

HYPERON DALITZ DECAYS

WITH PANDA@HADES

NSTAR2024
YORK

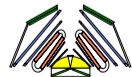
JANA RIEGER
FOR THE HADES COLLABORATION

JUNE 17-21, 2024



Swedish
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Council

*Knut and Alice
Wallenberg
Foundation*

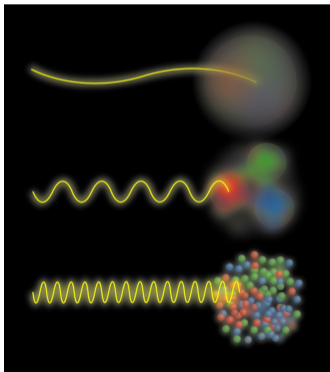


HADES

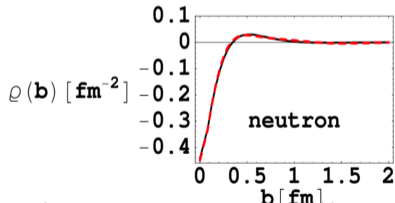
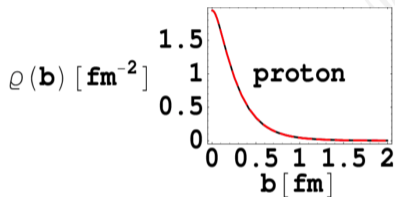


Hadron Structure

Interactions of virtual photons with hadrons reveal their inner structure



nucleon charge density
from electron-nucleon elastic scattering

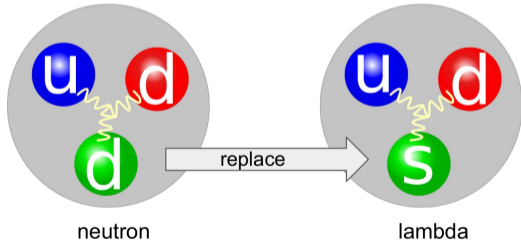




The Hype about Hyperons

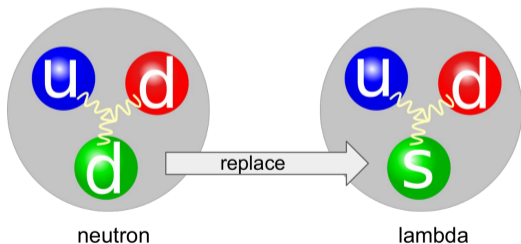
The Hype about Hyperons

They are strange!

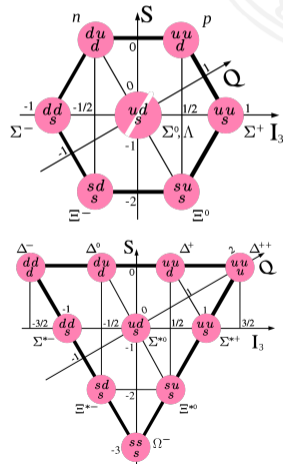


The Hype about Hyperons

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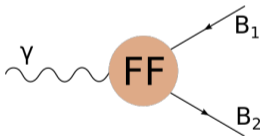
Strangeness extends the baryon spectrum



Electromagnetic Transition Form Factors

Coupling of virtual photon to hadron,
dependent on four-momentum
transfer $Q^2 = -q^2$

→ Describe non-point-like character
of particles

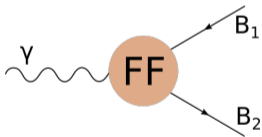


Sensitive to **charge** and
magnetization density

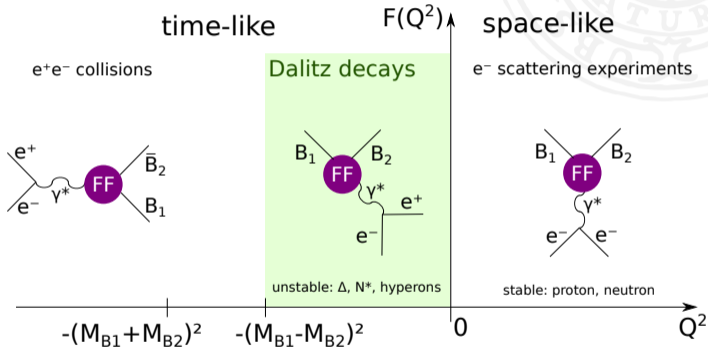
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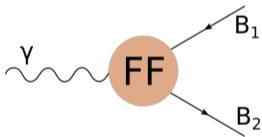
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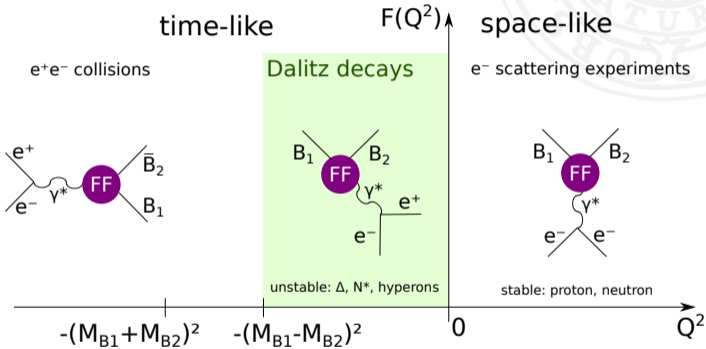
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Sensitive to **charge** and
magnetization density

time-like $F(Q^2)$ space-like
 e^+e^- collisions Dalitz decays e^- scattering experiments



Δ and $N^*(1520)$ baryon Dalitz decay measured by HADES

Phys. Rev. C 95, 065205; arXiv:2205.15914

Talk by I.Ciepal (Tuesday plenary)



The Fans of Baryon Transition Form Factors





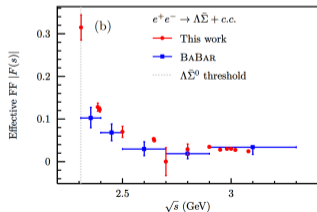
What can we learn from them?

$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda$ Transition Form Factors

BESIII: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Sigma}^0$

- Large $q > M_\Lambda + M_{\Sigma^0}$
- Extract effective FFs

$$F(s) = \sqrt{\frac{2\tau |G_M(s)|^2 + |G_E(s)|^2}{2\tau + 1}}$$



arXiv:2308.03361 [hep-ex]



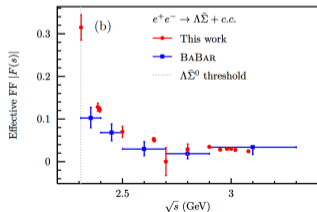
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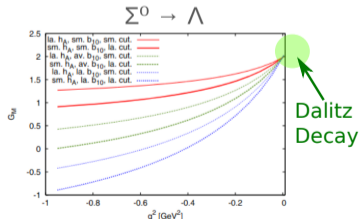


arXiv:2308.03361 [hep-ex]

HADES: $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda e^+e^-$

Predicted BR: 0.55% Eur. Phys. J. C (2020) 80: 218

- $q < 77\text{MeV}$
- Extrapolate TFF to photon point \rightarrow magnetic moment
- Increase predictive power of dispersion theory



Eur. Phys. J. A (2017) 53: 117

What can we learn from them?

$$\Lambda(1520)/\Sigma^0(1385) \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ e^-$$

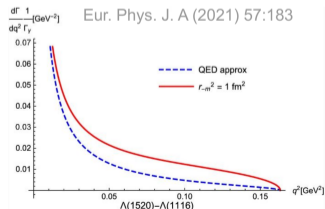
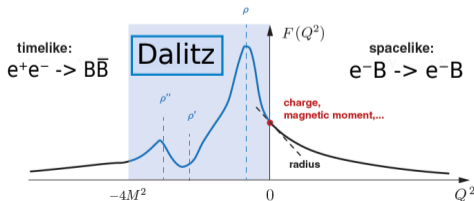
Strange "partner" of $N^*(1520)$

Predicted BR: $10^{-2}\%$

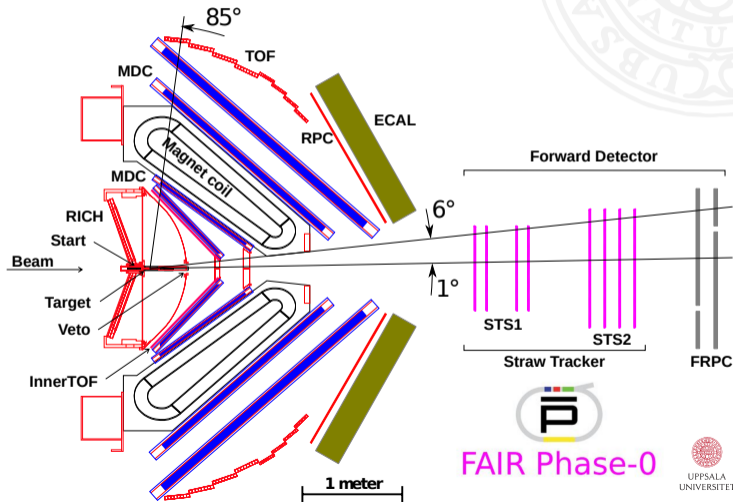
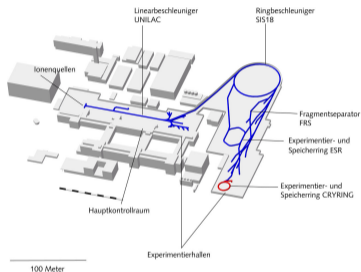
- $q < 270 - 405 \text{ MeV}$
- Probe the size of hadrons
- Test vector dominance model

Phys. Rev. D 102, 054016

Never measured before!



PANDA @HADES – Setup for pp @ 4.5 GeV Beam Time

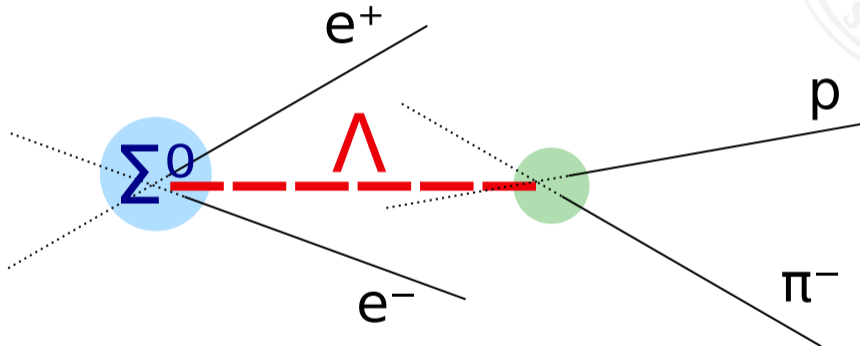


Eur.Phys.J.A 57 (2021) 4, 138

FAIR Phase-0

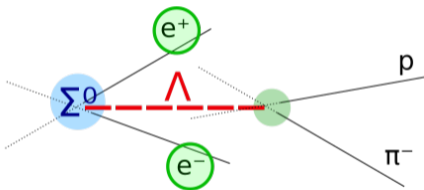
UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

THE Σ^0 DALITZ DECAY

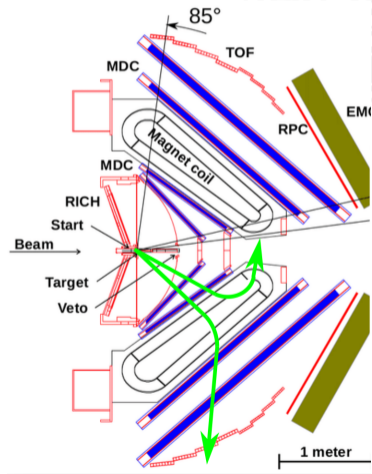


AND ITS CHALLENGES

The Slow Lepton Challenge

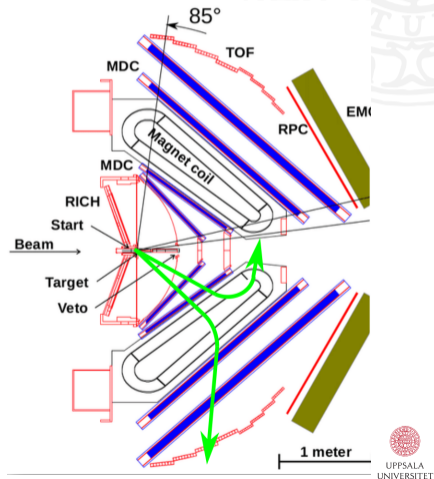


- Small $\Sigma^0 - \Lambda$ mass difference \rightarrow slow leptons
- At least one of leptons gets bent out of acceptance by magnetic field



Overcome the Slow Lepton Challenge

- Require 1 full lepton track + 1 "mini-tracklet"
- Mini-tracklet: RICH ring plus hits in MDC I+II
- **Advantage:** Small $\Sigma^0 - \Lambda$ mass difference
- Full lepton track carries most of the energy
- Σ^0 can be seen in Λe invariant mass
- **Estimate mini-tracklet momentum**
- RICH ring radius depends on momentum for $p < \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$
- New method in HADES – work in progress





Estimation of Mini-Tracklet Momentum

Ring radius depends on momentum

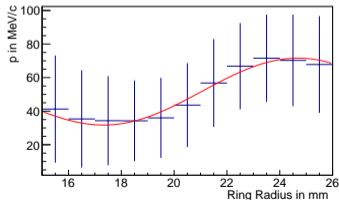
for $p_e < \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$

- $p_e = 20 \text{ MeV} \hat{=} r = 21 \text{ mm}$
- $p_e = 80 \text{ MeV} \hat{=} r = 23.5 \text{ mm}$

but also on polar angle.

Solution: Simulation study Angle dependent ring radius – momentum matching

momentum mean and standard deviation



Example: positrons at 34 degree

Estimation of Mini-Tracklet Momentum

Ring radius depends on momentum

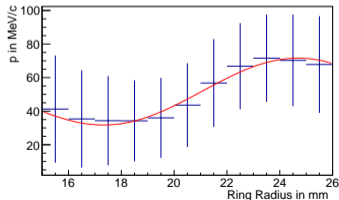
for $p_e \lesssim 100 \text{ MeV}$

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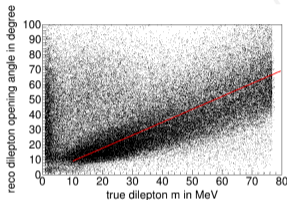
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Example: positrons at 34 degree

Dilepton mass – opening angle relation



Estimation of Mini-Tracklet Momentum

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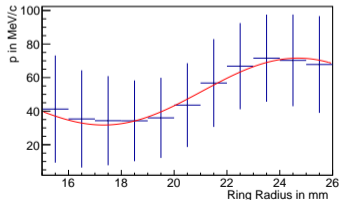
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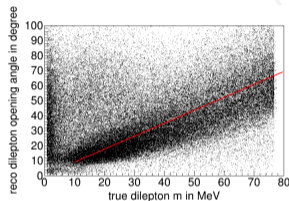
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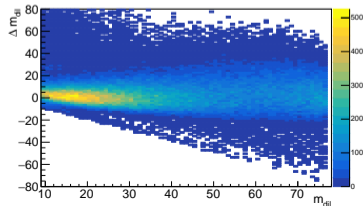


Example: positrons at 34 degree

Dilepton mass – opening angle relation



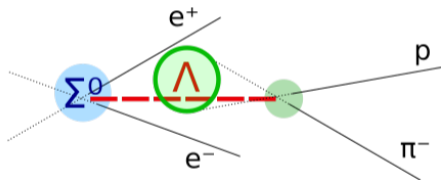
Together: Dilepton mass resolution $\approx 10 \text{ MeV}$





The Λ Hyperon Challenge

- Λ mean life: $2.6 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ s}$
- Decays in displaced vertex with $c\tau = 7.89 \text{ cm}$
- Only charged decay mode (BR = 64%) seen in HADES
- Worse resolution for off-vertex tracks ($\approx 5\%$)
- p and π^- slightly slower since they travel some distance "inside" Λ





Overcome the Λ Hyperon Challenge

Event selection using special decay topology

Important variables:

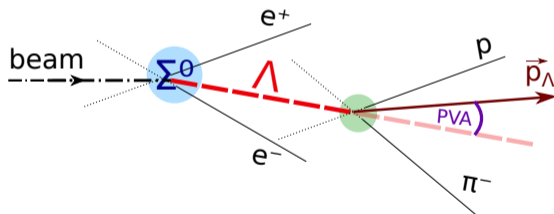
Primary Vertex

- Coordinates of POCA of e^- and beam
- Distance of closest approach of e^- and beam

Secondary Vertex

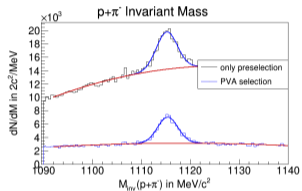
- Coordinates of POCA of p and π
- Distance of closest approach of p and π
- Opening angle of p and π

Pointing Vector Angle (PVA)



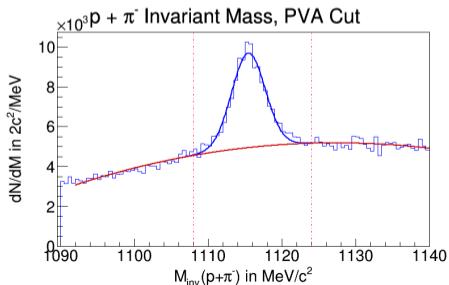
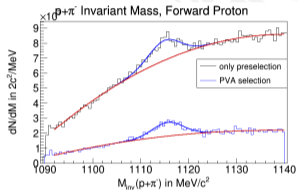
Λ Hyperon Signal – with e^+e^- pair in same event

p in HADES



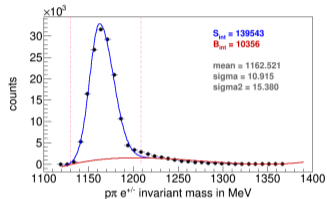
1. Preselection on vertices, preserves almost all Λ hyperon signal
2. Selection on $\text{PVA} < 0.5$ for high Λ signal significance

p in Forward Detector



Preliminary Result: $\Lambda e^{+/-}$ Invariant Mass

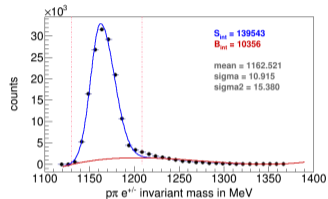
$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ e^-$ MC, 100 million events



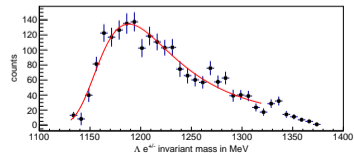
- Fit bifurcated Gaussian to signal

Preliminary Result: $\Lambda e^{+/-}$ Invariant Mass

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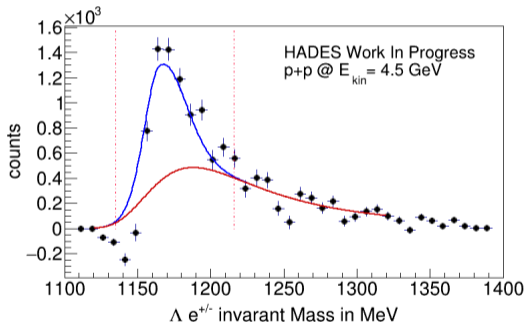


- Fit bifurcated Gaussian to signal
- Estimate background from $pp \rightarrow pK^+ \Lambda \pi^0$ simulation



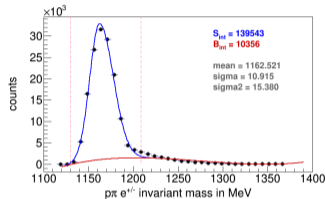
Preliminary Result: $\Lambda e^{+/-}$ Invariant Mass

pp data, 7 days, Λ sideband subtracted

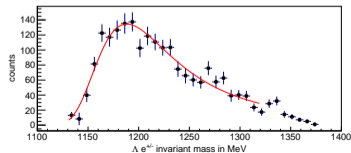


- Fit signal function + background to pp data
- Parameters limited from sim result

$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ e^-$ MC, 100 million events

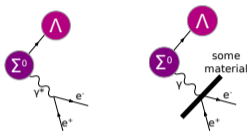


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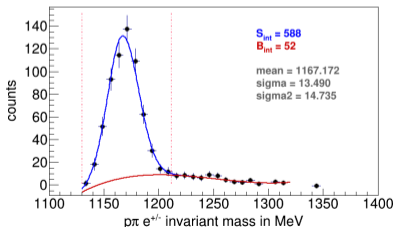


Final Challenge: Conversion

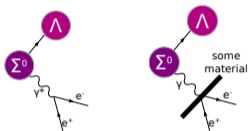


It looks basically the same.

MC, $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$, 100 million events

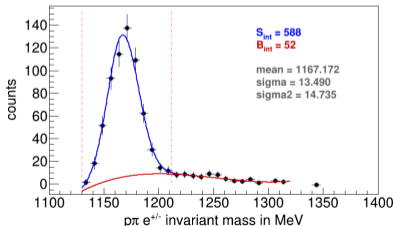


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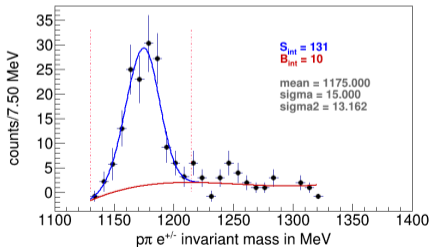
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MC, $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$, 100 million events



But there is hope.

- Conversion suppression cut on primary vertex and RICH observables
- **Estimate from Simulation:**
For $BR = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$: almost 3 x more Dalitz decays than photon conversion in peak



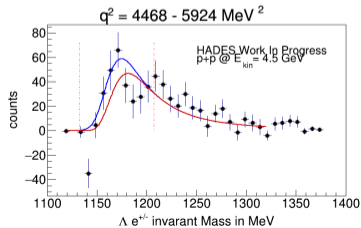
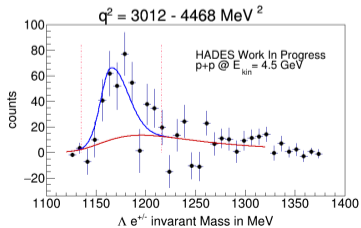
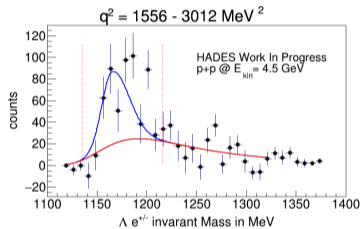
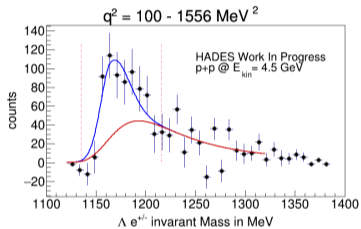


Towards the Form Factor Measurement

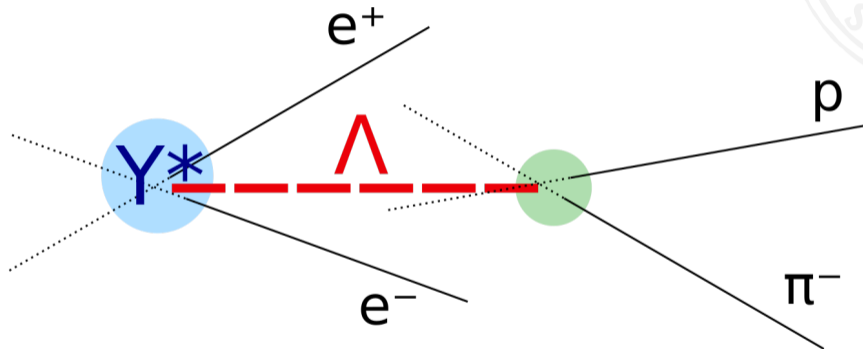
Needed: Differential Σ^0 decay width as a function of the di-lepton invariant mass

Towards the Form Factor Measurement

Needed: Differential Σ^0 decay width as a function of the di-lepton invariant mass



OUTLOOK ON $\Lambda(1520)$ AND $\Sigma^0(1385)$



BOTH LEPTON TRACKS FULLY RECONSTRUCTED



Expectations from Simulations

- True p and π^- from Λ , e^+ and e^- in acceptance
- 500 000 MC events analyzed
- pp@4.5 GeV Luminosity: $\mathcal{L} = 6.47 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

(1) PDG, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2022, 083C01 (2022)

(2) HADES, Eur. Phys. J. A (2021) 57: 138

Hyperon	$\Lambda\gamma^{(1)}$	$\Lambda e^+ e^-$ (prediction)	cross section ⁽²⁾	# $Y^* \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ e^-$
$\Sigma^0(1385)$	1.25 %	$1.25 \cdot 10^{-2} \%$	$56.2 \mu\text{b}$	378
$\Lambda(1520)$	0.85 %	$0.85 \cdot 10^{-2} \%$	$69.6 \mu\text{b}$	439



Summary

- Inclusive analysis with mini tracklet seems promising
- Relatively clean Λ hyperon signal by exploiting decay topology
- Σ^0 observed in Λe^- invariant mass spectrum
- Differential measurement in q^2 possible
- **HADES can do first measurement of a hyperon electromagnetic Dalitz decay!**



Summary

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Outlook

- Fine-tune analysis
- Run on full pp@4.5 GeV data set
- Do $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$ analysis for normalization
- Measure **Dalitz decay branching ratio**
- Measure first estimate of **electromagnetic $\Sigma^0 - \Lambda$ Transition Form Factor** at low q^2

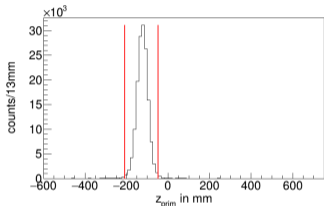
- Do full analysis for Heavy hyperon Dalitz decays
→ Measure upper limit of Dalitz decay branching ratio

BACKUP

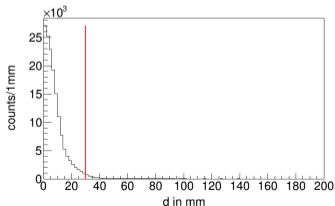


Geometric Λ Pre-Selection

Primary Vertex

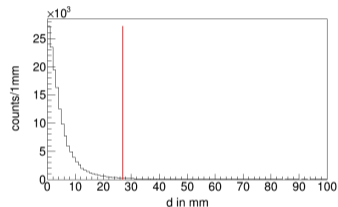


Distance of closest approach e+beam

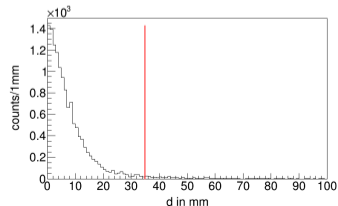


Secondary Vertex – DOCA $p + \pi^-$

p in HADES

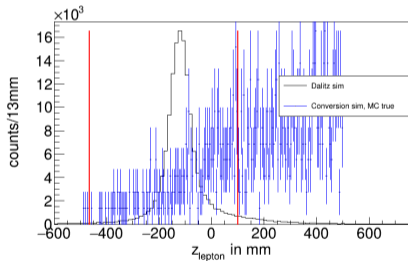


p in Forward Detector



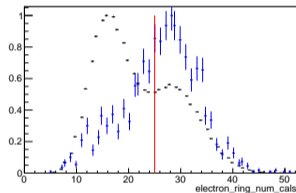
Conversion Rejection

Primary Vertex



Fired Photomultipliers in RICH Ring

track



tracklet

