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# Hyperons in PANDA report for the Scrutiny Group

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# Outline

- Main physics goals
- Prerequisites
- Results from simulation studies
  - The benchmark  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$  channel at 1.64 GeV/c
  - The  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$  channel at 4 GeV/c
  - The  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}^+\Omega^-$  channel at 12 GeV/c
- A few words on  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c^-\Lambda_c^+$
- Conclusions



# Main Physics Goals

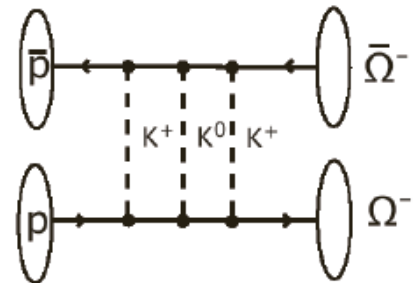
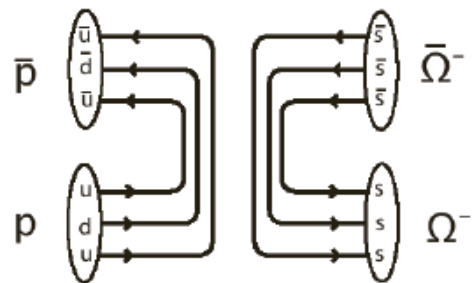
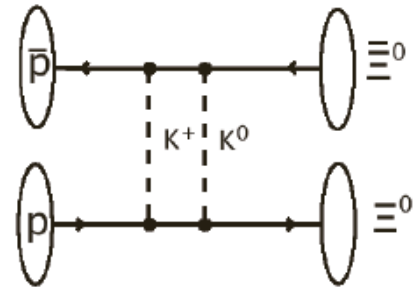
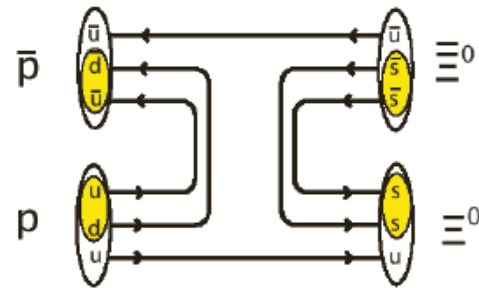
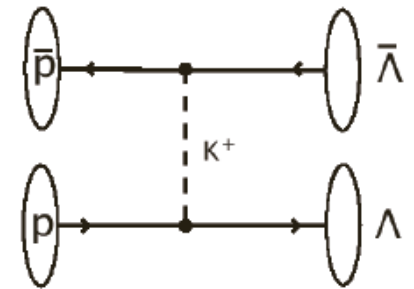
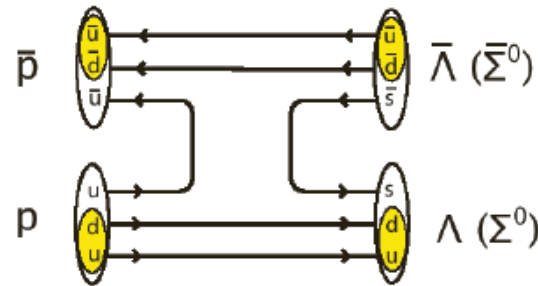
- Provide new, high statistics and high quality samples of  $\Lambda$  and  $\Sigma$  production for Partial Wave Analysis.
- Study the differential cross section, the polarisation and the spin correlations of the  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+ \Xi^-$  reaction for the first time.
- Observe  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}^+ \Omega^-$  and  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c^- \Lambda_c^+$  for the first time.
  - Production of hyperons of different strangeness probes QCD in the confinement regime.
  - Strange and charmed hyperon production probes two different energy scales.



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# Main Physics Goals

We want to provide high quality data that serve as a guideline towards a theory that correctly describes the production of strange systems.



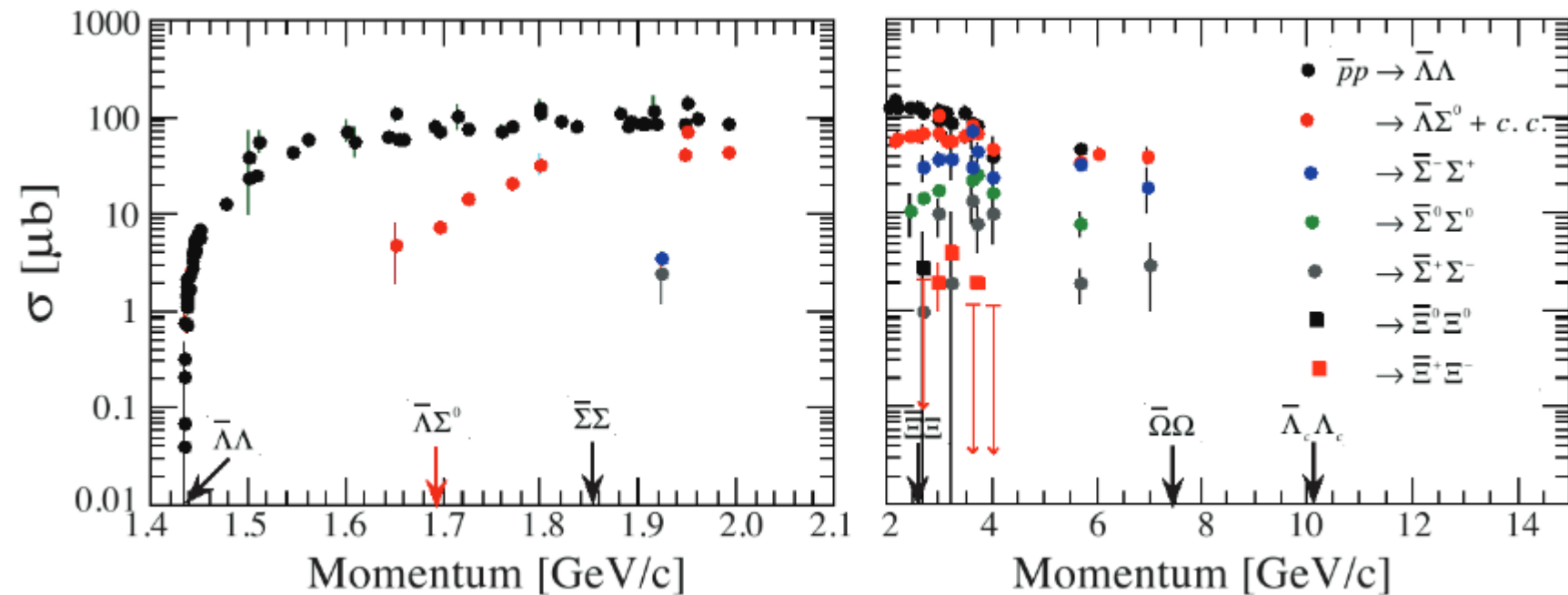


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# Long-term physics goals

- Provide high statistics samples of  $\Lambda$  and  $\Xi$  for CP violation studies.
- Measure the spin and polarisation parameters of the  $\Omega$  baryon.
- Measure the angular distribution, the polarisation and the spin correlations of the  $\Lambda_c$  baryon.

Previous measurements of  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{Y}Y$



- A lot of data on  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$  near threshold, mainly from PS185 at LEAR\*.
- Very scarce data bank above 4 GeV.
- Only a few bubble chamber events on  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}\Xi$
- No data on  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$  nor  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c\Lambda_c$

\* See e.g. T. Johansson, AIP Conf. Proc. Of LEAP 2003, p. 95.



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# PANDA – a unique experiment for hyperon physics

Hyperon production in  $\bar{p}p$  production requires an antiproton beam at intermediate momenta, with high precision and high intensity.

- No other such facility exists.
- No other such facility is, to our best knowledge, planned within the timescale of PANDA.

**→ It is likely that within the next 20 years,  
no other facility will be able to perform  
these measurements**

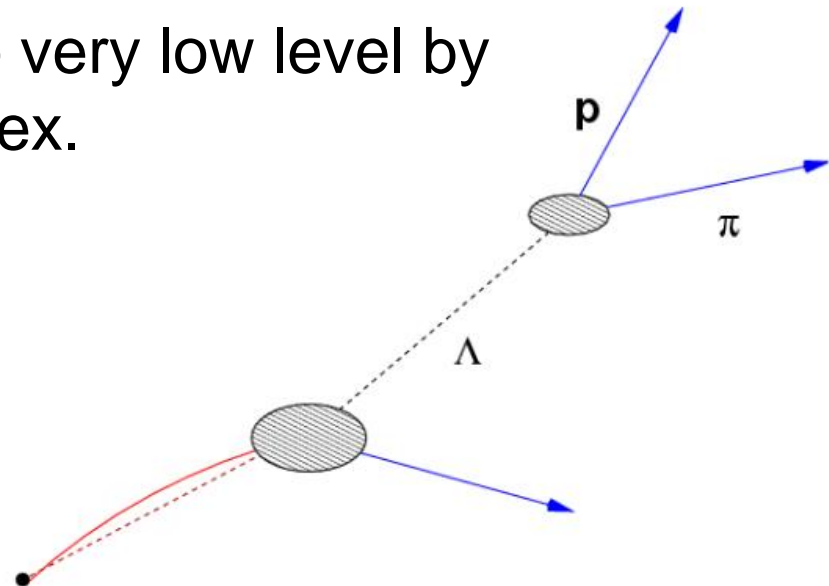


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# Prerequisites

Most hyperons of interest for QCD dynamics studies decay weakly  $\rightarrow$  decay vertex separated from production vertex.

- Good spacial resolution required
- Background can be reduced to very low level by requiring separated decay vertex.
  - PID detectors not crucial.







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# Prerequisites

Most hyperon channels of interest for PANDA decay with large BR into charged hadrons

→ EMC not needed.

Channels containing  $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$  requires everything needed for  $\Lambda$  plus EMC.



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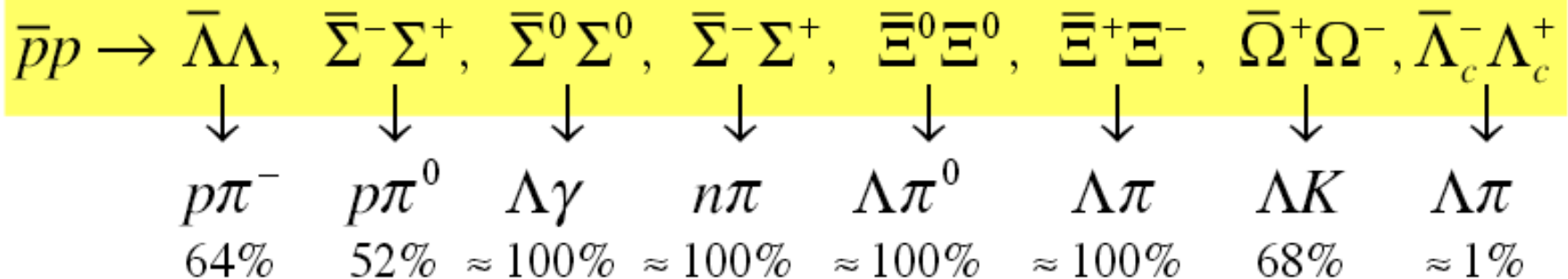
# Simulation studies for the scrutiny campaign

- Full Pandaroot simulations with ideal pattern recognition (not fastsim).
- Three different detector scenarios:
  - Full
  - No MVD/GEM
  - No FTS



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

- Well-known from other experiments.
- Studied with old PANDA framework (Thesis by S. Grape).
- Most heavier hyperons decay into hyperons → sets a "minimum standard".

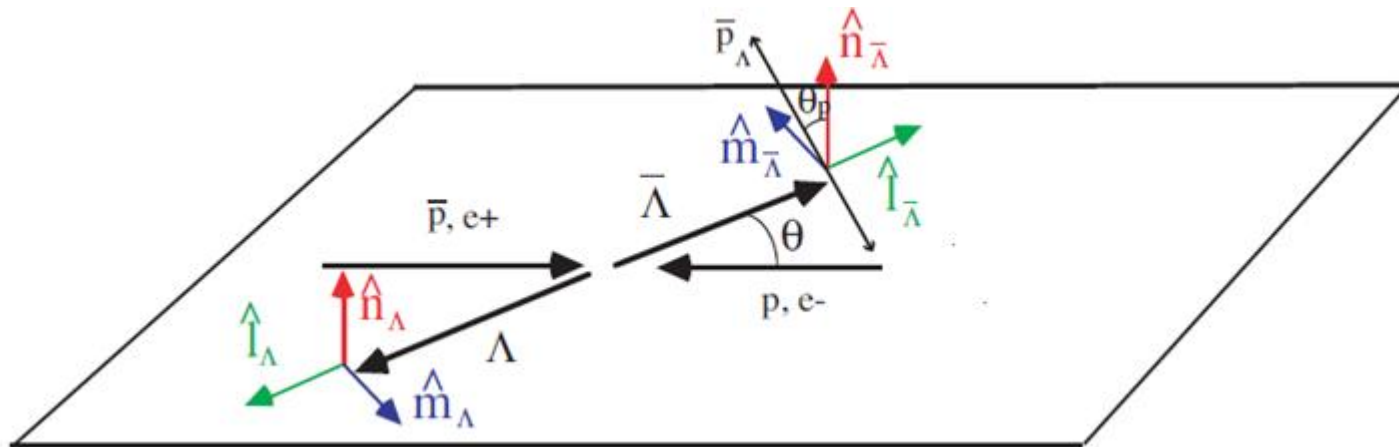




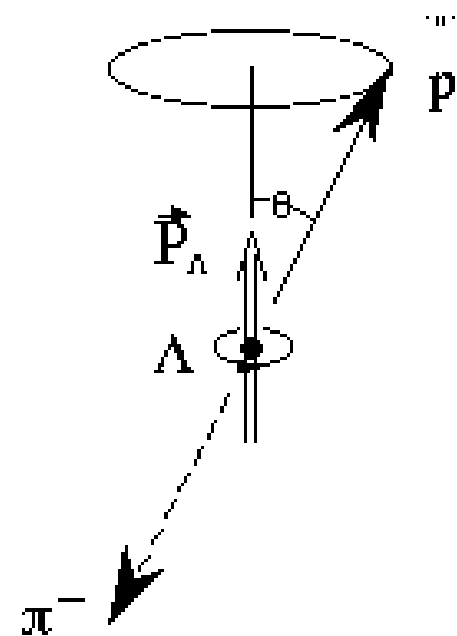
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# Physics goals of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$

- Test the PANDA performance
- Provide a world leading data sample ( $> 40000$  events) at the same energy from PS185.



- Differential cross section
- Polarisation
- Spin correlations

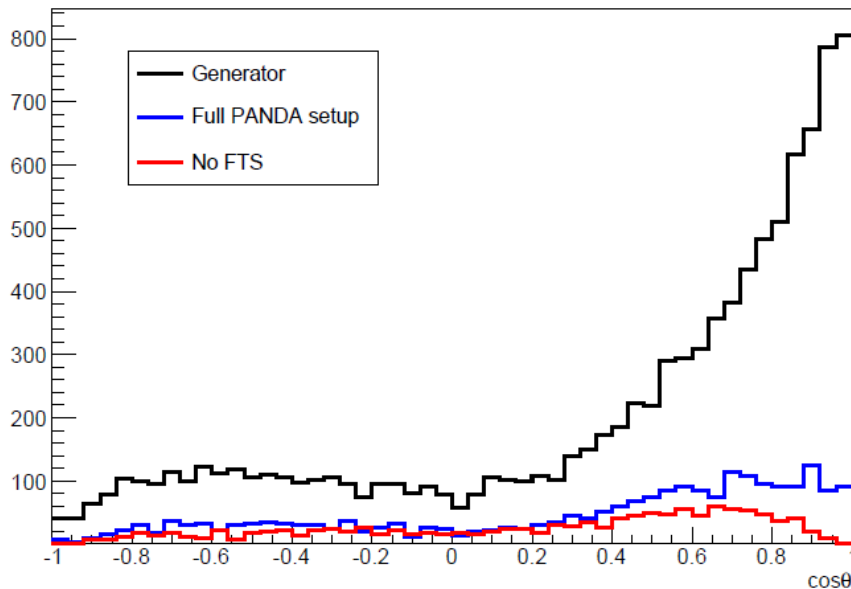




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# Acceptance as a function of $\cos\theta_{\Lambda\text{bar}}$

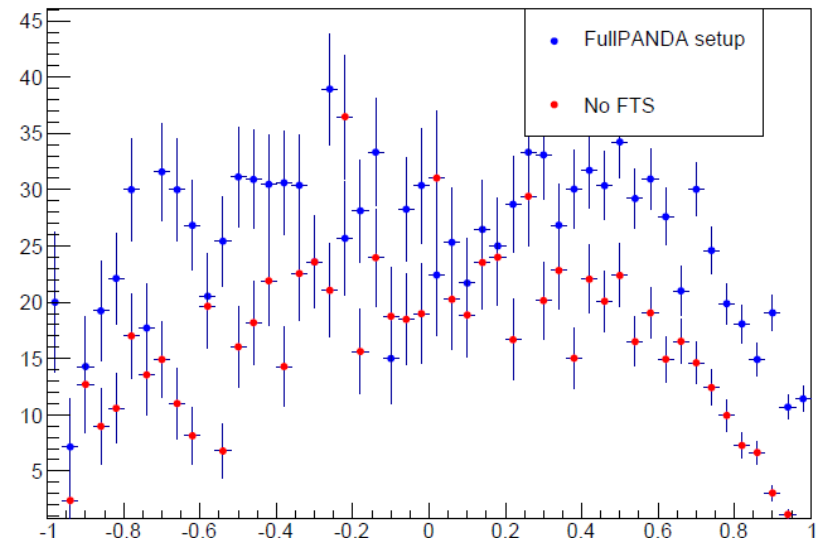
$\cos\theta$  distribution



**Without the FTS,  
PWA is not  
possible!**

Even though the total  $\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$  yield is acceptable also without the FTS, the efficiency is zero where the cross section is the highest.

Acceptance as a function of  $\cos\theta$





# Required integrated luminosity

For  $> 40000$  events (current world record)  
with  $\sigma = 64 \mu\text{b}$  (PS185)  
and  $\text{BR}(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi)$  64%  
we need:

Setup	$\epsilon(\%)$	$L (\text{pb}^{-1})$	Hours with $10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Full	23	0.017	0.18
No FTS	12	0.032	0.35
No MVD/GEM	0.3	1.27	14

We will be able to get good physics results within short time even with reduced luminosity, but BOTH the FTS and MVD/GEM are needed to get sufficient data quality for PWA.



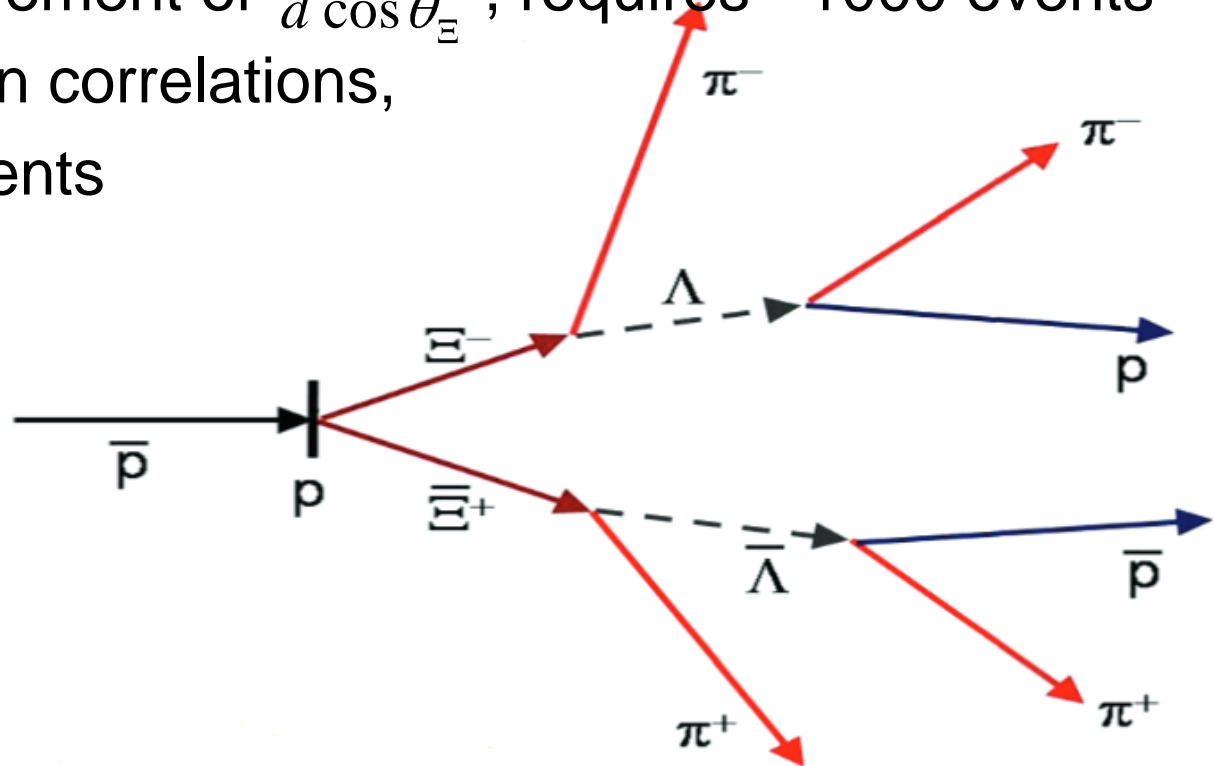
# Physics goals of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+ \Xi^-$

## Short-term goals:

- Measure  $\sigma$  with larger precision
- Provide first measurement of  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_{\Xi}}$ , requires  $\sim 1000$  events
- Polarisation and spin correlations, requires  $\sim 10000$  events

## Long-term goals:

- CP tests, requires  $> 100000000$  events





# Required integrated luminosity

For  $> 10000$  events  
with  $\sigma = 2 \mu\text{b}$   
and  $\text{BR}(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi)$  64%  
we need:

Setup	$\epsilon(\%)$	$L \text{ (pb}^{-1}\text{)}$	Hours with $10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Full	10	0.12	3.4
No FTS	3.4	0.36	10
No MVD/GEM	0.01	122	3400

We will be able to get good physics results within short time even with reduced luminosity.





# Required integrated luminosity

For  $> 10\,000\,000$  events  
with  $\sigma = 2\,\mu\text{b}$   
and  $\text{BR}(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi)$  64%  
we need:

Setup	$\epsilon(\%)$	$L\text{ (pb}^{-1}\text{)}$	Days with $10^{31}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$
Full	10	0.12	140
No FTS	3.4	0.36	416
No MVD/GEM	0.01	122	141300

With reduced luminosity,  
a lot of time is needed to compete with  
world data on CP tests.



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# Physics goals of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$

Short-term:

- First measurement of the total cross section
- Measure  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_\Omega}$  : requires  $\sim 1000$  events.

Long-term

- Measure polarisation parameters:

$$r_0^2 = \frac{15}{2\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \langle \cos^2 \theta_\Lambda \rangle \right)$$

$$r_2^2 = \frac{8}{3} \left( 1 - \langle \cos^2 \theta_\Lambda \rangle - 2 \langle \sin^2 \theta_\Lambda \sin^2 \phi_\Lambda \rangle \right)$$

(+ 4 more:  $r_{-1}^1$ ,  $r_{-1}^3$ ,  $r_{-2}^1$  and  $r_{-3}^3$ )

$$r_1^2 = 5 \langle \cos \theta_\Lambda \sin \theta_\Lambda \cos \phi_\Lambda \rangle$$

Requires  $\sim 10000$  events



# Cross section of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}\Omega$

- No measurement exist.
- Theory prediction based on Quark Gluon String Model (QGSM) of  $\sim 2$  nb.\*
- An estimate assuming  $\frac{\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Omega\bar{\Omega})}{\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Xi\bar{\Xi})} = \frac{\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}\Xi)}{\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda)} = \frac{1}{30}$  gives a cross section of  $\sim 60$  nb.

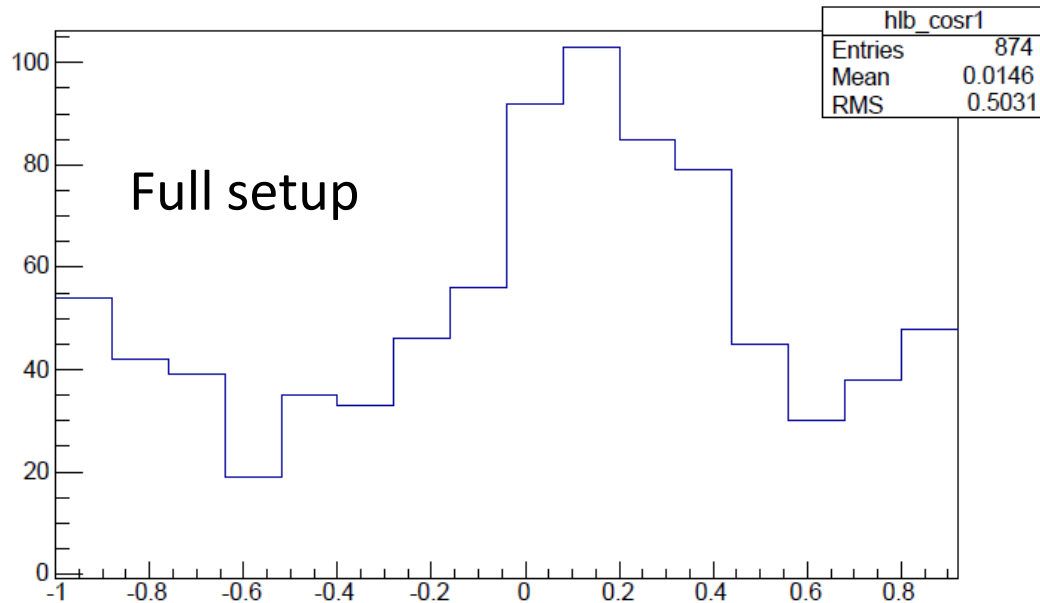
In our calculation we use 2 nb.

\* Kaidalov & Volkovitsky, Z. Phys. C 63 517-524 (1994)



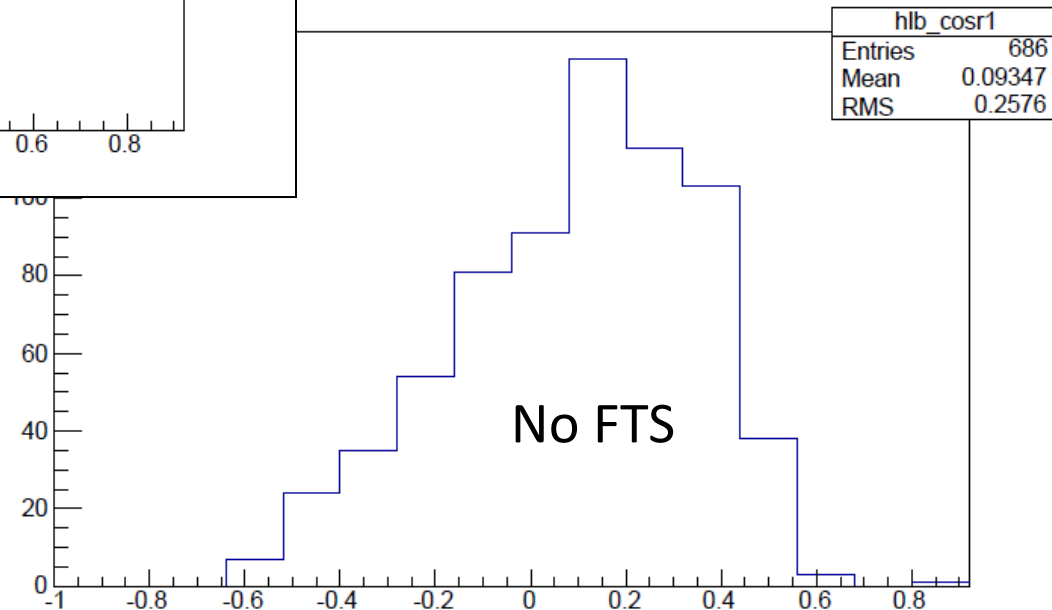
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# Acceptance as a function of $\cos\theta_{\Omega\text{bar}}$



Arbitrary units,  
flat generated  
distribution

Without the FTS, large  
parts of the  $\cos\theta_{\Omega}$   
have zero acceptance.





# Required integrated luminosity

For  $> 1000$  events  
with  $\sigma = 2 \text{ nb}$   
and  $\text{BR}(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi) 64\%$  and  $\text{BR}(\Omega \rightarrow \Lambda K)$   
we need:

Setup	$\epsilon(\%)$	$L \text{ (pb}^{-1}\text{)}$	Days with $10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Full	8.3	31.8	36
No FTS	2.9	91.0	6110
No MVD/GEM	0.05	5280	105

We should be able to get enough data for measurement of  $\sigma$

and  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_\Omega}$

within reasonable time if the FTS and MVD/GEM are included.

Polarisation parameters ( $>10000$  events) require high luminosity.



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# A few words on $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c^- \Lambda_c^+$

- Cross section predictions up to  $\sim 100$  nb
- Many decay channels, small fractions ( $\text{BR}(\Lambda_c \rightarrow \Lambda \pi) \sim 1\%$ )
- Predicted rate with  $\sigma = 100$  nb and  $L = 2 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ :  
25 events/day
- Low luminosity:  $\sim 1$  event/day  
→ high luminosity needed for other measurements than total cross section.



# Summary

Which part of the program are adequate for the start-up of PANDA, with reduced luminosity?

- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$  at 1.64 GeV for benchmarking and spin observables for PWA
- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$  at 4 GeV for differential cross section, polarisation and spin correlations
- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}^+\Omega^-$  at 12 GeV for cross section and differential cross section.



# Summary

Which integrated luminosity is needed for the first physics results?

- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$  at 1.64 GeV/c for benchmarking and PWA:  
0.017 pb<sup>-1</sup> (Full)
- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$  at 4 GeV for spin observables:  
0.12 pb<sup>-1</sup> (Full)
- $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}^+\Omega^-$  at 12 GeV,  $\sigma$  and  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta_\Omega}$   
31.8 pb<sup>-1</sup> (Full)





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# Summary

Which parts of the detector are mandatory to reach the first physics results with PANDA?

- Total cross sections: STT, MVD, GEM
- Differential cross sections: STT, MVD, GEM, FTS
- Spin observables: STT, MVD, GEM, FTS