



Istituto Nazionale
di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati



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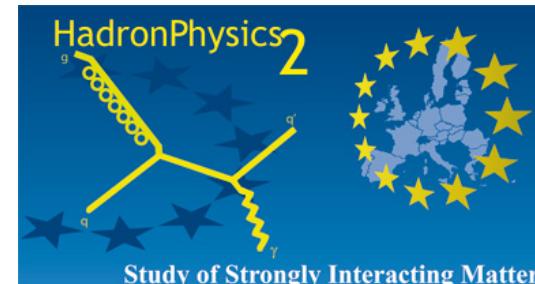
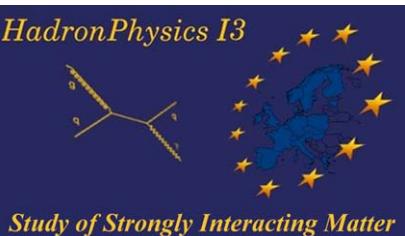


SIDDHARTA Status Report

Silicon Drift Detector for Hadronic Atom Research by Timing Applications

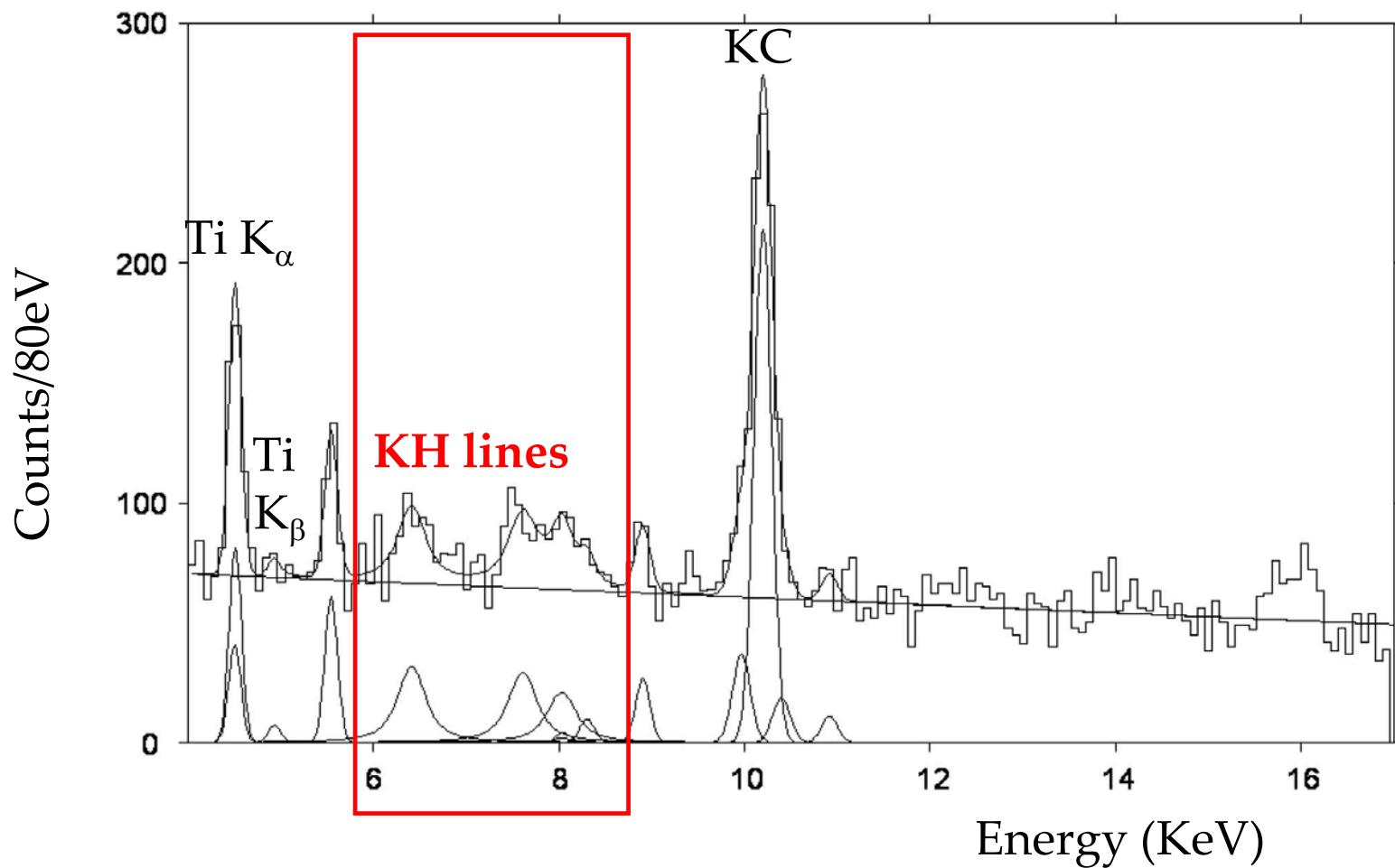
Catalina Curceanu, LNF-INFN

- LNF- INFN, Frascati, Italy
- SMI- ÖAW, Vienna, Austria
- IFIN – HH, Bucharest, Romania
- Politecnico, Milano, Italy
- MPE, Garching, Germany
- PNSensors, Munich, Germany
- RIKEN, Japan
- Univ. Tokyo, Japan
- Victoria Univ., Canada



JRA10 – FP6 - I3HP

SIDDHARTA's first kaonic hydrogen spectrum



Content

- Short reminder of 2008 activities since installation
- Activities in 2009
- Kaonic helium final results for publication
- (Very) Preliminary results for kaonic hydrogen
- SIDDHARTA scientific case and the EU FP7 HadronPhysics Network LEANNIS
- Plans and Beam Time Request

SIDDHARTA - activities in 2008

**-Installation of the setup on DAFNE (including shielding):
September 2008**

**-Tests and debug: September – October 2008 (in parallel with the
DAFNE restart), calibration procedure definition, trigger test**

**-Degrader optimization by measurement of kaonic helium4:
November – December 2008**

BOX HV

1

2

BOX HV

2

ZONA CONTROLLATA
CONTROLLED AREA

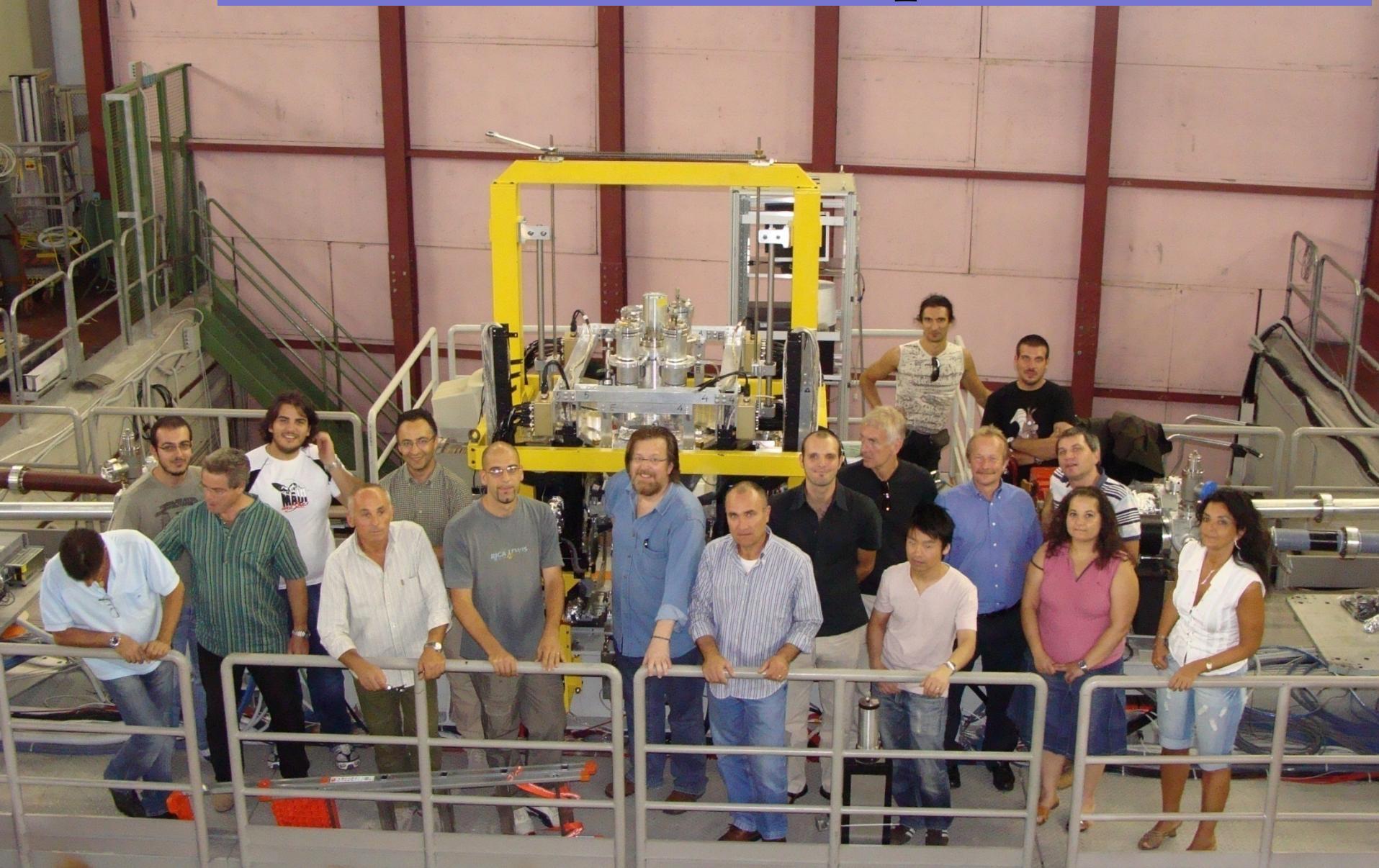
vietato sostare



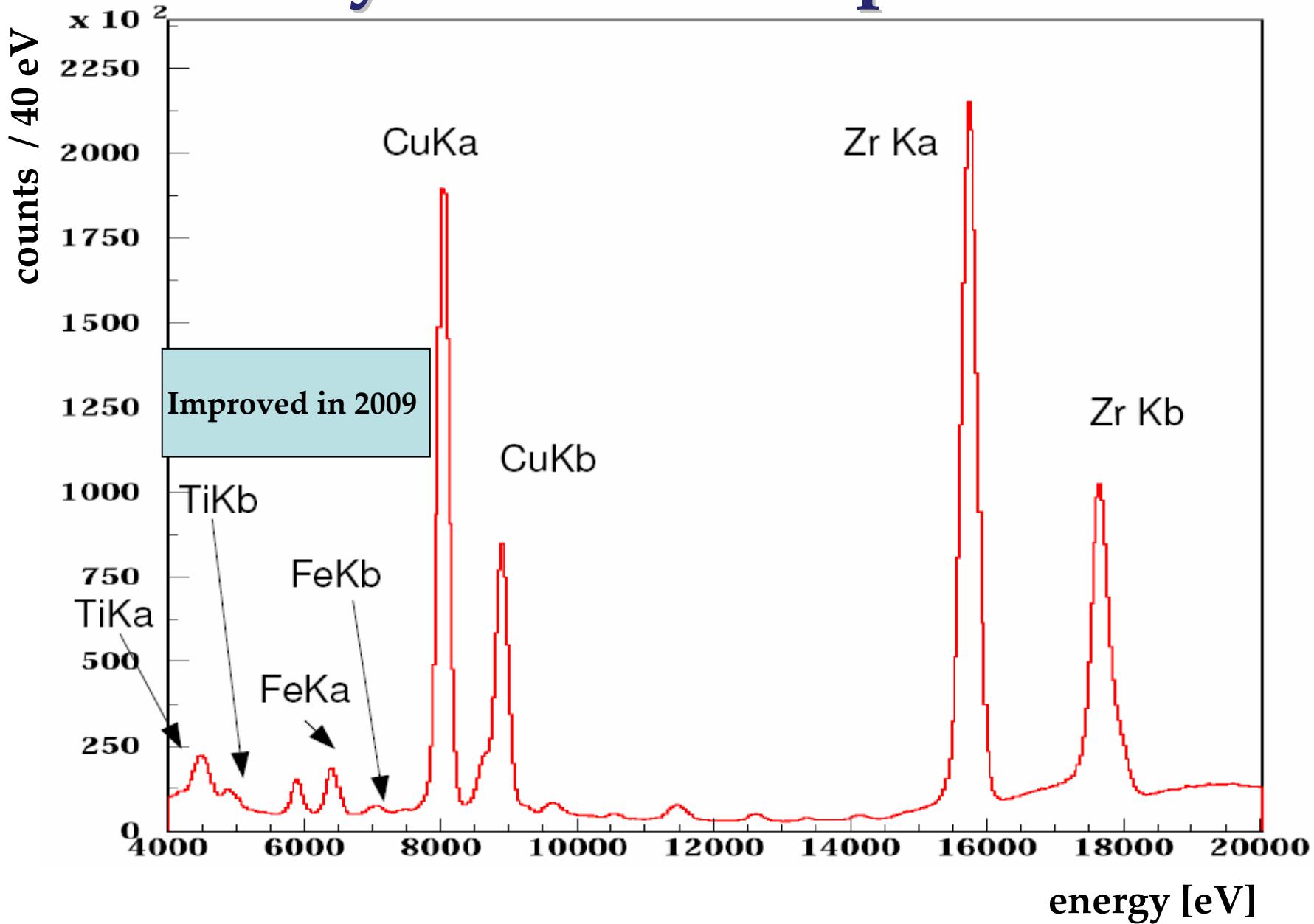
Lead shielding of SIDDHARTA



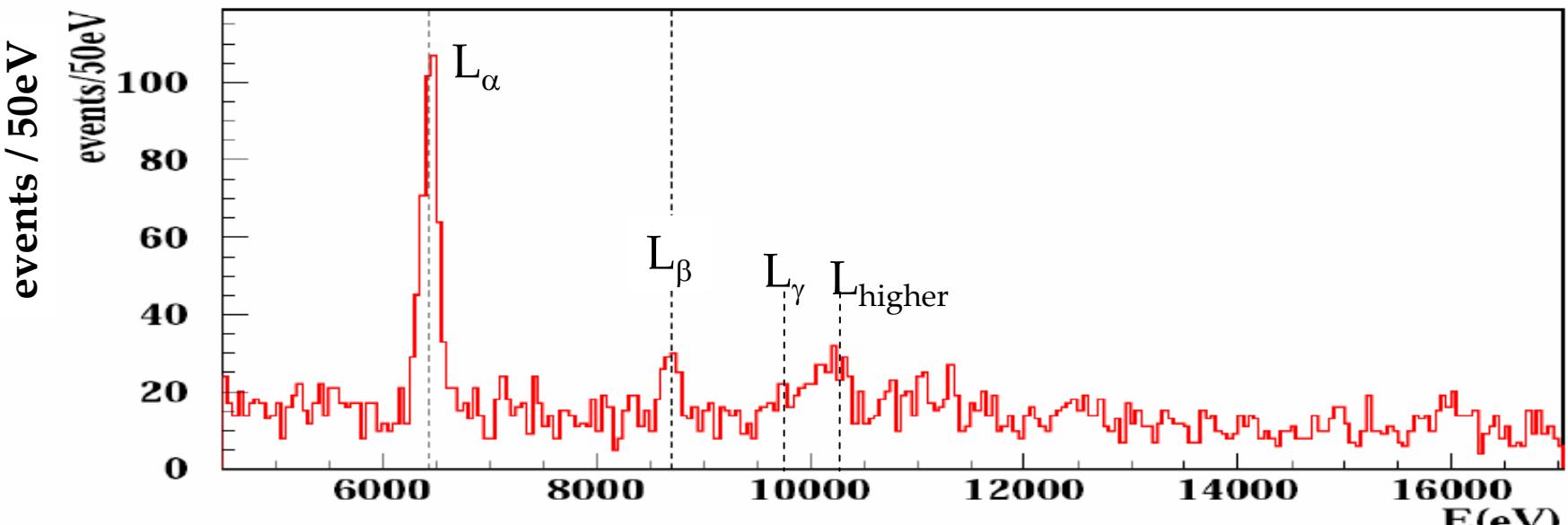
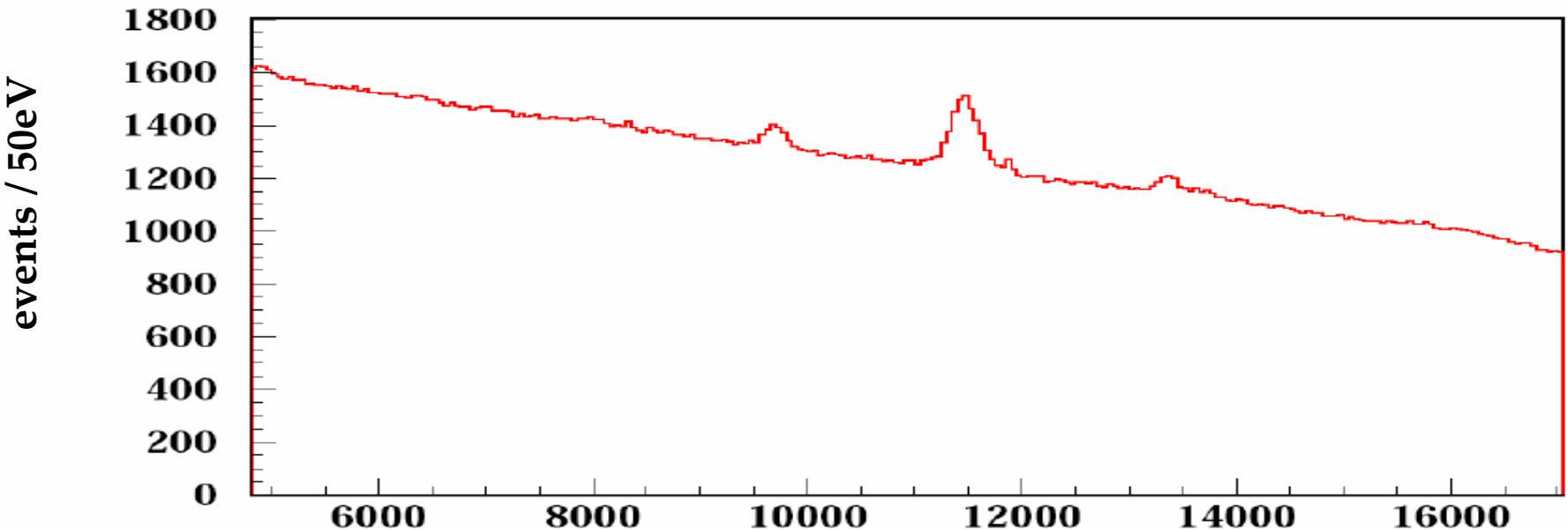
SIDDHARTA setup on DAΦNE

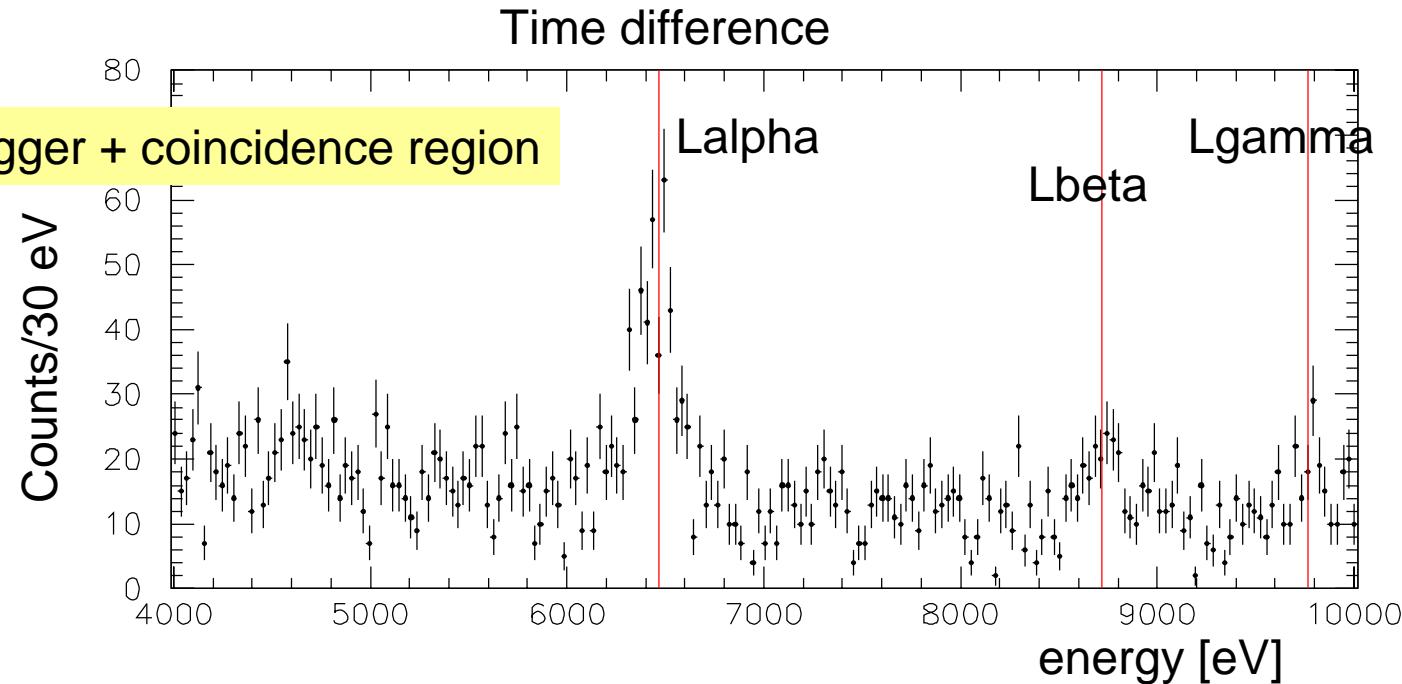
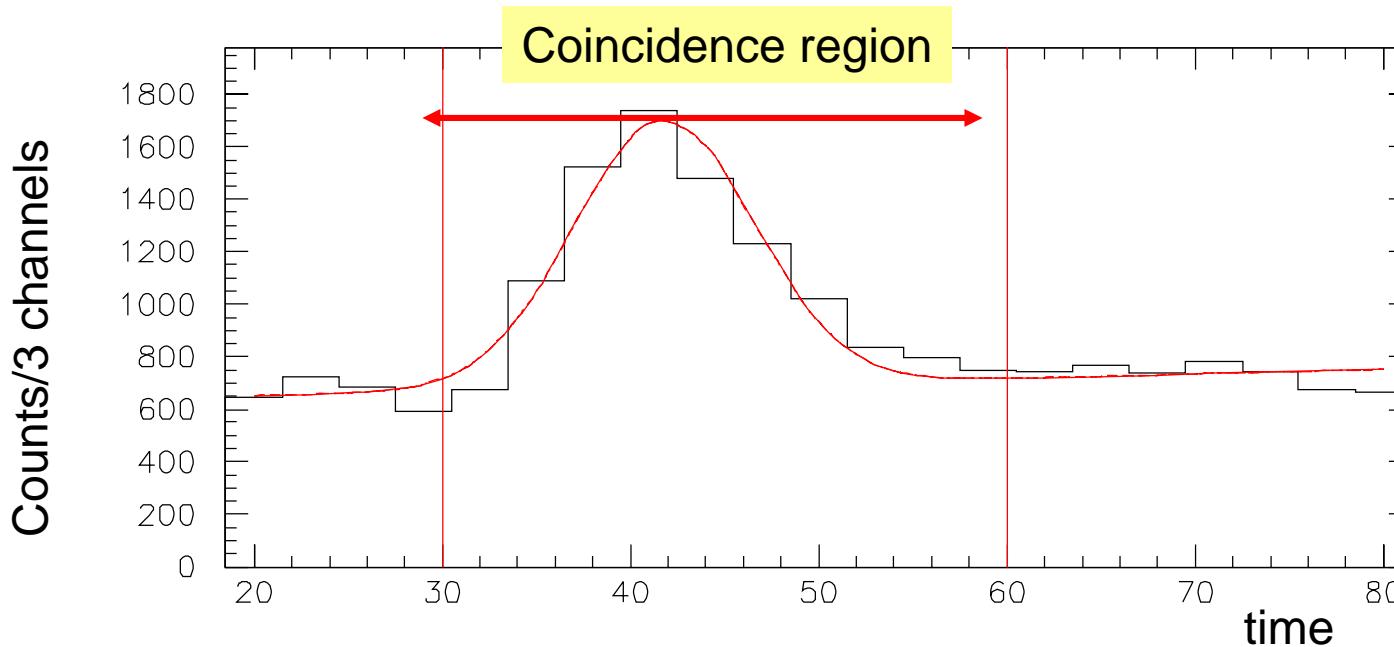


X-ray calibration spectrum



Trigger optimization using a He target



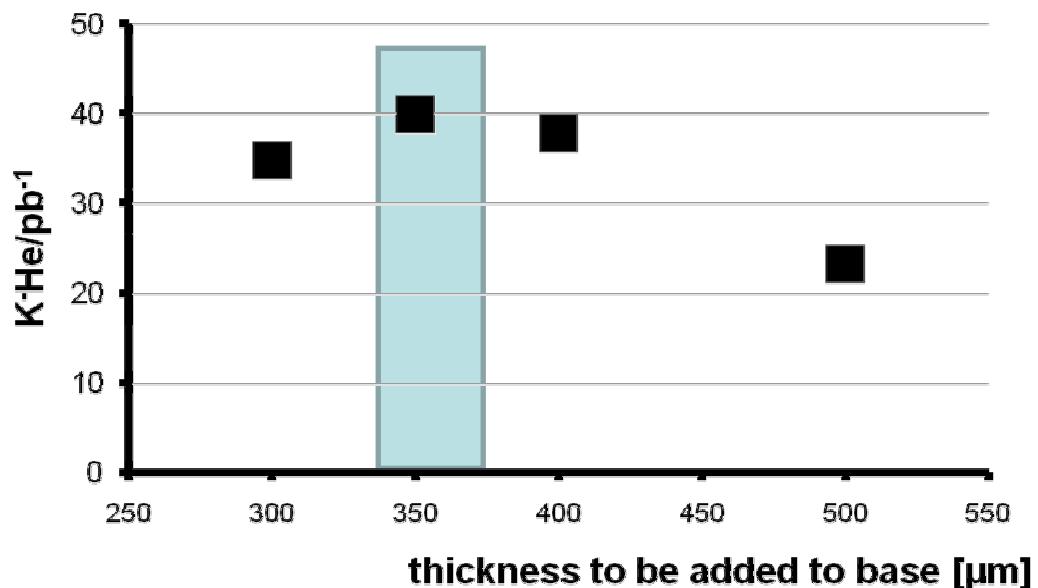


Degrader optimization using a He target

	K-He(L α)	S/B ratio	I.L. [pb $^{-1}$]	K-He/pb $^{-1}$
Deg 2	397 \pm 24	4.0	11.4	34.8 \pm 2.1
Deg 3	590 \pm 30	4.6	14.8	39.9 \pm 2.0
Deg 4	420 \pm 24	4.2	11.1	37.8 \pm 2.2
Deg 5	209 \pm 19	2.6	9.0	23.2 \pm 2.1

Degrader base
made of Mylar:

-60,-40 mm 100 μ m
-40,-20 mm 200 μ m
-20,0 mm 400 μ m
0,+20 mm 600 μ m
+20,+40 mm 700 μ m
+40,+60 mm 800 μ m



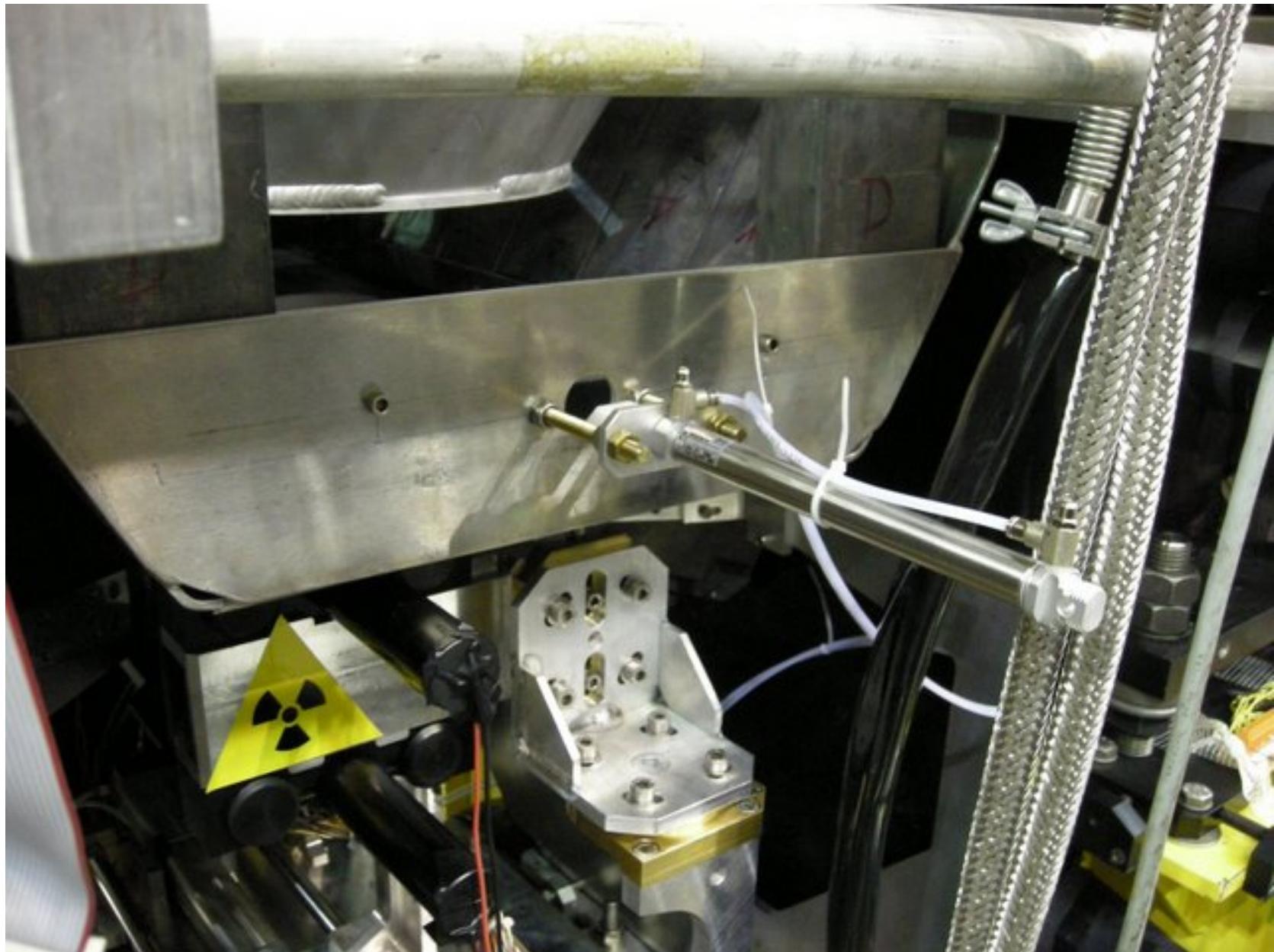
SIDDHARTA: activities in 2009

- In-beam calib. procedure – **sliding mechanism (degrader / calib. Foil)**; stability tests
- Study of systematic errors with a **55Fe** source inside setup (Mn lines versus Cu and Ti) -> **2 eV systematic error** with KHe
--> data for publication
- Hydrogen filled inside target in March, KH measurement started

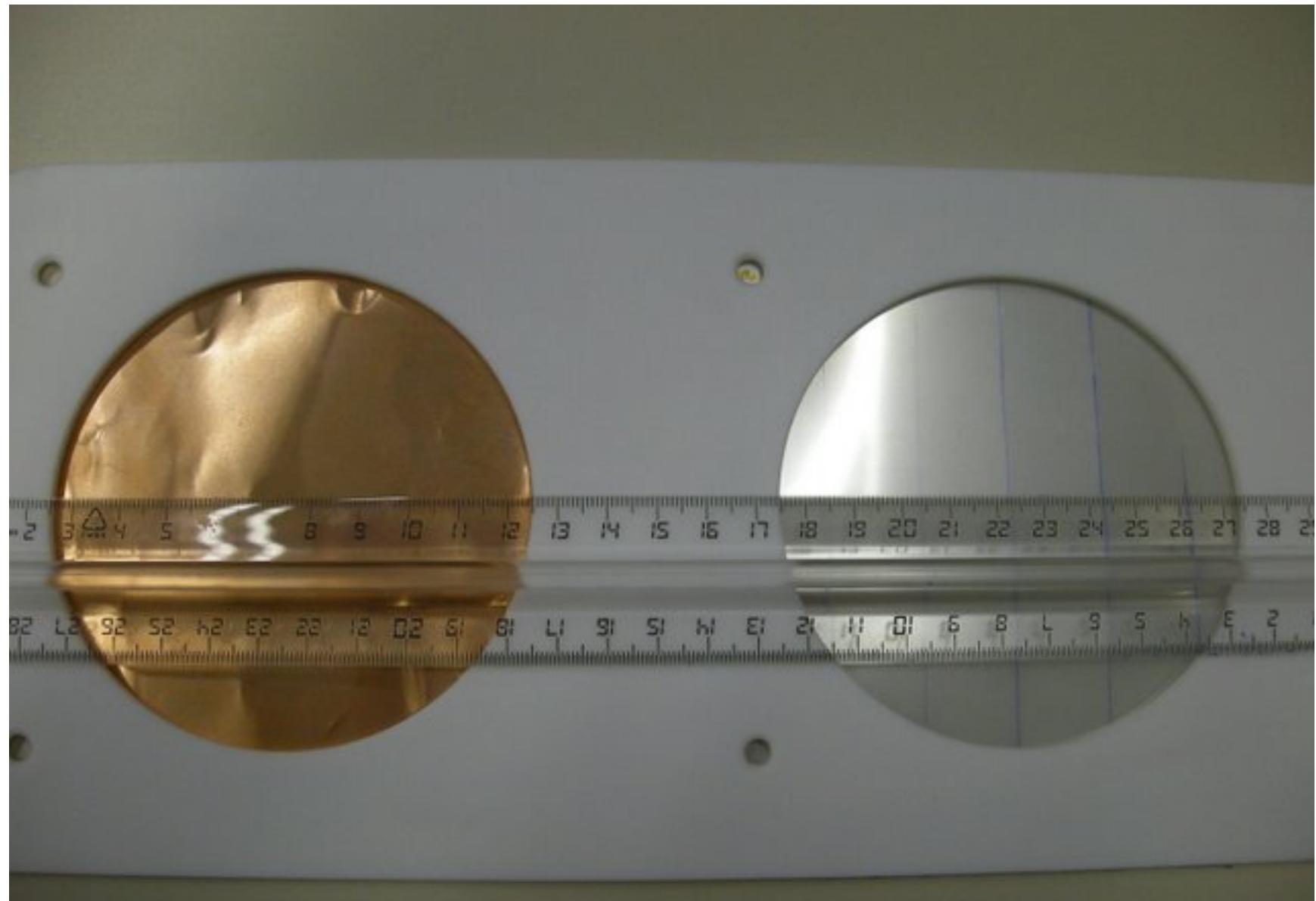
*Optimization of the calibration
procedure and study of the
systematic errors*

With KHe

Sliding mechanism: degrader/calib foil(s) –January



Sliding mechanism: degrader/calib foil(s) –January



^{55}Fe source (5.9 KeV line) inside the vacuum jacket

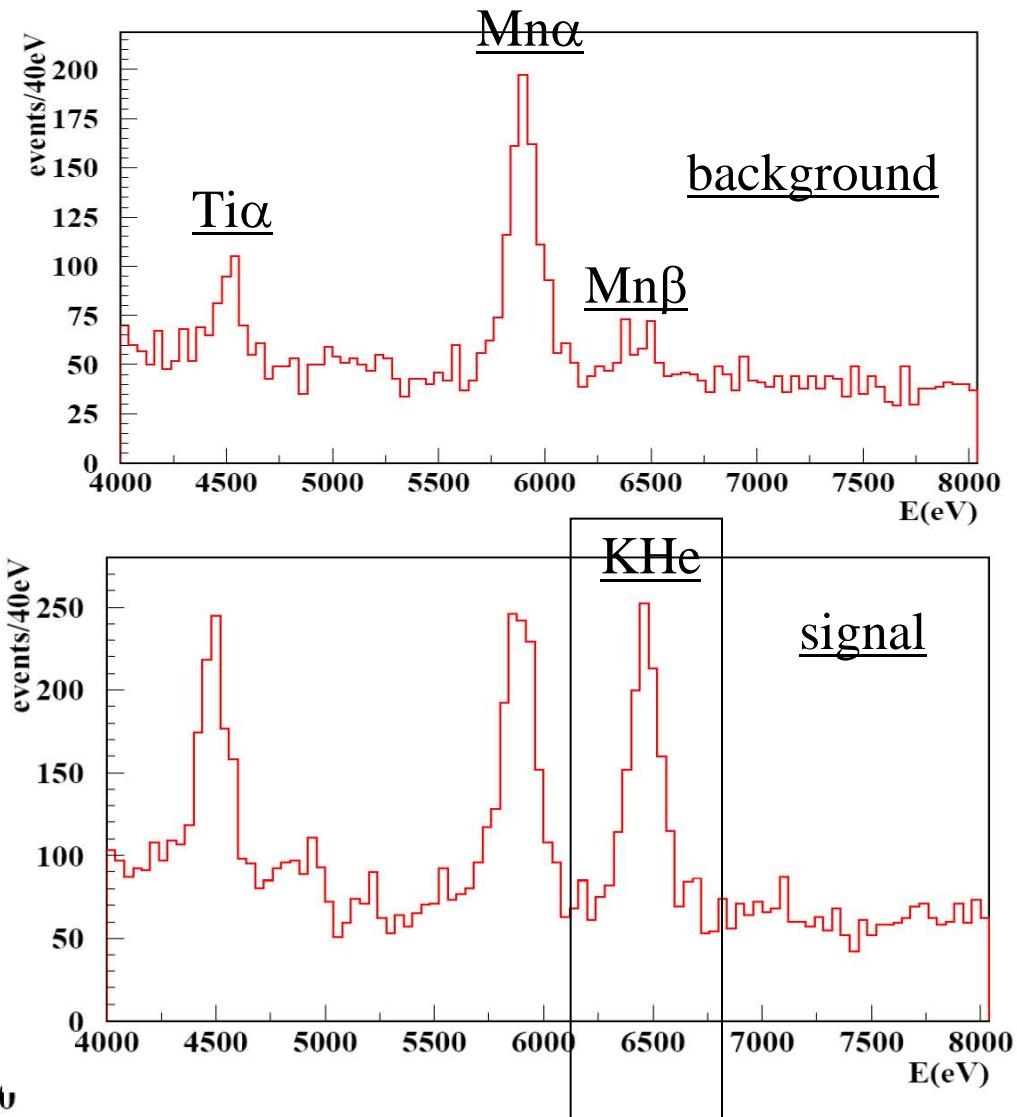
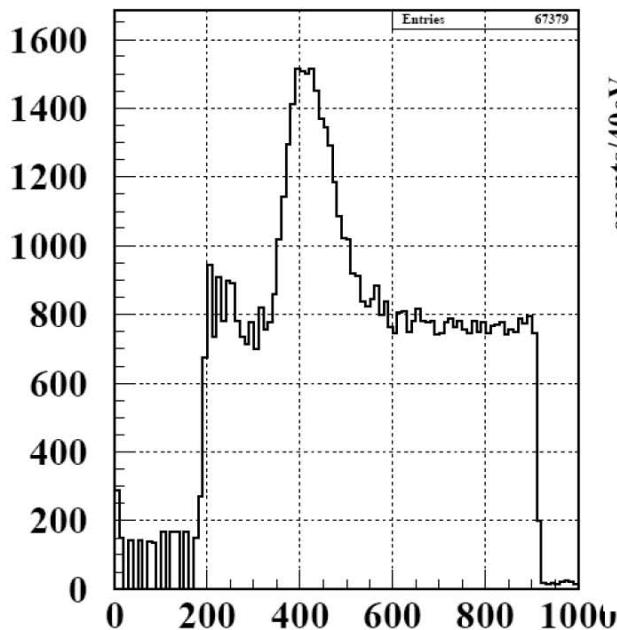


KHe spectrum

N of events = 763 ± 45

$L = 25 \text{ pb}^{-1}$; 30 ev/pb^{-1}

S/B = 2/1 (area)



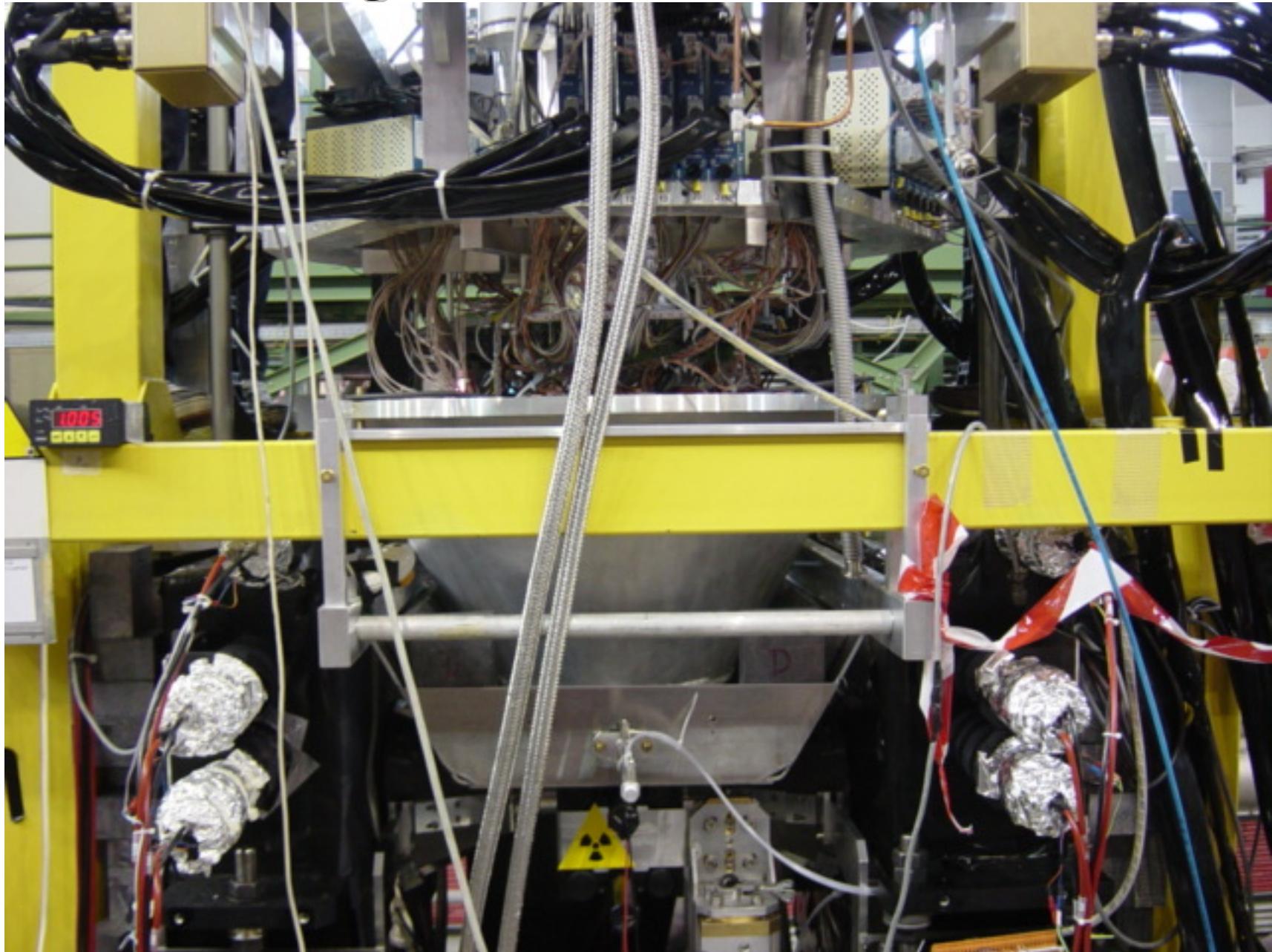
New target cell – better calibration and higher solid angle



New target cell installation (26 Feb)



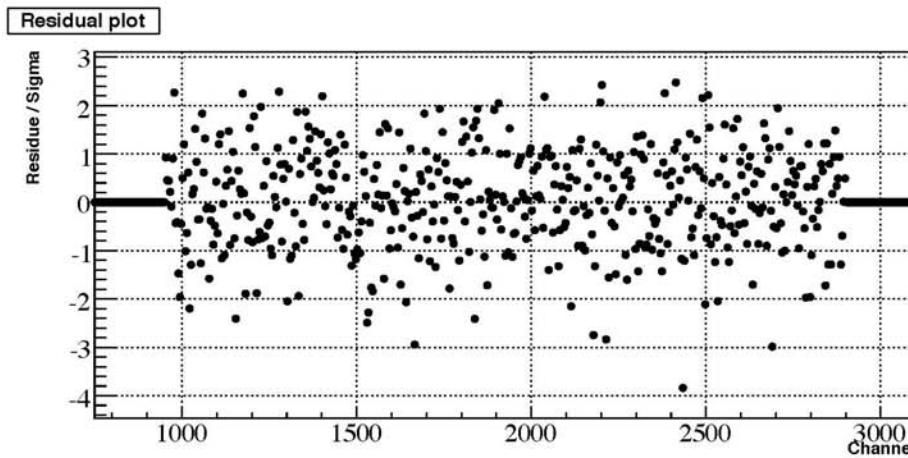
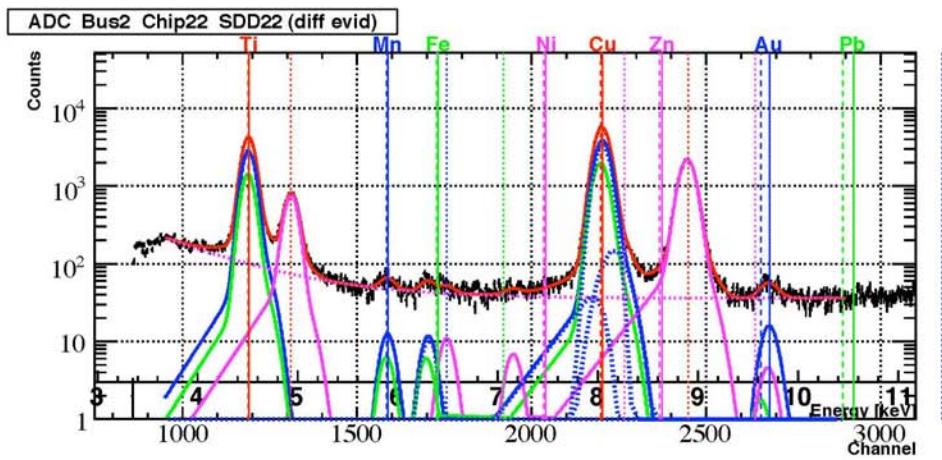
New target cell installation (26 Feb)



Typical calibration spectrum beam and X-ray tube

Spectrum fit results for a typical SDD

Data folder : 20090129run0016
(= 20090129_1314_1407_xraytube_only_Cu)



Histogram :

- Removed cross talk (within buses)
--> see my report on 21/Jan/2009
- Rebin factor : 4

X-ray lines :

- Ti : Ka1, Ka2, Kb1
- Mn : Ka1, Ka2, Kb1 (mean fixed)
- Cu : Ka1, Ka2, Kb1

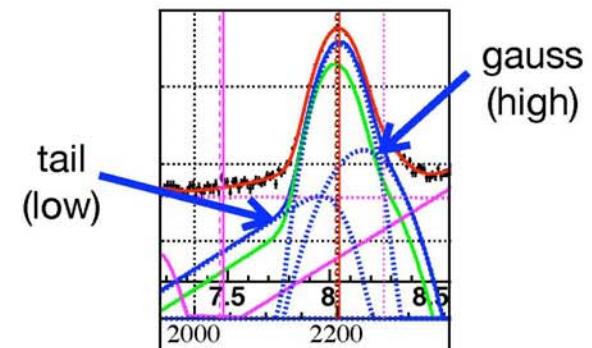
Response function :

- Main Gaussian
- Tail func. (low energy side)
- Pileup Gaussian (high energy side)
- Escape peak

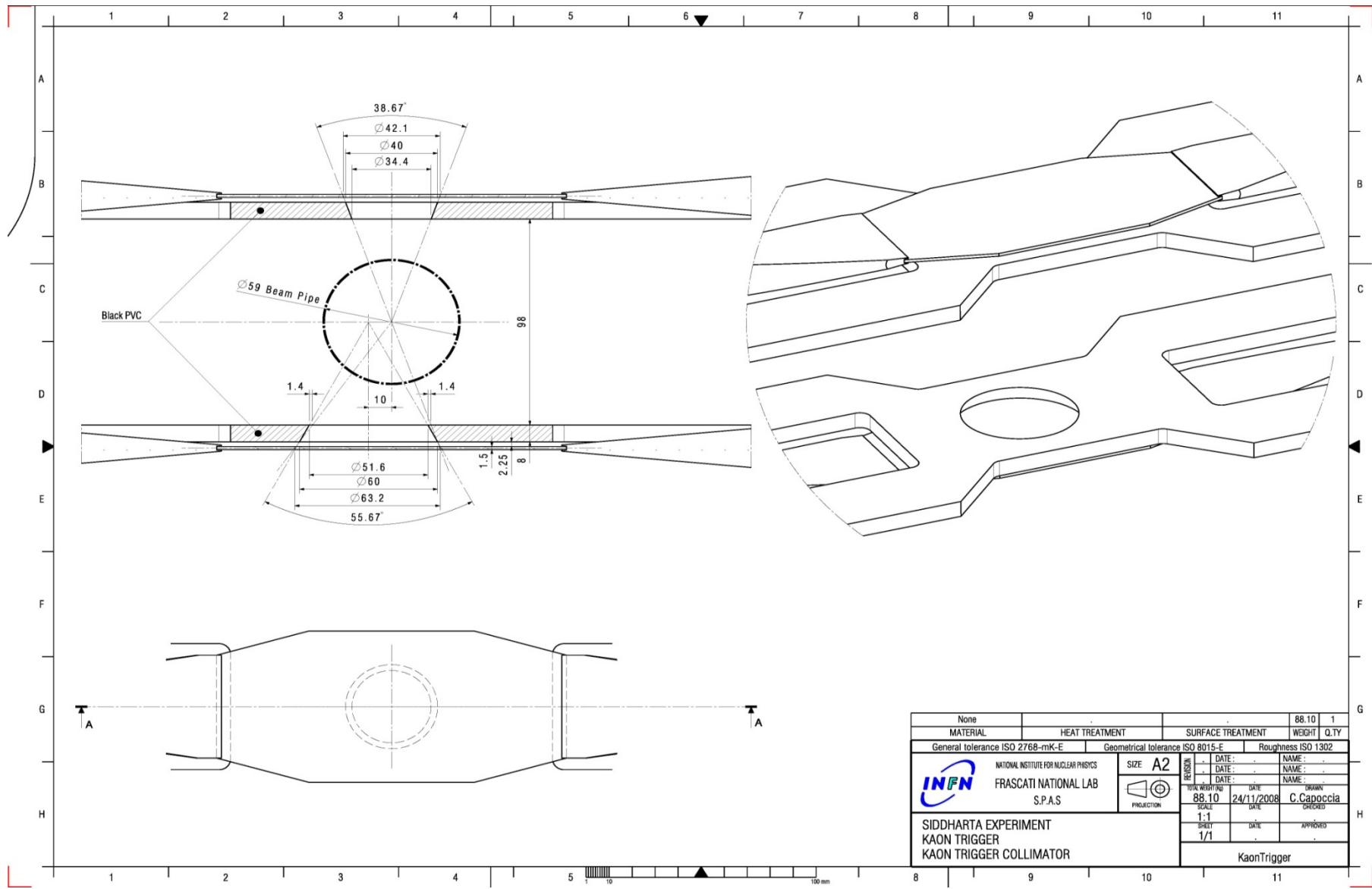
Background :

- Exponential + Constant

$$\Rightarrow \text{Chi/NDF} = 525.1 / 463 = 1.13$$



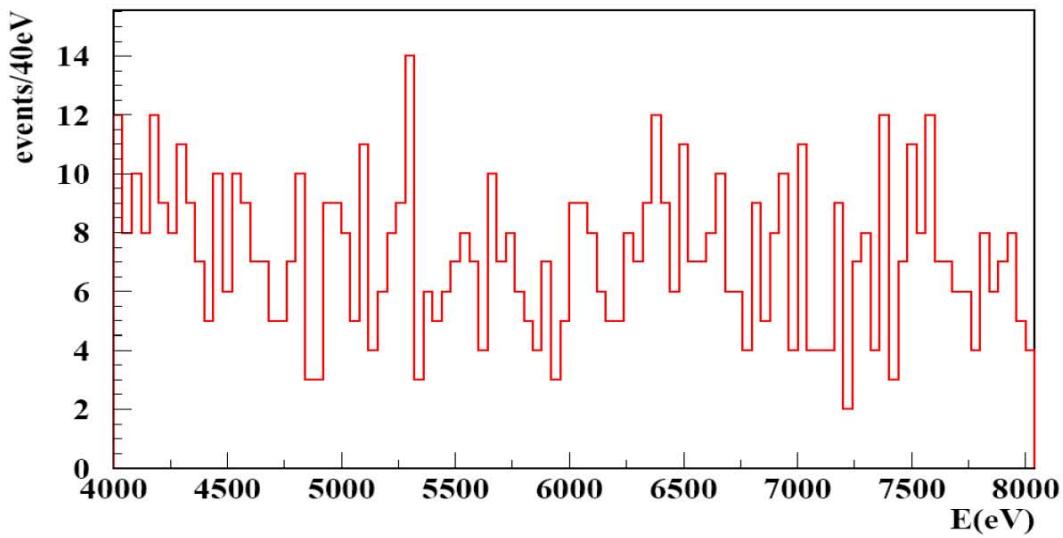
Kaon detector collimator (factor about 1.5)



KHe spectrum with the new target cell

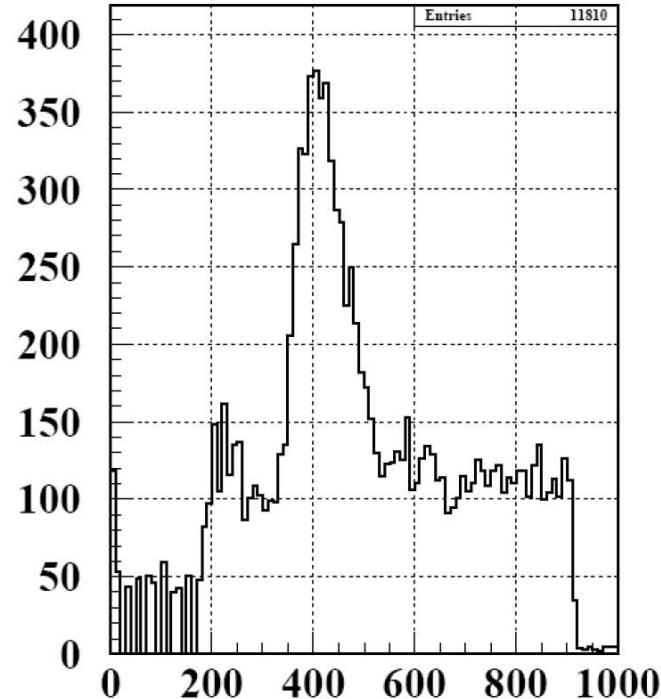
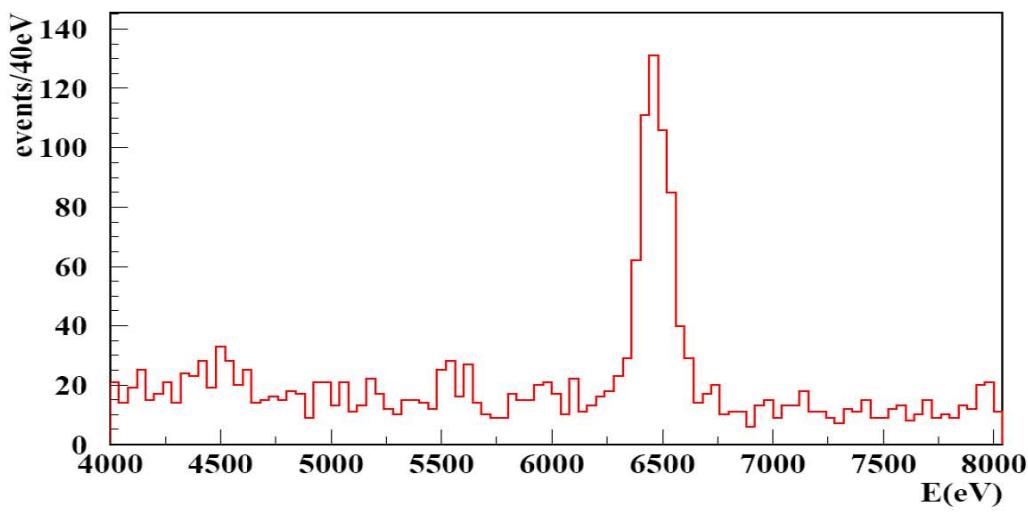
N of events = 498 +- 26

Sigma = 70 eV



$L = 8-10 \text{ pb}^{-1} (50-60 \text{ ev/pb})$

$S/B = 6/1 \text{ (area) (gained factor 3)}$



Kaonic helium analysis

*First measurement
of KHe4 on gaseous target
-to be published*

Energy shift of the kaonic helium 2p state [8]

ΔE_{2p} (eV)	Ref.
-41 ± 33	Wiegand <i>et al.</i> [11]
-35 ± 12	Batty <i>et al.</i> [12]
-50 ± 12	Baird <i>et al.</i> [13]
-43 ± 8	Average of above [8,13]

Theoretical value around 0 eV
-> kaonic helium puzzle

Precision measurement of the $3d \rightarrow 2p$ x-ray energy in kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$

S. Okada^{a,*}, G. Beer^b, H. Bhang^c, M. Cargnelli^d, J. Chiba^e, Seonho Choi^c, C. Curceanu^f, Y. Fukuda^g, T. Hanaki^e, R.S. Hayano^h, M. Iio^a, T. Ishikawa^h, S. Ishimotoⁱ, T. Ishiwatari^d, K. Itahashi^a, M. Iwaiⁱ, M. Iwasaki^{a,g}, B. Juhász^d, P. Kienle^{d,j}, J. Marton^d, Y. Matsuda^a, H. Ohnishi^a, H. Outa^a, M. Sato^{g,1}, P. Schmid^d, S. Suzukiⁱ, T. Suzuki^a, H. Tatsuno^h, D. Tomono^a, E. Widmann^d, T. Yamazaki^{a,h}, H. Yim^c, J. Zmeskal^d

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Abstract

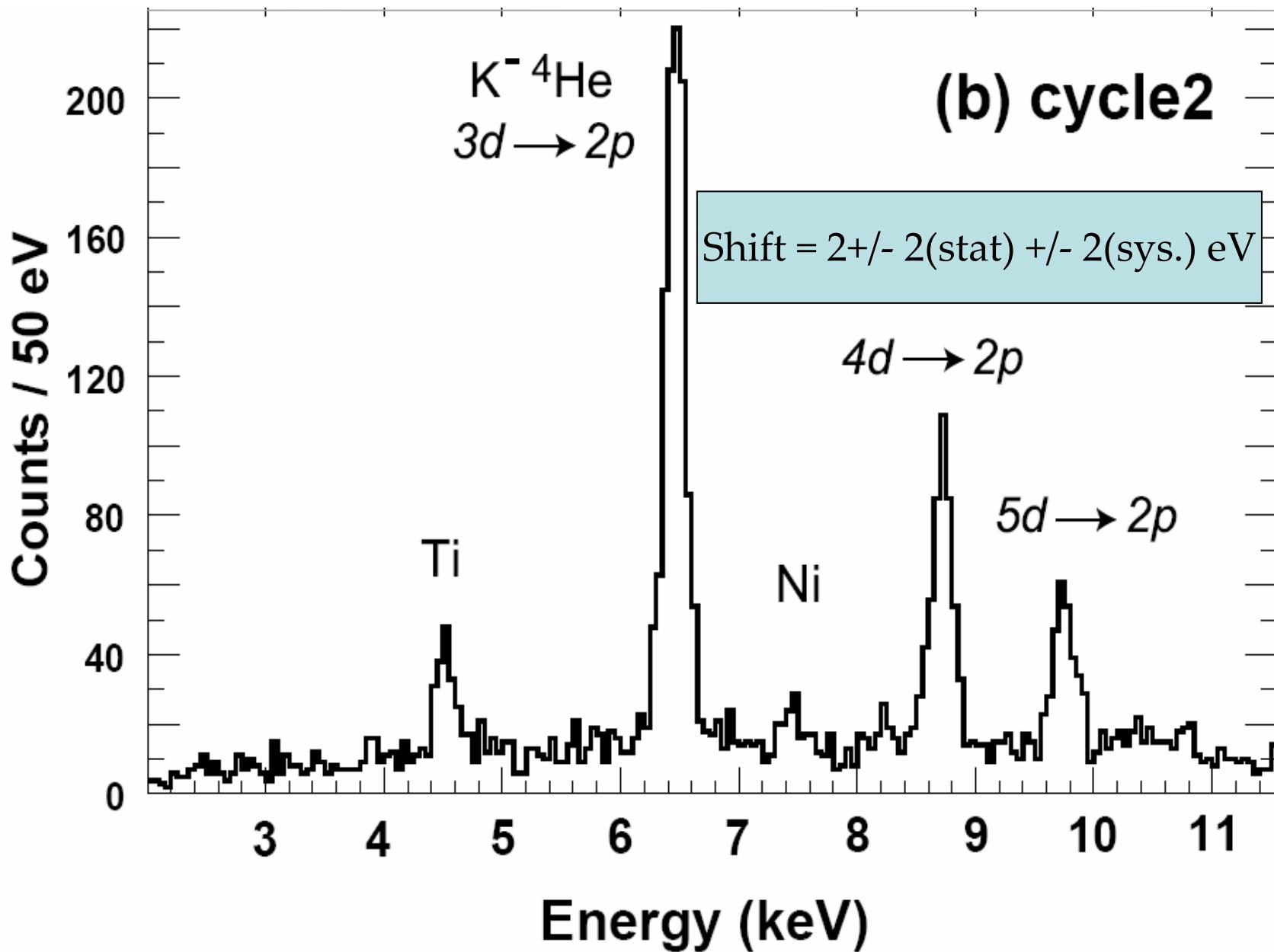
We have measured the Balmer-series x-rays of kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ atoms using novel large-area silicon drift x-ray detectors in order to study the low-energy \bar{K} -nucleus strong interaction. The energy of the $3d \rightarrow 2p$ transition was determined to be $6467 \pm 3(\text{stat}) \pm 2(\text{syst})$ eV. The resulting strong-interaction energy-level shift is in agreement with theoretical calculations, thus eliminating a long-standing discrepancy between theory and experiment.

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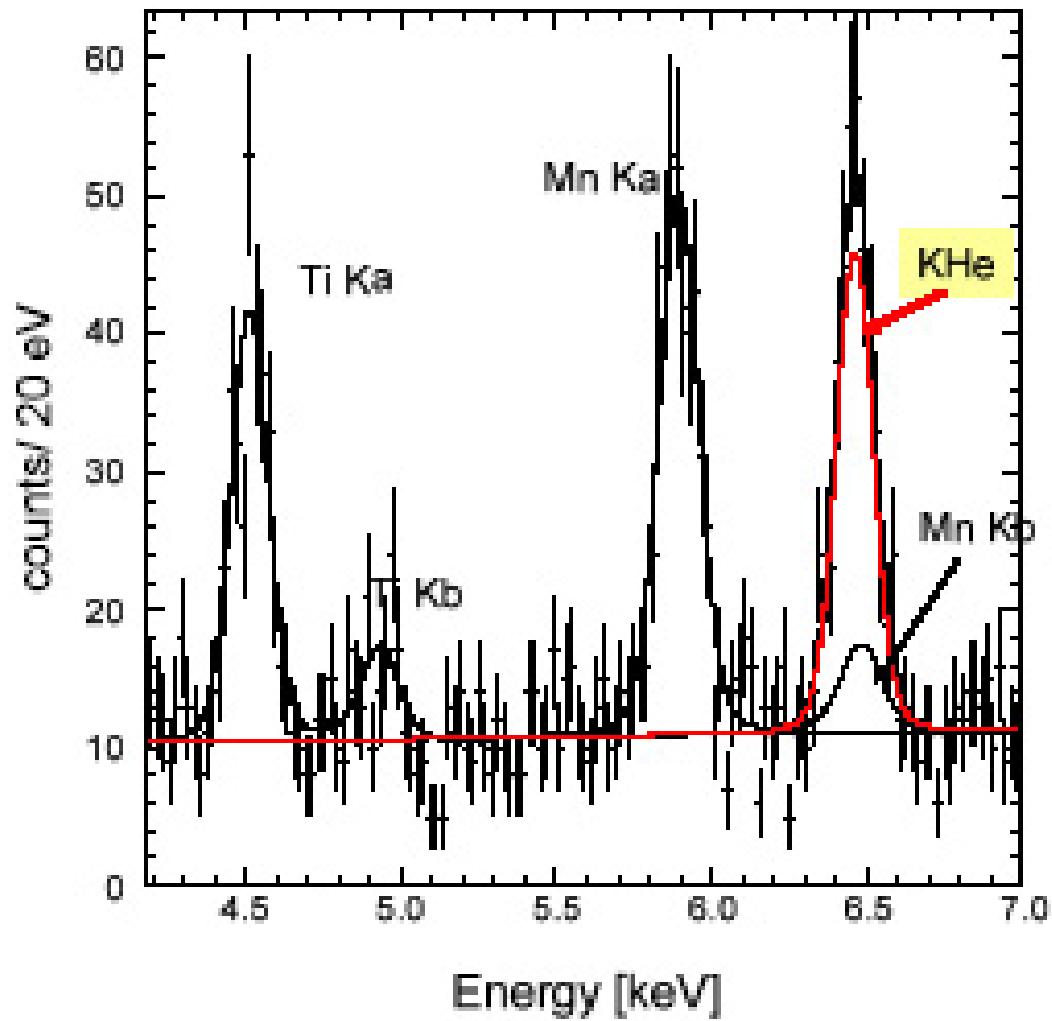
PACS: 13.75.Jz; 25.80.Nv; 36.10.Gv

Keywords: Kaonic atom; X-ray spectroscopy; Silicon drift detector

E570 at KEK: K⁻He



SIDDHARTA: K-He



Shift = 0 +/- 6(stat) +/- 2(sys.) eV

Burial of K-He puzzle:

Energy shift of the kaonic helium $2p$ state [8]

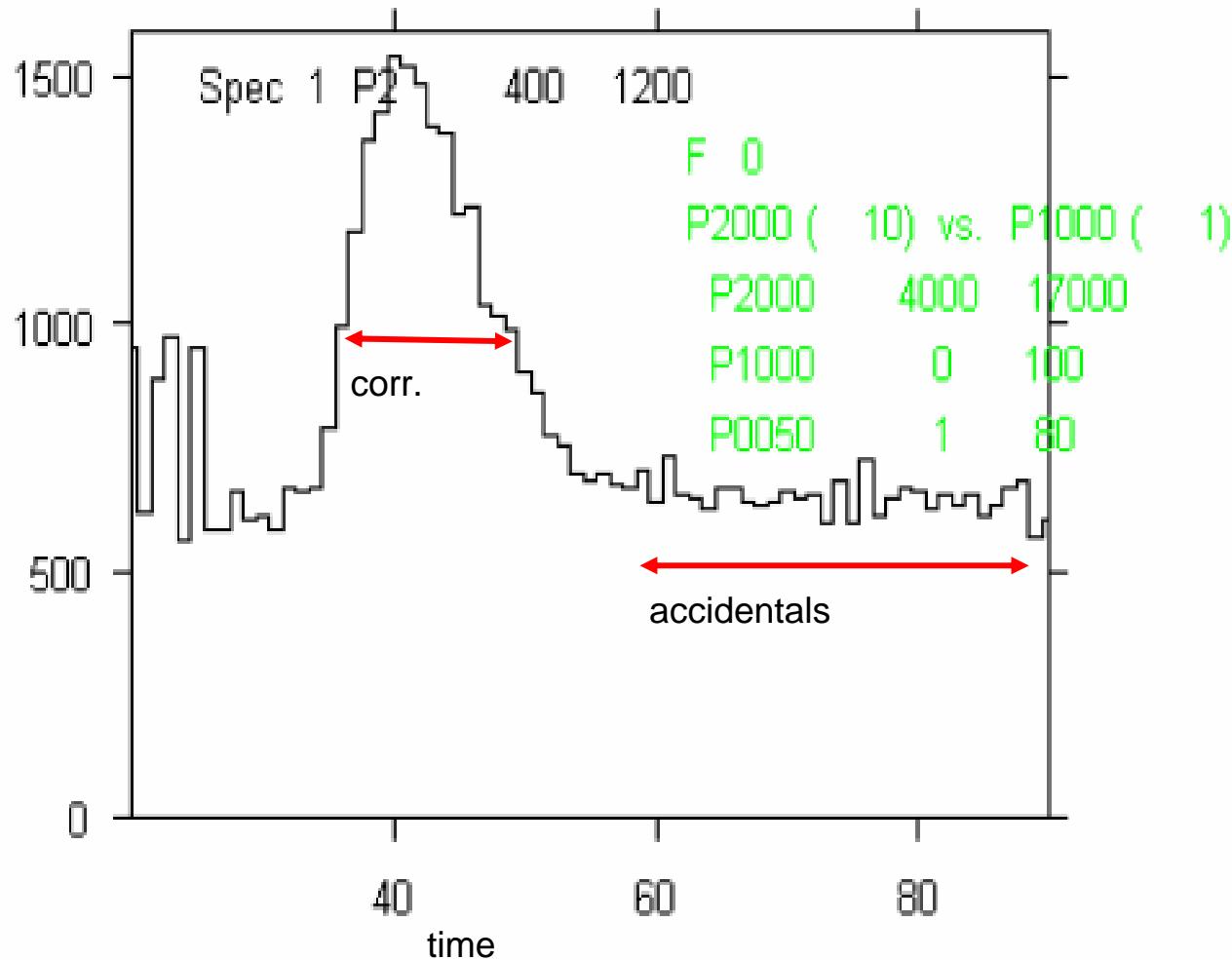
ΔE_{2p} (eV)	Ref.
-41 ± 33	Wiegand <i>et al.</i> [11]
-35 ± 12	Batty <i>et al.</i> [12]
-50 ± 12	Baird <i>et al.</i> [13]
-43 ± 8	Average of above [8,13]
$+2 \pm 2$ (stat) ± 2 (sys)	Okada <i>et al.</i> [17]
0 ± 6 (stat) ± 2 (sys)	This work

Kaonic hydrogen

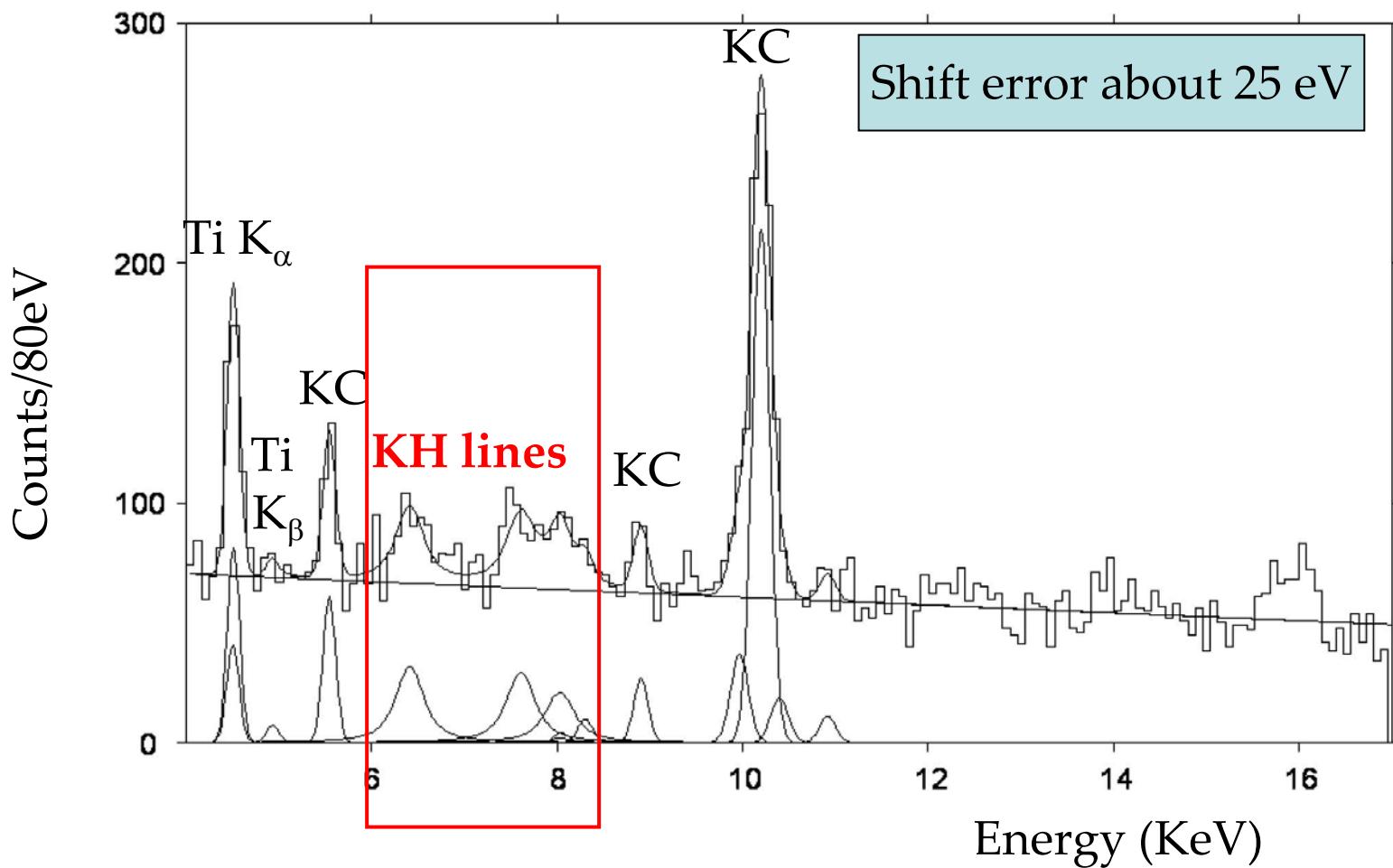
Collected about 100 pb^{-1} till end of April

(very) preliminary analyses

SIDDHARTA kaonic hydrogen Drift time spectrum

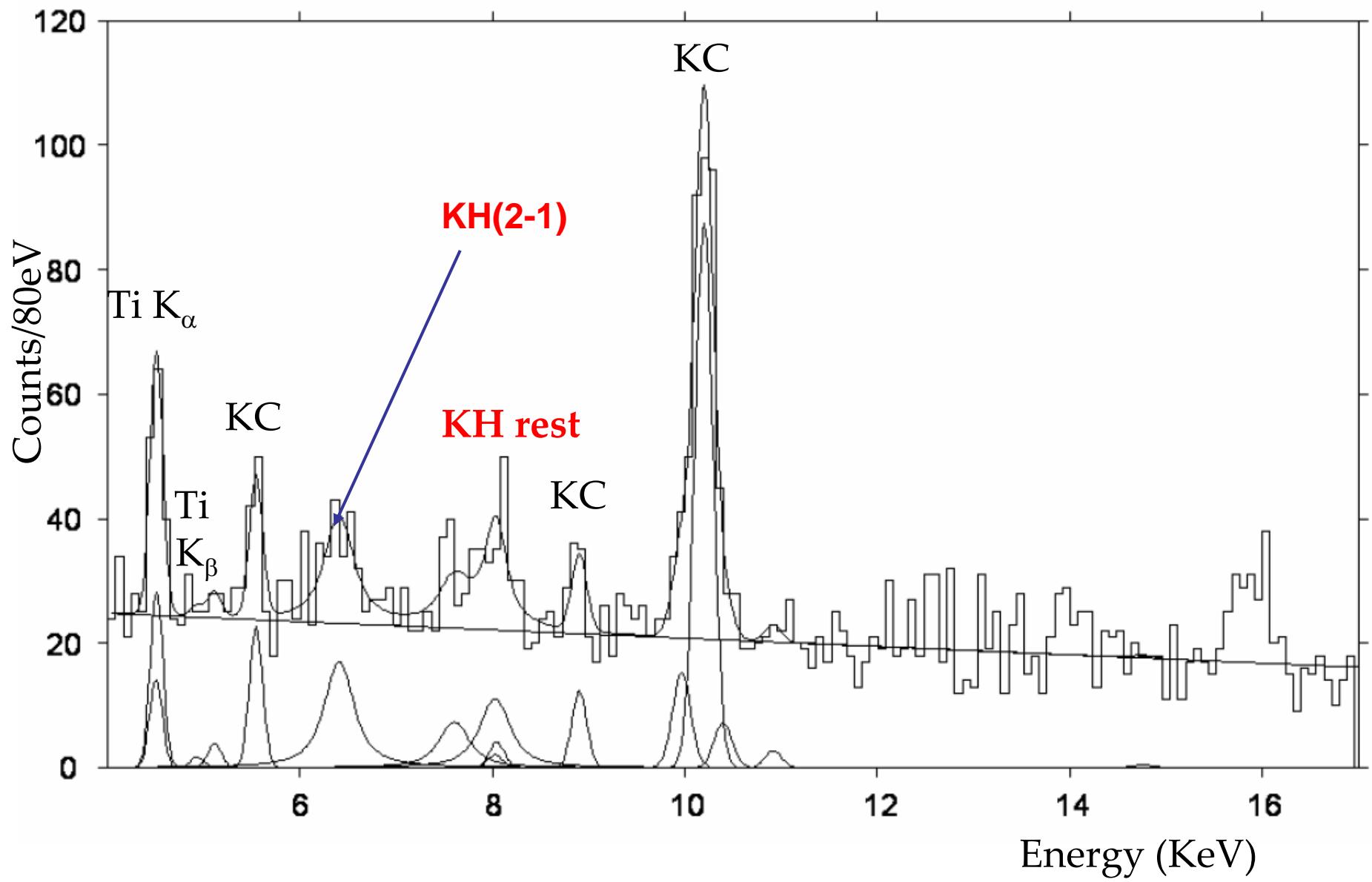


Preliminary SIDDHARTA kaonic hydrogen spectrum



KH preliminary analyses

Selection of cleanest data subset



For 100 pb⁻¹ precision in shift about 25 eV

-> for 400 pb⁻¹

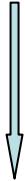
Expected precision in shift about 10 eV

SIDDHARTA scientific programme EU dimension

The scientific aim

the precision determination of the *isospin dependent
KN scattering lengths* through a
~ eV measurement of the shift and of the width

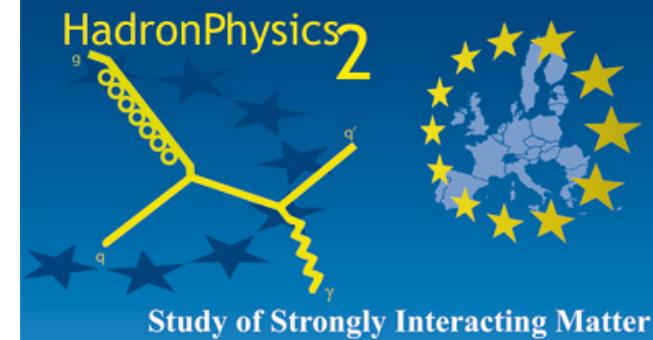
of the K_α line of **kaonic hydrogen** and
the *first (similar) measurement* of kaonic deuterium



**LEANNIS Network
in FP7 HadronPhysics2**

1. Breakthrough in the *low-energy KN phenomenology*;
2. Threshold amplitude in QCD
3. Information on $\Lambda(1405)$

LEANNIS



- 12 participating institutions from
- 5 EU countries: Austria, Finland
Germany, Italy, Poland,
- Associated country: Japan

Low Energy Antikaon-Nucleon
(Nucleus) Interaction Studies



Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati



Technische Universität München



INSTYTUT PROBLEMÓW JĄDROWYCH im. Andrzeja Soltana
THE ANDRZEJ SOLTAN INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES



Research objectives

- **Precise determination of the isospin dependent antikaon-nucleon scattering** lengths using kaonic atom X-ray spectroscopy with new technology followed by theoretical extraction and interpretation.
- **Precision X-ray spectroscopy of kaonic atoms with light nuclei**, such as ${}^3\text{He}$ and ${}^4\text{He}$ for determination of the antikaon-nucleus interaction including its theoretical interpretation.
- **Further developments and applications of theoretical methods**: chiral perturbation theory, effective field theory with strangeness, chiral SU(3) dynamics with coupled channels, antikaon-nuclear few-body theory; comparisons with data from high-precision experiments.
- **Search for deeply bound antikaonic nuclear states** using various reactions and fully exclusive determination of the reaction and decay products.

LEANNIS Tasks



$$T = (1 - K \cdot G)^{-1} K$$

• T1 Theoretical investigations in strangeness-nuclear physics

- Computation of antikaon-nucleon scattering lengths using SU(3) effective field theory approach
- Three-body calculations for the analysis of K-d system near threshold
- Systematic theoretical approaches to antikaon-nuclear quasibound states

direct and crossed Born terms

next-to-leading order (NLO):

A Feynman diagram for the next-to-leading order (NLO) interaction term. It shows a central vertex connected to four external lines. The vertex is represented by a square with a shaded center. The diagram is composed of two parts: a direct term (dashed line) and a crossed term (dashed line with a loop). The crossed term is further decomposed into a bare vertex $\bar{\Phi}_B \Phi \Lambda (\Phi \Psi_B)$ and a loop correction $d_j \{ \bar{\Phi}_B \Phi \gamma^j \Phi^{-2} \Psi_B \}_j$.

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_B = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \{ \bar{\Phi}_B \Phi \Lambda (\Phi \Psi_B) \}_i + \sum_{j=1}^4 d_j \{ \bar{\Phi}_B \Phi \gamma^j \Phi^{-2} \Psi_B \}_j$$



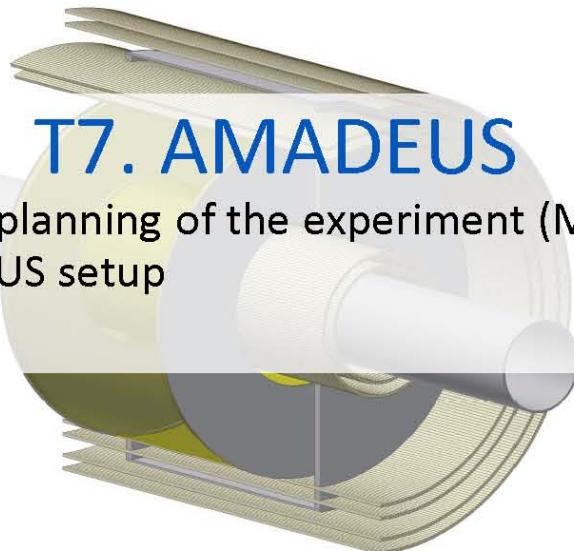
LEANNIS Tasks

- **T2. SIDDHARTA**

- Data Analysis
- Theoretical analysis and interpretation

- **T7. AMADEUS**

- Theoretical impact for planning of the experiment (Monte Carlo)
- Preparation of AMADEUS setup
- Data taking

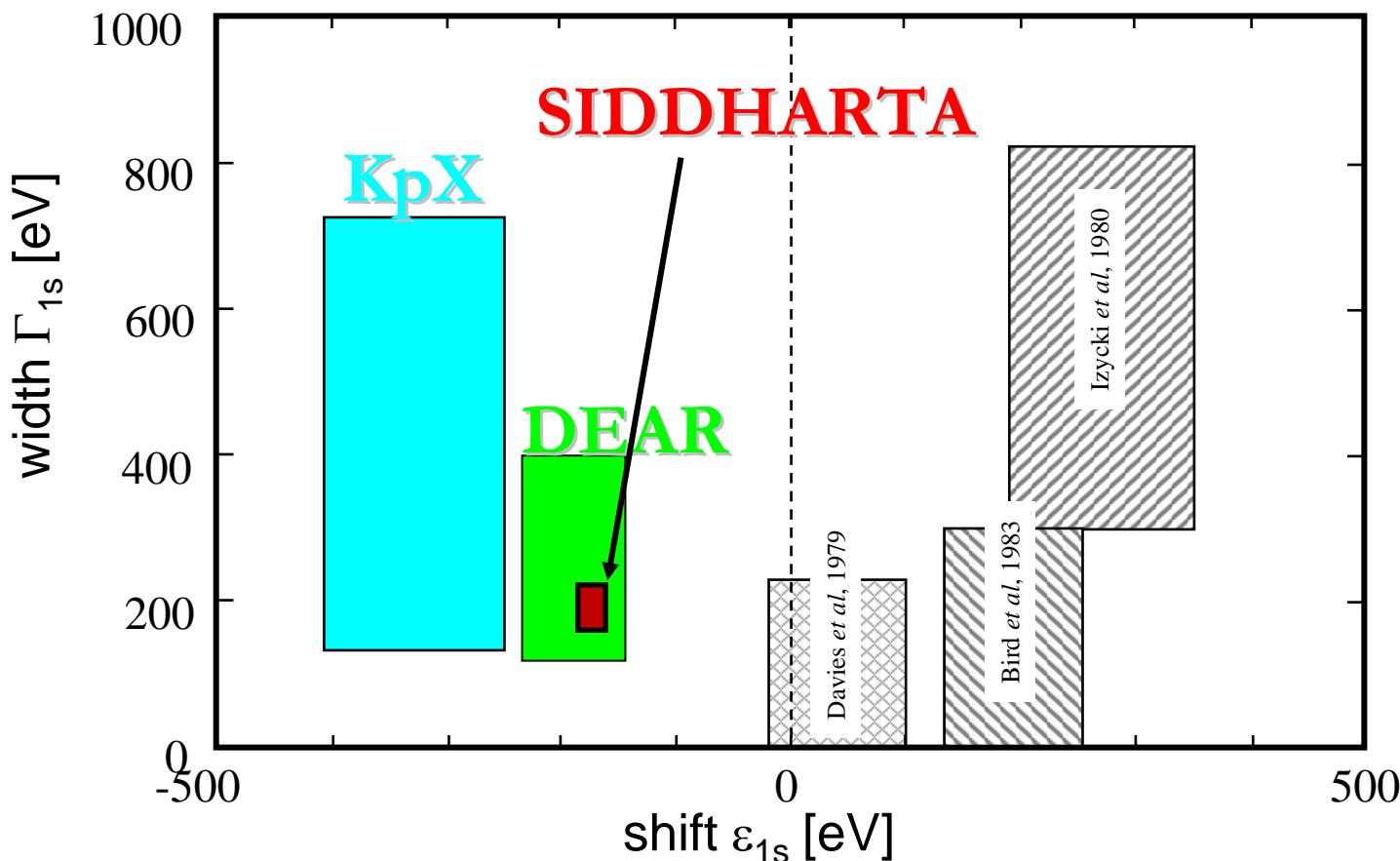


SIDDHARTA plans and beam time request

- 1) 10 eV level precision measurement of kaonic hydrogen: 400 pb⁻¹, about 300 pb⁻¹ to be still collected
- 2) 2009: first measurement of kaonic deuterium, for 600 pb⁻¹
(represents as well background measurement for KH)
- 3) Further option: precision Kaonic helium measurement (He3), need 50-100 pb⁻¹

Expected SIDDHARTA result

- Kaonic hydrogen precision estimated using the kaonic helium measurement
 - error in shift: better than ± 10 eV
 - error in width: better than ± 35 eV



We wish to express our

THANKS TO

- Director LNF, Mario Calvetti
- DAΦNE machine staff, in particular Pantaleo Raimondi and Claudio Sanelli
- G.Corradi, D. Tagnani (Electronics)
- B. Dulach, C. Capoccia (Mech. Design, Installation)
- Staff of the mechanical workshop (M.A. Franceschi, G. Bisogni)