Hadron-Hadron Correlation and Interaction from Heavy-Ion Collisions

Akira Ohnishi (YITP, Kyoto U.)

International Nuclear Physics Conference
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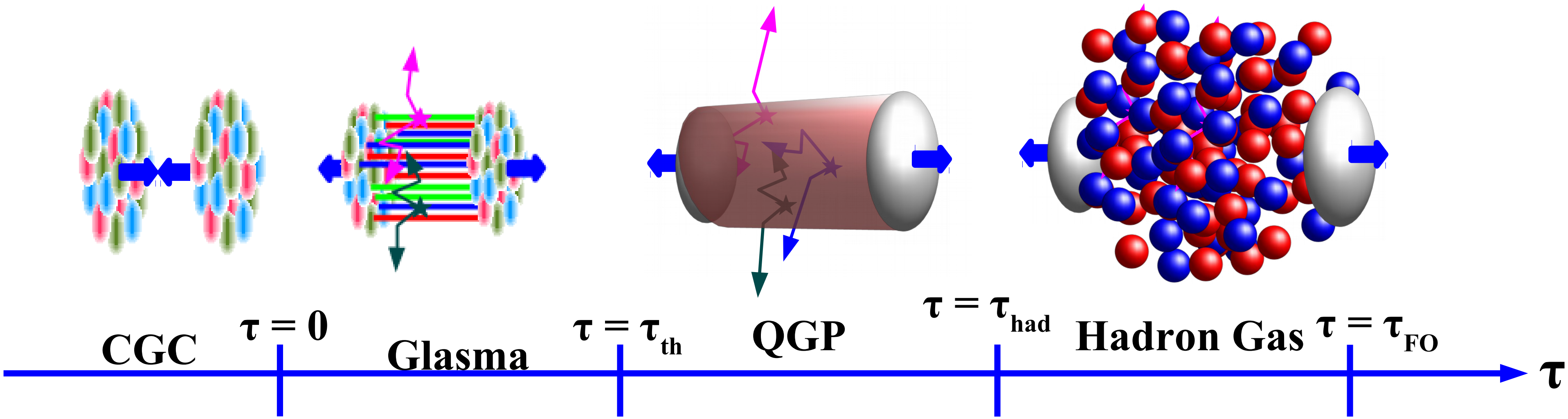
- *K. Morita, T. Furumoto, AO, PRC91('15)024916.* $\Lambda\Lambda$
- *AO, K. Morita, K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, NPA954('16), 294 [arXiv:1603.05761]* $\Lambda\Lambda$, K^-p
- *K. Morita, AO, F. Etminan, T. Hatsuda, PRC94('16)031901(R) [arXiv:1605.06765 [hep-ph]]* Ω^-p

Heavy-Ion Collision as a Hadron Factory

- **Many hadrons are produced simultaneously in high-energy HIC → HIC = Hadron Factory**



- **Physics of Hot and Dense Matter** **Esumi, Mironov, Meyer**
  - **Yield Ratio, η-ΔΦ correlation, R_{AA}, Flow, Fluctuations, …**
    → (T, μ), Ridge, Jet quenching (E-loss), parton collectivity, CP, ...

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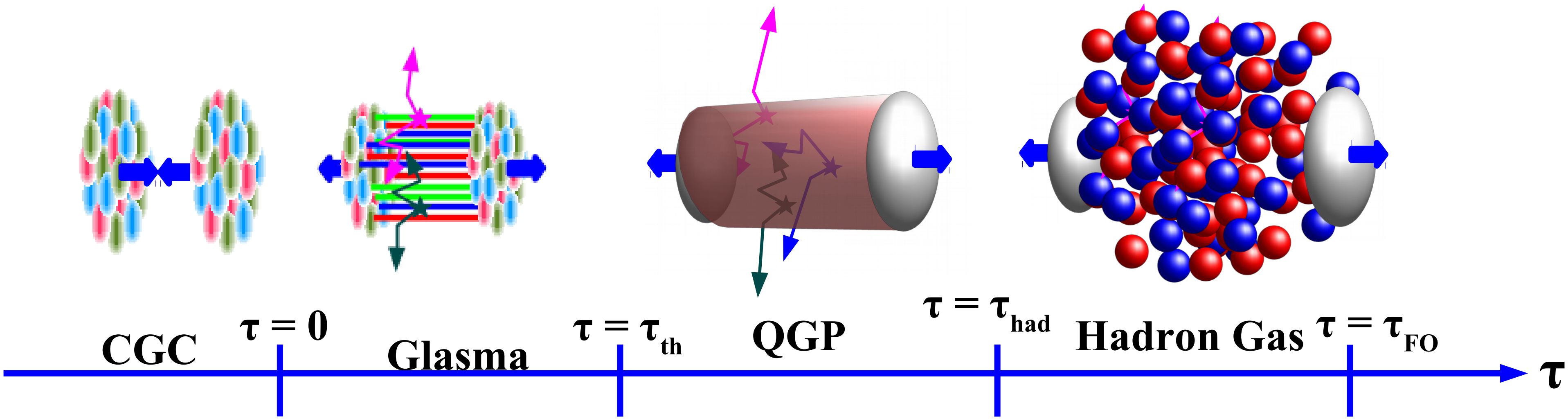

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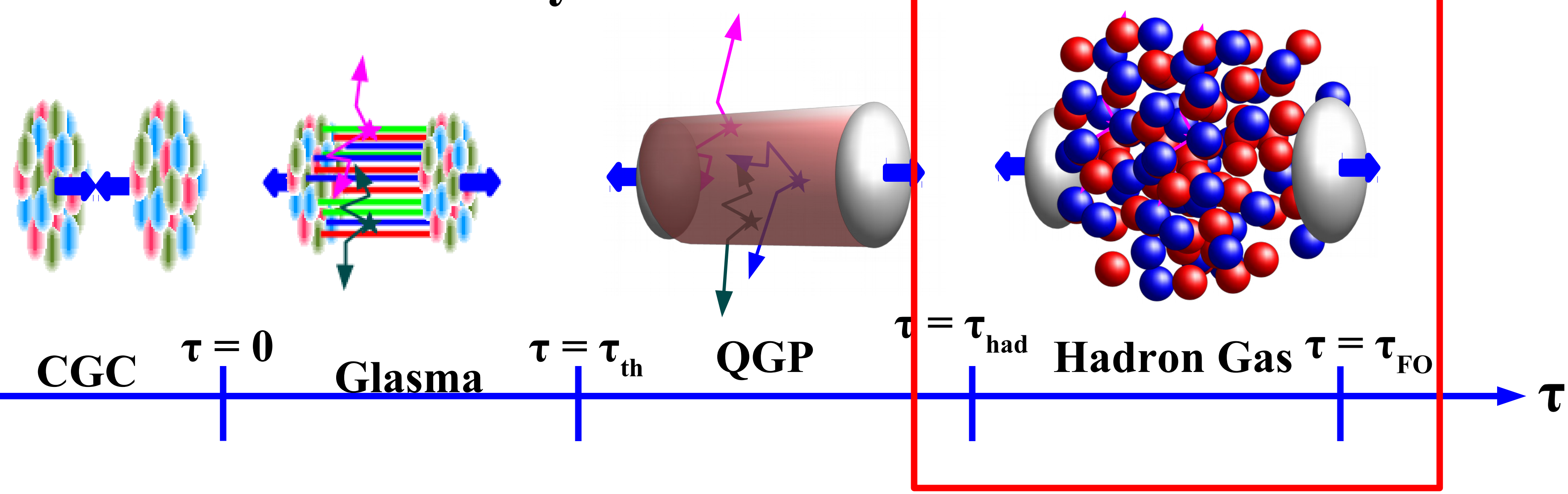

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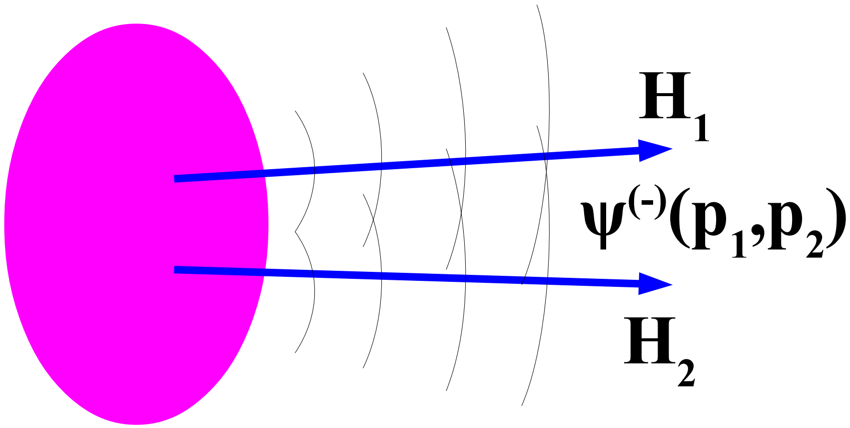
    Interaction between hadrons **← This work**

Hadron-Hadron Correlation in HIC

- **Hadron-Hadron Correlation Func. (Koonin-Pratt (KP) formula)**
  S. E. Koonin, PLB 70 ('77) 43; S. Pratt, T. Csorgo and J. Zimanyi, PRC42 ('90) 2646; W. Bauer, C.-K. Gelbke, S. Pratt, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 42 ('92)77; R. Lednicky, V. L. Lyuboshits, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 35 ('82) 770.



$$C(\mathbf{P},\mathbf{q}) = \frac{N(\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{p}_2)}{N(\mathbf{p}_1)N(\mathbf{p}_2)} = \frac{\int d^4x_1 \int d^4x_2 S(\mathbf{p}_1,x_1)S(\mathbf{p}_2,x_2)|\psi^{(-)}|^2}{\int d^4x_1 S(x_1,\mathbf{p}_1)\int d^4x_2 S(x_2,\mathbf{p}_2)}$$

$$= \int d^4r\, S_{12}(\mathbf{q},r)\left|\psi_{12}^{(-)}(\mathbf{r}';\mathbf{q})\right|^2$$

$$\simeq 1 - \frac{1}{2}\exp(-4q^2R^2) + \frac{1}{2}\int d^3r S_{12}(\mathbf{r})\left[|\chi_0(r)|^2 - |j_0(qr)|^2\right]$$

P: Total mom., q: rel. mom., Spherical source, Identical Fermion

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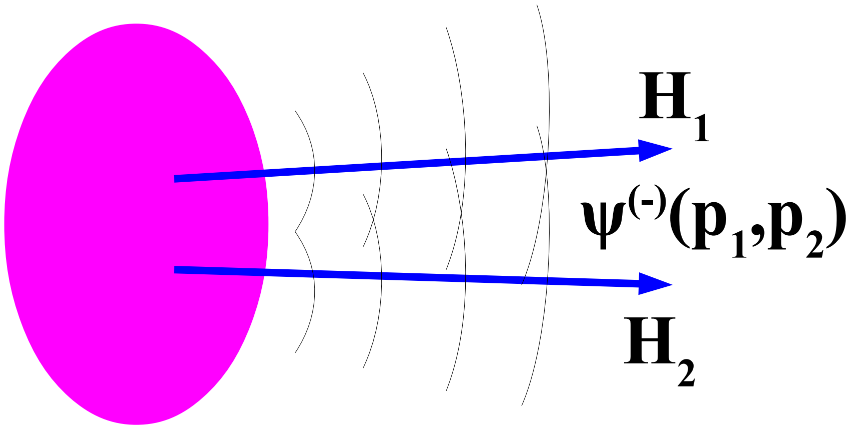

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Fermion

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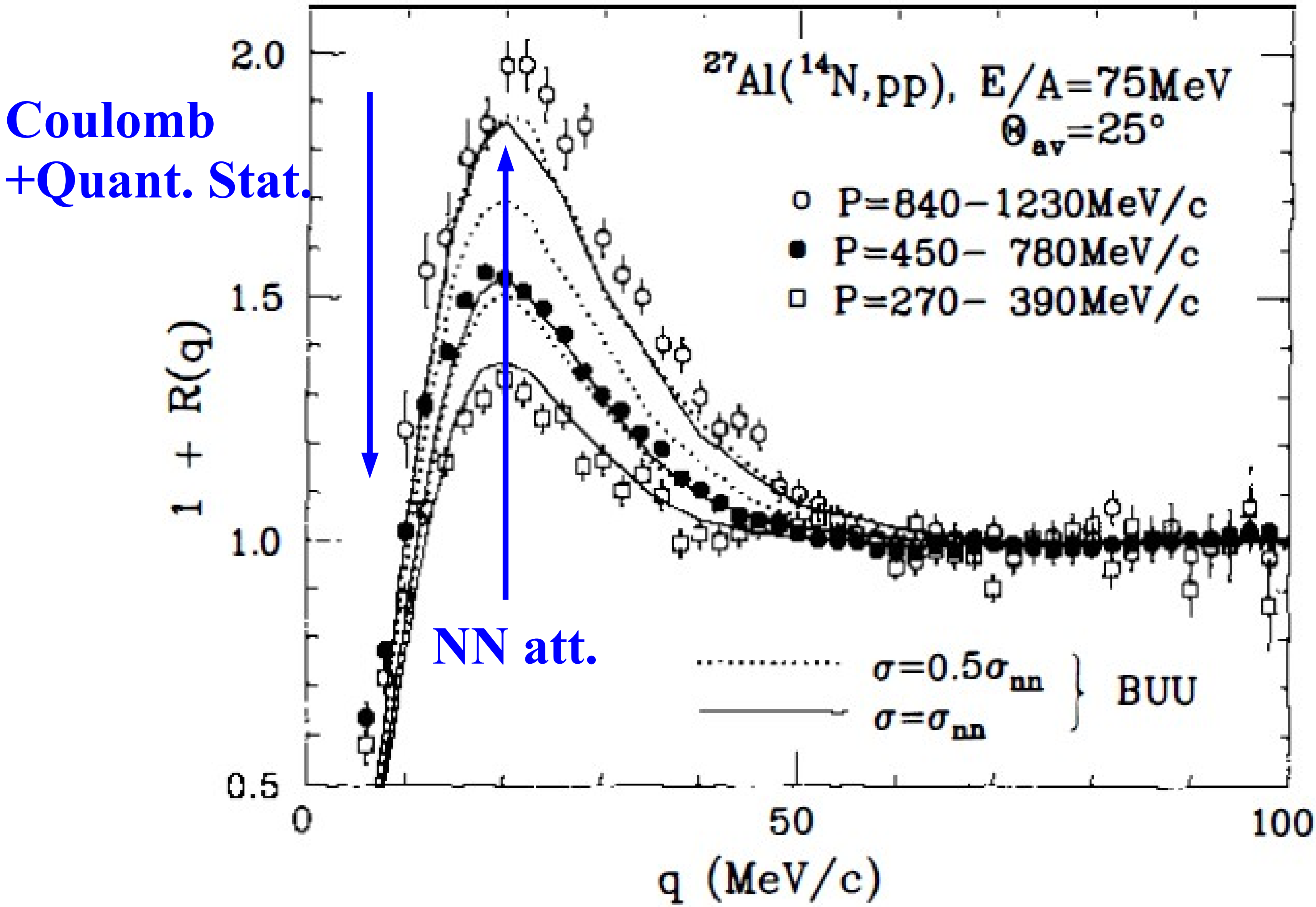
How does interaction modifies correlation ?



Bauer et al. ('92)

Standard Usage
Known Int. + Corr. Fn. → Source Size

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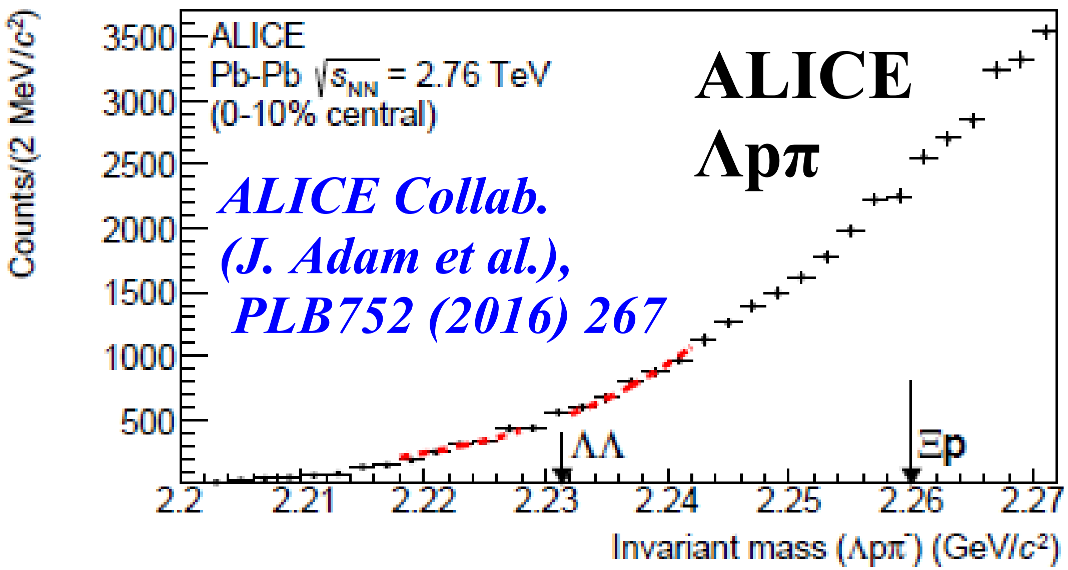
Idea of Reversal:
Can we determine hh interaction from hh correlation ?

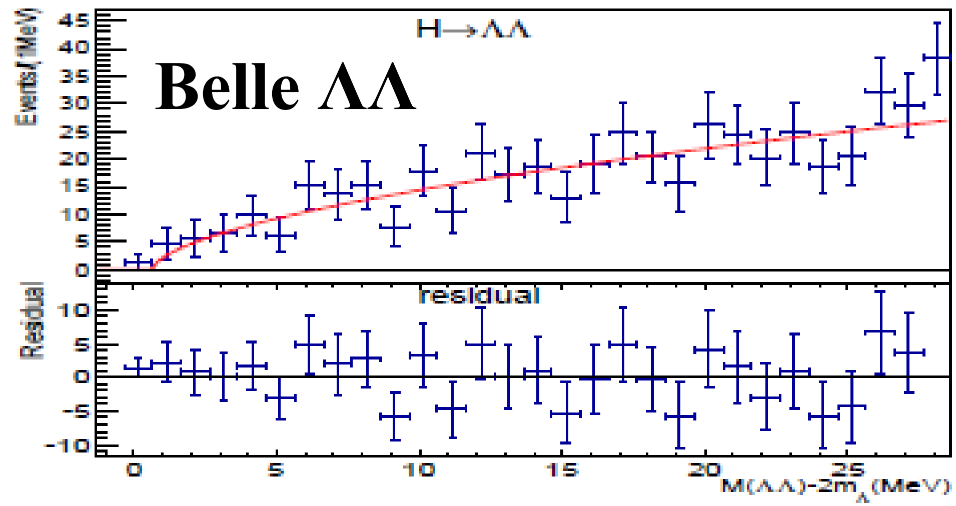
Let us try ! Examples: ΛΛ, Ω^- p, and K^-p

Previous works (ΛΛ):C. Greiner, B. Muller, PLB219('89)199.;
AO, Y. Hirata, Y. Nara, S. Shinmura, Y. Akaishi , NPA 670 ('00), 297c

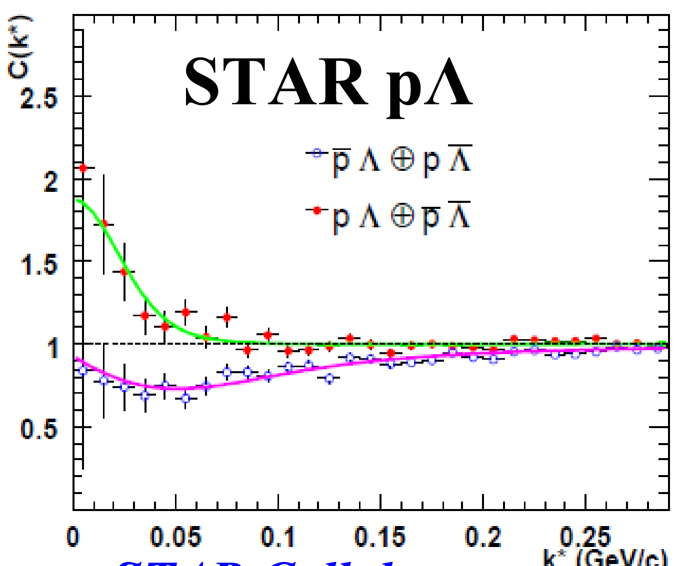
ΛΛ invariant mass / BB correlation function



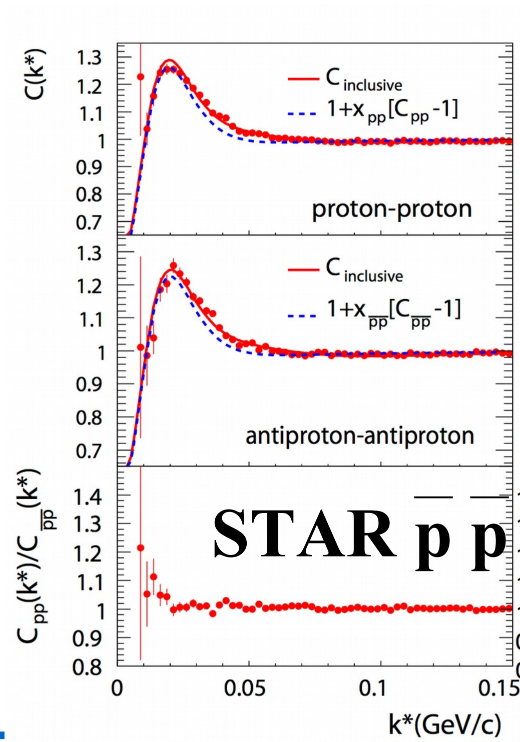
ALICE Collab. (J. Adam et al.), PLB752 (2016) 267



Belle Collaboration (Kim, B.H. et al.), PRL110('13)222002.



STAR Collab. (J. Adams et al.), PRC74('06)064906.



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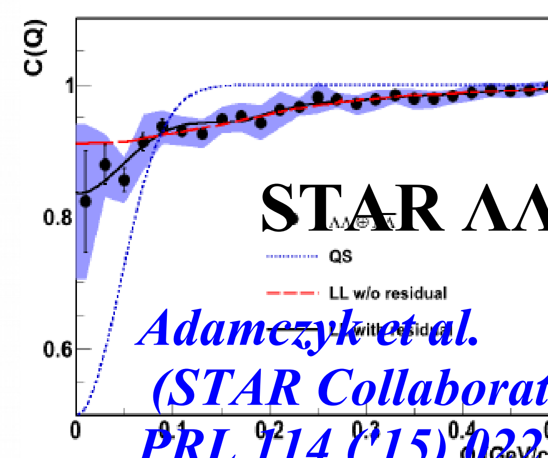

Adamczyk et al. (STAR Collaboration), PRL 114 ('15) 022301.

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  - Lednicky-Lyuboshits (LL) model
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  - Ω^-p correlation and Coulomb potential effects
  - K^-p correlation and correlation in couple channels
- Summary

Interaction dependence of two particle momentum correlation

Correlation function formula (for identical Fermions)

- **Koonin-Pratt formula (Spherical Gaussian Source)**

$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \int d^3r\, S_{12}(\mathbf{q},\mathbf{r}) \left|\underline{\psi_{12}^{(-)}(\mathbf{r};\mathbf{q})}\right|^2$$ **int. → relative w.f.**

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$$= C_{\mathrm{HBT}}(q) + \frac{1}{2}\Delta C(q)$$

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Fermion

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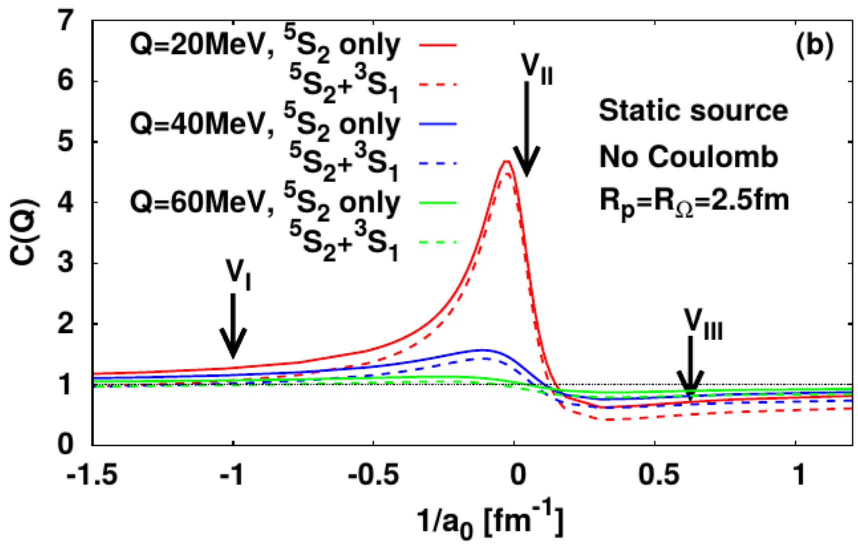
- **Lednicky-Lyuboshits analytic model**
  - **Asymp. w.f. + Eff. range corr. + $\psi^{(-)} = [\psi^{(+)}]^*$**

$$\psi_{\mathrm{asy}}(r) = \frac{e^{-i\delta}}{qr}\sin(qr+\delta) = \mathcal{S}^{-1}\left[\frac{\sin qr}{qr} + f(q)\frac{e^{iqr}}{r}\right]$$

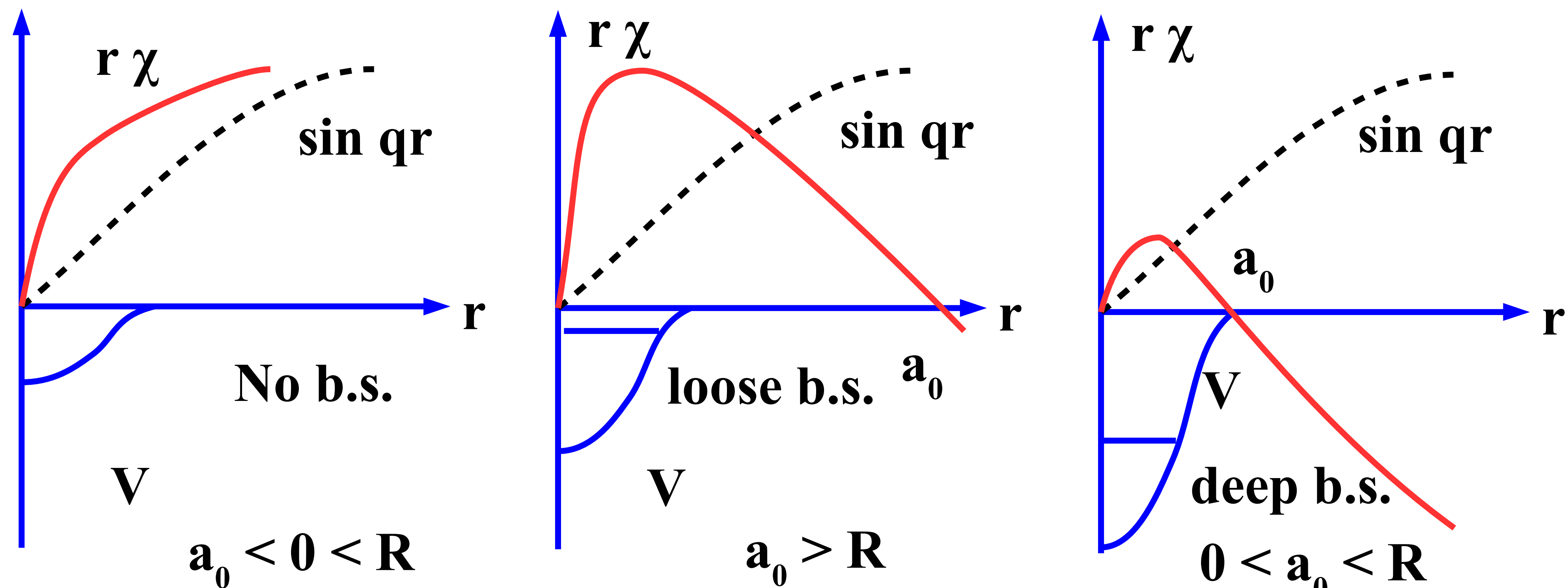
$$\boxed{\Delta C_{\mathrm{LL}}(q)} = \frac{|f(q)|^2}{2R^2} F_3\left(\frac{r_{\mathrm{eff}}}{R}\right) + \frac{2\mathrm{Re} f(q)}{\sqrt{\pi}R} F_1(x) - \frac{\mathrm{Im} f(q)}{R} F_2(x)$$

$$(x = 2qR,\, R = \text{Gaussian size},\ F_1, F_2, F_3 : \text{Known function})$$

Interaction Dependence of Correlation Function



$$q \cot \delta = -1/a_0 + r_{eff}\, q^2/2 + O(q^4)$$



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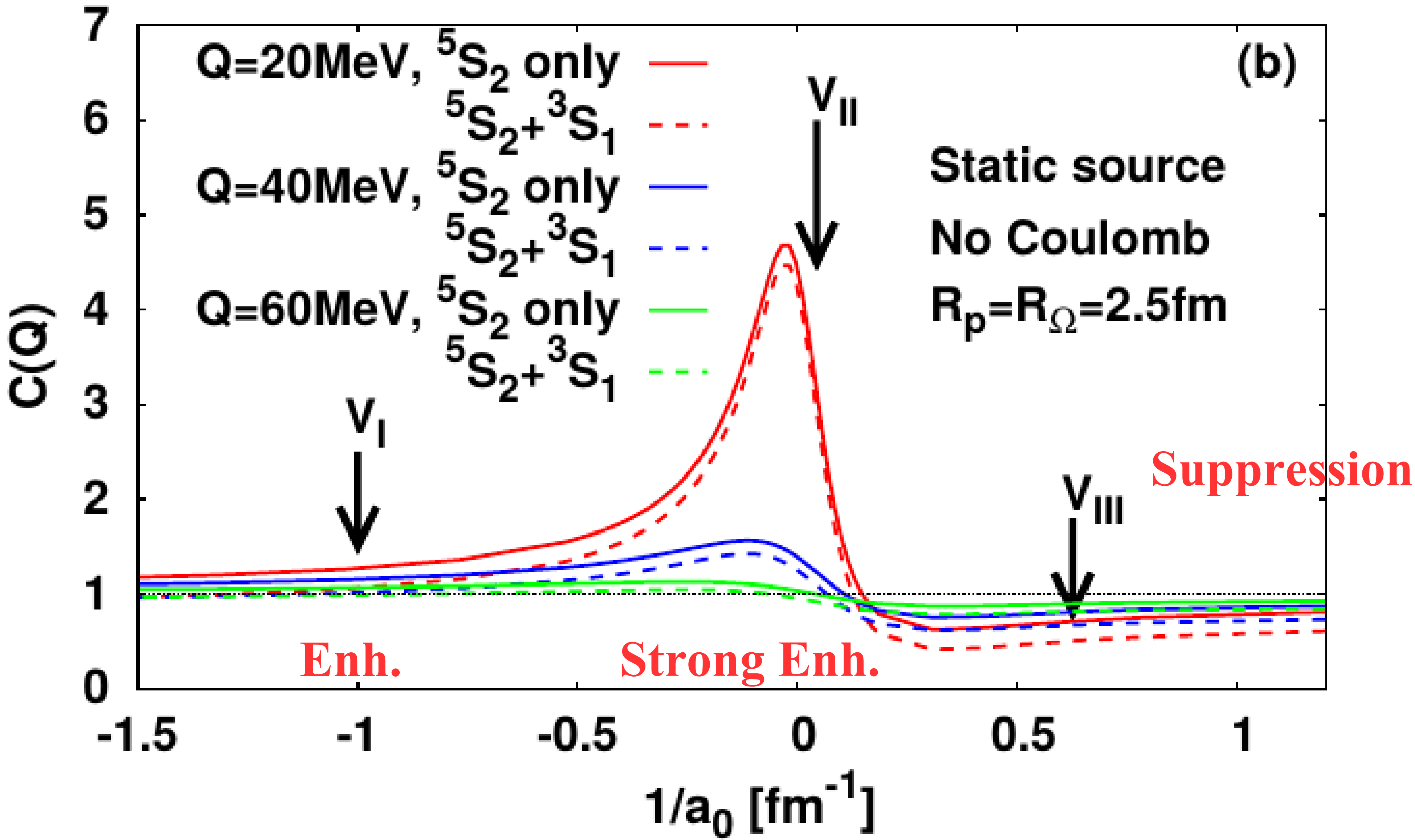

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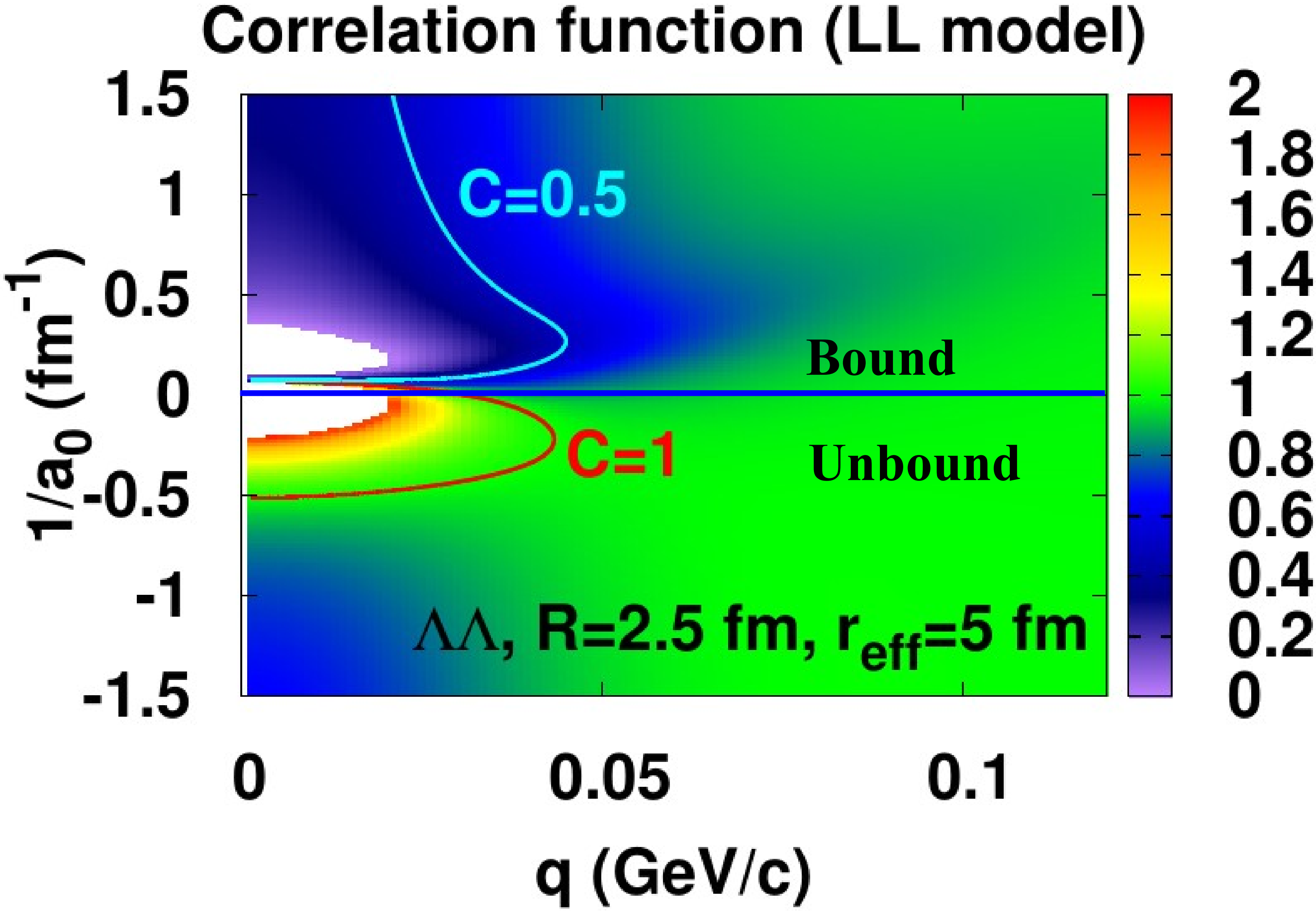

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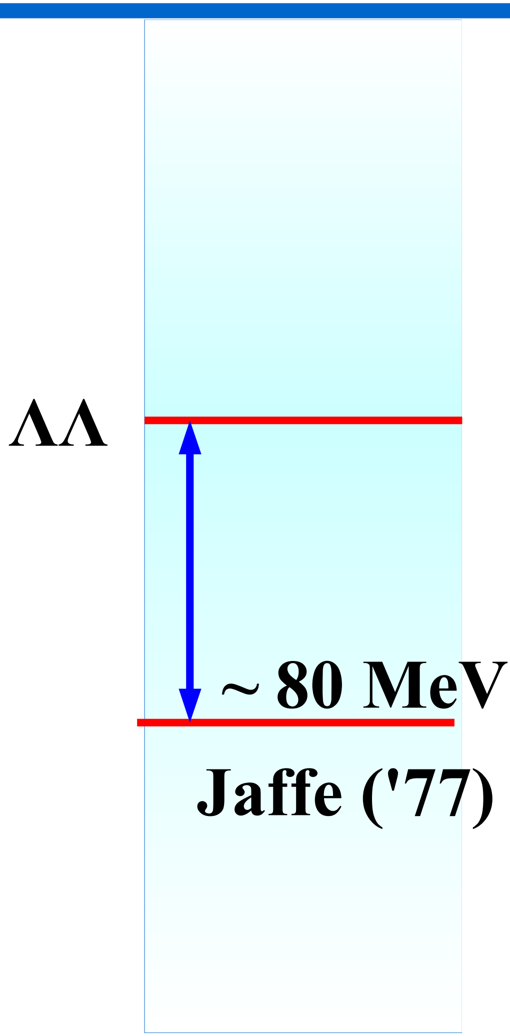
AO, K. Morita, K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, NPA954 ('16), 294.

ΛΛ correlation and ΛΛ interaction

Relevance of ΛΛ interaction to physics

- **H-particle: 6-quark state (uuddss)**
  - **Prediction:** ***R.L.Jaffe, PRL38(1977)195***



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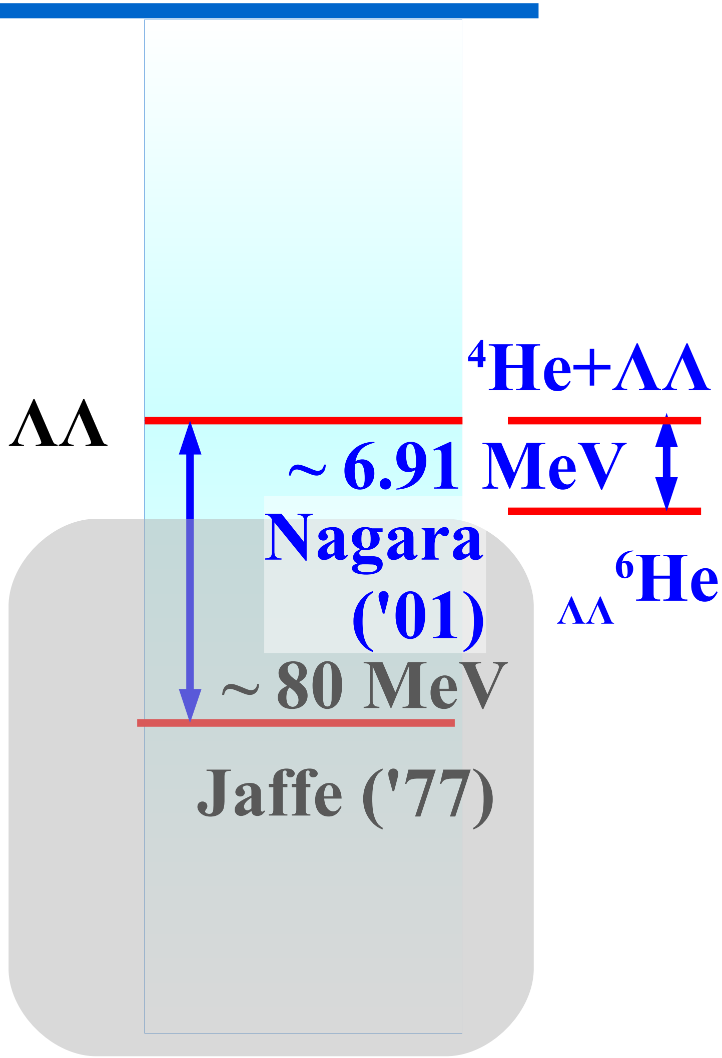
    Takahashi et al.,PRL87('01) 212502



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  - **Resonance or Bound "H" ?**
    Yoon et al.(KEK-E522)+AO ('07)
  - **Lattice QCD**
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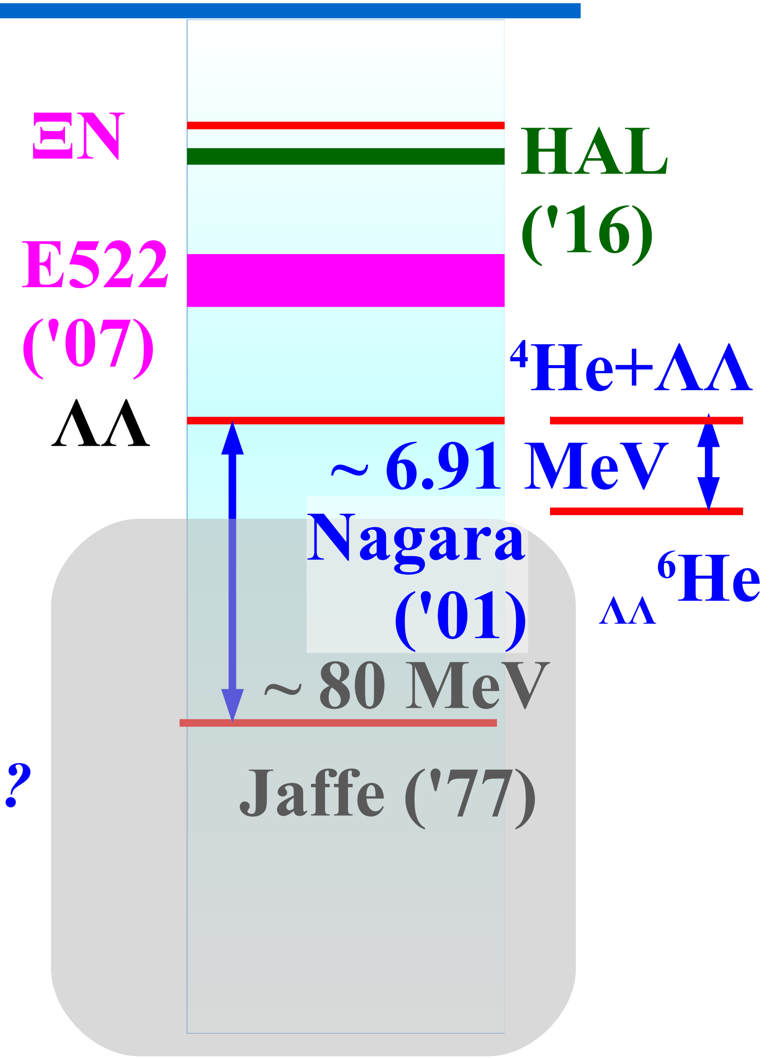
    HAL QCD ('16): H as a loosely bound ΞN ?



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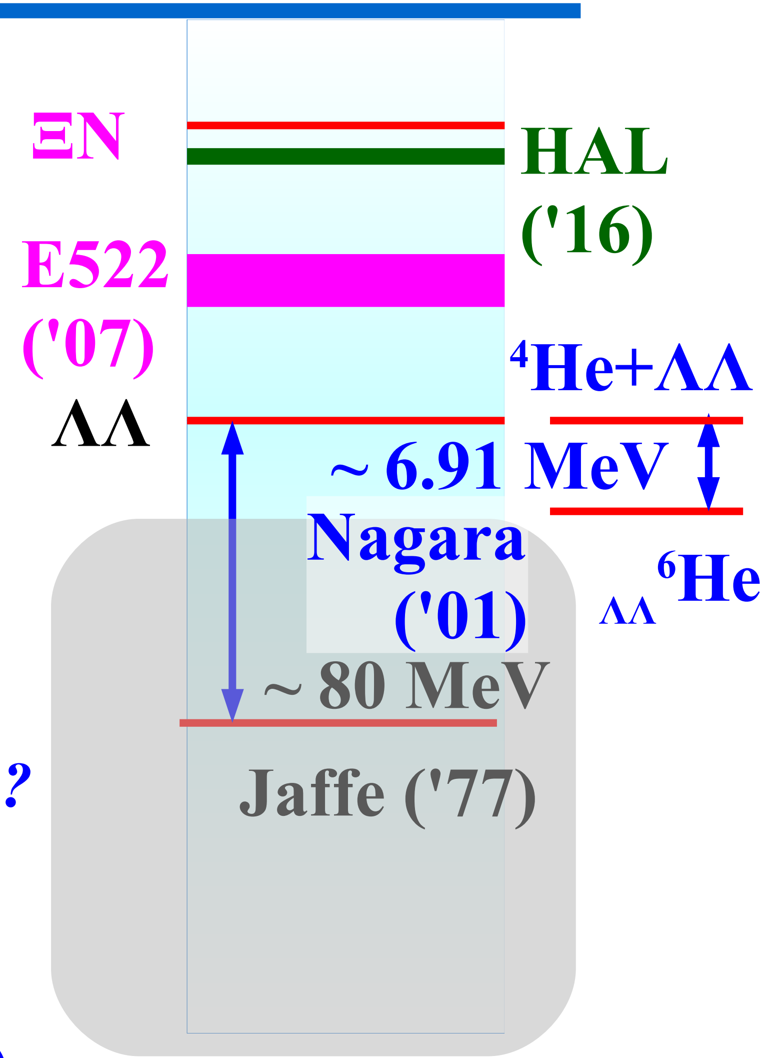
- Neutron Star Matter EOS
  - Hyperon Puzzle
    Demorest et al. ('10), Antoniadis et al. ('13)
  - Cooling Puzzle (ΛΛ superfluidity)
    T. Takatsuka, R. Tamagaki, PTP 112('04)37



ΛΛ correlation at RHIC

- **STAR collaboration at RHIC measured ΛΛ correlation !**
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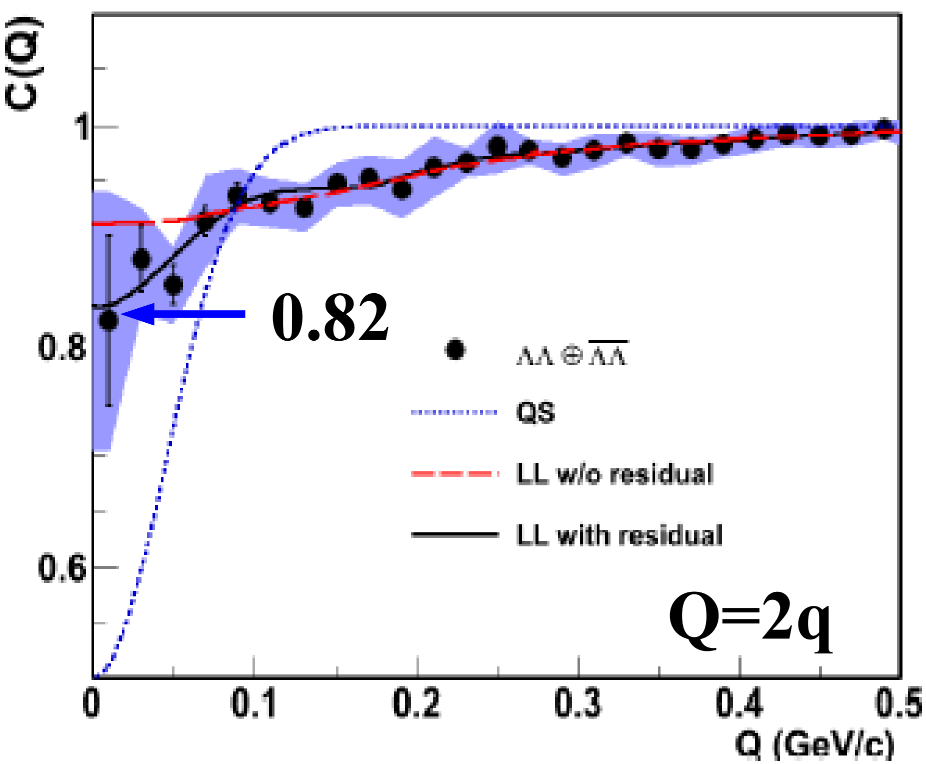
  - **RHIC, Au+Au ($\sqrt{s_{NN}}$=200 GeV), Weak decay vertex analysis.**



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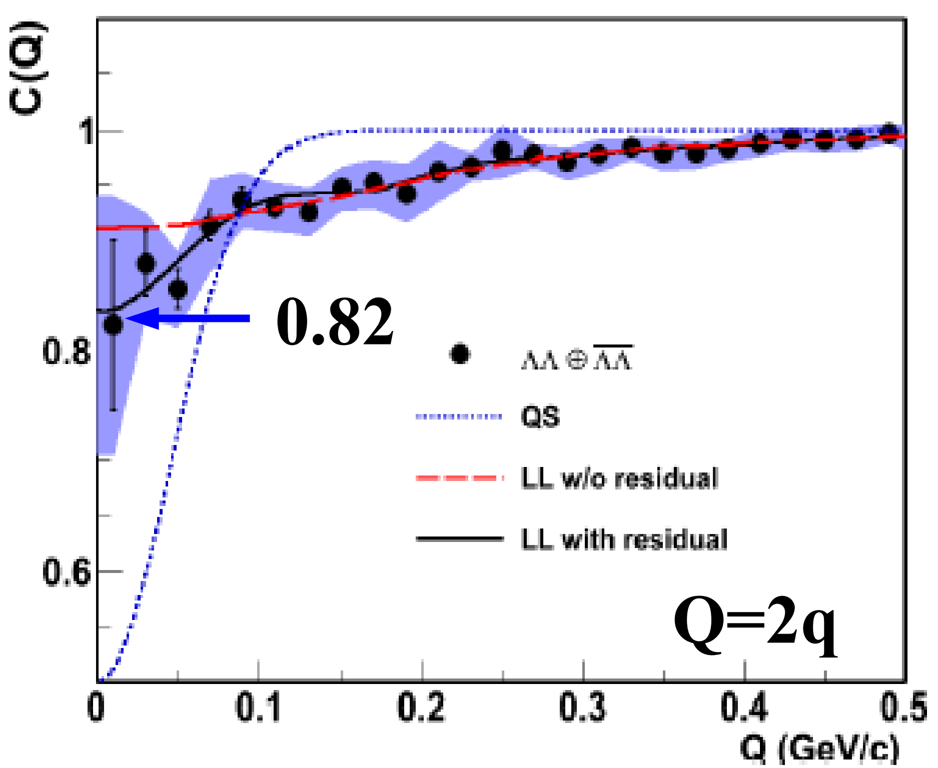
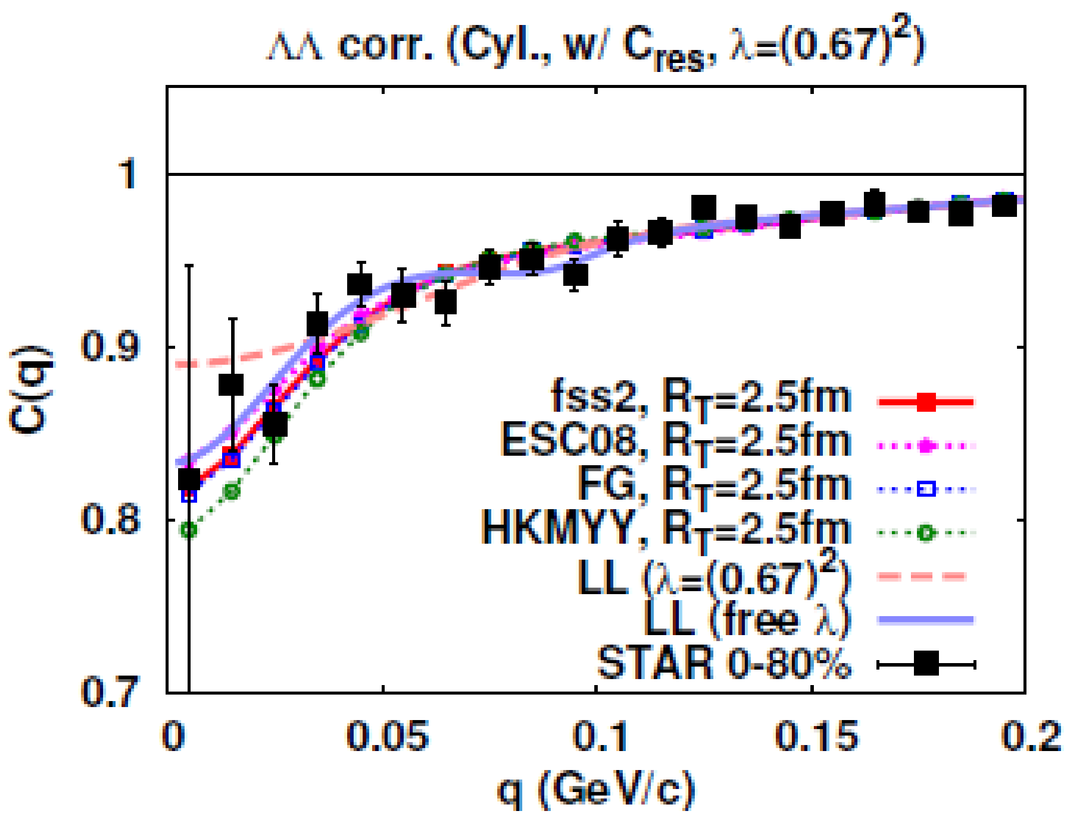
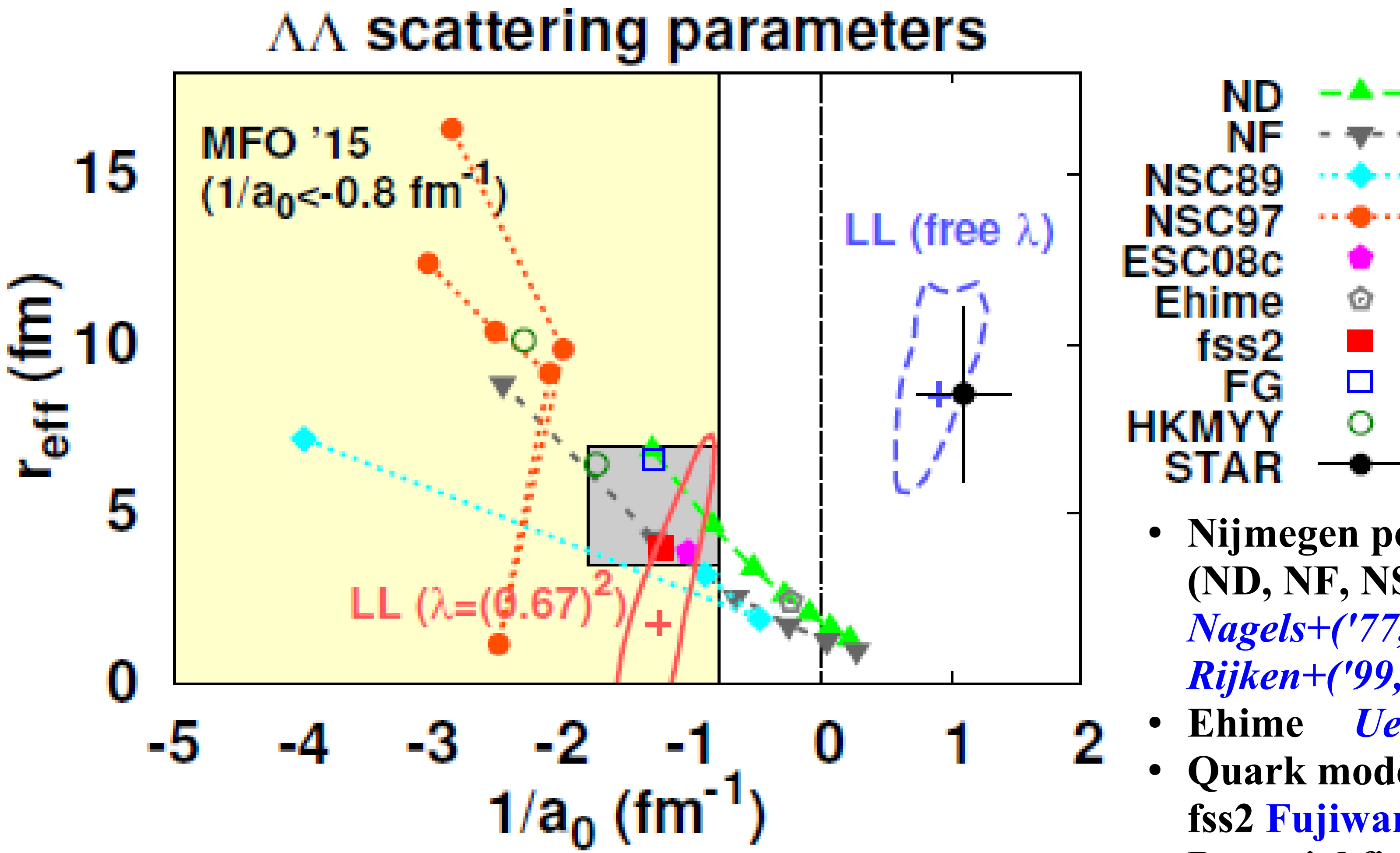




$\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction from $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlation



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- **Nijmegen potentials (ND, NF, NSC89, NSC97, ESC08)** *Nagels+('77, '79), Maessen+('89), Rijken+('99,'10)*
- **Ehime** *Ueda et al. ('98)*
- **Quark model interaction:** fss2 Fujiwara et al.('07)
- **Potential fitted to Nagara** *Filikhin, Gal ('02) (FG), Hiyama et al. ('02, '10)(HKMYY)*

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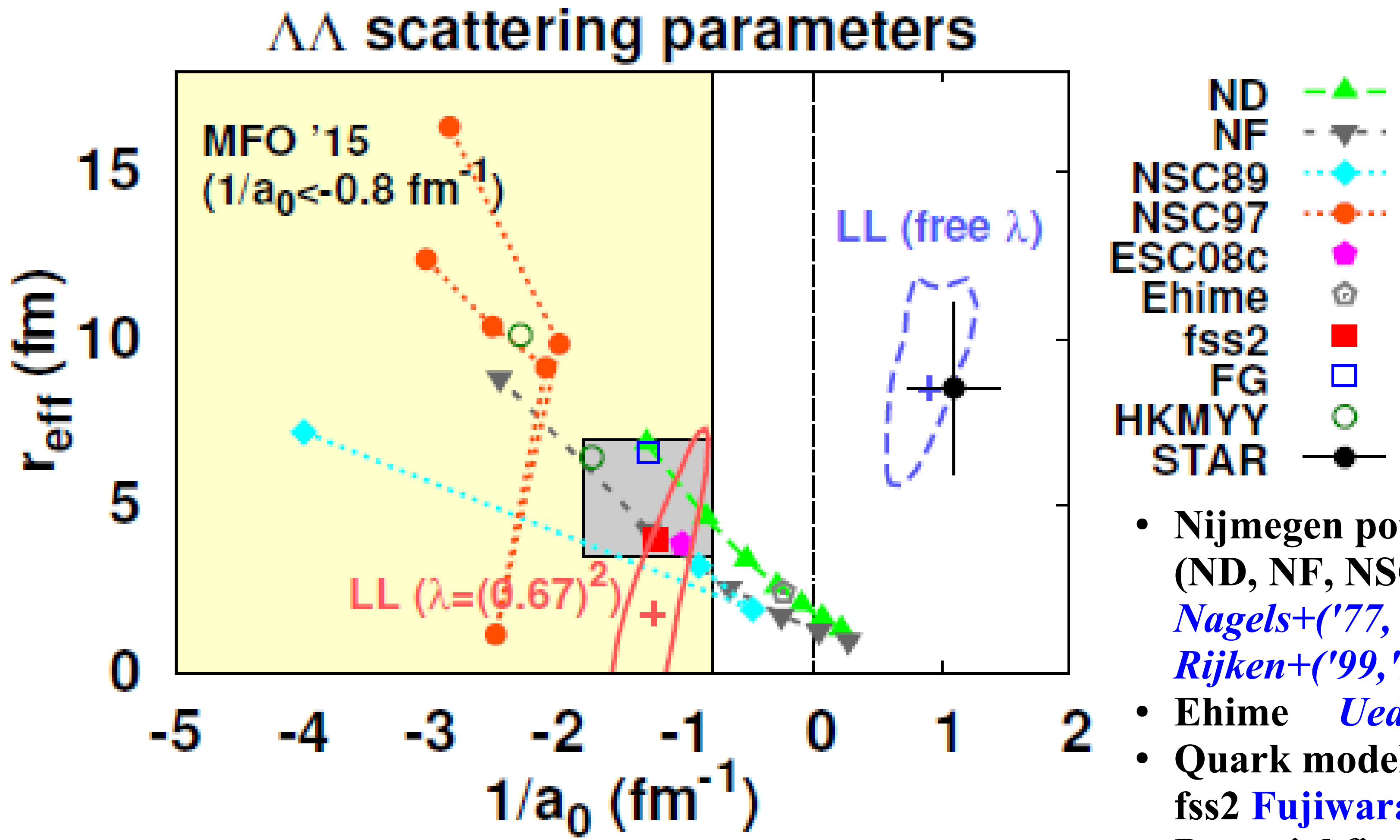

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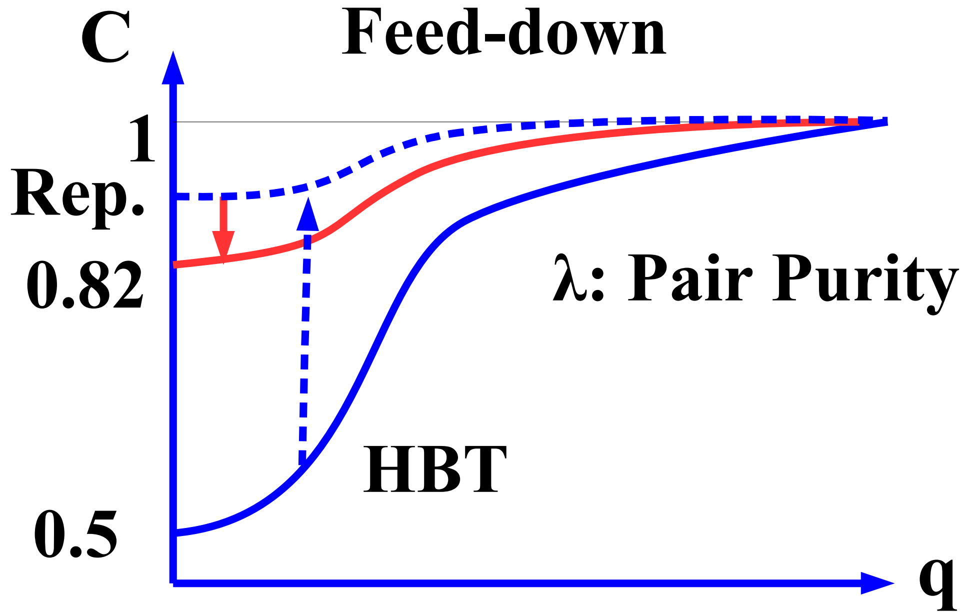
Positive a_0 (STAR) $\longleftrightarrow$ Negative a_0 (MFO'15)

Feed-Down Effects & Residual Source

- **Correlation Fn. w/ Feed-down & Residual source effects.**

$$C_{\rm corr}(q) = 1 + \lambda(C_{\rm bare}(q) - 1) + a_{\rm res}\exp(-4r_{\rm res}^2 q^2)$$



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λ ~ 0.18 (free para.)

AO, Morita, Mihayara, Hyodo ('16)

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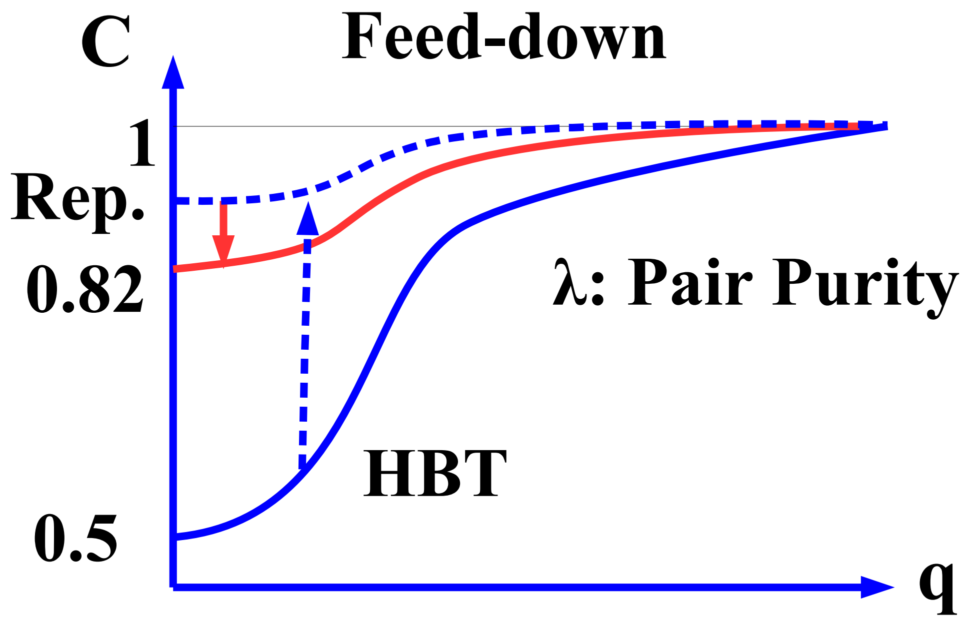

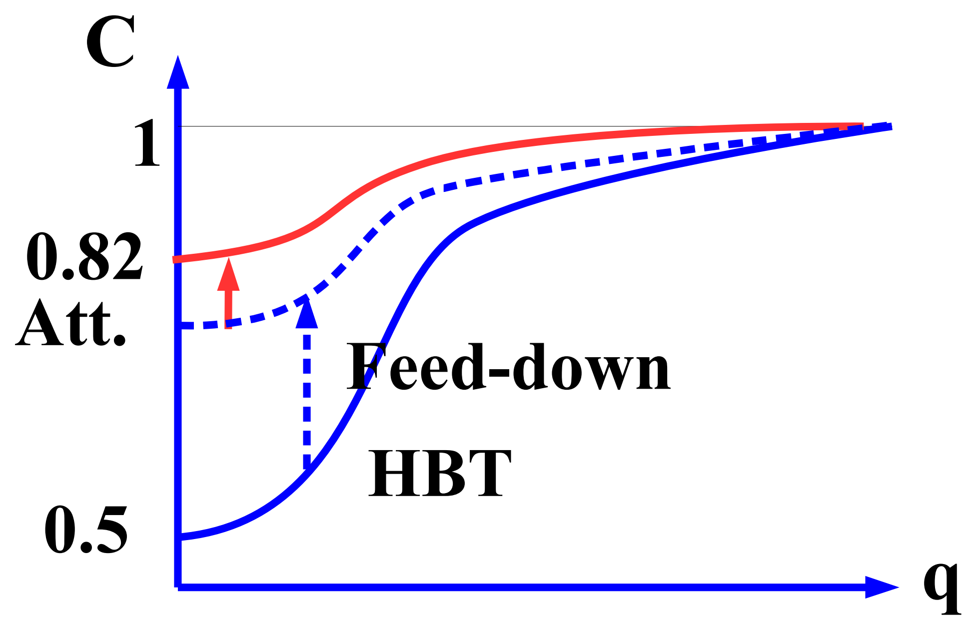

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Morita et al. (MFO15):
λ ~ 0.45

Σ^0/Λ=0.278 (p+Be, 28.5 GeV/c)
Sullivan et al. ('87)
Ξ/Λ = 15 % (RHIC)

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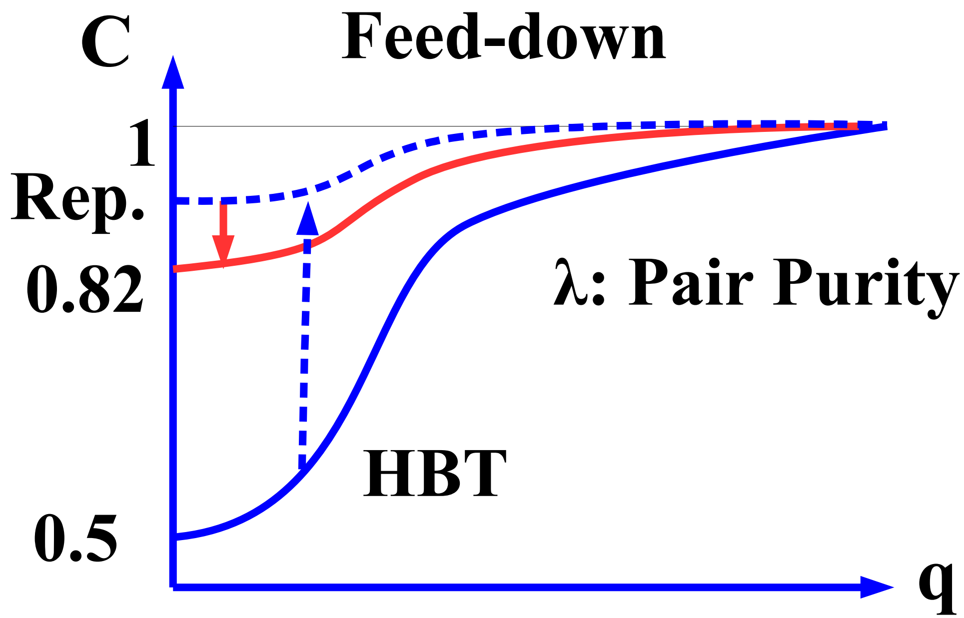

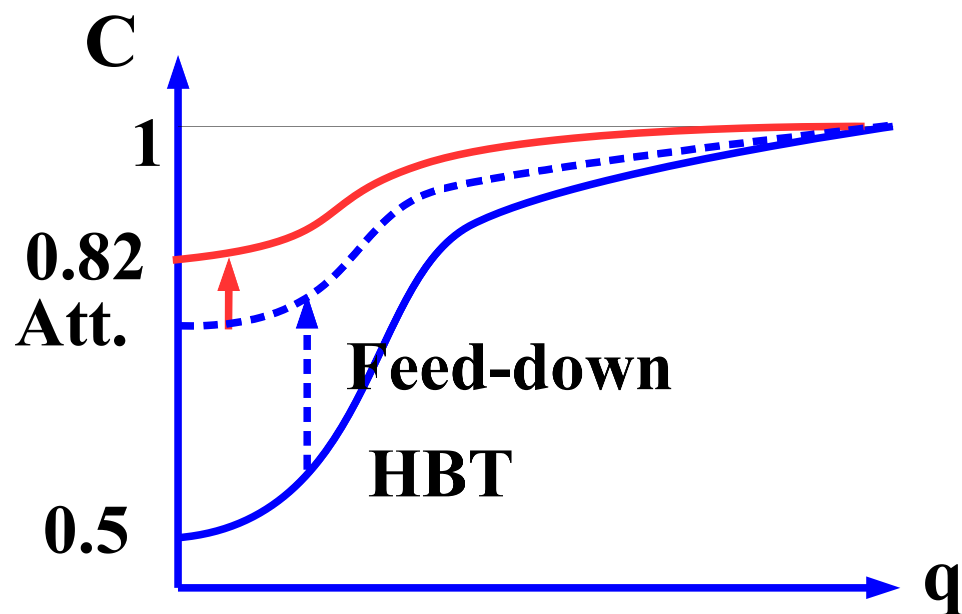

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Pair purity (λ) should be determined experimentally !
Puzzle: Residual source

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$\Omega^{-}p$ correlation

Ω^- p interaction

- **Ω^- : quark content=sss, Jπ=3/2+, M=1672 MeV**
- **Ω^- p bound state as a S= –3 dibaryon ?**
  F.Etminan et al. (HAL QCD Collab.), NPA928('14)89.
  - **No quark Pauli blocking in ΩN and H=uuddss channels.**
    Oka ('88), Gal ('16)
  - **J=2 state ($^5S_2$) couples to Octet-Octet baryon pair only with L ≥ 2**
    → Small width is expected.
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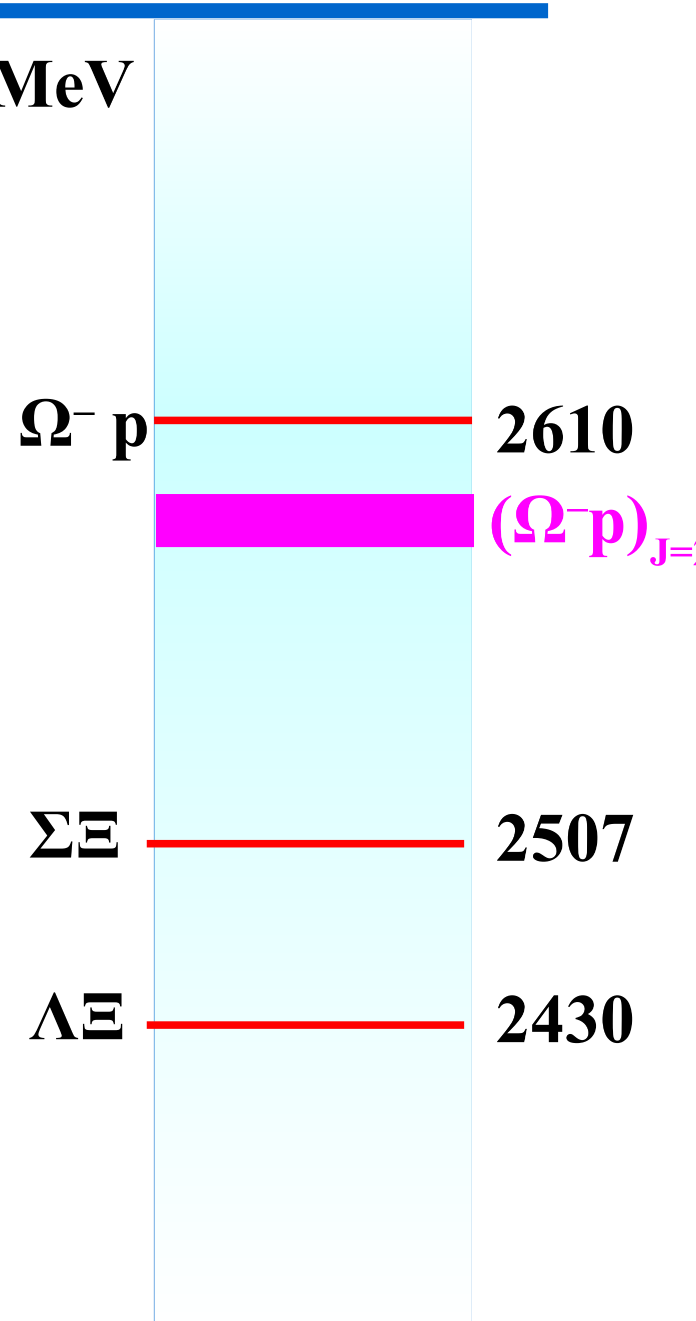
  - **Correlation is measurable at RHIC !**
    Neha Shah (STAR), private commun.



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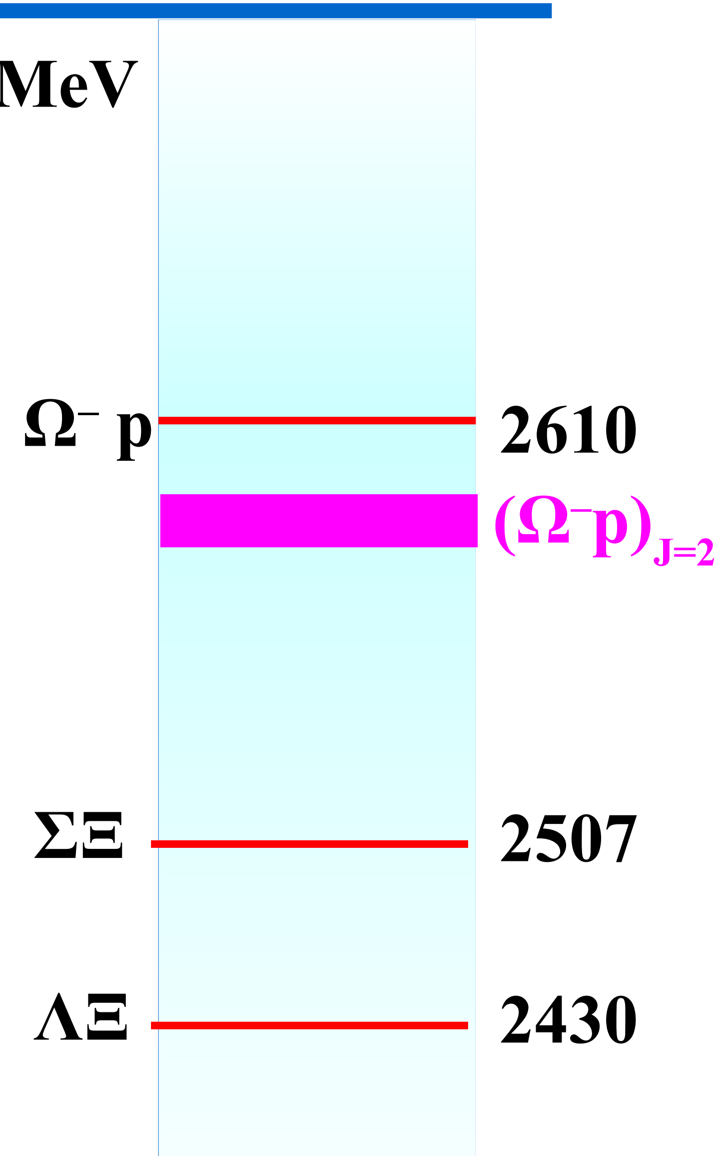
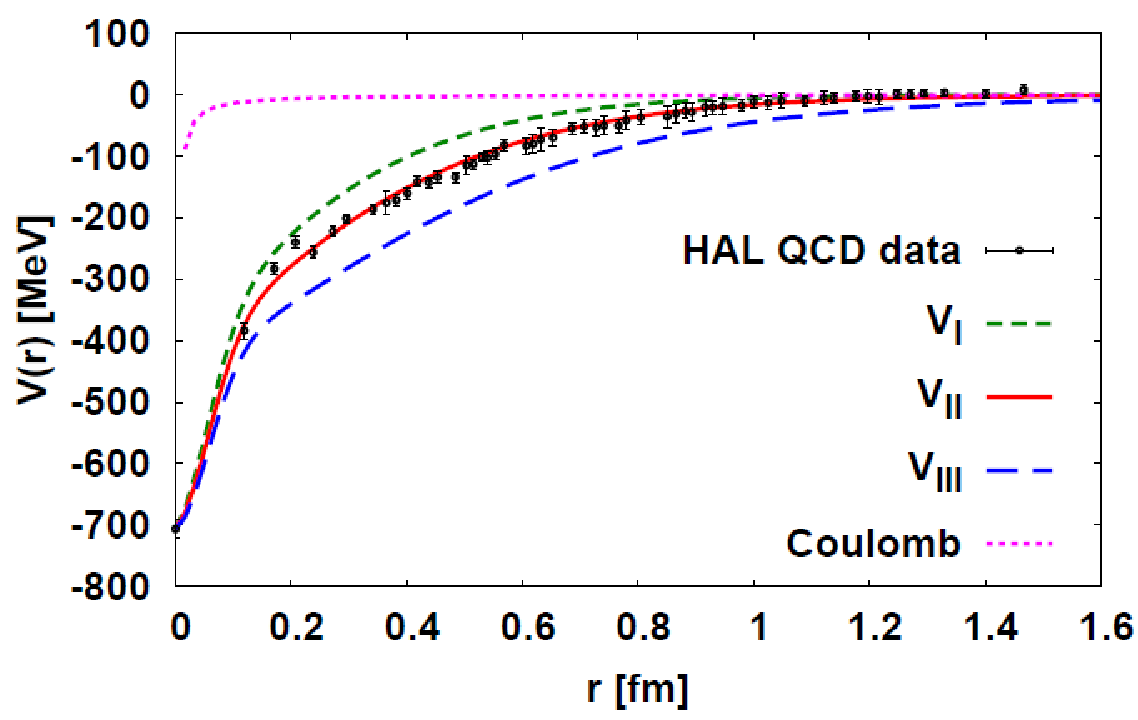


Let us try to discover the first(?) dibaryon (after deuteron) !
(First dibaryon with S<0 !)

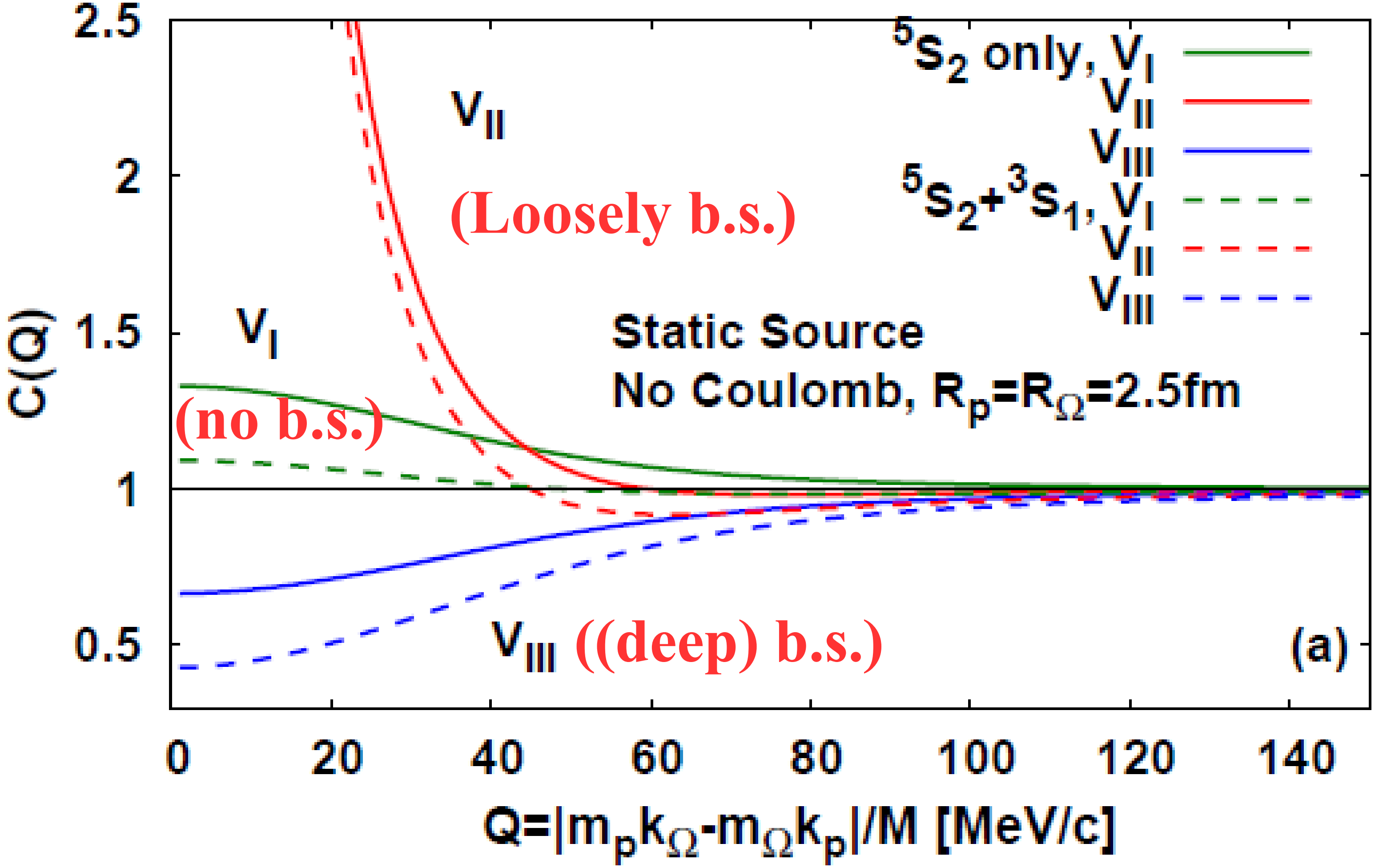
Ω^- p potential from lattice QCD

- **Lattice QCD predicts Ω^- p bound state at large quark mass, $m\pi$=875 MeV (B.E.~ 19 MeV) in $^5S_2$ channel.**
  F.Etminan et al. (HAL QCD Collab.), NPA928('14)89.
- **Extrapolation to physical quark mass**
  - **VI → Weaker potential (no b.s.)**
  - **VII → Same potential (shallow b.s.)**
  - **VIII → Stronger potential (deep b.s.)**

Spin-2 $N\Omega$ Potentials		V_{I}	V_{II}	V_{III}
	E_{B} [MeV]	–	0.05	24.8
without Coulomb	a_0 [fm]	−1.0	23.1	1.60
	r_{eff} [fm]	1.15	0.95	0.65
	E_{B} [MeV]	–	6.3	26.9
with Coulomb	a_0 [fm]	−1.12	5.79	1.29
	r_{eff} [fm]	1.16	0.96	0.65



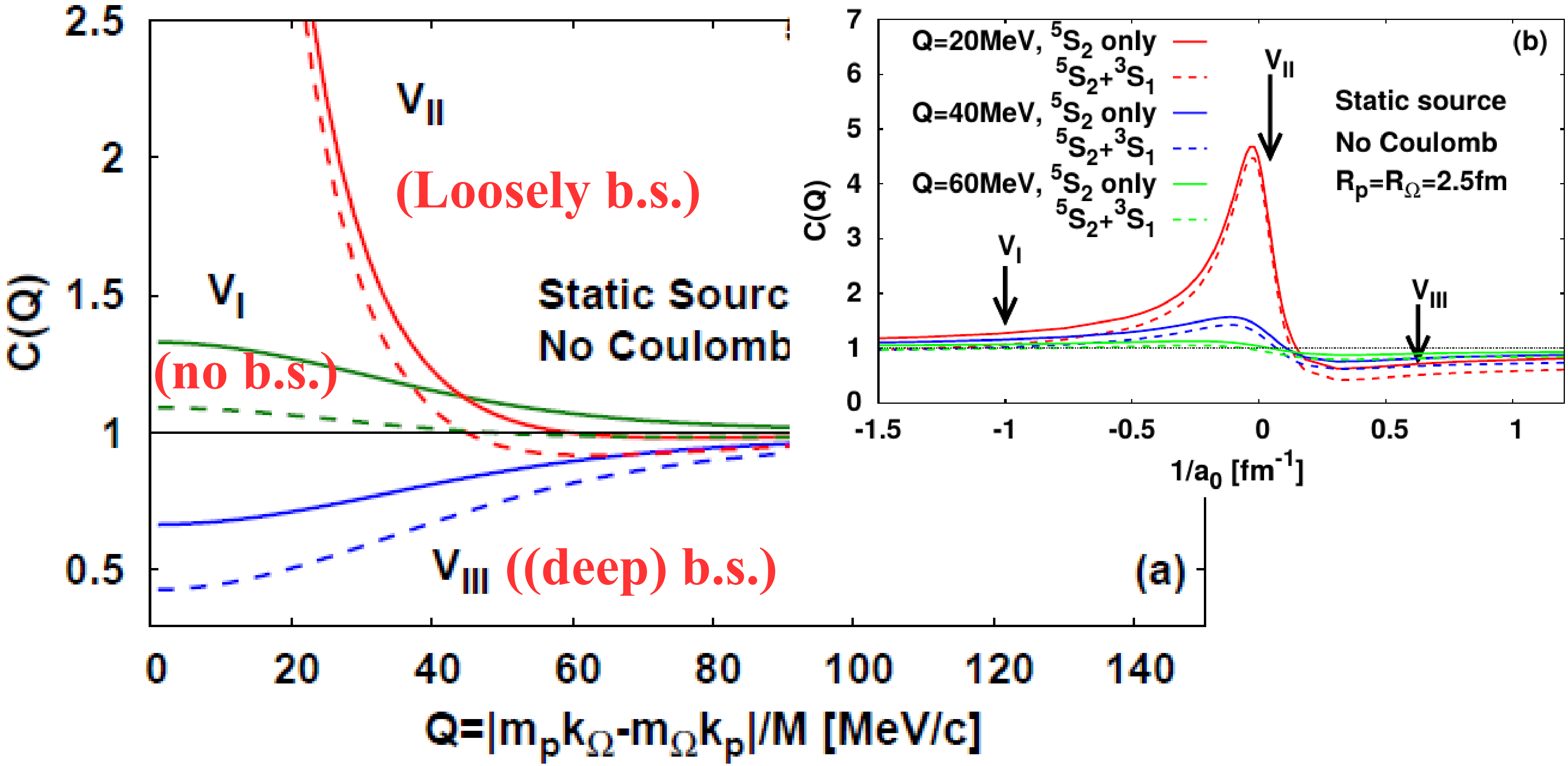
Ω^{-} p correlation



(w/o Coulomb, Strong absorption at r< 2 fm in $^3S_1$ (decay to 8-8 in S-wave))

K. Morita, AO, F. Etminan, T. Hatsuda, PRC94('16)031901(R) [arXiv:1605.06765 [hep-ph]]

$\Omega^- p$ correlation



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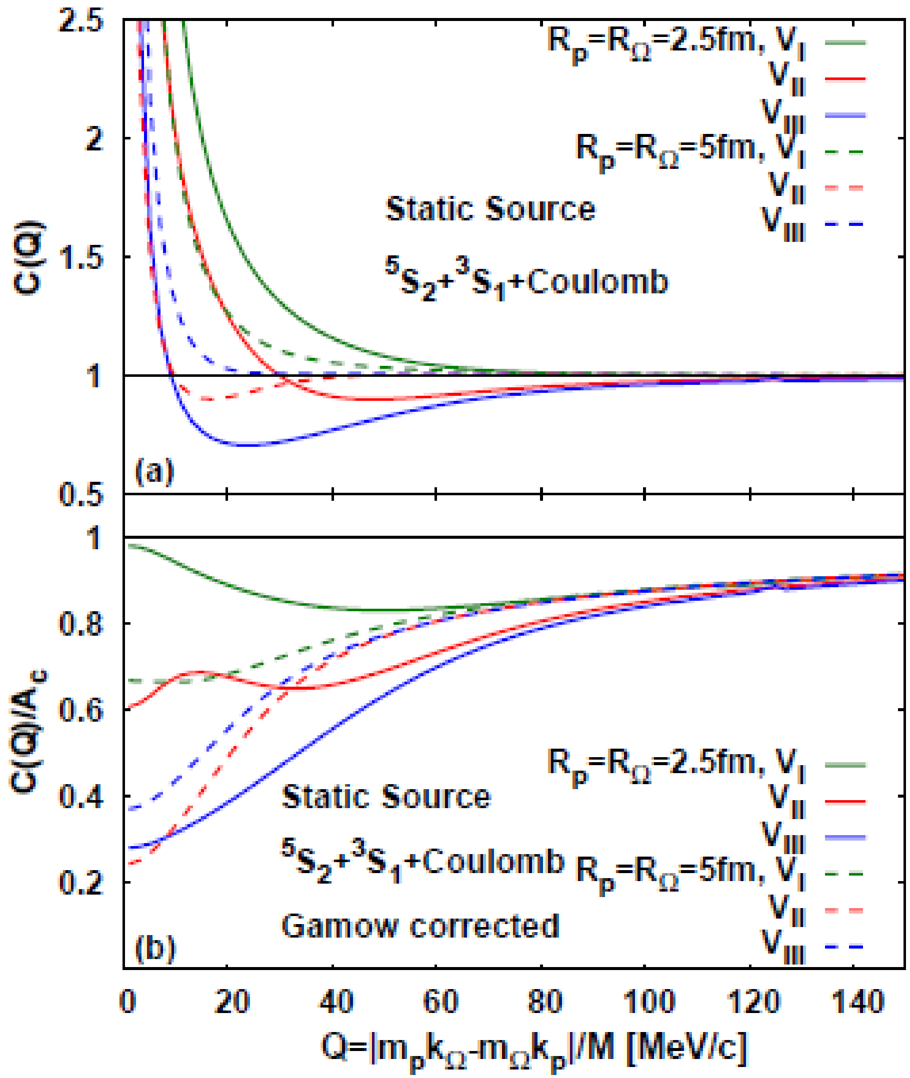
Ω^{-} p correlation w/ Coulomb

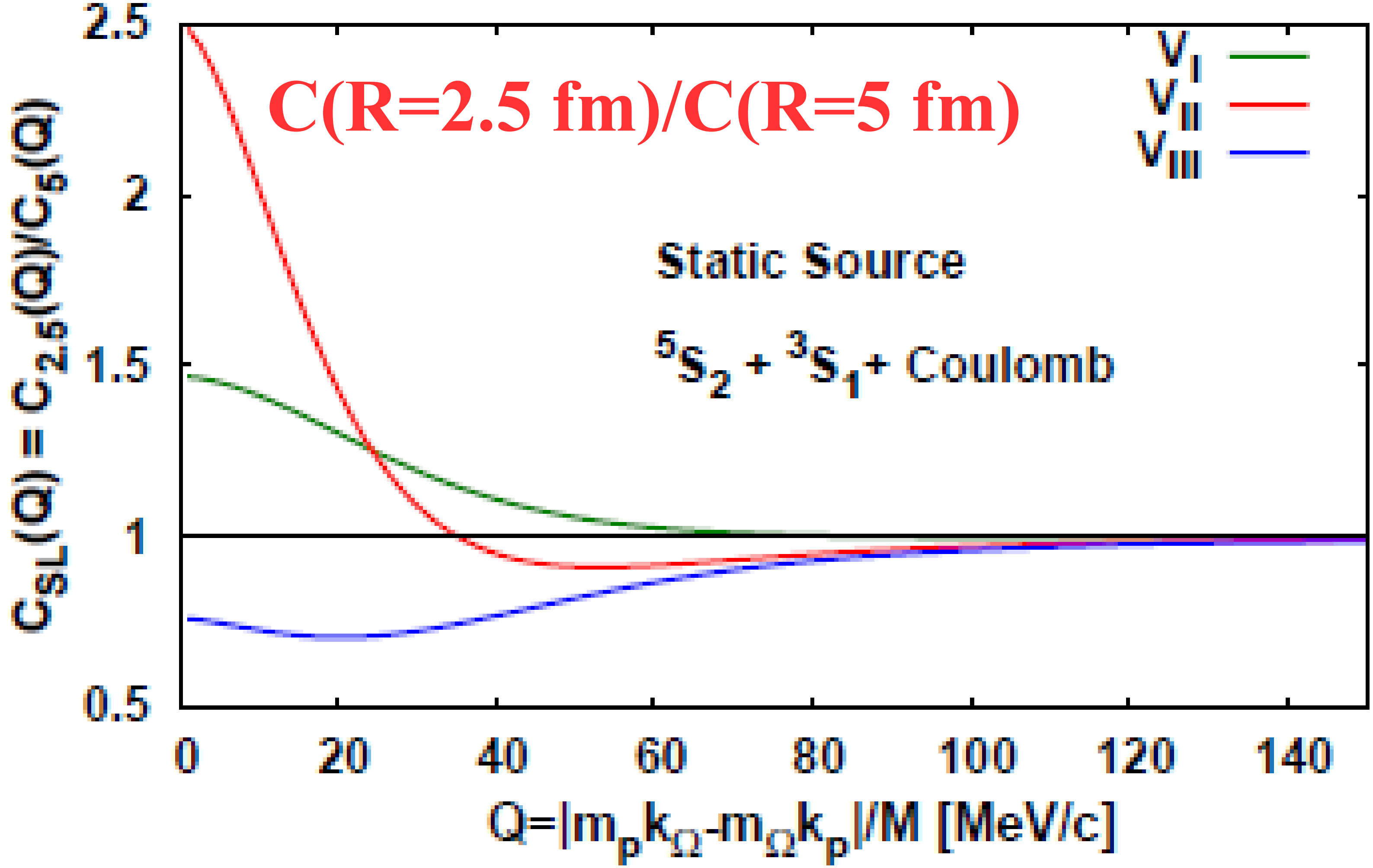


With Coulomb

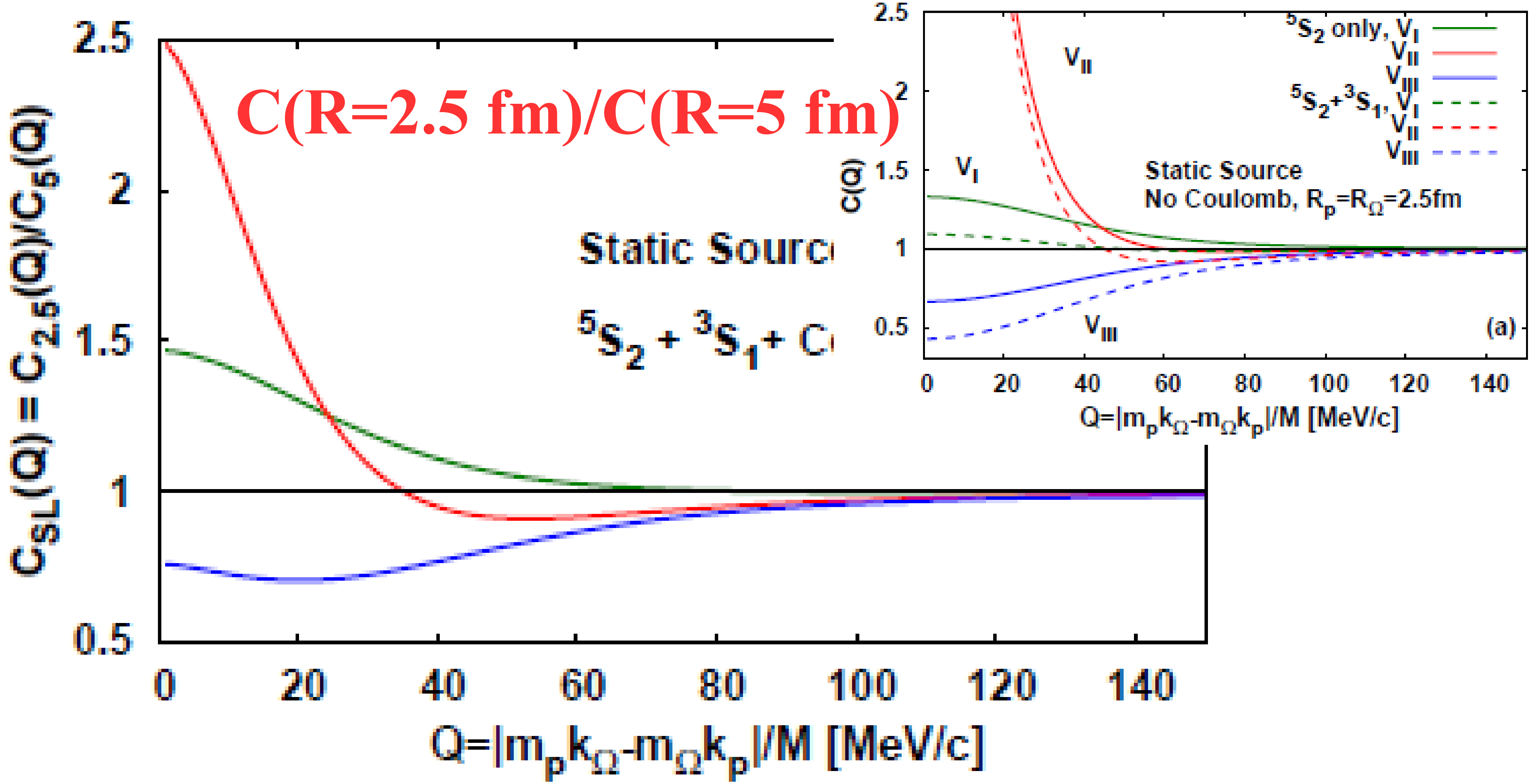
Coulomb + Gamow corr.

Coulomb potential washes out the features of V_I, V_{II}, V_{III}, and Gamow correction is not enough.

Ω^- p correlation: Small / Large Ratio



Ω^- p correlation: Small / Large Ratio

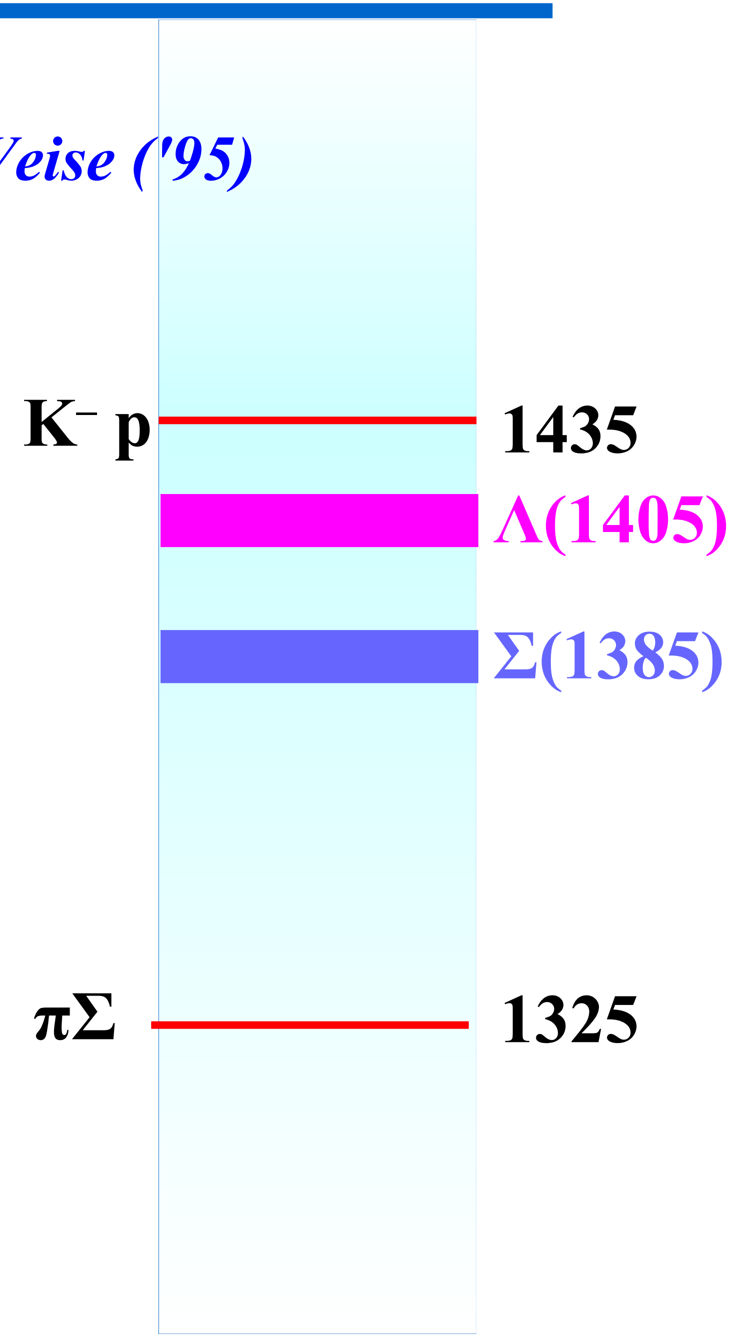


By taking small (R=2.5 fm) / large (R=5 fm) ratio, we approximately see the corr. fn. w/o Coulomb !

$K^{-}p$ correlation

K^- p interaction

- **Λ(1405) $\bar{K}N$ quasi-bound state**
  Dalitz, Tuan ('60), Koch ('94), Kaiser, Siegel, Weise ('95)
  - **Positive scattering length in K^- atoms**
    M.Iwasaki et al. PRL78('97)3067;
    M.Bazzi et al. [SIDDHARTA Collab.],
    PLB704('11)113.



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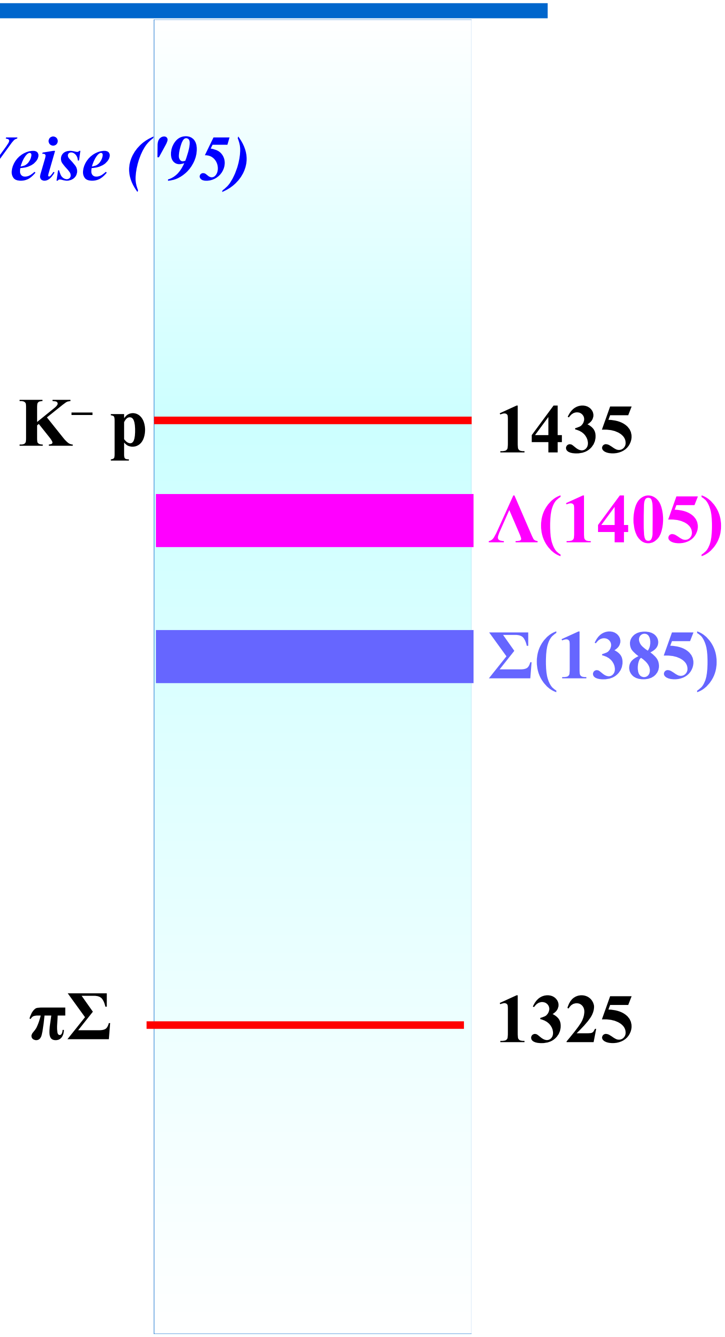
- **Kaonic nuclei ?**
  Nogami ('63); Akaishi, Yamazaki ('02);
  Shevchenko, Gal, Mares ('07), Ikeda, Sato ('07)
  → Needs precise info. on $\bar{K}$N int.
  - **Scattering amplitude and Potential fitting scattering and SIDDARTA data in chiral approach**
    Ikeda, Hyodo, Weise ('11,'12),
    Miyahara, Hyodo ('16)



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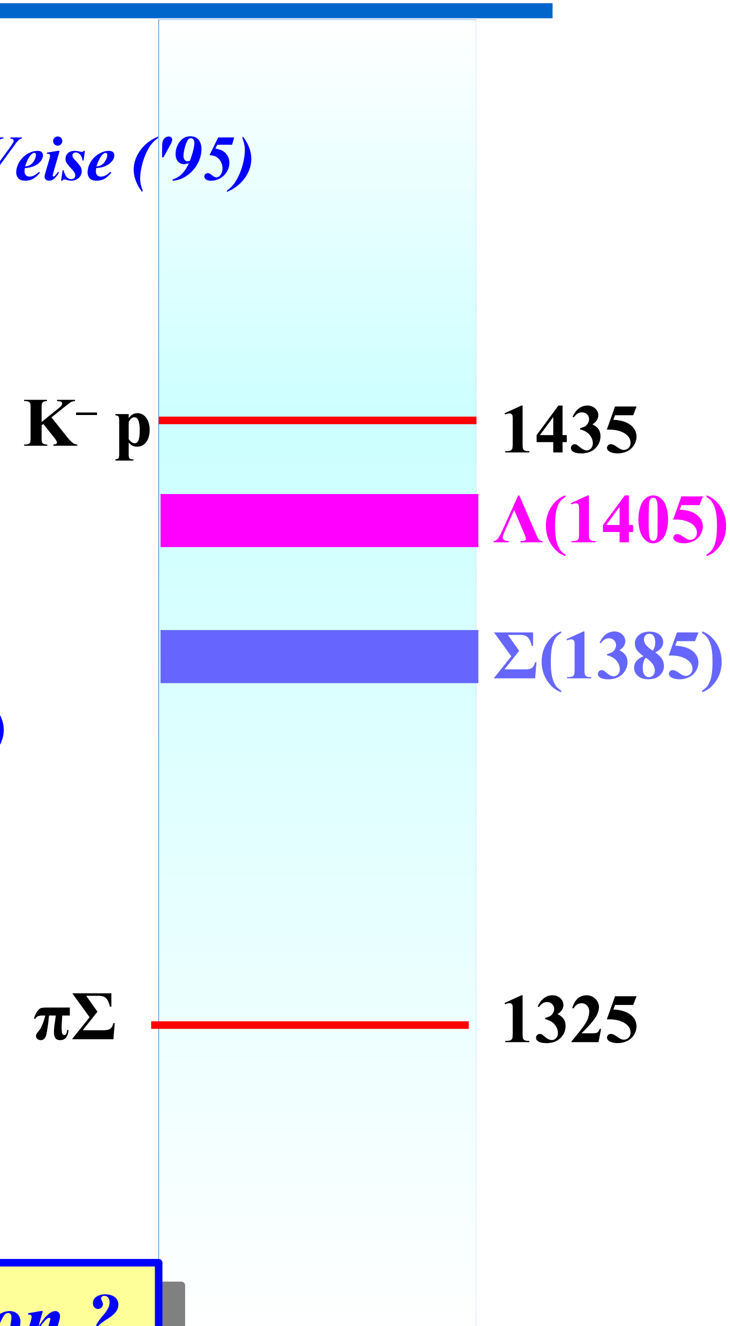

How about K^- p correlation ?

K^- p scattering and K^- p correlation

- **K^- p scattering: Plane wave + Outgoing spherical wave**

$$\Psi^{(+)}(K^- p) \to \exp(ikz)\chi(K^- p) + \frac{\exp(ikr)}{r}\left[f(K^- p \to K^- p)\chi(K^- p) + f(K^- p \to \bar{K}^0 n)\chi(\bar{K}^0 n)\right]$$

K^- p scattering and K^- p correlation

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- **K^- p correlation: Plane wave + Incoming spherical wave**

$$\Psi^{(-)}(K^- p) \to \exp(ikz)\chi(K^- p) + \frac{\exp(-ikr)}{r}\left[\tilde{f}(K^- p \to K^- p)\chi(K^- p) + \tilde{f}(K^- p \to \bar{K}^0 n)\chi(\bar{K}^0 n)\right]$$

$$\tilde{f}(K^- p \to K^- p) = \frac{\tilde{S}-1}{2iq} \neq f(K^- p \to K^- p) \quad , \quad \tilde{S} = \left[\frac{S_{I=0}^{-1} + S_{I=1}^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1}$$

K^-p scattering and K^-p correlation

- K^-p scattering: Plane wave + Outgoing spherical wave

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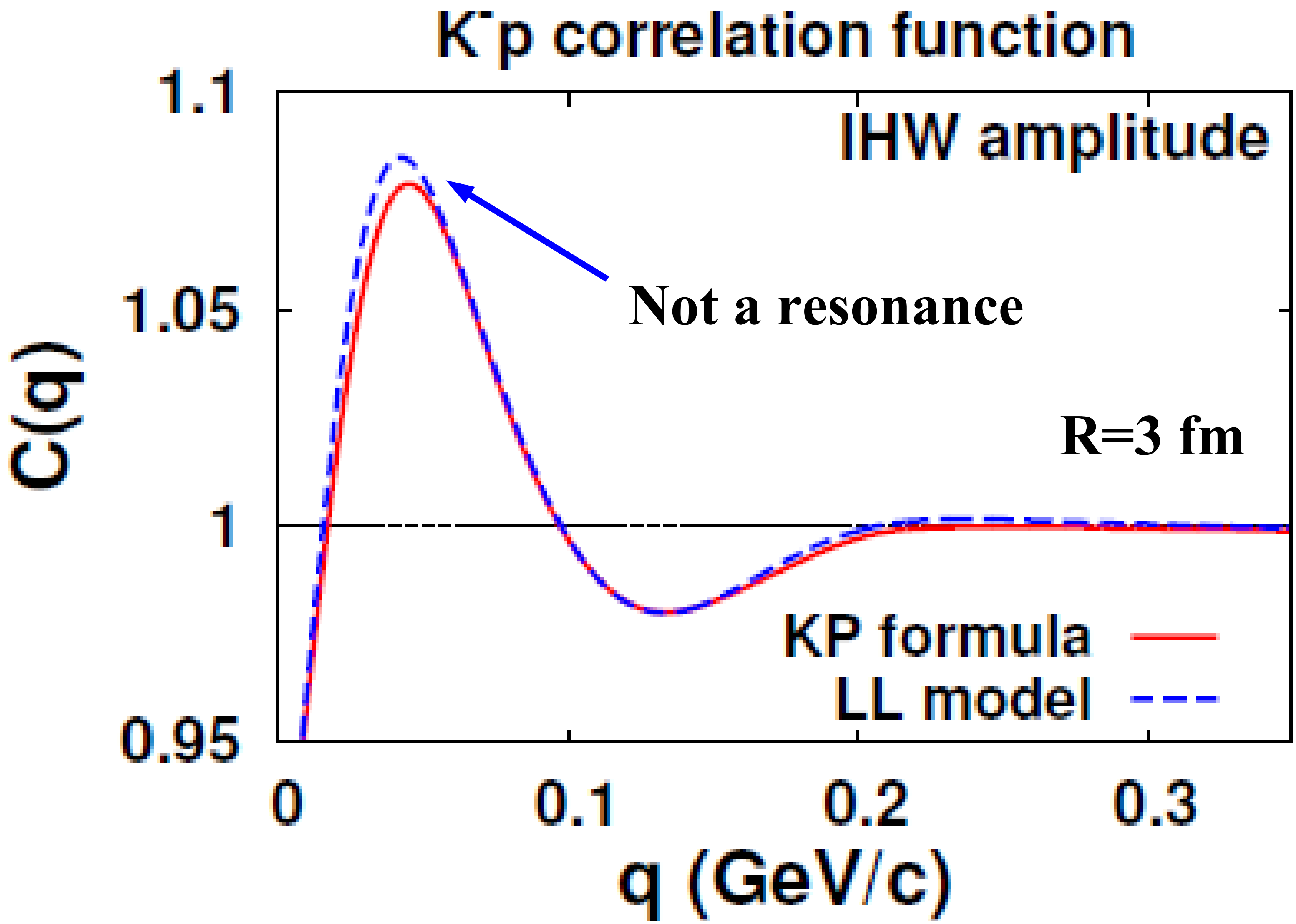
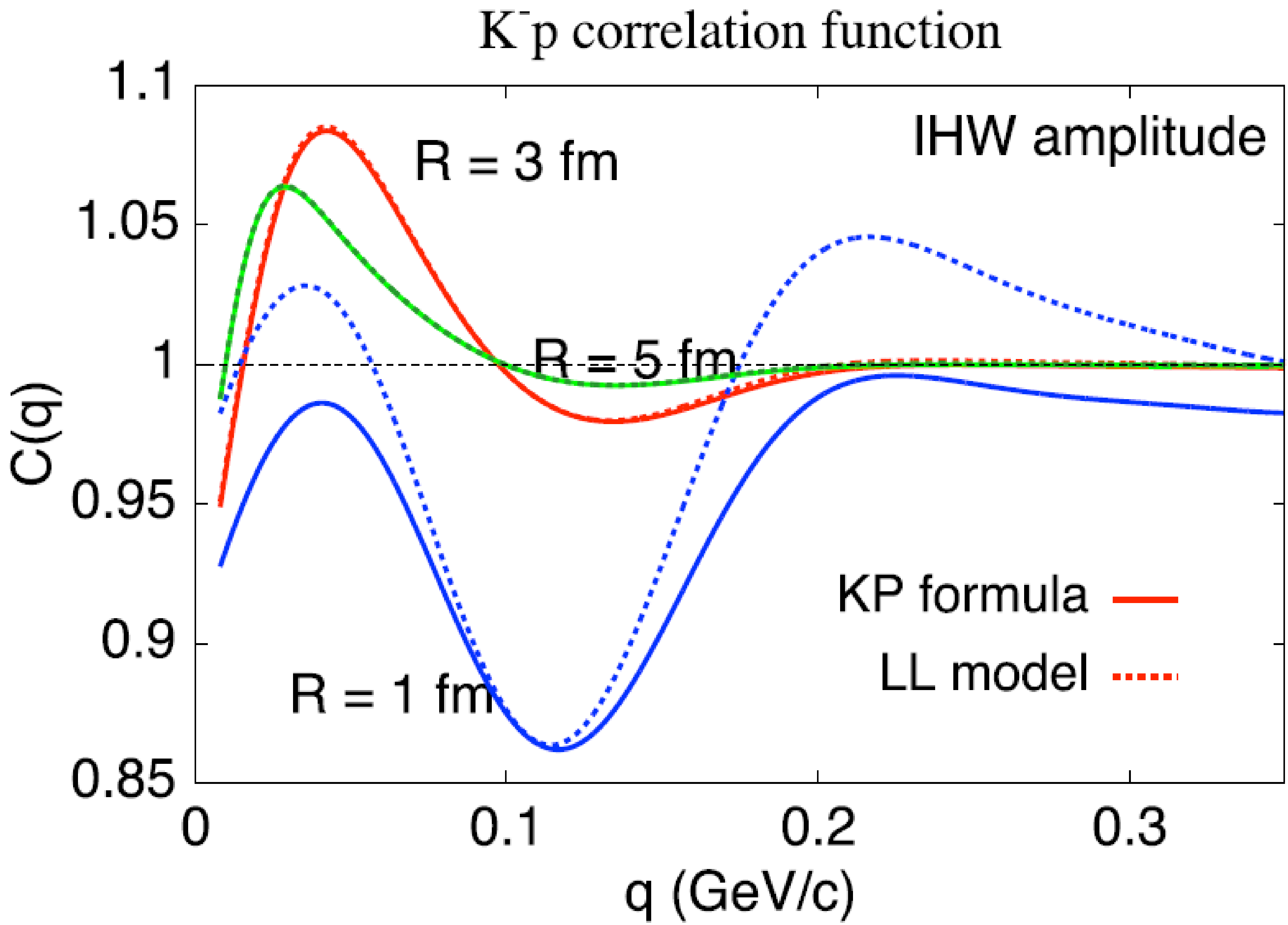
$\Psi^{(-)} \neq (\Psi^{(+)})^* \to K^-p$ correlation probes different combination of $I=0, 1$ from K^-p scattering

$K^- p$ correlation



AO, K.Morita, K.Miyahara, T.Hyodo, arXiv:1603.05761
Potential: K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, PRC93 ('16) 015201.
Amplitude: Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706 ('11) 63; NPA 881 ('12) 98.
Fitting SIDDHARTA data: M. Bazzi et al. [SIDDHARTA Collab.], PLB 704 ('11) 113.

K^-p correlation



$\psi^{(-)}$: Another source of fake peak ?

K. Miyahara

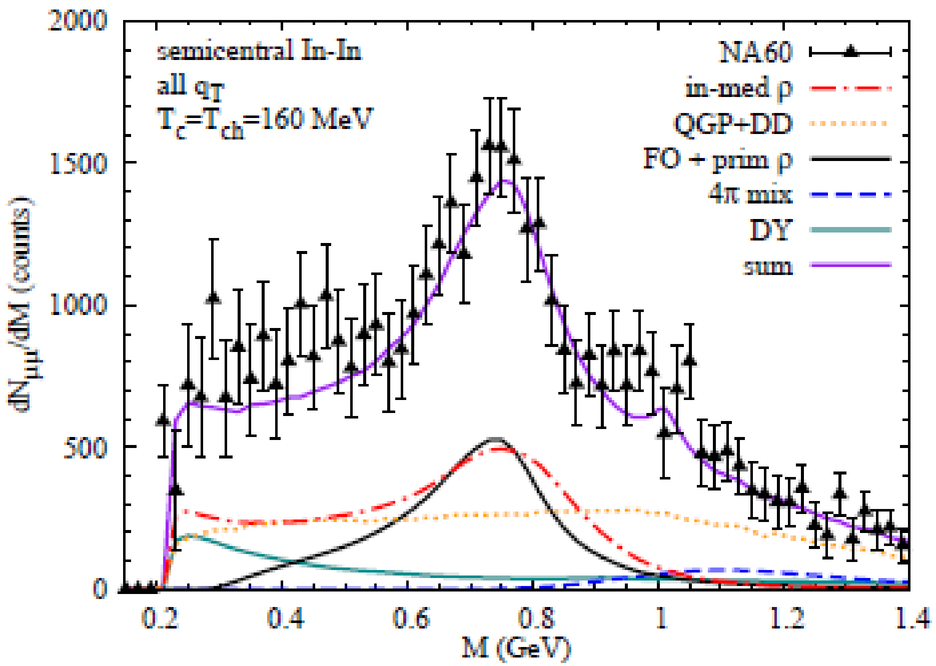
Summary

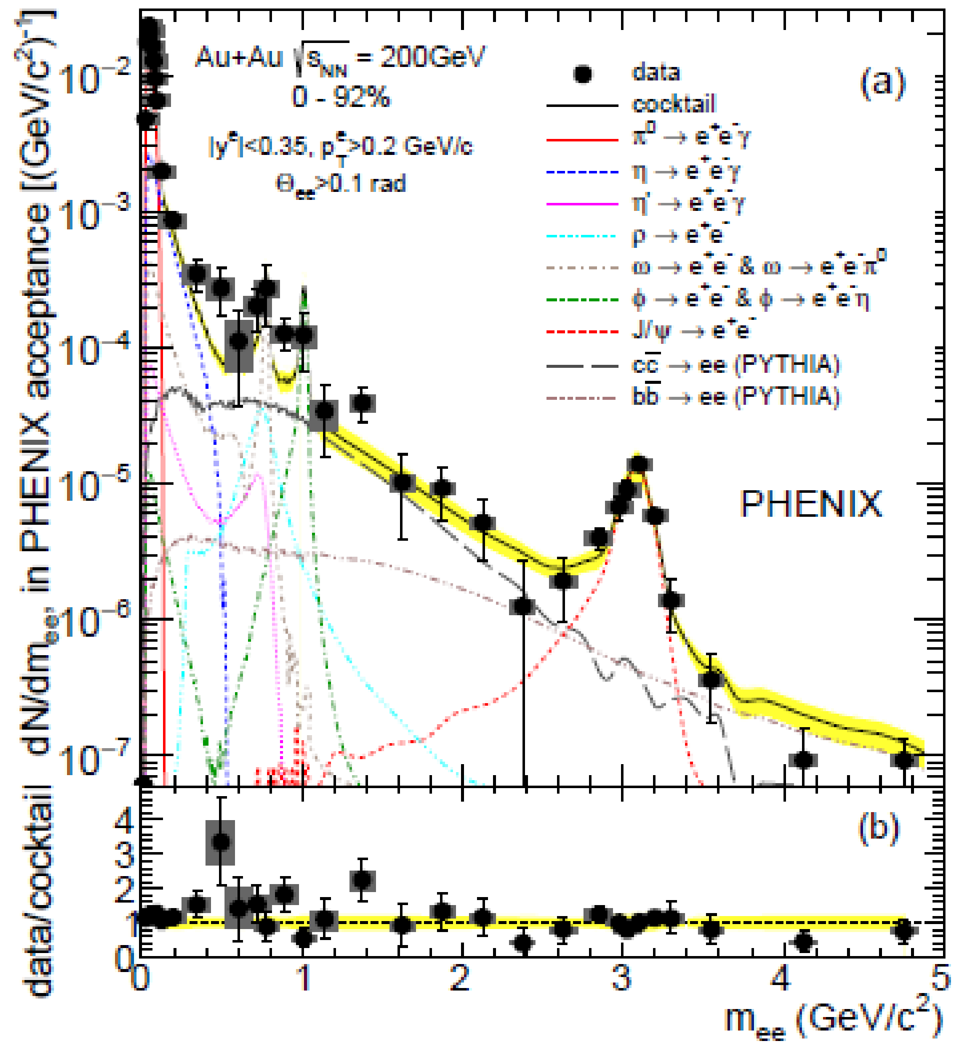
- **Heavy-ion collisions are hadron factories, and can be utilized to perform hadron physics as well.**
- **Hadron-Hadron correlation contains information on interactions.**
  - **Correlations in various pairs have been measured: ππ, KK, pp, nn, $\bar{p}\,\bar{p}$, ΛΛ, Λp, (K^- p, Ω^- p,) …**
  - **When the pair purity is large enough, corr. fn. has sensitivity to hh interaction.**
- **Some of hh correlations have been discussed.**
  - **ΛΛ correlation data is consistent with Λ Λ interaction with $1/a_0 < -0.8\ \mathrm{fm}^{-1}$, provided that pair purity is large enough, $\lambda > 0.35$.**
  - **Ω^- p correlation may tell us the existence of a S=-3 dibaryon.**
  - **K^- p correlation is found to probe other combination of scattering amplitudes of I=0 and I=1.**
- **Many other type of pairs are waiting for us.**

Thank you !

Thermal Modification of Hadron Spectral Function

- **Low mass dilepton**
  - **Enhanced dilepton invariant mass spectrum may be explained with broadening of ρ meson and other mechanisms.**





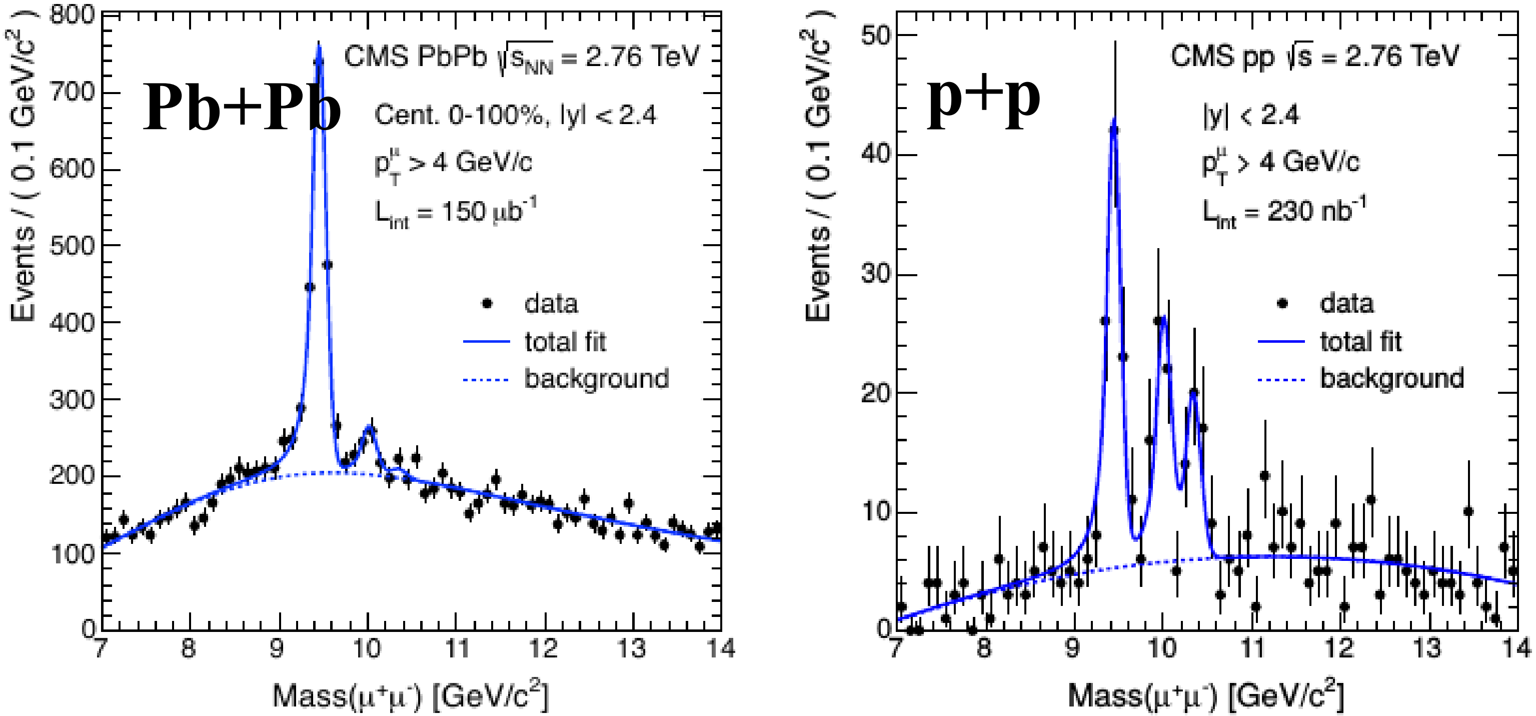
NA60 Collab. (R. Arnaldi et al.), PRL96('06)162302.
H. van Hees, R. Rapp, NPA806('08)339

PHENIX Collab. (A. Adare et al.), PRC93('16)014904

STAR Collab. (L. Adamczyk et al.), PRL113 ('14)022301

Thermal Modification of Hadron Spectral Function

- **Excited Upsilon (2S, 3S) are suppressed in Pb+Pb**
  CMS Collab. (S. Chatrchyan et al.), PRL107('11)052302; PRL 109 ('12) 222301
  → Excited quarkonium may melt before g.s. does by hot-medium effects

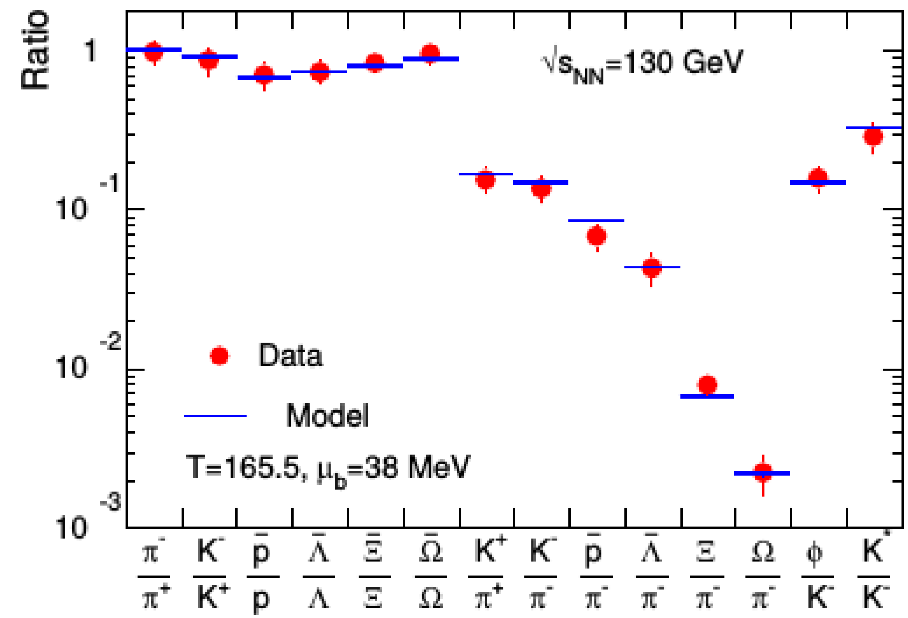


- **η' mass reduction ?** **T.Csorgo, R.Vertesi, J.Sziklai, PRL105('10)182301**

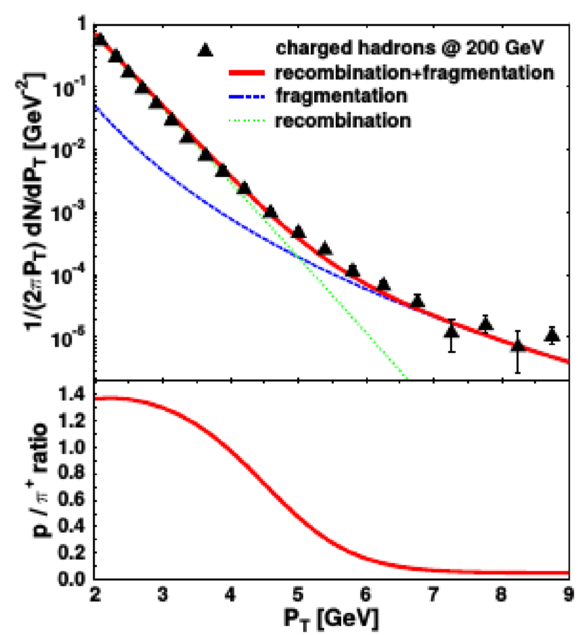
Modification by T, complementary to pA reactions.

Hadron Formation Mechanism

- **Statistical Model**
  A. Andronic, P. Braun-Munzinger, J. Stachel, NPA772('06)167; J. Cleymans, H. Oeschler, K. Redlich, S. Wheaton, PRC 73 ('06), 034905
  Hadron yields are well explained by the statistical model.



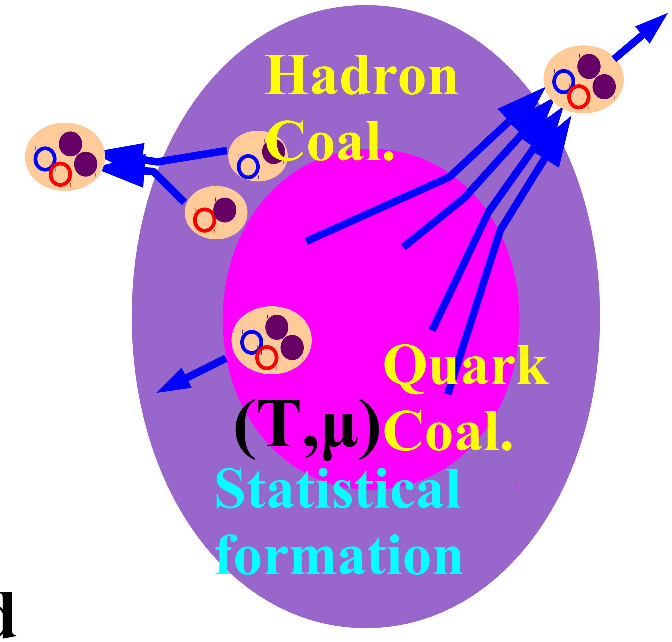
- **Coalescence of quarks**
  R.J.Fries, B. Muller, C. Nonaka, S.A.Bass, PRL90('03)202303;
  V. Greco, C.M.Ko, P. Levai, PRL90('03)202302;
  R.C.Hwa, C.B.Yang, PRC67('03)034902
  pT spectra and v2 are explained by coalescence of quarks.



- **Coalescence of hadrons**
  H.Sato, K. Yazaki, PLB98('81)153
  Deuteron spectrum is explained by the coalescence of pn.

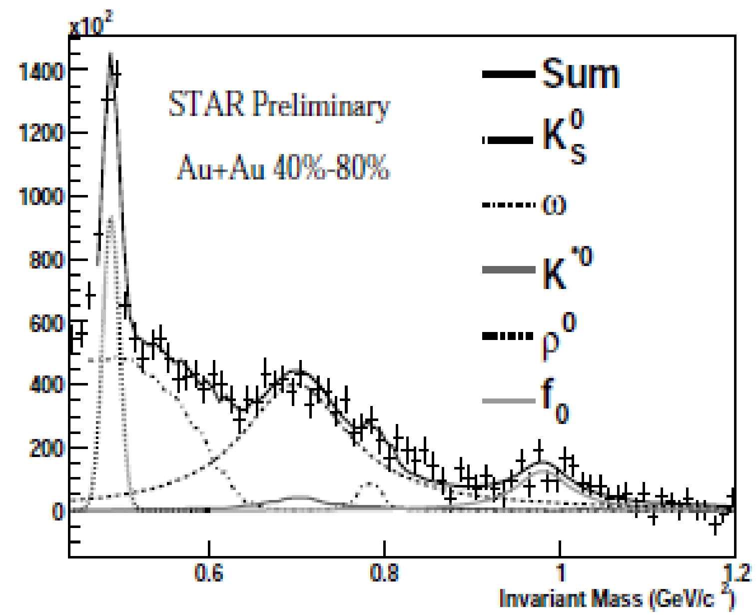
Exotic Hadron Production in HIC

- How do exotic hadrons are produced ?
  Statistical ?
  Quark Coalescence ?
  Hadron Coalescence ?



- Statistical model overestimates
  Λ(1520, 3/2-) yield.
  L=2 effects: Kanada-En'yo, Muller ('06)

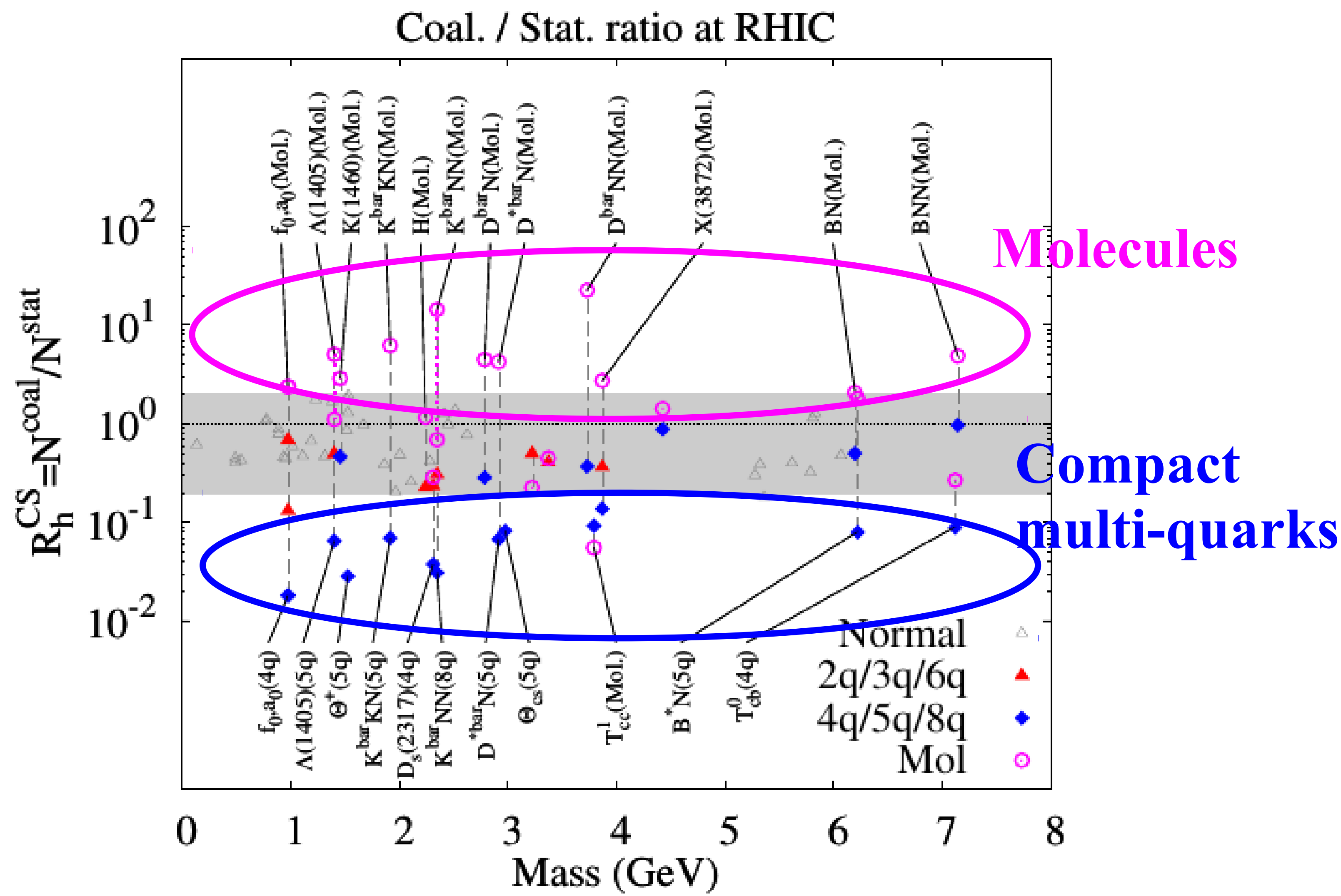
- Statistical model underestimates f_0(980) yield
  P. Fachini [STAR Collab.], NPA715('03)462.
  STAR: N(f_0(980)) ~ 8.4, Stat: 5.6,
  Coal: 2q:0.76-3.8, 4q:0.1, Mol: 13
  S. Cho et al. [ExHIC Collab.],PRL106 ('11)212001.



Production yield in HIC may tell us the nature of exotic hadrons !

Exotic Hadron Production in HIC

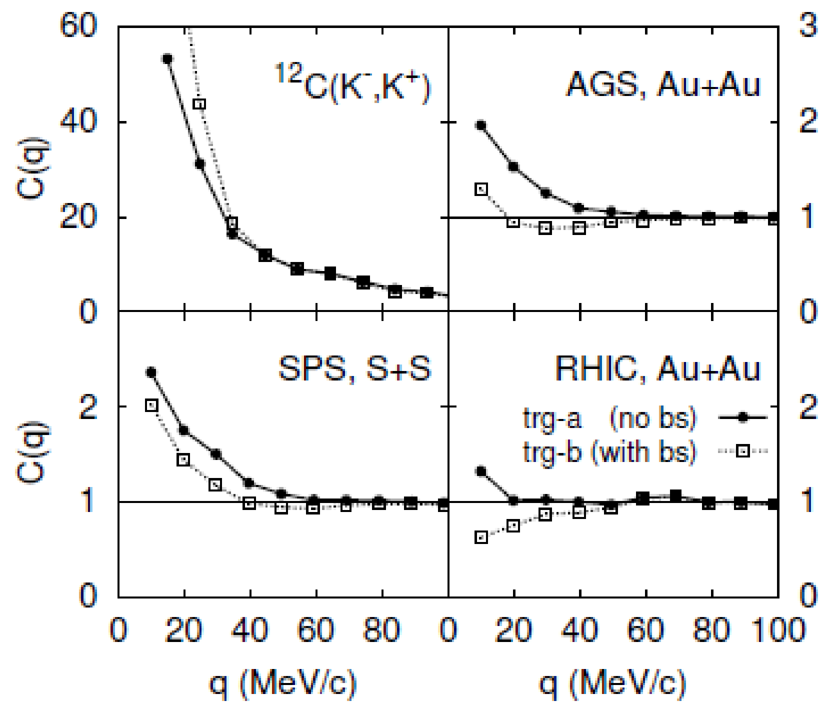
S. Cho et al. [ExHIC Collab.],PRL106 ('11)212001; PRC84('11)064910.



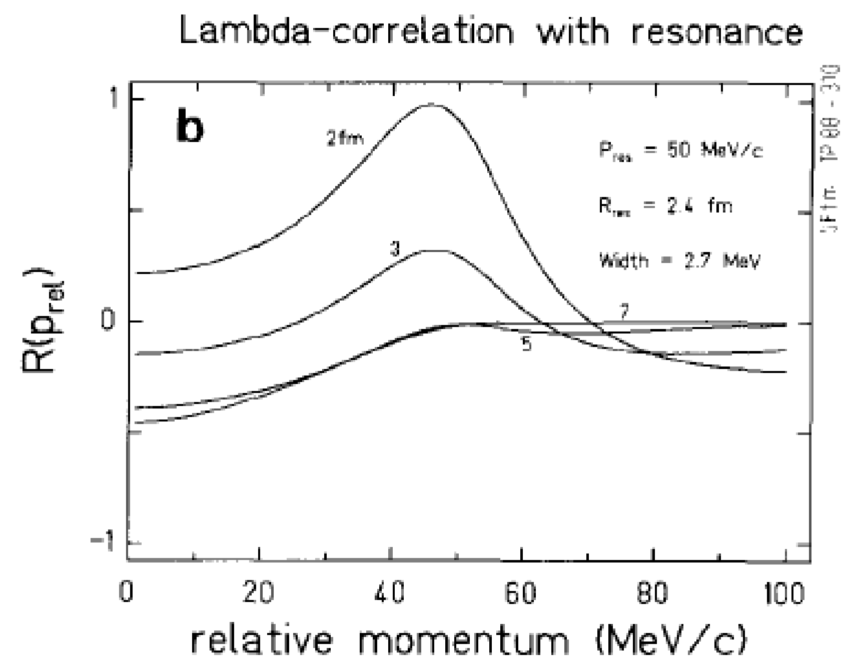
Hadronic molecules will be made more abundantly in HIC than stat. model predictions.

Correlation → Interaction

- **If we know correlation and source,
  it should be possible to get knowledge of hadron interactions !**
- **How about ΛΛ interaction ?**
  - **Λ particle is too short-lived to perform scattering experiments.**
    Mass=1115.6 MeV, τ= 2.6 x 10^{-10} s, cτ = 7.89 cm
    quark content = uds (p=uud, n=udd)



AO, Y. Hirata, Y. Nara, S. Shinmura, Y. Akaishi Nucl. Phys. A 670 (2000), 297c



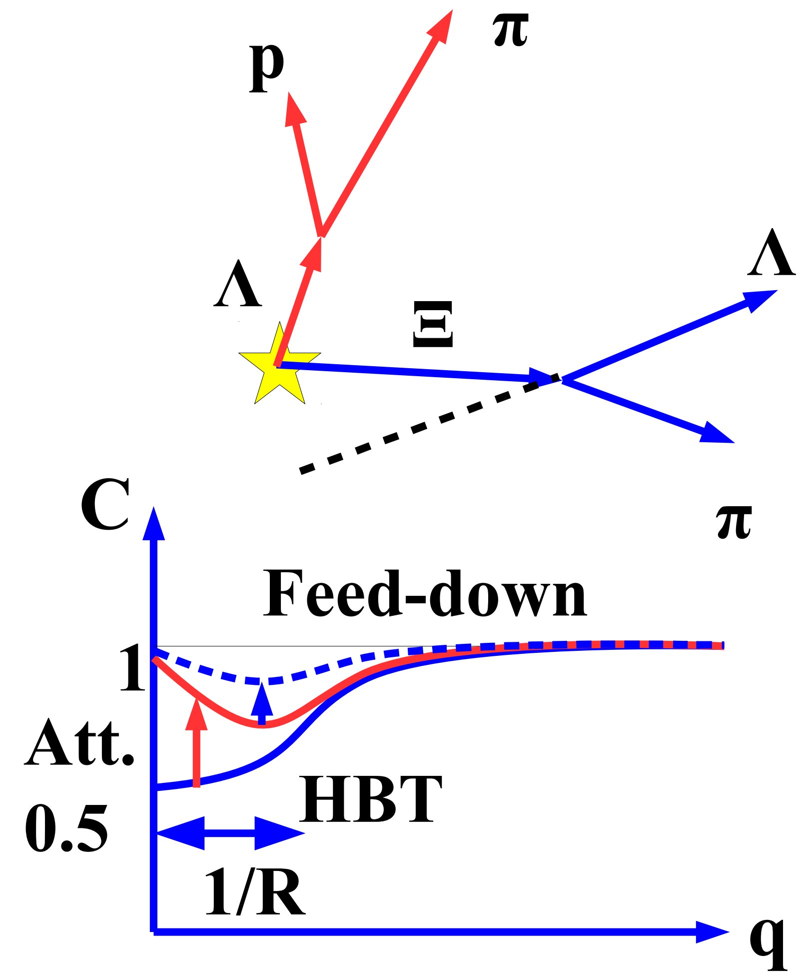
C. Greiner, B. Muller, PLB219(1989)199.

Feed-Down Effects & Residual Source

- **Correlation Fn. w/ Feed-down & Residual source effects.**

$$C_{\rm corr}(q) = 1 + \lambda(C_{\rm bare}(q) - 1) + a_{\rm res}\exp(-4r_{\rm res}^2 q^2)$$

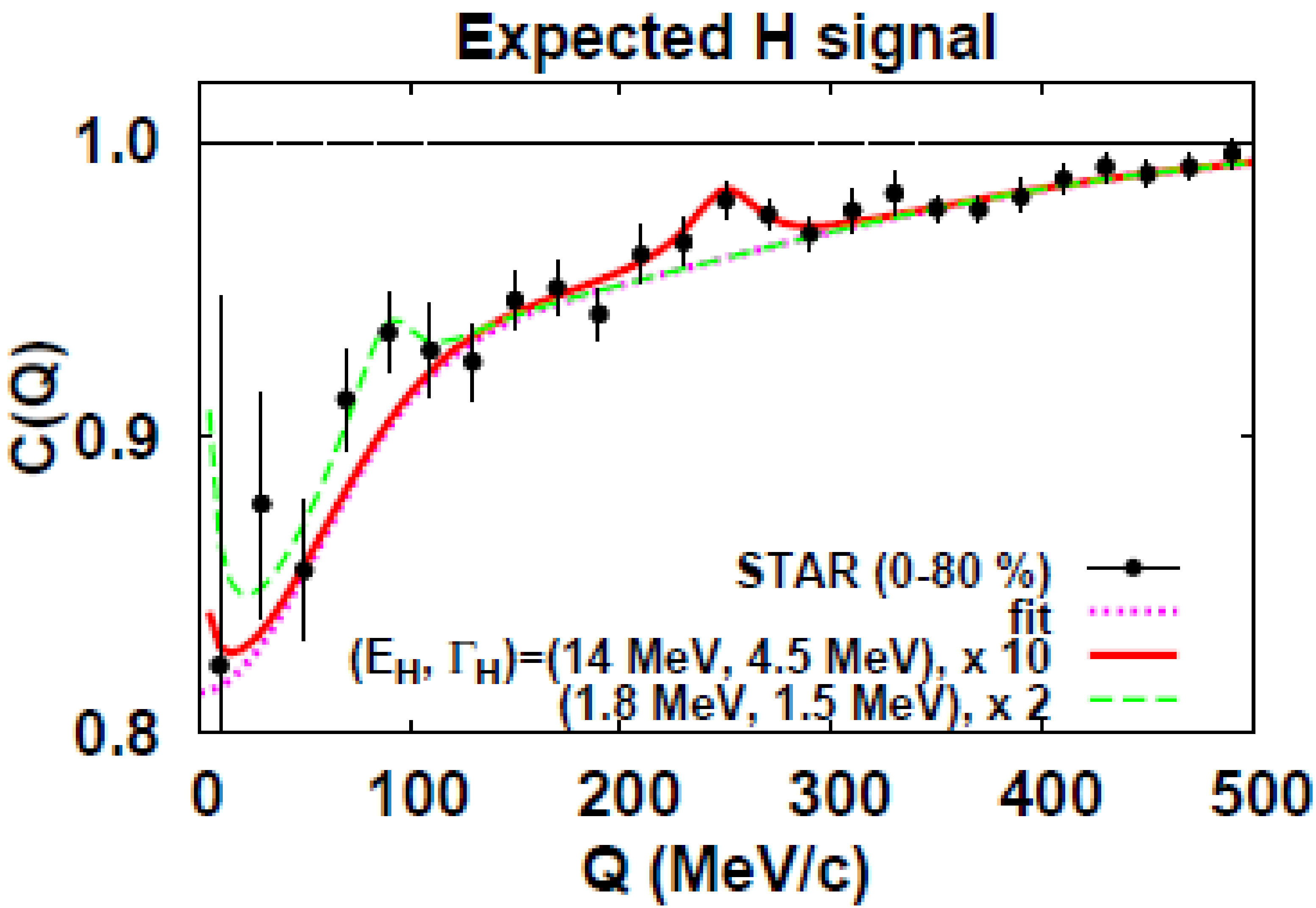
- **Purity of ΛΛ pair λ**
  - **Not easy to reject Σ^0 decay in exp't.**
    → $\lambda \sim (1-\Sigma^0/\Lambda)^2$
  - **Morita, Furumoto, AO ('15)**
    → $\lambda=(0.67)^2=0.45$
    $\Sigma^0/\Lambda=0.278$ (p+Be, 28.5 GeV/c)
    Sullivan et al. ('87)
    Ξ/Λ = 15 % (RHIC)
  - **STAR ('15)**
    → λ = Free parameter ~ 0.18



C(q~0)~ 0.8 suggests
attraction with large λ (λ> 0.35)
repulsion with small λ (λ < 0.35)

AO, Morita, Mihayara, Hyodo ('16)

Detecting H Resonance

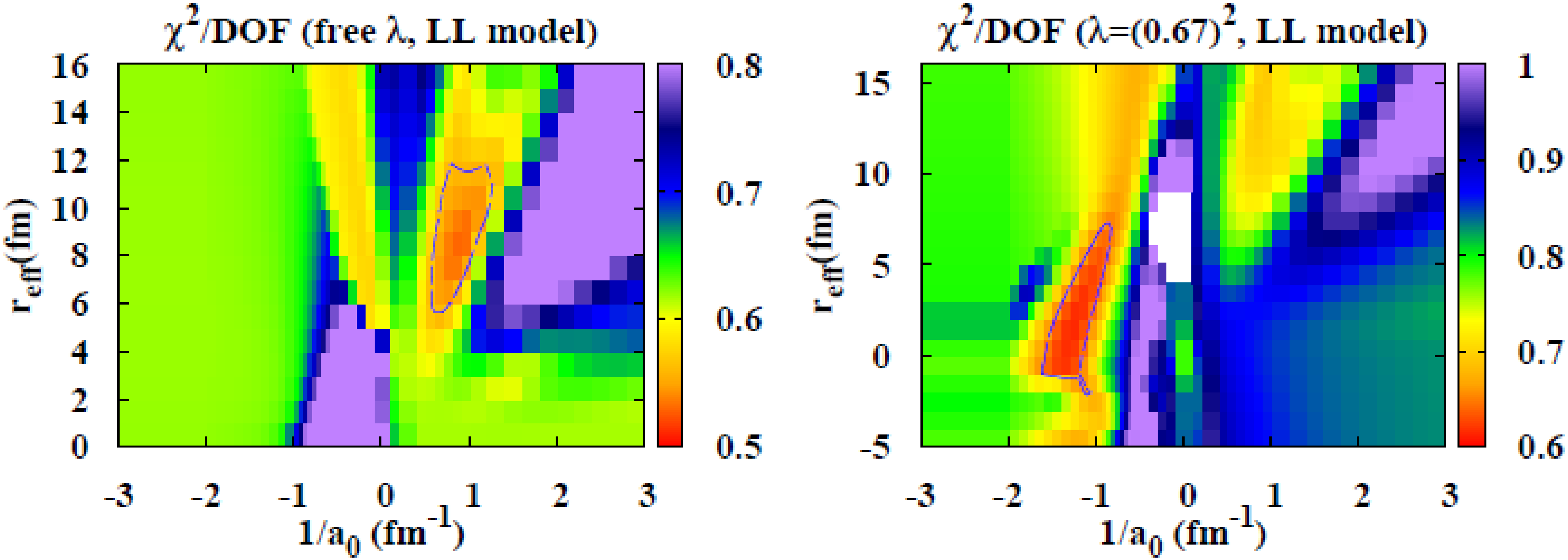


When the resonance energy is much above the threshold, detecting a resonance is not easy because of huge background.

$^3S_1$ contribution

- Ω(J=3/2) and p (J=1/2) can take spin quintet ($^5S_2$) and triplet ($^3S_1$) states for L=0.
  - $^5S_2$ (J=2) couples with octet-octet (e.g. $\Lambda\Xi$) via L=2.
  - $^3S_1$ (J=1) couples with octet-octet (e.g. $\Lambda\Xi$) via L=0.
    → strong absorption is expected at short distances.
- Our assumption: Strong absorption at r < 2 fm.
  - Strong absorption limit = Hard core boundary condition.
  - Intermediate absorption gives similar results.

$a_0(\Lambda\Lambda)$: Positive or Negative



free λ → positive a_0 is preferred by the STAR data.

fixed λ (λ > 0.35) → negative a_0 is preferred by the STAR data.