

**The physics experiment E31 to
search for
the $\Lambda(1405)$ via the
 $d(K^-, \pi\Sigma)$ reaction
at J-PARC K1.8BR.**

2019/03/15

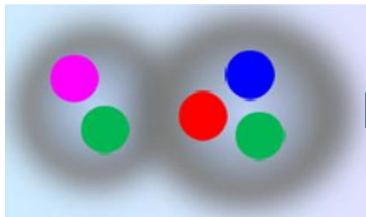
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Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University

Contents:

1. What is the $\Lambda(1405)$?
2. J-PARC E31 2-run
3. Data analysis:
 - Identification of the particles;
4. Reconstruction of the side band events
5. Summary and To Do

Motivations:

1. How are hadrons formed from quarks?
2. Are there hadrons made of more than 3 quarks?



???

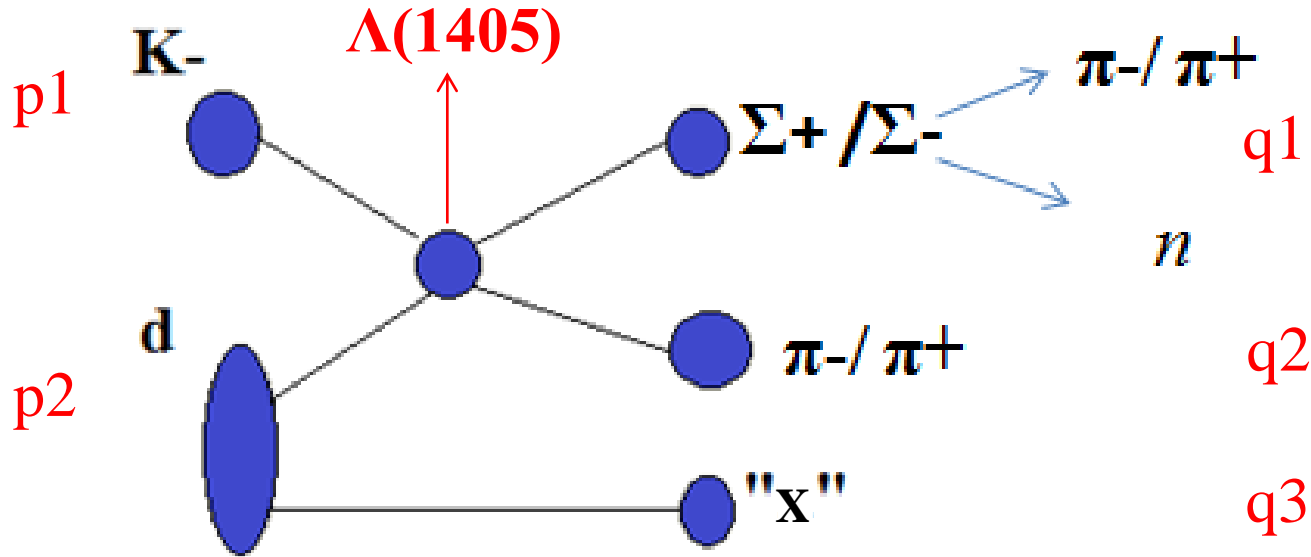


$\Lambda(1405)$
(an exotic state)
Contains 5 quarks



Exotic state may give hints to solve the questions: how are hadrons formed from quarks and further understanding of the strong interaction

Direct process (one step reaction): $K^- d \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^- / \Sigma^- \pi^+ \text{ "X"}$



$\Lambda(1405)$ can be formed in the collision of K with proton in the deuteron. Formation is observed by detecting its decay products Σ and π

How to measure mass:

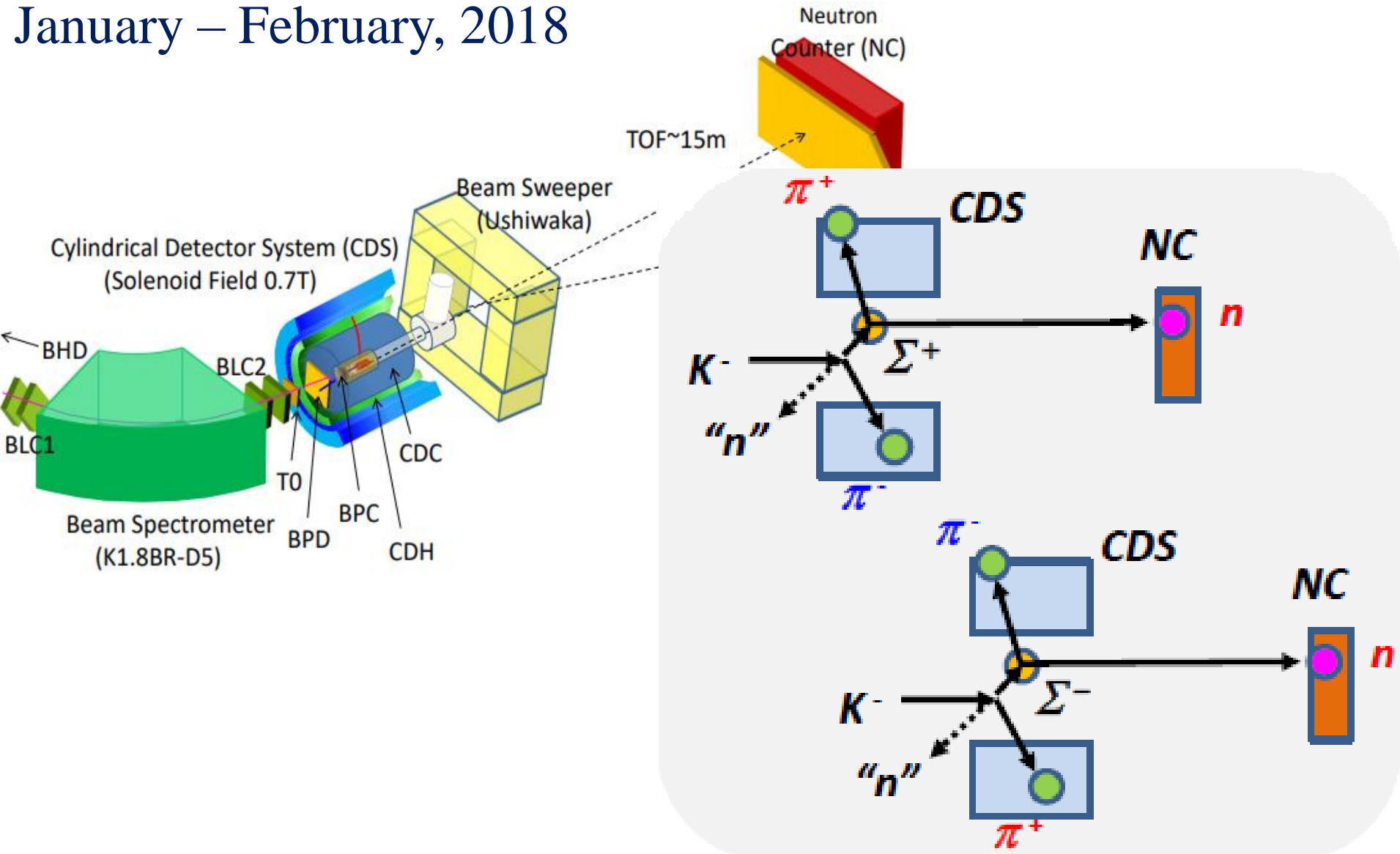
Missing mass

Invariant mass

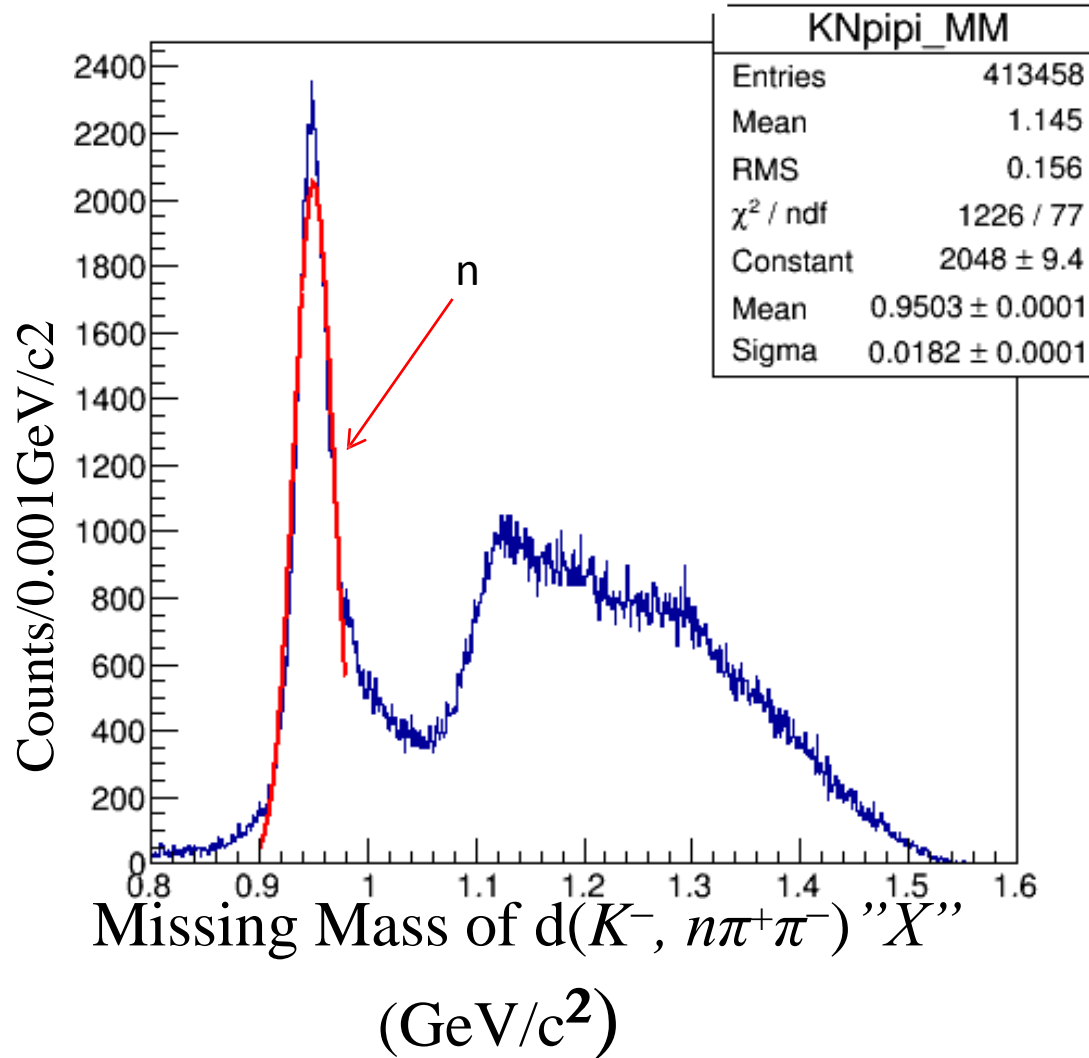
$$(p_1 + p_2 - q_3)^2 \equiv (q_1 + q_2)^2$$

Experimental setup

January – February, 2018



Missing neutron identification in $d(K^-, n\pi^+\pi^-)''X''$

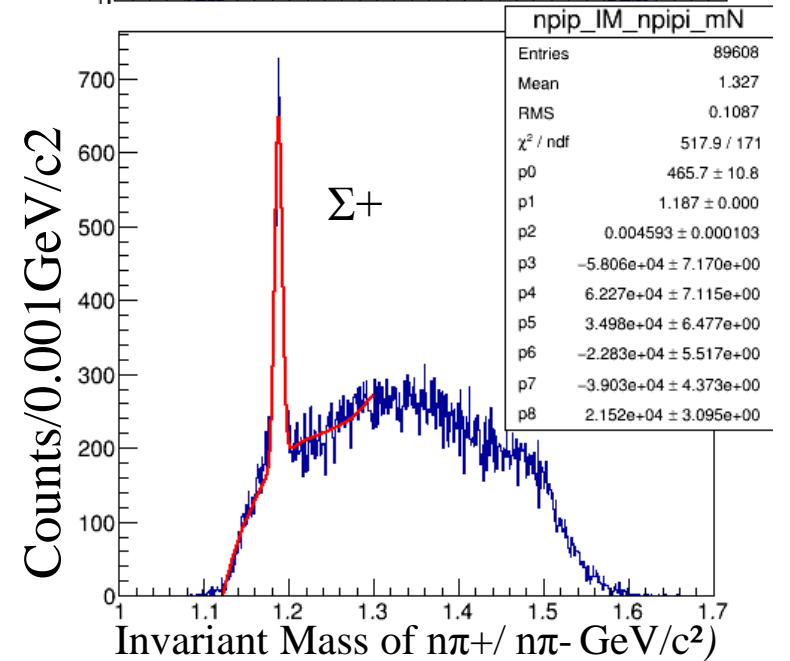
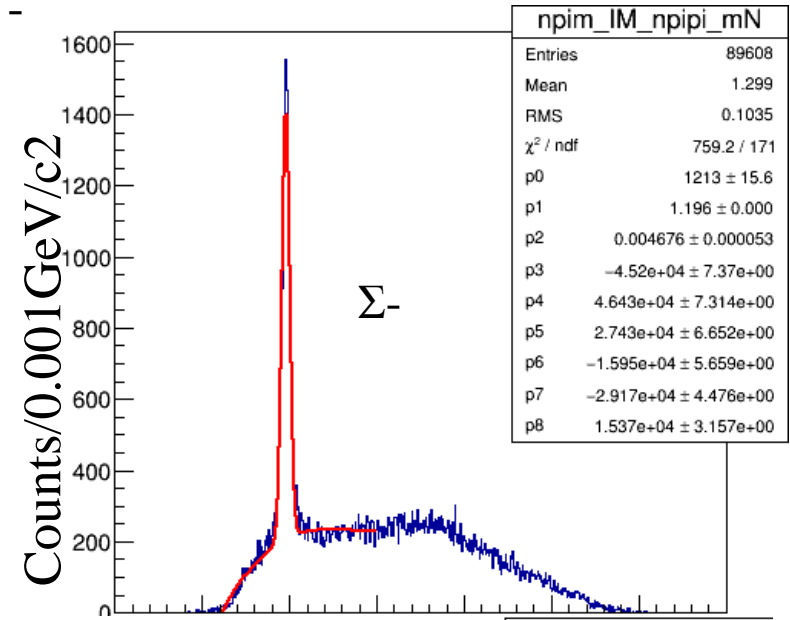
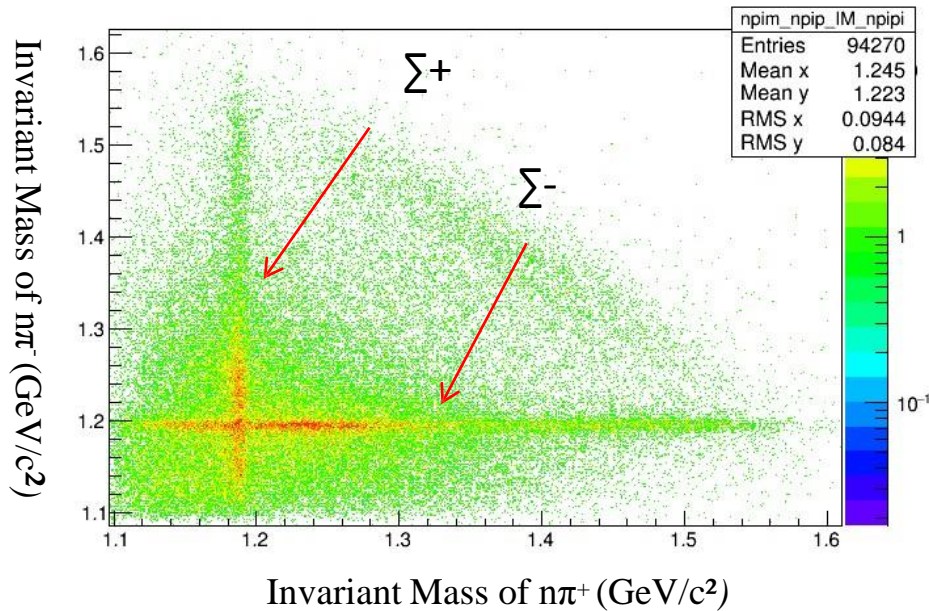


$0.9 < \text{mass_neutron} < 0.98$

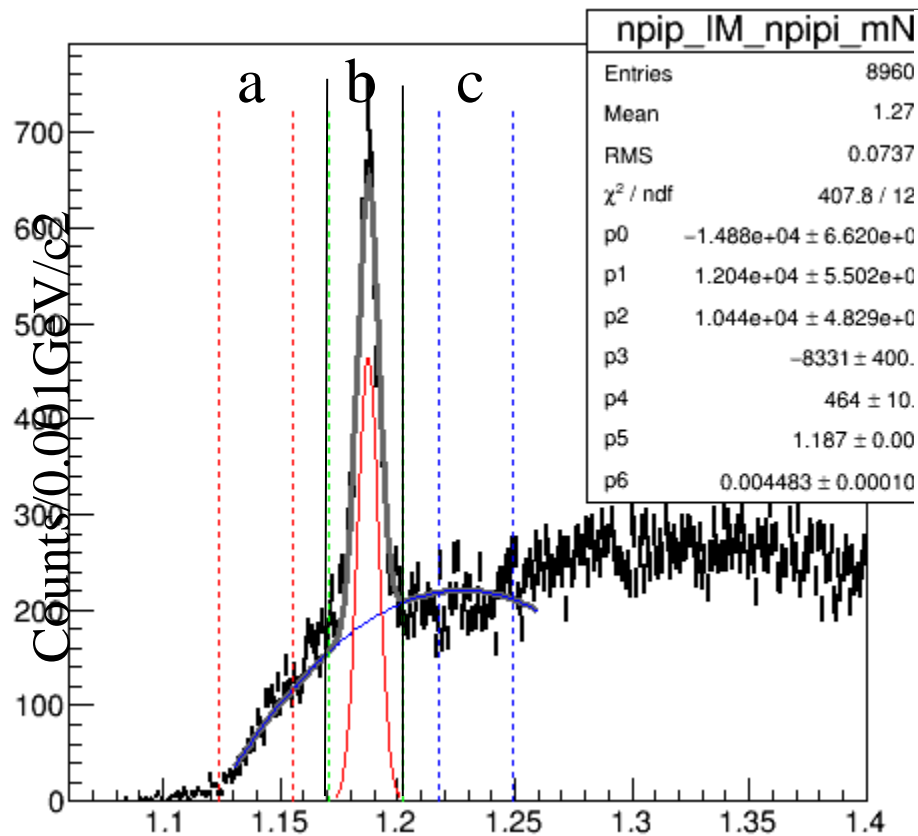
Selected as a neutron mass

Invariant Mass of $n\pi^+$ and $n\pi^-$

The strong focusing cross-image corresponds to Σ -decay event.

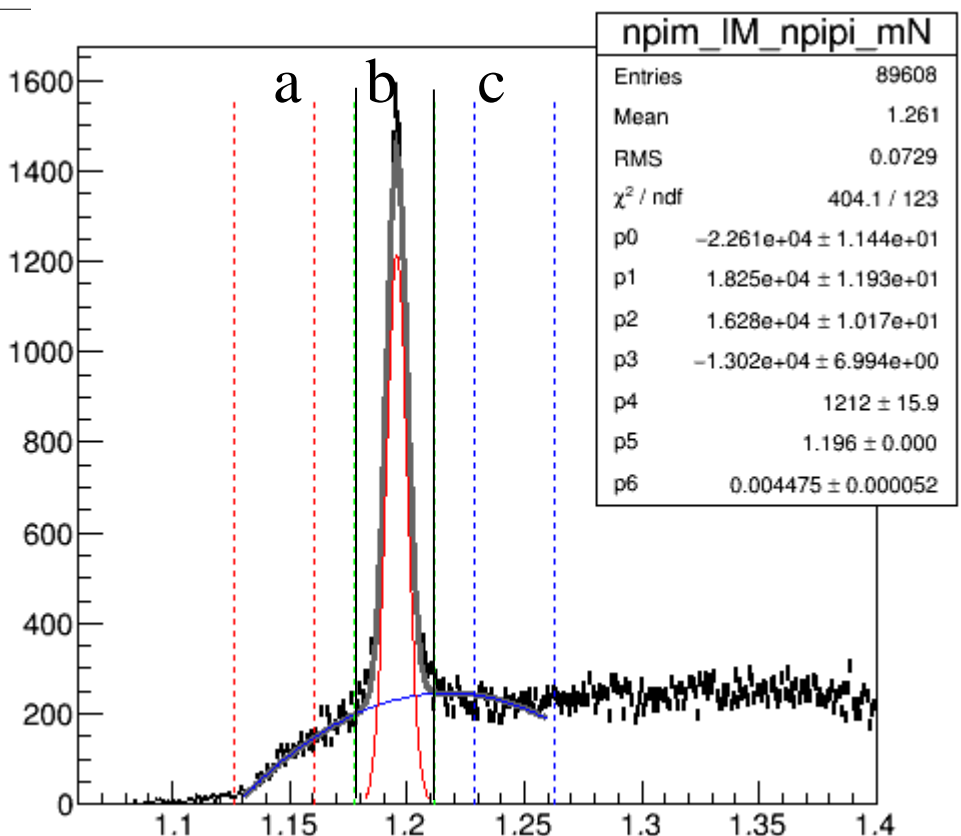


Invariant mass of $n\pi^+$ and $n\pi^-$



Invariant Mass of $n\pi^+$ (GeV/c^2)

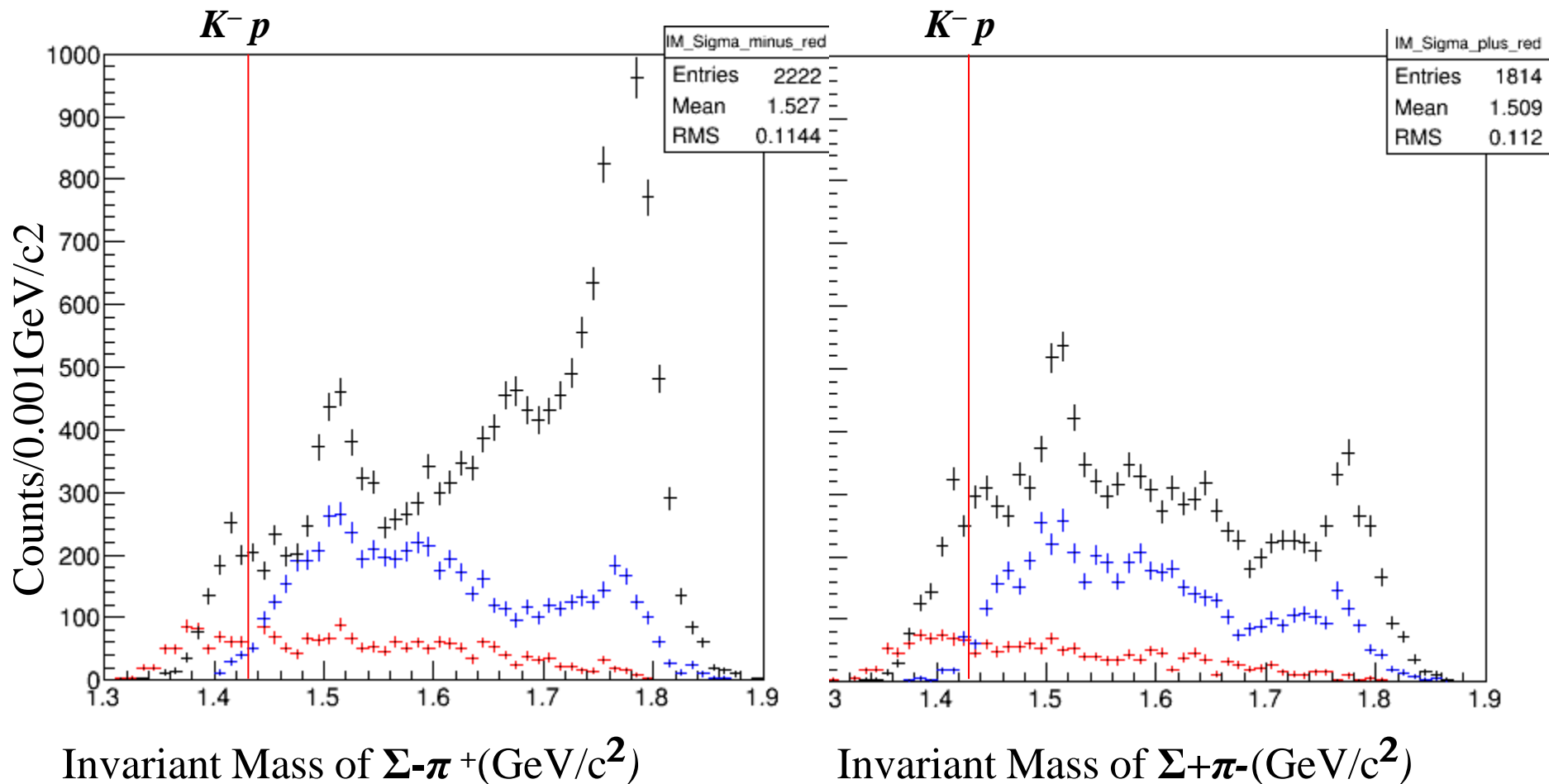
Entries_a = 1440
 Entries_b = 4080
 Entries_c = 4800
 Sigma = 0.00428133
 Mean = 1.18726



Invariant Mass of $n\pi^-$ (GeV/c^2)

Entries_a = 1920
 Entries_b = 5160
 Entries_c = 6000
 Sigma = 0.00450004
 Mean = 1.19556

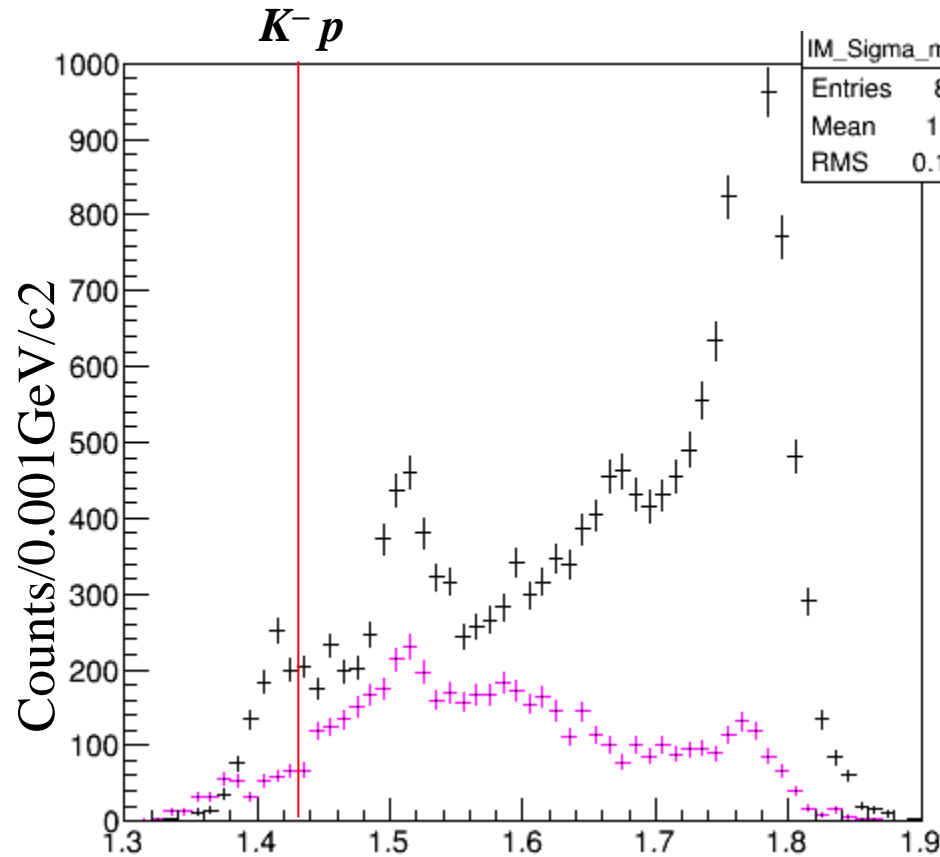
Invariant mass of $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ and $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ with sideband (a=red, b=black, c=blue) events



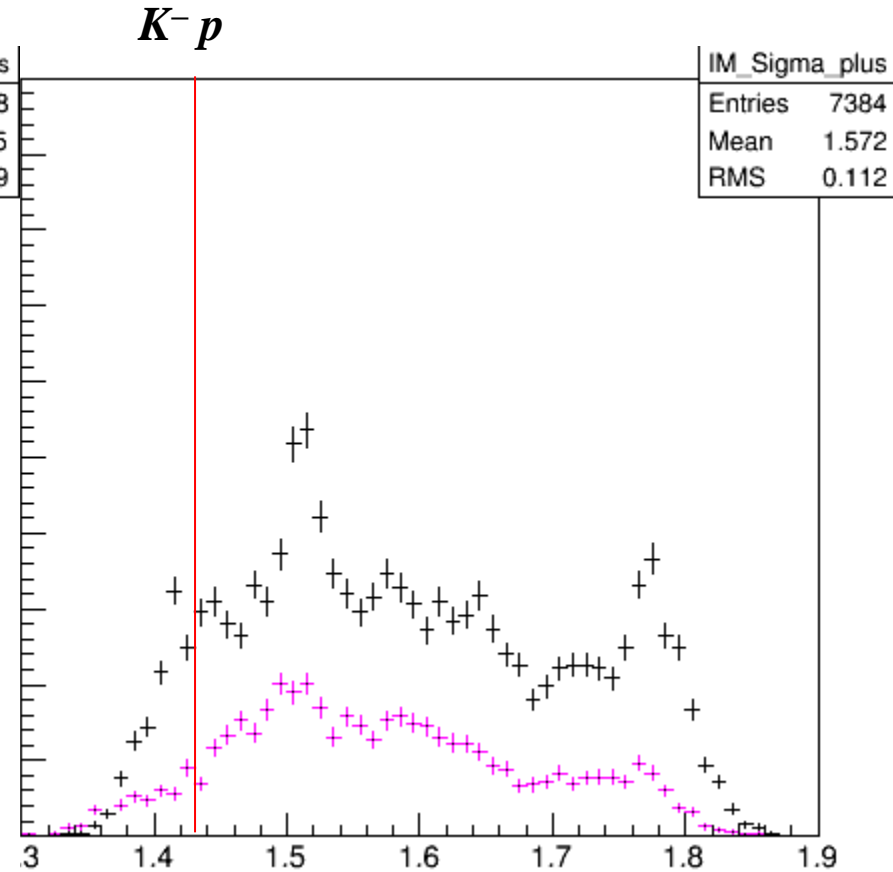
Invariant mass of $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ and $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ with normalization of the side band

"average" = $b/(a+c)$

scaled by this formula



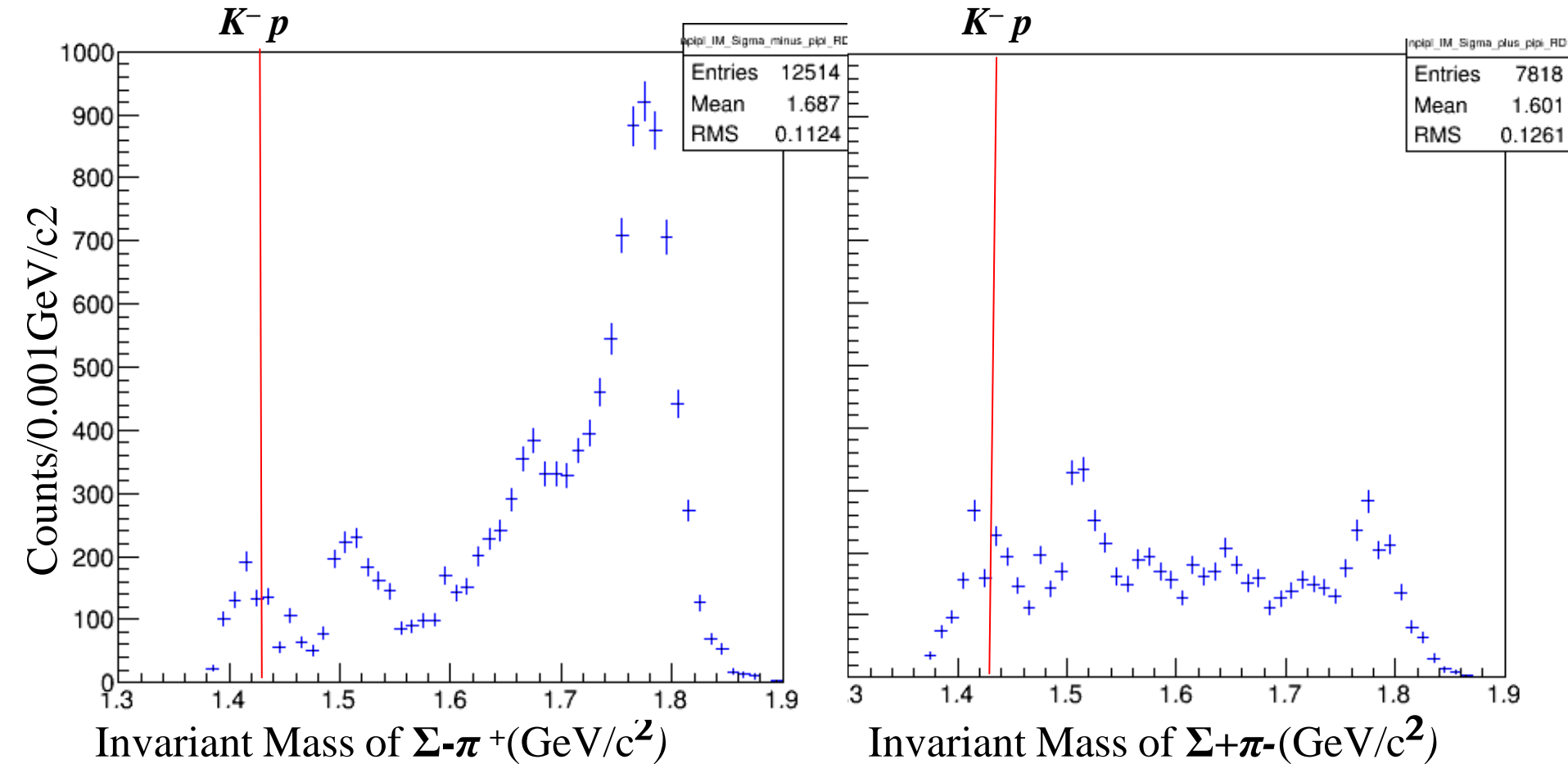
Invariant Mass of $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ (GeV/c^2)



Invariant Mass of $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ (GeV/c^2)

Invariant Mass of the $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ and $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ in the $d(K^-, \Sigma\pi)^n$ reaction (acceptance is uncorrected)

back ground subtracted spectrums



Summary:::

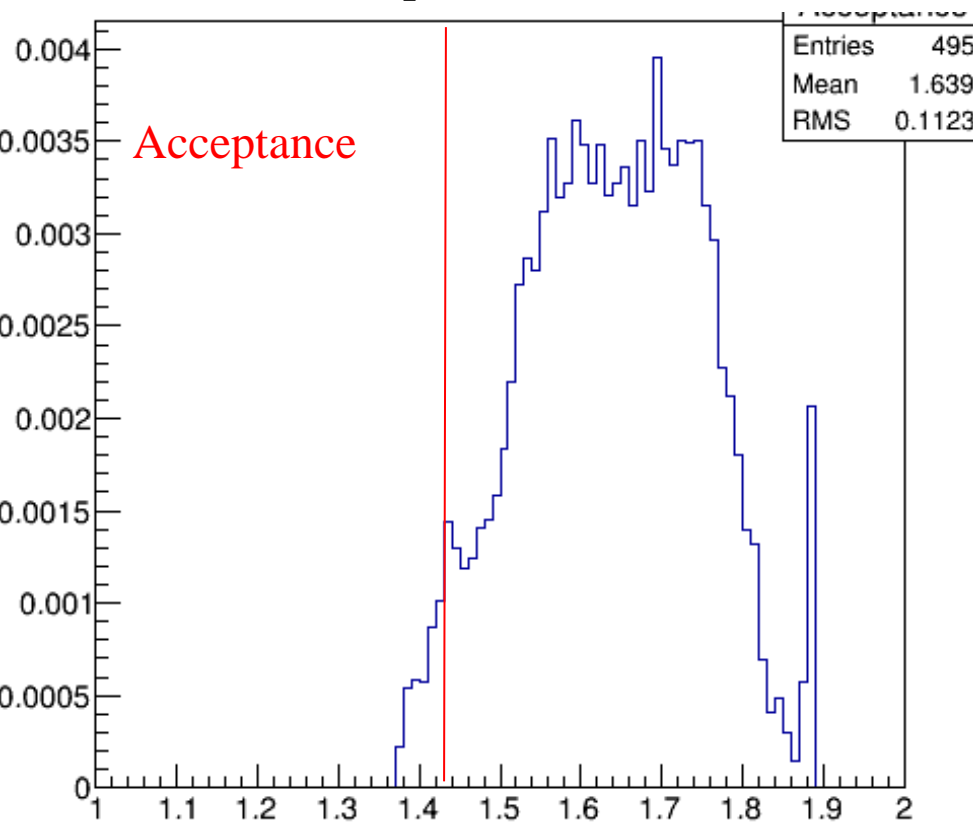
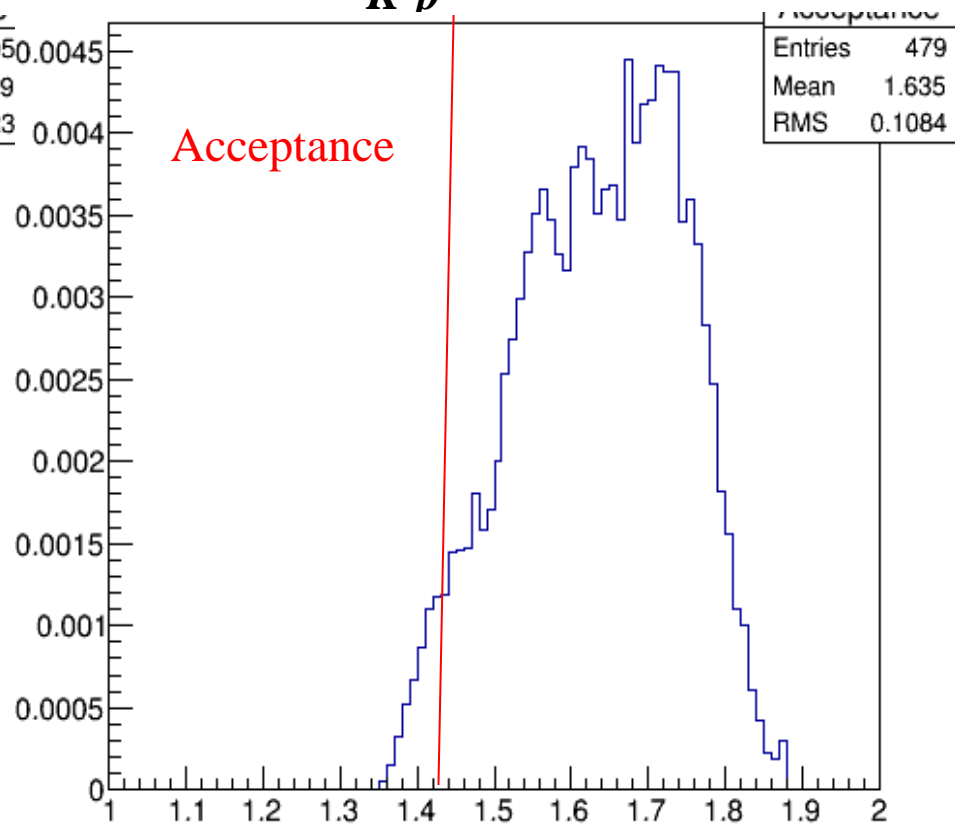
1. We have performed the physics experiment E31-2 run and obtained $d(K^-, \Sigma\pi)^n$ spectrum shape;
2. All the related behaviors of the $d(K^-, \Sigma\pi)^n$ reaction are explained by one step process;
3. By using background estimation we have obtained the clear $\Lambda(1405)$ peak position.

To Do:::

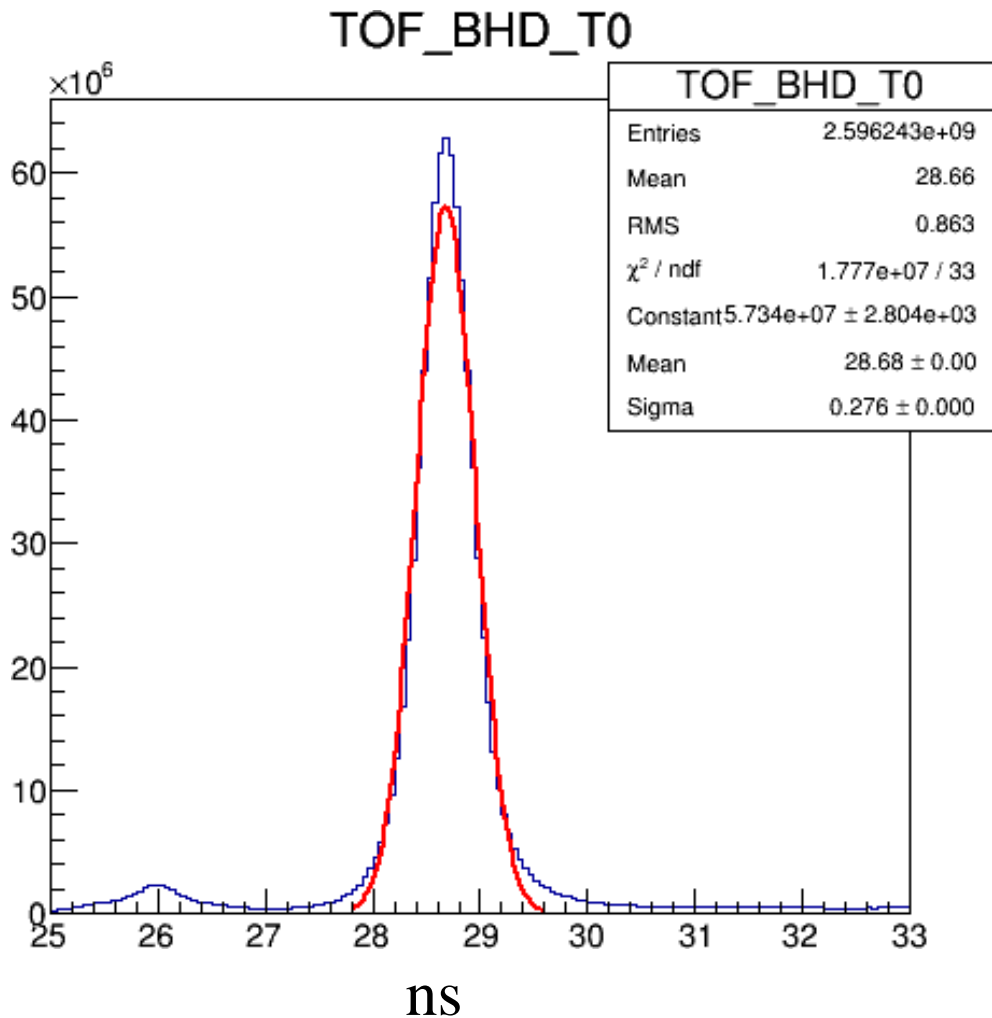
Monte Carlo simulation;

- acceptance correction (current status);
- detection efficiencies for the relevant particles, including analysis efficiency;
- cross section

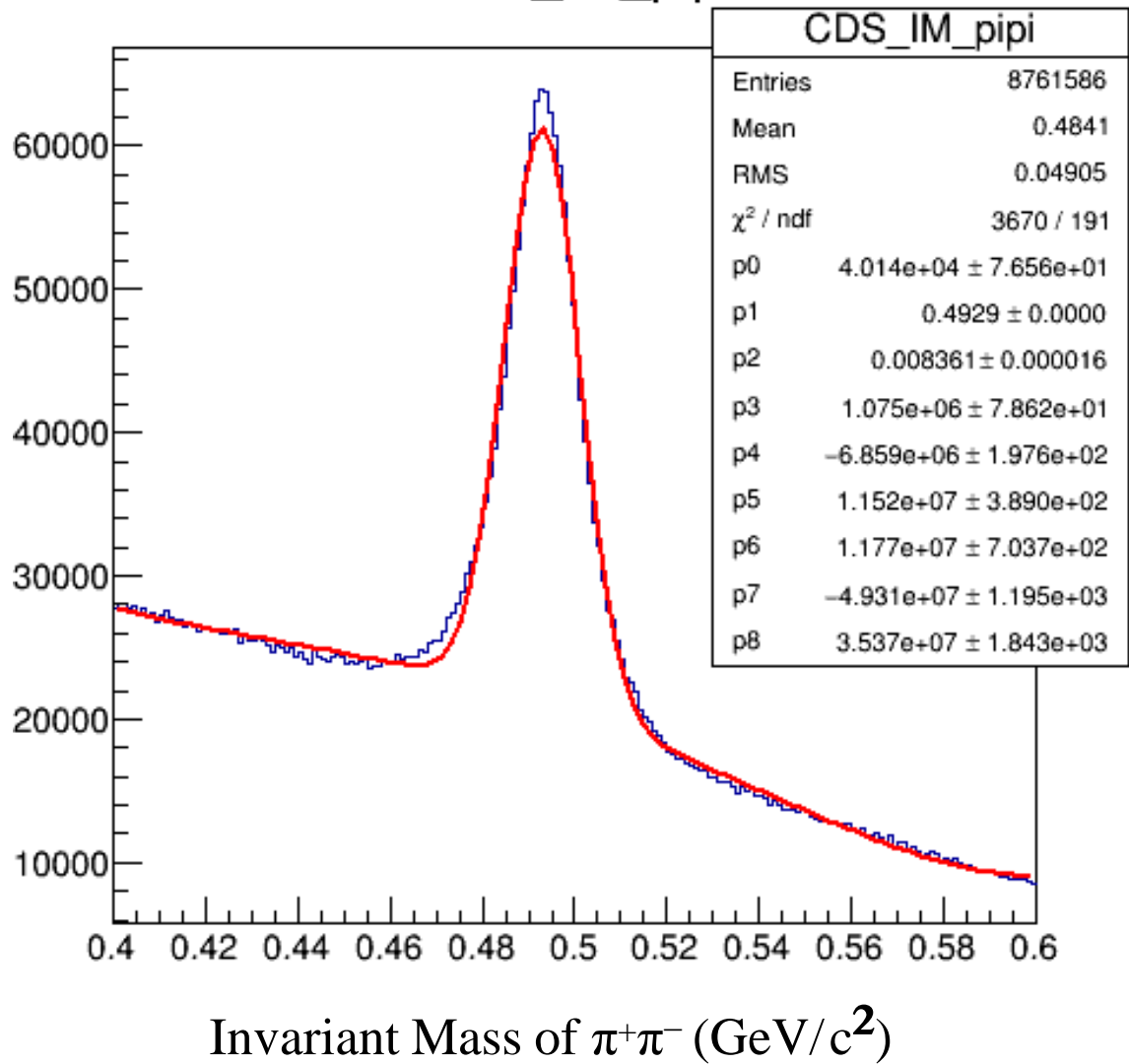
BACKUP

K^-p Invariant Mass of $\Sigma-\pi^+$ (GeV/ c^2) K^-p Invariant Mass of $\Sigma-\pi^+$ (GeV/ c^2)

K and π peaks have seen clearly.
Trig:KCDH2
Condition: T01hit, BHD mul



K⁰bar mass reconstruction



Trig:KCDH2

Condition: cds 2 track

Momentum and mass distribution

