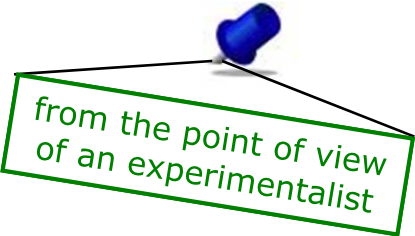


Λ -hypernucleus decay: a discovery tool



from the point of view
of an experimentalist

NUFRA2013

29 September - 6 October, 2013, Kemer (Antalya), Turkey



Alessandro Feliciello
I.N.F.N. - Sezione di Torino

Outline

- ❖ physics **motivations**
 - 1 "a posteriori" (discovery tool)
 - 2 intrinsic
- ❖ experimental **results**:
 - 👉 mesonic decay
 - 👉 (exclusive) non-mesonic decay
 - 👉 $2\mathcal{N}$ induced decay
- ❖ a look to the (next) **future**:



waiting for **J-PARC**

Jefferson Lab

waiting for **J-Lab**



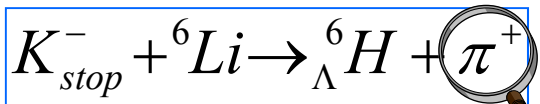
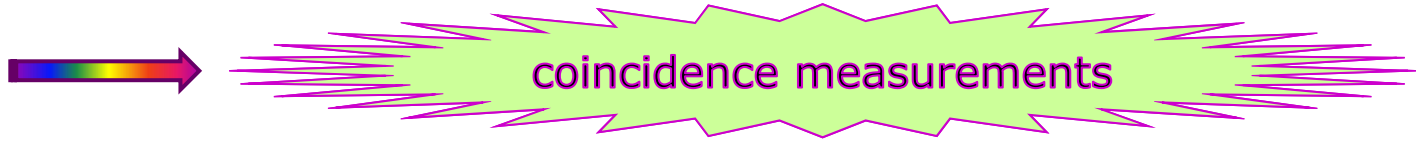
waiting for **MAMI**

see
Y. Fujii's talk
(today)

see
F. Schulz's talk
(today)

The original NRH search strategy

$\mathcal{L}_{int} \approx 1156 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



double C-EX
 $p \sim 252 \text{ MeV}/c$

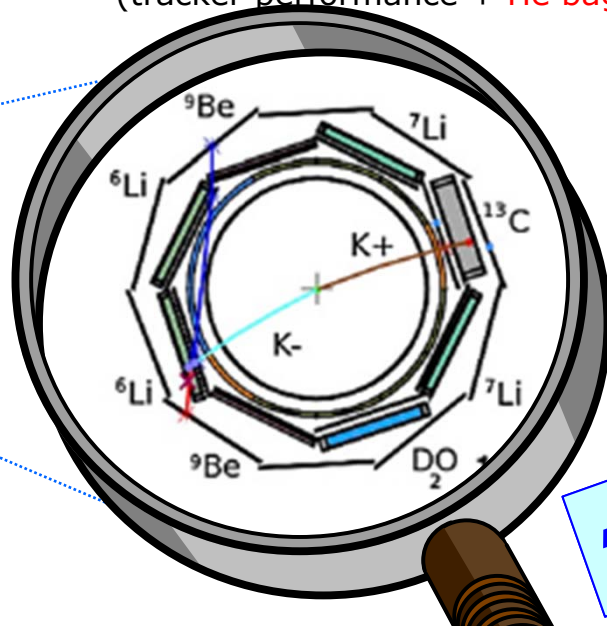
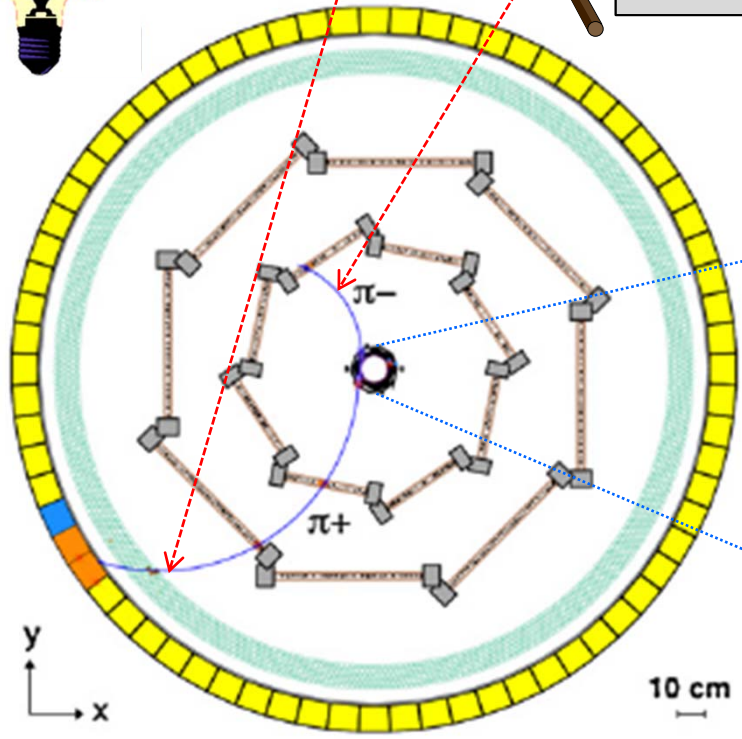


n.m. decay
 $p \sim 134 \text{ MeV}/c$



apparatus capabilities:

- selective trigger (based on fast scintillator detectors)
- precise K^- vertex identification $< 1 \text{ mm}^3$ (PID + spatial resolution + K^- tagging)
- π, K, p, d, \dots separation (OSIM & LMDC dE/dx)
- high momentum resolution
 6‰ FWHM π^- @ 270 MeV/c
 6‰ FWHM π^- @ 110 MeV/c
 (tracker performance + He bag + thin target)



see
A. Sakaguchi's talk
 (Friday)



${}^6H_{\Lambda}$ production rate



background sources

- accidentals: π^+ (250 ÷ 255 MeV/c) and π^- (130 ÷ 137 MeV/c) 0.27 ± 0.27 ev. BGD2
- $K_{stop}^- + {}^6Li \rightarrow \Sigma^+ + \pi^- + {}^4He + n$ 0.16 ± 0.07 ev. BGD1
 ↳ $n + \pi^+$ end point ~190 MeV/c
 end point ~282 MeV/c
- $K_{stop}^- + {}^6Li \rightarrow {}^4H_{\Lambda} + n + n + \pi^+$ negligible
 ↳ ${}^4He + \pi^-$ end point ~252 MeV/c
 p(π^-) = 133 MeV/c

production rate

- total background on 6Li : BGD1 + BGD2 = 0.43 ± 0.28 ev.
- Poisson statistics: 3 events DO NOT belong to pure background @ C.L. = 99%

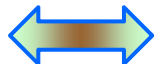
$$R * BR(\pi^-) = (3 - BGD1 - BGD2) / [\epsilon(\pi^-)\epsilon(\pi^+)(n. K_{stop}^- \text{ on } {}^6Li)]$$

$$BR(\pi^-)_{\Lambda} {}^4H = 0.49$$

$$R * BR(\pi^-) = (2.9 \pm 2.0) 10^{-6} / K_{stop}^-$$

H. Tamura *et al.*, PRC 40 (1989) R479

$$R = (5.9 \pm 4.0) 10^{-6} / K_{stop}^-$$



$$(2.5 \pm 0.5^{+0.4}_{-0.1}) \cdot 10^{-5} / K_{stop}^-$$



FINUDA Coll. and A. Gal, PRL 108 (2012) 042501

M. Agnello *et al.*, PLB 640 (2006) 145

Kinematics and binding energy



T_{tot} (MeV)	p_{π^+} (MeV/c)	p_{π^-} (MeV/c)	$M(\Lambda^6H)$ prod. (MeV)	$M(\Lambda^6H)$ decay (MeV)	$M(\Lambda^6H)$ mean (MeV)	$\Delta M(\Lambda^6H)$ (MeV)
202.6 ± 1.3	251.3 ± 1.1	135.1 ± 1.2	5802.33 ± 0.96	5801.41 ± 0.84	5801.87 ± 0.96	0.92 ± 1.28
202.7 ± 1.3	250.1 ± 1.1	136.9 ± 1.2	5803.45 ± 0.96	5802.73 ± 0.84	5803.09 ± 0.96	0.72 ± 1.28
202.1 ± 1.3	253.8 ± 1.1	131.2 ± 1.2	5799.97 ± 0.96	5798.66 ± 0.84	5799.32 ± 0.96	1.31 ± 1.28

$(N + Y) / Z(\Lambda^6H) = 5 \gg N / Z(^8He) = 3$

formation mass values systematically higher than the ones from decay

(0.98 ± 0.74) MeV

excited states production

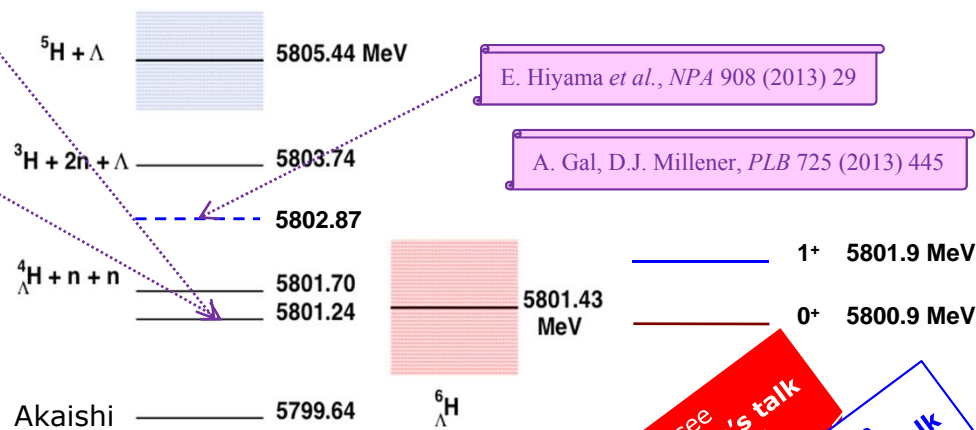
theoretical predictions

$B_\Lambda = 4.2$ MeV R.H. Dalitz and R. Levi Setti, *NC* 30 (1963) 489

$B_\Lambda = 4.2$ MeV L. Majling, *NPA* 585 (1995) 211c

$\bar{M} = (5801.4 \pm 1.1)$ MeV

B_{Λ^6He} 2.39 Δ	B_{Λ^6He} 3.12 Δ	B_{Λ^6He} 4.18 Δ 0.17 xxx	B_{Λ^6He} 5.23 Δ 2.92 halo	B_{Λ^6He} 7.16 Δ 1.49 xxx	B_{Λ^6He} (8.5) Δ 3.9 halo
B_{Λ^3H} 0.13 Δ	B_{Λ^4H} 2.04 Δ	B_{Λ^5H} (3.1) Δ -1.8 xxx	B_{Λ^6H} (4.2) Δ -5 xxx	B_{Λ^7H} (5.2) Δ 0.4 xxx	



$B_\Lambda = (4.0 \pm 1.1)$ MeV ($^5H + \Lambda$)

~~$B_\Lambda = 5.8$ MeV ($^5H + \Lambda$)
 ΔNN force $\equiv 1.4$ MeV~~

see E. Hiyama's talk (Tuesday)
see A. Gal's talk (Friday)

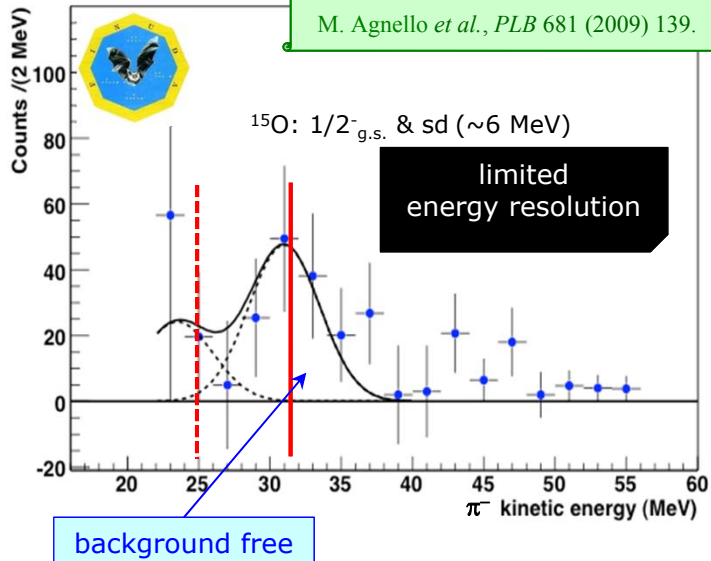
FINUDA Coll. and A. Gal, *PRL* 108 (2012) 042501
FINUDA Coll. and A. Gal, *NPA* 881 (2012) 269

nrh prod. rate: $\sim 10^{-2}$ hyp. prod. rate in (K^-_{stop}, π^-)

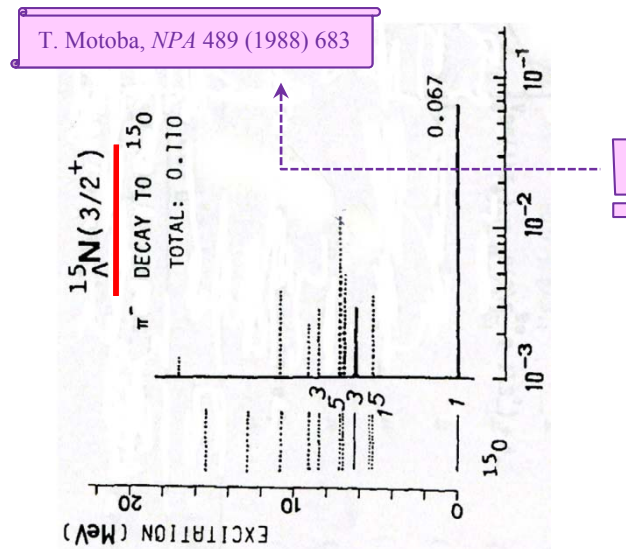
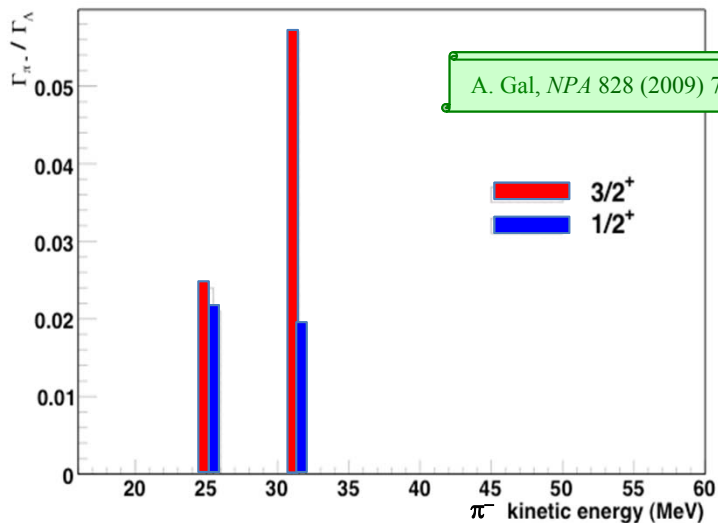
$^{15}\text{N}_\Lambda J^\pi$ assignment

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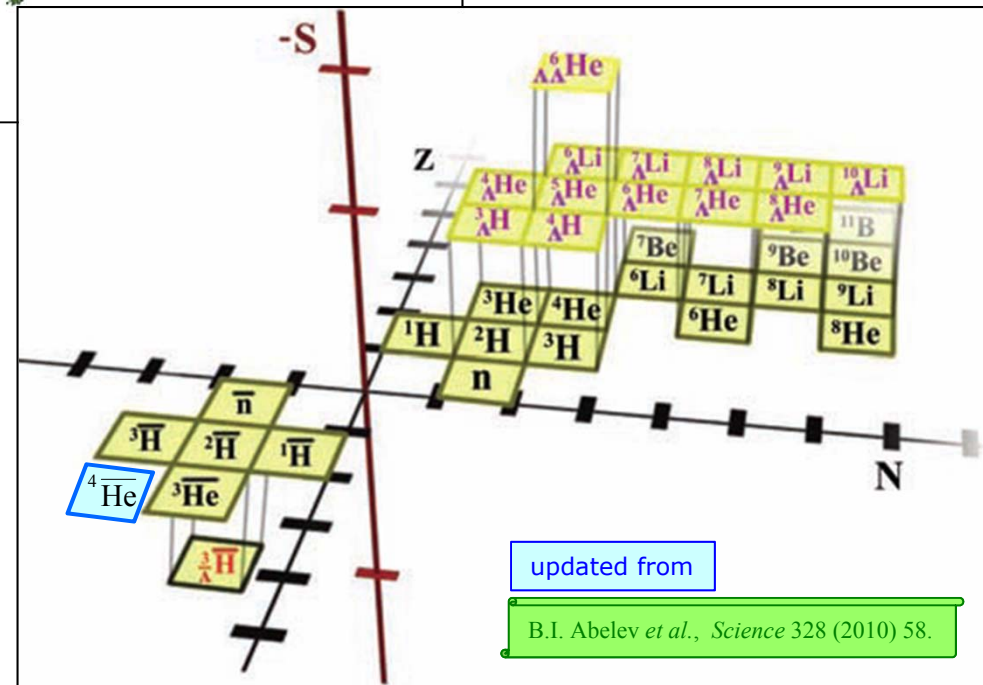
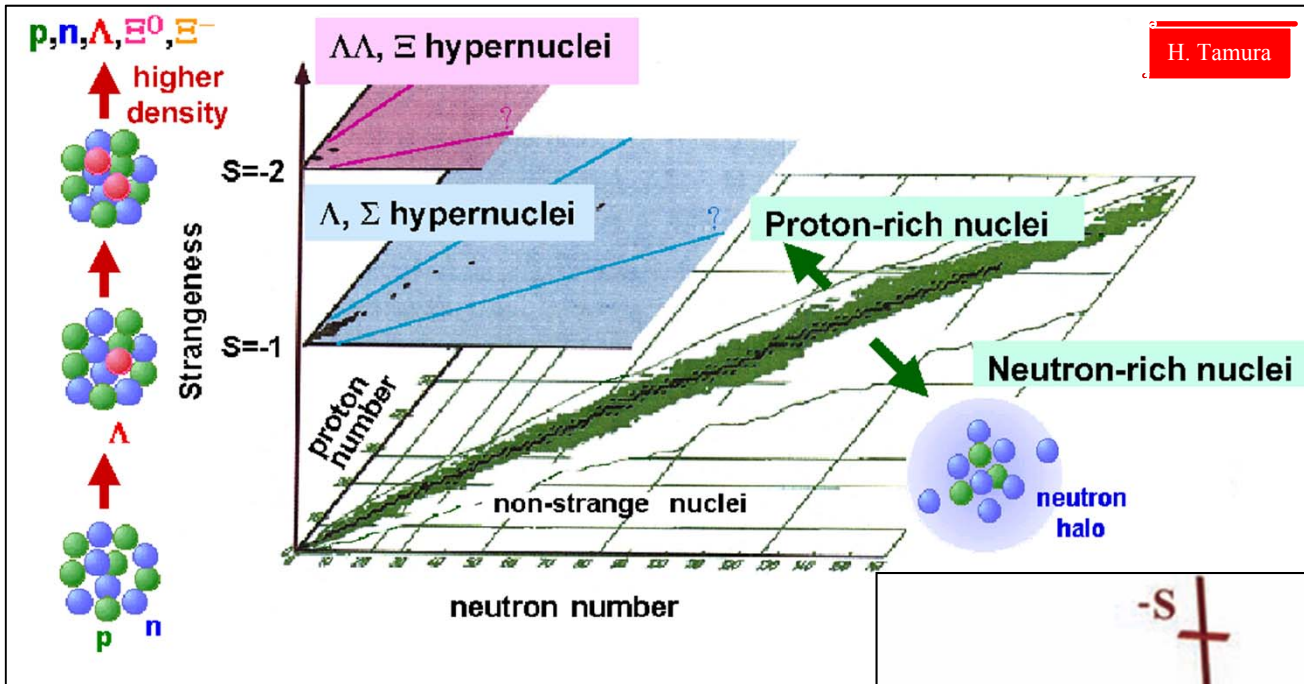
- Clear **correspondence** with the calculated **strength functions**:
 - ↳ T. Motoba *et al.*, *Nucl. Phys. A* 489 (1988) 683.
 - ↳ A. Gal, *Nucl. Phys. A* 828 (2009) 72.
- $^{15}\text{N}_\Lambda$ g.s. spin not known $J^\pi(^{15}\text{N}_\Lambda \text{g.s.}) = 3/2^+$
 D.J. Millener, A. Gal, C.B. Dover, *Phys. Rev. C* 31 (1985) 499.
 Spin ordering not obtained from γ -rays of $^{16}\text{O}_\Lambda$
 M. Ukai *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. C* 77 (2008) 054315.
- **First experimental determination** of
 $J^\pi(^{15}\text{N}_\Lambda \text{g.s.}) = 3/2^+$ from decay rate value
 (and spectrum shape)



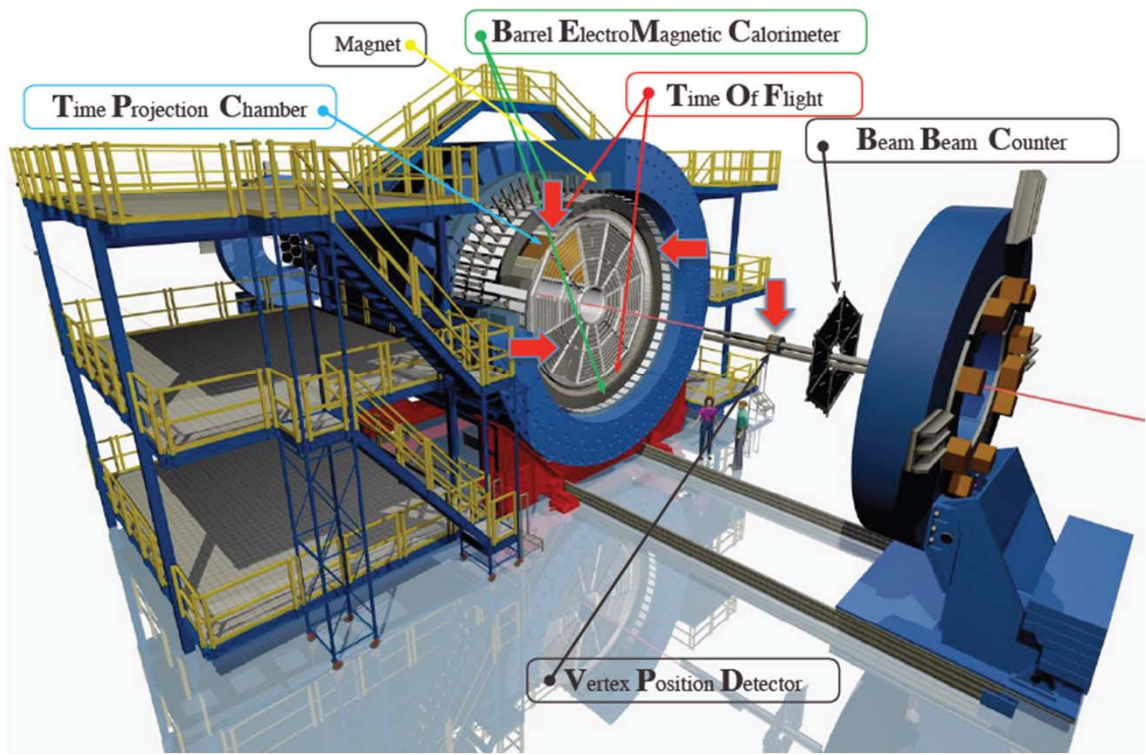
Expanding the horizon...

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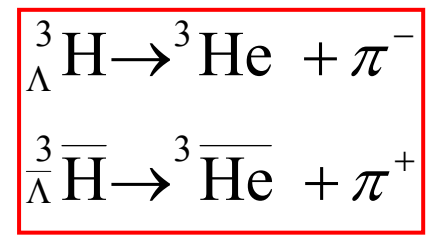
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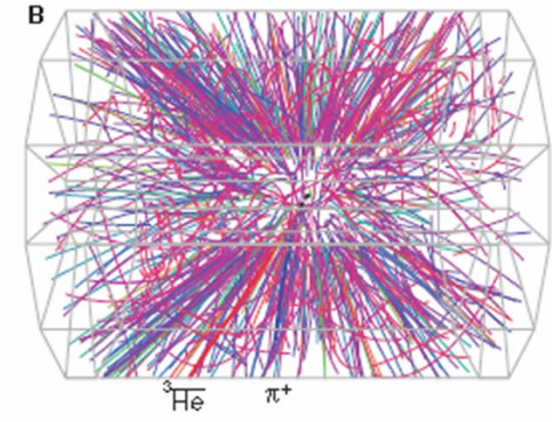
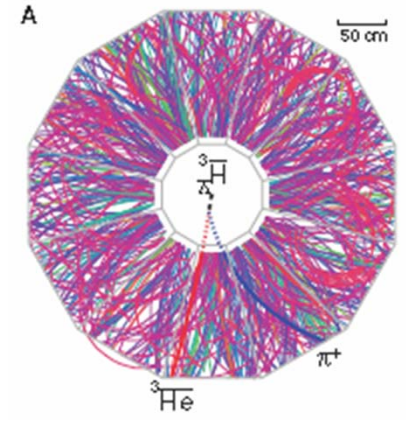
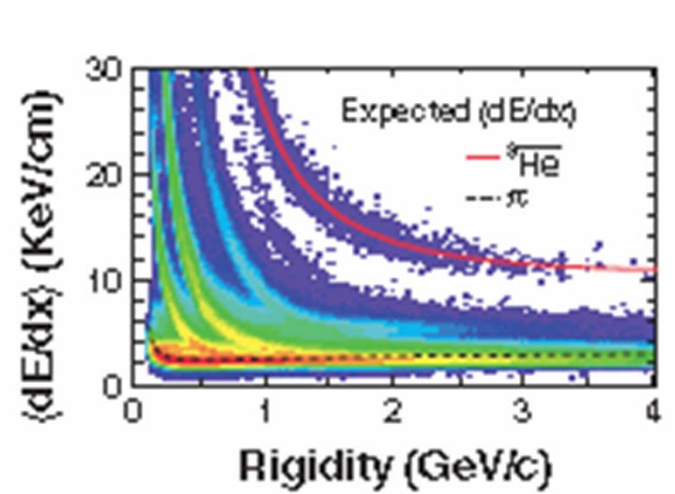
STAR ${}^3\bar{H}_\Lambda$ signal



Au + Au @ 200 GeV



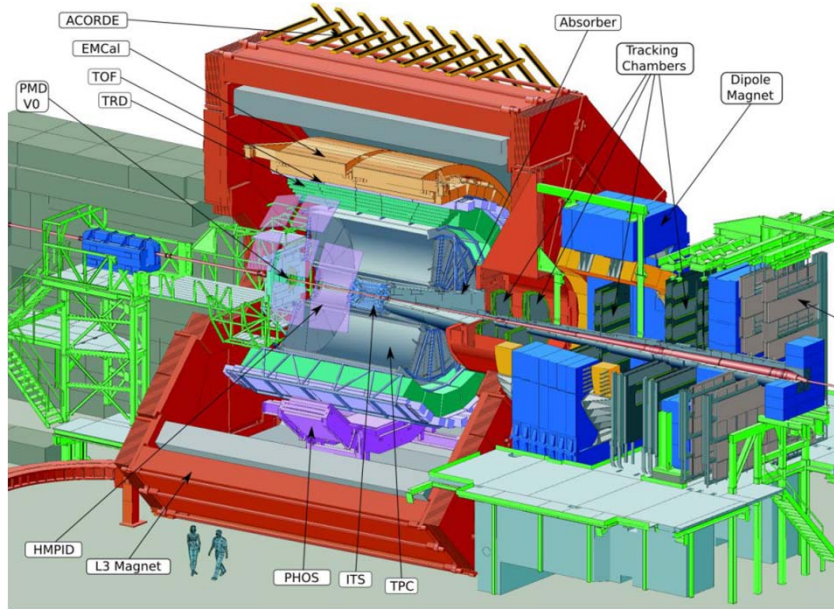
see
Y.-G. MA's talk
(Wednesday)



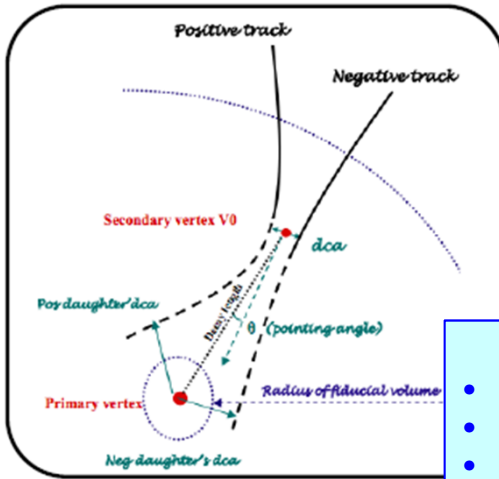
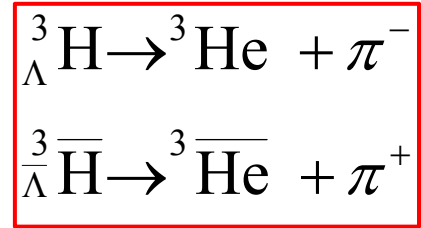
B.I. Abelev et al., Science 328 (2010) 58.

Hypernuclei in HI collisions

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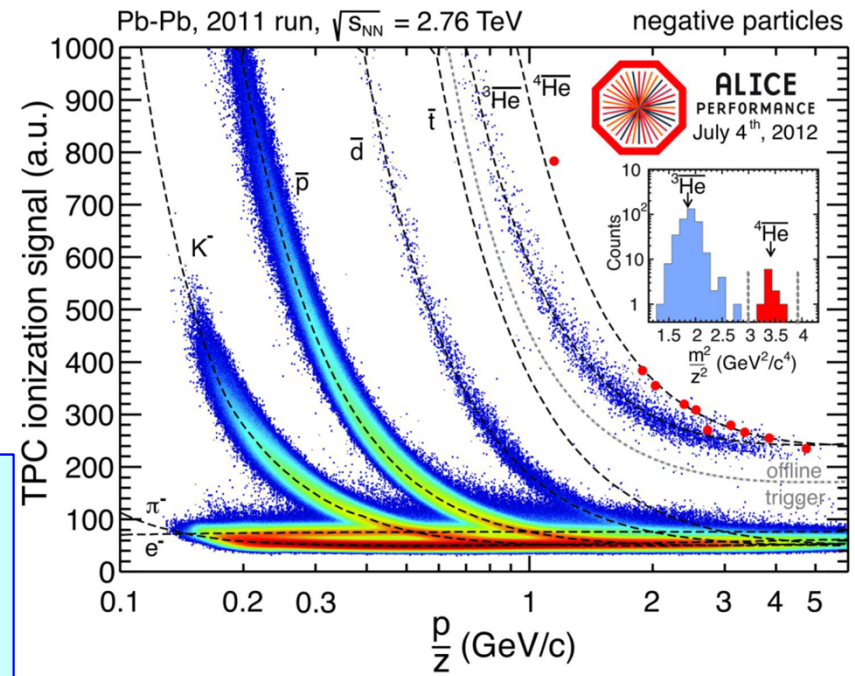


Pb + Pb @ $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV



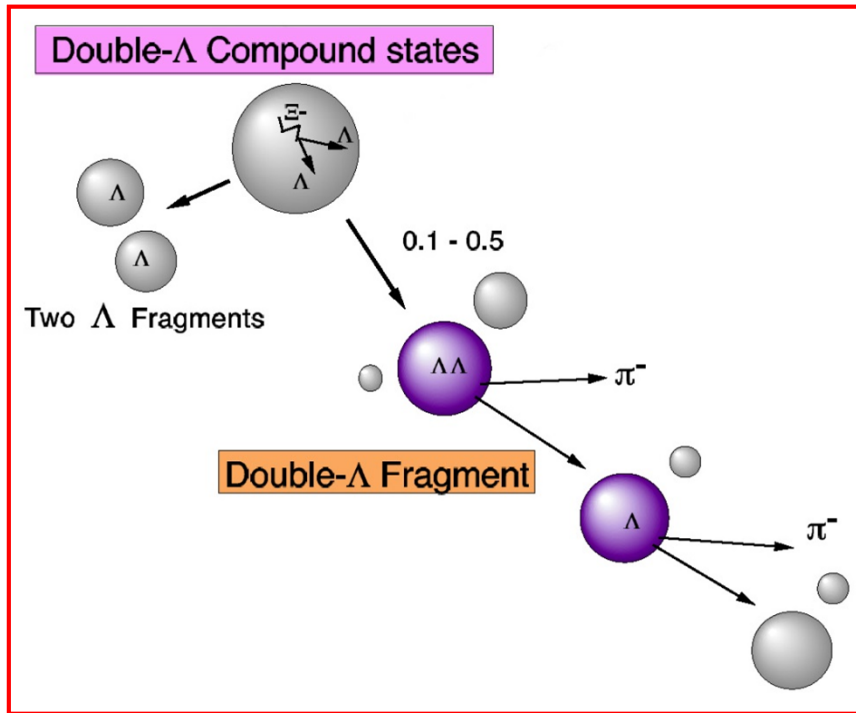
see
P. Camerini's talk
(Wednesday)

- topological cuts**
- $\cos(\text{pointing angle}) > 0.9$
 - DCA π track to PV > 0.4 cm
 - DCA between tracks < 0.7 cm
 - $p_T({}^3\text{He}, \pi) > 1$ GeV/c
 - $c\tau > 1$ cm



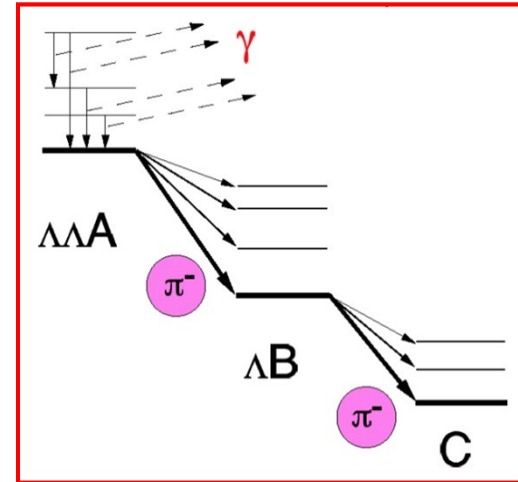
R. Lea, NPA 914 (2013) 415.

How to identify a Λ -hypernucleus



sequential pionic decay

$${}^A_{\Lambda\Lambda}Z \rightarrow {}^{A'}_{\Lambda}Z' \rightarrow {}^{A''}_{\Lambda}Z''$$



limited target choice
(at least for the pilot runs)
 ${}^6\text{Li}, {}^7\text{Li}, {}^8\text{Be}, {}^9\text{Be}, {}^{12}\text{C}$

main background

$$E^- \rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^-$$

critical!

$$\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^-$$

see
A. Sanchez's talk
(Friday)



Two different stories



$$n(udd) \quad I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(1/2^+)$$

mass: 939.57 MeV
 τ : 880.00 s

$$n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

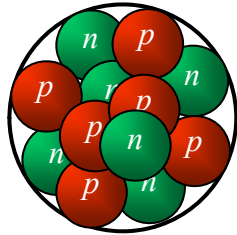


$$\Lambda(uds) \quad I(J^P) = 0(1/2^+)$$

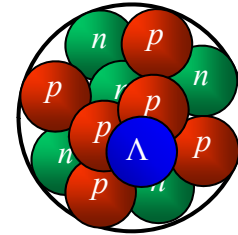
mass: 1115.68 MeV
 τ : 263.20 ps

$$\Lambda \rightarrow n + \pi^0 + 41 \text{ MeV (36\%)}$$

$$\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^- + 38 \text{ MeV (64\%)}$$



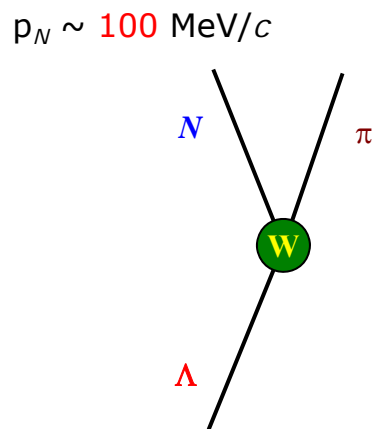
n stable (!)



...

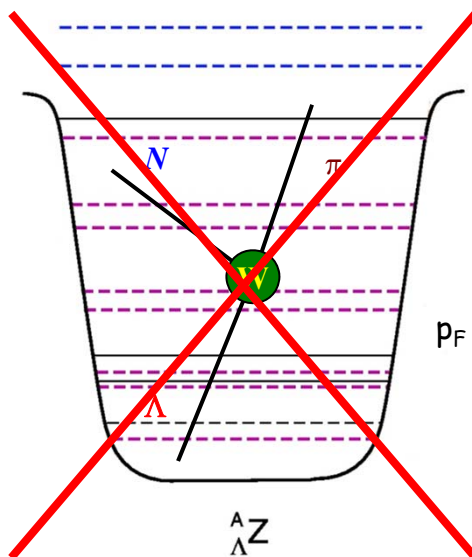
Λ -hypernucleus weak decay

free Λ decay



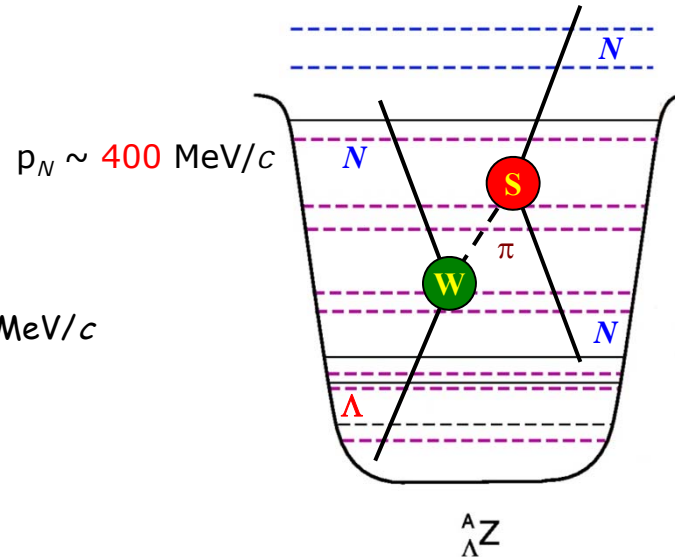
$p_N \sim 100$ MeV/c

hypernucleus mesonic decay



$p_F \sim 270$ MeV/c

hypernucleus non-mesonic decay



$p_N \sim 400$ MeV/c

- $\Lambda \rightarrow n + \pi^0 + 41$ MeV (36%)
- $\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi + 38$ MeV (64%)
- $\tau_\Lambda \approx 263$ ps

suppressed by Pauli blocking

- $\Lambda + n \rightarrow n + n + 176$ MeV
- $\Lambda + p \rightarrow n + p + 176$ MeV
- $\tau_\Lambda \approx ???$

$\Delta I = 1/2$ rule
(not theoretically understood)

$$\Gamma_T = \Gamma_M + \Gamma_{NM}$$

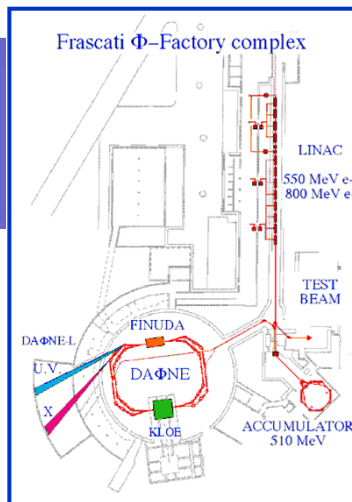
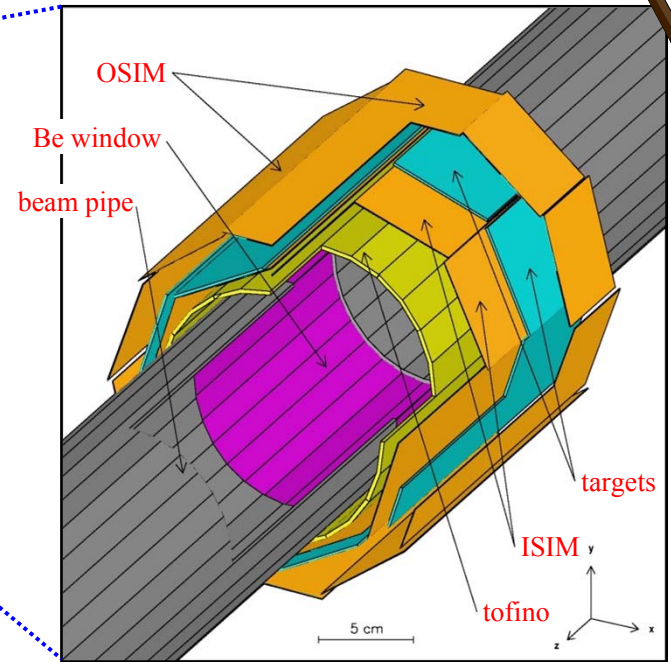
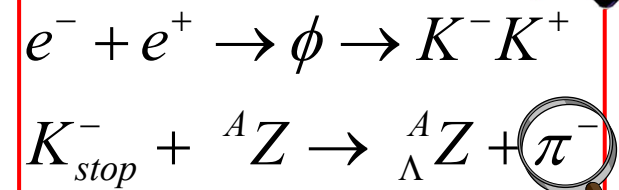
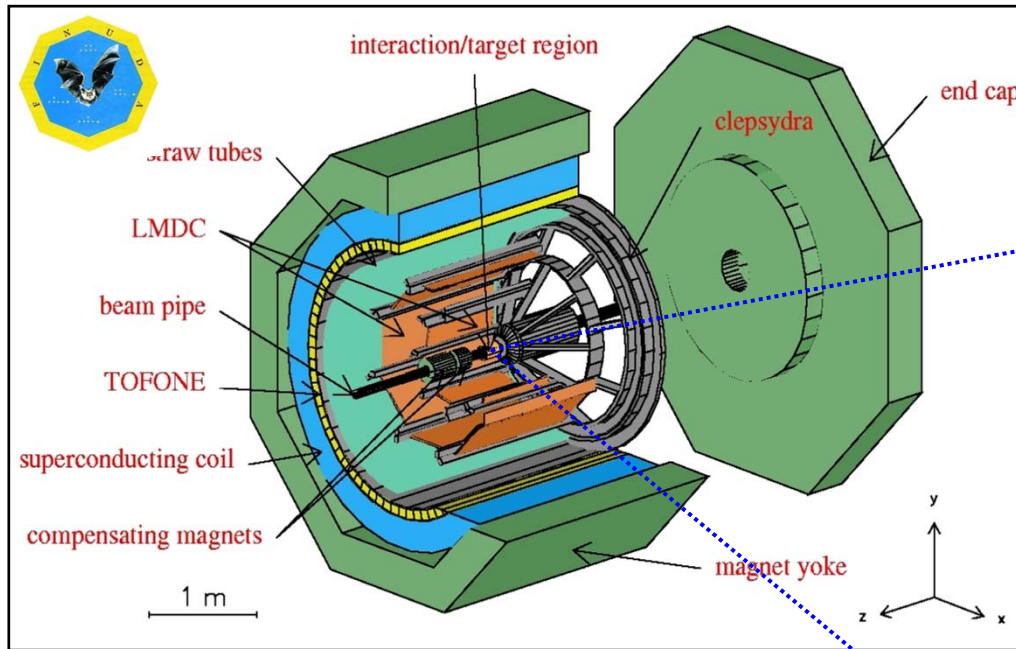
$$\Gamma_M = \Gamma_{\pi^0} + \Gamma_{\pi^-}$$

$$\Gamma_{NM} = \Gamma_n + \Gamma_p + \Gamma_2$$

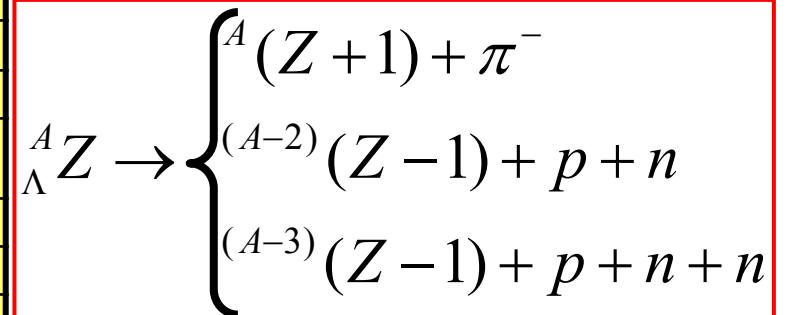
dominant in all but the lightest hypernuclei



FINUDA @ DAΦNE



energy	510 MeV
luminosity	$5 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
σ_x (rms)	2.11 mm
σ_y (rms)	0.021 mm
σ_z (rms)	35 mm
bunch length	30 mm
crossing angle	12.5 mrad
frequency (max)	368.25 MHz
bunch/ring	up to 120
part./bunch	$8.9 \cdot 10^{10}$
current/ring	5.2 A (max)

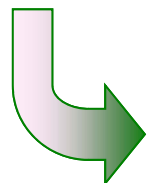




FINUDA key features

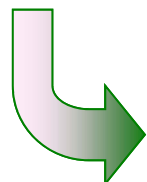


- ☛ very thin nuclear targets ($0.1 \div 0.3 \text{ g/cm}^2$)



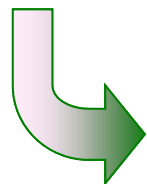
high resolution spectroscopy

- ☛ coincidence measurement with large acceptance



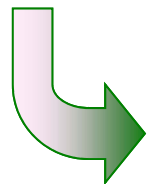
decay mode study

- ☛ event by event K^+ tagging



continuous energy and rate calibration

- ☛ irradiation of different targets in the same run



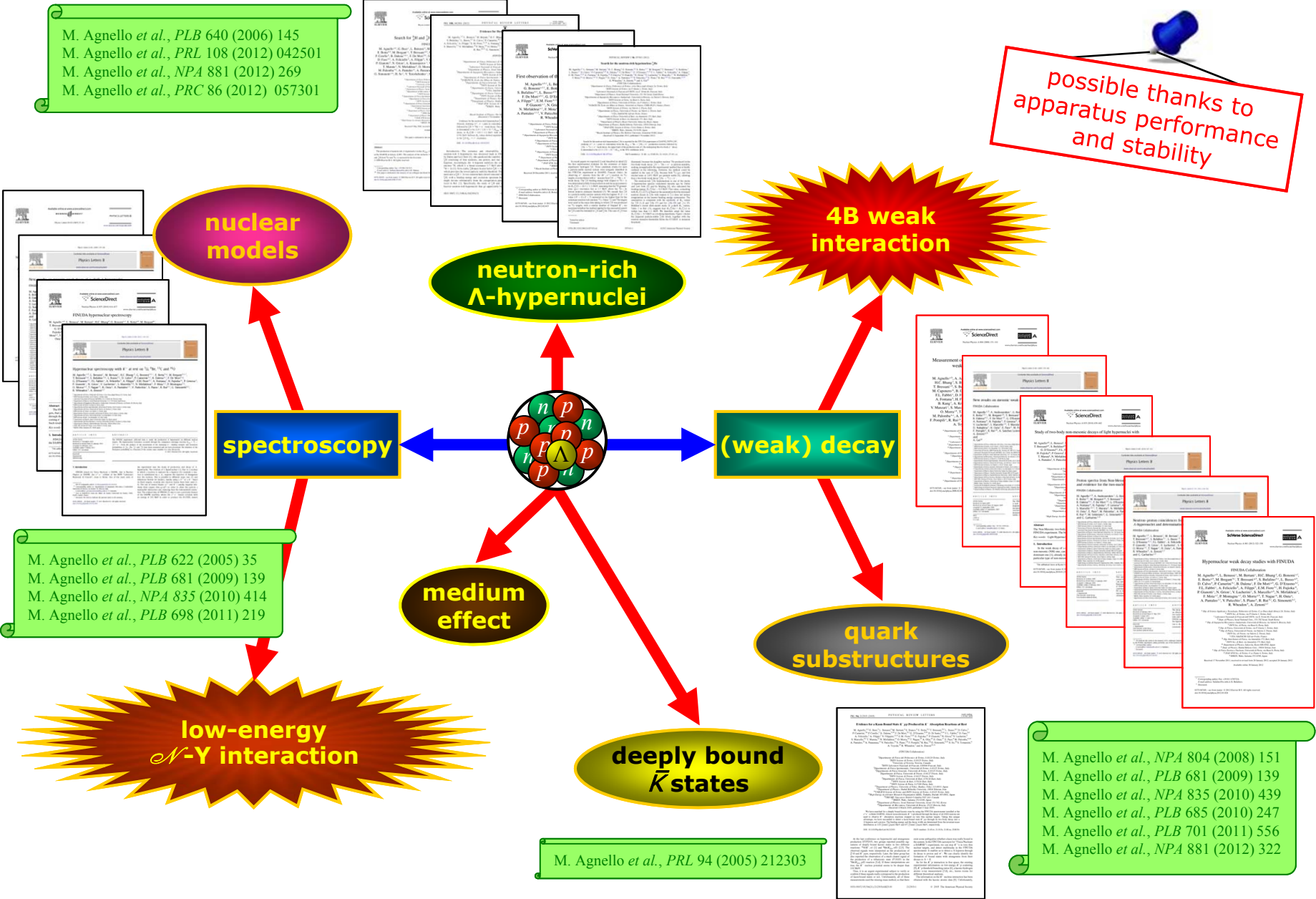
systematic error reduction



Physics output ($S = -1$)



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Mesonic weak decay (MWD)

Experimental observables

- ❖ τ
- ❖ $\Gamma_{\pi^-}/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$, $\Gamma_{\pi^0}/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$
- ❖ (single) particle decay spectra

Addressed/addressable issues

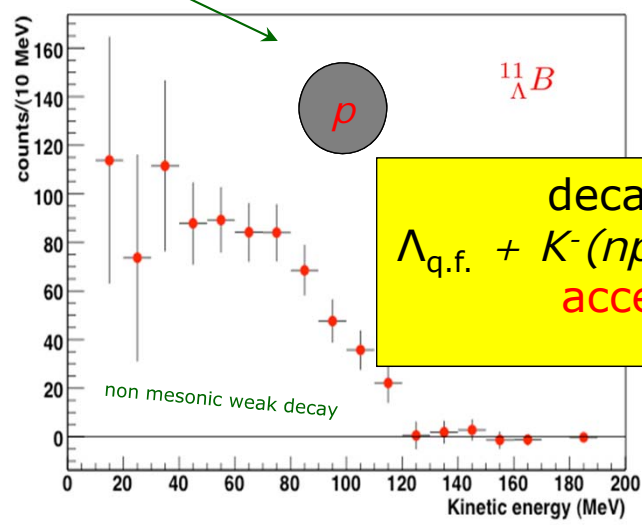
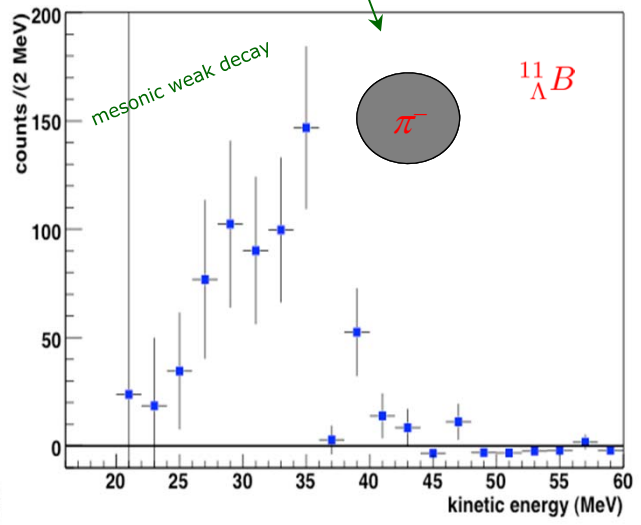
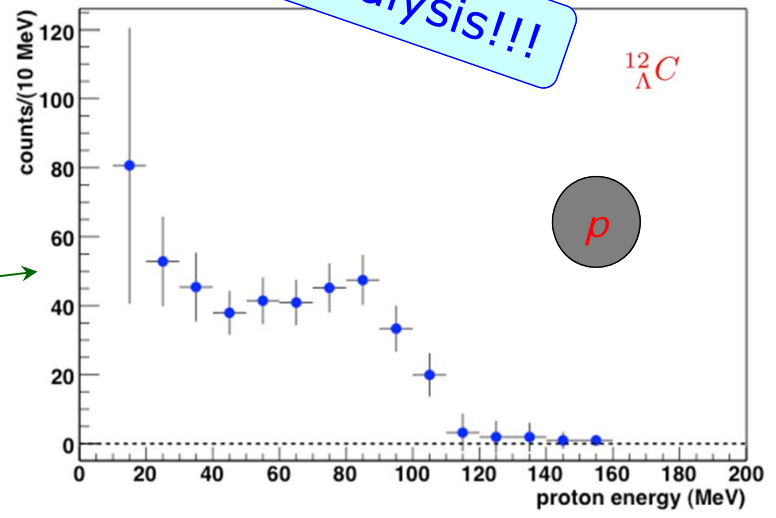
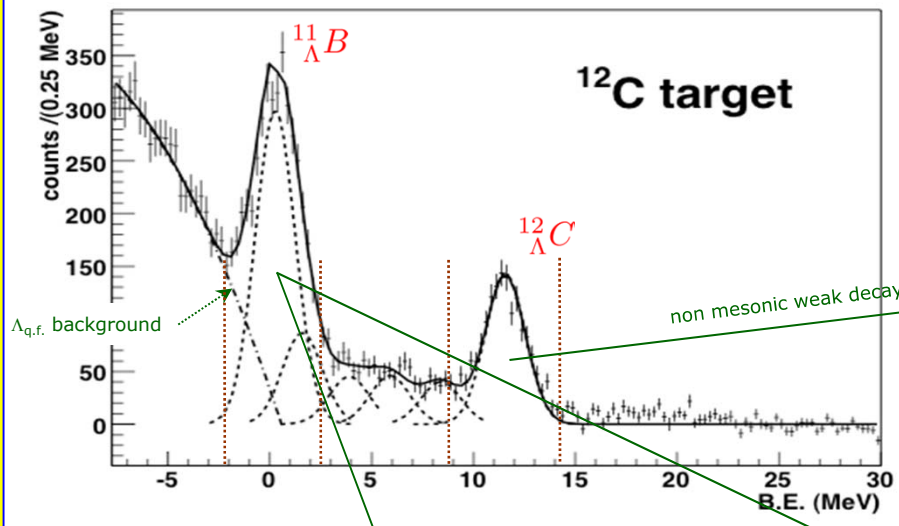
- ❖ s -shell hypernuclei
 - ✓ Λ - \mathcal{N} potential
- ❖ p -shell hypernuclei
 - ✓ π distortion effect and MWD enhancement
 - ✓ π^- -nucleus optical potential
 - ✓ J^π assignment  indirect spectroscopic tool

Hypernucleus decay: the FINUDA strategy

inclusive production π^- spectrum
 $K^-(np)$ background subtracted



magnetic analysis!!!



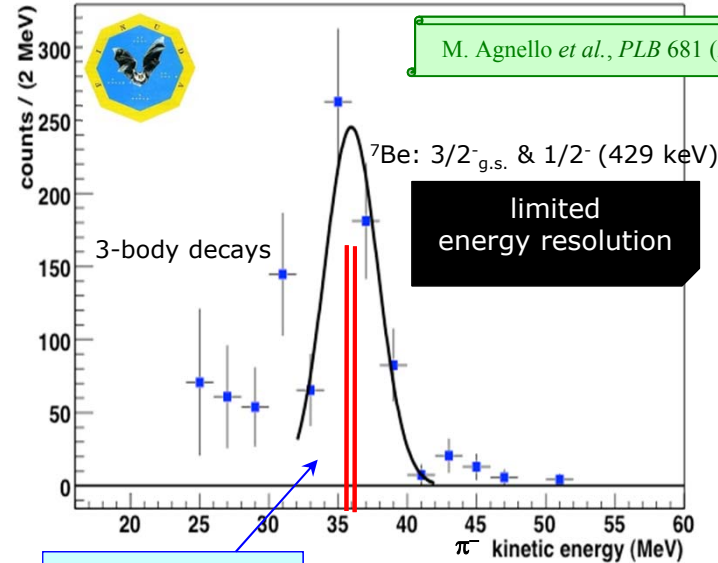
decay π^- and p spectra
 $\Lambda_{q.f.} + K^-(np)$ background subtracted
 acceptance corrected



${}^7\text{Li}_\Lambda J^\pi$ assignment

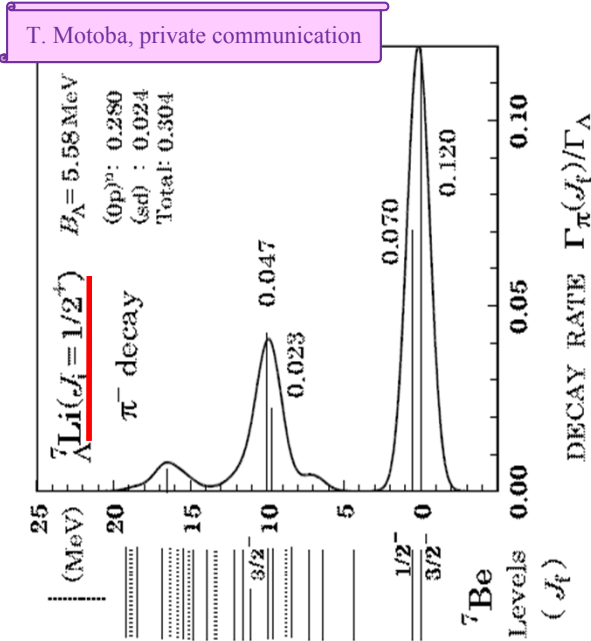
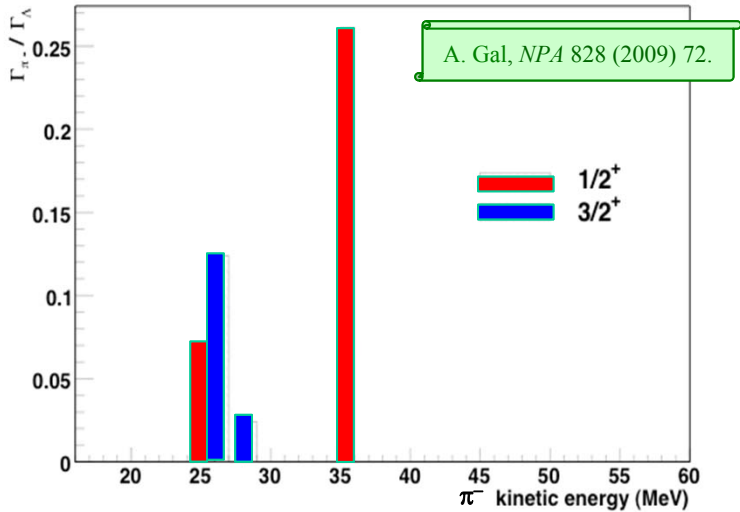
indirect spectroscopy tool

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- Clear **correspondence** with the calculated **strength functions**:
 - 👍 T. Motoba et al, Progr. Theor. Phys. Suppl. 117 (1994) 477.
 - 👍 A. Gal, Nucl. Phys. A 828 (2009) 72.
- Formation of different excited states of the daughter nucleus
- Initial hypernucleus spin
 $J^\pi ({}^7\text{Li}_\Lambda \text{g.s.}) = 1/2^+$ (J. Sasao, Phys. Lett. B 579 (2004) 258.)

background free

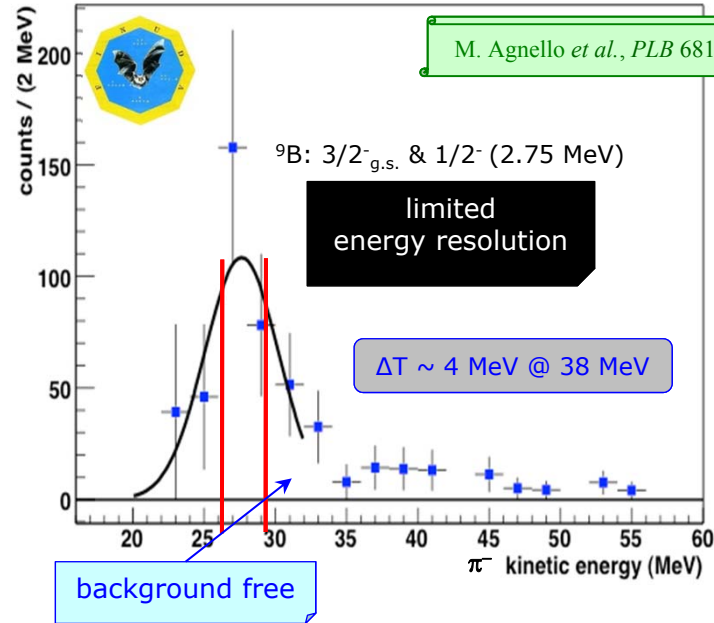




${}^9\text{Be}_\Lambda J^\pi$ assignment

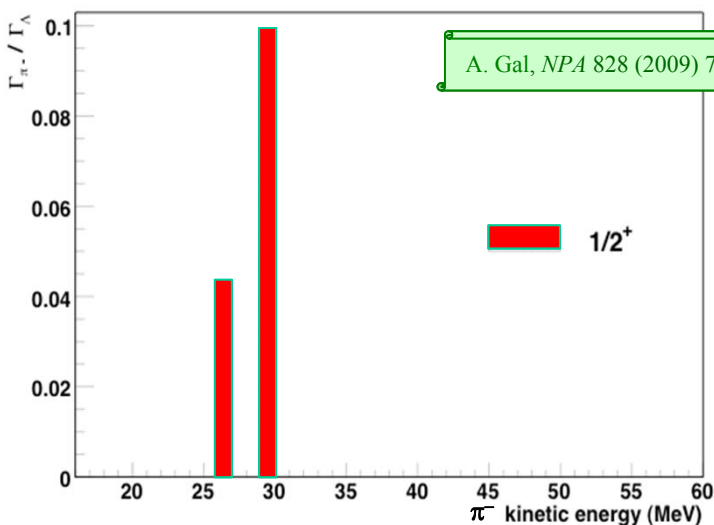
indirect spectroscopy tool

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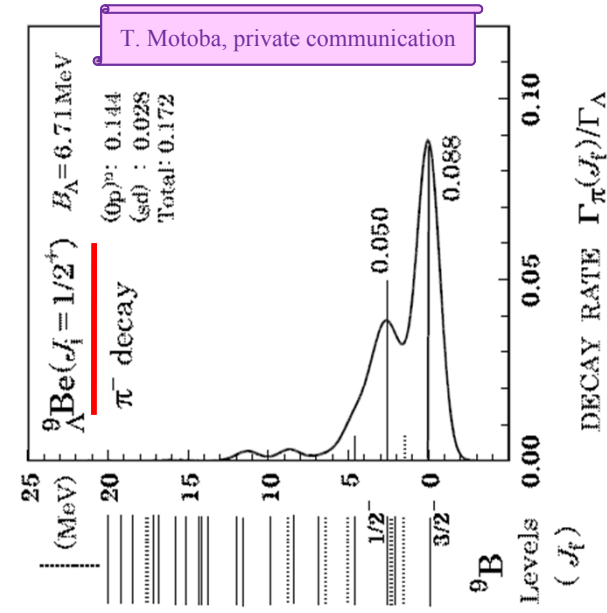


M. Agnello *et al.*, *PLB* 681 (2009) 139.

- Clear **correspondence** with the calculated **strength functions**:
 - ↳ T. Motoba *et al.*, *Progr. Theor. Phys. Suppl.* 117 (1994) 477.
 - ↳ A. Gal, *Nucl. Phys. A* 828 (2009) 72.
- Initial hypernucleus spin
 $J^\pi ({}^9\text{Be}_\Lambda \text{g.s.}) = 1/2^+$ (O.Hashimoto *et al.*, *Nucl. Phys. A* 639 (1998) 93c.)



A. Gal, *NPA* 828 (2009) 72.

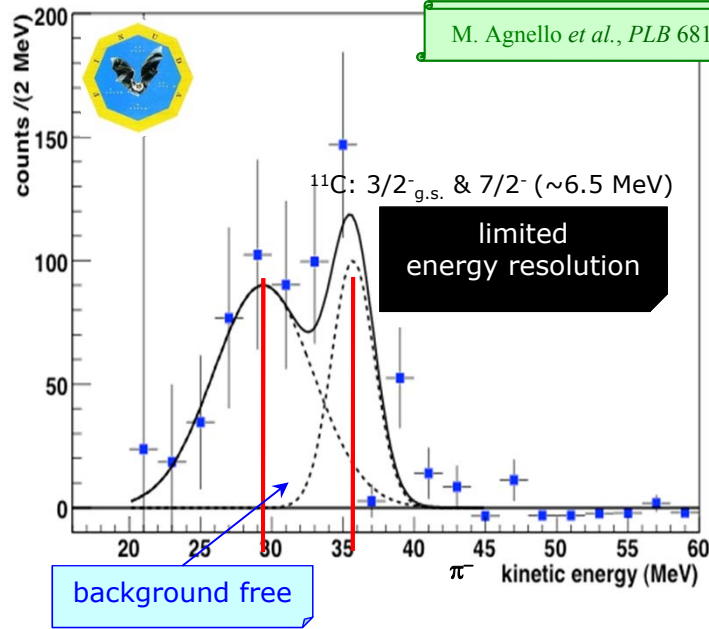




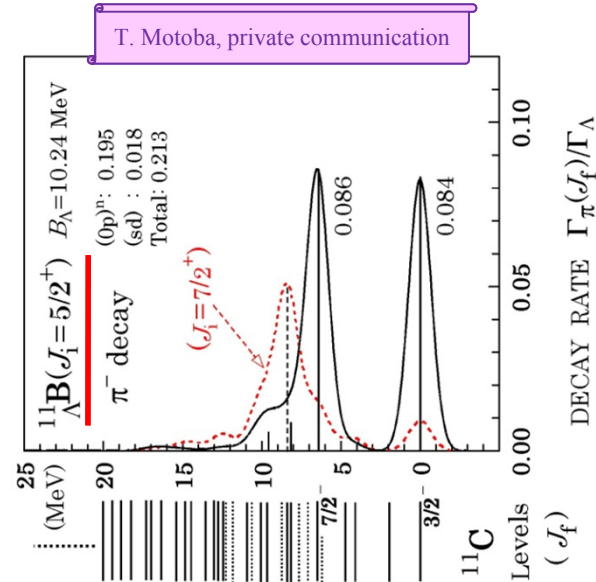
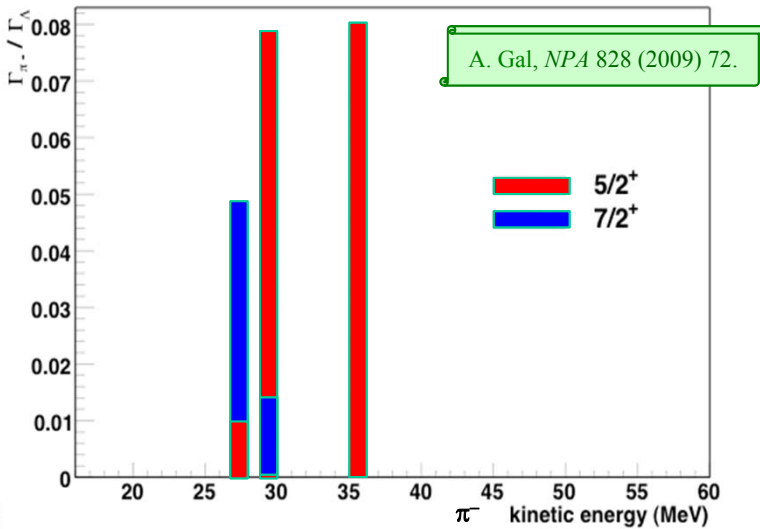
$^{11}\text{B}_\Lambda J^\pi$ assignment

indirect spectroscopy tool

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- Clear **correspondence** with the calculated **strength functions**:
 - ☞ H. Bandō *et al*, *Pers. Meson Science* (1992) p.571
 - ☞ A. Gal, *Nucl. Phys. A* 828 (2009) 72.
- Two contributions of the ^{11}C ground state $5/2^-$ and its $7/2^-$ excited state
- Initial hypernucleus spin
 $J^\pi(^{11}\text{B}_\Lambda \text{g.s.}) = 5/2^+$ experimental confirmation by different observable (Y. Sato *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. C* 71 (2005) 025203)



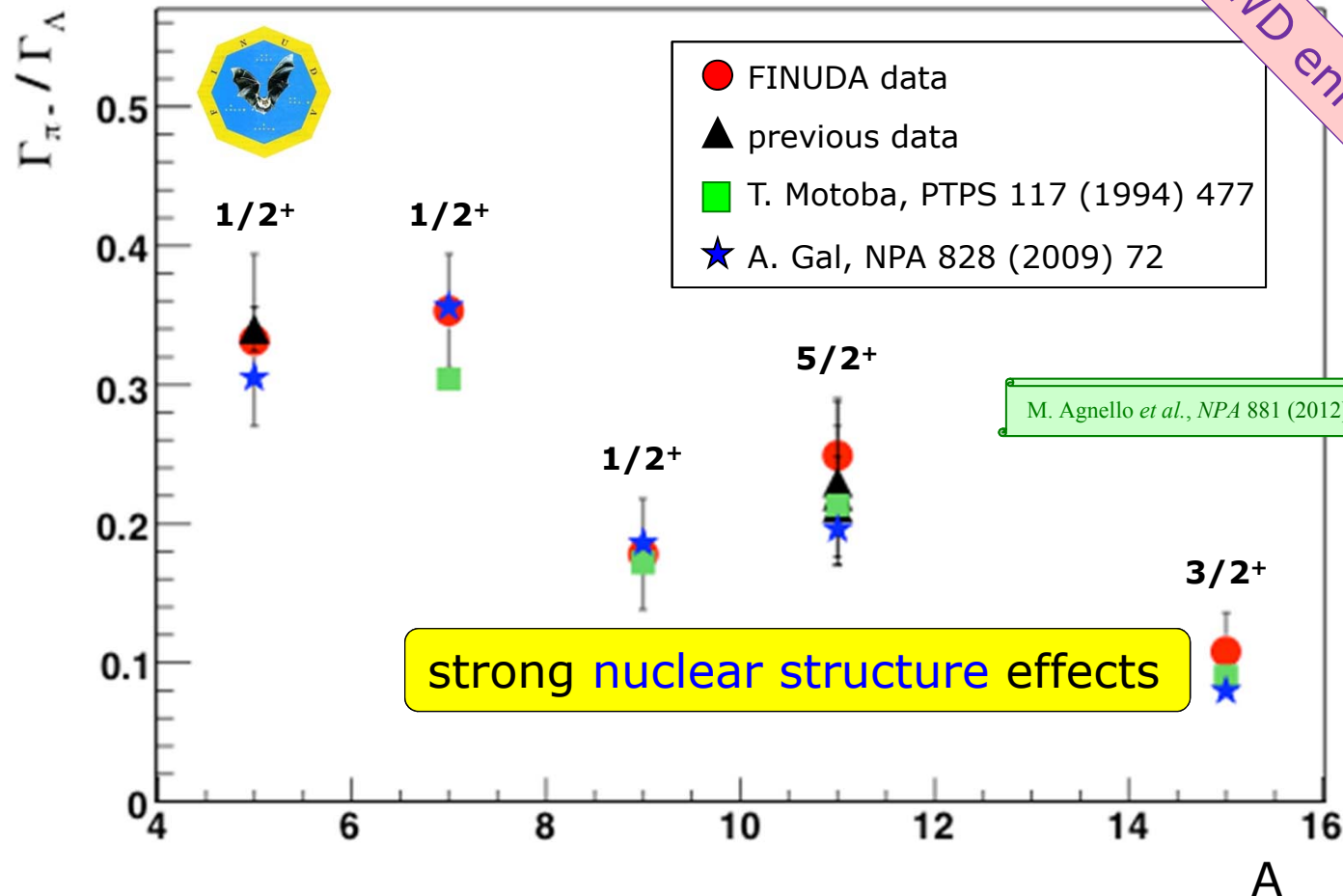


$\Gamma_{\pi^-}/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$ ratio dependence on A

$$\Gamma_{\pi^-}/\Gamma_{\Lambda} = \Gamma_{\text{tot}}/\Gamma_{\Lambda} \text{ BR}_{\pi^-}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{tot}}/\Gamma_{\Lambda} = (0.990 \pm 0.094) + (0.018 \pm 0.010) A$$

fit to measured values for A = 4-12 hypernuclei



Non-mesonic weak decay (NMWD)

Experimental observables

- ❖ Γ_n, Γ_p
- ❖ $\Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}$ and FSI contributions
- ❖ $\Gamma_{\text{NM}} = \Gamma_n + \Gamma_p + \Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}$
- ❖ (single & coincidence) particle decay spectra

Addressed/addressable issues

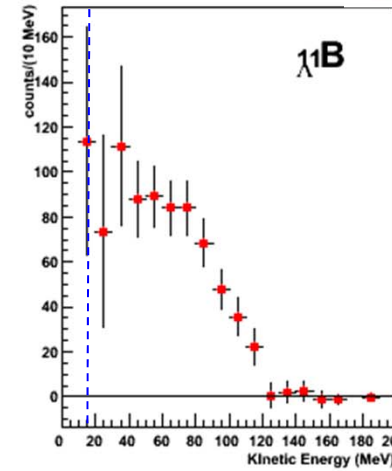
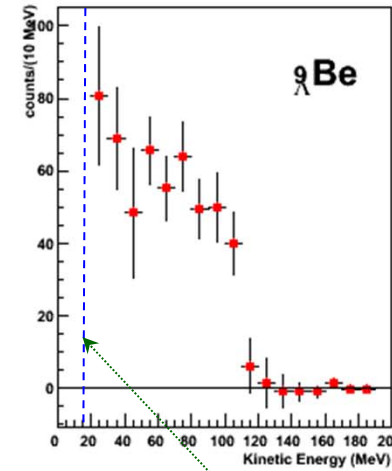
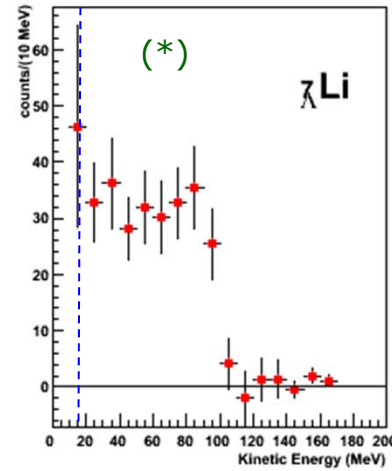
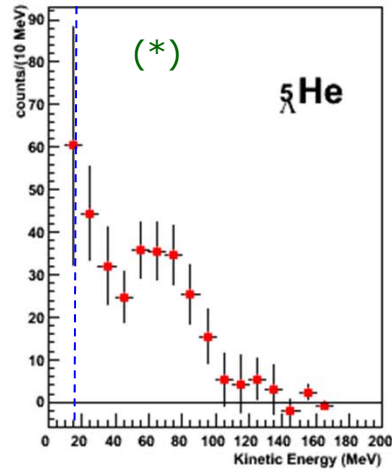
- ❖ 4-baryon strangeness-changing weak interaction
- ❖ $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule validity from s -shell (${}^4\text{H}_\Lambda$) and heavier hypernuclei
- ✓ Γ_n/Γ_p
- ✓ $\Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}$ determination
- ✓ search for $\Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}$ experimental evidence

Anatomy of NMWD p spectra



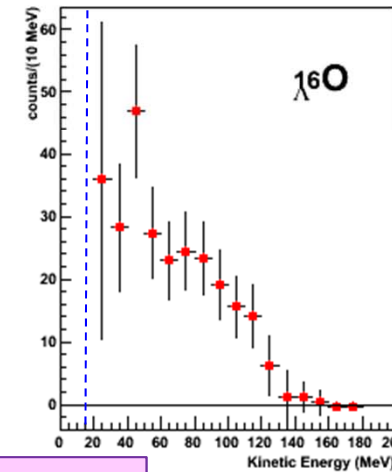
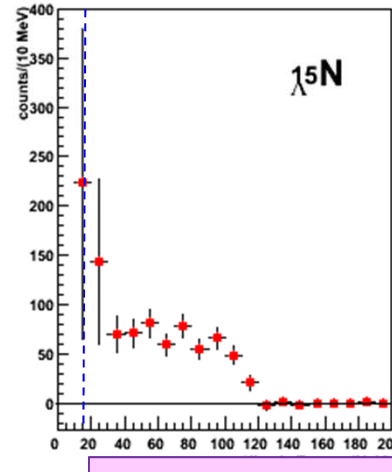
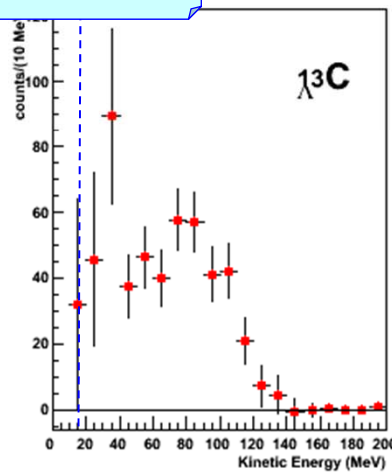
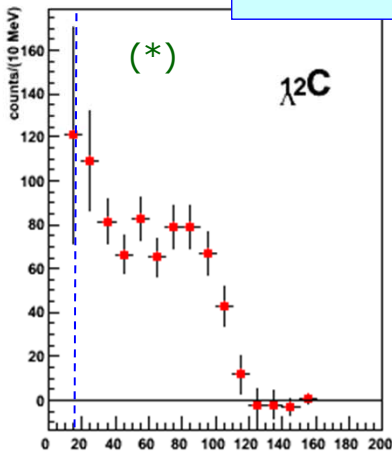
p spectra $K^-(np)$ background subtracted

M. Agnello *et al.*, *PLB* 685 (2010) 247.



$1N + 2N + \text{FSI!!!}$

15 MeV threshold!



(*)

M. Agnello *et al.*, *NPA* 804 (2008) 151.

common features:
 • low energy rise
 • structure at ~ 80 MeV

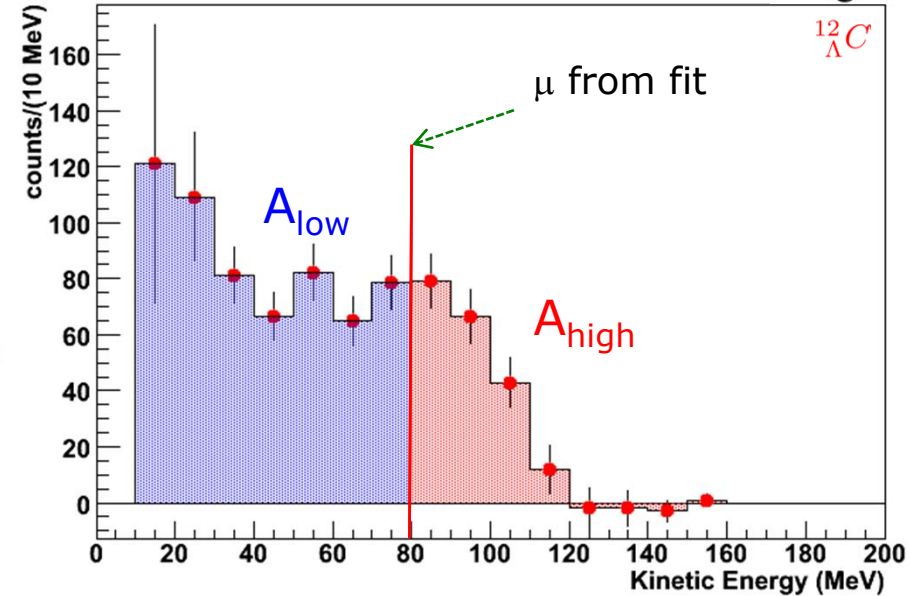
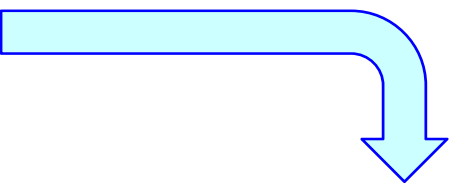
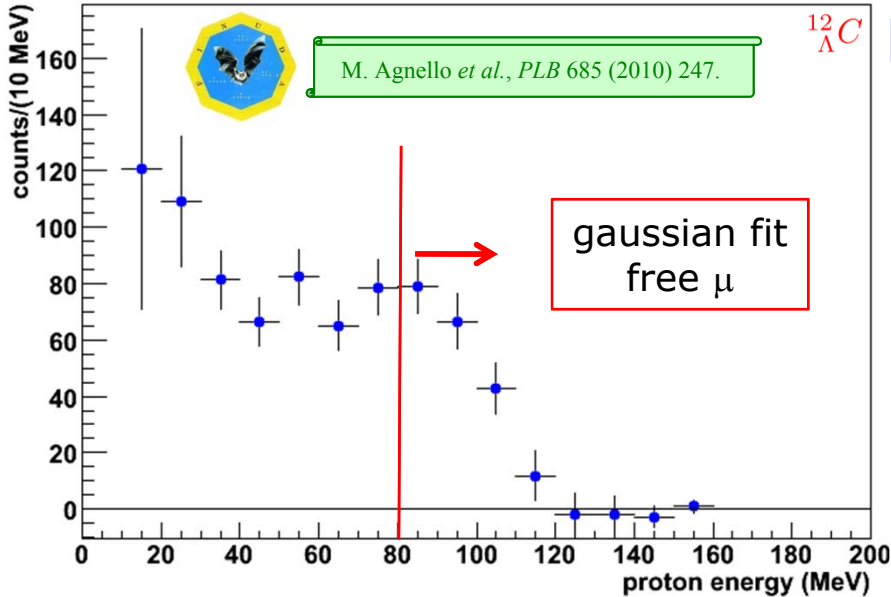


$\Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}$ and FSI determination

W. Alberico and G. Garbarino, *PR* 369 (2002) 1.



- 1) $\Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}/\Gamma_{\text{NMWD}}$
 - 2) Γ_n/Γ_p
- } independent on A



G. Garbarino, A. Parreño and A. Ramos, *PRL* 91 (2003) 112501.
 G. Garbarino, A. Parreño and A. Ramos, *PRC* 69 (2004) 054603.



A_{low}

➡ $1e\mathcal{N} + 2e\mathcal{N} + \text{FSI}$

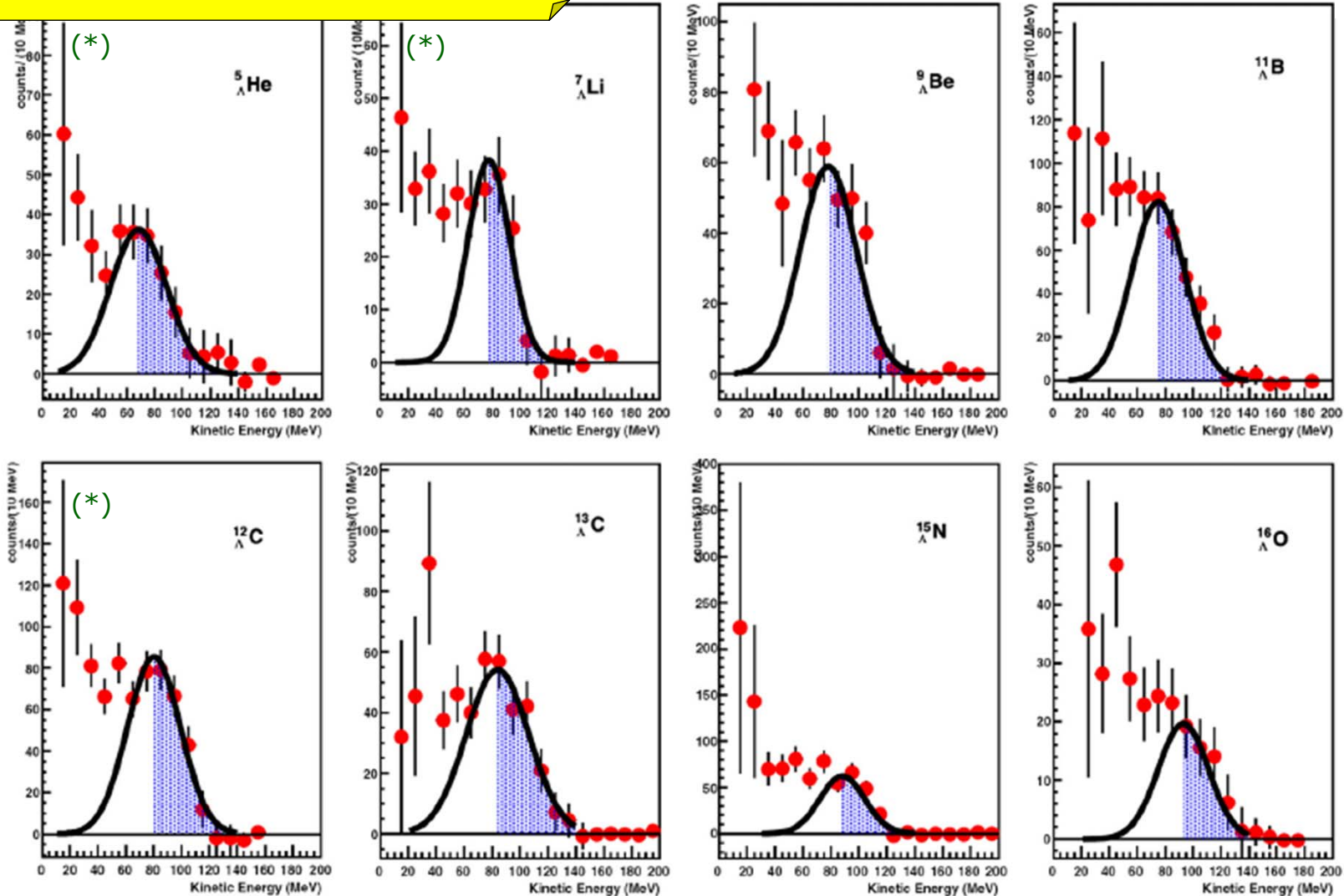
A_{high}

➡ $1e\mathcal{N} + \text{FSI}$
 $2e\mathcal{N} (T_p > 70 \text{ MeV}) \sim 5\% \Gamma_{2e\mathcal{N}}$

FSI and 2N induced non-mesonic decay

p spectra background subtracted and acceptance corrected

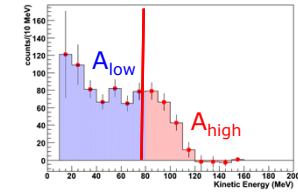
M. Agnello *et al.*, *PLB* 685 (2010) 247.



(*)

M. Agnello *et al.*, *NPA* 804 (2008) 151.

$\Gamma_{2\mathcal{N}}$ and FSI determination



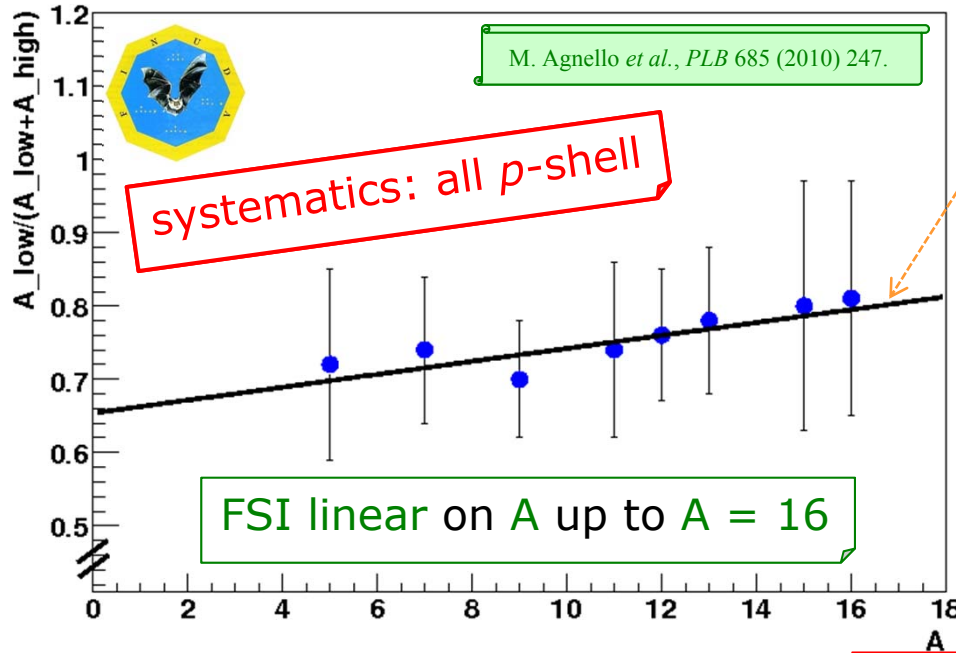
E. Bauer and G. Garbarino, *NPA* 828 (2009) 29.

$$\Gamma_{np} : \Gamma_{np} : \Gamma_{np} = 0.83 : 0.12 : 0.04$$

assumption

$$\Gamma_{2\mathcal{N}}/\Gamma_p \sim \Gamma_{np}/\Gamma_p$$

$$R = \frac{A_{low}}{A_{low} + A_{high}} = \frac{0.5 \cdot N(\Lambda p \rightarrow np) + N(\Lambda np \rightarrow nnp) + N_p^{FSI-low}}{N(\Lambda p \rightarrow np) + N(\Lambda np \rightarrow nnp) + N_p^{FSI-low} + N_p^{FSI-high}}$$



$$R(A) = a + bA = \frac{0.5 + \Gamma_2/\Gamma_p}{1 + \Gamma_2/\Gamma_p} + bA$$

assumption

supported by both experiment and theory

Γ_2/Γ_1 and Γ_n/Γ_p independent on A

$$\frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_p} = 0.43 \pm 0.25$$

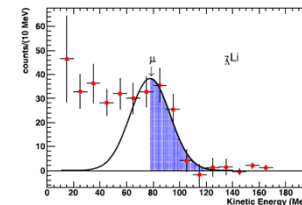
weighted average

- E. Bauer and G. Garbarino, *NPA* 828 (2009) 29.
- H. Bhang *et al.*, *EPJA* 33 (2007) 259: ~ 0.40 $^{12}\text{C}_\Lambda$
- J.D. Parker *et al.*, *PRC* 76 (2007) 035501: ≤ 0.24 $^4\text{He}_\Lambda$ (95% c.l.)
- M. Kim *et al.*, *PRL* 103 (2009) 182502: 0.29 ± 0.13 $^{12}\text{C}_\Lambda$

$$\frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_{NM}} = \frac{\Gamma_2/\Gamma_p}{\Gamma_n/\Gamma_p + 1 + \Gamma_2/\Gamma_p} = 0.24 \pm 0.10$$

H. Bhang *et al.*, *EPJA* 33 (2007) 259.

Γ_{2eN} improved determination



$$R(A) = \frac{N_n(\cos \mathcal{G} \geq -0.8, E_p < \mu - 20 \text{ MeV})}{N_p(E_p > \mu \text{ p single spectra fit})} = \frac{N(\Lambda np \rightarrow nnp) + N^{FSI}}{0.5 \cdot N(\Lambda p \rightarrow np) + N^{FSI}}$$

$$R(A) = a + bA = \frac{\Gamma_2}{0.5 \cdot \Gamma_p} + bA$$

assumption

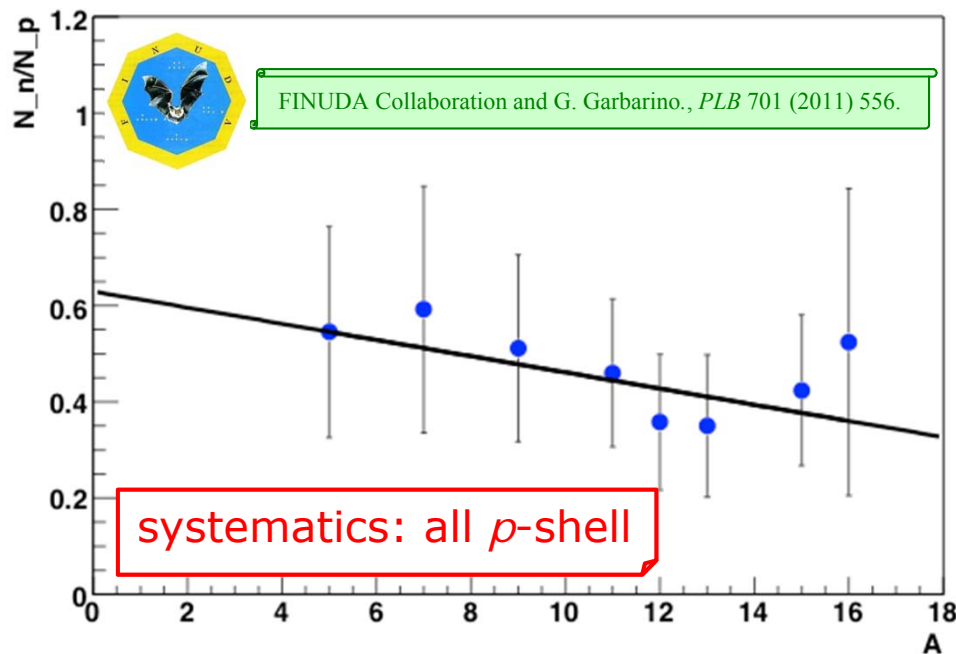
E. Bauer and G. Garbarino, *PRC 81* (2010) 064315.

Γ_2/Γ_p independent on A

$$\frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_p} = 0.39 \pm 0.16 \begin{matrix} +0.04_{\text{sys}} \\ \text{stat} -0.03_{\text{sys}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_2}{\Gamma_{NM}} = \frac{\Gamma_2/\Gamma_p}{\Gamma_n/\Gamma_p + 1 + \Gamma_2/\Gamma_p} = 0.21 \pm 0.07 \begin{matrix} +0.03_{\text{sys}} \\ \text{stat} -0.02_{\text{sys}} \end{matrix}$$

M. Kim *et al.*, *PRL 103* (2009) 182502: 0.29 ± 0.13 $^{12}\text{C}_\Lambda$.
FINUDA Collaboration and A. Gal., *PLB 685* (2010) 182502: 0.24 ± 0.10 .

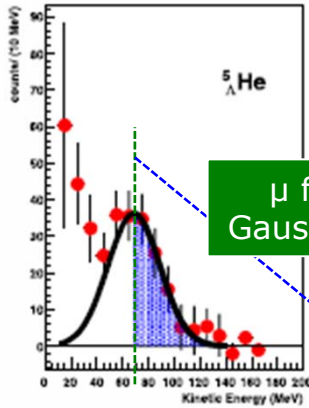


π^-, p, n , coincidence measurements

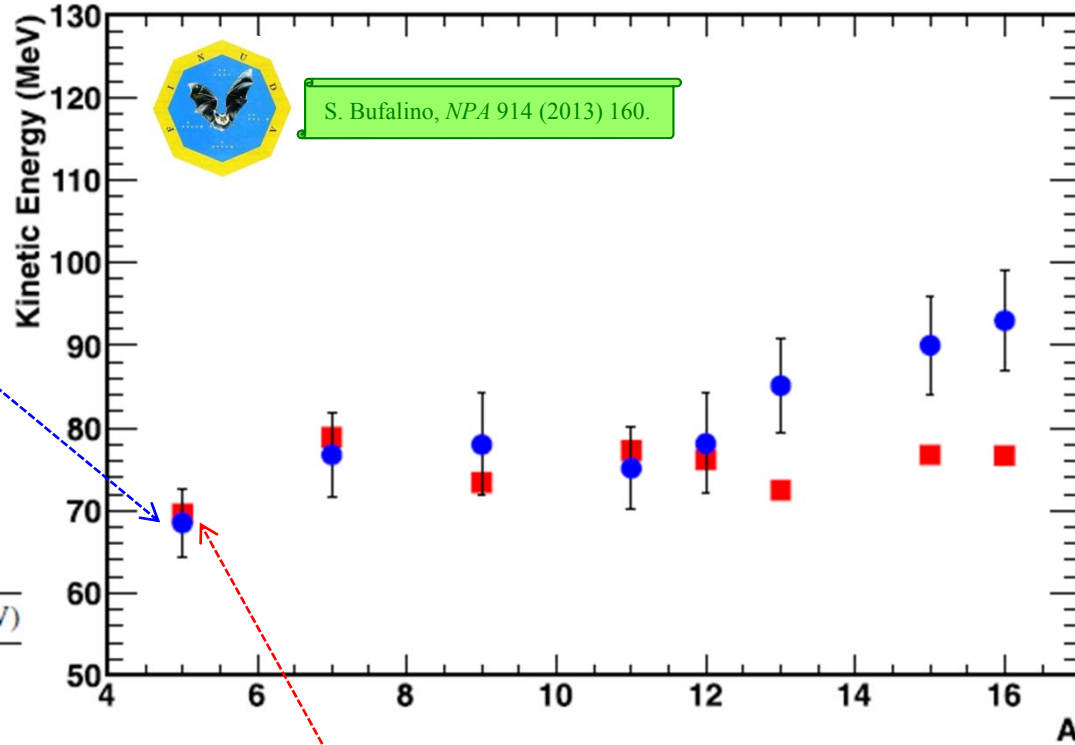
- 👉 low statistics
- 👉 direct measurement
- 👉 reduced error



Exclusive NMWD?

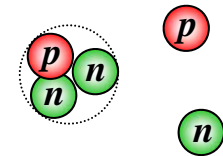


theoretical advice urgently needed!



Hypernucleus	μ from fit (MeV)
${}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	68.5 ± 4.1
${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	76.7 ± 5.1
${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	78.2 ± 6.2
${}^{11}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	75.1 ± 5.0
${}^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$	78.1 ± 6.1
${}^{13}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$	85.1 ± 5.6
${}^{15}_{\Lambda}\text{N}$	88.1 ± 6.2
${}^{16}_{\Lambda}\text{O}$	93.1 ± 6.2

simplified hypothesis:

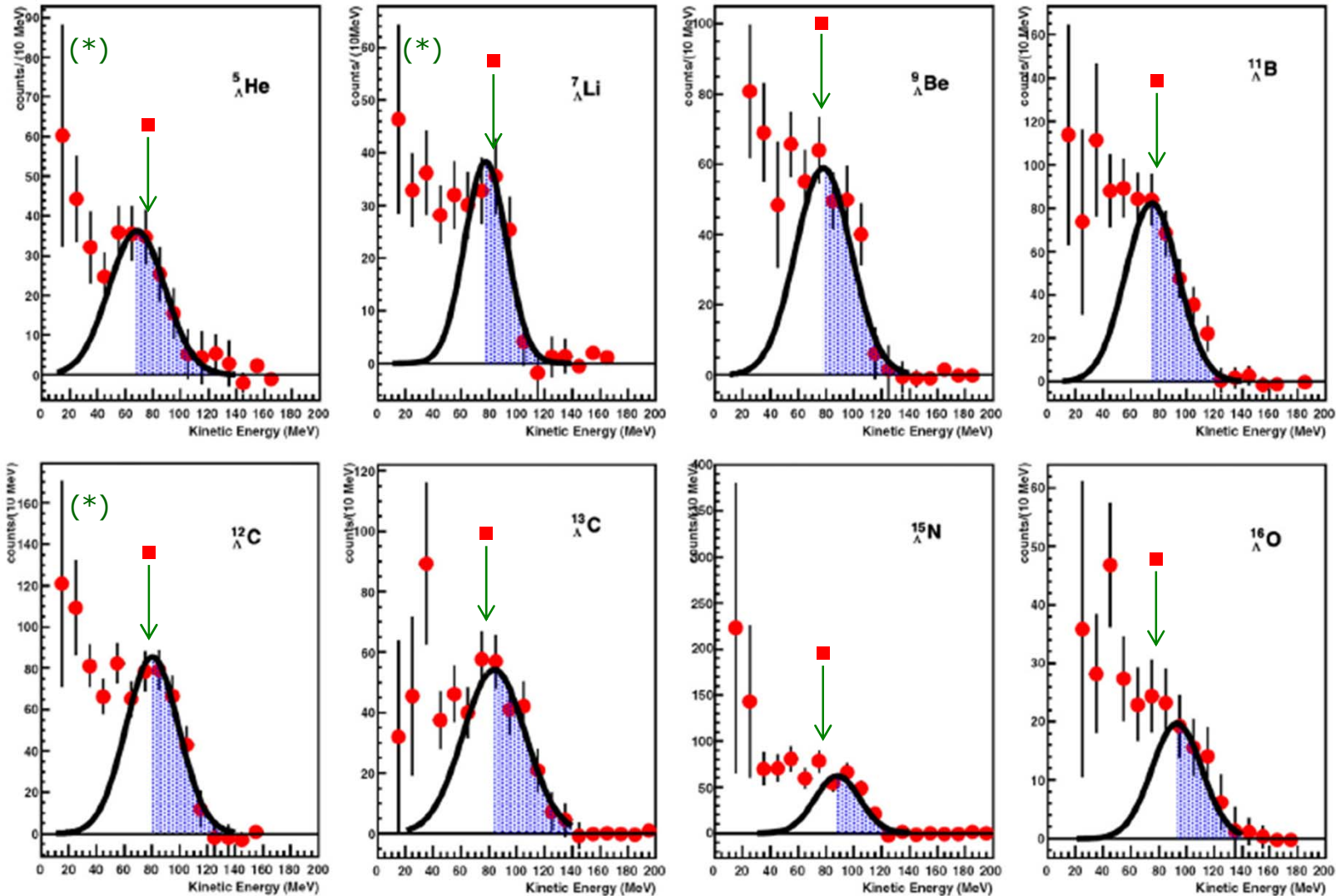


$${}^A_{\Lambda}Z \rightarrow ({}^{A-2})_{(Z-1)} + p + n$$

FSI and 2N induced non-mesonic decay

NUPRA2013

A. Feliciello / Fourth International Conference on Nuclear Fragmentation Kemer (Antalya), Turkey, 29 September - 6 October, 2013

M. Agnello *et al.*, *PLB* 685 (2010) 247.

(*)

M. Agnello *et al.*, *NPA* 804 (2008) 151.

■ "simple" kinematical calculation

$2\mathcal{N}$ induced weak decay

❖ **relevance** first pointed out by:

W.M. Alberico *et al.*, *PLB* 256 (1991) 134

❖ **key role** in data interpretation



many theoretical **predictions**

E. Bauer
G. Garbarino
A. Parreño
A. Ramos

❖ importance of the effect: $\sim 20\text{-}25\%$ of the total **NMWD width**

❖ several **experimental evidences**, but **indirect**

Ref.	Γ_2/Γ_Λ	Γ_2/Γ_{NM}	Notes
BNL-E788 [47]		≤ 0.24	${}^4_\Lambda\text{He}$, n and p spectra
KEK-E508 [48]	0.27 ± 0.13	0.29 ± 0.13	${}^{12}_\Lambda\text{C}$, nn and np spectra
FINUDA [8]		0.24 ± 0.10	$A = 5\text{-}16$, p spectra
FINUDA [9]		$0.21 \pm 0.07_{\text{stat}} \begin{smallmatrix} +0.03_{\text{sys}} \\ -0.02_{\text{sys}} \end{smallmatrix}$	$A = 5\text{-}16$, np spectra

consistent within large errors

E. Botta, T. Bressani, G. Garbarino, *EPJA* 48 (2012) 21

"smoking gun" evidence missing!

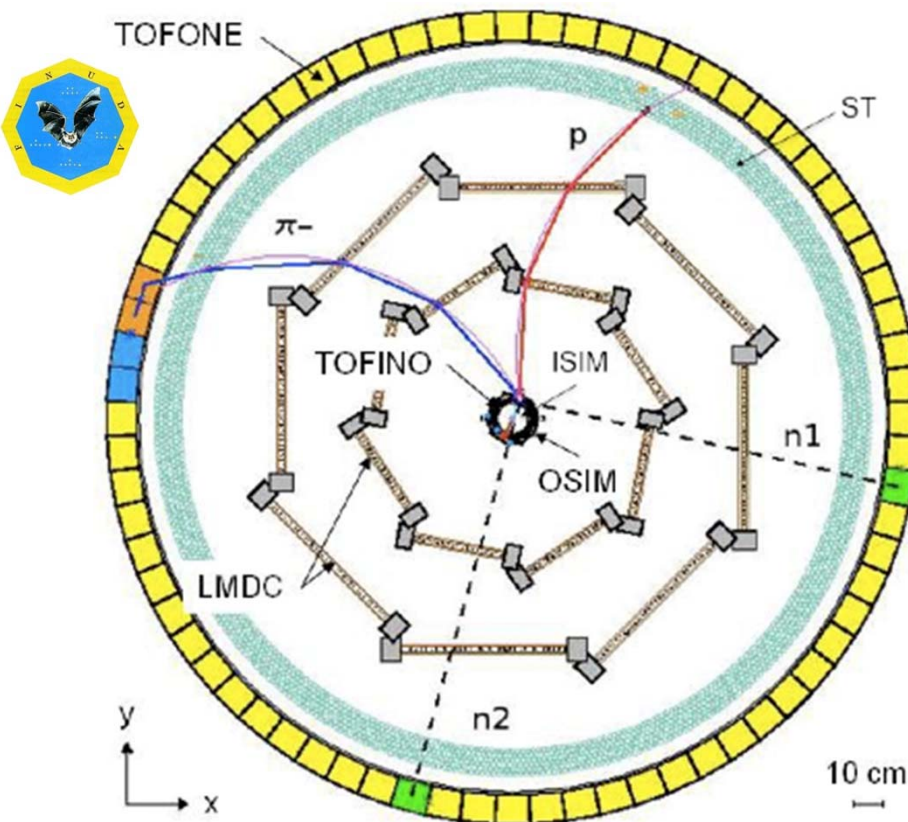


❖ experimental **hardness**: **3 nucleons** emitted from Λ -hypernucleus g.s.
4-fold coincidence measurement (π^- , p , n , n)

$2e\mathcal{N}$ induced decay exp. evidence

triple coincidence: ($n + n + p$) events

exclusive $\Lambda np \rightarrow nnp$ decay event: ${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + p + n + n$



$$\begin{aligned} p_{\pi^-} &= 276.9 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV}/c \\ p_{\text{miss}} &= 217 \pm 44 \text{ MeV}/c \\ E_{\text{tot}} &= 178 \pm 23 \text{ MeV} \\ \text{MM} &= 3710 \pm 23 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(n1) &= 110 \pm 23 \text{ MeV} \\ E(n2) &= 16.9 \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV} \\ E(p) &= 51.11 \pm 0.85 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta(n1 \ n2) &= 94.8^\circ \pm 3.8^\circ \\ \vartheta(n1 \ p) &= 102.2^\circ \pm 3.4^\circ \\ \vartheta(n2 \ p) &= 154^\circ \pm 19^\circ \end{aligned}$$

no n-n or p/n scattering

${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	MM (MeV/c ²)
${}^4\text{He}$	3727.4
${}^3\text{He} + n$	3748.0
${}^3\text{H} + p$	3747.2

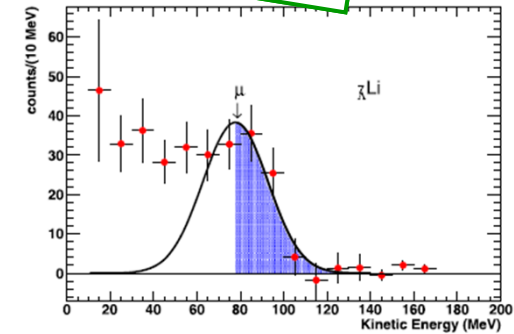
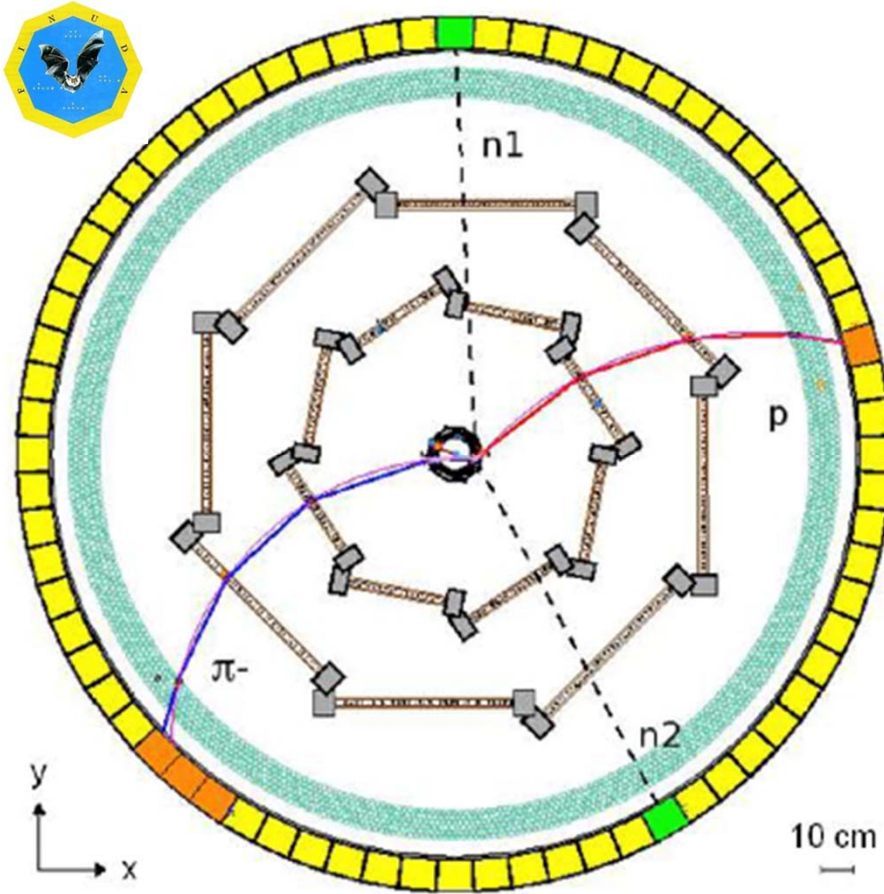
first, direct experimental evidence

2 \mathcal{N} induced decay exp. evidence

triple coincidence: ($n + n + p$) events

exclusive $\Lambda np \rightarrow nnp$ decay event: ${}^7_{\Lambda}Li \rightarrow {}^4He + p + n + n$

cut on E_p released



$$\begin{aligned}
 p_{\pi^-} &= 276.5 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV}/c \\
 P_{\text{miss}} &= 447 \pm 18 \text{ MeV}/c \\
 E_{\text{tot}} &= 147.1 \pm 4.2 \text{ MeV} \\
 MM &= 3720.3 \pm 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(n1) &= 21 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV} \\
 E(n2) &= 35.3 \pm 3.6 \text{ MeV} \\
 E(p) &= 90.83 \pm 0.50 \text{ MeV}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vartheta(n1 \ n2) &= 126.5^\circ \pm 5.4^\circ \\
 \vartheta(n1 \ p) &= 53.5^\circ \pm 4.3^\circ \\
 \vartheta(n2 \ p) &= 124.6^\circ \pm 3.9^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

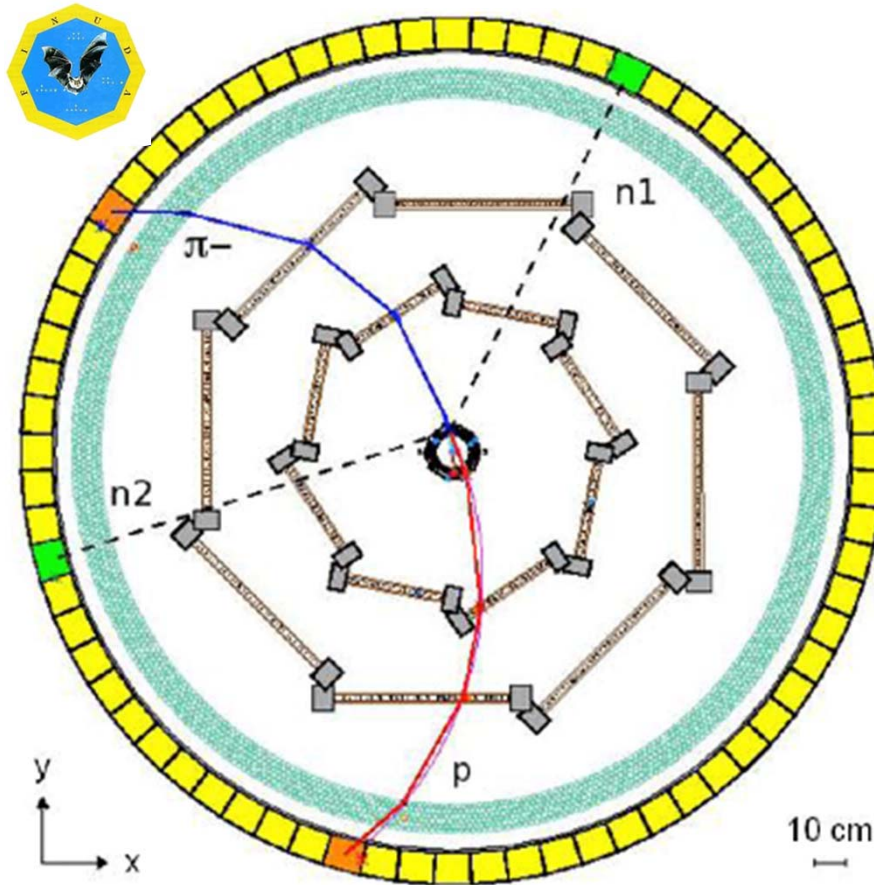
no n-n or p/n scattering

$2e\mathcal{N}$ induced decay exp. evidence

triple coincidence: ($n + n + p$) events

exclusive $\Lambda np \rightarrow nnp$ decay event: ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Be} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{H} + p + n + n$

cut on E_p
released



$$\begin{aligned} p_{\pi^-} &= 286.7 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV}/c \\ P_{\text{miss}} &= 253 \pm 18 \text{ MeV}/c \\ E_{\text{tot}} &= 123.5 \pm 4.9 \text{ MeV} \\ \text{MM} &= 5617.3 \pm 5.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(n1) &= 20.2 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV} \\ E(n2) &= 31.5 \pm 4.2 \text{ MeV} \\ E(p) &= 71.77 \pm 0.80 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta(n1 \ n2) &= 133.6^\circ \pm 7.5^\circ \\ \vartheta(n1 \ p) &= 128.5^\circ \pm 5.5^\circ \\ \vartheta(n2 \ p) &= 95.4^\circ \pm 3.6^\circ \end{aligned}$$

no n-n or p/n scattering

${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$	MM (MeV/c ²)
${}^6\text{Li}$	5601.5
${}^5\text{Li} + n$	5607.2
${}^4\text{He} + d$	5603.0
${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{H}$	5617.3

Summary and outlook

MWD

- ✓ π^- spectra for ${}^7\text{Li}_\Lambda$, ${}^9\text{Be}_\Lambda$, ${}^{11}\text{B}_\Lambda$ and ${}^{15}\text{N}_\Lambda$
- ✓ ${}^7\text{Li}_\Lambda$, ${}^9\text{Be}_\Lambda$ and ${}^{11}\text{B}_\Lambda$ g.s. J^π assignment **confirmed**
- ✓ ${}^{15}\text{N}_\Lambda$ g.s. J^π **first determination**
- ✓ **MWD decay rate** extracted
- ✓ strong nuclear structure effect **put in evidence**

NMWD

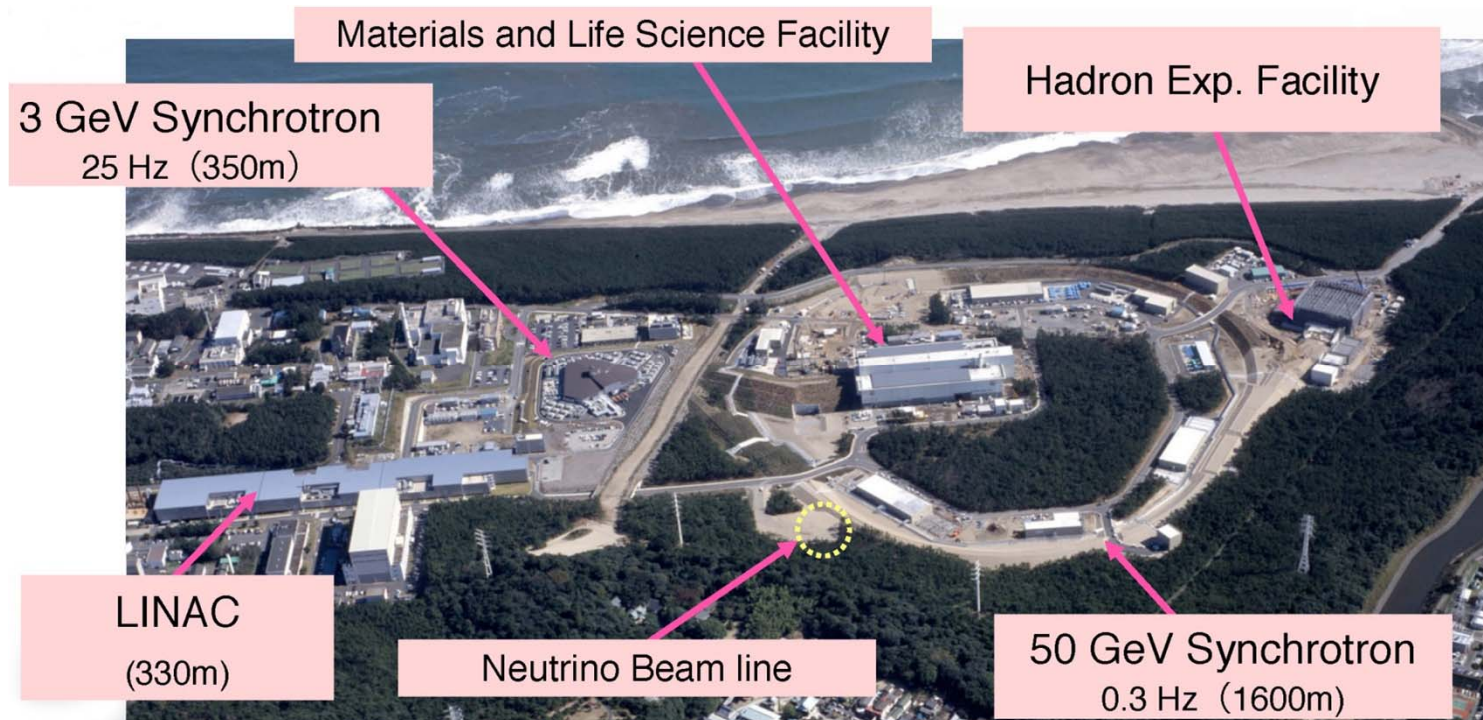
- ✓ p -induced NMWD proton spectra from ${}^5\text{He}_\Lambda$ to ${}^{16}\text{O}_\Lambda$
- ✓ 2ν -induced NMWD contribution determination
- ✓ **first** experimental **evidence** of the **2ν -induced** NMWD
- ✓ **exclusive process** dominance in 1ν and 2ν decay?

**Further investigations needed
both experimental and theoretical**

Future dedicated experiments

- E18** Coincidence measurement of the weak decay of $^{12}\text{C}_\Lambda$ and the **three-body** weak interaction process

- E22** **Exclusive** study of the ΛN weak interaction in $A = 4$ Λ -hypernuclei



Aknowledgement

A special **thanks** to:

- 😊 Michelangelo Agnello
- 😊 Elena Botta
- 😊 Tullio Bressani
- 😊 Stefania Bufalino