

#### Hypernuclei recent experimental observations future opportunities Josef Pochodzalla



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Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

#### **Global Hypernuclear Network**





## **Individual Strengths**



Experiment @Facility	Experimental tool & status	Methods & topics
JPARC	low mometum meson beams ( $\pi$ ,K) setup ready, K beam intensity still limited (2011 aprox. 10% of design goal expected)	<ul> <li>Λ hypernuclei excited states (Δm~few keV) by γ-spectroscopy</li> <li>Ξ-hypernuclei by missing mass</li> <li>ground state masses of light double hypernuclei by hybrid emulsion (Δm~ few 10keV)</li> </ul>
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HypHI@GSI&FAIR	projectile fragmentation 2AGeV - 15AGeV two experiments performed, data analysis ongoing	<ul> <li>ground state masses (∆m~few MeV)</li> <li>lifetimes</li> <li>exotic hypernuclei by radioactive beams</li> </ul>
FOPI@GSI STAR@AGS ALICE@LHC	(symmetric) heavy ion collisions Signal seen by FOPI and STAR, analysis ongoing; ALICE started	<ul> <li>antihypernuclei and hypernuclei yields and ground state masses (∆m~few MeV) of S=-2 nuclei</li> <li>lifetimes</li> </ul>
PANDA@FAIR	antiproton beam in design and R&D stage; run after 2017	<ul> <li>level scheme of double ΛΛ hypernuclei by γ- spectroscopy (Δm&lt;10keV)</li> </ul>



#### Hypernuclei in Heavy Ion Reactions STAR, HYPHI, FOPI, ALICE...

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## ${}^3_{\Lambda}H$ at STAR



- STAR@RHIC : Au+Au at 200AGeV
  - $\triangleright$  ~10<sup>8</sup> minimum bias events, ~2.10<sup>7</sup> central events
  - 157±30 hypertritons 70±17 antihypertritons





- background shape determined from rotated background analysis
- ▶ Mass: 2.990 ± 0.001 GeV; Width (fixed): 0.0025 GeV.

#### The first antihypernucleus: ${}^{3}_{\overline{\Lambda}}\overline{H}$ @ STAR



Mass: 2.991±0.001 GeV; Width (fixed): 0.0025 GeV

#### Hypernuclei at FOPI



- ▶ Ni+Ni at 1.91AGeV ~6.10<sup>7</sup> events
- K<sup>+</sup> candidate tagged
- ▶ 0.05 < y<sub>t</sub> < 0.35.



Y.P.Zhang SPHERE & JSPS Meeting, Prague, Czech 04.09.2010-06.09.2010

# Pb+Pb at ALICE



- Expected luminosity 5-10<sup>26</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>
- Minimum bias interaction rate 4kHz
- ▶ Running time per year ~10<sup>6</sup>s



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#### Prediction



combination of a dynamical transport model and a statistical approach of fragment formation: GiBUU+SMM



#### HYPHI @ GSI/FAIR





#### **Preliminary Results**



 First decays of Λ-hyperons and a first indication of <sup>5</sup><sub>Λ</sub>He are found which are compatible with known mass of 4.840GeV and lifetime of 256 (20) ps



T. Saito, SPHERE & JSPS Meeting, Prague, Czech 04.09.2010-06.09.2010

D. Nakajima, PhD thesis C. Rappold, PhD thesis



## Production of $\Lambda\Lambda$ Hypernuclei



- simultaneous implantation of two  $\Lambda$ 's impossible
- ►  $\Xi^-$  conversion in  $2\Lambda$ :  $\Xi^-+p \rightarrow \Lambda + \Lambda + 28 MeV$

 $\Rightarrow$ large probability that two  $\Lambda$ 's stick to same nucleus





# Summary and perspective (1) at HYP-X

By checking consistency of  $\Delta B_{AA}$  (NAGARA) within 3 STD. errors,

	AZ c	∃ <sup>-</sup> Captured	<i>В₄₄ - В</i> ≘- [MeV]	∆ <i>В<sub>лл</sub> - В</i> ≘- А [MeV]	ssumed level	<i>В</i> лл [MeV]	∆ <i>В</i> лл [MeV]	
NAGARA	<mark>∧∱</mark> ∕He	<sup>12</sup> C	$B_{AA} = 6.79 + \Delta B_{AA} = 0.55 + B = < 1.86$	0.91 <i>B</i> Ξ <sup>-</sup> (+/- 0.16) 0.91 <i>B</i> Ξ <sup>-</sup> (+/- 0.17)	3D	6.91 +/- 0.16	0.67 +/- 0.17	
MIKAGE	<mark>∧հ</mark> He	<sup>12</sup> C	9.93 +/- 1.72	3.69 +/- 1.72	3D	10.06 +/- 1.72	3.82 +/- 1.72	
DEMACHI- YANAGI	<sup>10</sup> <sub>AA</sub> Be	* <sup>12</sup> C	11.77 +/- 0.13	-1.65 +/- 0.15 cf. <b>Ex</b> = 3.0	3D	11.90 +/- 0.13	-1.52 +/- 0.15 f. Ex = 3.0	
HIDA	<sup>11</sup> <sub>AA</sub> Be	<sup>16</sup> O	20.26 +/- 1.15	2.04 +/- 1.23	3D	20.49 +/- 1.15	2.27 +/- 1.23	
	<sup>12</sup> ∕∆ABe	<sup>14</sup> N	22.06 +/- 1.15		3D	22.23 +/- 1.15		
E176	13 B-	> <sup>13</sup> C*	Ex = 4.9		3D	23.3 +/- 0.7	0.6 +/- 0.8	
MDanward		-> <mark>% Be</mark>	<b>Ex</b> = 3.0	c	not hecked, yet.	14.7 +/- 0.4	1.3 +/- 0.4	
R.H.Dalitz et al., Proc. R.S.Lond.A436(1989)1								

 $B_{\Xi^{-}}$  (atomic 3D) = 0.13 MeV [<sup>12</sup>C-  $\Xi^{-}$ ], 0.17 MeV [<sup>14</sup>N-  $\Xi^{-}$ ], 0.23 MeV [<sup>16</sup>O-  $\Xi^{-}$ ].

#### JPARC: E07 experiment



- 1.7GeV K- beam
- ▶ 3.10<sup>5</sup> K<sup>-</sup>/4.8s
- 3 times larger emulsion volume
- $\blacktriangleright$   $\Xi$  atomic transisions?
- ► Factor of 10



Figure 6: Setup of the E07 experiment at J-PARC.

#### Decay Products of $\Lambda\Lambda$ Hypernuclei





- ►  $\theta_{lab}$  < 45°:  $\overline{\Xi}$ -, K- trigger (PANDA)
- ▶  $\theta_{lab}$  = 45°-90°: Ξ-capture, hypernucleus formation
  - Milestones:
    - Full Monte Carlo chain including event generator, new statistical model to simulate the population of excited states
    - Hardware projects: Ge-detectors, secondary target, primary target...

#### Simulation within PANDA\_ROOT



► Example: secondary <sup>12</sup>C target (~2 weeks)





#### Electroproduction of Hypernuclei JLAB, MAMI

C

"B



#### Electro-production of Hypernuclei







#### Hall A: 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Exp. E01-011





#### Charge Symmetry breaking



• If isospin is an exact symmetry and therefore also no  $\Lambda N$  charge symmetry breaking  $\Rightarrow B_{\Lambda}$  of mirror nuclei identical

L	1		-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	<sup>4</sup> <i>H</i>	$2.04 \pm 0.04$	,⁴He	$2.39 \pm 0.03$
8				$^{13}_{\Lambda} O$	^14 O	<sup>15</sup> ∧	16 <b>O</b>	17 O	^18 <b>O</b>	19 ^	<sup>6</sup> Но	4 18 + 0 10	6 6 1 i	3 92 + 0 37
7				$^{12}_{\Lambda} N$	$^{13}_{\Lambda}N$	$^{14}_{\Lambda}$ N	$^{15}_{\Lambda}$ N	^16 ∧ N	$^{17}_{\Lambda}N$	<sup>18</sup> ∧N	ΛΠΟ	$4.10 \pm 0.10$		$0.02 \pm 0.01$
6			^10 C	11 ^C	<sup>12</sup> ∧C	<sup>13</sup> ∧C	<sup>14</sup> ∧C	<sup>15</sup> ∧C	<sup>16</sup> ∧C	<sup>17</sup> ∧C	740	$4.42 \pm 0.13$	<sup>7</sup> Po	5 16 + 0.09
5			°₄B	10 B	<sup>11</sup> ∆B	<sup>12</sup> ∆B	<sup>13</sup> ∧B	<sup>14</sup> <b>B</b>	<sup>15</sup> ∆B	<sup>16</sup> ₿		5.09 ± 0.90		5.10 ± 0.08
4		<sup>7</sup> Be	°.Be	° Be	<sup>10</sup> Be	<sup>11</sup> Be	<sup>12</sup> Be	<sup>13</sup> Be	<sup>14</sup> Be	<sup>15</sup> Be	ΔLi	$6.80 \pm 0.03$	$^{\circ}_{\Lambda}Be$	$6.84 \pm 0.05$
		61:	71:	81:	91:	101:	11	121 i	<u>^</u>	<u></u>	<sup>9</sup> Li	$8.53\pm0.15$	$^{9}_{\Lambda} B$	$7.88\pm0.15$
5	4	∧ <b>∟</b> I	^ <b>-</b> '	A <b>L</b> I	A <b>L</b> I	∧ <b>∟</b>	_∧ <b>∟</b> I	_∧ LI			<sup>10</sup> <b>Be</b>	9.11±0.22	<sup>10</sup> <b>B</b>	$8.89 \pm 0.12$
2	∛Нс	<sup>×</sup> Hc	<sup>∛</sup> Hc	'nHc	<sup>×</sup> <sub>A</sub> Hc	<sup>×</sup> ∆Hc					$^{12}B$	$11.37 \pm 0.06$	<sup>12</sup> C	$10.76 \pm 0.19$
1	ΛH	<sup>₄</sup> H									Λ —		Λ	$1138 \pm 0.00$
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	16 • •		16 🔿	
											$^{10}_{\Lambda}N$	13.76±0.16	$^{10}_{\Lambda}O$	$12.42 \pm 0.05$
														$1328 \pm 036$

 $13.40 \pm 0.40$ 

- Differences could be caused by
  - Coulomb effects + other electromagnetic effects
  - nuclear CSB
  - ΛN CSB

<sup>7</sup>Li(e,e'K<sup>+</sup>)<sup>7</sup><sub> $\Lambda$ </sub>He





#### Decay pion spectroscopy





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#### $\pi$ –Spectroscopy at MAMI





#### Expected Benefits <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be, <sup>12</sup>C target



#### NEUTRON NUMBER





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