Constraining coupled channels dynamics using femtoscopic correlations with ALICE at LHC

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Systems like $\overline{K}N$ and baryon–antibaryon (\overline{BB}) are both characterized by the presence of strong inelastic channels at the production threshold, which can affect the properties and the formation of bound states and resonances. The K⁻p interaction is characterized by the presence of several coupled channels, systems with a similar mass and the same quantum numbers as the K⁻p state, like \overline{K}^0 n and π . The strengths of these couplings to the K⁻p are crucial for the understanding of the nature of the $\Lambda(1405)$ and the attractive K⁻p strong interaction. Similarly, BB systems are characterized by the dominant contribution of several mesonic channels related to the presence of annihilation processes acting below 1~fm. The possible existence of BB bound states is still under debate because of the limited amount of data available for the p–p system, and either scarce or no experimental data is available for BB systems containing strangeness.

In this talk, femtoscopic correlations measured by ALICE in pp, p–Pb and Pb–Pb collisions are presented. In particular, results on the $\overline{K}N$ correlation function are shown, providing for the first time experimental constraints of \overline{K}^0 n and the $\pi\Sigma$ channels to the measured $\overline{K}N$ interaction. Finally, the results from \overline{BB} pairs (pp, p $\overline{\Lambda}$ and $\Lambda\overline{\Lambda}$) are presented. The effect of annihilation channels on the correlation function and a quantitative determination of the inelastic contributions in the three different pairs are also discussed.

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