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## First observation of $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> and $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup> atoms, their lifetime measurement and $\pi$ K scattering lengths evaluation. (12' + 3')

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The Low Energy QCD allows to calculate the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  and  $\pi$ -K scattering lengths with high precision. There are accurate relations between these scattering lengths and  $\pi$ + $\pi$ -,  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup>,  $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup> atoms lifetimes. The experiment on the first observation of  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> and  $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup> atoms is described and results are presented. The atoms were generated on Ni and Pt targets hit by the PS CERN proton beam with momentum  $P=24$  GeV/c. Moving in the target, part of atoms break up producing characteristic  $\pi$ -K pairs (atomic pairs) with small relative momentum  $Q$  in their c.m.s. In the experiment, we detected  $n_a=345\pm 61$  (5.7 standard deviations)  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> and  $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup> atomic pairs. The main part of  $\pi$ -K pairs are produced in free state. The majority of particles in these pairs are generated directly or from short-lived sources as rho, omega and similar resonances. The electromagnetic interactions in the final state create Coulomb pairs with a known dependence on  $Q$  of the number of pairs. This effect allows to evaluate the number of these Coulomb pairs. There is a precise ratio ( $\sim 1\%$ ) between the number of  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> ( $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup>) Coulomb pairs with small  $Q$  and the number of produced  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> ( $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup>) atoms. Using this ratio, we obtained the numbers of generated  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> and  $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup> atoms  $N_a=1200\pm 80$  in total. The breakup probability  $P_{br}=n_a/N_a$  depends on the atom lifetime. Using for Ni and Pt targets this dependence, known with a precision about 1%, the  $\pi$ K atom lifetime was measured and from its value the  $\pi$ K scattering lengths were evaluated. The presented analysis shows that the  $\pi$ -K<sup>+</sup> and  $\pi$ +K<sup>-</sup> atoms production in the p-nucleus interactions increases by 16 and 38 times respectively if the proton momentum  $P$  is increased from 24 GeV/c up to 450 GeV/c.

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