



Status of the lifetime and binding energy measurements for light hypernuclei in the WASA-FRS and E07 emulsion experiments

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For ML-Emulsion collaboration & WASA-FRS / Super-FRS Experiment collaboration

Current puzzles for light hypernuclei: ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ & ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{n}$

- In our first experiment, HypHI Phase 0:
Two puzzling observations were made:

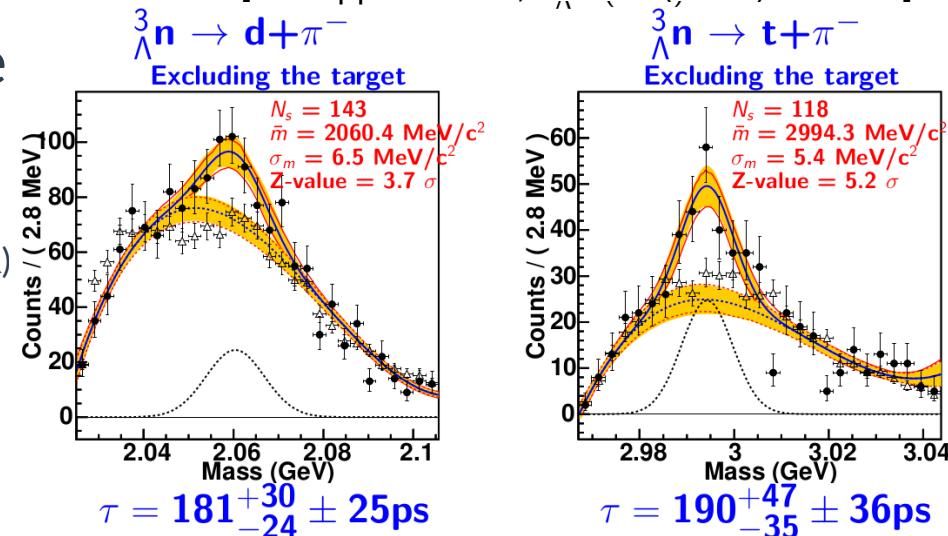
- Possible signal of $\text{nn}\Lambda$ bound state

- All theoretical calculations show negative results

- E. Hiyama et al., Phys. Rev. C89 (2014) 061302(R)
 - A. Gal et al., Phys. Lett. B736 (2014) 93
 - H. Garcilazo et al., Phys. Rev. C89 (2014) 057001
 - and much more publication

- Short lifetime of ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$:
 - Our published value : $183^{+43}_{-32} \text{ ps}$ [C. Rappold et al., Nucl. Phys. A 913 (2013) 170]
 - Plus other recent measurements : Combined lifetime analysis excludes all current models of ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ [C. Rappold et al., Phys. Lett. B 728, 543 (2014)]

[C. Rappold et al., PRC 88 (2013) 041001]

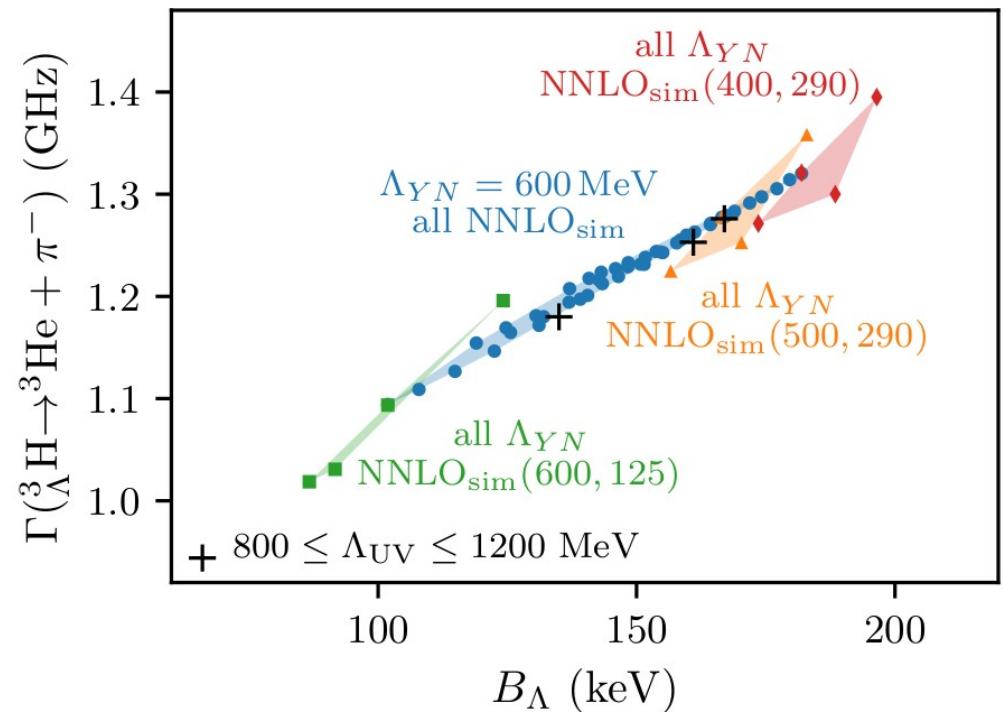
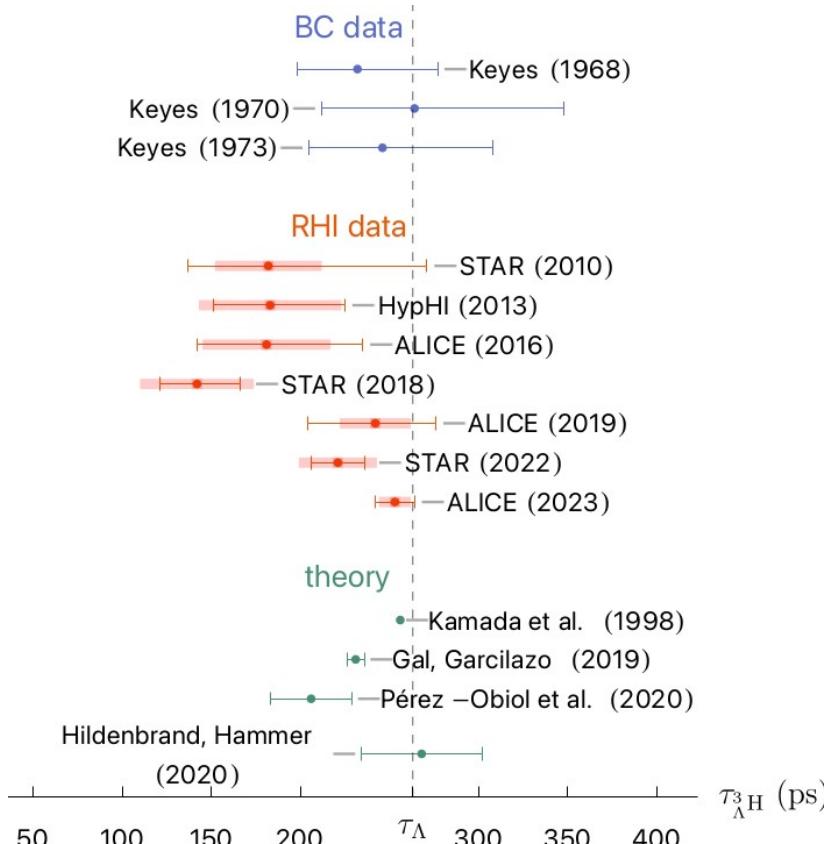


Current puzzles for light hypernuclei: ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ & ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{n}$

- Yet the puzzles deepen :
 - Over the years more data from ALICE and STAR experiments :
More tension on the combined lifetime measurements
 - ALICE : 181^{+54}_{-39} ps → 237^{+34}_{-38} ps [PLB 128 (2019) 134905]
 - STAR : 155^{+25}_{-22} ps → 142^{+24}_{-21} ps → 221 ± 15 ps [PRL 128 (2022) 202301]
 - HypHI : 183^{+42}_{-32} ps
We will provide one very precise data point with our new WASA-FRS experiment
 - Hot topics in nuclear experiments:
 - STAR, ALICE, J-PARC, ELPH, HADES, HYDRA and WASA-FRS
 - Still no clear theoretical explanation for the short lifetime, is it ?

Current puzzles for light hypernuclei: ${}^3\Lambda\text{H}$ & ${}^3\Lambda\text{n}$

- Hypertriton: bound state of p, n, $\Lambda 0$
 - New data from HI collisions conflicting with theory



[D. Gazda et al., Phys. Rev. C 109, 024001 (2024)]

Current puzzles for light hypernuclei: ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ & ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{n}$

- Yet the puzzles deepen :
 - Binding energy of hypertriton :



Measurement of the mass difference and the binding energy of the hypertriton and antihypertriton

The STAR Collaboration*

The Λ binding energy, B_Λ , for ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ and ${}^3_{\bar{\Lambda}}\bar{\text{H}}$ is calculated using the mass measurement shown in equation (1). We obtain

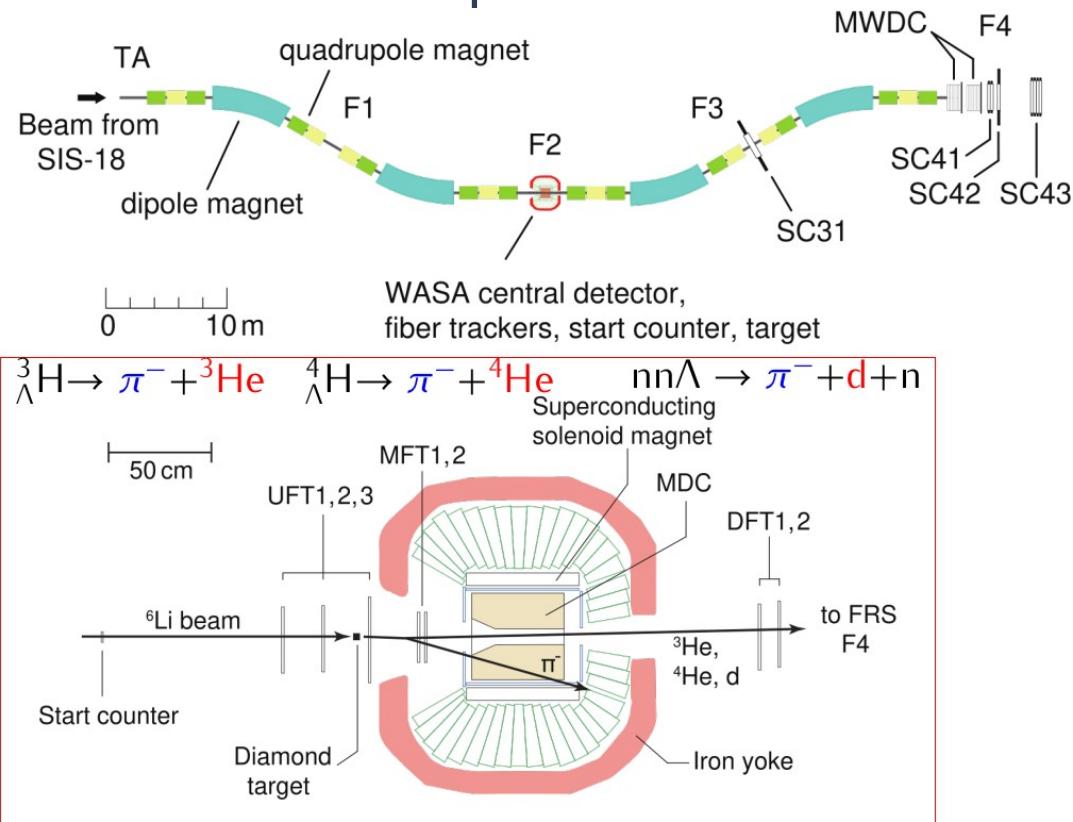
$$B_\Lambda = 0.41 \pm 0.12(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.}) \text{ MeV} \quad (3)$$

- Previously accepted value: $B_\Lambda = 0.13 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}$
- And still : ALICE measured a Λ binding energy of :
 - $B_\Lambda = 0.072 \pm 0.063 \pm 0.36 \text{ MeV}$ [arXiv:2209.07360]

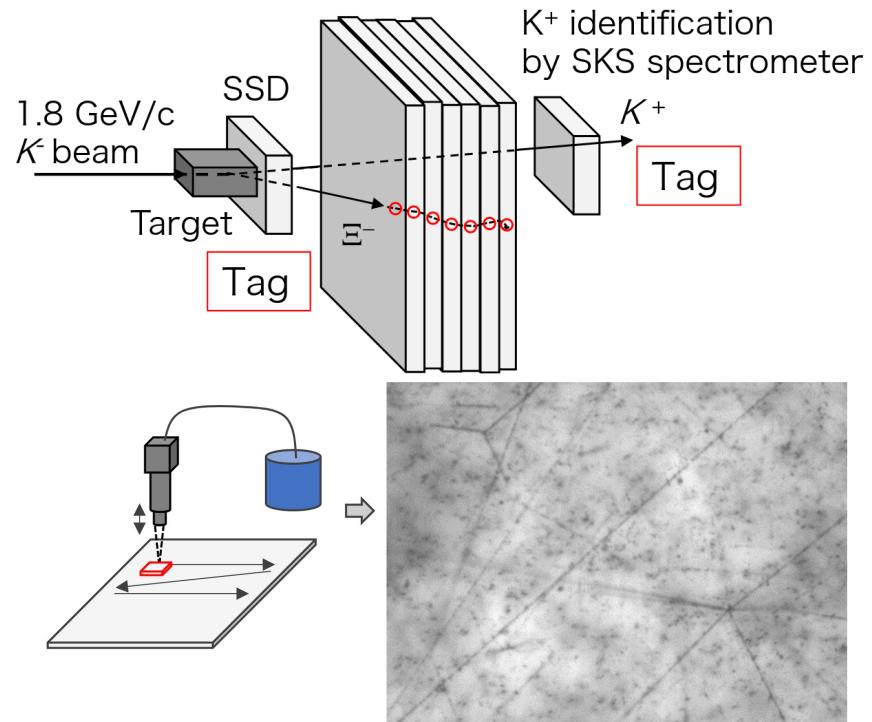
Deep learning in study of those puzzles

- Our contributions to solve : 2 experiments to measure
 - Lifetime & radius:
 - Binding energy:

WASA-FRS experiment at GSI-FAIR



→ Binding energy: E07 experiment at JPARC Emulsion-Counter hybrid method



WASA-FRS experiment

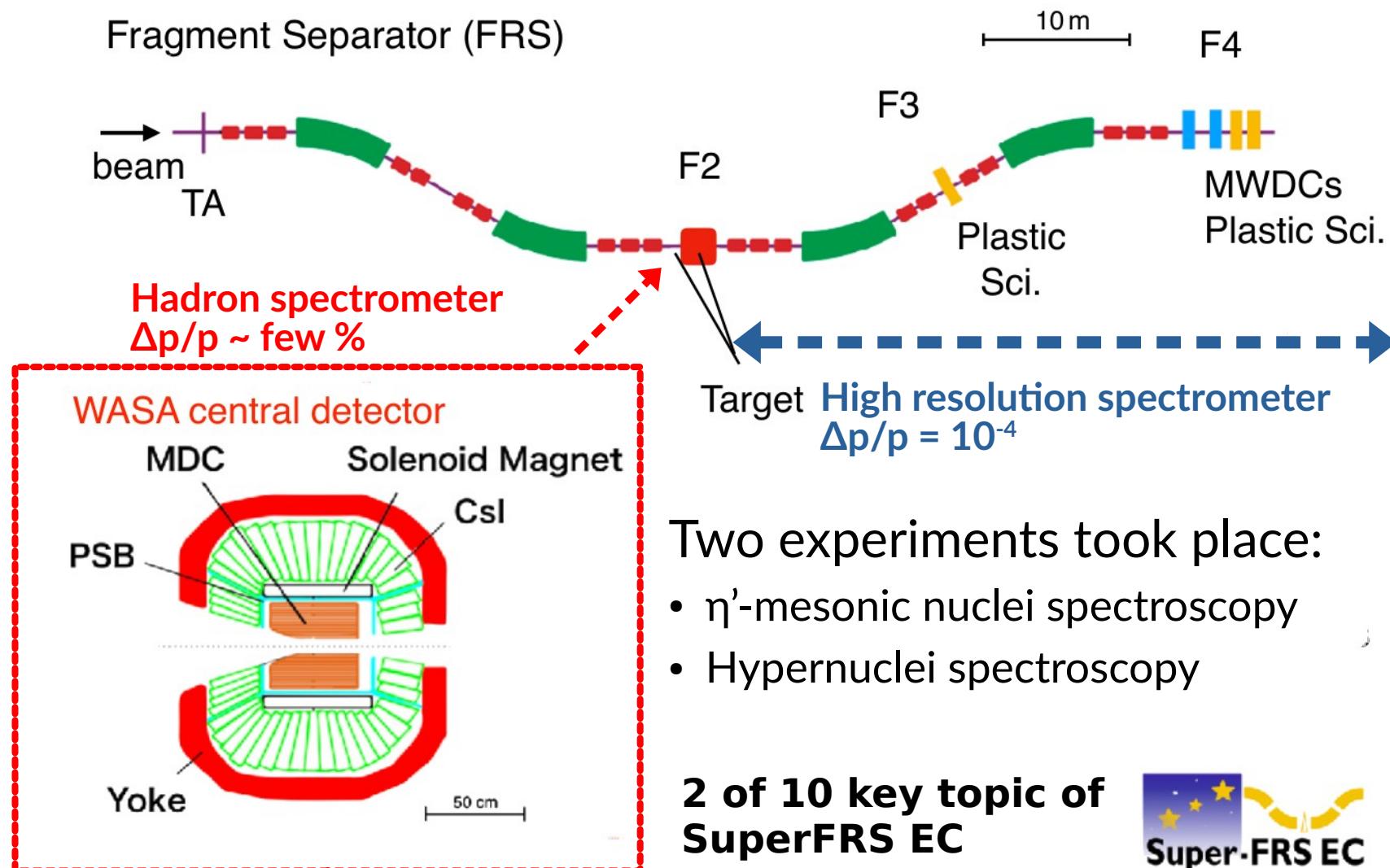
- Future of HypHI project : Exotic hypernuclei / strangeness cluster
 - Use of heavy ion and RI beam to study hypernuclei at FRS & SuperFRS
 - Hypernuclei toward the proton and neutron drip lines with Exotic beam
 - $\Lambda - \Sigma$ coupling in the nuclear matter
 - Lifetime of exotic hypernuclei
 - Chance to repeat the observation of $nn\Lambda$
 - Why @ FRS / SuperFRS ?
 - High momentum resolution for forward fragments :
 - $10^{-4} \delta p / p$ optimal
 - Exotic hypernuclei ; Need RI beam
 - With high energy ~ 2 AGeV
 - With high intensity
 - Can optimize each data taking for one decay / species

WASA-FRS Experiment : Concept & Layout



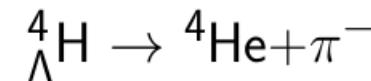
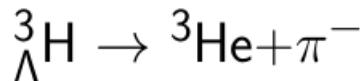
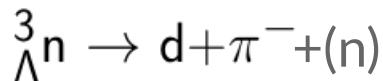
- We had the opportunity to use WASA central detectors :
 - Moved to GSI in 2019
 - Placed in S2 in 2021
- Since 2019, preparation work of the WASA setup with new detectors & new readouts & cryogenics system

WASA-FRS Experimental campaign: Jan. - March 2022



Experimental apparatus: WASA-FRS HypHI

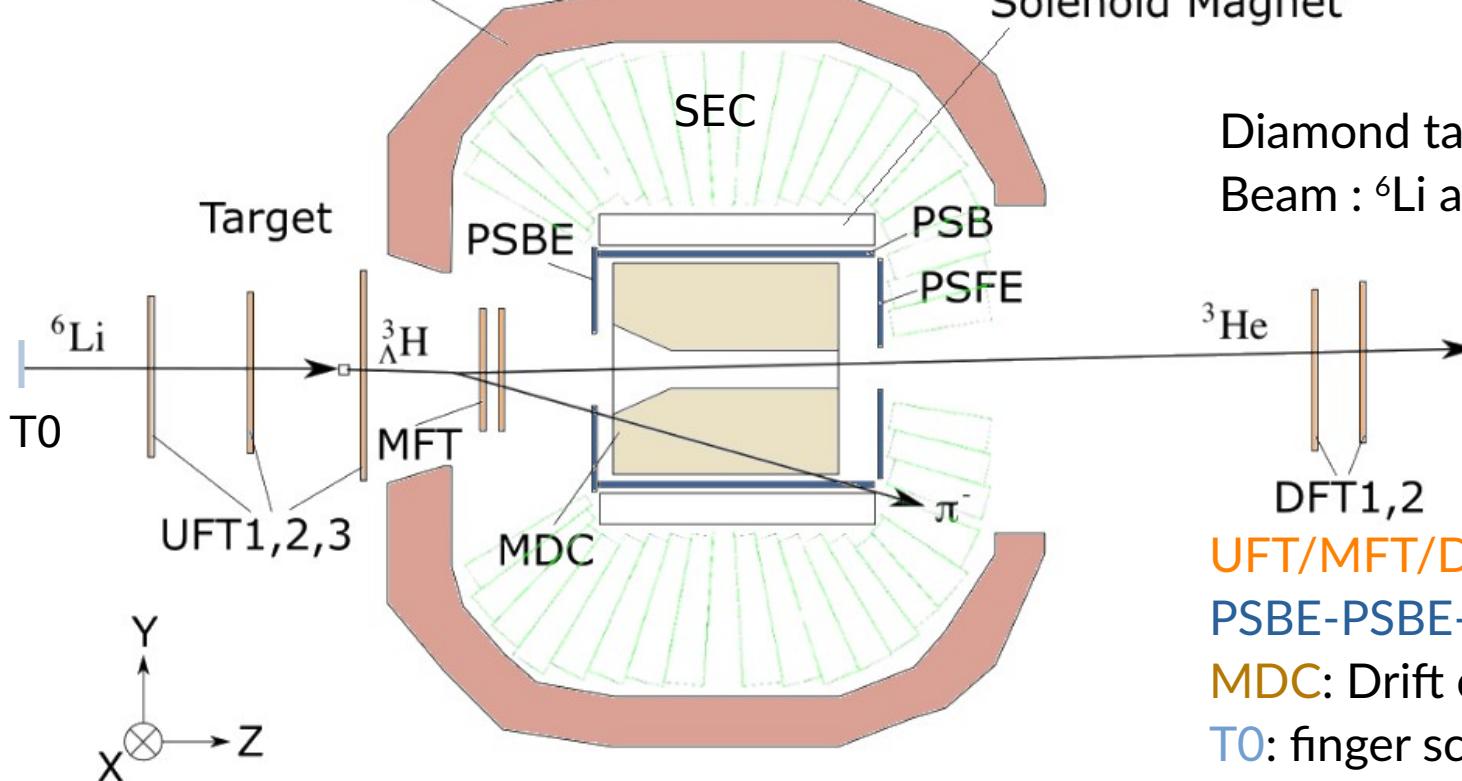
- At the middle focal plane of FRS:



WASA Yoke

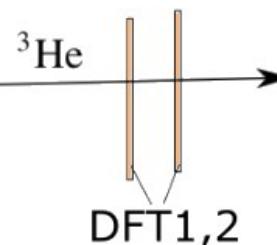
Fixed target, Reaction : $^6\text{Li} + ^{12}\text{C}$ @ 1.96 AGeV or $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.7$ GeV

Solenoid Magnet



Diamond target: 9.87 g/cm²

Beam : ^6Li at 1.96 AGeV $\sim 2 \times 10^7/\text{s}$



UFT/MFT/DFT: Fiber Trackers

PSBE-PSBE-PSFE: Plastic scintillators

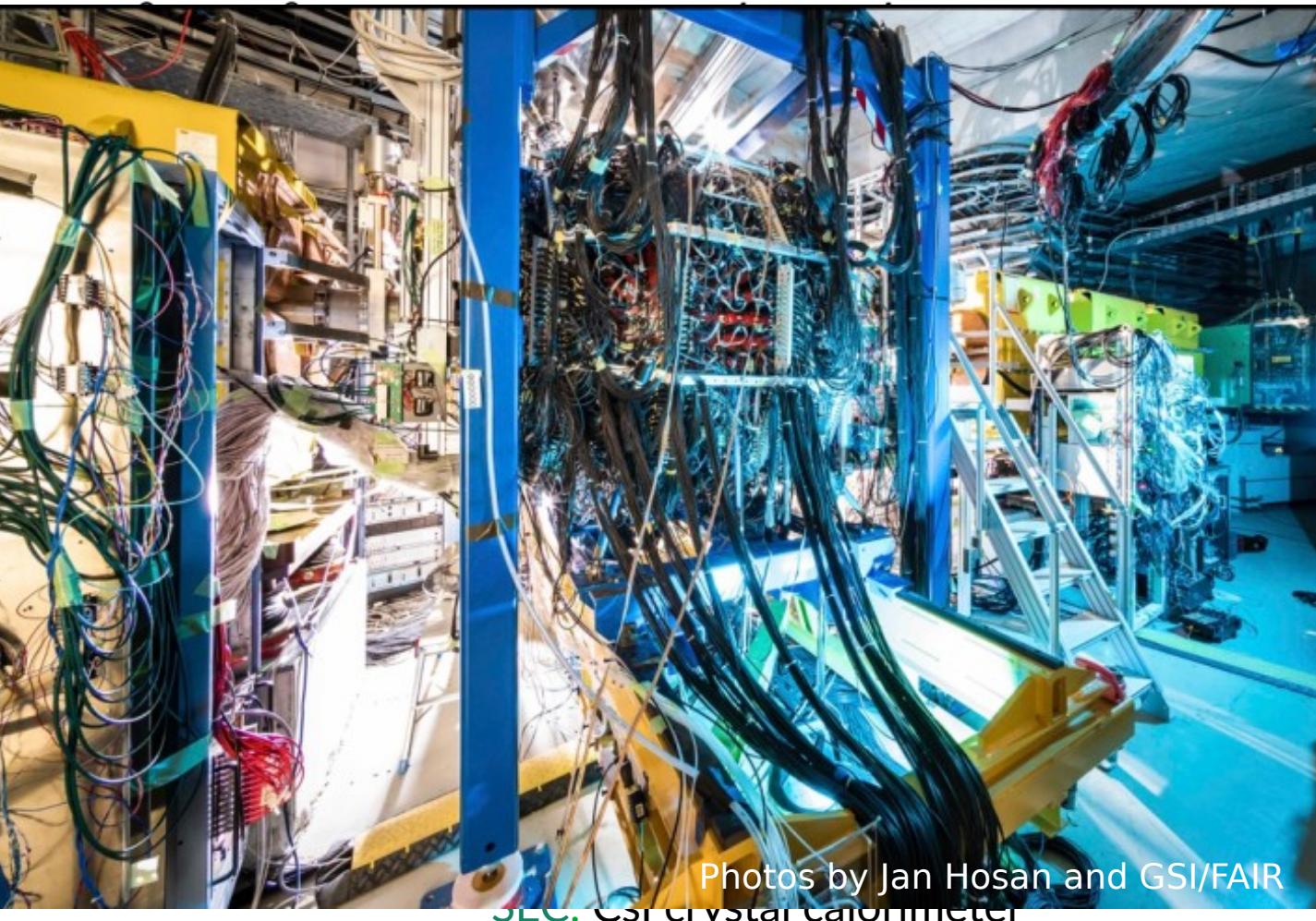
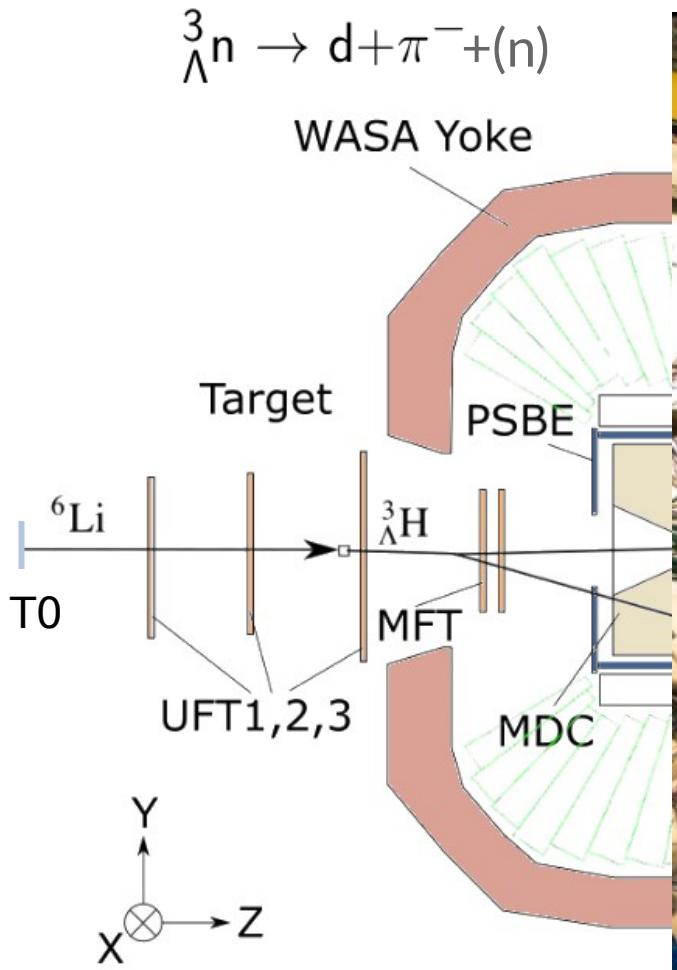
MDC: Drift chambers base on straw tubes

T0: finger scintillators

SEC: CsI crystal calorimeter

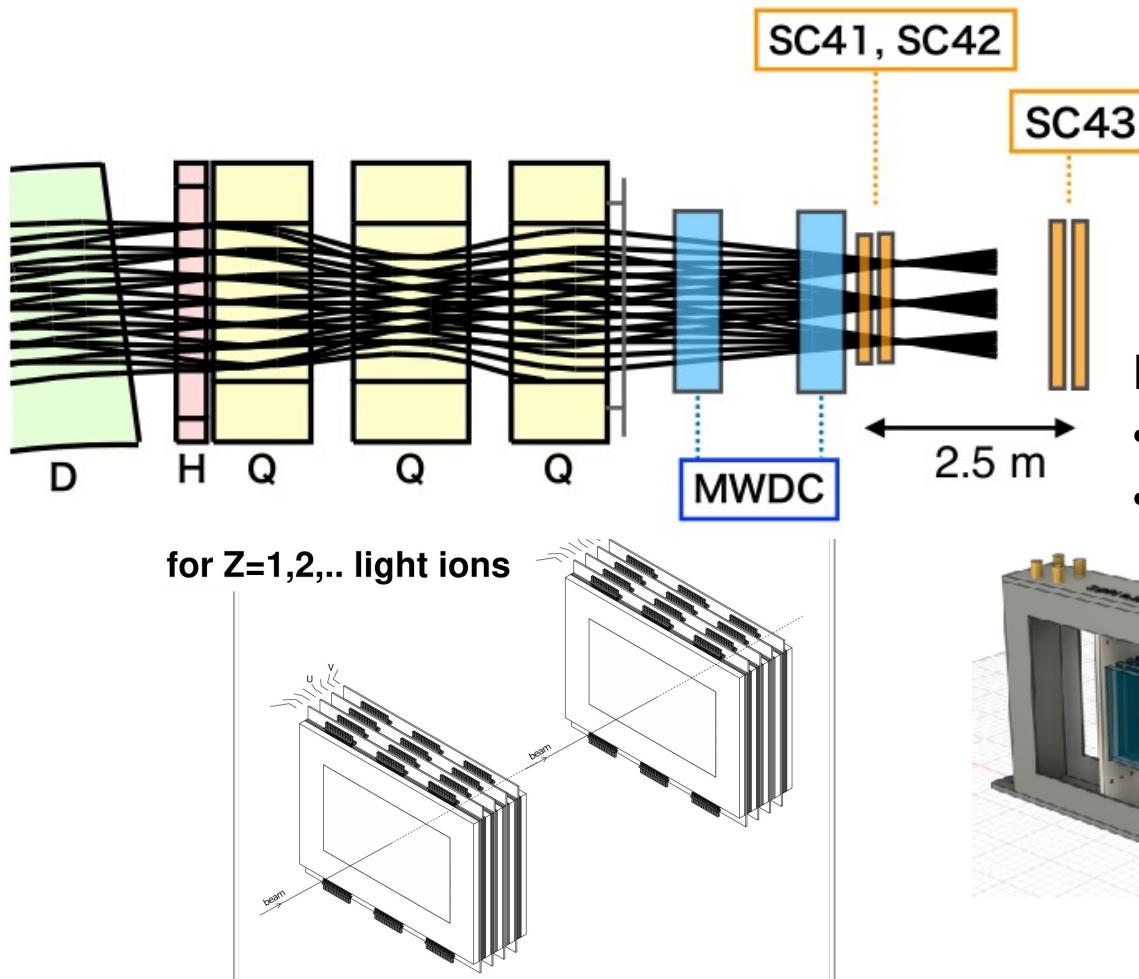
Experimental apparatus: WASA-FRS HypHI

- At the middle focal plane of FRS:



Experimental apparatus: WASA-FRS HypHI

- At the final focal plane of FRS:

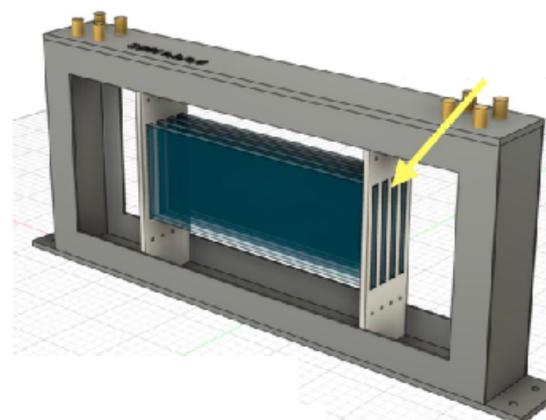


MWDC: Multi-Wire Drift Chamber

SC: stacked scintillator

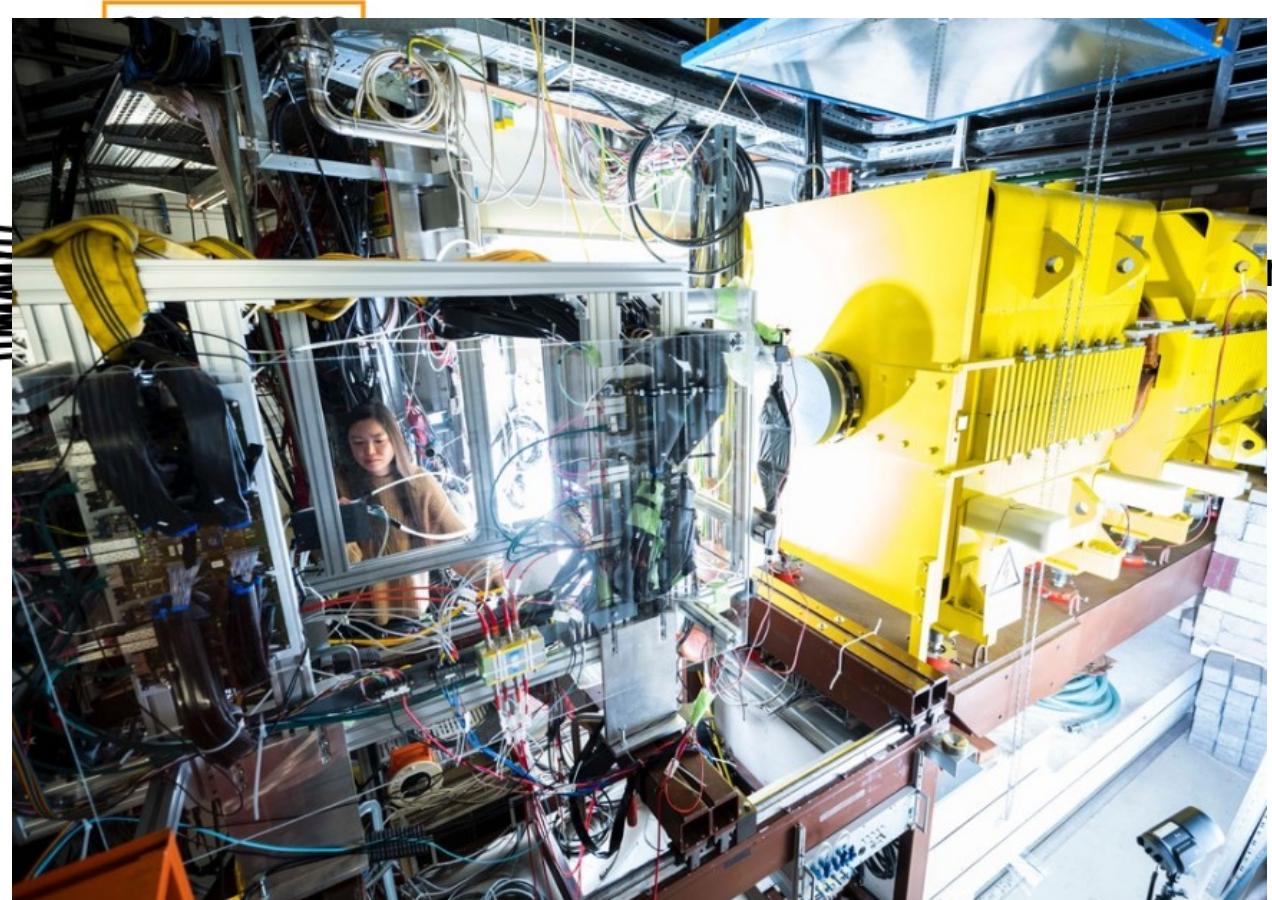
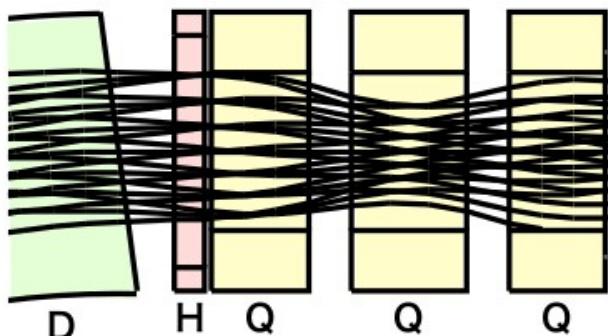
For $Z=1$ and $Z=2$ ion measurements:

- Tracking of focal plan $\rightarrow B_p$
- TOF



Experimental apparatus: WASA-FRS HypHI

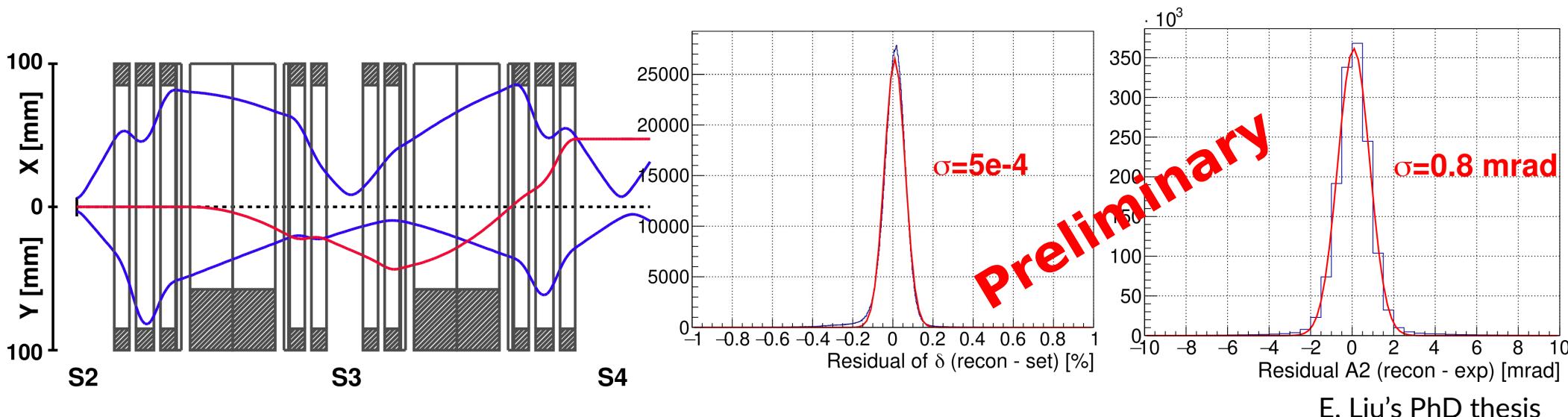
- At the final focal plane of FRS:



Photos by Jan Hosan and GSI/FAIR

Preliminary data analysis

- Analysis of high resolution spectrometer for fragments:
 - Momentum analysis : High acceptance & high resolution
→ Needs ion-optics calibration: Several datasets with fixed parameters

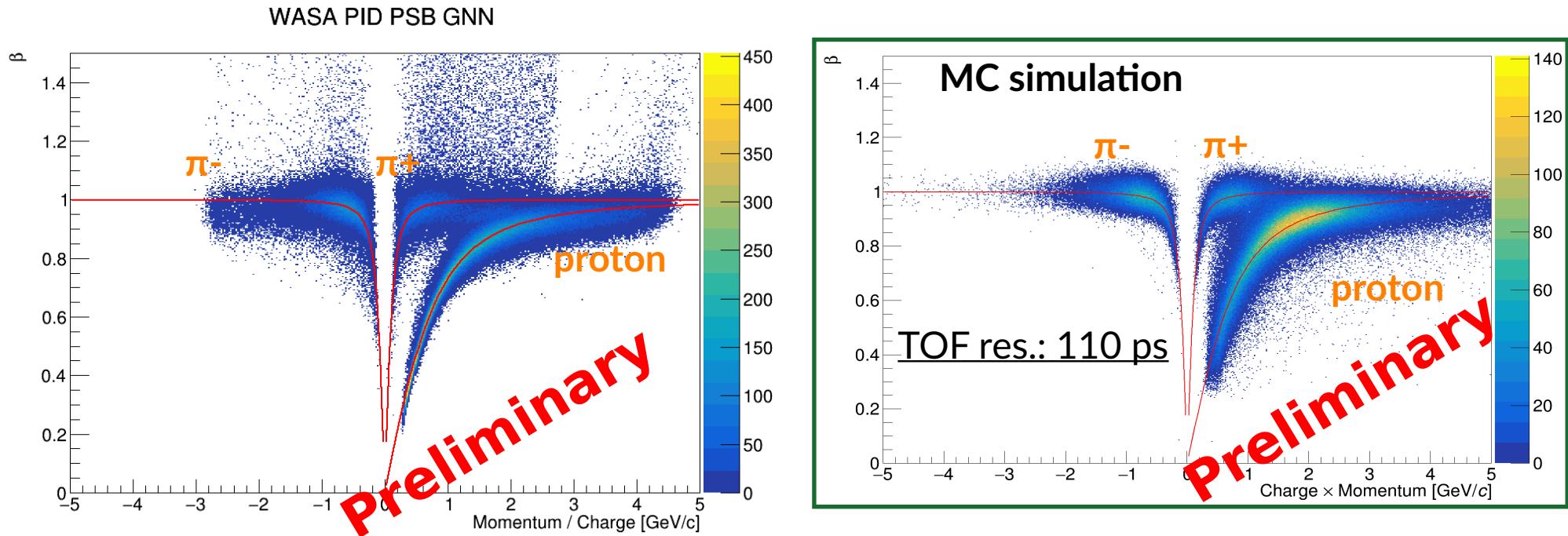


After correction and ion-optics up to second order :

- A momentum resolution for fragments : $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
- Position & angular resolutions : $[x,y] \sim 0.2$ mm & $[a,b] \sim 0.8$ and 0.7 mrad

Preliminary data analysis

- Analysis of WASA central system for hadron measurements :
 - PID at S2 middle focal plane of FRS:

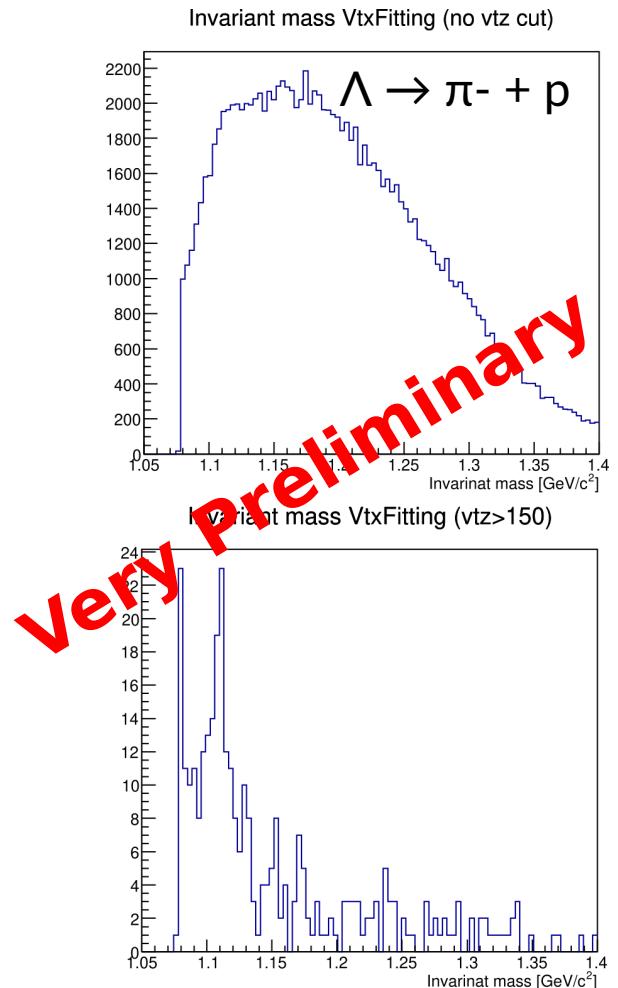


→ Improved the track finding with Graph Neural Network:
Estimator resolutions: momentum 8.8%, angular 2.3 mrad

[H. Ekawa et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 59, 103 (2023)]

Preliminary data analysis

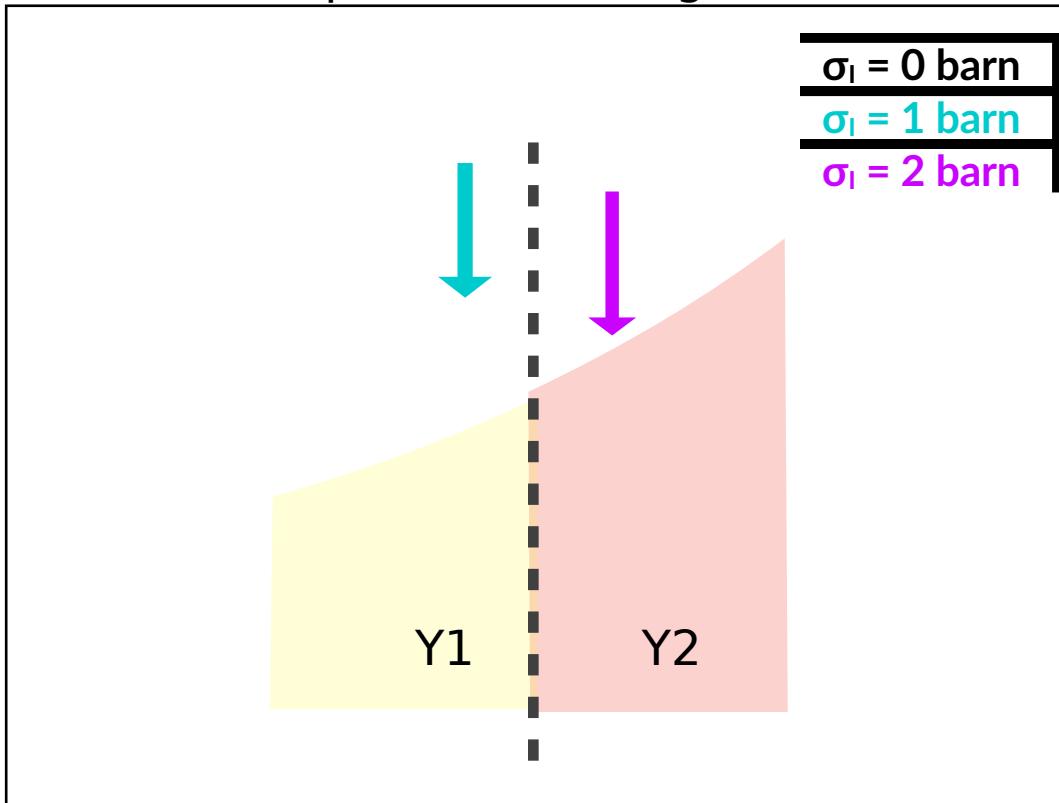
- Invariant mass at 15 cm behind the target:



Preliminary data analysis

- **Analysis of Radius of products with WASA-FRS:**

Distribution of production position of observed products in target



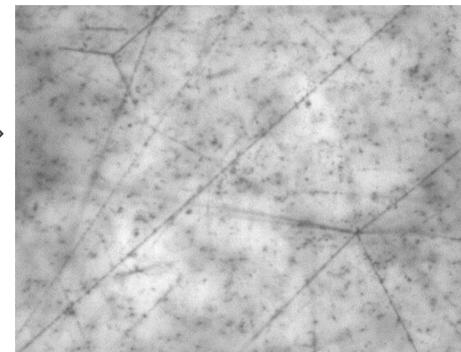
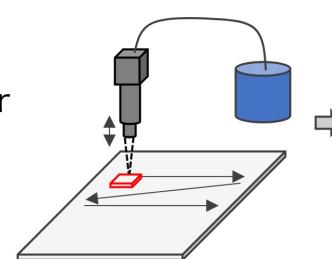
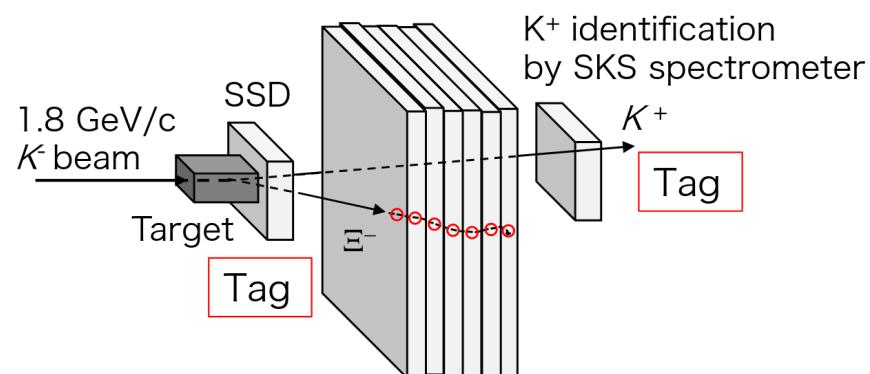
$$\sigma_{I(^3\text{H})}(R) = \frac{2\ln\frac{1+R}{1-R}}{T \cdot N_v} + \sigma_{I(^6\text{Li})} - \frac{1}{\tau\gamma\beta c \cdot N_v}$$

[Y. Gao et al., in preparation for publication]

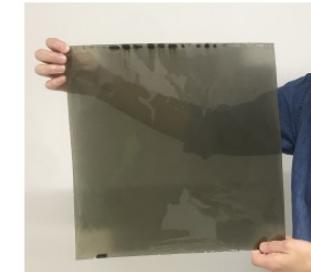
E07 experiment with machine learning

- E07 experiment at JPARC:

Emulsion-Counter hybrid method



E07 nuclear emulsion



(35 cm × 35 cm × 0.6 mm)

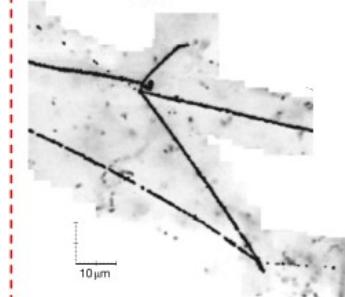
- With trigger →

- Without trigger:

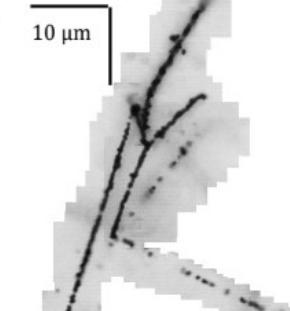
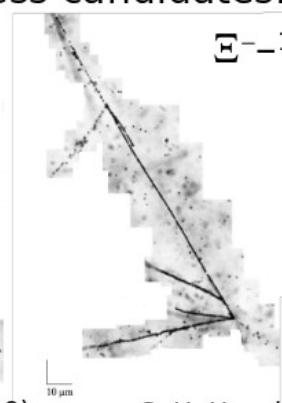
- $S=-1$: 10^6 events ($3 \leq A \leq 15$)
- $S=-2$: 10^3 events
- Data: 150 PB → 560 years

Double-strangeness candidates: 33

^{100}Be



$\Xi^- \text{--} ^{14}\text{N}$



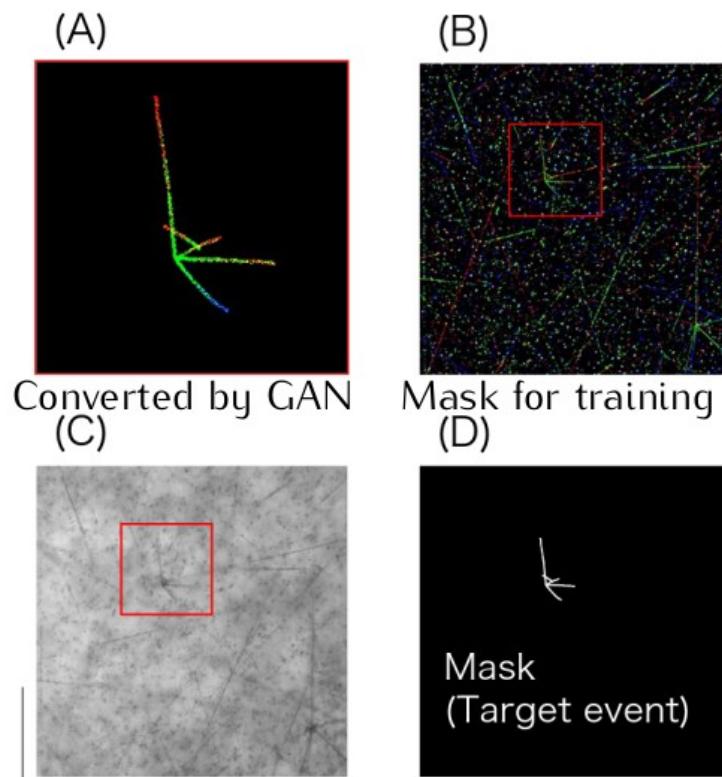
H. Ekawa et al., PTEP, (2019)
A.N.L. Nyaw et al., BSPJ, (2020)

S. H. Hayakawa et al., PRL, (2021)
M. Yoshimoto et al., PTEP, (2021)

Hypernuclear Event Search with Machine Learning

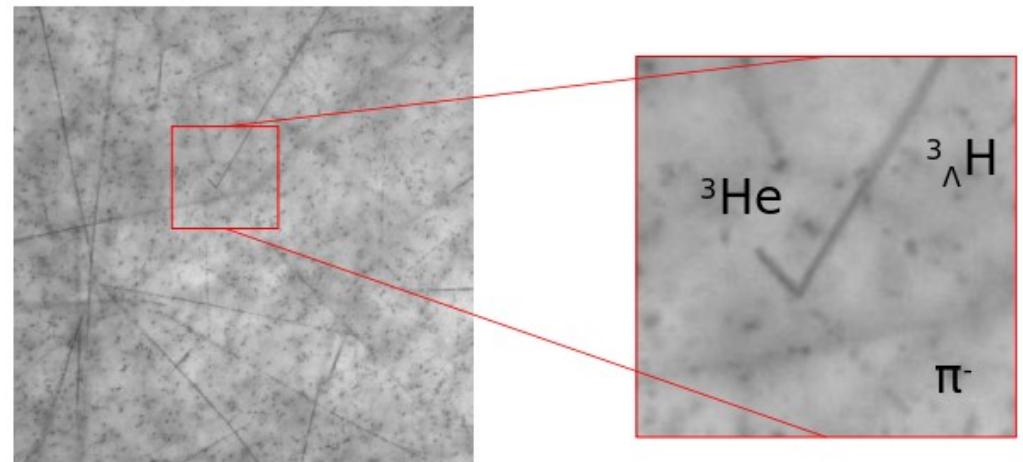
- Production training data:
 - surrogate images from MC simulation + GAN

Geant4 Geant4 + Real emulsion background



100 μ m

Simulated image:



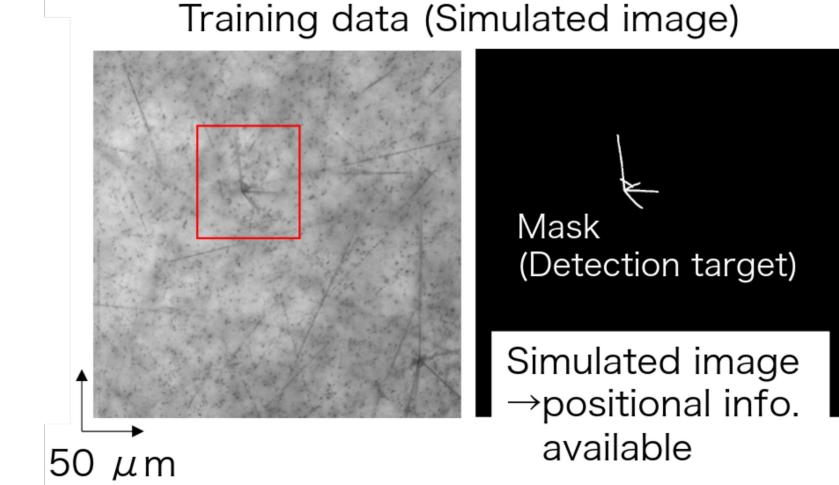
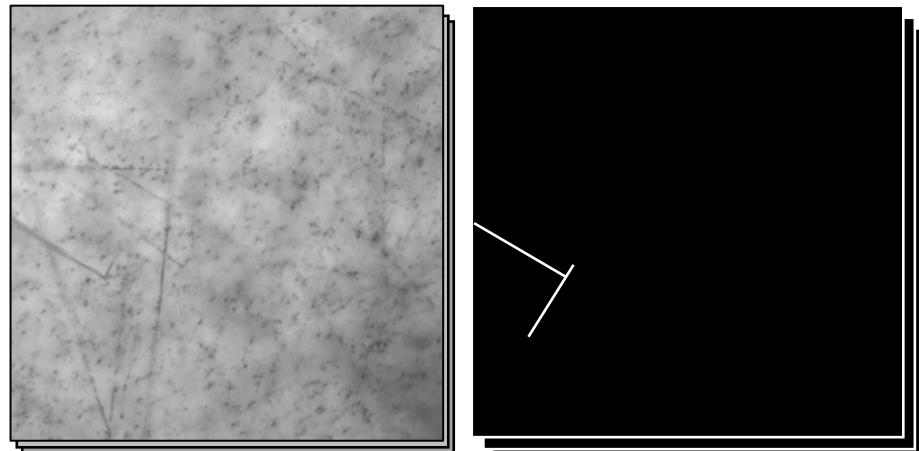
[A. Kasagi et al., NIM A 1056, 168663 (2023)]

Hypernuclear Event Search with Machine Learning

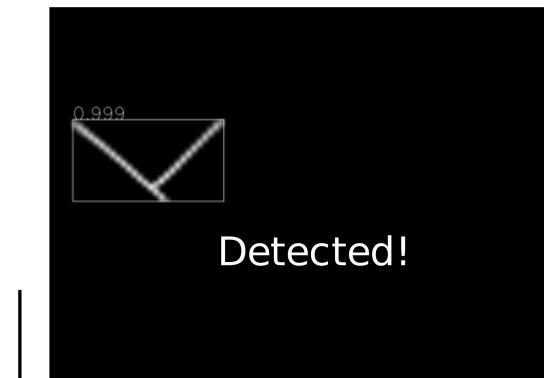
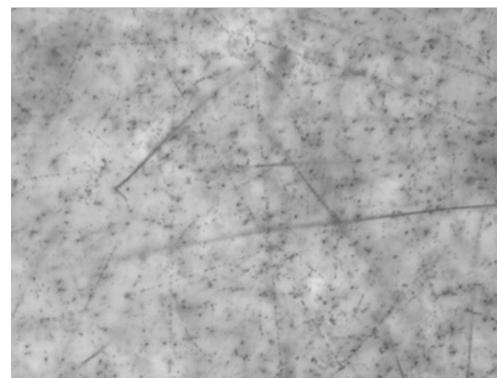
- Object detection model for ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ event topology

- Mask R-CNN model:

Simulation



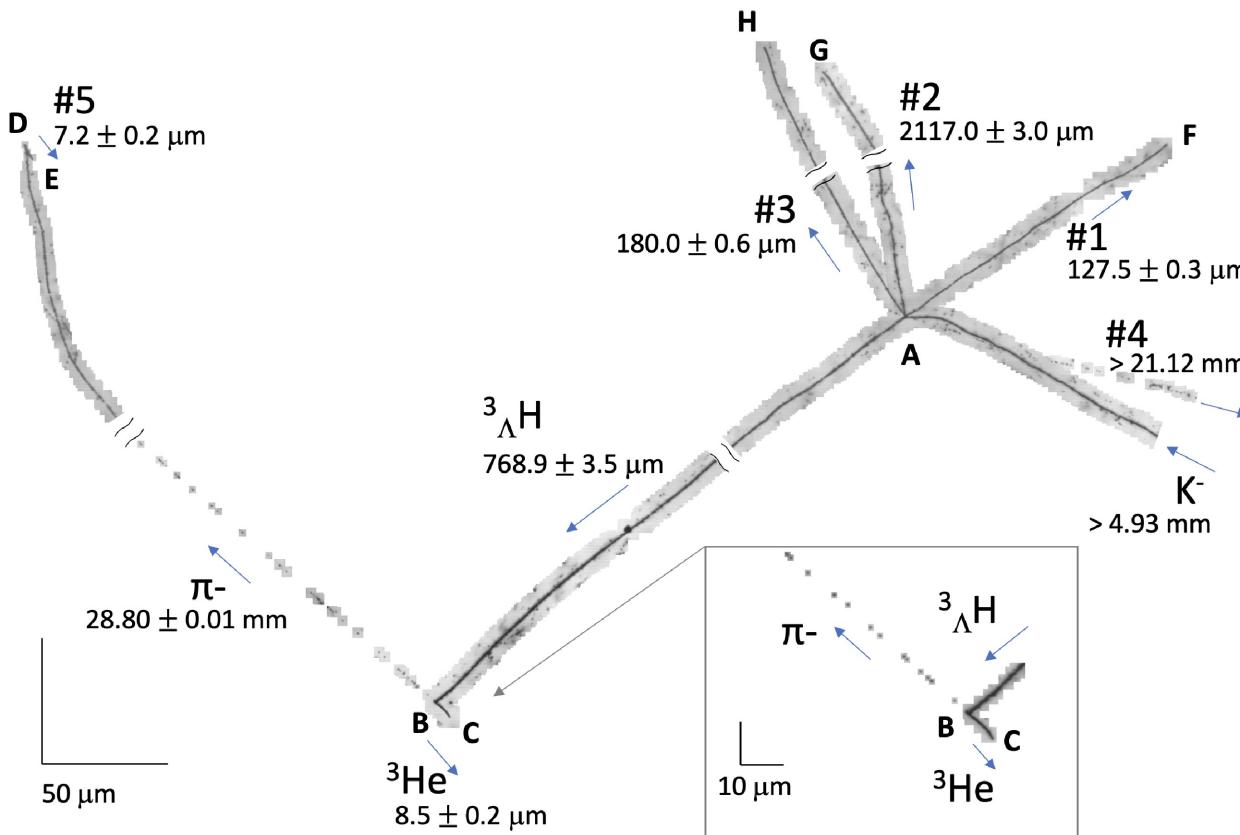
Mask R-CNN Model on Real Data



[A. Kasagi et al., NIM A 1056, 168663 (2023)]

Hypernuclear Event Search with Machine Learning

- First ${}^3\Lambda\text{H}$ found with Deep learning model:



Current status:

Found in 0.6% of the data:

- 49 ${}^3\Lambda\text{H}$
- 163 ${}^4\Lambda\text{H}$

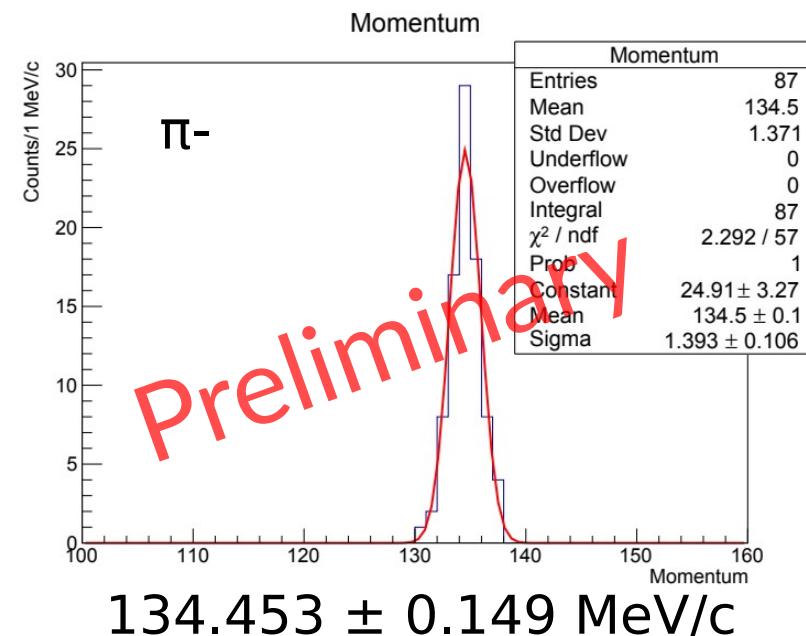
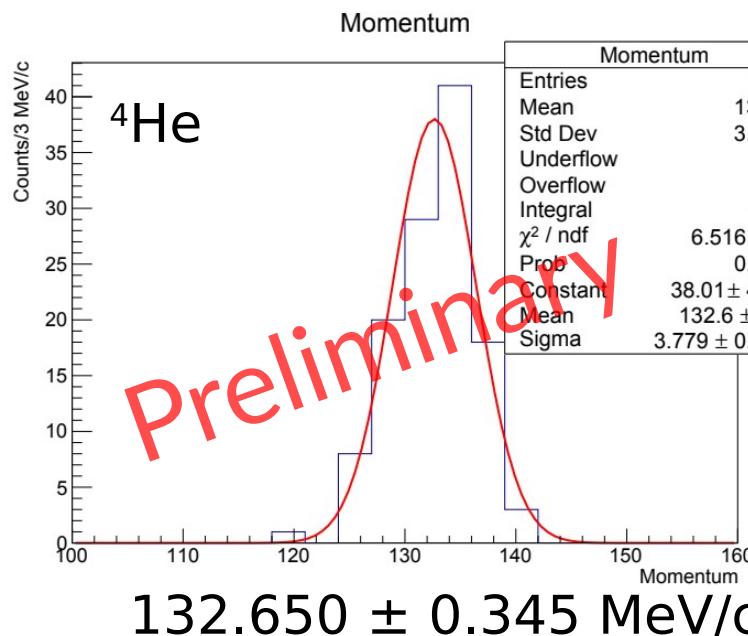
Statistical error on binding energy: $\sim 100 \text{ keV}$
→ improve with more statistics

Systematic error on binding energy: $\sim 14 \text{ keV}$

[T. Saito et al., Nat. Rev. Phys. 3, 803 (2021)]

Event analysis from the ML topology search

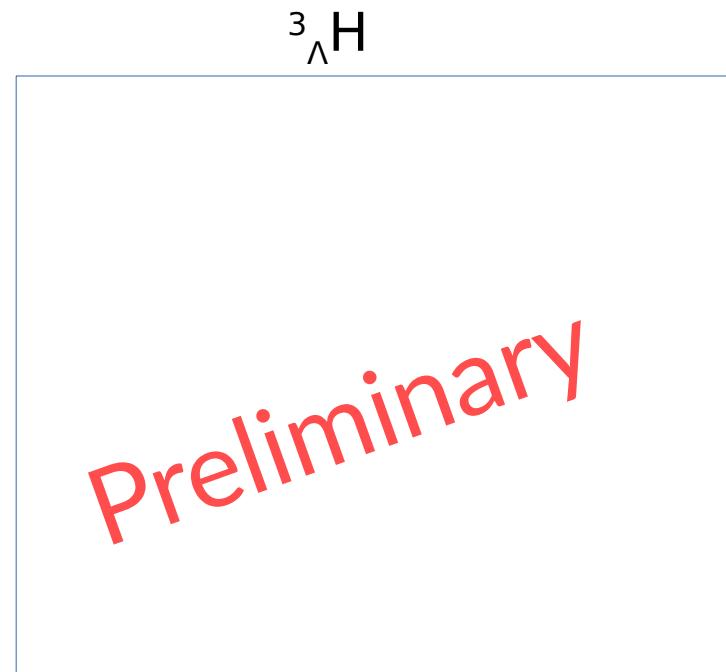
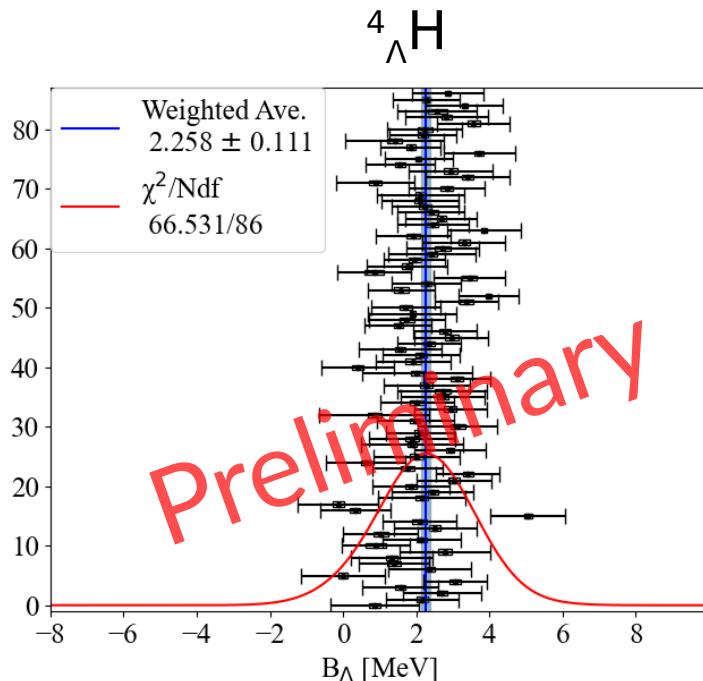
- Calibration of the range – energy:
 - Measure of all the ranges of the decay daughters
 - Translates measured range into kinetic energy
- ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \pi^-$



Event analysis from the ML topology search

- Calibration of the π^- range:

- Ref. from MAMI-C (${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow \pi^- + {}^4\text{He}$) [A1 collaboration, Nucl. Phys. A 954, 149 (2016)]
 - $P_{\pi^-} = 132.851 \pm 0.011 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.101 \text{ (syst.)} \text{ MeV/c}$



Summary

- Steps for tackling ${}^3\Lambda$ H and nn Λ puzzles:
 - **HypHI WASA-FRS:**
 - The experiment took place beginning 2022, it was very successfully !
 - Currently, the analysis is advancing:
 - Calibrations carrying-on & track finding / fitting / vertexing R&D
→ Hypernuclear events are under reconstruction
 - Lifetime & radius measurement soon
 - **E07 emulsion with deep learning:**
 - Analysis with DL pipeline is fixed and statistics on hypernuclear topologies are accumulating.
 - Light hypernuclei found: their binding energy extracted.
 - Extenting the search for more decay topologies:
 - three-body decay & double strangeness hypernuclei
 - Candidates already found and kinematics study ongoing

Acknowledgment

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 - 2020 ref: PID2020-118009GA-I00
 - 2022 ref: PID2022-140162NB-I00
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 - JP25H01550 (Grant-in-Aid for Transformative Research Areas),
 - JP25K17415 (Grant-in-Aid for Early-Career Scientists), and
 - JP23K19051 (Grant-in-Aid for Research Activity Start-up).
- **JSPS Grant Numbers:**
 - JP20K14499 (Grants-in-Aid for Early-Career Scientists)
 - JP18H01242 (Scientific Research (B)),
 - JP20KK0070 (Fostering Joint International Research (B))