

中重ハイパー核生成と構造研究の問題点

Advanced Reaction Spectroscopy in Medium-Mass Hypernuclear Production

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特定領域研究会
Feb. 27-28, 2009
熱海

(1984)

$${}^6\text{Li} = 3p + 3n$$

$${}^{11}\text{C} = 6p + 5n$$

$${}^{\Lambda}{}^7\text{Li} = 3p + 3n + \Lambda$$

$${}^{\Lambda}{}^{12}\text{C} = 6p + 5n + \Lambda$$

$${}^{\Xi}{}^{12}\text{B} = 6p + 5n + \Xi^{-}$$

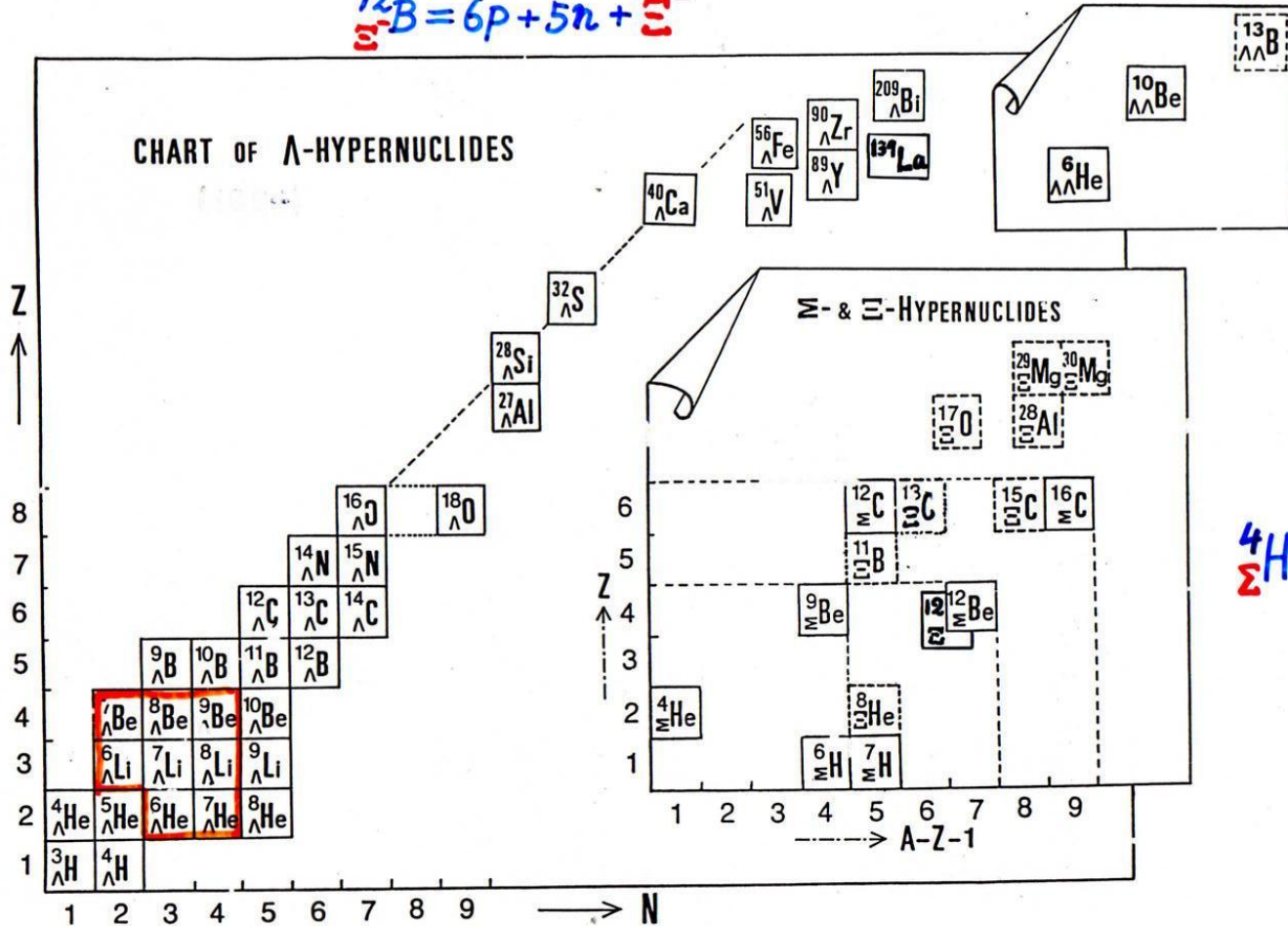
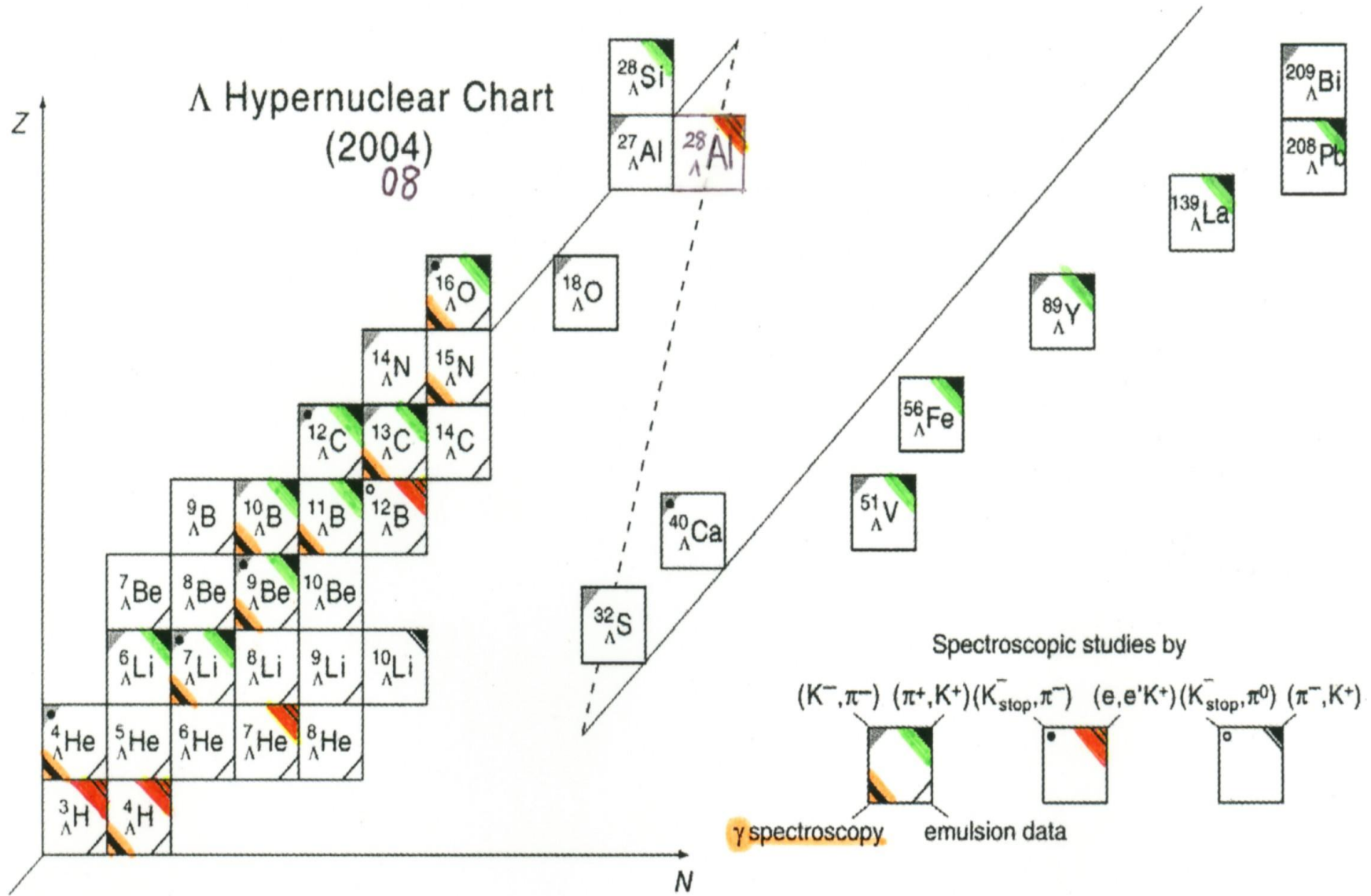


Fig. 1-1



最近+現に解析中のハイパー核実験 における驚異的な進展:

- Hypernuclear γ -ray measurements

$\Delta E \sim$ a few keV “超精密分光”

軽いハイパー核

- **Reaction spectroscopy**においては
最近におけるJlabでの(e,e'K⁺)

$\Delta E \sim 0.3 - 0.4$ MeV (sub-MeV !)

(K^-, π^-)

(π^+, K^+)

played a great role of
exciting high-spin series

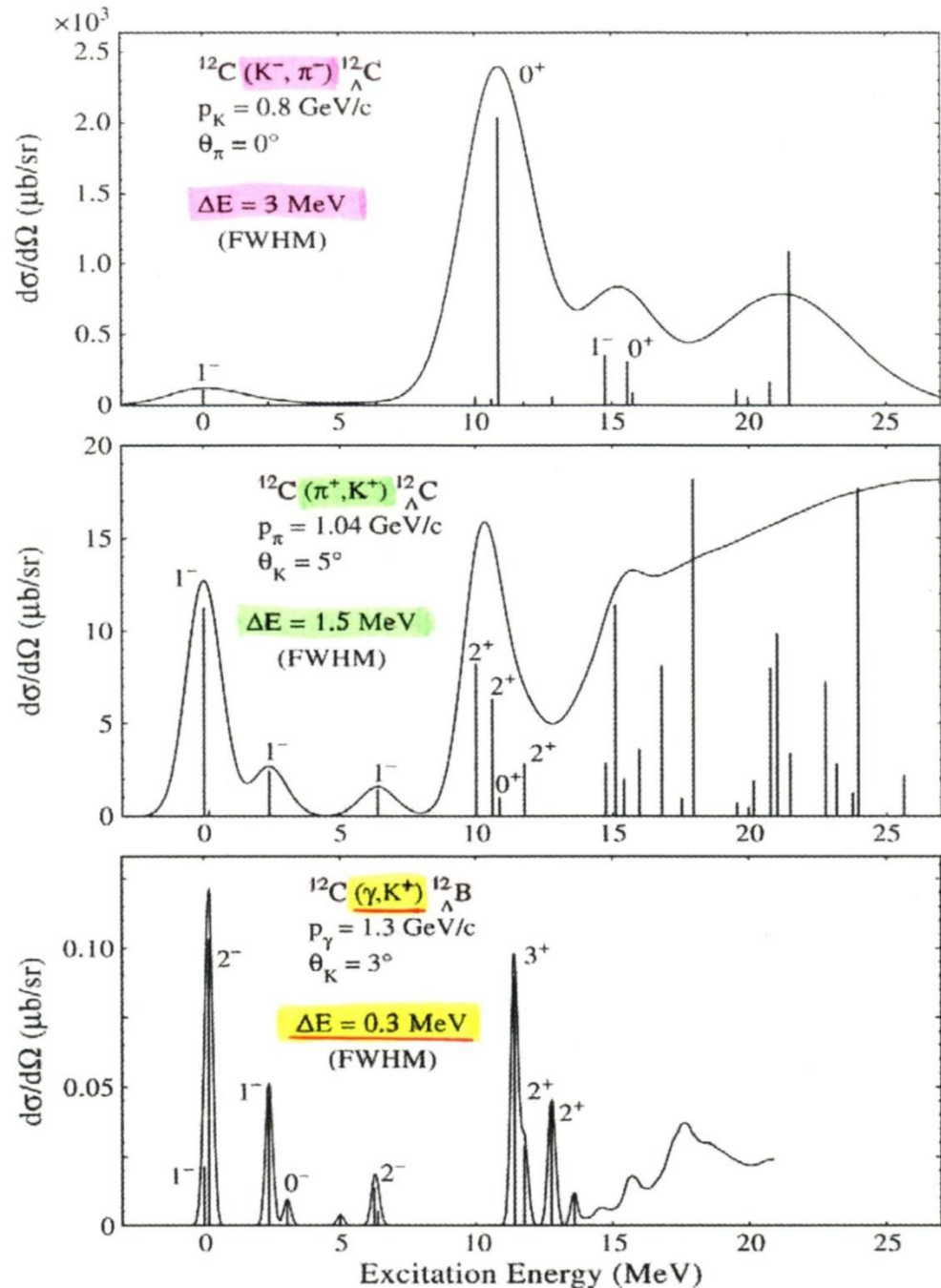
$\Gamma = 1.5 \text{ MeV (best)}$

$(e, e'K^+)$, (γ, K^+)

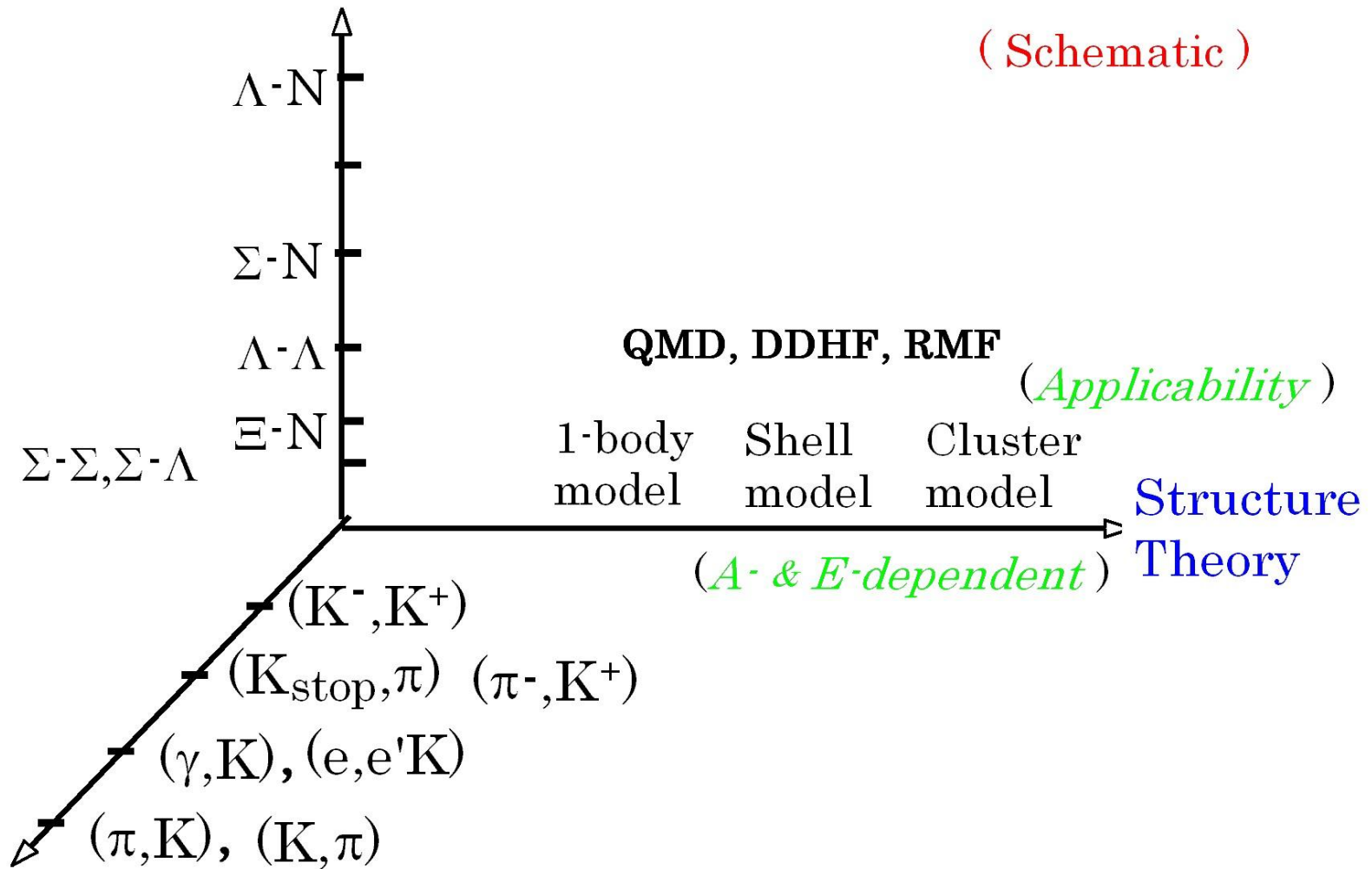
Motoba, Sotona, Itonaga,
[Prog.Theor.Phys.S.117\(1994\)](#)

T.M. Mesons & Light Nuclei
(2000) updated w/NSC97f.

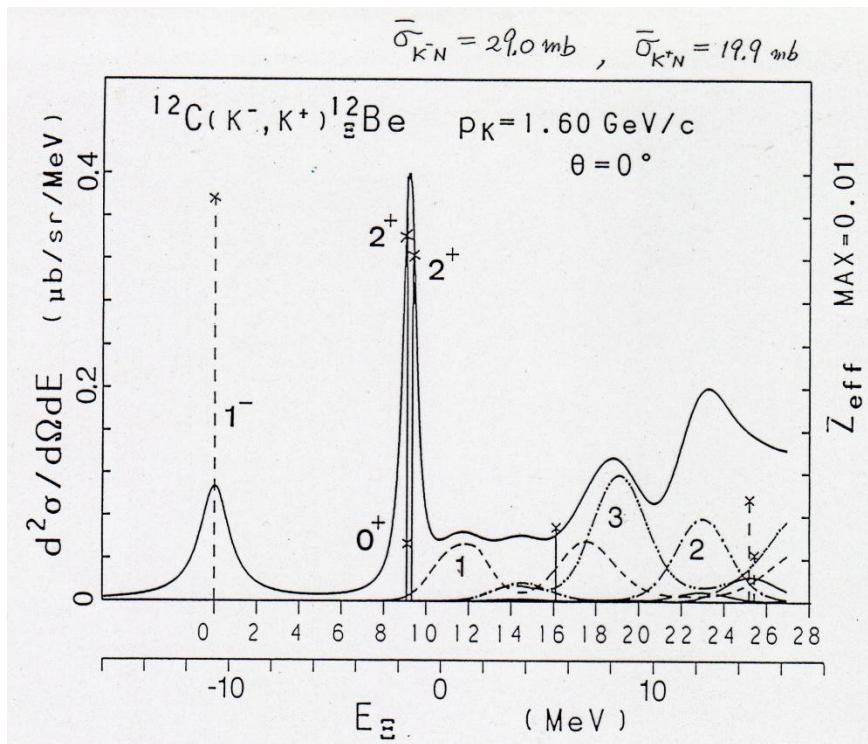
JLab proposal: $\Gamma = 0.5 \text{ MeV}$



Understanding of Y-N & Y-Y int.



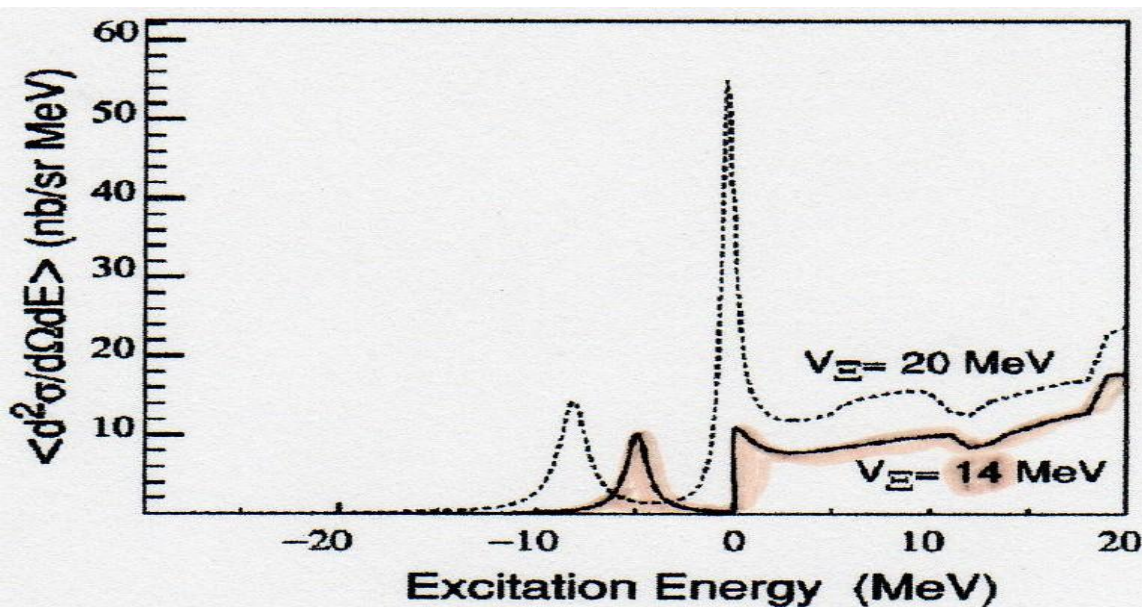
Reaction Theory



Kapur-Peierls Cal. PTP, S.117 (1994)

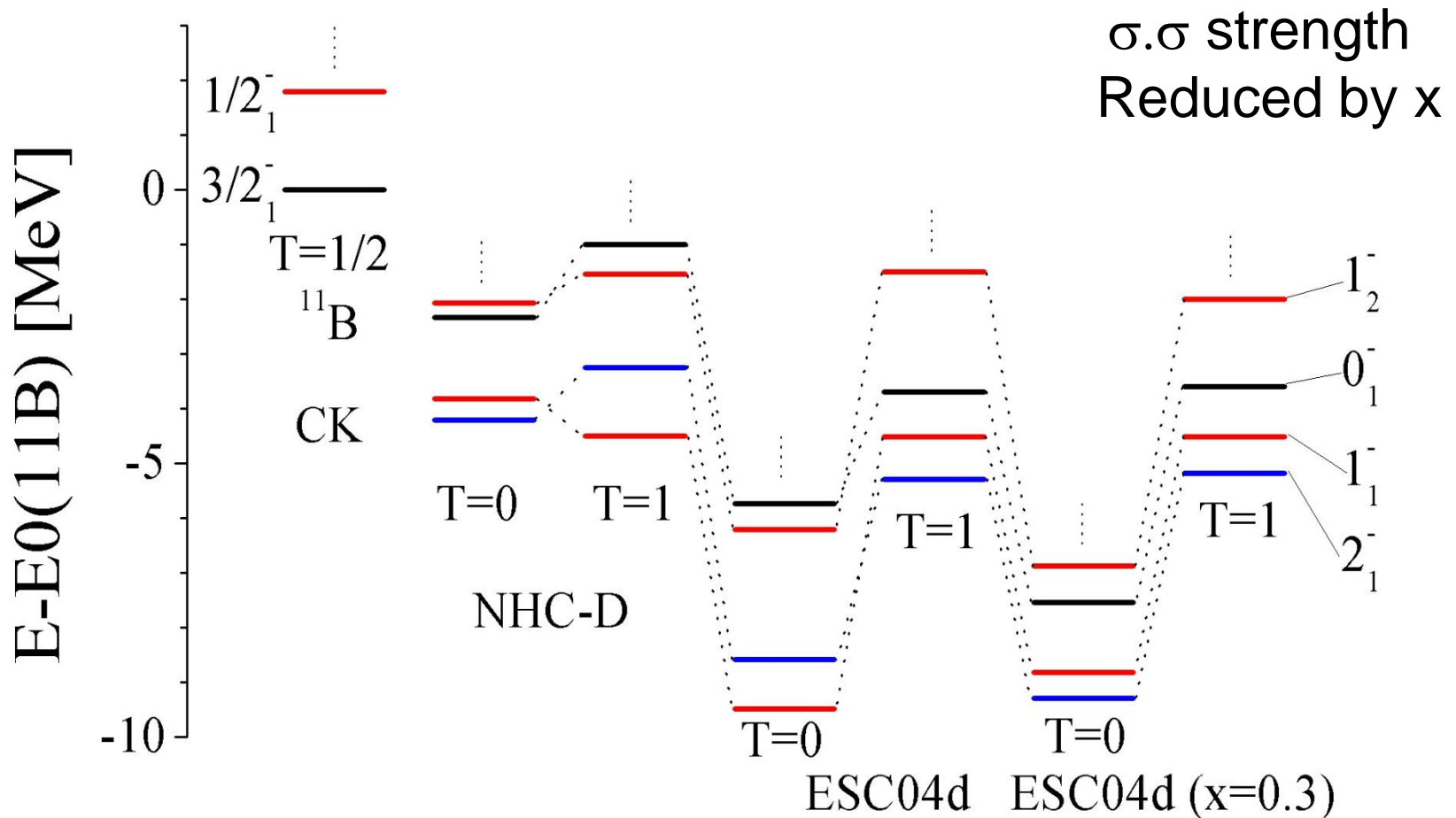
Depth of W-S potential

- $V_0 = 24 \text{ MeV}$
(old emulsion case)



- $V_0 = 20 \text{ MeV}$
- $V_0 = 14 \text{ MeV}$

T=0 states are quite deep when ESC04 is employed, while not with ND.



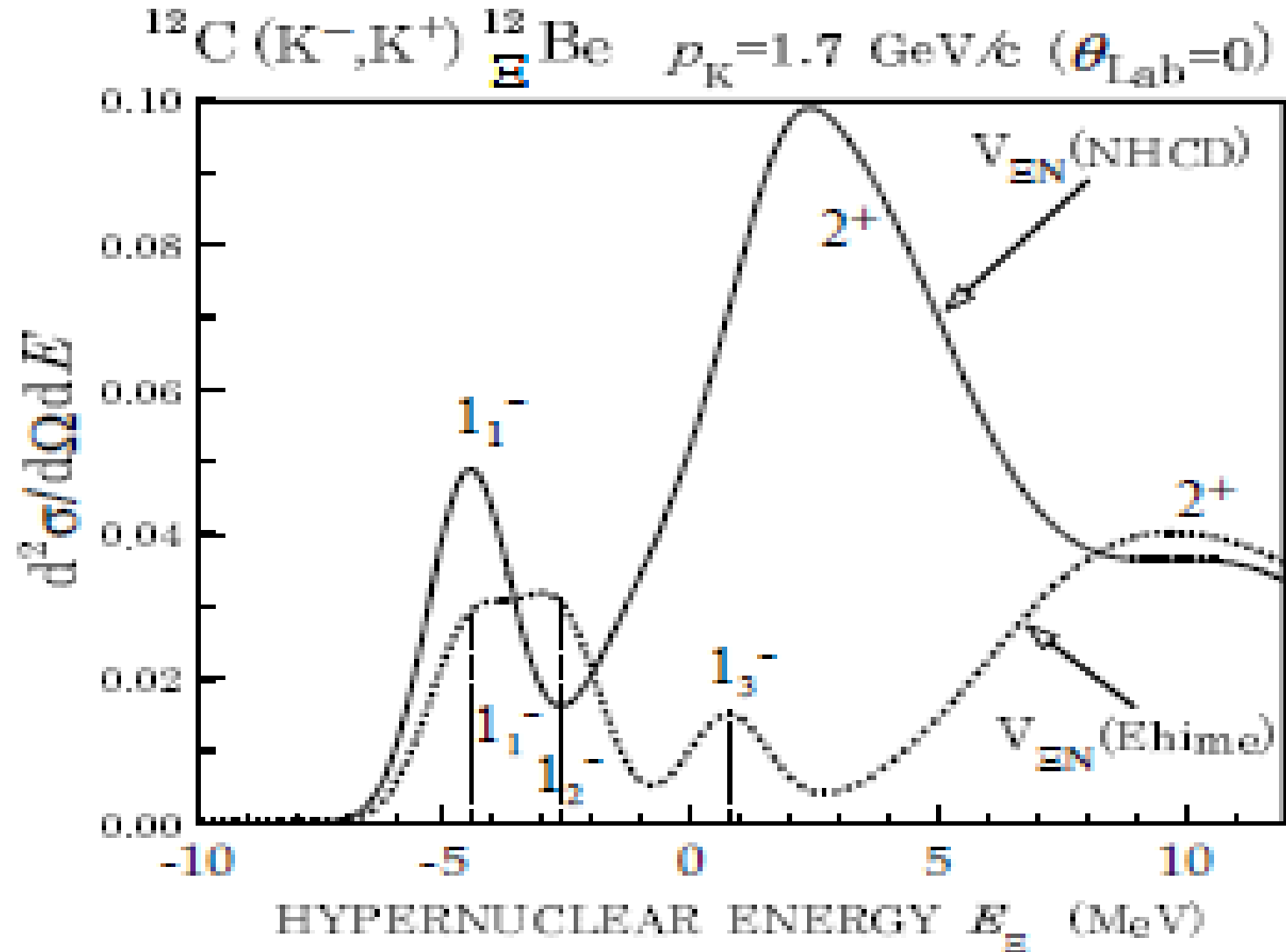
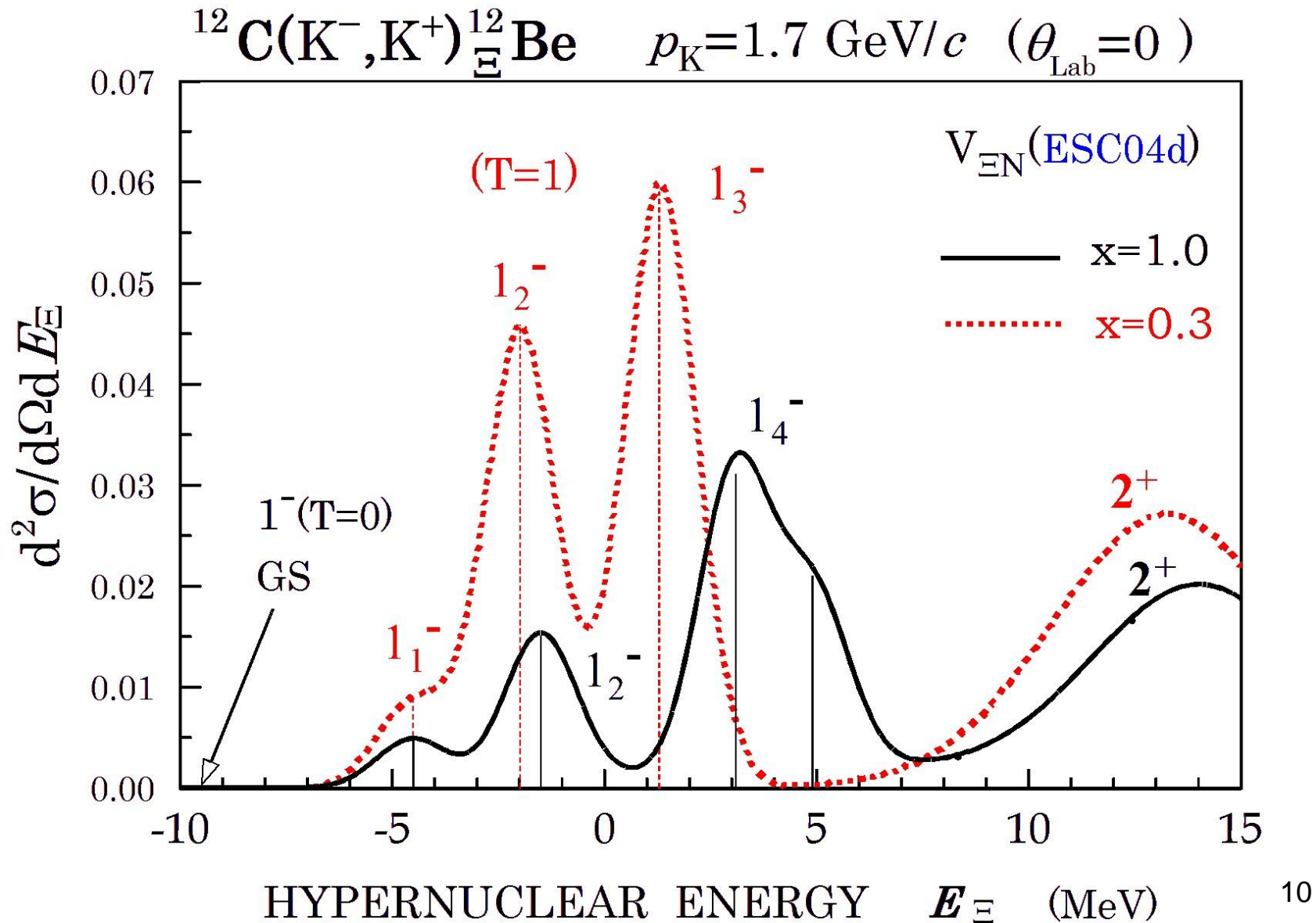


Fig. 3. DWIA spectra for NHC-D and Ehime.

ESC04d case



Ξ -N interactions used in Shell Model

Comparison in the form of $V = -V_0 + \Delta(\sigma \cdot \sigma)$

		V_0	Δ	Δ/V_0
NE(ESC04d)	T=0	4.98	-15.81	-3.18
	T=1	0.30	-2.96	-9.88
NE(NHC-D)	T=0	2.14	4.75	2.23
	T=1	1.55	0.79	0.51
N Λ (NSC97f)	T=1/2	1.05	0.04	0.04

$\sigma \cdot \sigma$ interaction is quite strong and different for ESC and ND, so further improvements are required.

Reaction spectroscopyの

最近10年におけるの進展

現に解析中の興味あるもの

そして今後の数年の可能性@J-PARC

- 最近におけるJlabでの $(e, e'K^+)$ reaction spectroscopyのpowerful & promising results

$\Delta E \sim 0.3 - 0.4 \text{ MeV}$ (sub-MeV !)

- KEKでの (π^+, K^+) 実験は やはり画期的

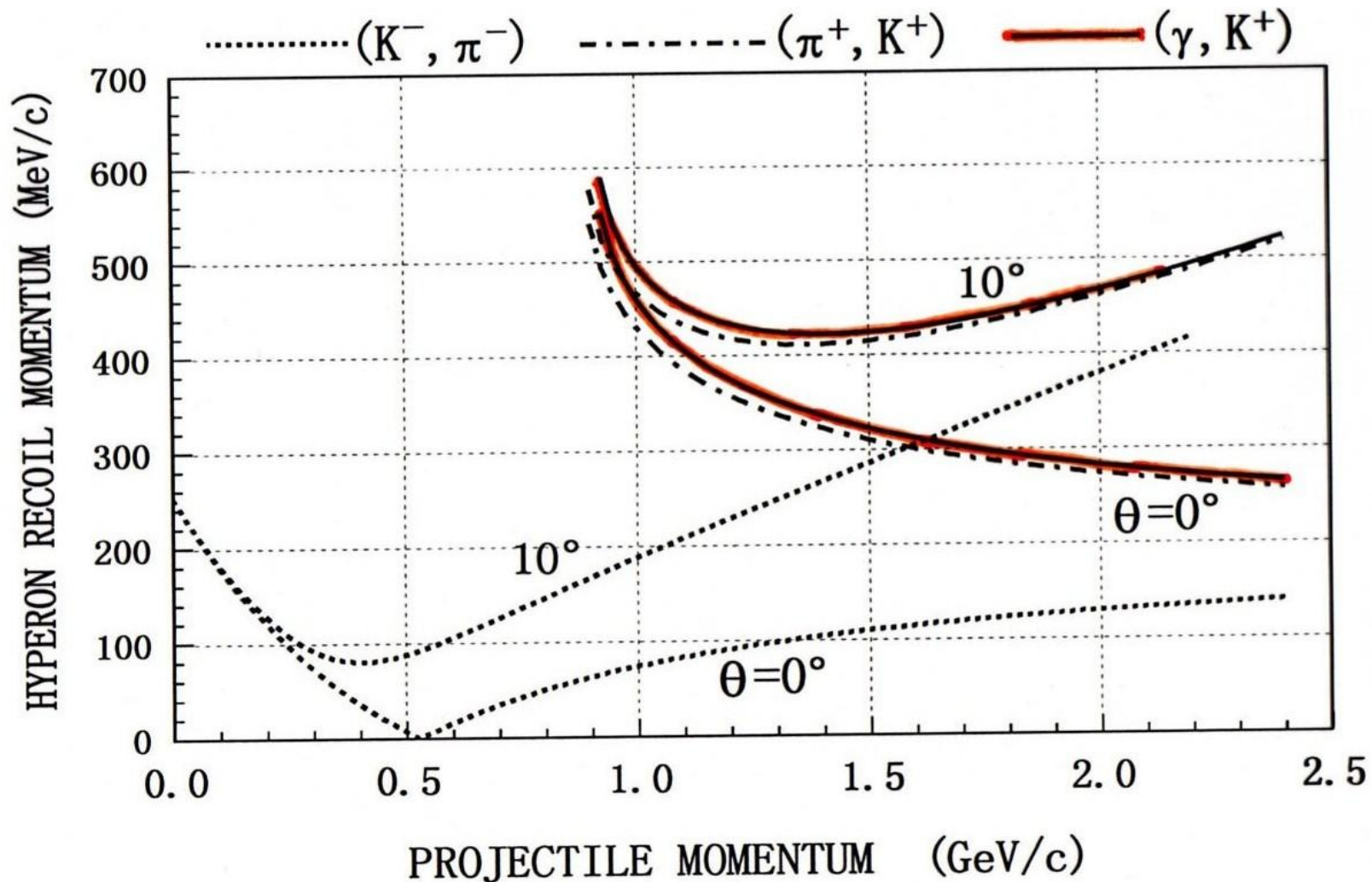
ただし、 $\Delta E \sim 1.5 \text{ MeV}$

- High resolution (π^+, K^+) and (K^-, π^-)

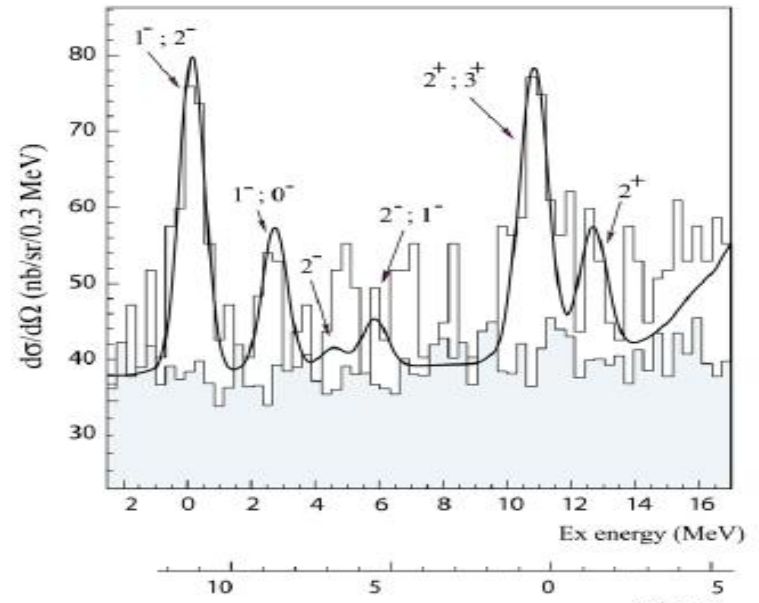
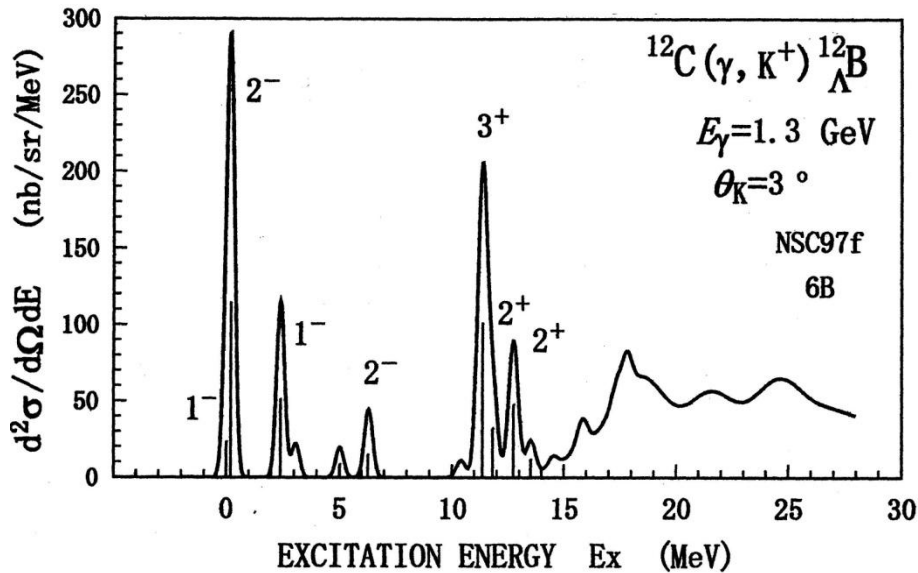
(sub-MeV \wedge !)

Comparison of the recoil momentum

$q_\Lambda = 350\text{-}420 \text{ MeV}/c$ at $E_\gamma = 1.3 \text{ GeV}$

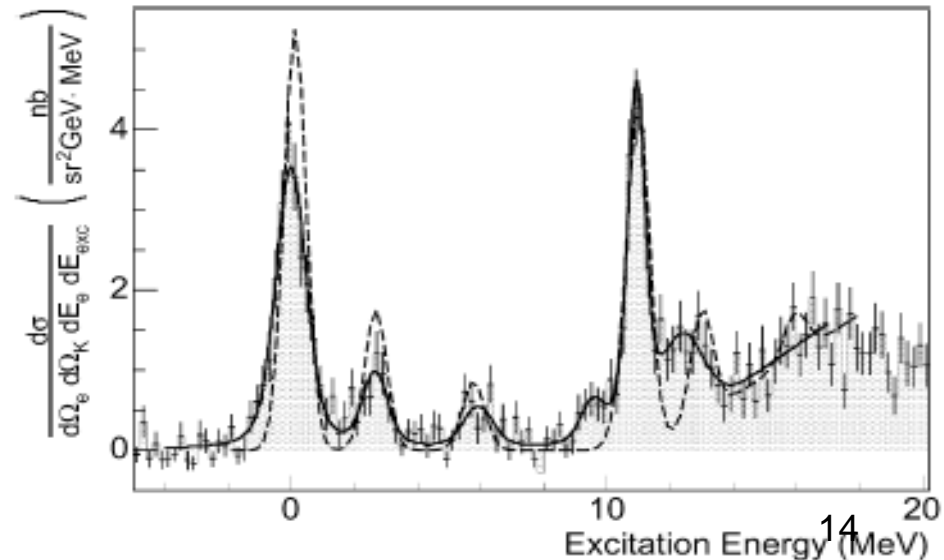


Theor. prediction vs. (e,e'K⁺) experiments

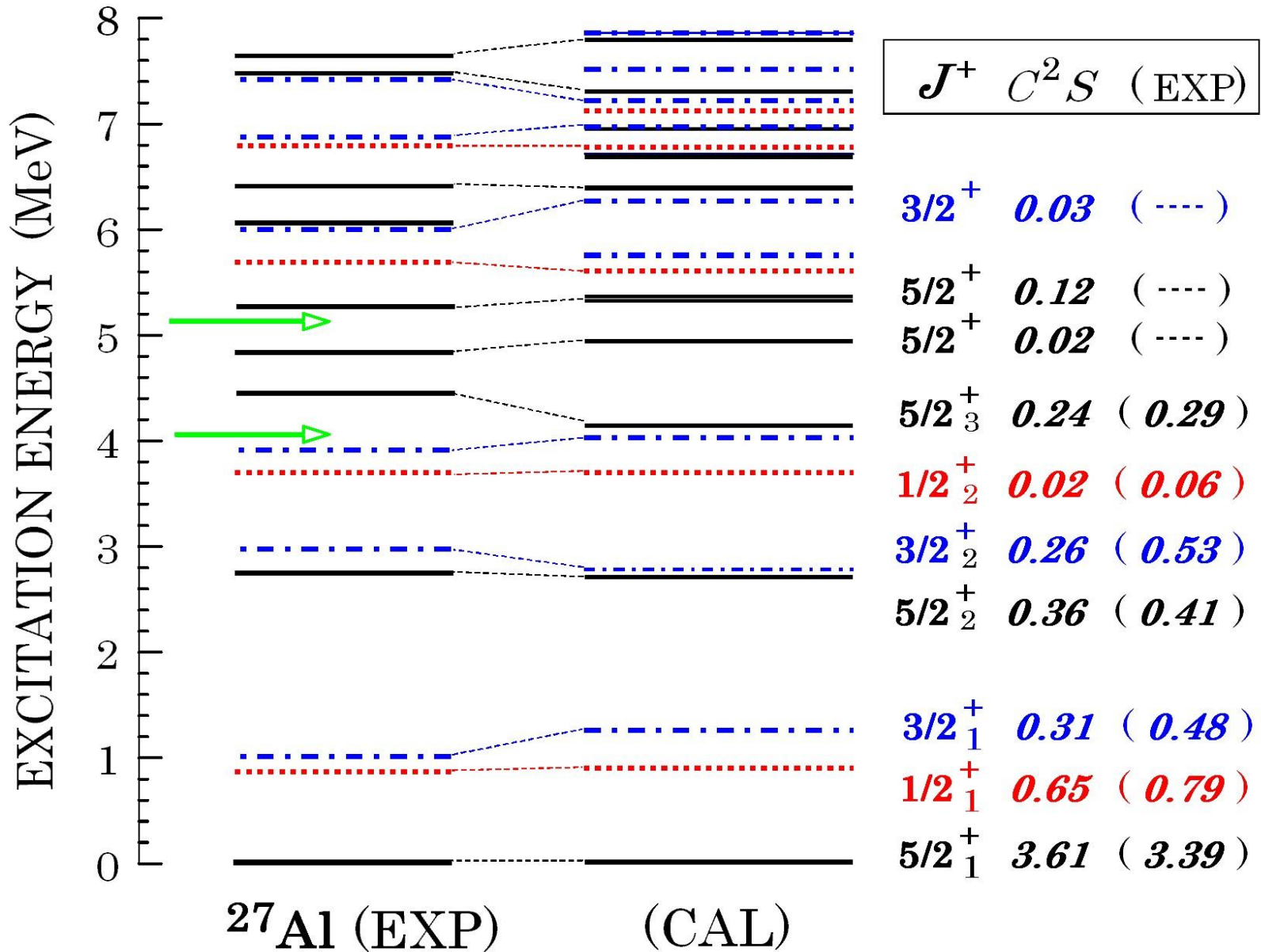


Motoba, Sotona, Itonaga,
Prog.Theor.Phys.S.117 (1994)
 T.M. *Mesons & Light Nuclei* (2000)
 updated w/NSC97f.

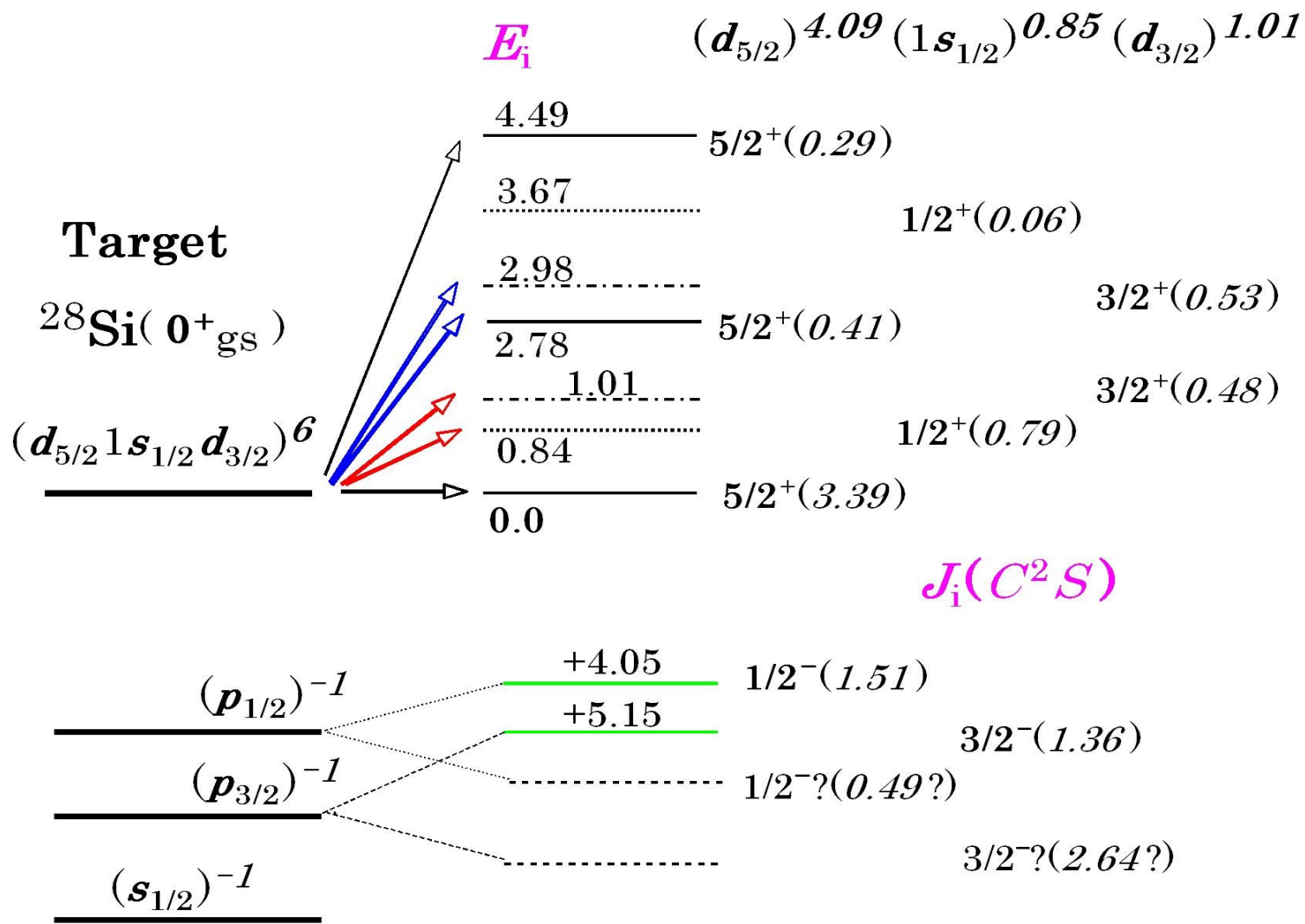
----->
Hall C (up) T. Miyoshi et al.
P.R.L.90 (2003) 232502. $\Gamma=0.75\text{keV}$
Hall A (bottom), J.J. LeRose et al.
N.P. A804 (2008) 116. $\Gamma=0.67\text{keV}$

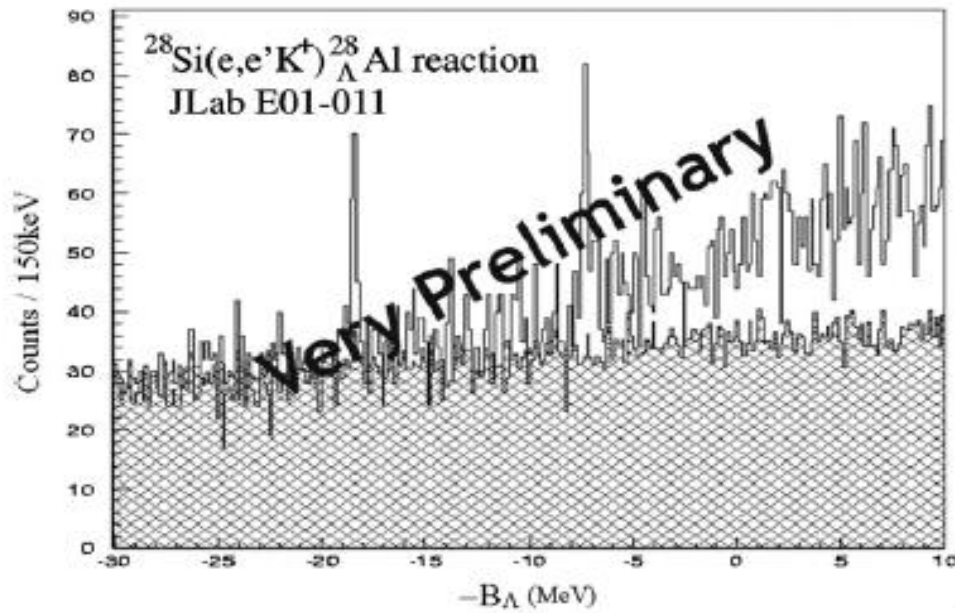


(sd)ⁿ Shell Model from K. Ogawa



proton-state fragmentations are taken into account *to be realistic*

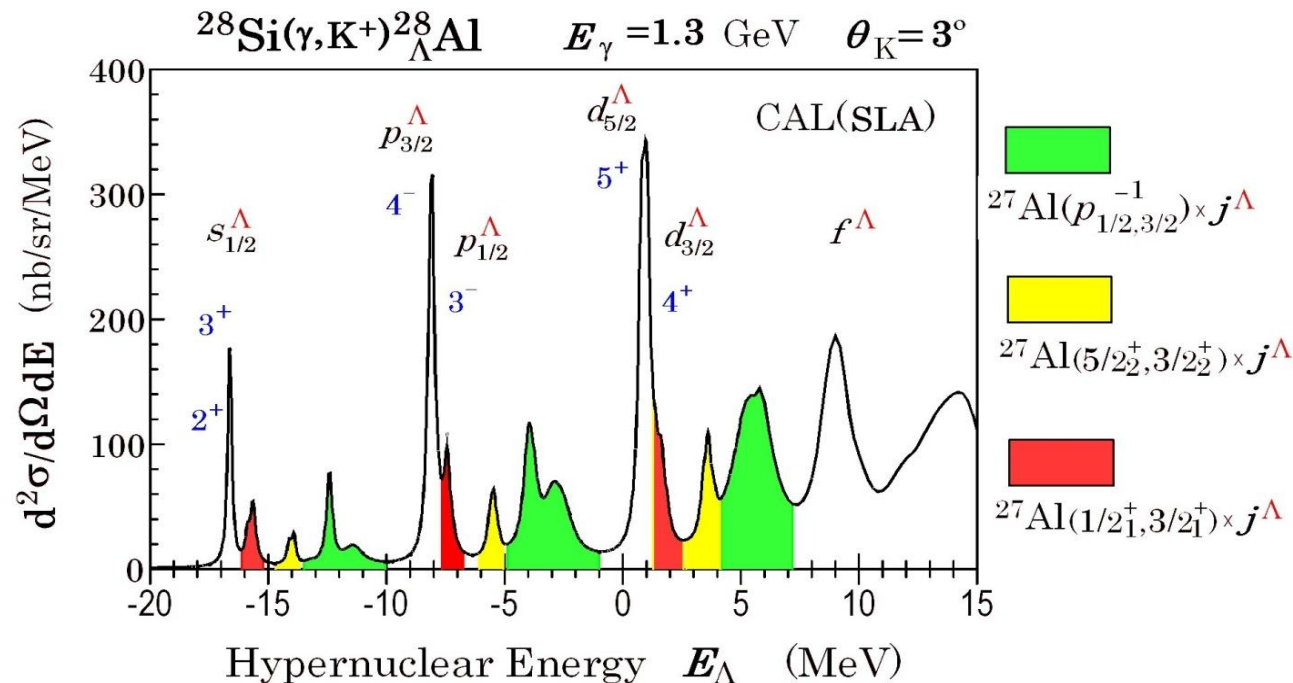




Comparison with new exp. data JLab Hall C

Hashimoto et al.,
Nucl. Phys. A804 (2008)

Major peaks:
as redicted



**Satellite
peaks ?**

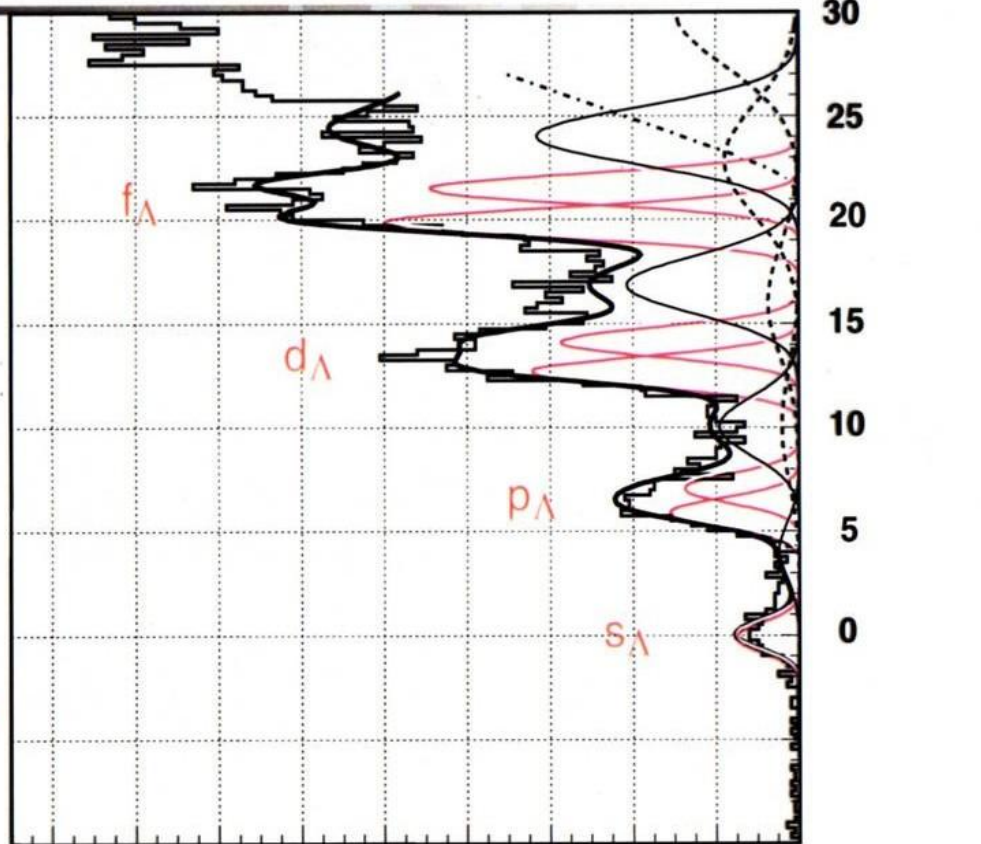
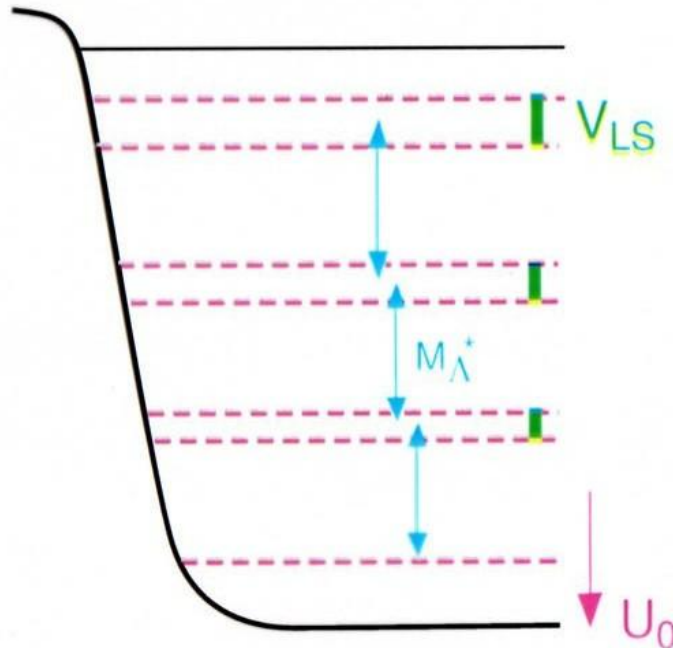
Wait for
the final
report.

Single-Particle Motion of a Λ in Nuclei

KEK E369 (T. Nagae)

$^{89}\text{Y}(\pi^+, K^+)$

Excitation Energy (MeV)



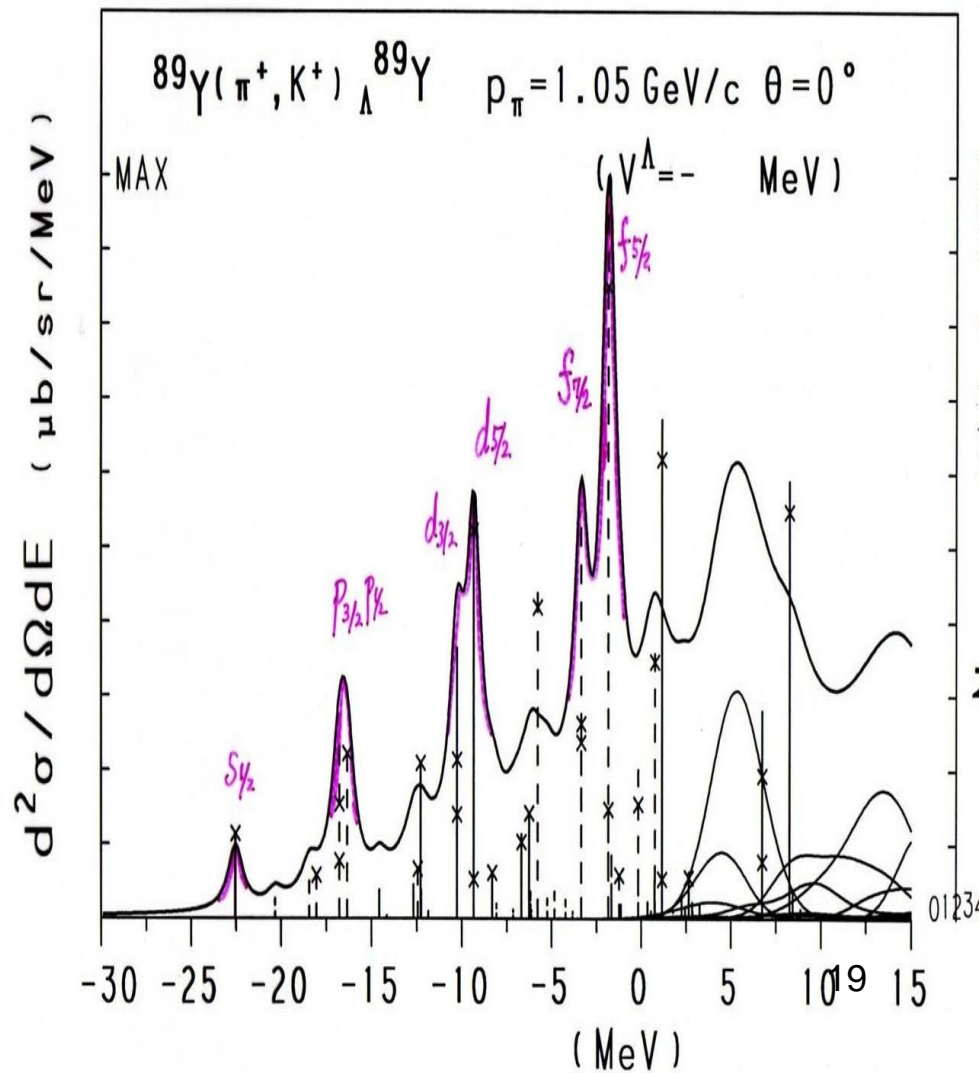
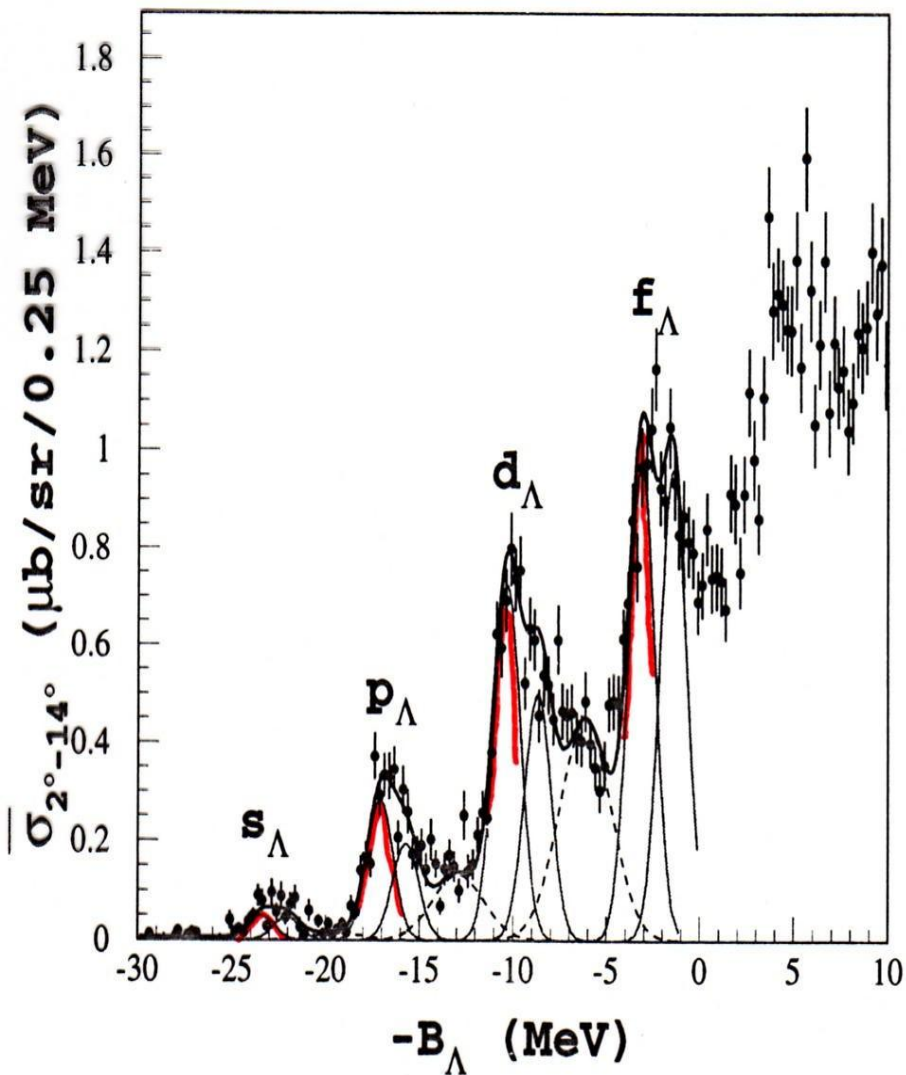
EXP: H. Hotochi et al. PRC 64, 044302 (2001)

EXP vs. DWIA CAL(W_S, V_{LS}=4.3MeV)

Motoba-Bando-Wuensch-Zofka, PRC 38 (1988)

S(E)MAX=0.0294 X (E)em.XS)=TOTAL XS

$U_{LS}^{\Lambda} \Rightarrow 4.3 \text{ MeV}$



Λ spin-orbit splitting deduced from DWIA analysis of the $^{89}\text{Y}(\pi^+, \text{K}^+) \Lambda^{89}\text{Y}$ reaction

T. Motoba (Osaka E-C U.)

D.J. Millener (Brookhaven N.L.)

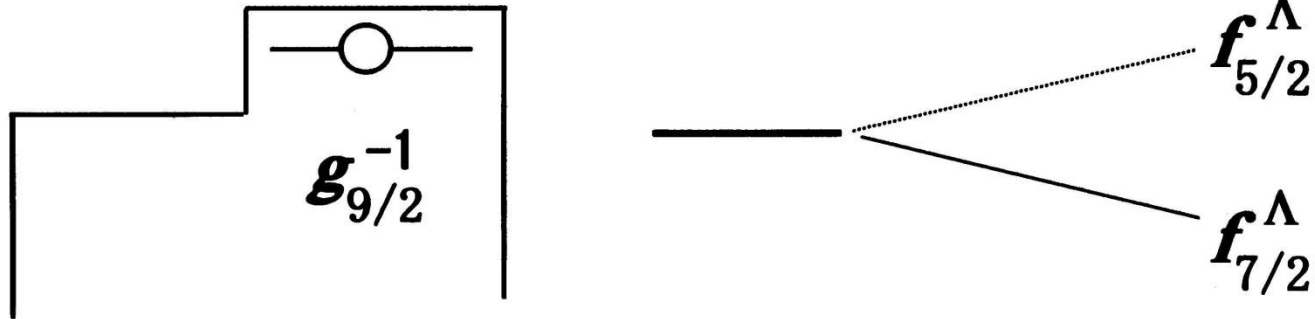
D. Lanskoy (Moscow State U.)

Y. Yamamoto (Tsuru U.)

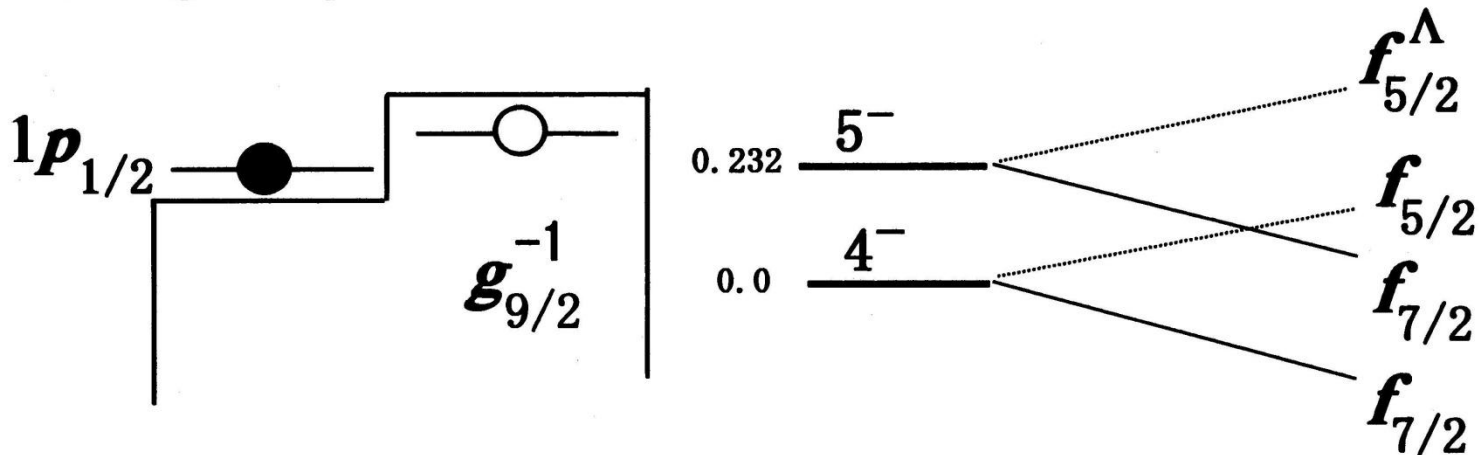
Nucl. Phys. A804 (2008)

Models for Structure of $^{89}_{\Lambda}Y$:

- (1) The simplest model with 1-hole core
(assume a ^{90}Zr target)

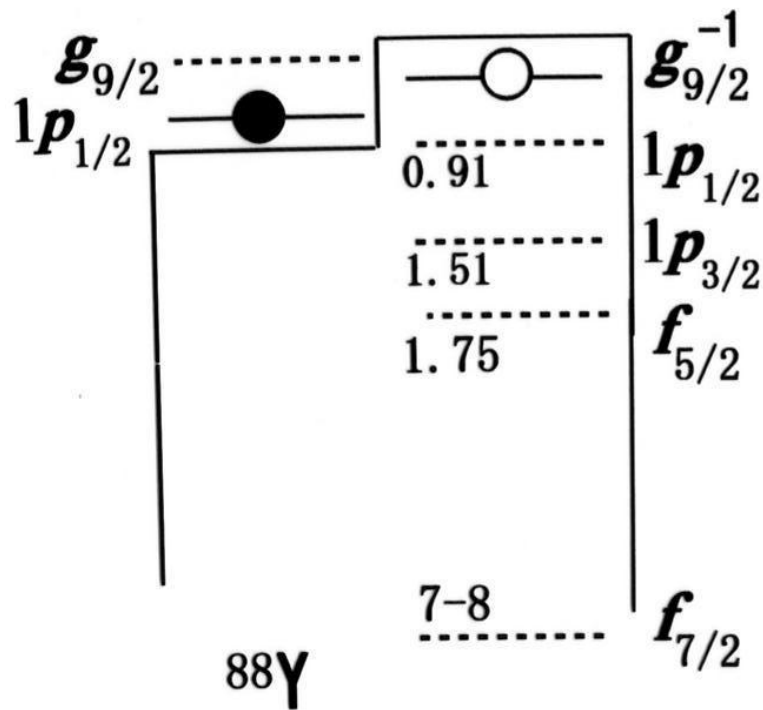


- (2) Role of an odd proton introduced
(single 1p-1h core): 2 levels in ^{88}Y .

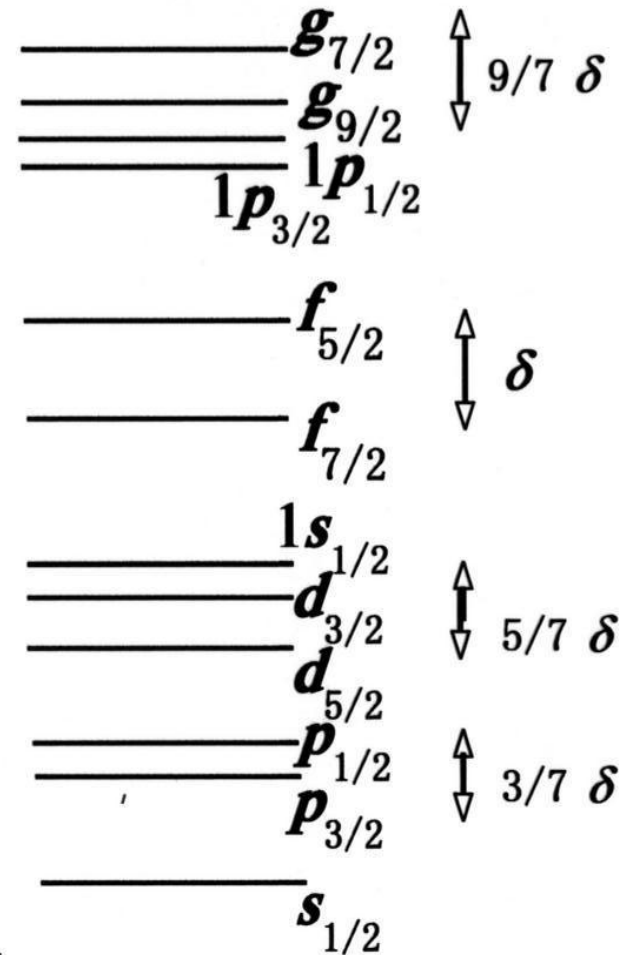


Models for Structure of $^{89}_{\Lambda}Y$:

- (3) Many $[1p-1h]_{J_c}$ multiplets of the ^{88}Y core excitation due to V_{NN} .



Λ orbits (DDHF: $\delta=0$)



$$[(j_p j_n^{-1})_{J_c} j^{\Lambda}]_{J_{tot}}$$

<%%%%%%%%%%%% Lambda Coupling to the 88Y Core %%%%%%%%%%%%%>

2. 2105+++++++ 1, 2, 3+	
2. 1218----- (4, 5, 6-)	
2. 0552+++++++ 1, 2, 3+	
1. 9503+++++++ 1, 2, 3+	
1. 8320----- (GH2, 3, 4-)	
1. 7610----- (GH3, 4, 5-)	H: [g9*-f5*]_Jc=2, . . , 7- [2. 7] xY (fp)
	2J=21+, 19+, 17+, . . .
1. 7027 ++++++ F (3, 4+)	
	G: [g9*-p3*]_Jc=3, . . , 6- [2. 0] xY (fp)
	2J=19+, 17+, 13+, . . .
1. 5959----- G (2, 3, 4-)	
1. 5754 ++++++ F2+ (1+)	F: [p1-f5*]_Jc=2, 3+ [1. 8] xY (fp)
	2J=13-, 11-, 9-, 7-, 5-, . . .
1. 4772 ++++++ C9+	
1. 4754----- G (2, 3, 4-)	
1. 2840 ++++++ C3+ (4, 5+)	
1. 275 ++++++ C1+ (2+) D	
1. 2340----- E4-	E: [g9*-p1*]_Jc=4, 5- [1. 5] xY (fp) 2J=17+, 15+, 13+, . . .
1. 221 ++++++ C0+ (1+) D	
1. 1291----- E3, 4, 5-	D: [p1-p3*]_Jc=1, 2+ [1. 1] xY (fp)
1. 0882----- E5-	2J=11-, 9-, 7-, 5-, . . .
0. 9848 ++++++ C4+	
0. 8432 ++++++ C5+	C: [g9*-g9]_Jc=0, . . , 9+ [0. 9] xY (fp)
0. 7664+++++++ B0+	2J=25-, 23-, 21-, 19-, . . .
0. 7152 ++++++ C6+	
0. 7125 ++++++ C7+	
0. 7073 ++++++ C2+ (1+)	
0. 6746 ++++++ C8+	
	B: [p1-p1*]_Jc=0, 1+ [0. 6] xY (fp)
	2J=9-, 7-, 5-, . . .
0. 3929+++++++ B1+	
0. 2319 ----- A5-	
	A: [p1-g9]_Jc=4, 5- [0. 0] xY (fp)
0. 0 ----- A4-	2J=17+, 15+, 13+, 11+, 9+, . . .

88Y (39, 49)

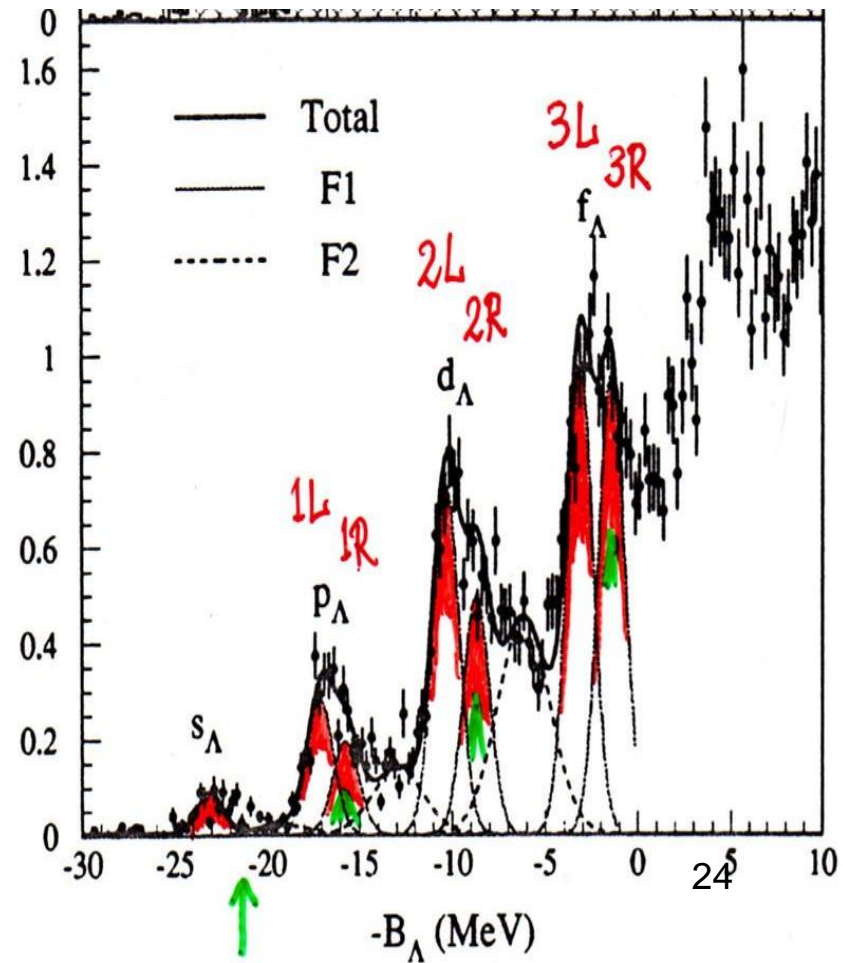
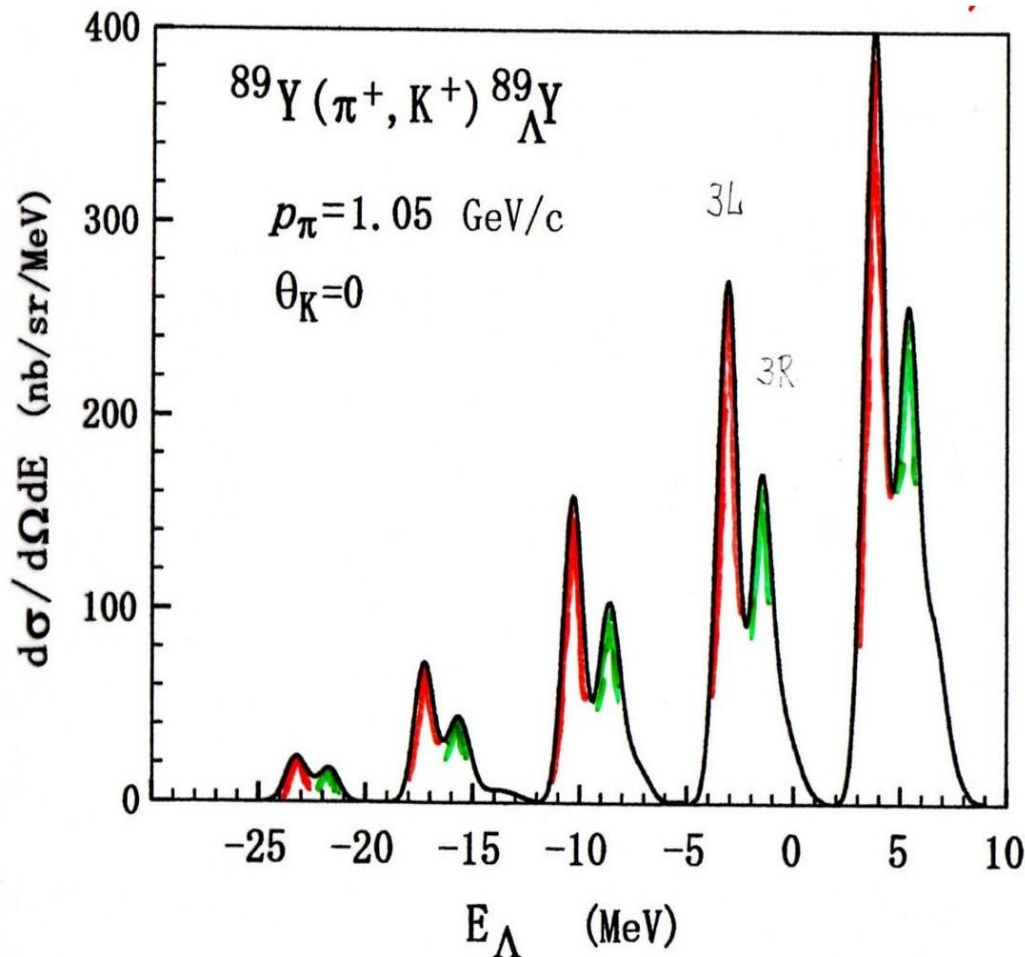
88Y x Lambda

%%%%%%%%%%%%

Low-lying states in 88Y core ~[1p-1h]

CONCLUSION

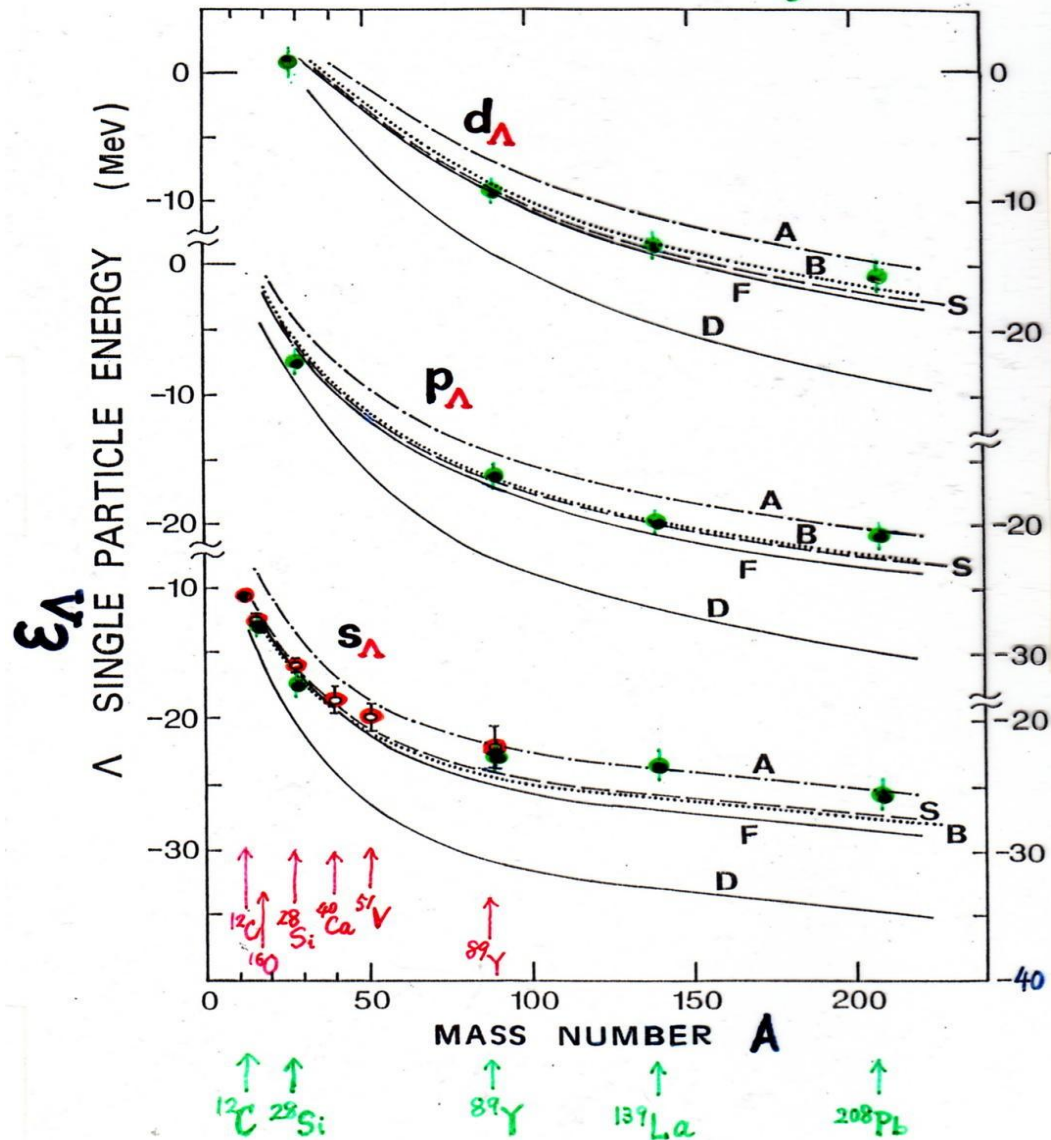
(1) Reproduce **cross section ratios** among a series of pronounced peaks and sub-peaks.



Λ s.p.e. vs. DDHF

DDHF Cal. : Y. Yamamoto et al.

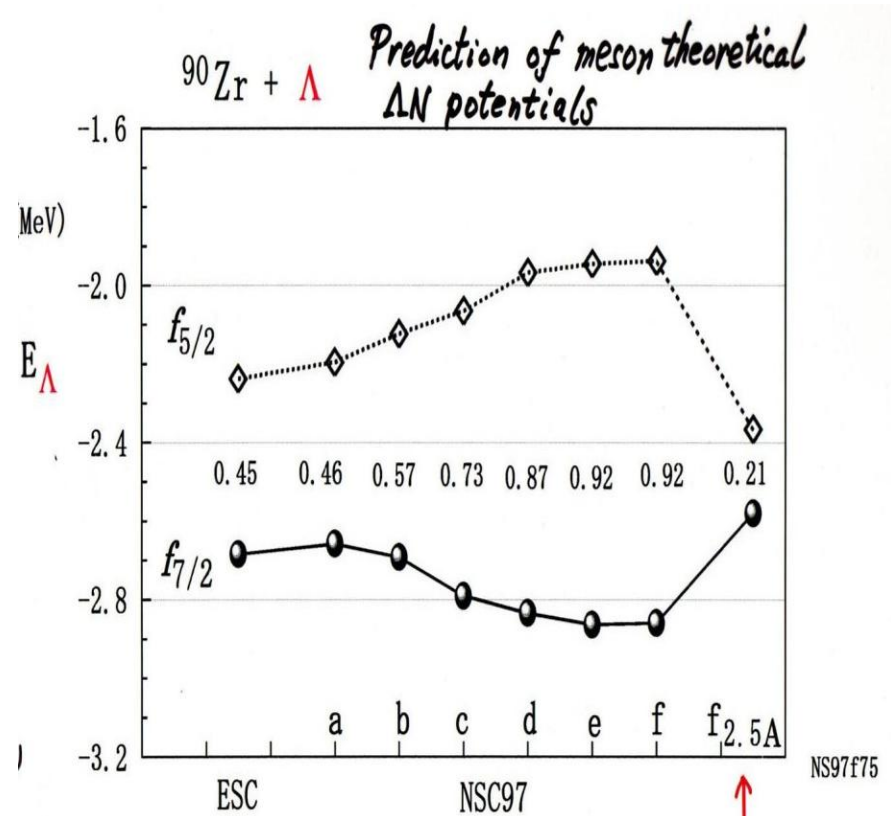
EXP \circ BNL : P. Pile et al. PRL 66(1991)
 \bullet KEK : T. Hasegawa et al. (1994)



CONCLUSION

(2) Observed energy spacing between doublet like sub-peaks (3L-3R) are reproduced with $\delta(f)=0.20$ MeV, which leads to $\delta(d)=0.15$ MeV and $\delta(p)=0.09$ MeV.

(cf. $\Lambda^1 3C: \delta(p)=0.152 \pm 0.07$ MeV)



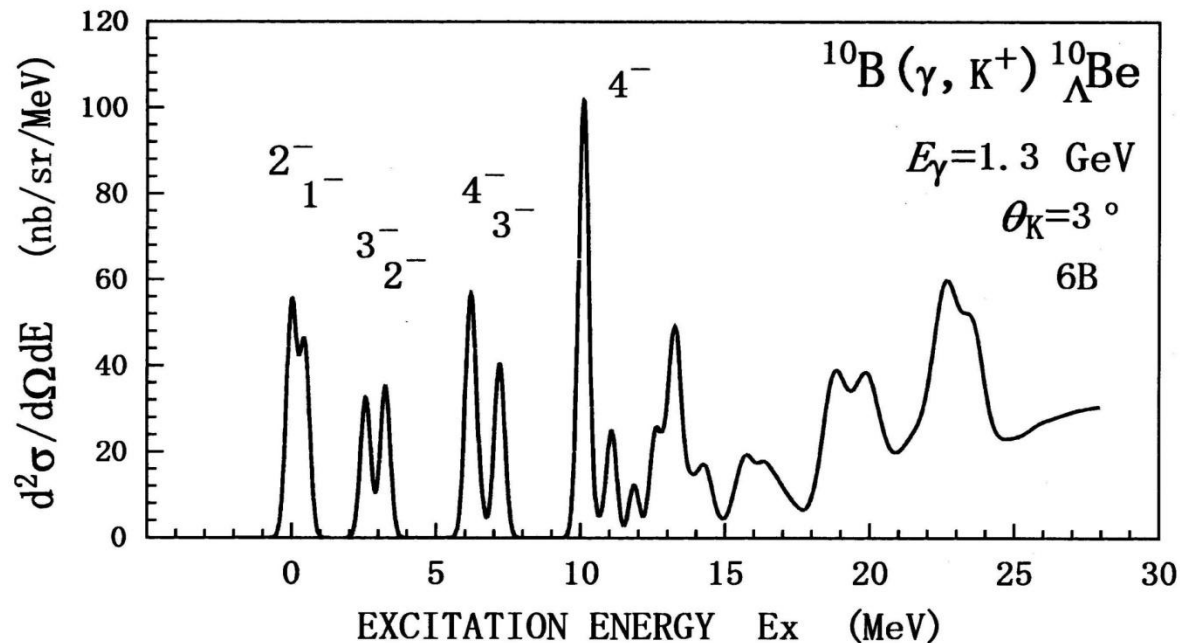
NSC97's give several times larger spin-orbit splittings than the exp. data of ${}^9\text{Be}$ and ${}^{13}\text{C}$ as disclosed recently.

LS + 2.5ALS
(consistent with Exp.)
 ${}^9\text{Be}$, ${}^{13}\text{C}$ splittings

^{10}B target:

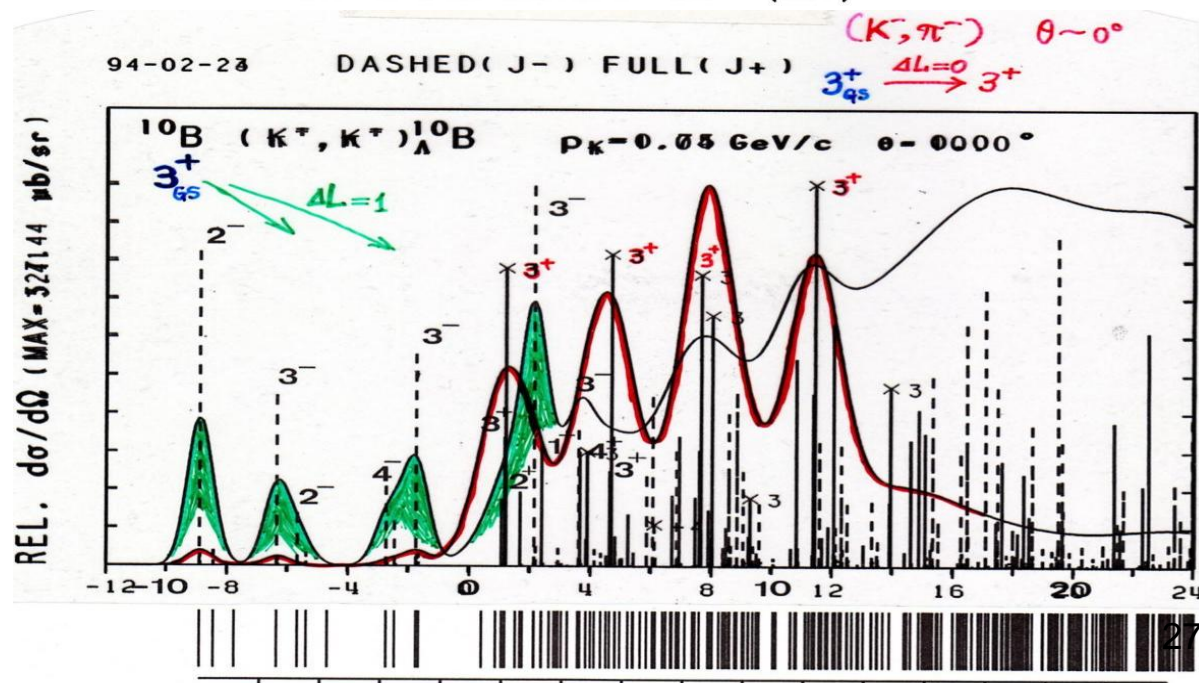
Prediction

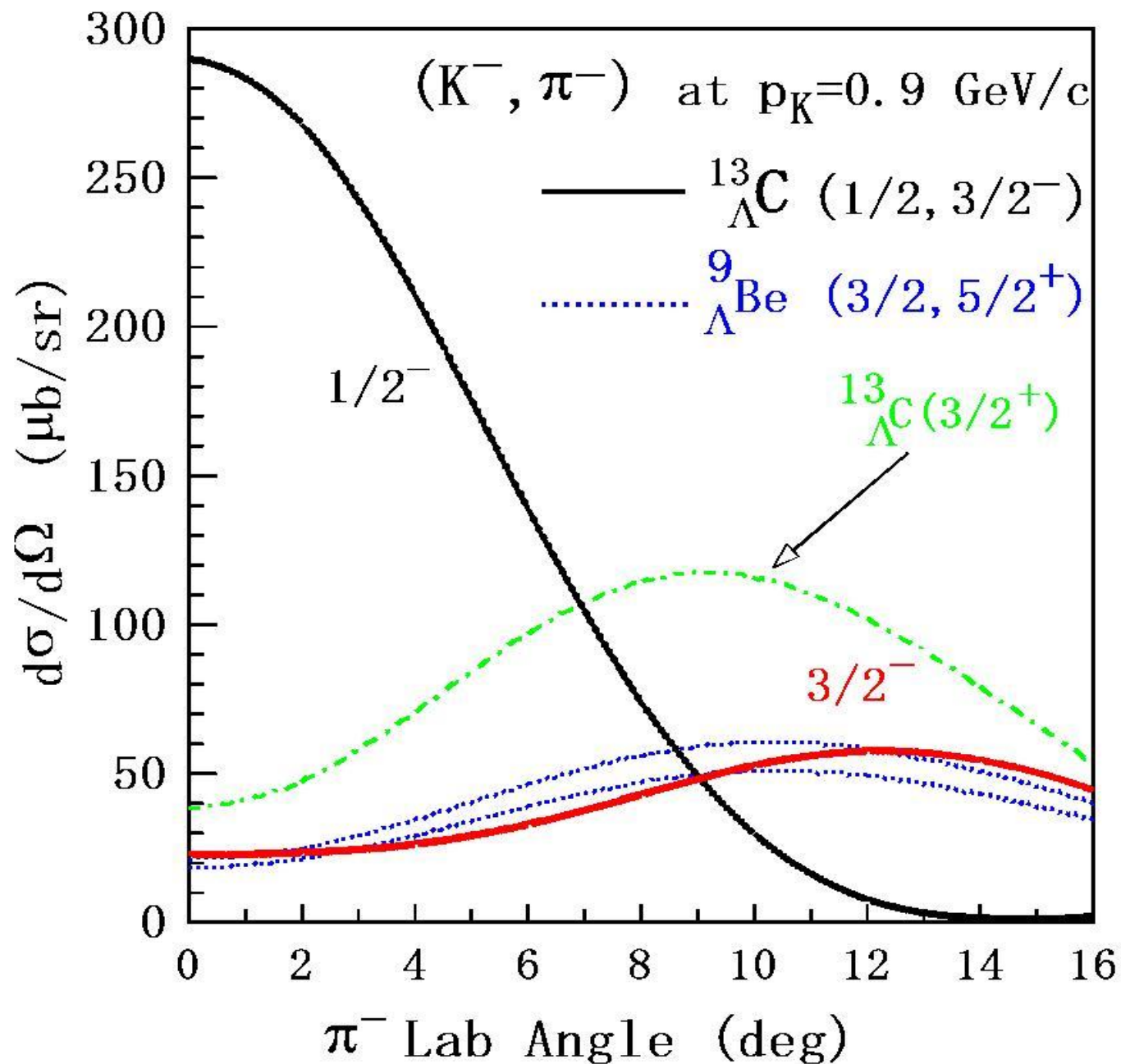
Motoba-Sotona-
Itonaga, P.T.P.
Suppl.117 (1994)

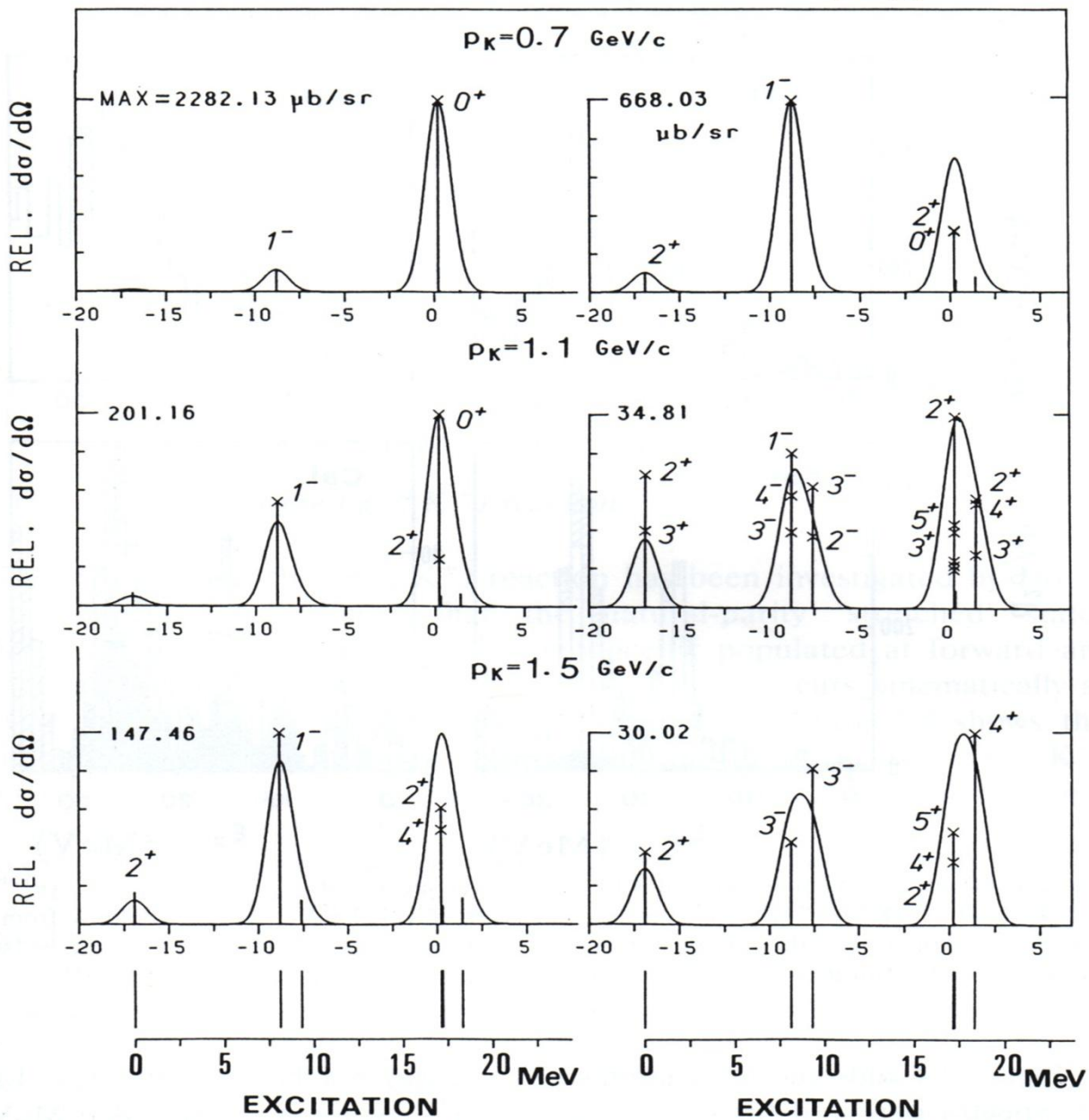


compared
with

Theoretical
results for
 (K^-, π^-)
 (π^+, K^+)





$^{28}\text{Si}(\text{K}^-, \pi^-)^{28}_{\Lambda}\text{Si}$
 $\theta = 3^\circ$
 $\theta = 10^\circ$


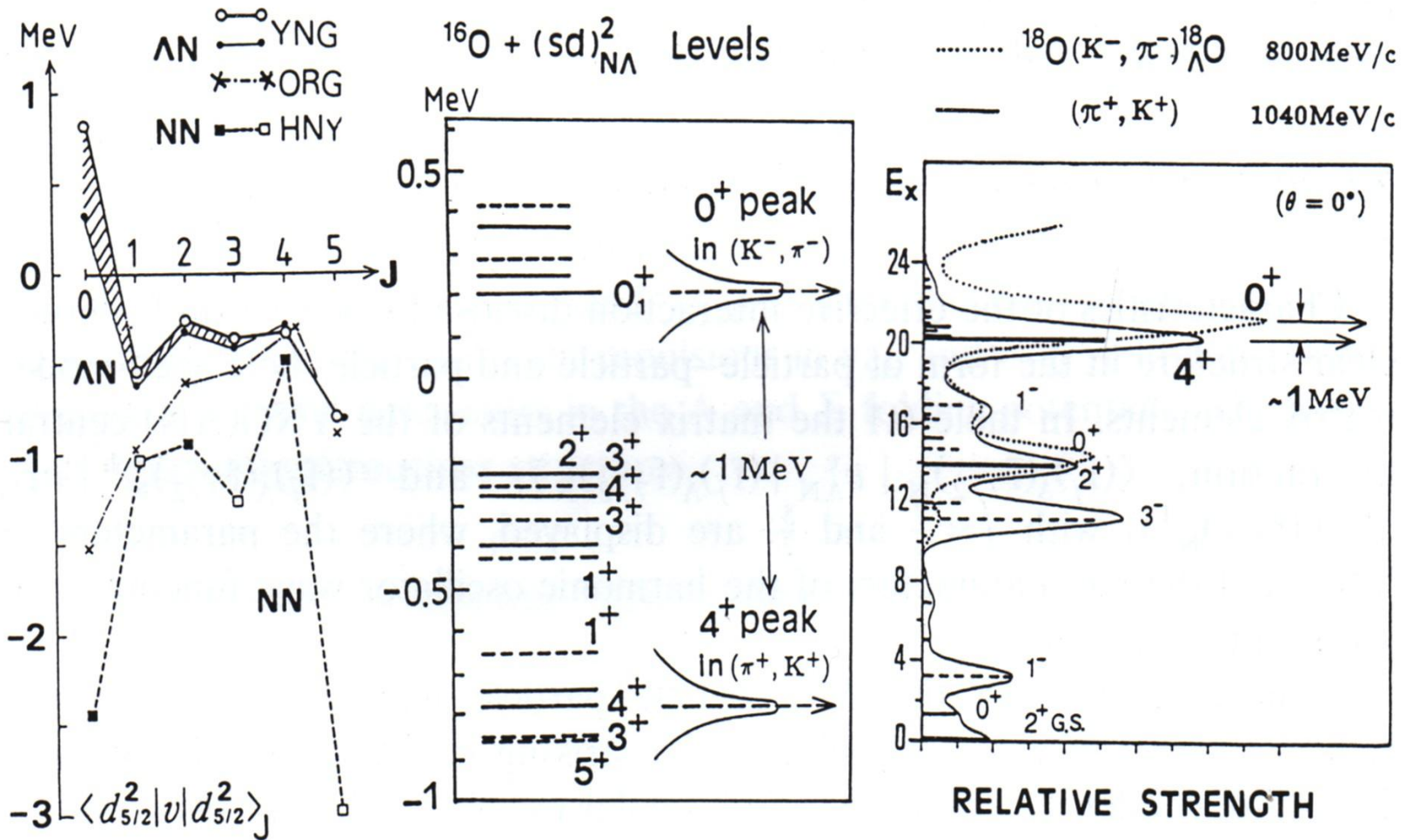
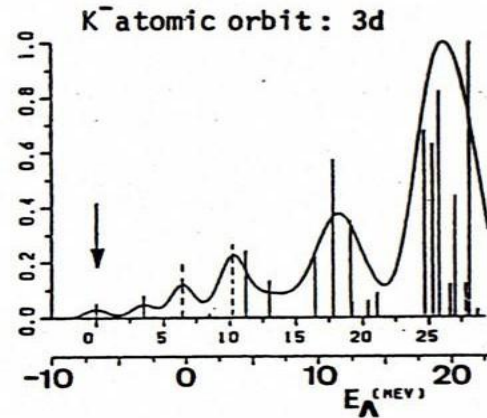
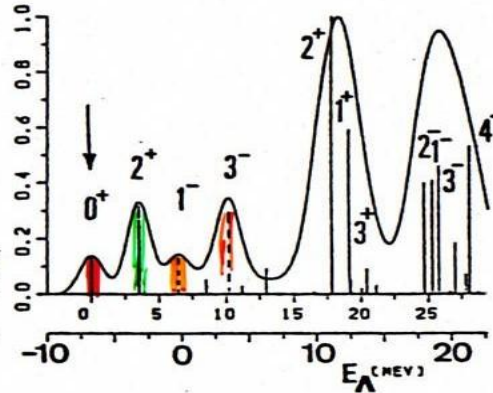
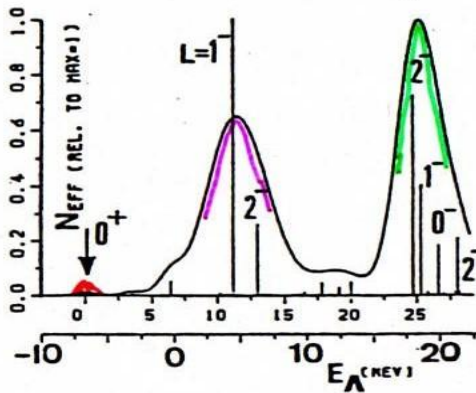
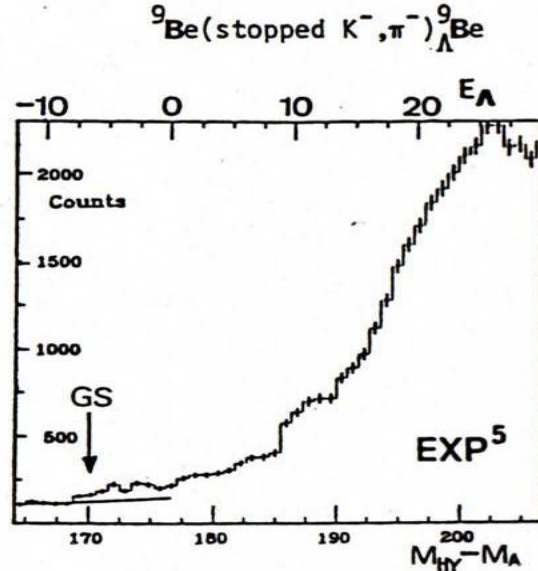
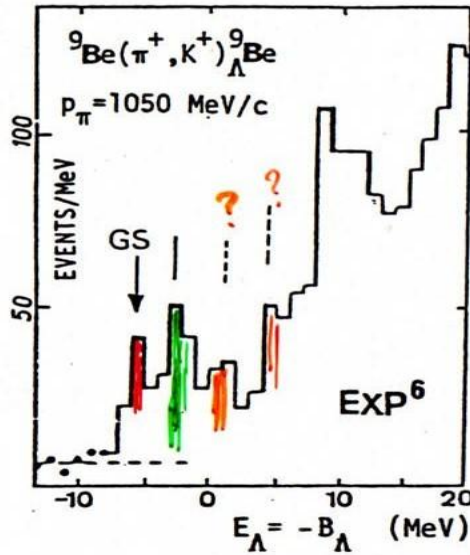
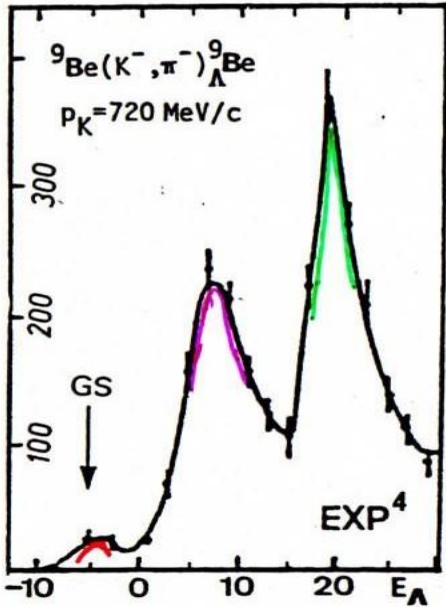


Fig. 6.3. Left: Comparison of two versions of YNG(Λ N) interactions, one-range Gaussian Λ N interaction (see eq. (8.24) [115]) and HNY NN interaction in the form of the shell-model matrix elements. Center: Predicted energy levels from the diagonalization in the $(sd)_{\Lambda N}^2$ shell model space. The selectively populated peaks in the (K^-, π^-) and (π^+, K^+) reactions are indicated. Right: The calculated whole spectra are shown.

P. Pile et al. P.R.L. (1991)
 $q \approx 350 \text{ MeV/c}$



CAL: T. Motoba, H. Bando, K. Ikeda : PTP (1983)
 T. Yamada et al., P.R.C. 38 (1988)

中重ハイパー核：何が面白いのか？

- Λ s.p.e. over wide periodic table
広い範囲で本当に理論記述可能か
DDHF, Rel.DDHF work?, Y identity: μ , mass
- Dynamical coupling of Y w/rot. & vib. $L^9\text{Be}$
 - Unique role of Y when coupled with shell & cluster states
(軽い系のクラスター構造：本質的) $^9\text{Be}(e, e'K+)$
 - valuable experience to predict sd-shell
三-hyernuclei (軽い典型例からsd殻へ)

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そして今後の数年の可能性@J-PARC

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 $\Delta E \sim 0.3 - 0.4 \text{ MeV}$ (sub-MeV !)
- KEKでの (π^+, K^+) 実験は やはり画期的
ただし、 $\Delta E \sim 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
- High resolution (π^+, K^+) and (K^-, π^-) [+ γ]
(sub-MeV \wedge !)