

LOW-ENERGY QCD with STRANGE QUARKS

- from antikaon-nuclear interactions to hyperons in neutron stars -



Wolfram Weise

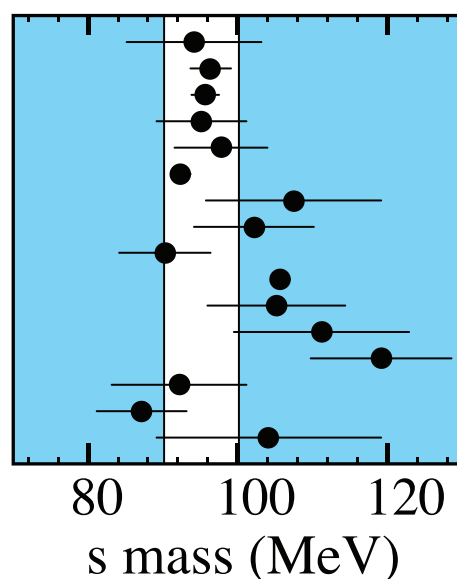
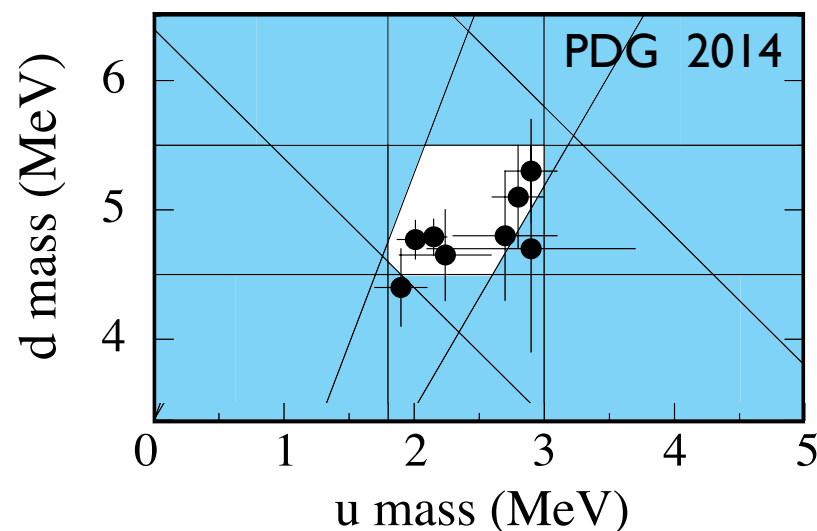
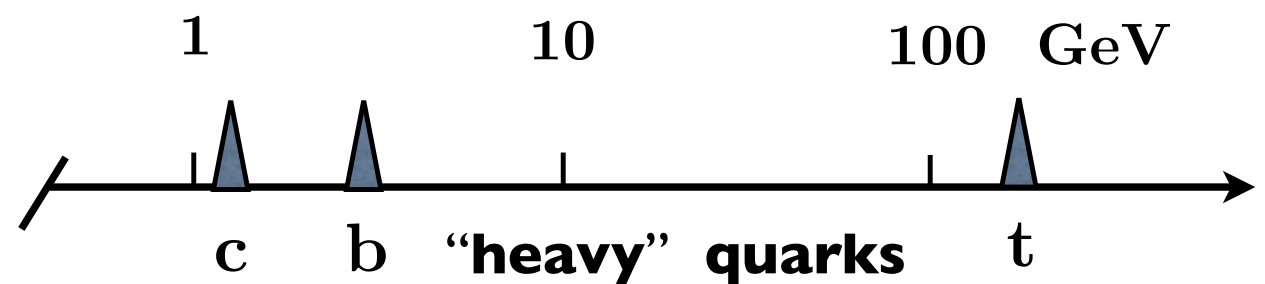
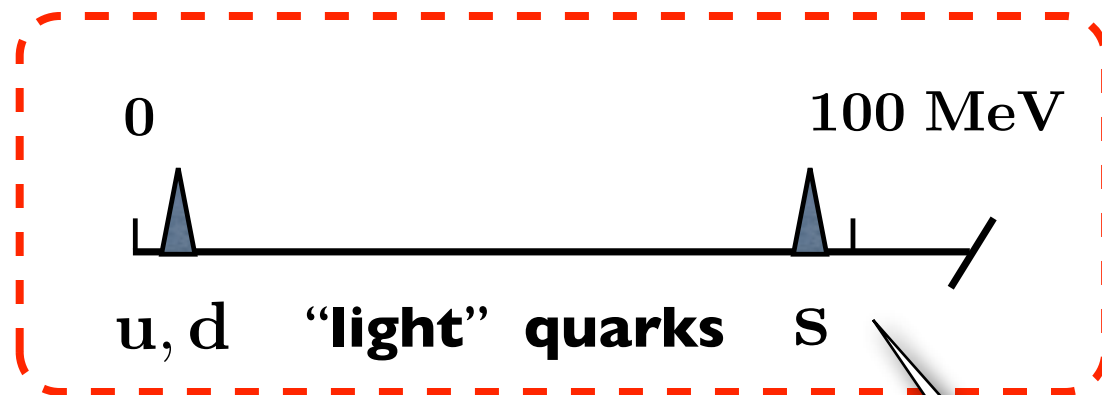
ECT* Trento and Technische Universität München



- **Symmetry breaking scenarios in Low-Energy QCD : Chiral SU(3) Effective Field Theory**
- **Near-threshold strong interaction physics : kaons and antikaons interacting with nucleons & nuclei**
- **Hyperon-nucleon interactions - new developments : Chiral SU(3) EFT and Lattice QCD**
- **Strangeness in dense baryonic matter : new constraints from neutron stars**

Hierarchy of **QUARK MASSES** in **QCD**

- separation of scales -



Basic principles of **LOW-ENERGY QCD** :

Confinement of quarks & gluons in hadrons

Chiral Symmetry

spontaneously broken
(QCD dynamics)

explicitly broken
by non-zero
quark masses

special role of STRANGE QUARKS

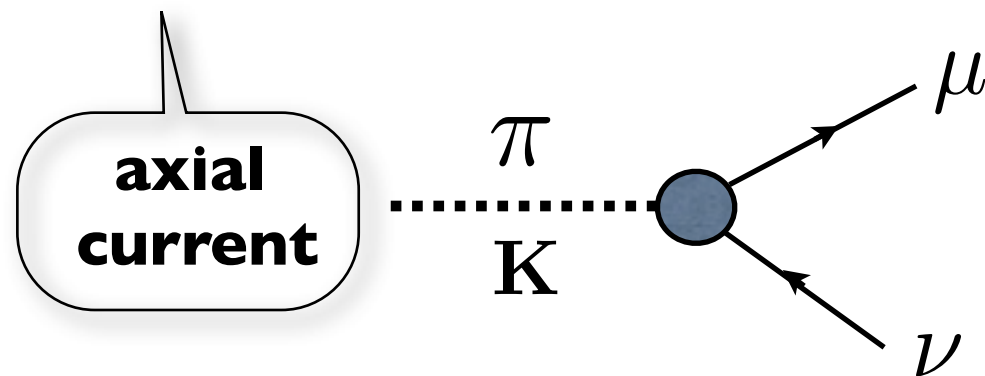
Spontaneously Broken **CHIRAL** $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ **SYMMETRY**

- **NAMBU - GOLDSTONE BOSONS:**

Pseudoscalar $SU(3)$ meson octet $\{\phi_a\} = \{\pi, \mathbf{K}, \bar{\mathbf{K}}, \eta_8\}$

- **DECAY CONSTANTS:**

$$\langle 0 | \mathbf{A}_a^\mu(0) | \phi_b(p) \rangle = i \delta_{ab} p^\mu f_b$$



Chiral limit: $f = 86.2 \text{ MeV}$
(order parameter)

$$f_\pi = 92.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$f_{\mathbf{K}} = 110.0 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV}$$

- **Gell-Mann,
Oakes,
Renner
relations**

$$m_\pi^2 f_\pi^2 = -\frac{m_u + m_d}{2} \langle \bar{u}u + \bar{d}d \rangle$$

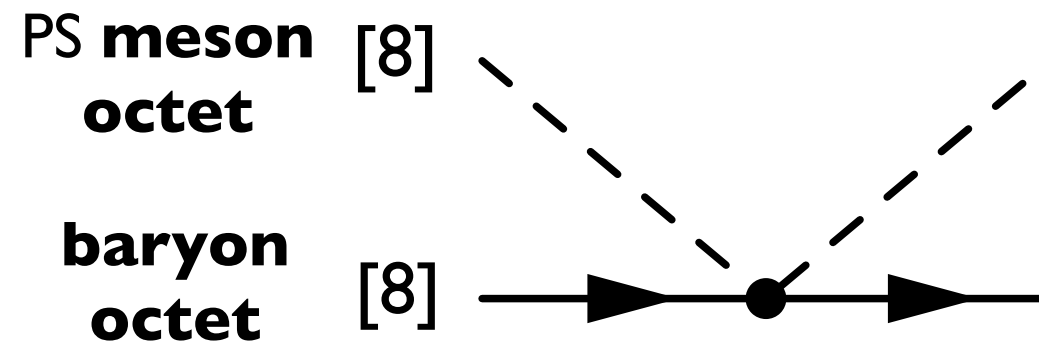
$$m_{\mathbf{K}}^2 f_{\mathbf{K}}^2 = -\frac{m_u + m_s}{2} \langle \bar{u}u + \bar{s}s \rangle$$

+ higher order corrections

CHIRAL SU(3) EFFECTIVE FIELD THEORY

ordered hierarchy of driving interactions

- Leading-order terms
(**W**einberg & **T**omozawa)



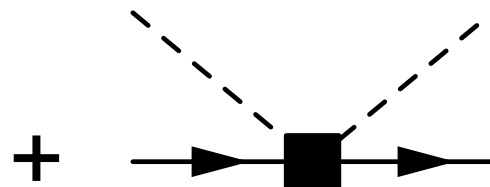
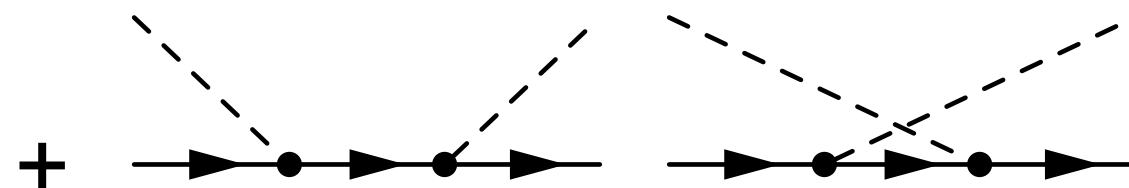
- Examples: $\bar{K}N$ ($S = -1$) and KN ($S = +1$) threshold (s wave) amplitudes :

$$T(K^+ p)_{\text{thr}} = 2 T(K^+ n)_{\text{thr}} = -\frac{m_K}{f^2} \quad \text{repulsive}$$

$$T(K^- p)_{\text{thr}} = 2 T(K^- n)_{\text{thr}} = \frac{m_K}{f^2} \quad \text{attractive}$$

explicit
chiral symmetry breaking

order parameter of
spontaneous
chiral symmetry breaking



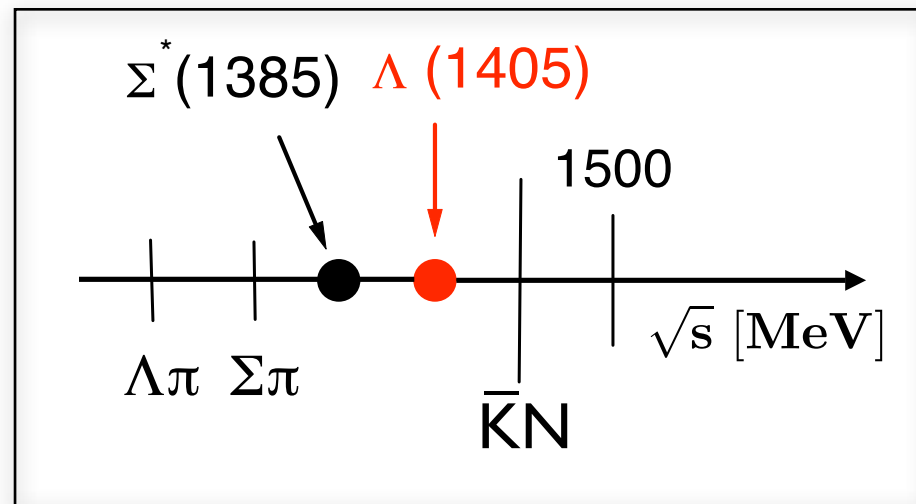
next-to-leading order (**NLO**) $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$
input: several low-energy constants

Low-Energy $\bar{K} N$ Interactions

- Framework: **Chiral SU(3) Effective Field Theory** ... but :

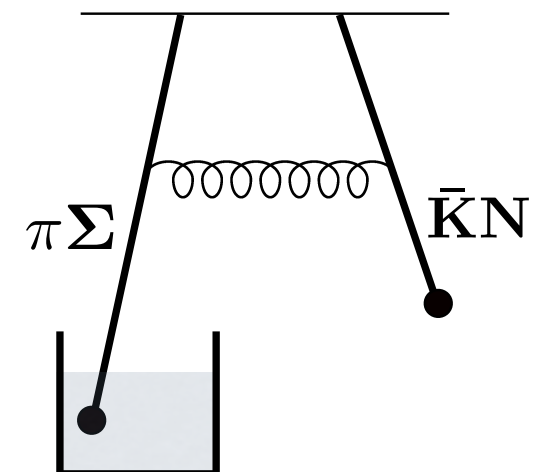
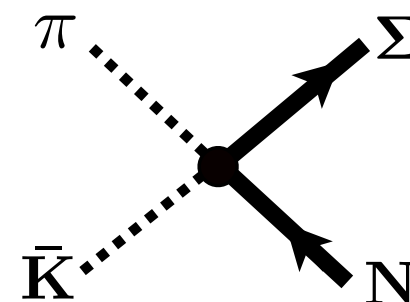
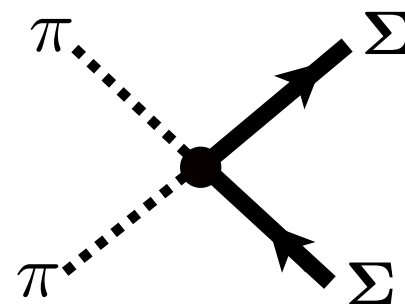
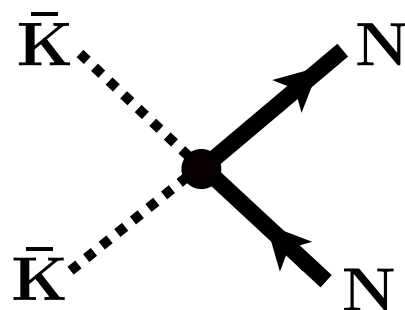
- Chiral Perturbation Theory **NOT** applicable:
 $\Lambda(1405)$ resonance 27 MeV below $\bar{K}^- p$ threshold

N. Kaiser, P. Siegel, W.W. (1995)
 E. Oset, A. Ramos (1998)



Non-perturbative
Coupled Channels
 approach based on
Chiral SU(3) Dynamics

- Leading s-wave $l = 0$ meson-baryon interactions (Weinberg-Tomozawa)



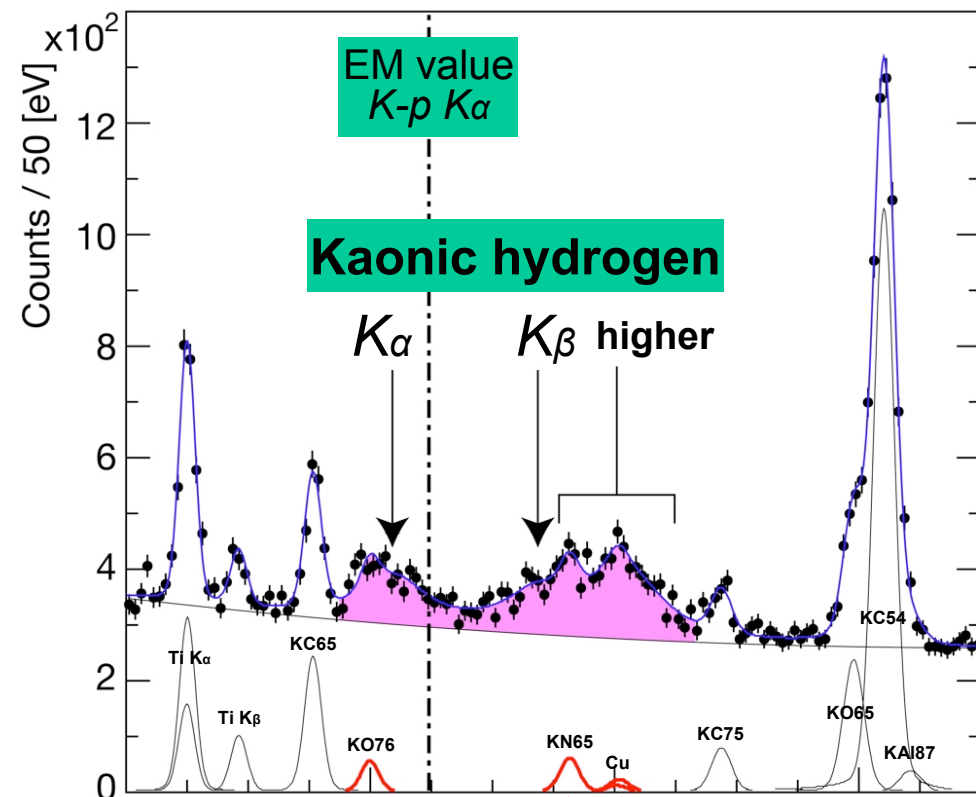
Recent Review:
 T. Hyodo, D. Jido

Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 67 (2012) 55

channel coupling

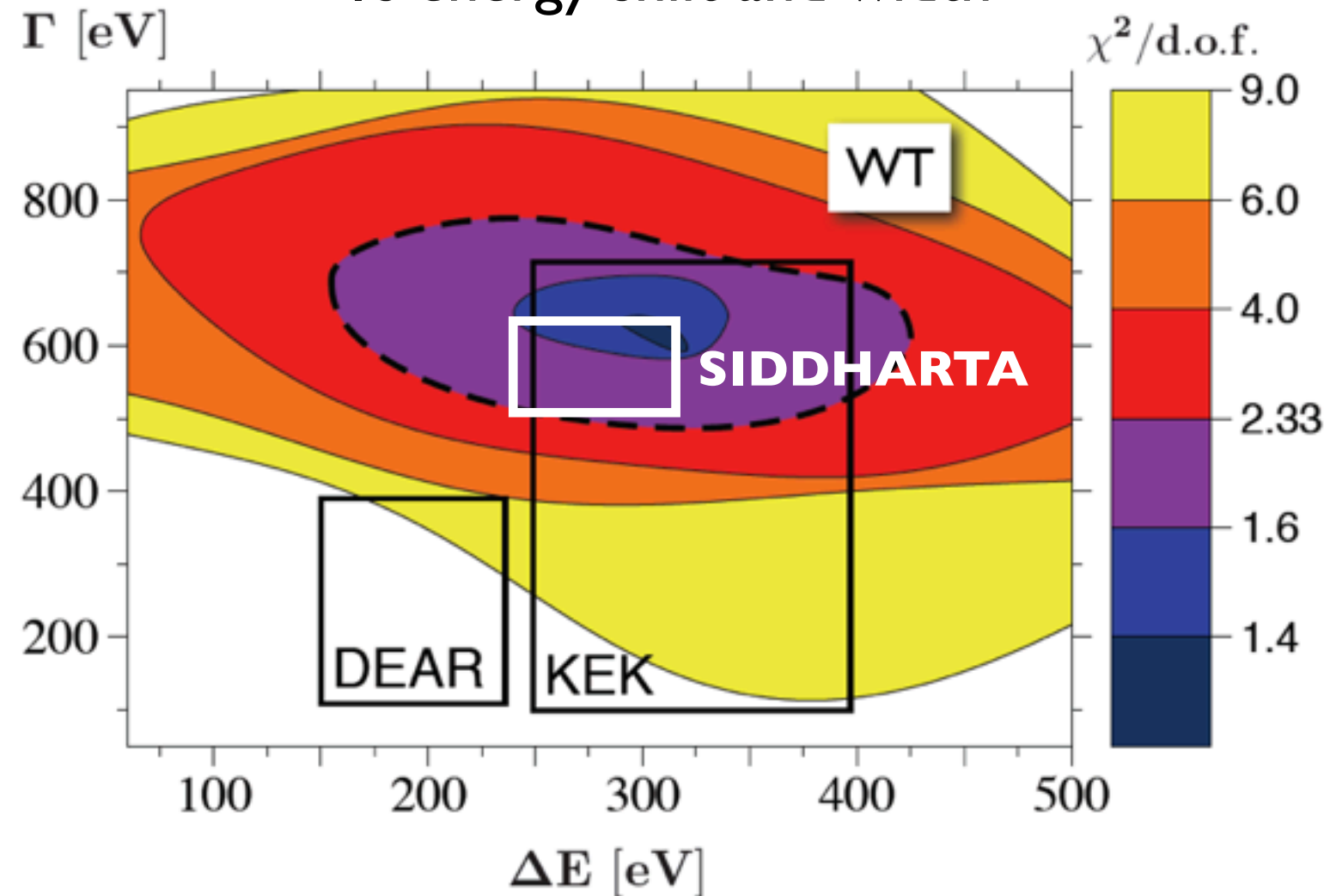
CONSTRAINTS from SIDDHARTA

- **Kaonic hydrogen**
precision data



M. Bazzi et al. (SIDDHARTA)
Phys. Lett. B 704 (2011) 113

- **Strong interaction**
Is energy shift and width



$$\Delta E = 283 \pm 36 (stat) \pm 6 (syst) \text{ eV}$$

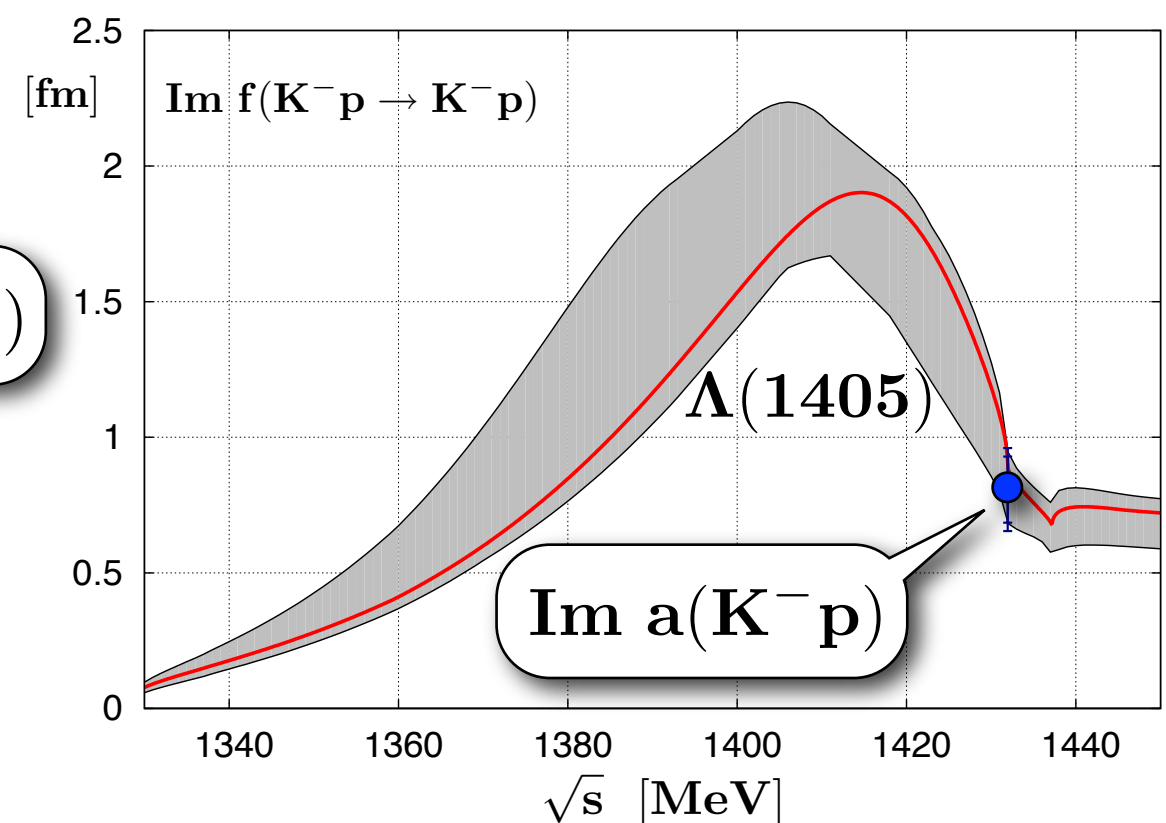
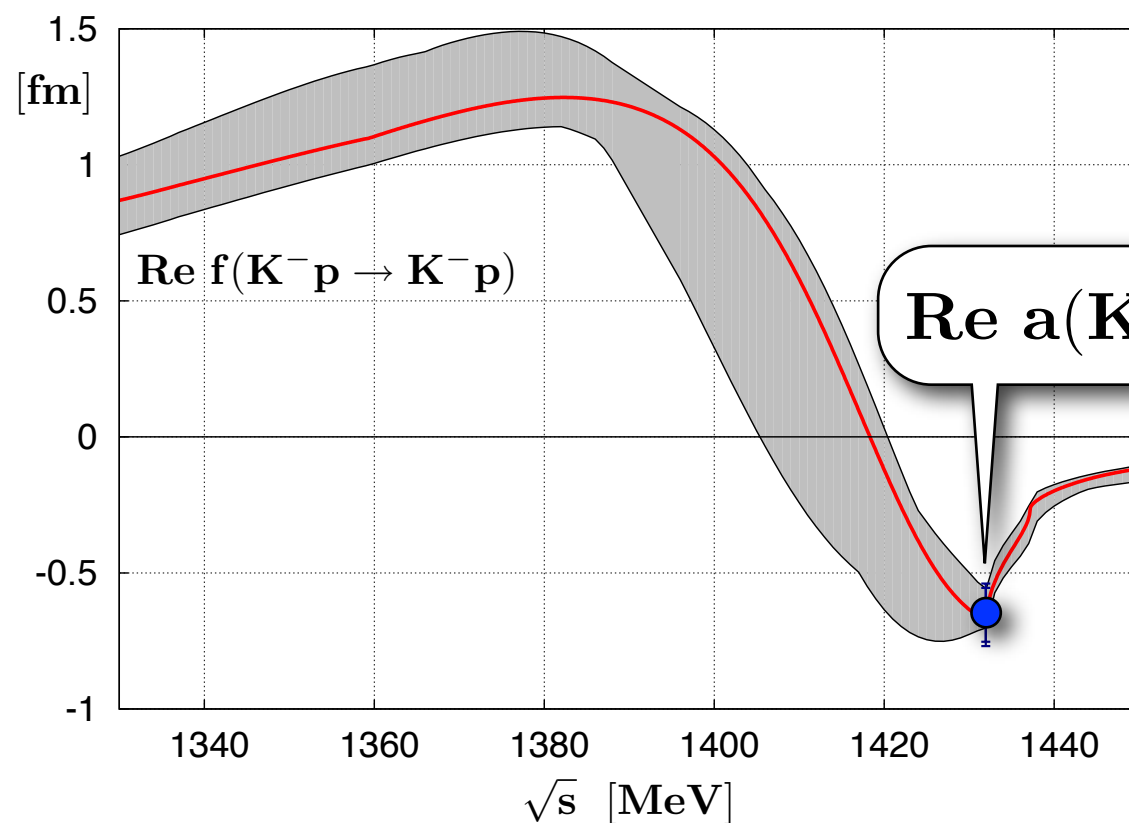
$$\Gamma = 541 \pm 89 (stat) \pm 22 (syst) \text{ eV}$$

K^-p SCATTERING AMPLITUDE from CHIRAL $SU(3)$ COUPLED CHANNELS DYNAMICS

$$f(K^-p) = \frac{1}{2} [f_{\bar{K}N}(I=0) + f_{\bar{K}N}(I=1)]$$

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W.W.
PLB 706 (2011) 63
NPA881 (2012) 98

$\Lambda(1405)$: $\bar{K}N$ ($I=0$) **quasibound state** embedded in the $\pi\Sigma$ continuum
Prototype example for emergence of **resonant structure** close to a threshold



Complex scattering length (including Coulomb corrections)

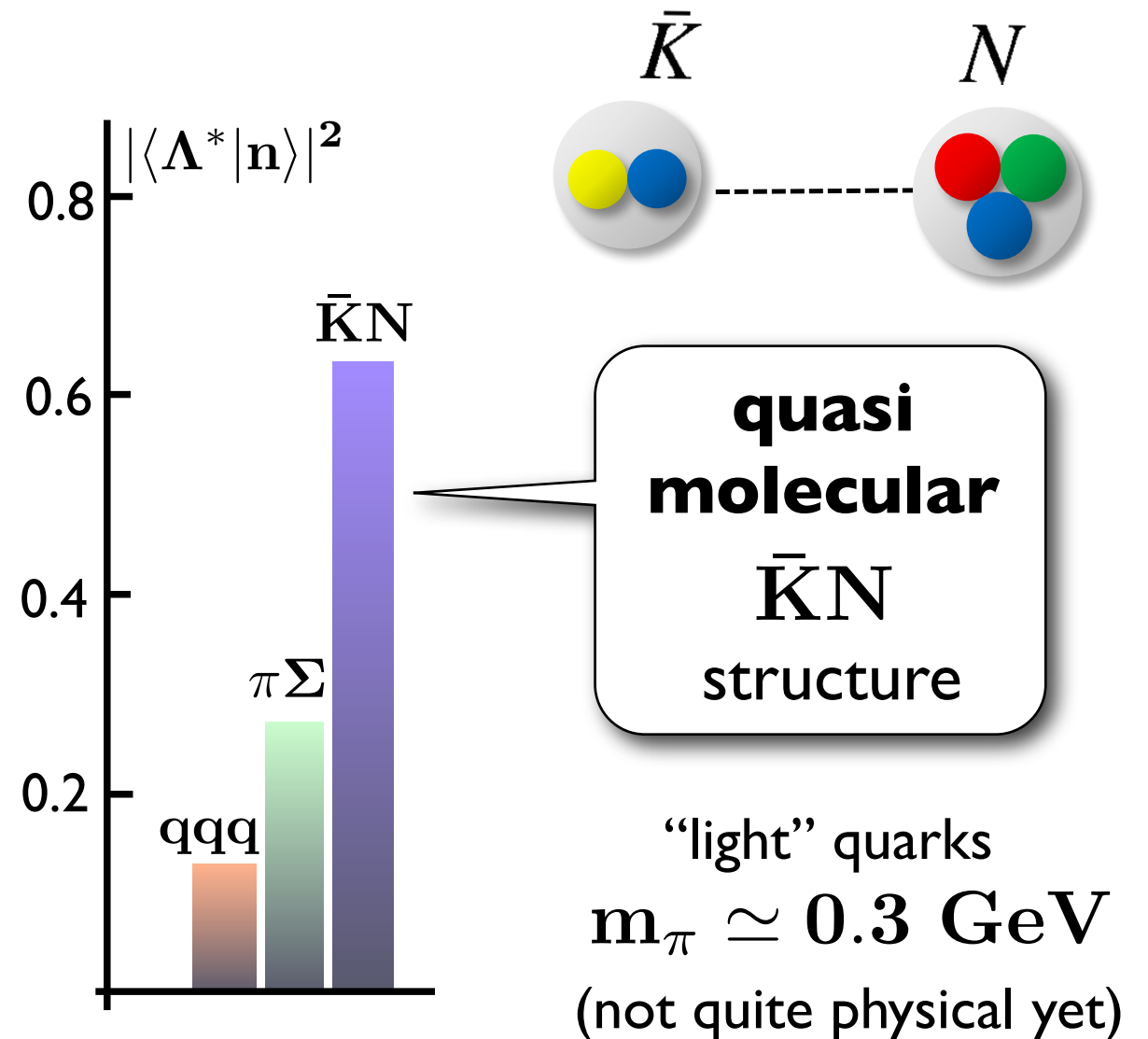
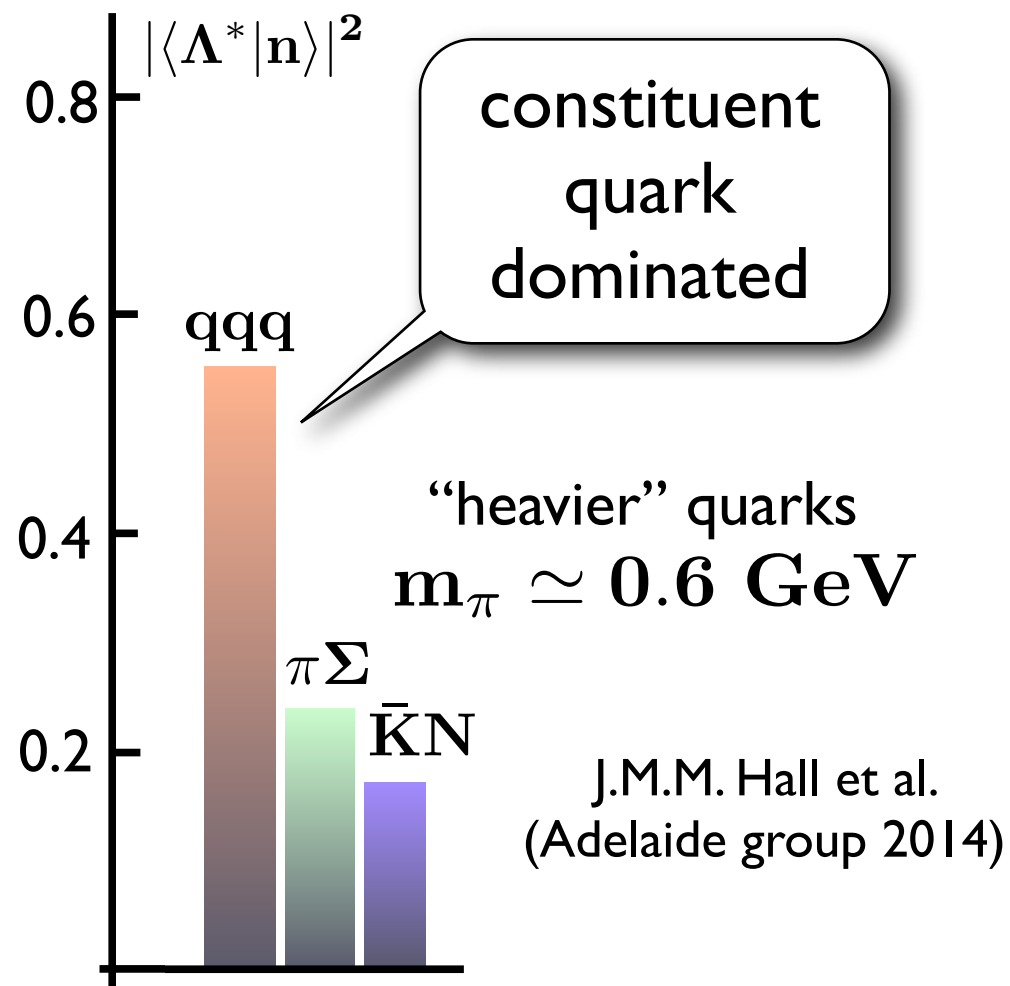
$$\text{Re } a(K^-p) = -0.65 \pm 0.10 \text{ fm}$$

$$\text{Im } a(K^-p) = 0.81 \pm 0.15 \text{ fm}$$

New
developments:

Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ from Lattice QCD

- $|\Lambda^*\rangle = a|uds\rangle + b|(udu)(\bar{u}s)\rangle + \dots$



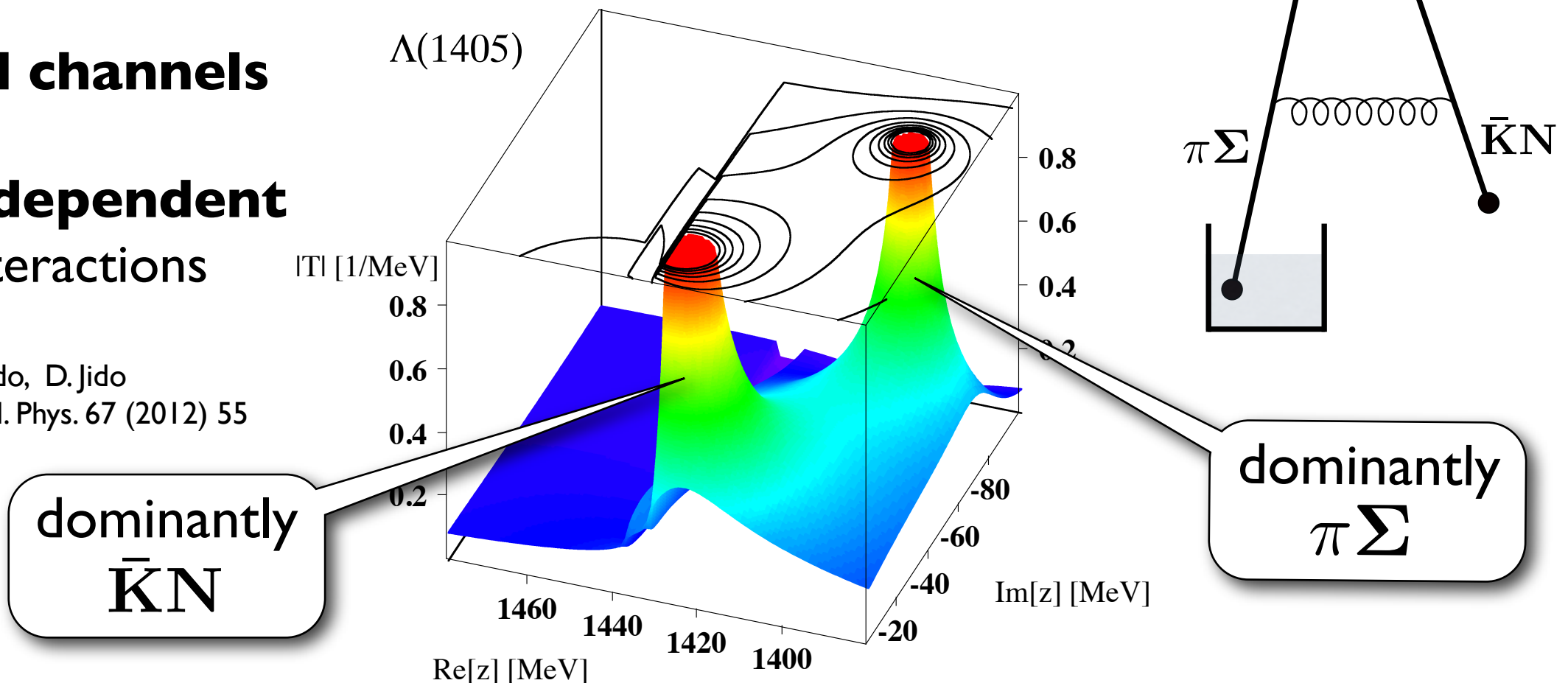
- Note: **qualitative** structural change depending on quark mass (interplay of **spontaneous** & **explicit** chiral symmetry breaking)

The TWO POLES scenario

- Characteristic feature of **Chiral SU(3) Dynamics** :

Coupled channels
with
energy dependent
driving interactions

T. Hyodo, D. Jido
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 67 (2012) 55



- Pole positions from **chiral SU(3) coupled-channels calculation** using **SIDDHARTA** $K^- p$ threshold constraints:

$E_1 = 1424 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}$	$E_2 = 1381 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}$
$\Gamma_1 = 52 \pm 10 \text{ MeV}$	$\Gamma_2 = 162 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}$

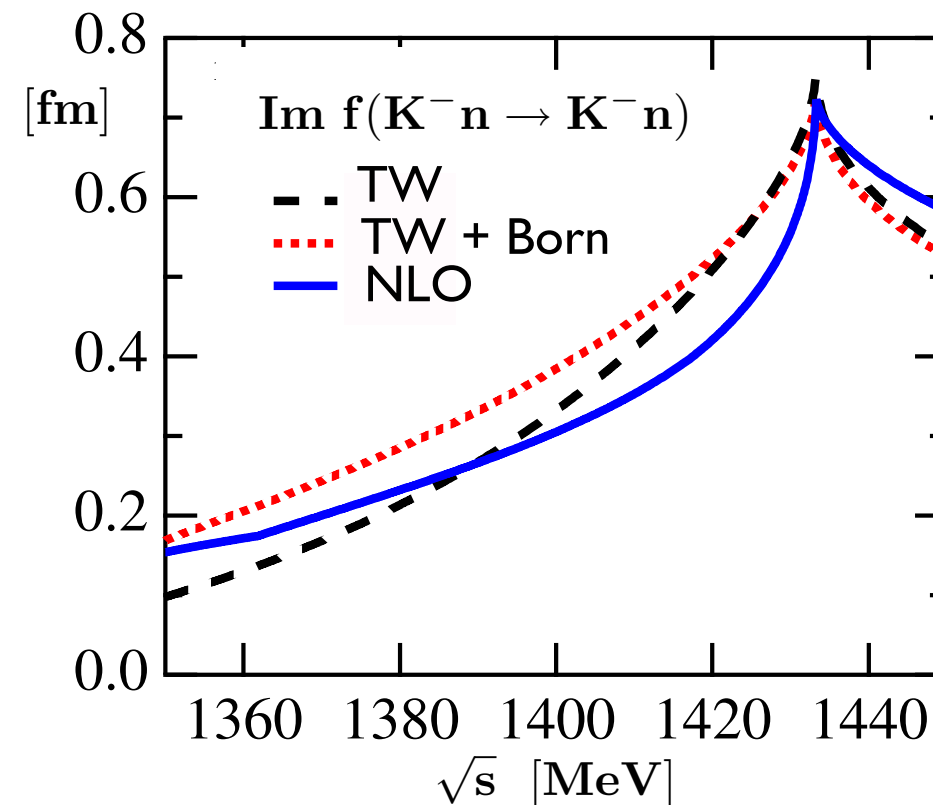
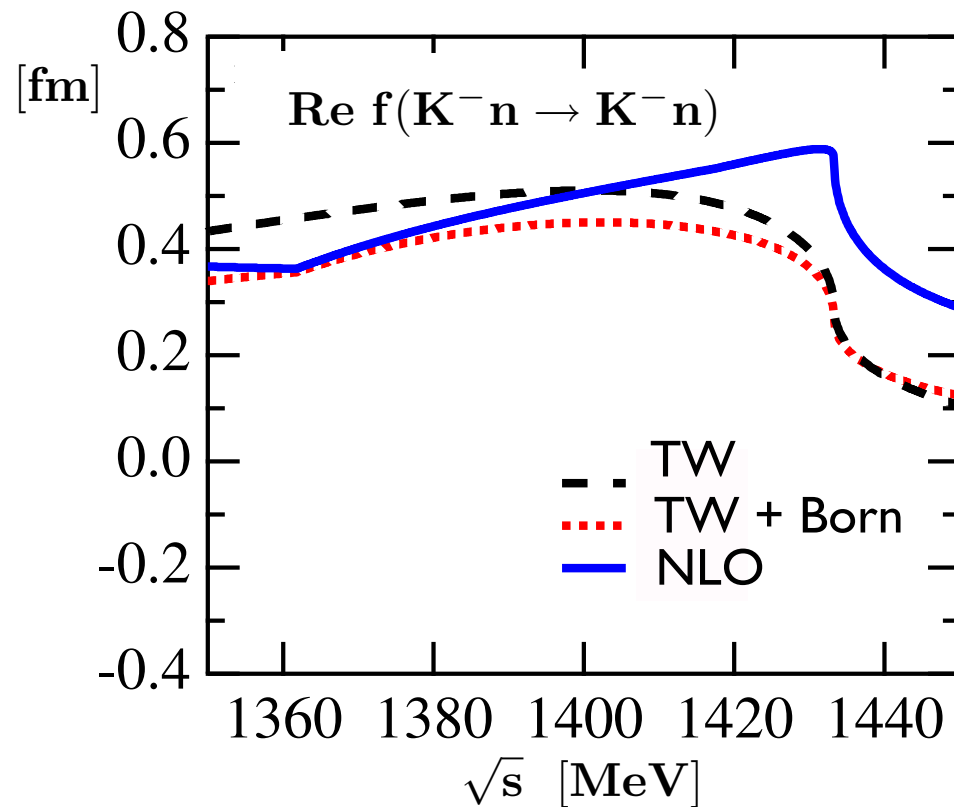
Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W.W. :
Nucl. Phys. A 881 (2012) 98

- Dynamics explored and tested in several experiments at **J-PARC**, **JLab**, **GSI-HADES**

Missing information : the $I = 1$ $\bar{K}N$ system

- Predicted **antikaon-neutron** amplitudes at and below threshold

Y. Ikeda et al : Phys. Lett. B 706 (2011) 63 , Nucl. Phys. A 881 (2012) 98



... plus
many other
theory
activities

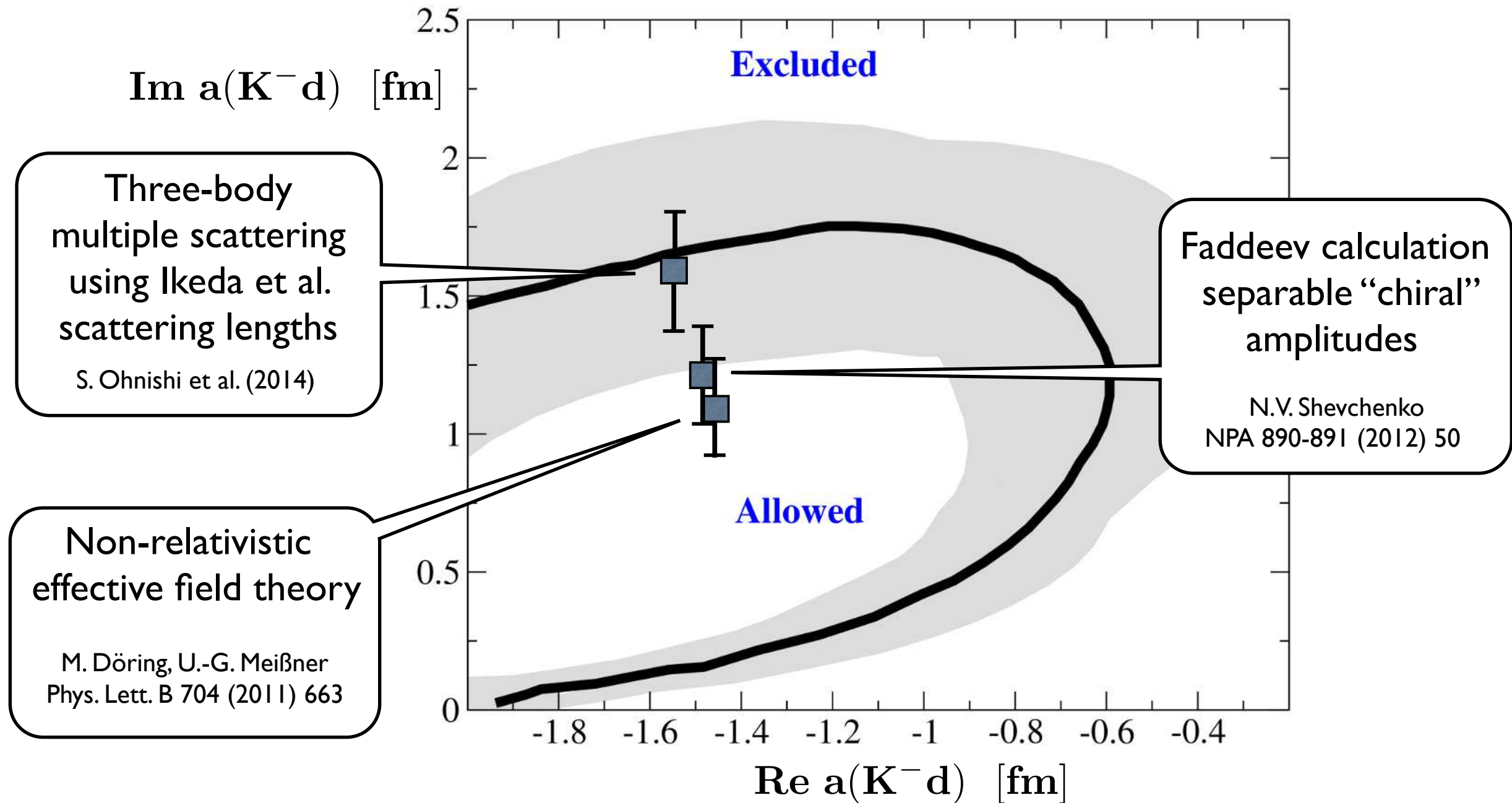
$$a(K^- n) = 0.57^{+0.04}_{-0.21} + i 0.72^{+0.26}_{-0.41} \text{ fm}$$

a case for
SIDDHARTA-2

- Needed:** accurate constraints from **antikaon-deuteron** threshold measurements
 - ▶ **complete** information for both isospin $I = 0$ and $I = 1$ $\bar{K}N$ channels
 - ▶ plus potentially important information about **K-NN absorption**

ANTIKAON - DEUTERON SCATTERING LENGTH

- Recent calculations using SIDDHARTA - constrained input



- Sources of (15 - 20 %) uncertainties:

▶ “Fixed scatterer” approximation
▶ K^-n amplitude
▶ $K^-d \rightarrow YN$ absorption

KAONIC DEUTERIUM

STRONG INTERACTION ENERGY SHIFT & WIDTH

- Recent result constrained by SIDDHARTA $K^- p$ input:

$$a(K^- d) = (-1.55 + i 1.66) \text{ fm} \quad (\pm 20 \%)$$

S. Ohnishi et al. (2014)

- Estimate of kaonic deuterium energy shift and width using **improved Deser formula** (U.-G. Meißner, U. Raha, A. Rusetsky : Eur. Phys. J. C 35 (2004) 349)

$$\Delta E - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma = - \frac{2\mu^2 \alpha^3 a(K^- d)}{1 - 2\mu\alpha(1 - \ln \alpha) a(K^- d)}$$

using $K^- d$ scattering length based on chiral SU(3) dynamics

$$\Delta E = 0.87 \text{ keV} \quad \Gamma = 1.19 \text{ keV}$$

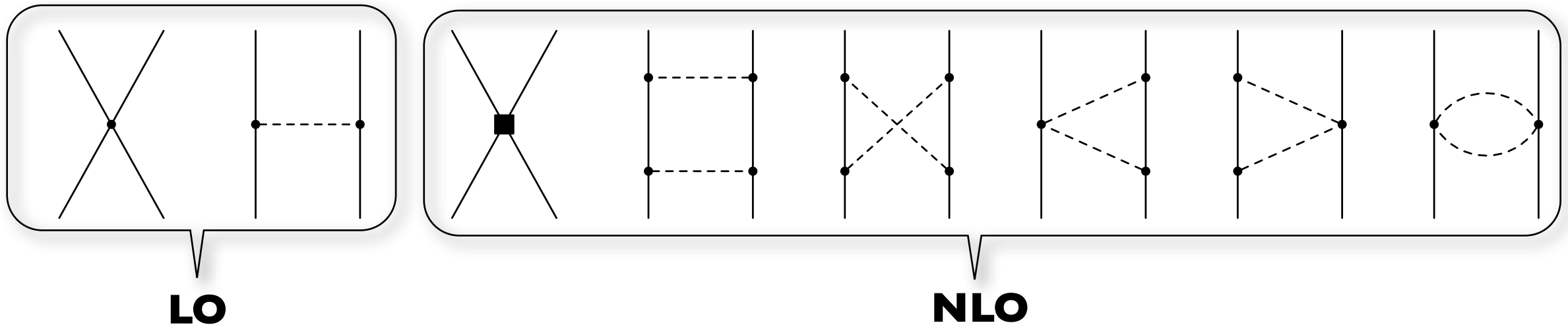
with $\sim 20 \%$ uncertainty.

- Intense theoretical activities (e.g. Faddeev calculations), but so far no measurement

New
developments:

Chiral SU(3) Effective Field Theory and Hyperon-Nucleon Interactions

J. Haidenbauer et al.: Nucl. Phys. A 915 (2013) 24



- Interaction terms involving baryon and pseudoscalar meson octets ...

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{6}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{6}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{6}} & \Sigma^+ & p \\ \Sigma^- & -\frac{\Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{6}} & n \\ -E^- & E^0 & -\frac{2\Lambda}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2f_0} \text{tr} \left(D \bar{B} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \{ \partial_\mu P, B \} + F \bar{B} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 [\partial_\mu P, B] \right)$$

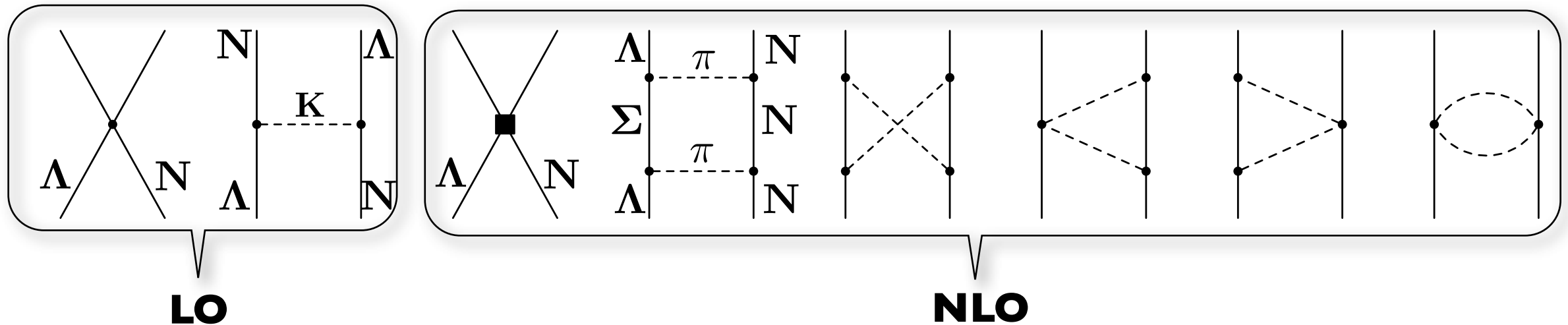
$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{1}{4f_0^2} \text{tr} \left(i \bar{B} \gamma^\mu [[P, \partial_\mu P], B] \right)$$

- ... generate Nambu-Goldstone boson exchange processes

New
developments:

Chiral SU(3) Effective Field Theory and Hyperon-Nucleon Interactions

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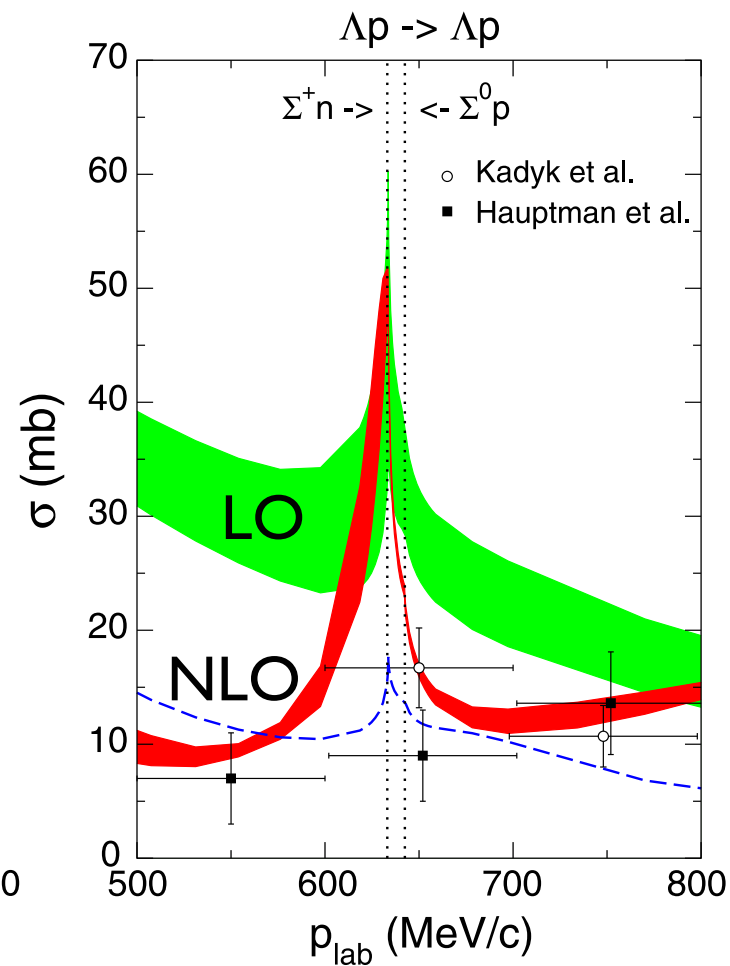
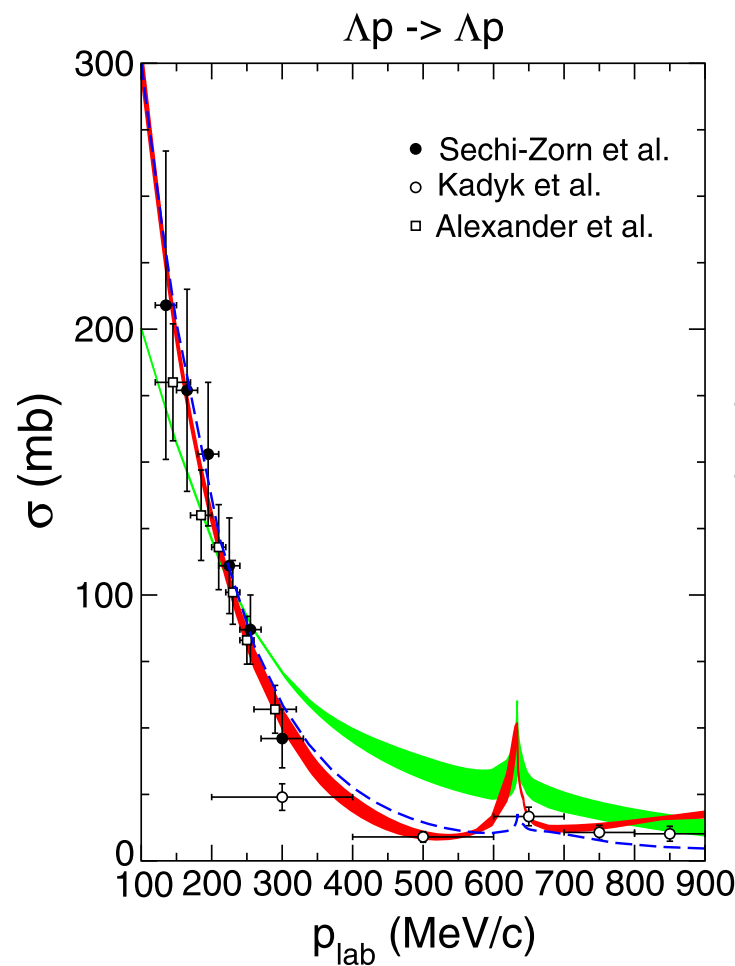
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{6}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{6}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{6}} & \Sigma^+ & p \\ \Sigma^- & -\frac{\Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{6}} & n \\ -E^- & E^0 & -\frac{2\Lambda}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2f_0} \text{tr}(D \bar{B} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \{ \partial_\mu P, B \} + F \bar{B} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 [\partial_\mu P, B])$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{1}{4f_0^2} \text{tr}(i \bar{B} \gamma^\mu [[P, \partial_\mu P], B])$$

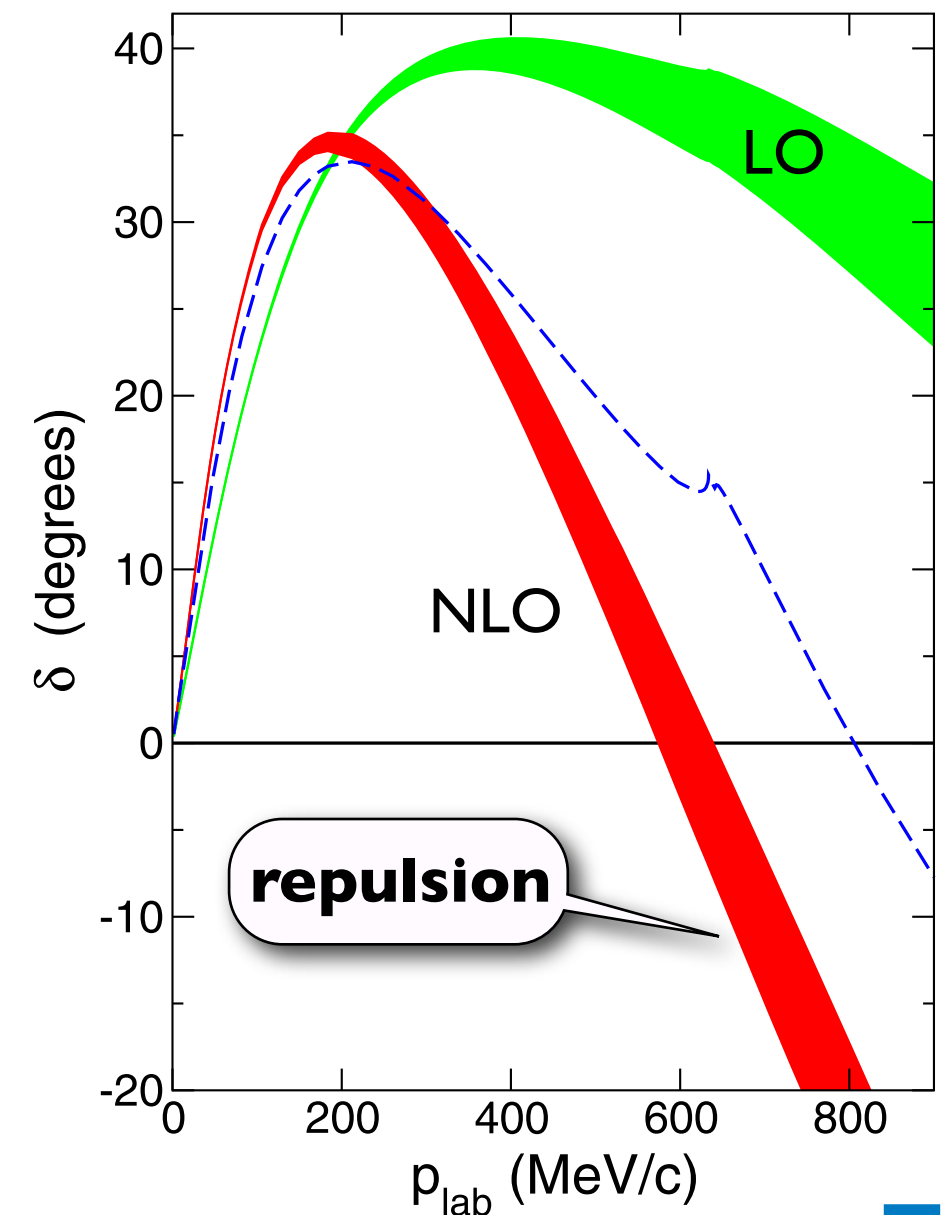
- ... generate Nambu-Goldstone boson exchange processes

Hyperon - Nucleon Interaction (contd.)



J. Haidenbauer, S. Petschauer, N. Kaiser,
U.-G. Meißner, A. Nogga, W.W.
Nucl. Phys. A 915 (2013) 24

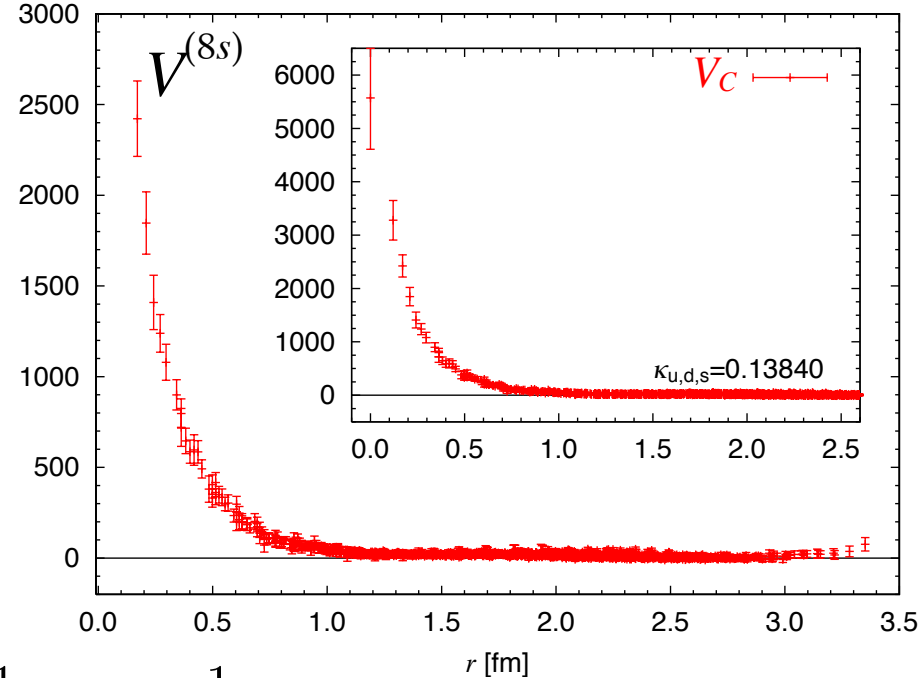
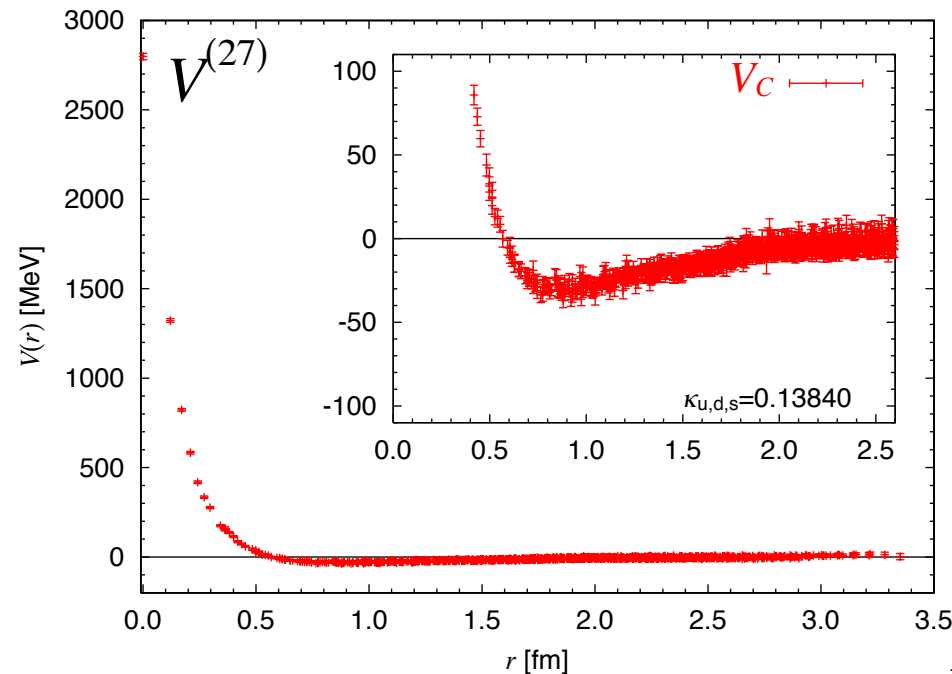
phase shift
 $\Lambda p \ ^1S_0$



- note:
moderate attraction at low momenta
strong repulsion at higher momenta
- ... but **missing:**
accurate data base of YN scattering

Hyperon - Nucleon Interactions from Lattice QCD

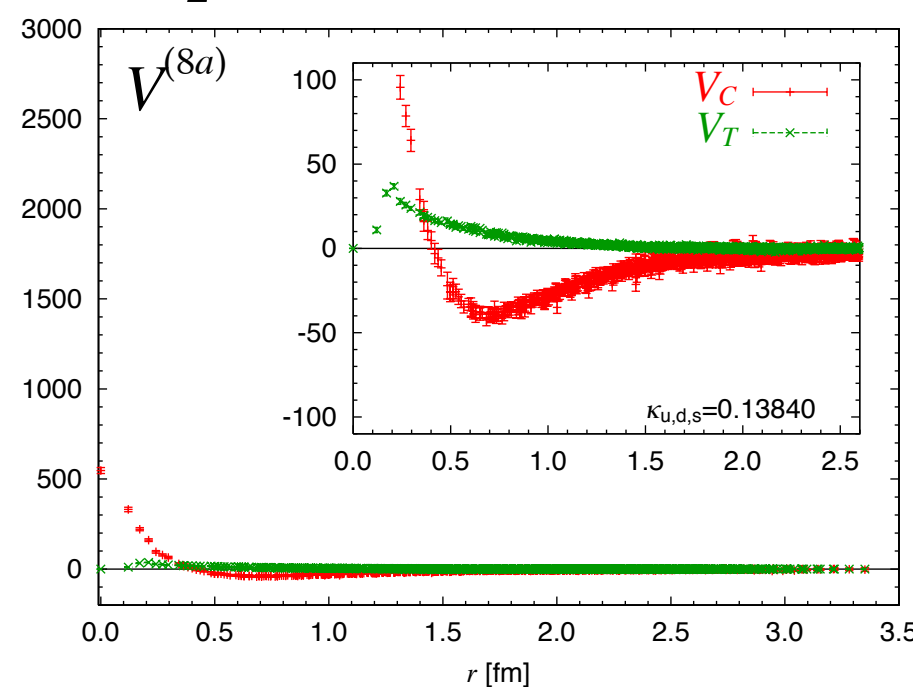
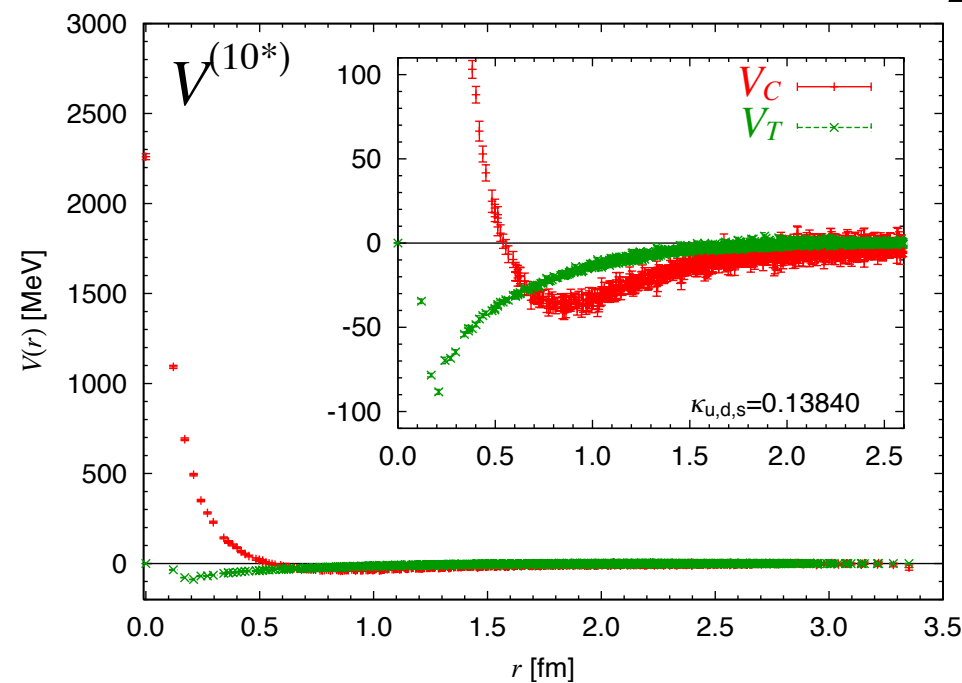
$$\Lambda N(^1S_0) = \frac{9}{10}[27] + \frac{1}{10}[8_s]$$



$m_{ps} = 0.47 \text{ GeV}$

T. Inoue et al.
(HAL QCD)
PTP 124 (2010) 591
Nucl. Phys.
A881 (2012) 28

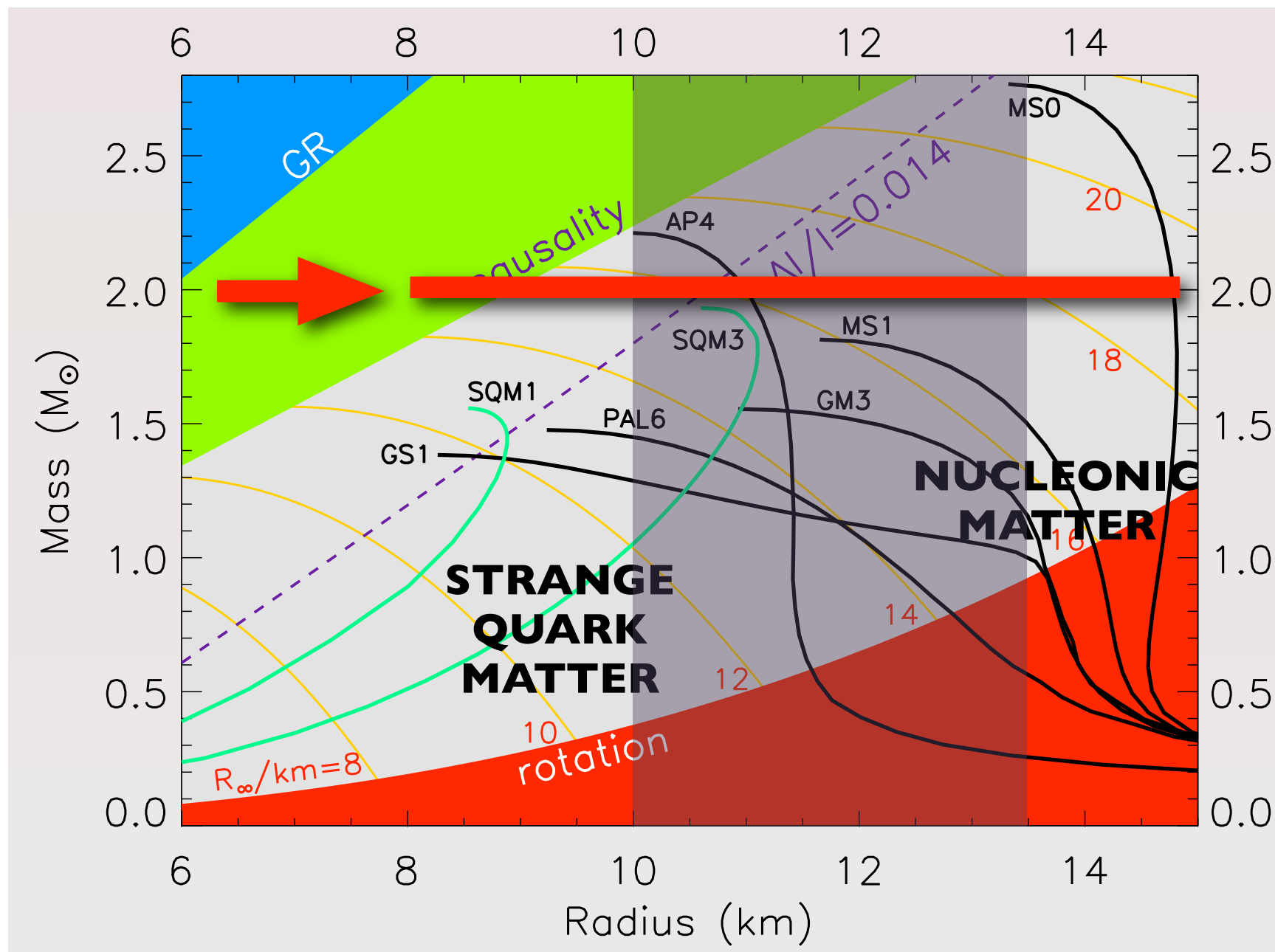
$$\Lambda N(^3S_1) = \frac{1}{2}[10^*] + \frac{1}{2}[8_a]$$



towards
physical
quark
masses

● note: strong short-distance **repulsive** interaction

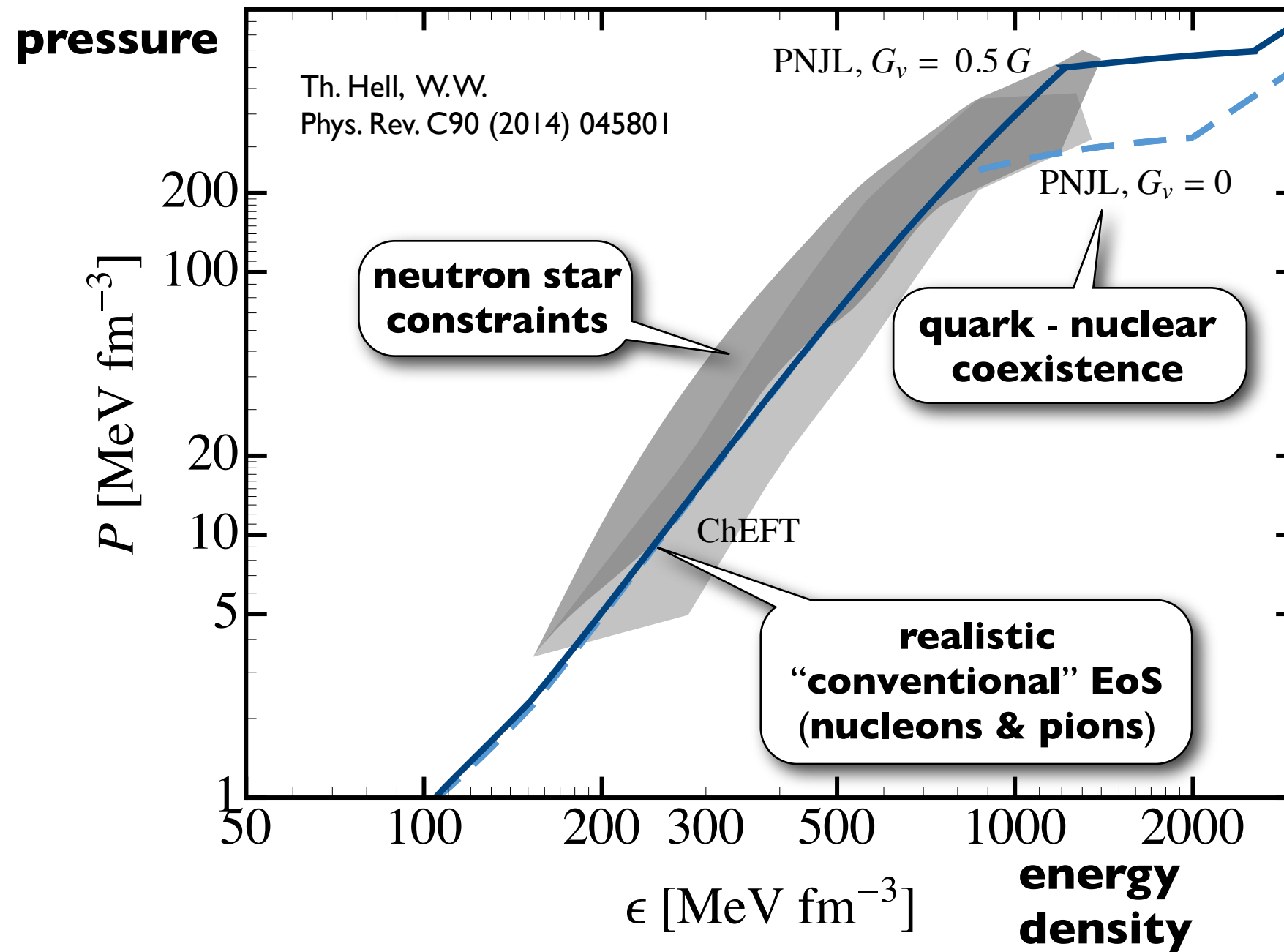
New constraints from **2-solar-mass NEUTRON STARS**



- sufficiently **stiff equation of state** required:
exotic scenarios (quark matter, kaon condensation etc.) unlikely

NEUTRON STAR MATTER

Equation of State



- conventional (**hadronic**) equation of state seems to work
- **quark-nuclear** coexistence occurs (if at all) only at baryon densities

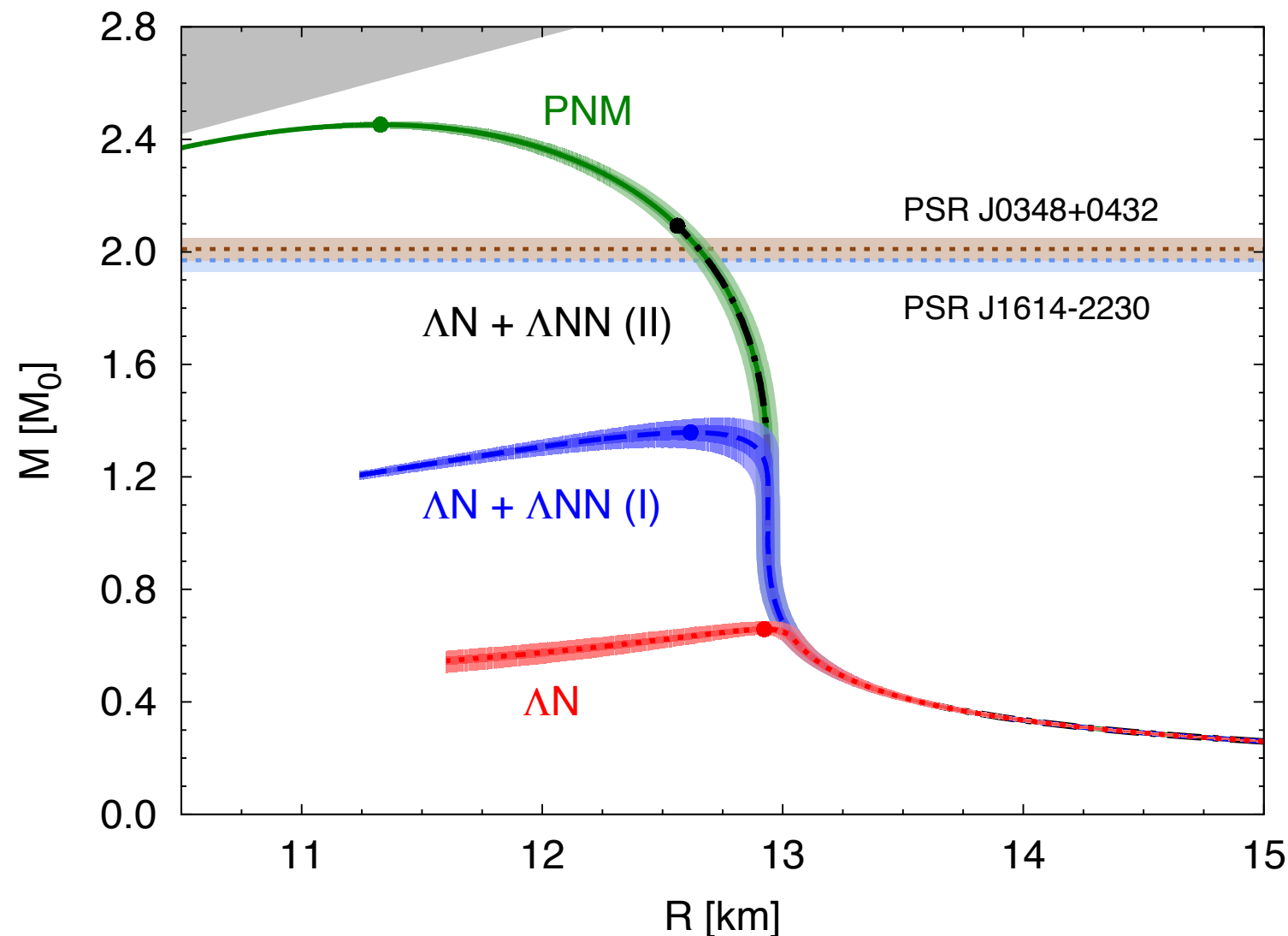
$$\rho > 5 \rho_0$$

$$(\rho_0 = 0.16 \text{ fm}^{-3})$$

see also:
K. Masuda, T. Hatsuda, T. Takatsuka
PTEP (2013) 7, 073D01

NEUTRON STAR MATTER including **HYPERONS**

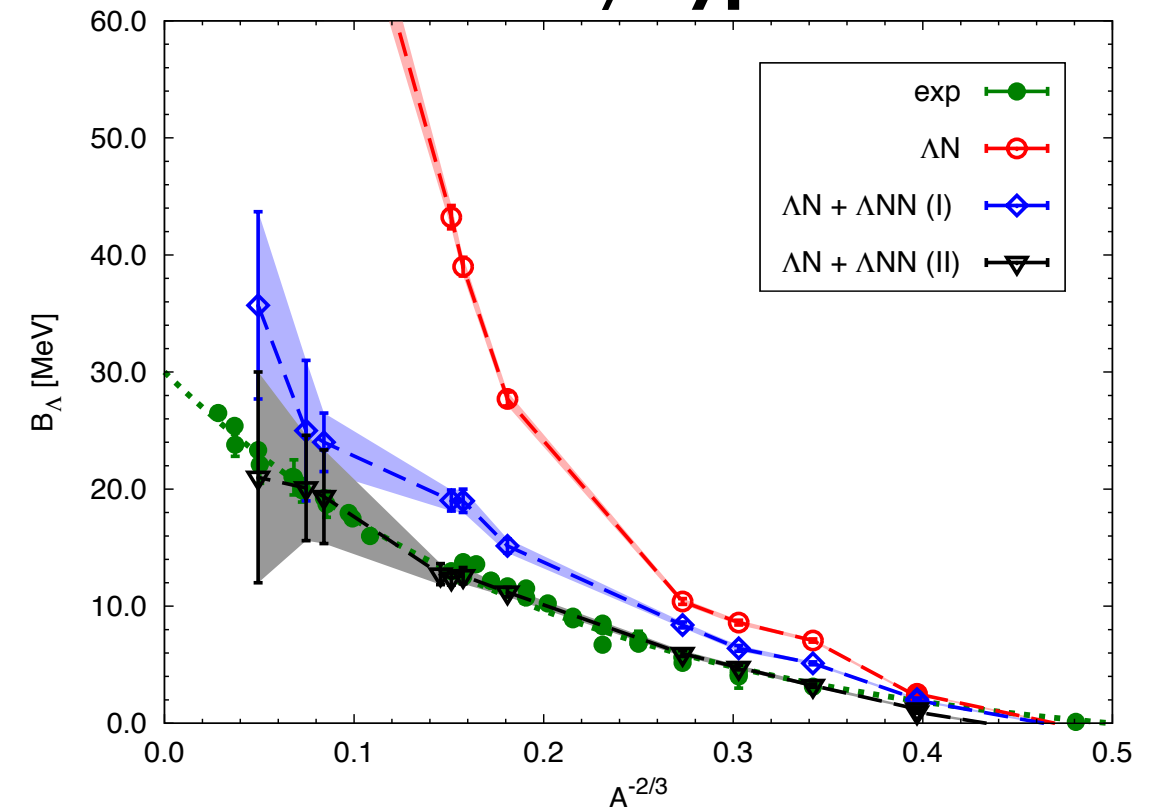
Mass - radius relation of neutron stars



D. Lonardoni, A. Lovato, S. Gandolfi, F. Pederiva; arXiv:1407.4448

new **QMC** calculations
using phenomenological hyperon-nucleon
& hyperon-NN **three-body** interactions

constrained by **hypernuclei**

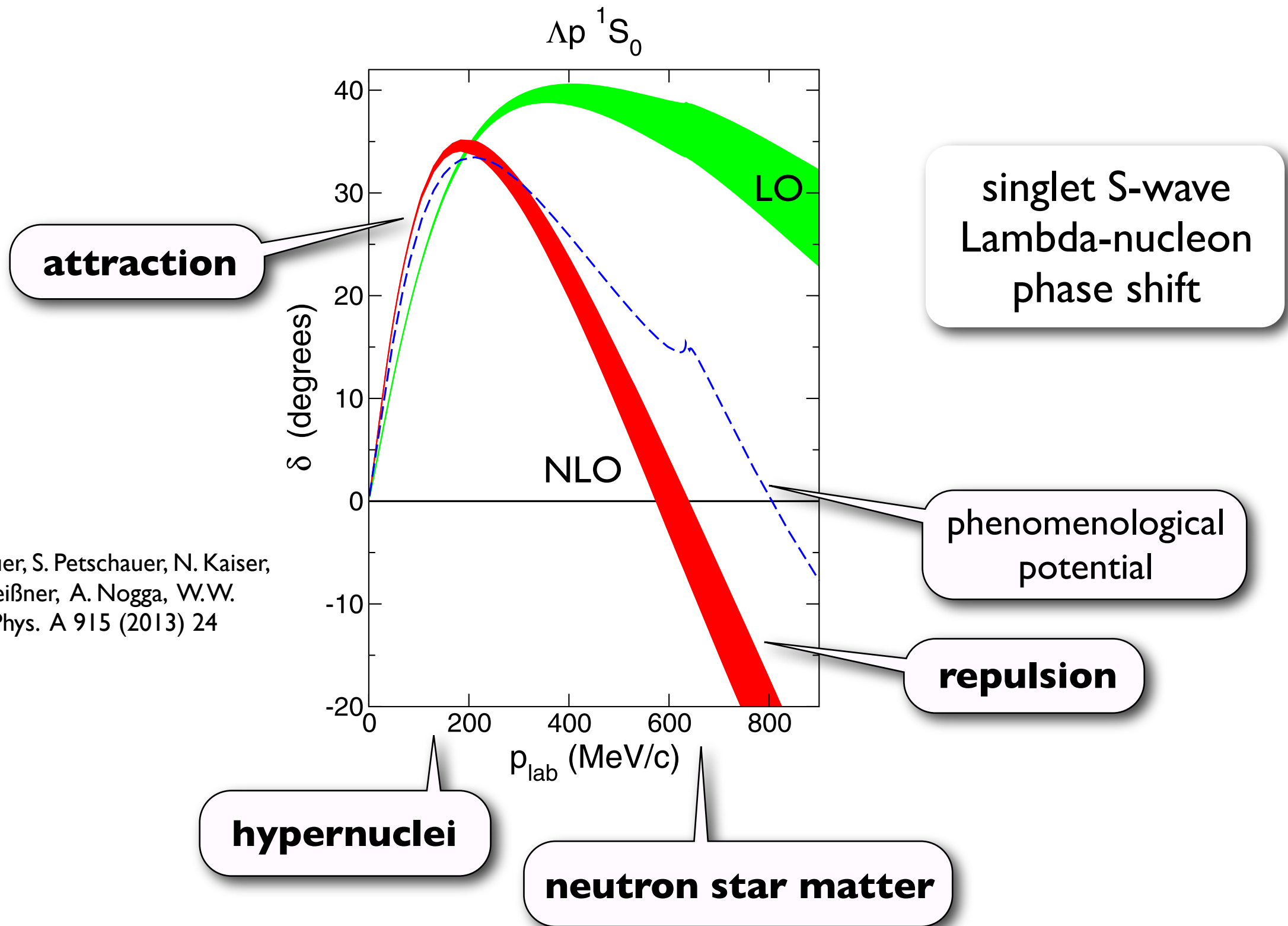


with inclusion of hyperons: EoS **too soft** to support 2-solar-mass star
unless strong short-range **repulsion** in YN and / or YNN interactions



recall:

Chiral SU(3) Effective Field Theory and Hyperon-Nucleon Interactions

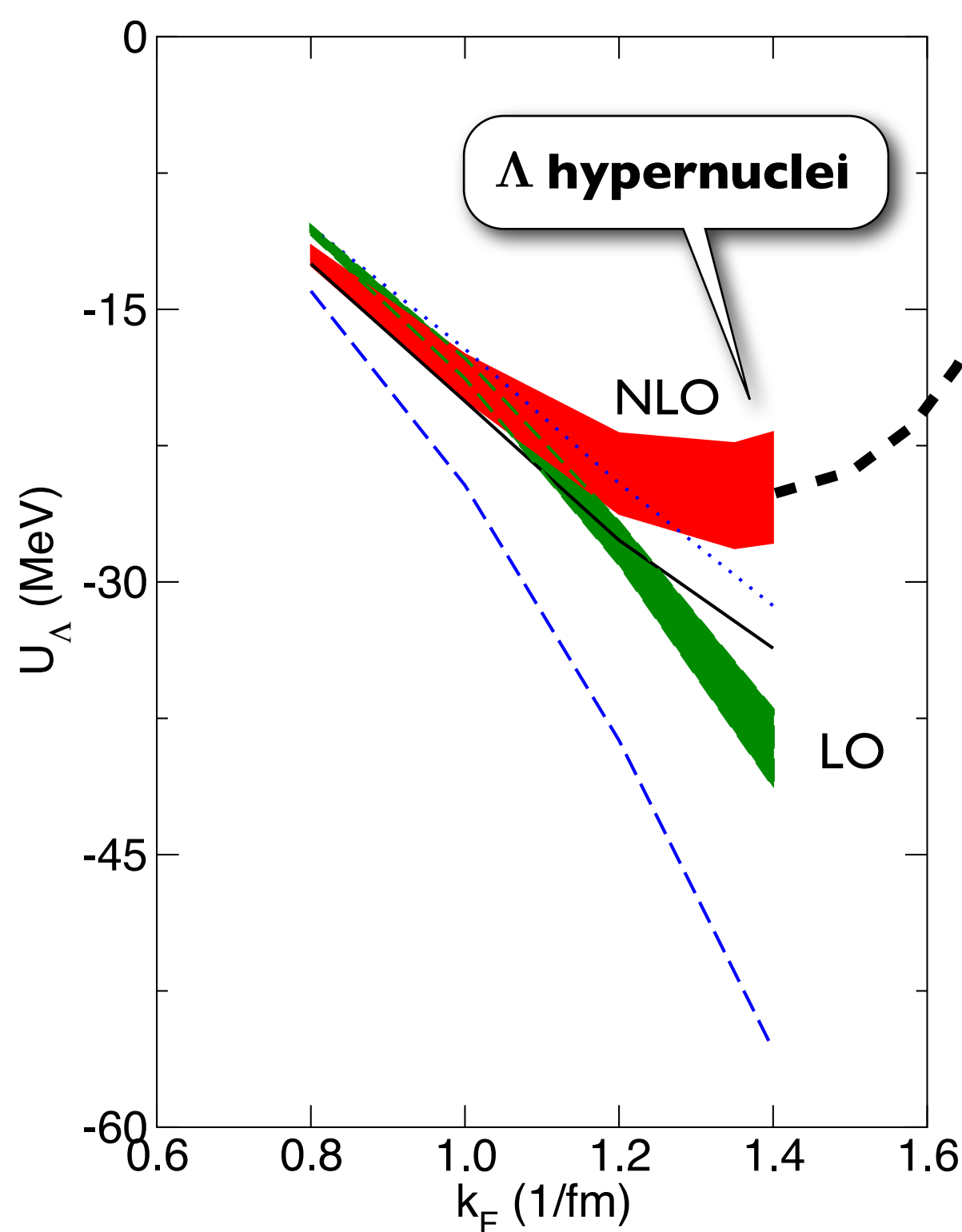


J. Haidenbauer, S. Petschauer, N. Kaiser,
U.-G. Meißner, A. Nogga, W.W.
Nucl. Phys. A 915 (2013) 24

Density dependence of Λ single particle potential in nuclear and neutron matter

Brueckner calculation using **Chiral SU(3)** (coupled channels) hyperon-nucleon interaction

J. Haidenbauer et al.
(**preliminary**)



Λ hyperons in neutron stars ?

needed :
improved constraints from
accurate
hyperon-nucleon
scattering and
hypernuclear data

SUMMARY

- **Chiral SU(3) Effective Field Theory**: approved concept & tool
 - ▶ realization of **low-energy QCD**; special role of **strangeness**
 - ▶ well organized coupled-channels framework for both **antikaon-** and **hyperon-**nuclear systems
- Systems with **strangeness $S = -1$** and baryon no. **$B = 1, 2$** :
 - ▶ **progress** in understanding the unusual structure of the $\Lambda(1405)$ (quasi-molecular $\bar{K}N$ state imbedded in strongly coupled $\pi\Sigma$ continuum)
 - ▶ $\bar{K}N$ and $\bar{K}NN$ **threshold** and **subthreshold** physics

★ **required**: high-precision kaonic deuterium → **SIDDHARTA-2**

- Role of **strangeness** in **dense baryonic matter**
 - ▶ new constraints from **two-solar-mass neutron stars**: very **stiff equation-of-state**
 - ▶ new conditions for hyperon-nuclear two- and three-body interactions: quest for strong short-/intermediate-distance **repulsion**

★ **required**: much improved **hyperon-nucleon** data base + **hypernuclei**

