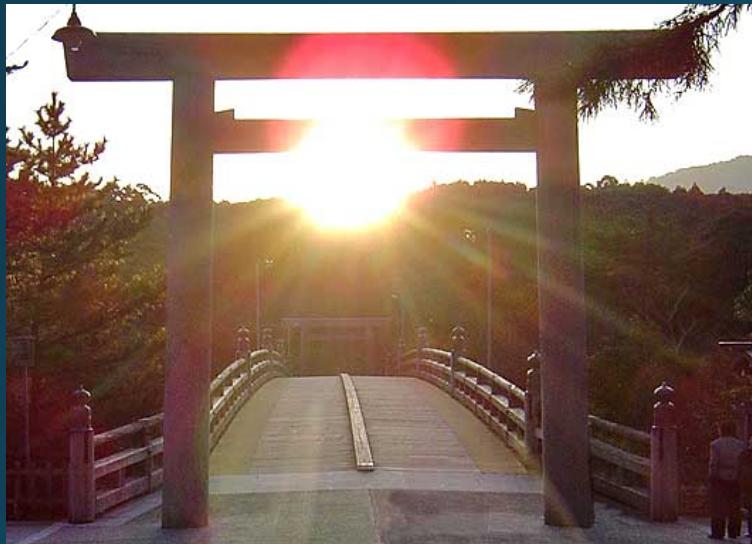


研究会「ハイパー核物理の発展と今後の展望」
2013年7月8日 和州閣(三重県志摩市)



東北大学 中村 哲

電子線を用いたハイパー核分光

History of Hypernuclear Study

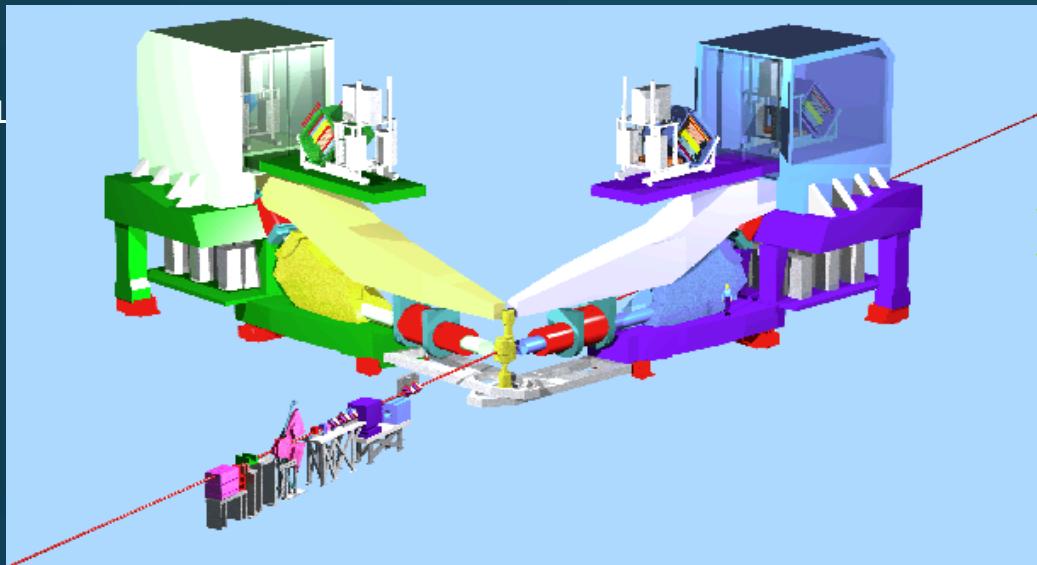
1953 discovery of hypernucleus (emulsion with cosmic-ray, by Danysz and Pniewski)

1970s CERN, BNL Counter experiments with Kaon beam

1980s BNL-AGS, KEK-PS Counter experiments with K/ π beam

1998- γ -spectroscopy with Hyperball

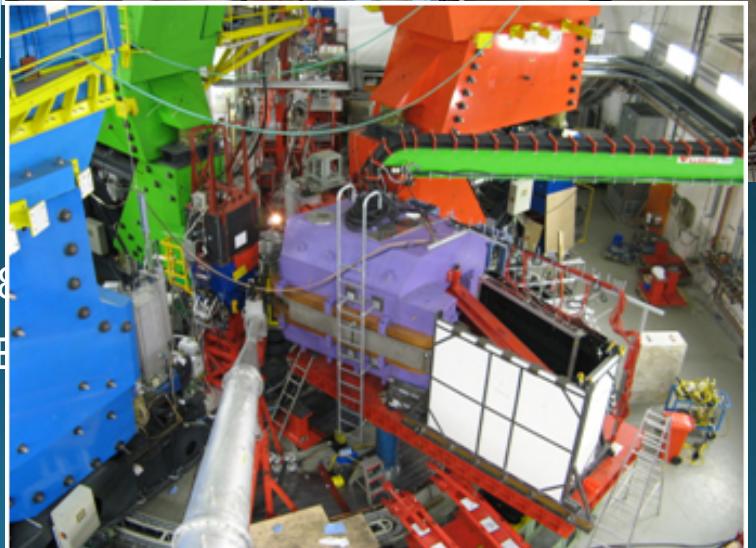
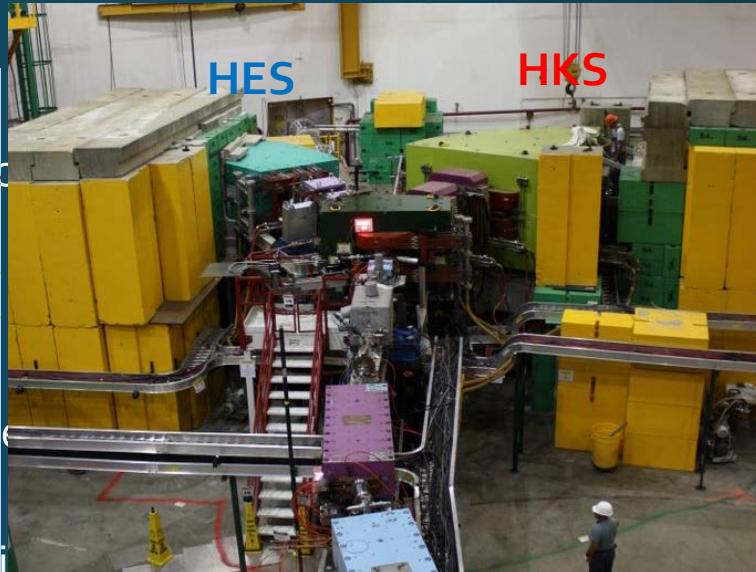
History of Hypernuclear Study



1998- γ -spectroscopy with Hyperball



2000~
 $(e, e' K^+)$ spectroscopy @ **JLab**
 $Z(e^-, e' K^+) \Lambda(Z-1)$ reaction



2011~ Pilot runs of decay π spectroscopy at **MAMI-C**

(e,e'K) ハイパー核分光の特徴

➤ 電磁相互作用

➤ 陽子を△へ :

$(\pi, K), (K, \pi) \rightarrow$ アイソ多重項パートナー

Λ, Σ^0 の質量を使った絶対エネルギー校正

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

➤ 高品位電子線ビーム

高分解能 (< 1 MeV)

同位体濃縮ターゲット

$(e, e' K)$ 反応の困難点

- 制動放射、メラー散乱に起因する電子雑音
信号/雑音比、検出器
- 小さな生成断面積
- (e', K^+) 同時計測
制限された統計
連続電子線

高品位電子線ビームが必須!

(e,e'K⁺)ハイパー核分光学創成

Progress of Theoretical Physics Supplement No. 117, 1994

123

Photoproduction of Polarized Hypernuclei^{†)}

Toshio MOTOBA, Miloslav SOTONA* and Kazunori ITONAGA**

Laboratory of Physics, Osaka Electro-Communication University, Neyagawa 572

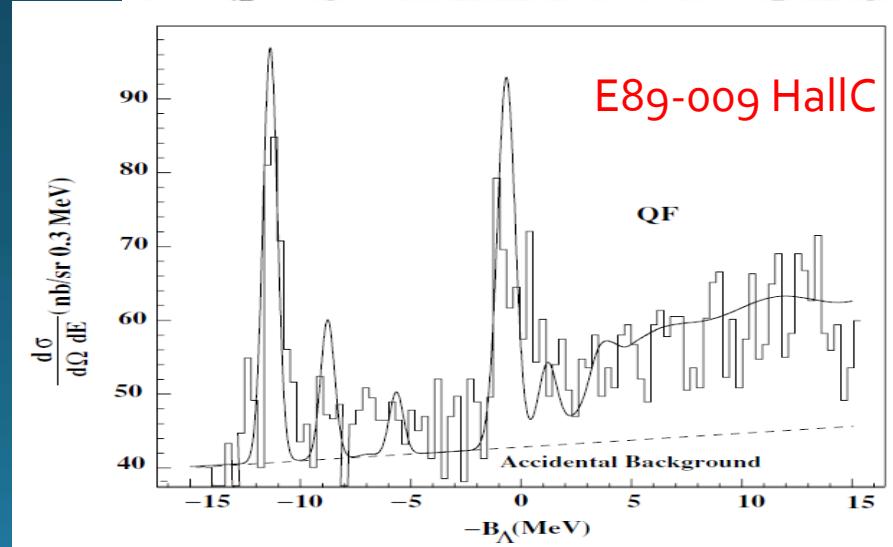
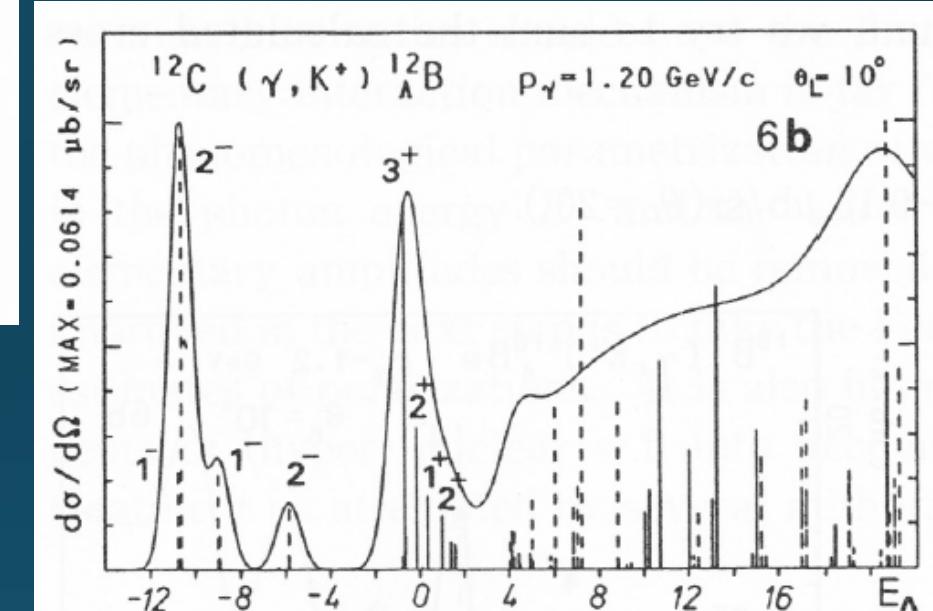
*Nuclear Physics Institute, 250 68 Řež /Prague

** Laboratory of Physics, Miyazaki Medical College, Miyazaki 889-16

元場さんの計算 1994



E89-009 (実験 2000年)
PRL 90 (2003) 232502.
PRC 73 (2006) 044607.



開発してきたハードウェア

High Resolution, Large Solid Angle and Short Orbit Spectrometer (Hall-C)

RICH for good K ID (Hall-A)

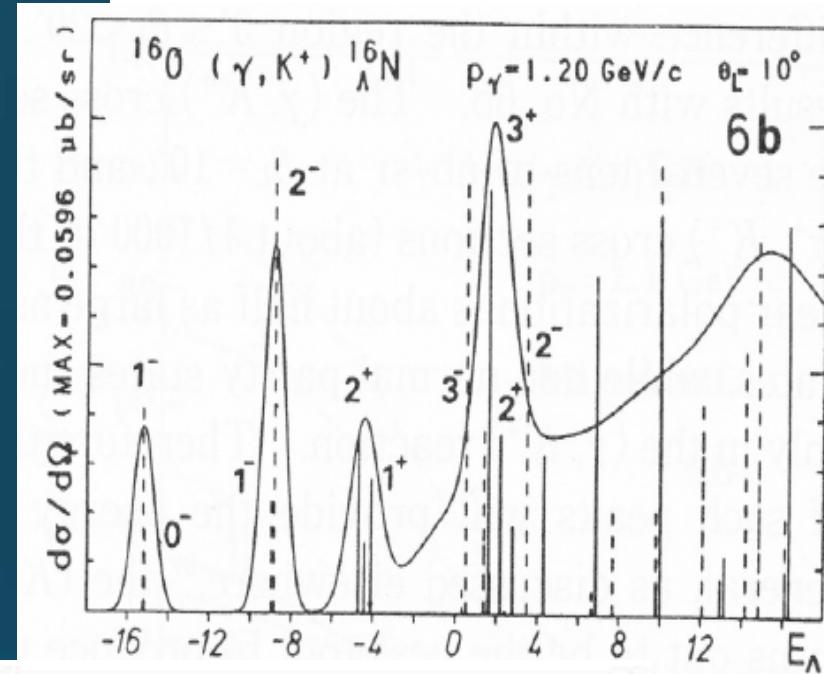
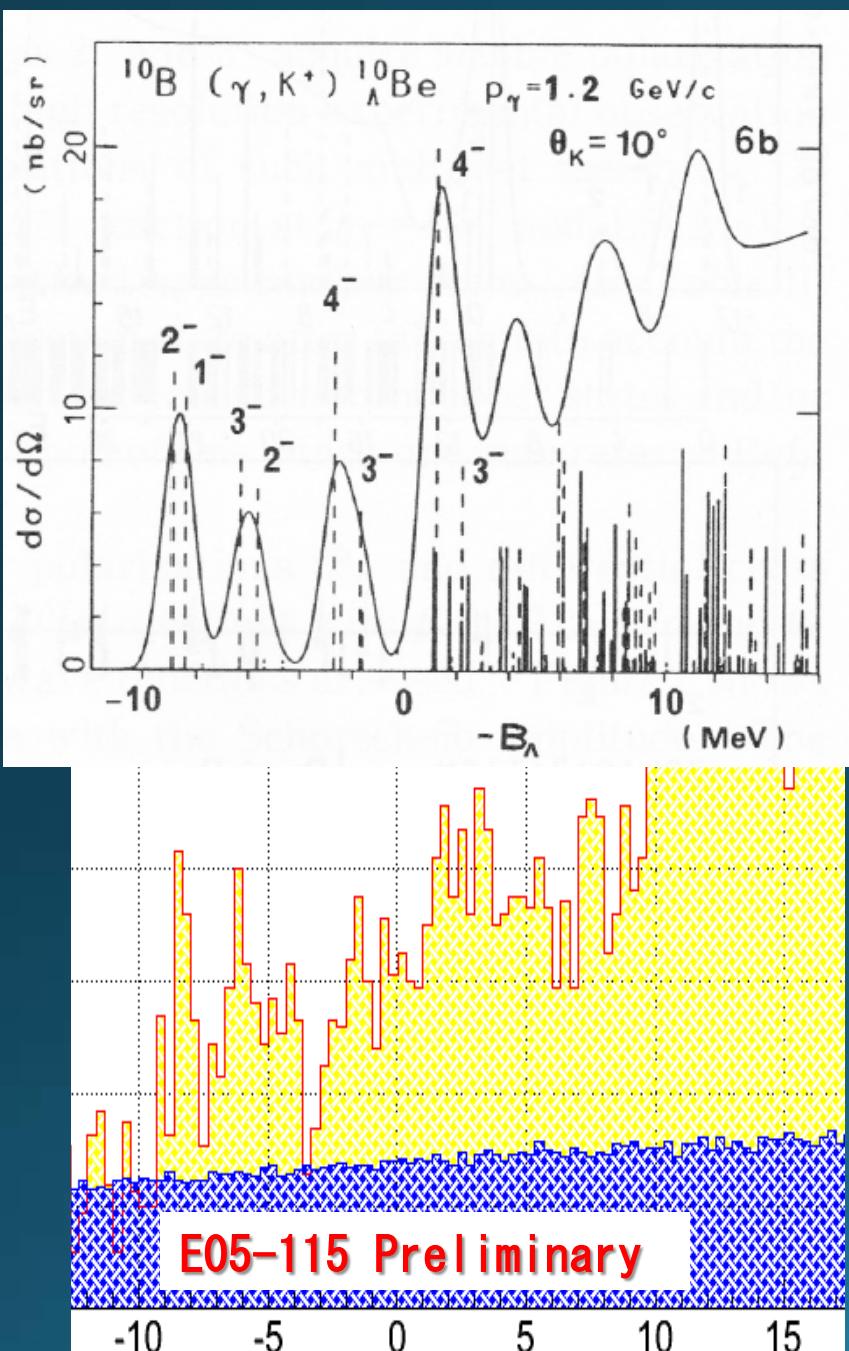


SC Septum for charge separation
(Hall-A)

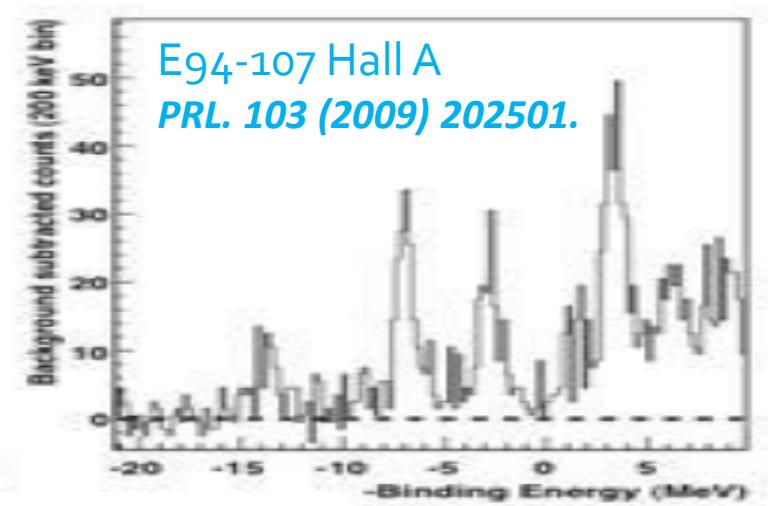


High Resolution Electron Spectrometer (Hall-C)

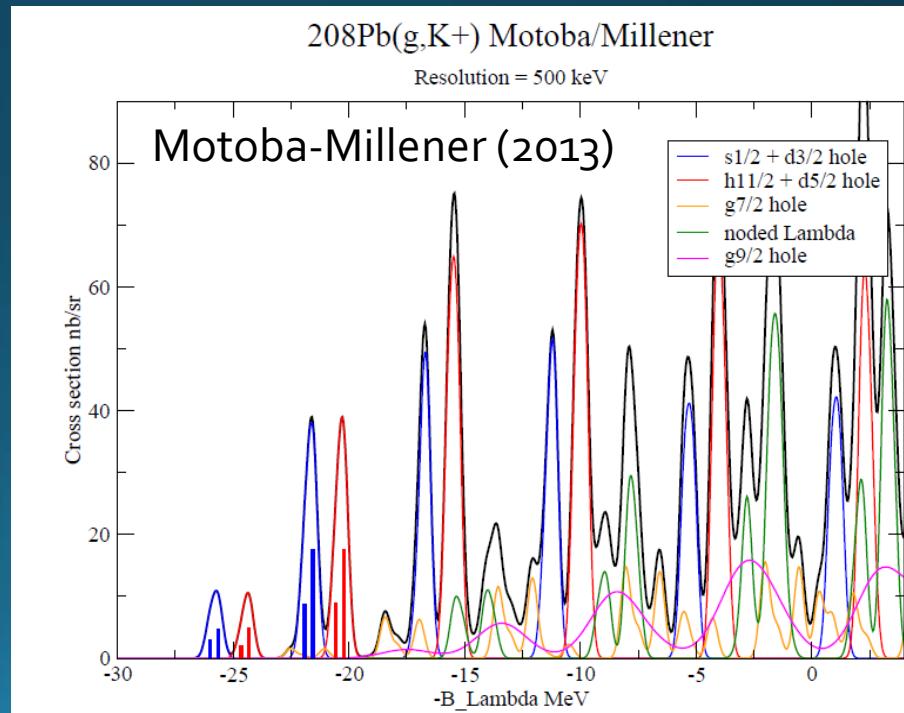
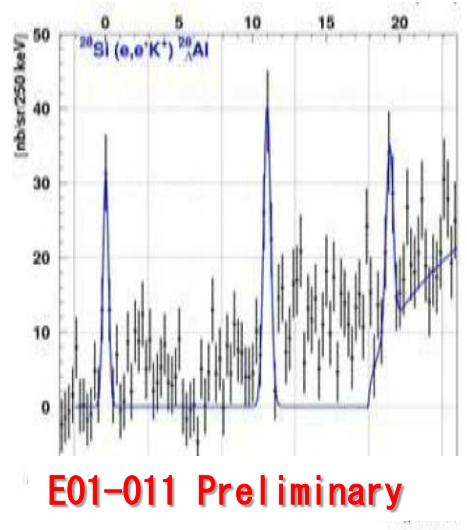
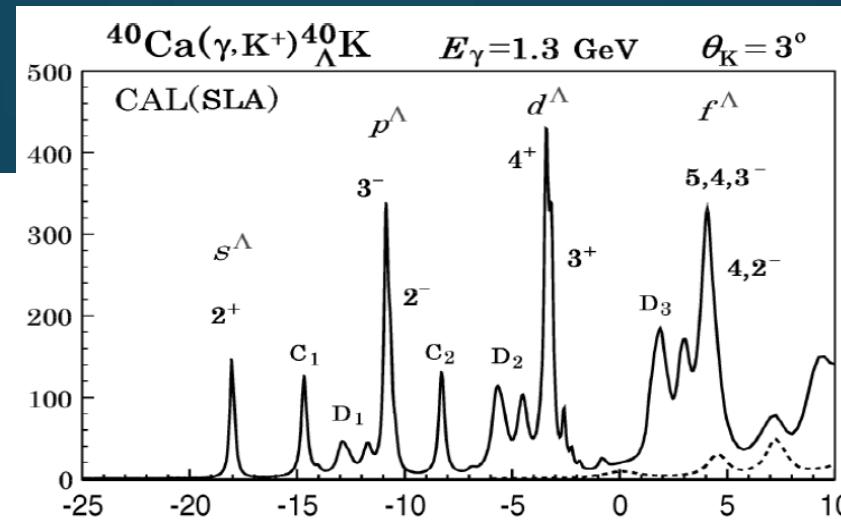
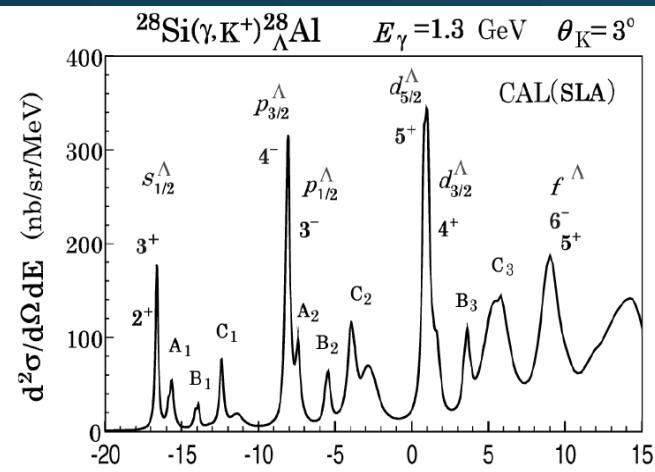




E94-107 Hall A
PRL. 103 (2009) 202501.



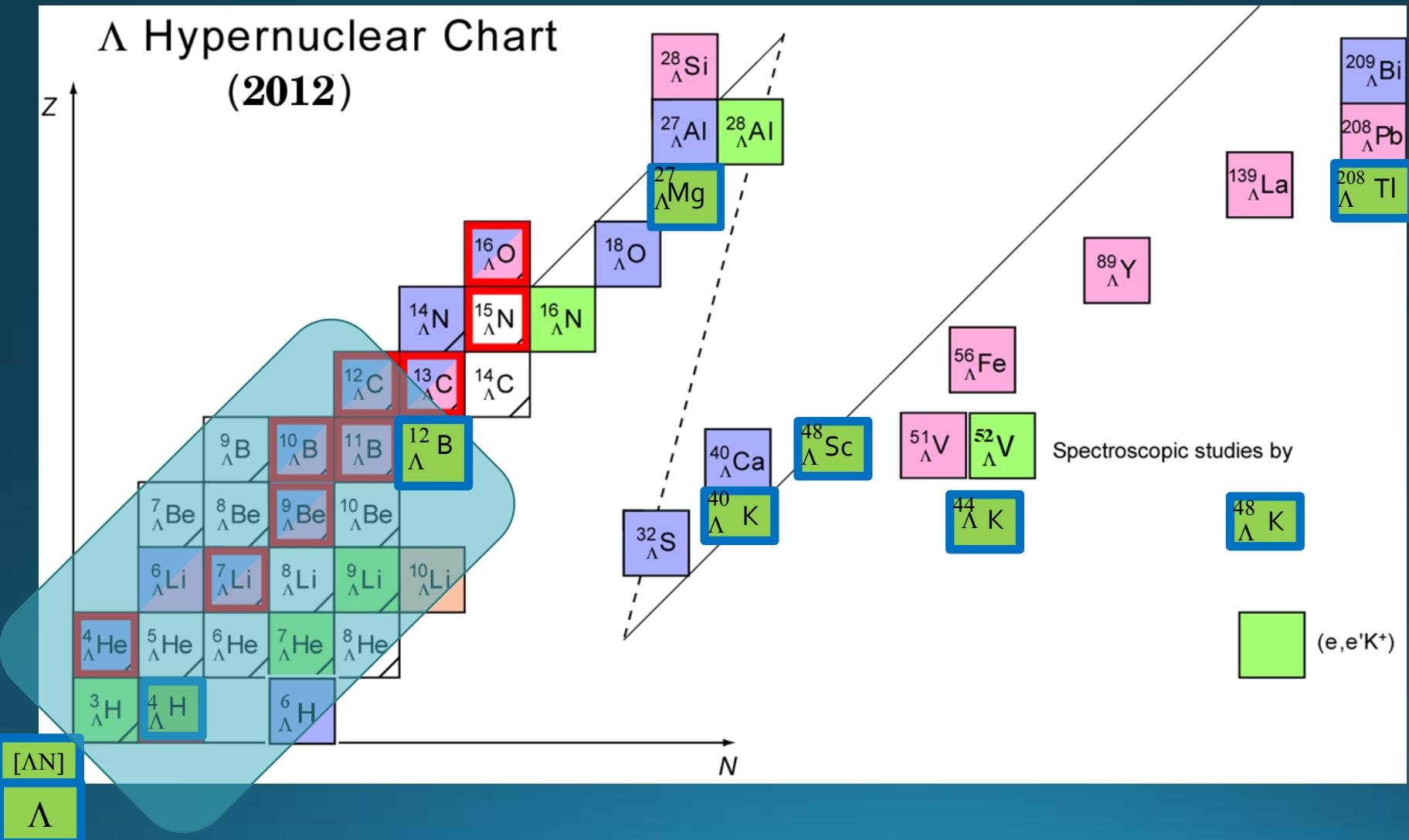
より重い核へ



JLab's Hypernuclear Program To Date

Nucleus	What Have We Learned?
$H(e,e'K)\Lambda$	<p>Very Forward, Small Q^2 Elementary Λ Cross section is important.</p> <p>One of proposing program. <i>Phys. Rev. C81 (2010) 052201(R).</i></p>
$^7Li(e,e'K^+)^7\Lambda He$	<p>First reliable observation of $^7\Lambda He$ w/ good statistics, CSB of ΛN interaction <i>Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 012502.</i></p>
$^9Be(e,e'K^+)^9\Lambda Li$	<p>Theory doesn't reproduce observed energies and strengths. Preliminary result can be found in <i>Nucl. Phys. A804 (2008) 116.</i> <i>Nucl. Phys. A835 (2019) 129.</i></p>
$^{10}B(e,e'K^+)^{10}\Lambda Be$	<p>CSB discussion with $A=7$, $A=4$ system. Analysis is in progress.</p>
$^{12}C(e,e'K^+)^{12}\Lambda B$	<p>A reference nucleus. Demonstrates high resolution 750 keV (FWHM) <i>Phys. Rev. Lett. 90 (2003) 232502.</i> <i>Phys. Rev. C73 (2006) 044607.</i> <i>Phys. Rev. Lett 99 (2007) 052501.</i> <i>Nucl. Phys. A835 (2010) 129.</i></p>
$^{16}O(e,e'K^+)^{16}\Lambda N$	<p>Study of mirror hypernuclei to $^{16}\Lambda O$. <i>Phys. Rev. Lett. 103 (2009) 202501.</i> <i>Nucl. Phys. A835 (2010) 129.</i></p>
$^{28}Si(e,e'K^+)^{28}\Lambda Al$	<p>First beyond p-shell hypernuclear spectroscopy with $(e,e'K)$. Preliminary result can be found in <i>Nucl. Phys. A804 (2008) 125.</i> Analysis in progress.</p>
$^{52}Cr(e,e'K^+)^{52}\Lambda V$	<p>First medium heavy hypernuclear study with $(e,e'K)$. Analysis in progress.</p>

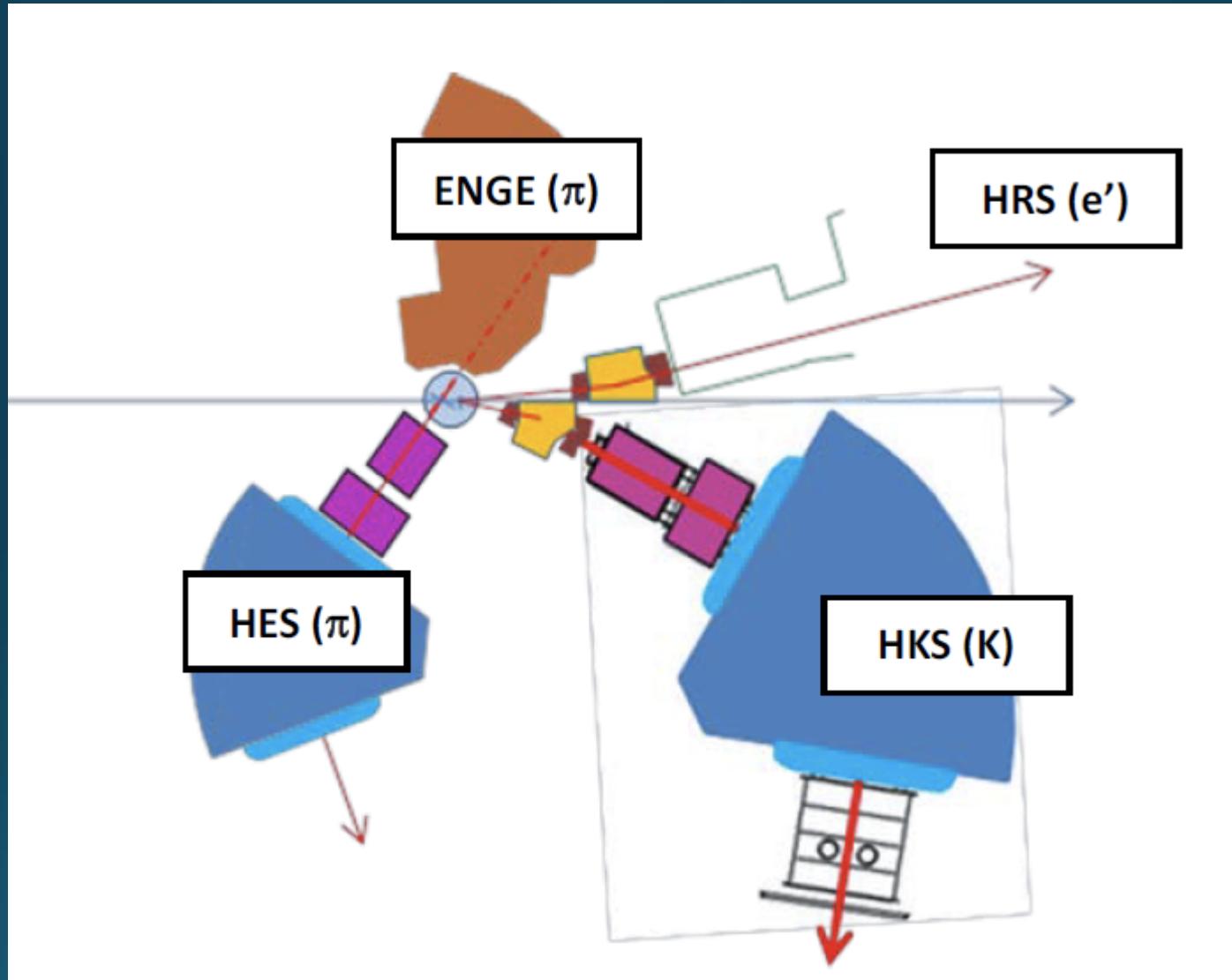
Hypernuclear Chart



Hall-A setup vs. Hall-C setup

	Hall-A (E94-107)	Hall-C (E05-115)	PR12-13-002 New Experiment In Hall-A
Beam Energy	3.7 GeV Low Brems. e' BG.	2.3 GeV	4.5 GeV Lower Brems BG.
Virtual Photon	$E\gamma = 2.3 \text{ GeV}$	$E\gamma = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ Larger σ_Λ	$E\gamma = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ Larger σ_Λ
Charge Separation	SC septum Easier calib.	Splitter Larger S.A.	SC + New Septa Easier calib., Opt. SA
K Spectrometer	HRS (2.0 GeV/c)	HKS (1.2 GeV/c) Larger S.A., Easier PID	HKS (1.2 GeV/c) Larger S.A., Easier PID
e' Spectrometer	HRS (1.4 GeV/c) Higher momentum	HES (0.8 GeV/c) Low momentum High res., Short Orb.	HRS (3.0 GeV/c)
Decay π Spectroscopy			HES + ENGE (90-140 MeV/c)

JLab New Experiment Setup in 12GeV Era



$$K(HKS) \times HRS(e') + K(HKS) \times \{ENGE(\pi) + HRS(\pi)\}$$

Proposing Programs

1. Elementary Λ , Σ^0

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

2. Few-body

${}^2\text{D}(\text{e}, \text{e}'\text{K}^+) [\Lambda\text{N}]$ Exotic bound state, ΛN int.

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

3. Medium-heavy

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

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

${}^{48}\text{Ti}(\text{e}, \text{e}'\text{K}^+) {}^{48}_\Lambda\text{Sc}$ Level inv. due to Λ

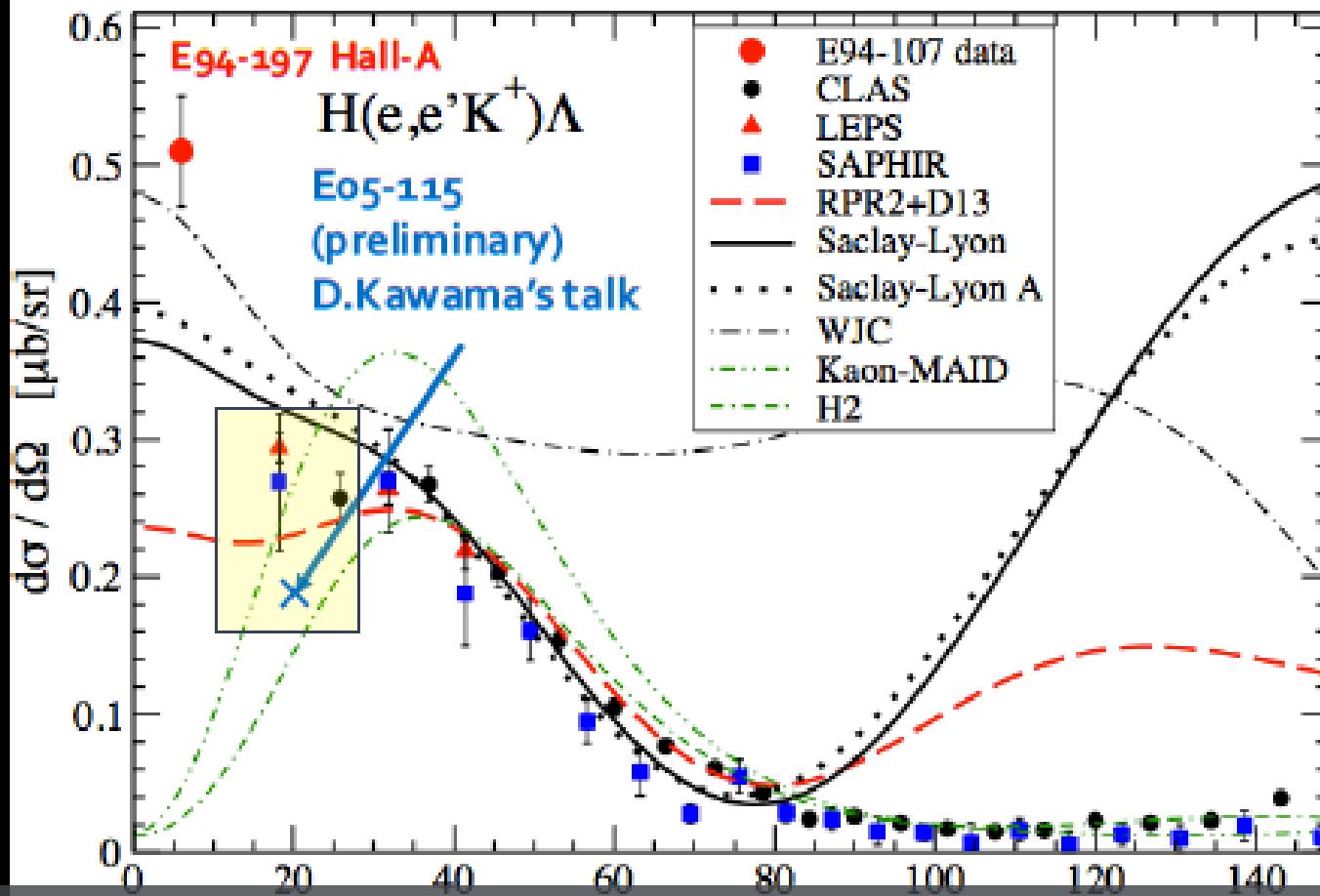
4. Heavy

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

5. Decay π

Weak decay of light hyper-fragments

Electro-production of strangeness



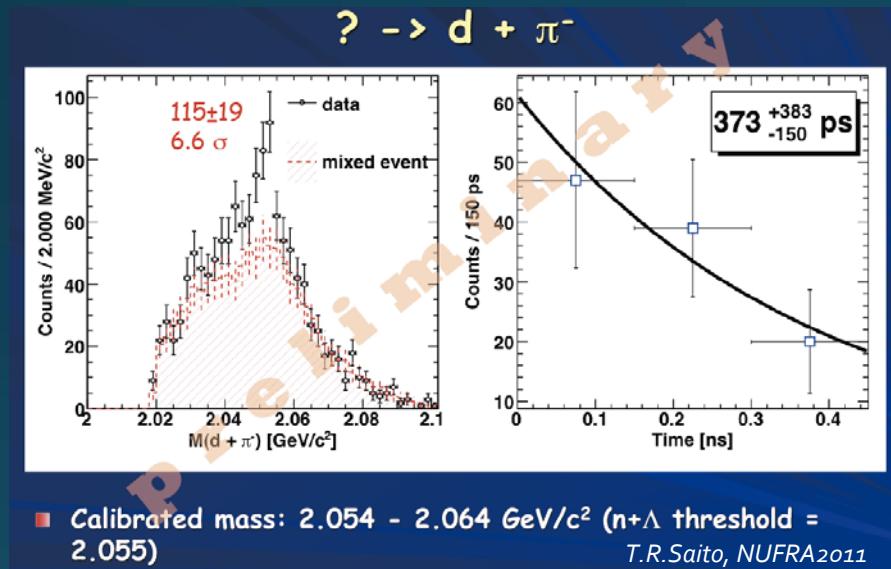
Few-body physics with strangeness

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

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

Hyp-HI experiment at GSI

a structure in $d + \pi^-$ invariant mass



Indication of a $n\Lambda$ bound state ?

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

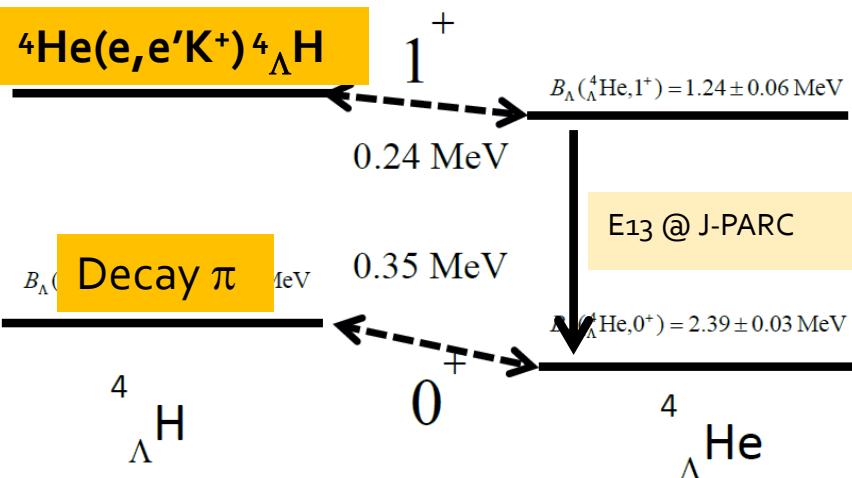
Direct method
to search or set upper limit
on this exotic system.
(charge 0, S=-1 nuclei)

Electro-production data of ${}^2d(e,e'K^+)$ provide also information of
 $n-\Lambda$ interaction through FSI.
(not very sensitive to deuteron W.F. and basic production mech.)

R.A.Adelseck & L.E.wright
PRC 39(1989) 580.

Few-body physics with strangeness

2. Charge Symmetry Breaking of ΛN interaction



$A=4$, iso-doublet hypernuclei

Introduced to explain $A=4$.



Phenomenological CSB potential

$$B_\Lambda(\text{w/CSB}) = 5.26 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}$$

Re-check of $A=4$ system

$$B_\Lambda(\text{calc}) = 5.36 \text{ MeV}$$

$$B_\Lambda({}^4_\Lambda \text{Li}, 1/2^-) = 5.26 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}$$

$$B_\Lambda(\text{w/CSB}) = 5.44 \text{ MeV}$$

JLab E01-011 (HKS)

$$B_\Lambda({}^7_\Lambda \text{He}, 1/2^+) = 5.68 \pm 0.03 \text{ MeV}$$

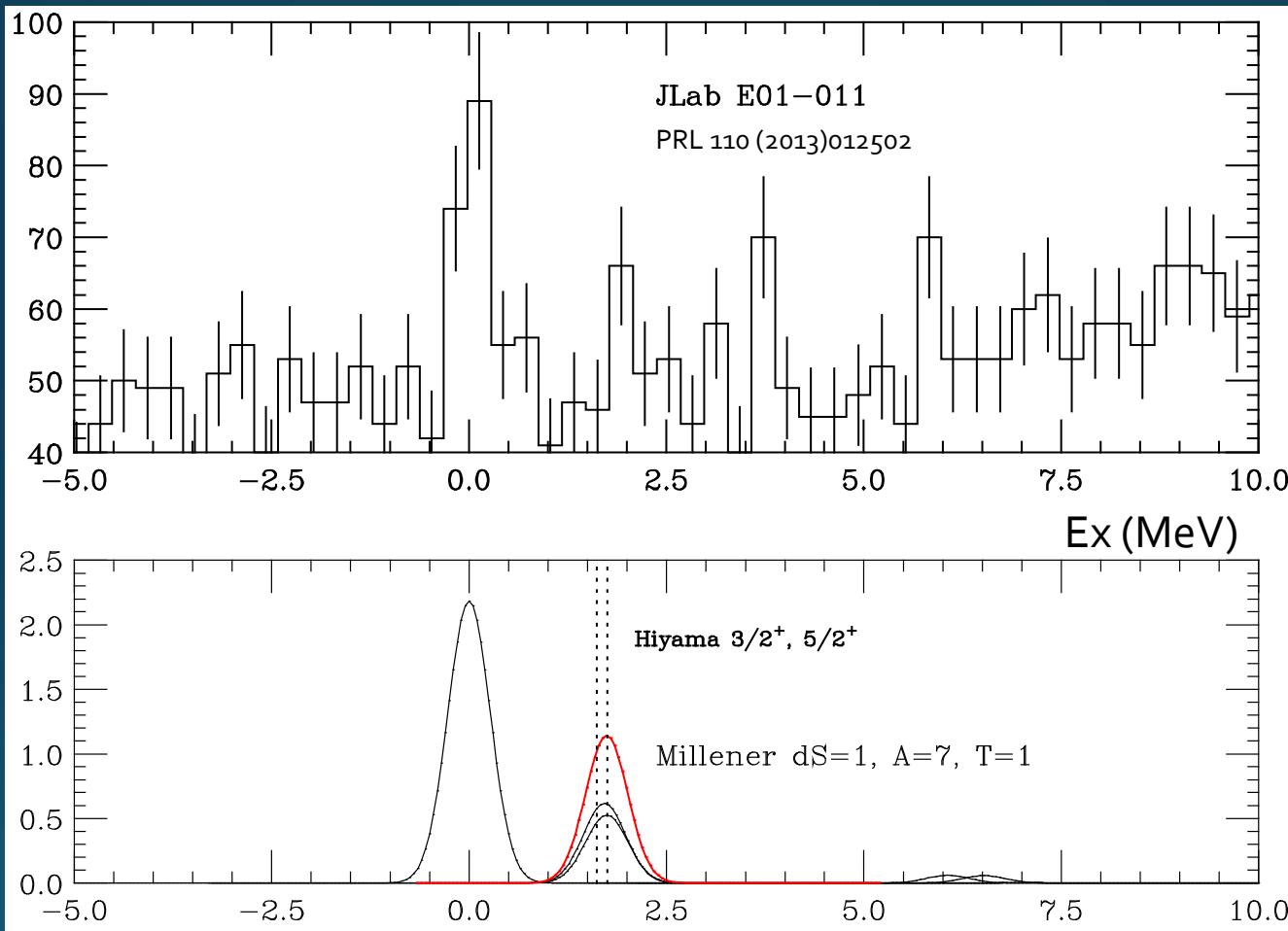
Recently measured
at JLab Hall-C



NOT necessary for $A=7$.

$A=7$, iso-triplet hypernuclei

$^7\Lambda$ He : Ground & Excited states ($3/2^+$, $5/2^+$)



Transition amplitude for spin-flip states (J.Millener private comm.)

Medium heavy hypernuclei

Λ in nuclear medium

Single particle nature of Λ in nuclear medium

A dependence of Λ potential
Is force vs. core-config. Mixing
Inputs for mean-field theories

Λ as a probe

Collective motion of core nucleus

Tri-axial deformation of core nucleus

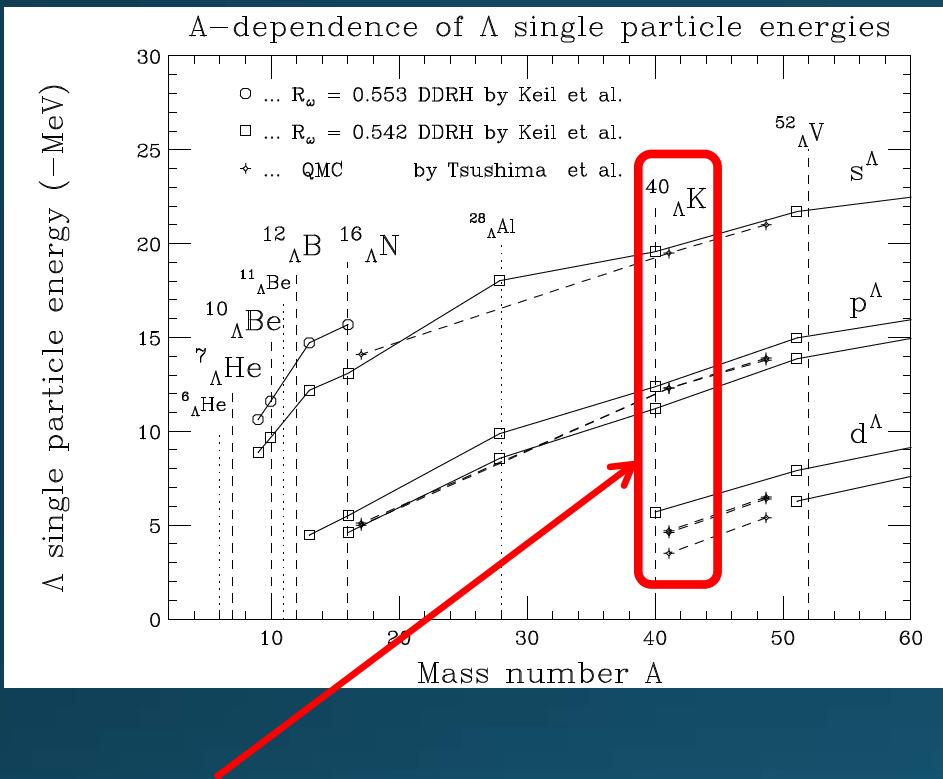
**High quality
medium heavy
hypernuclear
spectroscopy**

Λ as an impurity

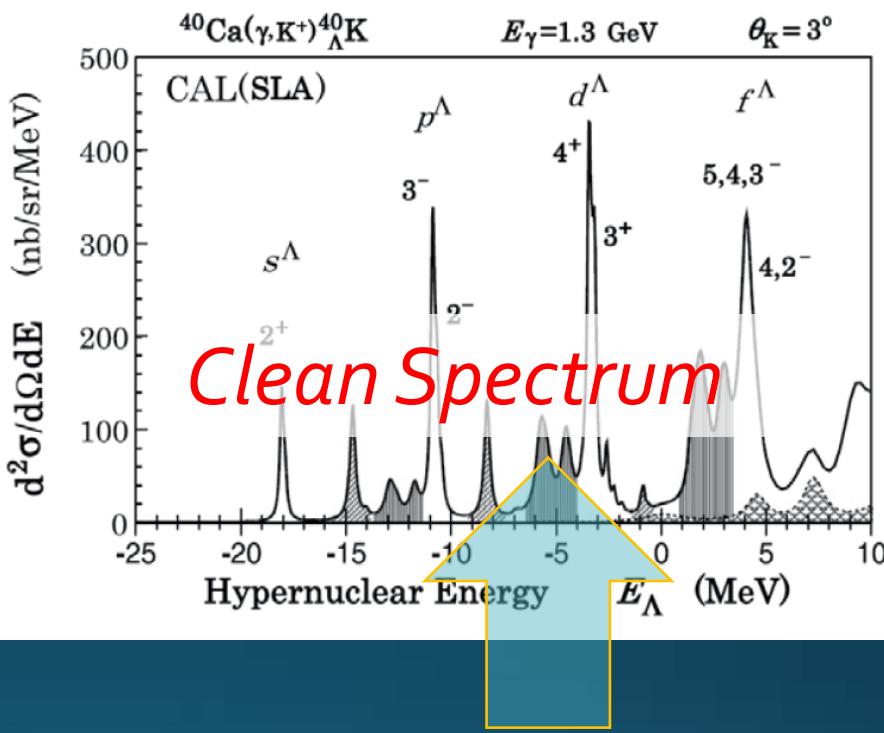
Modify nature of core

Energy level inversion

1. Ca ($e, e' K^+$) Λ K



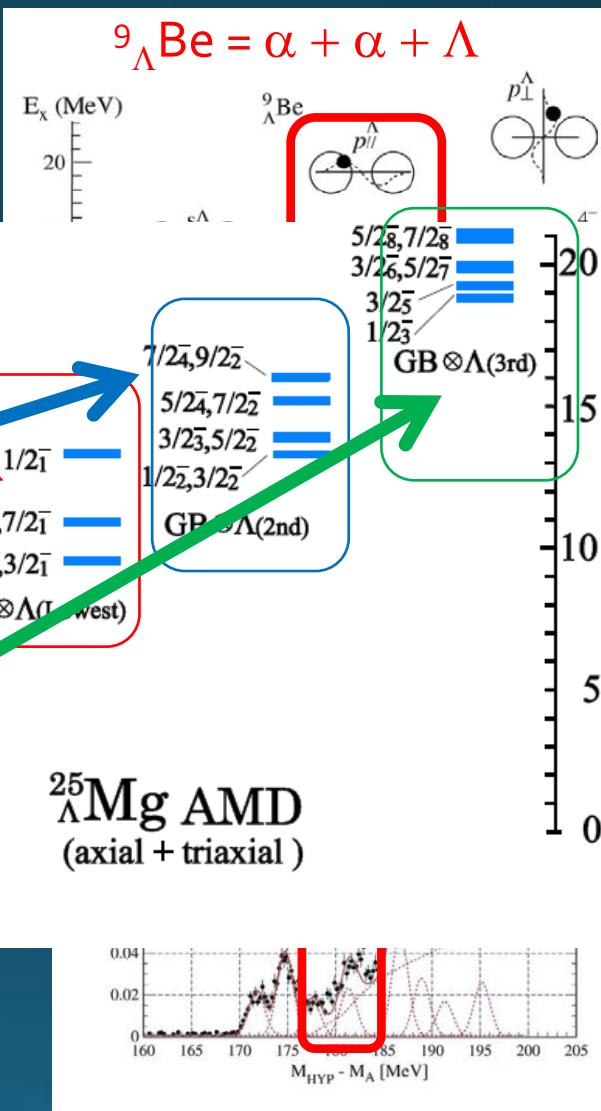
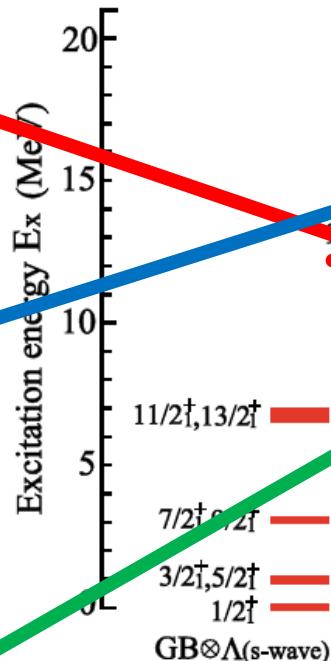
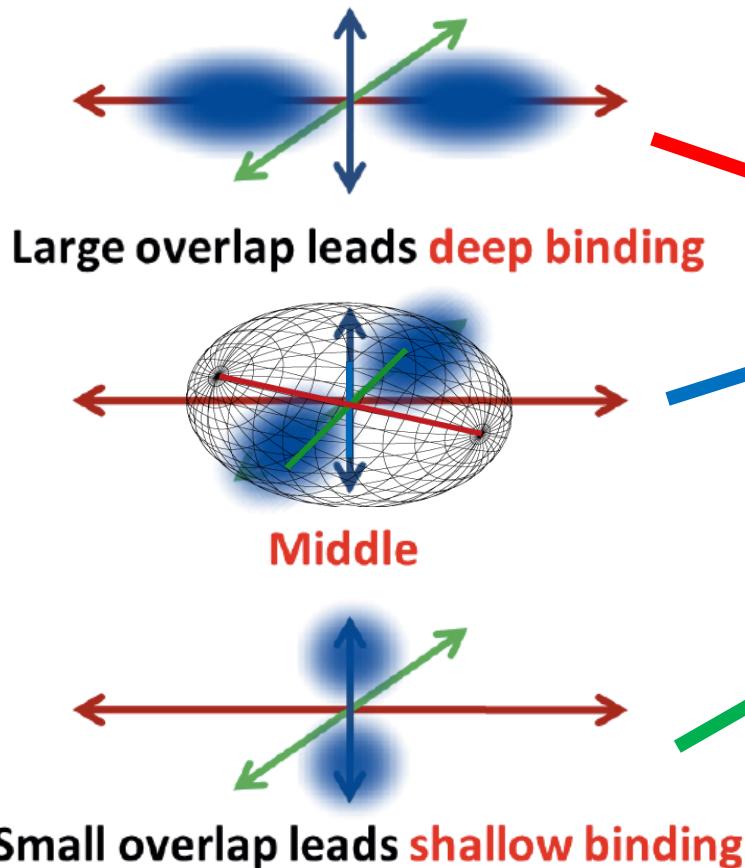
Missing in ($e, e' K$) data
Complete A dependence of Λ S.P.Energy



Doubly LS closed ${}^{40}\text{Ca}$ target

Systematic study of isotope effect of core nuclei: ${}^{40}\text{Ca}$, ${}^{44}\text{Ca}$ (, ${}^{48}\text{Ca}$) targets

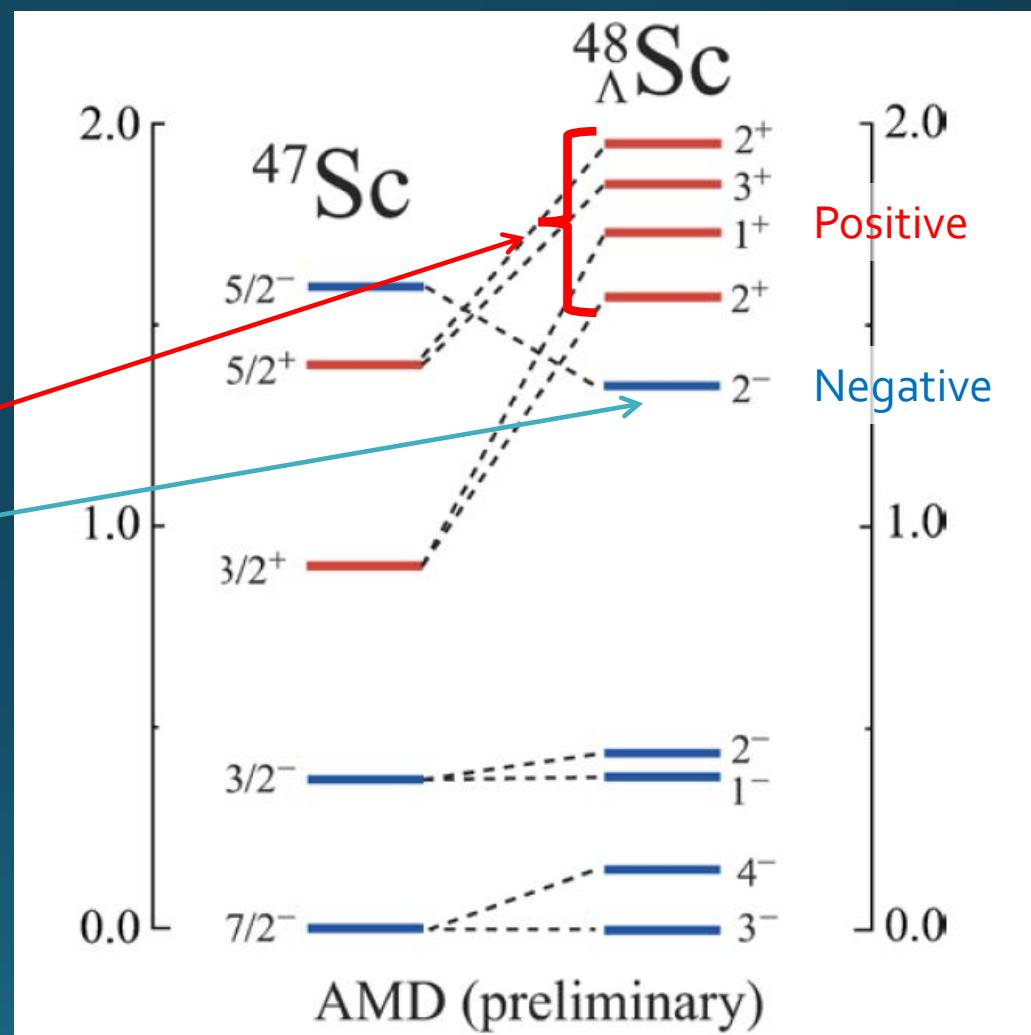
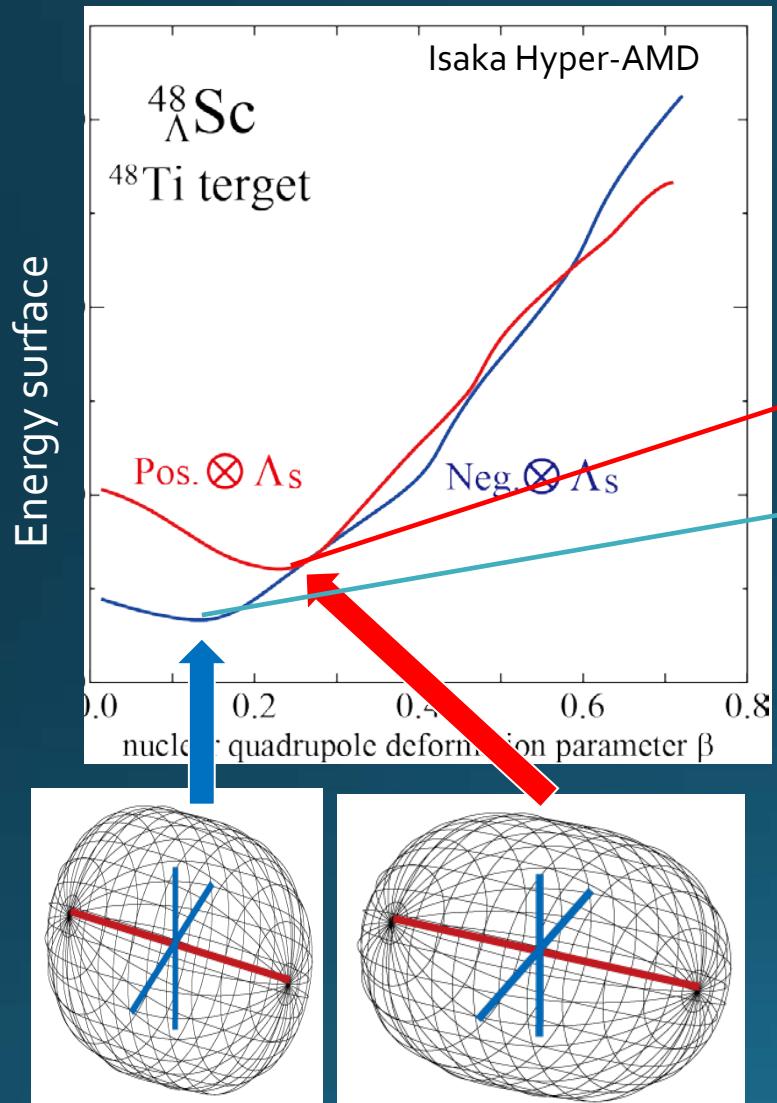
2. $^{27}\text{Al} (\text{e}, \text{e}'\text{K}^+) \ ^{27}\Lambda\text{Mg}$



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

Totally new method to study shape of nucleus with Λ !

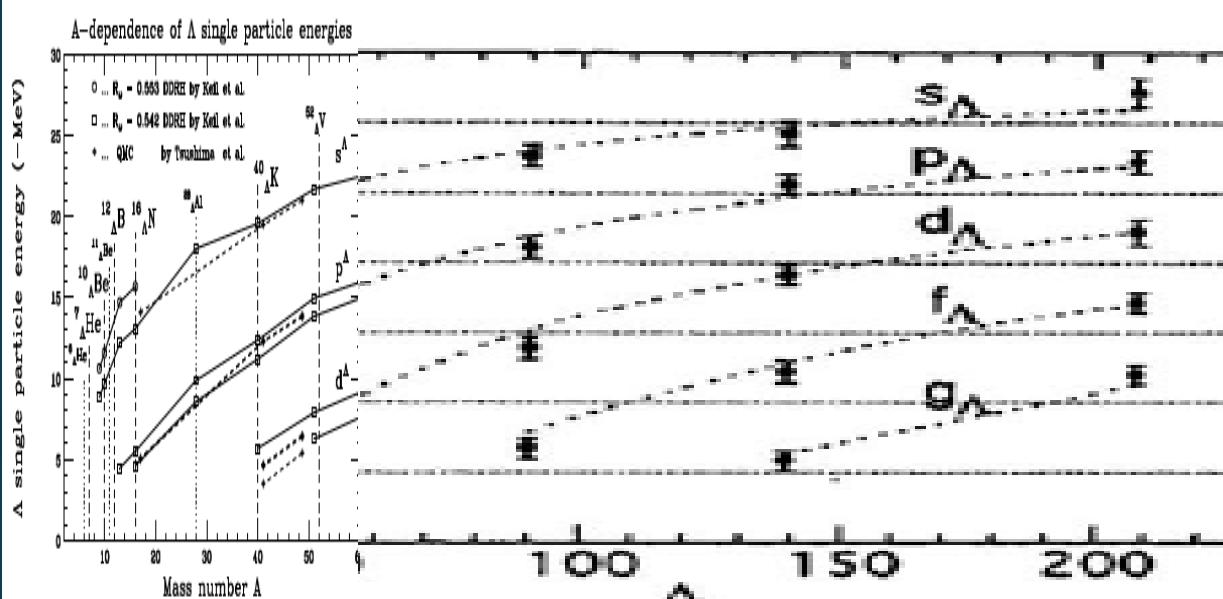
3. $^{48}\text{Ti} (\text{e}, \text{e}'\text{K}^+) {}^{48}_{\Lambda}\text{Sc}$



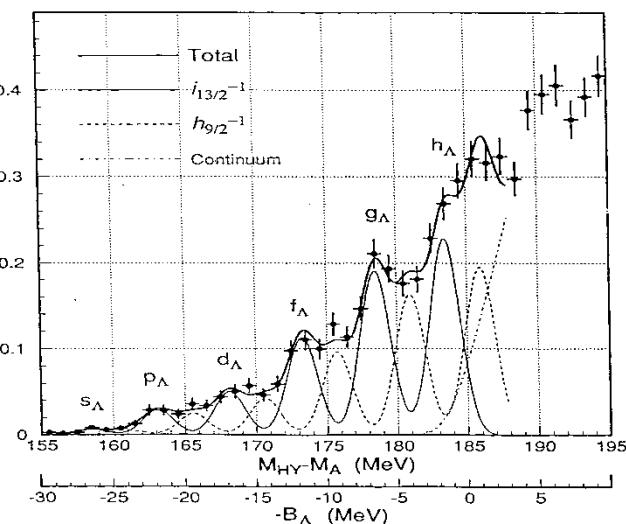
Λ impurity causes energy level inversion !

Hyperon in heavier nuclei – $^{208}(\text{e},\text{e}'\Lambda)\text{Ti}$

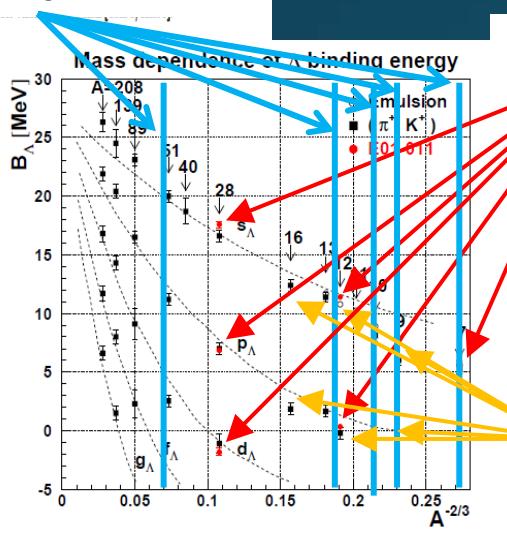
Hasegawa et. al., PRC 53 (1996) 1210



$^{208}\text{Pb}(\pi^+, \text{K}^+)^{208}\text{Pb}$, $p_\pi = 1.06 \text{ GeV}/c$



E05-115 (HKS-HES)

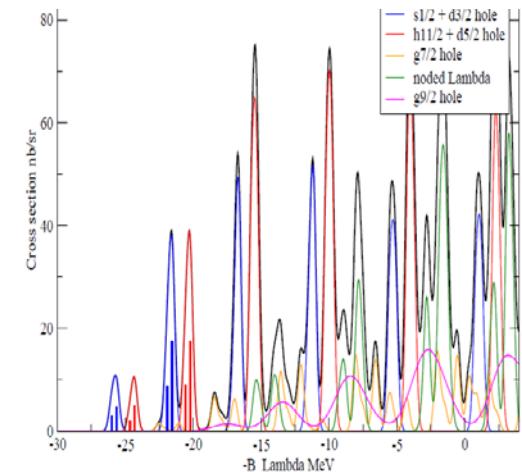


E01-011(HKS)

E94-107
(Hall A HY)

Motoba-Millener (2013)

$^{208}\text{Pb}(\gamma, \text{K}^+)^{208}\Lambda\text{Ti}$



Summary

@Dubrovnik (2010)

電子線を用いたハイパー核

20世紀からその重要性は理解

元場さん、Sotonaさん達の理論的サポート



Jlab E89-009による原理実証

HKS+HES in Hall C

E01-011, E05-115

HRS+HRS in Hall A

E94-017

MAMI-Cにおいて実験が可能に

12GeV Era におけるJlab 新実験へ

元場さん、これからもよろしくお願ひします。