



# NN2015

12<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
NUCLEUS -NUCLEUS COLLISIONS  
June 21-26, 2015, Catania, Italy

## Neutron rich Lambda hypernuclei study with the FINUDA experiment

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# Outline

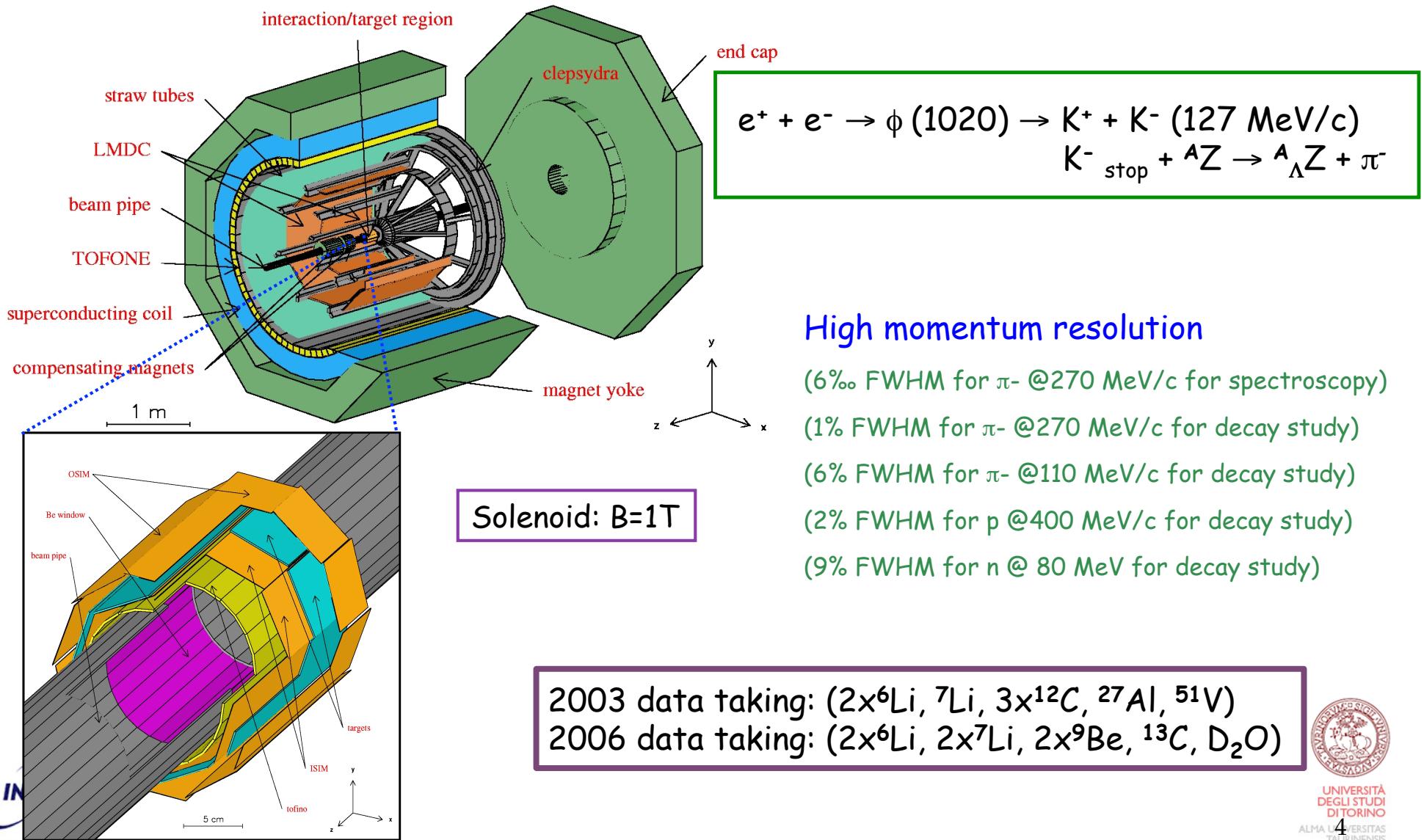
- Physics motivations
- The FINUDA experiment
- Neutron rich detection and analysis
  - $^6_{\Lambda}H$
  - $^9_{\Lambda}He$



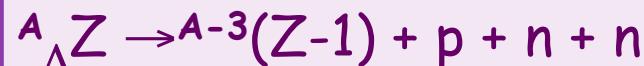
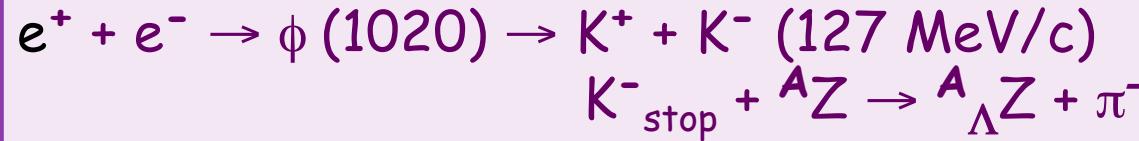
# Physics motivations

- Hypernuclei with a large neutron excess: R.H. Dalitz, R. Levi Setti., N. Cim. **30** (1963) 489, L. Majling, NP A **585** (1995) 211c, Y. Akaishi et al., Frascati Physics Series **XVI** (1999) 59.
- The Pauli principle does not apply to the  $\Lambda$  inside the nucleus + *extra binding energy ( $\Lambda$  “glue-like” role)*  $\Rightarrow$  *a larger number of neutrons can be bound with respect to ordinary nuclei.*
- **Neutron (proton) drip-line:**  
response of neutron halo on embedding of  $\Lambda$  hyperon, hypernuclear species with unstable nuclear core, extending the neutron drip line beyond the standard limits of n-rich nuclei
- **Hypernuclear physics:**  
 $\Lambda N$  interactions at low densities, the rôle of 3-body forces, nuclear core compression ( ${}^7\Lambda$ Li vs  ${}^6$ Li: H.Tamura et al., Phys.Rev. Lett. **84** (2000) 5963)

# FINUDA@DAΦNE (LNF)



# Hypernuclear physics with FINUDA



- very thin targets ( $0.1 \div 0.3 \text{ g/cm}^2$ )  
transparency  $\rightarrow$  “high” resolution spectroscopy
- different targets in the same run  
 $\rightarrow$  high degree of flexibility
- coincidence measurement with large acceptance ( $\Delta\Omega \sim 2\pi \text{ srad}$ )  
complete event  $\rightarrow$  decay mode study
- simultaneous tracking of  $\mu^+$  from the  $K^+$  decay  
 $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$   $\rightarrow$  energy and rate calibration

*FINUDA key features*

# n-rich hypernuclei in FINUDA

## Production reaction ( $K^-_{stop}$ , $\pi^+$ )

$K^- + p \rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^0$	$\pi^0 + p \rightarrow n + \pi^+$	(2-step)	S-EX + C-EX
$K^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + n$	$K^0 + p \rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^+$	(2-step)	C-EX + S-EX
$K^- + p \rightarrow \Sigma^- + \pi^+$	$\Sigma^- + p \leftrightarrow n + \Lambda$	(1-step)	S-EX

## References

K.Kubota et al, NPA 602 (1996) 327.

${}^9_{\Lambda}He$  ( ${}^9Be$ ) U.L.= $2.3 \cdot 10^{-4}/K^-_{stop}$ ;  ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}Be({}^{12}C)$  U.L.= $6.1 \cdot 10^{-5}/K^-_{stop}$ ;  
 ${}^{16}_{\Lambda}C({}^{16}O)$  U.L.= $6.2 \cdot 10^{-5}/K^-_{stop}$

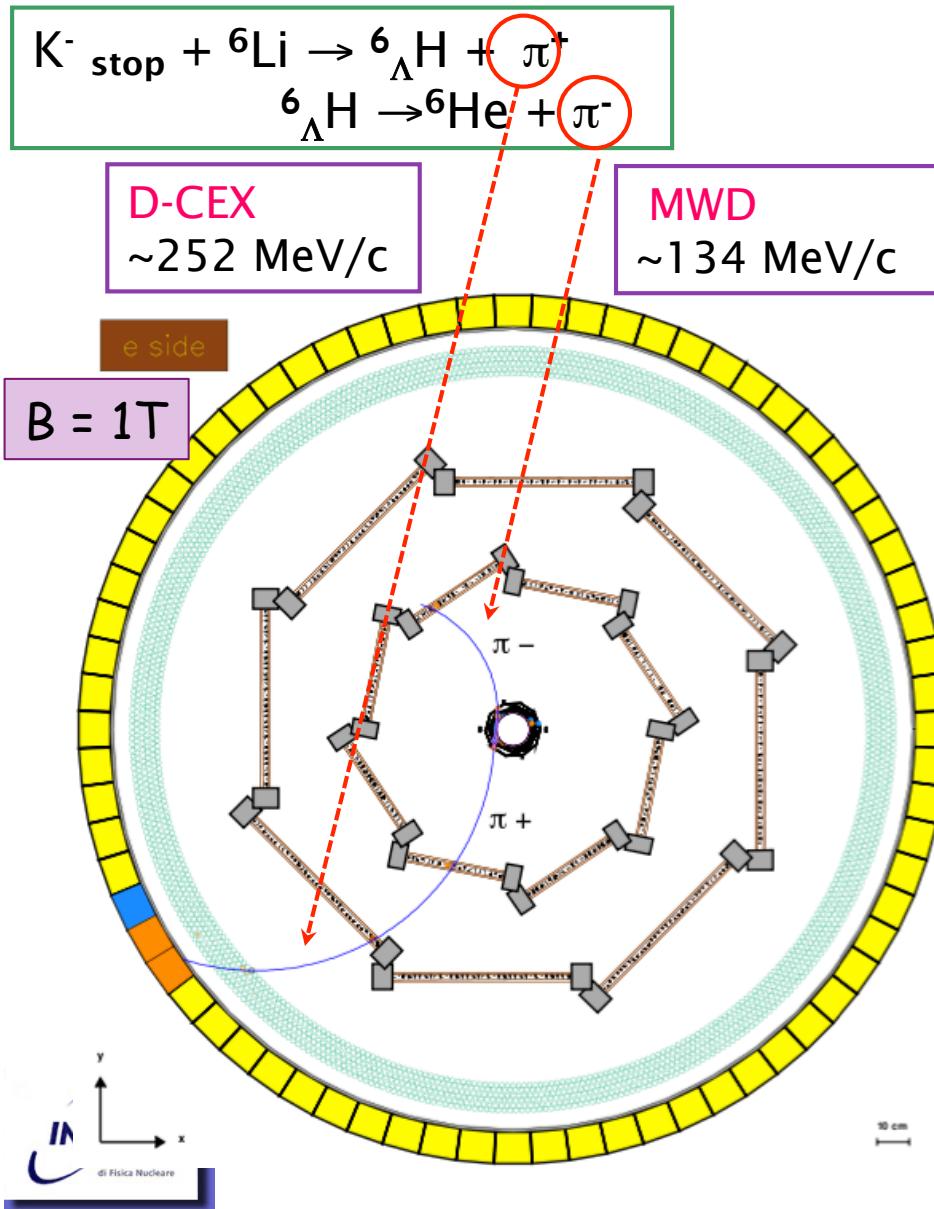
PLB 640 (2006) 145: upper limits  ${}^6_{\Lambda}H$ ,  ${}^7_{\Lambda}H$  and  ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}Be$

Oct 2003 - Jan 04:  $\sim 220 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

${}^6_{\Lambda}H$  ( ${}^6Li$ ) U.L.=  $(2.5 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-5}/K^-_{stop}$ ;  ${}^7_{\Lambda}H({}^7Li)$  U.L.=  $(4.5 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-5}/K^-_s$ ;  
 ${}^{12}_{\Lambda}Be({}^{12}C)$  U.L.=  $(2.0 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{-5}/K^-_{stop}$  (inclusive  $\pi^+$  spectra analysis)

- PRL 108 (2012) 042501, NPA 881 (2012) 269:  ${}^6_{\Lambda}H$  observation
- PRC 86 (2012) 057301: upper limits  ${}^9_{\Lambda}He$

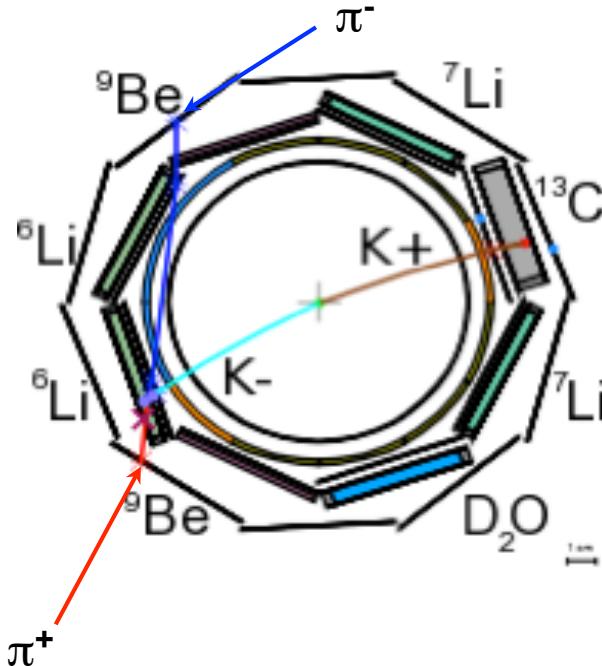
# Coincidence measurement



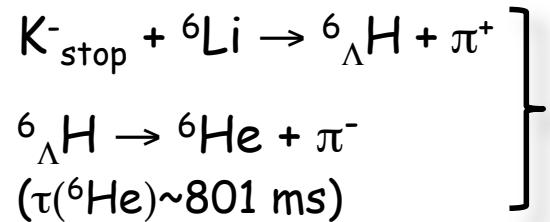
## Detector capabilities:

- ❖ Selective trigger based on fast scint. detectors
- ❖ precise  $K^-$  vertex identification ( $< 1 \text{ mm}^3$ )  
(P.ID.+ x,y,z resolution +  $K^+$  tagging)
- ❖ p, K, p, d, ... P.ID. (OSIM and LMDC  $dE/dx$ )
- ❖ High momentum resolution  
(tracker resolution + He bag + thin targets)

Nov 2006 - Jun 2007: 960 pb<sup>-1</sup>



# n-rich search: the idea



if  ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  is a particle-stable (bound) system  
independent 2-body reactions:  
decay at rest

$$M(K^-) + 3 M(n) + 3 M(p) - B({}^6\text{Li}) = M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) + T({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) + M(\pi^+) + T(\pi^+)$$

$$M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) = 4 M(n) + 2 M(p) - B({}^6\text{He}) + T({}^6\text{He}) + M(\pi^-) + T(\pi^-)$$



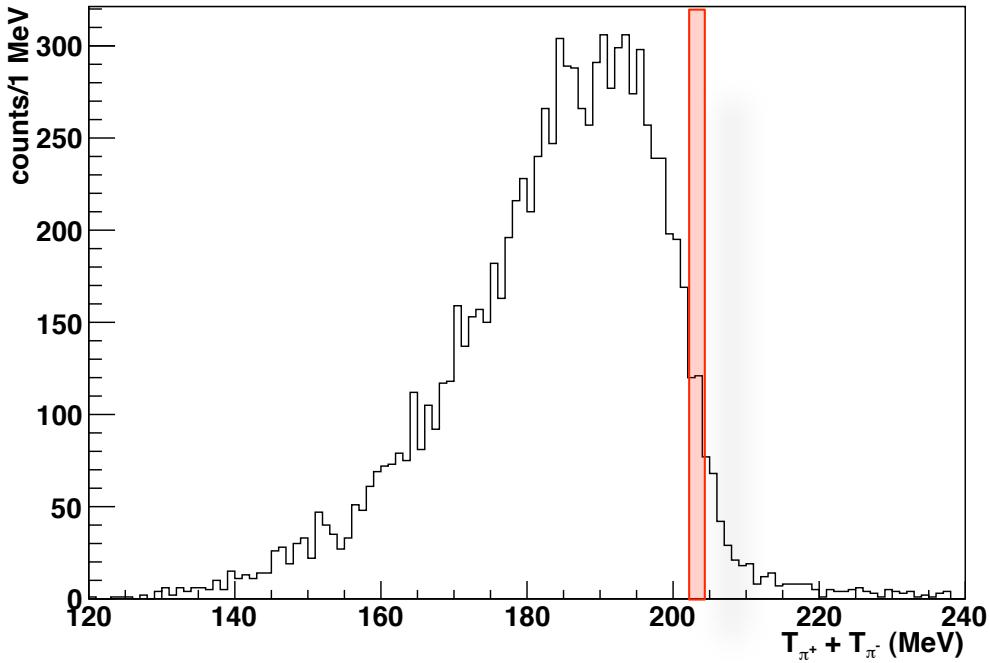
$$\sqrt{M^2({}^6\text{He}) + p^2(\pi^-)} - M({}^6\text{He})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{M^2({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) + p^2(\pi^+)} - M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) \\ & M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) = M({}^5\text{H}) + M(\Lambda) - B(\Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) &= \\ M(K^-) + M(p) - M(n) - B({}^6\text{Li}) + B({}^6\text{He}) - T({}^6\text{He}) - T({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) - M(\pi^+) - M(\pi^-) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 203.0 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV} \quad (203.5 \div 203.3 \text{ MeV with } B_\Lambda = 0 \div 6 \text{ MeV})$$

cut on  $T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-)$ : 202÷204 MeV



selection:

$$T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) = 202 \div 204 \text{ MeV}$$

Finuda Coll. and A. Gal,  
NPA 881 (2012) 269.

absolute energy scale:  
 $\mu^+$ (235.6 MeV/c) from  $K_{\mu 2}$   
 $\Delta_p < 0.12 \text{ MeV/c}$

$\pi^-$ (132.8 MeV/c) from  ${}^4\Lambda H$   
 $\Delta_p < 0.2 \text{ MeV/c}$

systematic  
errors

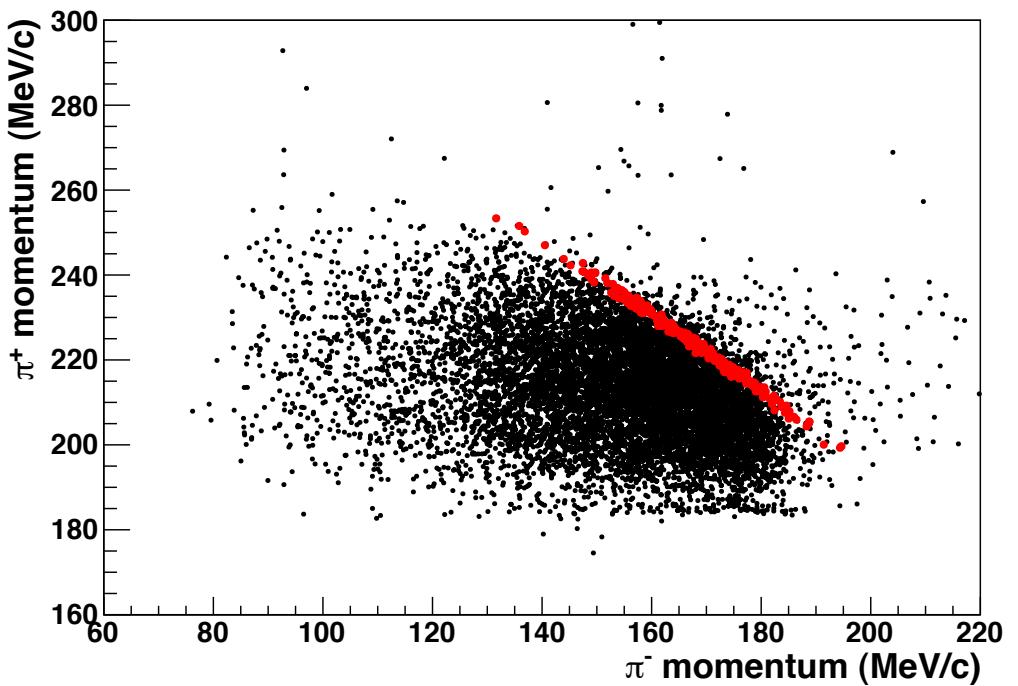
$$\sigma T_{sys} = 0.17 \text{ MeV}$$

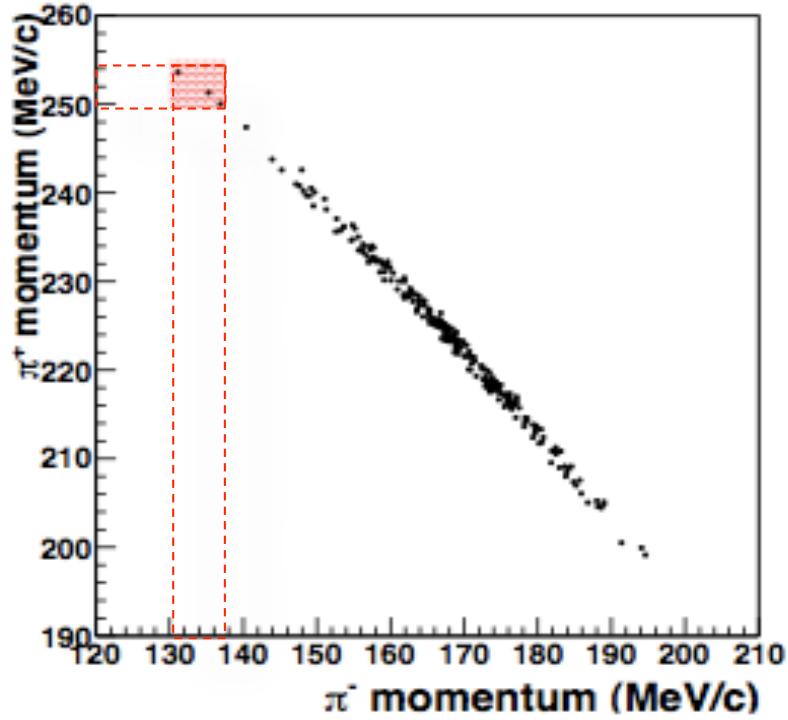
$$\sigma T(\pi^+) = 0.96 \text{ MeV}, \sigma T(\pi^-) = 0.84 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\sigma T_{exp} = 1.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\sigma T = 1.3 \text{ MeV}$$

continuous monitoring: stability



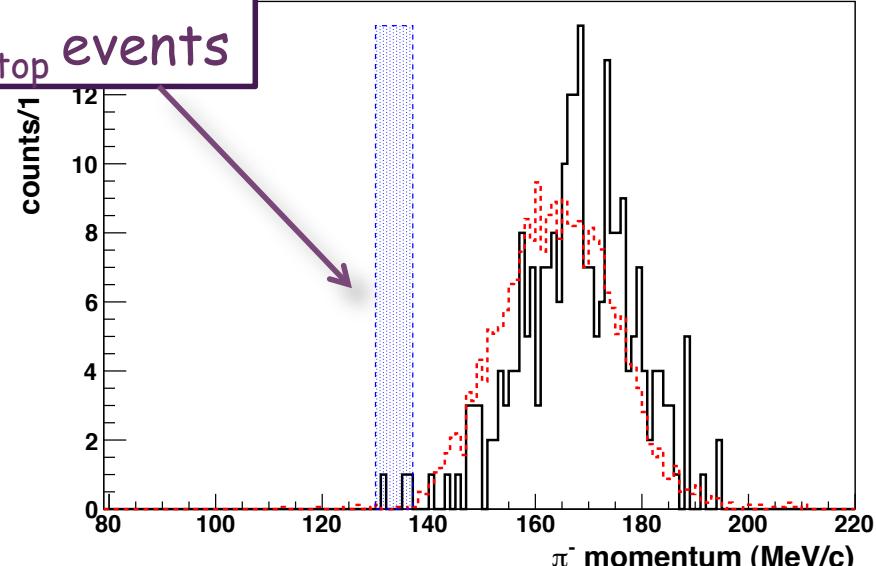
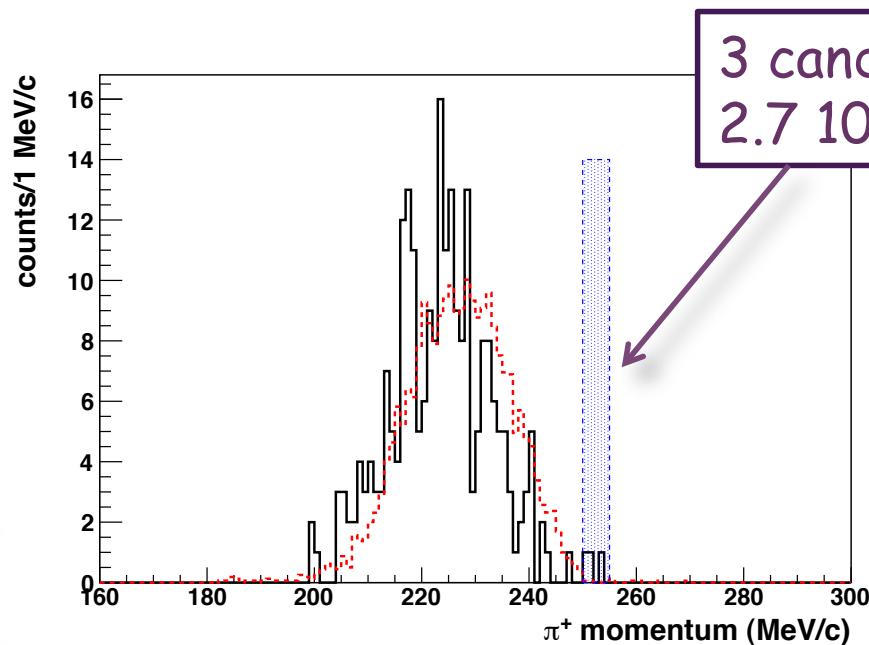


250÷255 MeV/c ( $\sigma_p = 1.1 \text{ MeV}/c$ )

130÷137 MeV/c ( $\sigma_p = 1.2 \text{ MeV}/c$ )

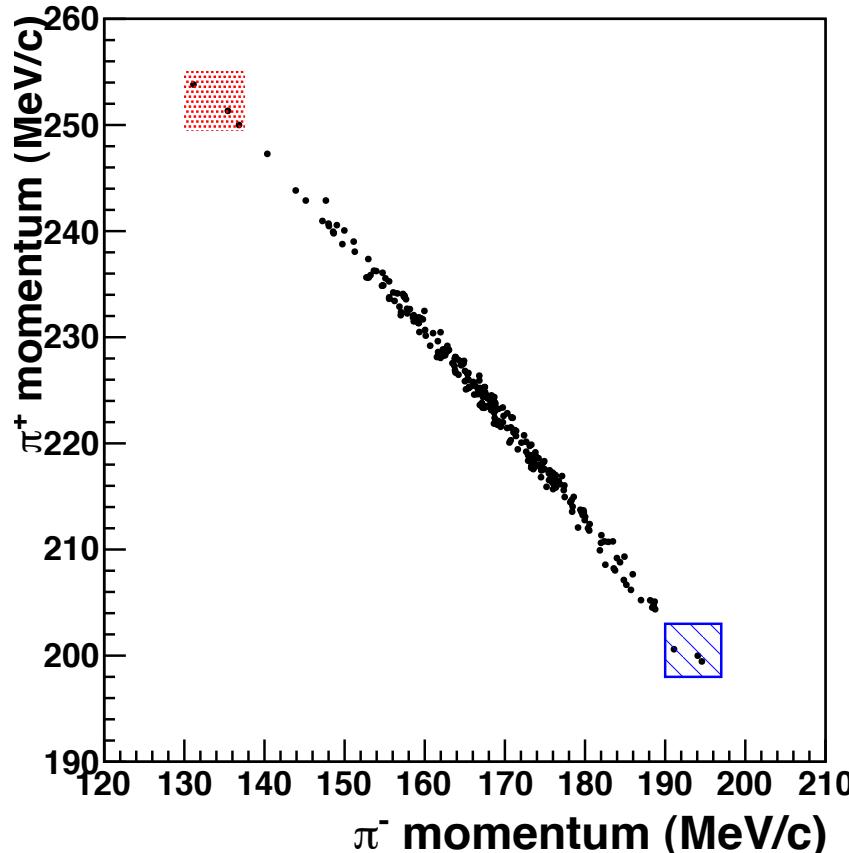
Finuda Coll. and A. Gal,  
NPA 881 (2012) 269.

blue bars:  $p_{\pi^+/\pi^-}$  selection regions  
including  ${}^6_\Lambda \text{H}$  lowest particle stability  
threshold  ${}^4_\Lambda \text{H} + 2n$  ( $p_{\pi^+} = 251.9 \text{ MeV}/c$ ,  
 $p_{\pi^-} = 135.6 \text{ MeV}/c$ )  $B_\Lambda = 2.3 \div 7.1 \text{ MeV}$

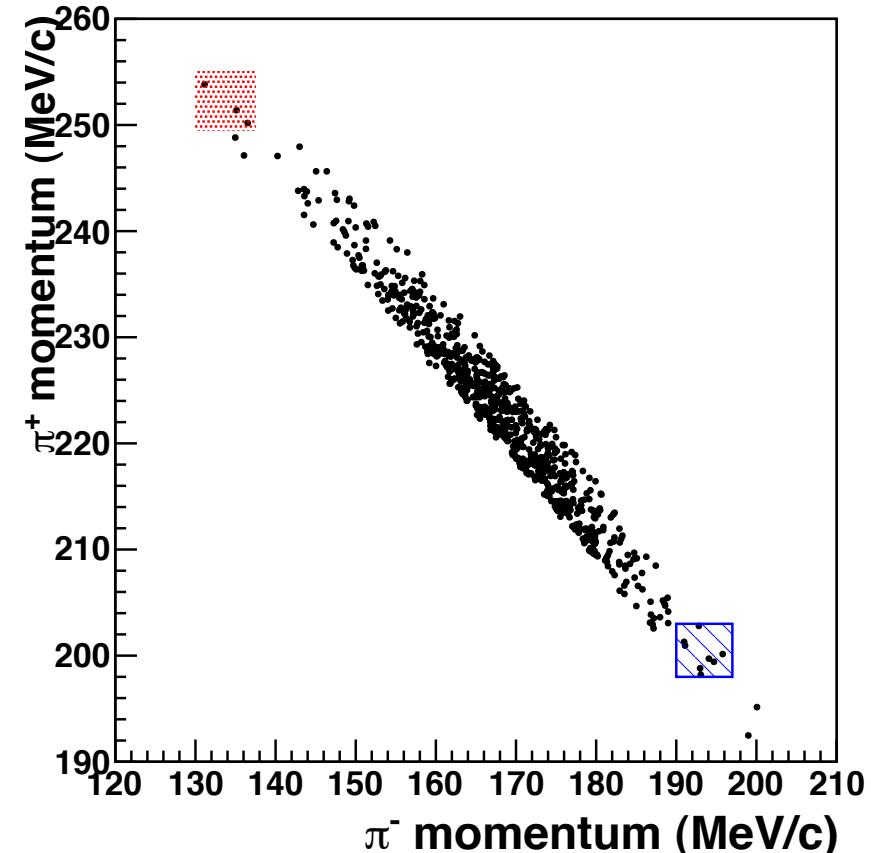


# $\tau(\pi^+)+\tau(\pi^-)$ cut

$$\tau(\pi^+)+\tau(\pi^-) = 202 \div 204 \text{ MeV}$$



$$\tau(\pi^+)+\tau(\pi^-) = 200 \div 206 \text{ MeV}$$



# ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}/\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}$ production rate



## Background sources:

- fake coincidences:  $\pi^+$ (249÷255 MeV/c) &  $\pi^-$ (130÷138 MeV/c)  $0.27 \pm 0.27$  ev.
- $\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}} + {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ + \pi^- + {}^4\text{He} + \text{n}$  (end point ~190 MeV/c)  
 $\text{n} + \pi^+$  (end point ~282 MeV/c)  $0.16 \pm 0.07$  ev.
- $\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}} + {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow {}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} + \text{n} + \text{n} + \pi^+$  (end point ~252 MeV/c)  
 ${}^4\text{He} + \pi^-$  ( $p(\pi^-) = 133$  MeV/c) negligible

## ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}/\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}$ production rate

Total background:  $\text{BGD1} + \text{BGD2} = 0.43 \pm 0.28$  events on  ${}^6\text{Li}$

Poisson statistics: 3 events DO NOT belong to pure background: C.L.= 99%

$$R * \text{BR}(\pi^-) = (3 - \text{BGD1} - \text{BGD2}) / [\varepsilon(\pi^-) \varepsilon(\pi^+) (n. \text{ K}^-_{\text{stop}} \text{ on } {}^6\text{Li})]$$

$$R * \text{BR}(\pi^-) = (2.9 \pm 2.0) 10^{-6} / \text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}$$

H. Tamura, et al.,  
PRC 40 (1989) R479  
 $\text{BR}(\pi^-) {}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} = 0.49$

$$R = (5.9 \pm 4.0) 10^{-6} / \text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}$$

$(2.5 \pm 0.4^{+0.4}_{-0.1}) 10^{-5} / \text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}$   
Agnello et al., PLB 64(2006) 145

first evidence of  ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  based on 3 events that cannot be attributed to pure instrumental and physical background

## kinematics

$T_{\text{tot}}$ (MeV)	$p(\pi^+)$ (MeV/c)	$p(\pi^-)$ (MeV/c)	$M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ formation (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	$M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ decay (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	$\Delta M({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ (MeV)
$202.5 \pm 1.3$	$251.3 \pm 1.1$	$135.1 \pm 1.2$	$5802.33 \pm 0.96$	$5801.41 \pm 0.84$	$0.92 \pm 1.28$
$202.7 \pm 1.3$	$250.0 \pm 1.1$	$136.9 \pm 1.2$	$5803.45 \pm 0.96$	$5802.73 \pm 0.84$	$0.71 \pm 1.28$
$202.1 \pm 1.3$	$253.8 \pm 1.1$	$131.2 \pm 1.2$	$5799.97 \pm 0.96$	$5798.66 \pm 0.84$	$1.31 \pm 1.28$

FINUDA Coll. and A. Gal, PRL 108 (2012) 042501 and NPA 881 (2012) 269

- ✓  $B_{\Lambda}$  determination
- ✓ formation – decay mass difference

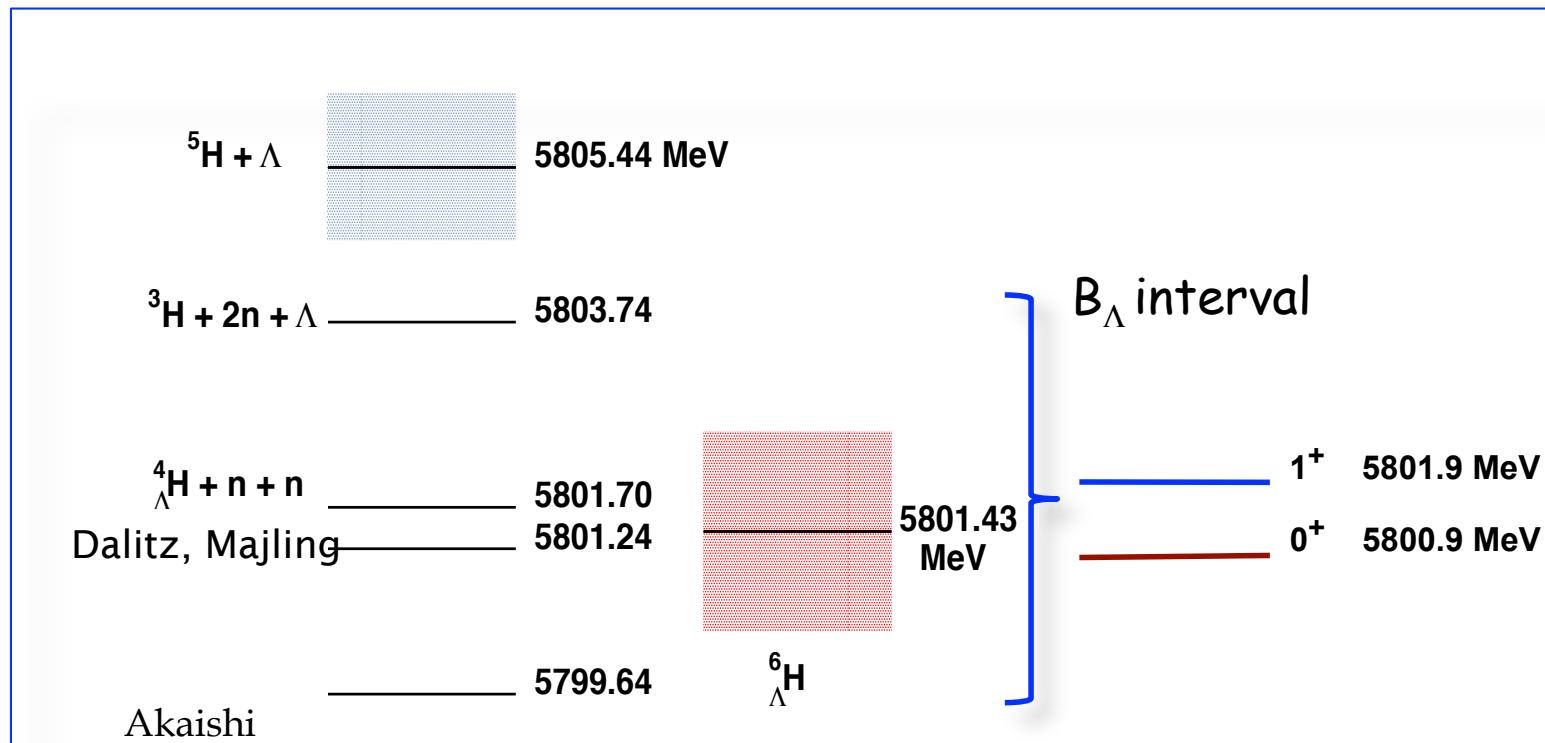
# $B_\Lambda(^6_\Lambda H)$ determination

mass mean value =  $5801.4 \pm 1.1$

$B_\Lambda = 4.0 \pm 1.1$  MeV ( ${}^5\text{He} + \Lambda$ )

$B_\Lambda = 5.8$  MeV ( ${}^5\text{He} + \Lambda$ )

$\Lambda NN$  force: 1.4 MeV



formation - decay =  $0.98 \pm 0.74$  MeV  
→ excitation spectrum of  ${}^6_\Lambda H$

# formation - decay $\Delta M$

Spin flip is forbidden in production at rest:



$L_f = 0 \rightarrow {}^6\Lambda H(1^+_{\text{exc.}})$  followed by :

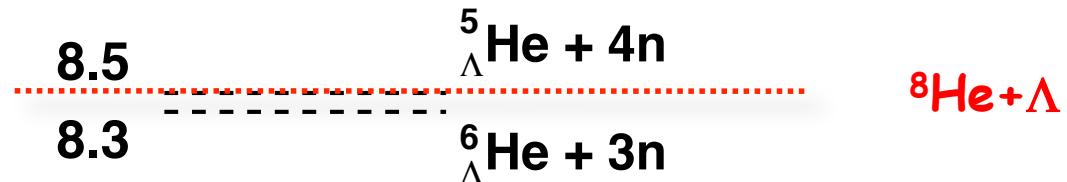
- (i)  ${}^6\Lambda H(1^+_{\text{exc.}}) \rightarrow \gamma + {}^6\Lambda H(0+\text{g.s.}) \quad (\sim 10^{-13} \text{ s}) \quad \text{M1 (p-wave, spin-flip)}$
- (ii)  ${}^6\Lambda H(0+\text{g.s.}) \rightarrow \pi^- + {}^6\text{He}(0+\text{g.s.}) \quad (\sim 10^{-10} \text{ s})$

$\rightarrow B_\Lambda({}^6\Lambda H) = (4.5 \pm 1.2) \text{ MeV}$  vs  ${}^5\text{He} + \Lambda$  from decay mass only  
little neutron-excess effect compared to  $B_\Lambda({}^6\Lambda \text{He}) = (4.18 \pm 0.10) \text{ MeV}$

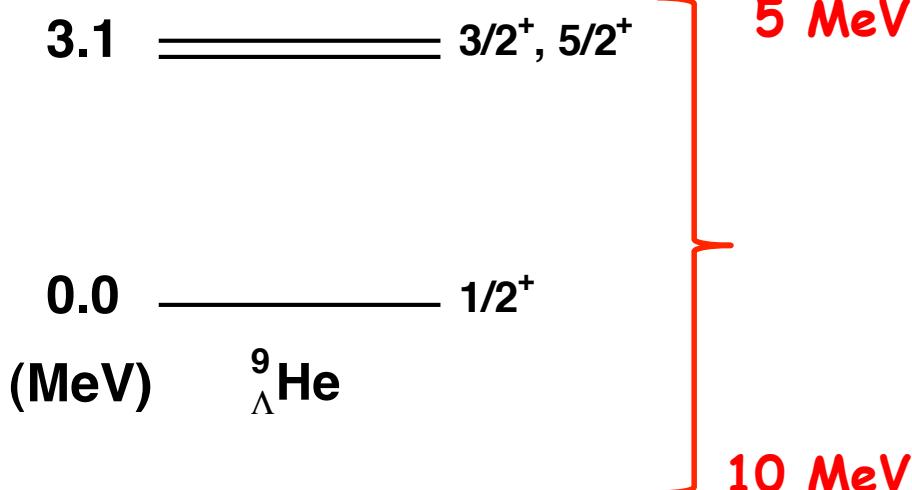
Excitation energy of the  $1^+$  spin-flip state from a systematic difference  
 $\Delta M = 0.98 \pm 0.74 \text{ MeV}$  between values of  ${}^6\Lambda H$  mass derived separately  
from production and from decay.

# $^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ search with FINUDA

- ✓  $(N+Y)/Z = 3.5$
- ✓ stable nuclear core
- ✓ n-halo



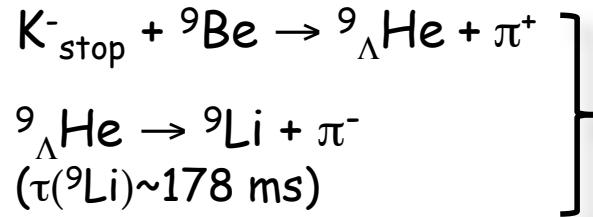
Finuda Coll. and A. Gal,  
PRC 86 (2012) 057301.



explored  
 $B_{\Lambda}$  interval

Majling, NPA 585 (1995) 211c  
binding energy = 8.5 MeV

# ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ search with FINUDA



independent 2-body reactions:  
decay at rest

$$M(K^-) + 5 M(n) + 4 M(p) - B({}^9\text{Be}) = M({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) + T({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) + M(\pi^+) + T(\pi^+)$$

$$M({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) = 6 M(n) + 3M(p) - B({}^9\text{Li}) + T({}^9\text{Li}) + M(\pi^-) + T(\pi^-)$$



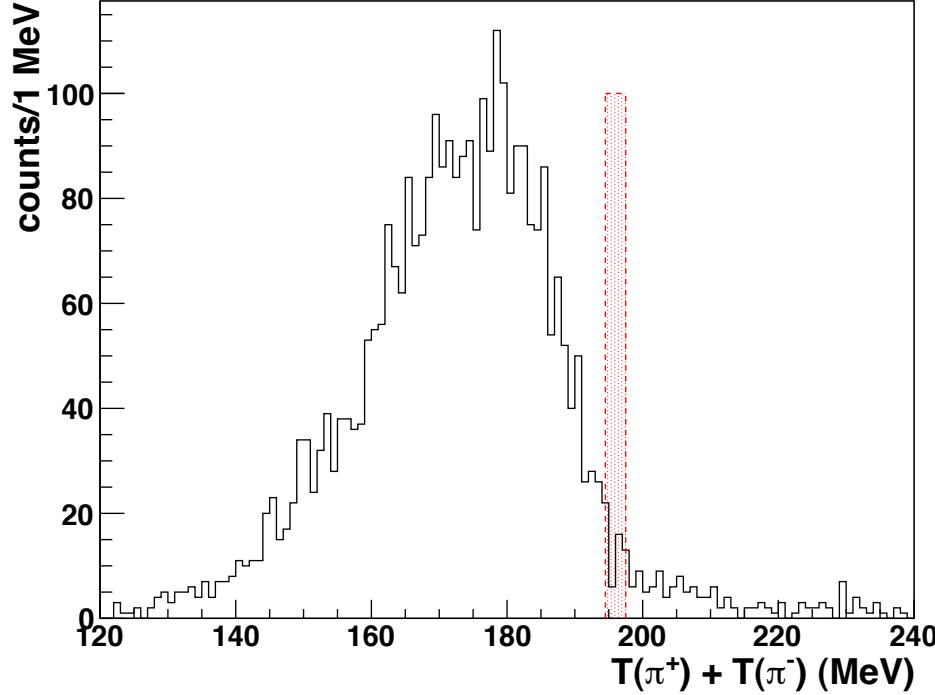
$$\sqrt{M^2({}^9\text{Li}) + p^2(\pi^-)} - M({}^9\text{Li})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{M^2({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) + p^2(\pi^+)} - M({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) \\ & M({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) = M({}^8\text{He}) + M(\Lambda) - B(\Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) &= \\ M(K^-) + M(p) - M(n) - B({}^9\text{Be}) + B({}^9\text{Li}) - T({}^9\text{Li}) - T({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}) - M(\pi^+) - M(\pi^-) \end{aligned}$$

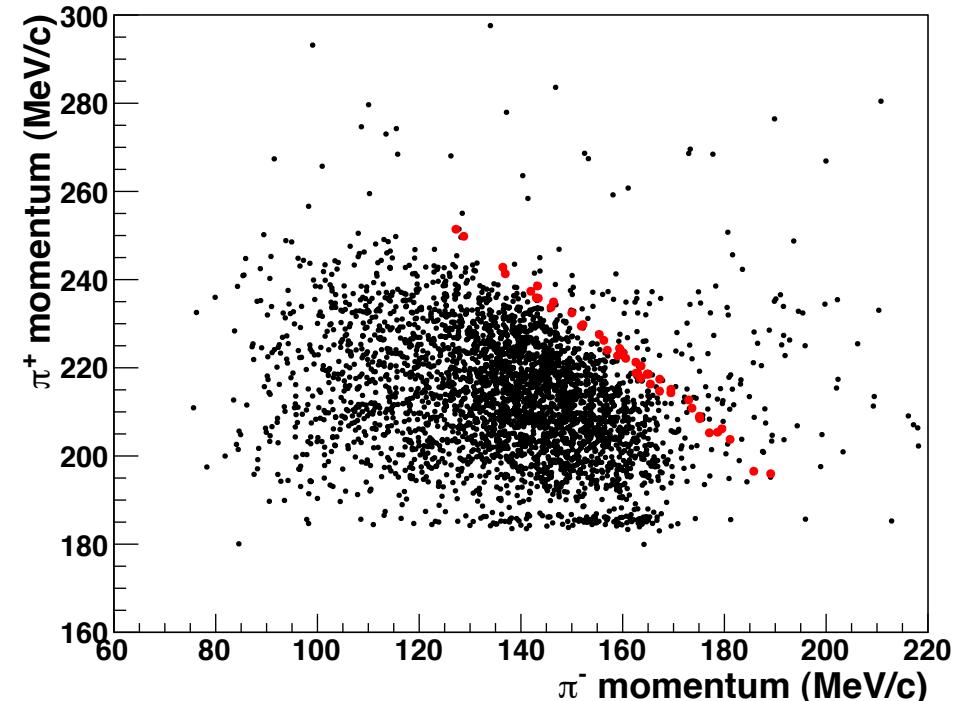
$$= \mathbf{195.8 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV}} \quad (195.8 \div 195.7 \text{ MeV with } B_\Lambda = 0 \div 10 \text{ MeV})$$

cut on  $T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-)$ :  $194.5 \div 197.5 \text{ MeV}$

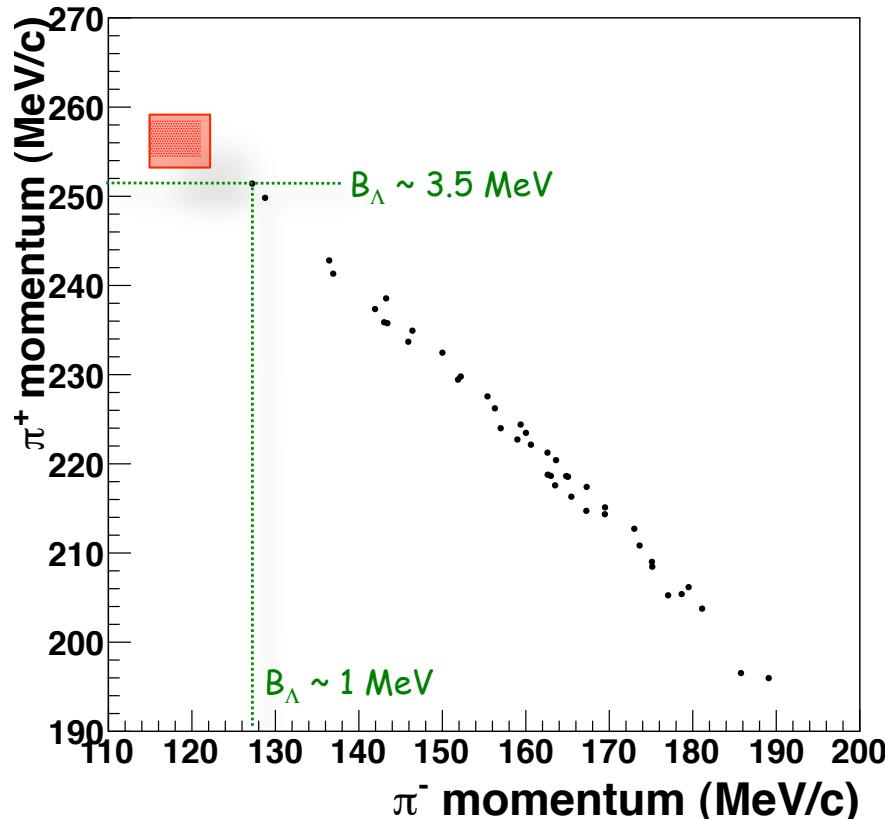


selection:  
 $T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) = 194.5 \div 197.5$  MeV

Finuda Coll. and A. Gal,  
 PRC 86 (2012) 057301.



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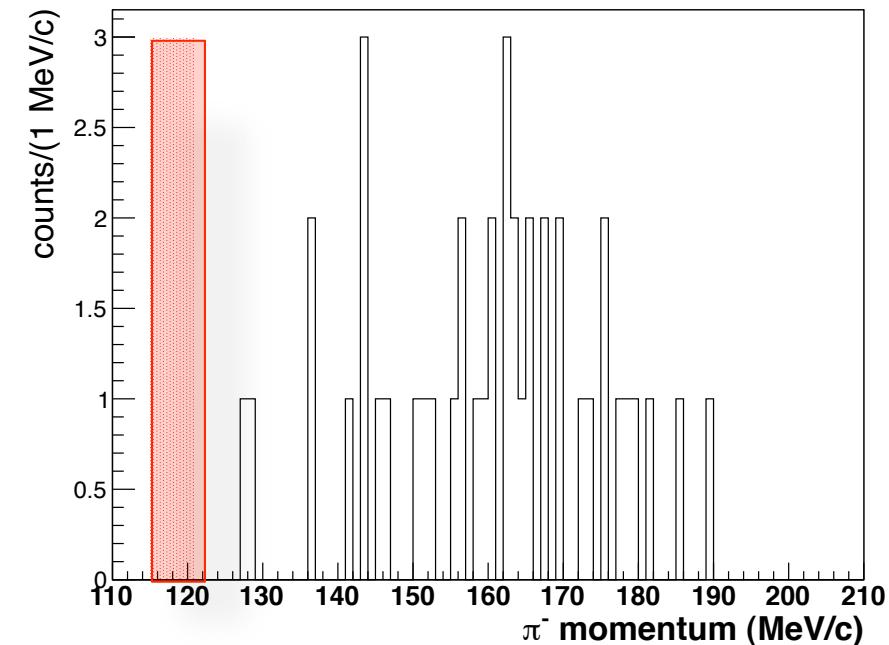
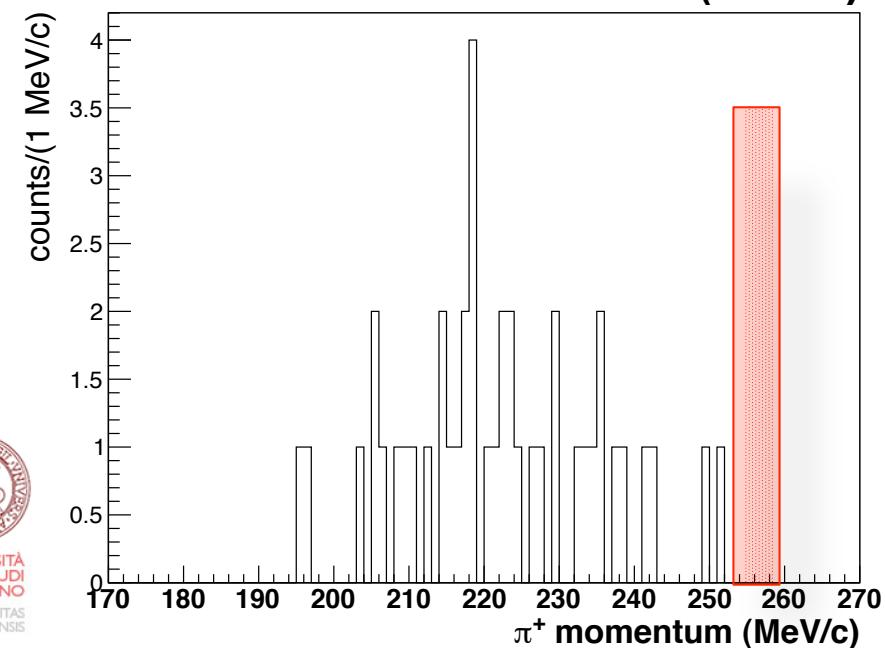


$253.5 \div 259$  MeV/c ( $\sigma_p = 1.1$  MeV/c)

$114.5 \div 122$  MeV/c ( $\sigma_p = 1.2$  MeV/c)

$B_\Lambda = 5 \div 10$  MeV

Finuda Coll. and A. Gal,  
PRC 86 (2012) 057301.



# ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}/K^-_{\text{stop}}$ production rate

## upper limit evaluation

- ✓ 0 observed events
- ✓  $\varepsilon(\pi^-), \varepsilon(\pi^+)$
- ✓ n.  $K^-_{\text{stop}}$  on  ${}^9\text{Be}$  ( $2.5 \cdot 10^7 K^-_{\text{stop}}$  events)

$$R * \text{BR}(\pi^-) < (2.3 \pm 1.9) \cdot 10^{-6} / (\text{n. } K^-_{\text{stop}} \text{ on } {}^9\text{Be}) \text{ (90% C.L.)}$$

$$\text{BR}({}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}_{\text{gs}} \rightarrow {}^9\text{Li}_{\text{gs}} + \pi^-) = 0.261$$

from A. Gal, Nucl. Phys. A 828, 72 (2009)

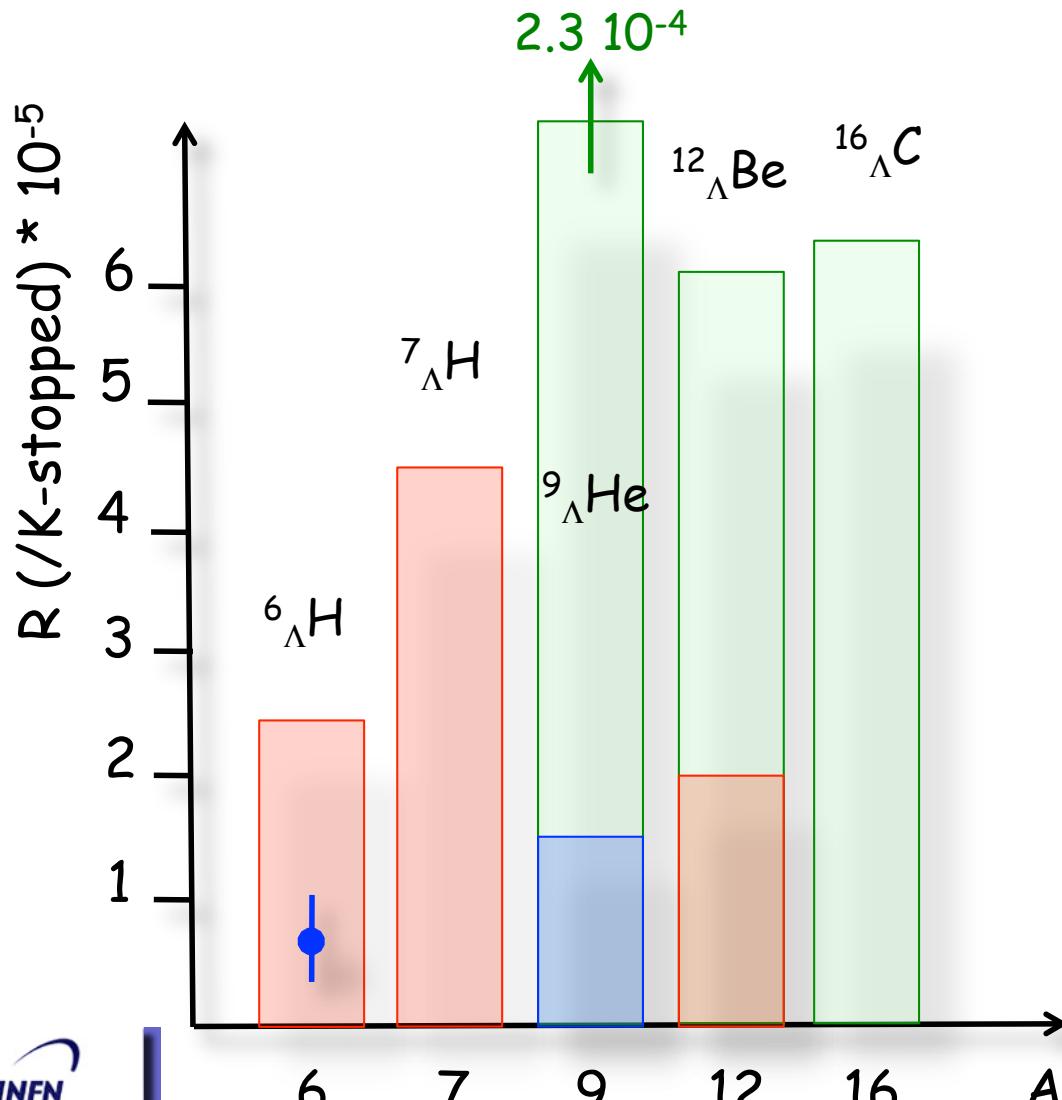
$$R < 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5} / (\text{n. } K^-_{\text{stop}} \text{ on } {}^9\text{Be}) \text{ (90% C.L.)}$$

PRC 86 (2012) 057301

K.Kubota et al, NPA 602 (1996) 327.  
 ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{He} ({}^9\text{Be}) \text{ U.L.} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-4} / K^-_{\text{stop}}$

# Conclusions

## $(K^-_{stop}, \pi^+)$ production rate vs A

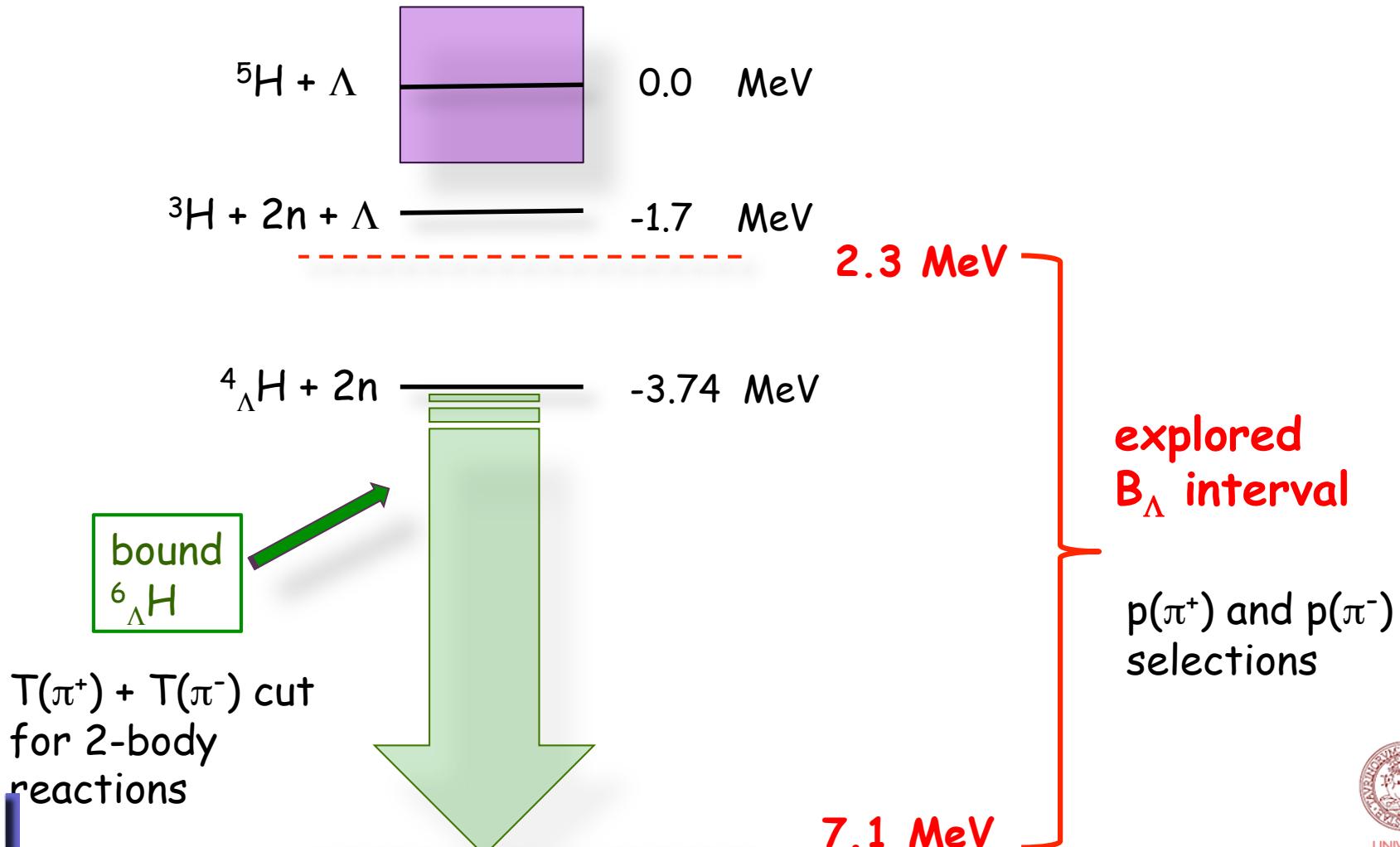


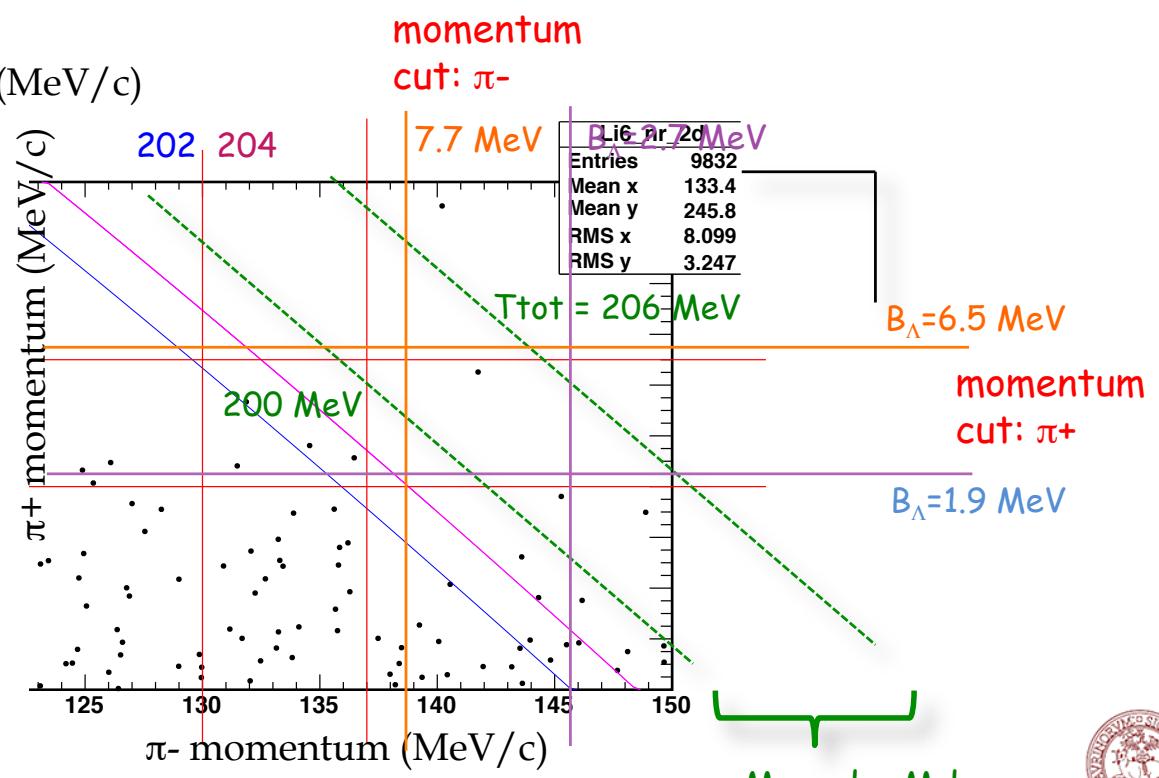
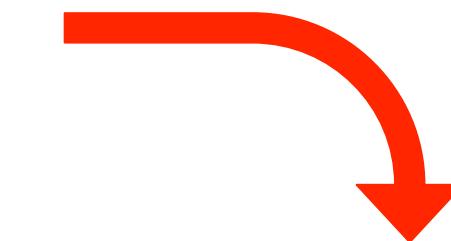
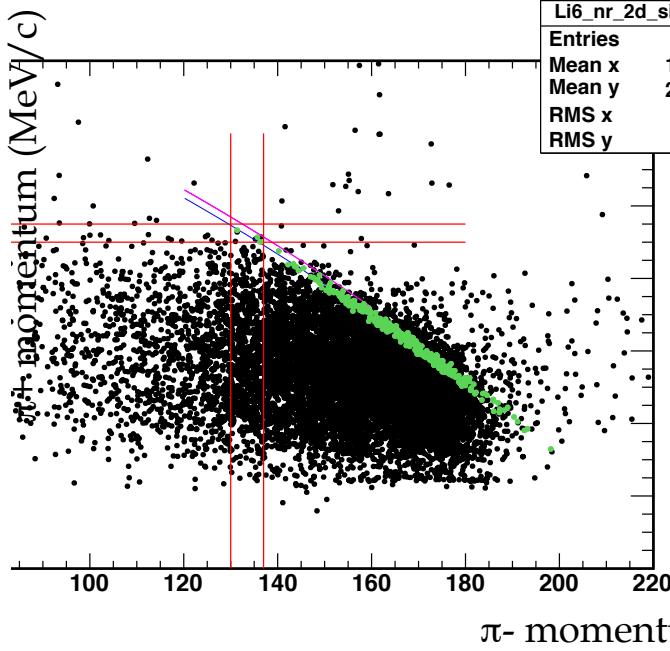
- FINUDA: inclusive spectra
- FINUDA: coincidence
- KEK
- full bars: U.L., 90% C.L.

**experimental and theoretical efforts needed**

# Backup

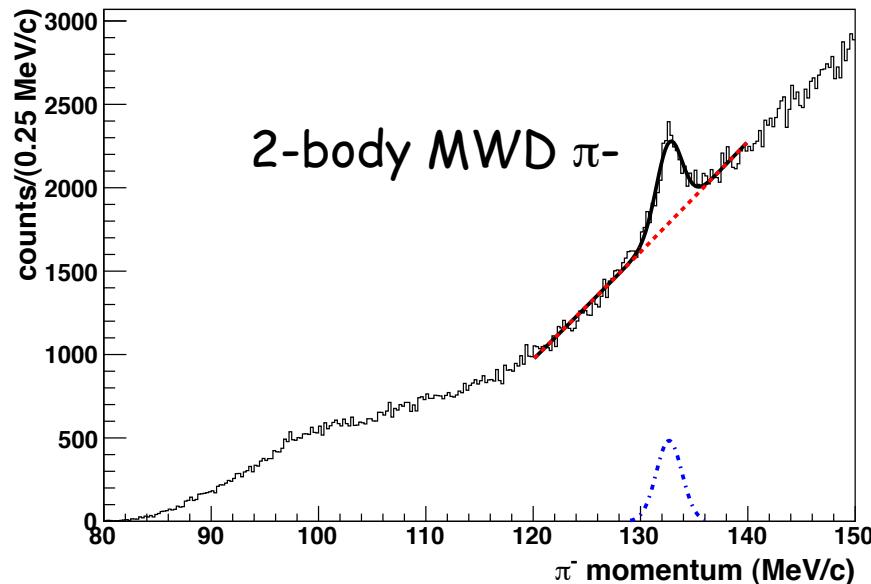
# Search for bound ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$





# FINUDA momentum resolution

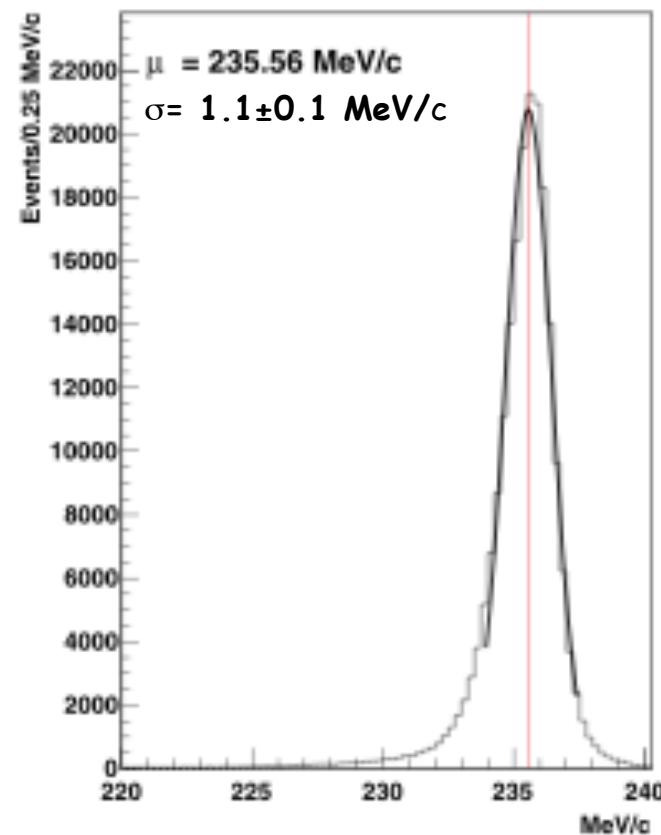
$\pi^-$  production of  ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  hyperfragment on  ${}^6\text{Li}$



$$\mu = 132.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ MeV/c} (132.8 \text{ MeV/c})$$

$$\sigma = 1.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ MeV/c}$$

$$\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 79.1/74$$



- ✓ partial and cumulative spectra
- ✓ performance stability monitoring



$\pi^+$  momentum resolution  
(235 MeV/c):  $K_{\mu 2}$  decay  
(PLB 698 (2011) 219)

# $^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ binding energy

(N+Y)/Z=5

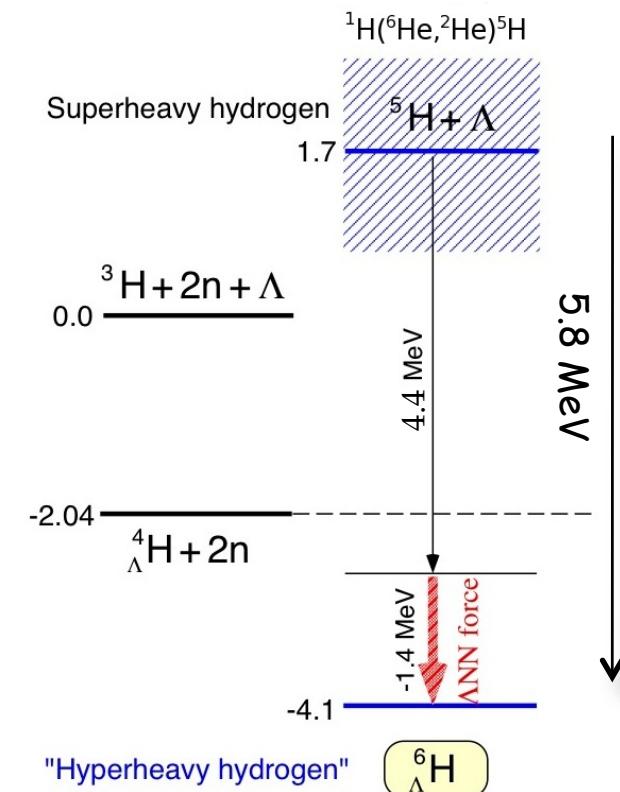
Dalitz et al., N. Cim. 30 (1963) 489 (binding energy 4.2 MeV)

B					
$^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	$^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	$^6_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	$^7_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	$^8_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	$^9_{\Lambda}\text{He}$
2.39	3.12	4.18	5.23	7.16	(8.5)
$\Lambda$	$\Lambda$	n 0.17	n 2.92 halo	n 1.49 xxx	n 3.9 halo
		xxx			
$^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$^5_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$^7_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	
0.13	2.04	(3.1)	(4.2)	(5.2)	
$\Lambda$	$\Lambda$	n -1.8	2n -5	3n 0.4	
		xxx	xxx	xxx	

4.2 MeV

L. Majling, NPA 585 (1995) 211c

- binding energy
- prod. rate  $\sim 10^{-2} \times$  hyp. prod. rate in ( $K^-_{\text{stop}}$ ,  $\pi^-$ )



Y. Akaishi et al., AIP Conf. Proc. 1011 (2008) 277

K.S. Myint, et al., Few Body Sys. Suppl. 12 (2000) 383

Y. Akaishi et al., Frascati Phys. Series XVI (1999) 16

"coherent"  $\Lambda$ - $\Sigma$  coupling in  $0^+$  states

$\rightarrow \Lambda$ NN three body force:

$$B_{\Lambda\text{NN}} = 1.4 \text{ MeV}, \Delta E(0^+_{g.s.} - 1^+) = 2.4 \text{ MeV}$$

model originally developed for  $^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  and  $^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$