

Precision spectroscopy of kaonic helium x rays

H. Tatsuno¹, G. Beer², H. Bhang³, M. Cargnelli⁴, J. Chiba⁵, S. Choi³, C. Curceanu⁶,
Y. Fukuda⁷, T. Hanaki⁵, R. S. Hayano¹, M. Iio⁸, T. Ishikawa¹, S. Ishimoto⁹,
T. Ishiwatari⁴, K. Itahashi⁸, M. Iwai⁹, M. Iwasaki^{7,8}, B. Juhász⁴, P. Kienle^{4,10}, J. Marton⁴,
Y. Matsuda⁸, H. Ohnishi⁸, S. Okada⁸, H. Ota⁸, M. Sato⁷, P. Schmid⁴, S. Suzuki⁹,
T. Suzuki⁸, D. Tomono⁸, E. Widmann⁴, T. Yamazaki^{1,8}, H. Yim³, J. Zmeskal⁴
(KEK-PS E570 collaboration)

¹ Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Japan

² Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Canada

³ Department of Physics, Seoul National University, Korea

⁴ Stefan Meyer Institut für subatomare Physik, Austria

⁵ Department of Physics, Tokyo University of Science, Japan

⁶ Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell' INFN, Italy

⁷ Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

⁸ Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science, RIKEN, Japan

⁹ IPNS, KEK (High Energy Accelerator Research Organization), Japan

¹⁰ Physik Department, Technische Universität München, Germany

To study the low-energy \bar{K} -nucleus strong interaction, we have measured the Balmer-series x rays of kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ atoms using novel large-area silicon drift detectors at KEK (KEK-PS E570). The strong-interaction shift of the $2p$ -state was deduced as $2 \pm 2(\text{stat}) \pm 2(\text{syst})$ eV from three transition energies [1], and a width narrower than that of past experiments was observed. These results are consistent with optical-model calculations [2,3], thus eliminating a long-standing discrepancy between theory and experiment.

In this contribution, we will report on details of the analysis and the latest results obtained.

[1] S. Okada *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B653, 387 (2007)

[2] C.J. Batty, Nucl. Phys. A508, 89 (1990)

[3] S. Hirenzaki *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 61, 055205 (2000)

E-mail: tatsuno@nucl.phys.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp