

# ***Status of kaonic nucleus search experiment (E15) at J-PARC***

**RIKEN H. Outa**

**for E15 collaboration**

✓ **Kaonic nuclei**

✓ ***Present status*** of the E15 experiment at J-PARC  
Search for the K-pp bound state in the  
3He(in-flight K-, n/p) reaction

- **3He(in-flight K-, n) spectrum** Hashimoto  
arXiv: [nucl-ex]1408.5637 submitted to PLB
- (— 3He(in-flight K-, p) spectrum Tokuda )
- $\Lambda$ p+n(missing) channel analysis Sada

# J-PARC E15 collaboration

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(\*) Spokesperson

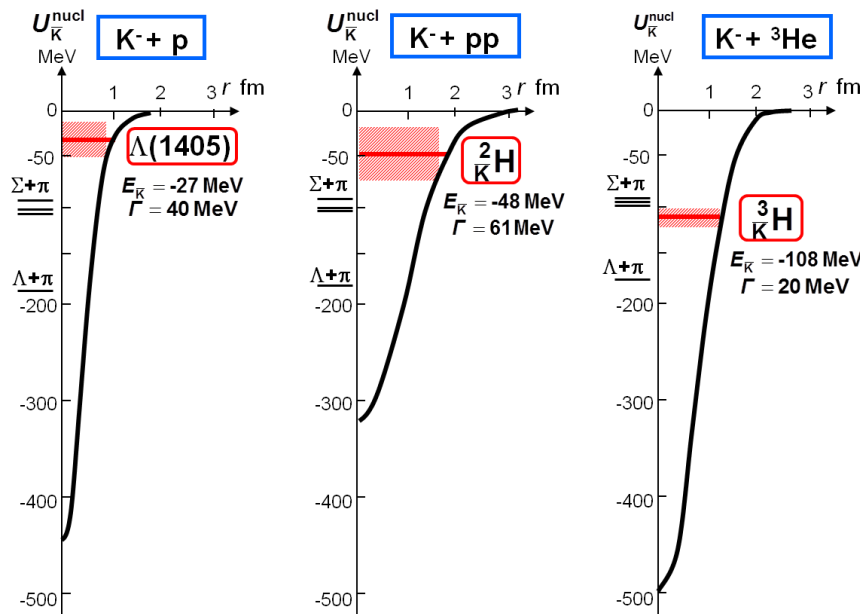
(\$) Co-Spokesperson

# Introduction

## Motivation :

What will happen when anti-kaon is embedded in nucleus?

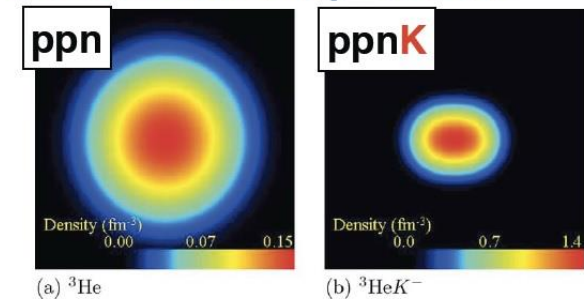
- ✓ Does the simplest Kaonic nucleus “K-pp” exist?
- ✓ How deeply bound ?



Y. Akaishi & T. Yamazaki, Phys. Rev. C **65** (2002) 044005.

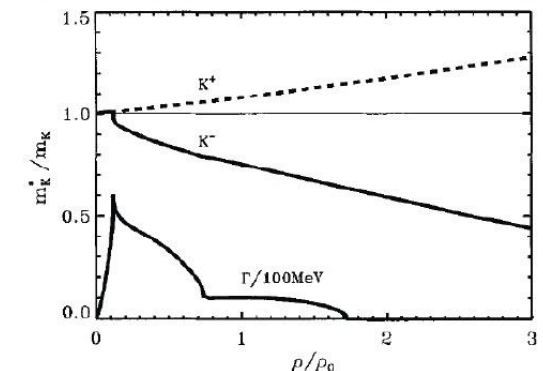
Y. Akaishi & T. Yamazaki, Phys. Lett. B **535** (2002) 70.

*dense nuclei are predicted*



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

*Kaon mass in nuclear medium?*

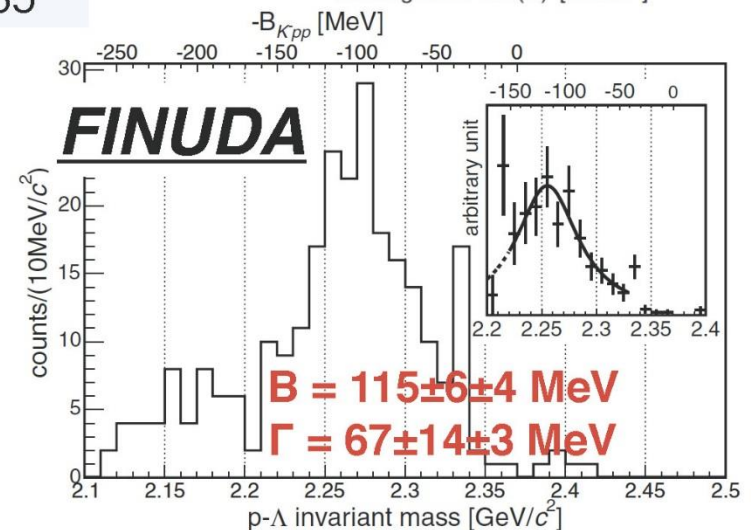
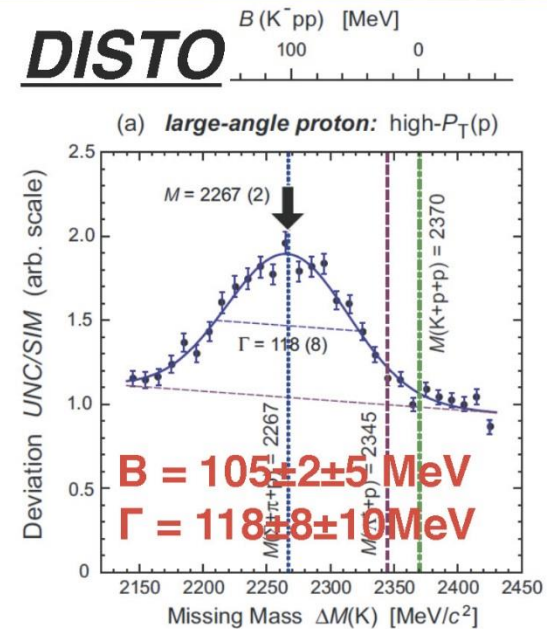


1.T. Waas et al. Physics Letters B **379**, 34–38 (1996).

# The simplest kaonic nuclei $\bar{K}NN$

chiral & energy dependent	B.E.[MeV]	$\Gamma$ [MeV]
N. Barnea, A. Gal, E.Z. Liverts(2012)	16	41
A. Dote, T. Hyodo, W. Weise(2008,09)	17-23	40-70
Y. Ikeda, H. Kamano, T. Sato(2010)	9-16	34-46
$\Lambda(1405)$ ansatz	B.E.[MeV]	$\Gamma$ [MeV]
T. Yamazaki, Y. Akaishi(2002)	48	61
N.V. Shevchenko, A. Gal, J. Mares(2007)	50-70	90-110
Y. Ikeda, T. Sato (2007,2009)	60-95	45-80
S. Wycech, A.M. Green (2009)	40-80	40-85

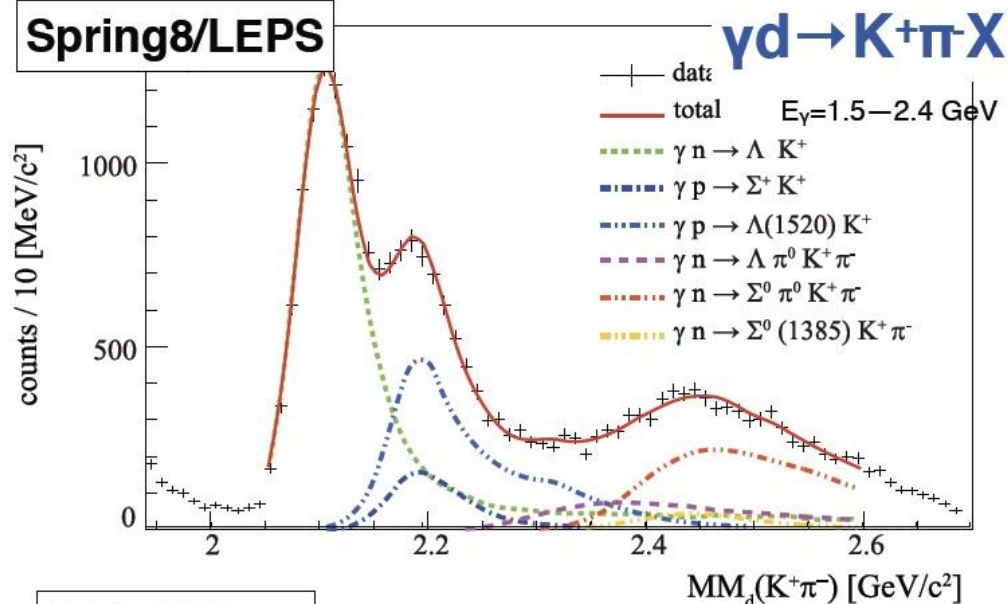
- Many theoretical calculations
- Little experimental information
- bound or not? B.E. and width?



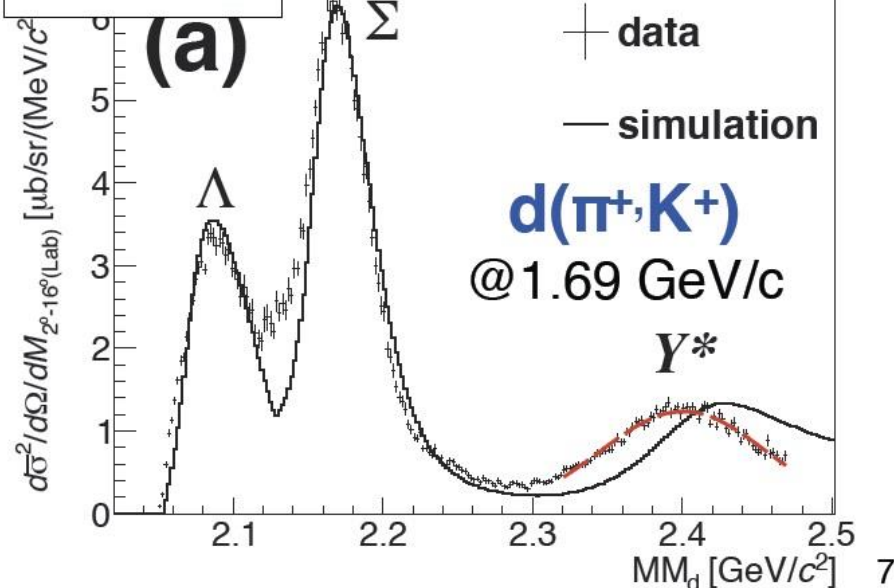


# Experimental situation

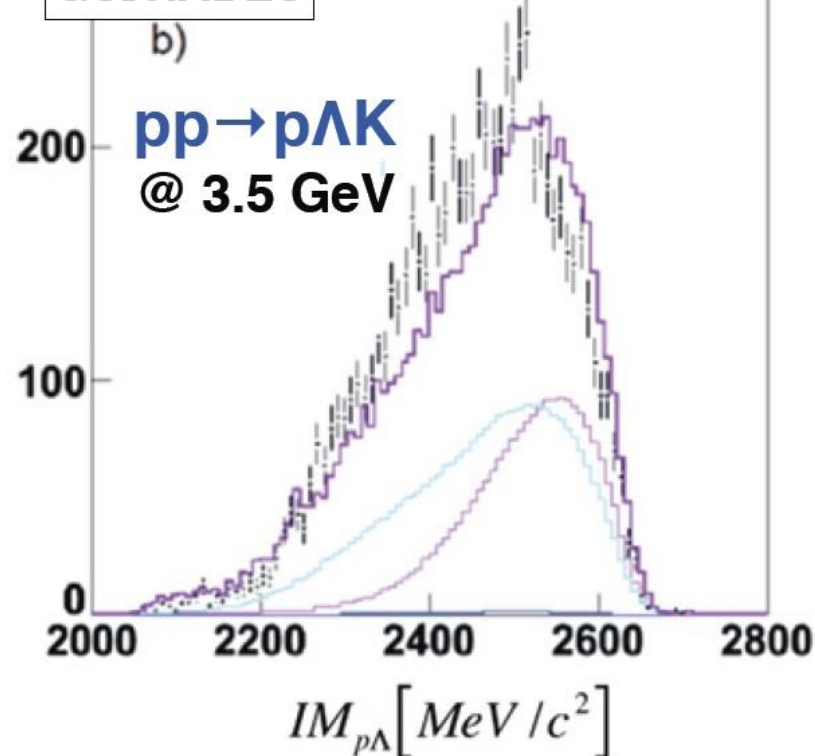
Spring8/LEPS



J-PARC/E27



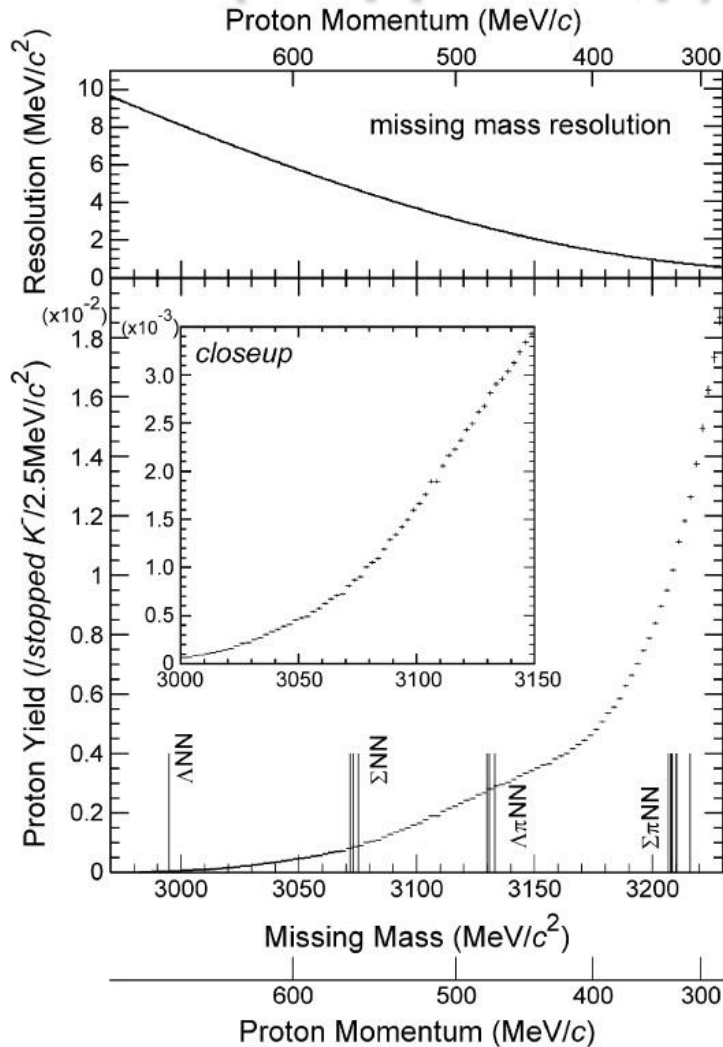
GSJ/HADES



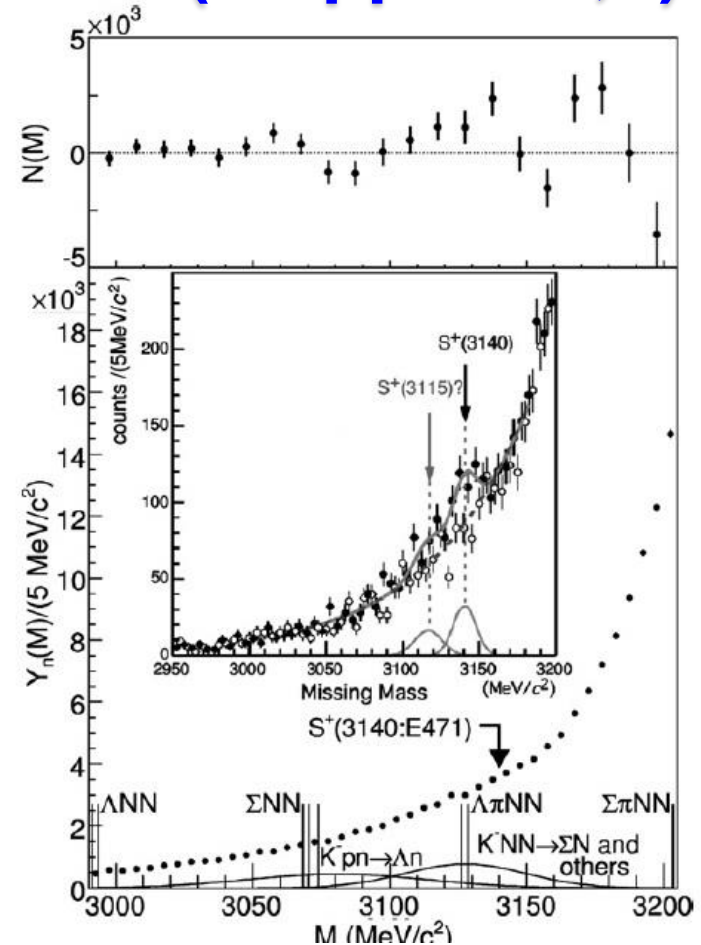
talk by K. Lapidus

- [1] A. O. Tokiyasu, et al., Phys. Lett. B 728, 616 (2014).
- [2] Y. Ichikawa, T. Nagae, et al., arXiv nucl-ex, (2014).
- [3] L. Fabbietti, et al., Nucl. Phys. A 914, 60 (2013).

## $^4\text{He}(\text{stopped } K^-, p)$



## $^4\text{He}(\text{stopped } K^-, n)$



Error bar が見えないほどの高統計

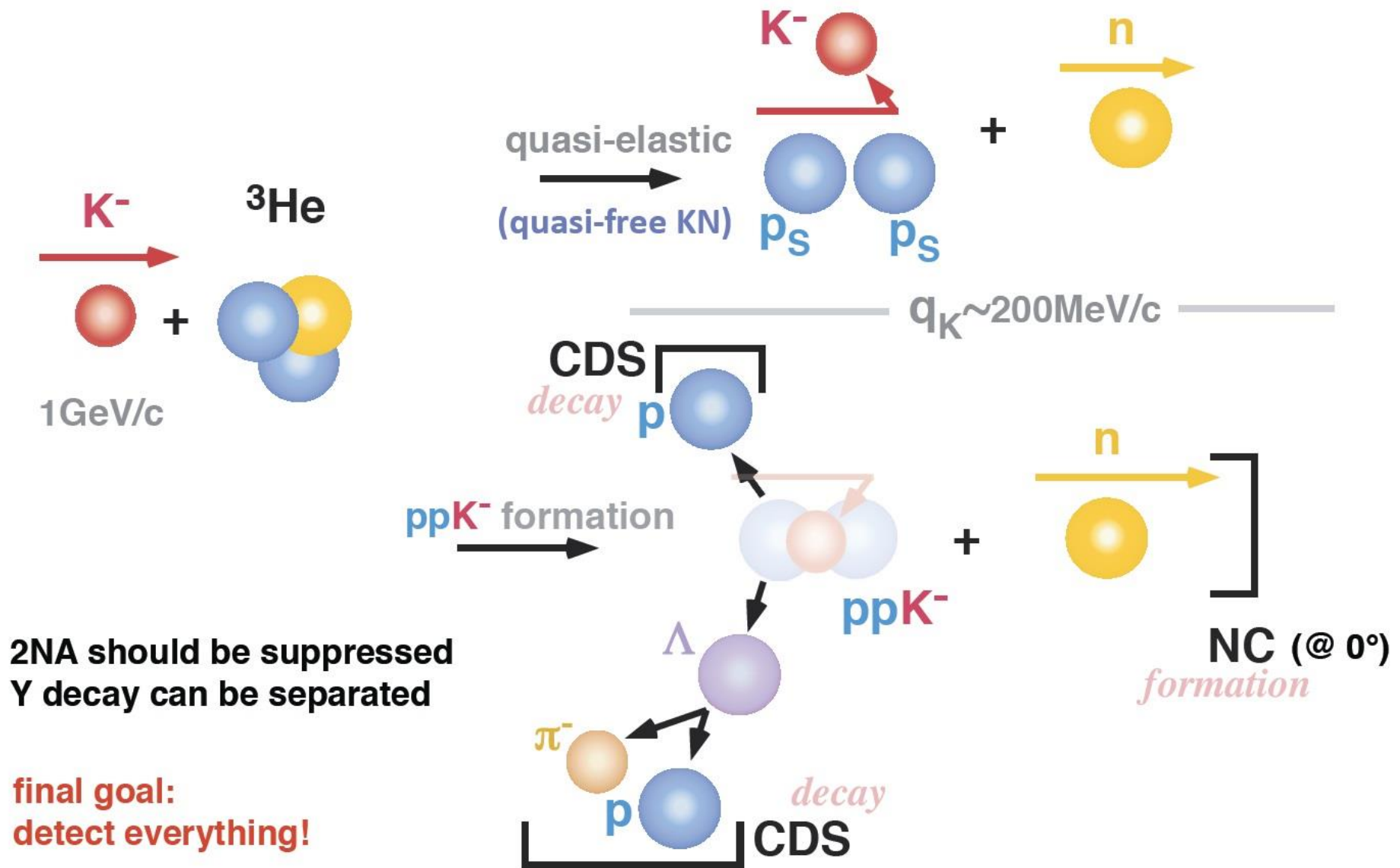
Upper limits for the narrow deeply bound status

Fig. 5. The missing mass spectrum from the  $^4\text{He}(K^-_{\text{stop}})$  inclusive measurement. The systematic error of the present experiment is about 1% in the present experiment.

# E15 Experiment

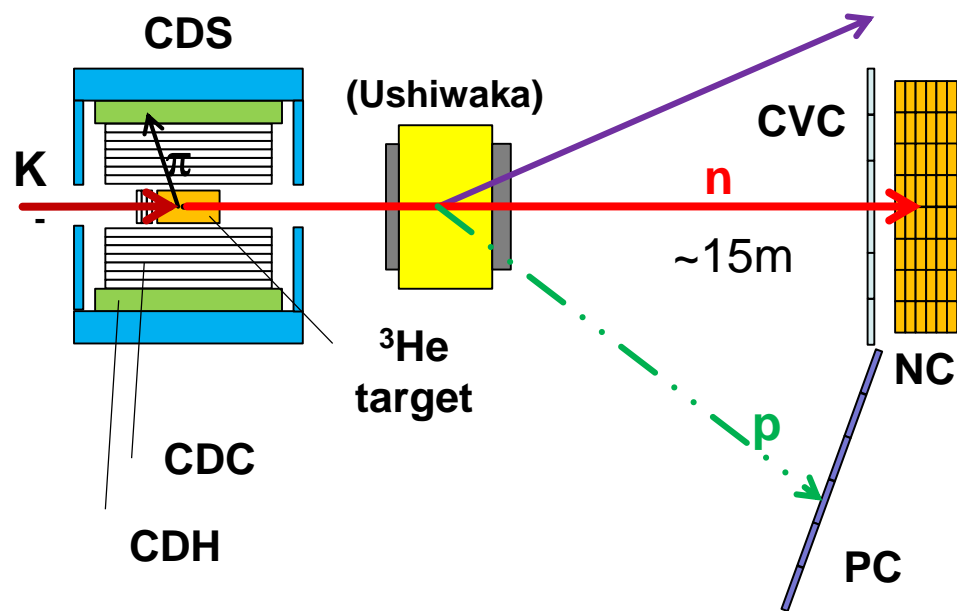
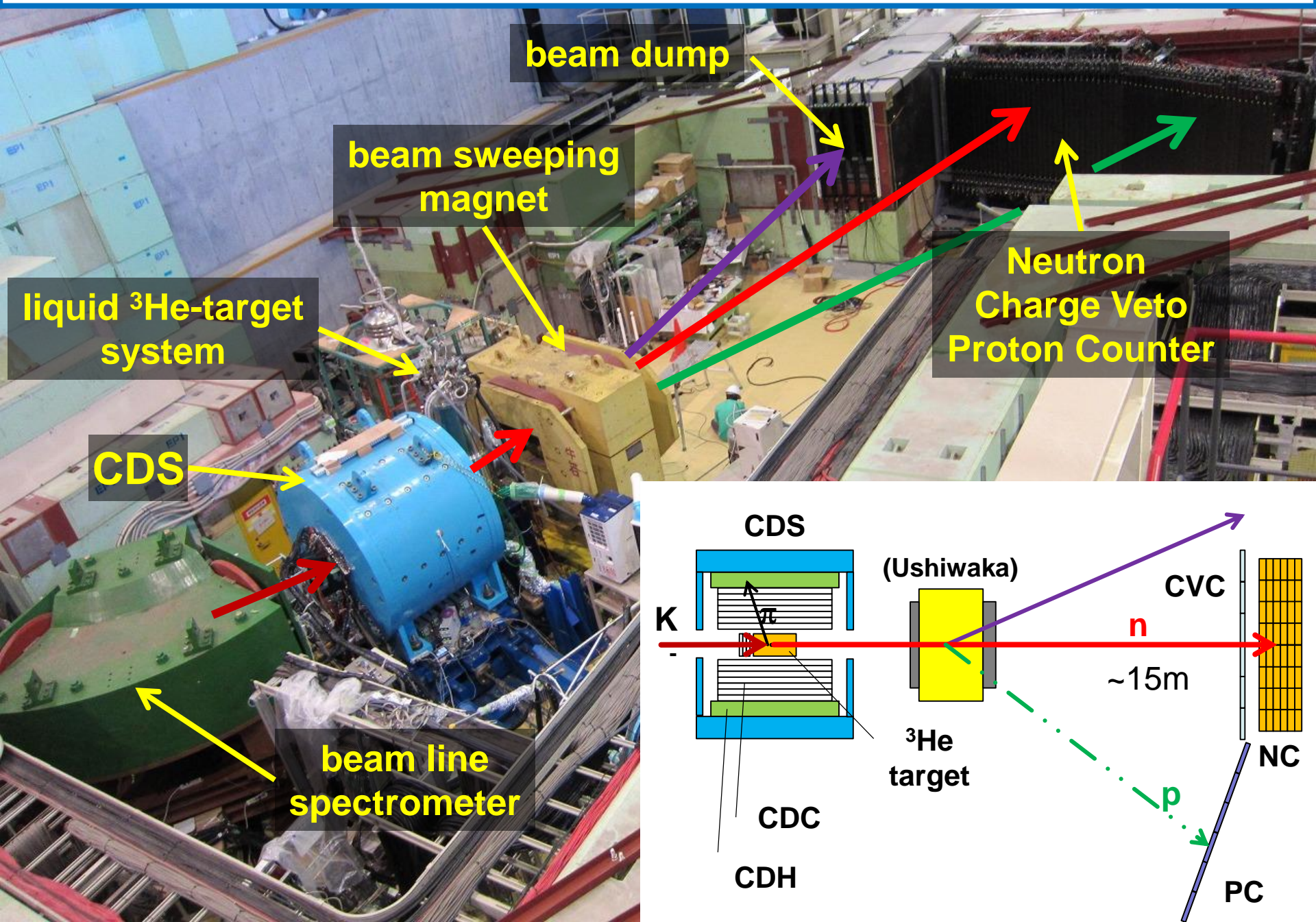
## Setup & Performance of detectors

# Inflight kaon reaction on $^3\text{He}$



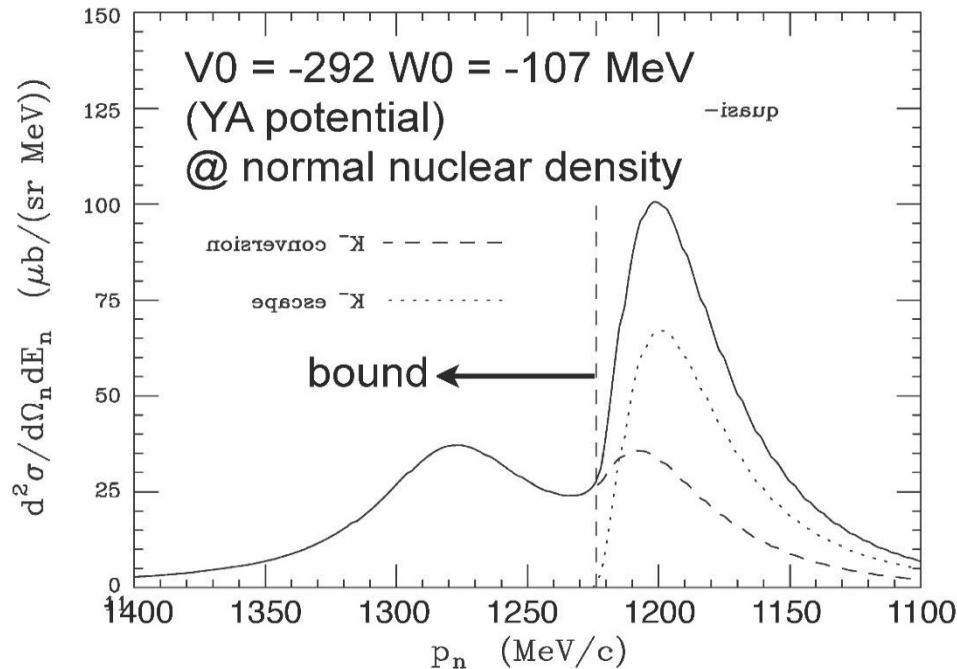


# K1.8BR spectrometer [Jun. 2012]



# Theoretical calculations on $^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \text{n})$

$\text{K}^- + ^3\text{He} \rightarrow \text{"K-pp"} + \text{n} @ P_K = 1 \text{ GeV}/c, \theta = 0^\circ$

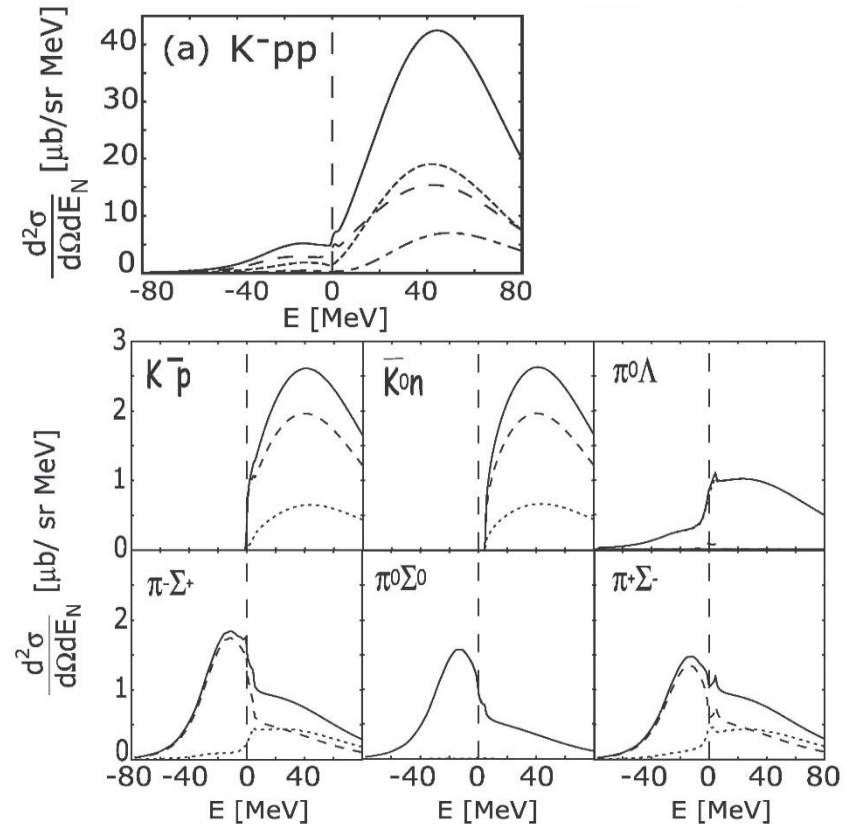


*T.Koike and T.Harada. , PLB652 (2007) 262*

**cross section  
 may be > mb/sr**

**Easy to observe**

**If  $d\sigma/d\Omega > 1.0 \text{ mb/sr}$**

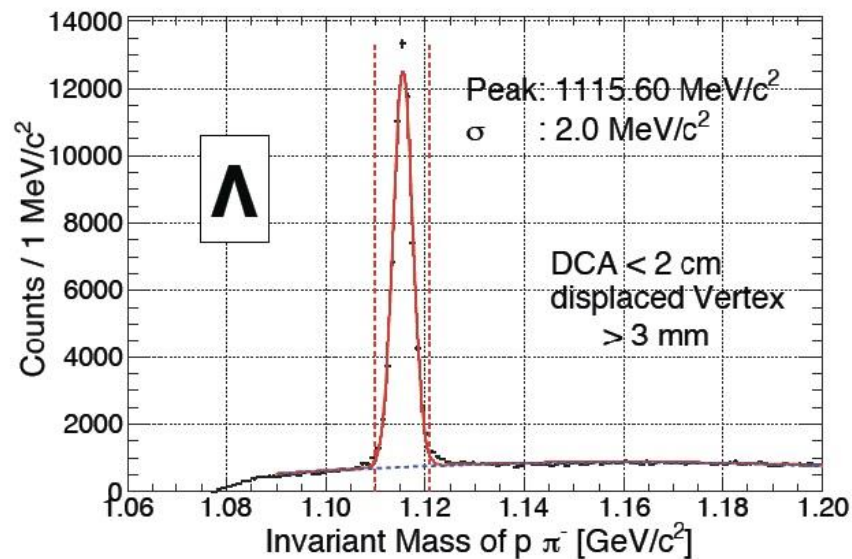
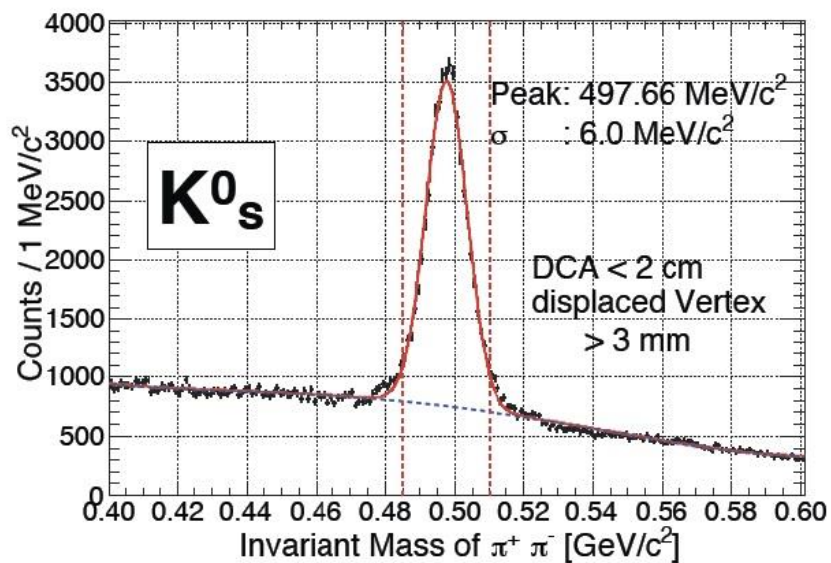
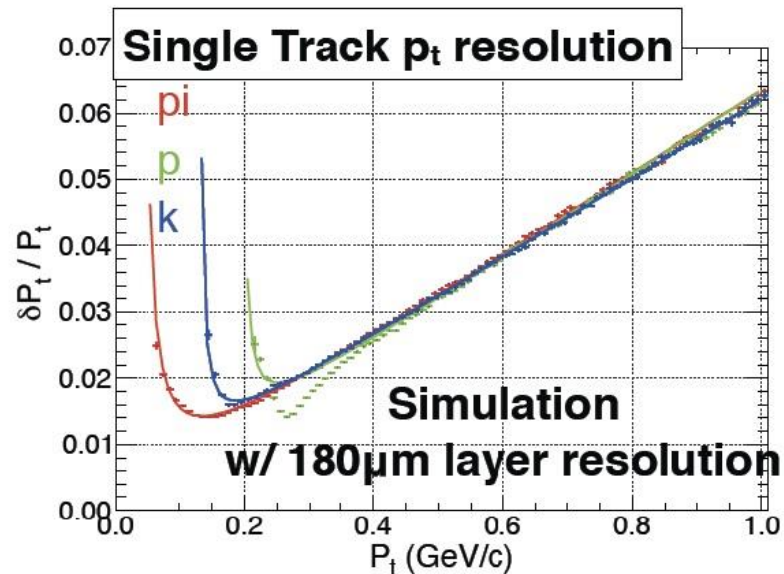
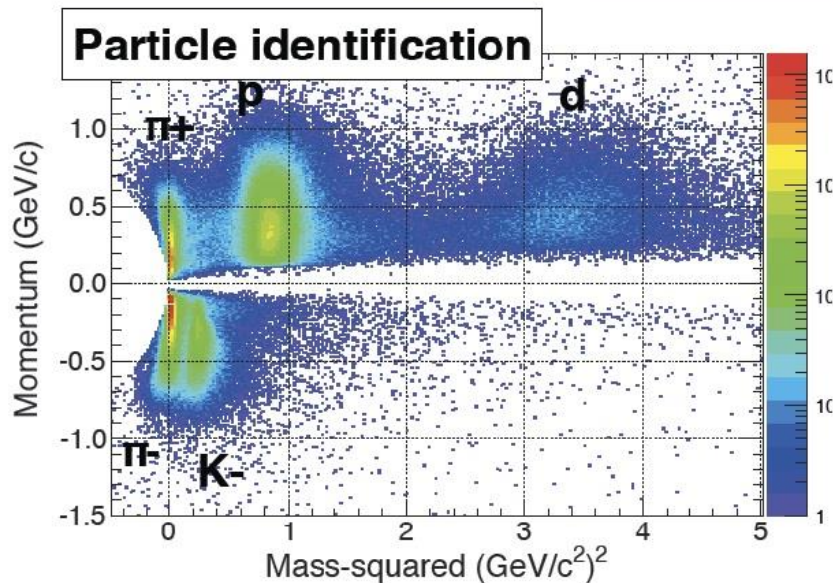


*J. Yamagata-Sekihara et. al.,  
 Phys. Rev. C 80, 045204 (2009)*

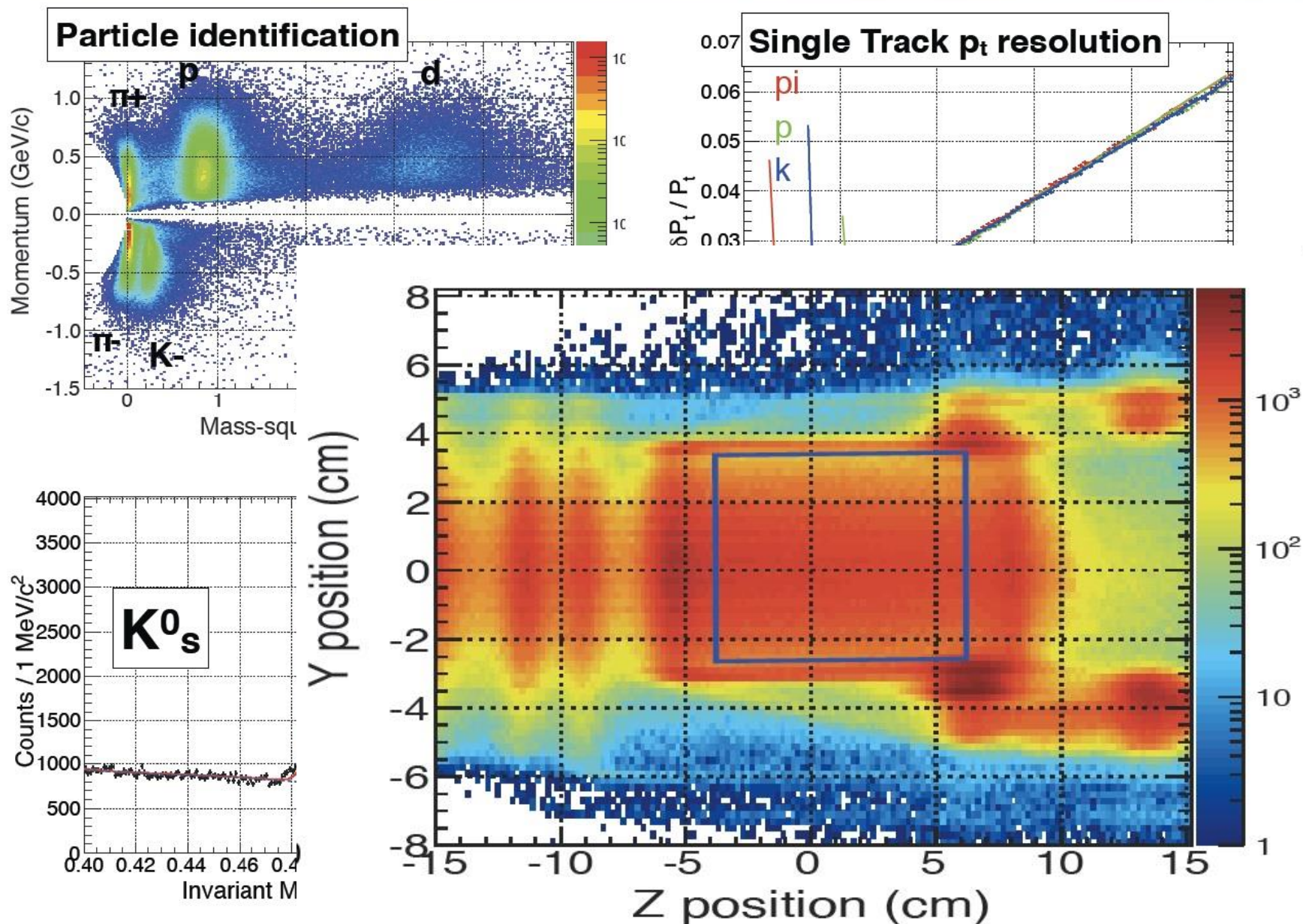
**$\Sigma$  tag may enhance the  
 structure in bound region.**



# CDS performance

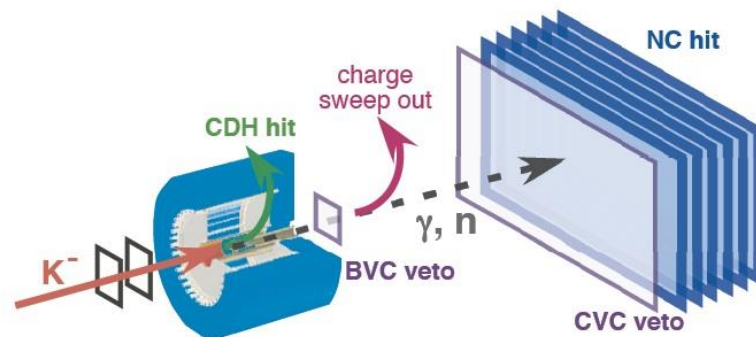
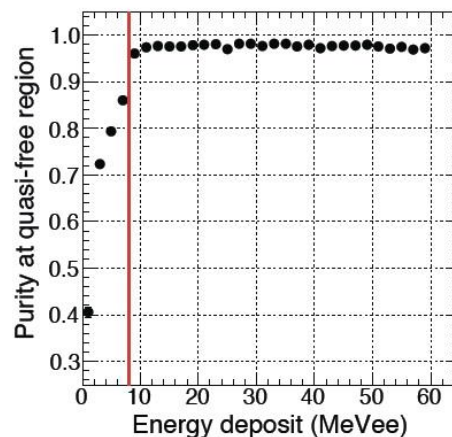
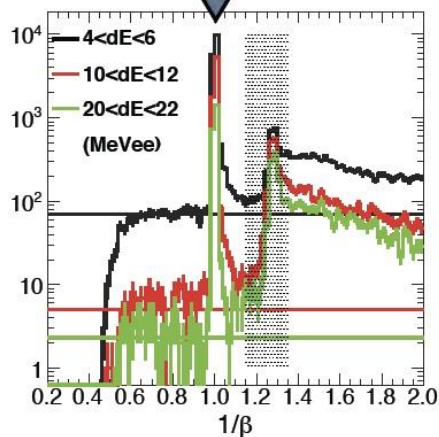
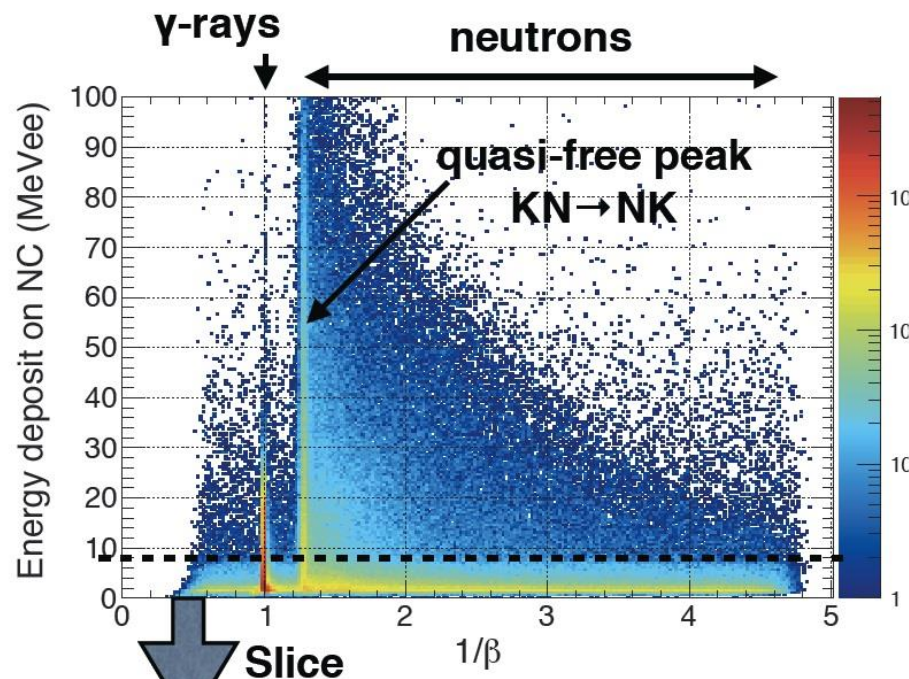


# CDS performance





# Neutron analysis



## ► Neutral hit

- no hit on the BVC and CVC
- first hit in the NC (timing-wise) was used to calculate  $1/\beta$

## ► Threshold on energy deposit

- reduce accidentals
- online (discr) :  $\sim 0.5$  MeVee
- offline : 8 MeVee

**Efficiency =  $23 \pm 4\%$**

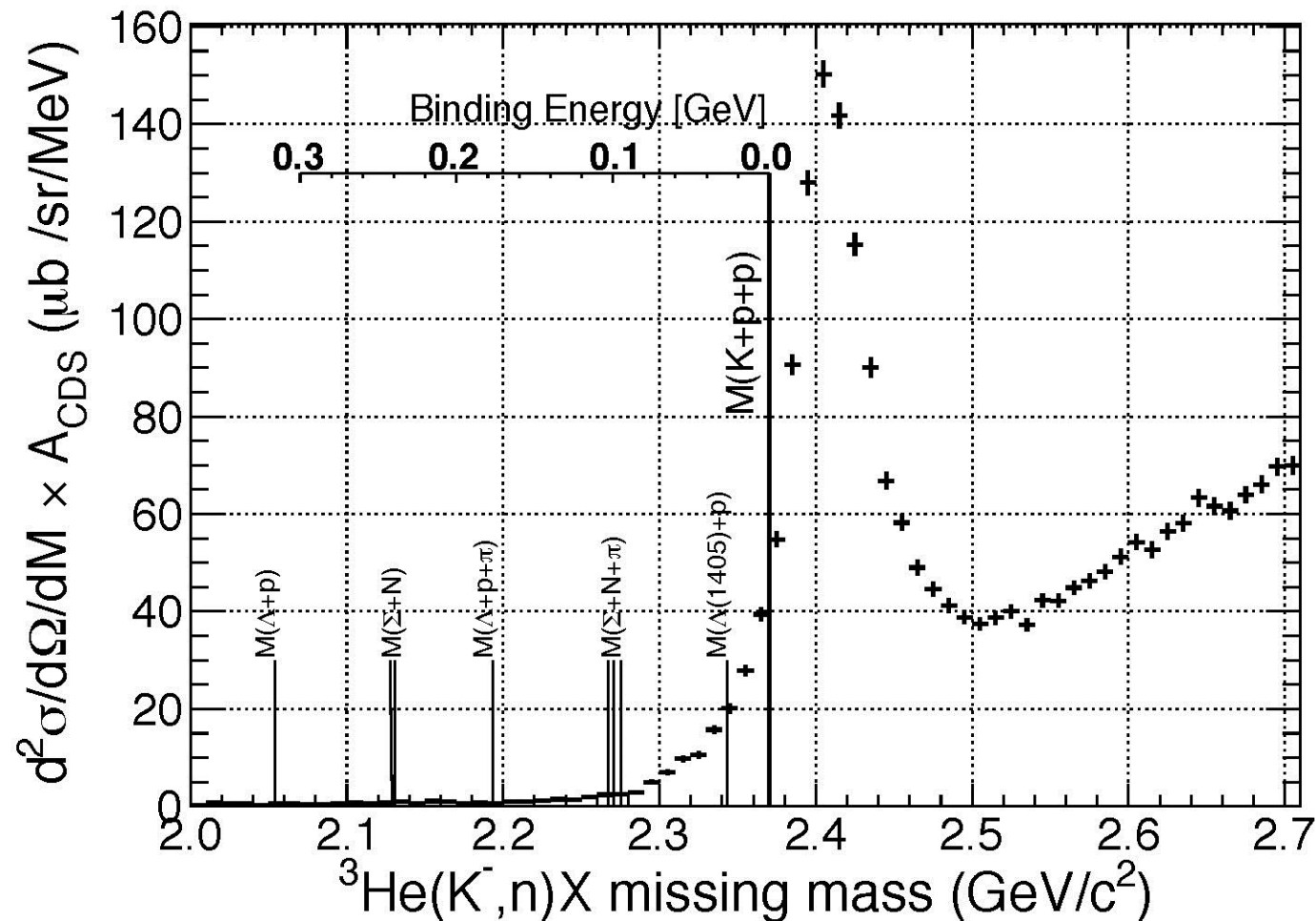
**MM resolution  $\sim 10$  MeV**

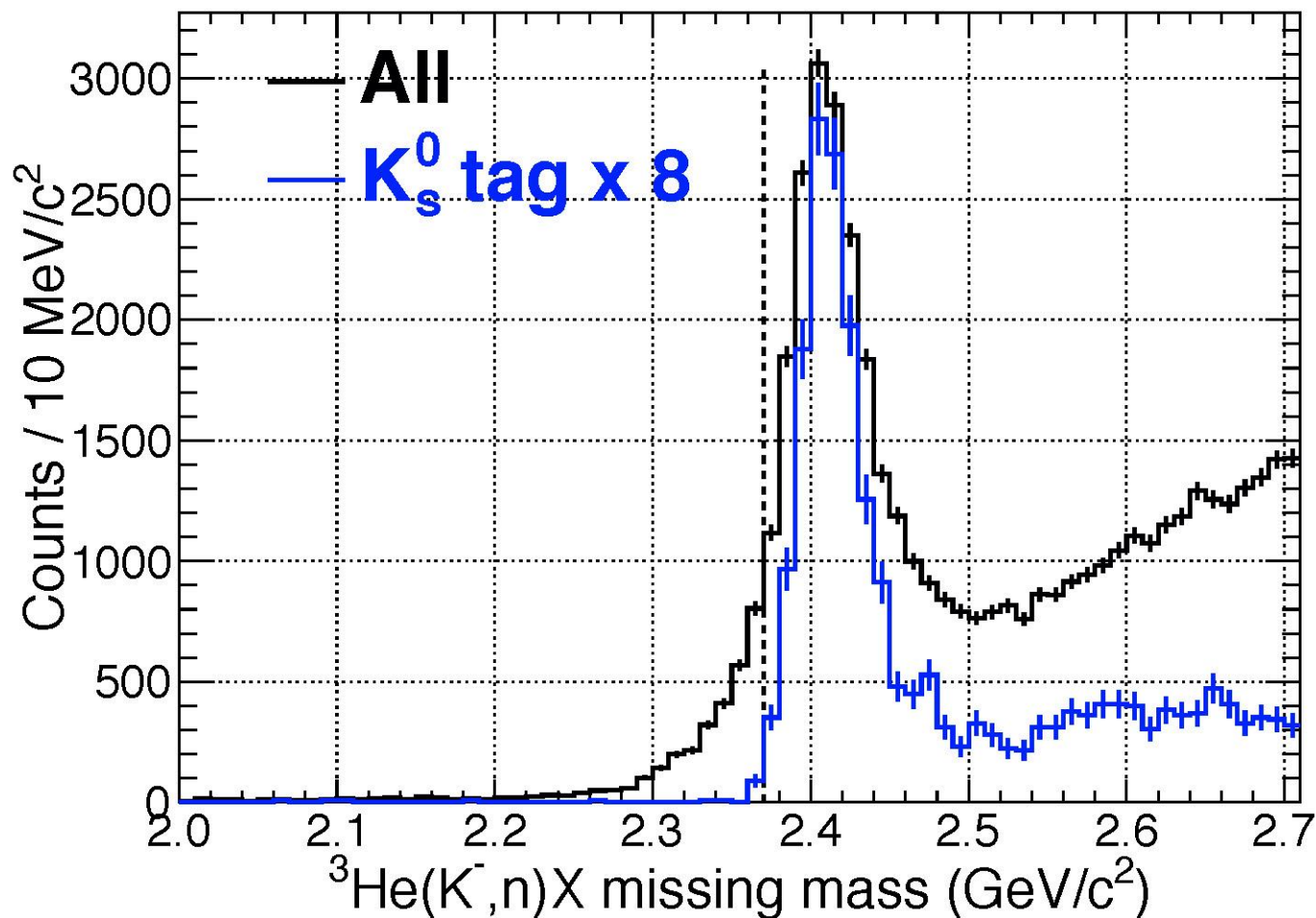


# $^3\text{He}$ (K-, **n**) semi-inclusive spectrum

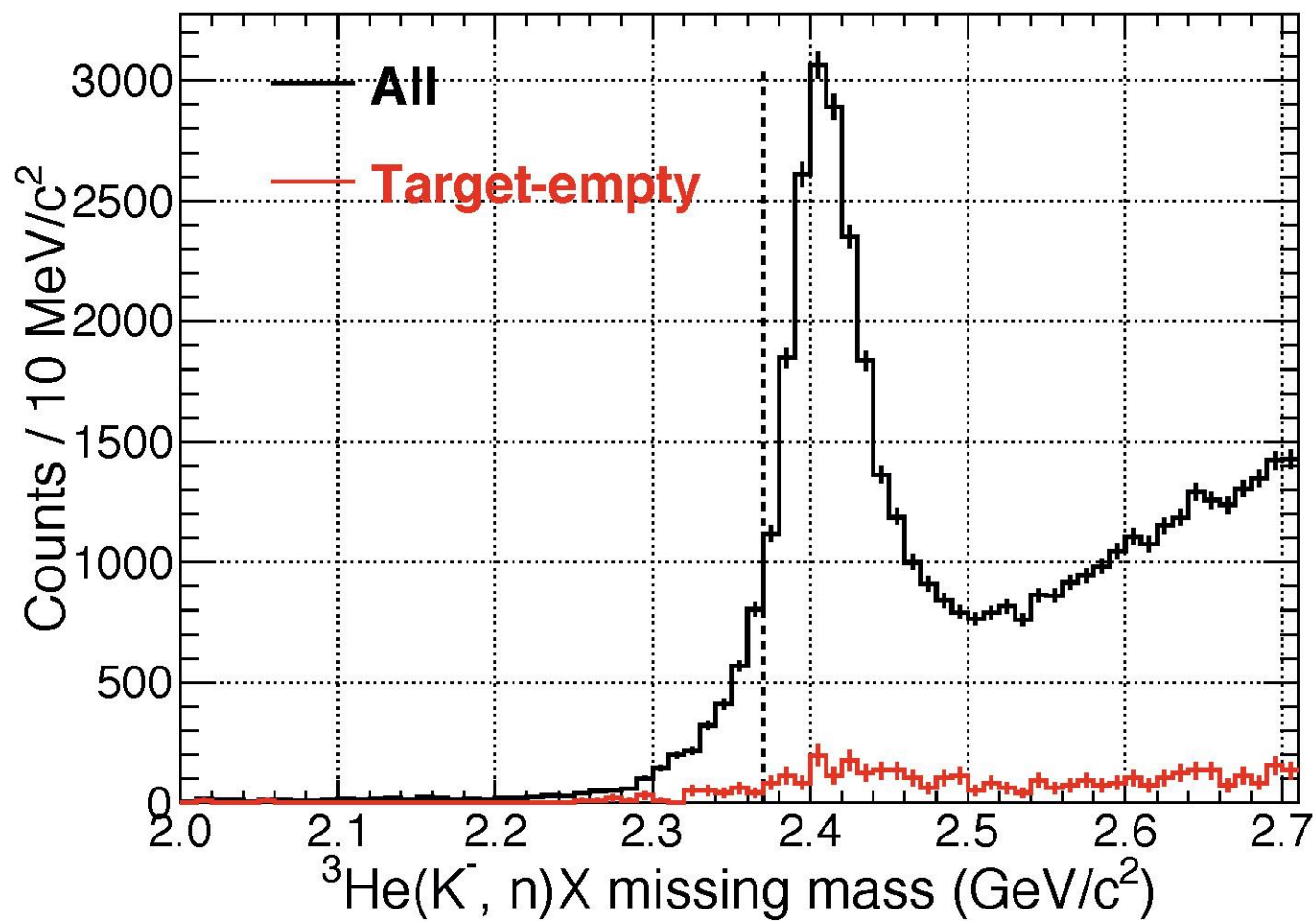
( Hashimoto )

# $^3\text{He} (K^-, n)$ semi-inclusive spectrum





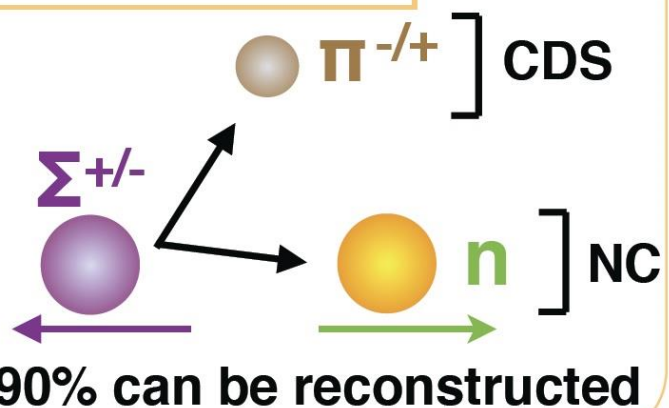
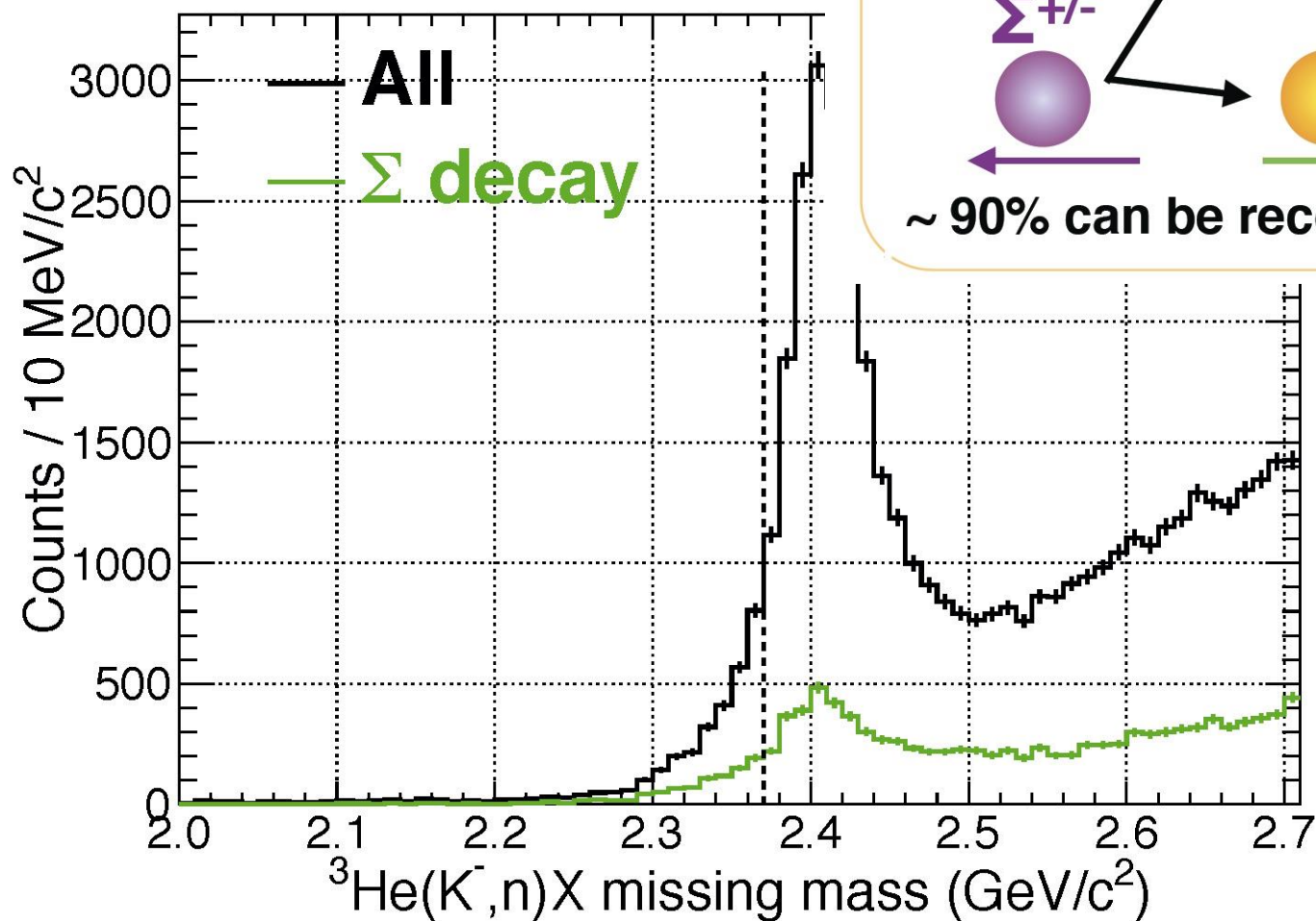
**Tail component in the bound region is  
NOT due to the detector resolution !!**

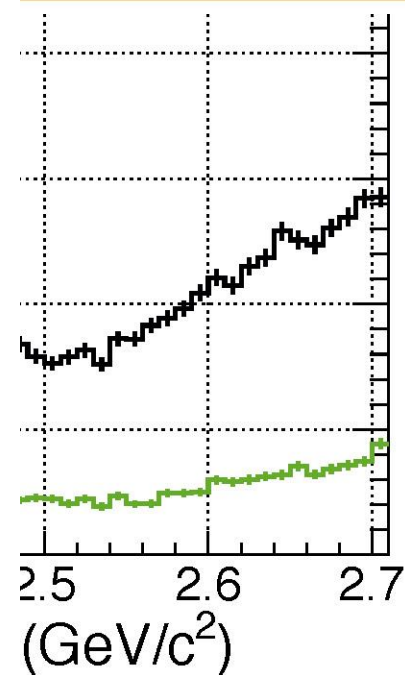
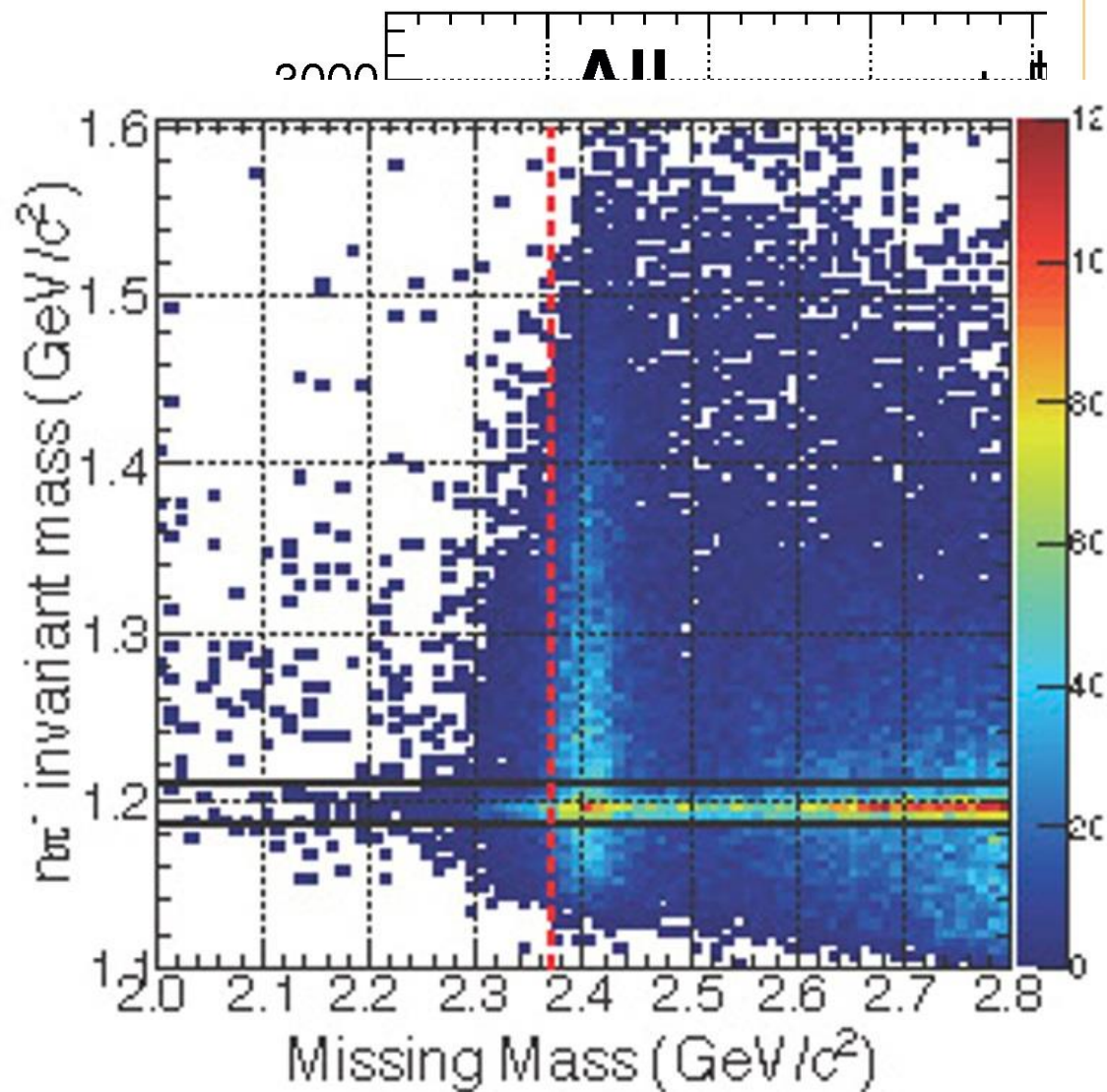
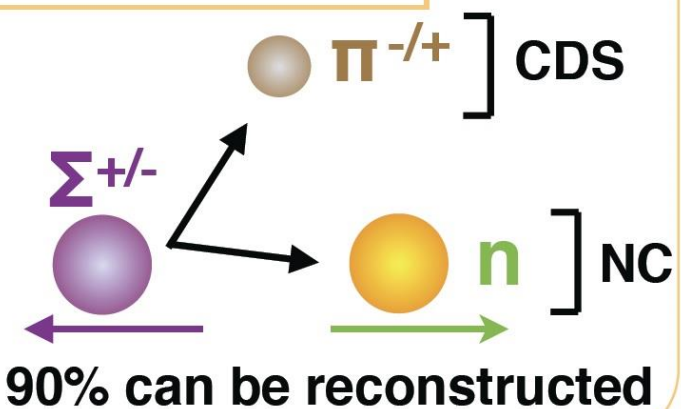
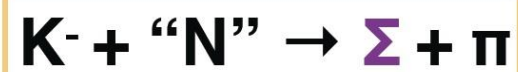


# Possible fast neutrons

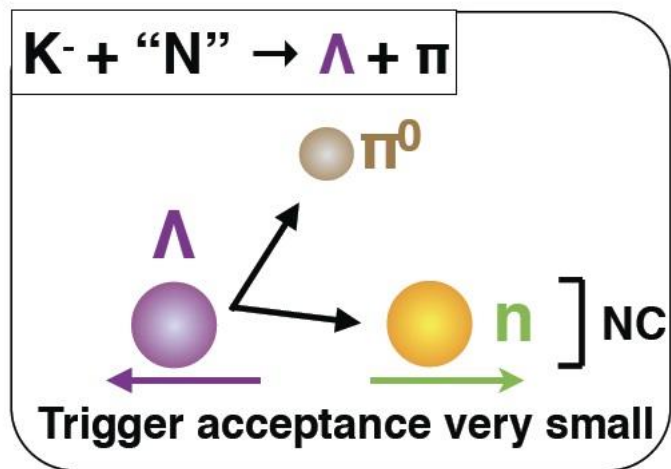
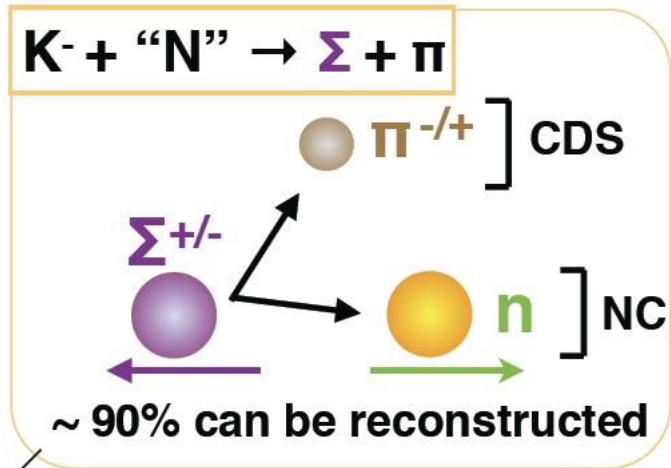
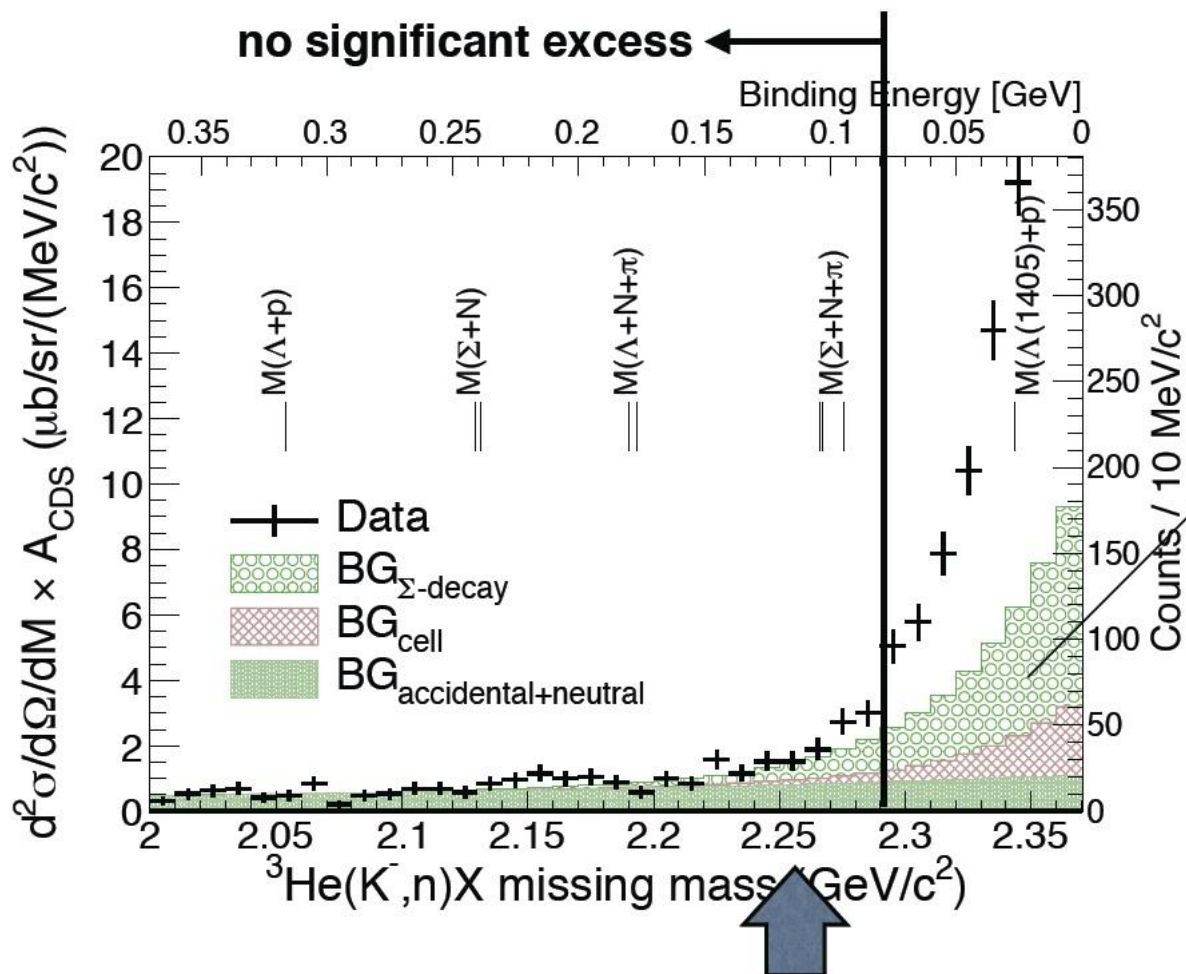
- ▶ **Quasi-free nucleon process**
  - fast neutrons from  $\Sigma$  decay
- ▶ **Two-nucleon reaction process (2NR)**
  - peak structure in non-mesonic branch
  - continuous distribution in mesonic branch (if uniform in phase space)
- ▶ **Three-nucleon reaction process (3NR)**
  - similar situation with mesonic 2NR







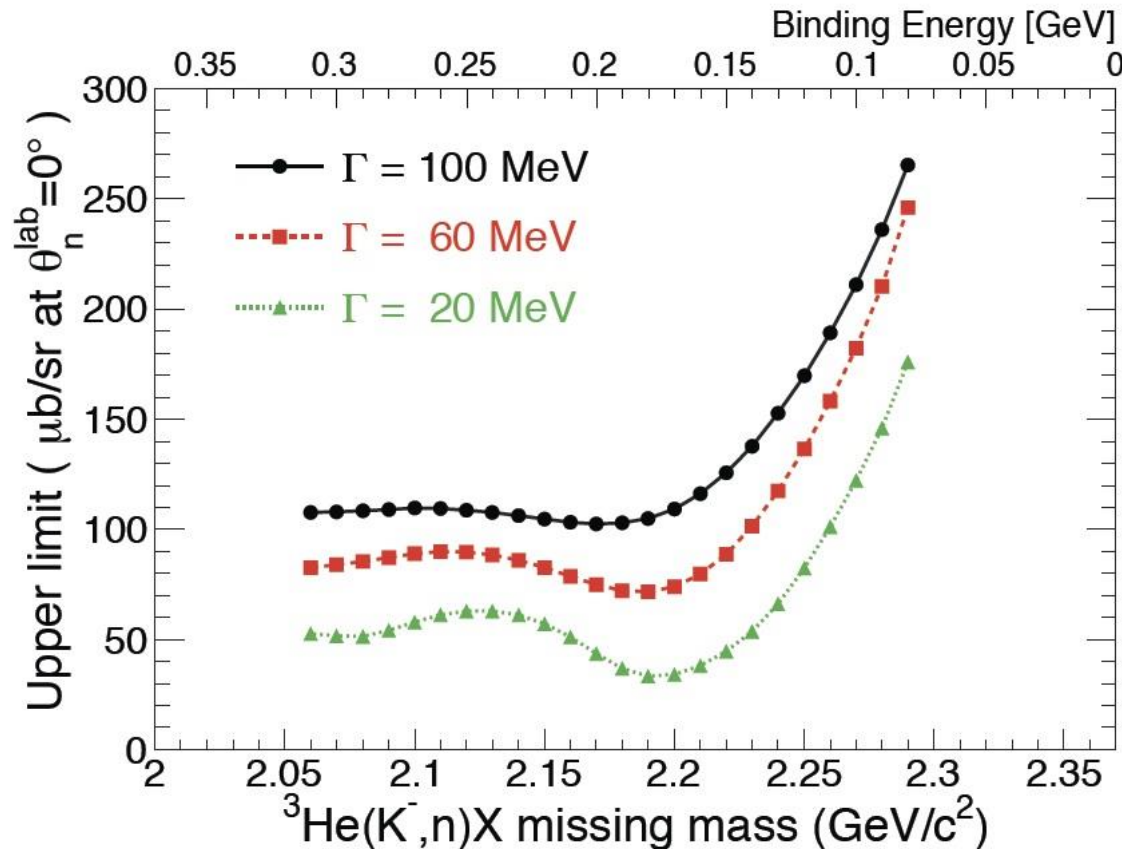
# Background evaluation



FINUDA/DISTO



# Upper limits of the deeply bound $K^-pp$ production



Likelihood method  
using estimated backgrounds

95% confidence level

## Assumptions

Intrinsic peak shape:

Breit-Wigner

CDS tagging acceptance:

$K^-pp \rightarrow \Lambda p$  100%

uniform angular distribution

The obtained upper limits are

0.5–5% cross section of quasi-free K scattering

one order of magnitude smaller than Koike&Harada prediction

# Possible fast neutrons

## ► Quasi-free nucleon process

- fast neutrons from  $\Sigma$  decay     **$\sim 90\%$  can be removed**

## ► Two-nucleon reaction process (2NR)

- peak structure in non-mesonic branch

**$\Lambda N, \Sigma N$  branch negligible     $Y^*N$  branch may contribute**

- continuous distribution in mesonic branch  
(if uniform in phase space)

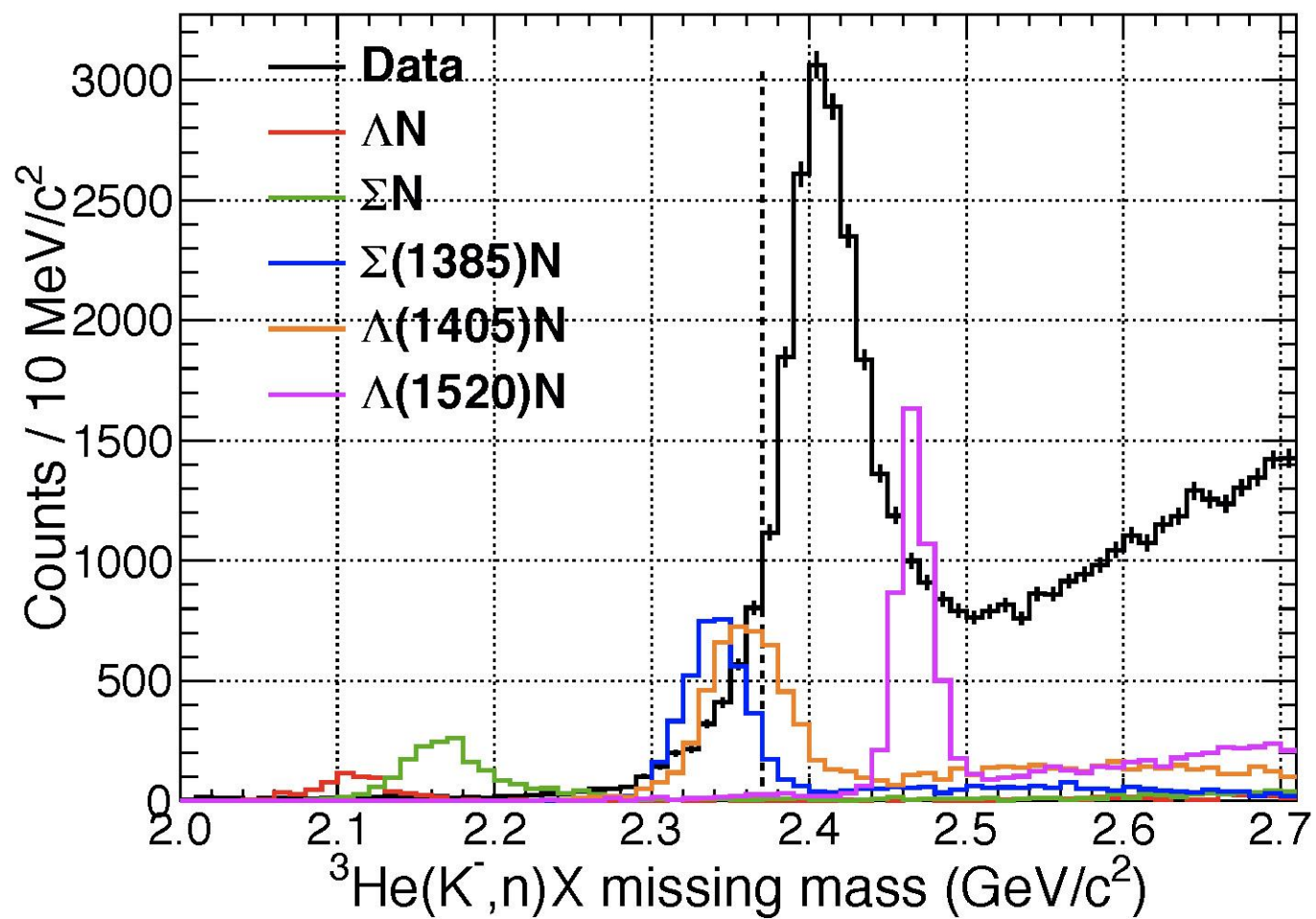
## ► Three-nucleon reaction process (3NR)

- similar situation with mesonic 2NR

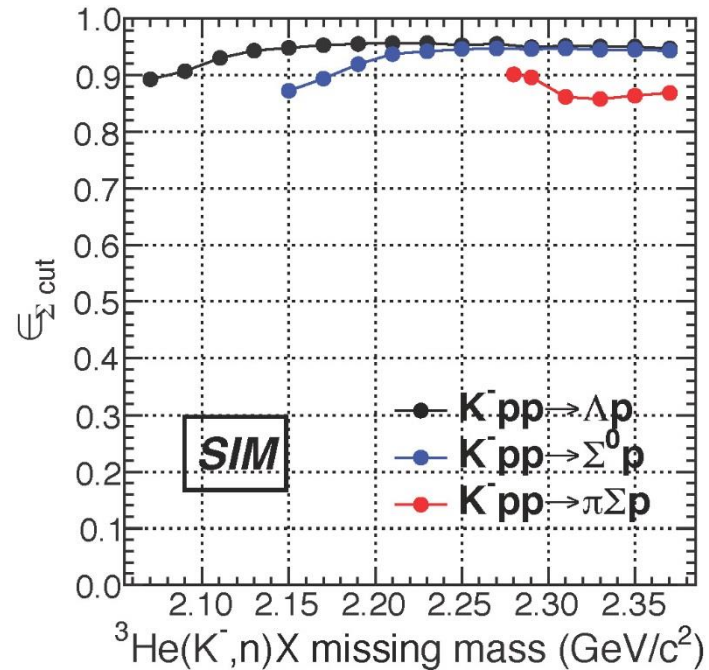
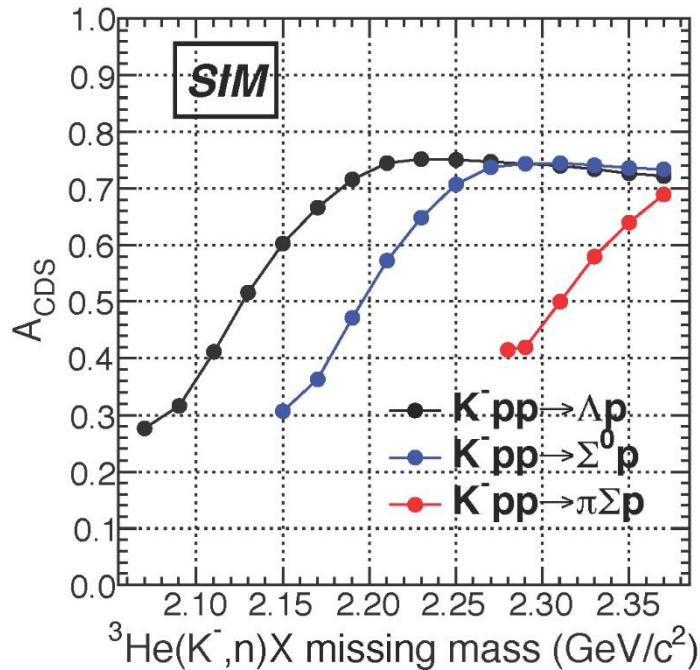
**Mesonic 2NR & 3NR are negligible in the bound region**

***We can not explain the tail structure with ordinary processes  
→ evaluate the intensity of the excess***





# Intensity of the excess in $K^-pp$ assumption

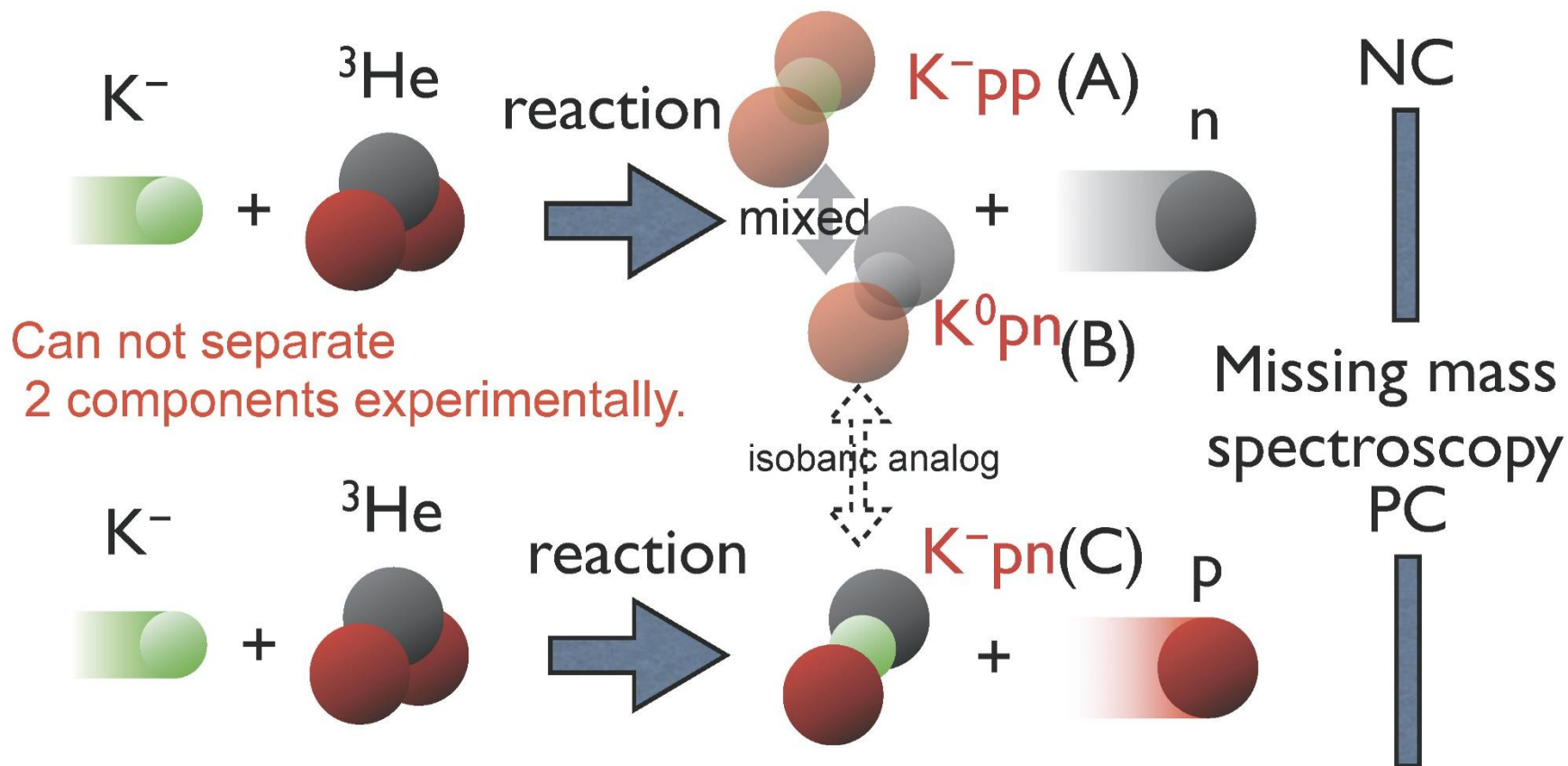


**$\sim 1 \text{ mb/sr}$  in bound region  
if we assume the decay to  
 $\Lambda p / \Sigma^0 p$  or  $\pi \Sigma p$**

# $^3\text{He}$ (K-, p) spectrum ( Tokuda )

# J-PARC E15 experiment

*A search for the simplest kaonic nucleus  $K^-pp$*



To compare with both  $^3\text{He}(K^-, n/p)$  reactions,  
We can get the information of isospin dependence of reactions.

# KEK-PS 548: In-flight $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, N)$

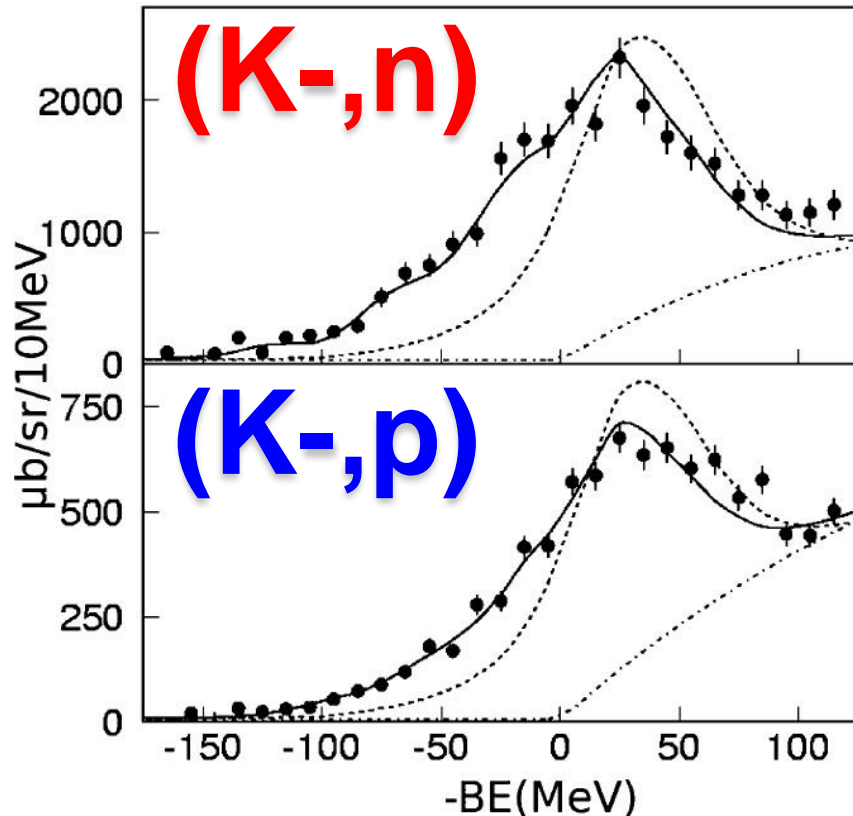


Fig. 1. Missing mass spectra of the  $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, n)$  reaction (upper) and  $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, p)$  reaction (lower). The solid curves represent the calculated best fit spectra for potentials with  $\text{Re}(V) = -190$  MeV and  $\text{Im}(V) = -40$  MeV (upper) and  $\text{Re}(V) = -160$  MeV  $\text{Im}(V) = -50$  MeV (lower). The dotted curves represent the calculated spectra for  $\text{Re}(V) = -60$  MeV and  $\text{Im}(V) = -60$  MeV. The dot-dashed curves represent a background process (see main text).

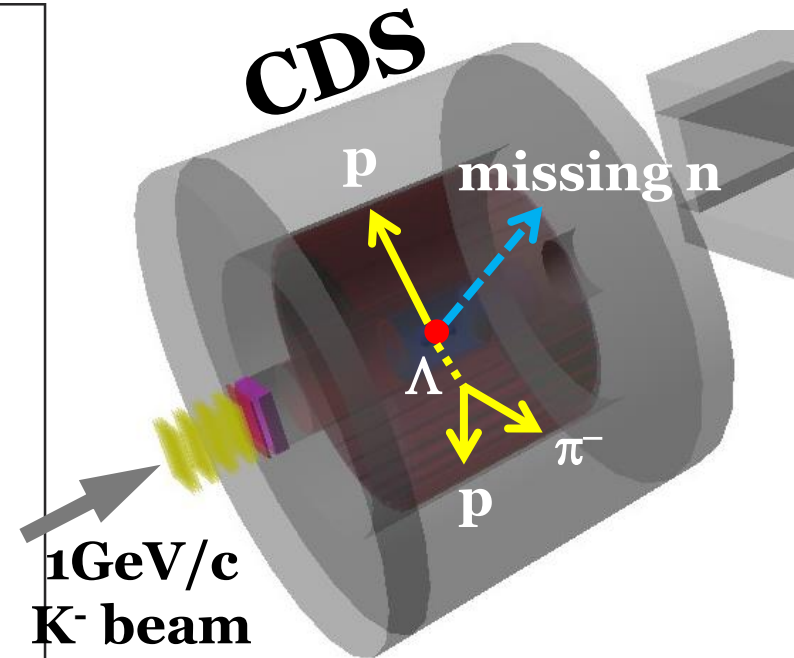
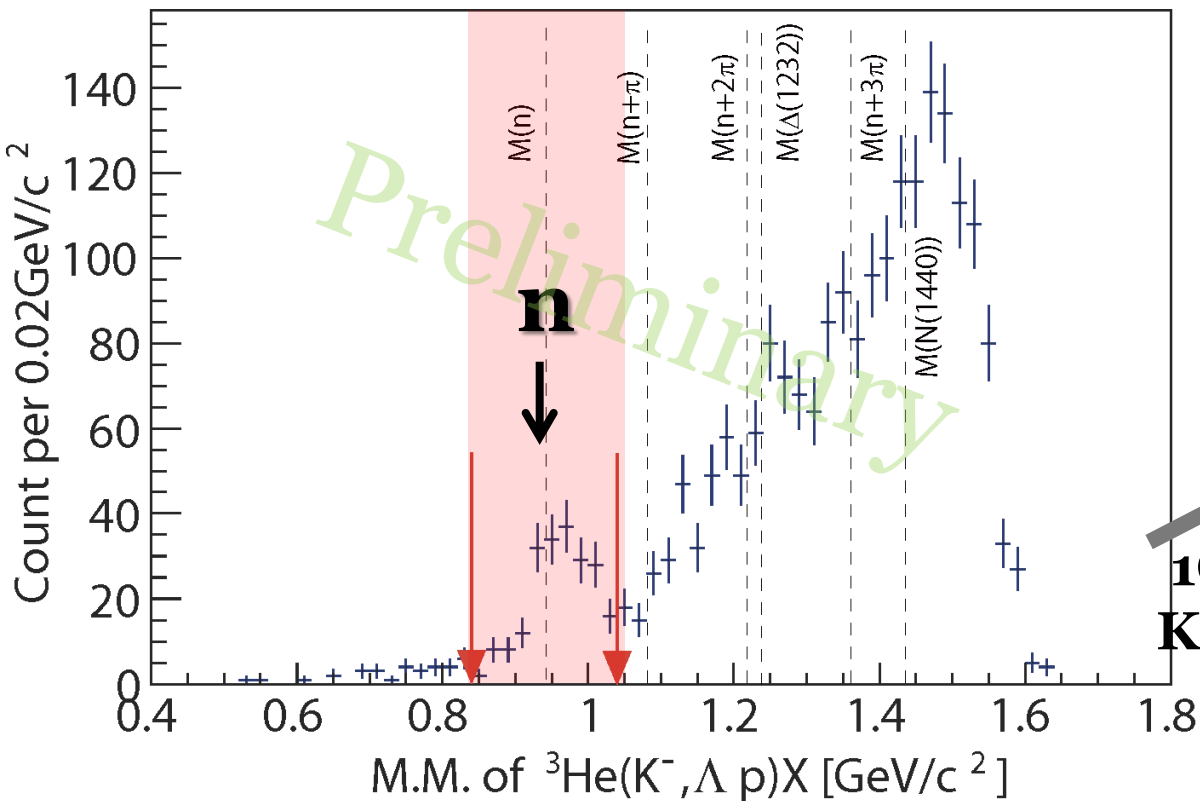


# ${}^3\text{He}$ (K-, p) spectrum (*VERY preliminary!*)

非公開

$\Lambda p \ n(\text{missing})$  correlation  
( Sada )

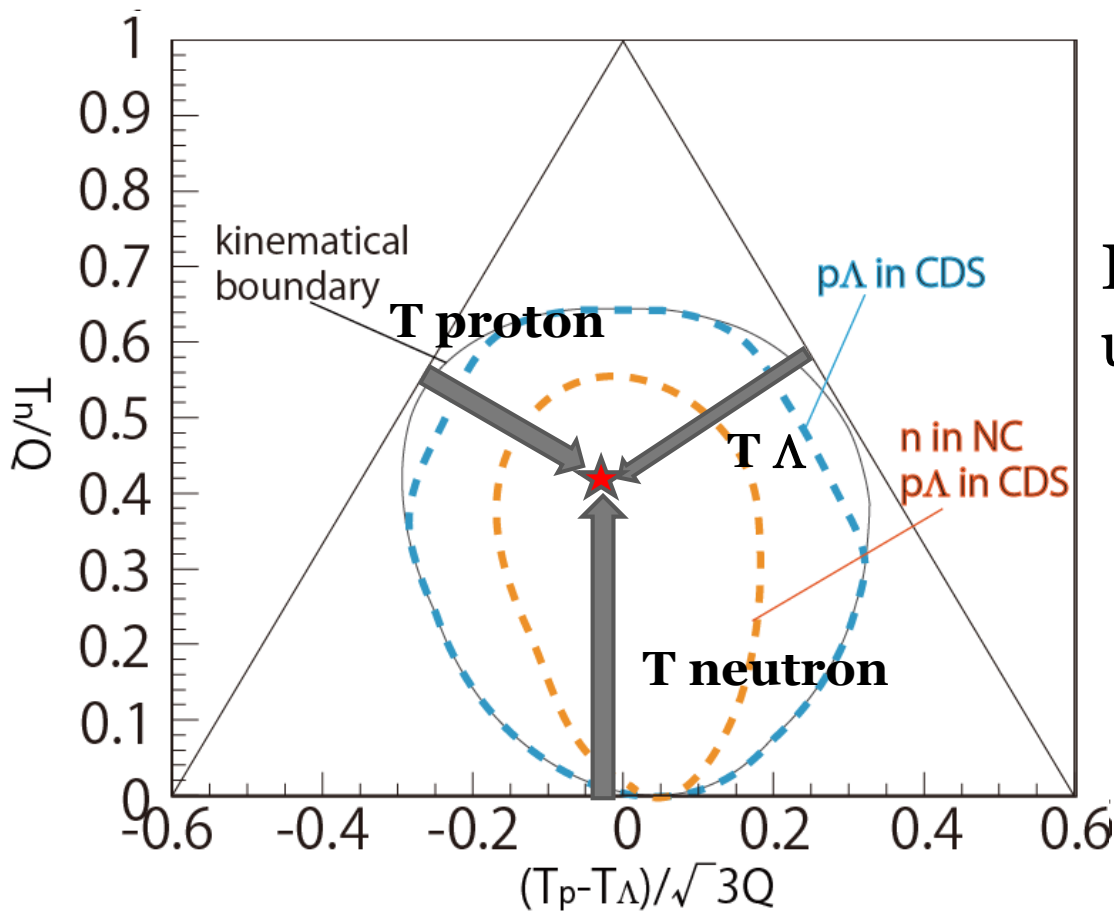
# Exclusive ${}^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda p)n$ events



- **$\text{K}-{}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \Lambda(\Sigma^0)pn$  events can be identified exclusively**
  - # of  $\Lambda(\Sigma^0)pn$  events:  $\sim 190$ 
    - $\Sigma^0pn$  contamination:  $\sim 20\%$

# $^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda p)n$ : Dalitz plot

- To check  $\Lambda p n$  events phase space distribution
  - To plot in this figure, kinematics is fixed.
  - Checking 3 nucleon absorption or 2 nucleon absorption

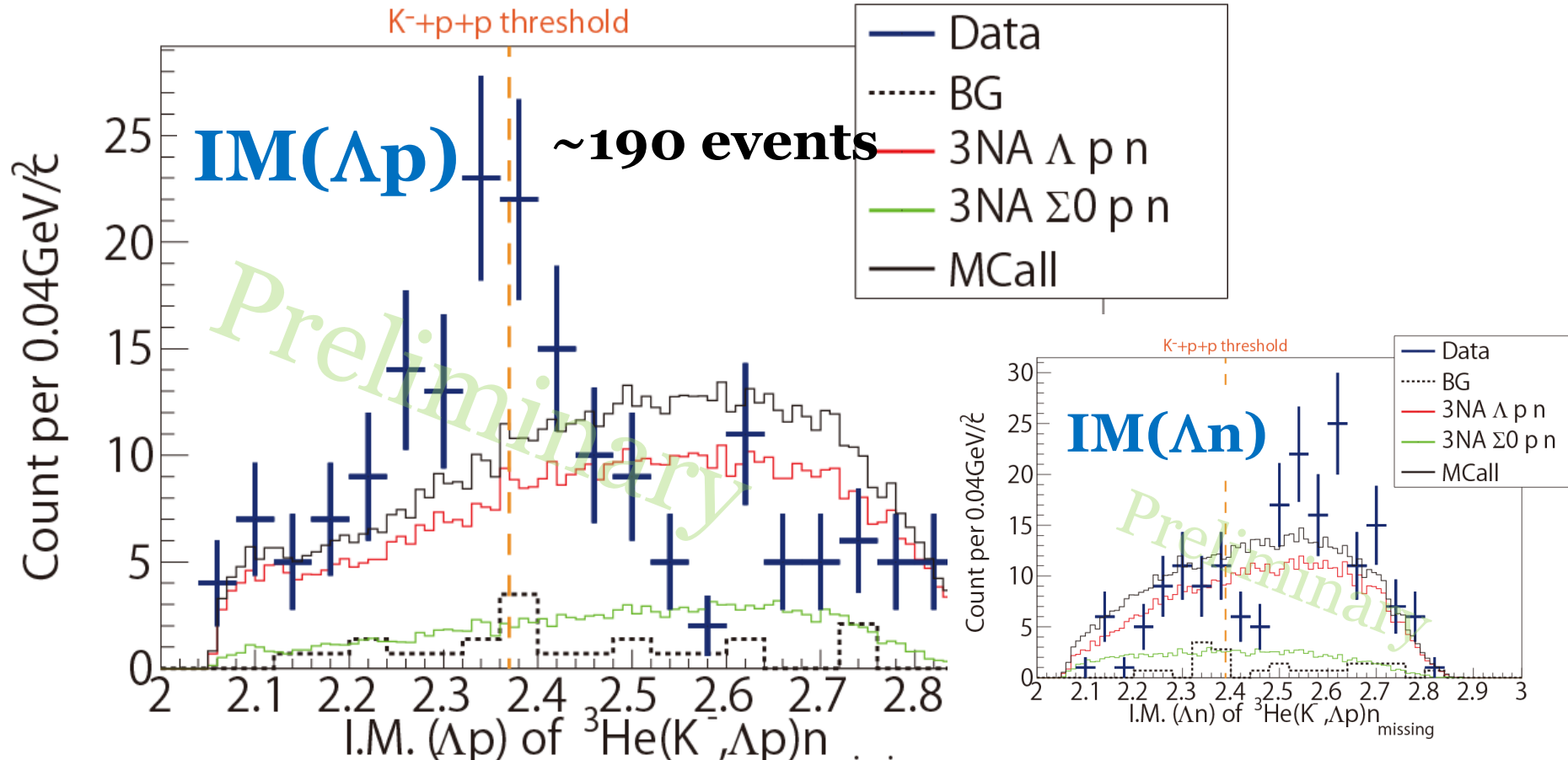


If events are distributed uniformly  
 $\Rightarrow$  3NA is dominant



**K<sup>-</sup>pp form.:**  
 $K^- ^3\text{He} \rightarrow (K^- pp) \mathbf{n}$ ,  
 $K^- pp \rightarrow \mathbf{\Lambda} p$

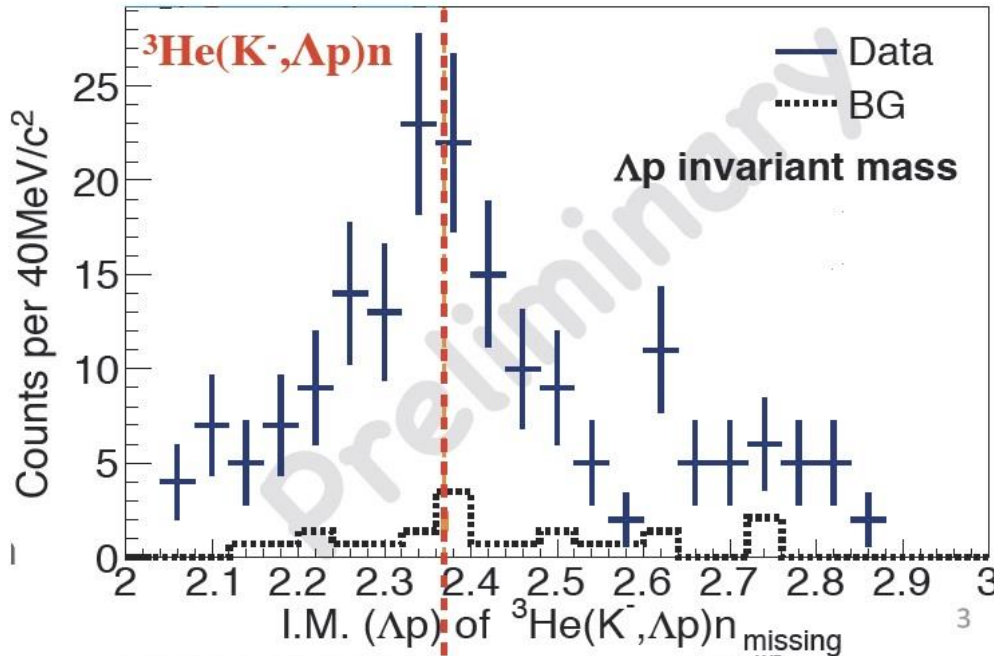
# ${}^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda p)n$ : Invariant Mass



- **total CS :  $\sim 200 \mu\text{b}$**  ( $\sim 0.1\%$  of total cross section of  $\text{K}^-{}^3\text{He}$ )
  - **when phase-space distributions are assumed**
- **Excess around the threshold?**



# Structure just below the threshold

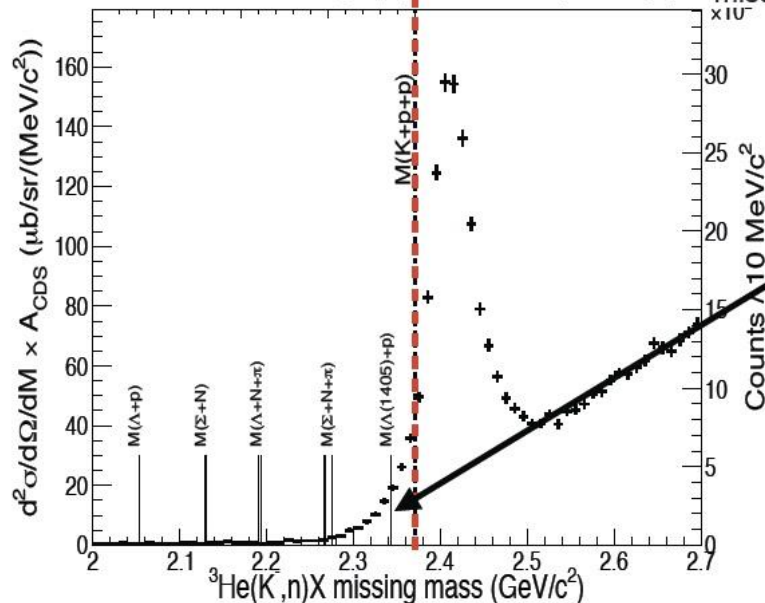
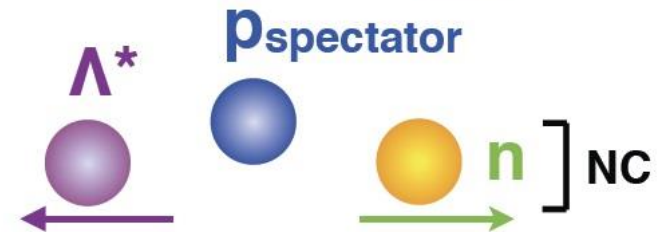
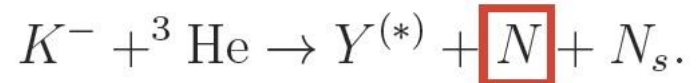


## ► Exclusive $\Lambda p + n_{\text{missing}}$

- cannot be explained by phase-space distribution

## ► Semi-inclusive ( $K^-$ , $n$ )

- multi-nucleon processes might contribute



we need further analysis  
including a comparison with the ( $K^-$ ,  $p$ ) channel

# Summary of J-PARC E15 status

- ✓ J-PARC E15 1<sup>st</sup> stage physics run was performed.
  - All the detector subsystems are working well with the good performance as designed
  - Unfortunately stopped at only 4 day running...
- ✓ Semi-inclusive  $^3\text{He}(\text{K},\text{n})$  spectrum have tail component in the K-bound region which is hard to be explained by ordinary processes.
- ✓ Cross section  $< \sim 10^{-2}$  of K-QE at  $BK \sim 100\text{MeV}$
- ✓  $^3\text{He}(\text{K},\text{p})$  spectrum looks very similar to  $(\text{K},\text{n})$
- ✓  $\Lambda + \text{p} + \text{n}(\text{missing})$  correlation analysis seems very interesting when the statistics is much improved in the future run.