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Isotope Identification in Nuclear Emulsion Plate KINBARA SHINJI, NAKAZAWA KAZUMA, Gifu University, ICHIKAWA YUICHI, UENO HIDEKI, RIKEN Nishina Center, YOSHIDA JUNYA, KHIN THAN TINT, MYINT KYAW SOE, MISHINA AKIHIRO, ITOH HIROKI, ENDO YOKO, KOBAYASHI HIDETAKA, Gifu University, J-PARC E07 COLLABORATION, RIKEN NISHINA CENTER COLLABORATION — We have to identify nuclide of 10^2 or more double-hypernuclei in the J-PARC E07 experiment. It is necessary to know nuclear species of daughter isotopes from decay of double-hypernuclei in nuclear emulsion plates for that We identify daughter isotopes by the measurement of energy losses as their track thickness in the emulsion. In theory, the relative values of each nuclide (^{4}He,^{7}Li,^{9}Be,^{11}B) of sum of energy-loss for proton in range from stopping point to 100 μm are 4,8,12,17 times respectively. Track width is measured from stopping point with image processing method. Under the assumption of tracks to be made of many cylinders by length of 1μm, track "volume" given by width is summed up and expected to present differences Furthermore, we have to get alignment parameter between various angles for each nuclide and calibrate track width by using electron beam, because the appearance of track is different depending on the angle of incidence and the depth In this paper, we present the test result of the above PID method applied for protons in emulsion of E373 experiment.

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