Λ-Λ Interaction from Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions

Kenji Morita
(YITP, Kyoto)

in Collaboration with
Akira Ohnishi (YITP)
Takenori Furumoto (Ichinoseki National Col.)

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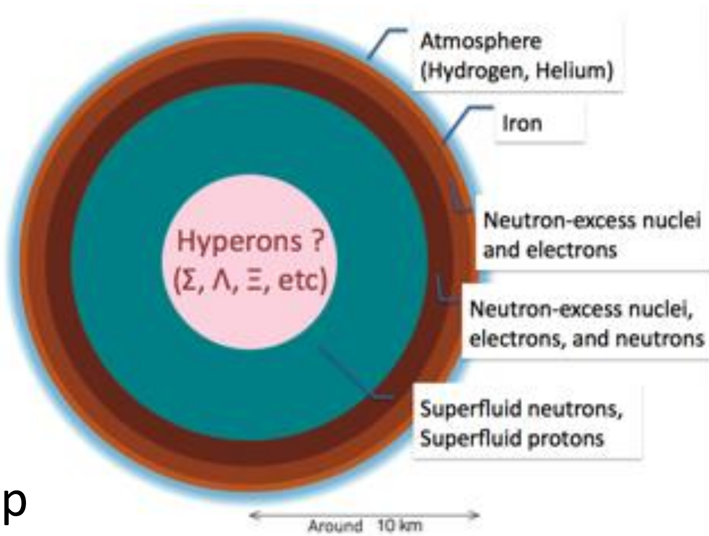
Outline

Goal : $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction from HIC

1. Introduction
2. Effect of $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction (w/ simplest source)
3. +Collective Expansion
   1. Spherical source
   2. Bjorken and transverse expansion
4. Feed-down Contribution
5. Residual Correlation
6. Summary

Role of ΛΛ Interaction

Possible Emergence of Hyperons in NS core



from KEK.jp

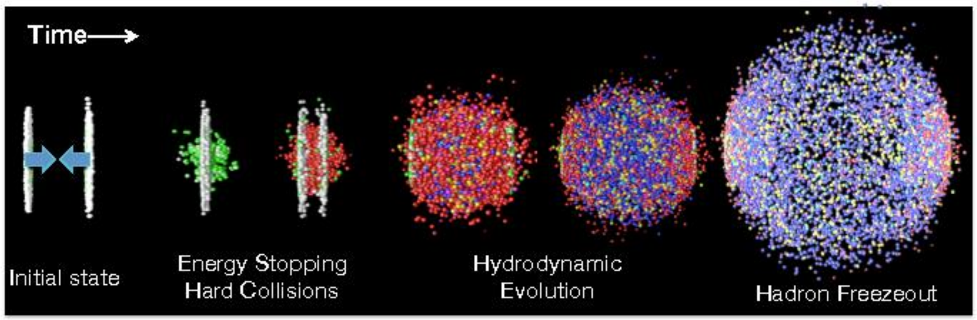
To understand EoS,

Information on **Hyperon-Hyperon** Interaction is indispensable

H-dibaryon (uuddss)?

- **Λ-Λ bound state due to strong attraction?**
- **Resonance?**

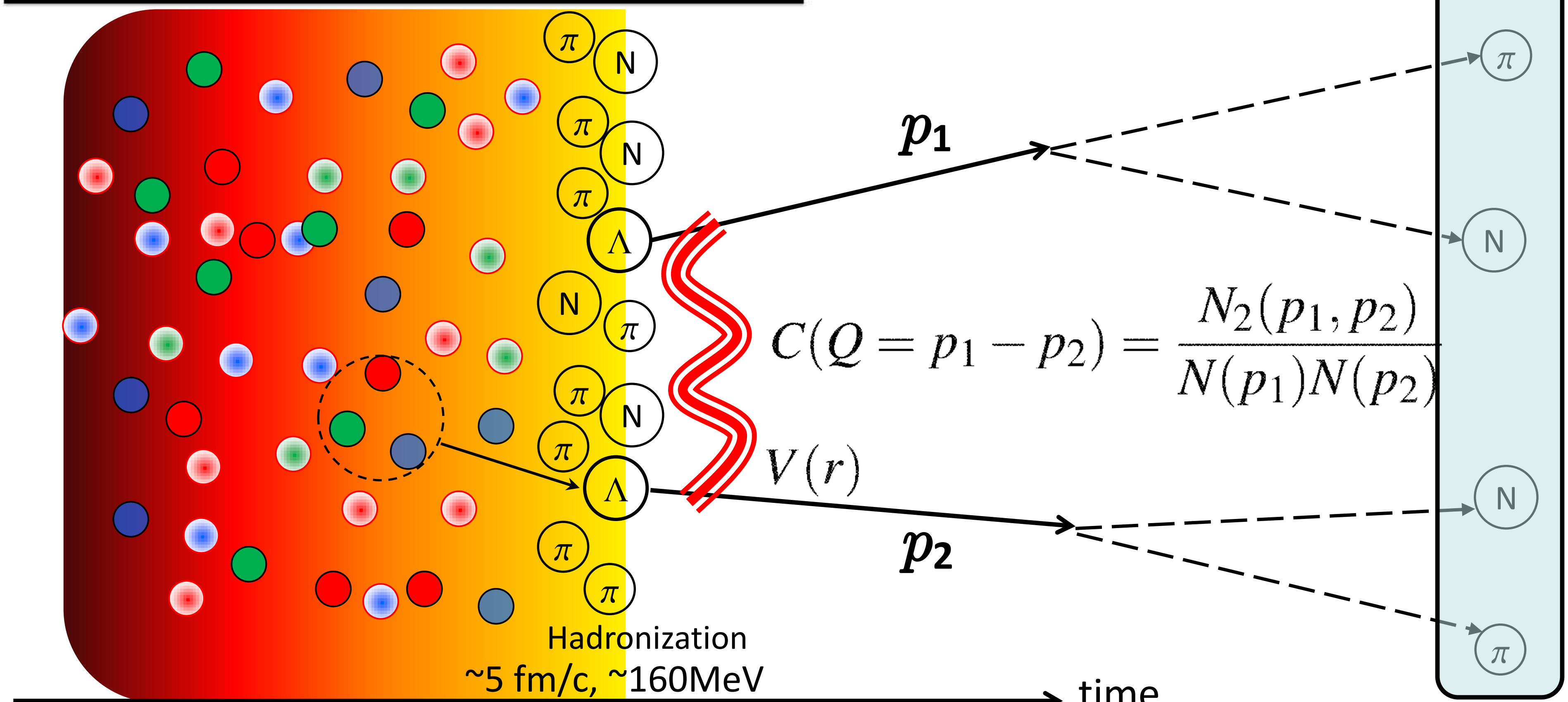
RHIC Can Tell Us about ΛΛ interaction



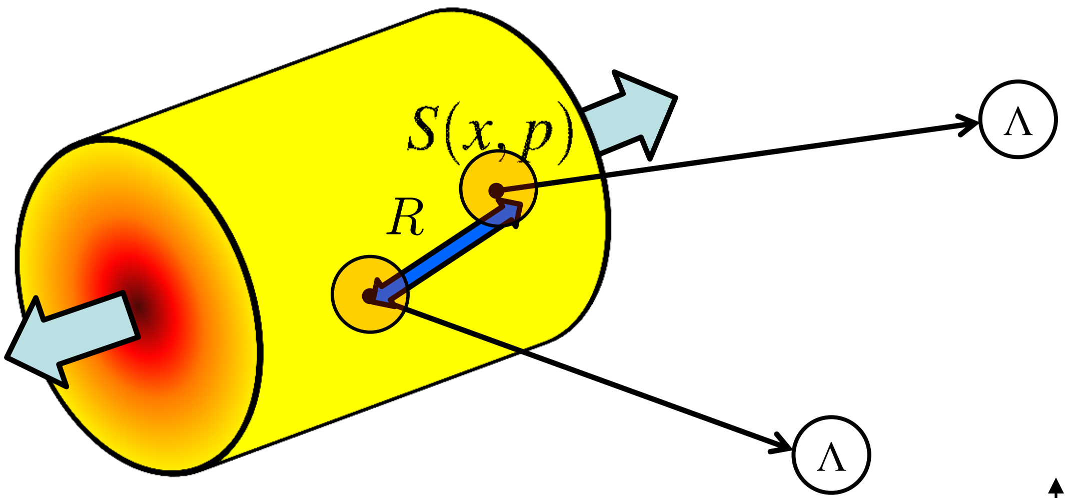
Au+Au 200AGeV

$$\frac{dN_\Lambda}{dy} \simeq 0.6 - 13 \quad \times 10^8 \text{ events}$$

(60-80%) (0-5%)



ΛΛ Correlation in HIC



Independent (Chaotic) emission
(←Thermal Source)

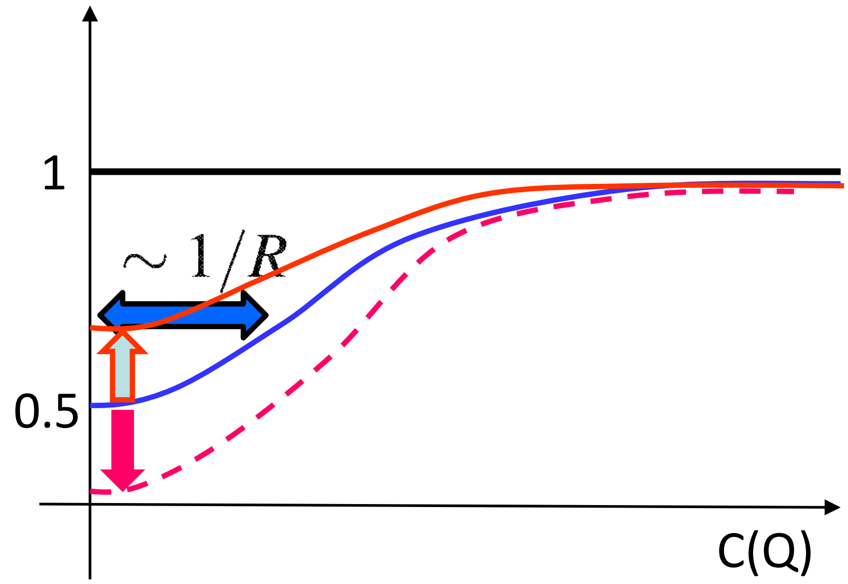
Identical particle correlation from quantum statistics (HBT effect)

C(Q) : effective source size

ΛΛ Interaction : No Coulomb!

Affects C(Q) when effective range r_{eff} is comparable with R

Different results for repulsive and attractive interaction



Approach : Thermal Source + $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$

Formula (Gong et al., '91)

$$C_2(Q,K) = \frac{\int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 S(x_1,K)S(x_2,K)|\Psi_{12}(Q,x_1-x_2-(t_2-t_1)K/m)|^2}{\int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 S(x_1,k_1)S(x_1,k_2)}$$

Emission source func. ⇧ Thermal source model (Mimic hydro)

- Static Spherically Symmetric
- Spherically Symmetric + Hubble Flow
- Cylindrically Symmetric + Boost-invariance + Transverse flow

$\Lambda\Lambda$ relative S-wave func. ⇧ Various potentials (via 2 or 3 range Gaussian Fit)

Meson exchange models (Nijmegen model D, F, Soft Core89/97, ESC08)

Phenomenological (Ehime)
Quark model (fss2)

Fit to ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^{6}$He(Nagara) Filikhin-Gal (FG)
Hiyama et al. (HKMYY)

Potential, Wave func., / Correlation

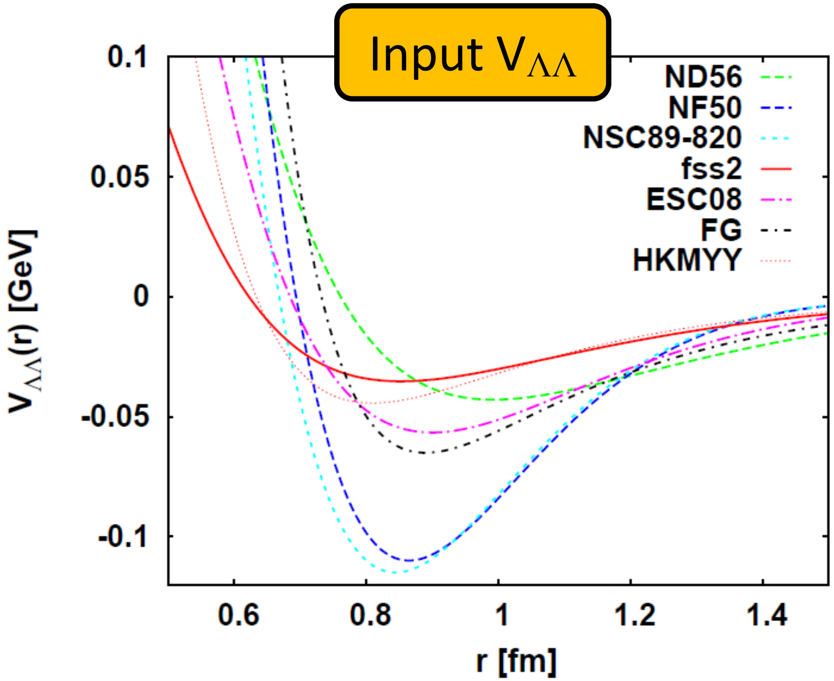
Correlation Function for the Static Source

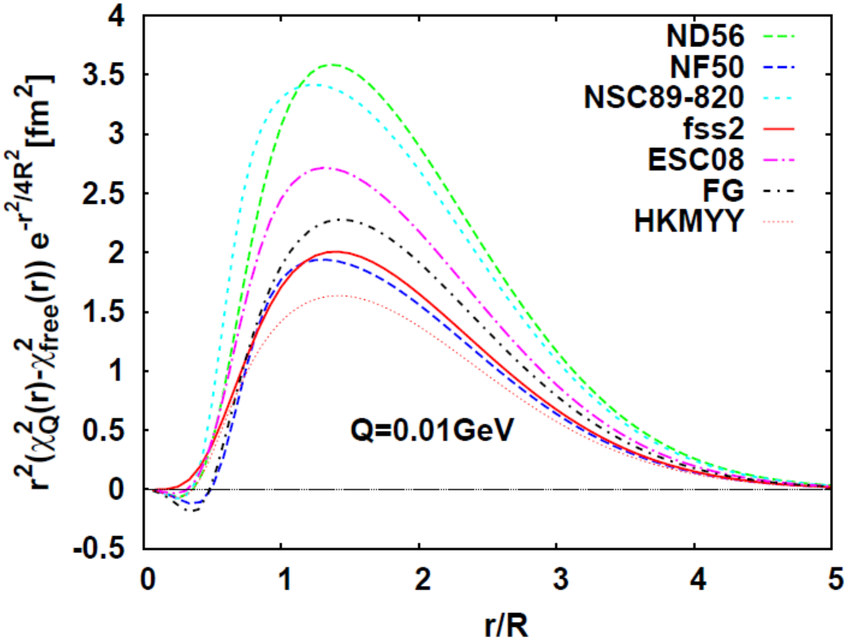
S-wave w.f.

$$C_{\text{stat}}(Q) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-Q^2R^2} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}R^3}\int_0^\infty dr\, r^2 e^{-\frac{r^2}{4R^2}} \underbrace{\left[[\chi_Q(r)]^2 - [j_0(Qr/2)]^2\right]}$$

HBT (size R)

Interaction : deviation from free w.f.





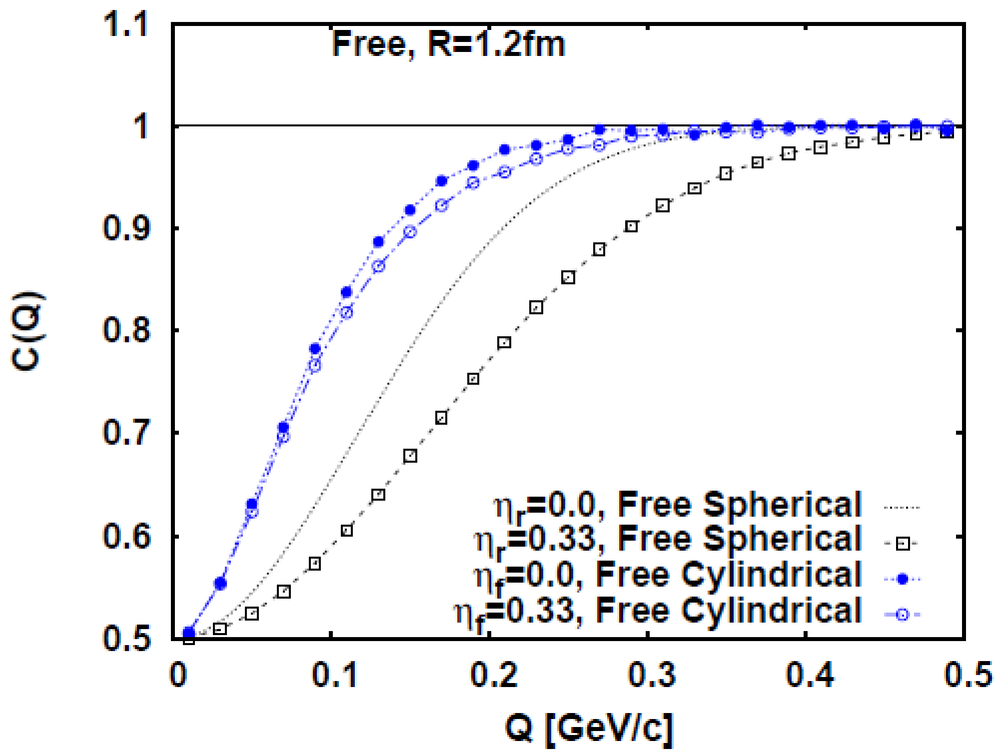
Expanding Source Model

S.Chapman et al., '95

$$S(x,k) \propto m_T \cosh(y - Y_L) n_F(u \cdot k/T) \exp\left[-\frac{(\tau-\tau_0)}{2(\Delta\tau)^2} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2R^2}\right]$$

$$\sim \exp\left[-\frac{\gamma_T M_T}{T}\cosh(y - Y_L)\right] \exp\left[\frac{\gamma v_T k_T \cos\phi}{T}\right]$$

Give a finite longitudinal extent $R_L \sim \tau_0 \sqrt{\frac{T}{M_T}}$

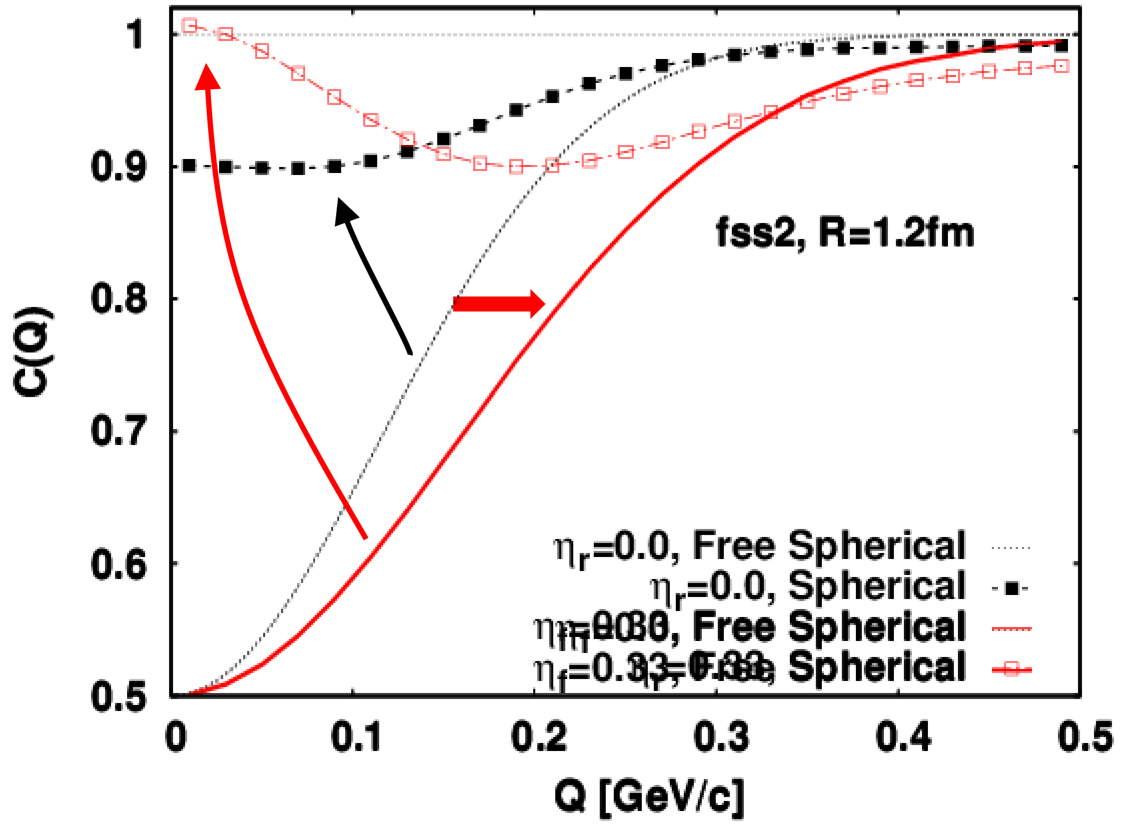


Width of C(Q) (Q=|p_1-p_2|) : effective 3d size

Large R_L : narrow width

Transverse flow: fit to p_t distribution of Λ (STAR '12)

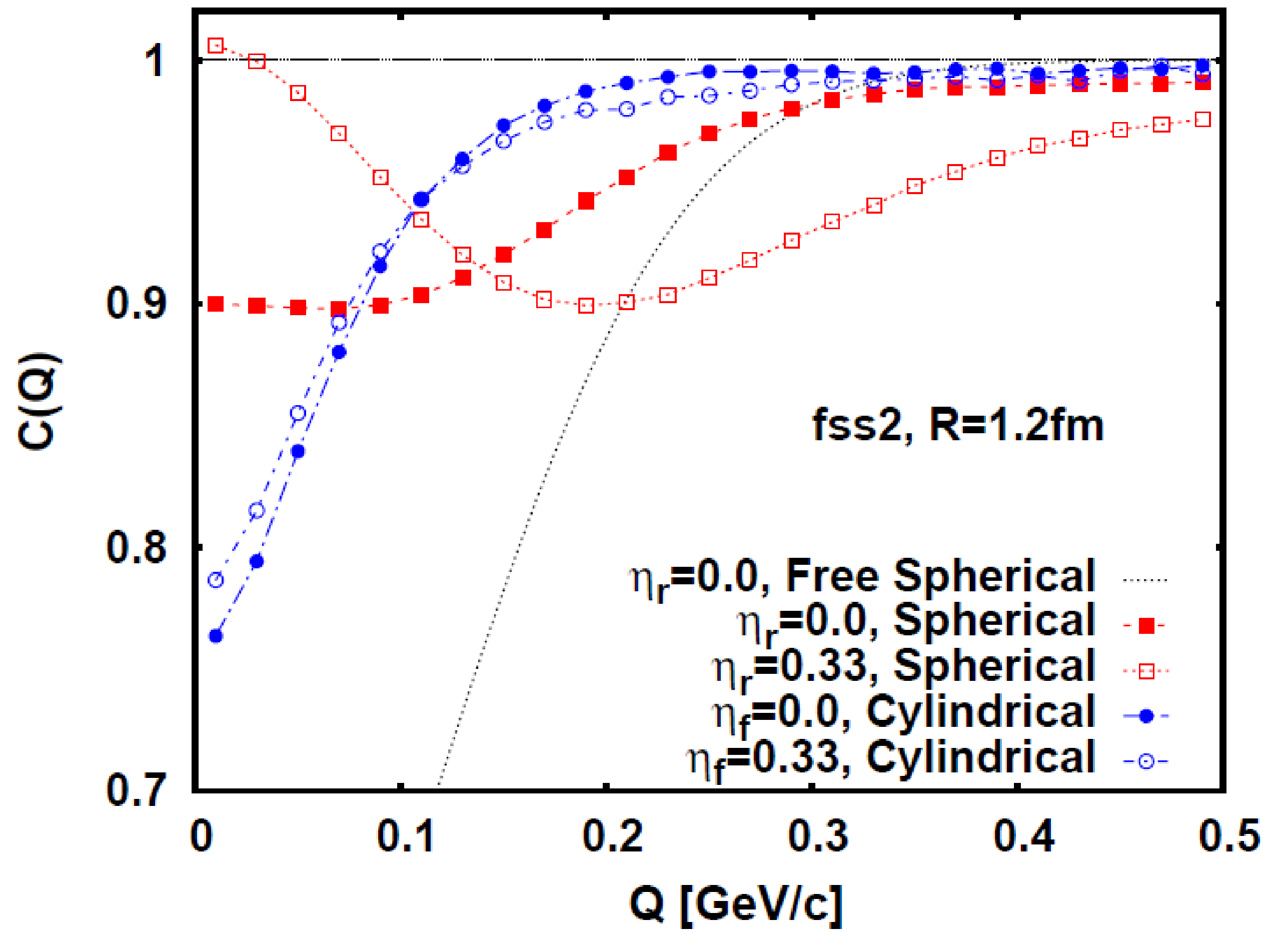
Illustration : Spherical Source



Expansion makes the apparent source size smaller

Attraction in C(Q) becomes stronger

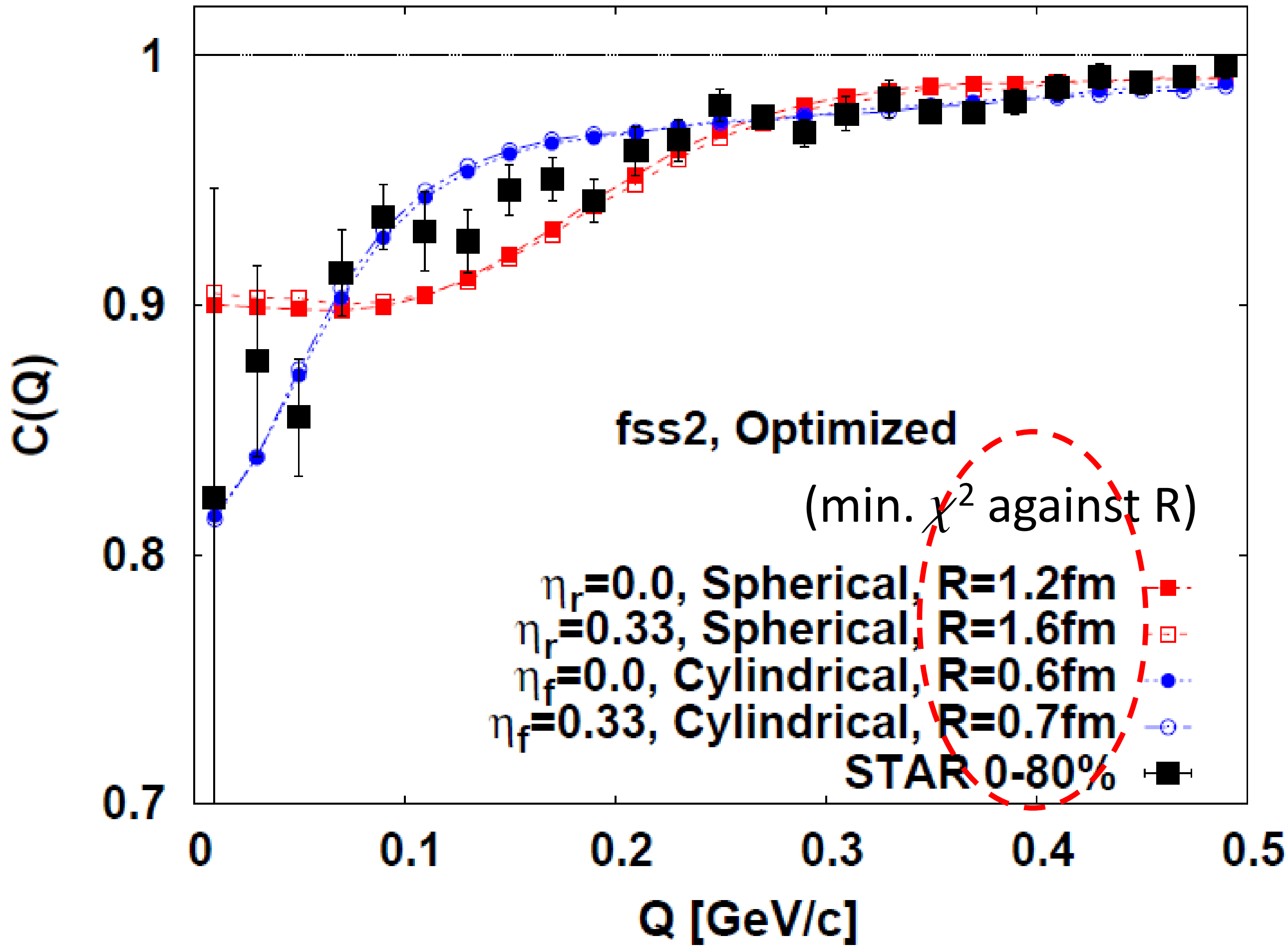
Results from Boost-invariant Source



Effect of η_f is rather small : longitudinal expansion dominates C(Q)

Behavior at small Q is different from the static source !

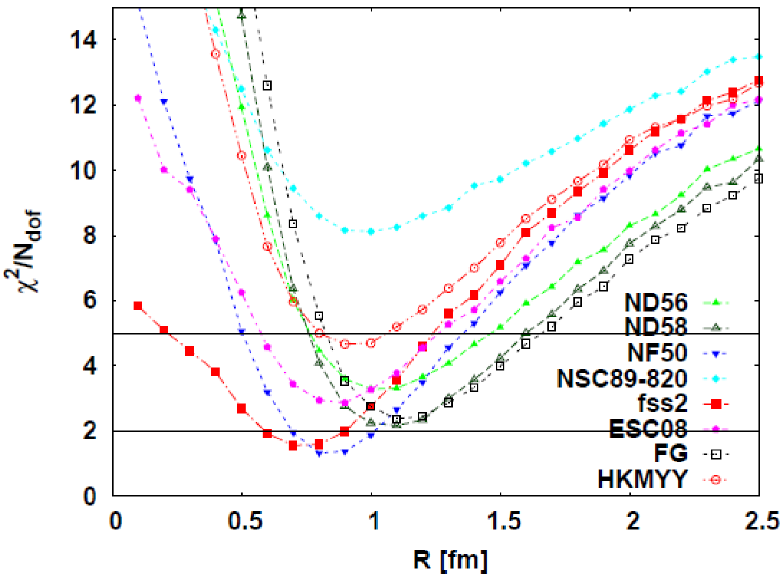
Combined effects from flow and $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$



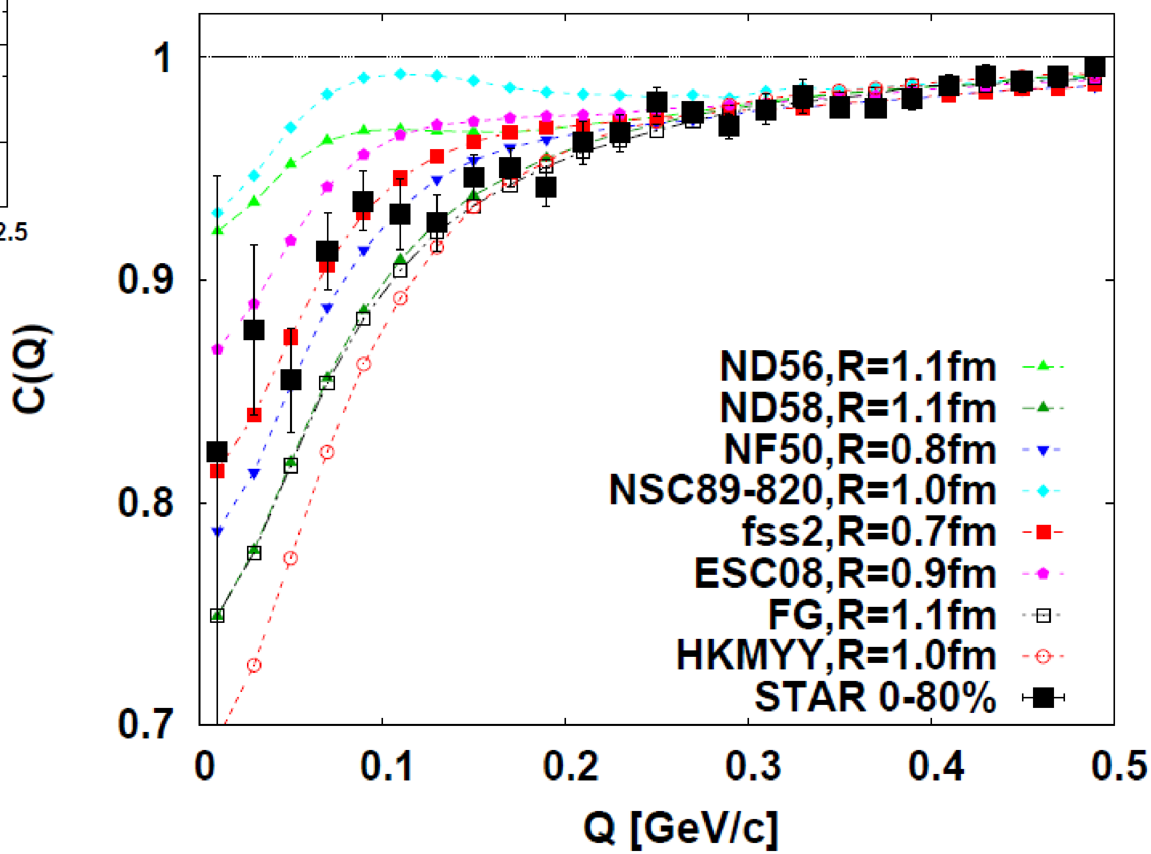
Effect of η_f is absorbed into change of R_{opt}

Longitudinal expansion gives another type of “best fit”

$V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ from Expanding Source Model

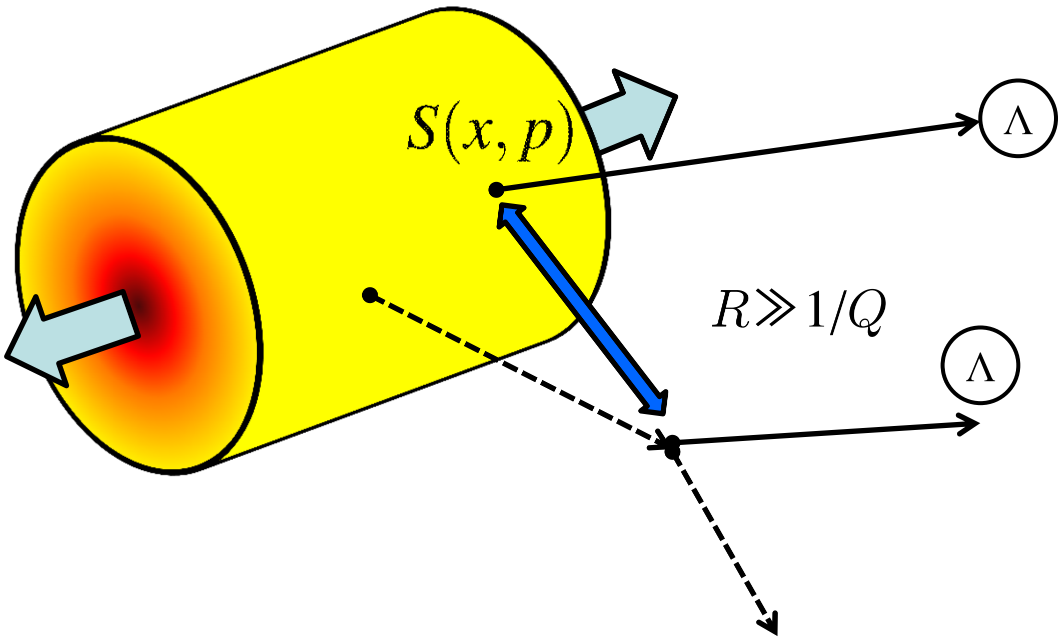


Same $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ are chosen with *smaller* R!



Feed-Down Contribution

- Assume Ξ is not included
  - DCA < 0.4cm from the primary vertex
- $\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda + \gamma$



$$C(Q) \to 1 + \left(\frac{\Lambda^{\mathrm{dir}}}{\Lambda^{\mathrm{tot}}}\right)^2 (C(Q)-1)$$

$(0.67)^2$

consistent w/ thermal model

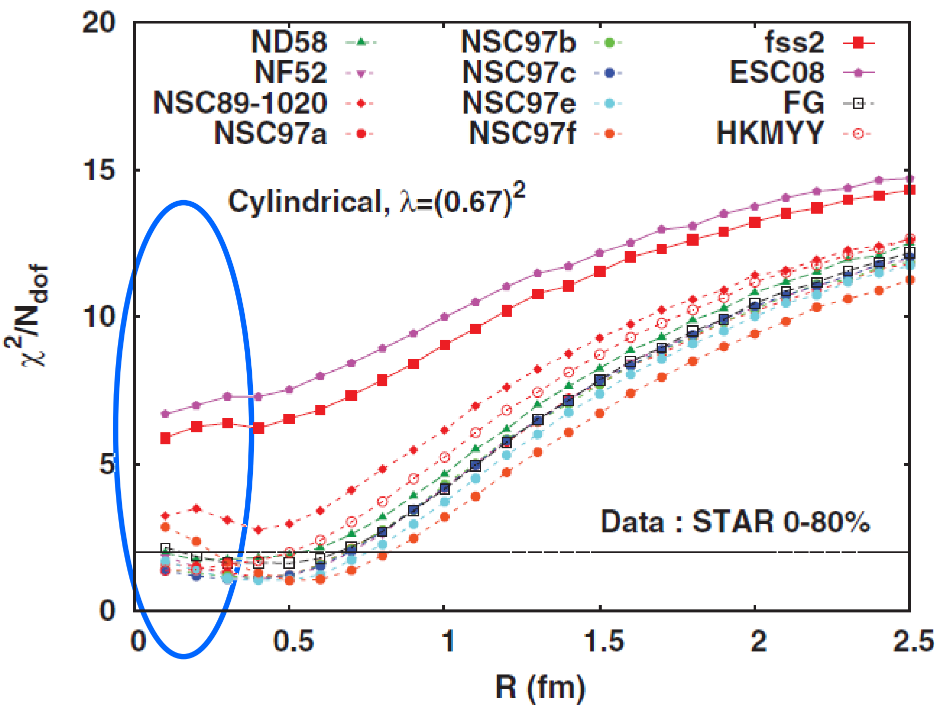
Using Σ^0/Λ =0.278 (p+Be data) and Ξ/Λ = 0.85 (RHIC), $\Lambda^{\mathrm{dir}}/\Lambda^{\mathrm{tot}}$ = 0.67

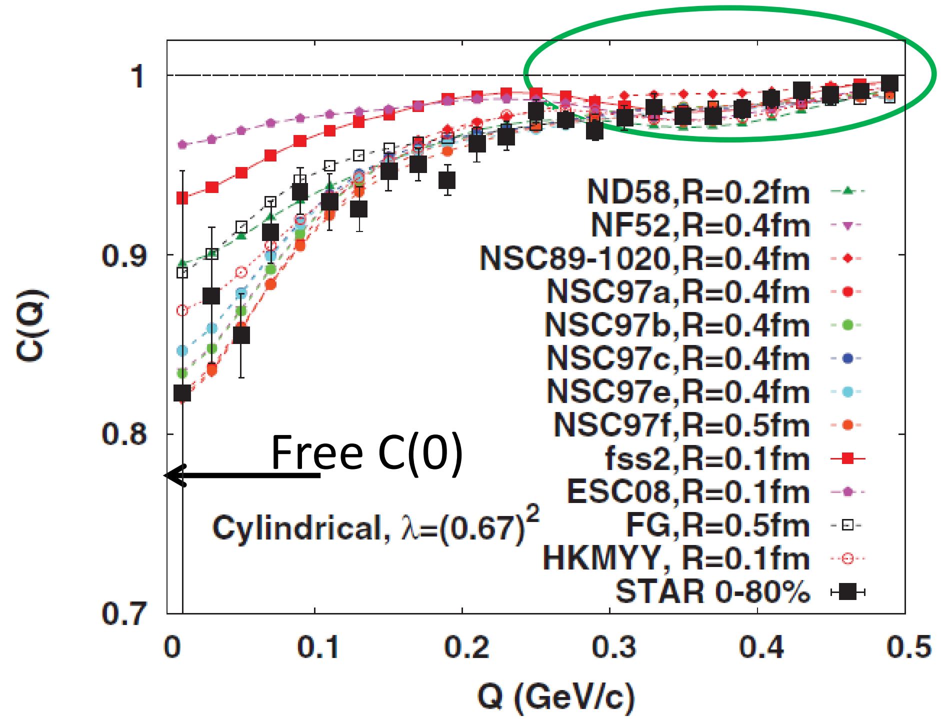
(0.52 if including Ξ)

Feed-Down Effect

$$C(Q) \to 1 + (0.67)^2\,(C(Q) - 1)$$

- **Sensitivity at low Q is reduced**





- **Unphysically small size is preferred;**

  due to the long tail in C(Q) which cannot be included in the present framework

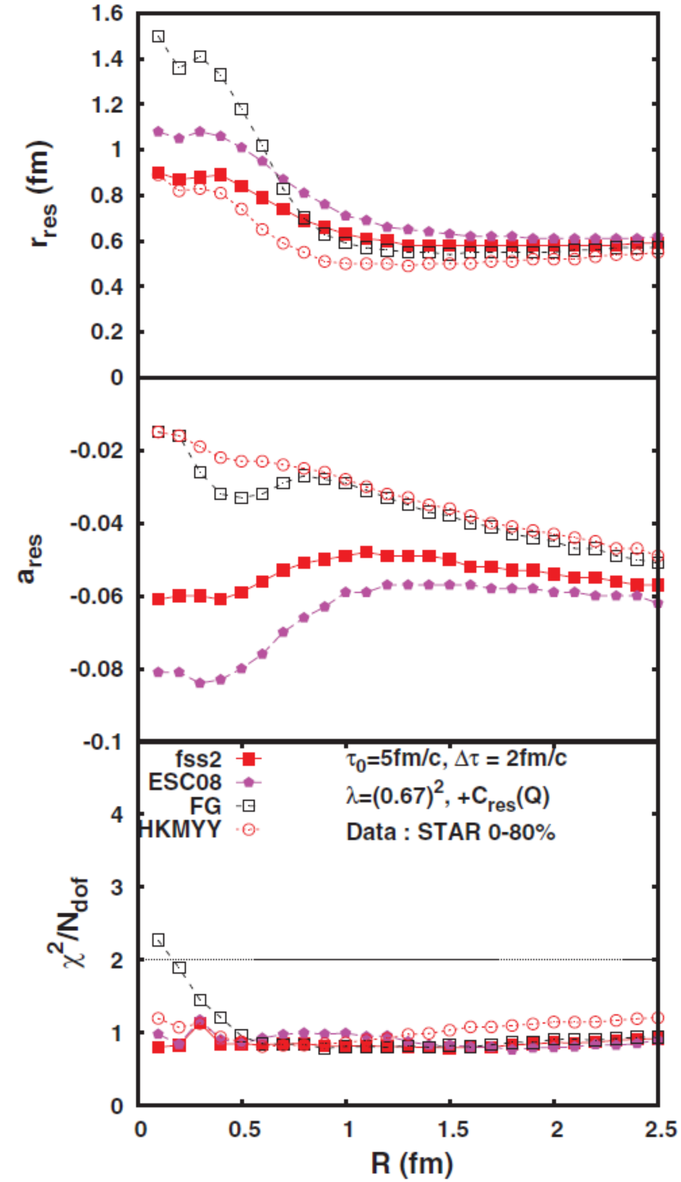
Long Tail : Residual Correlation?

- Assuming a short-range correlation

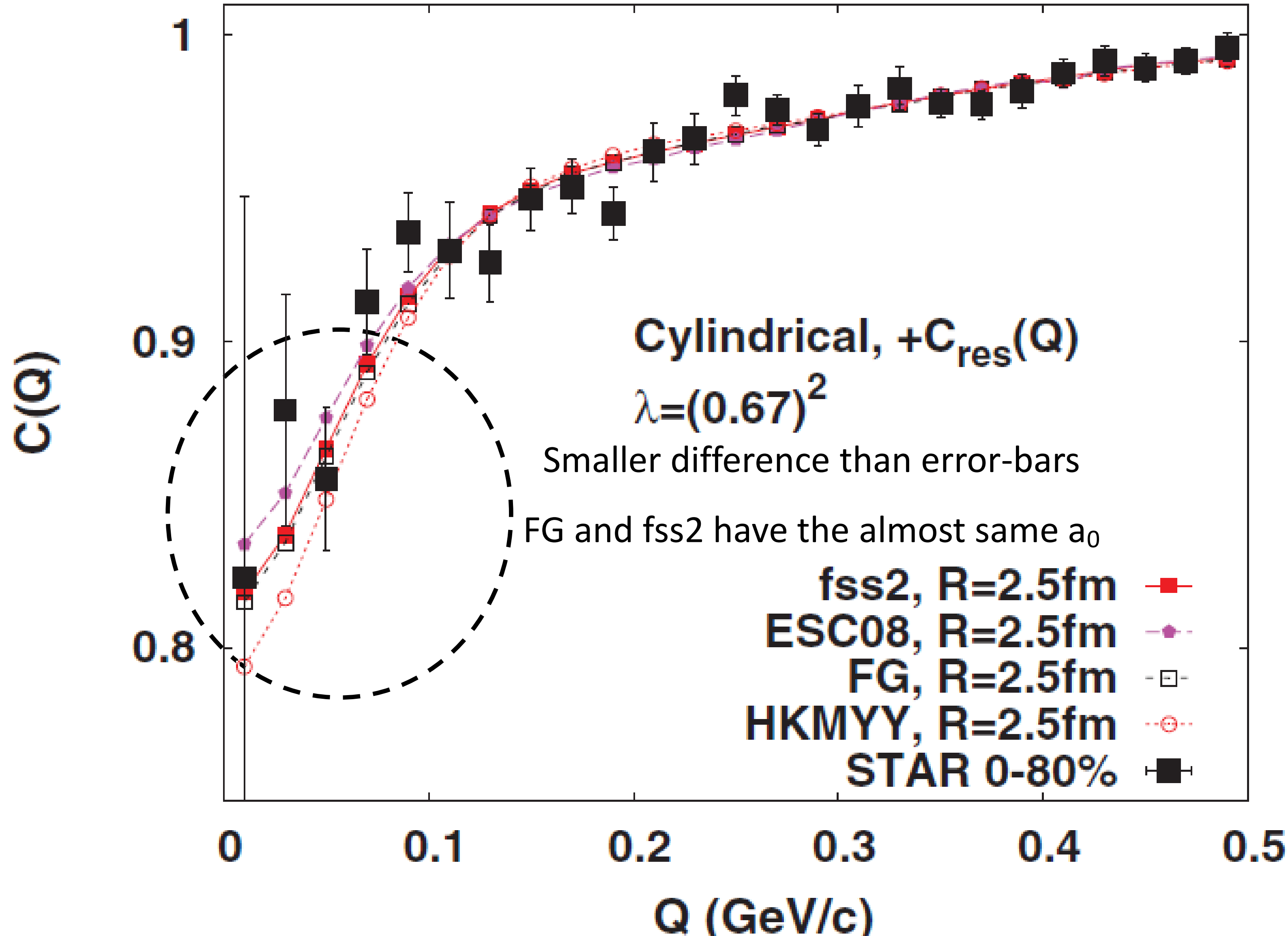
$$C(Q) \to C(Q) + a_{\text{res}} e^{-r_{\text{res}}^2 Q^2}$$

- Search for min χ^2 in (a_{res}, r_{res}) for each R
- χ^2/N_{dof} ~ 1 for shown R range
- Small R : Large r_{res} > R

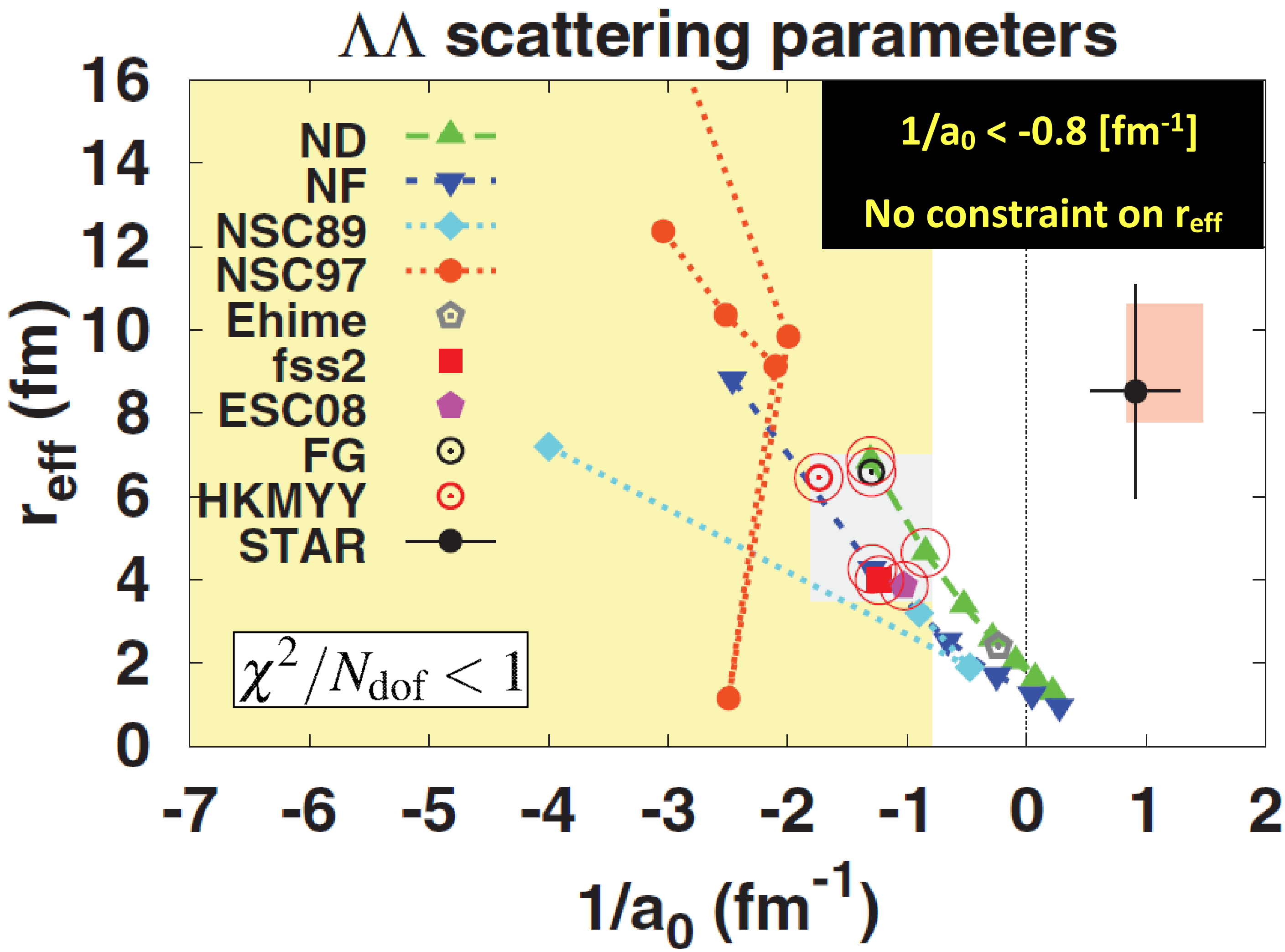
Low Q behavior $\not\Leftrightarrow$ ΛΛ Interaction



An Example for Agreement



Constraints on a_0 and r_{eff}



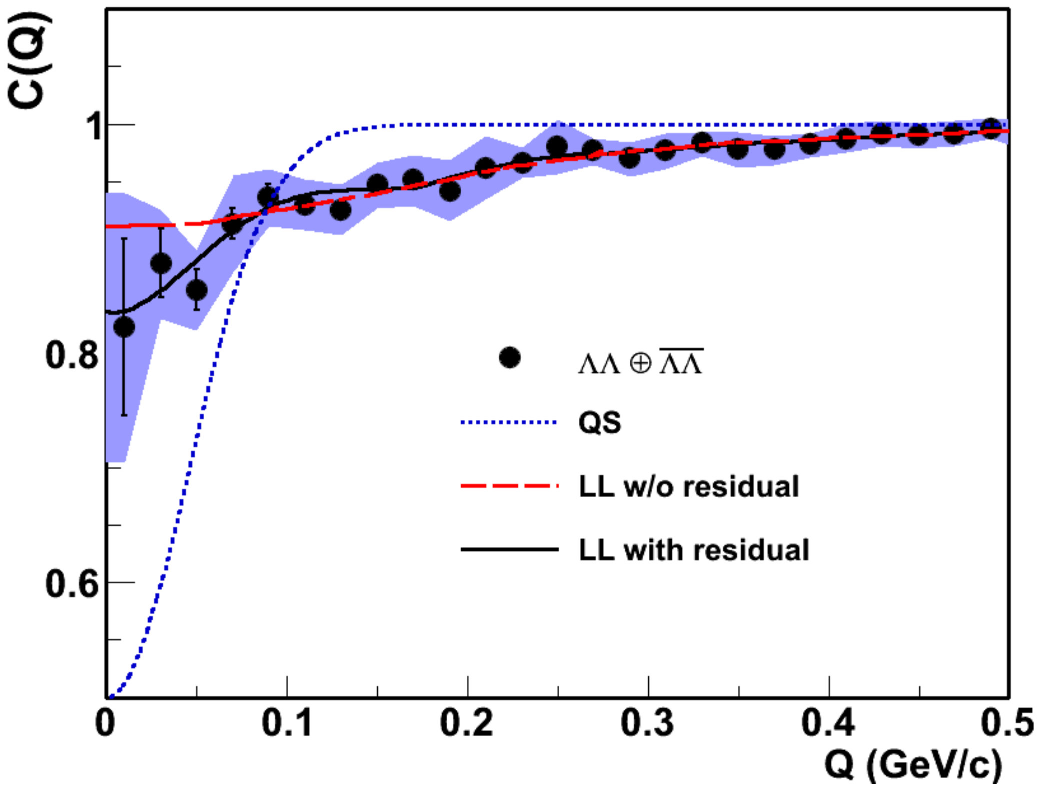
Summary and Outlook

- RHIC has potential to determine $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction
- Expansion effect modifies low Q behavior
- Ideal measurements (i.e., decay contribution is subtracted) will give strong constraints
- Feed-down effect reduces resolving power
- Long-tail in STAR data needs to be subtracted and its origin needs to be understood
- Scattering length $1/a_0 < -0.8\ \mathrm{fm}^{-1}$

Backup

Analysis by STAR Coll.

arXiv:1408.4360



Fit w/ Lednicky-Lyuboshitz model

Data: long tail (→ Small source size)

Introduce "residual correlation" for a better fit to data

$$a_0 = -1.10 \pm 0.37^{+0.68}_{-0.08}\,\mathrm{fm}$$

$$r_{\mathrm{eff}} = 8.52 \pm 2.56^{+2.09}_{-0.74}\,\mathrm{fm}$$

$$\chi^2/N_{\mathrm{dof}} = 0.56$$

$$C_{\mathrm{fit}}(Q) = N\left[1 + \lambda\left\{-\frac{1}{2}e^{-{r_0}^2Q^2} + \chi(a_0, r_{\mathrm{eff}})\right\} + a_{\mathrm{res}}\exp(-r_{\mathrm{res}}^2 Q^2)\right]$$

HBT (size r_0) Interaction Residual correlation

1.006 0.18 2.96 fm -0.044 0.43 fm

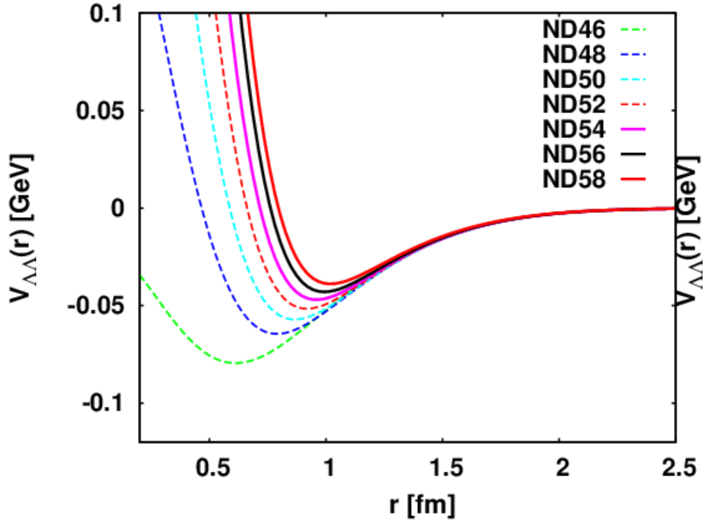
TABLE I: $\Lambda\Lambda$ potentials. The scattering length (a_0) and effective range ($r_{\rm eff}$) are fitted using a two-range gaussian potential, $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r) = V_1 \exp(-r^2/\mu_1^2) + V_2 \exp(-r^2/\mu_2^2)$.

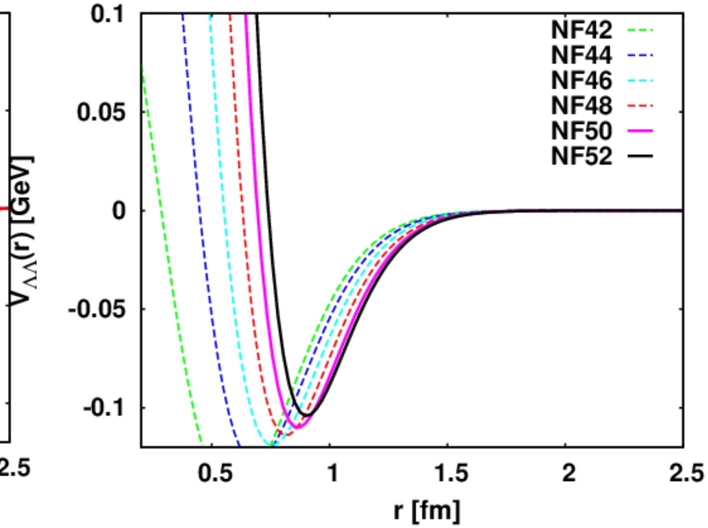
Model	a_0 (fm)	$r_{\rm eff}$ (fm)	μ_1 (fm)	V_1 (MeV)	μ_2 (fm)	V_2 (MeV)	Ref.
ND46	4.621	1.300	1.0	−144.89	0.45	127.87	[18] $r_c = 0.46$ fm
ND48	14.394	1.633	1.0	−150.83	0.45	355.09	[18] $r_c = 0.48$ fm
ND50	−10.629	2.042	1.0	−151.54	0.45	587.21	[18] $r_c = 0.50$ fm
ND52	−3.483	2.592	1.0	−150.29	0.45	840.55	[18] $r_c = 0.52$ fm
ND54	−1.893	3.389	1.0	−147.65	0.45	1114.72	[18] $r_c = 0.54$ fm
ND56	−1.179	4.656	1.0	−144.26	0.45	1413.75	[18] $r_c = 0.56$ fm
ND58	−0.764	6.863	1.0	−137.74	0.45	1666.78	[18] $r_c = 0.58$ fm
NF42	3.659	0.975	0.6	−878.97	0.45	1048.58	[19] $r_c = 0.42$ fm
NF44	23.956	1.258	0.6	−1066.98	0.45	1646.65	[19] $r_c = 0.44$ fm
NF46	−3.960	1.721	0.6	−1327.26	0.45	2561.56	[19] $r_c = 0.46$ fm
NF48	−1.511	2.549	0.6	−1647.40	0.45	3888.96	[19] $r_c = 0.48$ fm
NF50	−0.772	4.271	0.6	−2007.35	0.45	5678.97	[19] $r_c = 0.50$ fm
NF52	−0.406	8.828	0.6	−2276.73	0.45	7415.56	[19] $r_c = 0.52$ fm
NSC89-1020	−0.250	7.200	1.0	−22.89	0.45	67.45	[20] $m_{\rm cut} = 1020$ MeV
NSC89-920	−2.100	1.900	0.6	−1080.35	0.45	2039.54	[20] $m_{\rm cut} = 920$ MeV
NSC89-820	−1.110	3.200	0.6	−1904.41	0.45	4996.93	[20] $m_{\rm cut} = 820$ MeV
NSC97a	−0.329	12.370	1.0	−69.45	0.45	653.86	[21]
NSC97b	−0.397	10.360	1.0	−78.42	0.45	741.76	[21]
NSC97c	−0.476	9.130	1.0	−91.80	0.45	914.67	[21]
NSC97d	−0.401	1.150	0.4	−445.77	0.30	373.64	[21]
NSC97e	−0.501	9.840	1.0	−110.45	0.45	1309.55	[21]
NSC97f	−0.350	16.330	1.0	−106.53	0.45	1469.33	[21]
Ehime	−4.21	2.41	1.0	−146.6	0.45	720.9	[23]
fss2	−0.81	3.99	0.92	−103.9	0.41	658.2	[25]
ESC08	−0.97	3.86	0.80	−293.66	0.45	1429.27	[22]

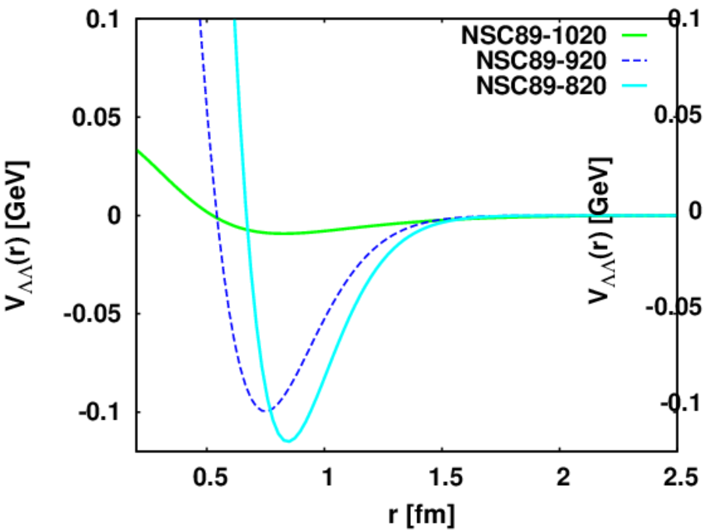
TABLE II: $\Lambda\Lambda$ potentials from Nagara event. The scattering length (a_0) and effective range ($r_{\rm eff}$) are fitted using a three-range gaussian potential, $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r) = V_1 \exp(-r^2/\mu_1^2) + V_2 \exp(-r^2/\mu_2^2) + V_3 \exp(-r^2/\mu_3^2)$.

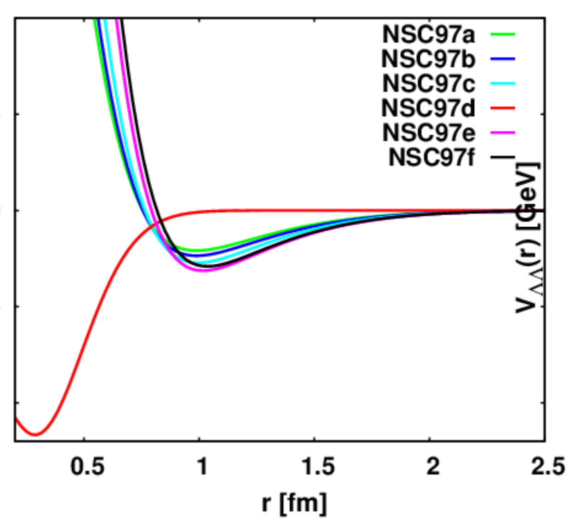
Model	a_0 (fm)	$r_{\rm eff}$ (fm)	μ_1 (fm)	V_1 (MeV)	μ_2 (fm)	V_2 (MeV)	μ_3 (fm)	V_3 (MeV)	Ref.
HKMYY	−0.575	6.45	1.342	−10.96	0.777	−141.75	0.35	2136.6	[3]
FG	−0.77	6.59	1.342	−21.49	0.777	−250.13	0.35	9324.0	[2]

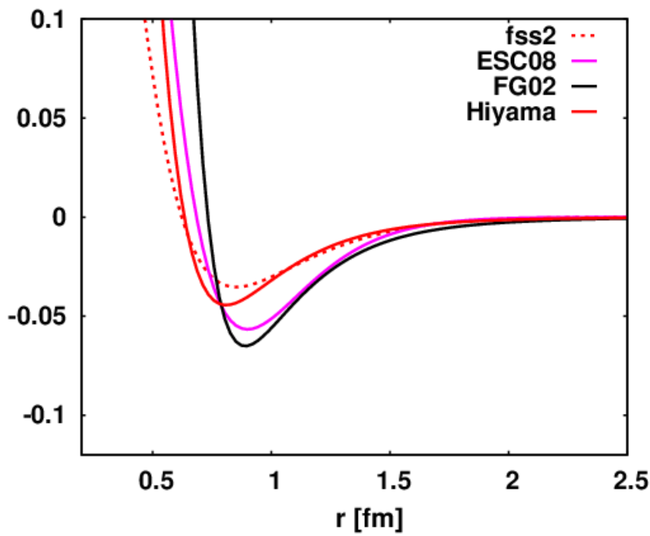
$$
\begin{aligned}
N &= 1.006 \pm 0.001 \\
\lambda &= 0.18 \pm 0.05^{+0.12}_{-0.06} \\
a_0 &= -1.10 \pm 0.37^{+0.68}_{-0.08} \\
r_{\mathrm{eff}} &= 8.52 \pm 2.56^{+2.09}_{-0.74} \\
r_0 &= 2.96 \pm 0.38^{+0.96}_{-0.02} \\
a_{\mathrm{res}} &= -0.044 \pm 0.004^{+0.048}_{-0.009} \\
r_{\mathrm{res}} &= 0.43 \pm 0.04^{+0.43}_{-0.03} \\
\chi^2/N_{\mathrm{dof}} &= 0.56
\end{aligned}
$$


ND46
ND48
ND50
ND52
ND54
ND56
ND58
$V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r)$ [GeV]
r [fm]

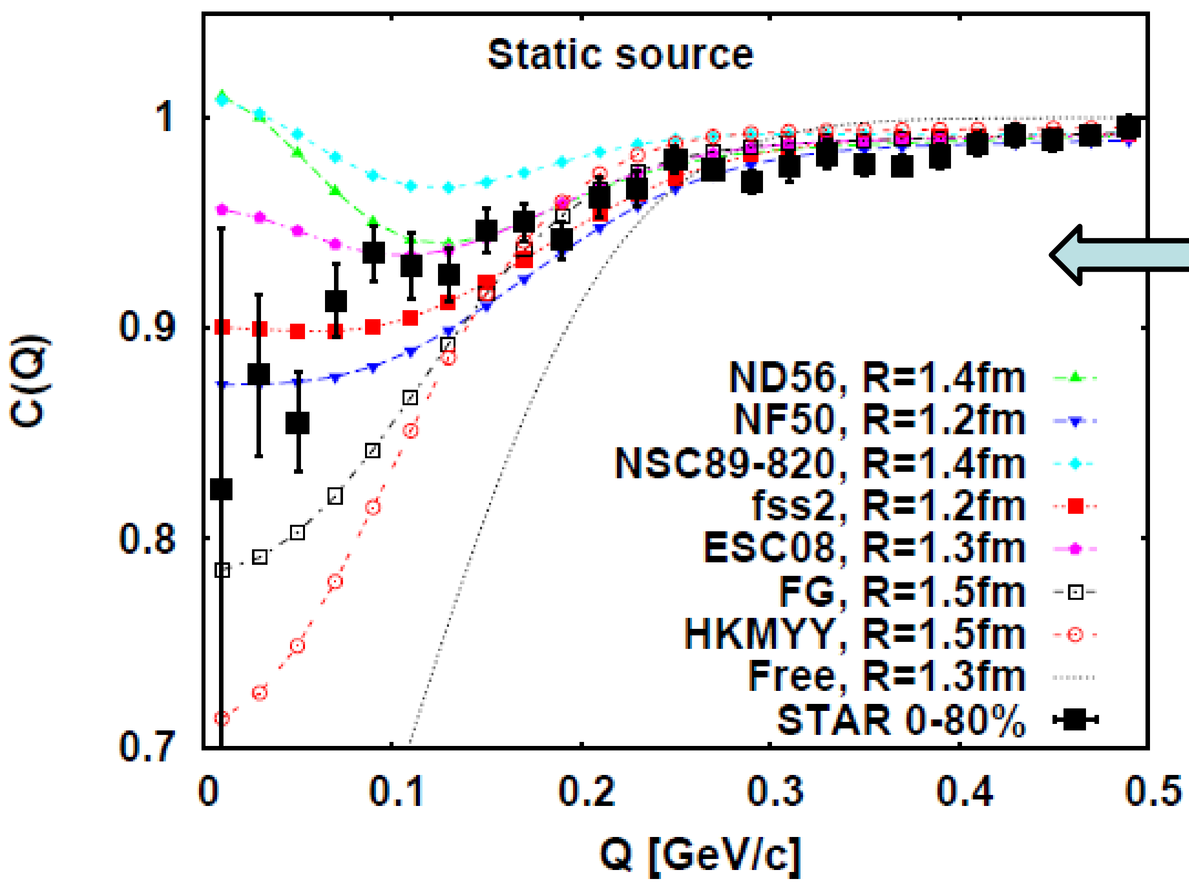

NF42
NF44
NF46
NF48
NF50
NF52
$V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r)$ [GeV]
r [fm]

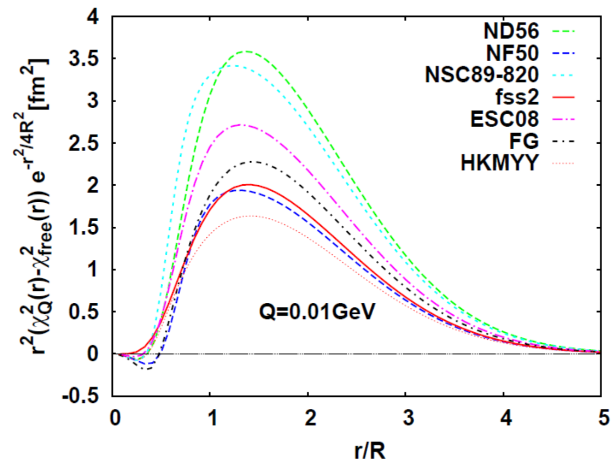

NSC89-1020
NSC89-920
NSC89-820
$V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r)$ [GeV]
r [fm]


NSC97a
NSC97b
NSC97c
NSC97d
NSC97e
NSC97f
$V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r)$ [GeV]
r [fm]


fss2
ESC08
FG02
Hiyama
$V_{\Lambda\Lambda}(r)$ [GeV]
r [fm]

Results from the Static Source





Strong attraction is reflected onto C(Q)

Larger variation among potentials than data error-bars

Size : determined from min. χ^2

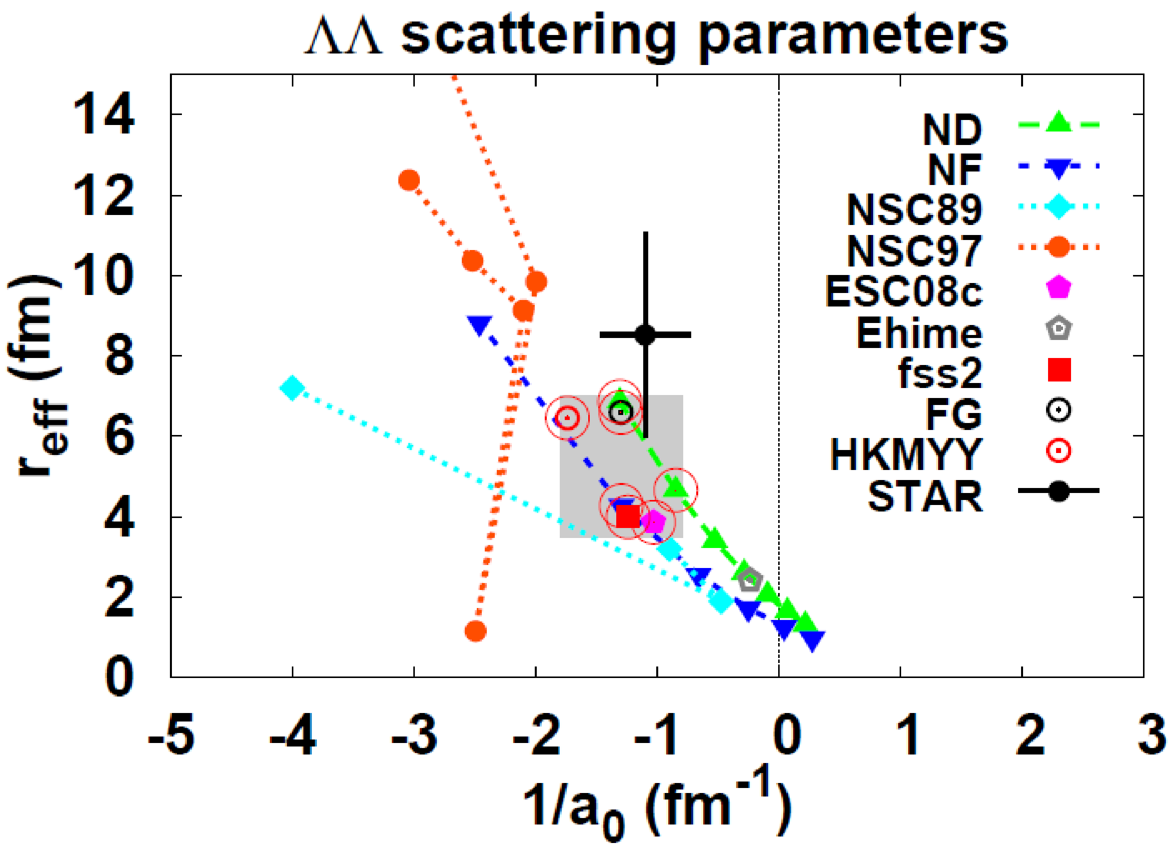
Collectivity Deforms Source Function

$$C_2(Q,K) = \frac{\int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 S(x_1,K)S(x_2,K)|\Psi_{12}(Q,x_1-x_2-(t_2-t_1)K/m)|^2}{\int d^4x_1 d^4x_2 S(x_1,k_1)S(x_1,k_2)}$$

Influence on the best-fit potentials?

C(Q) is fairly sensitive
to interaction

Scattering Length and Effective Range



$-1.8 < 1/a_0 < -0.8$ [fm^{-1}]

$3.5 < r_{eff} < 7$ [fm]

- Σ^0 feed-down affects this ?