KAONIS

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1 KAONNIS: the scientific program

KAONNIS represents an integrated initiative in the field of experimental low-energy kaon-nucleon/nuclei interaction studies. Under KAONNIS the following activities are performed:

- the study of kaonic atoms by the SIDDHARTA and SIDDHARTA-2 experiments
- the study of kaon-nuclei interaction at low-energies in the framework of AMADEUS
- collaboration at experiments at J-PARC (Japan) dedicated to strangeness studies.

We present in what follows these scientific lines, together with the 2017 activities and plans for 2018.

The KAONNIS activities, in particular the collaboration with Japan, are partially financed within the "Strange Matter" project financed by MAECI.

2 The SIDDHARTA and SIDDHARTA-2 experiments

The objective of the SIDDHARTA (Silicon Drift Detector for Hadronic Atom Research by Timing Application) experiment and of its successor, SIDDHARTA-2, is to perform high precision measurements of X-ray transitions in exotic (kaonic) atoms at the DAΦNE collider.

The precise measurement of the shift and width of the 1s level, with respect to the purely electromagnetic calculated values, in kaonic hydrogen and kaonic deuterium, induced by the strong interaction, through the measurement of the X-ray transitions to this level, will allow the first precise experimental determination of the isospin dependent antikaon-nucleon scattering lengths, fundamental quantities for the understanding of the low-energy QCD in strangeness sector.

The accurate determination of the scattering lengths will place strong constraints on the low-energy K^-N dynamics, which, in turn, constraints the SU(3) description of chiral symmetry breaking in systems containing the strange quark. The implications go from particle and nuclear physics to astrophysics (the equation of state of neutron stars).

In 2009 SIDDHARTA performed the most precise measurement of kaonic hydrogen and the first exploratory study of kaonic deuterium. Moreover, the kaonic helium 4 and 3 transitions to the 2p level were measured, for the first time in gas in He4 and for the first time ever in He3. Presently, a major upgrade of SIDDHARTA, namely SIDDHARTA-2, is under way, with the aim to measure kaonic deuterium and other types of kaonic atoms starting with 2018.

2.1 The SIDDHARTA setup in brief

SIDDHARTA represented a new phase in the study of kaonic atoms at DAΦNE. The previous DEAR experiment's precision was limited by a signal/background ratio of about 1/70 for the kaonic hydrogen measurement, due to a high machine background. To significantly improve this ratio, an experimental breakthrough was necessary. An accurate study of the background sources at DAΦNE was done. The background includes two main sources:

- synchronous background: coming from the K^- interactions in the setup materials and ϕ-decay processes; it can be defined as *hadronic background*;
- *asynchronous background*: final products of electromagnetic showers in the machine pipe and in the setup materials, originating from particles lost from primary circulating beams either due to the interaction of particles in the same bunch (Touschek effect) or due to the interaction with the residual gas.

Accurate studies showed that the main background source in DAΦNE is of the second type, which points to the way to reduce it. A fast trigger correlated to a kaon entering into the target cut the main part of the asynchronous background. X rays were detected by DEAR using CCDs (Charge-Coupled Devices), which are excellent X-ray detectors, with very good energy resolution (about 140 eV FWHM at 6 keV), but having the drawback of being non-triggerable devices (since the read-out time per device is at the level of 10 s). A new device, which preserves all good features of CCDs (energy resolution, stability and linearity), but additionally is triggerable - i.e. fast (at the level of 1μs), was implemented. The new detector was a large area Silicon Drift Detector (SDD), specially designed for SIDDHARTA. The development of the new 1 cm^2 SDD device, together with its readout electronics and very stable power supplies, was partially performed under the Joint Research Activity JRA10 of the I3 project"Study of strongly interacting matter (HadronPhysics)" within FP6 of the EU.

The trigger in SIDDHARTA was given by a system of scintillators which recognized a kaon entering the target making use of the back-to-back production mechanism of the charged kaons at DAΦNE from ϕ decay:

$$\phi \to K^+K^-. \tag{1}$$

The SIDDHARTA setup contained 144 SDD chips, 1 cm^2 each, placed around a cylindrical target, filled with high density cryogenic gaseous hydrogen (deuterium or helium). The target was made of kapton, 75μm thick, reinforced with aluminium grid.

The SIDDHARTA setup was installed on DAΦNE in late summer 2008, and the period till the end of 2008 was used to debug and optimize the setup performances (degrader optimization included). The kaonic atoms measurements were done in 2009 and data analysis followed in the coming years.

2.2 *SIDDHARTA-2 setup*

The proposal for the SIDDHARTA upgrade was put forward in 2010. The upgrade of SIDDHARTA to SIDDHARTA-2 is based on five essential modifications:

- *Trigger geometry and target density*: By placing the upper kaon-trigger detector in front of the target entrance window the probability that a triggered kaon really enters the gas and is stopped there is improved. Making the detector smaller than the entry area gives away some signal, but suppresses efficiently the kaonic lines from "wall-stops" (kaons entering the gas volume, but passing from the inside of the target to the cylindrical walls). The number "signal per trigger" goes up, which also reduces the accidental background coming along with every trigger. We plan as well to double the gas density which enhances the gas stops and further reduces the wall-stops.

- *K^+ discrimination to suppress kaon decay background*: A "kaon stopper"scintillator is placed directly below the lower kaon trigger scintillator. When a $K^-$is stopped there, only one (large) signal from pileup of stopping and kaon-absorption secondaries is seen, whereas when a K^+ is stopped, the kaon-decay particles are seen after the signal from the stopping (mean K^+ lifetime 12.8 ns). Using a flash-ADC we will be able to efficiently separate the 2 cases. In addition, we will use scintillators surrounding the target to measure K^- absorption secondaries pions). The time window for gas stops is about 4 ns wide. By this condition we also suppress stops in the entry window.

- *Active shielding*: The scintillators surrounding the target will also be used in prompt anti-coincidence if the spatial correlation of SDD and scintillator hits indicates that it originated from a pion ("charged particle veto"). An anticoincidence covering the SDD time window of about 600 ns (with the exception of the 4 ns of the gas stopping time) will reduce the accidental background. Although the scintillators have low efficiency for gammas, the abundance of secondaries from the electromagnetic showers allows a relevant reduction of accidental ("beam") background. The upper trigger scintillator has 2 functions, it is also used as an anticoincidence counter: after the kaon and eventual prompt kaon-absorption secondaries pass, it vetos beam background.

- *Use of new SDD detectors*, produced by FBK, having a much better active/total surface ratio (about 85%, with respect to 40% in SIDDHARTA SDDs) (see Figure 1).

- *Operating SDDs at a lower temperature*: tests indicate that an improvement of the timing resolution by a factor of 1.5 is feasible by more cooling. The signal enhancement by a factor 2 to 3 is due to moving the target cell closer to the IP, by changing its shape, by a better solid angle of the SDDs and by the higher gas density. In such conditions, with an integrated luminosity of 800 pb^{-1} a precision similar to that obtained for kaonic hydrogen is reachable.

A scheme of the SIDDHARTA-2 internal region of the setup is shown in Figure 2.

In 2017 the SDDs were delivered and tested in laboratory (see Fig. 3). There were performed also tests of the of the veto and trigger systems in laboratory, at the INFN-LNF and at J-PARC (Japan), together with Monte Carlo simulations to optimize the setup. In 2017 the strategy for the setup installation on the DAΦNE collider was discussed and an official scheduled decided. SIDDHARTA-2 will be installed on DAΦNE in Autumn 2018 and debug and optimization will be performed, followed by the kaonic deuterium measurement in 2019.

More details can be found in the November 2017 presentation to the LNF International Scientific Committee on the LNF-INFN dedicated web-site.

2.3 SIDDHARTA2 activities in 2018

The LNF group main activities in SIDDHARTA-2 for 2018 are the following ones:

- Monte Carlo simulations for the SIDDHARTA-2 setup and physics;
- SIDDHARTA-2 setup monting and debug in laboratory;
- collaboartion with DAΦNE team for the installation of the setup on DAΦNE.
- installation of the SIDDHARTA-2 setup on DAΦNE and tests.

In Figure 4 we show the kaonic deuterium simulated spectrum and expected results for an integrated luminosity of 800 pb^{-1}.

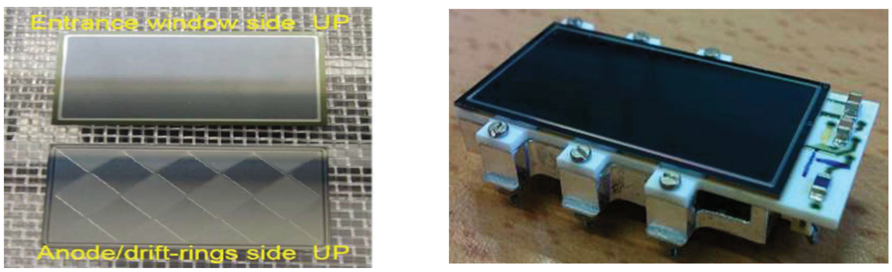

Figure 1: The new 2 x 4 SIDDHARTA-2 SDD array together with the readout electronics.

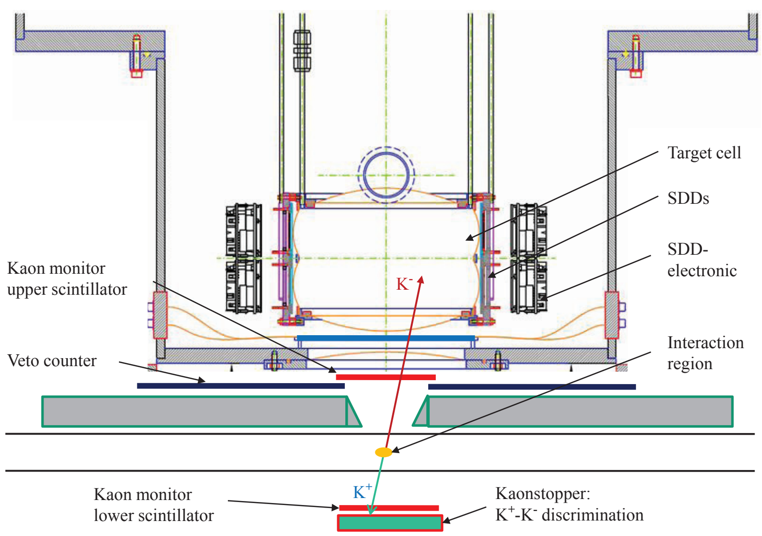

Figure 2: Schematic view of the SIDDHARTA-2 setup

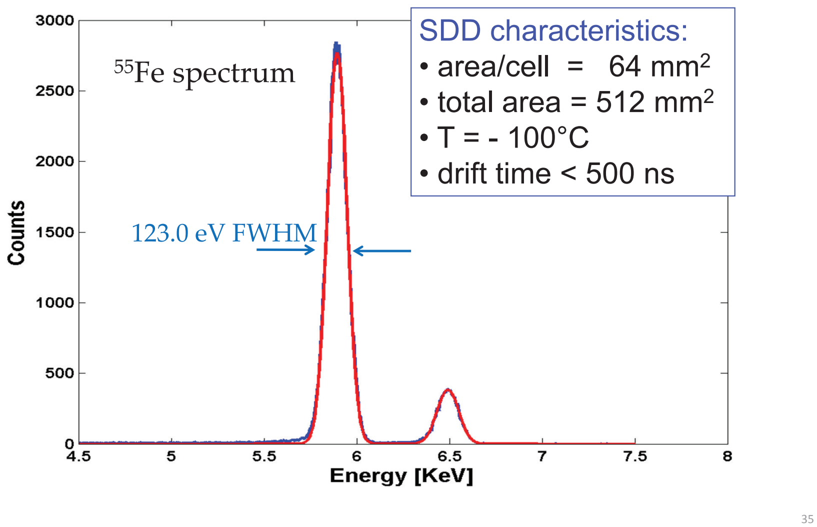

Figure 3: SDD Energy resolution

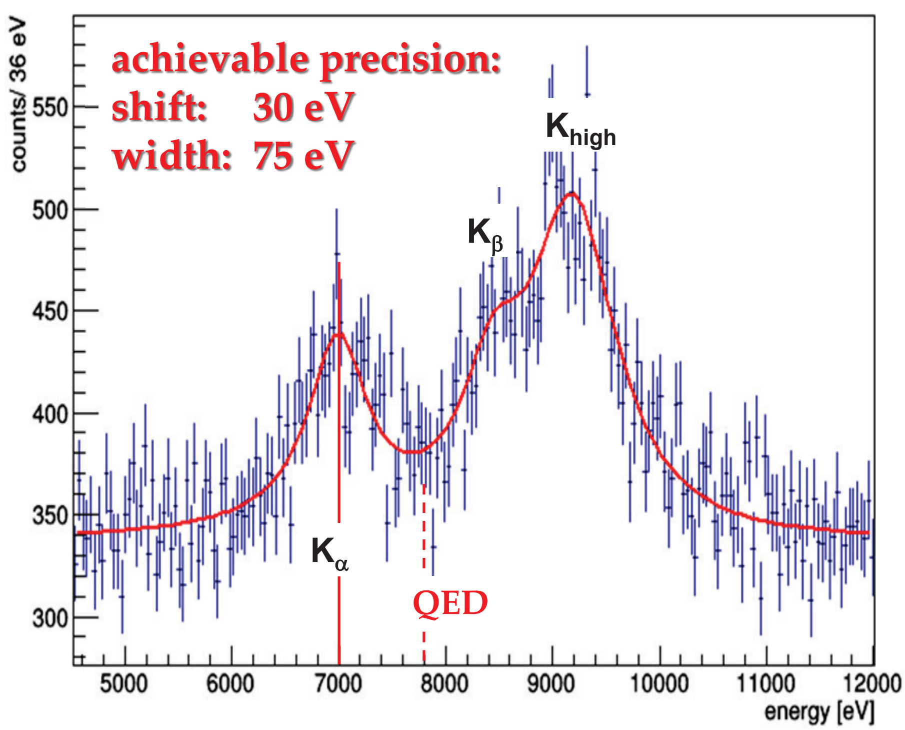

Figure 4: Monte Carlo simulated kaonic deuterium spectrum for 800 pb^{-1}.

3 AMADEUS: 2017 activities and plan for 2018

The low-energy kaon-nuclei interaction studies represent the main aim of AMADEUS. In order to do these type of measurements in a most complete way, by detecting all charged and neutral particles coming from the K^- interactions in various targets with an almost 4π acceptance, a possible solution could be to implement the existent KLOE magnet and callorimeter in the internal region with a dedicated setup. The dedicated setup contains the target, which can be either solid or a gaseous cryogenic one, a trigger (TPC-GEM) and a tracker system (scintillating fibers read by SiPM detectors).

The negatively charged kaons can stop inside the target or interact at low energies, giving birth of a series of processes we plan to study. Among these, a key-role is played by the production of $\Lambda(1405)$ which can decay into $\Sigma^0\pi^0$, $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ or $\Sigma^-\pi^+$. We plan to study all these three channels in the same data taking. Another important item is represented by the debated case of the "kaonic nuclear clusters", especially the K^-pp, and K^- -ppn ones. We can study these channels by measuring their decays to Λp and to Λd. In the same time, many other kaon-nuclei processes will be investigated, either for the first time, or in order to obtain more accurate results than those actually reported in literature. Cross sections, branching ratios, rare hyperon decay processes colud be investigated, taking advantage of the unique kaon-beam quality delivered by DAΦNE and of the unique characteristics of the planned implemented AMADEUS dedicated setup.

As targets to be employed, we plan to use gaseous ones, like d, ^{3}He or ^{4}He and solid ones as C, Be or Li. In the summer of 2012 a first dedicated target, half cylinder done in pure carbon was realized and installed inside the Drift Chamber of KLOE as a first setup towards the realization of AMADEUS (see Figure 5). The target thickness was optimized to have a maximum of stopped kaons (about 24% of the generated ones) without degrading too much the energy of resulting charged particles inside the target material. In the period of data taking a total integrated luminosity of about 90 pb^{-1} was achieved. The ongoing analysis of these data will provide new insights in the low-energy interactions of charged kaons in the nuclear matter.

Activities done in 2017:

- analysis of 2002-2005 KLOE data searching for processes generated by negatively charged kaons interacting at rest or in-flight in the setup materials (wall of the Drift Chamber and gas inside the Drift Chamber); the analyses of the K^- absorption delivering $\Lambda\ \pi^-$ final state was finalized and results submitted for publication in Phys. Lett B;
- analysis of Λt an Λp, ongoing;
- analysis of the 2012 Carbon target data;
- Monte Carlo dedicated simulations.

3.1 AMADEUS activities in 2018

The main activities of AMADEUS in 2018 will be:

- KLOE 2002-2005 data analyses searching for processes generated by kaons interacting in the materials of the KLOE setup, in particular in the channels: Λt, Λp and $\Sigma^0\ \pi^0$
- analyses of data taken with the dedicated carbon target
- Monte Carlo dedicated simulations
- R&D for the trigger and tracker systems
- definition of the future strategy.

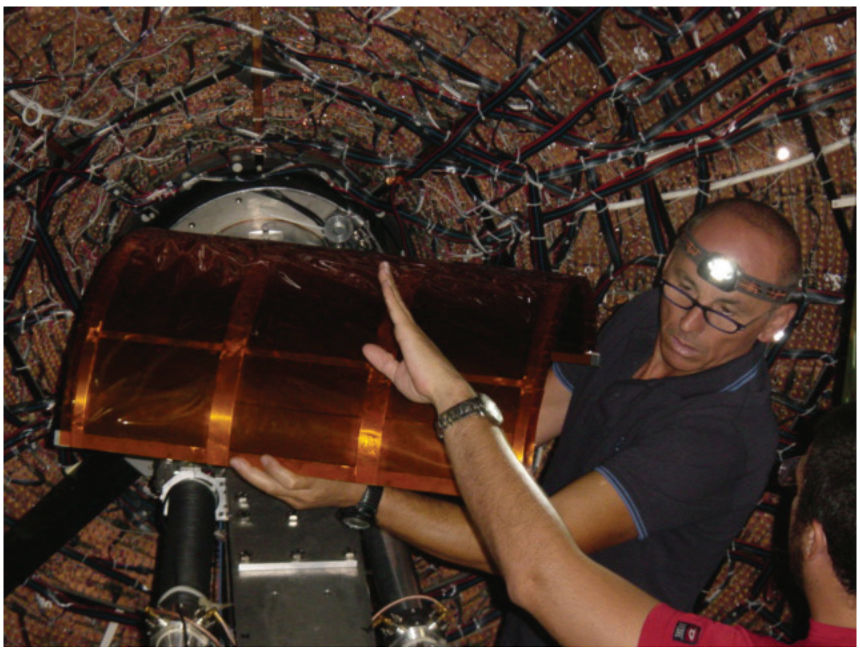

Figure 5: The AMADEUS carbon target (half cylinder) installed inside the Dift Chamber of KLOE detector in 2012.

3.2 Workshops organization

In 2017 the following workshops,

1. "Strange and non-strange mesons induce processes studies at DAΦNE, J-PARC and RIKEN: present and future"; 10-11 July 2017, LNF-INFN, Frascati.
2. "ASTRA: Advances and open problems in low-energy nuclear and hadronics strangeness physics"; 22-23 October 2017, ECT*, Trento.

where the KAONNIS physics was discussed, were organized.

Acknowledgements
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4 Publications in 2017

1. M. Skurzok *et al*, Search for Deeply Bound Kaonic Nuclear States with AMADEUS, EPJ Web Conf. **165** (2017) 01046.
2. K. Piscicchia *et al*, Low-energy Antikaon-Nucleon Absorption Studies by AMADEUS, Acta Phys. Polon.Supp. **10** (2017) 1125.
3. K. Piscicchia *et al*, Low-energy Antikaon-Nucleon/Nuclei Interaction Studies by AMADEUS, Acta Phys. Polon. B **48** (2017) 1875.
4. C. Curceanu *et al*, Low-energy Kaon-Nuclei Interaction Studies at DAΦNE: SIDDHARTA-2 and AMADEUS, Acta Phys. Polon. B **48** (2017) 1855.
5. A. Scordo, H. Shi, C. Curceanu, M. Miliucci, F. Sirghi, J. Zmeskal, VOXES, a new high resolution X-ray spectrometer for low yield measurements with diffused sources, Acta Phys. Polon. B **48** (2017) 1715.
6. O. Vzquez Doce *et al*, Study of the Σ^0p Final State fromK^- Absorptions, JPS Conf. Proc. **17** (2017) 082001.
7. C. Curceanu *et al*, Strangeness in the Universe? Low-Energy Kaon-Nuclei Interaction Studies with AMADEUS at the DAΦNE Collider, JPS Conf. Proc. **17** (2017) 081003.
8. K. Inoue *et al*, Spectroscopic Study of Hyperon Resonance Below $\overline{K}N$ Threshold via the d(K^-,n) Reaction, JPS Conf. Proc. **17** (2017) 072003.
9. T. Hashimoto *et al*, X-ray Spectroscopy with Superconducting Microcalorimeters, JPS Conf. Proc. **17** (2017) 072001.
10. J. Zmeskal *et al*, Probing Strong Interaction with Kaonic Atomsfrom DAΦNE to J-PARC, JPS Conf .Proc. **17** (2017) 071001.
11. R. Del Grande *et al*, Investigating the low-energy K^- interactions in nuclear matter with AMADEUS, J.Phys. Conf. Ser. **841** (2017) no.1, 012023.

12. O. Vzquez Doce *et al*, Experimental results on multi-nucleonic K^- absorptions in light nuclei, EPJ Web Conf. **137** (2017) 09010.

13. K. Piscicchia *et al*, Investigation of the low-energy kaons hadronic interactions in light nuclei by AMADEUS, EPJ Web Conf. **137** (2017) 09005.

14. H. Shi *et al*, Experimental studies of the kaon-nucleus interaction at low energy with x-ray spectroscopy of kaonic atoms, J. Phys. Conf. Ser. **800** (2017) no.1, 012007.

15. S. Kawasaki *et al*, Spectroscopic Experiment of $\Lambda(1405)$ via the In-flight d(K^-, n) Reaction at J-PARC K1.8BR, JPS Conf.Proc. **13** (2017) 020018.

16. J. Marton *et al*, Antikaon Interactions with Nucleons and Nuclei - AMADEUS AtDAΦNE, PoS INPC2016 (2017) 290.

17. J. Marton *et al*, Low-energy Antikaon Interaction with Nuclei: The AMADEUS Challenge, JPS Conf. Proc. **18** (2017) 011034.