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Performance study using the $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ reaction

Karin Schönning

PANDA collaboration meeting

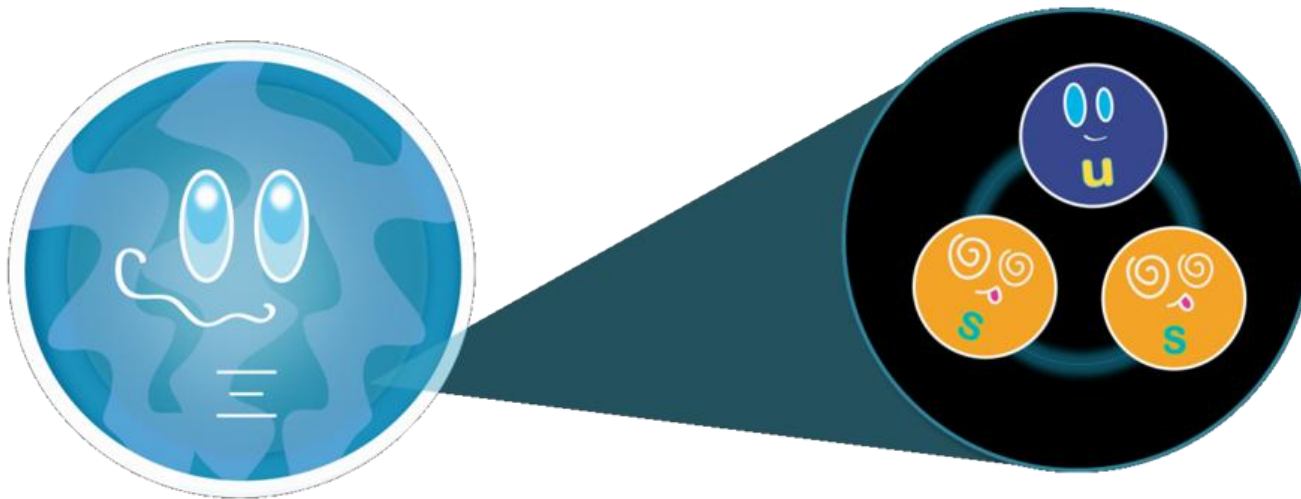
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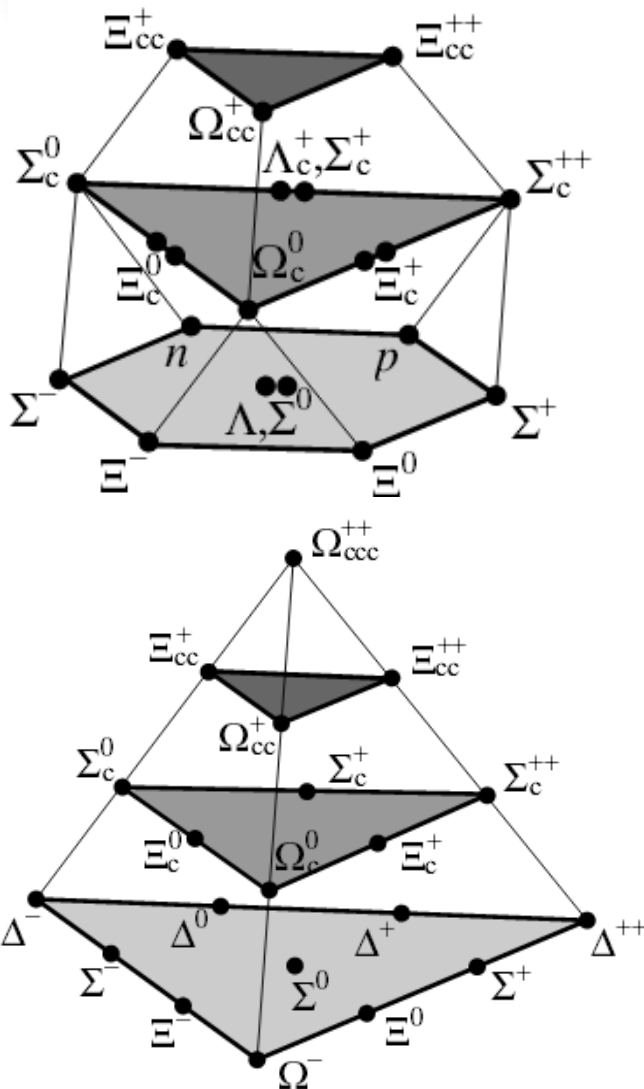
Outline

- Hyperon physics with PANDA
- The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ reaction at 1.64 GeV
- The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Sigma}\Sigma$ reaction at 4 GeV
- Outlook: other hyperon channels





Hyperon physics with PANDA



- "Map" of the ground state baryon octet and decuplet
- The role of spin in production of strangeness and charm
- CP violation in baryon decays?

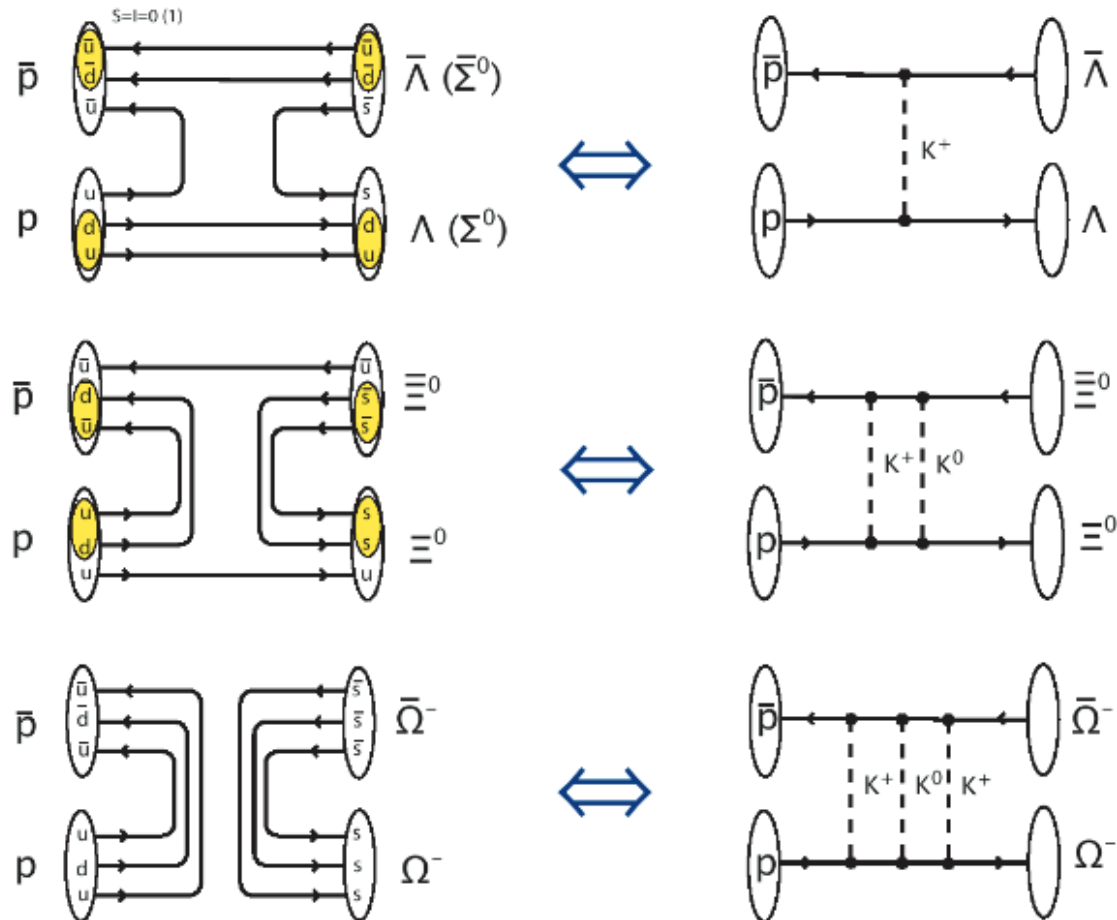


Hyperon physics with PANDA

- Relevant degrees of freedom: quarks and gluons or hadrons?

- Spin observables sensitive to production mechanism

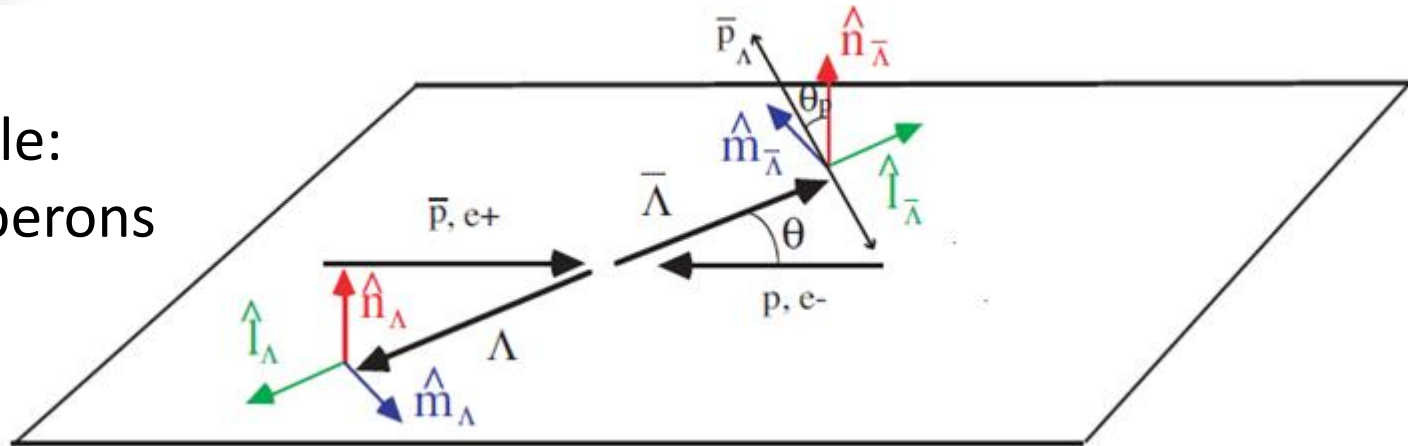
- Differences between hyperons with different strangeness and charm?





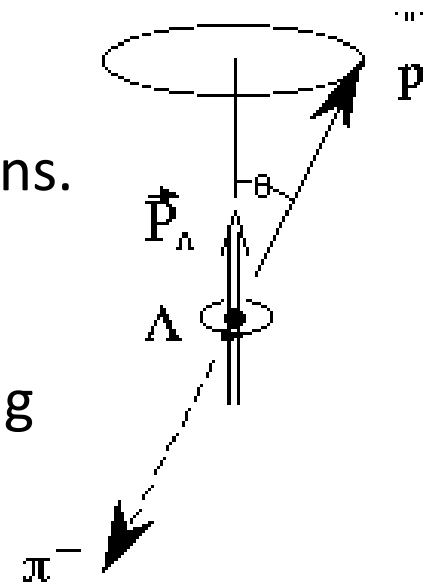
Hyperon physics with PANDA

Example:
Spin 1/2 hyperons



Unpolarised beam and target:

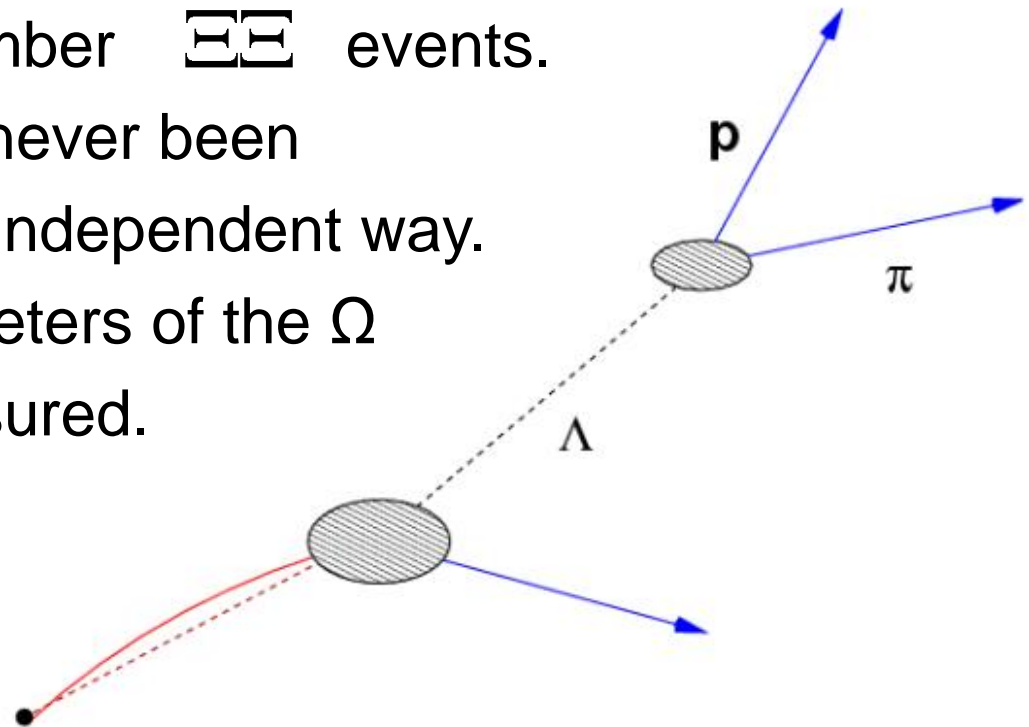
- Spin 1/2 hyperons: Polarisation and spin correlations.
- Spin 3/2 hyperons: 7 non-zero polarisation parameters (Thesis by E. Thomé).
- Polarisation accessible thanks to the parity violating weak decay.





Hyperon physics with PANDA

- PANDA is the only experiment where hyperon production in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations can be studied in the near future.
- $\bar{\Omega}\Omega$ and $\bar{\Lambda}_c\Lambda_c$ have never been seen before in this reaction
- Only a few bubble chamber $\bar{\Xi}\Xi$ events.
- The spin of the Ω has never been measured in a model-independent way.
- The polarisation parameters of the Ω have never been measured.

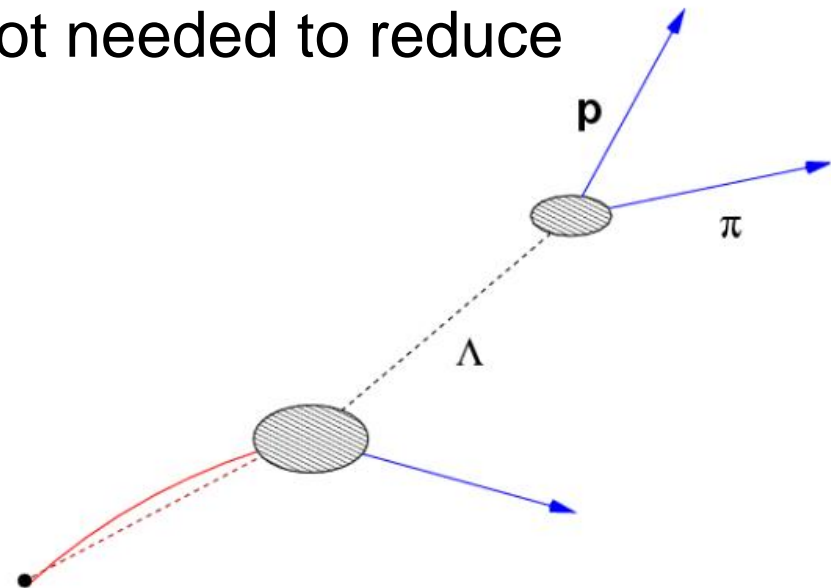




Prerequisites

- Weak decay \rightarrow displaced vertices
 - Good spacial resolution required
 - More difficult to handle in reconstruction.
 - Background can be reduced to very low level.
- Many final state particles (4-6).
- Particle identification usually not needed to reduce background.

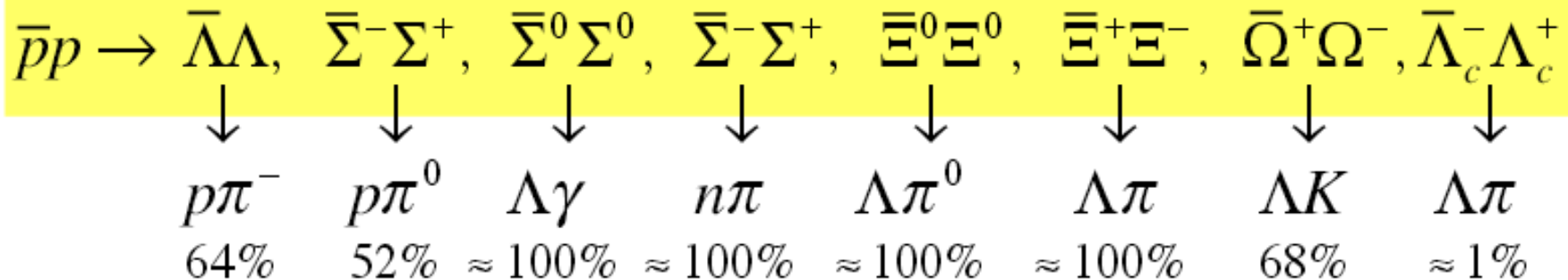
\rightarrow We depend on excellent tracking and vertexing but not necessarily PID and/or calorimetry.





The benchmark channel $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ at 1.64 GeV/c

- Well known from other experiments.
- Studied with old PANDA framework (Thesis by S. Grape).
- Relevant since most heavier hyperons decay into hyperons.
- PANDAROOT still has difficulties to handle other hyperon channels.





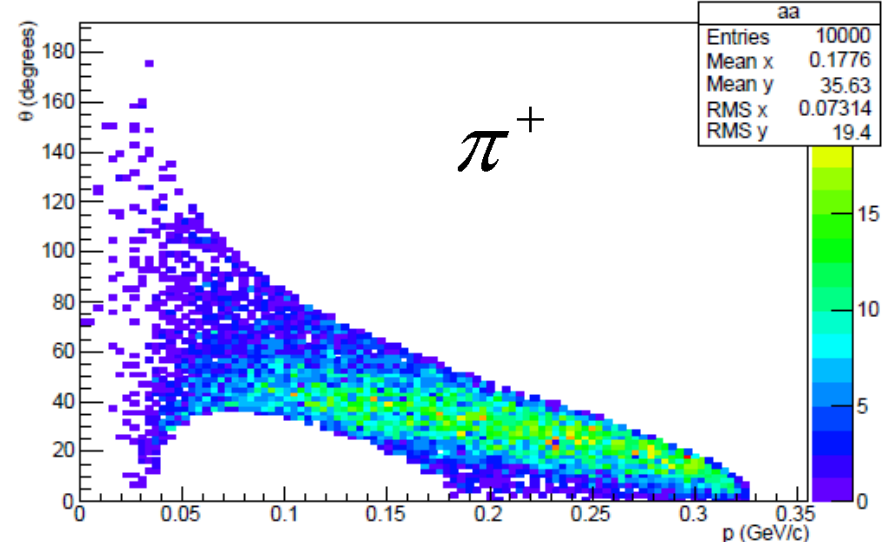
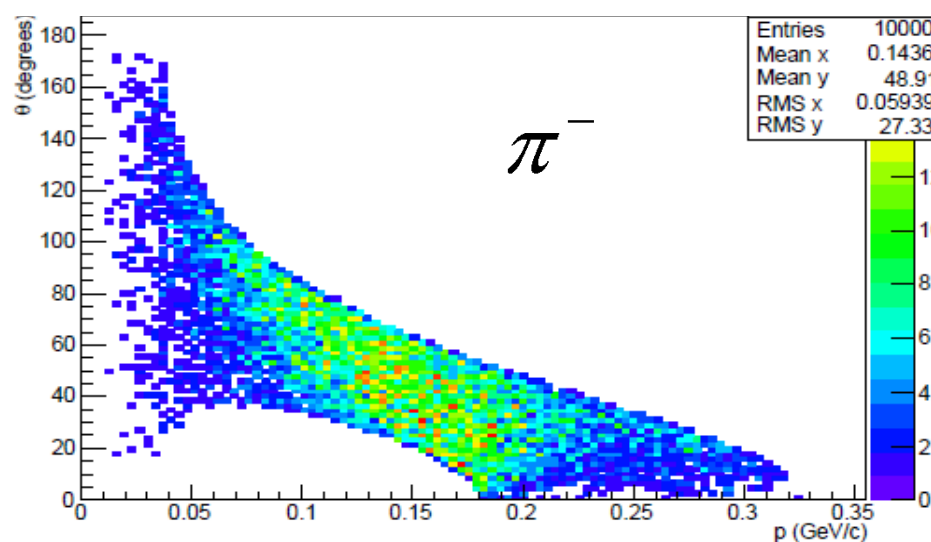
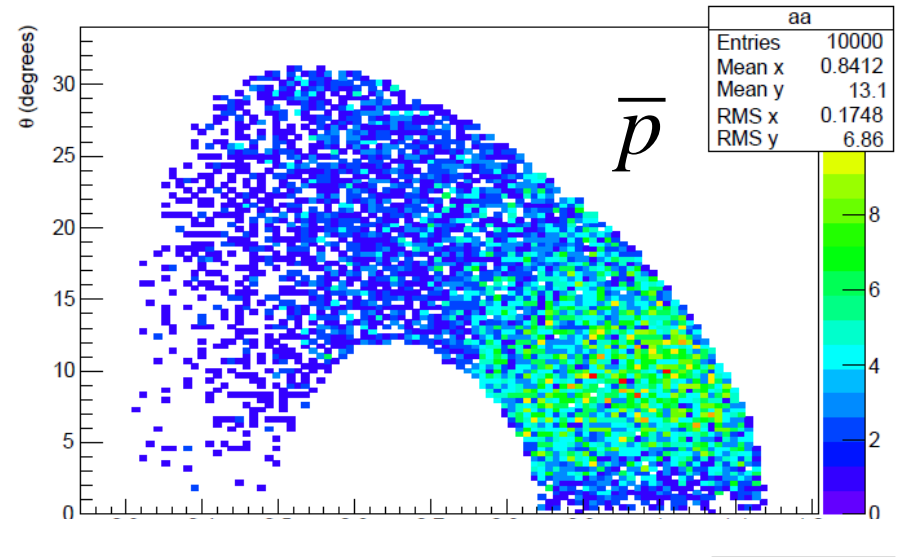
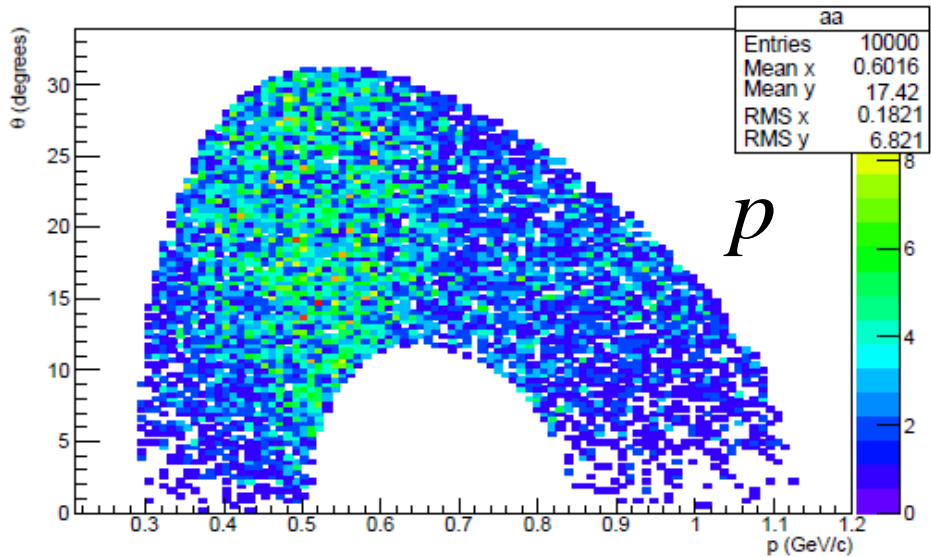
Simulation of $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ at 1.64 GeV/c

- Full simulation (sim, digi, reco, pid).
- Pandaroot revision 24660.
- Beam momentum 1.64 GeV/c.
- Forward peaking $\bar{\Lambda}$ distribution.
- $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi$ decay considered.
- No polarisation taken into account.
- Back propagation back to IP switched off.
- Ideal hypothesis in Kalman filter.
- 10000 events produced in each case.
- PID of FS particles taken from MC truth.



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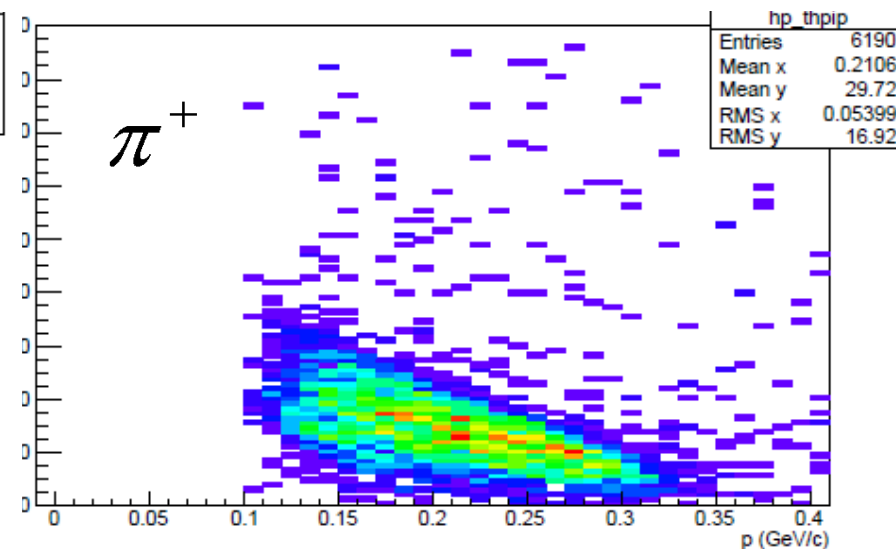
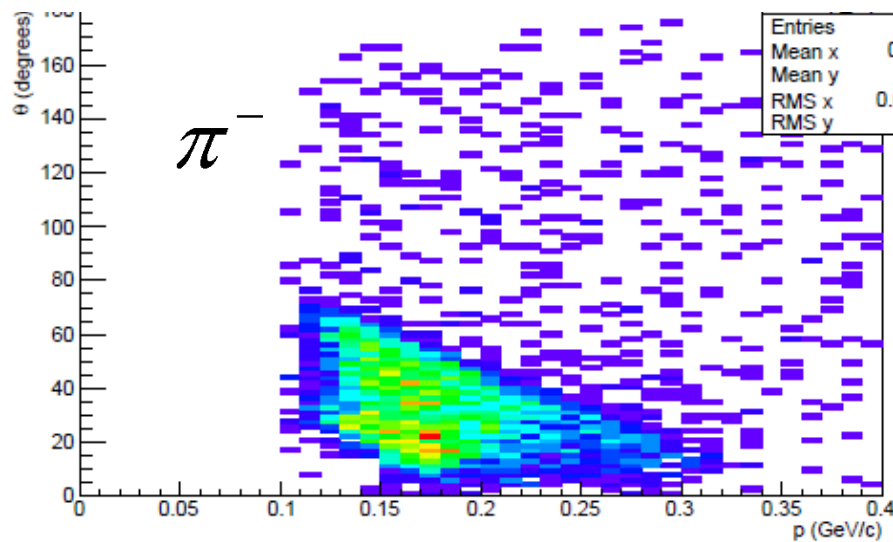
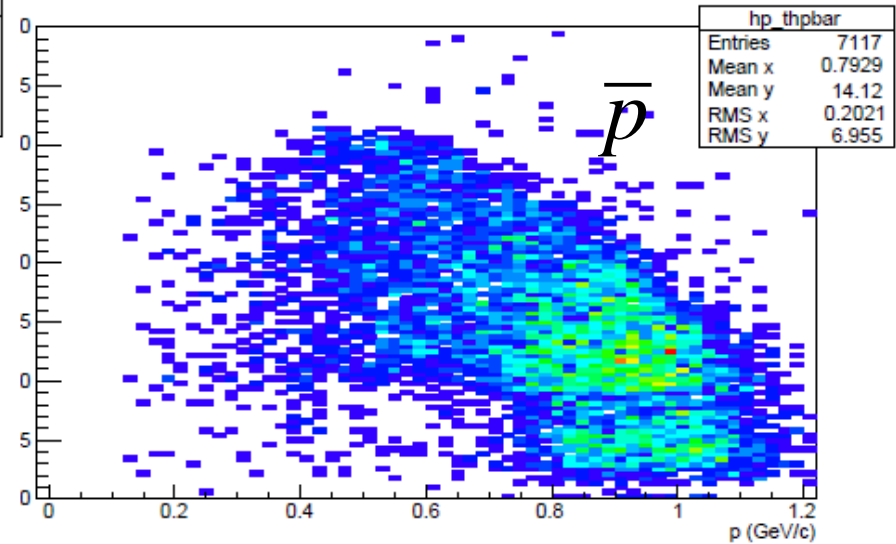
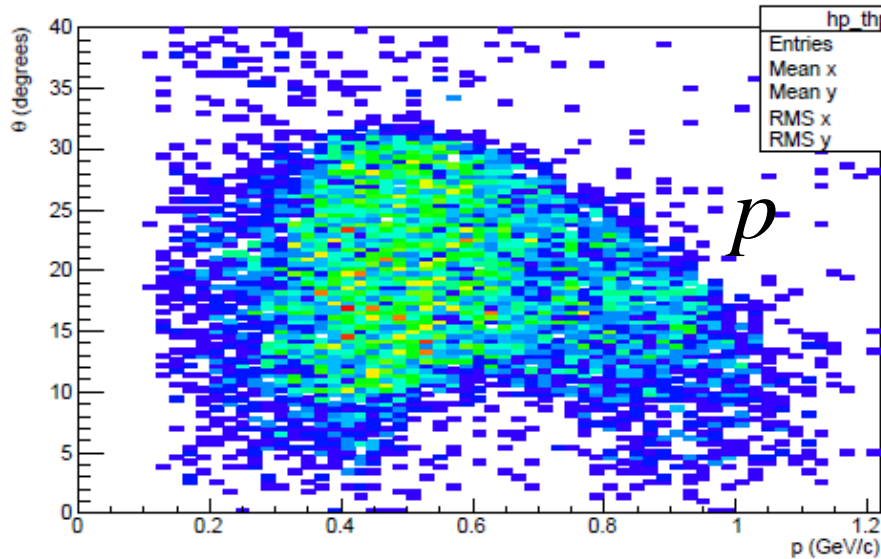
Phase space of the reaction





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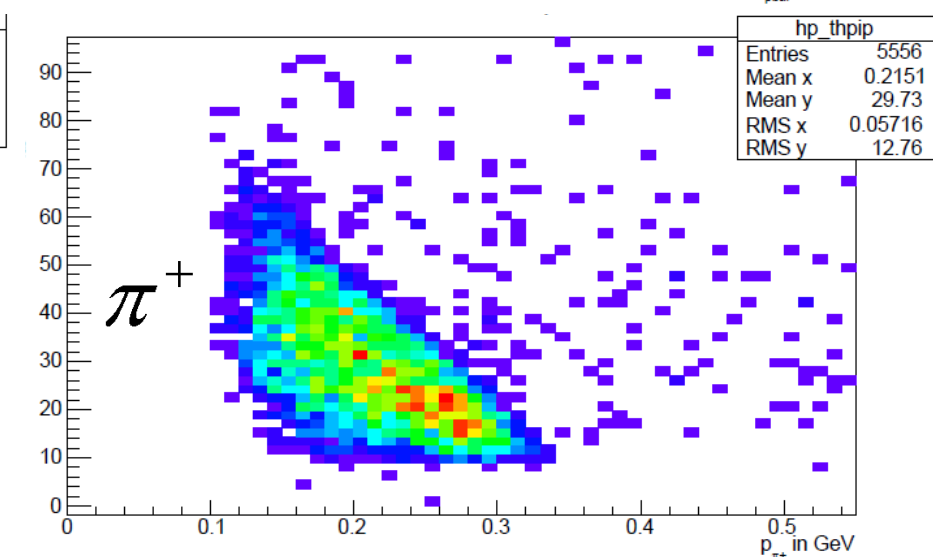
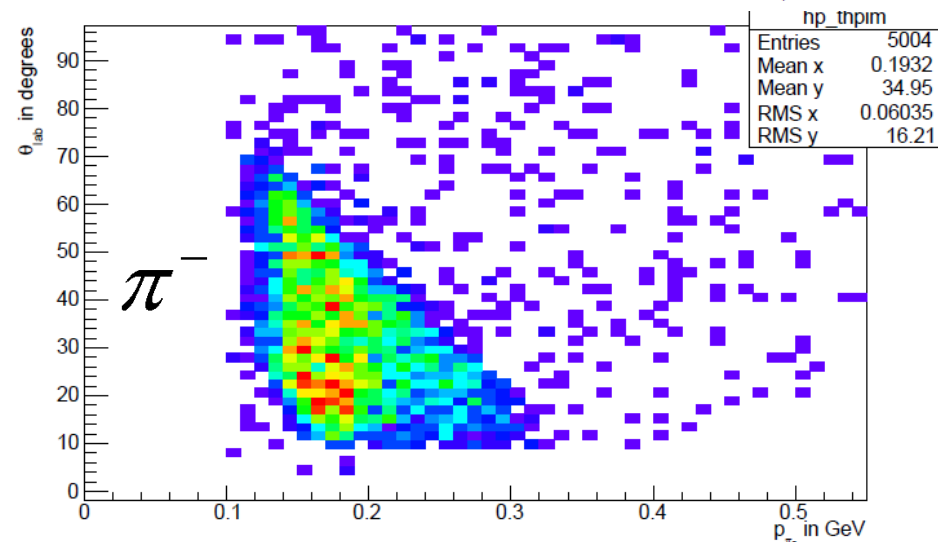
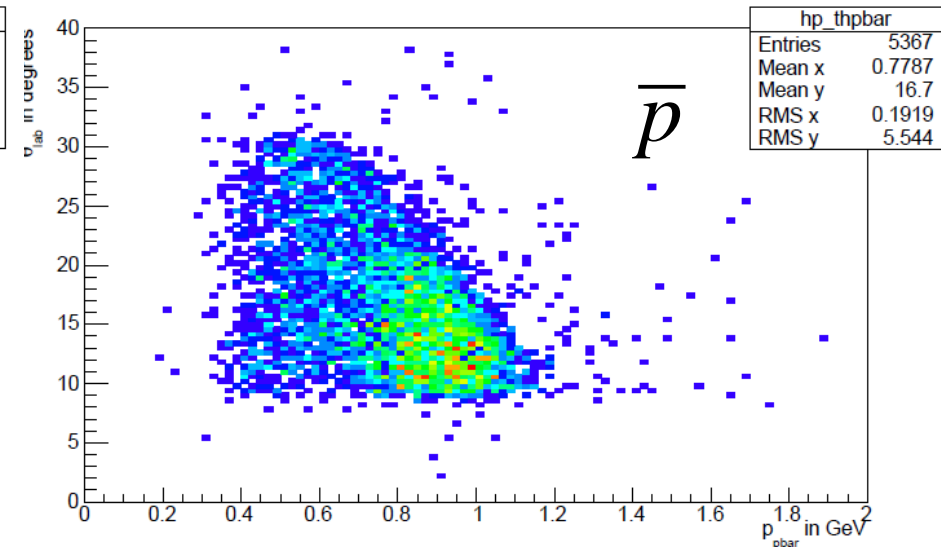
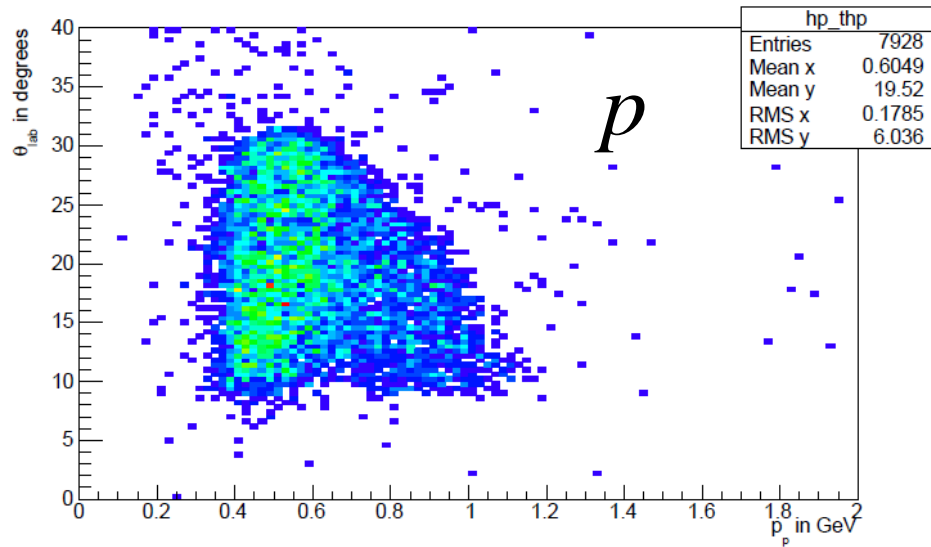
Reconstructed phase space, full setup





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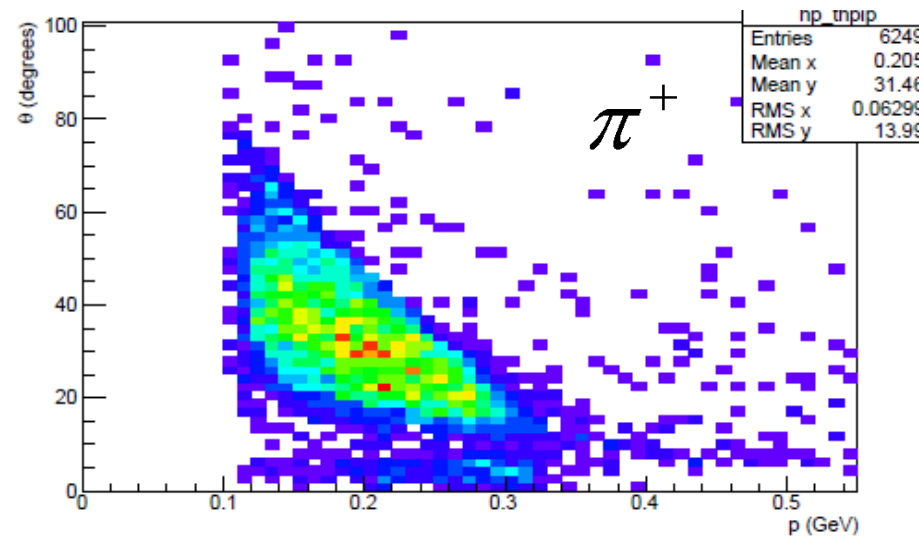
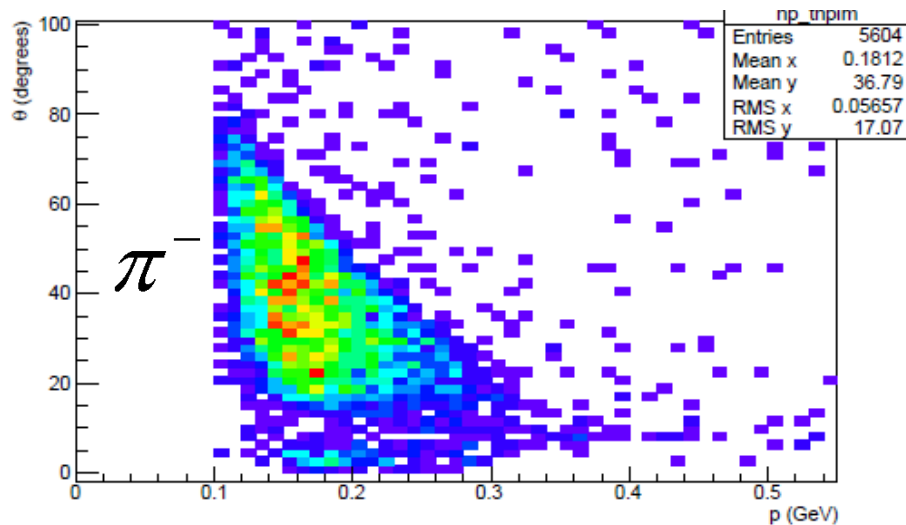
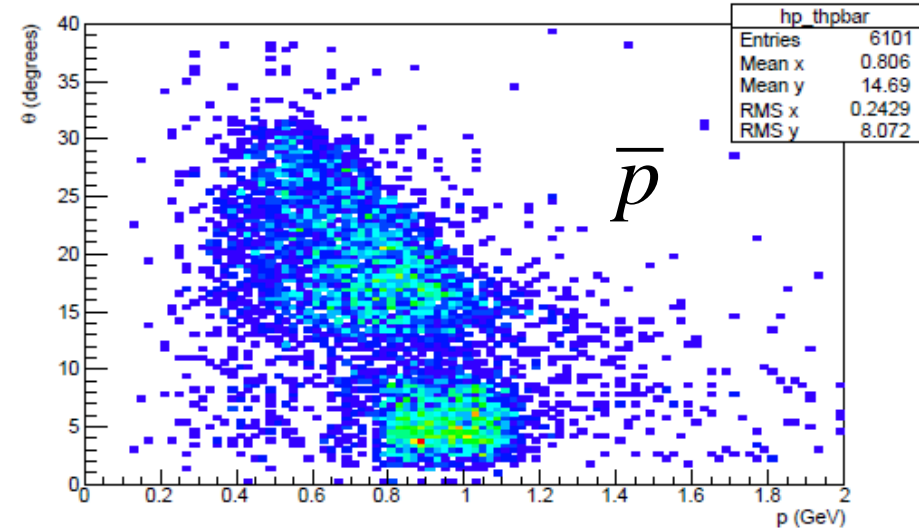
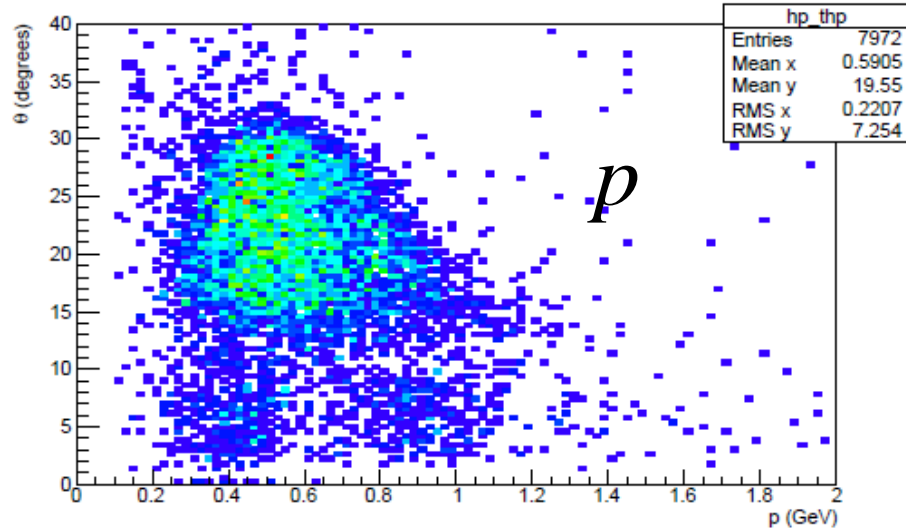
Reconstructed phase space, no FTS





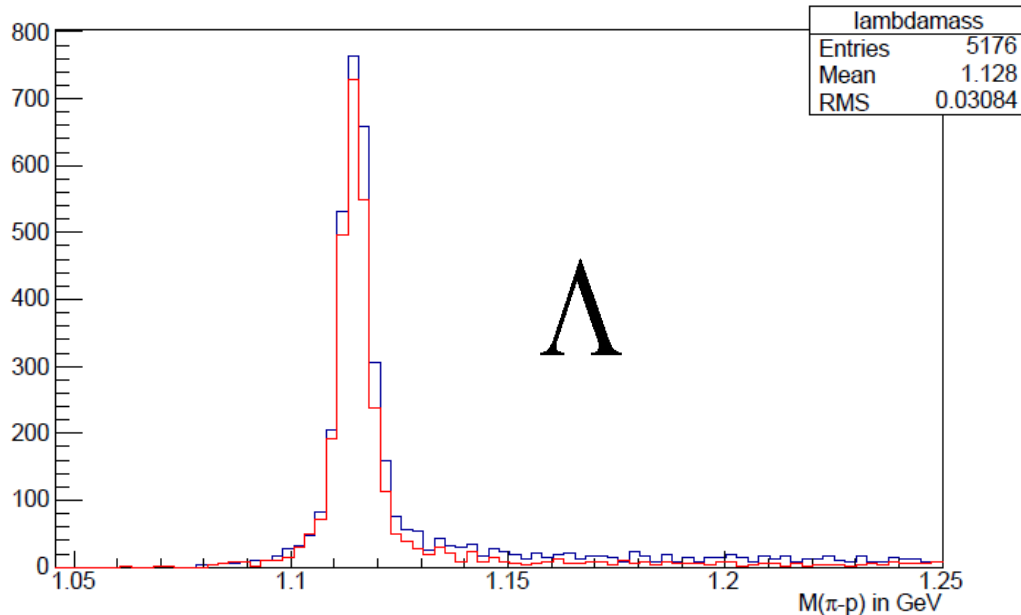
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Reconstructed phase space, no MVD/GEM

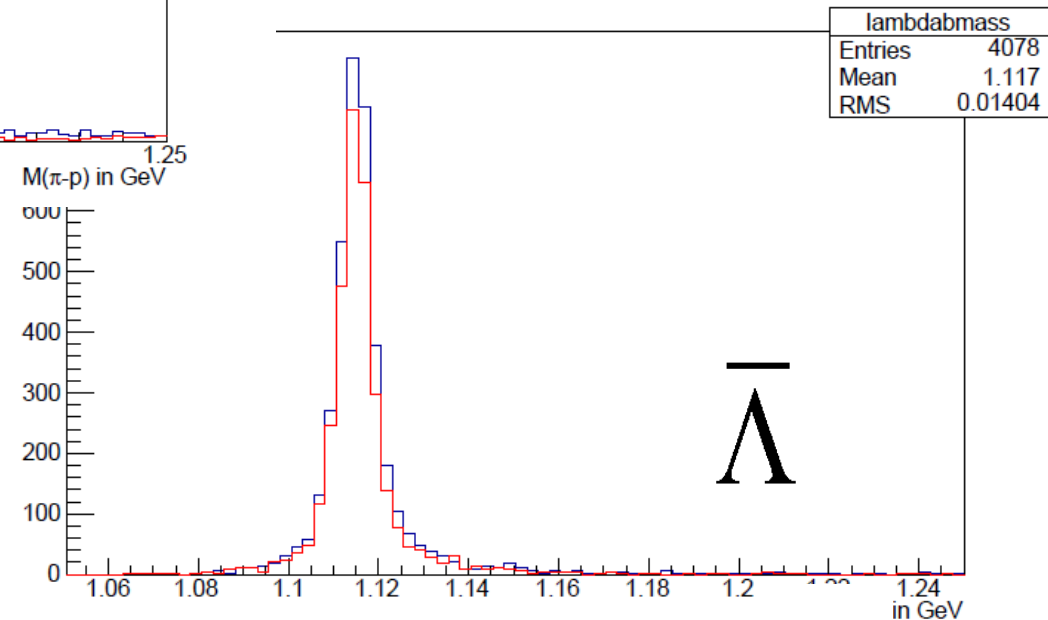




Reconstructed Λ mass (full setup)



- $\rho\pi$ mass
- **Blue: Before vertex fit**
- **Red: after vertex fit**

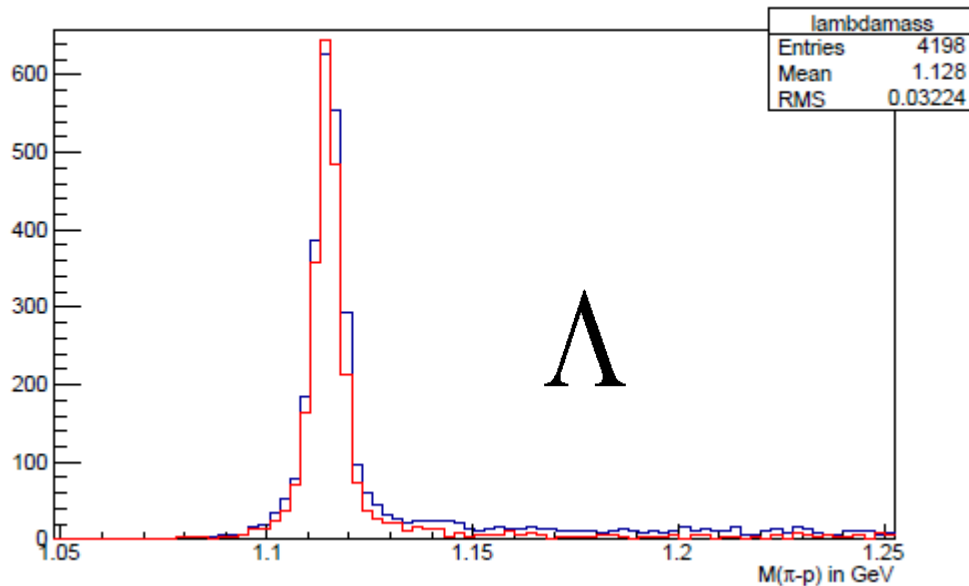


$\sigma_{\Lambda} = 4.1$ MeV, vertex fit 3.8 MeV.

$\sigma_{\Lambda\text{bar}} = 4.5$ MeV, vertex fit 4.3 MeV.



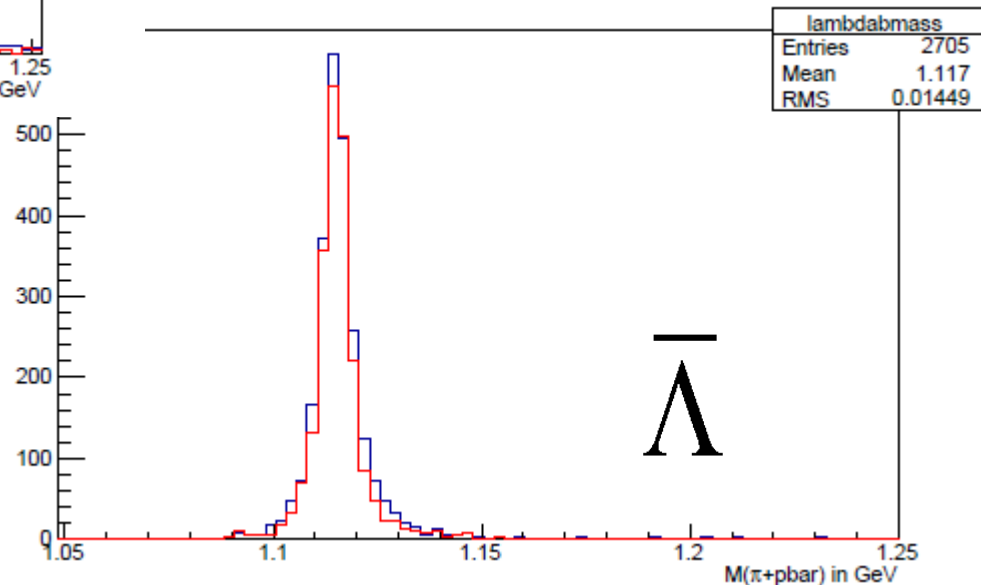
Reconstructed Λ mass (no FTS)



- $\rho\pi$ mass
- **Blue: Before vertex fit**
- **Red: after vertex fit**

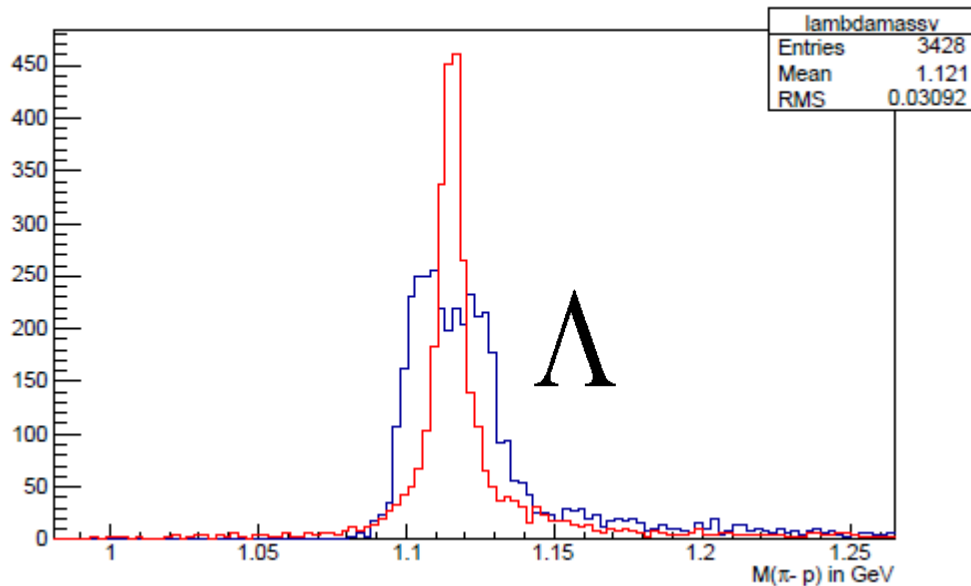
$\sigma_{\Lambda} = 4.1$ MeV, after vertex fit 3.7 MeV.

$\sigma_{\Lambda\text{bar}} = 4.4$ MeV, after vertex fit 3.8 MeV





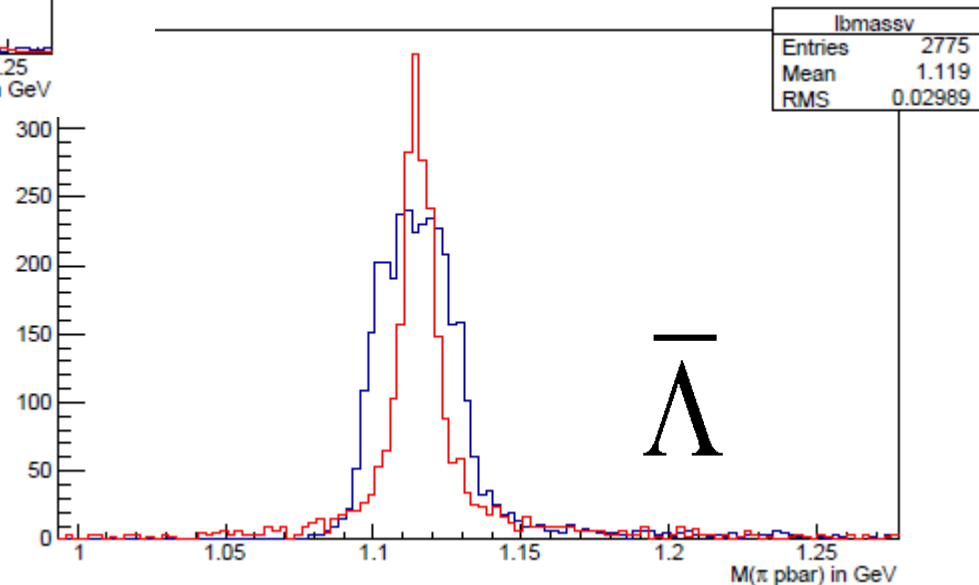
Reconstructed Λ mass (no MVD/GEM)



- $p\pi$ mass
- **Blue: Before vertex fit**
- **Red: after vertex fit**

σ_{Λ} after vertex fit 6.4 MeV.

$\sigma_{\Lambda\text{bar}}$ after vertex fit 7.5 MeV





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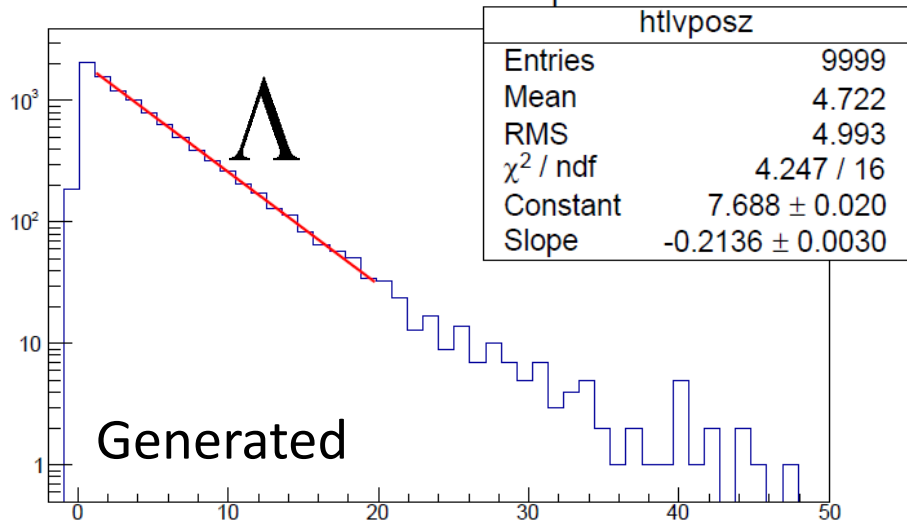
Case	Particle	Eff (%)	σ (MeV/c ²)
Full	Λ	52	4.1
	Λ bar	41	4.5
	Λ , vertex fit	35	3.8
	Λ bar, v. fit	34	4.3
	$\Lambda\Lambda$ bar, v. fit	9.5	
No FTS	Λ	42	4.1
	Λ bar	27	4.4
	Λ , vertex fit	29	3.7
	Λ bar, v. fit	24	3.8
	$\Lambda\Lambda$ bar, v. fit	6.7	
No MVD/GEM	Λ	37	Not gaussian
	Λ bar	36	Not gaussian
	Λ , vertex fit	30	6.4
	Λ bar, v. fit	25	7.5
	$\Lambda\Lambda$ bar, v. fit	5.6	



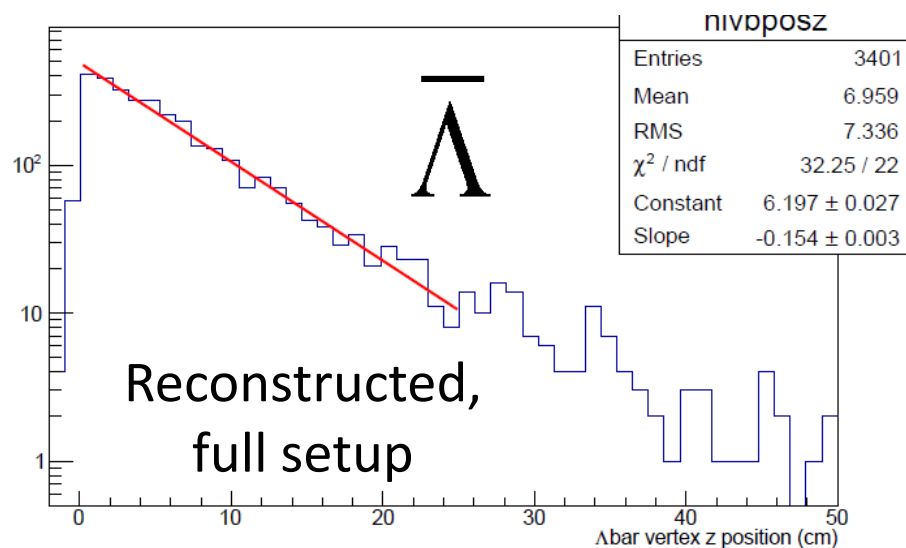
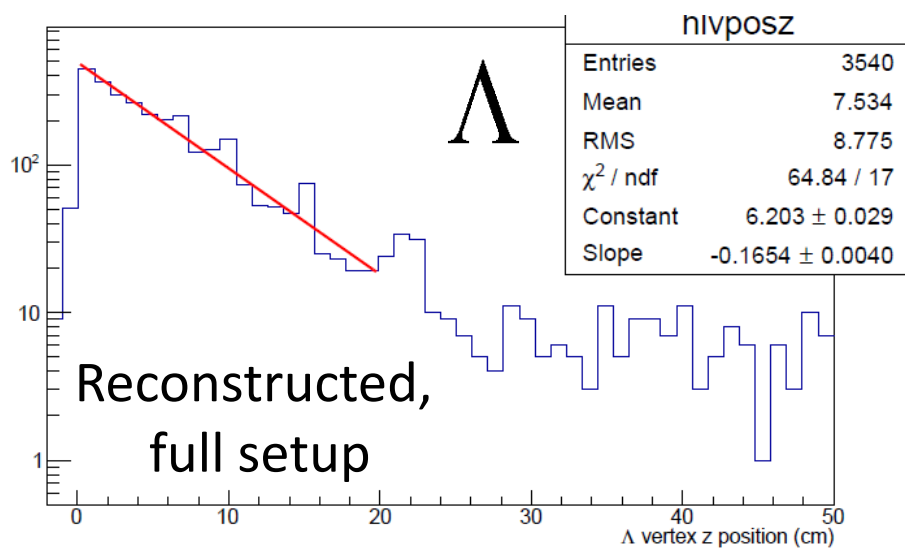
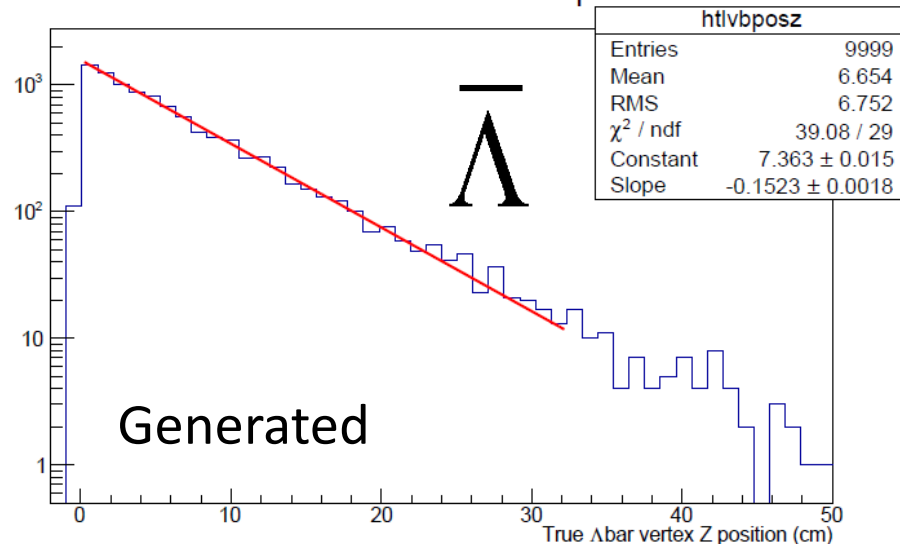
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Vertex Z position

lambda true vertex z pos



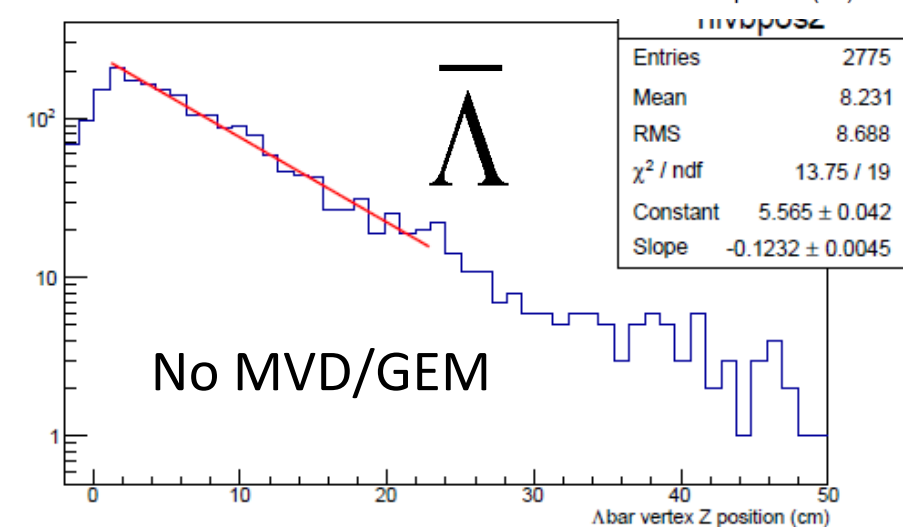
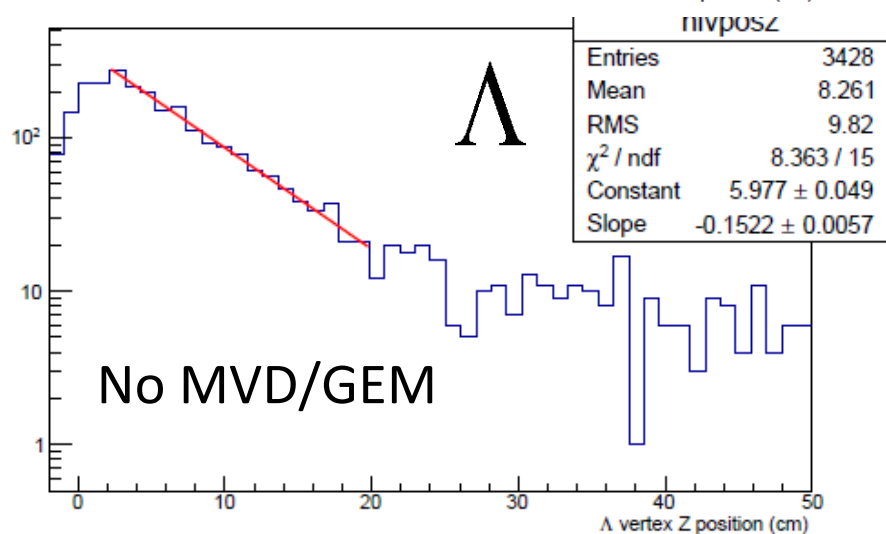
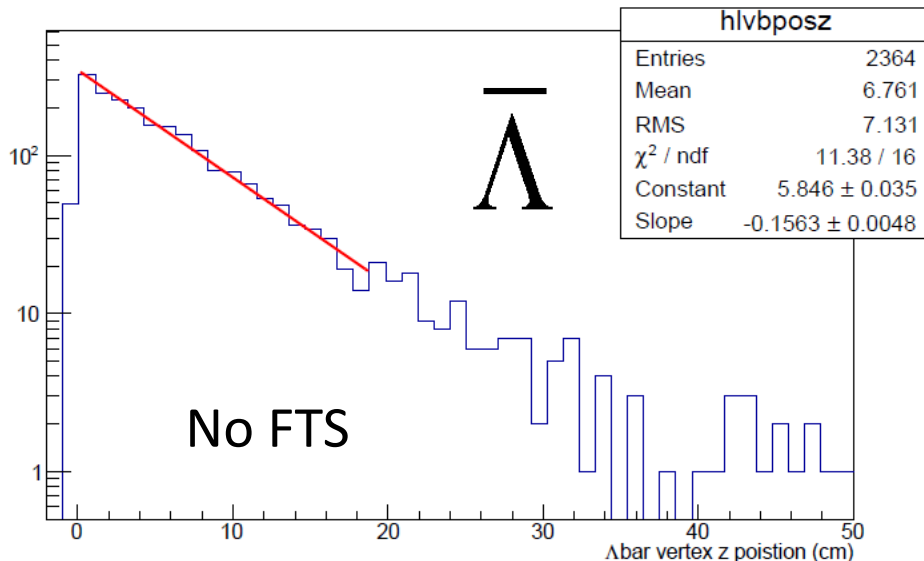
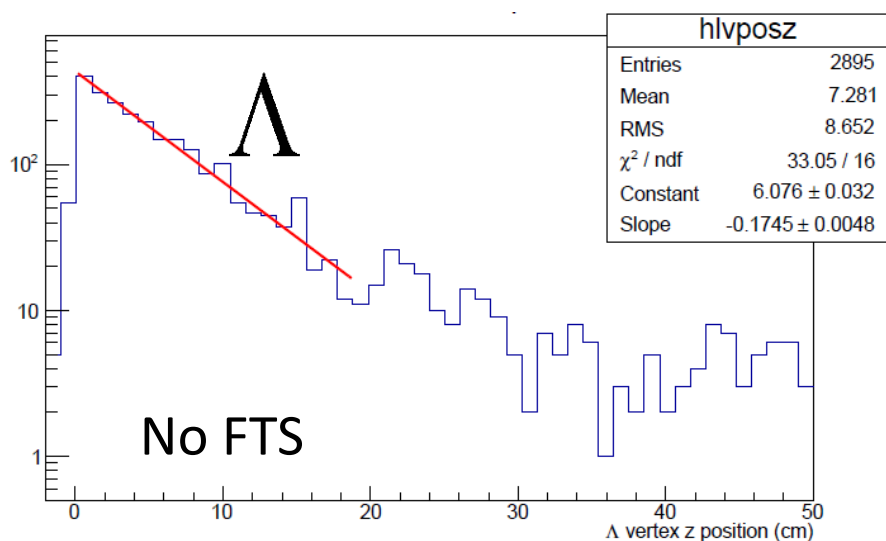
lambdabar true vertex z pos





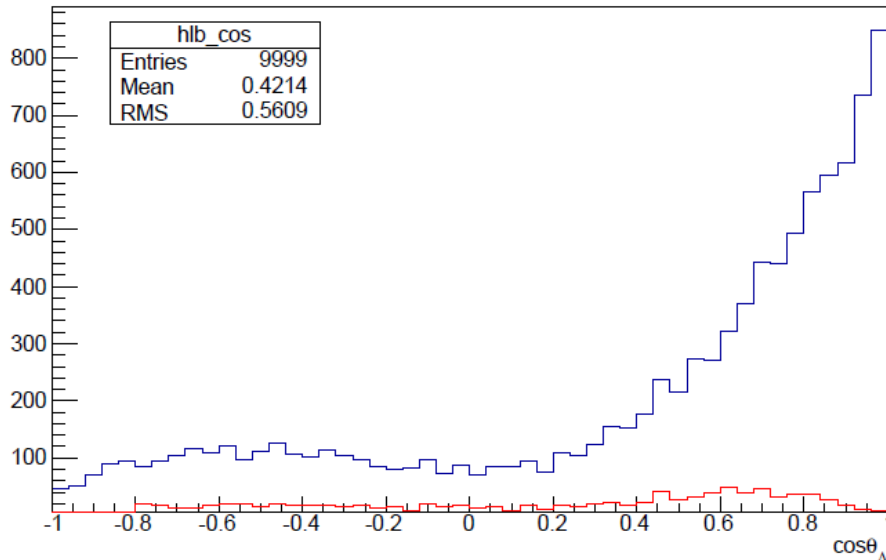
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Vertex Z position





Angular distributions, full setup

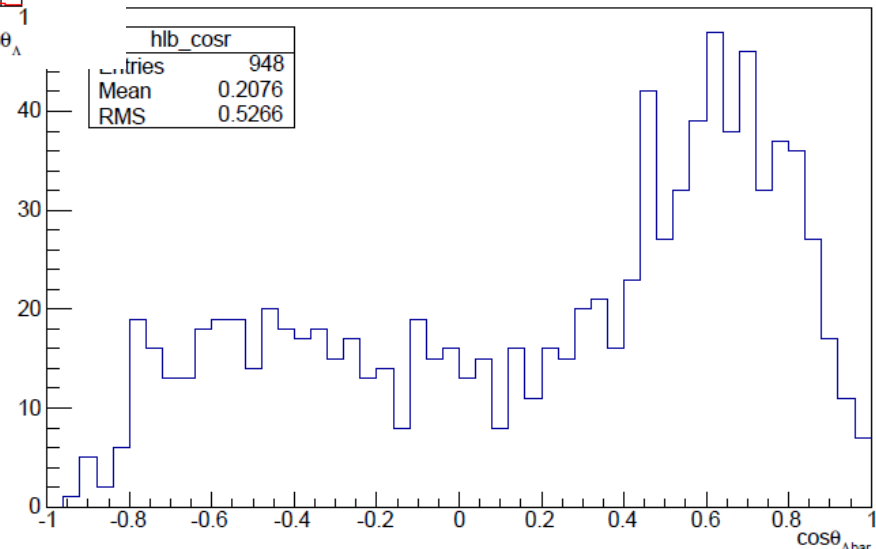


$$\cos\vartheta_{\Lambda\bar{a}r}^*$$

Acceptance losses in
forward/backward direction
due to reconstruction
(will hopefully improve)

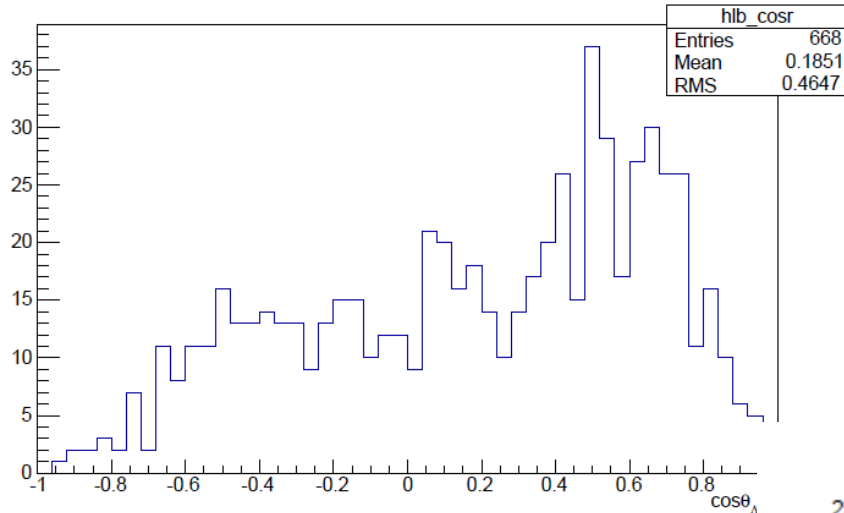
- **Blue: Generated distribution**

- **Red: reconstructed distribution**



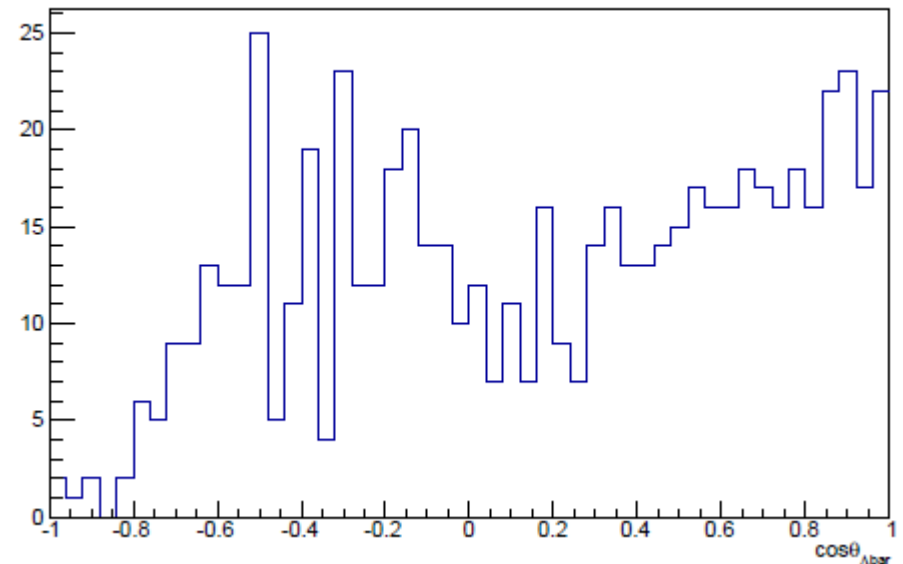


Angular distributions, sub-setups



No FTS

No MVD/GEM





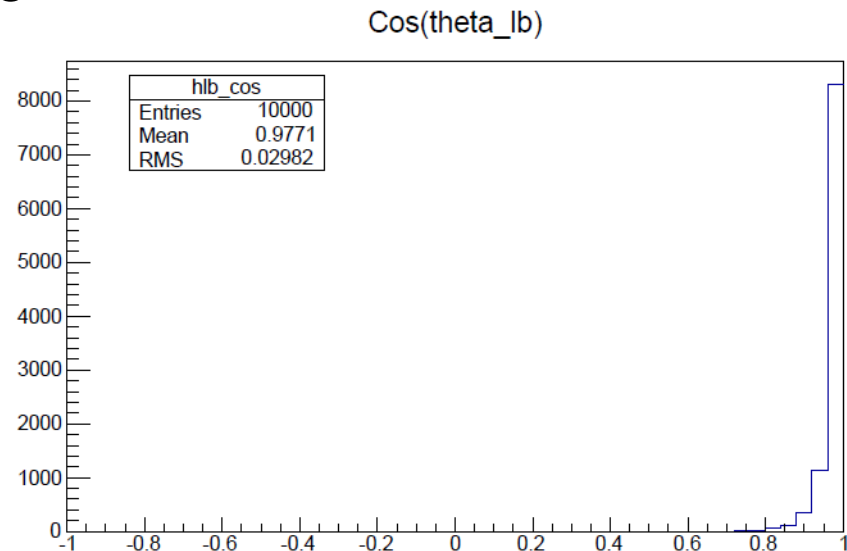
Summary, $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ at 1.64 GeV/c

- Acceptance for $\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ decreases from 9,5% to
 - 6.7% with no FTS
 - 5.6% with no MVD/GEM
- The mass and angular resolution without MVD/GEM will be too poor for ANY hyperon spin study!



The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ channel at 4 GeV/c

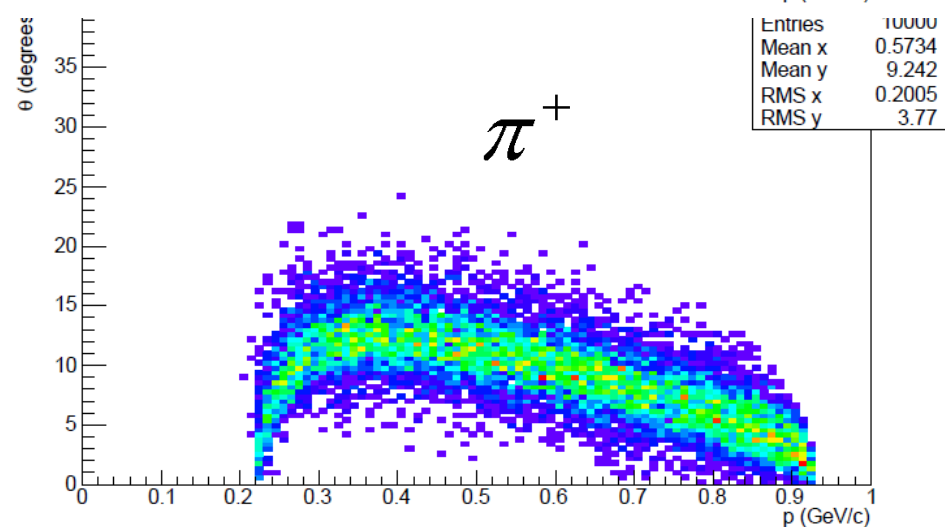
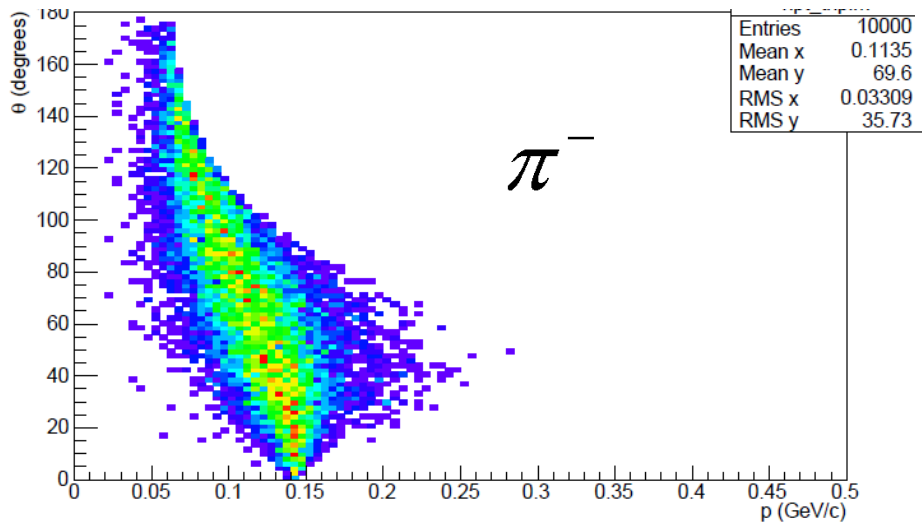
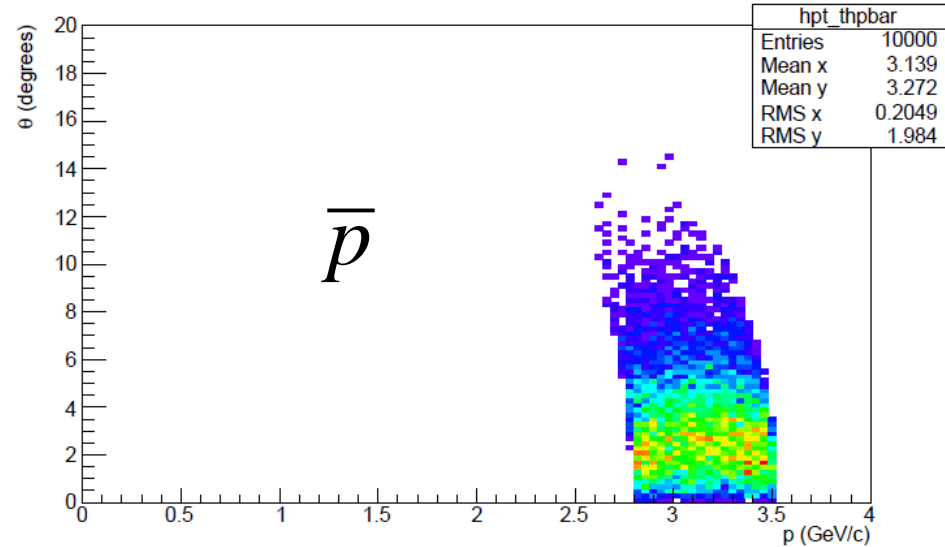
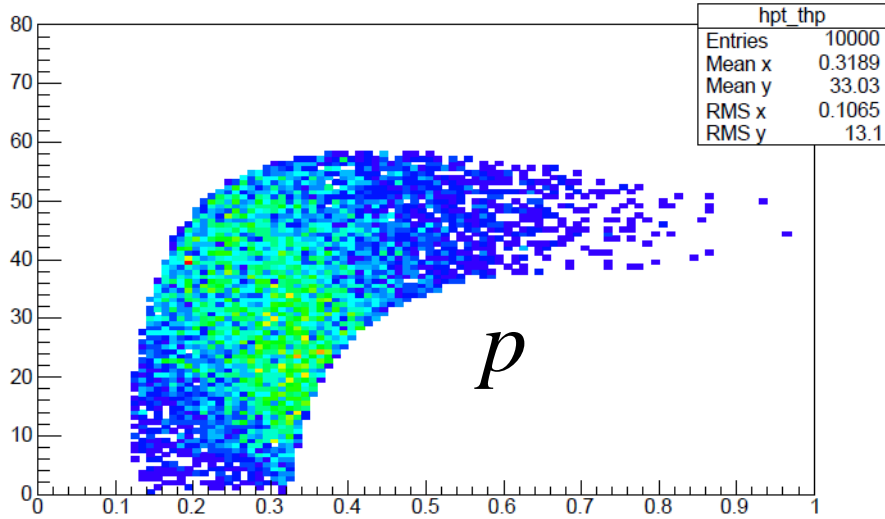
- High cross section and (with full setup) good acceptance (Thesis by S. Grape).
- Optimal for CP violation studies.
- PANDAROOT performance too poor for this channel
→ only studied phase space of final state particles.
- Forward peaking $\bar{\Lambda}$ distribution was used in the generation.





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Phase space at 4 GeV/c



The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ channel at 4 GeV/c

- In only 13% of the events, there are no particles in the forward direction ($\theta < 5^\circ$).
- At this energy it is impossible to study $\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ without the FTS.

Results from fast simulations

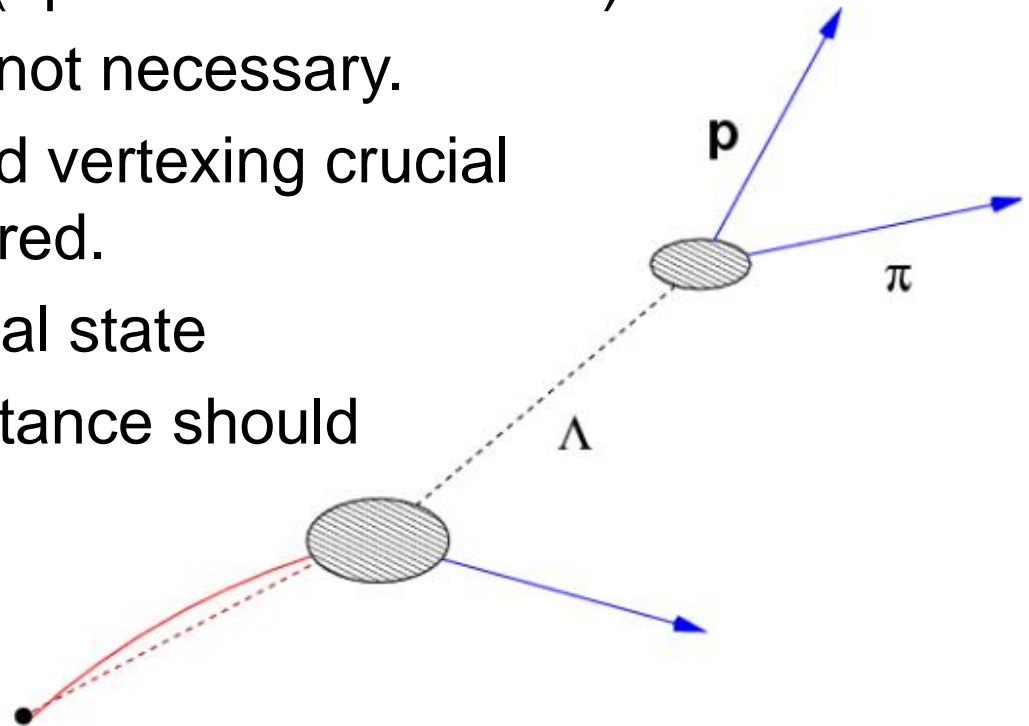
Setup	$\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ efficiency (%)
Full (12345)	4.7
No FTS (1234)	0.8

- MVD/GEM required for the same reasons as before.



Other hyperon channels

- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$, $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$ and $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c\Lambda_c$.
- PANDARoot cannot yet handle these channels properly, but we know the following:
 - Displaced vertices (up to 200 cm from IP).
 - Calorimetry or PID not necessary.
 - Precise tracking and vertexing crucial
 - MVD/GEM required.
 - 6 particles in the final state
 - Holes in the acceptance should be avoided.





The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$ channel at 12 GeV/c

- Never been observed before.
- $\Omega \rightarrow \Lambda K$ decay considered.
- Model: isotropic Ω and Λ distributions.

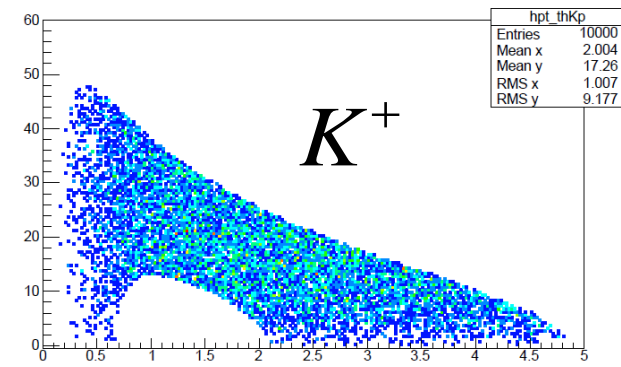
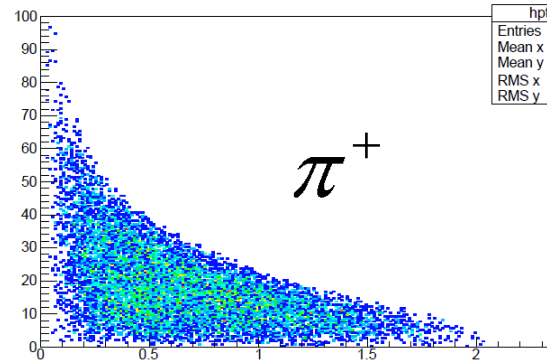
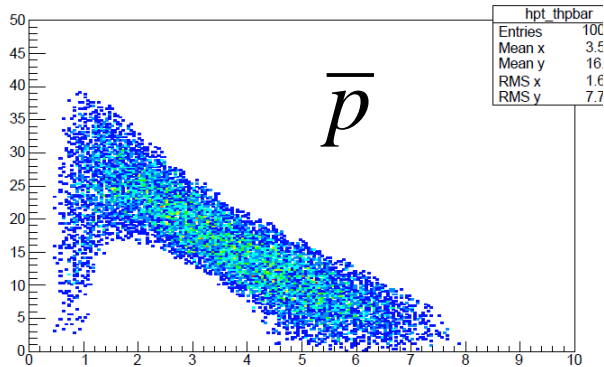
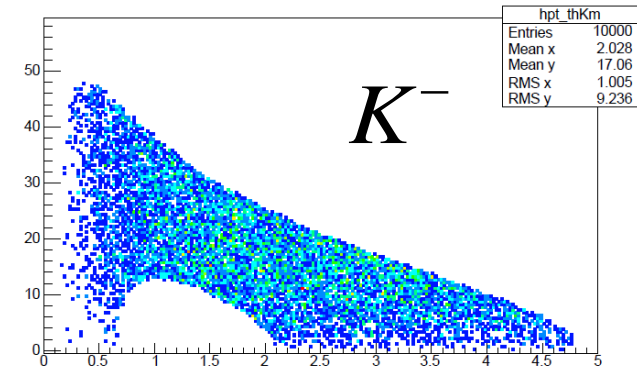
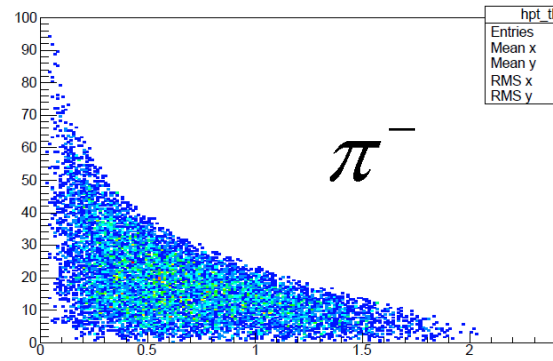
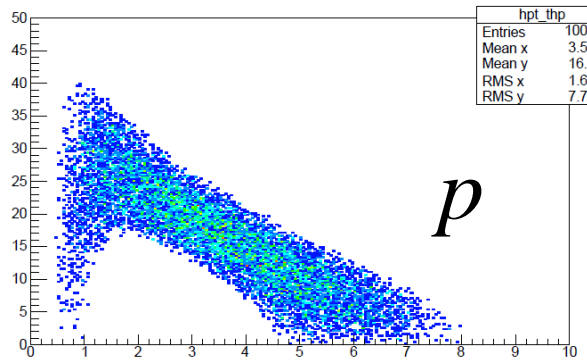
Results from fast simulations

Setup	$\Omega\bar{\Omega}$ efficiency (%)
Full (12345)	21
No FS (1234)	17



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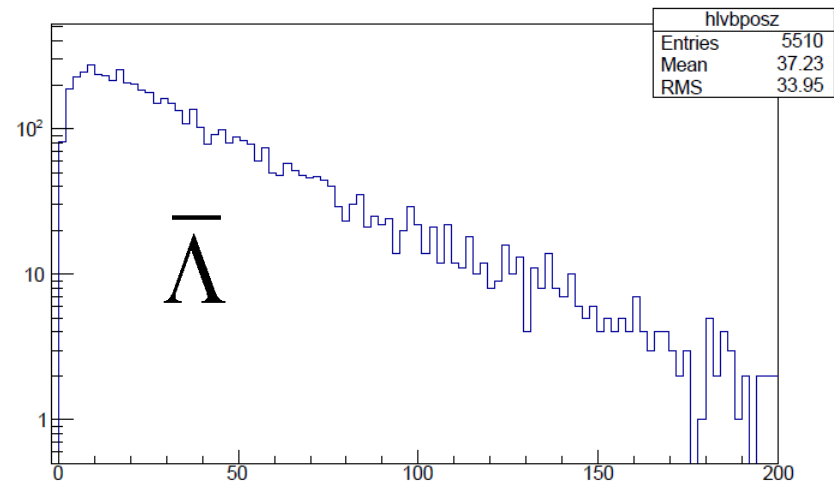
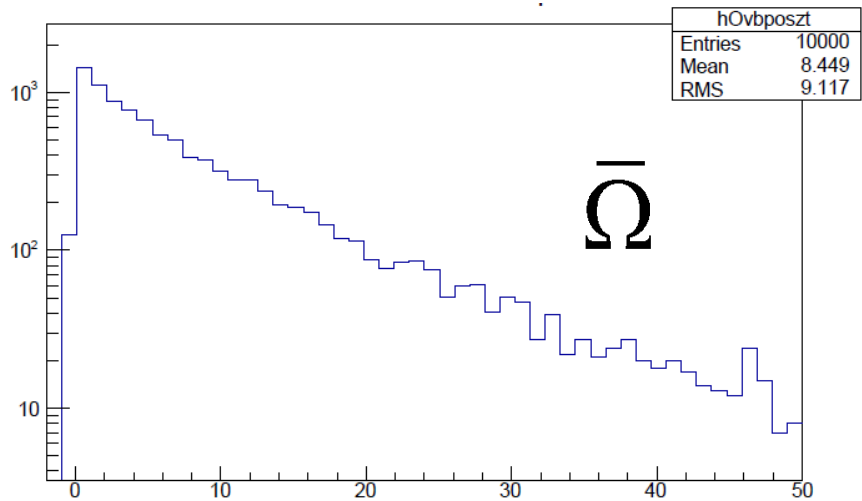
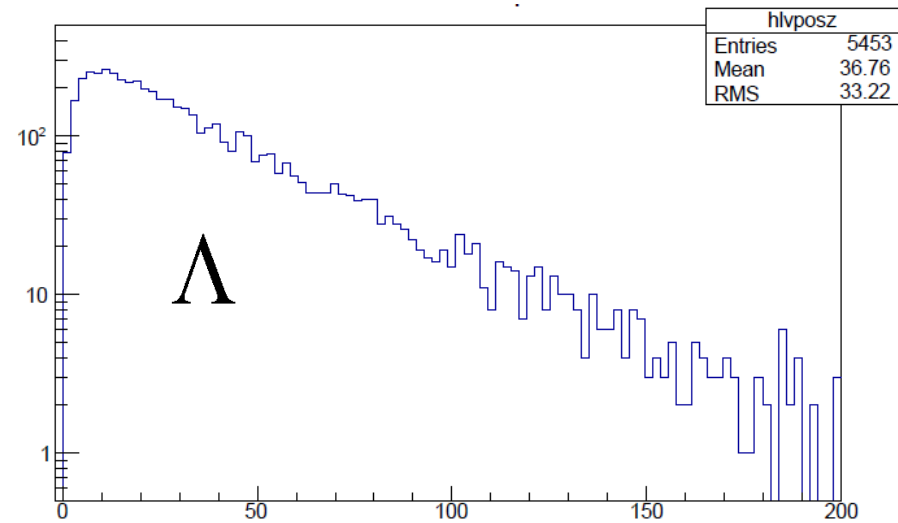
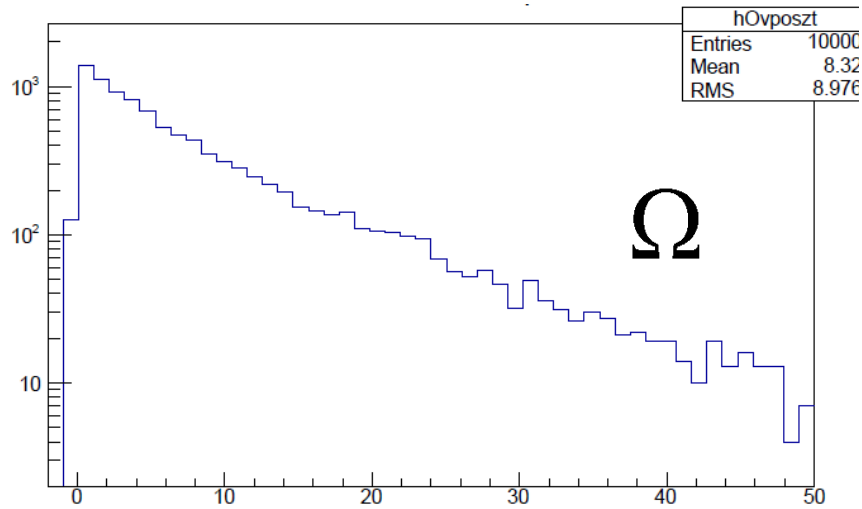
Phase space of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$ at 12 GeV/c





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Vertex distributions

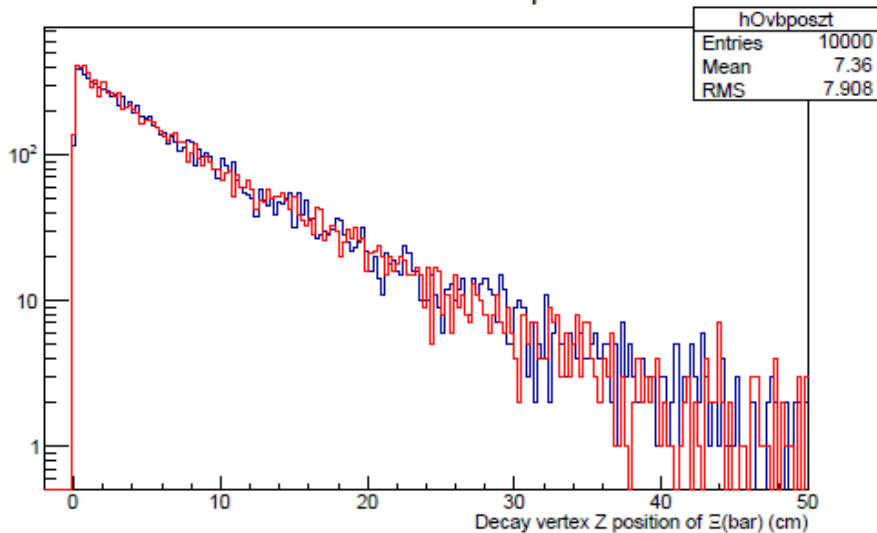




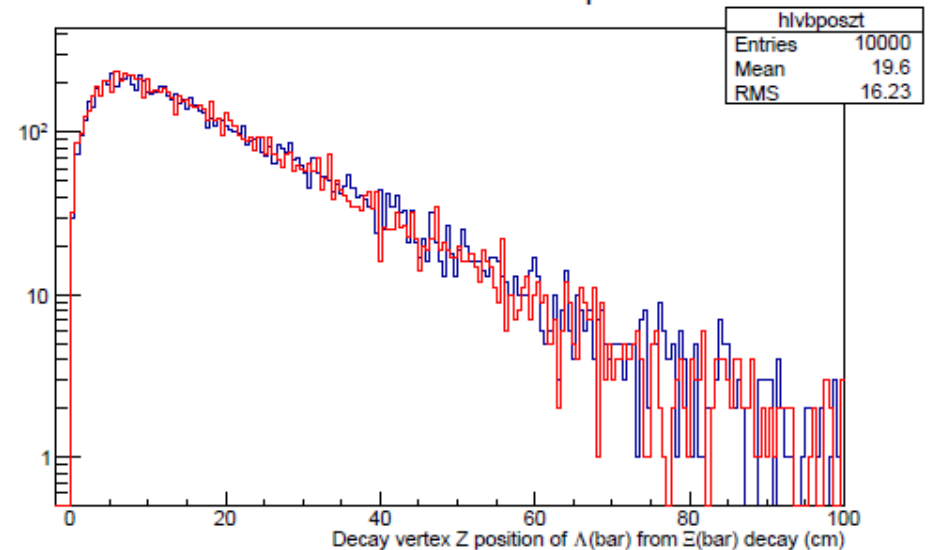
The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+ \Xi^-$ channel at 4 GeV/c

- $\Xi \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$ decay considered.
- Model: isotropic Ξ and Λ distributions.

Xibar+ true vertex z pos



lambdabar true vertex z pos

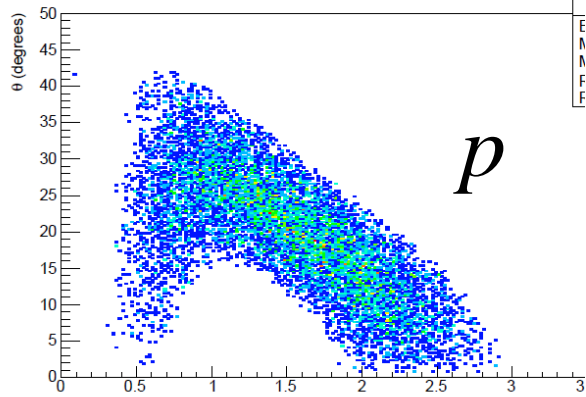




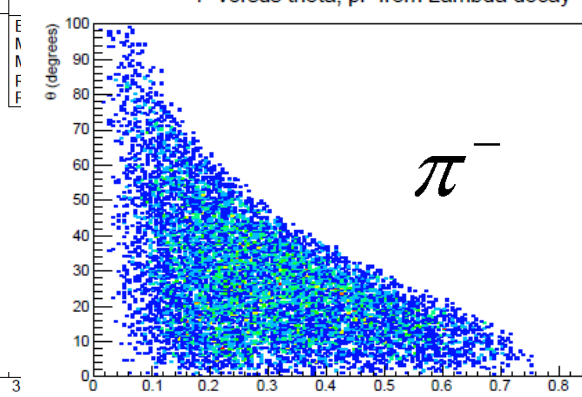
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Phase space of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+ \Xi^-$ at 4 GeV/c

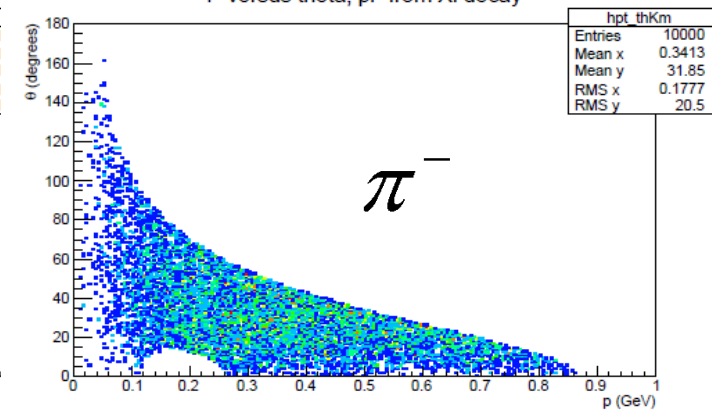
P versus theta, p



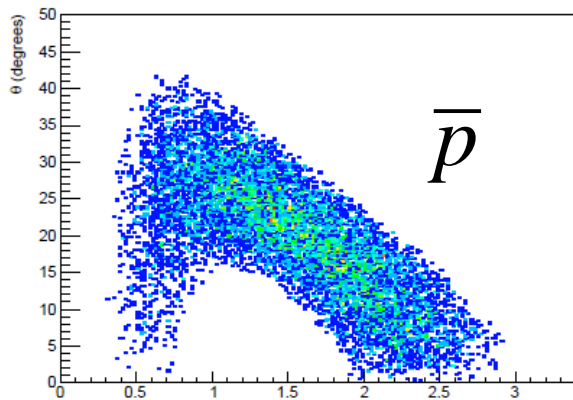
P versus theta, pi- from Lambda decay



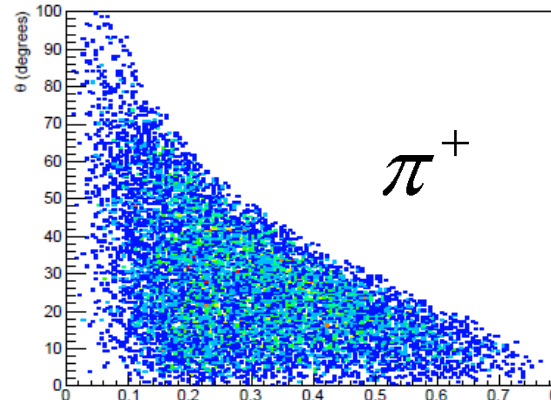
P versus theta, pi- from Xi decay



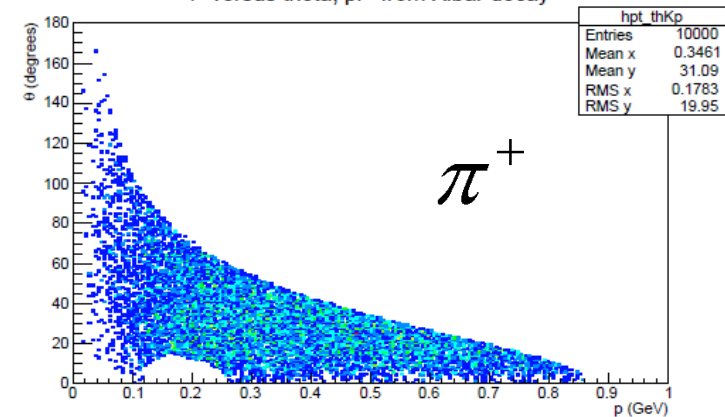
P versus theta, pbar



P versus theta, pi+ from Lambdabar decay



P versus theta, pi+ from Xibar decay

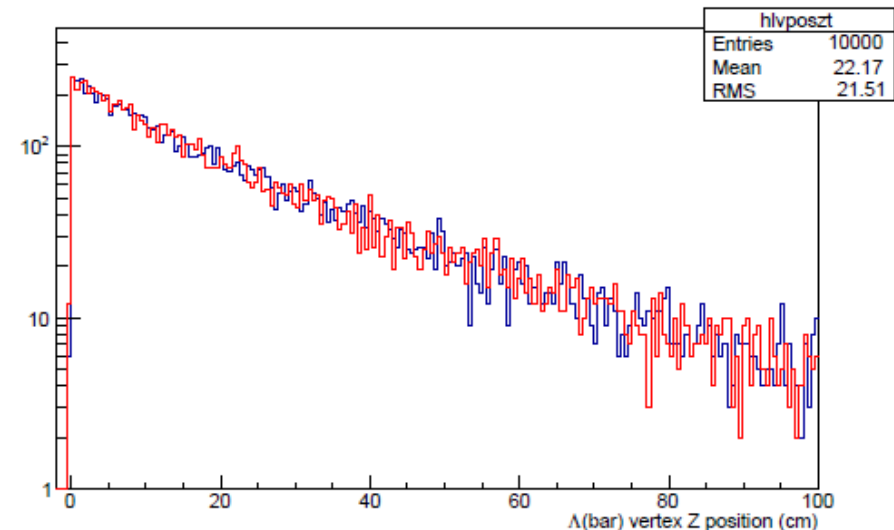
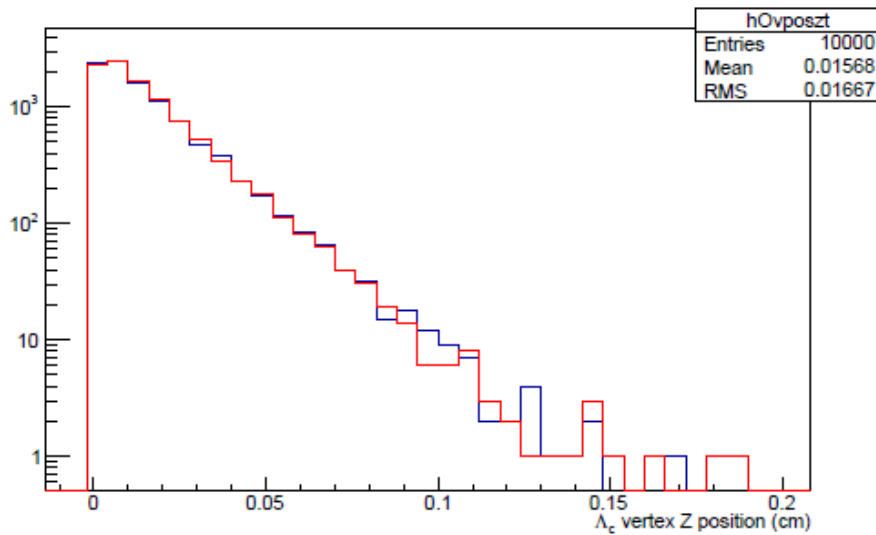




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The $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c \Lambda_c$ channel at 12 GeV/c

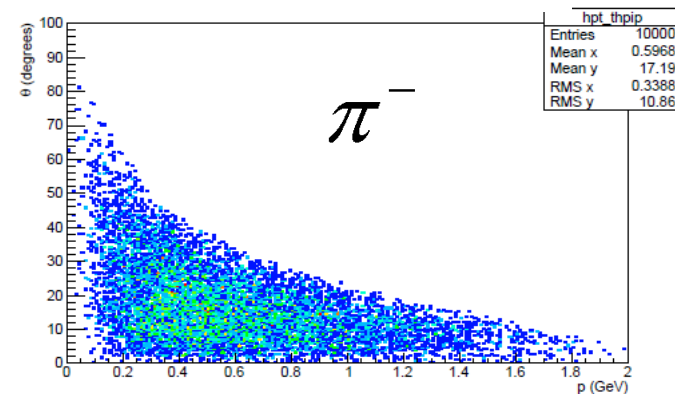
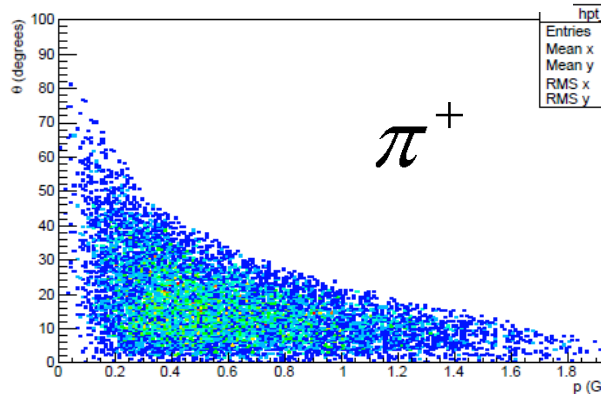
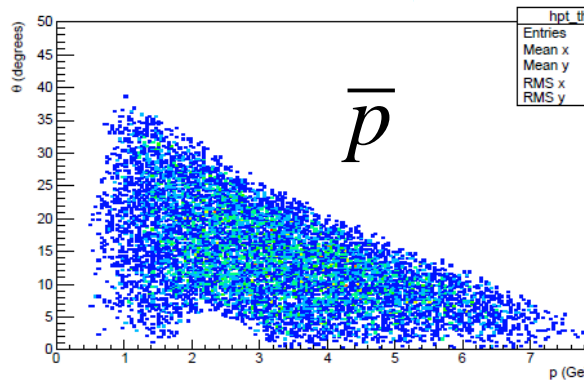
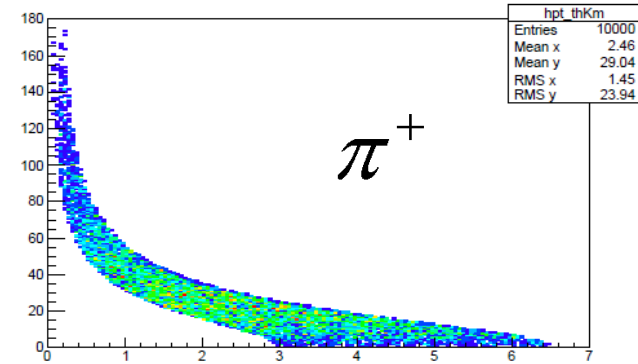
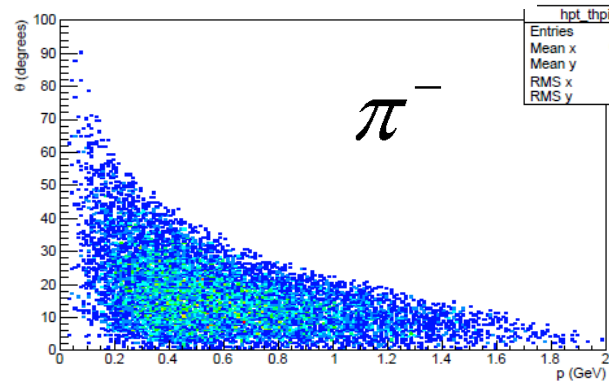
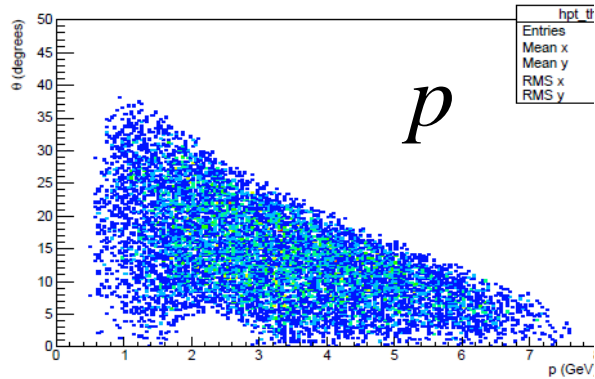
- $\Lambda_c \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$ decay considered (BR~1%)
- Model: isotropic Λ_c and Λ distributions.





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Phase space of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c \Lambda_c$ at 12 GeV/c





Summary

- The benchmark channel $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ has been studied with PANDARoot, full simulations.
- The MVD/GEM subdetectors are necessary for spin studies.
- Calorimetry and PID are not necessary.
- At higher energies, the FTS becomes crucial for the $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ channel.
- Study of flagship channels such as $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$, $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$ and $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c\Lambda_c$ follow the same principle as $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$.