

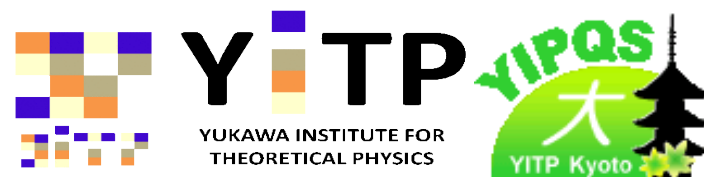
Lambda-Lambda correlation in high-energy heavy-ion collisions

Akira Ohnishi, Takenori Furumoto
YITP, Kyoto Univ.

- Introduction: Where is “H” ?
- $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation in heavy-ion collisions
- Coupling effects to ΞN
- Summary

*VII Workshop on Particle Correlation and Femtoscopy,
Tokyo, Japan, Sep.20-24, 2011*

Furumoto, AO, in prep.



Where is the $S=-2$ dibaryon ($uuddss$) “H” ?

- Jaffe's prediction (1977)
 - 80 MeV below $\Lambda\Lambda$
 - (strong attraction from color mag. int.)

- Double hypernuclei ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^6\text{He}$ (Nagara)
 - No deeply bound “H”

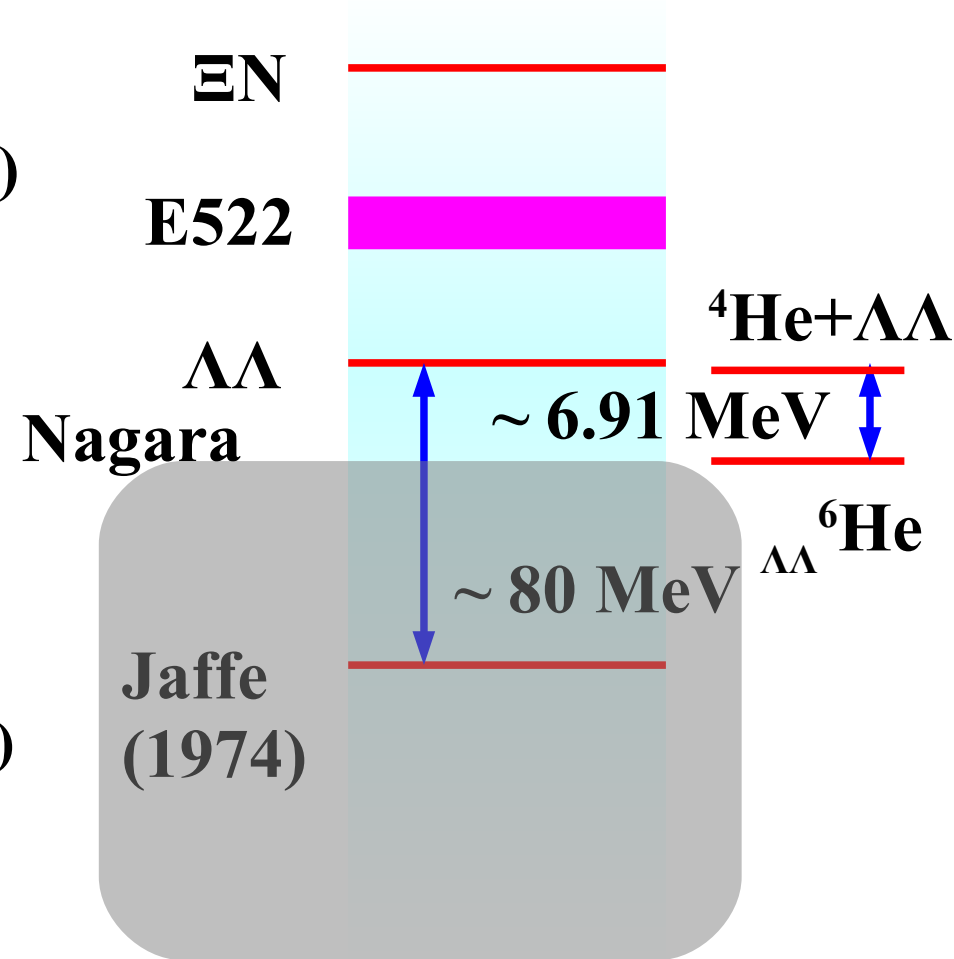
- Resonance or Bound “H” ?

- KEK-E522 (Yoon et al., ('07))
 - “bump” at $E_{\Lambda\Lambda} \sim 15$ MeV
- Lattice QCD (HAL QCD & NPLQCD)
 - bound H at large ud quark mass

- How about HIC ?

- RHIC & LHC = Hadron Factory including Exotics
- “H” would be formed as frequently as stat. model predicts.

*Cho, Furumoto, Hyodo, Jido, Ko, Lee, Nielsen, AO, Sekihara, Yasui, Yazaki
(ExHIC Collab.), PRL('11)212001; arXiv:t:1107.1302*



Nagara event

■ ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^6\text{He}$ hypernuclei

Takahashi et al., PRL87('01)212502

(KEK-E373 experiment)

Lambpha

$$m({}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^6\text{He}) = 5951.82 \pm 0.54 \text{ MeV}$$

$$B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 7.25 \pm 0.19_{-0.11}^{+0.18} \text{ MeV}$$

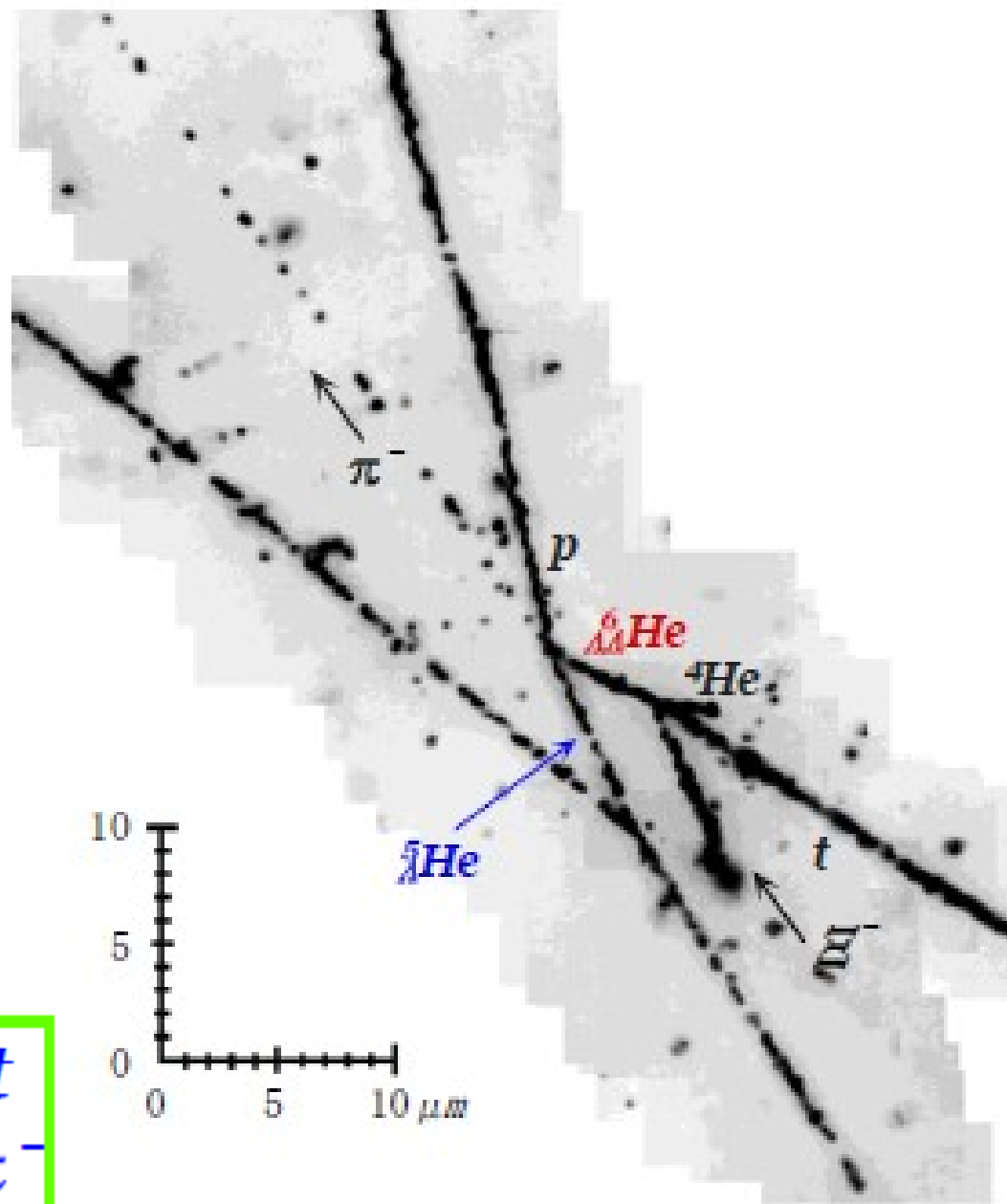
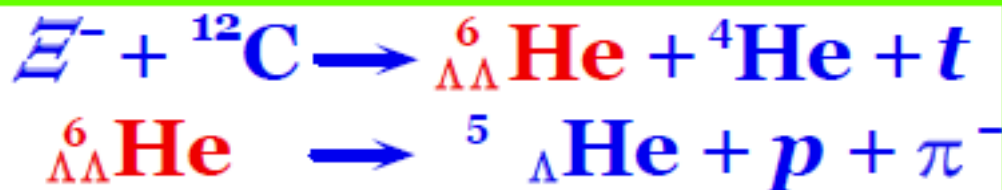
$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 1.01 \pm 0.20_{-0.11}^{+0.18} \text{ MeV}$$

(assumed $B_{\Xi^-} = 0.13 \text{ MeV}$)

$$\rightarrow B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 6.91 \text{ MeV}$$

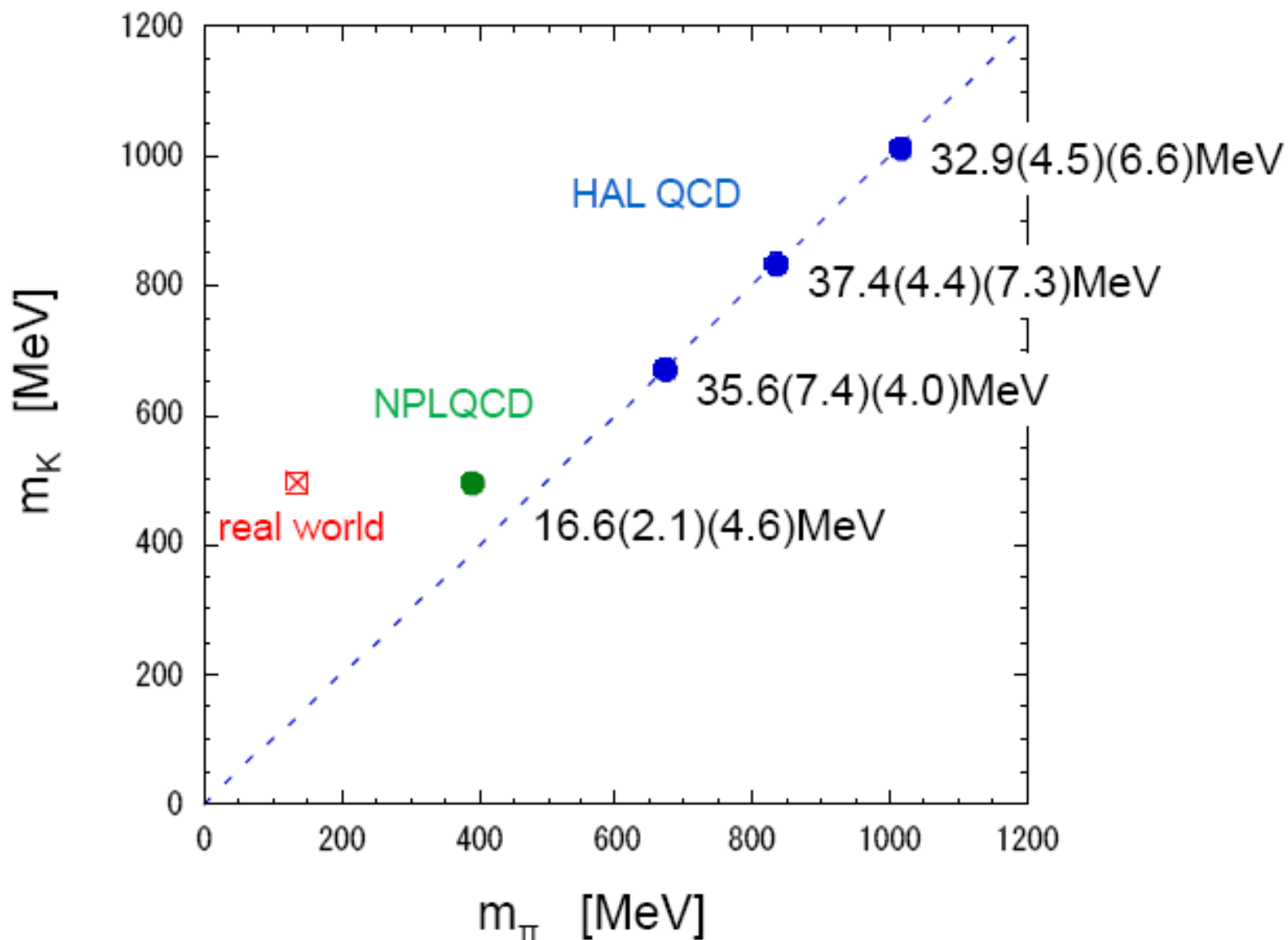
(PDG modified(updated)

Ξ^- mass)



Lattice QCD predicts bound “H”

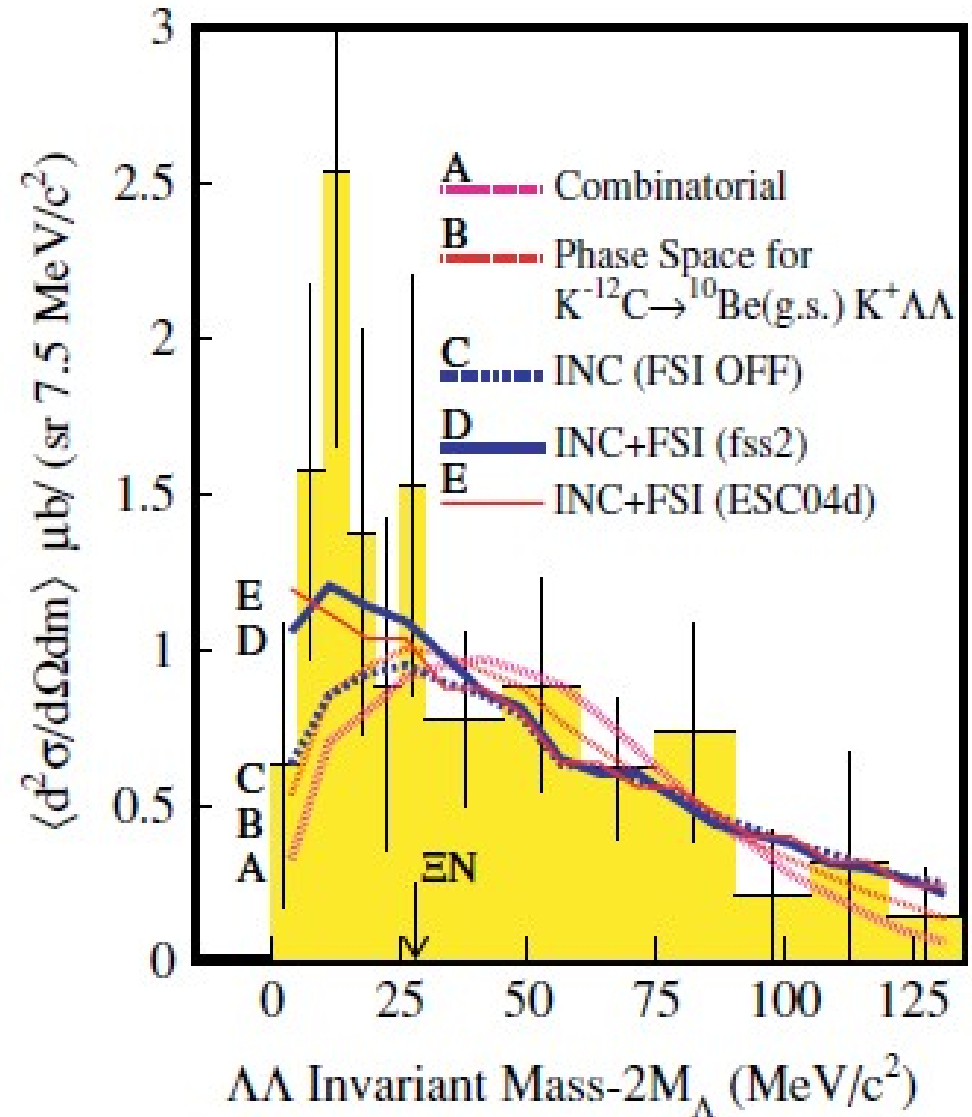
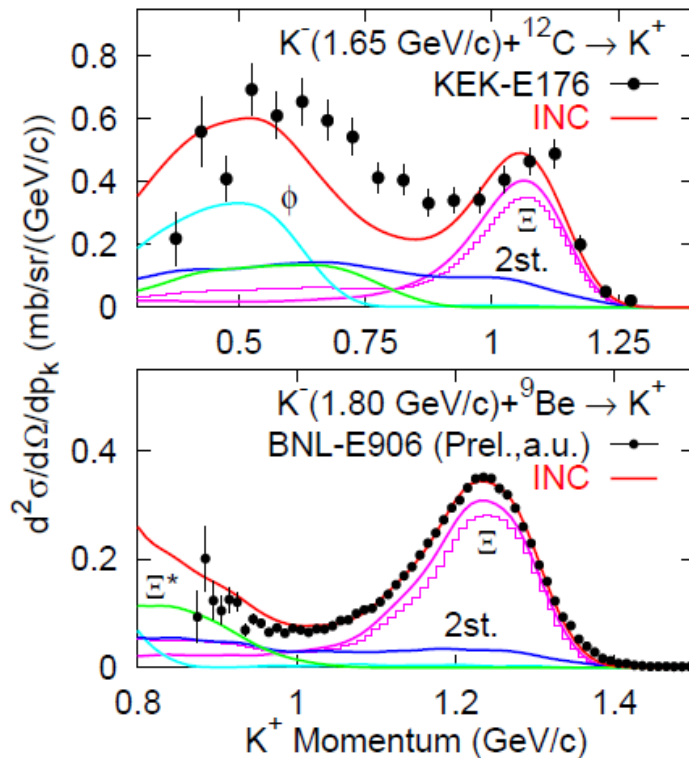
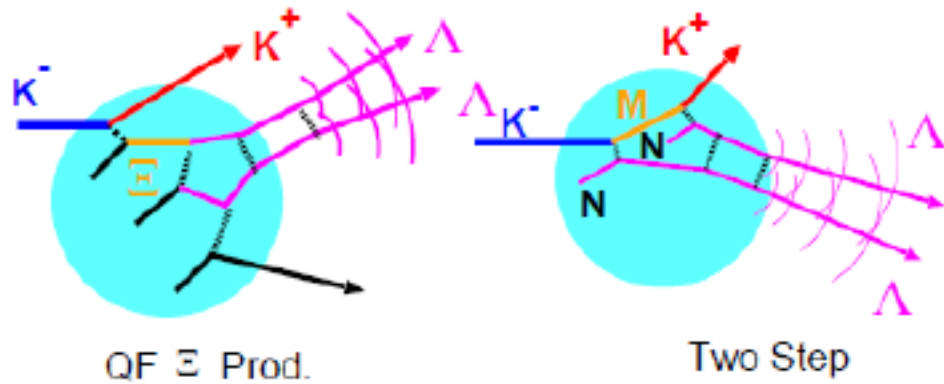
- “H” bounds with heavy π ($M_\pi > 400$ MeV)



NPLQCD Collab., PRL 106 (2011) 162001; HAL QCD Collab., PRL 106 (2011) 162002

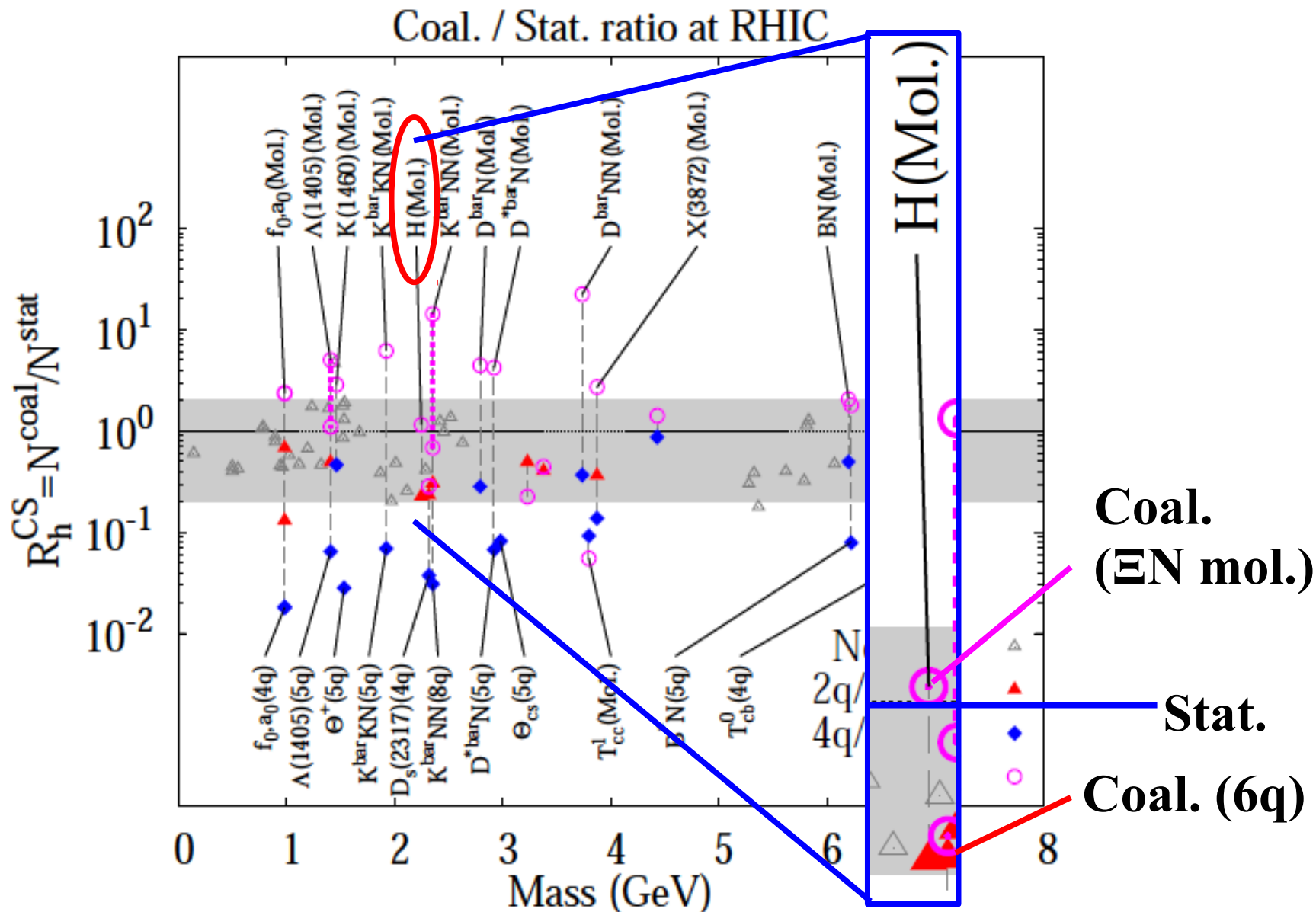
$\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation from $(K^-, K^+ \Lambda\Lambda)$ reaction

- Enhancement at $\sim 2 M(\Lambda) + 10$ MeV, $CL=2\sigma$



C.J. Yoon, ..., (KEK-E522), AO, PRC75 (2007) 022201(R)

Exotics from Heavy-Ion Collisions



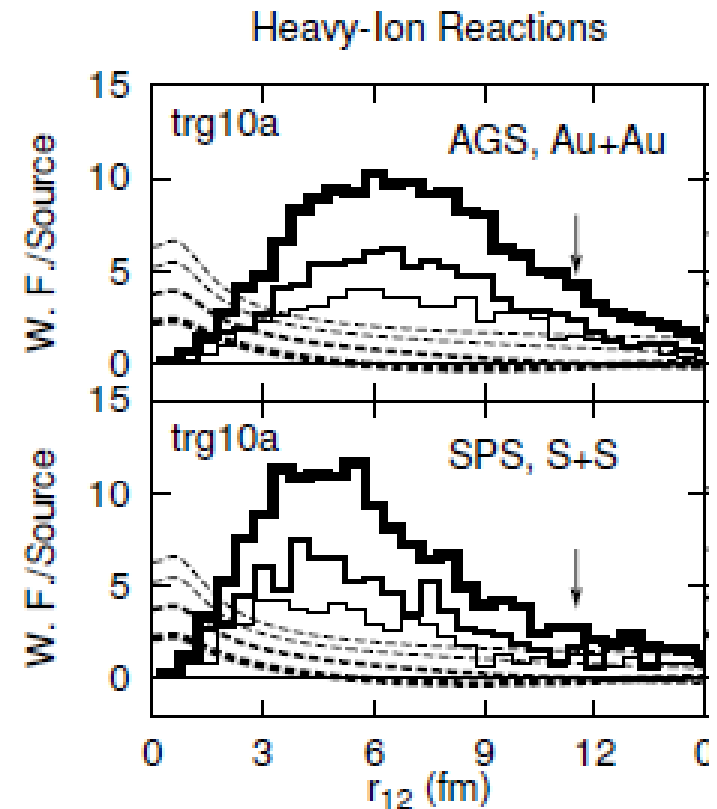
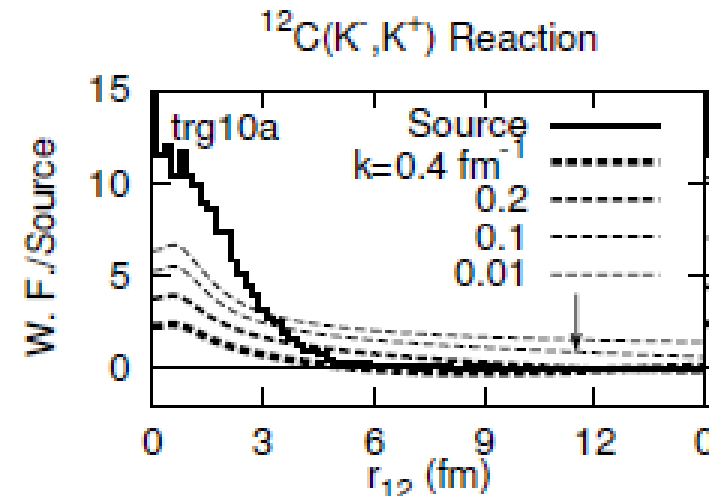
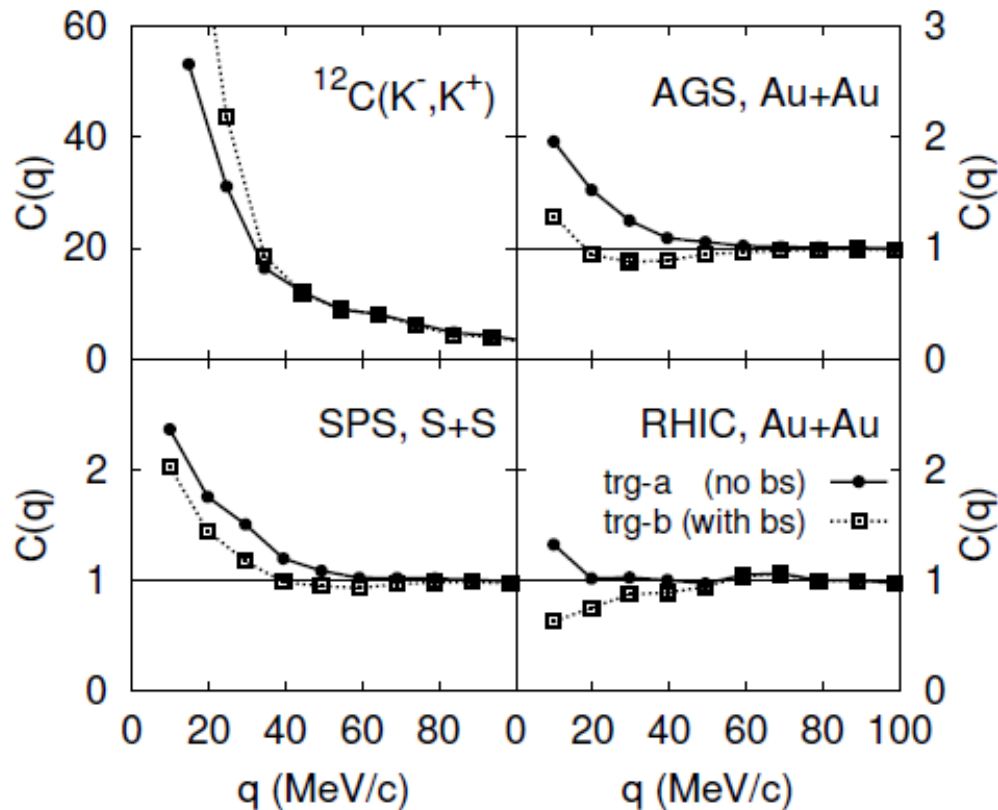
Cho, Furumoto, Hyodo, Jido, Ko, Lee, Nielsen, AO, Sekihara, Yasui, Yazaki
(ExHIC Collab.), PRL('11)212001; arXiv:t:1107.1302

Previous Work (before RHIC & Nagara)

■ Hadronic transport (JAM)

+ Two Range Gaussian $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$

● w/ bound state \rightarrow w.f. node suppresses $C(q)$



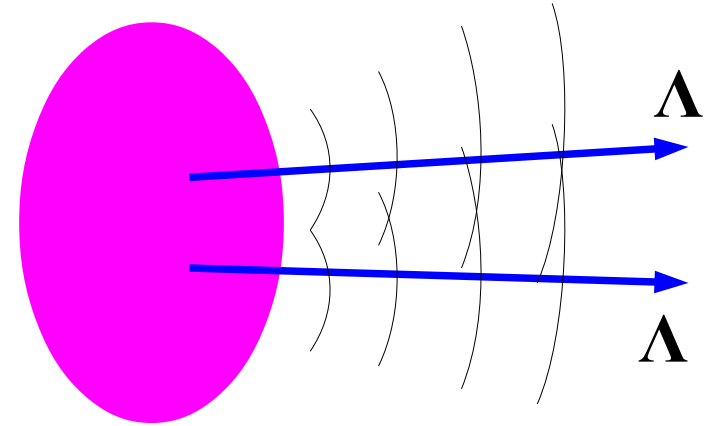
AO, Hirata, Nara, Shinmura, Akaishi, NPA670('00)297c
[arXiv:nucl-th/9903021]; SNP2000 proc. p175.

JAM: Nara, Otuka, AO, Niita, Chiba, PRC61 ('00), 024901.

$\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation in HIC

■ Merit of HIC to measure $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation

- Source is “simple and clean” !
T, μ , flow, size, ... are well-analyzed.
 \leftrightarrow (x,p) correlated source in (K⁻,K⁺)
[c.f. e⁺e⁻ Wes Metzger (Sep.20)]



- Source size is BIG and probes w.f. tail.
- Discovery of “H” and/or Constraint on $\Lambda\Lambda$ int.

■ Gaussian Source + s-wave int.

c.f. P. Danielewicz' talk; Bauer, Gelbke, Pratt, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 42('92)77.

$$C_{\Lambda\Lambda}(q) = \frac{\int dx_1 dx_2 S(x_1, p+q) S(x_2, p-q) |\psi^{(-)}(x_{12}, q)|^2}{\int dx_1 dx_2 S(x_1, p+q) S(x_2, p-q)}$$

$$\simeq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \exp(-q^2 R^2) + \frac{1}{2} \int dr S_{12}(r) (|\chi_0(r)|^2 - |j_0(qr)|^2)$$

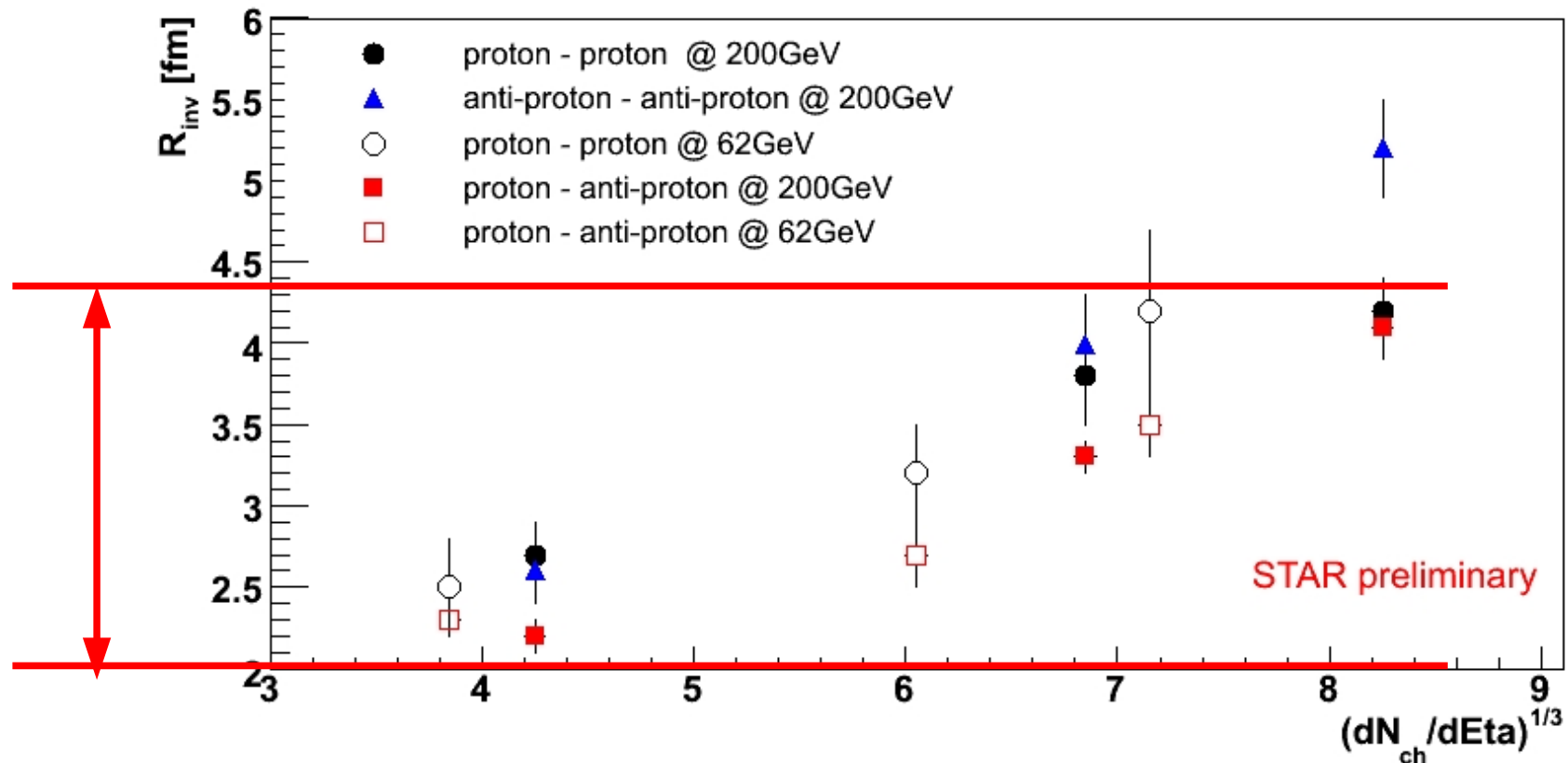
(χ_0 : s-wave wave func., $S_{12}(x) = (R\sqrt{\pi})^{-3} \exp(-r^2/R^2)$)

■ Data from STAR will appear soon (Neha Shah, Huan Z. Huang).

Toward $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation at RHIC: Source Size

■ Source size : $R = (2-4.5)$ fm

- Smaller than last collision point dist. results in hadron cascade (JAM)
→ Interaction in the early stage at RHIC
- Smaller than π , K homogeneity length
→ Further smaller for Λ ?



A. Kisiel (H. P. Zbroszczyk) (STAR)

Toward $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation at RHIC: $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction

■ $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction

After Nagara, “plausible” $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction becomes weaker.

Bond energy $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 0.7$ MeV (old guess = (3-6) MeV)

- fss2 (quark model interaction): No bound state

Y. Fujiwara, M. Kohno, C. Nakamoto, Y. Suzuki, PRC64('01)054001

Bond energy $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = (1.2-1.9)$ MeV (depending on ΛN int.)

- Nijmegen model D (boson exch., $R_c = 0.46$ fm): with bound state

M.M. Nagels, T.A. Rijken, J.J. de Swart, PRD15('77)2547

B.E.(H) ~ 1.6 MeV

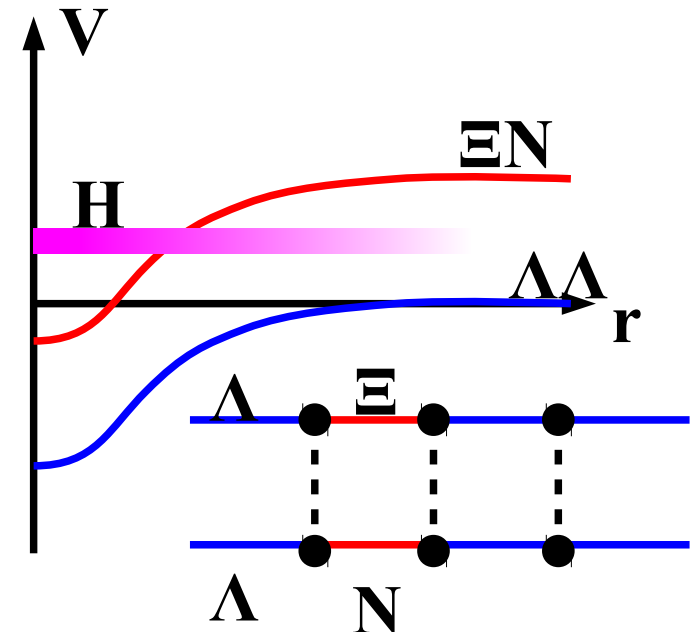
■ Resonance “H” btw $\Lambda\Lambda$ - ΞN threshold

→ Couple channel calc. is required

- Set A, B, C (weak, medium strong coupling)

[single range Gauss,
range = 0.5, 1, 2 fm, strength = 80, 40, 20 MeV]

- ΞN potential (diagonal) effects on $C(q)$ is almost negligible.



Λ Λ correlation at RHIC: Results

- Typical example: fss2 + Ξ N coupling, R= 2 fm

- Single channel results

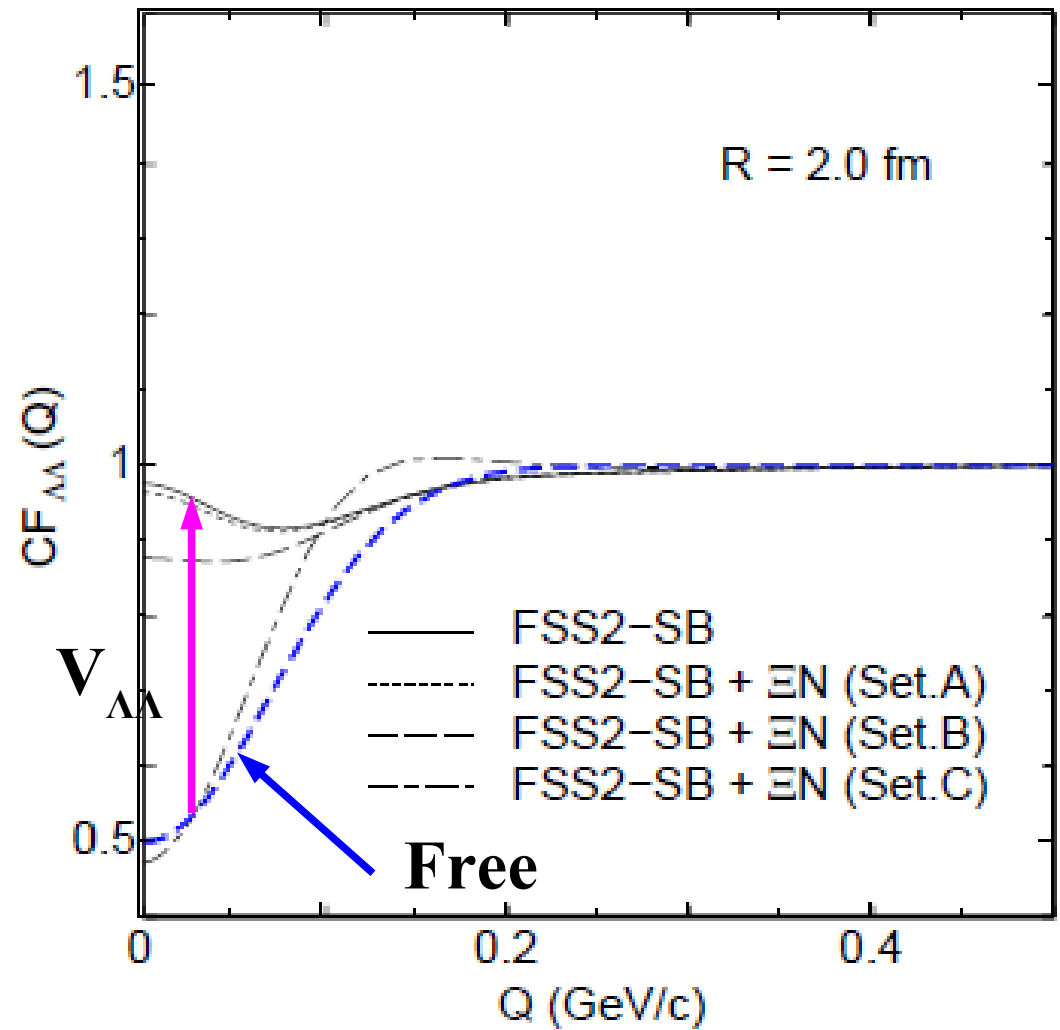
- Interaction effects should be clearly seen !

- Dip around $Q= 80$ MeV/c

(suppression from anti-sym.
+ enh. from $\Lambda\Lambda$ int.)

- Couple channel results

- Suppression of $\Lambda\Lambda$ channel w.f. \rightarrow smaller $C(Q)$

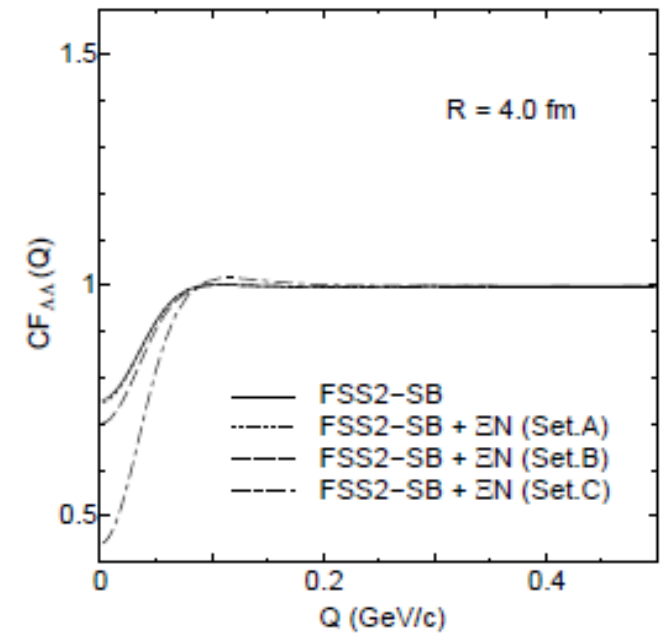
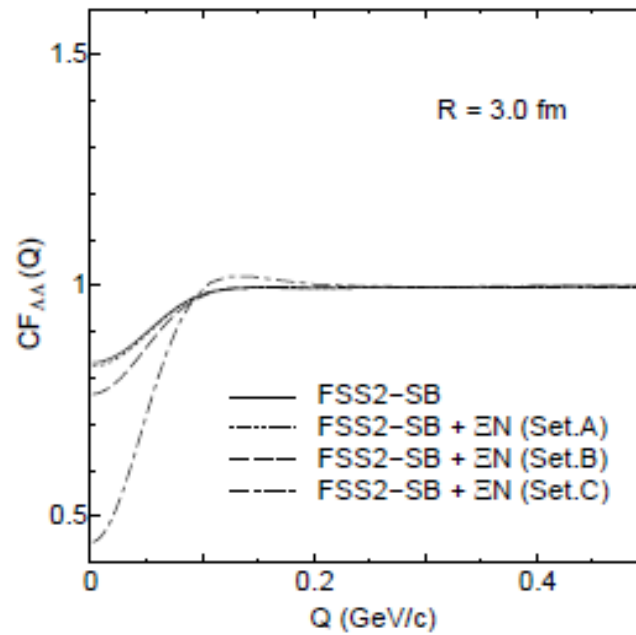
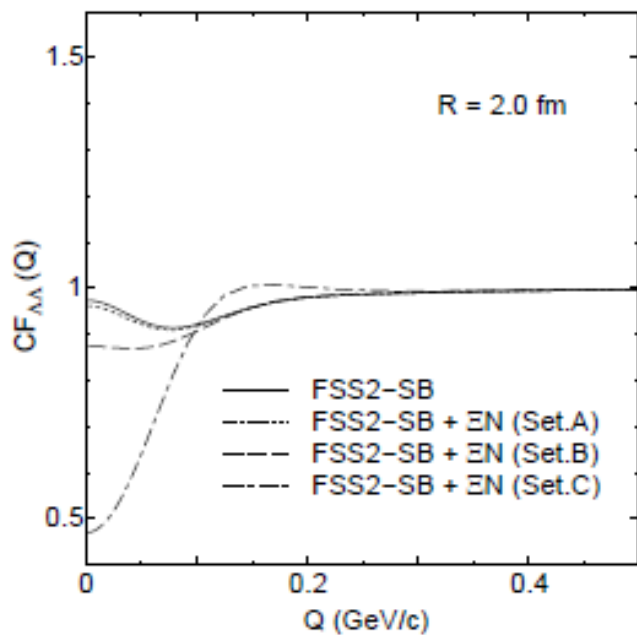


Furumoto, AO, in prep.

Source size dependence

- Larger size → Smaller Q region
- No dip structure for larger size.
(Anti-symmetrization effects > Interaction effects)
→ Sensitive only to the scattering length.

$$C(Q \rightarrow 0) \simeq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{a_0}{R} + \left(\frac{a_0}{R} \right)^2 \quad (\text{if "Interaction Range"} \ll R)$$



Furumoto, AO, in prep.

Bound state effects

■ Example with bound “H”: ND46 + Ξ N coupling

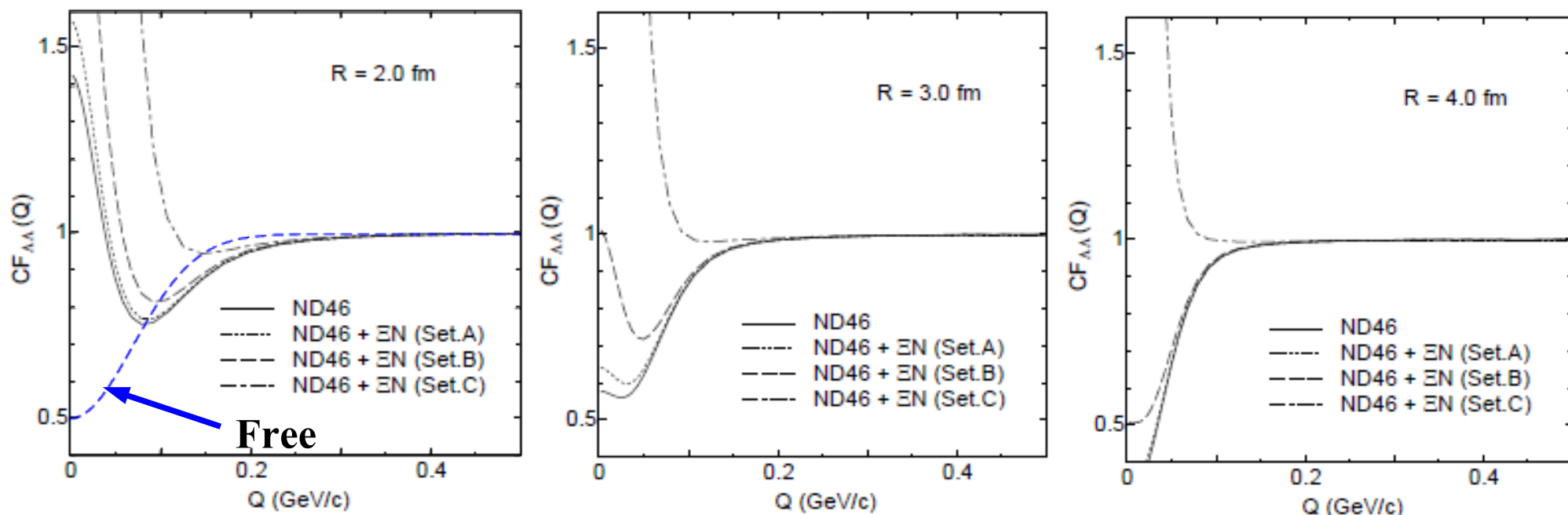
■ Single channel

- B.E.(H) ~ 1.6 MeV, $a_0=4.6$ fm

- Stronger suppression than free case for $Q > 100$ MeV/c or $R = 4$ fm

■ Couple channel

- Enhancement of CF(Q)



Furumoto, AO, in prep.

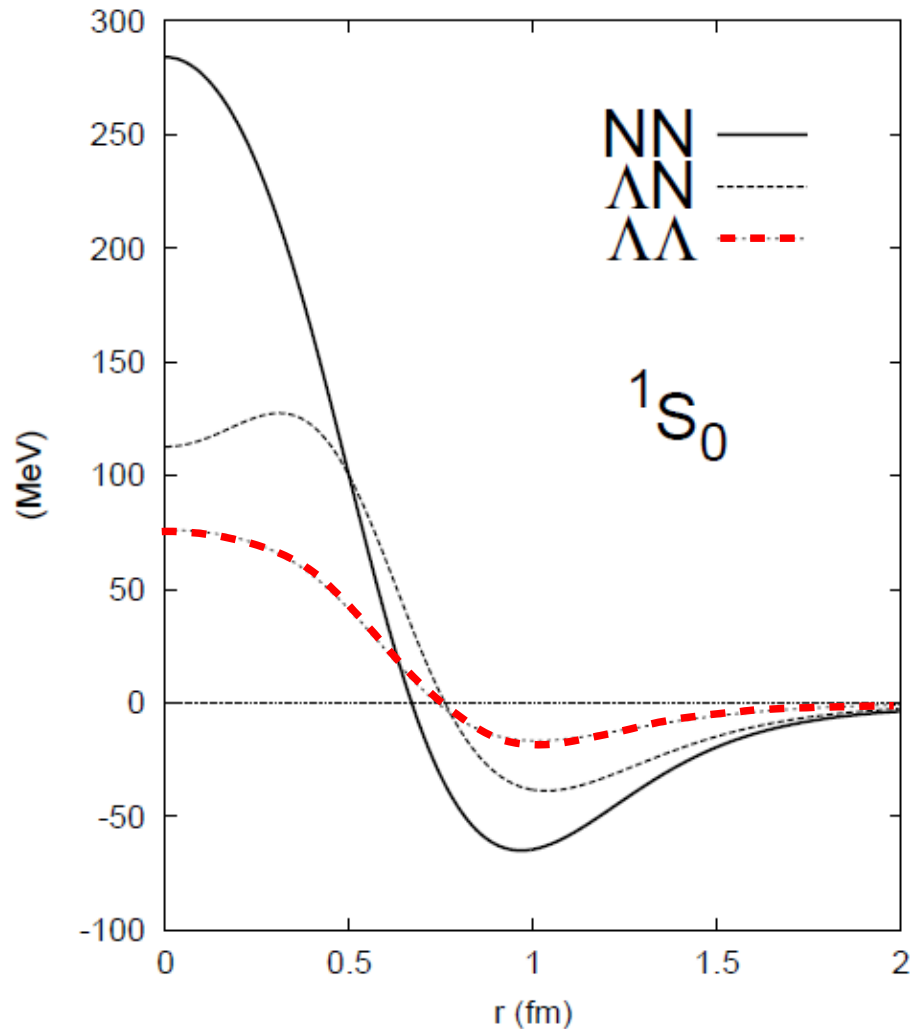
Summary

- $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction and the existence of “H” are still interesting subjects in hadron physics (KEK-E522 data, Lattice QCD calculation).
- Once we know the source function and correlation data, it is possible to obtain information on unknown interaction.
 - $\Lambda\Lambda$ in HIC: Simple and clean source, Large source size, No Coulomb.
- $\Lambda\Lambda$ Correlation function is sensitive enough to source size, potential (diagonal), and coupling potential. Relation to the pole position should be examined.
- We are working with STAR collaboration to investigate what we can learn from $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation function (Neha Shah and Huan Huang).
 - To be examined/improved
Statistics, Purity, Interaction in parent channel ($\Sigma\Lambda$, $\Sigma\Sigma$, $\Xi\Lambda$, ..)
- Stay tuned !

Thank you !

$\Lambda\Lambda$ potential

fss2 Phase shift equivalent potential



fss2

● $a_0 = -0.82$ fm, $r_{\text{eff}} = 4.1$ fm

Nagara fit

*E. Hiyama, M. Kamimura, T. Motoba,
T. Yamada, Y. Yamamoto,
PRC66('02)024007.*

● $a_0 = -0.575$ fm, $r_{\text{eff}} = 6.45$ fm

*Y. Fujiwara, Y. Suzuki, C. Nakamoto,
Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 58 (2007) 439-520*