

HADRON SPECTROSCOPY

WITH HIGH-MOMENTUM SECONDARY BEAM

M. NARUKI (KYOTO UNIV.)

MIN WORKSHOP, 2016/7/31

OUTLINE

Introduction

- overview of J-PARC Hadron Facility

Near Future Project

- Baryon Spectroscopy
 - explore hadron structure with high-momentum secondary beams
- Strange to Charm

J-PARC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

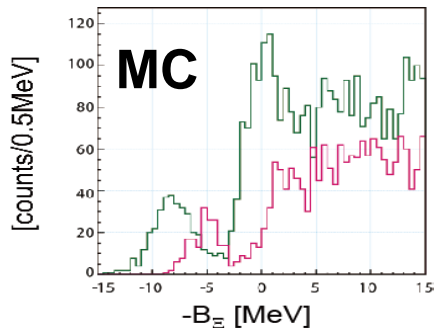
Tokai, Ibaraki, Japan



NUCLEAR & HADRON PHYSICS AT J-PARC

Strangeness Physics

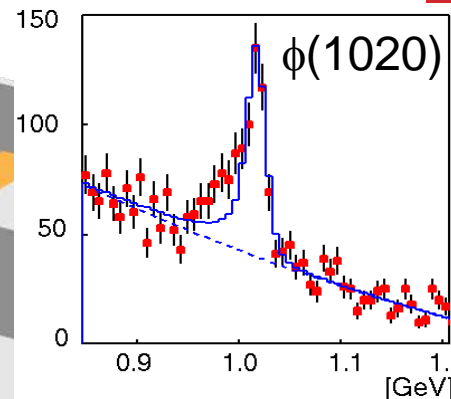
Ξ hypernuclei in $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, K^+)$



Pentaquark Θ^+



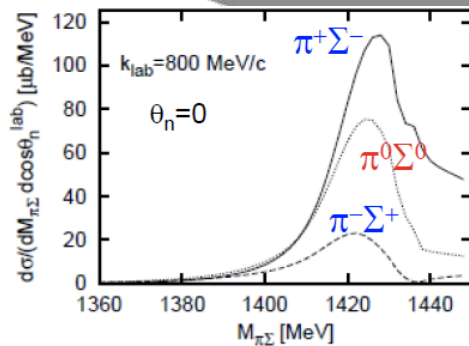
Origin of Hadron Mass



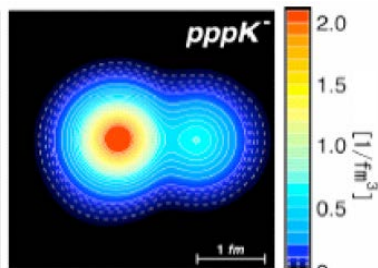
production target

proton

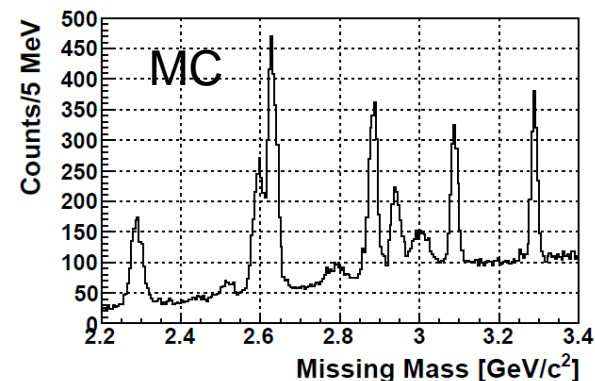
$\Lambda(1405)$ in $d(K^-, n)$



kaonic nuclei



High momentum



Charmed Baryon spectroscopy

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN QCD

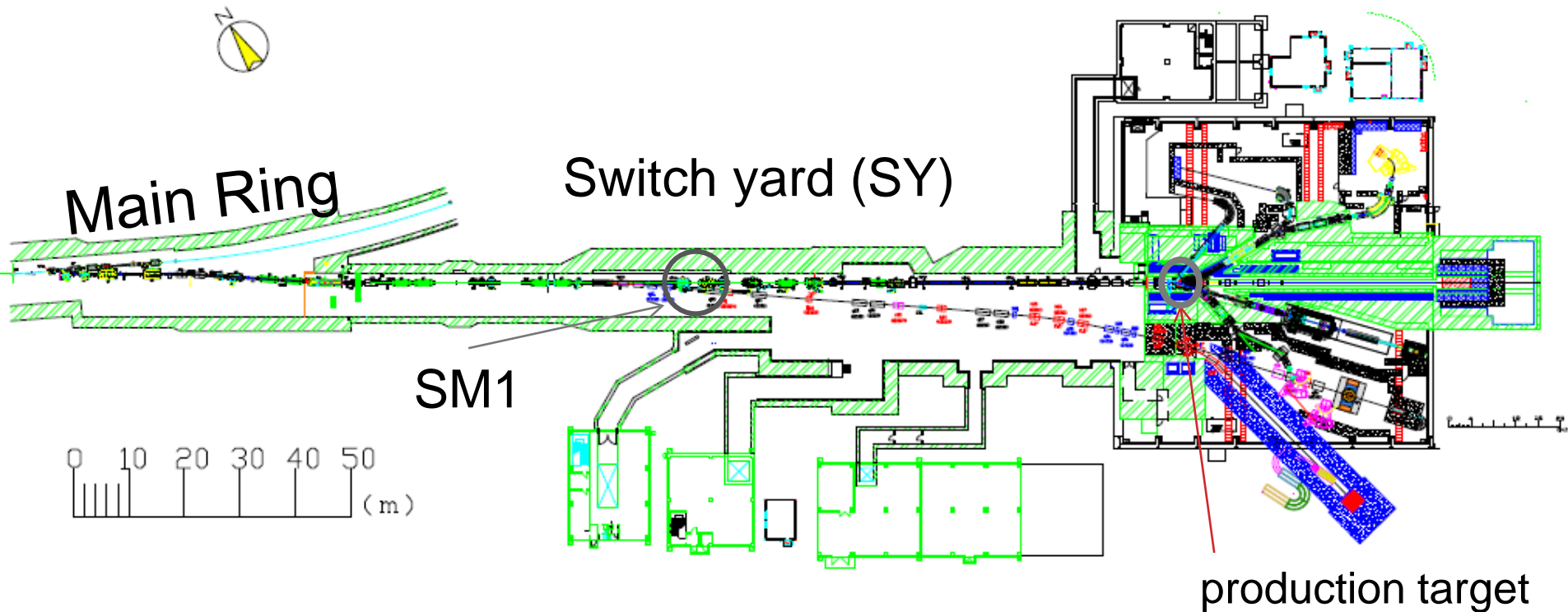
- **confinement**
- **chiral symmetry breaking**

Experimental Approaches at J-PARC

- Dilepton measurement
- Baryon spectroscopy
- Properties of Exotics

HIGH-MOMENTUM BEAM LINE

branch angle : 5°



at SM1 high-p beam branches off from the primary line

- 30 GeV primary proton ($10^{10}/s$, $10^{12}/s$)
- 8 GeV primary proton for COMET
- secondary particles (~ 20 GeV/c)

BARYON SPECTROSCOPY

Baryon : building blocks of our world

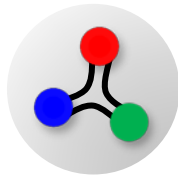
description based on QCD with spectroscopy

- understand underlying degree-of-freedom and interaction between them

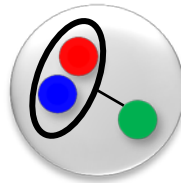
QM



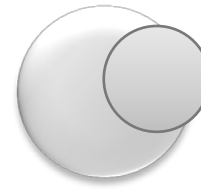
flux tube



diquark

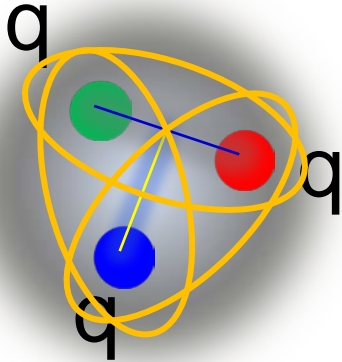


meson-baryon



theoretical interpretation is important to connect experimental observables to QCD.

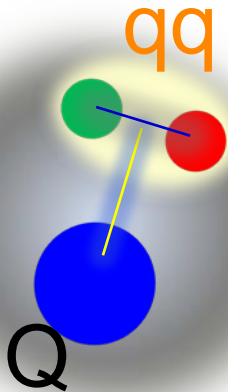
BARYON WITH HEAVY QUARK



Most fundamental question

Interaction btwn quarks

Diquark correlations



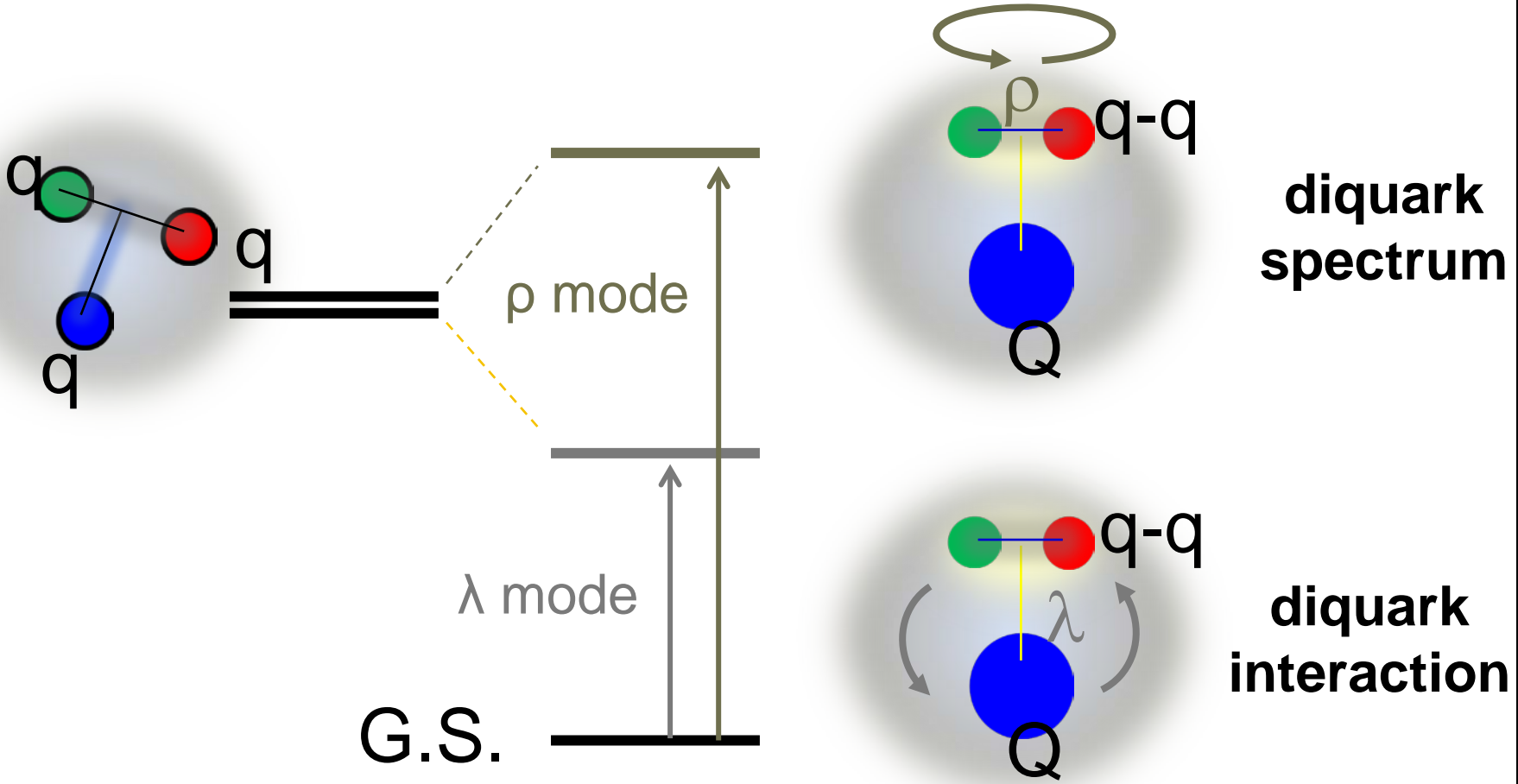
→ Charmed baryon

to close up diquark correlations

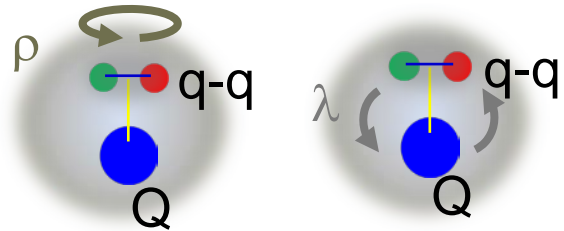
- Weak Color Magnetic Interaction with a heavy Quark

HEAVY BARYON - STRANGE TO CHARM

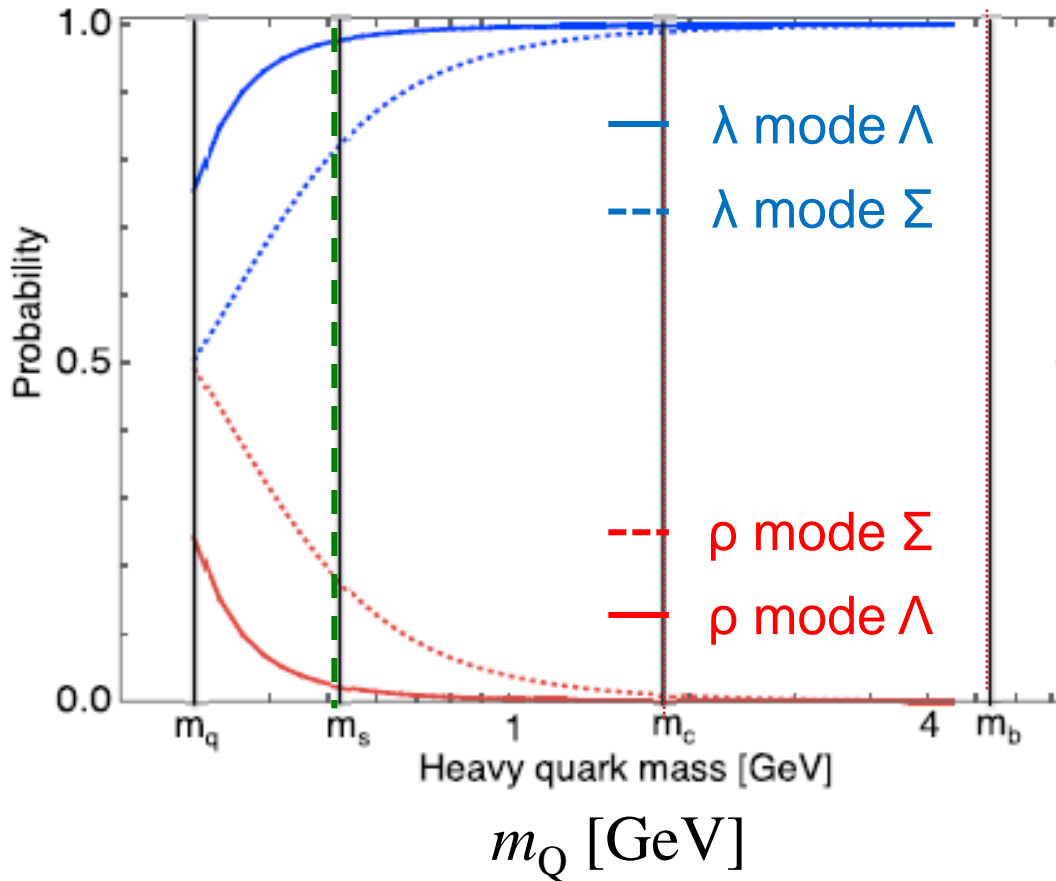
λ and ρ motions split in heavy baryons



NEGATIVE-PARITY BARYON

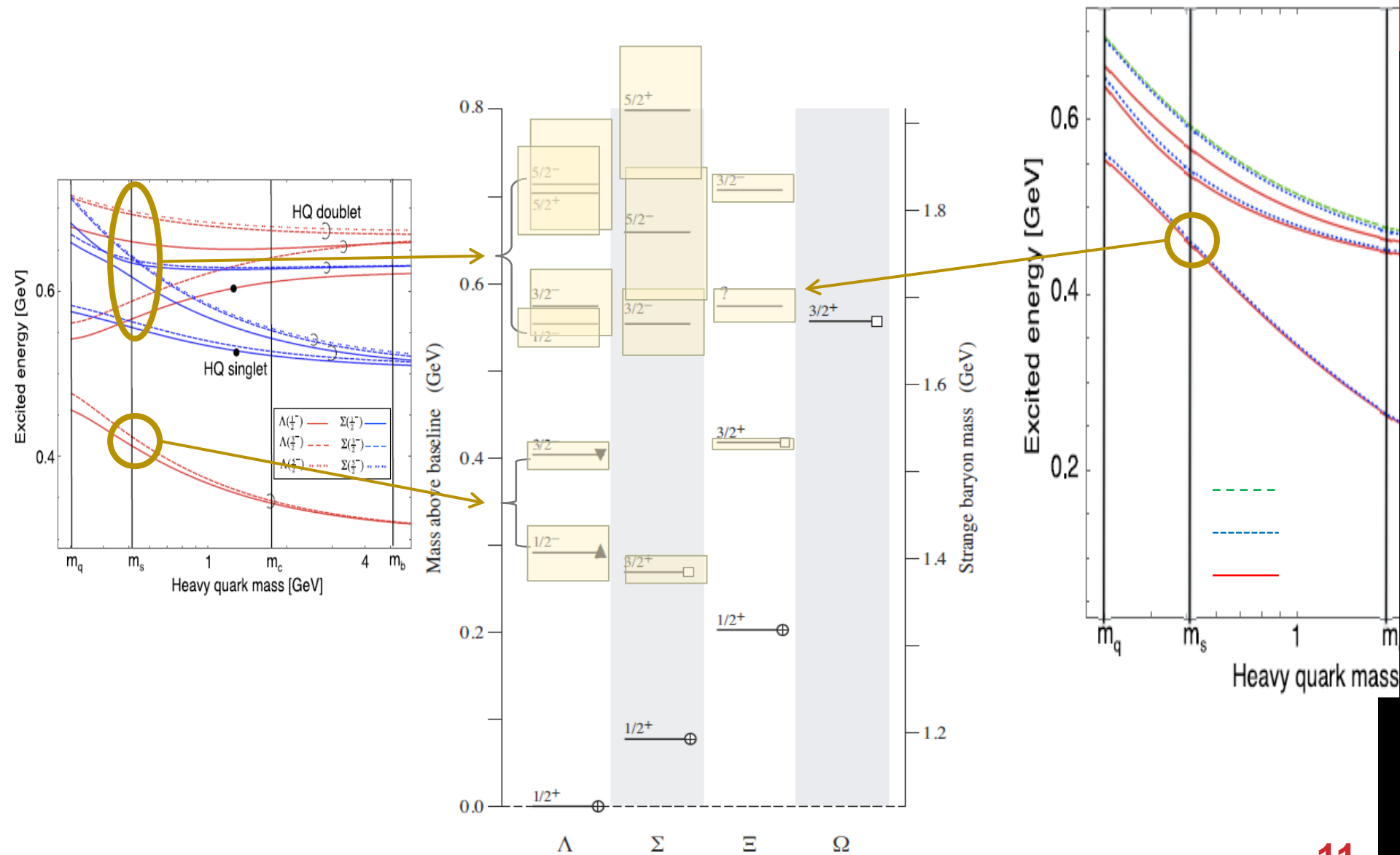


Yoshida, Hiyama, Hosaka, Oka & Sadato
 Phys.Rev. D92 (2015) no.11, 114029



Λ_c is pure λ mode
 Λ_s is almost λ mode

EXPERIMENTAL DATA



OBSERVED Ξ STATES

11 states were reported.

existence is certain : 2

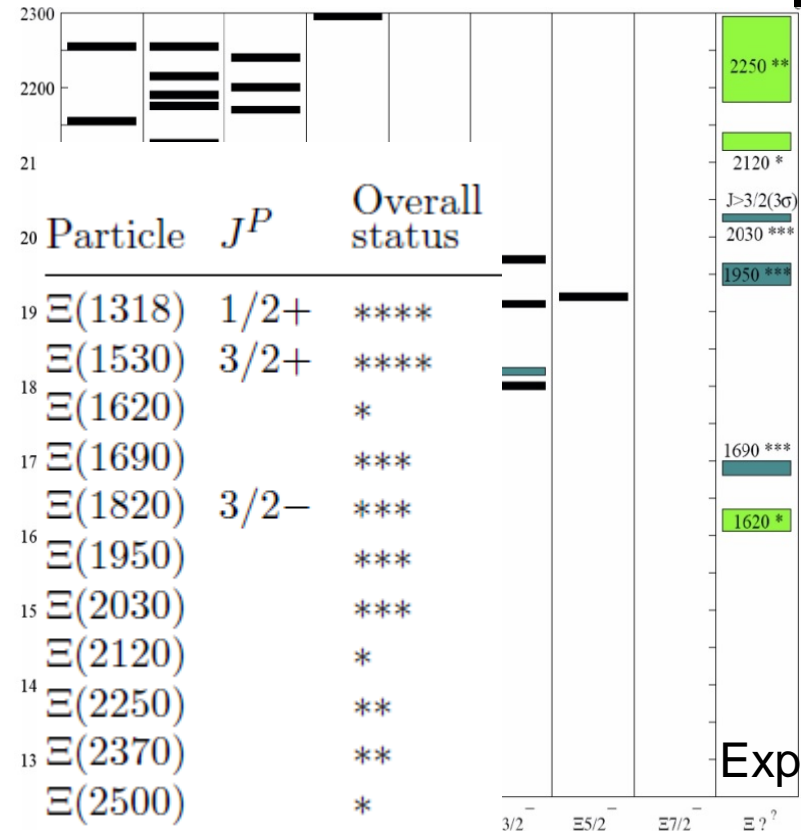
certain but need confirmation : 4

evidence is fair : 2

evidence is poor : 3

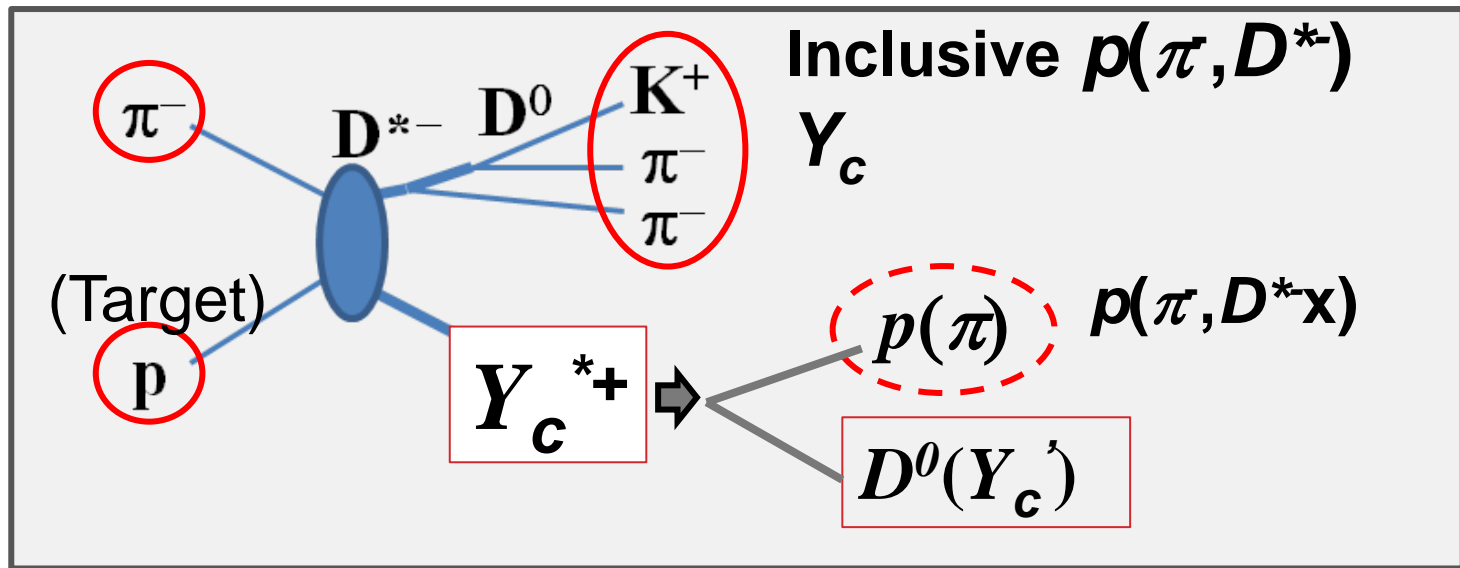
QM predicts 44 states up to 2.3 GeV

QM calc. by Chao, Isgur & Ka



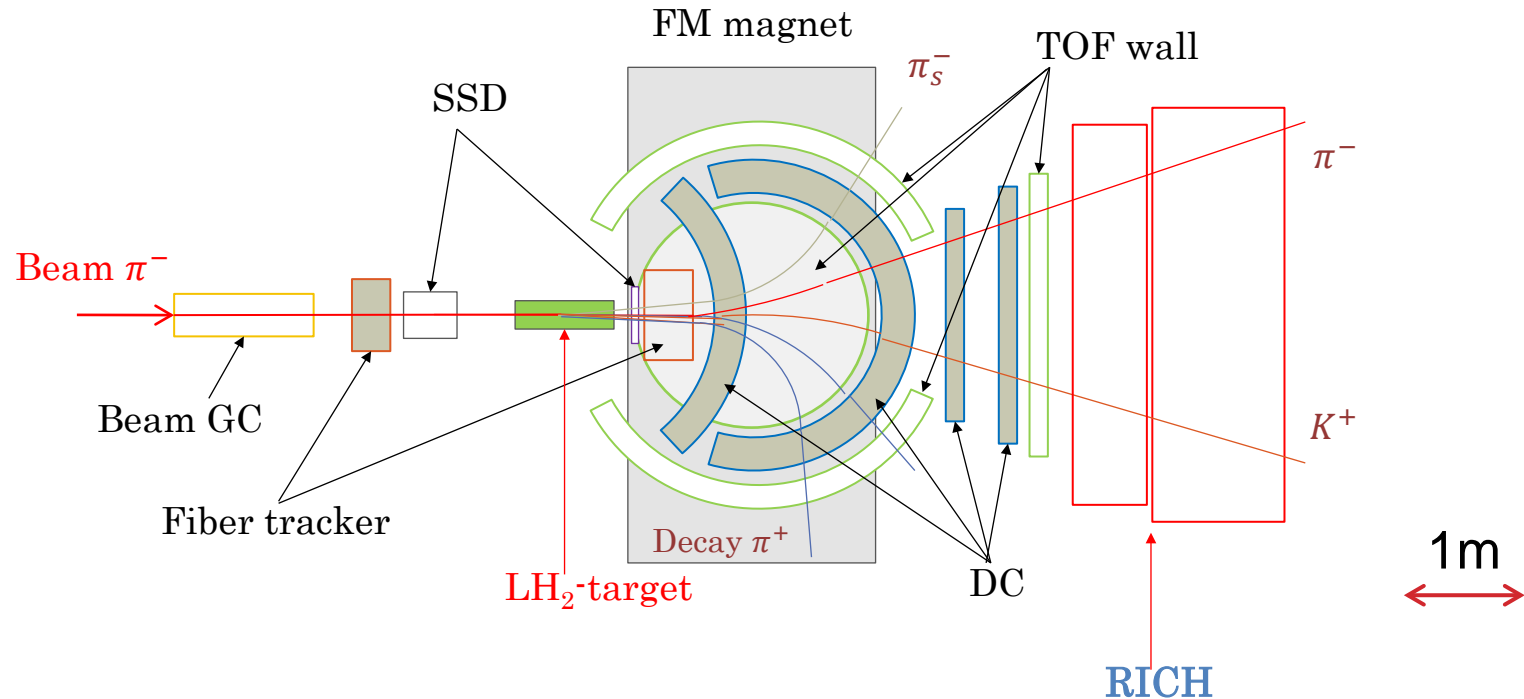
CHARMED BARYON SPECTROSCOPY

Using Missing Mass Techniques



- * $20\text{GeV}/c \pi p \rightarrow Y_c^* D^{*-}$ with missing mass technique
- * Extra tagging in coincidence w/ $p(\pi, D^{*-})$ to keep good S/N.
- * Decay Branches:
diquark correlation affects $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^* \rightarrow pD) / \Gamma(\Lambda_c^* \rightarrow \Sigma_c \pi)$.
- * Angular Distribution: spin, parity

SPECTROMETER SETUP



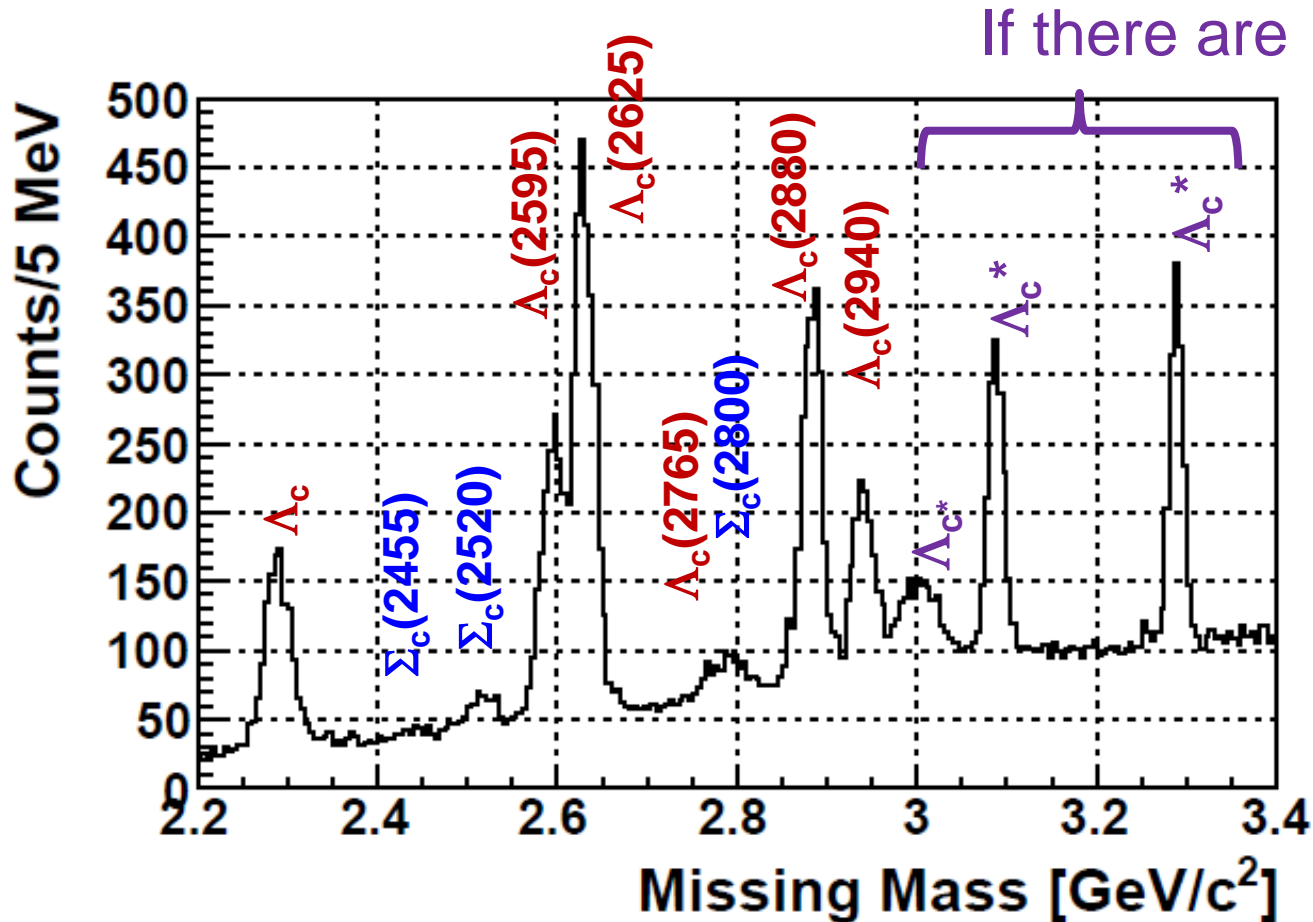
High resolution & Large acceptance spectrometer

- Large acceptance (60% for D^*)
- Detector configuration for high-resolution ($dp/p=0.2\%$)
 - Possible decay mode measurement: $Y_c^* \rightarrow Y_c + \pi \dots$
- Multi-particle detection in the high rate environment

EXPECTED SPECTRA: $\sigma(\Pi P \rightarrow D^{*-} Y_c) = 1 \text{ nb}$

$N(Y_c^*) \sim 1000$ events/1nb/100 days

Sensitivity: $\sim 0.1 \text{ nb}$ (3σ , $\Gamma \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$)



HADRON HALL EXTENSION

Precise Spectroscopy of Hypernuclei

Systematic Study for Hypernuclei ($S=-1$)

K1.1: High-intensity & low-momentum K beam

K1.1

HIHR: High resolution intense secondary beam

HIHR

KL

K10

extended

Multi-strangeness & Charm

K10: High-momentum separated secondary beam

Measurement of CP violation

KL: high intensity neutral kaons

