

Single vs multi nucleon absorption processes in the low-energy K-nuclei interactions

Ivana Tucaković
Università degli Studi di Roma “Tor Vergata”
LNF-INFN
ivana.tucakovic@Inf.infn.it

Investigating strangeness: from accelerators to compact stellar objects
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14th of May 2014

Experimental program of AMADEUS

Unprecedented studies of the low-energy charged kaons interactions in nuclear matter: solid and gaseous targets (d, ^3He , ^4He) in order to obtain unique quality information about:

- Nature of the controversial $\Lambda(1405)$
- Possible existence of **kaonic nuclear clusters** (deeply bound kaonic nuclear states)
- Interaction of K^- with **one** and **two nucleons**.
- Low-energy charged kaon **cross sections** for momenta lower than 100 MeV/c (missing today)
- Many other processes of interest in the low-energy QCD in strangeness sector
→ implications from particle and nuclear physics to astrophysics (dense baryonic matter in **neutron stars**)

Single and multi nucleon absorption processes in the Λp / Λd / Λt and $\Lambda p + \pi^-$ channels

How hadron masses and interactions change in nuclear medium .. approach by means of kaonic nuclear clusters. Deeply Bound Kaonic Nuclear States (ex. $K^-pp - K^-ppn$) predicted due to the strong KN interaction in the $l=0$ channel.

Wycech (1986) - Akaishi & Yamazaki (2002)

interpretation strongly depends on single and multi – nucleon absorption process:

1NA: $K^-n \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^-$ (extra p only spectator) **pionic**

1NA: $K^-N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi^-$, $(\Sigma N')\pi^- \rightarrow (\Lambda N')\pi^-$ (extra p from Σ/Λ conversion) **pionic**

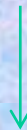
2NA: $K^-NN \rightarrow \Lambda N$

2NA: $K^-NN \rightarrow \Sigma N$, $(\Sigma N)N \rightarrow \Lambda N'(N)$ (Σ/Λ conversion on another nucleon)

Theoretical work on K_{pp}

| (MeV) | ATMS Yamazaki & Akaishi, PLB535 (2002) 70. | Variational Dote, Hyodo, Weise, PRC79 (2009) 014003. | Faddeev Shevchenko, Gal, Mares, PRL98 (2007) 082301. | Faddeev Ikeda & Sato, PRC79 (2009) 035201. | Variational Wycech & Green, PRC79 (2009) 014001. |
|----------|---|---|---|---|--|
| B | 48 | 17-23 | 50-70 | 45-80 | 40-80 |
| Γ | 61 | 40-70 | 90-110 | 45-75 | 40-85 |

Theoretical works are predicting the existence of K_{pp} state but different calculations are giving **large range** of the values for the binding energy and width

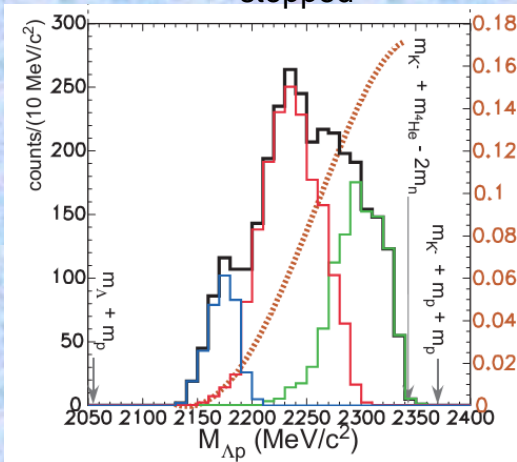


Experimental data are needed to reveal this puzzle

Experiments on K^-pp

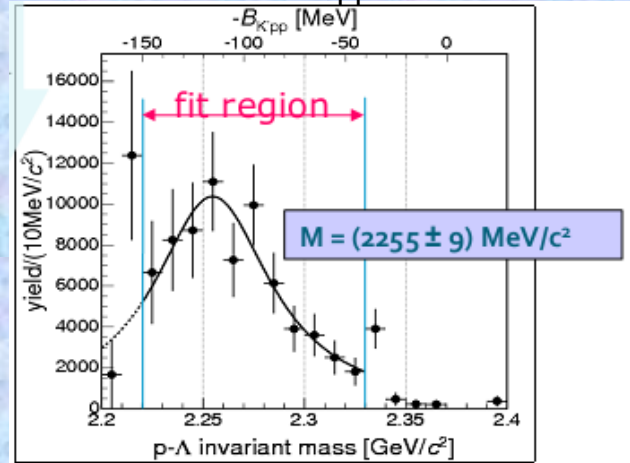
-Search in the invariant mass Λp channel for a 'peak' that would reveal a resonance, try to measure the width and the binding energy, assuming the formation of a K^-pp cluster

KEK $K^-_{\text{stopped}} + 4\text{He} \rightarrow \Lambda p X$



arXiv:0711.4943v1

FINUDA $K^-_{\text{stopped}} + X \rightarrow \Lambda p X'$

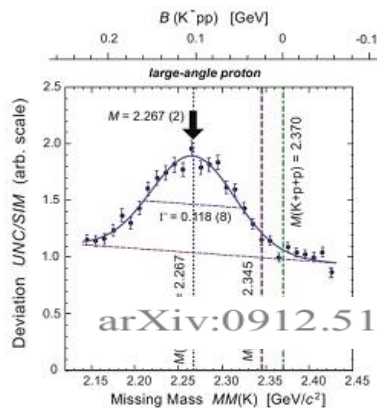


$B = 115^{+6}_{-5}(\text{stat})^{+3}_{-4}(\text{sys}) \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 67^{+14}_{-11}(\text{stat})^{+2}_{-3}(\text{sys}) \text{ MeV}$

${}^6\text{Li}$
 $X = {}^7\text{Li}$
 ${}^9\text{Be}$

DISTO Collaboration on the exclusive $pp \rightarrow pK^+\Lambda$

$T_p = 2.85 \text{ GeV}$



arXiv:0912.5116v1

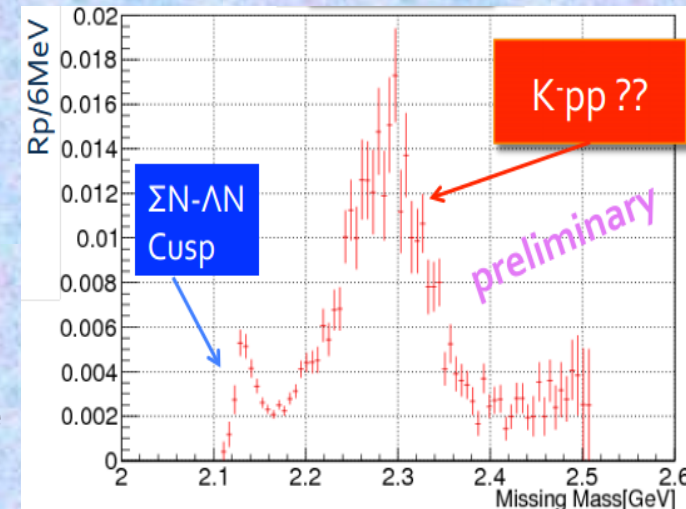
DISTO

Production via $pp \rightarrow pK^+\Lambda$ (2,85 GeV)

$B = 105 \pm 2 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 118 \pm 8 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}$

latest income

E27 @ J-Park



Theoretical work on K^*pp

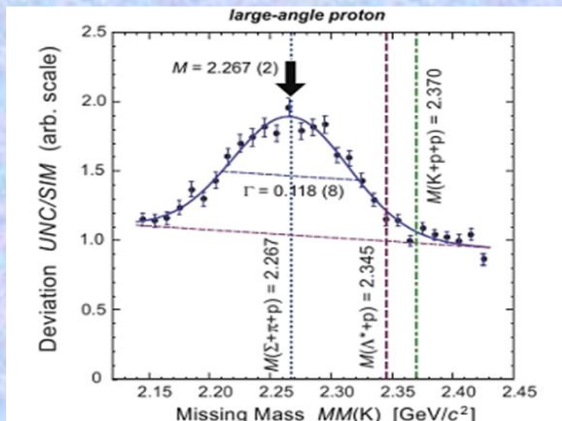
- It does exist

... a K^*pp puzzle

Experiments:

| (MeV) | ATMS Yamazaki & Akaishi, PLB535 (2002) 70. | Variational Dote, Hyodo, Weise, PRC79 (2009) 014003. | Faddeev Shevchenko, Gal, Mares, PRL98 (2007) 082301. | Faddeev Ikeda & Sato, PRC79 (2009) 035201. | Variational Wycech & Green, PRC79 (2009) 014001. |
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arXiv:0912.5116 [hep-ex]

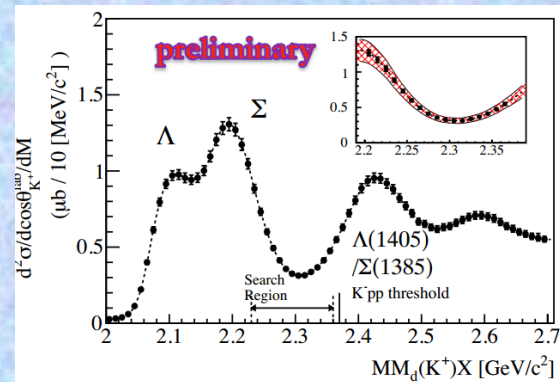


Production via $pp \rightarrow pK^*\Lambda$ (2,85 GeV)

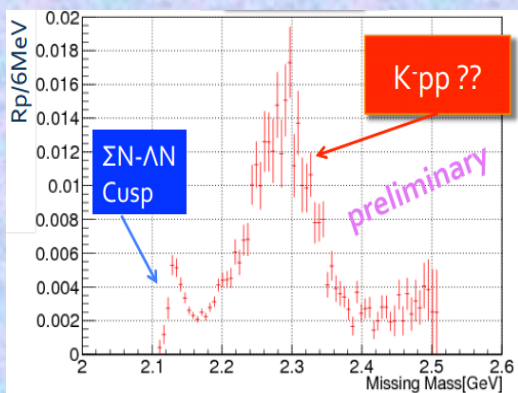
$$B = 105 \pm 2 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 118 \pm 8 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}$$

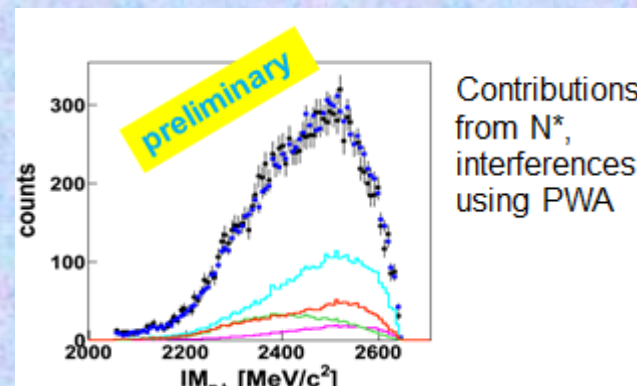
DISTO



LEPS-Spring8



E27 @ J-Park

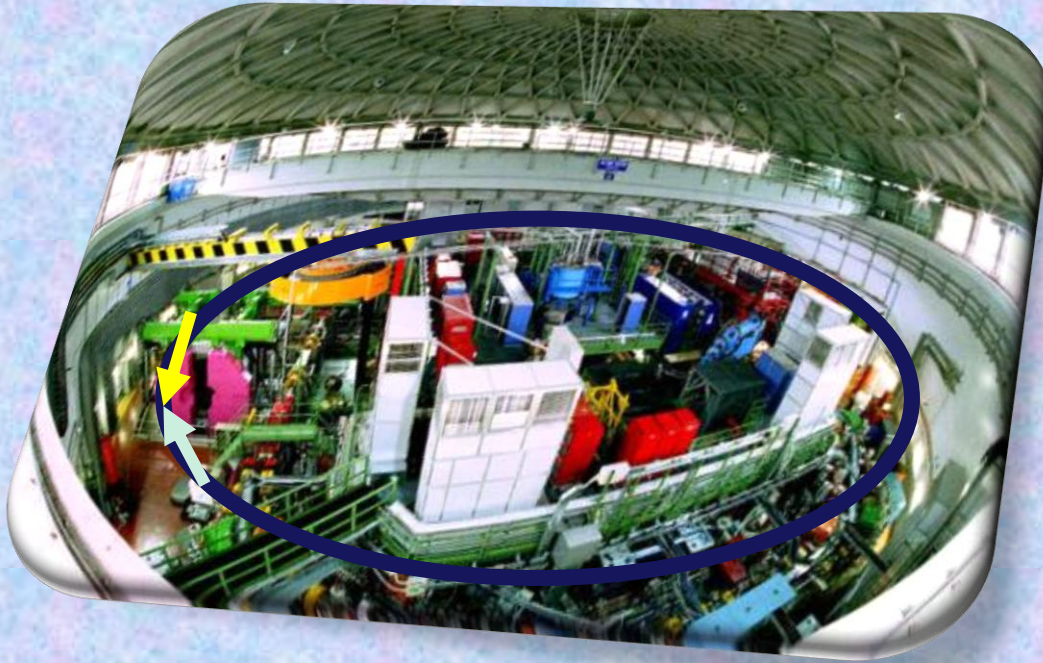
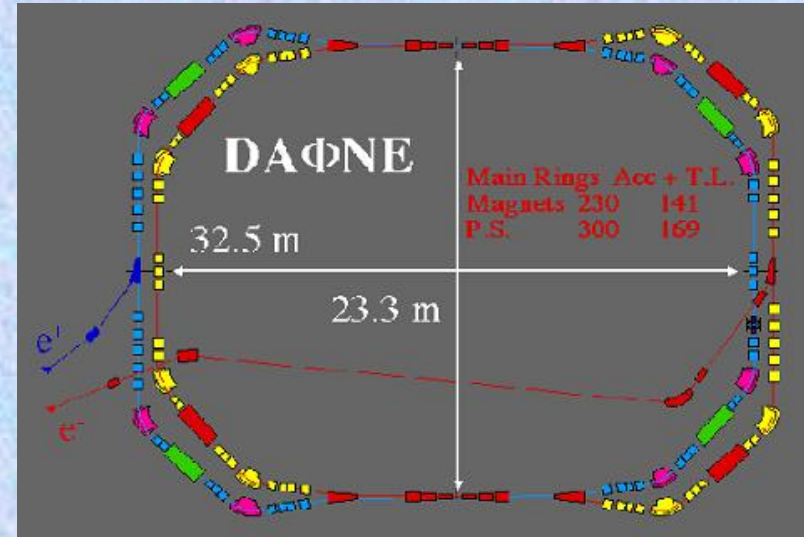


HADES



The DAΦNE e^+e^- collider

- Double ring $e^+ e^-$ collider working in C.M. energy of Φ (≈ 500 MeV/c)
- $\Phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ (49.1%) (≈ 600 $K^+ K^-$ /s)

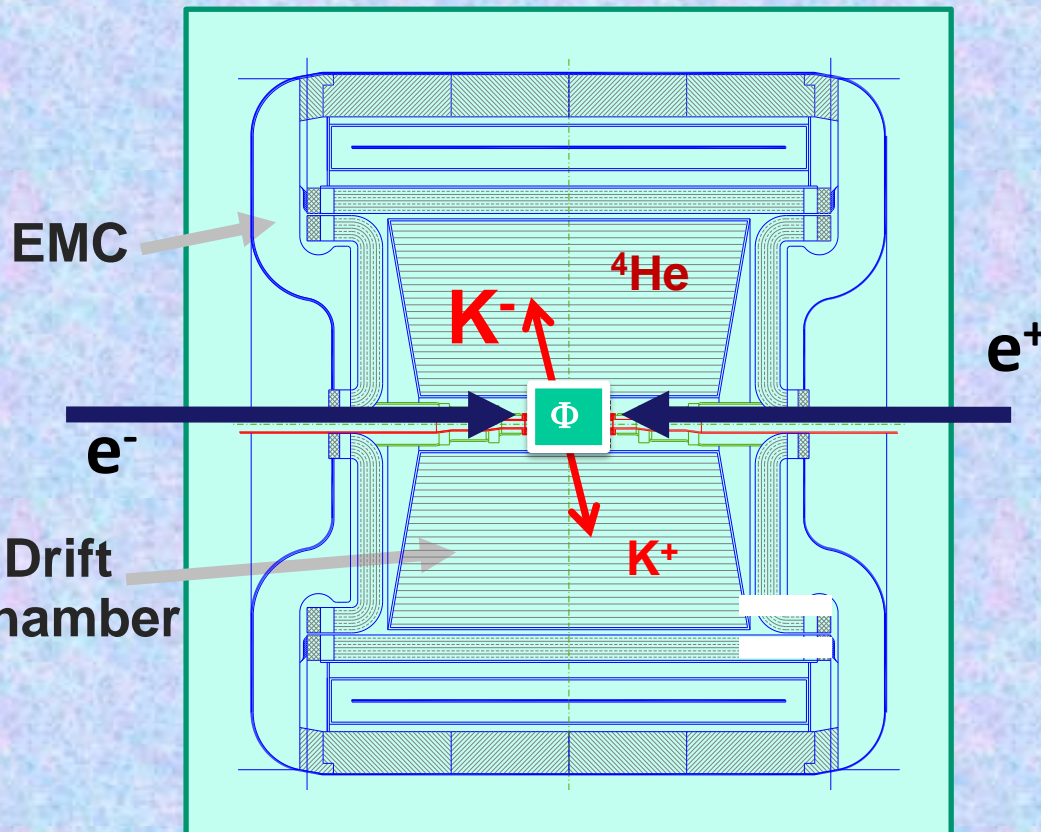


- low momentum Kaons (≈ 127 MeV/c)
- back to back $K^+ K^-$ topology

KLOE (2004-2005) data analysis

- Test the behaviour of the KLOE detector for hadronic physics purposes
- Possibility to study the phenomenon with an active target

how K^+/K^- events looks like nowadays in KLOE:



- The Drift Chamber (DC) of KLOE contains mainly ^4He (90%, 10% isobutane)

- From analysis of KLOE data and Monte Carlo: **0.1 % of K^- stop in the DC volume** + 10 times more in the Carbon entrance wall of the DC

- This leads to hundreds of events with K^- hadronic interactions at rest

- Excellence acceptance
- Excellence resolution

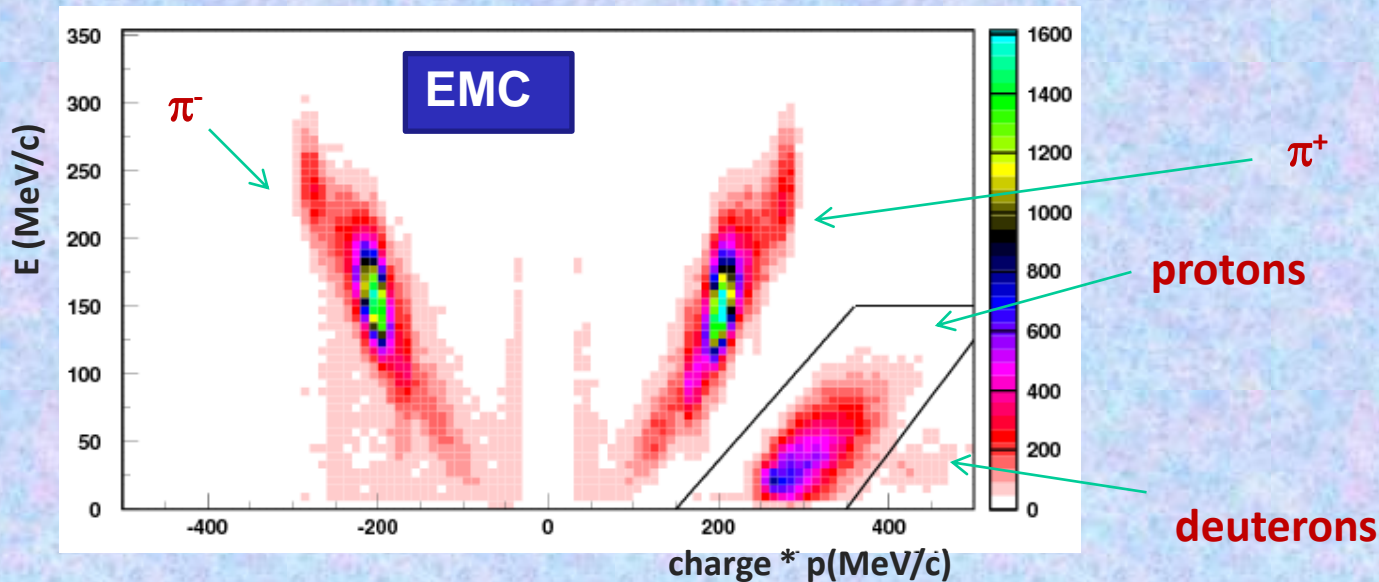
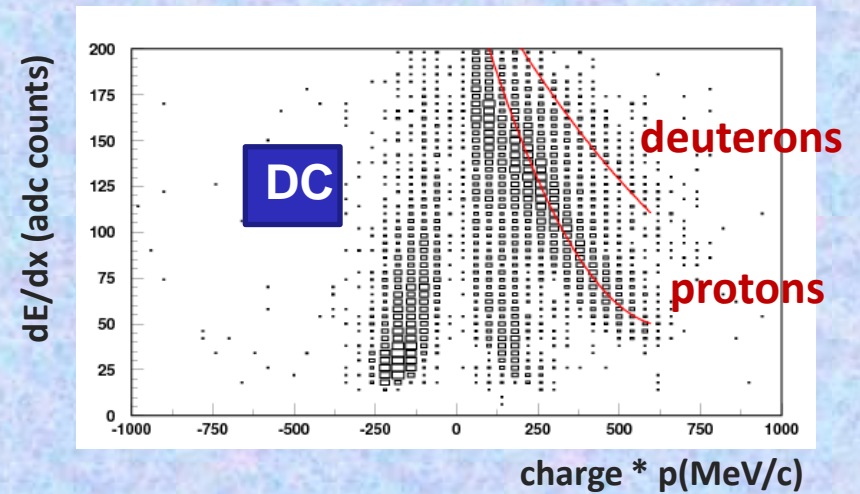
Particle identification

Lambda selection criteria: $\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^-$

Search for vertices (by KLOE reconstruction) inside the Drift Chamber:

-negative particle: π^- identified by low dE/dx in DC gas

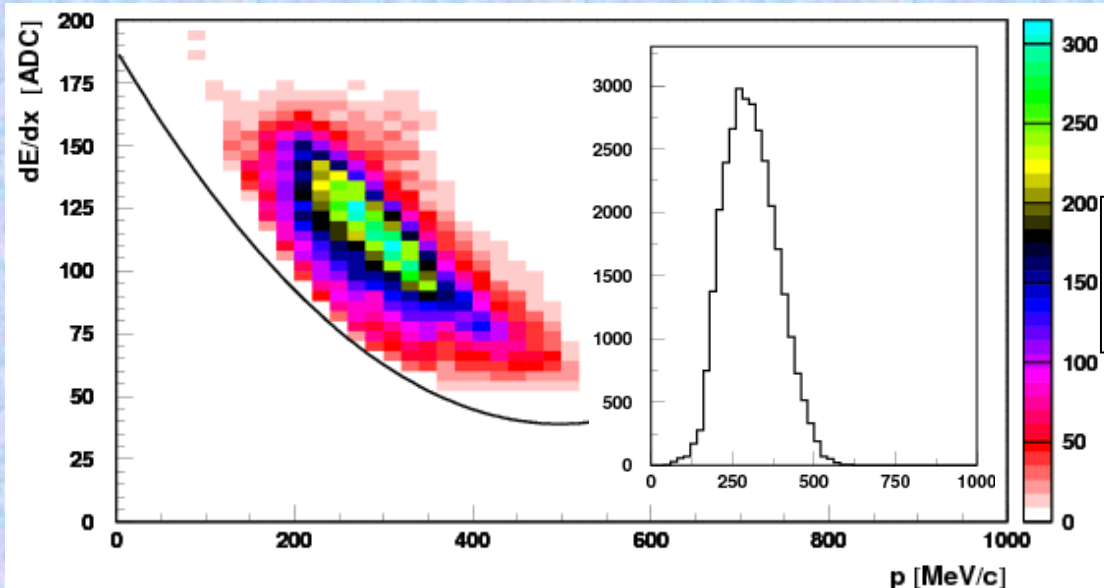
Protons associated with EMC cluster:



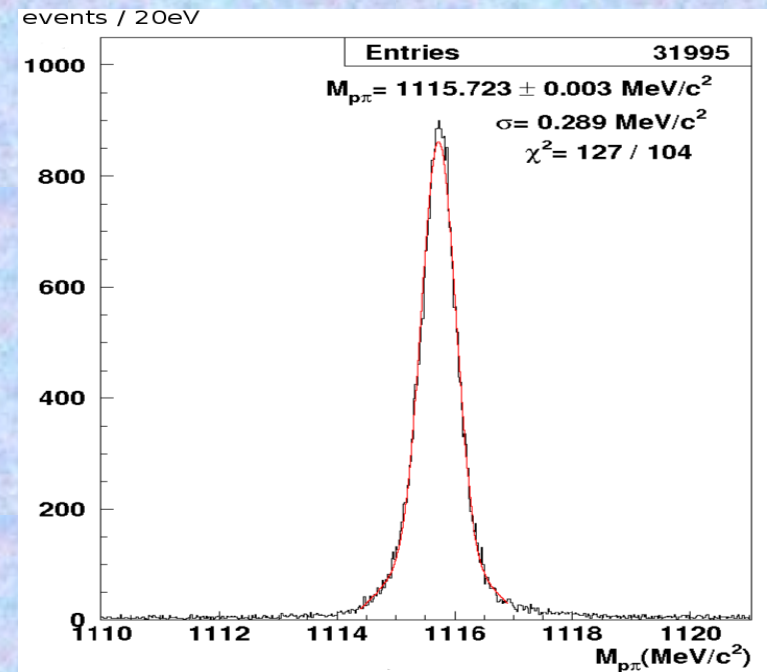
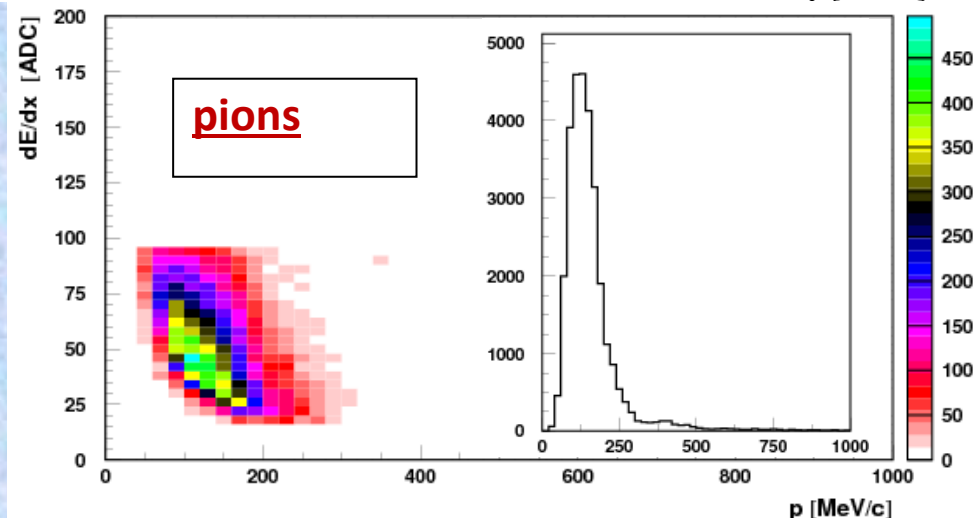
Particle identification

For protons, if no cluster associated, requirement:

track reaching the calorimeter region + “proton signature” in the dE/dx of DC gas



protons without EMC-cluster
+ protons with EMC-cluster

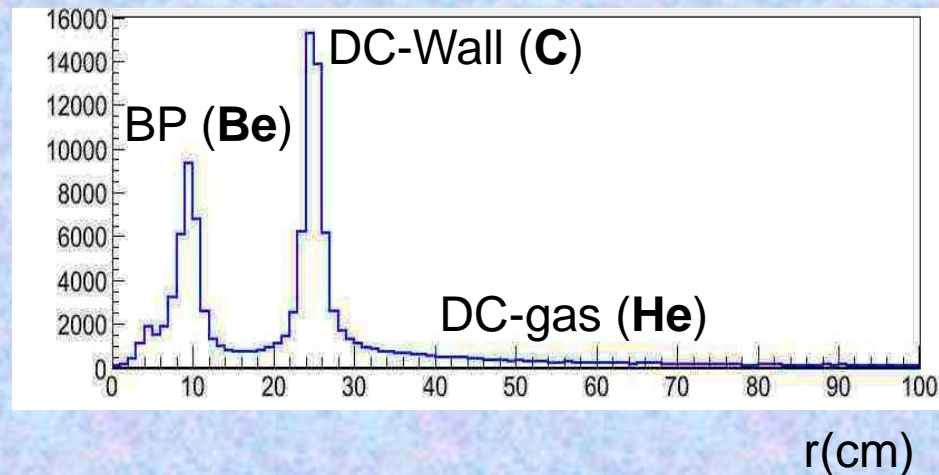


$M_{inv} p\pi$ (MeV/c²)

Analysis status

- Analyses of the 2004-2005 KLOE data: Stopped K^- absorption in light nuclei: ${}^9\text{Be}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}^4\text{He}$. (2.2 fb^{-1} total, **$\sim 1.4 \text{fb}^{-1}$ analyzed**)

Position of the K^- hadronic interaction inside KLOE:



Analysis status

- Analyses of the **2004-2005 KLOE data**: Stopped K^- absorption in light nuclei (**^9Be , ^{12}C , ^4He**) (2.2 fb^{-1} total, 1.5 fb^{-1} analyzed)
- Dedicated **2012** run with pure **Carbon target** inside KLOE
4/6 mm of thickness ($\sim 90 \text{ pb}^{-1}$; analyzed 37 pb^{-1} , x1.5 statistics)
 - **Λp** from 1NA or 2NA (single or multi-nucleon absorption)
 - **Λd** and **Λt** channels
 - $\Lambda (1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^0$
 - $\Lambda (1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^-$
 - $\Sigma (1385) \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$ ($\Sigma N / \Lambda N$ internal conversion)

Analysis status

- Analyses of the **2002-2005 KLOE data**: Stopped K^- absorption in light nuclei (${}^9\text{Be}$, ${}^{12}\text{C}$, ${}^4\text{He}$) (2.2 fb^{-1} total, 1.5 fb^{-1} analyzed)
- Dedicated **2012 run** with pure **Carbon target** inside KLOE
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 - $\Lambda (1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^-$
 - $\Sigma (1385) \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$ ($\Sigma N / \Lambda N$ internal conversion)

this talk

talk by K. Piscicchia

Λp analysis

1NA: $K^-n \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^-$ (extra p only spectator) **pionic**

1NA: $K^-N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi^-$, $(\Sigma N')\pi^- \rightarrow (\Lambda N')\pi^-$ (extra p from Σ/Λ conversion) **pionic**

2NA: $K^-NN \rightarrow \Lambda N$

2NA: $K^-NN \rightarrow \Sigma N$, $(\Sigma N)N \rightarrow \Lambda N'(N)$ (Σ/Λ conversion on another nucleon)

Λp analysis

1NA: $K^- n \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$ (extra p only spectator)

$K^- N \rightarrow \Sigma \pi^-$, $(\Sigma N) \pi^- \rightarrow (\Lambda N') \pi^-$

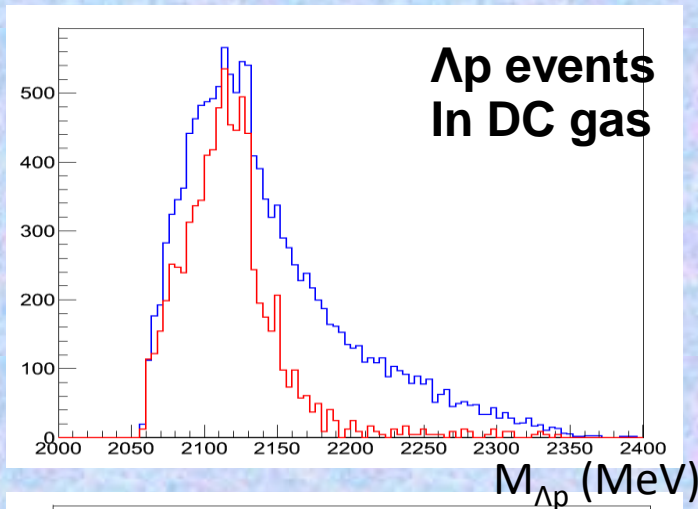
(extra p from Σ/Λ conversion)

2NA: $K^- NN \rightarrow \Lambda N$

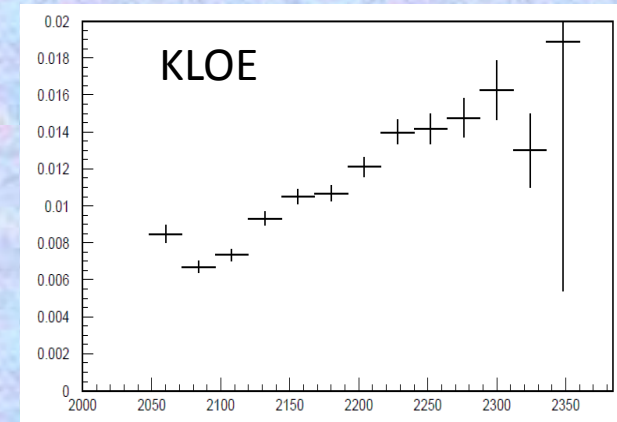
$K^- NN \rightarrow \Sigma N$, $(\Sigma N) N \rightarrow \Lambda N'(N)$

(Σ/Λ conversion on another nucleon)

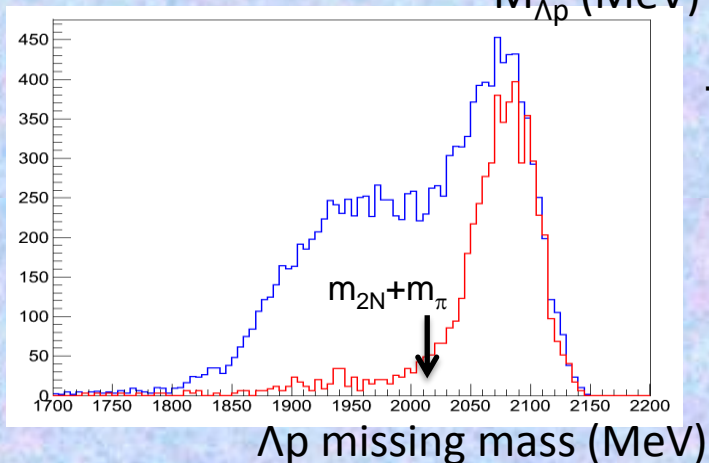
A disentanglement between single and multi-nucleon absorption can be achieved thanks to the **excellent acceptance**:



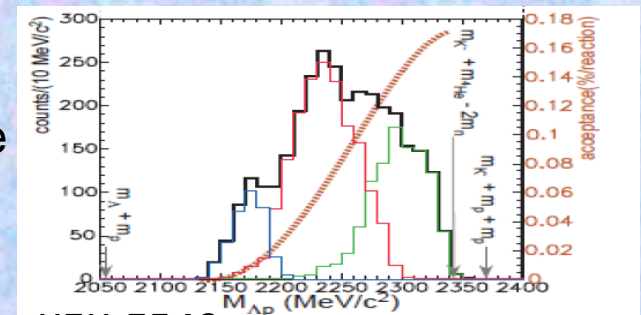
Λp all events
 $\Lambda p + \pi^-$ events
(arbitrary normalization)



Acceptance in $M_{\Lambda p}$ (MeV)
(arbitrary normalization)



The Λp missing mass for the **$\Lambda \pi p$** events lies exactly in the $2N + \pi^-$ mass region



KEK-E549

Mod.Phys.Lett.A23, 2520 (2008)

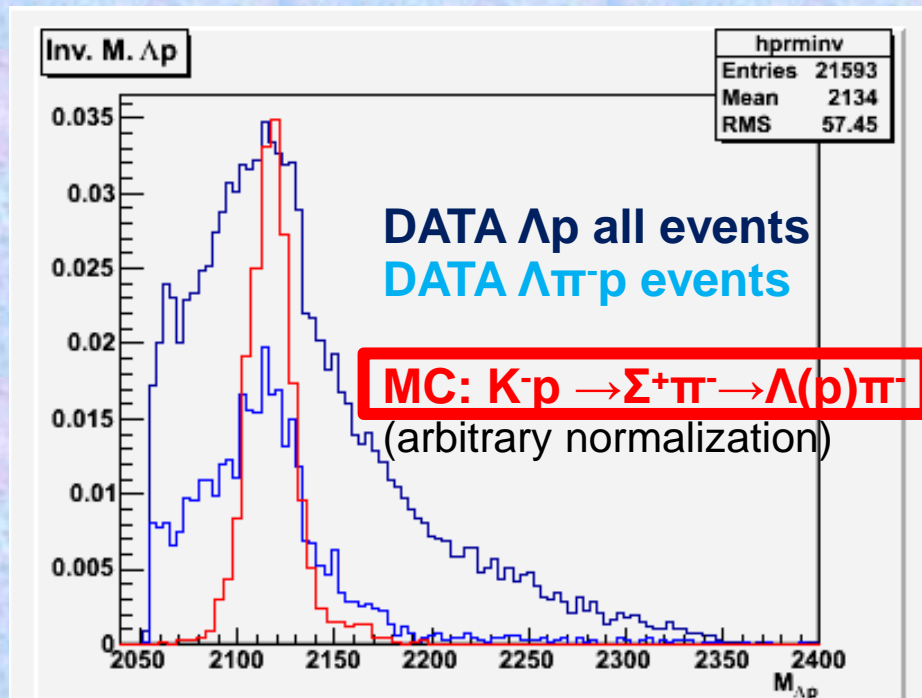
Λp analysis: MC 1NA

1NA + Internal Conversion $\Sigma(n) \rightarrow \Lambda(p)$
 $K^- p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \Lambda(p) \pi^-$

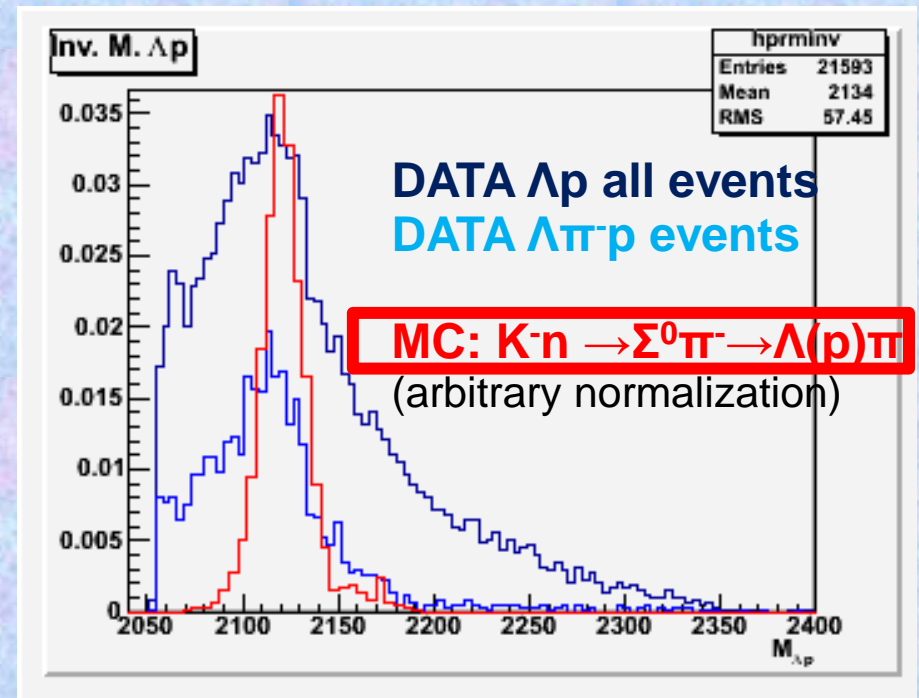
1NA + Internal Conversion $\Sigma(p) \rightarrow \Lambda(p)$
 $K^- n \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^- \rightarrow \Lambda(p) \pi^-$

Σ^+ conversion

Σ^0 conversion



$M_{\Lambda p}$ (MeV/c²)



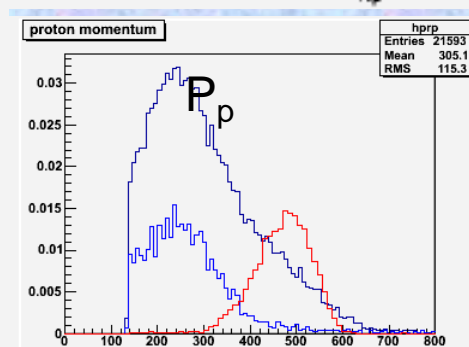
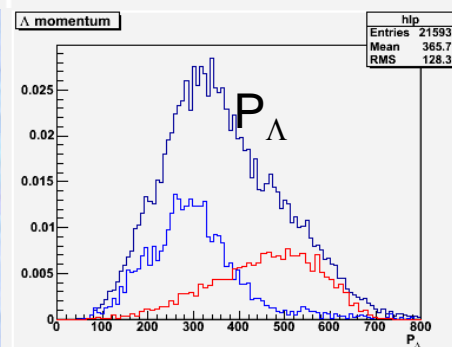
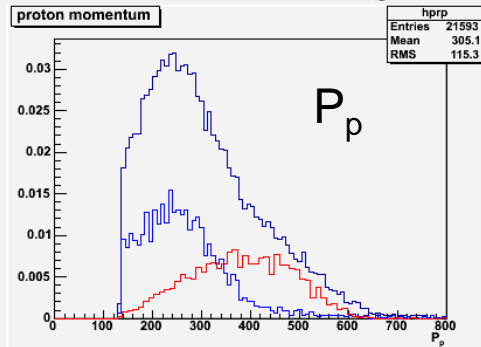
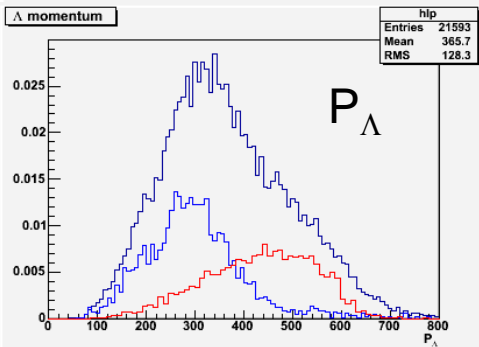
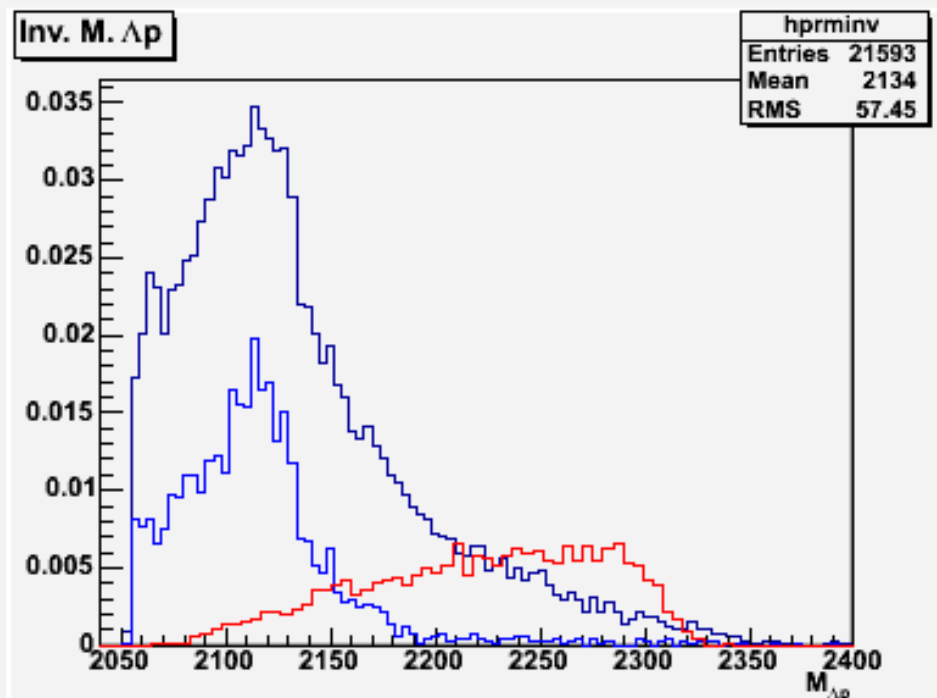
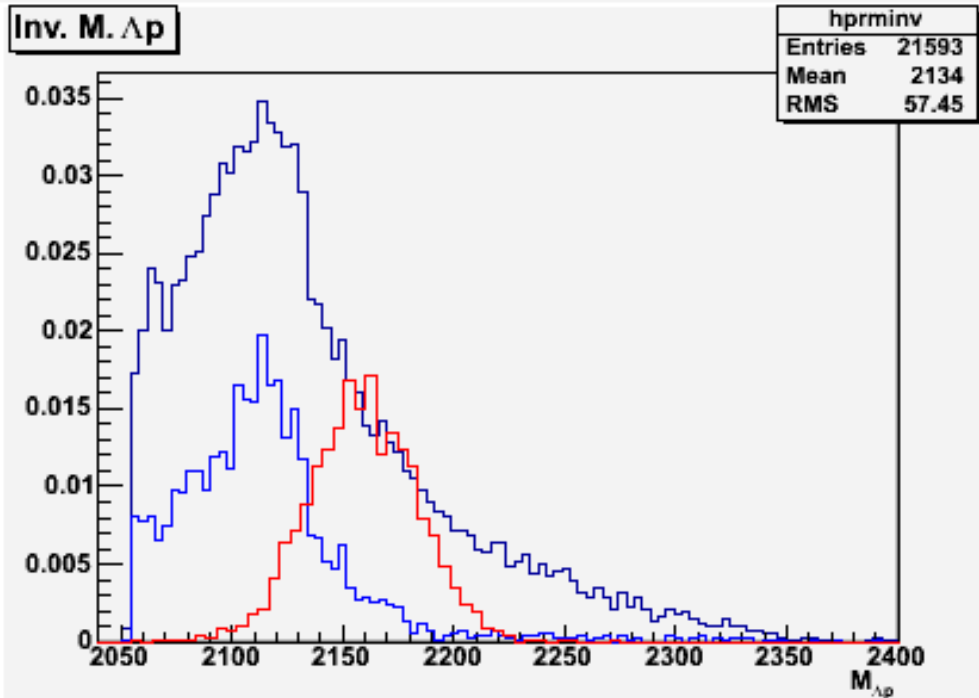
$M_{\Lambda p}$ (MeV/c²)

Λp analysis: MC 2NA

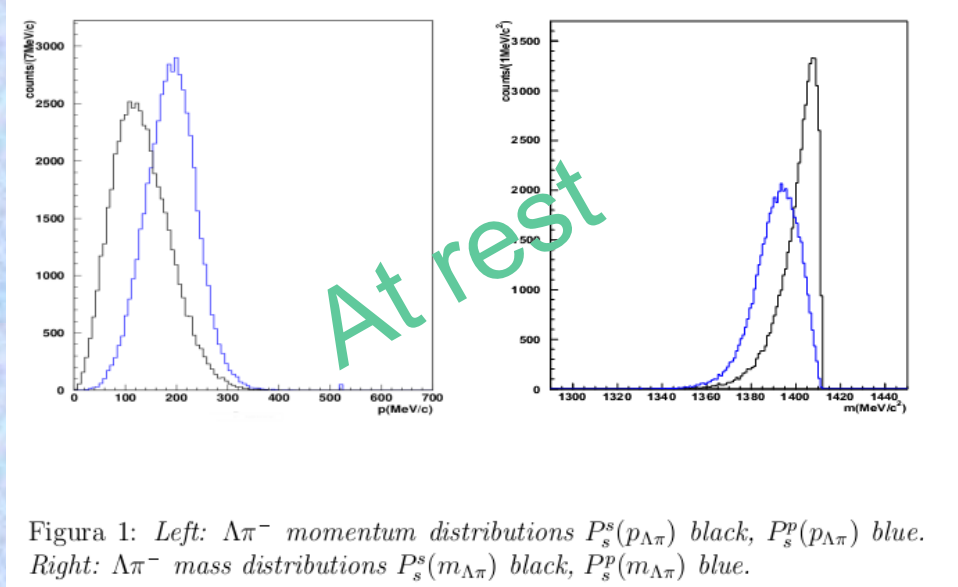
2NA absorption
Internal Conversion $\Sigma(p) \rightarrow \Lambda(p)$
 $K^- n p \rightarrow \Sigma^0 n \rightarrow \Lambda(p) n$

DATA Λp all events
DATA $\Lambda \pi^+ p$ events
MC
(arbitrary normalization)

2NA absorption
Internal Conversion $\Sigma(n) \rightarrow \Lambda(n)$
 $K^- p p \rightarrow \Sigma^0 p \rightarrow \Lambda p(n)$



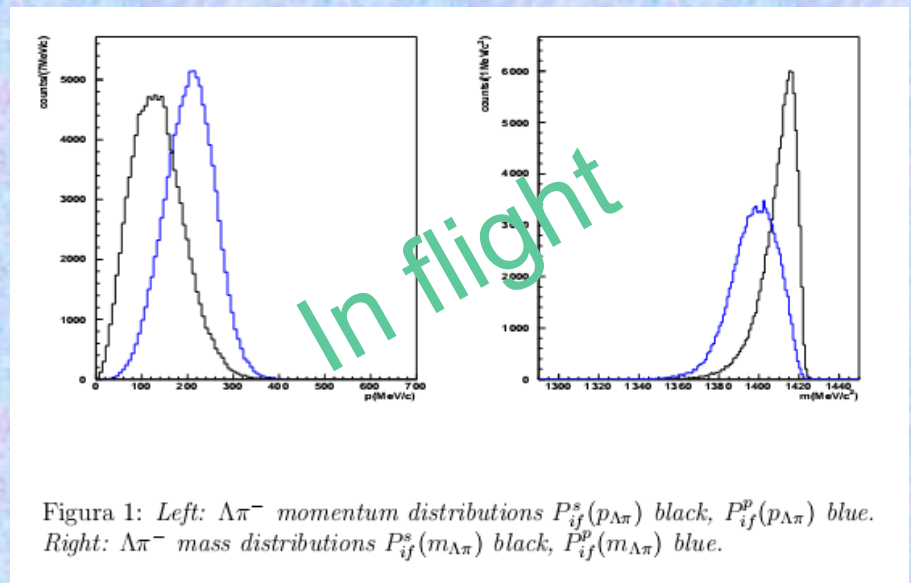
Calculation of the $K^- \ ^4\text{He} \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^- \ ^3\text{He}$
resonant and non-resonant production



At rest

Performed by Kristian Piscicchia
in collaboration with prof. Wycech

RESONANT
NON-RESONANT



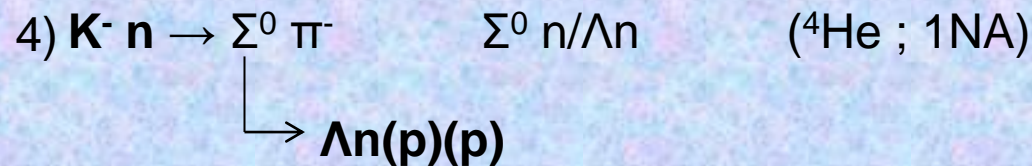
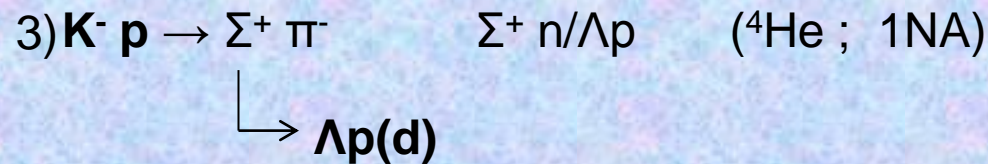
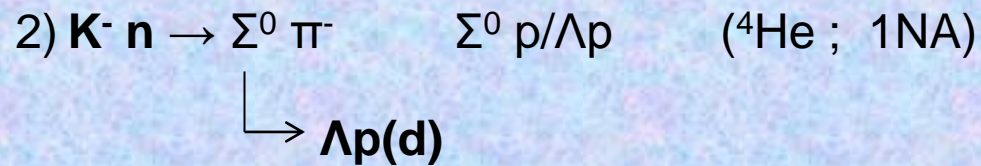
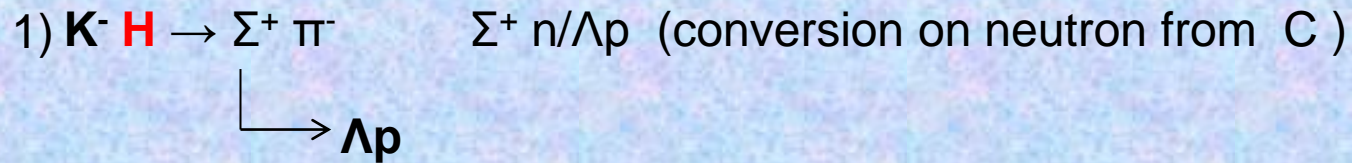
In flight

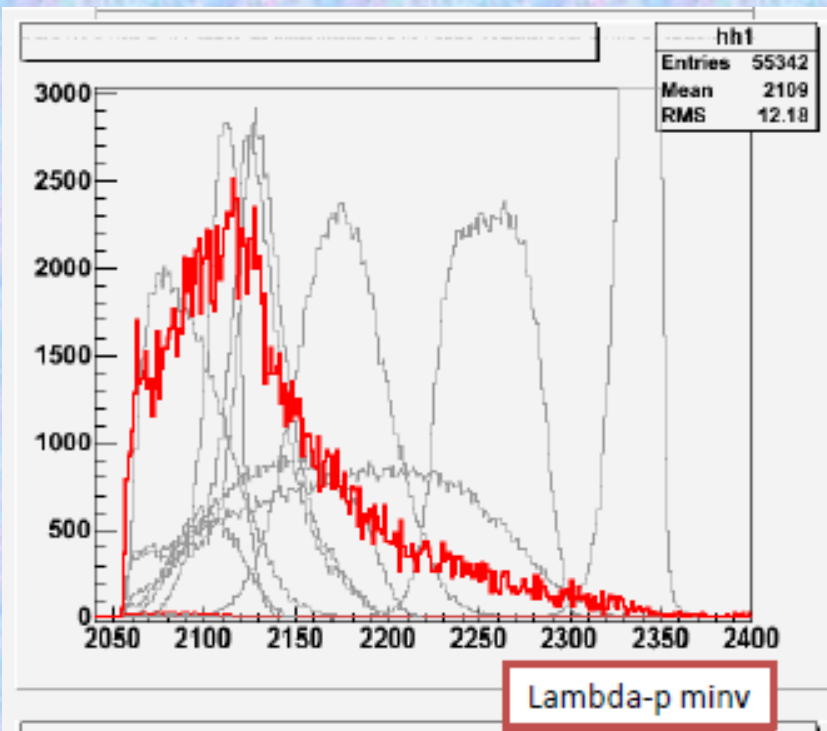
Figure 1: Left: $\Lambda\pi^-$ momentum distributions $P_{if}^s(p_{\Lambda\pi})$ (black), $P_{if}^p(p_{\Lambda\pi})$ (blue).
Right: $\Lambda\pi^-$ mass distributions $P_{if}^s(m_{\Lambda\pi})$ (black), $P_{if}^p(m_{\Lambda\pi})$ (blue).

Λp analysis

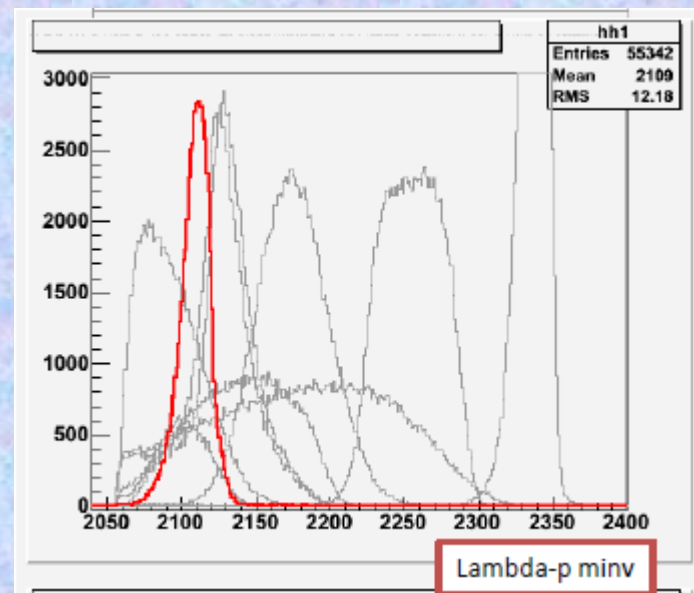
Simulations made and data to be studied for the following processes:
(gas of the DC ^4He 90%, 10% isobutane C_4H_{10})

Single nuclear absorption (1NA)



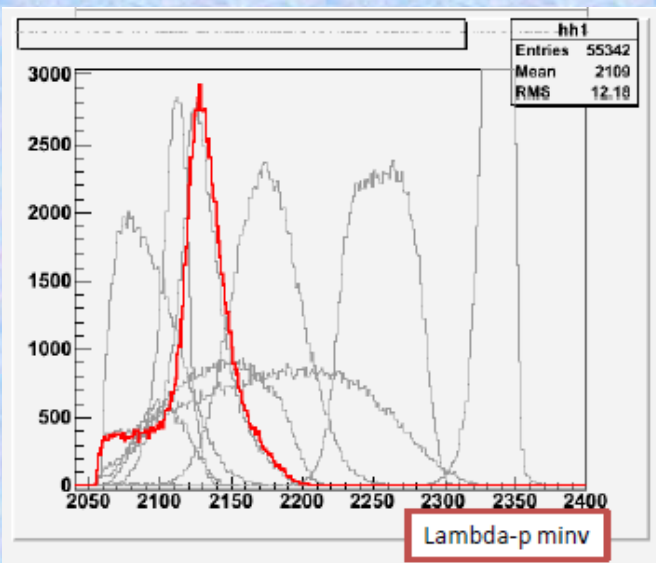


DATA

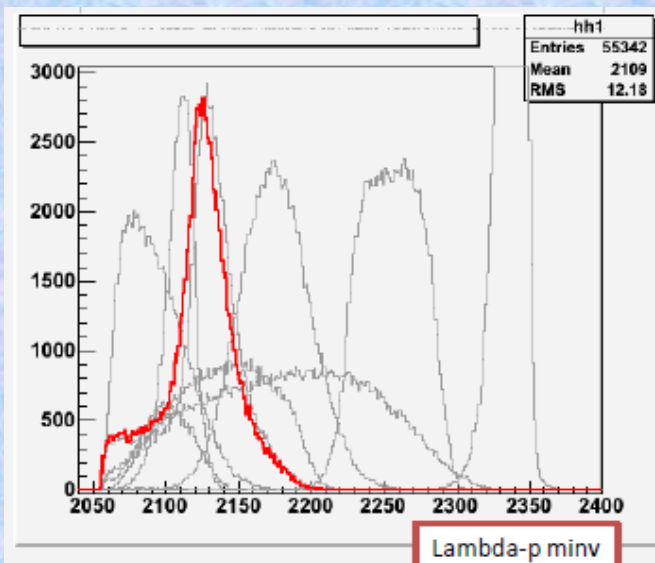


1)

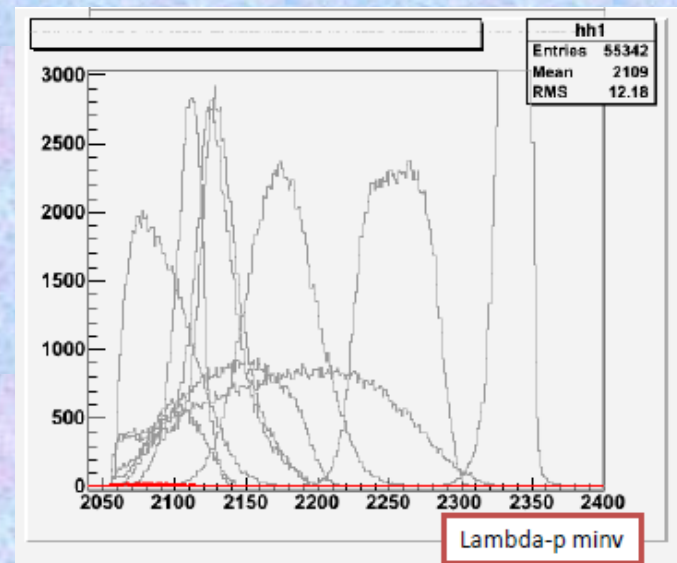
1NA with conversion



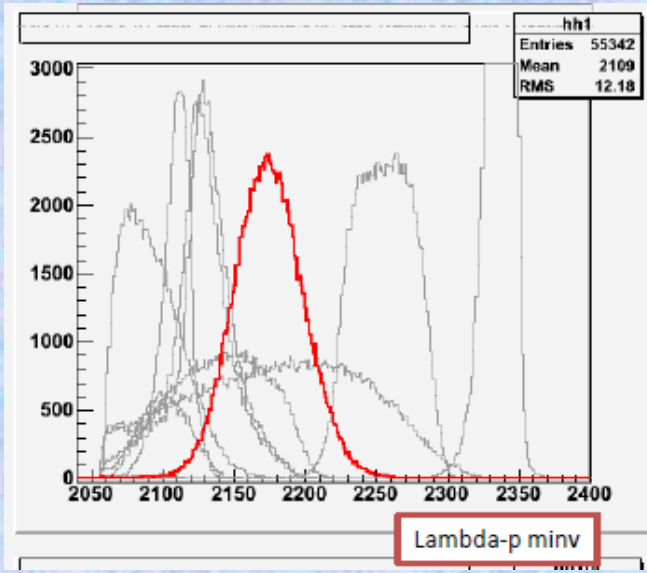
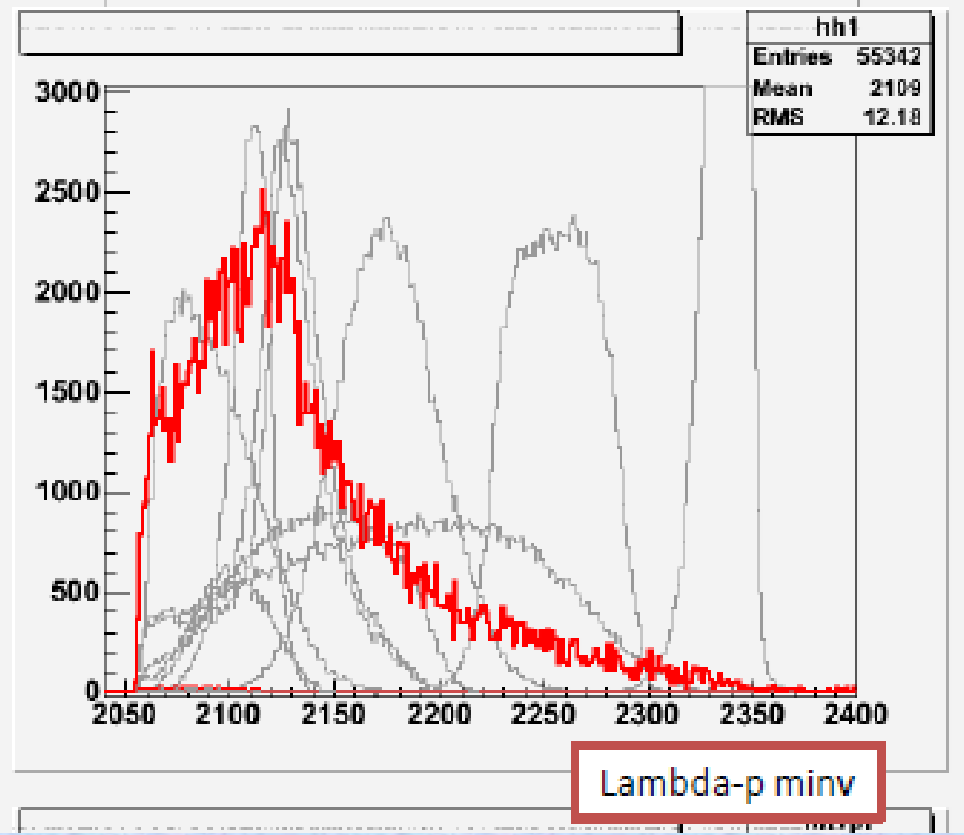
2)



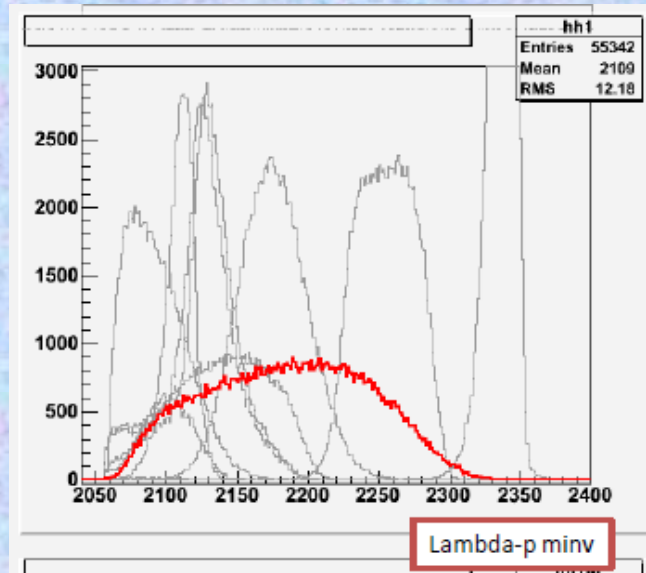
3)



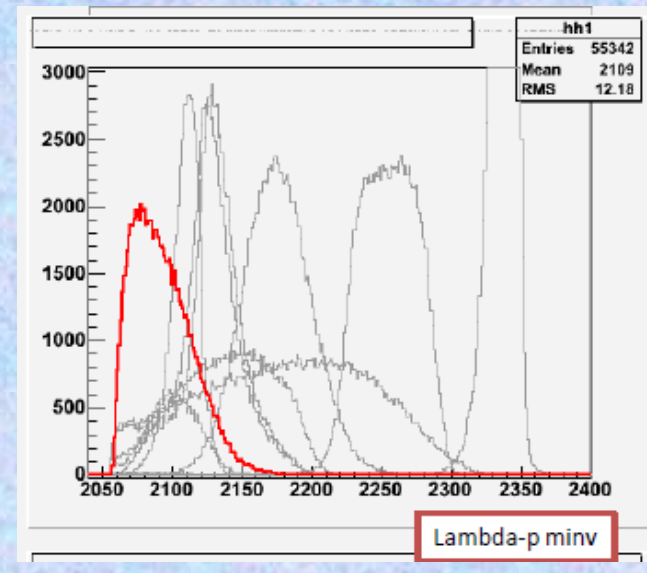
4)



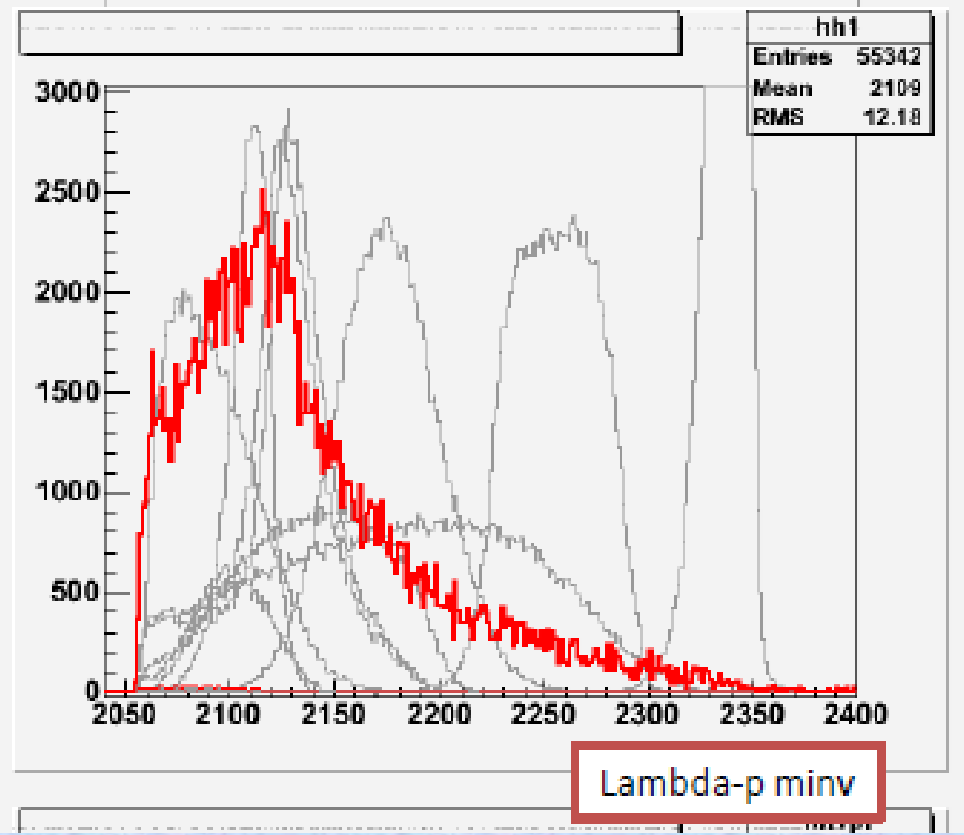
7)



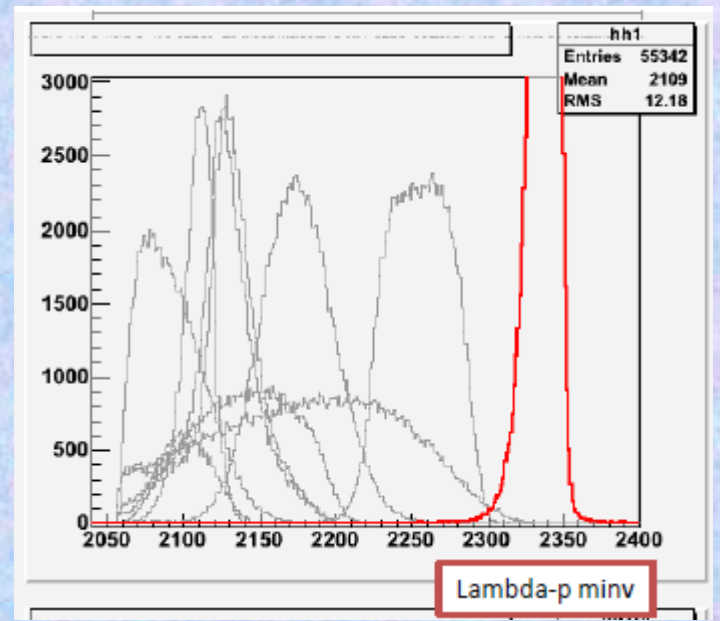
8)



9)

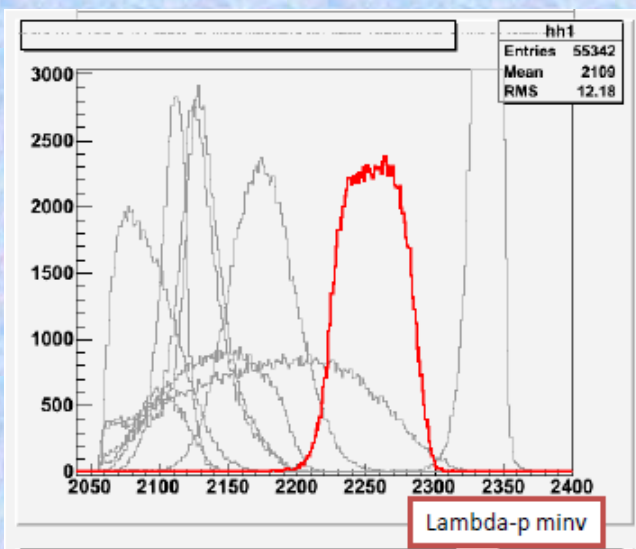


DATA

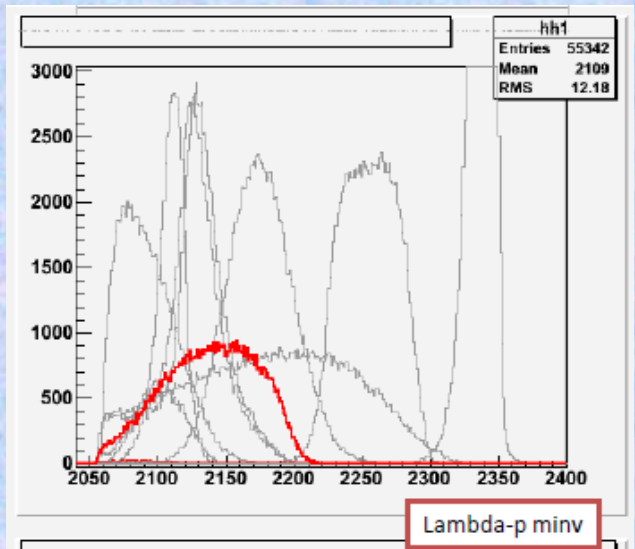


5)

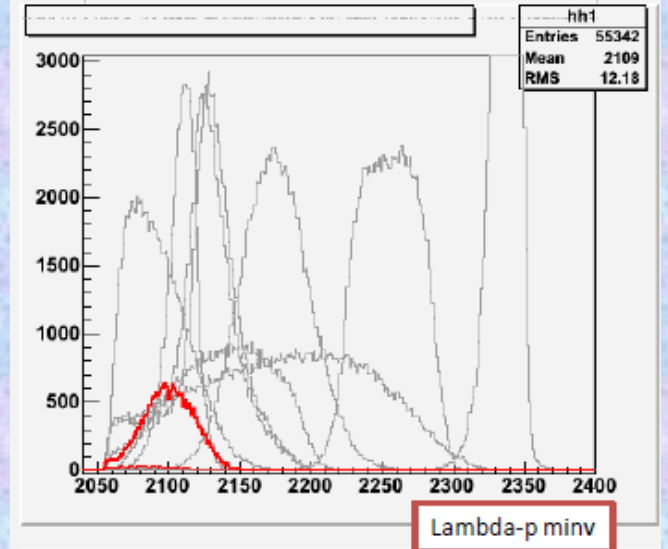
2NA direct formation of Σ^0 or Λ with p



6)



10)

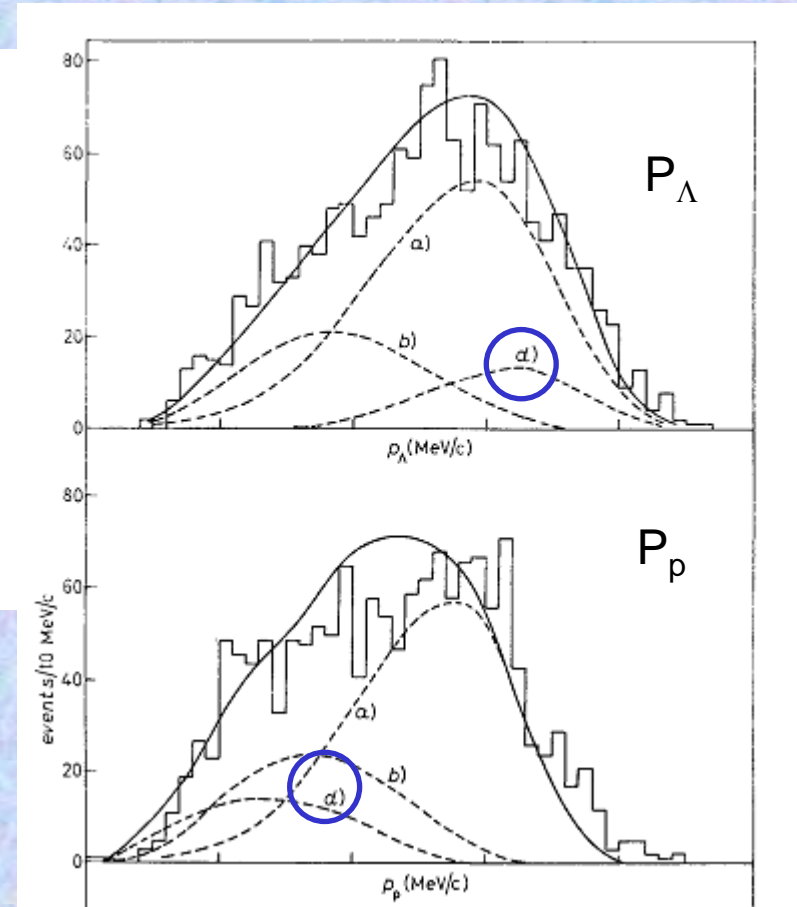
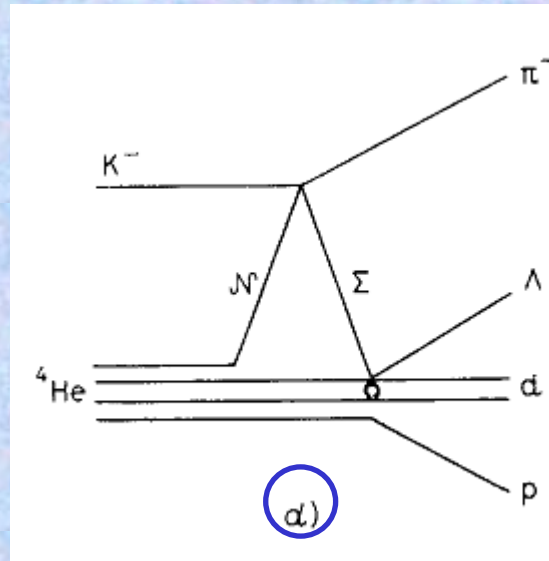


11)

Λp analysis

Another process to take into account:

- Low momentum proton process: 'double nucleon conversion'



IL NUOVO CIMENTO Vol. 49 A, N. 2 21 Gennaio 1979

A Study of the $\Lambda\pi^-pd$ Final State Produced in K^- -Meson Interactions at Rest in Helium (*).

R. ROOSEN (**), C. VANDER VELDE-WILQUET and J. H. WICKENS (***)
Interuniversity Institute for High Energies, ULB-VUB - Brussels, Belgium

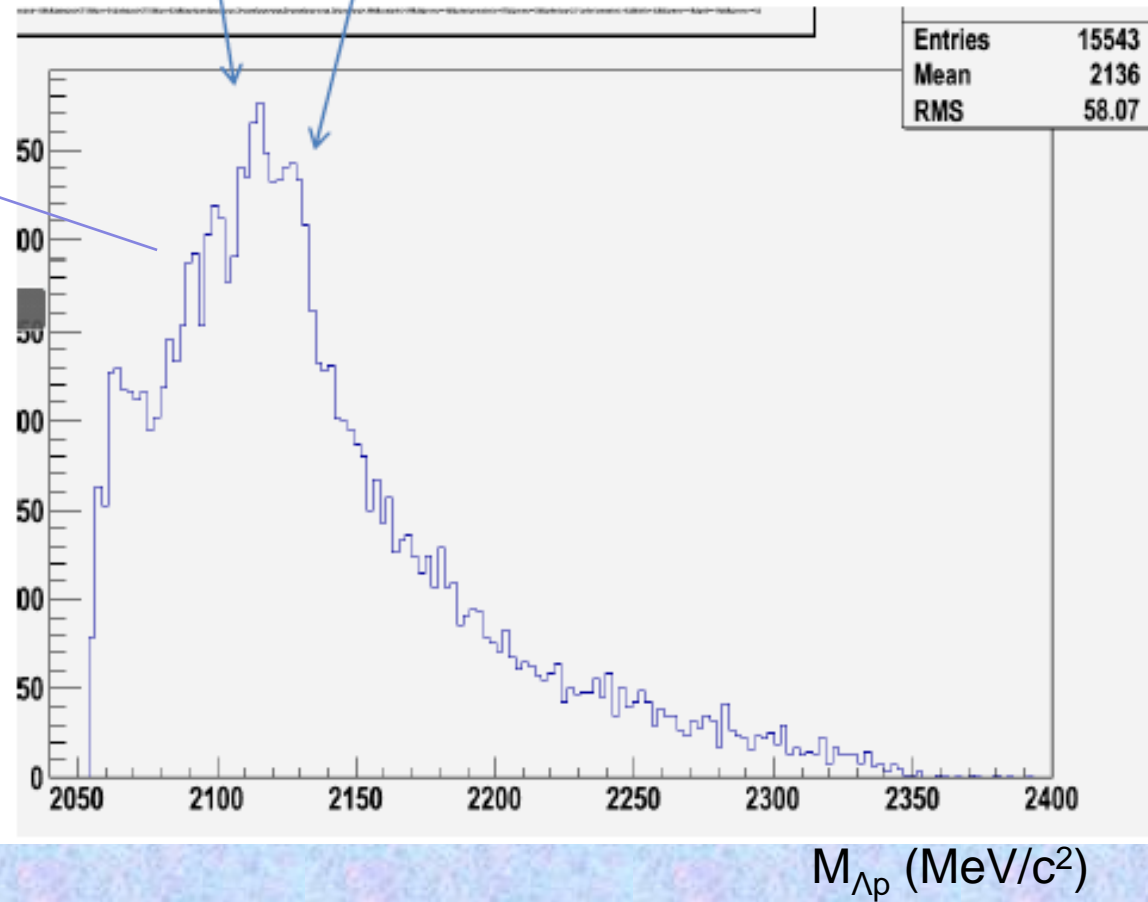
C. COMBER (*,*), D. H. DAVIS and D. N. TOVEE (*,*)
University College London - London, U. K.

Λ_p analysis

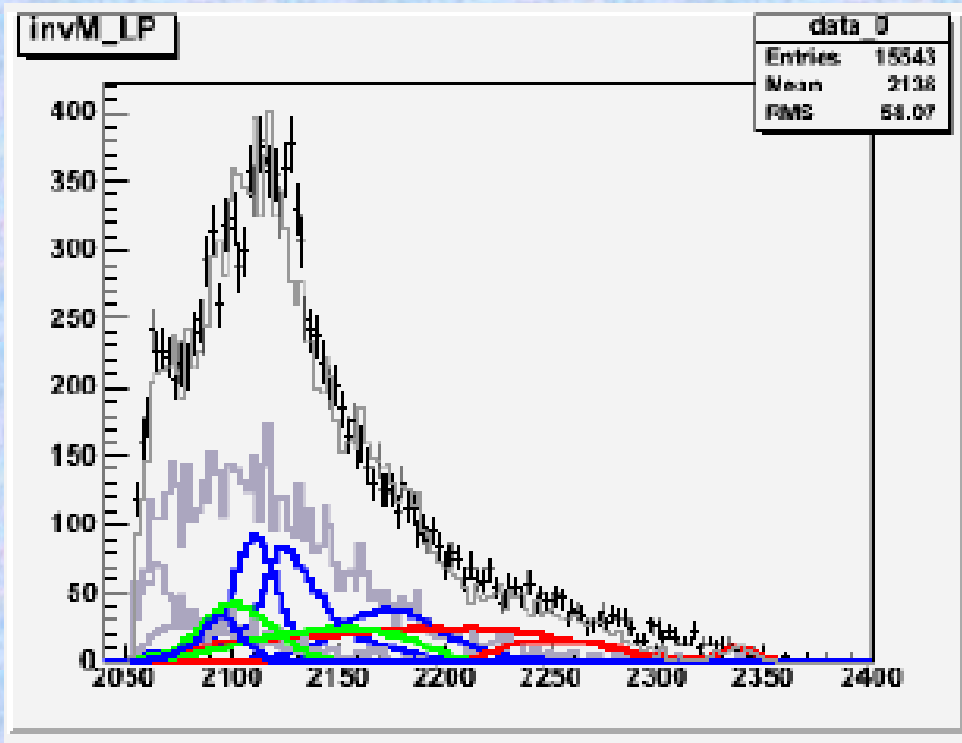
The 2 peaks:

- hydrogen absorption + ^{12}C conversion
- ^4He conversion

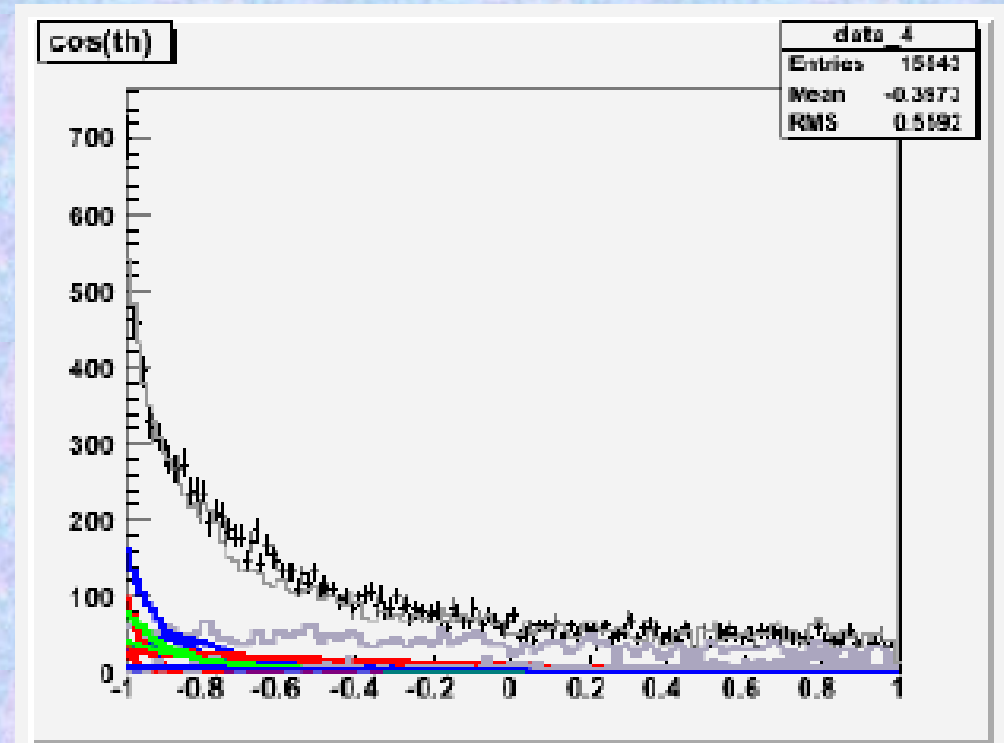
Still to discuss



Λ_p analysis



$M_{\Lambda p}$ (MeV/c^2)



$\text{Cos}(\theta_{\Lambda p})$

an **example** of the fit

Search for the 2NA: $K^-(pp) \rightarrow \Lambda p$

Possible quantitative output: 2NA absorption rate per stopped Kaon

Katz et al.,
Phys.Rev.D1 (1970) 1267.

0.16 ± 0.03 (in He)

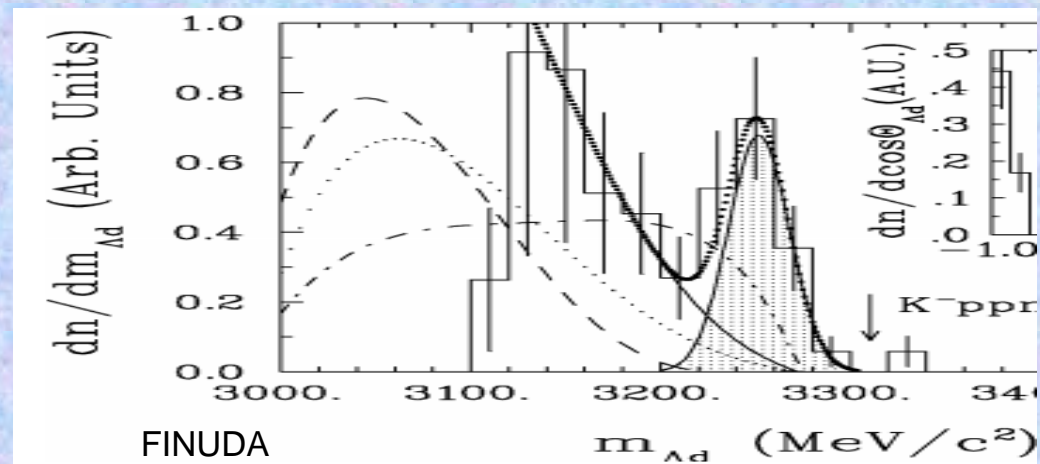
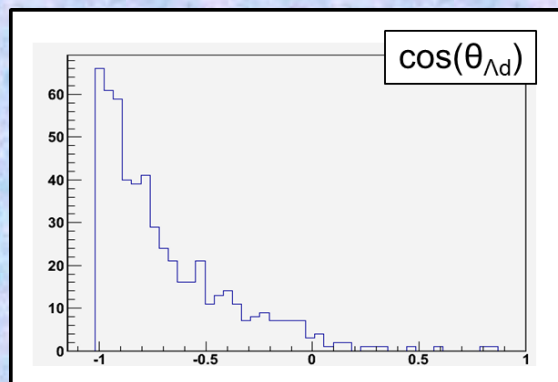
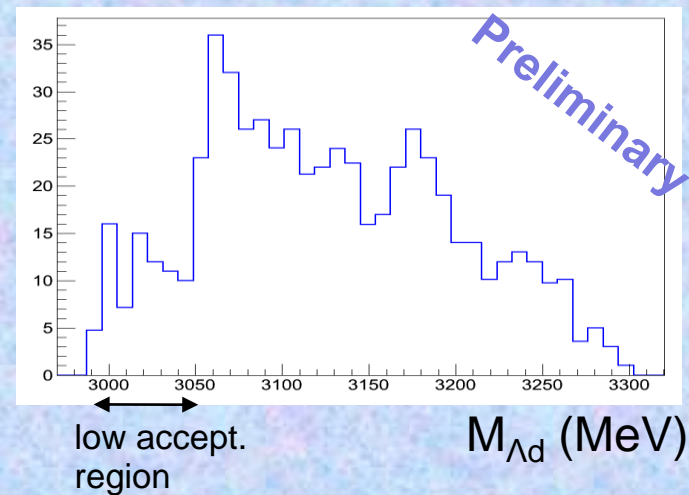
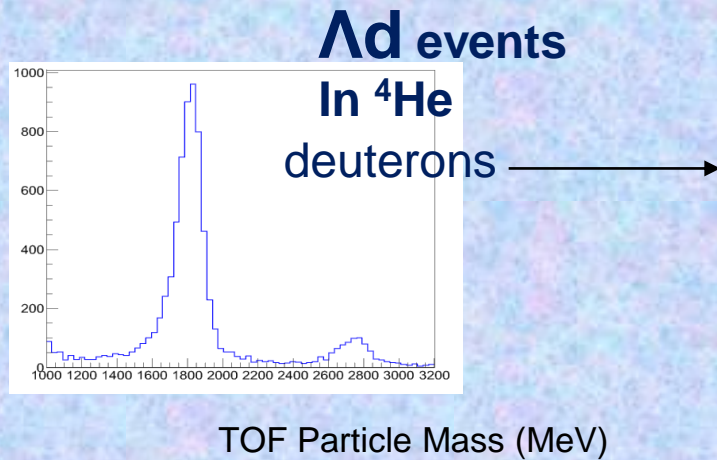
Vander Velde-Wilquet et al.,
Il Nuovo Cimento, Vol.49A, N.2 (1979)

0.19 ± 0.03 (in C) ← No $\Sigma-\Lambda$ rate

FINUDA and KEK has not published this number

Λ_d analysis

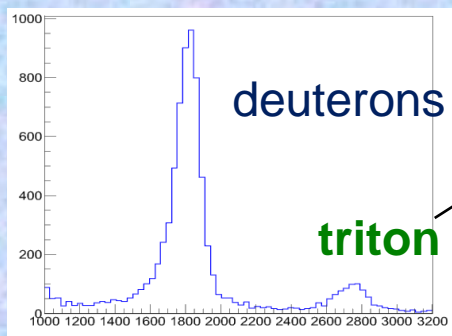
- Search for signal of bound states in the Λ_d channel. Candidate to be a K^-ppn cluster. Observed spectra from FINUDA and KEK showing possible bound states in the in the high invariant mass region.



FINUDA
Phys. Lett. B 654 (2007) 80

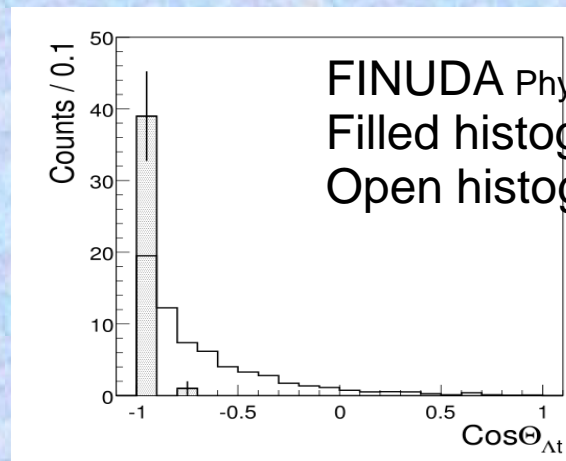
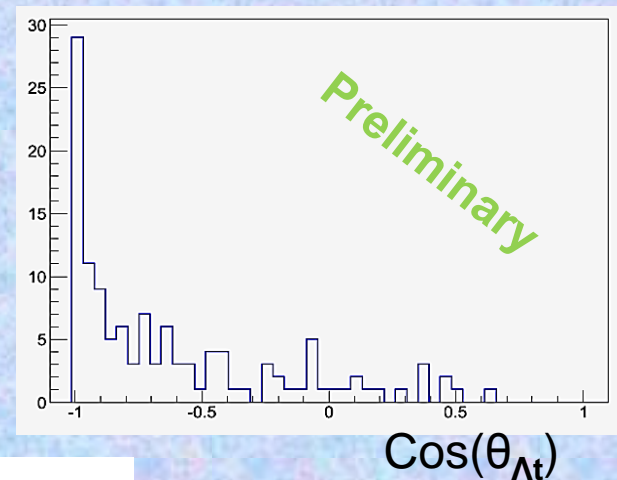
Λt analyses

Only FINUDA and an old experiment [M.Roosen, J.H. Wickens, Il Nuovo Cimento 66, (1981), 101] (with only 4 events!) have shown Λt spectra from K^- absorption



TOF Particle Mass (MeV)

Λt events
In ^4He



FINUDA Phys.Lett.B 229, 229 (2008)
Filled histogram= data
Open histogram = Phase space
simulation

Λp analysis and more

Conclusions

- Single and multi-nucleon absorption processes contributing the spectra are many - thorough study is needed for better understanding and to disentangle them from the possible signal due to the formation of a bound state
- **Quantitative information that can be extracted:**
 - 1NA/2NA absolute rate per stopped kaon in ^4He
 - 1NA/2NA $\Sigma-\Lambda$ conversion rates
- **Qualitative information:**
 - 1NA shape
- Other analysis undergoing

Studies of Λd and Λt correlations in KLOE data will be investigated in the same manner

Thank you