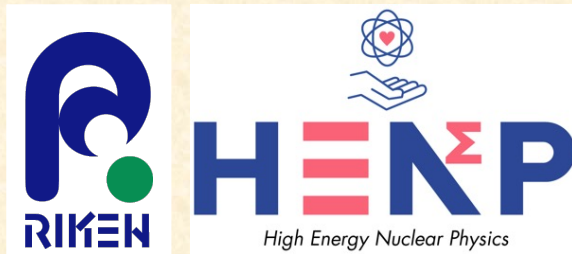


Hypernuclear studies with the WASA-FRS experiment and nuclear emulsions + machine learning

Take R. Saito for the WASA-FRS collaboration, the Super-FRS Experiment Collaboration, and Emulsion-ML collaboration

*High Energy Nuclear Physics Laboratory,
Cluster for Pioneering Research,
RIKEN,
Japan*



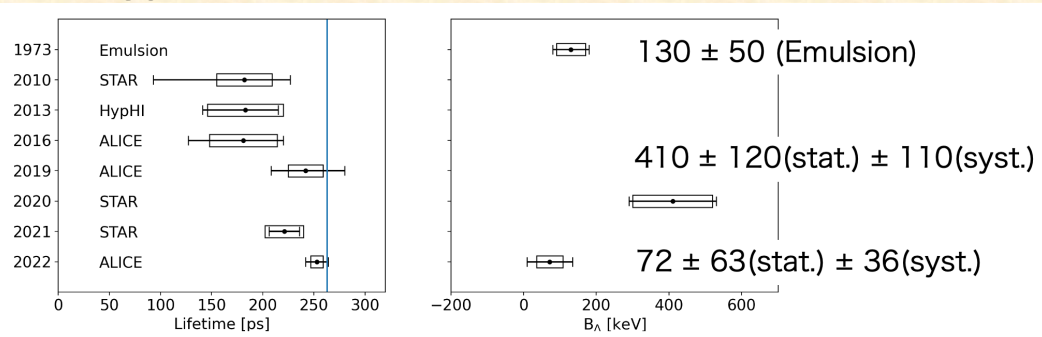
*HRS-HYS Research Group
(High ReSolution - HYpernuclear Spectroscopy),
FRS/NUSTAR department,
GSI Helmholtz Center for Heavy Ion Research,
Germany*



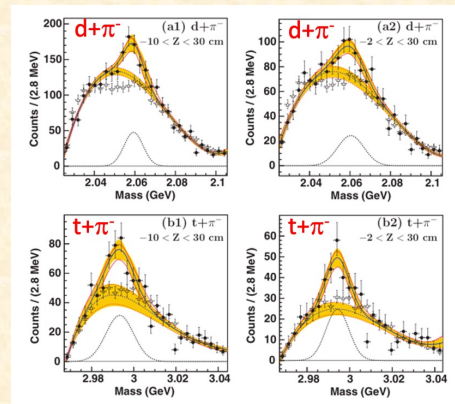
*EMMI Workshop "4th Workshop on Anti-Matter, Hyper-Matter and Exotica Production at the LHC", 13-17 February 2023
Department of Physics and Astronomy "A. Righi", University of Bologna, Italy*

Recent hot topics for few-body hypernuclei

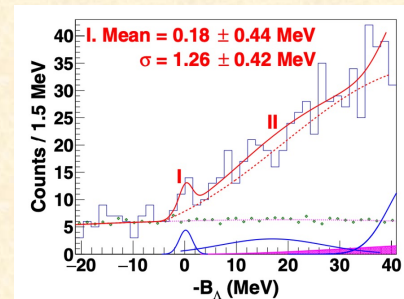
On hypertriton



On Λnn



HypHI, PRC 88 (2013) 041001

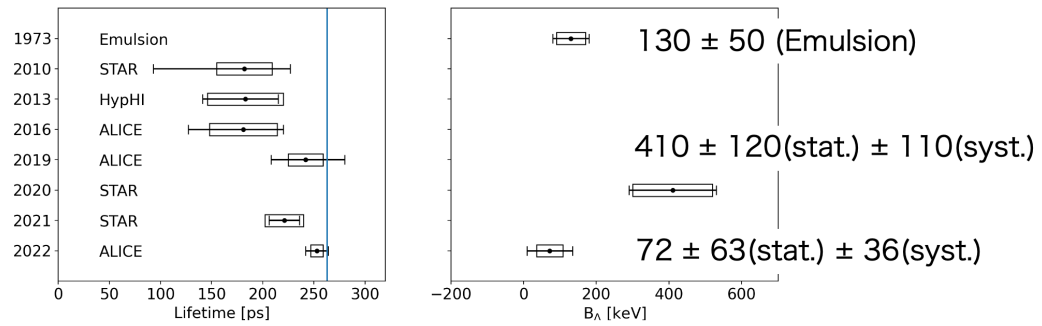


Talk by
Sho Nagao

FIG. 5. The enlarged mass spectrum around the Λnn threshold. Two additional Gaussians were fitted together with the known contributions (the accidentals, the Λ quasifree, the free Λ , and the ${}^3\text{He}$ contamination). The one at the threshold is for the small peak, while the broad one is for the additional strength above the predicted quasifree distribution.

Recent hot topics for few-body hypernuclei

On hypertriton

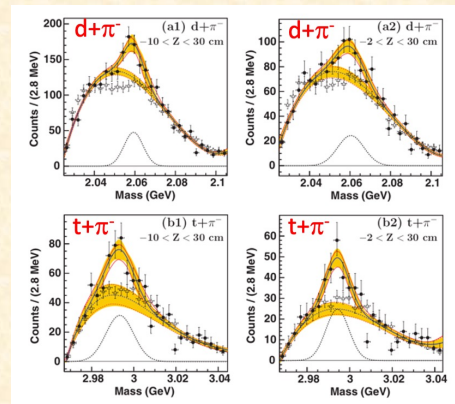


Our approaches:

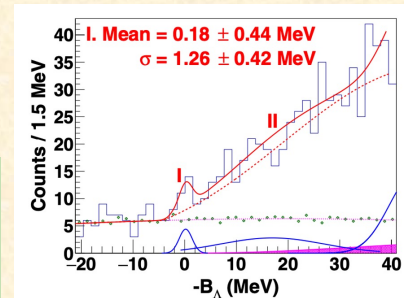
Lifetime and Λ_{nn} : with heavy ion beams at FRS-GSI

Binding energy: with nuclear emulsion and machine learning

On Λ_{nn}



HypHI., PRC 88 (2013) 041001

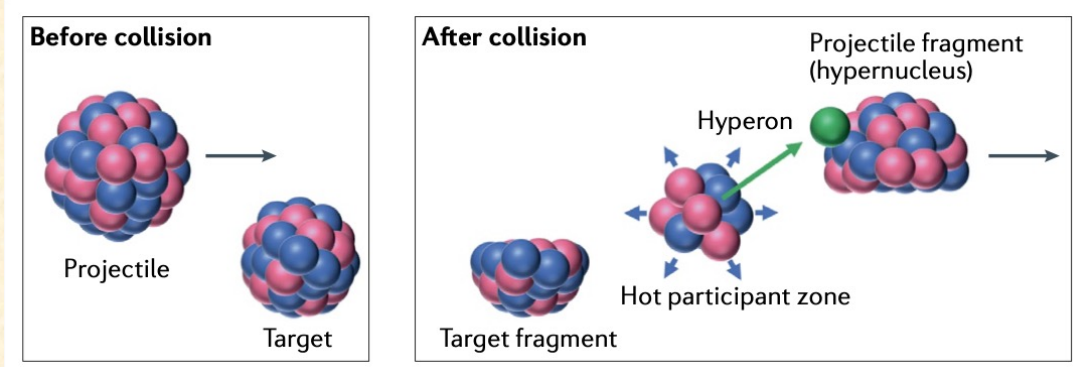


Talk by
Sho Nagao

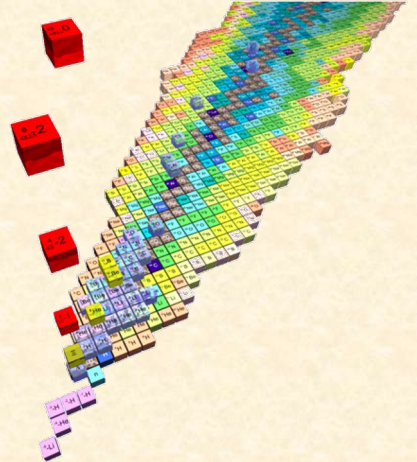
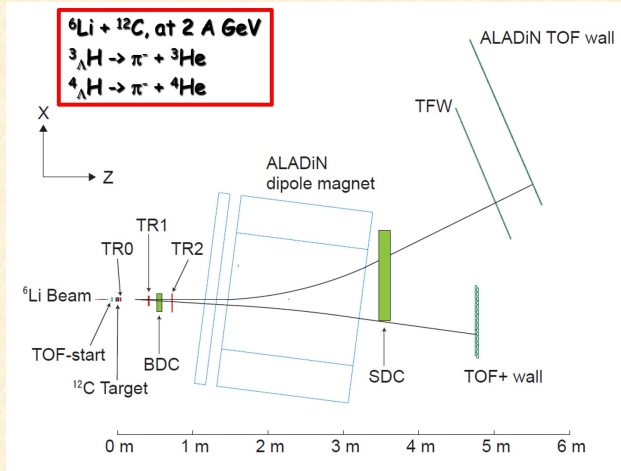
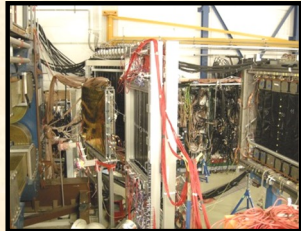
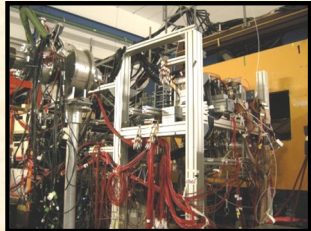
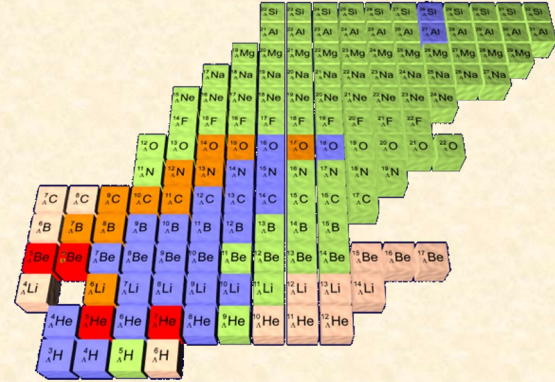
FIG. 5. The enlarged mass spectrum around the Λ_{nn} threshold. Two additional Gaussians were fitted together with the known contributions (the accidentals, the Λ quasifree, the free Λ , and the ${}^3\text{He}$ contamination). The one at the threshold is for the small peak, while the broad one is for the additional strength above the predicted quasifree distribution.

Our challenges on
the hypertriton lifetime
and Λ_{nn}

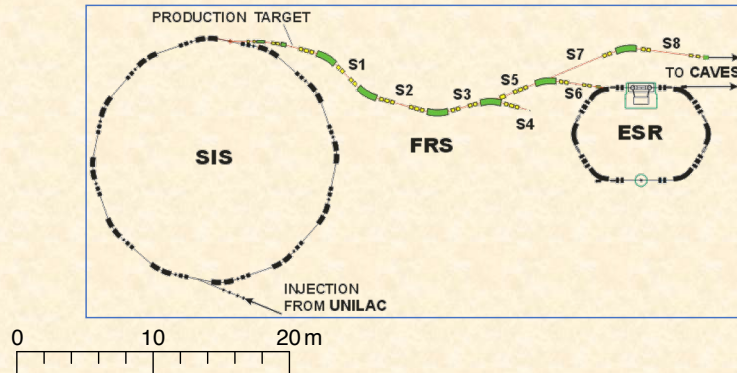
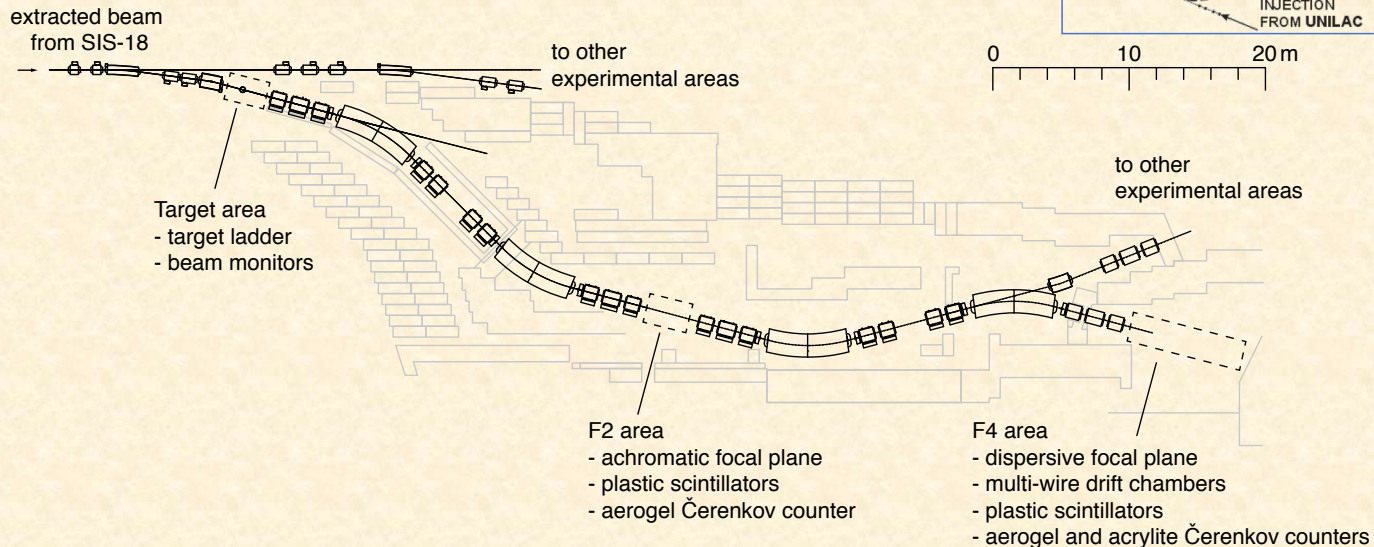
The HypHI Phase 0 at GSI (2006-2012)



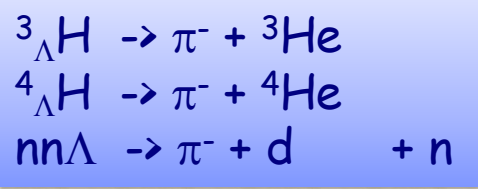
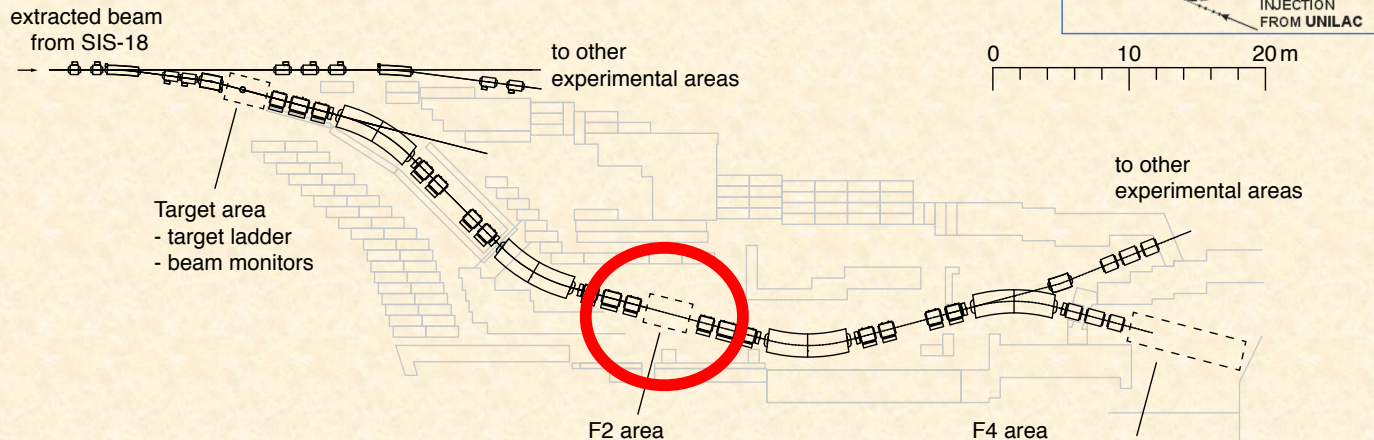
TRS et al., Nature Reviews Physics 3, 803-813 (2021)



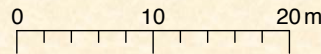
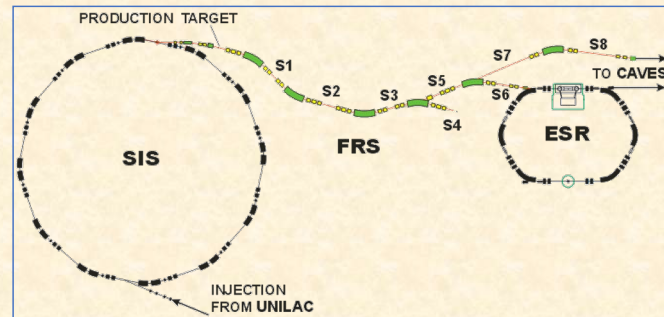
The novel technique with FRS at GSI



The novel technique with FRS at GSI



With ${}^6\text{Li}+{}^{12}\text{C}$ at 2 A GeV



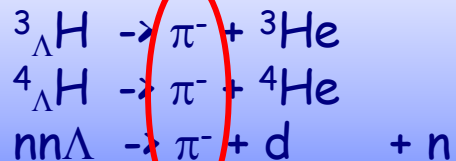
- F4 area
- dispersive focal plane
 - multi-wire drift chambers
 - plastic scintillators
 - aerogel and acrylite Čerenkov counters

The novel technique with FRS at GSI

extracted beam from SIS-18
to other experimental areas

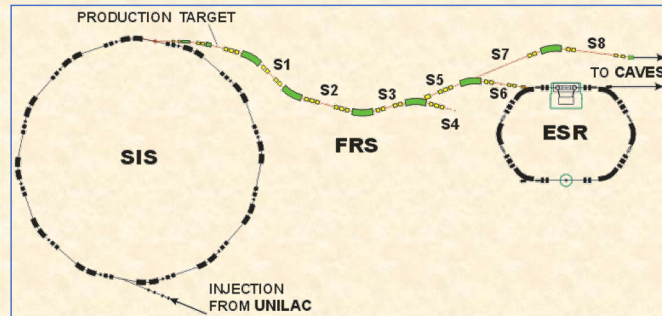
Target area
- target ladder
- beam monitors

F2 area



With ${}^6\text{Li}+{}^{12}\text{C}$ at 2 A GeV

0 10 20 m



to other experimental areas

F4 area

- dispersive focal plane
- multi-wire drift chambers
- plastic scintillators
- aerogel and acrylite Čerenkov counters

The novel technique with FRS at GSI

extracted beam from SIS-18
to other experimental areas

Target area
- target ladder
- beam monitors

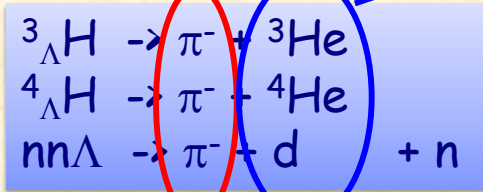
to other experimental areas

$\Delta p/p = 10^{-4}$

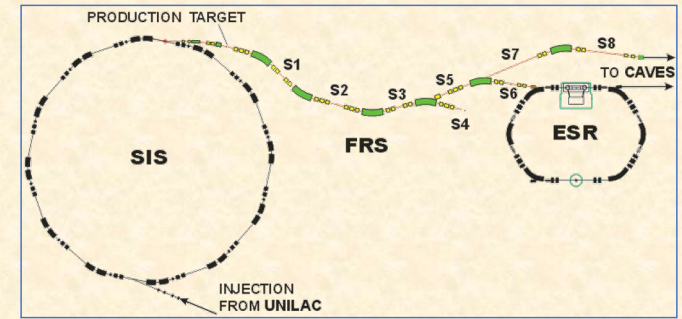
F2 area

F4 area

- dispersive focal plane
- multi-wire drift chambers
- plastic scintillators
- aerogel and acrylite Čerenkov counters



With ${}^6Li + {}^{12}C$ at 2 A GeV



0 10 20 m

The novel technique with FRS at GSI

extracted beam from SIS-18
to other experimental areas

Target area
- target ladder
- beam monitors

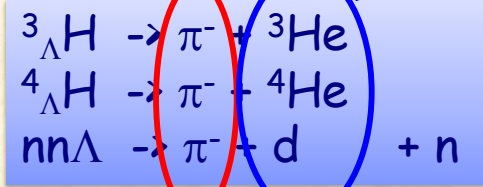
Larger acceptance for π^-
 $\Delta p/p \sim \text{a few \%}$

$\Delta p/p = 10^{-4}$

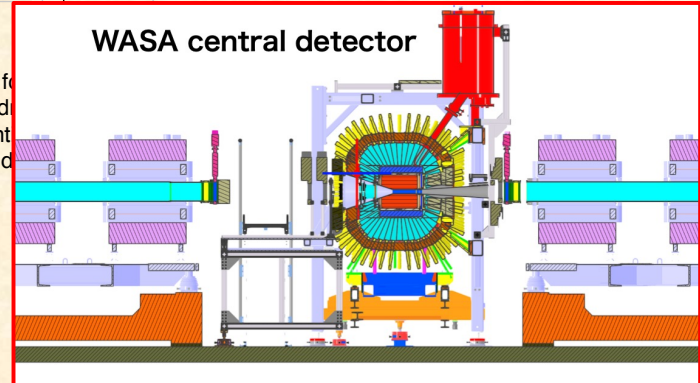
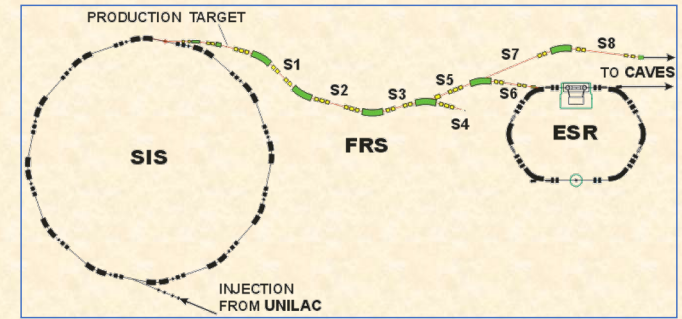
F2 area

F4 area

- dispersive fo
- multi-wire d
- plastic scint
- aerogel and



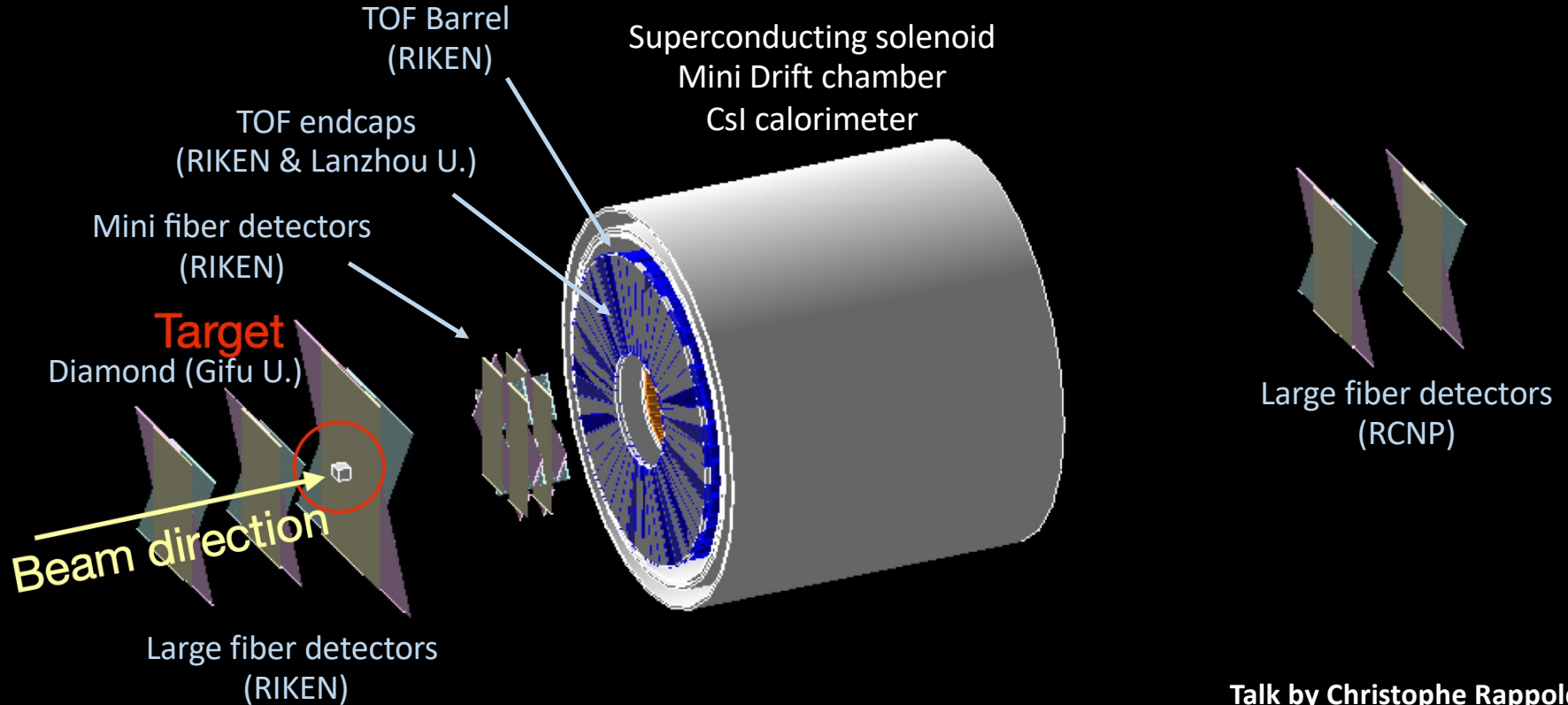
With ${}^6Li + {}^{12}C$ at 2 A GeV



March 2019: WASA moved from Juelich to GSI



The WASA-FRS HypHI experiment at GSI



The WASA-FRS collaboration

T.R. Saito^{a,b,c,1}, P. Achenbach^{d,e}, H. Alibrahim Alfaki^b, F. Amjad^b, M. Armstrong^{b,f}, K.-H. Behr^b, J. Benlliure^g, Z. Bencic^{h,i}, T. Dickel^{b,j}, V. Drozd^{b,k}, S. Dubey^b, H. Ekawa^a, S. Escrig^{l,a}, M. Feijoo-Fontán^g, H. Fujioka^m, Y. Gao^{a,n,o}, H. Geissel^{b,j}, F. Goldenbaum^p, A. Graña González^g, E. Haettner^b, M.N. Harakeh^k, Y. He^{a,c}, H. Eggen^b, C. Hornung^b, N. Hubbard^{b,q}, K. Itahashi^{r,s,2}, M. Iwasaki^{r,s}, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki^k, A. Kasagi^{h,t}, M. Kavatsyuk^k, E. Kazantseva^b, A. Khreptak^{u,v}, B. Kindler^b, R. Knoebel^b, H. Kollmus^b, D. Kostyleva^b, S. Kraft-Bermuth^w, N. Kurz^b, E. Liu^{a,n,o}, B. Lommel^b, V. Metag^j, S. Minami^b, D.J. Morrissey^x, P. Moskal^{y,y}, I. Mukha^b, A. Muneem^{a,z}, M. Nakagawa^a, K. Nakazawa¹, C. Nociforo^b, H.J. Ong^{n,aa,ab}, S. Pietri^b, J. Pochodzalla^{d,c}, S. Purushothaman^b, C. Rappold¹, E. Rocco^b, J.L. Rodríguez-Sánchez^g, P. Roy^b, R. Ruber^{ac}, S. Schadmand^b, C. Scheidenberger^{b,j}, P. Schwarz^b, R. Sekiya^{ad,r,s}, V. Serdyuk^p, M. Skrzok^{v,y}, B. Streicher^b, K. Suzuki^{b,ae}, B. Szczepanczyk^b, Y.K. Tanaka^{a,3}, X. Tangⁿ, N. Tortorelli^b, M. Vencelj^b, H. Wang^a, T. Weber^b, H. Weick^b, M. Will^b, K. Wimmer^b, A. Yamamoto^{af}, A. Yanai^{ag,a}, J. Yoshida^{a,ah}, J. Zhao^{b,ai}, (WASA-FRS/Super-FRS Experiment Collaboration)

^aHigh Energy Nuclear Physics Laboratory, RIKEN Cluster for Pioneering Research, RIKEN, 351-0198 Wako, Saitama, Japan,

^bGSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany,

^cSchool of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, 730000 Lanzhou, China,

^dInstitute for Nuclear Physics, Johannes Gutenberg University, 55099 Mainz, Germany,

^eHelmholtz Institute Mainz, Johannes Gutenberg University, 55099 Mainz, Germany,

^fInstitut für Kernphysik, Universität Köln, 50923 Köln, Germany,

^gUniversidade de Santiago de Compostela, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain,

^hJozef Stefan Institute, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia,

ⁱUniversity of Ljubljana, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia,

^jUniversität Gießen, 35392 Gießen, Germany,

^kUniversity of Groningen, 9747 AA Groningen, The Netherlands,

^lInstituto de Estructura de la Materia - CSIC, 28006 Madrid, Spain,

^mTokyo Institute of Technology, 152-8550 Tokyo, Japan,

ⁿInstitute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000 Lanzhou, China,

^oSchool of Nuclear Science and Technology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100049 Beijing, China,

^pInstitut für Kernphysik, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 52425 Jülich, Germany,

^qInstitut für Kernphysik, Technische Universität Darmstadt, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany,

^rMeson Science Laboratory, Cluster for Pioneering Research, RIKEN, 2-1 Hirosawa, 351-0198 Wako, Saitama, Japan,

^sNishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science, RIKEN, 2-1 Hirosawa, 351-0198 Wako, Saitama, Japan,

^tGraduate School of Engineering, Gifu University, 501-1193 Gifu, Japan,

^uINFN, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, 00044 Roma, Italy,

^vInstitute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, 30-348 Kraków, Poland,

^wTH Mittelhessen University of Applied Sciences, 35390 Gießen, Germany,

^xNational Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory, Michigan State University, MI 48824 East Lansing, USA,

^yCenter for Theranostics, Jagiellonian University, 30-348 Krakow, Poland,

^zFaculty of Engineering Sciences, Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology, 23640 Topi, Pakistan,

^{aa}Joint Department for Nuclear Physics, Lanzhou University and Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 730000 Lanzhou, China,

^{ab}Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University, 567-0047 Osaka, Japan,

^{ac}Uppsala University, 75220 Uppsala, Sweden,

^{ad}Kyoto University, 606-8502 Kyoto, Japan,

^{ae}Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Institut für Experimentalphysik I, 44780 Bochum, Germany,

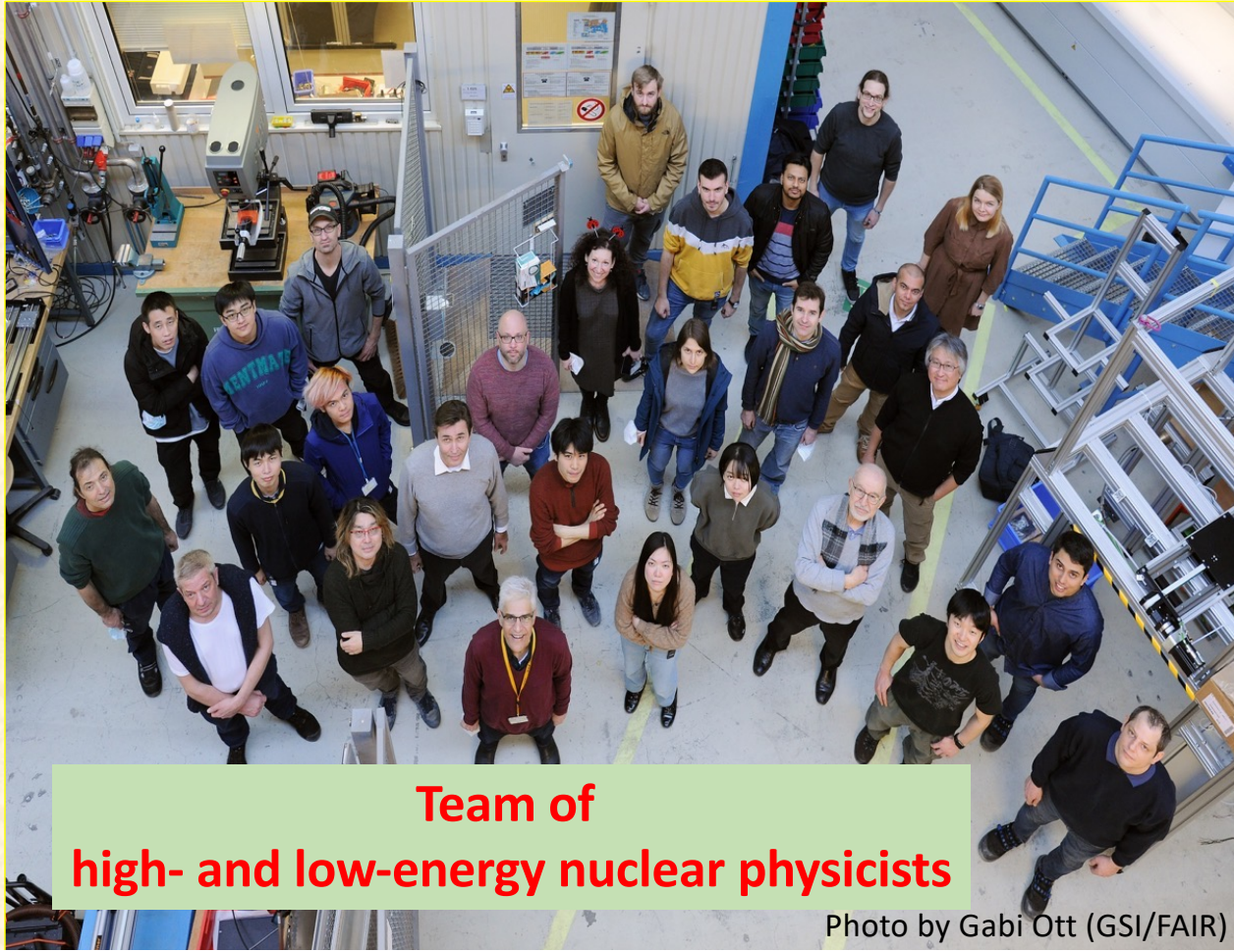
^{af}KEK, 305-0801 Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan,

^{ag}Saitama University, Sakura-ku, 338-8570 Saitama, Japan,

^{ah}Tohoku University, 980-8578 Sendai, Japan,

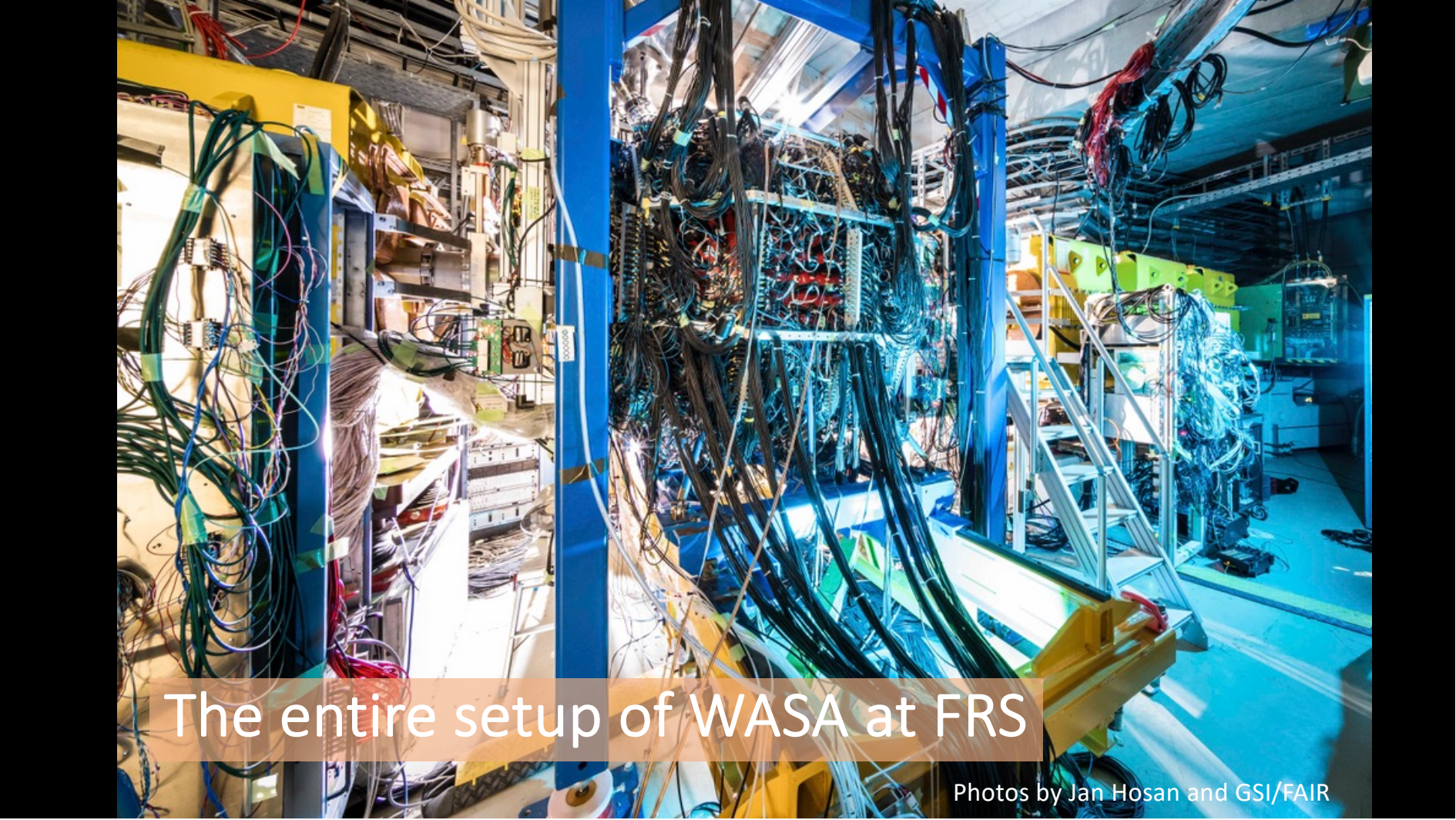
^{ai}Peking University, 100871 Beijing, China,

Part of the WASA-FRS collaboration



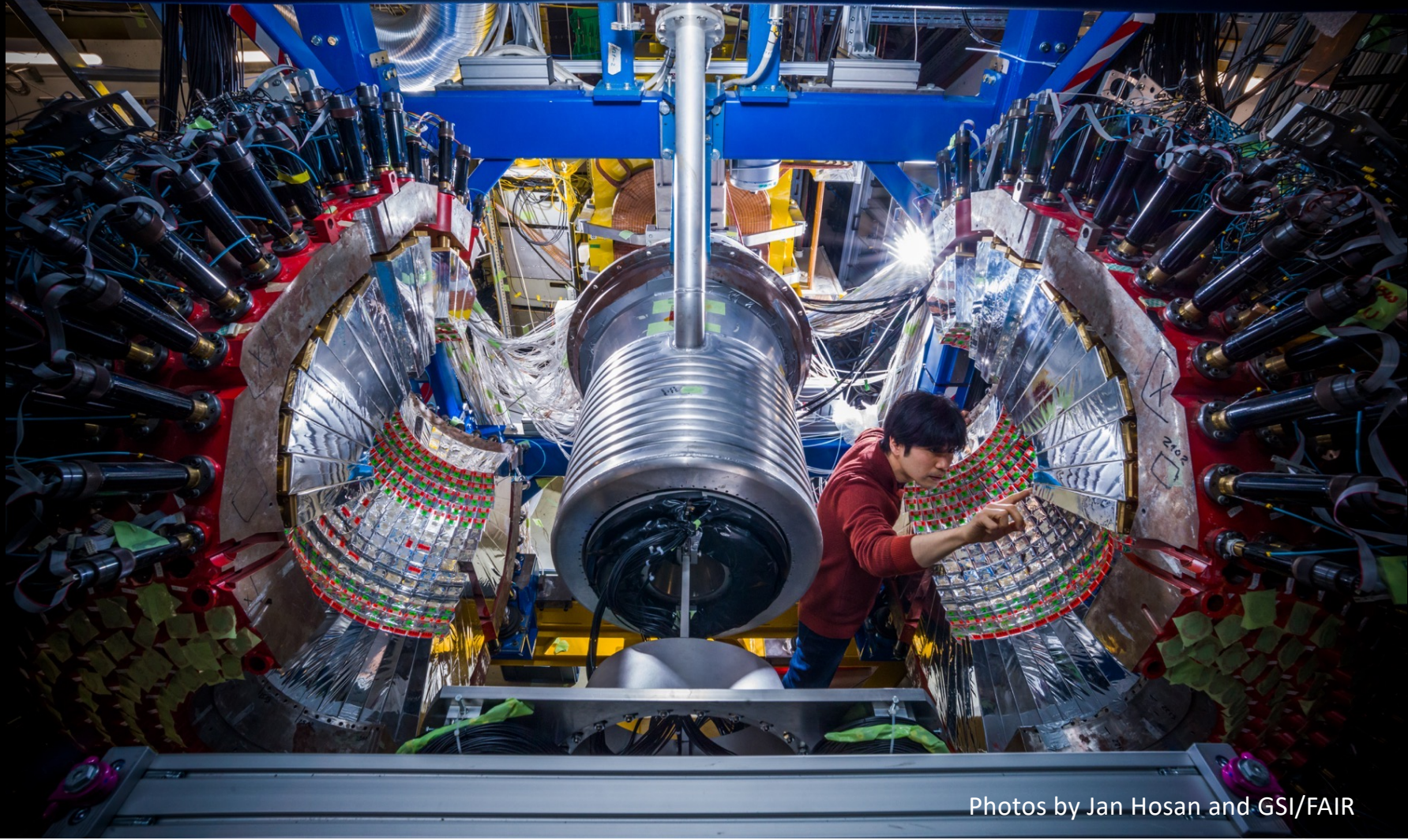
**Team of
high- and low-energy nuclear physicists**

Photo by Gabi Ott (GSI/FAIR)



The entire setup of WASA at FRS

Photos by Jan Hosan and GSI/FAIR



Photos by Jan Hosan and GSI/FAIR

WASA-FRS and its perspective in Nature Reviews Physics

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nature > nature reviews physics > perspectives > article

Perspective | Published: 14 September 2021

New directions in hypernuclear physics

Takehiko R. Saito , Wenbou Dou, Vasył Drozd, Hiroyuki Ekawa, Samuel Escrig, Yan He, Nasser Kalantar-Nayestanaki, Ayumi Kasagi, Myroslav Kavatsyuk, Enqiang Liu, Yue Ma, Shizu Minami, Abdul Muneem, Manami Nakagawa, Kazuma Nakazawa, Christophe Rappold, Nami Saito, Christoph Scheidenberger, Masato Taki, Yoshiki K. Tanaka, Junya Yoshida, Masahiro Yoshimoto, He Wang & Xiaohong Zhou

Nature Reviews Physics (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

Takehiko R. Saito et al., *Nature Reviews Physics*, 803-813 (2021)

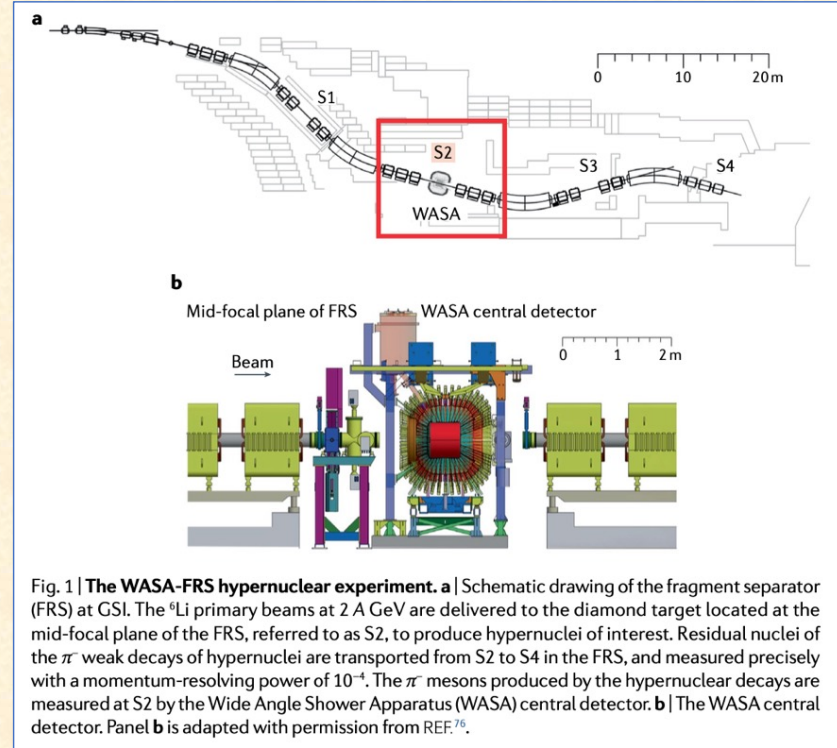


Fig. 1 | **The WASA-FRS hypernuclear experiment.** **a** | Schematic drawing of the fragment separator (FRS) at GSI. The ${}^6\text{Li}$ primary beams at 2 A GeV are delivered to the diamond target located at the mid-focal plane of the FRS, referred to as S2, to produce hypernuclei of interest. Residual nuclei of the π^- weak decays of hypernuclei are transported from S2 to S4 in the FRS, and measured precisely with a momentum-resolving power of 10^{-4} . The π^- mesons produced by the hypernuclear decays are measured at S2 by the Wide Angle Shower Apparatus (WASA) central detector. Panel **b** | The WASA central detector. Panel **b** is adapted with permission from REF.⁷⁶.

Data taking (January – March 2022)

Run	Period	Data size
Commissioning run	28th Jan. - 7th Feb.	7 TB
Physics run for η' nuclei	22nd Feb. - 28th Feb.	40 TB
Physics run for HypHI	10th Mar. - 19th Mar.	48 TB

92 % of the prop.

Acquired data for S447 (hypernuclei)

Beam	Fragment at S4	Amount	Time	Accepted trigger rate
^6Li beam	^3He	3.3×10^8	40.9 hours	2600 Hz
	^4He	0.9×10^8	43.9 hours	1800 Hz
	deuteron	1.8×10^8		
	proton (mid-rapidity)	5.3×10^6	3.2 hours	680 Hz
^{12}C beam	^3He	1.0×10^8	13.5 hours	2400 Hz
	^9C	2.4×10^5		

$^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

$^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

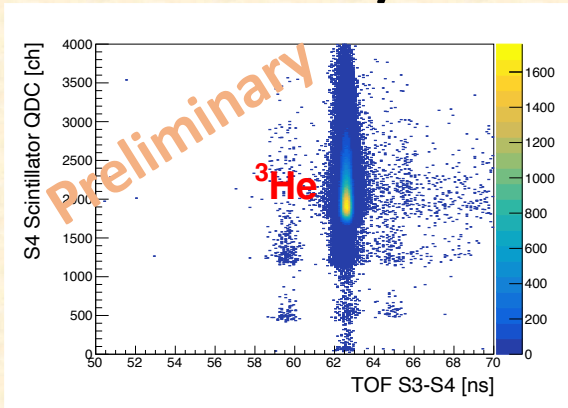
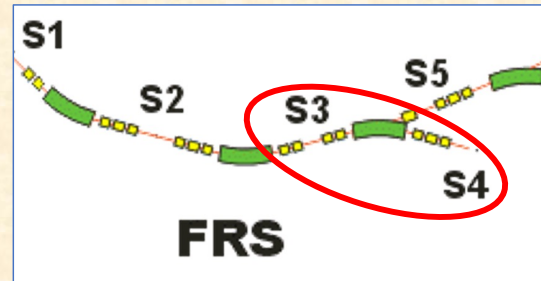
nn_{Λ}

Λ

$^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

$^9_{\Lambda}\text{B}$

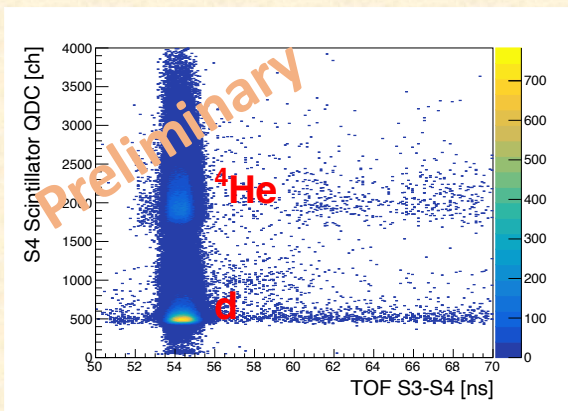
Data analyses in progress



Momentum resolution:

Preliminary:

$$\Delta p/p \sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

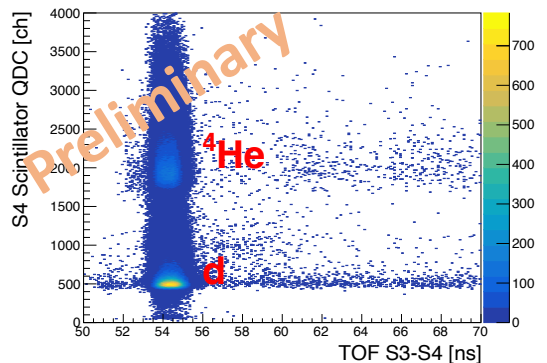
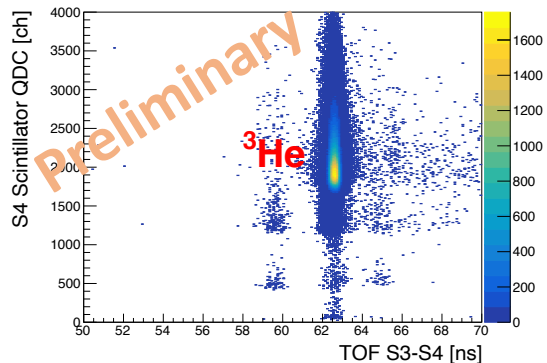
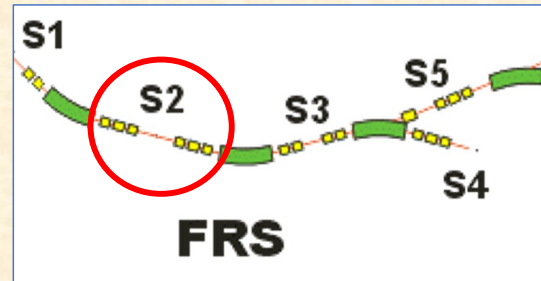


Courtesy of Enqiang Liu

Ph.D. theses: Vasyi Drozd, Yiming Gao, Enqiang Liu, Samuel Escrig
Master thesis: Ayari Yanai

Talk by Christophe Rappold

Data analyses in progress

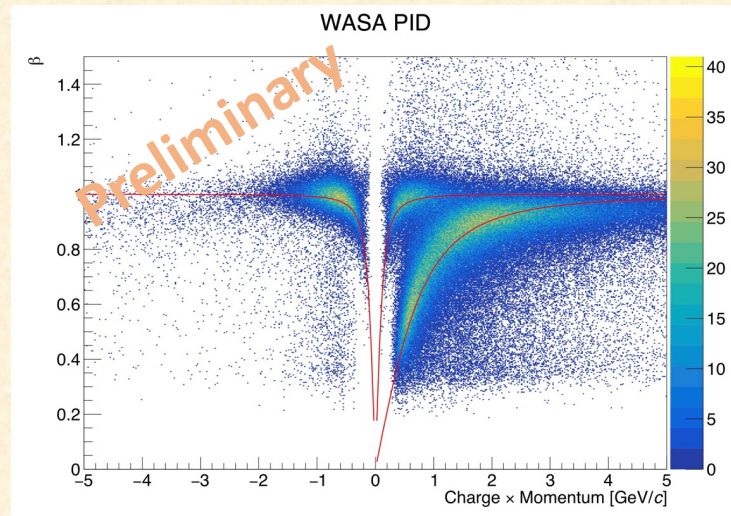


Courtesy of Enqiang Liu

Momentum resolution:

Preliminary:

$$\Delta p/p \sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$$



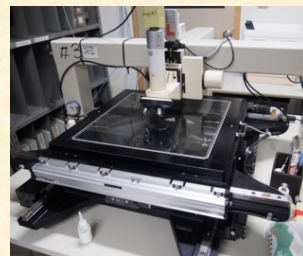
Courtesy of Hiroyuki Ekawa

Ph.D. theses: Vasyi Drozd, Yiming Gao, Enqiang Liu, Samuel Escrig

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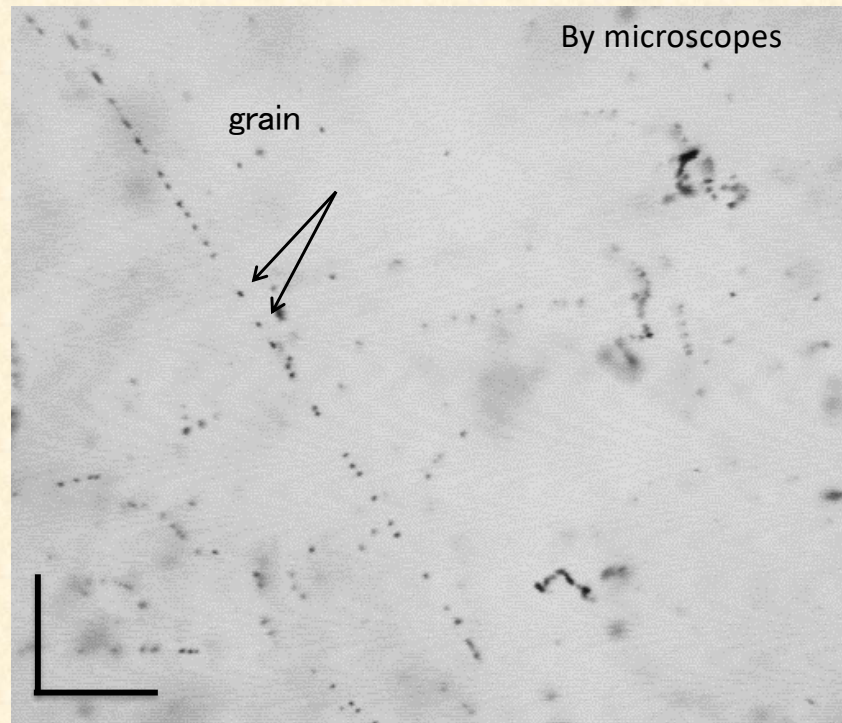
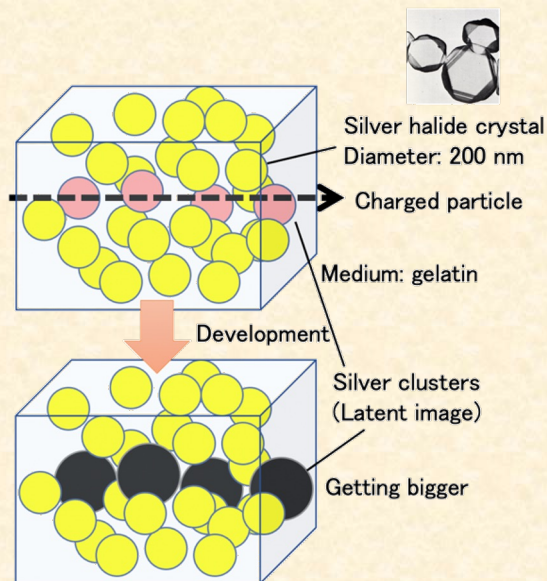
Talk by Christophe Rappold

How about
the hypertriton binding energy?



Nuclear Emulsion:

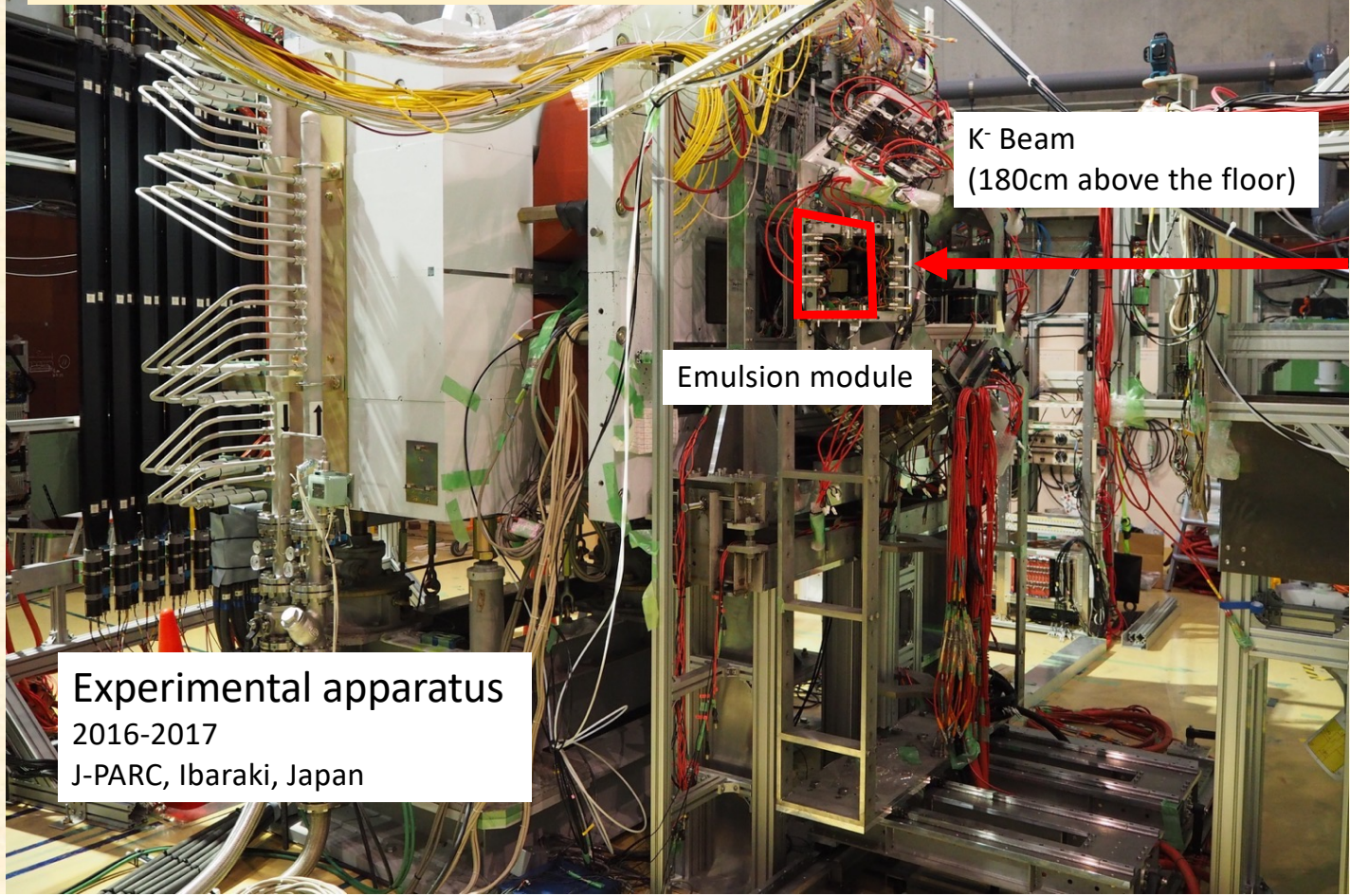
Charged particle tracker with
the best spatial resolution
(easy to be $< 1 \mu\text{m}$, 11 nm at best)



J-PARC accelerator facility



J-PARC E07 experiment



K- Beam
(180cm above the floor)

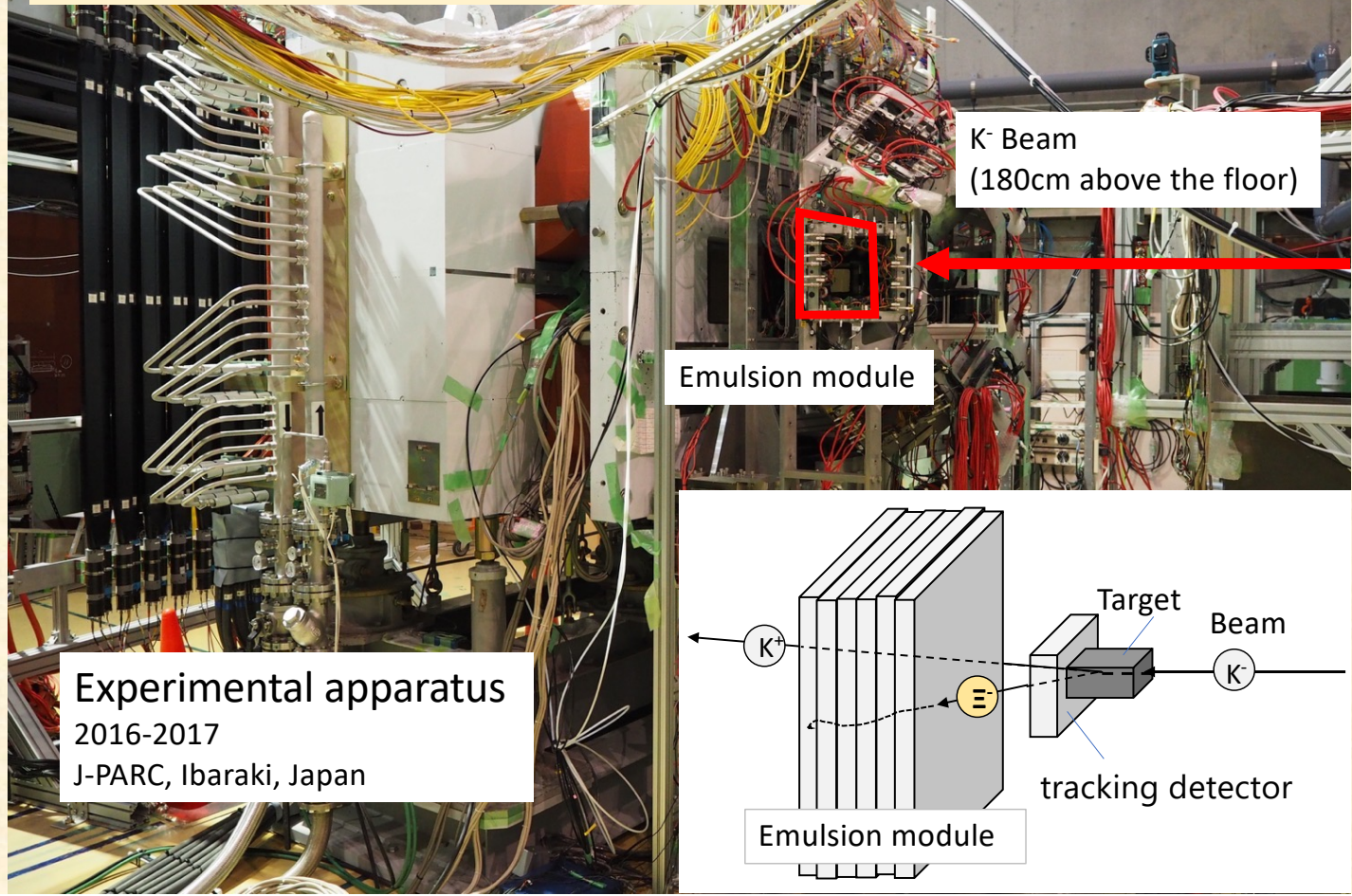
Emulsion module

Experimental apparatus

2016-2017

J-PARC, Ibaraki, Japan

J-PARC E07 experiment



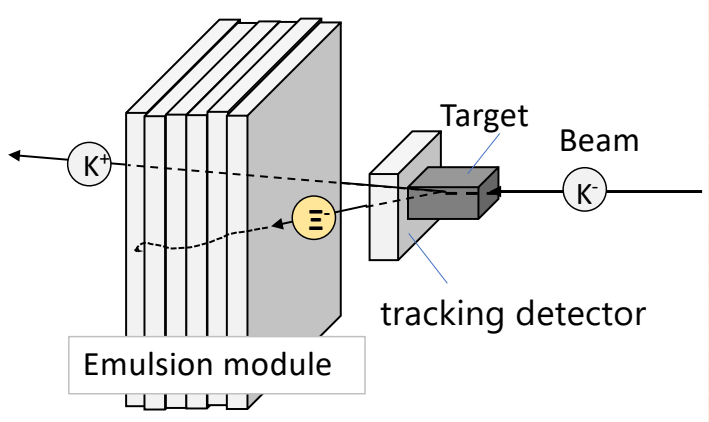
K- Beam
(180cm above the floor)

Emulsion module

Experimental apparatus

2016-2017

J-PARC, Ibaraki, Japan



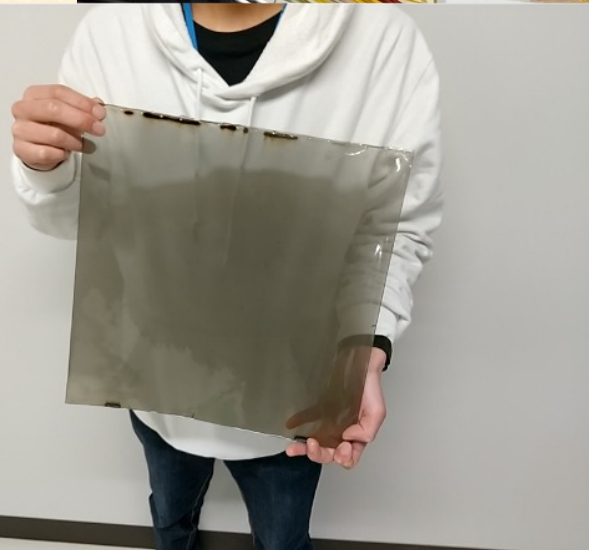
Emulsion module

Target

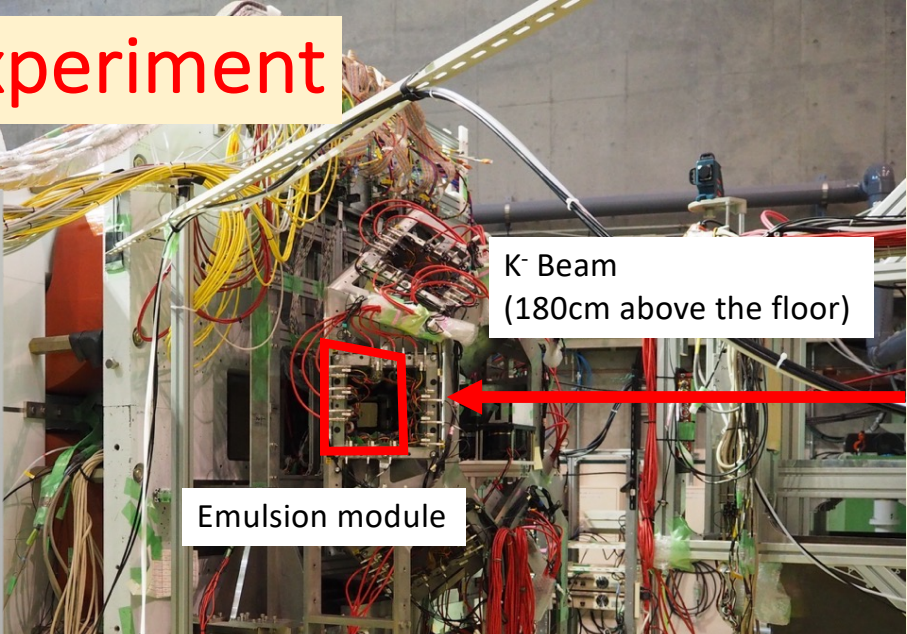
Beam

tracking detector

J-PARC E07 experiment

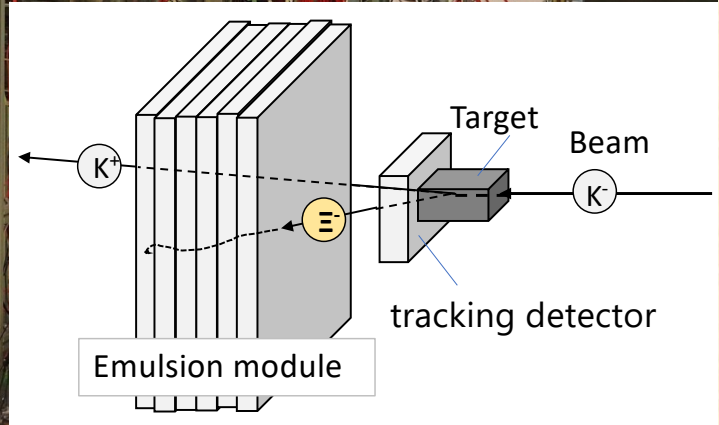


Experimental apparatus
2016-2017
J-PARC, Ibaraki, Japan



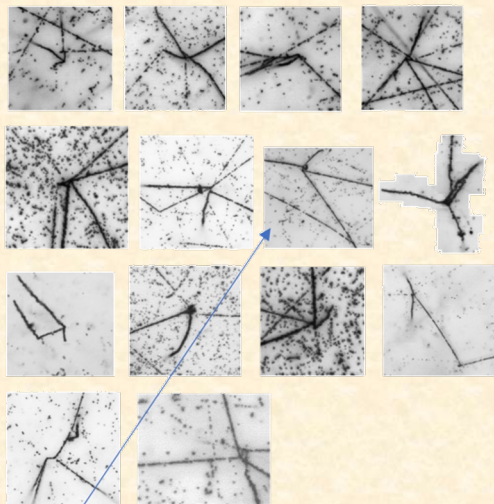
K⁻ Beam
(180cm above the floor)

Emulsion module



Results from J-PARC E07 (Hybrid method)

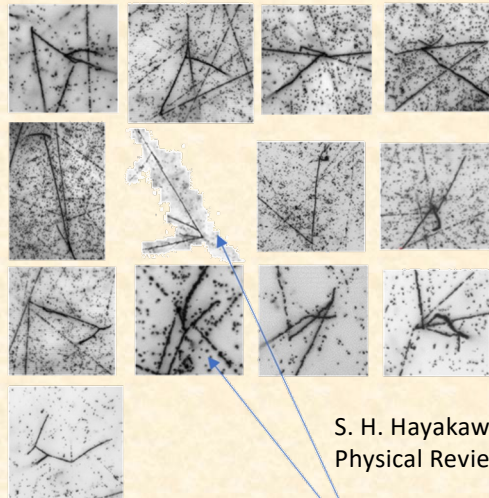
$\Lambda\Lambda$ candidates: 14



$\Lambda\Lambda$ Be

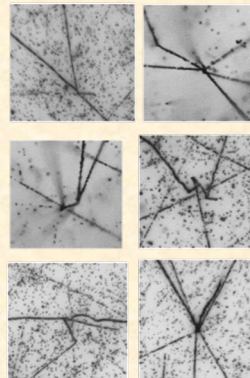
H. Ekawa et al., Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2019, 021D02

Twin Λ events: 13



M. Yoshimoto et al.,
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2021, 073D02

Others: 6

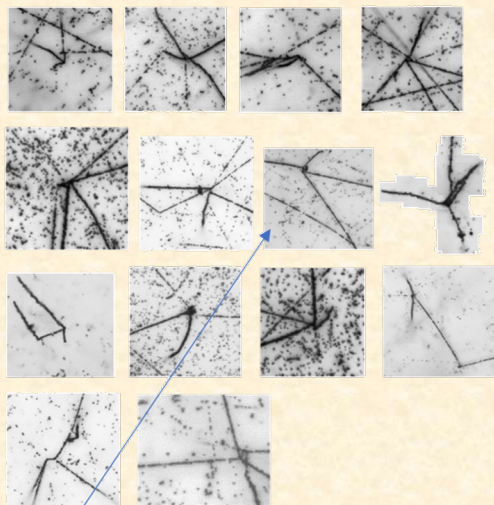


S. H. Hayakawa et al.,
Physical Review Letters, 126, 062501 (2021)

$^{15}_{\Xi}\text{C}$

Results from J-PARC E07 (Hybrid method)

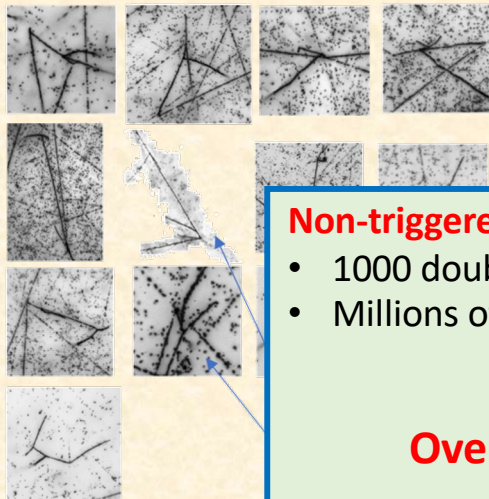
$\Lambda\Lambda$ candidates: 14



$\Lambda\Lambda$ Be

H. Ekawa et al., Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2019, 021D02

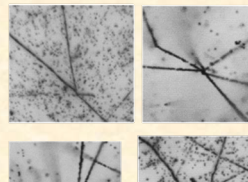
Twin Λ events: 13



M. Yoshimoto

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2021, 073D02

Others: 6



$^{15}_{\Xi}\text{C}$

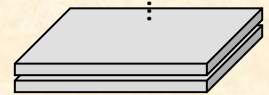
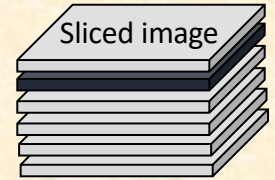
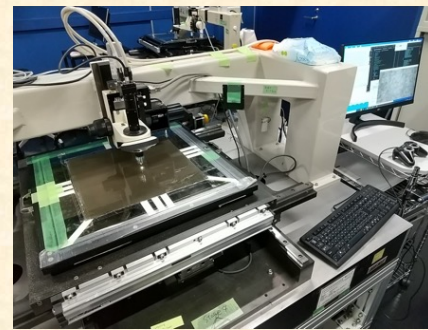
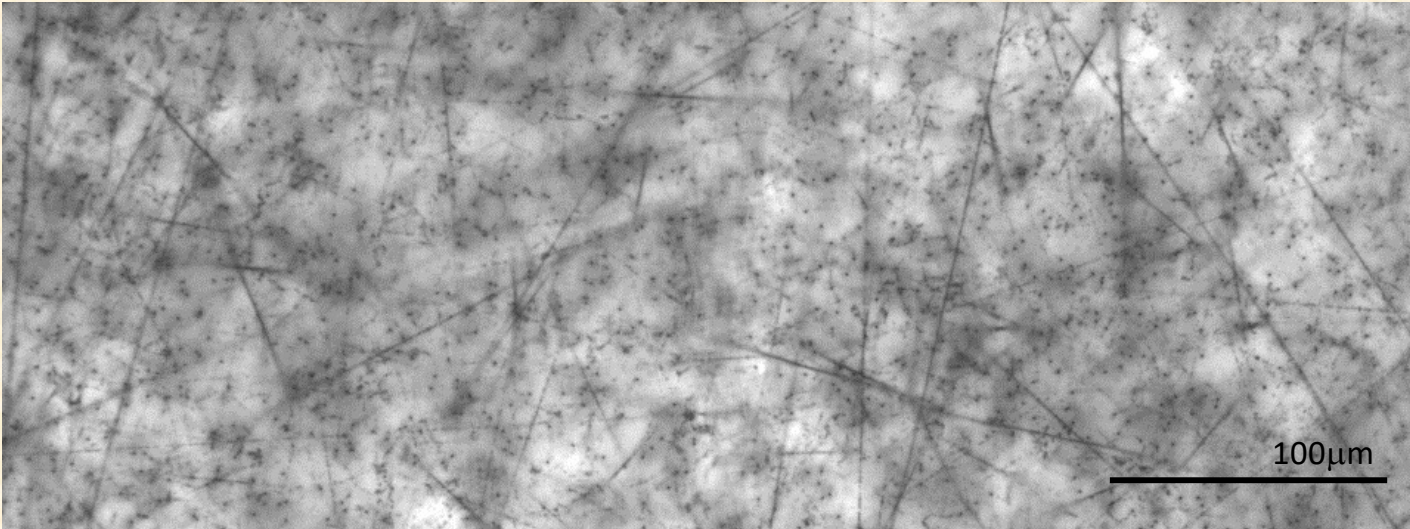
Non-triggered events recorded in 1000 emulsions sheets

- 1000 double-strangeness ($\Lambda\Lambda$ - and Ξ -) hypernuclear events
- Millions of single-strangeness hypernuclear events

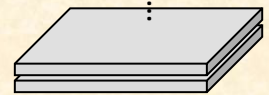
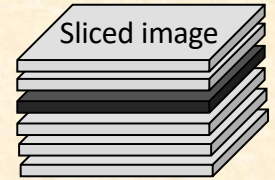
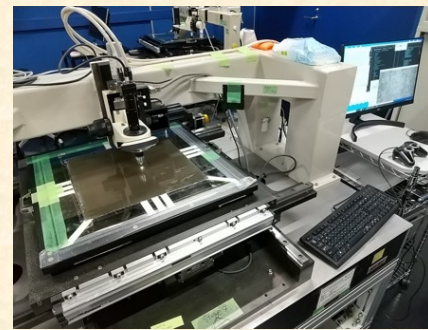
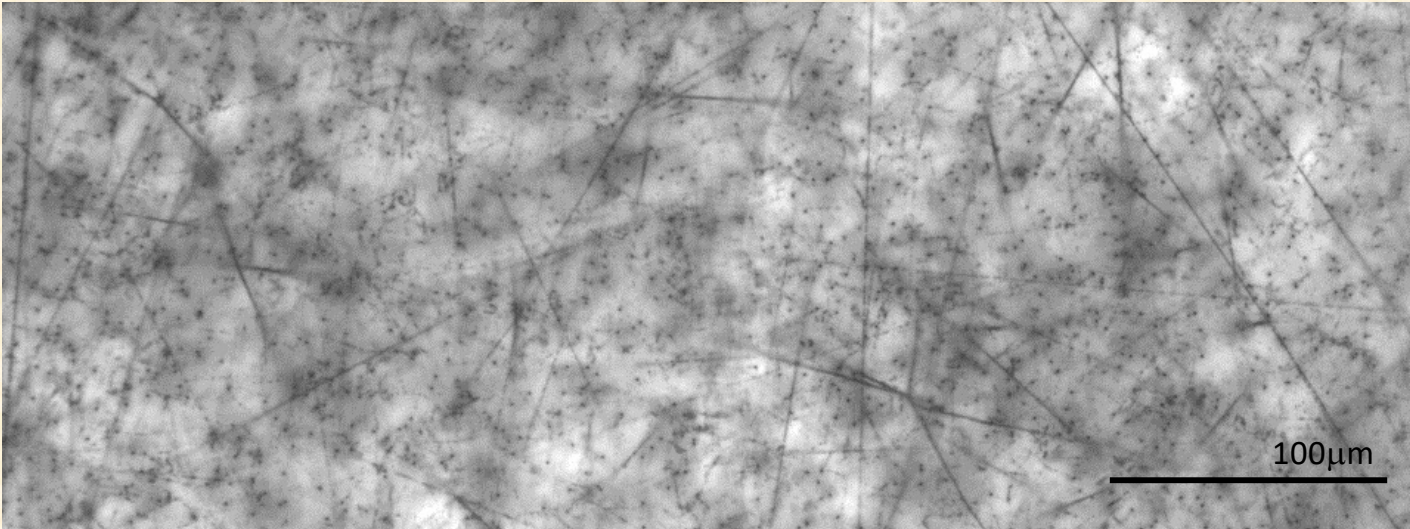


**Overall scanning of all emulsion sheets
(35 X 35 cm² X 1000)**

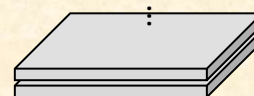
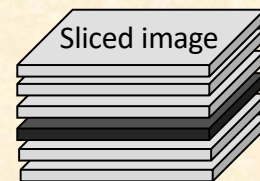
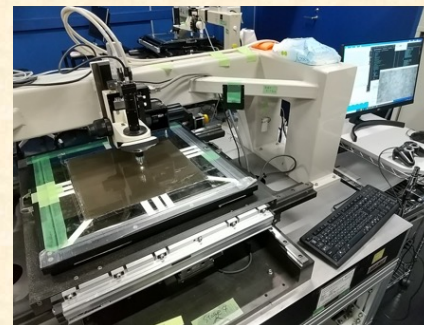
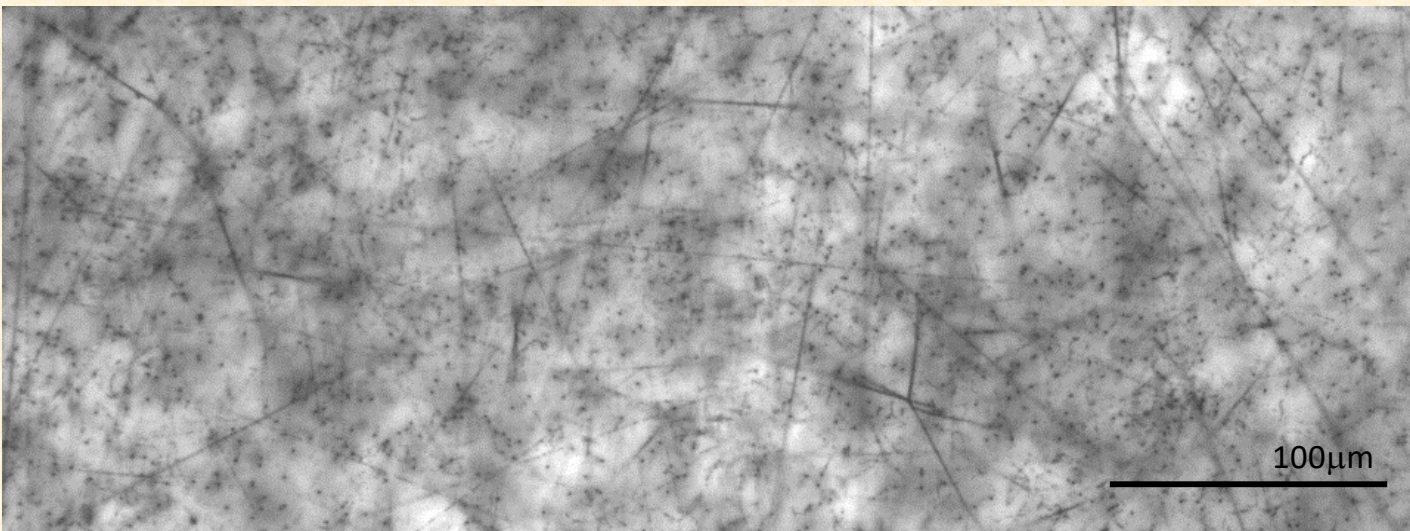
Overall scanning for E07 emulsions



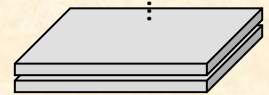
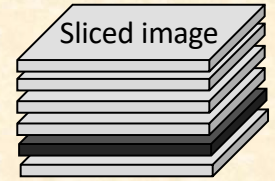
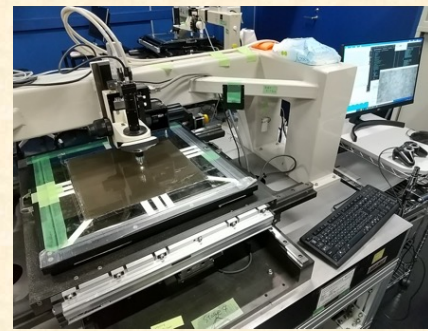
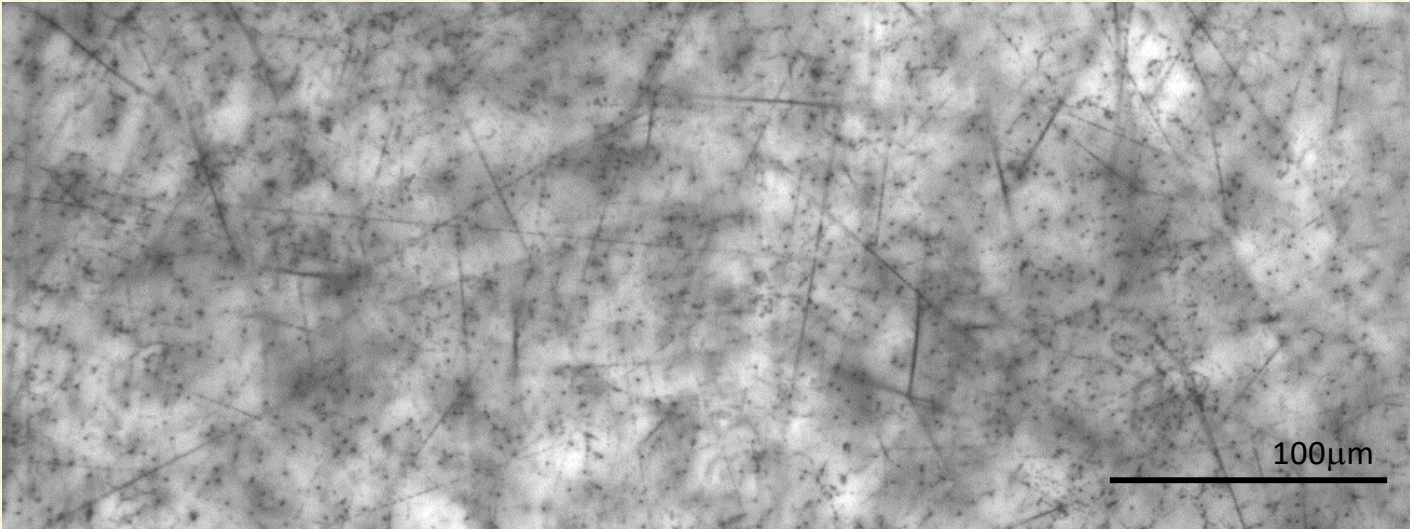
Overall scanning for E07 emulsions



Overall scanning for E07 emulsions



Overall scanning for E07 emulsions



Overall scanning for E07 emulsions

Data size:

- 10^7 images per emulsion (100 T Byte)
- 10^{10} images per 1000 emulsions (100 P Byte)

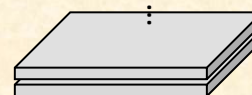
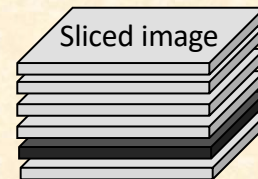
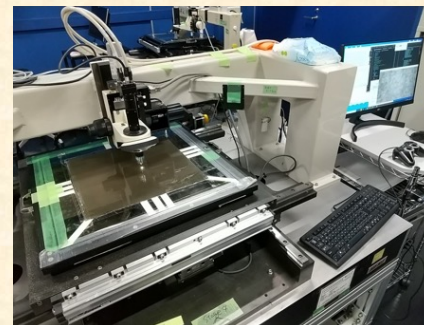
Number of background tracks:

- Beam tracks: $10^4/\text{mm}^2$
- Nuclear fragmentations: $10^3/\text{mm}^2$

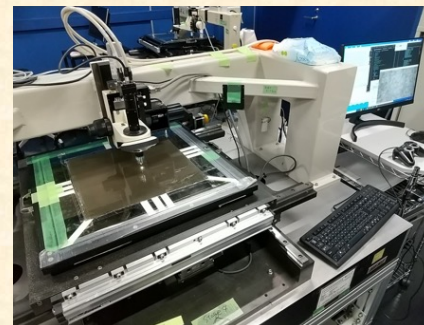
Current equipments/techniques
with visual inspections

560 years

100 μm



Overall scanning for E07 emulsions



Data size:

- 10^7 images per emulsion (100 T Byte)
- 10^{10} images per 1000 emulsions (100 P Byte)

Number of background tracks:

- Beam tracks: $10^4/\text{mm}^2$
- Nuclear fragmentations: $10^3/\text{mm}^2$

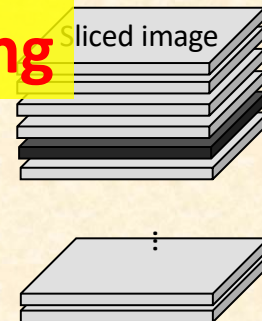
Current equipments/techniques
with visual inspections

560 years

3 years

Machine Learning

Sliced image



100 μm

Millions of single-strangeness hypernuclei
1000 double strangeness hypernuclei (formerly only 5)

Setup for analyzing emulsions at the High Energy Nuclear Physics Laboratory in RIKEN

- Hypernuclear physics
- Neutron imaging



Challenges for Machine Learning Development

MOST IMPORTANT:

- **Quantity and quality of training data**

However,

No existing data for hypertriton with emulsions for training

Our approaches:

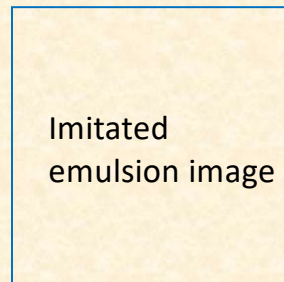
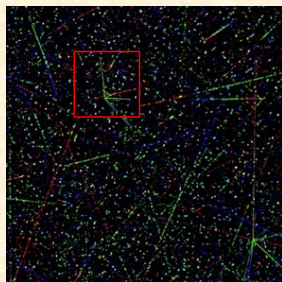
Producing training data with

- Monte Carlo simulations
- Image transfer techniques

Production of training data

Monte Carlo simulations and GAN(Generative Adversarial Networks)

Binarized tracks from MC simulations
+ background from the real data



GAN: pix2pix

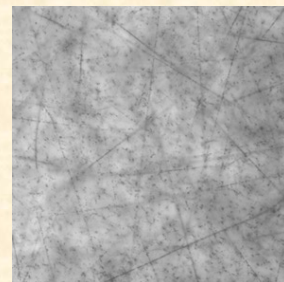
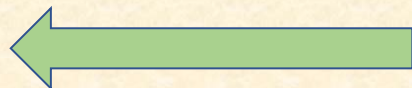
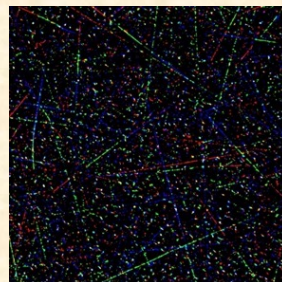
Edges to Photo



input



output



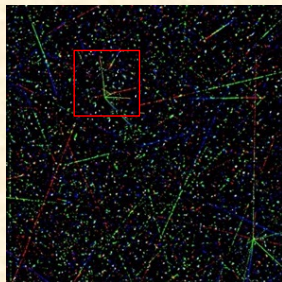
Binarized (like for simulations)

Real emulsion image

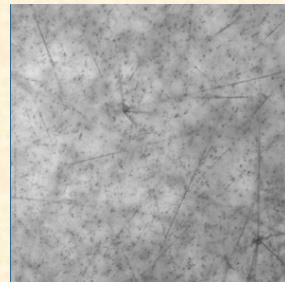
Production of training data

Monte Carlo simulations and GAN(Generative Adversarial Networks)

Binarized tracks from MC simulations
+ background from the real data

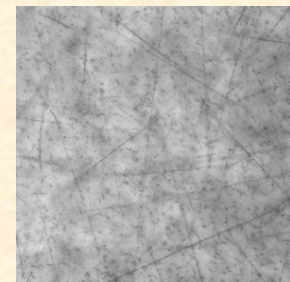
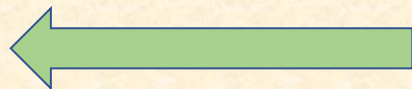
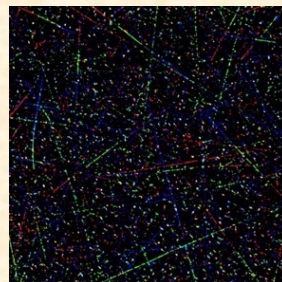


Produced training data



GAN: pix2pix

Edges to Photo

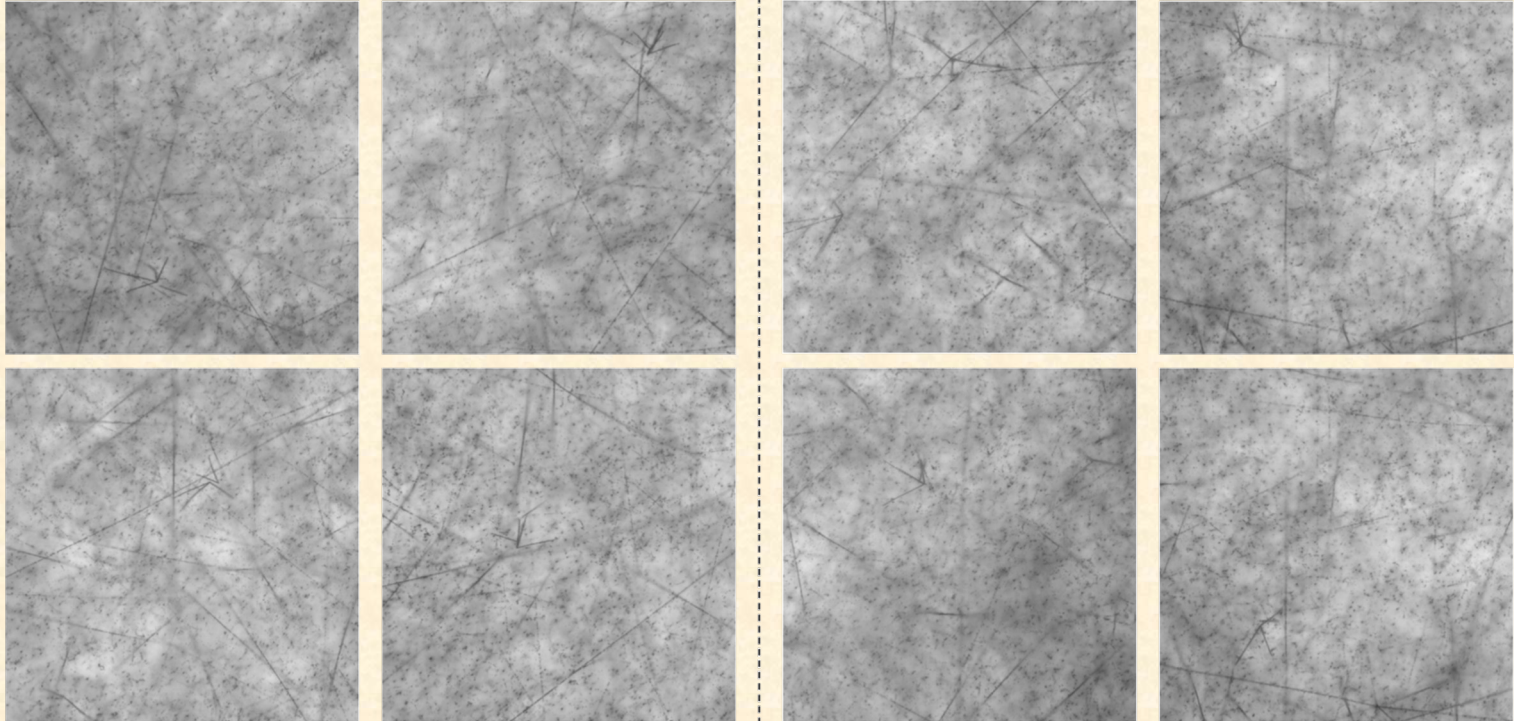


Binarized (like for simulations)

Real emulsion image

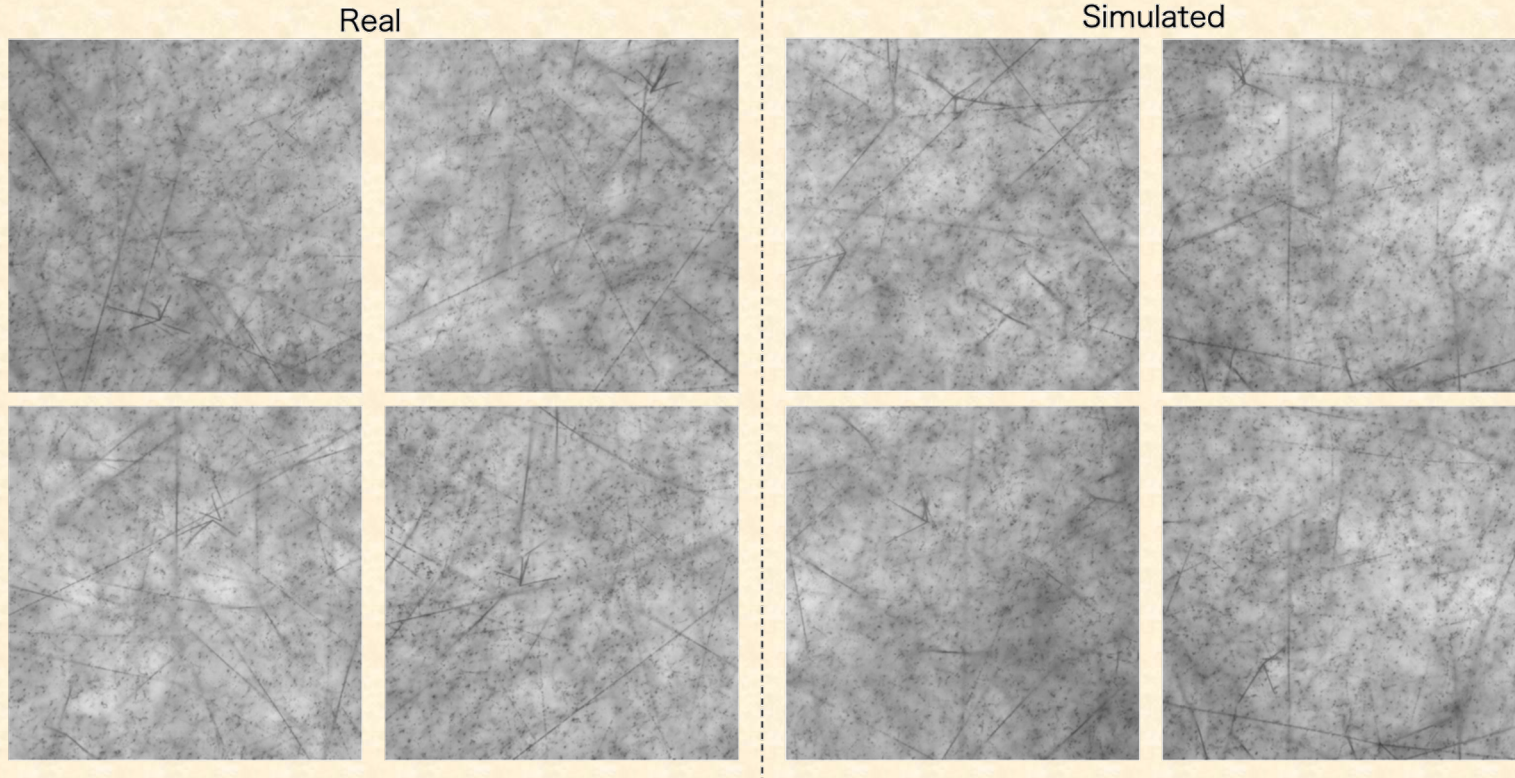
Production of training data

Monte Carlo simulations and GAN(Generative Adversarial Networks)



Production of training data

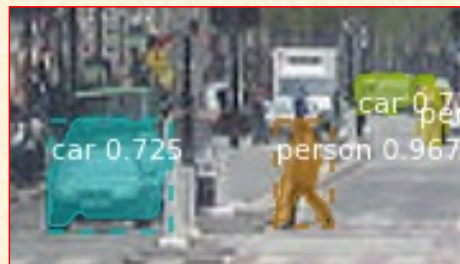
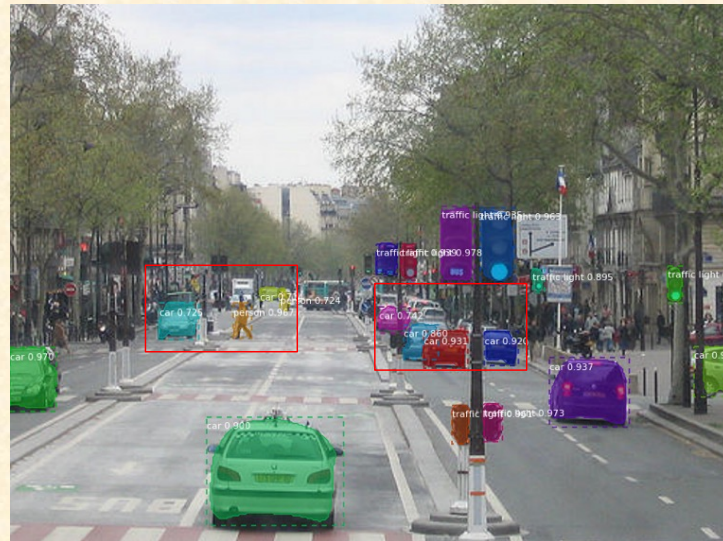
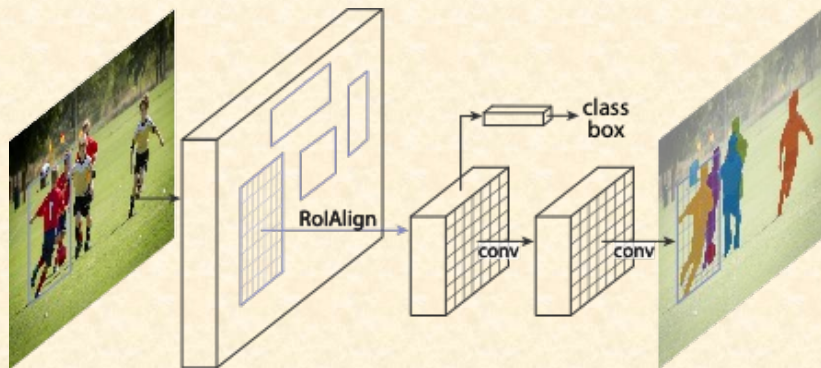
Monte Carlo simulations and GAN(Generative Adversarial Networks)



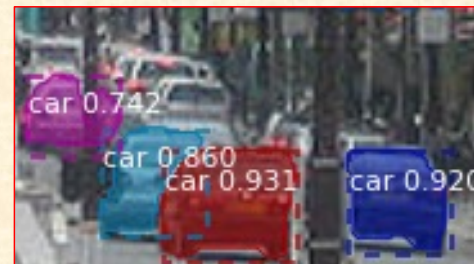
Detection of hypertriton events

With Mask R-CNN model

K. He, et al., arXiv <https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.06870> (2017).



Detection of each object

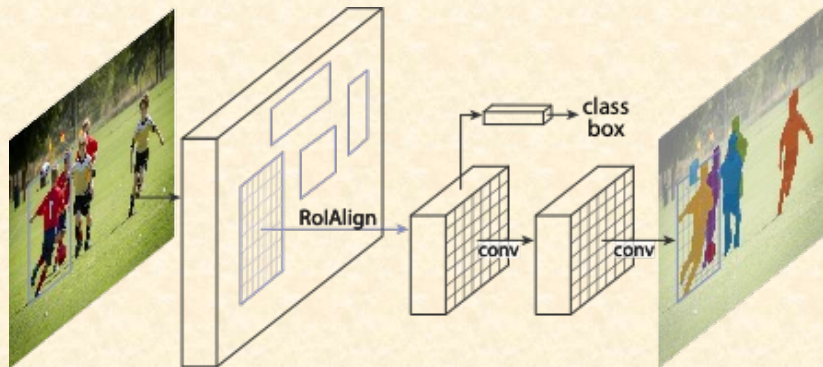


At large object density

Detection of hypertriton events

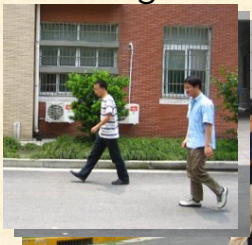
With Mask R-CNN model

K. He, et al., arXiv <https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.06870> (2017).



Example of training dataset

Image

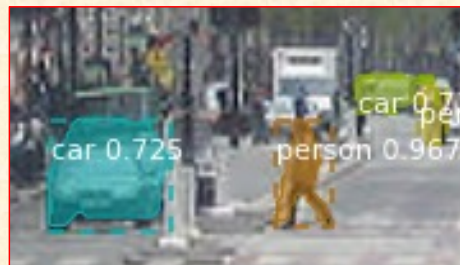
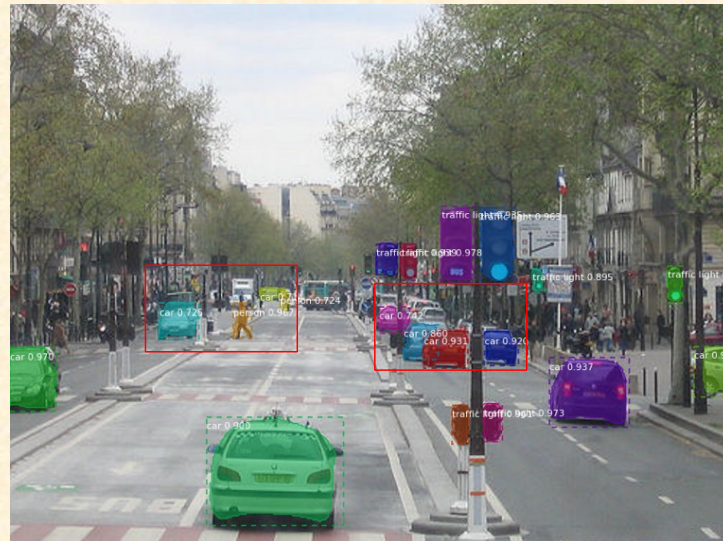


Mask



A Pedestrian dataset

https://www.cis.upenn.edu/~jshi/ped_html/



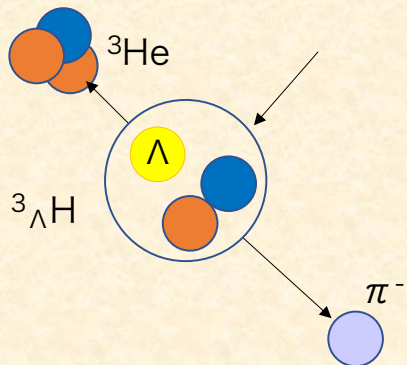
Detection of each object



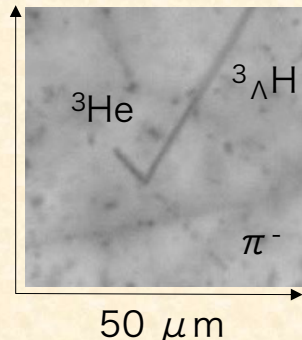
At large object density

Hypertriton search with Mask R-CNN

Two body decay of ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

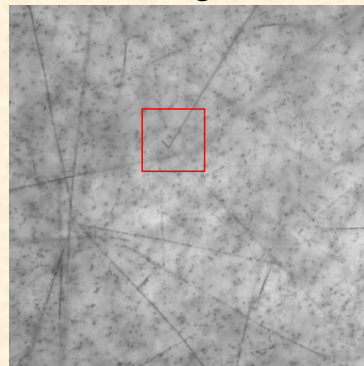


Simulated image



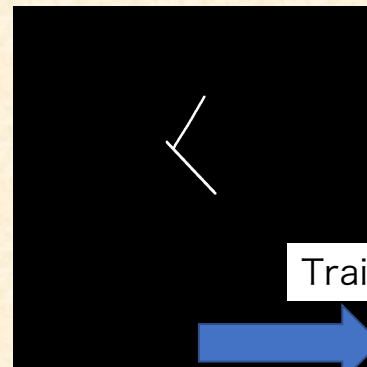
Training dataset (Simulated images)

Image



50 μm

Mask

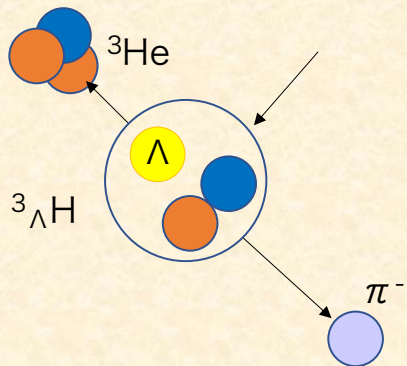


Training

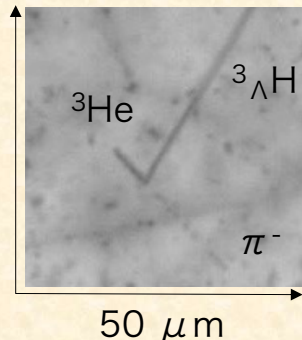
model

Hypertriton search with Mask R-CNN

Two body decay of $^3_\Lambda\text{H}$

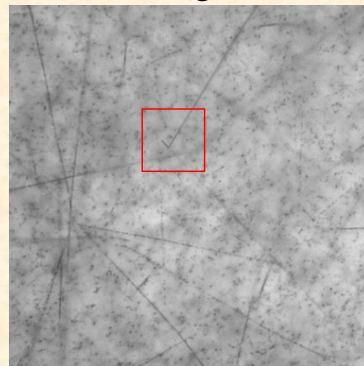


Simulated image

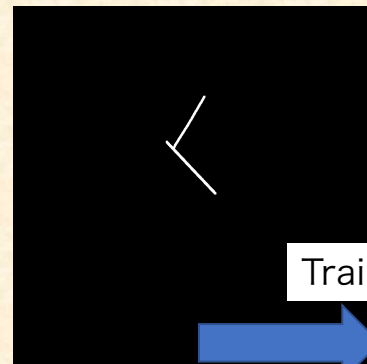


Training dataset (Simulated images)

Image



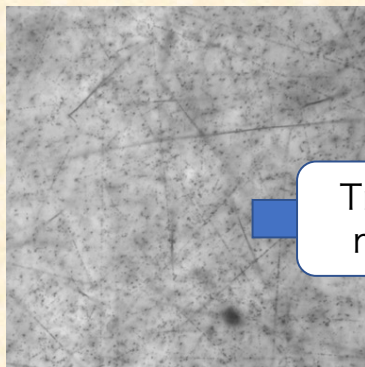
Mask



Training

model

Real image

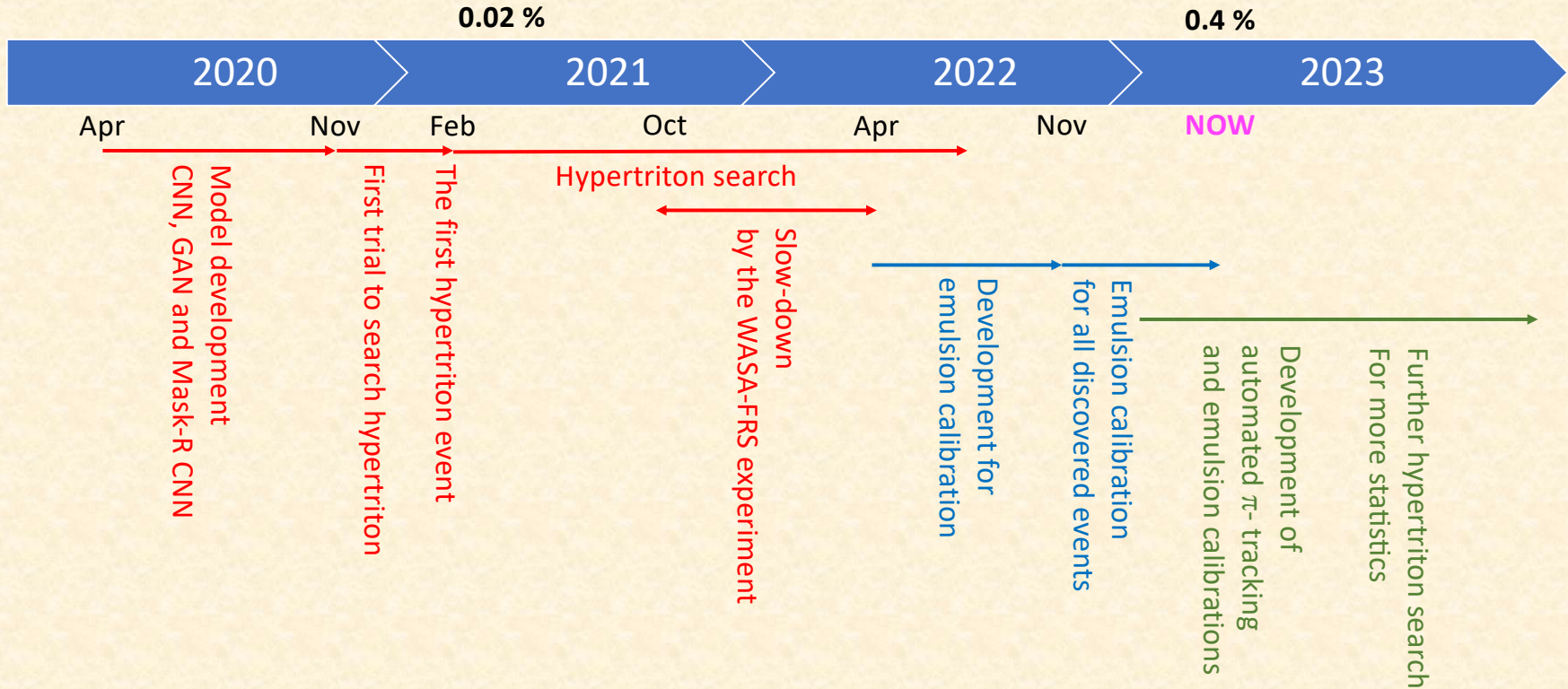


Trained model

Detected!



Status of the project for hypertriton and ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$



Discovery of the first hypertriton event in E07 emulsions

nature reviews physics

Explore content ▾ About the journal ▾ Publish with us ▾

nature > nature reviews physics > perspectives > article

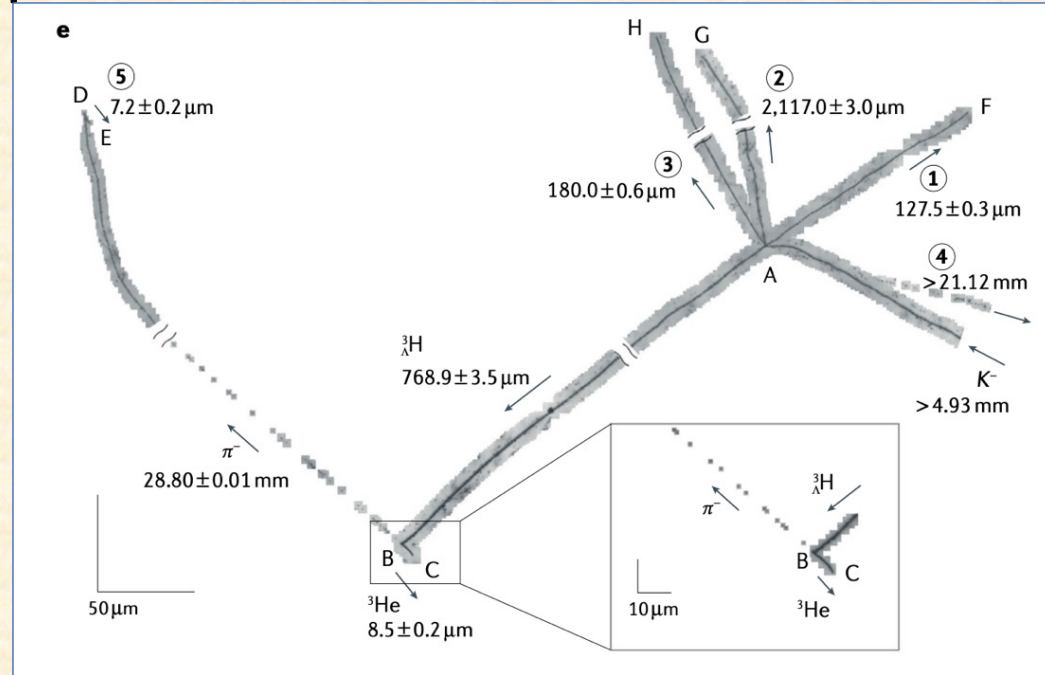
Perspective | Published: 14 September 2021

New directions in hypernuclear physics

Takehiko R. Saito , Wenbou Dou, Vasyly Drozd, Hiroyuki Ekawa, Samuel Escrig, Yan He, Nasser Kalantar-Nayestanaki, Ayumi Kasagi, Myroslav Kavatsyuk, Enqiang Liu, Yue Ma, Shizu Minami, Abdul Muneem, Manami Nakagawa, Kazuma Nakazawa, Christophe Rappold, Nami Saito, Christoph Scheidenberger, Masato Taki, Yoshiki K. Tanaka, Junya Yoshida, Masahiro Yoshimoto, He Wang & Xiaohong Zhou

Nature Reviews Physics (2021) | Cite this article

TRS et al., Nature Reviews Physics, 803-813 (2021)
Cover of December 2021 issue



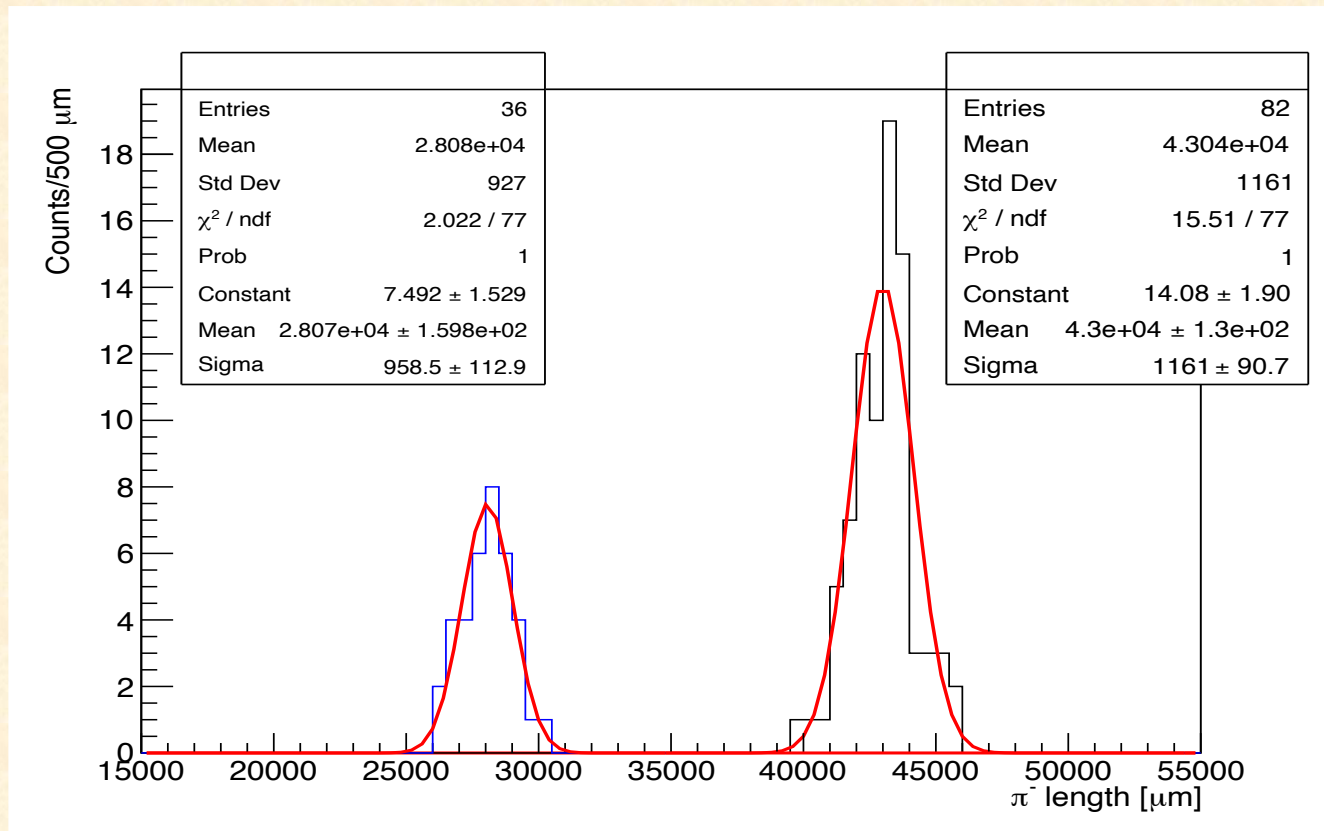
Ayumi Kasagi. Ph.D. thesis (2023)

**Guaranteeing the determination of
the hypertriton binding energy SOON**

Precision: 28 keV

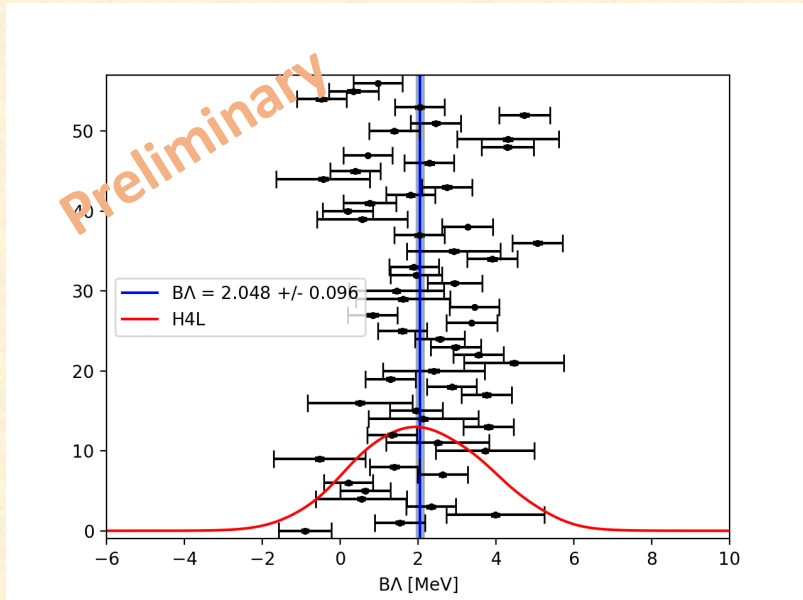
E. Liu et al., EPJ A57 (2021) 327

Identification of hypertriton and ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ by π^- track length



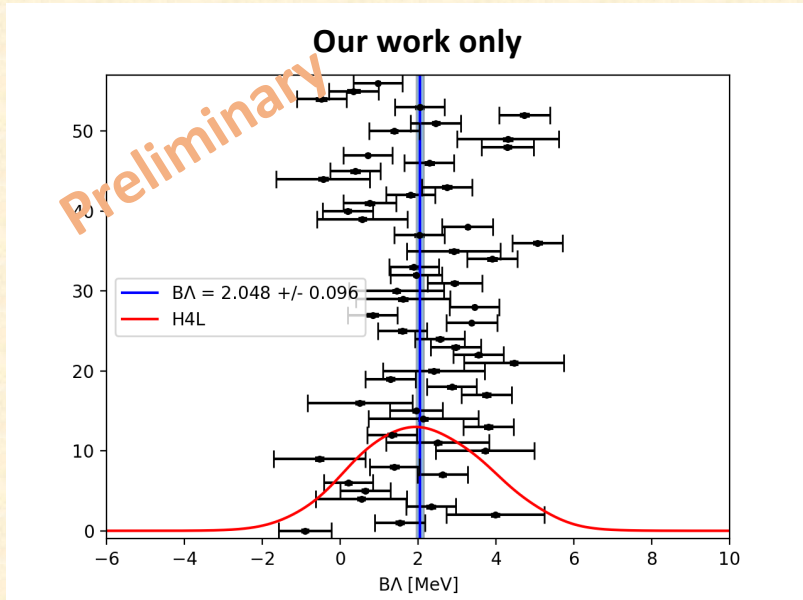
Binding energy for ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

- Mass with range of ${}^4\text{He}$
- **Emulsion calibration (density and shrinkage) for each event**
- Checking coplanarity and inner-product
- **Only 0.4 % of the entire data**

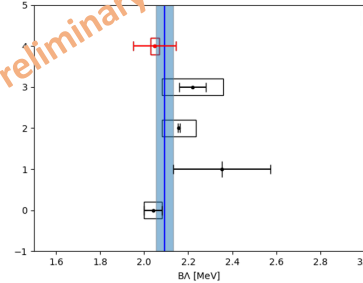


Binding energy for ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

- Mass with range of ${}^4\text{He}$
- **Emulsion calibration (density and shrinkage) for each event**
- Checking coplanarity and inner-product
- **Only 0.4 % of the entire data**



${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$: 2.094 ± 0.039 MeV



Present result

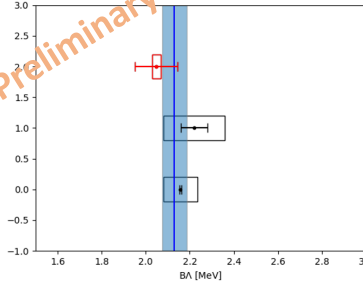
PLB 834, 10 (2022)

NPA 954, 149 (2016)

PRC 40, R479 (1989)

Nucl. Phys. B 52, 1 (1973)

${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$: 2.130 ± 0.056 MeV



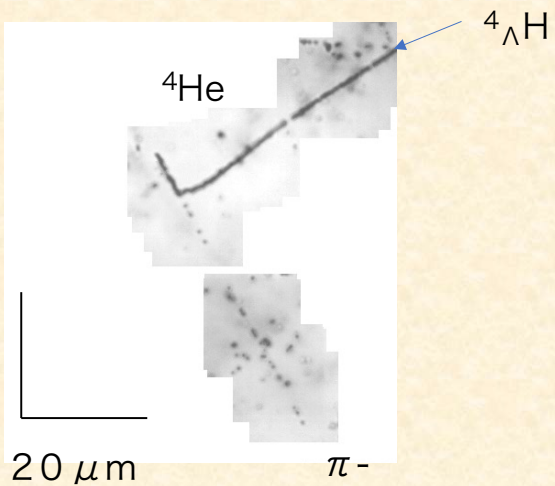
Present result

PLB 834, 10 (2022)

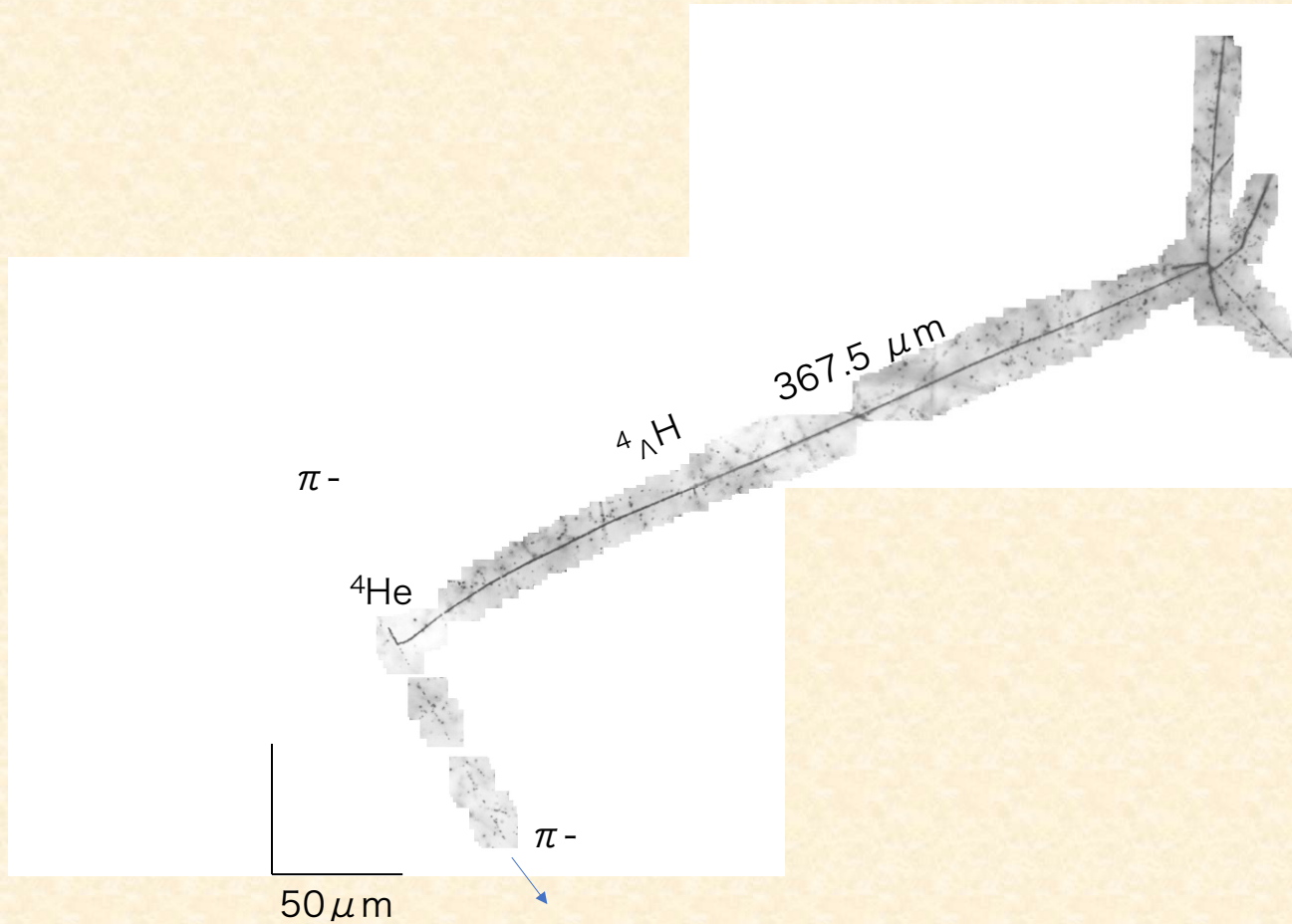
NPA 954, 149 (2016)

**Similar analysis for hypertriton
(to be published soon)**

Byproduct 1:

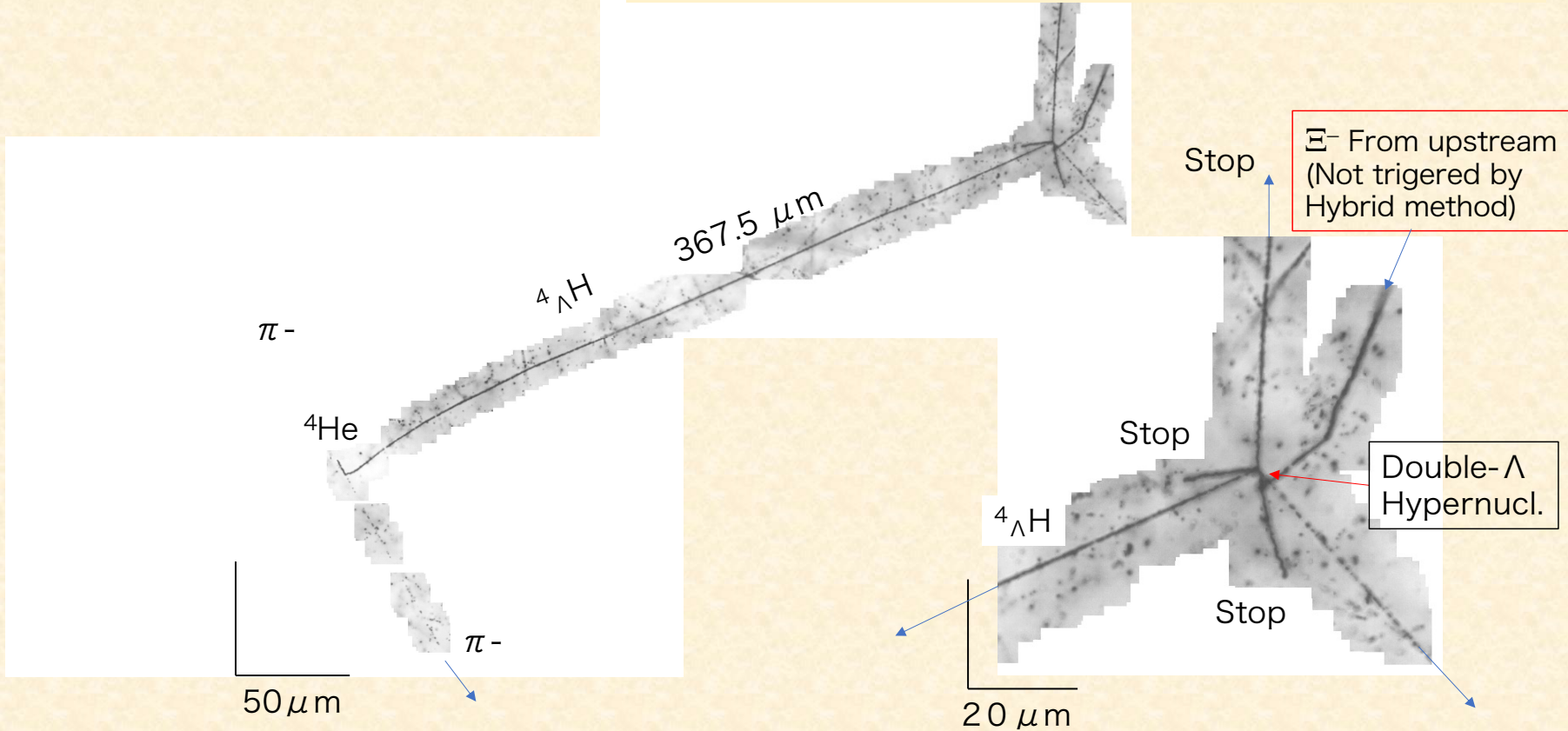


Byproduct 1:

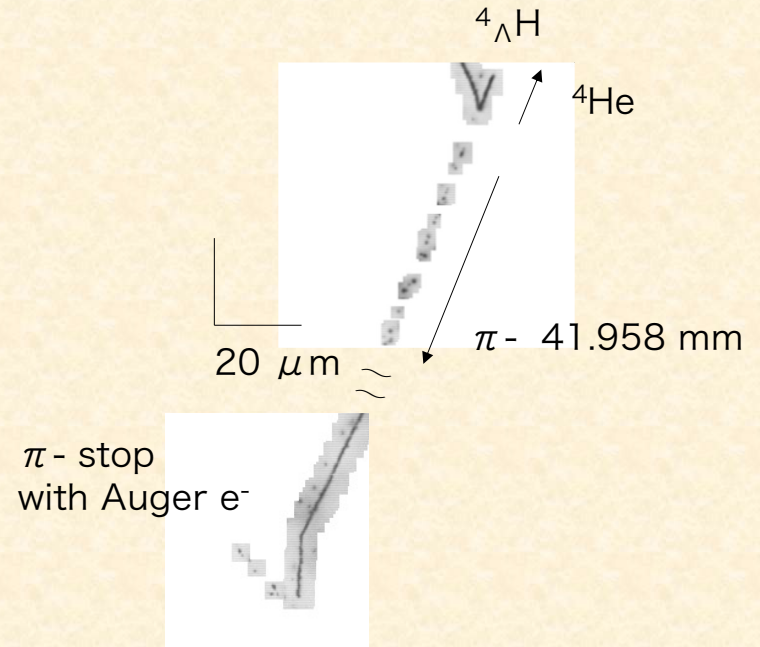


Byproduct 1:

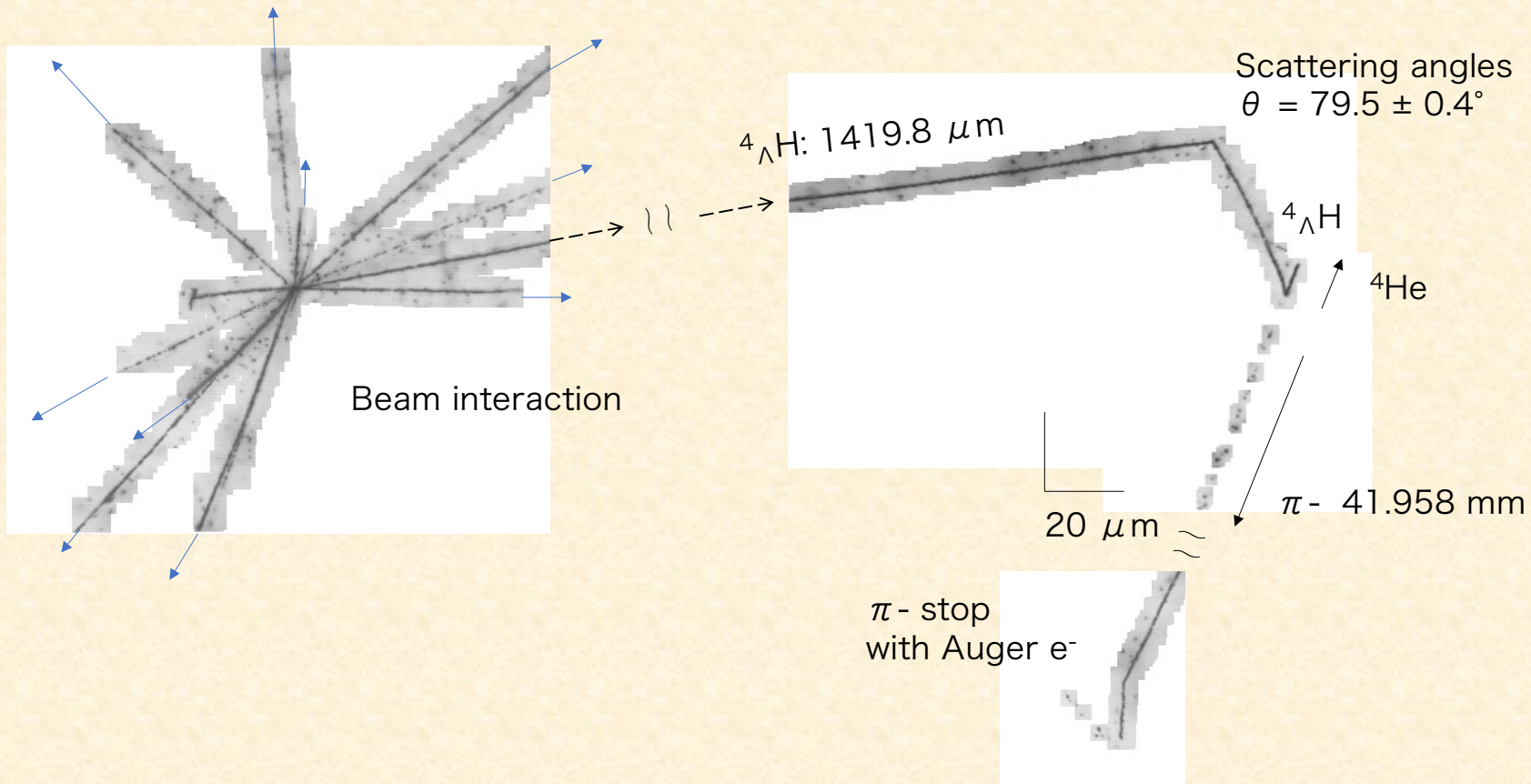
Discovery of double- Λ hypernucleus as a biproduct of ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ search



Byproduct 2:

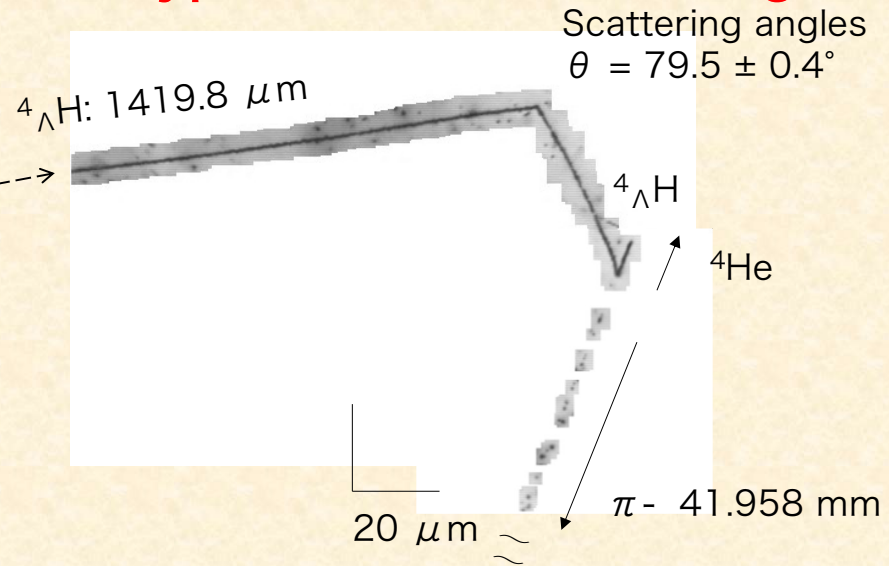
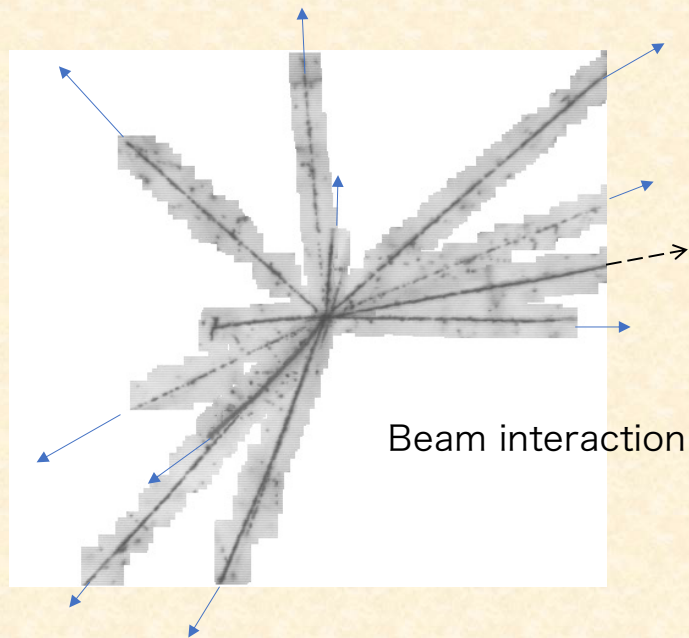


Byproduct 2:



Byproduct 2:

Hypernuclear scattering



π^- stop
with Auger e^-



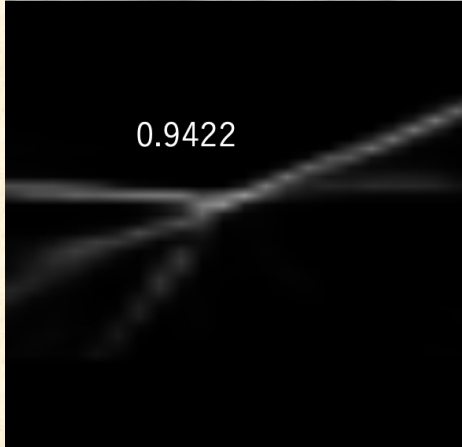
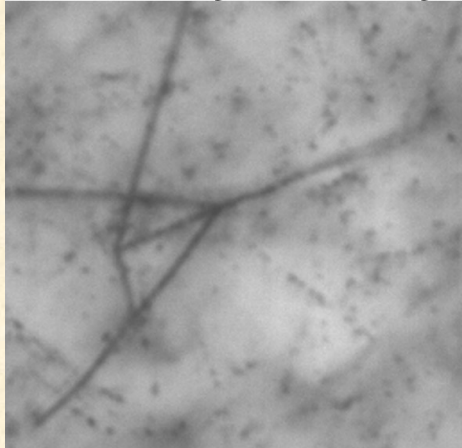
Current machine learning developments

Improvements for the hypertriton binding energy

- Automated pion tracking
- Automated emulsion calibration

Detection of three- and multi-body single- Λ hypernuclear decay (from May 2022)

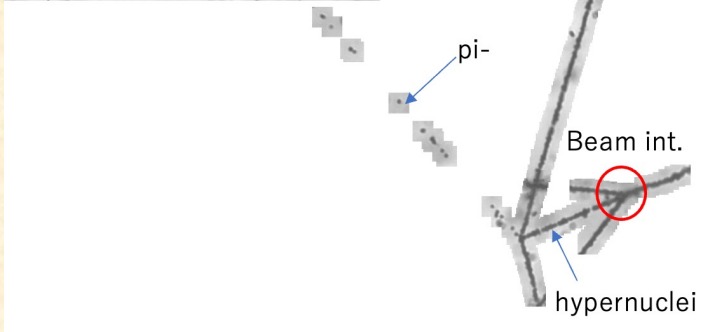
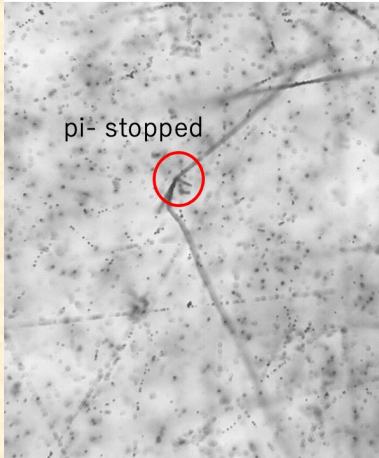
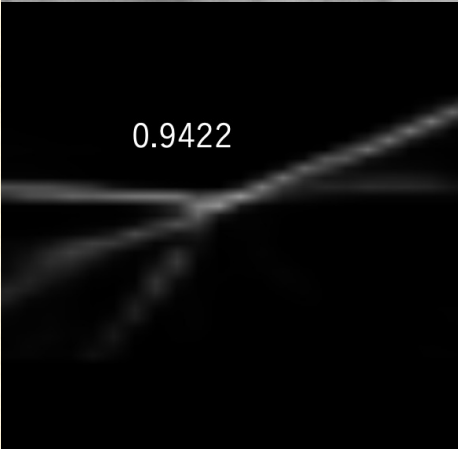
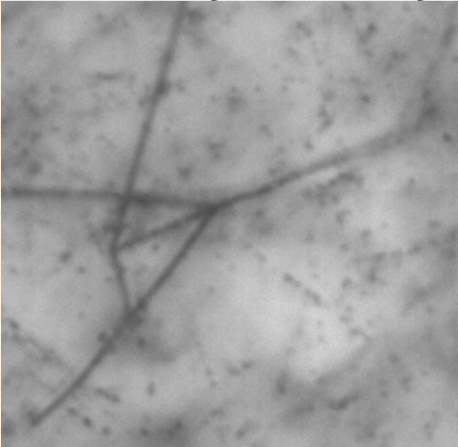
Three-body decay event



Courtesy of Shohei Sugimoto and Manami Nakagawa

Shohei Sugimoto, Master thesis

Three-body decay event



Courtesy of Shohei Sugimoto and Manami Nakagawa

Shohei Sugimoto, Master thesis

Current machine learning developments

Improvements for the hypertriton binding energy

- Automated pion tracking
- Automated emulsion calibration

Detection of three- and multi-body single- Λ hypernuclear decay (from May 2022)

Search for double-strangeness hypernuclei (from June 2022)

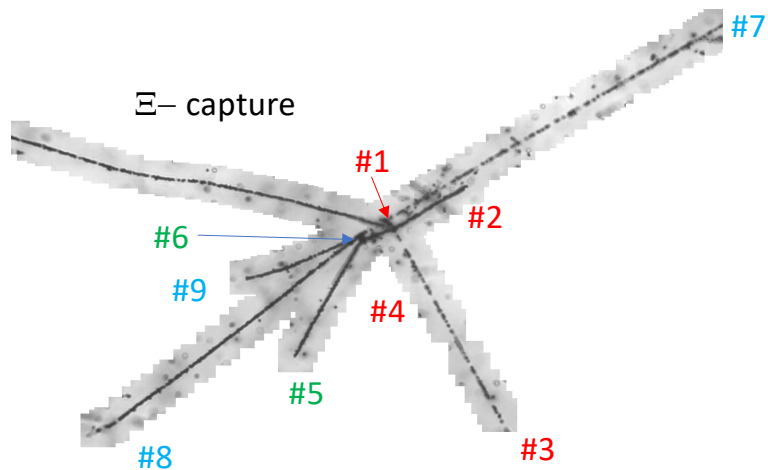
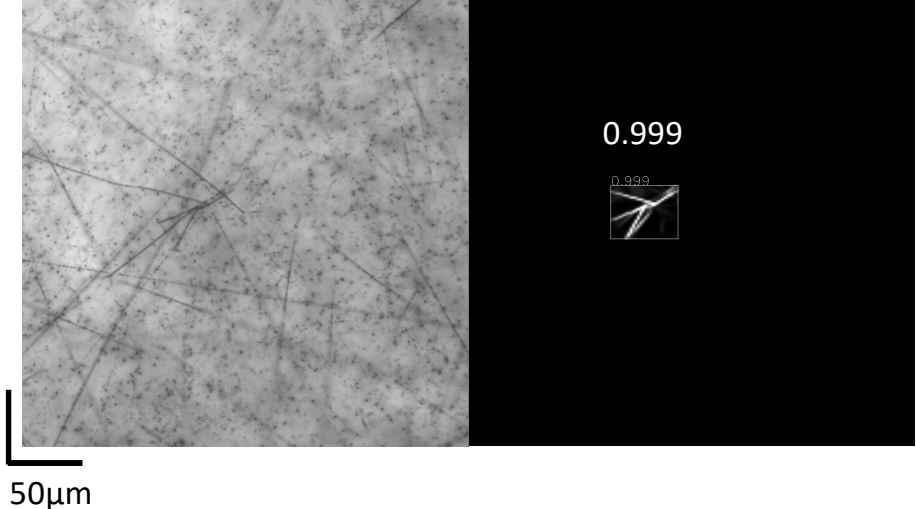
MOD100_PL02_AREA00

V3451

Ξ - capture:
#1: penetrate
#2: stop
#3: stop
#4: decay

second vertex:
#5: stop
#6: decay

third vertex:
#7: measurement ongoing
#8: stop
#9: stop



Courtesy of Yan He and Manami Nakagawa

Only ~ 0.03 % of the entire data analyzed

Yan He, Ph.D. thesis

MOD100_PL02_AREA10

V5171

Beam_int:

#1: decay

second vertex:

#2: decay

#3: stop

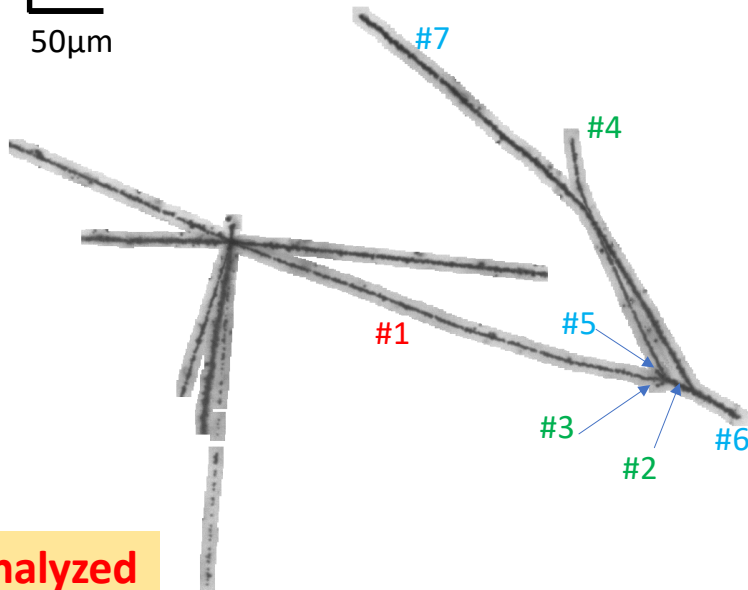
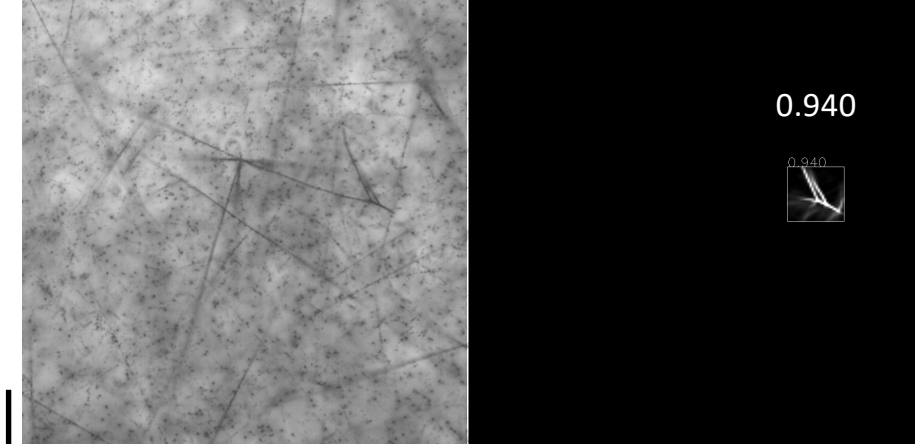
#4: stop

third vertex:

#5: stop

#6: stop

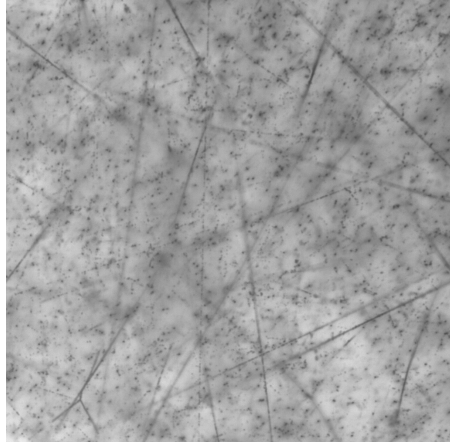
#7: stop



Courtesy of Yan He and Manami Nakagawa

Only ~ 0.03 % of the entire data analyzed

Yan He, Ph.D. thesis



0.911



50 μ m

MOD100_PL02_AREA11

V1322

Beam_int:

#1: decay

second vertex:

#2: decay

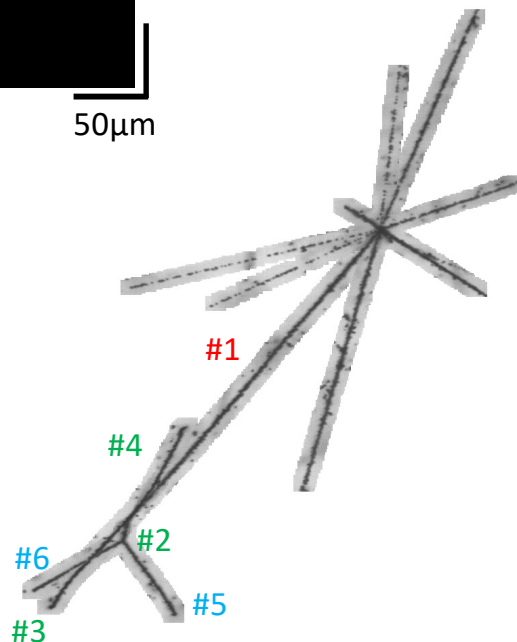
#3: stop

#4: stop

third vertex:

#5: stop

#6: stop



Courtesy of Yan He and Manami Nakagawa

Only ~ 0.03 % of the entire data analyzed

Yan He, Ph.D. thesis

Nuclear Emulsion + Machine Learning Collaboration

- High Energy Nuclear Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Japan
Michi Ando, Wenbo Dou, Hiroyuki Ekawa, Yiming Gao, Chiho Harisaki, Yan He, Risa Kobayashi, Hanako Kubota, Enqiang Liu, Manami Nakagawa, Nami Saito, Takehiko R. Saito, Shohei Sugimoto, Yoshiki Tanaka, Junya Yoshida, Masahiro Yoshimoto, He Wang
- Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Spain
Christophe Rappold
- Department of Engineering, Gifu University
Ayumi Kasagi, Kazuma Nakazawa
- Faculty of Engineering Sciences, Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology, Pakistan
Abdul Muneem
- Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
Yiming Gao, Enqiang Liu
- School of Nuclear Science and Technology, Lanzhou University, China
Yan He, Takehiko R. Saito
- Graduate School of Artificial Intelligence and Science, Rikkyo University, Japan
Masato Taki
- Department of Physics, Saitama University, Japan
Wenbo Dou, Shohei Sugimoto
- Department of Physics, Tohoku University, Japan
Junya Yoshida

Summary

The WASA-FRS experiment at GSI

- Lifetime of hypertriton and ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$
- A state associated with Λnn state
- Proton rich hypernucleus ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{B}$
- Further experiments at GSI/FAIR

Nuclear emulsion + Machine learning

- Binding energy of hypertriton and ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$
- Binding energy of single-strangeness hypernuclei with multi-body decays
- Binding energy of double-strangeness hypernuclei

High Energy Nuclear Physics Lab. at RIKEN since 2019

Hypernuclear physics with

- Heavy ion beams
- Machine learning + Emulsion

Mesic-nuclei and mesic-atoms

Short-range correlations for NN and LN in exotic nuclei

Very precise neutron imaging and CT



Ph.D. student position via the IPA program

Postdoc position via the SPDR program

takehiko.saito@riken.jp

On June 3rd 2022

Assistant:

- Yukiko Kurakata

Staff researchers:

- Yoshiki Tanaka
- He Wang

Postdocs:

- Hiroyuki Ekawa
- Manami Nakagawa

Ph.D. students:

- Vasyl Drozd
- Samuel Escrig
- Yiming Gao
- Yan He
- Ayumi Kasagi
- Enqiang Liu
- Abdul Muneem

Master students:

- Shohei Sugimoto
- Ayari Yanai

Technical staffs:

- Michi Ando
- Chiho Harisaki
- Risa Kobayashi
- Hanako Kubota

Chief scientist:

- Take R. Saito

