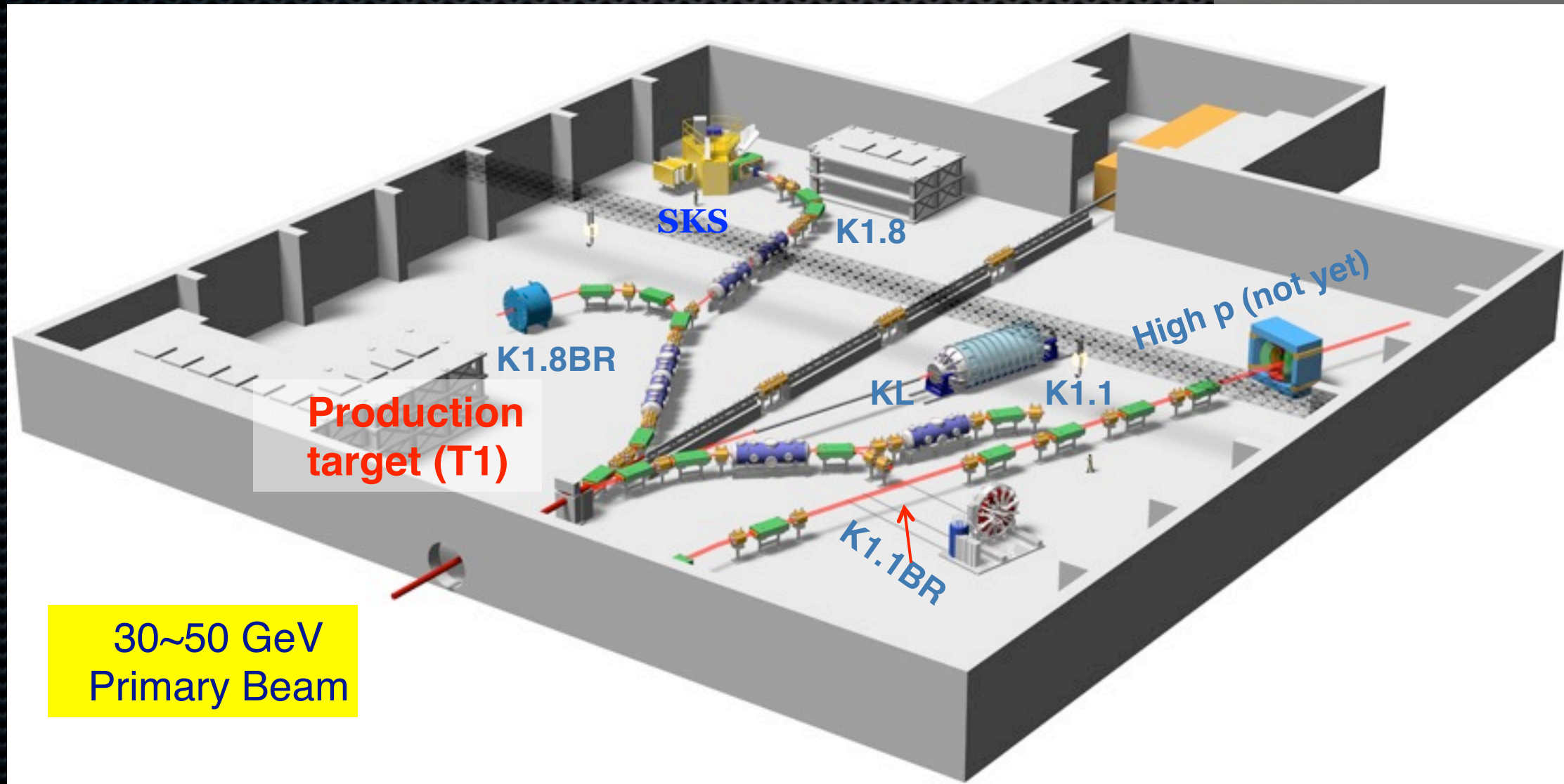
Hadron Experimental Hall

World highest intensity Kaon beams !

First beam in Feb. 2009

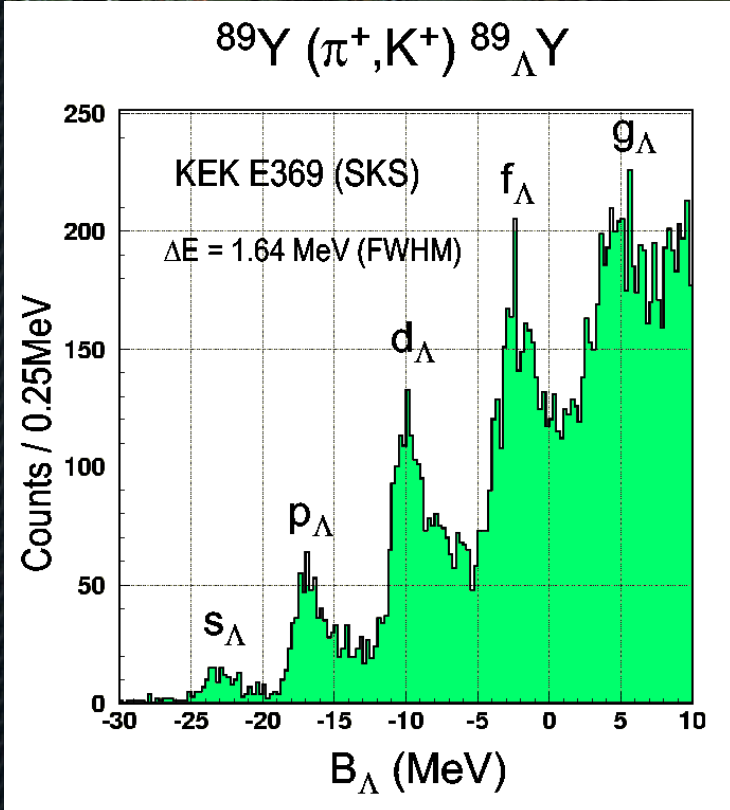
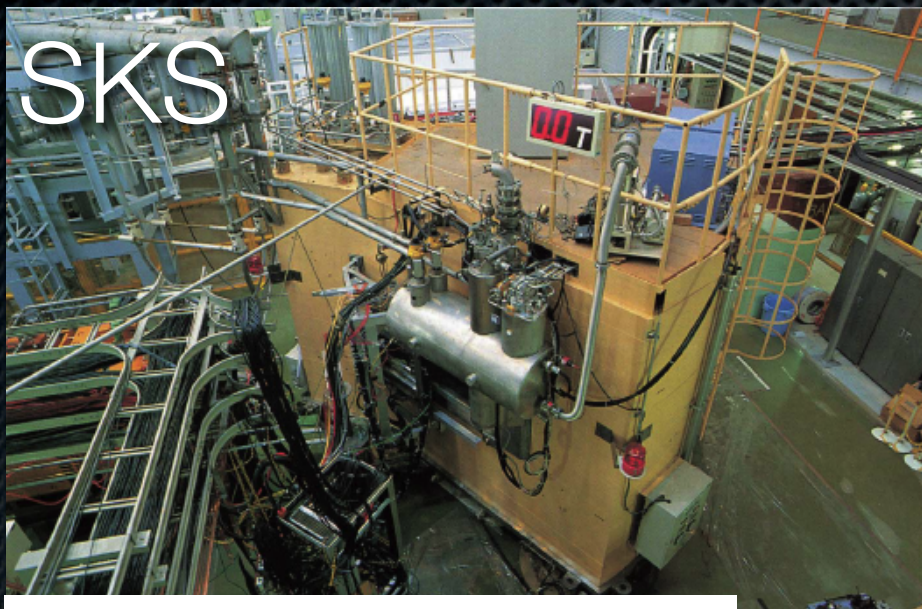


60m x 56m



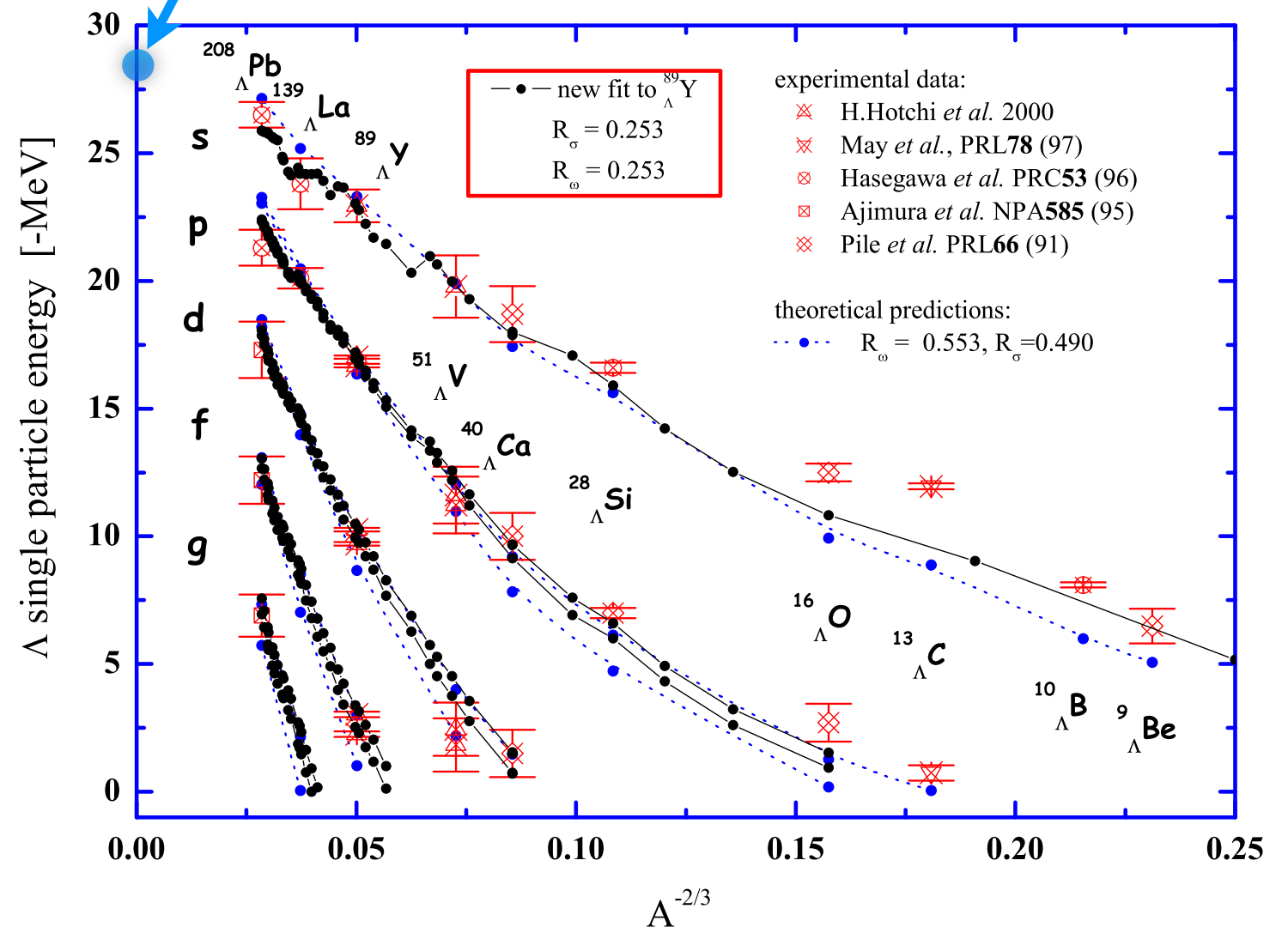
$S=-1$ Baryon Systems

(π^+, K^+) Spectroscopy



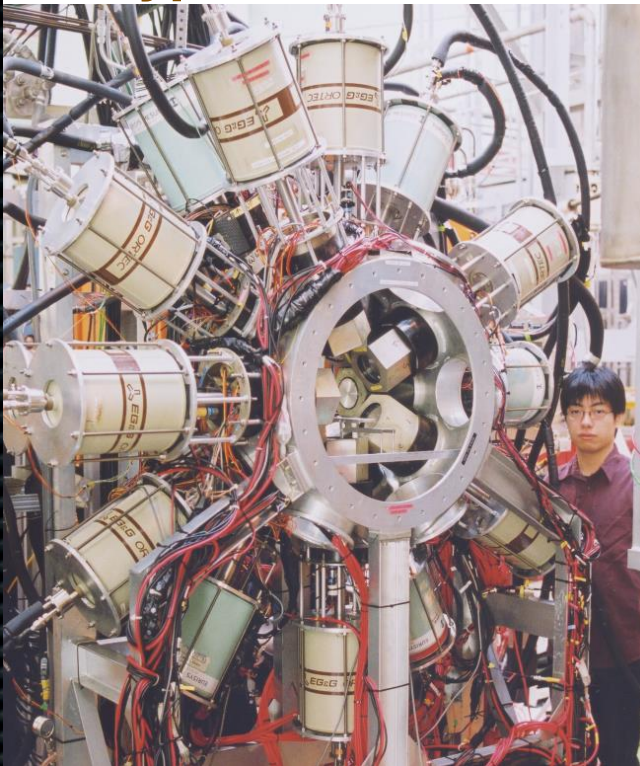
H.Hotchi et al., PRC 64, 044302(2001)

- Λ single-particle energy
 $\rightarrow U_{\Lambda} = 28 \text{ MeV}$



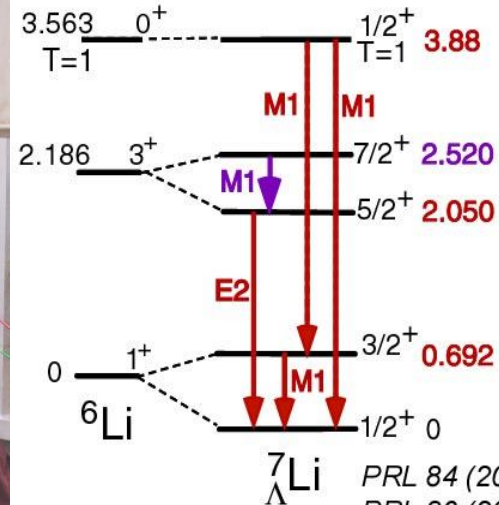
Hypernuclear Gamma-rays

Hyperball 1998~



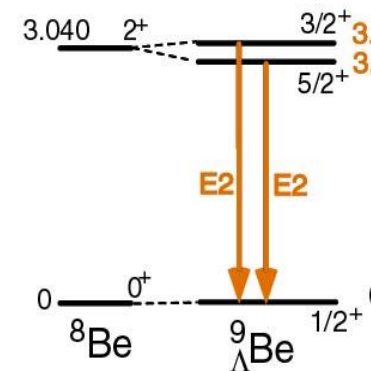
Hypernuclear γ -ray data (2012)

${}^7\text{Li} (\pi^+, K^+ \gamma)$ KEK E419



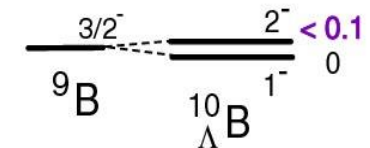
PRL 84 (2000) 5963
 PRL 86 (2001) 1982
 PLB 579 (2004) 258
 PRC 73 (2006) 012501

${}^9\text{Be} (K^-, \pi^- \gamma)$ BNL E930('98)



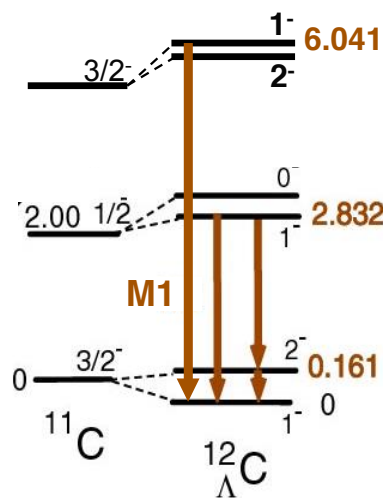
PRL 88 (2002) 082501
 NPA 754 (2005) 58c

${}^{10}\text{B} (K^-, \pi^- \gamma)$ BNL E930('01)



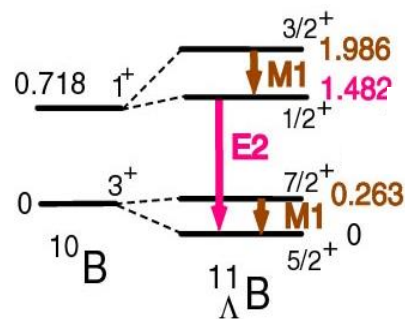
NPA 754 (2005) 58c

${}^{12}\text{C} (\pi^+, K^+ \gamma)$ KEK E566



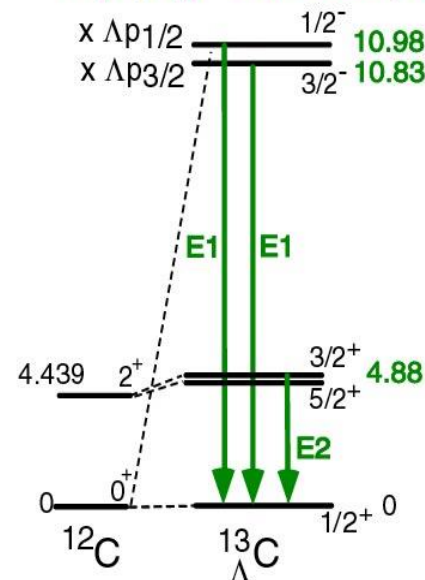
EPJ A33 (2007) 243
 NPA835 (2010) 422

${}^{11}\text{B} (\pi^+, K^+ \gamma)$ KEK E518



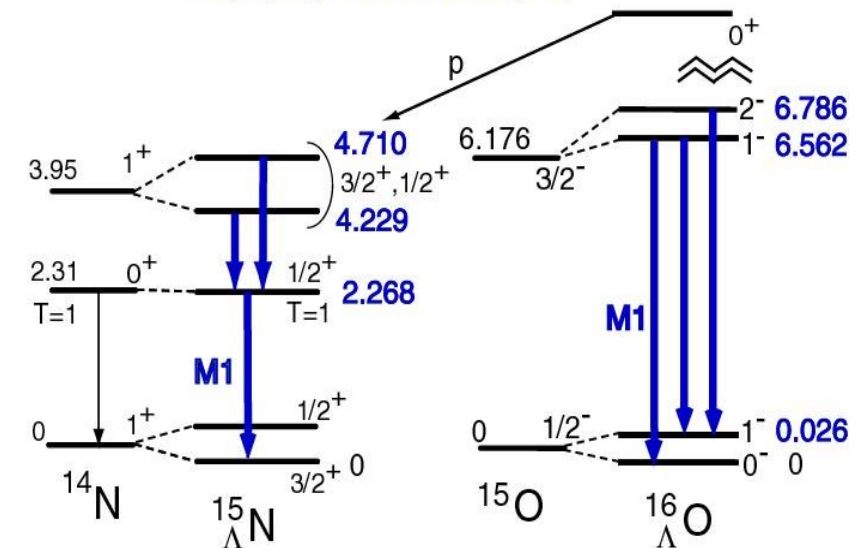
NPA 754 (2005) 58c

${}^{13}\text{C} (K^-, \pi^- \gamma)$ BNL E929 (Nal)



PRL 86 (2001) 4255
 PRC 65 (2002) 034607

${}^{16}\text{O} (K^-, \pi^- \gamma)$ BNL E930('01)



PRL 93 (2004) 232501
 EPJ A33 (2007) 247

PRC 77 (2008) 054315

ΛN Effective Interaction

$$V_{\Lambda N}^{eff} = V_0(r) + \underset{\Delta}{V_\sigma(r)} \underset{S_\Lambda}{s_\Lambda^\rightarrow} s_N^\rightarrow + \underset{S_N}{V_\Lambda(r)} \underset{T}{\vec{\ell}_{\Lambda N}} s_N^\rightarrow + V_T(r) S_{12}$$

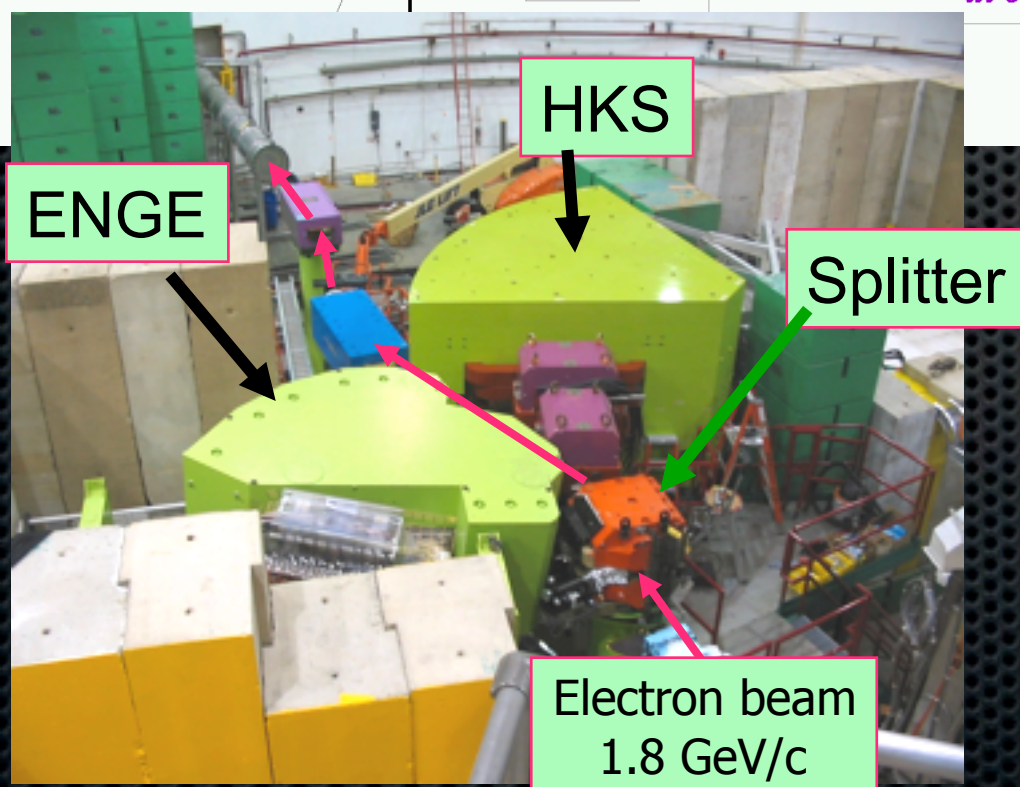
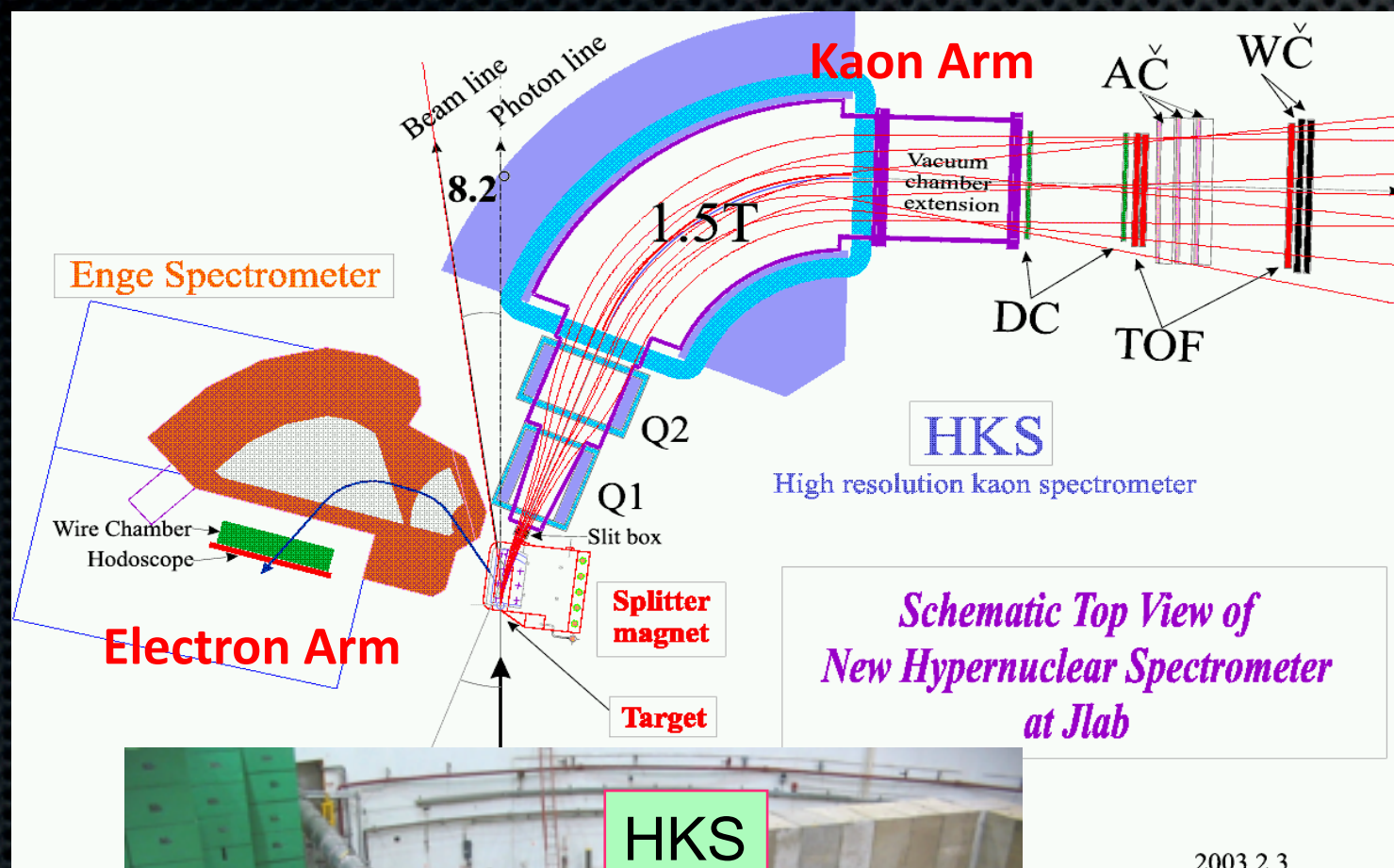
Parameters in MeV

	Δ	S_Λ	S_N	T
$A = 7 - ?$	0.430	-0.015	-0.390	0.030
$A = 11 - 16$	0.330	-0.015	-0.350	0.024

Very small LS

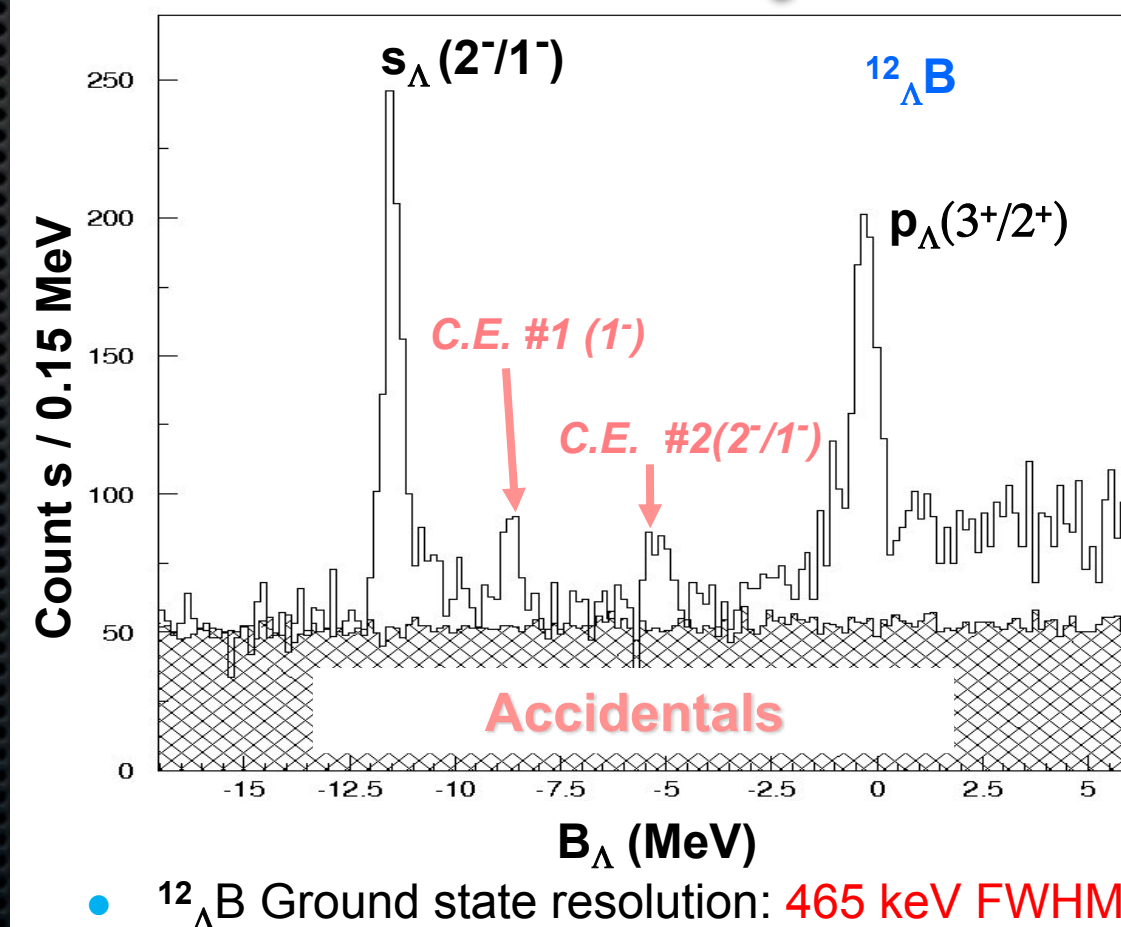
by D.J. Millener

JLab: $(e, e' K^+)$ High-resolution Spectrometer in Hall-A & -C



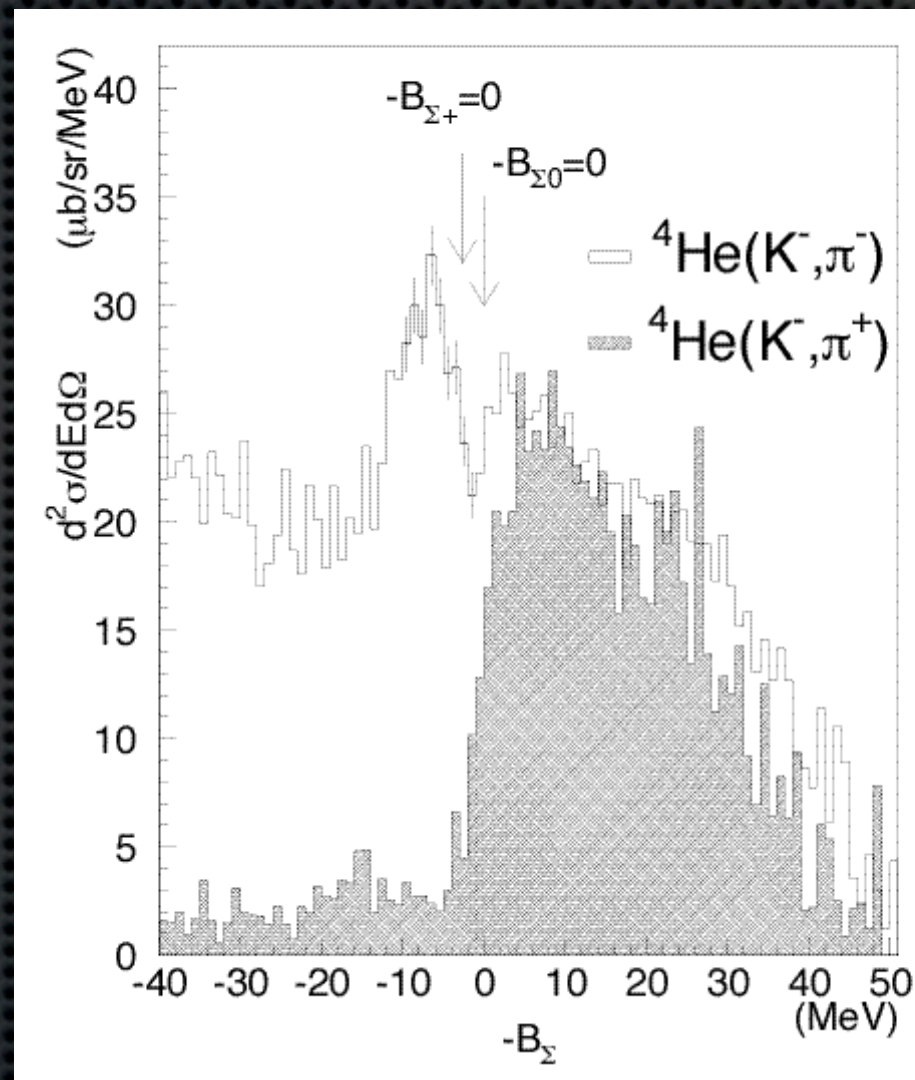
O. Hashimoto @ Hyp-X

Preliminary



Σ -Hypernuclei

- ✧ One bound state observed: $^4_{\Sigma}\text{He}$



T. Nagae et al., PRL 80 (1998) 1605.

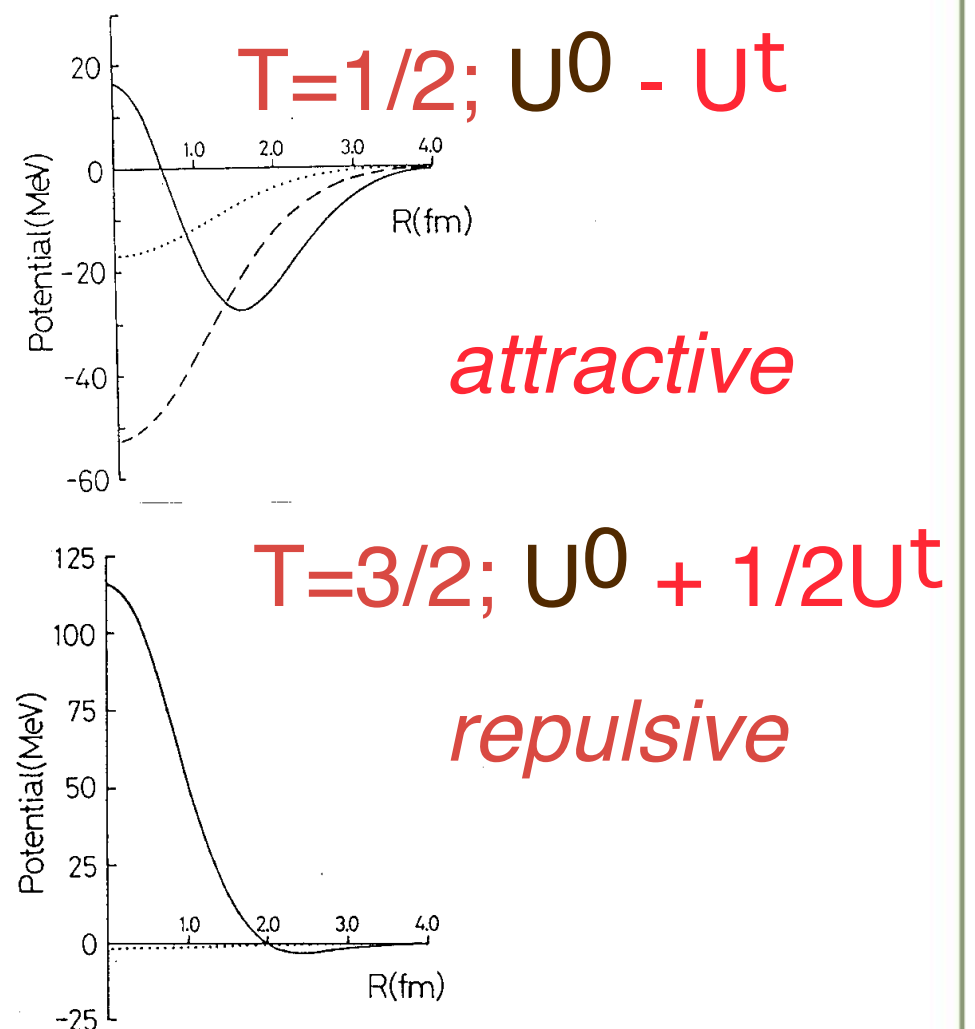
Harada and Akaishi

✓ Strong Isospin dependence

- Lane term

- $U_C \Sigma = U^0 + U^t T_C \cdot t_\Sigma / A$

- T. Harada et al., Nucl. Phys. A507(1990) 715.
- T. Harada, PRL 81 (1998) 5287.

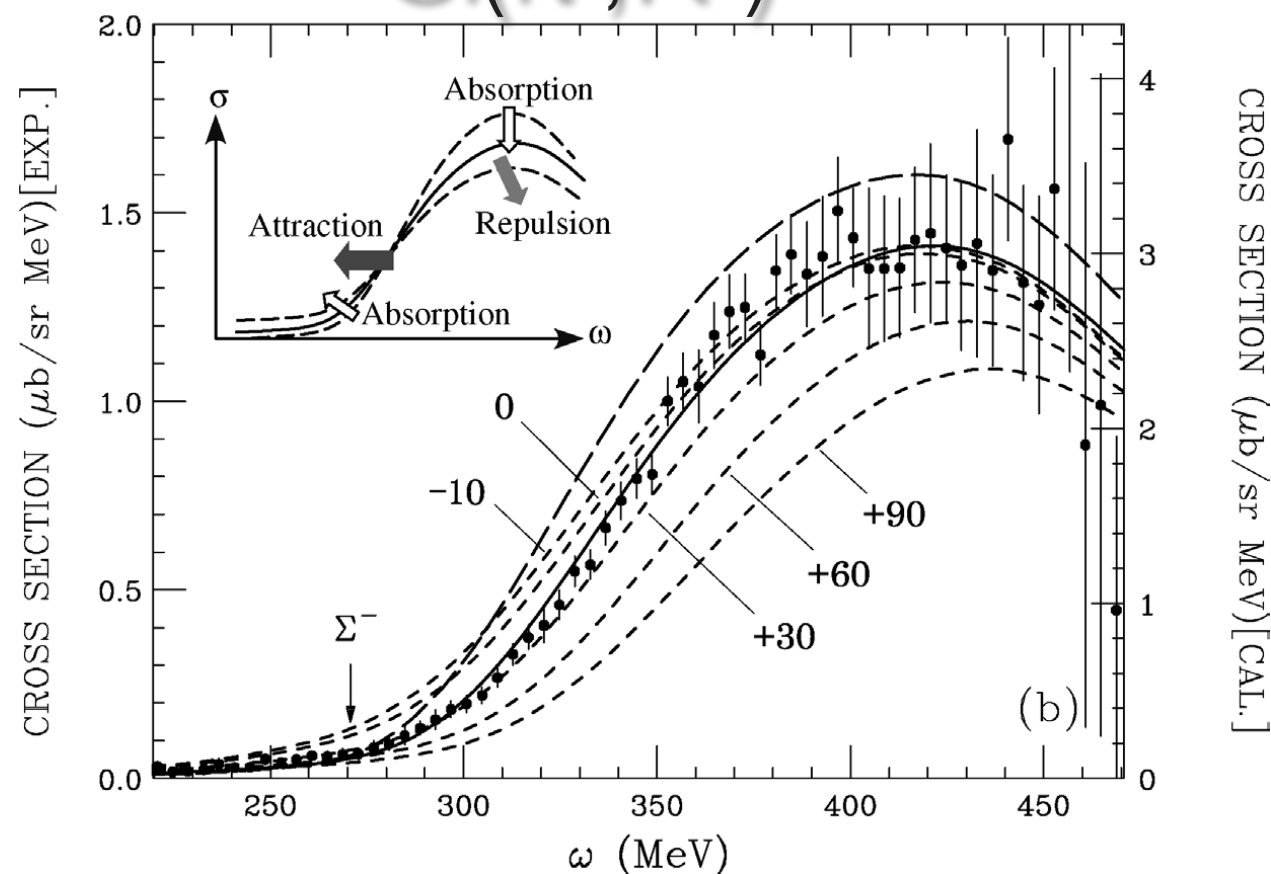


Repulsive in Medium-Heavy Nuclei

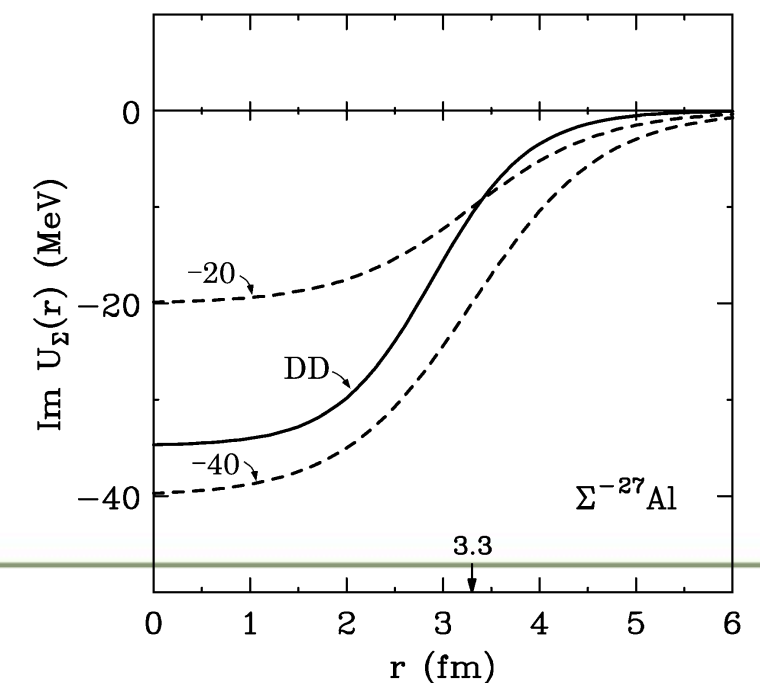
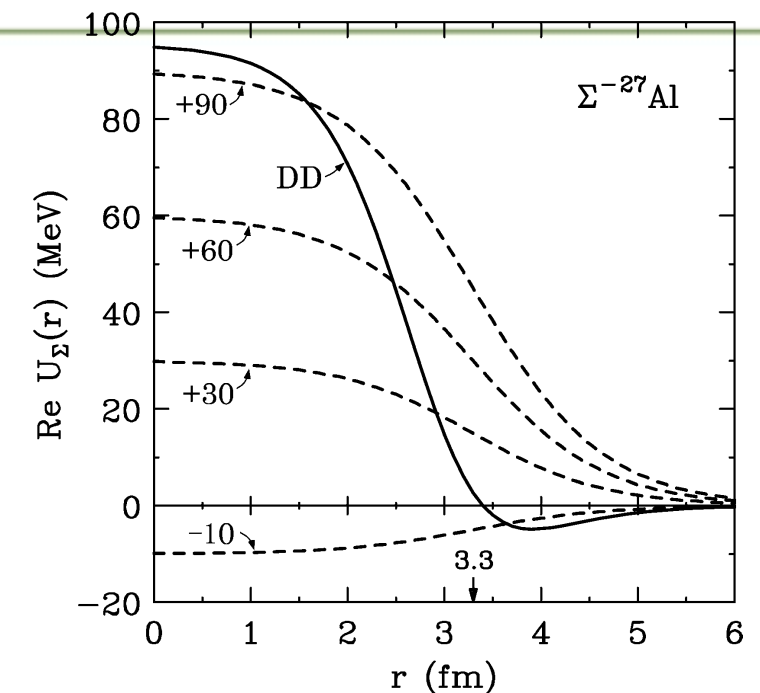
T. Harada, Y. Hirabayashi / Nuclear Physics A 759 (2005) 143–169

► $V_0 = +30$ MeV, $W_0 = -40$ MeV

$^{28}\text{Si}(\pi^-, K^+)$



T. Harada and Y. Hirabayashi, NPA 759 (2005) 143.



Gamma-ray Spectroscopy of Light Hypernuclei

J-PARC E13
H. Tamura et al.

- ✧ Spin-flip B(M1) measurement for g_{Λ} in nuclei
 - ✧ ${}^7\text{Li}(\text{K}^-, \pi^- \gamma){}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$ at 1.5 GeV/c: M1($3/2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+$)

Hyperball-J

- ✧ ΛN interaction in sd-shell hypernuclei

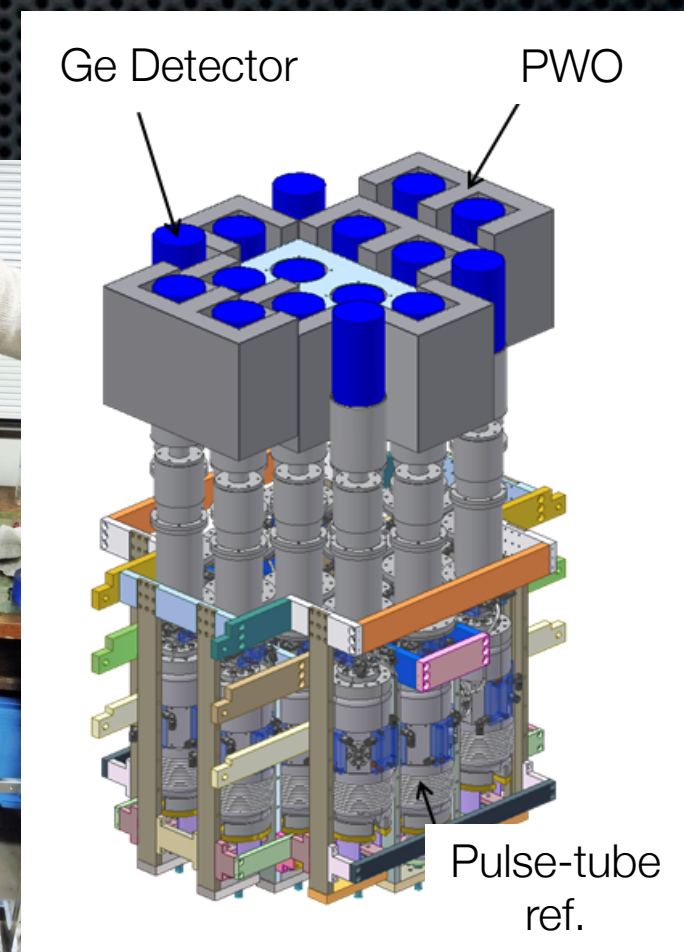
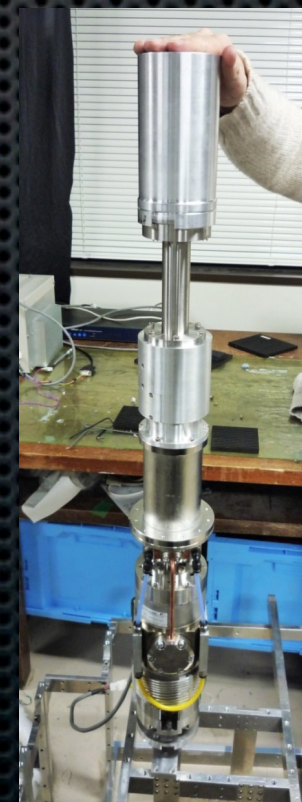
- ✧ ${}^{19}_{\Lambda}\text{F}$: easiest in sd-shell

- ✧ ΛN interaction in p-shell hypernuclei

- ✧ ${}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$

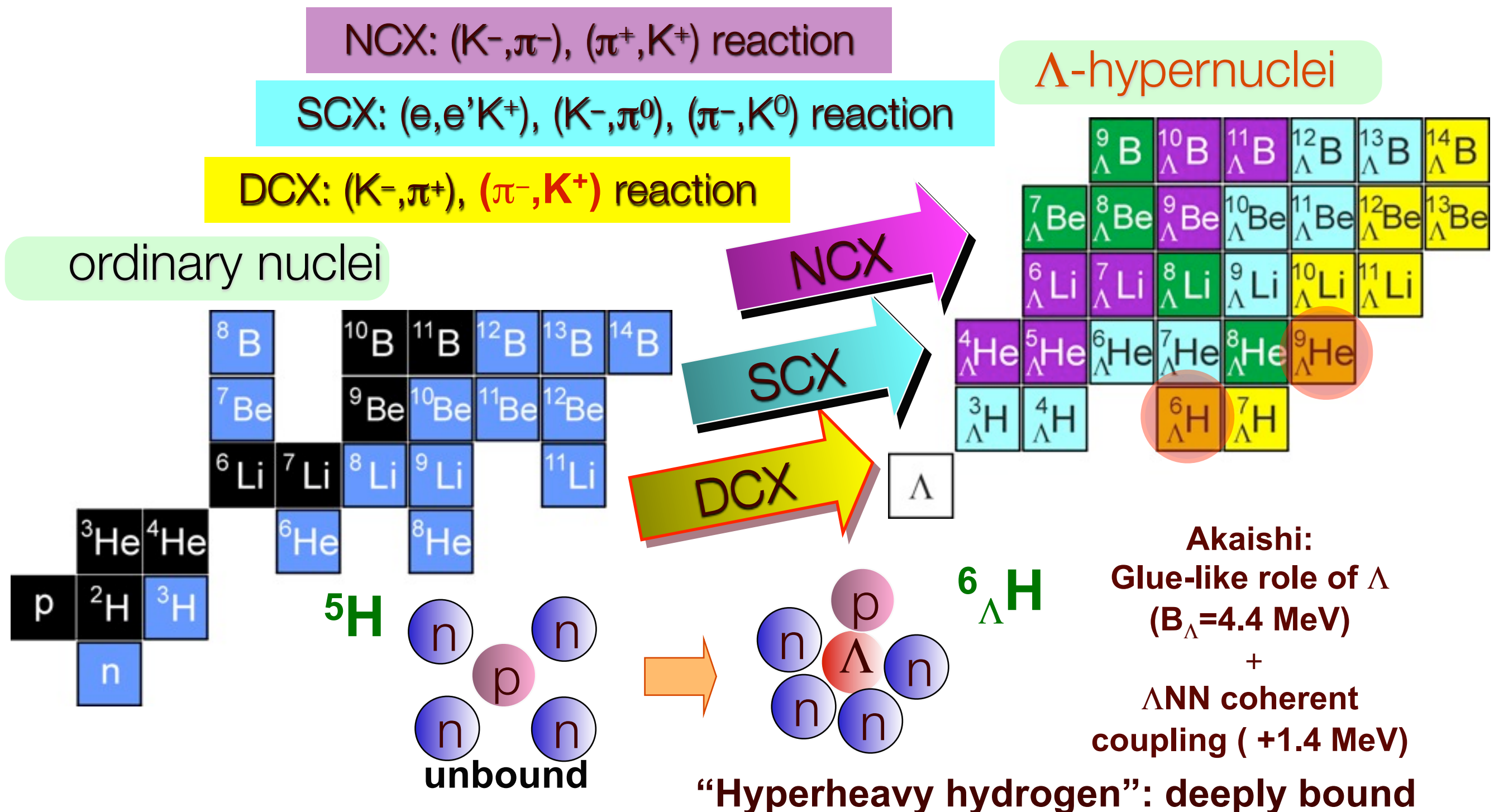
- ✧ etc.

Ge x32; $\varepsilon \sim 5.8\%$ at 1 MeV
 $\rightarrow \gamma\text{-}\gamma$ coincidence



Neutron-rich Hypernuclei with (π^-, K^+) reaction

J-PARC E10
A. Sakaguchi et al.

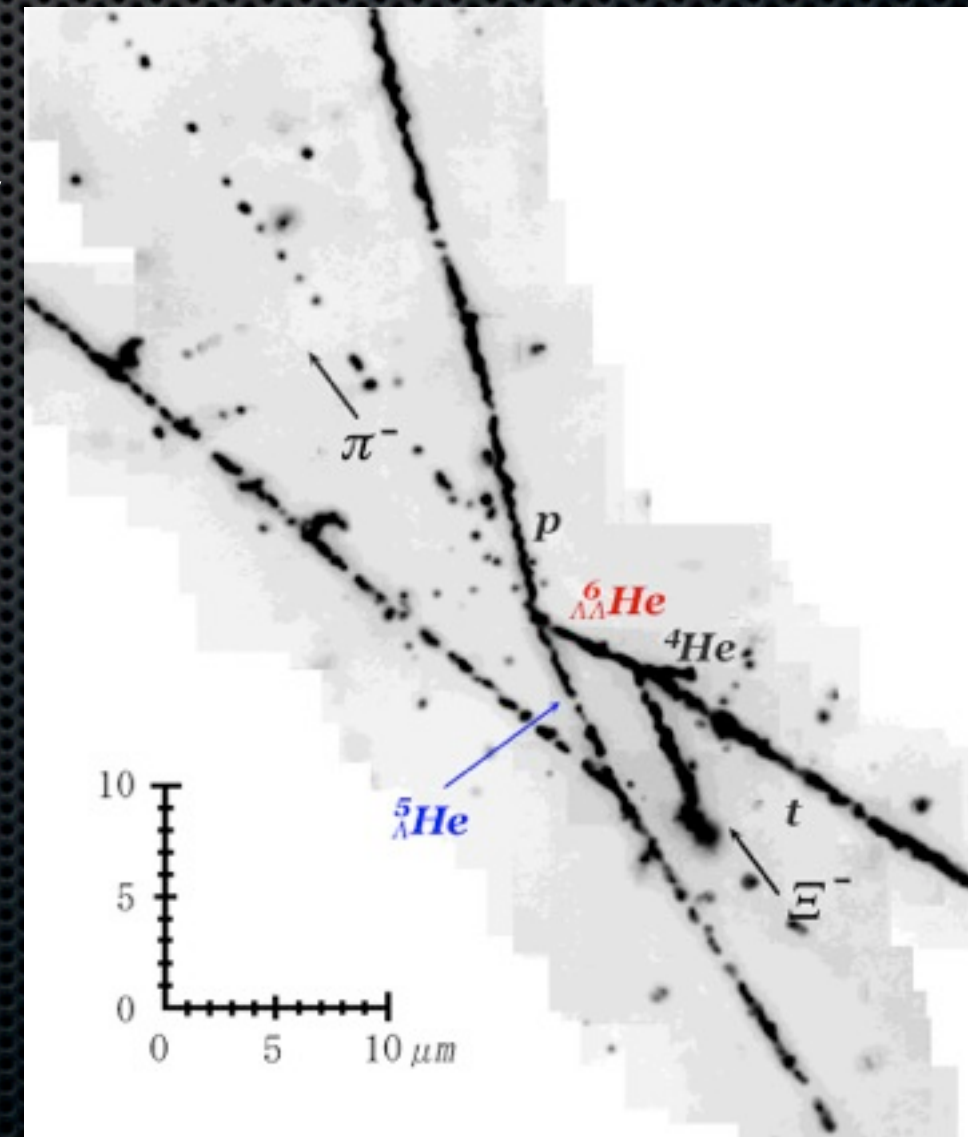


$S=-2$ Baryon Systems

Double- Λ Hypernuclei

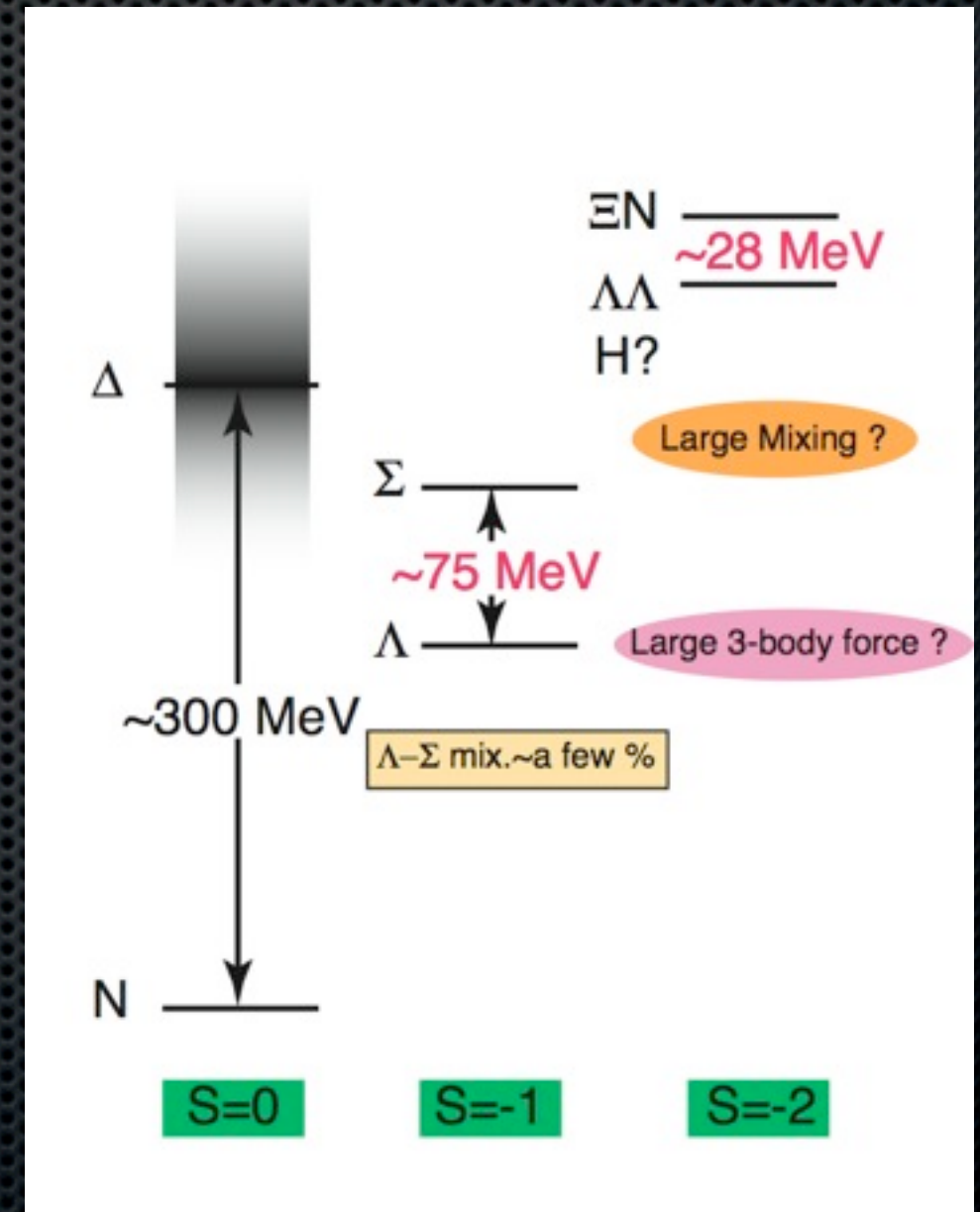
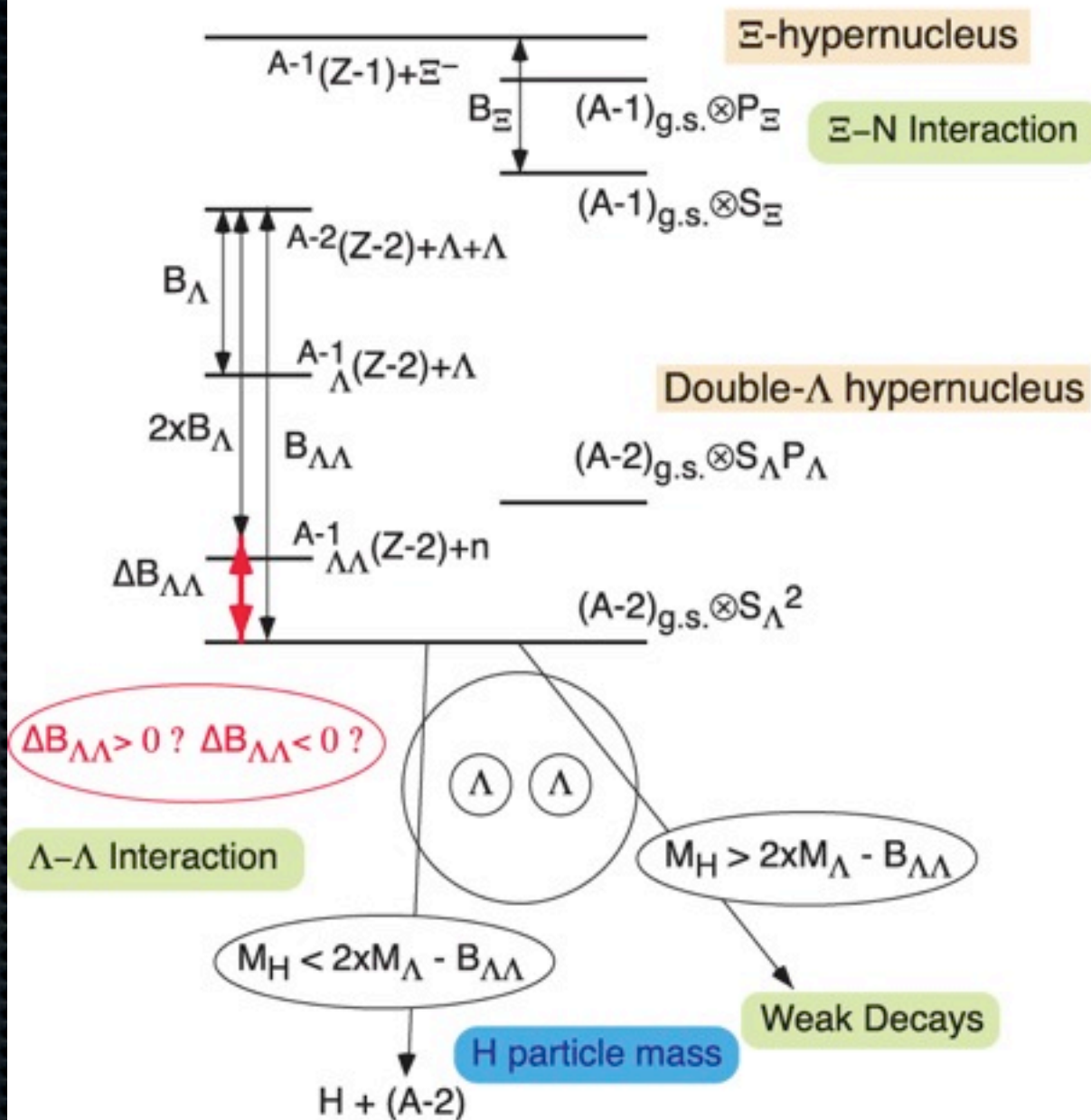
- ✧ “Nagara” event; $\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He}$
- ✧ Uniquely identified
- ✧ $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 1.01 \pm 0.02 + 0.18 / - 0.11$ MeV
0.67 $\pm$ 0.17 MeV
(updated by Nakazawa@Hyp-X)
- ✧ smaller than before (~ 4 MeV)

KEK E373



S=-2 World

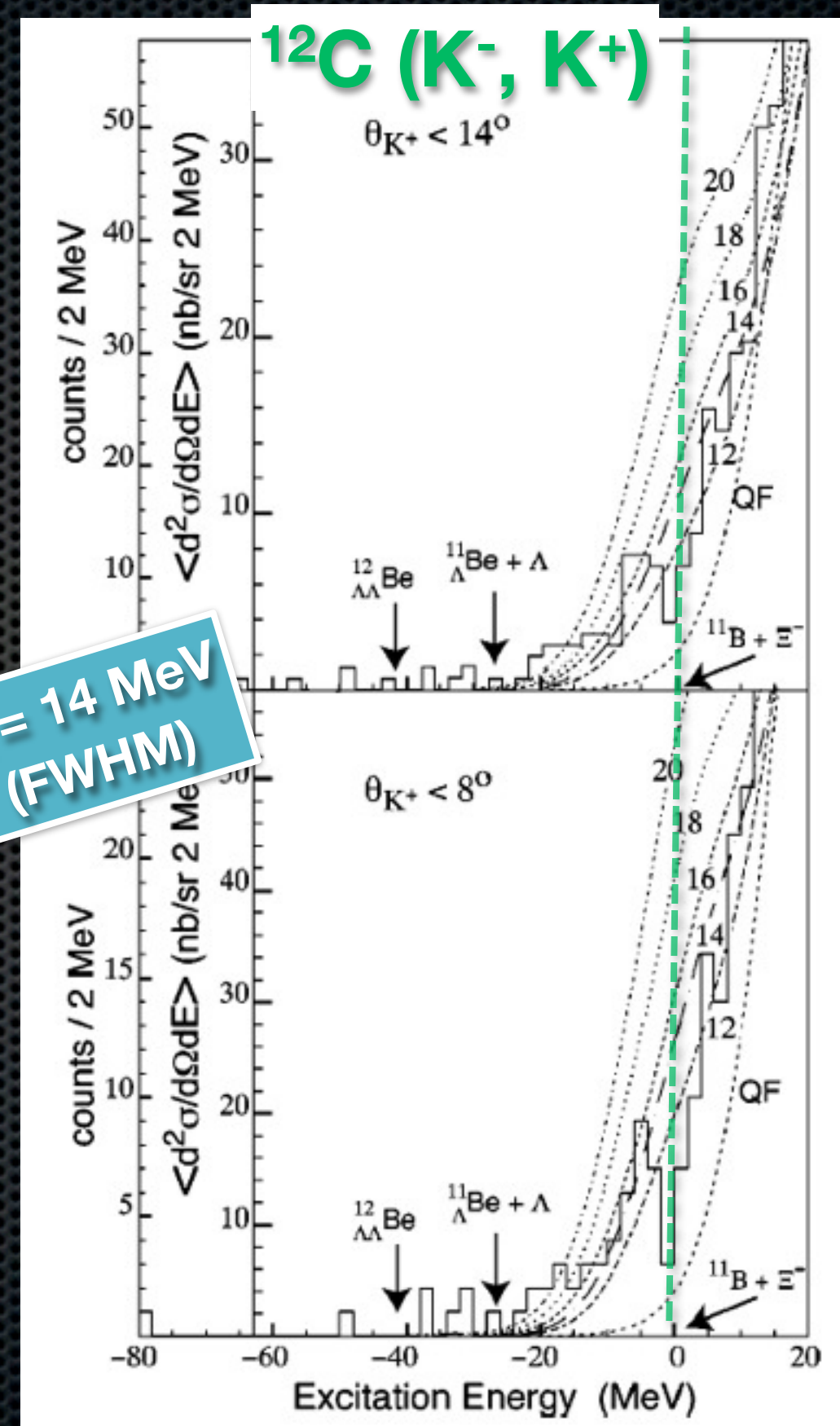
Energy Spectrum of S=-2 systems



Ξ -hypernuclei : previous measurement

- * Previous experiment : BNL-E885
 - * not clear evidence of Ξ -hypernuclear bound state.
 - * because of **limited mass resolution**
 - * suggest weakly attractive potential of **-14 MeV depth**.
 - * by shape analysis and counts in bound region, compared with DWIA calc.
 - * 89 ± 14 nb/sr ($< 8^\circ$); 42 ± 5 nb/sr ($< 14^\circ$)

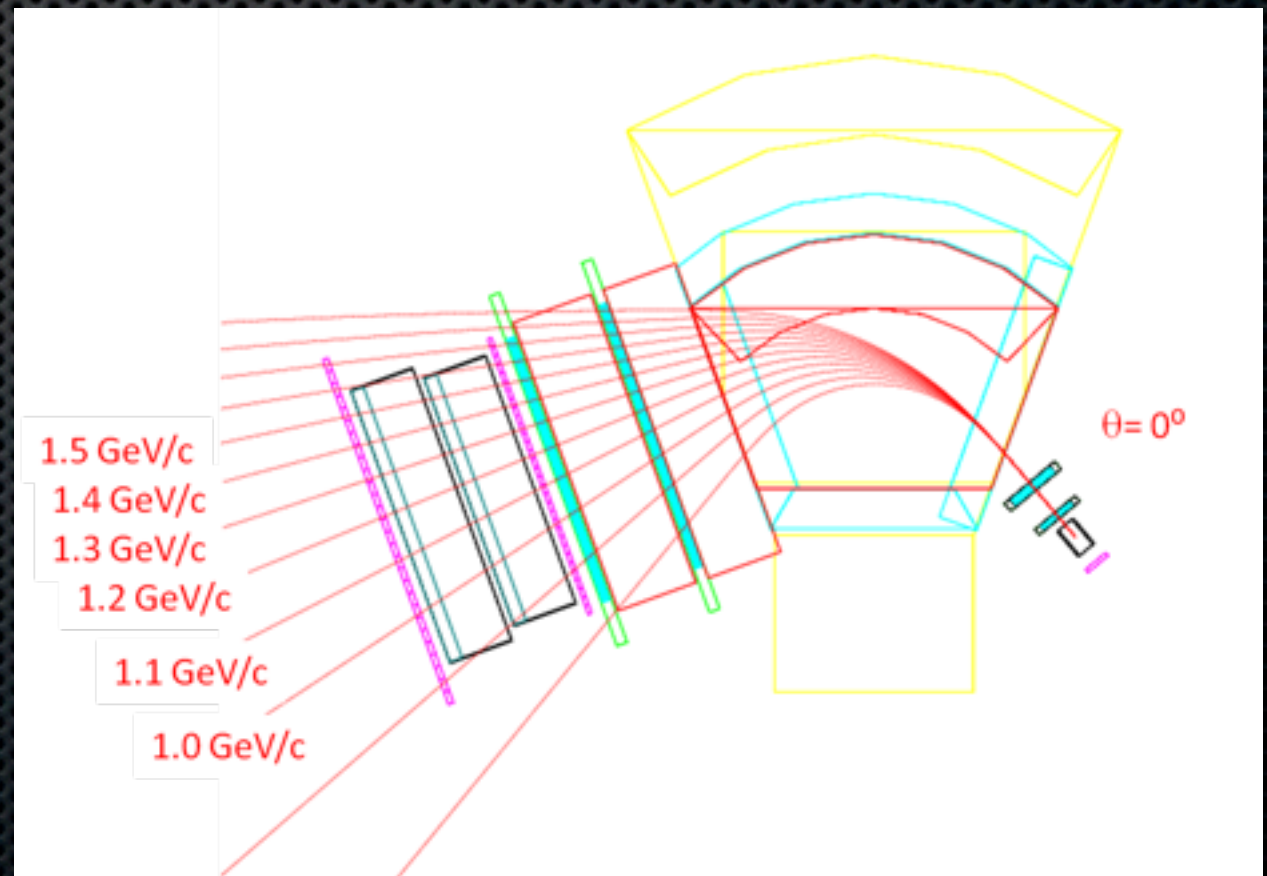
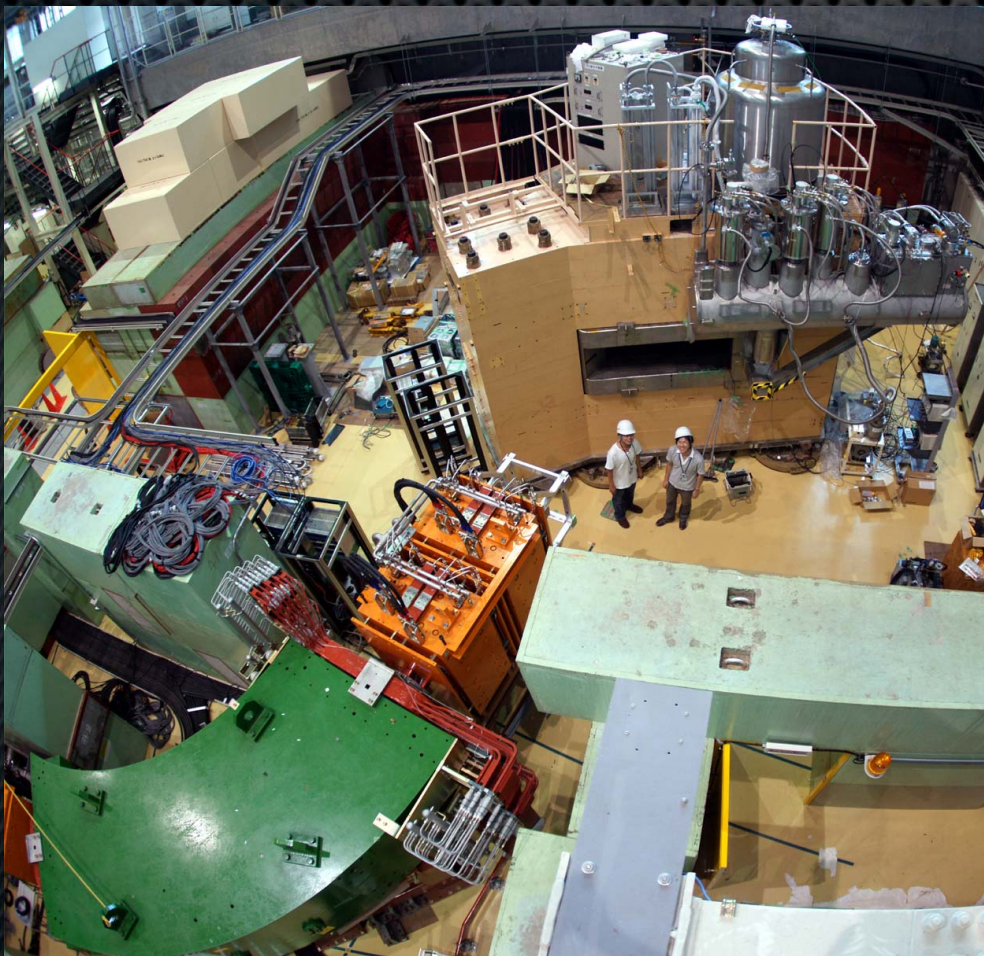
$\Delta M_{\text{exp}} = 14 \text{ MeV}$
(FWHM)



Spectroscopic Study of Ξ -Hypernucleus, $^{12}_{\Xi}\text{Be}$, via the $^{12}\text{C}(\text{K}^-, \text{K}^+)$ Reaction

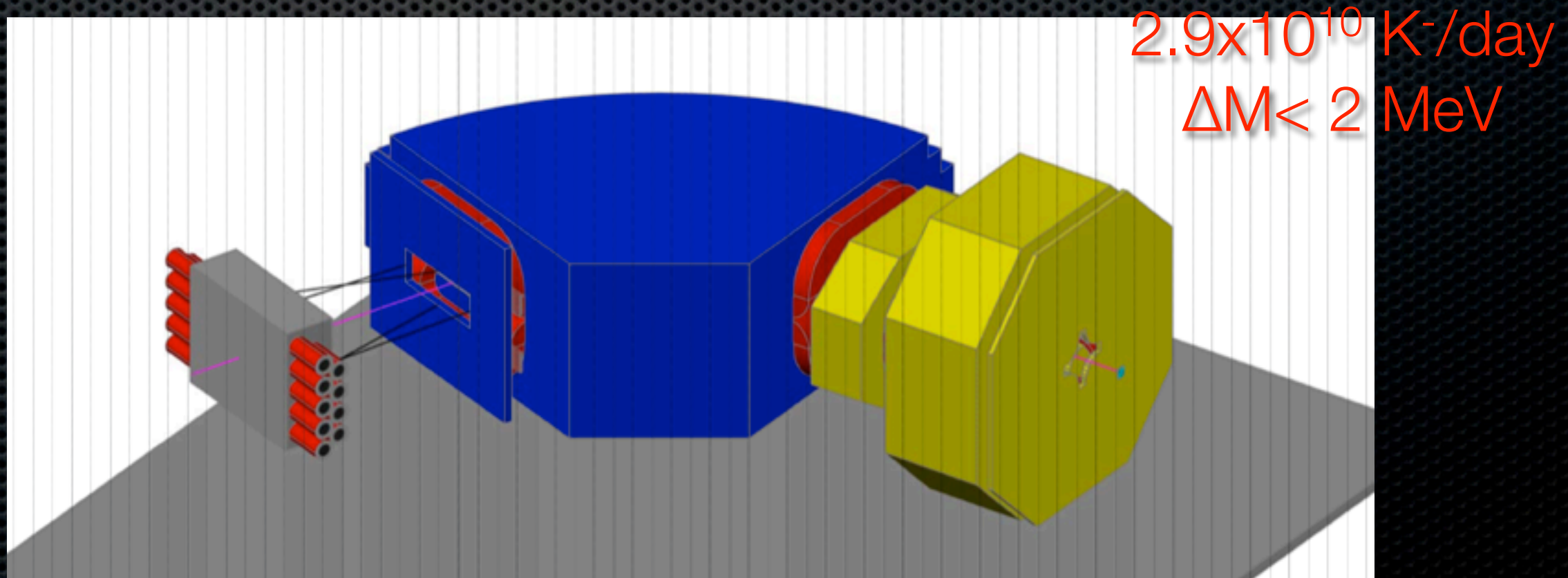
J-PARC E05
T. Nagae et al.

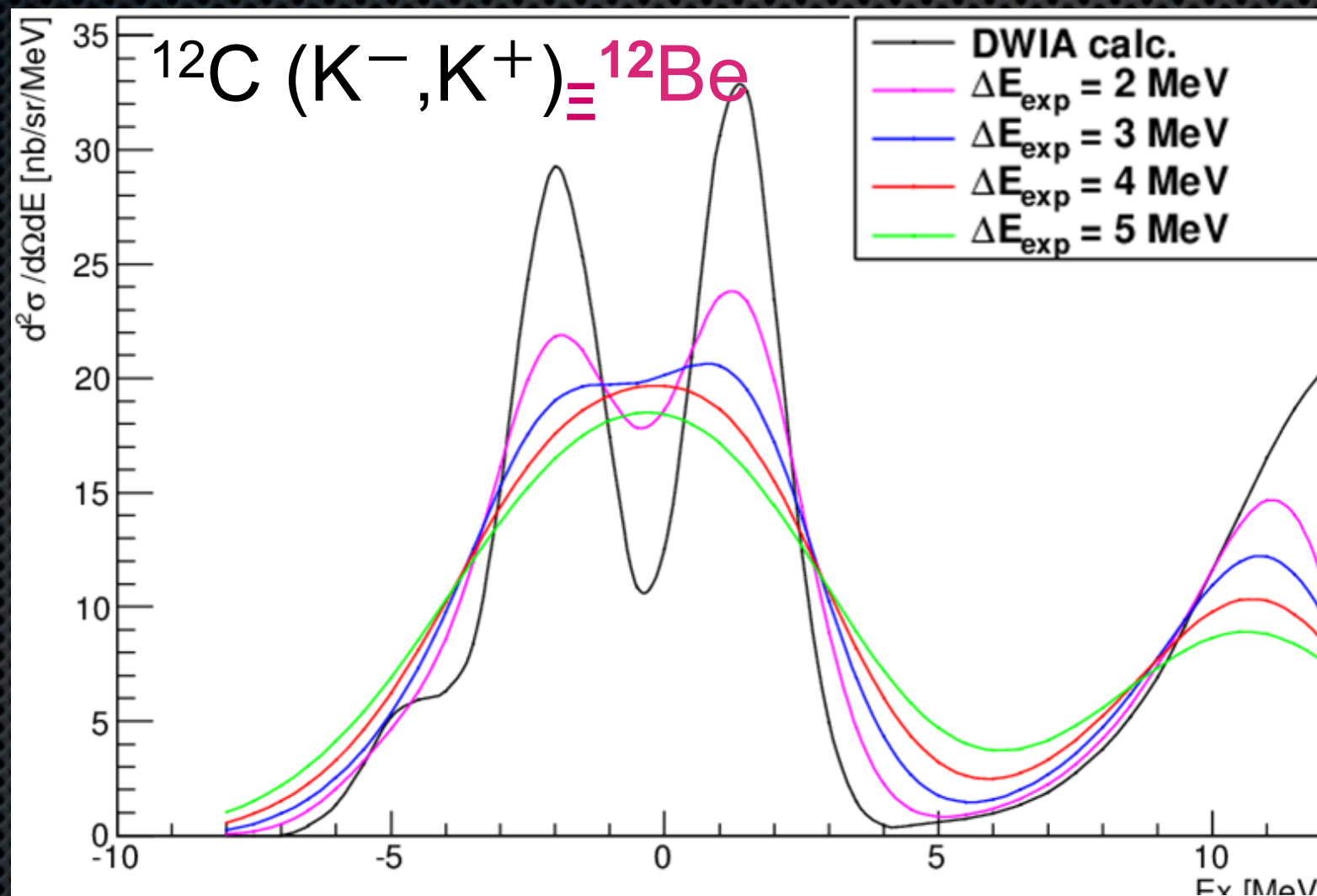
- ✦ Discovery of Ξ -hypernuclei
- ✦ Measurement of Ξ -nucleus potential depth and width
of $^{12}_{\Xi}\text{Be}$ $S=-1$ $\longrightarrow$ $S=-2$ (Multi-Strangeness System)



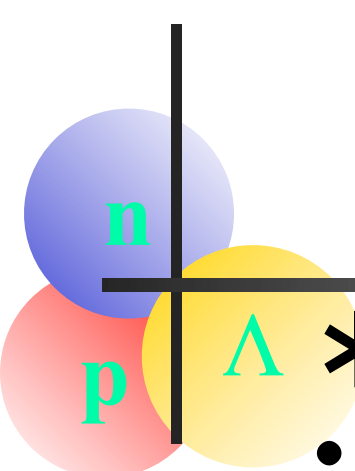
E05 Phase 2 with S-2S

- ✦ Grant-In-Aid for Specially promoted research: 2011 – 2015
- ✦ 60 msr, $\Delta p/p=0.05\%$ $\rightarrow \Delta M=1.5$ MeV
- ✦ Construction of S-2S(QQD): ~ 3 years
 - ✦ Installation in 2014
 - ✦ Data taking in 2015 with > 150 kW !!





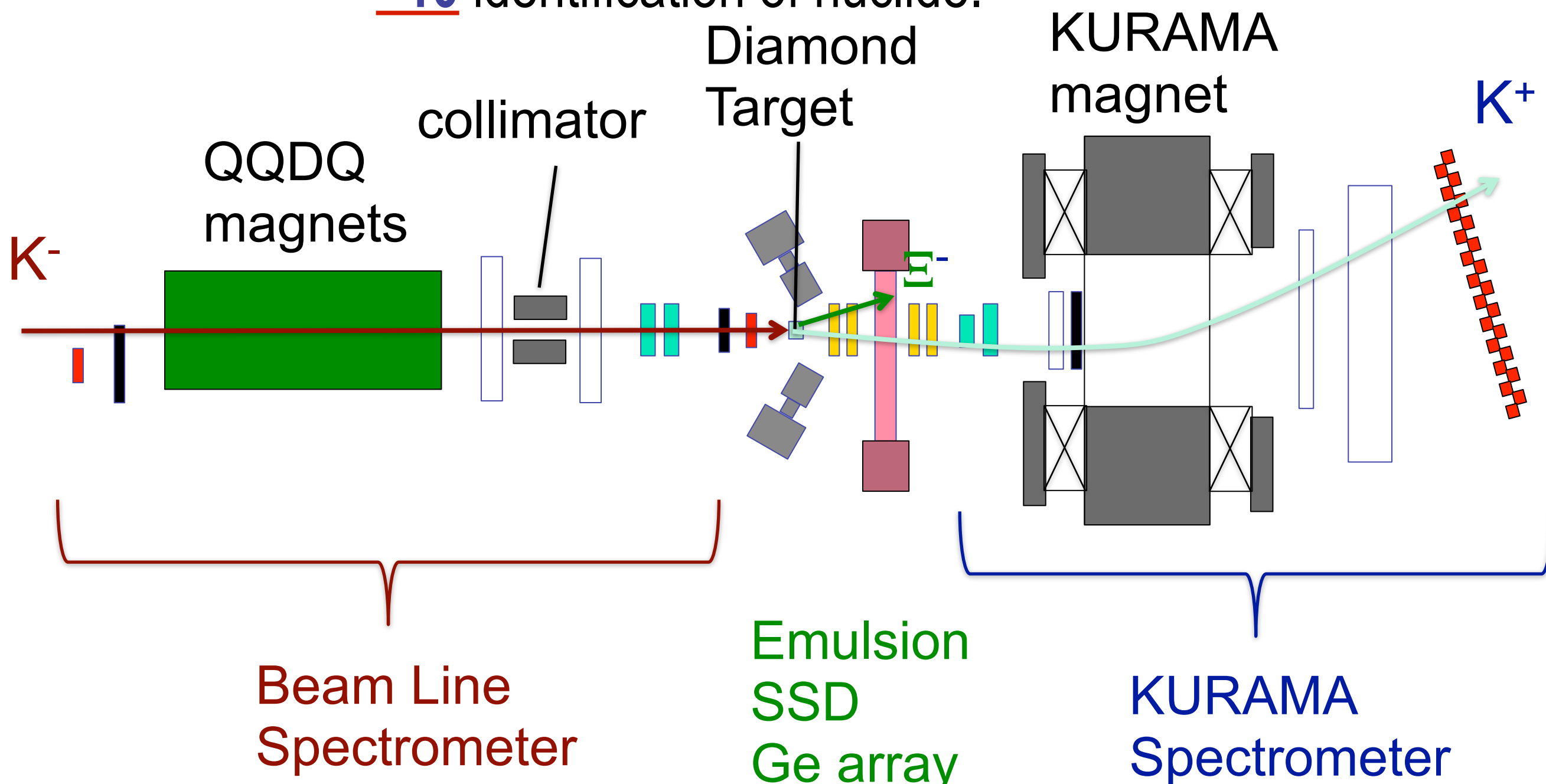
T. Motoba and S. Sugimoto, Nucl. Phys. A 835, 223 (2010)



J-PARC E07: Hybrid-Emulsion Exp.

*** Detection of double hypernuclei**

- 10 times' statistics of E373 (KEK-PS) $\Leftrightarrow$ 10^4 Ξ -stop
 $\rightarrow$ $\sim 10^2$ double hypernuclei,
 ~ 10 identification of nuclide.



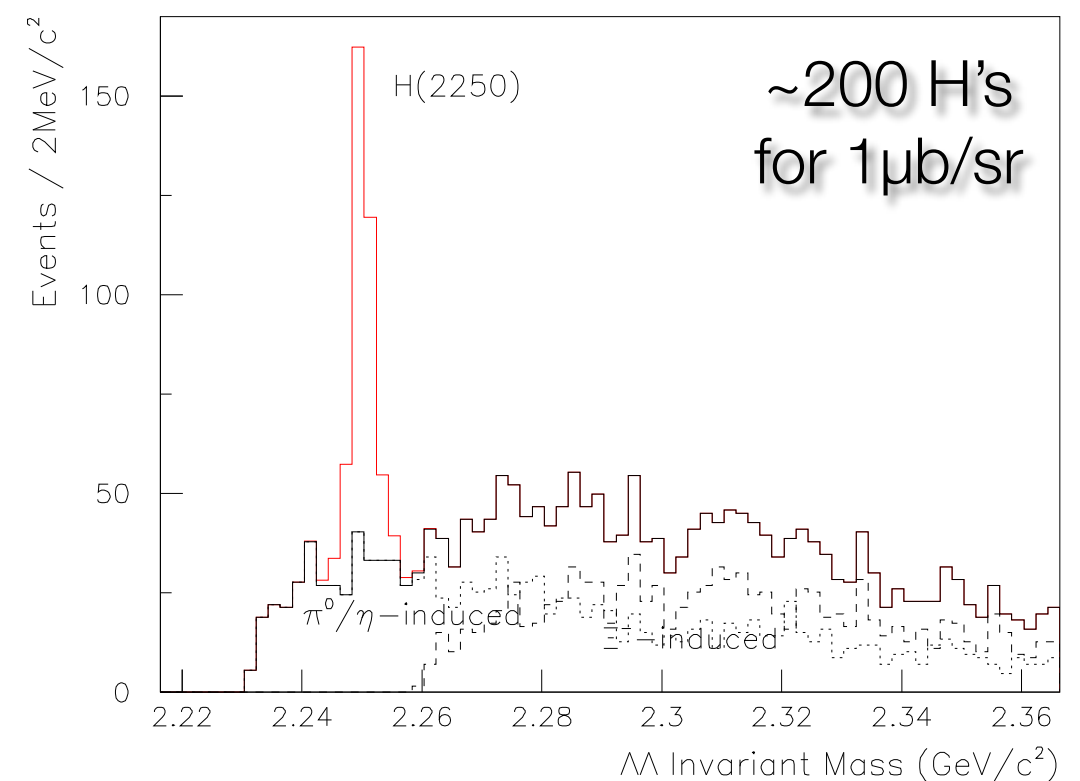
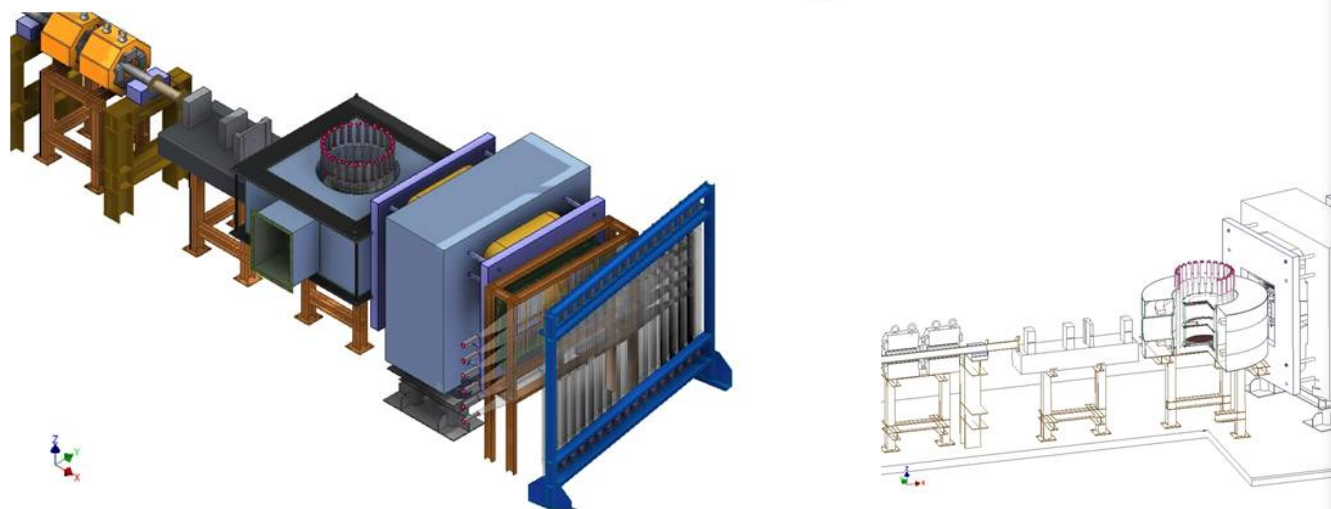
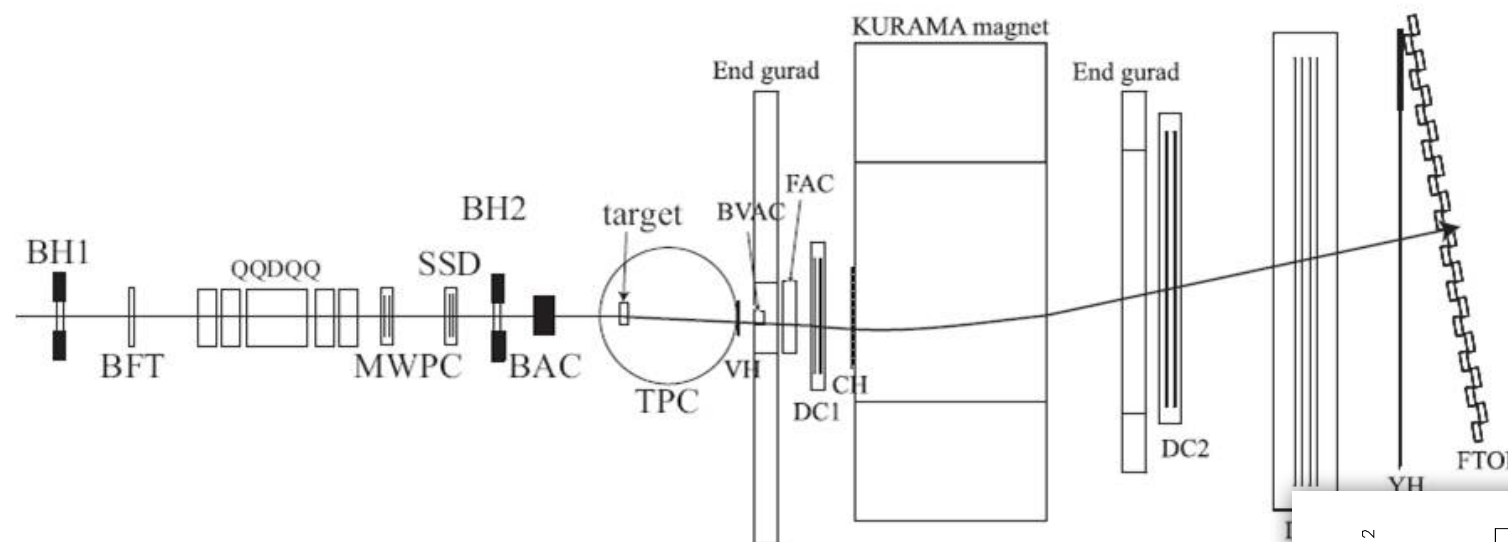
H search at J-PARC

E42

• (K^-, K^+) reaction

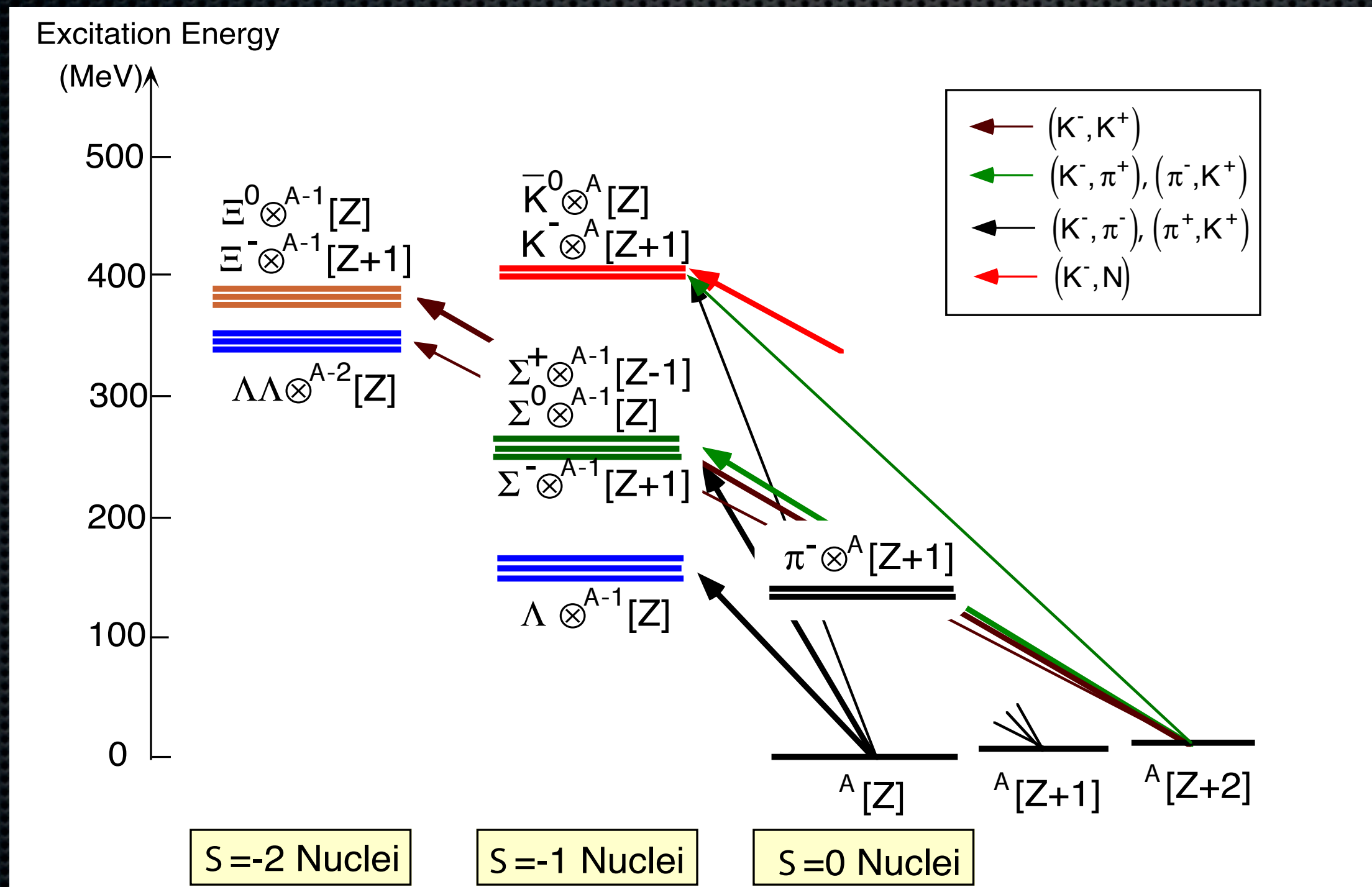
by J.K. Ahn & K. Imai et al.

■ Hyperon Spectrometer + K^+ Spectrometer

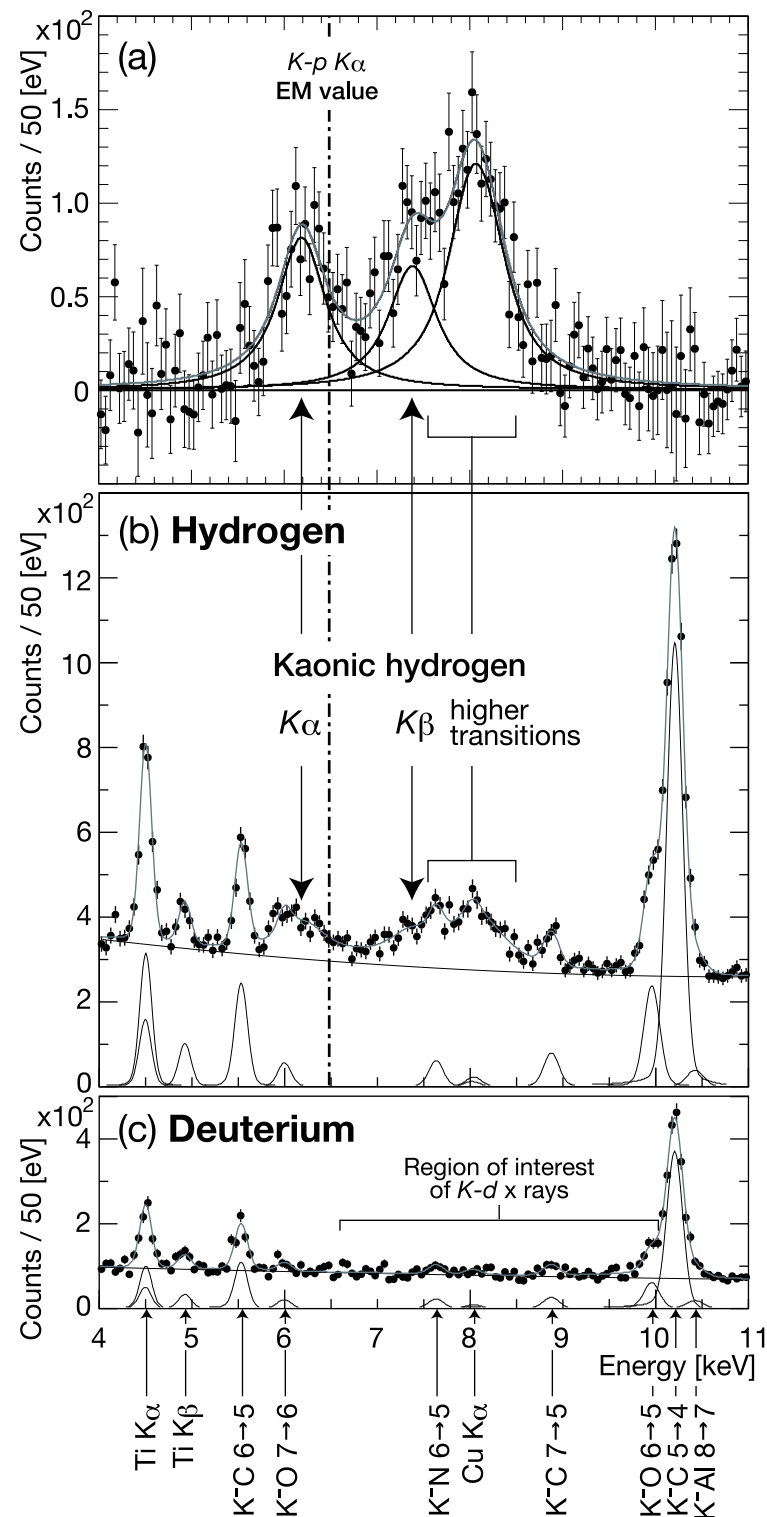


Kaonic Nuclei

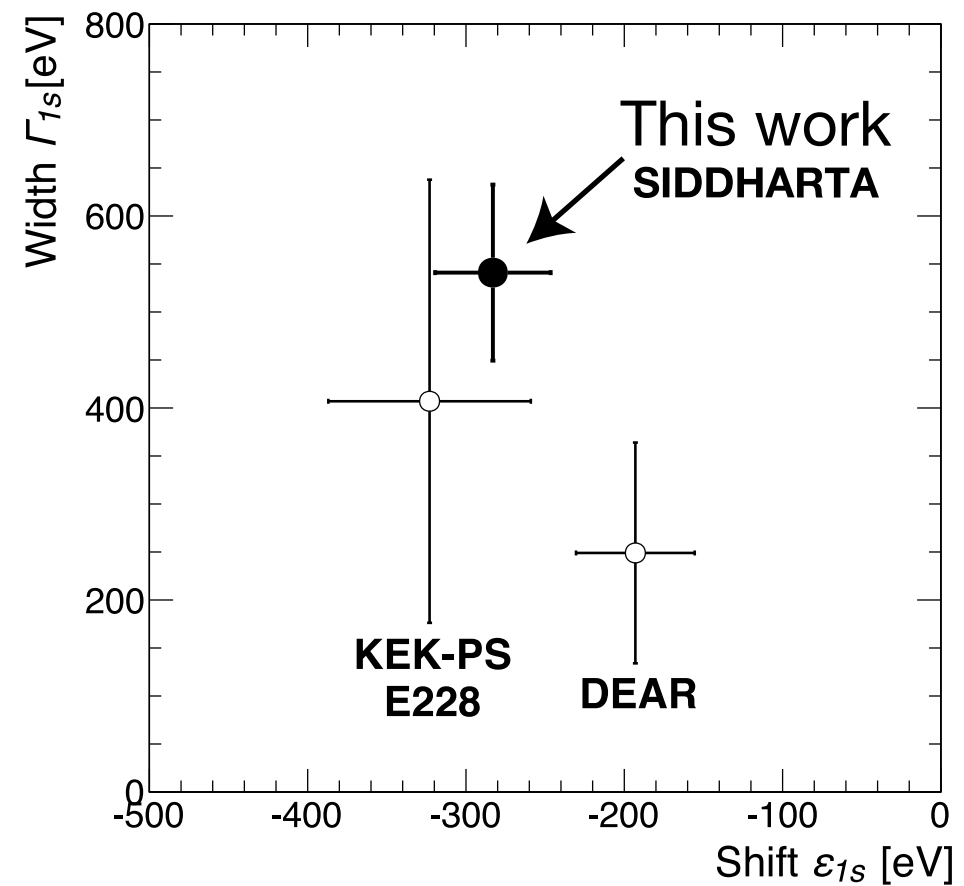
Meson-Baryon Bound Systems with Strangeness



Kaonic Hydrogen X-ray



SIDDHARTA



$$\epsilon_{1s} = -283 \pm 36(\text{stat}) \pm 6(\text{syst}) \text{ eV}$$

$$\Gamma_{1s} = 541 \pm 89(\text{stat}) \pm 22(\text{syst}) \text{ eV},$$

New FINUDA data on K^-pp

- First evidence of K^-pp with ${}^6\text{Li}+{}^7\text{Li}+{}^{12}\text{C}$



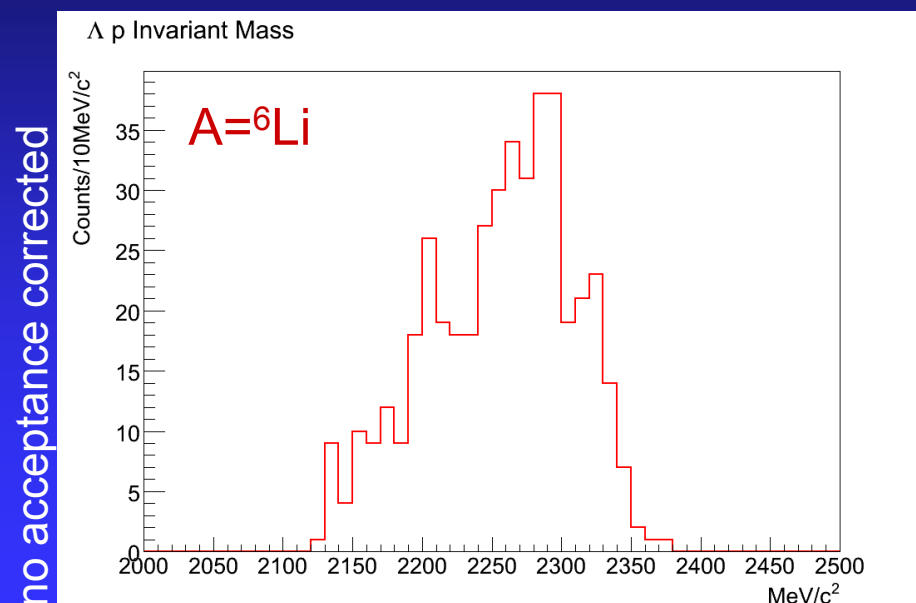
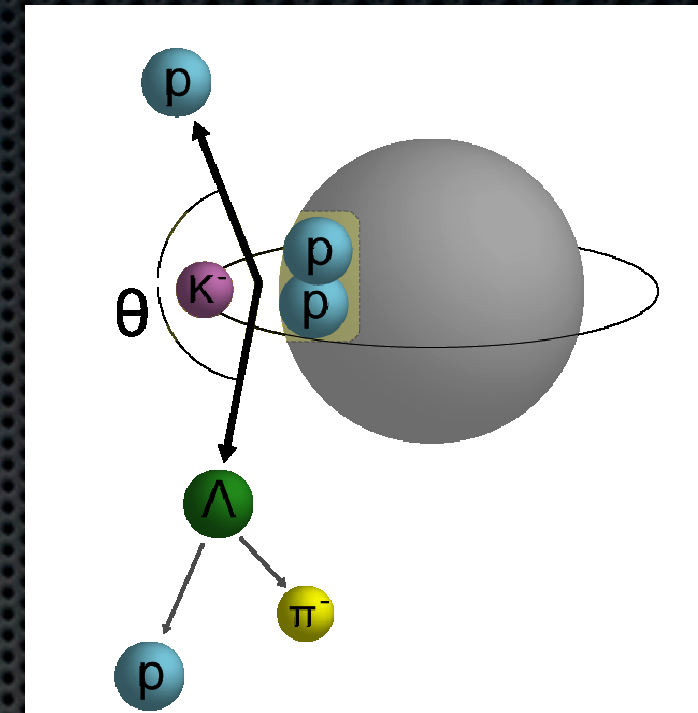
$$B = 115^{+6}_{-5} + {}^{+3}_{-4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 67^{+14}_{-11} + {}^{+2}_{-3} \text{ MeV}$$

M. Agnello et al., PRL94, (2005) 212303

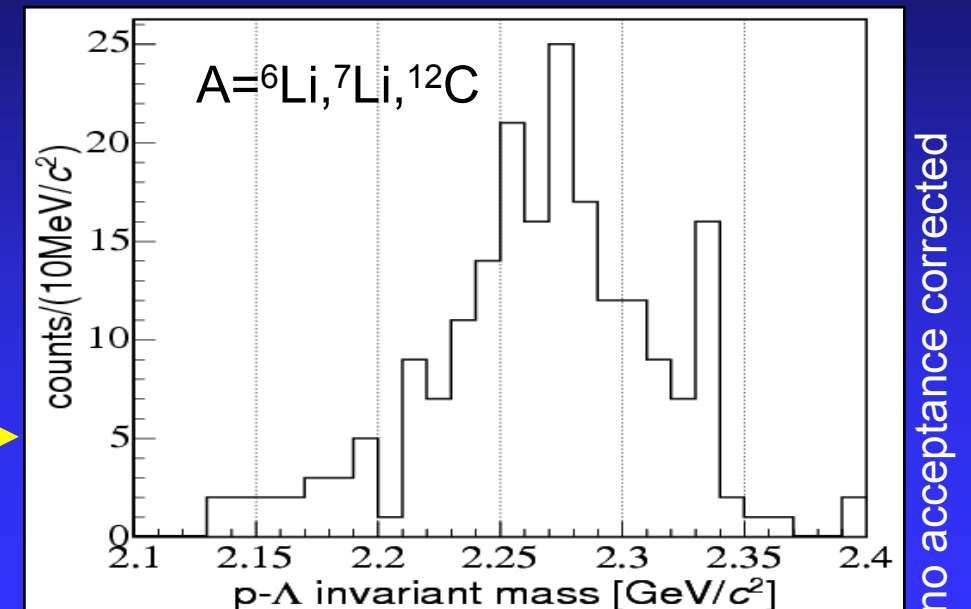
- Confirmed for ${}^6\text{Li}$ only, with better statistics

S. Piano@Hyp-X



New
inv mass spectra
compatible with
published one

New data ← Old data
Same cuts applied

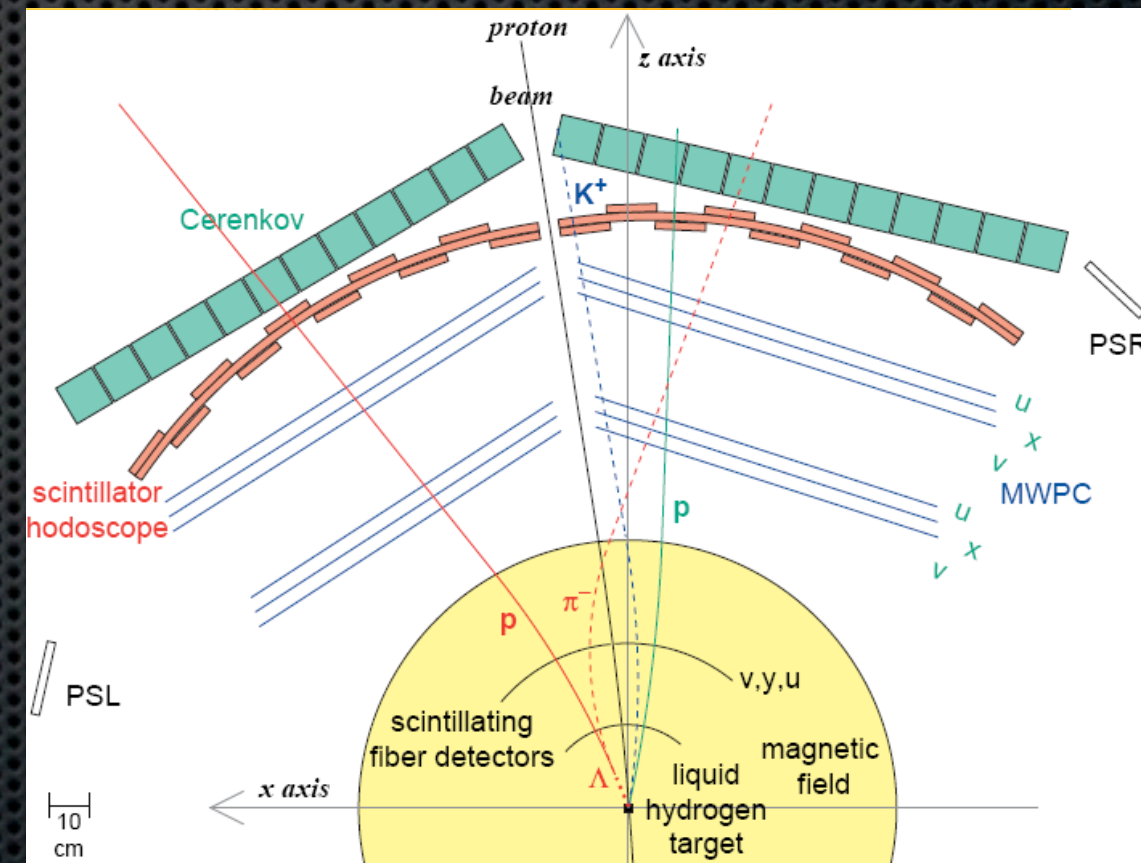
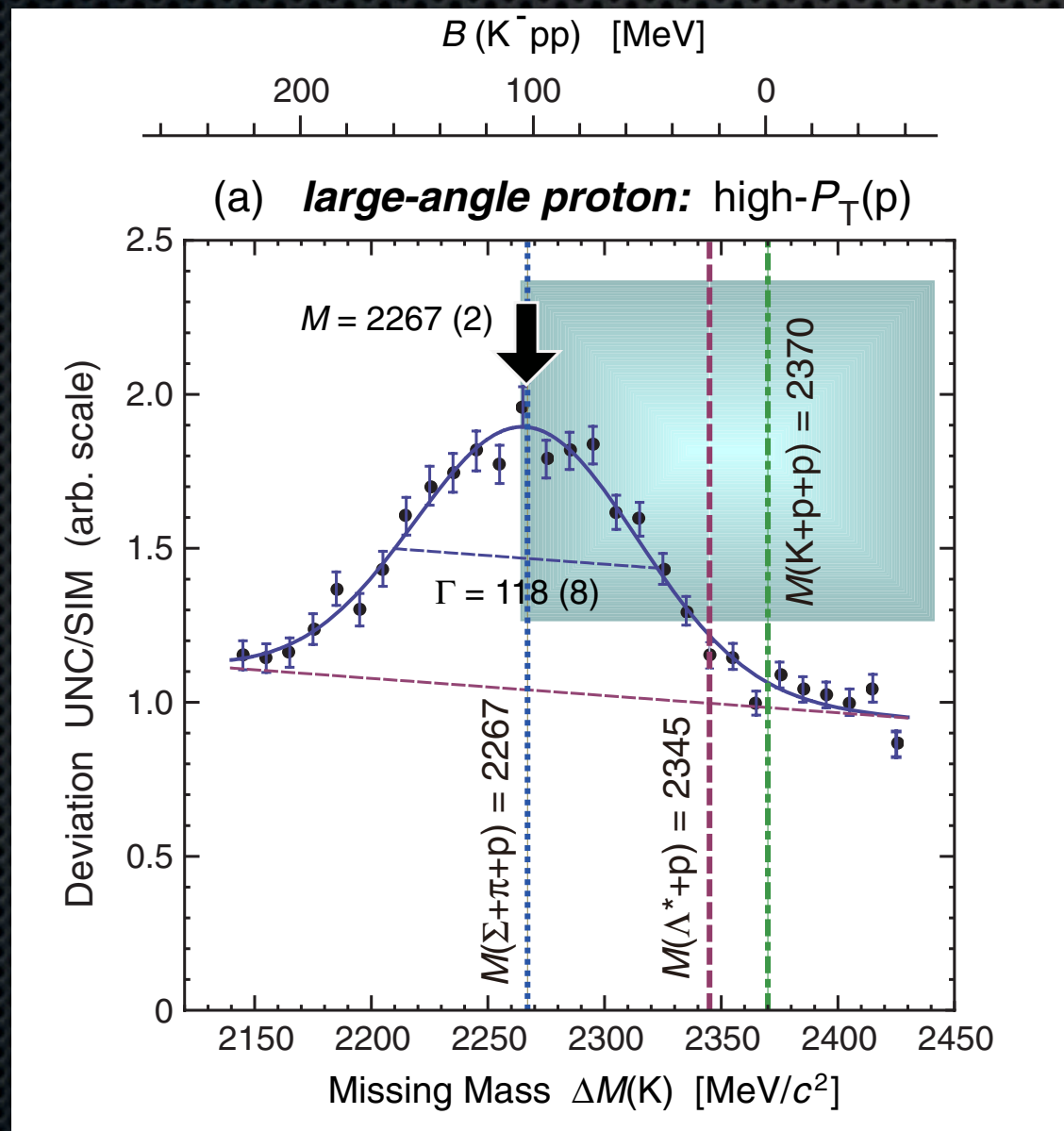


FINUDA Coll., PRL 94(2005)212303

FSI, $\Sigma N \rightarrow \Lambda N$ conversion cannot explain the new data

DISTO data on K^-pp

T. Yamazaki et al., PRL 104 (2010) 132502.



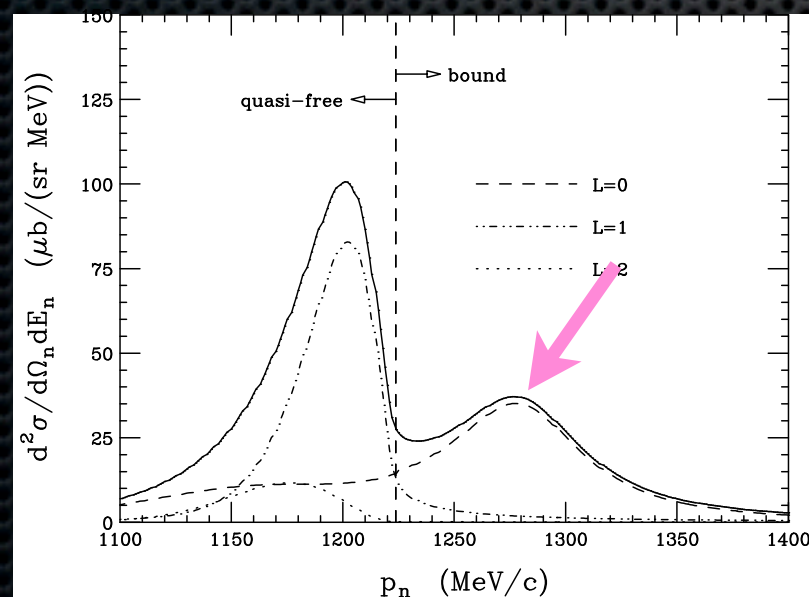
K^-pp : theoretical status

Methods	Binding Energy (MeV)	Width (MeV)
Shevchenko, Gal, Mares Faddeev	50 - 70	~ 100
Ikeda and Sato Faddeev	60 - 95	45 - 80
Yamazaki and Akaishi Variational (ATMS)	48	61
Dote, Hyodo, Weise Variational (AMD)	20 ± 3	40 - 70

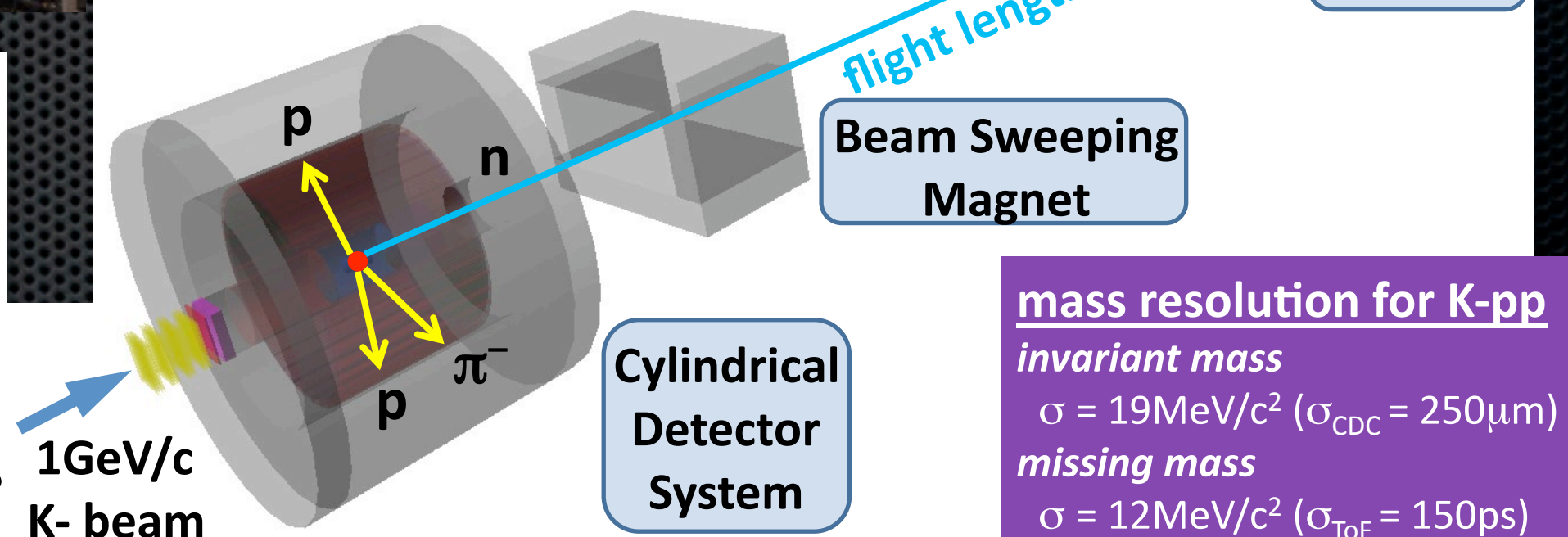
- K^-pp should exist as a bound state.
 - Deep or Shallow ??
 - Width could be 40 – 100 MeV
- $\Lambda(1405)$ -p bound state ? (Arai, Oka, and Yasui)
- FSI effects ? (Magas, Oset, Ramos, Toki)

K^-pp search experiments at J-PARC

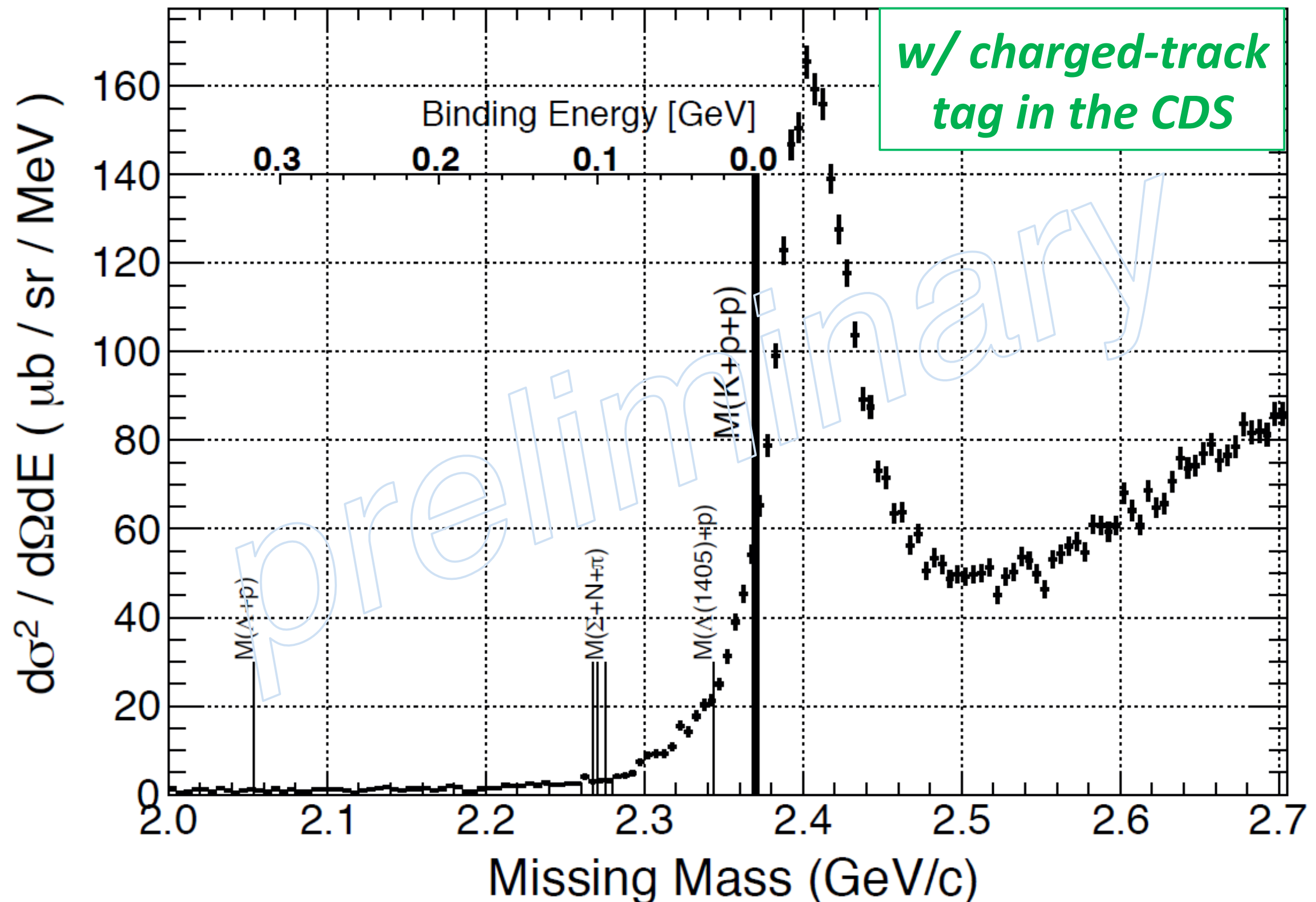
- ${}^3\text{He}(K^-,n)$ reaction at 1 GeV/c: E15
- $d(\pi^+,K^+)$ reaction at 1.5 GeV/c: E27



- ▶ $K^- + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow n + (K^-pp)$
- ▶ $(K^-pp) \rightarrow \Lambda + p$



Preliminary Result : $^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \text{n})$

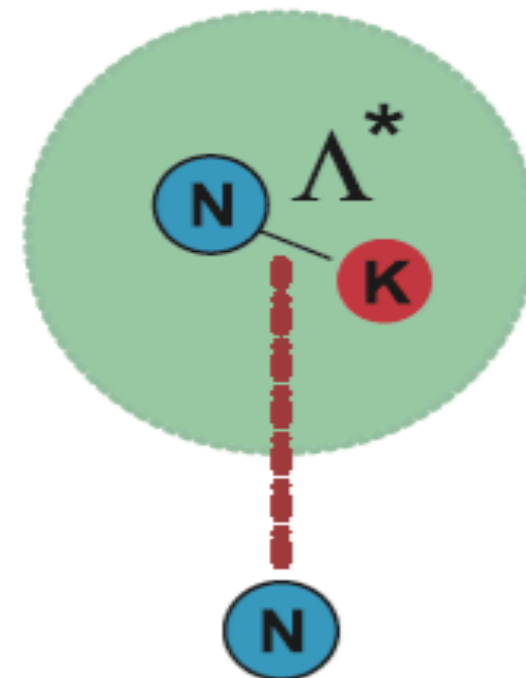
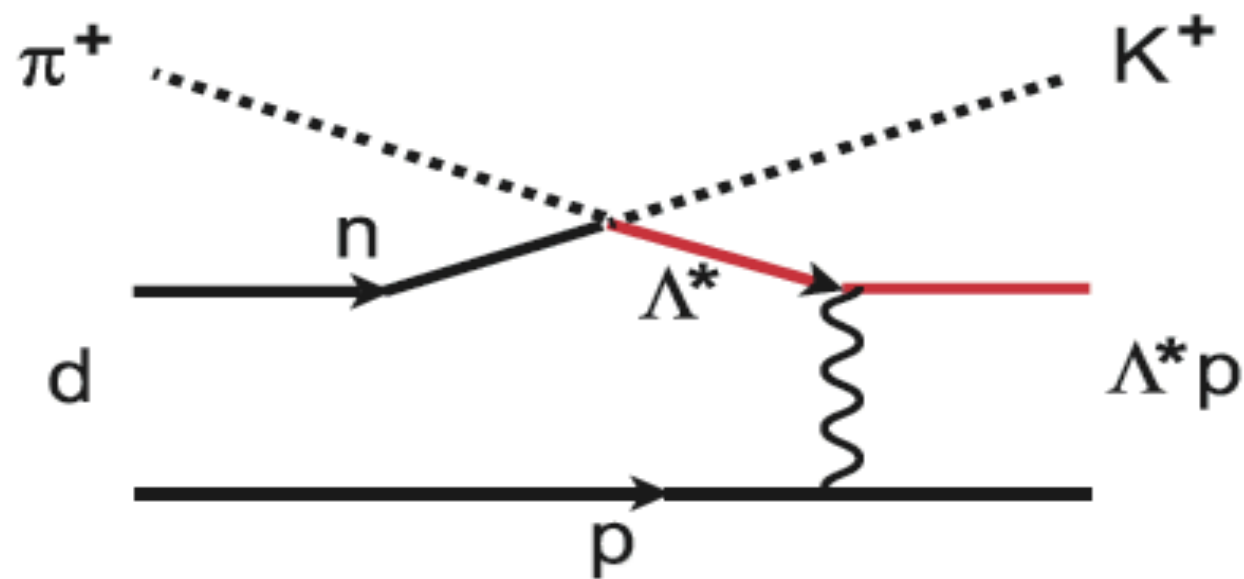


$d(\pi^+, K^+)$ reaction

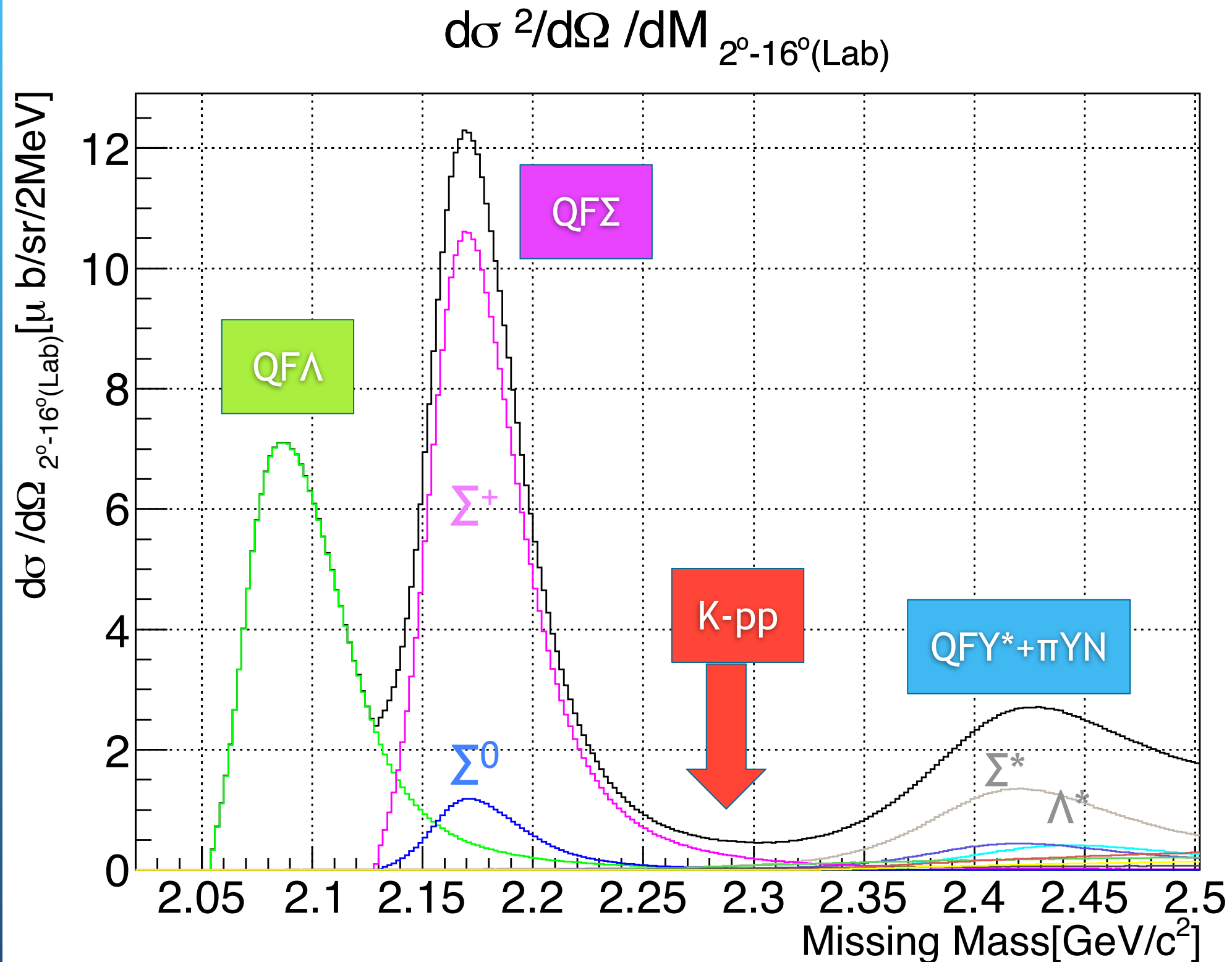
Yamazaki & Akaishi, Phys.
Rev. C76 (2007) 045201.

$$\pi^+ + "n" \rightarrow "\Lambda^*" + K^+$$

$$\begin{aligned} "\Lambda^*" + "p" &\rightarrow \text{bound } K^- pp && \text{minor} \\ &\rightarrow \text{quasi-free } \Lambda^* && \text{dominant} \end{aligned}$$

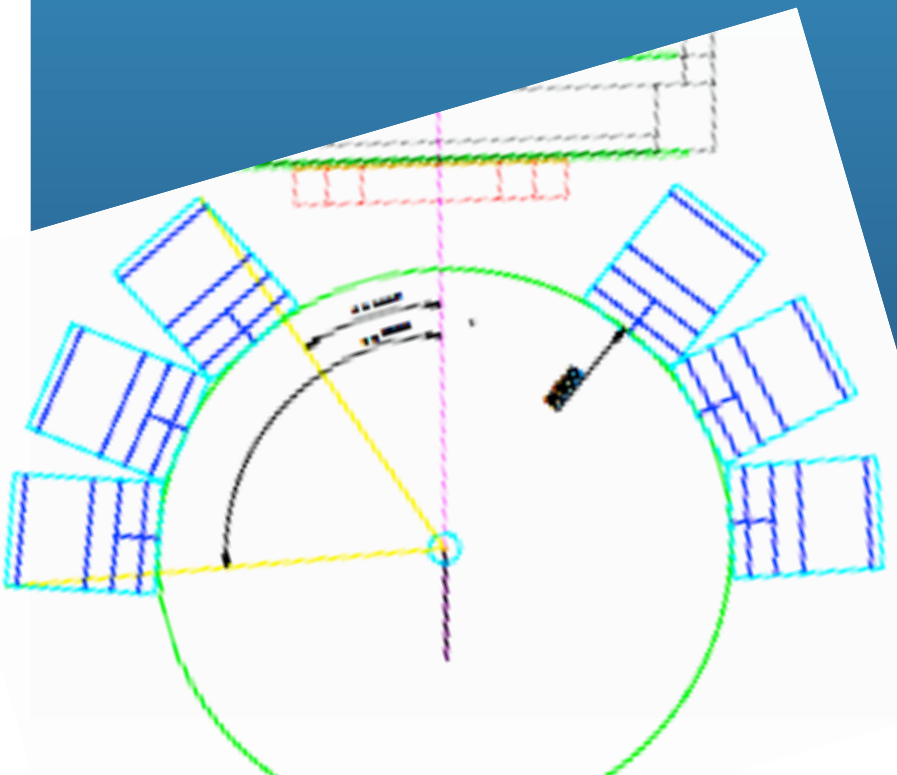
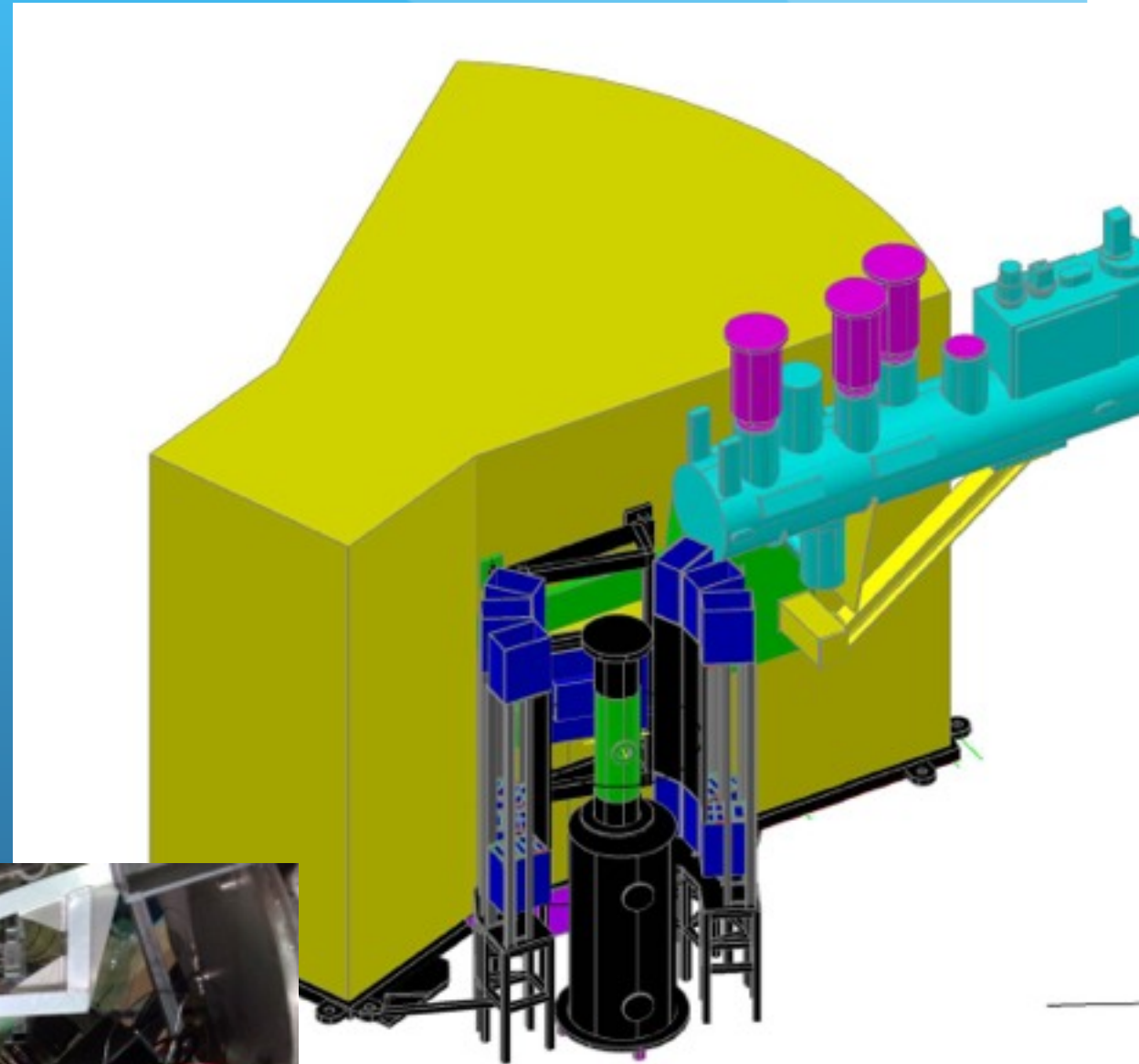


$d(\pi^+, K^+)$ inclusive spectrum; in simulation

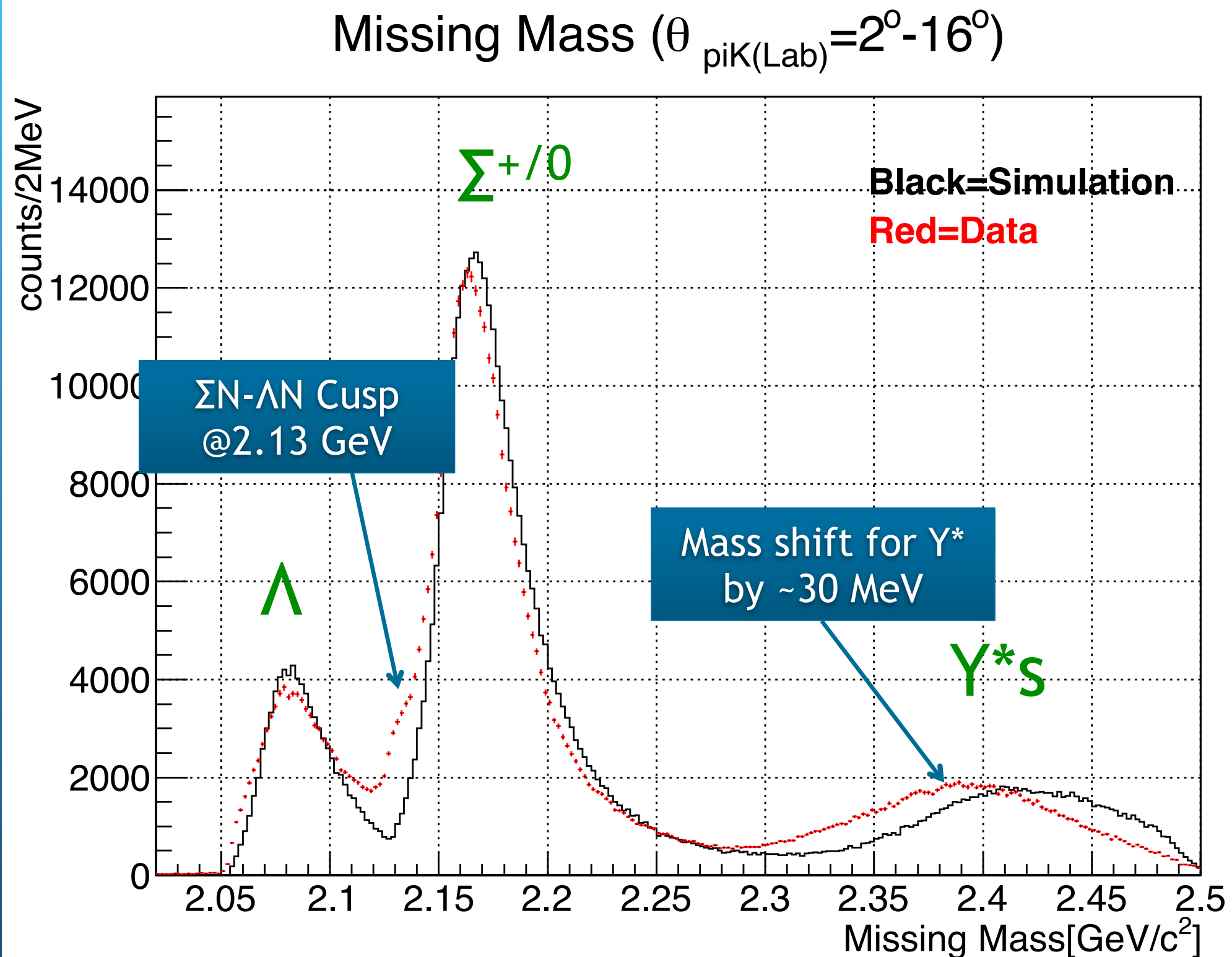


Range Counter System for E27

- 5 layers (1+2+2+5+2cm) of plastic scinti.
- 39 - 122 degrees (L+R)
- 50 cm TOF

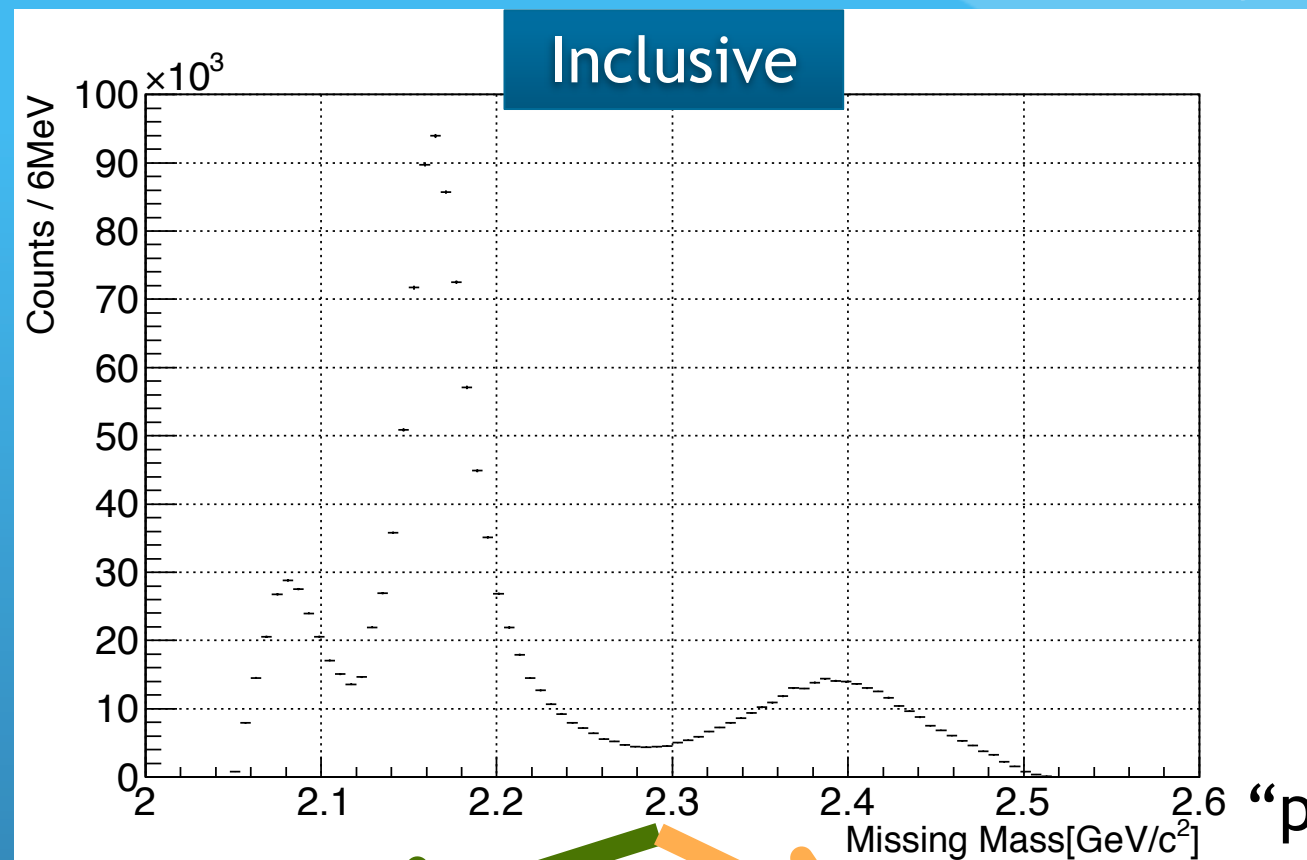


$d(\pi^+, K^+) @ 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c$

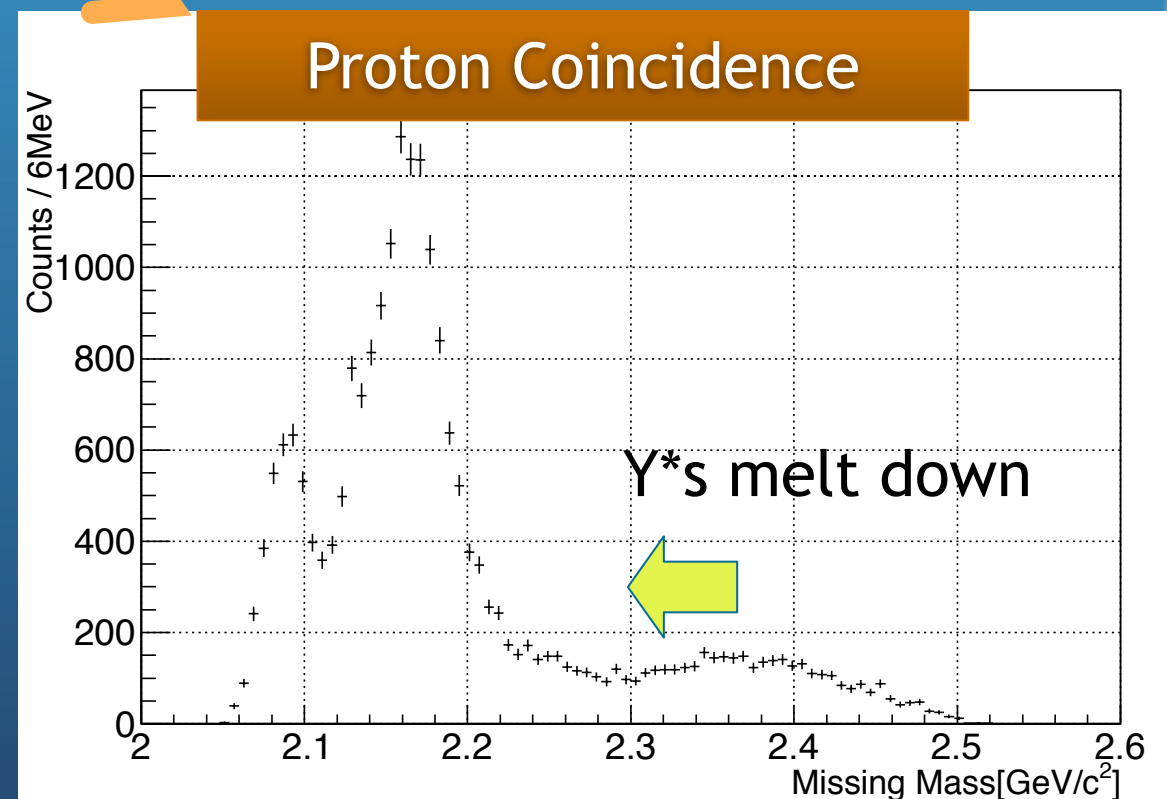
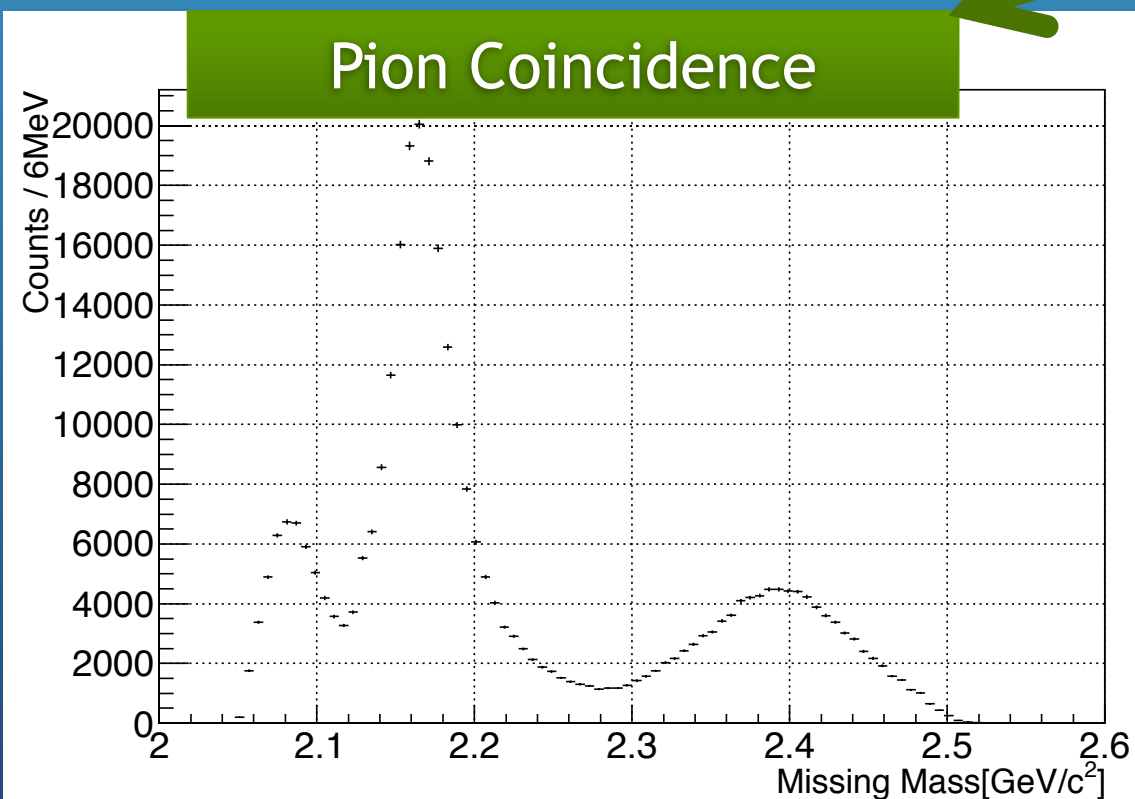


Coincidence study

“pion”= π or
slow p

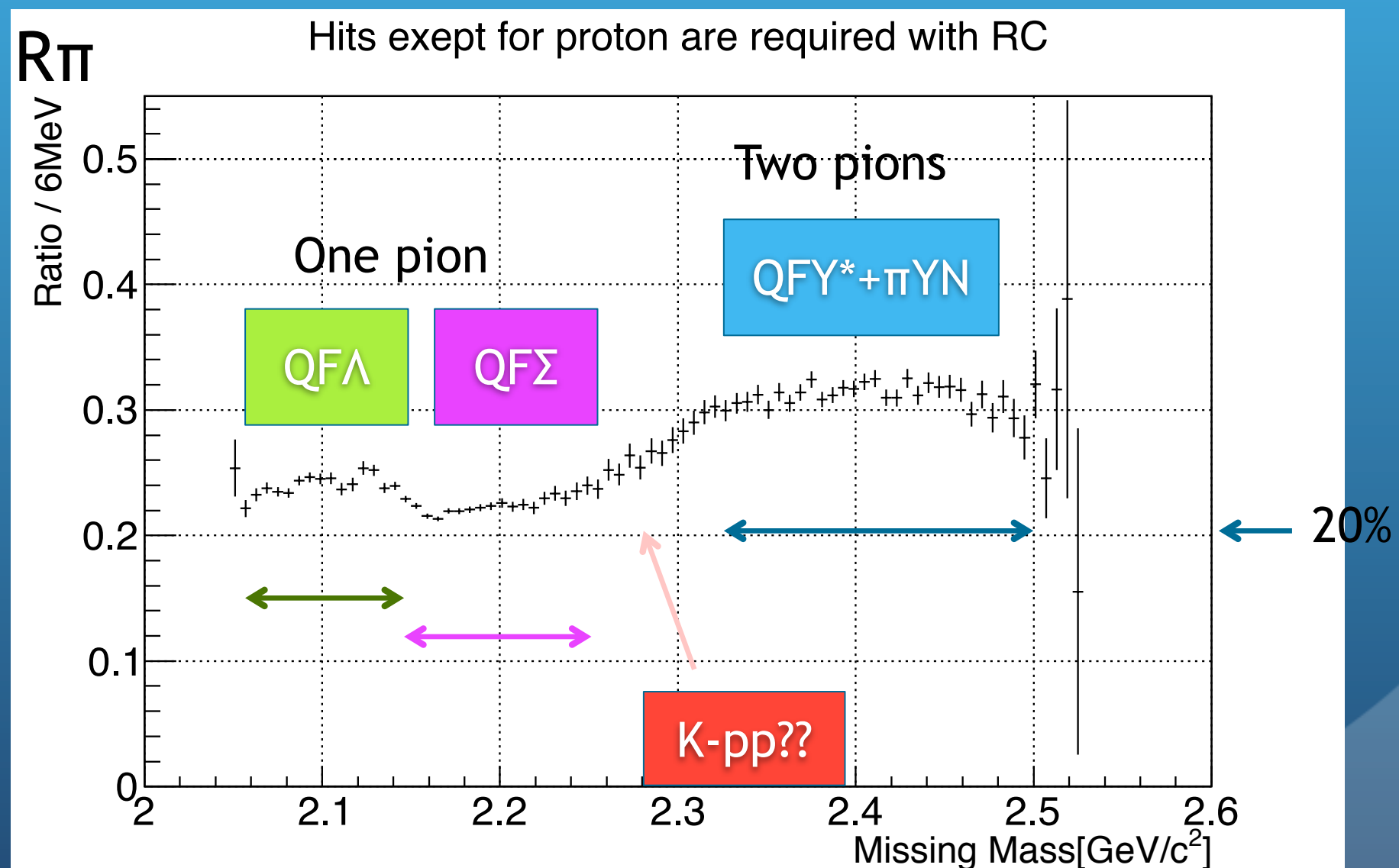


“proton”= $p > 280$ MeV/c

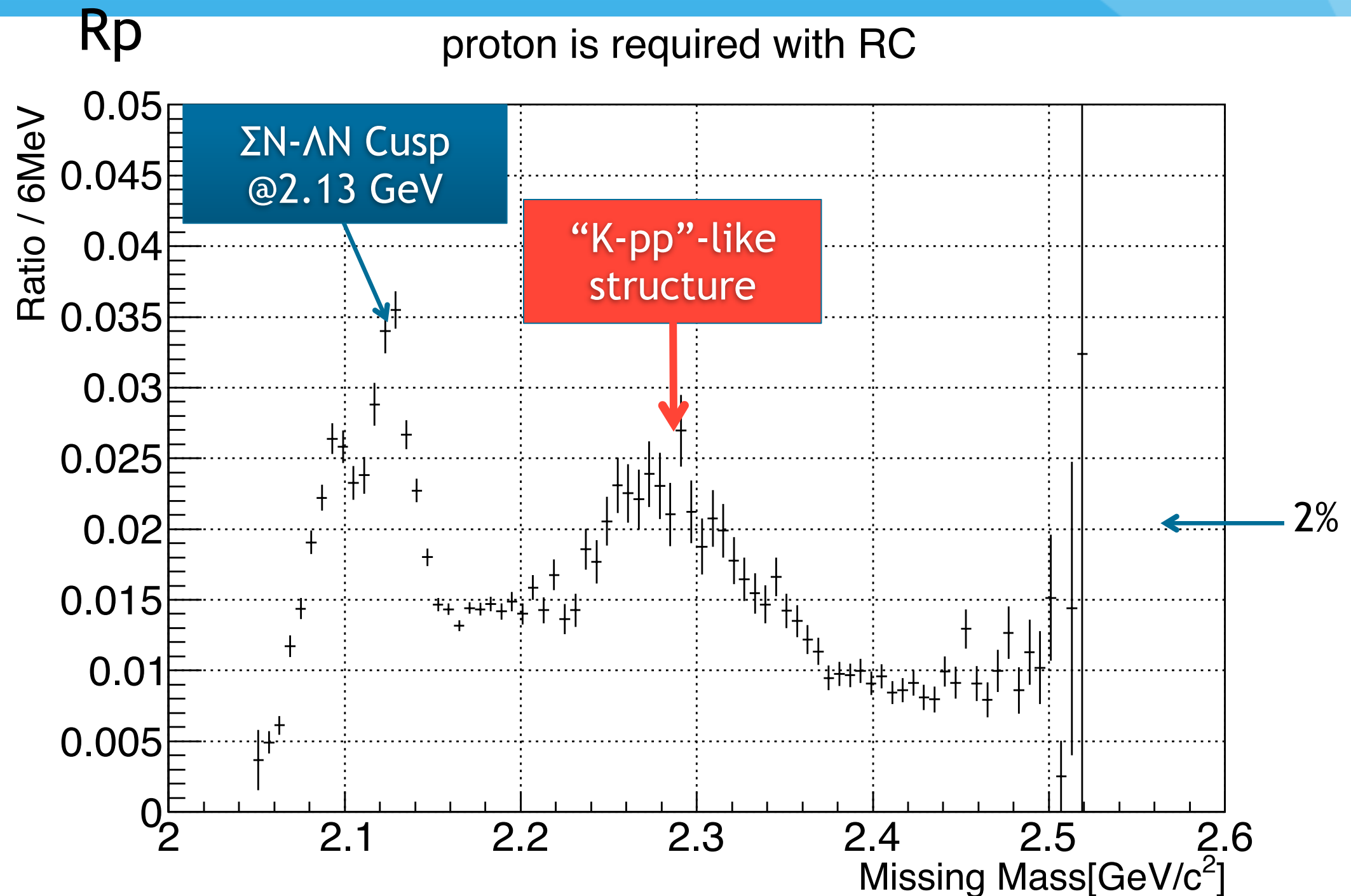


Pion Coincidence Rate

- $R_{\pi} = (\text{Pion coincidence spectrum}) / (\text{Inclusive spectrum})$
- $R_{\pi} \propto (\pi \text{ emission BR}) \times (\pi \text{ detection efficiency})$



Proton Coincidence Rate



Summary

- ✦ Baryon-Baryon Interactions ← Hypernuclear Spectroscopy
 - ✦ Λ N Interaction
 - ✦ $B_\Lambda = 28 \pm 1$ MeV
 - ✦ Very small spin-orbit splitting
 - ✦ Λ Λ Interaction; $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 0.67 \pm 0.17$ MeV
 - ✦ Σ N Interaction
 - ✦ One bound state in $^4_\Sigma\text{He}$ ← Isospin dependence
 - ✦ $B_{\Sigma^-} \sim -30$ MeV (Repulsive in medium-heavy nuclei)
 - ✦ Ξ N Interaction
 - ✦ $B_\Xi \sim 14$ MeV; weakly attractive ?
 - ✦ $\bar{K}$ N Interaction; Large attraction in $l=0$