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## Spectroscopy of $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei with $^{12}\text{C}(p,dp)$ reaction at GSI/FAIR

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The possible existence of  $\eta'$  meson nucleus bound states ( $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei) has been attracting interests both theoretically and experimentally, since in-medium properties of the  $\eta'$  meson are closely related to the axial  $U(1)$  anomaly and the chiral symmetry in QCD. The especially large mass of the  $\eta'$  meson ( $\sim 958 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ) compared with the other light pseudoscalar mesons is theoretically explained by an interplay between the axial  $U(1)$  anomaly and spontaneous breaking of chiral symmetry in the QCD vacuum. In the nuclear medium, where chiral symmetry is partially restored, the  $\eta'$  meson mass is expected to be reduced. Such a mass reduction would lead to an attractive  $\eta'$ -nucleus potential, suggesting the existence of bound  $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei. In two experiments to search for  $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei, previously performed by using the  $(p,d)$  reaction and the  $(\gamma, p)$  reaction, no significant signal of the  $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei was observed due to the limited experimental sensitivities.

We have recently performed a new spectroscopic experiment of the  $^{12}\text{C}(p,dp)$  reaction in order to search for  $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei with an increased experimental sensitivity. We have integrated the WASA central detector into the fragment separator (FRS) at GSI. A 2.5 GeV proton beam impinging on a carbon target to produce  $\eta'$ -mesic states via the  $^{12}\text{C}(p,d)^{11}\text{C}\otimes\eta'$  reaction. The missing mass of the reaction is obtained by measuring the deuteron momenta with FRS used as a forward high-resolution spectrometer. Simultaneously, possible decay particles from the  $\eta'$ -mesic nuclei, especially high-momentum protons ( $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ ) emitted in the decay via the two-nucleon absorption process, are identified with the WASA detector system surrounding the reaction target in order to improve the signal-to-background ratio of the missing-mass spectrum. First data taking was successfully accomplished in February 2022. In this contribution, preliminary results of this experiment and future prospects will be discussed.

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