

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

RIKEN H. Ota

for E15 collaboration

- ✓ Kaonic nuclear experiments
- ✓ **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
- 3He(in-flight K-, p) spectrum Tokuda
- Λ p+n(missing) channel analysis Sada

J-PARC E15 collaboration

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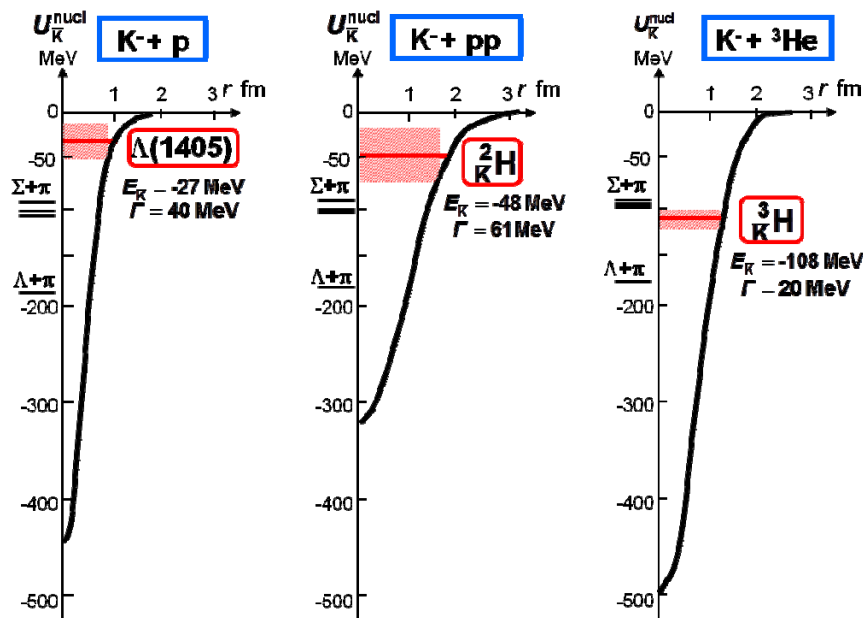
(\$) Co-Spokesperson

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. C65 (2002) 044005.

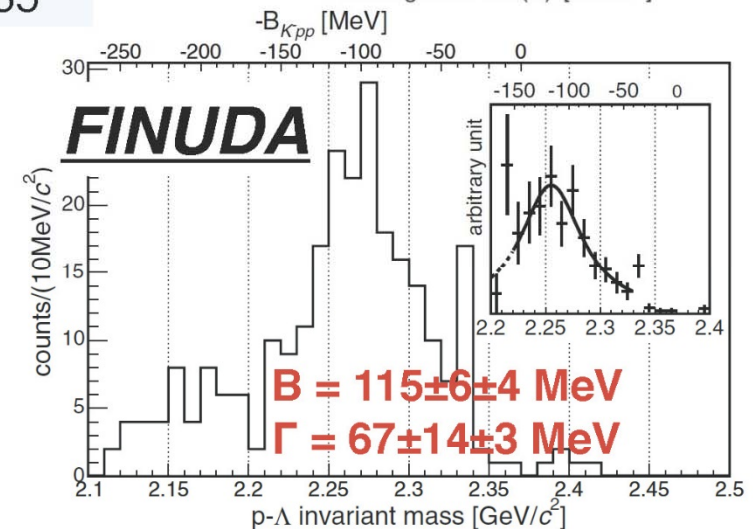
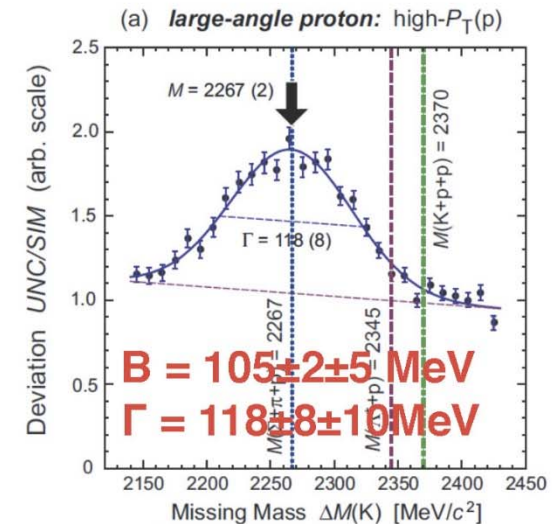
Y. Akaishi & T. Yamazaki, Phys. Lett. B535 (2002) 70.

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

chiral & energy dependent	B.E.[MeV]	Γ [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]	Γ [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?

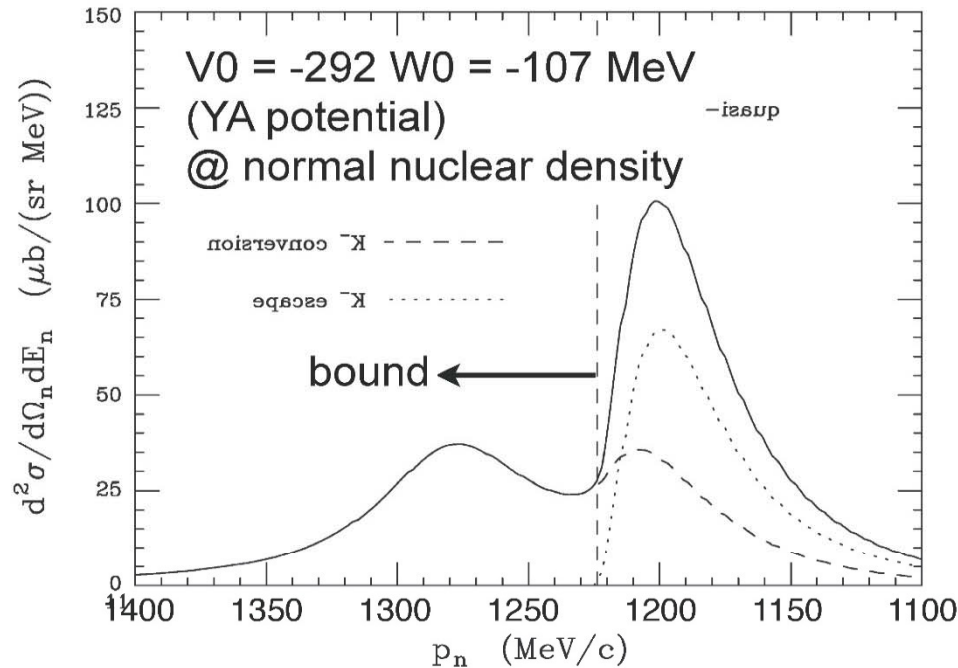
DISTO $B(K^-pp)$ [MeV]



INPC2013 @ Firenze, Jun. 6th ,2013

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

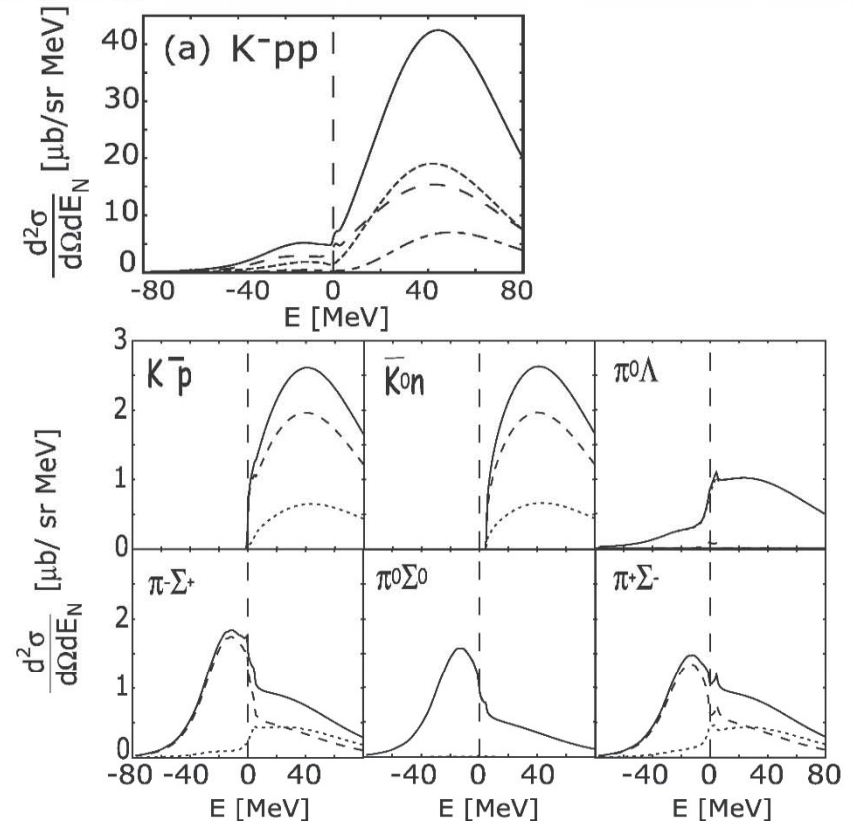
$\text{K}^- + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \text{"K-pp"} + n$ @ $P_{\text{K}}=1\text{GeV}/c, \theta=0^\circ$



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

**cross section
may be $> \text{mb}/\text{sr}$**

Easy to observe
If $d\sigma/d\Omega > 1.0 \text{ mb}/\text{sr}$



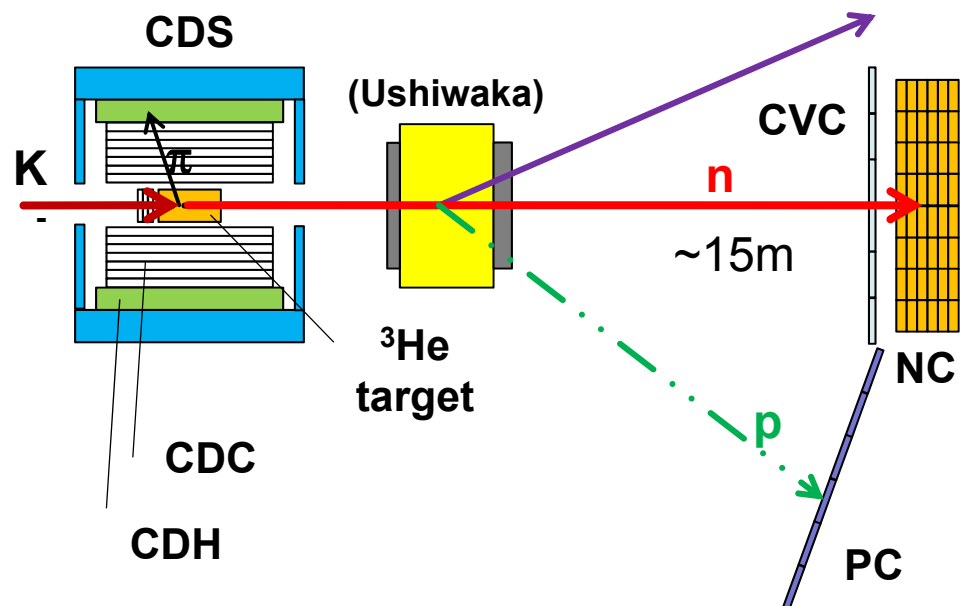
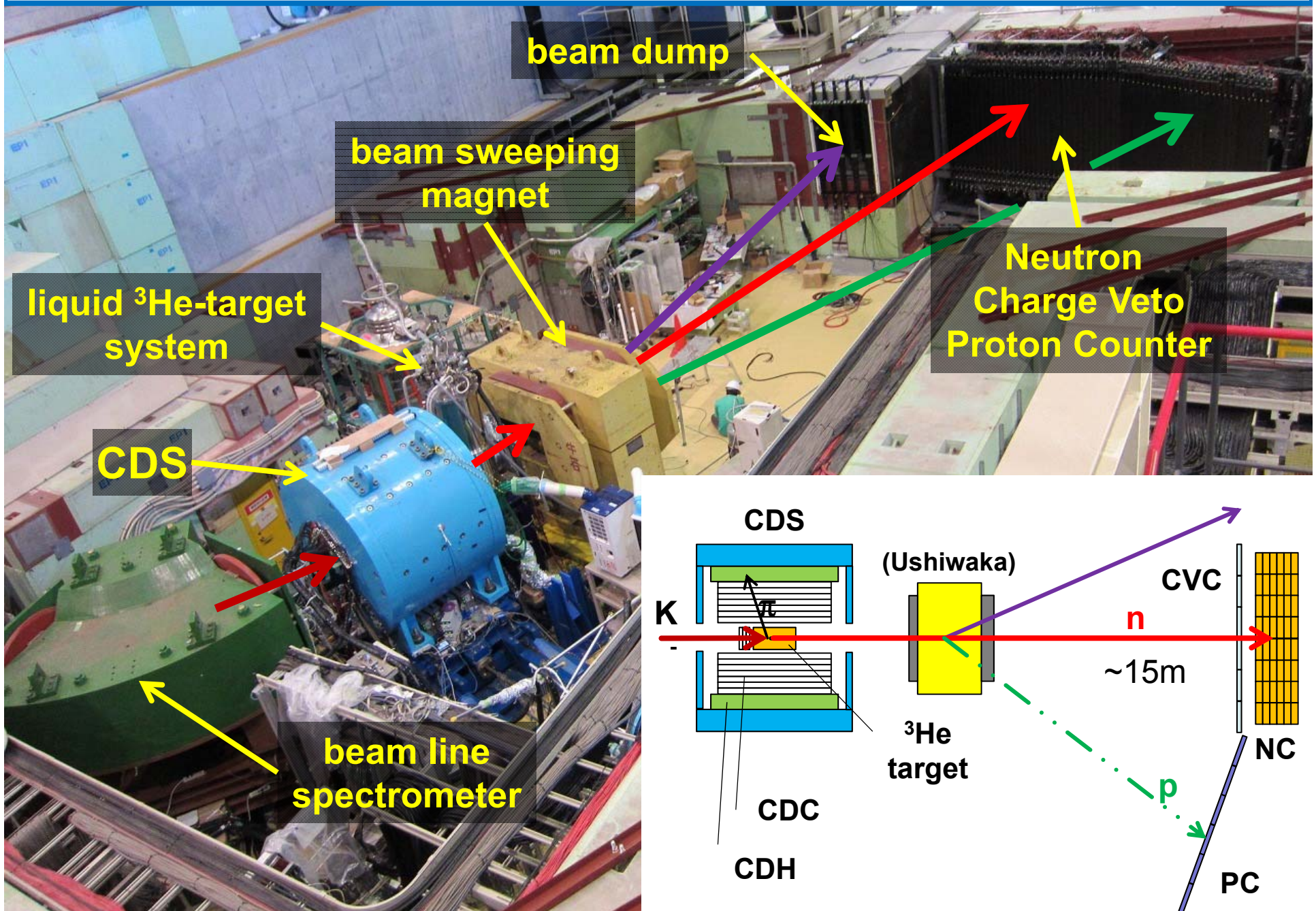
J. Yamagata-Sekihara et. al.,
Phys. Rev. C 80, 045204 (2009)

**Σ tag may enhance the
structure in bound region.**

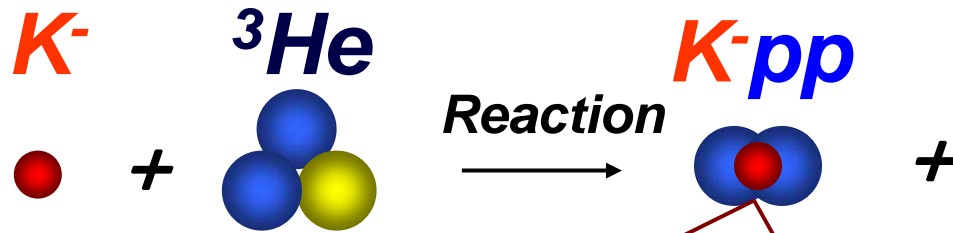
E15 Experiment

**Setup &
Performance of detectors**

K1.8BR spectrometer [Jun. 2012]

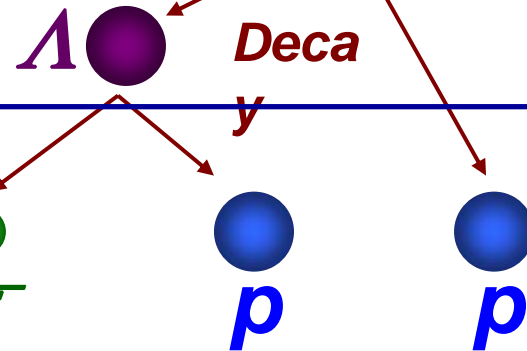


J-PARC E15 (Search for K -pp deeply-bound kaonic nuclear state)



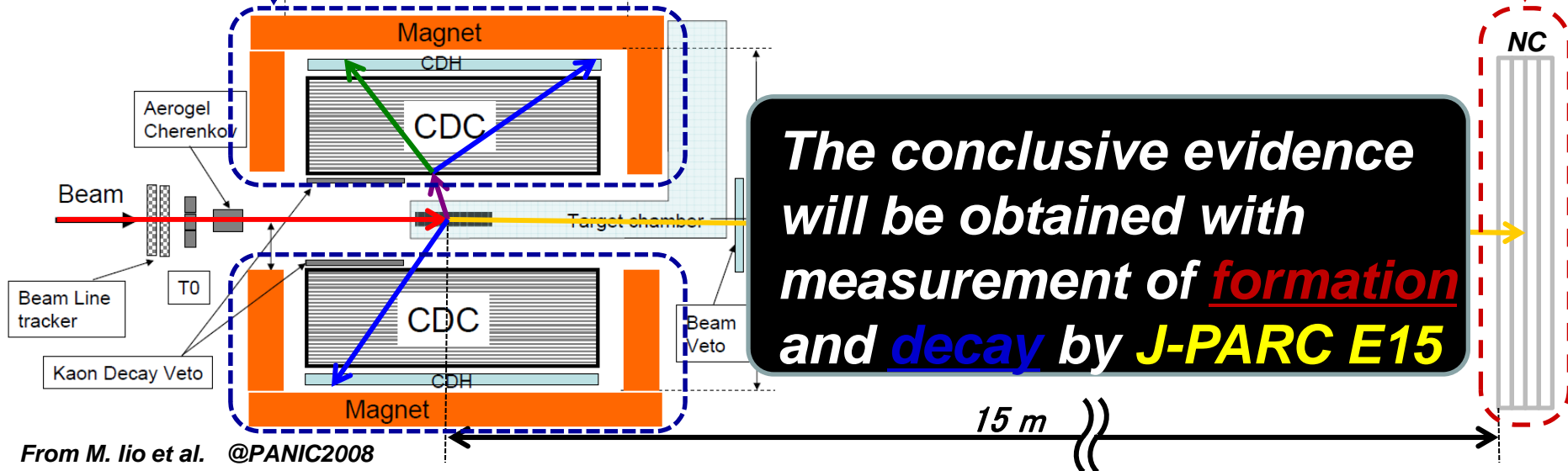
Missing mass spectroscopy

n K^-pp search with TOF measurement of neutron



Invariant mass reconstruction

K^-pp search with decay particles measurement



The conclusive evidence will be obtained with measurement of formation and decay by **J-PARC E15**

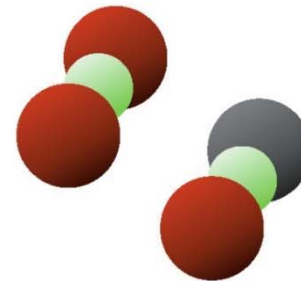
J-PARC E15 1st stage physics run

- Accumulated data
 - w/ liquid helium-3 target: ~1% of original proposal

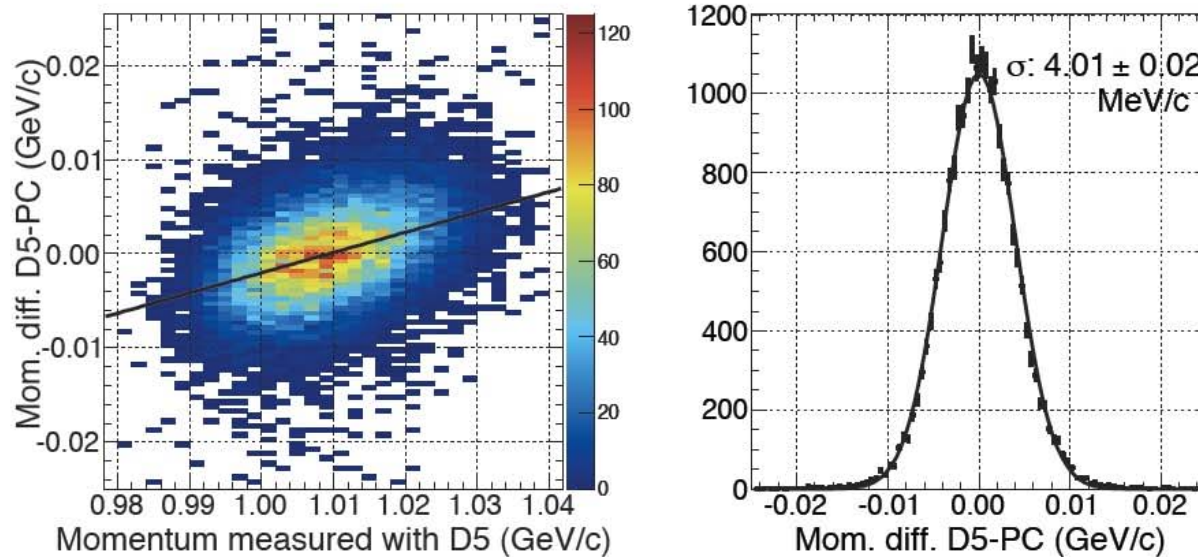
period	primary beam intensity	duration	Kaons on target
March, 2013	14.5 kW (18 Tppp, 6s cycle)	30 hours	0.9×10^9
May, 2013	24 kW (30 Tppp, 6s cycle)	88 hours	4.0×10^9

production target: Au 50% loss, spill length: ~2s, spill duty factor: ~45%

- In total, 5×10^9 K- on target
- empty target run, beam-through run, pion scattering run ...
- Expected physics output
 - ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, n)$, [& $\Lambda p n$]
 - ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, p)$, [${}^3\text{He}(K^-, d)$]
 - multi-nucleon absorption, hyperon production etc...



Beam momentum reconstruction



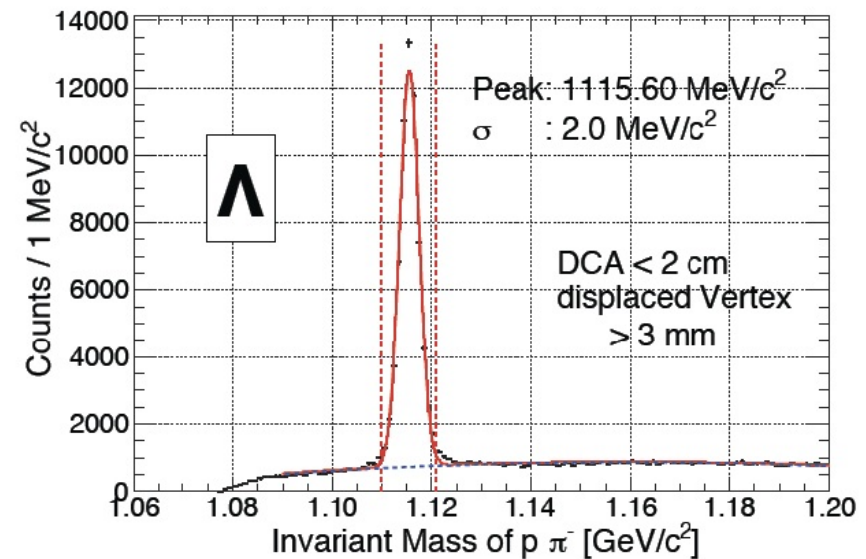
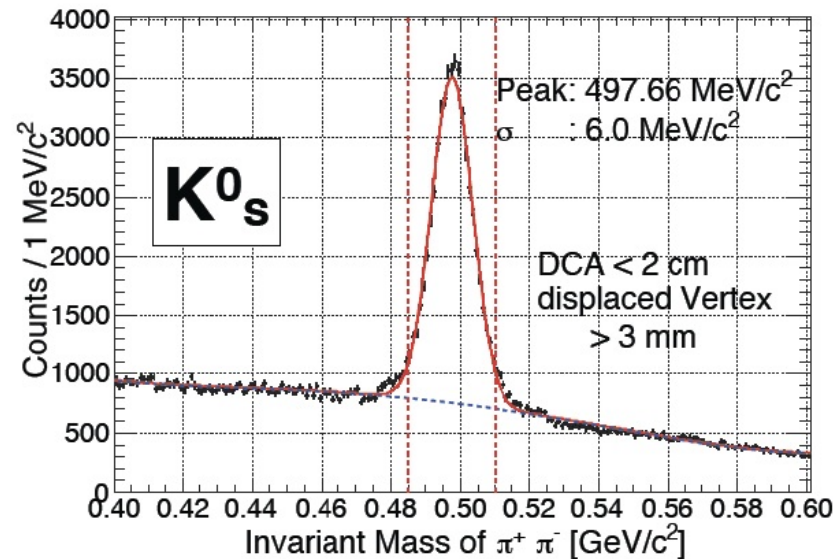
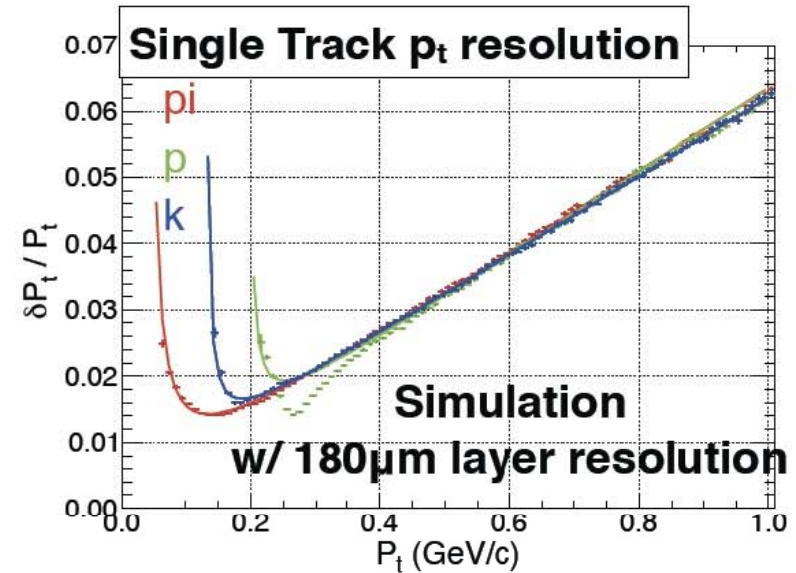
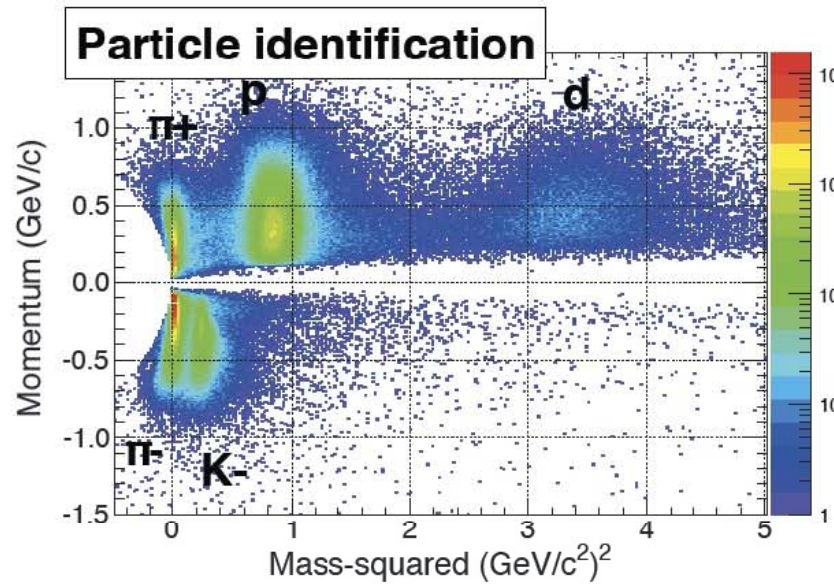
**T0-PC resolution
estimated with simulation:
3.4±0.3 MeV/c**

(Uncertainty in intrinsic timing
resolution for protons)

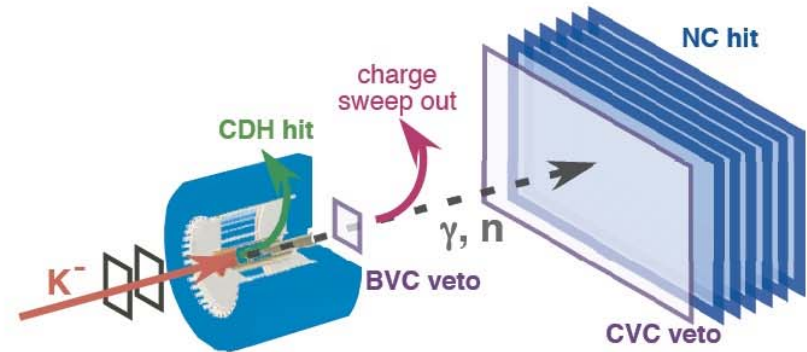
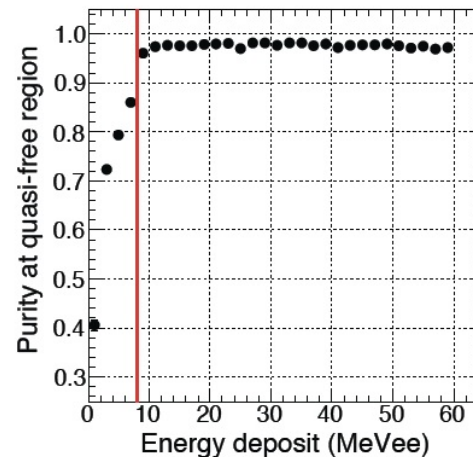
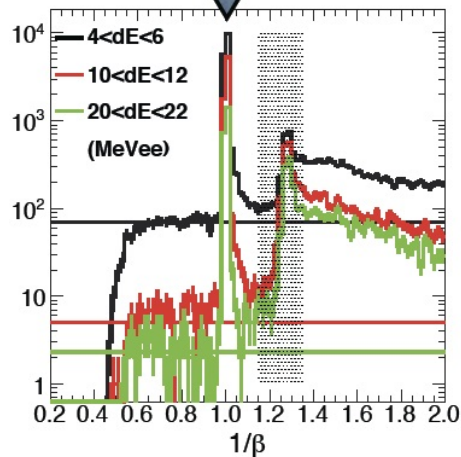
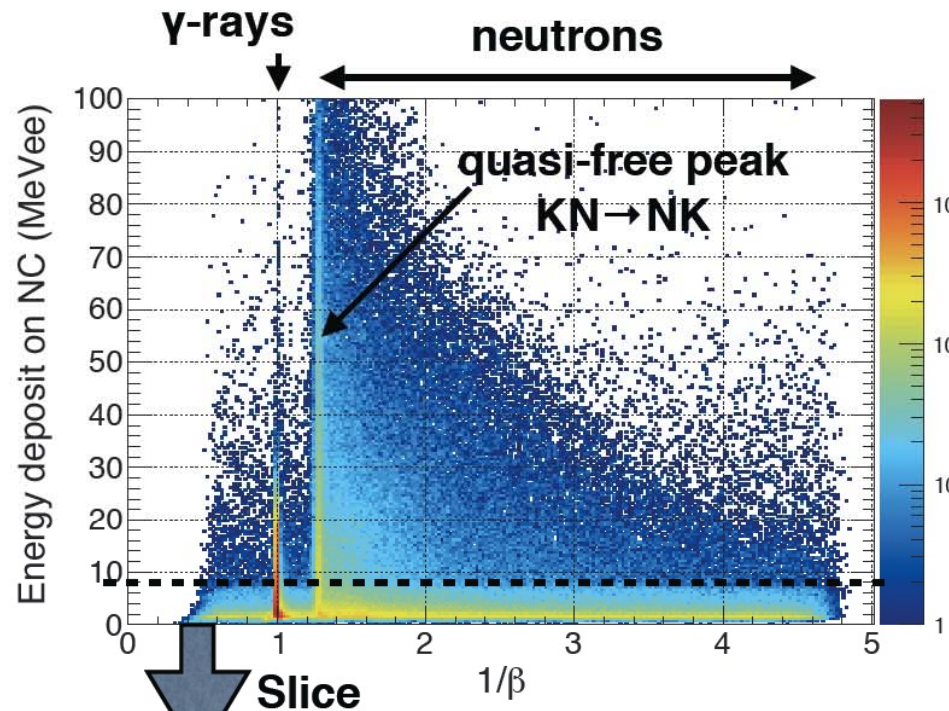
- ▶ **Beam momentum reconstruction**
 - connect BLC1&2 tracks with 2nd order transfer matrix
- ▶ **Proton beam through run**
 - compare with forward TOF (T0-PC)

Beam momentum resolution 2.0 ± 0.5 MeV/c

CDS performance



Neutron analysis



► Neutral hit

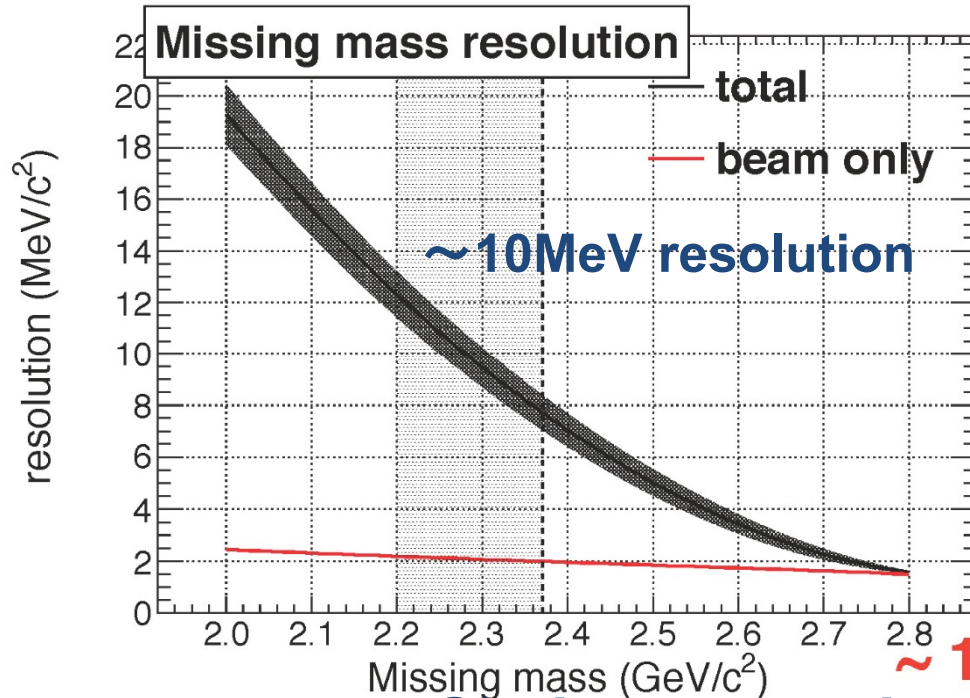
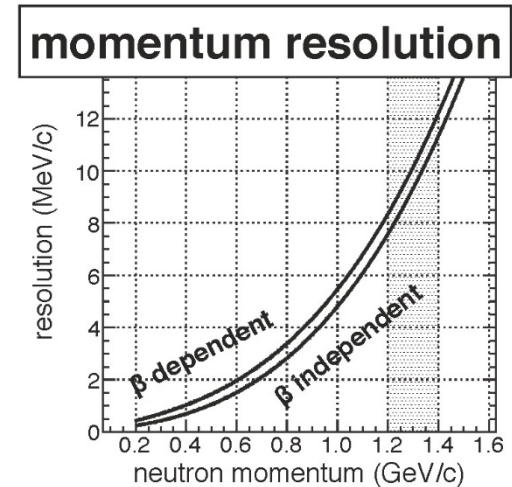
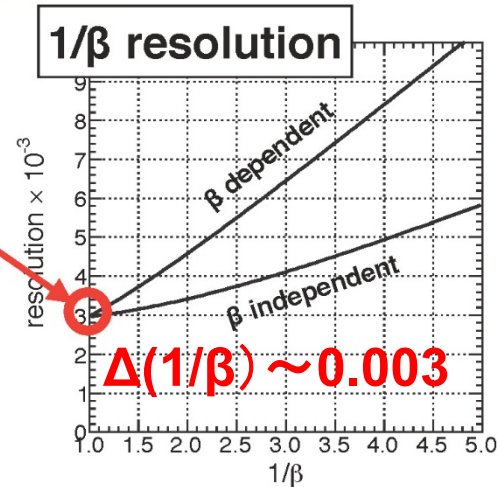
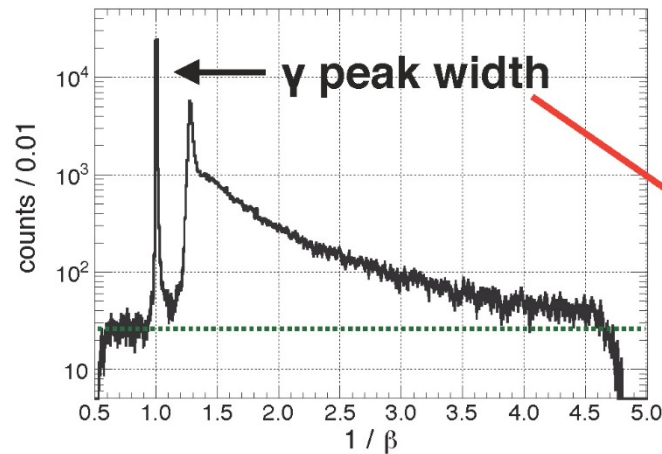
- no hit on the BVC and CVC
- first hit in the NC (timing-wise) was used to calculate $1/\beta$

► Threshold on energy deposit

- reduce accidentals
- online (discr) : ~ 0.5 MeVee
- offline : 8 MeVee

Efficiency = $23 \pm 4\%$

Missing mass resolution



$$\sigma_{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{L_{\text{vertex-NC}}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_z^{NC}}{\beta} \right)^2 + \left(\left(\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\beta_{\text{beam}}} \right) \cdot \sigma_z^{\text{vertex}} \right)^2 + c^2 \sigma_t^2}$$

- ▶ flight length resolution
→ β dependence in $1/\beta$ resolution
- ▶ Intrinsic timing resolution
→ no β dependence in $1/\beta$ resolution
- ▶ Intrinsic resolution does not fully explain the γ peak width
→ add β (in)dependent contribution

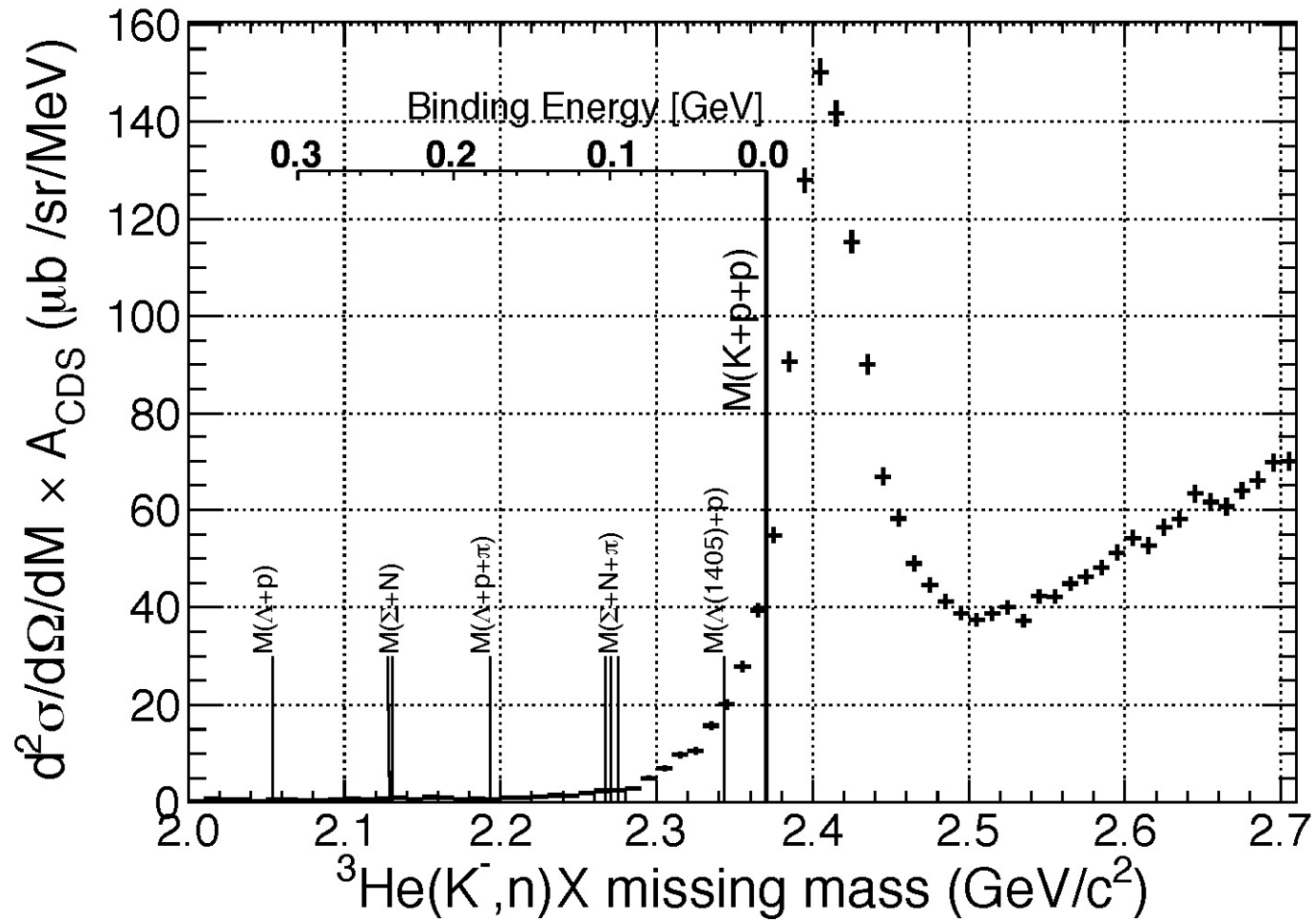
~ 10 MeV/c² resolution achieved !!

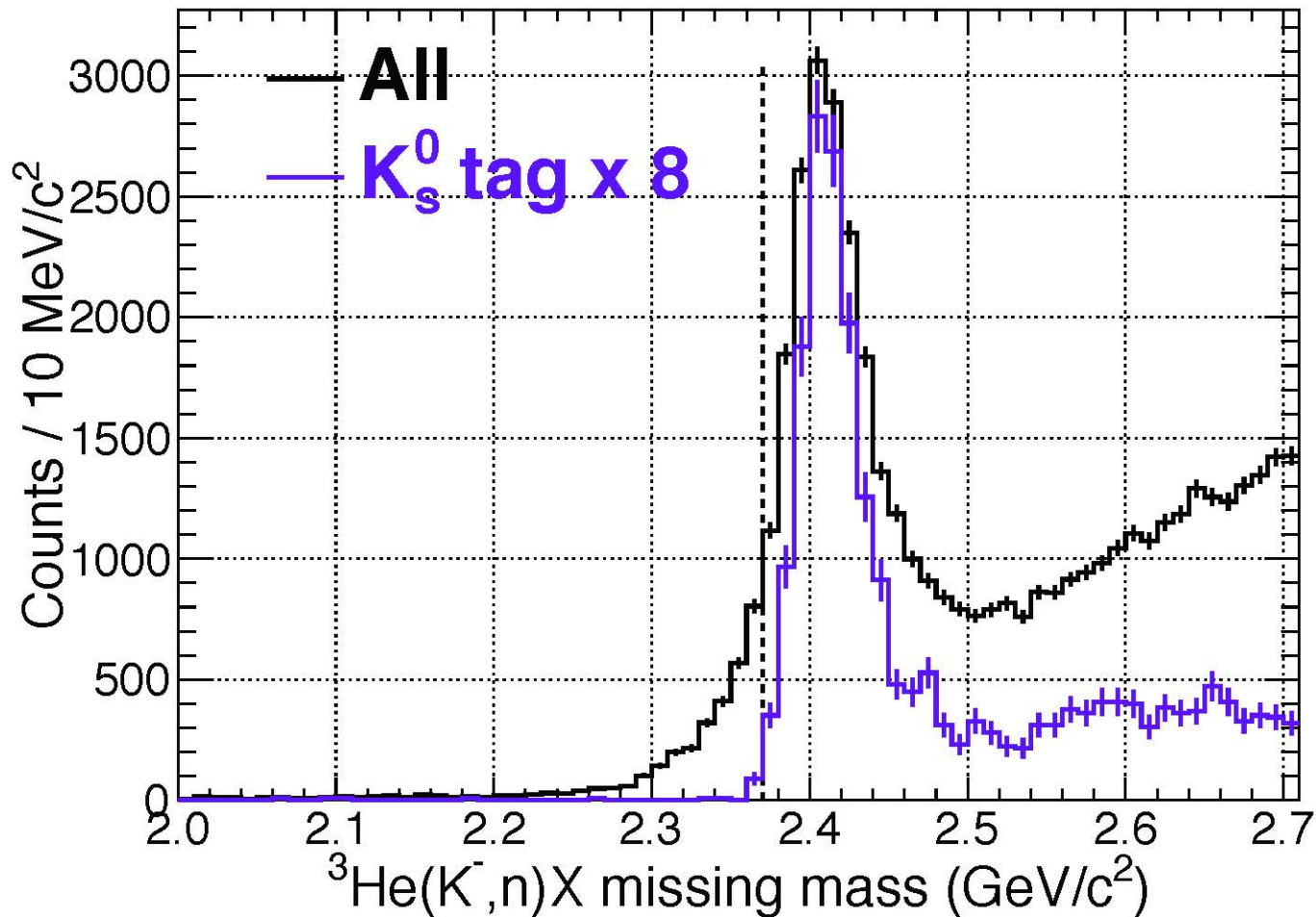
Similar resolution is expected also for proton

**^3He (K^- , n) semi-inclusive
spectrum**

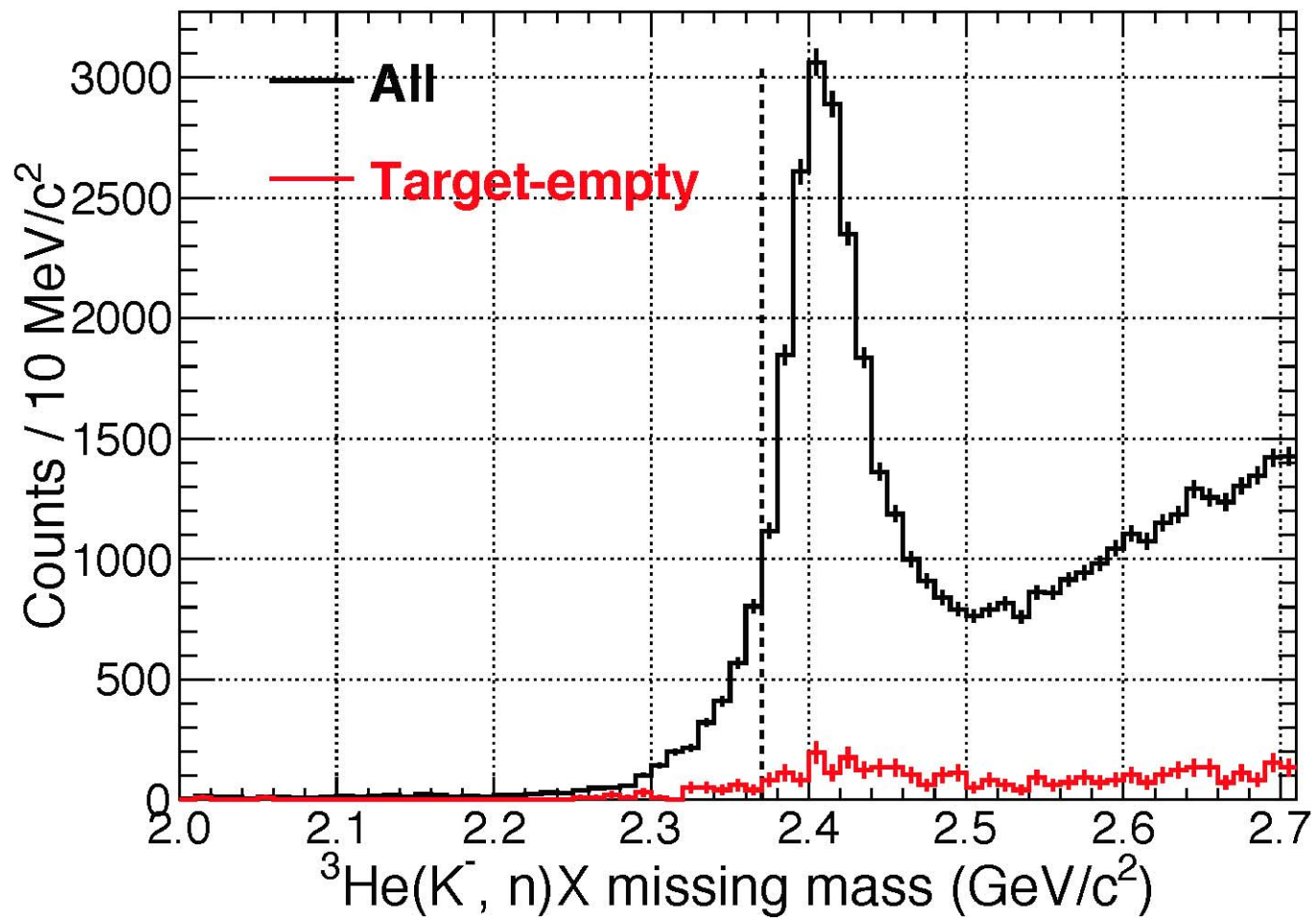
(Hashimoto)

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





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

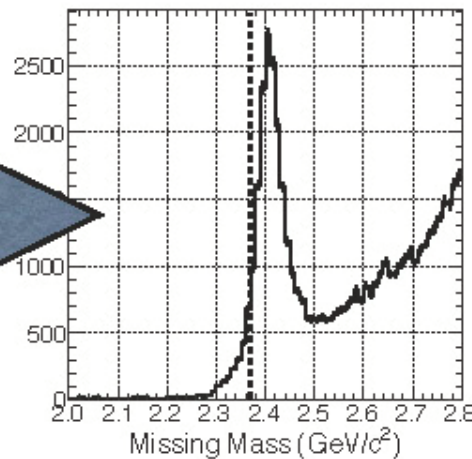
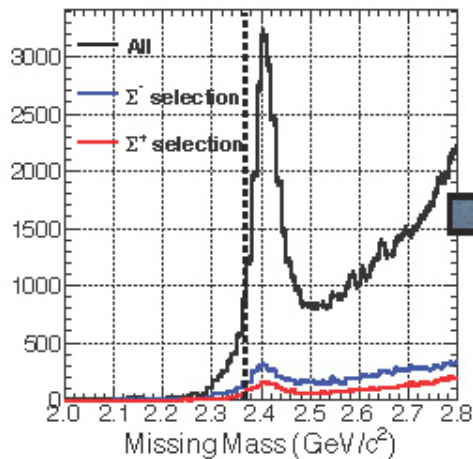
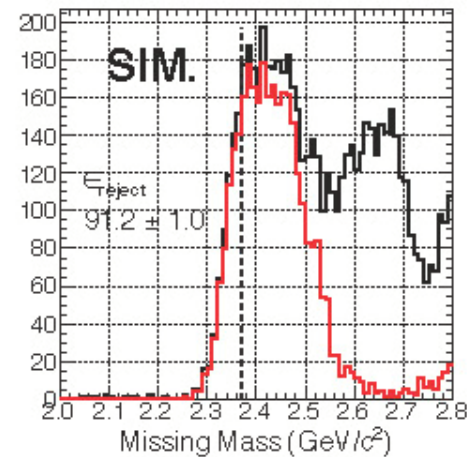
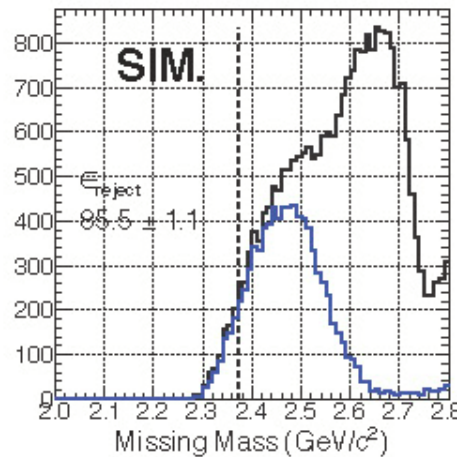
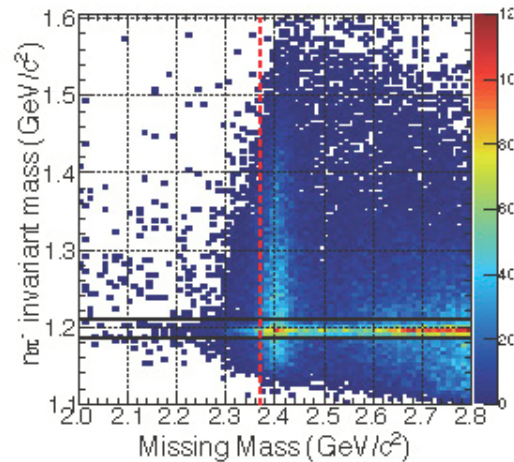


Possible fast neutrons

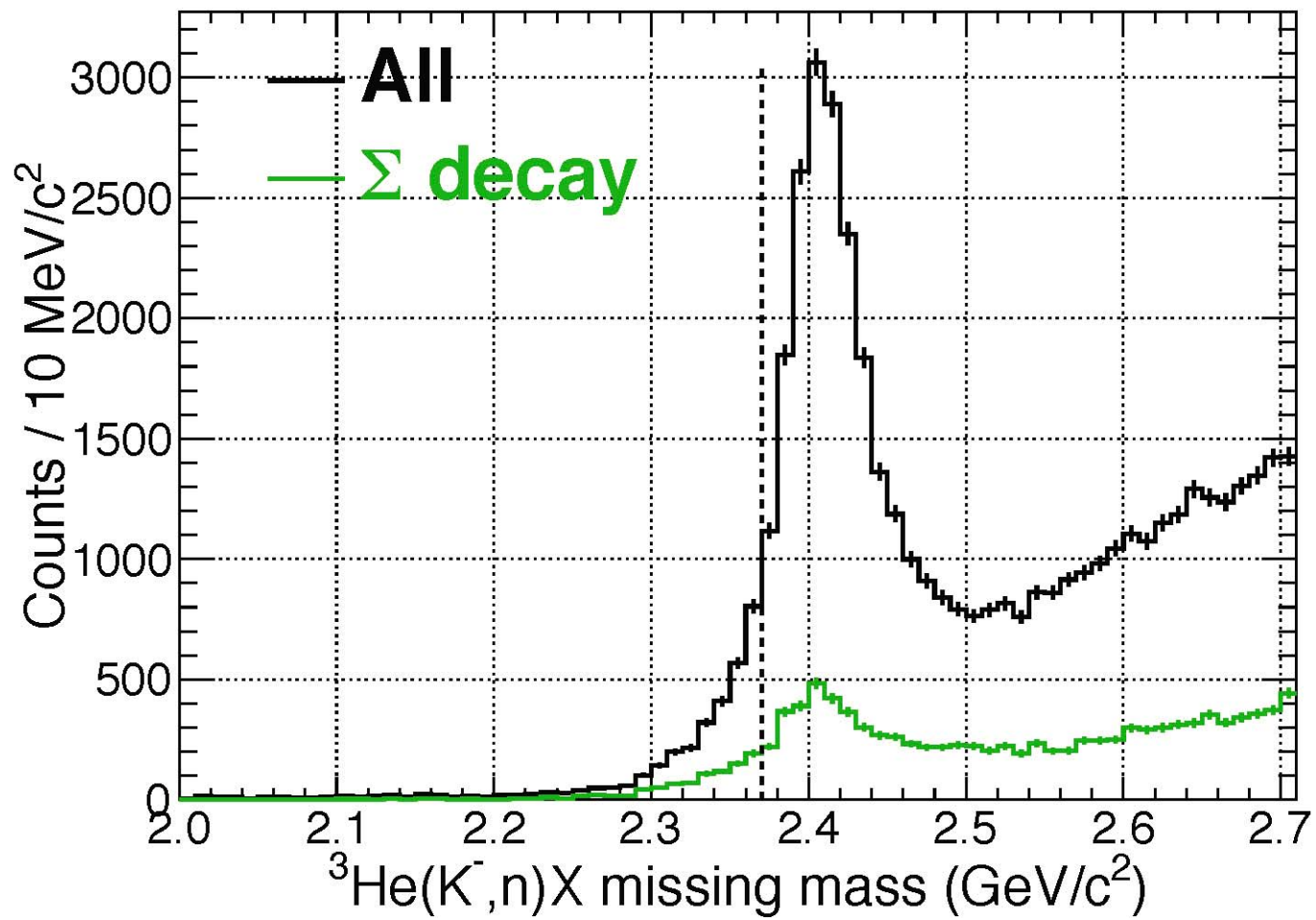
- ▶ **Quasi-free nucleon process**
 - fast neutrons from Σ decay
- ▶ **Two-nucleon reaction process (2NR)**
 - peak structure in non-mesonic branch
 - continuous distribution in mesonic branch (if uniform in phase space)
- ▶ **Three-nucleon reaction process (3NR)**
 - similar situation with mesonic 2NR

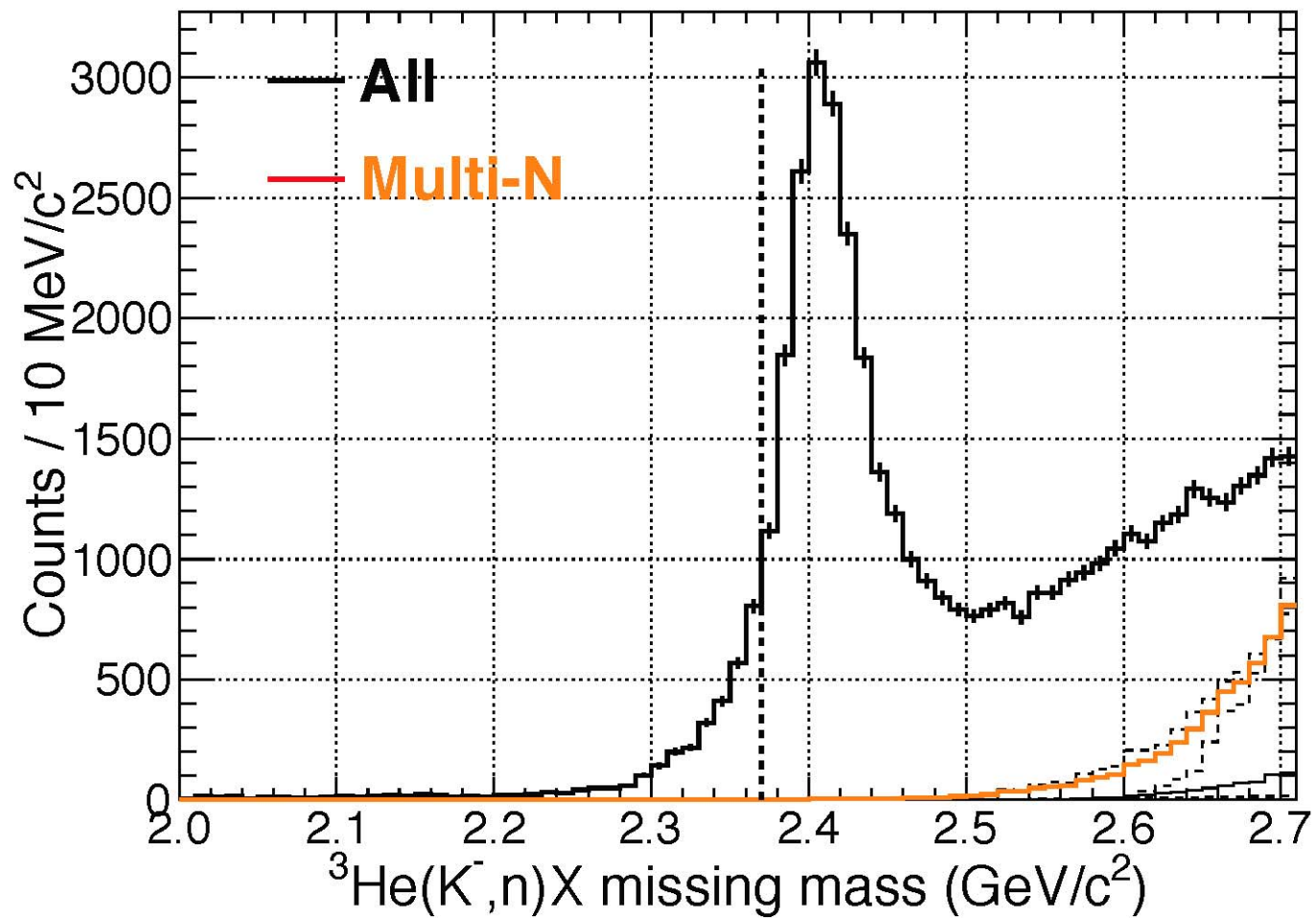
Possible fast neutrons - Σ decay -

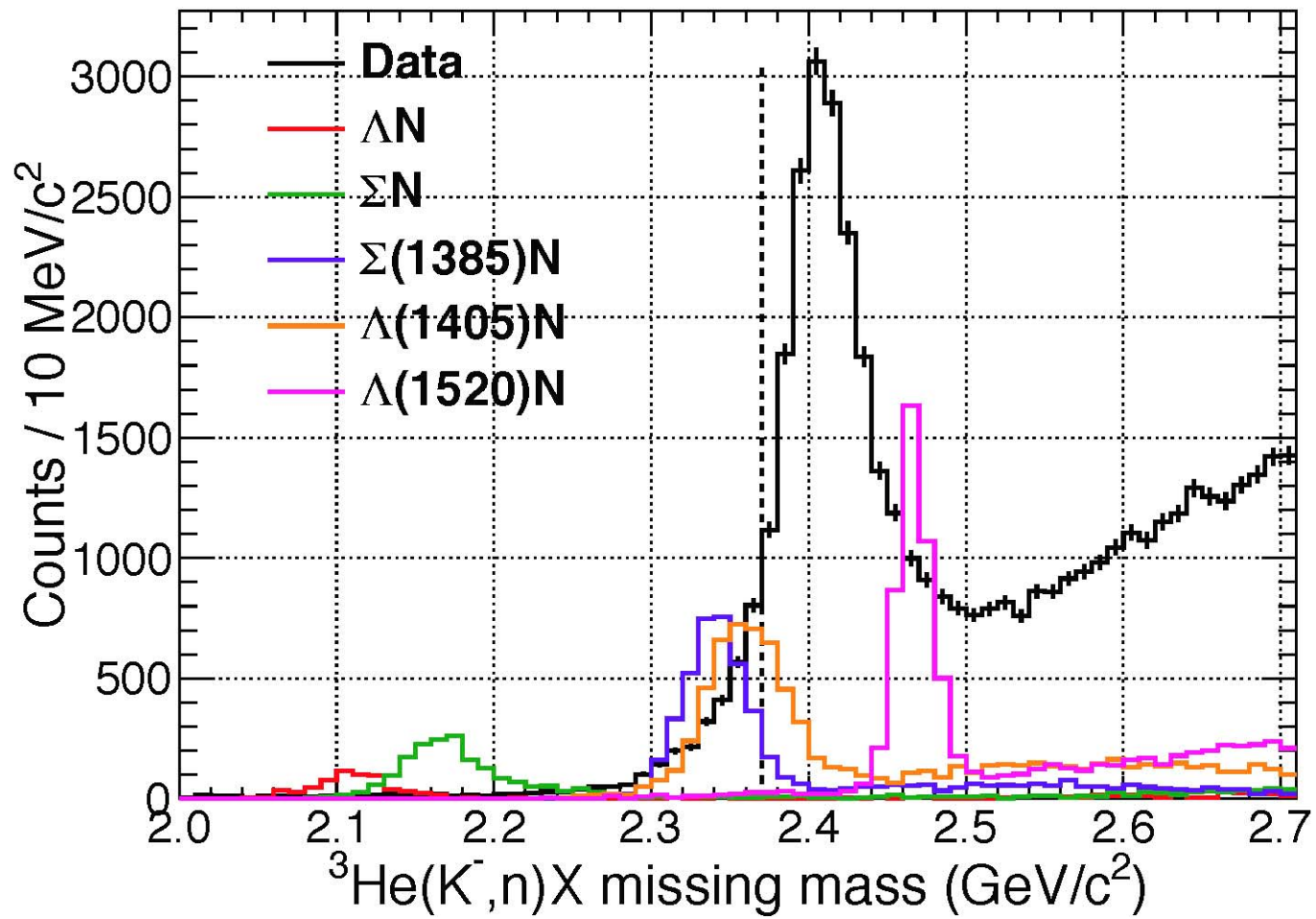
Can be removed by reconstructed Σ with a pion detected with the CDS



- ▶ 85~90% removed
- ▶ KN \rightarrow NK contami in Σ selection
- ▶ Global shape did not change.





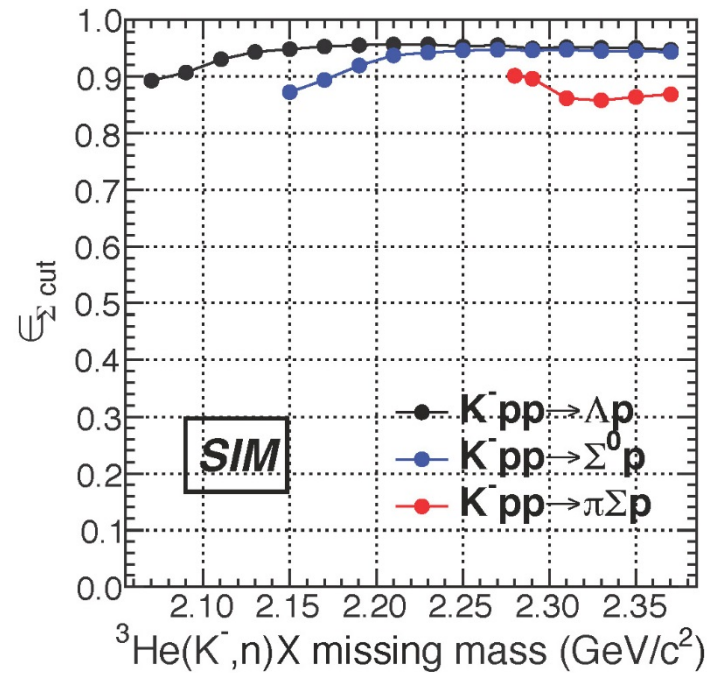
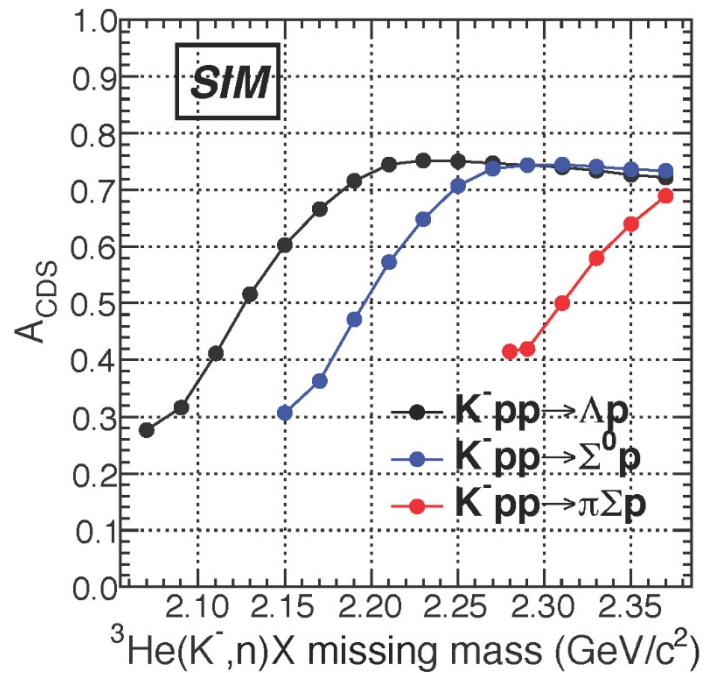


Possible fast neutrons

- ▶ **Quasi-free nucleon process**
 - fast neutrons from Σ decay **~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



Upper limits for deep bound region

peak function + 2nd polynomial background

$$F(x; M_S, \Gamma) = \int f(\tau) * g(x - \tau, \sigma_{MM}(\tau)) d\tau$$

$$f(x; M_S, \Gamma) = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta_{lab} = 0) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma}{(x - M_s)^2 + \Gamma^2/4} \right) \cdot A_{c ds}(x) \cdot \epsilon_{\Sigma cut}(x)$$

$$g(x; \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

K⁻pp → Λp decay only

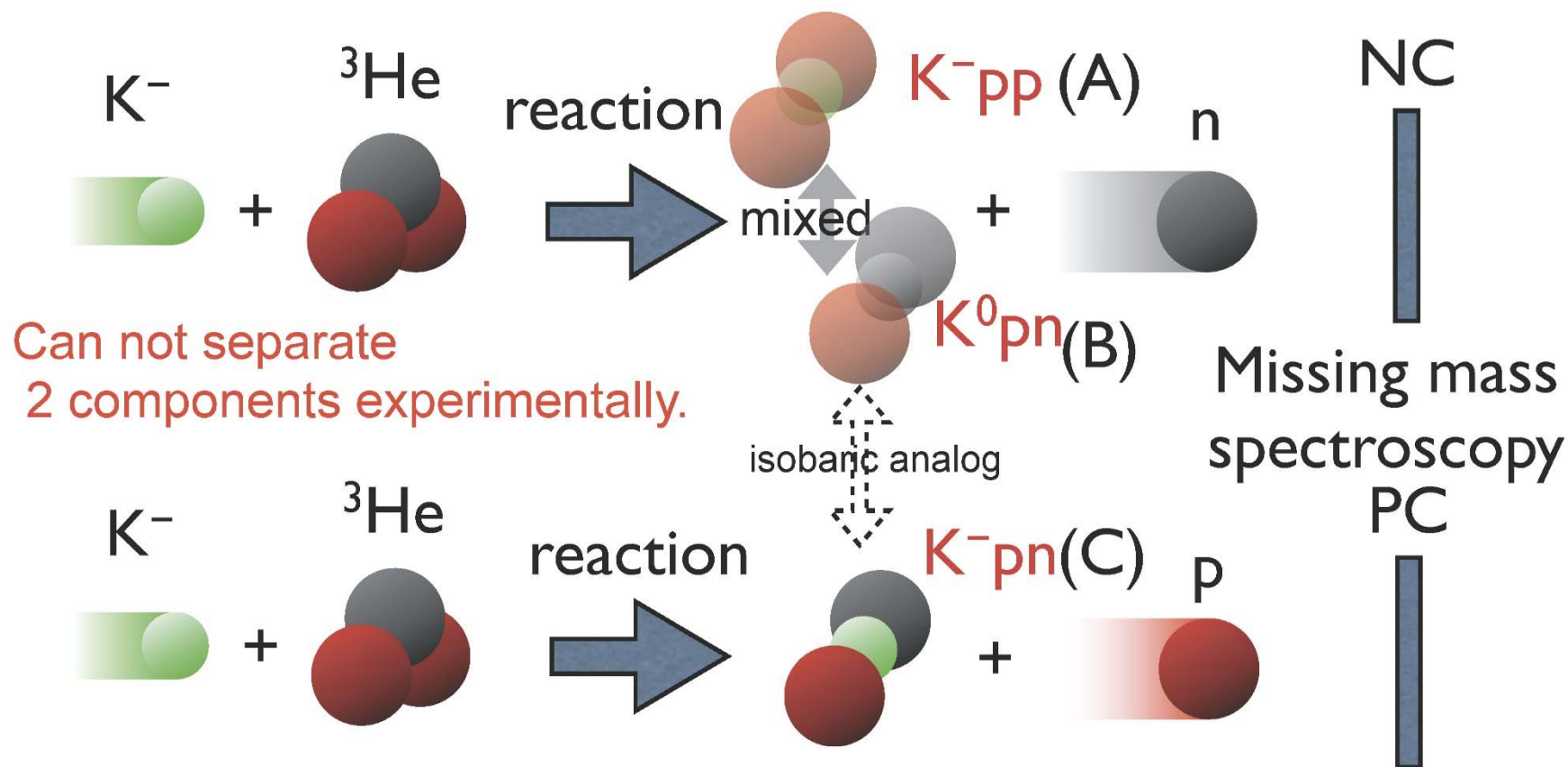
Fit region: 1.5~2.29 GeV/c²
(2.29 GeV/c²~
possible contribution
from Y*N branch of 2NR)

^3He (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.

APPC12 @ Chiba, July17th 2013

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

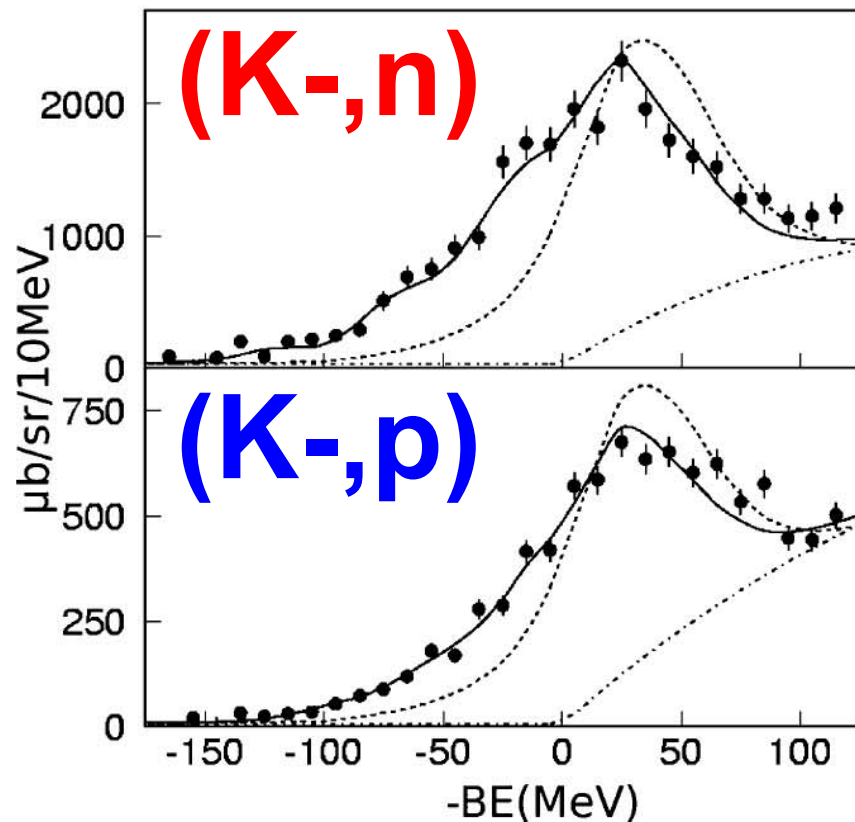
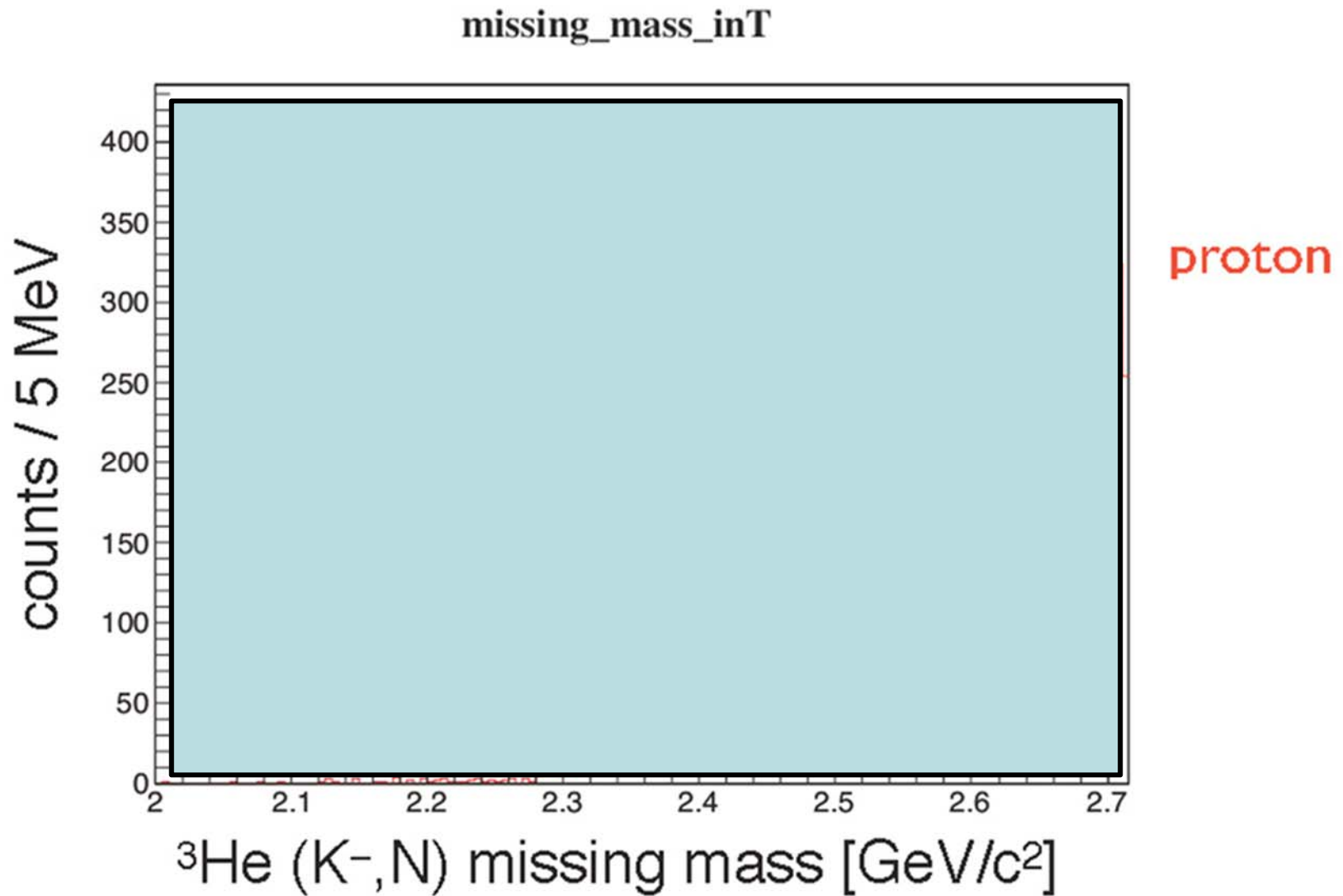
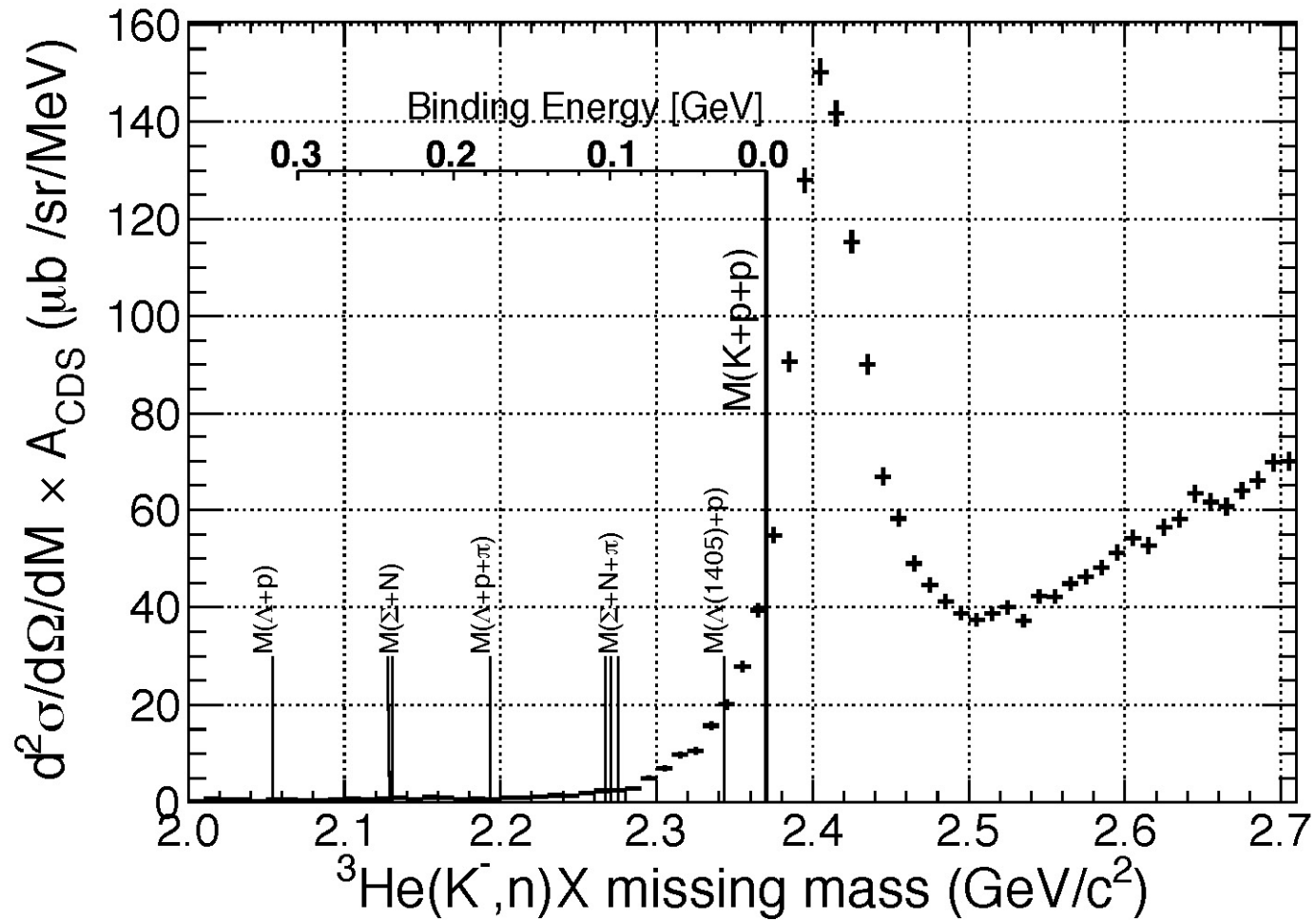


Fig. 1. Missing mass spectra of the $^{12}\text{C}(K^-,n)$ reaction (upper) and $^{12}\text{C}(K^-,p)$ reaction (lower). The solid curves represent the calculated best fit spectra for potentials with $\text{Re}(V)=-190$ MeV and $\text{Im}(V)=-40$ MeV (upper) and $\text{Re}(V)=-160$ MeV $\text{Im}(V)=-50$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

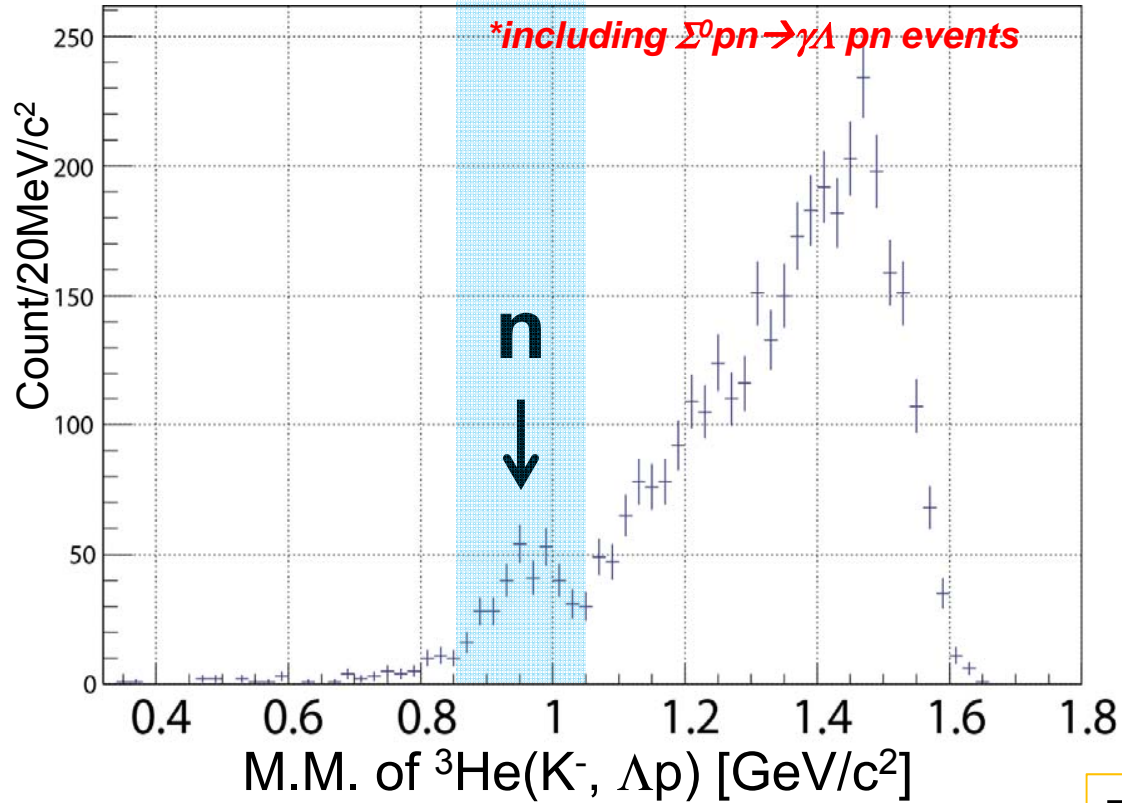


${}^3\text{He} (K^-, n)$ semi-inclusive spectrum



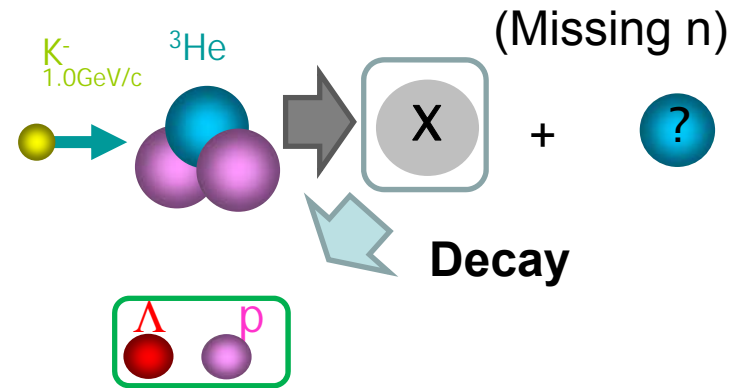
Λ_p n(missing) correlation
(Sada)

Missing Mass of ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)$



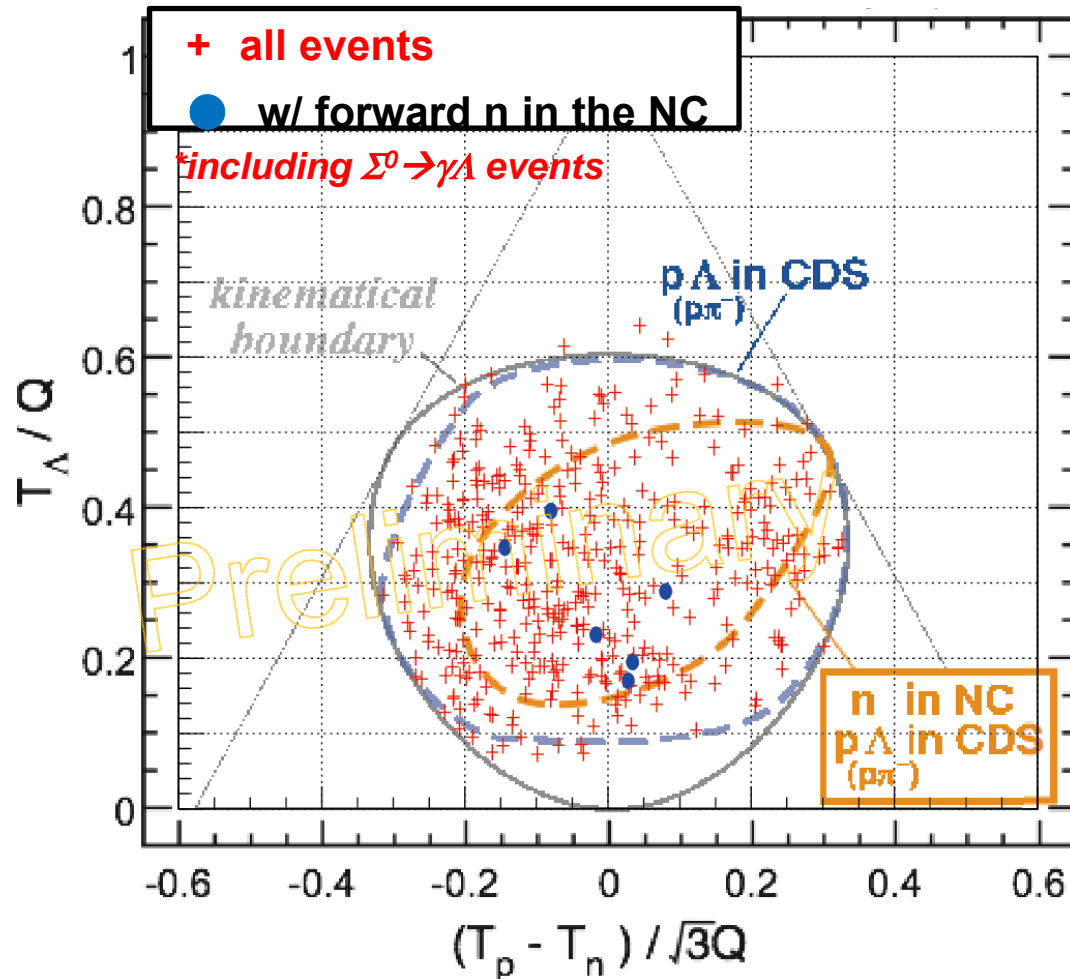
M. M. of ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)$ [GeV/c^2]

- **Missing neutron** can be identified.



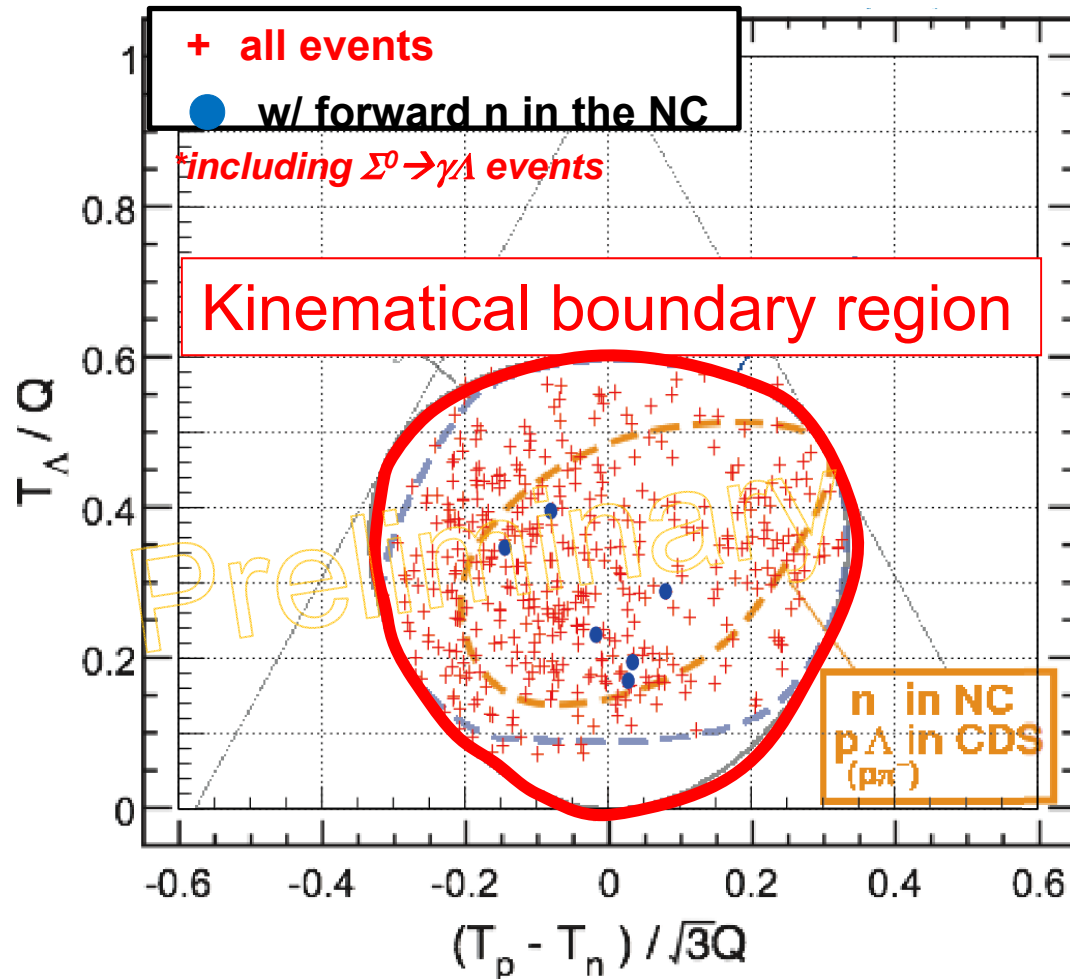
To study the origin of $\Lambda p n$ events,
Let us check Dalitz-plot in the next slide.

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



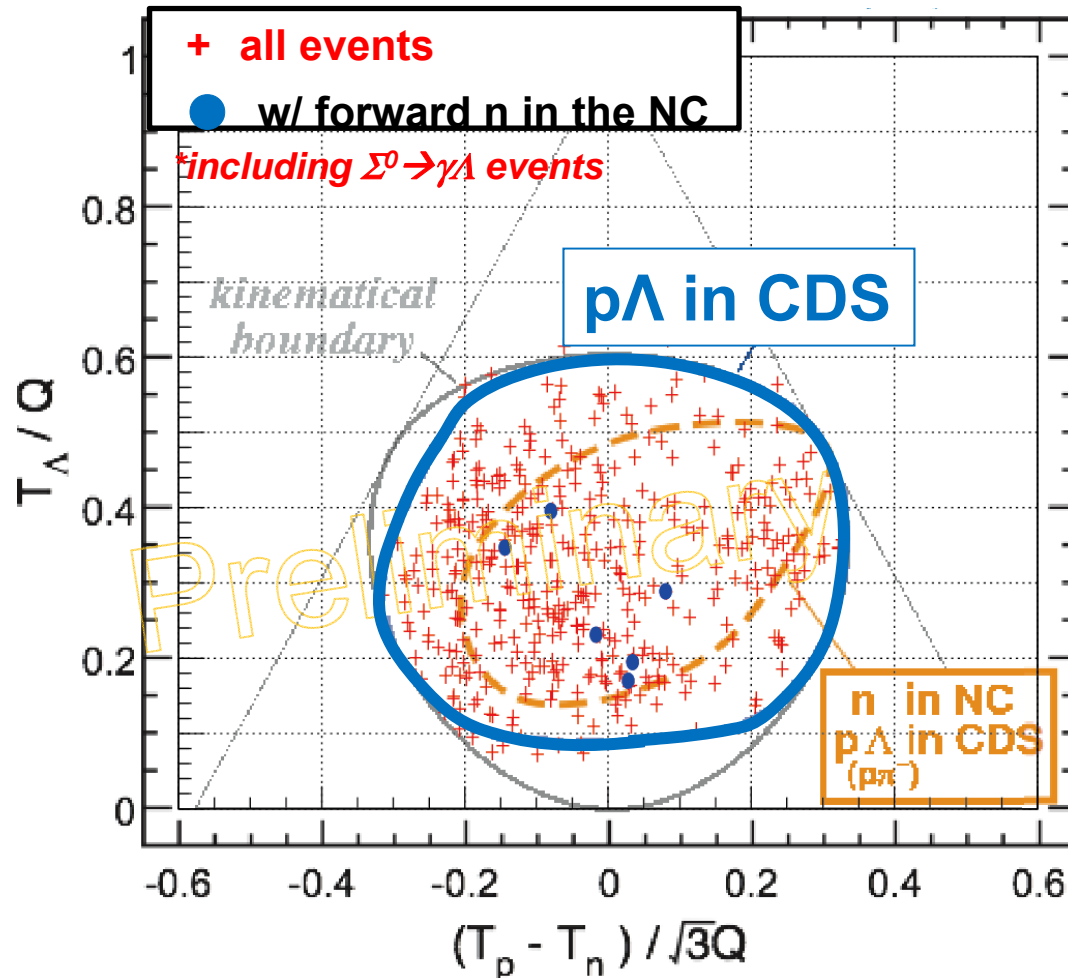
Selected neutron missing mass peak.

$^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda\text{pn})$ Result : Dalitz plot of Λpn



Selected neutron missing mass peak.

$^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda\text{pn})$ Result : Dalitz plot of Λpn

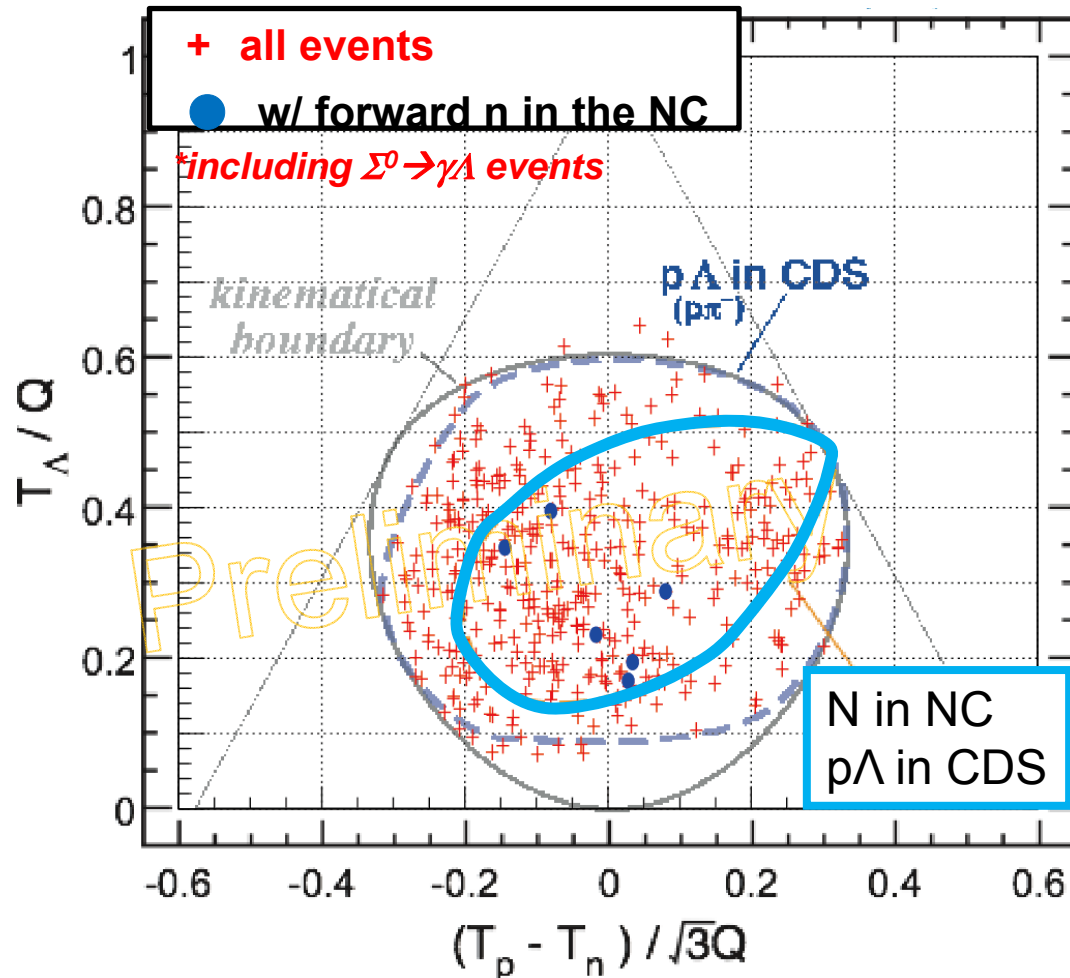


Selected neutron missing mass peak.

- Events are scattered widely in phase space.
- Multi-N absorption processes exist.

It seems 3N-abs(Λpn) exists

$^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda pn)$ Result : Dalitz plot of Λpn



Selected neutron missing mass peak.

- Events are scattered widely in phase space.

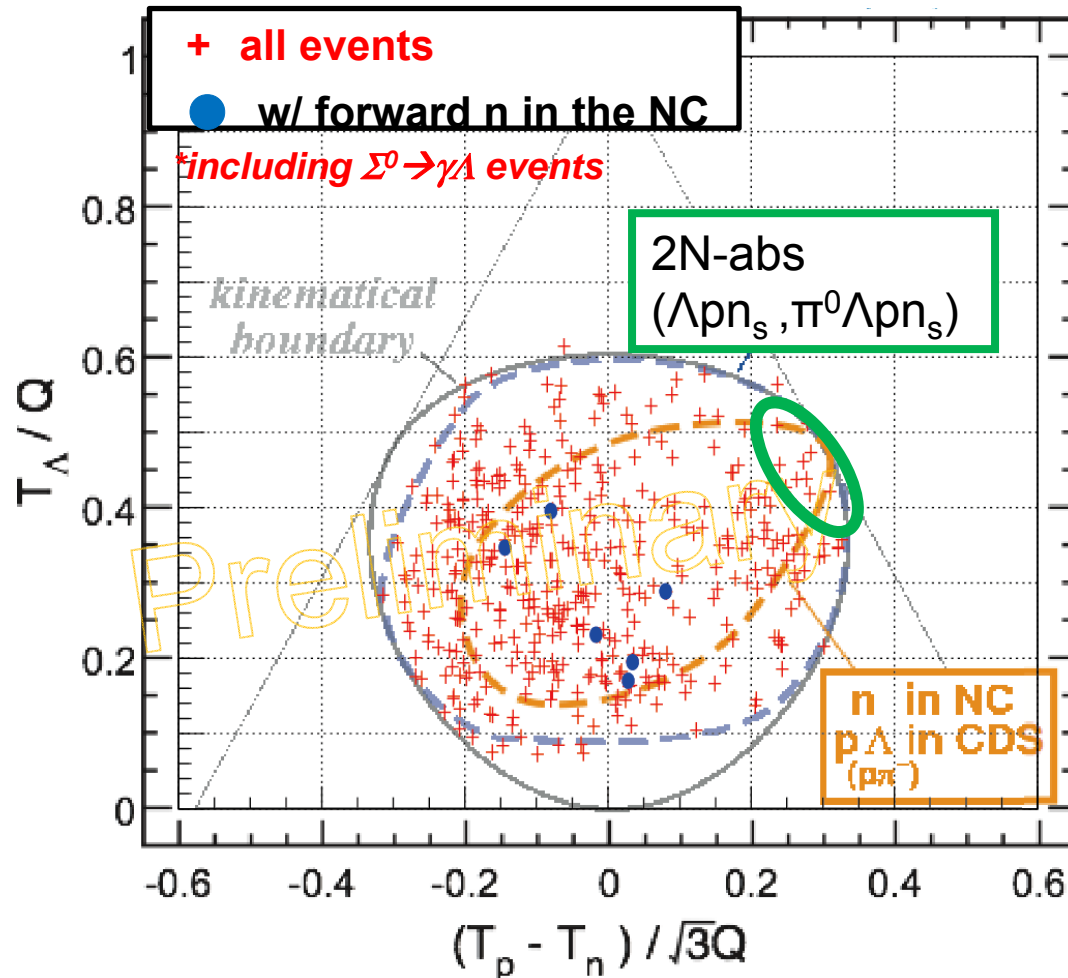
- Multi-N absorption processes exist.

- It seems 3N-abs(Λpn) exists

- “ Λpn ” w/ forward n in the NC are a few events.

- We would like to carry out high statistical experiments !

$^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda\text{pn})$ Result : Dalitz plot of Λpn



- Kinematical bound

Selected neutron missing mass peak.

- Events are scattered widely in phase space.

- Multi-N absorption processes exist.

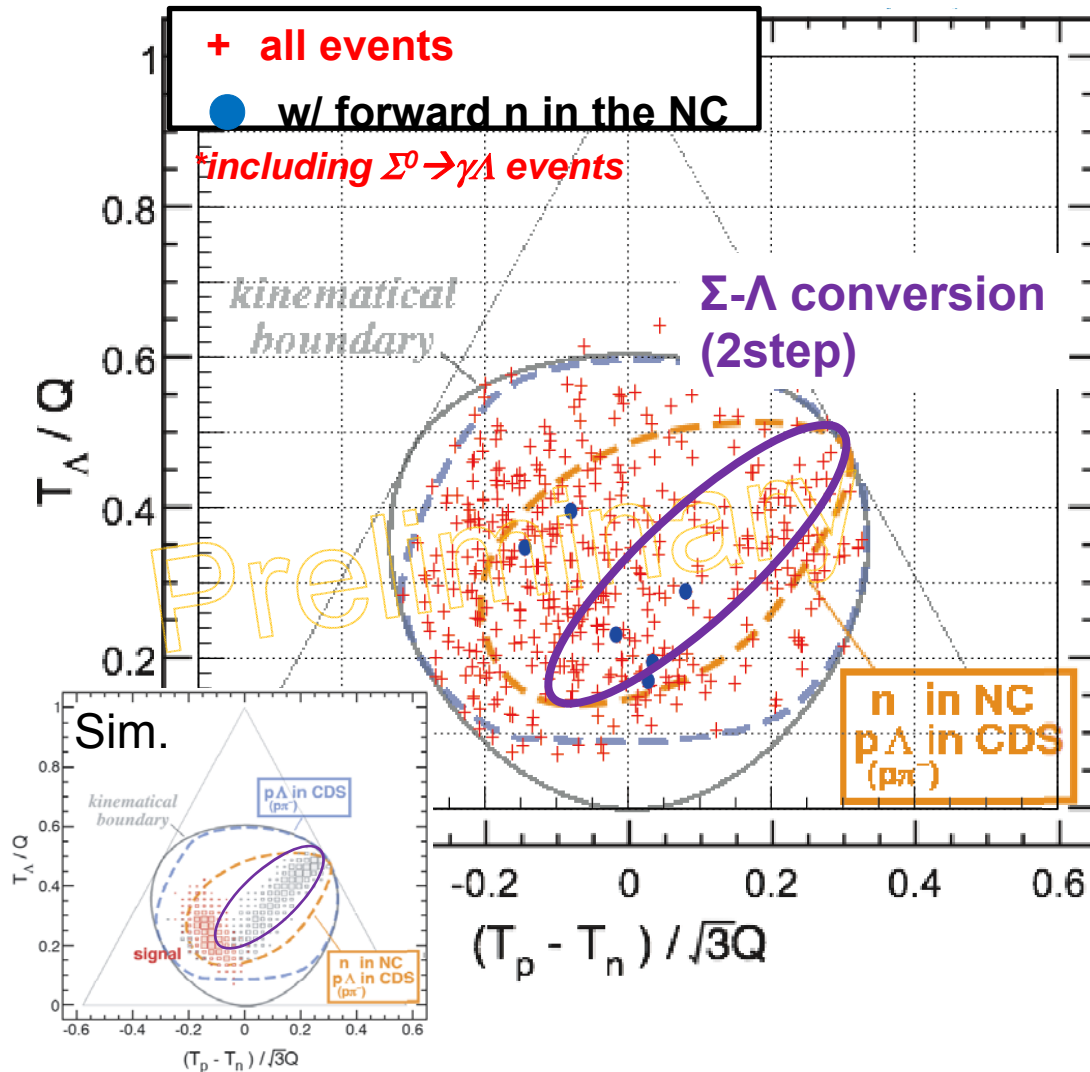
- It seems 3N-abs(Λpn) exists

- 2N-abs is very weak.**

- “ Λpn ” w/ forward n in the NC are a few events.

- We would like to carry out high statistical experiments !

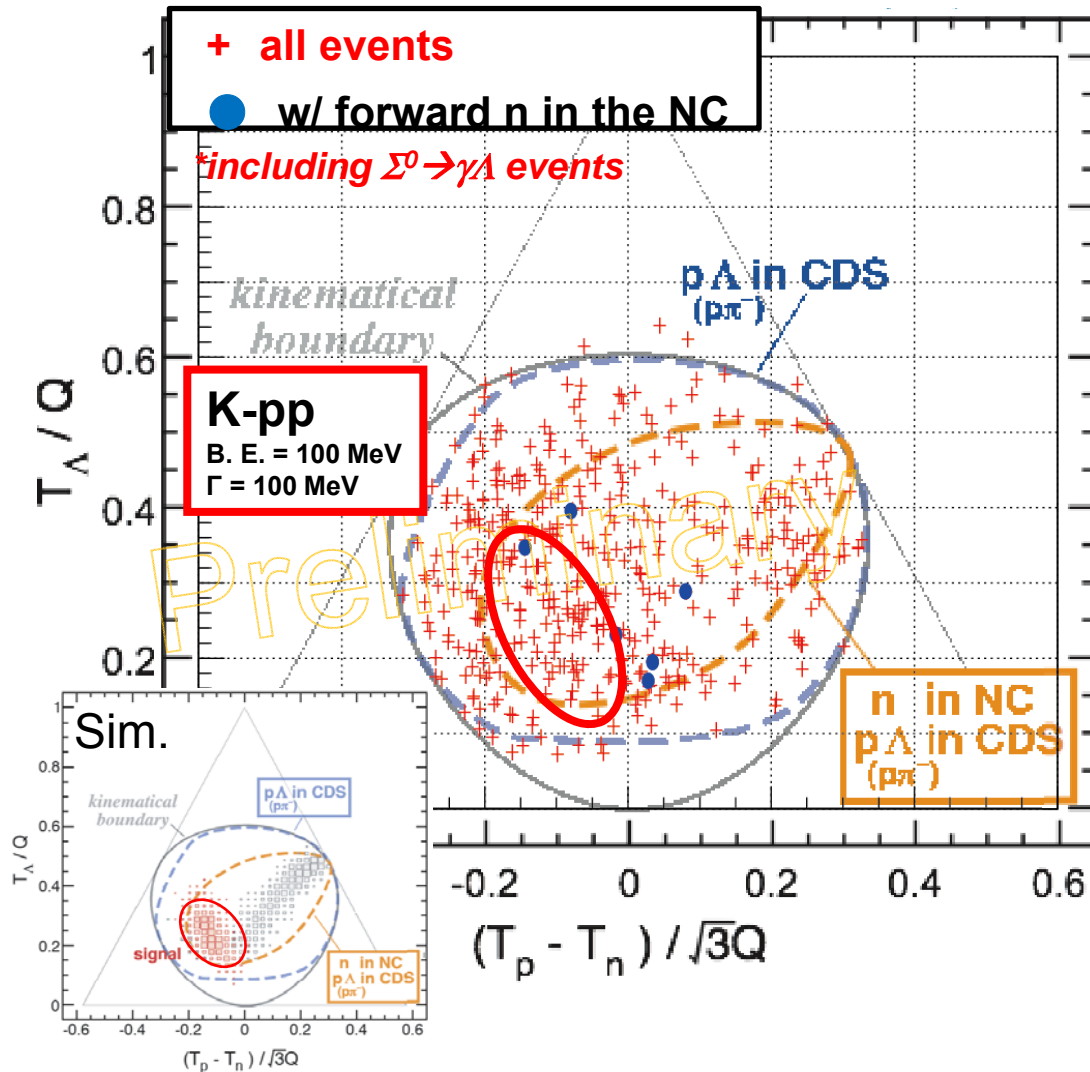
$^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda pn)$ Result : Dalitz plot of Λpn



Selected neutron missing mass peak.

- Events are scattered widely in phase space.
- Multi-N absorption processes exist.
- ☑ It seems 3N-abs(Λpn) exists
- ☑ 2N-abs is almost nothing.
- ☑ can not see $\Sigma\text{-}\Lambda$ conversion line?
- “ Λpn ” w/ forward n in the NC is a few events.
- ☑ We would like to carry out high statistical experiments !

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



Selected neutron missing mass peak.

- Events are scattered widely in phase space.

- Multi-N absorption processes exist.

- It seems 3N-abs($\Lambda p n$) exists

- 2N-abs is almost nothing.

- can not see Σ - Λ conversion line?

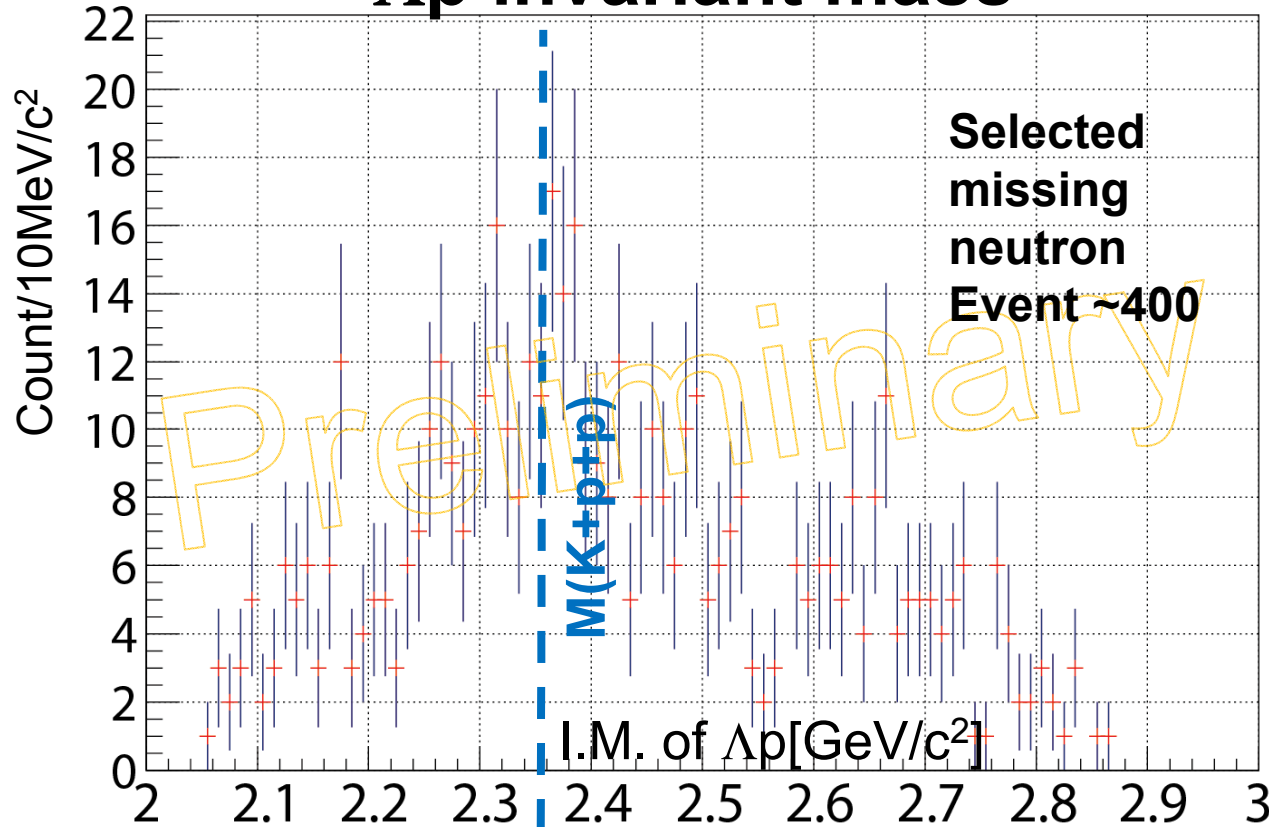
- “ $\Lambda p n$ ” w/ forward n in the NC is a few events.

- We would like to carry out high statistical experiments !

Finally,
will be confirmed in I. M. of Λp w/ missing n .

$^3\text{He}(K^-, \Delta p n)$ Result

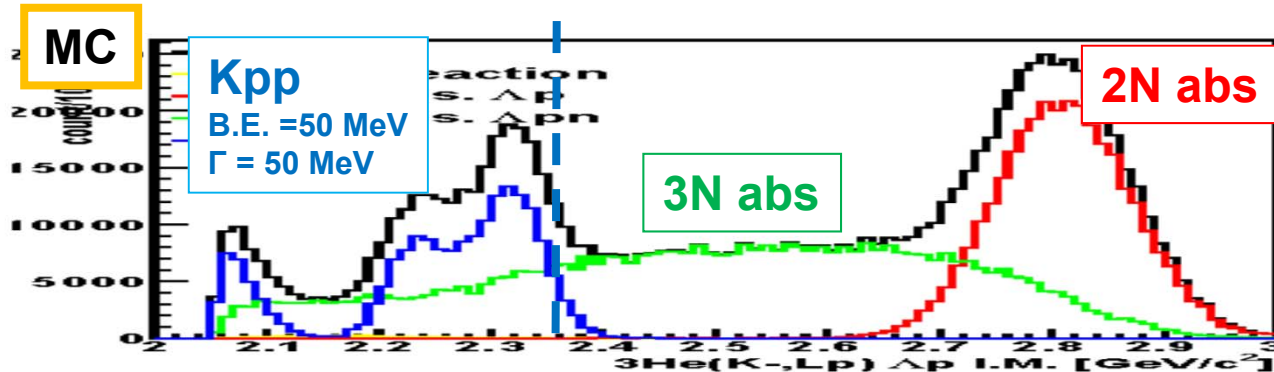
Δp invariant mass



It seems that
 2N abs is very weak.

3N abs may be dominant.

careful studies are in progress.



K-pp prod.: K- ^3He \square K-pp n
 $ds/dW=1\text{mb/sr}$ (isotropic)
 K-pp \rightarrow Lp(25%), S0p(25%), pSp(50%)

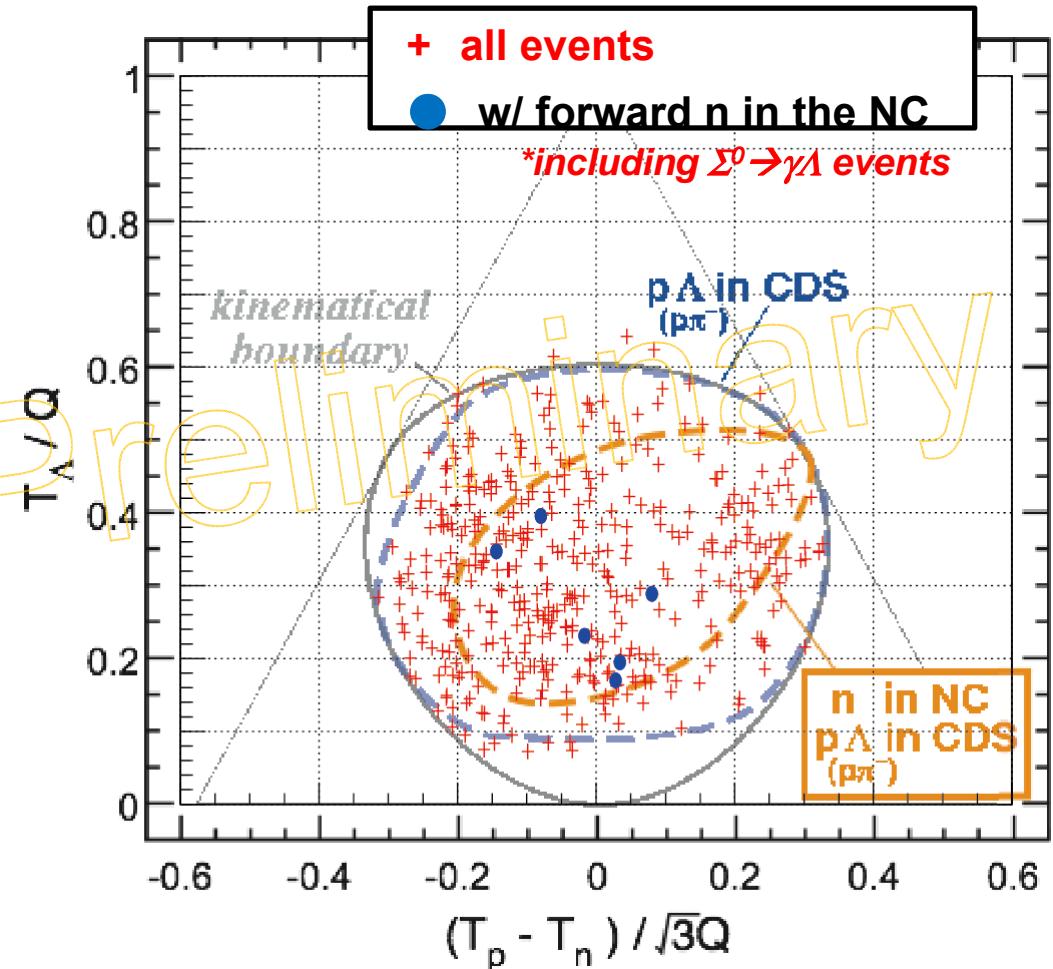
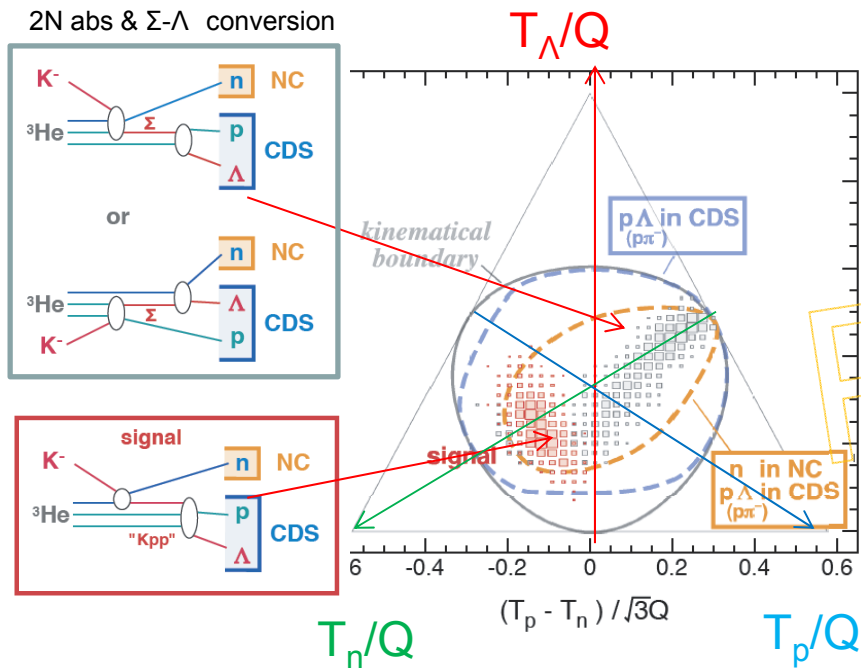
Summary of J-PARC E15 status

- ✓ J-PARC E15 1st stage physics run was performed.
 - All the detector subsystems are working well with the good performance as designed
 - Unfortunately stopped at only 24KW*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.
- ✓ $^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \text{p})$ spectrum looks very similar to (K^-, n)
- ✓ $\Lambda + \text{p} + \text{n}(\text{missing})$ correlation analysis seems very interesting when the statistics is much improved in the future run.

SPARE SLIDES

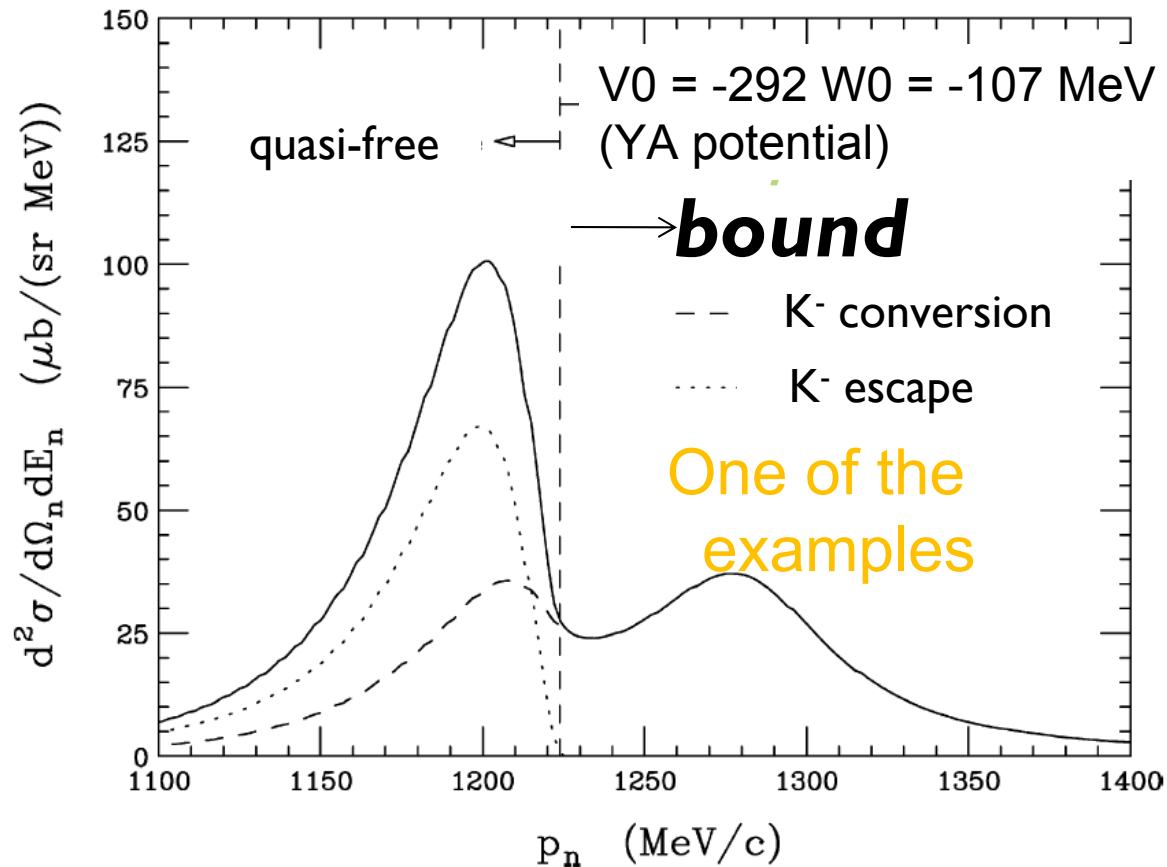
Dalitz plot

Dalitz plot of Δpn



Formation spectra : in-flight $^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-,n)$

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



Quasi-free peak
 ~ 1.2 GeV/c

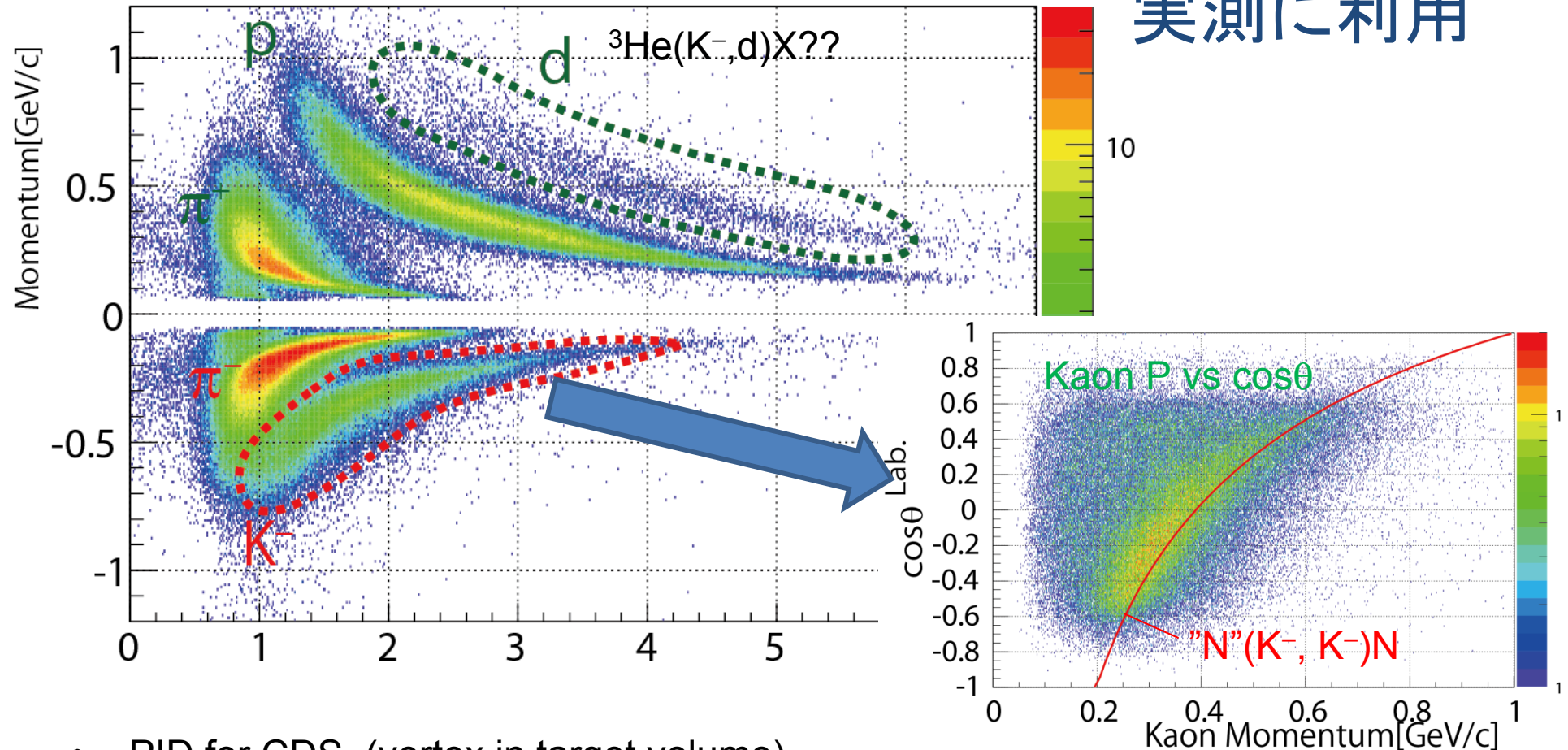
$\text{K}pp$ peak > 1.22 GeV/c

Easy to observe
If $d\sigma/d\Omega > 1.0$ mb/sr

E15: PID for CDS

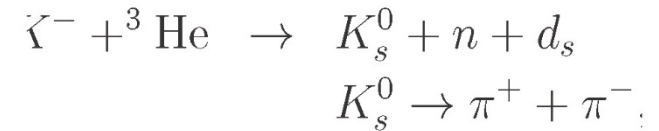
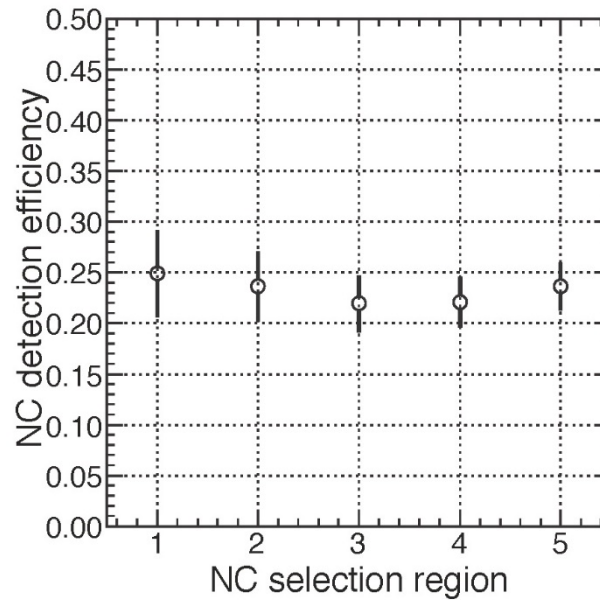
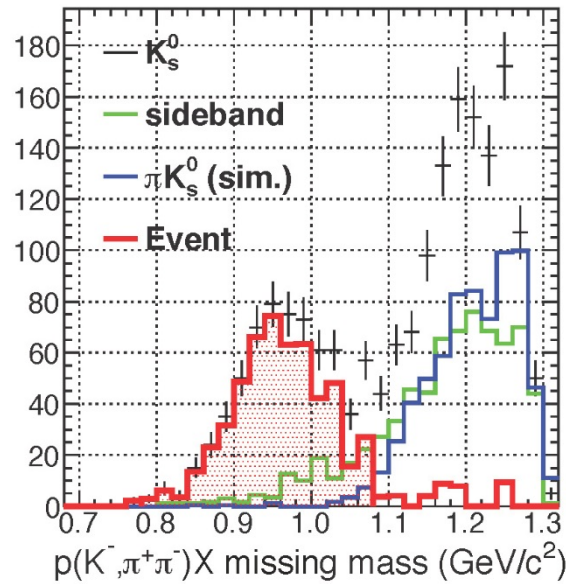
中性子検出効率

実測に利用



- PID for CDS (vertex in target volume)
- $\cos\theta$ means angle between beam K^- and scattered particle
- Correlation of K^- 's \cos and momentum is clear \Rightarrow elastic scattering
- there is some deuteron events $\Rightarrow {}^3\text{He}(K^-, d)\Lambda$ reaction??

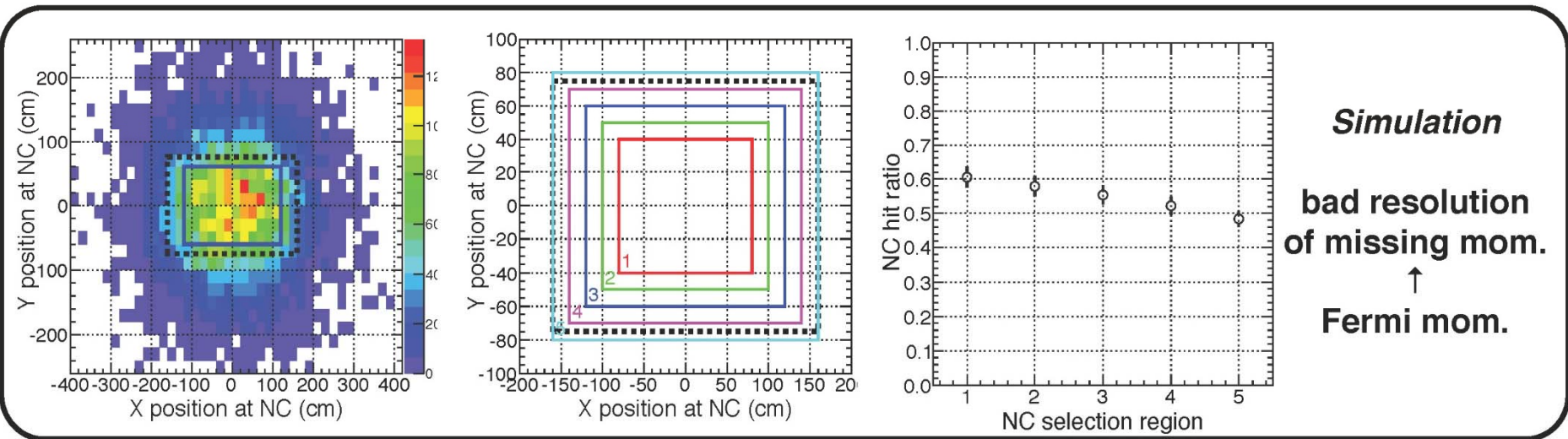
Neutron detection efficiency



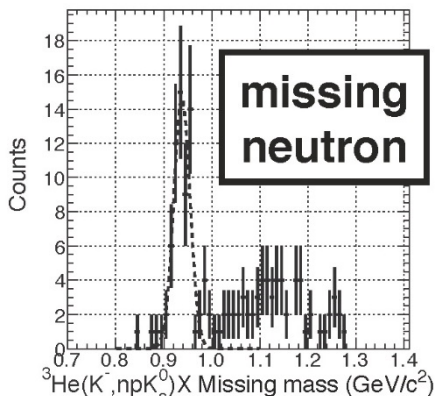
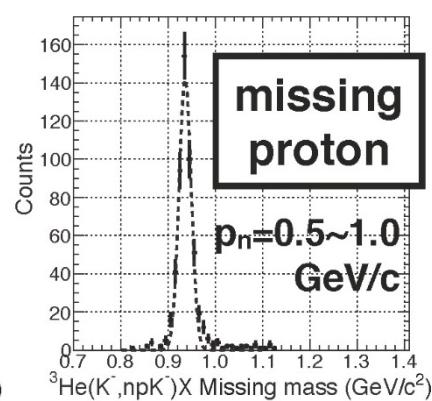
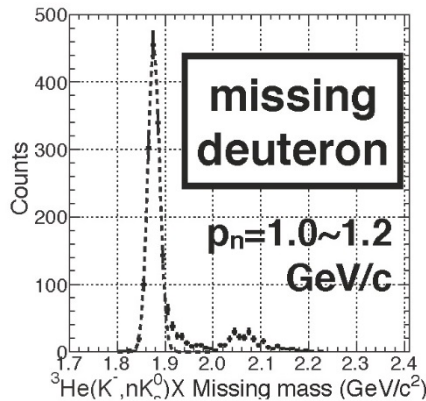
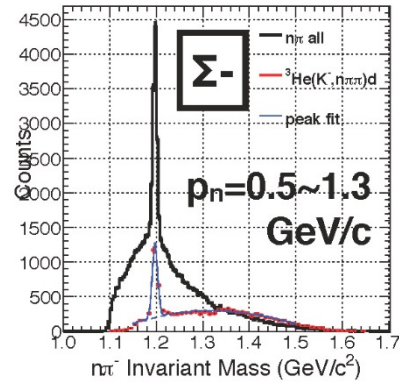
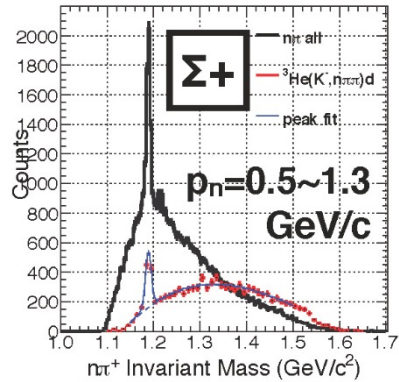
exclusive analysis
with KxCDH^{2hit} trigger data

estimate neutron flux
on the NC
from missing momentum

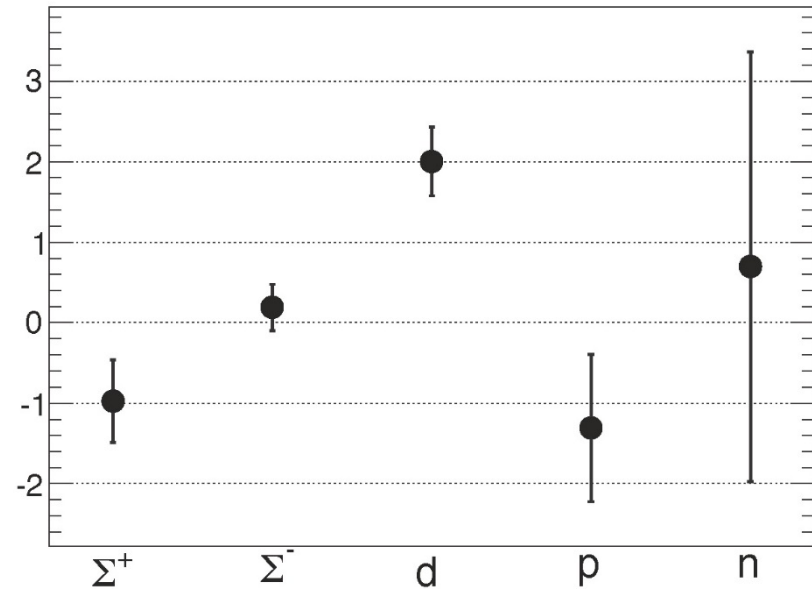
$\epsilon_{\text{NC}} = 23 \pm 4 \%$



Missing mass scale



Deviation from PDG mass (MeV/c²)



- ▶ **Known peaks were examined in combination with the CDS**
 - covers wide range of neutron momentum
- ▶ **Systematic error: 3 MeV/c²**

Normalization

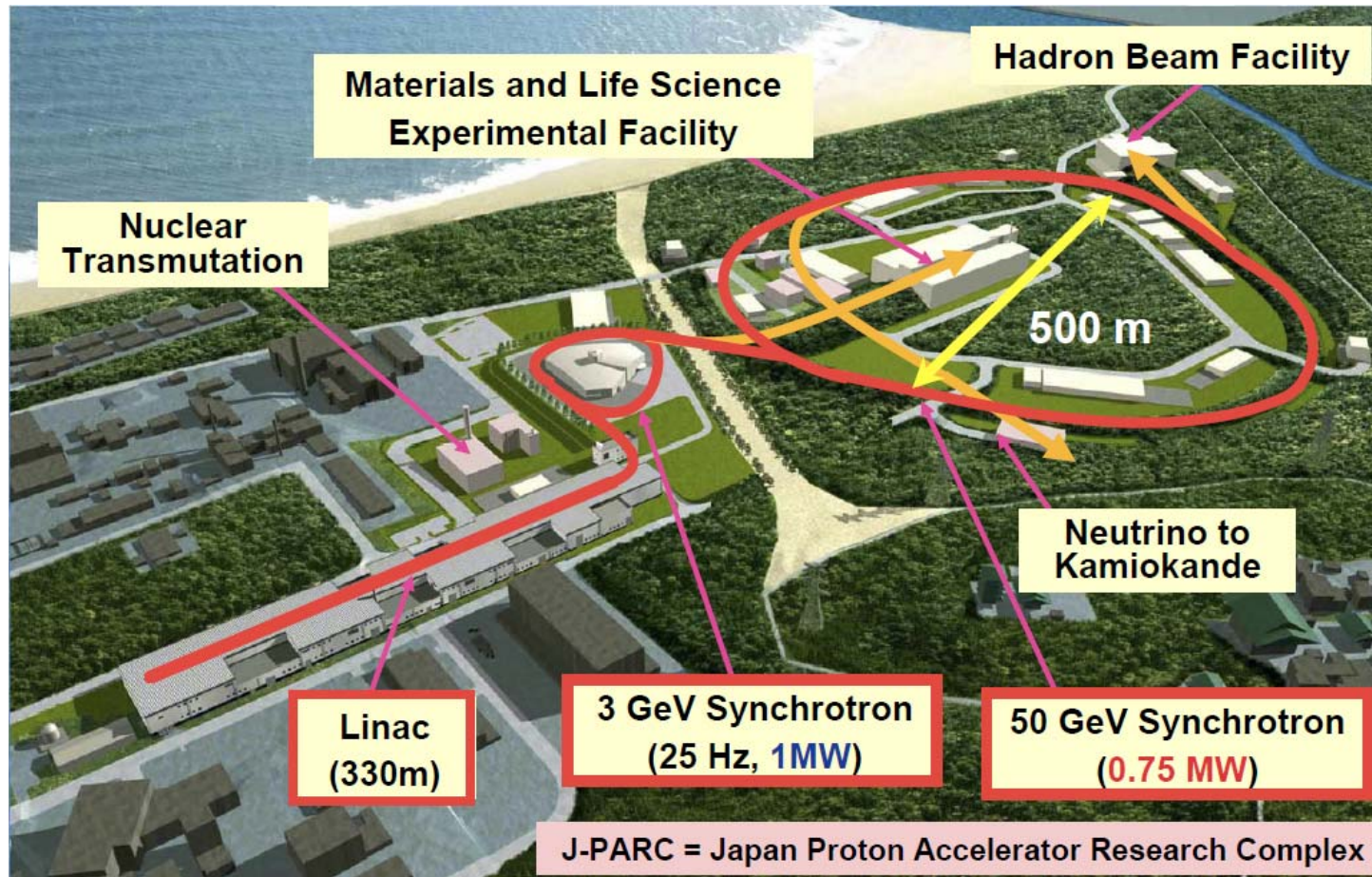
	value	relative error (%)
Luminosity L (μb^{-1})	540	1.9
ϵ_{vertex}	0.98	2
$1 - f_{abs}^n$	0.946	1
ϵ_{NC}	0.23	16.5
$1 - \epsilon_{overveto}^n$	0.922	1.0
A_{NC} (msr)	22.1	1
ϵ_{DAQ}	0.815	0.9
ϵ_{trig}	0.983	0.1
total		16.9

- ▶ ϵ_{vertex} :
 - evaluated from CDC tracking efficiency
 - track multiplicities were considered.
- ▶ ϵ_{nabs} : **neutron reaction loss before the NC**
 - evaluated from ϵ_{NC} .
 - NC thickness ~ 36 g. Material between FF-NC ~ 7 g.
 - 20% systematic error assigned.
- ▶ A_{NC} : **NC geometrical acceptance at the first layer.**
 - Error from uncertainty in the relative position ~ 1 cm.

J-PARC

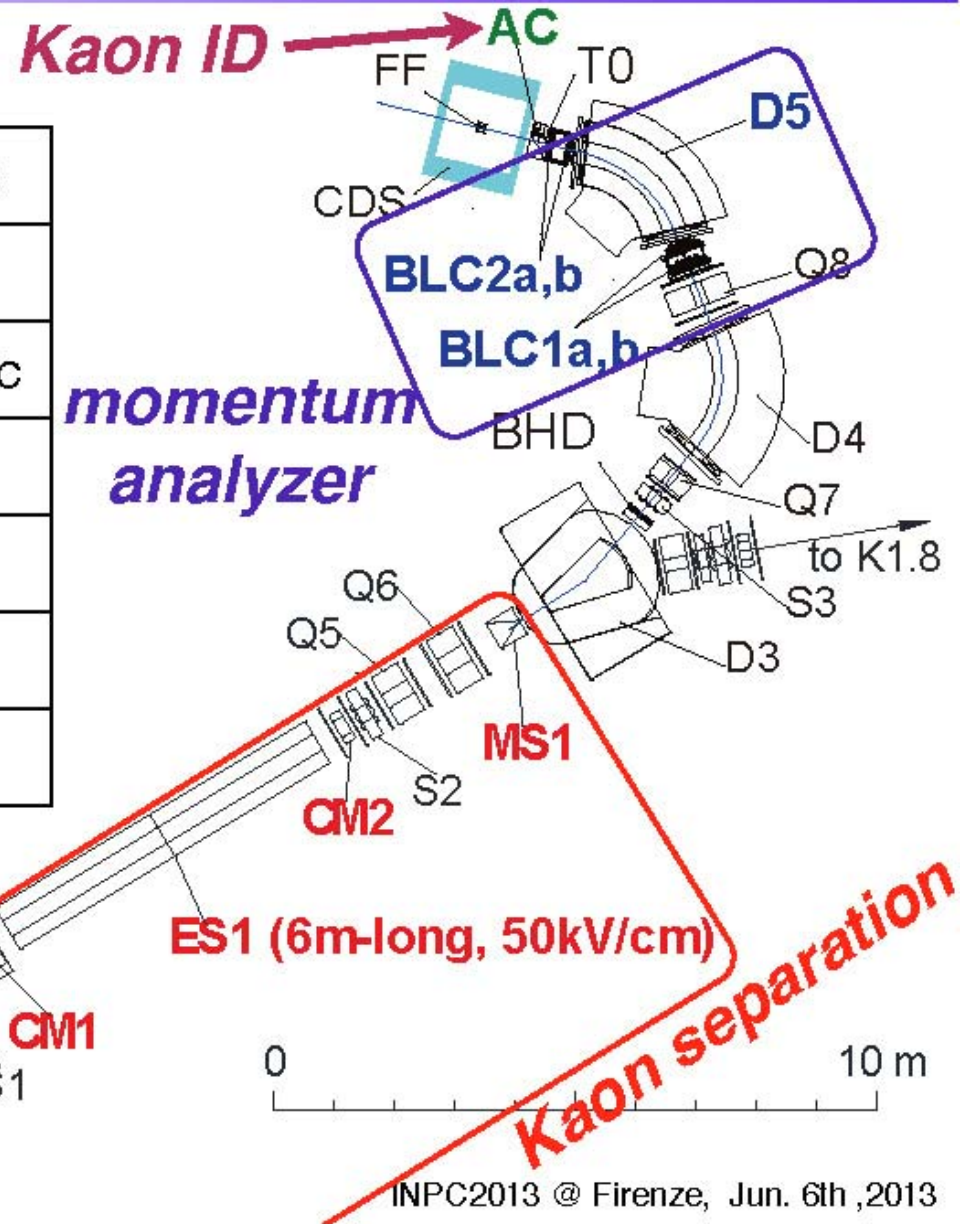


Locates in Tokai, Ibaraki



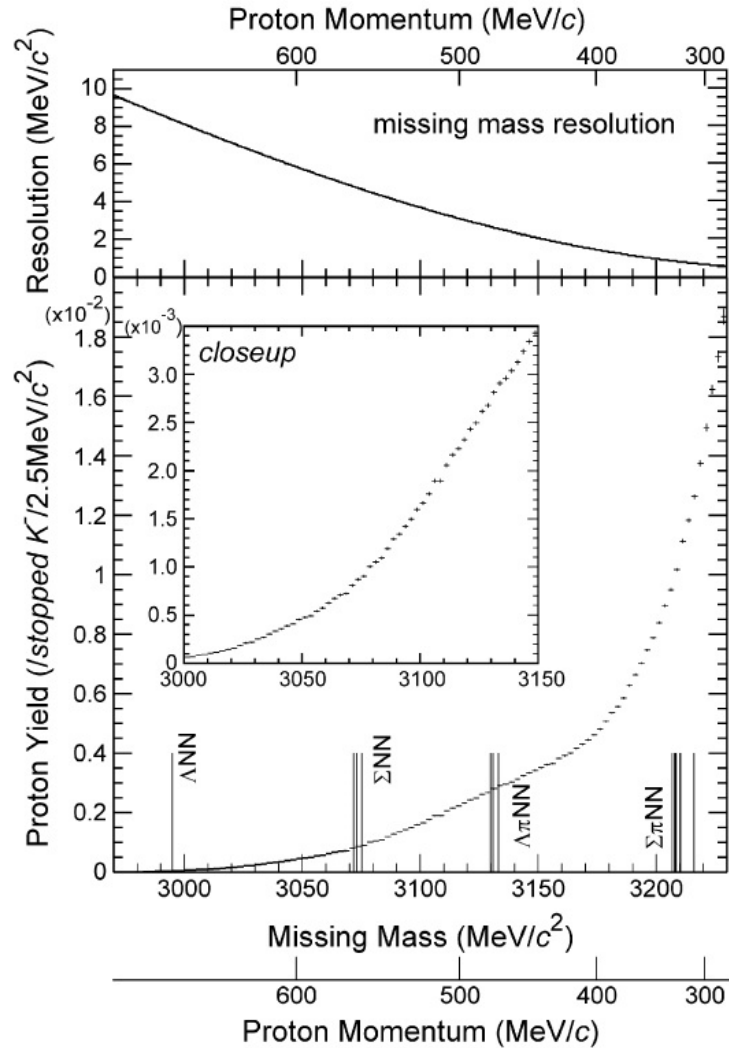
Kaon beam quality @ J-PARC K1.8BR

beam momentum	1 GeV/c
momentum bite	~ 3%
mom resolution @ 1 GeV/c	2.2 MeV/c
kaon / spill @ 24 kW	150 k
total beam / spill @ 24 kW	480 k
k/ π ratio	0.45
T1-FF length	31.3 m

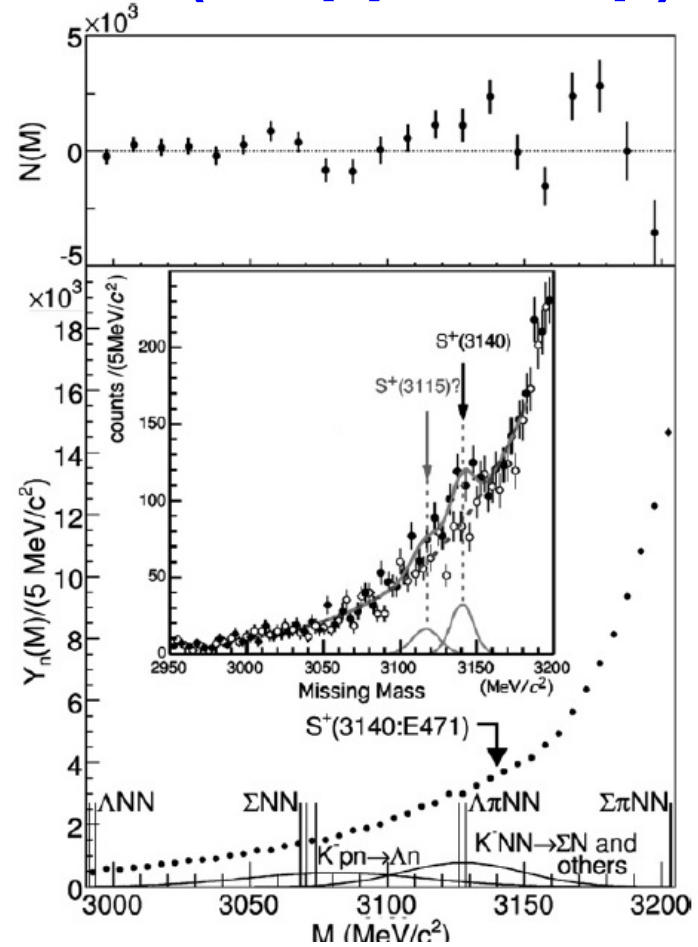


KEK-PS E549

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



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



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 $^4\text{He}(K^-_{\text{stc}})$ inclusive measurement. The systematic error of the percent relative error. The upper figure shows the overall in the present experiment.