

Spectroscopy of η' -nucleus bound states at GSI-SIS

Hiroyuki FUJIOKA (Kyoto Univ.)
for the η -PRiME collaboration

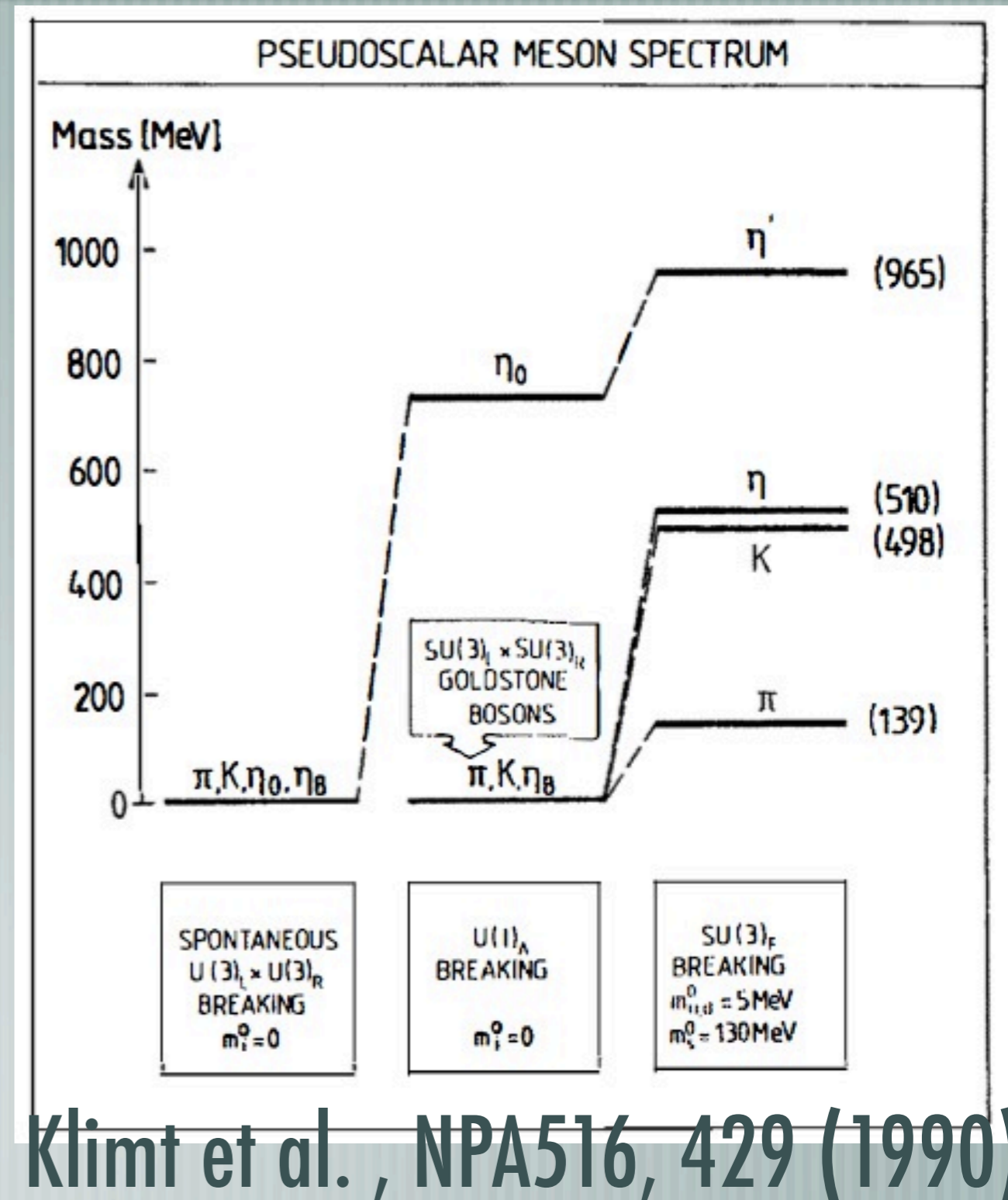
η' meson

— peculiarly large mass (958 MeV) because of $U_A(1)$ anomaly in QCD

— Anomaly effect is related to quark condensate

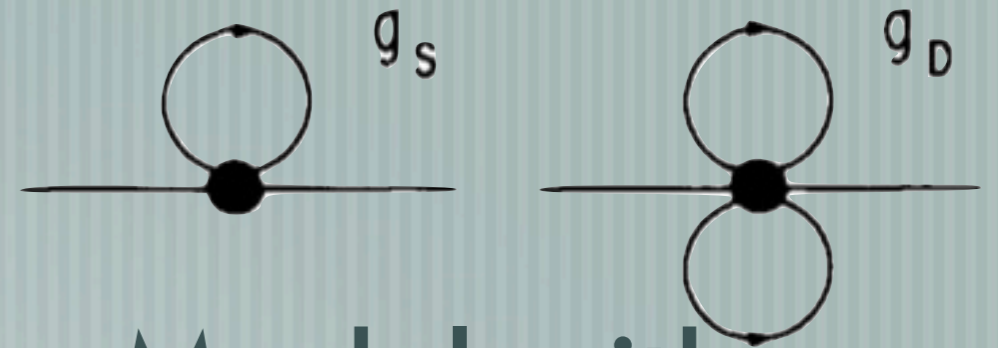
— Jido, Nagahiro, and Hirenzaki, PRC85, 032201(R) (2012)

— Lee and Hatsuda, PRD 54, 1871 (1996)

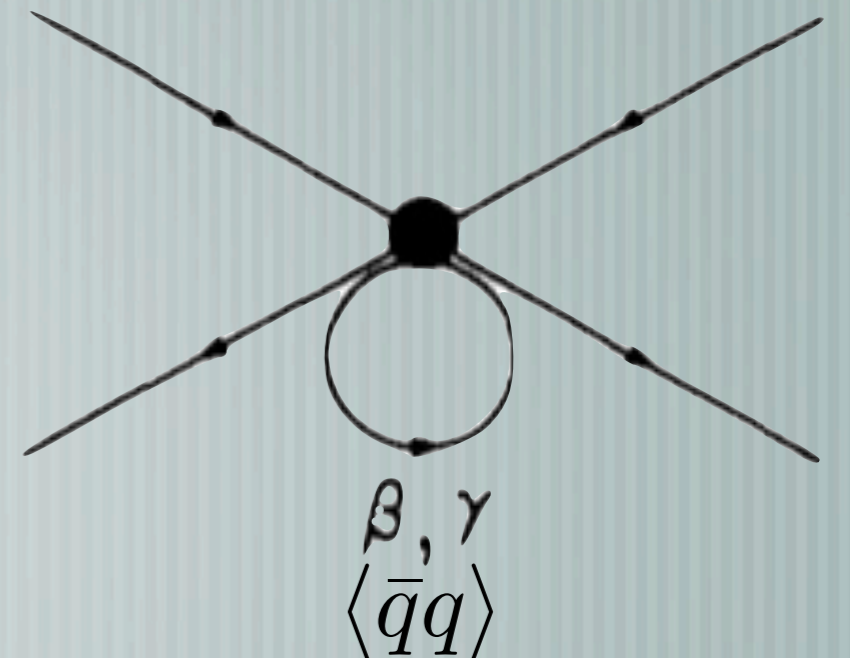


in-medium η' mass

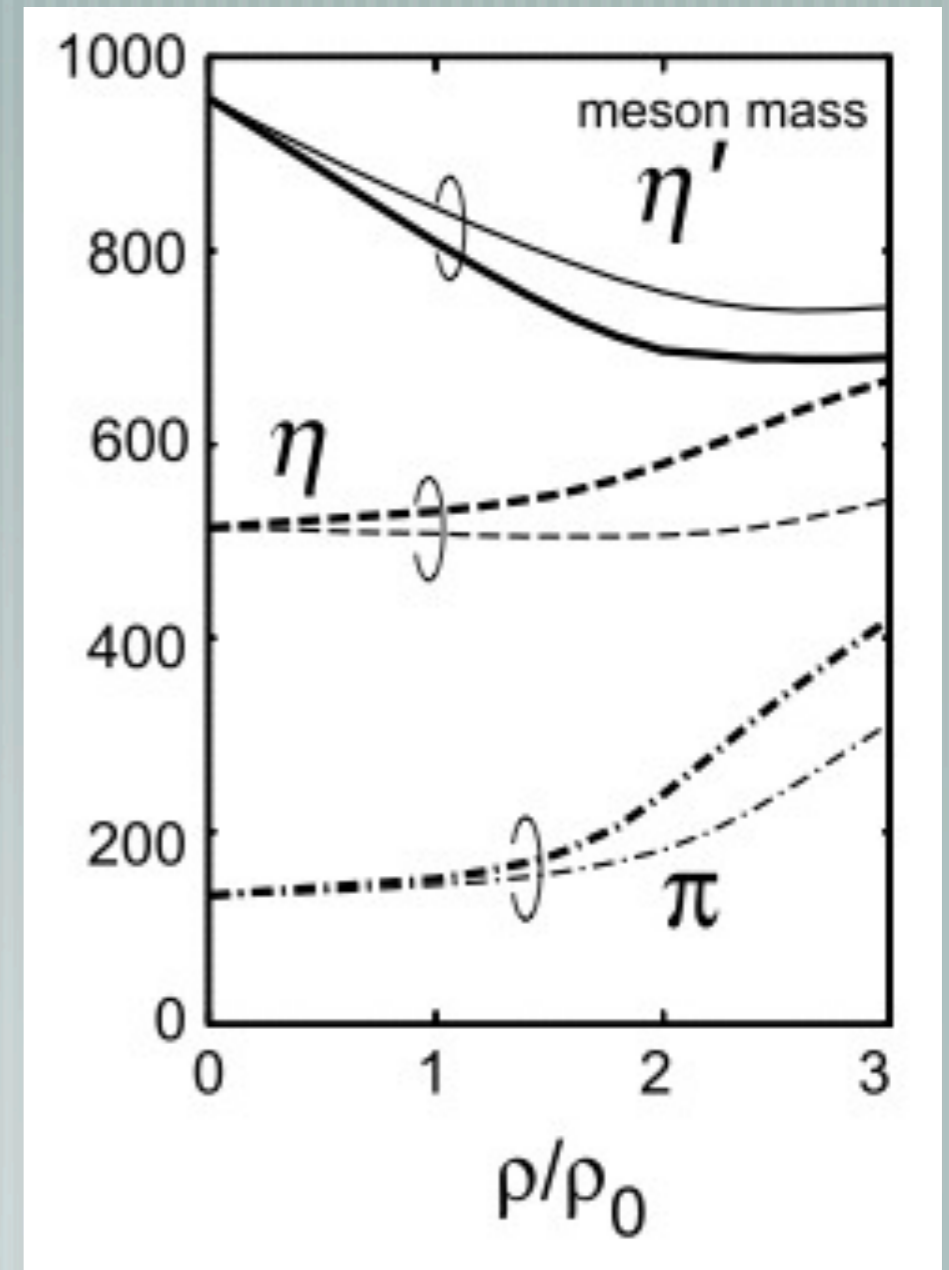
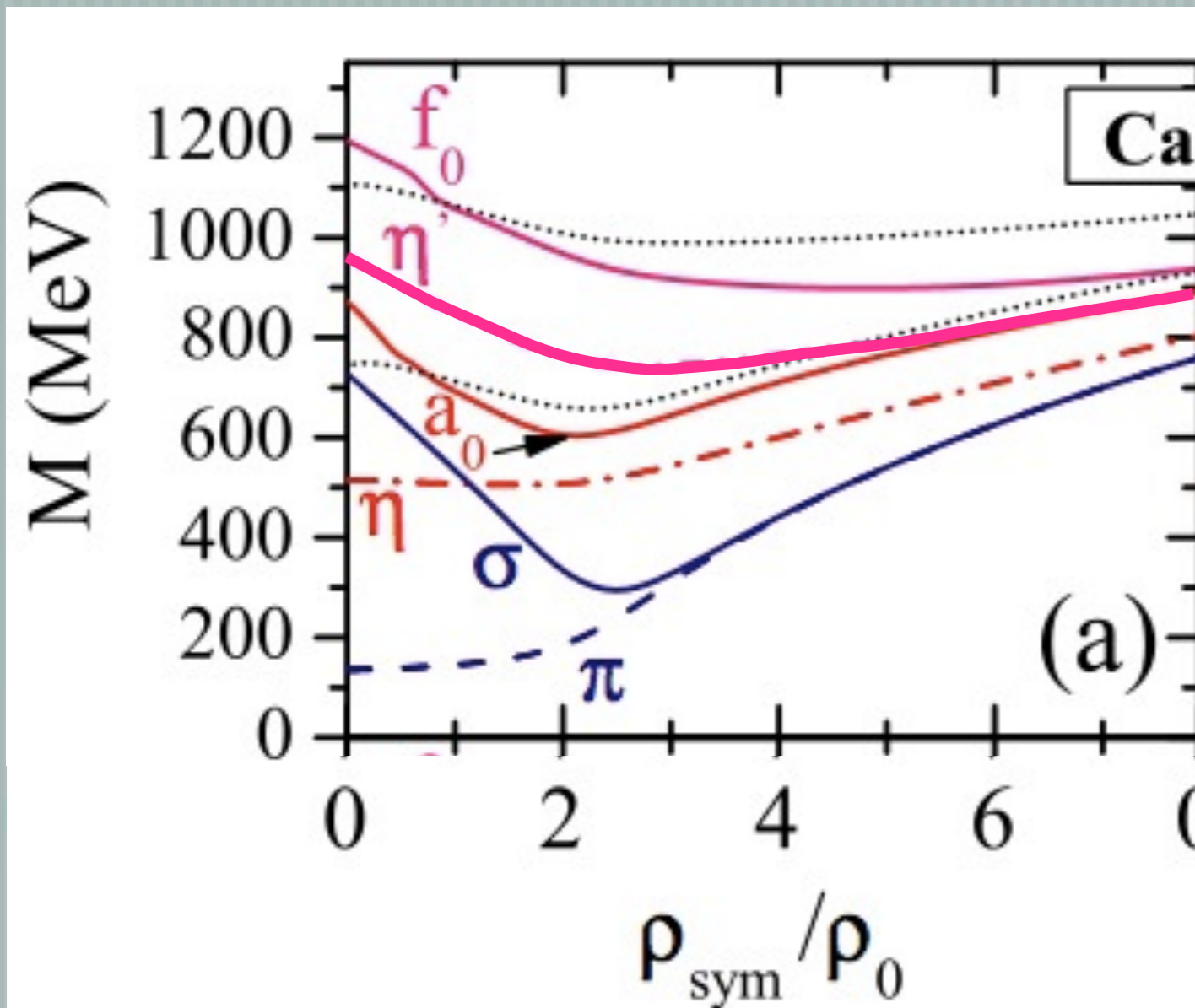
— [calculated by
the Nambu–Jona-Lasinio Model with
the Kobayashi–Maskawa–'t Hooft term



— [The effect of KMT term is
related to the strength of
the quark condensate.



in-medium η' mass



Costa et al., PRD 71, 116002 (2005)₄

Nagahiro et al., PRC 74, 045203 (2006)

η' -nucleus interaction

- Hirenzaki's talk on Thursday
- Jido's poster on Saturday

— [in-medium mass reduction ($15\% @ \rho_0$)

→ attractive interaction
between η' and nucleus

— [η' -nucleus bound state?

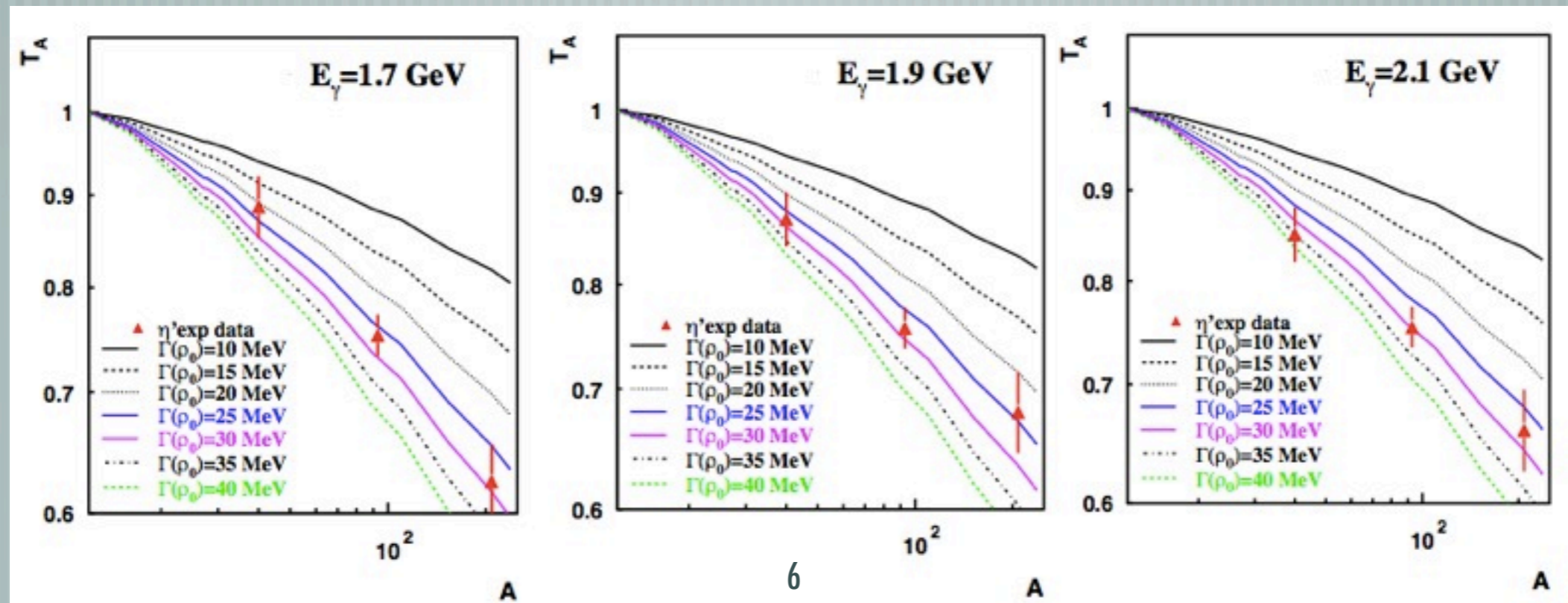
Decay width

Nanova et al., PLB 710, 600 (2012) → Nanova's talk on Monday

Narrow decay width (<25 MeV)

indicated by CBELSA/TAPS

transparency ratio: $T_A = \frac{\sigma(\gamma A \rightarrow \eta' X)}{A \cdot \sigma(\gamma N \rightarrow \eta' X)}$





Experiment at GSI-SIS

Itahashi et al., arXiv:1203.6720 [nucl-ex]
(submitted to Prog. Theor. Phys.)

PRIME Collaboration

RIKEN: K. Itahashi (spokesperson), H. Oota

Kyoto U.: H. Fujioka (co-spokesperson)

GSI: H. Geissel, H. Weick

U. Gießen: V. Metag, M. Nanova

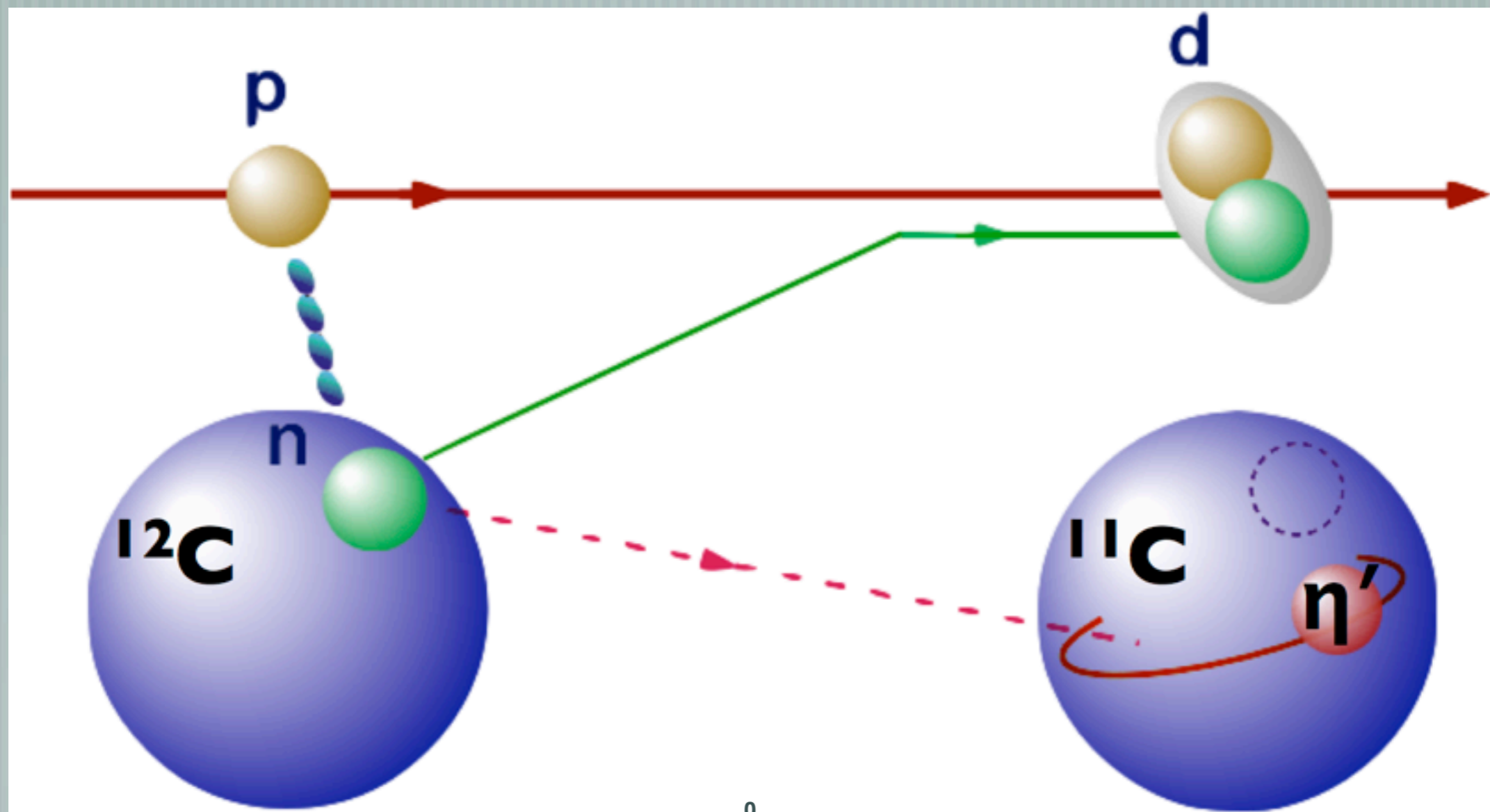
U. Tokyo: R.S. Hayano, S. Itoh, T. Nishi, K. Okochi,
T. Suzuki, Y.K. Tanaka

Nara Women's U.: S. Hirenzaki, H. Nagahiro

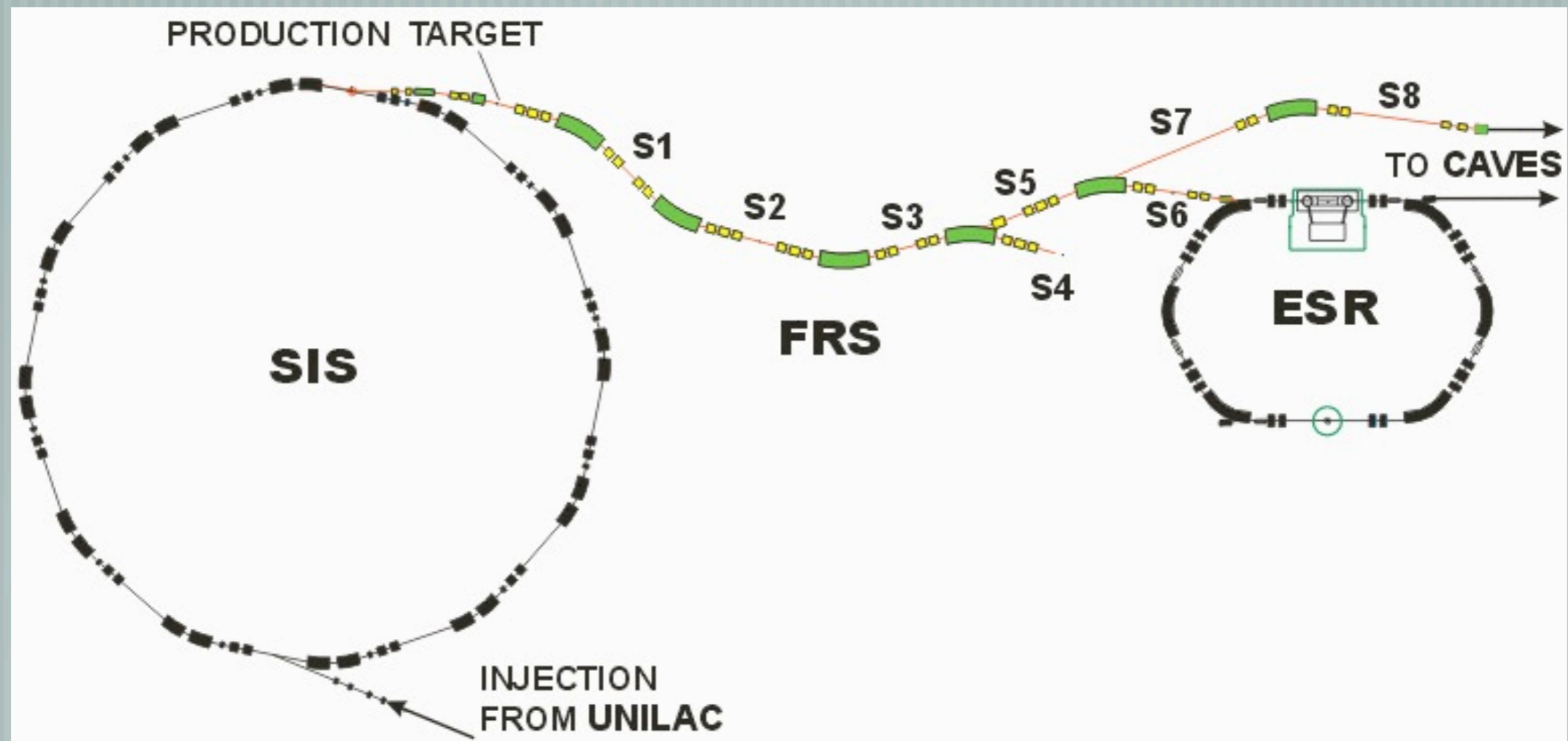
YITP, Kyoto U.: D. Jido

SMI: K. Suzuki

(p,d) reaction



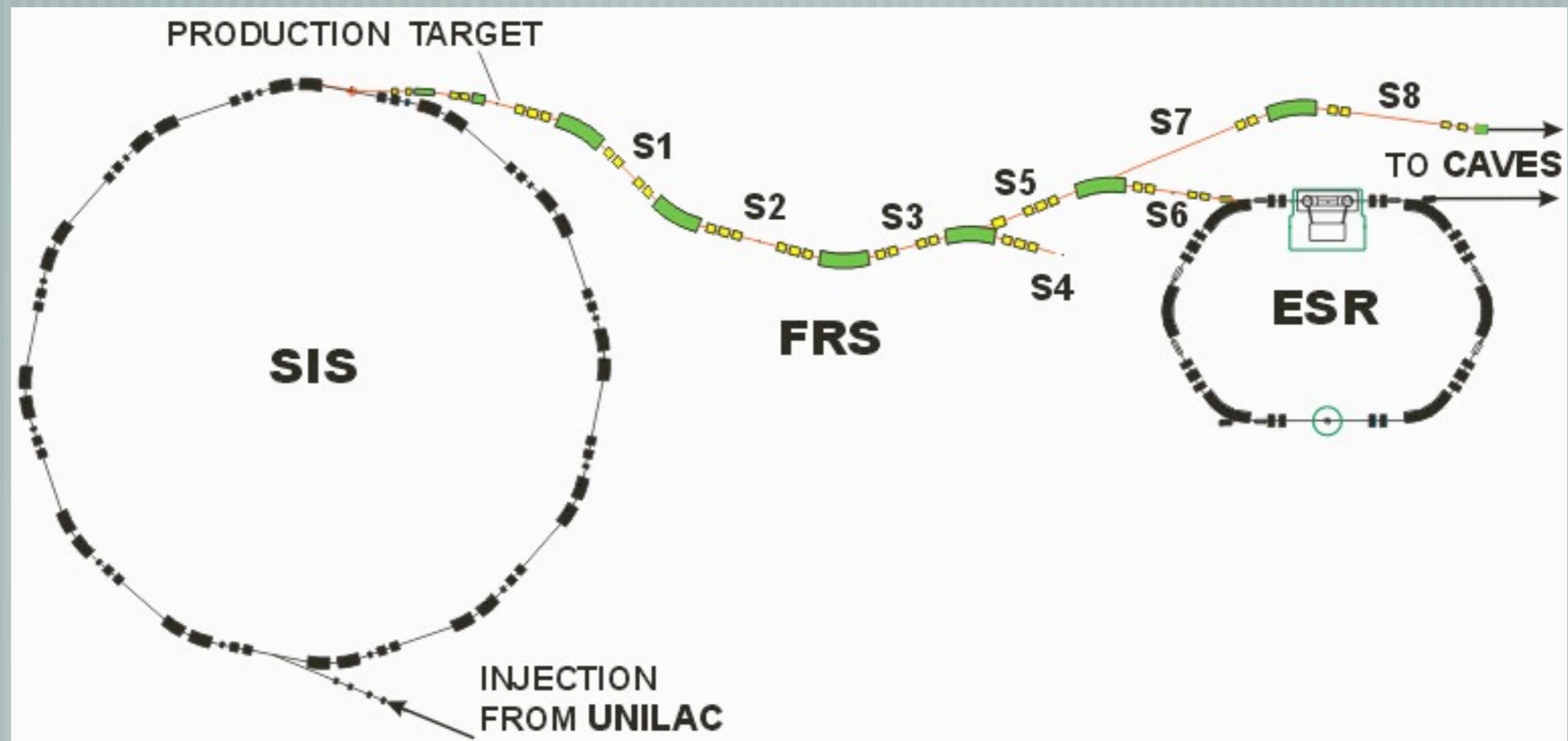
(p,d) reaction



(p,d) reaction

intense proton beam
(2.5 GeV, $\sim 10^{10}$ Hz)

deuteron analyzed by
FRS (FRagment Separator)



Cross section

— [Elementary process: $pn \rightarrow d\eta'$

— NO DATA!

— Estimated with η production data as:

$$\frac{\sigma(pn \rightarrow d\eta')}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow pp\eta')} = \frac{\sigma(pn \rightarrow d\eta)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow pp\eta)} \Rightarrow 3\mu\text{b}$$

— Calculation by Grishina et al. $\Rightarrow 3\mu\text{b}$

Grishina et al., PLB475, 9 (2000)

Cross section

Elementary process: $pn \rightarrow d\eta'$

NO DATA!

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)^{(\text{Lab.})} = 30 \mu\text{b}/\text{sr}$$

Estimated with η production data as:

$$\frac{\sigma(pn \rightarrow d\eta')}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow pp\eta')} = \frac{\sigma(pn \rightarrow d\eta)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow pp\eta)} \Rightarrow 3 \mu\text{b}$$

Calculation by Grishina et al. $\Rightarrow 3 \mu\text{b}$

Grishina et al., PLB475, 9 (2000)

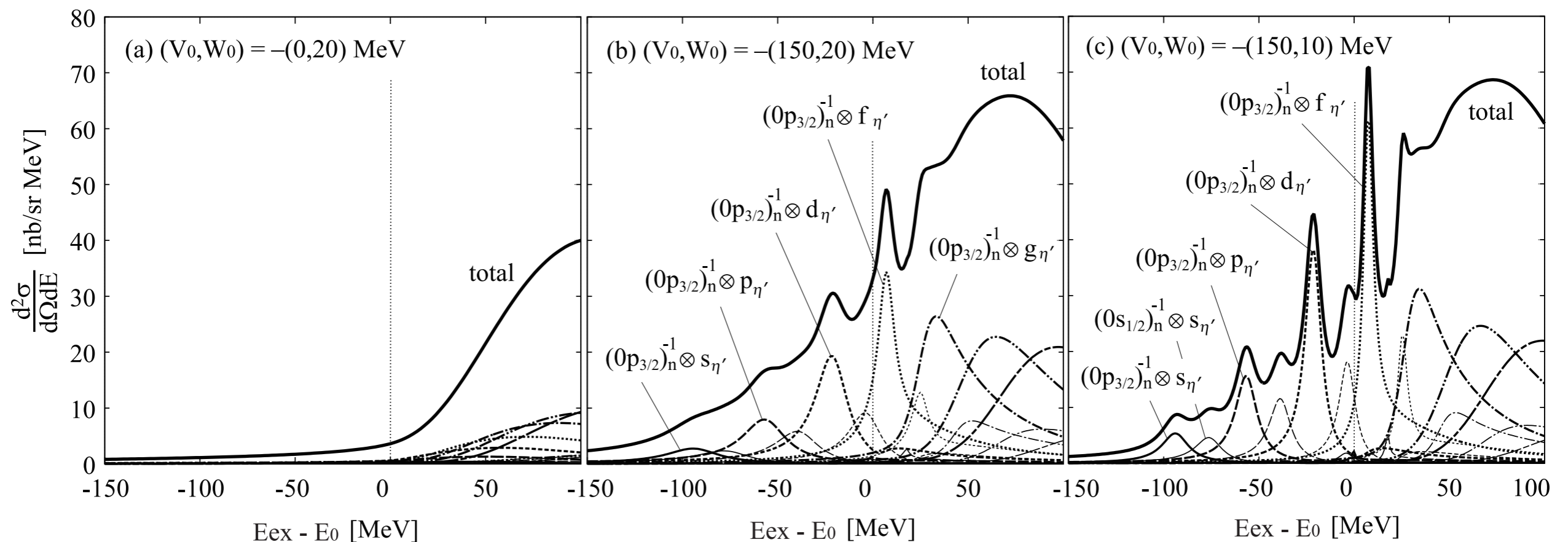
Theoretical spectra

Green's Function Method

$$V_{\eta'} = (V_0 + iW_0) \frac{\rho(r)}{\rho_0}$$

$$V_0 = \Delta m_{\eta'}(\rho_0) = m_{\eta'}(\rho_0) - m_{\eta'}$$

$$\text{decay width} = -2W_0$$



Inclusive measurement



In general:



the **exclusive measurement**, to detect the "decay particles", is adopted.

the **inclusive measurement** is very difficult because of large decay width

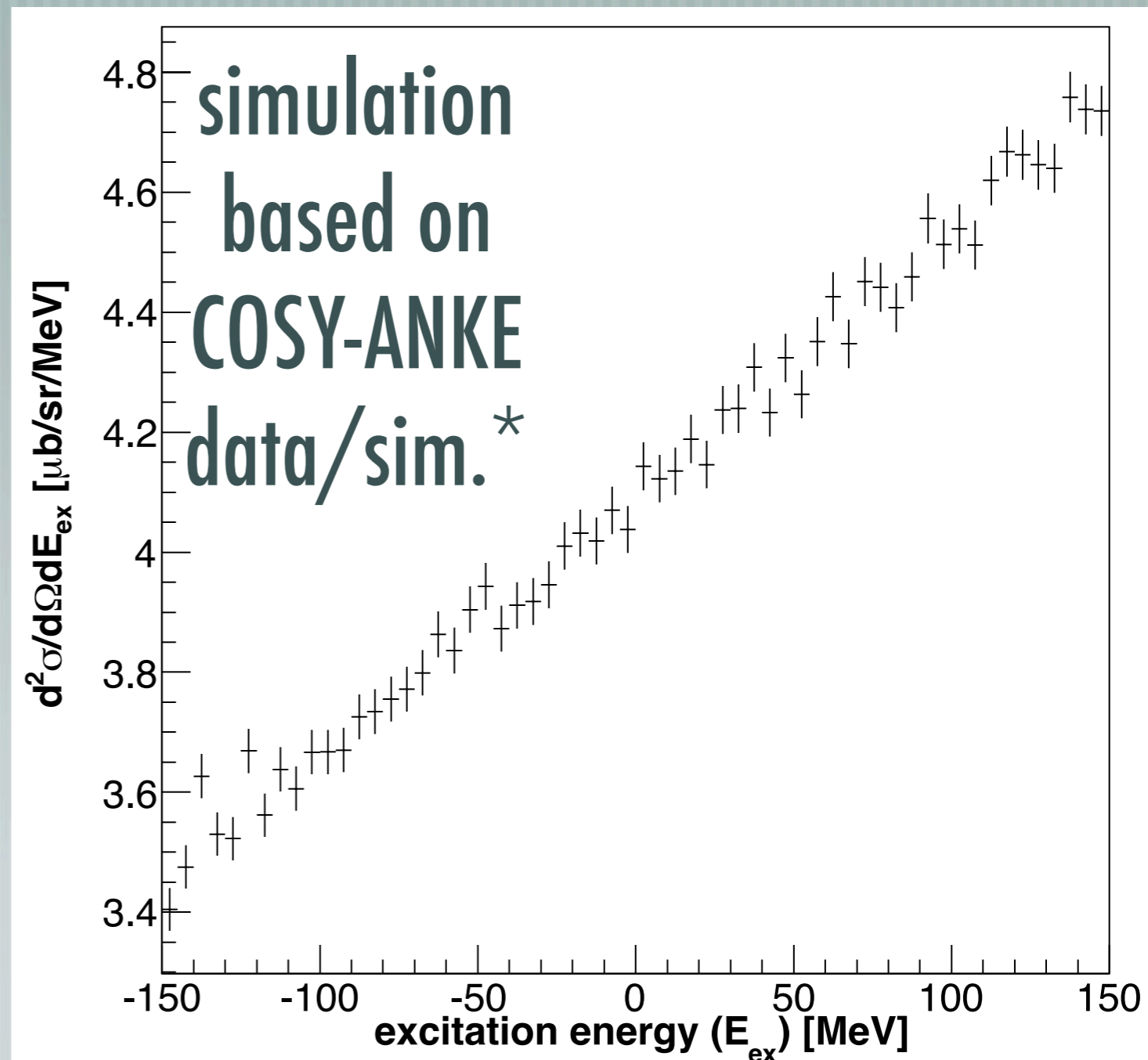
Inclusive measurement @ GSI being proposed,
as η' mesic nuclei may have a narrow width.

Background

quasi-free
 $pN \rightarrow d+n\pi$
($n=2,3,4$)

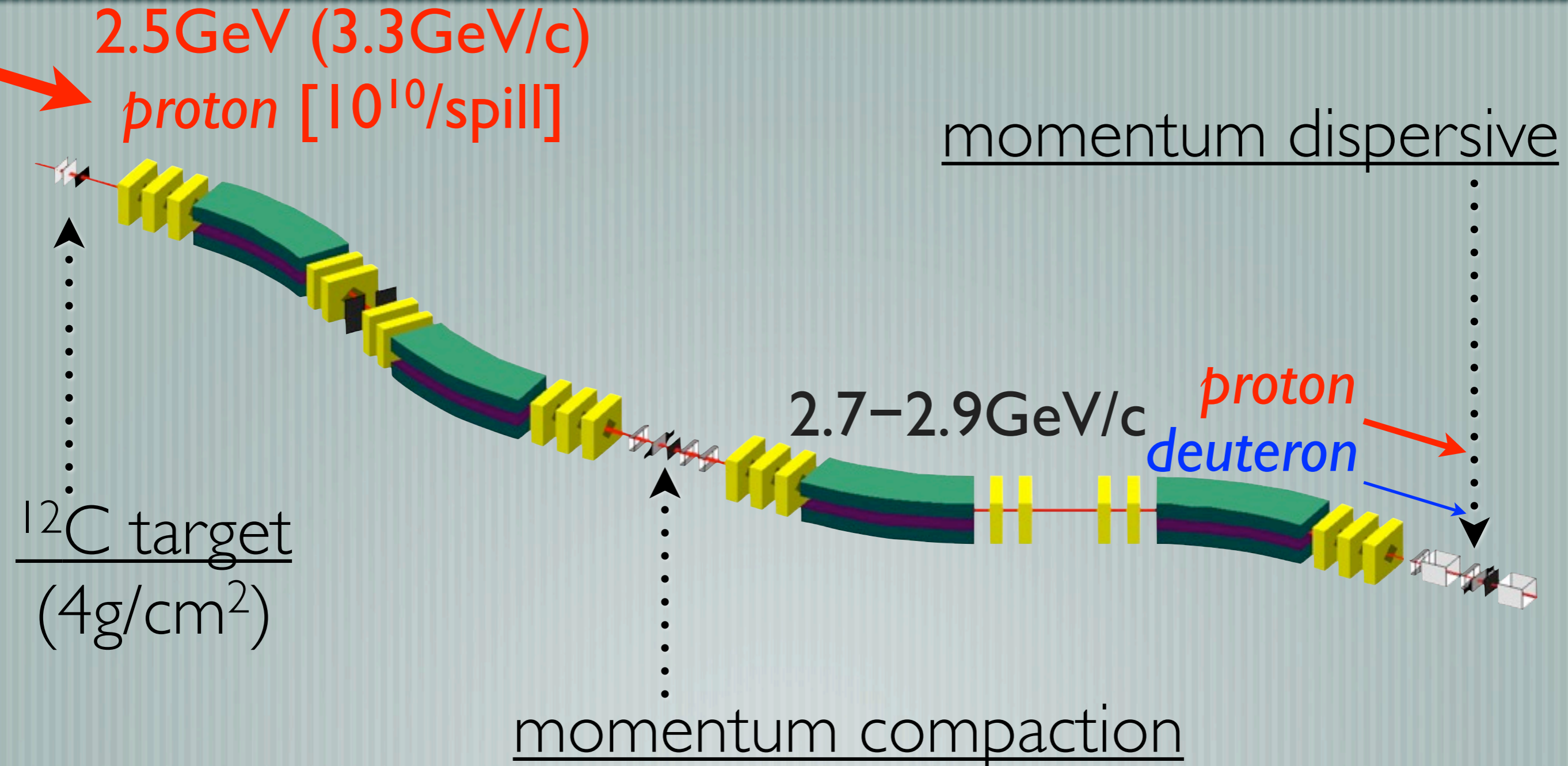
$S/N = O(1/100)$
at most

*Barsov et al., EPJ A21, 521 (2004);
Lehmann, PhD thesis

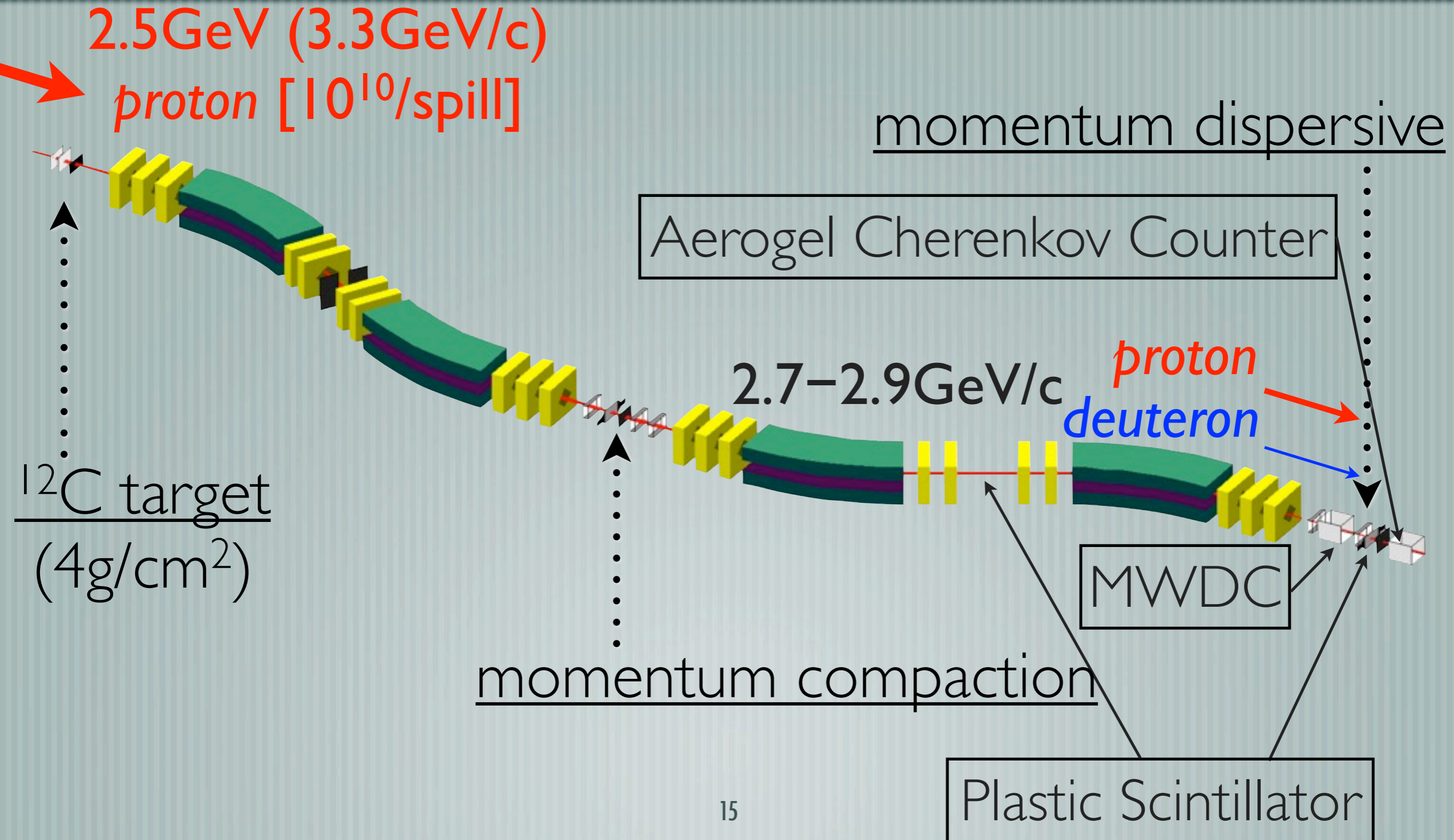


Experimental Setup

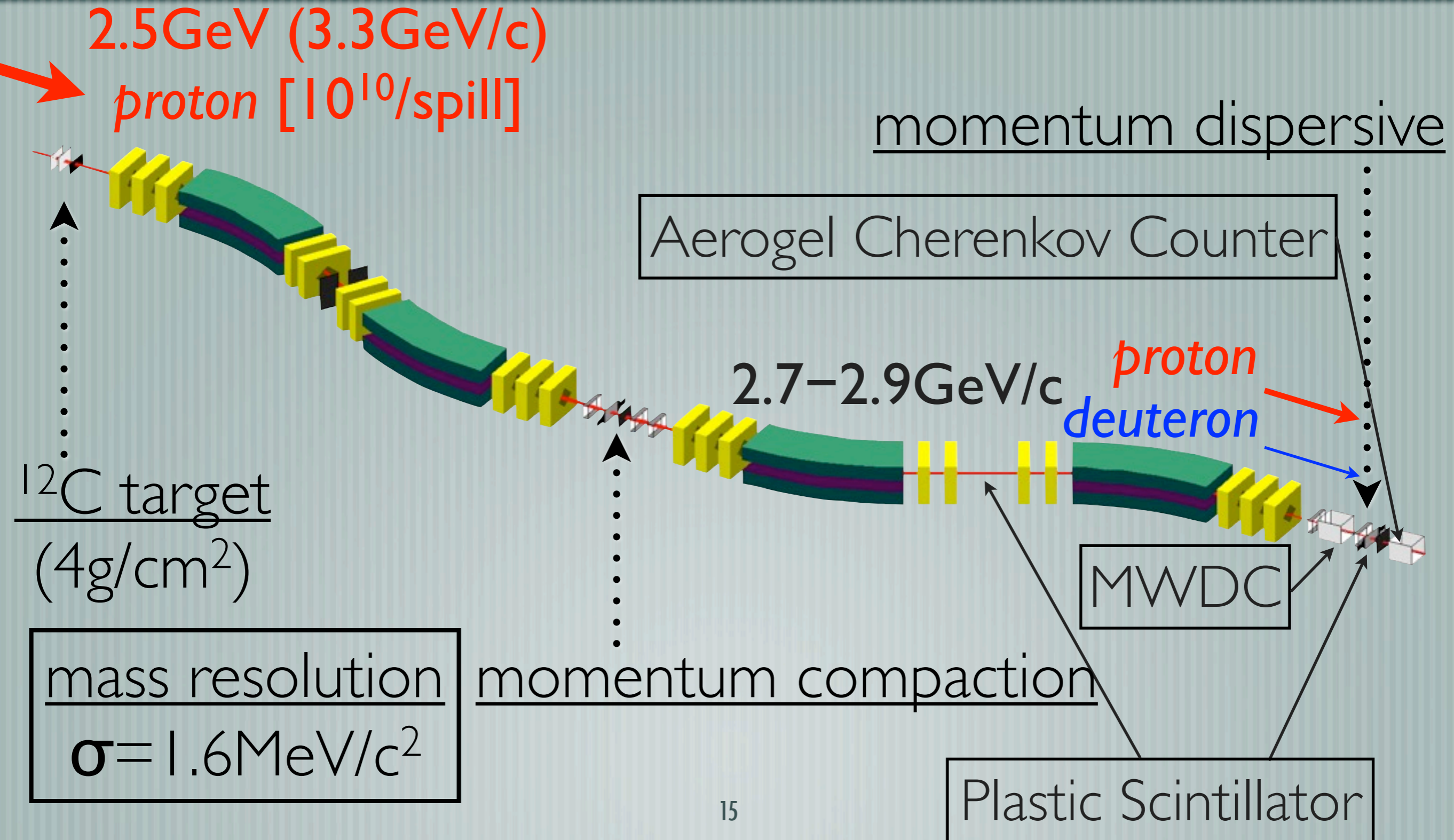
FRS as spectrometer



FRS as spectrometer

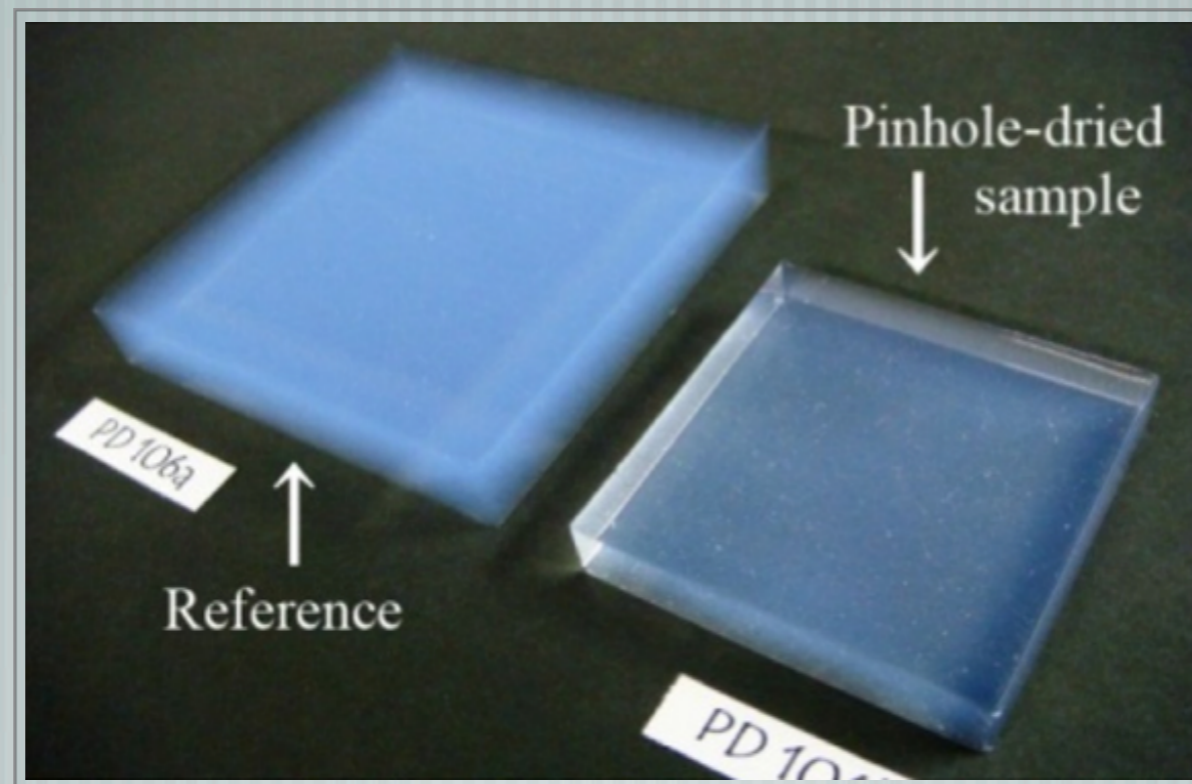


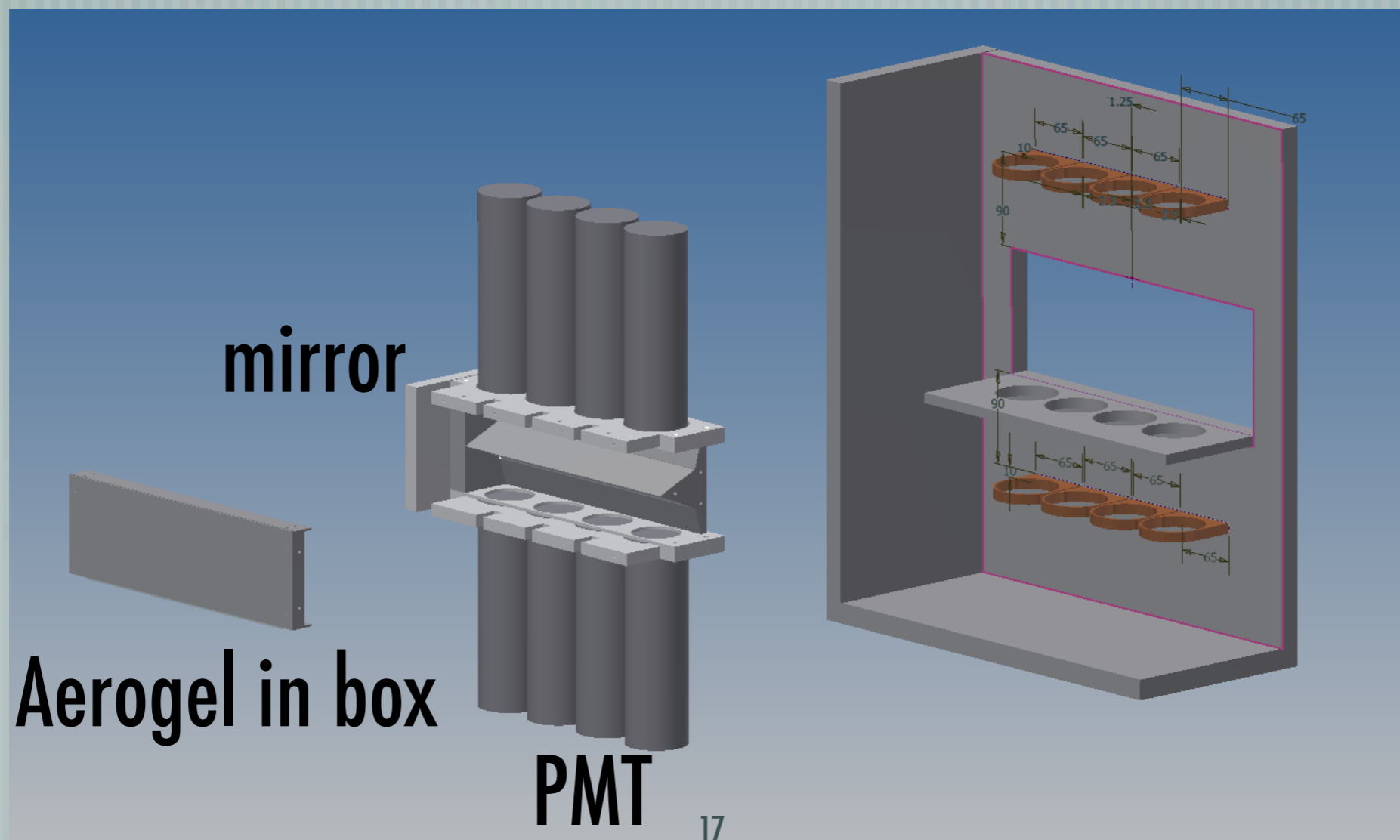
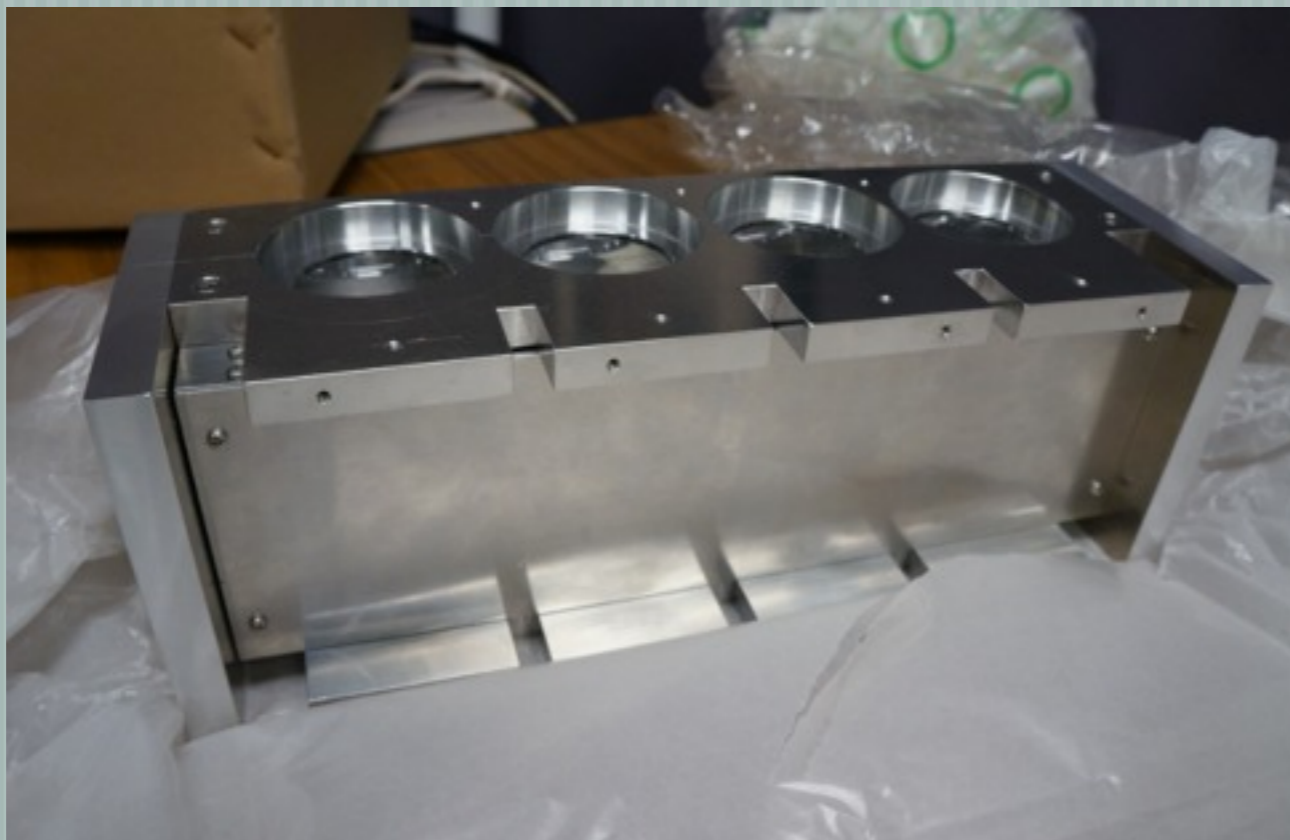
FRS as spectrometer



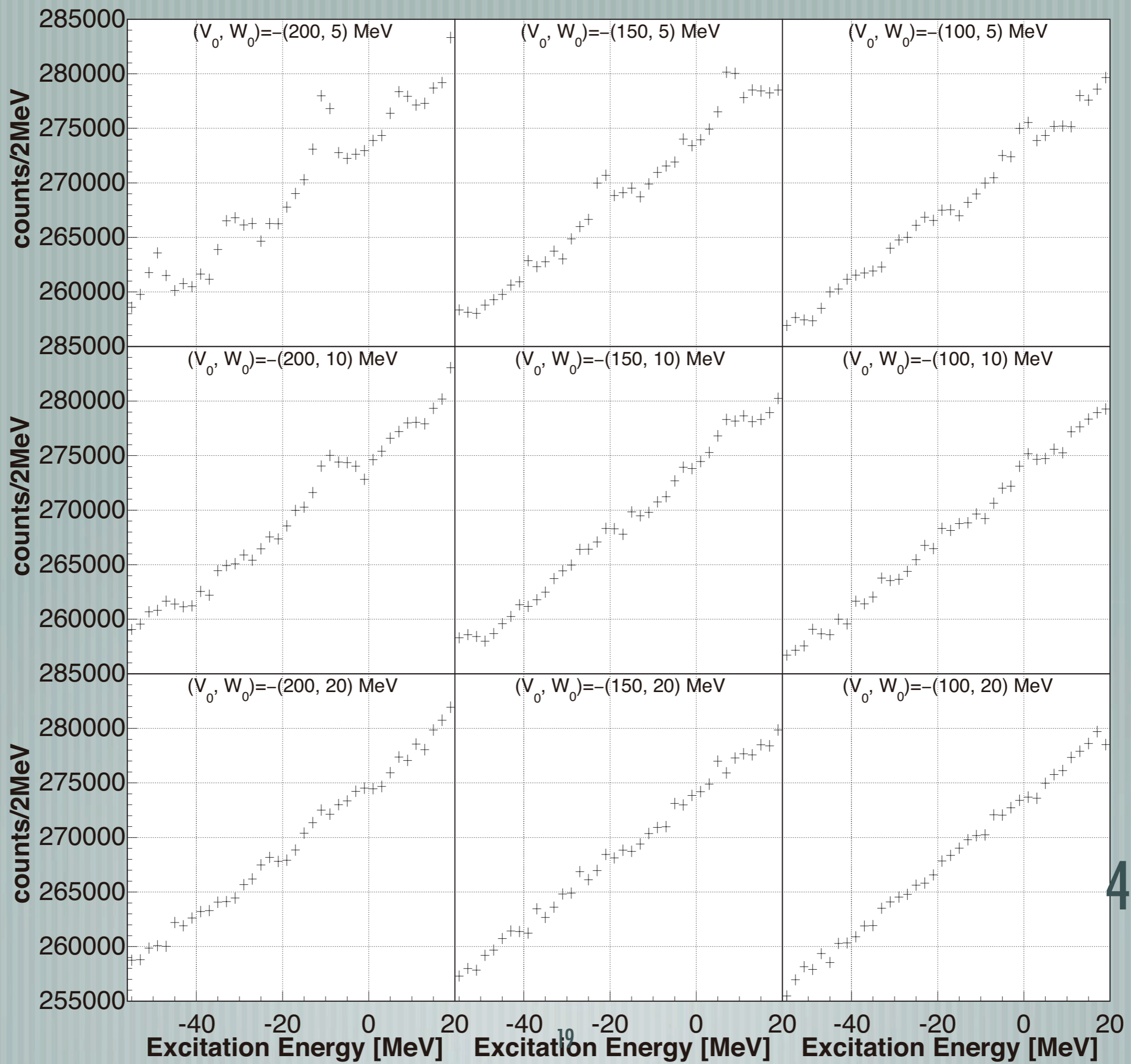
AC for p/d separation

- [aerogel w/ high refractive index ($n=1.18$) developed at Chiba Univ.
- Adachi et al., NIM A639, 222 (2011)

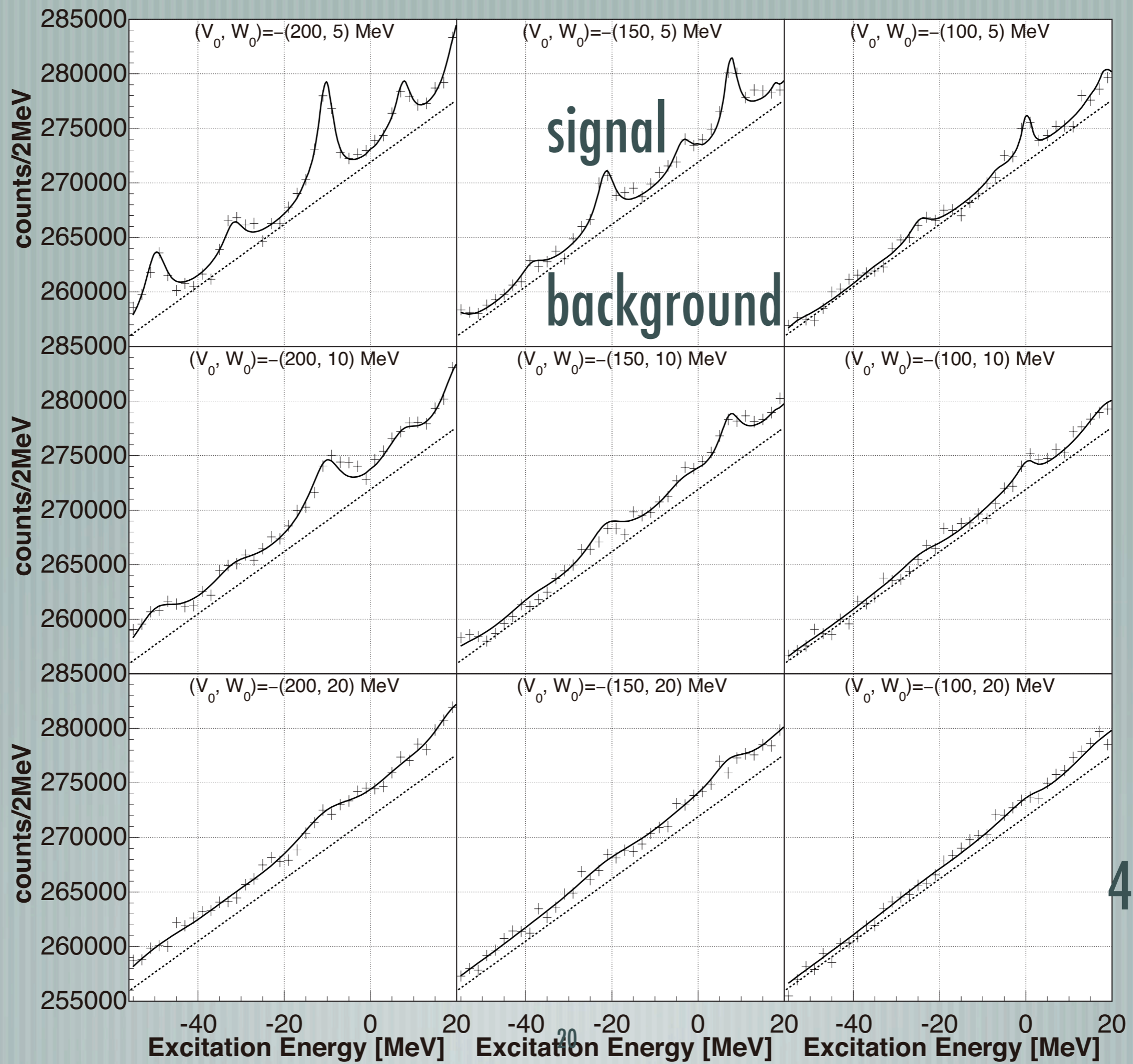




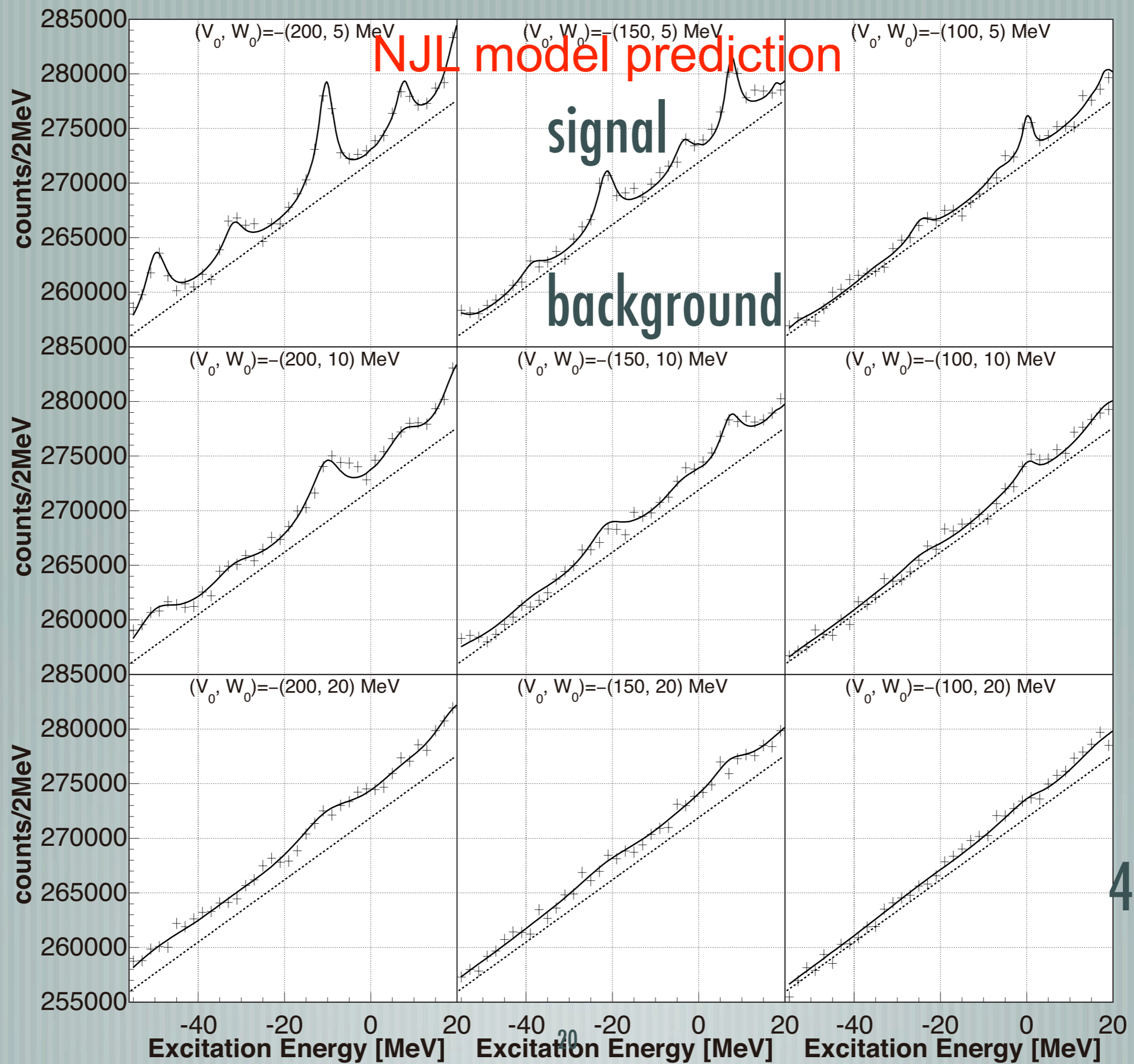
Simulation Result

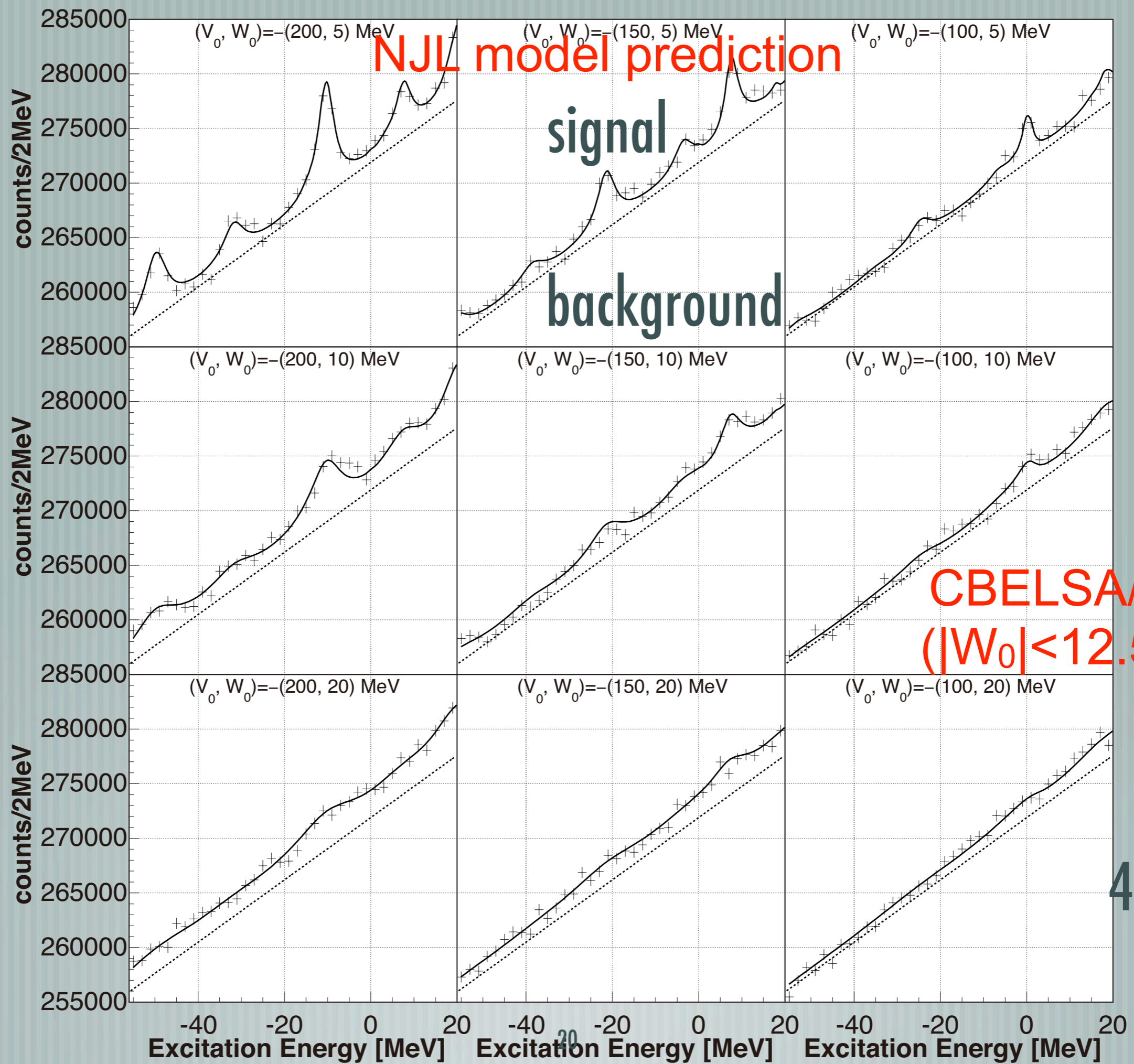


4.5 days
DAQ



4.5 days
DAQ





Why (p,d)?

— [**1. High Statistics**

- intense proton beam on thick target
- BG not from target can be suppressed by the achromatic condition for the first stage of FRS

Why (p,d)?

2. High Resolution

- resolving power of FRS > 2000
- energy loss in thick target predominantly worsens the resolution
- $\sigma = 1.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ much smaller than the expected decay width

Why (p,d)?

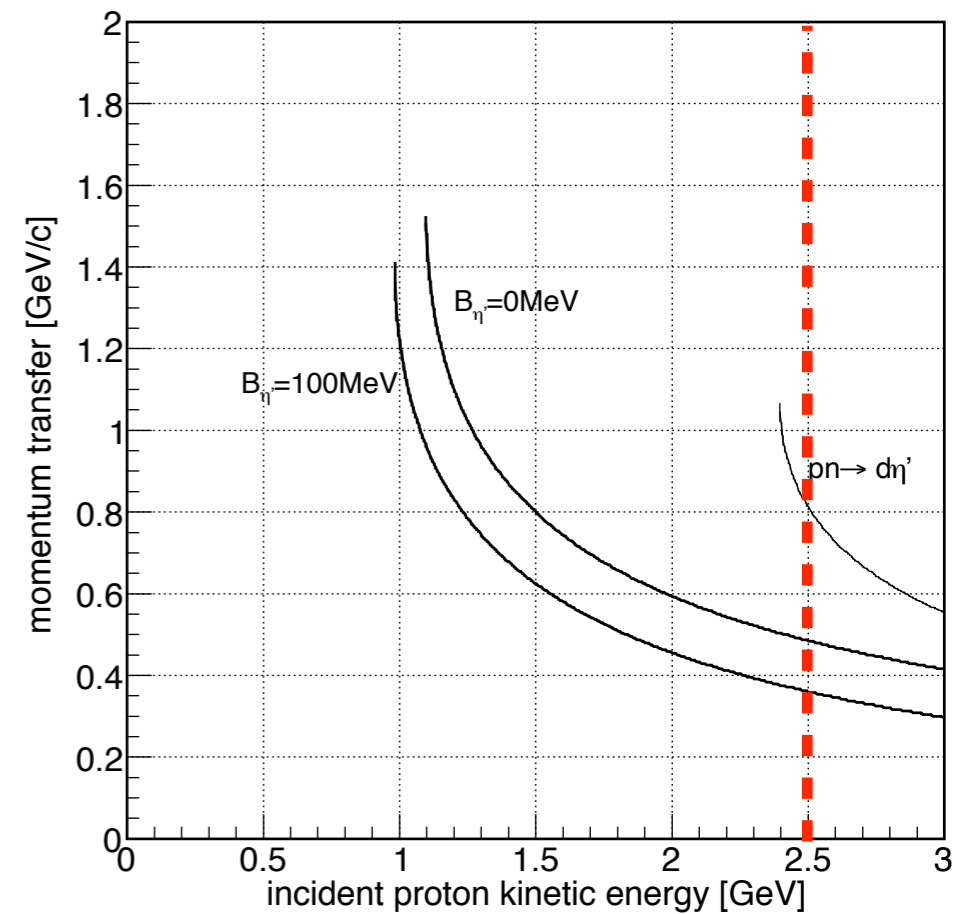
3. Relatively large momentum transfer

— many states populated

— near-threshold peak structure

— different rigidities

between projectile and ejectile



Schedule

— [test beam to be allocated in near future

— FRS optics tuning

— detector commissioning

— background measurement

— [physics run expected in 2013-2014

Present status

- [Detectors

- Aerogel Cherenkov Counter:
under R&D, to be ready in this summer

- other detectors: existing

- [Beam Optics Study : under way

- [DAQ : ready in 2012

Summary

- [$\eta'(958)$ meson-nucleus system
 - can be bound \leftarrow NJL model ($-V_0 = \Delta m = 150 \text{ MeV}$)
 - can be narrow \leftarrow CBELSA/TAPS ($-2W_0 = \Gamma < 25 \text{ MeV}$)
- [Experimental search at GSI-SIS
 - inclusive (p,d) spectroscopy
 - high statistics, high resolution
 - beamtime expected in 2013-2014