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**FB23**

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# Study of the neutron-rich nucleus ${}^6\text{H}$ in an electron scattering experiment at MAMI-A1

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UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



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# Outline

- Motivation
- Experiment principle
- MAMI-A1 setup
- Calibration
- Data analysis
- Summary

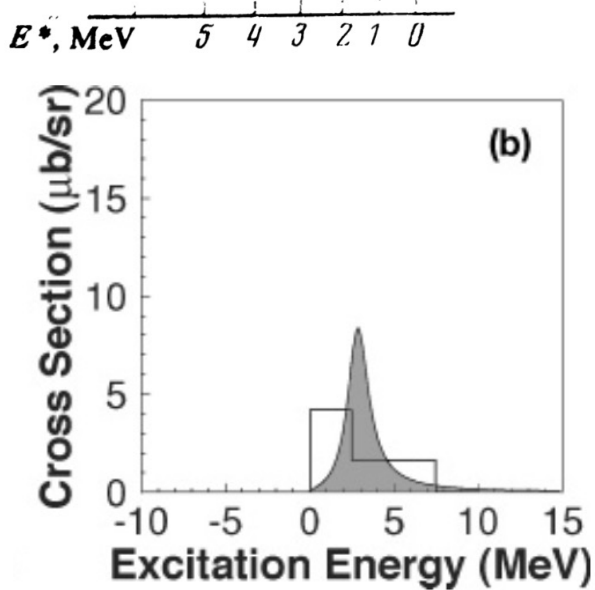
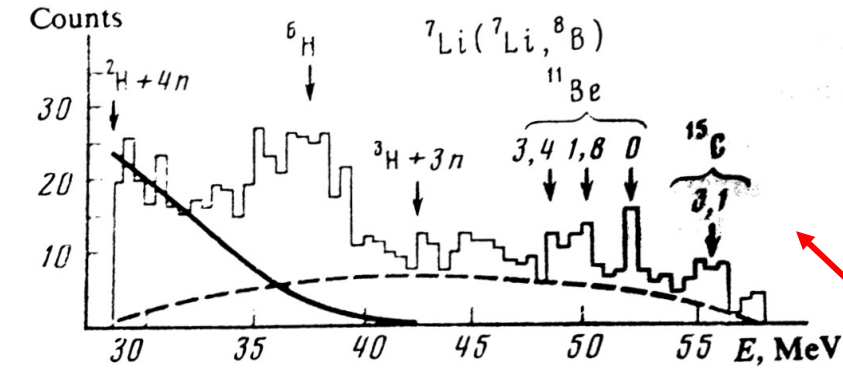
# Motivation

$^3\text{He}$ z: 2 n: 1 $J^\pi$ 1/2+ $T_{1/2}$ : stable	$^4\text{He}$ z: 2 n: 2 $J^\pi$ 0+ $T_{1/2}$ : stable	$^5\text{He}$ z: 2 n: 3 $J^\pi$ 3/2- $T_{1/2}$ : 0.648 meV decay n ?%	$^6\text{He}$ z: 2 n: 4 $J^\pi$ 0+ $T_{1/2}$ : 806.7 ms 1.5 decay $\beta^-$ 100%	$^7\text{He}$ z: 2 n: 5 $J^\pi$ (3/2)- $T_{1/2}$ : 150 keV 20 decay n ?%	$^8\text{He}$ z: 2 n: 6 $J^\pi$ 0+ $T_{1/2}$ : 119.1 ms 1.2 decay $\beta^-$ 100% $\beta^-$ n 16%
$^2\text{H}$ z: 1 n: 1 $J^\pi$ 1+ $T_{1/2}$ : stable	$^3\text{H}$ z: 1 n: 2 $J^\pi$ 1/2+ $T_{1/2}$ : 12.32 y 0.02 decay $\beta^-$ 100%	$^4\text{H}$ z: 1 n: 3 $J^\pi$ 2- $T_{1/2}$ : decay n 100%	$^5\text{H}$ z: 1 n: 4 $J^\pi$ (1/2+) $T_{1/2}$ : 5.3 meV 0.4 decay ec SF 100%	$^6\text{H}$ z: 1 n: 5 $J^\pi$ ? $T_{1/2}$ : 1.55 meV 0.44 ?	$^7\text{H}$ z: 1 n: 6 $J^\pi$ (1/2+) $T_{1/2}$ : 0.09 meV +94-6 ?

- $^4\text{H}$ ,  $^5\text{H}$ : clear signal observed
- $^6\text{H}$ ,  $^7\text{H}$  : Indistinct signal, controversial results
- Largest neutron-to-proton ratios known so far. Good platforms to study NN and many-nuclei interactions in neutron-rich environments.

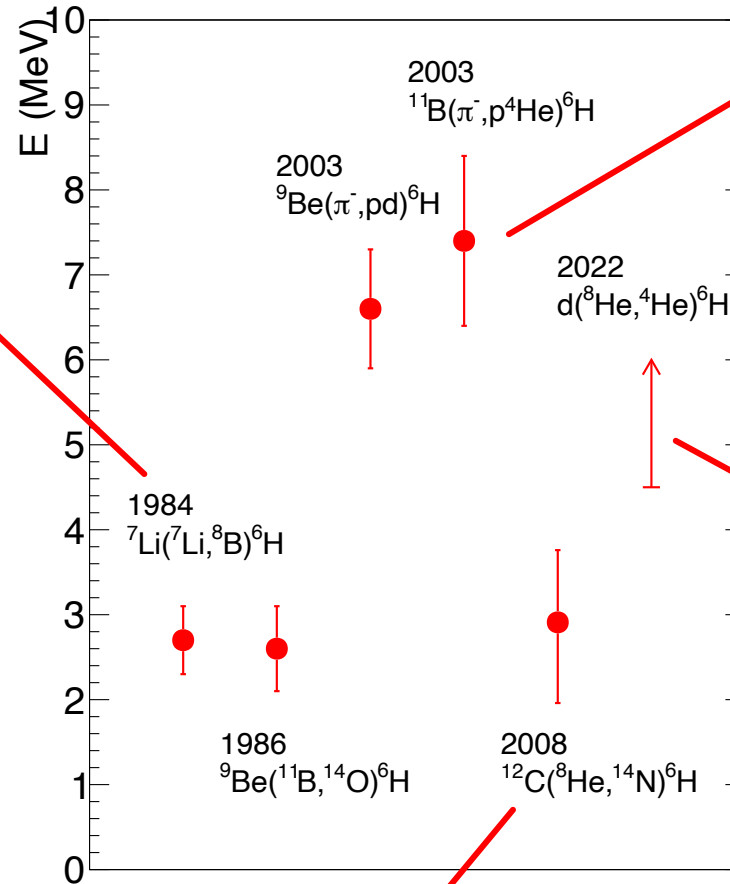
# Motivation

D. Aleksandrov et al., *Yadernaya Fizika* 39 (1984), pp. 513–517



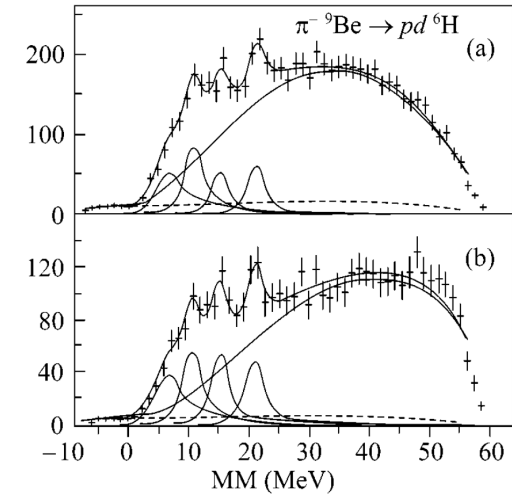
## Experiments with ${}^6\text{H}$ signal

${}^6\text{H}$  ground state energy from experiments

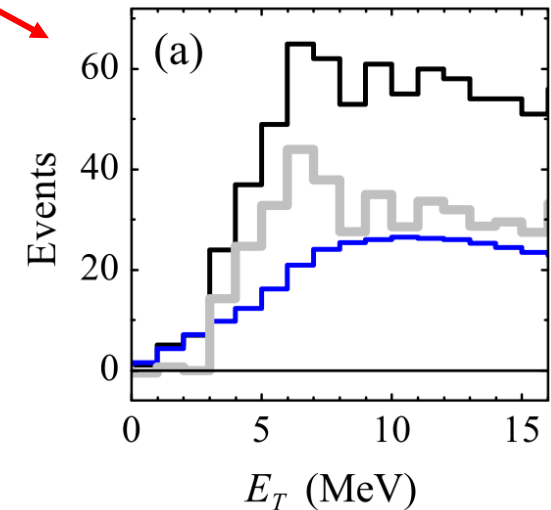


M. Caamañó et al., *PHYSICAL REVIEW C* 78, 044001 (2008)

Yu.B.Gurov et. al., *JETP Letters*, Vol.78, No.4, 2003, pp. 183-187



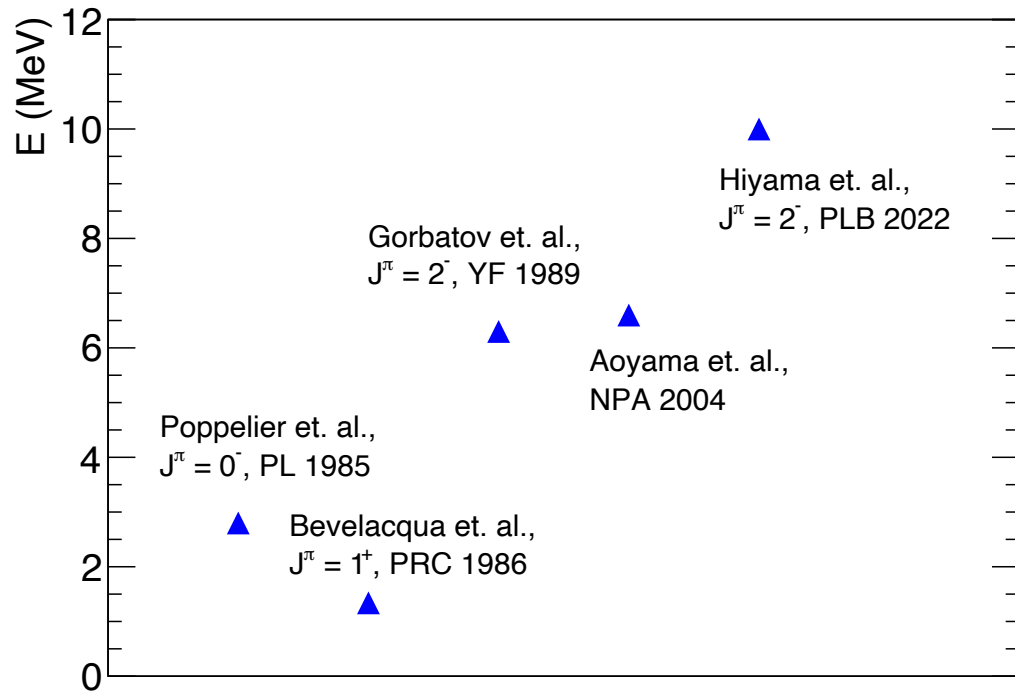
E. Yu. Nikolskii et al., *PHYSICAL REVIEW C* 105, 064605 (2022)



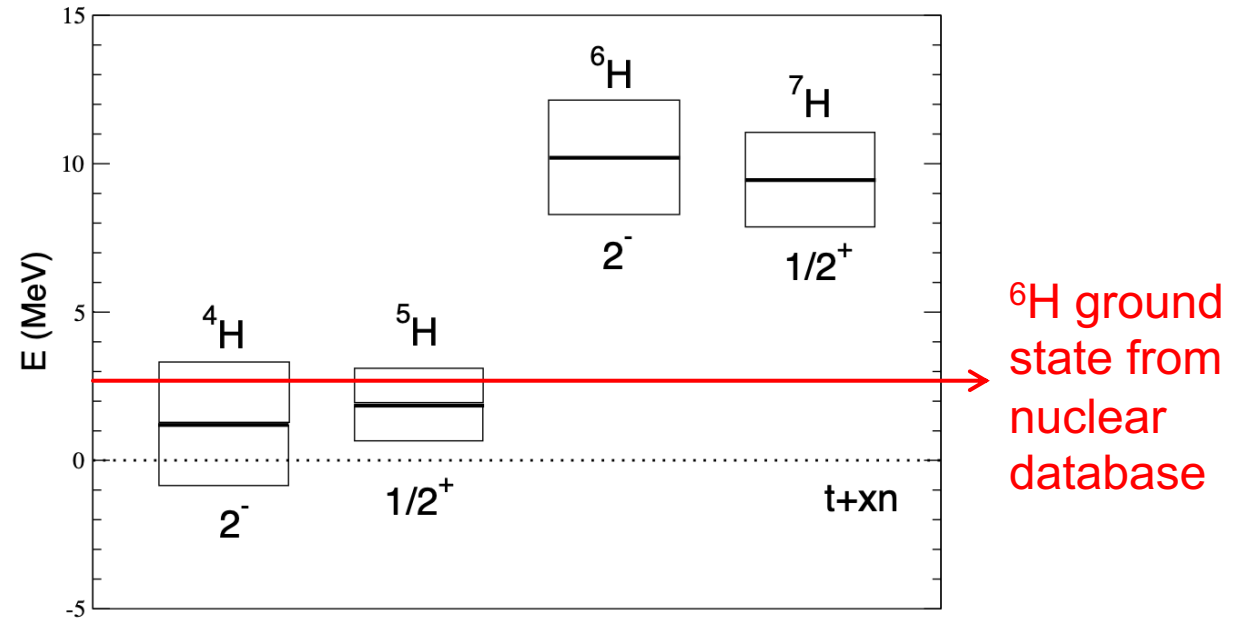
# Motivation

## Theoretical calculations

${}^6\text{H}$  ground state energy from calculations



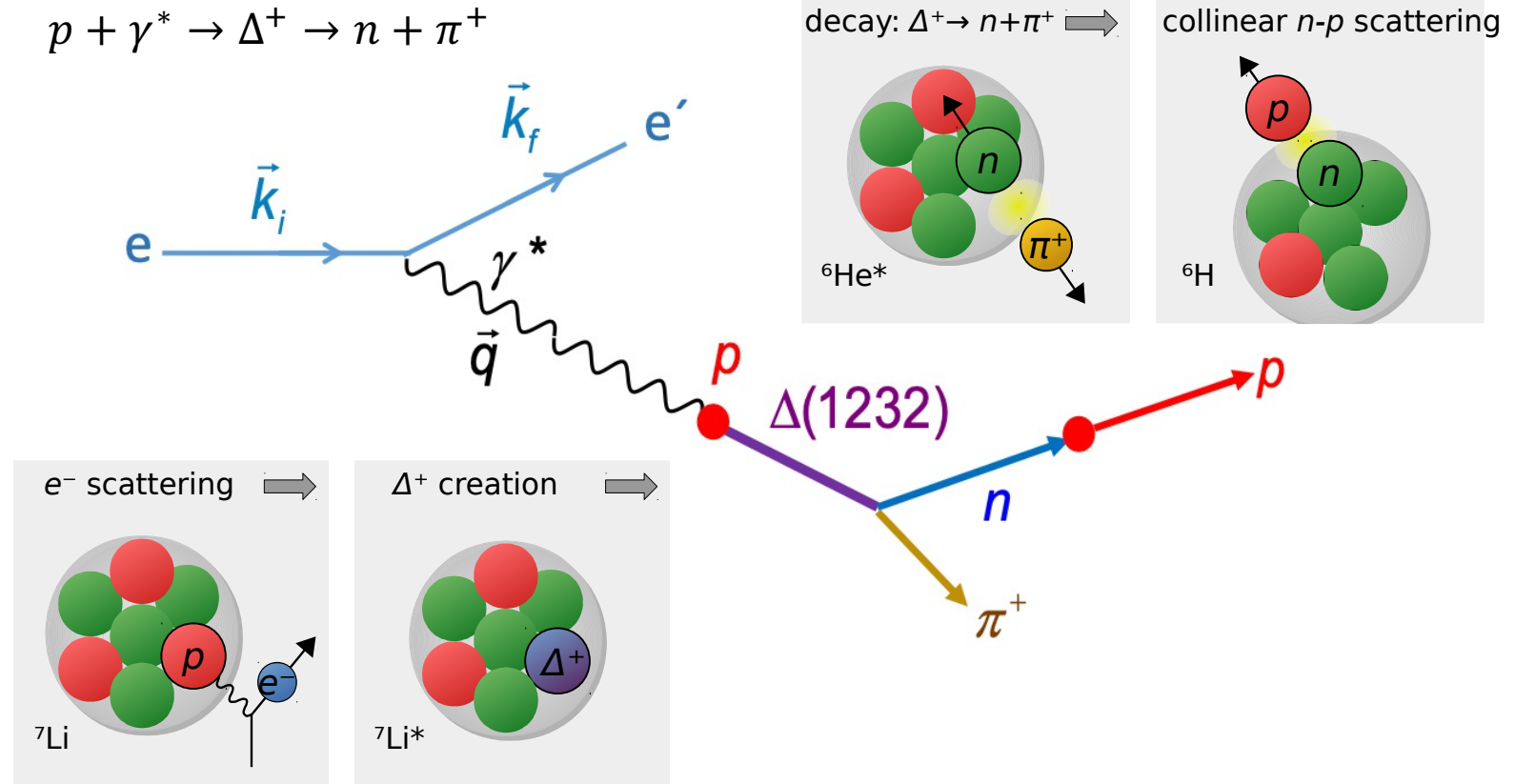
E. Hiyama et. al., Physics Letters B 833 (2022) 137367



The story of  ${}^6\text{H}$  has not ended.

# Experiment principle

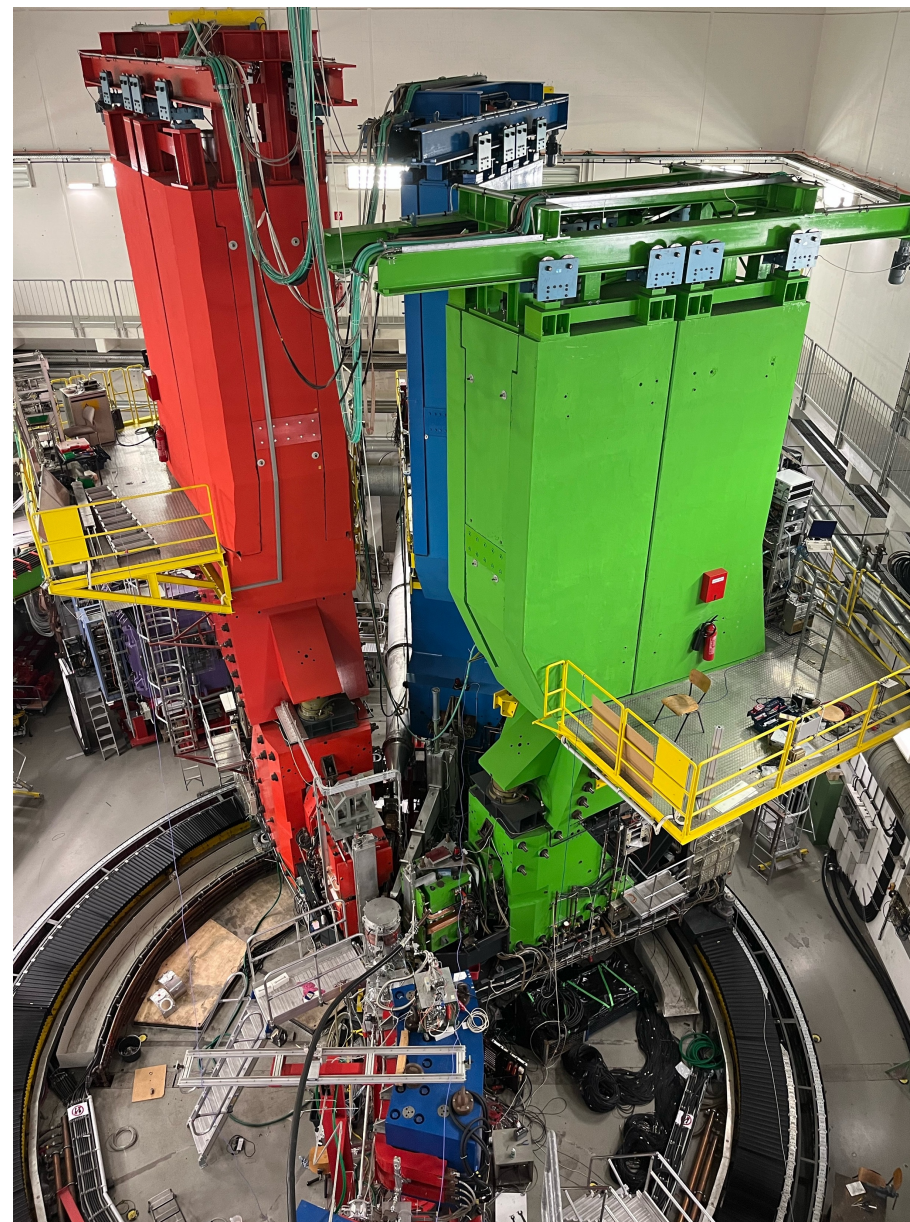
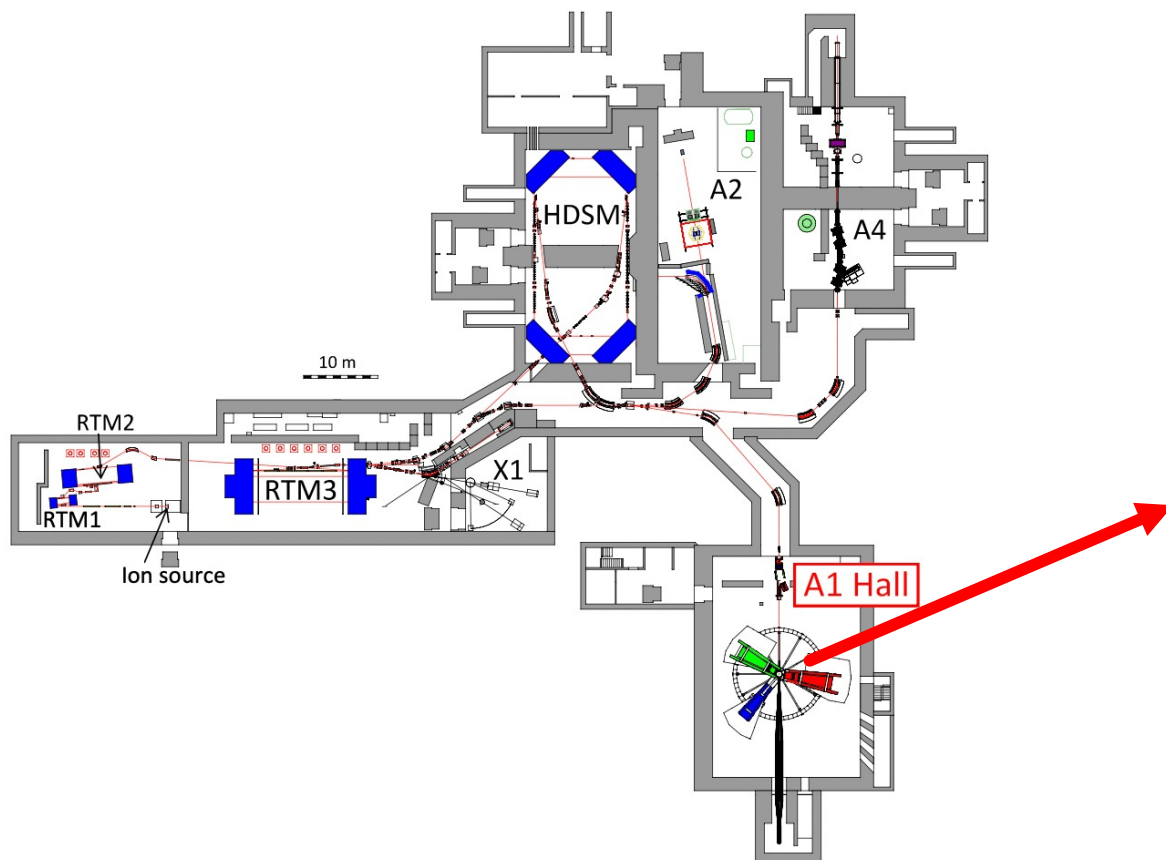
- Reaction:  ${}^7\text{Li}(e, e'p\pi^+)$
- Measure the momentum of the scattered **electron**, the produced **proton** and  $\pi^+$ . Then reconstruct the miss-mass spectrum.
- Expected rate: 1 count in interested region per day.
- Expected missing mass resolution: 1.18 MeV with 1mm thickness target





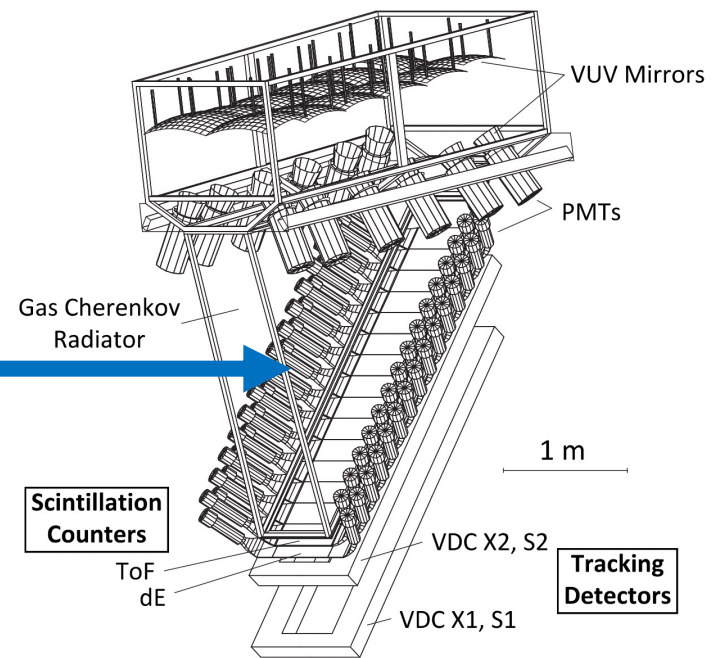
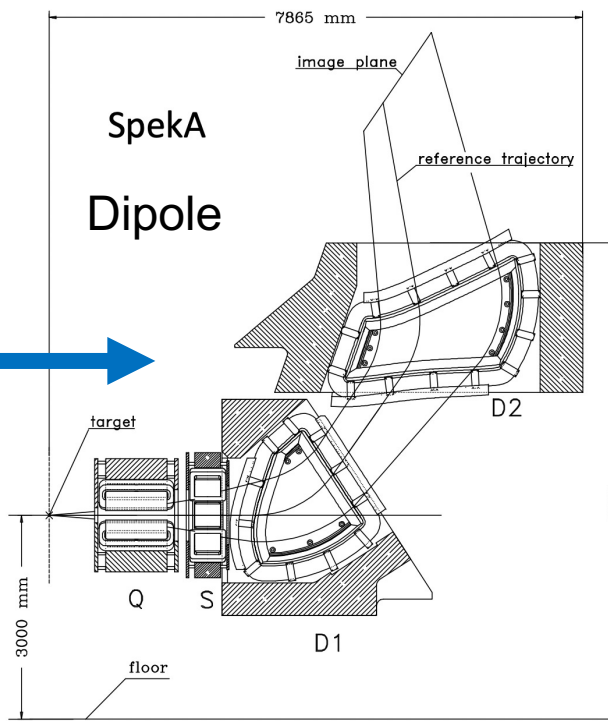
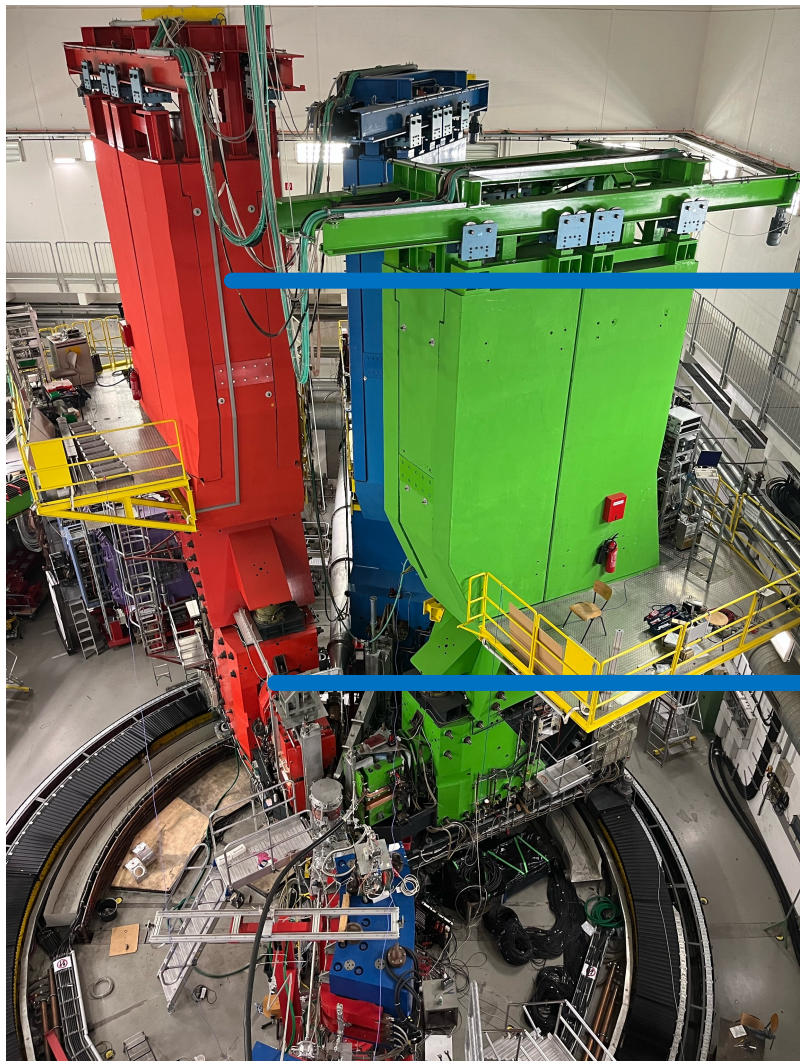
# MAMI-A1 setup

- MAMI-B: 855 MeV electron beam





# MAMI-A1 setup



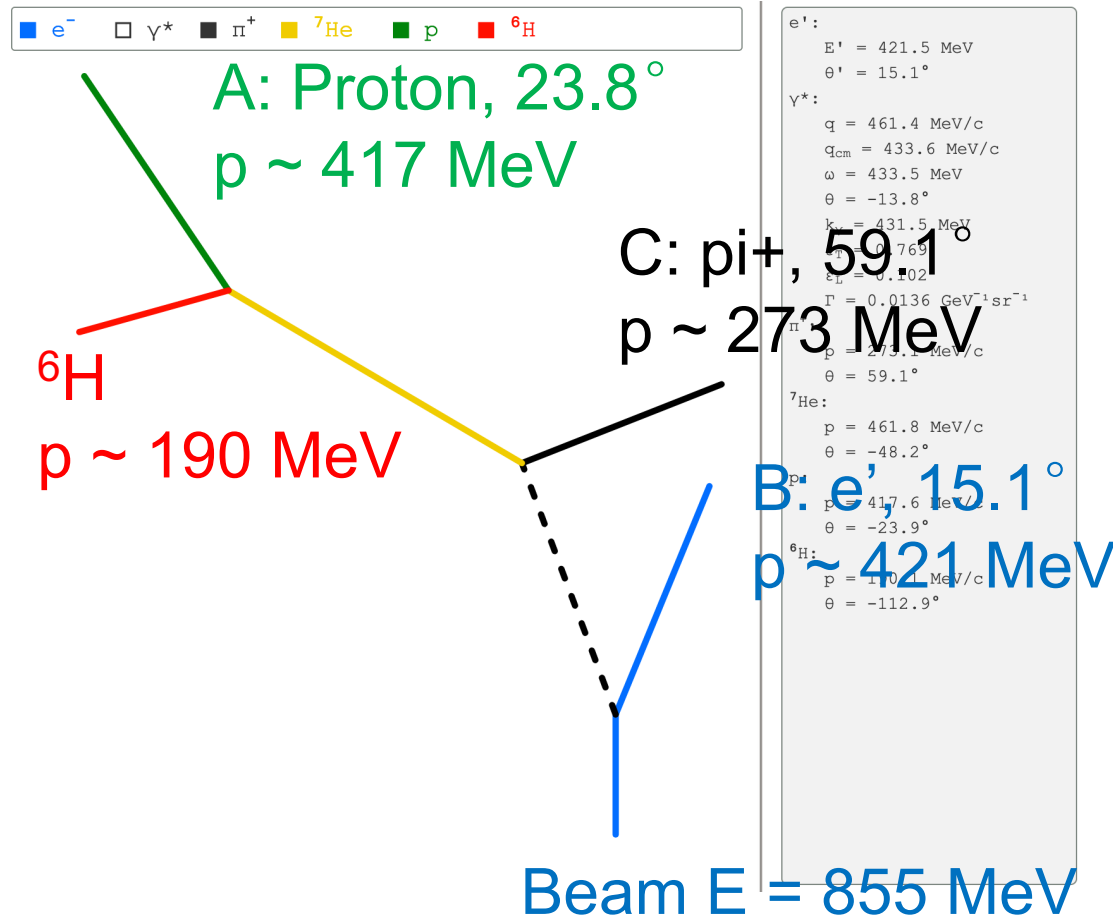
## Detector system:

- VDC: track reconstruction
- dE: Energy loss measurement
- TOF: Energy loss and time of flight
- Cherenkov: identify electron and pion



# MAMI-A1 setup

- Choice of kinematics: 1.  $W \sim 1200$  MeV for proton to produce  $\Delta^+(1232)$ ; 2. low momentum transfer to  ${}^6\text{H}$ ; 3. feasible with the setups of three spectrometers.

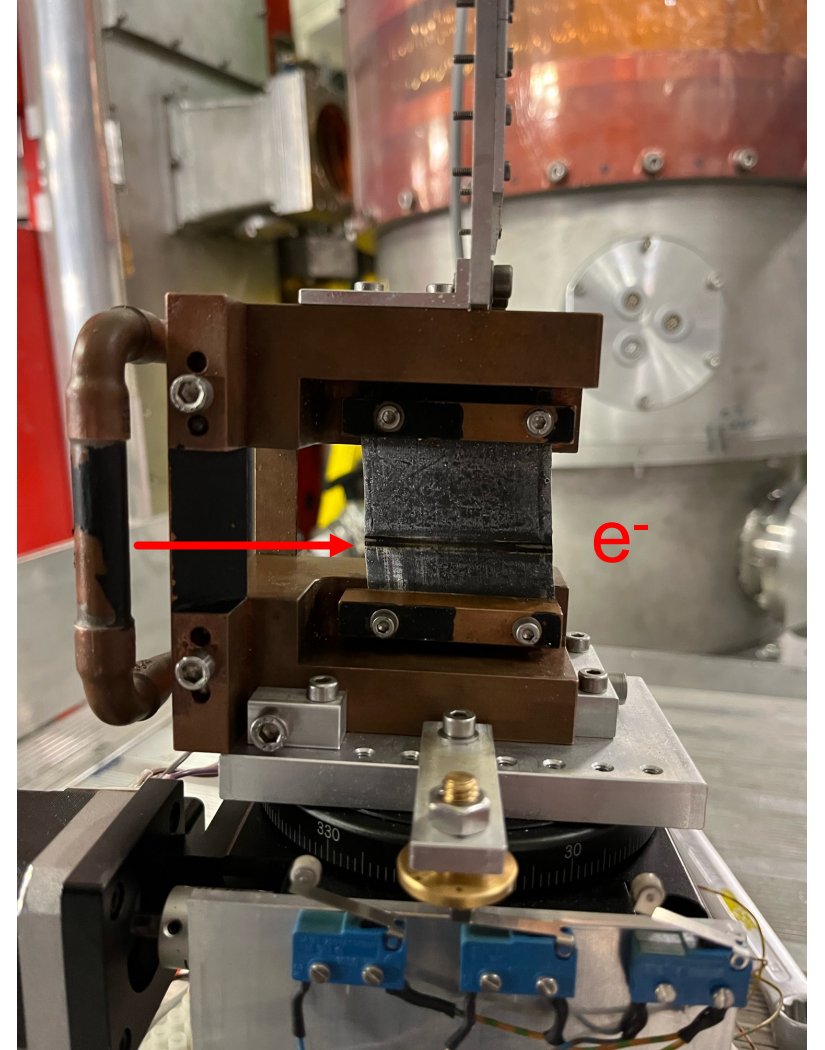
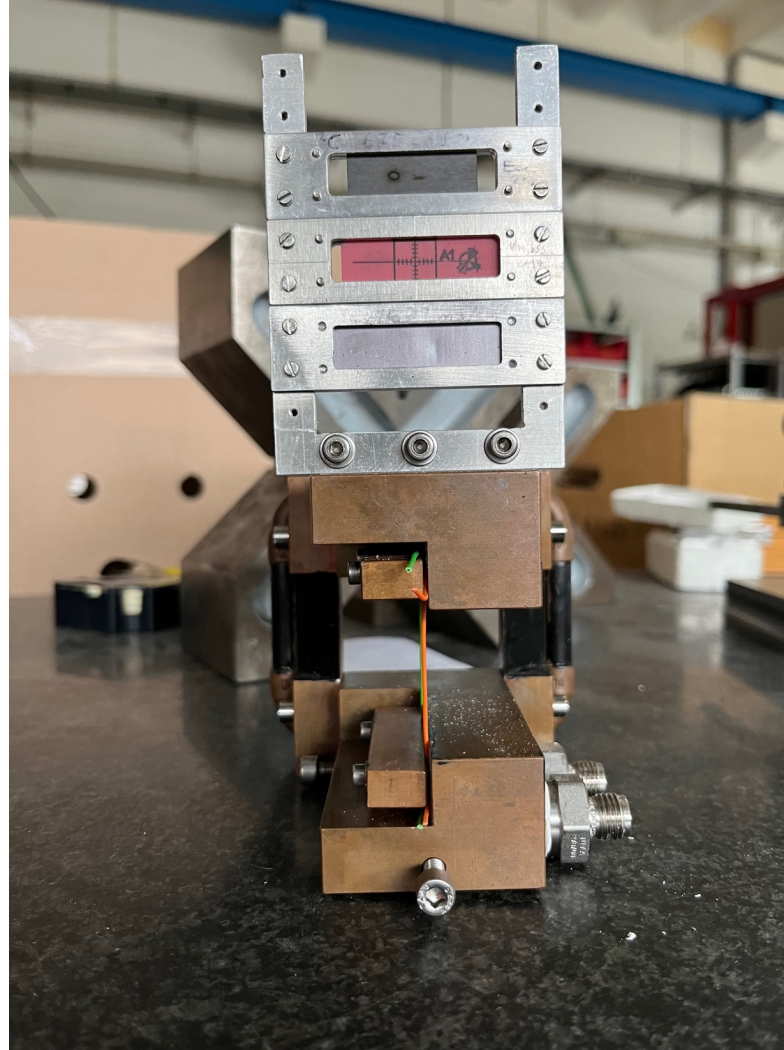


Optical properties of the A1 spectrometers

	units	A	B	C
<b>Configuration</b>	-	QSDD	D	QSDD
<b>dispersive plane</b>	-	point-ponit	point-ponit	point-ponit
<b>non dispersive plane</b>	-	parallel-ponit	point-ponit	parallel-ponit
<b>Maximum momentum</b>	[MeV/c]	735	870	551
<b>Reference momentum</b>	[MeV/c]	630	810	459
<b>Central Momentum</b>	[MeV/c]	665	810	490
<b>Solid Angle</b>	[msr]	28	5.6	28
<b>Scattering Angle</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>minimum angle</b>	-	18°	7°	8°
<b>maximum angle</b>	-	160°	62°	160°
<b>Momentum acceptance</b>	-	20%	15%	25%

# Target setup

- Empty
- C12
- Aluminum
- Ta
- Li-7 (run\_2023: 92.7% natural lithium, run\_2024: 99.99% enriched lithium-7)



# Beam time summary

Date	July 2023	July 2023	Sep 2023	April 2024
Beam energy (MeV)	855	855	855	855
Beam current (nA)	400	400	400	700
Kinematic	1	2	2	2
Target	Natural Li	Natural Li	Natural Li	Enriched ${}^7\text{Li}$
Target length (cm)	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.5
Target width (mm)	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.0
Effective time	~ 120 h	~ 120 h	~ 160 h	~ 160 h

## Kinematic 1

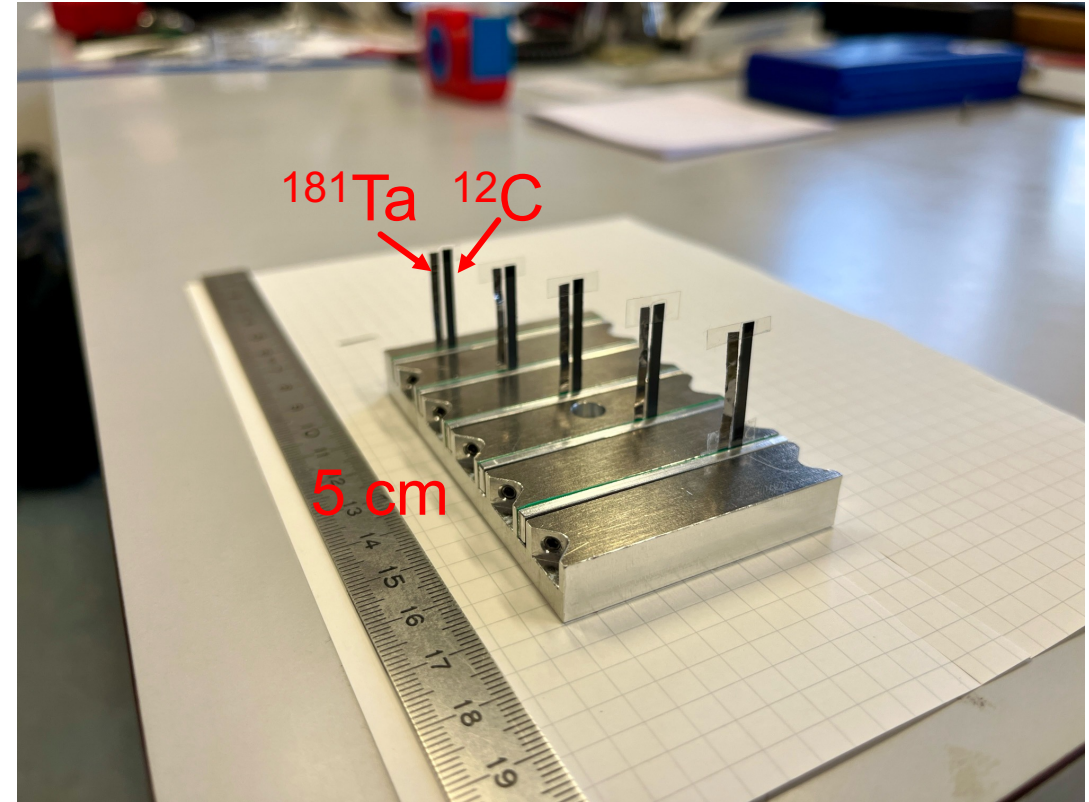
Spectrometer	Degree ( $^\circ$ )	Momentum (MeV/c)
A (proton)	-23.8	379
B ( $e'$ )	15.1	531
C ( $\pi^+$ )	59.1	162

## Kinematic 2

Spectrometer	Degree ( $^\circ$ )	Momentum (MeV/c)
A (proton)	-23.8	417
B ( $e'$ )	15.1	421
C ( $\pi^+$ )	59.1	273

# Momentum calibration

- Principle: Electron scattering with  $^{181}\text{Ta}$  and  $^{12}\text{C}$  target. Compare with the certain input momentum the correction factors can be obtained.
- Ebeam (MeV) = 180, 195, 210 with undulator ( $\sim 10\text{keV}$  uncertainty); 225, 420 without undulator ( $\sim 160\text{keV}$  uncertainty)
- Electron scattering with several target positions and momentum settings.
- Calibration beam time has been done in May 2024.



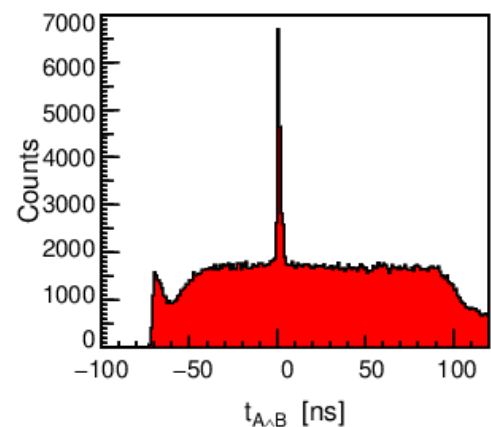
Analysis of calibration data is on going.



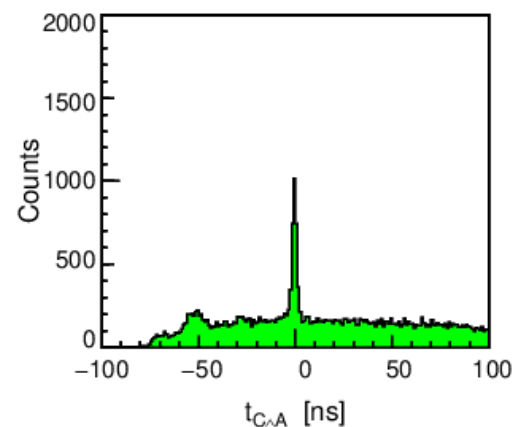
# Data analysis

- Select the events in the region of triple coincidence.

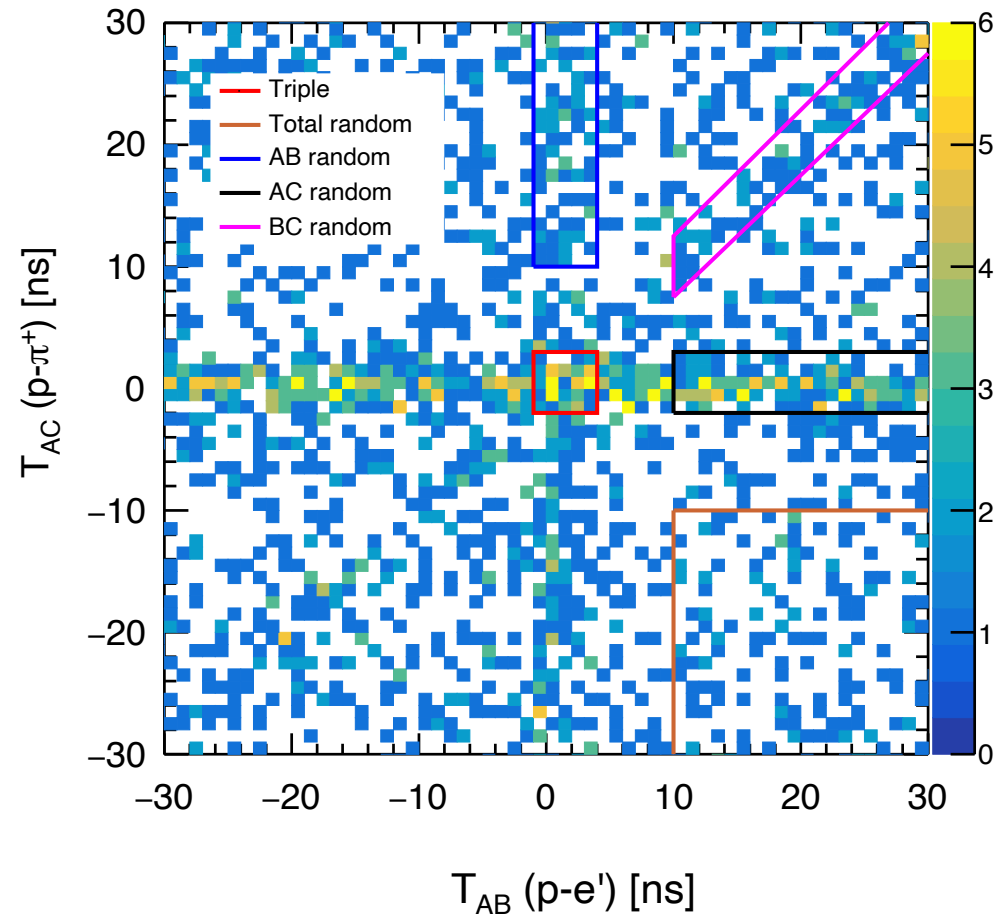
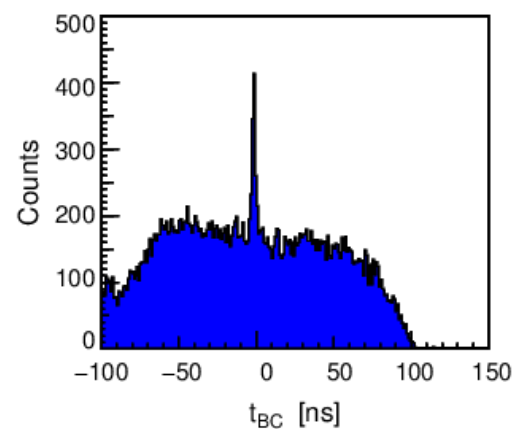
Timing Histograms/No Cuts/Time<sub>AB</sub>



Timing Histograms/Cuts C Pion/Time<sub>CA</sub>

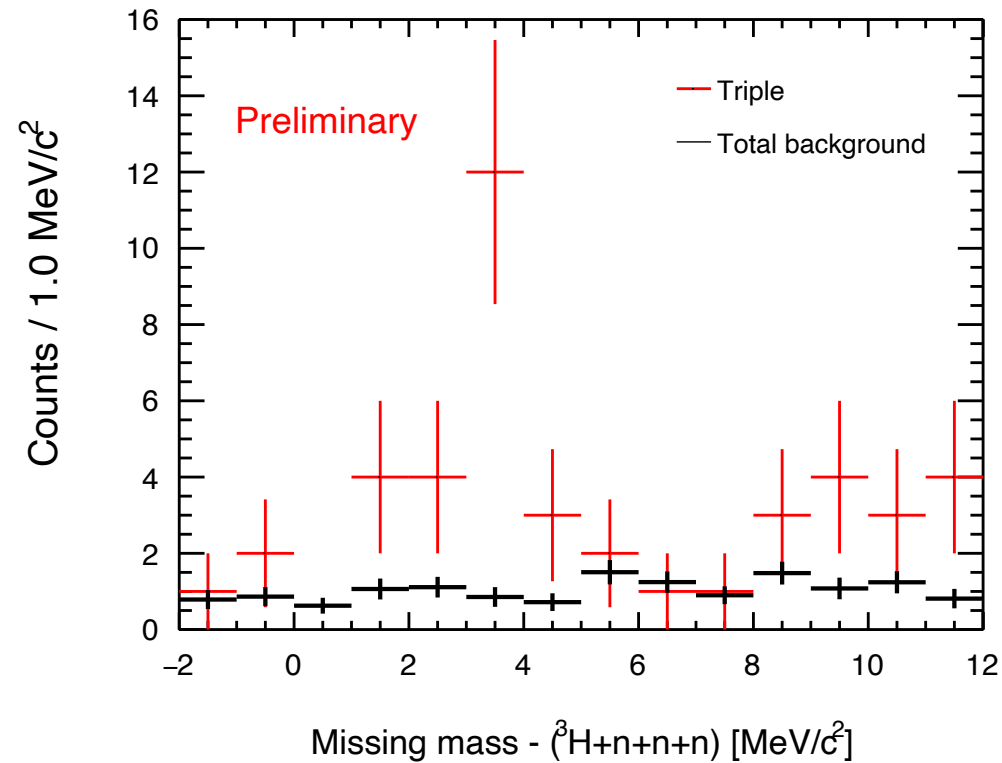


Timing Histograms/Cuts C Pion/Time<sub>BC</sub>



# Data analysis

- Combine the data from all setups, run\_2023 + run\_2024. With preliminary calibrations.
- Clear peak of H6 ground state at about 3 MeV **Preliminary!**
- Count and resolution are similar as we expected.



# Summary

- To study the neutron-rich nucleus  ${}^6\text{H}$ , an electron scattering experiment with triple coincidence is designed and done with several beam times at MAMI-A1.
- Calibration data taking for the three spectrometers are done. Analysis work is going on.
- Preliminary results show the ground state  ${}^6\text{H}$  energy is near 3 MeV.

# Outlook

- Finalize the calibration work of the detectors.
- Analyze the systematic uncertainties for the result.

Thank our co-workers : Patrick Achenbach, Jinhui Chen, Mirco Christmann, Michael O. Distler, Luca Doria, Anselm Esser, Julian Geratz, Christian Helmel, Matthias Hoek, Ryoko Kino, Pascal Klag, Yu-Gang Ma, David Markus, Harald Merkel, Miha Mihovilović, Ulrich Muller, Sho Nagao, Kotaro Nishi, Fumiya Oura, Jonas Pätschke, Josef Pochodzalla, Björn Sören Schlimme, Concettina Sfienti, Marcell Steinen, Michaela Thiel, Andrzej Wilczek, and Luca Wilhelm

# Backups

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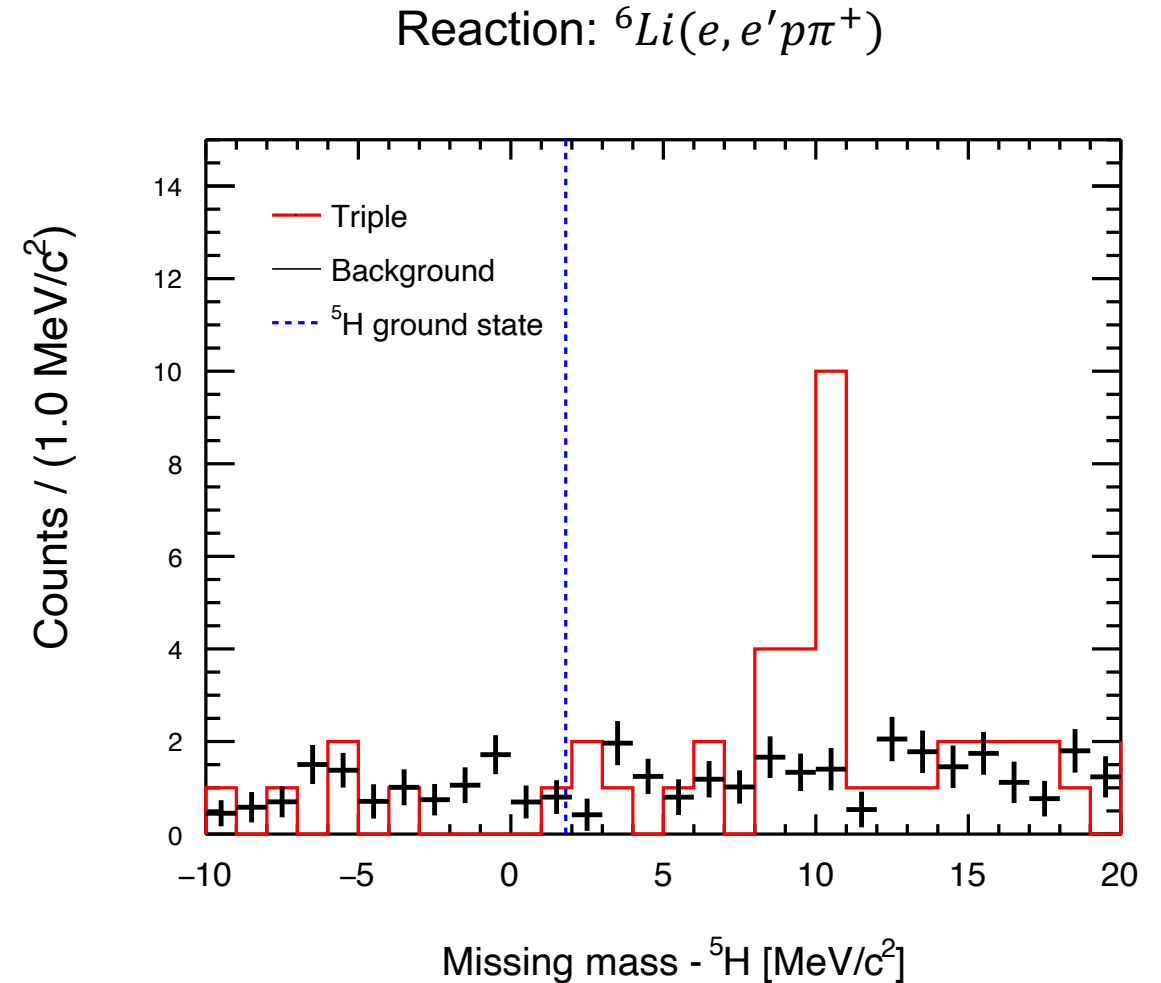
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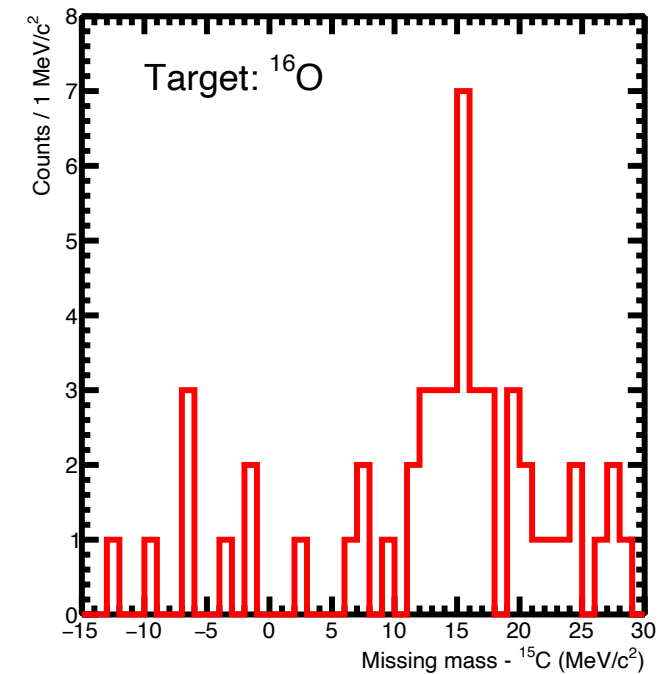
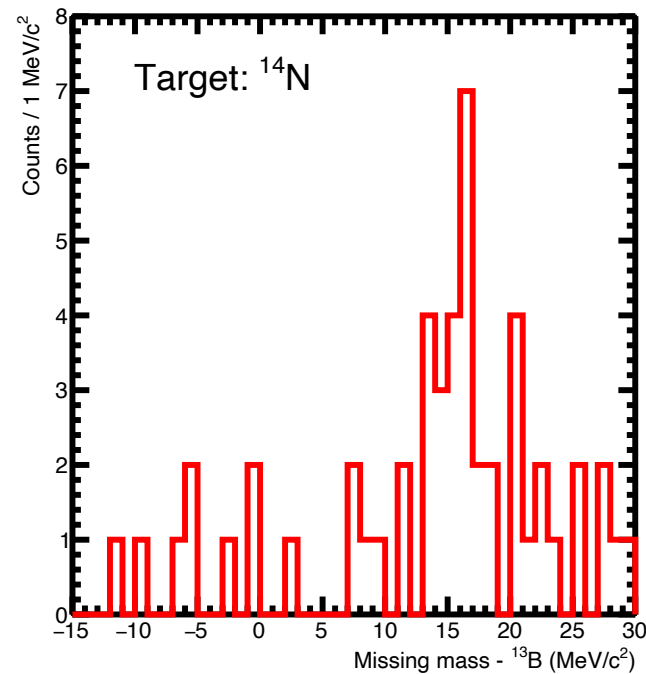
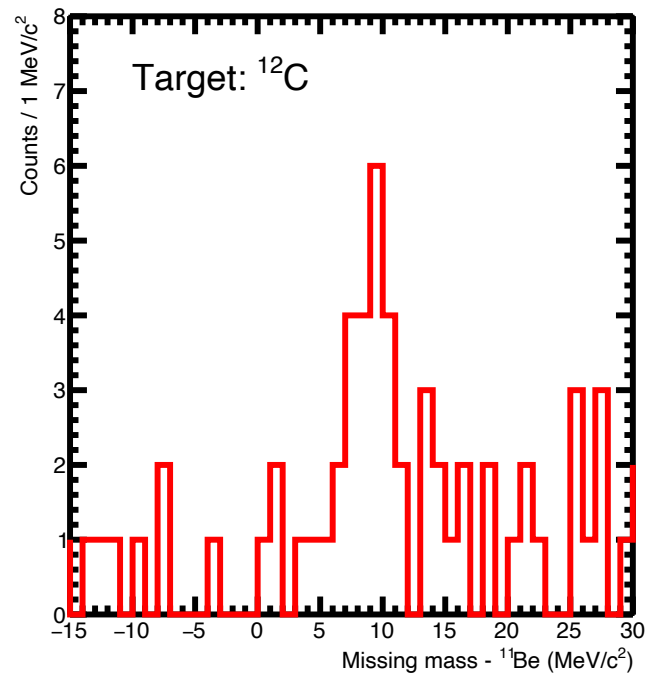
# Data analysis

- Can the signal come from  ${}^6\text{Li}$  which can produce  ${}^5\text{H}$ ? About 7.3%  ${}^6\text{Li}$  in natural lithium.
- The peak near 3 MeV can also be seen with enriched  ${}^7\text{Li}$  target.
- Replace  ${}^7\text{Li}$  with  ${}^6\text{Li}$  in analysis. The energy is about 10 MeV, which is much larger than  ${}^5\text{H}$  ground state  $\sim 1.8$  MeV.



# Backup

- Can the signal come from the C, N, and O in air?
- Replace the target with C, N, or O. The obtained energies are also much larger than ground states.



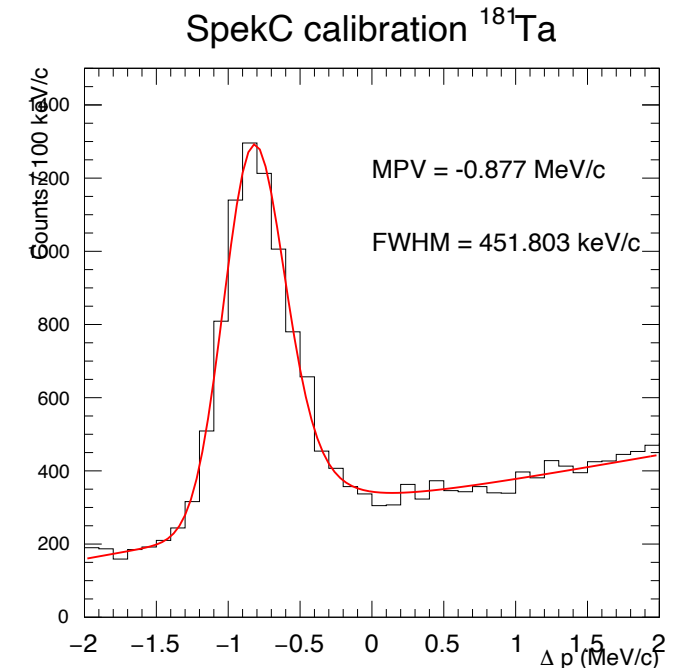
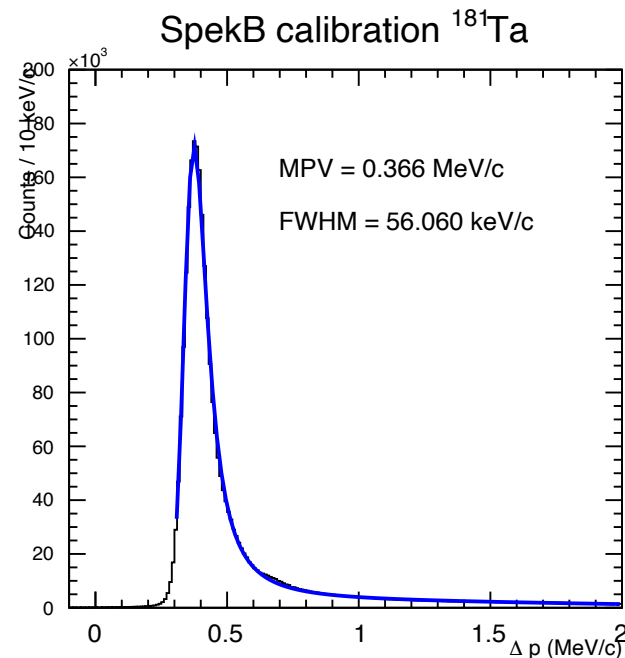
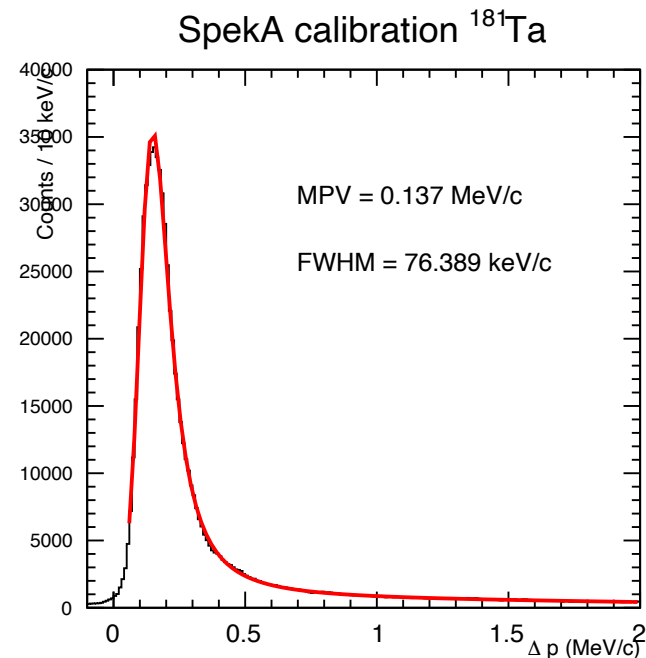
# Backup: Momentum calibration

- Scattering electron on  $^{181}\text{Ta}$  target
- $\Delta p = p_{in} - p_{measured}$ , energy losses in target and detector system are considered.
- Fit function: Landau (energy loss) and Gaussian (detector resolution) convolution.

Spectrometer	$\Delta p$ (MeV/c)	Correction factor
A	0.136821	1.00032587
B	0.36578	1.00087166
C	-0.87746	0.99791517

# Momentum calibration

- Scattering electron on  $^{181}\text{Ta}$  target
- $\Delta p = p_{in} - p_{measured}$ , energy losses in target and detector system are considered.
- Fit function: Landau (energy loss) and Gaussian (detector resolution) convolution.





# Momentum calibration

- Correction factor check: missing mass spectrum of  $^{12}\text{C}$  ground and excited states.

