Development of overall emulsion scanning method with high efficiency

and speed for large-scale analyses of few-body hypernuclei

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#### Kazuma NAKAZAWA Phys. Dept., Gifu Univ., JAPAN 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

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#### On behalf of E07(J-PARC) collaborations

Outline

- **1.** The E07 experiment at J-PARC & Recent results (  $* \equiv$  hypernuclei)
- 2. Issues to be solved for discovery of new hypernuclei
  - 2-1. Speeding up for scanning of E07 emulsion
  - 2-2. Automated tracking of charged particles in 3-dimension
  - 2-3. Machine learning to recognize 3 vertices of double hypernuclei
- **3.** Summary and prospect for FY2020

#### 1/16 The E07 experiment @ J-PARC [2016-] (K-,K+) reaction 1.New Hybrid method 2. Overall-scanning VP : Vertex Picker Emulsion Stack SCIFI Block SCIFI Block Fully automatic detection of SSD SSD 3 vtx. event (K+ like NAGARA event, KISO event Diamond 10 times statistics of that C) Target π. with the hybrid method (1/0.3): free from X acceptance & tracking 4 : 'p'(K⁻, K⁺) Ξ⁻ in the emulsion J-PARC 1. Pure K-beam $\cdot$ 'n'(K<sup>-</sup>, K<sup>0</sup>) $\Xi^-$ reaction (better 3.5 times than KEK-PS) $\rightarrow$ 10<sup>5</sup> $\Xi$ - stop events 2. More emulsion volume (x 3) Measurement of the mass of 10<sup>3</sup> (E373) → 10<sup>4</sup> Ξ- stop events $\sim 10^3$ double hypernuclei 1. X ray measurement from $\Xi$ atom $\sim 10^2$ Xi hypernuclei with Hyperball-X with A<16 $\rightarrow$ study of $\Xi$ -N interaction 2. $\sim 10^2$ double hypernuclei Automated track-following

### **Topics with 100 times statistics of E373**

#### 1) s-shell DBL. hypernuclei : ${}^{4}_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ H, ${}^{5}_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ He and ${}^{5}_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ H

 $\Lambda\Lambda$ - $\Xi$ N-H coupling interaction affects mass, since s-shell nucleons are not fully occupied. Thus, it can be determined.

#### 2) A = 6~17 $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei (spectroscopy

Confirmation of  $\Lambda\Lambda$  interaction strength and nuclear structure effects such as shrinkage due to  $\Lambda$ , independent information of NAGARA event,  ${}^{6}_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ He.

#### 3) $\Xi$ -hypernuclei : $\Xi^{-16}O$ , $\Xi^{-14}N$ (KISO event),

From multiple events of  $\Xi$ -hypernucleus, we can determine the (natural) width of  $\Xi$ -hypernucleus, which is related to  $\Lambda\Lambda$ - $\Xi$ N coupling interaction.

#### 4) $\Xi N$ interaction with X-ray from $\Xi$ -atoms

Expected yields for X-rays from Br and Ag are so small. To observe the shifts, it is necessary for detecting peak shapes with 10 times statistics.

#### 5) $\Lambda$ - $\Lambda$ P-wave interaction (?)

If  $\Lambda\Lambda$  hypernuclei can be detected in excited states with **one**  $\Lambda$ -hyperon in p-orbit, it may present information on  $\Lambda\Lambda$  p-wave interaction, where that will be recognized via the spectroscopy of  $\Lambda\Lambda$  hypernuclei. The interaction might change max. mass of n-star.

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# 2. Recent Results from E07 (J-PARC)

### At present, Hybrid Method (starting in Apr., 2018)

• M. Danysz et al. [1963] ..... levent

■ E176 (KEK) [1991] .....1 (DBL-Λ) + 2 (Twin)

	KEK-PS	E07	E07	
	E373	(current*)	(estimated)	
$\Xi^{-}$ stop w/ fragment(s)	430	~2.5 x 10 <sup>3</sup>	5100	
All Ξ⁻ stop	~650	~4.0 x 10 <sup>3</sup>	7800	
Double $\Lambda$ + twin + confused	9	34	~100	
	χ/	* Apr. 2020		

Double A hypernuclei









## $\Xi$ hypernuclei (List of nuclides)

p A		Ę				n					
		$\Xi^{-}$ captured by		daughter							
		<sup>12</sup> C	<sup>14</sup> N	<sup>16</sup> O	н	Не	Li	Ве	В	С	n
. [	E176 #10-9-6 (2 <i>p</i> ?)	$\bullet$			1			1			
ן ב	E176 #13-11-14 (2p?)	•			1			1			
2	T008, atomic	•			1	2					
<u>ן</u> ב	T009, atomic	•				1	1				
5 .	T004, atomic					1			1		
	E373 Ichikawa's		•			3					1
	T002 (2p?)		•			1		1			1
ן פ	E373 : KISO		•			1		1			
<u>כ</u>	T006 : IBUKI		•			1		1			
Ξ	Т003		•			1		1			1
2	E373 : KINKA		•			1		1			1
<u>}</u>	T007		•			1		1			1
]	T010 : IRRAWADDY		•			3					1
	T011		•			3					1
	E176 #14-03-35		0	0							
•: Uniquely identified, O: Multiple interpretations Several events are identified as ( $\Xi^{-} + {}^{14}N - {}^{15}C - {}^{\Lambda}Be + {}^{\Lambda}$							е + <sub>л</sub> Н				

although <sup>14</sup>N is the most dominant element in emulsion layer.







 Speeding up	for scanning	of E07 emulsion

ł	SPEC	E373	4MCamera	Piezo(x20)Old	Ultra-High Speed (x20)	
	Visual field size $(\mu m \times \mu m)$	140×120	270×270	560×280	560×560	
	Effective field size	110×90	240×240	530×250	530×530	
	Pixel size (µm)	0.28	0.11	0.275	0.275	
	Frame rate (Hz)	60	160	300	160	
	Depth of field ( $\mu m$ )	3	3	6	6	
	# of picture in half side	80	80	40	40	
	Dead time (s)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.2	0.2	
	Scanning area(cm <sup>2</sup> /day)	5.5	71	380	540	
Ì	• For all E07 Emulsions (yr)	1500	110	21	15	
	Condition area : 1000 cm <sup>2</sup> /Em_she	×10 -	×10 ×100			

working : 250 days/year



# of layers : 16 / 40 Speed : 1/150 for Piezo dr.

Colors show depth difference

# of tracks can be 2.5 times for 40 layers.





## 3. Summary and Prospect for FY2020

- 1. Under the few results for DBL hypernuclei by previous experiments, we have challenged E07 experiment. Detection with Hybrid-emulsion method has been finished in this April, and then we got <u>34 samples of DBL HY</u>.
- 2. At present, it is not so easy to say  $B_{AA}$  for DBL-A HY, however  $\Xi$ *N*interaction is cleared to be <u>attractive</u> without any theoretical aspects. By the detected level scheme in  $\frac{15}{\Xi}$  hypernucleus,  $\underline{AA} \Leftrightarrow \Xi N$  coupling effect can be small.
- 3. To realize Overall Scanning for expected  $\sim 1 \times 10^3$  DBL HY and  $\sim 1 \times 10^6$  SGL HY, developments has been started for
  - → Speeding up for scanning of E07 emulsion,
  - → Automated tracking of charged particles in 3-dimension,
  - ➔ Machine learning to recognize 3 vertices of DBL HY.
- 4. In FY 2020,
  - Microscope → Ultra High speed (w/ Piezo, Focusing Mod., Camera)
  - Tracking → High efficiency (optimization)

Machine L. → High efficiency (Alpha detection => HY VTX detection)