Production of $\Lambda^0$, $\bar{\Lambda}^0$, $\Xi^\pm$, and $\Omega^\pm$ Hyperons in $p\bar{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

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Abstract

We report a set of measurements of inclusive invariant $p_T$ differential cross sections of $\Lambda^0$, $\bar{\Lambda}^0$, $\Xi^\pm$, and $\Omega^\pm$ hyperons reconstructed in the central region with pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 1$ and $p_T$ up to 10 GeV/c. Events are collected with a minimum-bias trigger in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at a center-of-mass energy of 1.96 TeV using the CDF II detector at the Tevatron Collider. As $p_T$ increases, the slopes of the differential cross sections are similar not only to each other but also to those of mesons, which could indicate a universality of the particle production in $p_T$. The invariant differential cross sections are also presented for different charged-particle multiplicity intervals.
Ever since their discovery in cosmic ray interactions \cite{1}, particles containing strange quarks have been extensively studied at particle colliders (e^+e^- \cite{2}, ep \cite{3}, pp \cite{4, 5} and pp \cite{6}). The process by which hadrons in general are produced from interactions is an unsolved problem in the standard model, and a detailed analysis of production properties of particles with different quark flavors and numbers of quarks could pave the way to understanding the process from first principles. The data on strange particle production can also be used to refine phenomenological models and set parameters, such as the strange quark suppression constant in event generators, which have become an integral part of any data analysis. Interest in particles containing strange quarks increased with the introduction of the quark-gluon plasma (QGP). Formation of quark-gluon plasma in a collision could manifest itself as an enhanced production of strange particles such as kaons and hyperons \cite{7}. To isolate QGP signatures in heavy-ion collision data, understanding the particle production properties from simple nucleon interactions is necessary.

There are ample data on the production of particles with one strange quark, but very little available on particles with two or more \cite{8, 9}. Previous studies of hyperons from colliders such as RHIC \cite{10}, SpS \cite{11}, and the Tevatron \cite{12, 13} were limited by low sample statistics and the limited accessible range of hyperon momentum component transverse to the beam direction (p_T). In this Letter, we report on a study of the hyperons Λ^0 (quark content uds), Ξ^- (dss), and Ω^- (sss) and their corresponding antiparticles (Λ^0, Ξ^+, and Ω^+). For these hyperons, the inclusive invariant p_T differential cross sections are measured up to p_T of 10 GeV/c, based on ∼ 100 million minimum-bias events collected with the CDF II detector. The measurements reported here are the current best from any hadron collider experiment in terms of statistics and p_T range.

The CDF II detector is described in detail elsewhere \cite{14}. The components most relevant to this analysis are those that comprise the tracking system, which is within a uniform axial magnetic field of 1.4T. The inner tracking volume is composed of a system of eight layers of silicon microstrip detectors ranging in radius from 1.5 to 28.0 cm \cite{15} in the pseudorapidity region |η| < 2 \cite{16}. The remainder of the tracking volume is occupied by the Central Outer Tracker (COT). The COT is a cylindrical drift chamber containing 96 sense-wire layers grouped in eight alternating superlayers of axial and stereo wires \cite{17}. Its active volume covers 40 to 140 cm in radius and |z| < 155 cm. The transverse-momentum resolution of tracks reconstructed using COT hits is \( \sigma(p_T)/p_T^2 \sim 0.0017/\text{GeV/c}. \)
Events for this analysis are collected with a “minimum-bias” (MB) trigger, which selects beam crossings with at least one $p\bar{p}$ interaction by requiring a timing coincidence for signals in both forward and backward gas Cherenkov counters covering the regions $3.7 < |\eta| < 4.7$. The MB trigger is rate-limited to keep the final trigger output at 1 Hz. Primary event vertices are identified by the convergence of reconstructed tracks along the beam axis. Events are accepted that contain a reconstructed vertex in the fiducial region $|z_{\text{vtx}}| \leq 60$ cm centered around the nominal CDF origin ($z = 0$). When an event has more than one vertex, the highest quality vertex, usually the one with the most associated tracks, is selected and it is required that there be no other vertices within $\pm 5$ cm of this vertex. This selection introduces a bias toward high multiplicity events as the instantaneous luminosity increases.

To combine events collected at different average instantaneous luminosities, we determine a per-event weight as a function of the charged-track multiplicity $N_{\text{ch}}$ in order to match the multiplicity distribution of a data sample where the average number of interactions is less than 0.3 per bunch crossing. For the $N_{\text{ch}}$ calculation, tracks are required to have a high track-fit quality with $\chi^2$ per degree-of-freedom ($\chi^2/dof$) less than 2.5, and more than five hits in at least two axial and two stereo COT segments. It is further required that tracks satisfy $|\eta| < 1$, impact parameter $d_0$ less than 0.25 cm, the distance along the $z$-axis $(\delta Z_0)$ between the event vertex and the track position at the point of closest approach to the vertex in the $r-\phi$ plane be less than 2 cm, and $p_T > 0.3$ GeV/c. The $p_T$ selection is to minimize the inefficiency of the track-finding algorithm for low momentum tracks.

We search for $\Lambda^0 \to p\pi^-$ decays using tracks with opposite-sign charge and $p_T > 0.325$ GeV/c that satisfy the $\chi^2/dof$ and COT segment requirements. In this Letter, any reference to a specific hyperon state implies the antiparticle state as well. For each two-track combination we calculate their intersection coordinate in the $r-\phi$ plane. Once this intersection point, referred to as the secondary vertex, is found, the $z$-coordinate of each track ($Z_1$ and $Z_2$) is calculated at that point. If the distance $|Z_1 - Z_2|$ is less than 1.5 cm, the tracks are considered to originate from a $\Lambda^0$ candidate decay. The pair is traced back to the vertex and we require $\delta Z_0$ be less than 2 cm, and the $d_0$ be less than 0.25 cm. To reduce backgrounds further, we require the $\Lambda^0$ decay length $L_{\Lambda^0}$, the distance in the $r-\phi$ plane between the primary and secondary vertices, to be greater than 2.5 cm and less than 50 cm.

The invariant mass $M_{p\pi}$ of the two-track system is calculated by attributing the proton mass to the track with the higher $p_T$, as preferentially expected by the kinematics of a $\Lambda^0$
decay. Figure 1 shows the invariant mass for Λ⁰ candidates with |η| < 1. This distribution is divided into 23 \( p_T \) intervals and the number of Λ⁰ in each \( p_T \) interval is determined by fitting the invariant mass distributions using a Gaussian function with three parameters for the signal and a third-order polynomial for the underlying combinatorial background. The data in the mass range 1.10 – 1.16 GeV/c\(^2\) are fitted. The polynomial fit to the background is subtracted bin-by-bin from the data entries in the Λ⁰ mass window (1.111 – 1.121 GeV/c\(^2\)) to obtain the number of Λ⁰ hyperons. This number is divided by the acceptance to obtain the invariant \( p_T \) differential cross section as described later.

The fitting procedure is one source of systematic uncertainty. This uncertainty is estimated by separately varying the mass range of the fit, the functional form for the signal to a double Gaussian, and the background modeling function to a second-order polynomial. The number of Λ⁰ is recalculated in all \( p_T \) intervals for each variation. The systematic uncertainty is determined as the sum in quadrature of the fractional change in the number of Λ⁰ from each modified fit. It decreases from ±10% at the lowest \( p_T \) (1.2 GeV/c) to less than ±5% for \( p_T > 1.75 \) GeV/c.

The cascade reconstruction decay mode is \( \Xi^- \to \Lambda^0 \pi^- \to (p\pi^-)\pi^- \). The previously reconstructed Λ⁰ candidates are used, but without the \( d_0 \) and \( \delta Z_0 \) requirements. We select Λ⁰ candidates in the Λ⁰ mass window and calculate the coordinate of the intersection point in the \( r - \phi \) plane between the Λ⁰ candidate and a third track. The \( z \)-axis coordinates at this point are calculated for the third track (\( Z_3 \)) and the Λ⁰ candidate (\( Z_4 \)). The three-track system is considered a Ξ⁻ candidate decay if the distance |\( Z_3 - Z_4 | < 1.5 \) cm. We also require the decay length \( L_{\Xi^-} \) > 1 cm, and (\( L_{\Lambda^0} - L_{\Xi^-} \)) > 1 cm. Finally, it is required that the \( d_0 \) and \( \delta Z_0 \) of the Ξ⁻ candidate be less than 0.25 cm and 2 cm respectively.

The invariant mass \( M_{\Lambda^0\pi} \) is calculated by fixing the mass of the Λ⁰ candidate to 1.1157 GeV/c\(^2\) and assigning the pion mass to the third track. Figure 1 shows the invariant mass for Ξ⁻ candidates with |η| < 1. The Ξ⁻ candidates are divided into 17 \( p_T \) intervals and the number of Ξ⁻ in each interval is determined by fitting the corresponding \( M_{\Lambda^0\pi} \) invariant mass distribution using a Gaussian function for the signal and a third-order polynomial for the background. The fitted background is then subtracted bin-by-bin from the data entries in the signal region (1.31 to 1.33 GeV/c\(^2\)) to obtain the Ξ⁻ yield in every \( p_T \) interval. The systematic uncertainty of the fit procedure is estimated the same way as for the Λ⁰ and is found to change by no more
than ±5% in all $p_T$ intervals.

To reconstruct $\Omega^-$ decays we follow the same procedure as for the $\Xi^-$ and apply the same selection criteria except that the third track is assigned the kaon mass. The search decay mode is $\Omega^- \to \Lambda^0 K^- \to (p\pi^-)K^-$. Because of the larger background, the procedure to extract the $\Omega^-$ signal yield is slightly different from that in the previous cases. Track pairs with $M_{p\pi^-}$ in the mass ranges $1.095 - 1.105$ and $1.127 - 1.137$ GeV/$c^2$ are combined with the third track to obtain the invariant mass distribution of the combinatorial background. This distribution is subtracted from the $M_{\Lambda^0 K^-}$ distribution after normalizing to the number of events in the mass window $1.66 < M_{\Lambda^0 K^-} < 1.74$ GeV/$c^2$. The background subtracted $M_{\Lambda^0 K^-}$ invariant mass distribution is shown in Fig. 1.

The distribution is divided into 10 $p_T$ intervals, and we use the method described above to extract the $\Omega^-$ signal from the corresponding invariant mass distributions in each $p_T$ interval within the mass window 1.66 to 1.68 GeV/$c^2$. The systematic uncertainty due to the fitting procedure is also calculated in a similar manner as $\Xi^-$, with the exception of using a double Gaussian variation because of low $\Omega^-$ statistics. The overall uncertainties are about ±10% for all $p_T$ intervals.

The geometric and kinematic acceptance is estimated with Monte Carlo (MC) simulations. The MC data of a resonance state are generated with fixed $p_T$ corresponding to 14 points ranging from 0.75 to 10 GeV/$c$ and flat in rapidity $|y| < 2$. A generated resonance is combined with either one or four non-diffractive inelastic MB events generated with the PYTHIA generator. Although the average number of interactions in our data sample is a little less than two, the default acceptance is calculated from the MC sample with four MB events and the difference of the acceptance values between the two samples is one of our systematic uncertainties. Based on a study with tracks from $K_S^0$ decay, the sample with four MB events reproduces the low $p_T$ tracking efficiency in data well within the systematic uncertainty.

The detector response to particles produced in the simulation is modeled with the CDF II detector simulation that in turn is based on the GEANT-3 MC program. Simulated events are processed and selected with the same analysis code used for the data. The acceptance is defined as the ratio of the number of reconstructed resonances with the input $p_T$ over the generated number, including the branching ratio. Acceptance values are calculated separately for the particles and their corresponding antiparticles and the average of the
two is used as the default value, since the acceptances for the two states are similar. The
acceptance values obtained for the 14 \( p_T \) points are fitted with a fourth order polynomial
function and the fitted curve is used to correct the numbers of each hyperon state in the
data.

The modeling of the MB events overlapping with the examined resonance and the selec-
tion criteria applied contribute as a systematic uncertainty to the acceptance calculation.
The contribution from the former has already been mentioned. Acceptance uncertainties
due to the selection criteria are studied by changing the selection values of the variables used
to reconstruct the resonances. The variables examined are \( p_T \), \( |Z_1 - Z_2| \), \( |Z_3 - Z_4| \), \( \delta Z_0 \), \( d_0 \)
and the decay lengths. For each variable other than \( p_T \), two values around the default value
are typically chosen. One value is such that it has little effect on the signal, and the other
reduces the signal by \( \sim 20 \) to 30\%. The default \( p_T \) selection value is 0.325 GeV/c, and it is
changed to 0.3 GeV/c and to 0.35 GeV/c.

For each considered variation, a new acceptance curve and the number of resonances as a
function of \( p_T \) are obtained, and the percentage change between the new \( p_T \) distribution and
the one with the default selection requirements is taken as the uncertainty in the acceptance
for the specific \( p_T \) interval. The square root of the quadratic sum of the uncertainties from
each variation is taken as the total conservative uncertainty on the acceptance in a given
\( p_T \) bin. The systematic uncertainty associated with the \( \Omega^- \) hyperon acceptance is derived
from the \( \Xi^- \) uncertainty estimate since the reconstruction follows the same criteria. This
acceptance uncertainty is added quadratically to the systematic uncertainty due to the fitting
procedure, described earlier, to give the total systematic uncertainty.

For the \( \Lambda^0 \) case, the acceptance uncertainty decreases from about 25\% at \( p_T \sim 1 \) GeV/c
to 10\% at \( p_T \sim 2 \) GeV/c and then rises again slowly to 15\% for \( p_T > 7 \) GeV/c. The
corresponding acceptance uncertainty for the \( \Xi^- \) (\( \Omega^- \)) case decreases from about 15\% (20\%)
at \( p_T \sim 2 \) GeV/c to 10\% (15\%) for \( p_T > 4 \) GeV/c.

The inclusive invariant \( p_T \) differential cross section for each hyperon resonance is calcu-
lated as \( E d^3 \sigma / dp^3 = (\sigma_{mb}/N_{event}) d^3 N / A p_T dp_T dy d\phi = (\sigma_{mb}/2\pi N_{event}) \Delta N / A p_T \Delta p_T \Delta y \) where \( \sigma_{mb} \) is our MB trigger cross section, \( N_{event} \) is the number of weighted events, \( \Delta N \) is the num-
ber of hyperons observed in each \( p_T \) interval (\( \Delta p_T \)) after background subtraction, \( A \) is the
acceptance in the specific \( p_T \) interval, and \( \Delta y \) is the rapidity range used in the acceptance
calculation (-2 to 2).
TABLE I: The results of power law function fits to the $p_T$ differential cross sections described in the text and shown in Fig. 2 for $p_T > 2$ GeV/c. The parameter $p_0$ is fixed to 1.3 GeV/c in all fits. The $K_0^S$ values are from Ref. [25] at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV. The uncertainties shown do not include the MB cross section uncertainty [24]. The last line of the table gives the $\chi^2$ per degree-of-freedom of the fit to data.

| Parameter (units) | $K_0^S$ [25] | $\Lambda^0$ | $\Xi^\pm$ | $\Omega^\pm$ |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| $A$ (mb/GeV$^2c^3$) | 45 ± 9 | 210 ± 25 | 14.9 ± 2.5 | 1.50 ± 0.75 |
| $p_0$ (GeV/c) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| $n$ | 7.7 ± 0.2 | 8.81 ± 0.08 | 8.26 ± 0.12 | 8.06 ± 0.34 |
| $\chi^2$/dof | 8.1/11 | 5.7/15 | 15.8/15 | 10.5/7 |

Figure 2 shows the results for the $p_T$ differential cross section for the three hyperon resonances. The uncertainties shown for each data point include the statistical and all systematic uncertainties described above, except the one associated with $\sigma_{mb}$ [24].

The $p_T$ differential cross section is modeled by a power law function, $A(p_0)^n/(p_T + p_0)^n$, for $p_T > 2$ GeV/c. In order to compare with the previous CDF $K_0^S$ result [5, 25], $p_0$ is fixed at 1.3 GeV/c, and the results are shown in Tab. I. The data below $p_T \sim 2$ GeV/c cannot be described well by the power law function even if $p_0$ is allowed to float. For this region, the data are better described by an exponential function, $B \exp[-b \cdot p_T]$. The results of this fit are shown in Tab. II and the slope $b$ of $\Lambda$ is consistent with previous measurements [12, 13]. The $b$ values depend on the range of the fit but are about two, which corresponds to an average $p_T$ of 1 GeV/c under the assumption that the fit can be extrapolated down to $p_T = 0$ GeV/c.

The plots on the right side of Fig. 2 show the ratio of the $p_T$ differential cross sections for $\Xi^-$ and $\Lambda^0$, and $\Omega^-$ and $\Lambda^0$. In the $\Xi^-/\Lambda^0$ ratio there is a rise at low $p_T$, and the ratio reaches a plateau at $p_T > 4$ GeV/c. It should be noted that the $\Lambda^0$ cross section also includes $\Lambda^0$ production from the decay of other hyperon states ($\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda^0\gamma, \Xi^\pm, \Xi^0$ and $\Xi^0$). Due to the short $\Sigma^0$ lifetime, $\Lambda^0$ from $\Sigma^0$ decays cannot be separated from direct $\Lambda^0$ production. Simulations of cascade decays indicate that $\sim 50\%$ of $\Lambda^0$ from $\Xi$ decays will satisfy our $\Lambda^0$ selection criteria, with the fraction of $\Lambda^0$ fairly independent of $\Xi p_T$. The ratio plots in Fig. 2 are fitted to a constant, and the value $0.17 \pm 0.01$ is obtained for $\Xi^-/\Lambda^0$ and $0.025 \pm 0.002$.
TABLE II: The results of exponential function fits to the $p_T$ differential cross sections shown in Fig. 2 for the $p_T$ ranges given in the second row. The uncertainties shown do not include the MB cross section uncertainty [24]. The last line of the table gives the $\chi^2$ per degree-of-freedom of the fit to data.

| Parameter (units) | $\Lambda^0$ | $\Lambda^0$ | $\Xi^\pm$ | $\Omega^\pm$ |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| $p_T$ range (GeV/c) | [1.2, 2.5]  | [1.2, 4]    | [1.5, 4]   | [2, 4]      |
| $B$ (mb/GeV$^2$c$^3$) | 4.68 ± 1.04 | 3.16 ± 0.35 | 0.16 ± 0.04 | 0.024 ± 0.011 |
| $b$ (GeV$^{-1}$c)  | 2.30 ± 0.12 | 2.10 ± 0.04 | 1.75 ± 0.08 | 1.80 ± 0.19  |
| $\chi^2$/dof     | 1.0/7       | 7.2/12      | 4.0/8      | 6.3/3       |

for $\Omega^−/\Lambda^0$.

The plots in Fig. 2 clearly show that the cross sections depend on the number of strange quarks. However, the similarity of the $n$ values in Tab. I along with the measured value $n = 8.28 \pm 0.02$ for all charged particles [26], indicate that the slope of the $p_T$ differential cross sections are similar in the high $p_T$ region. This could be an indication of a universality in particle production as $p_T$ increases [27]. This is in contrast to the low $p_T$ region where the slope exhibits a strong particle type dependence [28].

Figure 3 shows the $p_T$ differential cross sections for two charged-particle multiplicity regions, $N_{ch} < 10$ and $N_{ch} > 24$. $N_{ch} = 24$ (10) corresponds to $dN/d\eta \sim 16$ (7), corrected for the track reconstruction efficiency and unreconstructed tracks with $p_T < 0.3$ GeV/c [26].

Due to the low $\Omega^−$ sample statistics, distributions are only shown for $\Lambda^0$ and $\Xi^−$. We observe a correlation between high $p_T$ particles and high multiplicity events. This is a general characteristic independent of the particle types.

In summary, the production properties of $\Lambda^0$, $\Xi^−$, and $\Omega^−$ hyperons reconstructed from minimum-bias events at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV are studied. The inclusive invariant $p_T$ differential cross sections are well modeled by a power law function above 2 GeV/c $p_T$. With fixed $p_0$, the fit parameter $n$ decreases from 8.81 ± 0.08 ($\Lambda^0$) to 8.06 ± 0.34 ($\Omega^−$). The low $p_T$ regions are modeled by an exponential function. The exponential slope, $b$, decreases by $\sim 15\%$ from $\Lambda^0$ to $\Omega^−$. The cross section ratios $\Xi^−/\Lambda^0$ and $\Omega^−/\Lambda^0$ are presented as a function of $p_T$. Although the ratios exhibit a strong dependence on the number of strange quarks, the $n$ values of the hyperons, $K^0_S$ and all charged particles are within $\sim 10\%$ of each other. This
could be an indication that the production process which determines the $p_T$ of these particles depends little on the particle type as $p_T$ increases. We also find the hyperon $p_T$ differential cross sections fall off faster with $p_T$ for low multiplicity events than for high multiplicity events.

![Graphs of reconstructed invariant mass distributions](image)

**FIG. 1:** Reconstructed invariant mass distributions for $M_{p\pi}$ (left), $M_{\Lambda^0 \pi}$ (center), and $M_{\Lambda^0 \bar{K}}$ (right). The background has been subtracted from the $M_{\Lambda^0 \bar{K}}$ distribution. The solid lines are fitted curves, a third-degree polynomial for the background and either a double ($M_{p\pi}$ and $M_{\Lambda^0 \pi}$) or single ($M_{\Lambda^0 \bar{K}}$) Gaussian function to model the peak. The widths reflect the tracking resolution and are consistent with the widths from MC simulation.

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The impact parameter $d_0$ is the distance of closest approach of a track and the primary vertex in the $r - \phi$ plane.

The number of $p_T$ intervals for data is dictated by statistics such that the fits to the invariant mass distributions are stable. In the acceptance calculation, the number of $p_T$ points is chosen such that a smooth acceptance curve as a function of $p_T$ can be obtained. The statistical uncertainties of the acceptance values are less than a few percent.

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The total cross section corresponding to the minimum-bias trigger is estimated to be $45 \pm 8$ mb. The elastic ($17 \pm 4$ mb), single diffractive SD (12 mb), and half of the double diffractive DD (4 mb) cross sections are subtracted from the total $p\bar{p}$ cross section ($78 \pm 6$ mb) to give this estimate. The SD and DD cross sections are estimated using PYTHIA. A simulation study shows that the minimum-bias trigger is sensitive to $\sim$100% of inelastic events which are not SD or DD and $\sim$50% of DD events. A 100% uncertainty is assigned to the DD contribution.

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FIG. 2: The $p_T$ differential cross sections for $\Lambda^0$, $\Xi^-$, and $\Omega^-$ within $|\eta| < 1$ (left). The solid curves are from fits to a power law function, with the fitted parameters given in Tab. I. The ratios of $\Xi^-/\Lambda^0$ and $\Omega^-/\Lambda^0$ as a function of $p_T$ (right).

FIG. 3: The $p_T$ differential cross sections for two charged-particle multiplicity regions, $N_{ch} < 10$ and $N_{ch} > 24$. Distributions for $\Lambda^0$ are shown on the left while distributions for $\Xi^-$ are shown on the right.