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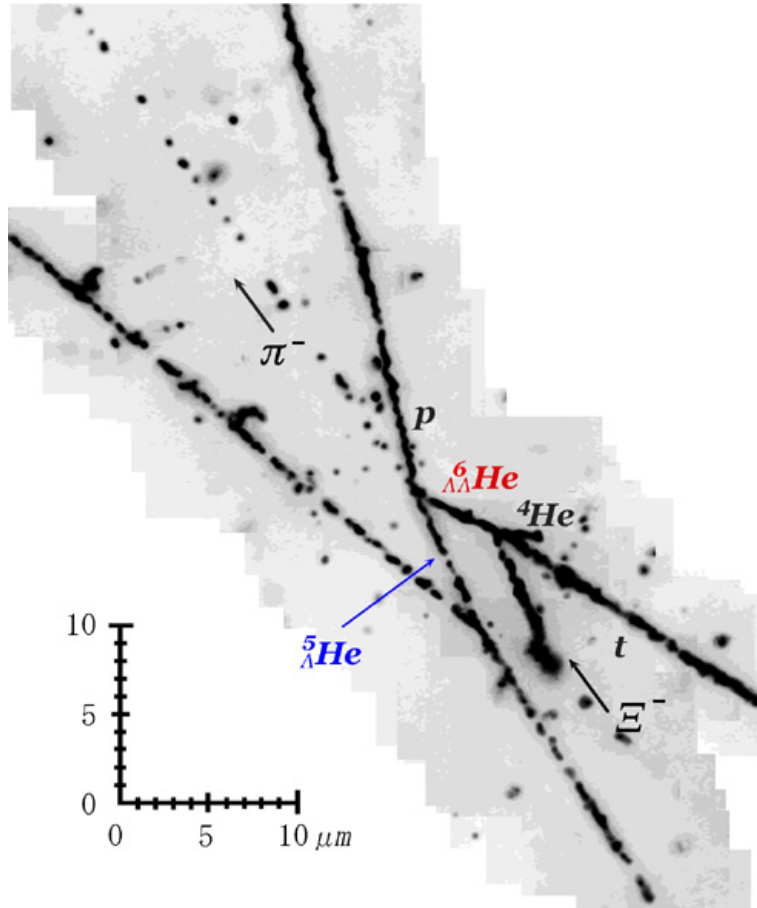
Λ

Experimental Production of $S=-2$ systems

Kazuma Nakazawa
Phys. Dept., Gifu Univ.
October 15, 2003

Outline

- Introduction
- H-dibaryon search
KEK-E522
- Double-hypernuclei
KEK-E373
BNL-E964
BNL-E961
- Summary



Double- Λ Hypernucleus
Nagara event

n *Double Strangeness Systems I*

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■ Experimental motivation

Making a **nuclear chart of double-hypernuclei**

=> Information Λ - Λ force,

for understanding B-B int. in $SU(3)_f$

investigating Multi-strangeness system, “strange matter”

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}(^A_{\Lambda\Lambda}Z) &= B_{\Lambda\Lambda}(^A_{\Lambda\Lambda}Z) - 2B_{\Lambda}(^A_{\Lambda}Z) \\ &= 2M(^A_{\Lambda}Z) - M(^A Z) - M(^A_{\Lambda\Lambda}Z)\end{aligned}$$

Existence of the H-dibaryon

$$M_H \geq 2m_{\Lambda} - B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$$

Coupling effect

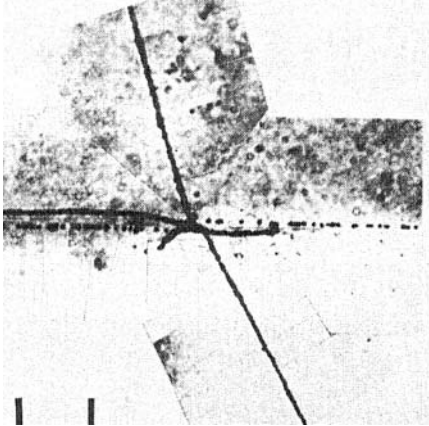
$$|H\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}|\Lambda\Lambda\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{4}{8}}|N\Xi\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}|\Sigma\Sigma\rangle$$

Double Strangeness Systems II

Experimental status

Only **3** candidate events in the 20th century.

M.Danysz et al., PRL.11(1963)29;
R.H.Dalitz et al., Proc. R.S.Lond.A436(1989)1



$^{10}_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Be}$ in $\sim 4 \Xi$ stops

$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 4.3 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

if a daughter $^9_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$ is in excited
 $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} \cdot \sim 1.3 \text{ MeV}$

D.J.Prowse, PRL.17(1966)782

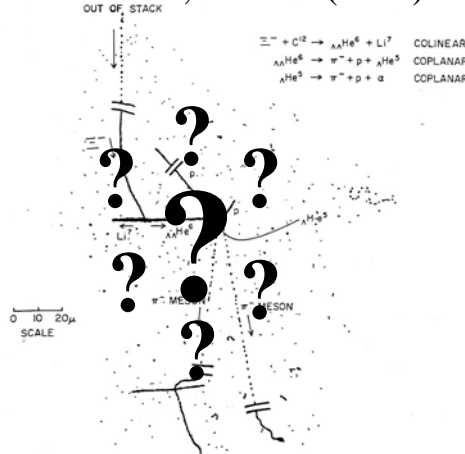
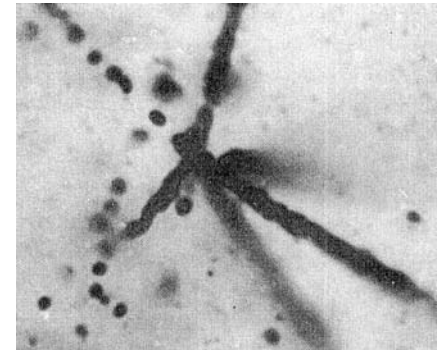


FIG. 1. Drawing of the event.

$^6_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{He}$

$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 4.6 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

S.Aoki et al, PTP.85(1991)1287



KEK-E176

$^{13}_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{B}$ in $\sim 80 \Xi$ stops

$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 4.9 \pm 0.8 \text{ MeV}$$

if a daughter $^{13}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$ is in excited
 $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} \cdot \sim 0 \text{ MeV}$

or $^{10}_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Be}$
 $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = -4.8 \pm 0.8 \text{ MeV}$

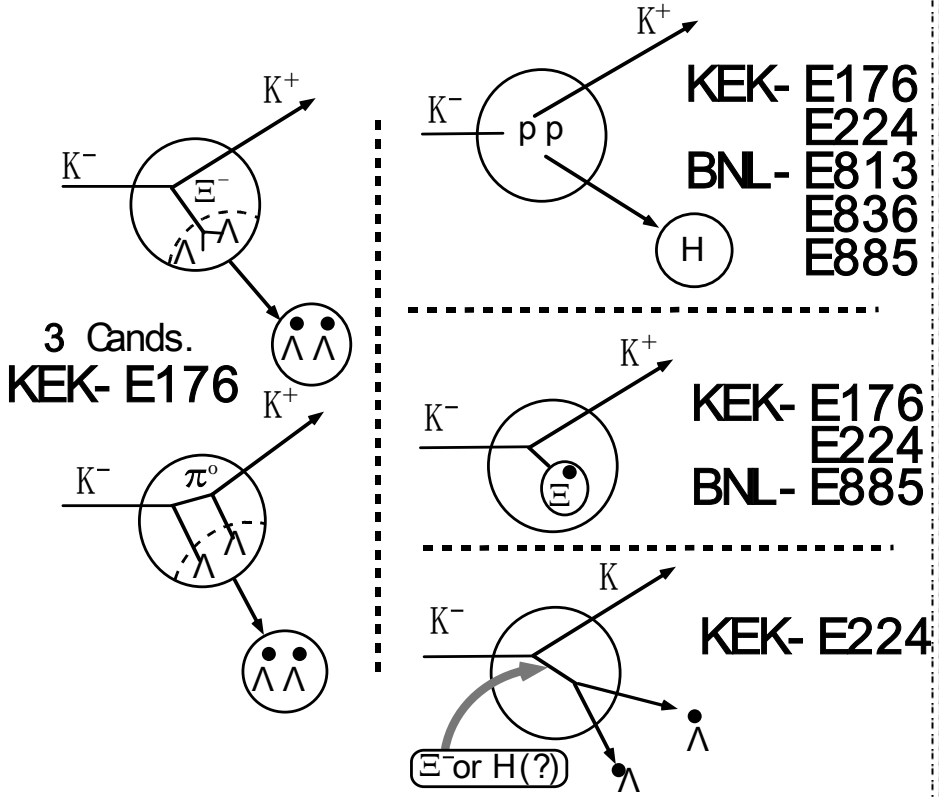
Why $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ so strong?

“interesting theoretical problem”

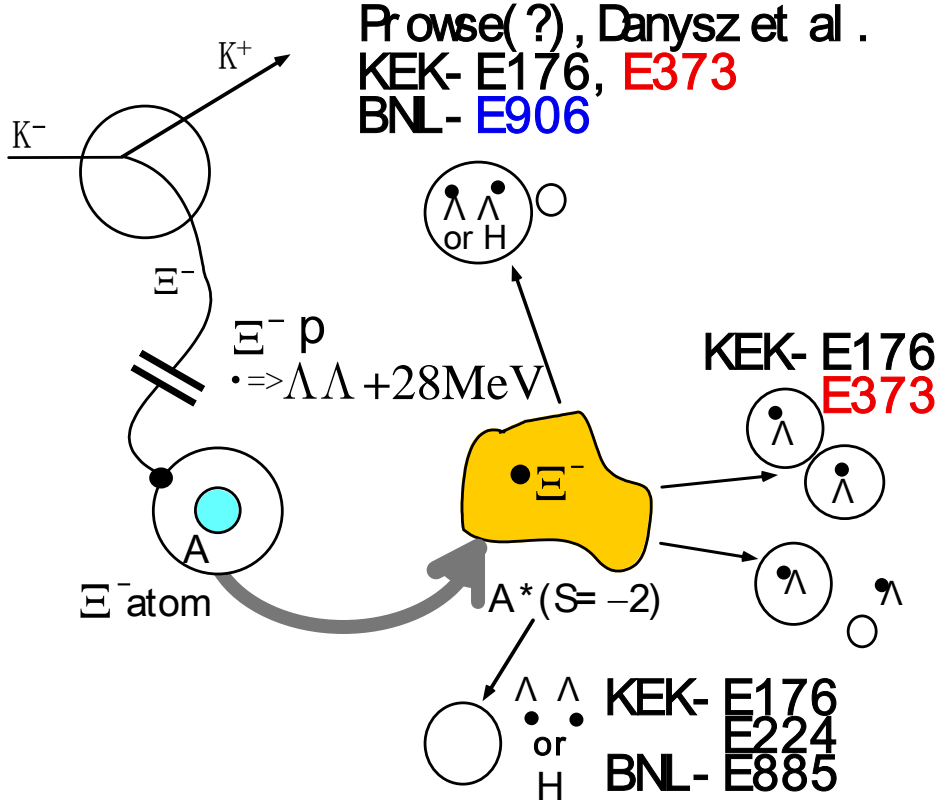
C.B.Dover, Proc. HYP91, NP.A547(1992)27C

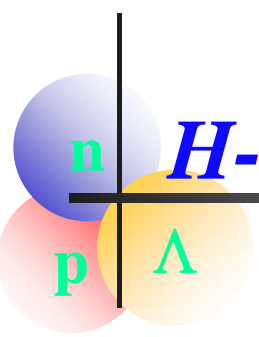
How to produce $S=-2$ Systems

Direct process



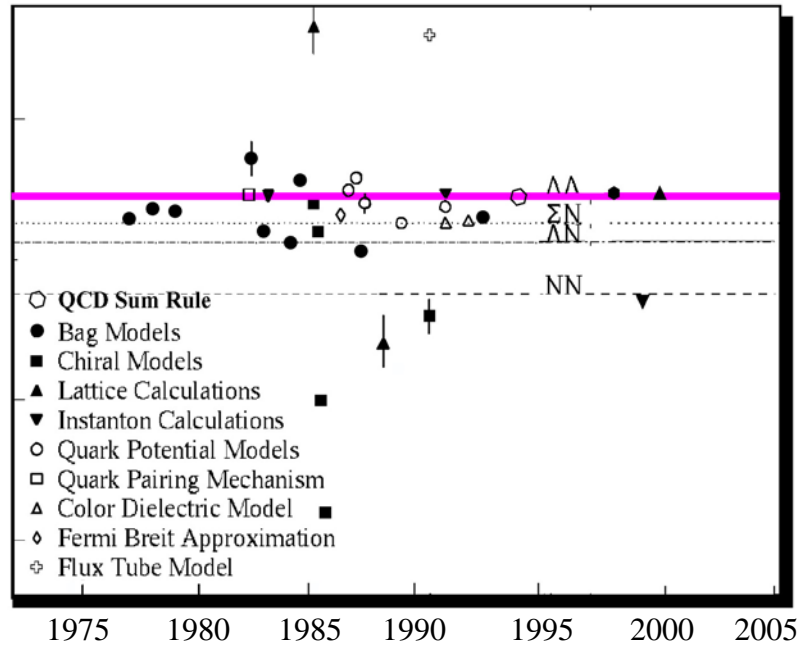
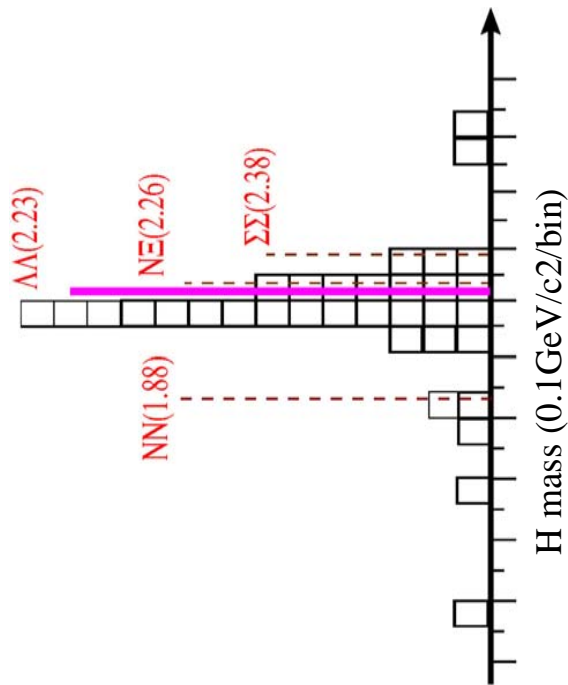
via Ξ atom





H-Dibaryon

Predicted masses



Updated from the year 1995, referred on
 S.V.Bashinsky, R.L.Jaffe, Nucl. Phys. A625(1997)167,
 and W.J.Lope, talk given at '12th Winter Workshop on Nuclear Dynamics'

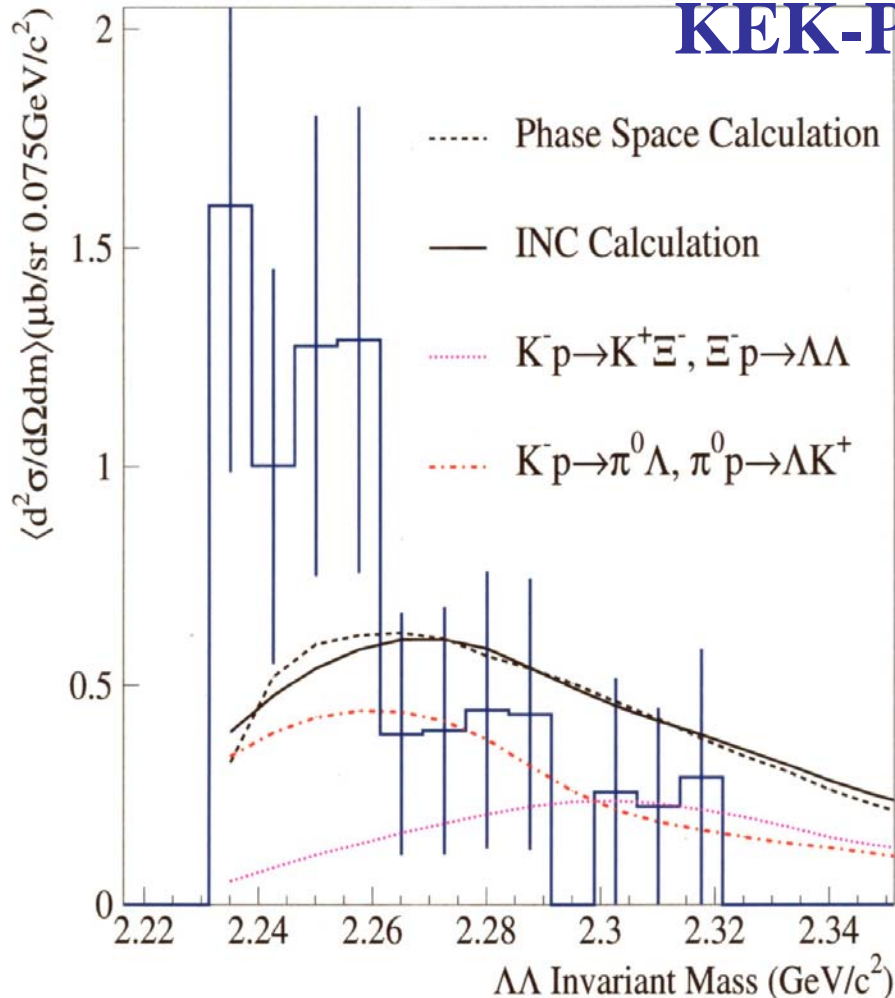
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H-Dibaryon near the $\Lambda\Lambda$ threshold

$\Lambda\Lambda$ Invariant mass spectrum KEK-PS E224



J.K.Ahn et al., (KEK-E224)
Phys. Lett. B444 (98) 267

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H-dibaryon resonance : KEK-E522

Search for H-dibaryon Resonance
via $^{12}\text{C}(\text{K}^-, \text{K}^+\Lambda\Lambda)$ and Study of $\Xi^- \text{N}$ interaction

KEK E522

Participants

K.Aoki, Y.Fukao, H.Funahashi, H.Okada
K.Takedani, K.Imai^{*)}, K.Miwa, N.Saito, C.J.Yoon^{a)}
J. Asai, T. Kadowaki, M.Kurosawa, K.Nakai^{b)}
M.Ieiri, H.Takahashi^{c)}
H.N.Kyaw, K. Nakazawa, M.Okuda, T. Wint^{d)}
T.Hayakawa, T.Kishimoto, A.Sato, Y.Shimizu^{e)}
K.Yamamoto, T.Yoshida^{f)}
J.K.Ahn, S.J.Kim^{g)}
S.H.Kim, I.G.Park, J.S. Song, C.S.Yoon^{h)}
A. Akikawaⁱ⁾, B.D. Park^{j)}, K. Tanida^{k)}
T.Miura^{l)}

Institutes

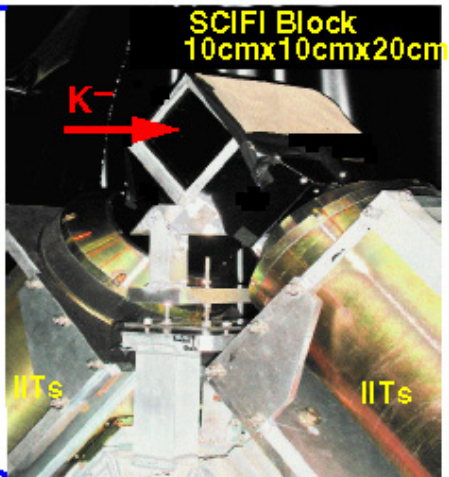
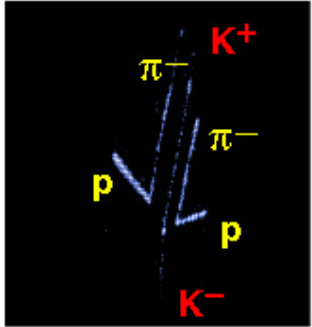
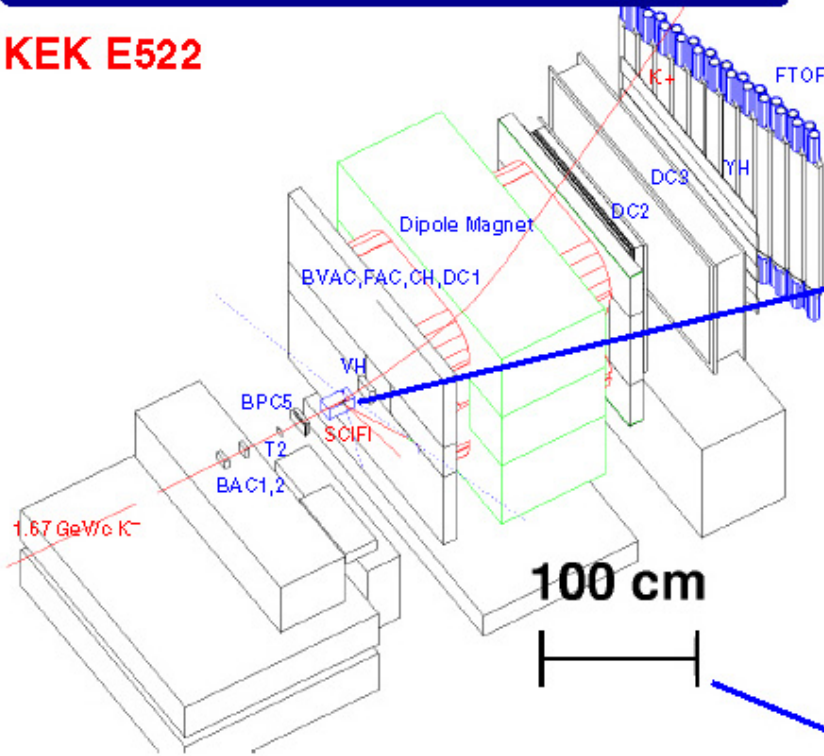
a) Dept. Phys. Kyoto Univ.
b) Dept. Phys. Science Univ. of Tokyo
c) IPNS, KEK
d) Phys. Dept. Gifu Univ.
e) Dept. Phys. Osaka Univ
f) Dept. Phys. Osaka City Univ.
g) Dept. Phys. Pusan Nat'l Univ.
h) Dept. Phys. Gyeongsang Nat'l Univ.
i) JAERI, j) Dept. Phys. Nagoya Univ.
k) RIKEN, l) Dept. Phys. Tohoku Univ.

*) spokes person

H-Dibaryon resonance : KEK-E522

Layout of the Experiment

KEK E522

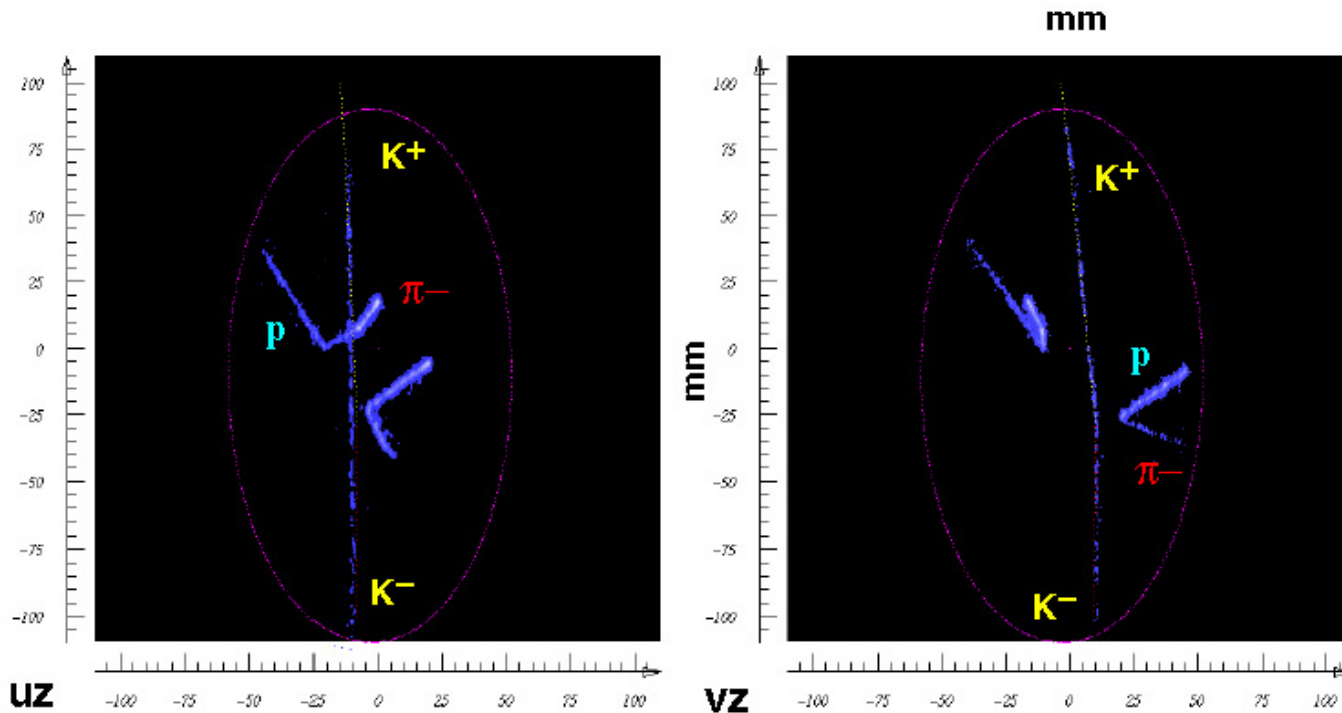


by GEANT Simulation of J.K.Ahn

H-Dibaryon resonance : KEK-E522

Typical Image of $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, K^+\Lambda\Lambda)$ KEK-E522

Run 163 spill 3982 event 37 ccd 20
K+Mass 0.478GeV/c² K+Mom. 0.989GeV/c MissMass 1.406GeV/c²



Analyses of 2002 run are ongoing.

Expecting higher statistics with several times as large as E224



KEK-E373 : Study of $S=-2$ nuclear systems

Study of $S=-2$ Nuclear System by an Emulsion-Counter Hybrid Method

KEK-E373 collaborators

Japan(16 Univ.· Inst.)

Aichi-edu, Gifu, Higashi-Nippon-Kokusai, KEK, Kobe, Kyoto,
Kyoto-Sangyo, Nagoya, Nat. Inst. Rad. Sci., Osaka-city, Osaka-ele.-comm.,
Science-center Osaka pref., Toho, Tohoku, Tokyo, Tsuru

Korea(4 Univ.)

Gyeonsang National Univ., Chonnam National Univ.,
Wonkwang Univ., Konkuk Univ., Korea Univ.

USA(3 Univ.· Inst.)

BNL, Univ. New Mexico,
Carnegie Mellon Univ.

UK(1 Univ.)

Univ. College London

Analysis for 10^3 stopped Ξ^- events (statistics **10 times** more than KEK-E176)

- Λ - Λ interaction energy
- existence of H dibaryon
- $\Lambda\Lambda$ weak interaction ($\Lambda\Lambda \rightarrow n, \Sigma, N$)
- level energy of Ξ in nucleus

Experimental Method (KEK-E373)

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Scintillating-fiber
 Bundle Tracker

SCIFIBlock

1.66 GeV/c
 K^-

Diamond
 (^{12}C) Target

Emulsion Stack

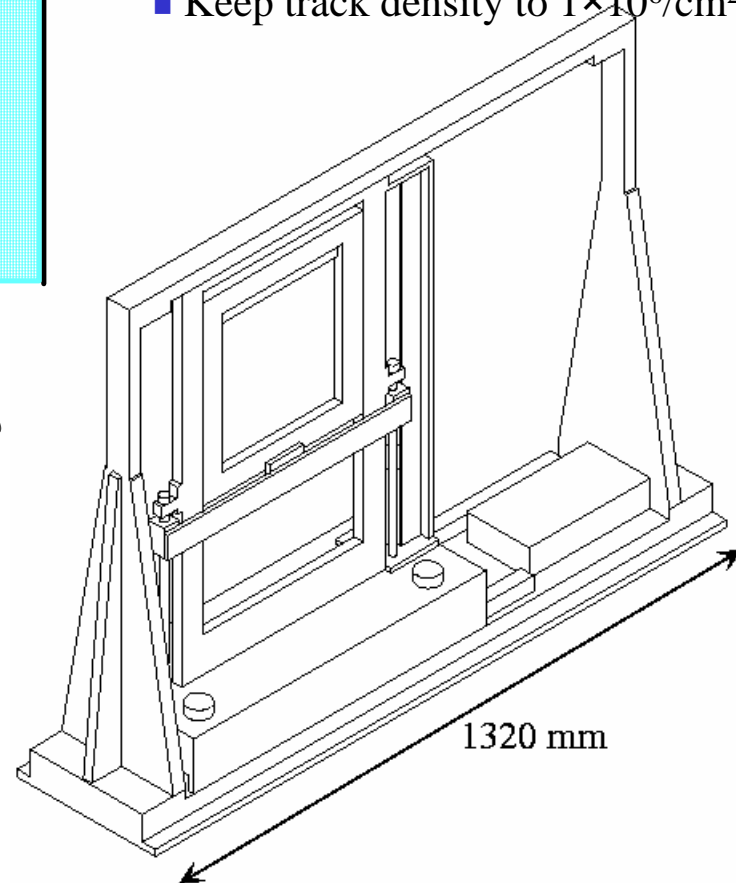
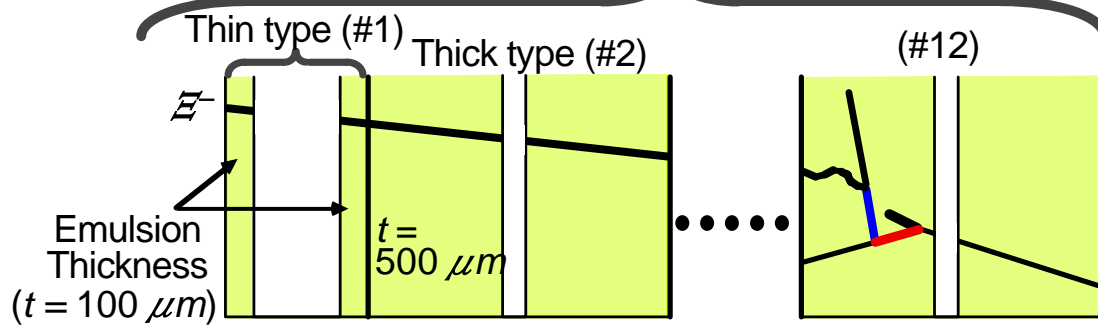
SCIFIBlock

Area : $24.5 \times 25.0 \text{ cm}^2$
 Packed in vacuum chamber

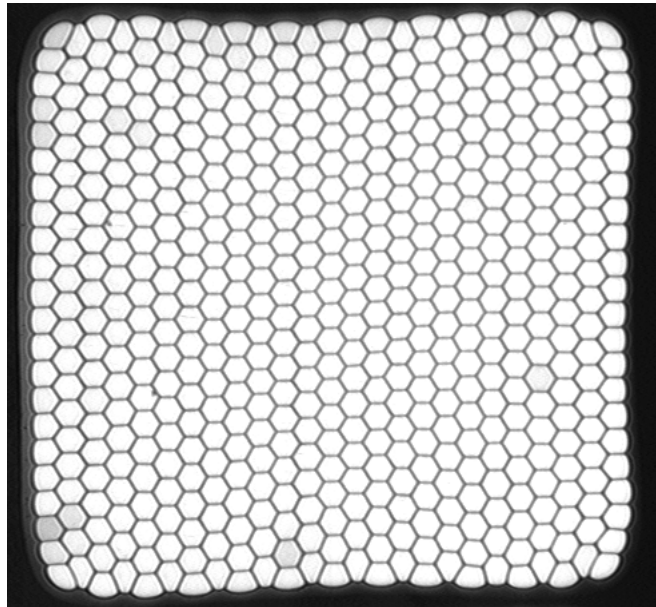
Emulsion Mover

- Controlled with PC
- Move emulsion during spills
- Keep track density to $1 \times 10^6/\text{cm}^2$

Side View



Scintillating-fiber bundle (KEK-E373)



← 0.7mm →

Readout with Image Intensifier Tube and CCD

Diameter of a fiber : **45 μm**

Cross section of a bundle : **0.7 x 0.7 mm²**

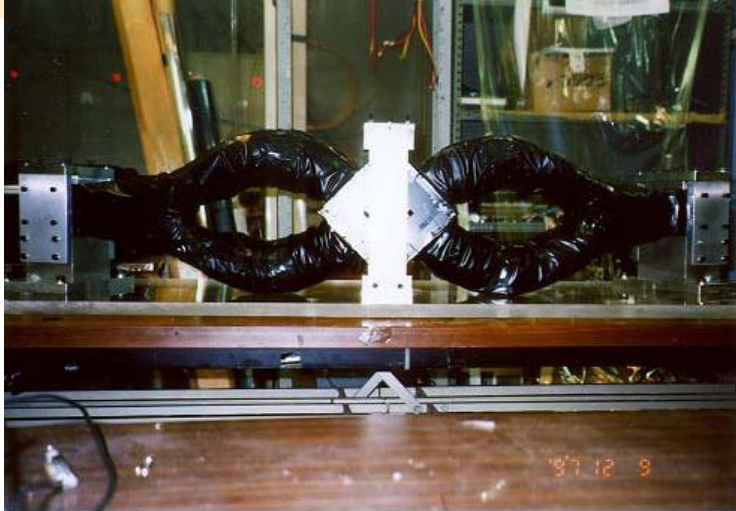
Width of a sheet : **42 mm**

Constructed with 4 sheets (**u, v, u', v'**)

Precision(r.m.s) estimated with proton

25 mrad (angle) / **75 μm** (position)

Scintillating-fiber blocks I (KEK-E373)



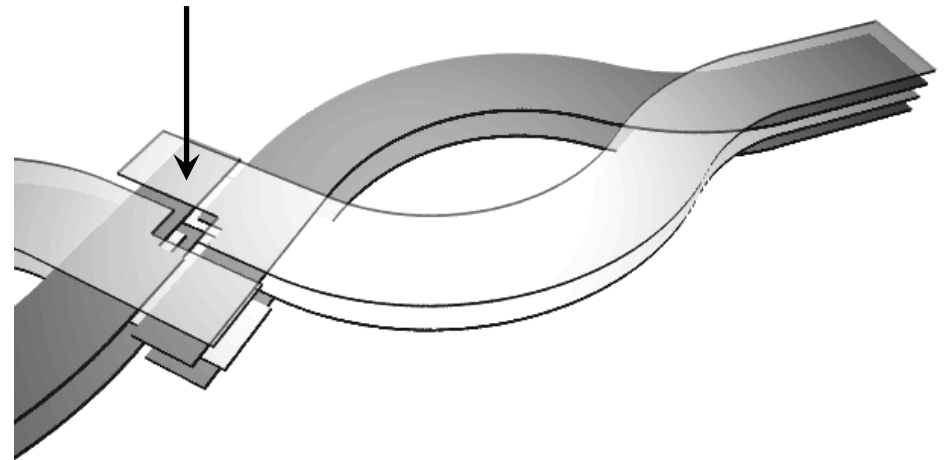
Readout with Image Intensifier Tube and CCD

Cross section of a fiber : **0.3 x 0.3 mm²**

Cross section of a block : **10 x 10 x 10 cm³**

There is almost NOT dead area.

 **Diamond Target (2 x 2 x 3 cm³)**

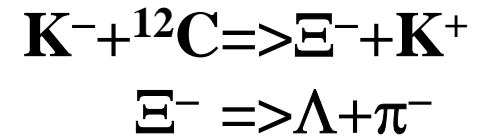
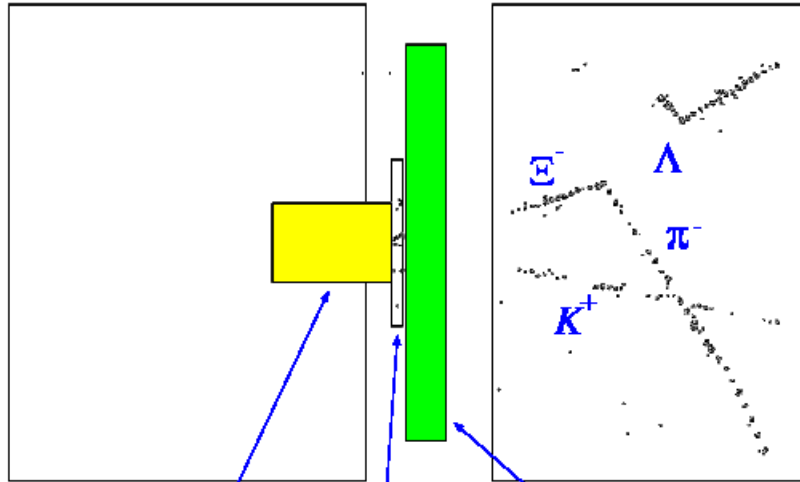


Scintillating-fiber blocks II (KEK-E373)

Typical Image in SCIFI-Block

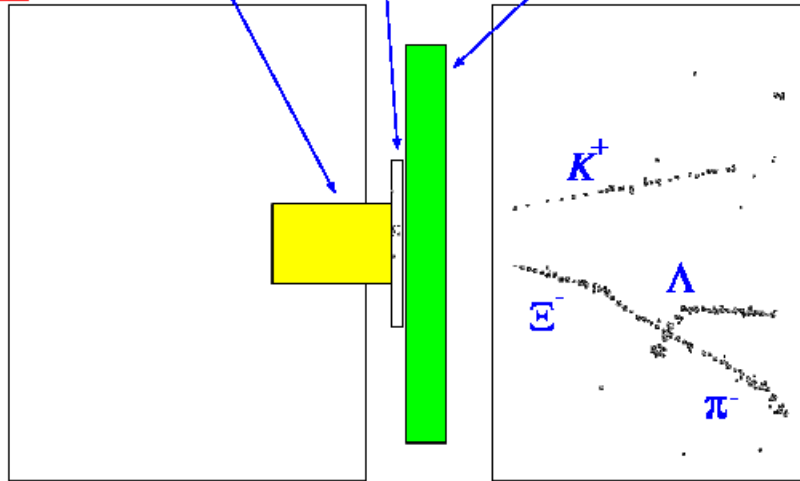
u-z plane

beam

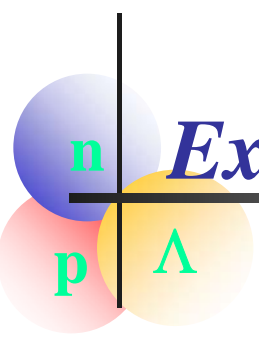



v-z plane

beam

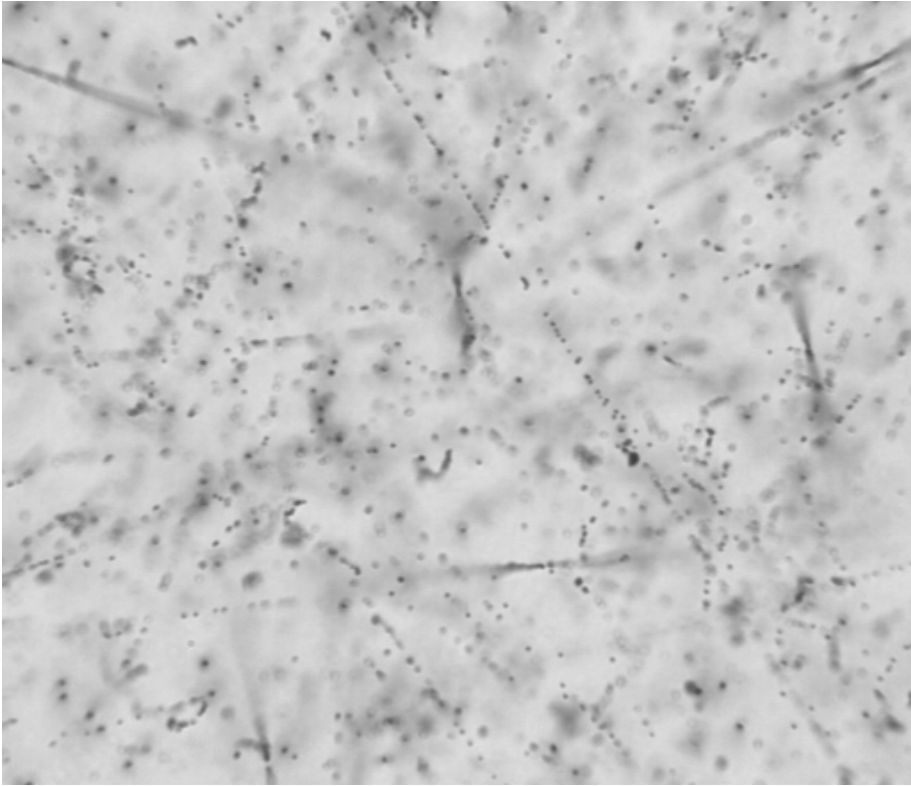



U-Block target SciFi-Bundle Emulsion D-Block

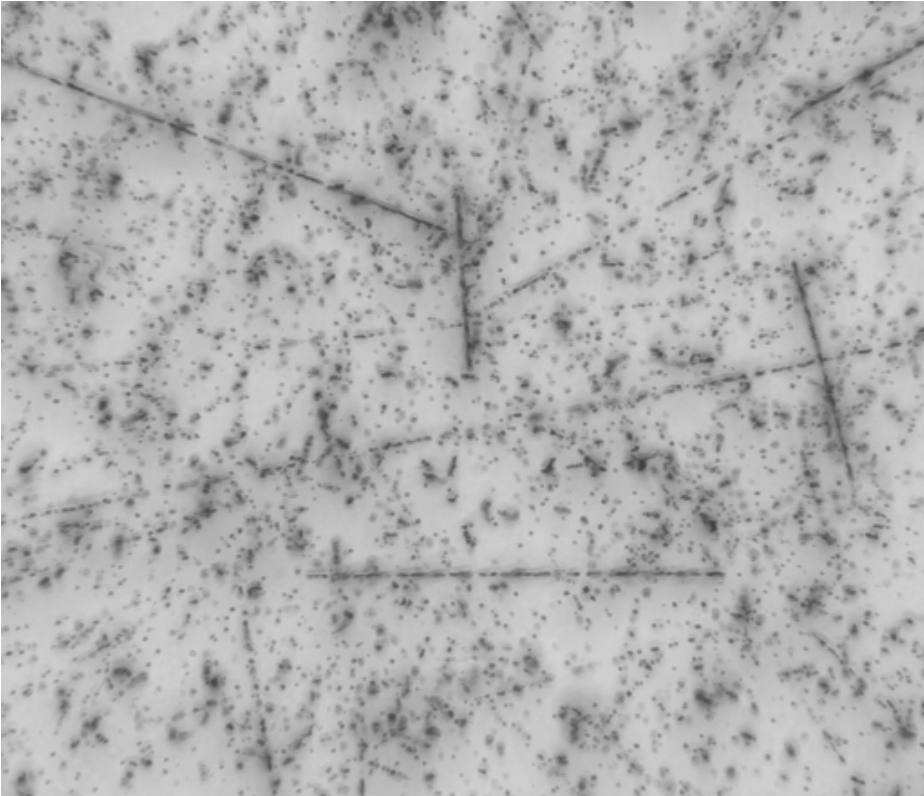


Example of Emulsion Image

Raw Image



Overlap Image

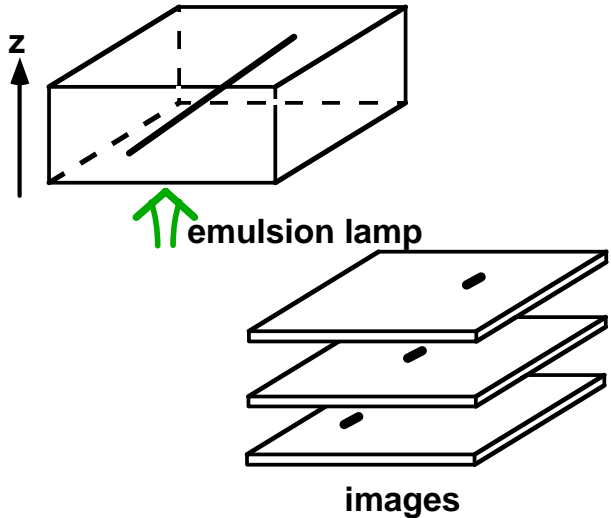


← ~ 100μm →

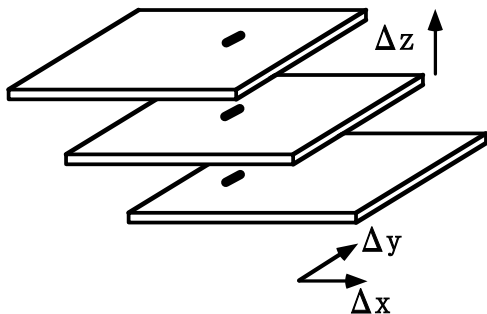
KEK-E373: Automatic track finding

Algorithm

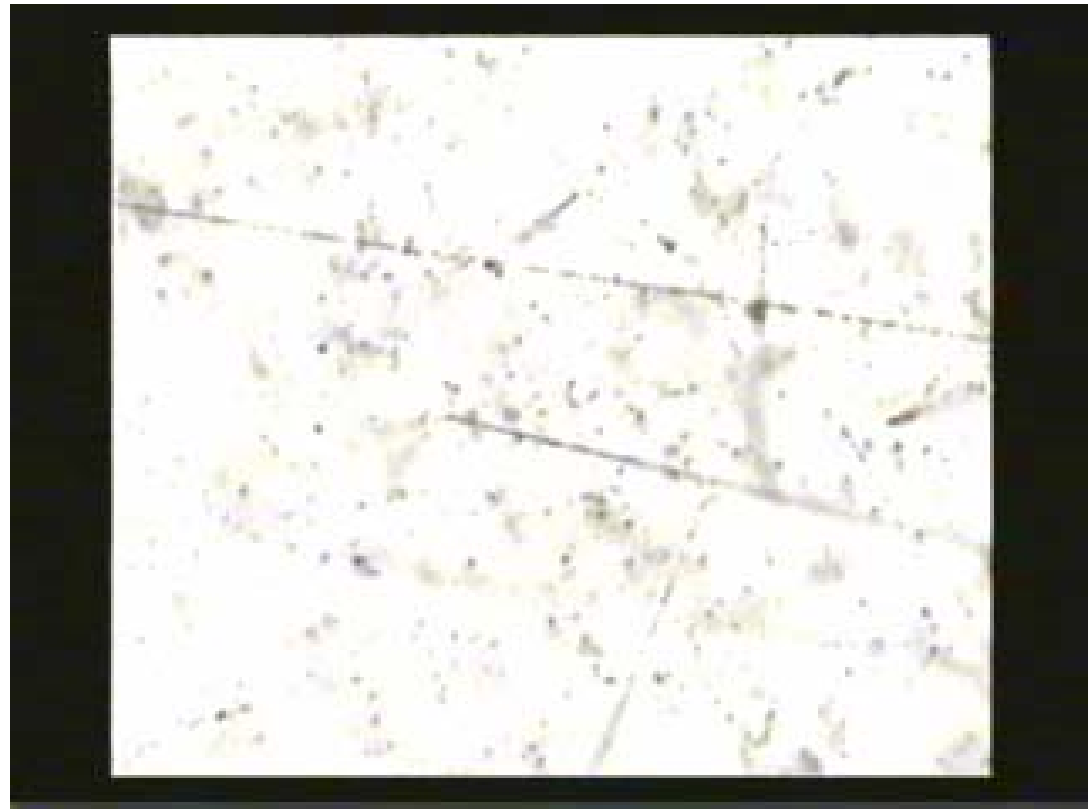
- 1) Take pictures at different z (focusing)position.



- 2) Make overlapped image shift each image by $(-\Delta x, -\Delta y)$



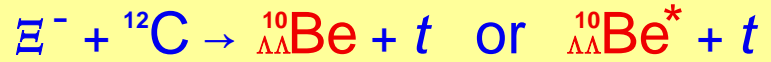
Video Image



Double hypernucleus #1

Demachi-yanagi event

* **two body** case at point A



$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} : -1.14 \pm 0.19 \quad \text{or} \quad +1.86 \pm 0.19 \text{ MeV}$$

$$B_{\Lambda\Lambda} : 12.29 \pm 0.17 (\text{excited}) \text{ MeV}$$

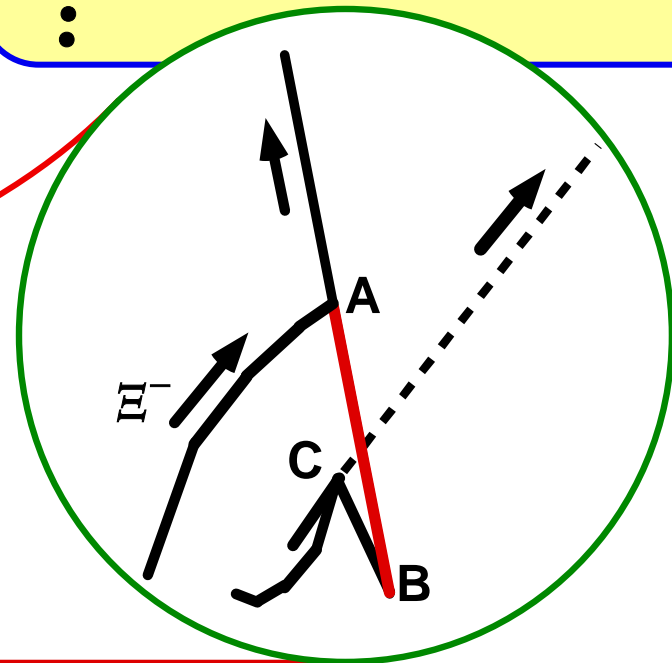
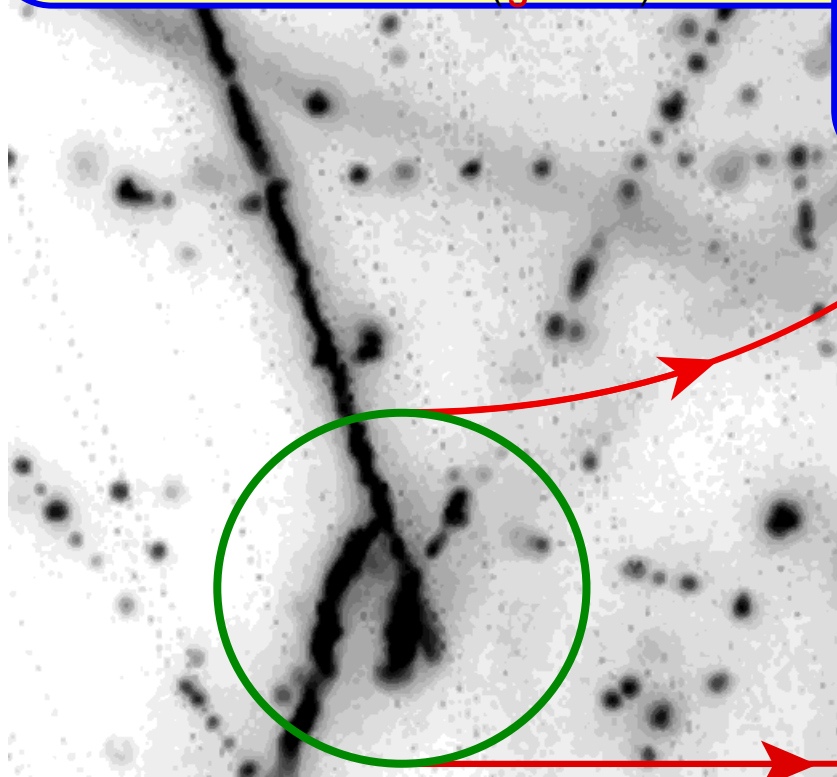
$$15.29 \pm 0.17 (\text{ground}) \text{ MeV}$$

* **three body** case at point A



$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} : +1.47^{+2.4}_{-0.7} \text{ MeV}$$

⋮
⋮
⋮



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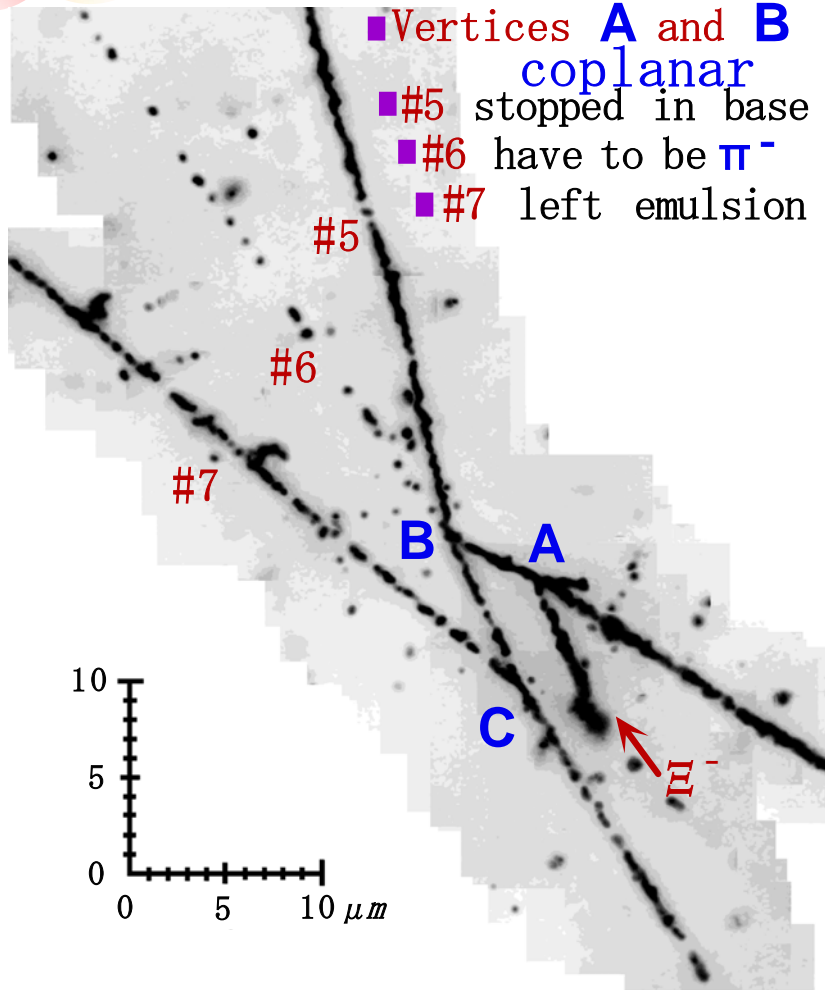
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Double hypernucleus #2

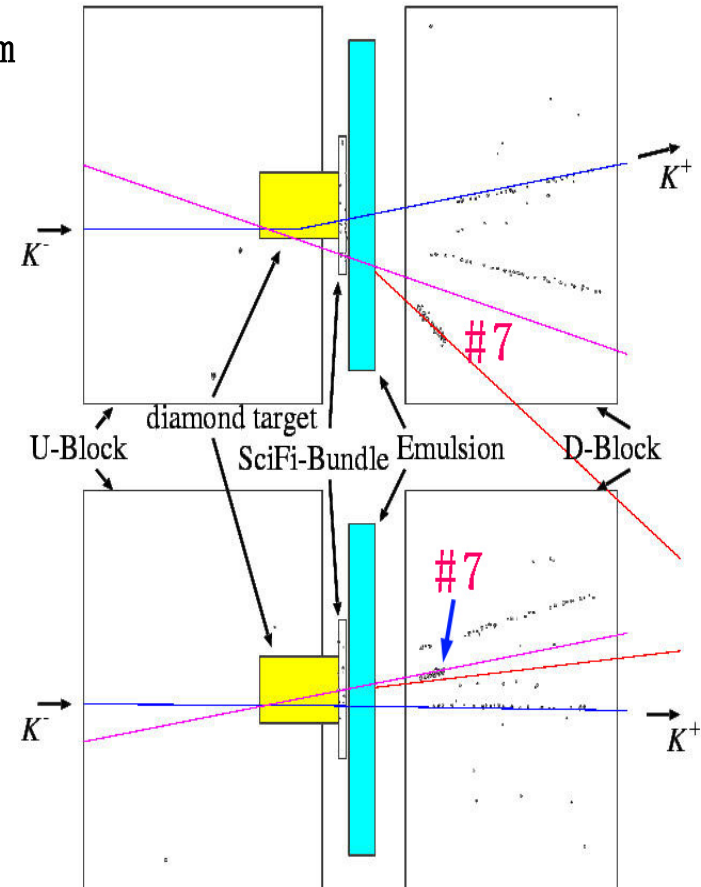
HYP2003

at J-Lab

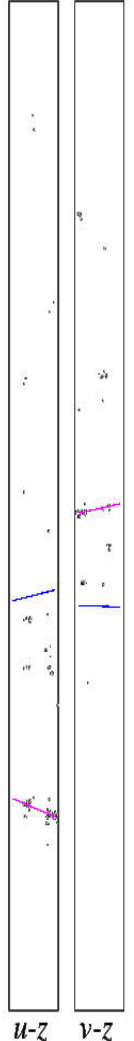
Oct.14-18,

*u-z plane*

run 473 spill 5024 event 14

*v-z plane*

SciFi-Bundle





Reconstruction and $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$

by Y.S. Iwata & H. Takahashi

Production

Target	#1	#3	#4	$B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ [MeV]	$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ [MeV]	
^{12}C	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	p	$2n$	> 16.9	> 10.6
^{12}C	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	d	$1n$	14.5 ± 0.7	8.2 ± 0.7
^{12}C	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	t		7.3 ± 0.2	1.1 ± 0.2
^{12}C	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^7\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	p	$1n$	21.6 ± 1.3	13.3 ± 1.3
^{14}N	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^7\text{Li}$	p	$1n$	24.4 ± 2.1	18.2 ± 2.1
^{14}N	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^6\text{Li}$	d	$1n$	25.8 ± 1.3	19.6 ± 1.3
^{14}N	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	$1n$	17.9 ± 1.5	11.7 ± 1.5
^{14}N	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^7\text{Li}$	${}^4\text{He}$	t	$1n$	26.2 ± 0.9	17.2 ± 0.9
^{14}N	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{Li}$	p	${}^4\text{He}$	$1n$	31.5 ± 1.8	17.9 ± 1.8
^{16}O	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^8\text{Li}$	${}^4\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	$1n$	31.1 ± 0.9	19.9 ± 0.9

 $(\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} < 20 \text{ MeV})$

Decay

double-hyp.	#2	#5	#6	$B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ [MeV]	$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ [MeV]	
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^5\text{He}$	${}^4\text{He}$	p	π^-	7.1 ± 0.5	2.4 ± 0.5	
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	p	π^-	6.9 ± 0.6	0.6 ± 0.6	
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^7\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	p	π^-	$1n$	< 8.6	< 0.3
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^7\text{He}$	${}^6\text{He}$	p	π^-	6.3 ± 0.7	-2.0 ± 0.7	
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^8\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	p	π^-	$2n$	< 6.8	< -7.2
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^8\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	d	π^-	$1n$	< 7.4	< -6.6
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^8\text{He}$	${}^6\text{He}$	p	π^-	$1n$	< 6.6	< -7.4
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^8\text{He}$	${}^7\text{He}^a$	p	π^-	7.7 ± 0.8	-6.3 ± 0.8	
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	p	π^-	$3n$	< 7.2	< -7.1
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	d	π^-	$2n$	< 8.2	< -6.1
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^5\text{He}$	t	π^-	$1n$	< 11.2	< -3.1
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^6\text{He}$	p	π^-	$2n$	< 7.2	< -7.1
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^6\text{He}$	d	π^-	$1n$	< 8.4	< -5.9
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^7\text{He}^a$	p	π^-	$1n$	< 11.2	< -3.1
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^7\text{He}^a$	d	π^-		13.4 ± 0.5	-0.9 ± 0.5
${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^9\text{He}$	${}^8\text{He}$	p	π^-		6.4 ± 0.8	-7.9 ± 0.8

 $(\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} > -20 \text{ MeV})$

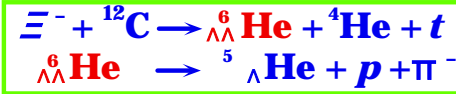
Observation of a Lambpha

Success of Emulsion detector with micro-meter accuracy

NAGARA event

$\Lambda\Lambda$ ${}^6\text{He}$ double-hypernucleus

Unique interpretation!!



H. Takahashi et al.,
P. R. L. 87, 212502(2001)

Lambpha

$$m(\Lambda\Lambda {}^6\text{He}) = 5951.82 \pm 0.54 \text{ MeV}$$

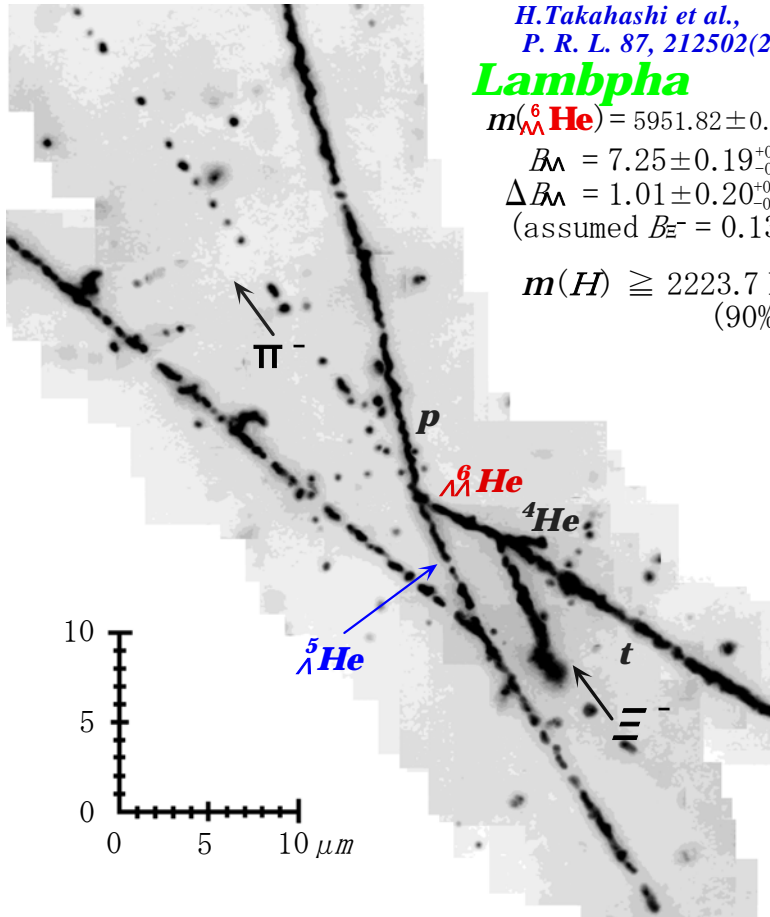
$$B_\Lambda = 7.25 \pm 0.19^{+0.18}_{-0.11} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta B_\Lambda = 1.01 \pm 0.20^{+0.18}_{-0.11} \text{ MeV}$$

(assumed $B_{\Xi^-} = 0.13 \text{ MeV}$)

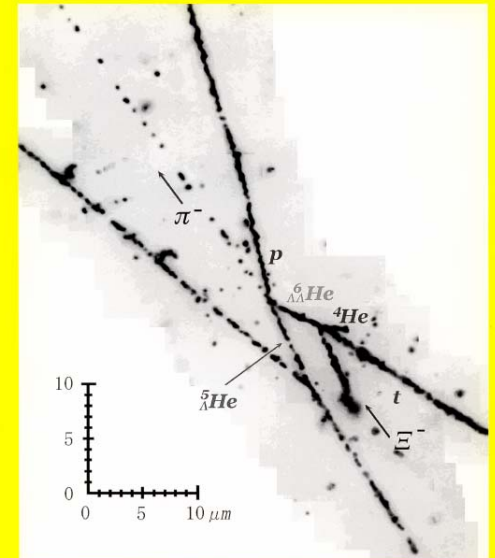
$$m(H) \geq 2223.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

(90% C.L.)



高エネルギーニュース

HIGH ENERGY NEWS



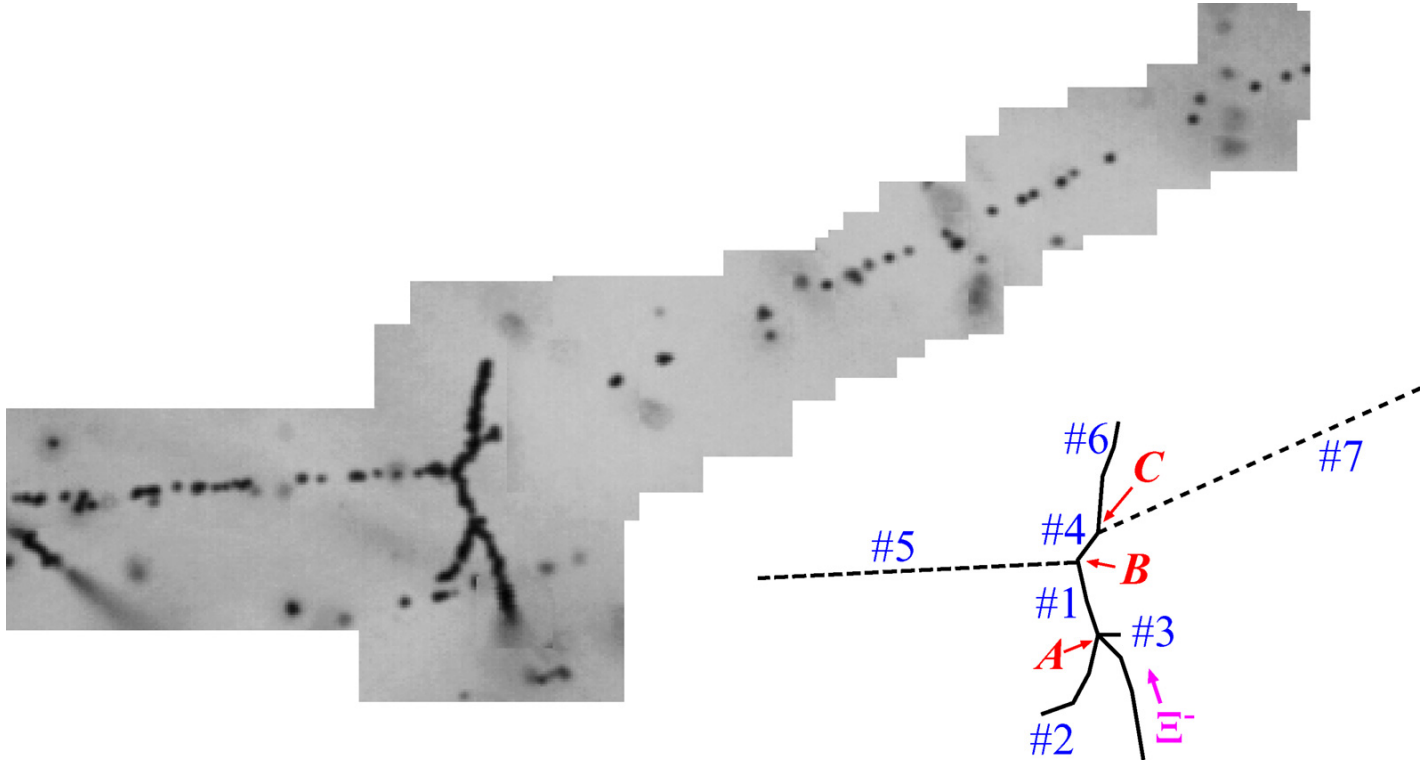
Volume 20 Number 5 January / February / March 2002

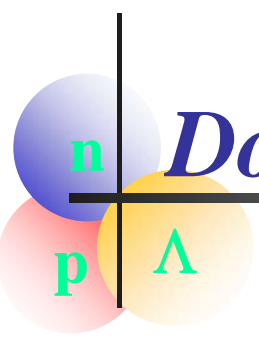
Double hypernucleus #3

n

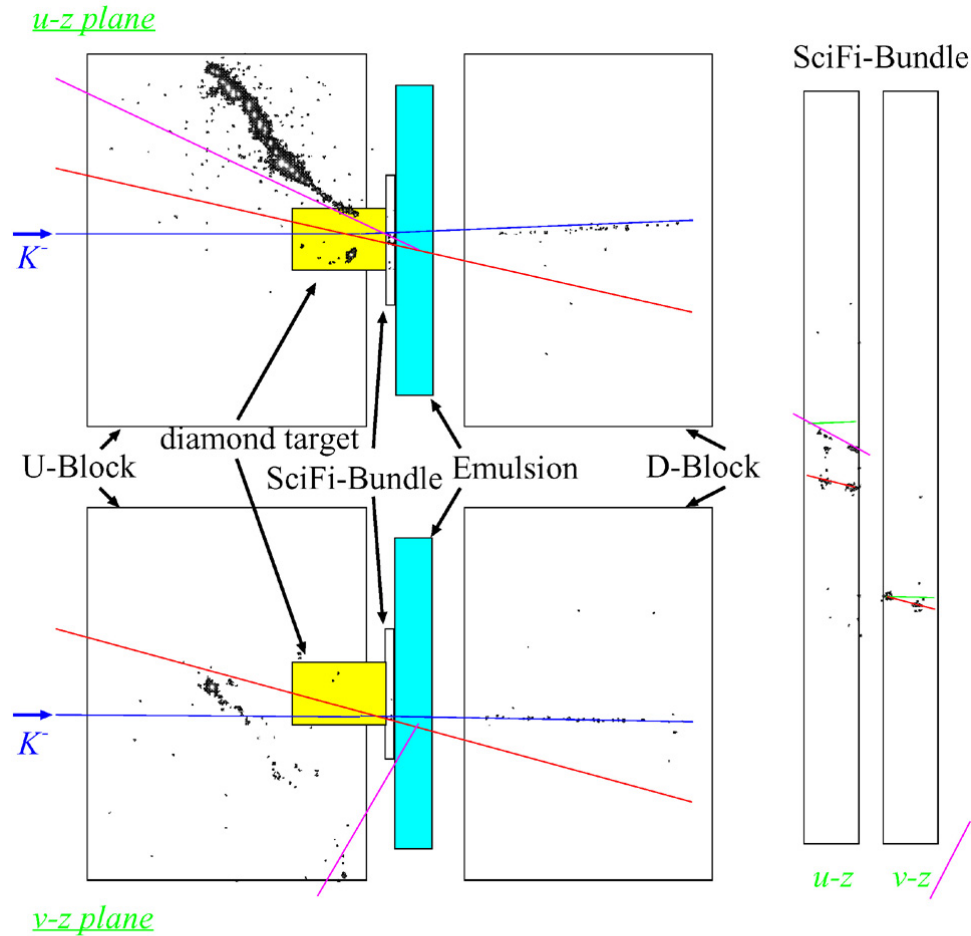
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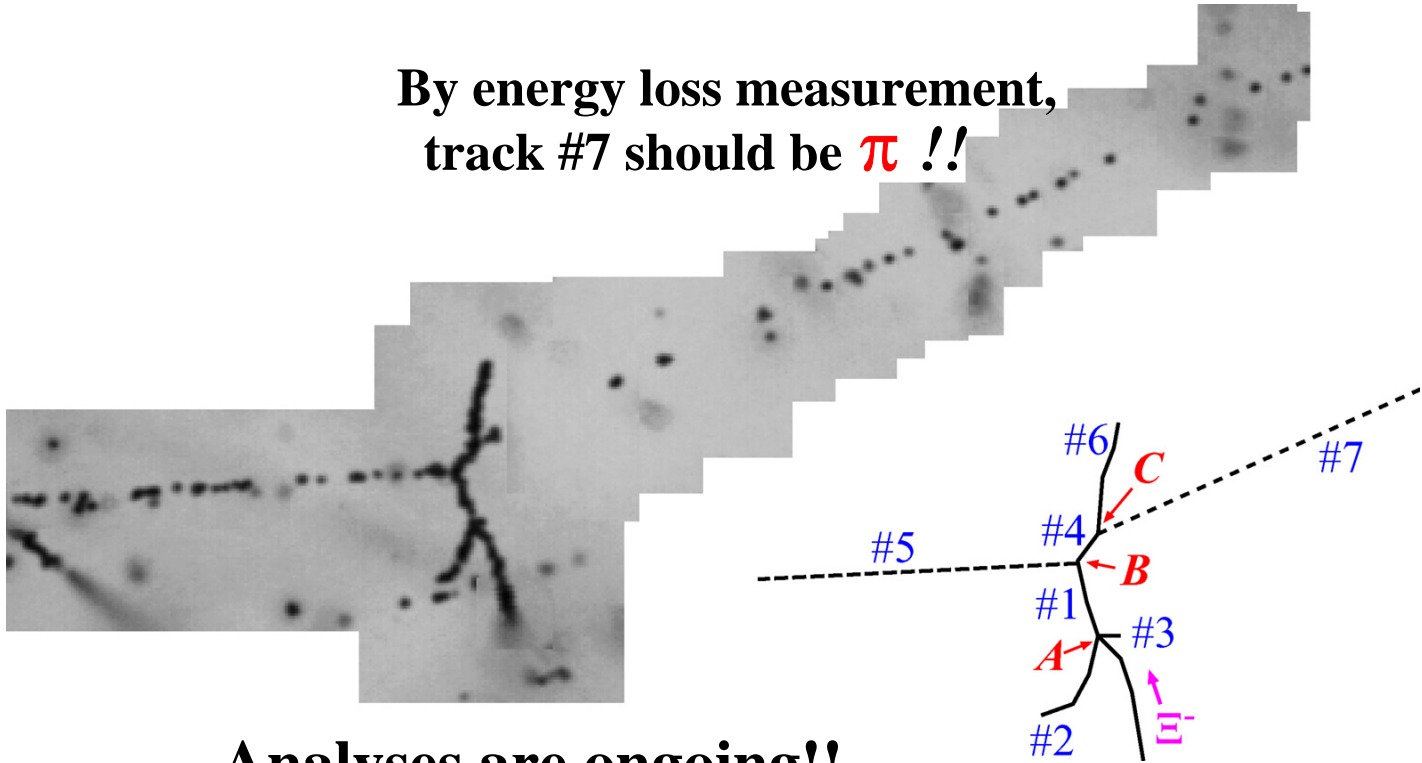
Double hypernucleus #3



- K^-, K^+ tracks measured by the spectrometer system
- Ξ track measured by the SciFi-Bundle detector
- extrapolated line using the position and angle informations of track#7 in the emulsion stack

n p Λ *Double hypernucleus #3*

By energy loss measurement,
track #7 should be π !!



Analyses are ongoing!!

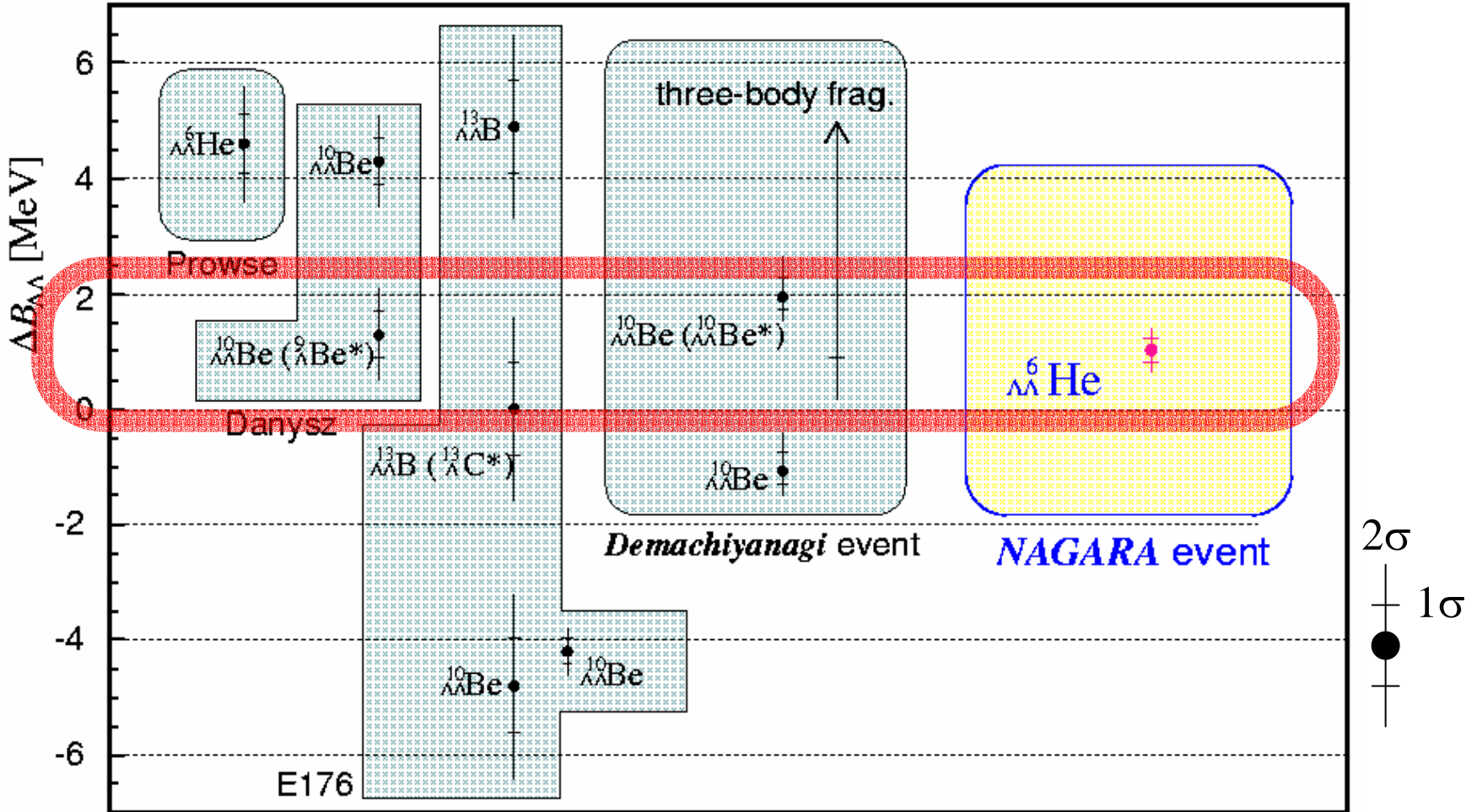
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Comparison with past results

$\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction is attractive but weak



BNL-E964: More $S=-2$ systems

International collaboration

AGS-E964(BNL)

Systematic Study
of
Double Strangeness System
by
an Emulsion-Counter Hybrid Method

AGS-E964 collaborators (now)

R. E. Chrien, H. Hotchi, M. May, P. Pile, A. Rusek (BNL, USA),
H. Guo, Z. Liu, S. Lu, J. Zhou (CIAE, China),
G. B. Franklin (CMU, USA), K. Nakazawa, M. Mitsuhashi (Gifu, JPN),
J. S. Song, C. S. Yoon (GNU, Korea),
Ed. Hungerford, K. J. Lan, Y. Cui, Song (Houston, USA),
H. Funahashi, K. Imai, M. Nakamura, N. Saito, M. Yosoi (Kyoto, JPN),
B. Bassalleck (New MX, USA), K. Yamamoto, T. Yoshida (OCU, JPN),
P. K. Saha (Osaka E-C, JPN), J. K. Ahn, S. J. Kim (Pusan, Korea),
K. Tanida (Riken, JPN), S. Ogawa, H. Shibuya (Toho, JPN),
Y. Miura, K. Mizunuma, H. Tamura, M. Ukai (Tohoku, JPN),
and
Graduate Students

- Approved by PAC Oct. '01
- Funding approved in Japan from FY03 to FY07
- Preparation '03~
- Data taking '05, '06 (??)
- Data analysis
- Ten times higher statistics than KEK-E373 !!
=> $10^4 \Xi^-$ -stopping events
- First measurement of X-ray from $S=-2$ systems.

BNL-E964: AGS D6 Beam line

by Dr. P. Pile

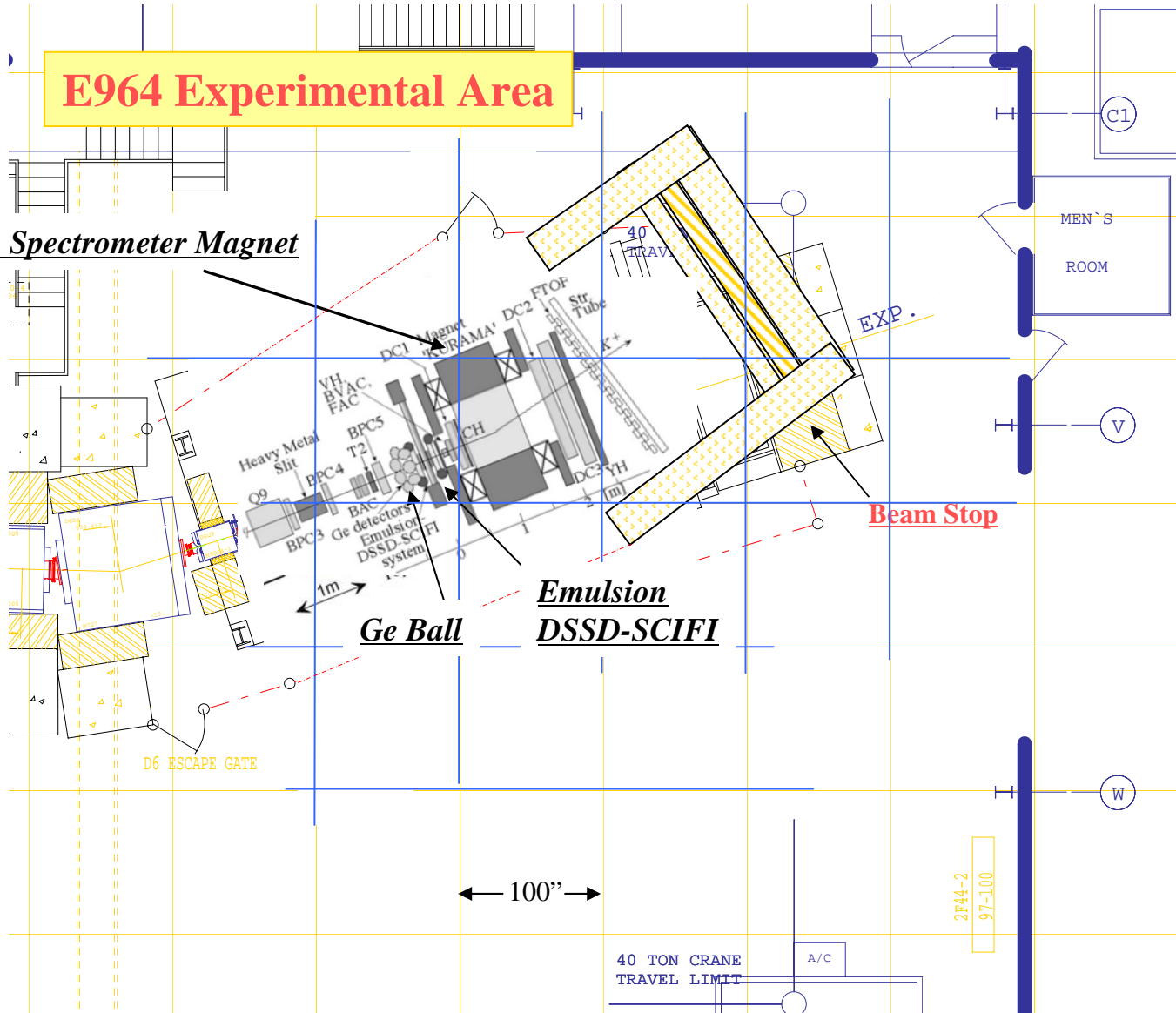
HYP2003

at J-Lab

Oct.14-18,

E964 Experimental Area

KURAMA Spectrometer Magnet



n

p

Λ

n

p

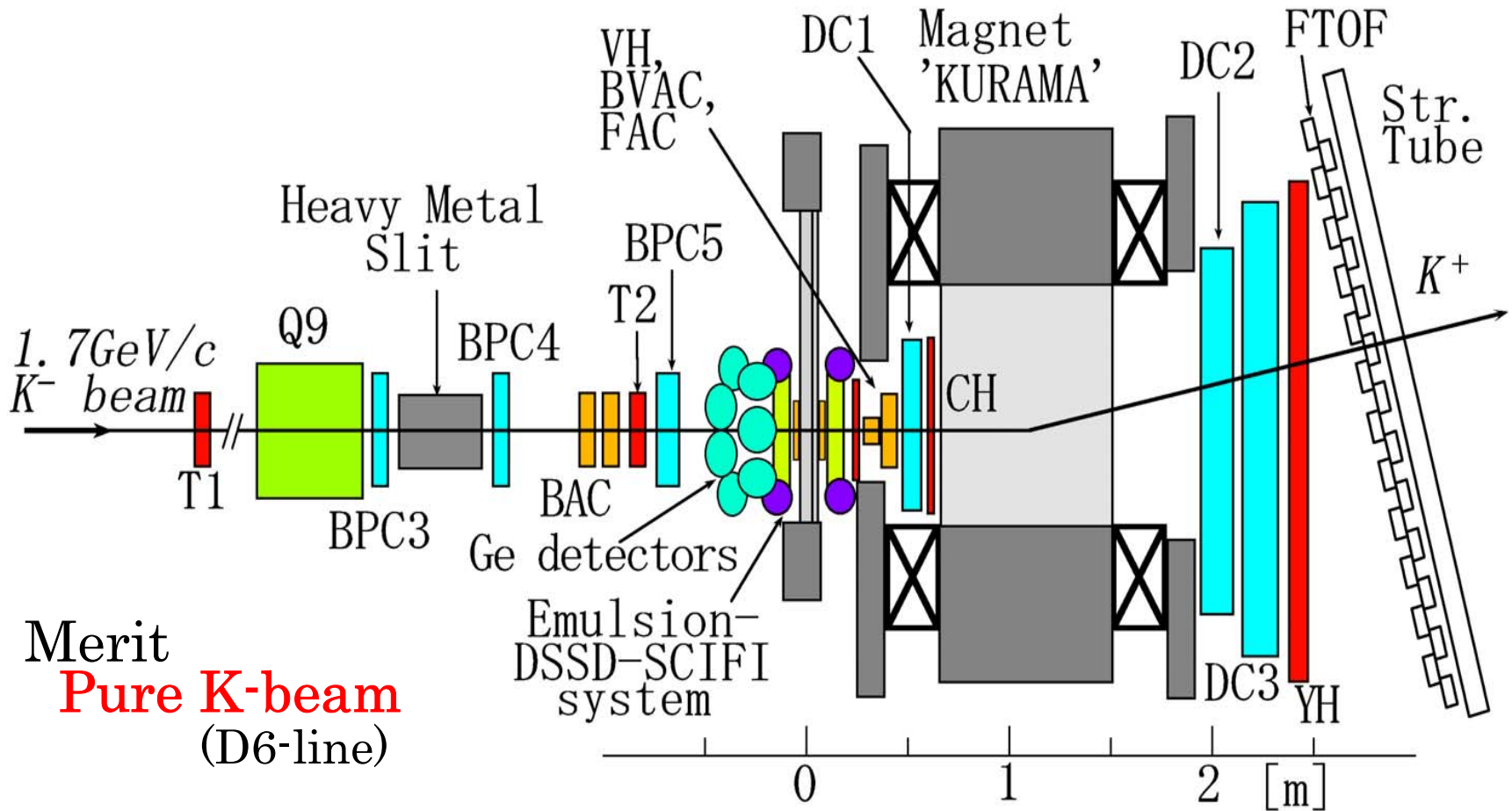
 Λ

Experiment E964 at BNL-AGS

HYP2003

at J-Lab

Oct.14-18,



n
 p
 Λ

E964 near the target

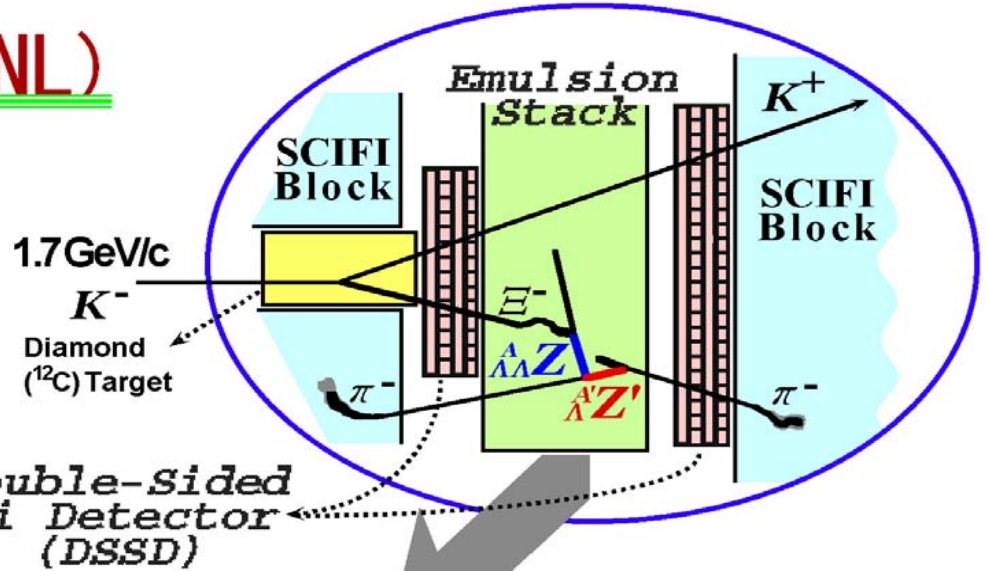
AGS-E964 (BNL)

Apparatus around the Target

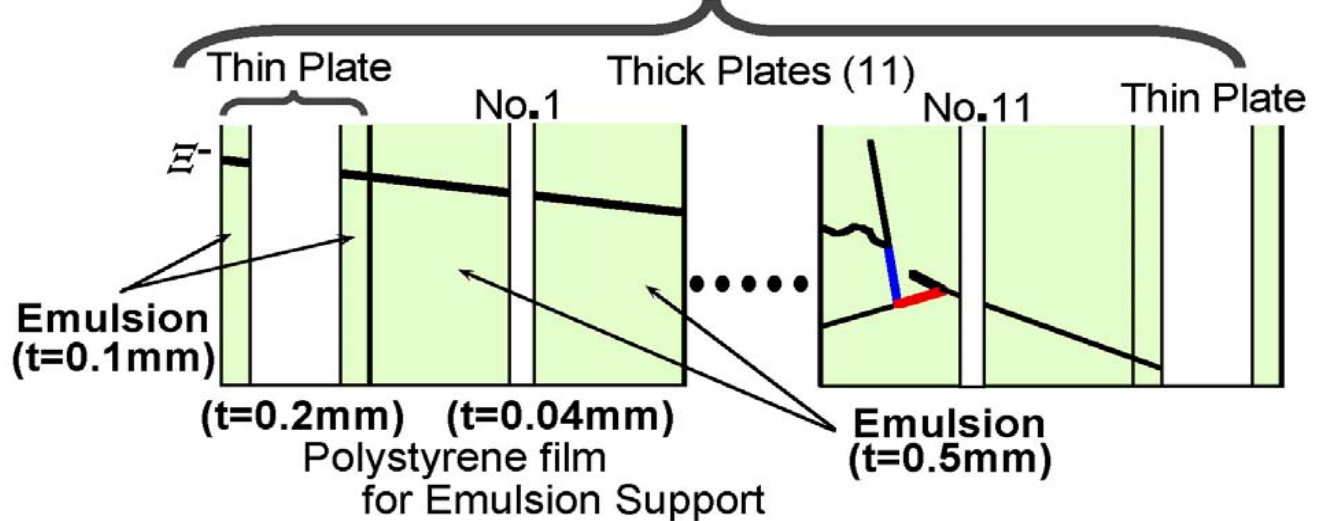
Area : 34.0×34.0 cm²

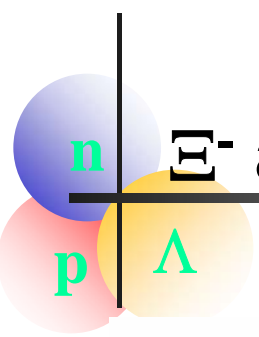
Packed in vacuum chamber

Emulsion mover drives stacks



Emulsion Stack

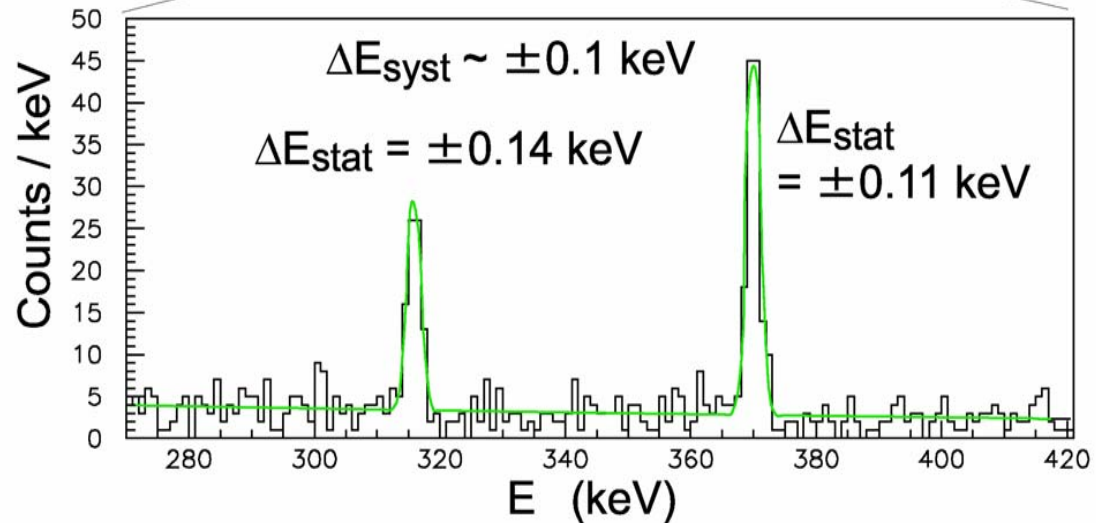
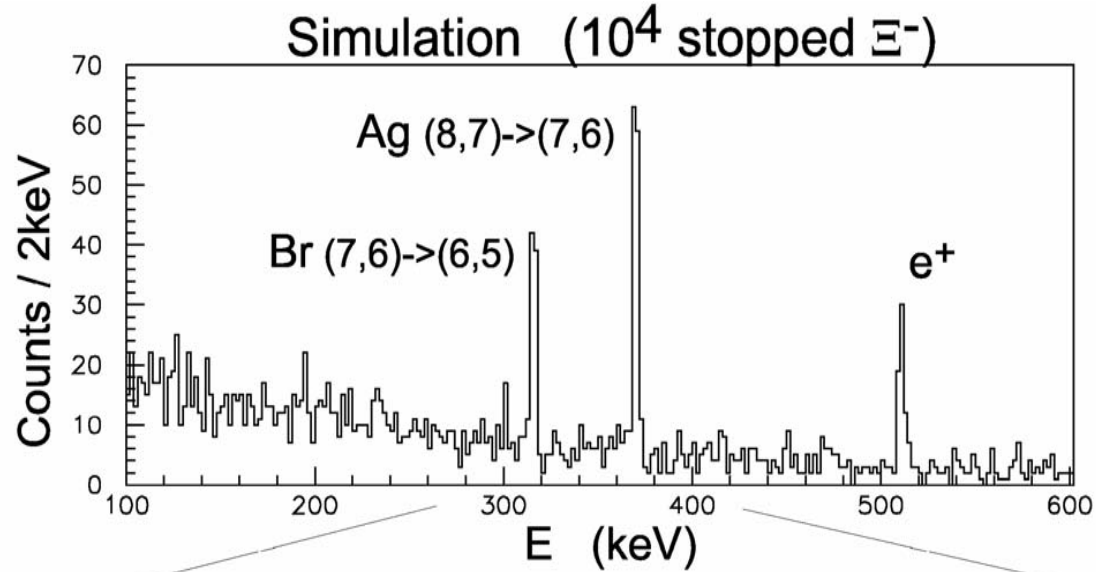
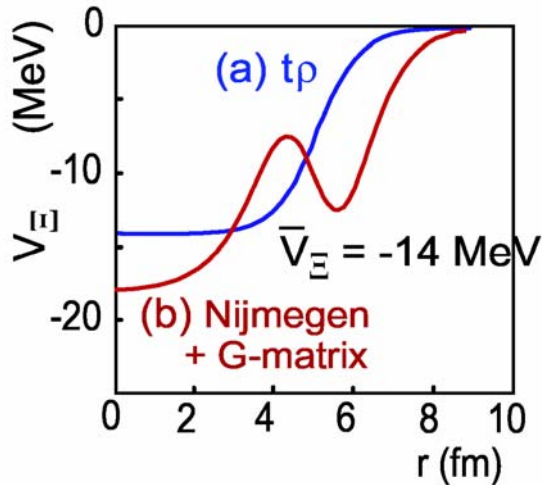


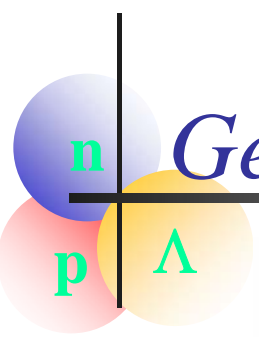


Ξ^- atomic X rays \rightarrow ΞN interaction

Expected energy shifts (keV)

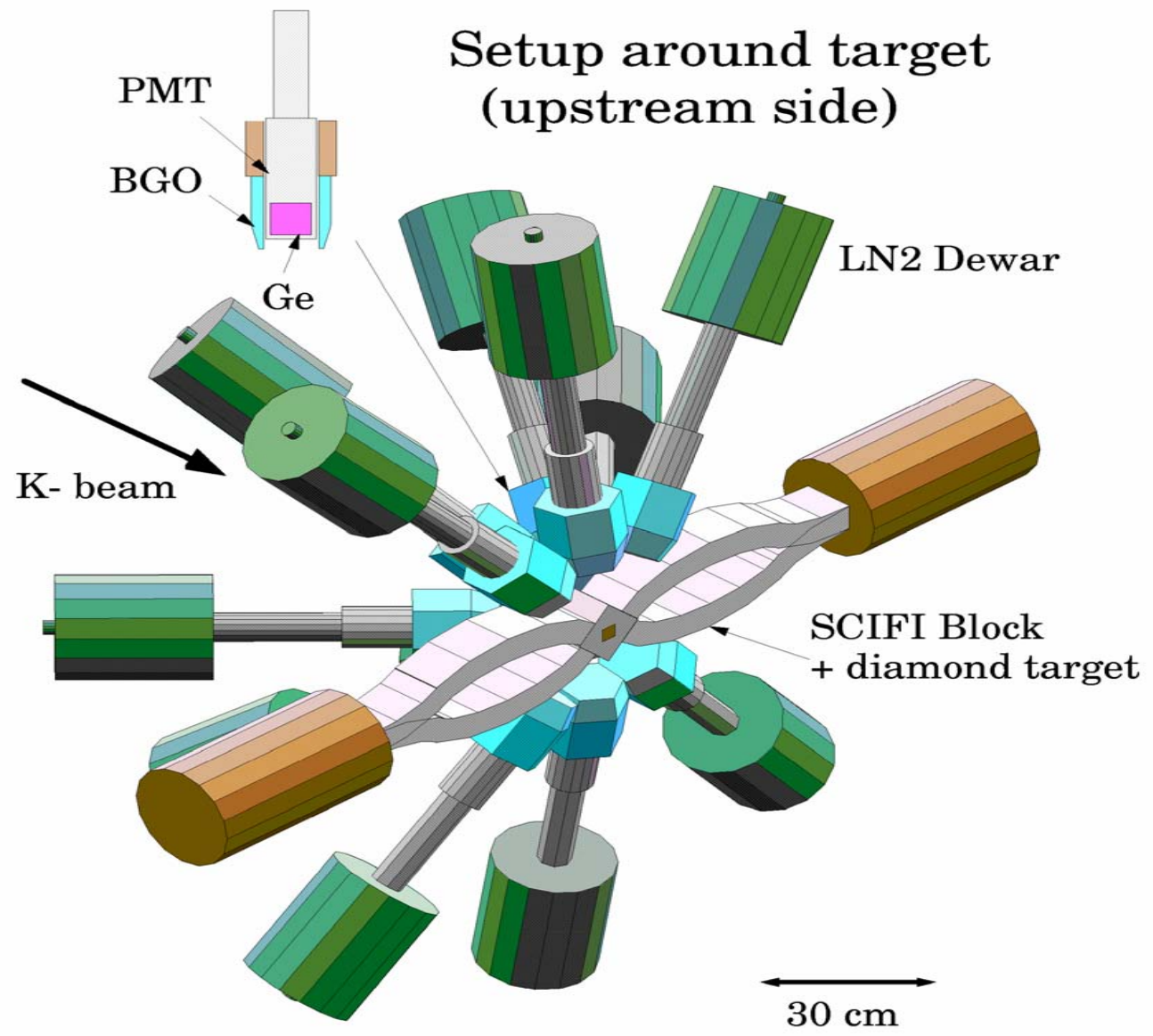
Transition (n,l)	E_{Coulomb}	(a)	(b)
Ag (8,7) \rightarrow (7,6)	370.5	0.28	3.3
Br (7,6) \rightarrow (6,5)	315.5	0.73	5.5





Ge detector for Ξ -atomic X-ray

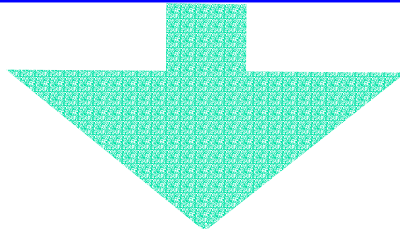
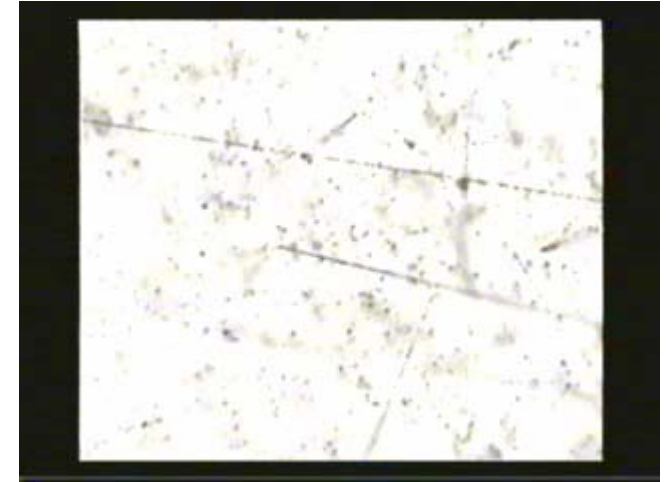
HYP2003
at J-Lab
Oct.14-18,



Speeding up of Automatic Scanning

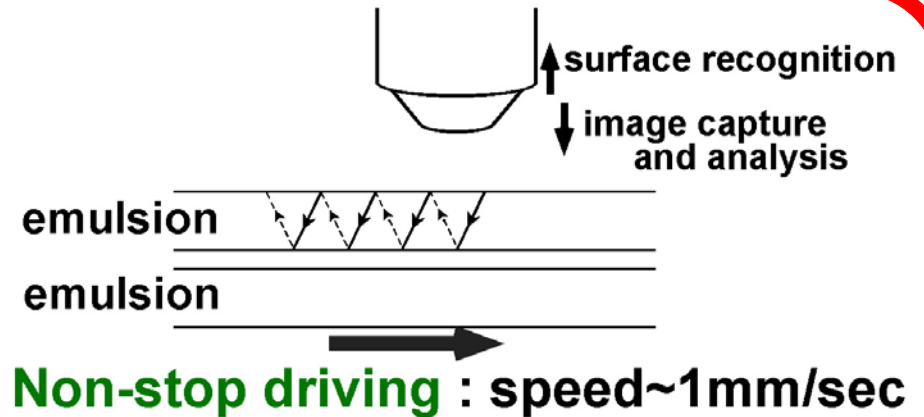
○ KEK-E373

- stage drive : step-by-step
 - image capture : 30Hz
- ⇒ **1.5~2.0** sec / one view



◎ AGS-E964(BNL)

- stage drive : Non-Stop
 - image capture : 100Hz
- ⇒ **~0.2** sec / one view
(*designed value*)



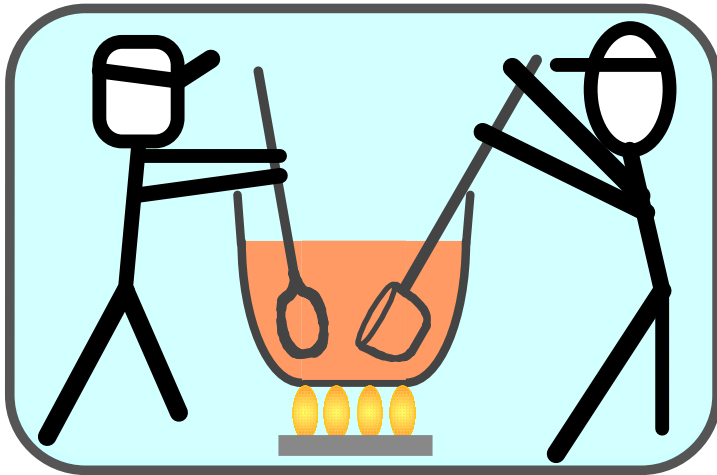
Development of new-type emulsion

Production method of Emulsion gel will be changed.

For E964, amount of emulsion gel => **2.4 tons**

Fuji-film needs **one year** or more by conventional way.

conventional
coach-built way



by the production lines
for commercial films



50 % lower the cost
of production

Under inspection of quality

Summary : More S=-2 systems

n

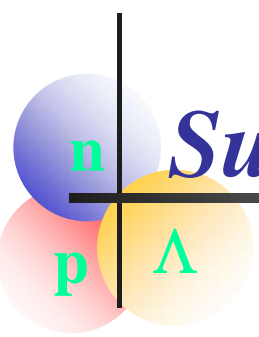
p



Recently, “Nagara event” opened the door of S=-2 systems, however it is only one event!!

- Future experiments give us more rich information by making a S=-2 nuclear chart, which is quite useful for understanding B-B int. in $SU(3)_f$ and multi-strangeness system.
- This progress is coming from developments of hybrid-emulsion technique, scanning method, Hyperball, High-quality Kaon beam, and so on.

	KEK-E176	KEK-E373	BNL-E964
Beam Quality : K- / beam	0.3	0.2	0.9
# of K- (K- / spill)	$\sim 10^9$ ($3 \cdot 10^3$)	$\sim 10^{10}$ ($\sim 10^4$)	$\sim 10^{11}$ ($\sim 10^5$)
Emulsion Volume (liters)	30	70	210
Ξ^- stopping event search	Tracking method	K+(SSD) manual	Ξ^- (SCIFI) auto & manual
			Ξ^- (DSSD) automated
X- and γ -rays measurement	NO	NO	YES (Hyper-ball)



Summary : More S=-2 systems

Rough yield estimation

**at 70%
finished**

E176

E373

E964

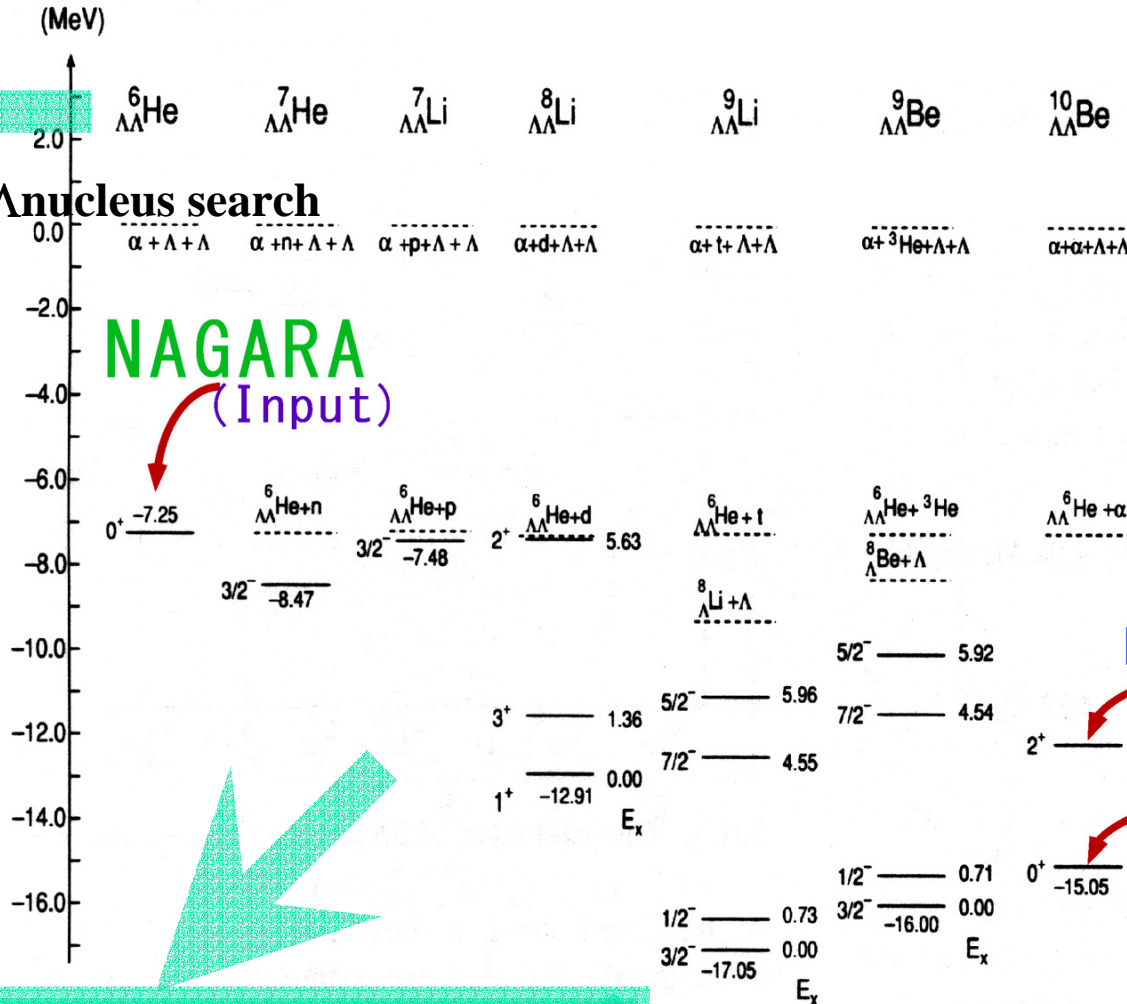
		E176	E373	E964
# of Ξ^- stopping event		~80	$\sim 1 \cdot 10^3$	$\sim 1 \cdot 10^4$
# of Double- Λ hypernucleus	* Light	1 (+ 1 ?)	3(+a few?)	Several *10 or more? (+ α)
	* Heavy	3	Not yet anal.	100 or more?
	* (K-,K+)point	(3)	We will try	100 or more?

Summary : Theoretical Prediction

HIYAMA, KAMIMURA, MOTOKA, YAMADA, AND YAMAMOTO

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 66, 024007 (2002)

Lightest $\Lambda\Lambda$ nucleus search



NAGARA
(Input)

Demachi-Yanagi
($\Delta E = 0.1\text{MeV}$)

Danyasz et al.
($\Delta E = 0.5\text{MeV}$)

FIG. 12. Summary of the energy levels of the double- Λ hypernuclei ${}^6_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{He}$, ${}^7_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{He}$, ${}^7_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Li}$, ${}^8_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Li}$, ${}^9_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Li}$, ${}^9_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Be}$, and ${}^{10}_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{Be}$ calculated using the $\alpha + x + \Lambda + \Lambda$ model with $x = 0, n, p, d, t, {}^3\text{He}$, and α , respectively.

E.Hiyama Fri, Oct.17, Prallel #9

n

p

Λ

E961, An improved search for $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei

(given by Dr. Philip Pile)

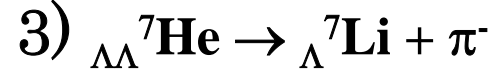
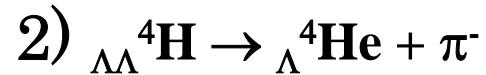
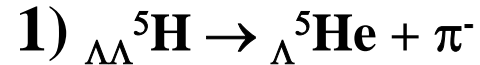
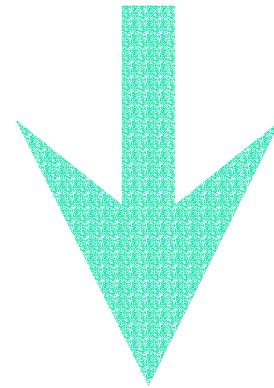
E961 improvements over E906

	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Improvement in statistics:</u>		
Data collection hours	2.7	
• Protons per AGS spill	2.1- 3.2	
• K ⁺ Spectrometer Acceptance	1.9	10 – 16 times

Other improvements

CDS momentum resolution (rms MeV/c at 100 MeV/c)	1.6
• E^- decay background reduction (S/N at 114 MeV/c)	4

Search for



Phil.Pile Fri, Oct.17, Prallel #9

Nuclear Chart with Strangeness

