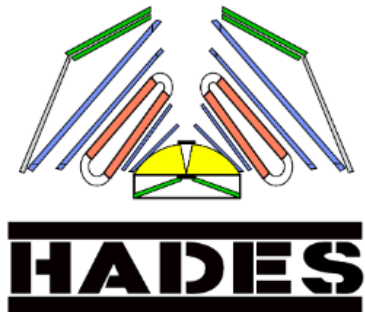


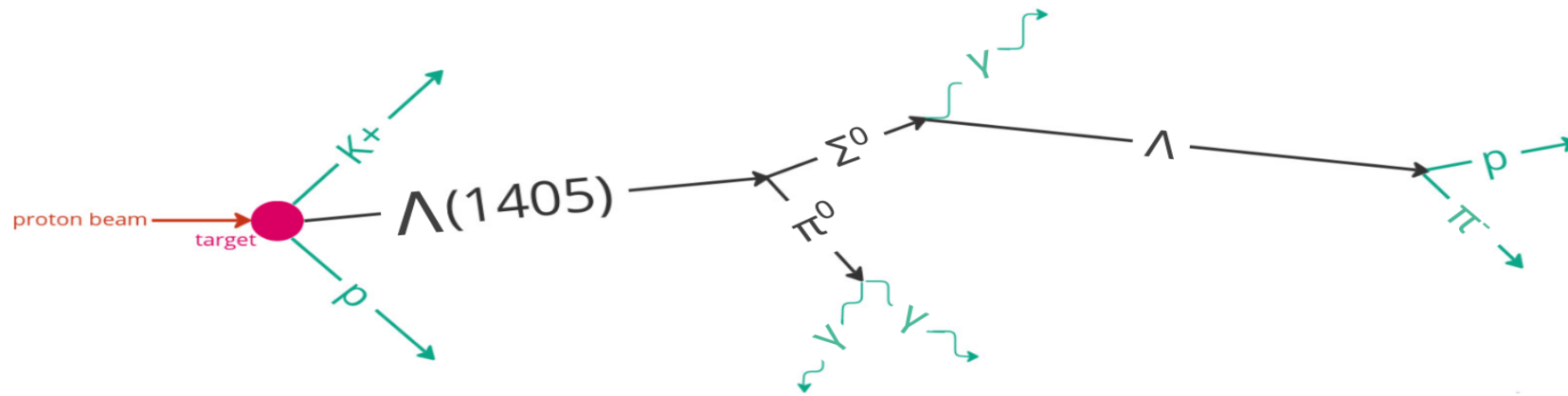
$\Lambda(1405)$ reconstruction in $\Sigma^0\pi^0$ decay channel with HADES detector



September 23–27, 2024

Anna Władyszewska





I. Introduction and motivations

- Hypotheses on the structure of $\Lambda(1405)$
- Results from other experiments
- HADES Detector

II. Inclusive analysis $\Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^0(\Lambda + \gamma) + \pi^0$

- $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ (topology & mass cuts)
- $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$ (sideband method)
- comparison with estimates from cross sections

III. Exclusive analysis



- π^0 identified via missing mass method
- $\Lambda(1405)$, Σ^0 , $\Lambda(1520)$ signals
- Estimates from cross sections

IV. Summary & outlook

$\Lambda(1405)$ - hypotheses

1) Before the quark model: **anty-K N bound state**. First seen in: $K^- p \rightarrow \Sigma 3\pi$

Alston M. H. et al. Study of resonances of the Σ - π system. Phys. Rev. Lett., 6:698-702, 1961.

Serves well for deeply bound hypernuclei ppK- concept

2) Dynamically generated **meson-baryon resonance molecule: $\Sigma\pi$** . \Leftarrow From the leading order chiral SU(3) meson-baryon scattering Lagrangian.

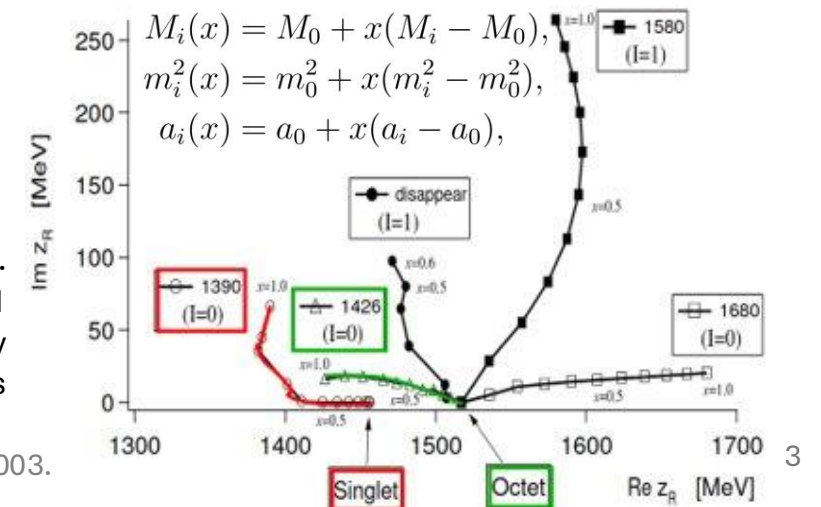
An excellent description of the $K^- p$, $K^0 n$, $\pi^0 \Lambda$, $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$, $\pi^0 \Sigma^0$ scattering data and the $\pi\Sigma$ mass distribution

Kaiser N., Siegel P.B., Weise W. Chiral dynamics and the low-energy kaon - nucleon interaction. Nucl. Phys. A, 594: 325-345, 1995.

3) With next-to-leading order: **$\bar{K}N$ - $\Sigma\pi$ interference decaying into the $(\Sigma\pi)^0$**

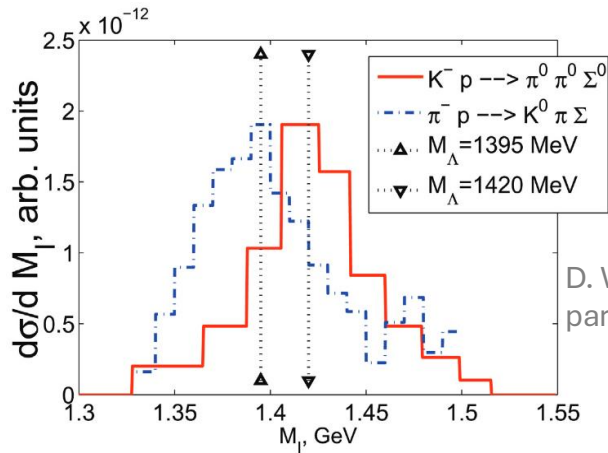
m_i - meson mass, M_i - baryon mass, a_i - const.
 $0 \leq x \leq 1$
 $x = 0 \Leftarrow$ SU(3) symmetry
 $x = 1 \Leftarrow$ physical masses

Jido D. et al. Chiral dynamics of the two $\Lambda(1405)$ states. Nucl. Phys., A725:181-200, 2003.



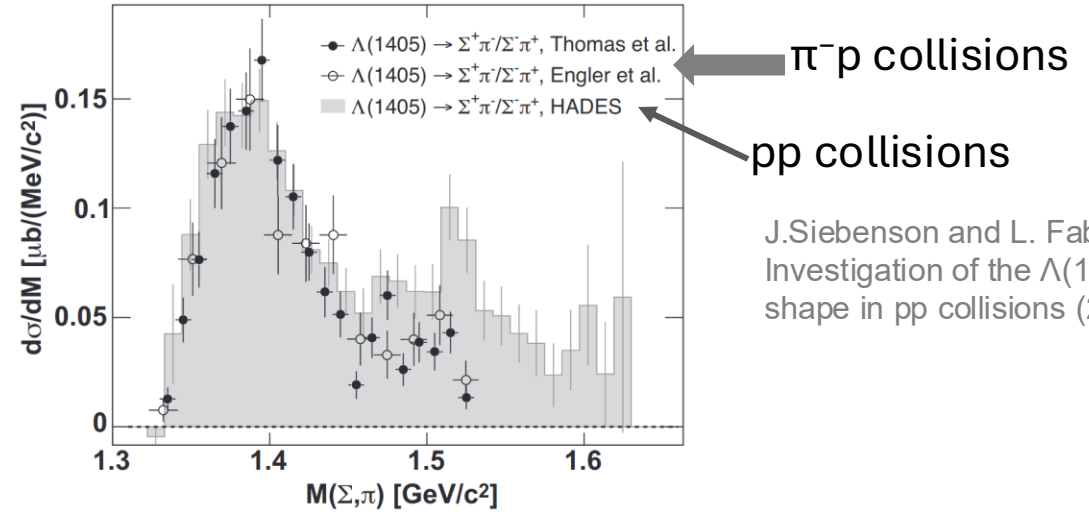
Previous results

- **Peak position** for **different-sign** $(\Sigma\pi)^0$ channels:



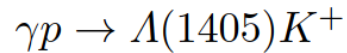
S. Prakhov et al $K^-p \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\Sigma^0$ at $p(K^-) = 514$ MeV/c to 750 MeV/c and with other $\pi^0\pi^0$ production (2004)

D. W. Thomas, A. Engler, H. E. Fisk and R. W. Kraemer Strange particle production from π^-p interactions at 1.69 GeV/c (1973)

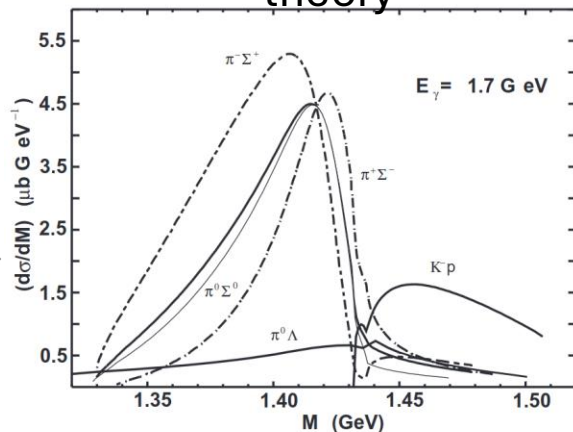


J. Siebenson and L. Fabbietti Investigation of the $\Lambda(1405)$ line shape in pp collisions (2013)

- **Peak position** for different **entrance channels**:



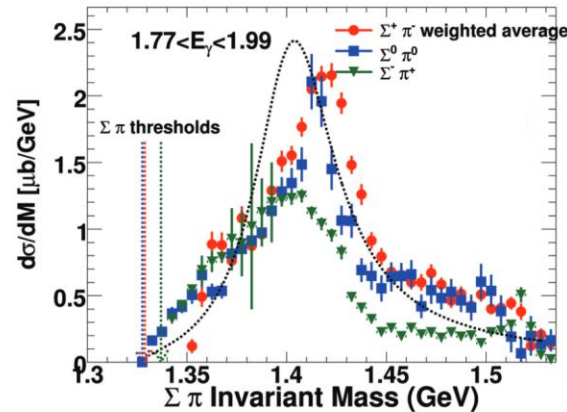
theory



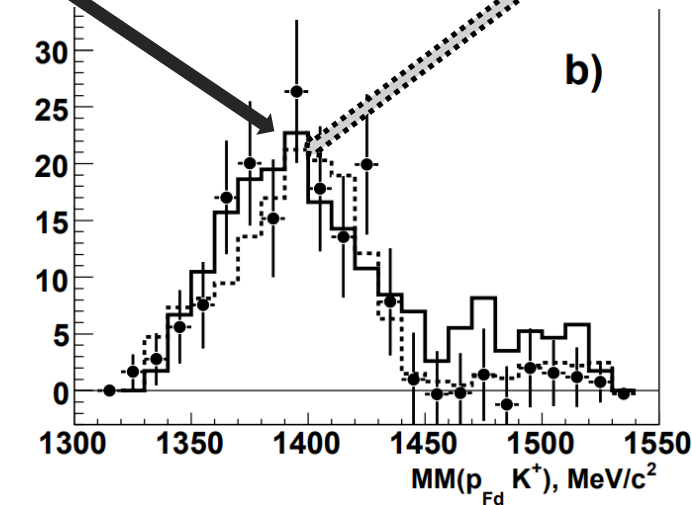
J. C. Nacher, E. Oset, H. Toki and A. Ramos
Photoproduction of the $\Lambda(1405)$ on the proton and nuclei (1999)

K. Moriya and R. Schumacher
Properties of the $\Lambda(1405)$ measured at CLAS (2010)

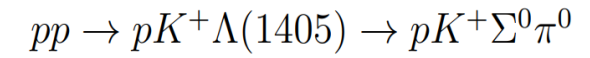
experiment



R.J. Hemingway, Nucl. Phys. B 253 (1984)



Points:



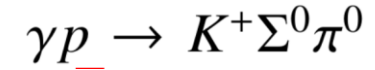
I. Zychor et al Lineshape of the $\Lambda(1405)$ Hyperon Measured Through its $\Sigma^0\pi^0$ Decay (2008)

Previous results

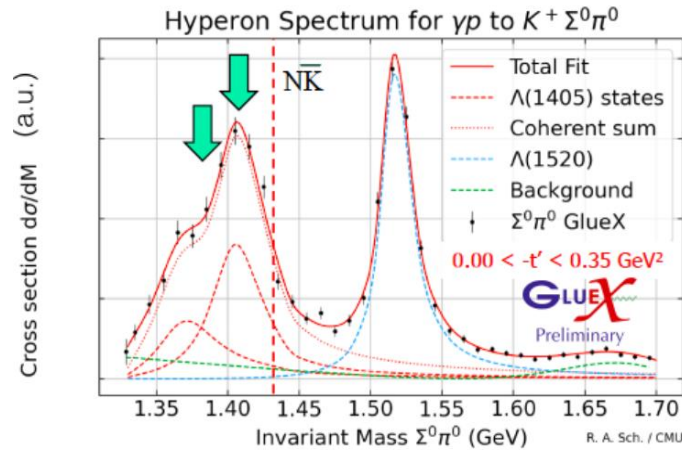
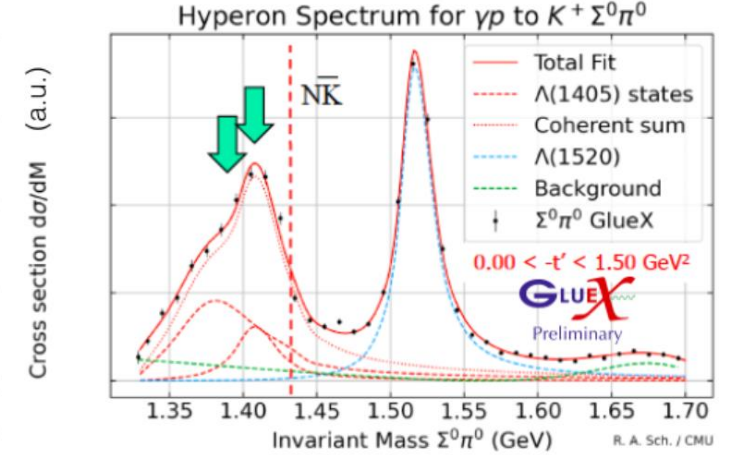
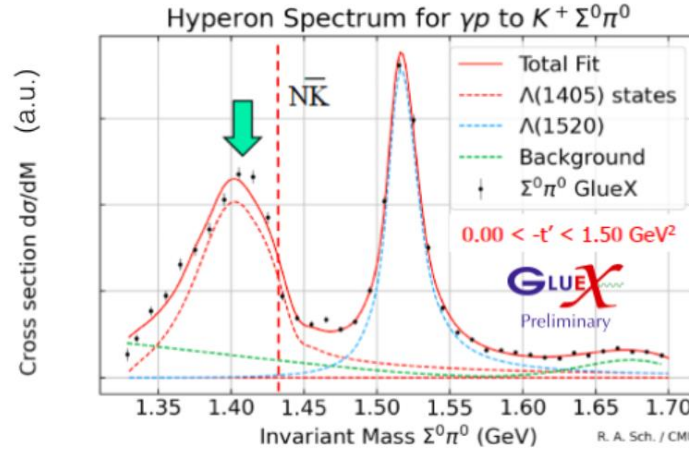
Line shape analysis

Mandelstam term:

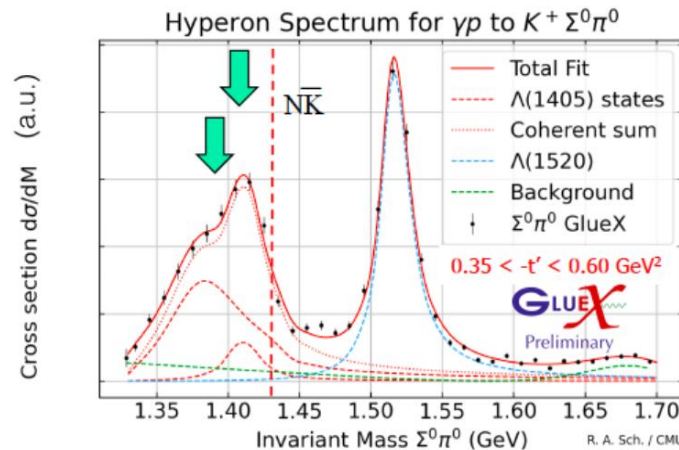
$$t = (p_{beam} - p_{K^+})^2$$



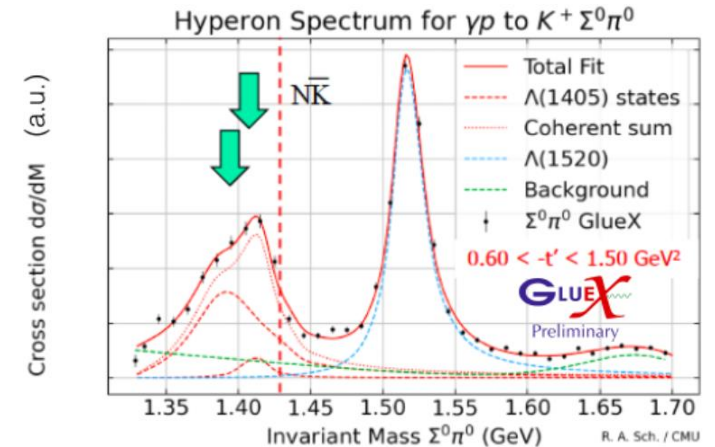
N. Wickramaarachchi, R. A. Schumacher, G. Kalicy, Decay of the $\Lambda(1405)$ Hyperon to $\Sigma^0 \pi^0$ Measured at GlueX, 2022



$$0 < -(t - t_{min}) < 0.35$$

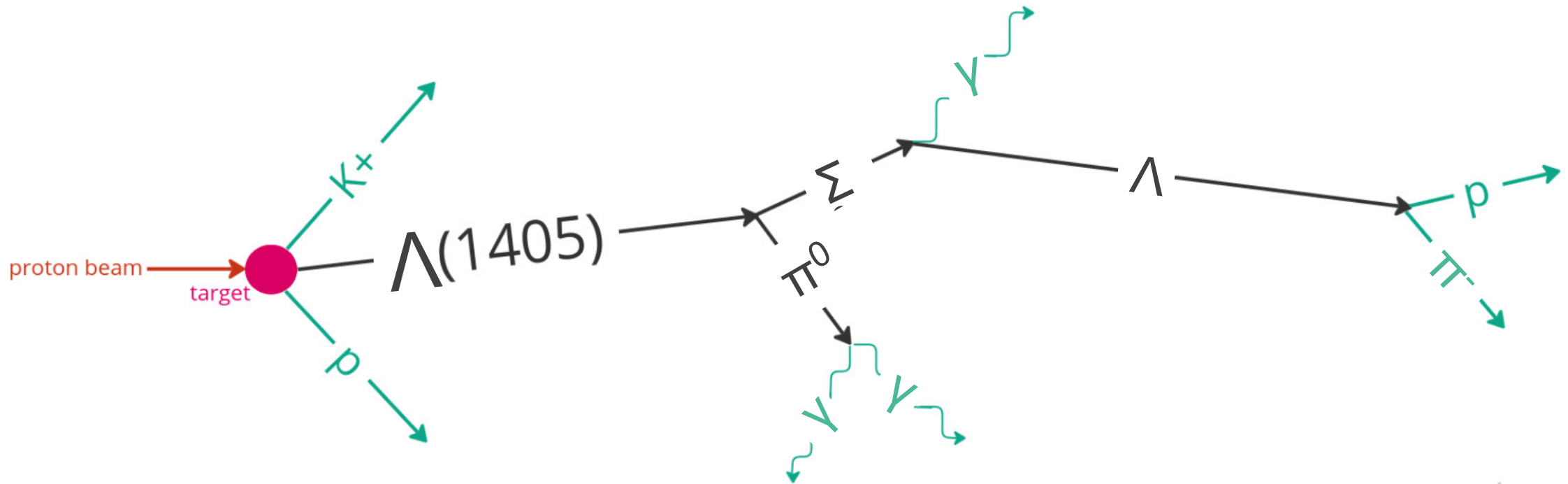


$$0.35 < -(t - t_{min}) < 0.6$$



$$0.6 < -(t - t_{min}) < 1.5$$

Channel of interest – with $\Sigma^0\pi^0$

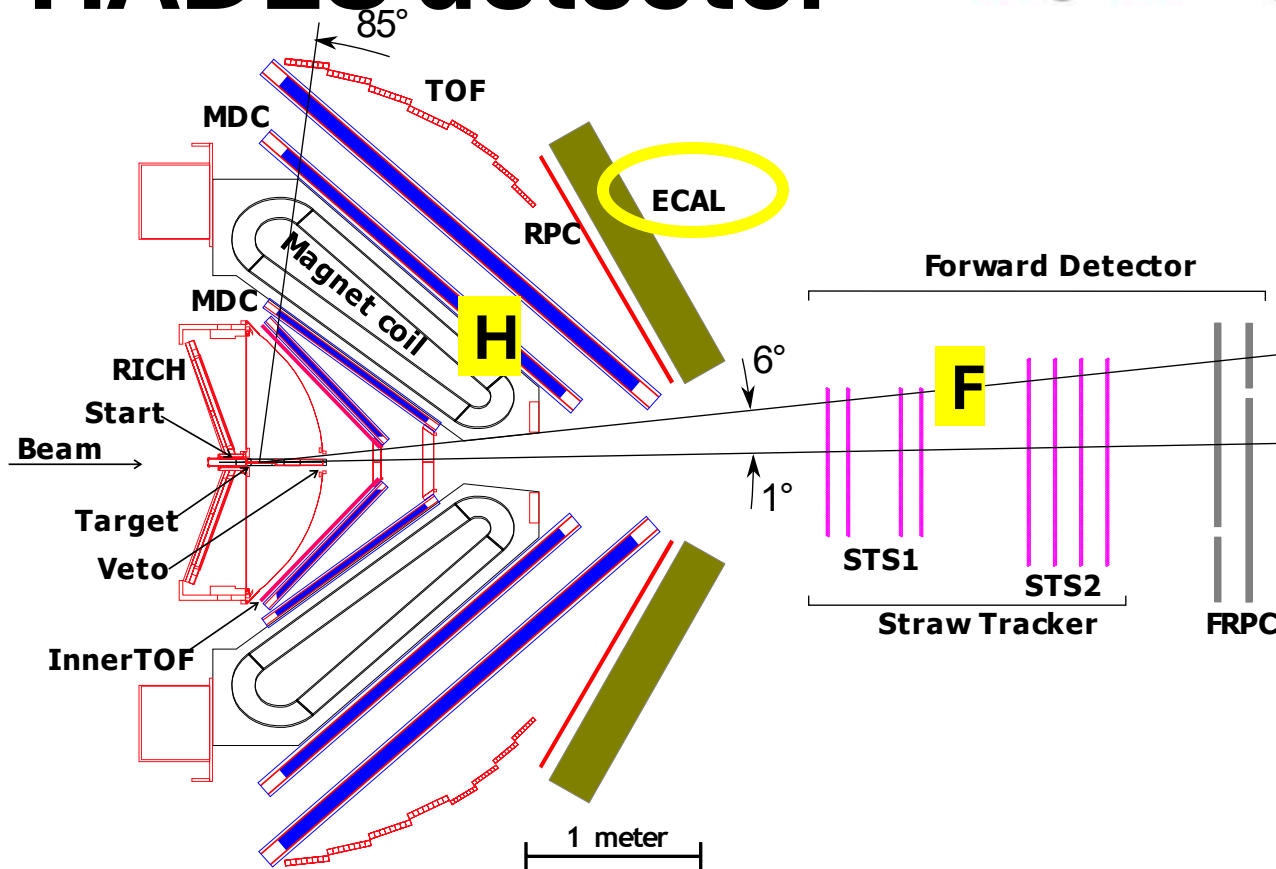


With γ -s - not available for $\Sigma(1385)$

Possibility to disentangle $\Lambda(1405)$ from $\Sigma(1385)$ with ECAL

HADES detector

High Acceptance DiElectron Spectrometer



- Fixed target
- proton **4.5 GeV** beam from SIS18
- Azymutal acceptance: 85%

Magnetic spectrometer (**H**ADES): z Mini Drift Chambers (MDC-s), polar acceptance 18°-85°, **charged products**: momenta, production vertexes, energy losses

Forward Detector - straw detectors (tracks and energy losses), Resistive Plate Chambers (time-of-flight measurements), 0.5°-6.5°, **protons**

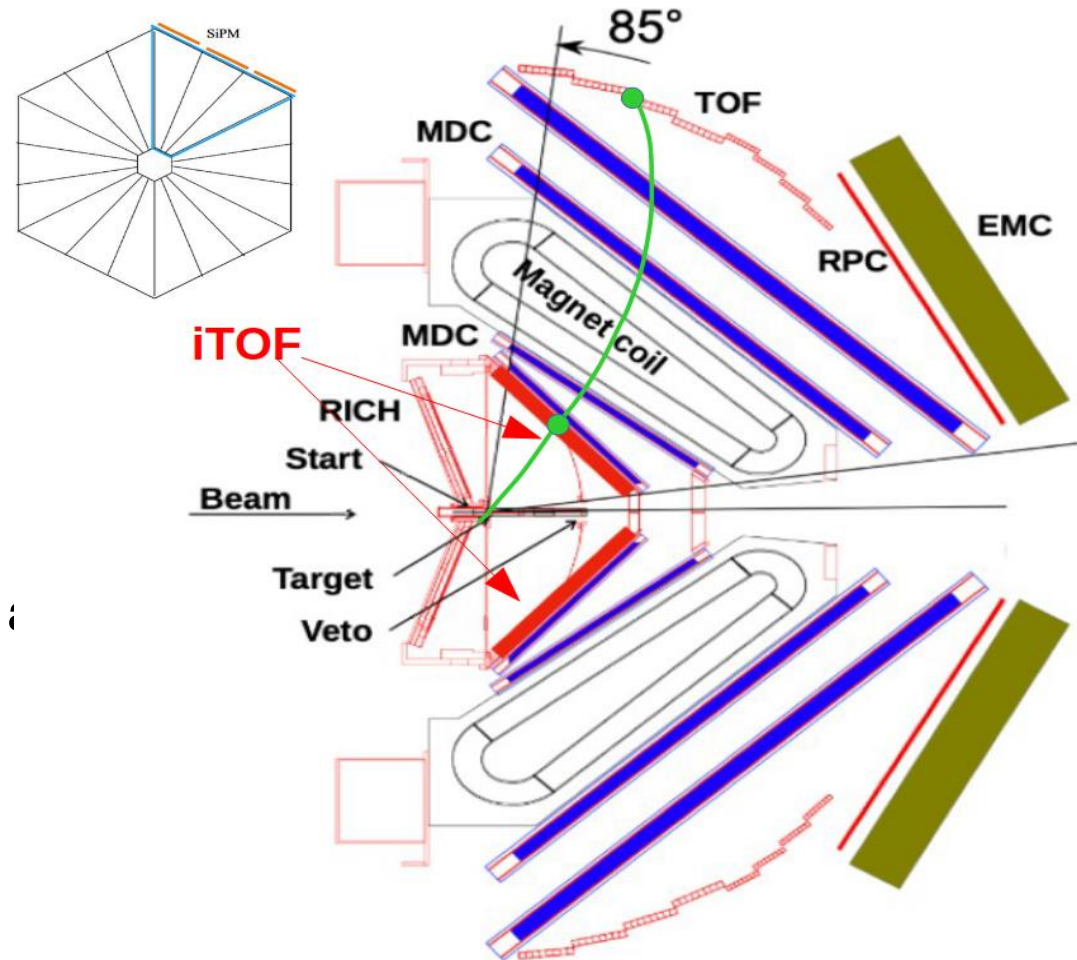
ECAL calorimeter, resolution $\sim 6\%/E^{1/2}$, lead glass, 16°-45°: photons

Trigger systems – events selection

- Inner Time of Flight detector (**iTOF**) - few **SiPM**-s z from the same scintillator have to fire
- Multiplicity and Electron Trigger Array (**META**): Resistive Plate Chambers **RPC** (18° - 44°) and scintillating detector **TOF** (44° - 88°)

Two systems:

- **PT2 – minimum bias**: min. 1 signal in iTOF + 1 signal in META in corresponding sectors (1 coincidence)
- **PT3**: min. 3 signals in iTOF + 2 in META (2 coincidences + 1 signal in iTOF without coincidence)

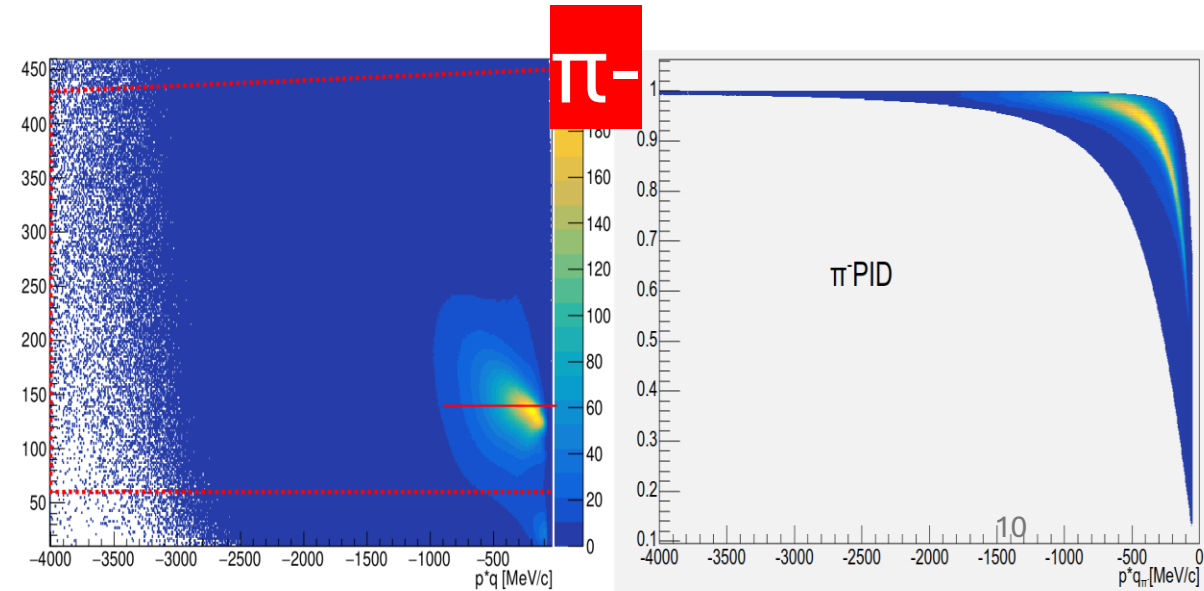
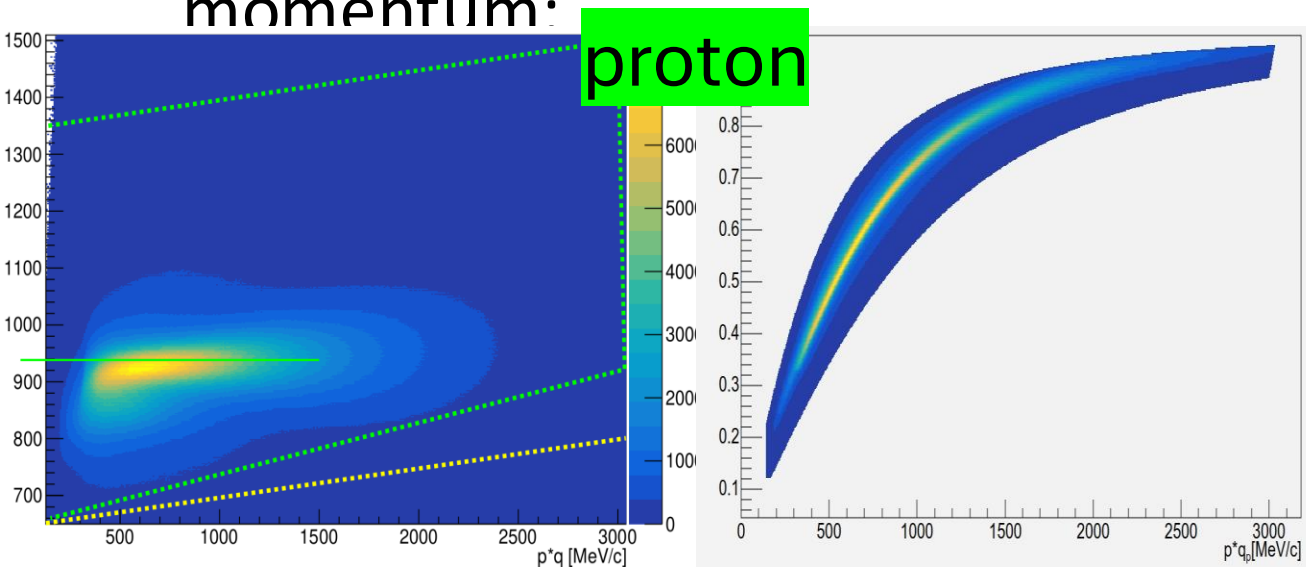
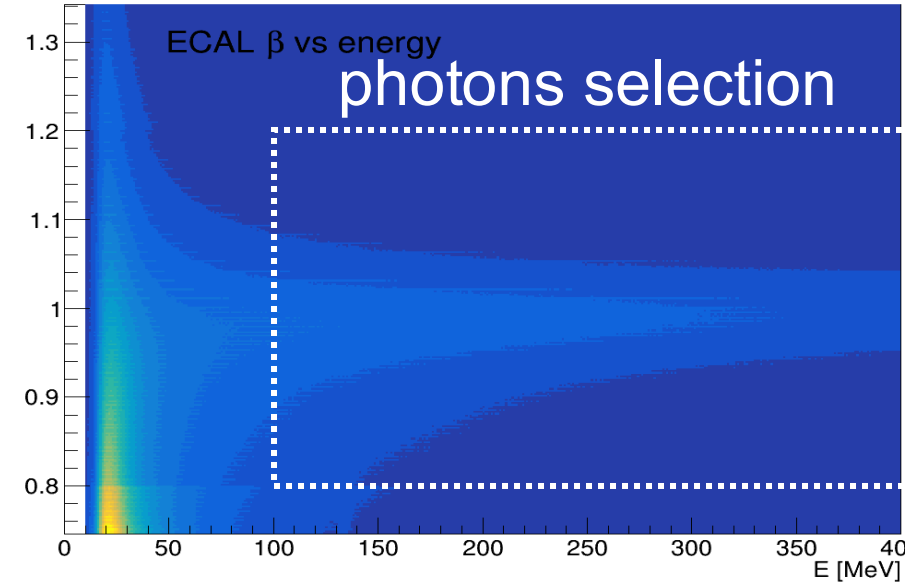


Starting conditions – inclusive analysis

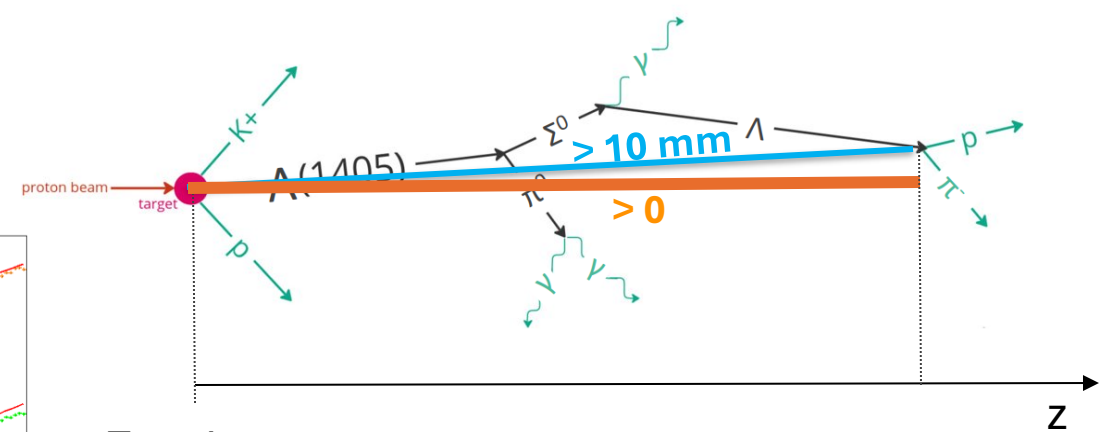
- PT3/PT2 trigger

- $\text{energy}_\gamma > 100 \text{ MeV}$
- $0.8 > \text{Beta}_\gamma > 1.2$

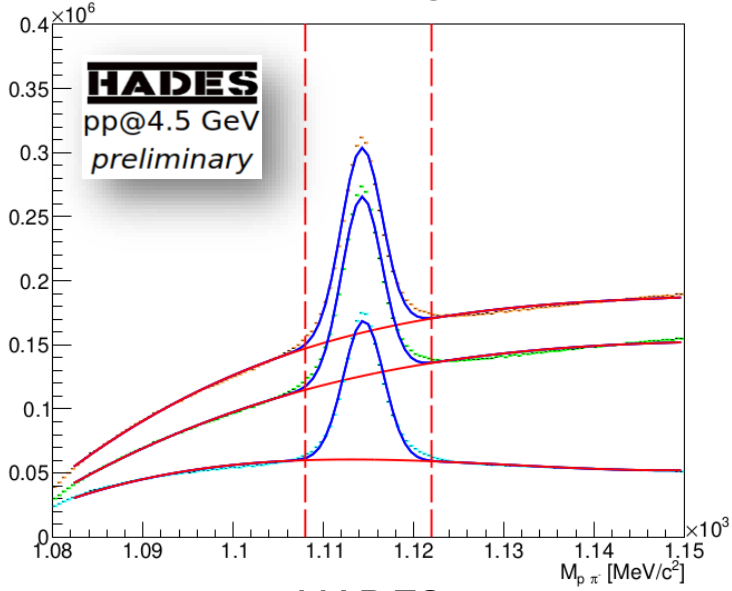
- graphical cuts on mass vs. momentum:



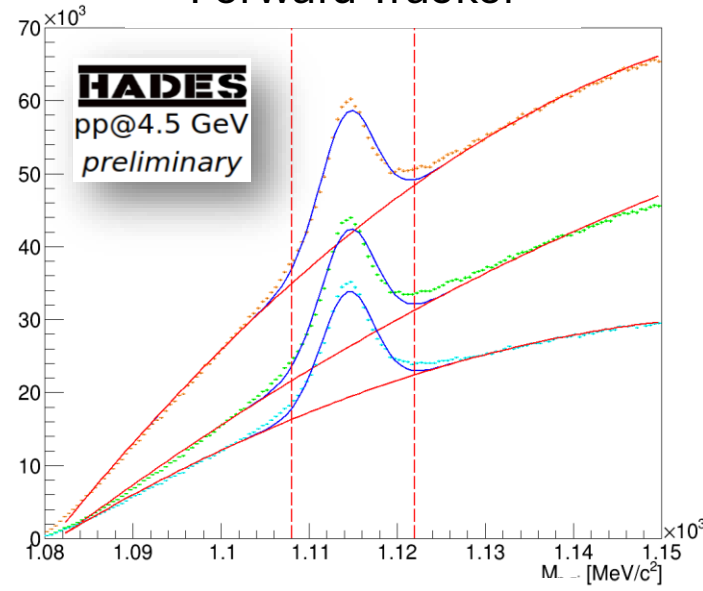
$\Lambda \Rightarrow p\pi^-$ inclusive analysis



HADES



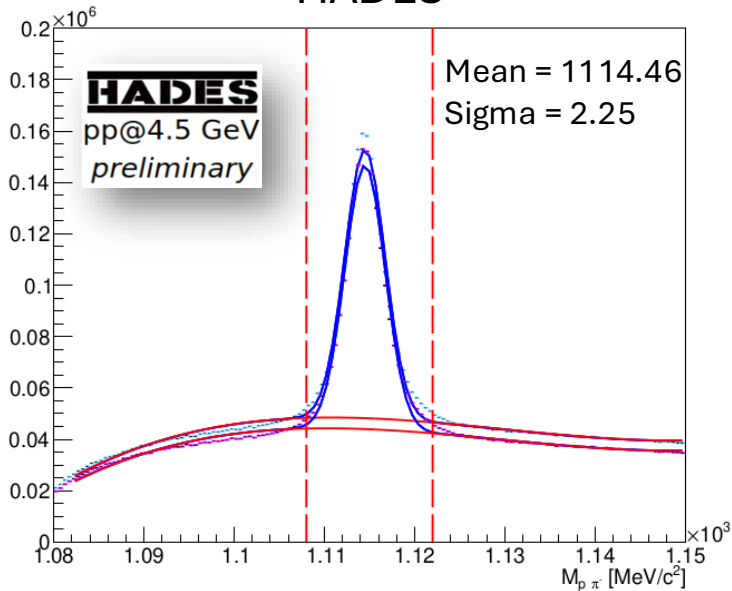
Forward Tracker



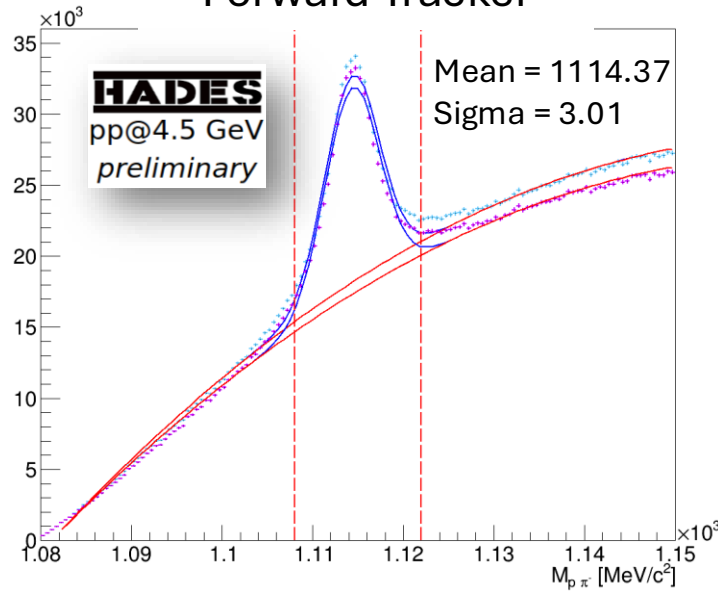
Topology cuts:

- Λ vertex z coordinate with respect to the target > 0
- above + minimal distance between p and π^- tracks < 20 mm
- above + Λ decay length > 10 mm

HADES



Forward Tracker



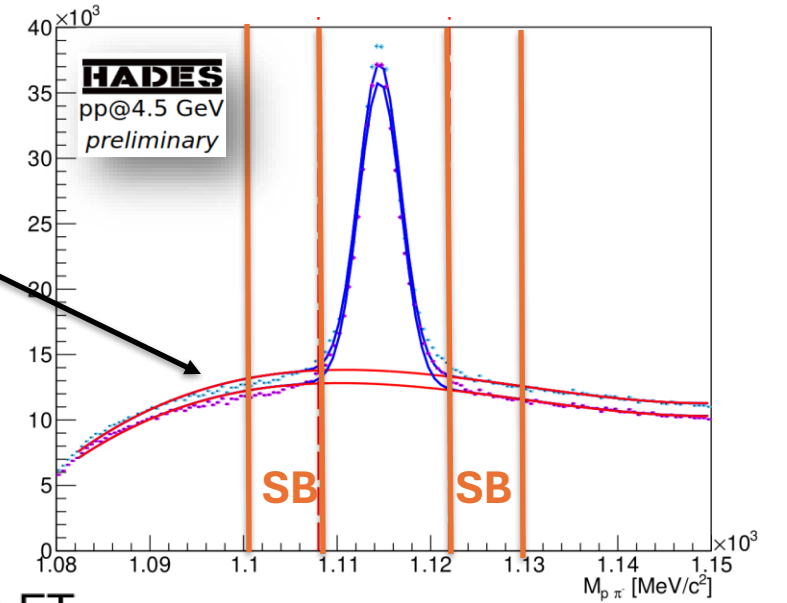
Missing mass cuts:

- above + $MM_{p\pi^-} > M_{pK^+}$ (for charge and strangeness to be conserved in hyperon production)
- above + $MM_{p\pi^-} > M_{pK^+\pi^0}$ (π^0 production condition)

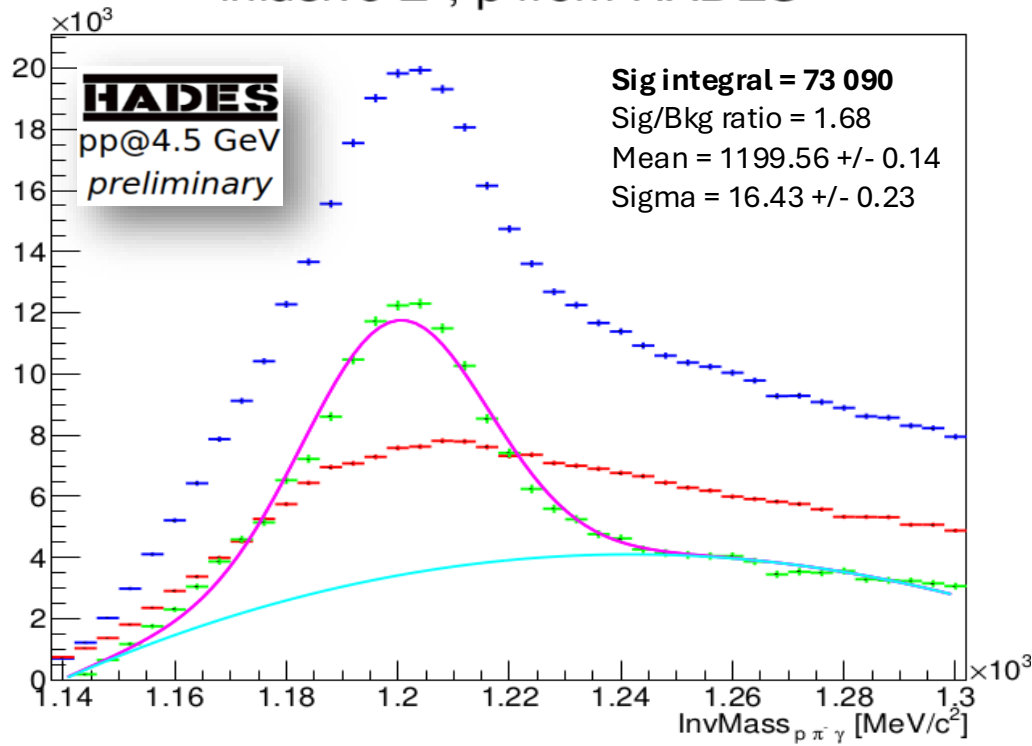
$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(-\rightarrow p\pi^-)\gamma$ inclusive analysis

Background subtraction with sideband method:

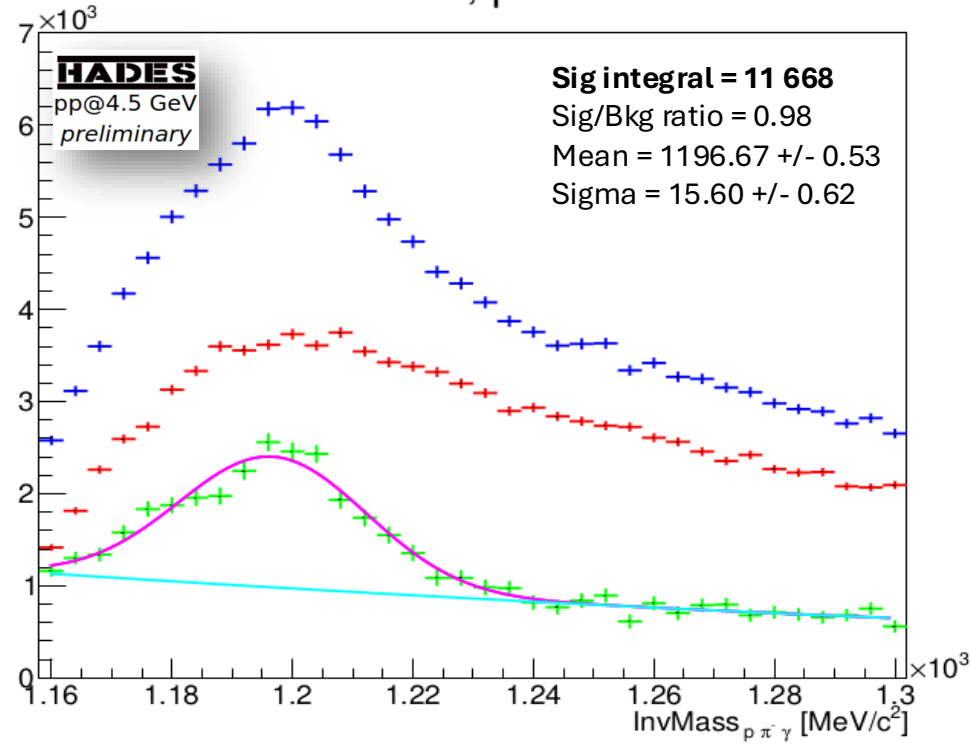
- RED histogram:** Pseudo-signal of Σ^0 created with **SB** scaled to the same integral as bkg under Lambda peak
- BLUE:** Σ^0 signal created with Lambda peak
- GREEN:** BLUE minus RED



inclusive Σ^0, p from HADES



inclusive Σ^0, p from FT



$\Lambda(1115) \Rightarrow p\pi^-$ and $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(-\rightarrow p\pi^-)\gamma$ - inclusive σ -s estimations

Threshold for Lambda production: $\sqrt{s_{th}} = 2.55$ GeV

Excess $\epsilon = \sqrt{s} - \sqrt{s_{th}} = 3.46$ GeV - 2.55 GeV = 0.91 GeV

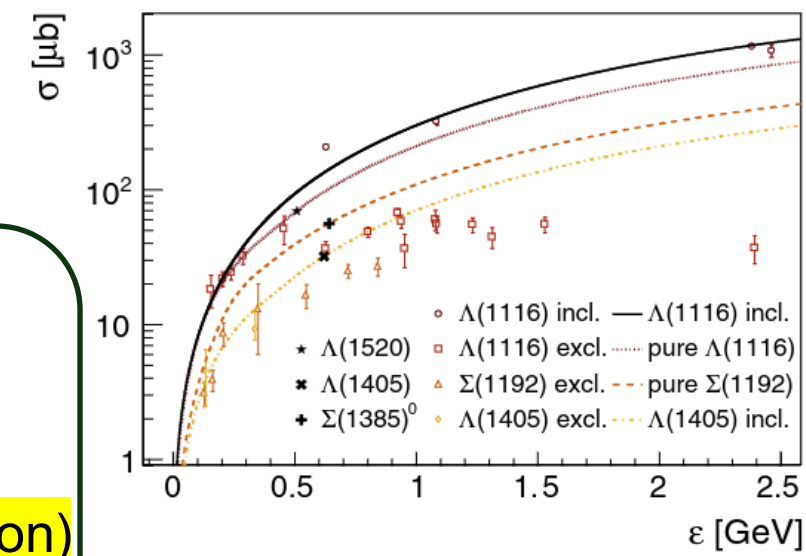
energy:

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow \Lambda X} = 47.97\epsilon + 292.6\epsilon^2 - 45.36\epsilon^3 \mu\text{b} = \mathbf{258 \mu\text{b}}$$

$\mathcal{L}_{day: 61} \sim \mathbf{250 /nb}$ $\epsilon_{\Lambda X} = \mathbf{4.52\%}$ $BR_{\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-} = \mathbf{64\%}$

$N_{\Lambda} = 2.5e11 \times 2.58e-4 \times 4.52e-2 \times 0.64 = \mathbf{1.87 \text{ mln (prediction)}}$

Found in analysis: PT3 - $N_{\Lambda} = \mathbf{1.32 \text{ mln}}$, PT2 - $N_{\Lambda} = \mathbf{1.78 \text{ mln}}$



Production and electromagnetic decay of hyperons: a feasibility study with HADES as a phase-0 experiment at FAIR

$$\frac{\sigma_{\Lambda X}}{\sigma_{\Sigma^0 X}}(\epsilon) = 2.215 - 0.027\epsilon \quad \epsilon_{\Sigma^0 X} = \mathbf{0.9\%}$$

$N_{\Sigma^0} = 2.5e11 \times 1.18e-4 \times 9e-3 \times 0.64 = \mathbf{169\,920 \text{ (prediction)}}$

Found in analysis: PT3 - $N_{\Sigma^0} = \mathbf{84\,758}$, PT2 - $N_{\Sigma^0} = \mathbf{96\,512}$

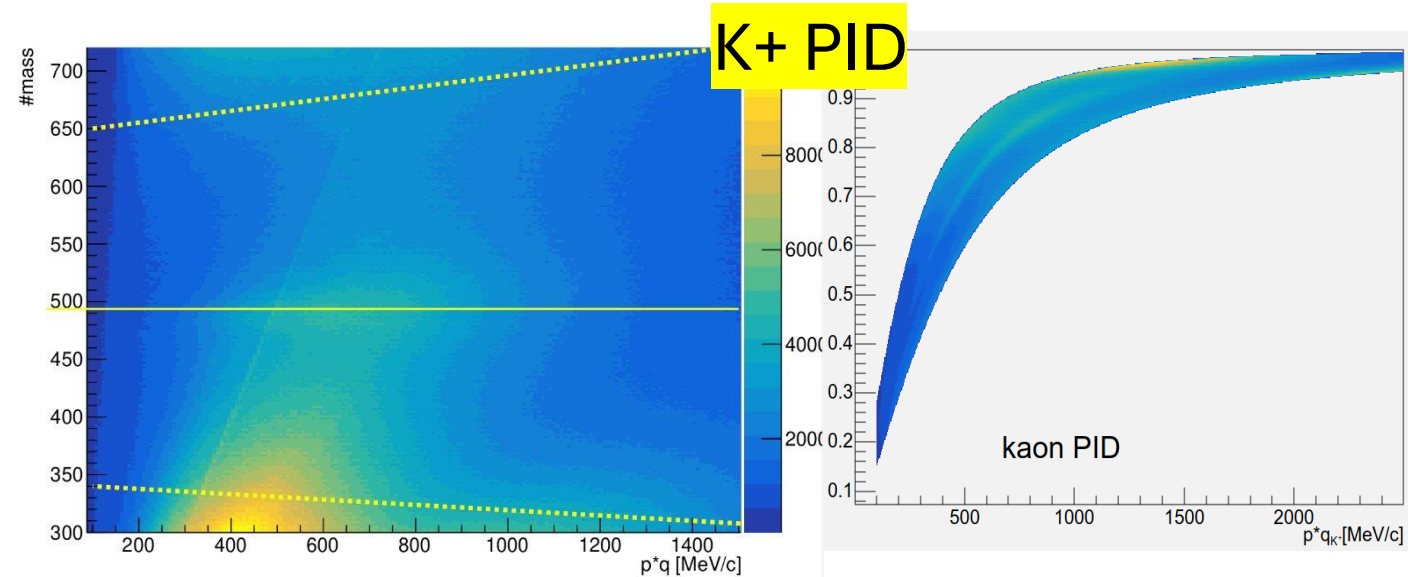
Trigger bias

Efficiencies (ϵ) here are specified only for production channels with p nad K+ (from PLUTO & GEANT sim), while more channels could be taken into account with different generators (Smash, GiBBU).

Exclusive analysis for $\Lambda(1405)$ reconstruction

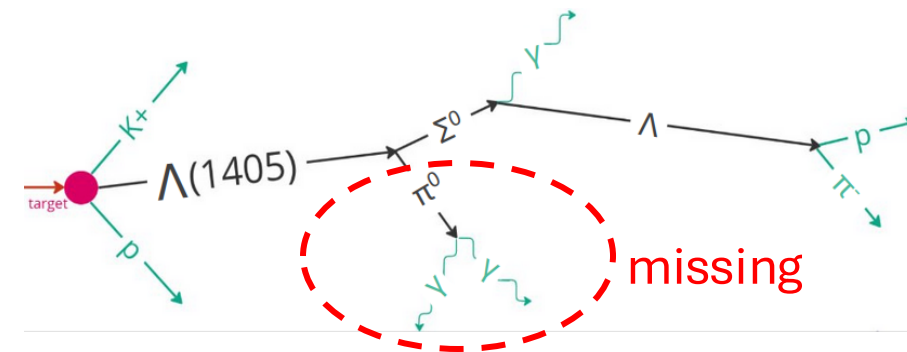
- PT3 trigger
- All already mentioned cuts and selection criterias
- Cut around Σ^0 mass peak $\sim \pm 2.5 \sigma$
- K^+ PID: graphical cut on m vs. p

$\geq 1 \pi^-$, $\geq 1 K^+$, ≥ 1 foton, $\geq 2 p$



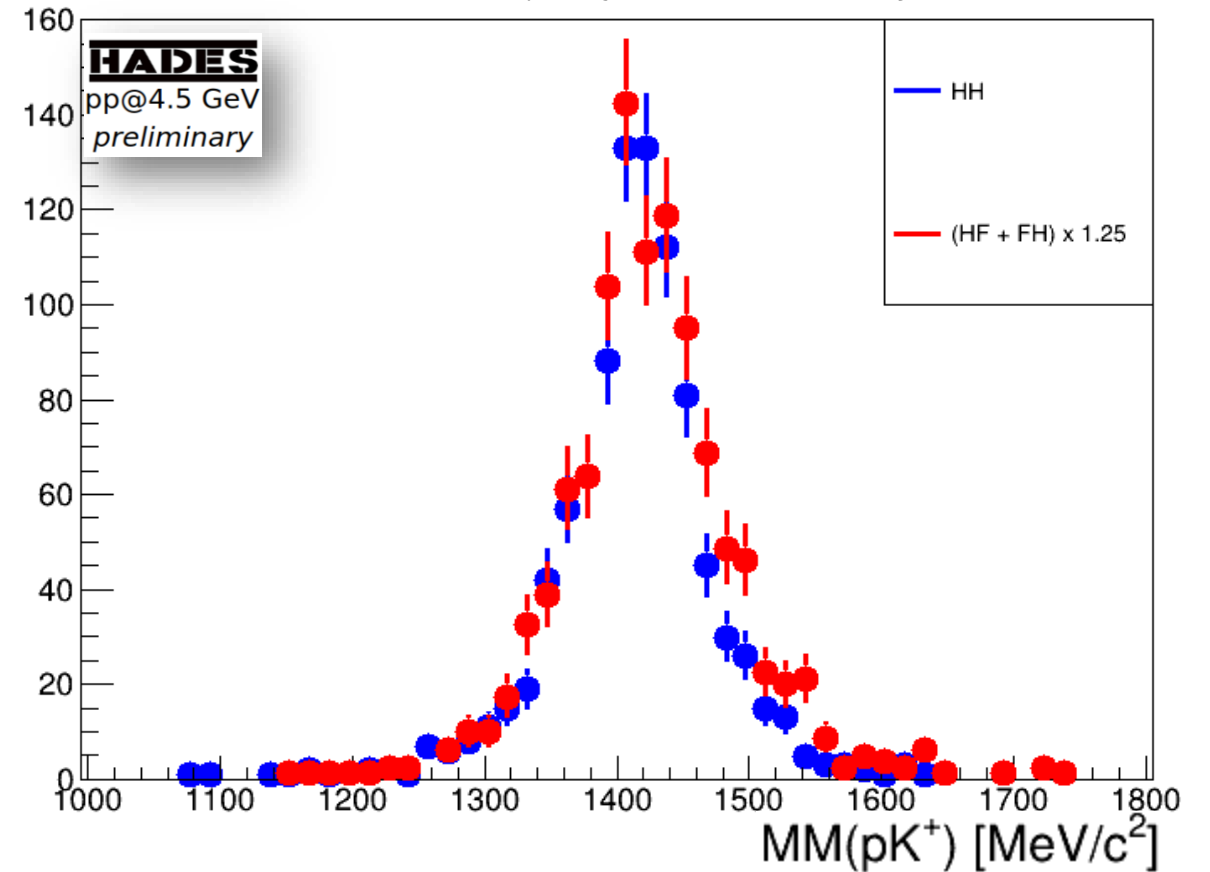
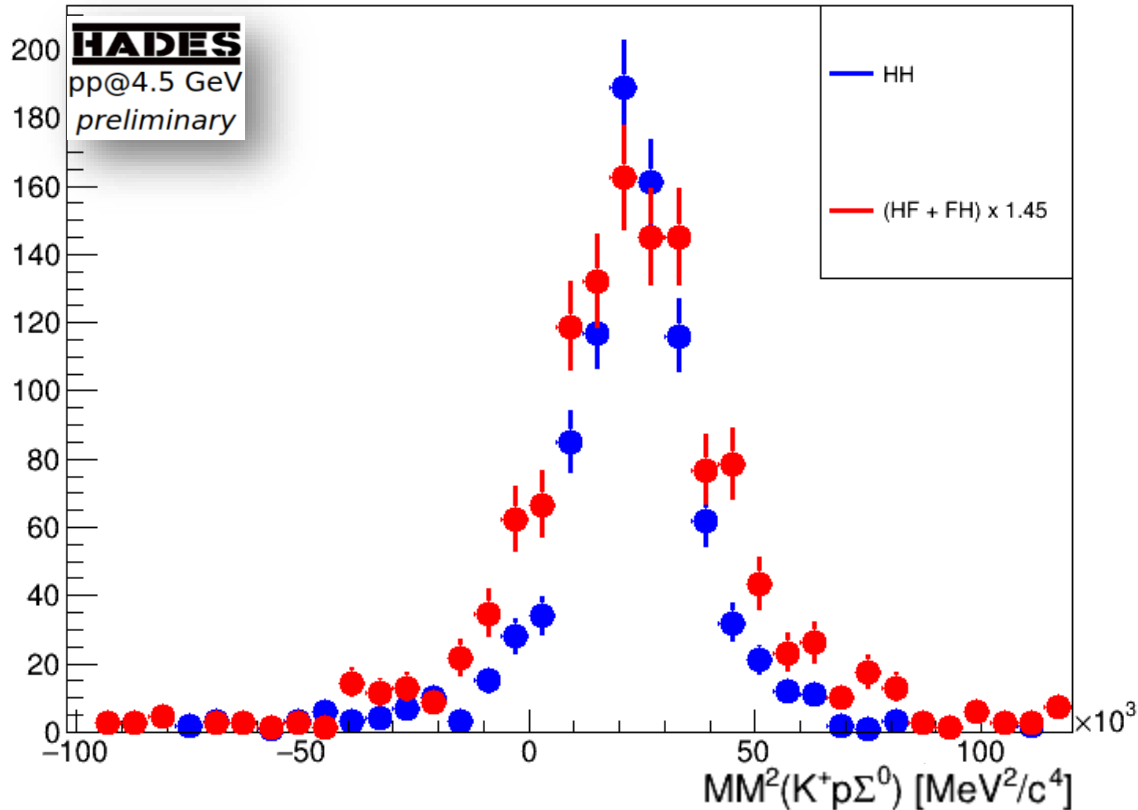
Tagging protons:

- either in HADES (full PID) or track in FD (assumed to be proton-momentum calculated from TOF)
- used for Λ reco / not used for Λ reco



\Rightarrow HH, FH, HF, FF cases – separately and combined while non of the proton used for Λ reco is used as the proton coming from the event vertex

Shape check between different $p_{H/F}$ $p_{H/F}$ cases with PLUTO&GEANT simulation

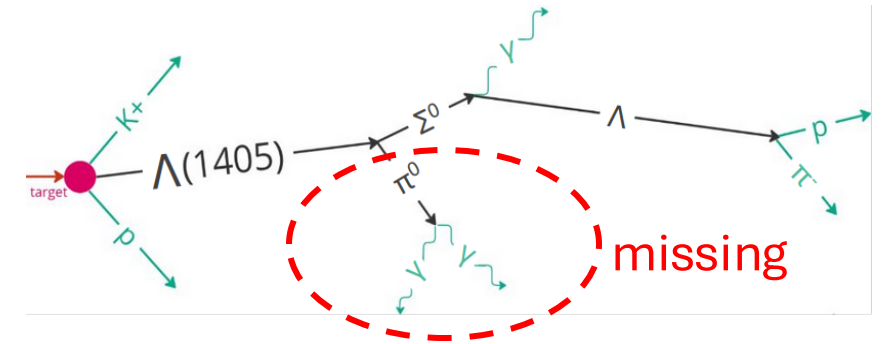


Different acceptances of FD (forward production detection) and HADES lead to the detection of heavy hyperons emitted in different directions, depending on t

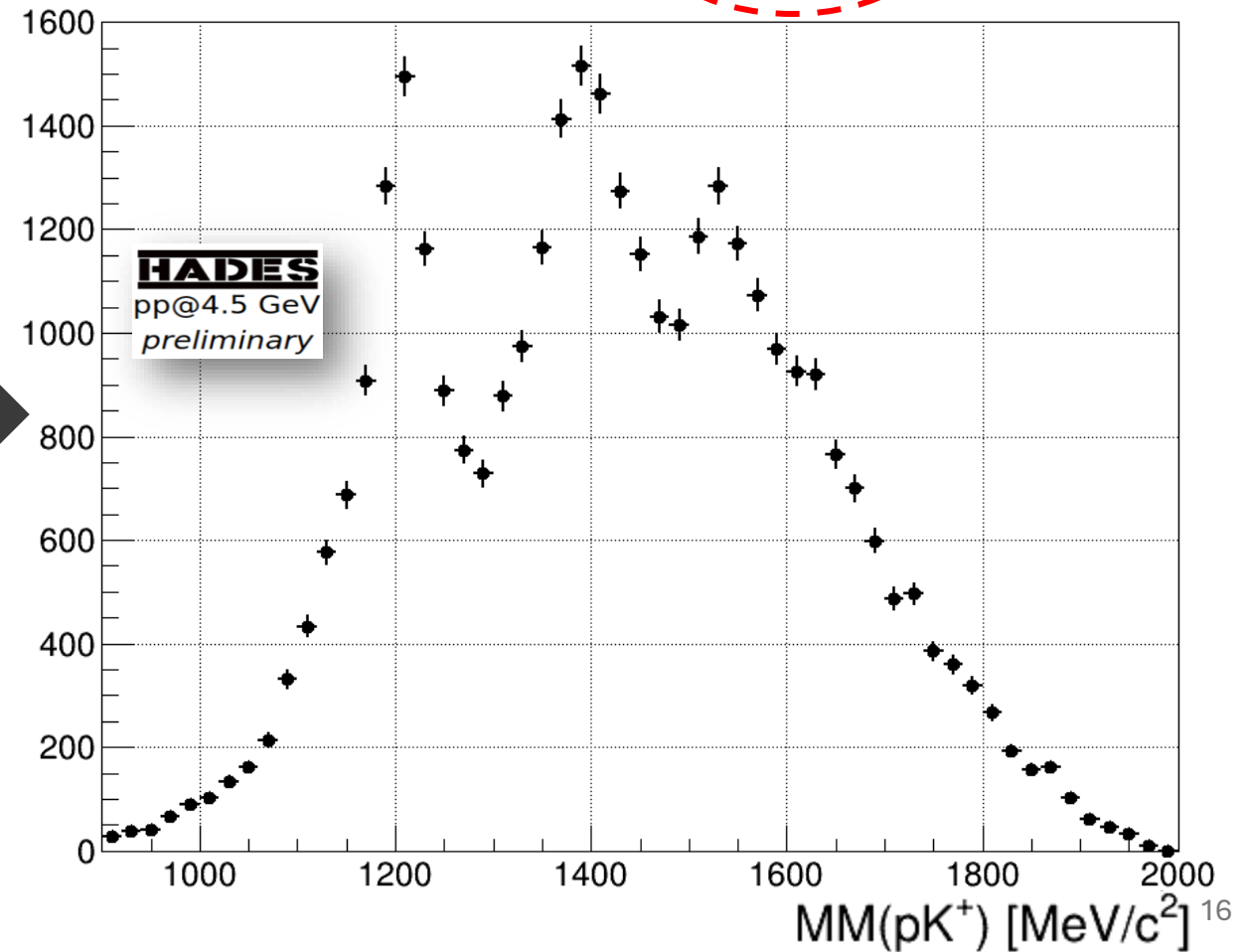
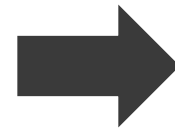
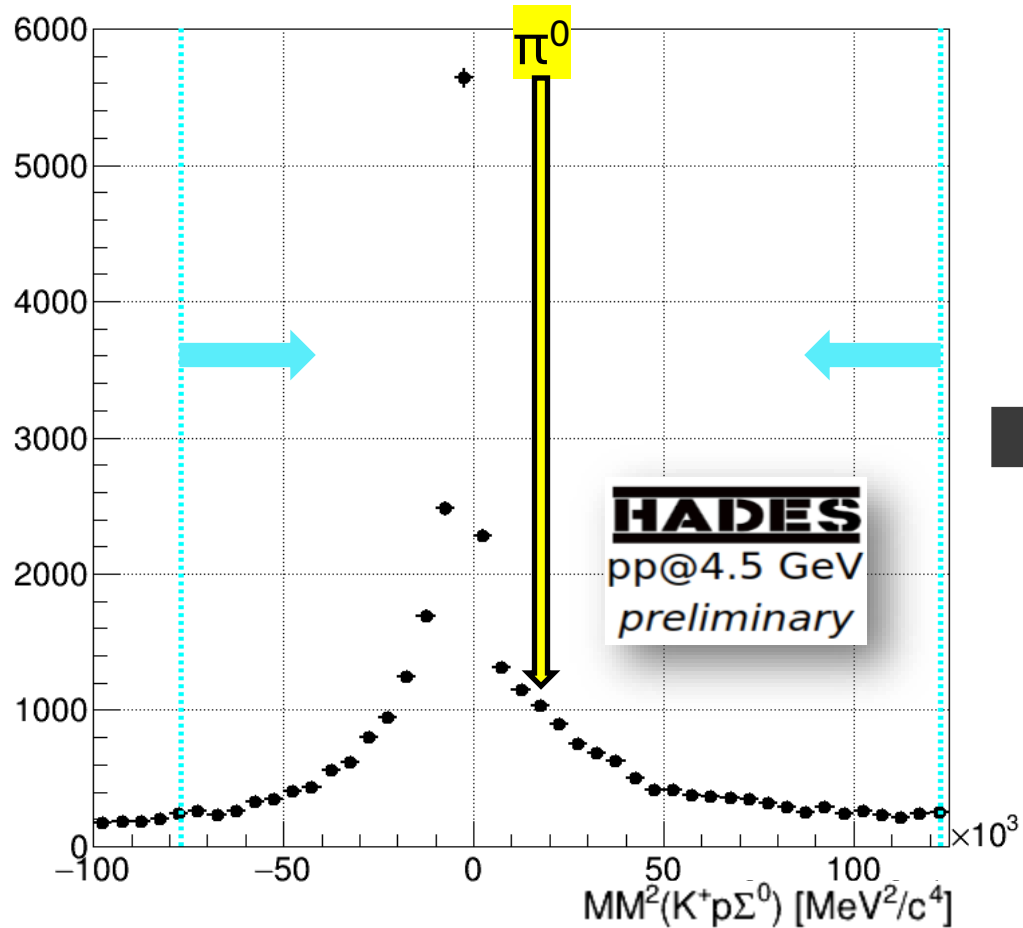
Similar spectrum shapes for both H & F cases suggest that we can add results from different cases and maybe even discuss the line shapes differences between them when those seen in data

Method with missing π^0 for $\Lambda(1405)$ signal reconstruction

At first wide cut around π^0 mass was performed:

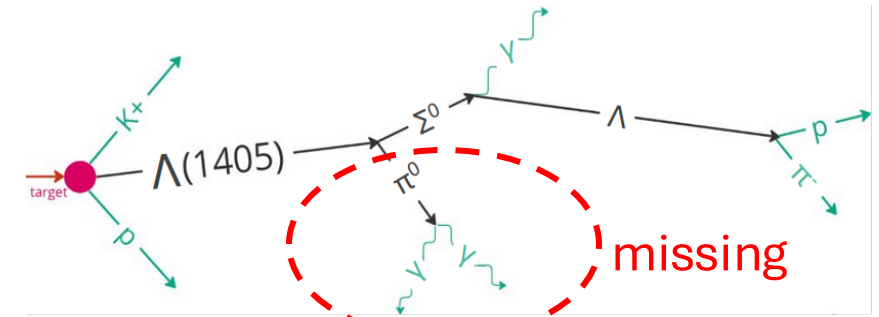


π_0 as missing mass squared (H + FT all cases)

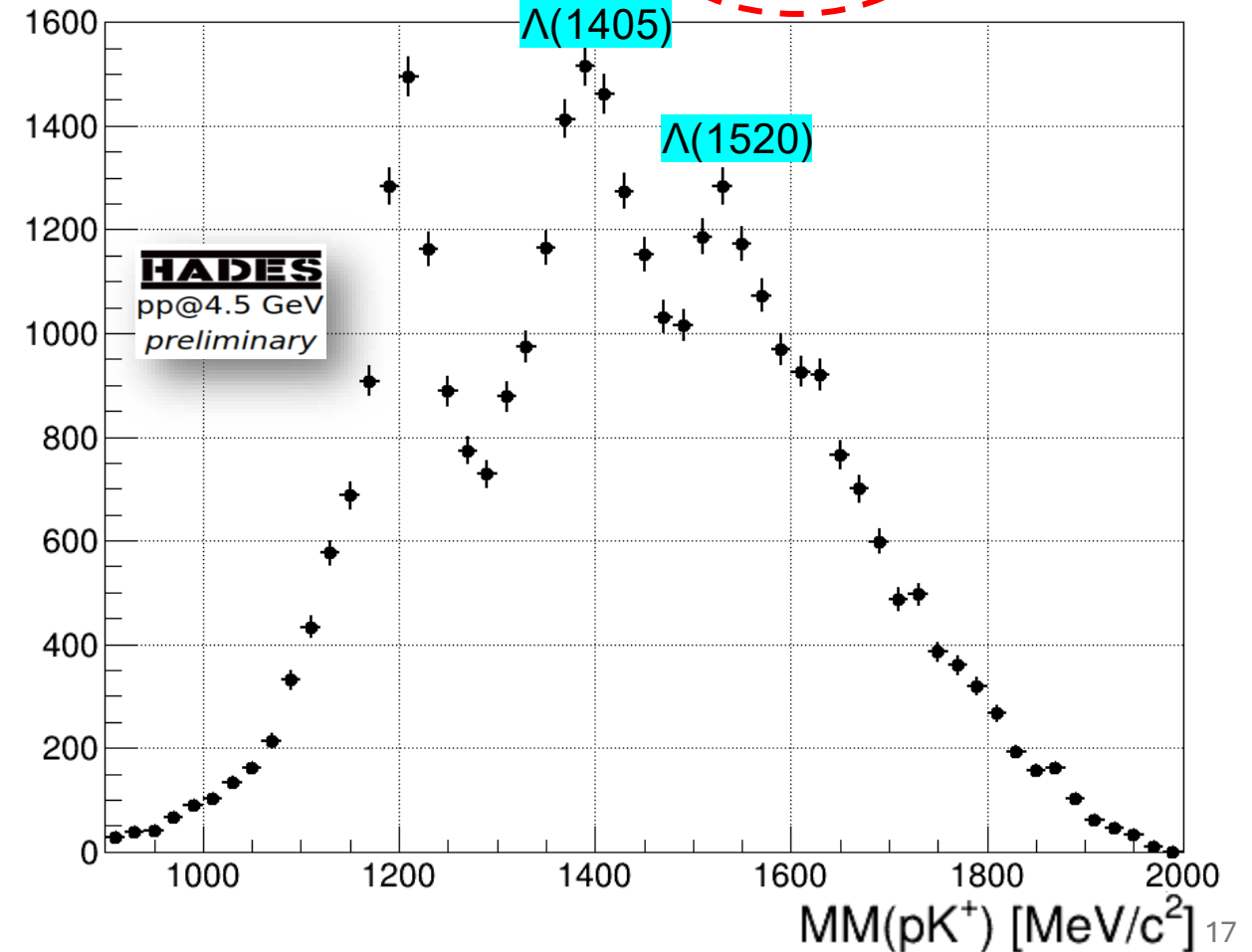
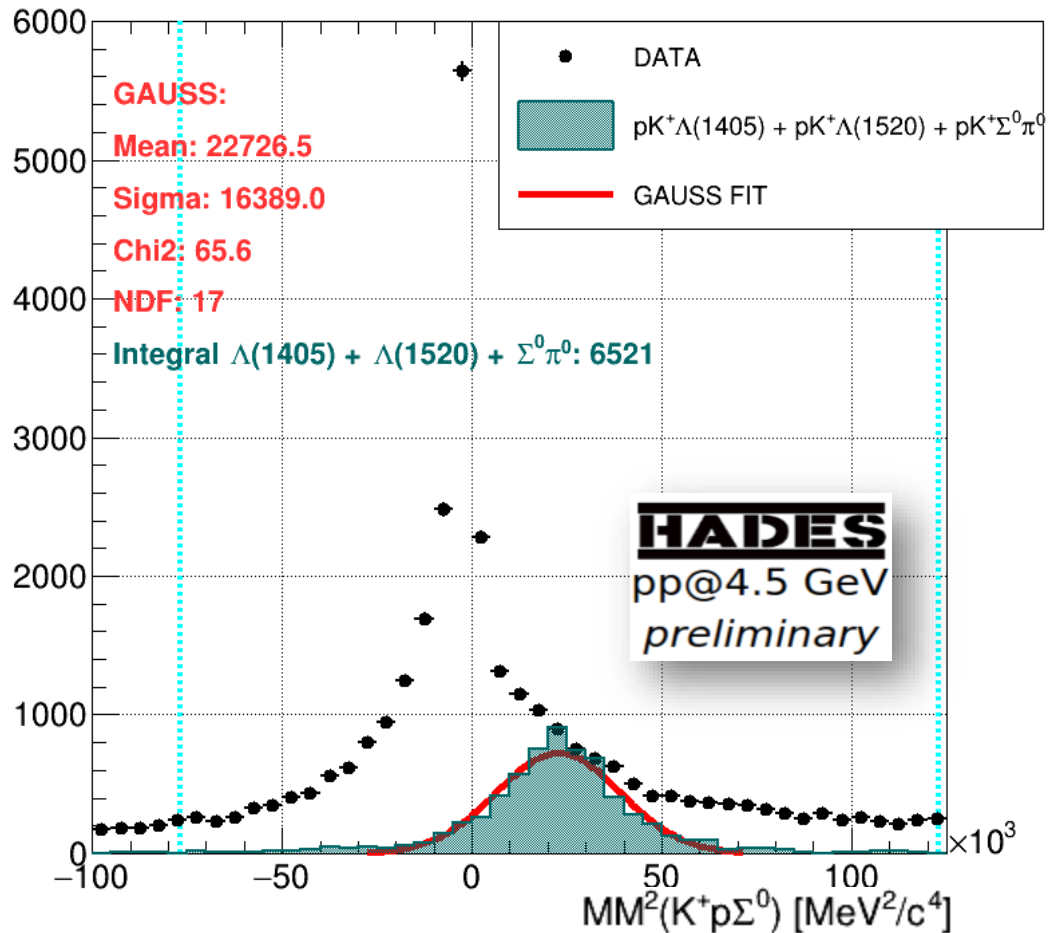


Method with missing π^0 for $\Lambda(1405)$ signal reconstruction

Main contributions in π^0 signal are $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Lambda(1520)$ and unresonant $\Sigma^0\pi^0$



π_0 as missing mass squared (H + FT all cases)



Estimations of $\Lambda(1405)$ signal from cross sections

$\mathcal{L}_{days: 37, 50, 61-67} \sim 2/pb$ (Available $\mathcal{L} \sim 6/pb$)

$\Lambda(1405)$ threshold: 2.84 GeV

Excess energy: 3.46 GeV - 2.84 GeV = 0.62 GeV

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow \Lambda X} = 47.97\epsilon + 292.6\epsilon^2 - 45.36\epsilon^3 \mu b = 131 \mu b$$

Taking into account feed-down of Λ from Σ^0 decay:

$$\frac{\sigma_{\Lambda X}}{\sigma_{\Sigma^0 X}}(\epsilon) = 2.215 - 0.027\epsilon = 2.198$$

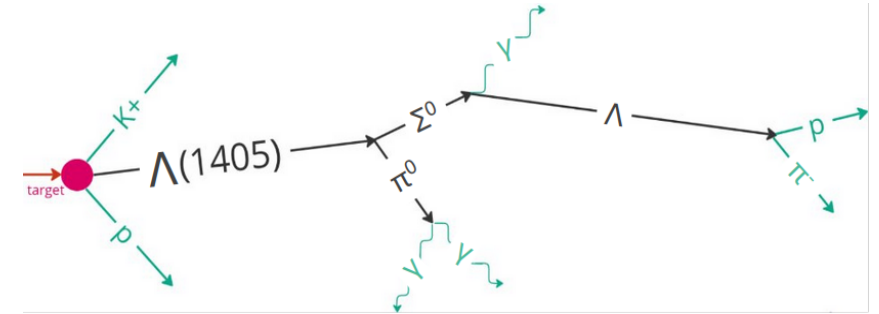
$$\sigma_{\Lambda X} = 131 \mu b - (131 \mu b / 2.198) = 71 \mu b$$

Considering assumed* $\sigma_{\Lambda X}/\sigma_{\Lambda(1405)X}$ ratio:

$$\sigma_{\Lambda(1405)X} \sim 24 \mu b *$$

$$\epsilon_{\Lambda(1405)} = 0.1\%, \text{BR}_{\Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^0} = 33\%$$

$$N_{\Lambda(1405)X} = 2e12 \times 2.4e-5 \times 1e-3 \times 0.64 \times 0.33 = 10\ 000$$



Measured for p(3.5 GeV)+p:

$$\sigma_{pK+\Lambda(1405)} \sim 9 \mu b *$$

$$N_{\Lambda(1405)} = 2e12 \times 9e-6 \times 1e-3 \times 0.64 \times 0.33 = 3\ 800$$

At 4.5 GeV one could expect:

$$3\ 800 > N_{pK+\Lambda(1405)} > 10\ 000$$

*G. Agakishiev et al. *Baryonic resonances close to the $\bar{K}N$ threshold: the case of $\Lambda(1405)$ in pp collisions* (2013)

Estimations of $\Lambda(1520)$ signal from cross sections

$\mathcal{L}_{days: 37, 50, 61-67} \sim 2/pb$ (Available $\mathcal{L} \sim 6/pb$)

$\Lambda(1520)$ threshold: 2.95 GeV

Excess energy: 3.46 GeV - 2.84 GeV = 0.51 GeV

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow \Lambda X} = 47.97\epsilon + 292.6\epsilon^2 - 45.36\epsilon^3 \mu b = 94 \mu b$$

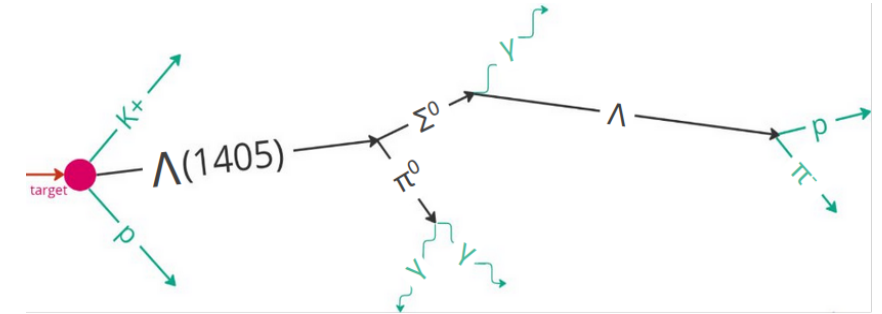
Taking into account feed-down of Λ from Σ^0 decay:

$$\frac{\sigma_{\Lambda X}}{\sigma_{\Sigma^0 X}}(\epsilon) = 2.215 - 0.027\epsilon = 2.2$$

$$\sigma_{\Lambda X} = 94 \mu b - (94 \mu b / 2.2) = 51 \mu b$$

$$\sigma_{\Lambda(1520)X} \sim 51 \mu b^*, \epsilon_{\Lambda(1520)} = 0.1\%, BR_{\Lambda(1520) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^0} = 14\%$$

$$N_{\Lambda(1520)} = 2e12 \times 1e-3 \times 5.1e-5 \times 0.64 \times 0.14 = 3\ 000$$



Measured for $p(3.5 \text{ GeV})+p$:

$$\sigma_{pK+\Lambda(1520)} \sim 5.6 \mu b^*$$

$$N_{\Lambda(1520)} = 2e12 \times 5.6e-6 \times 1e-3 \times 0.64 \times 0.14 = 1\ 000$$

At 4.5 GeV one could expect:

$$1\ 000 > N_{pK+\Lambda(1520)} > 9\ 100$$

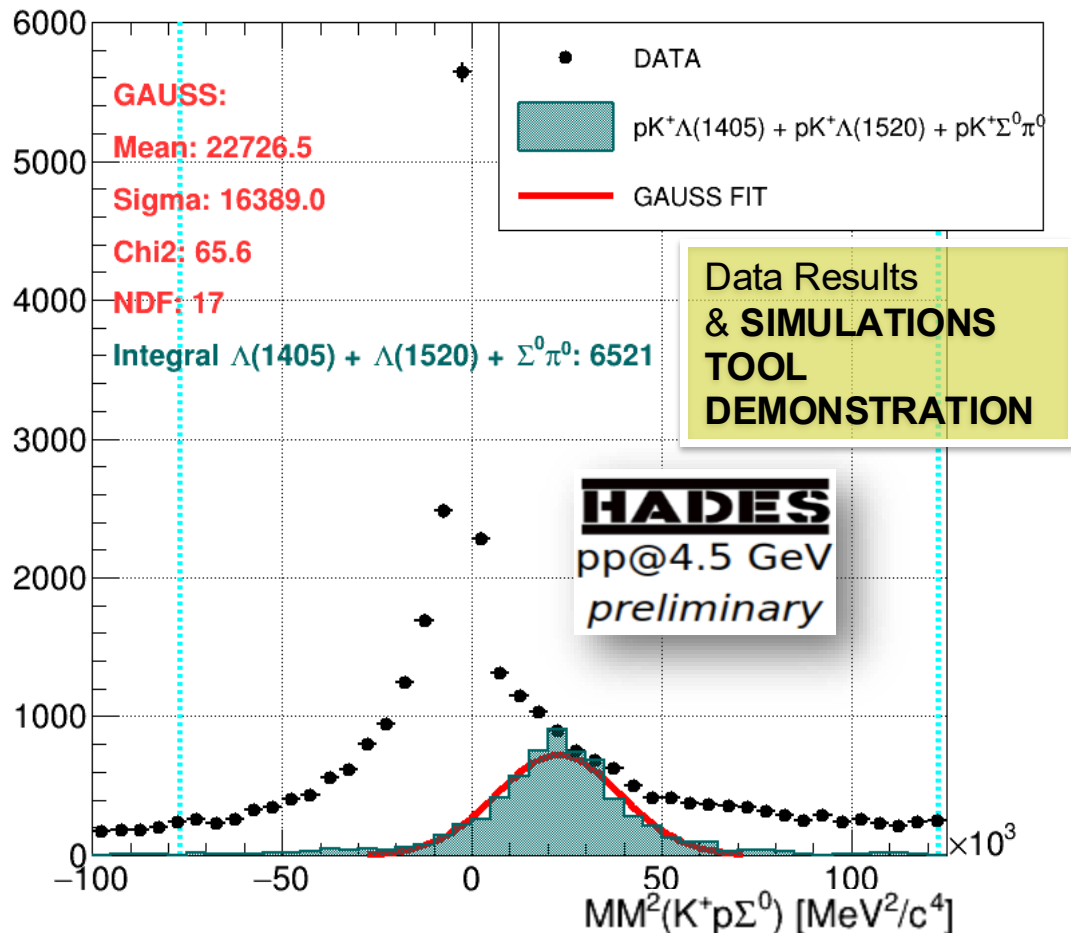
*G. Agakishiev et al. *Baryonic resonances close to the $\bar{K}N$ threshold: the case of $\Lambda(1405)$ in pp collisions* (2013)

Method with missing π^0 for $\Lambda(1405)$ signal reconstruction

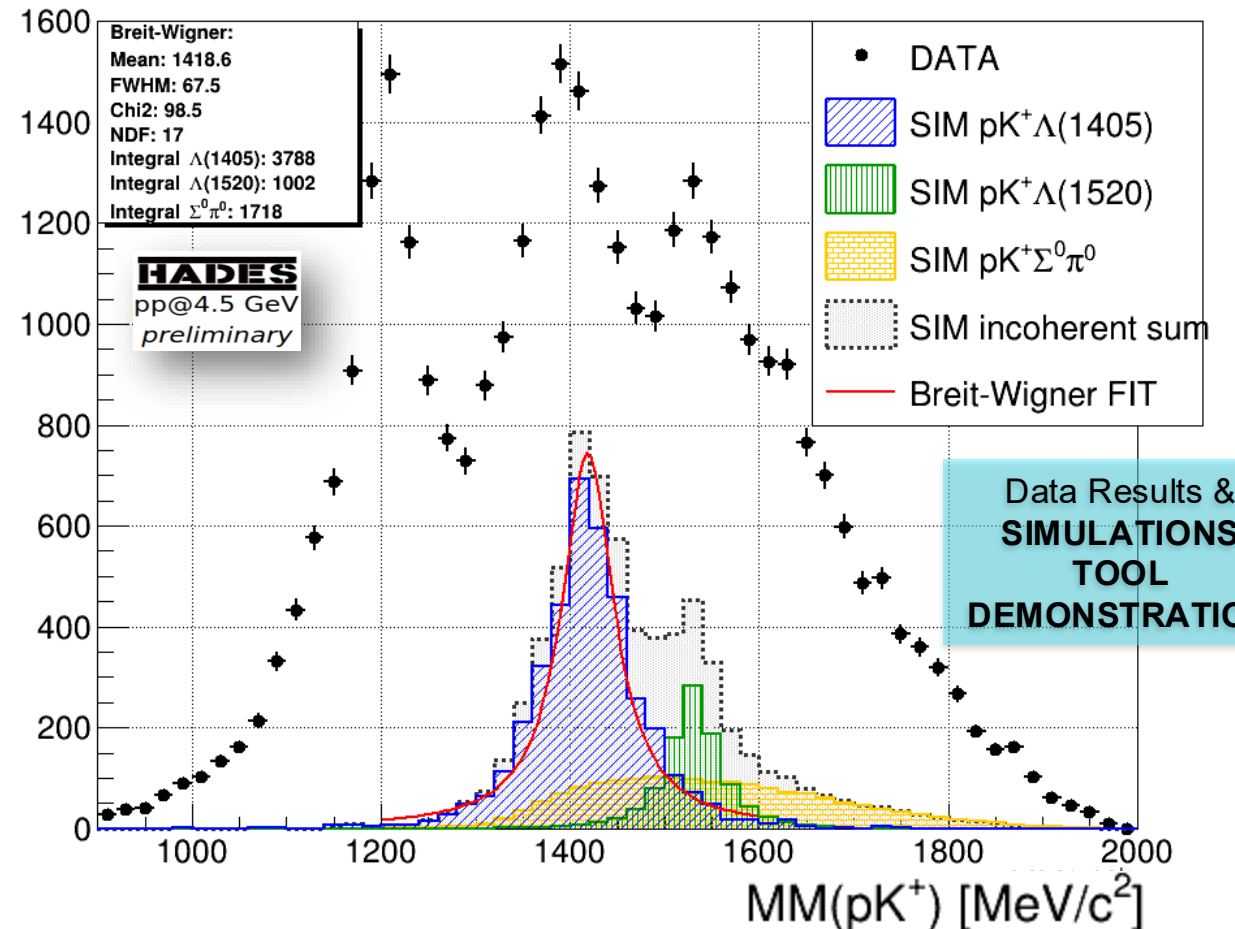
Simulation histograms of $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Lambda(1520)$ are scaled to the down limit integrals (previous slides) while the rest of π^0 signal is assigned to $\Sigma^0\pi^0$

Huge peak in 0 corresponds to $pK^+\Sigma^0$ channel

π_0 as missing mass squared (H + FT all cases)

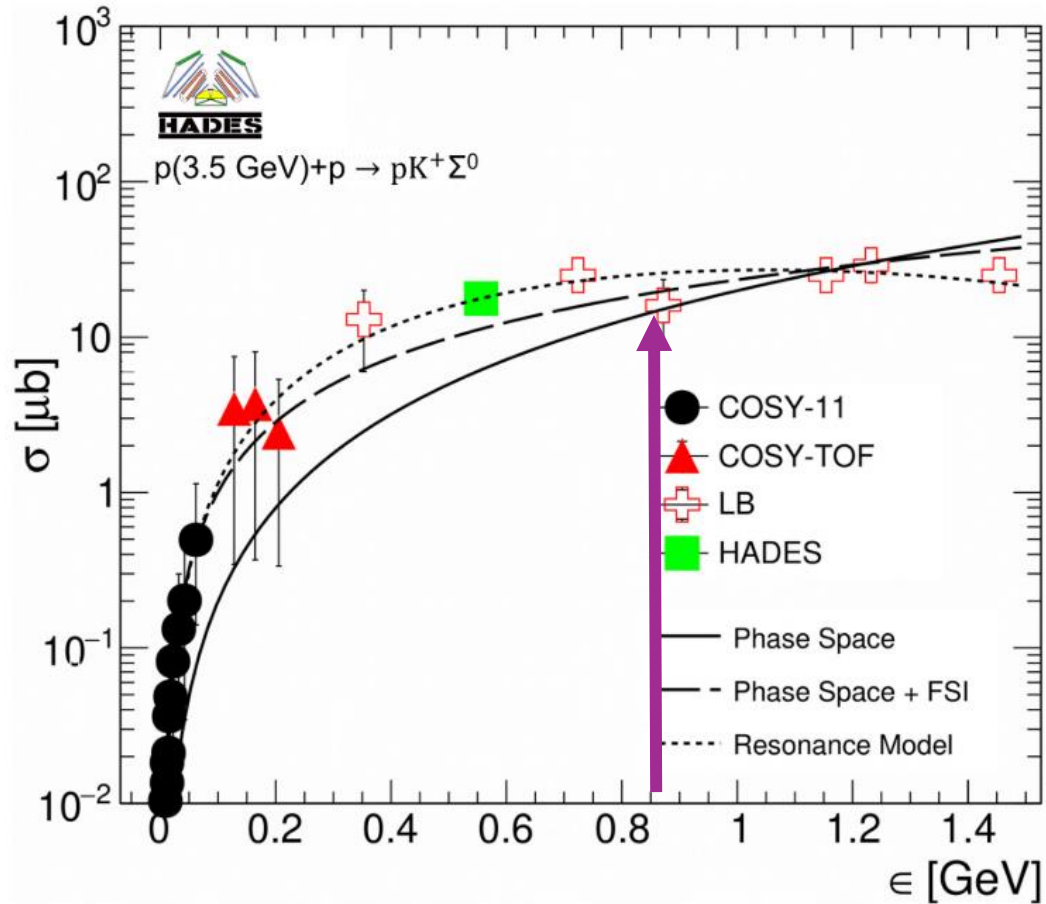
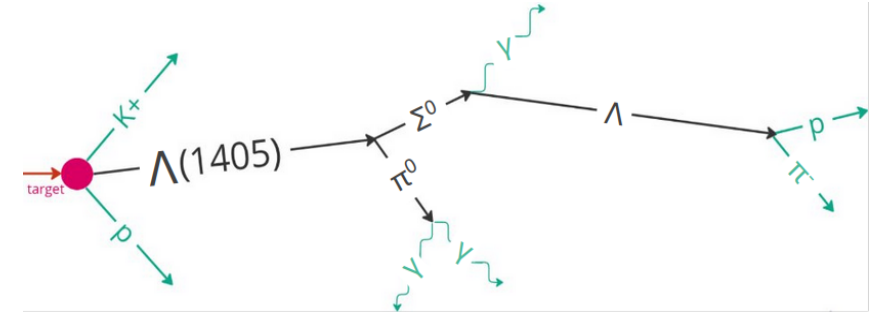


$\Lambda(1405)$ H + FT (all cases)



Estimations of Σ^0 signal from cross sections

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{days}}: 37, 50, 61-67 \sim 2/\text{pb}$ (Available $\mathcal{L} \sim 6/\text{pb}$)



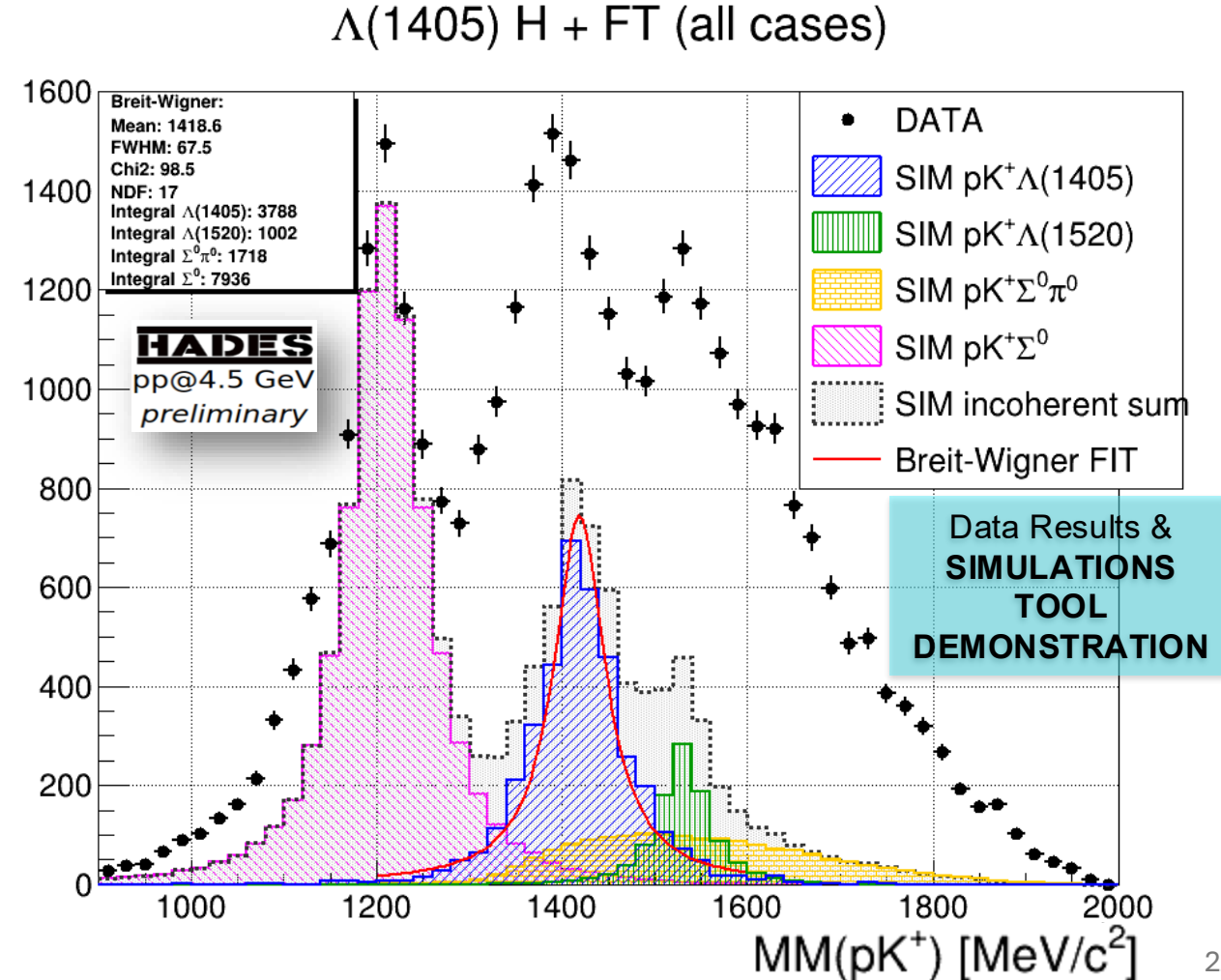
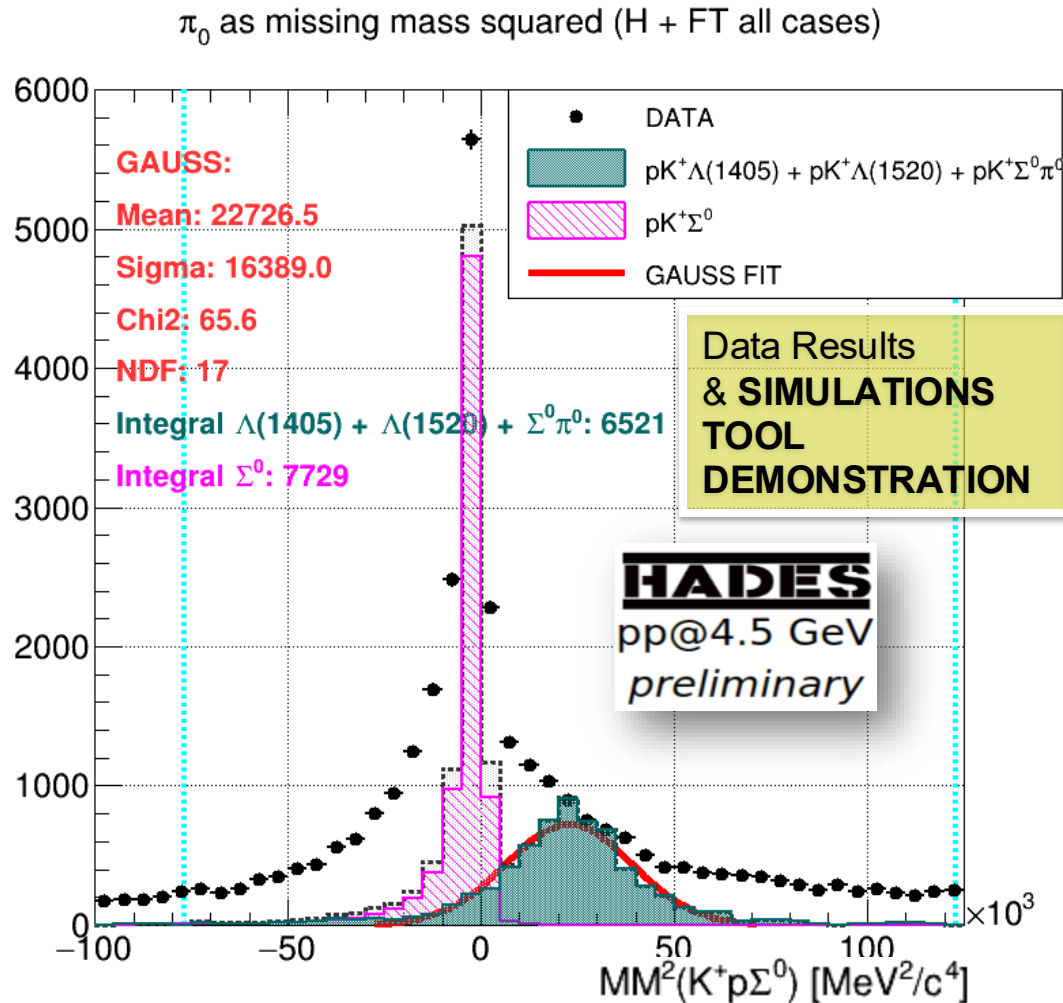
$$\sigma_{pK+\Sigma^0} \sim 15 \mu\text{b}^{**}, \epsilon_{\Sigma^0} = 0.16\%$$

$$N_{pK+\Sigma^0} = 2e12 \times 1.5e-5 \times 1.6e-3 \times 0.64 = \mathbf{30\ 000}$$

** R. Abou Yassine et al. *Investigation of the Σ^0 Production Mechanism in $p(3.5 \text{ GeV})+p$ Collisions* (2024)

Method with missing π^0 for $\Lambda(1405)$ signal reconstruction

Estimated for 4.5 GeV: $N_{\Sigma^0} \sim 30\ 000$, while in data:



Method with missing π^0 for $\Lambda(1405)$ signal reconstruction

Different magnitudes of contributions from different channels needs to be considered.

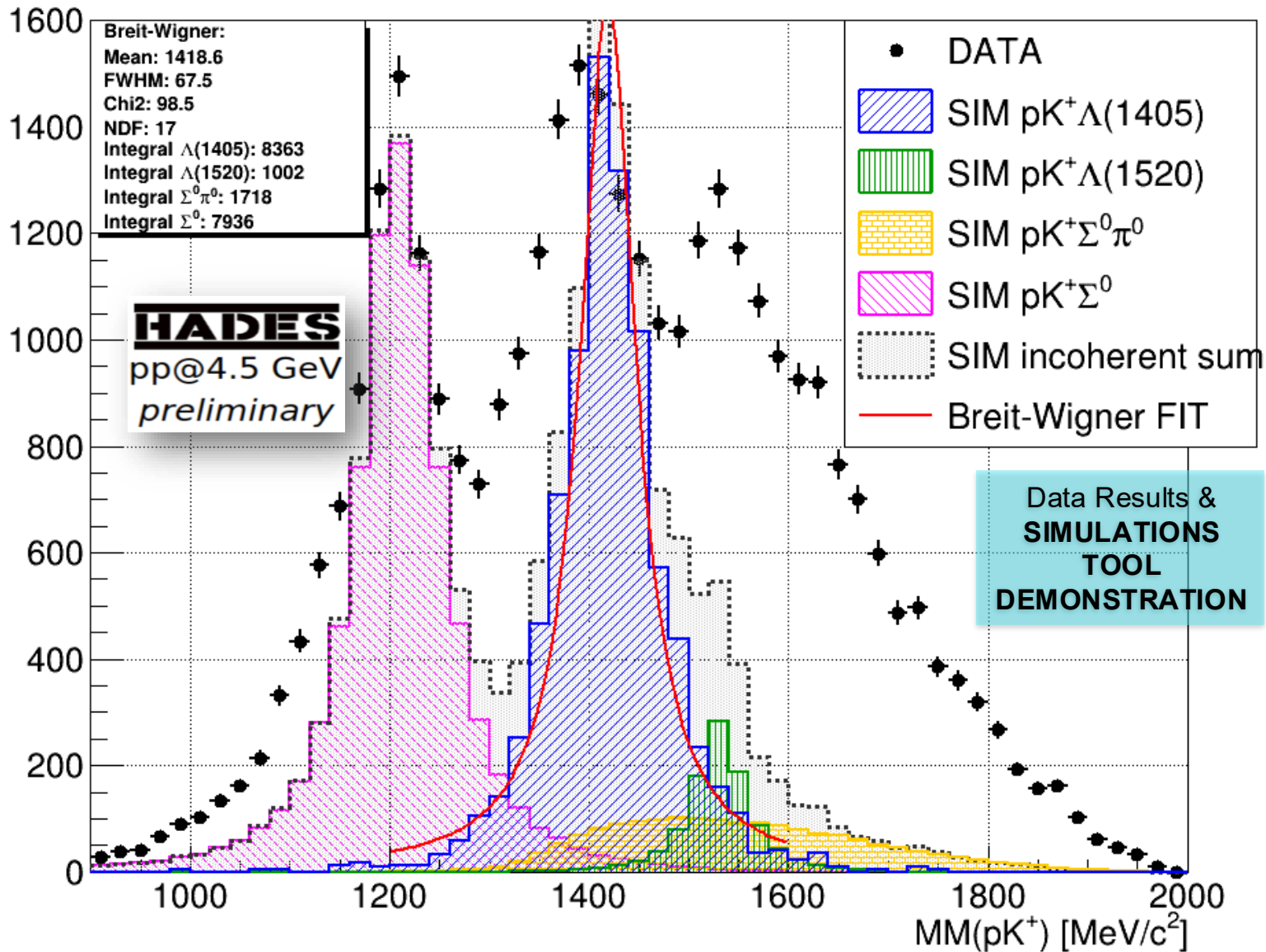
$N_{pK+\Lambda(1405)} \sim 8\ 000$ - when scaling to the maximum value in data

Visible shift of $\Lambda(1405)$ to the lower values

Potential higher mass resonances visible

1/3 of the collected data (1/3 luminosity) was analysed as for now

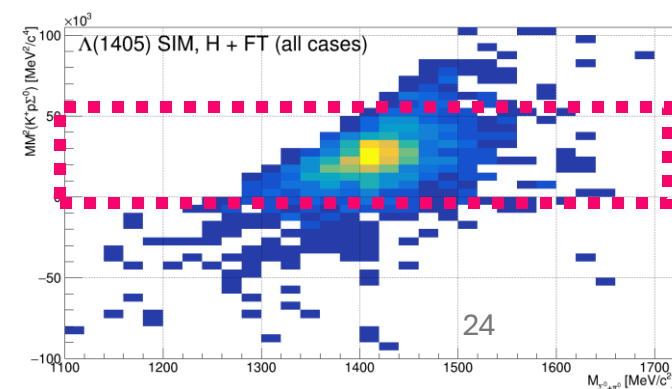
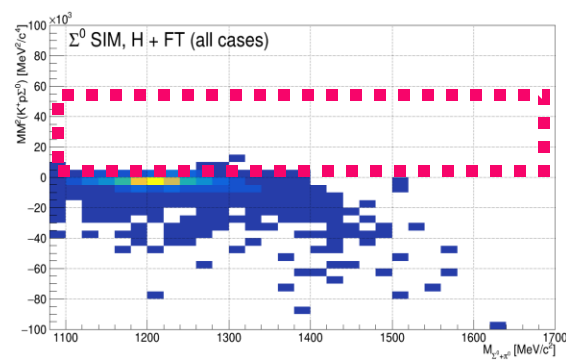
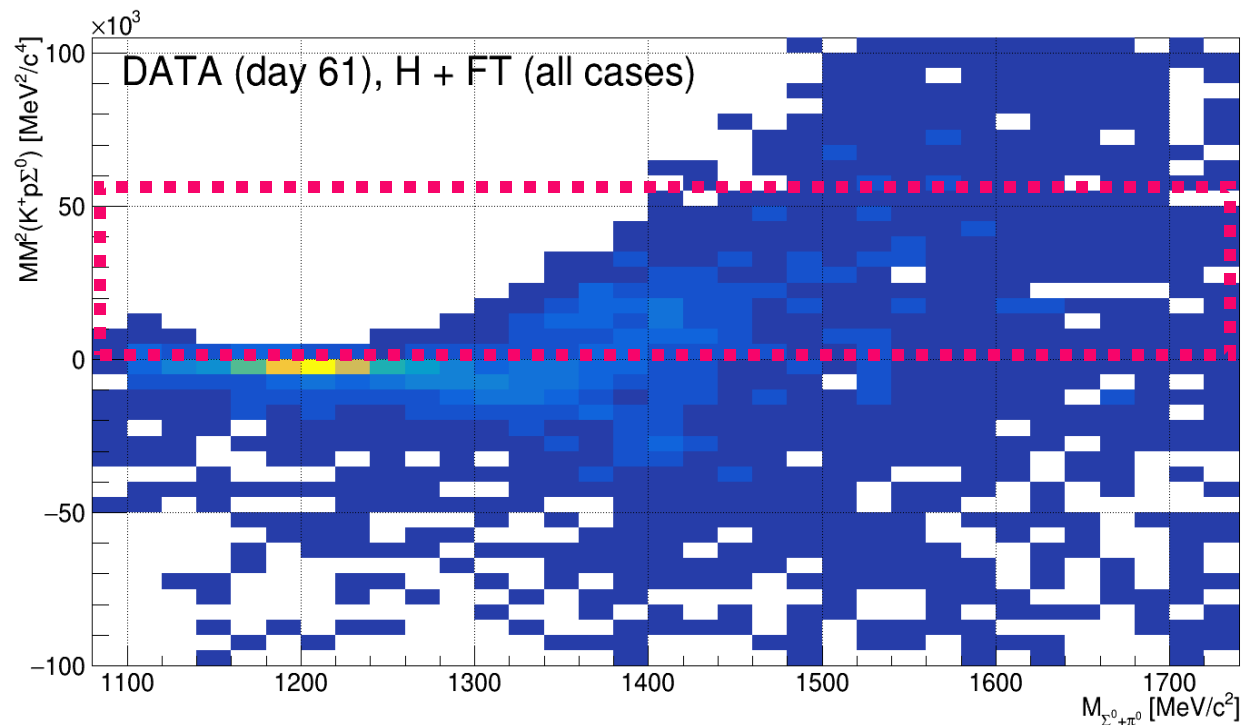
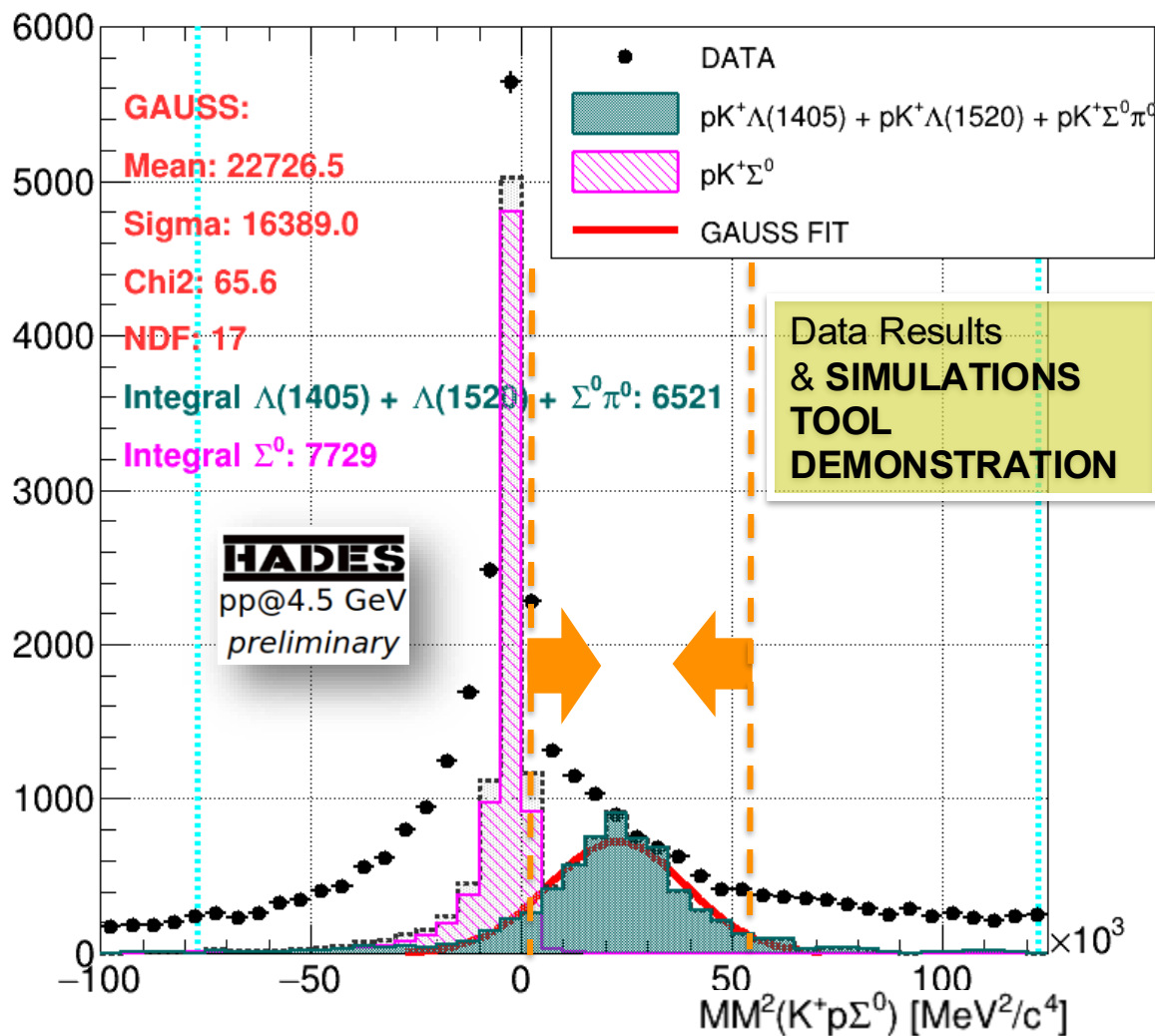
$3\ 800 > N_{pK+\Lambda(1405)} > 10\ 000$



$1\ 000 > N_{pK+\Lambda(1520)} > 9\ 100$

Method with missing π^0 for $\Lambda(1405)$ signal reconstruction

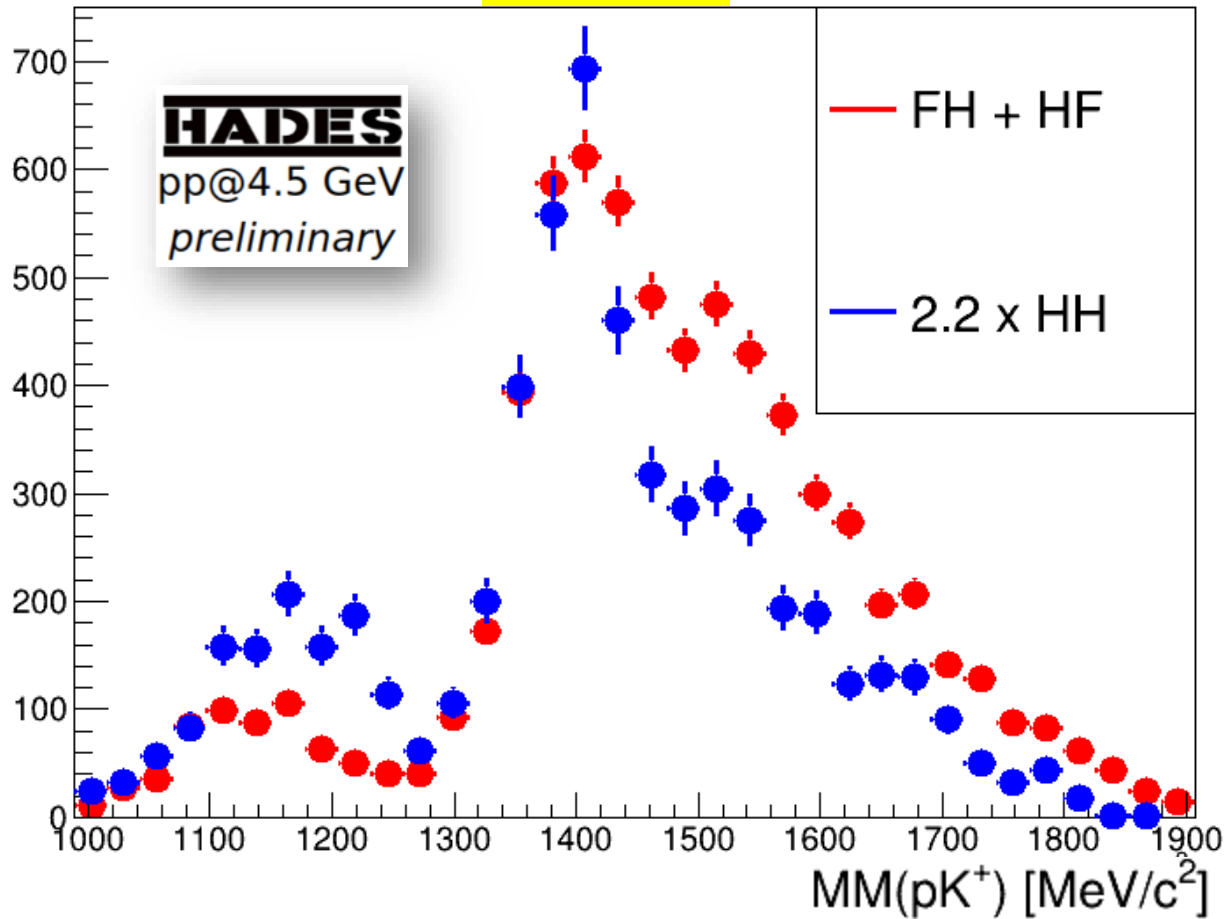
π_0 as missing mass squared (H + FT all cases)



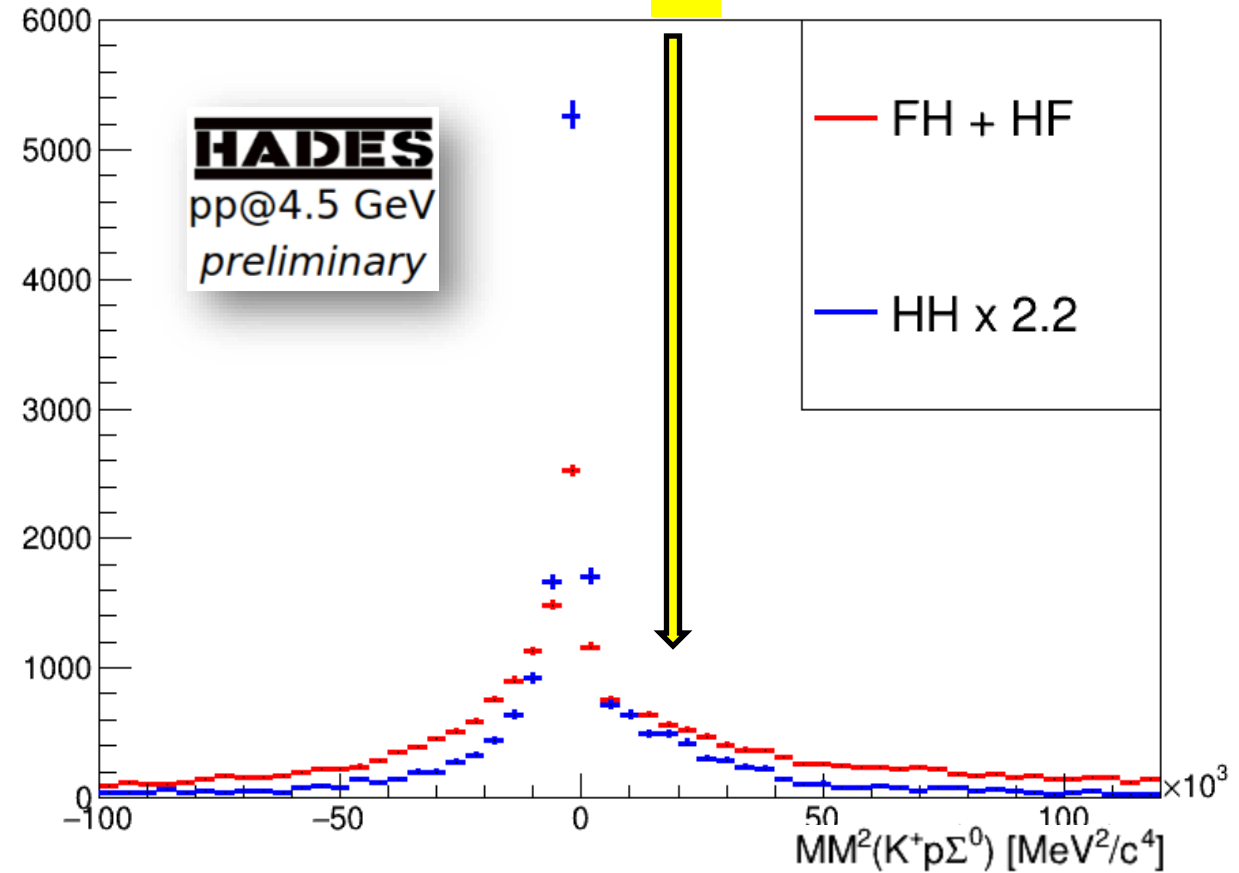
Comparison between different $p_{H/F}$ $p_{H/F}$ cases **DATA**

With narrower cut around π^0 :

$\Lambda(1405)$



π^0



Contributions from different resonant and unresonant channels seem to be different between the HH and FH/HF cases

SUMMARY

Inclusive analysis $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda (-\rightarrow \pi^- p) + \gamma$

- Relatively good agreement between cross section and number of Λ -s seen in data for PT2
- But factor down 2 for Σ^0 -s

To do:

- Consider the usage of different simulation generators (Smash, GiBUU) \rightarrow better efficiency prediction
- Systematic study of photons selection cuts and their influence on sig/bkg of Σ^0

Exclusive analysis $p + K^+ + \Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 (\Lambda + \gamma) + \pi^0$

- $\Lambda(1405)$ is found in $\Sigma^0 \pi^0$ decay channel for the first time in p+p collisions in HADES!
- Mass peak shifted towards lower masses from 1405 MeV/c²
- Potentially seen line shape difference between HH case and FH/HF (for different proton acceptances)

To do:

- Kinematic refit
- Analysis of $p + K^+ + \Lambda(1405) (-\rightarrow \Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp)$