

π^- - hyperon momentum correlations : New perspectives for charged channels

Ivana Tucakovic

INFN, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati
Università di Roma “Tor Vergata”

Advanced studies in the low – energy QCD in the strangeness sector
and possible implications in astrophysics

Dedicated to the memory of Paul Kienle

19-21 June 2013 Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

Scientific case

Charged channels $\Sigma^+ \pi^- / \Sigma^- \pi^+$ investigation :

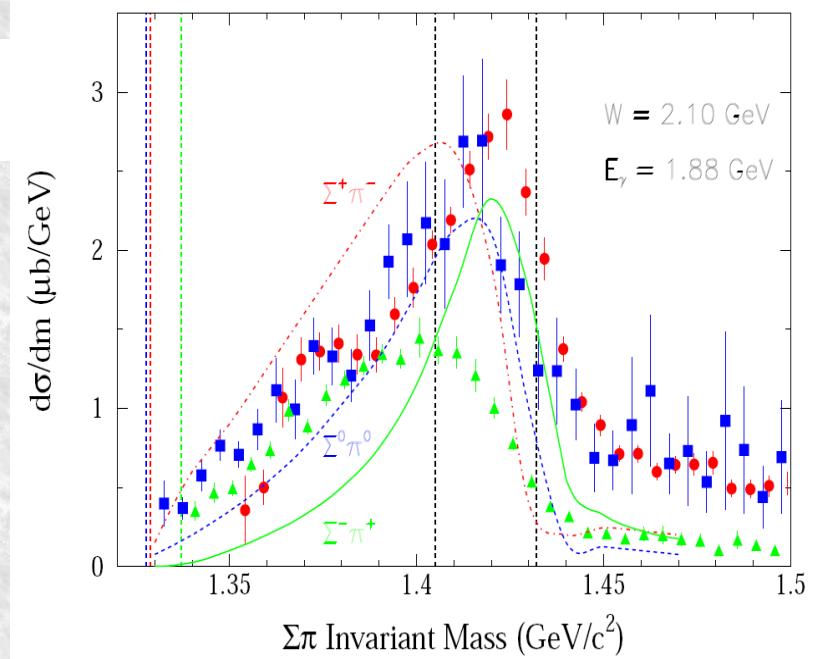
- important test of the isospin mixing in the invariant mass lineshape

$$\frac{d\sigma(\Sigma^-\pi^+)}{dM} \propto \frac{1}{3} |T^0|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |T^1|^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{Re}(T^0 T^{1*})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(\Sigma^+\pi^-)}{dM} \propto \frac{1}{3} |T^0|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |T^1|^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{Re}(T^0 T^{1*})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(\Sigma^0\pi^0)}{dM} \propto \frac{1}{3} |T^0|^2$$

K. Moriya, et al., (Clas Collaboration) Phys. Rev. C 87, 035206 (2013)



- branching ratio modifications in different nuclear targets and possible BR(ρ) modifications as a test of the $\Lambda(1405)$ nature
(L. R. Staronski, S. Wycech, Nucl. Phys. 13 (1987) 1361, A. Ohnishi et al., Phys. Rev. C 56 5 (1997) 2767, E. Friedman, A. Gal, arXiv:1211.6336v3 [nucl-th] 2013)

If the s-wave, I=0, $\Lambda(1405)$ state has an N bound state component
(R.H. Dalitz et al., Phys. Rev. 153, 1617 (1967), P.B. Siegel & W. Weise, Phys. Rev. C 38, 2221 (1988))
an upward shift of the $\Lambda(1405)$ mass is expected.

Moreover ...

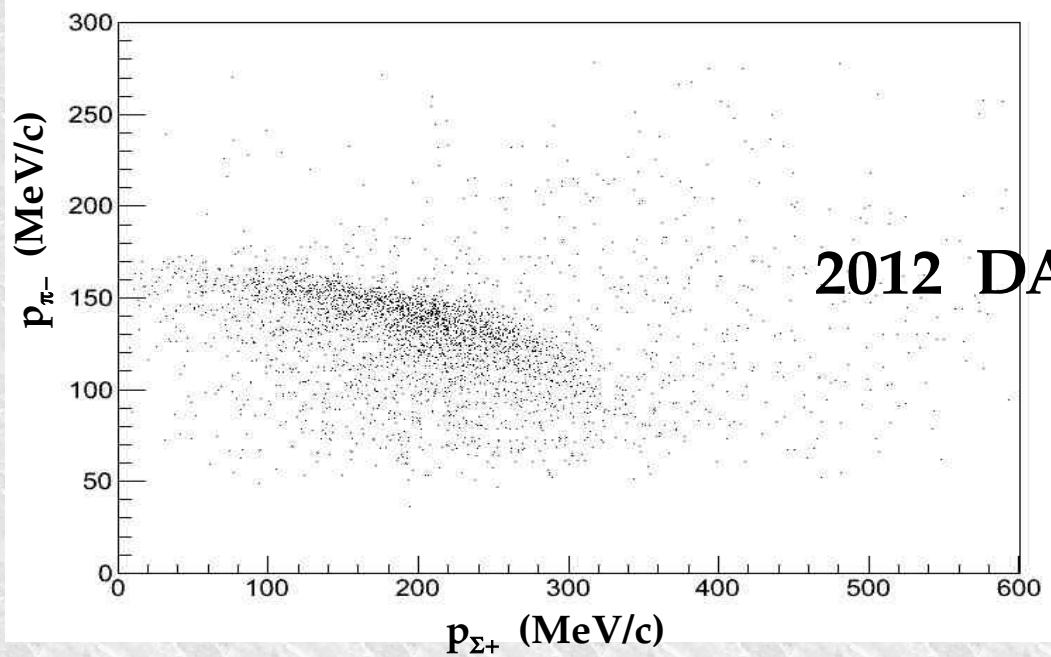
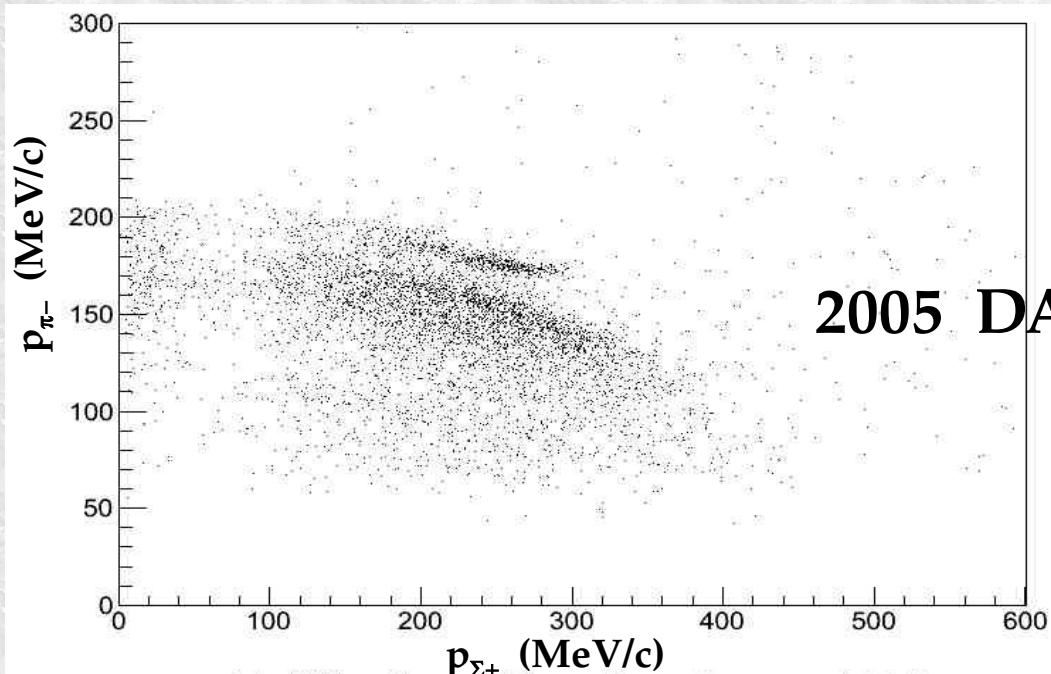
...

Thanks to the excellent resolution of the KLOE Drift Chamber (DC) for charged pions momentum new fascinating perspectives are opened:

- Possibility to clearly disentangle the different nuclear targets in KLOE materials
- Clear separation of at-rest from in-flight absorptions in direct $\Sigma/\Lambda N$ production → tool to separate resonant from non-resonant production
- Evidence for internal conversion $\Sigma n \rightarrow \Lambda n'$ events → possibility to measure conversion rate in different nuclear targets

$\Sigma^+ \pi^-$ channel

$K^- p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^-$ detected via: $(p\pi^0) \pi^-$



In the DC entrance wall K'H and K'C

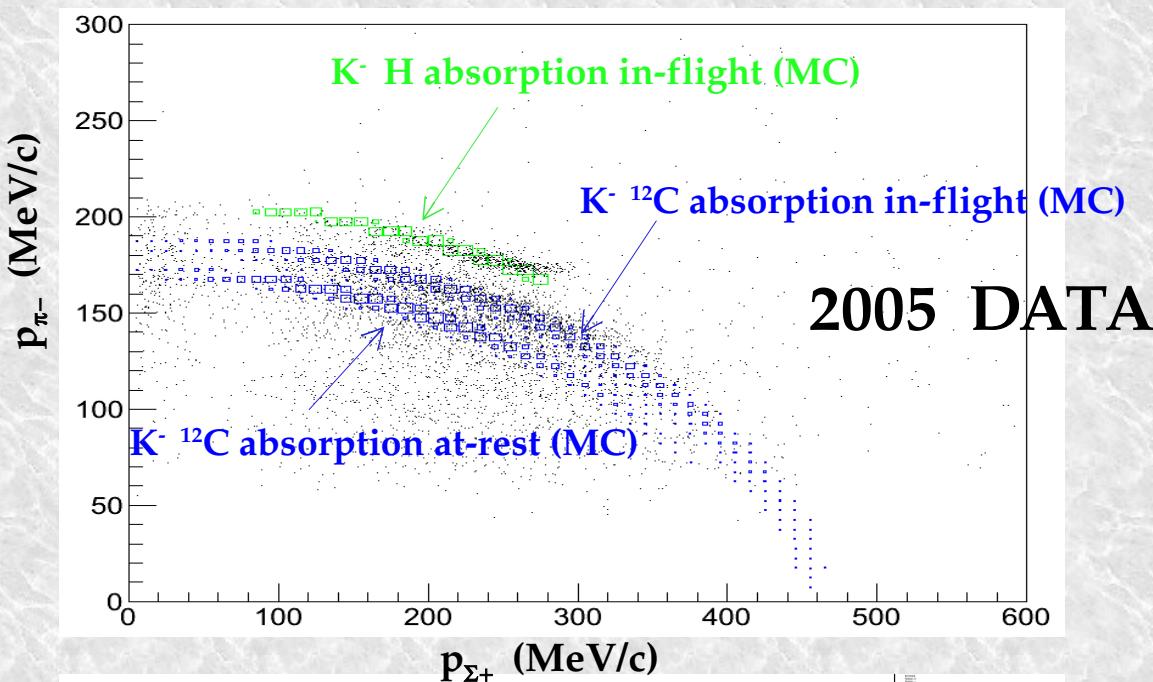
Absorptions can be clearly
distinguished

in-flight components evidenced by
the excellent p_{π^-} resolution

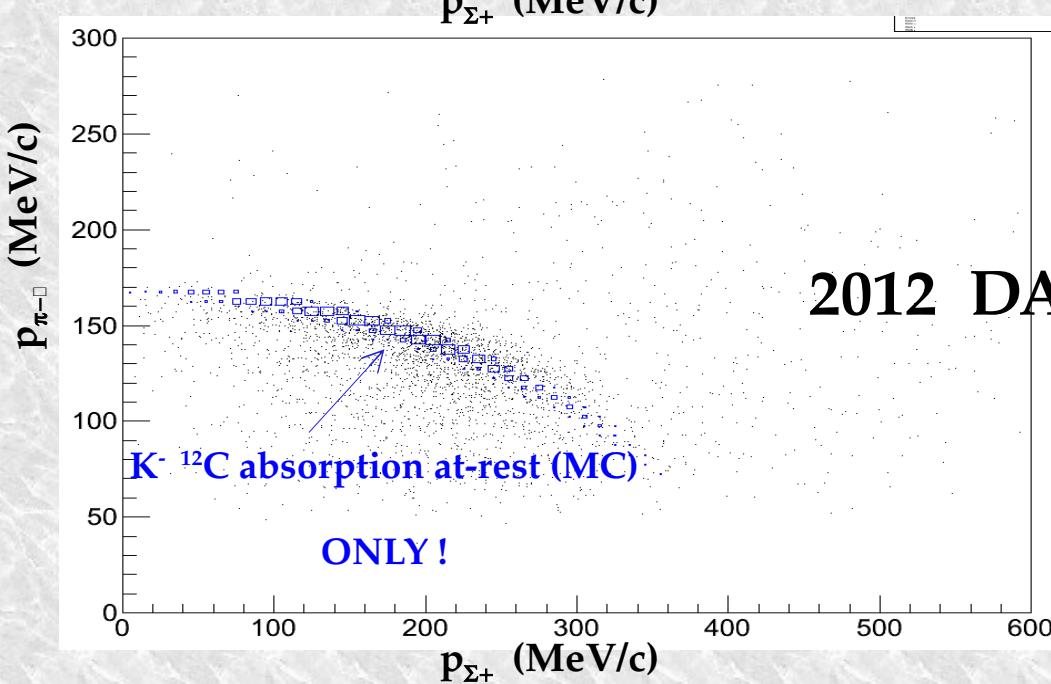
In 2012 data only K'C at rest reactions
remain ...

$\Sigma^+ \pi^-$ channel

$K^- p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^-$ detected via: $(p\pi^0) \pi^-$



In the DC entrance wall $K^- H$ and $K^- C$
Absorptions can be clearly
distinguished

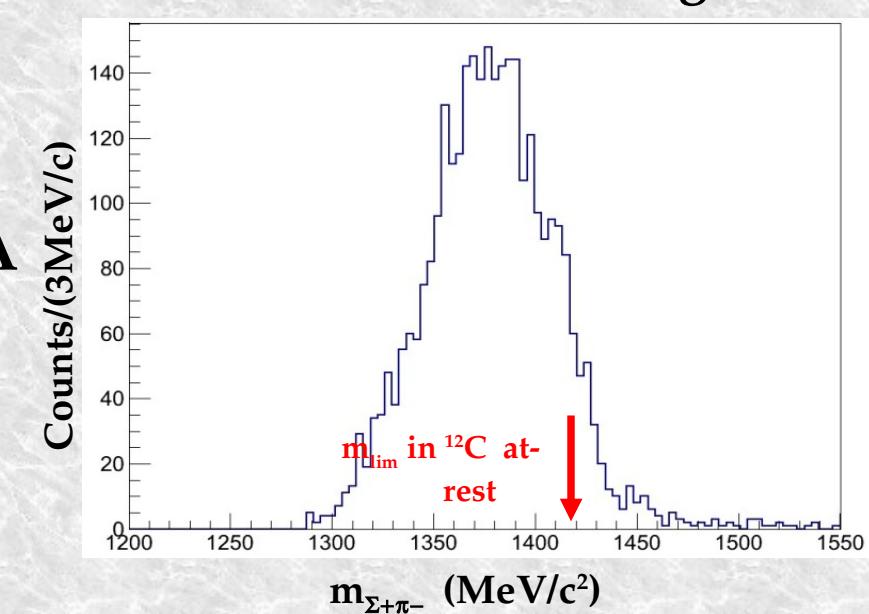
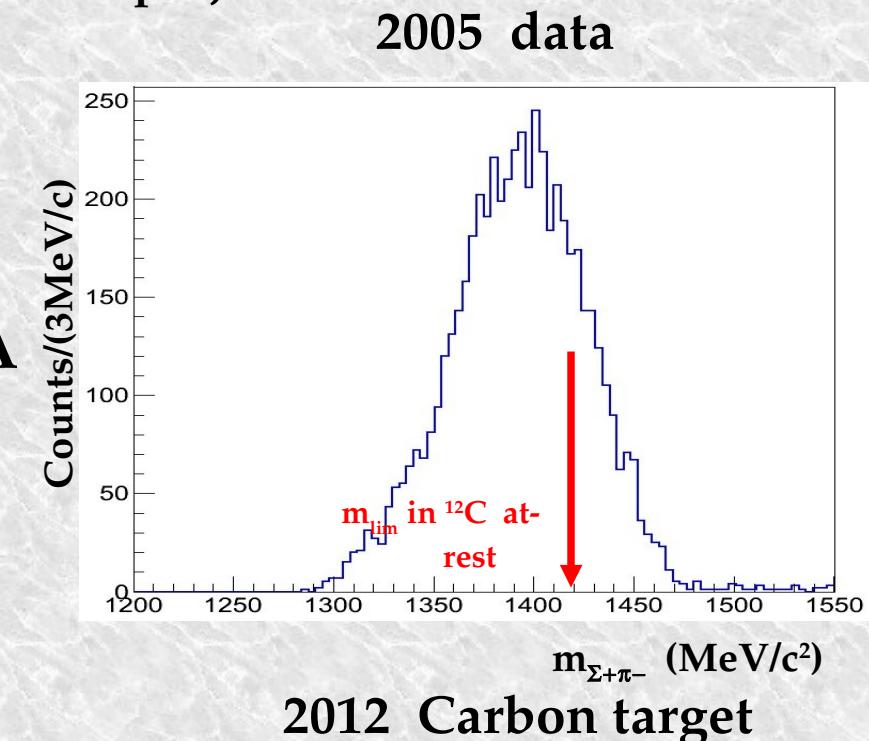
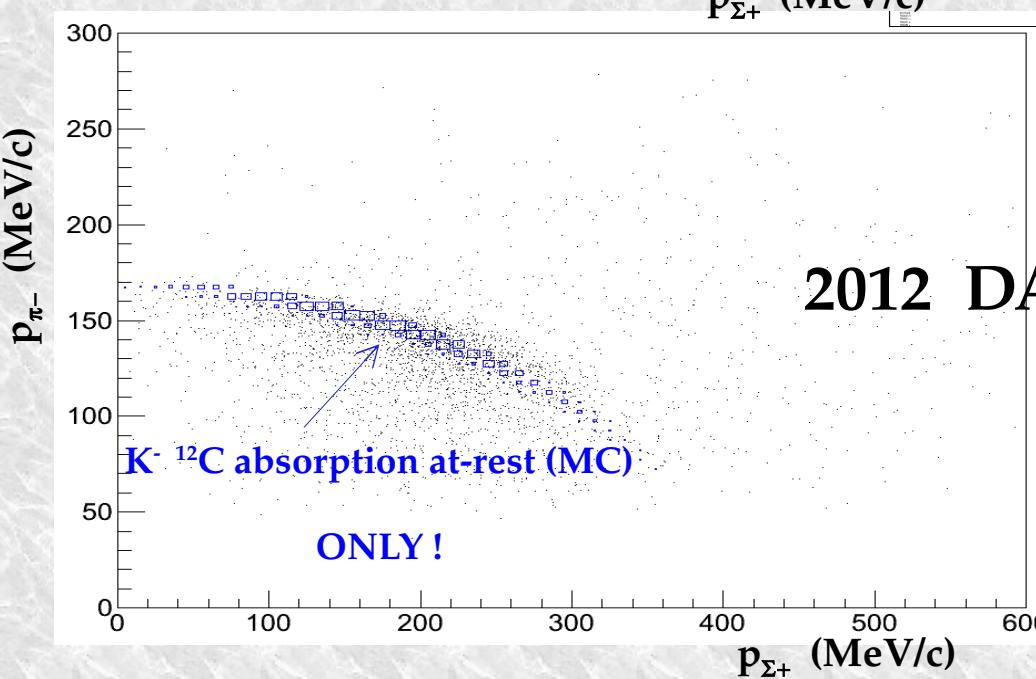
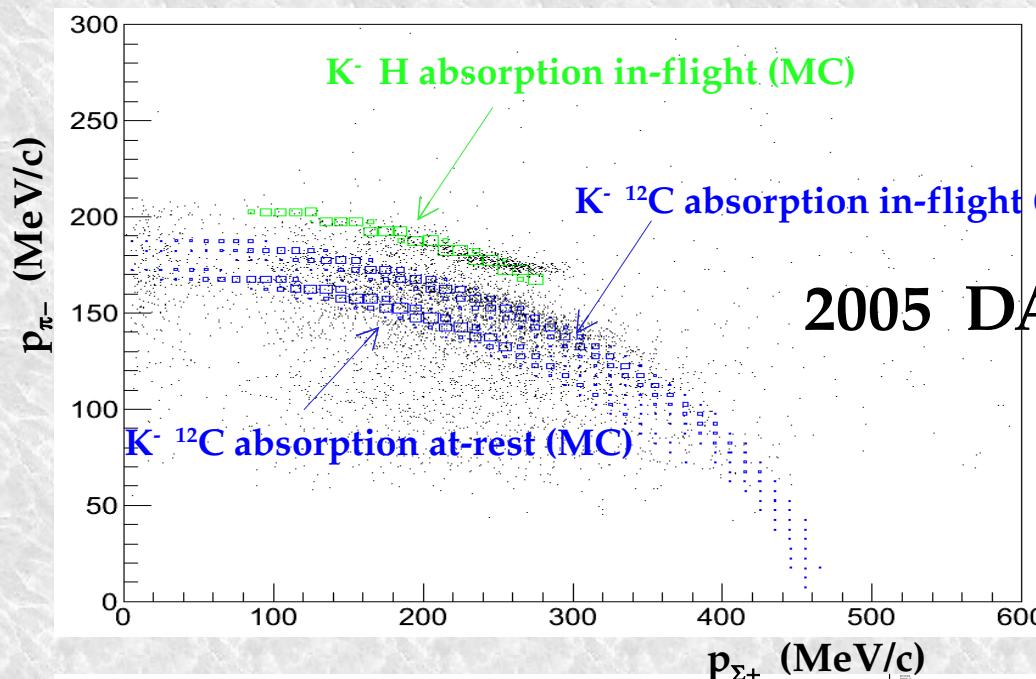


in-flight components evidenced by
the excellent p_{π^-} resolution

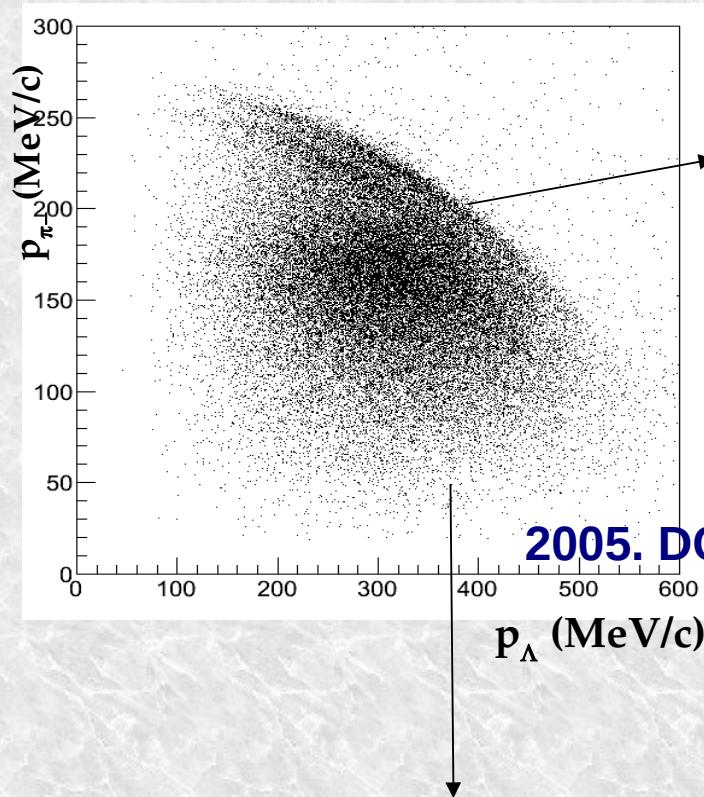
In 2012 data only $K^- C$ at rest reactions
remain ...

$\Sigma^+ \pi^-$ channel

$K^- p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^-$ detected via: $(p\pi^0) \pi^-$



Σ / Λ conversion in nuclear medium



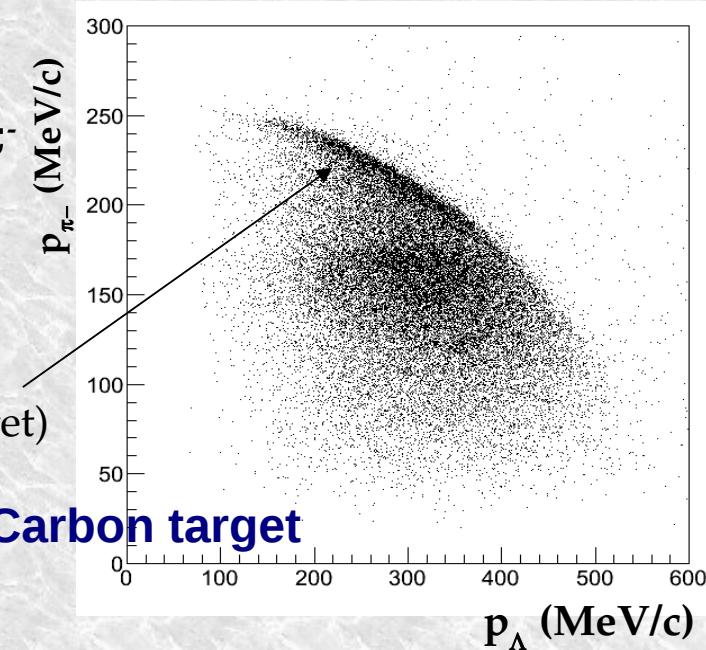
2005. DC-wall carbon

Direct formation $K^- n \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$

Clearly visible the 2 bands:

- in flight
- at rest

(only events at rest in Carbon Target)



2012 Carbon target

2 step process: $\Lambda \pi^-$

production follows Σ^+ / Σ^0 production

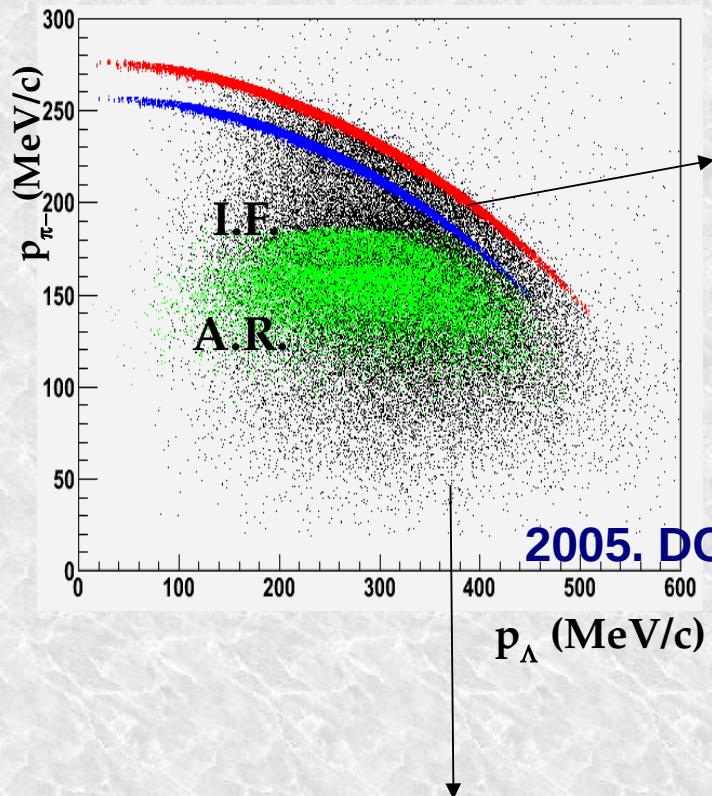
Main contribution from internal conversion



- The data in this channel is of great value to confirm the predicted branching ratio modifications in medium

- Σ/Λ internal conversion rates can be obtained as well in function of Z

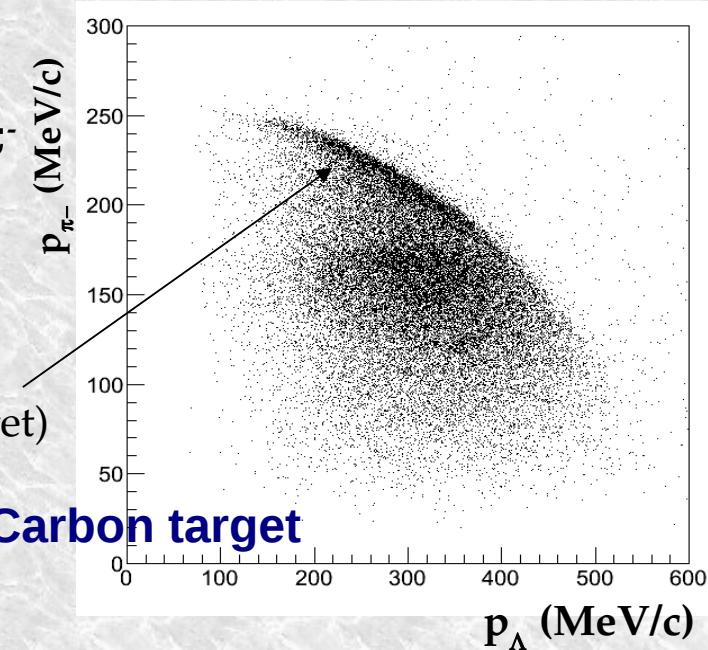
Σ / Λ conversion in nuclear medium



Direct formation $K^- n \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^-$
 Clearly visible the 2 bands:

- in flight
- at rest

 (only events at rest in Carbon Target)



2012 Carbon target

2 step process: $\Lambda\pi^-$
 production follows Σ^+ / Σ^0 production
 Main contribution from internal conversion



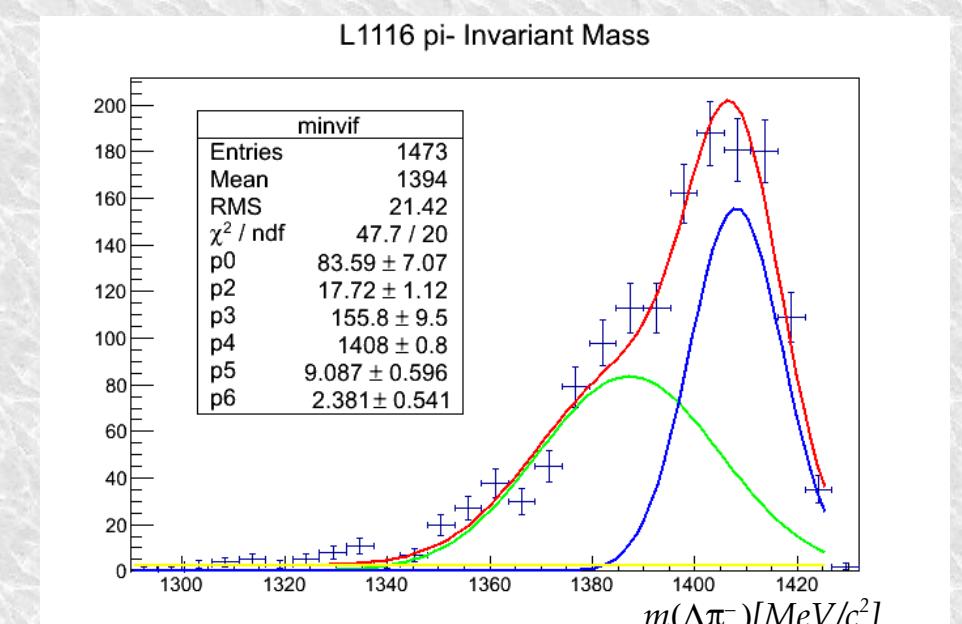
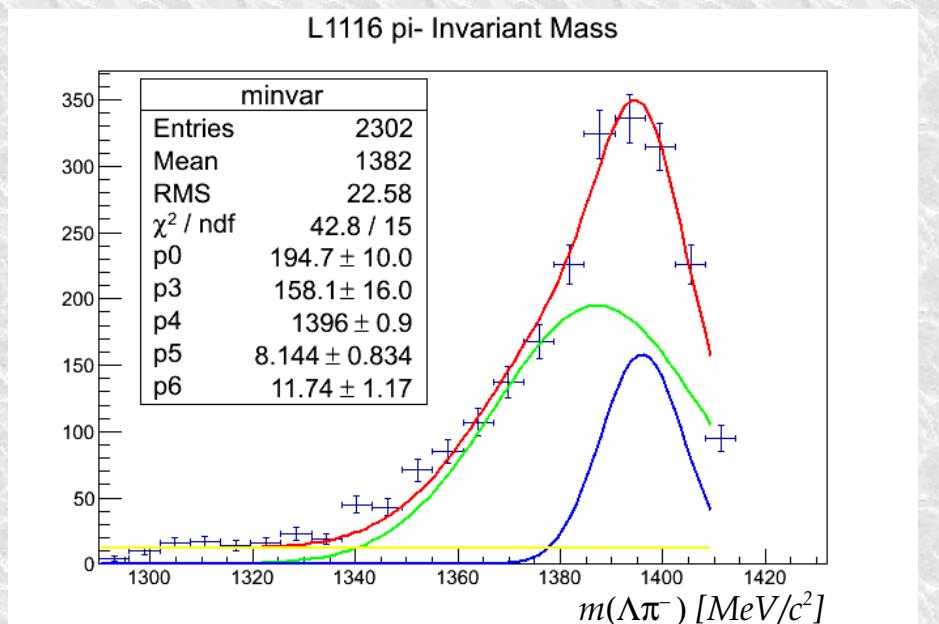
- The data in this channel is of great value to confirm the predicted branching ratio modifications in medium

- Σ/Λ internal conversion rates can be obtained as well in function of Z

$K^- \ ^{12}C \rightarrow \Lambda(1116)\pi^- + \ ^{11}C$

resonant & non-resonant contribution

Very preliminary



at - rest

resonant $\sim 73\%$
non - resonant $\sim 27\%$

— full fit

— res ($\Sigma^*(1385)$)

— non - res ($\Lambda(1116)\pi^-$)

in - flight

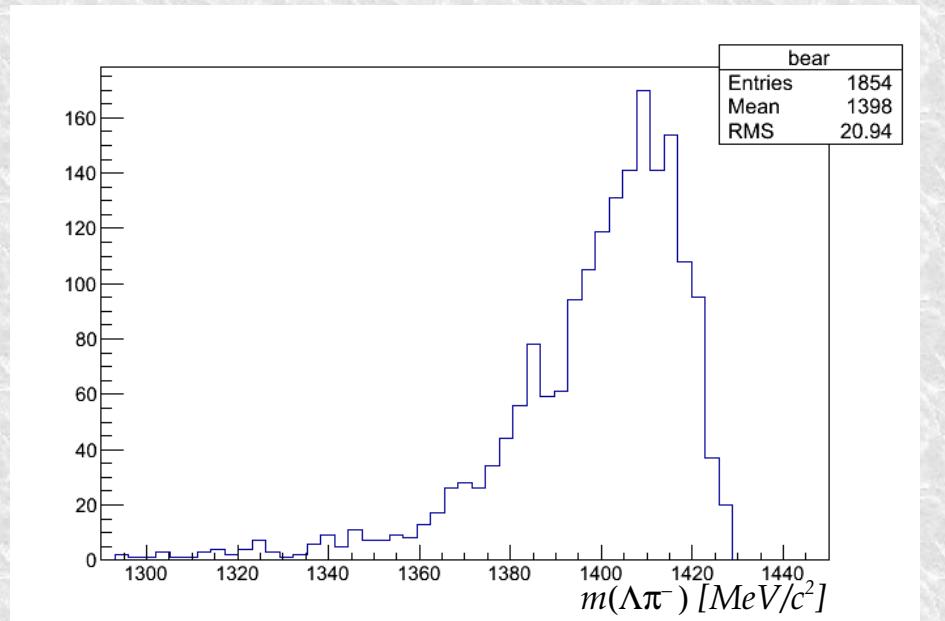
resonant $\sim 51\%$
non - resonant $\sim 49\%$

— non - res misidentification bkg

$K^- {}^9Be \rightarrow \Lambda(1116)\pi^- + {}^8Be$

resonant & non-resonant contribution

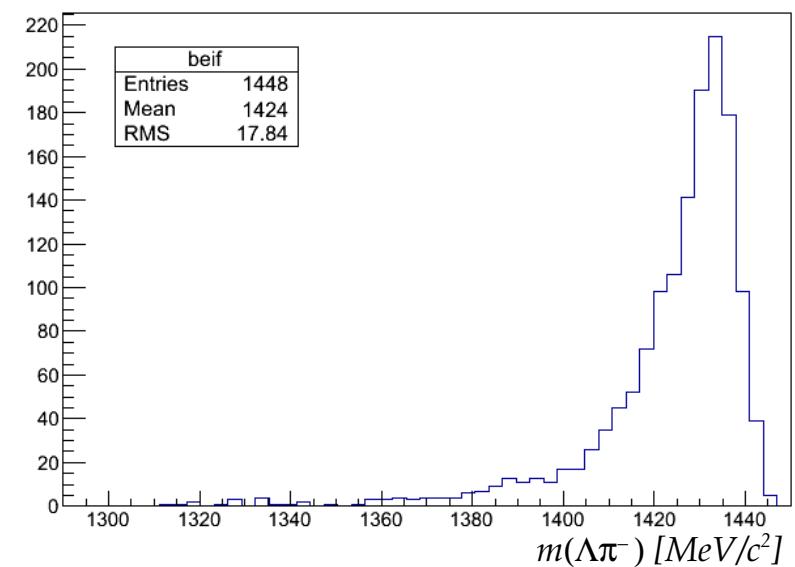
Very very preliminary



at - rest

resonant ~ 41%
non - resonant ~ 59%

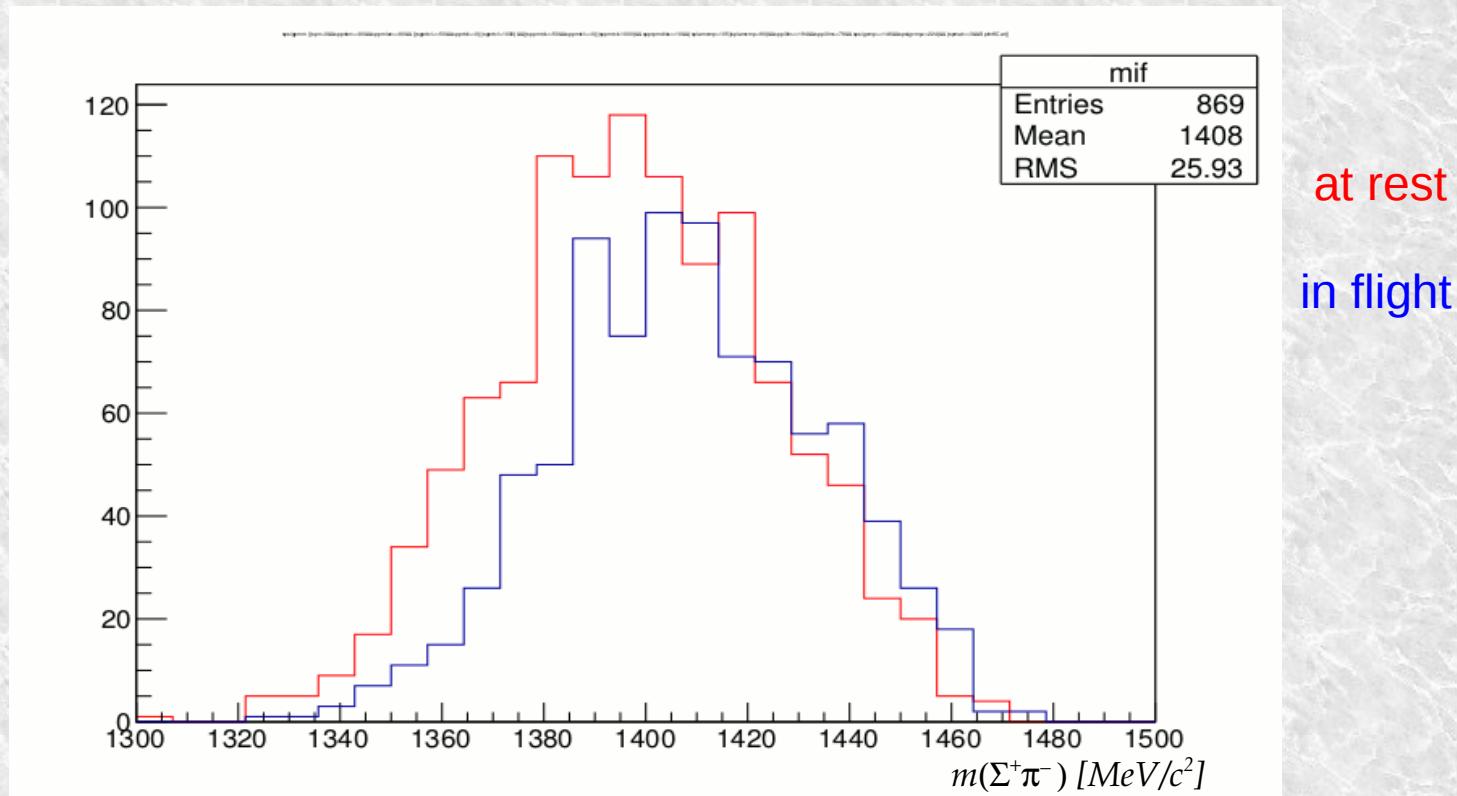
B.E. of last neutron only 1.7 MeV/c²
 $K^- N$ absorption almost at threshold



in - flight

resonant ~ 5%
non - resonant ~ 95%

Mass spectrum of $\Sigma^+\pi^-$

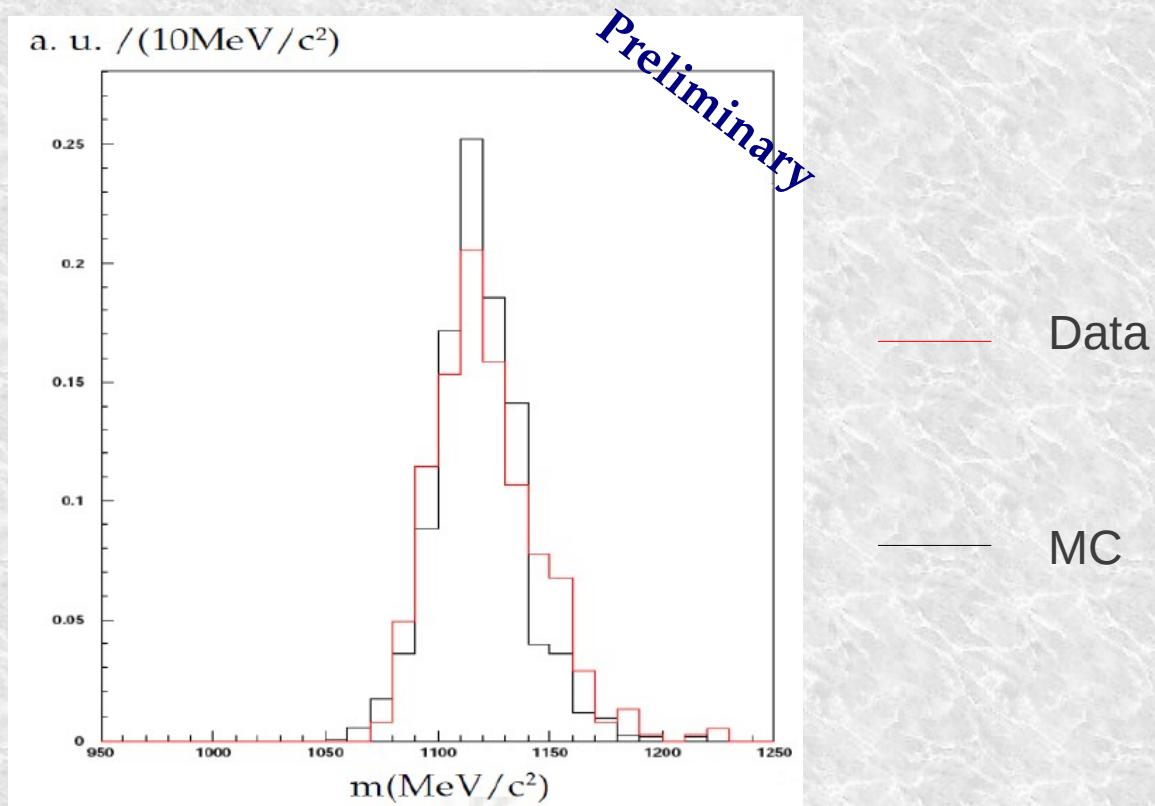


A carefull fit is required: 3 components $\rightarrow \Lambda(1405); \Sigma^*(1385)^-;$ non-resonant $\Lambda(1116)\pi^-$
to observe a possible mass shift in the I=0 component

Future perspectives

- finalize $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ analysis
- start $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ analysis (difficulty $(\Sigma^-\pi^+ \rightarrow (n\pi^-)\pi^+)$ of neutrons)

First detection of neutron clusters in KLOE $\Lambda \rightarrow n \pi^0$



Future perspectives

Possible test for in-medium modifications of $\Lambda(1405)$:

- explore branching ratio modifications in different targets (see A. Ohnishi et al., Phys. Rev. C 56 5 (1997) 2767)
- explore density dependence of $m_{\Sigma\pi}$ and $p_{\Sigma\pi}$ (see L. R. Staroniski, S. Wycech, Nucl. Phys. 13 (1987) 1361 / E. Friedman, A. Gal, arXiv:1211.6336v3 [nucl-th] 2013)

Investigation of Σ/Λ conversion and measurements of conversion rate in different nuclear targets