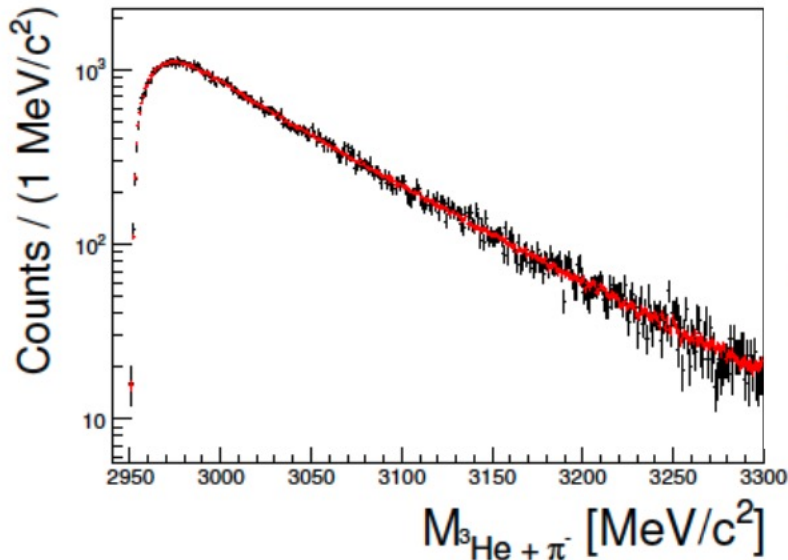


Recent Results on Hypermatter from HADES



Manuel Lorenz

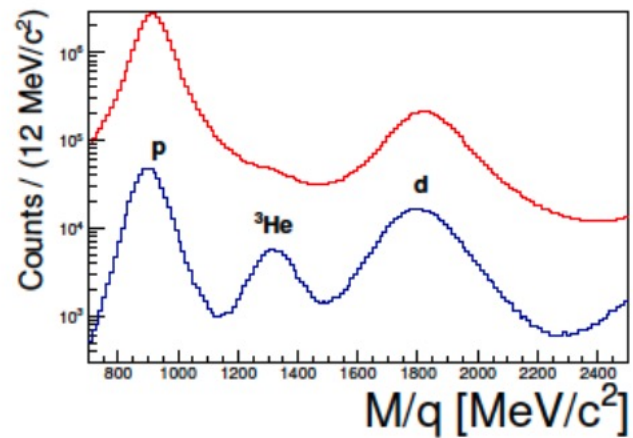
Goethe-University Frankfurt



Upper limit:

$$M_{UL} = 1.04 \times 10^{-3}$$

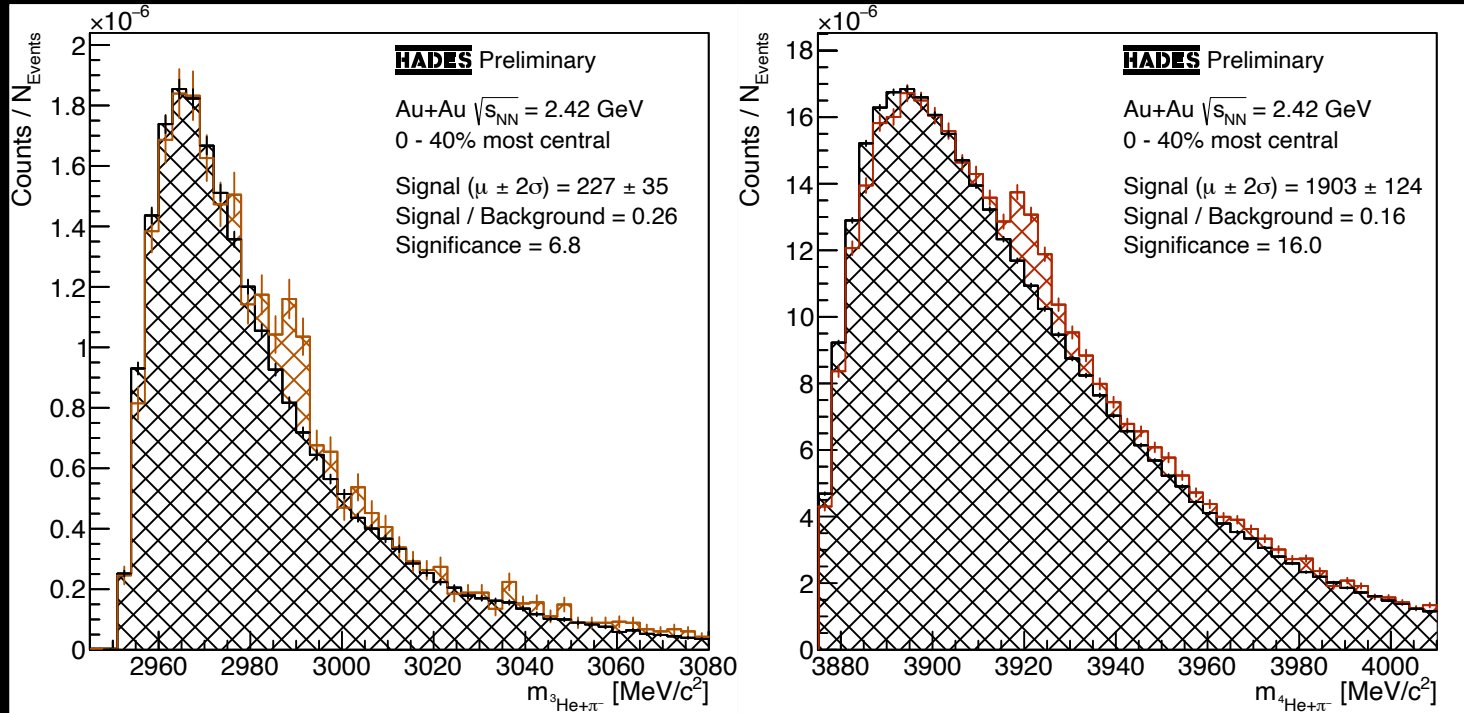
$${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{He}/\Lambda < (2.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-2}$$



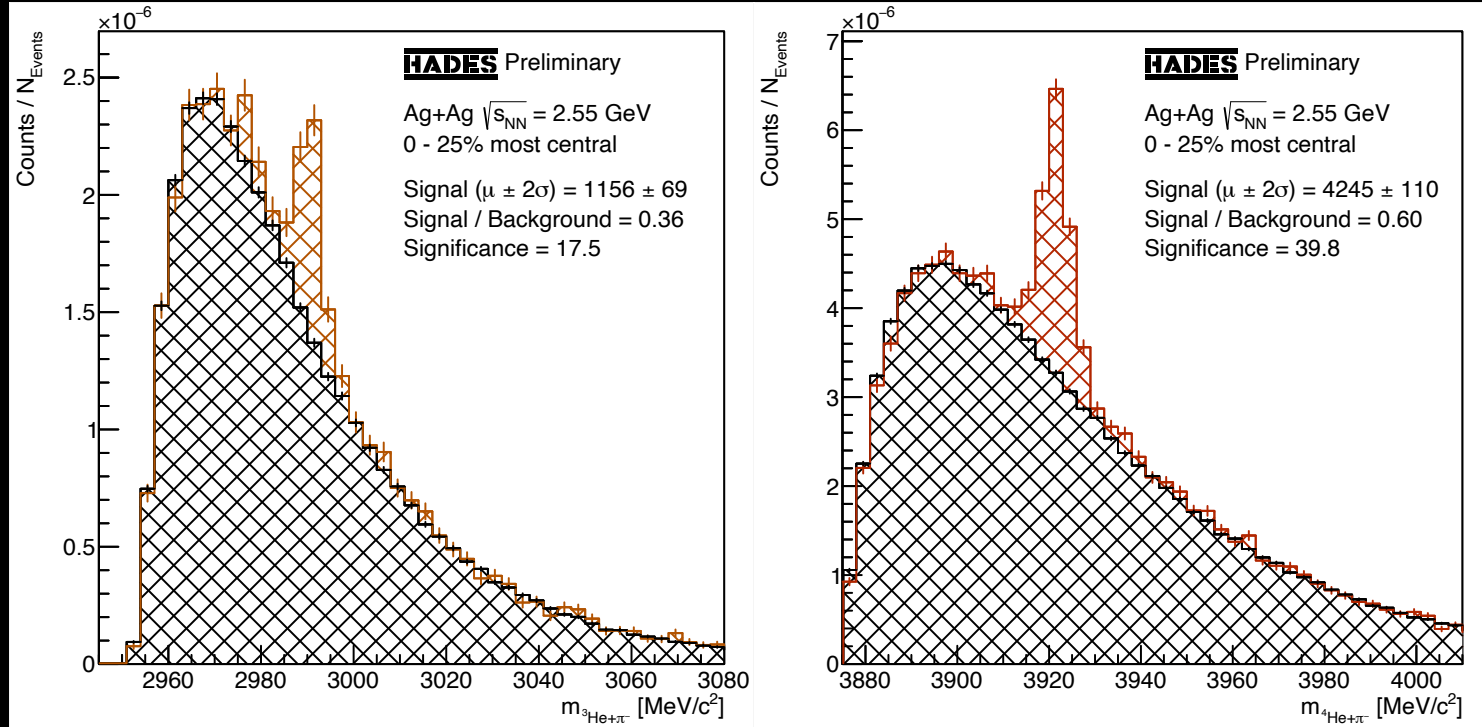
Future plans:

Investigate Au+Au @ 1.23 AGeV data
(lower energy but heavier system)
and 3 body decay channel

Hypernuclei Signals Au+Au @ 2.4 GeV



Hypernuclei Signals at Ag+Ag @ 2.55 GeV



Larger significance \rightarrow focus on this data set in the talk

Outline:

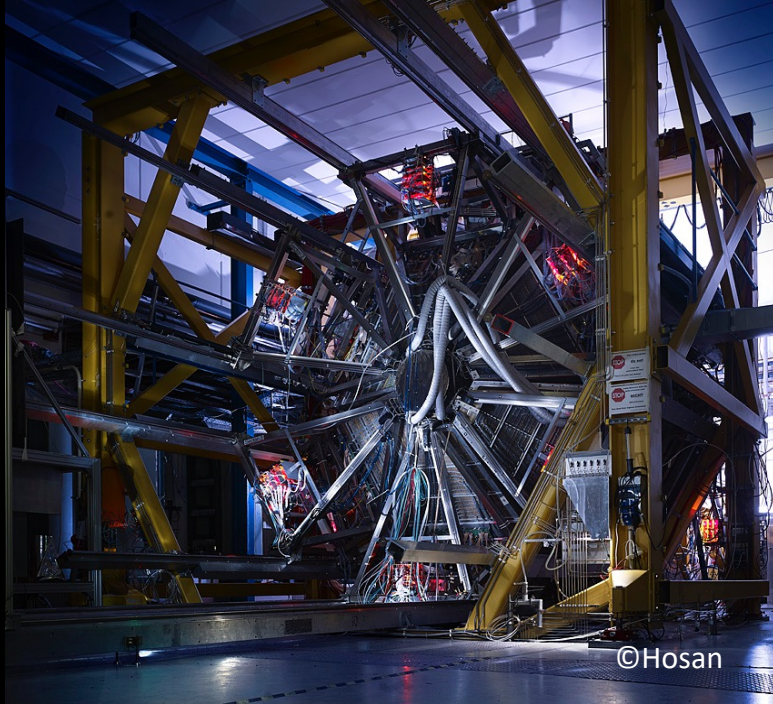
HADES and Weak Decay Topology Recognition

Kinematic Distributions and Yields

Decay Curves and \langle Lifetimes \rangle

Energy and Centrality Excitation Functions

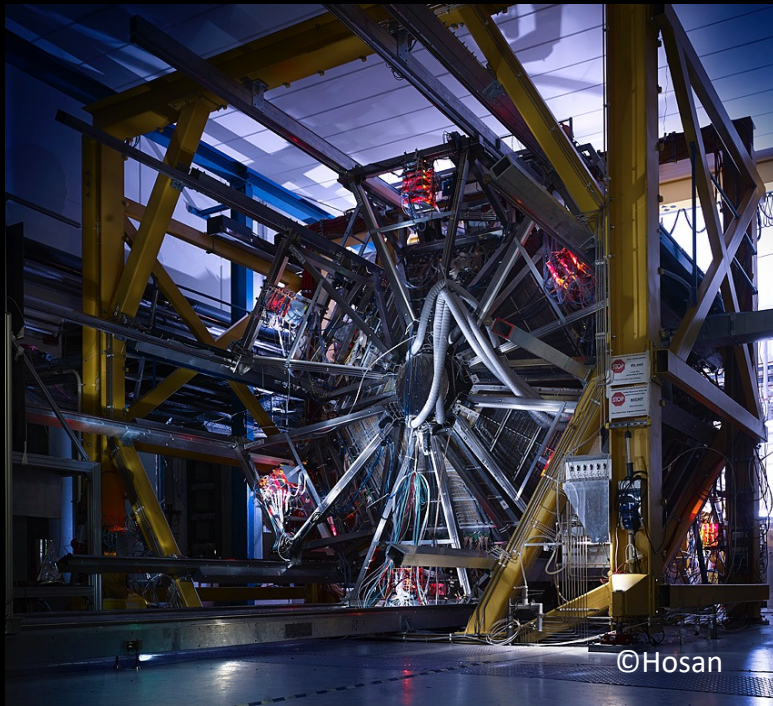
HADES and Ag+Ag@ $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=2.55$ GeV:



Selected Events: $N_{\text{events}} = 6 \times 10^9$

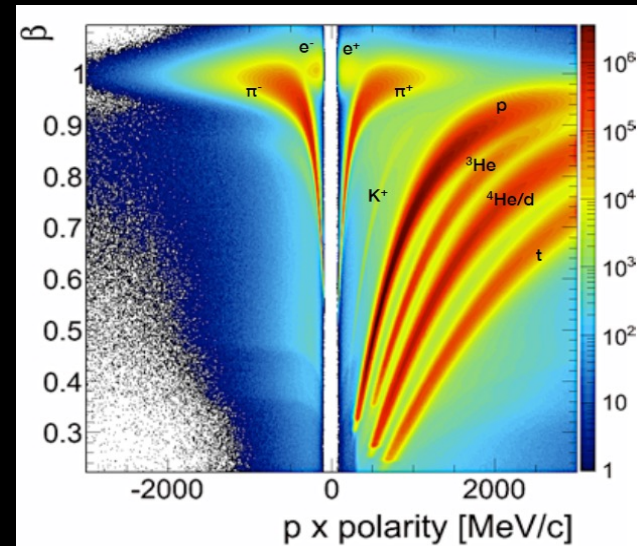
Fast detector: 16 kHz Ag+Ag
Large acceptance: full azimuthal and
polar angle coverage of $\Theta = 18^\circ - 85^\circ$

HADES and Ag+Ag@ $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=2.55$ GeV:



Fast detector: 16 kHz Ag+Ag
Large acceptance: full azimuthal and polar angle coverage of $\Theta = 18^\circ - 85^\circ$

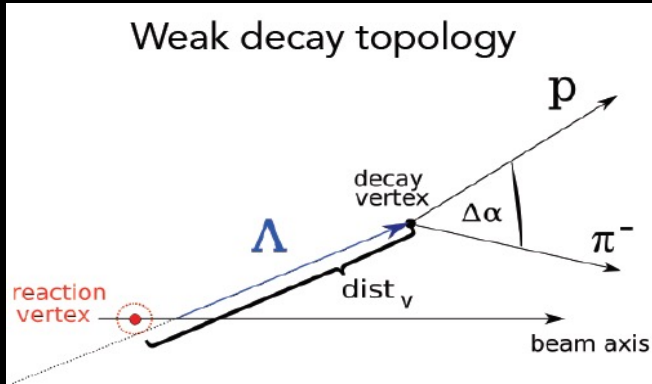
Selected Events: $N_{\text{events}} = 6 \times 10^9$



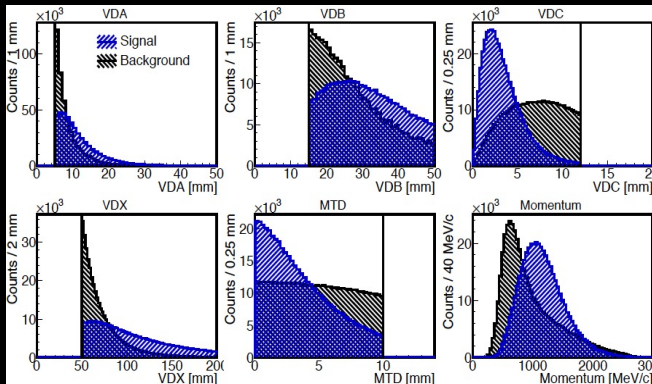
Baryon dominated:

$p \approx 50$, $p_{\text{bound}} \approx 20$, $\pi \approx 30$, $K^+ \approx 0.1$, $K^- \approx 10^{-3}$

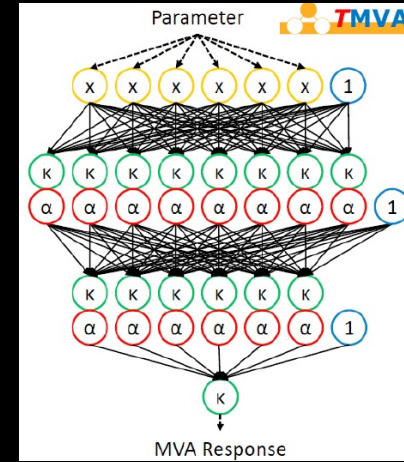
Weak Decay Topology Recognition with Neural Networks



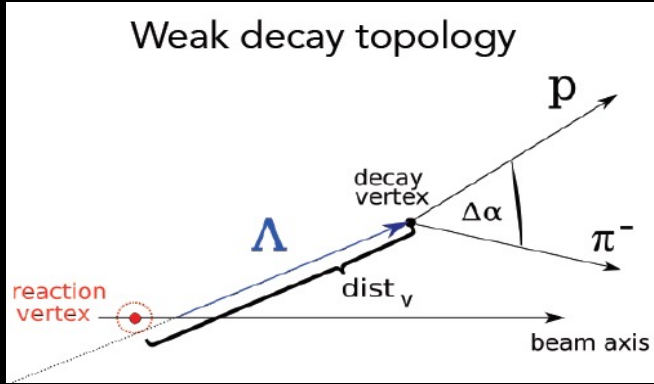
Results in several parameters



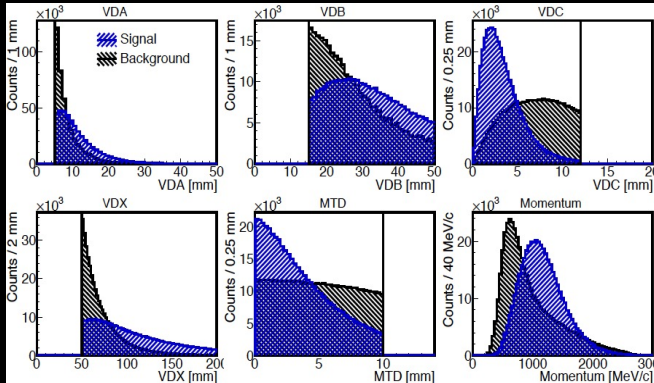
Which can be feed into an ANIN



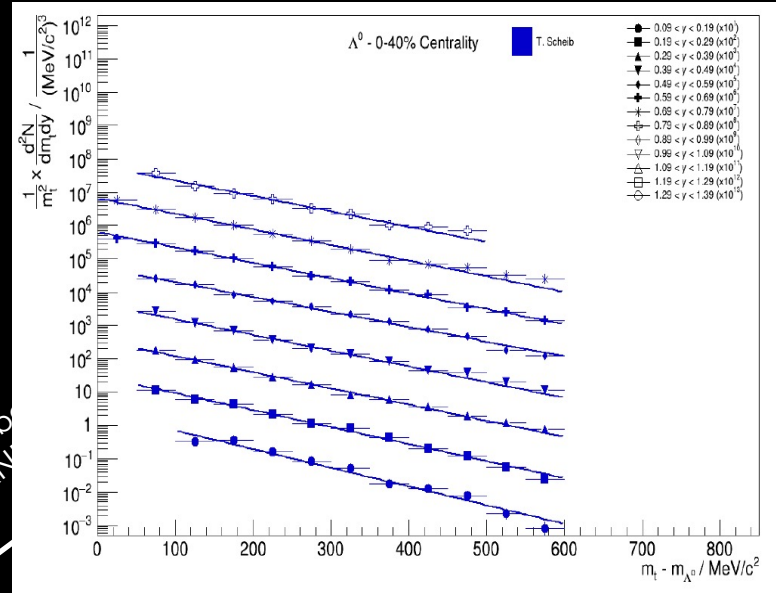
Weak Decay Topology Recognition with Neural Networks



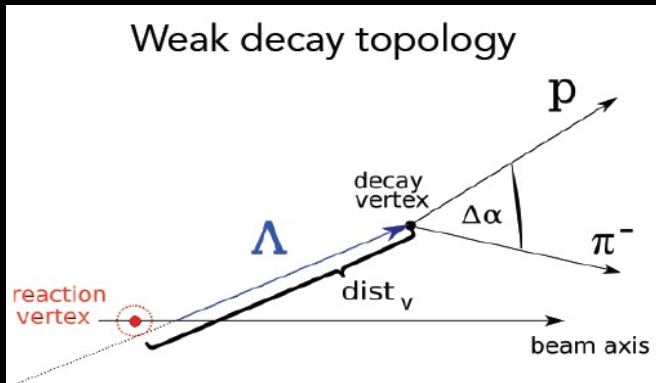
Results in several parameters



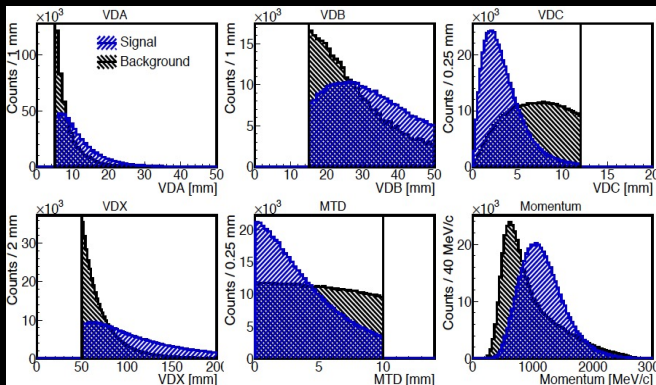
Which can be
into an ANN



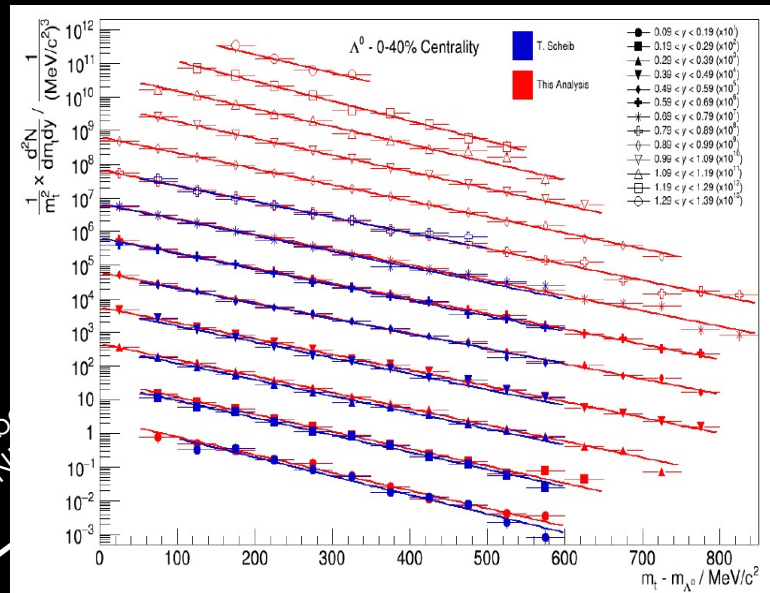
Weak Decay Topology Recognition with Neural Networks



Results in several parameters

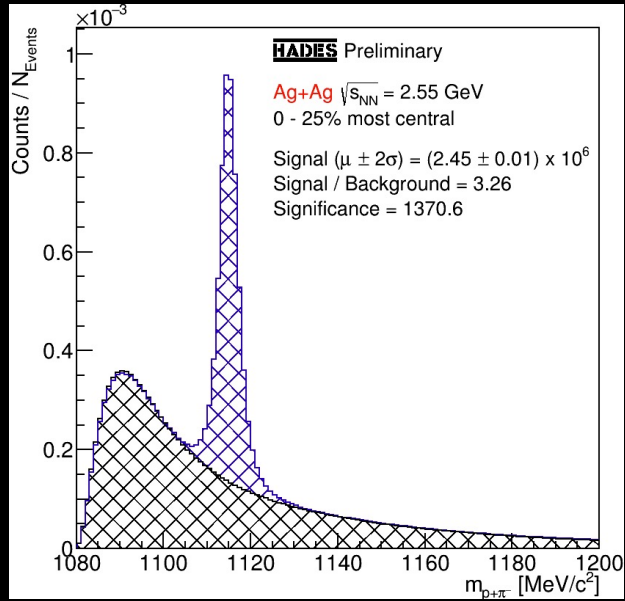


Which can be
into an ANN

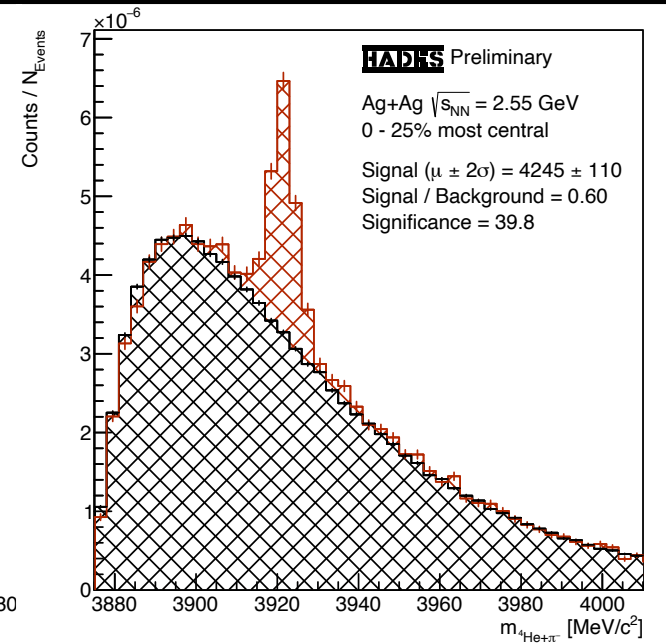
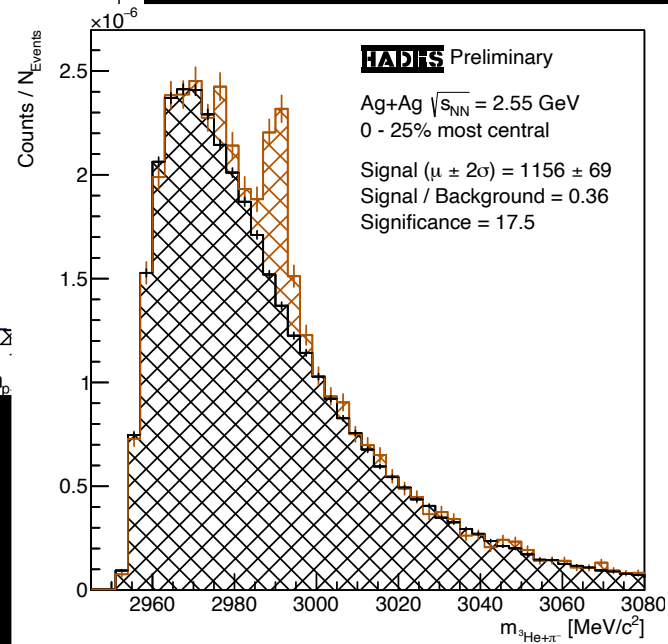
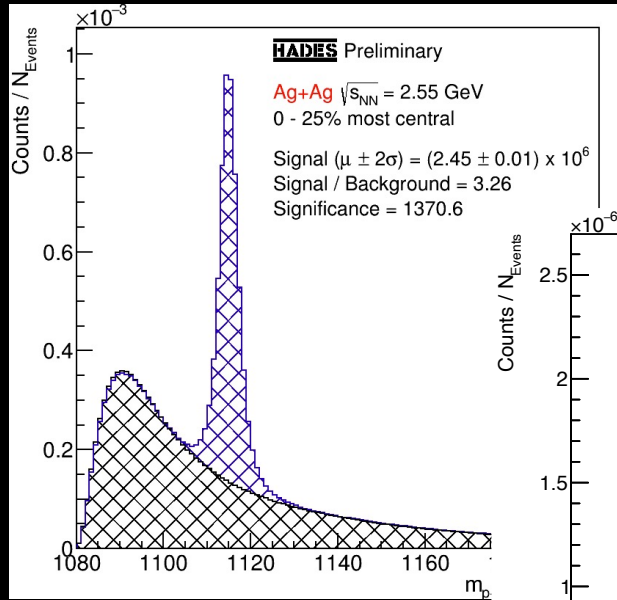


ANN in combination with pre-selection on topology parameters improves performance
→ reduction of uncertainty for 4π yield extraction.

Hypernuclei Signals

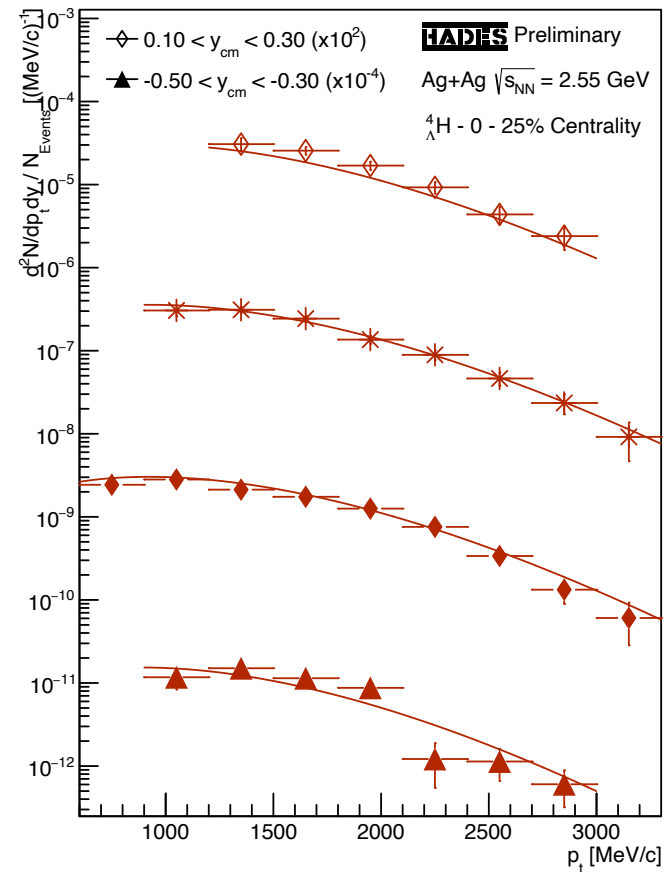
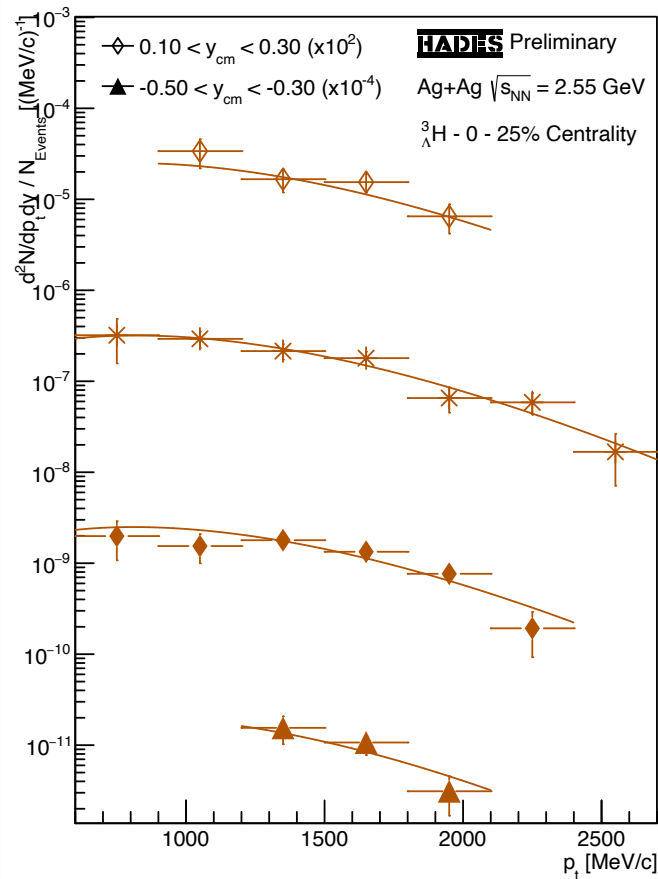


Hypernuclei Signals

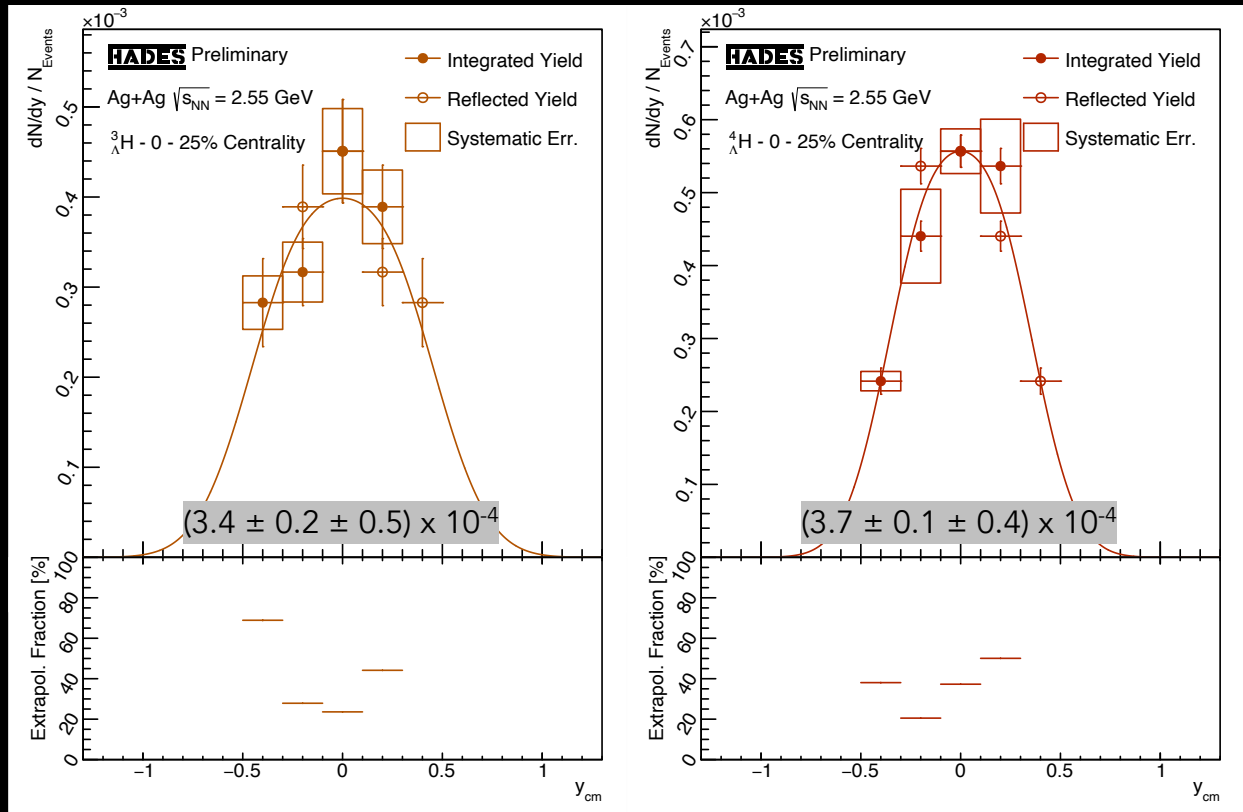


Kinematic Distributions and Yields

p_T - Spectra



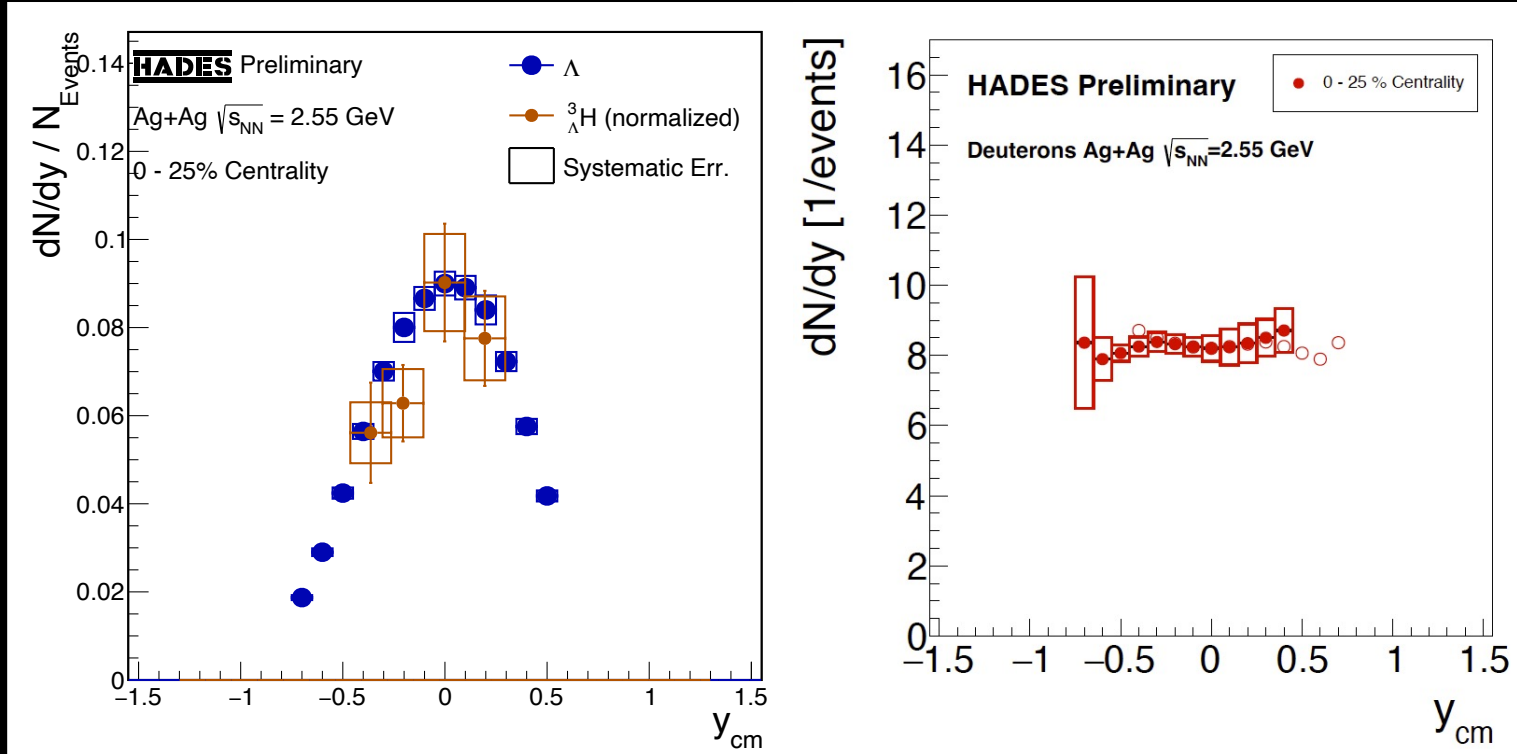
Rapidity Distributions



Bell-like shape, high yield of ${}^4_{\Lambda}H$ due to excited ${}^4_{\Lambda}H$ states?

(for details see B.Dönigus SQM 22 proceedings, to be published)

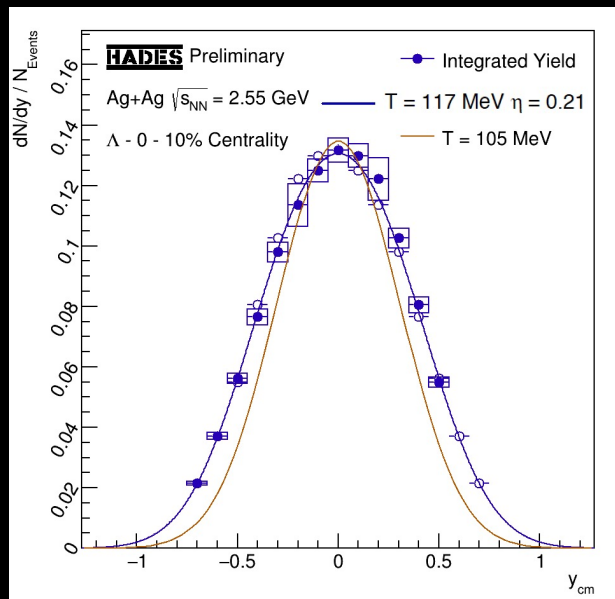
Rapidity Distributions Comparison to Λ and d



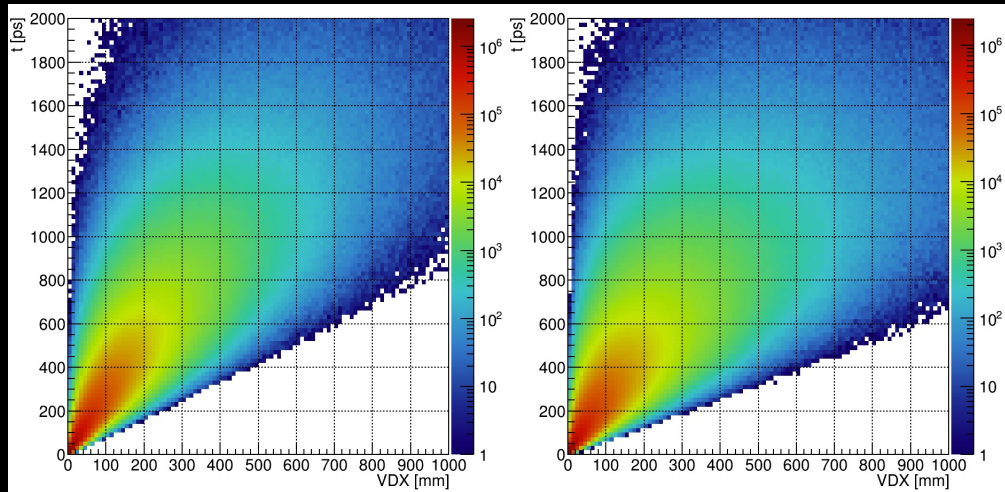
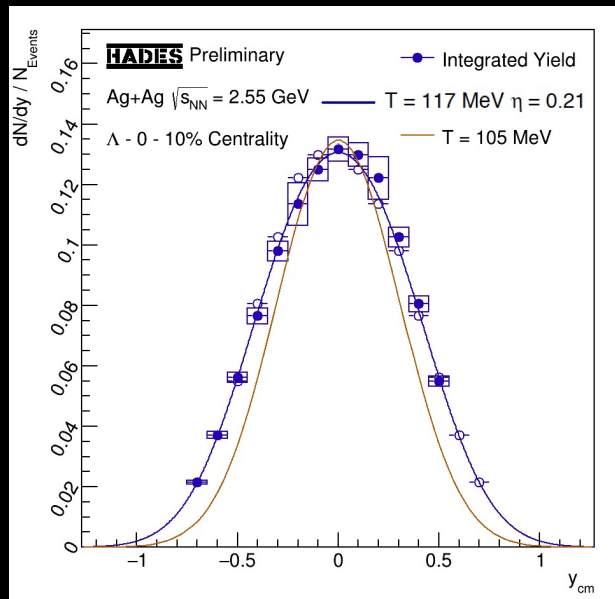
Shape of dN/dy distribution of ${}^3_{\Lambda}H$ similar to the one of the Λ , d show different shape.

Decay Curves and \langle Lifetimes \rangle

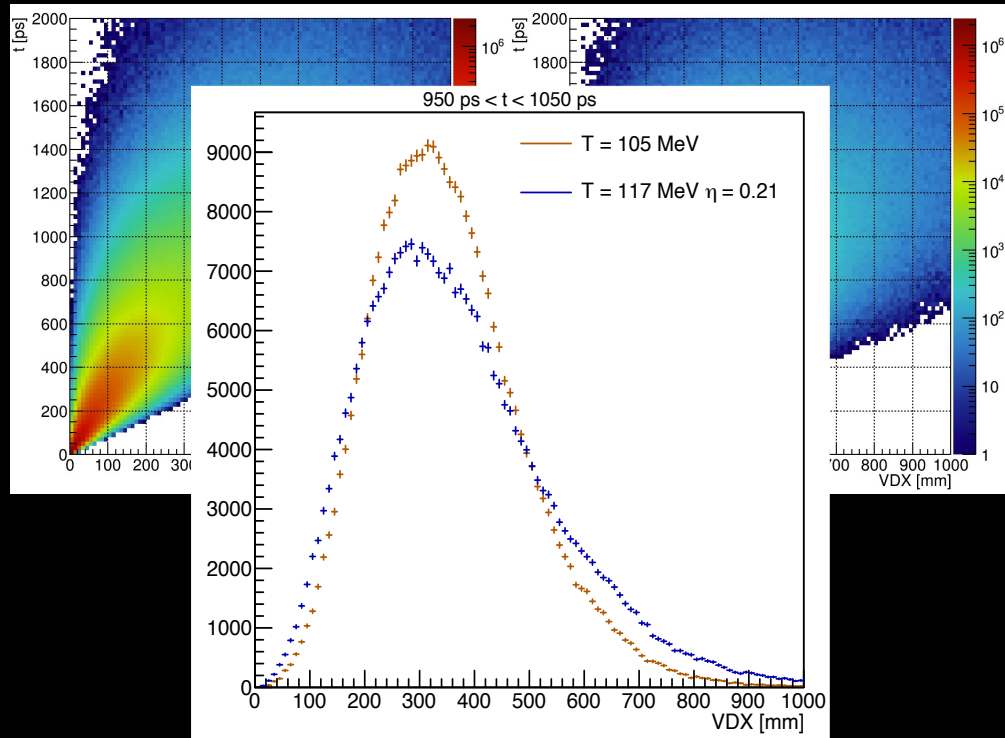
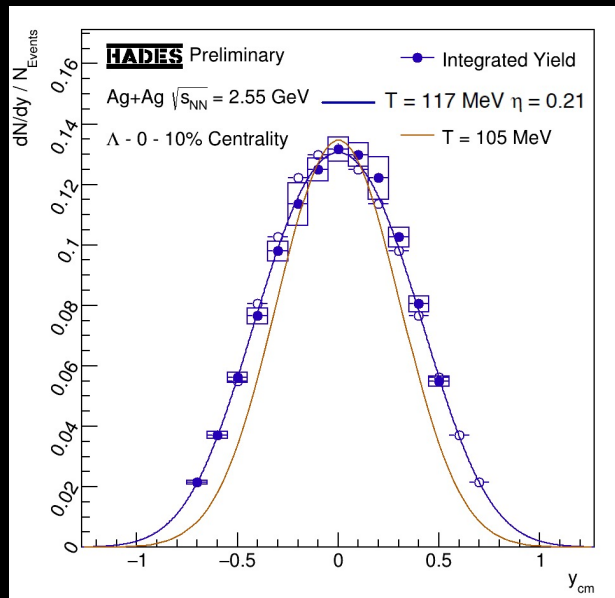
Λ -Decay Curve: Effect of the Source Model



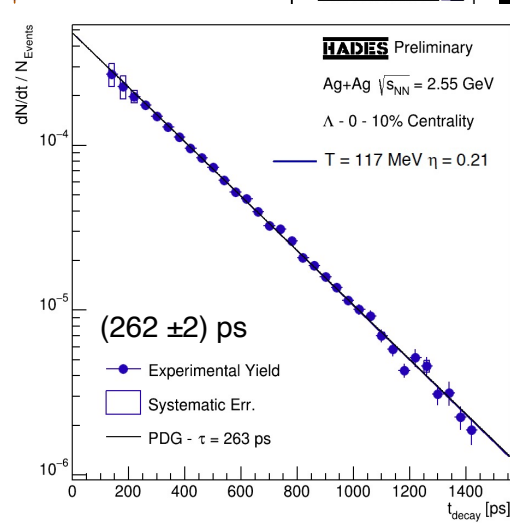
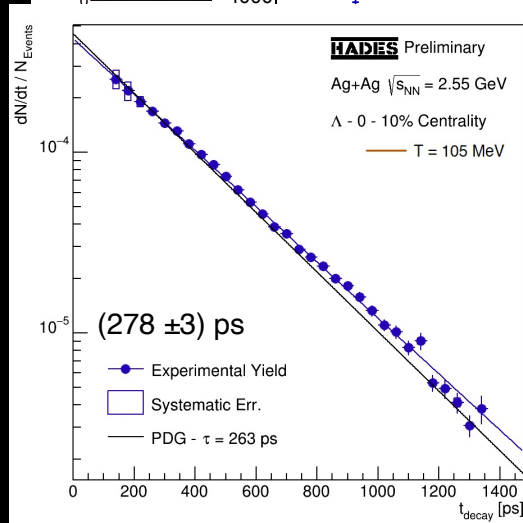
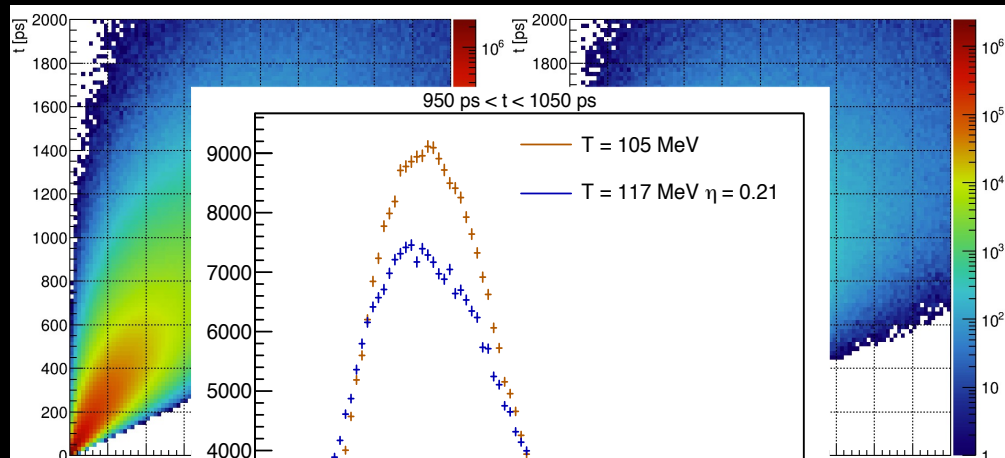
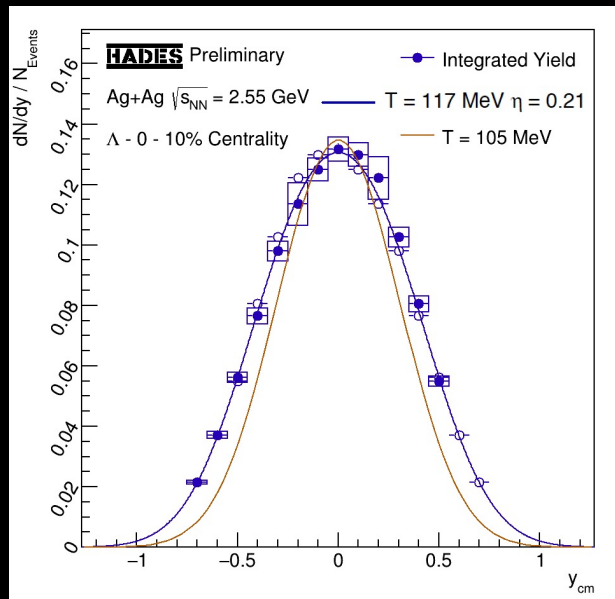
Λ -Decay Curve: Effect of the Source Model



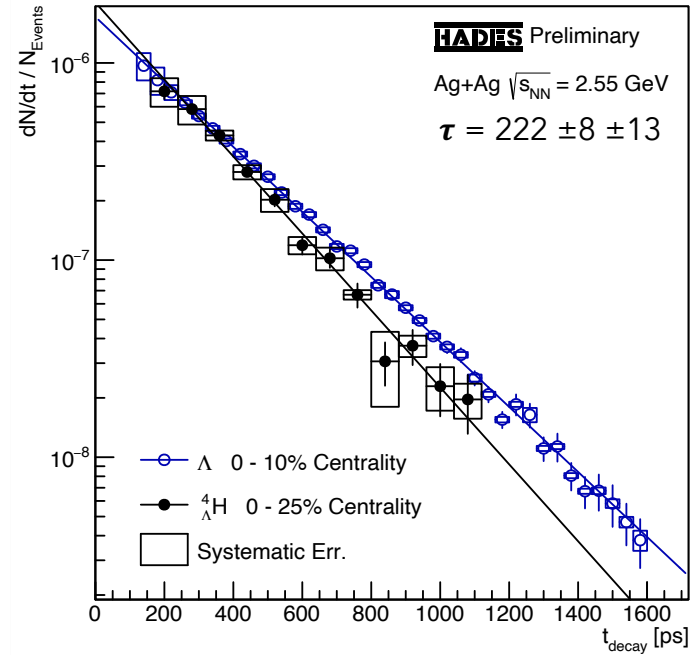
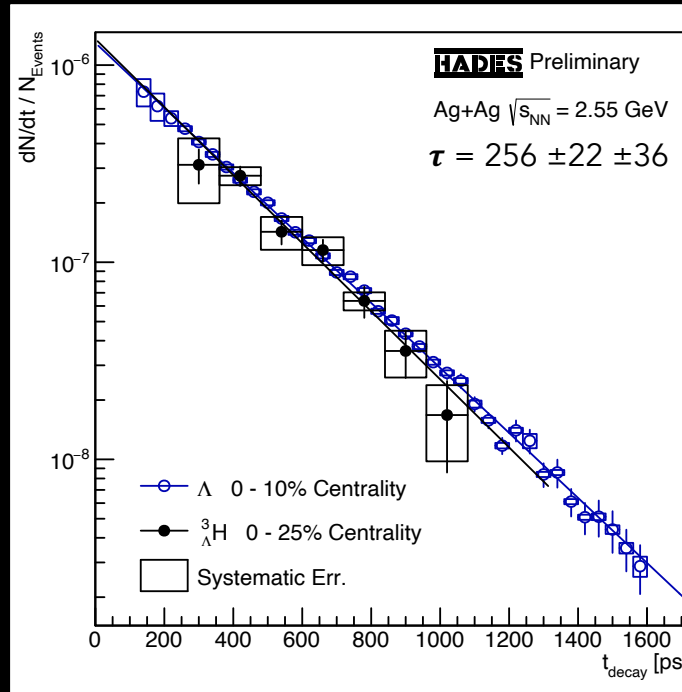
Λ -Decay Curve: Effect of the Source Model



Λ -Decay Curve: Effect of the Source Model



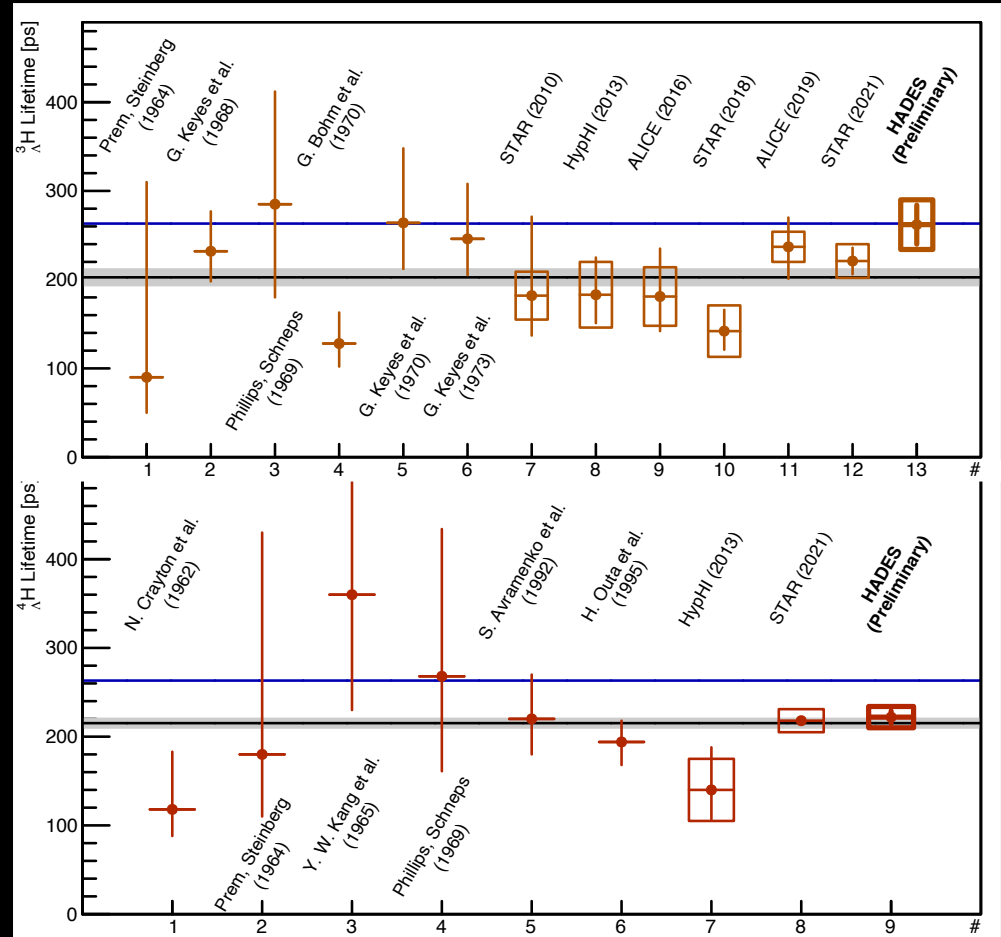
Hypernuclei Decay Curves



${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ lifetime in agreement with free Λ , ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ significantly lower.

World Data: Lifetimes

Including the new HADES data the ${}^4_{\Lambda}H$ shows a 4.8σ deviation compared to free Λ -lifetime.



Energy and Centrality Excitation Functions

Excitation functions: Centrality

Strange particle yields rise stronger than linear with

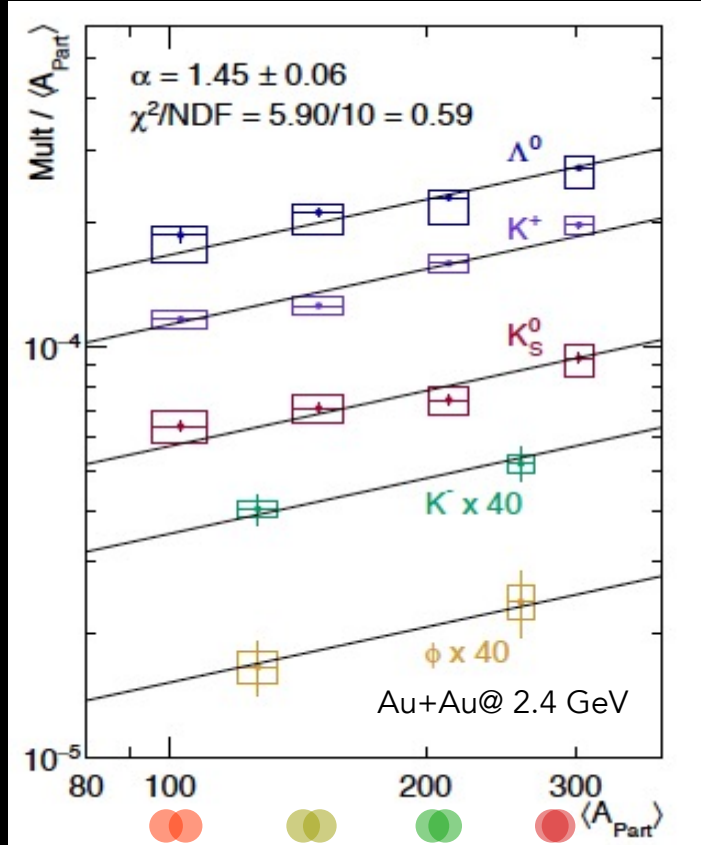
$$\langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle \quad (M \sim \langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle^\alpha)$$

Universal $\langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle$ dependence of strangeness production

→ Hierarchy in production threshold not reflected in scaling

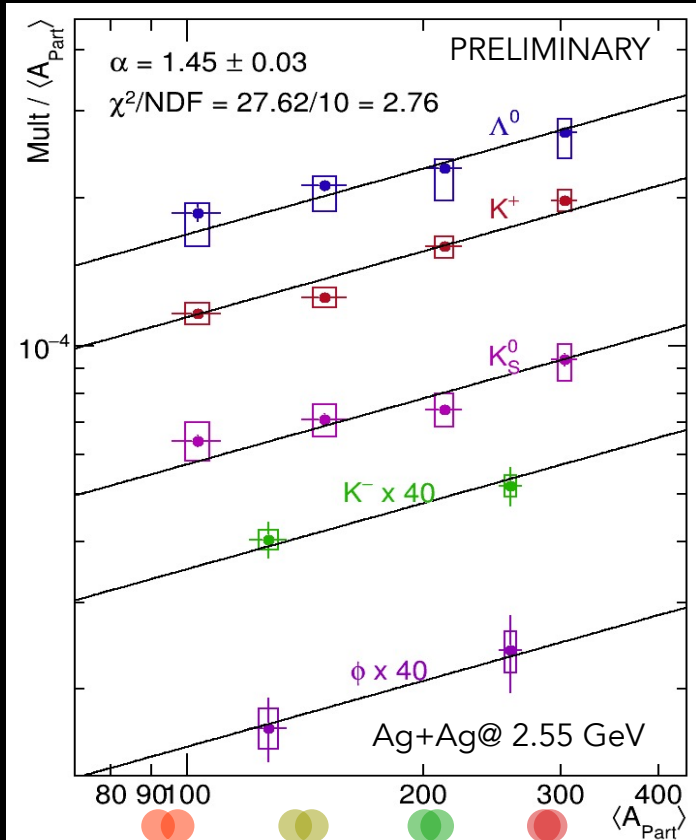
$$\begin{aligned} \text{NN} \rightarrow \text{NYK}^+ &: \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.55 \text{ GeV} \\ \text{NN} \rightarrow \text{NNK}^+\text{K}^- &: \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.86 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

Scaling with absolute amount of s-sbar, not with individual hadron states.



Excitation functions: Centrality

Phys. Lett. B793 (2019) 457-463



Strange particle yields rise stronger than linear with

$$\langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle (M \sim \langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle^\alpha)$$

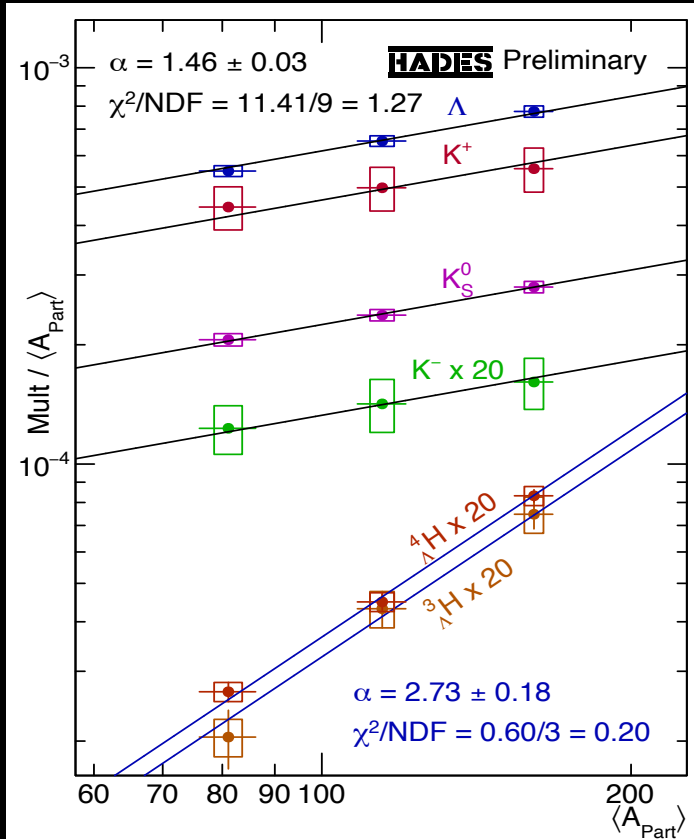
Universal $\langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle$ dependence of strangeness production

→ Hierarchy in production threshold not reflected in scaling

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NN} \rightarrow \text{NYK}^+ &: \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.55 \text{ GeV} \\ \text{NN} \rightarrow \text{NNK}^+\text{K}^- &: \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.86 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

Scaling with absolute amount of s-sbar, not with individual hadron states.

Excitation functions: Centrality



Strange particle yields rise stronger than linear with

$$\langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle (M \sim \langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle^\alpha)$$

Universal $\langle A_{\text{part}} \rangle$ dependence of strangeness production

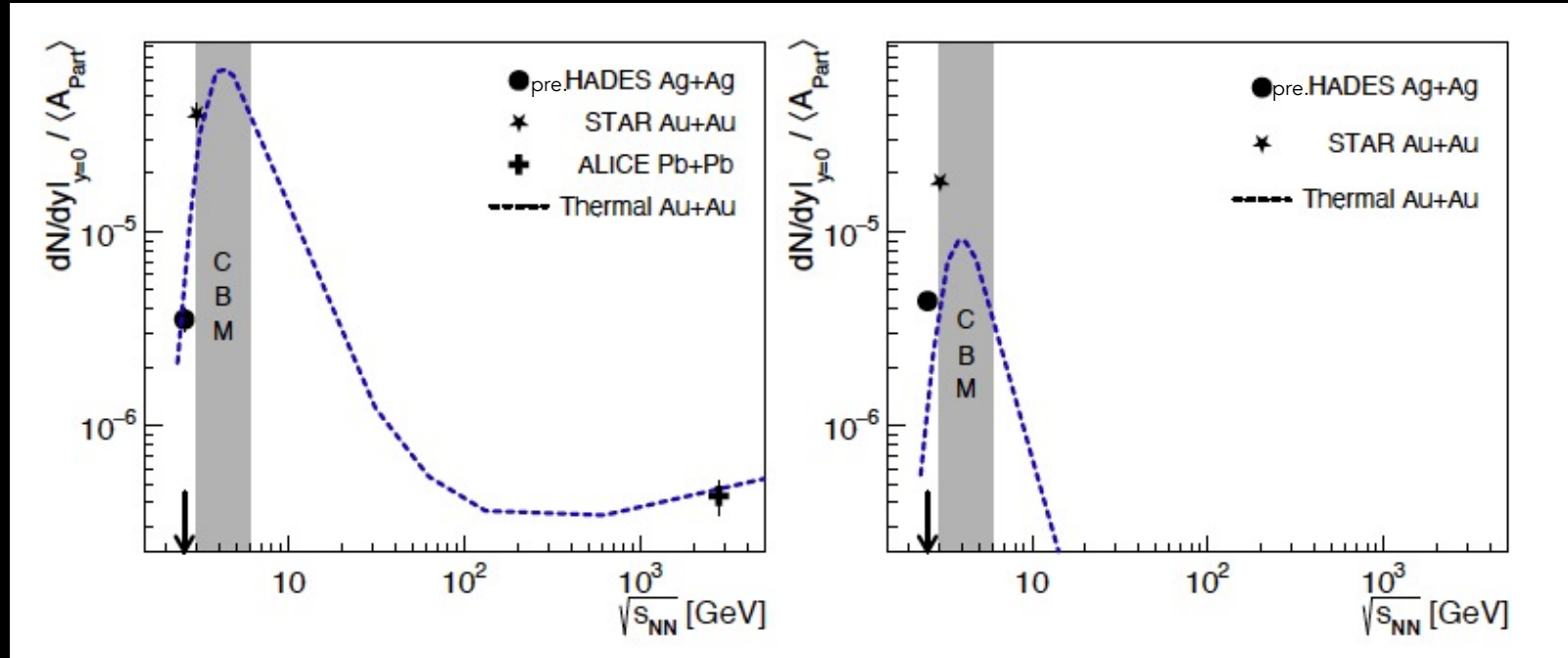
→ Hierarchy in production threshold not reflected in scaling

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NN} \rightarrow \text{NYK}^+ &: \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.55 \text{ GeV} \\ \text{NN} \rightarrow \text{NNK}^+\text{K}^- &: \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 2.86 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

Scaling with absolute amount of s-sbar, not with individual hadron states.

Hypernuclei yields scale stronger with centrality.

Excitation functions: Energy



Shift of Hyperhydrogen maximum due to excited ^4H states, which are not (yet) included in the SHM curve?

Summary

Significant ${}^3_{\Lambda}H$ and ${}^4_{\Lambda}H$ signals in 0-25% most central Ag+Ag @2.55 GeV.

Bell-like dN/dy distribution of Hypernuclei.

${}^3_{\Lambda}H$ lifetime in agreement with free Λ , ${}^4_{\Lambda}H$ significantly lower.

Hints for importance of decays from excited- 4H states.

Stronger A_{part} scaling compared to other strange hadrons.