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Spin observables in antihyperon-hyperon production at PANDA at FAIR

Michael Papenbrock
on behalf of the PANDA collaboration
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Box 516, S-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden
E-mail: michael.papenbrock@physics.uu.se

Abstract. Hyperon production is an excellent probe of QCD in the confinement domain, and spin observables are a powerful tool in understanding the underlying physics. For the Ω hyperon, seven polarisation parameters can be extracted from the angular distributions of its decay products with the future PANDA experiment at FAIR. Simulation studies reveal great prospects for strange and single charmed hyperon channels with PANDA. Software tools supporting these investigations are currently under development.

Hyperon production in \( pp \to YY \) reactions gives important insights into strangeness and charm production. In particular, the production of single and multi-strange as well as single-charmed hyperons from the light quarks in \( pp \) implies processes where the latter are converted into heavier quarks. For any given process the relevant degrees of freedom are given by its energy scale, which for strangeness production is determined by the mass of the strange quark, \( m_s \approx 100 \text{ MeV} \). This is close to the QCD cut-off, \( \Lambda_{QCD} \approx 200 \text{ MeV} \) [1], where the coupling constant \( \alpha_s \) grows too large for perturbative QCD to be applicable. Therefore, the production of strange hyperons presents an excellent tool to study QCD in the region below the perturbative regime, i.e. the confinement domain, about which very little is known so far. On the other hand, the scale of charm production is governed by the mass of the charm quark, \( m_c \approx 1300 \text{ MeV} \), being more than ten times larger than \( m_s \). In this region, the strong coupling constant becomes \( \alpha_s \approx 0.3 \), which is close to the standard limit for perturbative QCD of 0.1. A perturbative treatment could therefore be used but with some caution. Comparing the production of strange and charmed hyperons could give important insights into the differences in the production mechanism at these two energy scales. The production of hyperons in \( pp \to YY \) is often described by theoretical models based on a constituent quark-gluon picture [2]. In case of strange hyperons, models based on the exchange of one or more \( t \)-channel kaons exist as well [3]. There have also been efforts to combine both approaches [4]. In order to discriminate between different models, spin observables are very powerful. For hyperons these could be related to the spin of the individual quarks. The \( \Lambda \) hyperon is often modelled as consisting of a spin 0 \( ud \) di-quark and an \( s \)-quark carrying the hyperon spin. Since the \( \Lambda_c^+ \) hyperon can be described in a similar way, comparing the spin observables of \( \Lambda \) and \( \Lambda_c^+ \) could give deeper insight into the role of spin degrees of freedom in the production of \( s \)- and \( c \)-quarks. Strangeness production is often discussed in terms of the Okubo-Zweig-Iizuka (OZI) rule, stating that all processes with disconnected quark lines are suppressed [5]. For baryons, the OZI rule implies that single strangeness hyperon
production is suppressed with respect to production of non-strange hadrons, and multistrange production suppressed with respect to single strangeness production [6]. Deviations from the OZI rule have been interpreted as e.g. gluonic intermediate states [7] or a polarised strangeness component of the nucleon [8]. In the same spirit, a model of the $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$ process was suggested in Ref. [9], where a $s\bar{s}$ pair inside the initial proton or antiproton wave function dissociates and rearrange into the $\Lambda\Lambda$ pair in the final state.

The density matrix for arbitrary spin $j$ is given by

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2j + 1} \mathcal{I} + \sum_{L=1}^{2j} \frac{2j}{2j+1} \sum_{M=-L}^{L} Q^L_M r^L_M,$$

in terms of the hermitian matrices $Q^L_M$ and the polariisation parameters $r^L_M$ [10]. Here, the first term represents the unpolarised differential cross section $I$, and the second the polarised part with the $r^L_M$ parameters, $L$ being the angular momentum and $M$ its third component. For spin $\frac{1}{2}$ particles the $Q^L_M$ are the Pauli matrices $\sigma_1$ and the polariisation parameters correspond to the vector polarisations $P_l$, $P_m$ and $P_n$. The indices are defined in the coordinate system shown in the left panel of Figure 1. For a single spin $\frac{1}{2}$ particle the spin density matrix is given by

$$\rho(1/2) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{I} + \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + P_l & P_m + iP_n \\ P_m - iP_n & 1 - P_l \end{bmatrix}.$$  (2)

In parity conserving processes, e.g. $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$ with unpolarised beam and target, $P_l$ and $P_m$ equal zero due to symmetries of the spin density matrix, yielding

$$\rho(1/2) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & iP_n \\ -iP_n & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$  (3)

The only non-zero polarisation component is the one perpendicular to the production plane, namely $P_n$.

Since the hyperons have a weak, parity violating decay, the decay products are preferentially emitted in the direction of the spin of the parent hadron. The angular distribution of the final state is given by

$$I(\theta, \phi) = \text{Tr}(T \rho T^*),$$  (4)

in which $T$ is the decay matrix consisting of parity conserving $s$-wave part $T_s$ and a parity violating $p$-wave part $T_p$. Furthermore, we define the decay parameters $\alpha, \beta$ and $\gamma$ as

$$\alpha = 2 \Re(T_s^*T_p)$$  (5)

$$\beta = 2 \Im(T_s^*T_p)$$  (6)

$$\gamma = |T_s|^2 - |T_p|^2$$  (7)

with the relation

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = |T_s|^2 + |T_p|^2 = 1.$$  (8)

For $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$, the polarisation is accessible by measuring the angular distribution of the proton, both of which are related by

$$I(\cos \theta_p) = \frac{1}{4\pi} (1 + \alpha_{\Lambda} P_n \cos \theta_p),$$  (9)

with $\alpha_{\Lambda} = 0.64$ [11] being the asymmetry parameter. Some hyperons decay into other weakly decaying hyperons, e.g. $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^-$ (see right panel of Figure 1), in which case the additional
The spin structure of spin $I \rightarrow I' = 1$ via

$$I(\theta_p, \phi_p) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 1 + \alpha \varepsilon_\Lambda \cos \theta_p + \frac{\pi}{4} \alpha \varepsilon P \sin \theta_p (\beta \varepsilon \sin \phi_p - \gamma \varepsilon \cos \phi_p) \right].$$

The spin structure of spin $\frac{3}{2}$ hyperons is more complicated. Fifteen $Q_M^\Lambda$ matrices with corresponding $r_M^\Lambda$ parameters become relevant. Eight polarisation parameters were found to be zero using symmetries imposed by the strong interaction [13]. The spin density matrix is given by

$$\rho(3/2) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{3} r_0^3 & i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 - \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & \sqrt{3} r_0^3 - i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 & -i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 \\
-i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 - \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & 1 - \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 + i \sqrt{3} r_0^3 - i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 \\
\sqrt{3} r_2^3 + i \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & -i \sqrt{3} r_0^3 - i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 & 1 - \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & i \sqrt{3} r_0^3 + \sqrt{3} r_2^3 \\
i \sqrt{3} r_2^3 - i \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & \sqrt{3} r_1^3 + i \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & -i \sqrt{3} r_1^3 + i \sqrt{3} r_2^3 & 1 + \sqrt{3} r_2^3 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{11}$$

In the $\Omega^- \rightarrow \Lambda K^-$ decay the parameters $r_0^2$, $r_1^2$, and $r_2^2$ can be obtained from the angular distribution of the $\Lambda$ [13], assuming that $\alpha \Omega = 0$ according to previous measurements [11]. They have been derived as

$$r_0^2 = \frac{15}{2\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \langle \cos^2 \theta_\Lambda \rangle \right) \tag{12}$$
$$r_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} (1 - \langle \cos^2 \theta_\Lambda \rangle - 2 \langle \sin^2 \theta_\Lambda \sin^2 \phi_\Lambda \rangle) \tag{13}$$
$$r_2^2 = 5 \langle \cos \theta_\Lambda \sin \theta_\Lambda \cos \phi_\Lambda \rangle. \tag{14}$$

The combined angular distribution $I(\theta_\Lambda, \phi_\Lambda, \theta_p, \phi_p)$ of the $\Lambda$ hyperons from $\Omega^-$ decay and the protons from the subsequent $\Lambda$ decay grants access to the other four non-zero polarisation parameters $r_{-1}^1$, $r_{-1}^3$, $r_{-2}^3$, and $r_{-3}^3$:  

$$r_{-1}^1 = -\frac{20\sqrt{10}}{3\pi \alpha \Lambda \gamma \Omega} \langle 3 \cos \theta_\Lambda - 1 \rangle \sin \phi_p \tag{15}$$
$$r_{-1}^3 = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3\pi \alpha \Lambda \gamma \Omega} \langle 15 \cos \theta_\Lambda - 1 \rangle \sin \phi_p \tag{16}$$
$$r_{-2}^3 = -\frac{1024 \langle \sin \theta_\Lambda \cos \phi_p \rangle}{3\pi^2 \alpha \Lambda \gamma \Omega} \tag{17}$$
$$r_{-3}^3 = -\frac{1}{5\sqrt{6}} \left( \frac{640}{\pi \alpha \Lambda \gamma \Omega} \langle \sin \theta_\Lambda \cos \phi_p \rangle + 4\sqrt{15} r_{-1}^2 + 3\sqrt{10} r_{-1}^1 \right) \tag{18}$$

**Figure 1.** (a) The reference system of $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \vec{Y} \gamma$. (b) The $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Xi ; \Xi \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$, $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi$ decay.
With the $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Xi\Xi$ reaction CP violation can be studied in a clean way. Being a CP eigenstate, the initial state has the same symmetry as the final state. Therefore, no hadronic final state interactions can produce a false signal. Also, due to baryon number conservation there is no mixing between the antihyperon and the hyperon. If CP is conserved, then $\alpha = -\bar{\alpha}$ and the CP violation parameters

$$A = \frac{\Gamma \alpha + \bar{\Gamma}\bar{\alpha}}{\Gamma \alpha - \bar{\Gamma}\bar{\alpha}} \approx \frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}$$

$$B = \frac{\Gamma \beta + \bar{\Gamma}\bar{\beta}}{\Gamma \beta - \bar{\Gamma}\bar{\beta}} \approx \frac{\beta + \bar{\beta}}{\beta - \bar{\beta}}$$

$$B' = \frac{\Gamma \beta + \bar{\Gamma}\bar{\alpha}}{\Gamma \alpha - \bar{\Gamma}\bar{\alpha}} \approx \frac{\beta + \bar{\alpha}}{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}$$

where $\Gamma$ is the partial decay width, should be zero. These parameters can be obtained for the $\Xi$ since the polarisation of the decay products can be retrieved. None such measurement has been conducted before.

The major part of the existing data on $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Xi\Xi$ are collected with beam momenta below 2 GeV/c. In this region, the PS185 experiment provided a high-quality data set for $\Lambda$ and $\Sigma$ hyperons [14]. The spin structure of the $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$ reaction was explored in detail, but neither quark-gluon models nor hadron models were in agreement with the data on the spin observables [15]. For multi-strange and charmed hyperons produced in $\bar{p}p$ annihilation the existing data are much more limited, with only a few bubble chamber events on $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Xi^+\Xi^-$ and no data on $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Omega^+\Omega^-$ nor $\Lambda_c^-\Lambda_c^+$. New experimental data will serve as a guideline for the theoretical investigation which in turn could widen our understanding of the underlying processes in this energy regime.

The foreseen FAIR experiment at FAIR provides unique possibilities for the investigation of hyperon physics. The HESR storage ring can be operated with antiprotons in a momentum range from 1.5 to 15 GeV/c, interacting with an internal hydrogen target. It is foreseen to run in two luminosity modes, one at $1 \cdot 10^{31}$ cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ for high resolution measurements which will be available from day-1, and later on also a mode with an order of magnitude higher luminosity in order to investigate rare processes. The FAIR experiment will have nearly full angular coverage with precise tracking and vertex reconstruction, particle identification, calorimetry, and will benefit from the high luminosity of HESR [16]. Simulation studies with a simplified Monte Carlo framework show excellent prospects with high signal and low background rates and a good detection efficiency across the full phase space for all strange and single-charmed hyperon channels [13, 20]. Since these measurements are feasible from start of the experiment, the estimated signal rates in Table 1 are calculated using the day-1 luminosity mode of HESR and will increase significantly once the high luminosity mode becomes available. The only well known cross section is the one for the $\Lambda\Lambda$ channel at 1.64 GeV/c, whereas the cross sections for the other strange channels are extrapolated from data at other energies. For the heavier hyperons, i.e. $\Omega$ and $\Lambda_c$, where no data exist from $\bar{p}p$ annihilation, the values are taken from theoretical predictions which can differ significantly [18, 19].

Simulation studies of spin observables for $\Lambda$, $\Sigma$, $\Xi$, $\Omega$, and $\Lambda_c$ hyperons have been performed as well. Since there exist no data on multi-strange or charmed hyperon channels, a parametrisation based on sine functions was introduced at the event generation stage. These fulfil the requirement of the definition of the production plane (see Figure 1) of being equal to zero at $\cos \theta_Y = \pm 1$. Figure 2 shows some examples of spin observables of $\Xi$ and $\Omega$, parametrised by $P_{y,\Xi} = \sin 2\theta_\Xi$, $C_{xx,\Xi} = \sin \theta_\Xi$, and $r_{0,\Omega}^2 = \sin 2\theta_\Omega/\sqrt{3}$. It is clear that these can be accurately reconstructed with FAIR.
Table 1. Estimated production rates of various hyperon channels [13, 20]. The cross sections marked with a * have a very large uncertainty. Details are given in the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beam mom. (GeV/c)</th>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>σ (µb)</th>
<th>Eff (%)</th>
<th>Decay</th>
<th>Rate at 1·10^{31} cm^{-2}s^{-1}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>pp → ΛΛ</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Λ → pπ⁻</td>
<td>29 s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>p̅p → ΛΣ⁺</td>
<td>≈40</td>
<td>≈30</td>
<td>Σ⁺ → Λγ</td>
<td>50 s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>p̅p → Ξ⁻</td>
<td>≈2</td>
<td>≈20</td>
<td>Ξ⁻ → Λπ⁻</td>
<td>1.5 s⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>p̅p → Ω⁻</td>
<td>≈0.002*</td>
<td>≈30</td>
<td>Ω → ΛK⁻</td>
<td>≈4 h⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>p̅p → Λ_c⁻Λ_c⁺</td>
<td>≈0.1*</td>
<td>≈35</td>
<td>Λ_c → Λπ⁺</td>
<td>≈2 d⁻¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) (b) (c)

Figure 2. (a) The polarisation of the Ξ⁻ as a function of cos θΞ. (b) The spin correlation C_{xx} in the x direction (\hat{m} in Fig. 1) of the Ξ⁺ and the Ξ⁻. (c) The polarisation parameter r_0^2 of the Ω as a function of cos θΩ. The lines represent the input sine functions (see text) and the points with error bars the reconstructed values for 10000 simulated events.

The weak decay of the hyperons goes along with comparatively long lifetimes. Their decay vertices can easily be displaced by several tens of centimetres from the production point, setting high demands on precise track reconstruction. The PANDA experiment will include a variety of subdetectors designed for charged track reconstruction, including a Micro Vertex Detector (MVD), a Straw Tube Tracker (STT), a Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) in the central spectrometer, and a Forward Tracking System (FTS) based on straw tubes in the forward spectrometer. The reconstruction can also be supported by a Scintillator Tile Hodoscope (SciTil). Multiple algorithms for pattern recognition and tracking are currently under development. A special focus is given here on the STT, which is a large barrel of 4636 straw tubes. Since its main purpose is to gather information about the transverse component of the flight path of charged tracks, most of these are aligned parallel to the beam axis, while a few layers of straws are skewed by ±2.9°, allowing to measure the longitudinal component with a worse resolution as well. Simulation studies show that in particular tracks originating from long living particles may completely miss one or more of the aforementioned subdetectors, creating only hits within the STT. In these cases, the skewed straws of the STT are the only viable source for a longitudinal momentum information of the track. When charged particle passes through a tube of the STT, this hit can only be measured as the minimum distance of its trajectory to the central wire. Therefore, each hit is represented as a circle, or isochrone. Since these isochrones are derived from the drift time of the electrons in the tube, knowledge of point in time when the particle passes through the tube is required. The start time of the incident collision of each event t₀ provides the necessary information. A tool to support a standalone track finder for the STT is under development; it matches the isochrones from the skewed straws with transverse information gained from the parallel straws to gather p_z information [21].
Once PANDA is running with the high luminosity mode of HESR, i.e. $L = 10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$, the mean time between events can be as small as 100 ns while the drift times in the STT can be up to 250 ns, usually causing hits from multiple events to overlap. Events are reconstructed on a software level, using time gaps between hits in one or more of the faster subdetectors, e.g. the MVD. This procedure also yields a first approximation of $t_0$, which in turn is required to determine the isochrones from the straw tube signals. With this first approximation, preliminary tracks will be propagated to detectors with excellent time resolution, e.g. the SciTil, in order to acquire a precise $t_0$.

Hyperon production is an excellent probe of the strong interaction in the confinement domain and spin observables provide a powerful tool in understanding the underlying physical processes. Hyperon decays can be studied to test CP violation to great precision which can provide evidence for physics beyond the standard model. The seven accessible polarisation parameters of the Ω baryon have been derived and simulation studies show that all strange and single charmed hyperon production channels have great prospects with the PANDA detector.

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