

$\Lambda(1405)$ pn Final State in the $K^- + {}^3\text{He}$ reaction

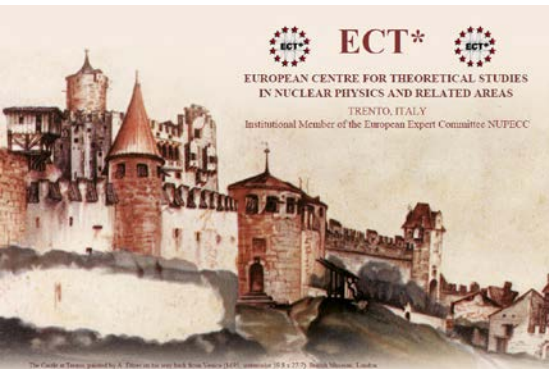
-- in relation to the “ K -pp” bound state --



F. Sakuma, RIKEN



**on behalf of the J-PARC E15
collaboration**



**STRANEX: Recent progress and perspectives
in STRANGE EXotic atoms studies and related topics**

ECT*, Trento

21-25 October 2019

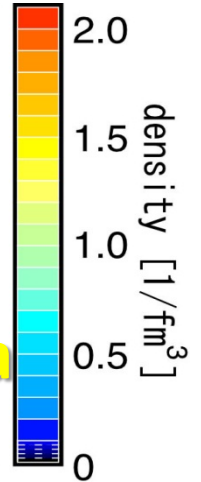
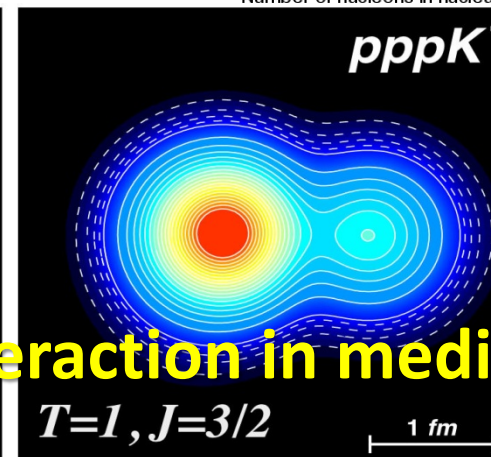
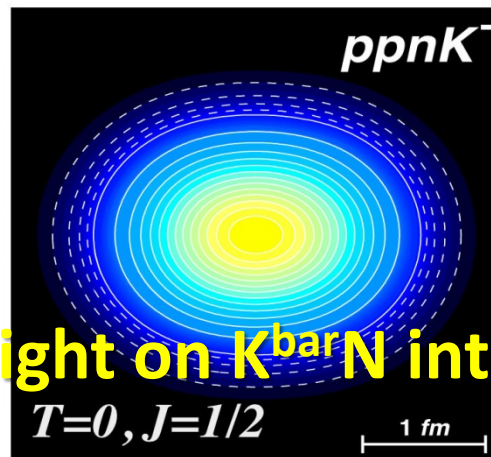
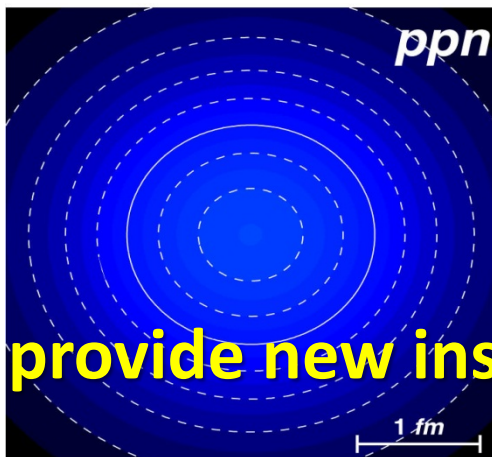
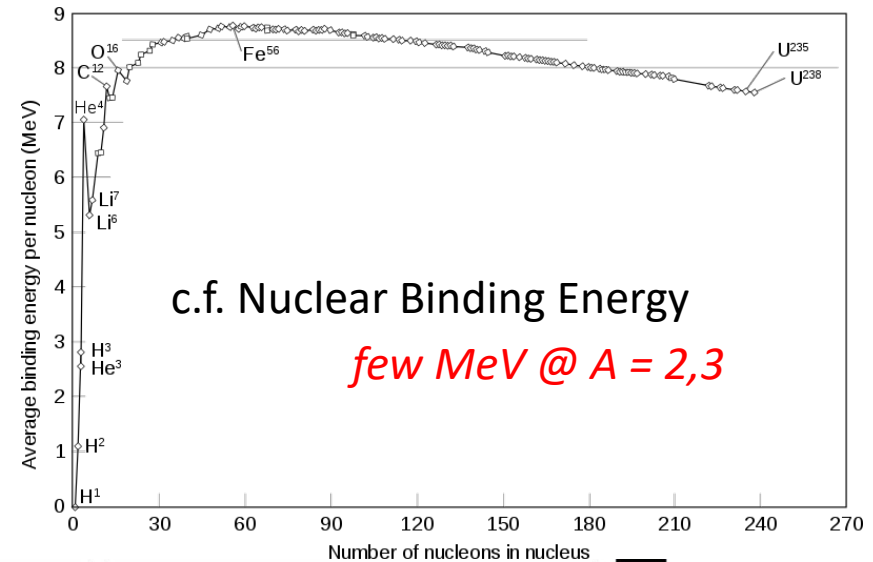
K^{bar} -Nuclear Bound State

Predicted from **attractive K^{bar} N interaction in $I=0$**

Kaonic Nuclei	Binding Energy [MeV]	Width [MeV]
$\Lambda(1405) = K^-p$	27	40
K^-pp	48	61
K^-ppp	97	13
K^-ppn	118	21

Y.Akaishi and T.Yamazaki, PRC65(2002)044005.

A. Dote et al. PRC70(2004)044313. etc.



provide new insight on K^{bar} N interaction in media

We observed the “K⁻pp” Bound-State

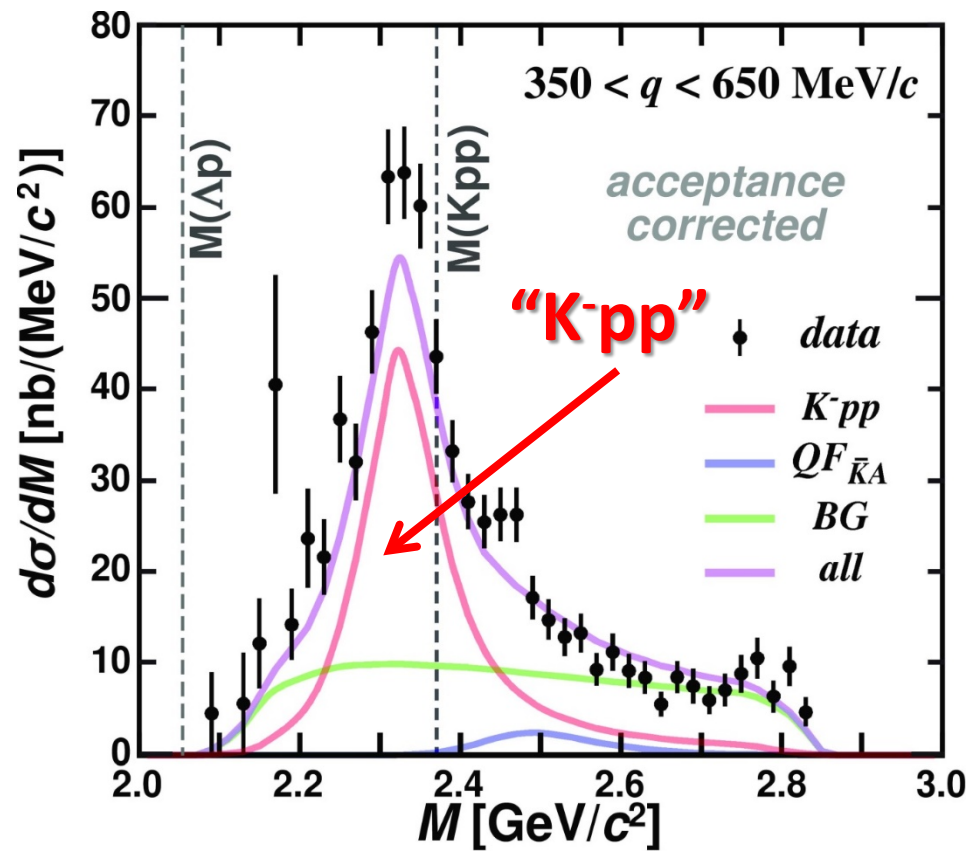


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PLB789(2019)620.

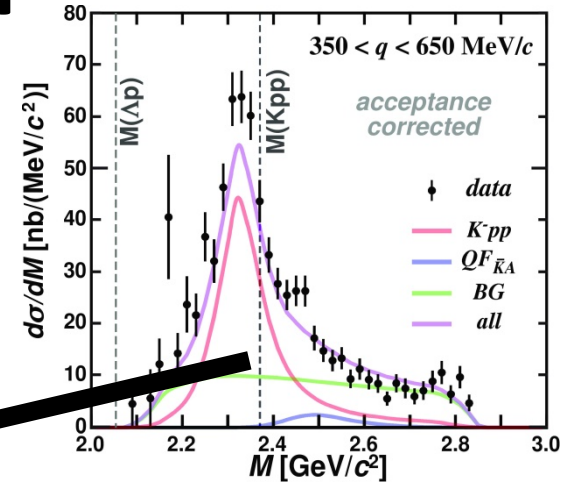
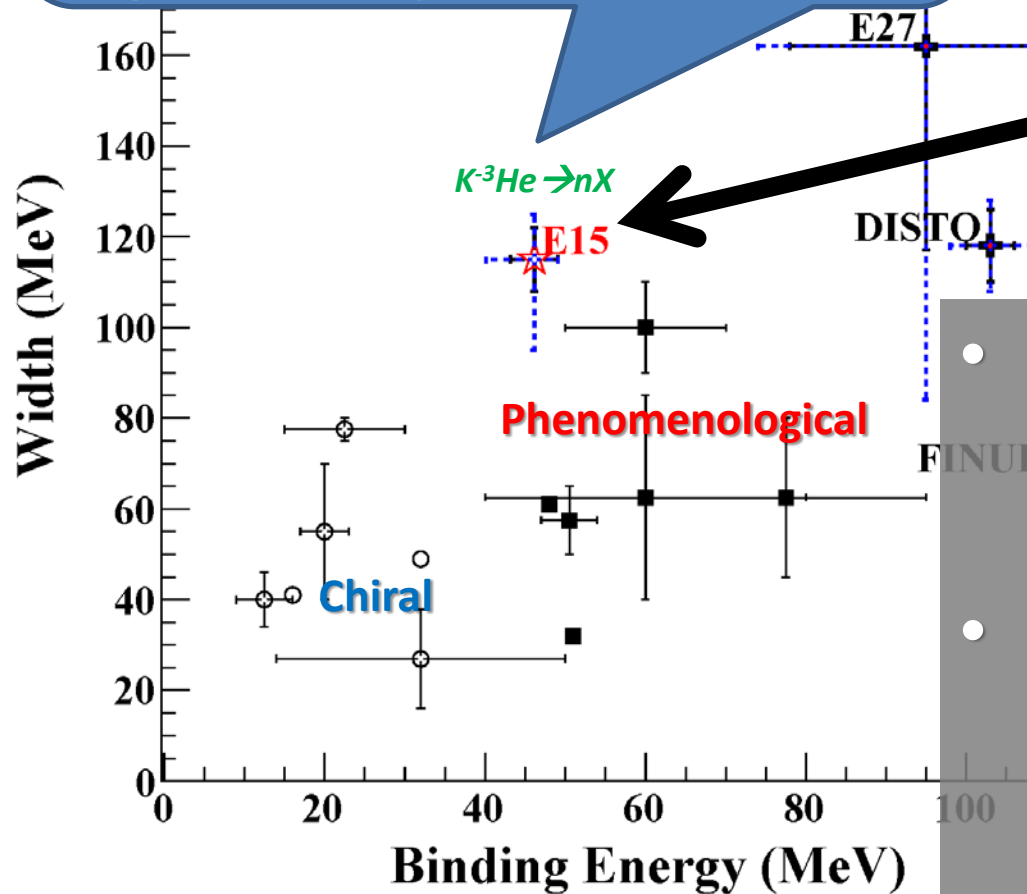
“K⁻pp”, a $\bar{K}$ -meson nuclear bound state, observed in ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)n$ reactions



Observed “K⁻pp”

the most reliable observation

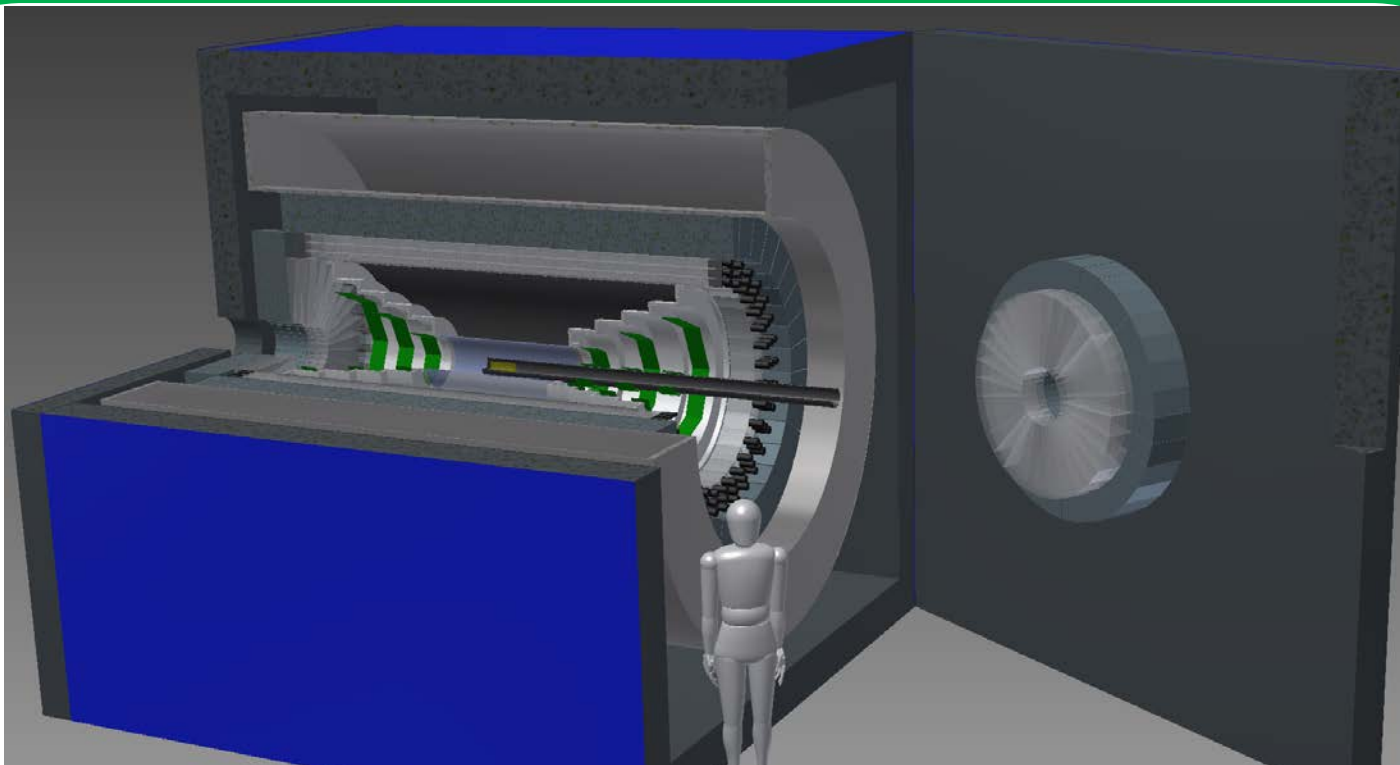
- simple K⁻ induced reaction
- exclusive measurement
- good BG separation from 2NA



- Binding energy: ~50 MeV
 - Deeper than chiral-SU(3) based theoretical predictions
- Width: ~100 MeV
 - Seems to be larger than theoretical calculations (mesonic πY decays only)

We need further understanding

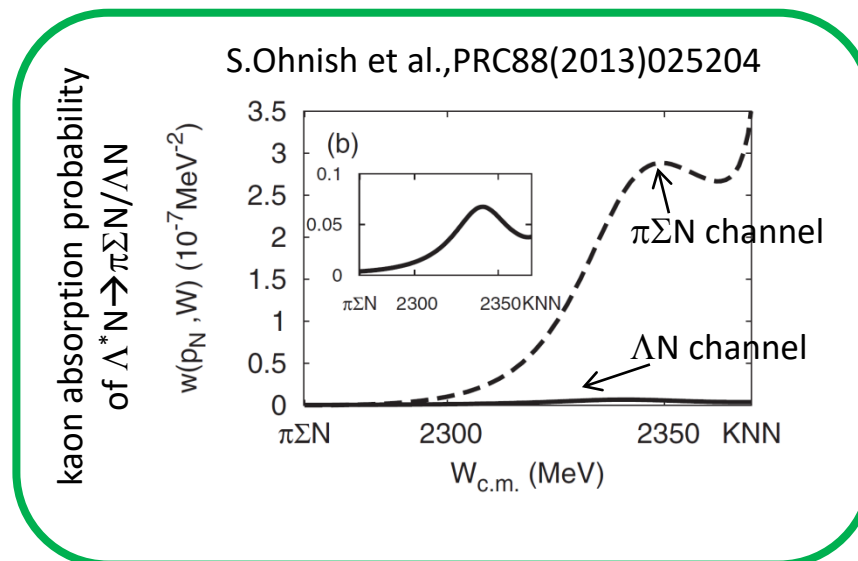
- Spin/Parity of the “K⁻pp”
 - *New 4π detector system is needed* ← *Future plan*



A new 4π detector with γ/n sensitive detectors

We need further understanding

- Spin/Parity of the “K⁻pp”
 - *New 4 π detector system is needed* ← *Future plan*
- Other decay channels
 - $\pi\Sigma N$ mesonic decay is theoretically expected to be the dominant channel
 - Only YN non-mesonic decays were reported



We need further understanding

- Spin/

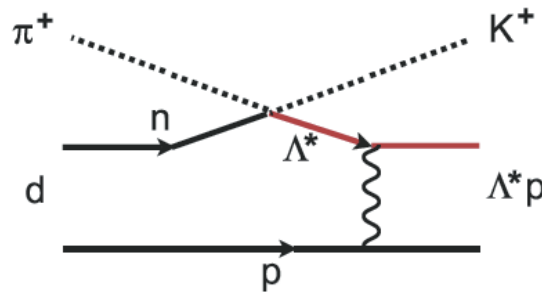
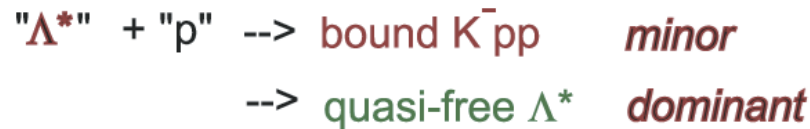
– New

- Other

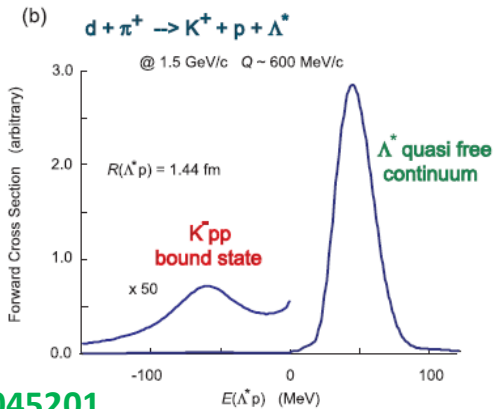
– $\pi\Sigma$

the

- C



Yamazaki & Akaishi, PRC76(2007)045201.



- Reaction mechanism

– Relation between $\Lambda(1405)$ & “ K^-pp ”

- $\Lambda(1405)$ has been considered as “ K^-p ”
- Theoretically, “ K^-pp ” is expected to be produced via $\Lambda(1405)+p \rightarrow$ “ K^-pp ” door-way process

We need further understanding

- Spin/

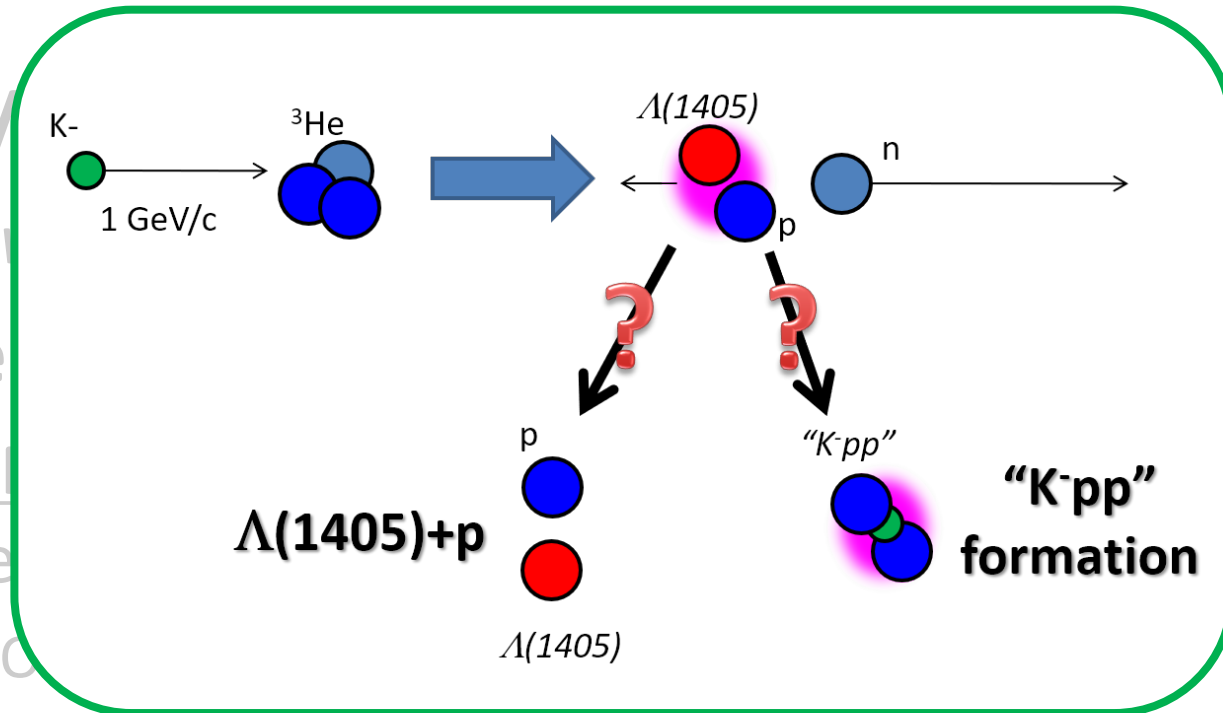
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We need further understanding

- Spin/Parity of the “K⁻pp”
 - New 4 π detector system is needed ← Future plan

- Other decay channels

- $\pi\Sigma N$ mesonic decay is theoretically expected to be the dominant channel

- Only YN non-mesonic decays were reported

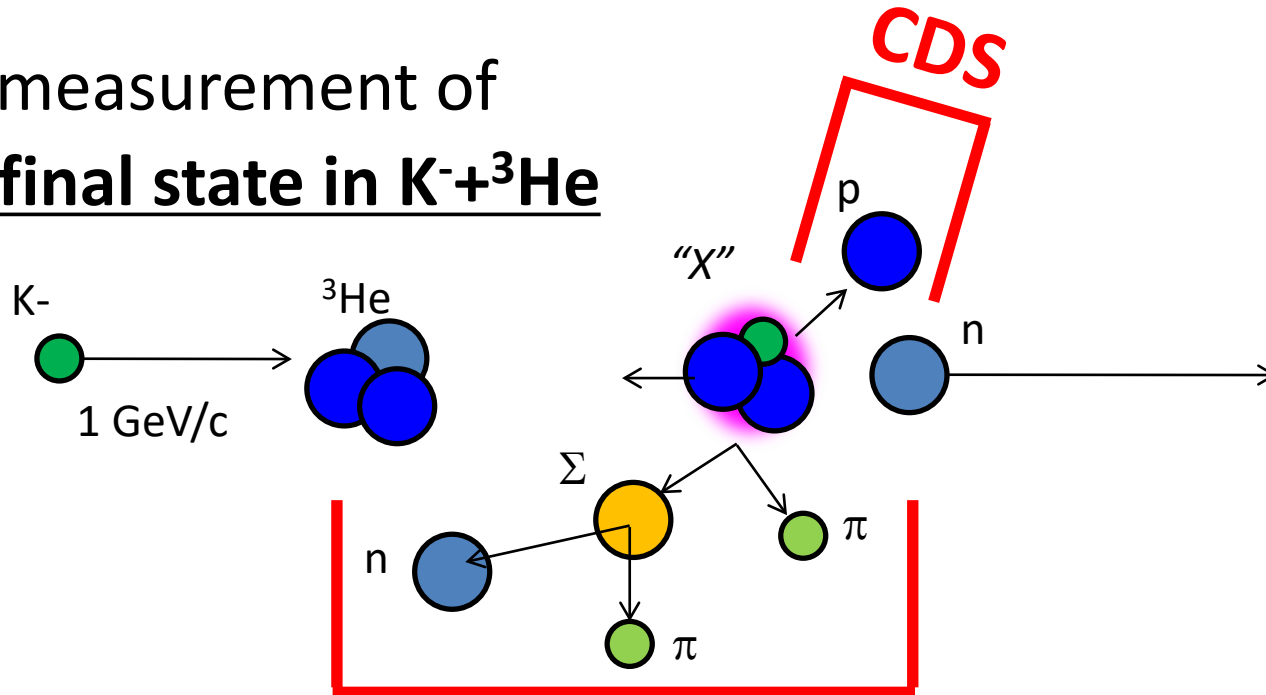
- Reaction mechanism

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$K^- {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \pi \Sigma p n$ Measurement

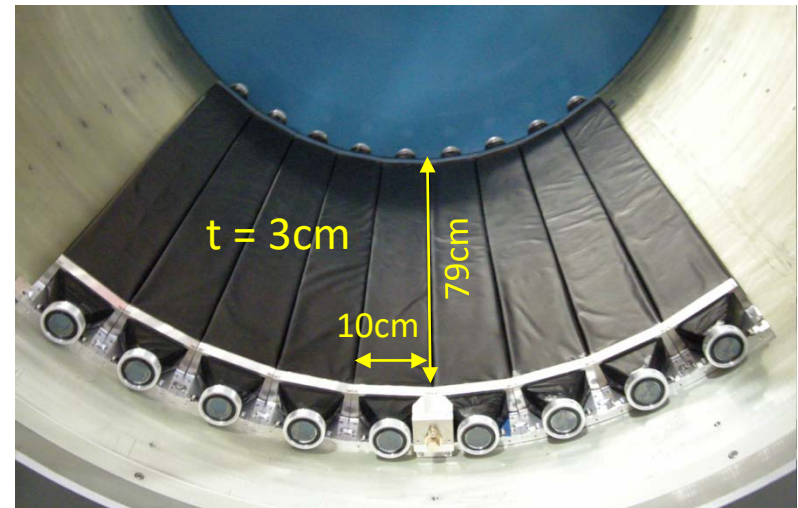
- Exclusive measurement of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp p n$ final state in $K^- {}^3\text{He}$



- Experimental challenge of neutron detection with thin scintillation counter ($t=3\text{cm}$)

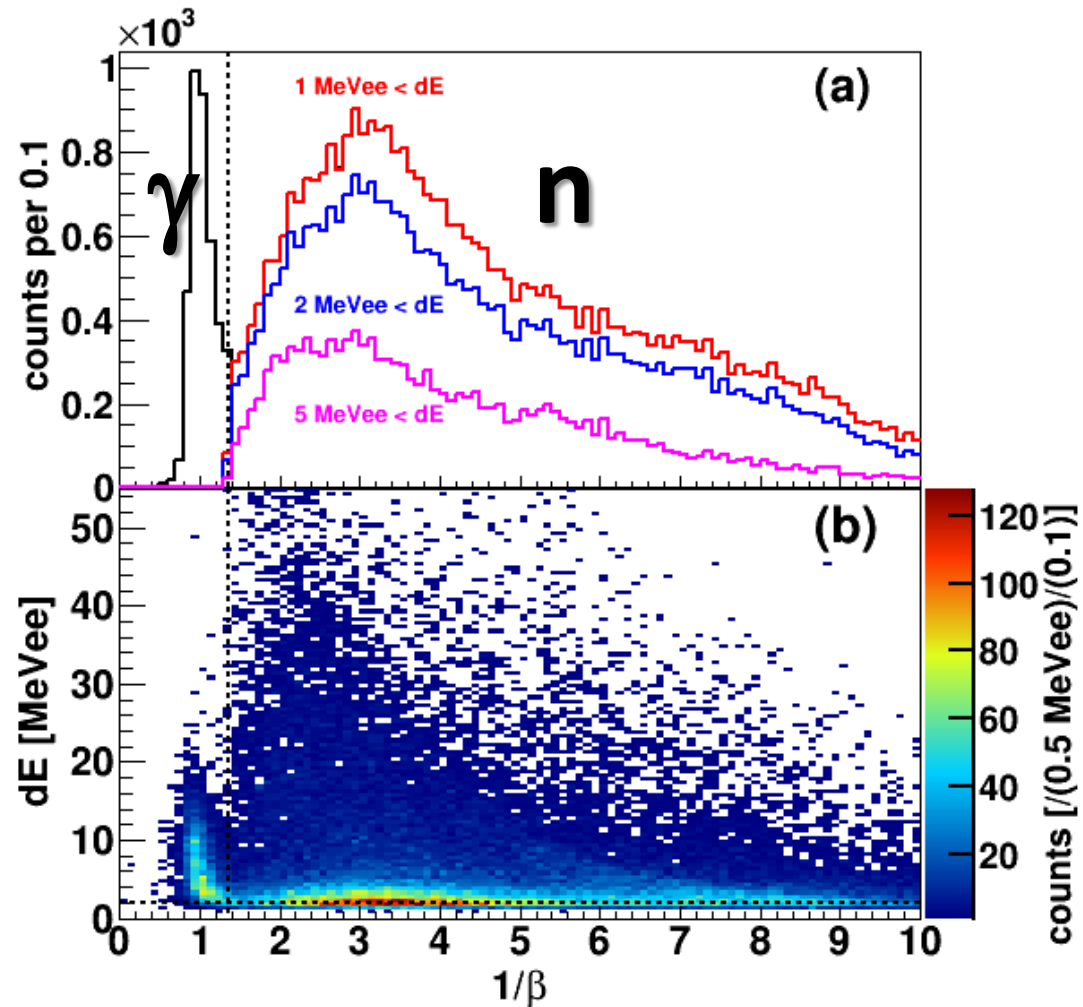
n detection efficiency $\sim 3\text{-}10\%$

CDS



Neutron ID with CDS

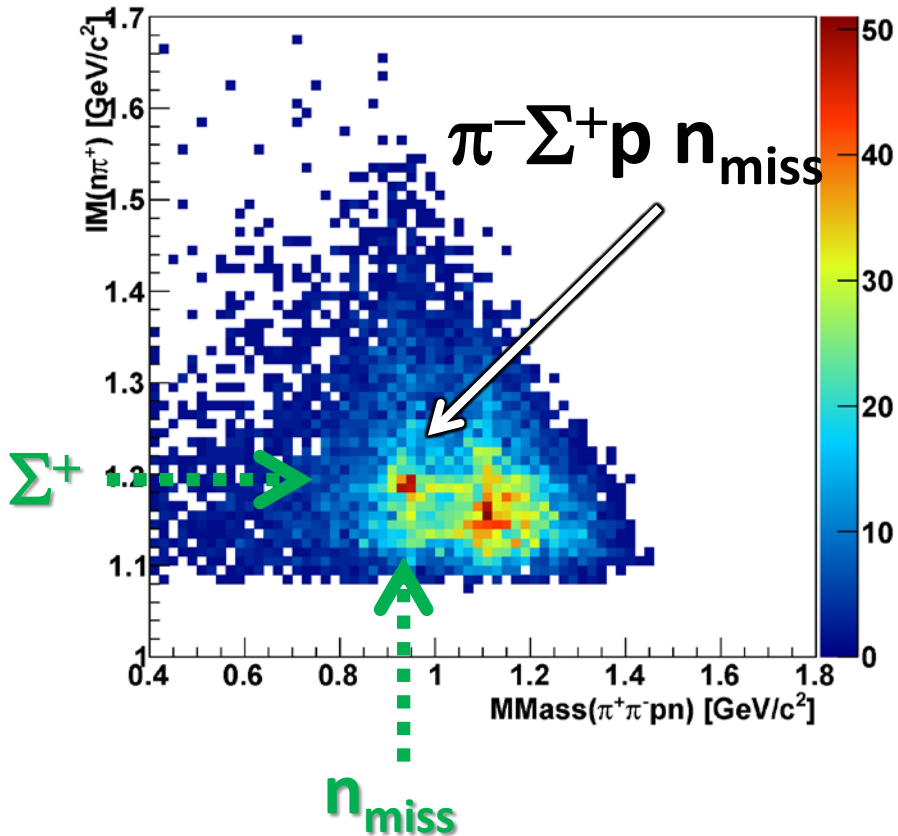
- $\pi^+\pi^-p$ events (3 tracks) in CDS with 4 CDH hits are selected
- a CDH hit with CDC-veto (outer-layer) is applied to assure the “neutral hit”



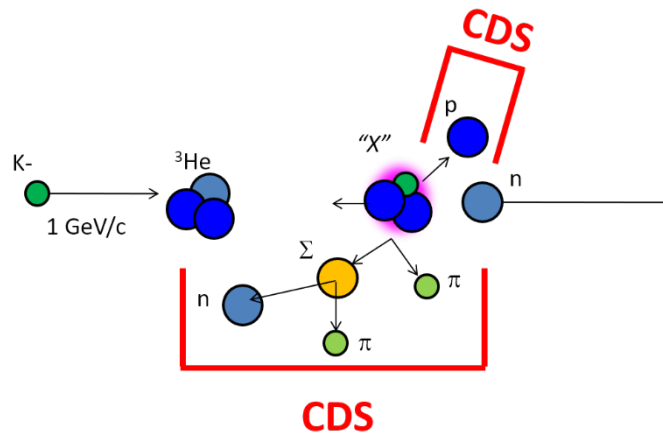
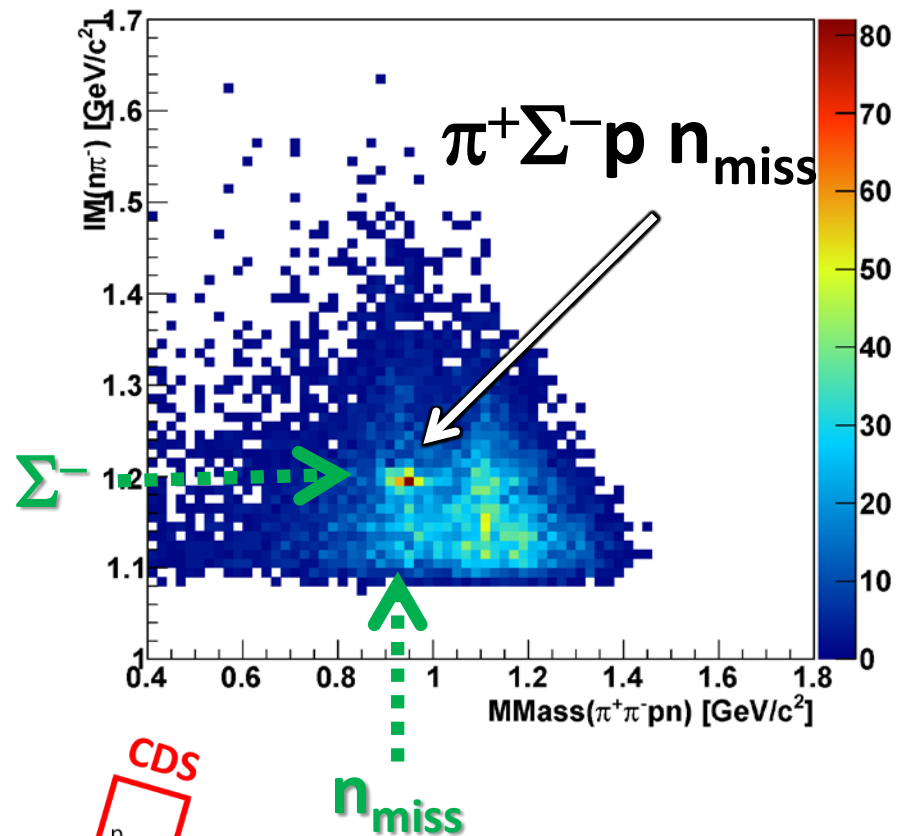
Neutron can be identified with CDS

$\pi\Sigma pn$ Events

IM($n\pi^+$) vs MM($\pi^+\pi^-pn$)



IM($n\pi^-$) vs MM($\pi^+\pi^-pn$)



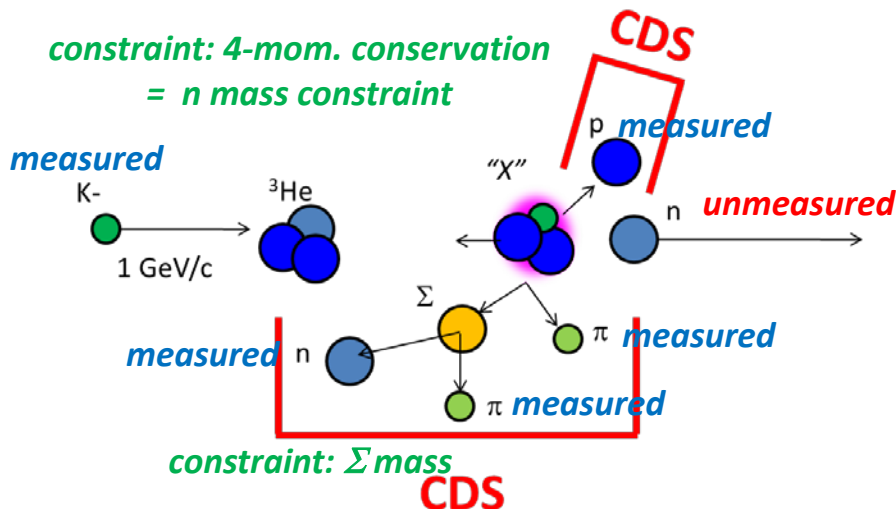
Selection of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State

- $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$ events are separated using kinematical-fit

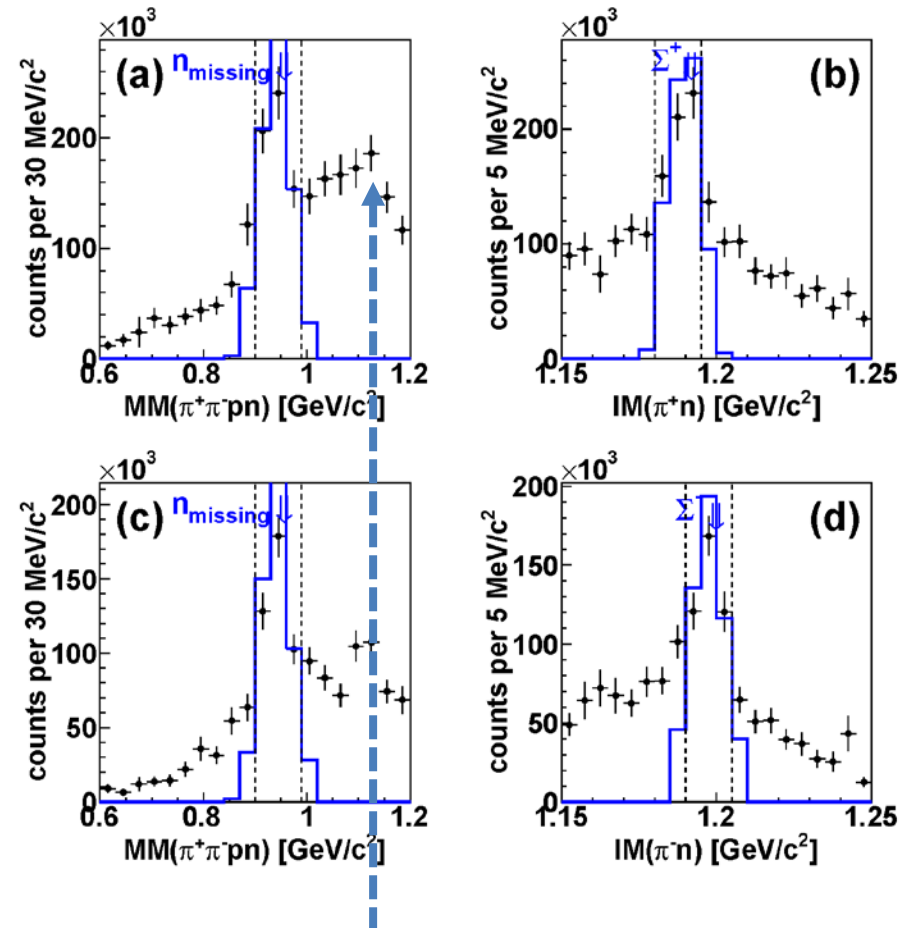
- Constraints:

- $M(\Sigma \rightarrow n\pi)$
- 4-momentum conservation

- Event selection by χ^2 probability ($0.01 < p$)



e.g. after acc/eff correction



$\pi\pi pn\Lambda/\Sigma^0$ contribution can be seen

Selection of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State

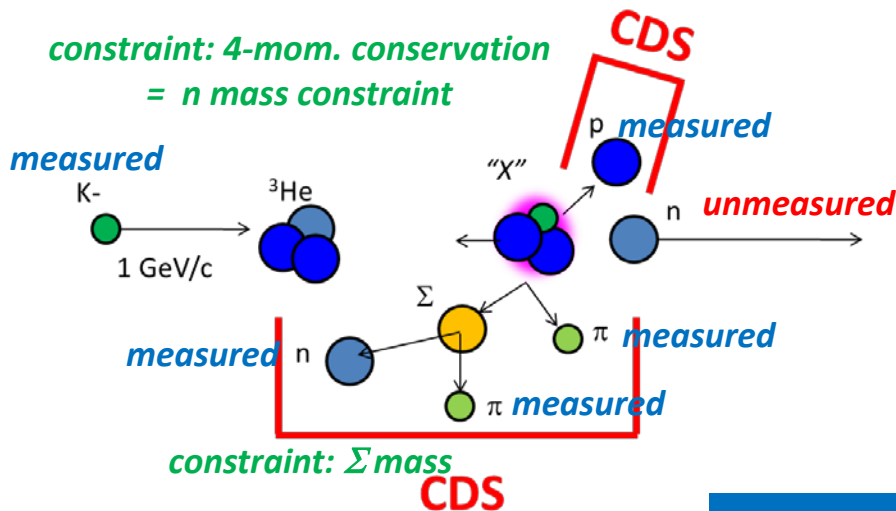
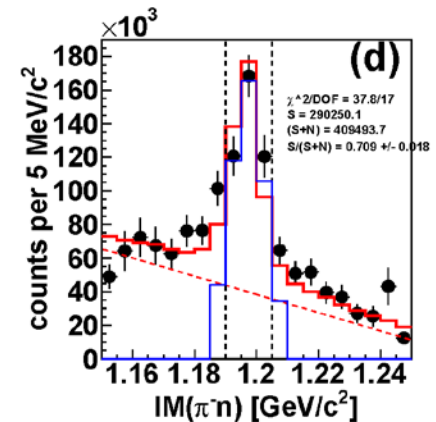
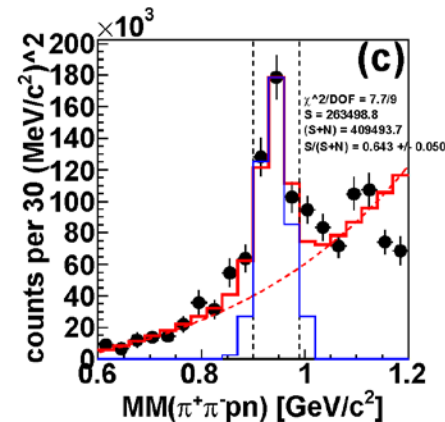
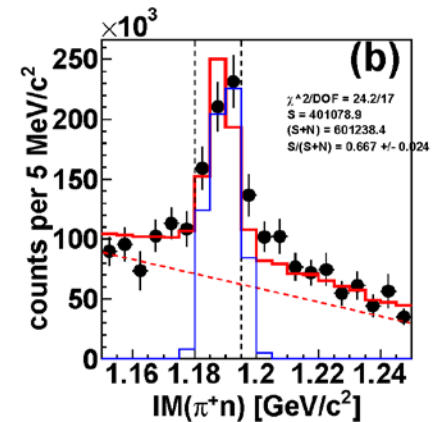
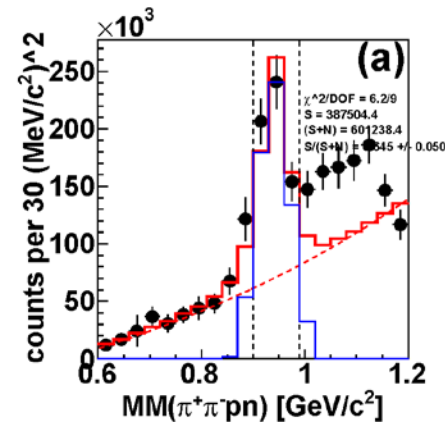
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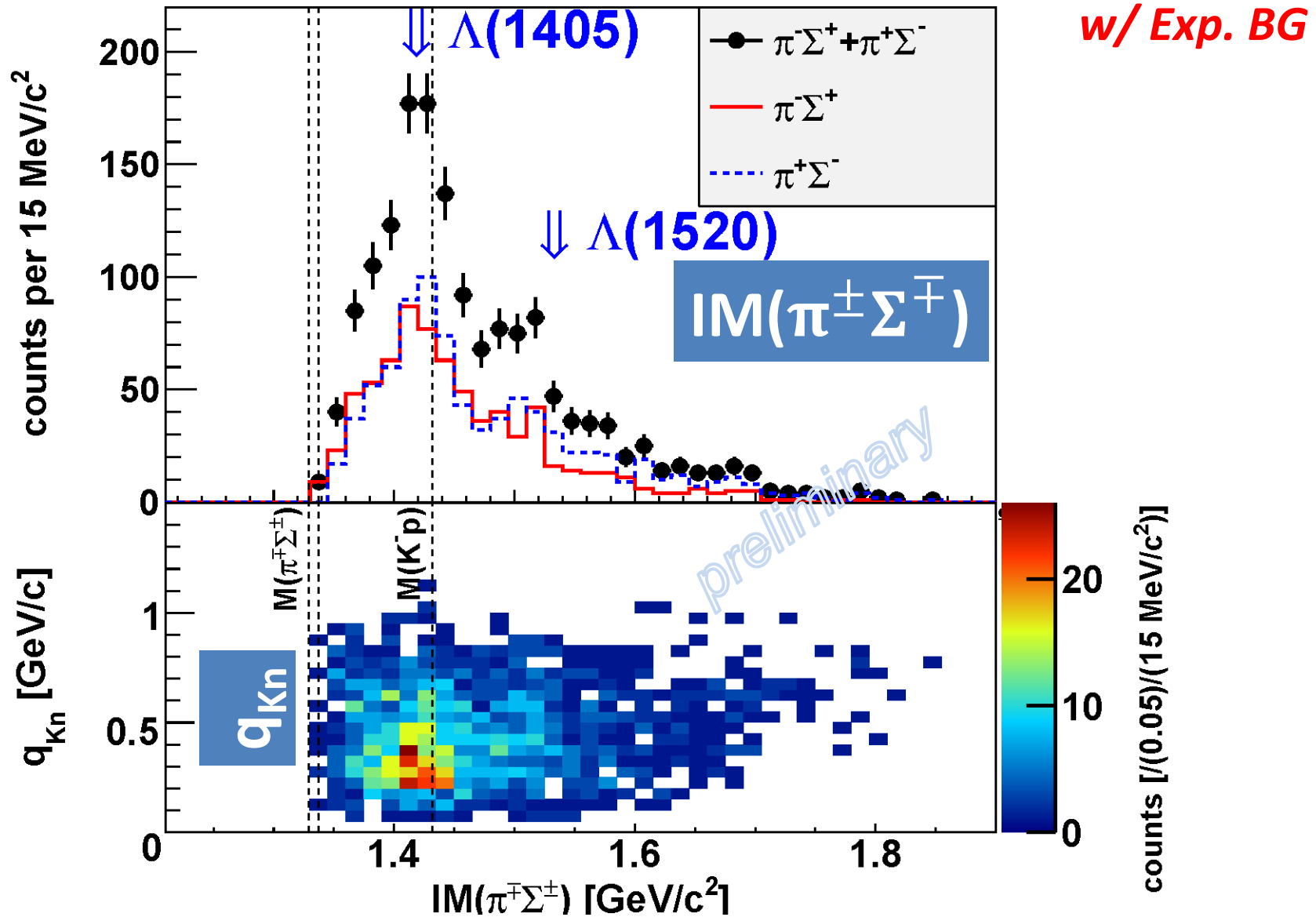
e.g. after acc/eff correction



simple BG evaluation & subtraction

Now, we are trying to improve Exp. BG evaluation

IM($\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$) in $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State



$\Lambda(1405)$ can be clearly seen in low q_{Kn}

Y^*pn Final State *w/ simple BG subt.*

$\Lambda(1405)$

$\sim 150 \mu\text{b}$

Fit w/ Flatté formula:

$\text{Re}(z) \sim 1420 \text{ MeV}$

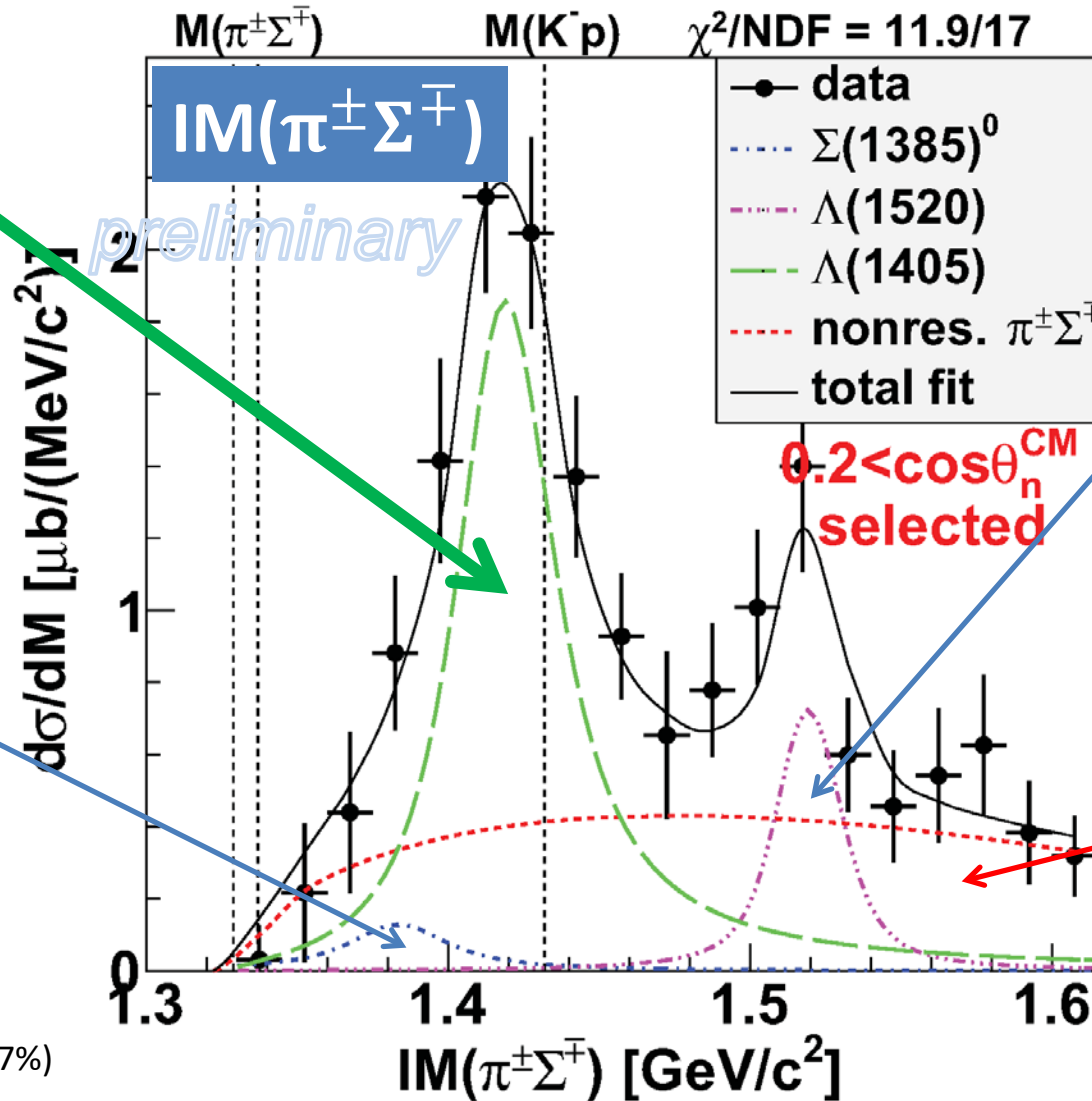
$-\text{Im}(z) \sim 15 \text{ MeV}$

$\Sigma^0(1385)$

$\sim 20\text{-}100 \mu\text{b}$

[evaluated from
 $\Sigma^+/\text{--}(1385) \rightarrow \pi^+/\text{--}\Lambda$
measurement]

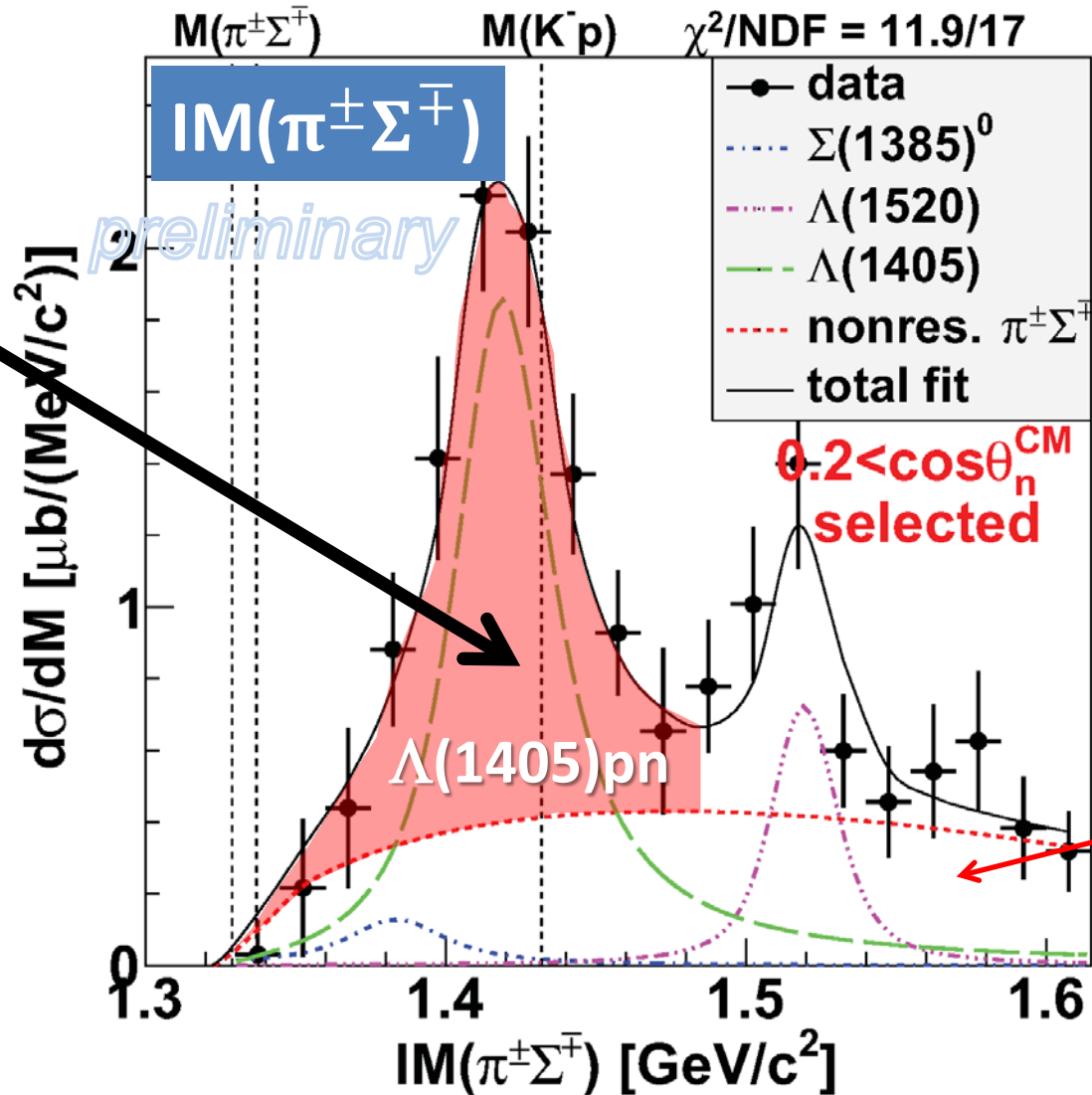
$(\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \pi\Lambda/\pi\Sigma : 87.0/11.7\%)$



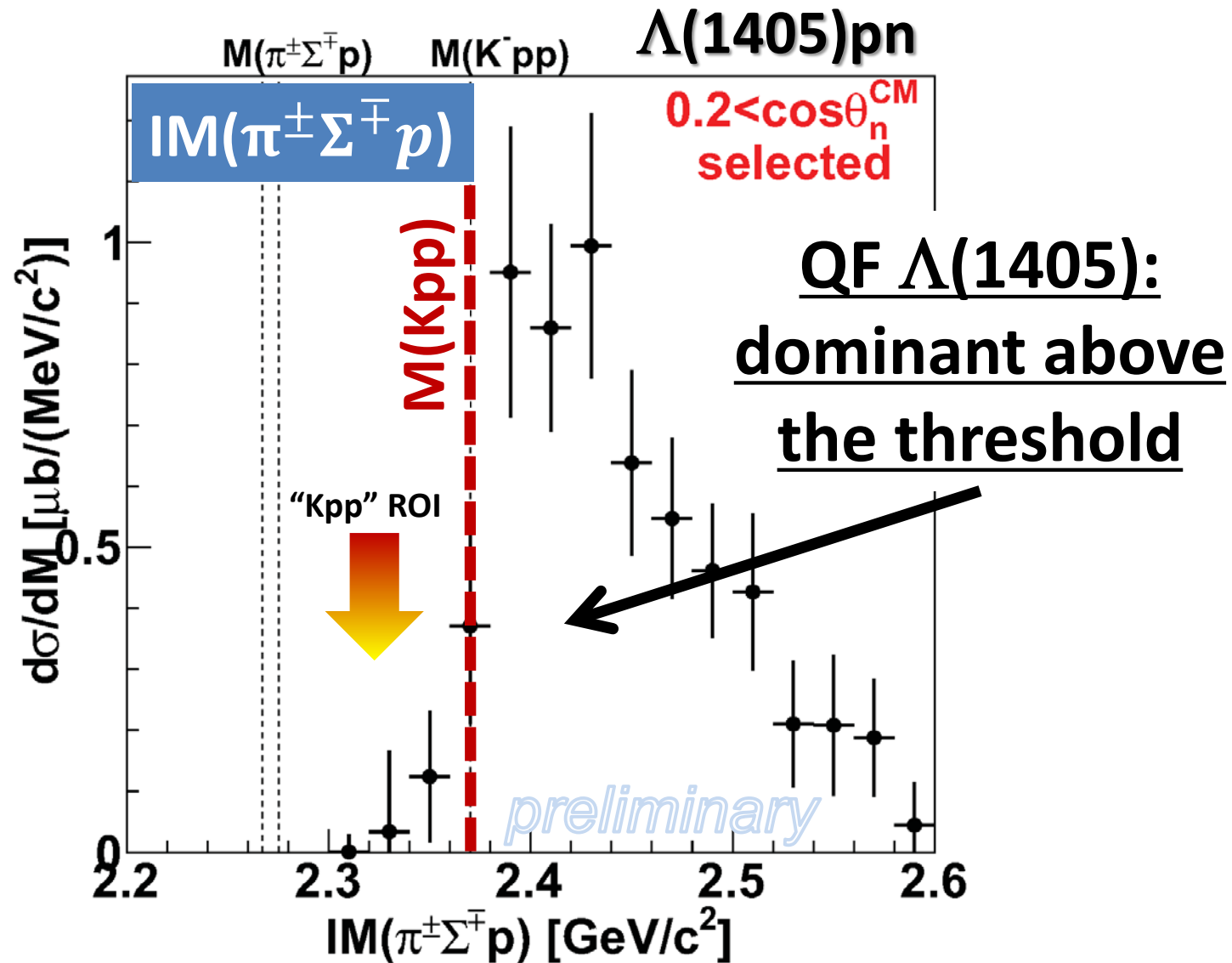
$\Lambda(1405)pn$ Final State Selection

Select
 $\Lambda(1405)pn$
final state

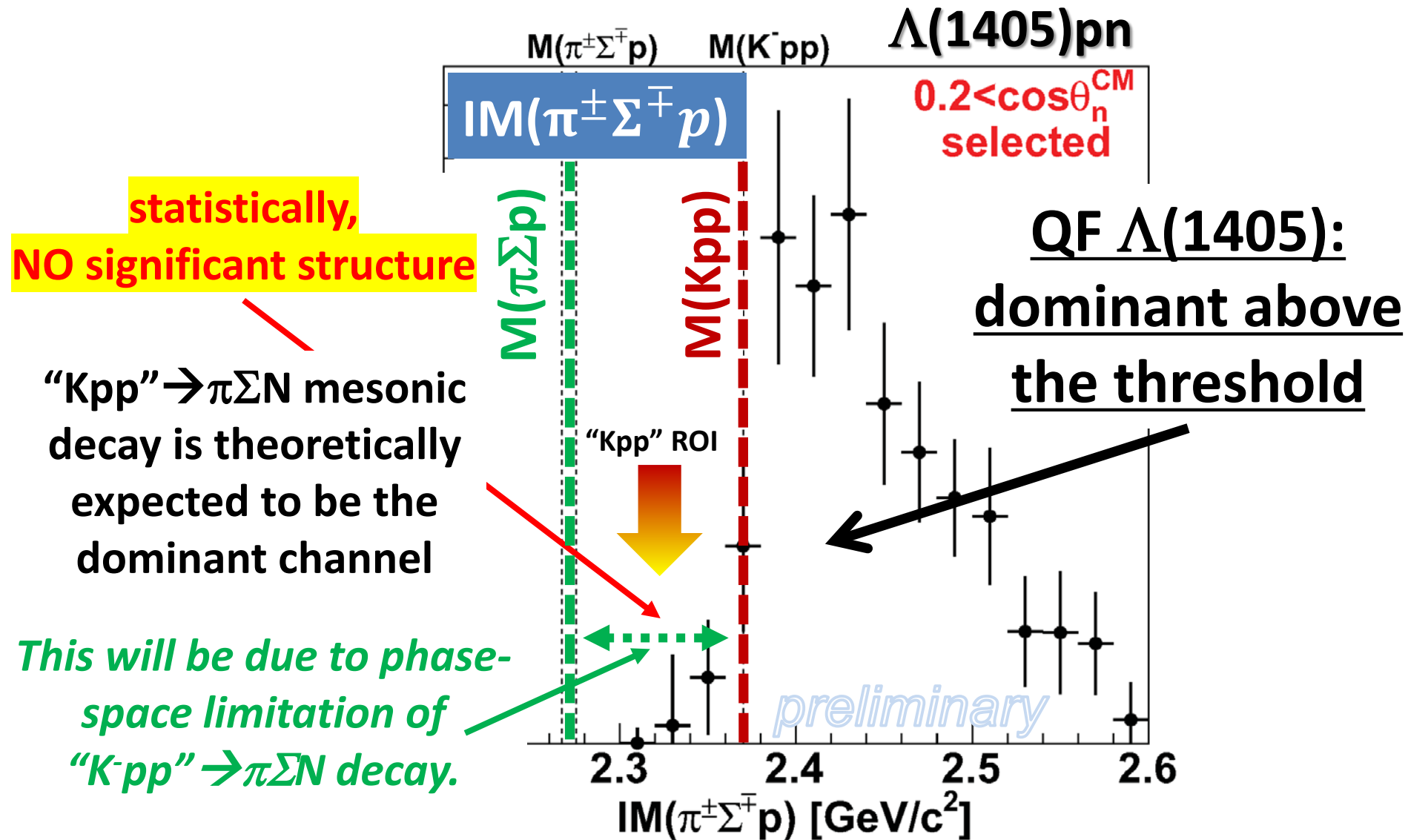
- Below $\Lambda(1520)$
- Small contribution from $\Sigma(1385)$



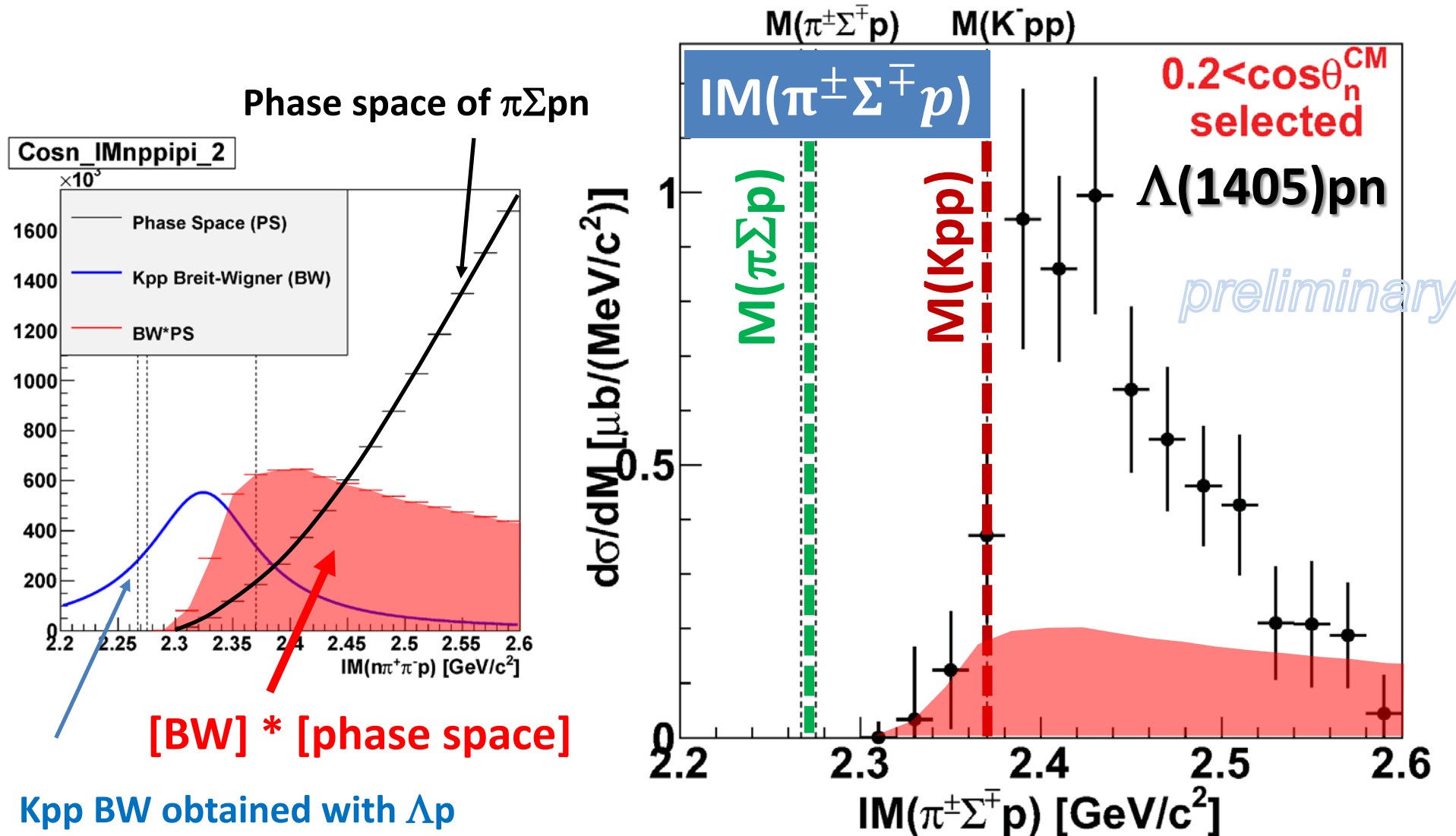
IM($\pi\Sigma p$) in $\Lambda(1405)pn$ Final State



IM($\pi\Sigma p$) in $\Lambda(1405)pn$ Final State

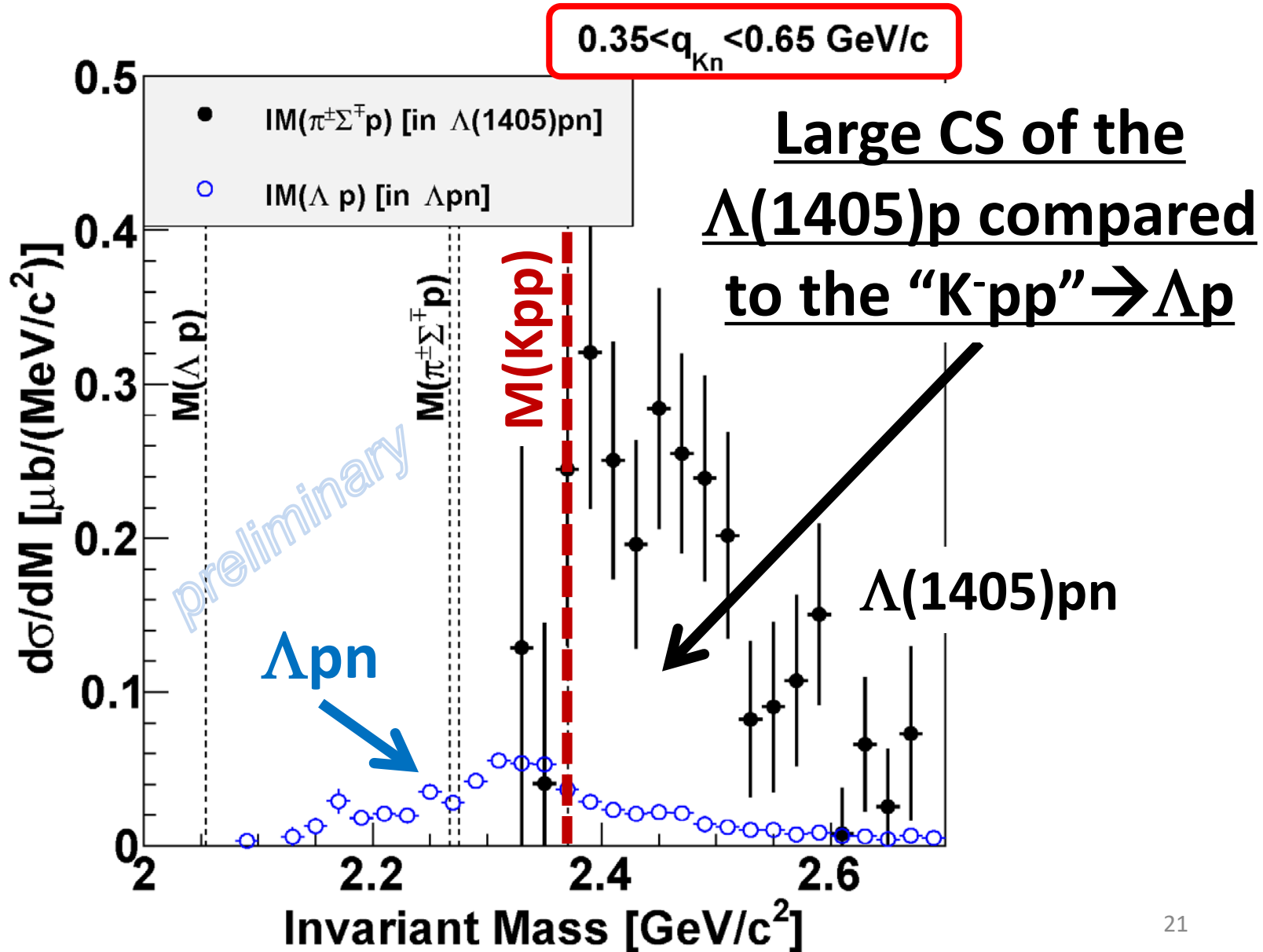


PS Limitation of “K⁻pp” → $\pi\Sigma p$ Decay

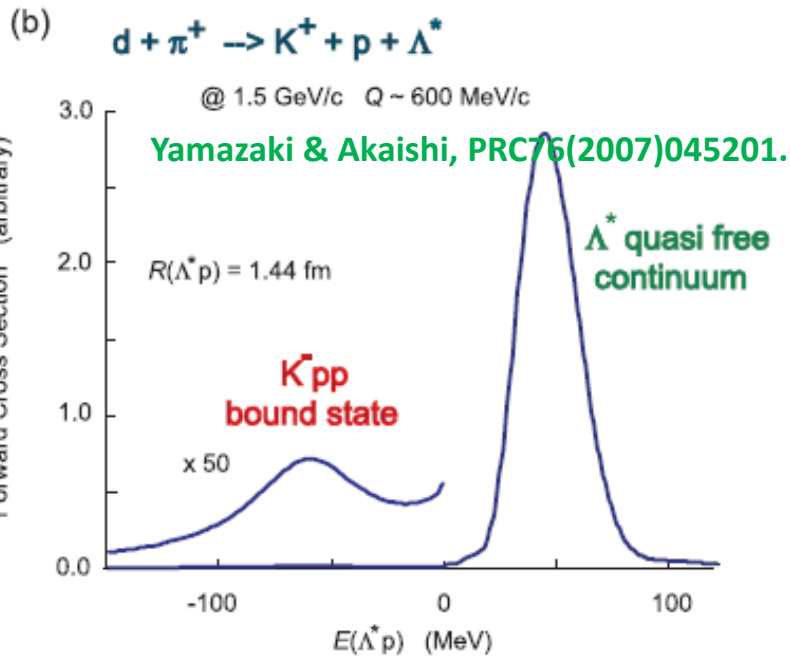


“K⁻pp” spectrum would be found as a tail structure

Comparison of $\Lambda p n$ & $\Lambda(1405)p n$

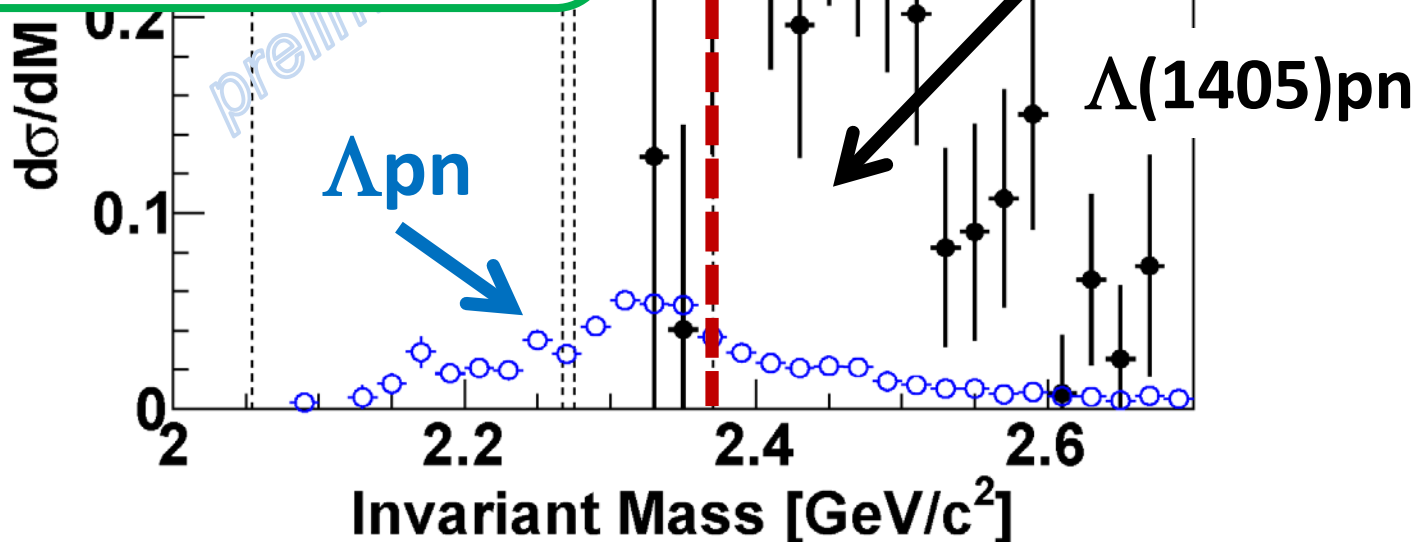


Comparison of $\Lambda p n$ & $\Lambda(1405)p n$

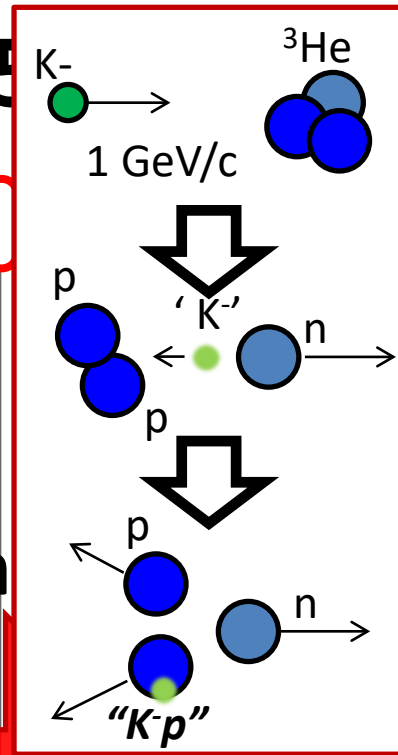
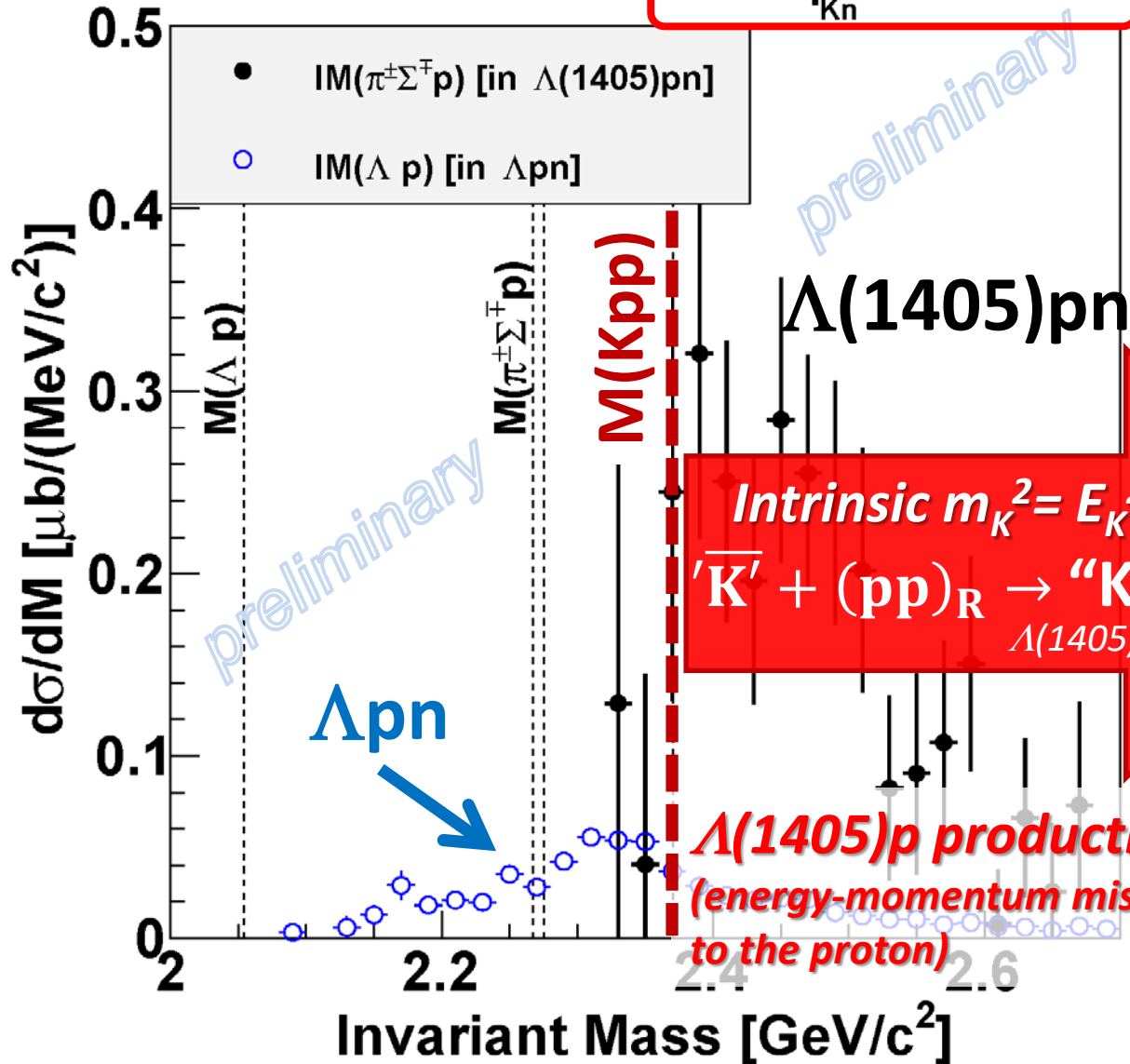


$$0.35 < q_{Kn} < 0.65 \text{ GeV/c}$$

Large CS of the
 $\Lambda(1405)p$ compared
to the “ $K^- pp$ ” $\rightarrow \Lambda p$

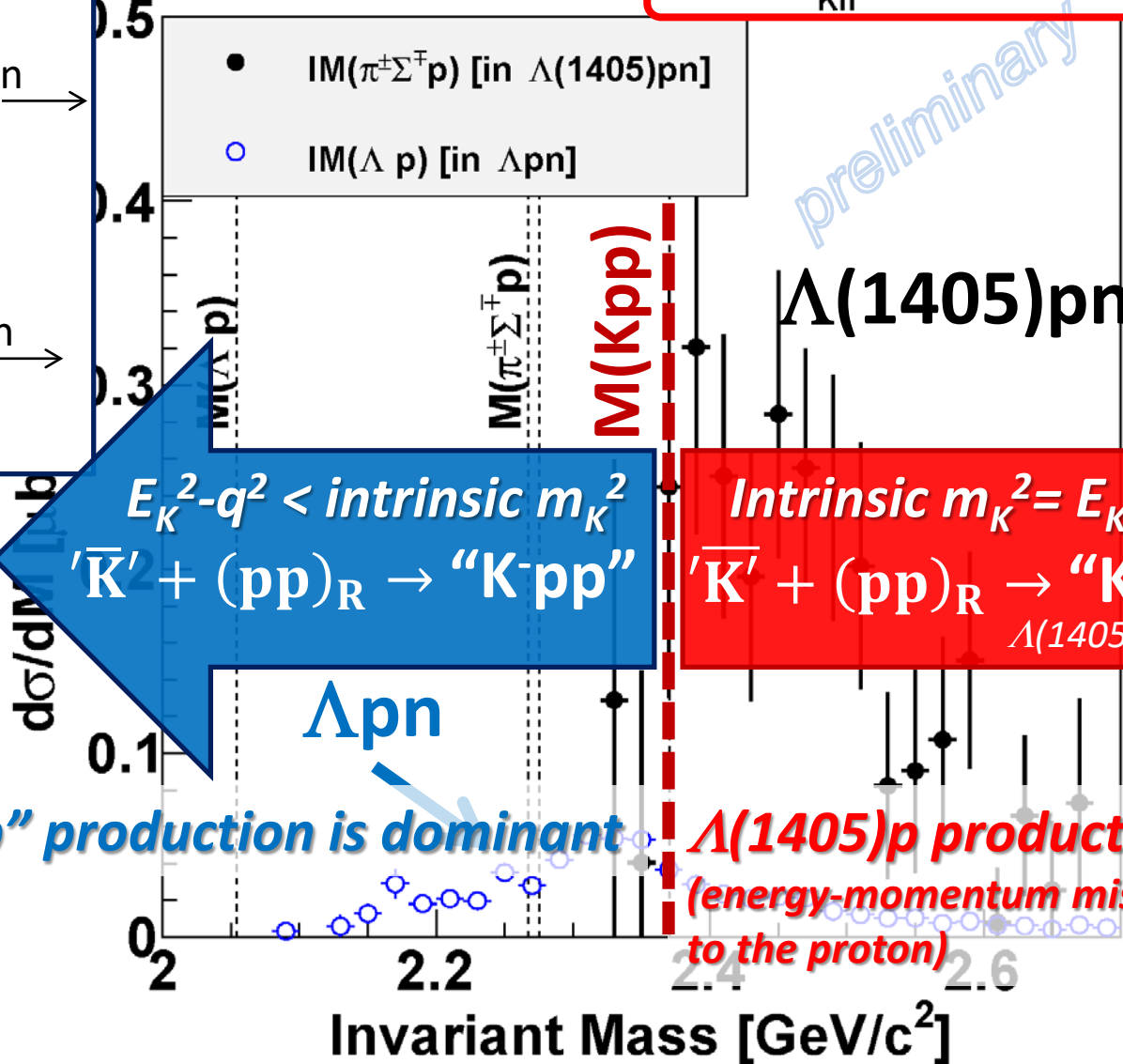
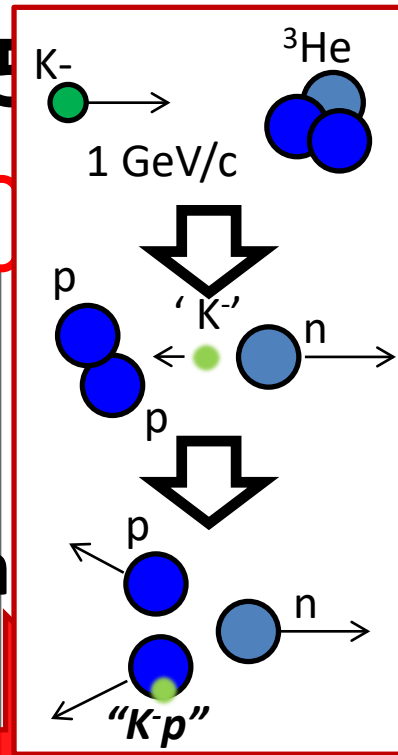
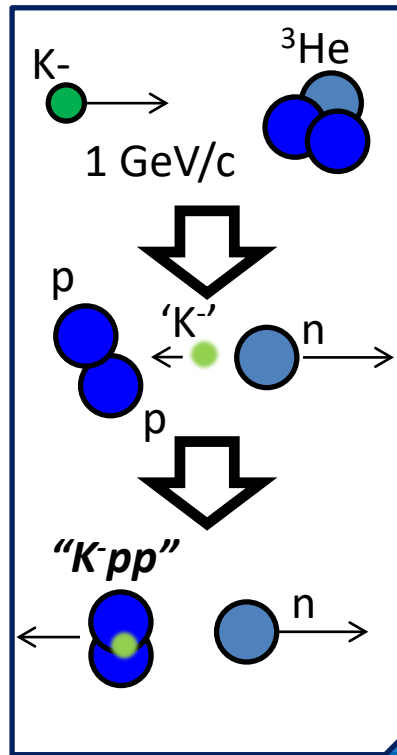


Comparison of Λpn & $\Lambda(1405)$



Comparison of Λpn & $\Lambda(1405)$

$$0.35 < q_{Kn} < 0.65 \text{ GeV/c}$$



Summary

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

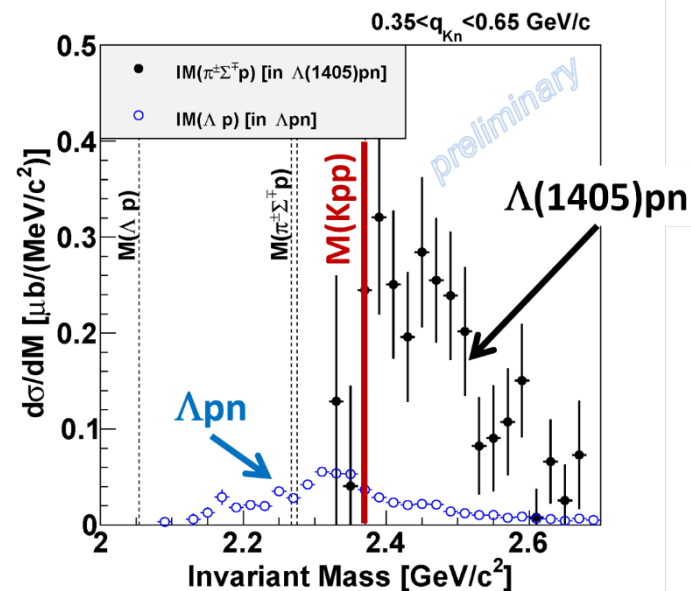
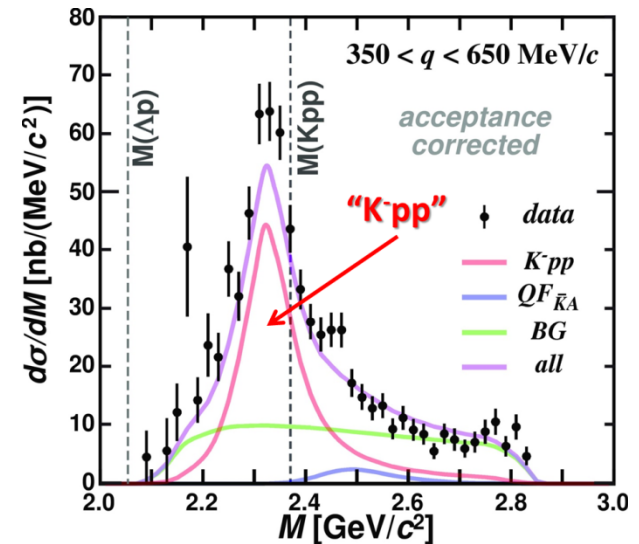
- Binding energy: ~ 50 MeV
- Width: ~ 100 MeV

← **PLB789(2019)620.**

- We found large CS of the $\Lambda(1405)p$ formation compared to the “K⁻pp”

- quite important information on the production mechanism of the “K⁻pp”

← **paper in preparation**



Thank You!

J-PARC E15 Collaboration

S. Ajimura^a, H. Asanoⁿ, G. Beer^b, C. Berucci^f, H. Bhang^c, M. Bragadireanu^e, P. Buehler^f, L. Busso^{g,h}, M. Cargnelli^f, S. Choi^c, C. Curceanu^d, S. Enomoto^o, H. Fujioka^m, Y. Fujiwara^k, T. Fukuda^l, C. Guaraldo^d, T. Hashimoto^u, R. S. Hayano^k, T. Hiraiwa^a, M. Iio^o, M. Iliescu^d, K. Inoue^a, Y. Ishiguro^j, T. Ishikawa^k, S. Ishimoto^o, K. Itahashiⁿ, M. Iwai^o, M. Iwasaki^{m,n*}, K. Kanno^k, K. Kato^j, Y. Katoⁿ, S. Kawasakiⁱ, P. Kienle^{+p}, H. Kou^m, Y. Maⁿ, J. Marton^f, Y. Matsuda^q, Y. Mizoi^l, O. Morra^g, T. Nagae^{j,s}, H. Noumi^a, H. Ohnishi^w, S. Okadaⁿ, H. Outaⁿ, K. Piscicchia^d, Y. Sada^a, A. Sakaguchiⁱ, F. Sakumaⁿ, M. Sato^o, A. Scordo^d, M. Sekimoto^o, H. Shi^d, K. Shirotori^a, D. Sirghi^{d,e}, F. Sirghi^{d,e}, K. Suzuki^f, S. Suzuki^o, T. Suzuki^k, K. Tanida^u, H. Tatsuno^v, M. Tokuda^m, D. Tomono^a, A. Toyoda^o, K. Tsukada^r, O. Vazquez Doce^{d,p}, E. Widmann^f, T. Yamagaⁿ, T. Yamazaki^{k,n}, H. Yim^t, Q. Zhangⁿ, and J. Zmeskal^f

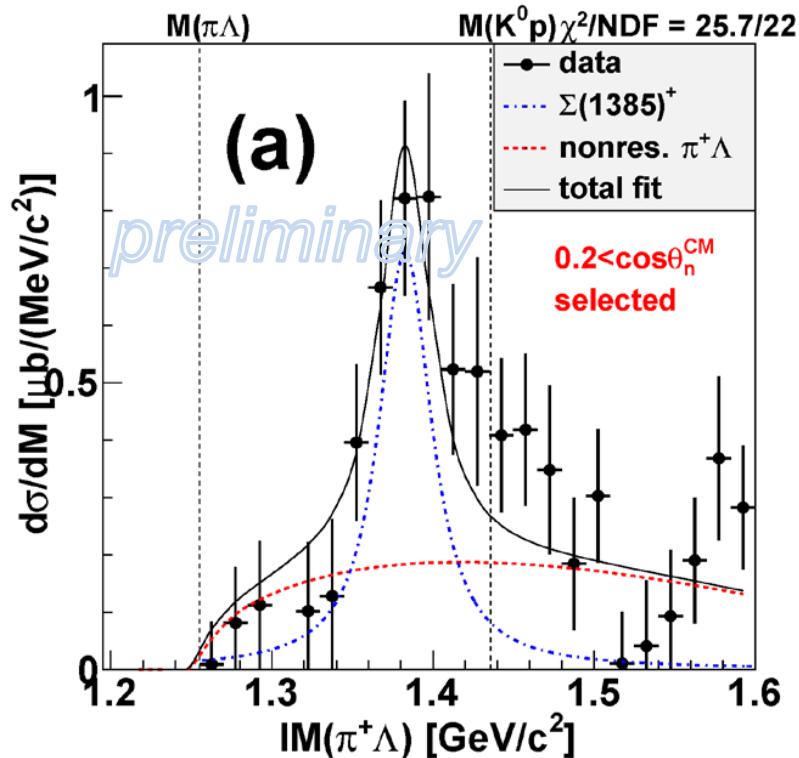
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- (v) Department of Chemical Physics, Lund University, Lund, 221 00, Sweden 
- (w) Research Center for Electron Photon Science (ELPH), Tohoku University, Sendai, 982-0826, Japan 

Spares

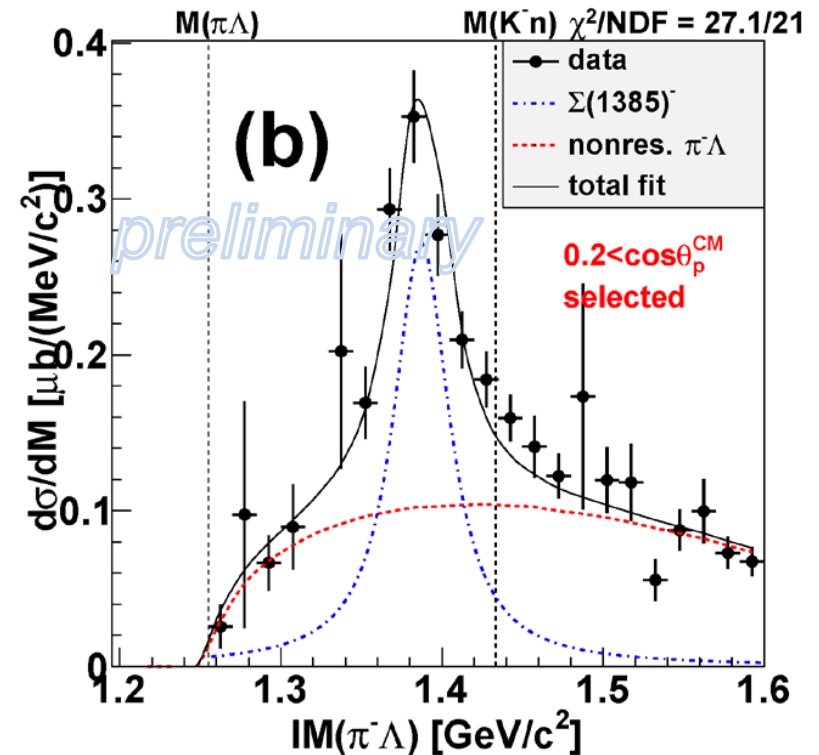
I=1 Channels, $\Sigma^{+/-}(1385)$

$\Sigma^+(1385) \sim 50 \mu\text{b}$

$\Sigma^-(1385) \sim 20 \mu\text{b}$



in $\pi^+\Lambda\text{nn}$ final state



in $\pi^-\Lambda\text{pp}$ final state

$\Rightarrow \Sigma^0(1385) \sim 20\text{-}100 \mu\text{b}$

Selection of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State

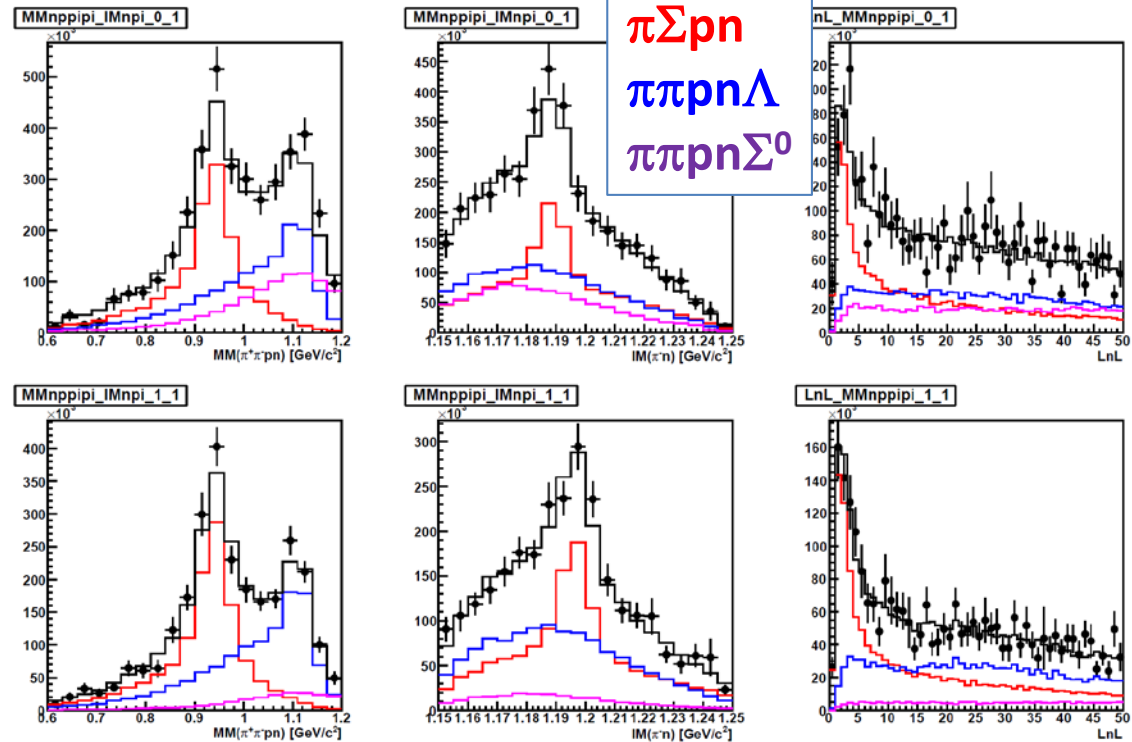
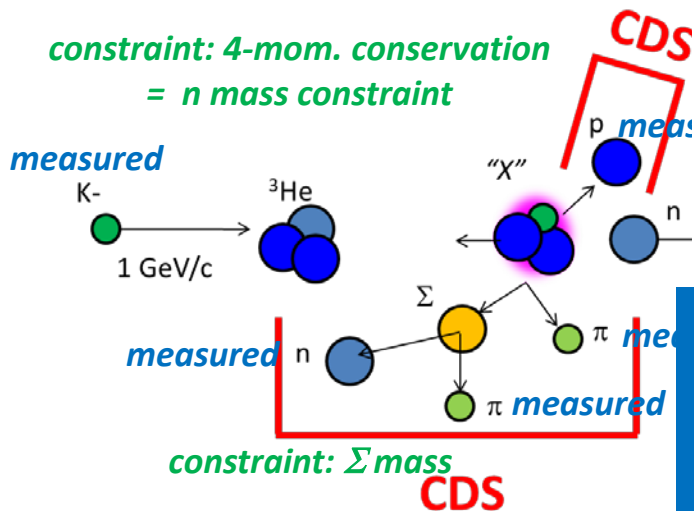
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– Event selection by χ^2 probability ($0.01 < p$)

e.g. after acc/eff correction

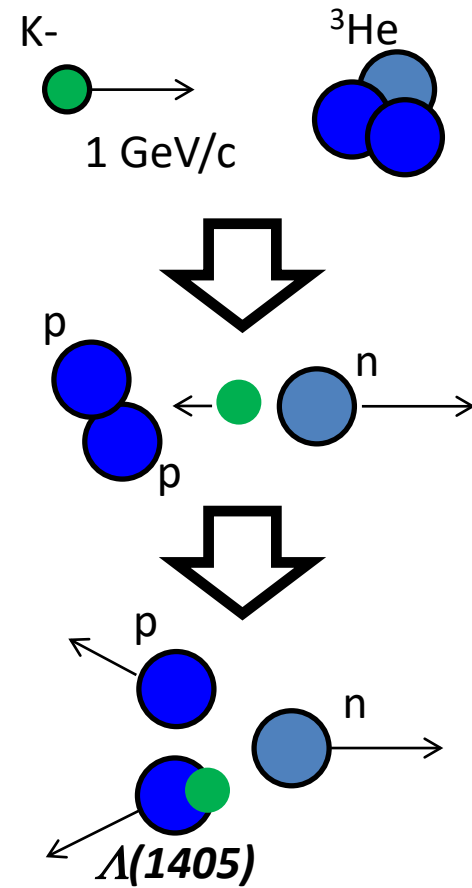
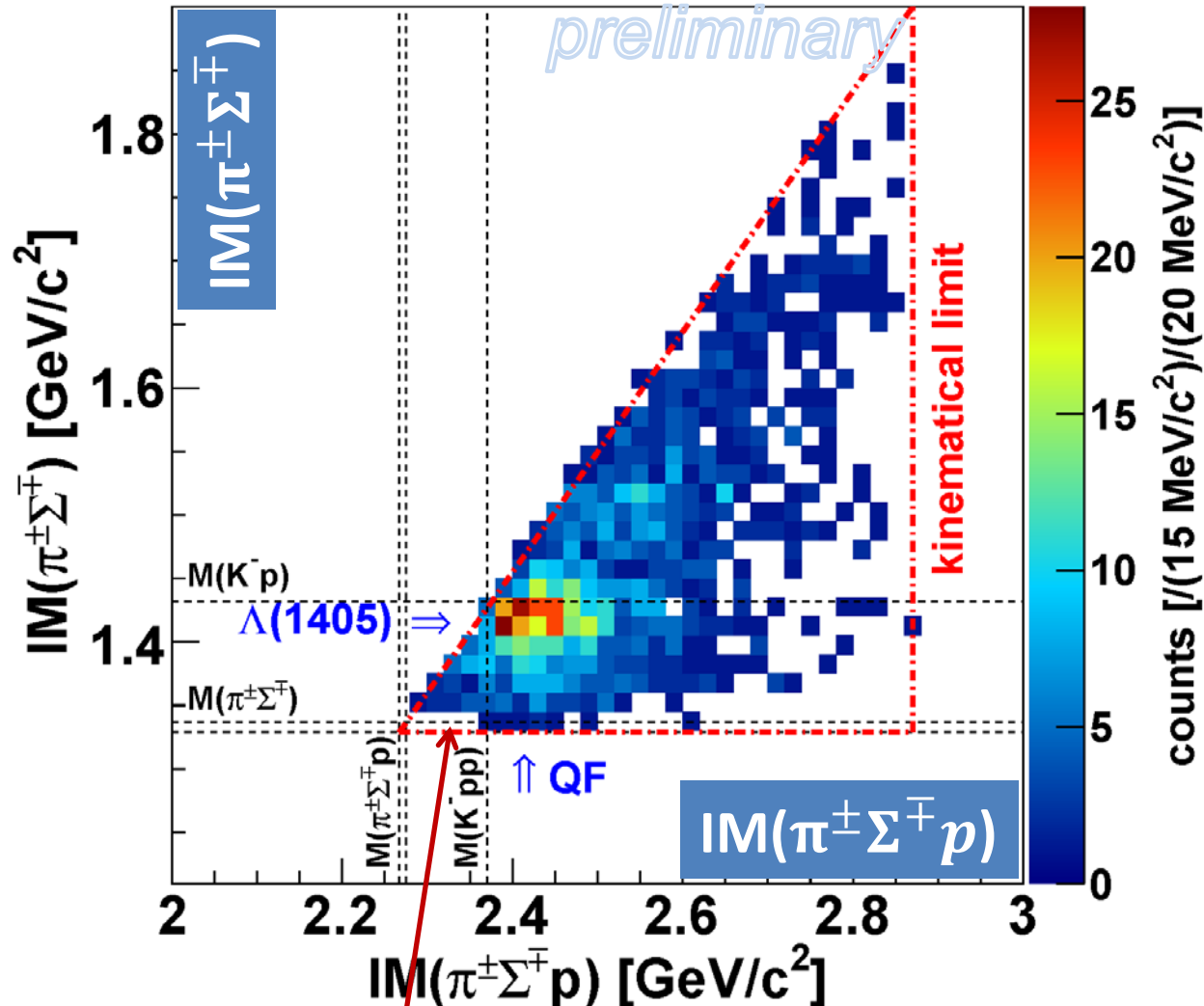


Trying to improve Exp. BG evaluation by introducing

- new analysis cuts
- loglikelihood function with DCA
- global fit with signal & BG's

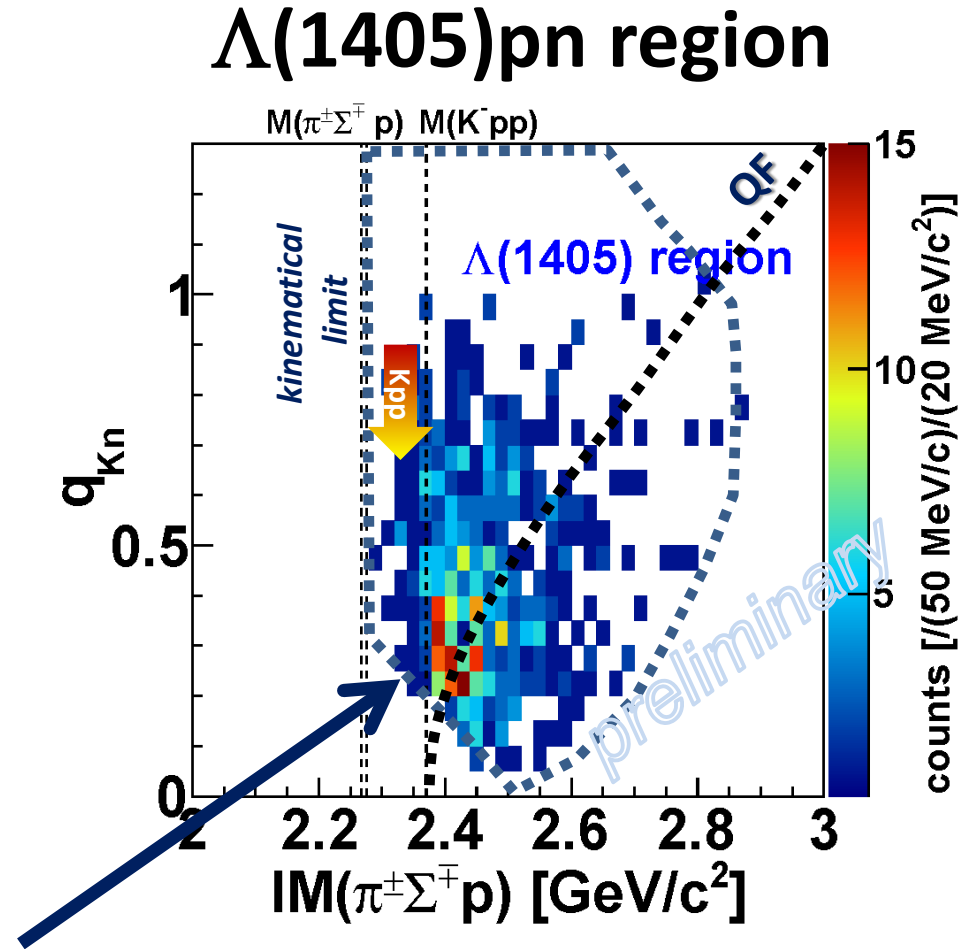
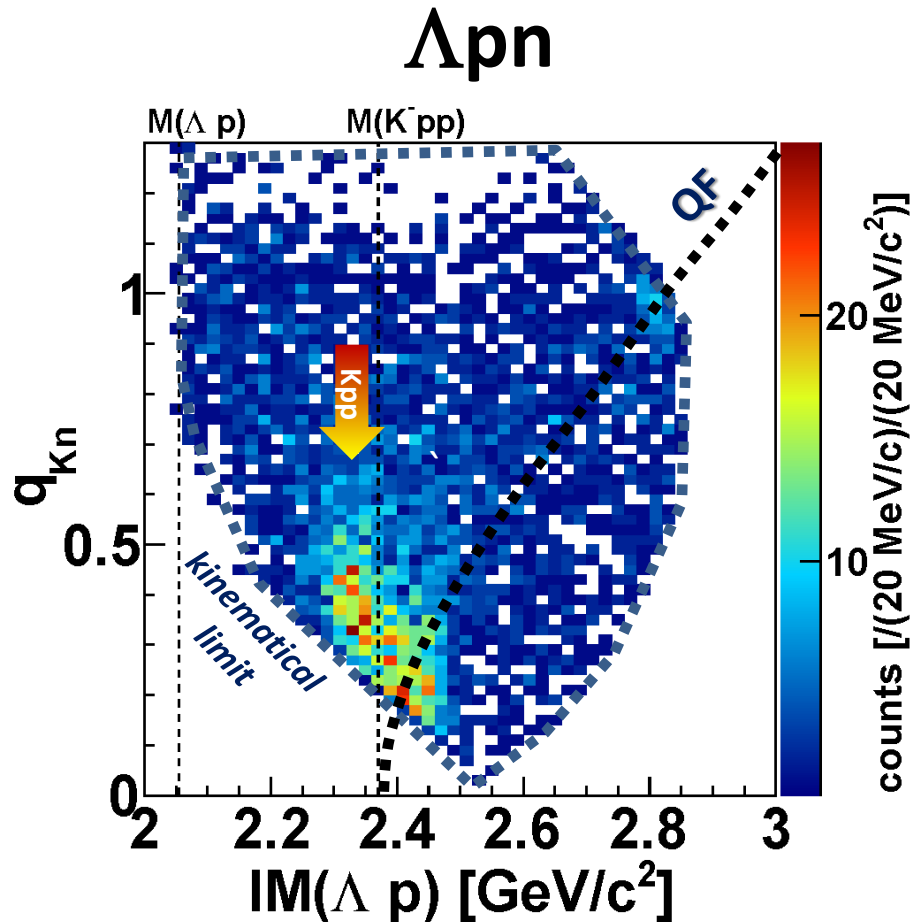
$\text{IM}(\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp) \text{ vs. } \text{IM}(\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp p)$

w/ Exp. BG



Small phase-space of “K⁻pp” → πΣN

Comparison of Λ_{pn} & $\Lambda(1405)pn$



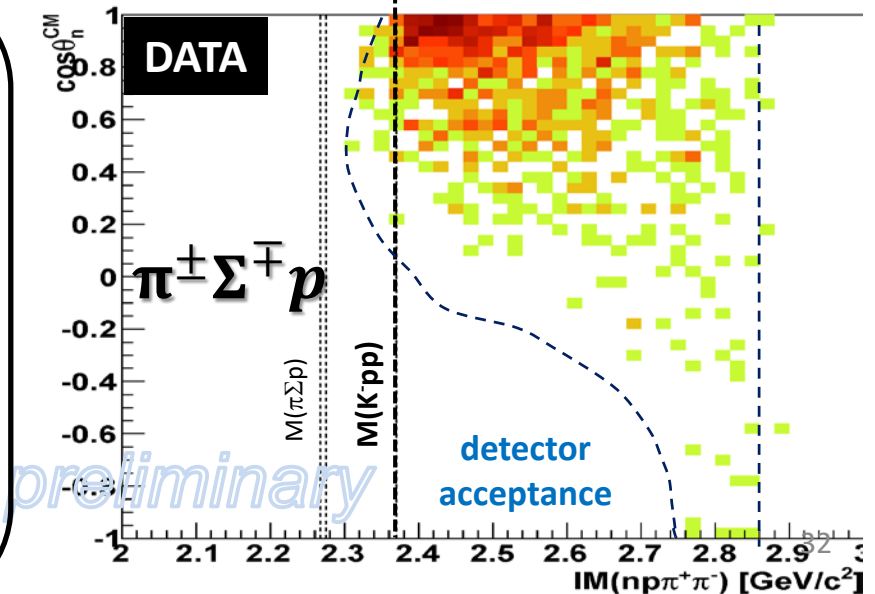
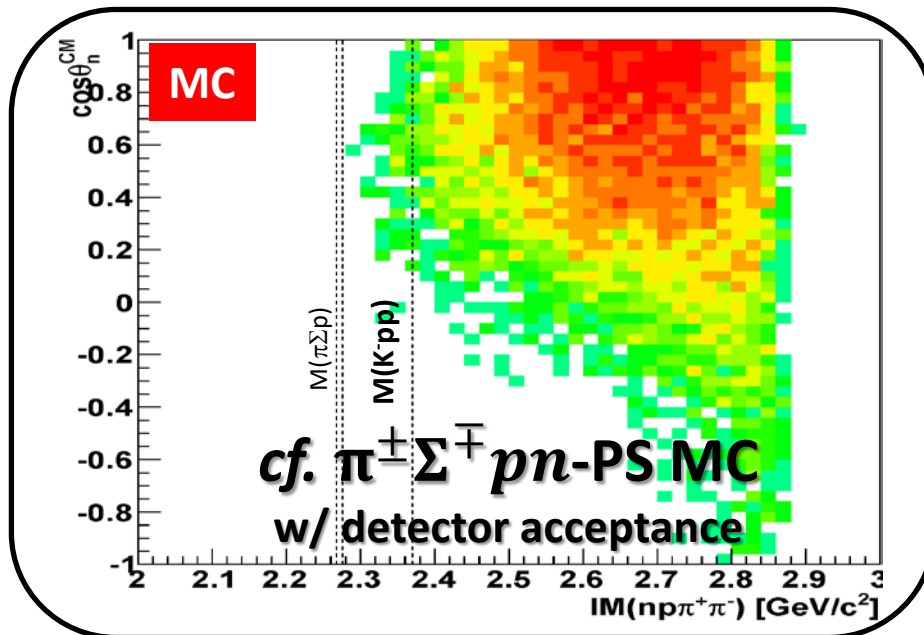
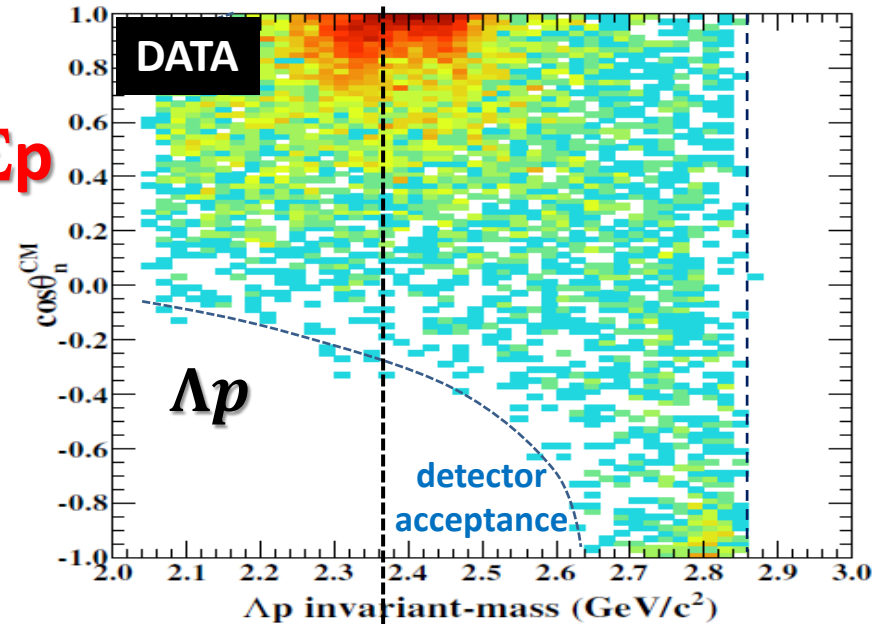
- **No clear structure below $M(Kpp)$ in the $IM(\pi\Sigma p)$**
 - **QF followed by $\Lambda(1405)p$ is dominant**
- 31

Detector Acceptance: Λp vs. $\pi\Sigma p$

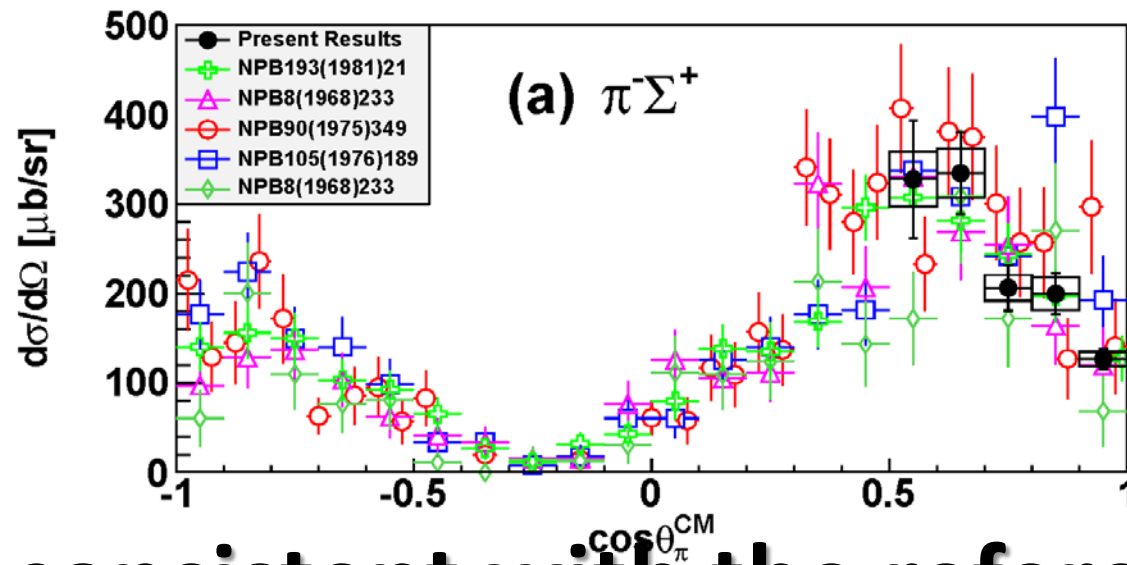
- Detector acceptance is different between Λp and $\pi\Sigma p$

- At $\cos\theta_n \sim 1$:

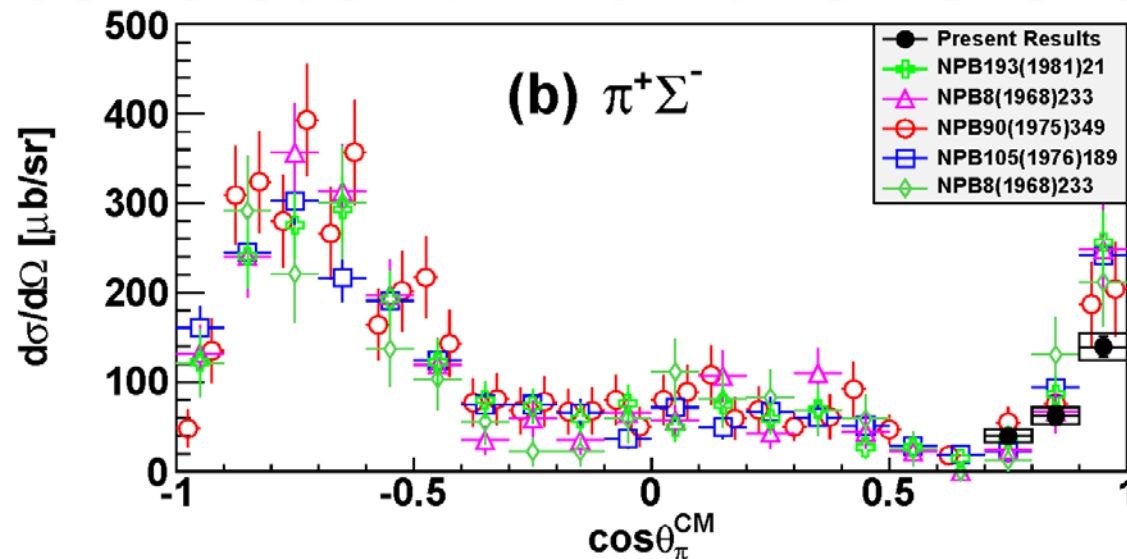
- Λp : flat acceptance
- $\pi\Sigma p$: limited acceptance below the threshold



$K^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^+\pi^-/\Sigma^-\pi^+$ Cross Section



consistent with the references



Need further investigation

- **More quantitative studies of the “K⁻pp”**

- J^P and other decay modes

- **Systematic studies of other kaonic nuclei:**

- Single: “K⁻ppn” via [K⁻ + ⁴He], “K⁻ppnn/K⁻pppnn” via [K⁻ + ⁶Li]

- Double: “K⁻K⁻pp” via [p^{bar} + ³He]

A new 4 π detector with γ /n sensitive detectors is required

