



# Hyperon-nucleons and Hyperon-pions final states in FINUDA

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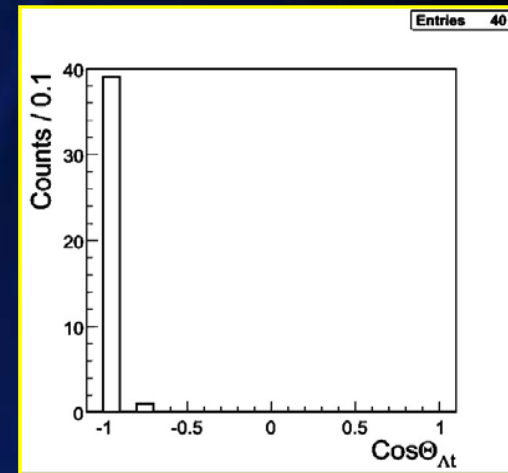
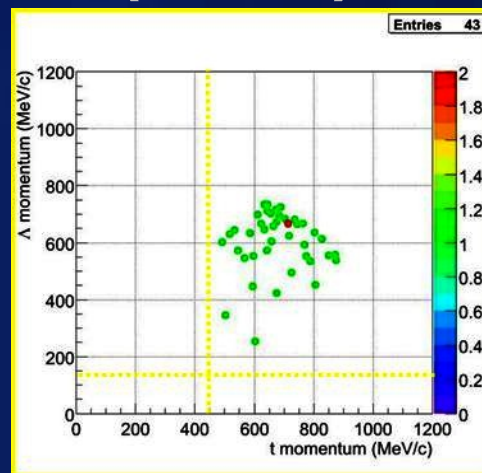
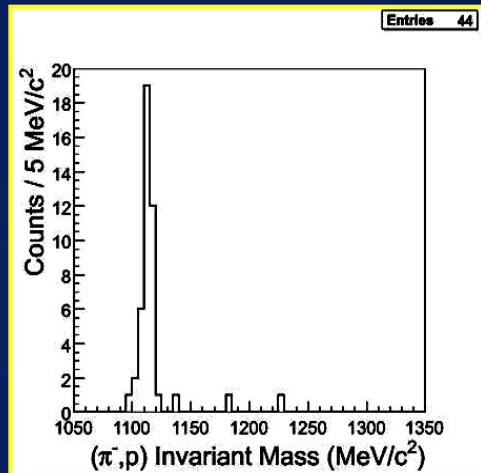
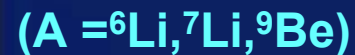
# Outline of the talk

- Study of  $K^-$ – multinucleon absorptions
  - $K^-(ppnn)$ :  $\Lambda t$  correlation on  ${}^6\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^7\text{Li}$  and  ${}^9\text{Be}$  targets
  - $K^-(ppn)$ :  $\Lambda d$  on  ${}^6\text{Li}$  targets
- Study of  $K^-p$  interaction:  $\Sigma^\pm$  production and coincidences with  $\pi^\mp$ 
  - First use of neutron detection information
  - $\pi^\pm$  coincidences: search for  $\Sigma^0(1385)$  and  $\Lambda(1405)$  possible signatures
    - $\Sigma^0(1385) \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ : B.R. = 18%,  $\Gamma = 36$  MeV
    - $\Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ : two pole structure
      - » Higher mass:  $m = 1420$  MeV, narrow ( $\Gamma \sim 35\text{-}50$  MeV), coupled to  $\bar{K}N$
      - » Lower mass:  $m = 1395$  MeV, wide ( $\Gamma \sim 65\text{-}130$  MeV), coupled to  $\Sigma\pi$
- Inclusive  $\Lambda$  momentum spectrum ( $\rightarrow$ AMADEUS)

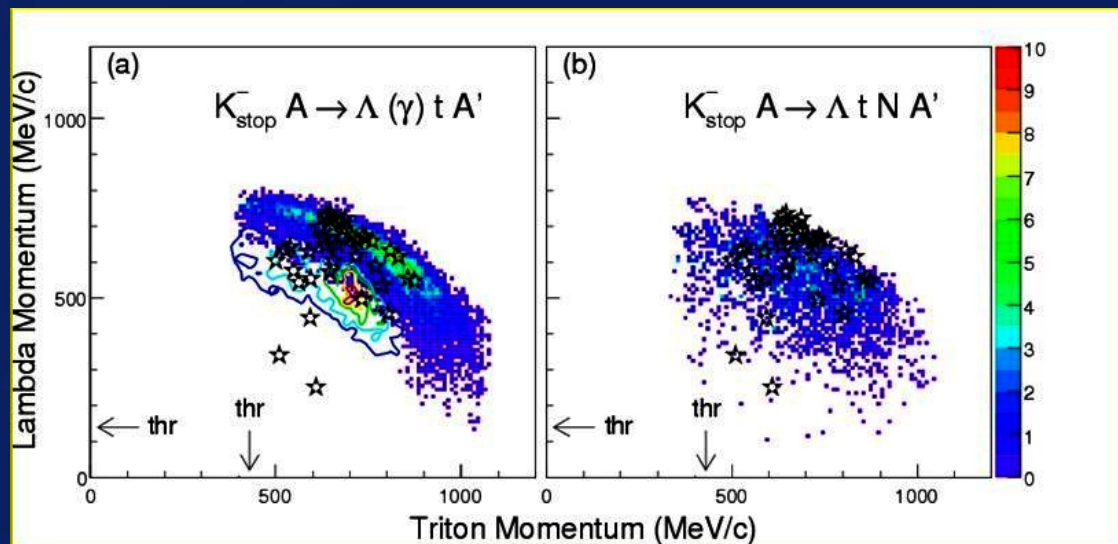


# Study of $\Lambda t$ correlation

## PLB 669 (2008), 229



- $\Lambda$  signal without background
- High momenta for both particles
- Clear angular (back-to-back) correlation
- 40 events on light targets
- Capture rate:  $6 \times 10^{-4} / K^-_{\text{stop}}$



$\Lambda$  and  $t$  momentum distribution compatible with:

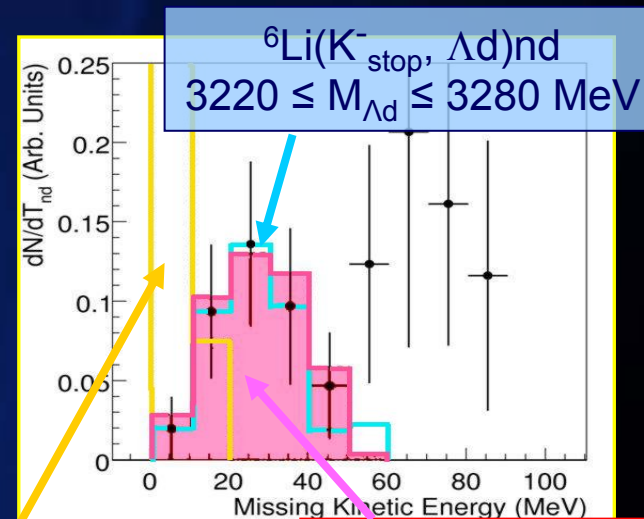
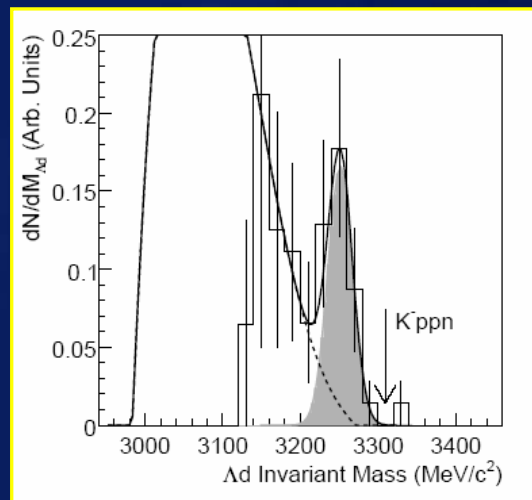
- Four nucleon absorption on  $\alpha$  with  $(\Lambda t)$  or  $(\Lambda t)N$  emission
- Four nucleon absorption with  $(\Sigma t)$  emission
- 2-step pickup reaction (suppressed?)



# Study of ${}^6\text{Li}(\text{K}^-, \Lambda d)\text{X}$ : further steps

## • 1<sup>st</sup> run data analysis: PLB654 (2007), 80

- Exclusive analysis:  $\Lambda d$  invariant mass
- Use of  ${}^6\text{Li}$  target: low background and small FSI effects
  - ${}^6\text{Li} = [\alpha + d]$  cluster
  - Bump observed at  $M_{\Lambda d} = 3251 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\Gamma_{\Lambda d} = 37 \text{ MeV}$
  - Back-to-back  $\Lambda d$  pairs



${}^6\text{Li}(\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}, \Lambda d) t$

${}^6\text{Li}(\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}, \Lambda d) nd$   
 $T_d < 3 \text{ MeV}$

signal compatible with an absorption on  $\alpha$  with a spectator deuteron and emission of a 25 MeV neutron:

${}^6\text{Li}(\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}, \Lambda d) nd$

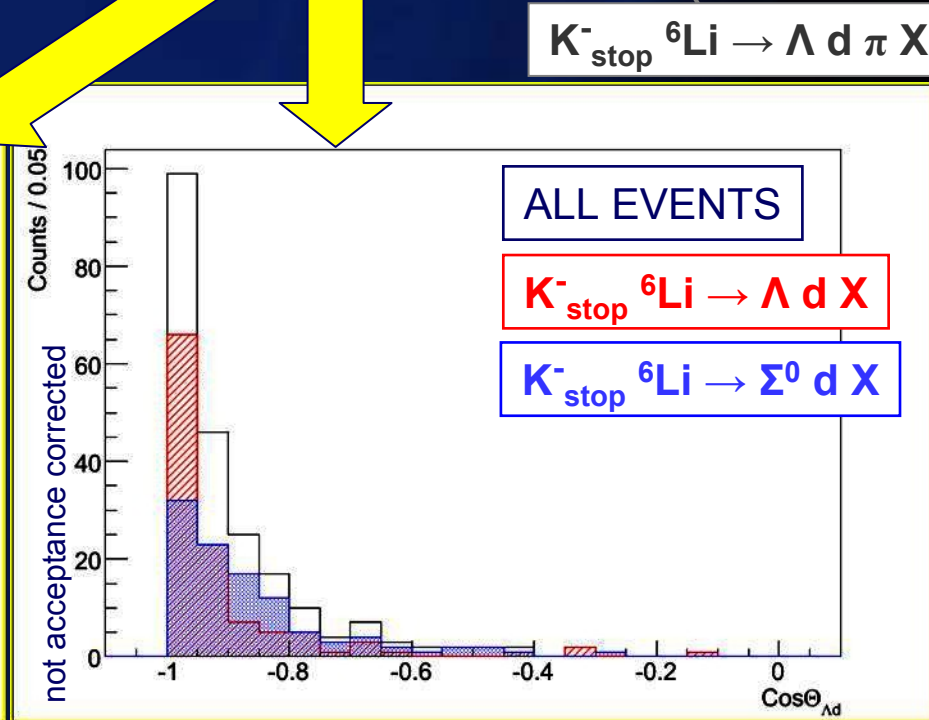
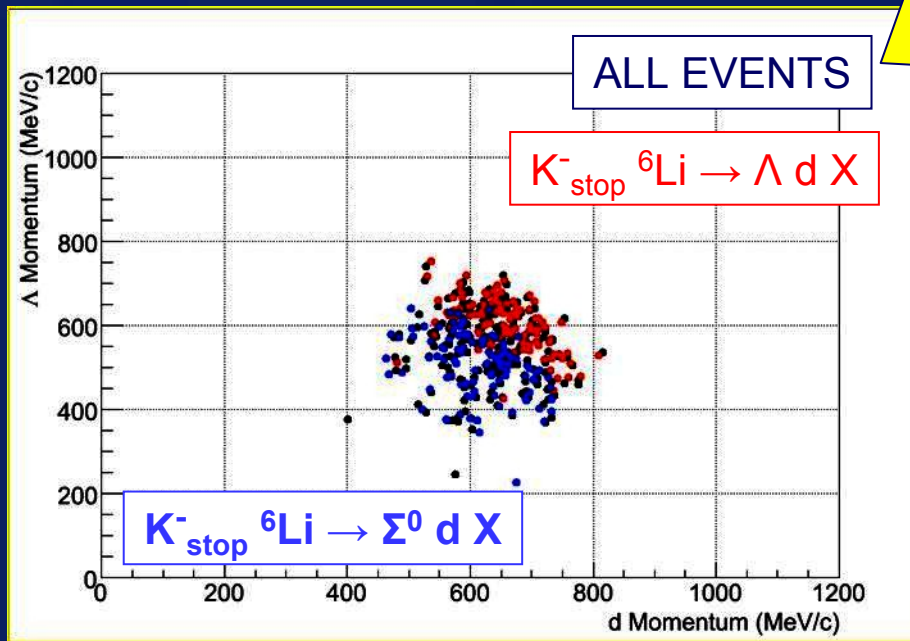
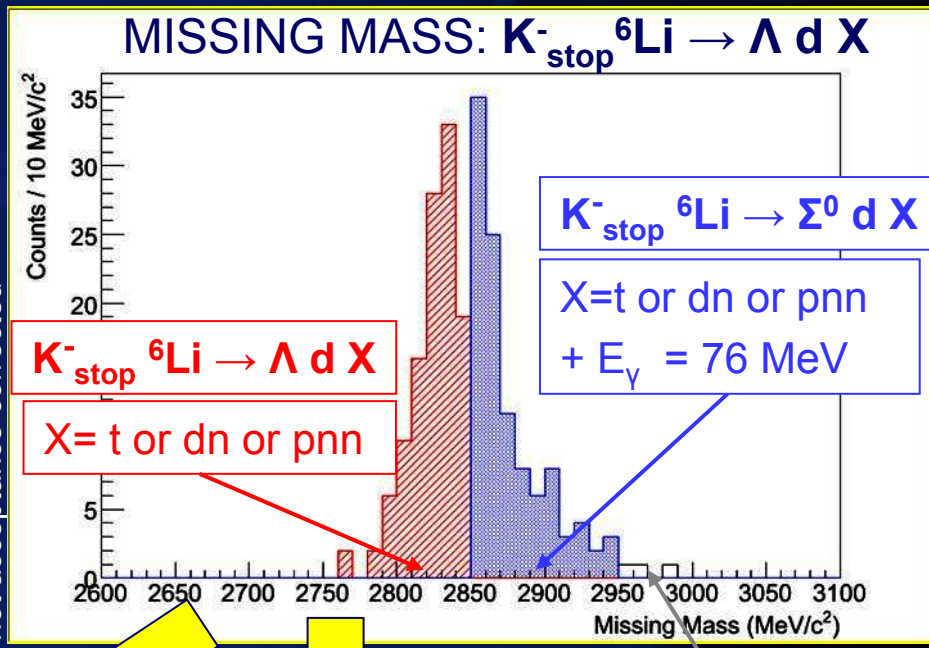
## • 2<sup>nd</sup> run data analysis

- 8x statistics on  ${}^6\text{Li}$  ( ${}^7\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^9\text{Be}$ )
- Further selections can be applied:
  - **missing mass cut** to separate  $\Lambda d$  from  $\Sigma^0(\Lambda\gamma)d$  contributions
- Method applied by E549 in  ${}^4\text{He}(\text{K}^-_{\text{stop}}, d)$



# $K^-_{\text{stop}} \text{}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow \Lambda d X$ missing mass studies

Clean separation of  $\Lambda d$  and  $\Sigma^0(\rightarrow \Lambda \gamma) d$  components  
Miss. Mass resolution:  $\sim 6$  MeV



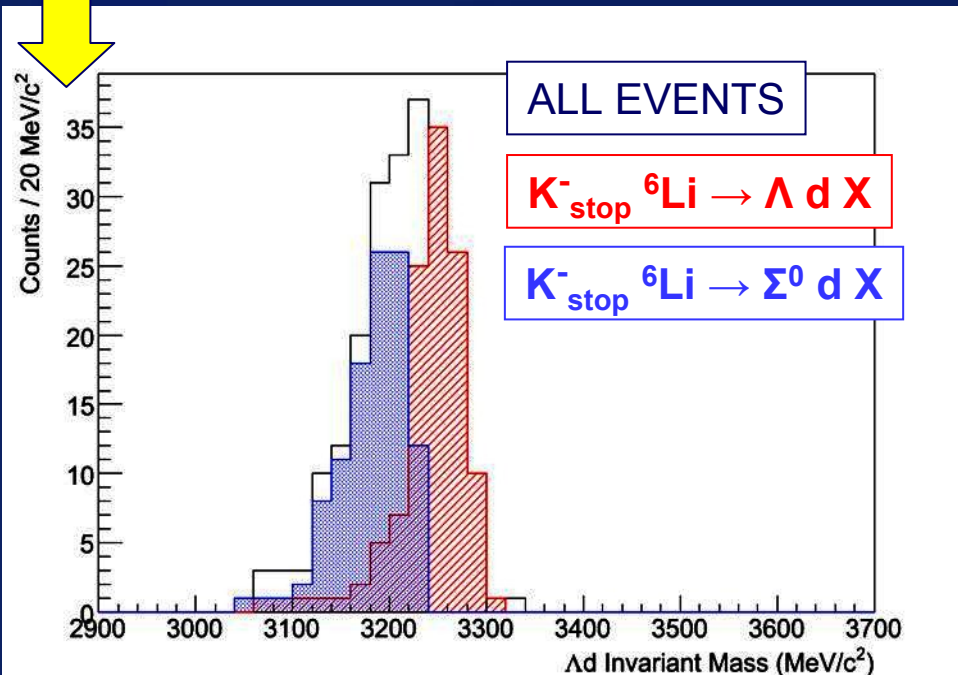
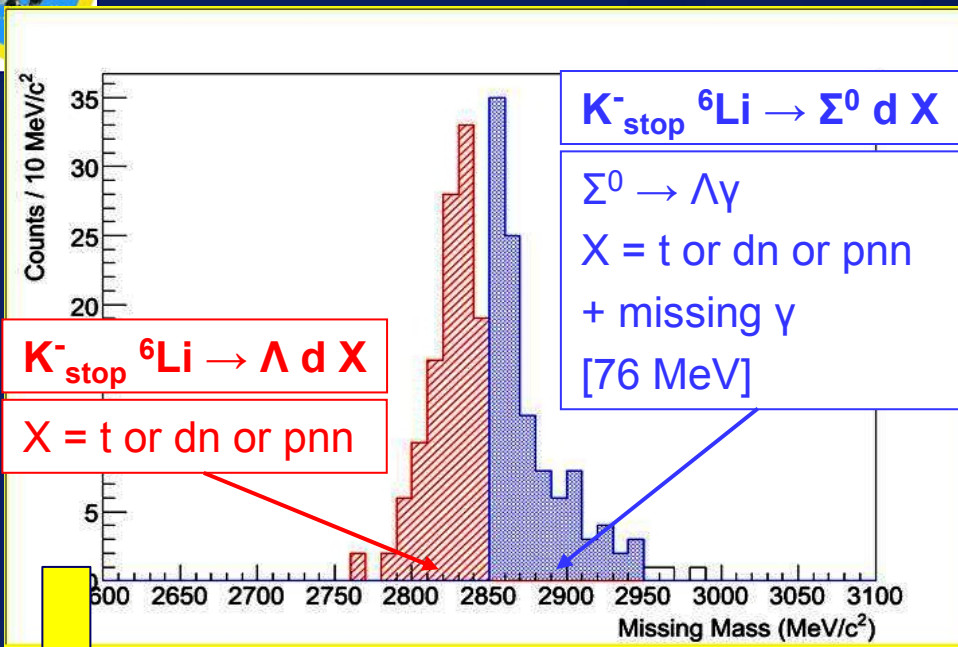


# $K^-_{\text{stop}} {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow \Lambda d X$ invariant mass with missing mass selection

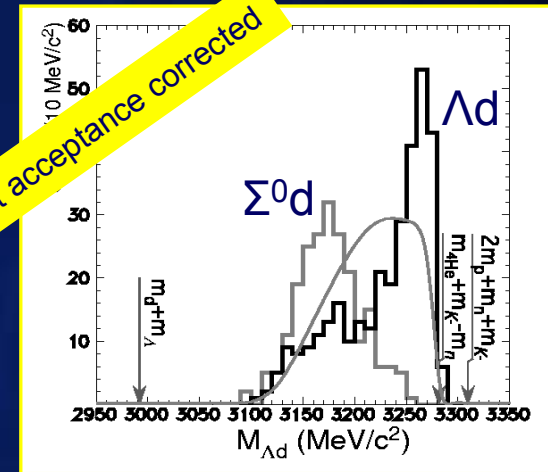
- Agreement with E549 results ( ${}^4\text{He}$ )  
 $K^-$  is absorbed on “ $\alpha$ ” ( ${}^6\text{Li} = \alpha + d$ )

no acceptance correction

no acceptance correction



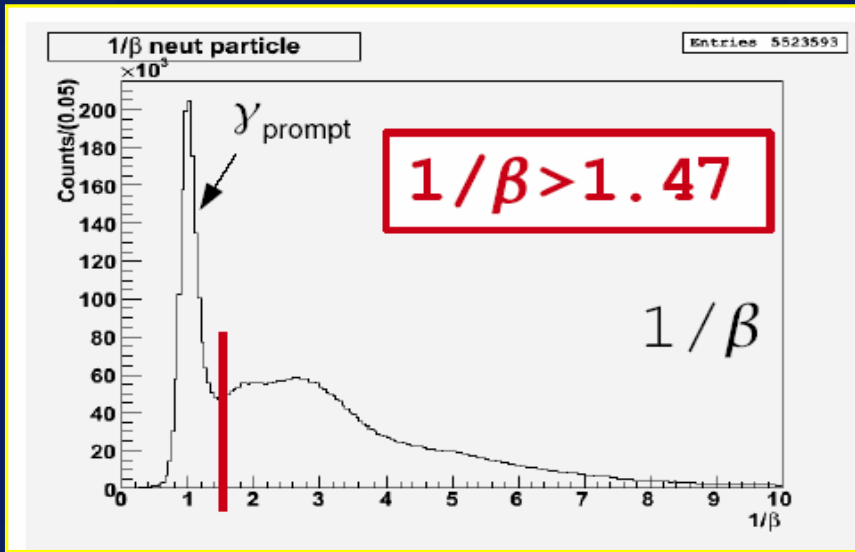
Not acceptance corrected



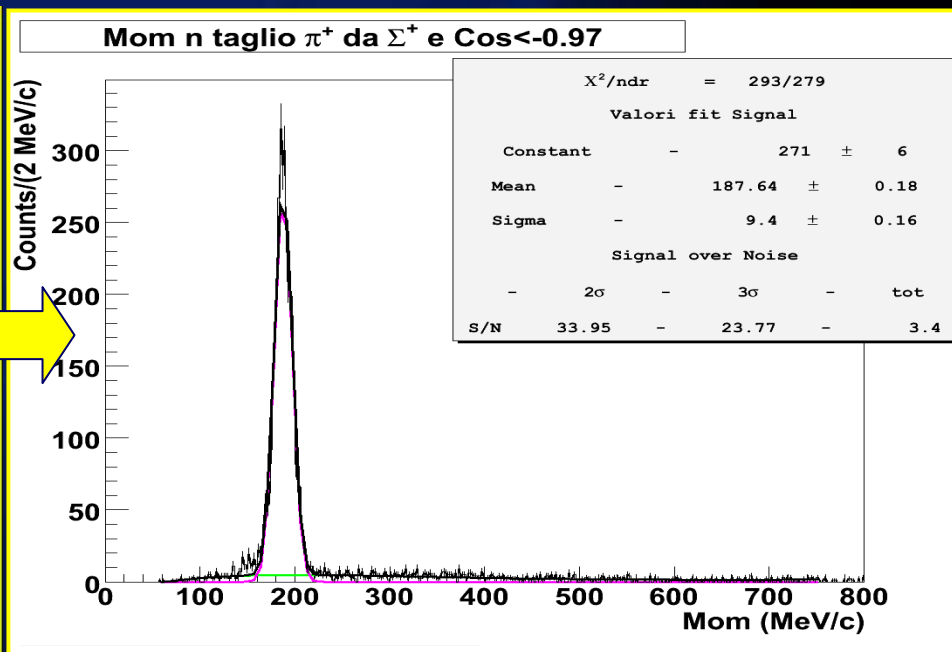
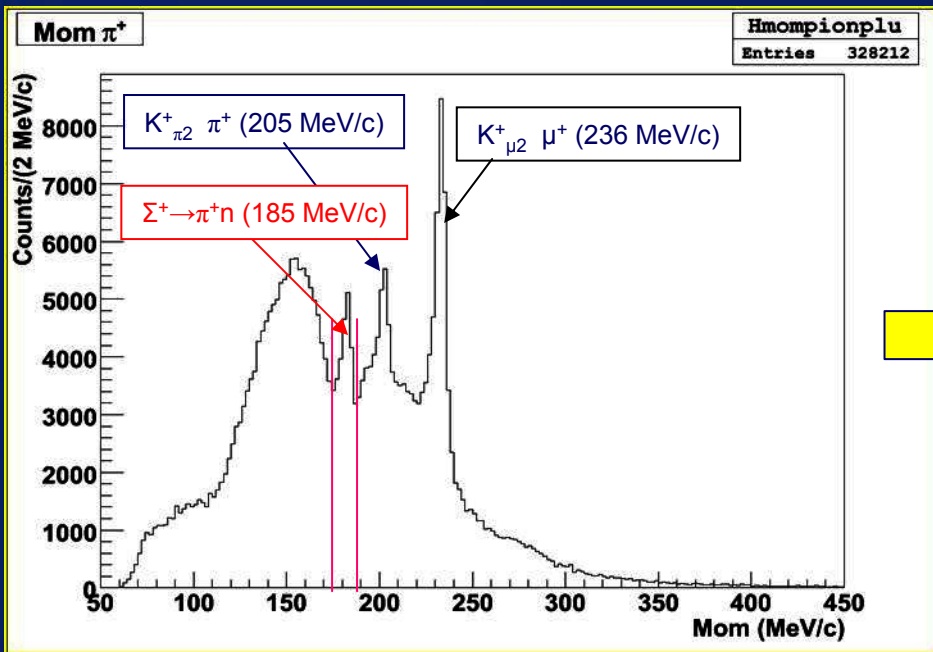
PRC 76(2007)068202

- FINUDA can detect  $n$  with  $\Lambda d$  pairs:  
 $K^-_{\text{stop}} {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow \Lambda (\Sigma^0) d n X$   
accounts for  $\sim 90\%$  “ $\Lambda (\Sigma^0) d$ ” data
- Disagreement with Katz results  
The role of  $\Sigma^0$  is not negligible
- Disagreement with Roosen results  
No data for  $M_{\Lambda d} < 3100 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

# Neutrons from $\Sigma^+$ in FINUDA



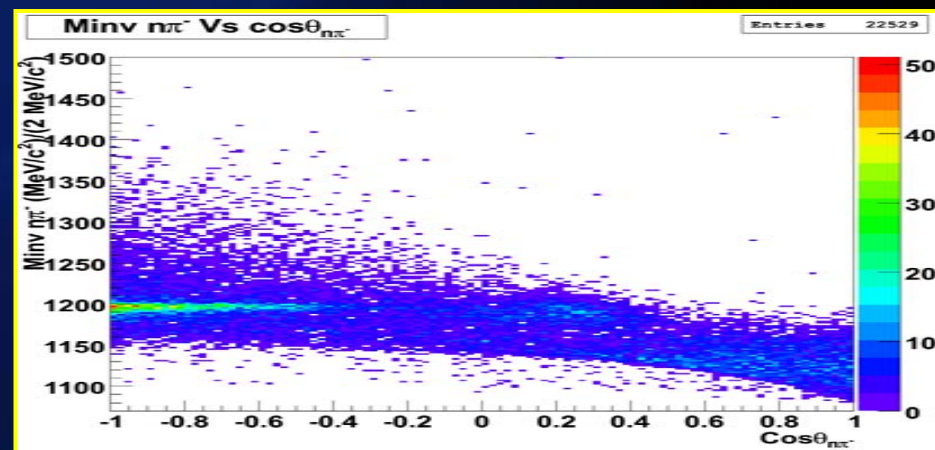
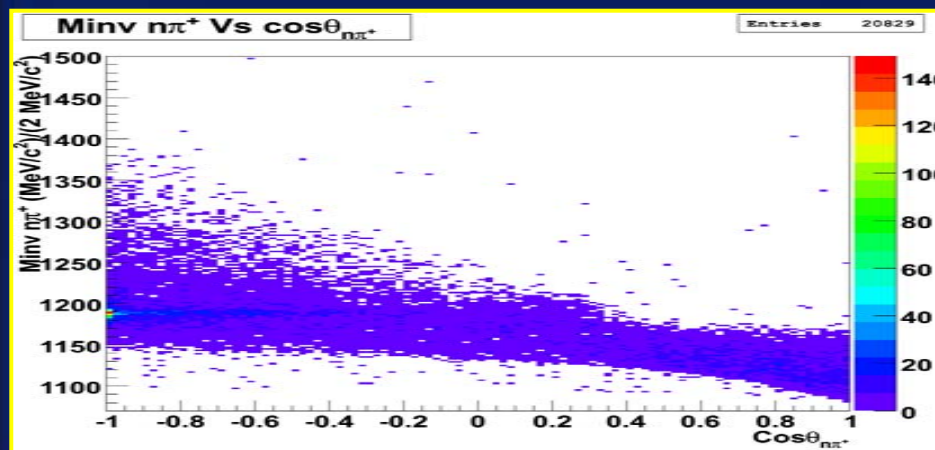
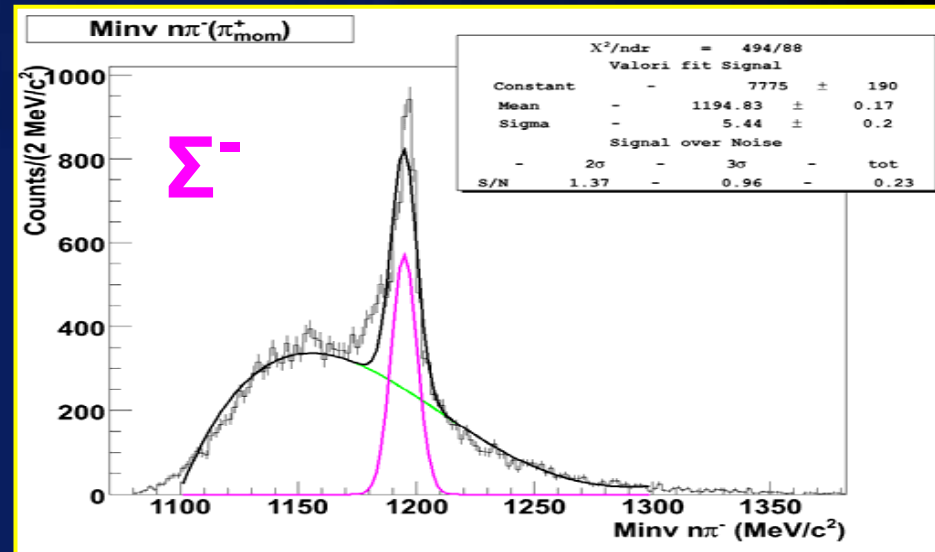
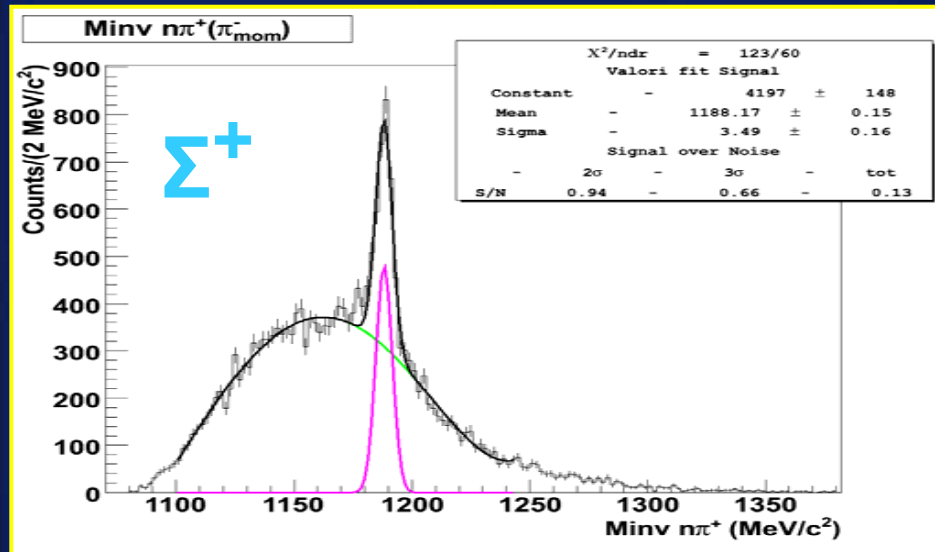
- n/γ signal discrimination by TOFONE
  - $\pi^+$  identification by all p.id. layers
  - Neutron selection:
    - $\pi^+$  momentum in the  $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow n\pi^+$  window
    - Back-to-back ( $n\pi^+$ ) pair:  $\cos\theta_{\pi n} < -0.97$ 
      - $p_n = 187.6 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV/c}$
      - $\sigma(p_n) = 9.4 \text{ MeV/c}$
- (cfr 185 MeV/c for  $\Sigma$  decay at rest)





# $\Sigma^+$ and $\Sigma^-$ identification in $(n\pi^-\pi^+)$ events

- $\Sigma^+$ :  $(n\pi^+)$  invariant mass +  $p_{\pi^+} < 189 \text{ MeV}/c$  (+  $p_{\pi^-} > 140 \text{ MeV}/c$ )
  - $m = (1188.17 \pm 0.15) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ,  $\Gamma = (8.20 \pm 0.38) \text{ MeV}$ ,  $S/N(2\sigma) \sim 0.94$
- $\Sigma^-$ :  $(n\pi^-)$  invariant mass +  $p_{\pi^-} < 192 \text{ MeV}/c$  (+  $p_{\pi^+} > 150 \text{ MeV}/c$ )
  - $m = (1194.83 \pm 0.17) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ,  $\Gamma = (12.78 \pm 0.47) \text{ MeV}$ ,  $S/N(2\sigma) \sim 1.37$

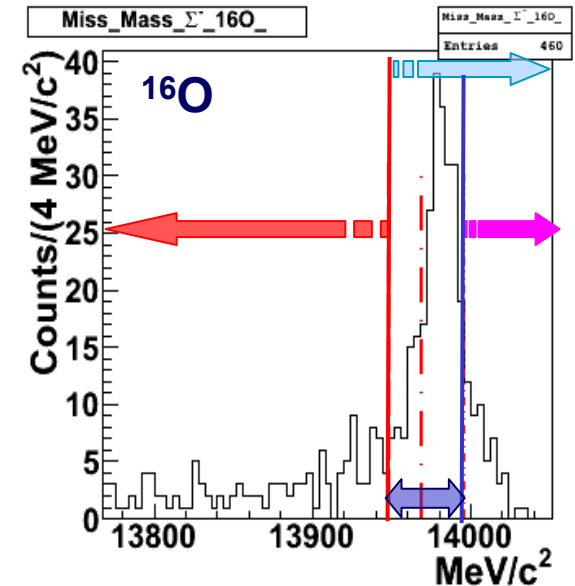
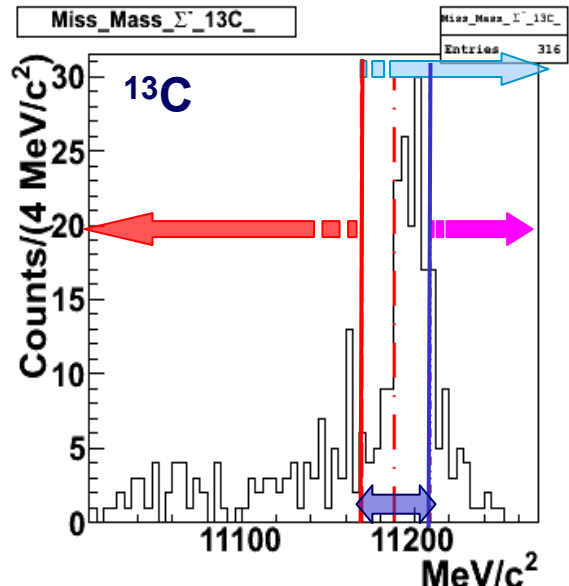
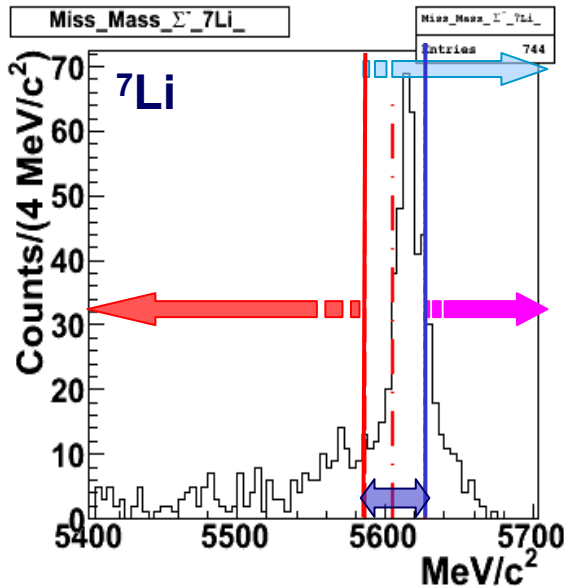
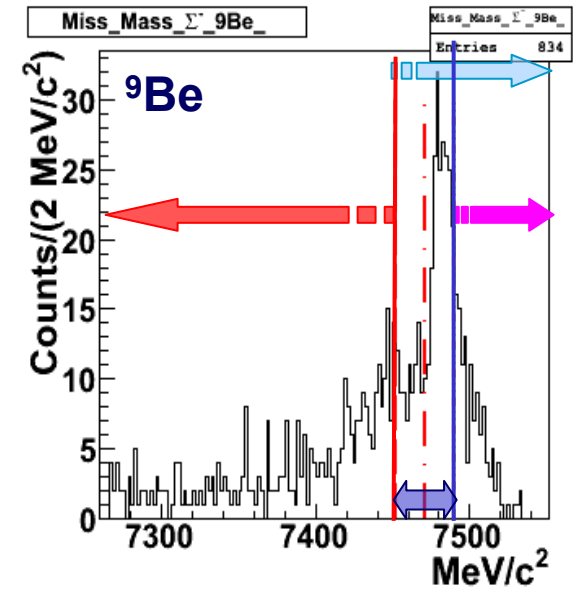
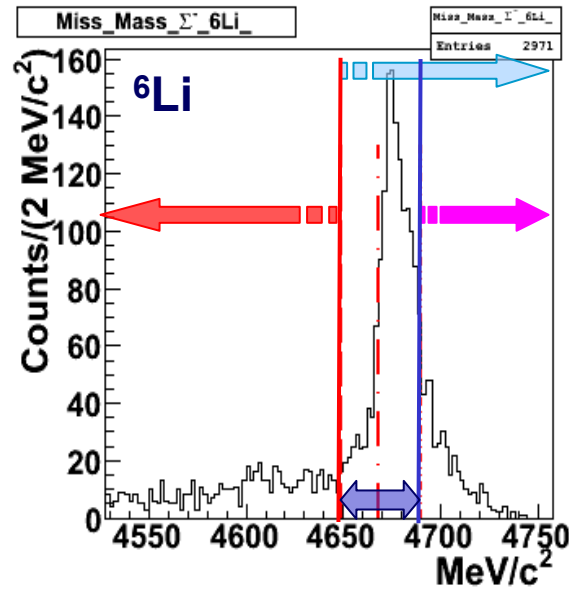






# Study of the ( $\Sigma^- \pi^+$ ) system: missing mass

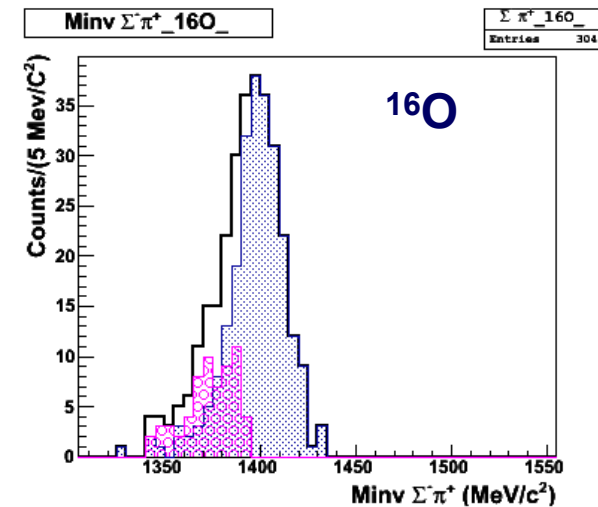
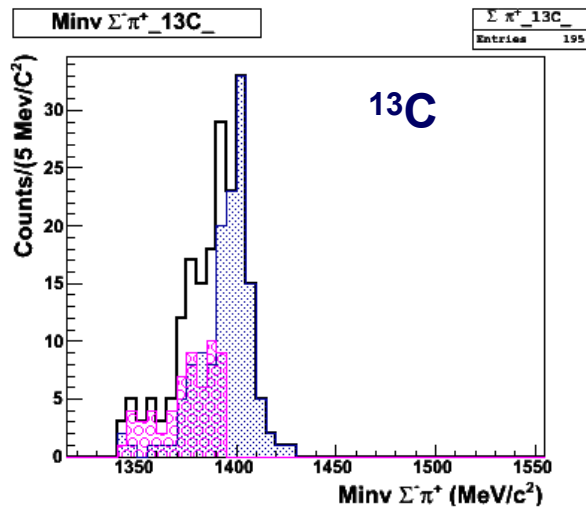
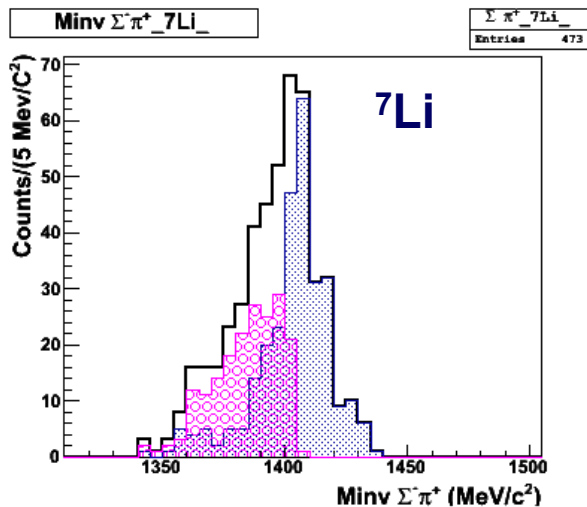
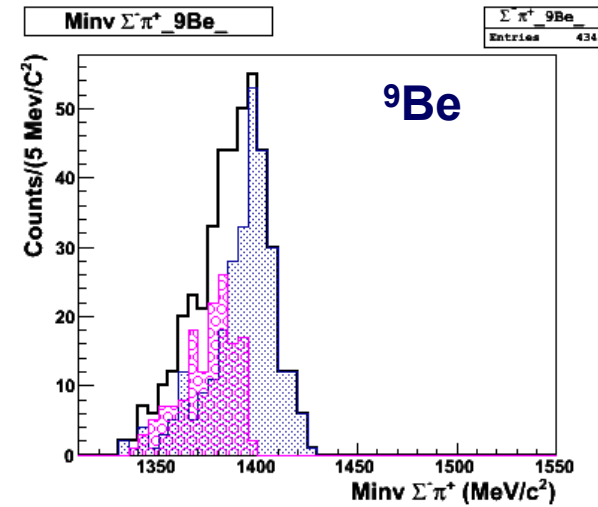
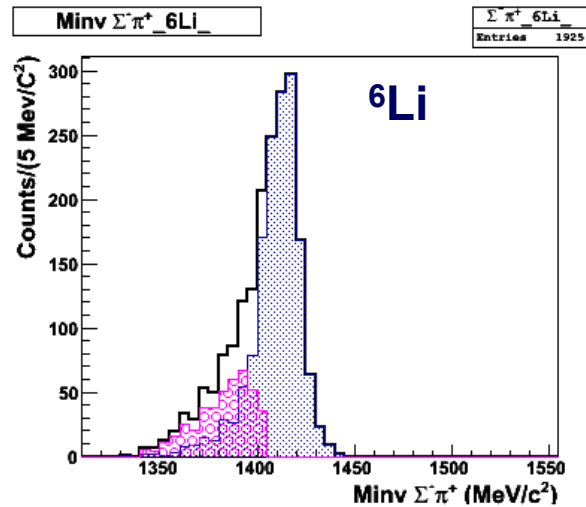
- central peak:  $\Sigma^- \pi^+$  production on one nucleon  
 $K^- Z A \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+ + Z^{-1}(A-1)$
- right:  $\Sigma^- \pi^+$  production on two nucleons
- left: misidentified  $\Sigma^-$  ( $\gamma$  background)





# $(\Sigma^- \pi^+)$ invariant mass

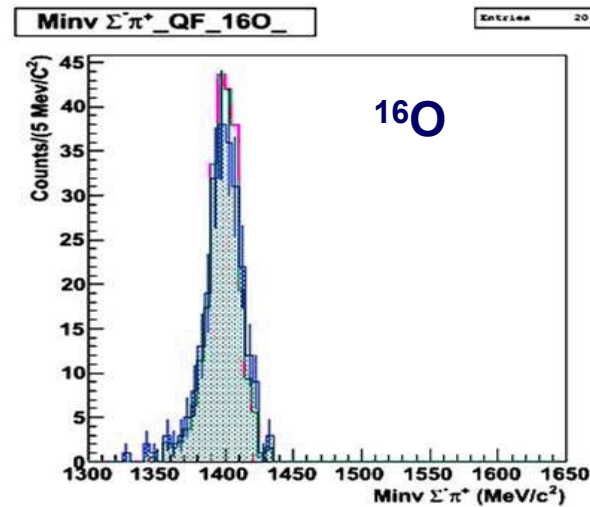
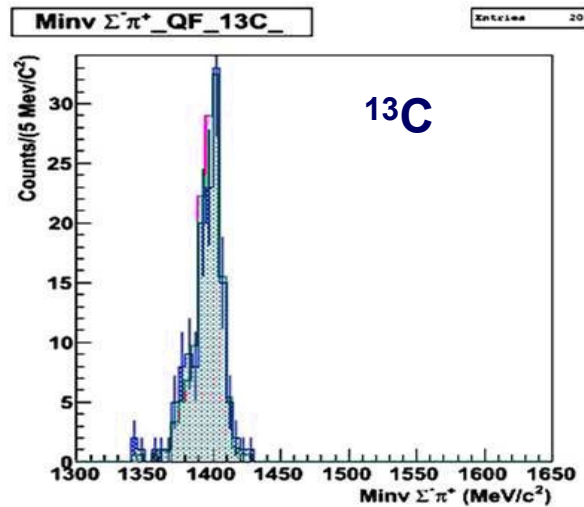
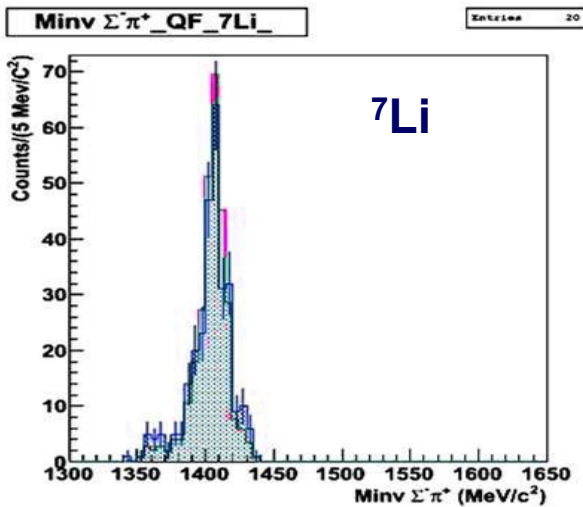
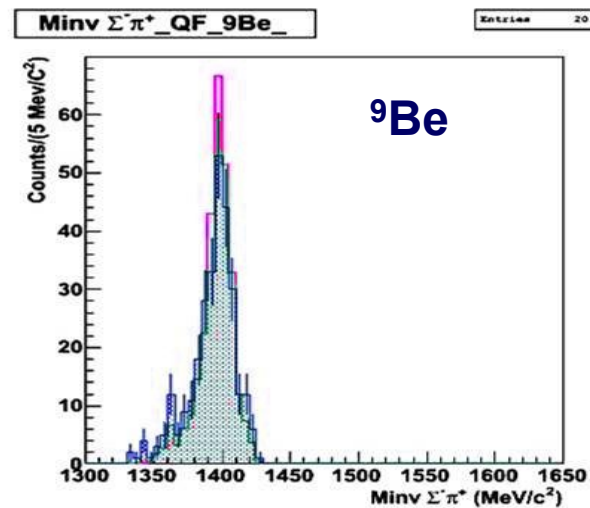
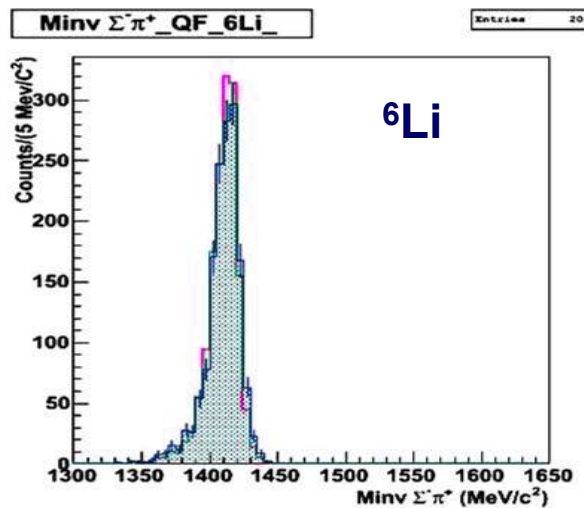
$\Sigma^- \pi^+$  production on one nucleon:  
QF reaction?  
 $\Lambda(1405)$ —higher mass pole ( $\sim 1420 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ) signal?





# Montecarlo simulation: signal from QF $K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+ A'$ reaction

The simulation of the  
 $\Sigma^- \pi^+$  QF production  
covers perfectly the i.m.  
region around 1400  
MeV  
 $K^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+$   
 $K^-A \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+ A'$



No need to introduce the higher mass  $\Lambda(1405)$ -pole signal to  
reproduce the data!



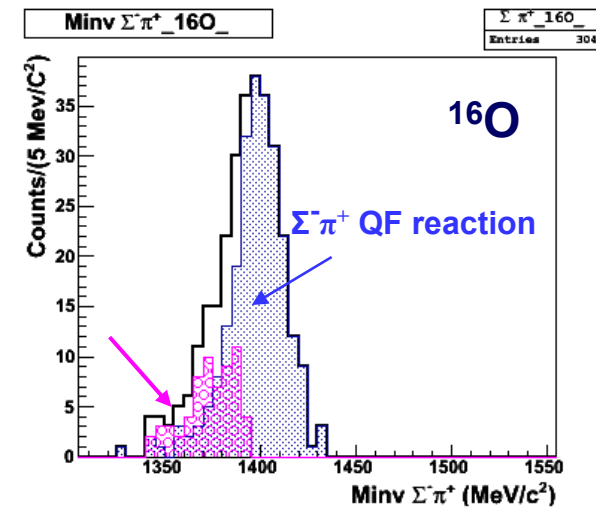
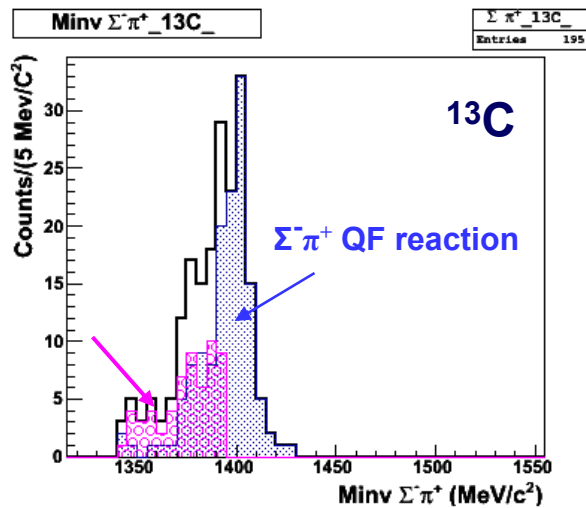
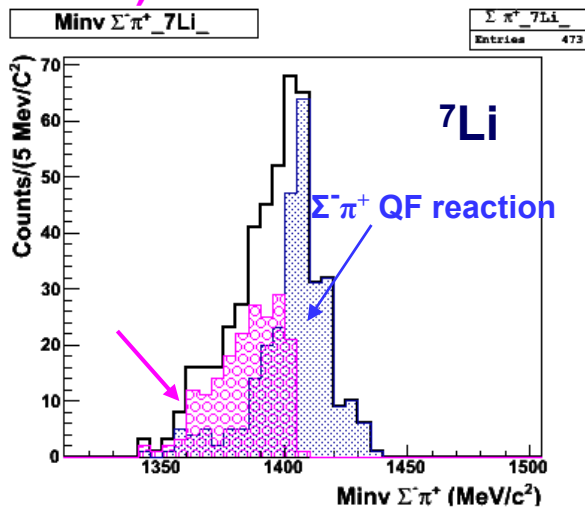
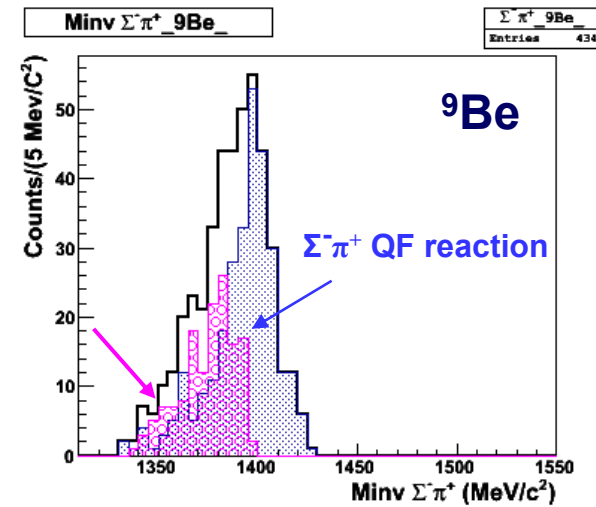
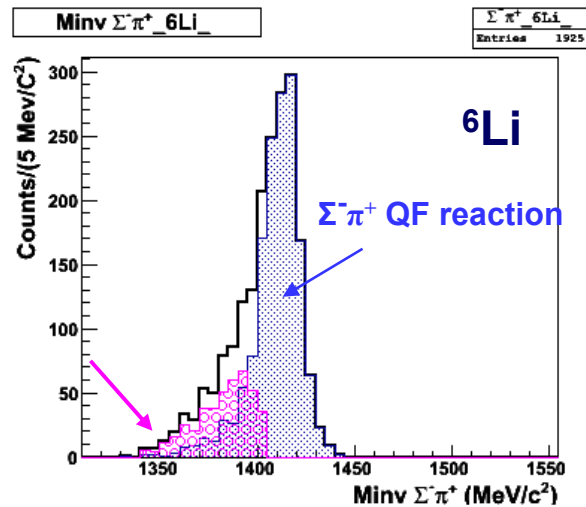
# $(\Sigma^- \pi^+)$ invariant mass

$\Sigma^- \pi^+$  production on one nucleon:

QF reaction? YES!

~~$\Lambda(1405)$  signal? NO!~~

$\Sigma^- \pi^+$  production on two nucleons (one missing nucleon in the final state)



Evidence for a low mass component produced together a missing nucleon:

$\Sigma^0(1385)$  or  $\Lambda(1405)$  lower mass pole ( $\sim 1395$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>)

$K^- A \rightarrow \Sigma^0(1385) / \Lambda(1405) N A'$

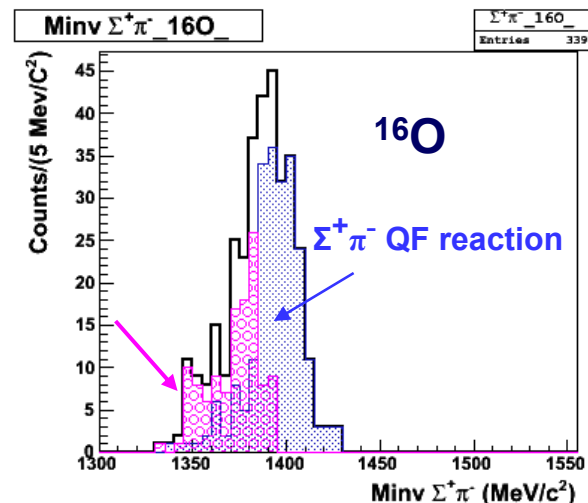
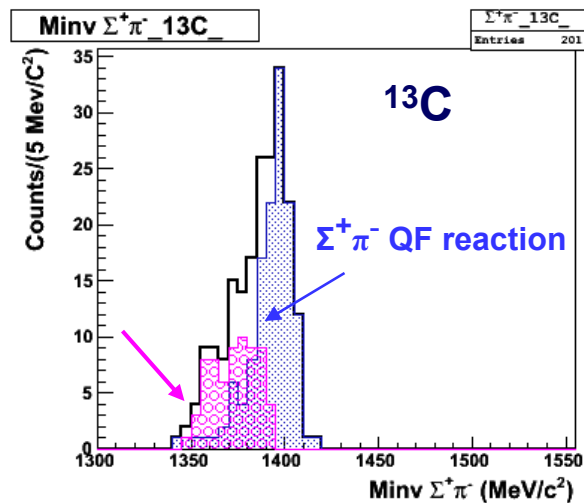
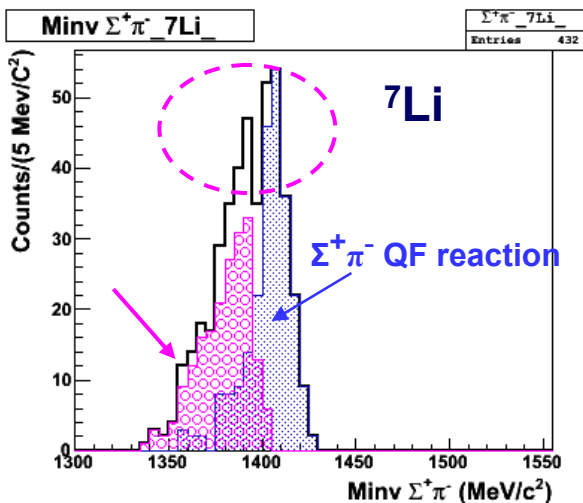
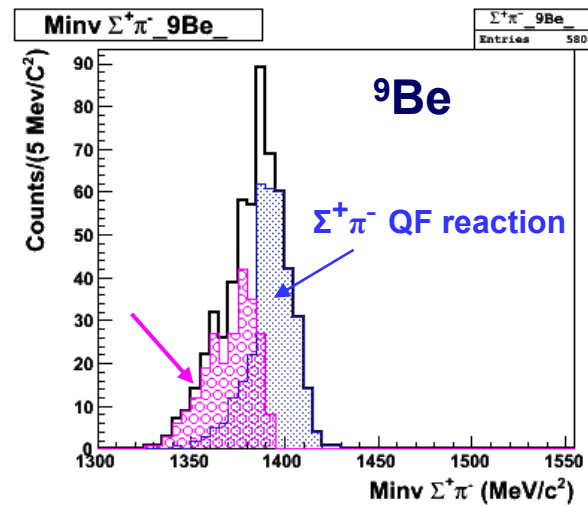
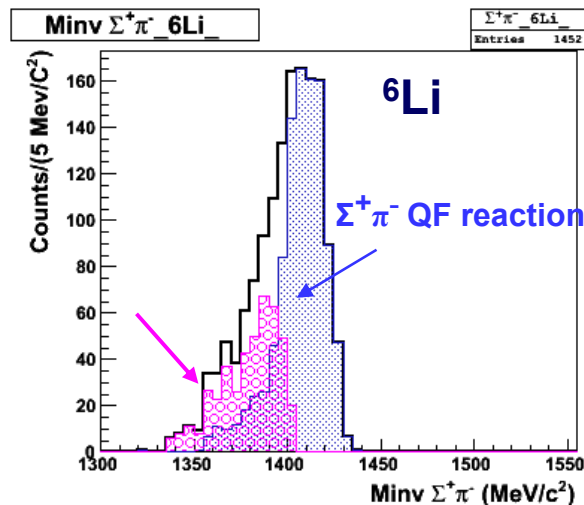
$\rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+$



# $(\Sigma^+ \pi^-)$ invariant mass

$\Sigma^+ \pi^-$  production on one nucleon:  
QF reaction

$\Sigma^+ \pi^-$  production on two nucleons



Evidence for a low mass component produced together a missing nucleon:  
 $\Sigma^0(1385)$  or  $\Lambda(1405)$  lower mass pole ( $\sim 1395$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>)





# Conclusions

- **$\Lambda$ d correlation study: sizeable steps further in the analysis**
  - Use of full available statistics, more stringent cuts can be applied (missing mass studies)
  - **Sizeable (and unexpected) contribution from the  $\Sigma^0$ d channel**
  - Neutron coincidence selections (work started and in progress)
- **Good capabilities of FINUDA to identify charged  $\Sigma$  hyperons with high statistics**
  - Excellent  $\pi$  p.id. efficiency
  - Neutron identification by TOF
  - **Study of ( $\Sigma\pi$ ) coincidence events**
    - Missing mass cut to discard background and identify production sources
      - **Production on one nucleon**
        - » Quasi-free reaction
        - » No evidence of  $\Lambda(1405)$  (higher pole)
      - **Production on two nucleons**
        - » Clear signal of an excitation at  $\sim 1380$  together with a nucleon:  $\Sigma(1385)$  or contribution from the **lowest  $\Lambda(1405)$  pole**
- **Last but not least...**



# $\Lambda$ Momentum: FINUDA inclusive spectra

Inclusive  $\Lambda$  momentum spectra on all targets, NOT acceptance corrected

The requirement of a  $\mu^+$  coincidence eliminates possible distortions due to the applied trigger

The two component structure remains

- $K^- [N]$
- $K^- [NN]$

