

# Updated results on $\Lambda^{11}\text{B}$ and $\Lambda^{12}\text{C}$ $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy study

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Faculty of Science

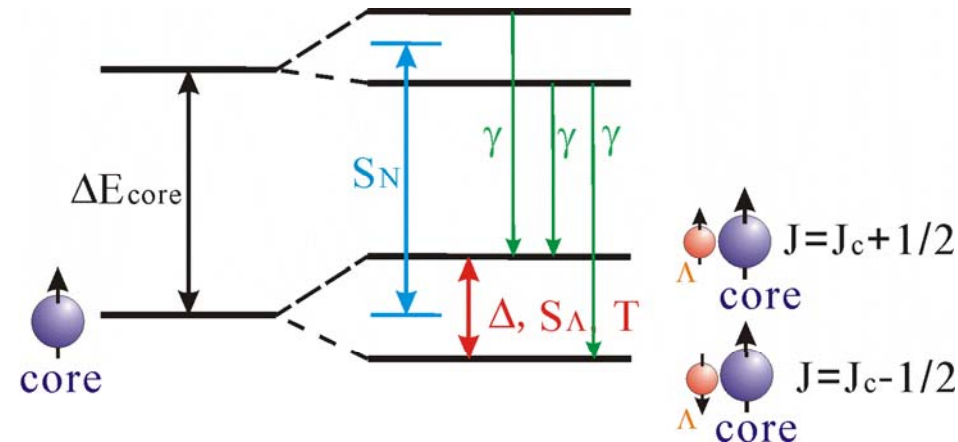
Tohoku University

# Outline of the presentation

- Introduction:
  - spin-dependent  $\Lambda N$  interaction
  - motivation of the KEK-E566 experiment
- Experiment:
  - detectors & experimental setup
- Analysis:
  - hypernuclear  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum analysis
  - hypernuclear level schemes
- Result & Discussion
  - spin-dependent  $\Lambda N$  interactions:  $S_N$ ,  $\Delta$
  - $\Lambda\Sigma$  coupling effects for p-shell hypernuclei
- Summary

# Hypernuclear fine structure: theoretical approach

Keyword: shell model, weak coupling



$$V = \overline{V}_0 + \Delta \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{A-5} s_{Ni} \cdot s_\Lambda + S_\Lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{A-5} l_{N\Lambda i} \cdot s_\Lambda + S_N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{A-5} l_{N\Lambda i} \cdot s_N$$

$$+ T \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{A-5} \left\{ \frac{3(s_\Lambda \cdot r)(s_{Ni} \cdot r)}{r^2} - s_\Lambda \cdot s_{Ni} \right\}$$

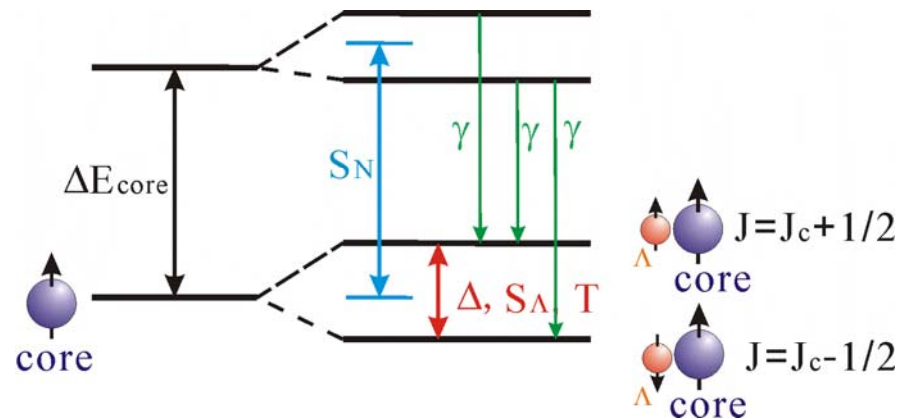
$$\Delta = \int \Psi_{N\Lambda}^* V_\sigma \Psi_{N\Lambda} dr, \quad S_\Lambda = \int \Psi_{N\Lambda}^* V_\Lambda \Psi_{N\Lambda} dr,$$

$$S_N = \int \Psi_{N\Lambda}^* V_N \Psi_{N\Lambda} dr, \quad T = \int \Psi_{N\Lambda}^* V_T \Psi_{N\Lambda} dr,$$

where  $\Psi_{N\Lambda} = p_N \cdot s_\Lambda$  and  $V_i$  is calculated from free space  $\Lambda N$  interaction (NCS97e, f) via G - matrix.

# Hypernuclear fine structure: experimental approach

Keyword: high resolution, high counting rate



- High resolution: Ge detector is necessary (Hyperball)
- High counting rate: reset-type preamplifier
- High background level: BGO counter

$\Delta = 0.43$  [MeV];  $S_N = -0.4$  [MeV];

$S_\Delta = -0.015$  [MeV];  $T = 0.03$  [MeV];

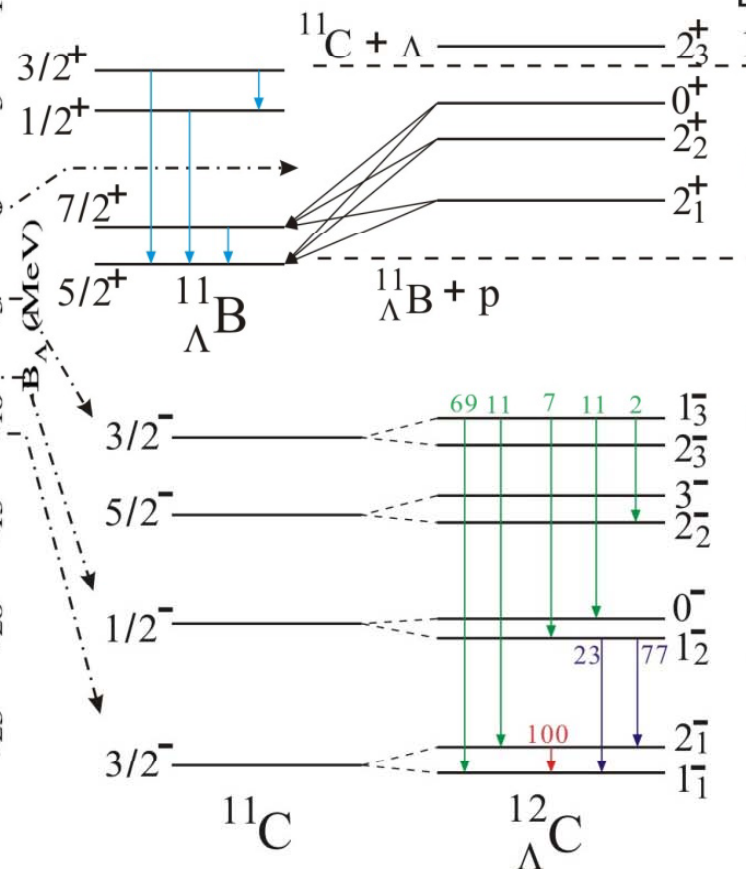
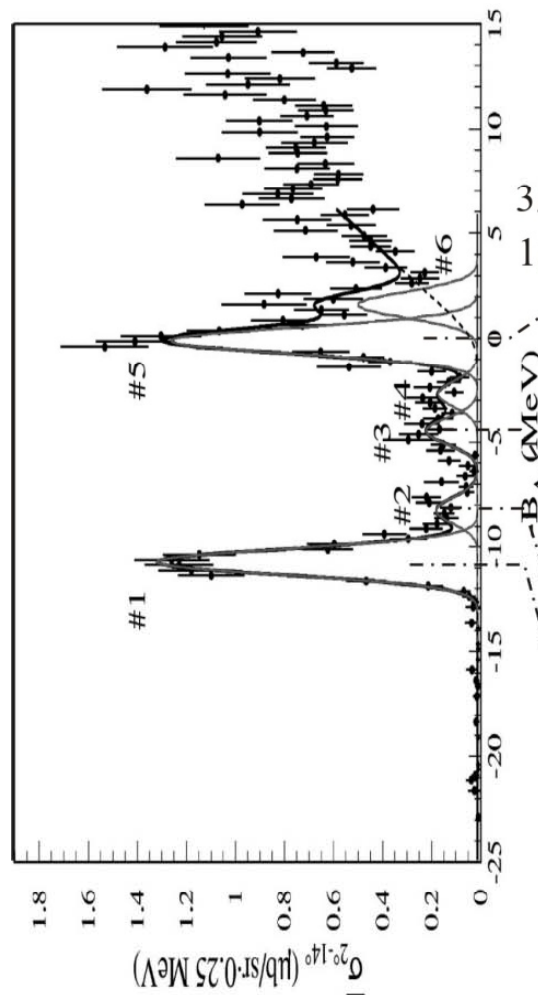
*Can not reproduce ground state*

*doublet spacing of  $^1_0B$ .*

# Motivation of KEK-E566: $^{12}\text{C}(\pi^+, \text{K}^+)_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}/_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}+\text{p}$

- Interaction parameters consistency check
- $\Lambda\text{NN}$  interaction ( $\Lambda\Sigma$  coupling):  $_{\Lambda}^{10}\text{B}$  puzzle

Reaction spectroscopy (KEK-E369)



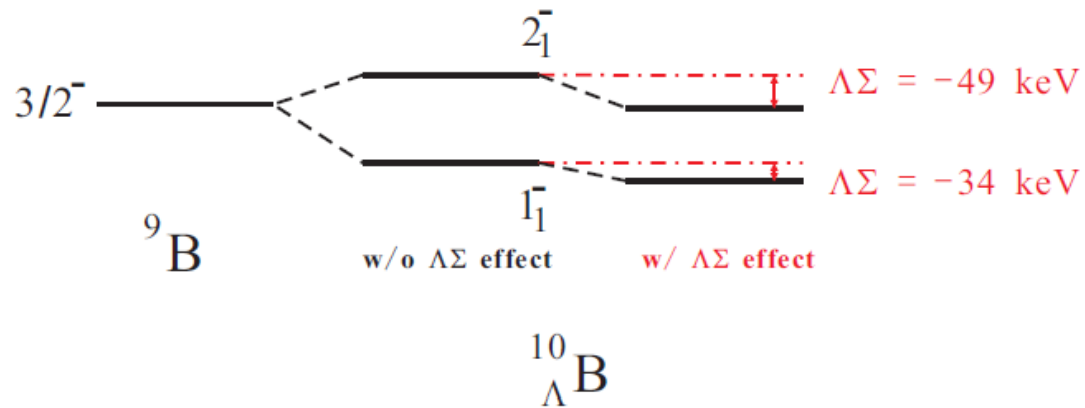
| KEK E369<br>[MeV] | Corss Section<br>[μb/Sr] |                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
|                   | Exp.                     | Calc.                |
| 12.27             | 2.34                     | 3.08                 |
| 10.73             | 8.42                     | 1.10<br>7.08<br>9.08 |

|      |      |               |
|------|------|---------------|
| 5.92 | 1.33 | 1.60          |
| 2.62 | 1.51 | 2.05          |
| 0    | 7.97 | 0.28<br>12.48 |

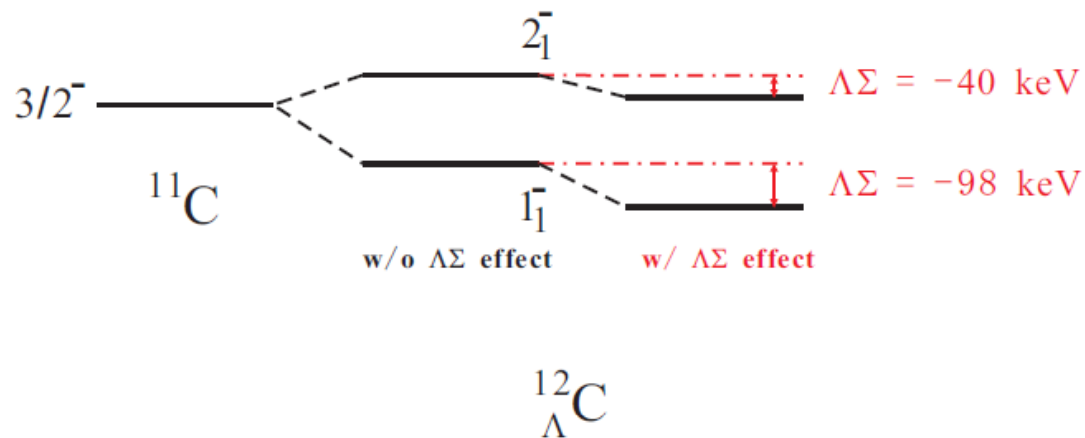
Calculated by Millener & Itonaga

# Motivation of KEK-E566: $^{12}\text{C}(\pi^+, \text{K}^+)_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}/_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}+\text{p}$

- Interaction parameters consistency check
- $\Lambda\text{NN}$  interaction ( $\Lambda\Sigma$  coupling):  $_{\Lambda}^{10}\text{B}$  puzzle



(a)  $\Lambda\Sigma$  effect for  $^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$  hypernucleus.



(b)  $\Lambda\Sigma$  effect for  $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$  hypernucleus.

|                                      |         | Corss Section<br>[ $\mu\text{b}/\text{Sr}$ ] |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
|                                      |         | KEK E369<br>[MeV]                            | Exp.    Calc. |
| $^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B} + \text{p}$ | $2_3^+$ | 12.27                                        | 2.34    3.08  |
|                                      | $0_1^+$ |                                              | 1.10          |
|                                      | $2_2^+$ | 10.73                                        | 8.42    7.08  |
|                                      | $2_1^+$ |                                              | 9.08          |
| $^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$            | $1_3^-$ | 5.92                                         | 1.33    1.60  |
|                                      | $2_3^-$ |                                              |               |
|                                      | $3_2^-$ |                                              |               |
|                                      | $0_1^-$ |                                              |               |
|                                      | $1_2^-$ | 2.62                                         | 1.51    2.05  |
|                                      | $2_1^-$ | 0                                            | 7.97    0.28  |
|                                      |         |                                              | 12.48         |

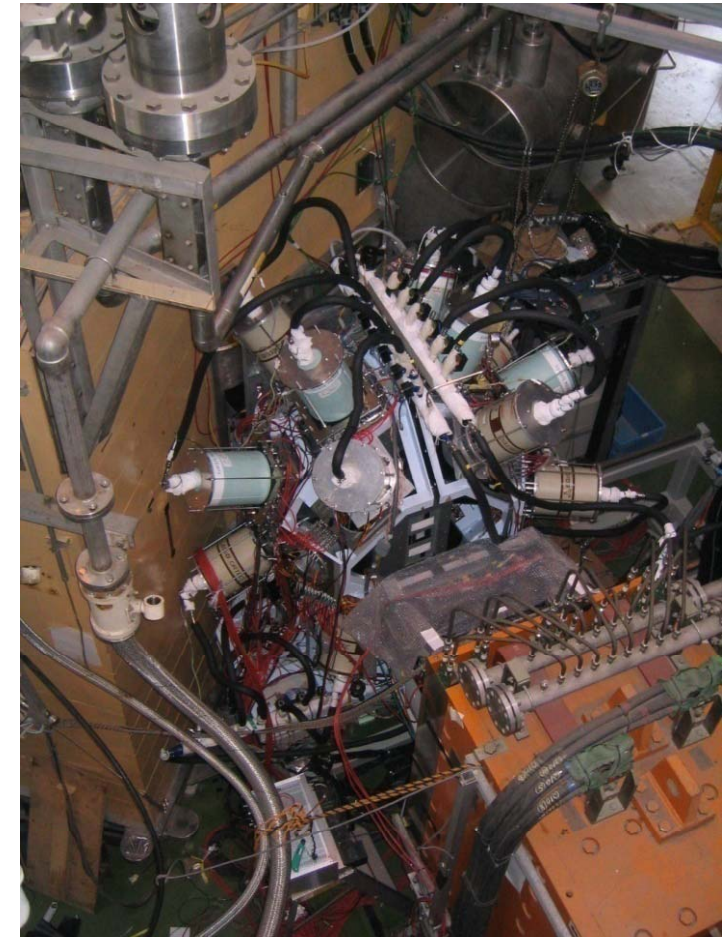
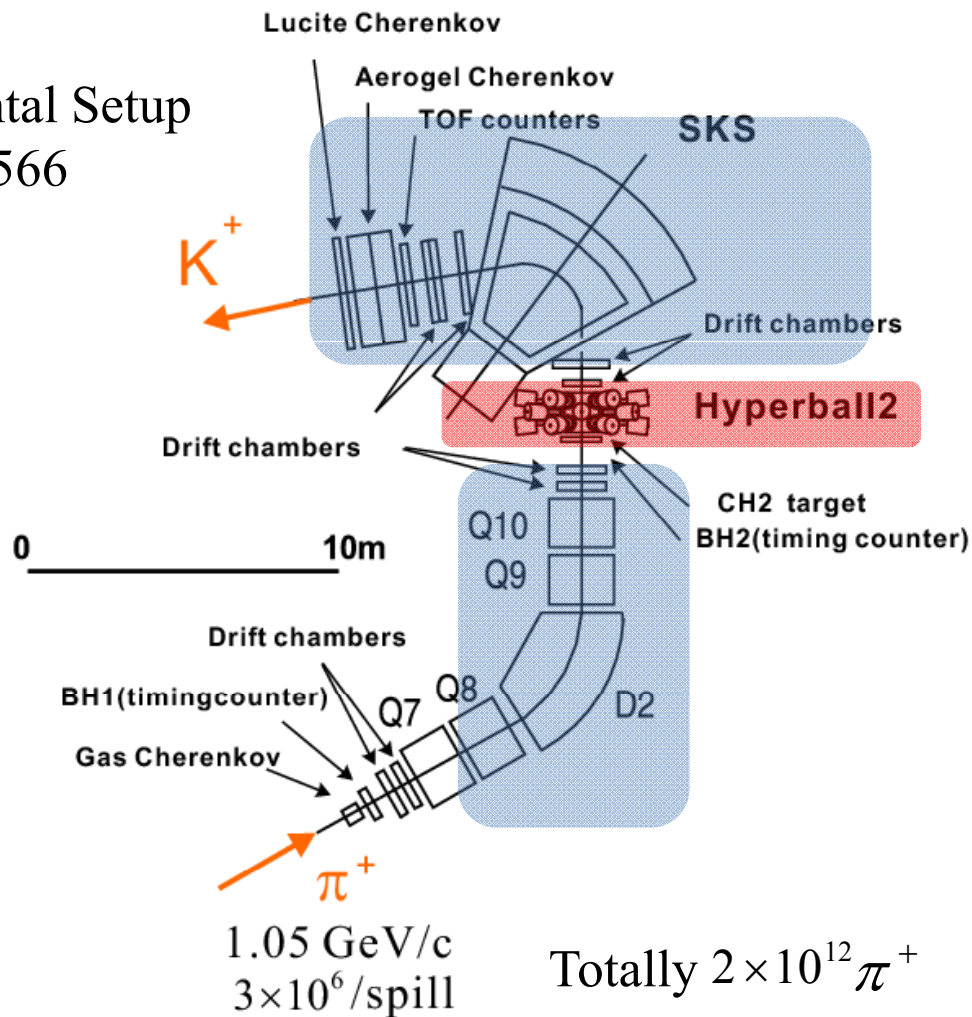
Calculated by Millener & Itonaga



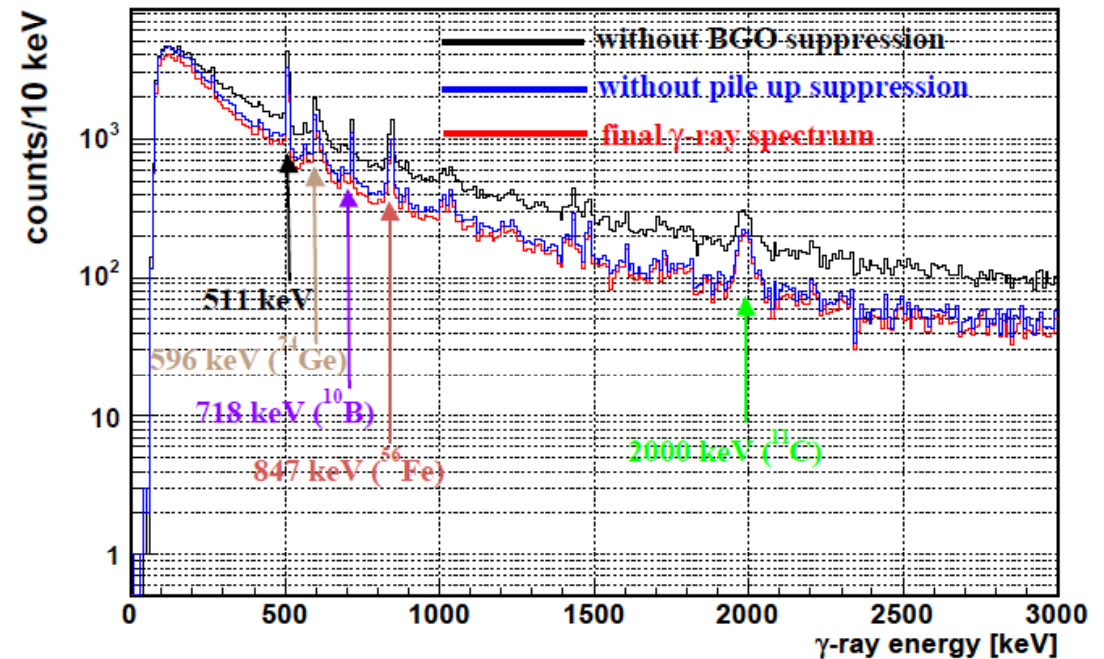
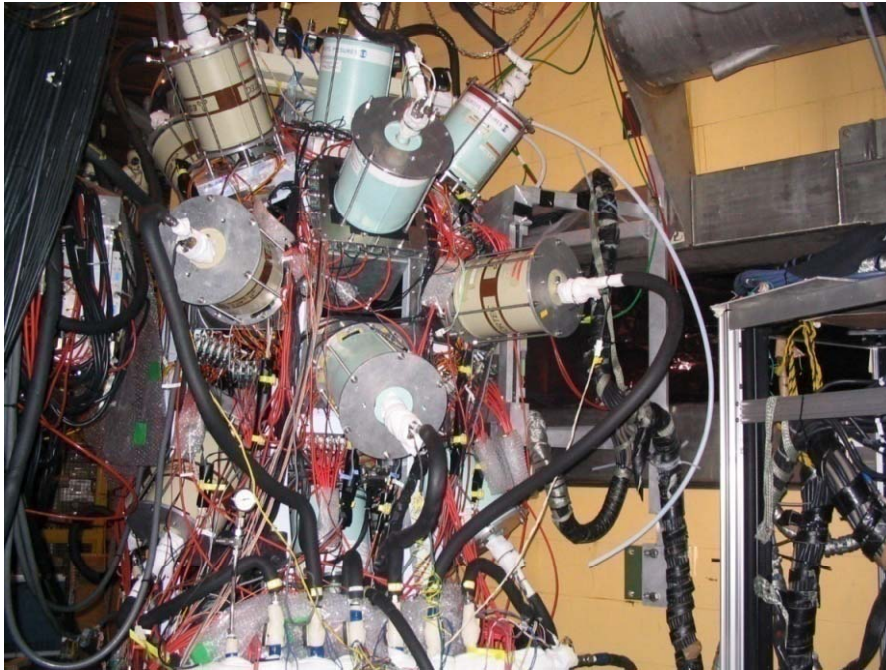
$$^{12}\text{C}(\pi^+, \text{K}^+)_{\Lambda} ^{12}\text{C}/_{\Lambda} ^{11}\text{B} + \text{p}$$

The last hypernuclear  
experiment @ KEK-PS

Experimental Setup  
of KEK-E566



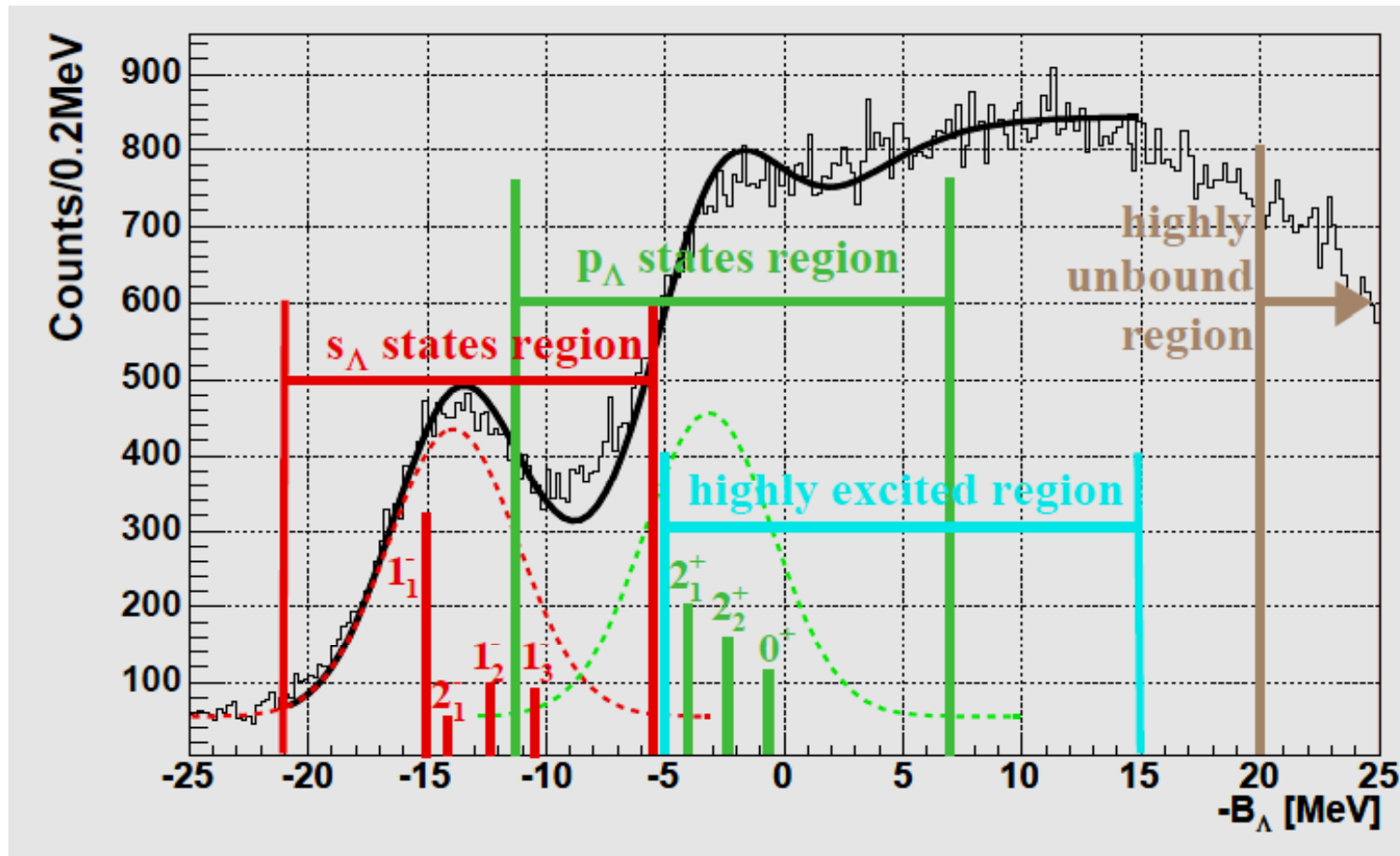
# Hyperball2: Ge detector array with BGO counter



- Photo-peak efficiency: 3.9% @ 1.33 MeV when beam off;
- Photo-peak efficiency: 2.0% @ 1.33 MeV when beam on;
- Energy resolution: 5.3 keV (FWHM) @ 1.33 MeV when beam on.



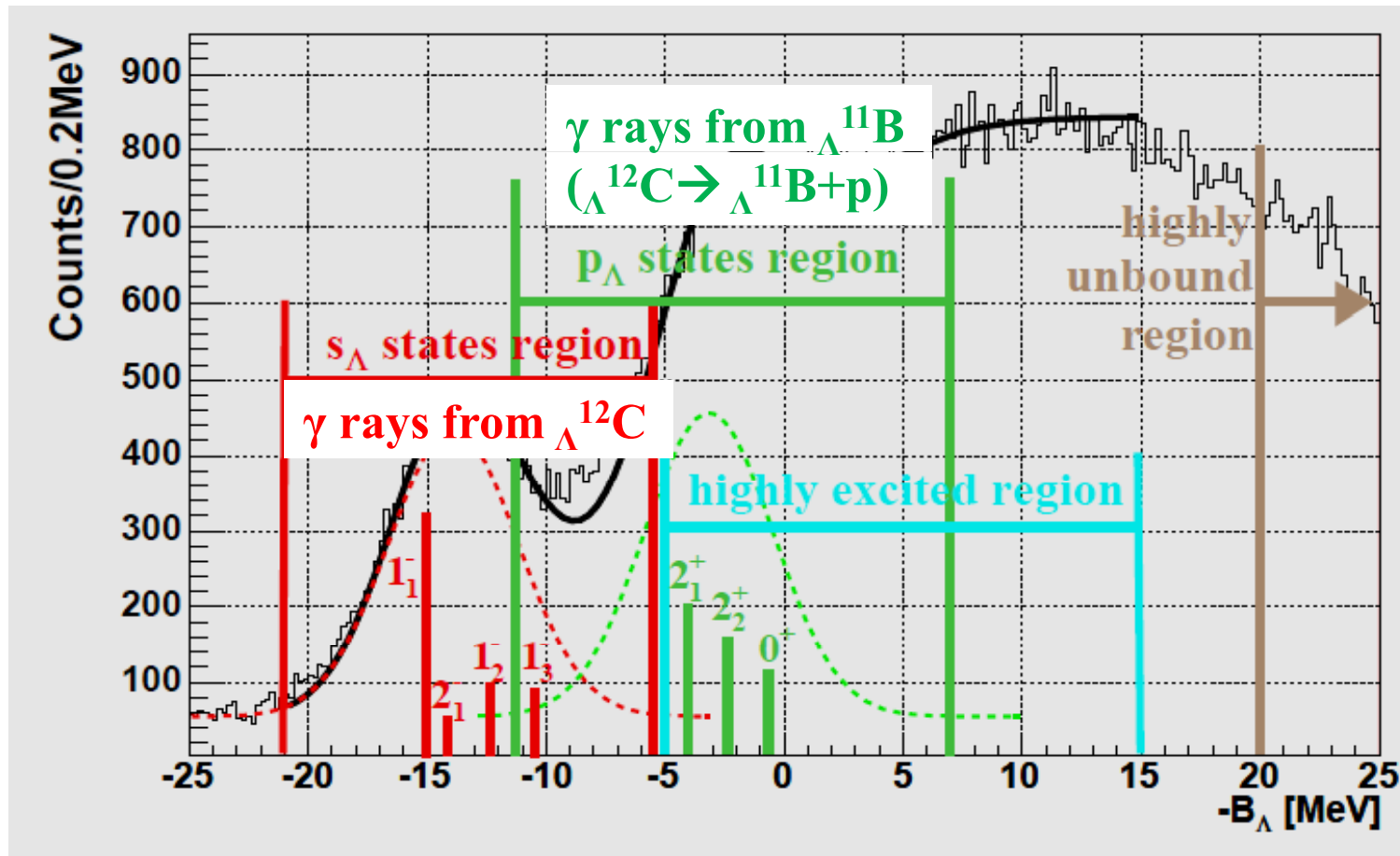
# Hypernuclear states selection



$\Lambda$  hyperon binding energy of  ${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$

Energy resolution:  $\sim 7$  MeV (FWHM)

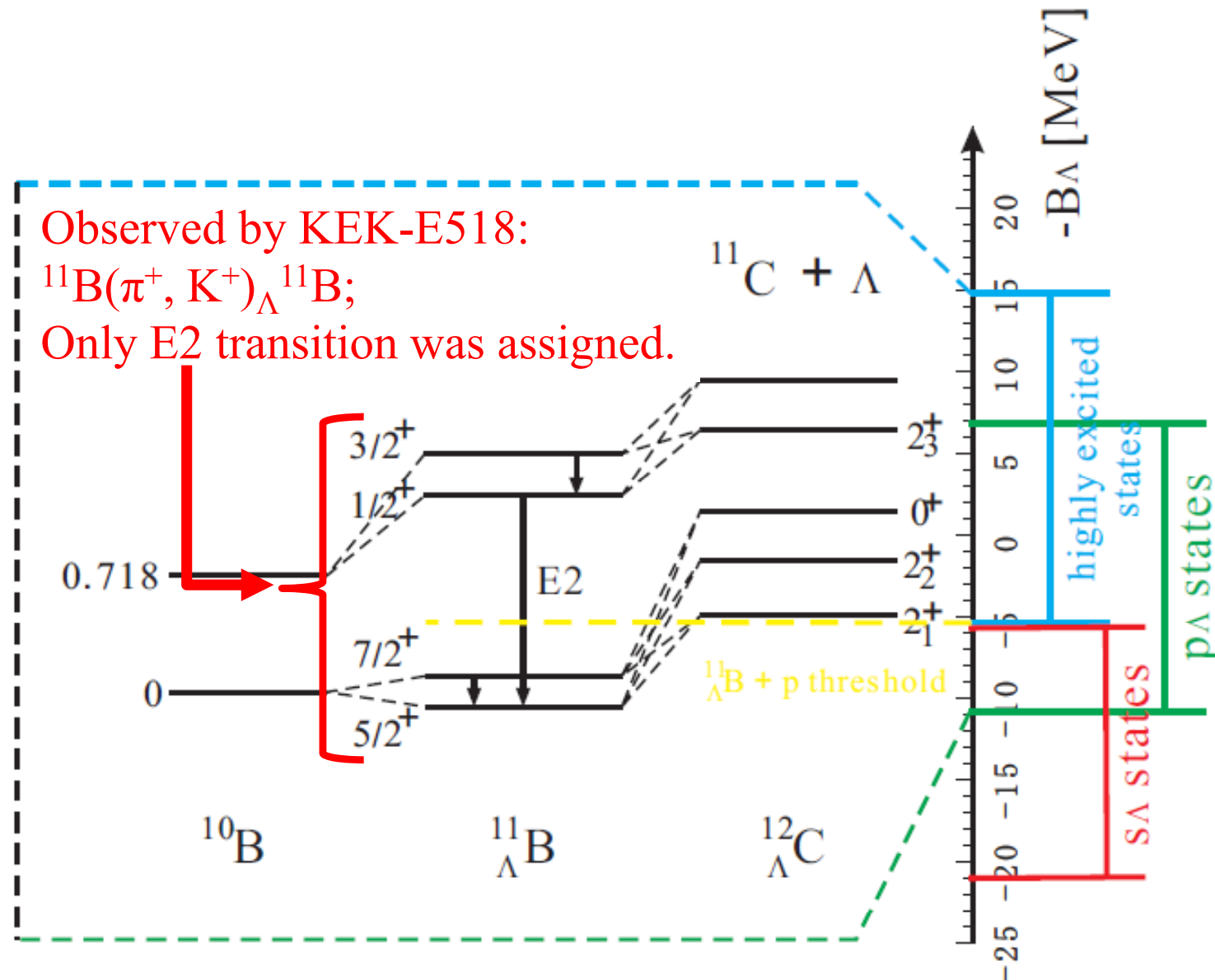
# Hypernuclear states selection



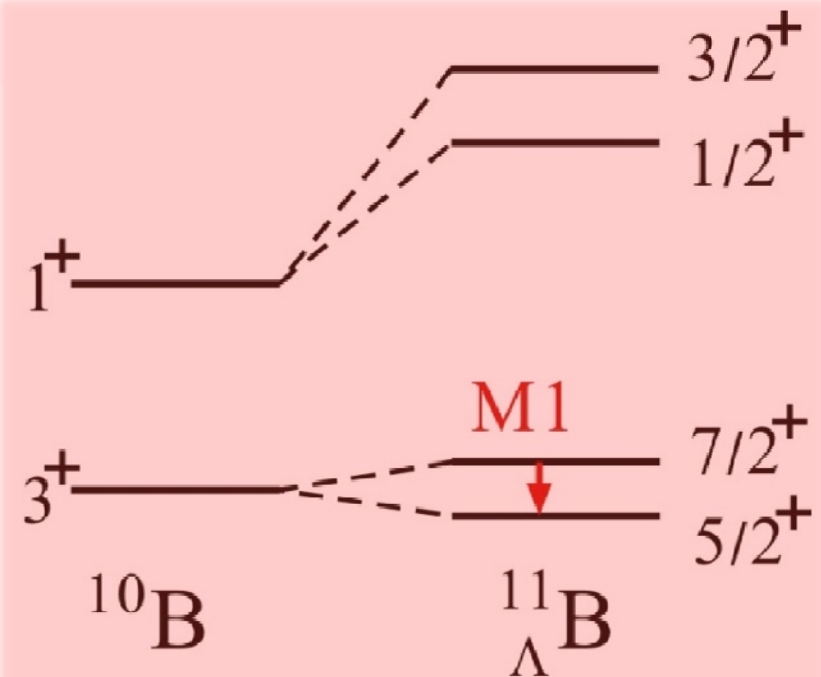
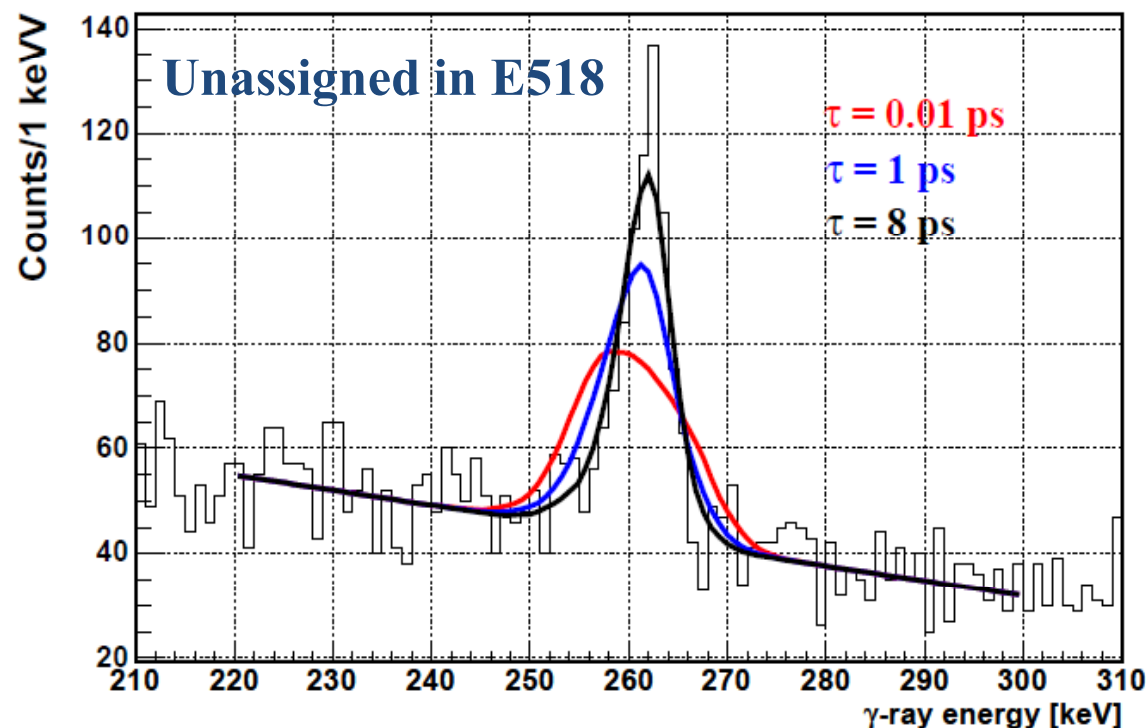
$\Lambda$  hyperon binding energy of  ${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$

Energy resolution:  $\sim 7$  MeV (FWHM)

# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from $_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}$ hypernucleus



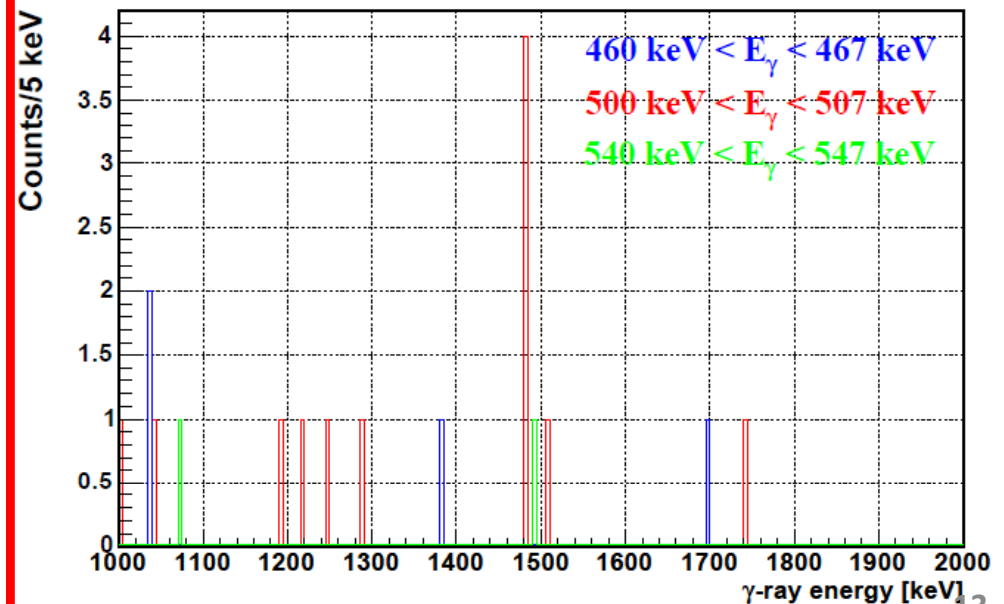
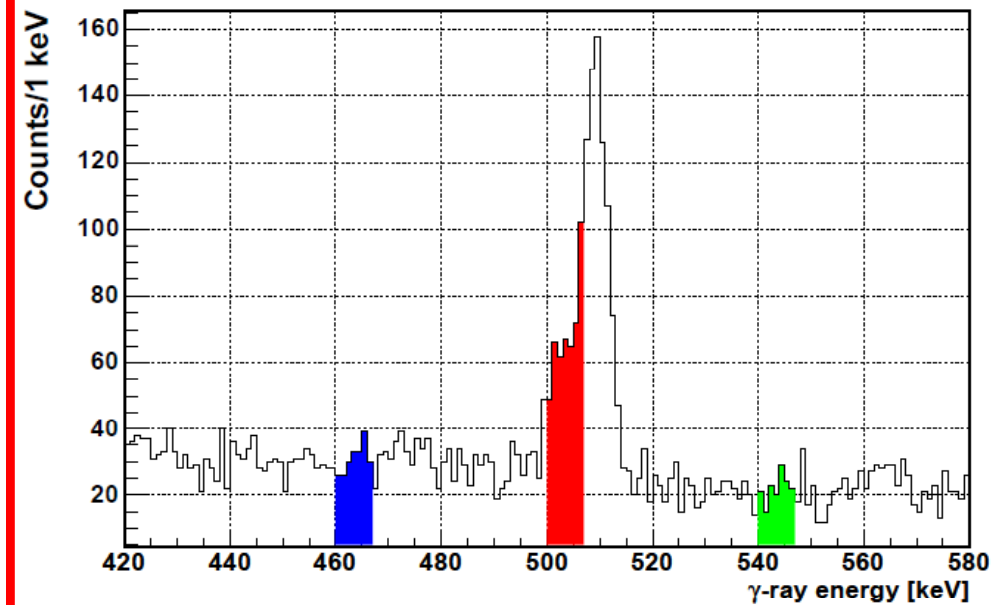
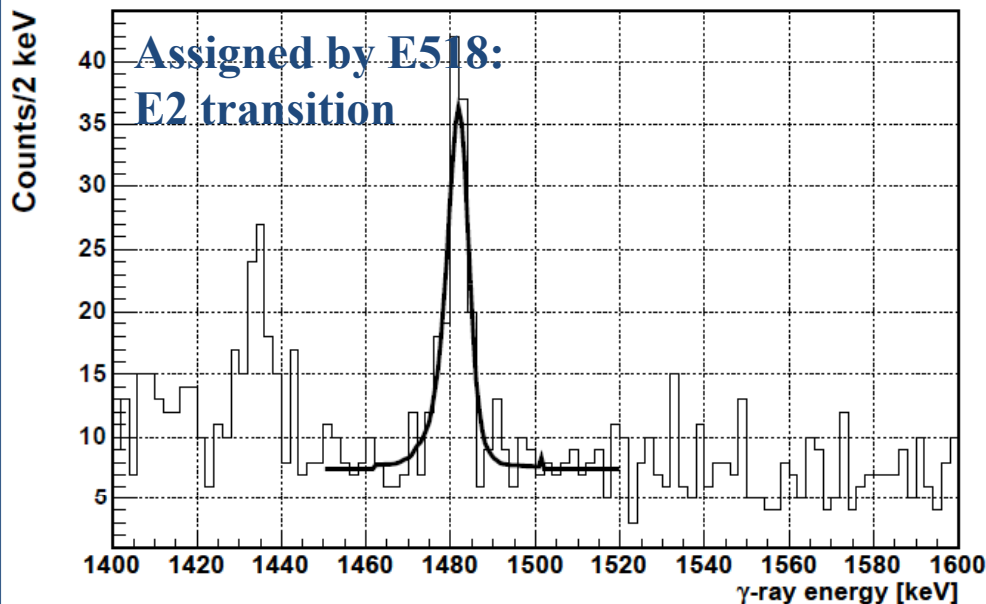
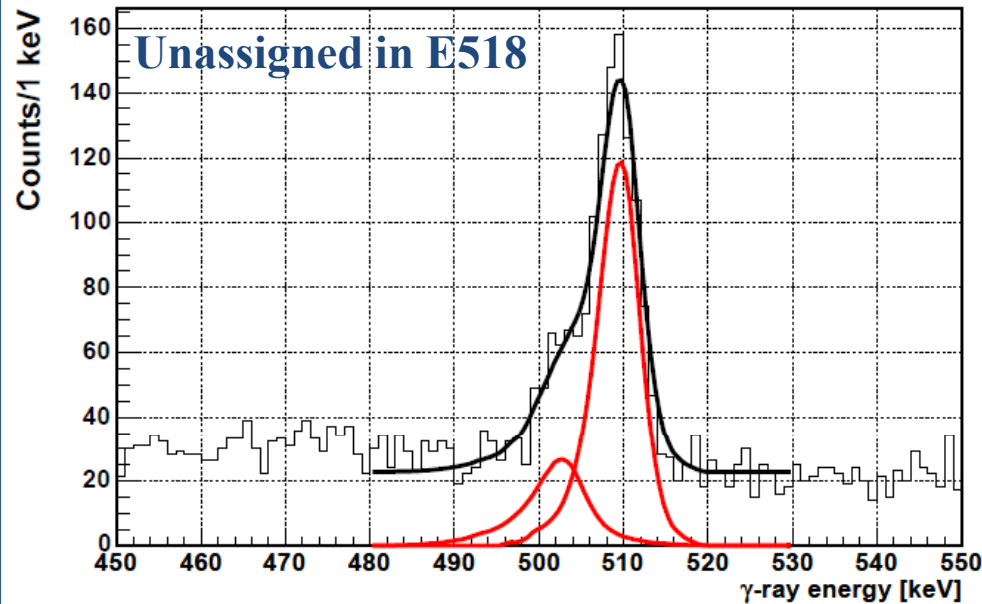
# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from $_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}$ hypernucleus: spin assignment I



263 keV gamma ray was observed most prominently in the  $p_{\Lambda}$  states region. Other  $_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}$  excited states are too high to be populated from  $p_{\Lambda}$  states region.

$\rightarrow _{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}(7/2^+ \rightarrow 5/2^+)$

# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from $_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}$ hypernucleus: spin assignment II



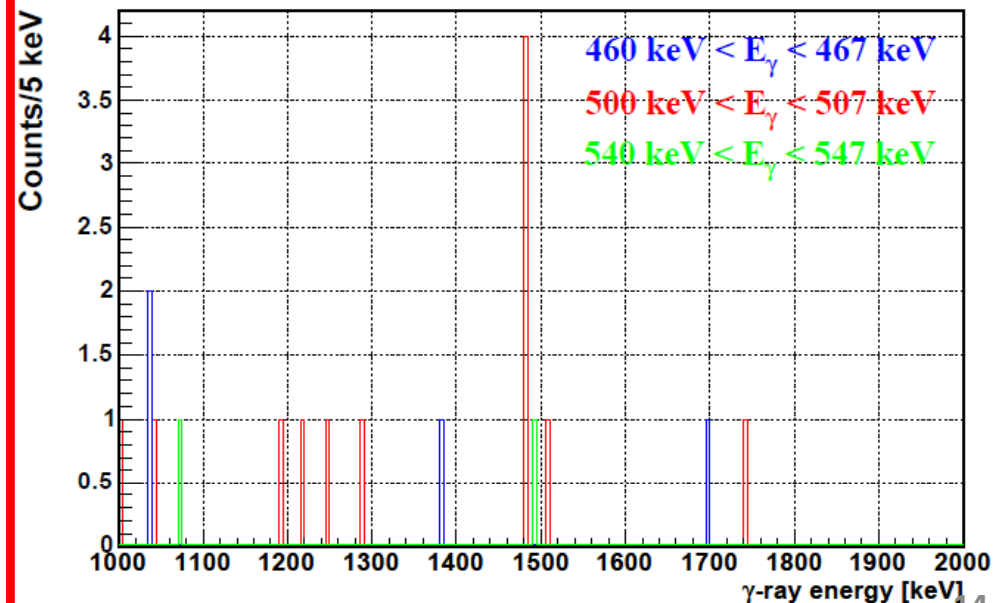
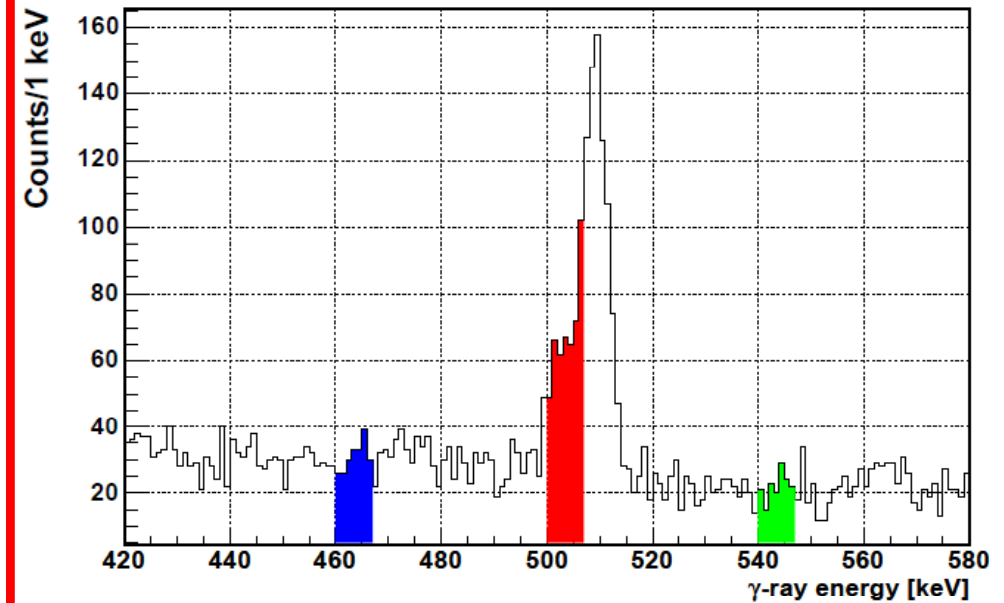
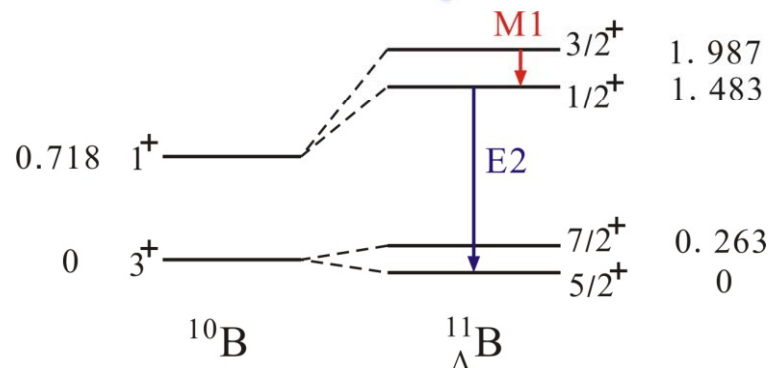


# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from $_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}$ hypernucleus: spin assignment II

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\geq 4) &= 1 - \sum_{i=0}^3 p(i) \\
 &= 1 - \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{0.05^i \cdot e^{-0.05}}{i!} \\
 &= 6.1 \times 10^{-4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

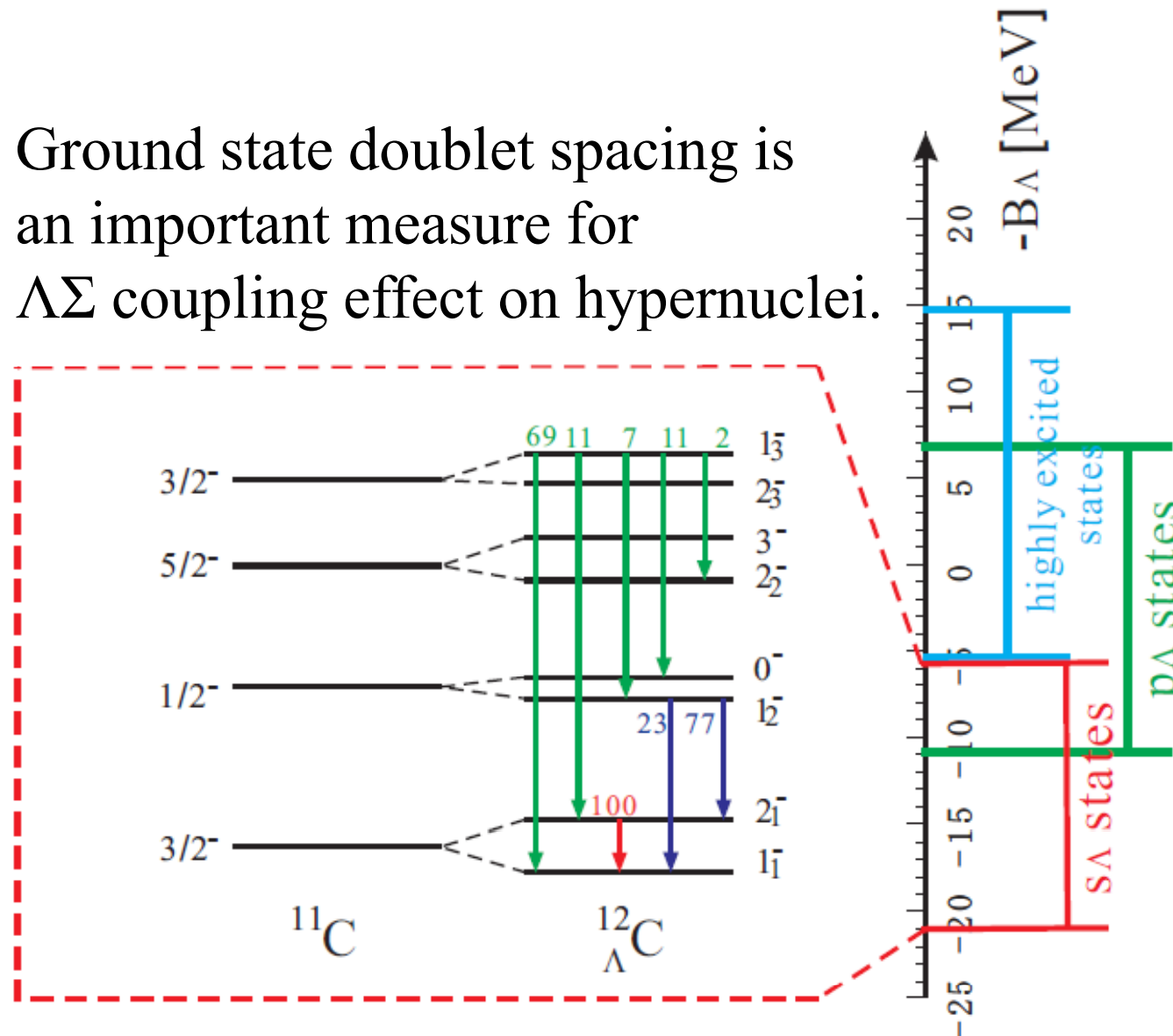


$_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}(3/2^+ \rightarrow 1/2^+ \rightarrow 5/2^+)$  transition

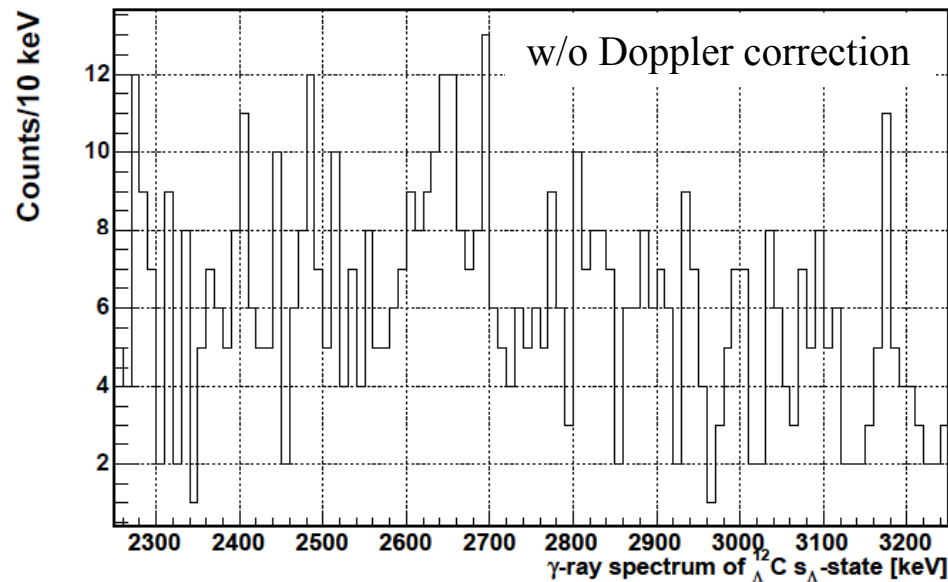


# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from ${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$ hypernucleus

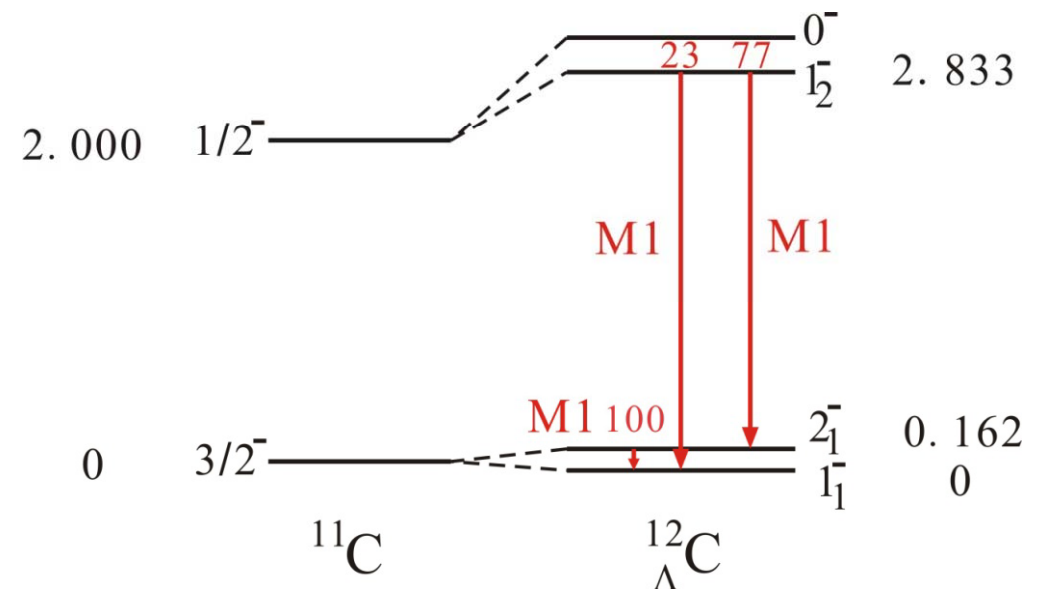
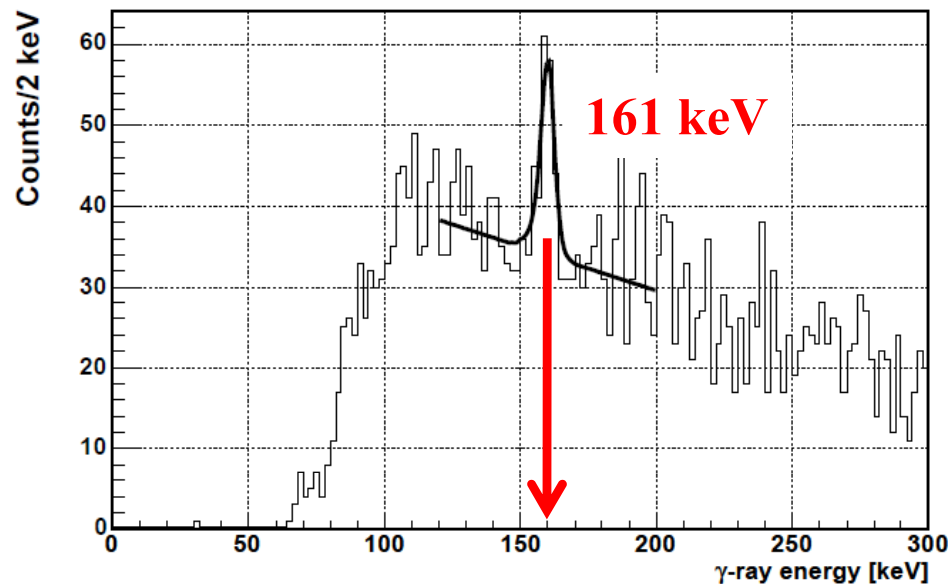
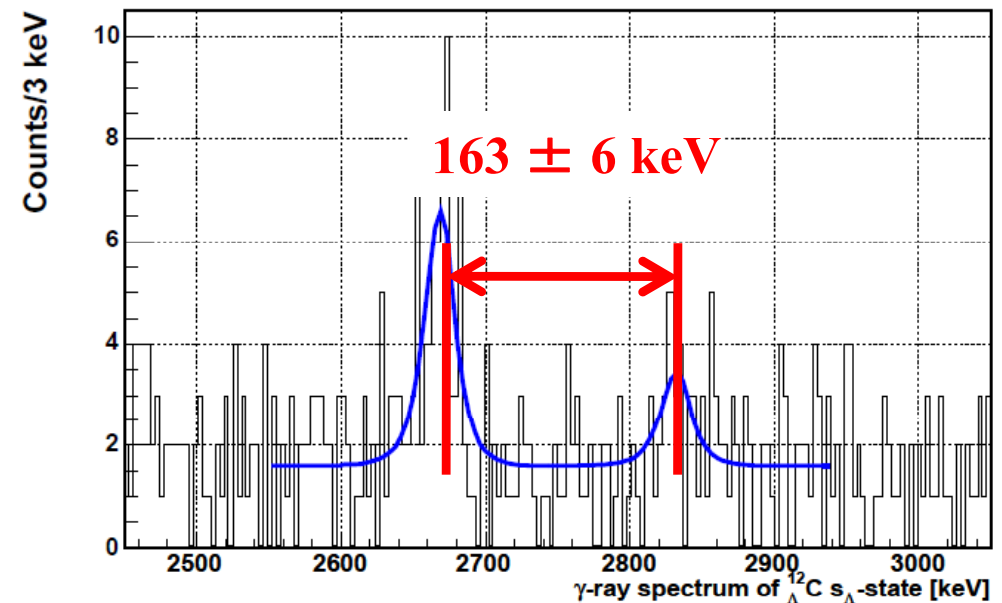
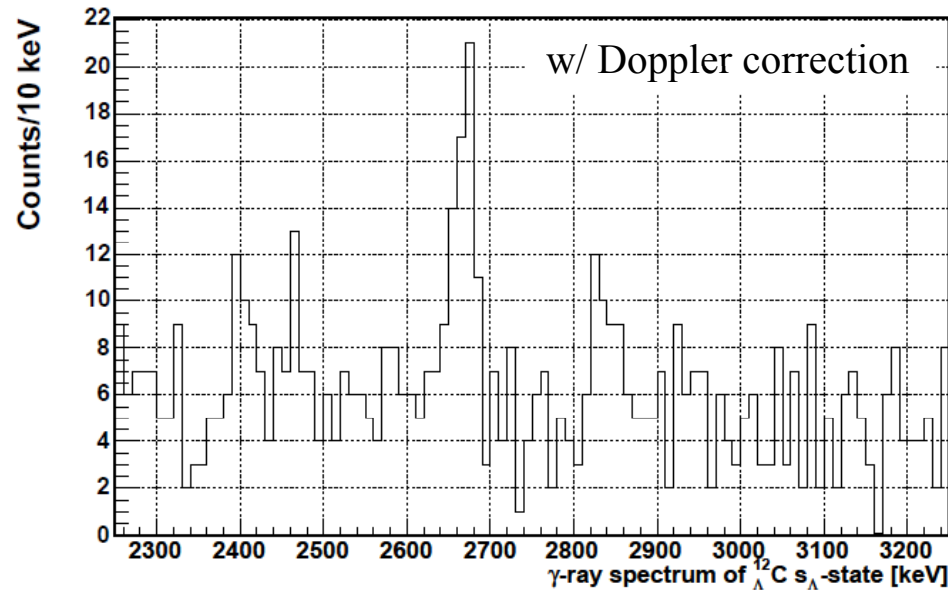
Ground state doublet spacing is an important measure for  $\Lambda\Sigma$  coupling effect on hypernuclei.



# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from $_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$ hypernucleus: spin assignment

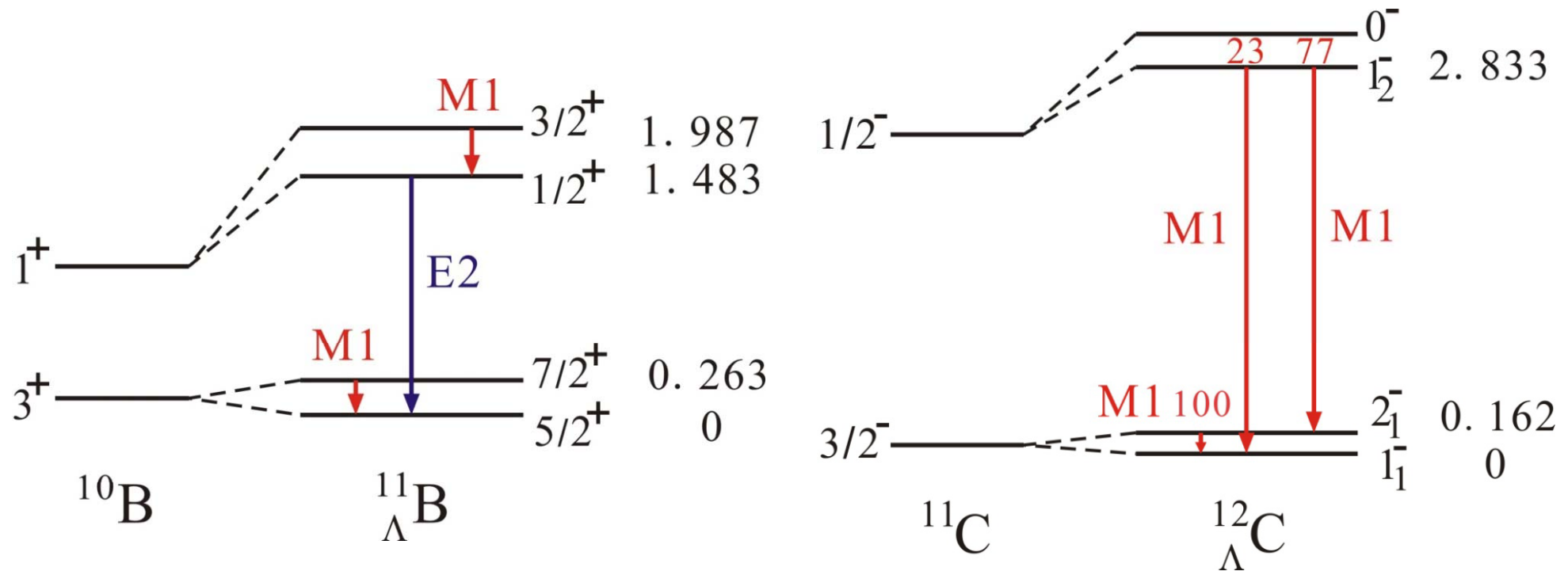


# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from $_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$ hypernucleus: spin assignment

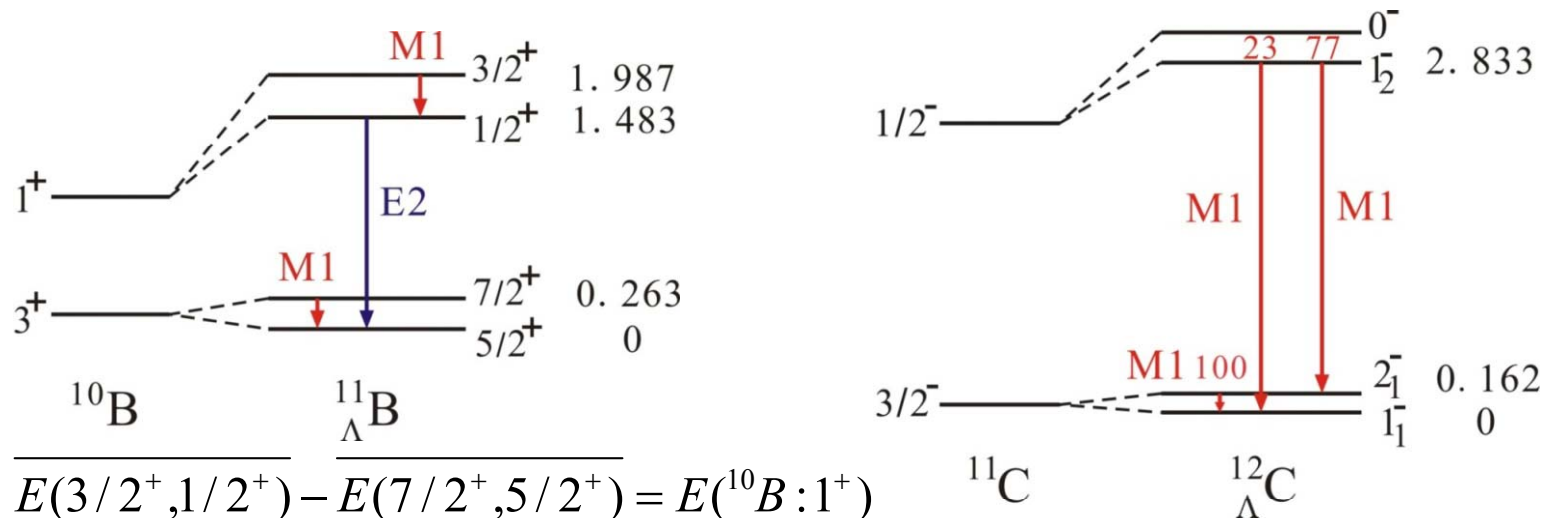


## Results & Discussion:

- Hypernuclear level schemes;
- Spin-dependent  $\Lambda N$  interaction;
- $\Lambda NN$  three-body effects ( $\Lambda\Sigma$  coupling).



# Interaction parameters: $S_N$ $(\Delta=0.43, S_A=-0.015, T=0.03)$



$$\overline{E(3/2^+, 1/2^+)} - \overline{E(7/2^+, 5/2^+)} = E(^{10}\text{B}:1^+) + 0.004\Delta - 0.007S_A - 1.044S_N - 0.025T$$

$$E(1_2^-) - E(1_1^-) = E(^{11}\text{C}:1/2^-) - E(^{11}\text{C}:3/2^-) + 0.315\Delta + 1.150S_A - 1.104S_N + 0.635T + \Lambda\Sigma$$

E566:  $S_N$  : -0.6~-0.9 MeV;

Previous:  $S_N$  : ~-0.4 MeV;

New shell model calculation is necessary.



## Interaction parameters: $\Delta$

With the  $S_N$  value obtained from the present experiment:

$${}_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}: \Delta=0.395 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.9, S_A=-0.015, T=0.03);$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}: \Delta=0.485 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.6, S_A=-0.015, T=0.03).$$

Neglect the discrepancy of the large  $S_N$   
and focus on the g.s. doublet spacing:

$${}_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}: \Delta=0.327 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.35, S_A=-0.015, T=0.03);$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}: \Delta=0.337 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.35, S_A=-0.015, T=0.03).$$

$\Delta$  value obtained from different hypernuclei:

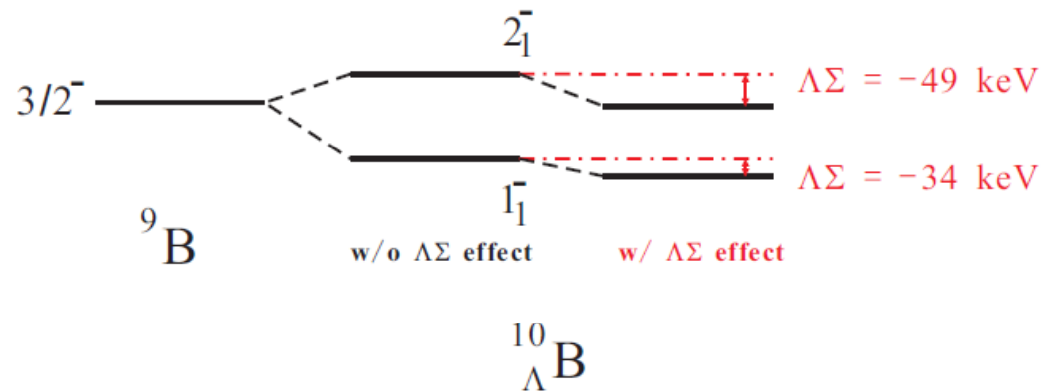
$${}_{\Lambda}^7\text{Li}: \Delta=0.430 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.39, S_A=-0.015, T=0.03);$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B}: \Delta=0.327 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.35, S_A=-0.015, T=0.024);$$

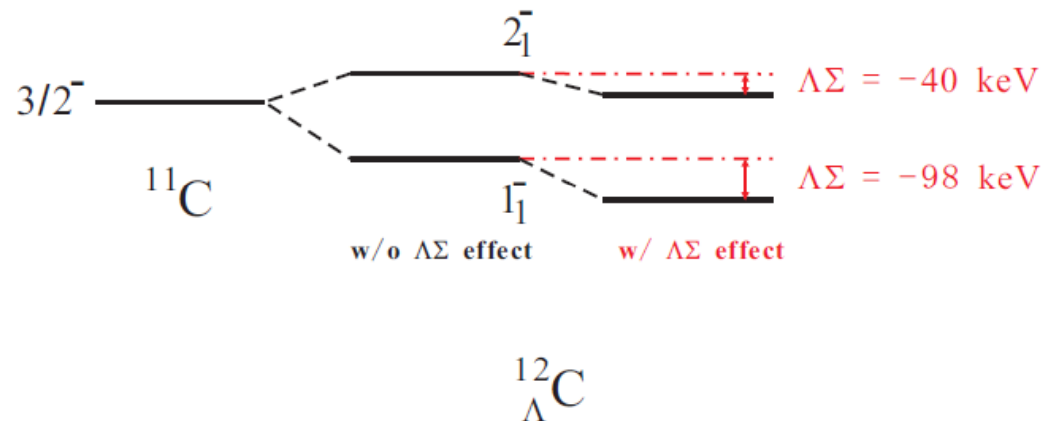
$${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}: \Delta=0.337 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.35, S_A=-0.015, T=0.024);$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{16}\text{O}: \Delta=0.315 \text{ MeV} \quad (S_N=-0.35, S_A=-0.015, T=0.023).$$

# $\Lambda\Sigma$ effects and ${}_{\Lambda}^{10}\text{B}$ puzzle



(a)  $\Lambda\Sigma$  effect for  ${}_{\Lambda}^{10}\text{B}$  hypernucleus.



(b)  $\Lambda\Sigma$  effect for  ${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$  hypernucleus.

Experimental result:  $<100$  keV

**Millener's calculation:**

**NSC97:**  $E(2)-E(1) = 190 \text{ keV} + \Lambda\Sigma$

**✓ESC04:**  $E(2)-E(1) = 125 \text{ keV} + \Lambda\Sigma$   
 $= 34 \text{ keV}$

Experimental result:  $160$  keV

**Millener's calculation:**

**NSC97:**  $E(2)-E(1) = 140 \text{ keV} + \Lambda\Sigma$

**✓ESC04:**  $E(2)-E(1) = 63 \text{ keV} + \Lambda\Sigma$   
 $= 167 \text{ keV}$

# Summary I

$${}_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B} : M1\left(\frac{7}{2}^{+} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}^{+}\right) \quad E_{\gamma} = 262.9 \pm 0.2^{+0.4}_{-0.0} \text{ keV},$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B} : E2\left(\frac{1}{2}^{+} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}^{+}\right) \quad E_{\gamma} = 1482.9 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2 \text{ keV},$$

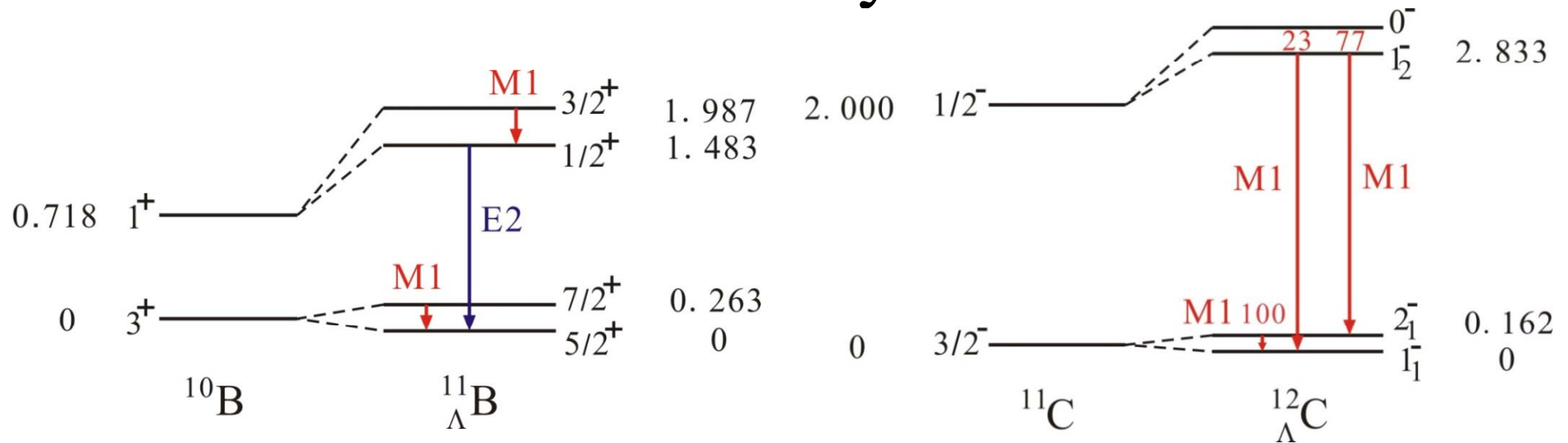
$${}_{\Lambda}^{11}\text{B} : M1\left(\frac{3}{2}^{+} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^{+}\right) \quad E_{\gamma} = 503.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ keV},$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C} : M1(1_2^{-} \rightarrow 2_1^{-}) \quad E_{\gamma} = 2670.2 \pm 2.6 \pm 0.3 \text{ keV},$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C} : M1(1_2^{-} \rightarrow 1_1^{-}) \quad E_{\gamma} = 2833.9 \pm 5.6 \pm 0.3 \text{ keV},$$

$${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C} : M1(2_1^{-} \rightarrow 1_1^{-}) \quad E_{\gamma} = 161.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3 \text{ keV}.$$

## Summary II



- $S_N$ : updated shell model calculation is necessary;
- $\Lambda\Sigma$  coupling: criteria for selecting interaction potential;
- The present data provides important constraints for further theoretical study.

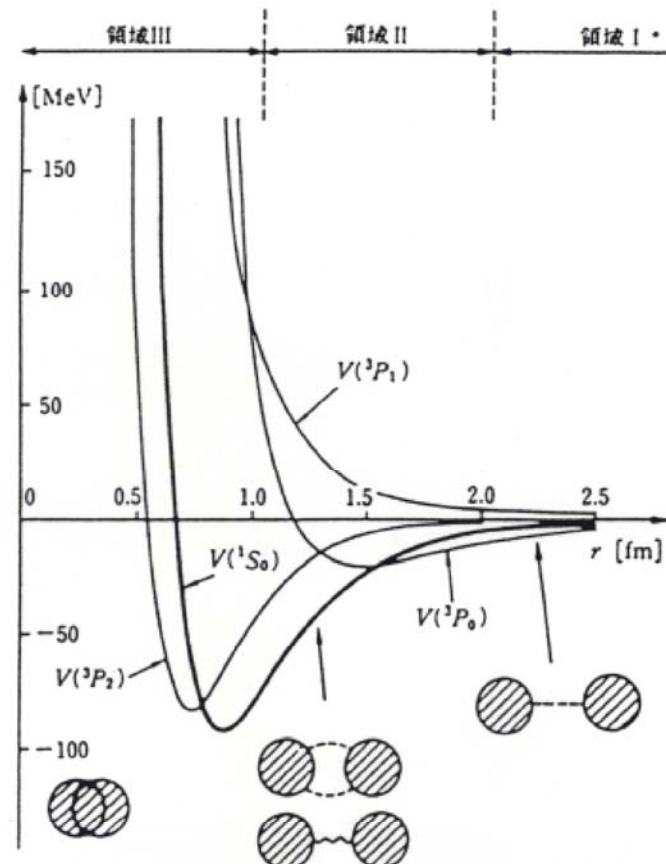
Thank you for your attention.



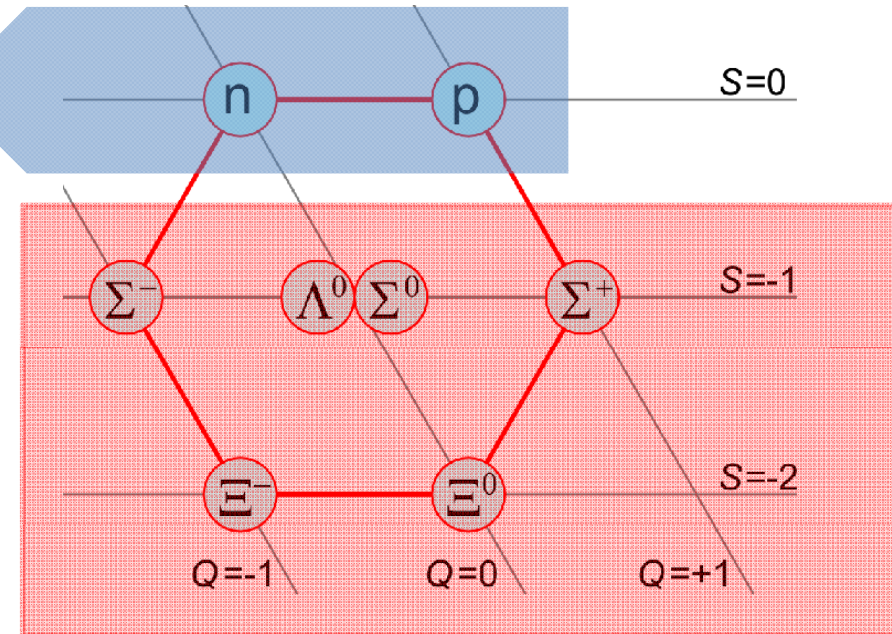
# What & Why hypernuclear physics

## Nuclear physics:

- ✓ nucleon-nucleon (NN) interaction;
- ✓ sophisticated models;
- ✓ collective effects (many-body problem)



## Unified baryon-baryon interaction

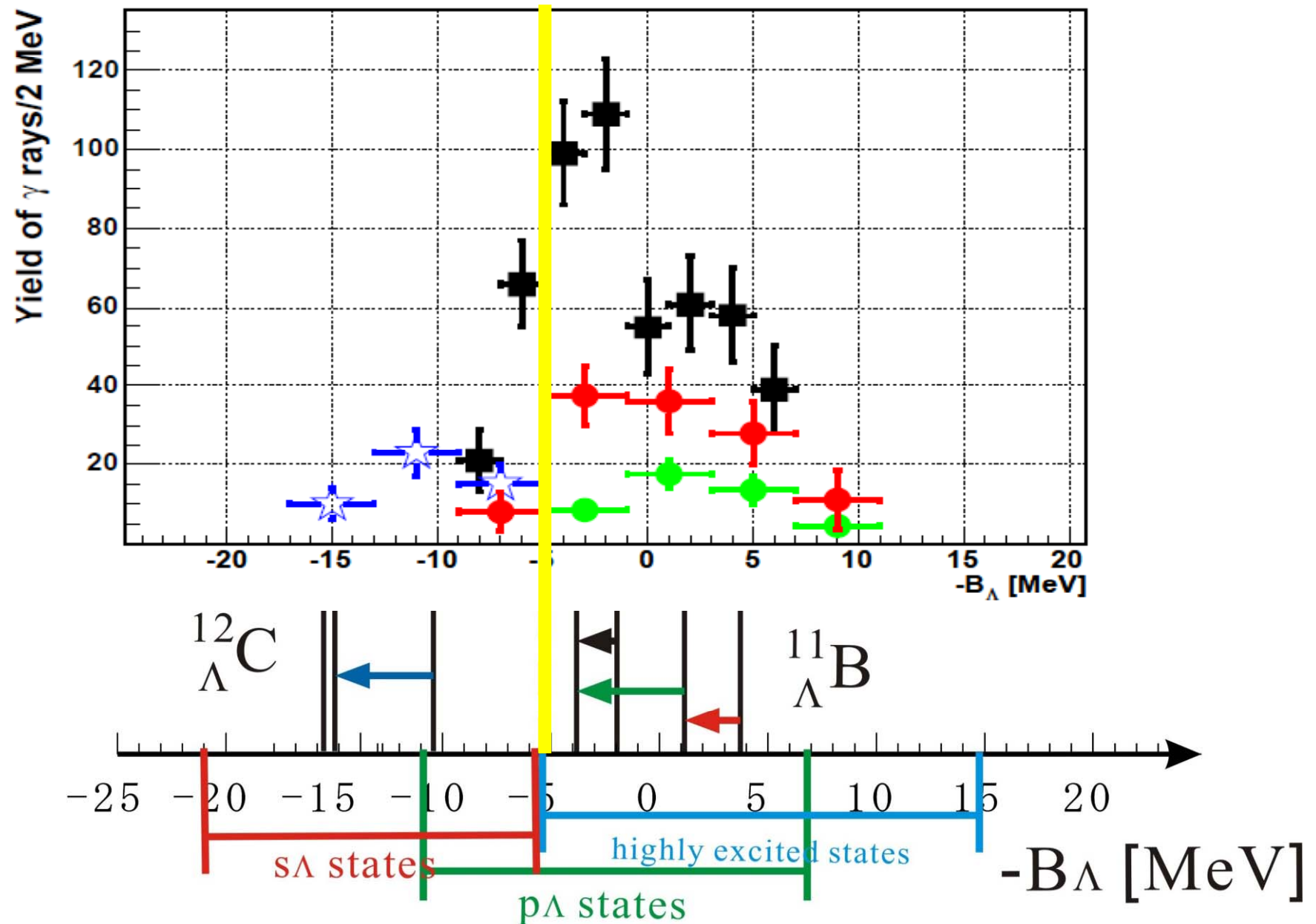


## Hyperon & hypernuclear physics

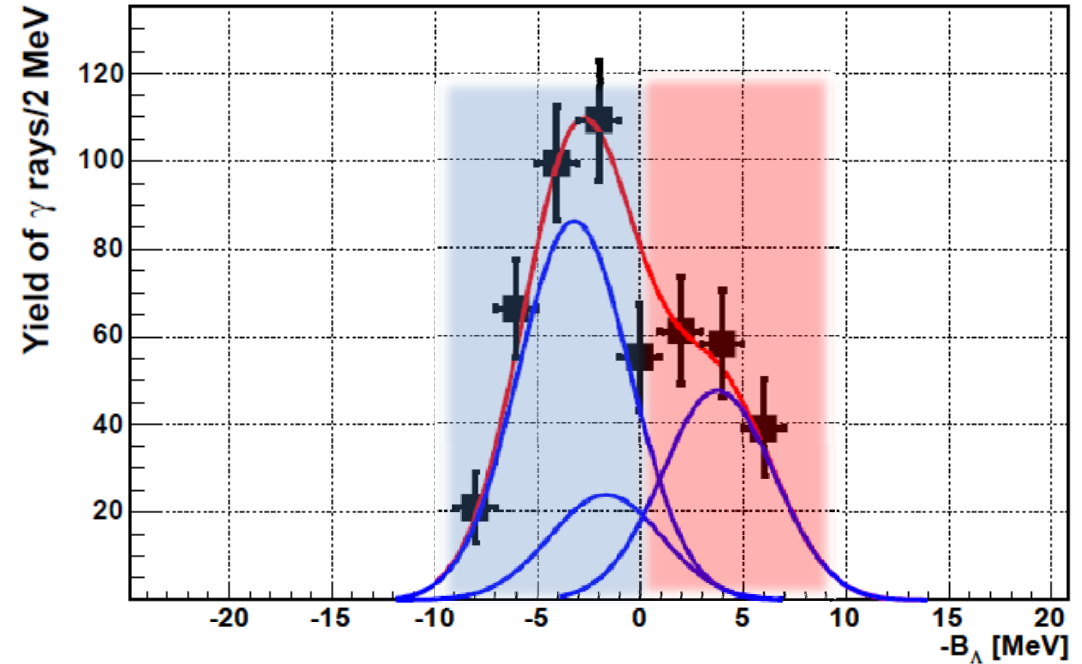
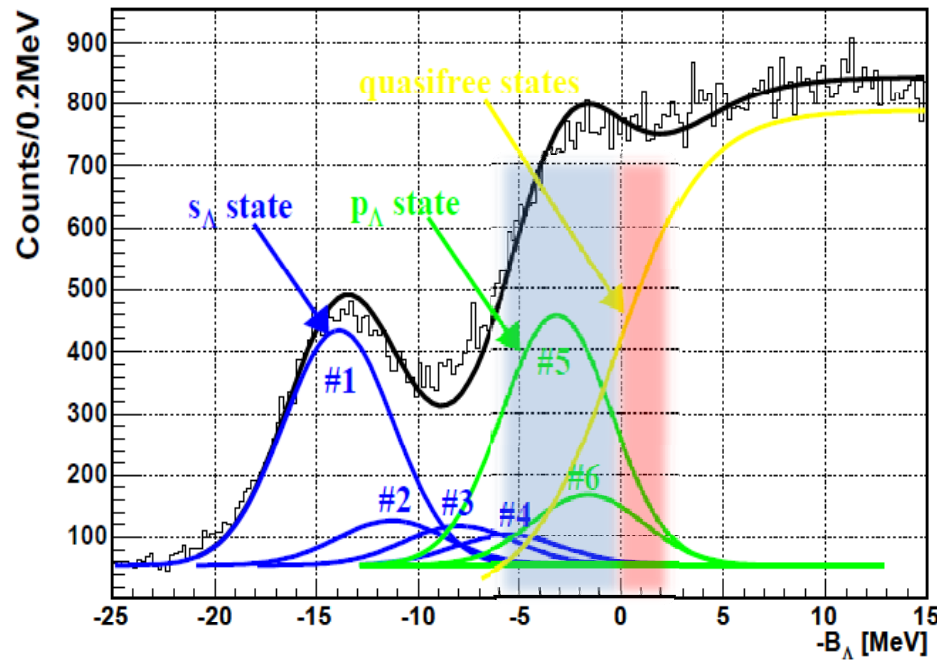
- ✓ YN interaction;
- ✓ extension of nuclear physics;
- ✓ expands our view of matter.



# $\gamma$ -ray yield vs. $-B_{\Lambda}$ : qualitatively consistent



# $\gamma$ -ray yield vs. $-B_\Lambda$ : new core excited state



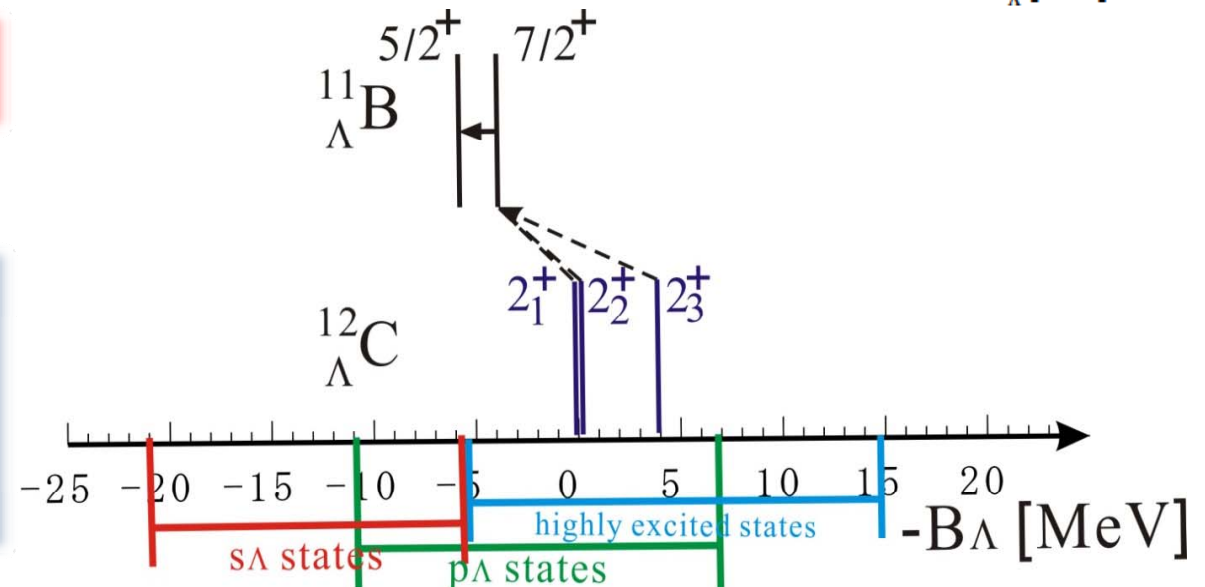
$3/2^-$  —————  $\otimes p_\Lambda$

$5/2^-$  —————

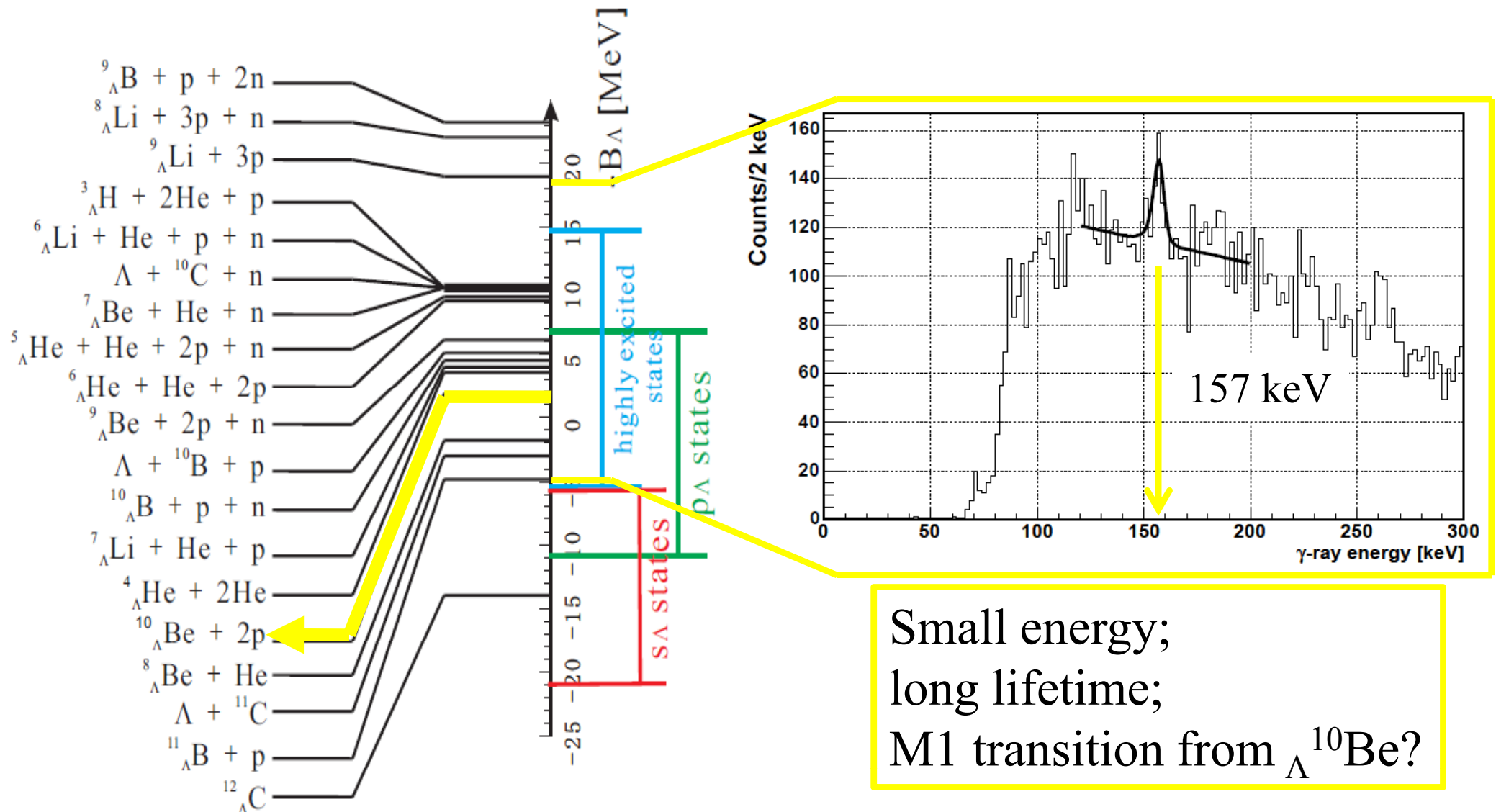
$1/2^-$  —————  $\otimes p_\Lambda = 2_3^+$

$3/2^-$  —————  $\otimes p_\Lambda = 2_1^+, 2_2^+$

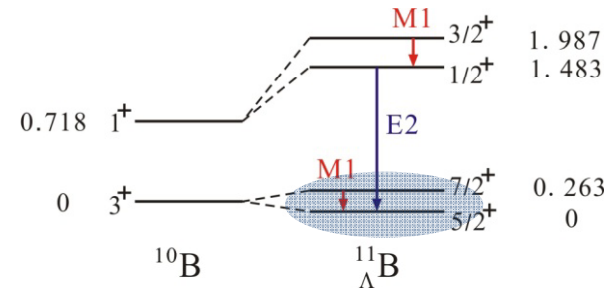
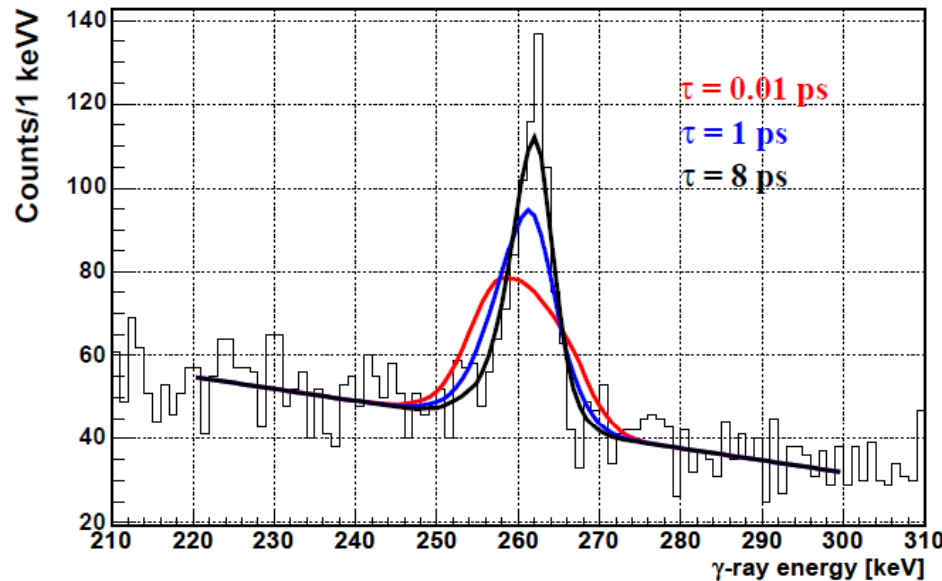
$^{11}\text{C}$



# $\gamma$ -ray spectrum from hyperfragments (energetically possible decay products of $_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$ )

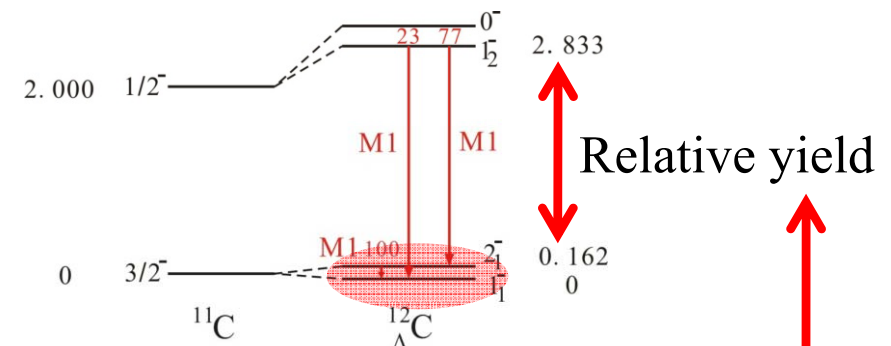
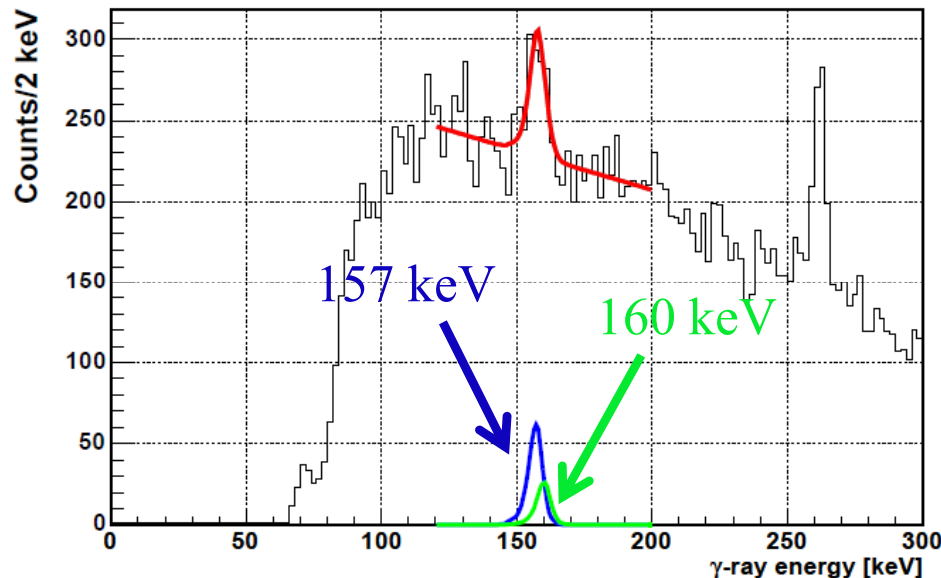


# $g_\Lambda$ factor inside nuclear medium: two methods



$$\tau > 7 [\text{ps}] \Rightarrow g_\Lambda > -1.49 [\mu_N]$$

$$(g_\Lambda = -1.226 \pm 0.008 [\mu_N] \text{ in free space})$$



Using weak decay lifetime as reference:

$$\Gamma_{\text{weak}} = 230.7 \pm 16.3 [\text{ps}];$$

Assuming  $g_\Lambda$  in free space  $\Rightarrow 34\%$ ;

Experimental data  $\Rightarrow 19 \pm 12\%$ .