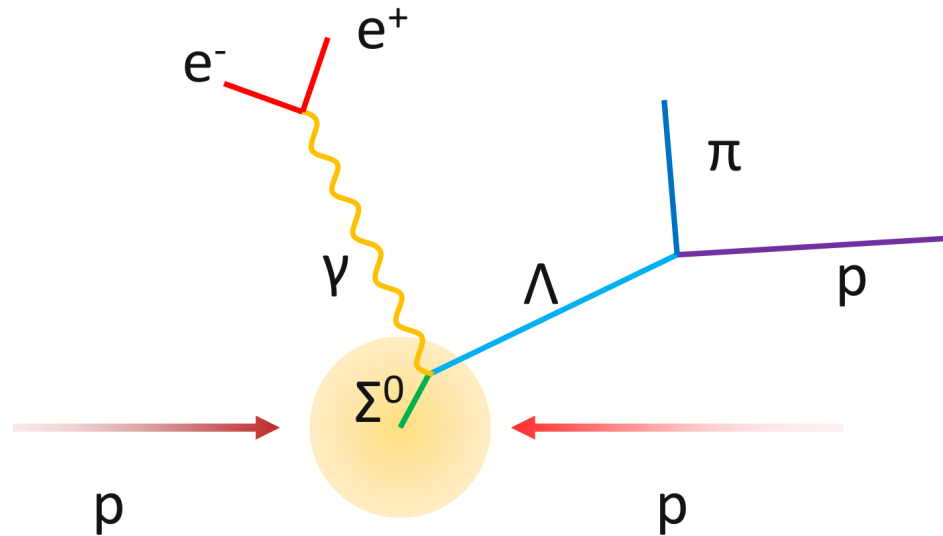


# $\Sigma^0$ production at LHC with ALICE and search of the new nucleus $\Sigma^0$ -hypertriton



A. Borissov, Dolgoprudny, MIPT, 10.10.2019

# Resonances

A resonance is the peak located around a certain energy found in differential cross sections of scattering experiments (Wikipedia). baryons, upsilon mesons) and their excitations. The width of the resonance ( $\Gamma$ ) is related to its lifetime ( $\tau$ ) by the relation  $\Gamma = \frac{\hbar}{\tau}$ , where  $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$ .

PDG parameters of studied hadronic resonances and ground states

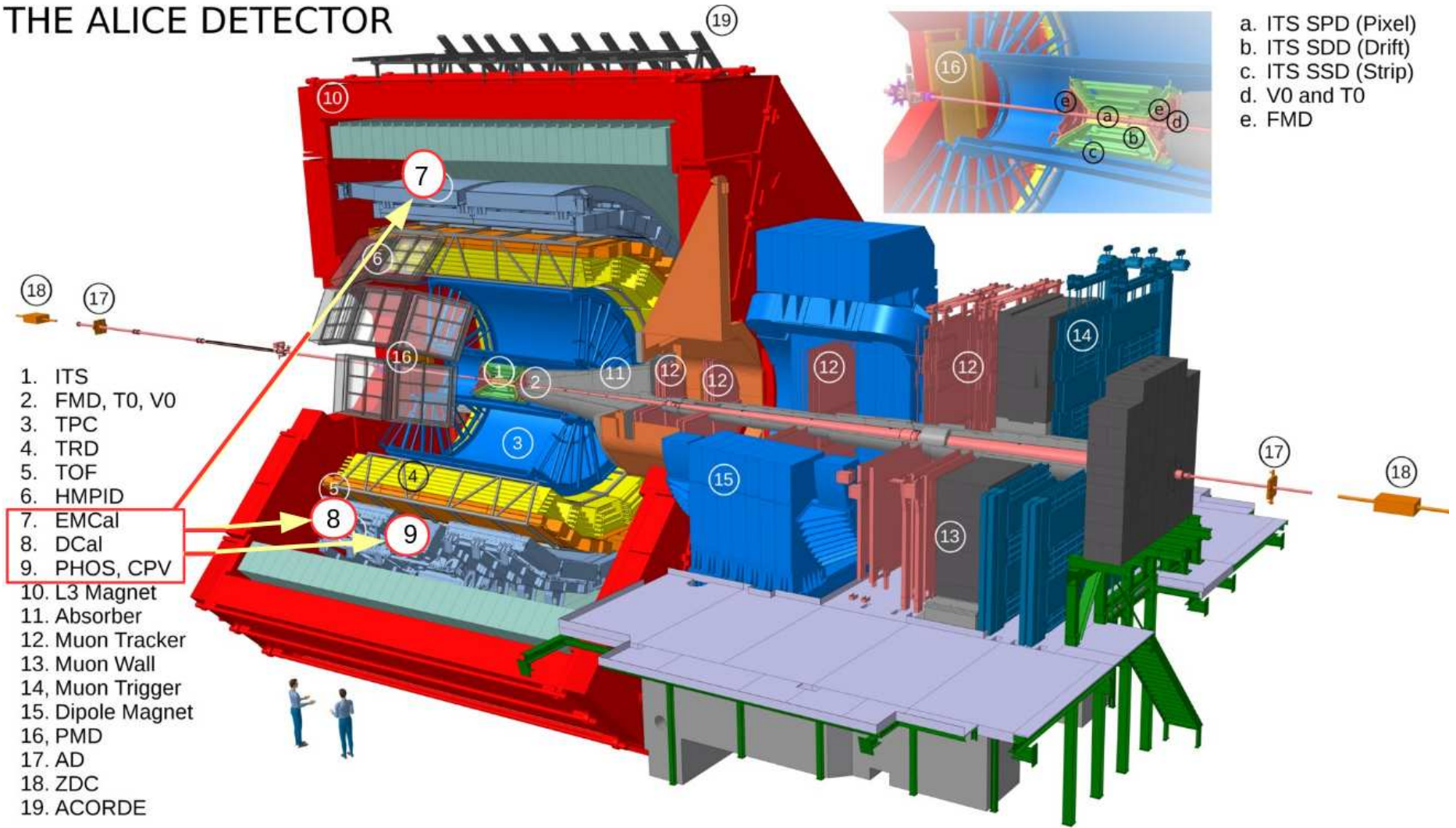
Particle	Quarks	Mass (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	Width (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	Lifetime (fm/c)	Decay*	Branching ratio (%)
$\rho^0$	$(u\bar{u} + d\bar{d})/\sqrt{2}$	770	150	1.3	$\pi^+\pi^-$	100
$K^{*0}$	$d\bar{s}$	896	47.4	4.17	$\pi^-K^+$	66.7
$\phi$	$s\bar{s}$	1019	4.27	46.2	$K^-K^+$	48.9
p	uud	1007.2764	0	inf.	no	no
$\Lambda$	uds	1115	$\sim 0$	7.89 cm	$p+\pi^-$ (1)	63.9
$\Lambda(1520)$	uds	1520	15.7	12.6	$K^-p$	22
$\Sigma^0$	uds	1192	$\sim 0$	22 200	$\Lambda + \gamma$ (2)	100
$\Sigma(1385)^+$	uus	1383	36.0	5.51	$\Lambda + \pi^+$	87.0
$\Sigma(1385)^-$	dds	1387	39.4	5.01	$\Lambda + \pi^-$	87.0
$\Xi^-$	dds	1321	$\sim 0$	4.91 cm	$\Lambda + \pi^-$ (1)	99.9
$\Xi(1530)^0$	uss	1532	9.1	21.7	$\Xi^- + \pi^+$	42.6

\*Decay: strong if no label, 1 - weak, 2 - electromagnetic

Measured in pp (0.9, 2.76, 5.02, 7.0, 8.0, 13.0 TeV), p-Pb (5.02 TeV), and Pb-Pb (2.76, 5.02 TeV) collisions at ALICE

# The ALICE detector in LHC runs 1 and 2

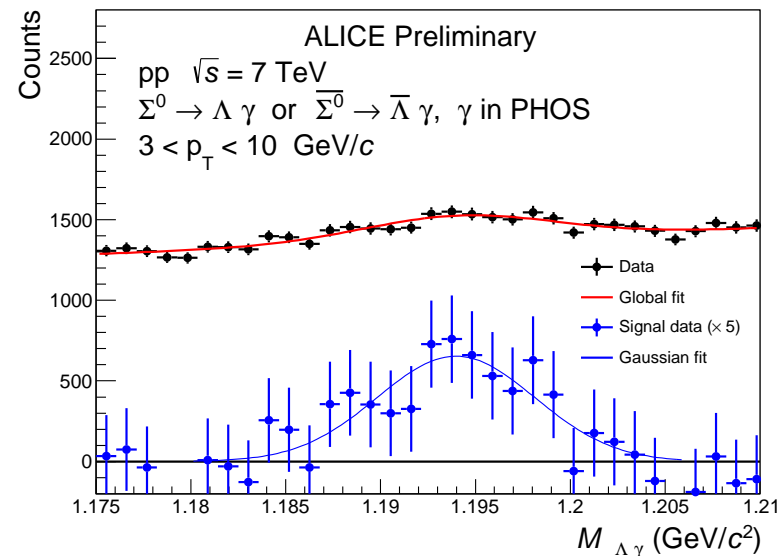
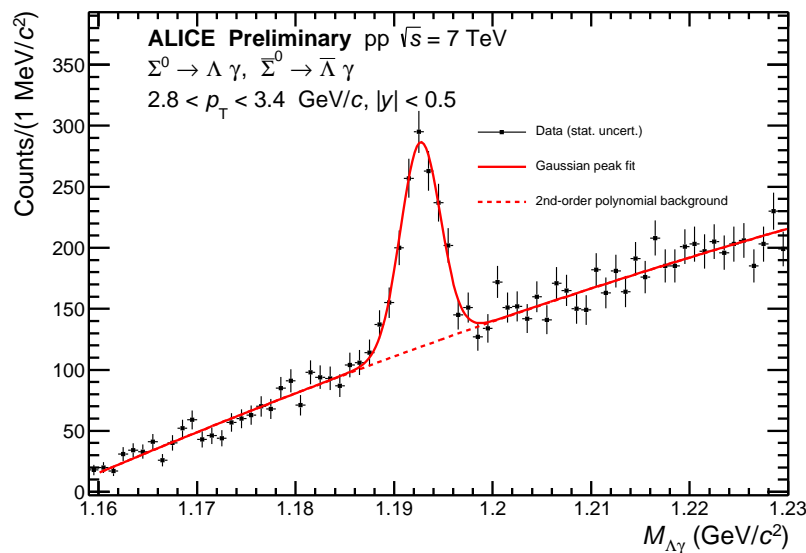
## THE ALICE DETECTOR



ITS and TPC and used for the reconstruction of the decay products of resonances.

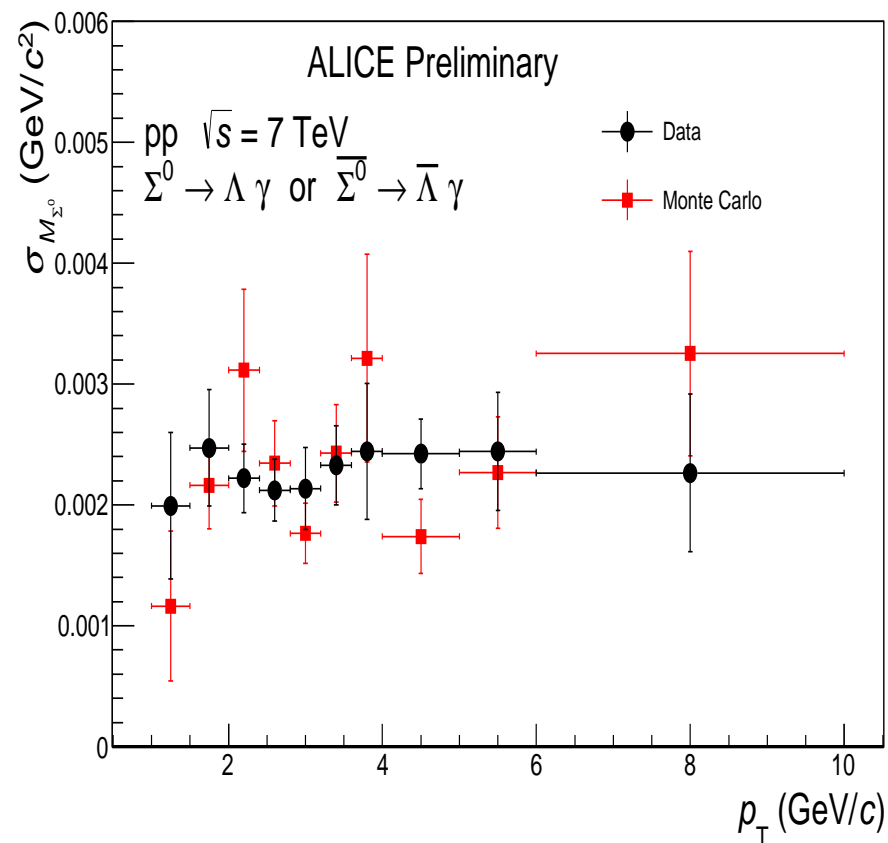
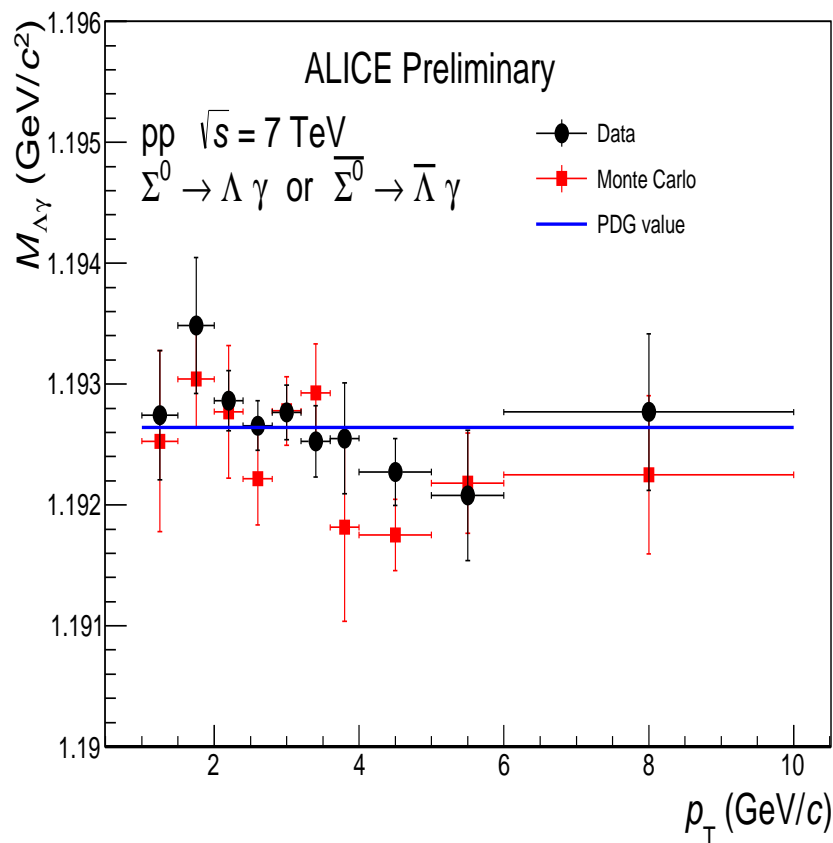
Unique particle identification, high granularity, tracking down to  $p_T$  0.1 GeV/c.

Total size of ALICE 16× 26 meters, weight ~ 10000 tons.

$$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda + \gamma \text{ and } \bar{\Sigma}^0 \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} + \gamma \text{ decays}$$


- $\Sigma^0$  invariant mass is calculated from the mass of the selected  $\Lambda$  and  $\gamma$  candidates. Note low  $E_\gamma \approx 300$  MeV.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Clean  $\Sigma^0$  invariant mass peak.
- Proof-of-principle:  $\Sigma^0$  peak is also observed with photon detected in PHOS calorimeter, but with worse mass resolution.
- No  $\Sigma^0$  invariant mass peak observed with photon in EMCAL due to the noise and resolution

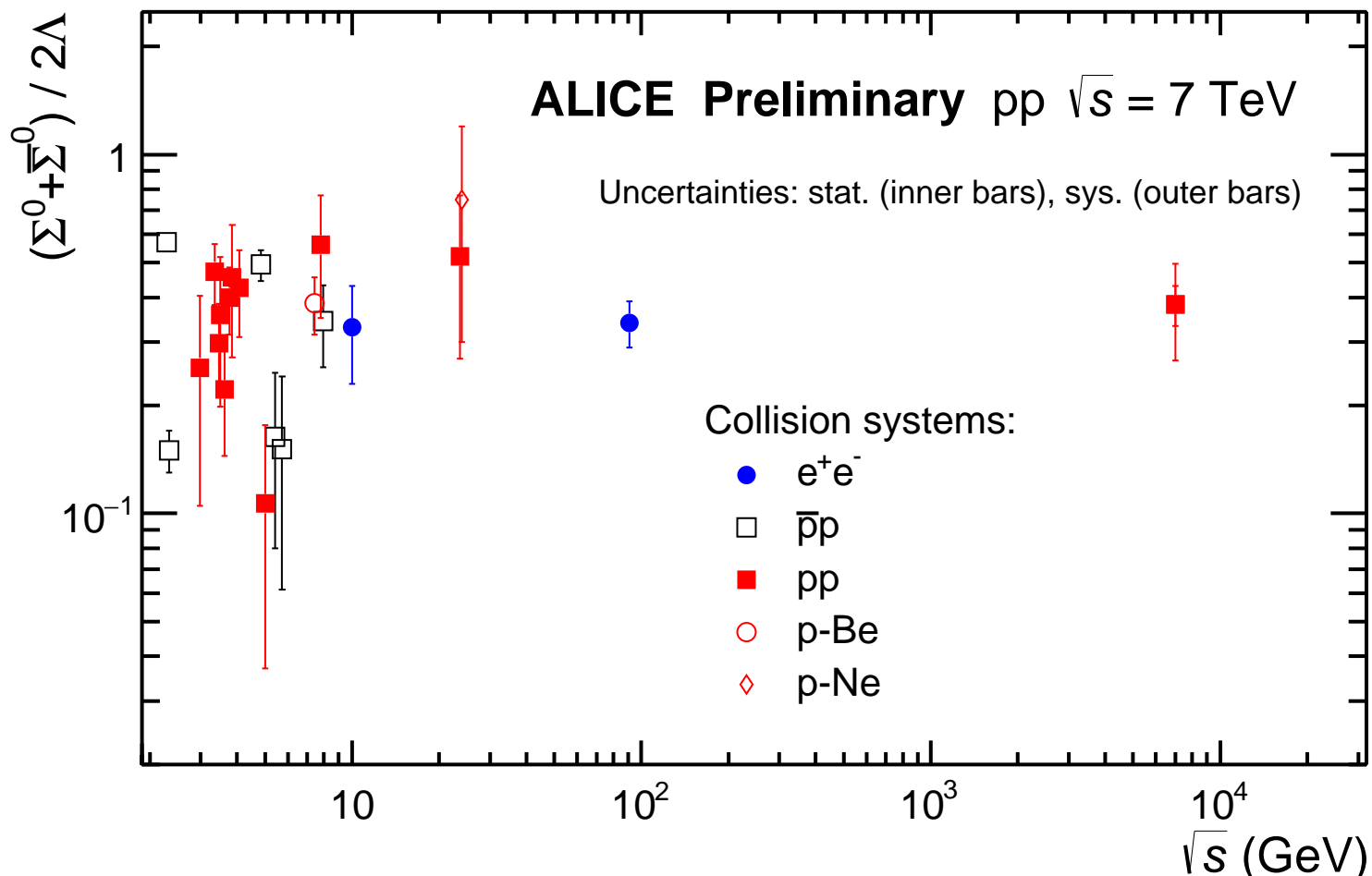
# $\Sigma^0$ mass and width



⇒ Reconstructed peak position is in good agreement with the PDG value.  
 PDG:  $\Sigma^{0PDG} = 1192.642 \pm 0.024$  MeV

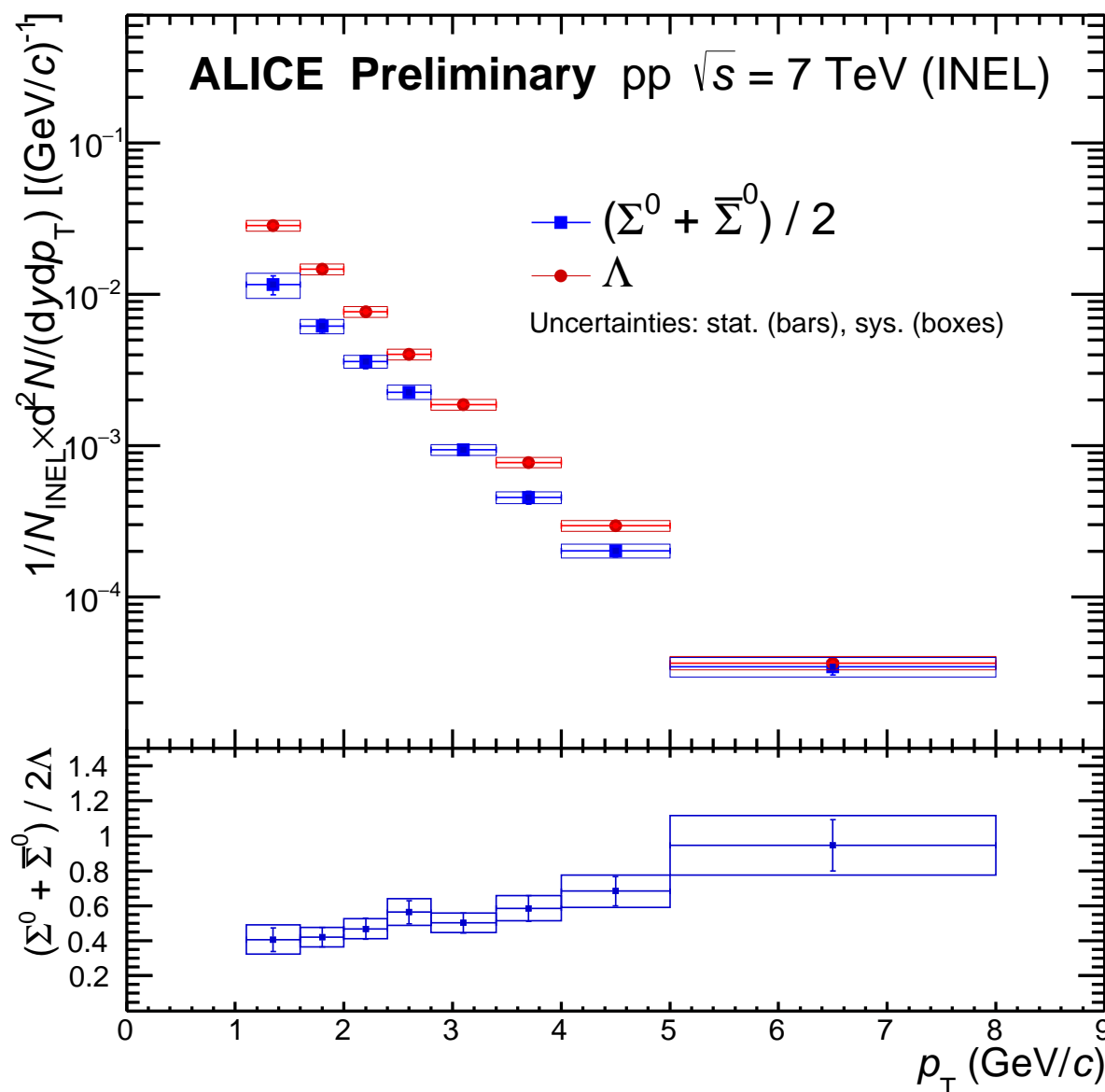
The  $\Sigma^0$  mass resolution is determined only by the detector resolution due to the long lifetime of the  $\Sigma^0$  and is in agreement with the simulations

⇒  $\Sigma^0$  mass resolution  $\sigma_M^{PCM} = 2$  MeV at  $2.8 < p < 3.4$  GeV/c

ALICE measurement and world data  $\rightarrow$  new point

- First measurement at LHC of  $\frac{\Sigma^0}{\Lambda}$  cross section ratio complements world data from lower energies, including pp collisions at  $\sqrt{s} \approx 10$  GeV
- $e^+e^-$  data at  $\sqrt{s} = 91$  GeV from L3 at LEP reported  $\frac{\Sigma^0}{\Lambda} = 0.33 \pm 0.03$ , where both  $\Sigma^0$  and  $\Lambda$  were detected in hadronic Z decays

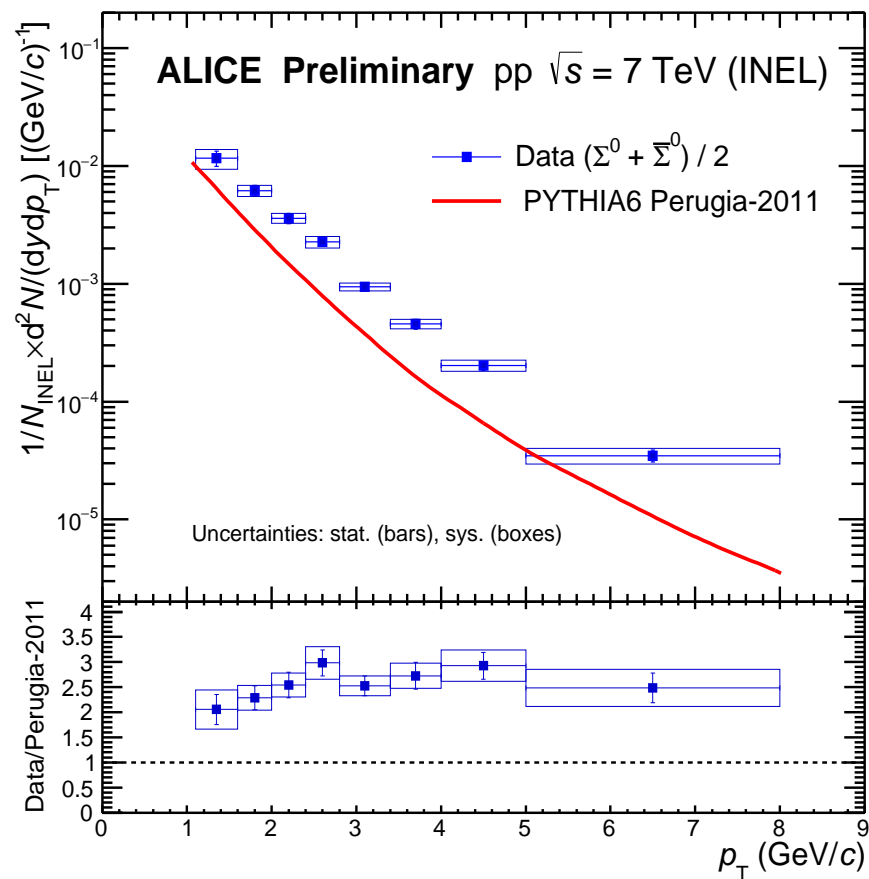
# $p_T$ -differential $(\Sigma^0 + \bar{\Sigma}^0)/2\Lambda$ ratio



- $\Rightarrow$  NEW: Increasing trend of the  $(\Sigma^0 + \bar{\Sigma}^0)/2\Lambda$  ratio with  $p_T$
- Indication on different contributions of primordial and final  $\Sigma^0$  and  $\Lambda$  production.
- $\Rightarrow$  More data are needed! LHC run II data are under analysis.

# $\Sigma^0$ and $\Lambda$ vs PYTHIA6

(D.D.Chinellato arXiv:1211.7298 [hep-ex])



⇒ PYTHIA6 Perugia-2011 clearly underestimates the production of both ground-state hyperons in the intermediate  $p_T$  -range

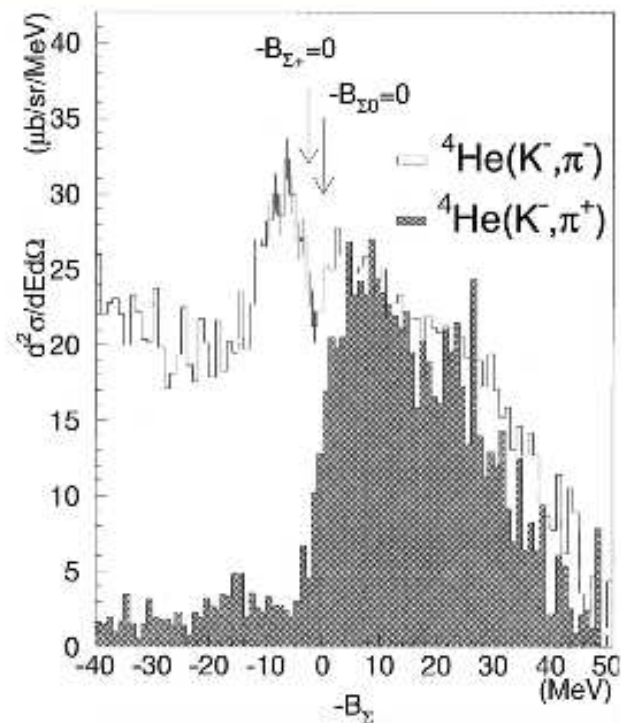
⇒ Further investigations are very interesting and more students needed!



# Search of the NEW nucleus ${}^3_{\Sigma^0}\text{H} = (\text{p}, \text{n}, \Sigma^0)$ in LHC runs 3 & 4 (2021–2026)

on the base of the strategy of  $\Sigma^0$  and  ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} = (\text{p}, \text{n}, \Lambda)$  detection in LHC runs 1 and 2

Scarce data indicate hypernucleus  ${}^4_{\Sigma^0}\text{He}$



T. Nagae et al., PRL 80 (1998), 1605.

⇒ Large statistics for  ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  ( ${}^3_{\Lambda}\overline{\text{H}}$ ) for LHC runs 3 & 4



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