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Studying the Potential of antihyperons in nuclei with antiprotons

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on behalf of the PANDA Collaboration

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Nuclei with (anti)hyperons

- Link between NN $\Rightarrow$ N$\bar{N}$
- G-Parity $G = C \cdot e^{i\pi I_2}$

  G=charge conjugation + 180° rotation around 2nd axis in isospin

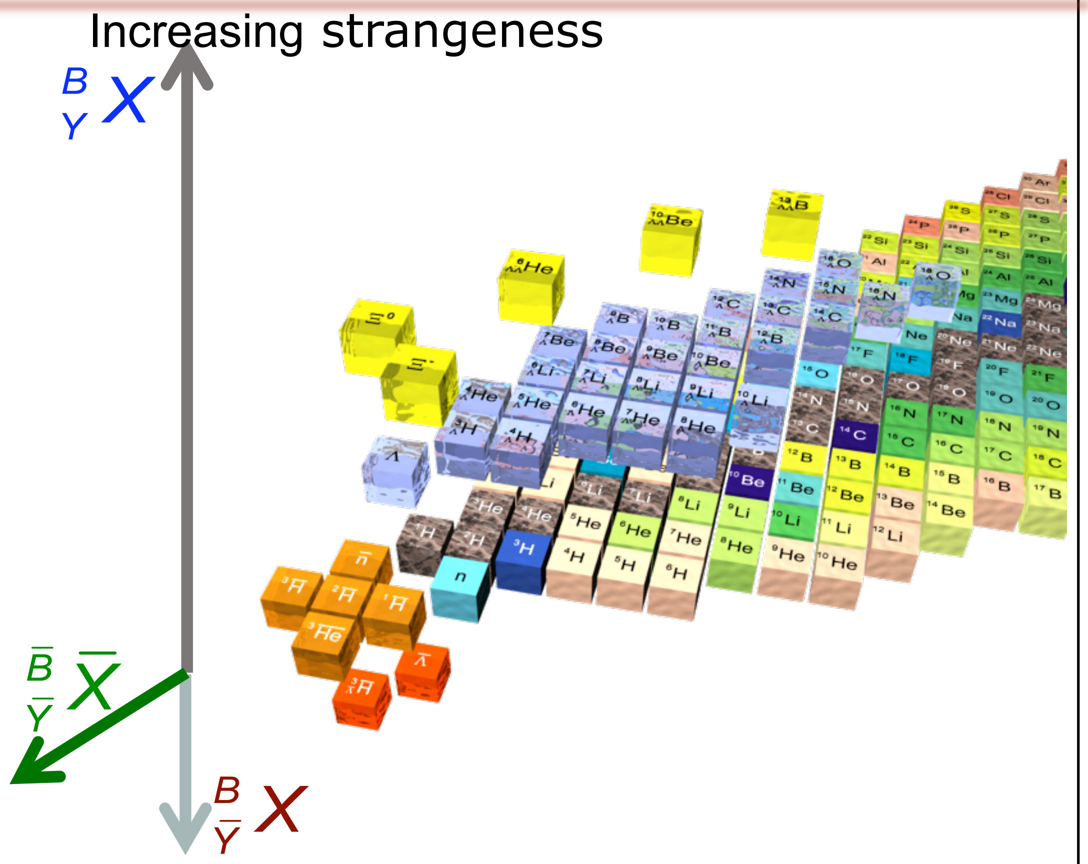
  (Lee und Yang 1956, L. Michel 1952)

- Hans Peter Dürr and E. Teller

  *(Phys. Rev. **101**, 494 (1956))*

$$V(NN)(r) = \sum_M V_M(r) \rightarrow V(N\bar{N})(r) = \sum_M G_M V_M(r)$$

- Caveat: meson picture will probably not work at small distance
- chance to study transition from meson to quark-gluon regime



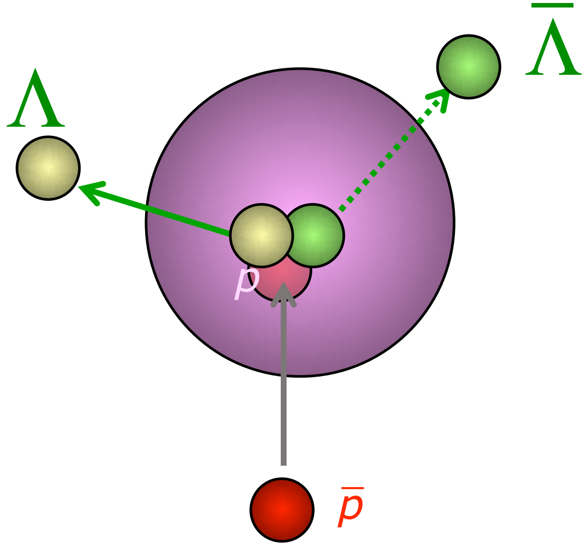
Nucleon	≈ -40*MeV*
Lambda	≈ -27*MeV*
Cascade	~ -15*MeV*
Antinucleon	~ -150*MeV*
Antilambda	?
Anticascade	?

Antibaryons in nuclei are a novel probe for short range interactions of strange baryons in nuclei

No exp. info on nuclear potential of antihyperons exists so far

$\bar{\Lambda}$ Potential (in nucleon Matter)

- antiprotons are optimal for the production of mass without large momenta
- consider exclusive $\bar{p}$ +p(A) $\Rightarrow$ Y+ $\bar{Y}$ close to threshold within a nucleus
- Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ that leave the nucleus will have different asymptotic momenta depending on the respective potential



$\Rightarrow$ need to look at transverse momentum close to threshold of coincident $Y\bar{Y}$ pairs

J.P., PLB **669** (2008) 306

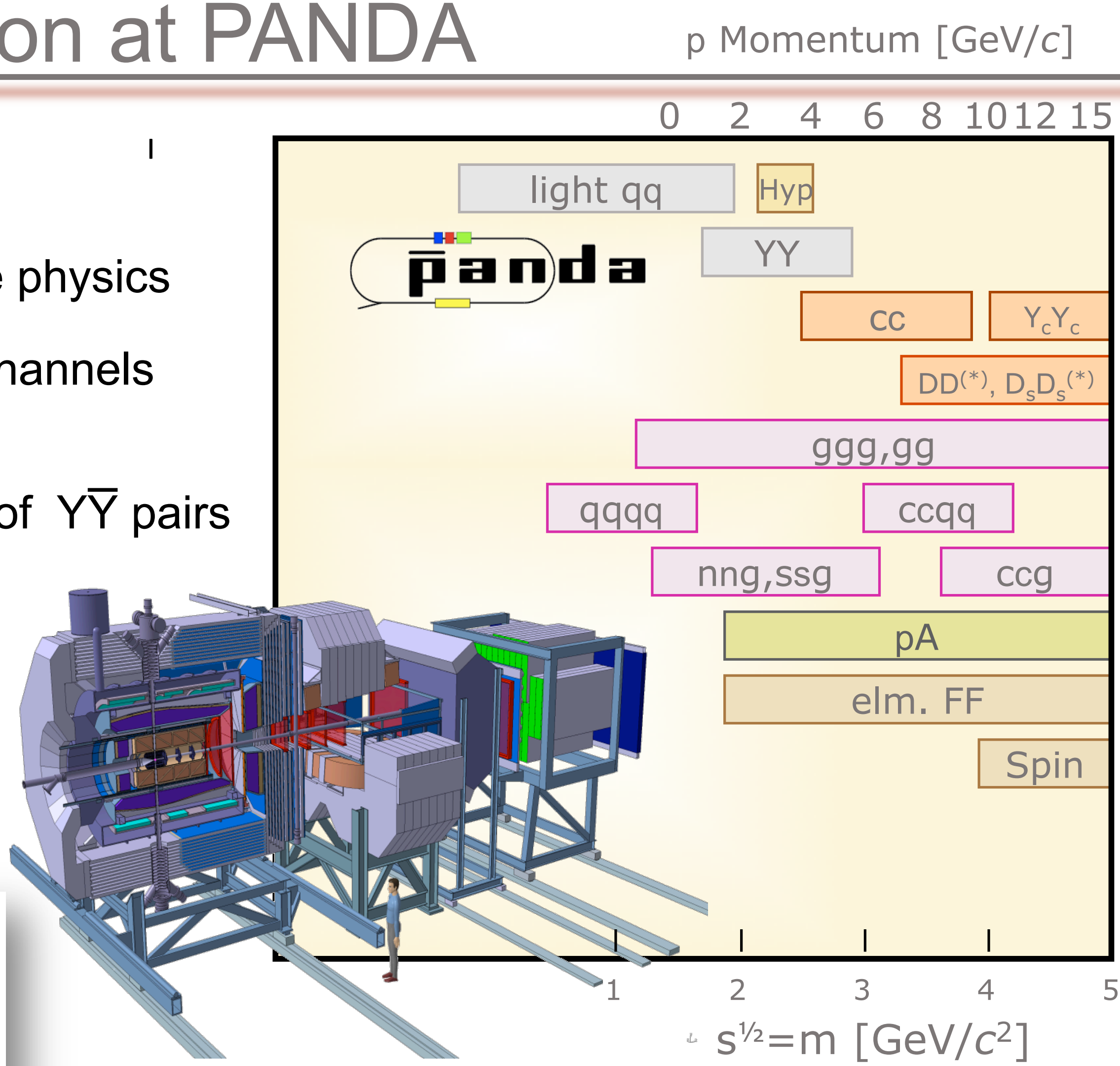
$$\alpha_{\perp} = \left\langle \frac{p_{\perp}(\Lambda) - p_{\perp}(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_{\perp}(\Lambda) + p_{\perp}(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$

$Y\bar{Y}$ pairs production at PANDA

PANDA can provide solid and unique physics

for the $\bar{p}$+p $\Rightarrow$ Y+$\bar{Y}$ in strangeness channels

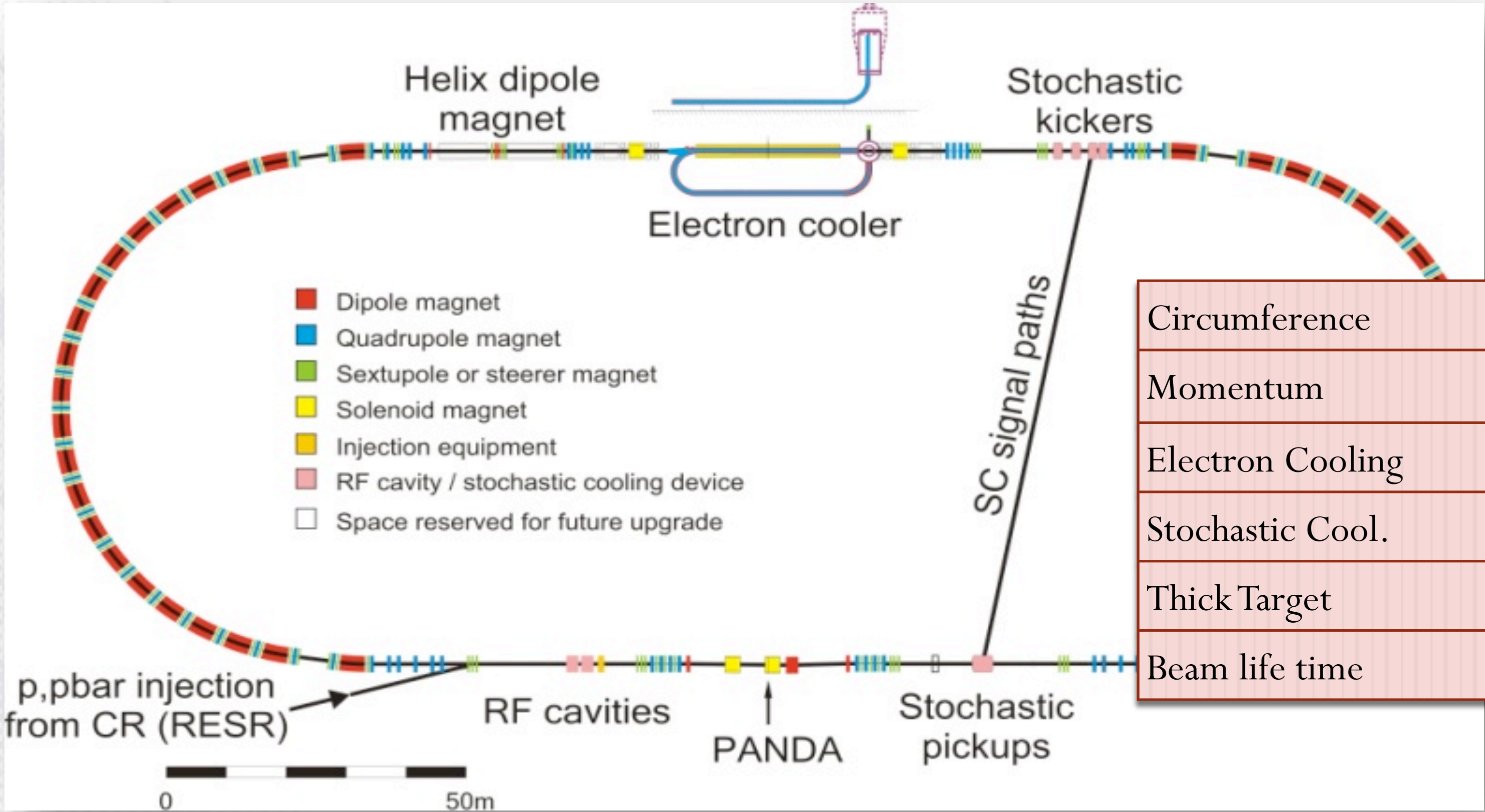
- significant elementary production of $Y\bar{Y}$ pairs
- low background



Momentum [GeV/c]	Reaction	Rate [s^{-1}]
1.64	$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	580
4	$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	980
	$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^{+}\Xi^{-}$	30
15	$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	120

Table 4.45: Estimated count rates into their charged decay mode for the benchmark channels at a luminosity of $2 \cdot 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$

HESR with PANDA and Electron Cooler

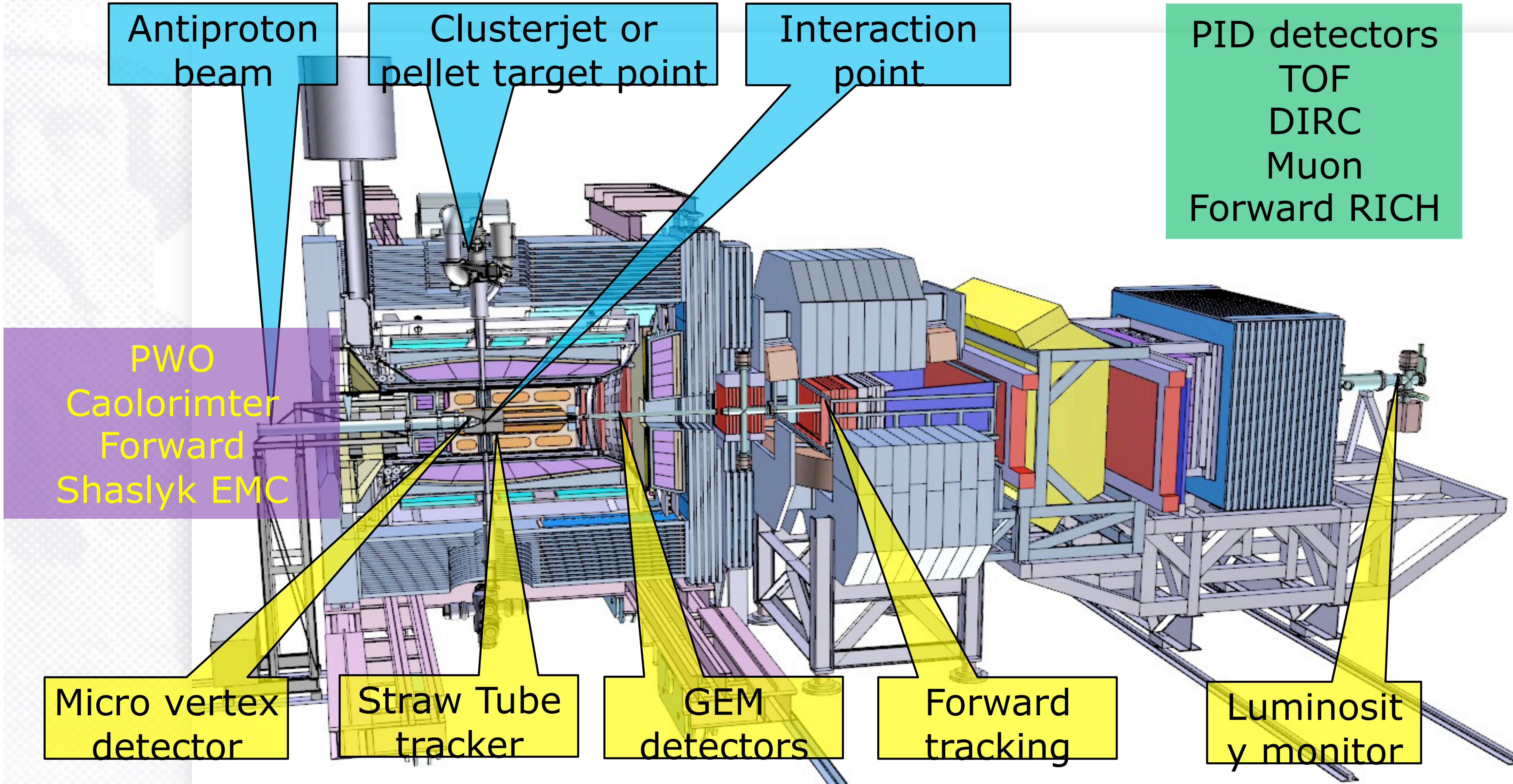


Circumference	575 m
Momentum	1.5 – 15 GeV/c
Electron Cooling	up to 9 GeV/c
Stochastic Cool.	Full range
Thick Target	$4\cdot10^{15}$ cm^{-2}
Beam life time	>30 min

- High resolution mode
  - e^- cooling $1.5 \leq p \leq 8.9$ GeV/c
  - 10^{10} antiprotons stored
  - Luminosity up to $2\cdot10^{31}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
  - $\Delta p/p \leq 4\cdot10^{-5}$

- High luminosity mode
  - Stochastic cooling $p \geq 3.8$ GeV/c
  - 10^{11} antiprotons stored
  - Luminosity up to $2\cdot10^{32}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
  - $\Delta p/p \leq 2\cdot10^{-4}$

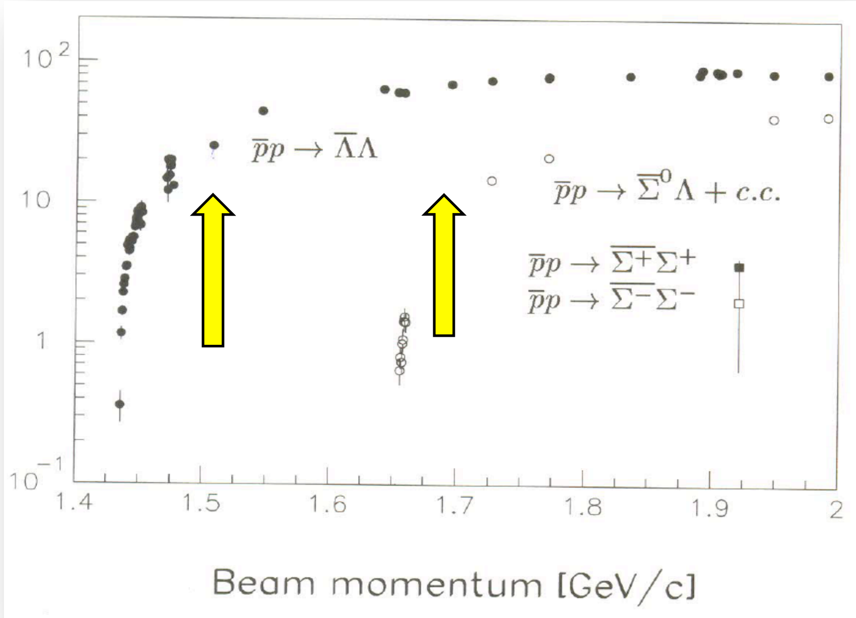
The PANDA detector



GiBUU Simulations $\bar{p}+{}^{20}Ne \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}+X$

- GIBUU: *Phys. Rev. C 85, 024614 (2012)*
- G-parity used to estimate anti-baryons potential
- Approximately 10k exclusive $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ pairs in each set

Energy (MeV)	Momentum (MeV/c)	Excess energy (MeV)
850	1522	30.6
1000	1696	92.0

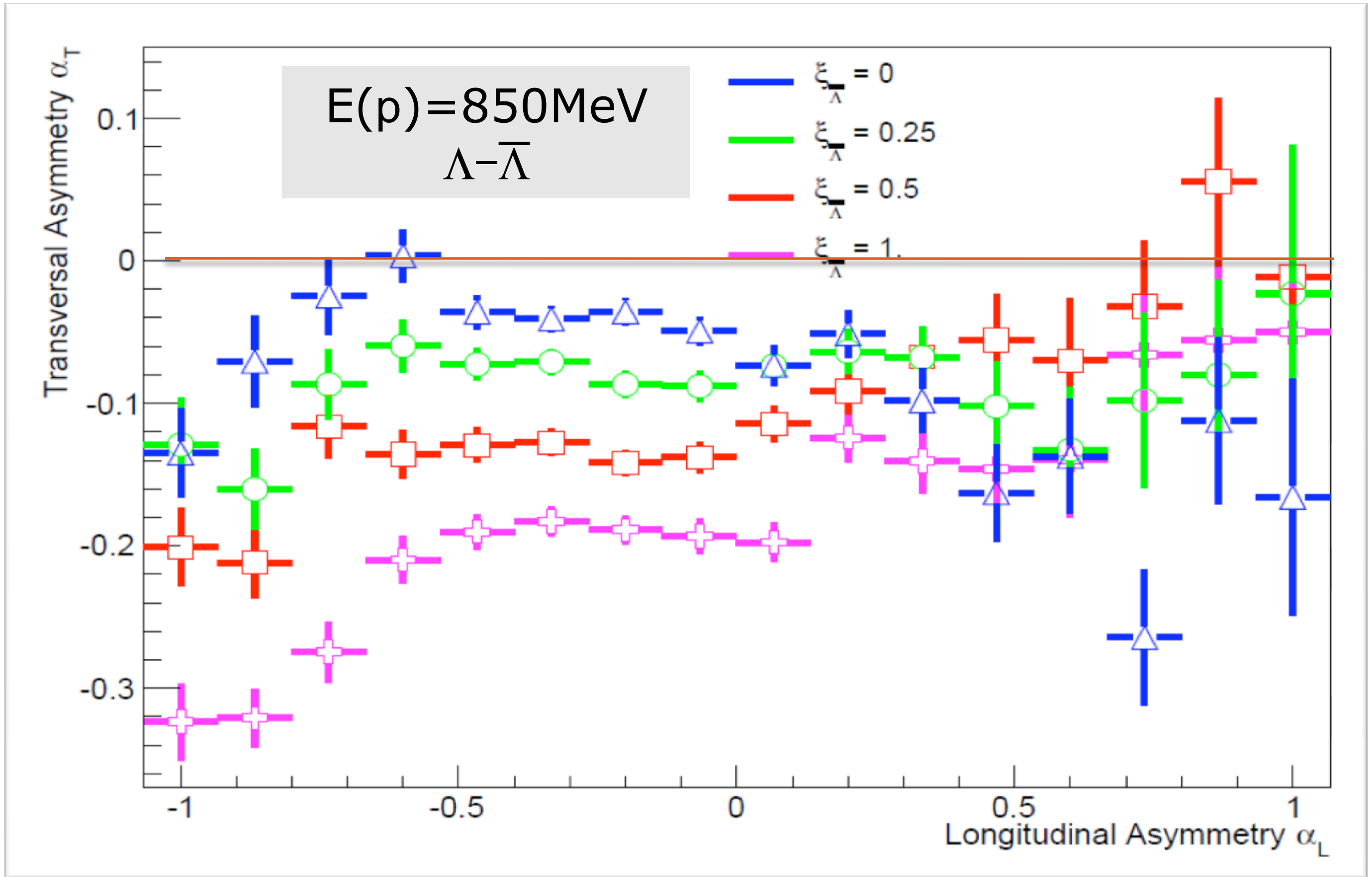


- Aim of the present work
  - Explore sensitivity of α_T to a scaling of the real Y potential
  - Proof the feasibility of a measurement at PANDA
  - Trigger a fully self-consistent dynamical treatment of antihyperons in nuclei

Scan of $\bar{\Lambda}$ potential

- $U(\bar{\Lambda})$= -449MeV, -225MeV, -112MeV, 0MeV
- $\xi_{\bar{\Lambda}}$ scaling factor
- All other potentials unchanged

$$\alpha_{\perp} = \left\langle \frac{p_{\perp}(\Lambda) - p_{\perp}(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_{\perp}(\Lambda) + p_{\perp}(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$

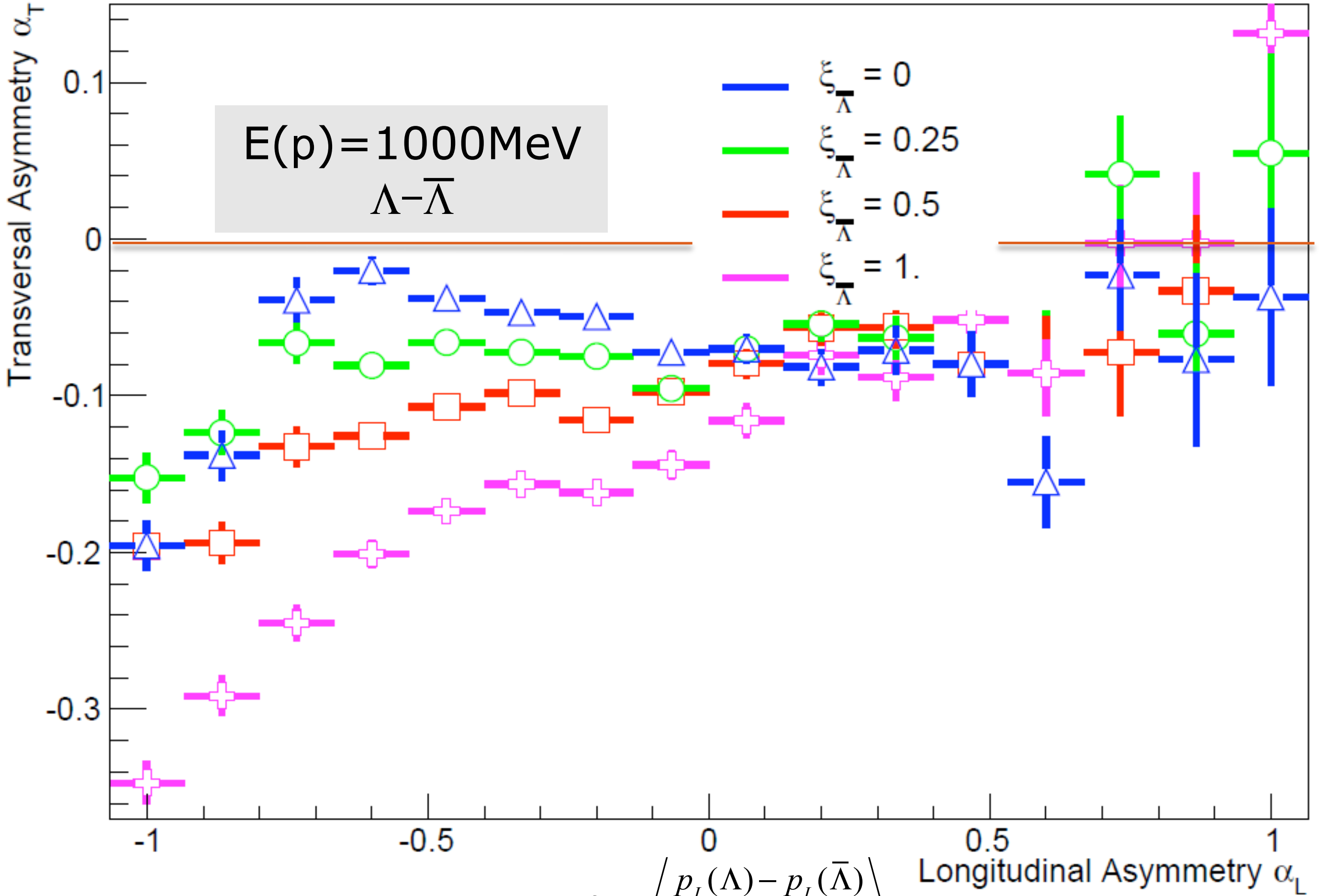


$$\alpha_{L} = \left\langle \frac{p_{L}(\Lambda) - p_{L}(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_{L}(\Lambda) + p_{L}(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$

Scan of $\bar{\Lambda}$ potential

- $U(\bar{\Lambda})$= -449MeV, -225MeV, -112MeV, 0MeV
- All other potentials unchanged

$$\alpha_{\perp} = \left\langle \frac{p_{\perp}(\Lambda) - p_{\perp}(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_{\perp}(\Lambda) + p_{\perp}(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$

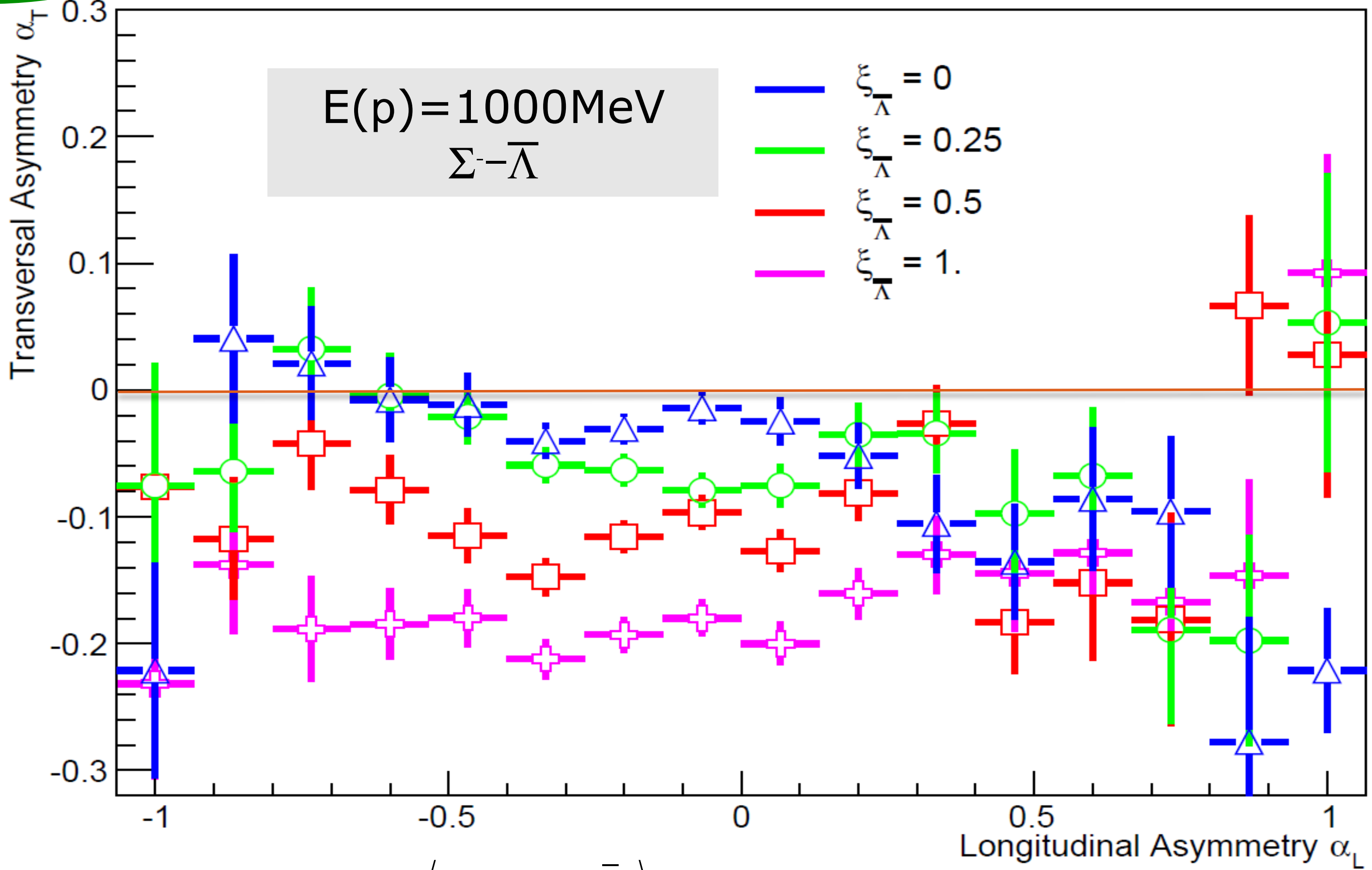


$$\alpha_{L} = \left\langle \frac{p_{L}(\Lambda) - p_{L}(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_{L}(\Lambda) + p_{L}(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$

Other |s|=1 channels @ 1000MeV

- $\bar{p}+p\rightarrow\bar{\Lambda}+\Lambda$ $\bar{p}+p\rightarrow\bar{\Sigma}^0+\Lambda$
- $\bar{p}+n\rightarrow\bar{\Lambda}+\Sigma^-$ $\bar{p}+n\rightarrow\bar{\Sigma}^++\Lambda$

$$\alpha_\perp = \left\langle \frac{p_\perp(\Lambda)-p_\perp(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_\perp(\Lambda)+p_\perp(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$



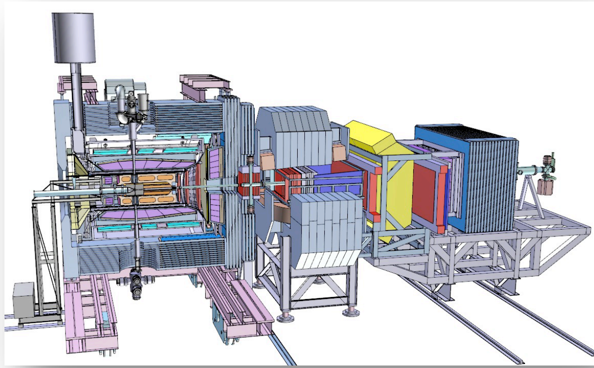
$$\alpha_L = \left\langle \frac{p_L(\Lambda)-p_L(\bar{\Lambda})}{p_L(\Lambda)+p_L(\bar{\Lambda})} \right\rangle$$

Antihyperon-Hyperon Pairs at PANDA

- 2018 first beam in PANDA expected $\rightarrow$ commissioning phase
- We are right now exploring different scenarios
  - Different detector availability
  - Different solenoid fields (1T, 0.5T,…)

and other important aspects like

  - Luminosity
  - Length of typical running period



- Typical (*preliminary*) $\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ pair efficiency ≈ 3-5% (better at higher momenta)
- $\bar{\Lambda}+\Lambda$
  - ^{nat}Ne target, H for calibration
  - only charged particle detection *easy*
  - Assume average interactions rate $10^5 s^{-1}$ i.e. *~1% of default luminosity*
  - Moderate data taking period *~ 30 days*

    $\Rightarrow 2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ detected interactions
  - pair reconstruction efficiency 4%

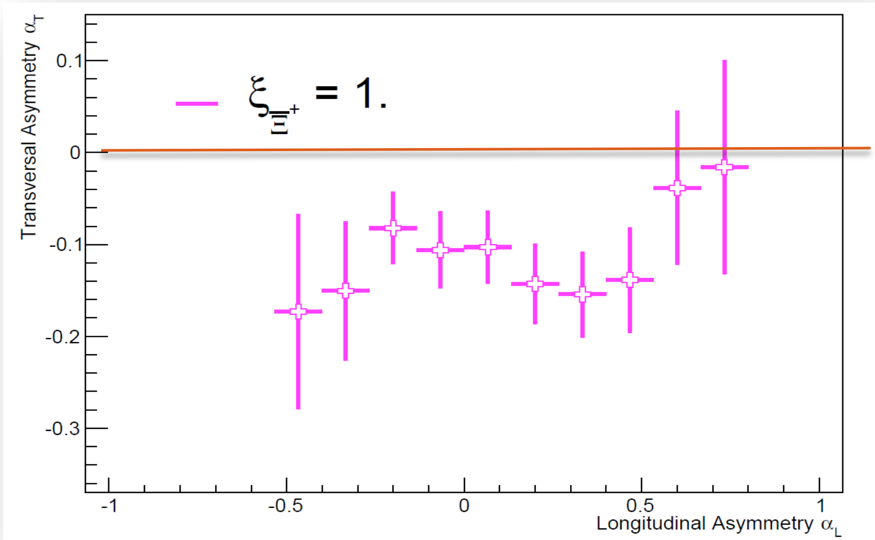
    $\Rightarrow$ 0.5M events detected $\bar{\Lambda}+\Lambda$ pairs

40 × present GiBUU simulations

Further options

- $\overline{\Lambda}+\Sigma^-$
  - Ideal probe for interactions in the neutron skin
  - ^{20}Ne; ^{22}Ne, H for calibration; later: ^{86}Kr (36 Protons, 50 Neutrons)
  - Σ^- tracking, $\Sigma^- \rightarrow n\pi^-$
  - similar production rate (at least in light nuclei)

- $\overline{\Xi}^+ + \Xi^-$ production
  - $\overline{p}+^{12}C$
  - 2.9 GeV/c
  - 60M events
  - ~500 $\overline{\Xi}^+ + \Xi^-$ pairs



Summary

Stored antiproton beams offer several unique opportunities to study the interactions of hyperons and antihyperons in nuclear systems

The antihyperon-hyperon production is an ideal experiment for the commissioning phase of PANDA

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

GiBUU 1.5

- https://gibuu.hepforge.org/trac/wiki

Institut für Theoretische Physik, JLU Giessen

GiBUU

The Giessen Boltzmann-Uehling-Uhlenbeck Project

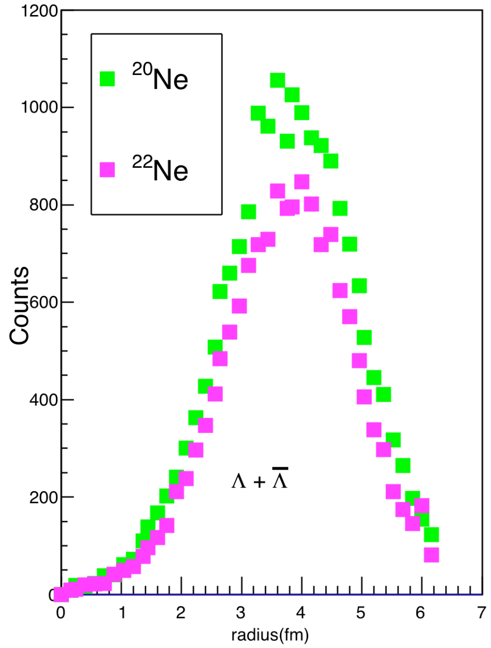
- Antiproton potential needs to be scaled by 0.22 to obtain -150MeV

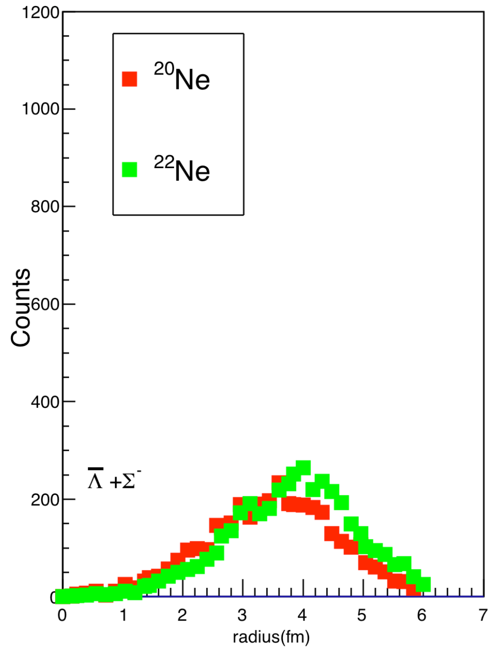
TABLE I: The Schrödinger equivalent potentials of different particles at zero kinetic energy, $U_i = S_i + V_i^0 + (S_i^2 - (V_i^0)^2)/2m_i$ (in MeV), in nuclear matter at ρ_0.

i	N	Λ	Σ	Ξ	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{\Lambda}$	$\bar{\Sigma}$	$\bar{\Xi}$	K	$\bar{K}$
U_i	-46	-38	-39	-22	-150	-449	-449	-227	-18	-224

^{20}Ne and ^{22}Ne

- target composition : Neon : 90.92 % ^{20} Ne , 8.82% ^{22}Ne
- 1000 MeV $\bar{p}+^{20}$Ne and $\bar{p}+^{22}$Ne
- Scaling factor for potential $\xi(\bar{\Lambda}) = 0.25$





	$\bar{p}+p \to \bar{\Lambda}+\Lambda$	$\bar{p}+n \to \bar{\Lambda}+\Sigma^-$
^{20}Ne	18868 (3.68)	3667 (3.88)
^{22}Ne	15733 (3.92)	4516 (3.92)
^{22}Ne/^{20}Ne =R	0.83	1.23
$R(\bar{\Lambda}+\Sigma^-)/R(\bar{\Lambda}+\Lambda)$	1.34	

- explore potentials in neutron-rich environment by neutron rich targets

^{20}Ne and ^{22}Ne asymmetries