

# Recent results and future prospects of the JLab hypernuclear program

## Contents

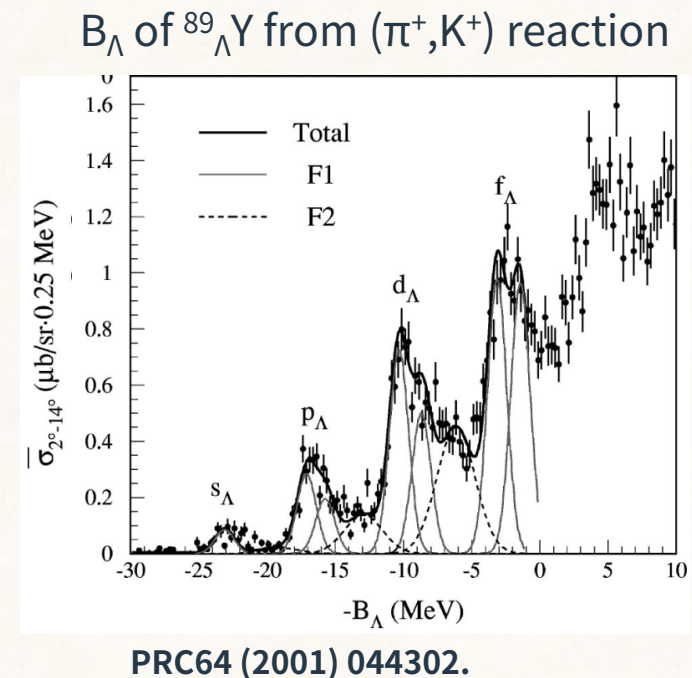
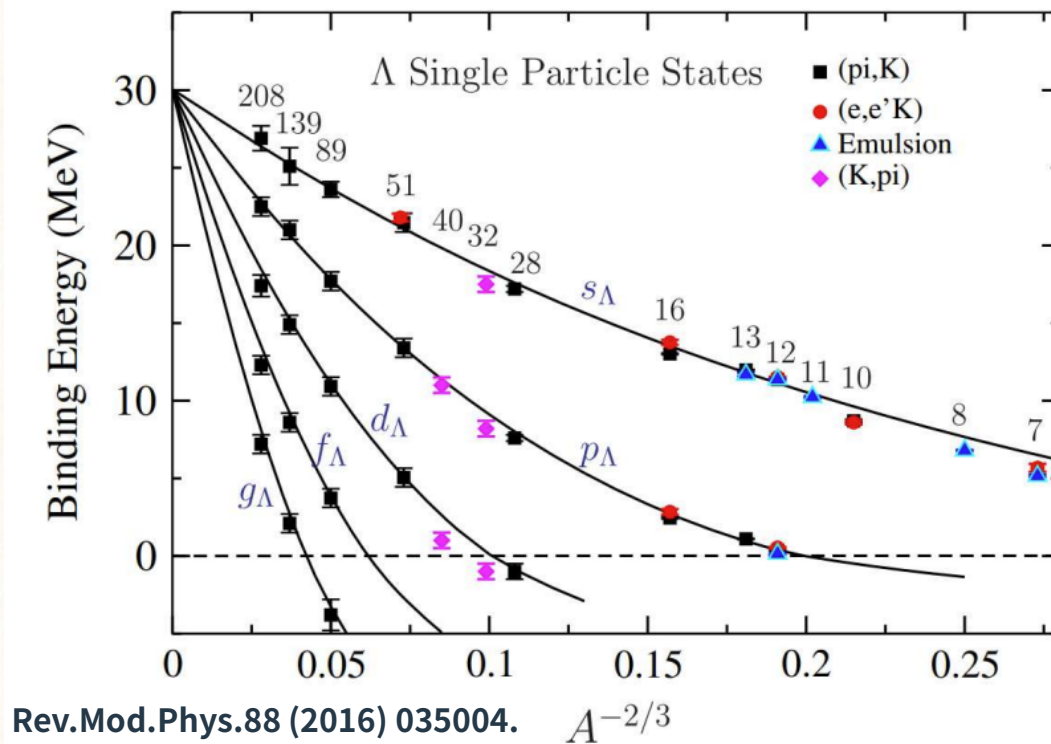
- $(e,e'K^+)$  reaction spectroscopy
- past and recent results
- Search for  $nn\Lambda$
- Future three experiments

The University of Tokyo

Sho Nagao

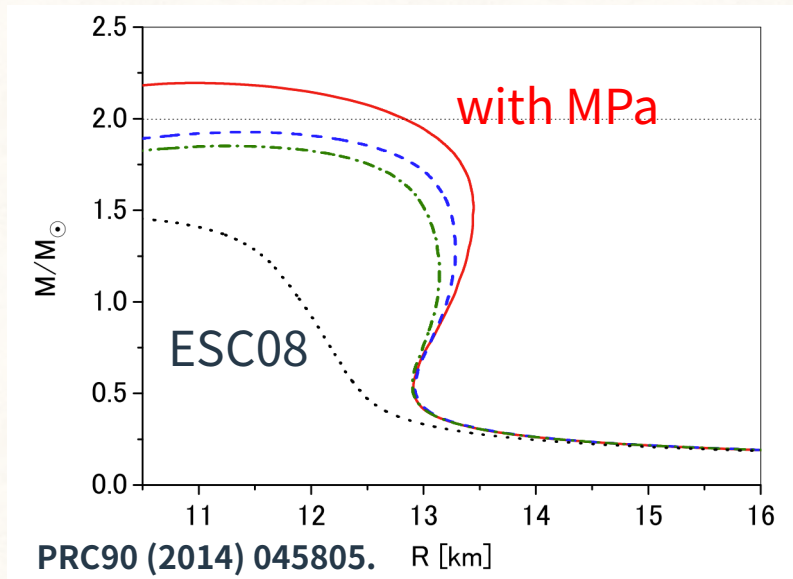
2023/02/14

# Hypernuclear Spectroscopy

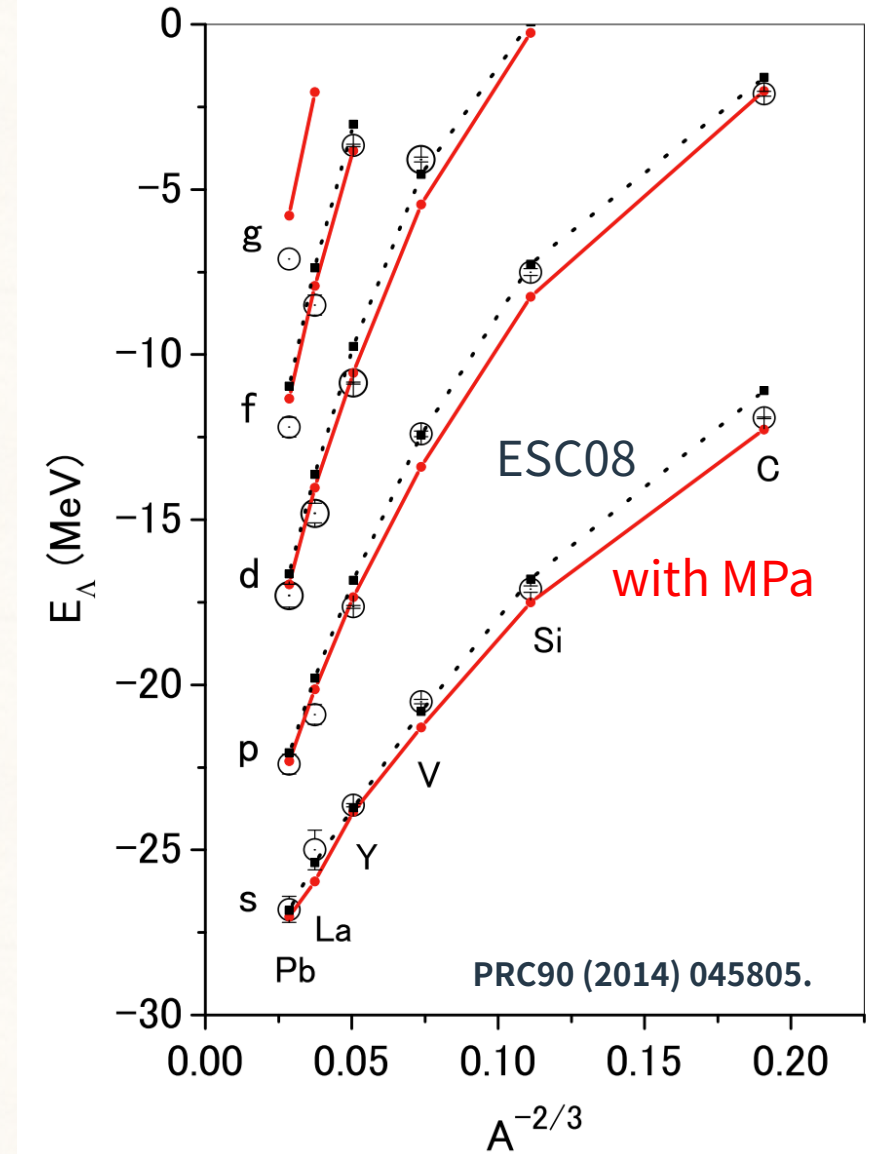


- Deduced  $\Lambda$  potential in nuclear matter from  $A$ -dependence of  $\Lambda$  binding energies in hypernuclei
- Hypernuclear spectroscopies played an important role to measure  $B_{\Lambda}$
- NS is good bench mark to confirm our framework
- Resolving Hyperon-Puzzle is one of the important motivation

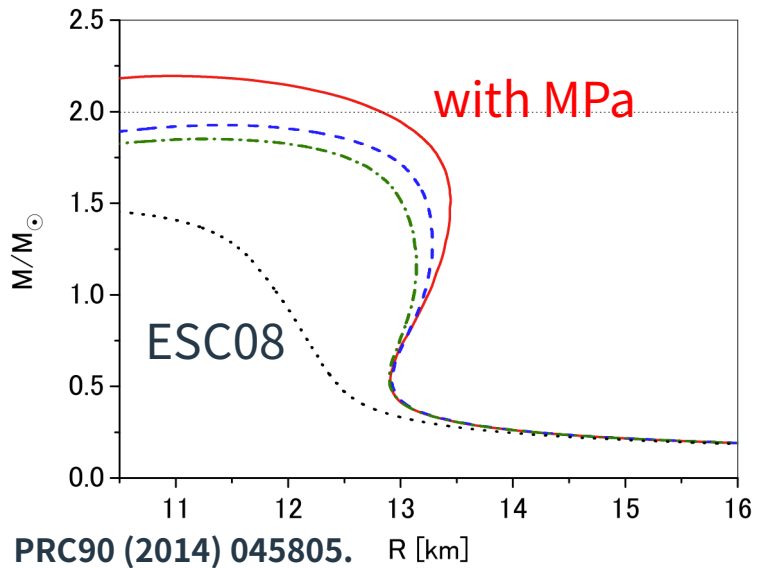
# $\Lambda$ NN 3-body force may make hard-core of NS



- $\Lambda$ NN 3-body repulsive force plays important role to reproduce  $2 \odot$  NS.
- $\Lambda$ NN 3-body force would appear on  $E_{\Lambda}$  shifts of hypernuclei

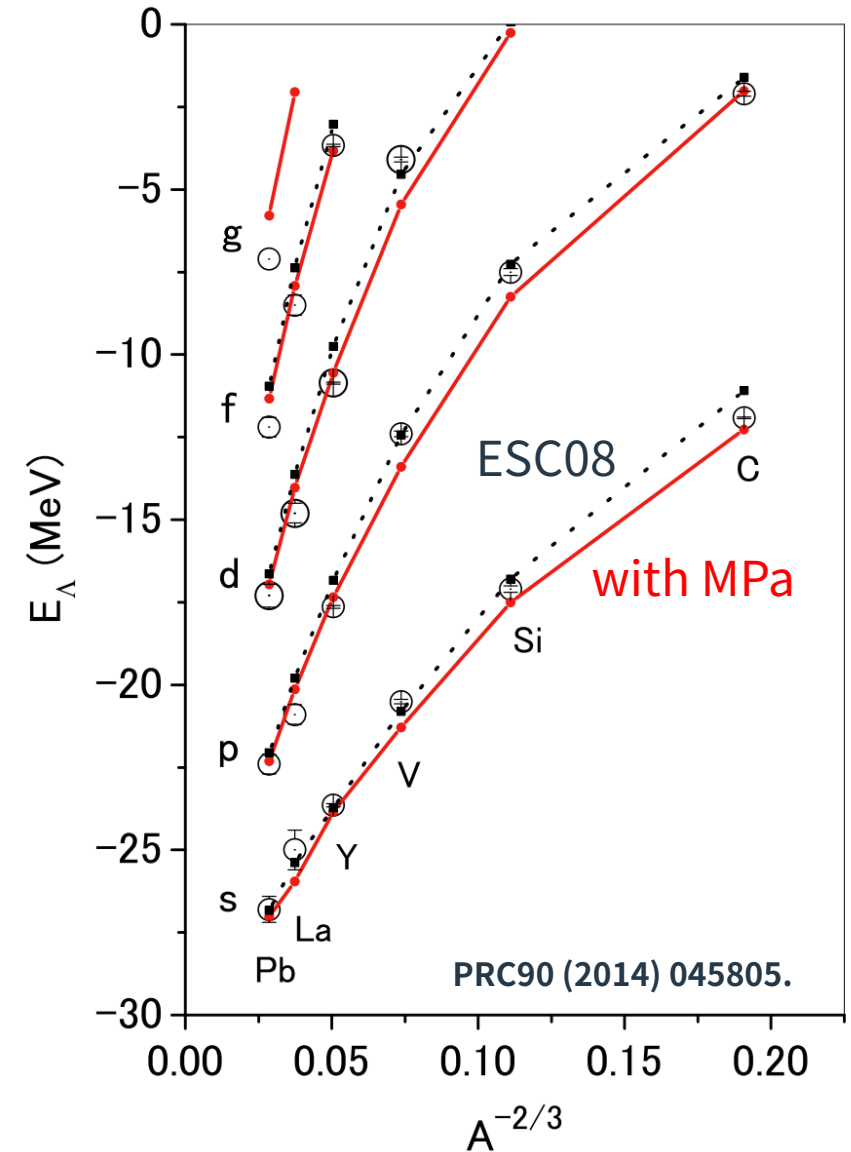
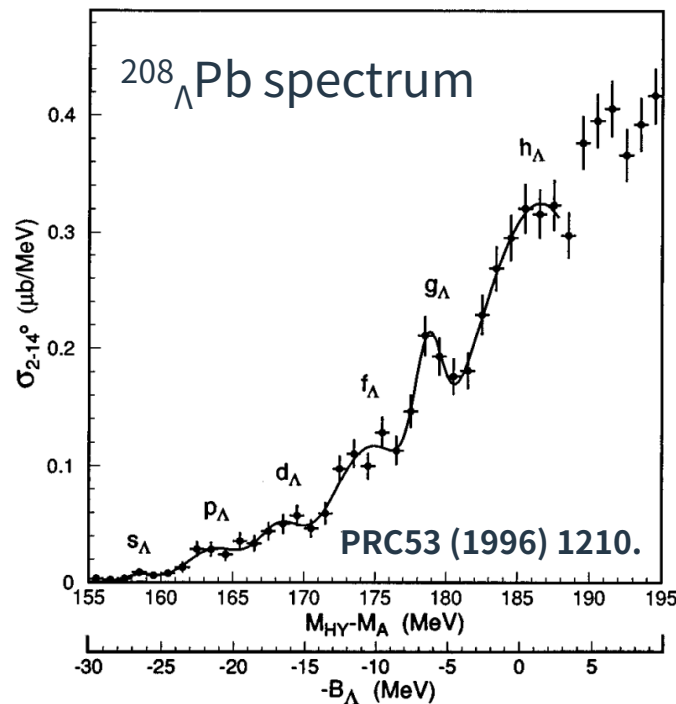


# $\Lambda$ NN 3-body force may make hard-core of NS



- $\Lambda$ NN 3-body repulsive force plays important role to reproduce  $2 \odot$  NS.
- $\Lambda$ NN 3-body force would appear on  $E_\Lambda$  shifts of hypernuclei

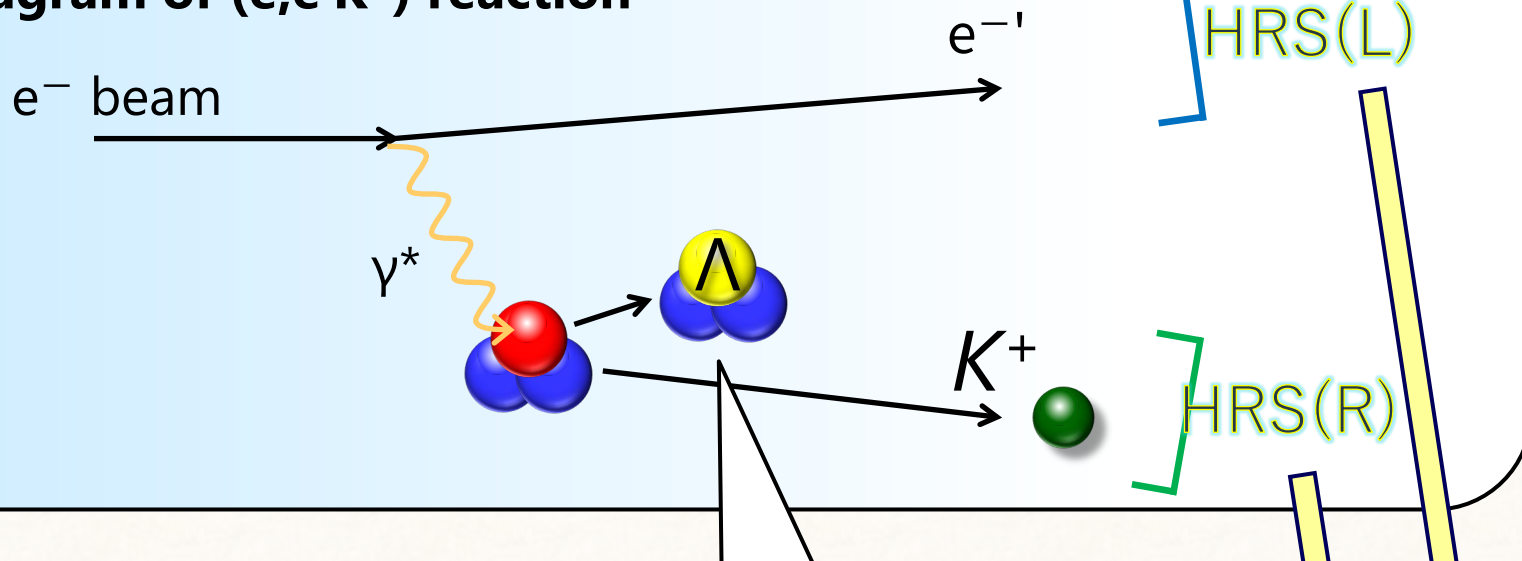
- Hypernuclear measurement with the  $(\pi^+, K^+)$  reaction has not enough accuracy
- High-resolution & High-accuracy measurements are necessary.





# (e,e'K<sup>+</sup>) reaction spectroscopy

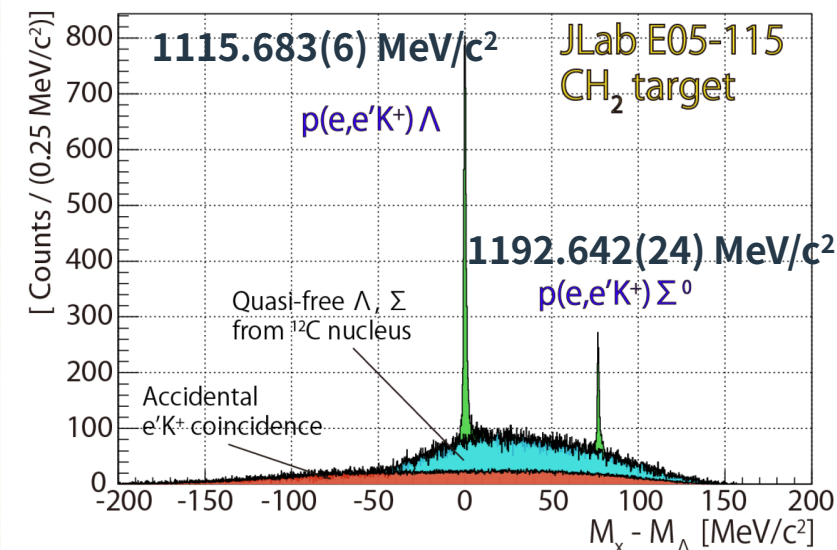
## Diagram of (e,e'K<sup>+</sup>) reaction



$$B_{\Lambda} = M_{\text{core}} + M_{\Lambda} - M_{\text{HYP}}$$

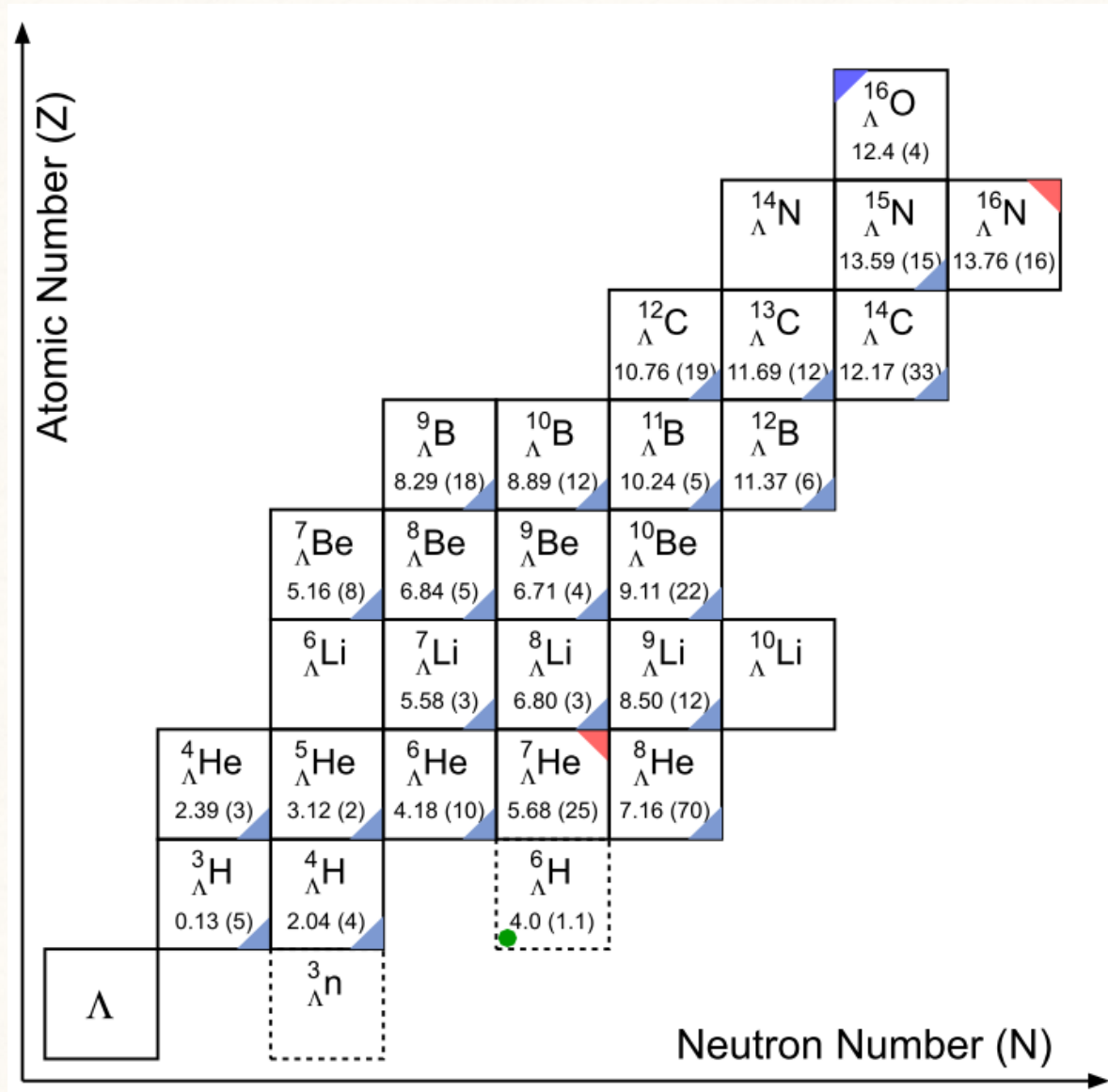
$$= M_{\text{core}} + M_{\Lambda} - \sqrt{(E_e + E_N - E_K - E_{e'})^2 - (\vec{p}_e - \vec{p}_K - \vec{p}_{e'})^2}$$

## p(e,e'K<sup>+</sup>)Λ/Σ<sup>0</sup> spectrum



- Hypernuclear production with primary electron beam via virtual photon
- High-intensity electron beam provides enough yield even for thin fixed target
- Good energy resolution thanks to low-emittance beam and high-resolution spectrometers
- Well known energy calibration sources could be used

# (e,e'K<sup>+</sup>) reaction spectroscopy past and present





# Search for $nn\Lambda$

**PTEP**

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2022** 013D01(19 pages)  
DOI: 10.1093/ptep/ptab158

**The cross-section measurement for the  
 ${}^3\text{H}(e, e'K^+)nn\Lambda$  reaction**

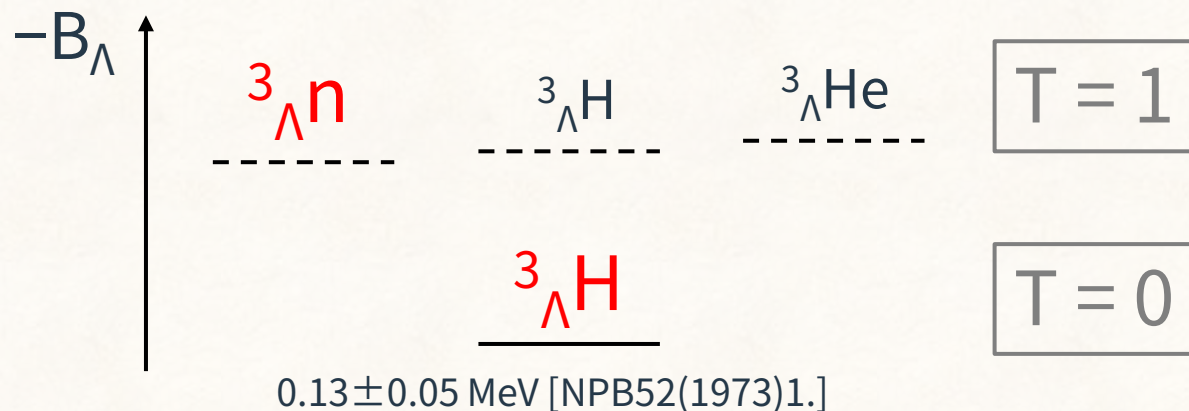
**PHYSICAL REVIEW C **105**, L051001 (2022)**

Letter

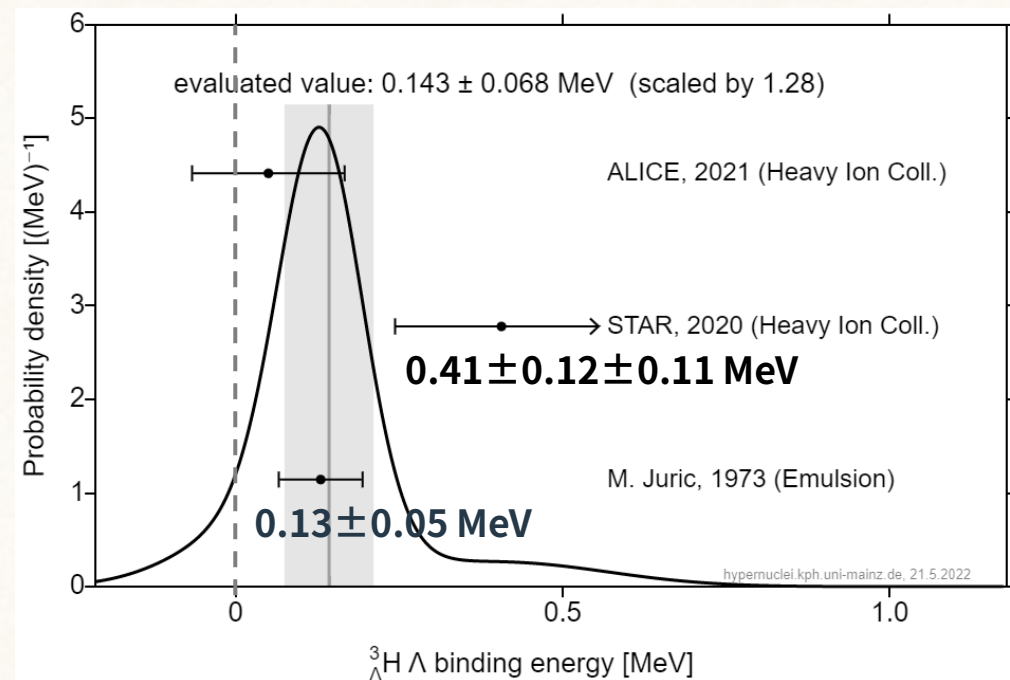
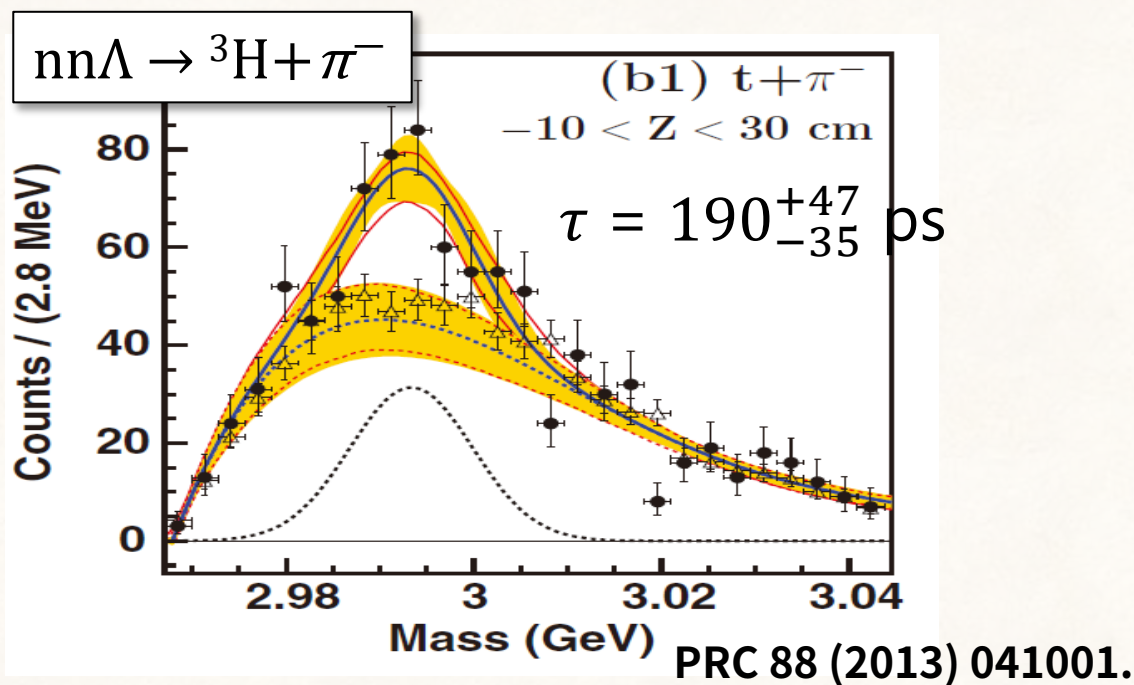
**Spectroscopic study of a possible  $\Lambda nn$  resonance and a pair of  $\Sigma NN$  states using the  $(e, e'K^+)$  reaction with a tritium target**



# A=3 hypernuclei

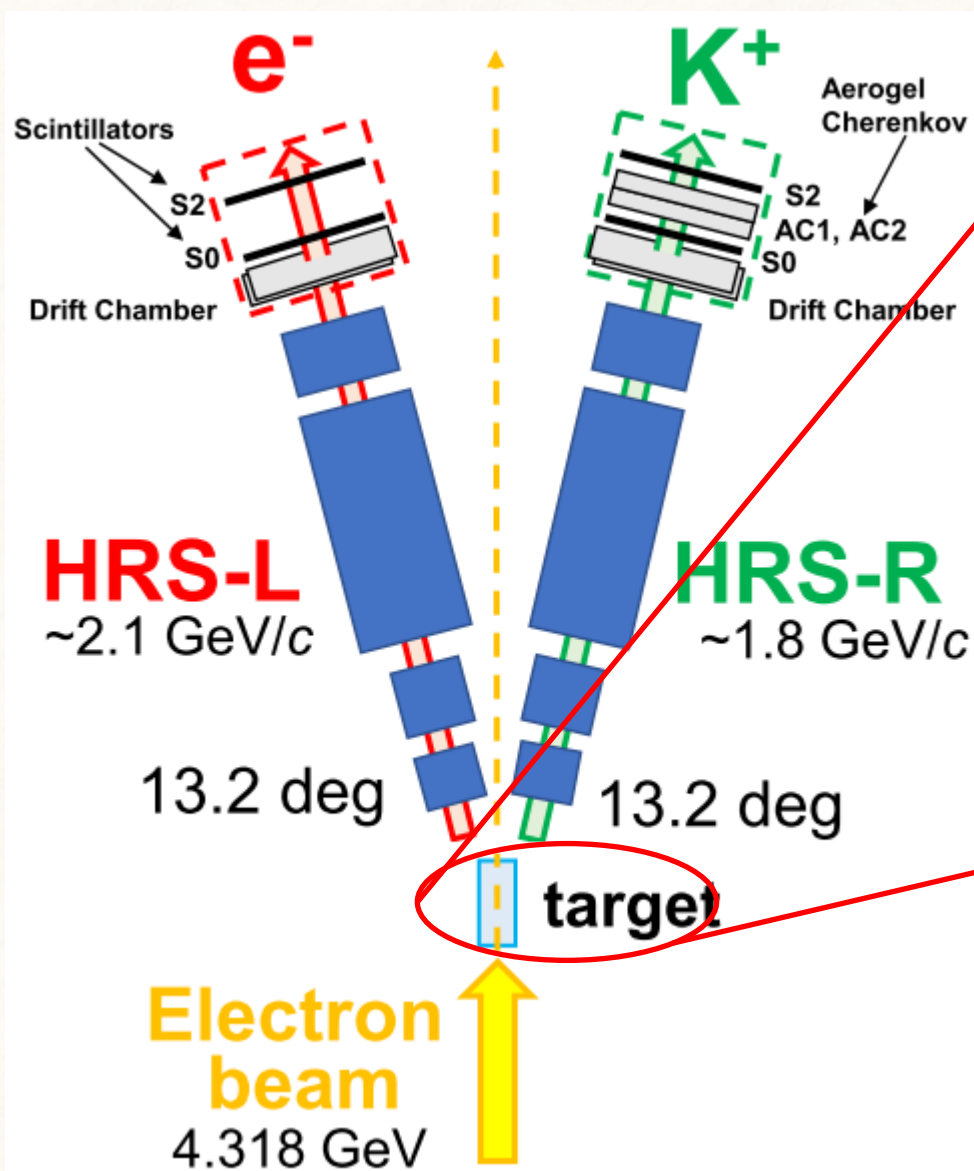


- $nn\Lambda$  is a  $T=1, A=3$  hypernucleus
- Existence of  $nn\Lambda$  is not robust yet
- Possibility of bound/resonance  $nn\Lambda$  if  ${}^3_\Lambda H$  would bound deeply.



Hypernuclei database (<https://hypernuclei.kph.uni-mainz.de/>)

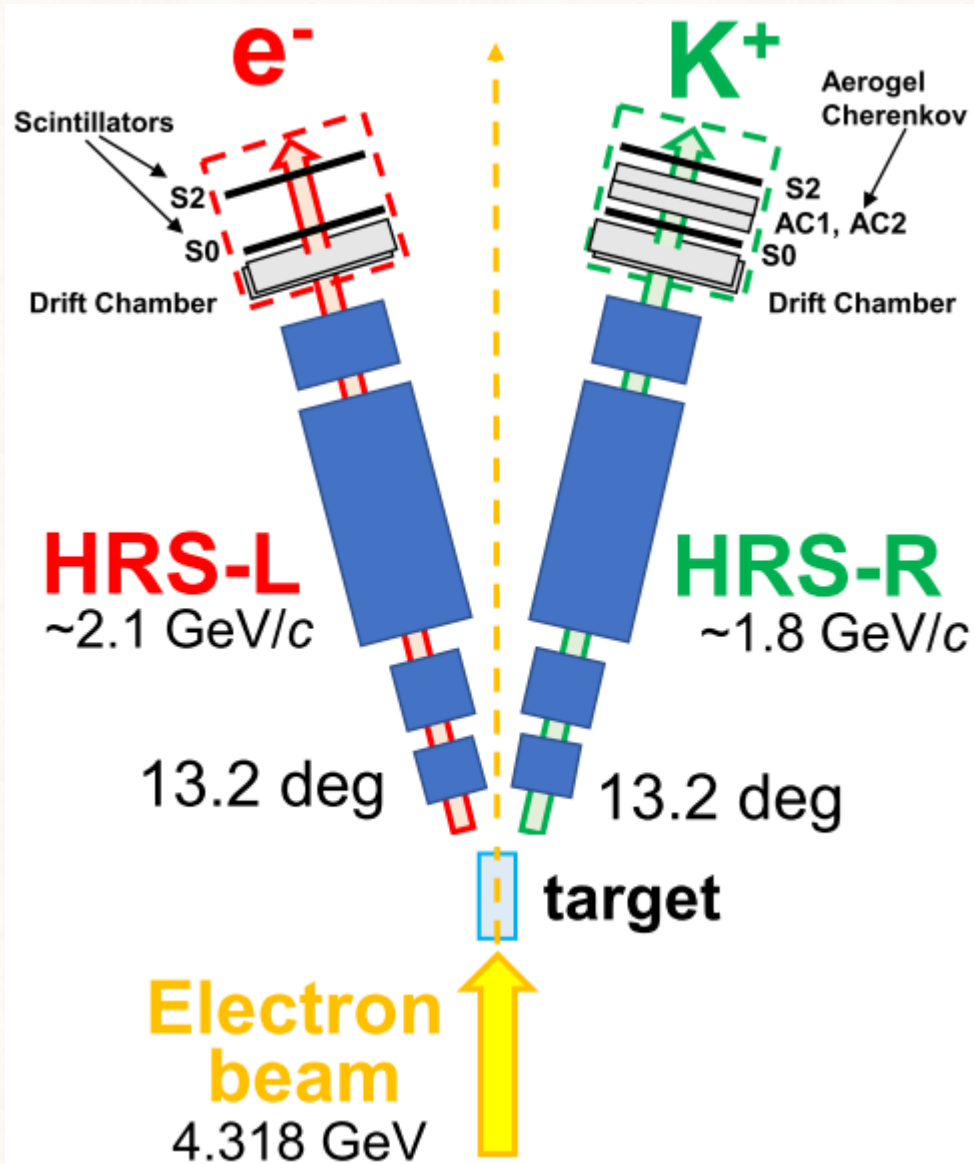
# Experiment w/ cryogenic gas $T_2$ and High-resolution Spectrometers



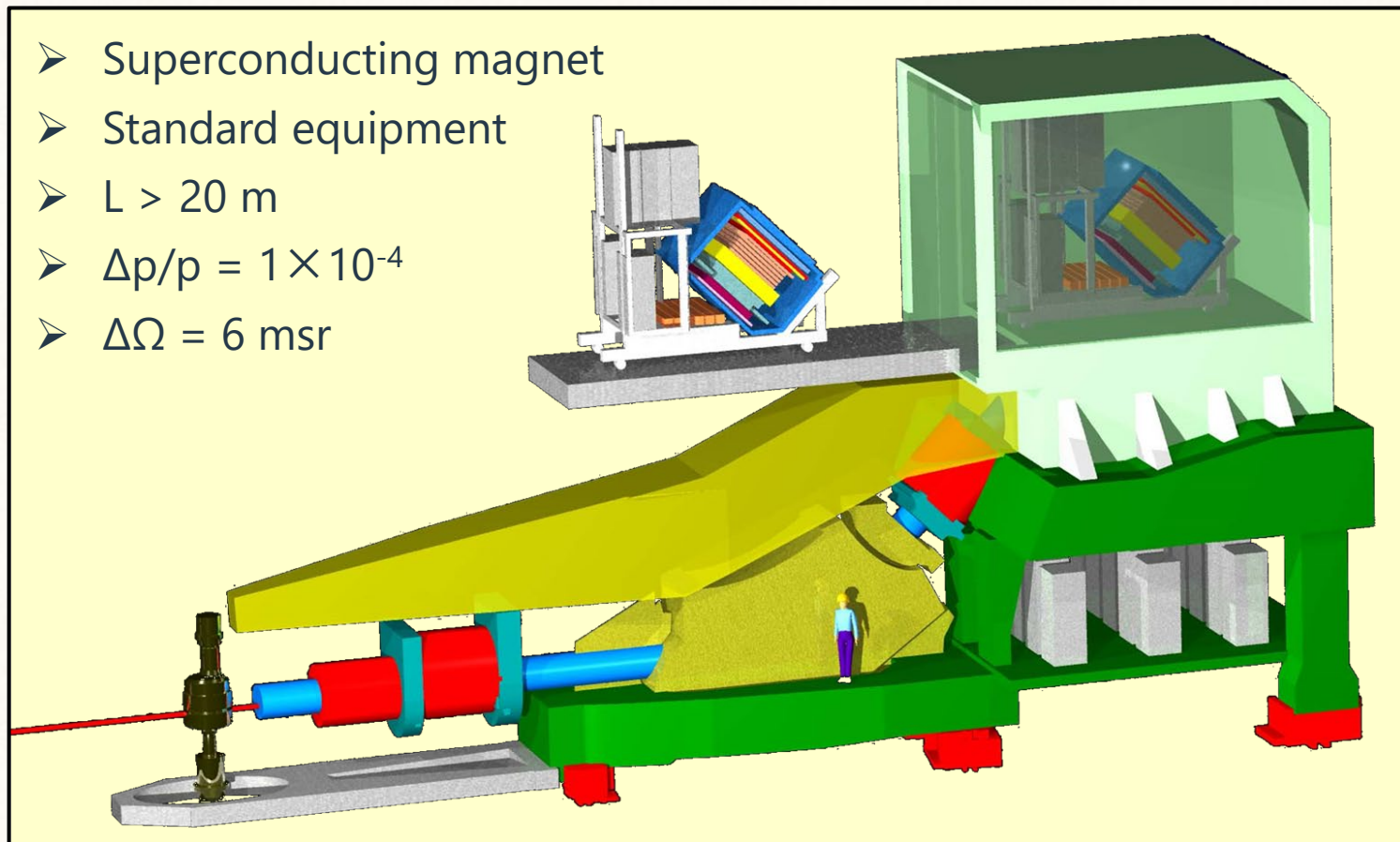
$T_2$  target  
40 K,  $85.1 \pm 0.8$  mg/cm<sup>2</sup>, 40 TBq

$H_2$  target  
40 K,  $70.8 \pm 0.4$  mg/cm<sup>2</sup>

# Experiment w/ cryogenic gas T<sub>2</sub> and High-resolution Spectrometers

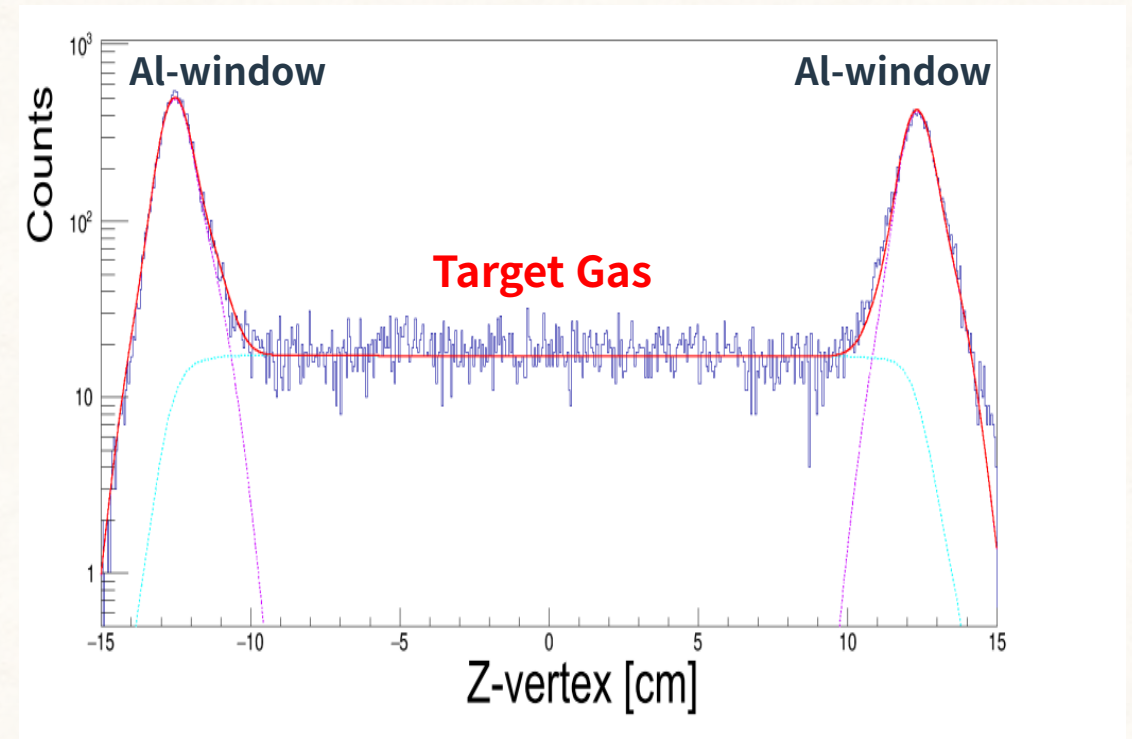
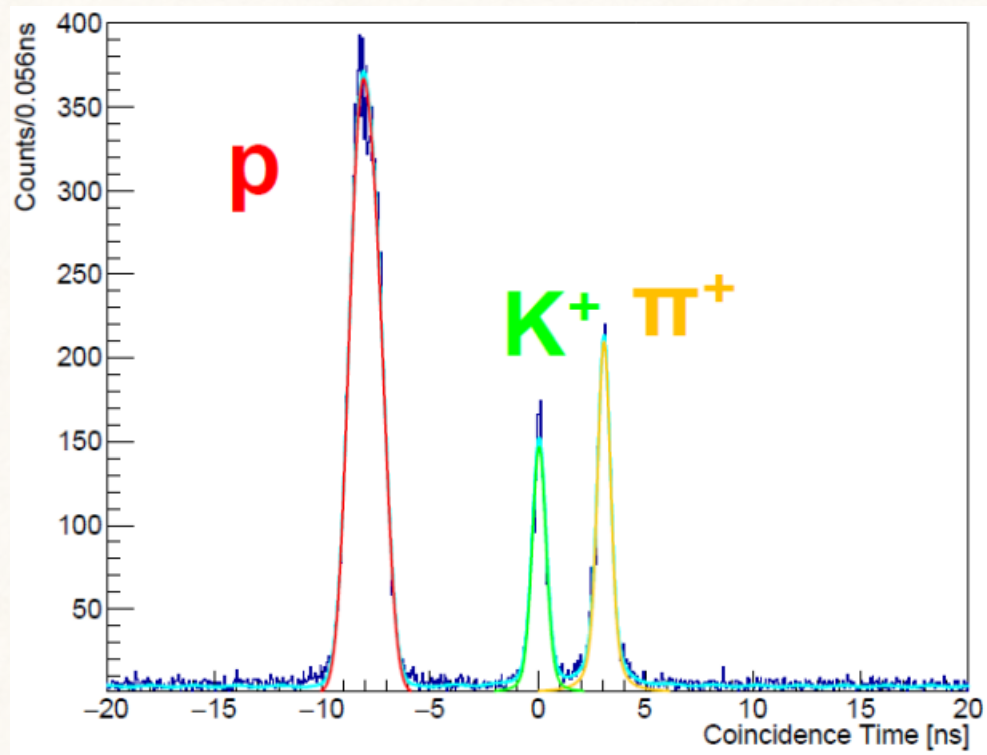


- Superconducting magnet
- Standard equipment
- $L > 20$  m
- $\Delta p/p = 1 \times 10^{-4}$
- $\Delta\Omega = 6$  msr



# Event Selection

- $K^+$  is identified on coincidence time of two spectrometers
- $K^+$  selection with two aerogel-Cherenkov detectors
- Any PID are not necessary for  $e^-$  side
- Reaction points at the target could be measured with  $< 1$  cm resolution on vertex information reconstructed with transfer matrix
- Cryo-gas region and Al-window could be find clearly

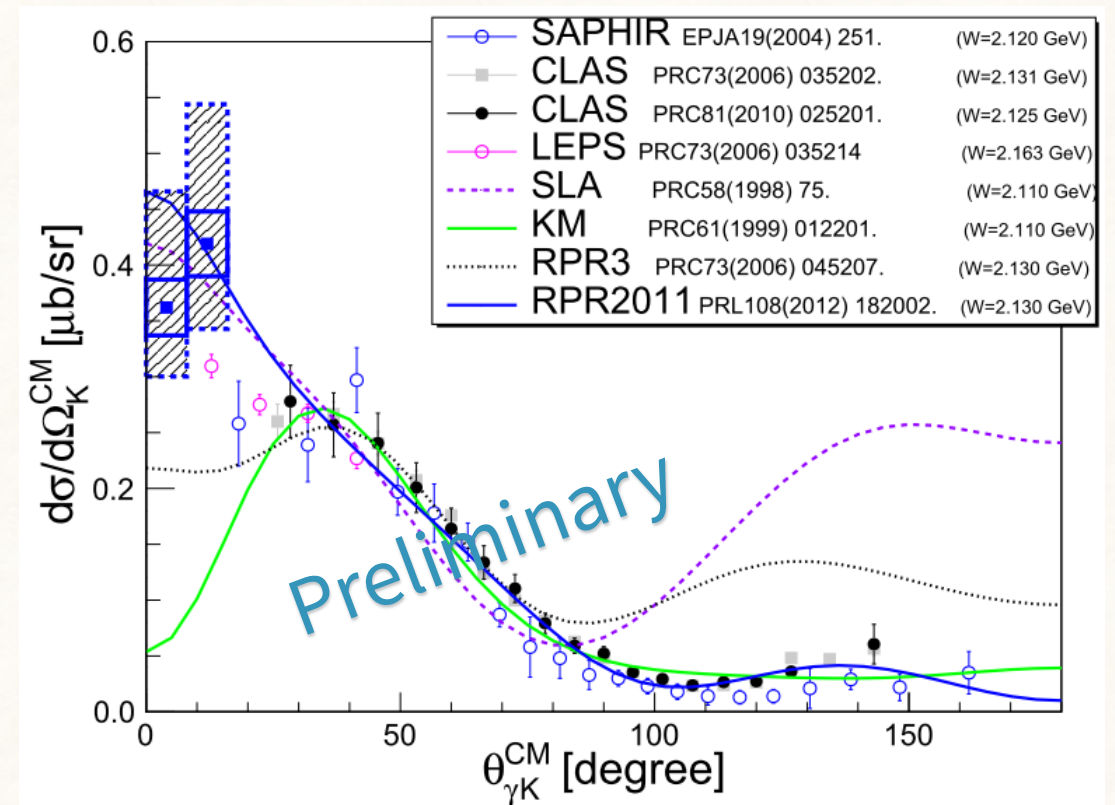
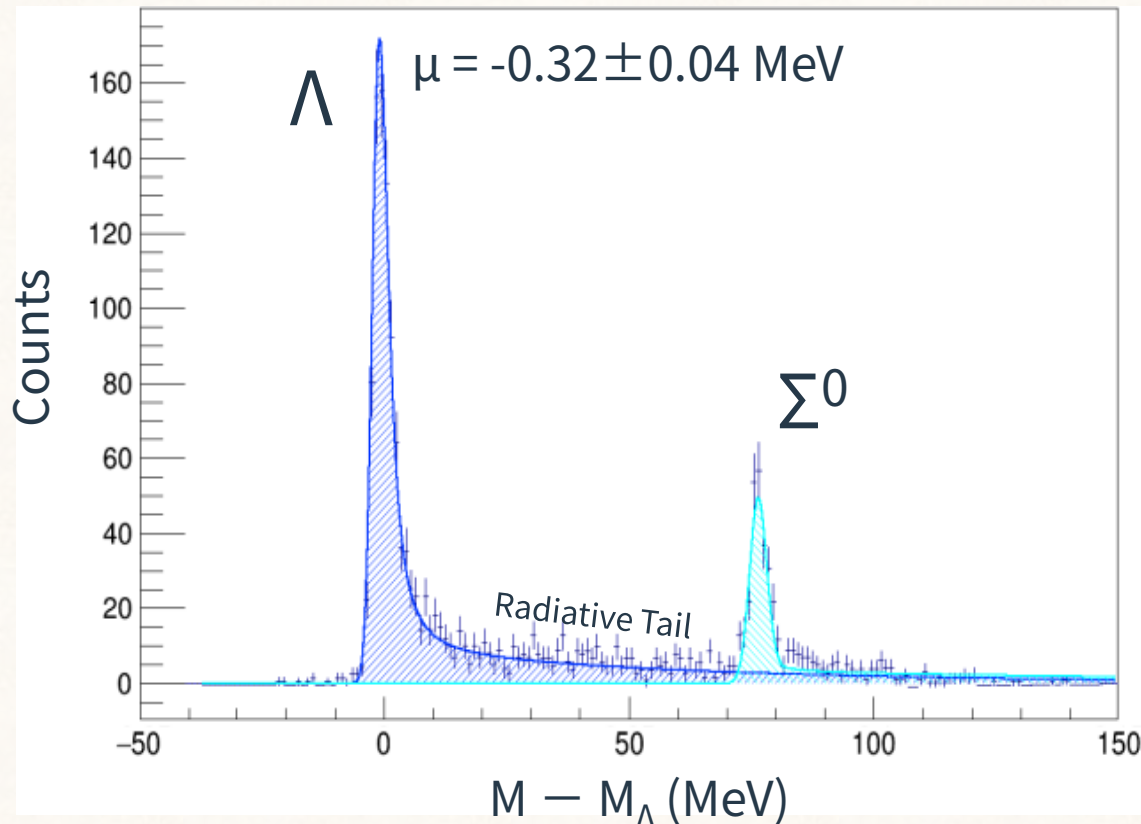




# Energy Calibration with H<sub>2</sub> target

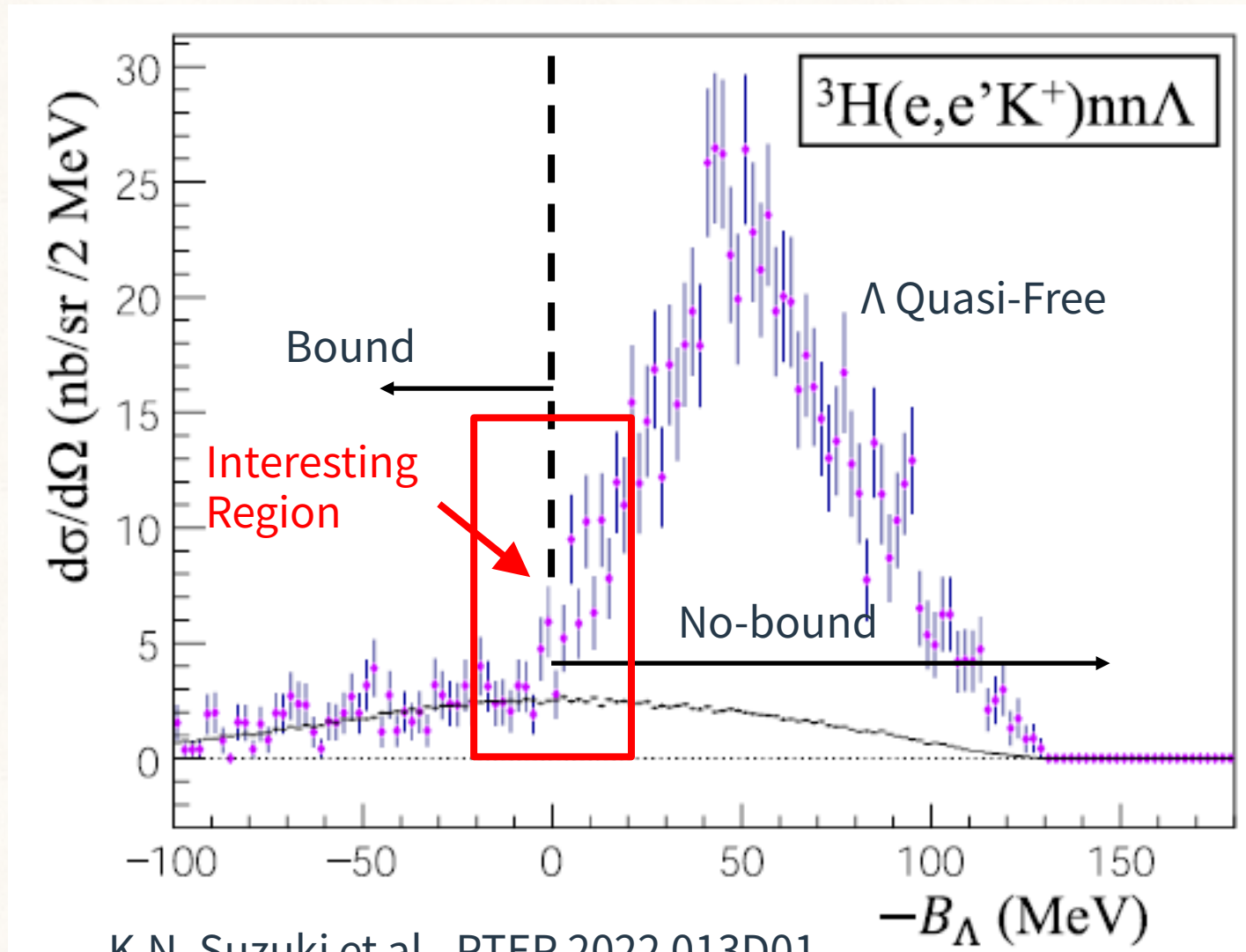
- Mass calibration with  $p(e,e'K^+)\Lambda/\Sigma^0$
- $\Lambda$  Mass resolution is 1.4 MeV (rms)
- Systematic error of peak centroid would be 0.4 MeV

- Measurement of very forward angle with low  $Q^2$  region
- $\Lambda/\Sigma^0$  reaction cross-section at this new kinematical position will be reported.

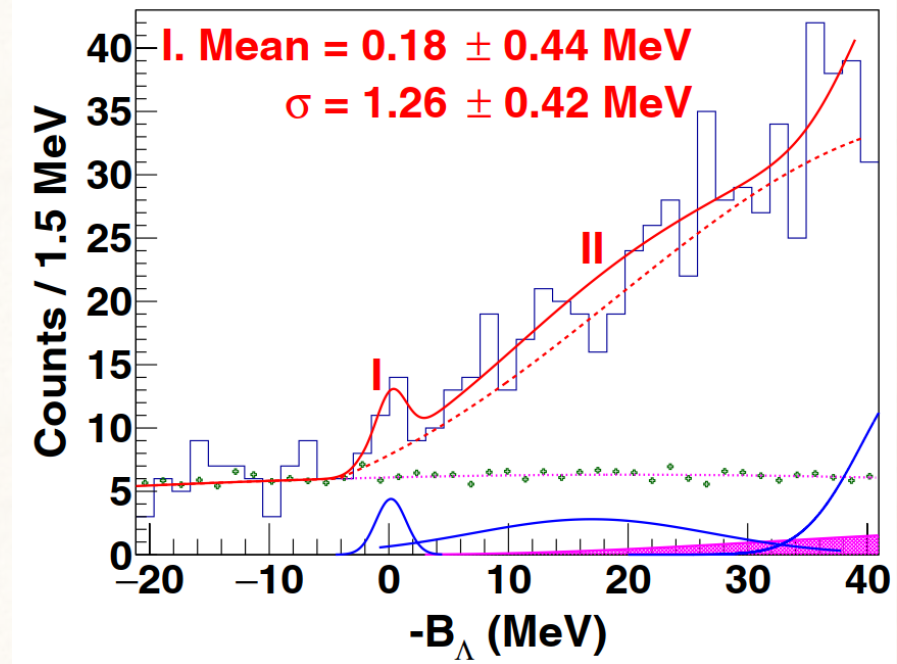
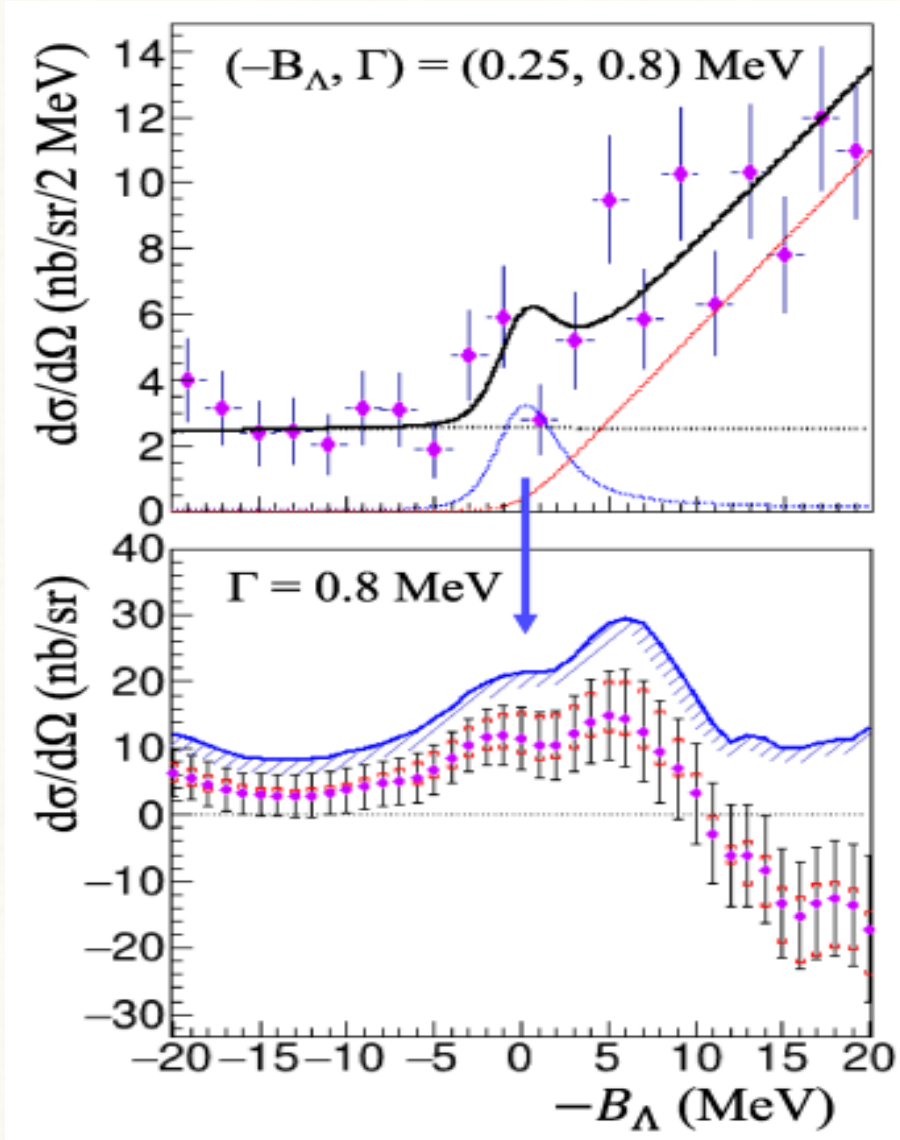




# Missing Mass of $T_2$ target



# Remarks



- Expected resolution  $\sigma = 1.3$  MeV,  $\delta E = 0.4$  MeV
- No robust peak ( $2.7\sigma$ )
- Upper-limits  $21$  nb sr<sup>-1</sup> (90% C.L.)

# Future Projects

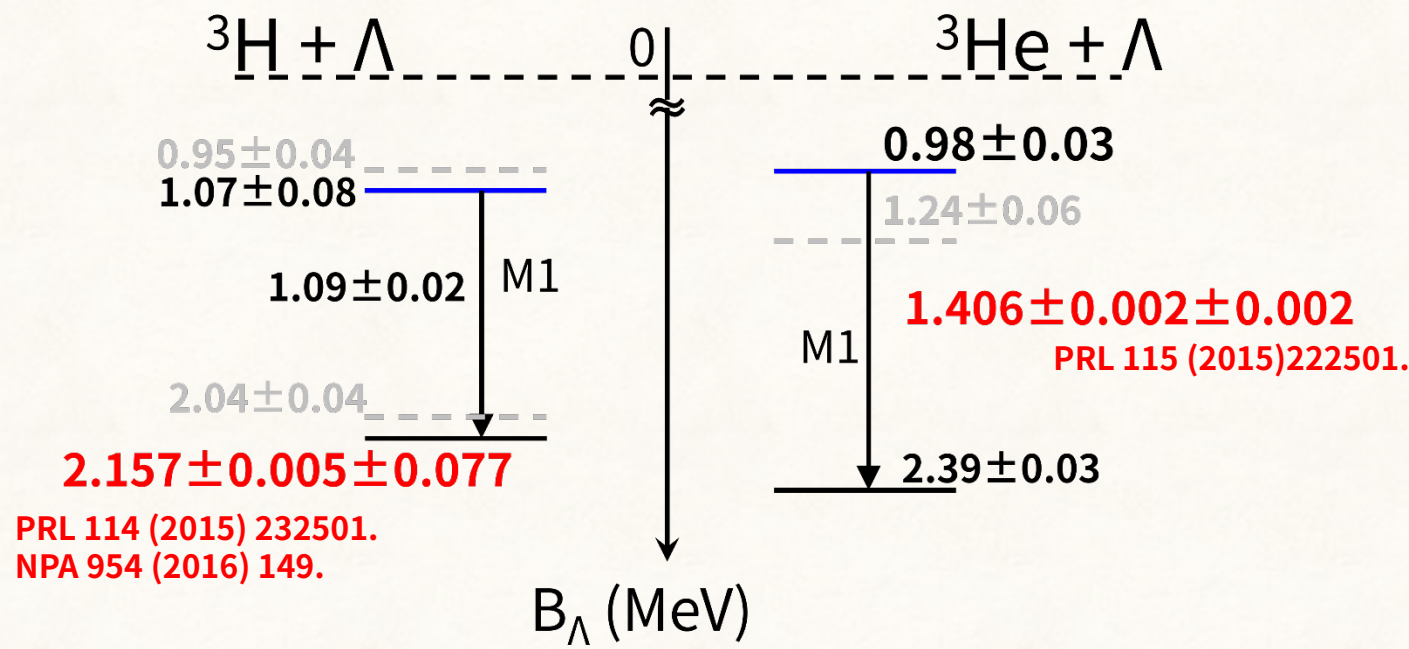
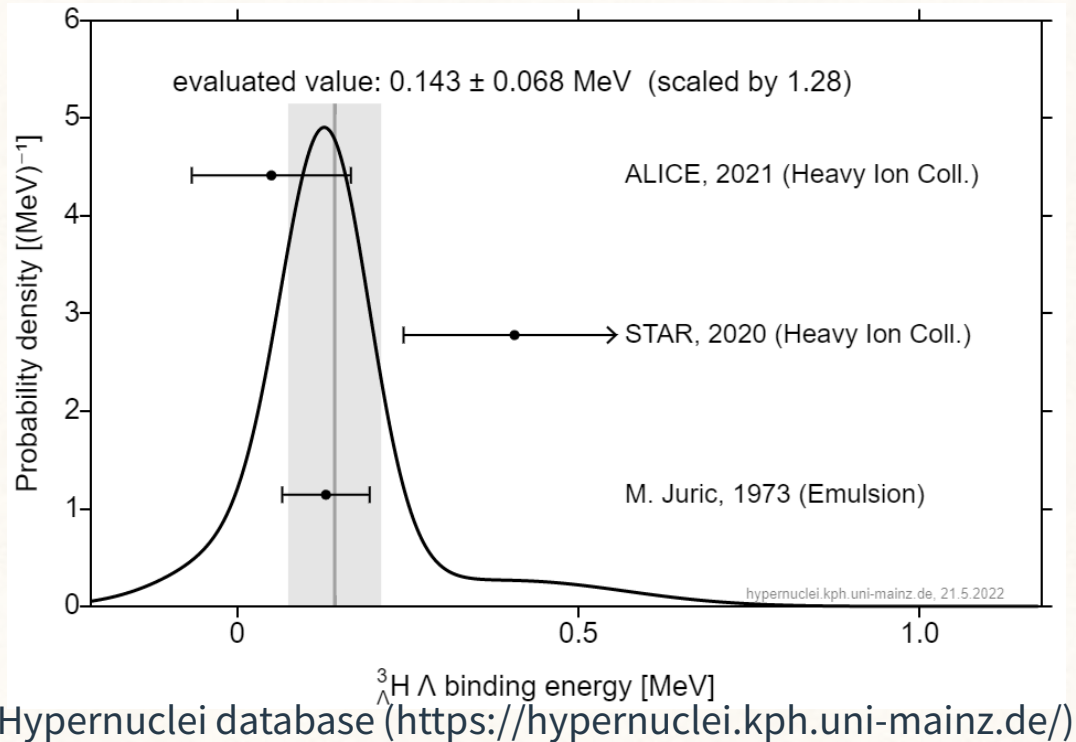
Three experiments are already approved

E12-19-002      Spectroscopy of  ${}^{3,4}_{\Lambda}\text{H}$

E12-15-008      Spectroscopy of hypernuclear isotopes  ${}^{40,48}_{\Lambda}\text{K}$

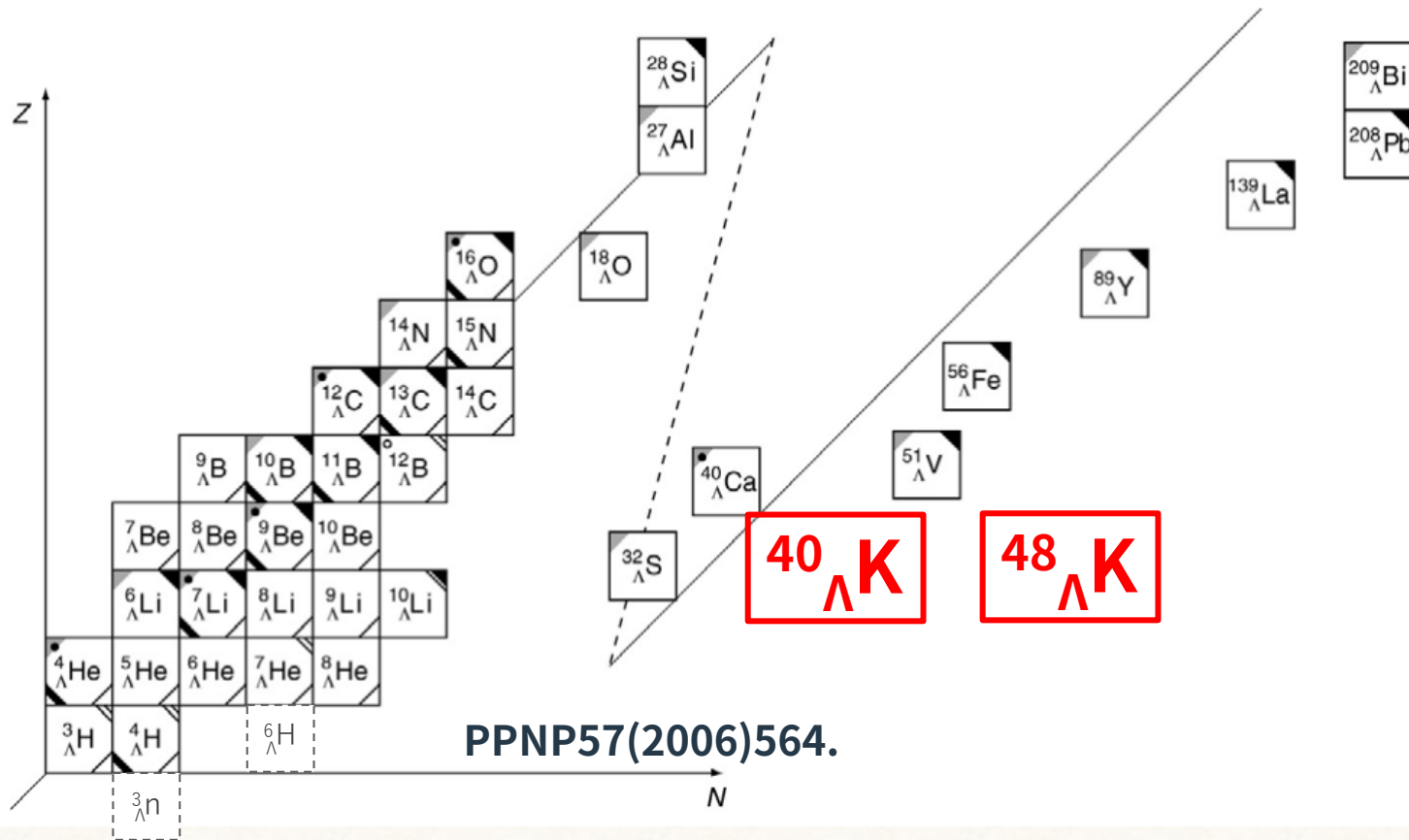
E12-20-013      Spectroscopy of  ${}^{208}_{\Lambda}\text{Ti}$

# ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ , ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}(1^+)$ spectroscopies

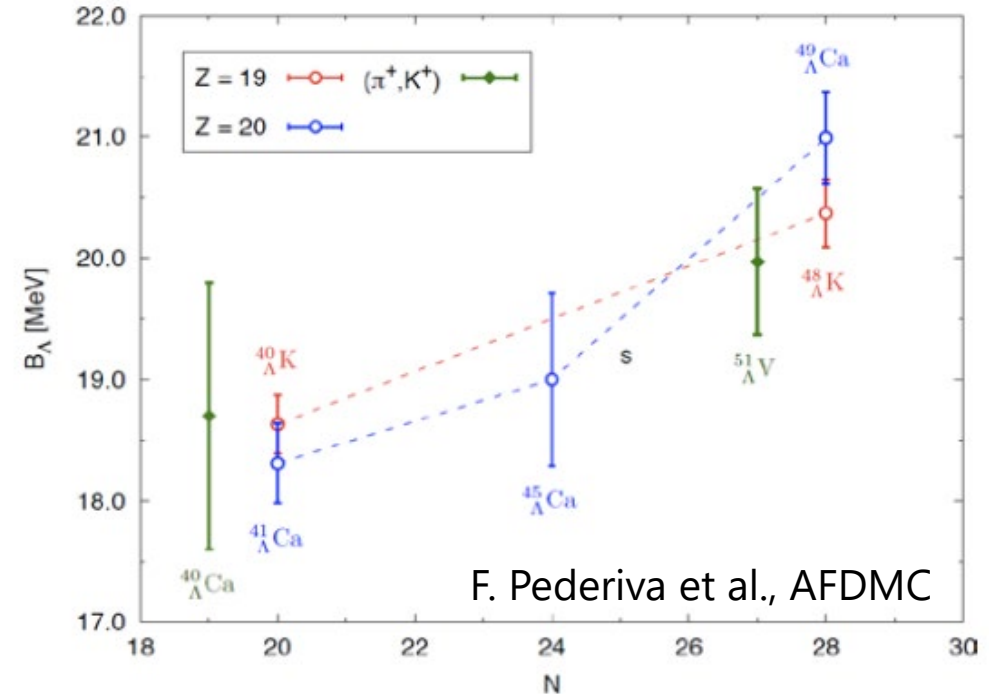


- Precision measurement of  ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ ,  ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}(1^+)$  from  ${}^3\text{He}$  and  ${}^4\text{He}$  cryo-gas target
- Spectroscopy of  ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  will be an independent measurement and resolve a part of hypertriton puzzle
- Measurement of  ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}(1^+)$  will be a new data of charge-symmetry-breaking on  $A=4$  hypernuclear system

# Spectroscopy of $\Lambda$ K isotopes



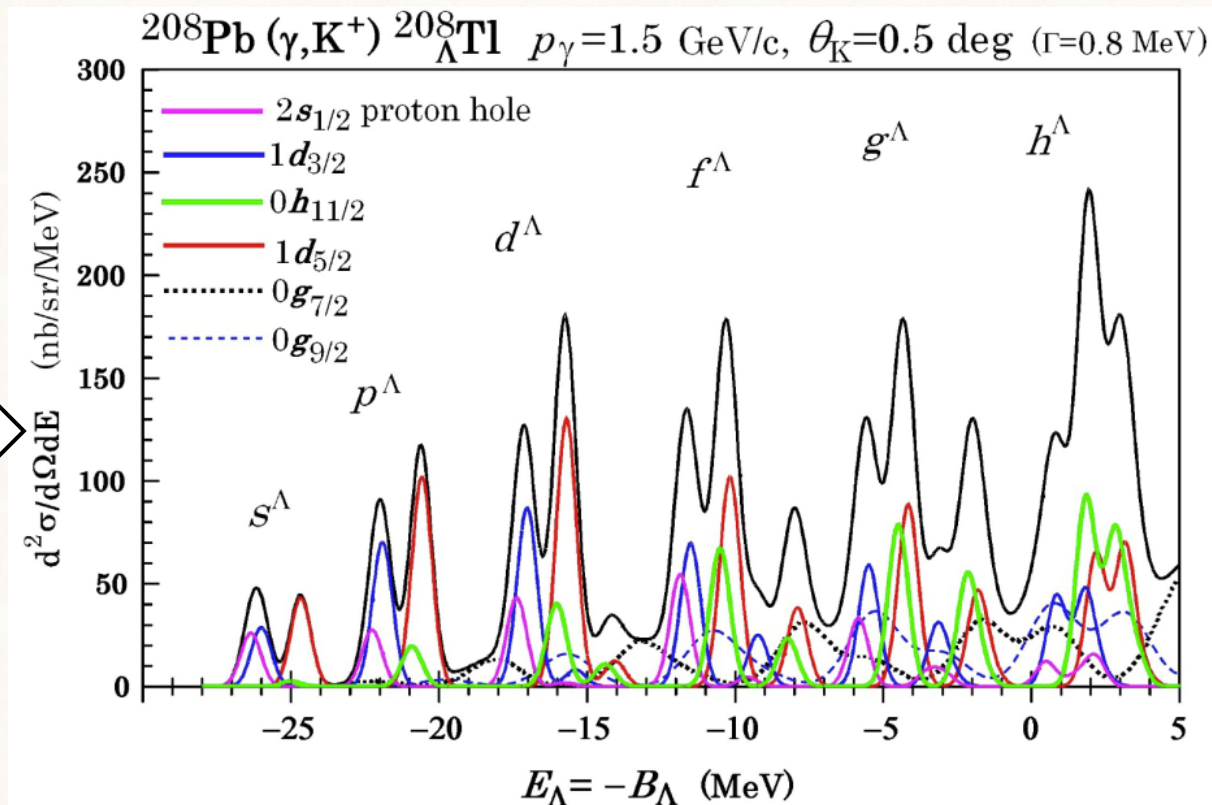
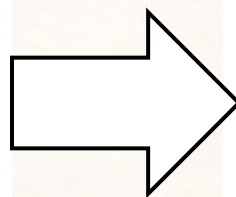
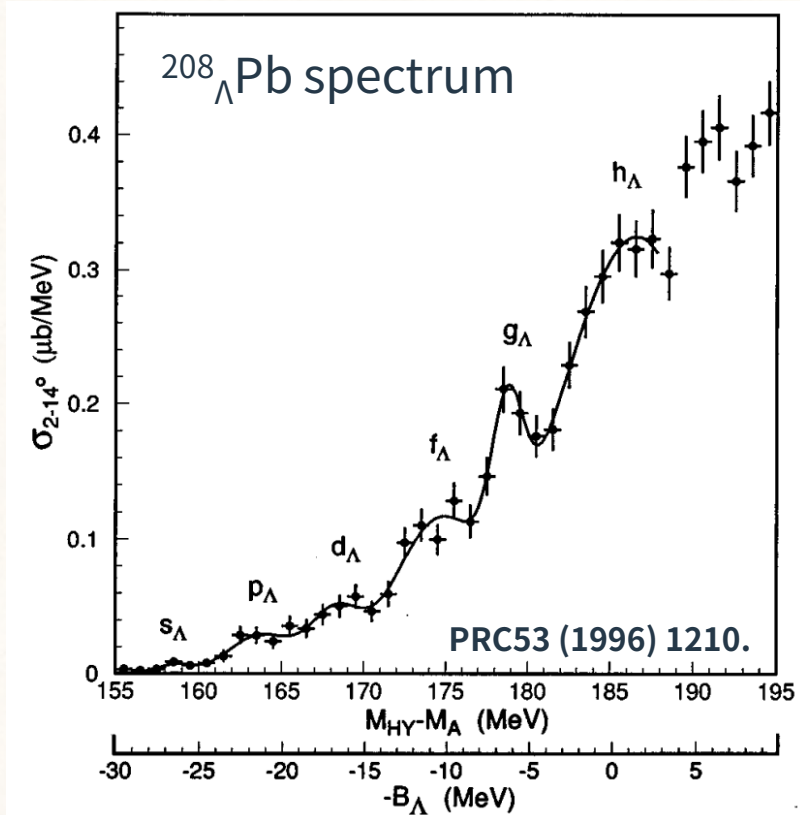
## Isotope dependence in mid-heavy hypernuclei



- Isospin dependence for medium-heavy hypernuclei is really interesting
- $B_{\Lambda}$  shift is expected in the quantum MC assuming isospin dependence  $\Lambda$ NN force, while there are no experimental data
- Measurement is important understanding  $\Lambda$ N &  $\Lambda$ NN interaction nuclear medium

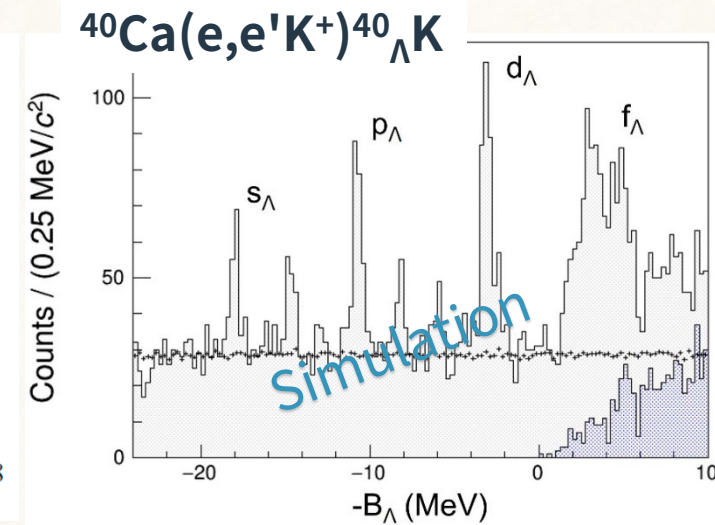
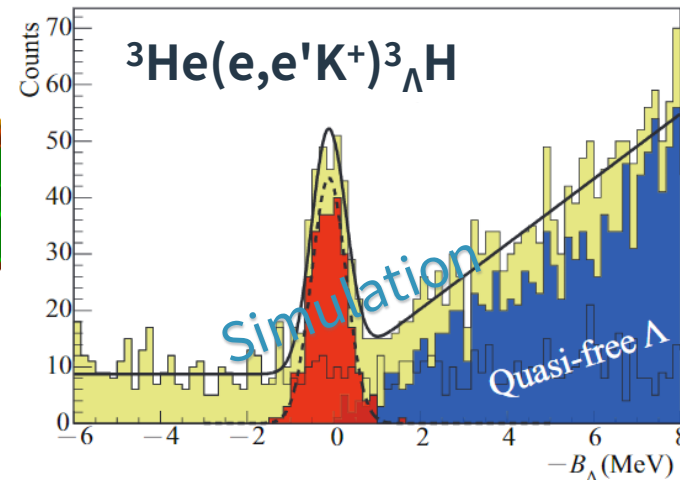
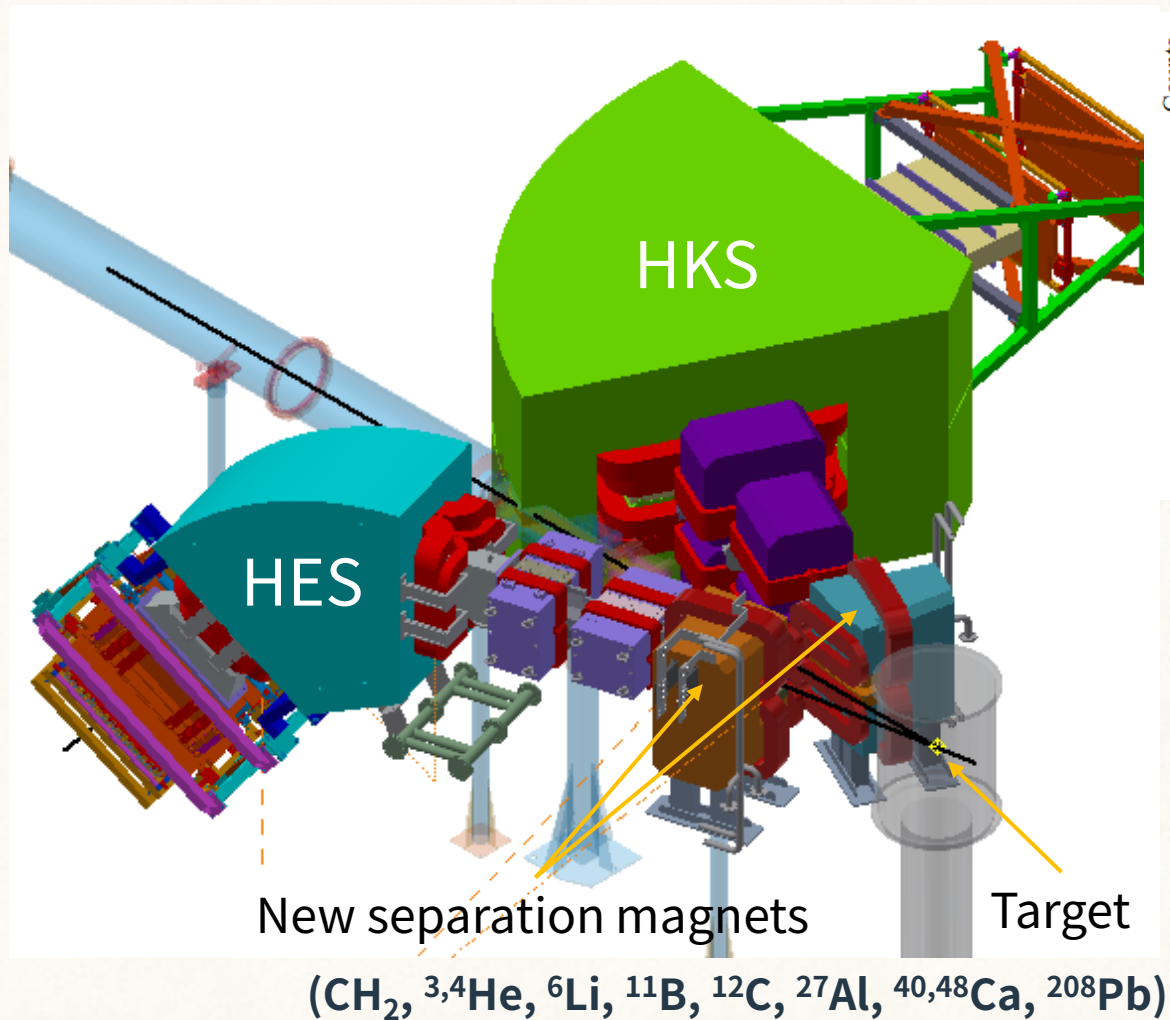


# Spectroscopy of heavy hypernucleus



- Current heavy hypernuclear data of  $(\pi^+, \text{K}^+)$  reaction does not have enough resolution and accuracy
- Measurement by  $(e, e' \text{K}^+)$  reaction would identify peaks rather clearly
- Experimentally challenging due to higher rate of bremsstrahlung background

# Overview of new experiments



- Two existing high-resolution short arm spectrometer together with new separation magnets
- high-yield and lower-background
- Single rate in spectrometer would be reduced by a factor of a few tens.
- $B_{\Lambda}$  measurement of  $\sim 10$  keV precision
- Experiments will be from 2025~

# Summary

- Hypernuclear missing-mass spectroscopy have provided information about  $\Lambda N$  interaction nuclear medium
- $(e,e'K^+)$  reaction spectroscopy has good characteristics measuring  $B_\Lambda$  (High-resolution, High-accuracy)
- ${}^3\text{H}(e,e'K^+)X$  experiment has been performed at JLab Hall-A
  - No robust peaks
- New three experiments are already approval
  - Spectroscopy of  ${}^{3,4}_\Lambda\text{H}$
  - Spectroscopy of hypernuclear isotopes  ${}^{40,48}_\Lambda\text{K}$
  - Spectroscopy of  ${}^{208}_\Lambda\text{Ti}$