

JLab Hall A Winter Collaboration Meeting, Feb 10—11, 2022 (Online)

Search for the $nn\Lambda$ state

Kyoto University, Japan

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Feb 10, 2022



GRADUATE
SCHOOL OF
FACULTY OF **SCIENCE**
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

科研費
KAKENHI

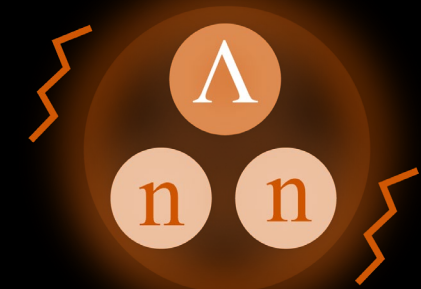
SPIRITS
SUPPORTING PROGRAM FOR INTERACTION-BASED
INITIATIVE TEAM STUDIES

The cross-section measurement for the ${}^3\text{H}(e, e'K^+)nn\Lambda$ reaction

K N Suzuki , T Gogami, B Pandey, K Itabashi, S Nagao, K Okuyama, S N Nakamura, L Tang, D Abrams, T Akiyama, D Androic, K Aniol, C Ayerbe Gayoso, J Bane, S Barcus, J Barrow, V Bellini, H Bhatt, D Bhetuwal, D Biswas, A Camsonne, J Castellanos, J-P Chen, J Chen, S Covrig, D Chrisman, R Cruz-Torres, R Das, E Fuchey, K Gnanvo, F Garibaldi, T Gautam, J Gomez, P Gueye, T J Hague, O Hansen, W Henry, F Hauenstein, D W Higinbotham, C E Hyde, M Kaneta, C Keppel, T Kutz, N Lashley-Colthirst, S Li, H Liu, J Mammei, P Markowitz, R E McClellan, F Meddi, D Meekins, R Michaels, M Mihovilovič, A Moyer, D Nguyen, M Nycz, V Owen, C Palatchi, S Park, T Petkovic, S Premathilake, P E Reimer, J Reinhold, S Riordan, V Rodriguez, C Samanta, S N Santiesteban, B Sawatzky, S Širca, K Slifer, T Su, Y Tian, Y Toyama, K Uehara, G M Urciuoli, D Votaw, J Williamson, B Wojtsekhowski, S A Wood, B Yale, Z Ye, J Zhang, X Zheng

Progress of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Volume 2022, Issue 1, January 2022, 013D01, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ptep/ptab158>

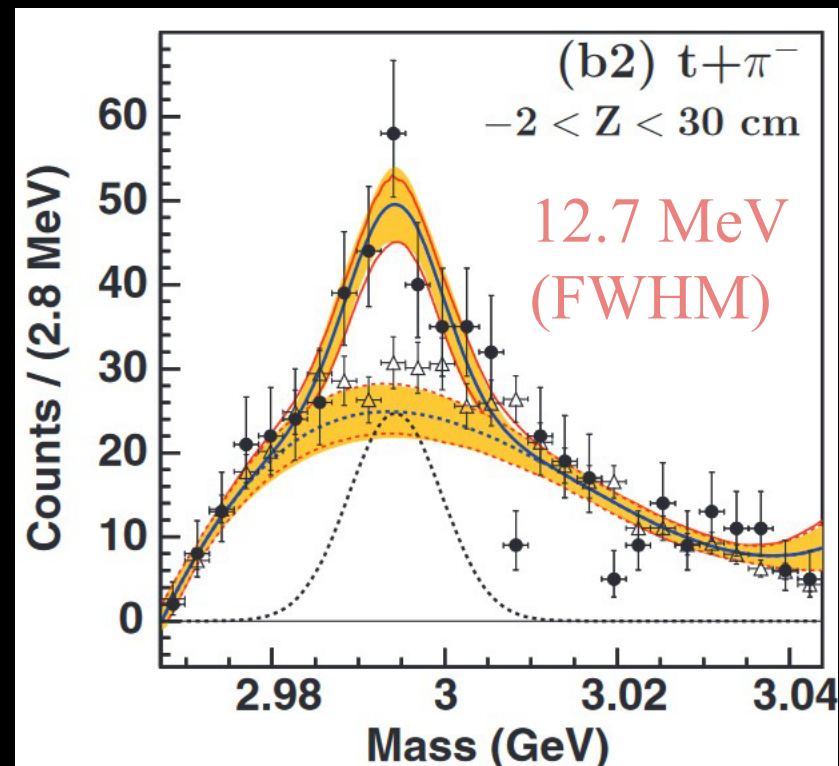
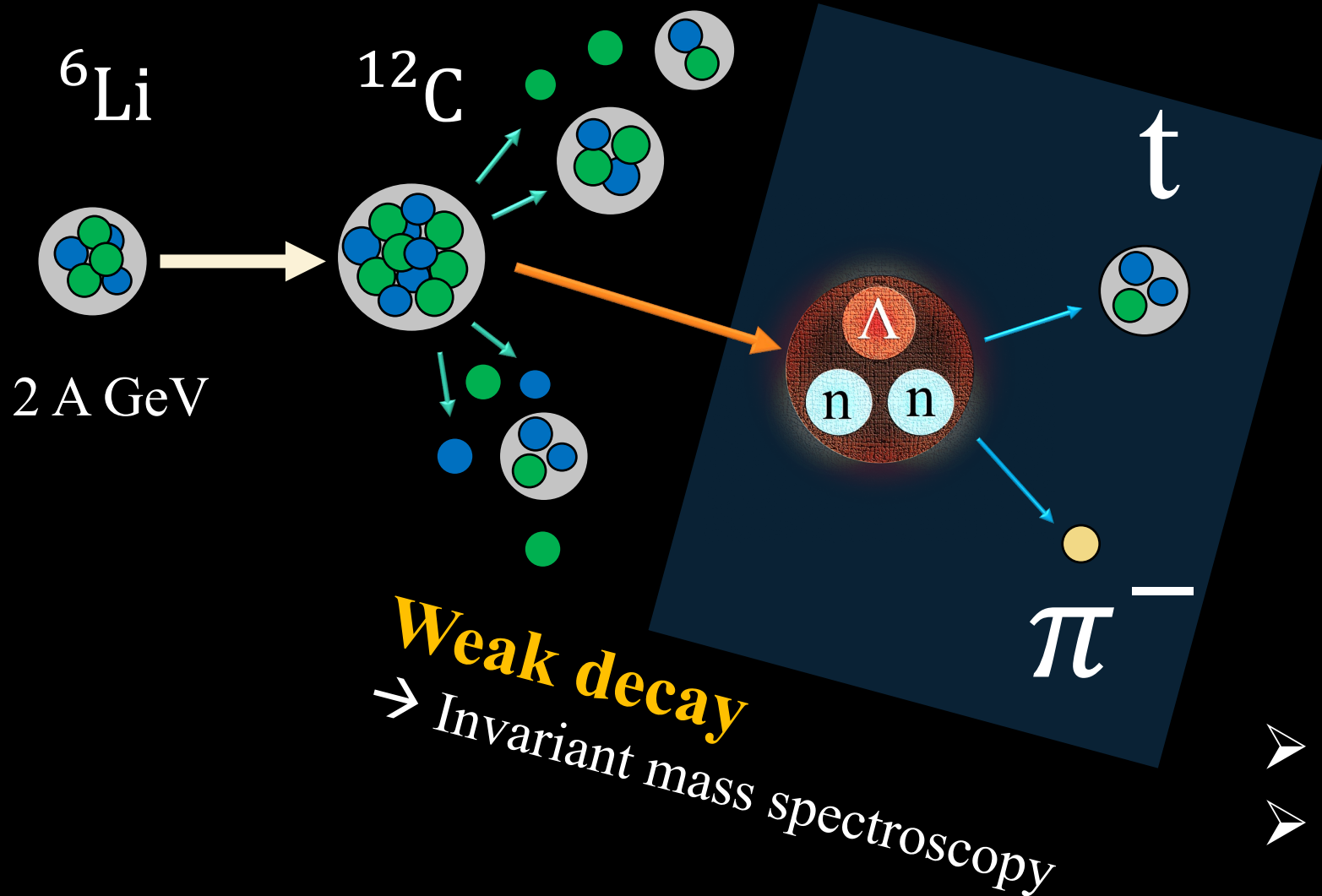
Published: 06 December 2021 **Article history** ▼



- ✓ HRS-HRS @ Hall A
- ✓ Tritium target
- ✓ $(e, e'K^+)$
- ✓ Oct—Nov 2018

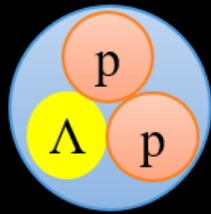
$nn\Lambda$ (${}^3_{\Lambda}n$) measurement at GSI

C. Rappold et al., PRC 88, 041001(R) (2013)

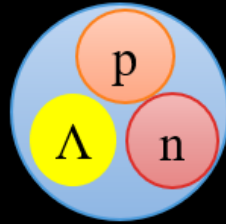


- $\tau = 190_{-35}^{+47} \text{ ps}$
- $B_{\Lambda} = -0.5 \pm 1.1 \pm 2.2 \text{ MeV}$

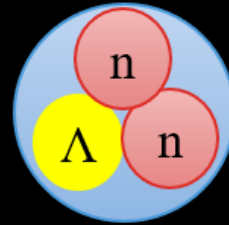
Three-body system with Λ

 ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{He}$


NO DATA

 ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$


NO DATA

 ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{n}$


Bound...!?
Deep mystery...

Unbound

T=1

0.13 MeV
(emulsion)

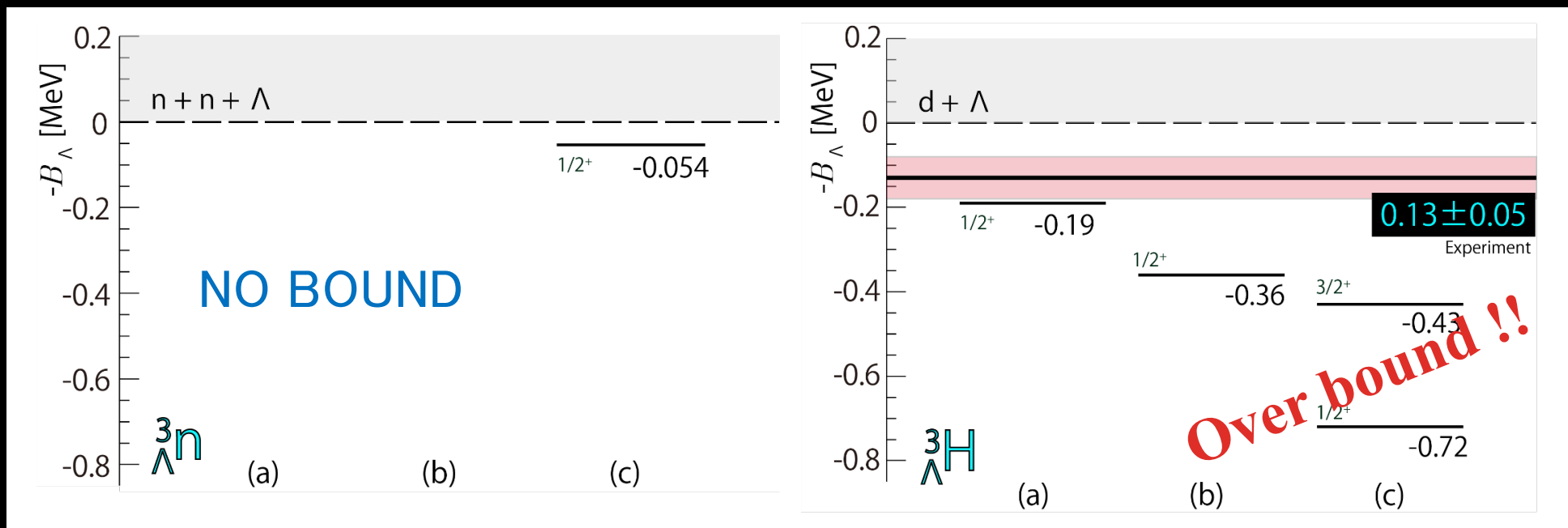
T=0

Bound

Can the $nn\Lambda$ be bound?

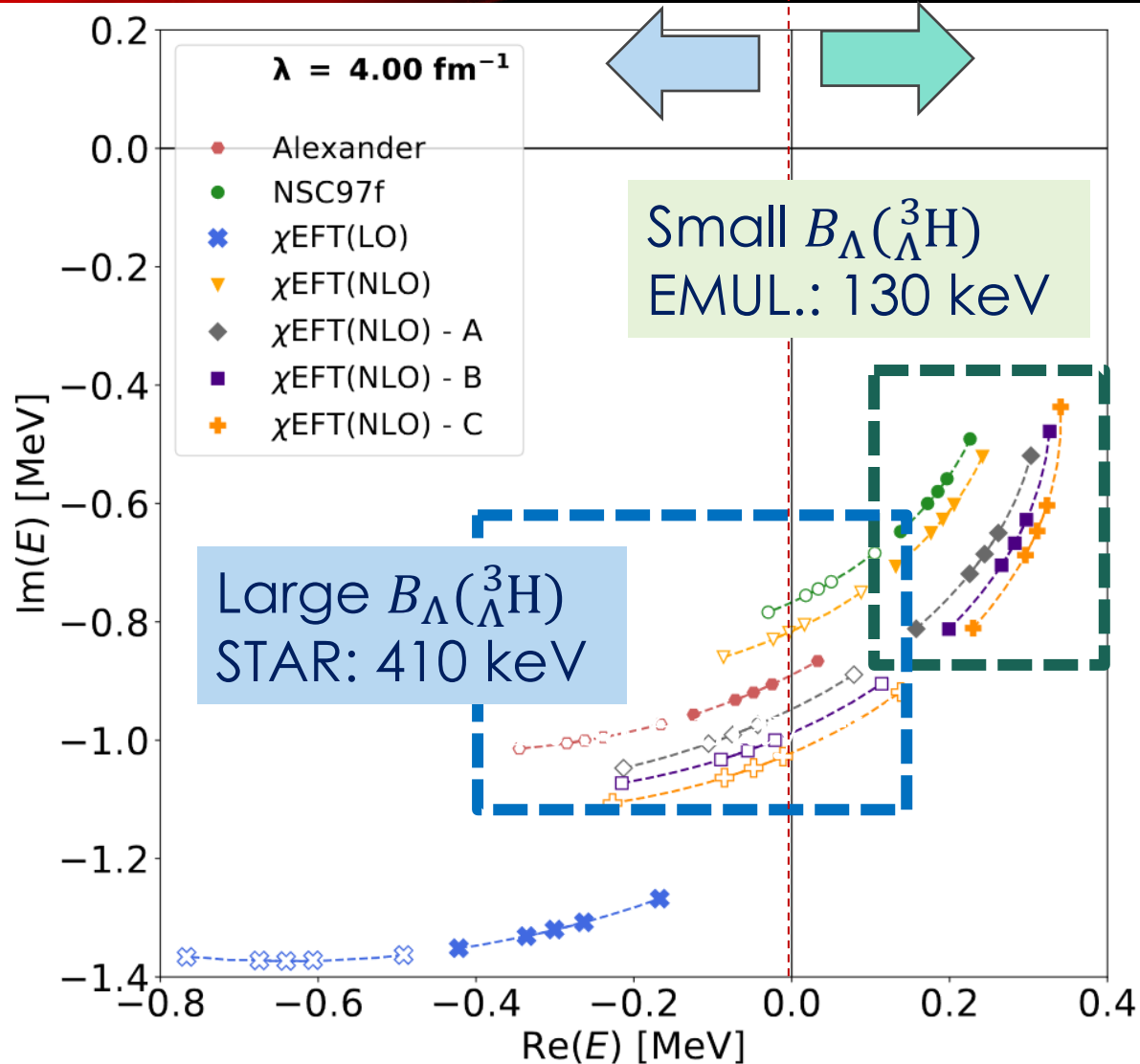
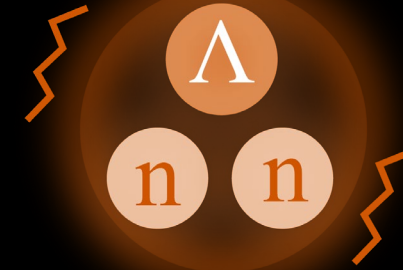
E. Hiyama, S. Ohnishi, B.F. Gibson, and Th. A. Rijken, Physical Review C 89, 061302(R) (2014).

AV8 NN + NSC97f YN potentials



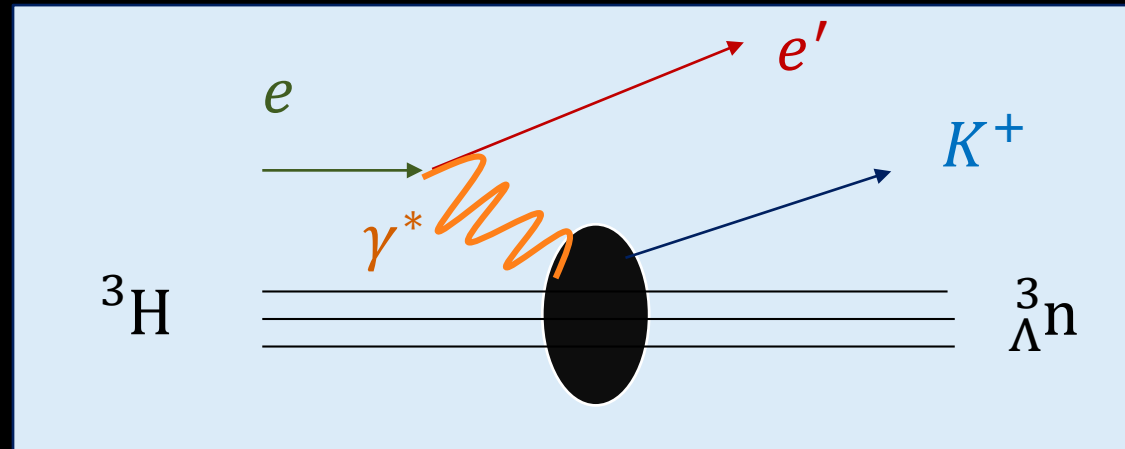
- (a) ${}^3V_{\Lambda N-\Sigma N}^T \times 1.0$
- (b) ${}^3V_{\Lambda N-\Sigma N}^T \times 1.1$
- (c) ${}^3V_{\Lambda N-\Sigma N}^T \times 1.2$

Tensor component of the $\Lambda N-\Sigma N$ coupling was varied.
 \rightarrow **No solution was found** to make the $nn\Lambda$ bound maintaining the consistency with the ${}^3_\Lambda\text{H}$ (${}^4_\Lambda\text{H}$, ${}^4_\Lambda\text{He}$) data.

Virtual
stateResonant
stateResonant $nn\Lambda$ state $nn\Lambda$

- ✓ Resonant state may exist
- ✓ Energy + width \rightarrow $n\Lambda$ Interaction
- ✓ Strongly related to $B_{\Lambda}({}^3\text{H})$
 \rightarrow E12-19-002 (HKS)

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

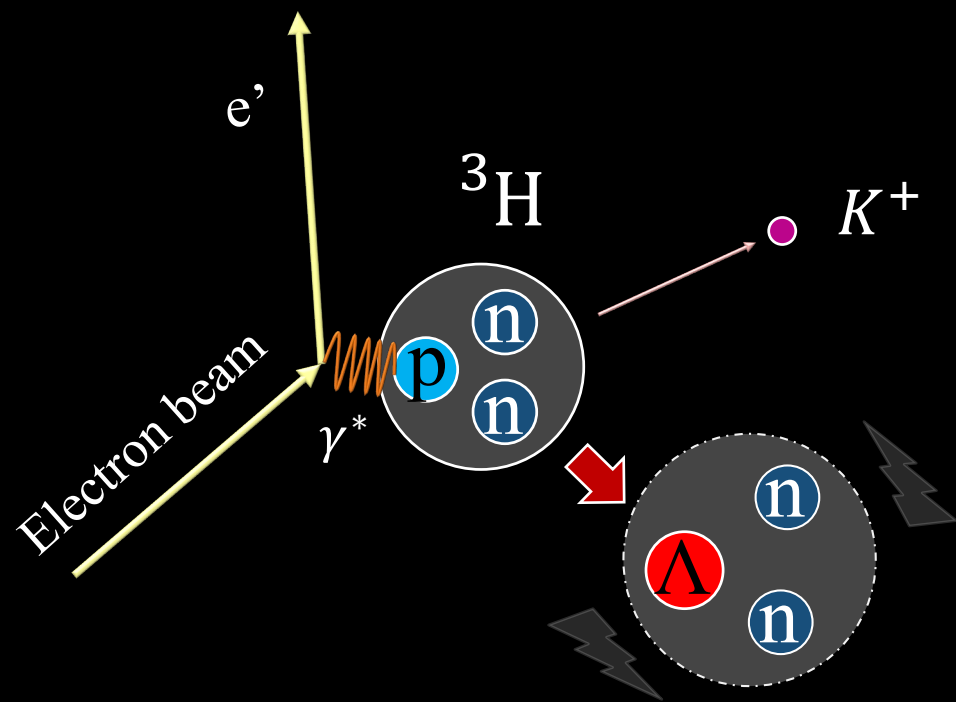


Missing-mass measurement at JLab

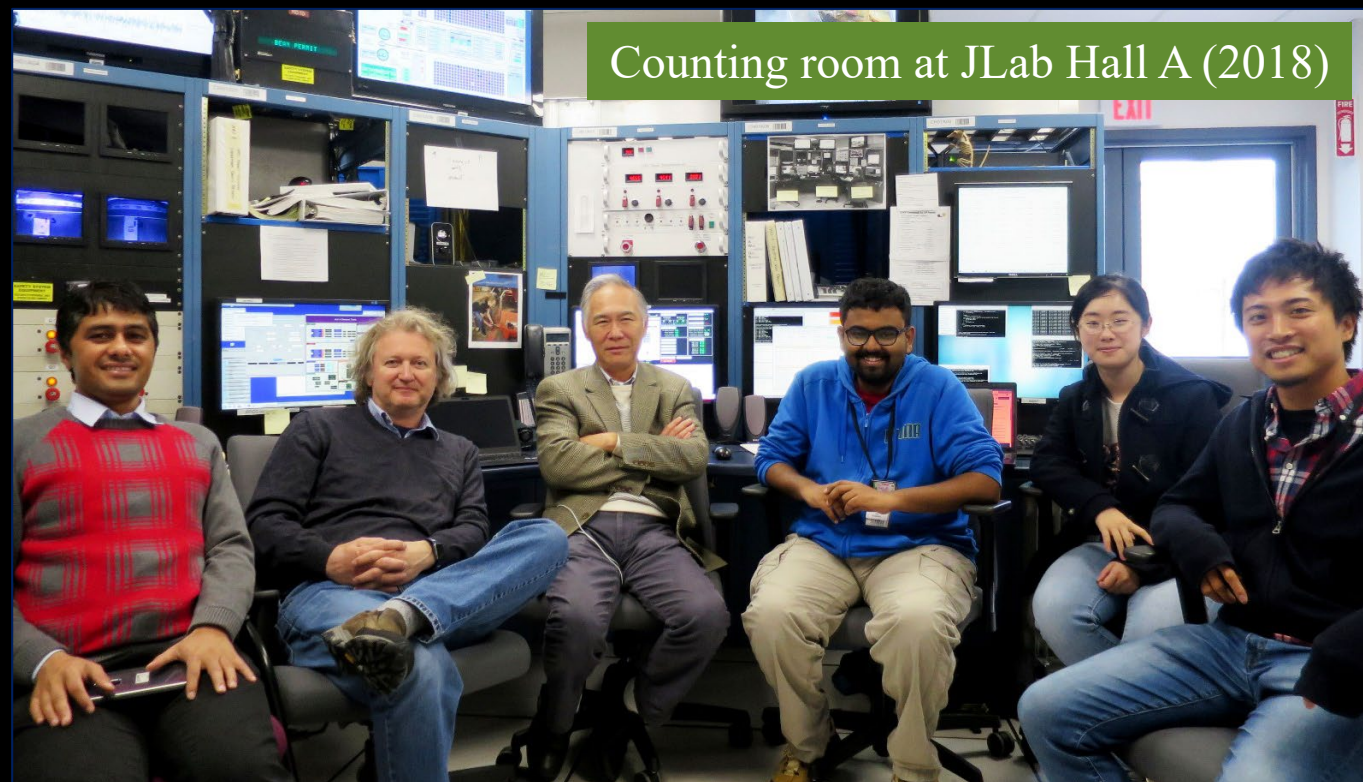
→ Sensitive to both **bound** and **resonant** states !!

c.f.) Invariant mass spectroscopy is sensitive to *only bound state*

JLab E12-17-003



T₂ target, Hall A, Oct—Nov 2018



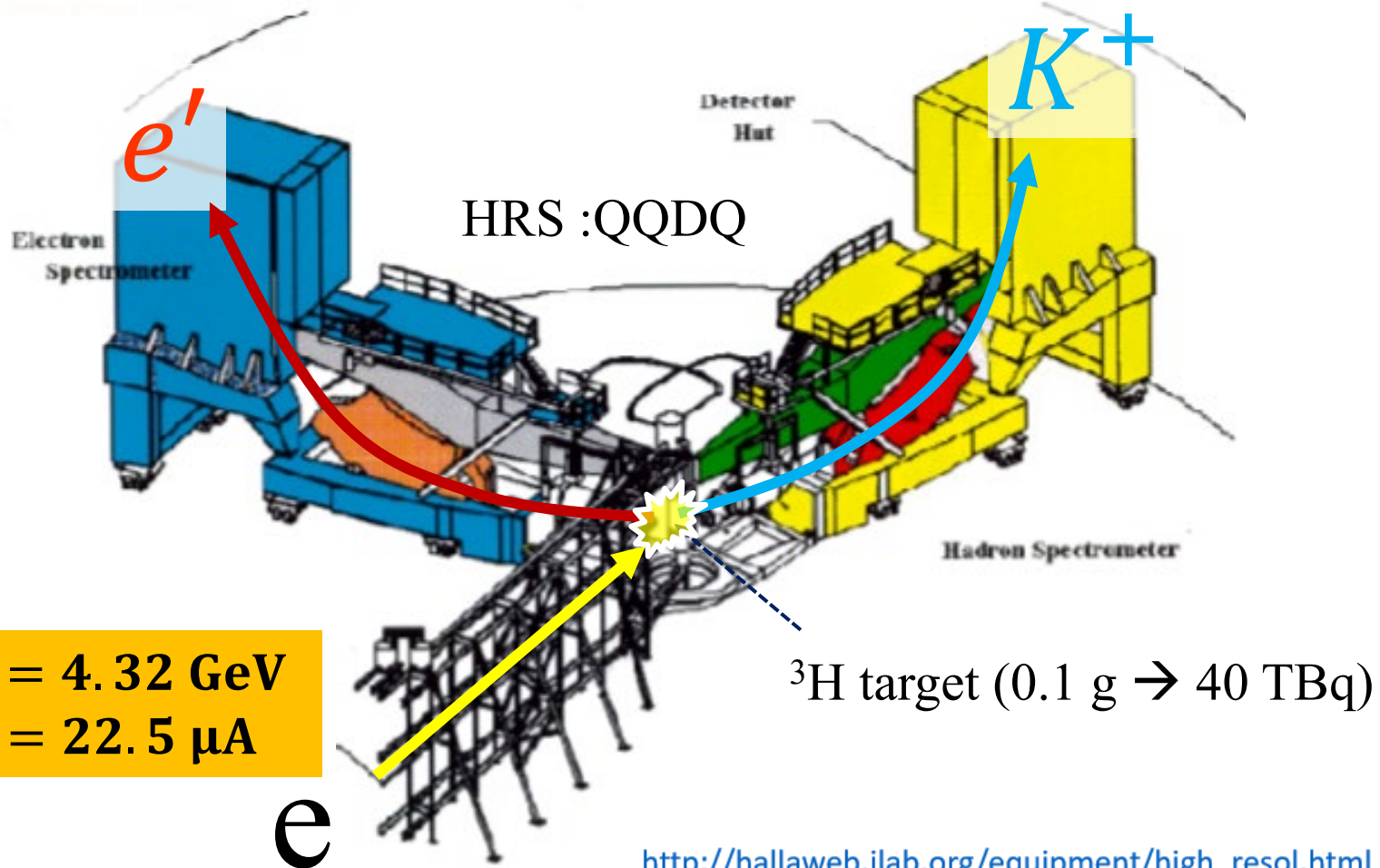
Experimental setup at Hall A

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

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

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

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



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

$$I_e = 22.5 \mu\text{A}$$

- High resolution
 - $\frac{\Delta p}{p} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$
- Long path length
 - $\rightarrow R_K \approx 15\%$



ANALYSES

Independent analyses
to doublecheck (triplecheck) results



(Dr.) K. Itabashi

2022



K. Okuyama



東北大学

Tohoku Univ., Japan



E. Umezaki



Kyoto Univ., Japan



(Dr.) K.N. Suzuki

2022



Dr. B. Pandey

2021

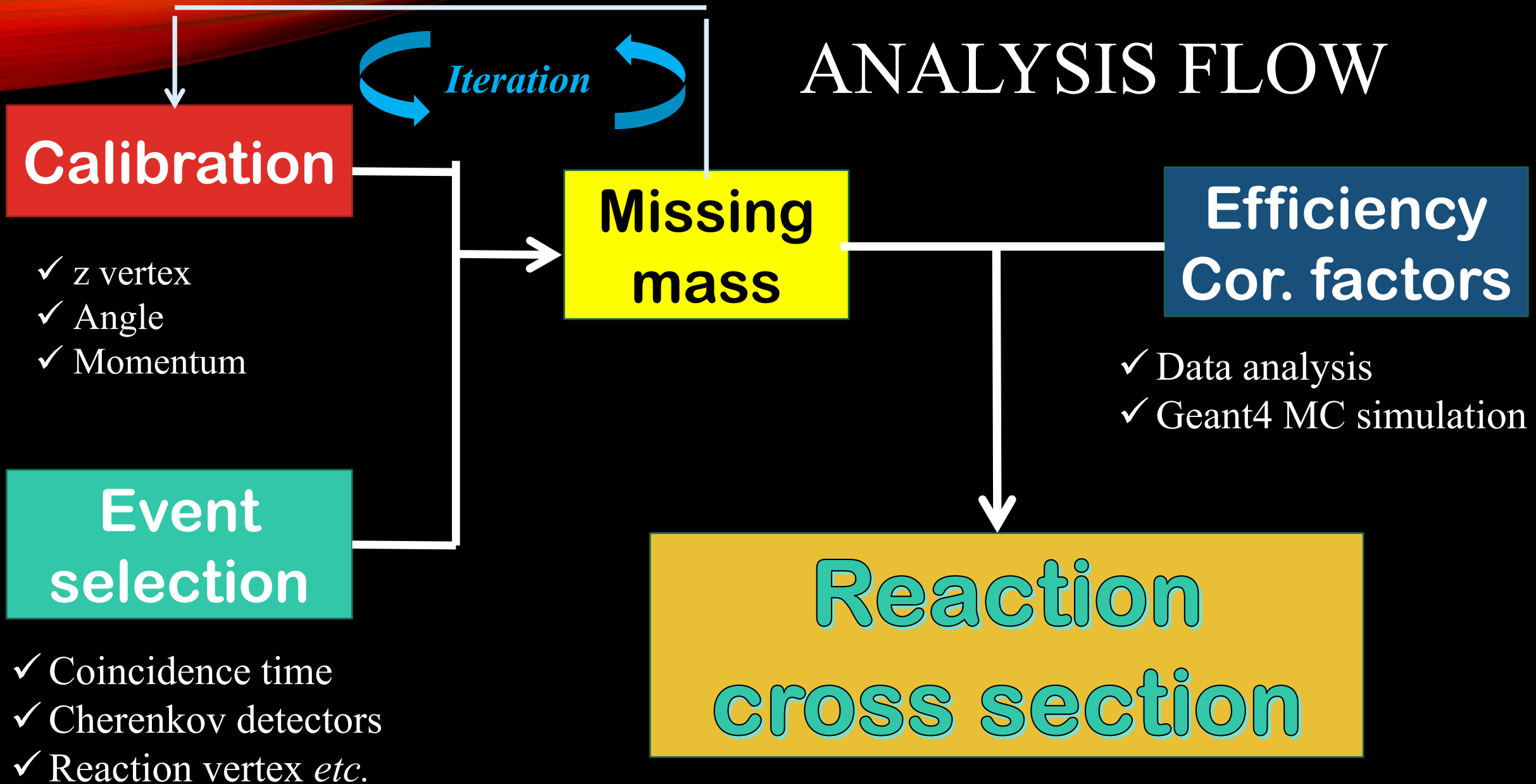
Hampton Univ., US



An FSI, elementary production, $nn\Lambda$ search, $nn\Lambda$ production-cross section, etc.

This talk \rightarrow K.N. Suzuki et al. PTEP (2022)

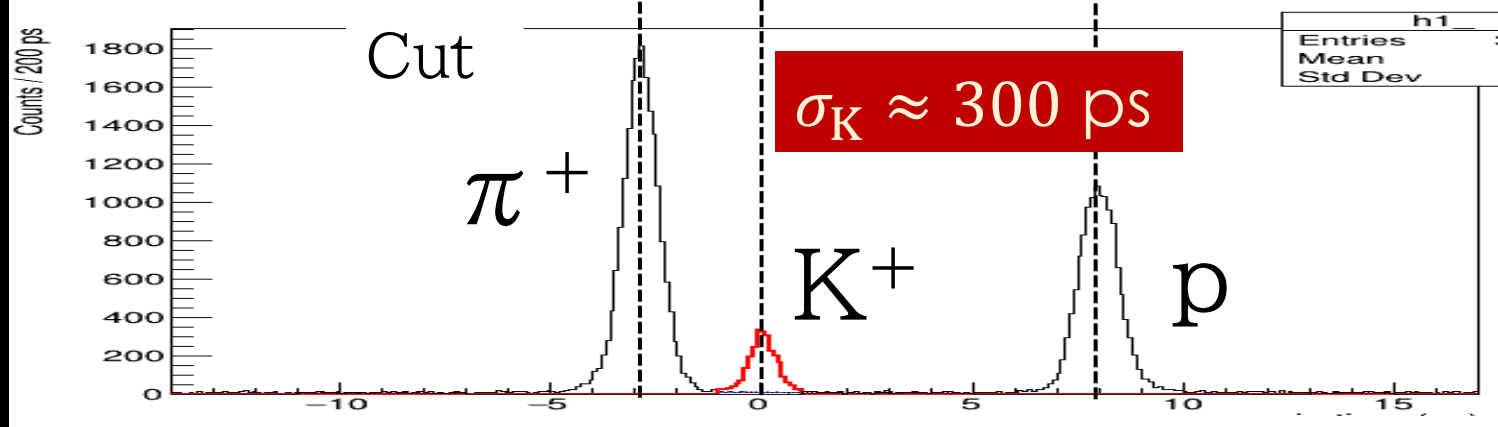
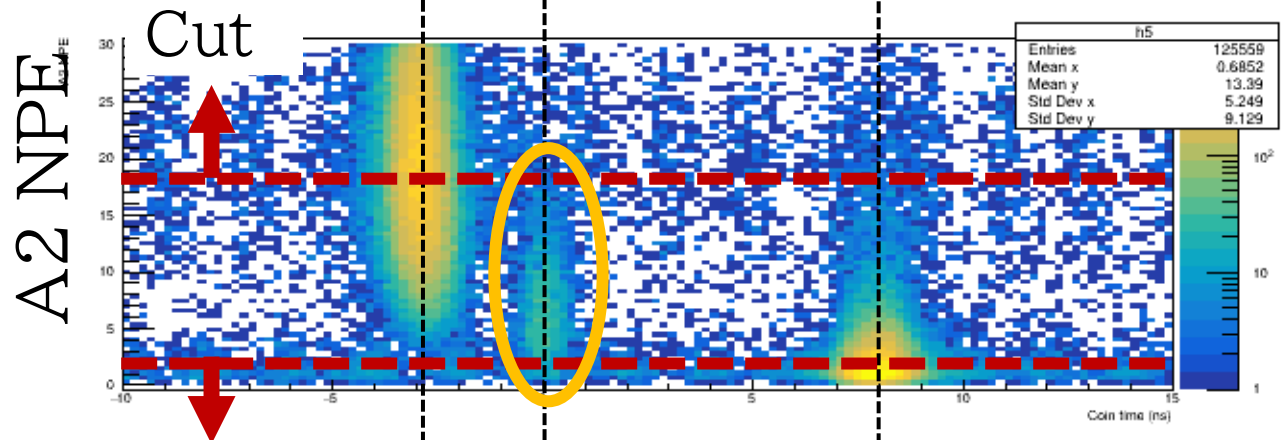
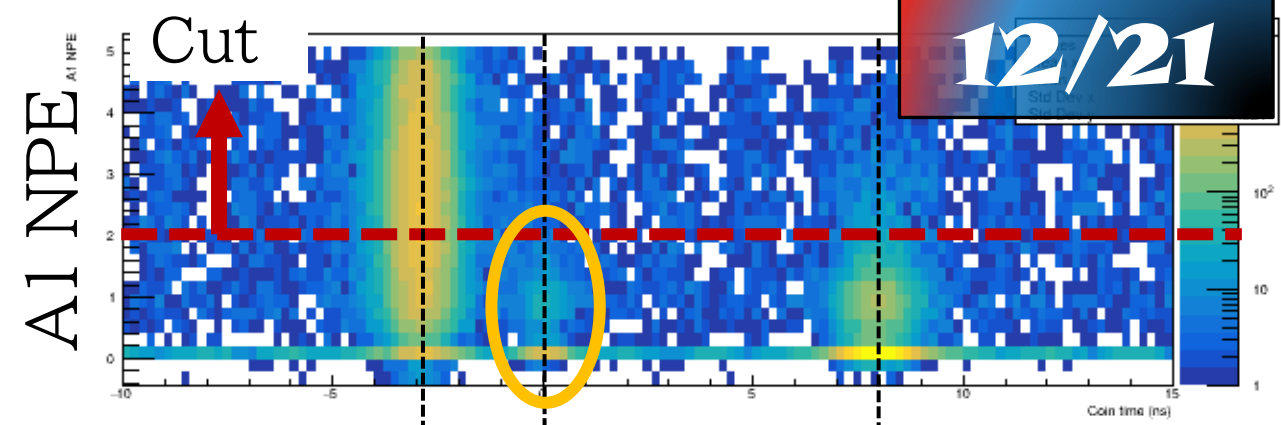
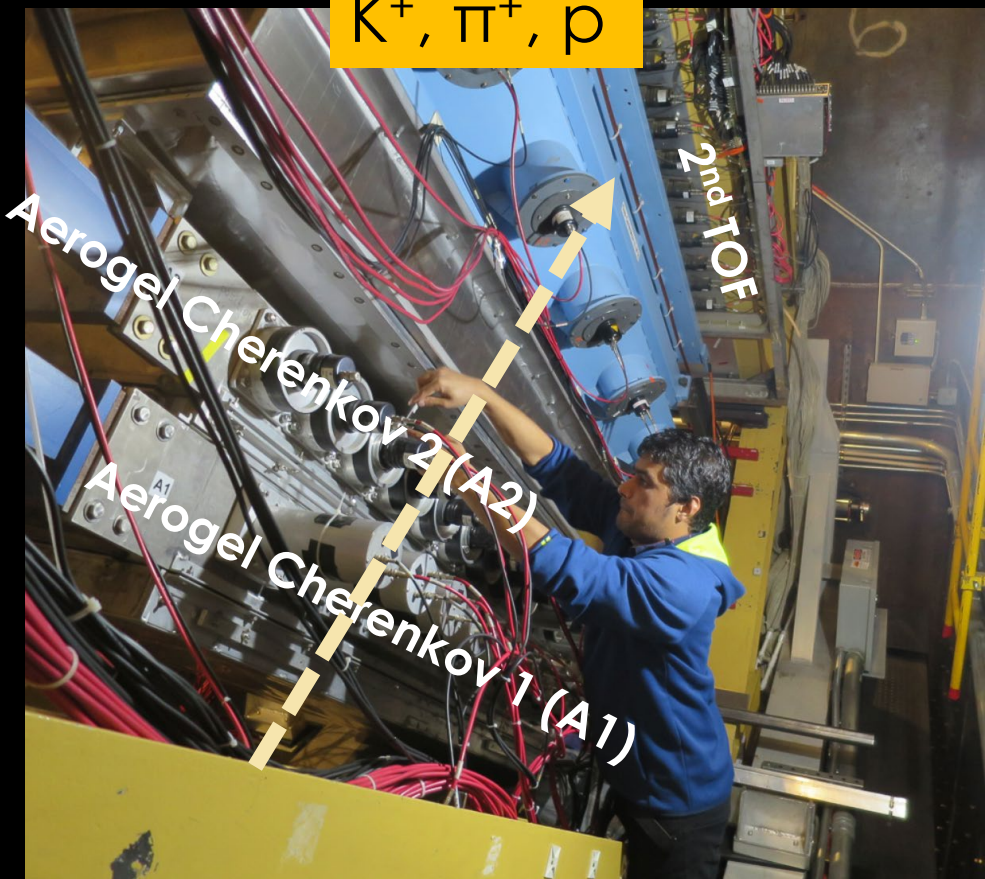
ANALYSIS FLOW



K⁺ identification

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K⁺, π⁺, p

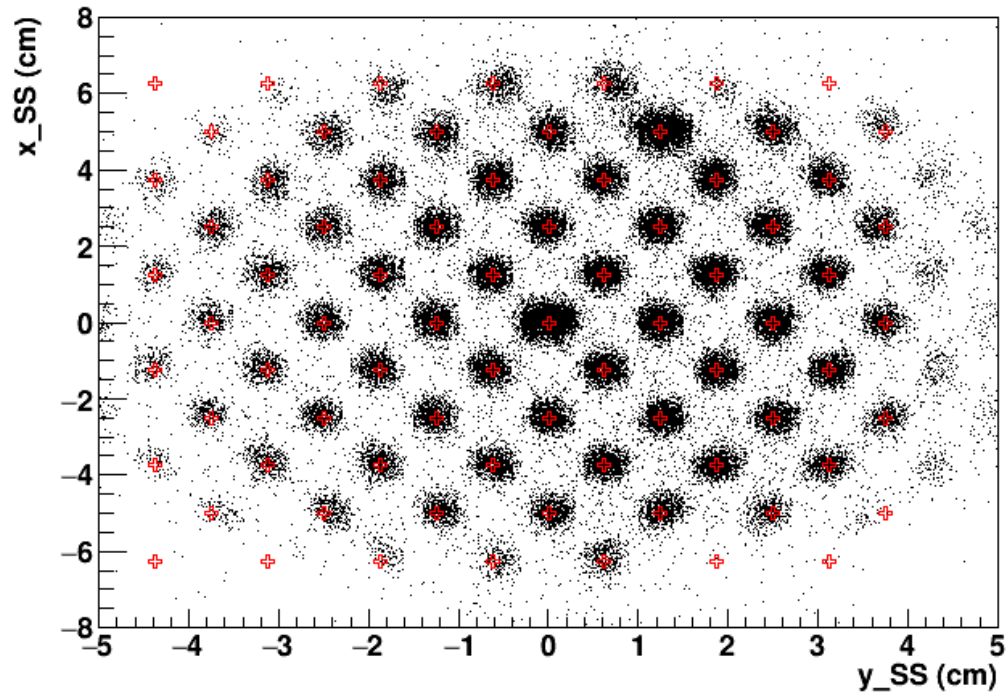


Timing consistency between L and R assuming m_K → Coin time (ns)

Angle calibration by using sieve slits

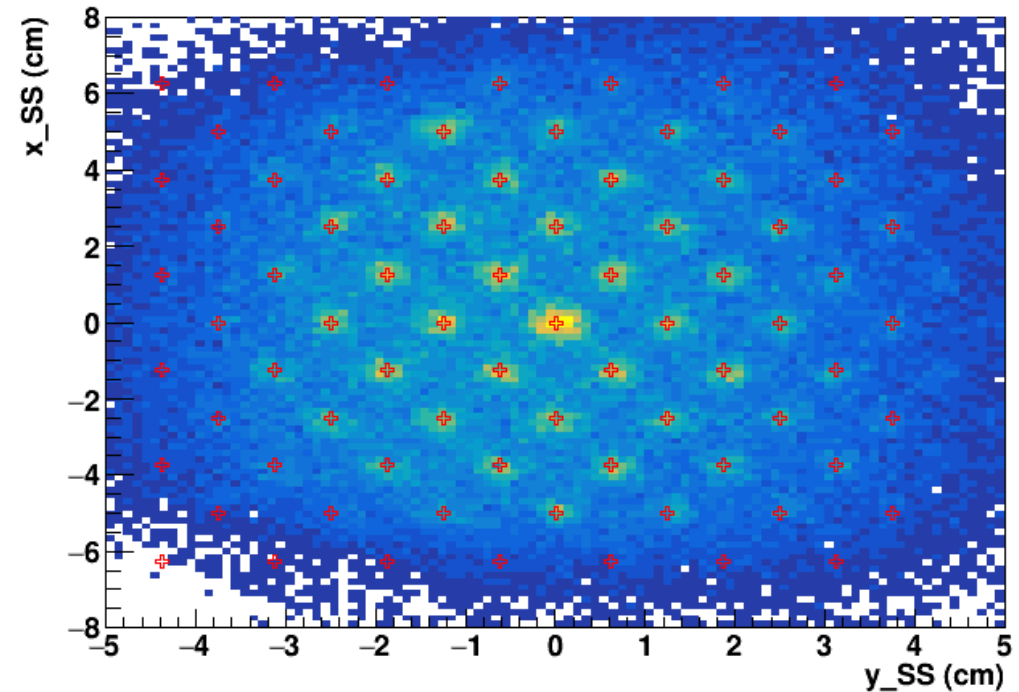
The 4th order polynomial

Sieve slit pattern (LHRS)



e'

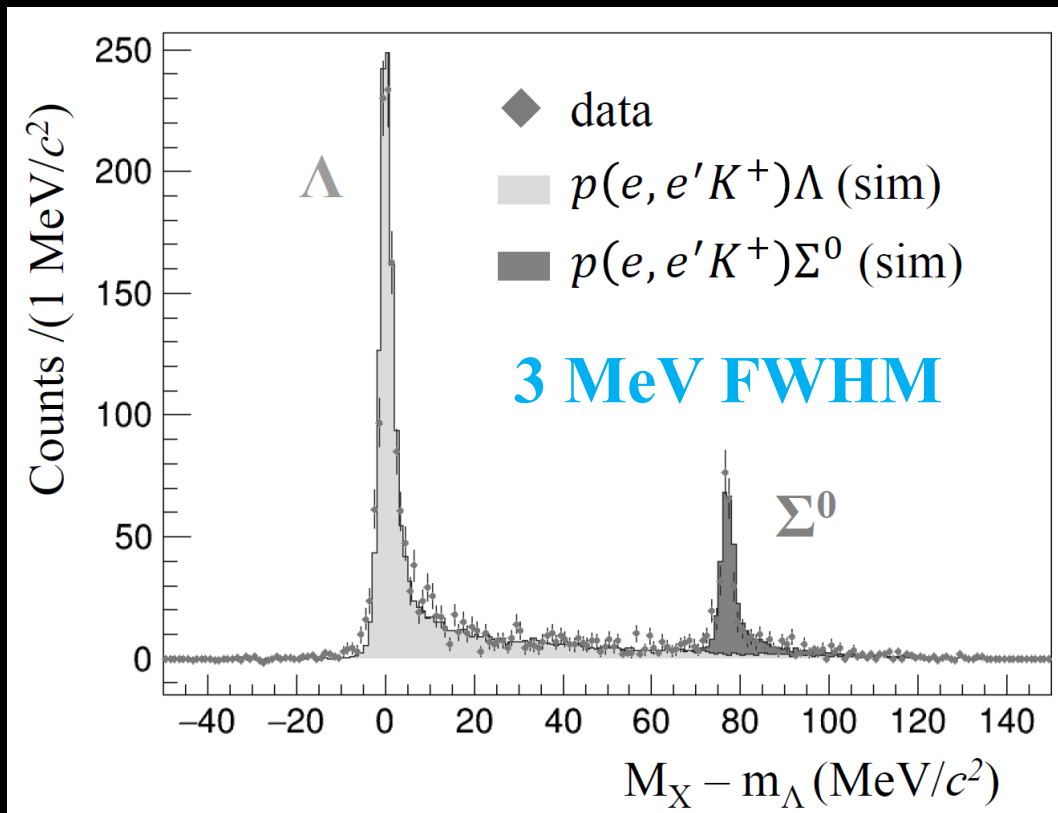
Sieve slit pattern (RHRS)



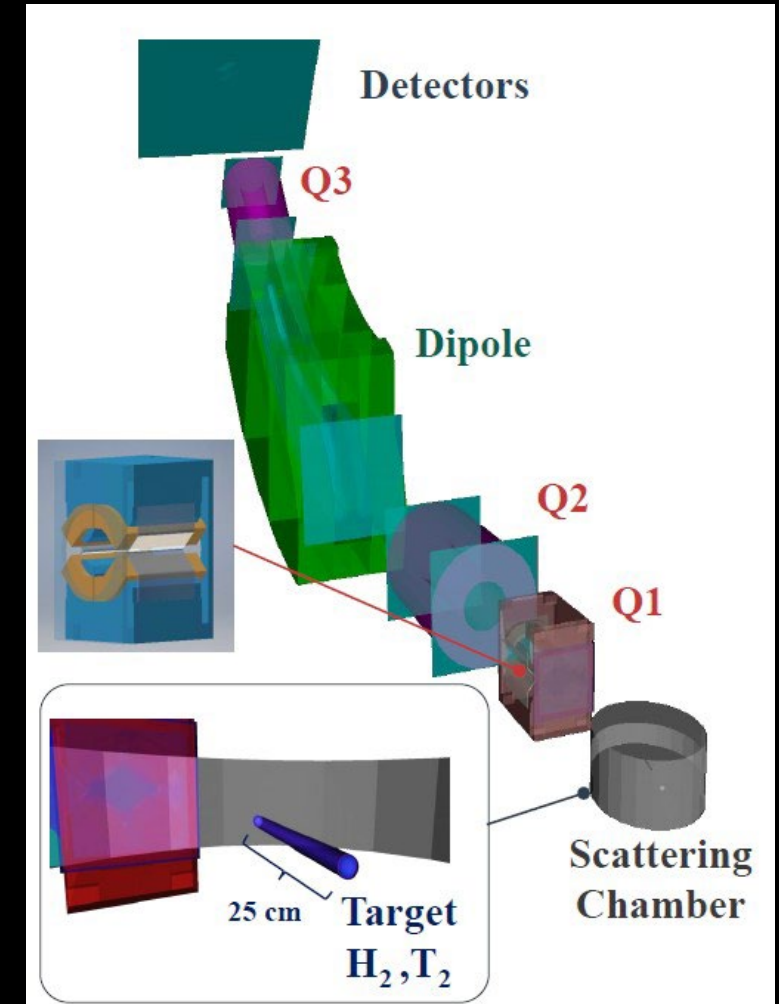
Hadrons

Energy calibration by Λ and Σ

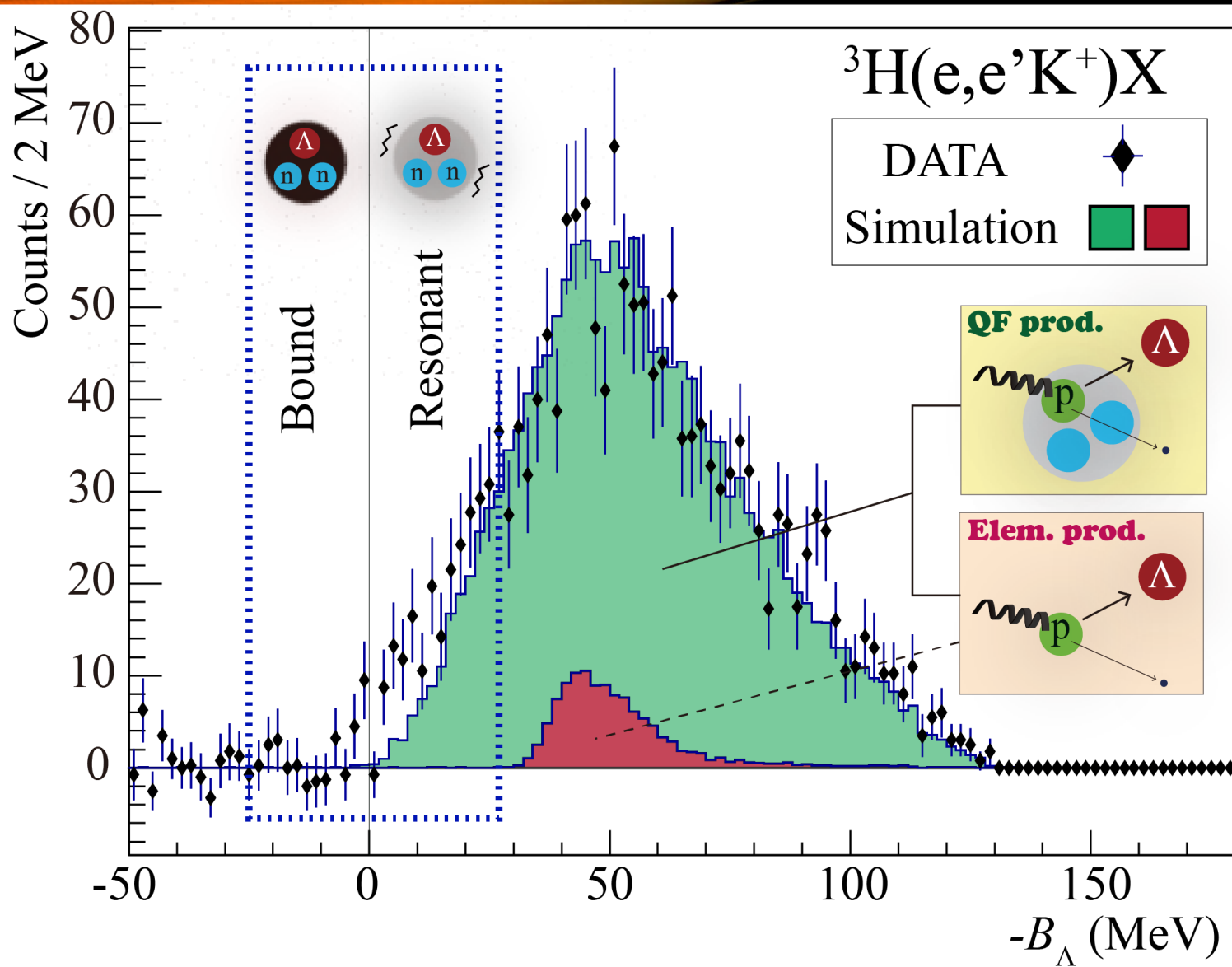
Fig from K.N. Suzuki's Ph.D. thesis (2022)



- Calibration with well known masses
- Geant4 simulation is consistent with data



HRS Geant4 simulation



${}^3\text{H}(e, e' K^+) X$

Binding energy:

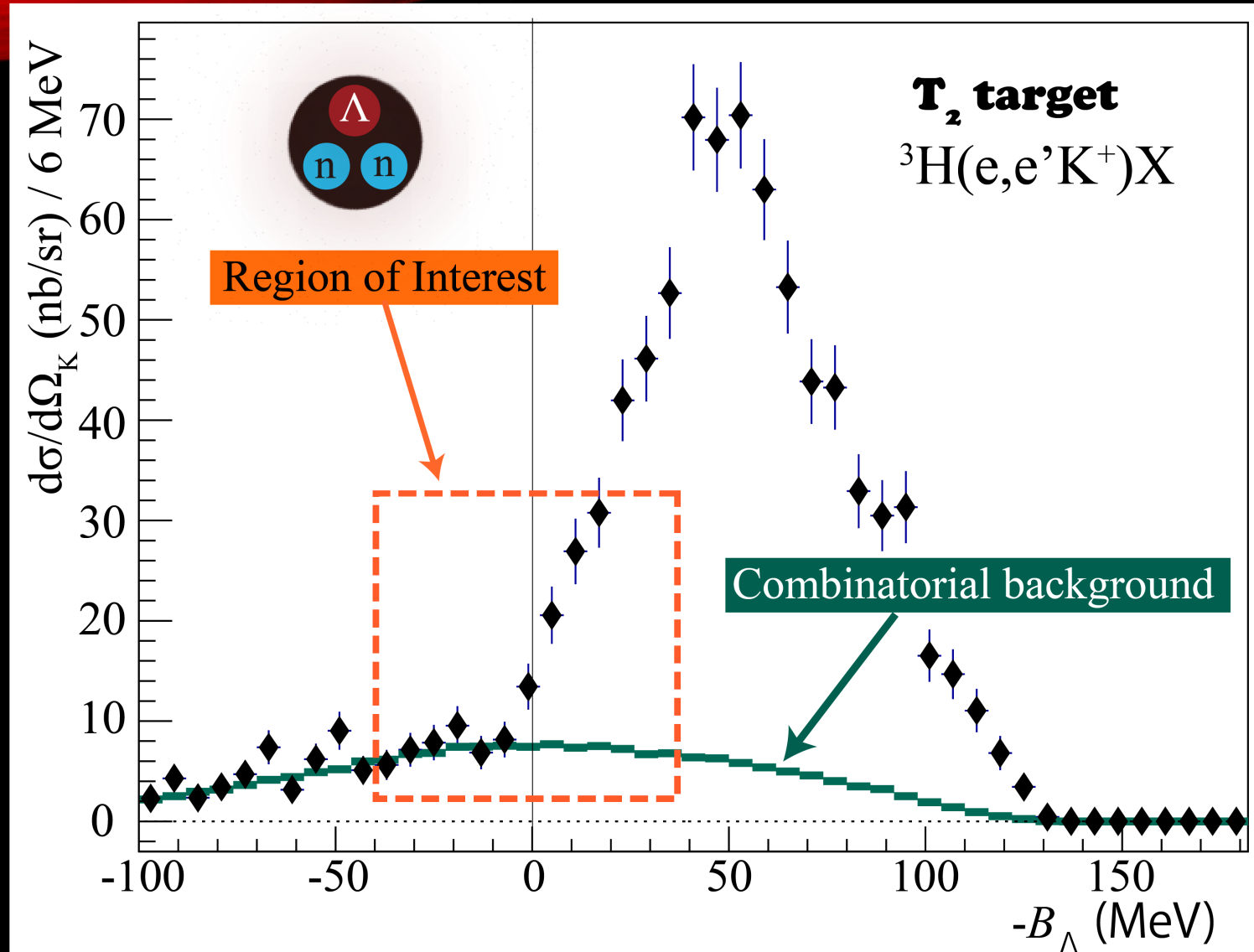
$$B_{\Lambda} = (2M_n + M_{\Lambda}) - M_x$$

- ✓ Overall structure is **understandable**
- ✓ **FSI** may need to be taken into account for the threshold region

- Simulation w/o FSI
- w/ acceptance cut

Cross section spectrum

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

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 4th order polynomial

Next page

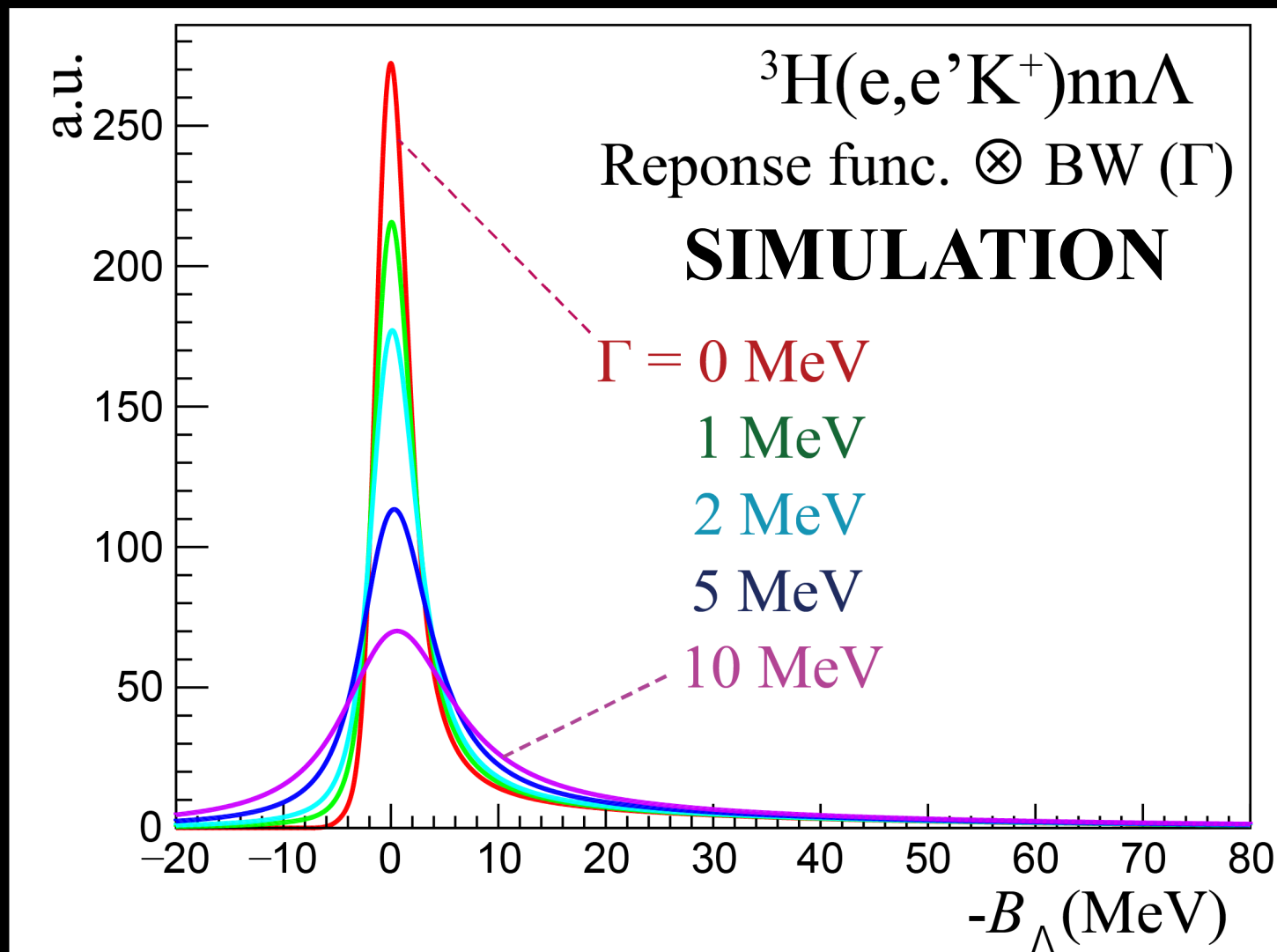
Response function \otimes BW

1. Response function (RF)

✓ Geant4 simulation

2. Signal function

✓ RF convoluted by Breit Wigner

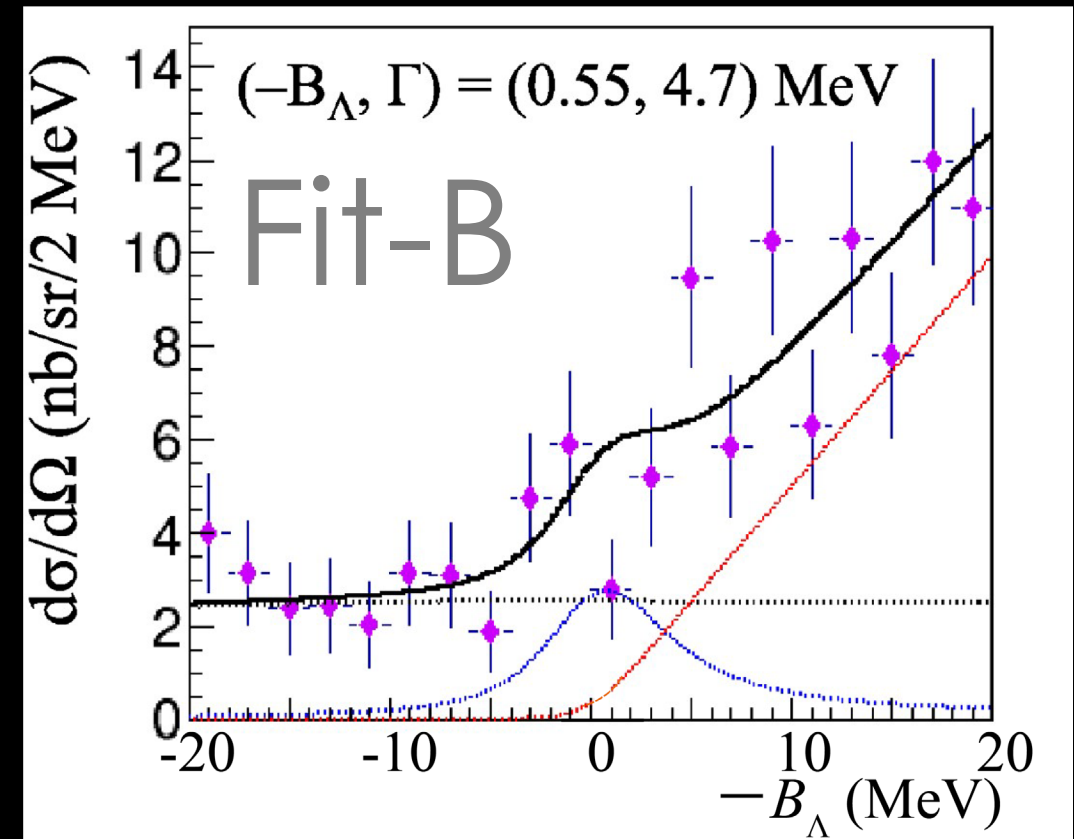
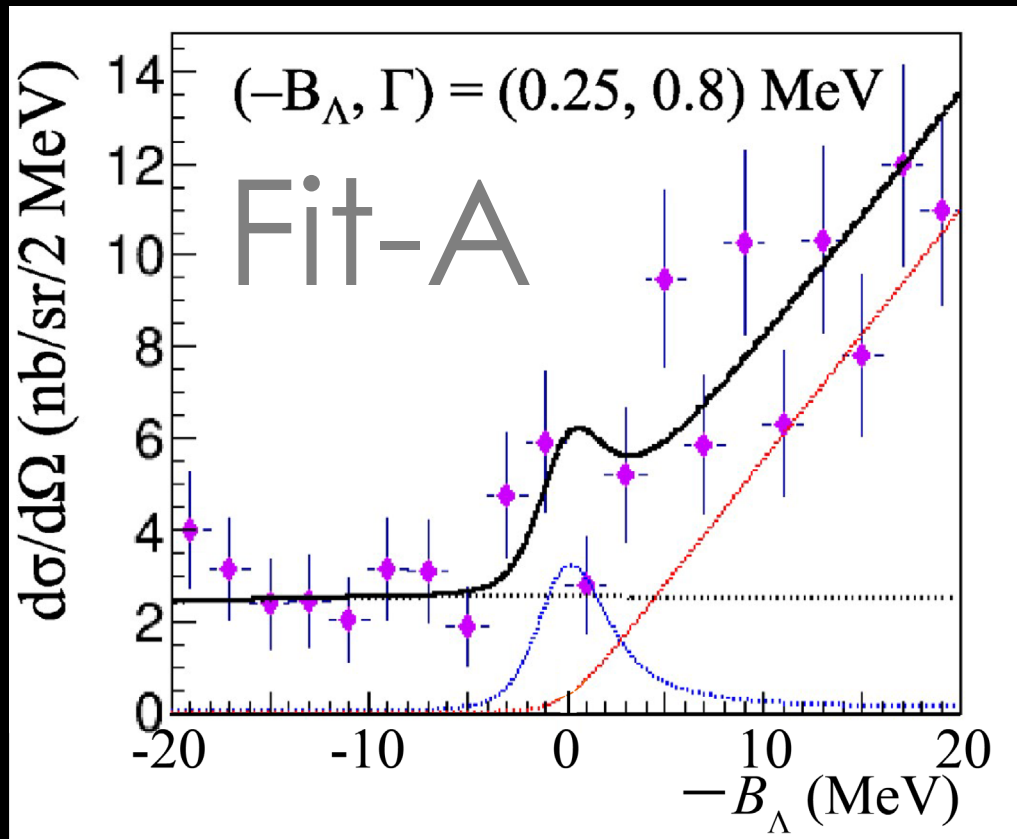


Fit result (typical cases)

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Kamada (2016): YN int. = **Nijmegen89**

Belyaev (2008): YN int. = **Minnesota**



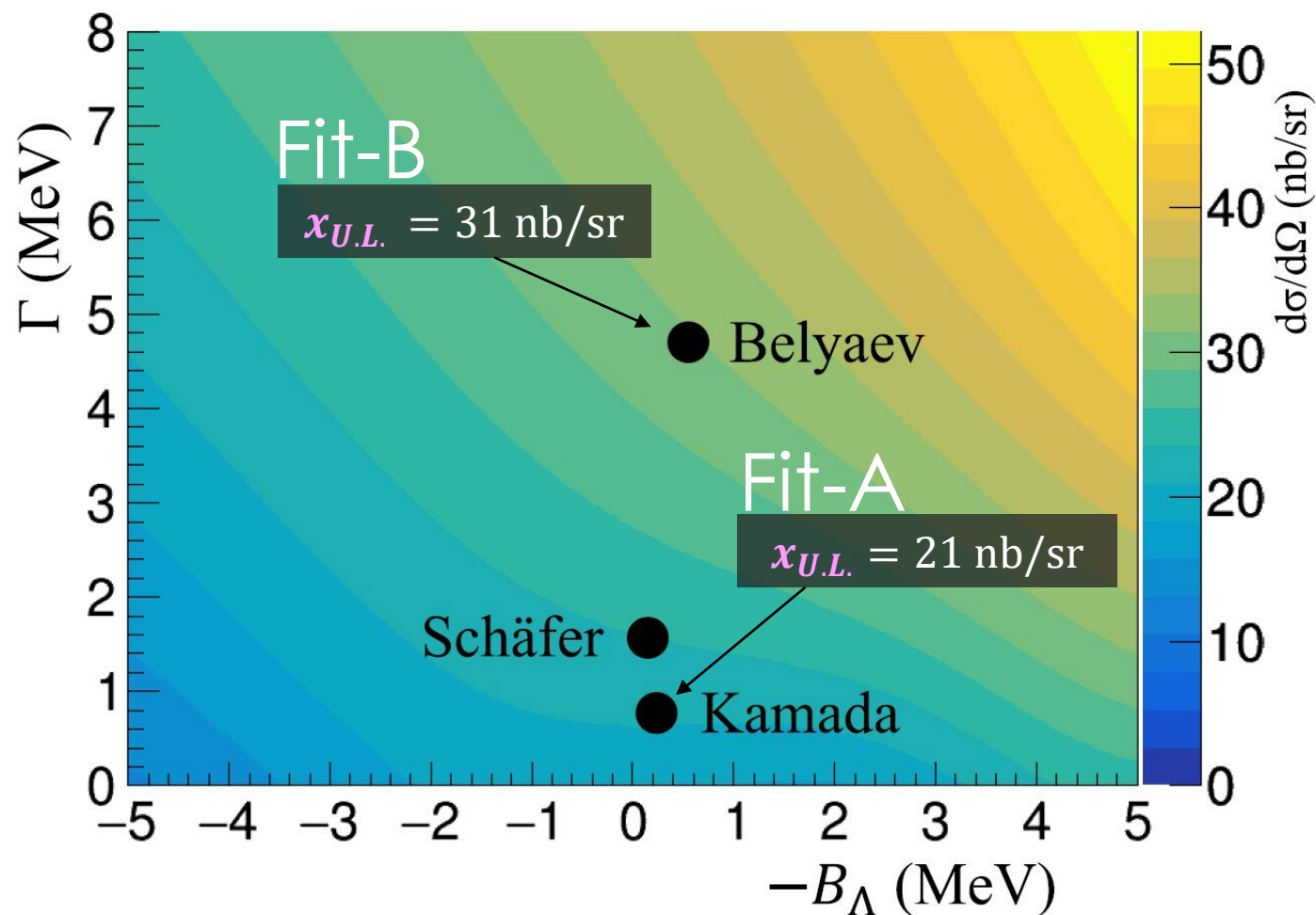
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_K}\right)_{\text{Fit A}} = \mathbf{11.2} \pm 4.8 \text{ (stat.)}_{-2.1}^{+4.1} \text{ (sys.)}$$

2.3 σ (only stat.)

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_K}\right)_{\text{Fit B}} = \mathbf{18.1} \pm 6.8 \text{ (stat.)}_{-2.9}^{+4.2} \text{ (sys.)}$$

2.7 σ (only stat.)

Upper limit at 90% C.L. (2-D scan)



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

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

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



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

Theoretical calculations to be compared with the results are awaited !!

Other analyses in progress

➤ Peak search
from a count base spectrum
(Hampton Univ.)

➤ Λn FSI
(Tohoku Univ.)

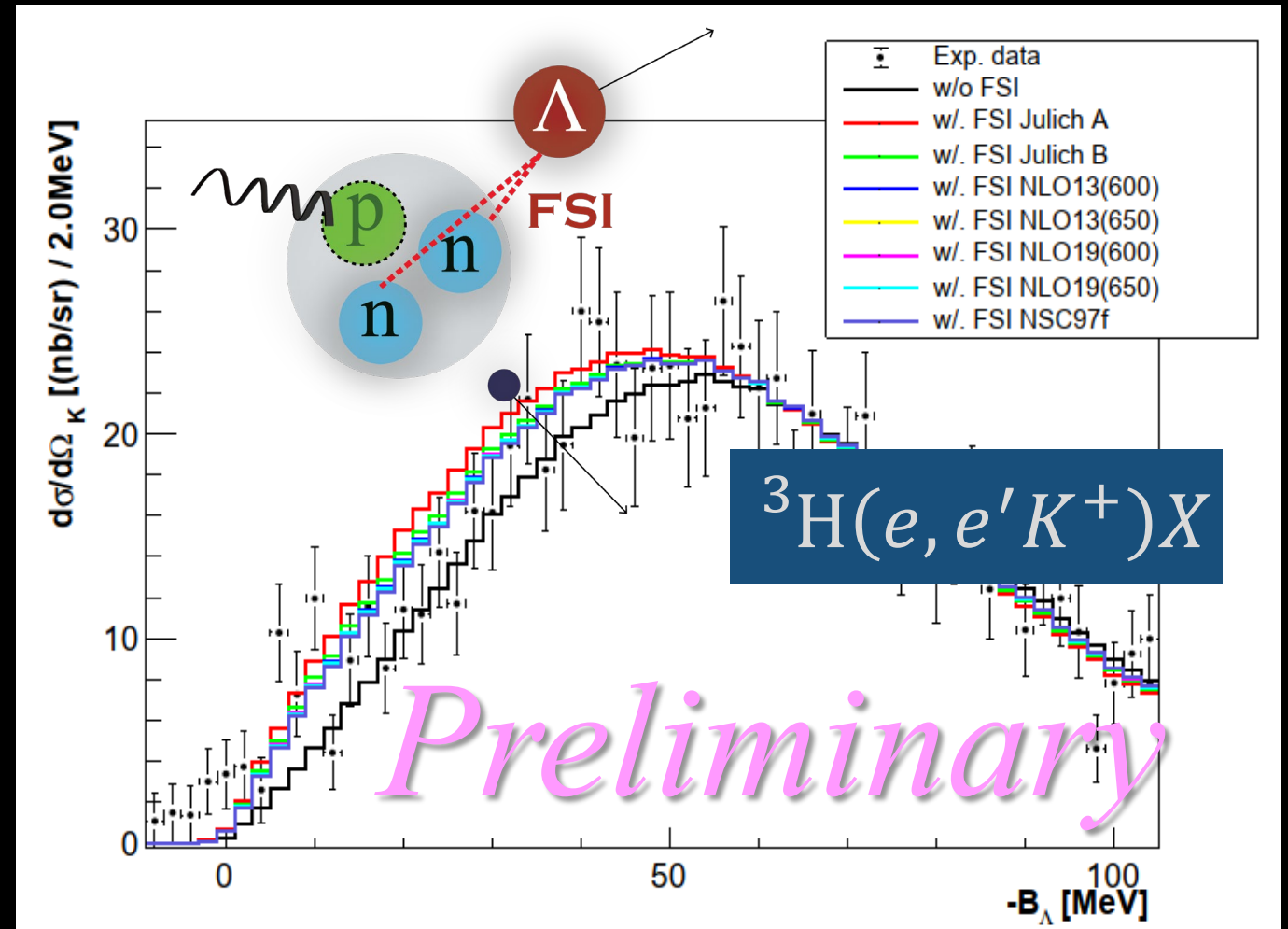
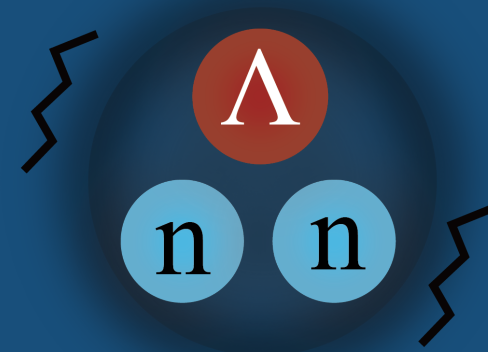


Figure from K. Itabashi (Tohoku Univ.)

SUMMARY

nn Λ search experiment (E12-17-003, 2018)

- The existence of nn Λ bound state is a deep mystery (theory)
- Resonant state may exist (theory)
- $^3\text{H}(e,e'\text{K}^+)\text{nn}\Lambda$ @ Hall A
 - Sensitive to both bound and resonant states → **very unique**



Analyses

1. Production cross section ← **Published, and introduced today.**
 - Excess was found to be about 2.3~2.7 σ (Fit-A and B)
 - Upper limits at 90% C.L. : 21 and 31 nb/sr for Fit-A and B
2. Peak search with a count-base spectrum
3. n Λ FSI from the QF shape

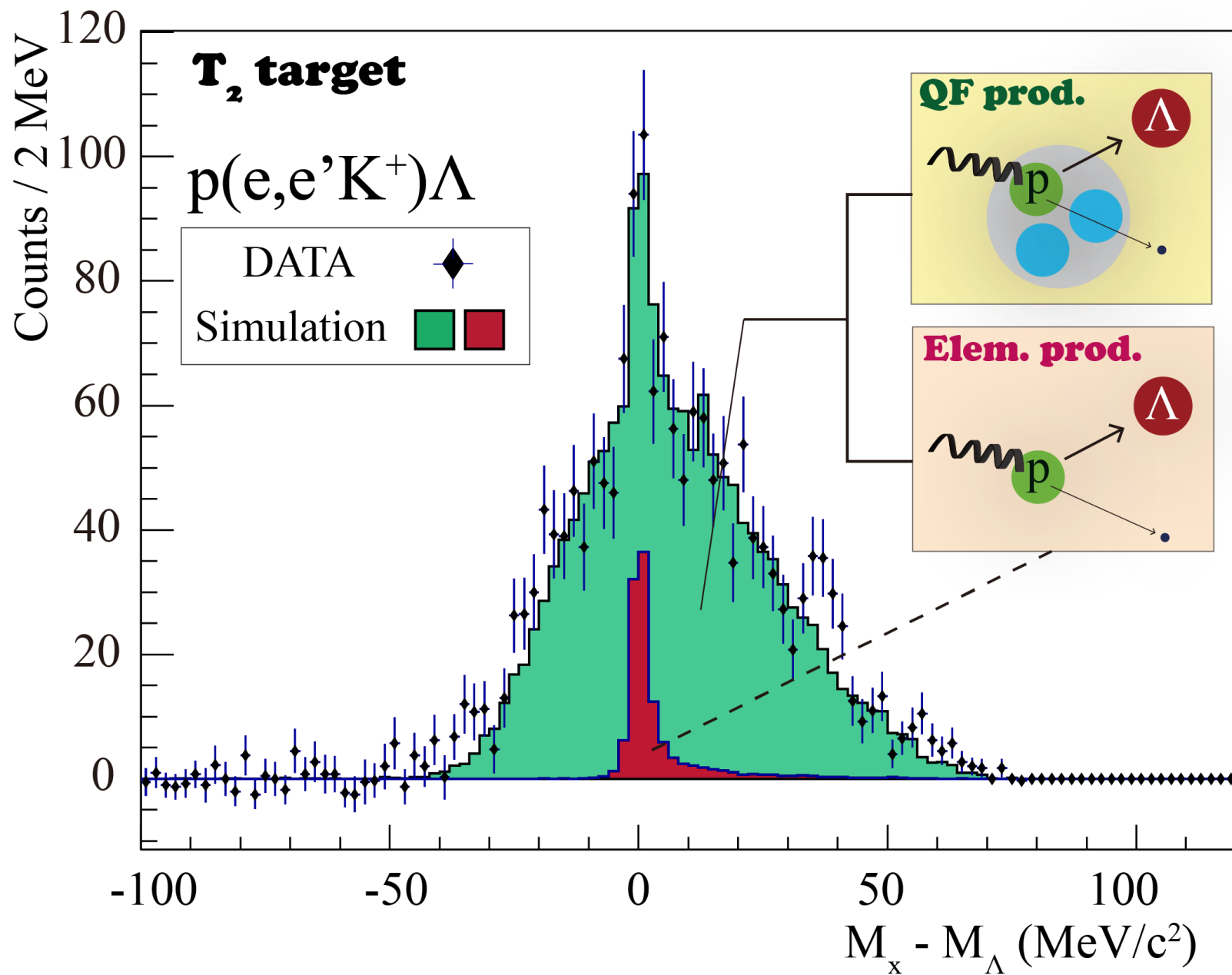
K.N. Suzuki et al., PTEP 2022, 1, 013D01 (2022)



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



BACKUP



H₂ in T₂ target

A few % of H₂ compared to T₂

1-D SCAN

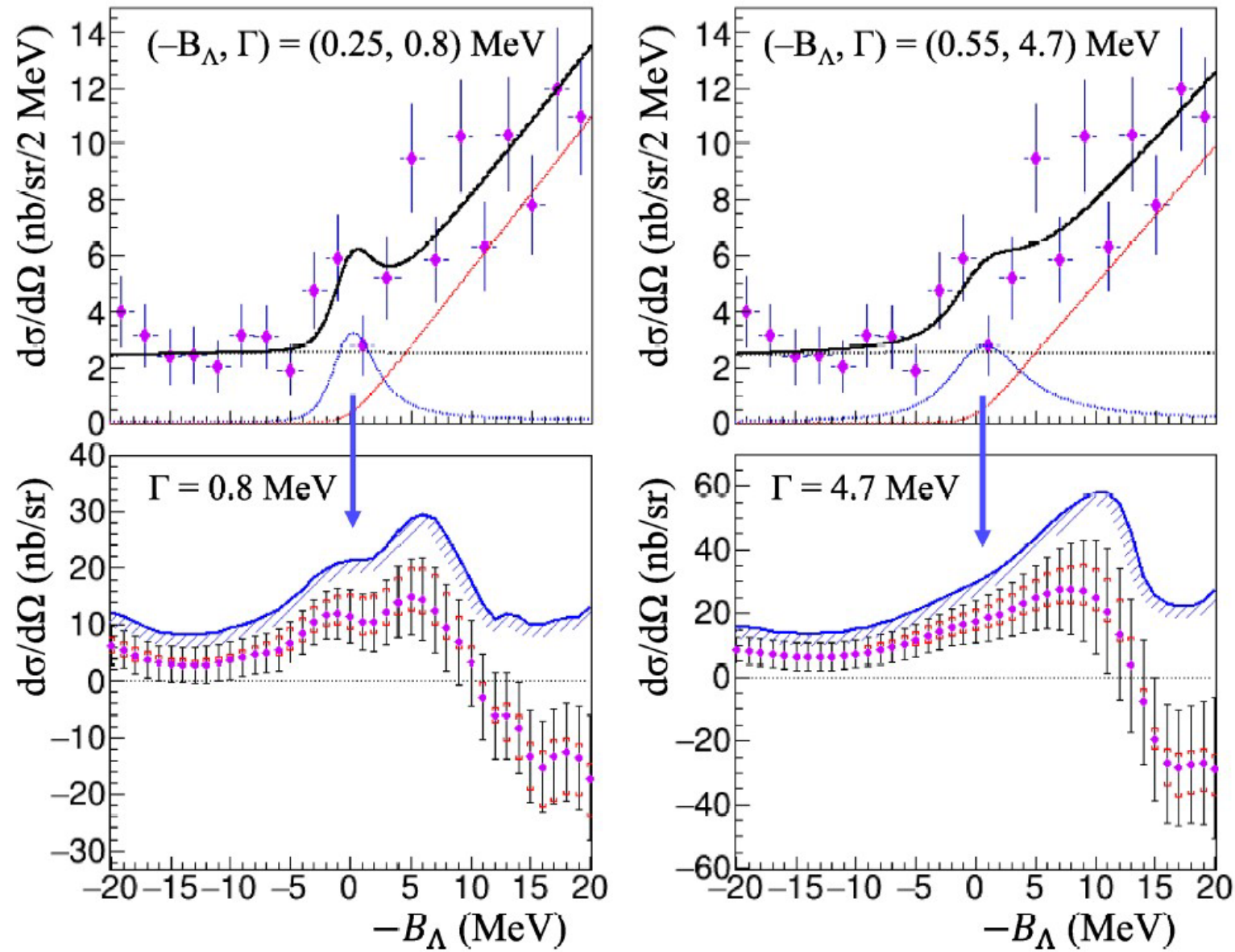


Fig. 11. The differential cross-section as a function of $-B_\Lambda$ (MeV). Spectral fits were done by assuming $(-B_\Lambda, \Gamma) = (0.25, 0.8)$ MeV and $(0.55, 4.7)$ MeV respectively, which are predictions adopted from Refs. [8,12]. Each panel shows the differential cross-section of exceeded events over the assumed QF distribution as a function of an assumed peak center.