

Istituto Nazionale Fisica Nucleare - Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Investigating the Universe with exotic atomic and nuclear matter

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Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Low energy kaon-nuclei interaction at DAΦNE: the SIDDHARTA-2 experiment

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On behalf of the SIDDHARTA-2 collaboration

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Outline

- Kaonic atoms physics at DAΦNE
- New Silicon Drift Detectors (SDDs) technology for precision KD measurements
- SIDDHART(INO) in DAΦNE
- Conclusions

Outline

- **Kaonic atoms physics at DAΦNE**
- New Silicon Drift Detectors (SDDs) technology for precision KD measurements
- SIDDHART(INO) in DAΦNE
- Conclusions and outlooks

SIDDHARTA (2) Project

Scientific Goal

*To perform precise measurements of kaonic atoms X-ray transitions -> **unique information about QCD in the non-perturbative regime in the strangeness sector not obtainable otherwise***

SIDDHARTA 2 aim

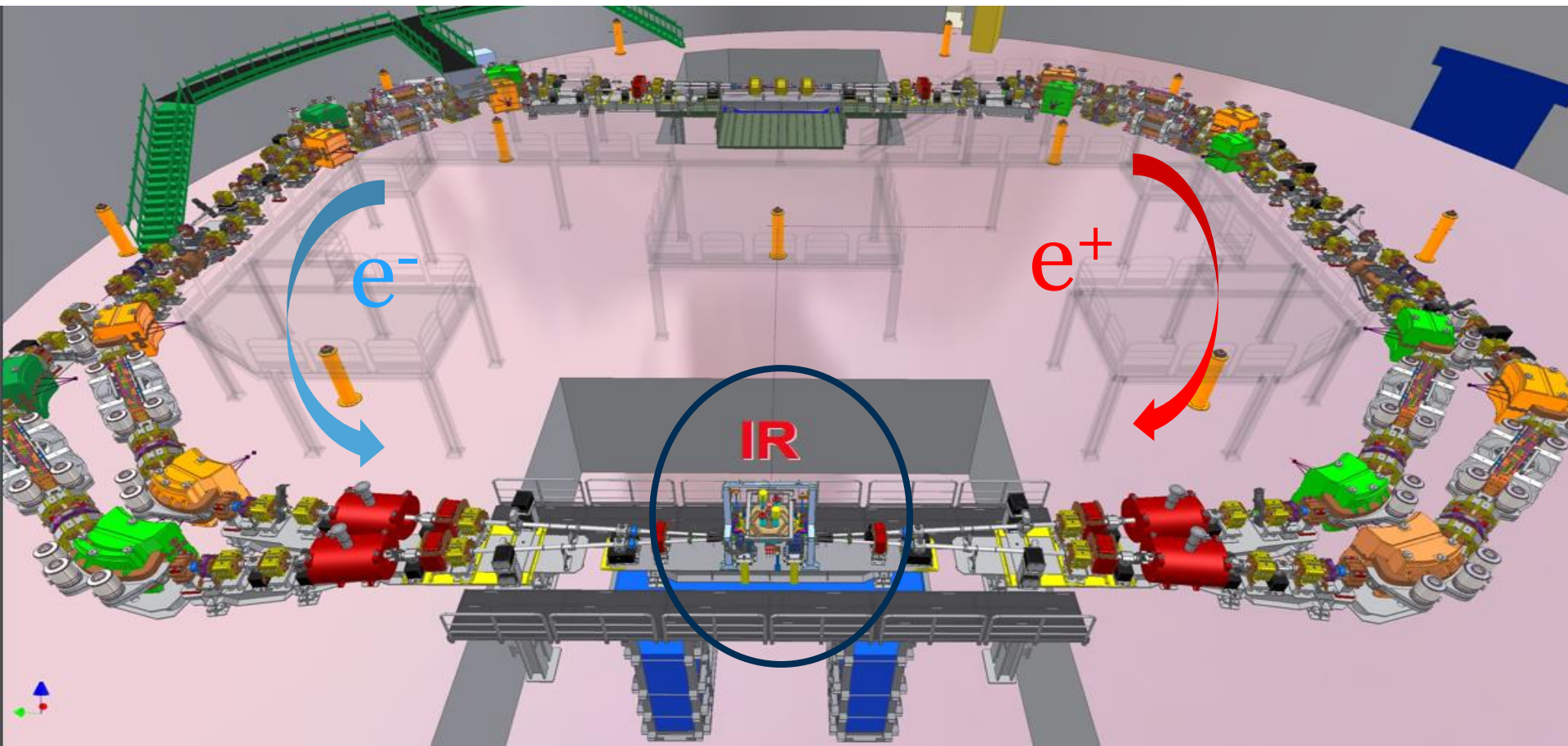
to perform **the first measurement ever** of kaonic deuterium X-ray transitions to the ground state (1s-level), such as to determine its shift and width induced by the presence of the strong interaction.



The analysis of the combined measurements of kaonic deuterium and kaonic hydrogen (already measured by SIDDHARTA) will allow, the extraction of the **isospin-dependent antikaon-nucleon scattering lengths which are fundamental inputs of low-energy QCD effective theories.**

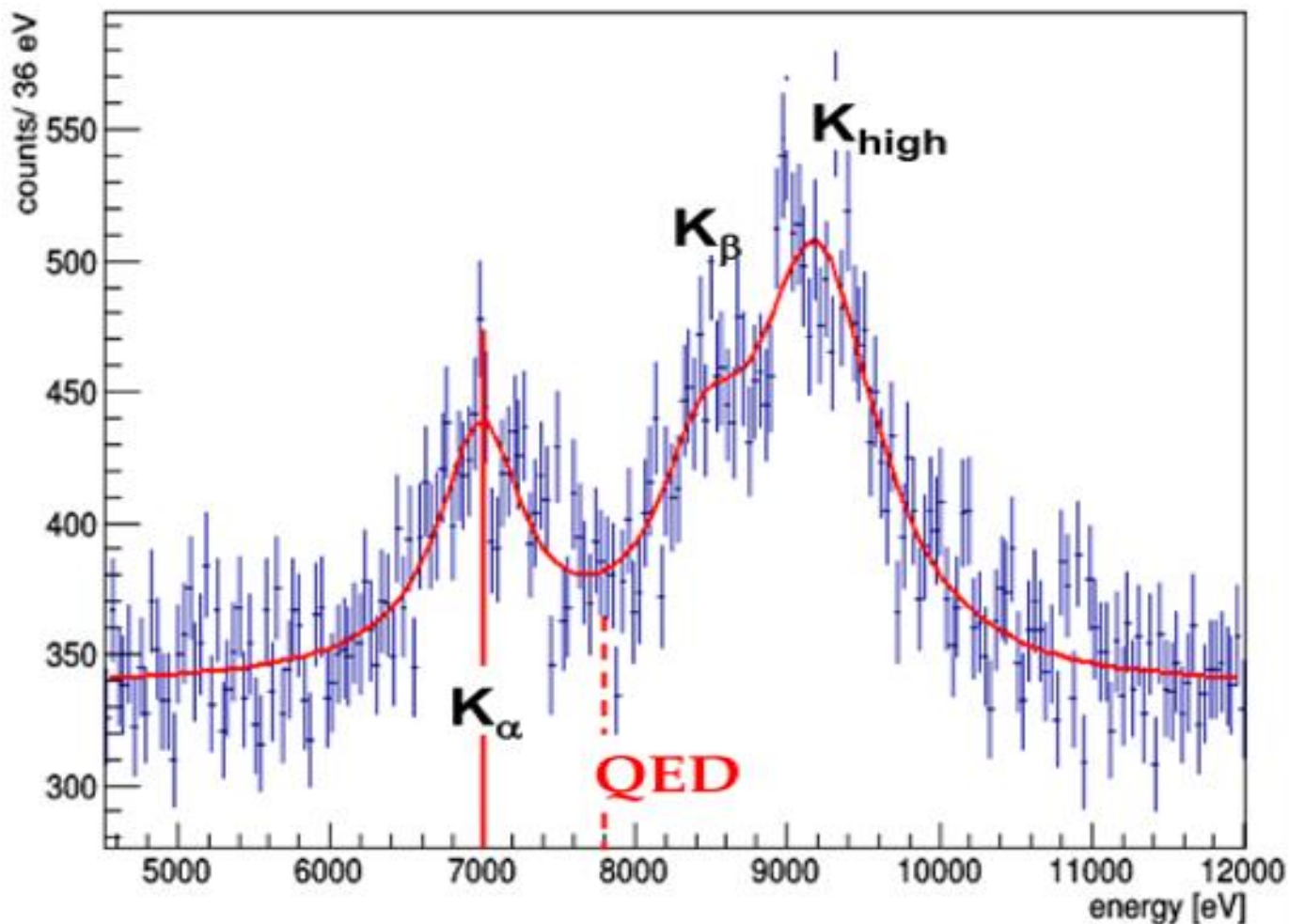
DAΦNE COLLIDER @ LNF

- $\Phi \rightarrow K^- K^+$ (49.1%)
- Monochromatic low-energy K^- used by SIDDHARTA-2
- Electromagnetic (asynchronous) bkg
- Hadronic (synchronous) bkg



MC Kaonic deuterium

KD yield < 0.1 %



$$\int L = 800 pb^{-1}$$

density: 3% (LHD)
detector area: 246 cm²



$$\varepsilon = -800 \pm 30 \text{ eV}$$
$$\Gamma = 750 \pm 75 \text{ eV}$$

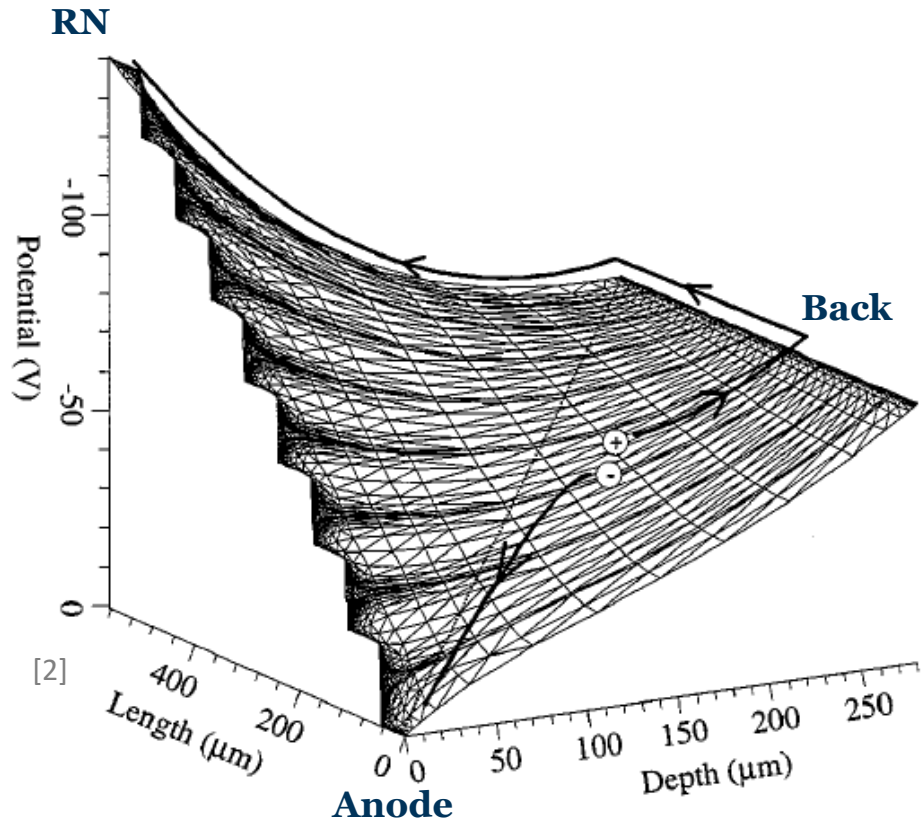
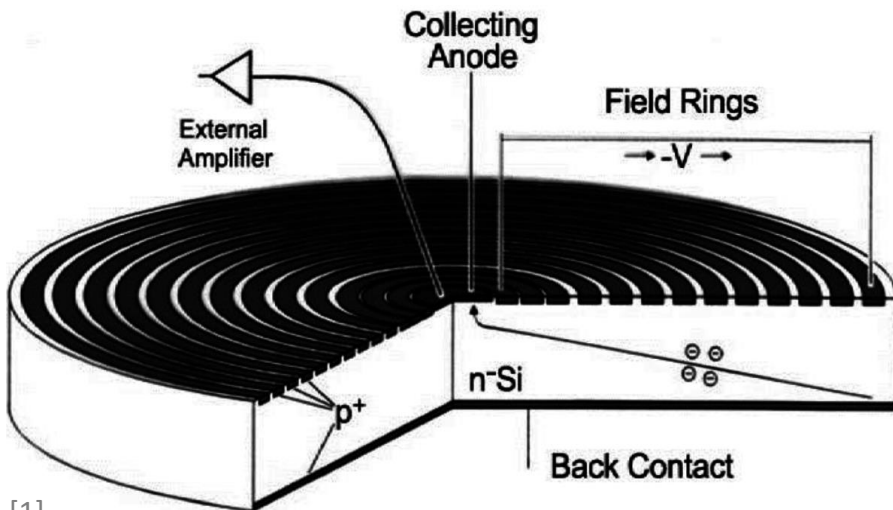


Same precision as SIDDHARTA,
which gave the most precise
measurement of KH so far

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Silicon Drift Detector (SDD)

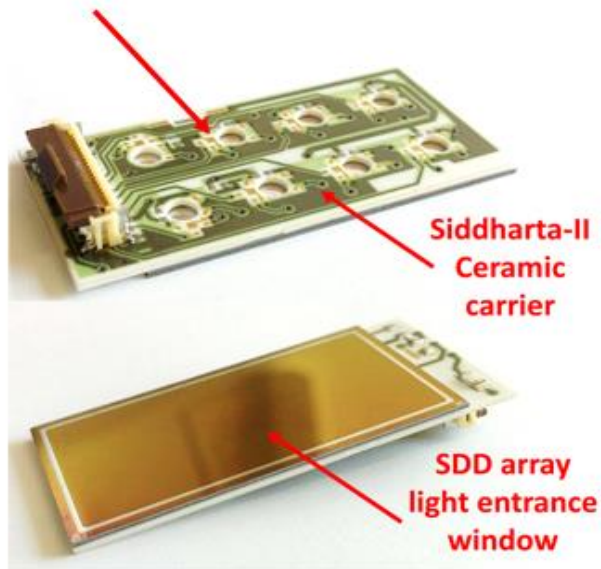


[1] P. Rehak et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A235, (1985)

[2] C. Fiorini et al., IEEE transactions on nuclear science, 47(4) (2000)

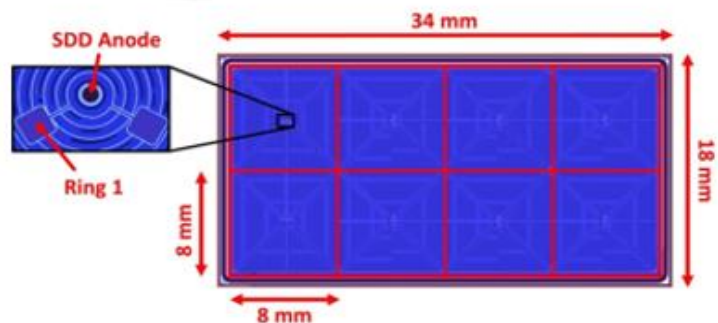
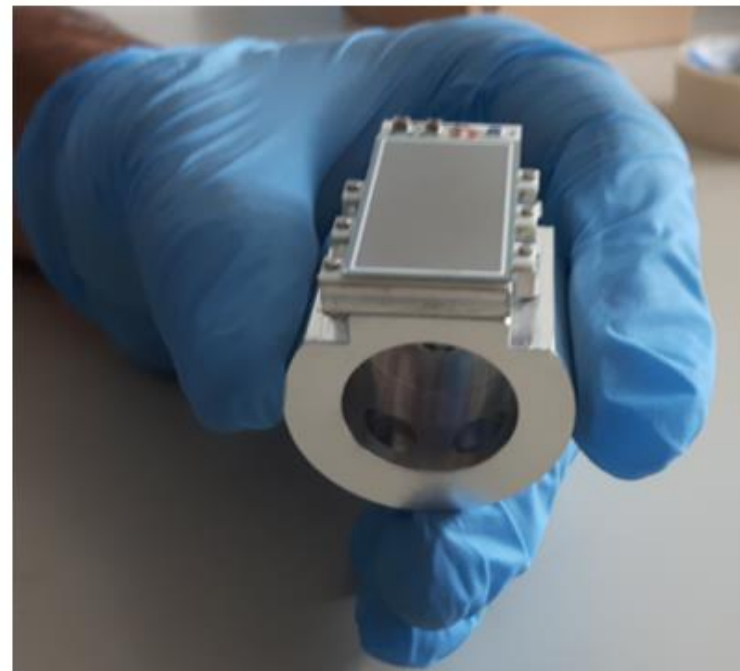
New technology SDD

CUBE preamplifier



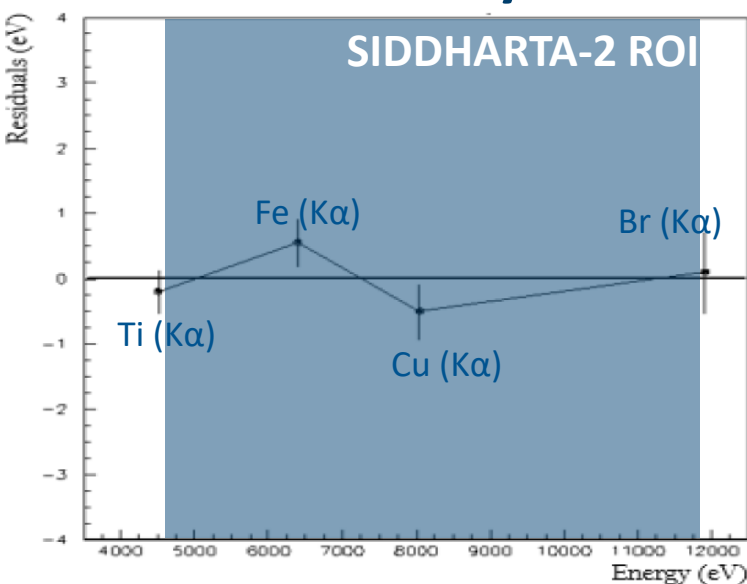
Siddharta-II
Ceramic
carrier

SDD array
light entrance
window

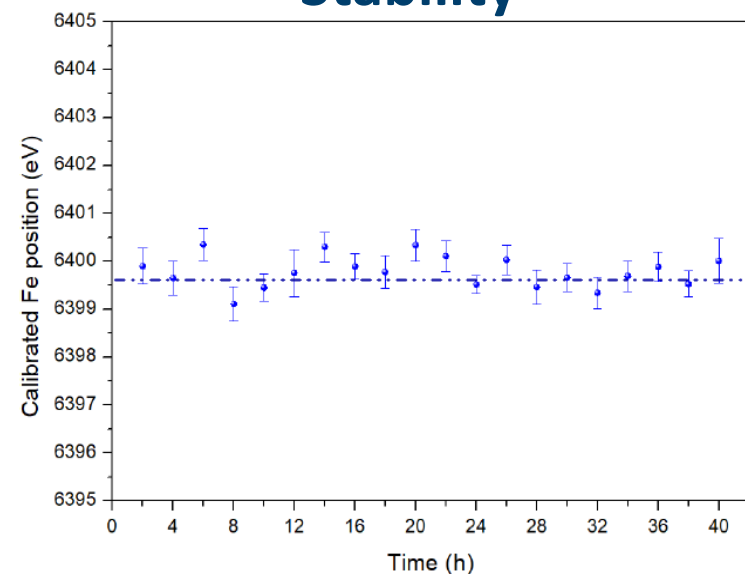


New technology SDD arrays for SIDDHARTA 2
common polarization for all the 8 units

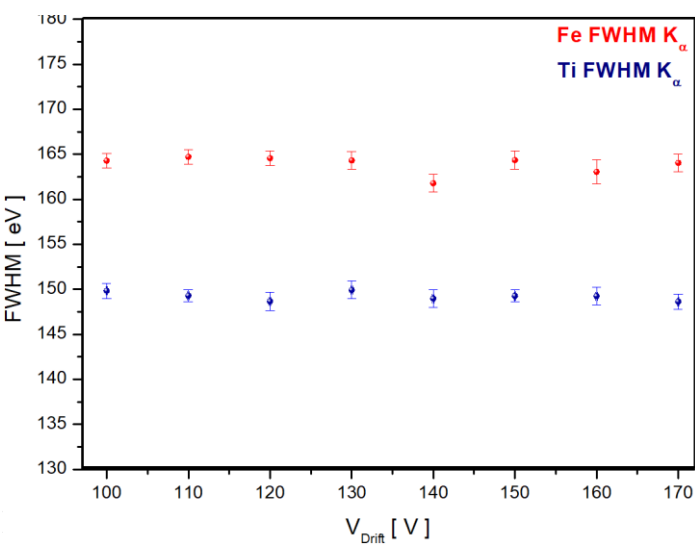
Linearity



Stability

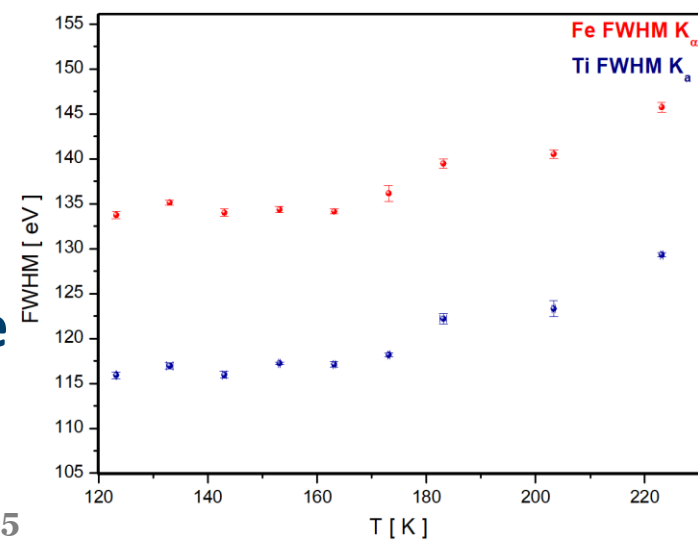


Energy resolution

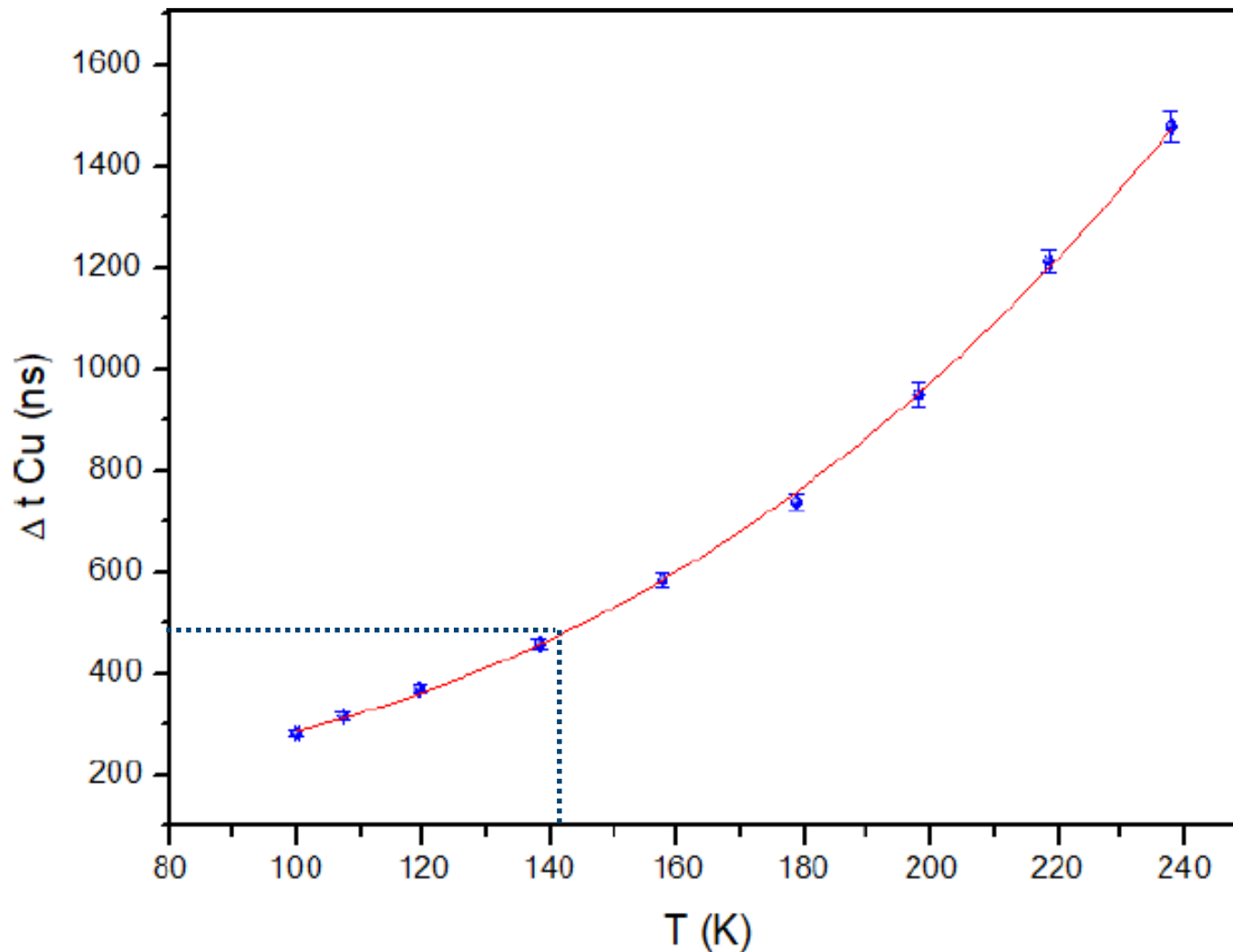


Drift voltage

Temperature



Drift time (temperature scan)



$$t_{drift} = \frac{d}{v_{drift}} = \frac{d}{\mu \cdot E}$$

μ : mobility $\sim T^{-n}$

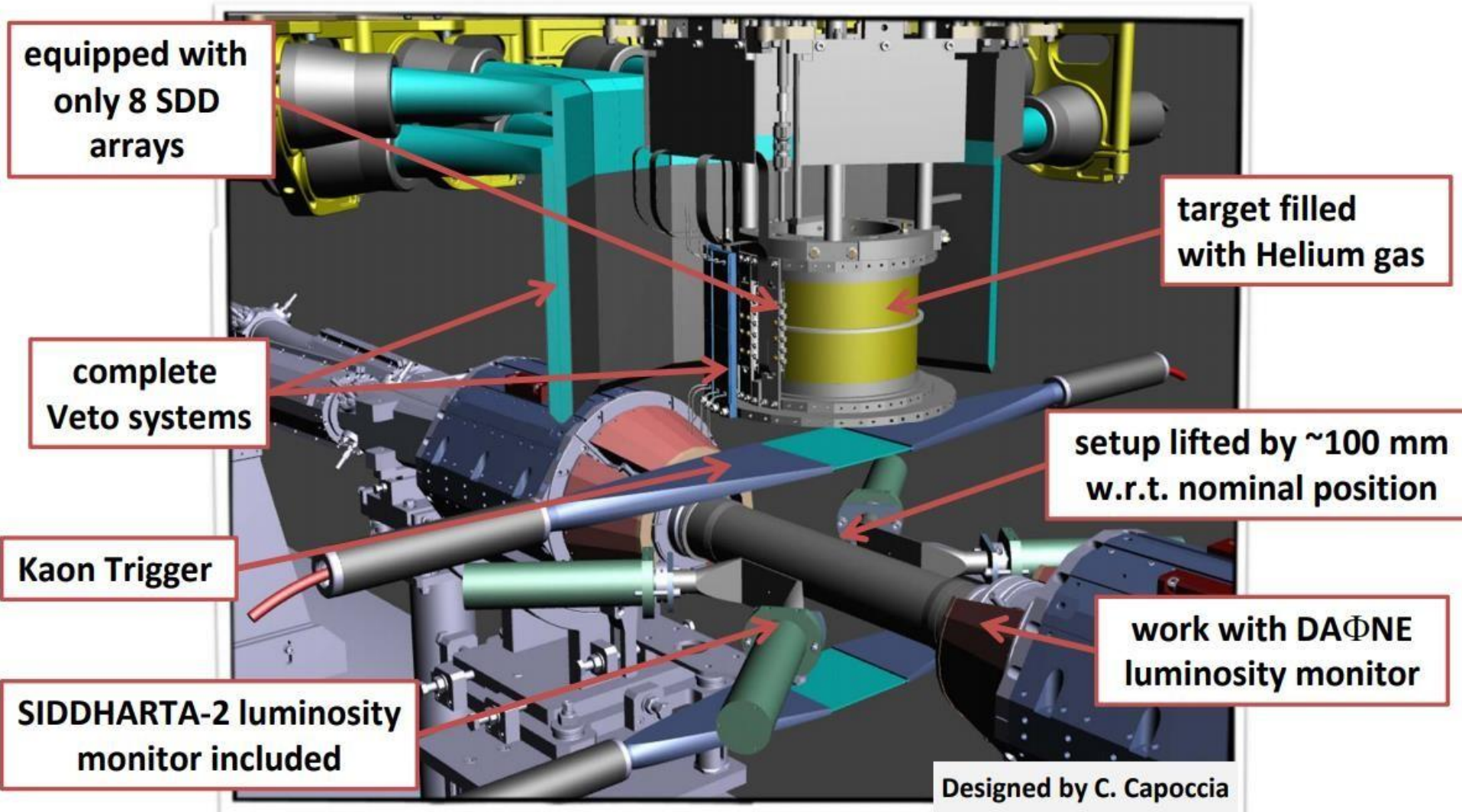
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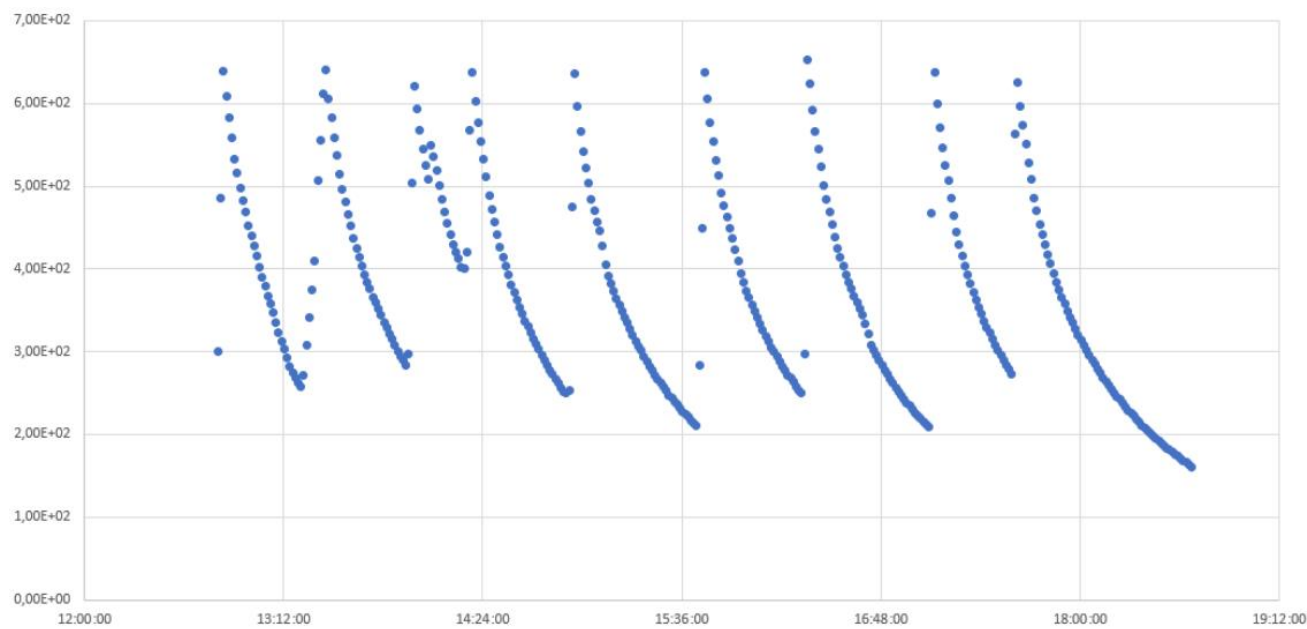
Sharp & Succesfull SIDDHARTINO installation (April 2019)



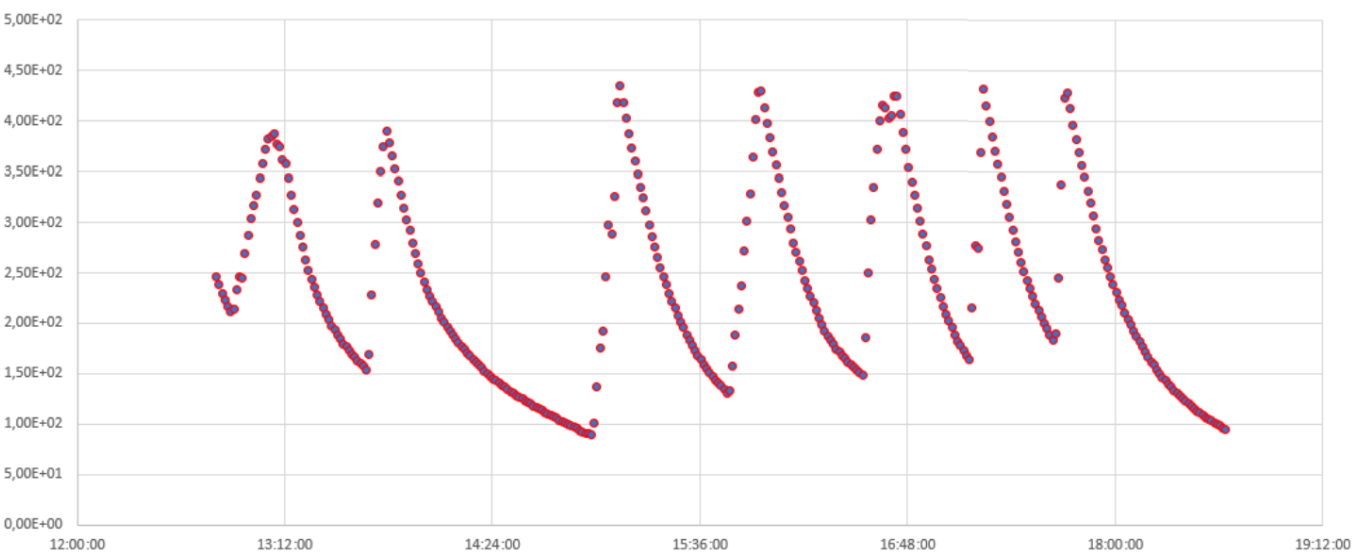
Sharp & Successful SIDDHARTINO installation (April 2019)



SDD technology response during DAΦNE BCP

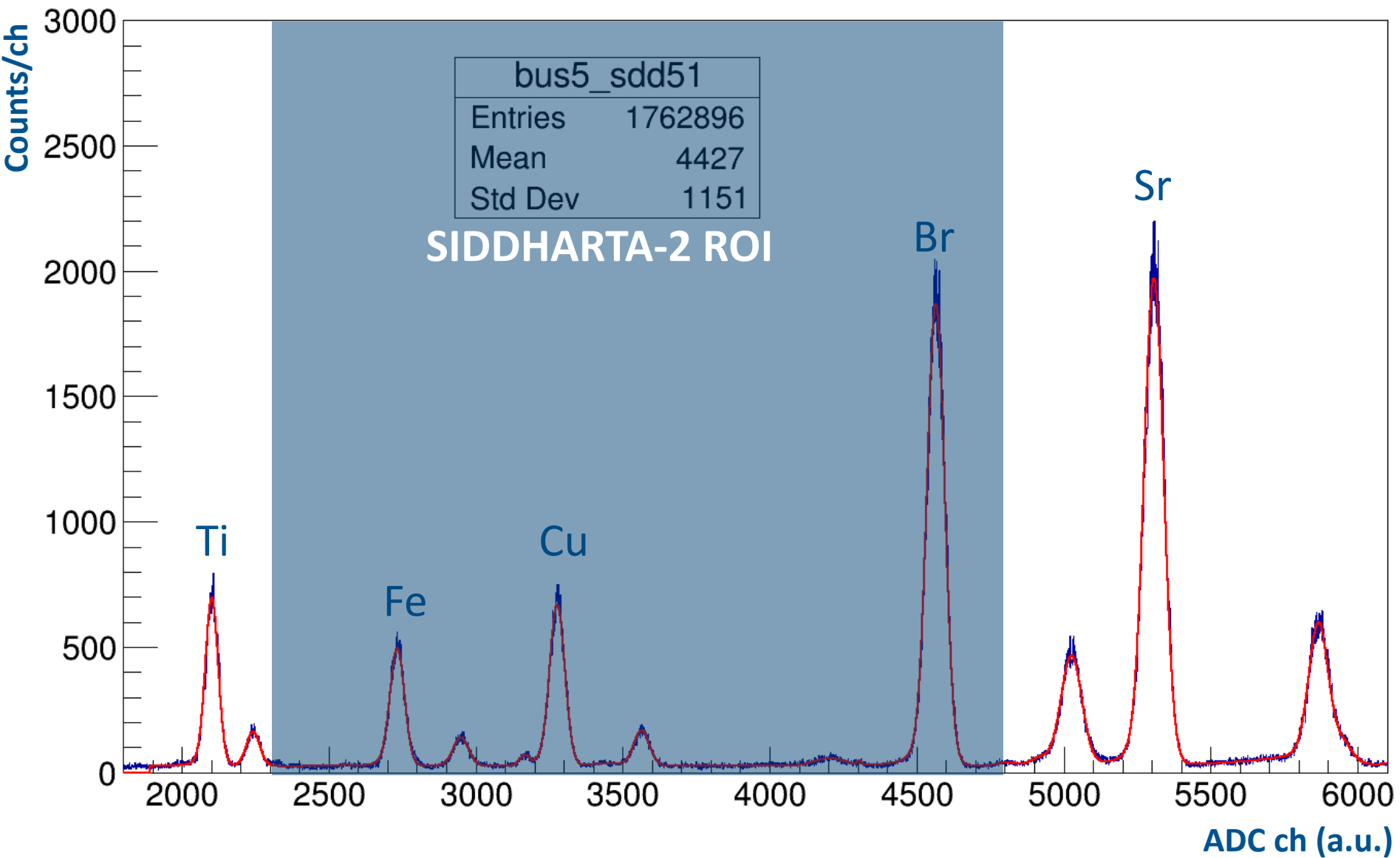


e⁻ current amplitude (mA)

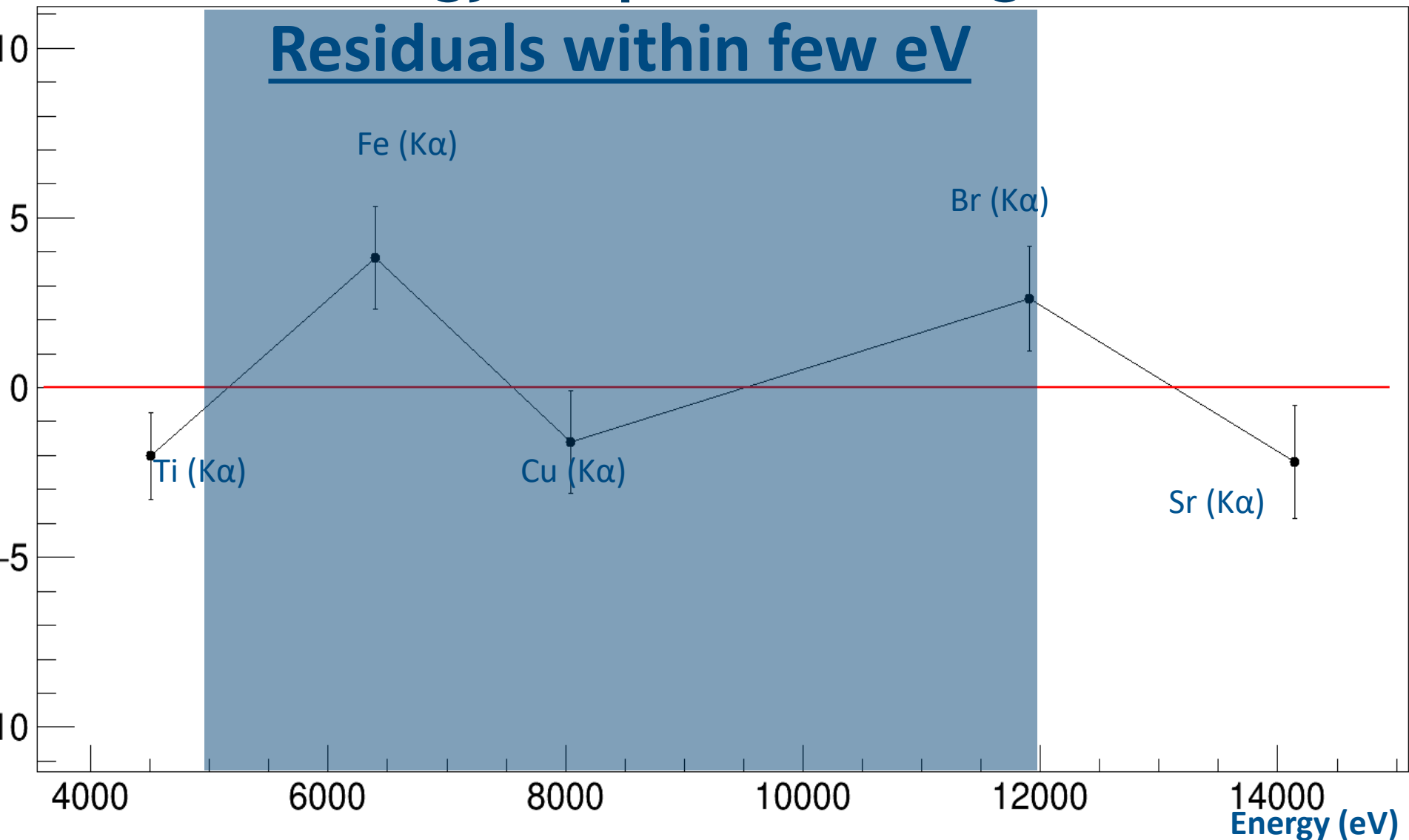


e⁺ current amplitude (mA)

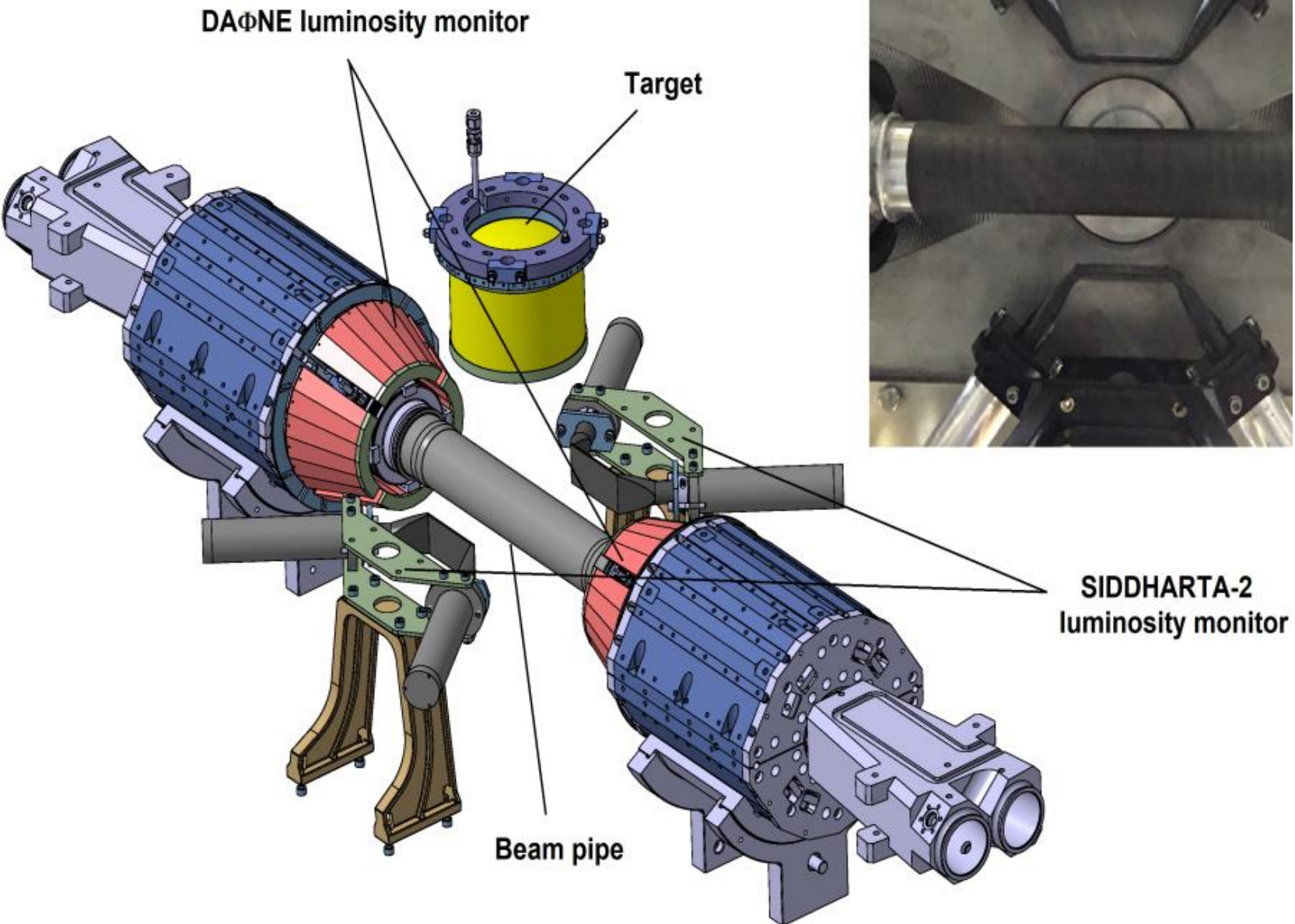
SDD technology response during DAΦNE BCP



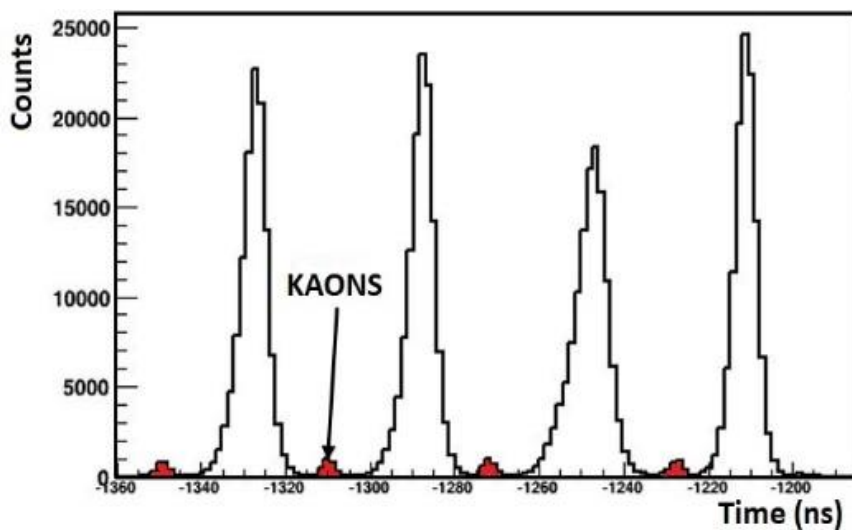
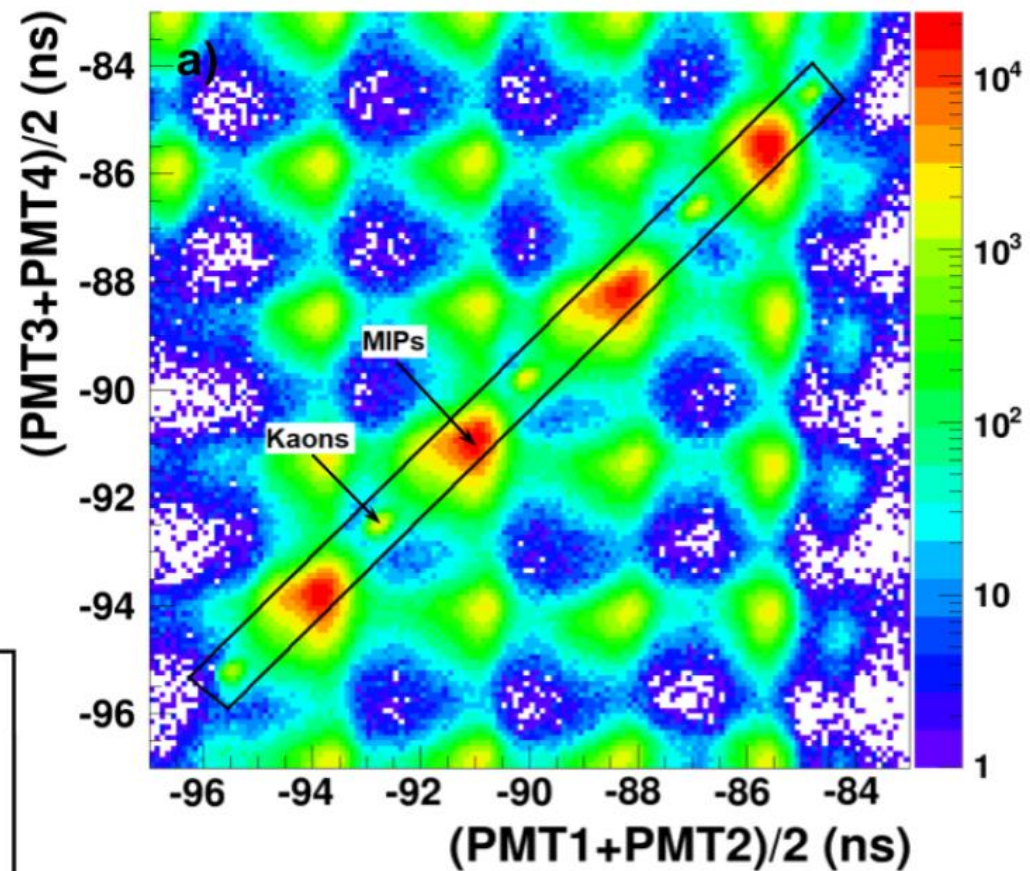
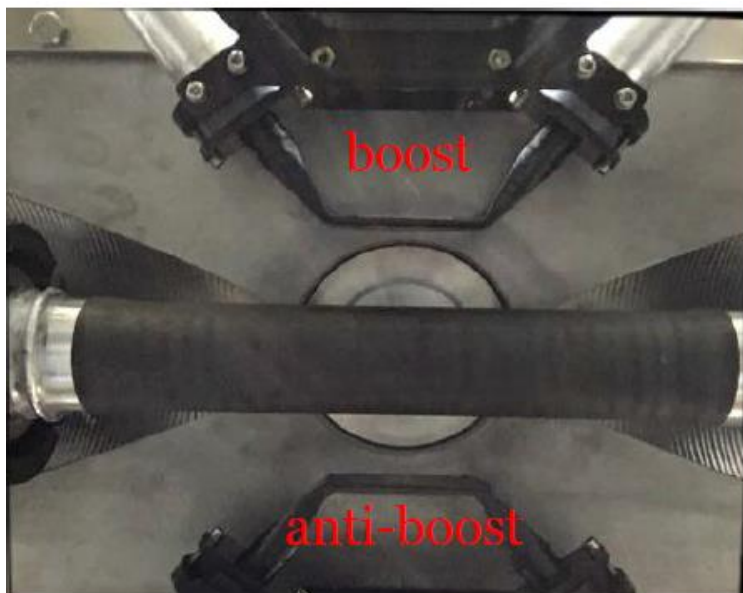
SDD technology response during DAΦNE BCP



Luminometer

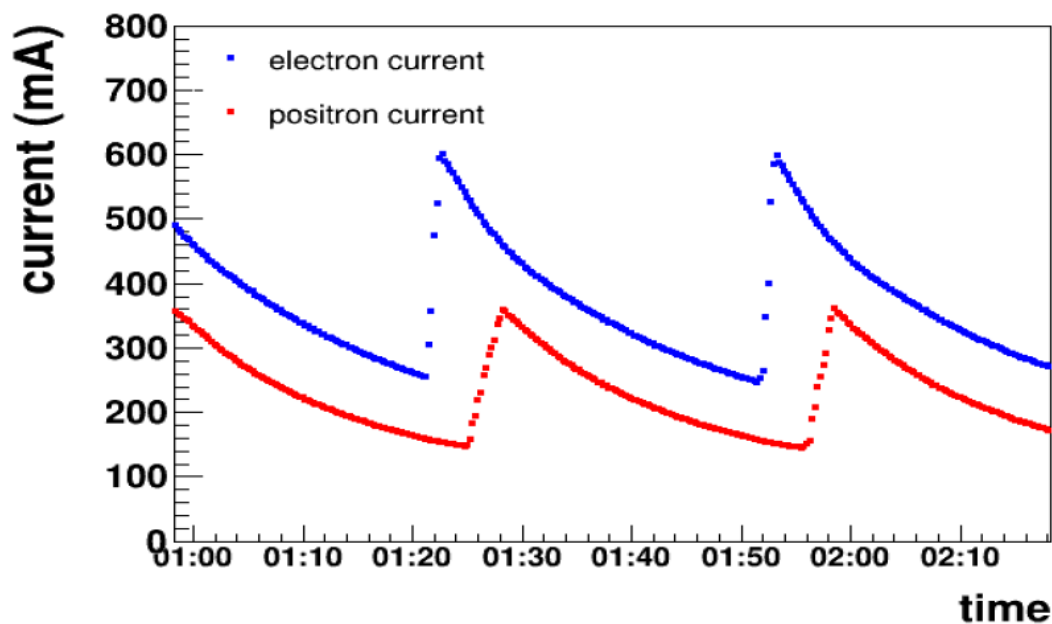


Luminometer

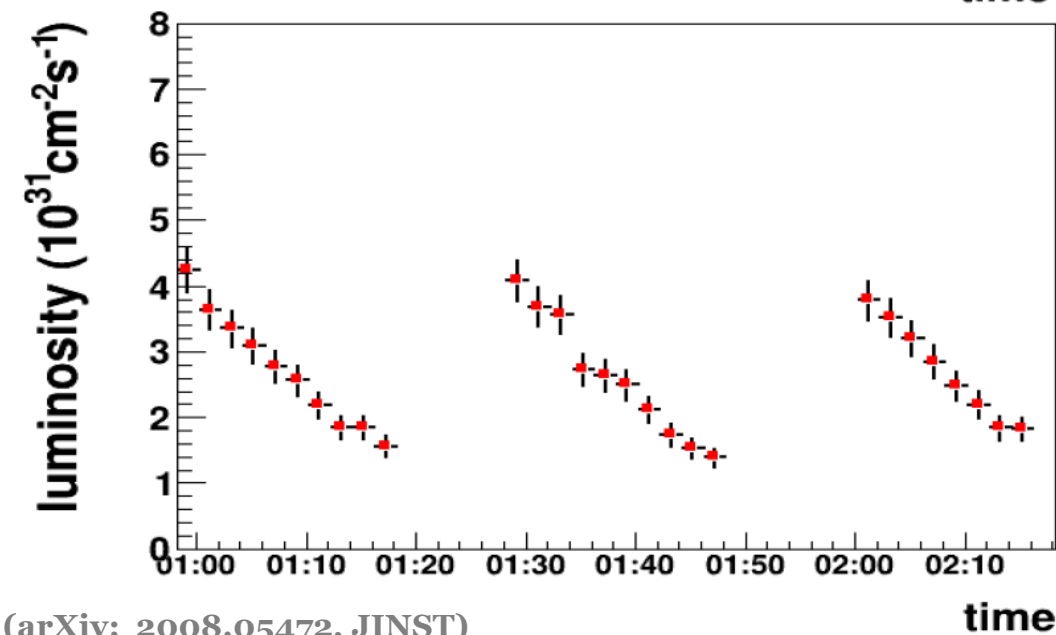


Habemus K!

Luminometer



$$\underline{L > 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}}$$



Conclusions

- The SIDDHARTA-2 experimental apparatus has been successfully installed in April 2019 and it is taking data during the DAΦNE Beam Commissioning Phase;
- The optimization of the new technology of Silicon Drift Detectors reveals very good performances of the system in terms of Linearity, Stability and both Energy - Timing Resolution, together with a full control of the system;
- During the DAΦNE Beam Commissioning Phase it has been demonstrated that performances are not affected by the huge background induced by the collider (even in the worst condition with respect to the one expected during the final run);
- The Luminometer analysis reports a detectable amount of Kaons even during the first collisions attempts at the DAΦNE collider. Luminosity > $10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.
- Presently, both the SIDDHARTA-2 apparatus and the DAΦNE collider are restarting after the summer shutdown and they are ready for the new cooperative activity towards the kaonic deuterium run, planned for 2021.

THANK YOU



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