

THE 2<sup>ND</sup> JLAB HYPERNUCLEAR WORKSHOP

# Spectroscopic Study of Medium Heavy Hypernuclei

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# Messages from PAC43

Spectroscopy of  ${}^{40}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$ ,  ${}^{48}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$  are most compelling physics.

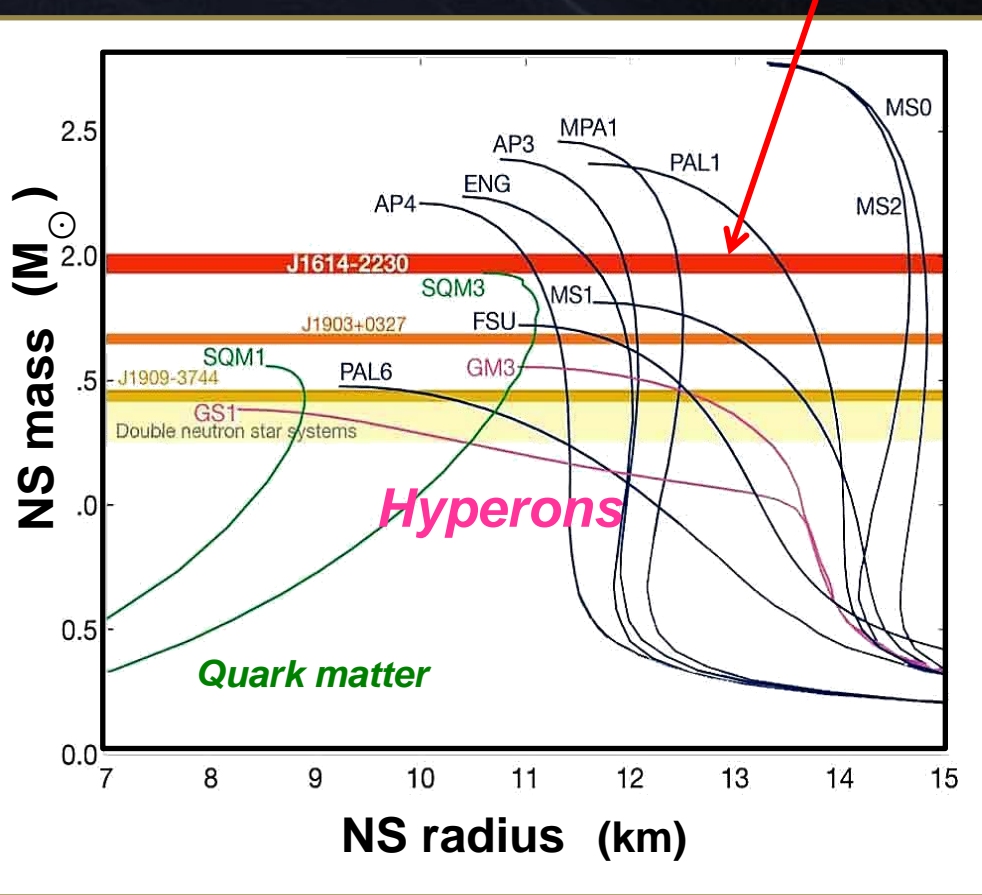
Stronger theoretical connection between  $\Lambda$ nn and two  $M_{\text{sun}}$  NS.

PAC does not convince that  
A dependence of  $B_{\Lambda}$  constrains NS EoS

Cannot it truly? Or our explanation was not good enough?

# Hyperon Puzzle

PSR J1614-2230 (2010)  $1.97 \pm 0.04 M_{\text{sun}}$   
PSR J0348-0432 (2013)  $2.01 \pm 0.04 M_{\text{sun}}$



Hyperons naturally appear at  
 $\rho = 2 \sim 3 \rho_0$

EOS w/hyperons is  
too soft for  $2M_{\text{sun}}$

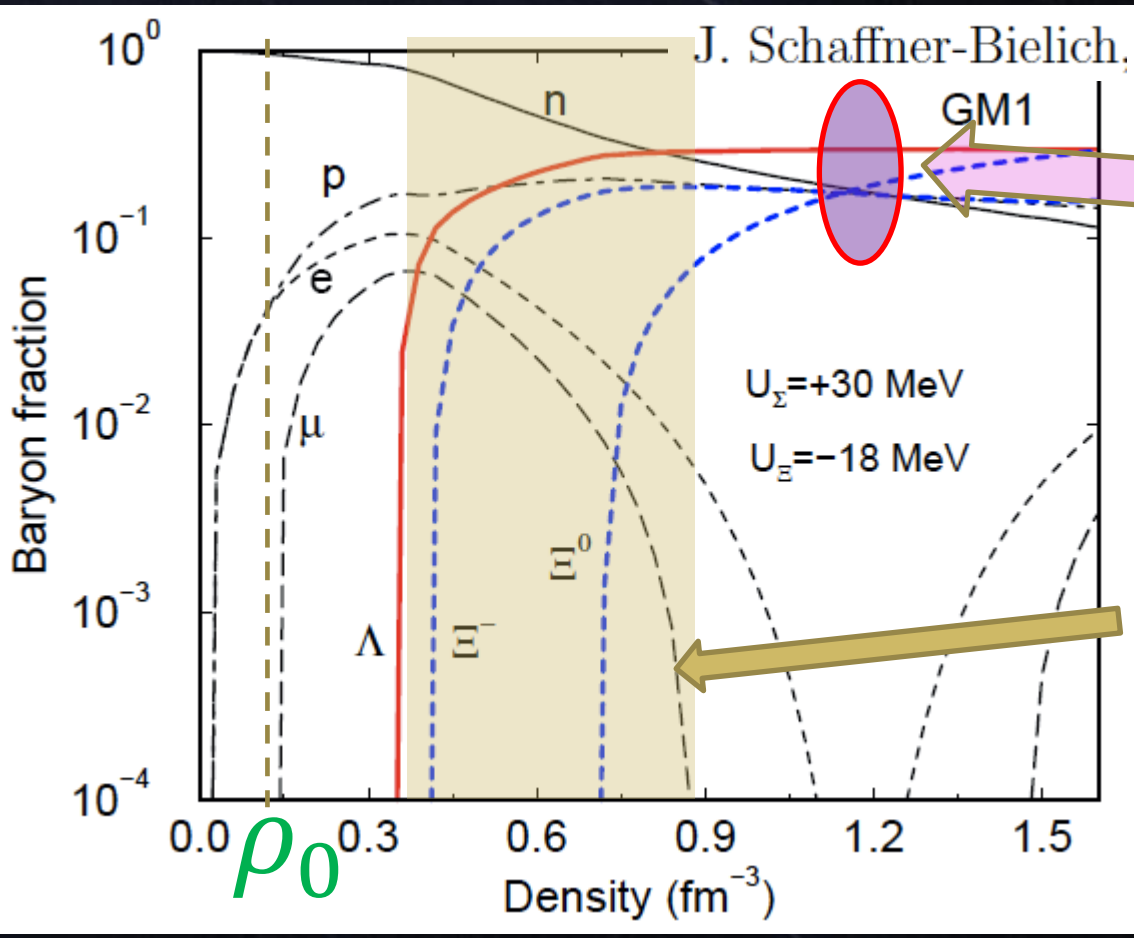
Contradicts observation!

One of most serious problems of nuclear physics

# Neutron star and Strange hadronic matter

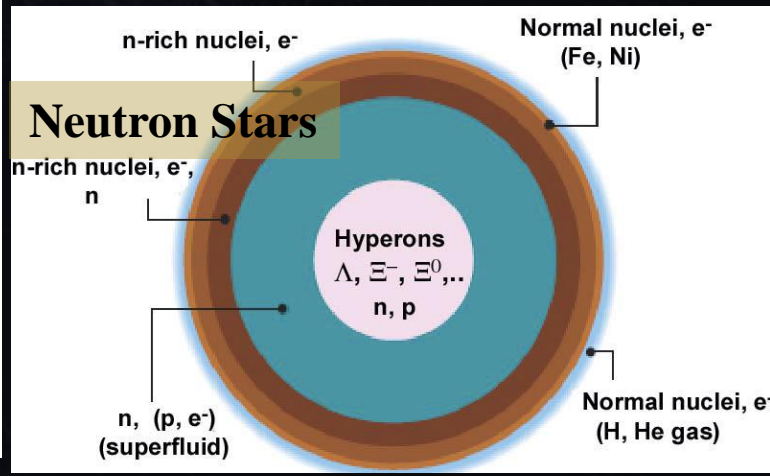
Sym. Nucl. Matter : Limit for size (due to Coulomb force)

Asym. Nucl. Matter : Neutron Stars, Strange Hadronic Matter

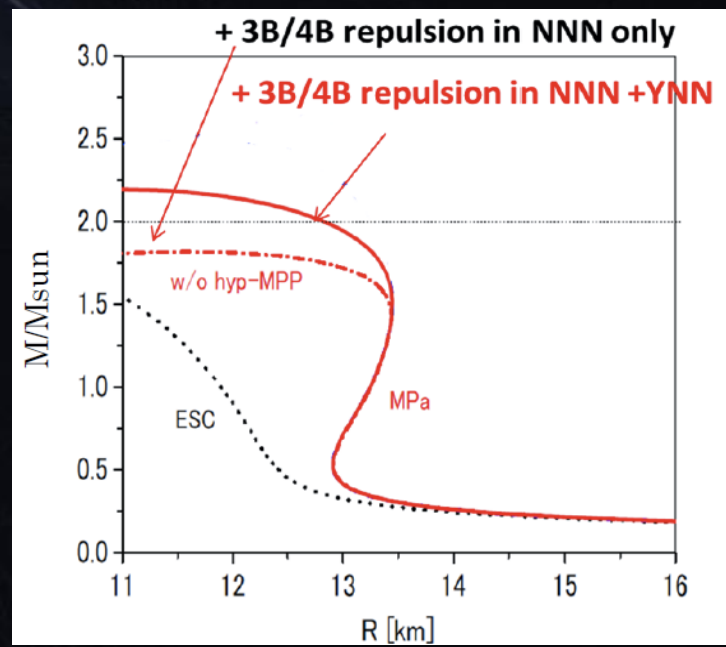
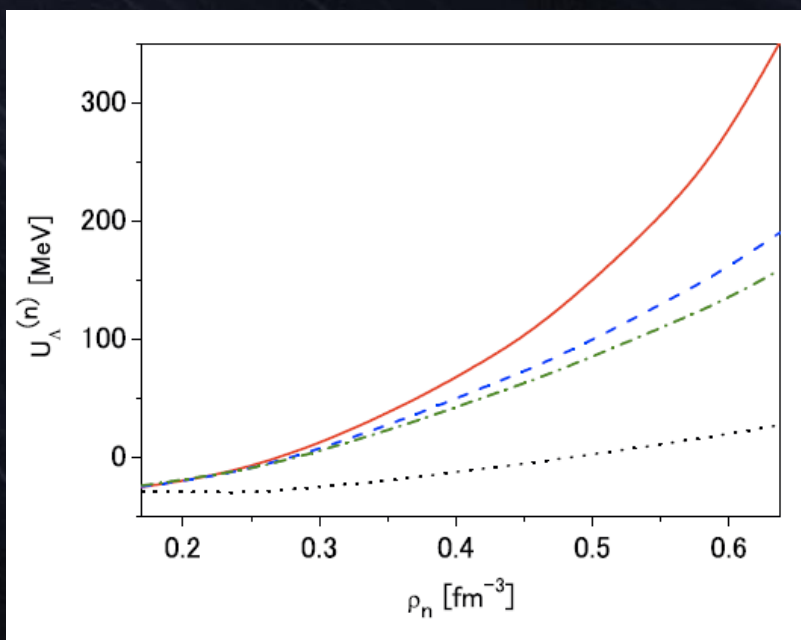
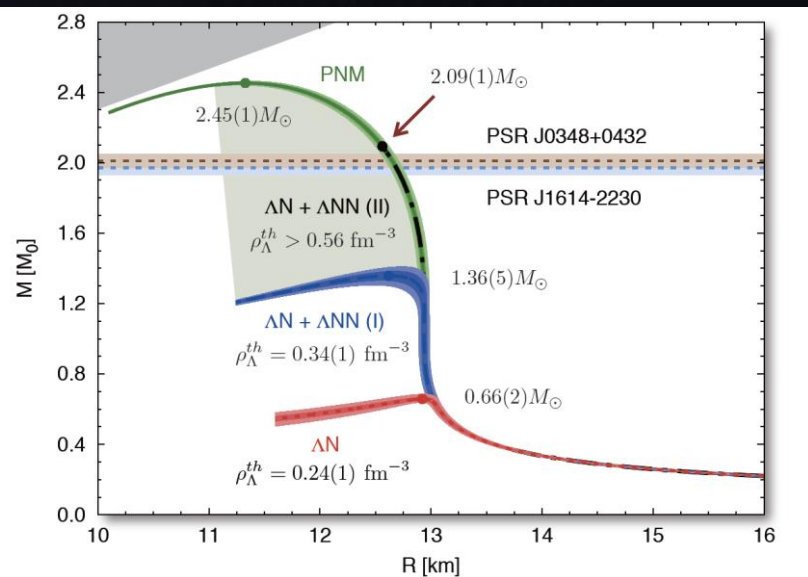
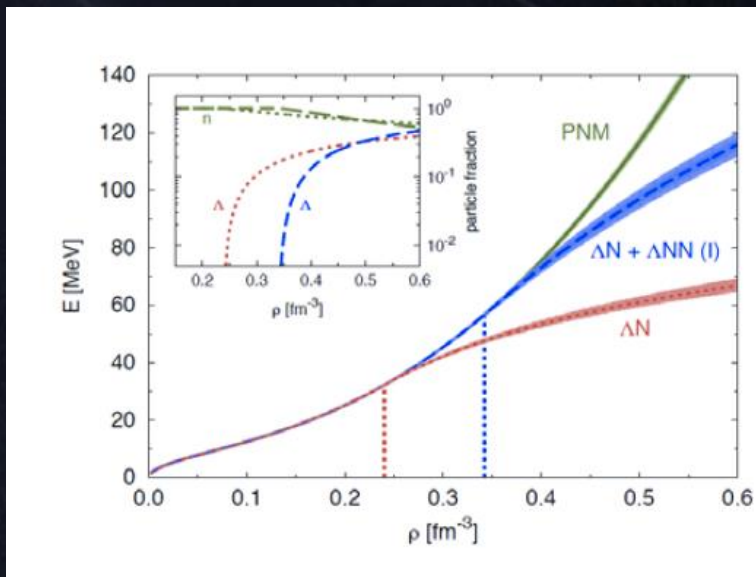


$p, n, \Lambda, \Xi^0, \Xi^-$

$N_u \sim N_d \sim N_s$

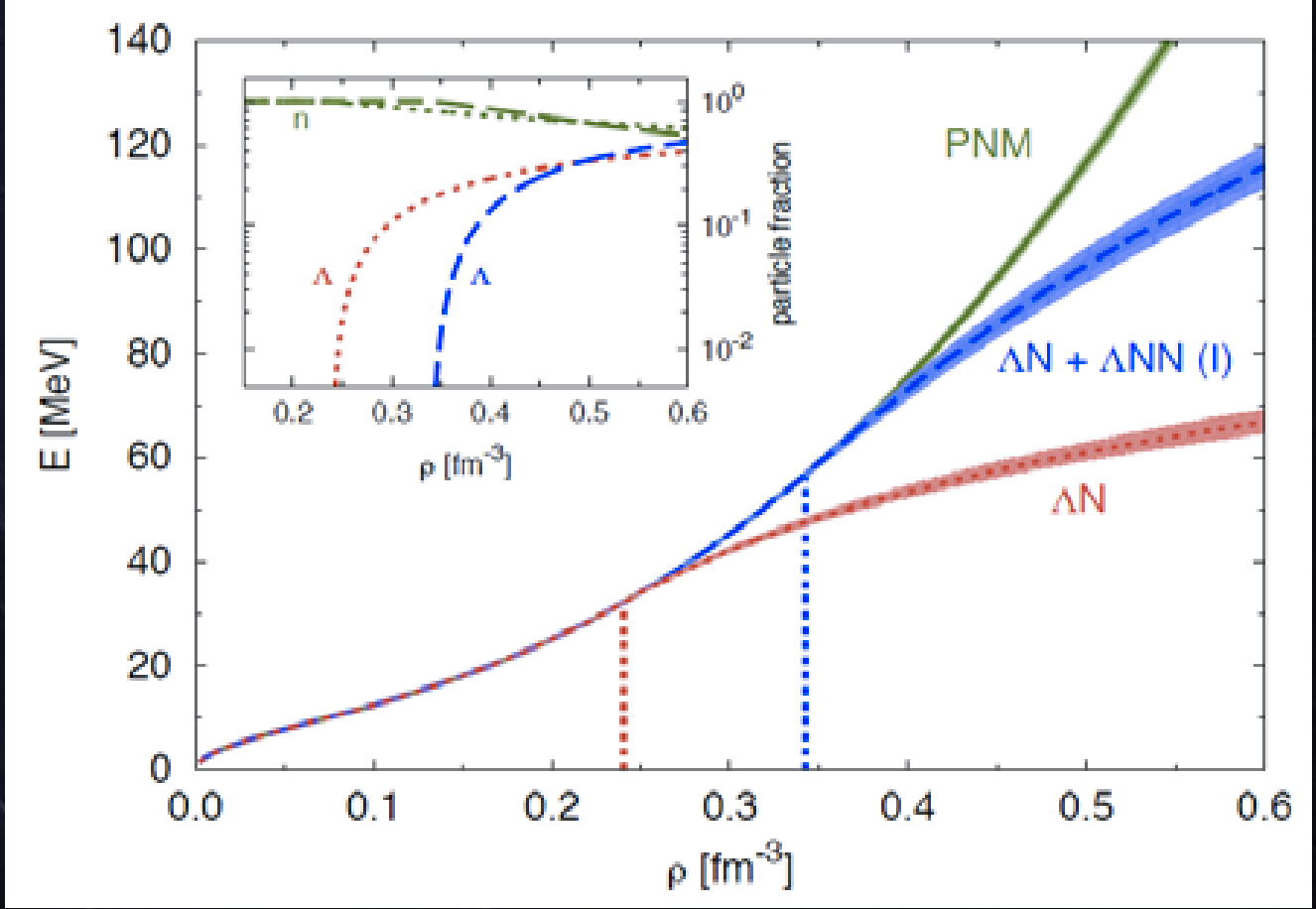


# AFDMC by Lonardoni et al. PRL114, (2015) 092301, updated (2016)



ESC08c + 3B/4B RF : G-Matrix Calc. by Yamamoto et al., PRC 90 (2014) 045805.

# NS EOS with hyperon and 3BRF



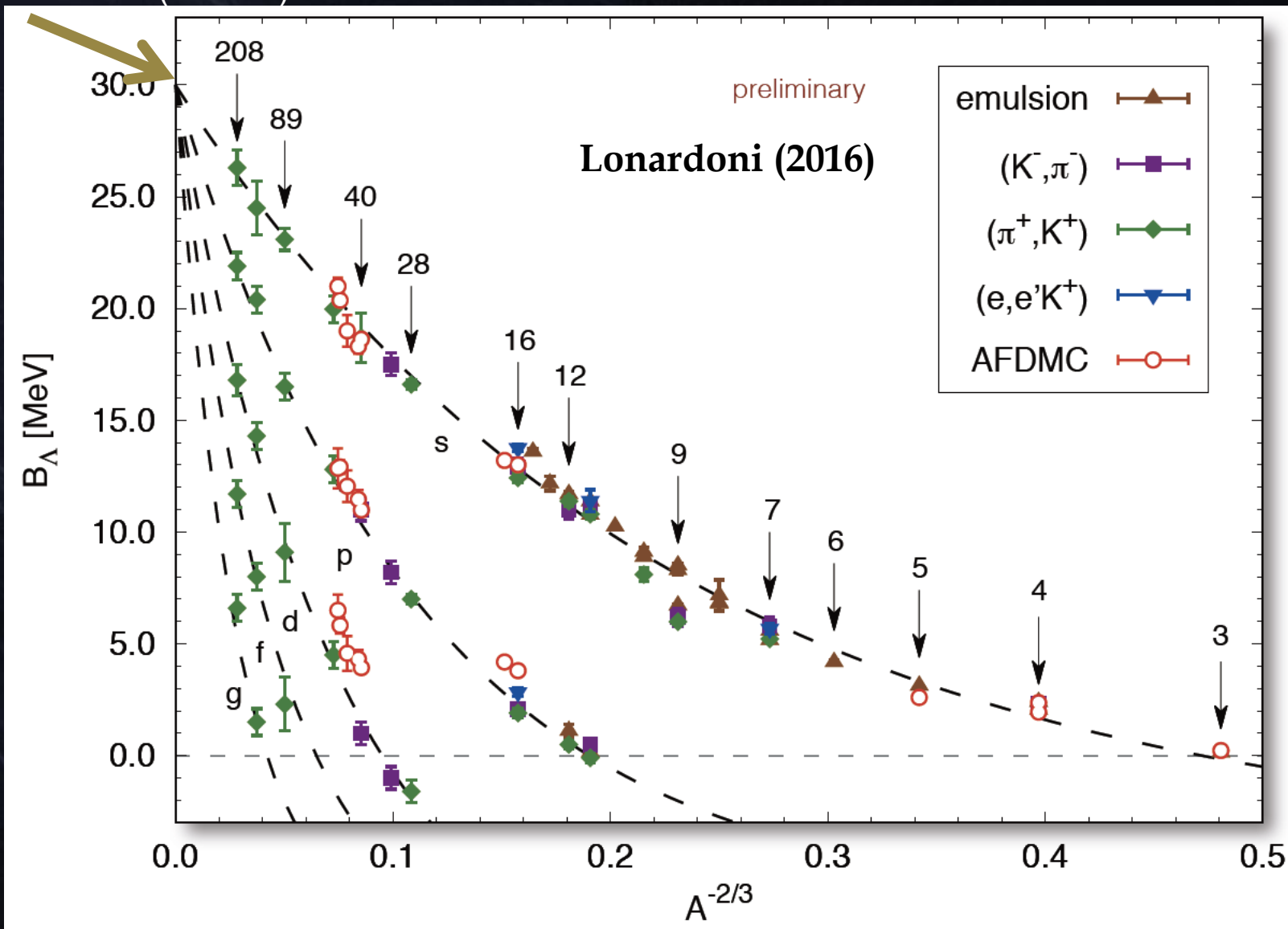
PNM

With 3BRF  
recover hardness

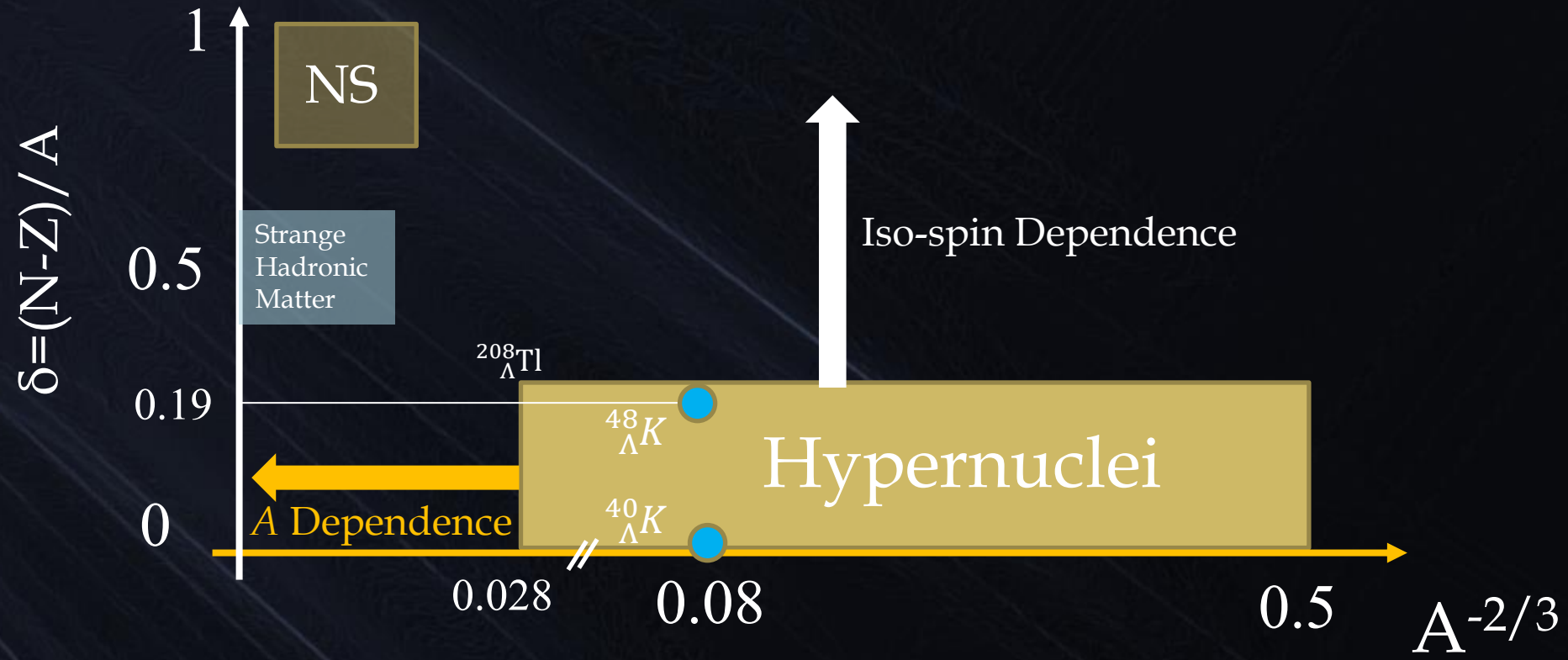
With Hyperon  
too Soft

# Mass dependence of $B_\Lambda$

Nuclear Matter ( $A = \infty$ )



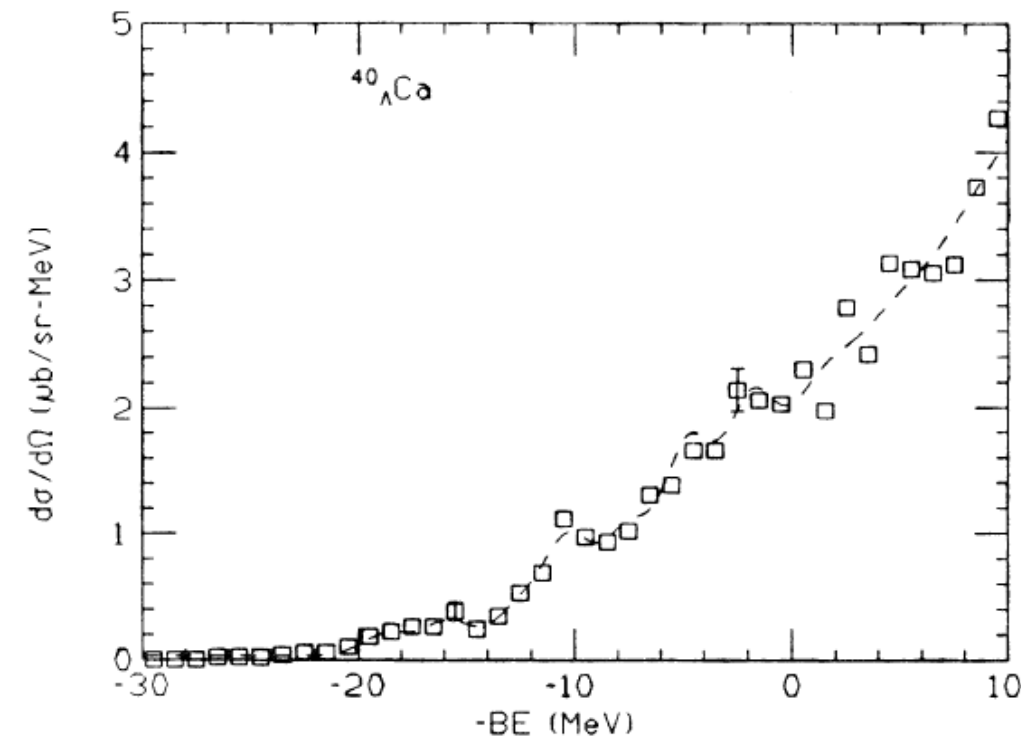
# NS EOS with hyperon and 3BRF



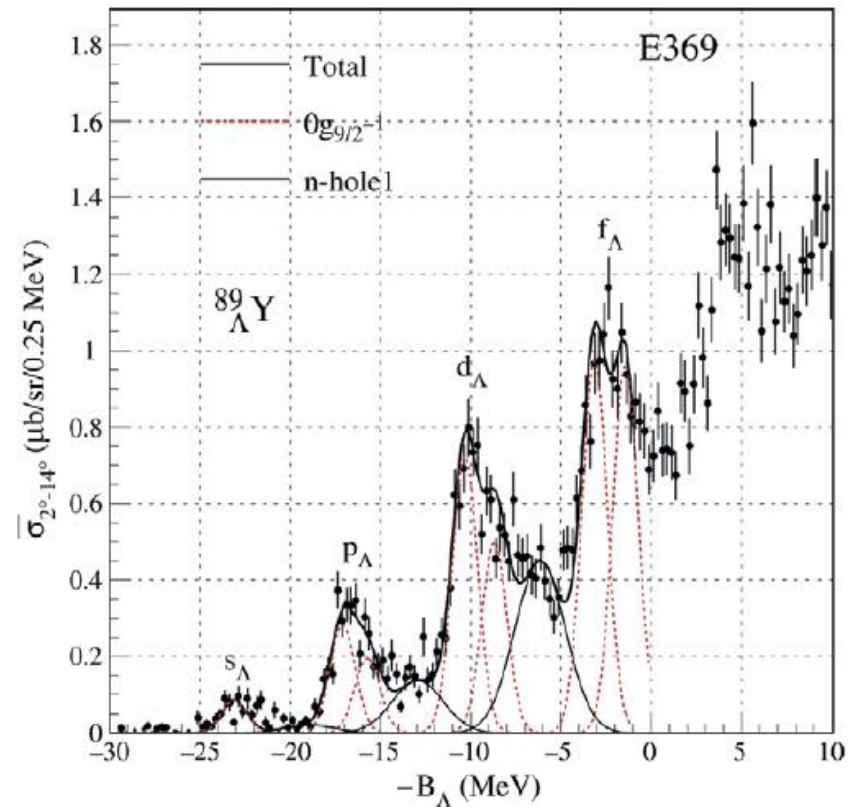
Key issues : *A Dependence*  
 Iso-spin Dependence of 3BRF



# Mid-heavy data from $(\pi, K)$ exp.

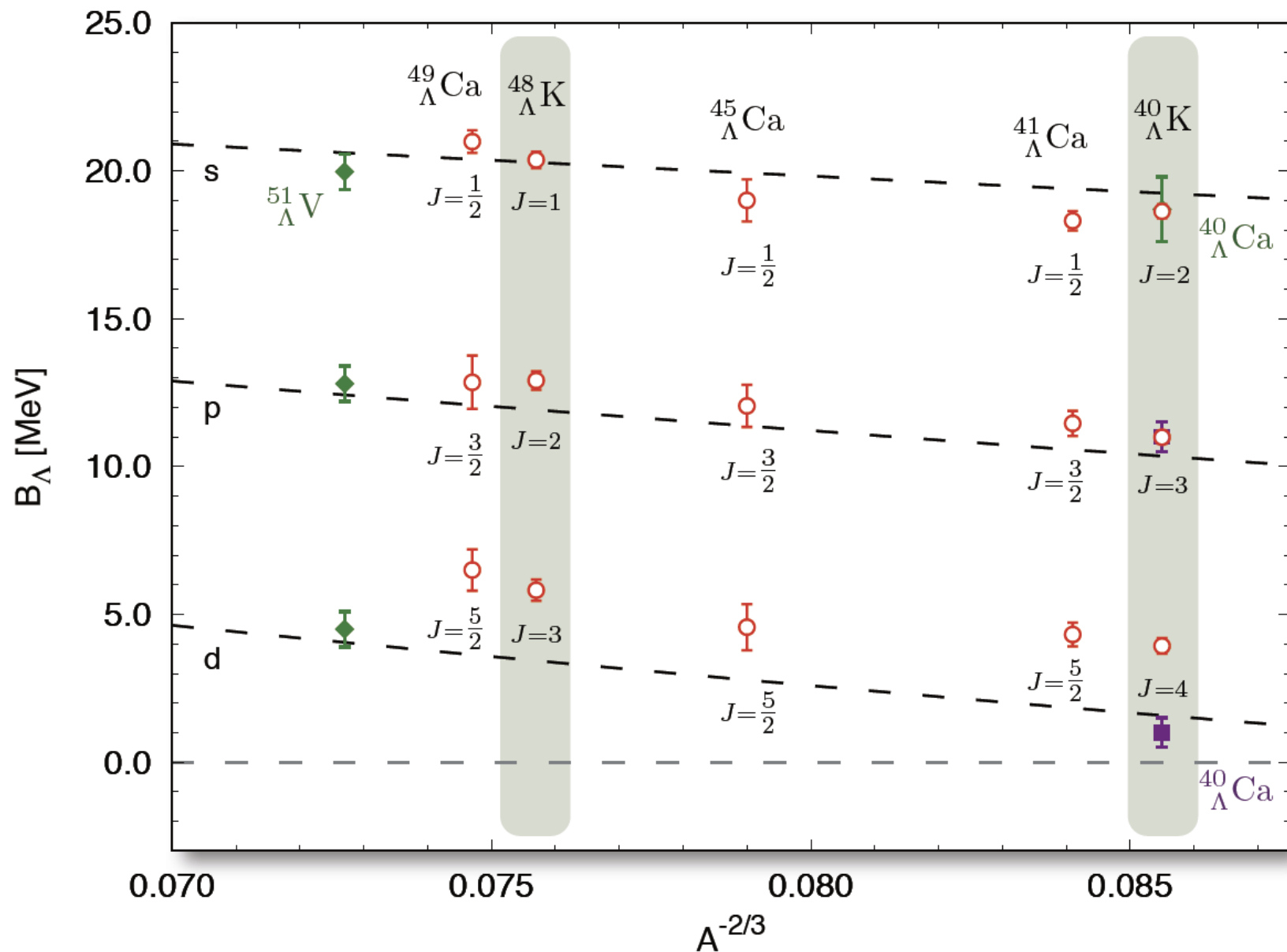


P.H.Pile et al. PRL 20 (1991) 2585.

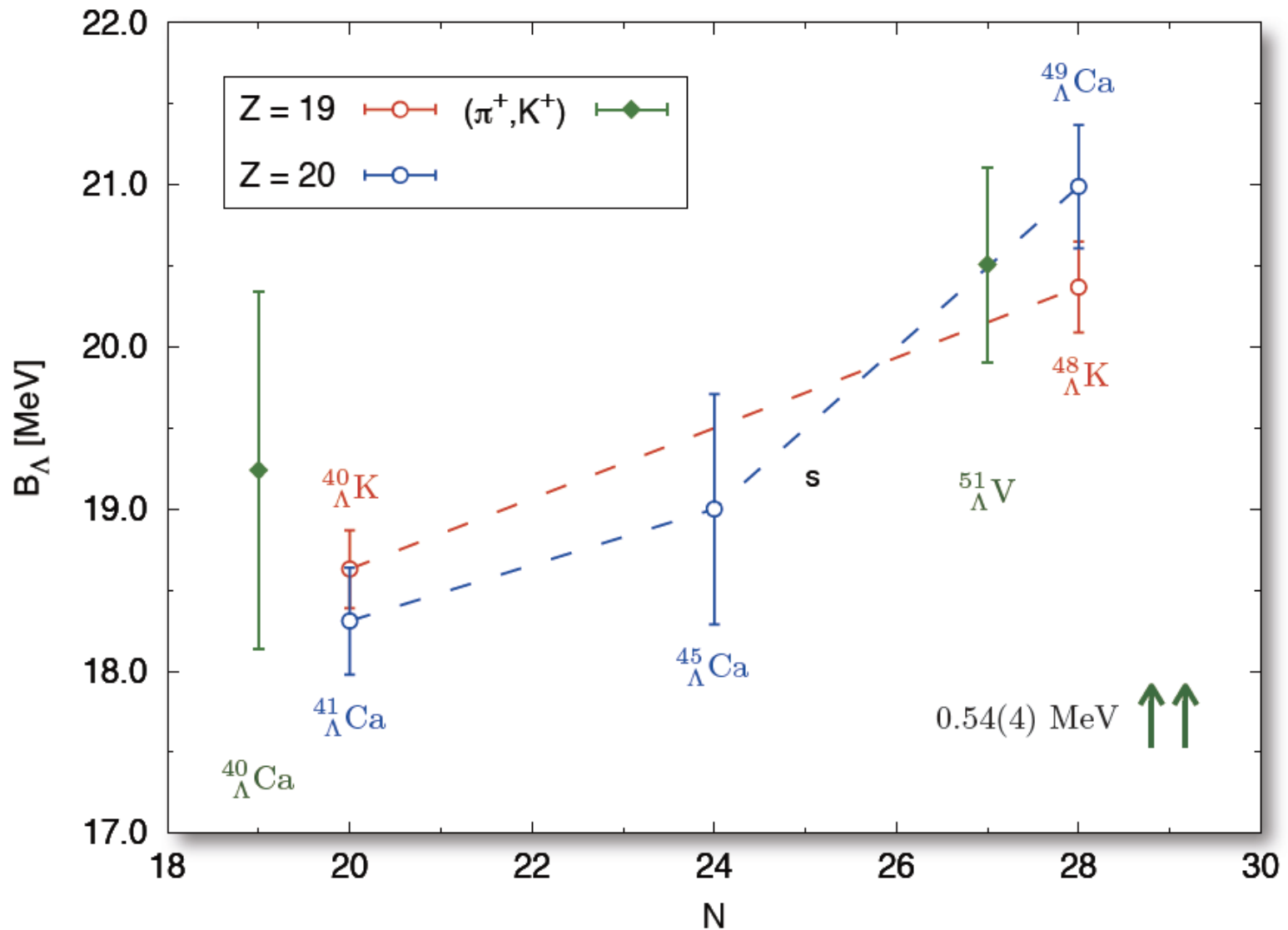


H.Hotchi et al. PRC 64 (2001) 044302.

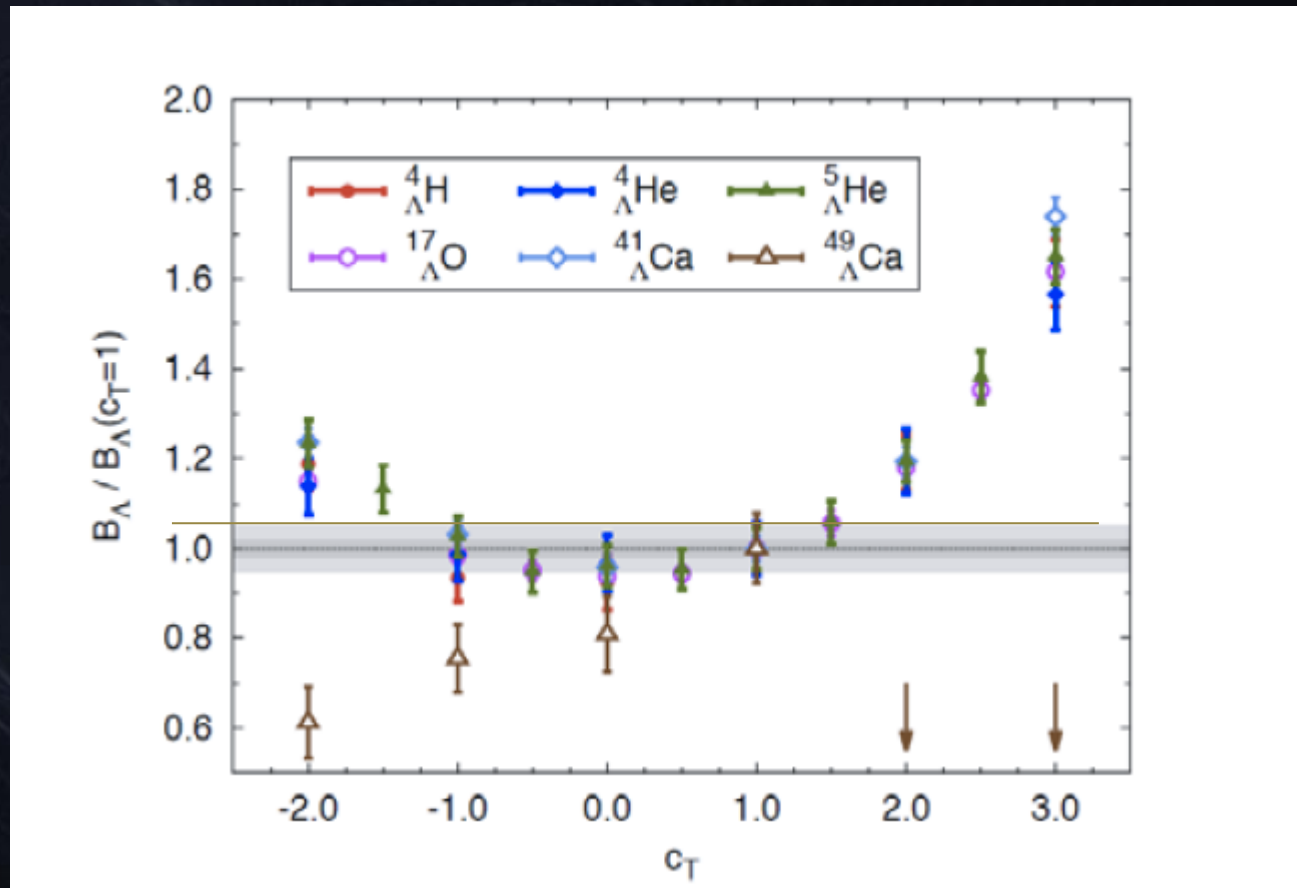
# Mass dependence of $B_{\Lambda}(s_{\Lambda}, p_{\Lambda}, d_{\Lambda})$



# N dependence of $B_{\Lambda}(\text{gs})$



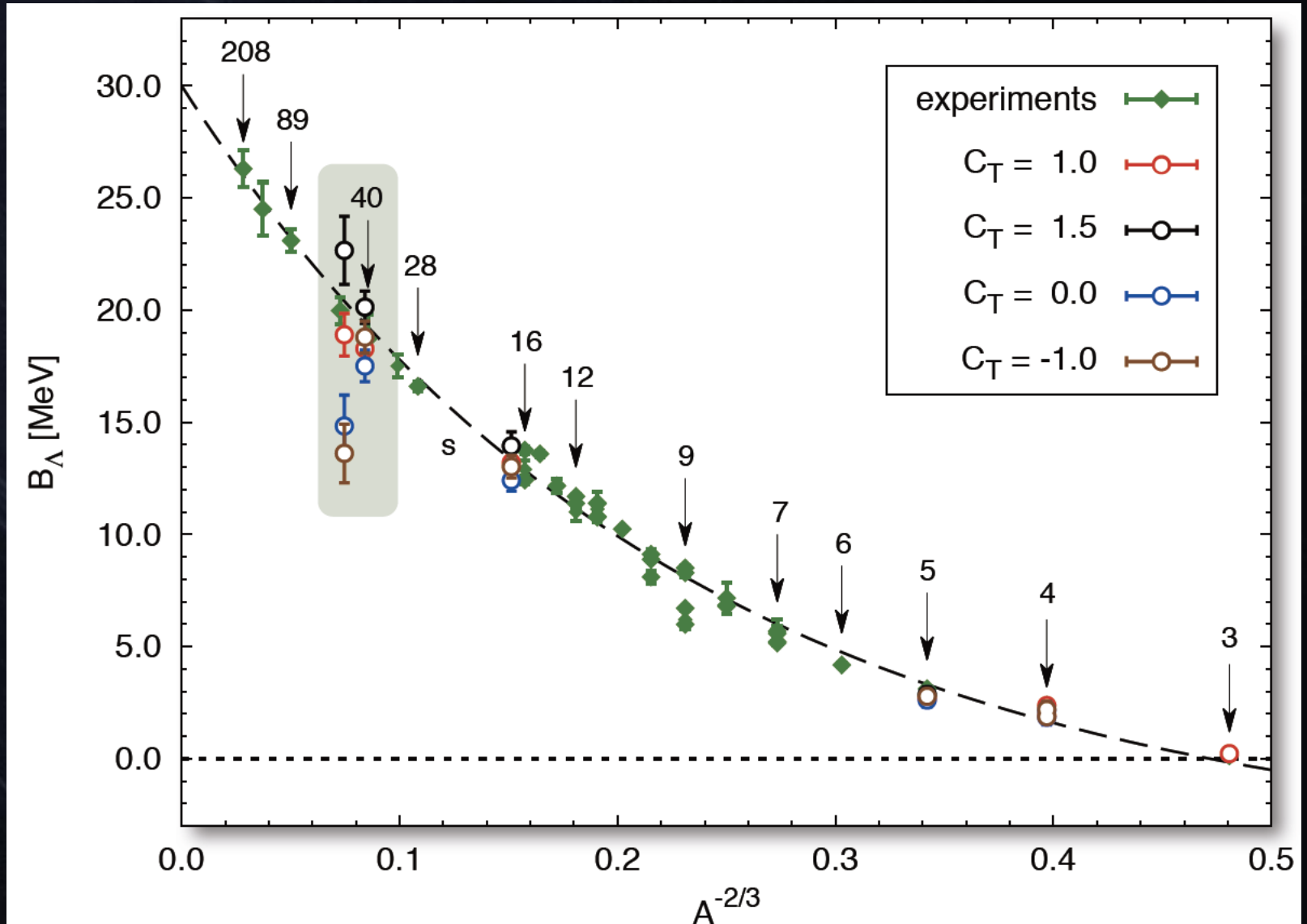
# $\Lambda$ nn/ $\Lambda$ np dependence of $B_\Lambda$



Presented at  
PAC43

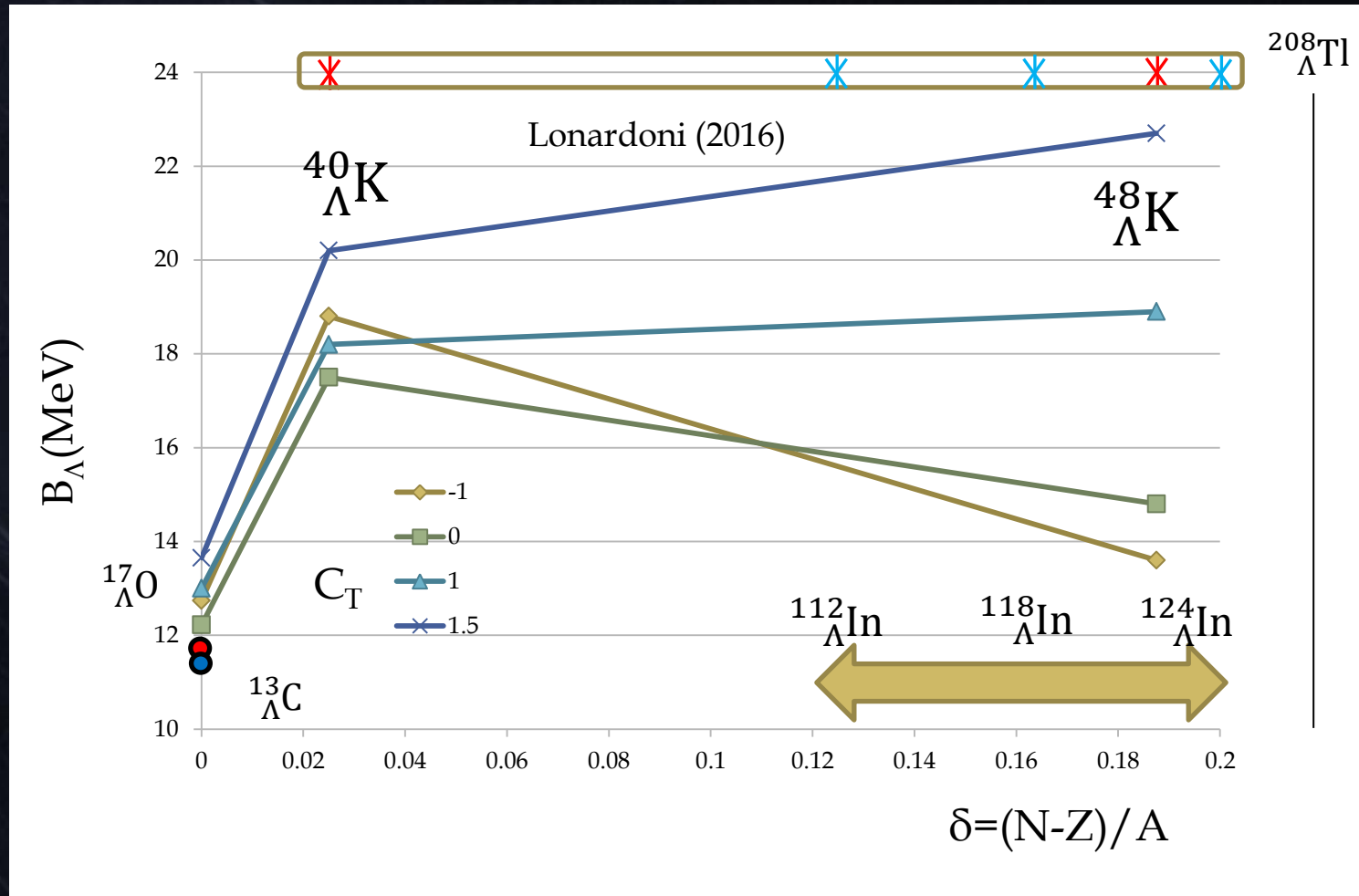
Figure 2-10:  $\Lambda$  separation energies normalized with respect to the  $C_T = 1$  case as a function of  $C_T$ . Grey bands represent the 2% and 5% variations of the ratio  $B_\Lambda/B_\Lambda(C_T = 1)$ . Brown vertical arrows indicate the results for  ${}^{49}_\Lambda\text{Ca}$  in the case of  $C_T = 2$  and  $C_T = 3$ , outside the scale of the plot.

# $\Delta n n / \Delta n p$ dependence of $B_\Lambda$



# $\Delta n n / \Delta n p$ dependence of $B_{\Lambda}$

Could be determined with an accuracy of  $<100\text{keV}$  at JLab



# Targets availability

JLab has a 800mg/cm<sup>2</sup> thick <sup>48</sup>Ca target for CREX exp., but it was oxidized and surface condition is not good.

Furthermore, it is too thick for our experiment.

(Eloss effects are 500keV for both e' and K<sup>+</sup>)

Making a new 100mg/cm<sup>2</sup> <sup>48</sup>Ca costs roughly \$50K.

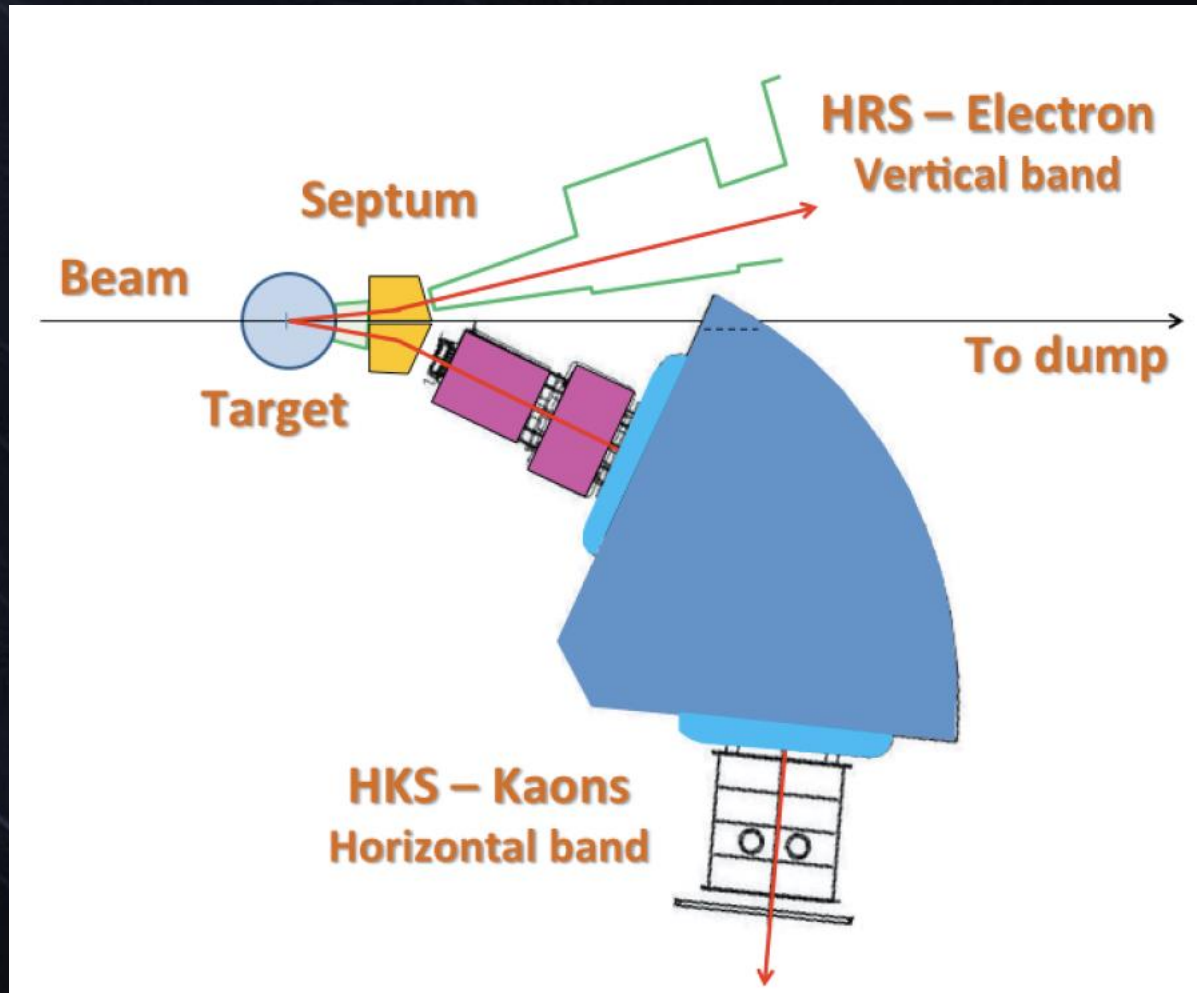
<sup>40</sup>Ca is one order less expensive.

<sup>112,114,116,118,120,122,124</sup>Sn 100mg/cm<sup>2</sup> cost \$3K for each.

<sup>112,114</sup>Sn purities are ~70atom%, others >90atom%.

	Li	Ca	Sn	Pb
Melting Point (°C)	181	842	232	323
Heat Cond. (W/(m*K))	85	201	67	35

# Proposed Setup



$K(\text{HKS}) \times \text{HRS} (e')$

Only JLab : **Beam** + **Spectrometers** for  $(e, e' K^+)$



# Beamtime estimation

	Beam Current (mA)	Target Thick (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Assumed CS (nb/sr)	Expected Yield(/h)	Beam Time (h) For 200ev.	BG (/MeV/h) for 250MHz z	S/N
$^{40}_{\Lambda}K$	50	50	10	1.7	230	0.43	4.0
$^{48}_{\Lambda}K$	50	50	10	1.4	278	0.42	3.5
Calib.					167		
Sub Total					675		
$^{112}_{\Lambda}In$	40	100	40	2.0	101	0.89	2.2
$^{118}_{\Lambda}In$	40	100	40	1.9	106	0.89	2.1
$^{124}_{\Lambda}In$	40	100	40	1.8	112	0.88	2.0
Sub Total					319		

675 h = 28.1 PAC days  
Isospin dep of 3BRF

319 h = 13.3 PAC days  
Additional constraint for isospin dep of 3BRF and A dependence, too.

# Summary

PAC43 recognized that measurements of  ${}^{40}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$ ,  ${}^{48}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$  proposal should be re-submitted with more theoretical works to bridge  $\Lambda\text{nn}$  interaction and hyperon puzzle.

Theoretical efforts with **AFDMC** and **AMD** are in progress to predict  $B_{\Lambda}$  reliable medium heavy hypernuclei. Based on these efforts,  $\Lambda\text{nn}$  interaction model can be applied to NS to solve the hyperon puzzle.

Measurement of  $B_{\Lambda}$  for  ${}^{40}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$ ,  ${}^{48}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$  with a precision of **<100 keV** can be achievable with a reasonable beamtime (<30 PAC days with calibrations).

*It will provide the first data for isospin dependence of  $\Lambda\text{NN}$  force.*

In order to have better constraints on **iso-spin dependence** of  $\Lambda\text{nn}$  interaction can be further constraint by the experiment on **Sn isotope** targets. Though further theoretical efforts are necessary, it will also provide data for **A dependence**.