

# Search for deeply bound Kaonic nuclear states via $^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \text{n})$ reaction at J-PARC

Yue Ma  
Advanced Meson Science Laboratory,  
RIKEN

on behalf of E15 collaboration

# Outline

- ✿ Introduction:  
Physics motivation & current status
- ✿ Our approach:  
E15@J-PARC
- ✿ Summary & outlook

# Beginning of the story ...

## Particle Data Group, 2013th edition

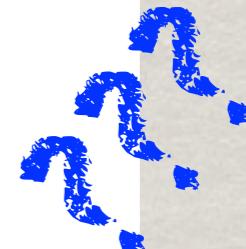
$\Lambda(1405)$   $1/2^-$

$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^-)$  Status: \*\*\*\*

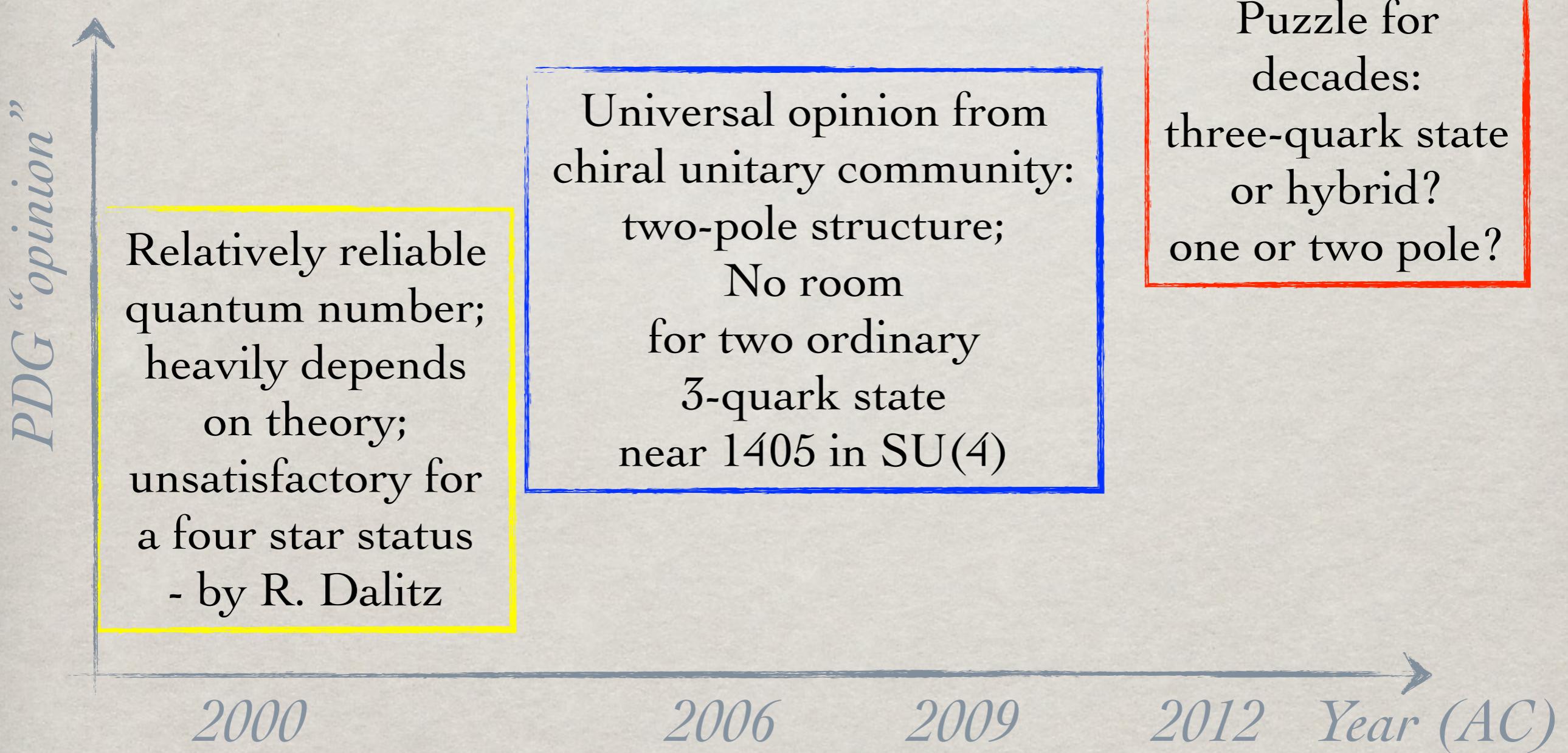
The nature of the  $\Lambda(1405)$  has been a puzzle for decades: three-quark state or hybrid; two poles or one. We cannot here survey the rather extensive literature. See, for example, CIEPLY 10, KISSLINGER 11, and SEKIHARA 11, for discussions and earlier references.

It seems to be the universal opinion of the chiral-unitary community that there are two poles in the 1400-MeV region. ZYCHOR 08 presents experimental evidence against the two-pole model, but this is disputed by GENG 07A. See also REVAL 09, which finds little basis for choosing between one- and two-pole models.

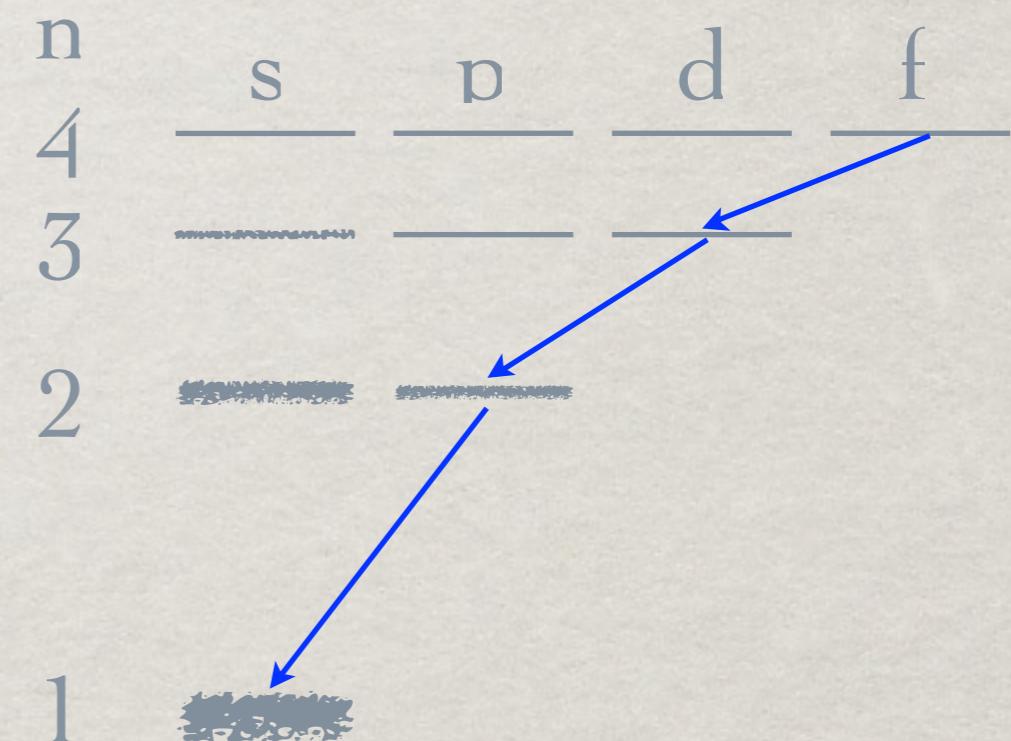
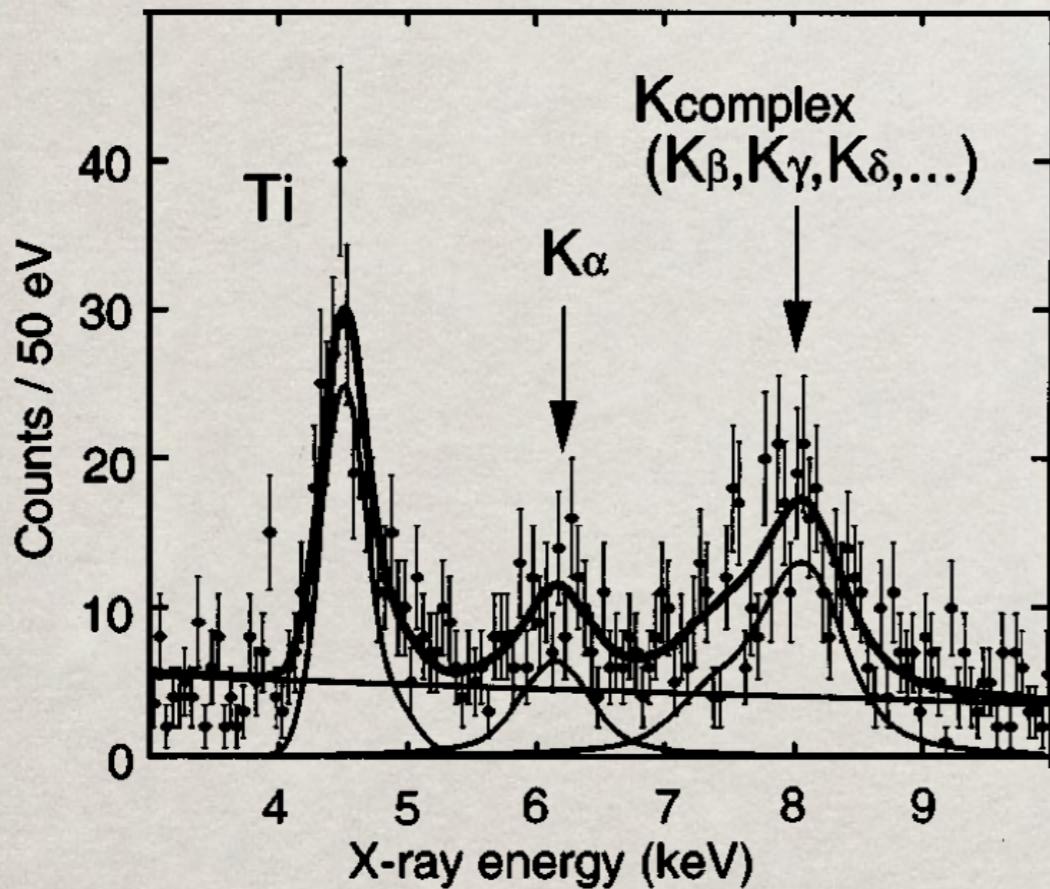
A single, ordinary three-quark  $\Lambda(1405)$  fits nicely into a  $J^P = 1/2^-$  SU(4)  $\bar{4}$  multiplet, whose other members are the  $\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ ,  $\Xi_c(2790)^+$ , and  $\Xi_c(2790)^0$ ; see Fig. 1 of our note on “Charmed Baryons.”



# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: $\Lambda(1405)$

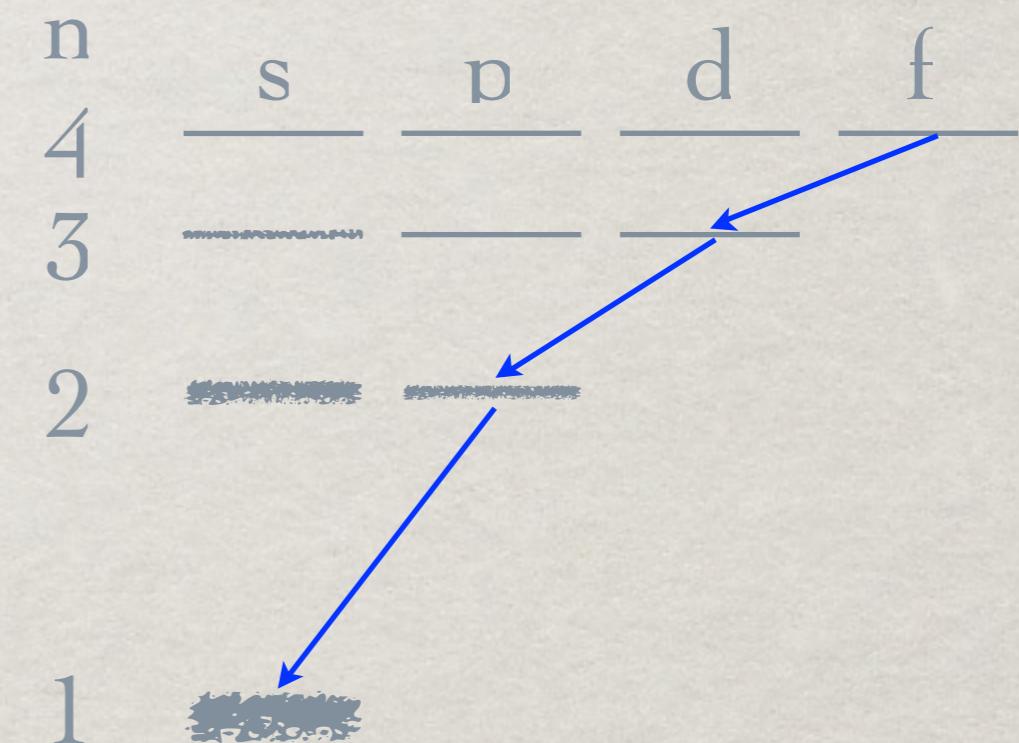
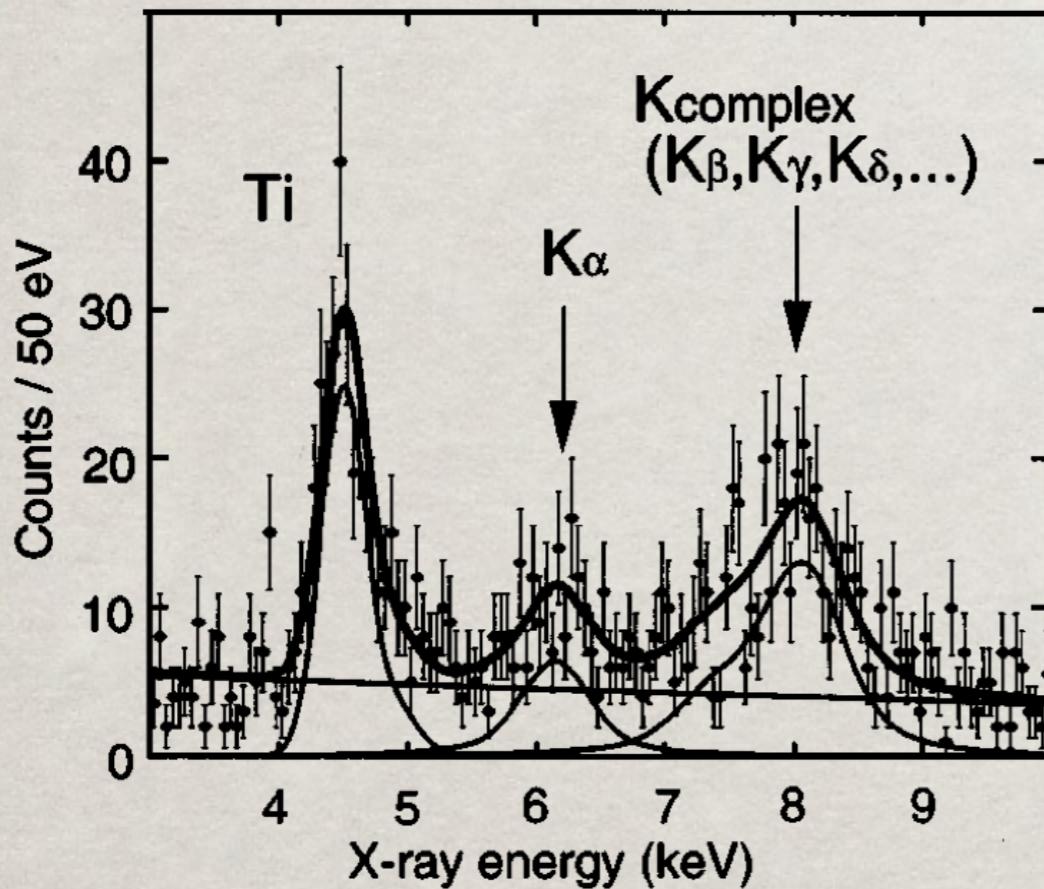


# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: Kaonic atom



$Re(V) = -50 \sim -200$  MeV

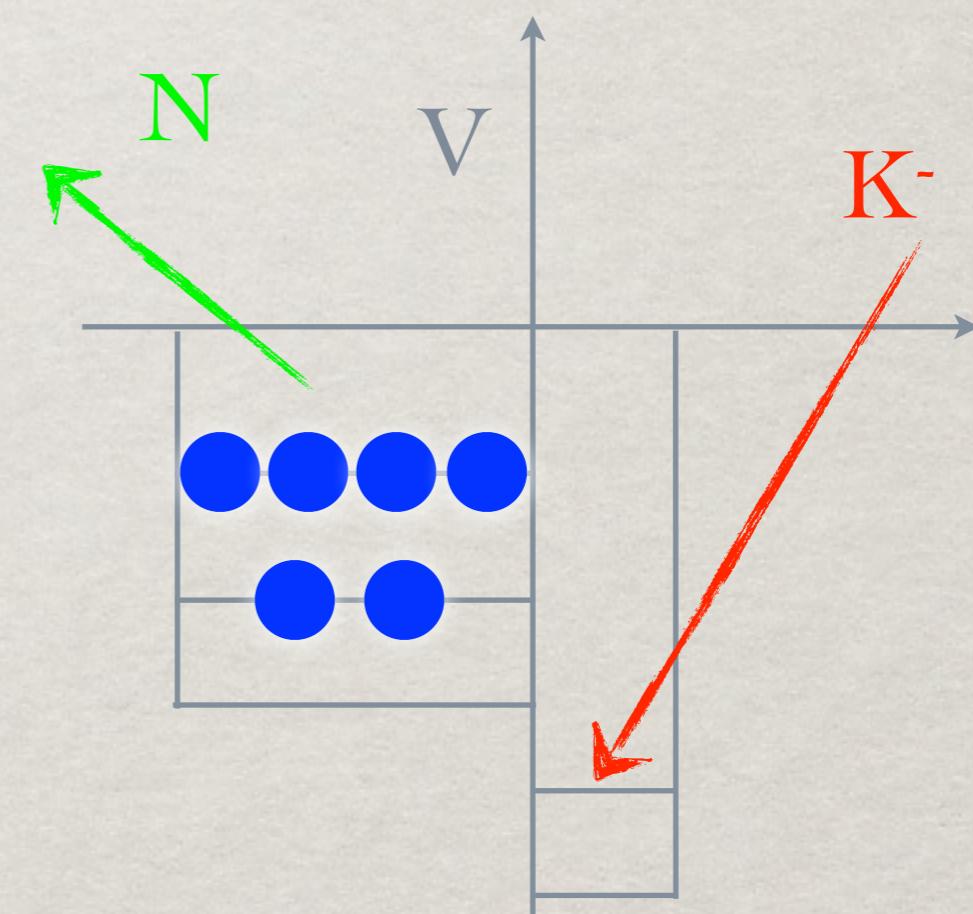
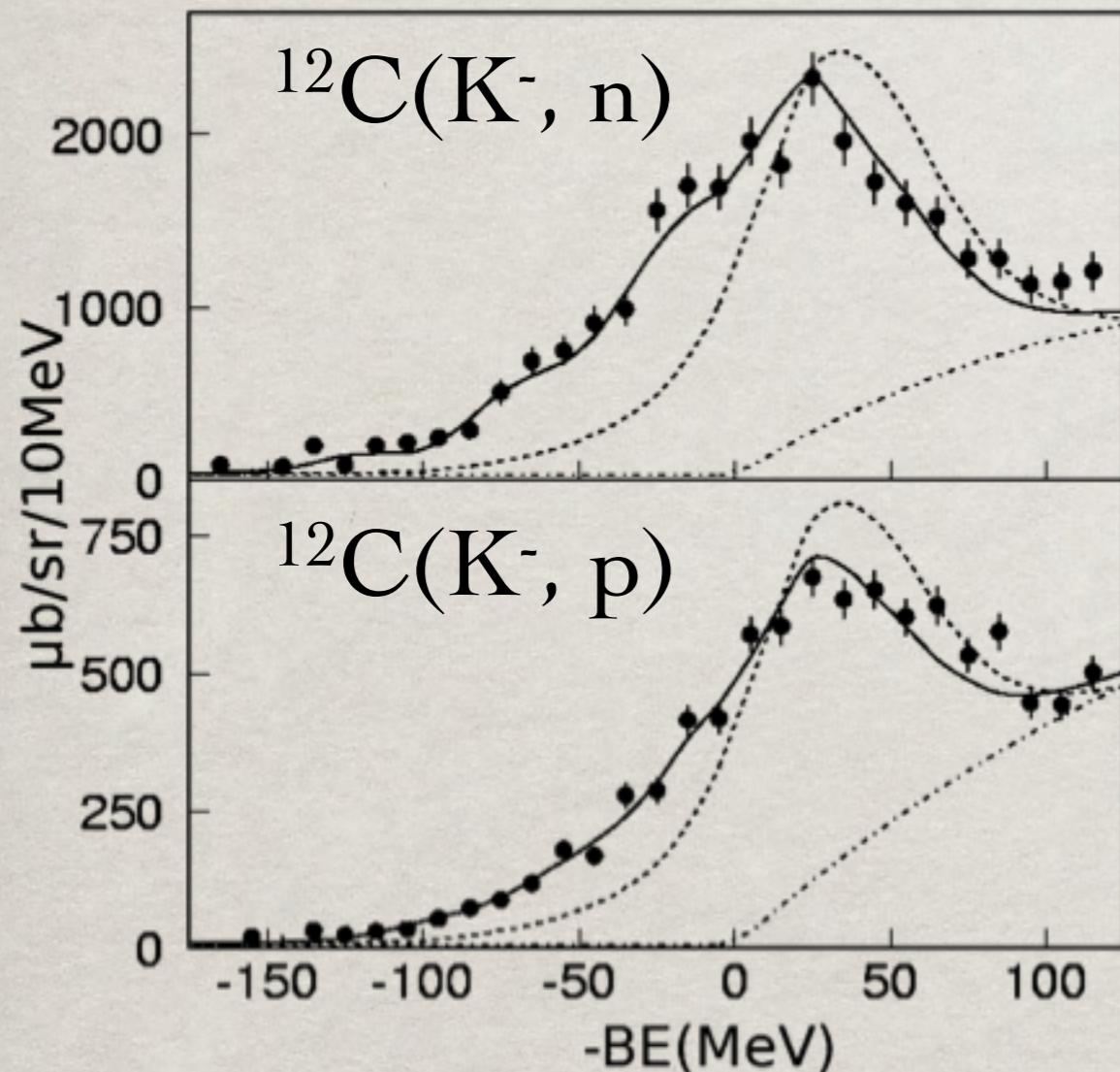
# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: Kaonic atom



$Re(V) = -50 \sim 200$  MeV

Density dependence;  
Peripheral information.

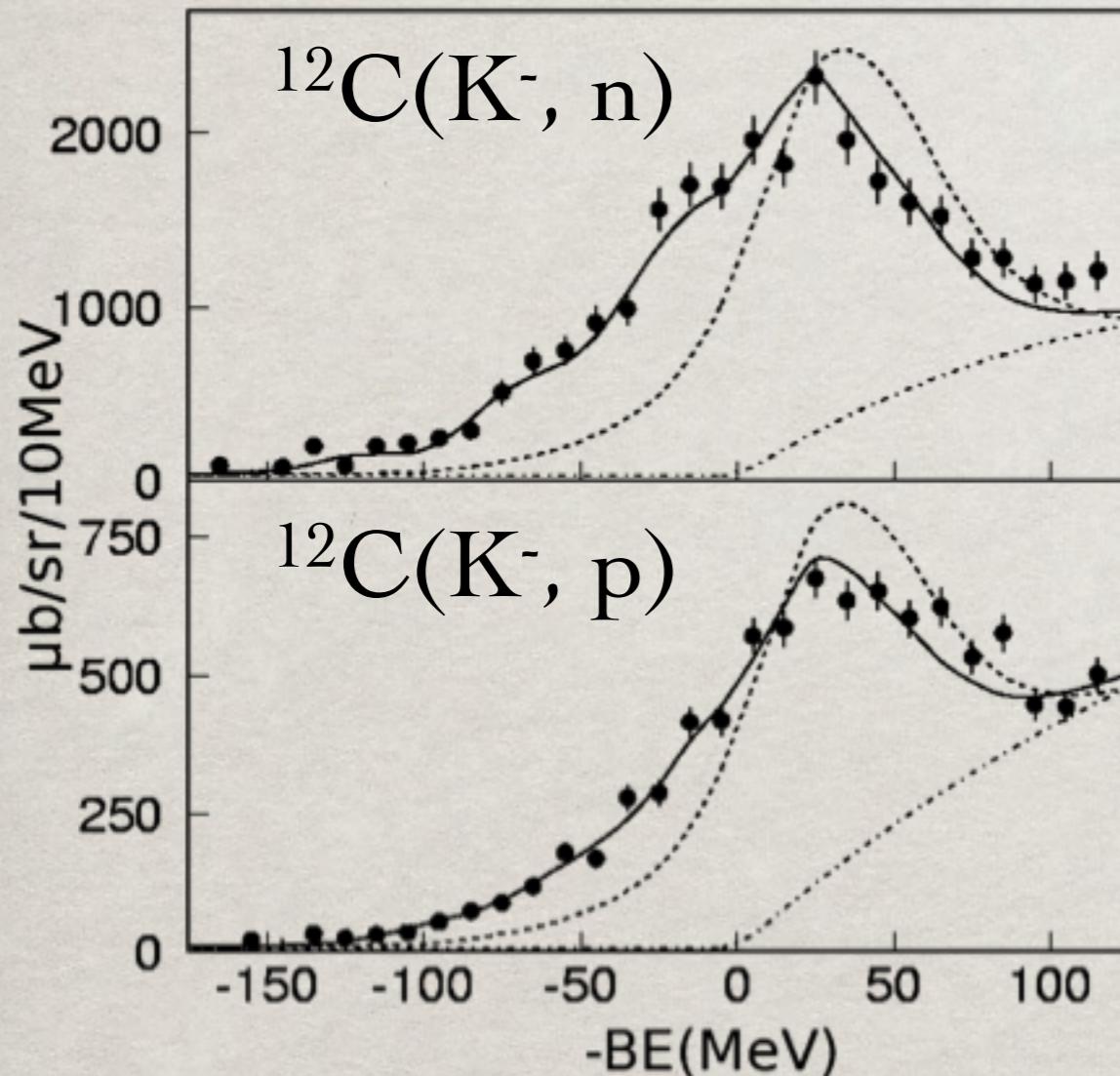
# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: KEK-E548



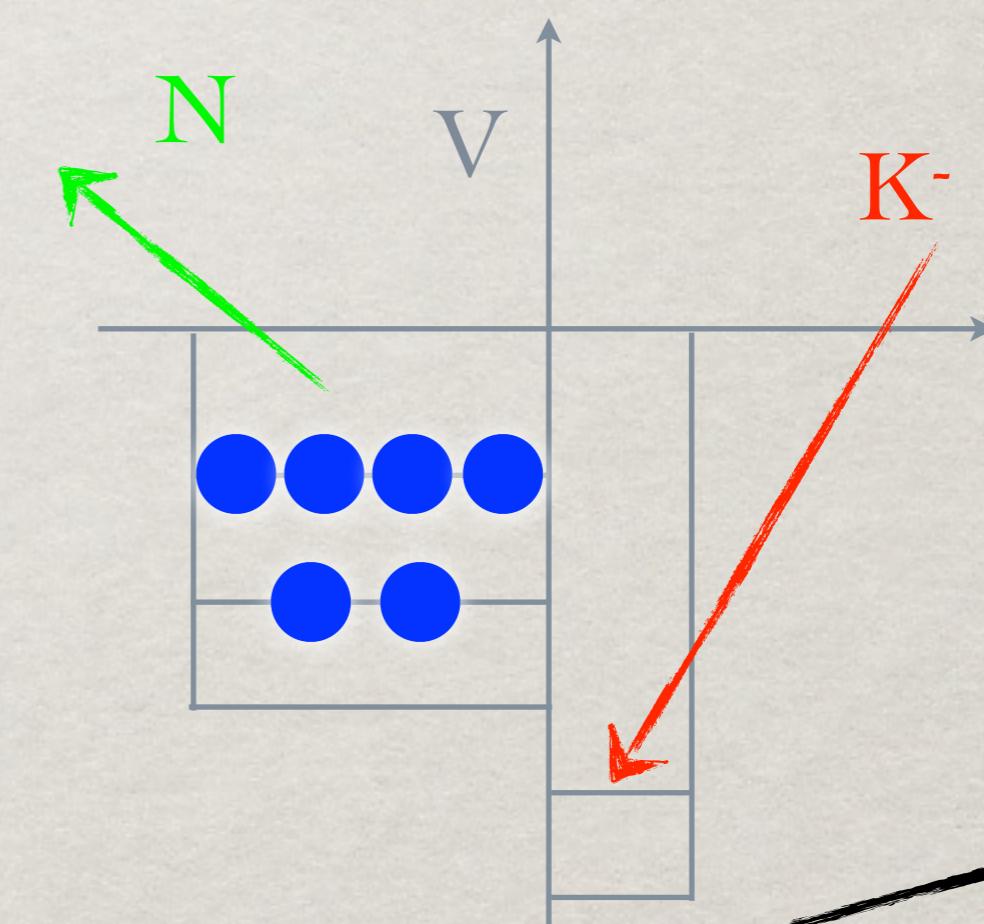
$$\text{Re}(V) = -160 \sim -190 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Im}(V) = -40 \sim -50 \text{ MeV}$$

# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: KEK-E548

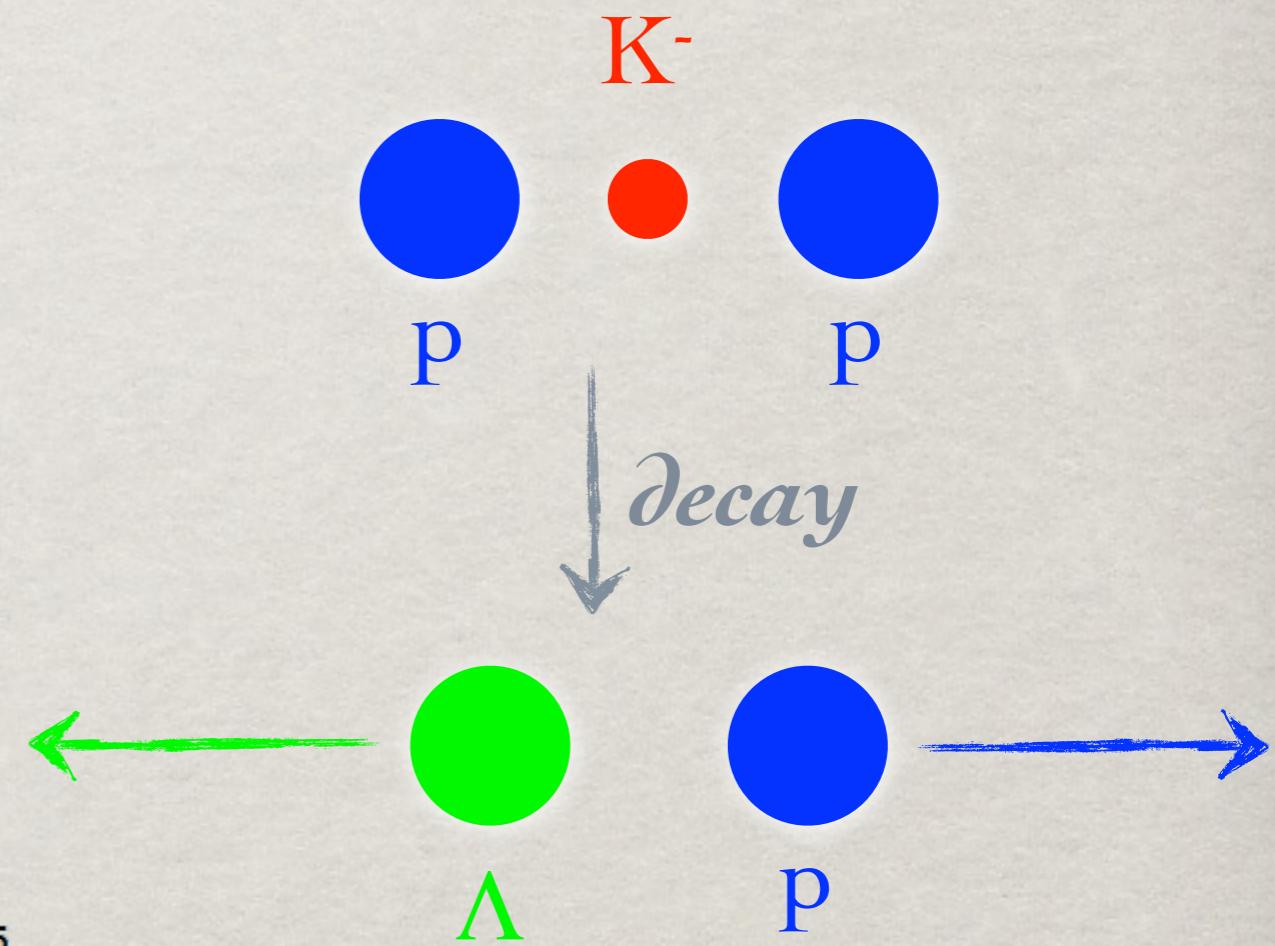
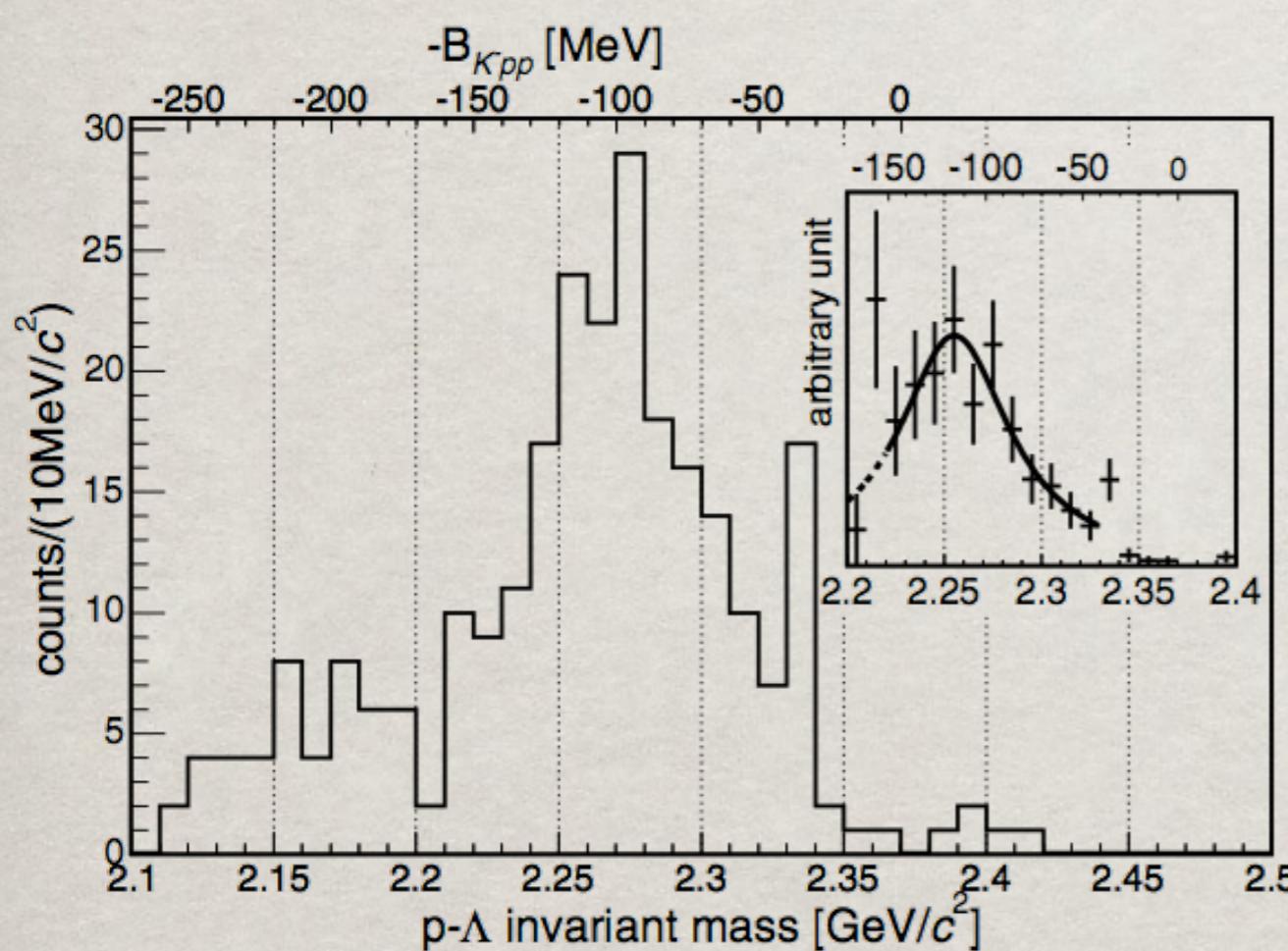


$\text{Re}(V) = -160 \sim -190 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\text{Im}(V) = -40 \sim -50 \text{ MeV}$



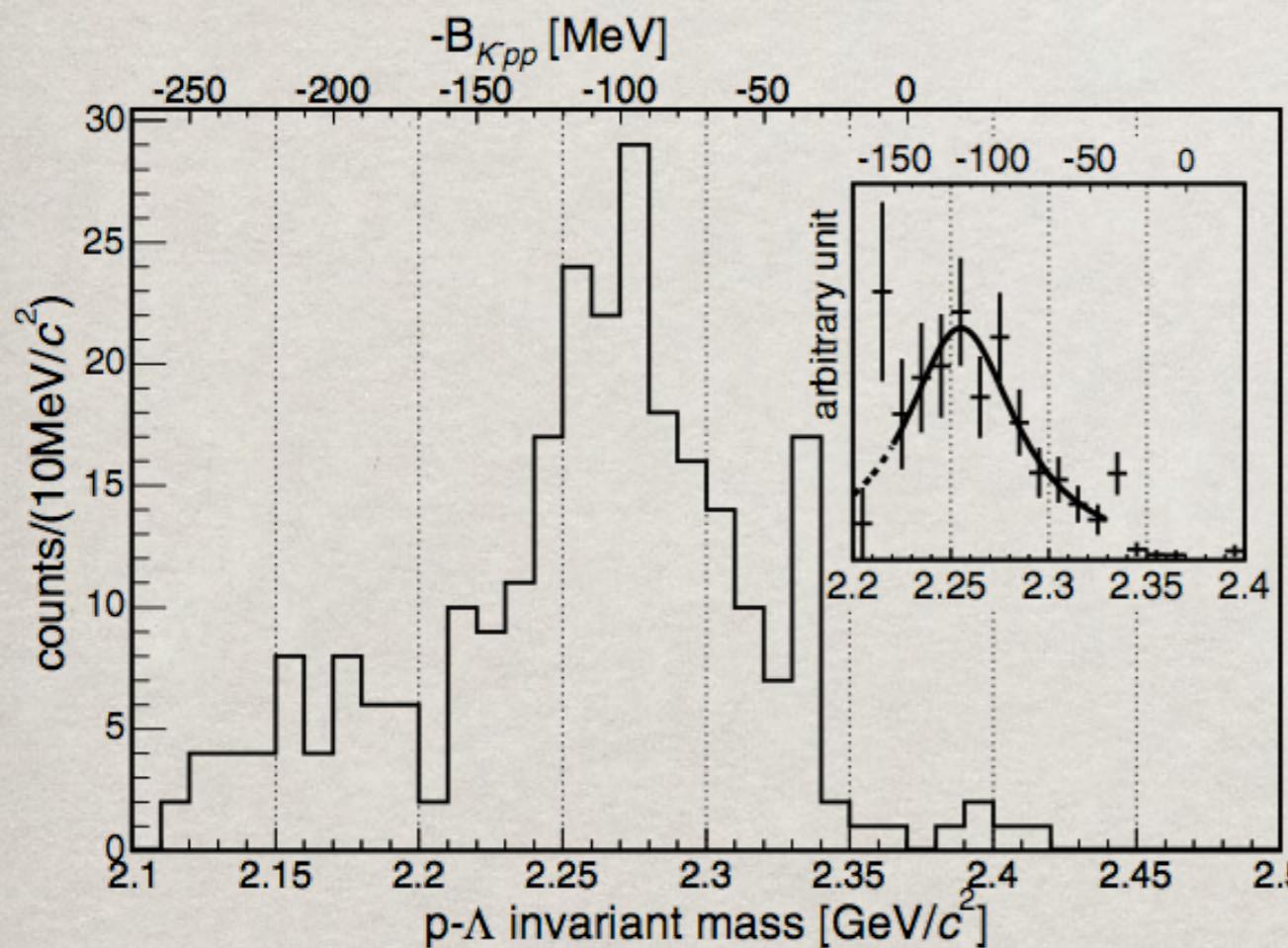
$\Sigma$ -channel;  
Final state interaction

# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: FINUDA experiment

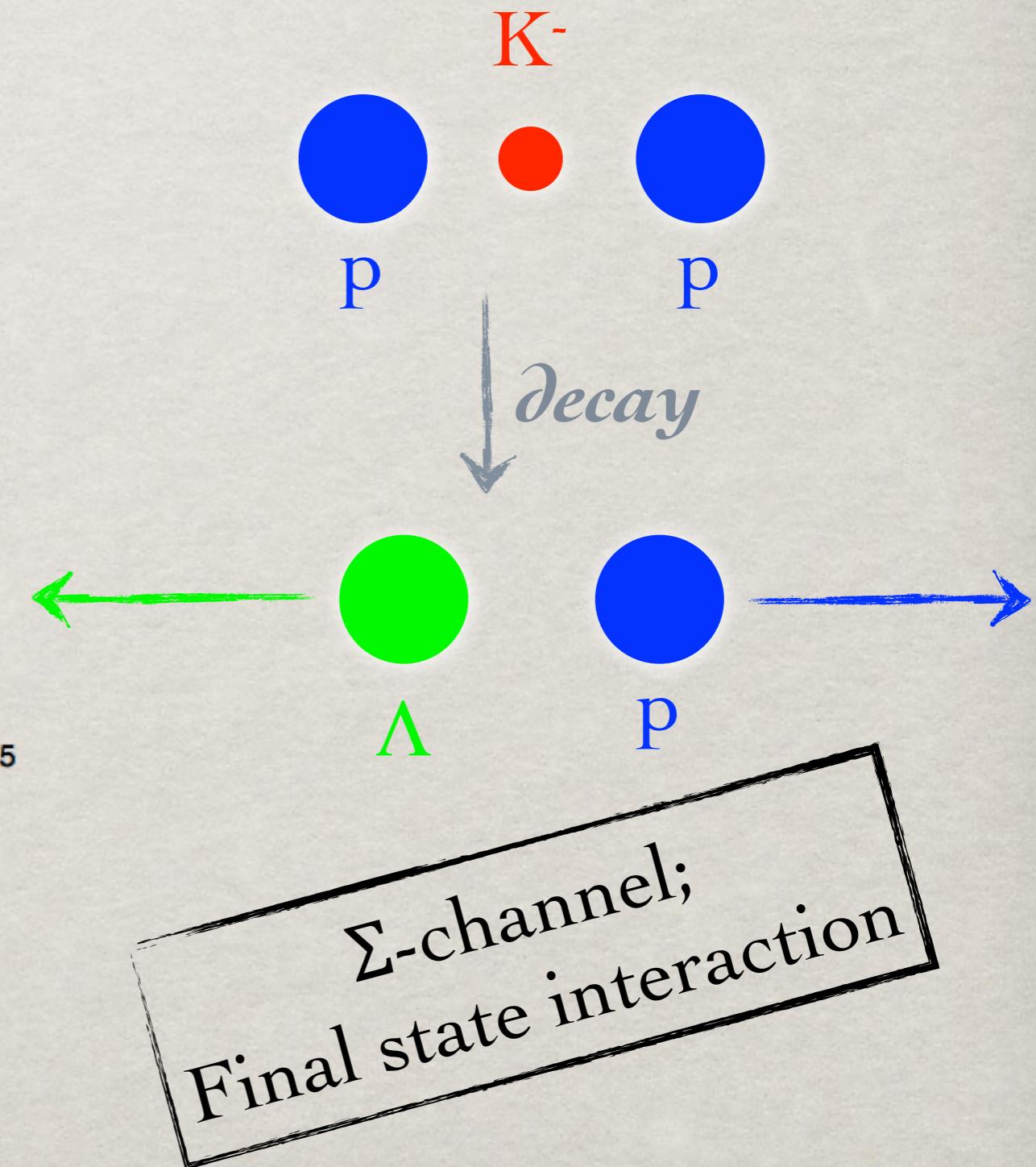


$B_k = 115 \text{ MeV}$   
Width =  $67 \text{ MeV}$

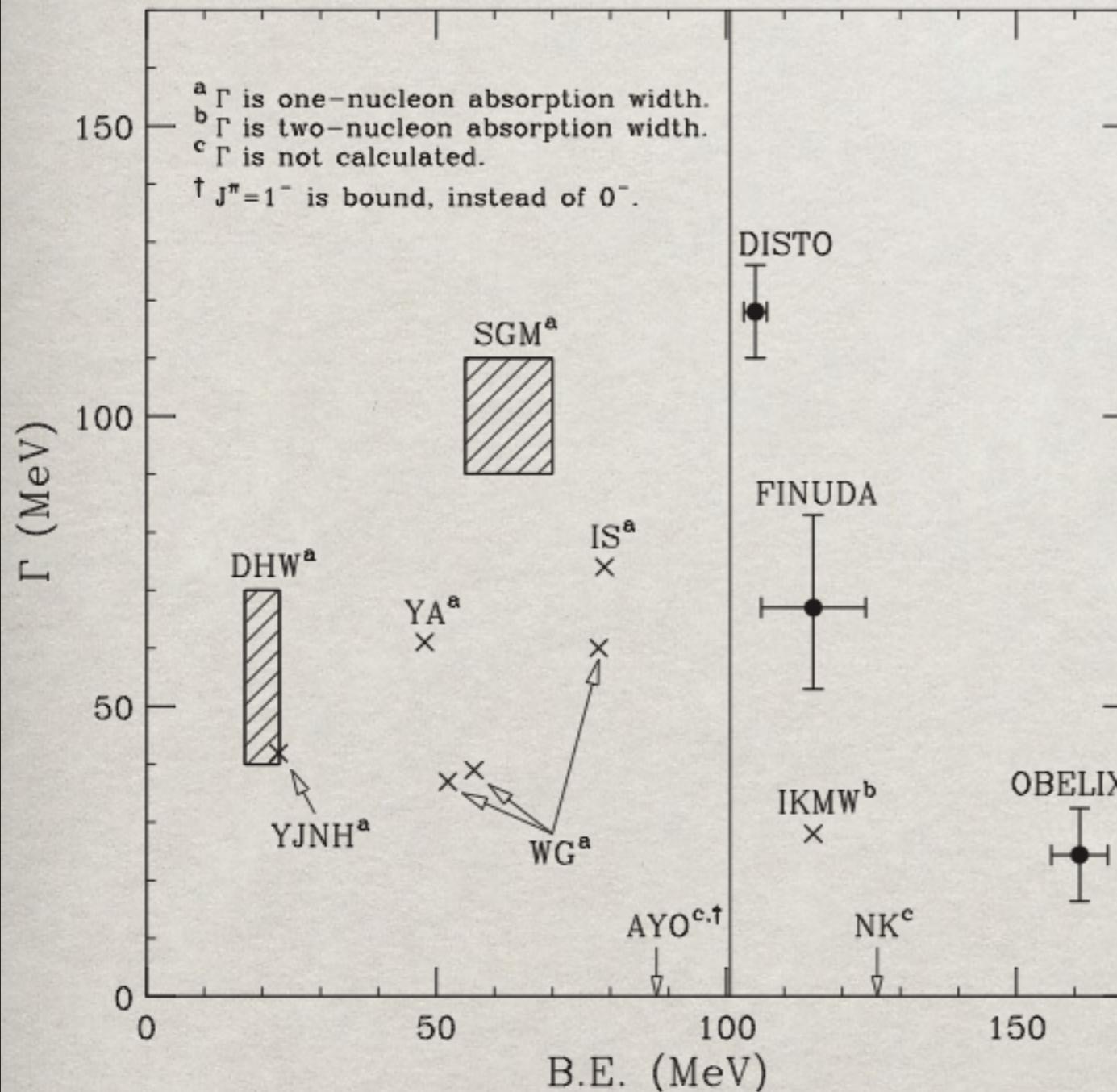
# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: FINUDA experiment



$B_k = 115 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\text{Width} = 67 \text{ MeV}$

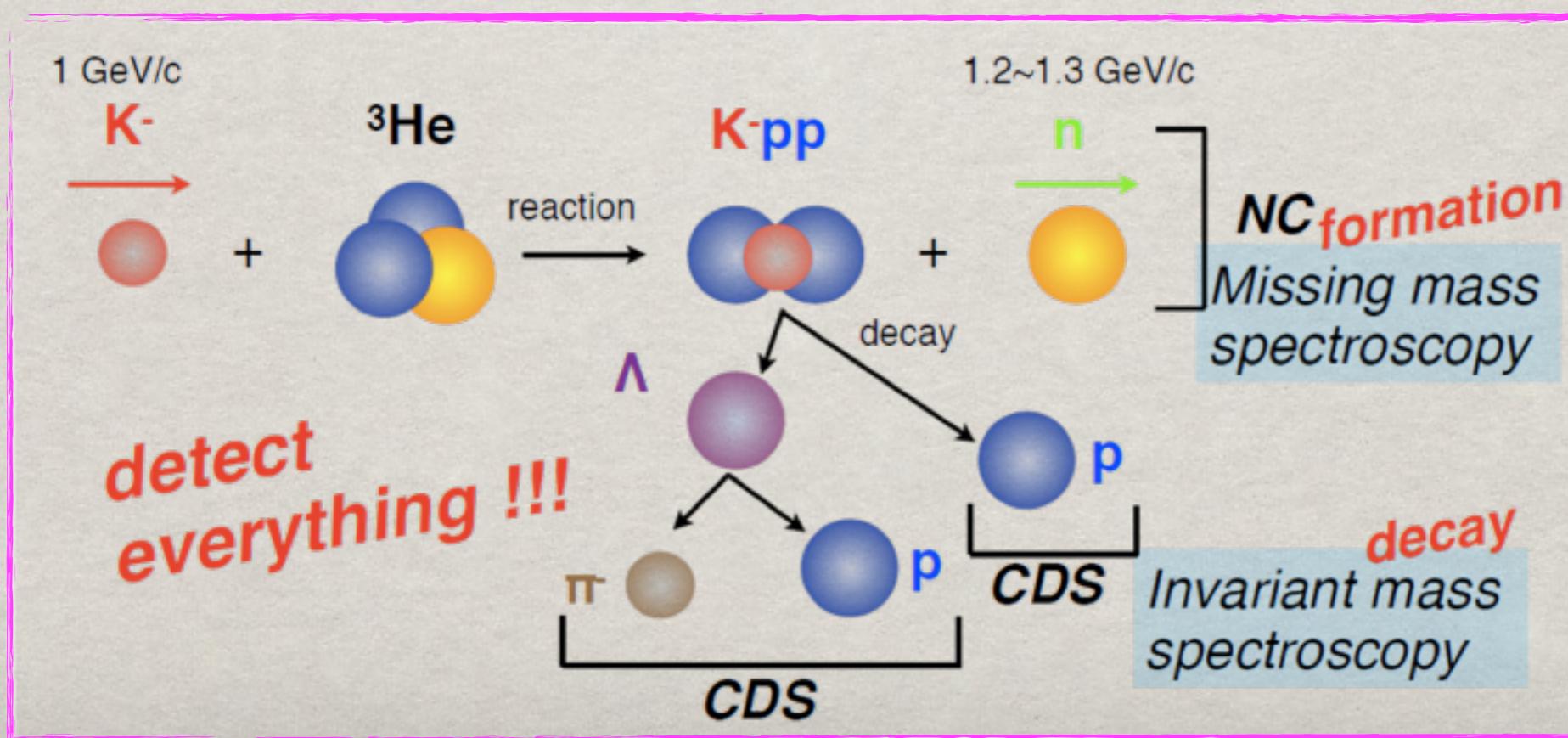
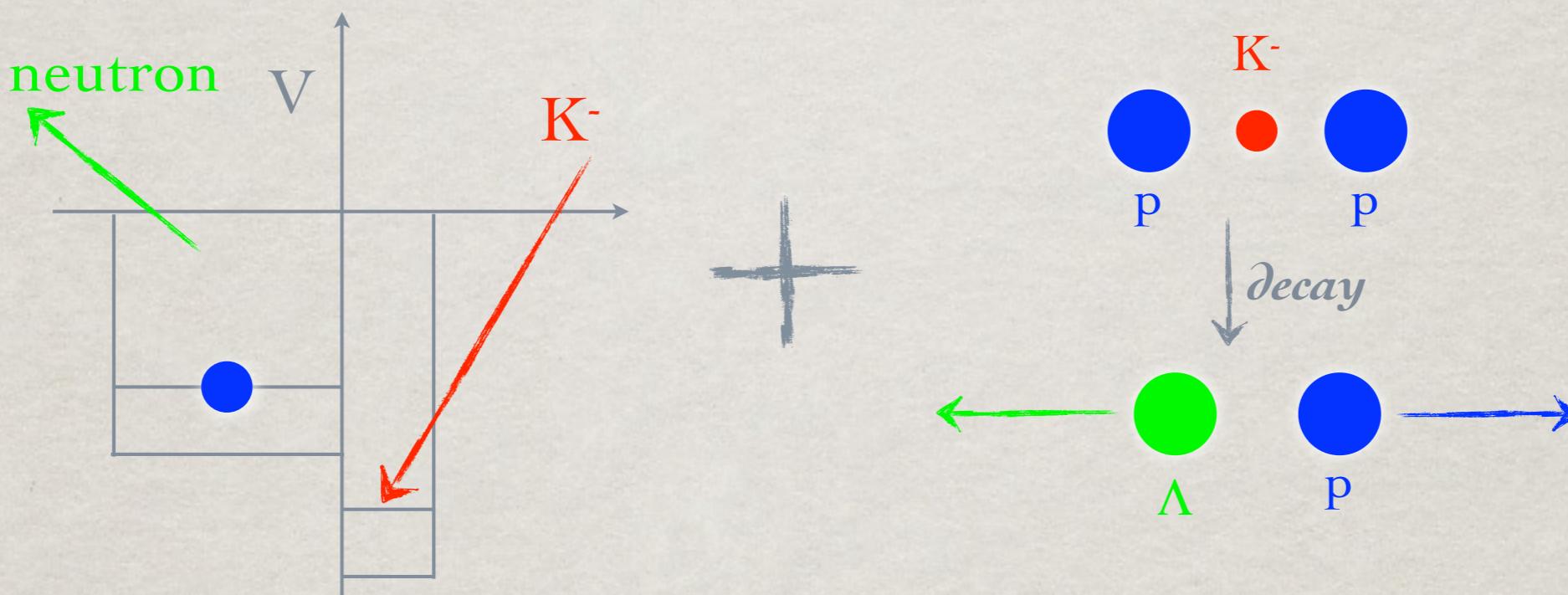


# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: summary

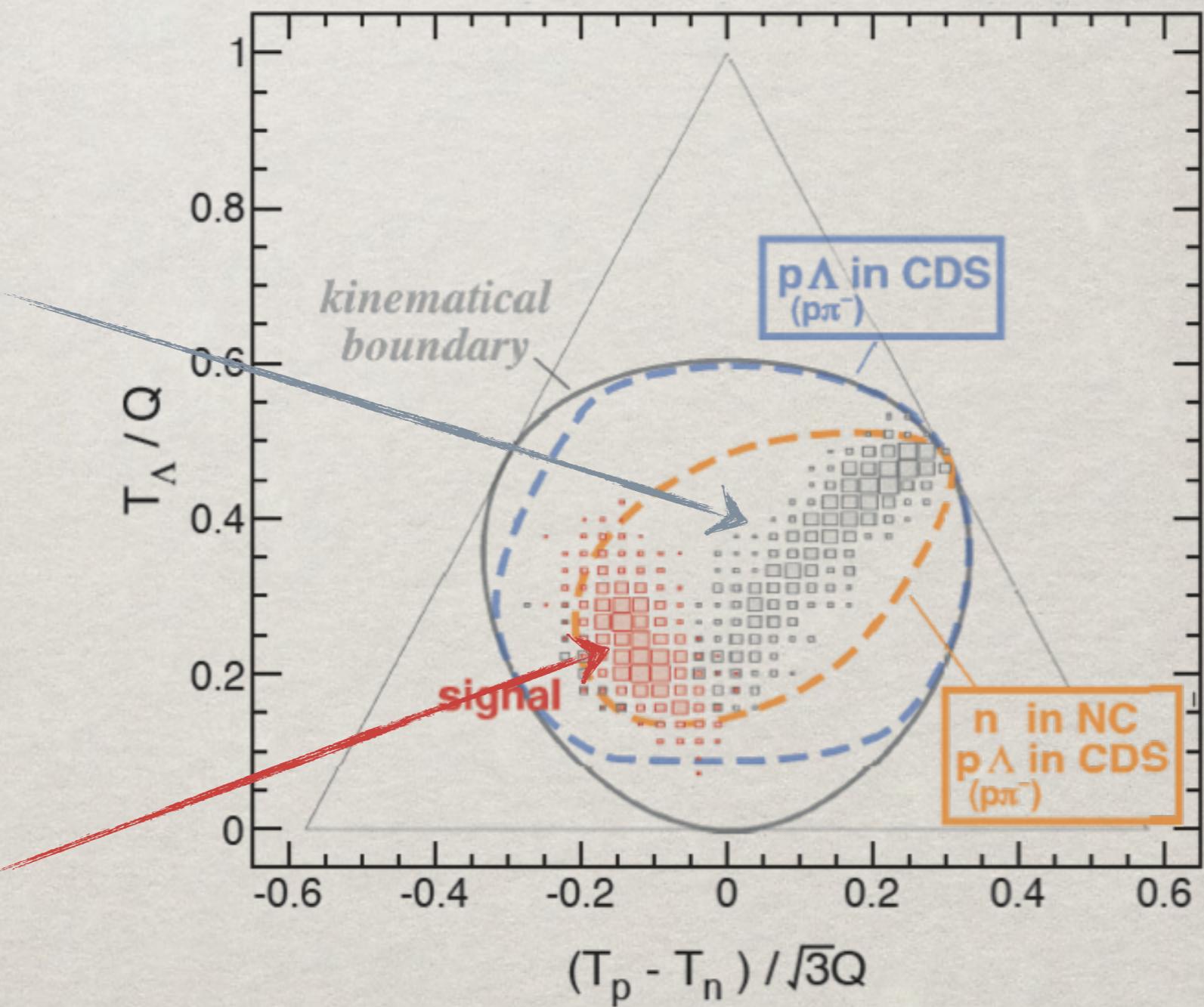
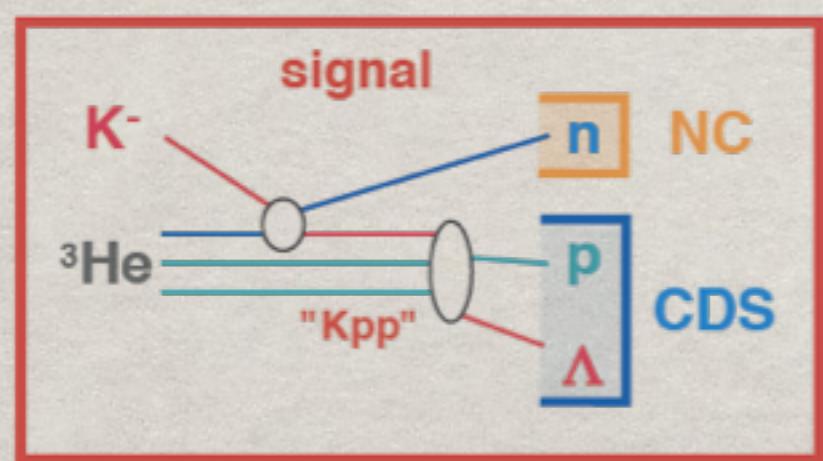
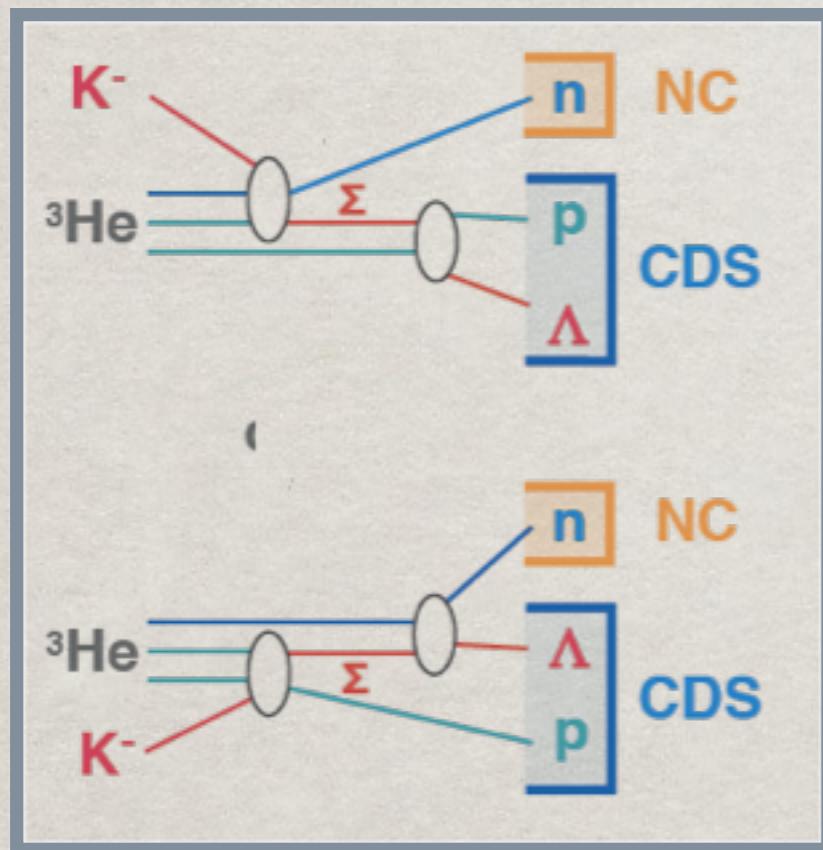


- Akaishi, Yamazaki [AY]
  - ATMs with phenomenological model
- Dote, Hyodo, Wise [DHW]
  - Variational with chiral-SU(3) model
- Ikeda, Sato [IS]
  - Faddeev with Chiral-SU(3) model
- Shevchenko, Gal, Mares [SGM]
  - Faddeev with phenomenological model
- Wycech, Green [YG]
  - Variational with phenomenological model
- Arai, Yasui, Oka [AYO]
  - $\Lambda^*$  model

# E15@J-PARC: The idea

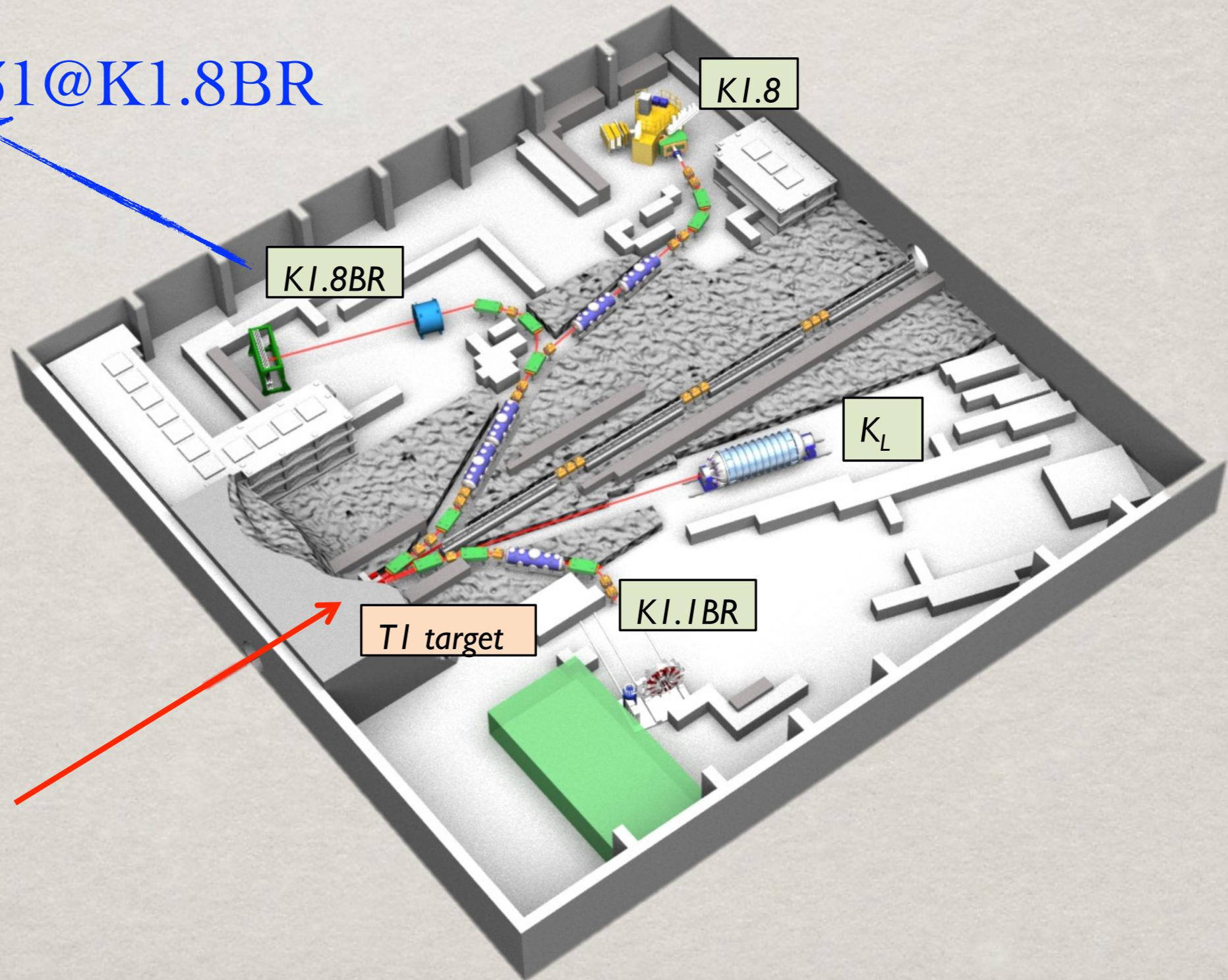


# E15@J-PARC: Dalitz plot



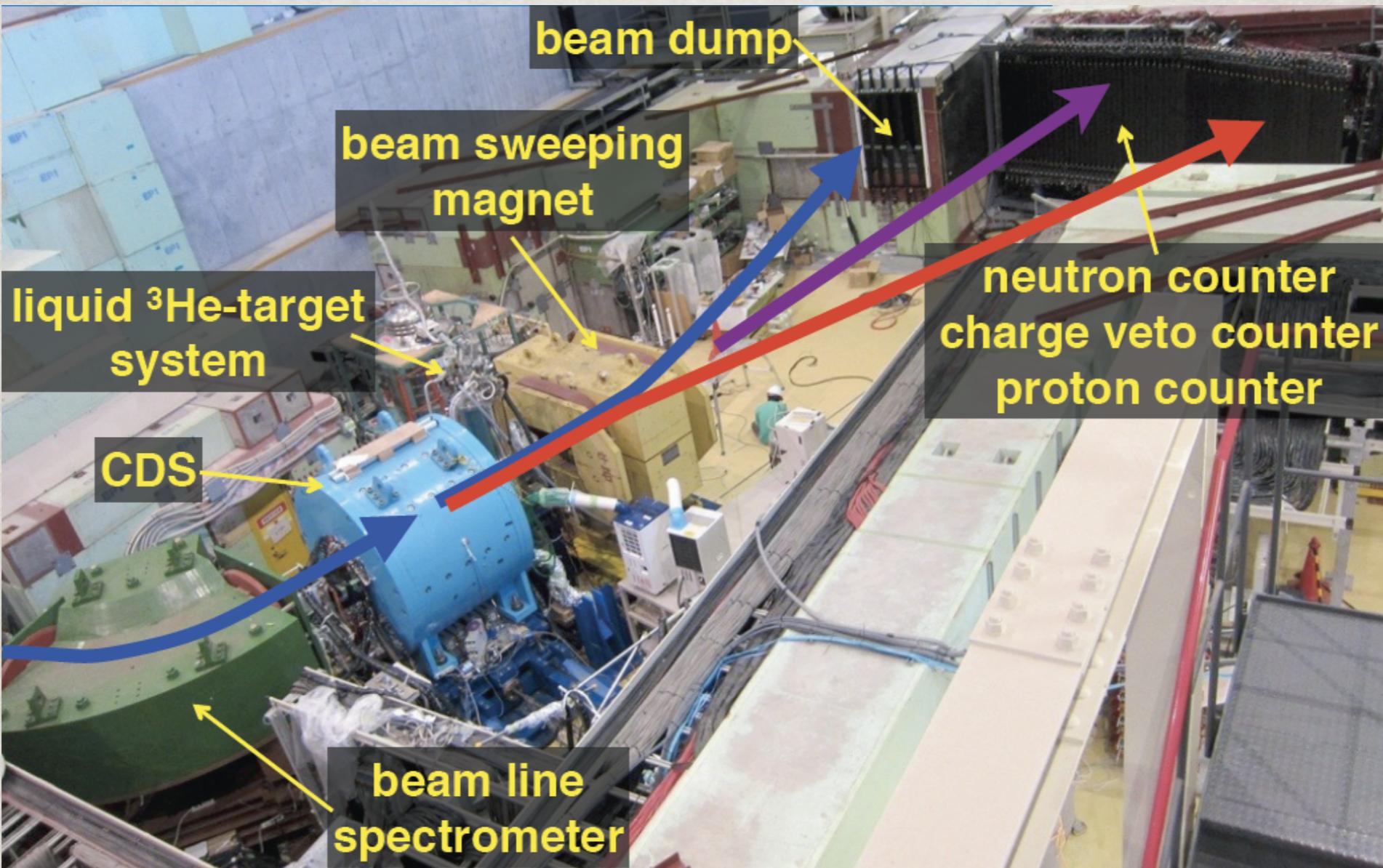
# E15@J-PARC: Experimental setup

E15/E17/E31@K1.8BR

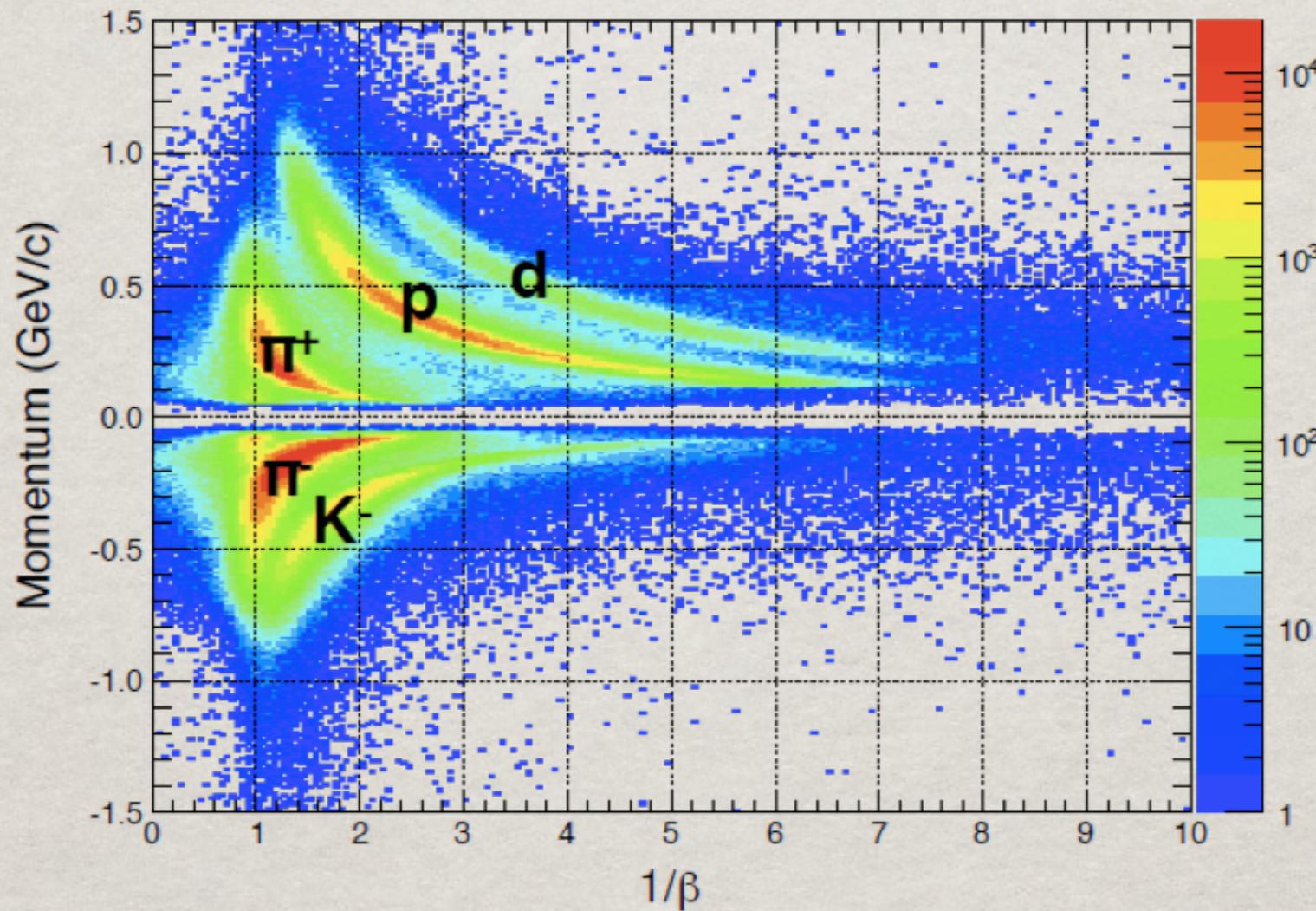


# E15@J-PARC: Experimental setup

$4 \times 10^9$  K<sup>-</sup> on target (1% of original proposal)

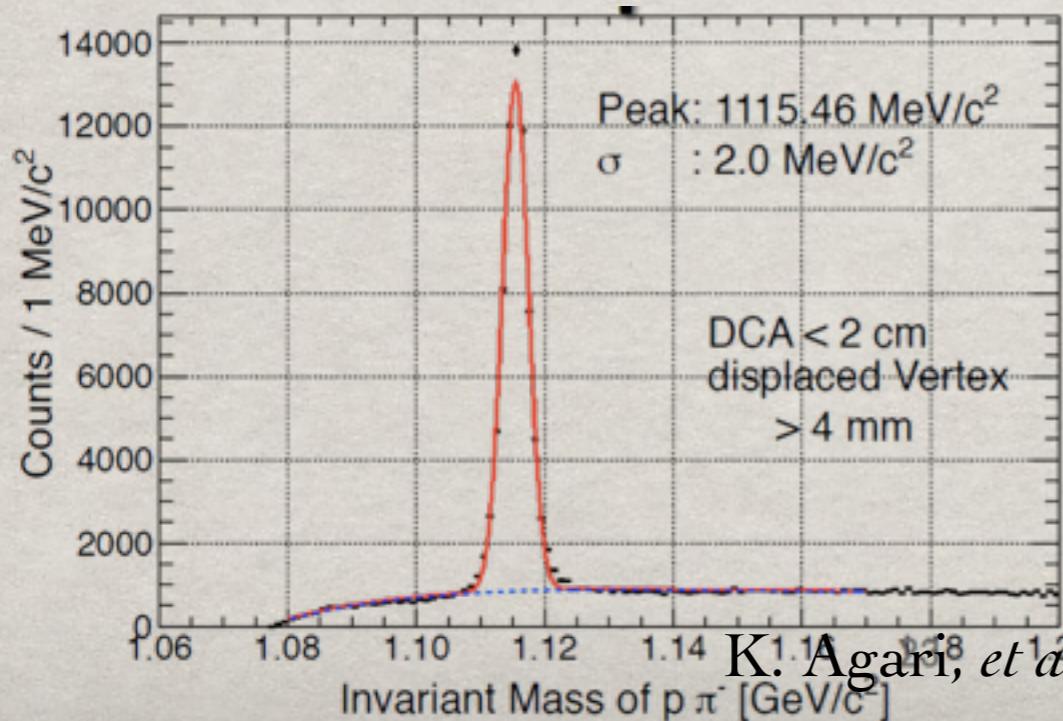
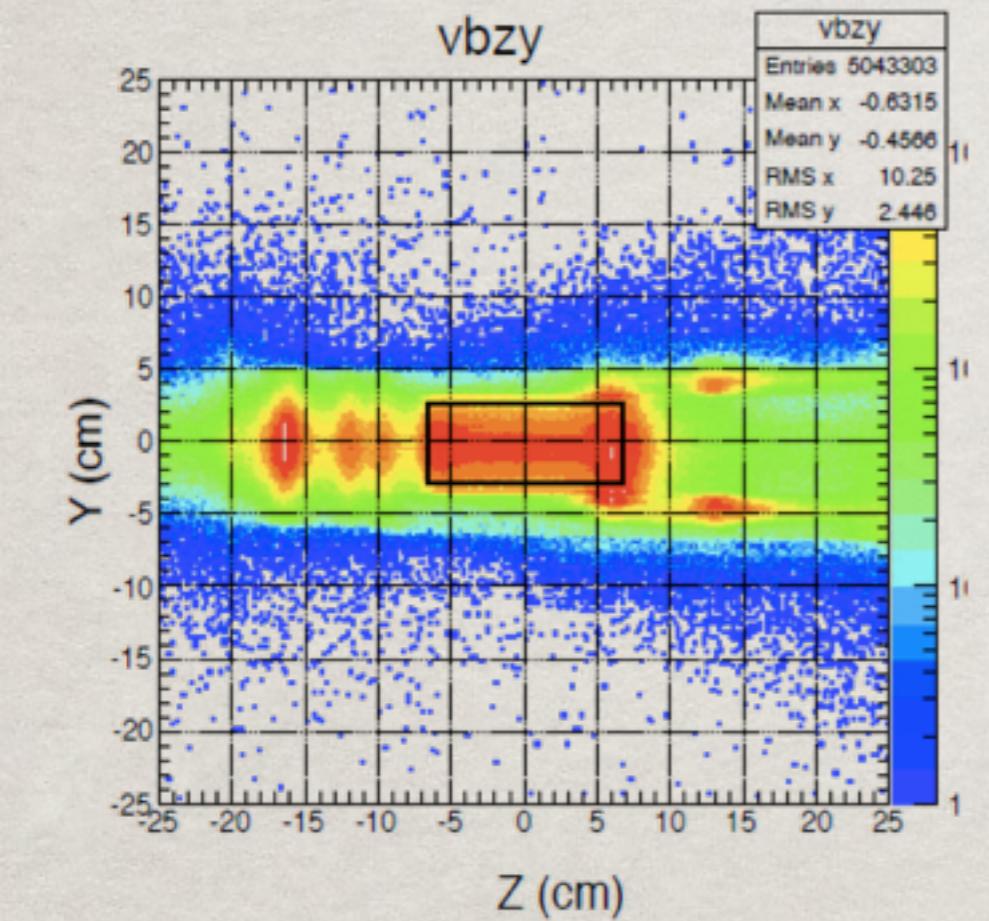


# E15@J-PARC: Detector performance



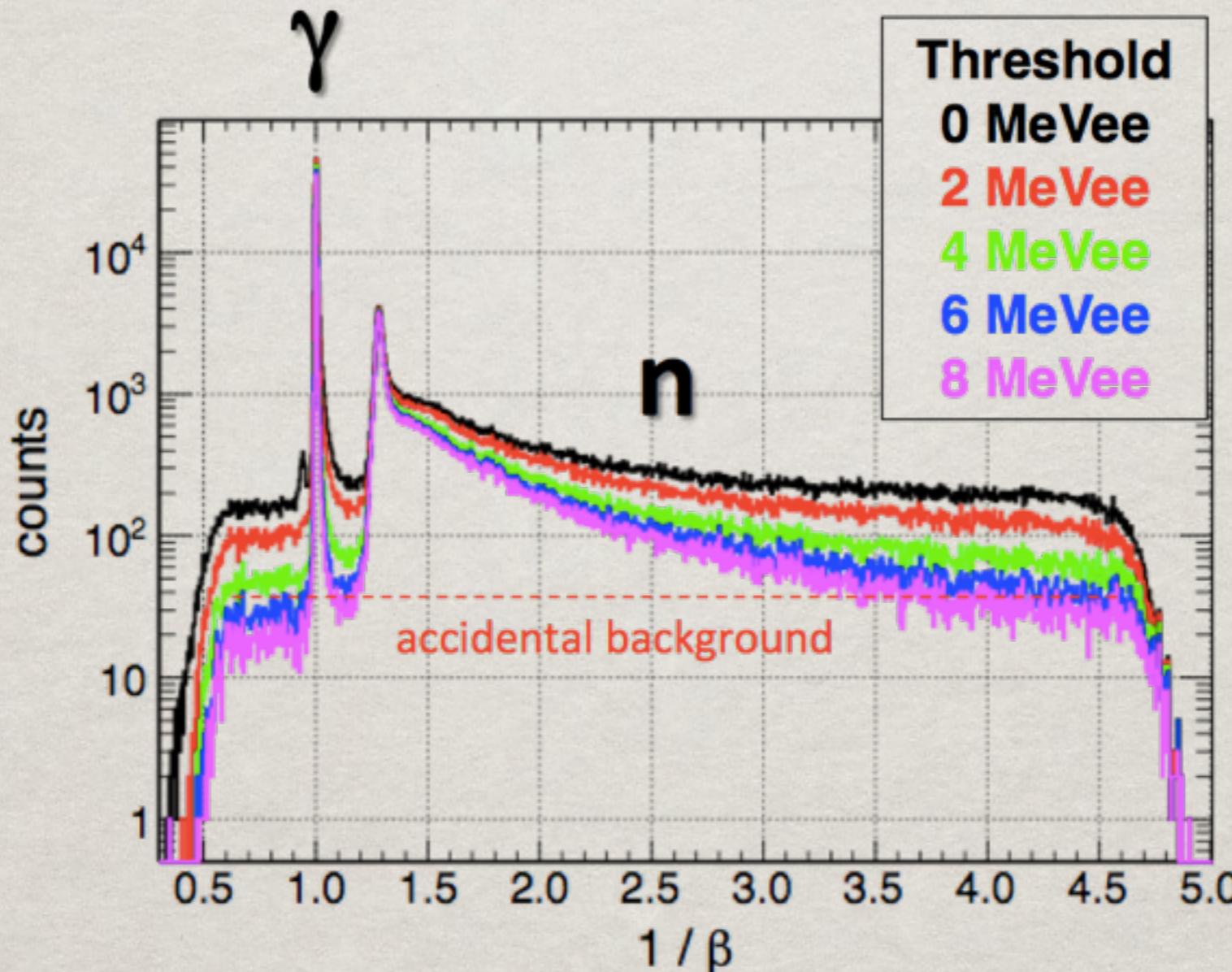
PID from Cylindrical Detection System  
(15 layer, 1816 ch @ 0.7 T)  
60% of  $4\pi$  solid angle

# E15@J-PARC: Detector performance



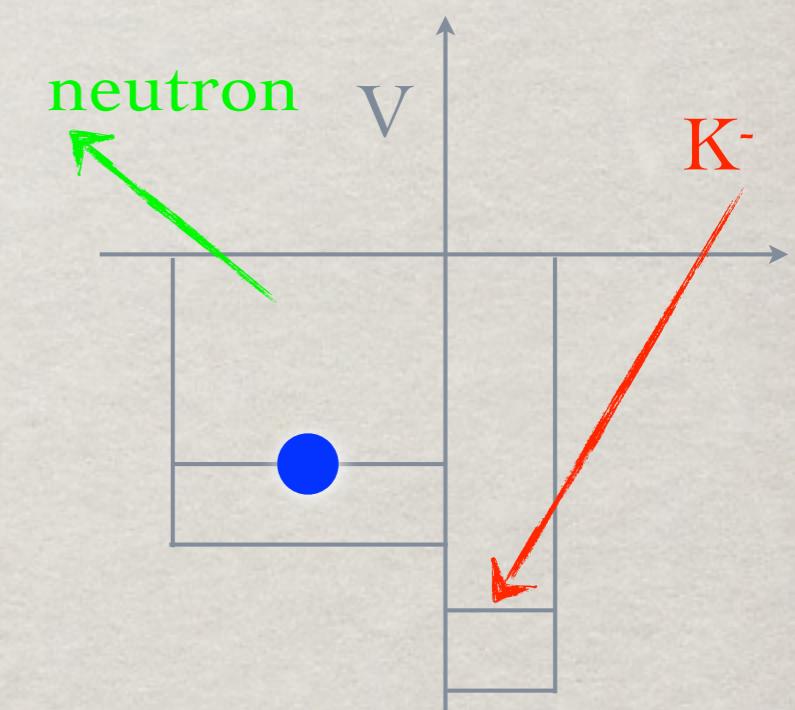
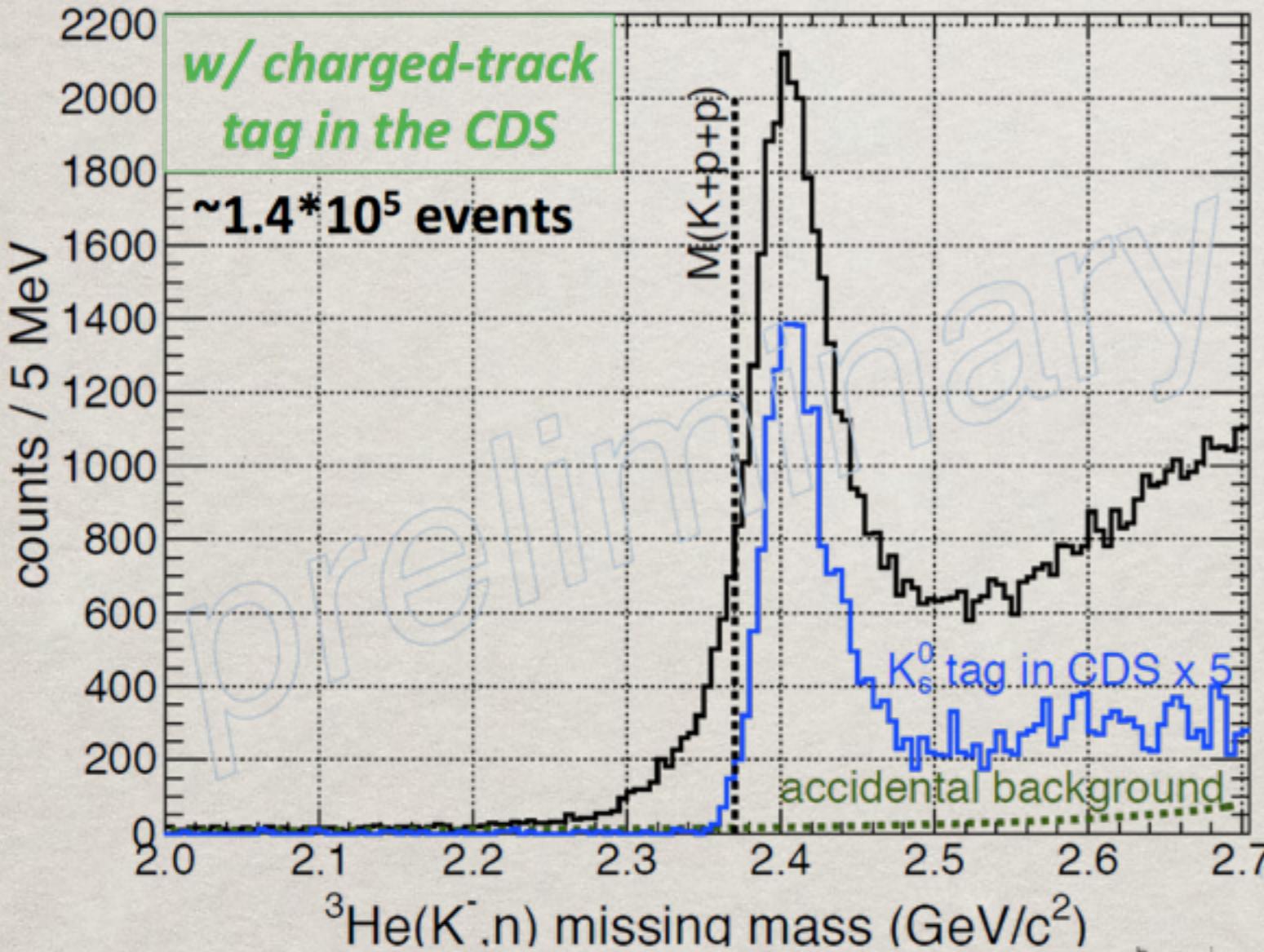
Designed resolution achieved!  
(10 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> for K-pp)

# E15@J-PARC: Detector performance



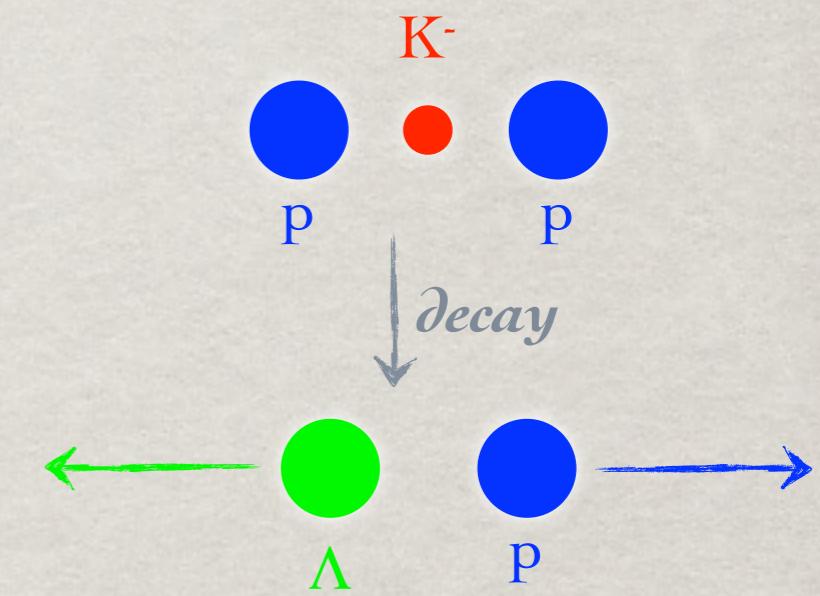
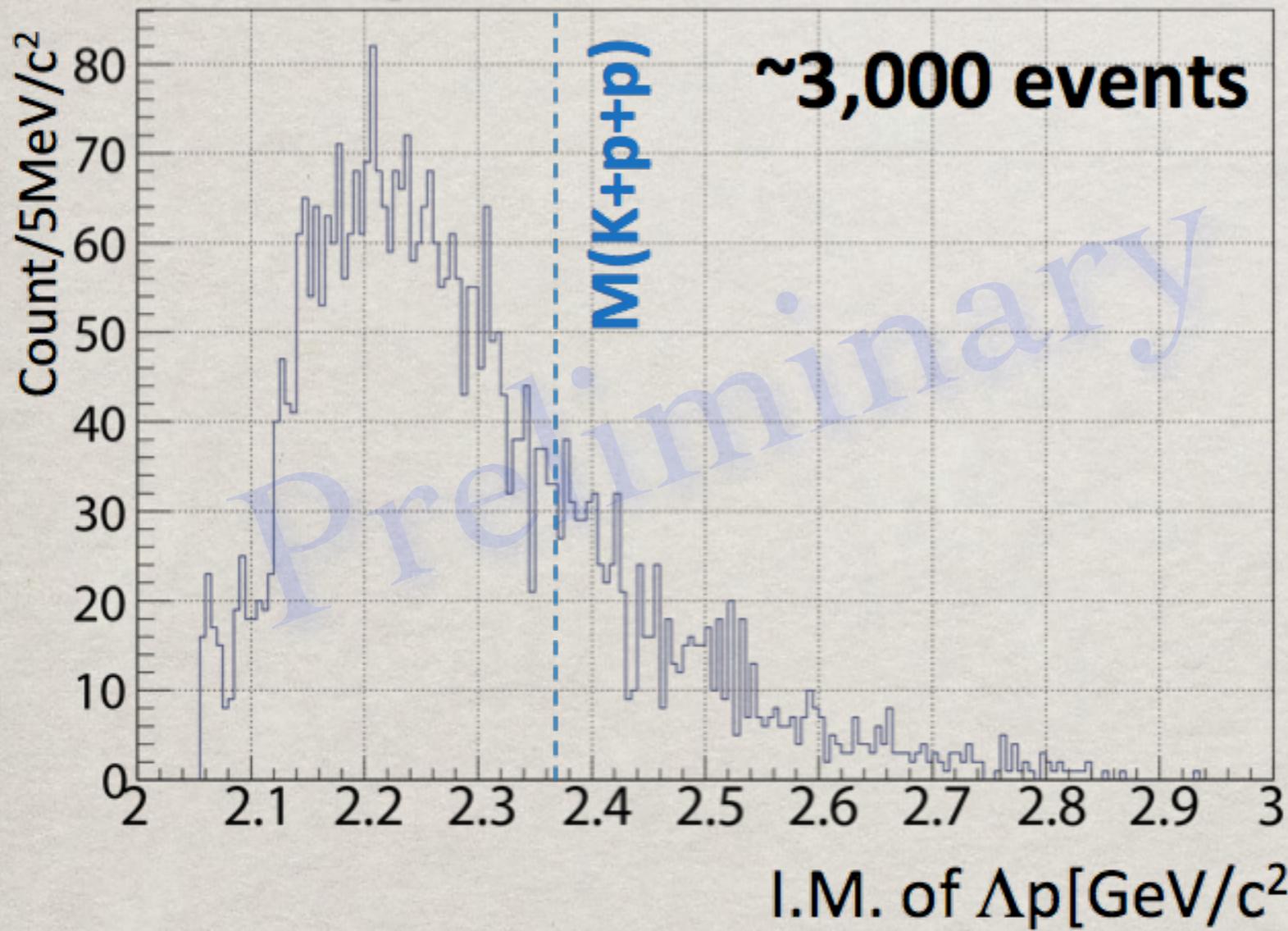
Time resolution  $\sim$ 160ps:  
10 MeV/c<sup>2</sup> for 1GeV/c neutron

# E15@J-PARC: Preliminary results



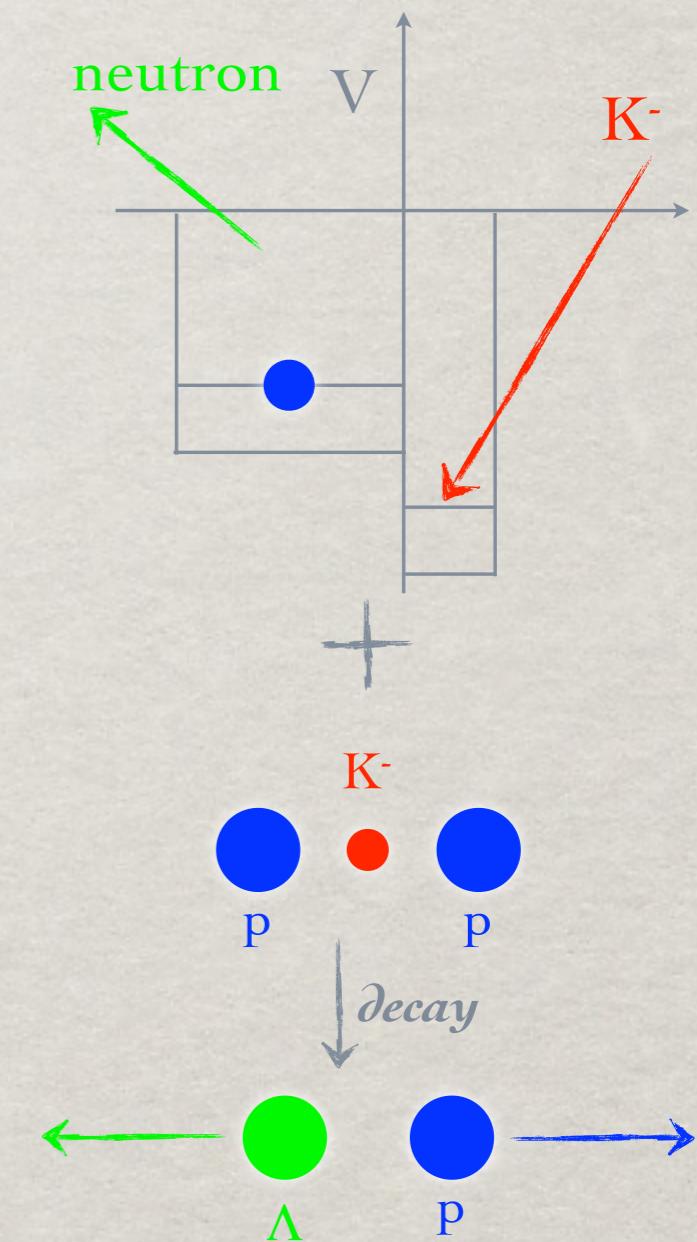
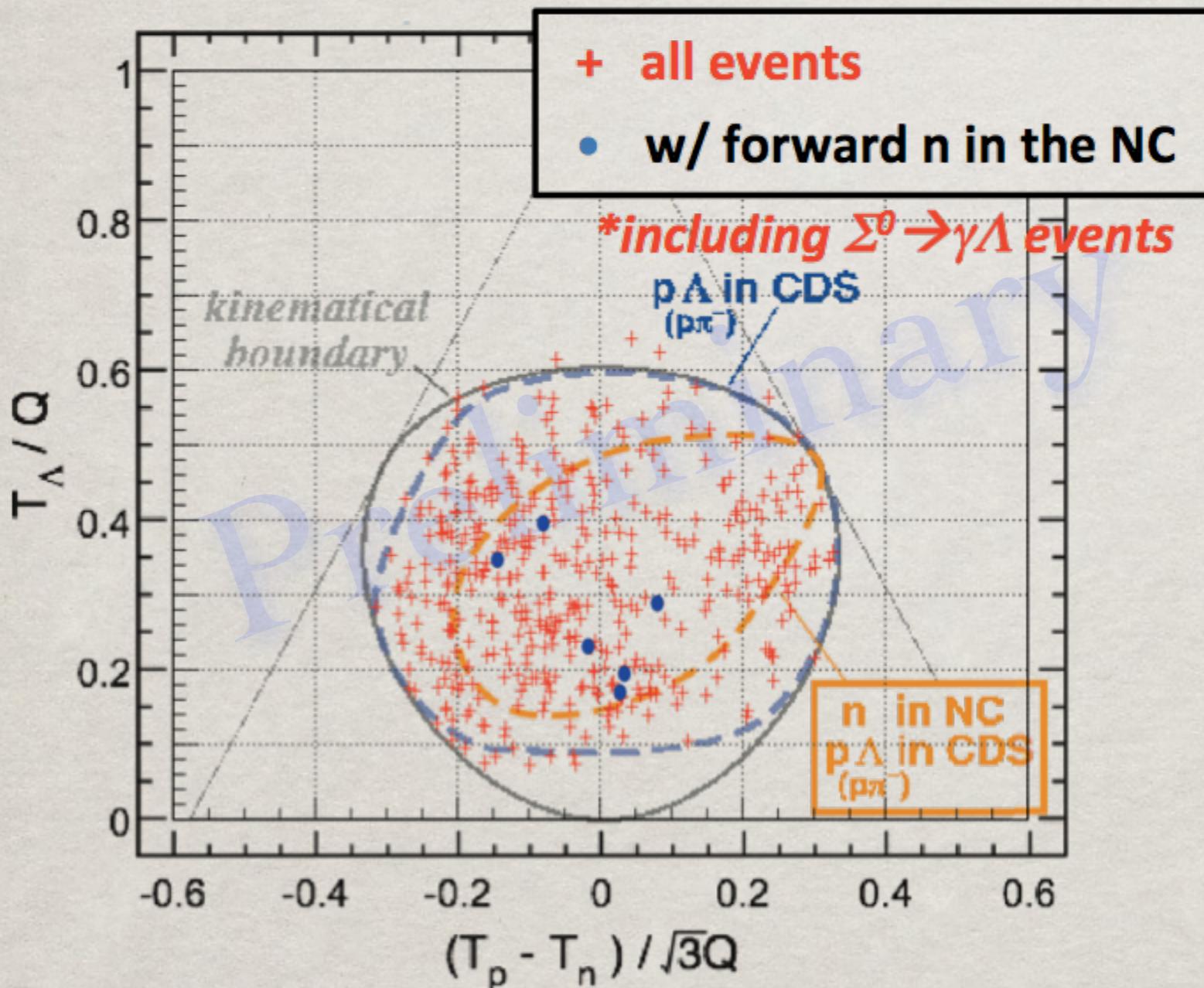
- ✿ Semi inclusive  $^3\text{He}(K^-, n)$ ;
- ✿ Interesting structure below  $K^-pp$  threshold.

# E15@J-PARC: Preliminary results



- Inclusive  ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)$ ;
- Interesting structure below  $K^- pp$  threshold.

# E15@J-PARC: Preliminary results



- Exclusive  ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda pn)$ ;
- opening angle of  $\Lambda p$  under investigation

# Summary & outlook

1. E15 experiment has been carried out at J-PARC K1.8BR beam line
2. Data taking for 1st Physics run finished successfully ( $4 \times 10^9$  K $^-$  on target)
3. Data analysis is promising though still under going
4. More statistics is necessary...

# Thank you for your attention!

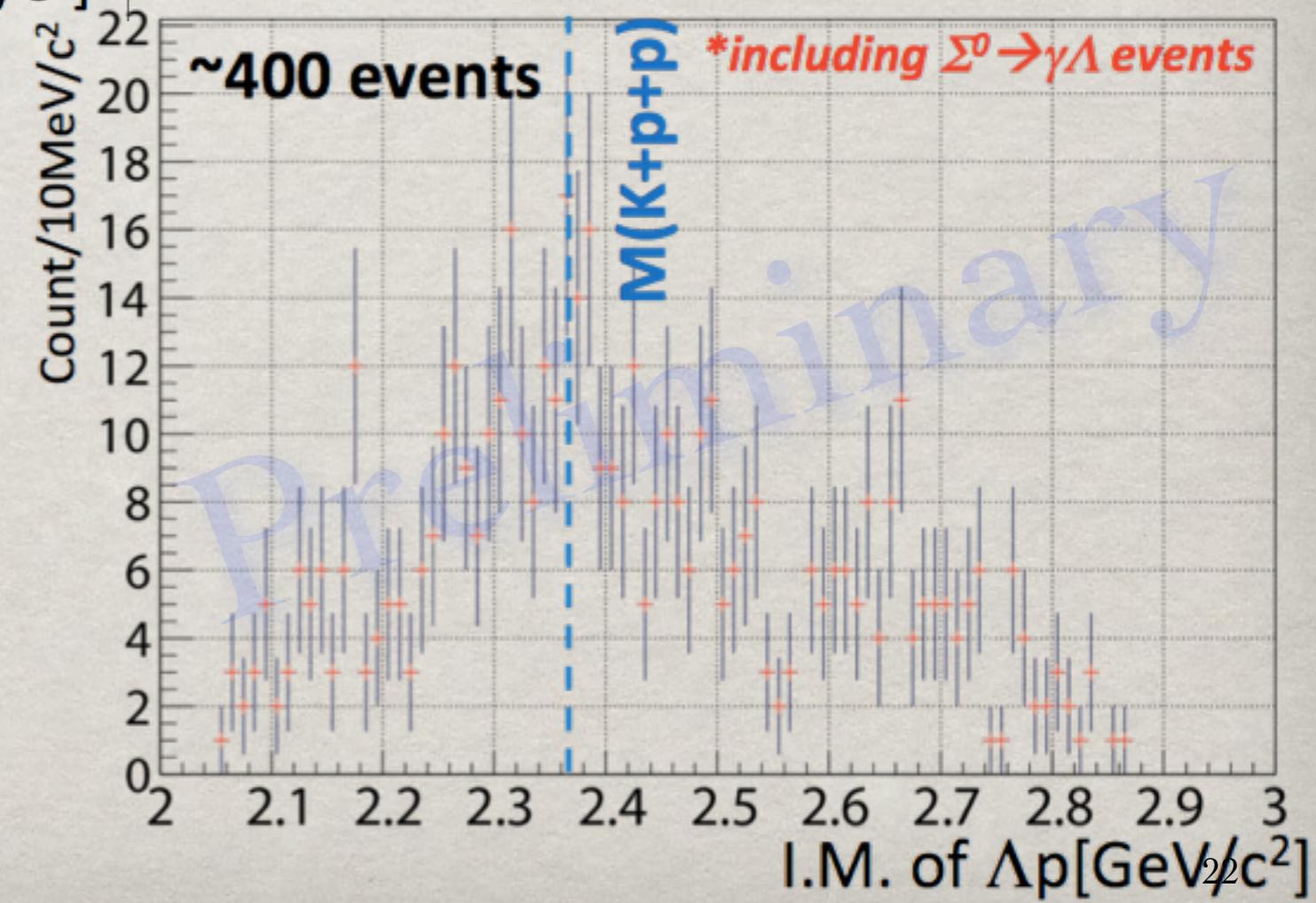
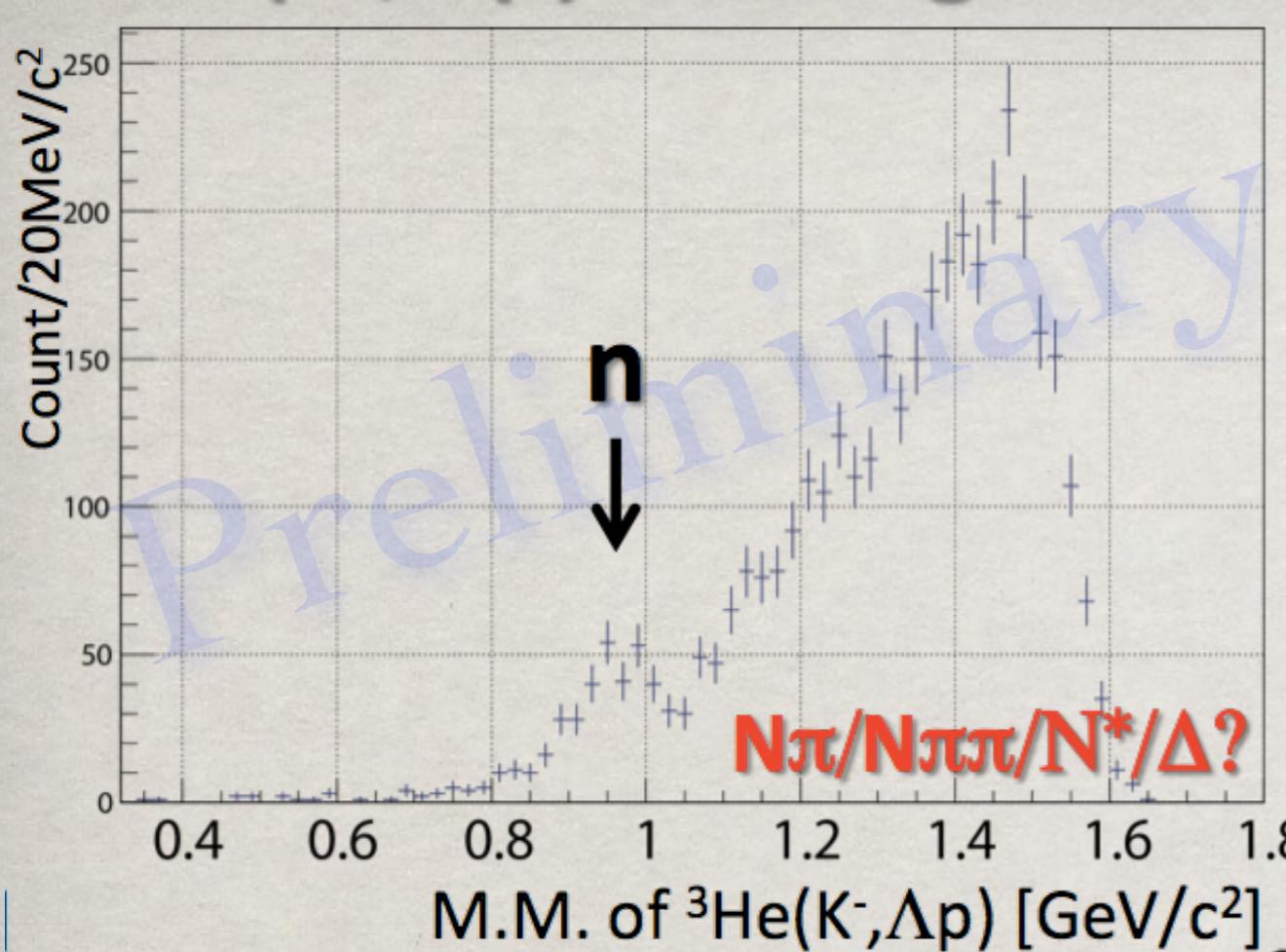
S. Ajimura<sup>a</sup>, G. Beer<sup>b</sup>, H. Bhang<sup>c</sup>, M. Bragadireanu<sup>e</sup>, P. Buehler<sup>f</sup>, L. Busso<sup>g,h</sup>, M. Cargnelli<sup>f</sup>, S. Choi<sup>c</sup>, C. Curceanu<sup>d</sup>, S. Enomoto<sup>i</sup>, D. Faso<sup>g,h</sup>, H. Fujioka<sup>j</sup>, Y. Fujiwara<sup>k</sup>, T. Fukuda<sup>l</sup>, C. Guaraldo<sup>d</sup>, T. Hashimoto<sup>k</sup>, R. S. Hayano<sup>k</sup>, T. Hiraiwa<sup>a</sup>, M. Iio<sup>o</sup>, M. Iliescu<sup>d</sup>, K. Inoue<sup>i</sup>, Y. Ishiguro<sup>j</sup>, T. Ishikawa<sup>k</sup>, S. Ishimoto<sup>o</sup>, T. Ishiwatari<sup>f</sup>, K. Itahashi<sup>n</sup>, M. Iwai<sup>o</sup>, M. Iwasaki<sup>m,n\*</sup>, Y. Kato<sup>n</sup>, S. Kawasaki<sup>i</sup>, P. Kienle<sup>p</sup>, H. Kou<sup>m</sup>, Y. Ma<sup>n</sup>, J. Marton<sup>f</sup>, Y. Matsuda<sup>q</sup>, Y. Mizoi<sup>l</sup>, O. Morra<sup>g</sup>, T. Nagae<sup>g</sup>, H. Noumi<sup>a</sup>, H. Ohnishi<sup>n</sup>, S. Okada<sup>n</sup>, H. Outa<sup>n</sup>, K. Piscicchia<sup>d</sup>, M. Poli Lener<sup>d</sup>, A. Romero Vidal<sup>d</sup>, Y. Sada<sup>i</sup>, A. Sakaguchi<sup>i</sup>, F. Sakuma<sup>n</sup>, M. Sato<sup>n</sup>, A. Scordo<sup>d</sup>, M. Sekimoto<sup>o</sup>, H. Shi<sup>k</sup>, D. Sirghi<sup>d,e</sup>, F. Sirghi<sup>d,e</sup>, K. Suzuki<sup>f</sup>, S. Suzuki<sup>o</sup>, T. Suzuki<sup>k</sup>, K. Tanida<sup>c</sup>, H. Tatsuno<sup>d</sup>, M. Tokuda<sup>m</sup>, D. Tomono<sup>n</sup>, A. Toyoda<sup>o</sup>, K. Tsukada<sup>r</sup>, O. Vazquez Doce<sup>d,s</sup>, E. Widmann<sup>f</sup>, B. K. Weunschek<sup>f</sup>, T. Yamaga<sup>i</sup>, T. Yamazaki<sup>k,n</sup>, H. Yim<sup>t</sup>, Q. Zhang<sup>n</sup>, and J. Zmeskal<sup>f</sup>

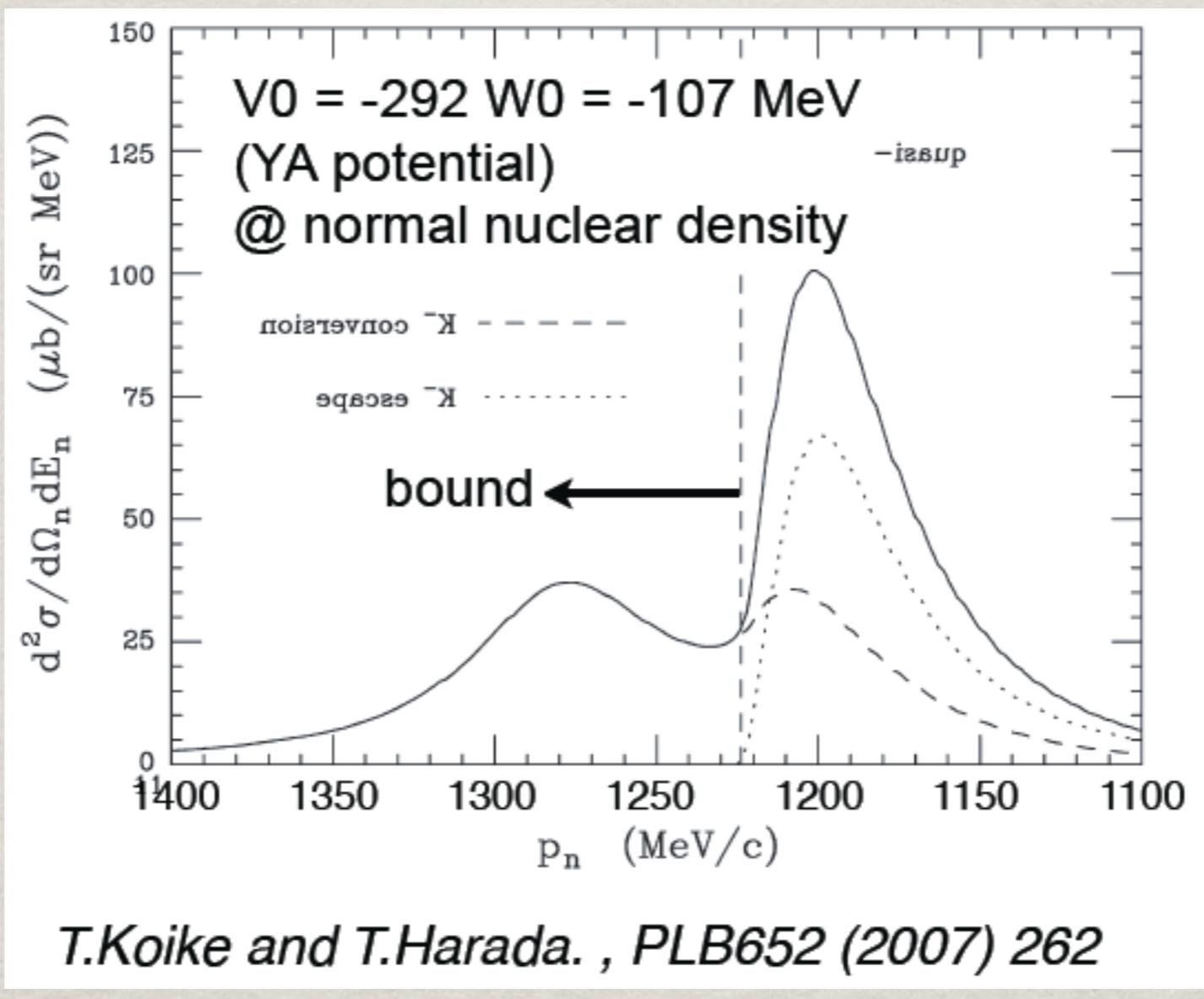
- (a) Research Center for Nuclear Physics (RCNP), Osaka University, Osaka, 567-0047, Japan ●
- (b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC V8W 3P6, Canada 🇨🇦
- (c) Department of Physics, Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-742, South Korea ☺
- (d) Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell' INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy 🇮🇹
- (e) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering – IFIN HH, Romania 🇷🇴
- (f) Stefan-Meyer-Institut für subatomare Physik, A-1090 Vienna, Austria 🇦🇹
- (g) INFN Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy 🇮🇹
- (h) Dipartimento di Fisica Generale, Universita' di Torino, Torino, Italy 🇮🇹
- (i) Department of Physics, Osaka University, Osaka, 560-0043, Japan ●
- (j) Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8502, Japan ●
- (k) Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan ●
- (l) Laboratory of Physics, Osaka Electro-Communication University, Osaka, 572-8530, Japan ●
- (m) Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, 152-8551, Japan ●
- (n) RIKEN Nishina Center, RIKEN, Wako, 351-0198, Japan ●
- (o) High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba, 305-0801, Japan ●
- (p) Technische Universität München, D-85748, Garching, Germany 🇩🇪
- (q) Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 153-8902, Japan ●
- (r) Department of Physics, Tohoku University, Sendai, 980-8578, Japan ●
- (s) Excellence Cluster Universe, Technische Universität München, D-85748, Garching, Germany 🇩🇪
- (t) Korea Institute of Radiological and Medical Sciences (KIRAMS), Seoul, 139-706, South Korea ☺

(\*) Spokesperson

(\\$) Co-Spokesperson







*T.Koike and T.Harada. , PLB652 (2007) 262*

# $\bar{K}N$ interaction: $\Lambda(1405)$ Ansatz

What if  $\Lambda(1405)$  is bound state of  $K^-p$ ?  
( $B_K=27$  MeV, Width=40 MeV)  
formation of deeply bound state?

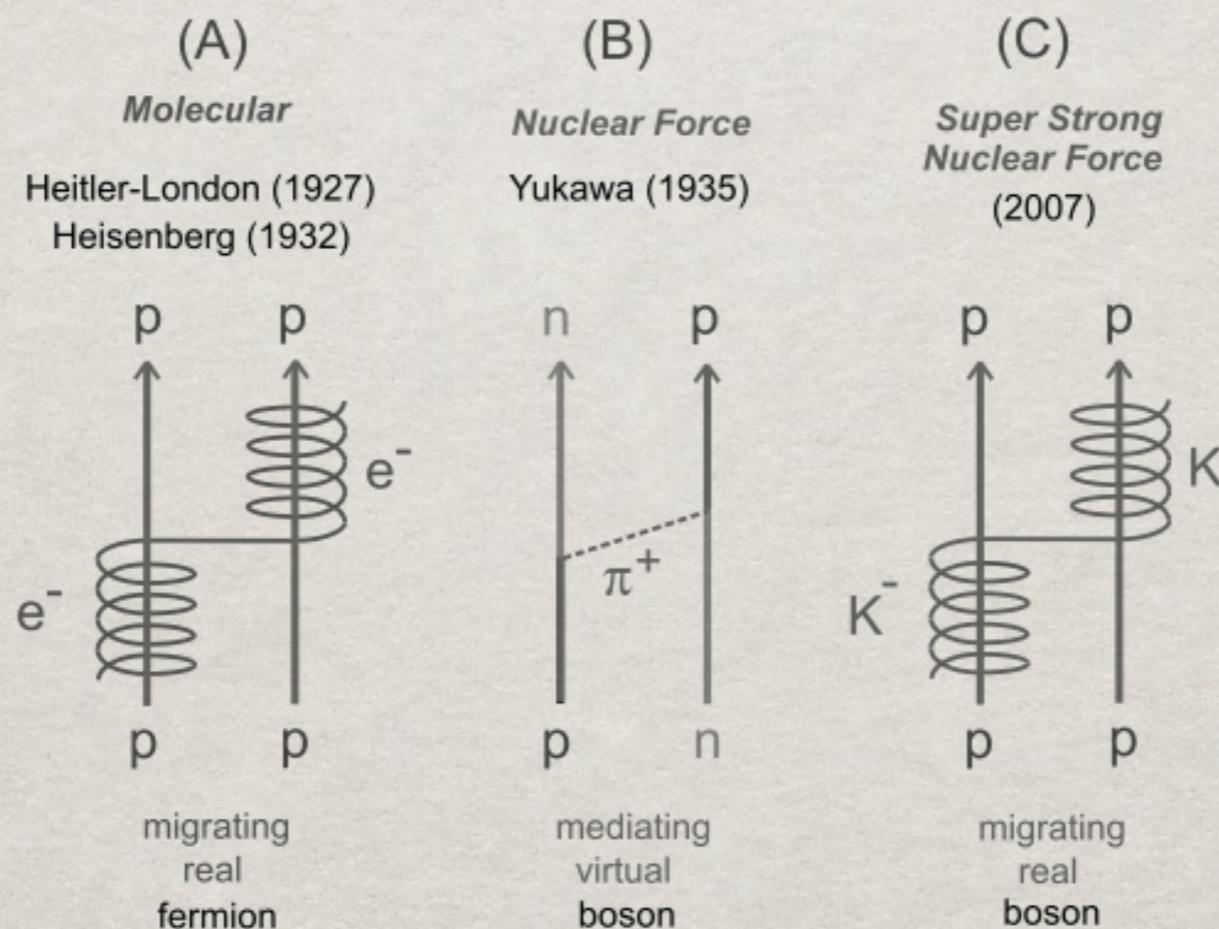


Fig. 5. Summary of the three different interaction schemes for nuclear forces. (A) The Heitler-London-Heisenberg model. (B) The Yukawa interaction. (C) The super strong nuclear force by the  $\bar{K}$  covalency.