

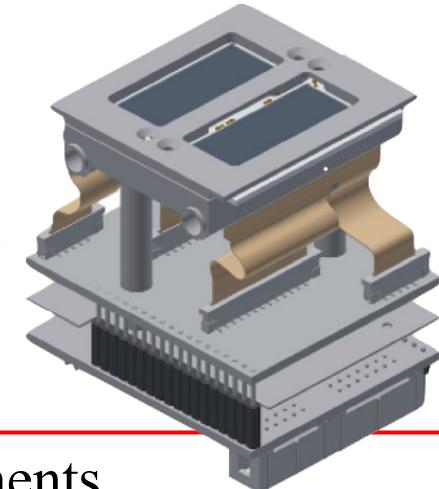
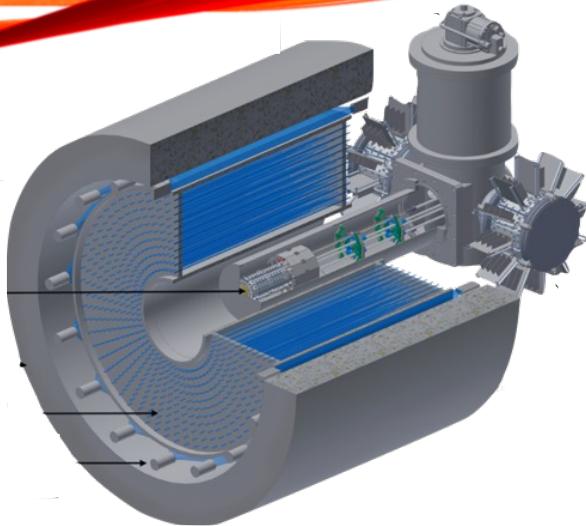
**EXOTICO: EXOTIC ATOMS MEET
NUCLEAR COLLISIONS FOR A NEW
FRONTIER PRECISION ERA IN LOW-
ENERGY STRANGENESS NUCLEAR
PHYSICS**

Trento 17 – 21 October 2022

Kaonic Atoms X-ray spectroscopy: the SIDDHARTA-2 experiment



*Francesco Sgaramella
on behalf of the SIDDHARTA-2 Collaboration*



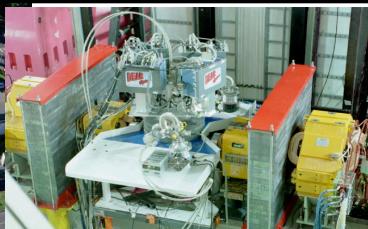
The modern era of light kaonic atom experiments

Catalina Curceanu, Carlo Guaraldo, Mihail Iliescu, Michael Cargnelli, Ryugo Hayano, Johann Marton, Johann Zmeskal, Tomoichi Ishiwatari, Masa Iwasaki, Shinji Okada, Diana Laura Sirghi, and Hideyuki Tatsuno

Rev. Mod. Phys. **91**, 025006 – Published 20 June 2019



**DEAR
2002**



**SIDDHARTA
2009**



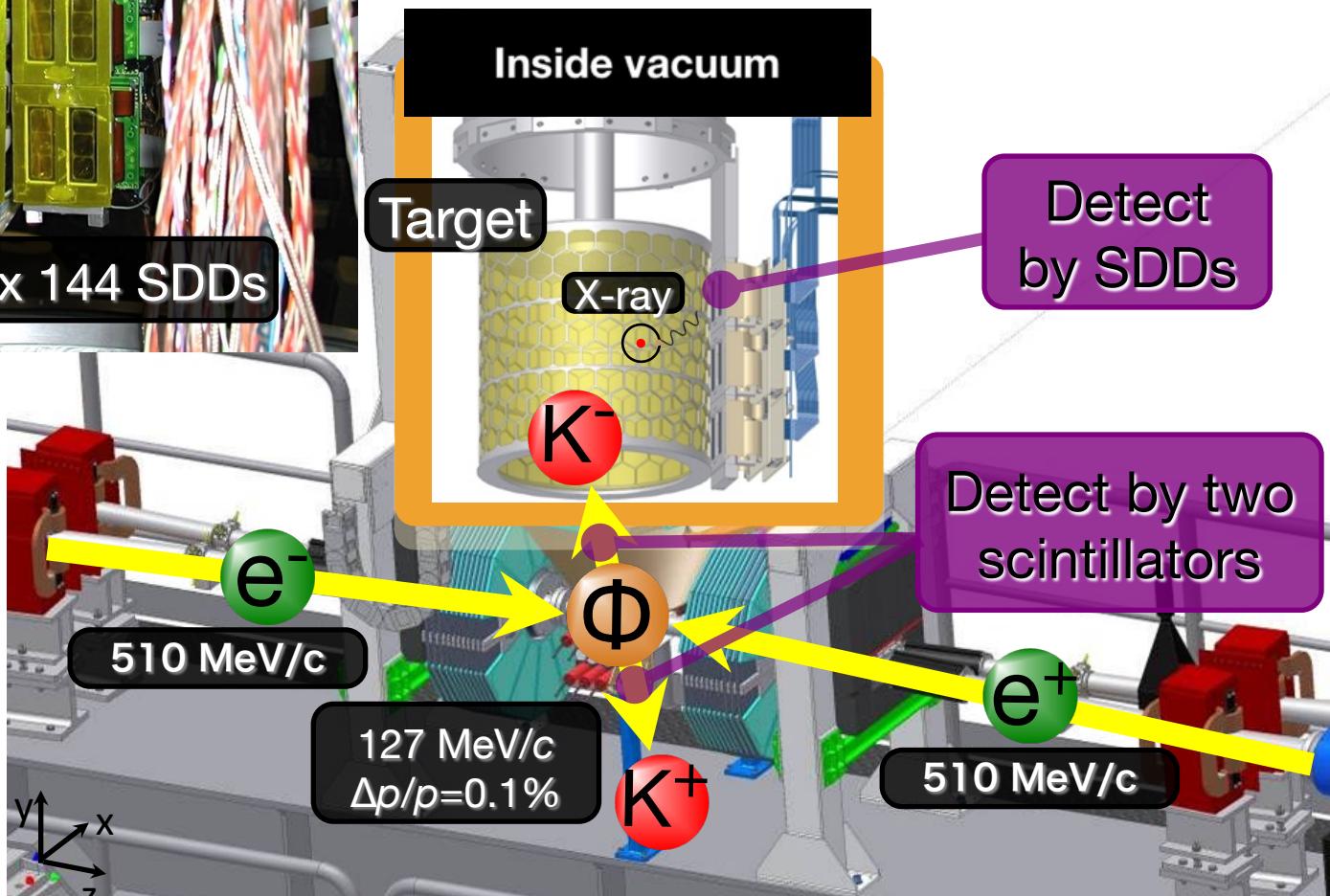
**SIDDHARTA-2
2022**



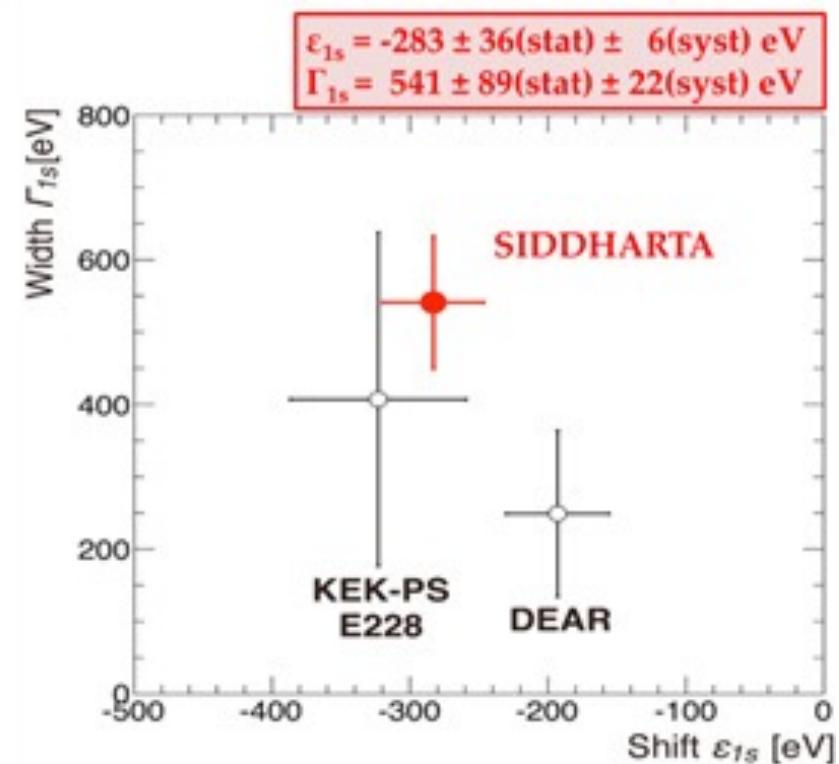
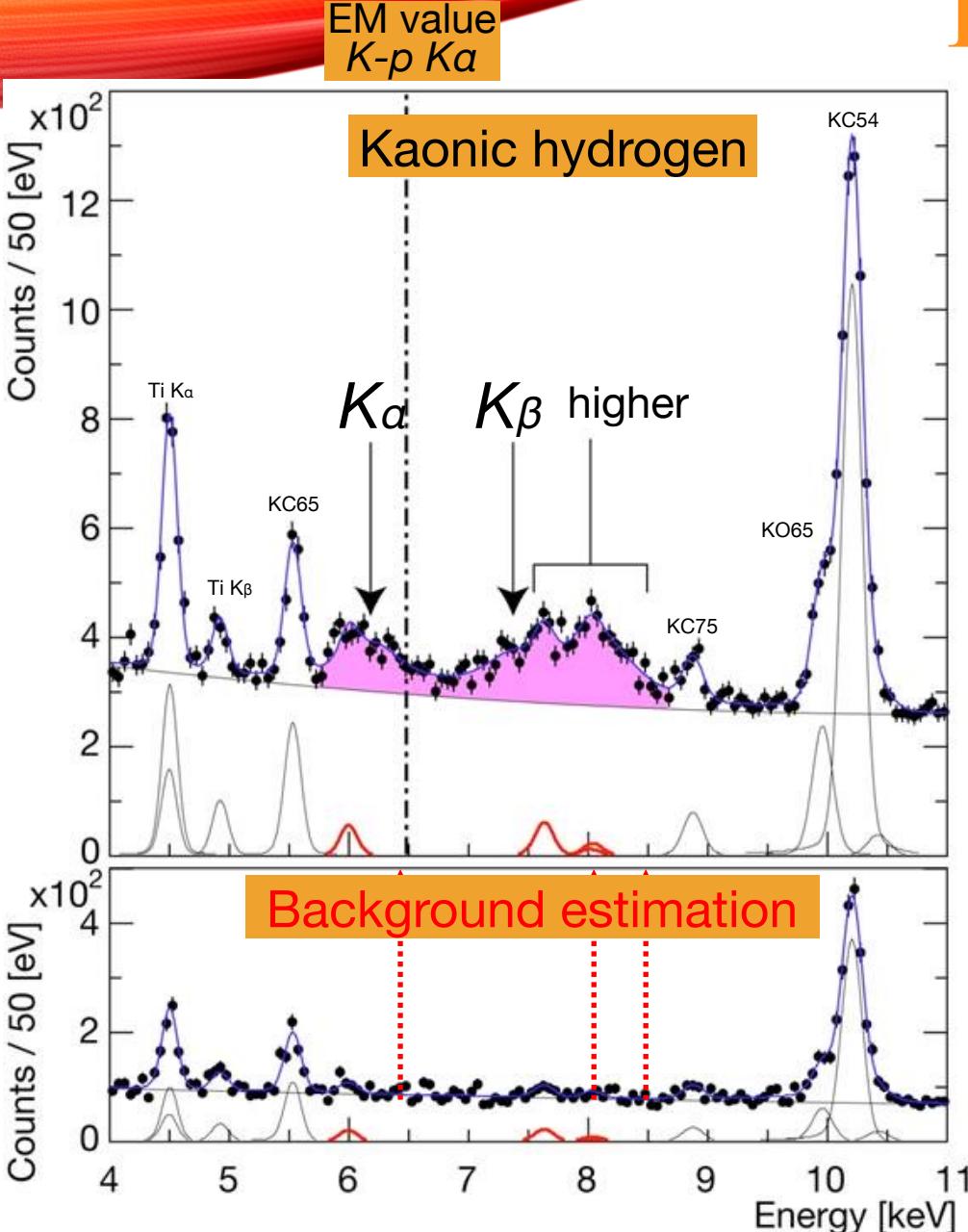
The SIDDHARTA Experiment

Silicon Drift Detectors

1 cm² x 144 SDDs



The SIDDHARTA Experiment



Phys. Lett. B 704 (2011) 113

SIDDHARTA-2 COLLABORATION

**Silicon Drift Detectors for Hadronic Atom
Research by Timing Application**

LNF-INFN, Frascati, Italy

SMI-ÖAW, Vienna, Austria

Politecnico di Milano, Italy

IFIN –HH, Bucharest, Romania

TUM, Munich, Germany

RIKEN, Japan

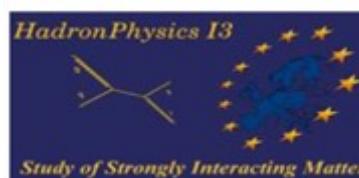
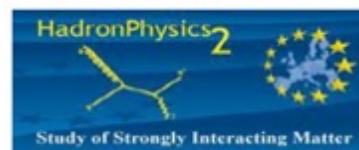
Univ. Tokyo, Japan

Victoria Univ., Canada

Univ. Zagreb, Croatia

Univ. Jagiellonian Krakow, Poland

ELPH, Tohoku University

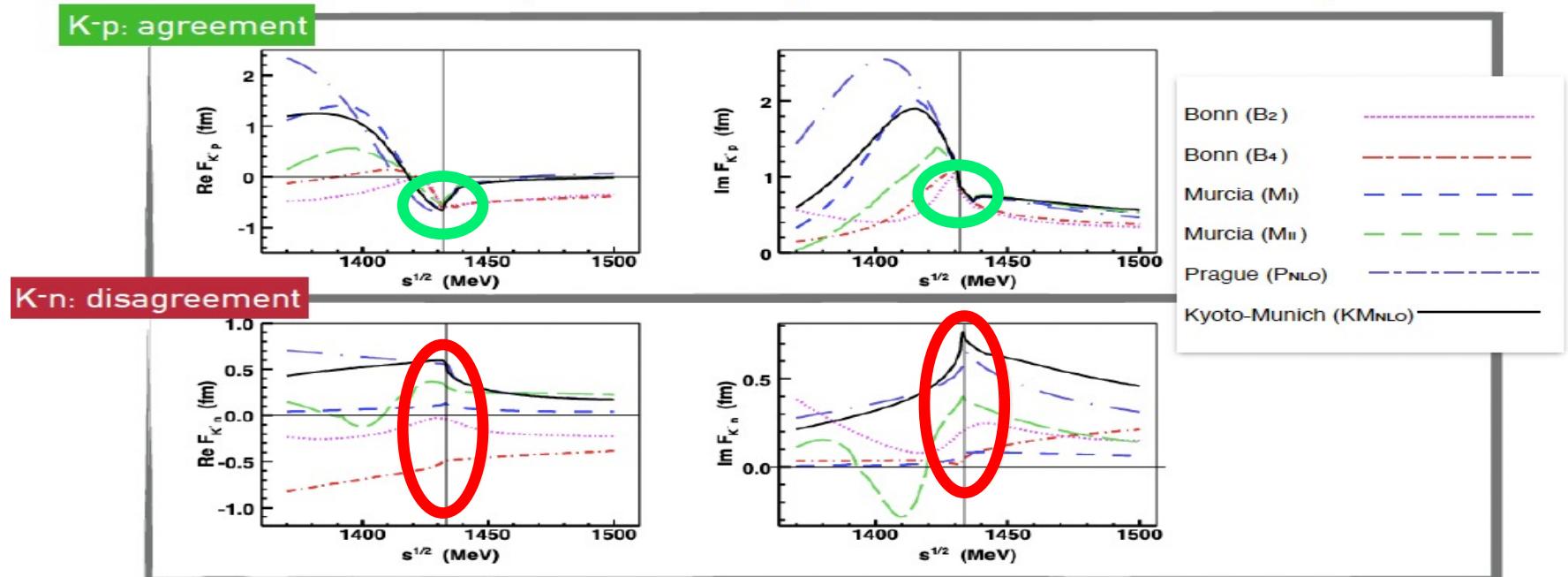


Scientific Goal

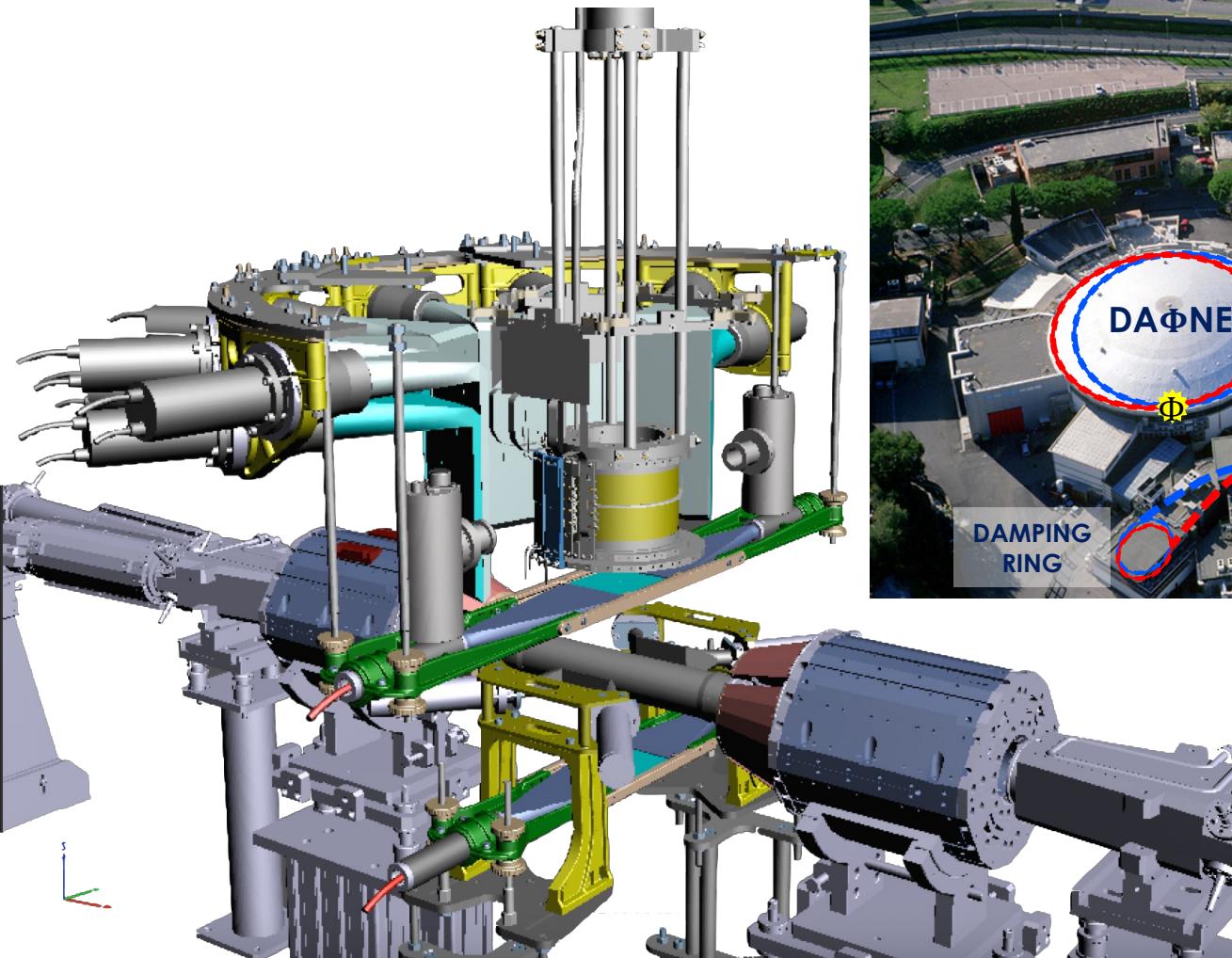
To perform the *first measurement ever of kaonic deuterium X-ray transition* to the ground state (1s-level) such as to determine its shift and width induced by the presence of the strong interaction.



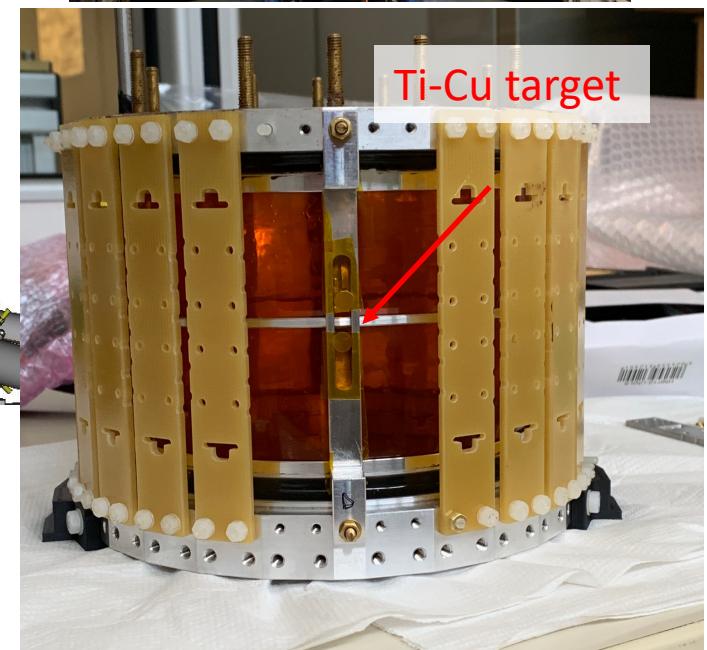
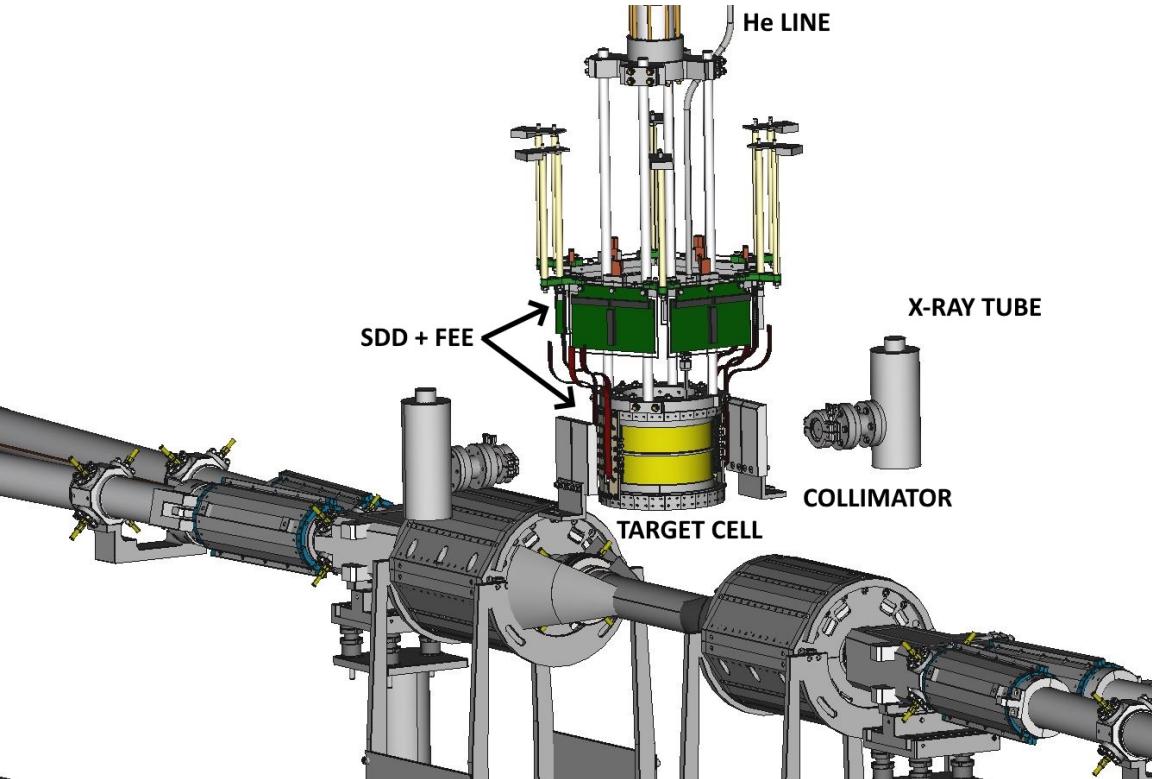
Analysis of the combined measurements of kaonic deuterium and kaonic hydrogen completely solve Isospin-dependent K-N scattering length



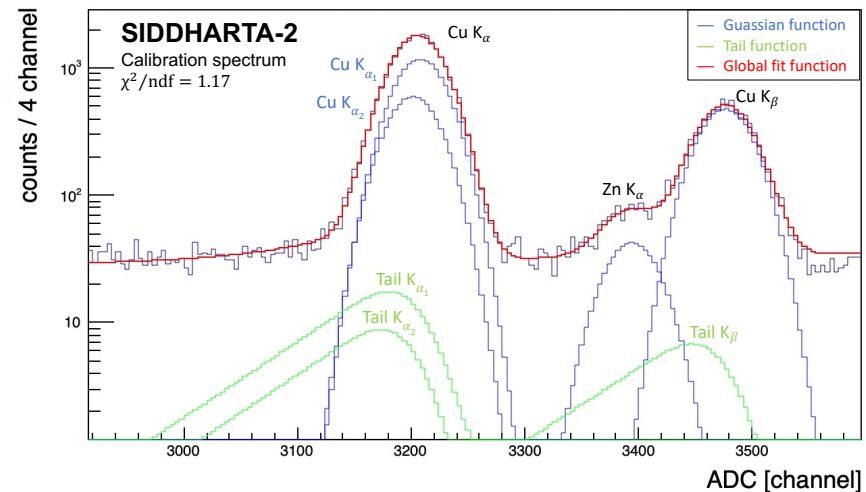
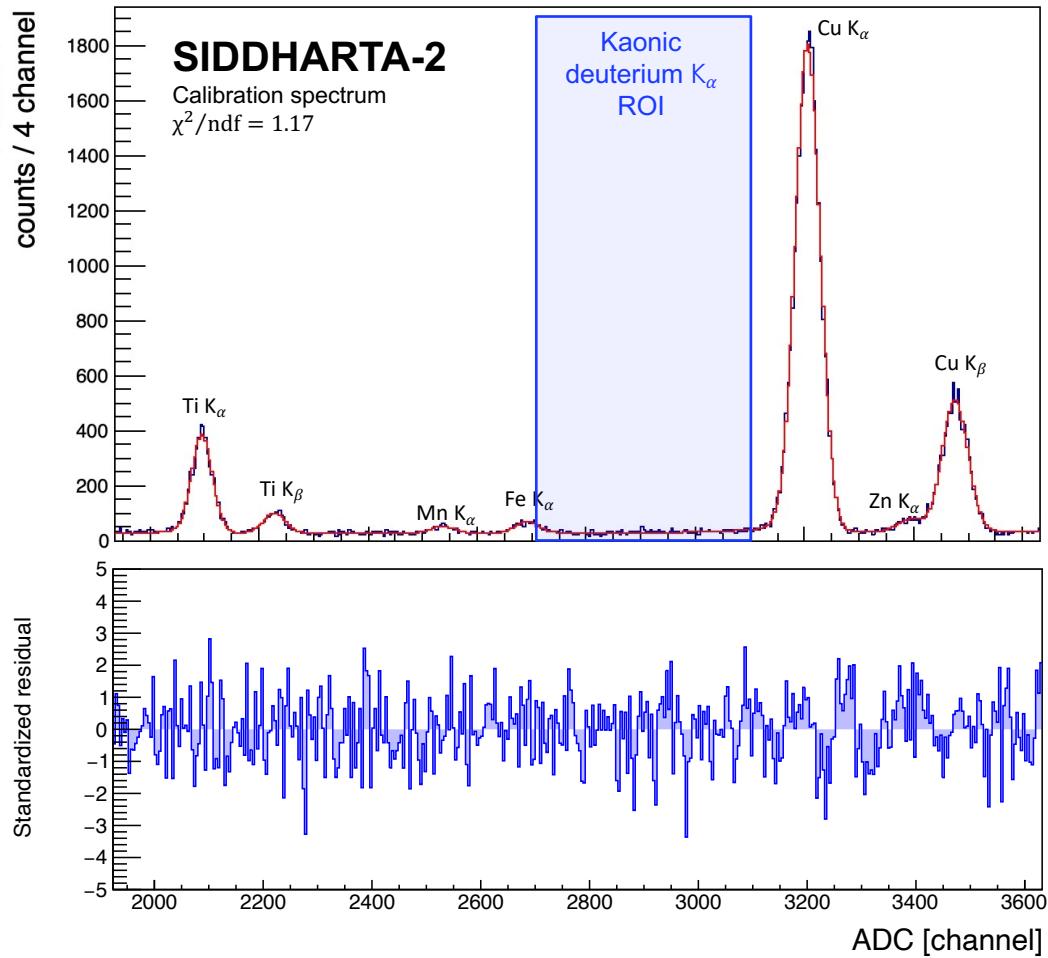
SIDDHARTA-2 setup



SDDs Calibration Procedure



SDDs Calibration Procedure



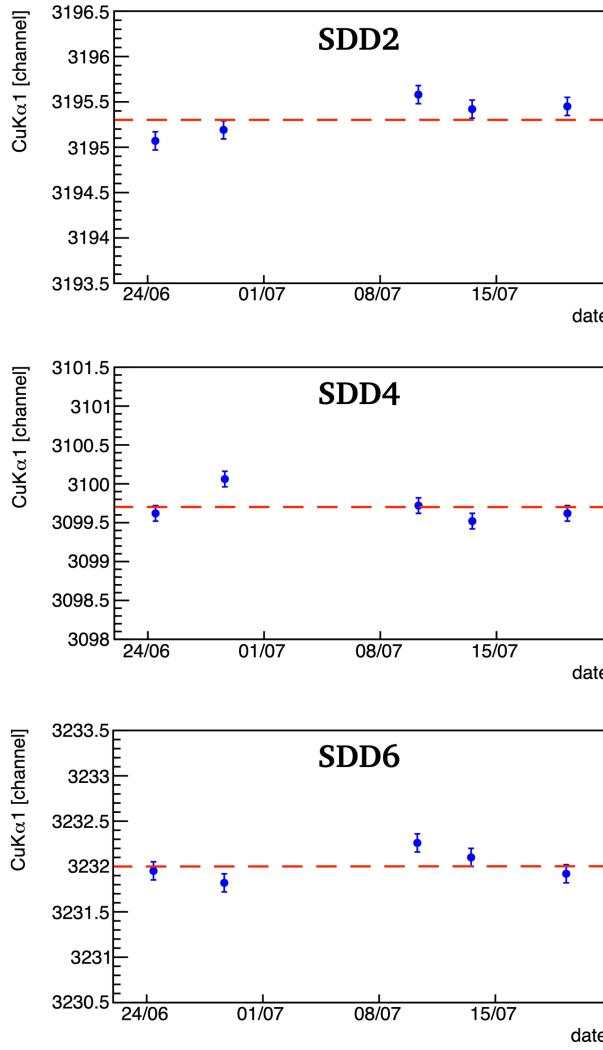
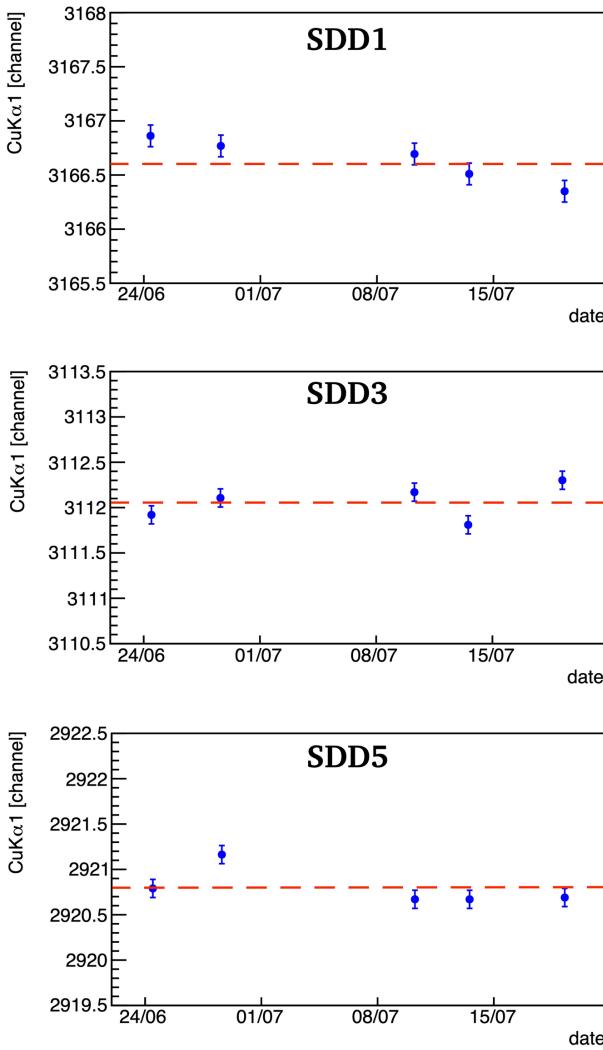
$$\text{Gauss func.: } H_G \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{FF \cdot E \cdot \epsilon + \frac{\text{noise}^2}{2.35^2}}$$

$$\text{Tail func.: } H_T \cdot e^{\frac{x-x_0}{\beta\sigma} + \frac{1}{2\beta^2}} \cdot \text{erfc}\left(\frac{x-x_0}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\beta}\right)$$

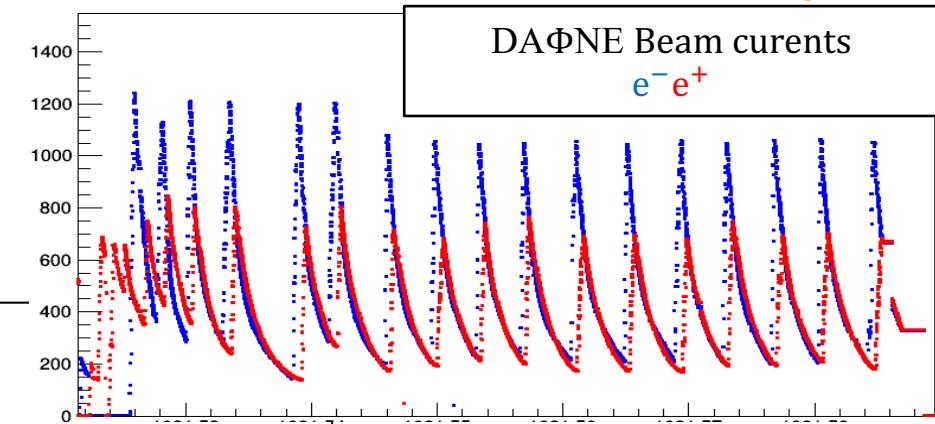
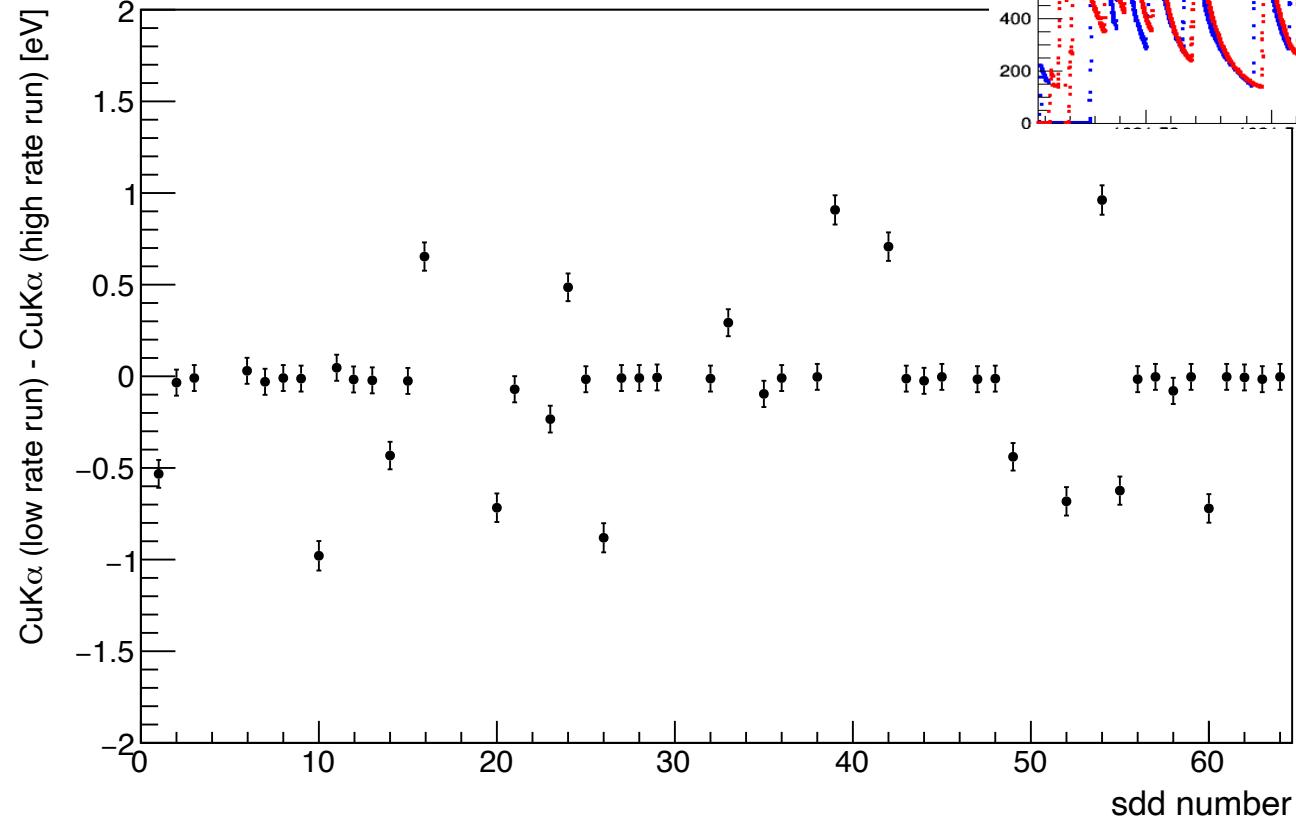
Energy calibration precision $\Delta E/E < 10^{-3}$

SDDs Calibration Procedure - Stability



SDDs Calibration Procedure - Stability

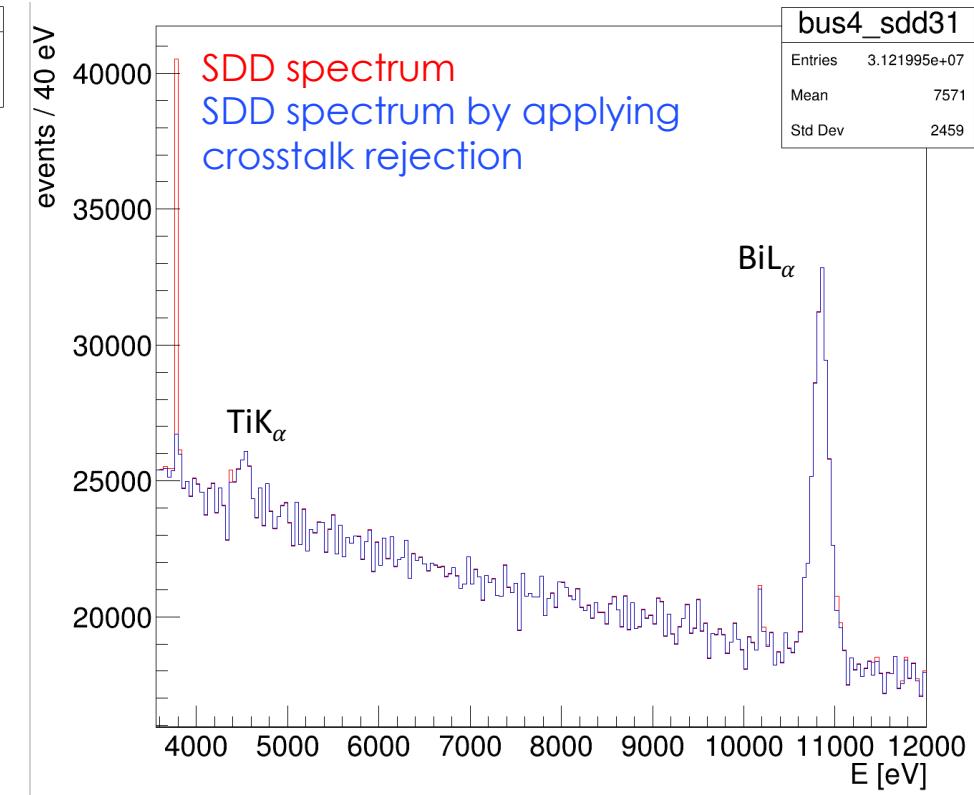
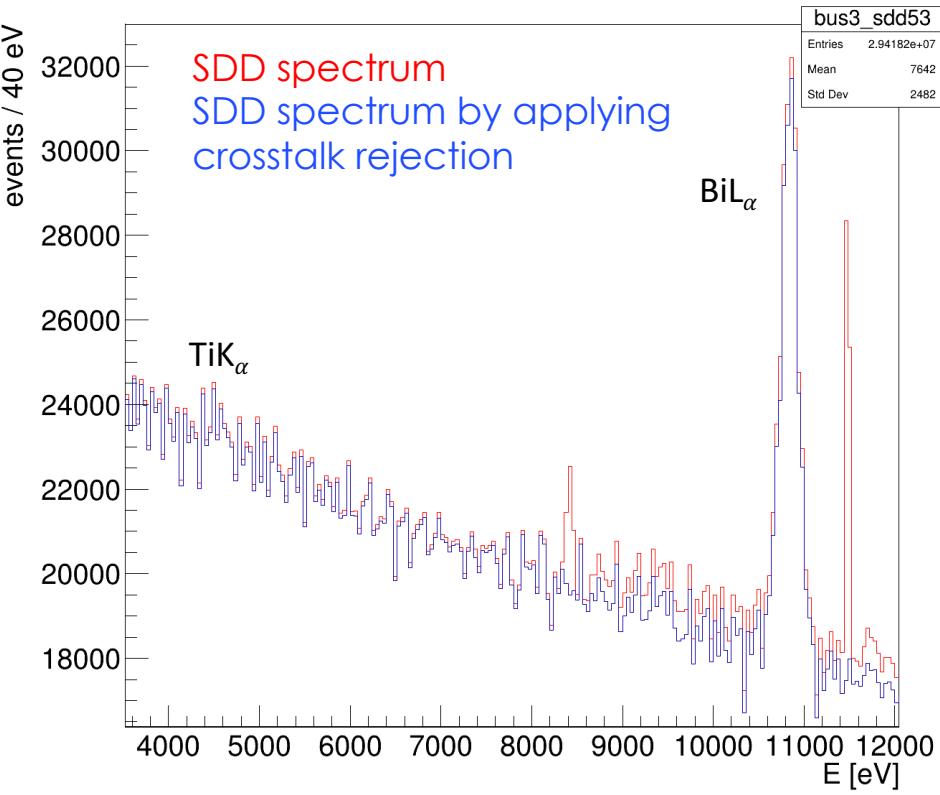
Difference between CuK α peak position
at low (60 Hz) and high (600 Hz)
counting rate



SDDs - crosstalk rejection

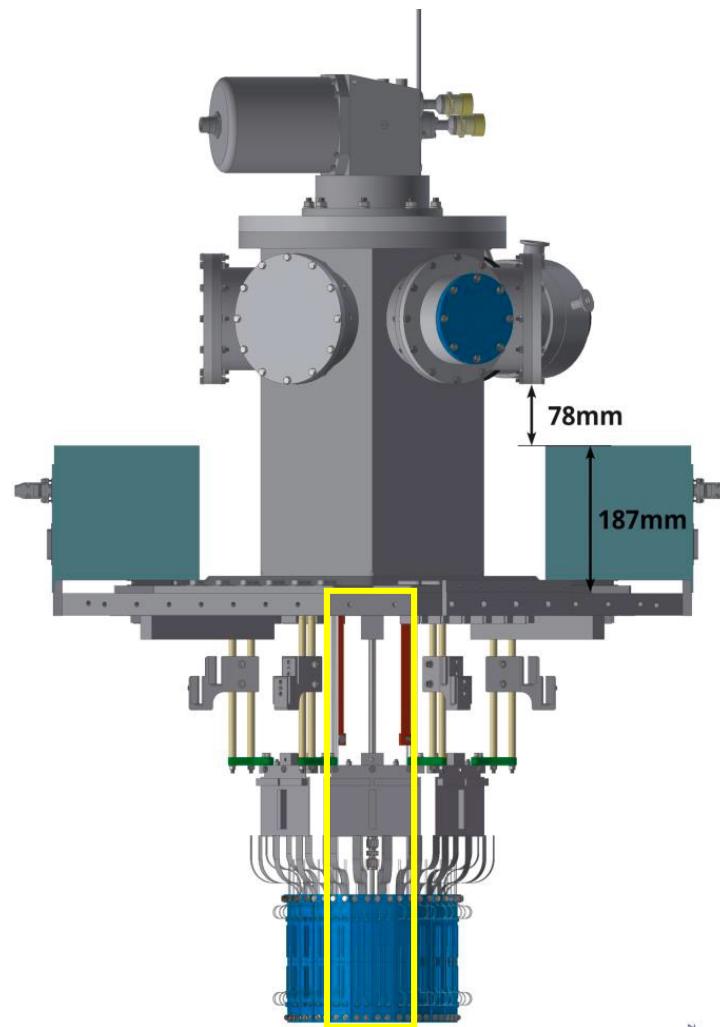
CrossTalk rejection based on spatial and time correlation between hit and previous hit

- **Time Correlation:** two events within $5 \mu\text{s}$
- **Spatial Correlation:** different signals from nearby channels, at any level of the electronic chain (SFERA, cables, buffer board, ceramic)



SIDDHARTINO

SIDDHARTINO: phase 1 of SIDDHARTA-2 1/6 of SIDDHARTA-2



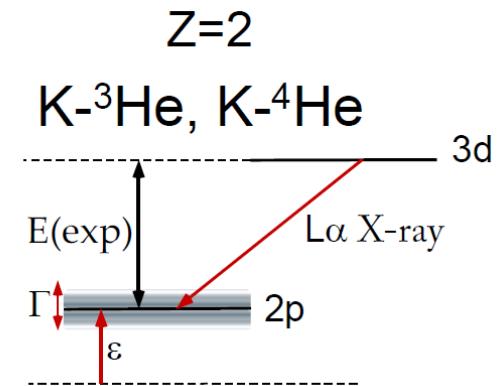
Optimization of the machine background
during the DAΦNE beams commissioning
phase in preparation for the K-d run
through the **measurement of $K^-{}^4He$ 3d->2p
transition**

- **Detector tuning for SIDDHARTA-2:**
 - SDDs
 - Kaon Trigger
 - Degrader Optimization
- **Concluded in 2021**

Kaonic Helium

$$\epsilon = E_{3d \rightarrow 2p}(\text{exp}) - E_{3d \rightarrow 2p}(\text{e.m.})$$

The most suitable transition to observe the strong interaction effects



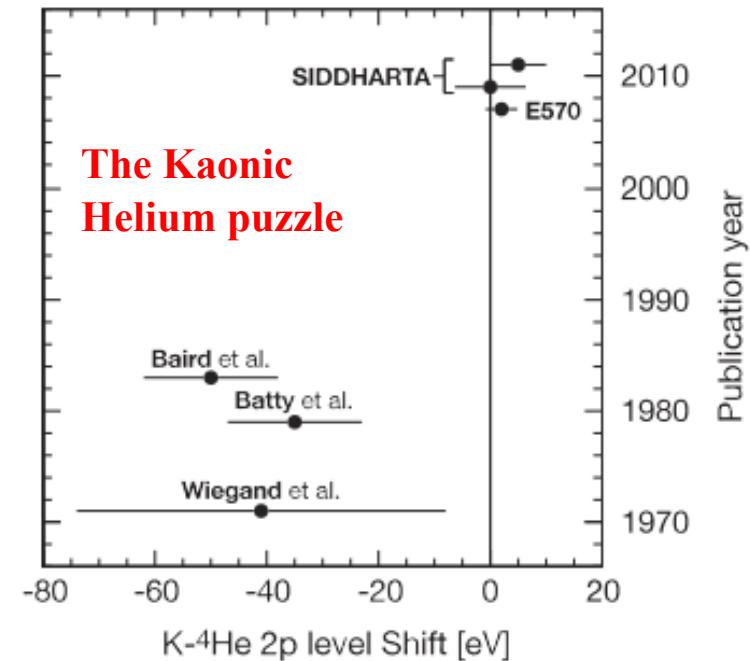
Most kaons are absorbed without radiative transition to $1s$ state.

$$E(\text{e.m.}) \approx -\frac{1}{2} \mu c^2 (Z\alpha)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right]$$

$$\epsilon = E(\text{exp}) - E(\text{e.m.})$$

$\epsilon < 0$ (repulsive)

$\epsilon > 0$ (attractive)



SIDDHARTINO

The kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ measurement

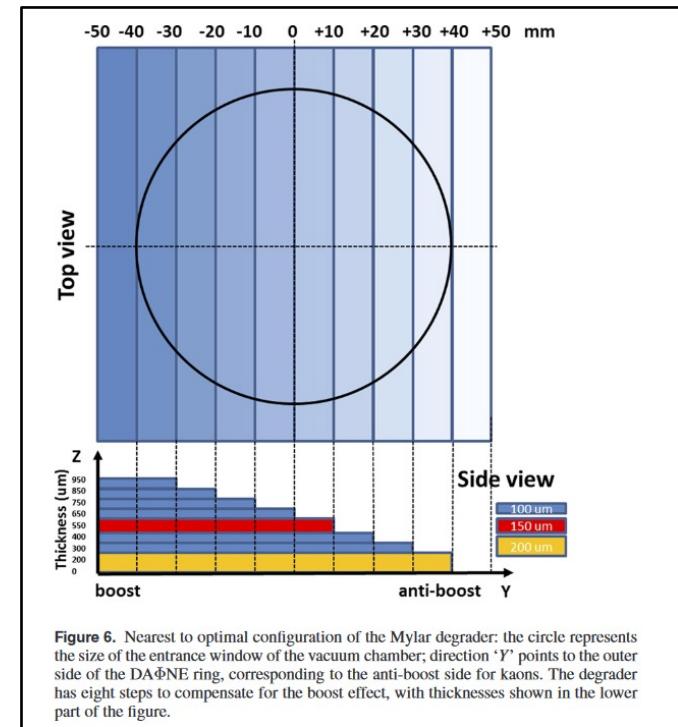
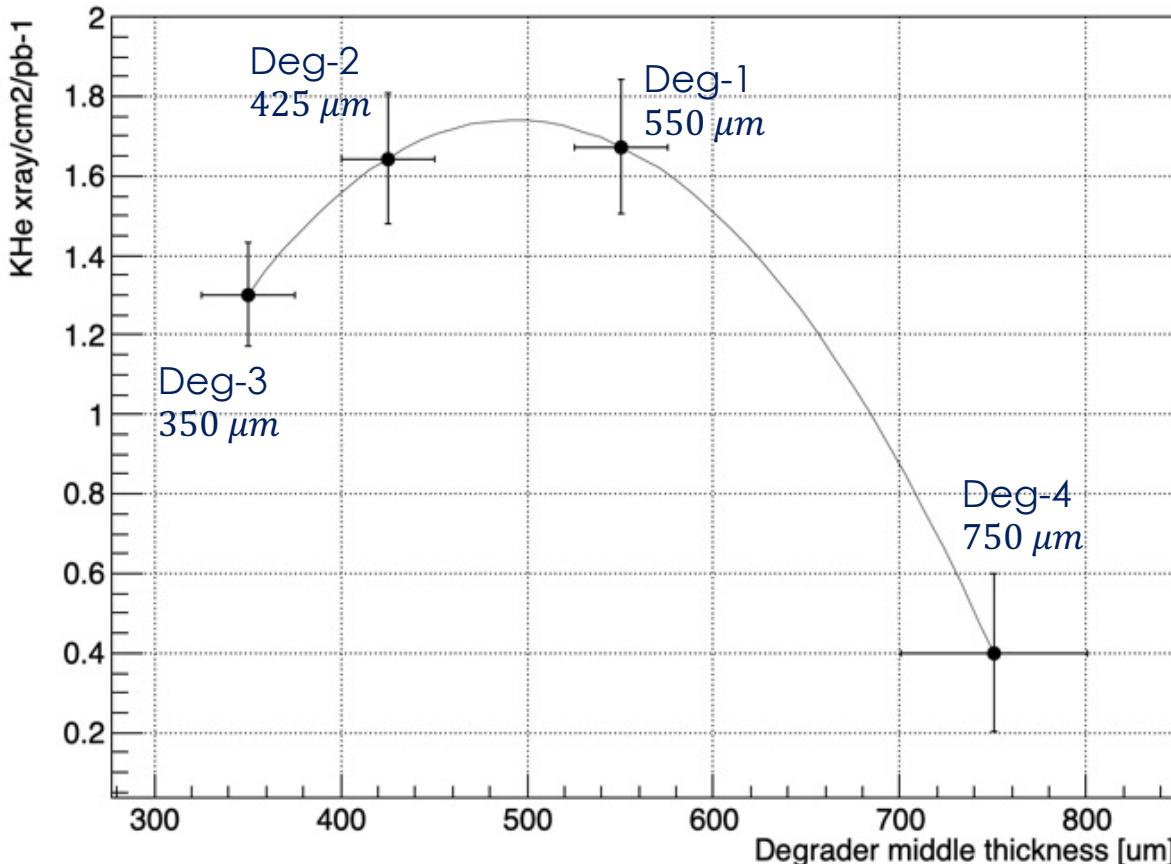


Figure 6. Nearest to optimal configuration of the Mylar degrader: the circle represents the size of the entrance window of the vacuum chamber; direction 'Y' points to the outer side of the DAΦNE ring, corresponding to the anti-boost side for kaons. The degrader has eight steps to compensate for the boost effect, with thicknesses shown in the lower part of the figure.

OPEN ACCESS
IOP Publishing

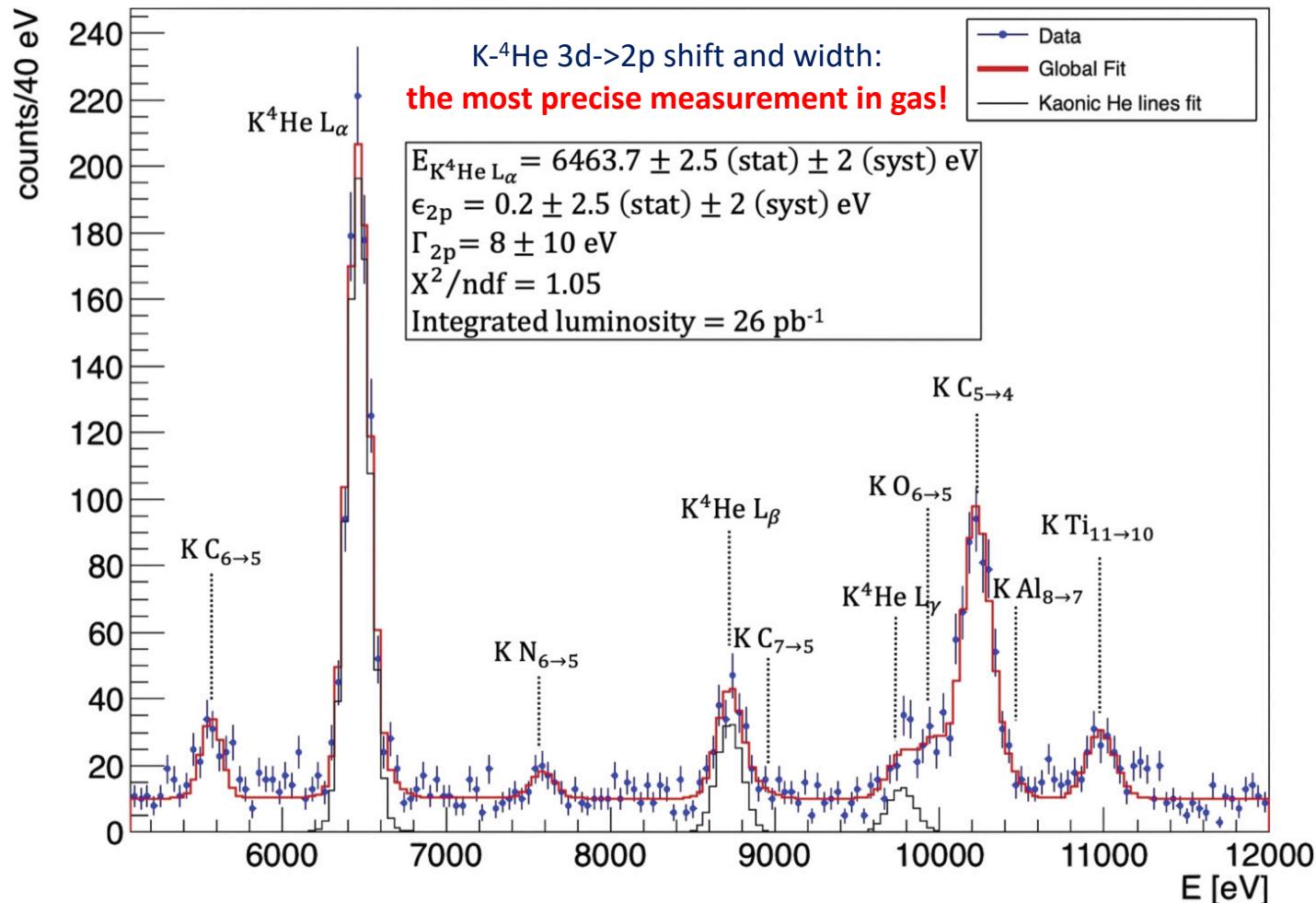
J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 49 (2022) 055106 (14pp)

Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6471/ac5dac>

A new kaonic helium measurement in gas
by SIDDHARTINO at the DAΦNE collider*

SIDDHARTINO

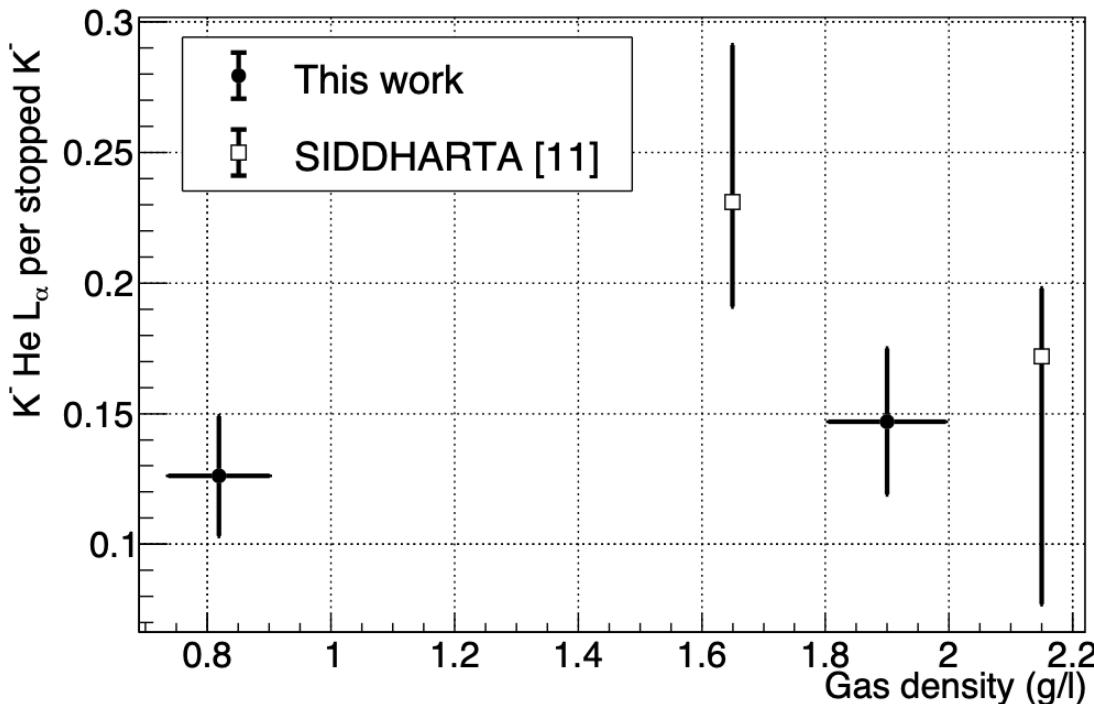
The kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ measurement



D Sirghi et al 2022 J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **49** 055106

SIDDHARTINO

The kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ measurement

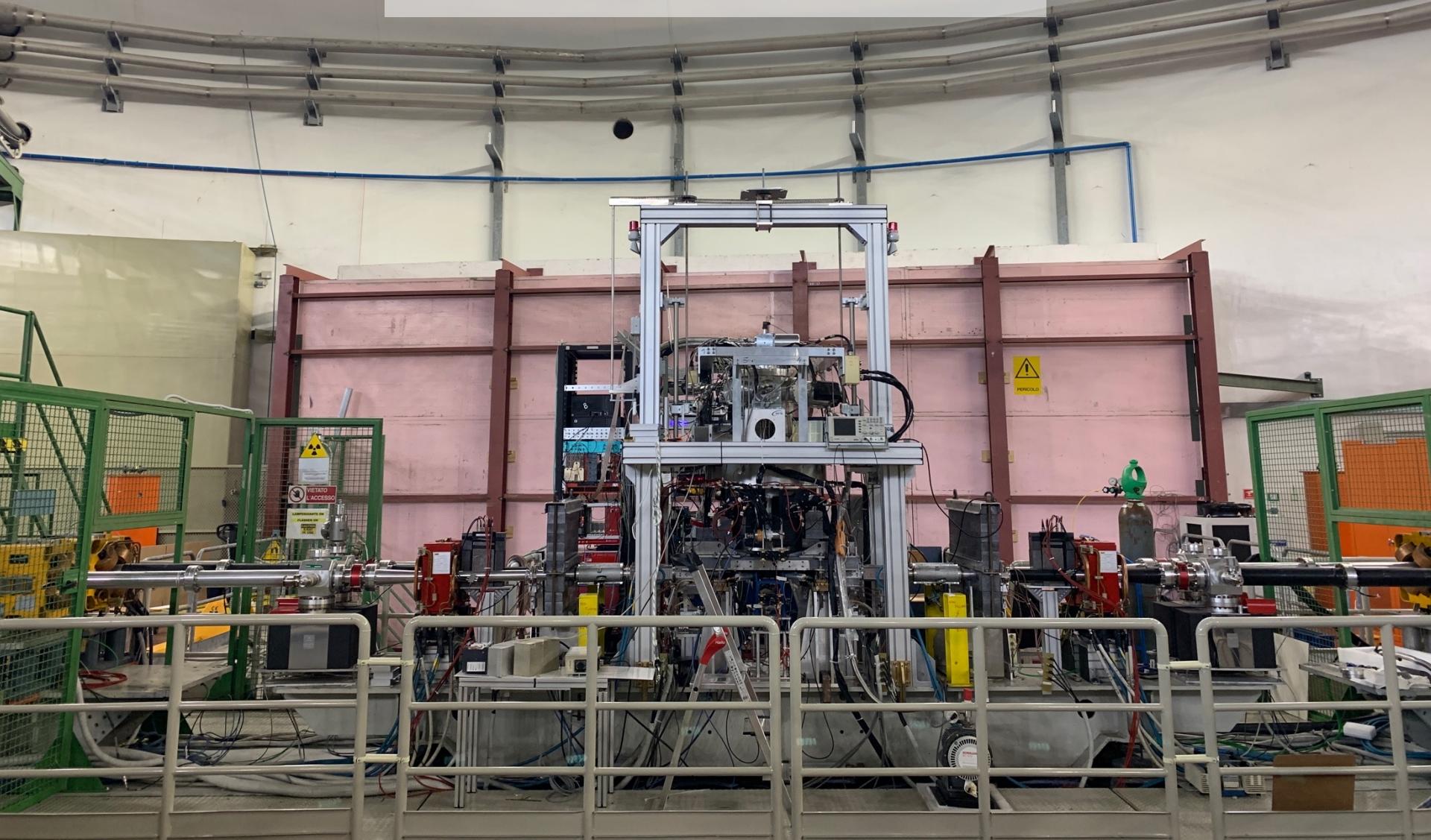


K- ${}^4\text{He}$ LOW DENSITY RUN: 0.75% LIQUID HELIUM DENSITY -> YIELDS AT LOWEST MEASURED DENSITY

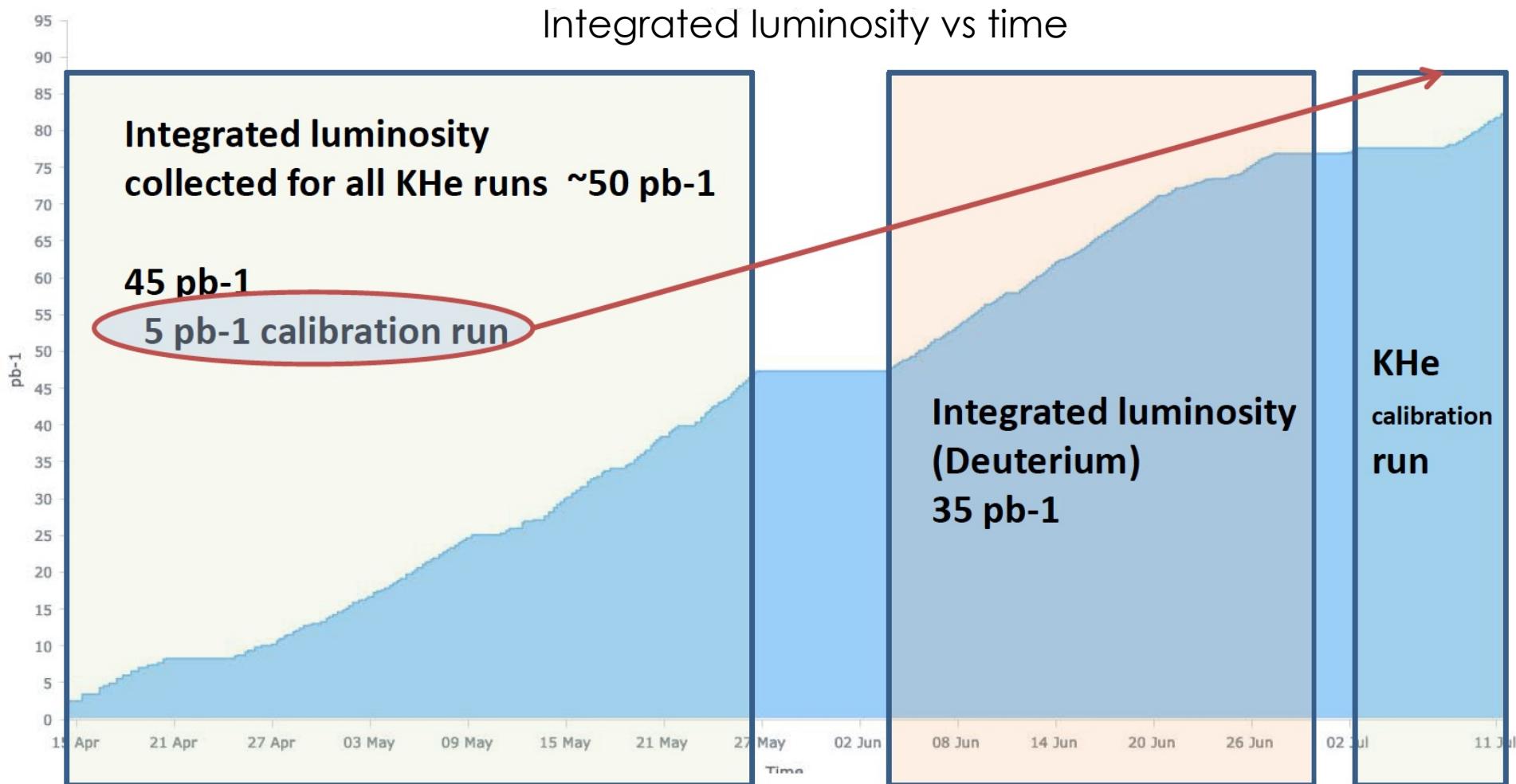
Submitted to Nuclear Physics A

Density	1.90 g/l	0.82 g/l
L_α yield	0.148 ± 0.027	0.126 ± 0.023
L_β/L_α	0.193 ± 0.042	0.133 ± 0.037
L_γ/L_α	0.035 ± 0.015	not detected

SIDDHARTA-2

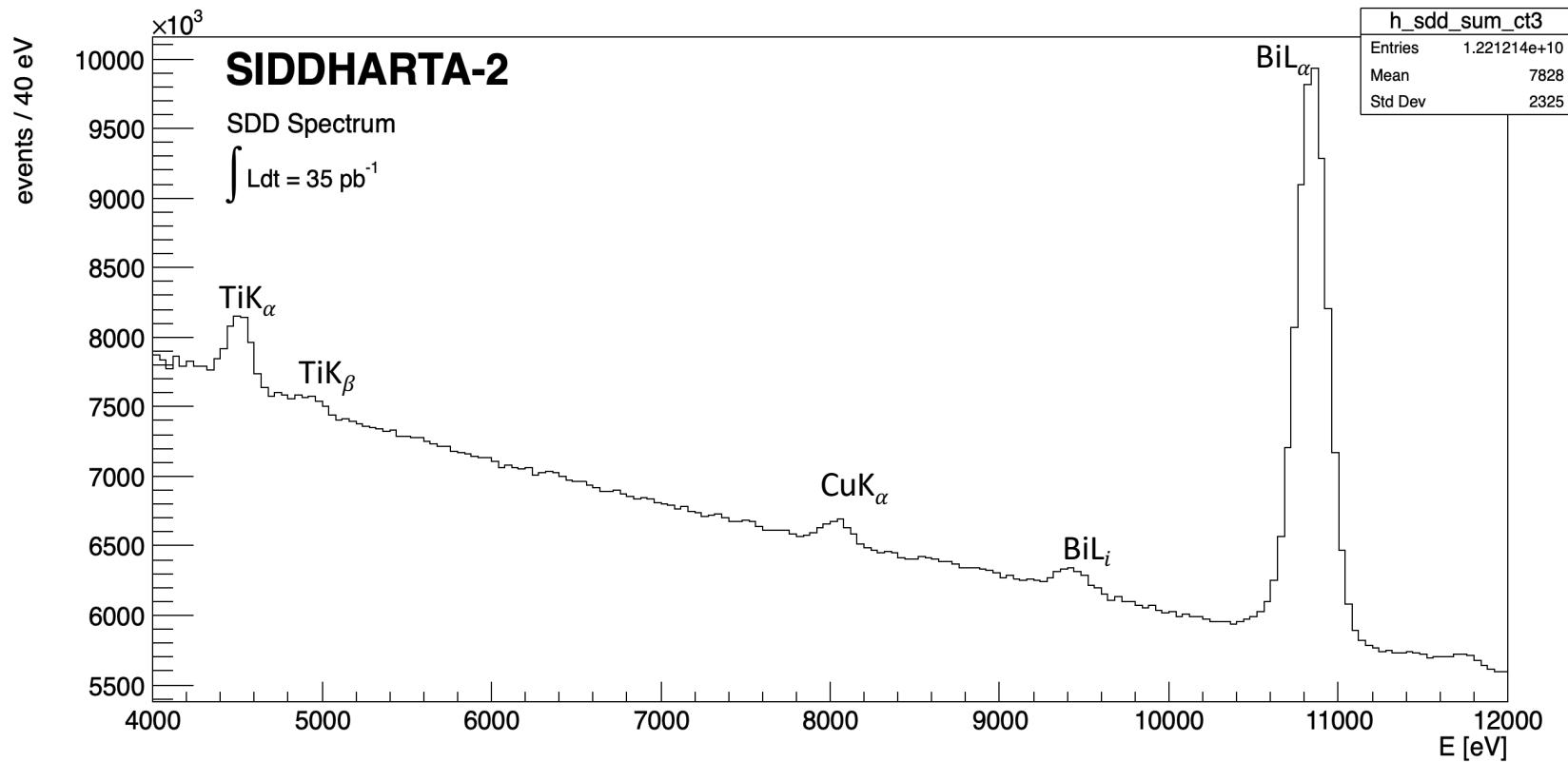


SIDDHARTA 2 - First Run



SIDDHARTA 2 - First Run

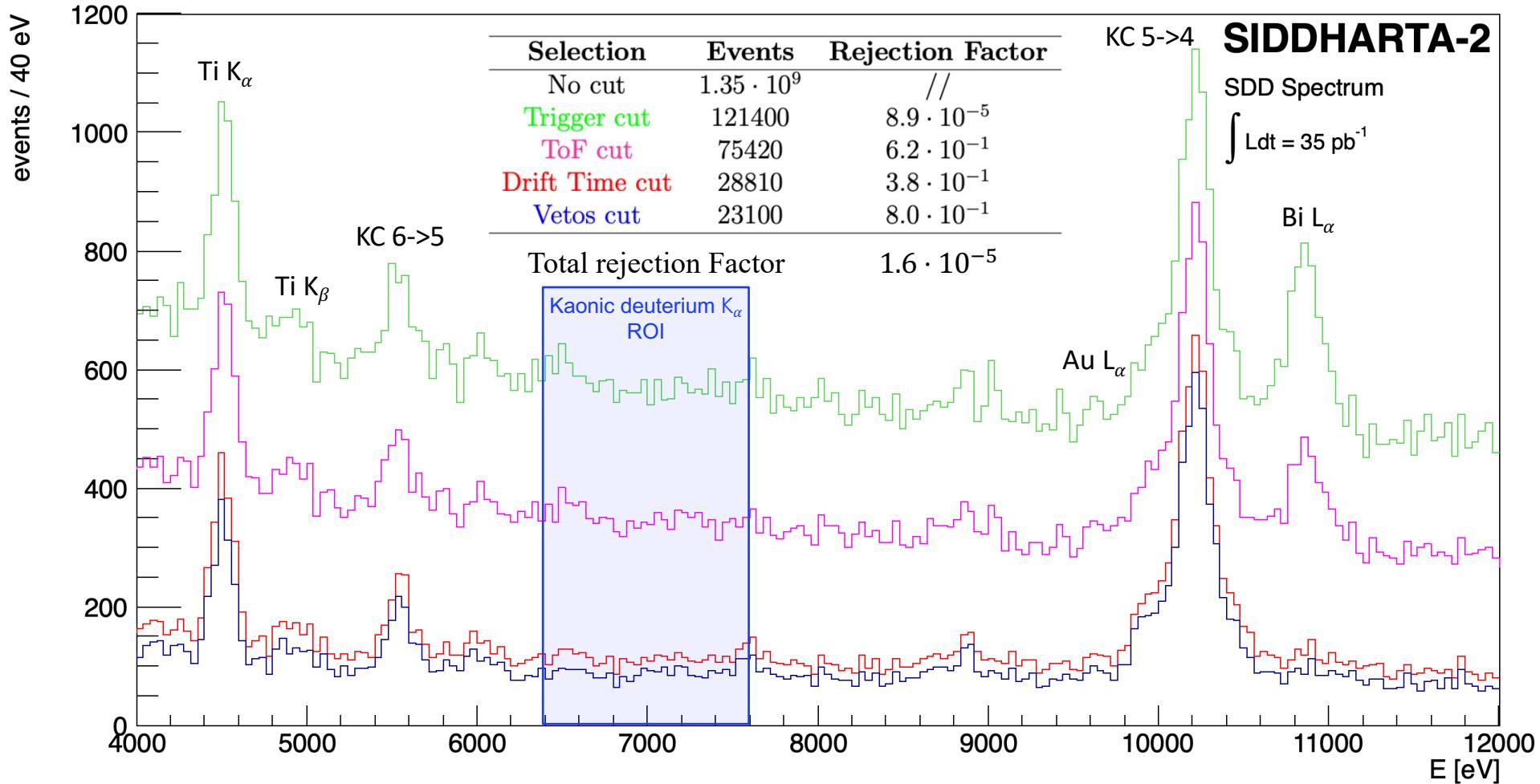
Kaonic deuterium test run



SIDDHARTA 2 - First Run

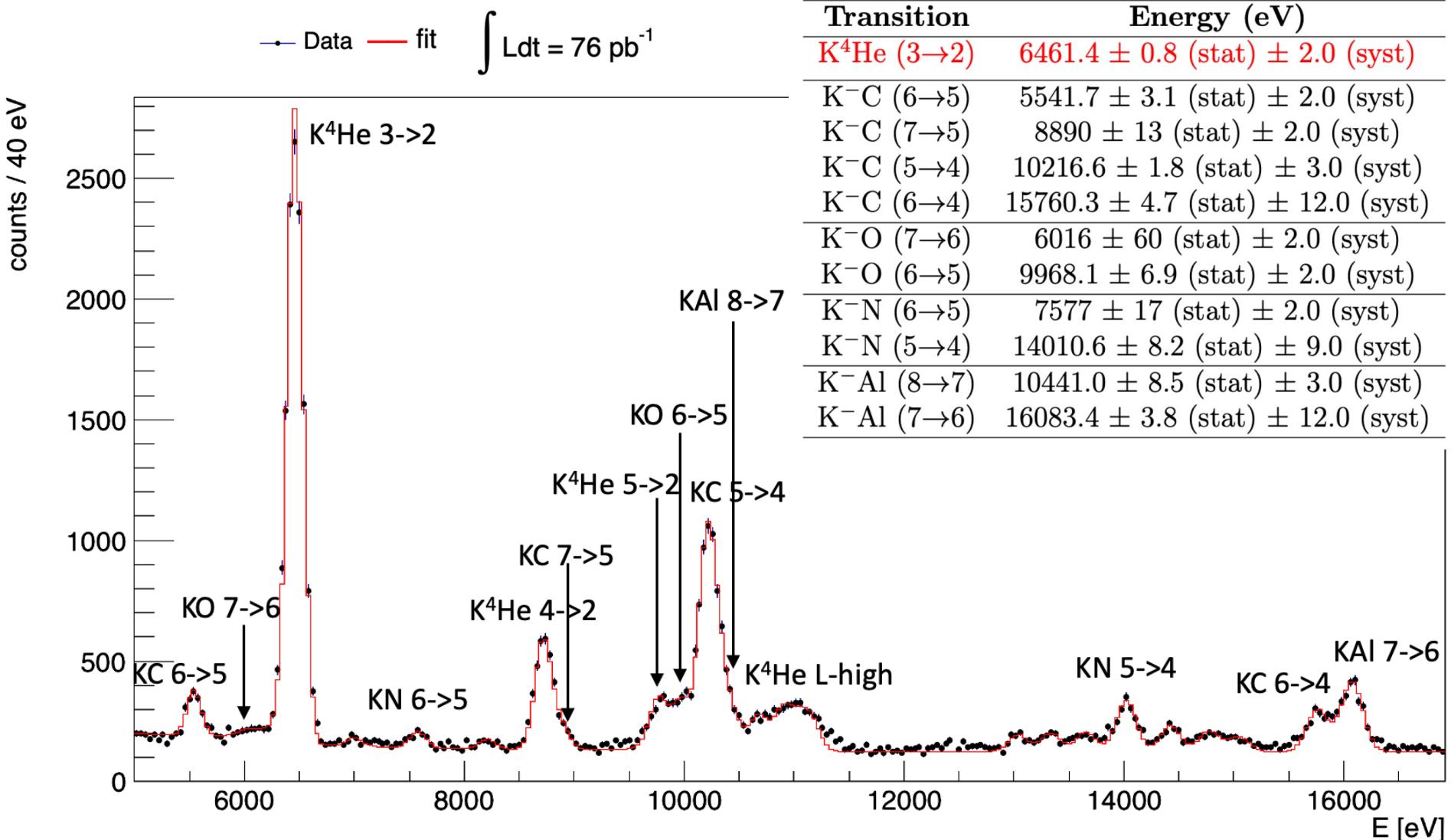
Kaonic deuterium test run

Work in progress

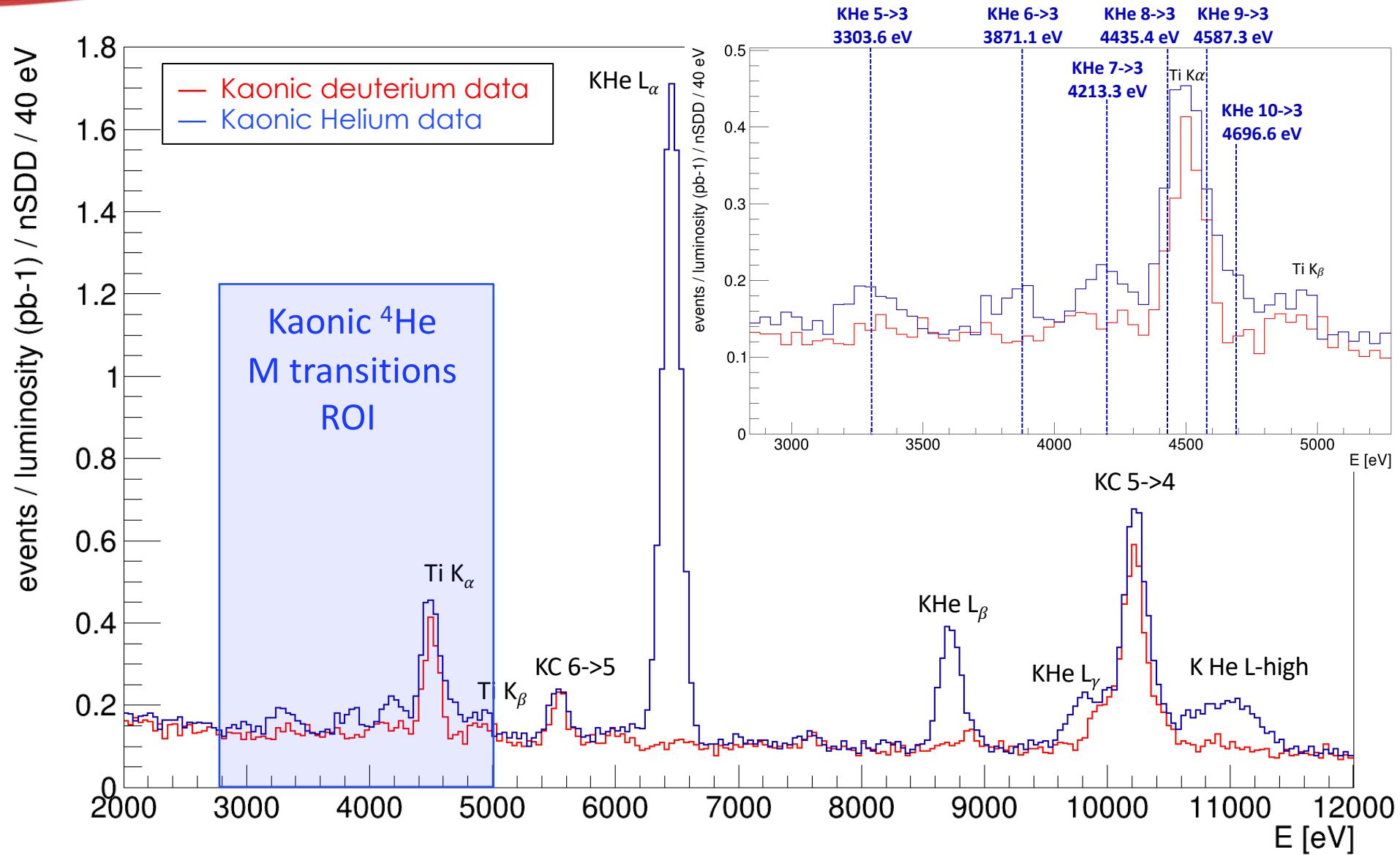


SIDDHARTA 2 – kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ Run

Combined analysis of SIDDHARTA-2 and SIDDHARTINO data

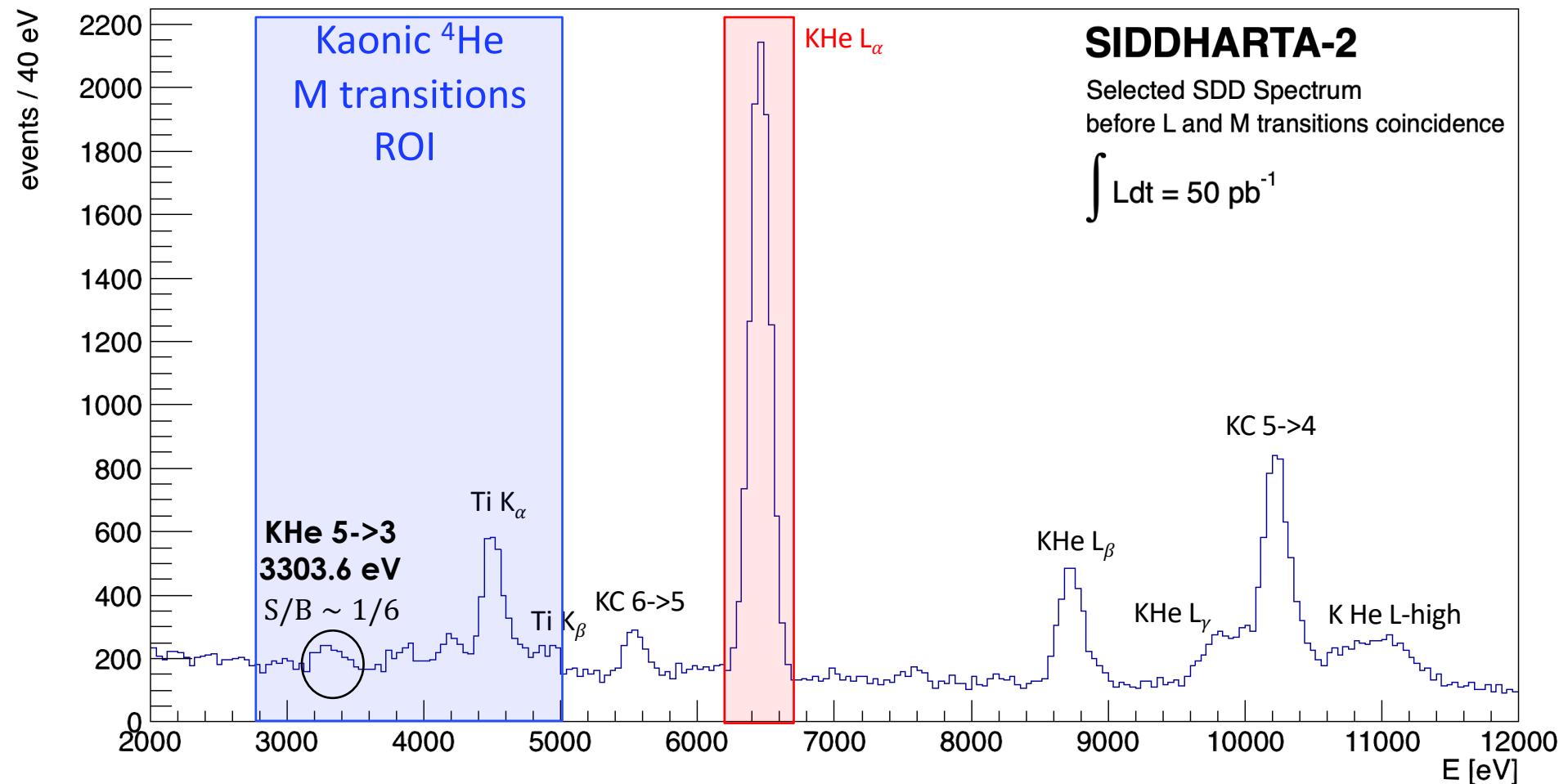


SIDDHARTA 2 – kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ Run



SIDDHARTA 2 – kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ Run

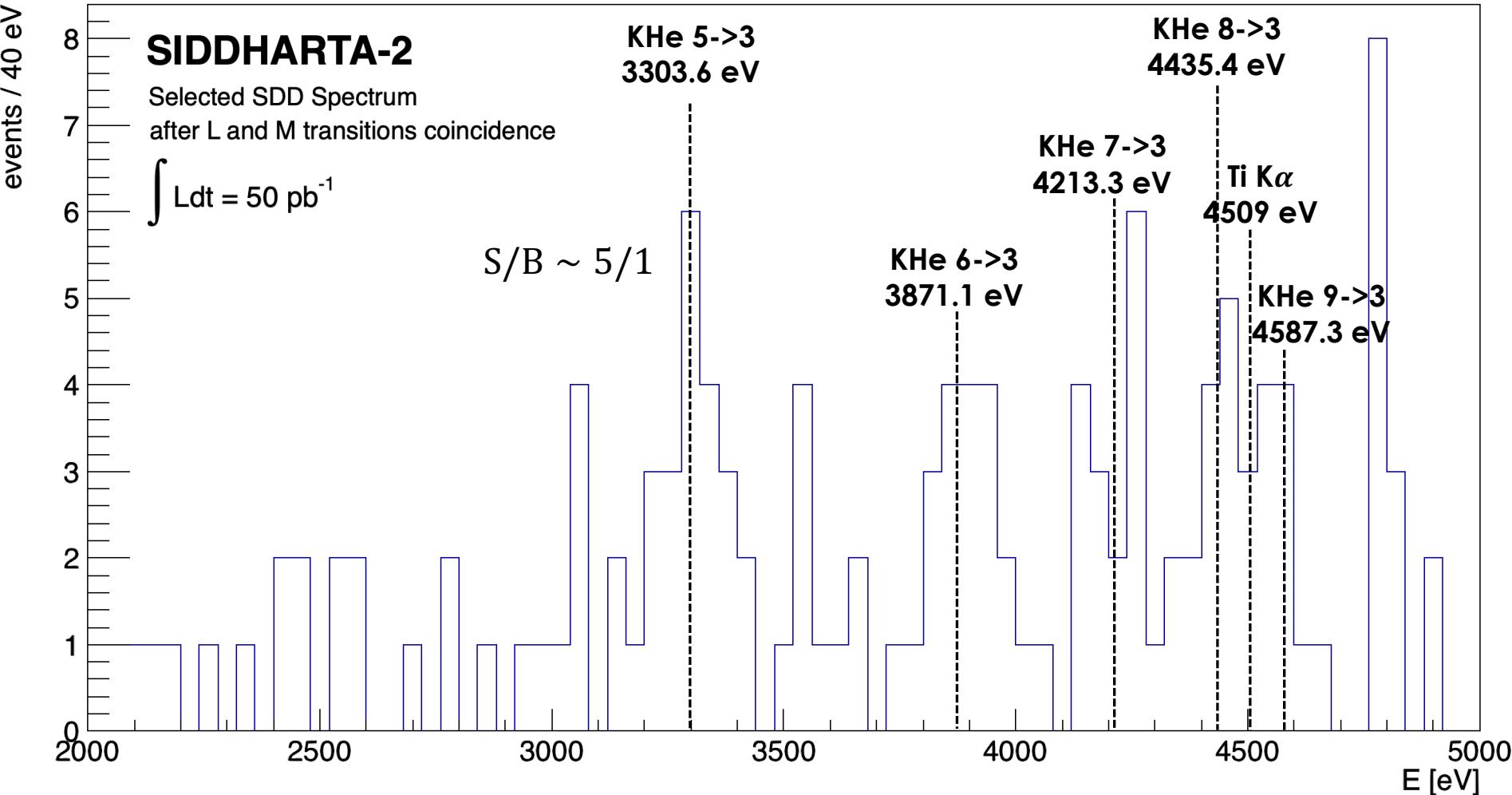
Coincidence between L (n=2) and M (n=3) transitions



SIDDHARTA 2 – kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ Run

Coincidence between L (n=2) and M (n=3) transitions

Feasibility test for future kaonic atom measurements (kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ fundamental level)



Future Perspective

SIDDHARTA-2

SIDDHARTA-2 strategy after the test run in 2022:

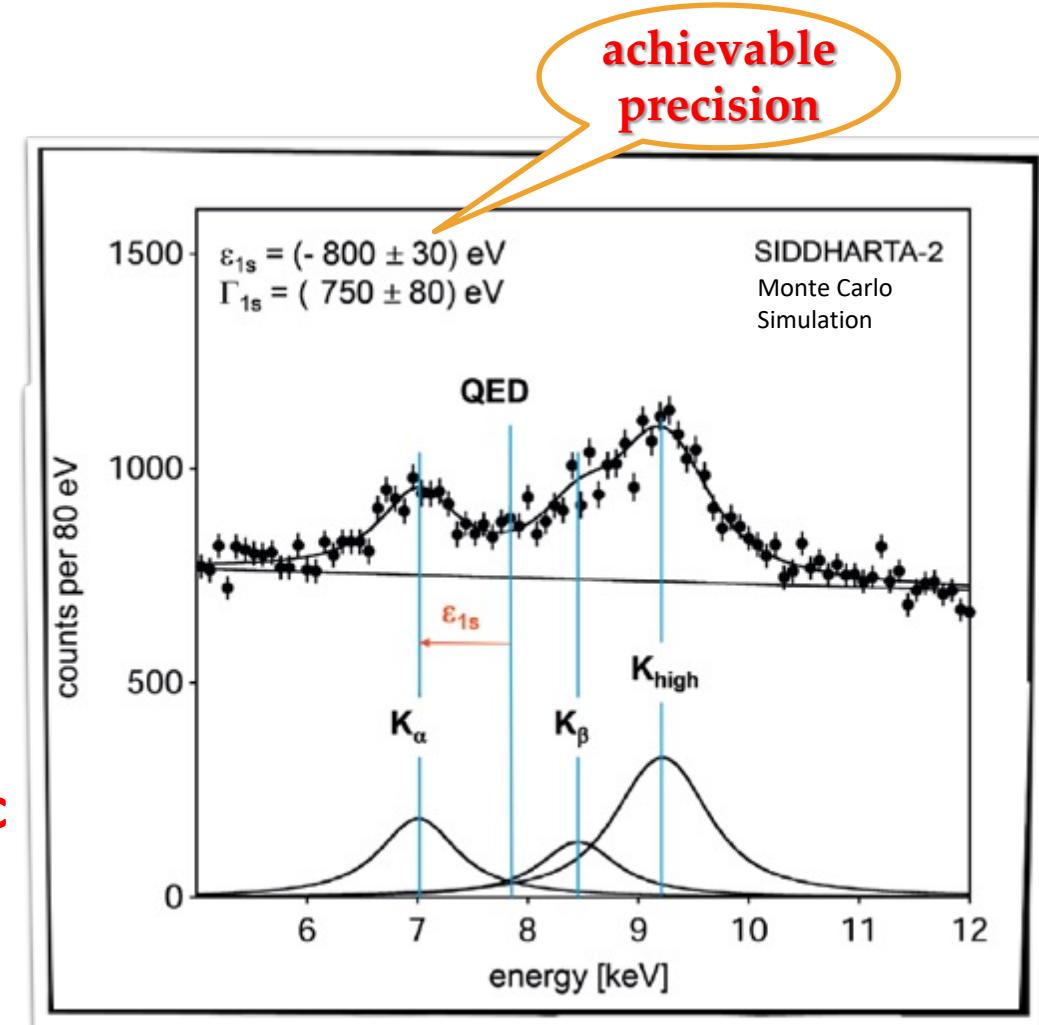
- **Optimize the SIDDHARTA-2 setup:** target entrance window, pressure measurement, shielding (Sept. 2022 – February 2023)
- **Kaonic deuterium run with SIDDHARTA-2** optimized setup for about 300 pb^{-1} integrated luminosity (from February to July 2023)
 - **Second Kaonic deuterium run** with optimized shielding, readout, veto, add 1mm SDD bus and other necessary optimizations; (for remaining integrated luminosity, $400\text{-}500 \text{ pb-1}$) (end 2023 - 2024)
- **Calibration runs:** KHe; Neon; solid targets

K-d measurement

Kaonic deuterium run in (all)

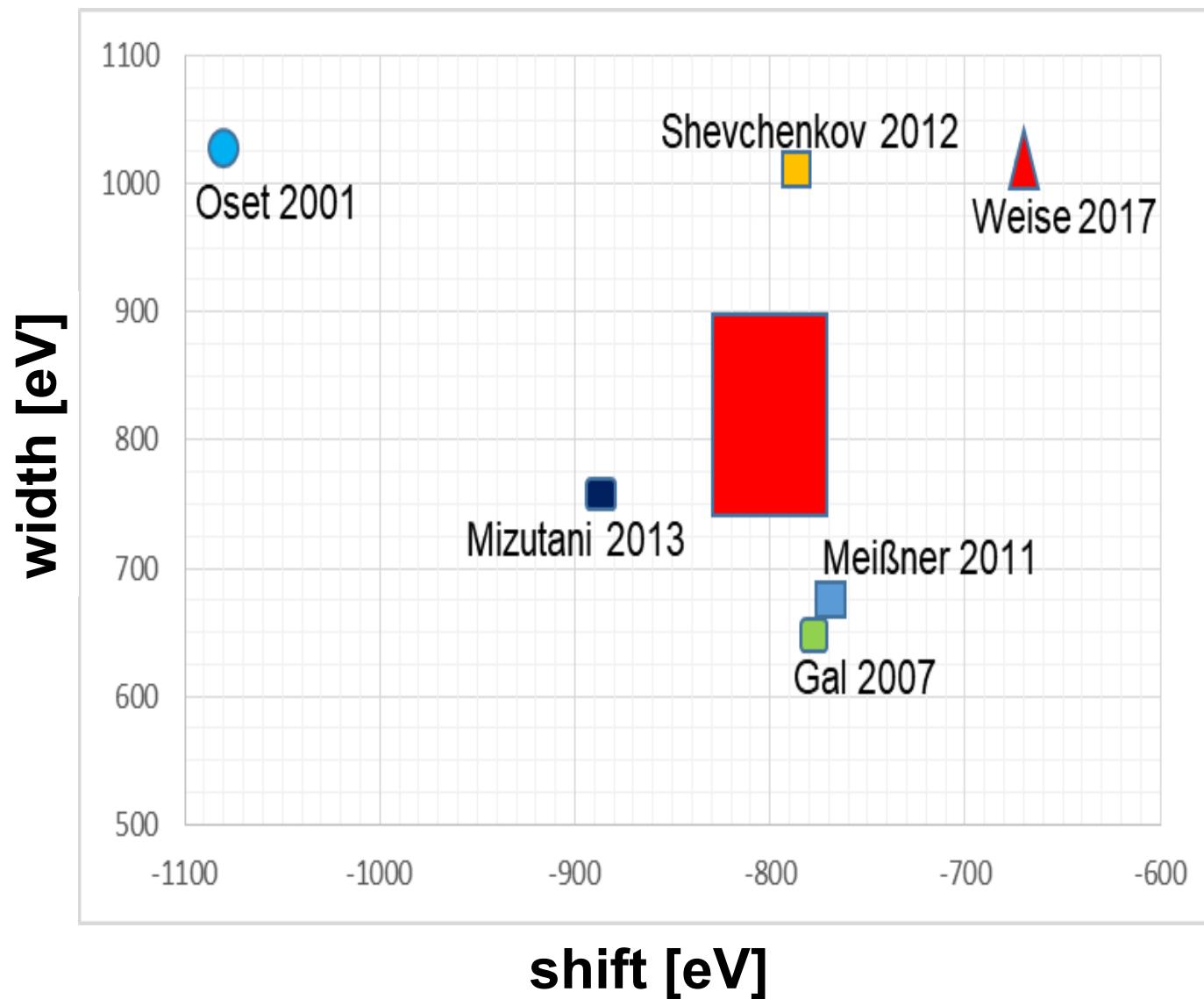
2023/24

Monte Carlo for an integrated luminosity of 800 pb^{-1}
to perform the first measurement of the strong interaction induced **energy shift and width** of the kaonic deuterium ground state (similar precision as K-p) !



Significant impact in the theory of strong interaction with strangeness

K-d measurement



Outcomes

- **Kaonic Atoms bring great insights in kaon-nucleon interaction**
 - Tool to directly probe low energy QCD
 - Rich of implications from nuclear to astrophysics and cosmology
- **Measurement of Kaonic-Deuterium key to fully disentangle isospin dependence on KN scattering lengths**
- **Phase1 SIDDHARTINO concluded**
 - ✓ SDDs and Kaon Trigger tuning
 - ✓ Optimization of the machine background
 - ✓ **Performed the most precise K- ${}^4\text{He}$ $3d \rightarrow 2p$ measurement in gas**
 - Energy shift and width
 - Yield at two different density 1.9 g/l and 0.82 g/l
- **SIDDHARTA-2 at DAFNE**
 - ✓ Several solid target high-n transition energies measured for the first time
 - ✓ Kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ $3d \rightarrow 2p$ sub eV (stat) precision measurement
 - ✓ First measurement of kaonic ${}^4\text{He}$ M (n=3) transitions
 - ✓ First kaonic deuterium test run

SIDDHARTA-2

ready for

Kaonic Deuterium Run



Thank You

