Fermilab FERMILAB-Pub-01/191-E E690 July 2001

Λ^0 Polarization in 800 GeV/c $pp \to p_f(\Lambda^0 K^+)$

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(Received June 22, 2001)

We report results from a study of Λ^0 polarization in the exclusive reaction $pp \to p_f(\Lambda^0 K^+)$ at 800 GeV/c. Our measurements are based on 4.7×10^9 events recorded by FNAL E690 in the fixed target run of 1991. We observe a dependence of the polarization on the $\Lambda^0 K^+$ invariant mass with large (+71%) *positive* polarization at small mass (1.63 GeV/c^2) and large (-43%) *negative* polarization at large mass (2.75 GeV/c^2). This observation confirms the result of the CERN ISR R608 experiment and extends the range over which the effect is observed. The strong dependence of the polarization on the $\Lambda^0 K^+$ invariant mass suggests that the origin of the polarization is closely related to the production dynamics of the diffractively produced $\Lambda^0 K^+$ system.

PACS numbers: 13.88.+e, 13.85.Hd, 14.20.Jn

The polarization of Λ^0 hyperons produced in high energy interactions is well established experimentally [1]. Most of these observations have been of *inclusive* Λ^0 production. However, an understanding of the source of the polarization remains elusive. While many theoretical ideas have been developed [2] there is, to date, no compelling explanation. Several experiments have measured Λ^0 polarization in *exclusive* events [3–7] motivated by the hope that important clues might be uncovered regarding the origin of the polarization by studies of specific final states.

We report here the results of a study of Λ^0 polarization in the diffractive reaction,

$$pp \to p_f(\Lambda^0 K^+). \quad (1)$$

These data are a part of the data set collected by Fermilab E690 during the 1991 fixed target run described elsewhere in detail [5]. A beam of 800 GeV/c protons interacted in a 14.3-cm-long liquid hydrogen target. Charged particles produced in the pp reaction and those charged particles resulting from the decays of short-lived particles were detected and measured in a multi-mini-drift chamber magnetic spectrometer. The momentum of the beam particle was measured in a separate spectrometer [8]. The event sample was reconstructed using a special computational system [9].

This analysis of E690 data was performed after the track and vertex reconstruction stage of the data analysis. The data sample used in this analysis consists of 4.7×10^9 events. Candidates for reaction (1) were selected by requiring events in which both the incoming beam proton and the outgoing "fast" proton (p_f) are reconstructed in the beam spectrometer system. In addition, the event is required to have 2 positively charged and 1 negatively charged tracks in the mini-drift chamber magnetic spectrometer with two reconstructed vertices, an interaction vertex and an unambiguous $\Lambda^0 \to p\pi^-$ decay vertex. The interaction vertex is required to be located within the LH_2 target fiducial volume (14.2 cm long). The third track and the reconstructed Λ^0 are required to point back to the primary vertex. The selection requirements are satisfied by 198,257 events.

Conservation of energy and momentum can be used to insure that candidates for reaction (1) are correctly identified. To implement the conservation laws two event variables are used: 1) $(\Delta p_T)^2$, the square of the difference of the initial beam $\mathbf{p_T}$ and the sum of the final state particle $\mathbf{p_T}$, and 2) $\Delta(E - p_L)$, the difference of the initial $E - p_L$ and the sum of the final state particle $E - p_L$. These two variables should be zero if energy and momentum are conserved in the event which is the case if all of the particles in the event have been observed. The exclusive isolation cuts used in this analysis are: $(\Delta p_T)^2 < 0.001$ (GeV/c)^2 and -0.020 GeV $< \Delta(E - p_L) < 0.015$ GeV. The event distributions in $(\Delta p_T)^2$ and $\Delta(E - p_L)$ are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. There is an additional constraint on the difference of the initial longitudinal momentum and the sum of final state longitudinal momentum, (Δp_L). We find that it is not necessary to apply a cut on this constraint to isolate events. We also find that it is not necessary to apply cuts on direct particle identification available from the Time-of-Flight system or the highly segmented Cerenkov system. When the above cuts are applied, the final sample contains 42,717 events.

The backgrounds from other reactions containing additional missing particles are negligible. The major background is from the reaction $pp \to p\Sigma^0 K^+$, where

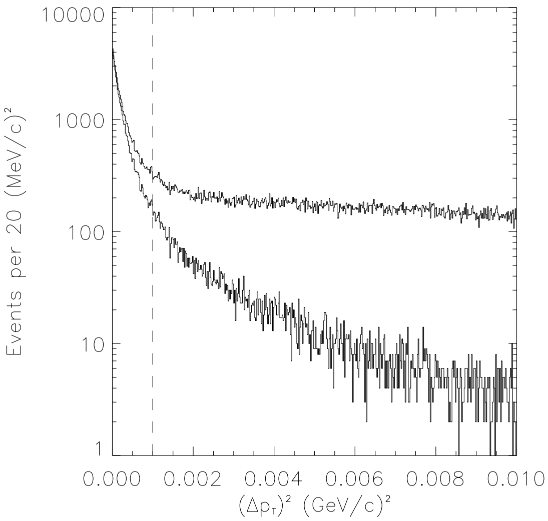

FIG. 1. Sum of p_T^2. The upper histogram is the $(\Delta p_T)^2$ distribution for all events. The lower histogram is the event distribution after the $\Delta(E-p_L)$ cut is made on the data. Events with $(\Delta p_T)^2$ less than the value indicated by the dashed line are used in this analysis.

$\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda^0\gamma$. The cuts above would require the γ to have $p_T < 30$ MeV/c and longitudinal momentum magnitude $|p_L| < 200$ MeV/c (in the lab frame). This background is estimated to be less than 5%. Two variables can be used to describe the dynamics of reaction (1) completely if we reinterpret the reaction as

$$pp \to pX, \tag{2}$$

with the X system subsequently "decaying" to $\Lambda^0 K^+$.

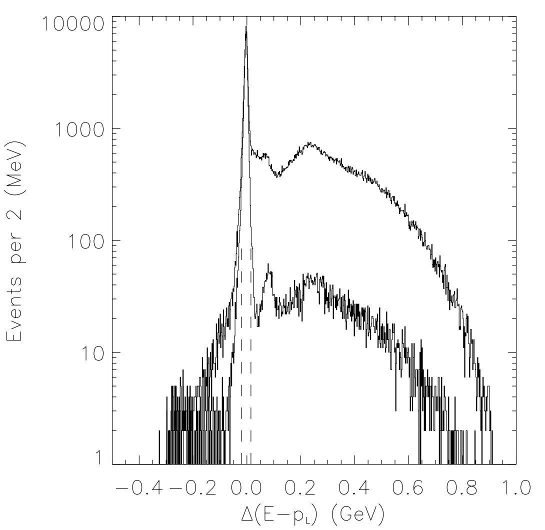

FIG. 2. Difference of final and initial $E - p_L$. The upper histogram is the $\Delta(E-p_L)$ for all events; the lower histogram is the distribution after the $(\Delta p_T)^2$ cut is made on the data. Events with $\Delta(E - p_L)$ between the values indicated by the dashed lines are used in this analysis.

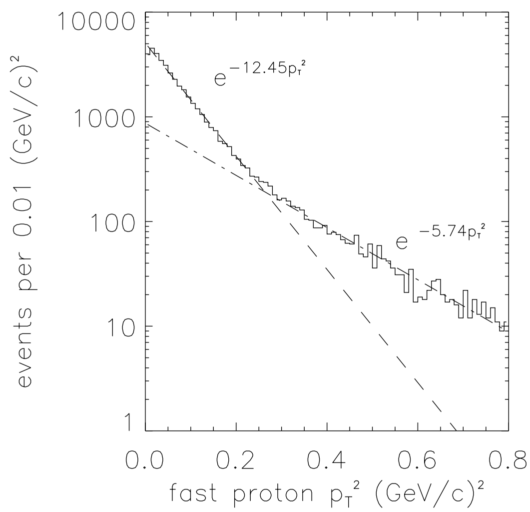

FIG. 3. Fast proton p_T^2 distribution. The dashed line is the result of fitting the distribution for $p_T^2 < 0.25$ (GeV/c)^2; the dot-dashed line for $p_T^2 > 0.25$ (GeV/c)^2.

Figures 3 and 4 show the distribution of the "fast" proton transverse momentum squared (p_T^2) and the $\Lambda^0 K^+$ invariant mass ($M_{\Lambda K}$), respectively. Figure 3 is indicative of diffractive proton scattering, *i.e.* foward peaking of the scattered proton.

The polarization of the Λ^0 is observed with respect to the vector normal to the Λ^0 production plane defined as

$$\hat{n} \equiv \frac{\vec{P}_{beam} \times \vec{P}_\Lambda}{|\vec{P}_{beam} \times \vec{P}_\Lambda|}, \tag{3}$$

where $\vec{P}_{beam}$ and $\vec{P}_\Lambda$ are the momentum vectors of the incident beam proton and of the Λ^0, respectively.

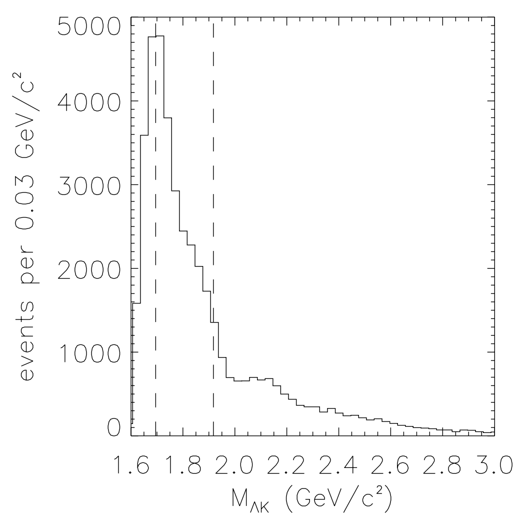

FIG. 4. $M_{\Lambda K}$ invariant mass distribution. The dashed lines indicate $M_{\Lambda K}$ =1.70 and 1.92 GeV/c^2, as in Fig. 6.

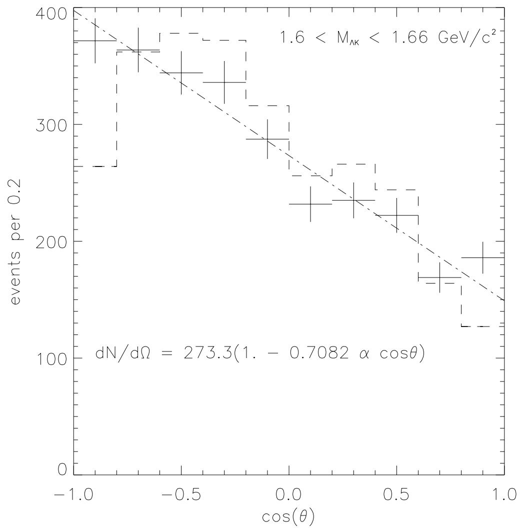

FIG. 5. The proton $cos\theta$ distribution in the Λ rest frame with respect to the vector normal to the Λ production plane, $\hat{n}$. The dashed histogram is the uncorrected data, the points with error bars are the corrected data, and the dotted line is the result of a fit to equation 4.

The angular distribution of the proton in the Λ^0 rest frame has the following dependence on the Λ^0 polarization:

$$\mathrm{dN/d\Omega} = N_0(1 - \alpha\mathcal{P}\cos\theta), \tag{4}$$

where α is the Λ^0 decay asymmetry parameter (equal to 0.642 ± 0.013 [10]) and $\mathcal{P}$ is the Λ^0 polarization (note that the sign of the polarization, opposite that of conventional definitions, accounts for the fact that the Λ^0 is produced in the hemisphere opposite the scattered beam proton). The polarization is determined by a linear fit of a function of the form (4) to the $\cos\theta$ distribution of the proton, for two degrees of freedom: a normalization constant, N_0, and $\mathcal{P}$. The $cos\theta$ distribution for 1.6 GeV/c$^2 \leq M_{\Lambda K} \leq$ 1.66 GeV/c^2 is shown in Figure 5.

A Monte Carlo simulation has been run to correct the small effect of the finite detector acceptance of the apparatus. The resulting fits of the $\cos\theta$ distributions before and after the corrections agree. In Figure 5 the fit value of the polarization, $\mathcal{P}$, is $+69\pm5\%$ and $+71\pm5\%$ for the acceptance uncorrected and corrected distributions, respectively. The χ^2 for these two results are 11.4 and 1.4, respectively, for two degrees-of-freedom. Note that the polarizations agree within error bars. The acceptance correction is applied to the $\cos\theta$ distributions used in this analysis.

The data are binned in $M_{\Lambda K}$ and the polarization of the Λ^0 is determined for each bin. The results are shown in Table I. Figure 6 shows these results plotted with the results of Reference [3]. The dashed lines in Figure 6 indicating rapid changes in the polarizations dependence on M_X also correspond to rapid changes in

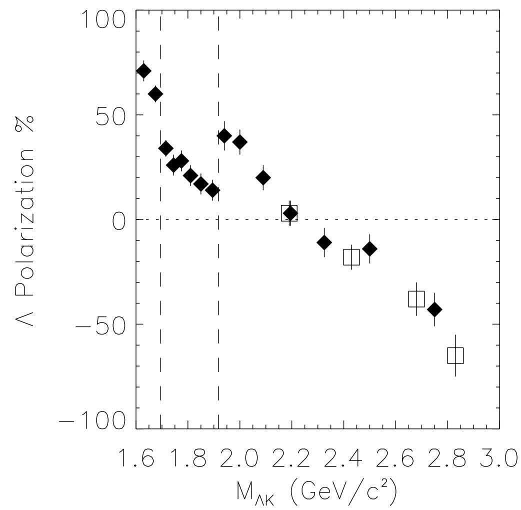

FIG. 6. Λ^0 polarization as a function of $M_{\Lambda K}$. The dashed lines indicate rapid changes in the polarization. Our data is shown as filled diamonds. The data of Reference [3] is shown as the open squares.

the M_X distribution shown in Figure 4. The striking feature of this data is the dependence of the polarization on M_X. Our result reproduces the observation of Reference [3] that high Λ^0K$^+$ mass is corrleated to large negative Λ^0 polarization. In addition, our result shows that low Λ^0K$^+$ mass is correlated to large *positive* Λ^0 polarization. This observation suggests that the polarization may be related to structure in the Λ^0K$^+$ system. The data of Reference [3] do not extend into the region of low M_X because of acceptance limitations, but agree with our result in the M_X range covered by both experiments.

When the data are analyzed in bins of Λ^0 x_F and p_T (see Table II), the results are quite different than what

TABLE I. Λ^0 polarization for bins of M_X.

M_X (GeV/c^2)	polarization %
1.630	71 ± 5
1.675	60 ± 4
1.715	34 ± 4
1.745	26 ± 5
1.775	28 ± 5
1.810	21 ± 5
1.850	17 ± 5
1.895	14 ± 5
1.940	40 ± 7
2.000	37 ± 6
2.090	20 ± 6
2.195	3 ± 6
2.325	-11 ± 7
2.500	-14 ± 7
2.750	-43 ± 8

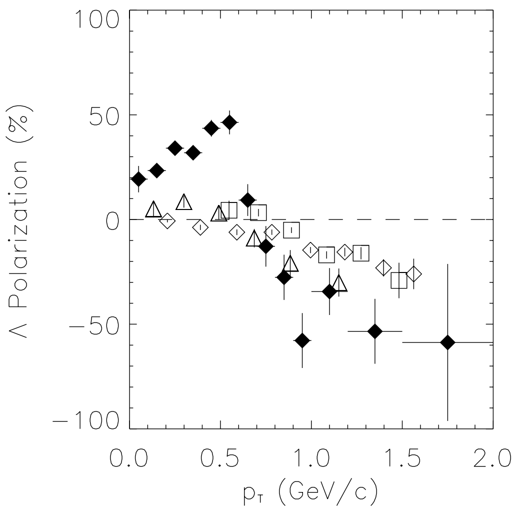

FIG. 7. Λ^0 polarization as a function of $p_{T\Lambda}$, filled diamonds are from this analysis, open triangles are from [5] and open boxes are from [11], and the open diamonds are from the 1976 Bunce, *et al.* in [1].

has been observed by other experiments; both measurements of Λ^0 polarization in inclusive reactions [1], and measurements of Λ^0 polarization in exclusive reactions [6,7]. When the data are projected onto the p_T variable, Figure 7, the low p_T data are quite different from previous measurements while the high p_T data show similar behaviour. No previous experiment has measured a statistically significant *positive* Λ polarization, and most results indicate that the magnitude of the observed negative polarization can be described with a simple monotonic function of x_F and p_T. The data presented here suggest that the origin of Λ polarization in reaction (2) is closely related to the production dynamics of this diffractive reaction.

We acknowledge the superb efforts by the staffs at the University of Massachusetts, Columbia University, Fermilab and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. This work was supported in part by National Science Foundation Grants No. PHY90-14879 and No. PHY89-21320, by the Department of Energy Contracts No. DE-AC02-76 CHO3000, No. DE-AS05-87ER40356 and No. W-7405-ENG-48, and by CoNaCyT of México under Grants 00-16-CONCYTEG/CONACYT-075 and 458100-5-4009PE.

TABLE II. Λ^0 polarization (%) for bins of x_F and p_T. The number of events in each bin is also indicated.

p_T bin		x_F bin		
(GeV/c)	-1. – -0.8	-0.8 – -0.7	-0.7 – -0.6	-0.6 – -0.5
0.0 – 0.2	$+27 \pm 5$	$+24 \pm 4$	$+9 \pm 7$	
	3098	5360	1765	
0.2 – 0.4	$+39 \pm 5$	$+39 \pm 3$	$+16 \pm 4$	-7 ± 18
	3569	11645	5181	314
0.4 – 0.6	$+47 \pm 6$	$+57 \pm 4$	$+26 \pm 6$	$+20 \pm 18$
	487	4099	2481	262
0.6 – 0.8		$+17 \pm 9$	-22 ± 9	-4 ± 21
		1005	959	208
0.8 – 1.0		-24 ± 13	-57 ± 13	
		448	475	
1.0 – 1.2		-38 ± 19	-42 ± 17	
		203	217	

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