

# Spectroscopic study of $S=-2$ hypernuclei with a new spectrometer S-2S

S. Kanatsuki<sup>1#</sup>, N. Amano<sup>1</sup>, H. Ekawa<sup>1,2</sup>, H. Fujioka<sup>1</sup>, E. Hirose<sup>3</sup>,  
Y. Ichikawa<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Kato<sup>4</sup>, M. Moritsu<sup>5</sup>, T. Nagae<sup>1</sup>, H. Takahashi<sup>3</sup>, T. Takahashi<sup>3</sup>, K. Takenaka<sup>1</sup>  
and the J-PARC E05 Collaboration.

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

<sup>2</sup>*ASRC, JAEA, Tokai, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan*

<sup>3</sup>*IPNS, KEK, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Physics, Yamagata University, Yamagata 990-8560, Japan*

<sup>5</sup>*RCNP, Osaka University, Osaka 567-0047, Japan*

# E-mail [kanatsuki@scphys.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:kanatsuki@scphys.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

The study of  $S=-2$  hypernuclei is important for understanding baryon-baryon interaction and strange nuclear matter. However, the experimental data of  $S=-2$  systems are very limited. We will obtain spectroscopic information of  $S=-2$  hypernuclei using the  $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, K^+)$  reaction, first (J-PARC E05 [1]). Following this measurement, we plan to carry out further spectroscopic studies on  $\Xi$ - and double  $\Lambda$ -hypernuclei with various targets.

For these experiments, we will utilize the high intensity  $K^-$  beam at J-PARC K1.8 beam line. The momentum of incident  $K^-$  is analysed by a beam line spectrometer with a good momentum resolution, which is already in operation for other experiments.

We are now constructing a new spectrometer “S-2S” (Strangeness  $-2$  Spectrometer) for scattered  $K^+$  to achieve both a large acceptance and a good resolution. It consists of a QGD-type configuration, and is designed to have a momentum resolution of better than  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  (FWHM), which corresponds to missing mass resolution of 1.5 MeV, 10 times better than in the case of a previous experiment at BNL [2]. We can explore the  $S=-2$  world with S-2S.

The construction of Q1 and Q2 has already been finished. We measured magnetic field of Q1, and obtained a field gradient of 8.7 T/m enough to achieve an acceptance of 60 msr. The results are well understood by the field calculations using TOSCA simulation including its distribution. We are also developing detectors, especially a water Cherenkov counter for on-line  $K/p$  separation. We carried out performance tests of a prototype, and actual version is under design. The magnets and the detectors will be ready for installation in the next year.

## References

- [1] T. Nagae *et al.*, J-PARC Proposal (2006).
- [2] P. Khaustov *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **61**, 054603 (2000).