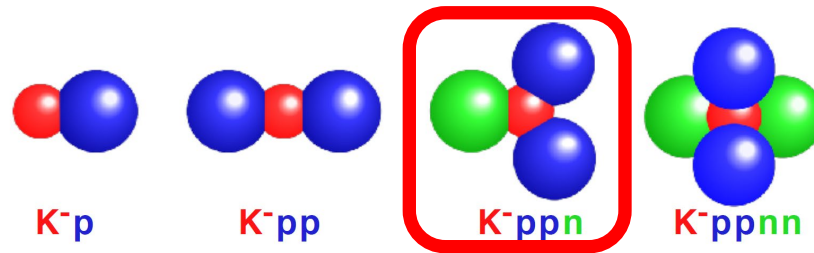


E80 Stage-2 Request

Systematic Investigation of the Light Kaonic Nuclei

– from the $\bar{K}N$ to $\bar{K}NNNN$ systems, and more –



F. Sakuma, RIKEN



on behalf of

the J-PARC E80 collaboration

E80 Experiment to date

- 2020 Jul (30th PAC): proposal submitted
- 2021 Jan (31st PAC): Stage-1 approved
- 2022 Aug (34th PAC): TDR submitted
 - 2024 Jan (37th PAC): status reported
- **2024 Jul (38th PAC): revised TDR submitted**

FIFC REVIEW REPORT

July 4th, 2024

approval of the detector design and construction plan

the superconducting solenoid magnet and Cylindrical Drift Chamber (CDC) and mainly discussed those matters. In conclusion, there is no major concern on the design and construction of detectors including safety issues. The experiment is feasible in the current detector design and construction plan.

We would like to request Stage-2 approval

Physics Goal

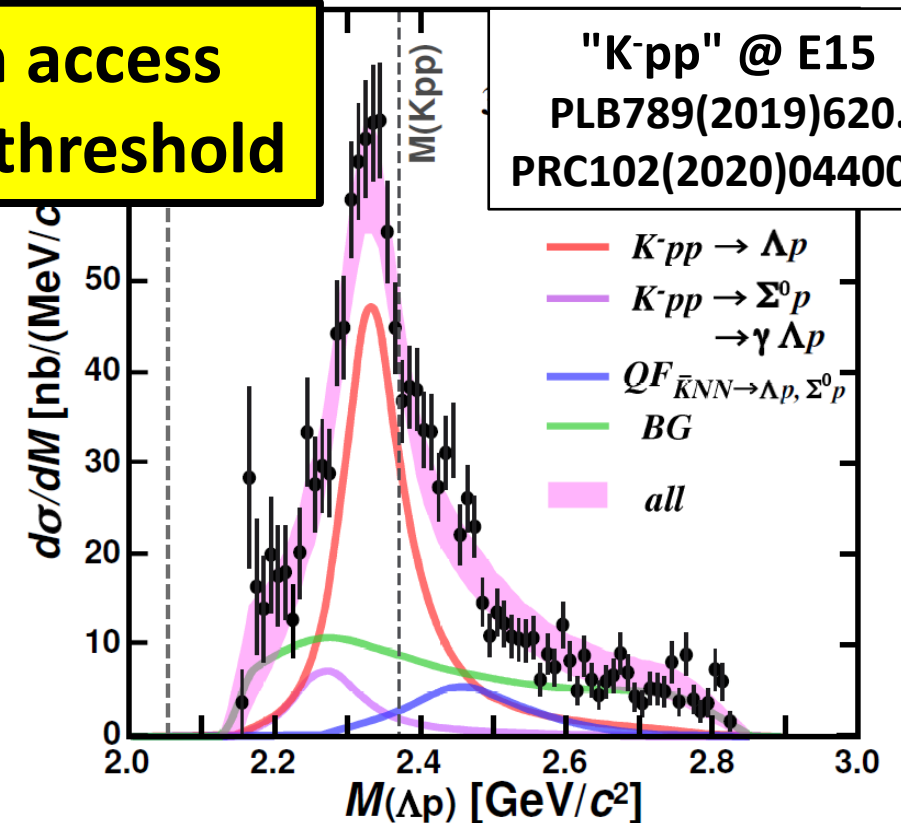
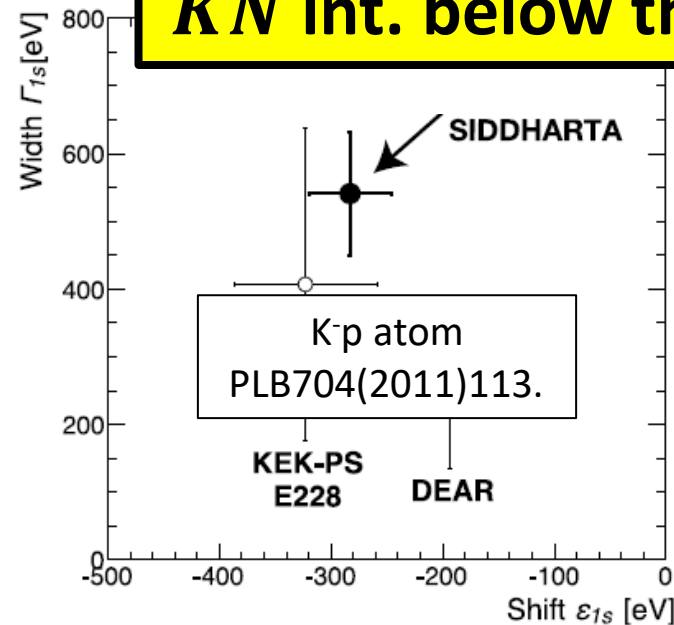
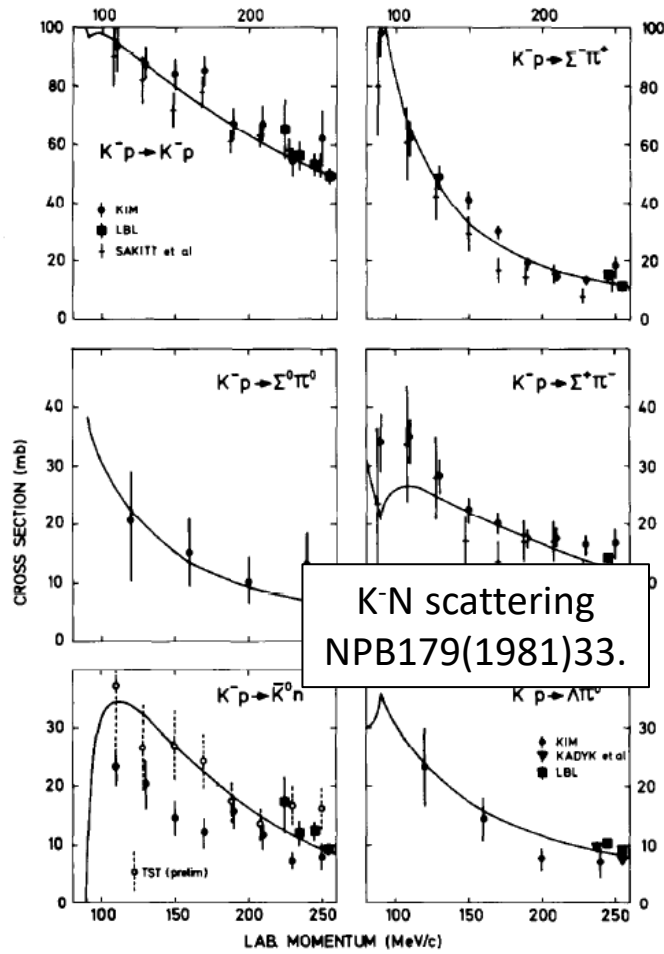
Reveal the meson properties inside nuclei via the $\bar{K}N$ interaction

A powerful probe to understand low energy QCD

Strongly attractive in $l=0$ from extensive measurements

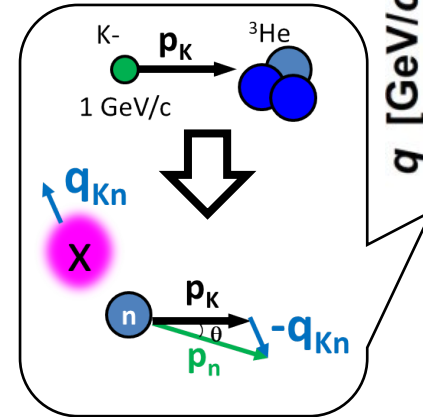
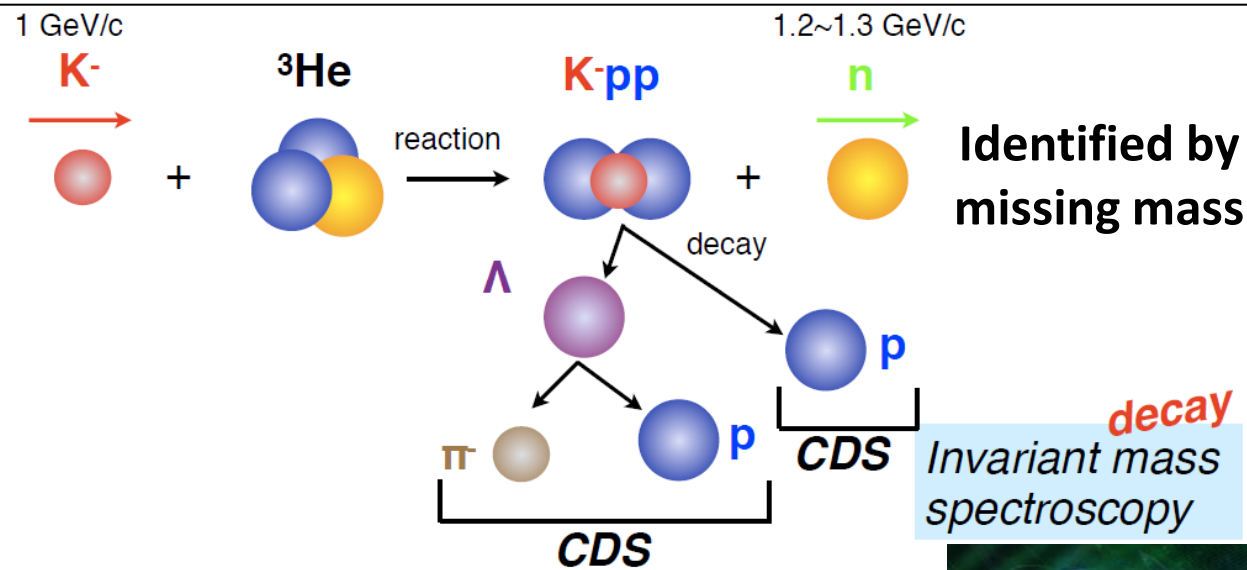
Kaonic nuclei can access
 $\bar{K}N$ int. below the threshold

" K^-pp " @ E15
PLB789(2019)620.
PRC102(2020)044002.

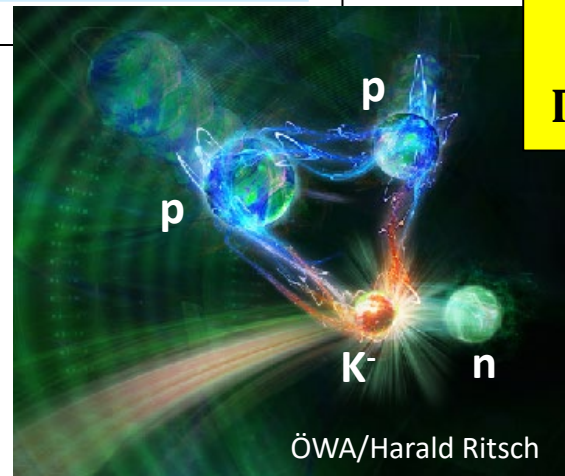
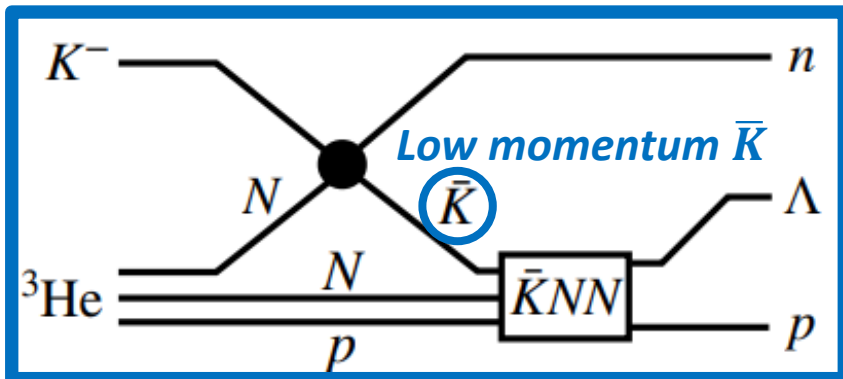


Predecessor Experiment (E15)

- “K⁻pp” bound state was observed in ${}^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda p)n$

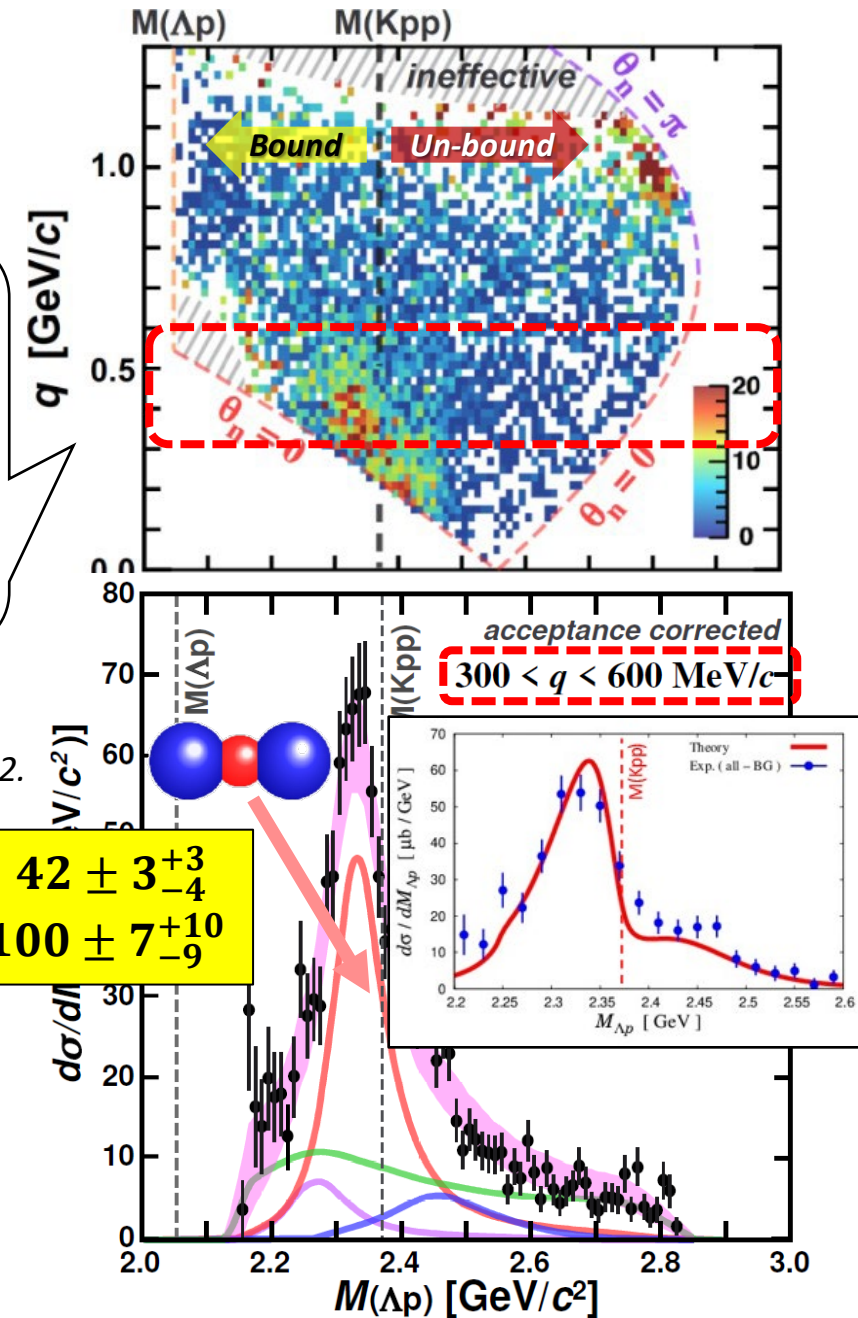


PLB789(2019)620.,
PRC102(2020)044002.



$$B_{Kpp} = 42 \pm 3_{-4}^{+3}$$

$$\Gamma_{Kpp} = 100 \pm 7_{-9}^{+10}$$



Systematic investigation of the light kaonic nuclei

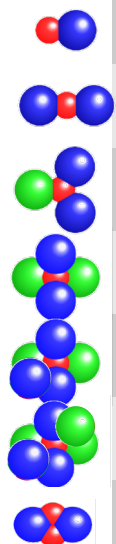
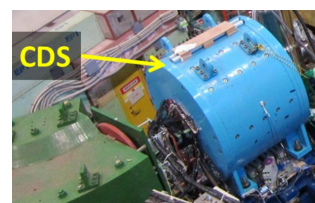
5

● Systematic measurement will be promoted

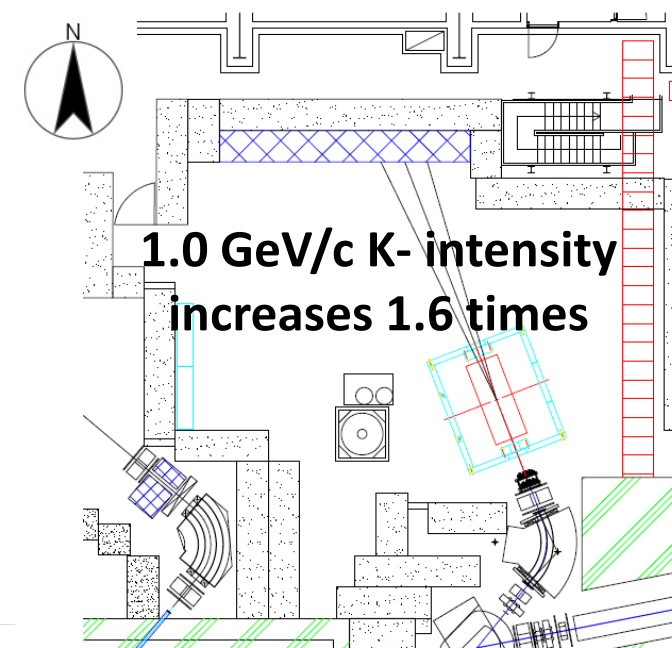
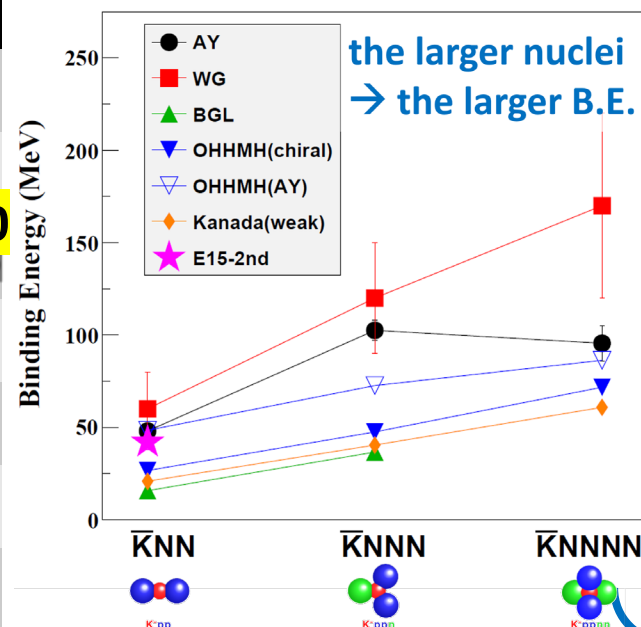
- Mass number dependence
 - Binding energy, Branching ratio, q dependence, ..
- Spin/parity determination

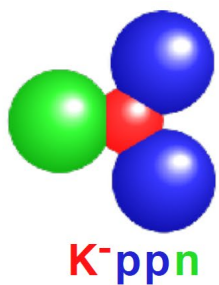
➤ Extract internal structure with theoretical investigations

✓ Solid angle: x1.6
✓ Neutron eff.: x7



	Reaction	Decays
$\bar{K}N$	$d(K^-, n)$	$\pi^{\pm 0} \Sigma^{\mp 0}$
$\bar{K}NN$	${}^3\text{He}(K^-, N)$	$\Lambda p / \Lambda n$
$\bar{K}NNN$	${}^4\text{He}(K^-, N)$	$\Lambda d / \Lambda pn$ E80 ← first step
$\bar{K}NNNN$	${}^6\text{Li}(K^-, d)$	$\Lambda t / \Lambda dn$
$\bar{K}NNNNN$	${}^6\text{Li}(K^-, N)$	$\Lambda \alpha / \Lambda dd / \Lambda dpn$
$\bar{K}NNNNNN$	${}^7\text{Li}(K^-, N)$	$\Lambda \alpha n / \Lambda addn$
$\bar{K}\bar{K}NN$	$\bar{p} + {}^3\text{He}$	$\Lambda\Lambda$

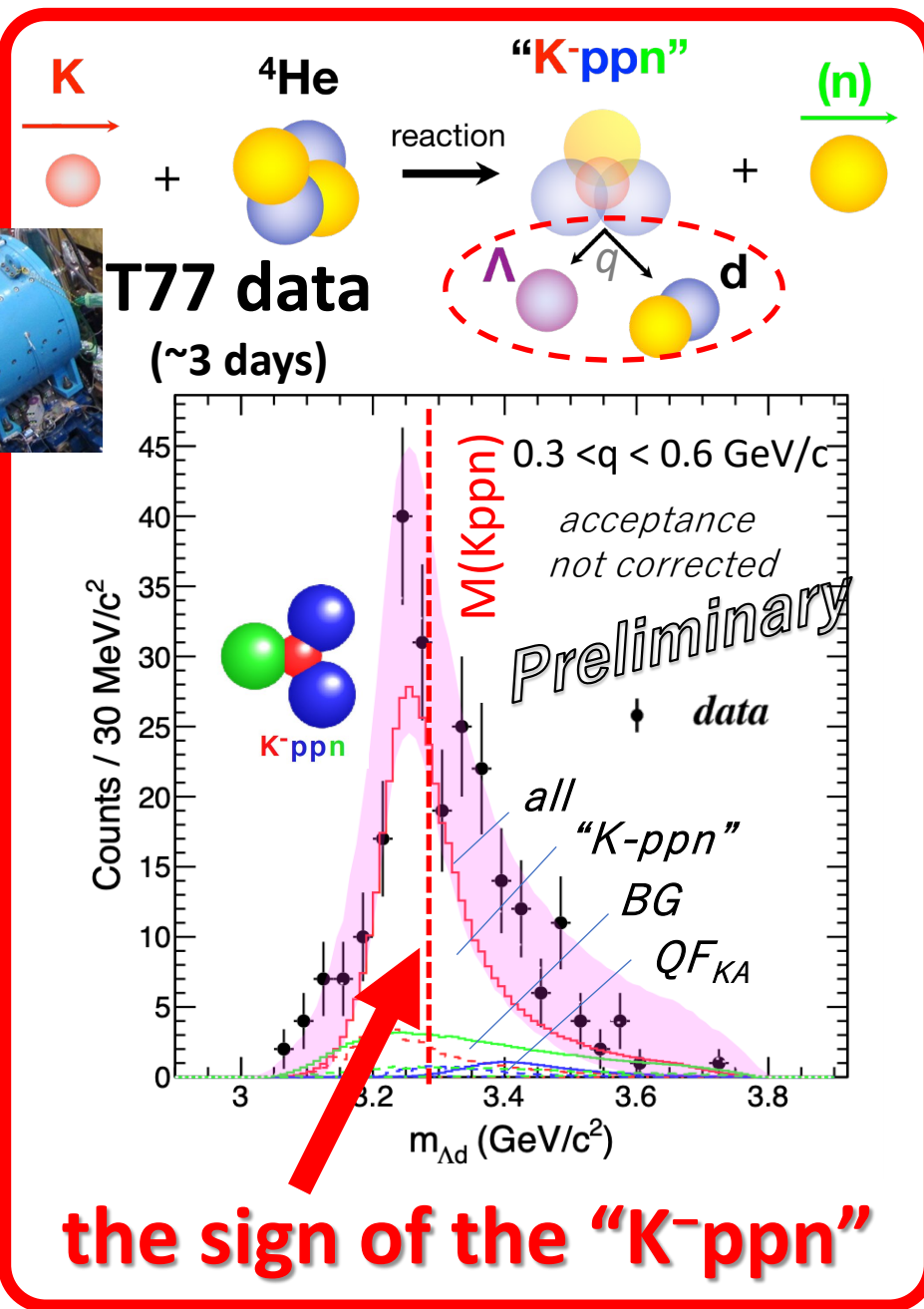
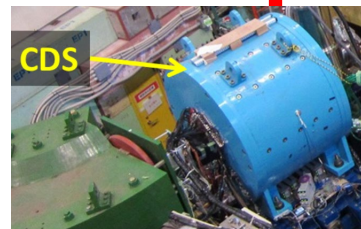




a first step of the systematic investigation

$\bar{K}NNN$ @ E80

via $^4\text{He}(1 \text{ GeV}/c \text{ } K^-, n)$ reaction



① Establish the existence of $\bar{K}NNN$

➤ "K-ppn" $\rightarrow$ Λd 2-body decay

② Study the multi-particle decay mode of $\bar{K}NNN$ toward understanding its internal structure

➤ "K-ppn" $\rightarrow$ $\Lambda p n$ 3-body decay

● Feasibility study of spin-spin correlation measurement for P89 (J^P determination of $\bar{K}NN$)

➤ e.g., installing a prototype module of a polarimeter tracker

Beam intensity

90kW

Beam time

1+1+3 weeks

Expected Yield of $\bar{K}NNN$

$$N = \sigma \times N_{beam} \times N_{target} \times \epsilon,$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_{DAQ} \times \epsilon_{trigger} \times \epsilon_{beam} \times \epsilon_{fiducial} \times \Omega_{CDS} \times \epsilon_{CDS},$$

- $N_{beam} = 100 \text{ G K- on target}$
 - MR beam power of **90 kW**
 - **3 weeks** data taking (90% up-time)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(K^-ppn) \cdot Br(\Lambda d) &\sim 5 \mu b \\ \sigma(K^-ppn) \cdot Br(\Lambda pn) &\sim 5 \mu b \end{aligned}$$

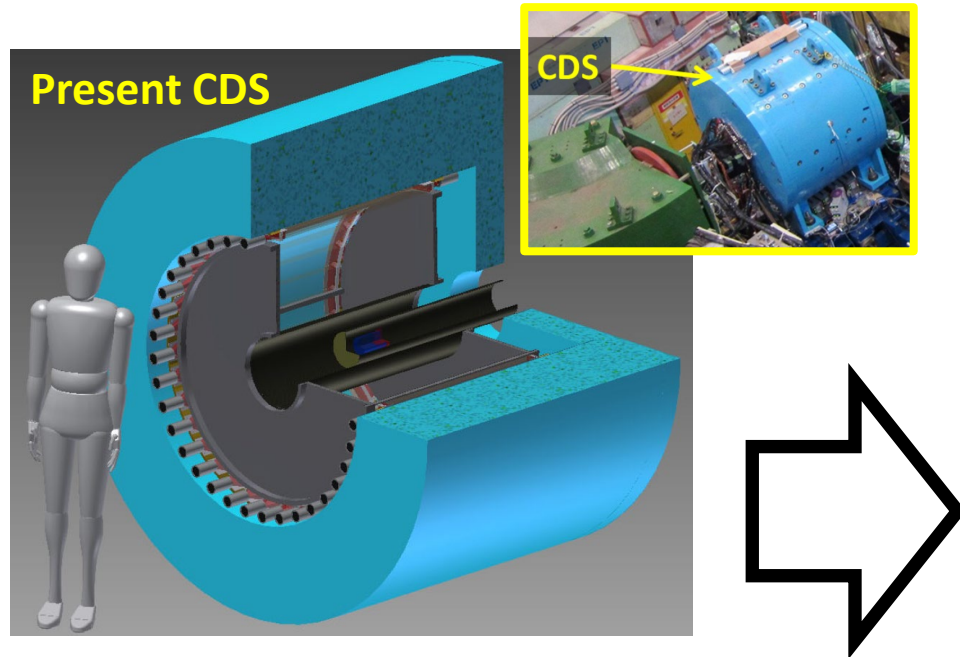
from the T77 preliminary result and an assumption

- $N(K^-ppn \rightarrow \Lambda d) \sim 1.2 \times 10^4$
- $N(K^-ppn \rightarrow \Lambda pn) \sim 1.2 \times 10^3$
 - c.f. 1.7×10^3 “K-pp” $\rightarrow \Lambda p$
accumulated in E15-2nd (40 G K-)

	$\Lambda d / \Lambda pn$
$\sigma(K^-ppn) \cdot Br$	5 μb
$N(K^- \text{ on target})$	100 G
$N(\text{target})$	2.56×10^{23}
$\epsilon(\text{DAQ})$	0.92
$\epsilon(\text{trigger})$	0.98
$\epsilon(\text{beam})$	0.72
$\Omega(\text{CDC})$	0.23 / 0.047
$\epsilon(\text{CDC})$	0.6 / 0.3
$N(K^-ppn)$	12 k / 1.2 k

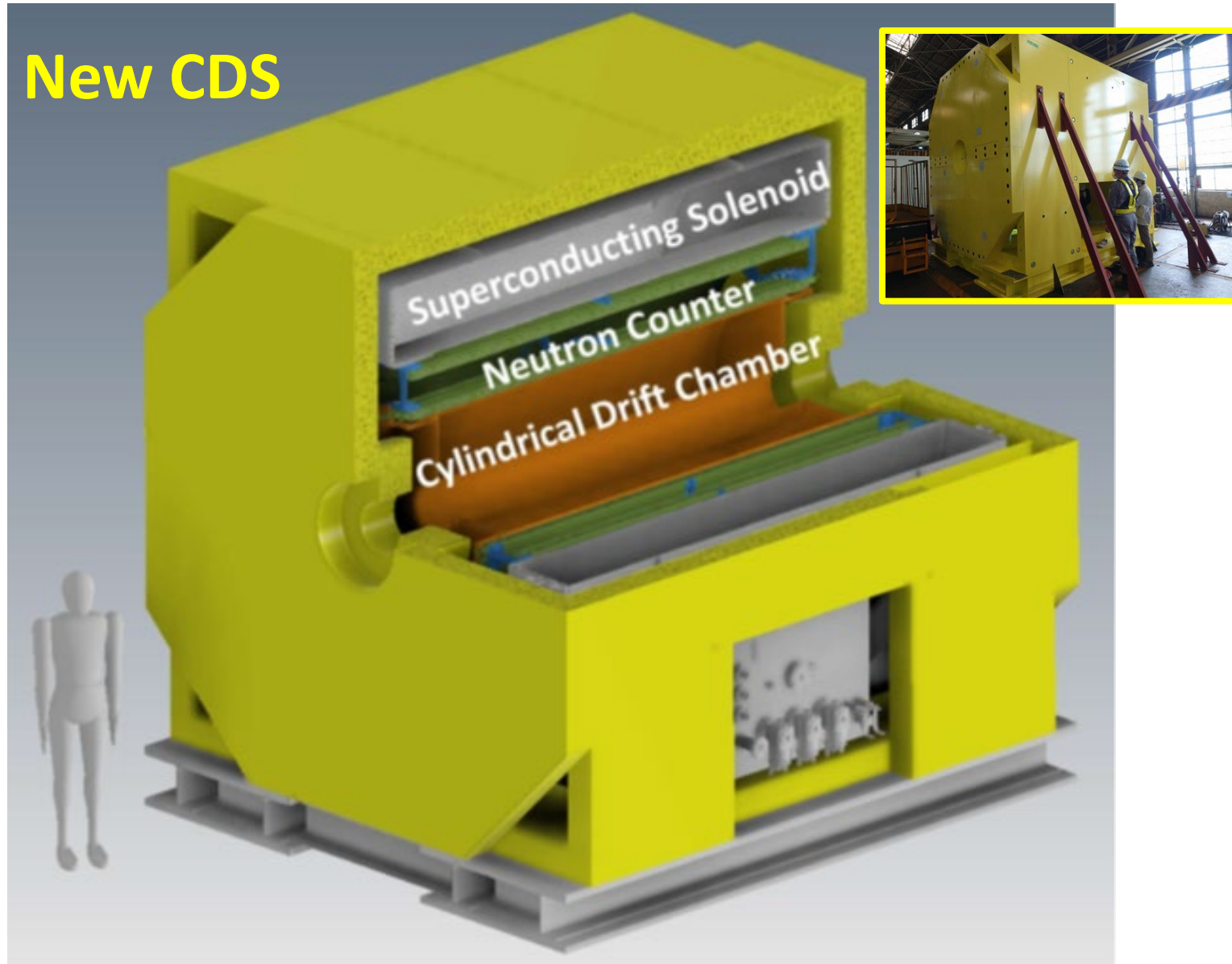
Preparation Status

New Cylindrical Detector System (CDS)



- ✓ Solid angle: **x1.6** (59% → 93%)
- ✓ Neutron eff.: **x7** (3% → 12%x1.6)

New CDS



Superconducting Solenoid Magnet

- Same design as “the detector solenoid magnet” for COMET-I

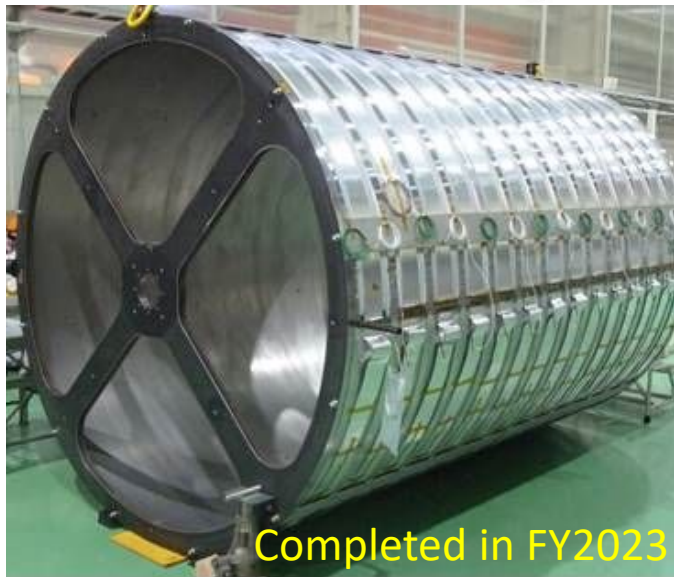
**being constructed in cooperation with
the J-PARC Cryogenics Section**

- 3.3m x 3.3m x 3.9m, ~108t in total
- Max. field of 1.0T @ center
 - 189A – 10V
- NbTi/Cu SC wire, 98km in total
- **Conduction-cooling with GM*3**
- Semi-active quench-back system
- **Will be completed in FY2024**



Will be completed in FY2024

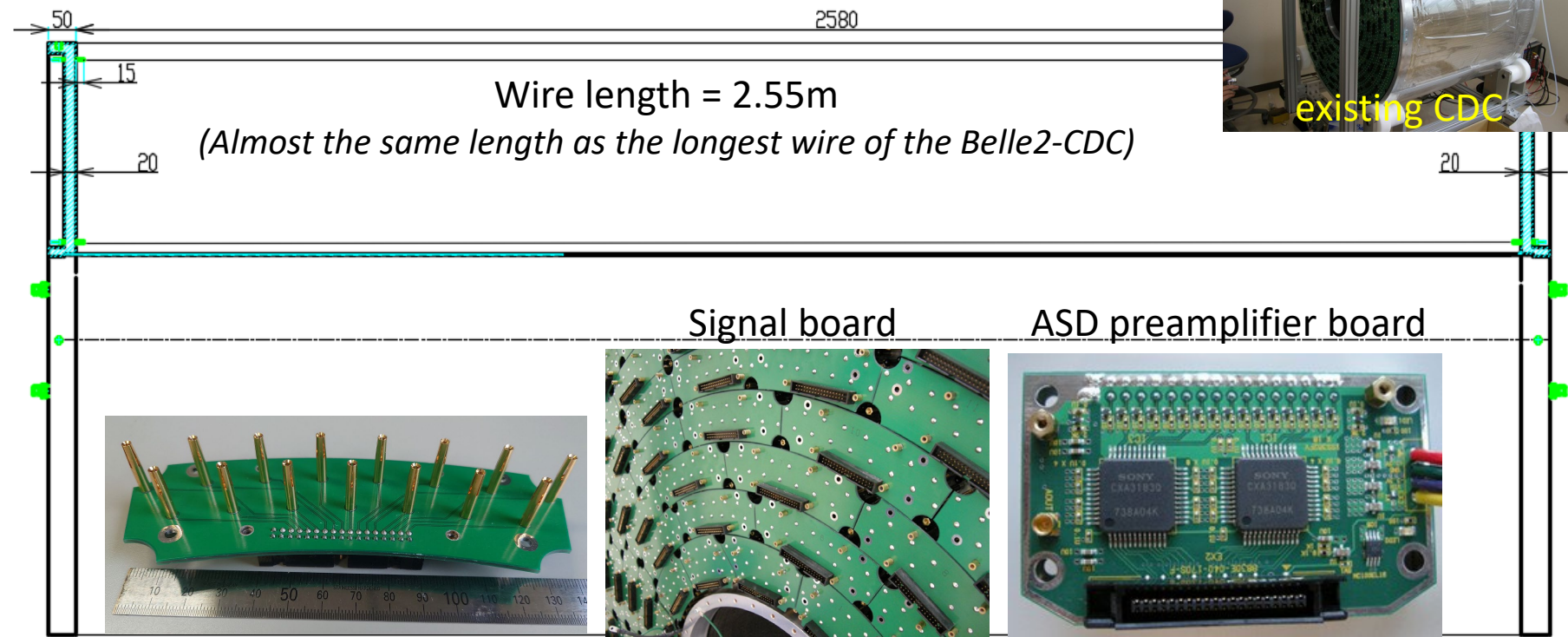
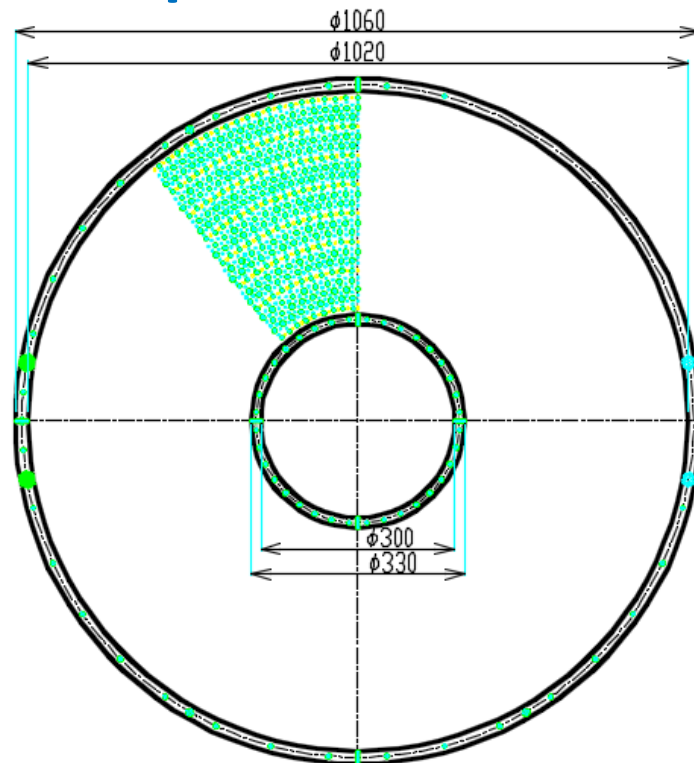
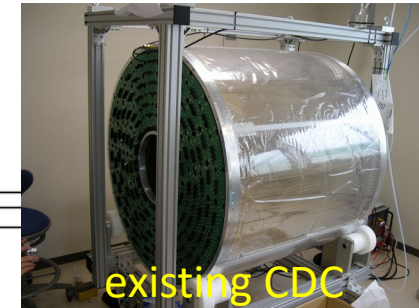
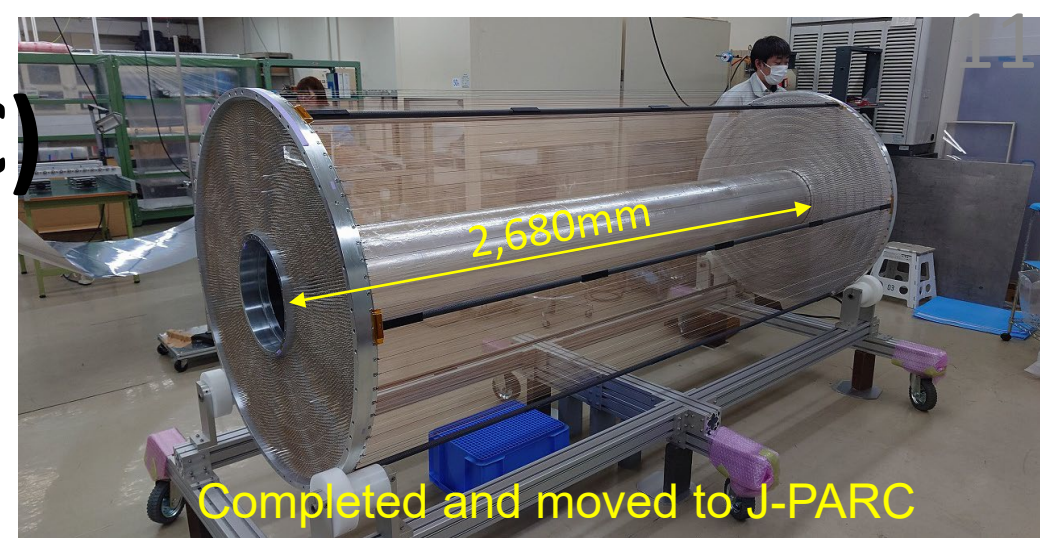
SHI FA-50
(air cooling) RDE-418D4



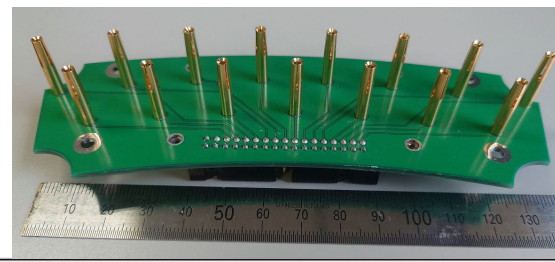
Cylindrical Drift Chamber (CDC)

- 3 times the length of the existing CDC
 - Gas: $\text{Ar}/\text{CO}_2=90/10$
- The same design of the present end-cap
- Readout systems are reused

Completed this month, and commissioning will soon start @ J-PARC



Signal board

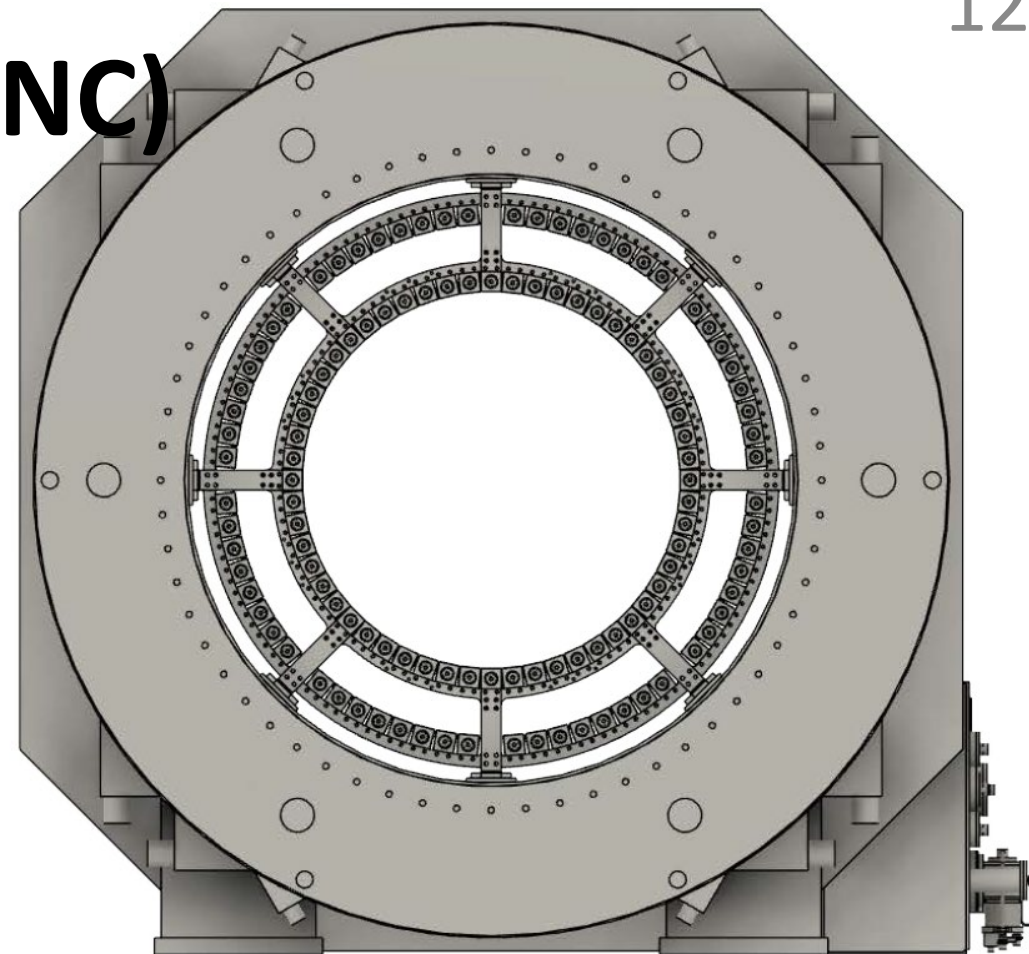


ASD preamplifier board

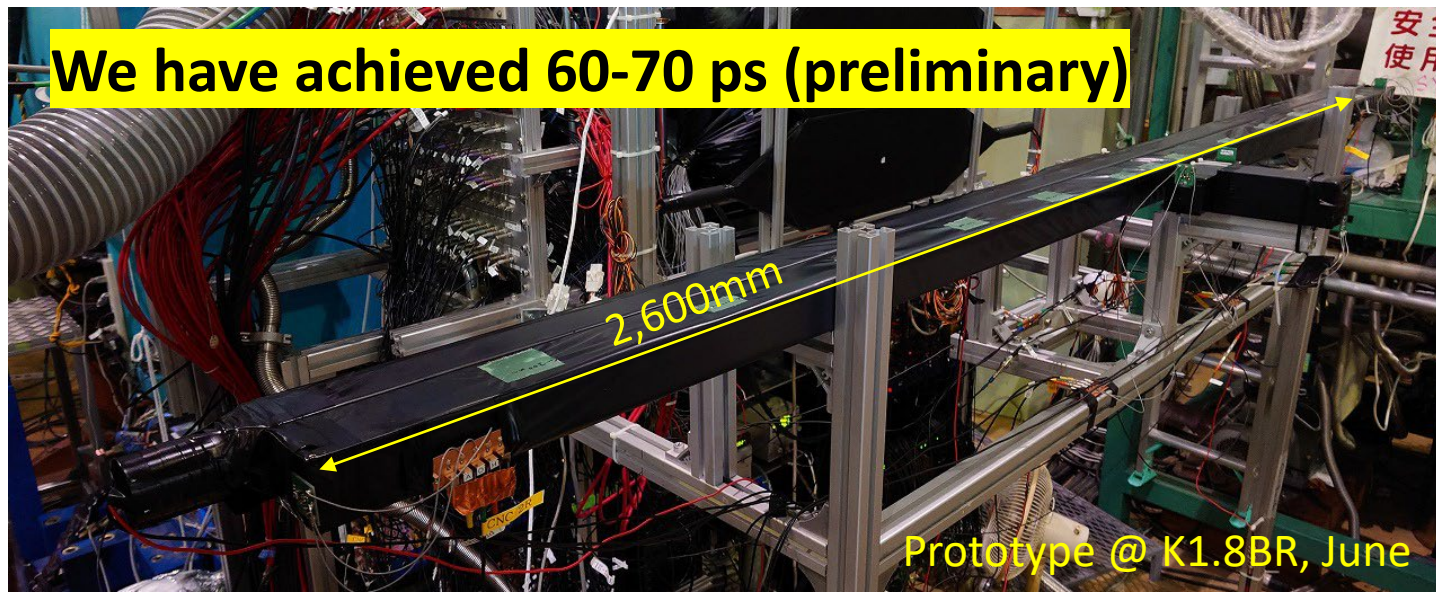


Cylindrical Neutron Counter (CNC)

- scintillator array: 2 layers, 12cm thickness
- Neutron detection efficiency of 12~36%
- 56+80=136 modules
 - ELJEN EJ-200: (T)60mm, (W)60mm, (L)3,000mm
- 1.5-inch FM-PMT [H8409(R7761)]
& MPPC array [S13361-6050AE-04]
- **Will be completed in FY2025**



We have achieved 60-70 ps (preliminary)

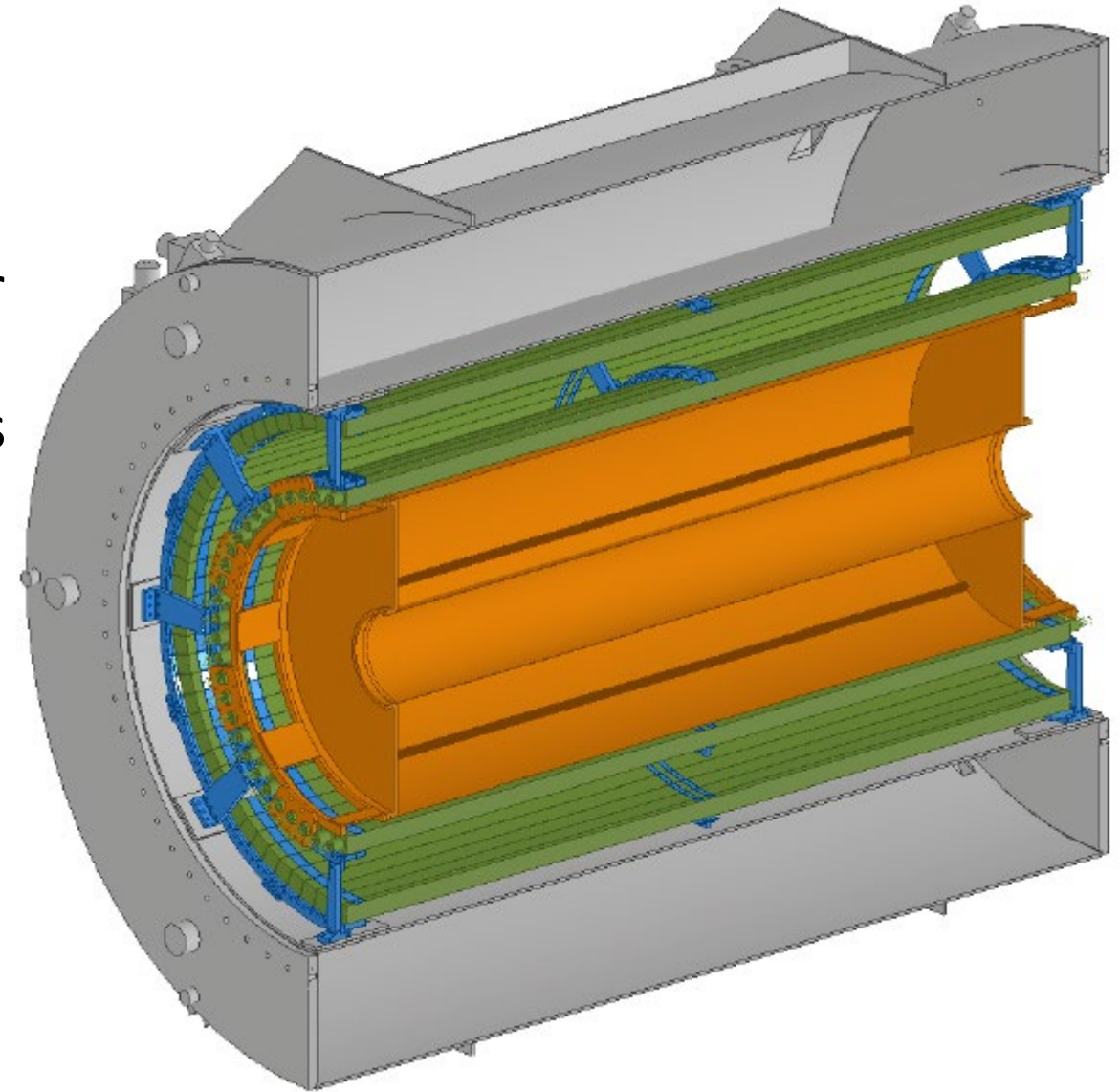
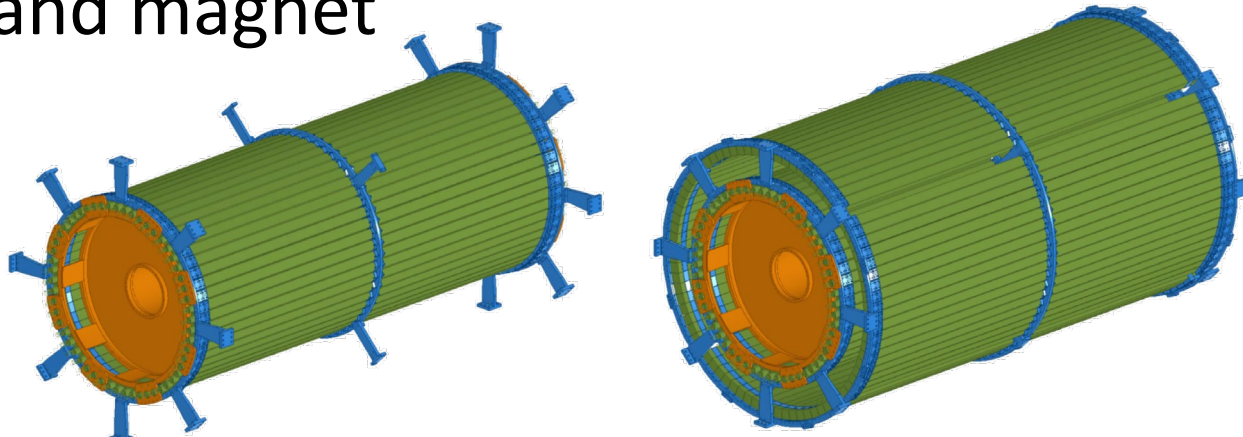


136 scintillators in total

- 56 segments @ r548~608mm
 - 112 FM-PMTs
- 80 segments @ r780~840mm
 - 160 MPPC-arrays

Support Structure

- CNC is supported at upstream, downstream and middle position
 1. pillars are mounted on the inner cylinder of the magnet
 2. ring structures are installed on the pillars
 3. each module is mounted on the ring structures
- CDC is installed by inserting a long frame bar into the center of the CDC and magnet



Will be prepared in FY2025-26

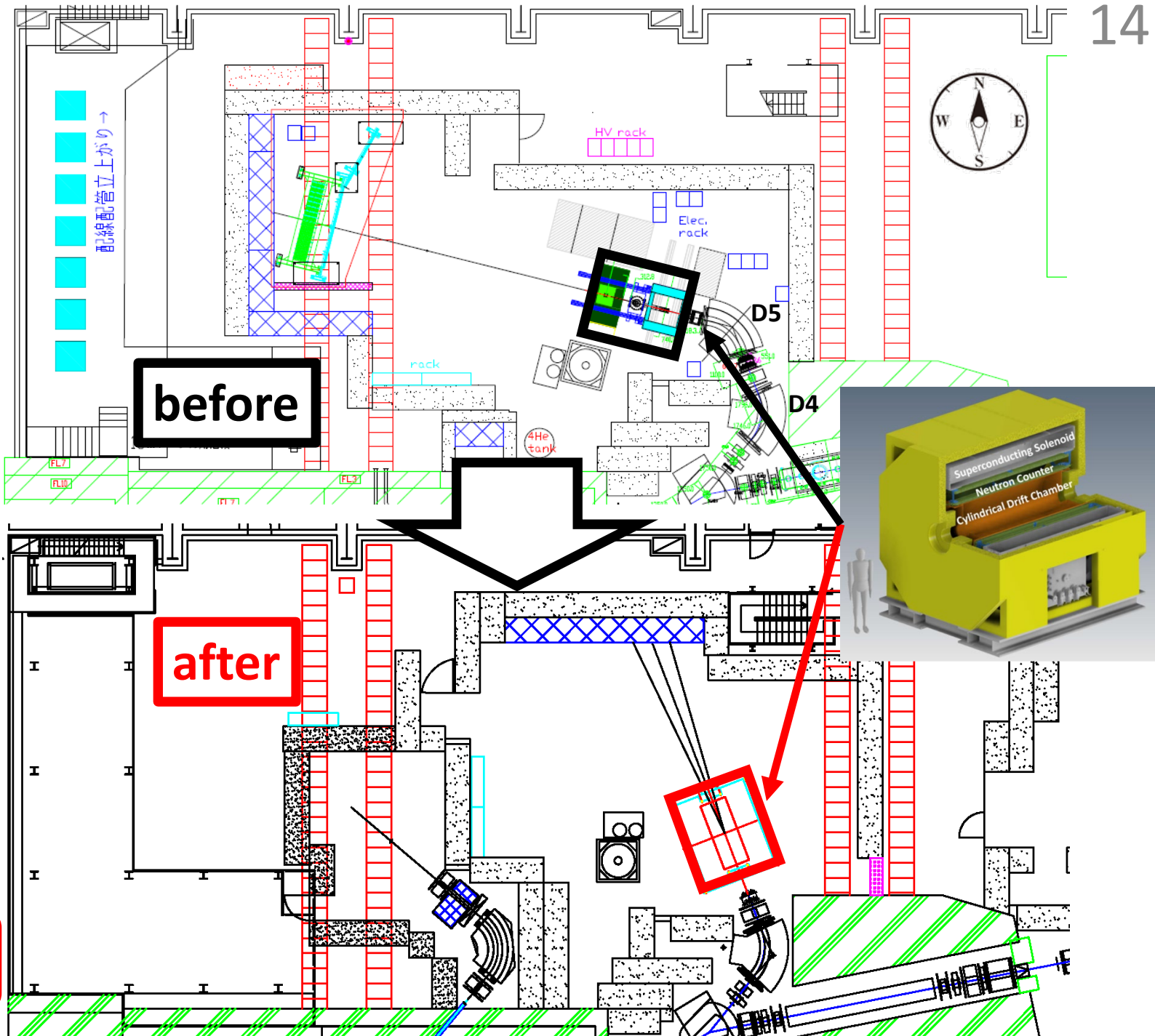
K1.8BR Upgrade

- We have proposed a new configuration of the beam line

Shorten the beamline (~3.7m) by removing the final D5 magnet

➤ **1.0 GeV/c K⁻ intensity increases 1.6 times**
with $\pi/K \sim 2$

Relative beam-line length (beam yield)	D4+D5	D4
Present CDS	0 (x1)	-3.7m (x1.6)
New CDS	+1.2m (x0.9)	-2.5m (x1.4)





Benefit of K1.8BR Upgrade

- **Save 1.6 times the electricity @ 1.0 GeV/c**
 - It takes 1.6 times the beam time without the BL upgrade

Requested beam-time	New CDS @ upgraded K1.8BR (D4)	New CDS @ current K1.8BR (D4+D5)
E80 (K ⁻ ppn)	3 weeks	5 weeks
P89 (J ^P of K ⁻ pp)	8 weeks	13 weeks

- We will continue proposing new experiments using the new large CDS

K1.8BR Upgrade

- We have consulted with the HD-G and the Radiation Control Section

➤ radiation application is required

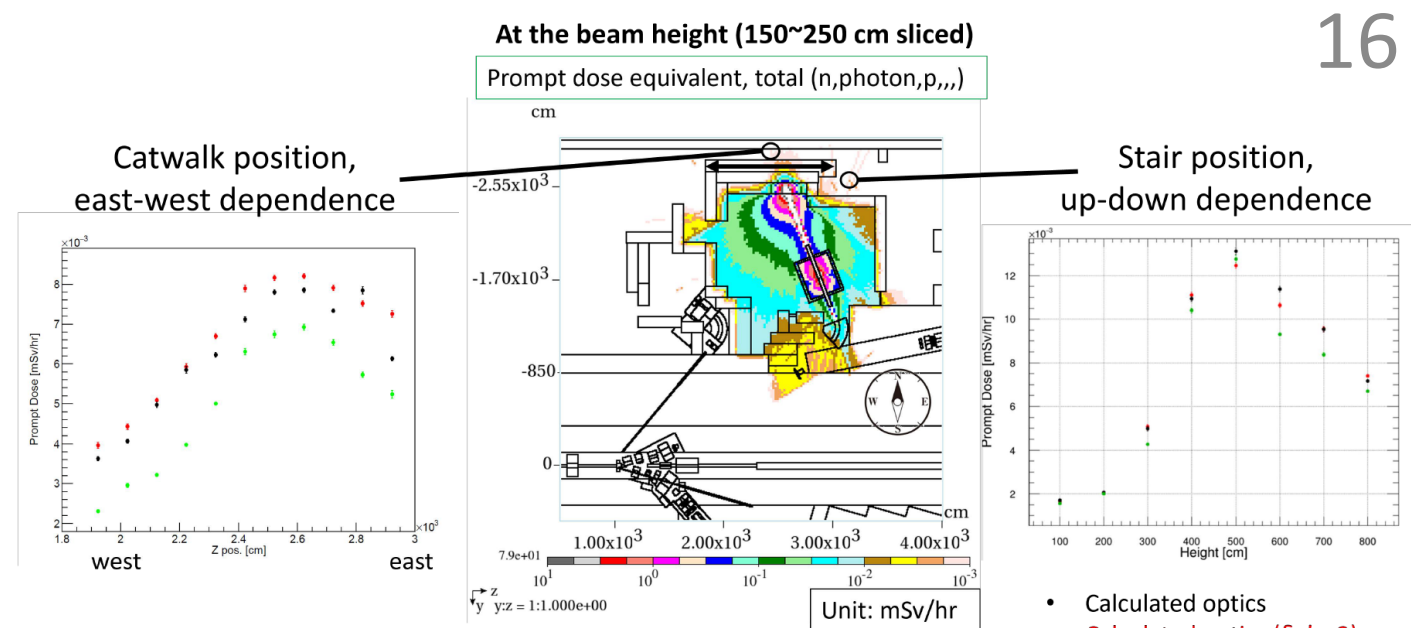
- Process

1. Removal of D5/detectors/cables/etc.
2. Installation of new solenoid
3. Re-arrangement of shield
4. Re-installation of cables/PPS/etc.

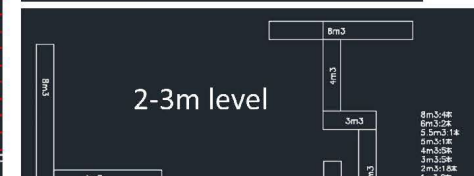
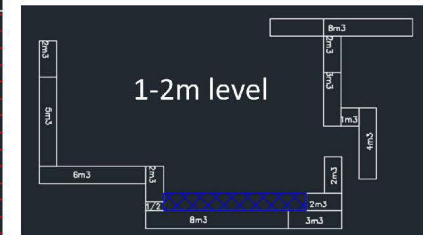
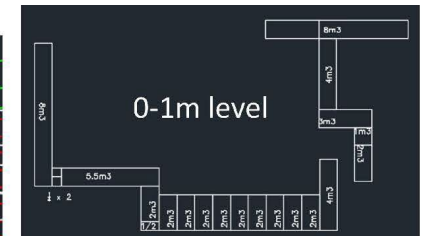
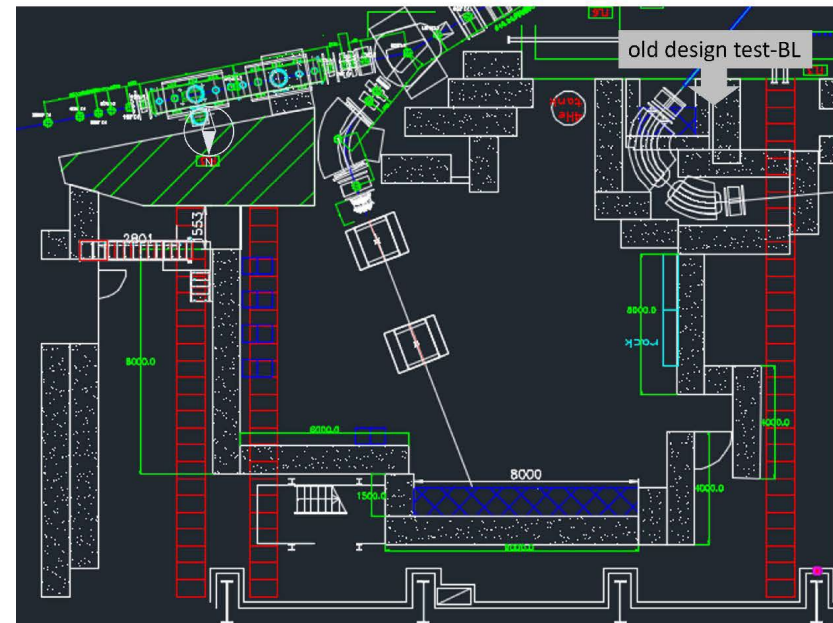
It will take ~6 months

- **We would like to upgrade K1.8BR in late FY2025 – early FY2026**

➤ the application should be submitted in early FY2025



the radiation level is well below the 25 μ Sv/h limit

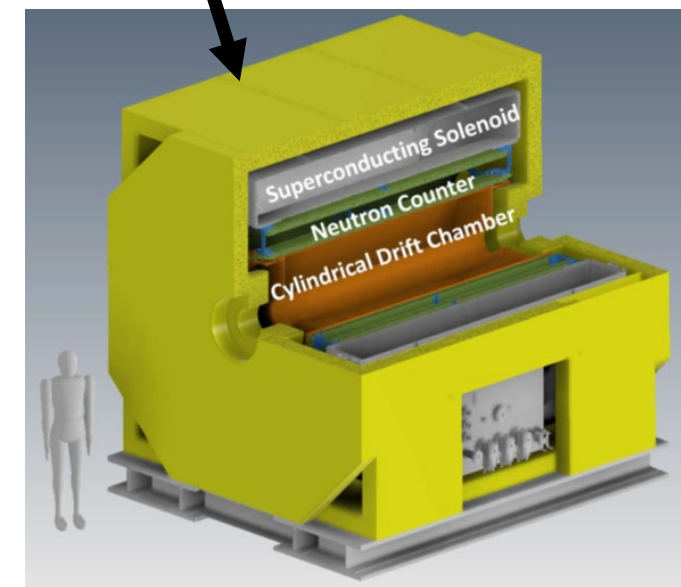
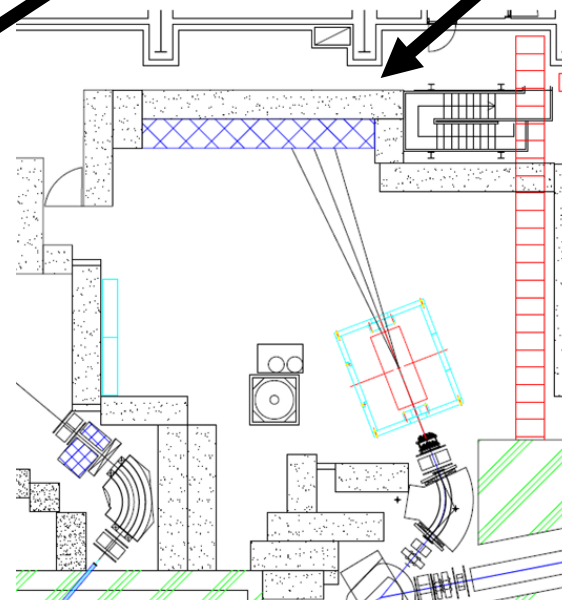
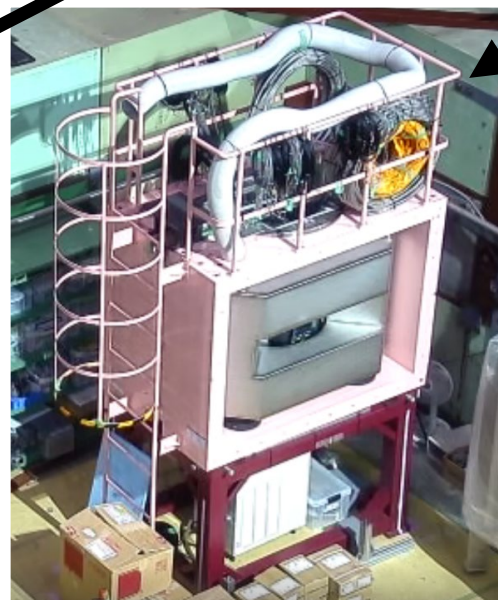
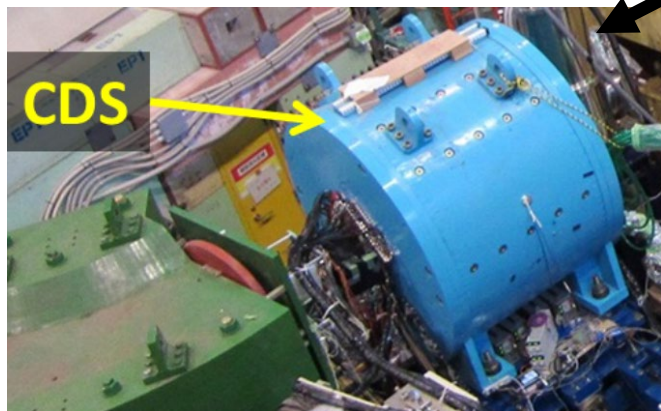


possible to rearrange the shields without purchasing new ones

Schedule



	FY2022				FY2023				FY2024				FY2025				FY2026				FY2027						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
SC Solenoid Magnet	Design		Purchase (SC Wire)		Construction								Stored at KEK				Installation	Integration, Test & Commissioning	Commissioning w/ Beam	Physics Run	Analysis & Publication						
CDC	Design				Construction				Test & Commissioning																		
NC	Design & R&D								Purchase (Scinti.)	Assembly	Test & Commissioning																
K1.8BR Beam Line	E73(CDS) → E72(HypTPC) Experiments												Upgrade				E80 Experiment										



Budget Situation

We have already secured the budget to construct the CDS.

- The magnet and CDC cost have been covered by **“Grant-In-Aid for Specially Promoted Research by JSPS (FY2022-26)”**.

Superconducting solenoid magnet	~370M JPY
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CDC (cylindrical drift chamber)	~54M JPY
---------------------------------	----------

- The CNC will be built with a new budget, **“Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) by JSPS (FY2024-28)”**.

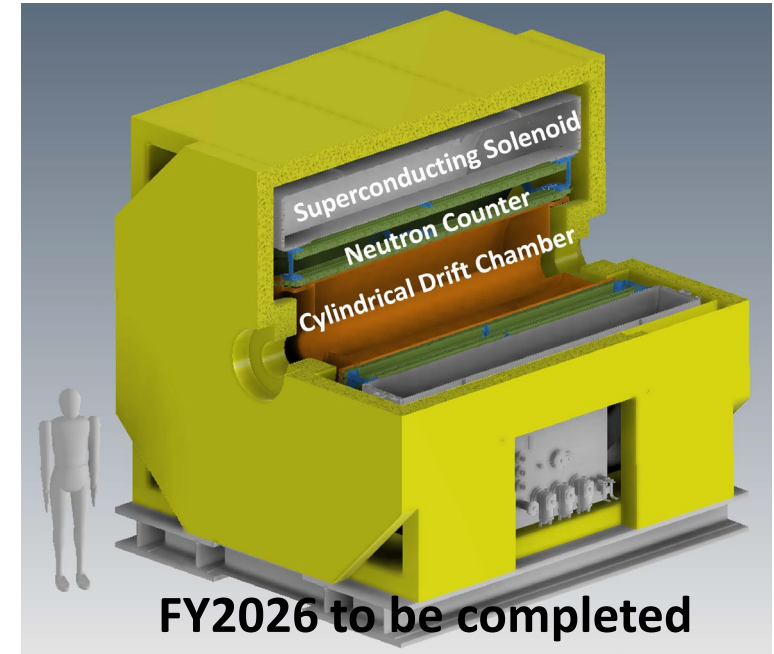
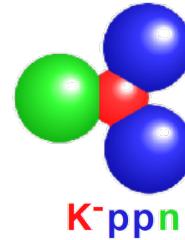
CNC (cylindrical neutron counter)	~80M JPY
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Summary

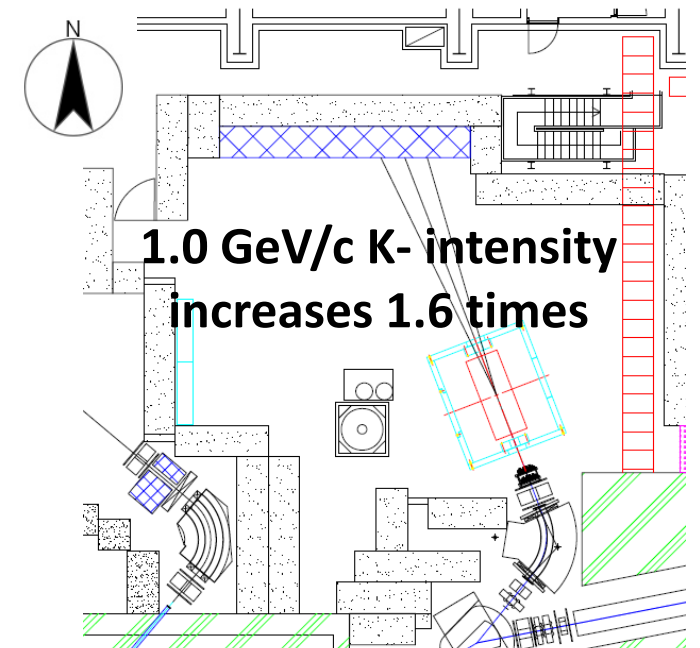
E80 investigates the “**K⁻ppn**” bound state, toward a systematic study of the kaonic nuclei

- a large solenoid spectrometer is being constructed
- K1.8BR upgrade is needed to improve the K⁻ yield
- **the experiment will be ready in FY2026**

Beam intensity	90kW
Beam time	1+1+3 weeks



- We have received FIFC approval of the detector design and construction plan
- We would like to request **“Stage-2 approval”**
 - We would also like a **“PAC recommendation for the K1.8BR upgrade”**



J-PARC E80 Collaboration

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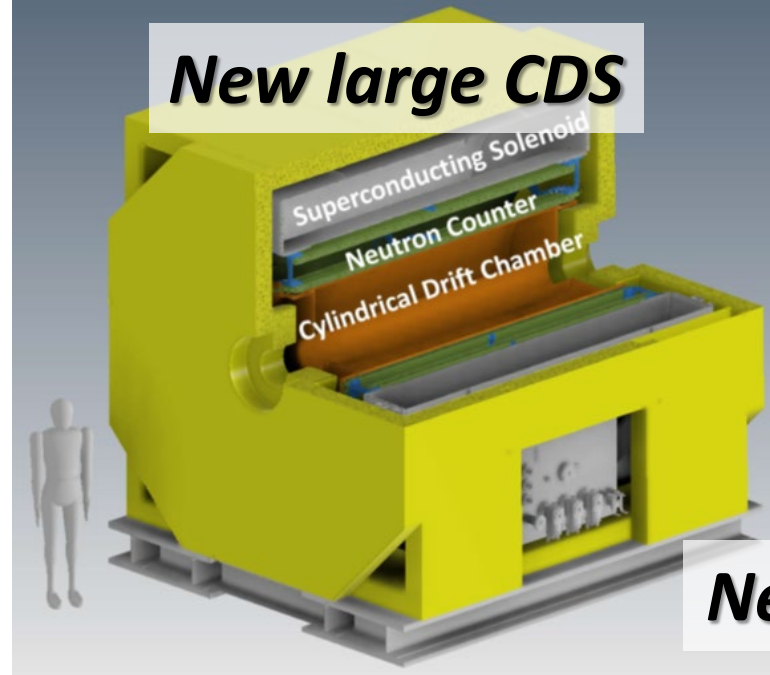
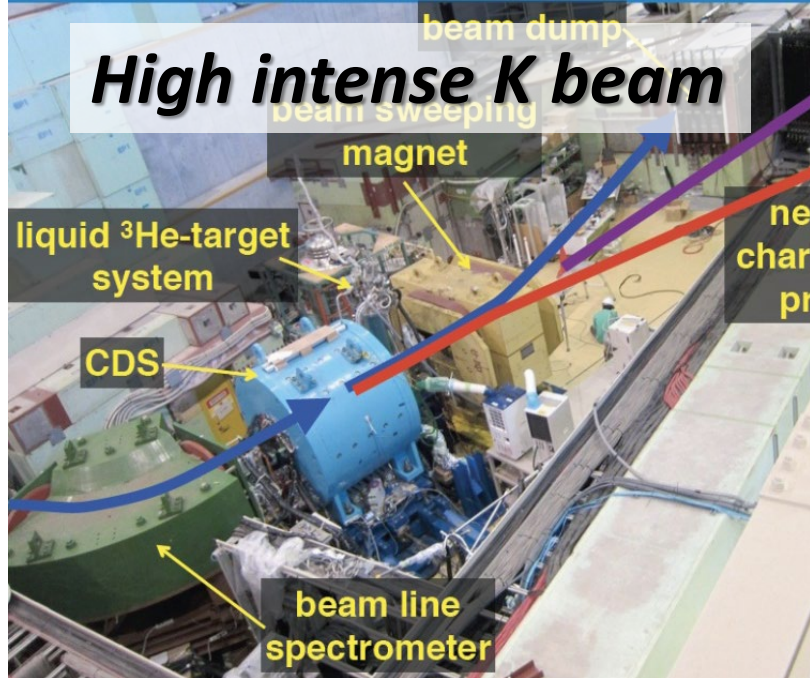
Stefan-Meyer-Institut für subatomare Physik, A-1090 Vienna, Austria



Tokyo Tech

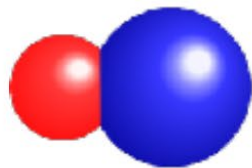


We're looking for
new collaborators!

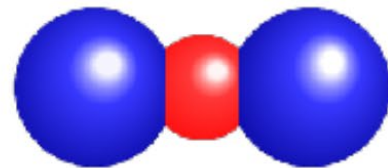


Thank you for your attention!

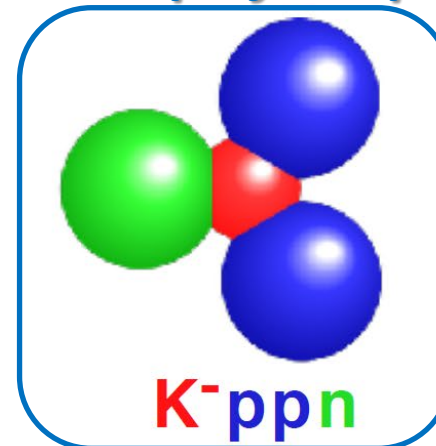
A first step of the project



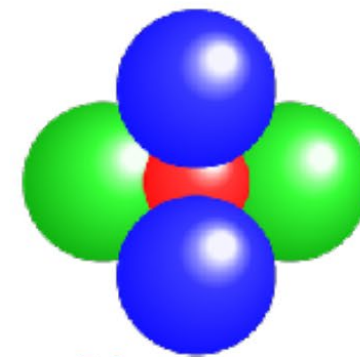
K^-p



K^-pp



K^-ppn



K^-ppnn

via in-flight $^4\text{He}(K^-, N)$

Estimated Cost of the K1.8BR Modification

Item	Cost (k JPY)
Cable removal	3,000
Shield reconfiguration	7,000
D5 removal	1,000
PPS and other interlocks rearrangement	5,000
total	16,000

We are now trying to reduce costs further.

A Theoretical Interpretation

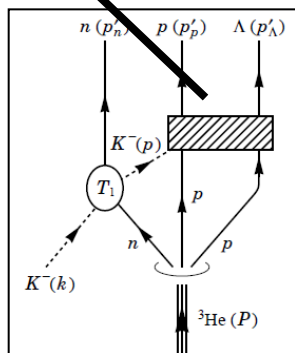
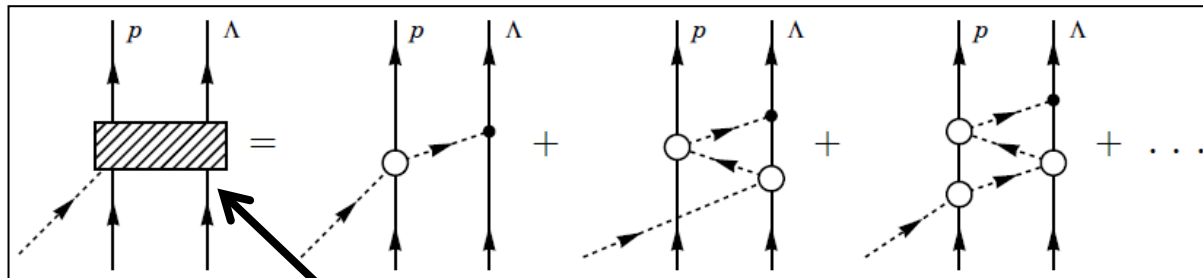
A calculation based on chiral unitary approach
reproduces the data well using the $\bar{K}NN$ bound state

PTEP

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2016**, 123D03 (27 pages)
DOI: 10.1093/ptep/ptw166

On the structure observed in the in-flight
 ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)n$ reaction at J-PARC

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**Theoretical
investigations are
indispensable!**

