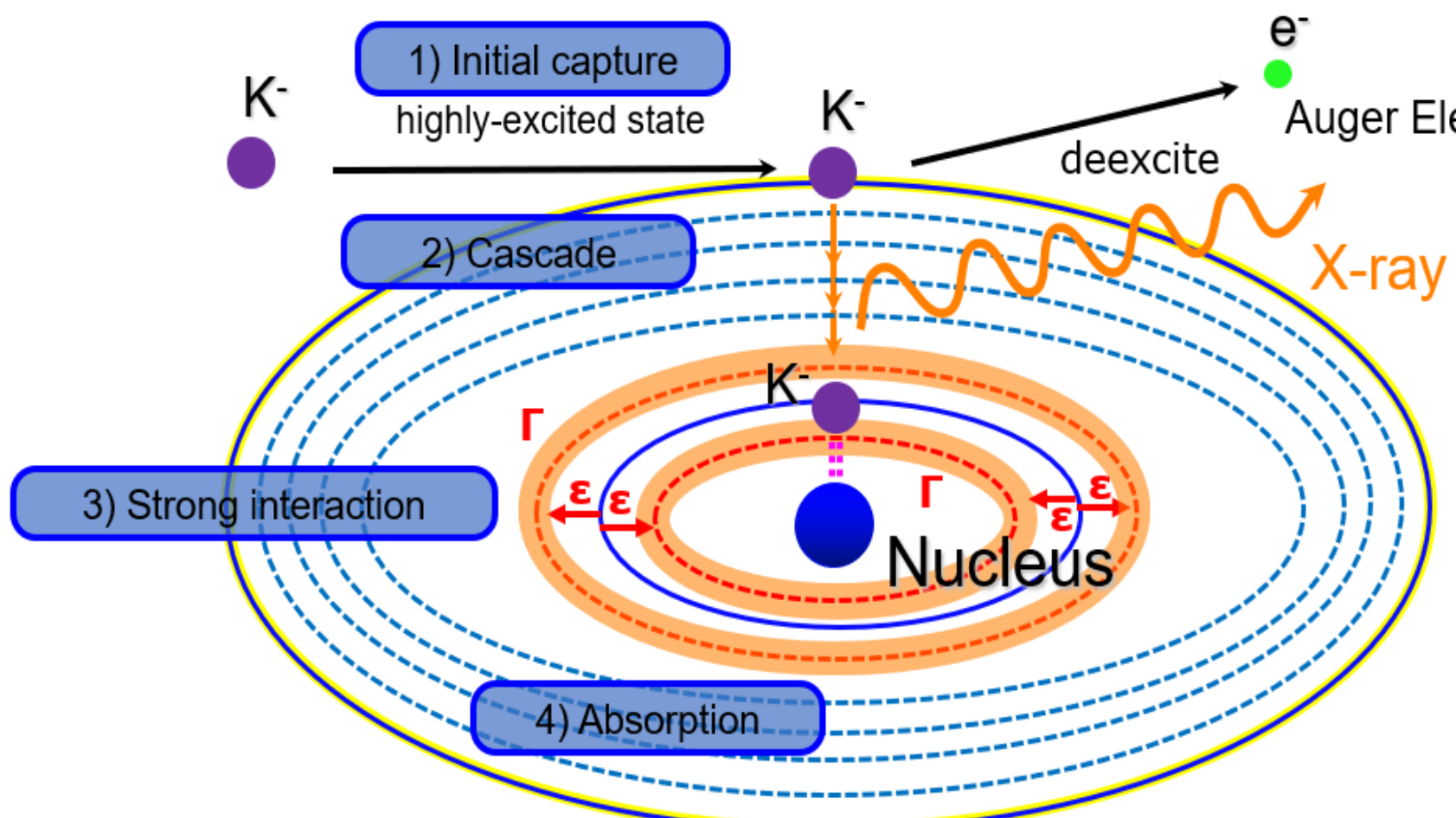


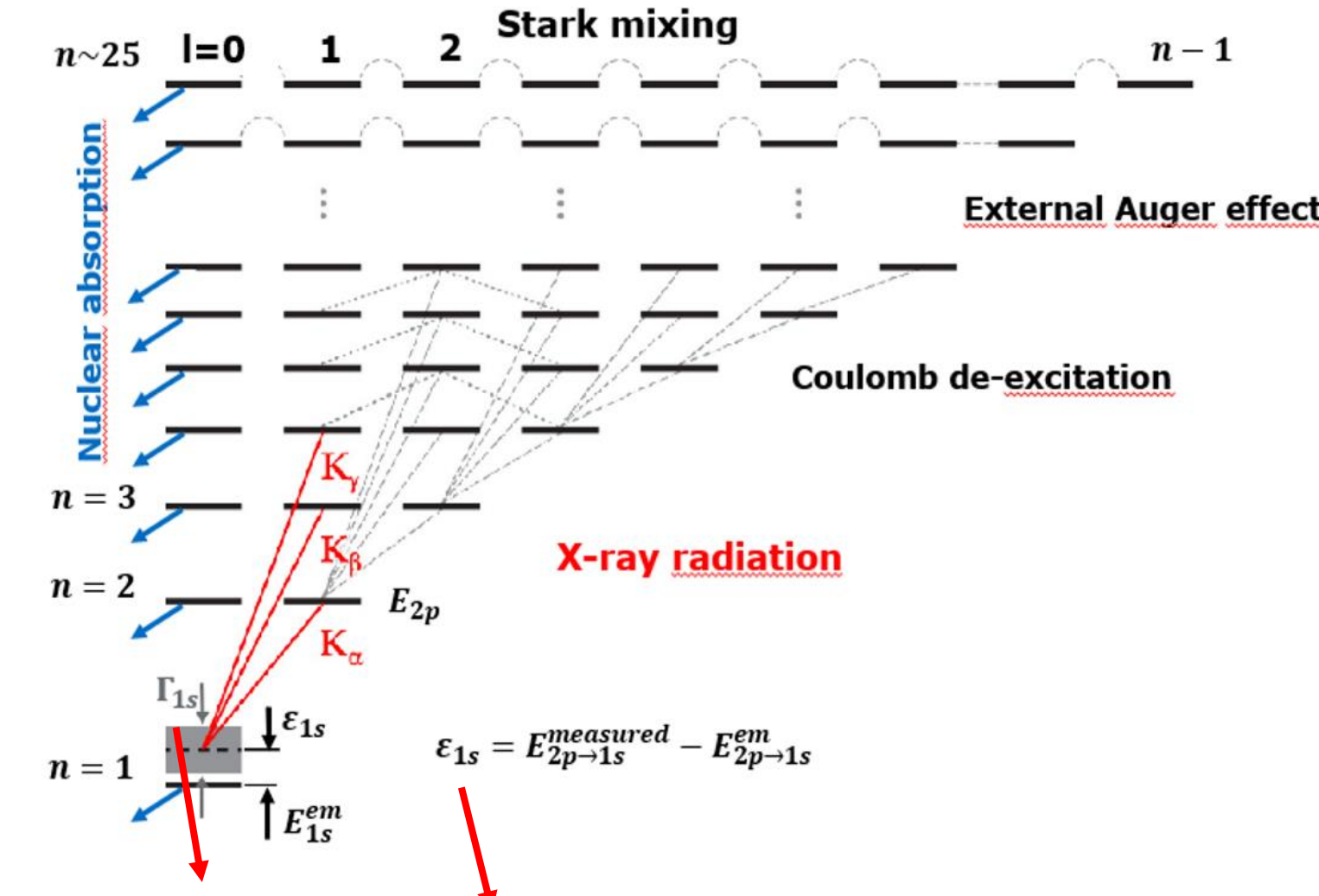
Kaonic atoms formation

Kaonic atoms are formed by stopping a negatively charged kaon in a target medium (e.g. H, D, He)



$$n \approx \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{m_e}} \cdot n_e$$

- μ is the reduced mass
- m_e the electron mass
- n_e is the principal quantum number of the outermost electron shell



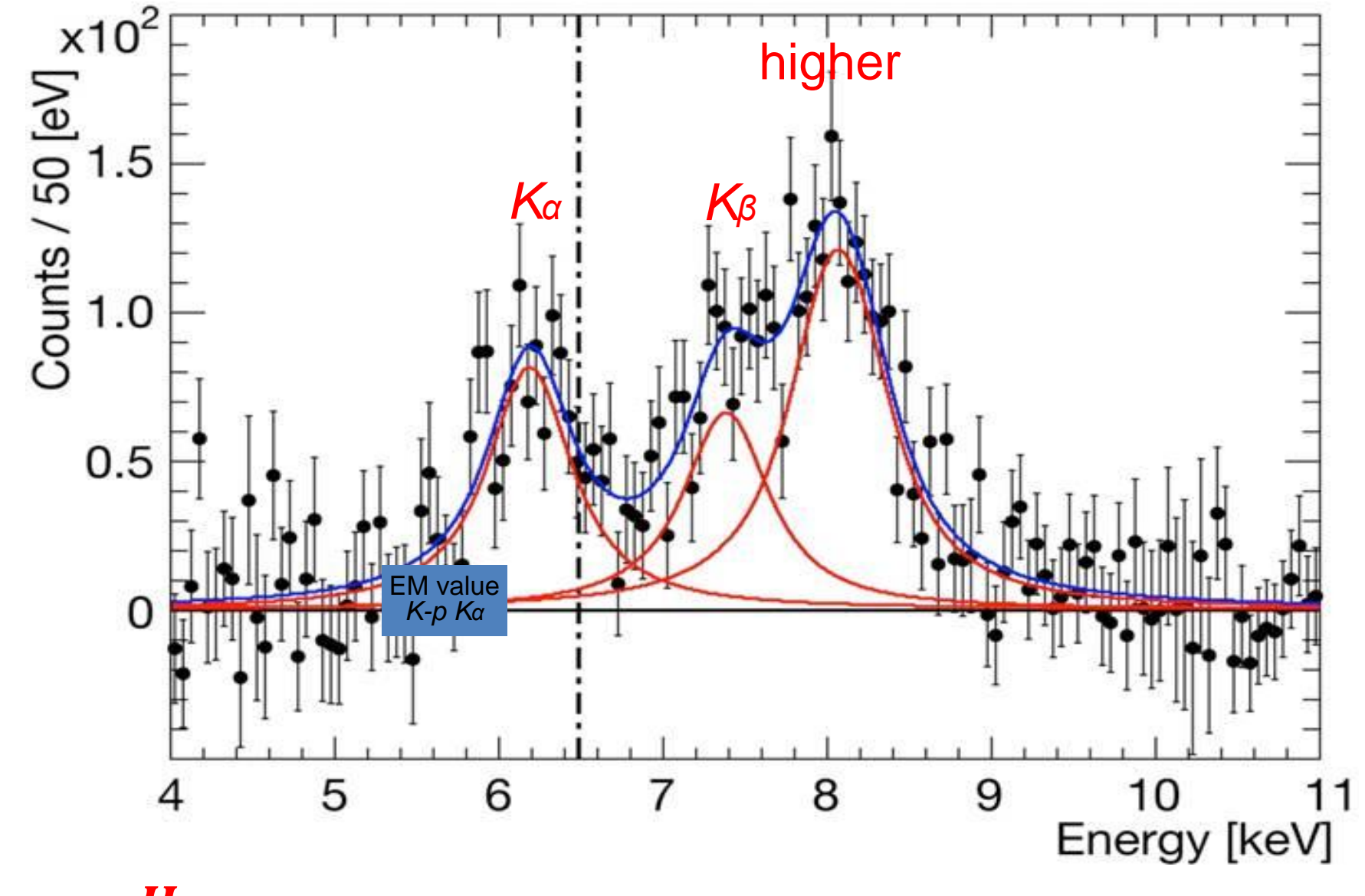
Width Γ and shift ϵ due to the kaon-nucleus strong interaction, obtained by measuring the X-rays emitted

C. Curceanu et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **91**, 025006

THE SIDDHARTA EXPERIMENT

PERFORMED IN 2011

KAONIC HYDROGEN



$$\epsilon_{1s}^H = -283 \pm 36(stat) \pm 6(syst) eV$$

$$\Gamma_{1s}^H = 541 \pm 89(stat) \pm 22(syst) eV$$

C. Curceanu et al., Phys. Lett. B **704** (2011) 113

SCIENTIFIC GOAL:

The measurement of shift (ϵ) and width (Γ) of the 1S orbital in **Kaonic Hydrogen** and **Kaonic Deuterium**, provides fundamental and unique information on kaon-proton and kaon-neutron strong interaction at low energies.

Deser-Trueman Formula

$$\epsilon_{1s}^H + \frac{i}{2} \Gamma_{1s}^H = 2\alpha^3 \mu_{Kp}^2 a_{Kp} (1 - 2\alpha \mu_{Kp}^2 (\ln \alpha - 1) a_{Kp})$$

$$\epsilon_{1s}^D + \frac{i}{2} \Gamma_{1s}^D = 2\alpha^3 \mu_{Kd}^2 a_{Kd} (1 - 2\alpha \mu_{Kd}^2 (\ln \alpha - 1) a_{Kd})$$

$$a_{Kp} = \frac{1}{2} (a_0 + a_1)$$

$$a_{Kn} = a_1$$

$$a_{Kd} = \frac{k}{4} (a_0 + 3a_1) + C = \frac{k}{2} (a_{Kp} + a_{Kn}) + C$$

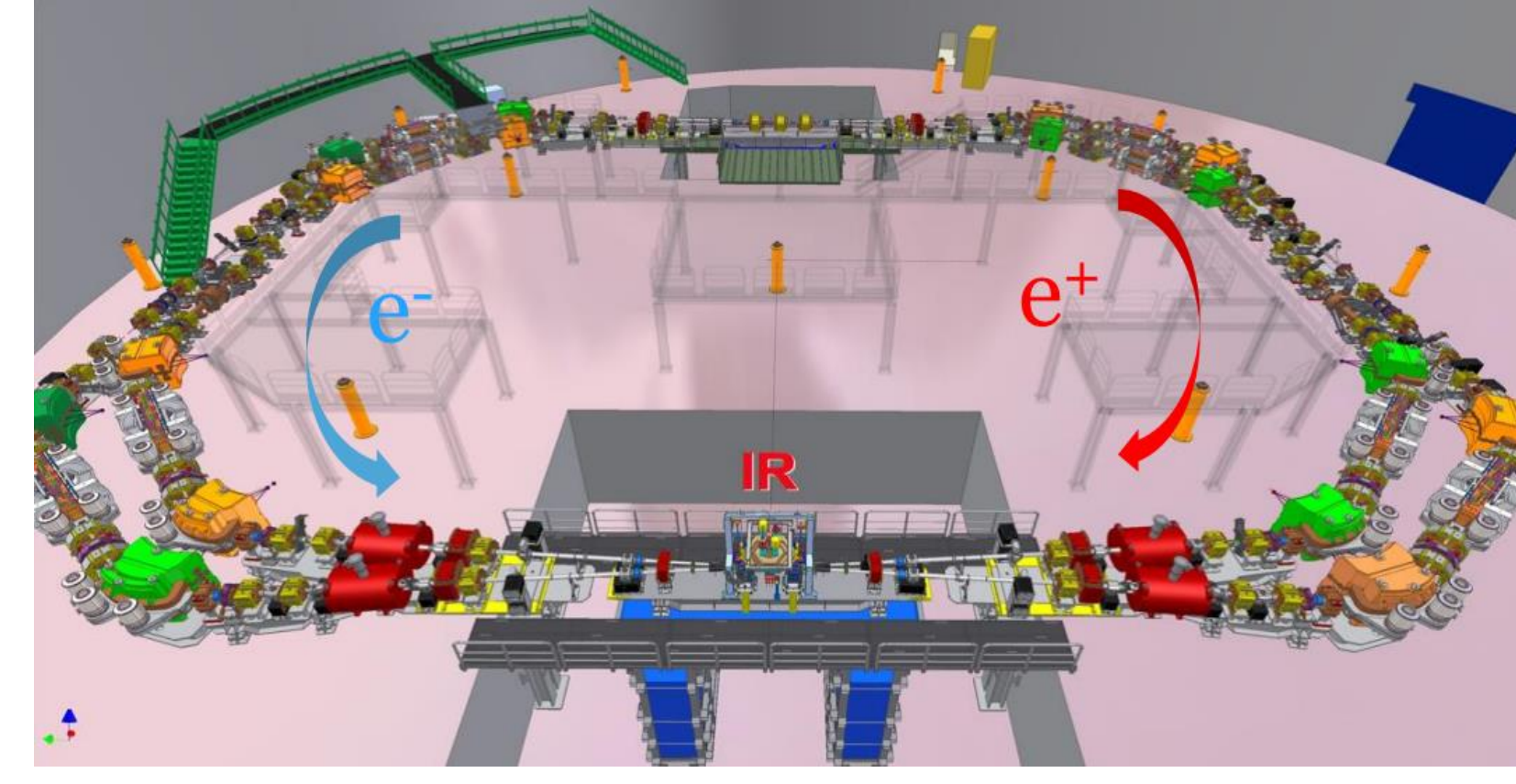
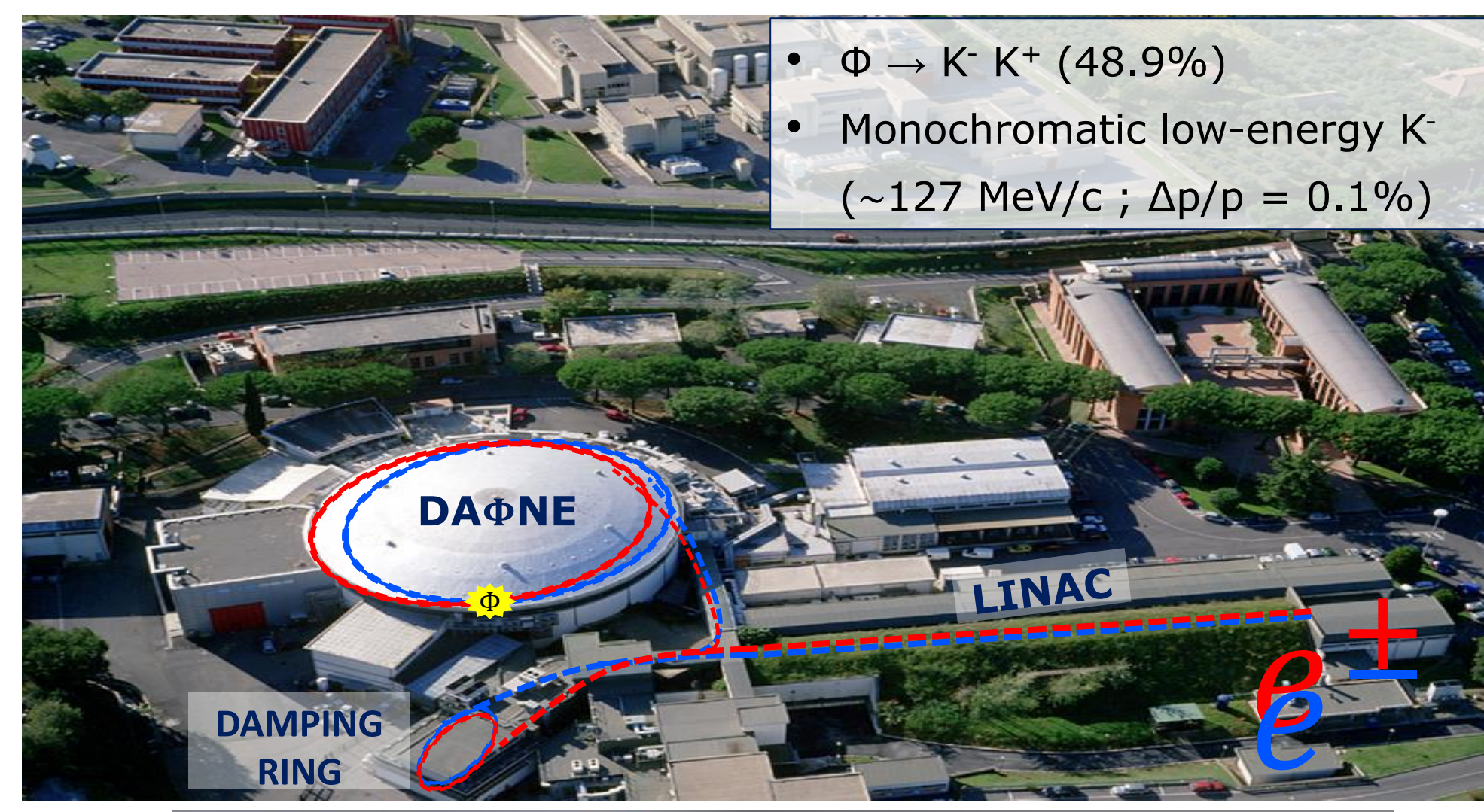
- a_{Kp}, a_{Kd} are $\bar{K}p$ and $\bar{K}d$ scattering lengths
- μ_{Kp}, μ_{Kd} are reduced masses of $\bar{K}p$ and $\bar{K}d$ systems
- $\epsilon_{1s}^H, \Gamma_{1s}^H$ and $\epsilon_{1s}^D, \Gamma_{1s}^D$ are energy shift and width of the 1s level in Kaonic Hydrogen and Kaonic Deuterium
- α is the fine-structure constant

- a_0 and a_1 are $\bar{K}N$ isospin-dependent ($I = 0, 1$) lengths
- $k = \frac{4(m_N + m_K)}{2m_N + m_K}$, with m_N and m_K are respectively nucleon and kaon masses
- C is a term including all higher orders.

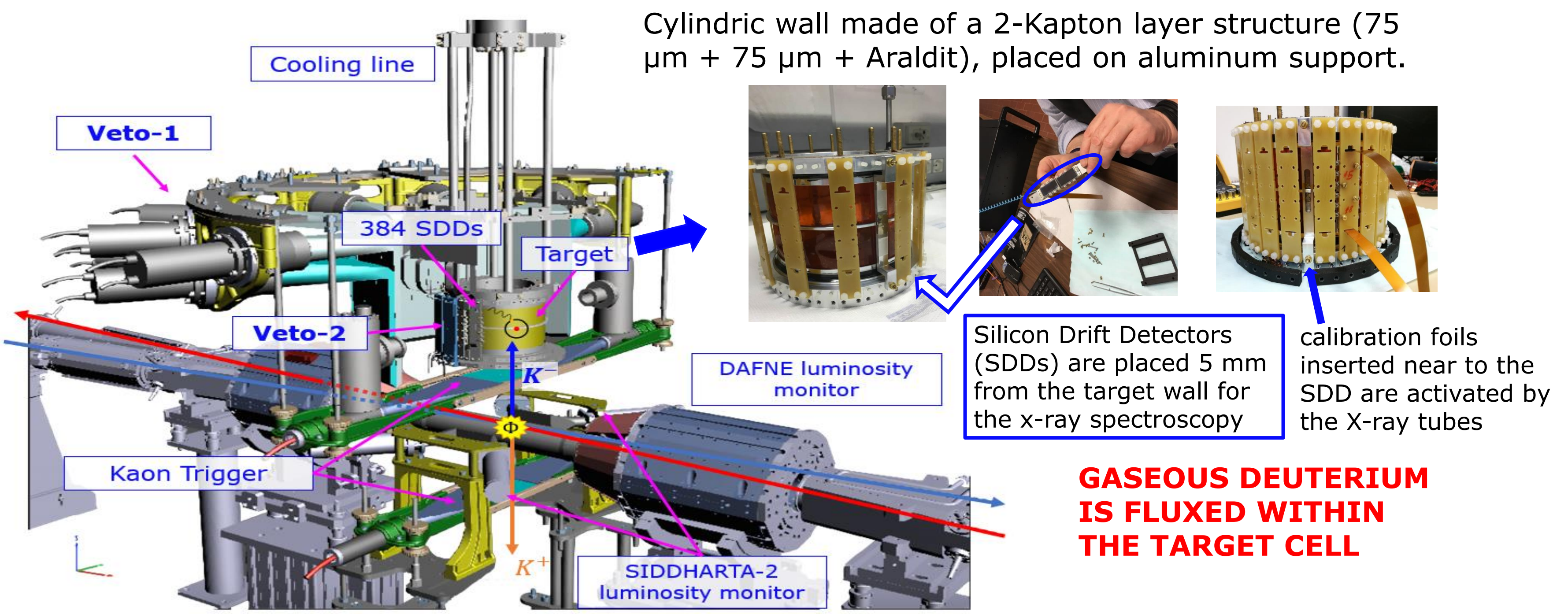
completely solve Isospin-dependent K-N scattering length

U.-G. Meißner, U. Raha, A. Rusetsky, Eur. J. Phys. C **35** (2004) 349

LNF e^+e^- Accelerators complex



THE SIDDHARTA-2 EXPERIMENT AIMS TO MEASUREMENT OF KAONIC DEUTERIUM



Cylindric wall made of a 2-Kapton layer structure (75 μm + 75 μm + Araldit), placed on aluminum support.

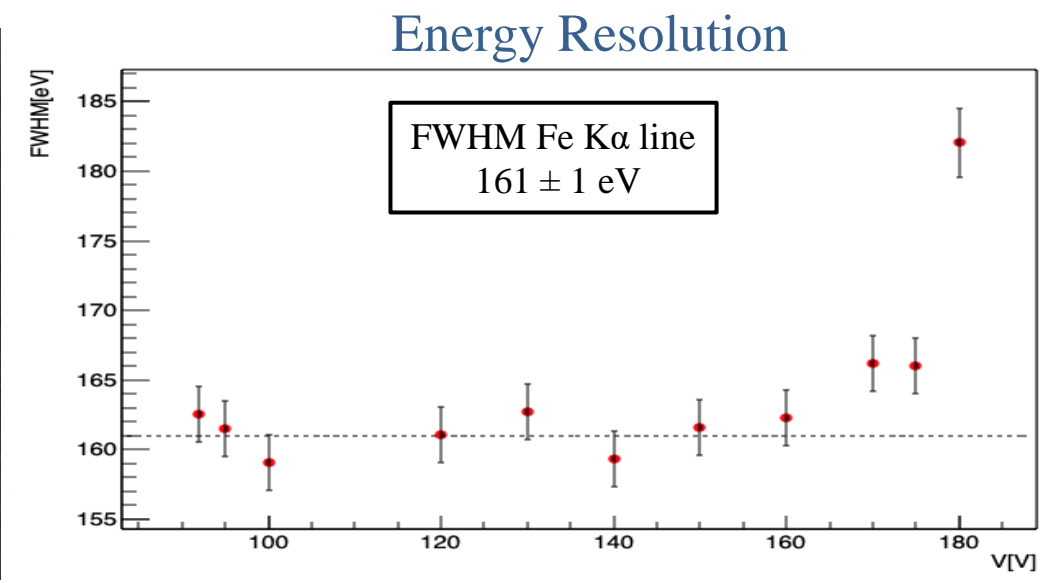
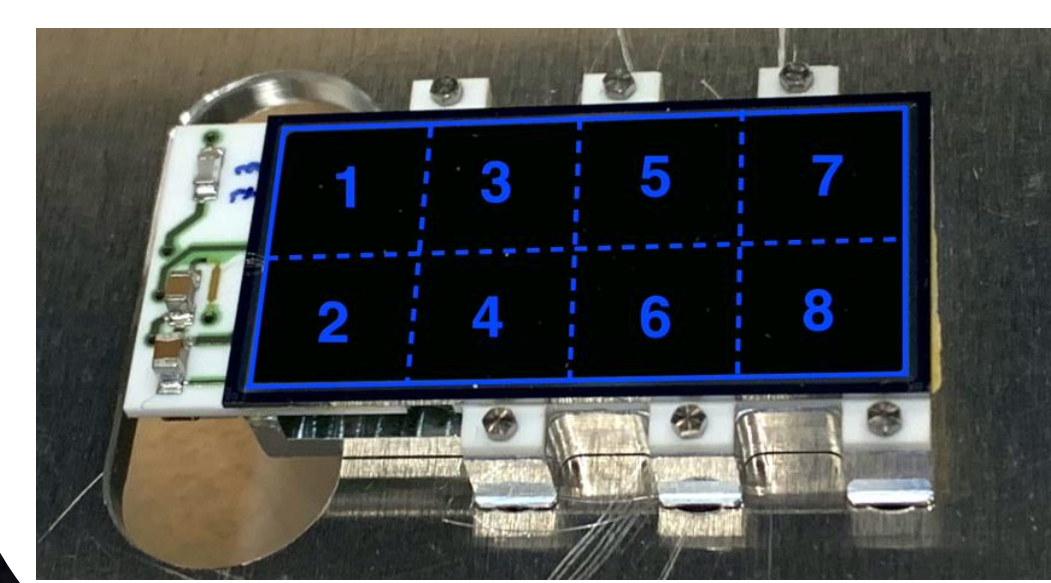
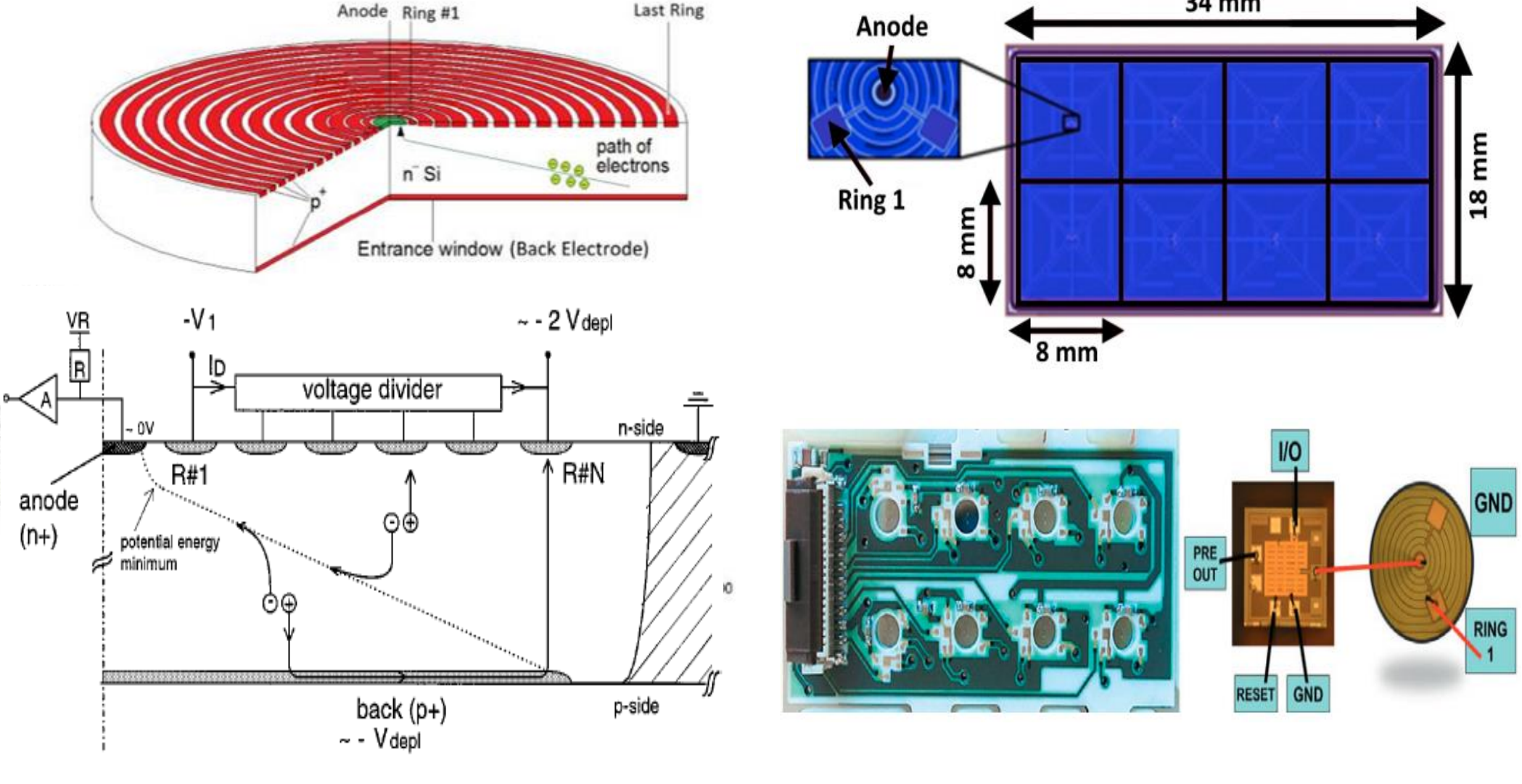
Silicon Drift Detectors (SDDs) are placed 5 mm from the target wall for the x-ray spectroscopy

calibration foils inserted near the SDD are activated by the X-ray tubes

GASEOUS DEUTERIUM IS FLUXED WITHIN THE TARGET CELL

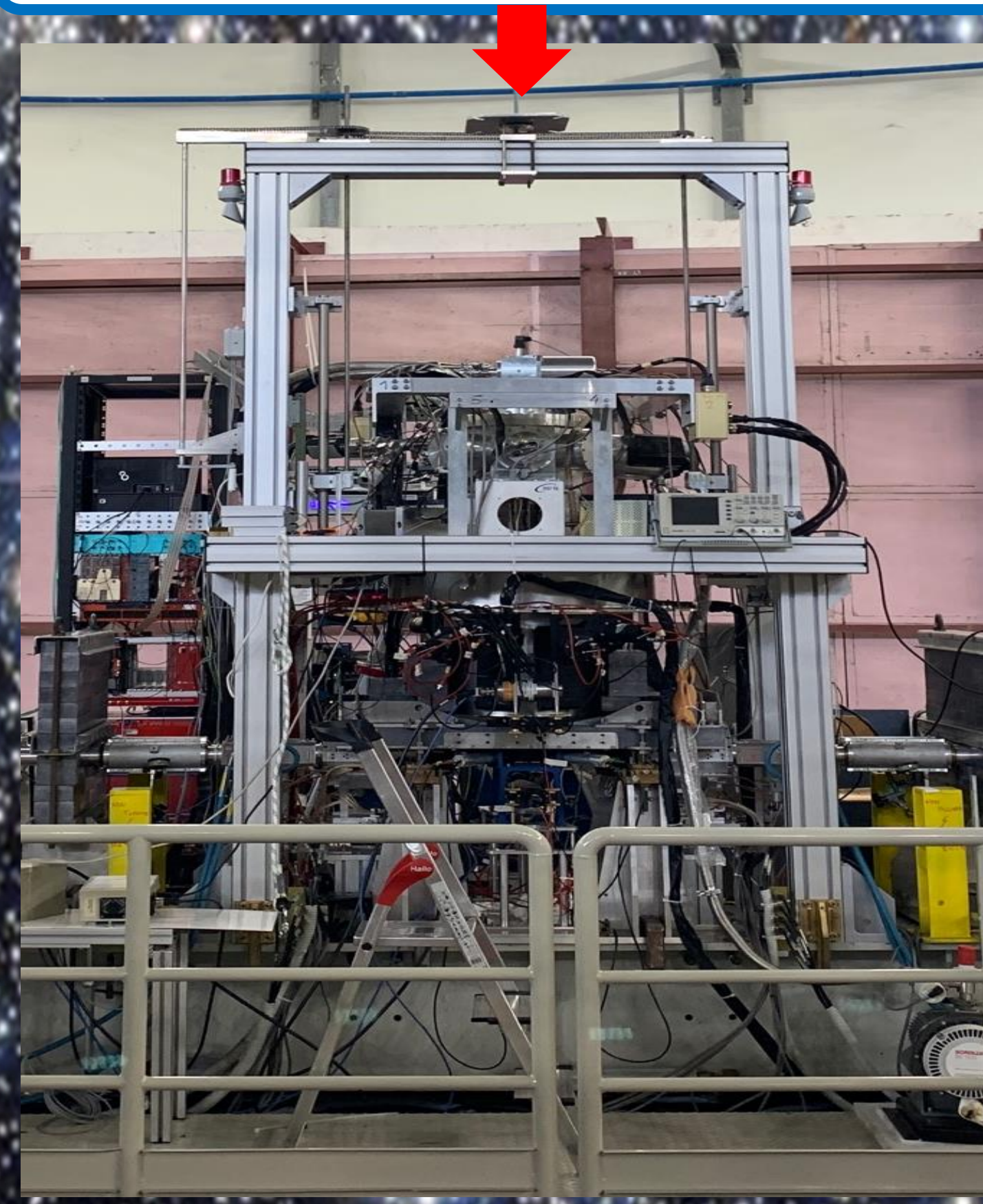
The Silicon Drift Detectors

SDD CELL CROSS SECTION



M Miliucci et al 2021 Meas. Sci. Technol. **32** 095501

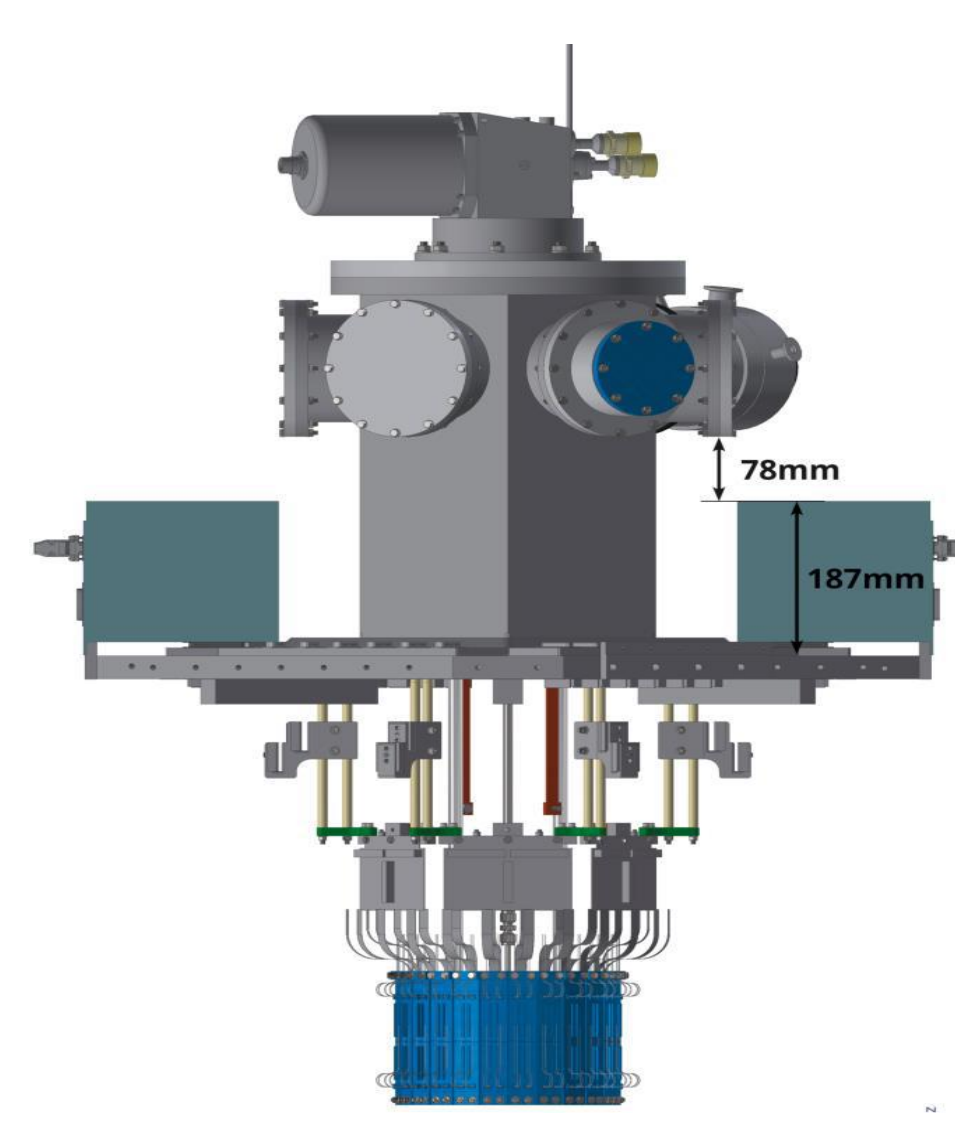
SIDDHARTA-2 ACTUALLY INSTALLED AT LNF



KAONIC DEUTERIUM MEASUREMENT WILL BE PERFORMED IN 2022/2023

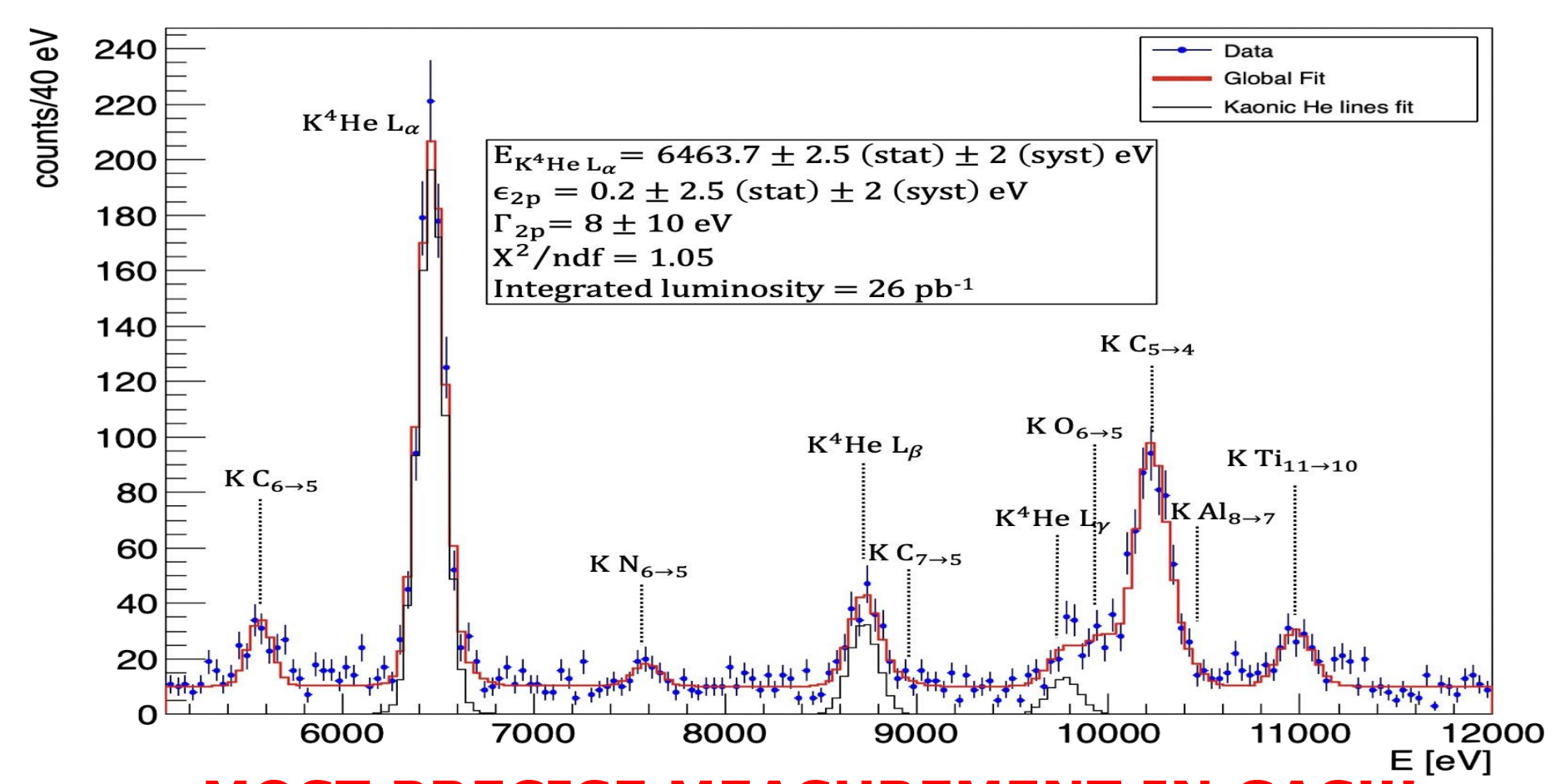
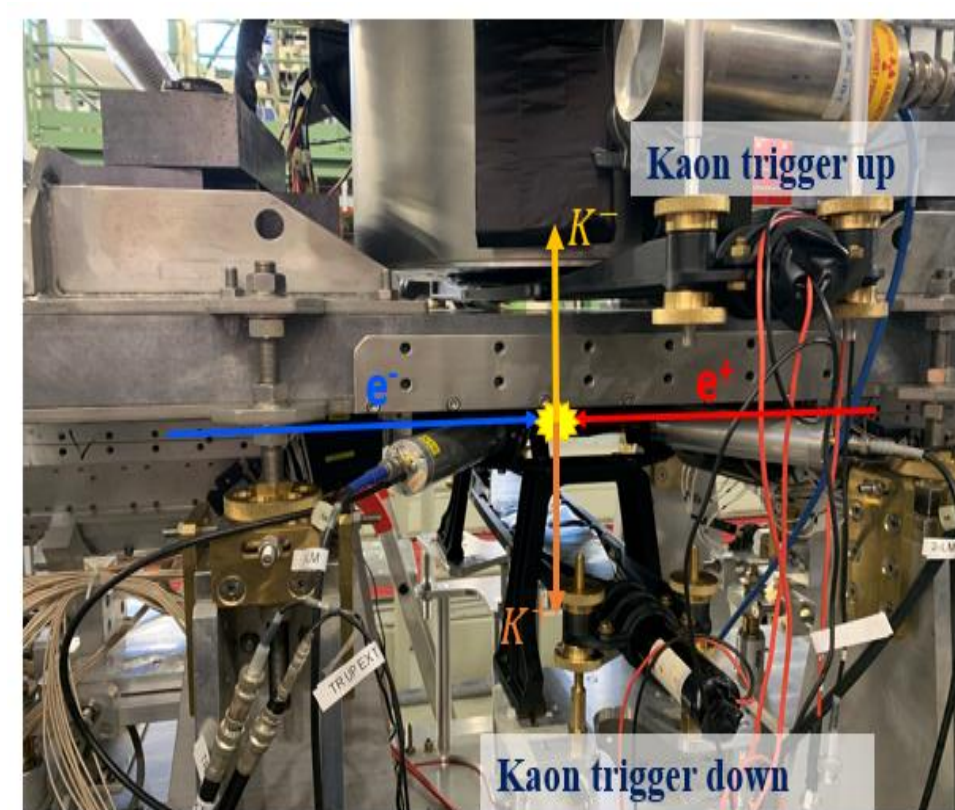
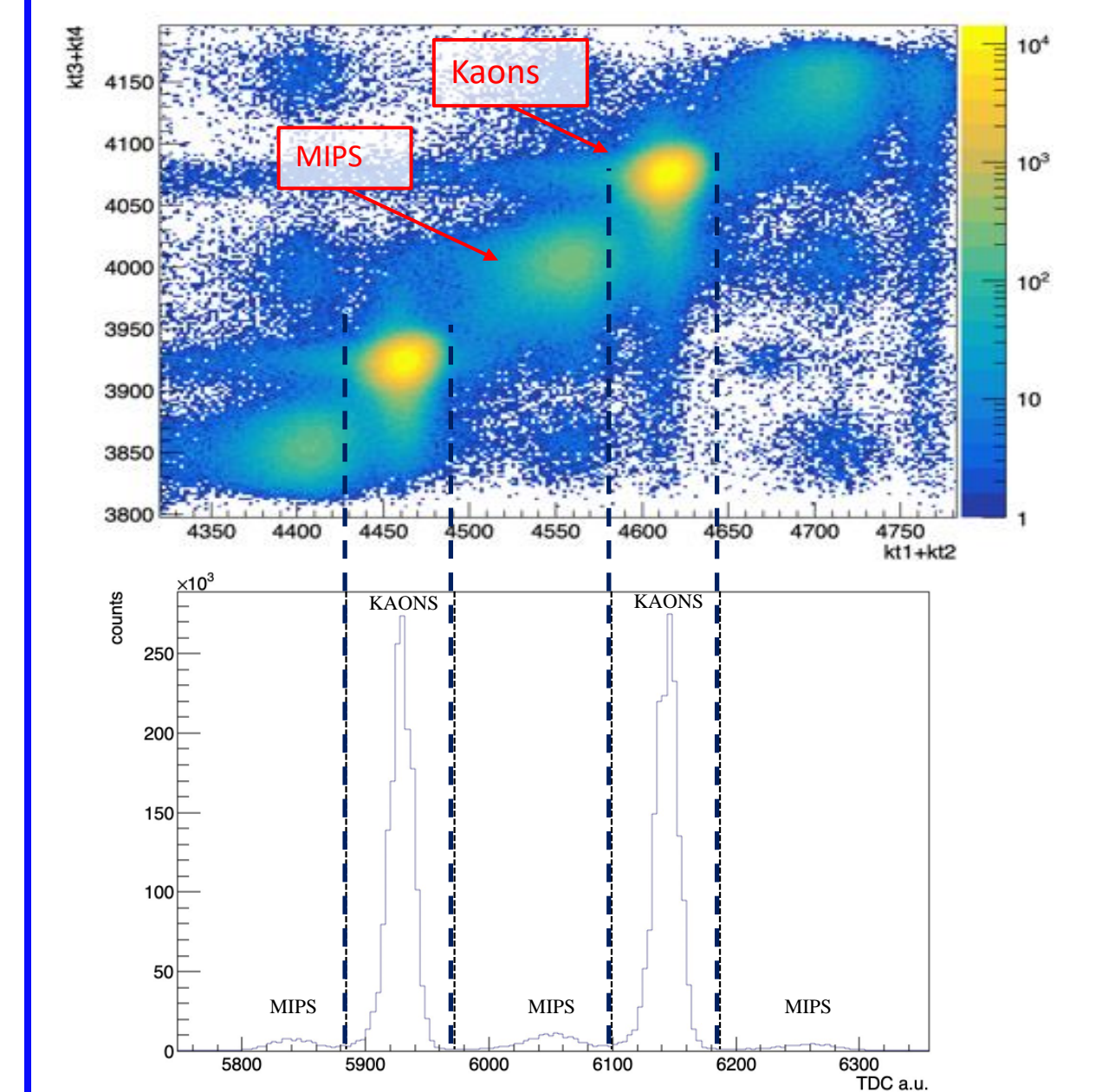
SIDDHARTINO

SIDDHARTINO was the phase 1 of the SIDDHARTA-2 experiment, which consisted of **1/6 of the SIDDHARTA-2 apparatus**, installed in the DAΦNE collider during the DAΦNE beams commissioning phase



- SIDDHARTINO goals:**
- Evaluation of the machine background (in preparation for the K-d run) through the measurement of the shift ϵ_{2p} and width Γ_{2p} in kaonic Helium 4
 - Tuning of the SDD detectors
 - Test and tuning of the Kaon trigger

KAON TRIGGER



MOST PRECISE MEASUREMENT IN GAS!!!

Sirghi et al 2022 J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys.