

# Status of p+p@3.5 GeV and p+Nb@3.5 GeV data analyses

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# Two experiments

- pNb @3.5GeV
  - Sep 18 - Oct 20, 2008
  - $7.7 \cdot 10^9$  events
  - Multiplicity  $\geq 3$  trigger
- pp @3.5GeV
  - Apr 13 - Apr 30, 2007
  - $3 \cdot 10^9$  events
  - Multiplicity  $\geq 3$  trigger

A new DST was created. Its contain new leptons' reconstruction algorithm.

# Already performed analysis

## 1. pp@ 3.5 GeV

- ✦ **“Inclusive Lambda production in proton-proton collisions at 3.5 GeV”, Phys. Rev. C 95, 015207**
- ✦ *“Partial Wave Analysis of the Reaction  $p(3.5\text{GeV})+p \rightarrow pK+\Lambda$  to Search for the “ppK” Bound State”, Phys.Lett. B742 (2015) 242-248*
- ✦ *“Lambda hyperon production and polarization in collisions of  $p(3.5\text{ GeV})+\text{Nb}$ ”, Eur.Phys.J. A50 (2014) 81*
- ✦ *“Baryonic resonances close to the  $K^-N$  threshold: the case of  $\Lambda(1405)$  in pp collisions”, Phys.Rev. C87 (2013) 025201*
- ✦ *“Production of  $\Sigma^{+-} \pi^+ pK^+$  in  $p+p$  reactions at 3.5 GeV beam energy”, Nucl.Phys. A881 (2012) 178-186*
- ✦ *“Baryonic resonances close to the  $K\bar{K}-N$  threshold: the case of  $\Sigma(1385)^+$  in pp collisions”, Phys.Rev. C85 (2012) 035203*

## 2. pNb@ 3.5 GeV

- ✦ **“ $\Sigma^0$  production in proton nucleus collisions near threshold”, Phys.Lett. B781 (2018) 735-740**
- ✦ *“The Lambda-p interaction studied via femtoscopy in  $p + \text{Nb}$  reactions at  $\sqrt{s(\text{NN})}=3.18\text{ GeV}$ ” Phys.Rev. C94 (2016) no.2, 025201*
- ✦ *“Two-particle correlation measurements in  $p+\text{Nb}$  reactions  $\sqrt{s(\text{NN})} = 3.18\text{ GeV}$ ”, J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 668 (2016) no.1, 012037*
- ✦ **“Subthreshold  $\Xi^-$  Production in Collisions of  $p(3.5\text{..GeV})+\text{Nb}$ ”, Phys.Rev.Lett. 114 (2015) 212301**

# Focus of present analysis

not looked at previously

Interesting final states:

- $p \pi^- - \Lambda (1116)$  candidates
- $\Lambda \pi^+ \pi^- - \Lambda (1520)$  candidates
- $\Lambda \pi^+ - \Sigma^+(1385)$  candidates
- $\Lambda e^+ e^- - \Lambda (1520)$  candidates
- $\Lambda \pi^- - \Xi (1322)$  candidates

## $\Xi^-$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1 \Lambda \pi^-$	$(99.887 \pm 0.035) \%$	
$\Gamma_2 \Sigma^- \gamma$	$(1.27 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_3 \Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(5.63 \pm 0.31) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_4 \Lambda \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$(3.5 \pm 3.5_{-2.2}) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_5 \Sigma^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(8.7 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_6 \Sigma^0 \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$< 8 \times 10^{-4}$	90%
$\Gamma_7 \Xi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$	90%

## $\Lambda(1520)$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )
$\Gamma_1 N \bar{K}$	$(45 \pm 1) \%$
$\Gamma_2 \Sigma \pi$	$(42 \pm 1) \%$
$\Gamma_3 \Lambda \pi \pi$	$(10 \pm 1) \%$
$\Gamma_4 \Sigma(1385) \pi, S\text{-wave}$	
$\Gamma_5 \Sigma(1385) \pi, D\text{-wave}$	
$\Gamma_6 \Sigma(1385) \pi$	
$\Gamma_7 \Sigma(1385) \pi (\rightarrow \Lambda \pi \pi)$	
$\Gamma_8 \Lambda(\pi \pi) S\text{-wave}$	
$\Gamma_9 \Sigma \pi \pi$	$(0.9 \pm 0.1) \%$
$\Gamma_{10} \Lambda \gamma$	$(0.85 \pm 0.15) \%$
$\Gamma_{11} \Sigma^0 \gamma$	

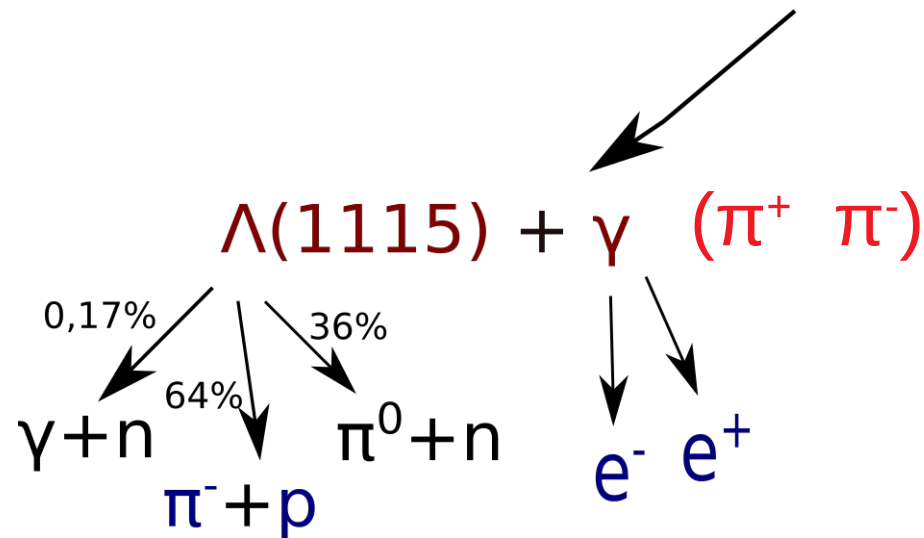
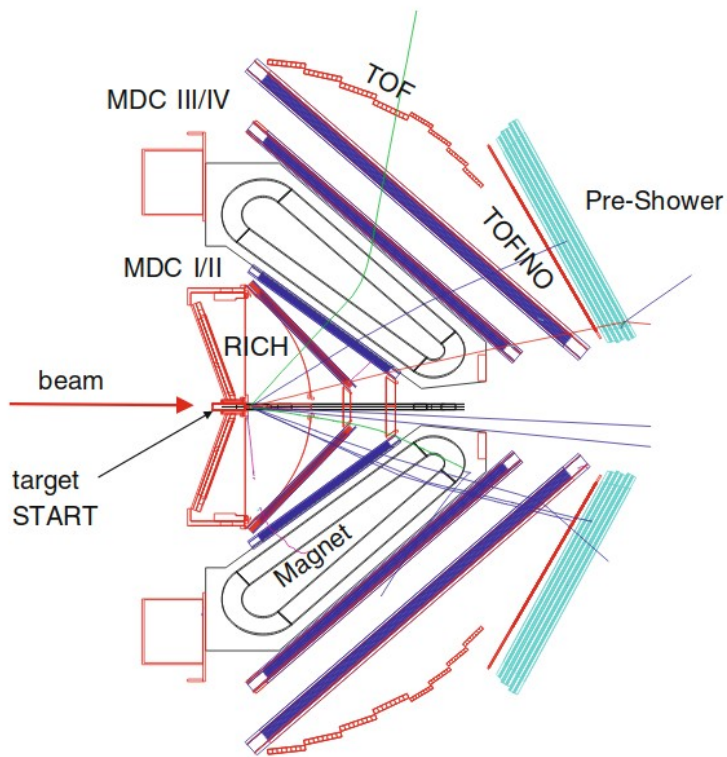
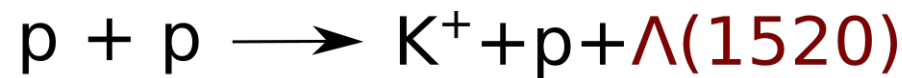
## $\Sigma(1385)$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1 \Lambda \pi$	$(87.0 \pm 1.5) \%$	
$\Gamma_2 \Sigma \pi$	$(11.7 \pm 1.5) \%$	
$\Gamma_3 \Lambda \gamma$	$(1.25^{+0.13}_{-0.12}) \%$	
$\Gamma_4 \Sigma^+ \gamma$	$(7.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_5 \Sigma^- \gamma$	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90%
$\Gamma_6 N \bar{K}$		

*M. Tanabashi et al. (Particle Data Group),  
Phys. Rev. D 98, 030001 (2018)*

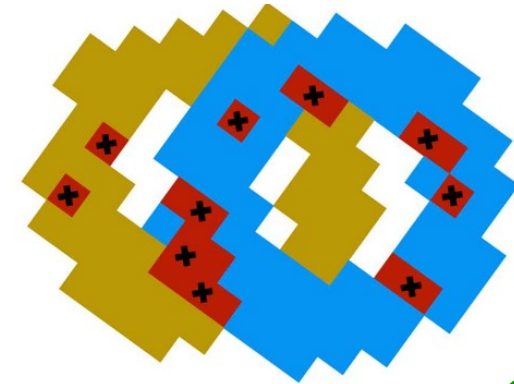
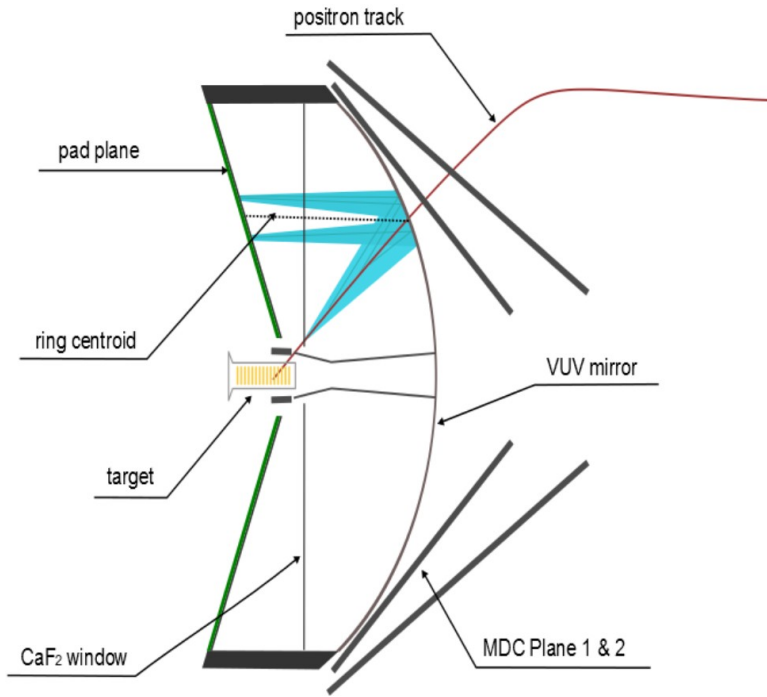
# Hyperons – identification in HADES

On example of  $\Lambda(1520)$

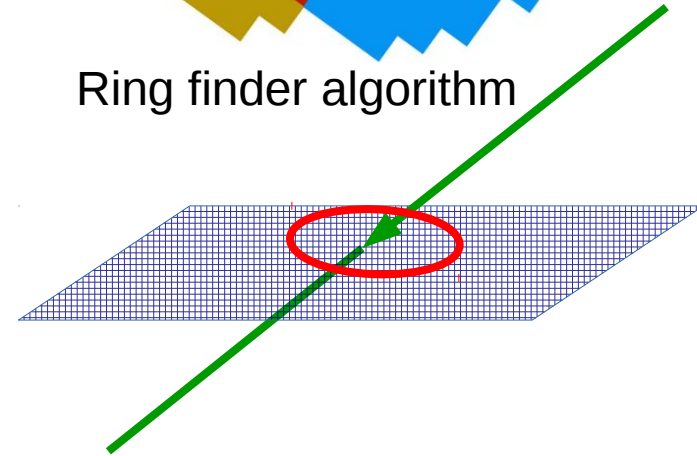


*Eur. Phys. J. A 41, 243–277 (2009)*

# Two ways of lepton identification



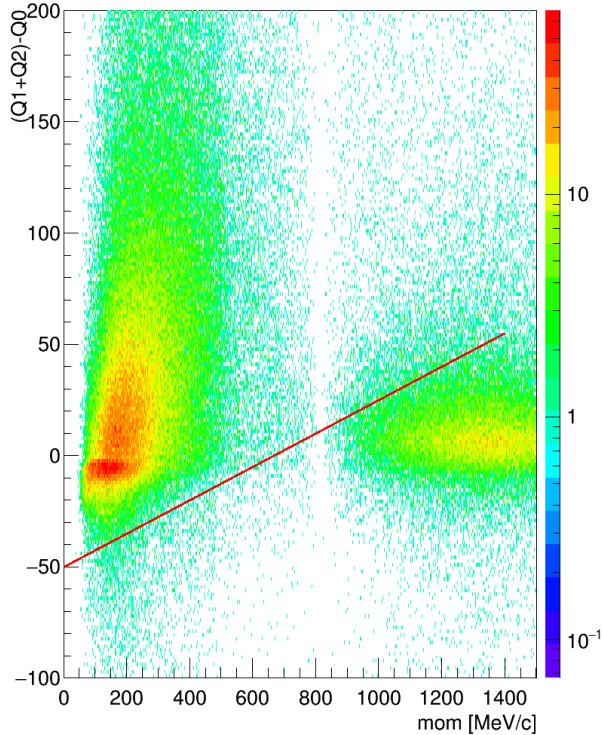
Ring finder algorithm



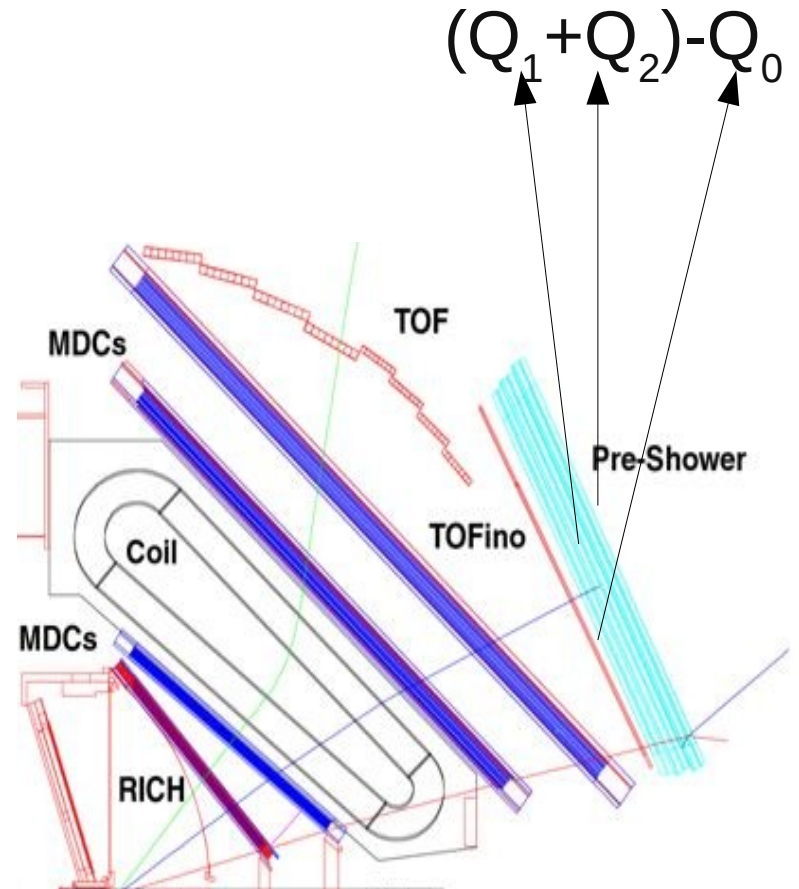
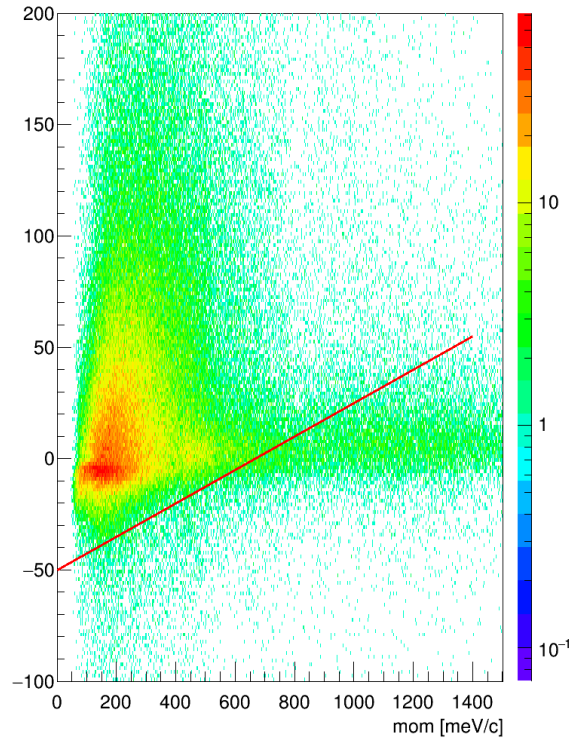
Back tracking - done by P. Sellheim

# Lepton identification

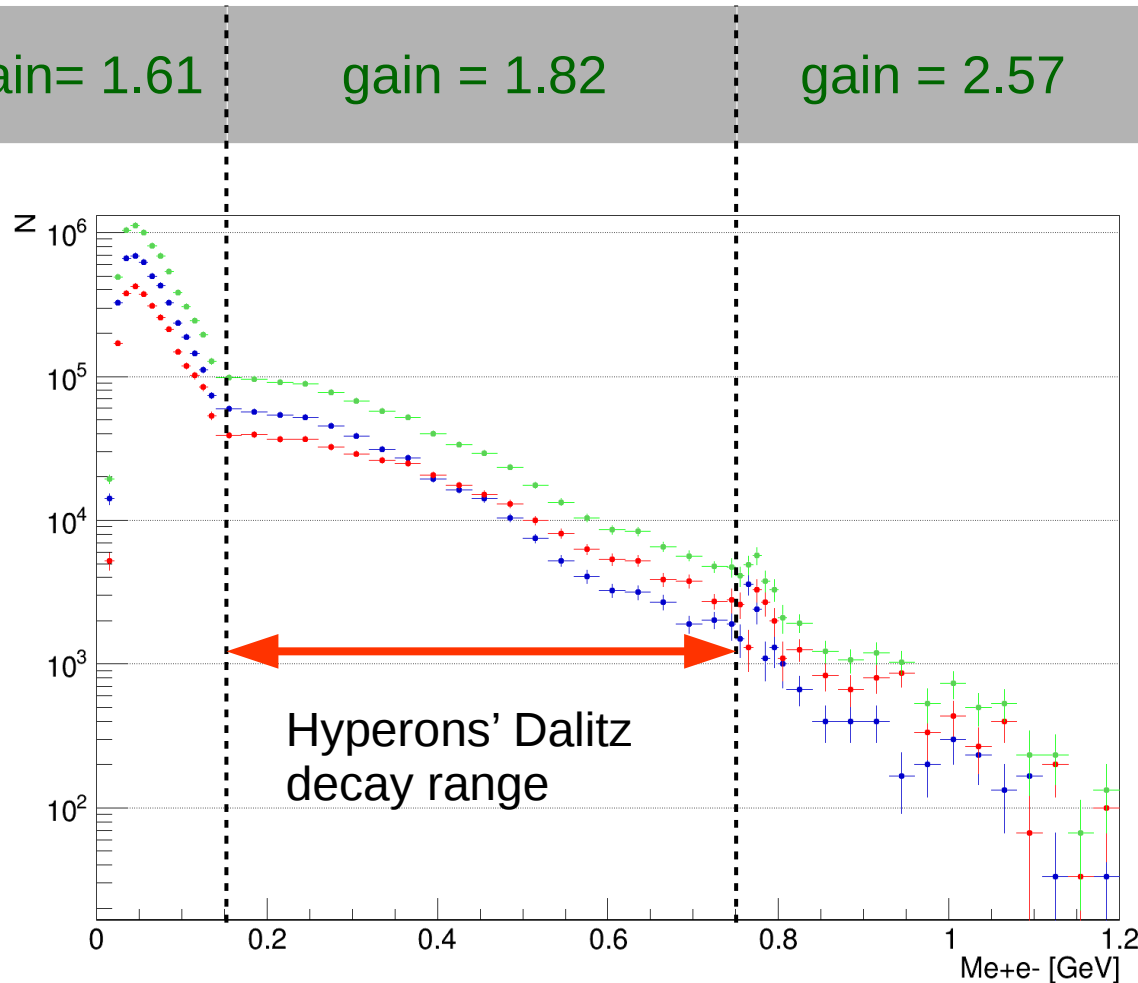
RF



BT



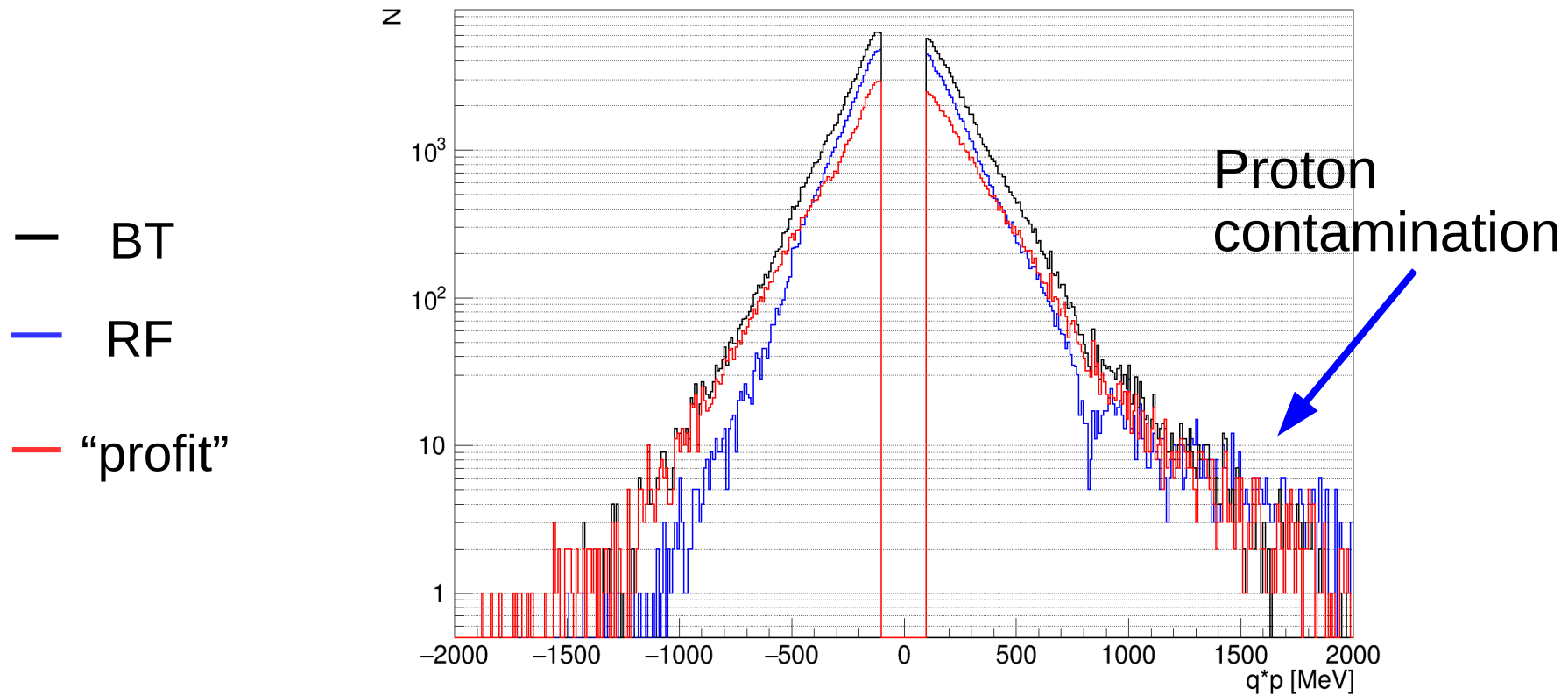
# Results for p Nb @ 3.5 GeV



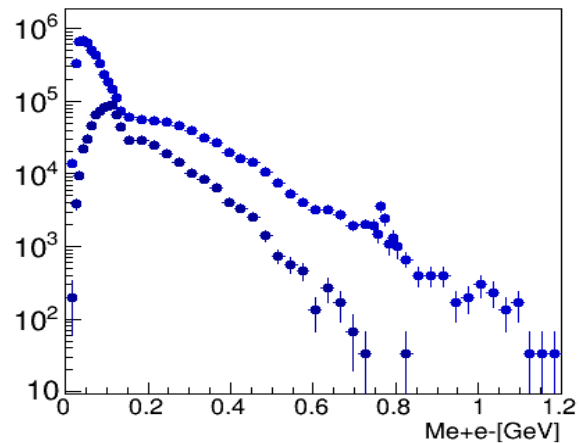
- Ring Finder algorithm
- Profit – signals from BT not visible by RF
- All possible candidates



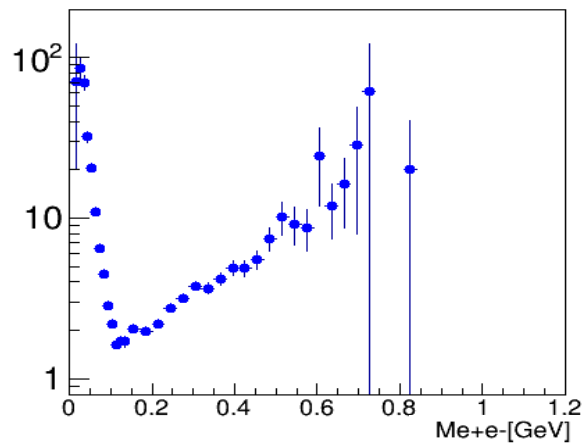
# Lepton purity



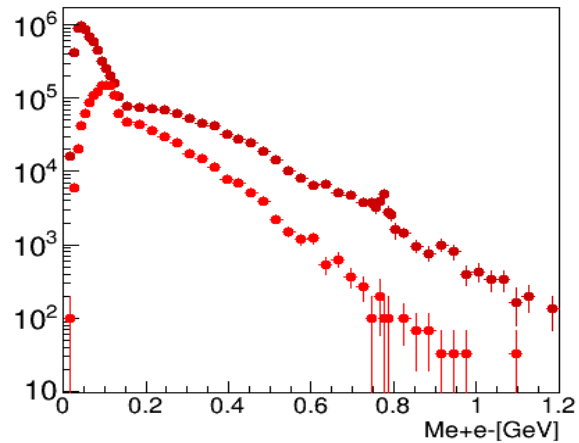
RF



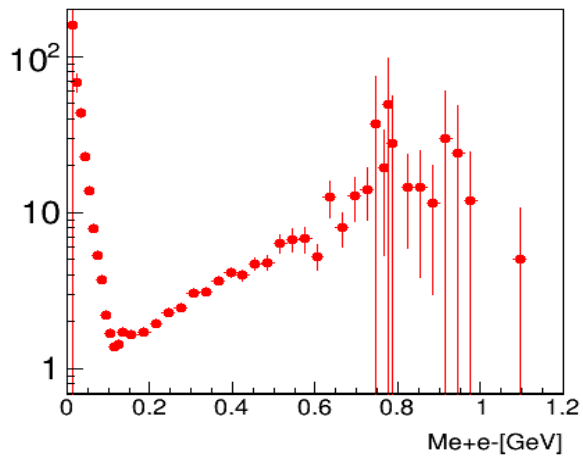
signal to background ratio



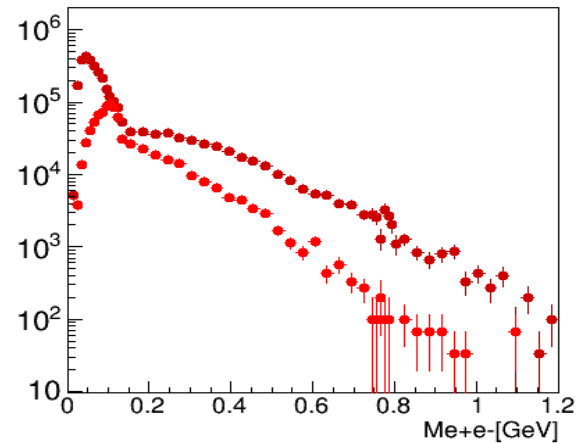
BT



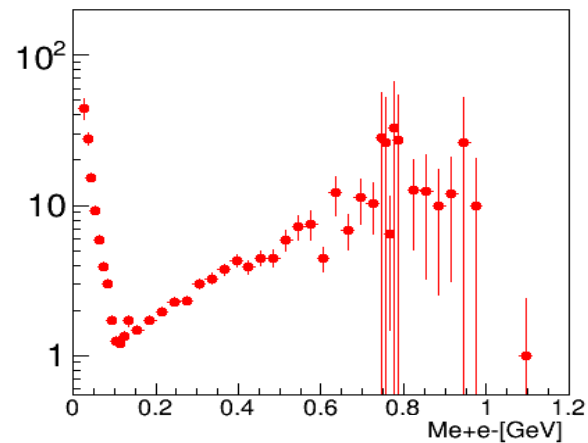
signal to background ratio



"profit"

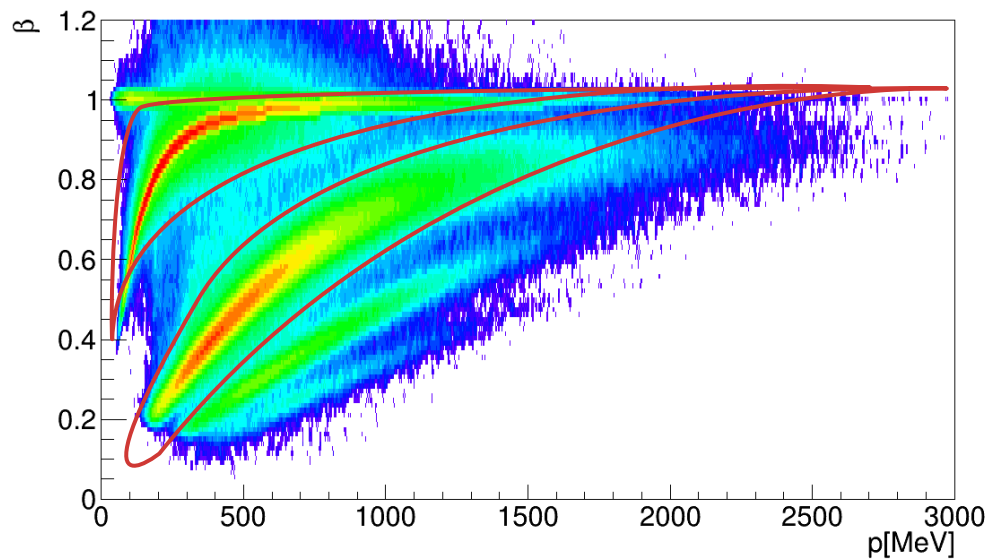


signal to background ratio

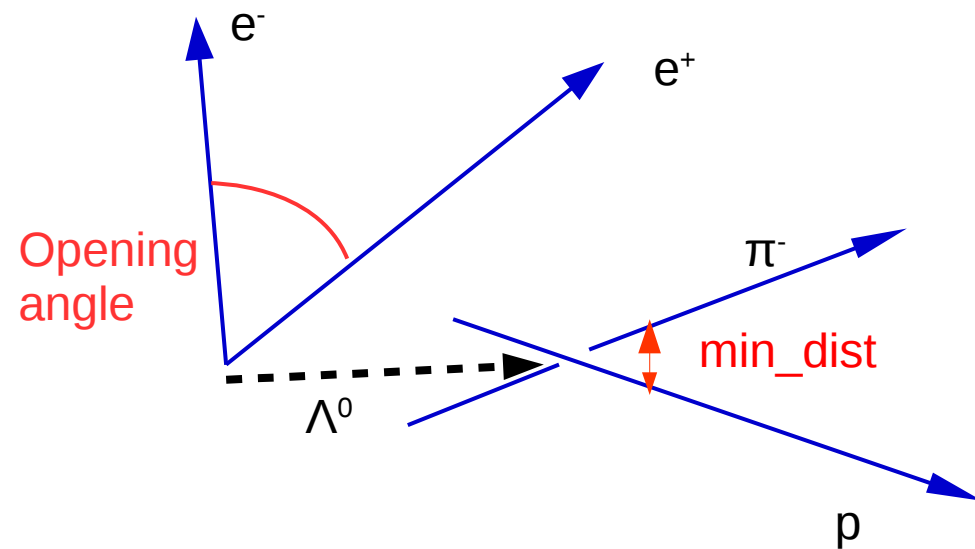


# Hadrons analysis

(example for pNb data)



Protons:  $650 \text{ MeV} < M < 1127 \text{ MeV}$   
 Pions  $40 \text{ MeV} < M < 240 \text{ MeV}$

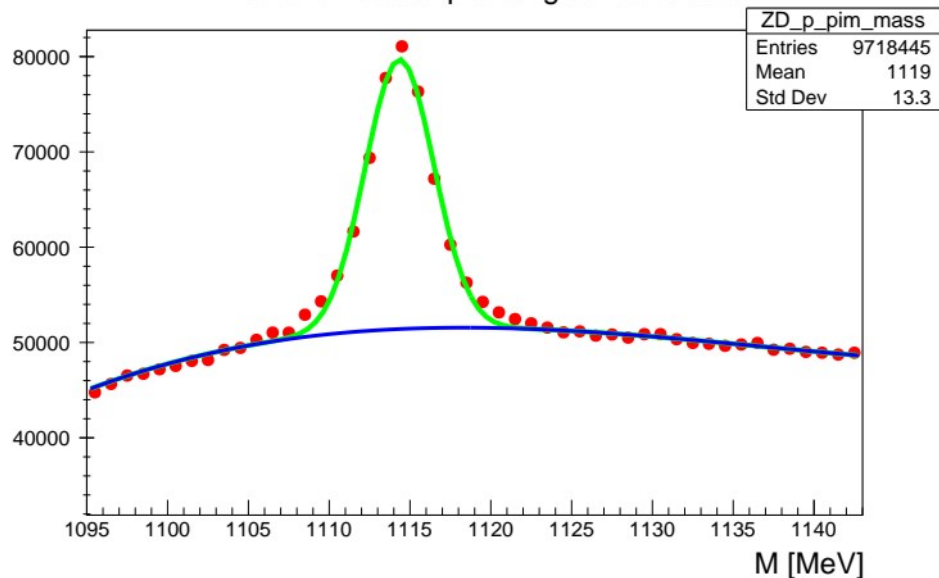


	min_dist [mm]	min_z [mm]	Target position [mm]
pp	15	20	[-65,-15]
pNb	30	4	[-55,-5]

# Present status of the $\Lambda(1116)$ analysis

pp

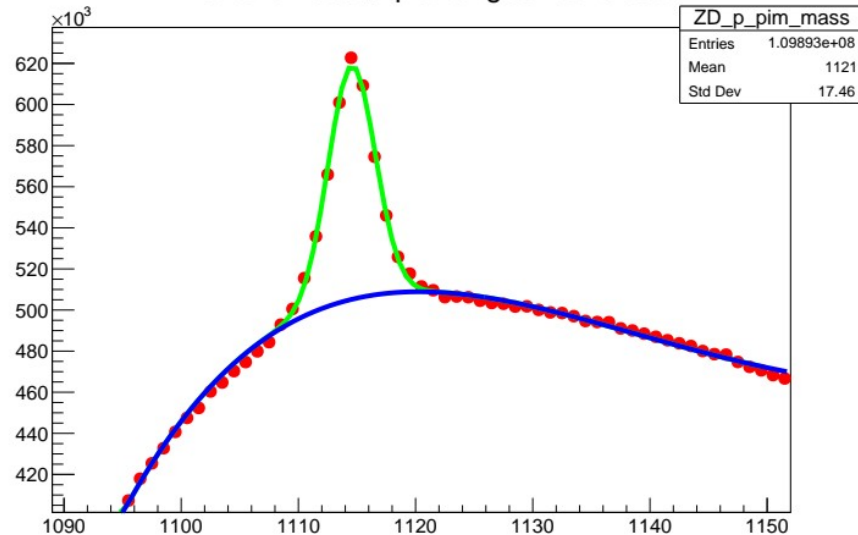
Invariant mass  $\pi^- p$  after geometric cuts



$$N_{\Lambda} = (147) \times 10^3 \quad S/B = 0.28$$

pNb

Invariant mass  $\pi^- p$  after geometric cuts



$$N_{\Lambda} = 562 \times 10^3 \quad S/B = 0.11$$

# To do list

- $\beta$  vs.  $p$  identification cuts or  $dE/dx$  vs.  $p$  ?  
(expected gain in Lambda reconstruction – no TOF detector included)
- Study of  $\Lambda e^+e^-$ ,  $\Lambda\pi^-$ ,  $\Lambda\pi^+$  correlation and search for  $\Lambda(1520)$   $\Sigma(1385)$  in combined pp and pNb data sets.