

# **X-ray spectroscopy of $\Xi$ -Fe atom in the J-PARC E03 experiment**

**Yuji ISHIKAWA** (Tohoku University)  
for J-PARC E03 collaboration

HYP2022, 6/29/2022

# Outline

## ○ Introduction

- X-ray spectroscopy of  $\Xi^-$  atom
- X-ray spectroscopy of Fe- $\Xi^-$  atom [J-PARC E03]
- Experimental setup

## ○ Analysis

- Tagging  $\Xi^-$  production
- Ge detector array [Hypreball-X']
- X-ray spectrum [ ( $K^-$ ,  $K^+$ ) reaction ]
- Analysis plan

# Introduction

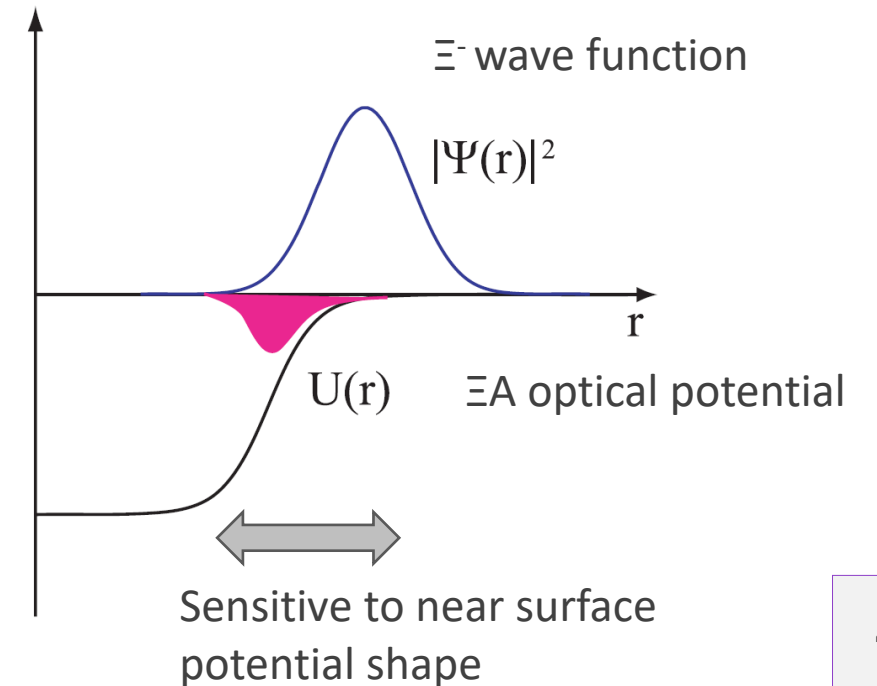
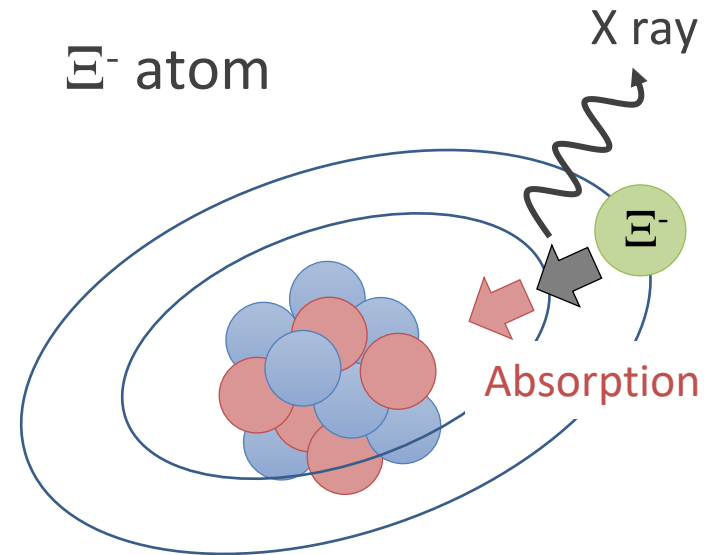
# X-ray spectroscopy of $\Xi^-$ atom

**Measurement of X-ray energy shift and width  
→ Real and imaginary term of  $\Xi$ A optical potential**

- $S = -2$  Baryon – Baryon effective interaction
- Role of  $\Xi^-$  in neutron star

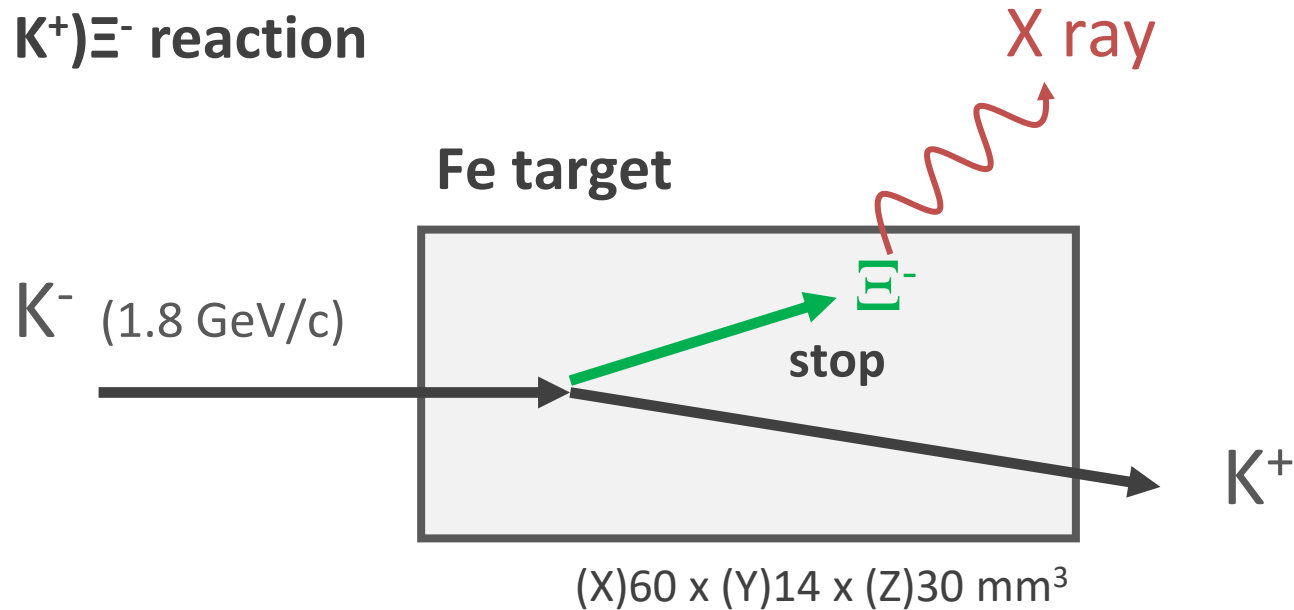
**We are aiming for  
world first measurement of X ray from  $\Xi^-$  atom**

- J-PARC E07 [-2017] C (Z=6), Br (Z=35), Ag (Z=47)  
Talk by M. Fujita (6/30)
- **J-PARC E03 [-2021] Fe (Z=26)**



# X-ray spectroscopy of $\Xi^-$ -Fe atom [J-PARC E03]

$p(K^-, K^+)\Xi^-$  reaction



## Advantage of Fe target

- Enough dense ( $\sim 7.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) for higher stopping probability of  $\Xi^-$
- Theoretical case study: **5G state:  $\Delta E \sim \Gamma \sim 4 \text{ keV}$**   
(W.S. shape potential of  $-24-3i \text{ MeV}$ )

Calculated by T. Koike

Recent Lattice & Chiral EFT calc.  
shows  $< 1/10$  smaller imaginary strength

# X-ray spectroscopy of $\Xi^-$ -Fe atom [J-PARC E03]

We performed run with 10% statistics [1<sup>st</sup> phase]

## <1<sup>st</sup> phase> 10% statistics [2020.12 – 2021.4]

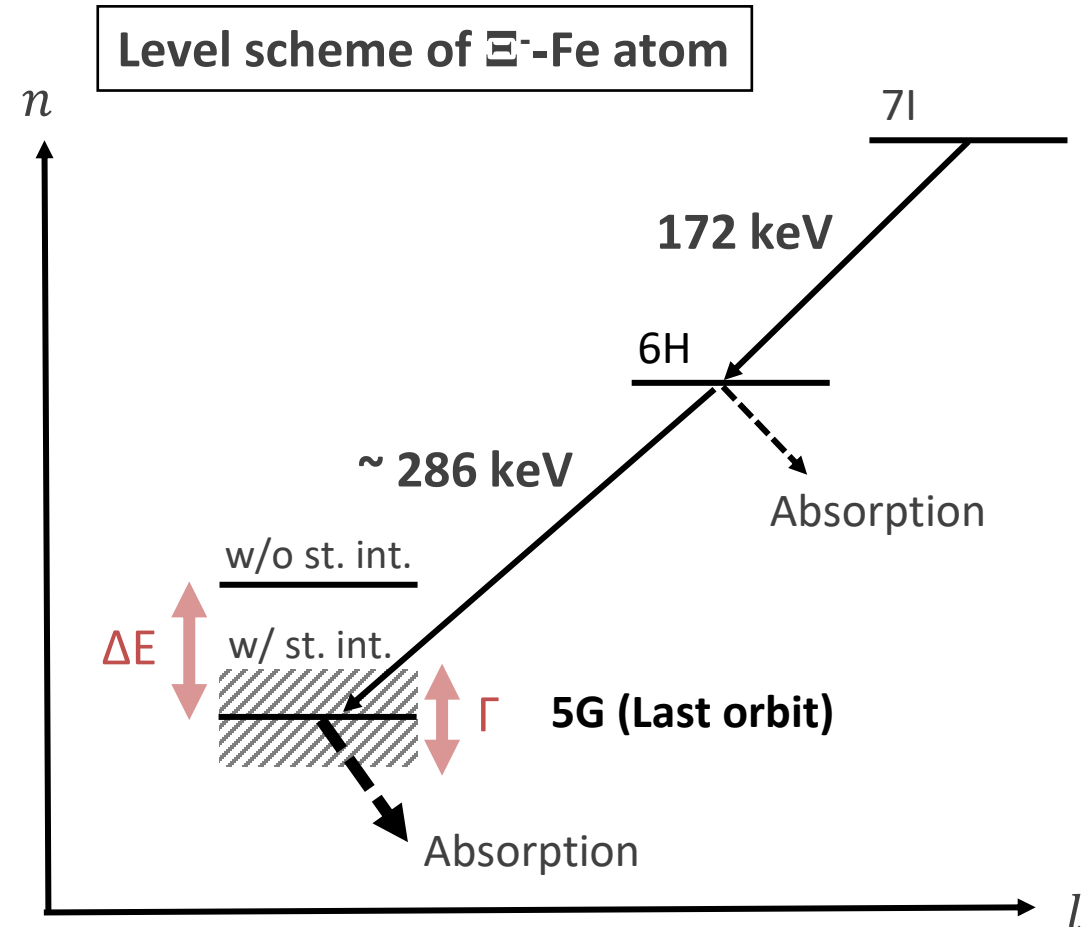
- (7I  $\rightarrow$  6H) transition  
 $\rightarrow$  World first measurement of X ray from  $\Xi^-$  atom
- (6H  $\rightarrow$  5G)  $\rightarrow$  finite shift & width (if  $\Gamma < 1$  keV)
- Absorption strength from  $N_x(6H \rightarrow 5G) / N_x(7I \rightarrow 6H)$

### Expected X-ray yield ( $\Gamma = 1$ keV)

- $N_x(7I \rightarrow 6H) : 600$
- $N_x(6H \rightarrow 5G) : 200$

## <2<sup>nd</sup> phase> Full statistics

- (6H  $\rightarrow$  5G)  $\rightarrow$  finite shift & width (if  $\Gamma \sim 4$  keV)



Rx : Intensity of X ray per stopped  $\Xi^-$

- Rx (7I  $\rightarrow$  6H) : 0.3
- Rx (6H  $\rightarrow$  5G) : 0.1

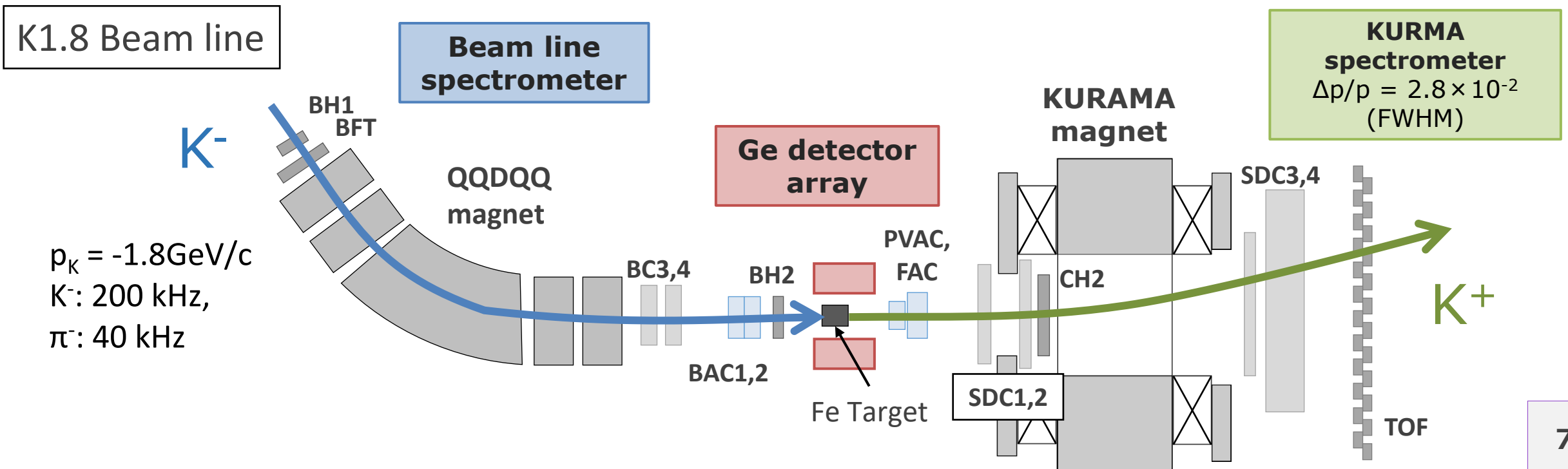
# Experimental Setup [J-PARC E03]

## Tagging ( $K^-$ , $K^+$ ) $\Xi^-$ production

- Beam line spectrometer for beam  $K^-$
- KURAMA spectrometer for scattered  $K^+$

## Energy measurement of X ray from $\Xi^-$ - Fe atom

- Ge detector array [Hyperball-X']
    - Clover-type Ge detector
    - BGO Compton suppressor
    - LSO pulser for energy calibration (202, 307 keV)
- Energy resolution: 2 keV (FWHM) for 300 keV



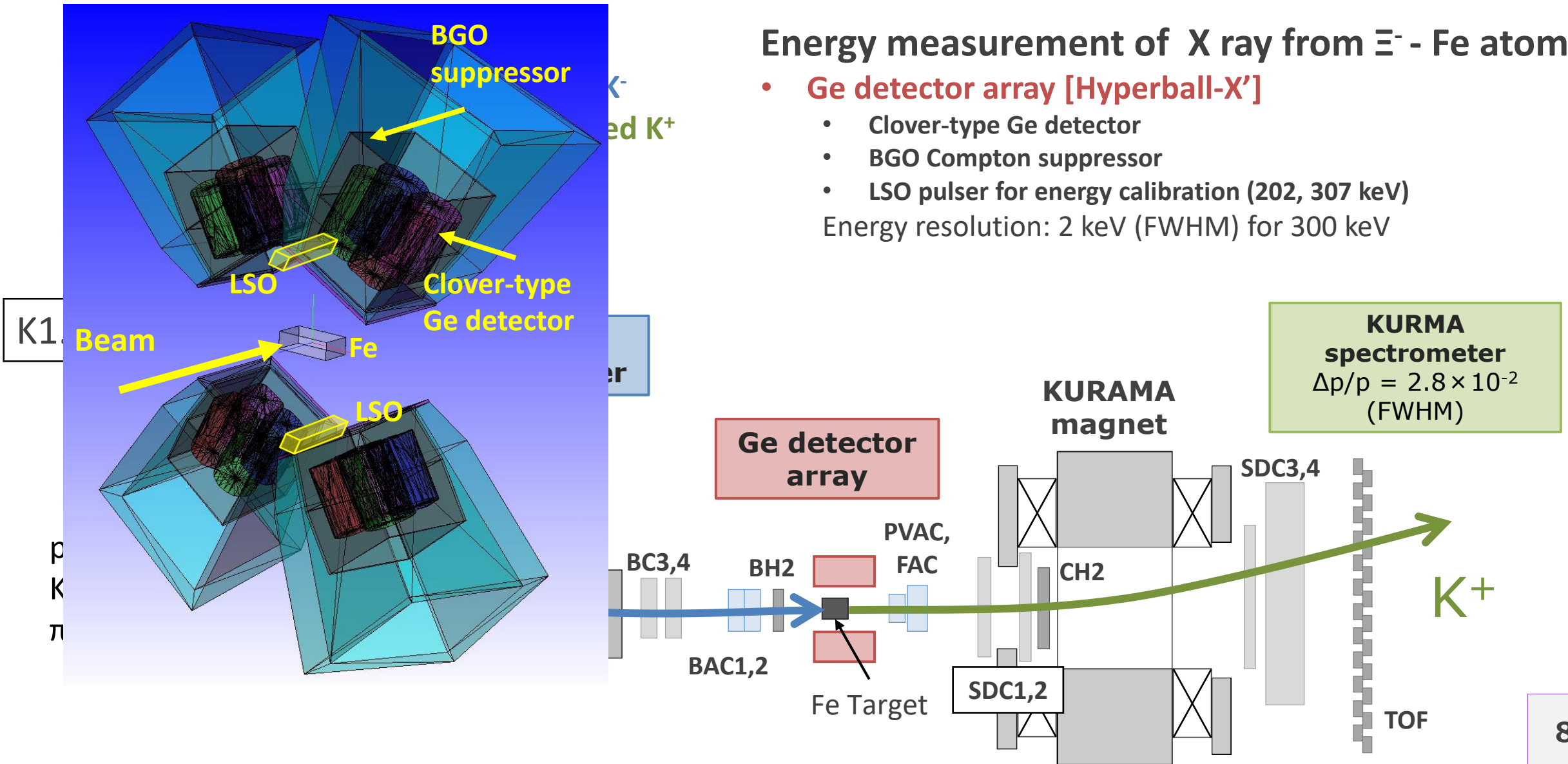
# Experimental Setup [J-PARC E03]

## Energy measurement of X ray from $\Xi^-$ - Fe atom

- **Ge detector array [Hyperball-X']**

- Clover-type Ge detector
- BGO Compton suppressor
- LSO pulser for energy calibration (202, 307 keV)

Energy resolution: 2 keV (FWHM) for 300 keV



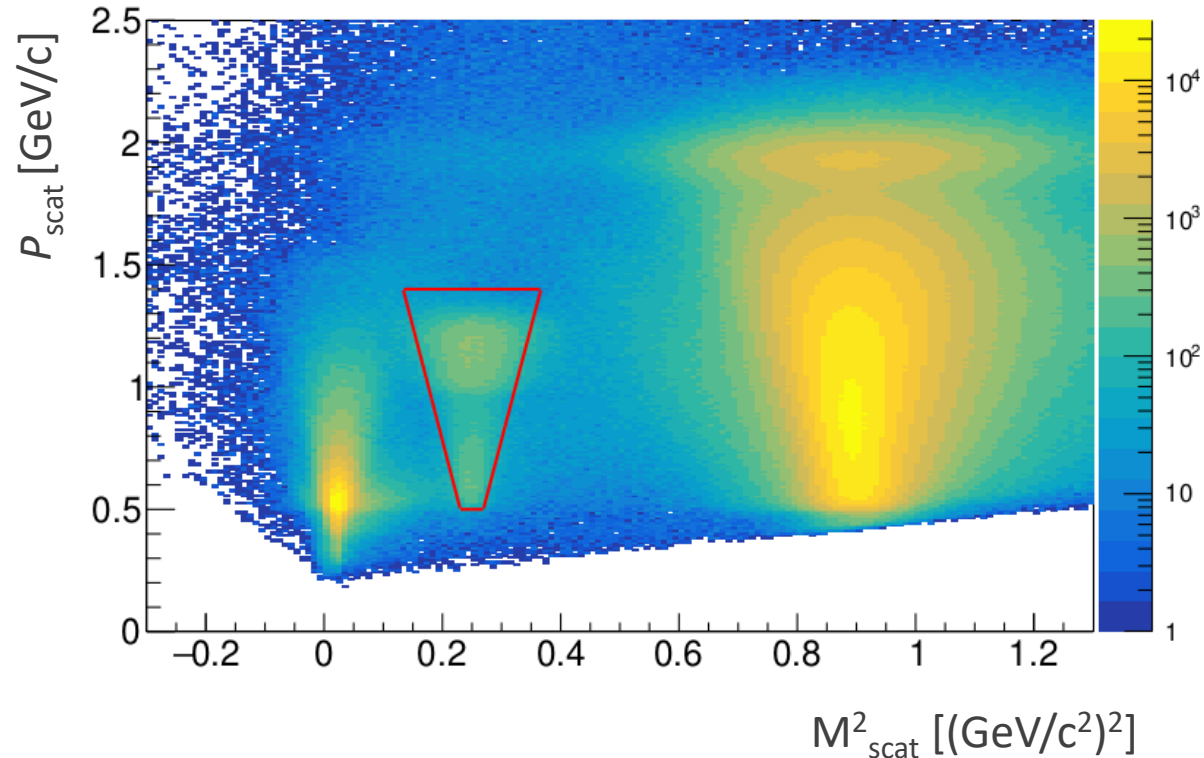


# Analysis status

# Tagging $\Xi^-$ production

## Identification of scattered particles [Fe target]

- Selecting positive charge particle

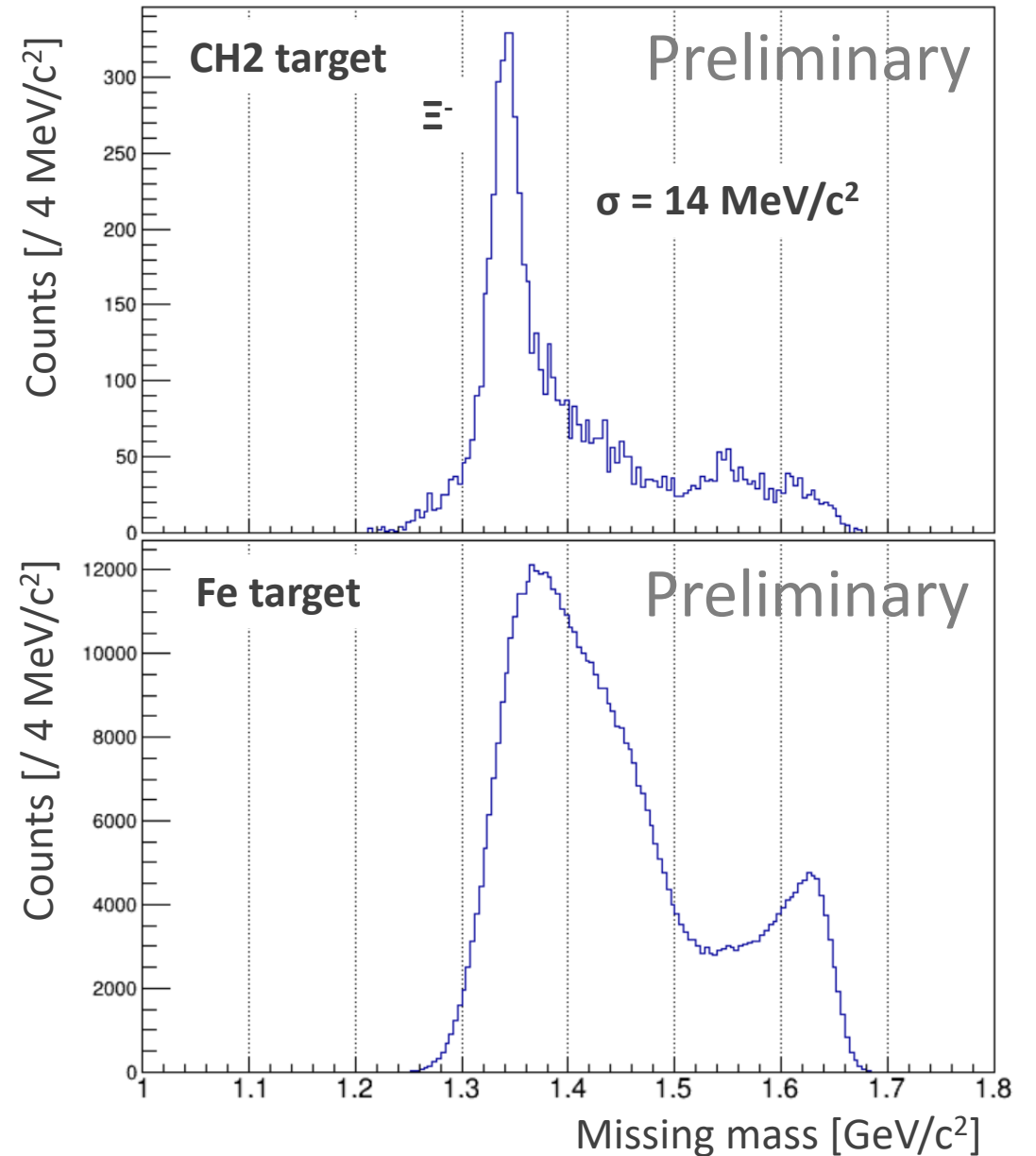


$K^+$  yield :  $3.9 \times 10^5$

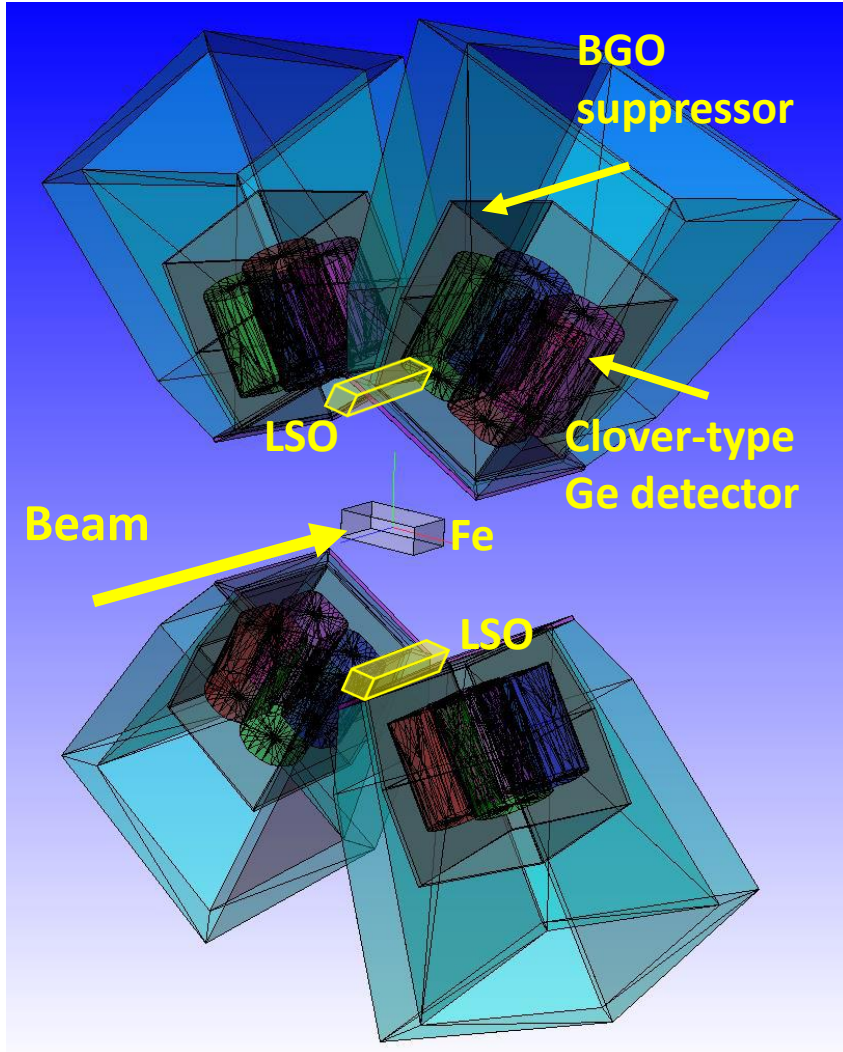
Background: 22%

for  $\Xi^-$  production region ( $0.9 < p_{\text{scat}} < 1.3$  GeV/c)

## Missing mass spectrum [p(K<sup>-</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>)X]



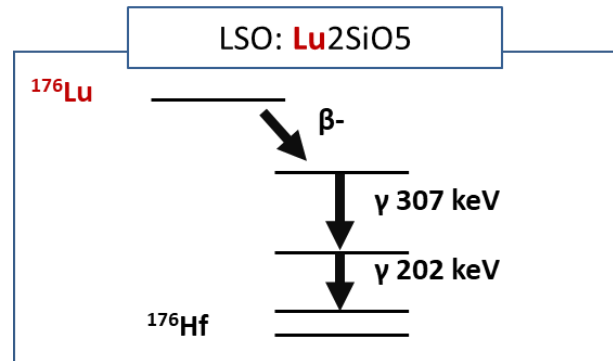
# Hyperball-X'



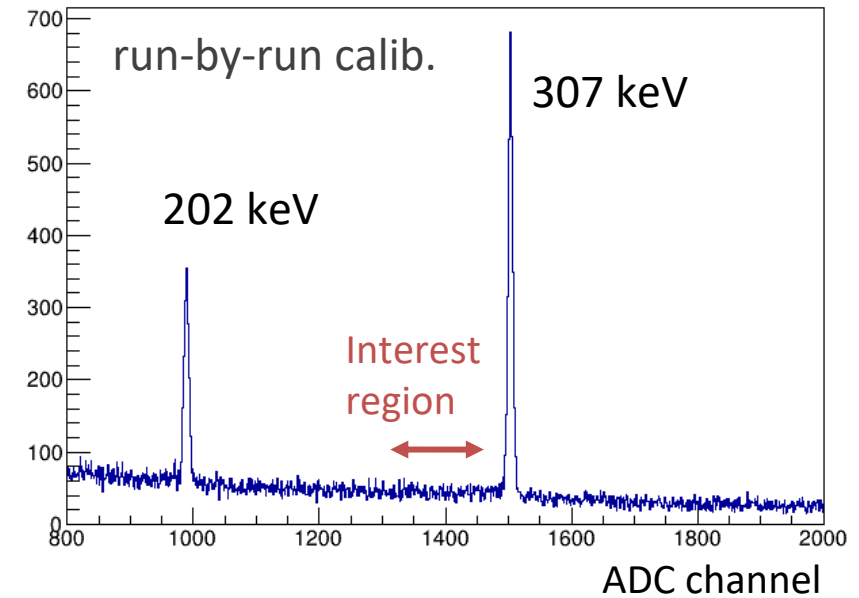
## ■ Energy calibration

### LSO pulser (scintillator)

- ✓  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  coincidence trigger
- ✓ In-beam energy calibration



Spectrum for in-beam energy calib.

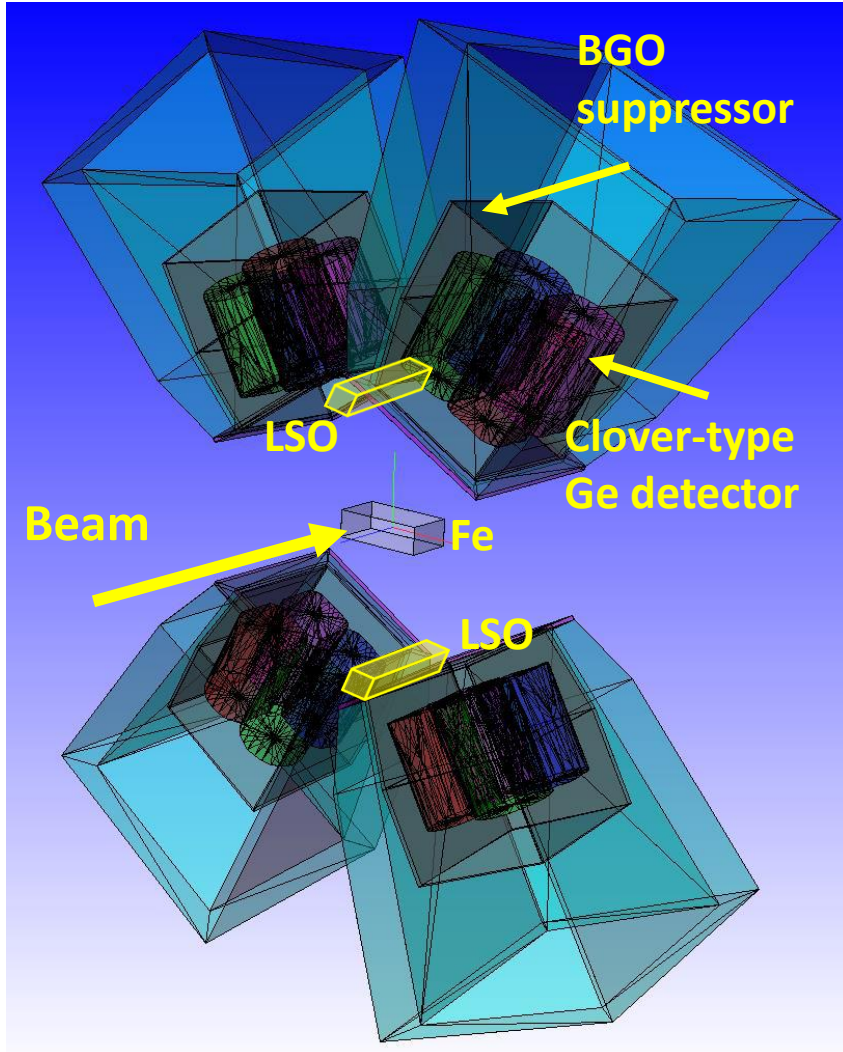


Energy resolution : 2 keV (FWHM) @ 307 keV  
Calibration accuracy : < 0.3 keV

## ■ Detection efficiency

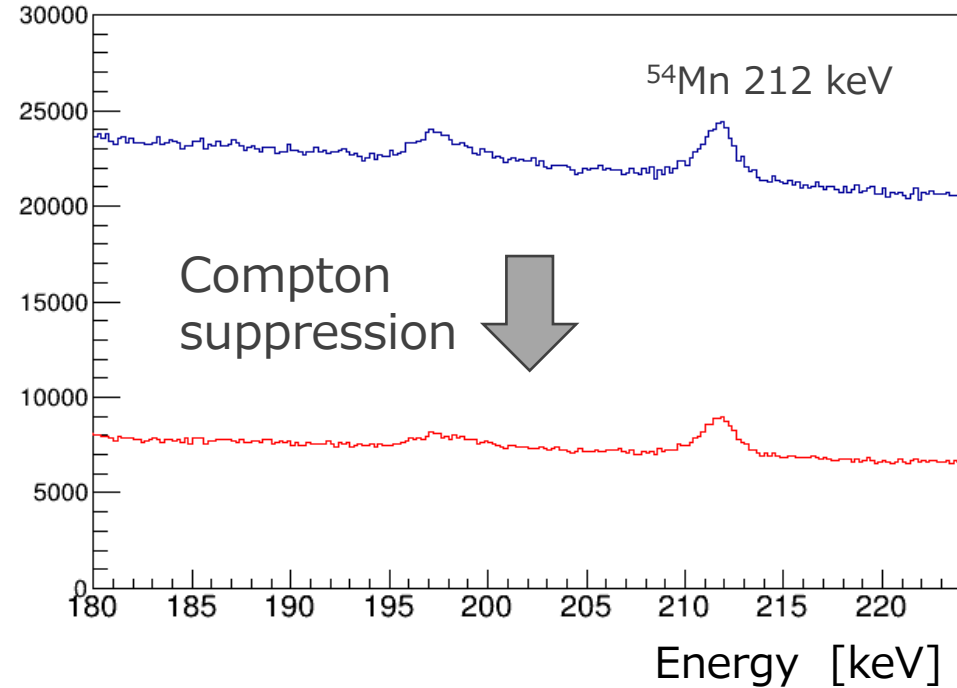
- Photopeak efficiency : 5.4% for 254 keV
- Throughput (live time) : 80%

# Hyperball-X'



## ■ BGO Compton suppressor

Reaction- $\gamma$  coin. spectrum [(K<sup>-</sup>, p) reaction]

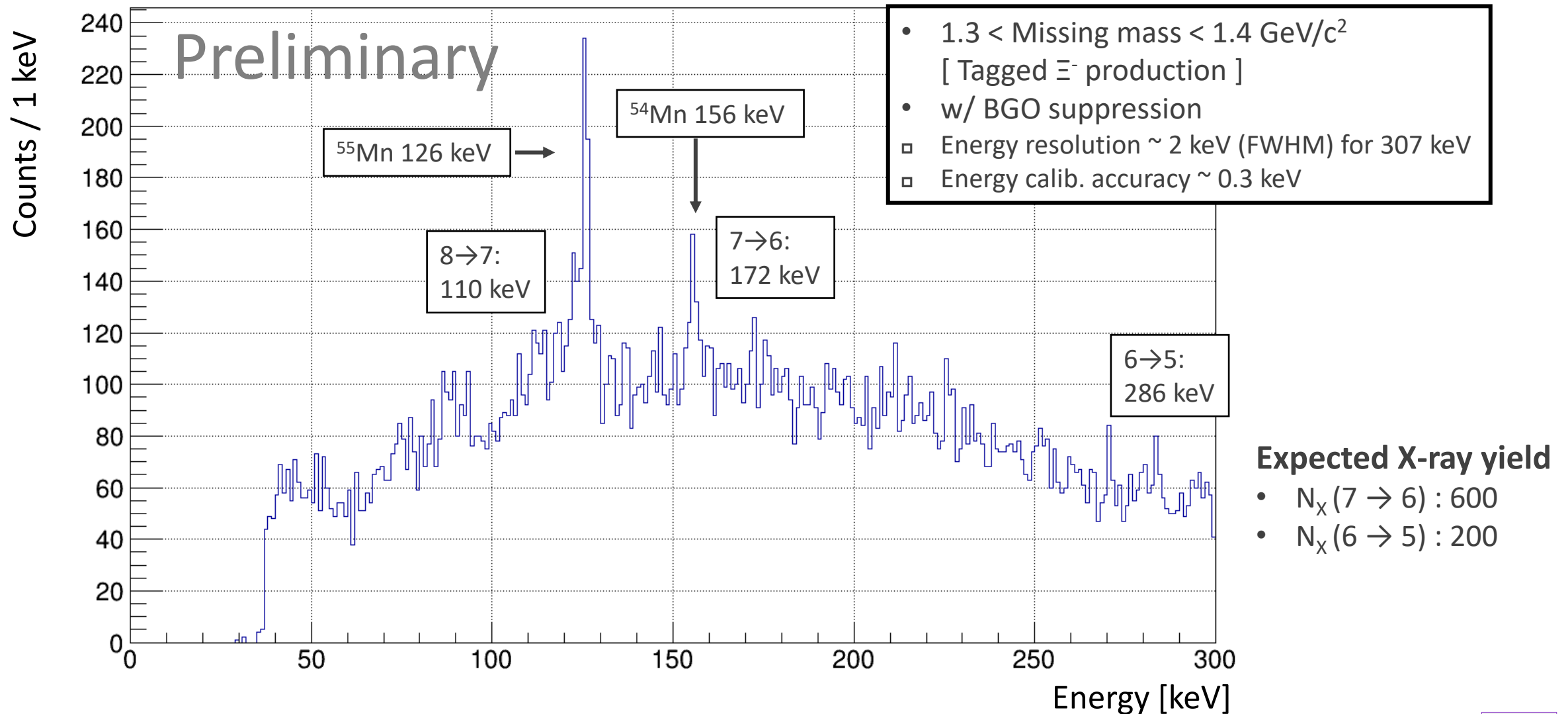


B.G. suppression [200 – 300 keV]: 69%

Over kill ratio [212 keV]: 27%

**Hyperball-X' system worked well**

# X-ray spectrum [ ( $K^-$ , $K^+$ ) reaction ]



In the current analysis, no clear X-ray peak has been observed.

**For more background reduction, analysis to select the events with high stopping probability of  $\Xi^-$ .**

# Selecting $\Xi^-$ with high stopping probability in the target

Estimating stopping probability using Geant4 simulation

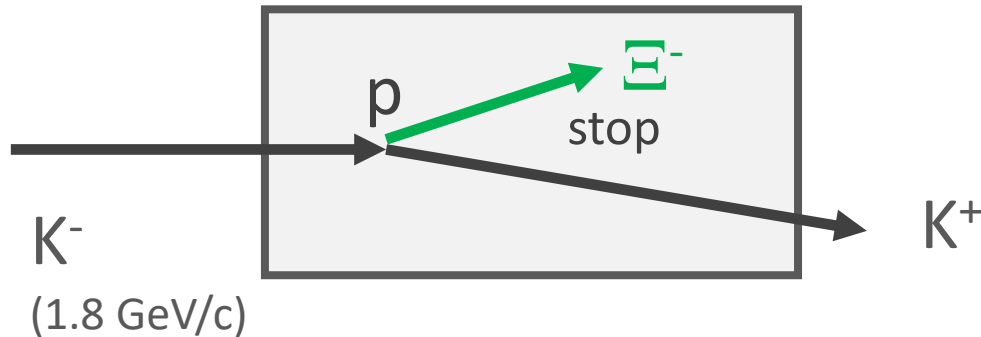
## Missing momentum

$$\vec{p}_X = \vec{p}_{K^-} + \vec{p}_p - \vec{p}_{K^+}$$

$\vec{p}_p$ : Fermi motion of proton

- For  $\vec{p}_{K^-}$ ,  $\vec{p}_{K^+}$  and vertex point, obtained data is used
- Z position of vertex and missing momentum have uncertainties due to vertex resolution ( $\sigma_z \sim 20$  mm) and Fermi motion (0 – 0.3 GeV/c)

Fe target (X)60 x (Y)14 x (Z)30 mm<sup>3</sup>



Simulating many times under different assumption of the generation point and the Fermi motion for each event

$$P_{\Xi stop} = \frac{\# \text{ of } \Xi \text{ stop event}}{\# \text{ of simulation}}$$

# Summary

- $\Xi^-$  atomic X-ray spectroscopy → Information on  $\Xi$ A optical potential
- $\Xi^-$ -Fe atomic X-ray spectroscopy [J-PARC E03]
  - 1<sup>st</sup> phase data taking was finished [2020.12 ~ 2021.4]
  - Output
    - (7I → 6H) → world first measurement of X ray from  $\Xi^-$  atom
    - (6H → 5G) → finite shift & width (if  $\Gamma < 1$  keV)
    - Absorption strength from  $N_x$  (6H → 5G) /  $N_x$  (7I → 6H)
- Spectrometers and Ge detectors worked well
- In the current analysis, no clear X-ray peak has been observed
  - Select the events with high stopping probability of  $\Xi^-$  for background reduction