

# Unresolved issues in Strangeness NP

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- $S = -1$ : dynamics of  $\Lambda$  hypernuclei ( ${}^A_{\Lambda}Z$ )
  - (i)  $\Lambda$  few-body & (ii) neutron-rich systems
  - (iii)  $\Lambda$  and other hyperons in neutron stars?
- $\Lambda\Lambda$  hypernuclei: long-lived H dibaryon?
- Hyperons ( $\Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi$ ) in nuclear matter
  - $|\mathcal{S}| \rightarrow \infty$ : strange hadronic matter?
- Kaons in nuclei:  $K^-$  quasibound states?
  
- SNP Special Issue: Nucl. Phys. A 881 (2012)  
Proc. HYP 2012: Nucl. Phys. A 914 (2013)

# $\Lambda$ hypernuclear dynamics

# Studies of $\Lambda$ hypernuclei

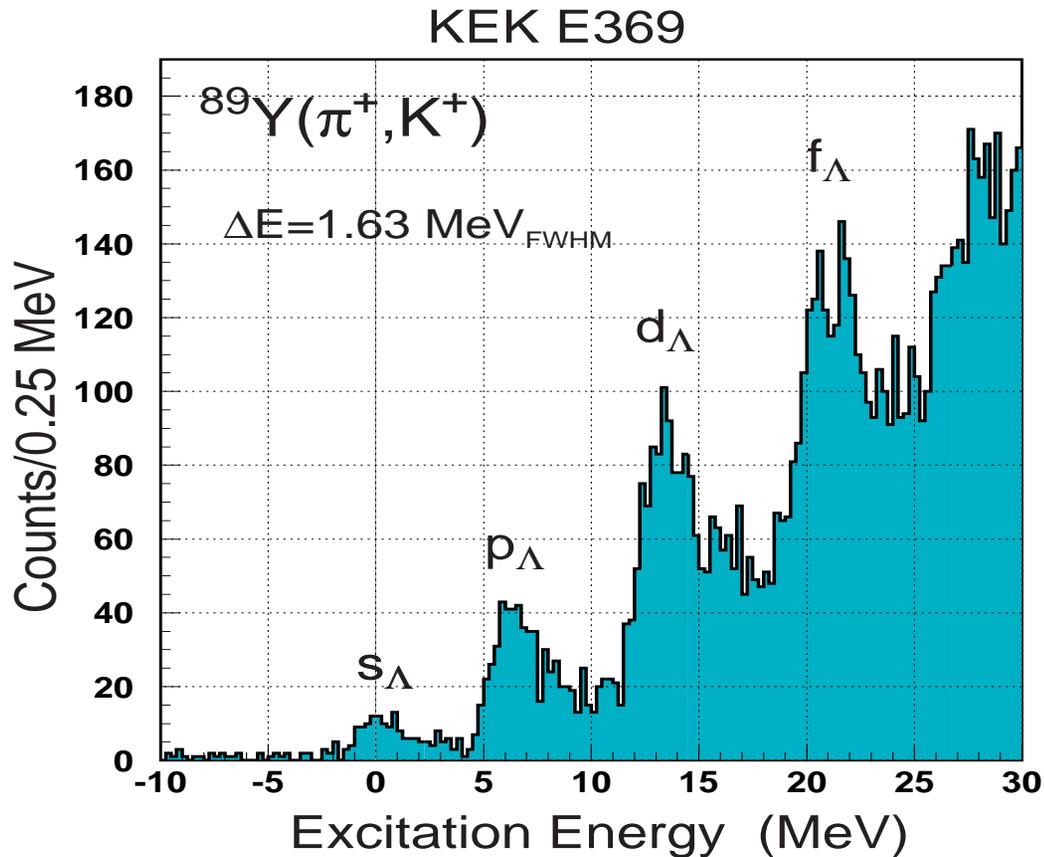
- $(K^-, \pi^-)$  – emulsions, CERN, BNL, KEK, LNF (FINUDA)
- $(\pi^+, K^+)$  – BNL, KEK
- $(\pi^+, K^+ \gamma)$  at KEK and  $(K^-, \pi^- \gamma)$  at BNL, with Hyperball
- $(e, e' K^+)$  – JLab, Hall A and Hall C; now also at MAMI
- DCX –  $(\pi^-, K^+)$  (KEK) &  $(K_{\text{stop}}^-, \pi_{\text{prod}}^+ \pi_{\text{decay}}^-)$  (LNF)

At J-PARC, two of these research directions will be followed:

- E13:  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy of  $\Lambda$  hypernuclei
- E10: DCX studies of neutron-rich  ${}_{\Lambda}^AZ$  ( ${}^6\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^9\text{Be}$  &  ${}^{10}\text{B}$  targets) plus two experiments on weak interactions:
- E18:  ${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$  weak decays
- E22: weak interactions in  ${}_{\Lambda}^4\text{H} - {}_{\Lambda}^4\text{He}$ .

In GSI, the HypHI Experiment:  ${}^6\text{Li}$  on C at 2 A GeV.

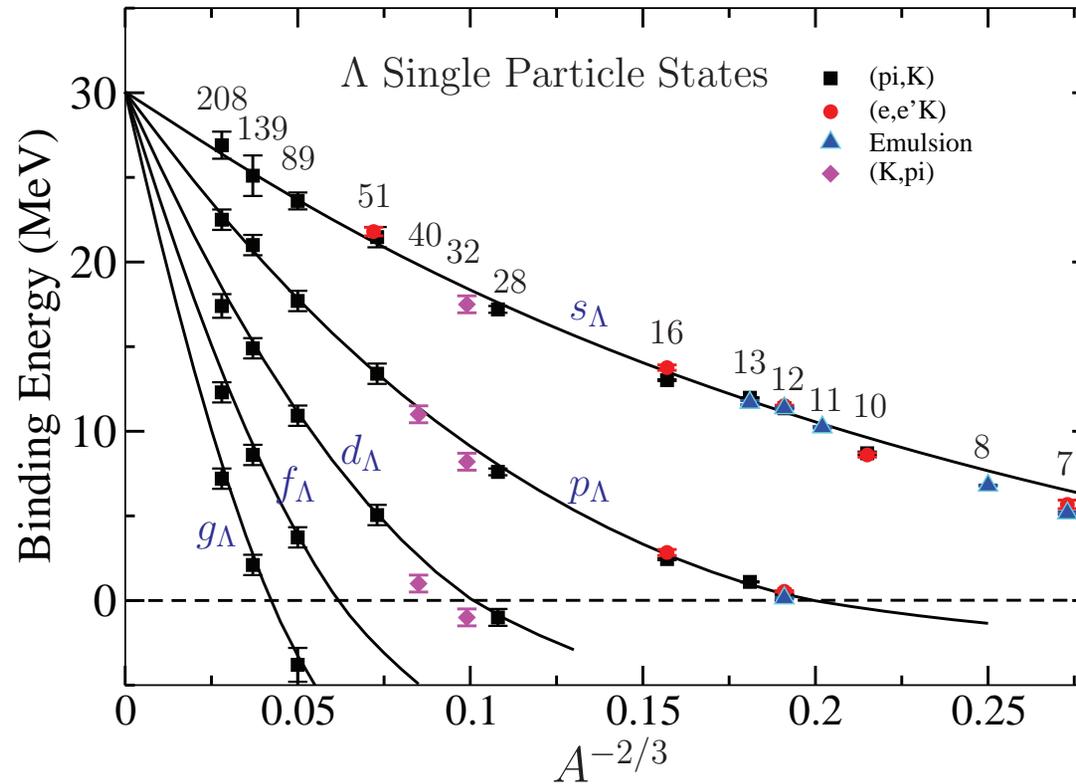
# Observation of $\Lambda$ single-particle states



H. Hotchi et al., Phys. Rev. C 64 (2001) 044302  $B_\Lambda = 23.11 \pm 0.10 \text{ MeV}$

T. Motoba, D.E. Lanskoy, D.J. Millener, Y. Yamamoto, NPA 804 (2008) 99:  
negligible  $\Lambda$  spin-orbit splittings, 0.2 MeV for  $1f_\Lambda$

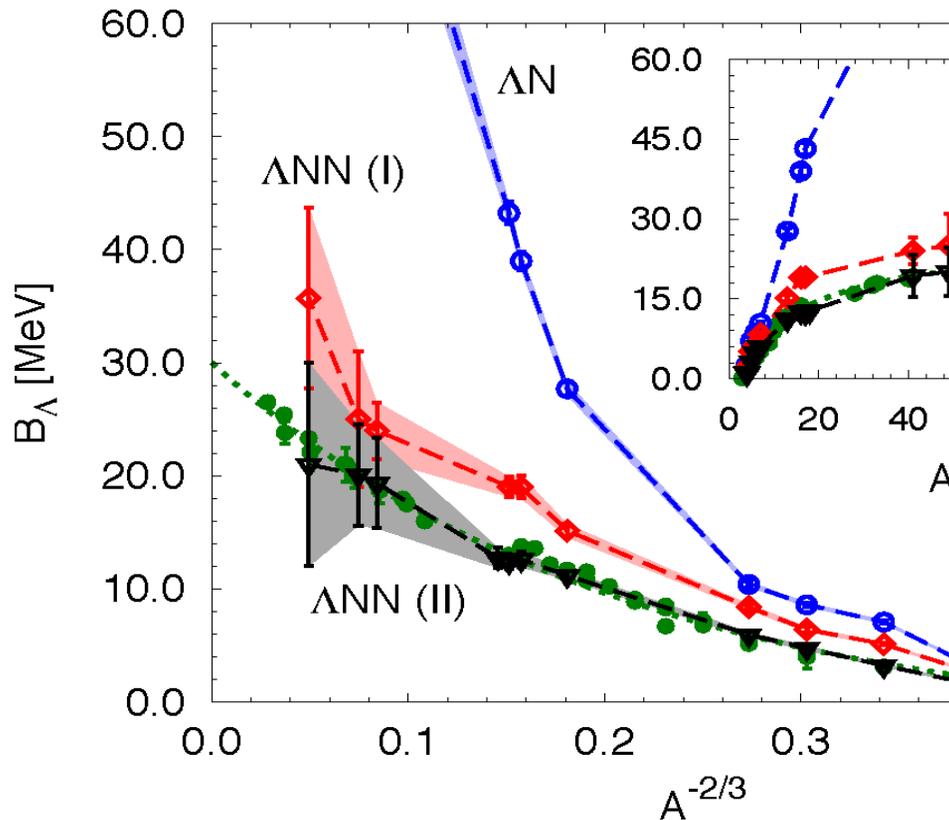
Update: Millener, Dover, Gal PRC 38, 2700 (1988)



Woods-Saxon  $V = 30.05$  MeV,  $r = 1.165$  fm,  $a = 0.6$  fm

**Textbook example of shell model at work.**  
**SHF studies suggest  $\Lambda NN$  repulsion.**

# Hyperon puzzle: QMC calculations

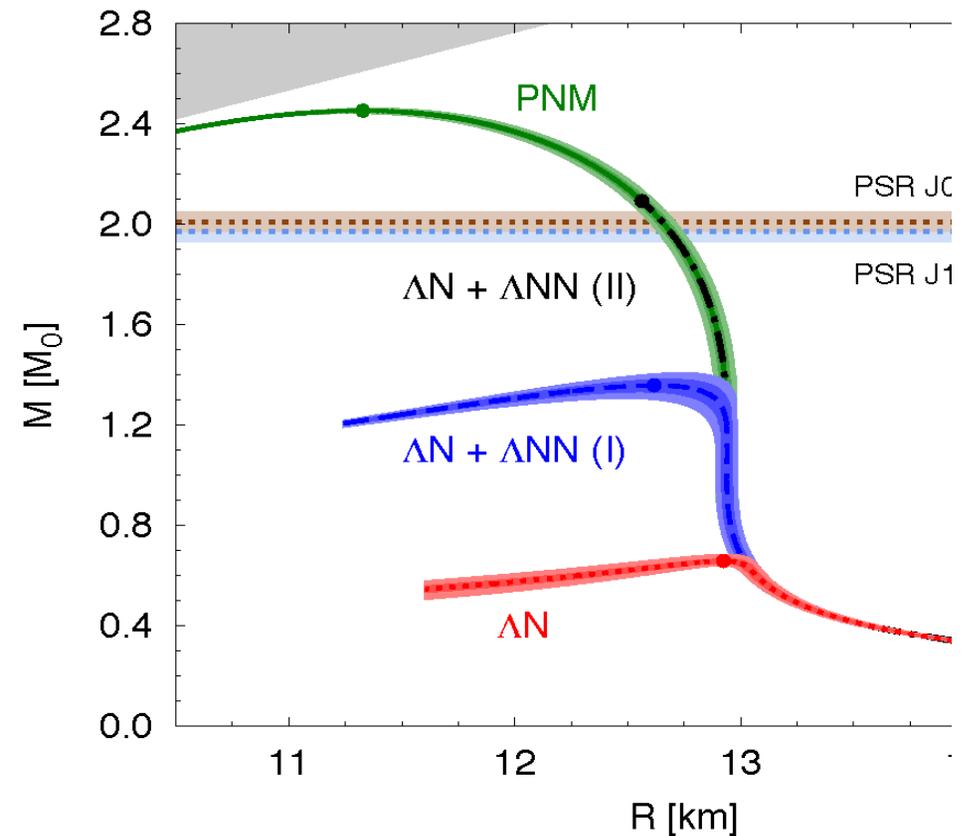


Lonardoni et al, PRC 89 (2014) 014314

$\Delta NN$  effect on  $B_\Lambda$  (g.s.)

**Adding  $\Delta NN$  stiffens EOS of neutron stars.**

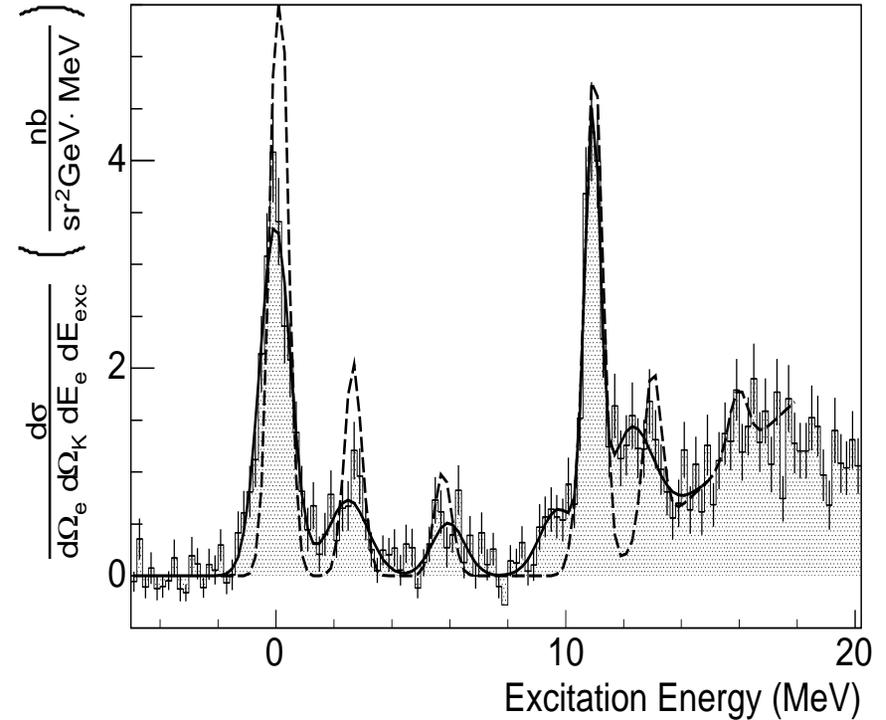
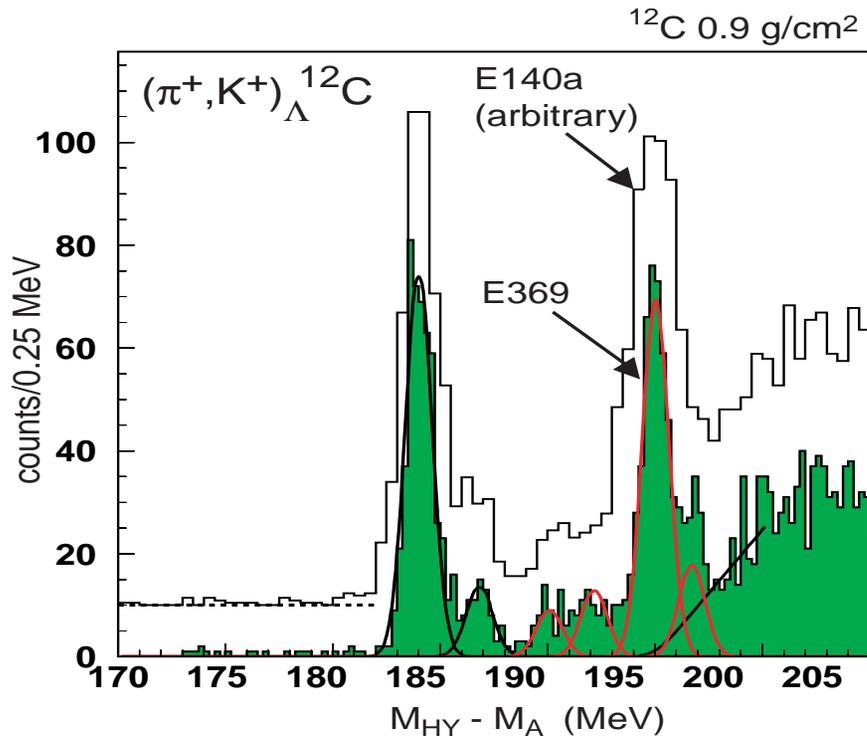
**Other hyperons besides  $\Lambda$  need to be considered too.**



Lonardoni et al, arXiv:1407.4448

$\Delta NN$  effect on neutron stars

# Room for hypernuclear spectroscopy



H. Hotchi et al., PRC 64 (2001) 044302

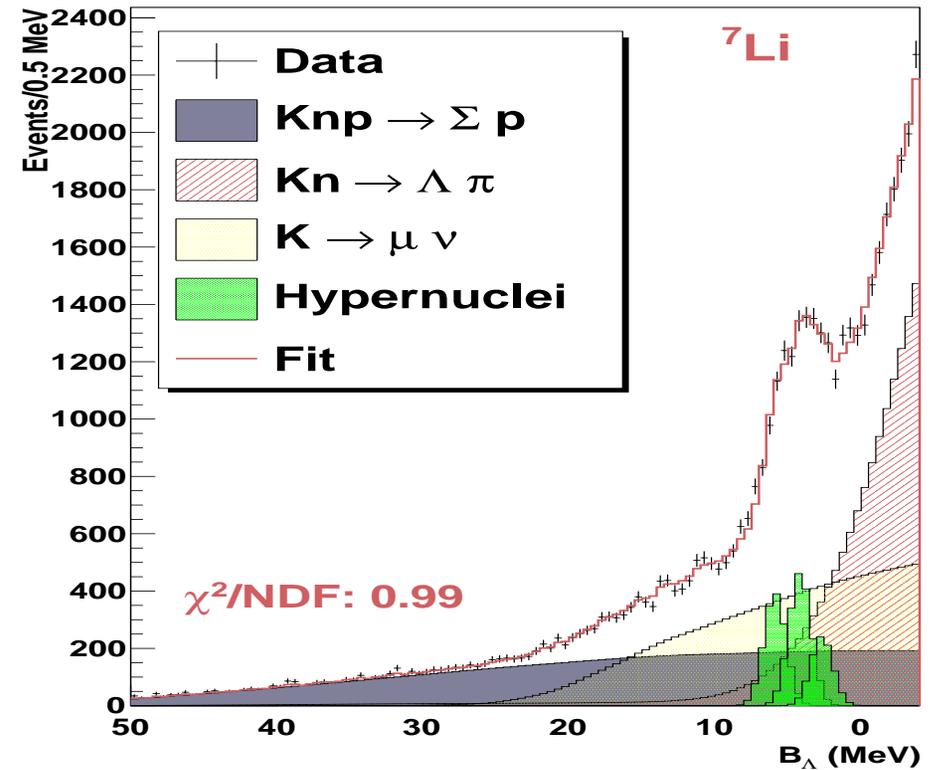
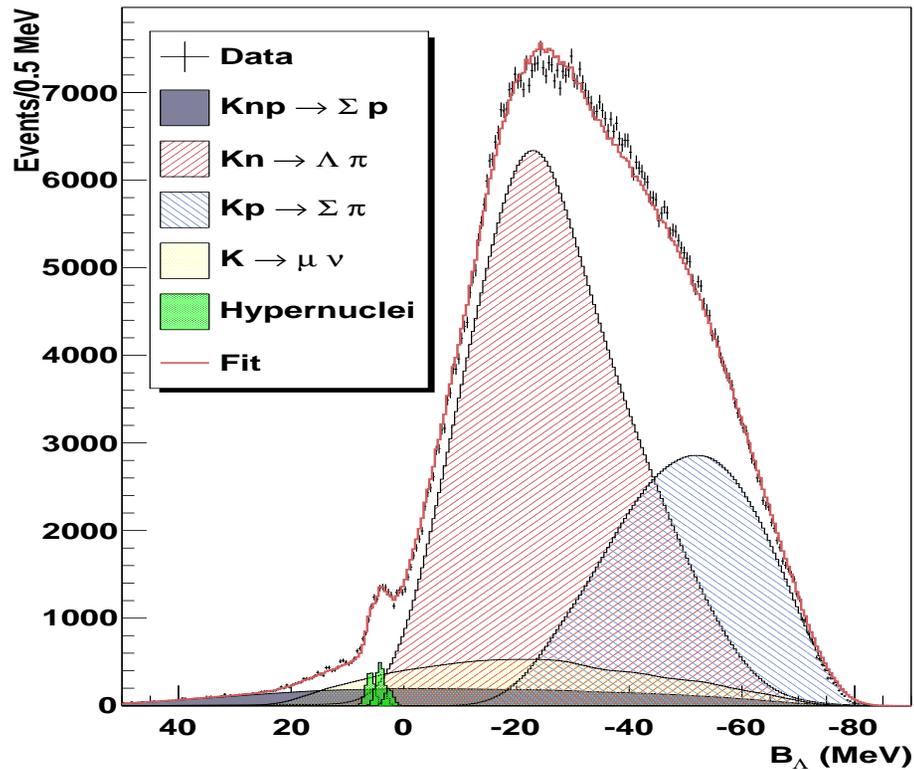
M. Iodice et al., PRL 99 (2007) 052501

$1s_\Lambda - 1p_\Lambda$  intermediate structure

$^{12}_\Lambda\text{B}$  in  $(e, e'K^+)$ , Jlab Hall A

energy resolution 1.6 MeV  $\rightarrow$  0.6 MeV [PRC 90 (2014) 034320]

# Hypernuclear production in $(K_{\text{stop}}^-, \pi^-)$ , PLB 698 (2011) 219 & 226



Production spectrum on  ${}^7\text{Li}$

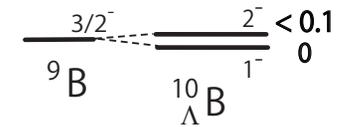
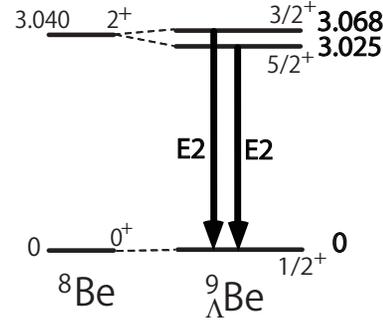
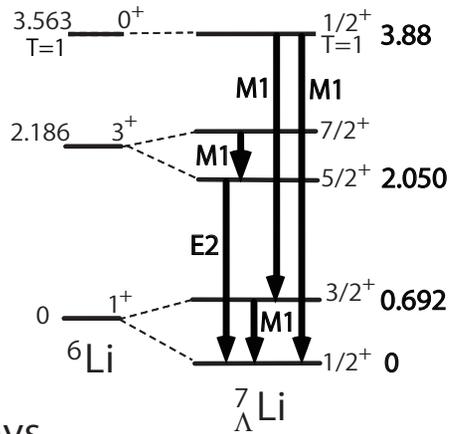
FINUDA, DAΦNE, Frascati

Three  ${}^7_\Lambda\text{Li}$  levels,  $\delta B_\Lambda = 0.4$  MeV

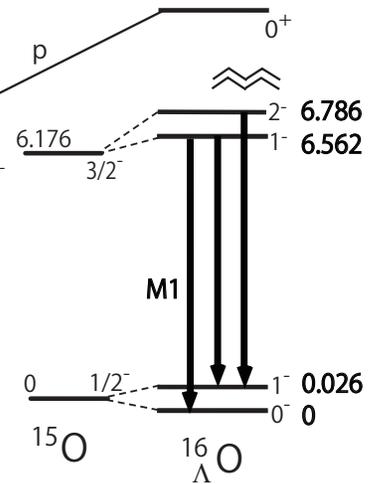
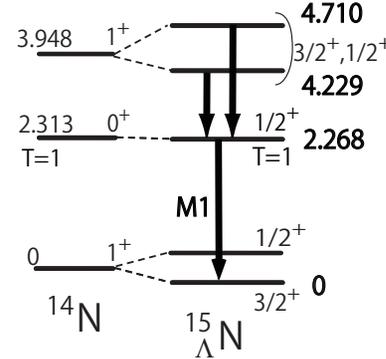
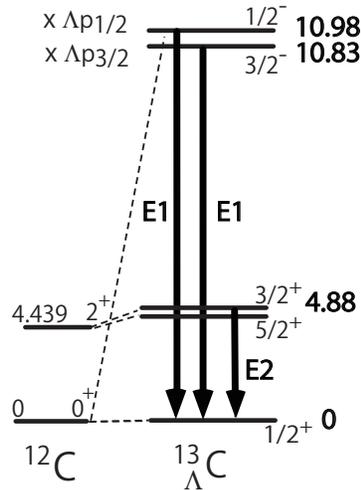
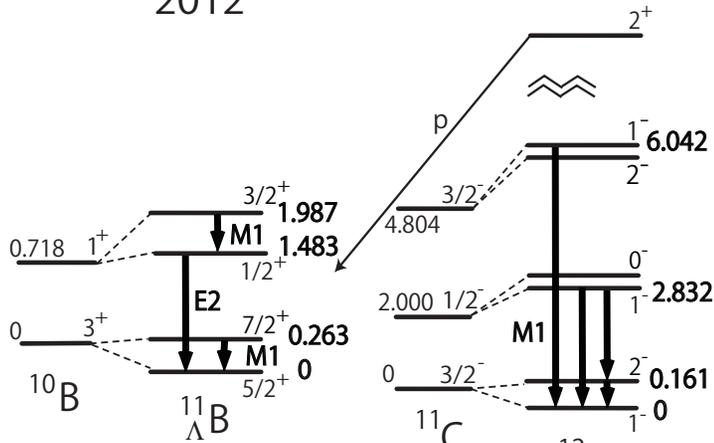
Formation rate  $1 \cdot 10^{-3} / K_{\text{stop}}^-$

$A=7-16$  data also indicate DEEP  $K^-$  nuclear potential.

Hypernuclear  $\gamma$  rays  
2012



Level energies  
in MeV

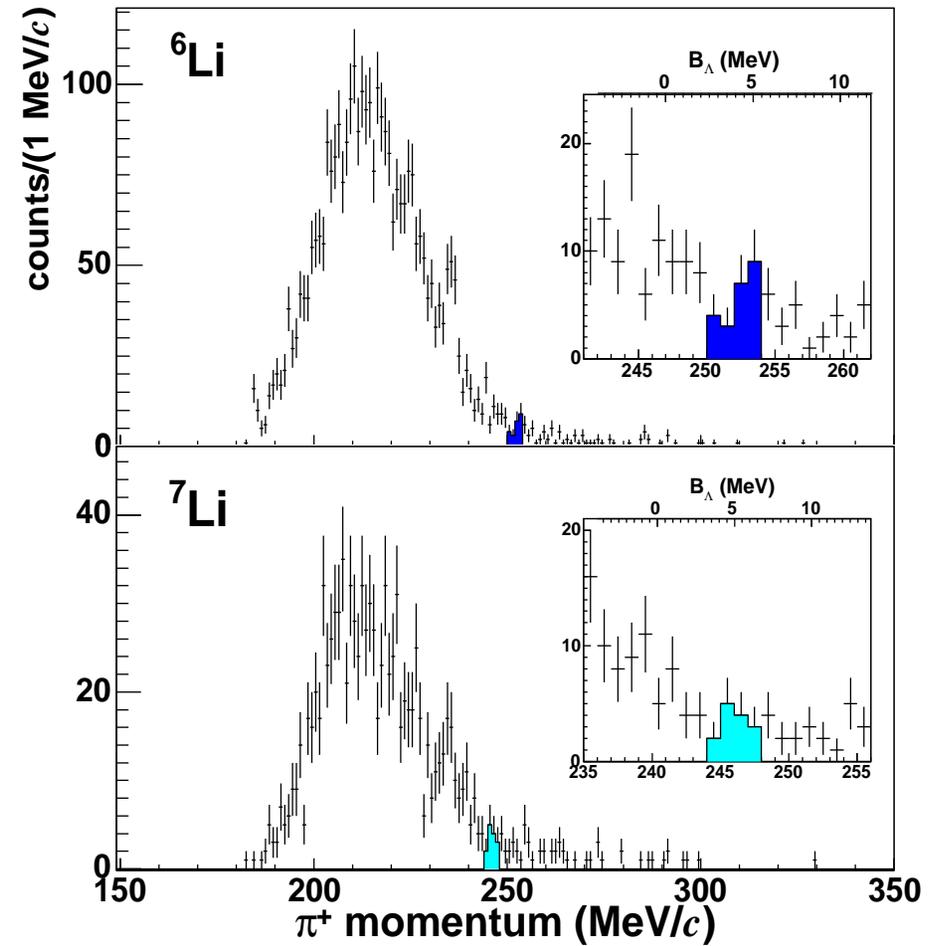
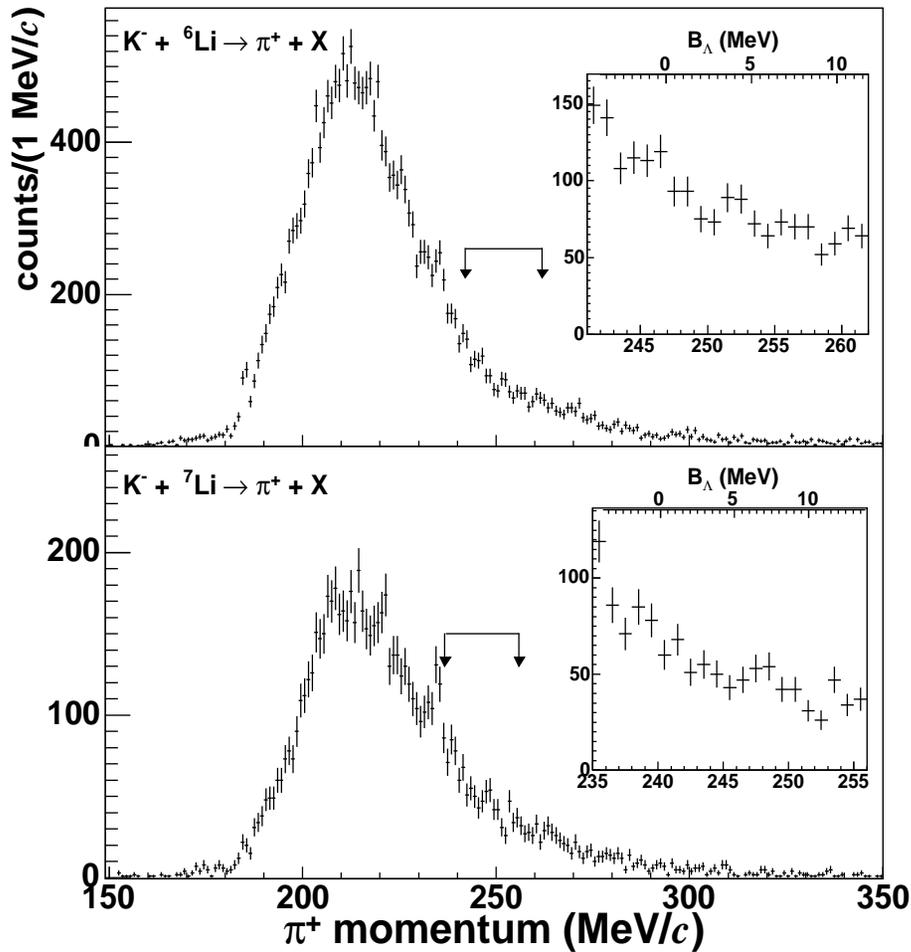


Hypernuclear level schemes from  $\gamma$ -ray measurements (BNL, KEK)

H. Tamura et al., Nucl. Phys. A 835 (2010) 3 [HYP09], updated at HYP12

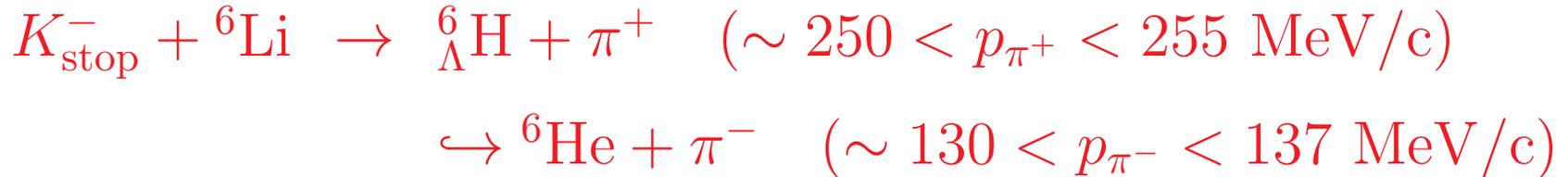
$\Lambda$  spin-orbit splitting: 150 keV in  $^{13}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$  & related 43 keV in  $^9_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$

# FINUDA searches for ${}^6,7_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ in $(K_{\text{stop}}^-, \pi^+)$ , PLB 640 (2006) 145



$$R_{\pi^+}({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}) < (2.5 \pm 0.4_{\text{stat}}^{+0.4}_{-0.1\text{syst}}) \cdot 10^{-5} / K_{\text{stop}}^-$$

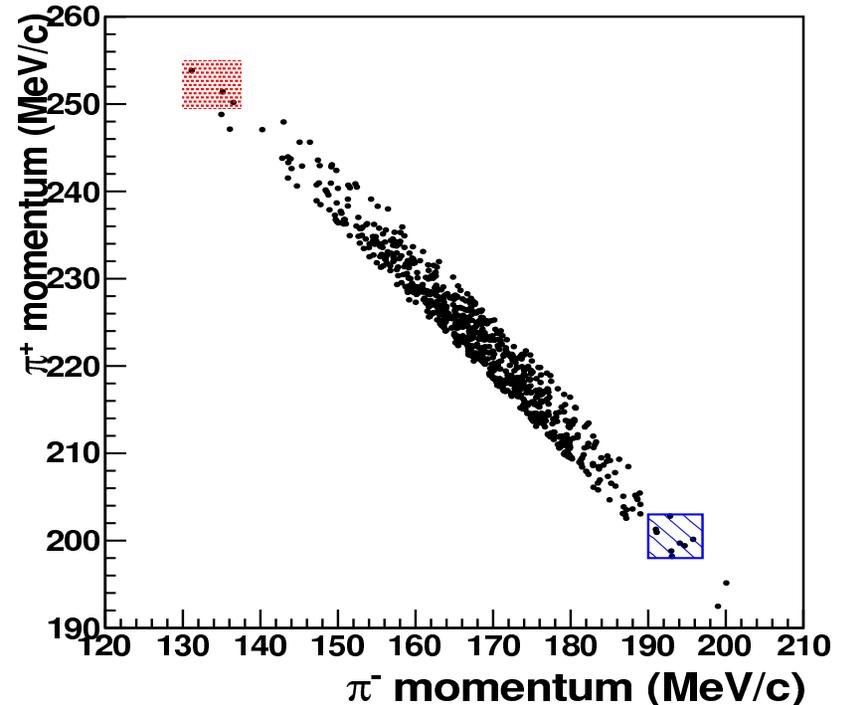
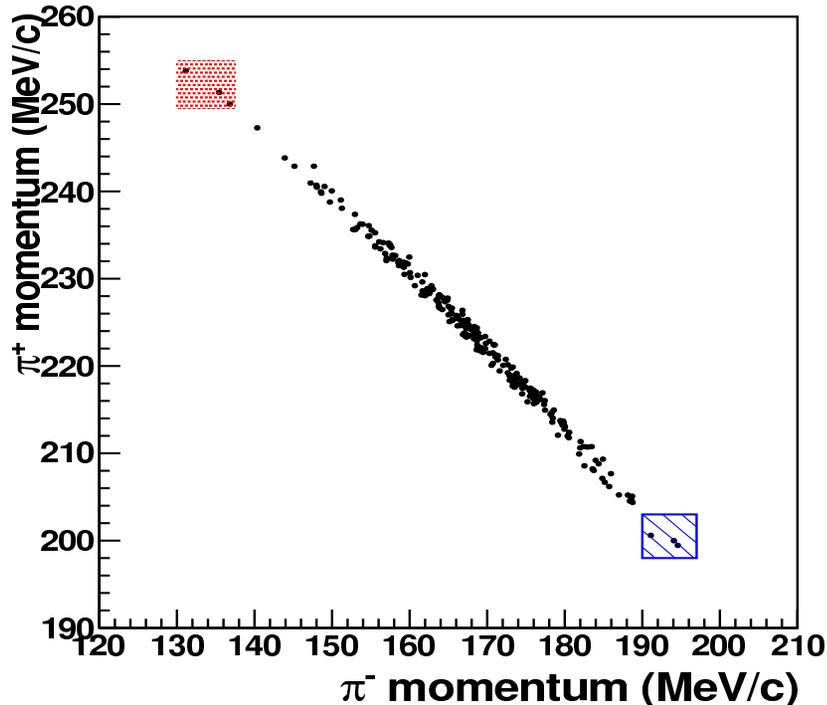
# Coincident ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ production & decay



$$T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) = M(K^-) + M(p) - M(n) - 2M(\pi)$$
$$-B({}^6\text{Li}) + B({}^6\text{He}) - T({}^6\text{He}) - T({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H})$$

- Recoil uncertainty is 0.2 MeV for 6 MeV  $B$  interval
- Pions kinetic energy uncertainty is 1.3 MeV
- Altogether  $T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) = 203 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV}$
- **Three  ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  candidate events out of  $2.7 \cdot 10^7 K_{\text{stop}}^-$**   
FINUDA+Gal (2012): PRL 108, 042501; NPA 881, 269.

$p_{\pi^+}$  vs  $p_{\pi^-}$  in  $K_{\text{stop}}^-$  on  ${}^6\text{Li}$  for given  $T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-)$  cuts



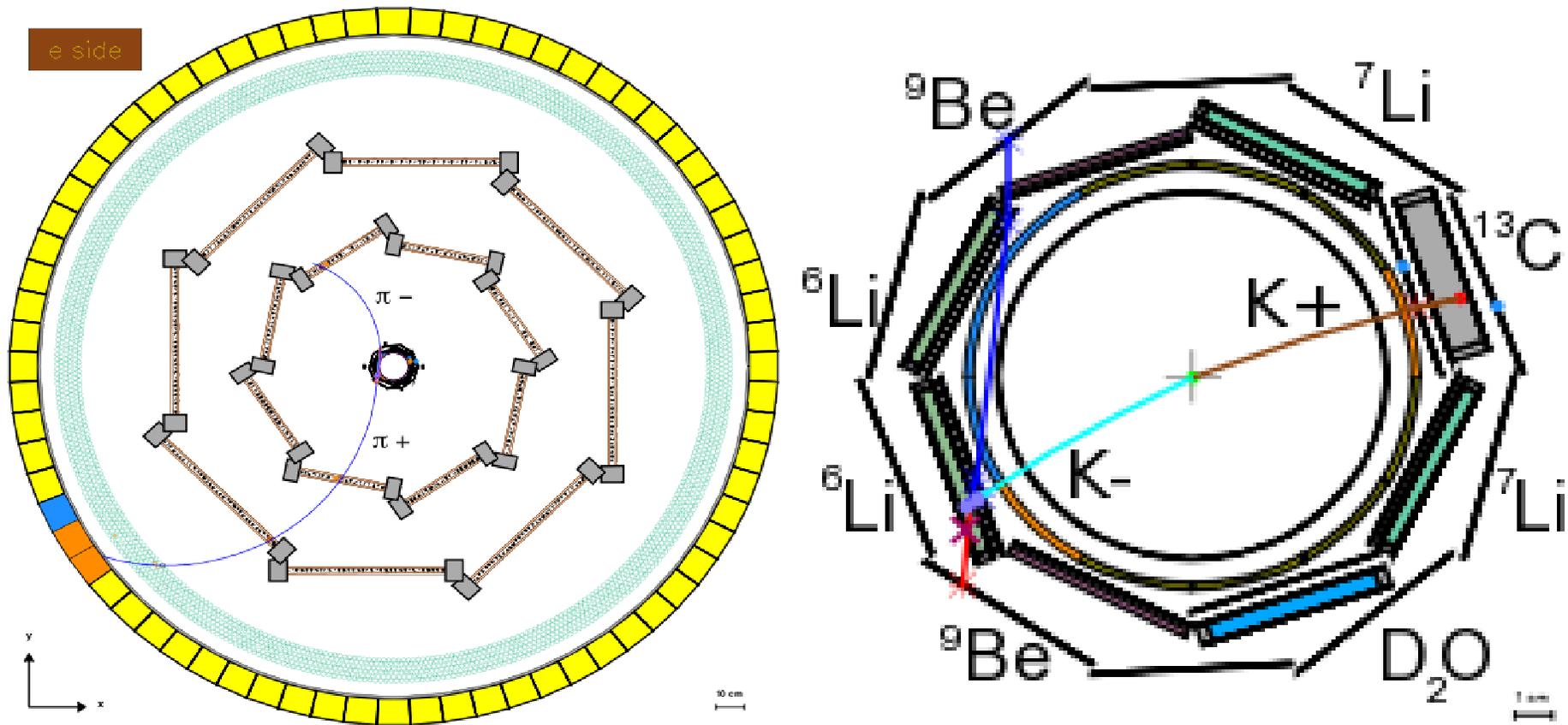
$T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-) = 202-204$  MeV (l.h.s.)     $200-206$  MeV (r.h.s.)

**Red** rectangles:  $p_{\pi^+} = 250-255$ ,  $p_{\pi^-} = 130-137$  MeV/c.

The 3 events in **red** are stable against  $T(\pi^+) + T(\pi^-)$  cuts.

$B_{\Lambda}({}_\Lambda^6\text{H})$  constrains  $\Lambda N \leftrightarrow \Sigma N$  effects in neutron-rich  ${}_\Lambda^AZ$ .

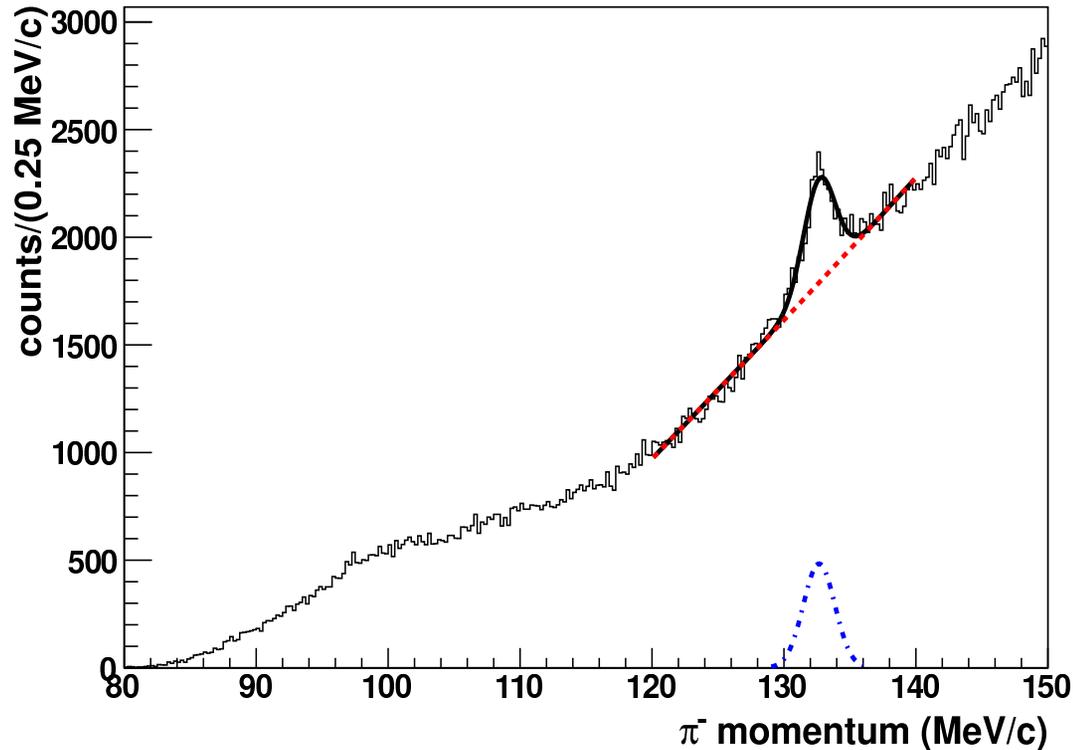
# FINUDA's reconstructed ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ candidate event in ${}^6\text{Li}$ target



Left: a  $\pi^\pm$  pair from  ${}^6\text{Li}$  target crosses the spectrometer

Right: expanded view of a  $K^-$  track stopping in  ${}^6\text{Li}$  target

# FINUDA's distribution of low momentum $\pi^-$ from ${}^6\text{Li}$ targets



120-140 MeV/c: QF  $\Lambda \rightarrow p + \pi^-$  &  $\Sigma^+ + \pi^-$  production plus  
 ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \pi^-$  ( $p_{\pi^-} = 132.6 \pm 0.1$ ,  $\sigma_{p(\pi^-)} = 1.2 \pm 0.1$  MeV/c)  
Substantial  ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ , and hence also  ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$  production.

# The lightest, s-shell, $\Lambda$ hypernuclei

${}^A_{\Lambda}Z$	$T$	$J_{\text{g.s.}}^{\pi}$	$B_{\Lambda}$ (MeV)	$J_{\text{exc.}}^{\pi}$	$E_x$ (MeV)
${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	0	$1/2^+$	0.13(5)		
${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}-{}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	1/2	$0^+$	2.04(4)–2.39(3)	$1^+$	1.04(5)–1.15(4)
${}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	0	$1/2^+$	3.12(2)		

- **No  $\Lambda nn$  bound state is expected.**
- **$\Delta B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}-{}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H})=0.35(5)$  MeV: very large CSB.**

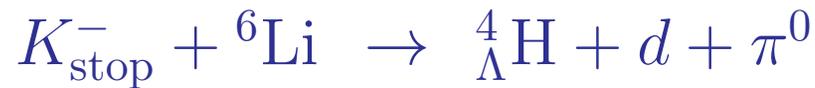
## Recent $A = 3, 4$ few-body calculations

- **A. Nogga, NPA 914 (2013) 140**  
Faddeev & Fadeev-Yakubovsky (chiral LO & NLO).
- **E. Hiyama et al., PRC 89 (2014) 061302(R)**  
Jacobi-coordinates Gaussian basis (Nijmegen soft-core).
- **R. Wirth et al., PRL (2014) (arXiv:1403.3067)**  
ab-initio no-core (chiral LO).

# Is $\Lambda$ n bound?

- Neither  $\Lambda$  n nor  $n$  n are bound.
- 1st sound calculation resulting in **unbound**  ${}^3_{\Lambda}n$  is due to Downs-Dalitz, PR 114 (1959) 593.  
However, the HypHI Collaboration, Rappold et al. PRC 88 (2013) 041001(R), argued recently by observing  $\pi^- + {}^3\text{H}$  weak decay that  ${}^3_{\Lambda}n$  is **bound**.
- **Recent calculations agree on unbound  ${}^3_{\Lambda}n$ :**
  - (i) Garcilazo-Valcarce, PRC 89 (2014) 057001
  - (ii) Hiyama-Ohnishi-Gibson-Rijken, *ibid* 061302(R)
  - (iii) Gal-Garcilazo, PLB 736 (2014) 93
- A bound  ${}^3_{\Lambda}n$  is incompatible with existing data.

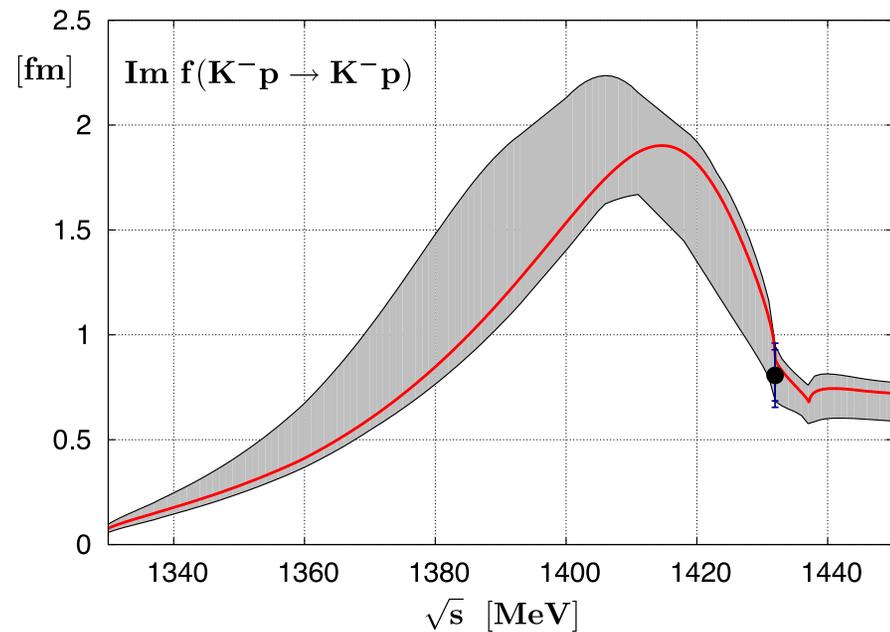
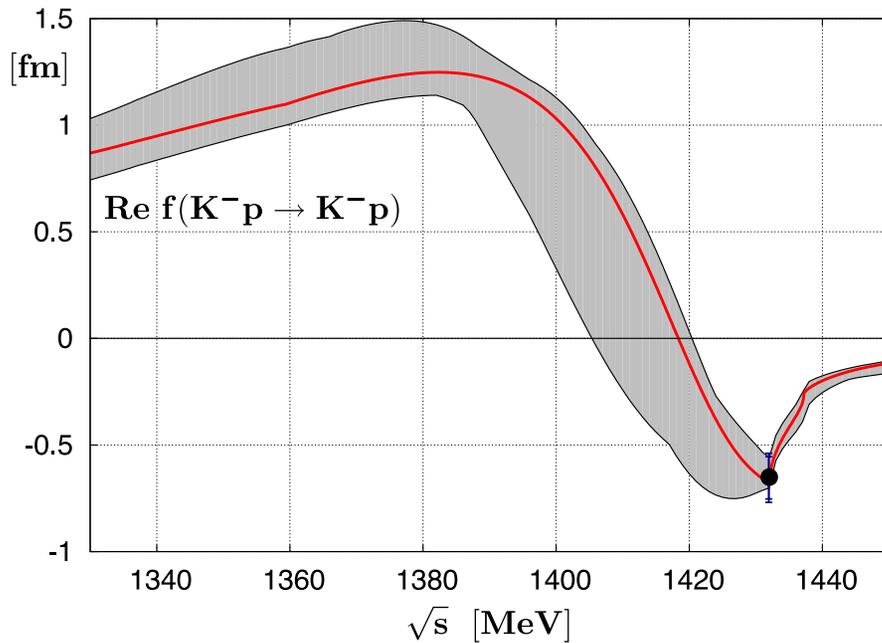
# Studying the ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}-{}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ complex



- ${}^7\text{Li}$  target is also possible.
- $1_{\text{exc.}}^+$  formation suppressed w.r.t.  $0_{\text{g.s.}}^+$ .
- MAMI(preliminary):  $B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H})=2.14\pm 0.1$  MeV, consistent with emulsion's  $2.04\pm 0.04$  MeV.
- Measure  $B_{\Lambda}({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He})$  to  $\pm 0.1$  MeV from  $\pi^0$  decay.

# Kaons in nuclei

# $K^-p$ scattering amplitude from NLO chiral SU(3) dynamics



Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise (IHW), PLB **706** (2011) 63; NPA **881** (2012) 98

**Threshold  $f(K^-p)$  given by SIDDHARTA  $K^-H$  experiment**

PLB **704** (2011) 113, NPA **881** (2012) 88. **Need  $f(K^-n) \rightarrow$  do  $K^-d$ .**

**Strong subthreshold  $K^-p$  attraction;  $\Lambda(1405)$  physics;  
consequences for kaonic atoms & nuclear clusters.**

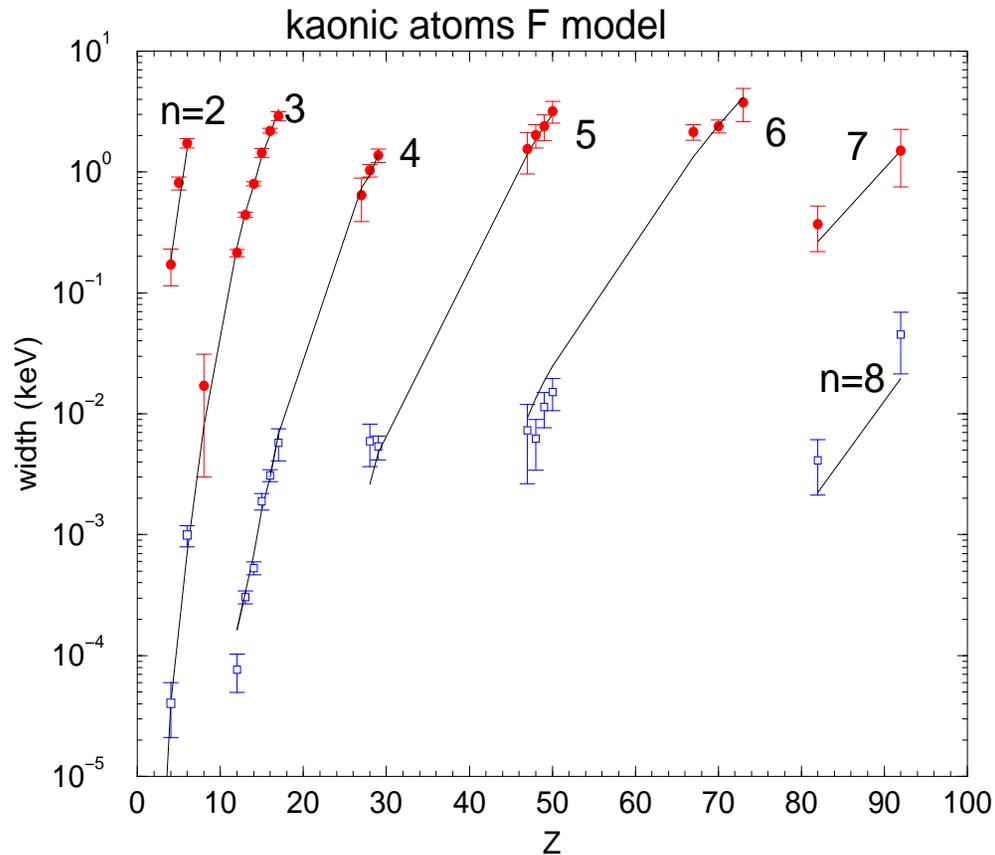
# $K^-pp$ calculated binding energies & widths

(MeV)	chiral, energy dep. calculations				non-chiral, static calculations			
	var. [1]	var. [2]	Fad. [3]	Fad. [4]	var. [5]	Fad. [6]	Fad. [7]	var. [8]
B	16	17–23	9–16	32	48	50–70	60–95	40–80
$\Gamma$	41	40–70	34–46	49	61	90–110	45–80	40–85

**Robust binding & large widths; chiral models give weak binding.  
Searches at Frascati, GSI, J-PARC are inconclusive.**

1. N. Barnea, A. Gal, E.Z. Liverts, PLB **712** (2012)
2. A. Doté, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, NPA **804** (2008) 197, PRC **79** (2009) 014003
3. Y. Ikeda, H. Kamano, T. Sato, PTP **124** (2010) 533
4. J Revai, N.V. Shevchenko, PRC **90** (2014) 034004
5. T. Yamazaki, Y. Akaishi, PLB **535** (2002) 70
6. N.V. Shevchenko, A. Gal, J. Mareš, PRL **98** (2007) 082301
7. Y. Ikeda, T. Sato, PRC **76** (2007) 035203, PRC **79** (2009) 035201
8. S. Wycech, A.M. Green, PRC **79** (2009) 014001 (including  $p$  waves)

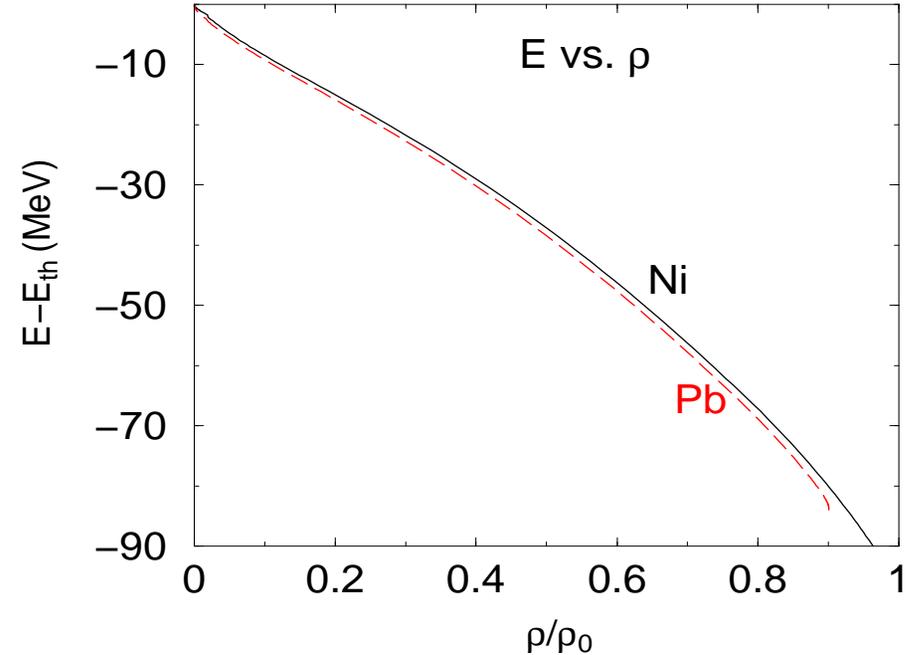
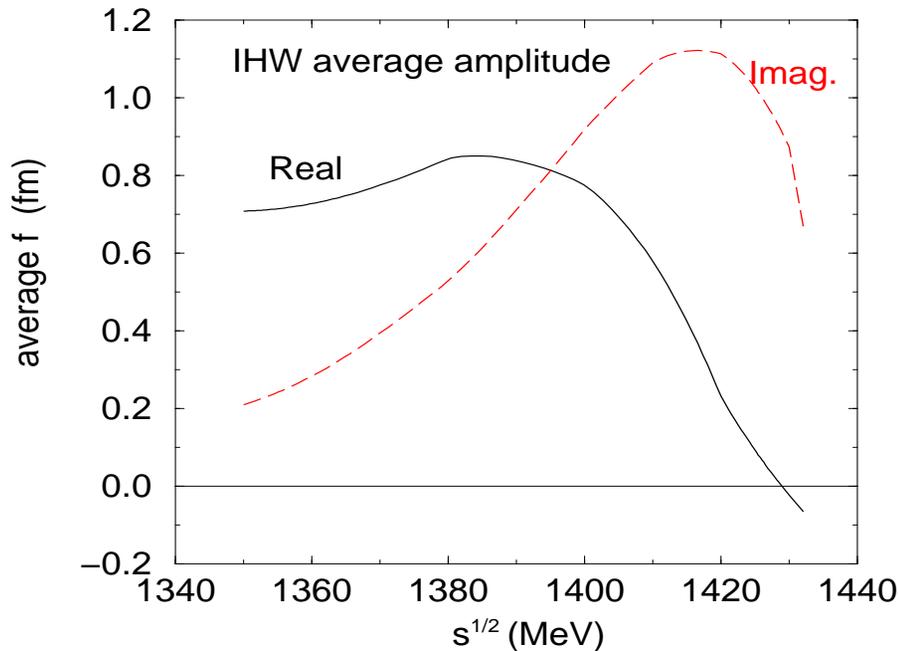
# What do $K^-$ atoms tell us?



$K^-_{\text{atom}}$  widths across the periodic table in model F (deep pot.)

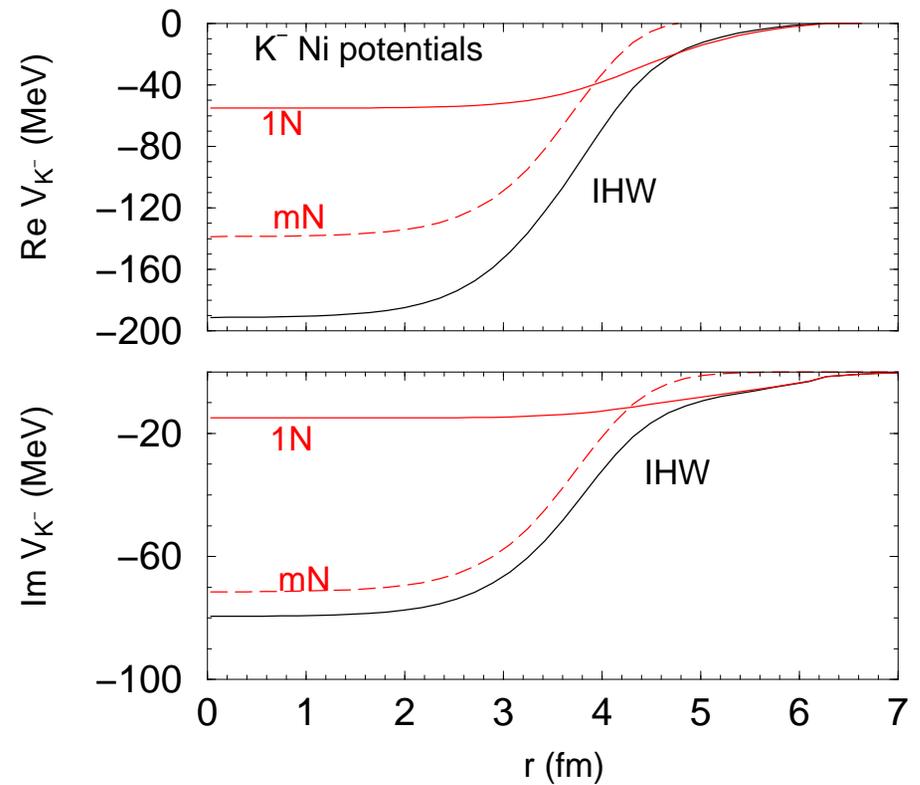
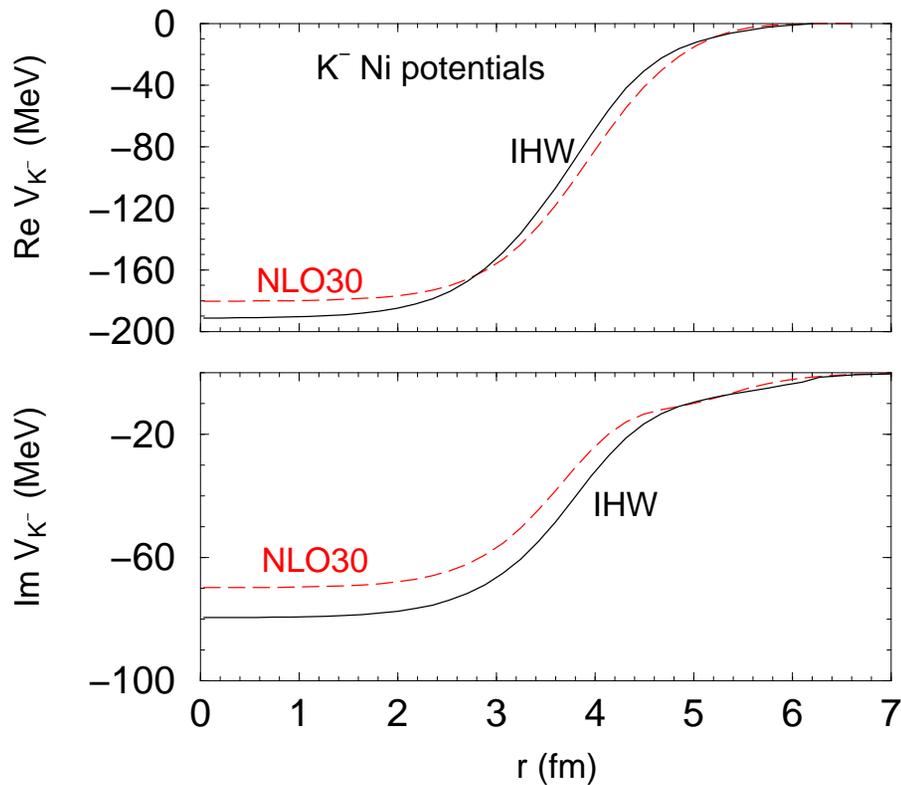
Lowest  $\chi^2$  phenom. model,  $\chi^2 = 84$  per 65 data points,

E. Friedman, A. Gal, Phys. Rep. 452 (2007) 89.



Left: IHW  $f_{K-N}$  input      Right:  $(E - E_{th})$  vs nuclear density output

- Subthreshold energy shift applied self consistently to in-medium  
 $1N$  IHW amplitude plus  $(2+\dots)N$  phenomenological amplitude.
- Multiple-scattering inclusion of in-medium correlations.
- **Best-fit  $\chi^2/N_{\text{data}}^{\text{atom}} = 118/65$       Friedman-Gal, NPA 899 (2013) 60.**



NLO30: A. Cieply, J. Smejkal, NPA **881** (2012) 115 (in-medium).

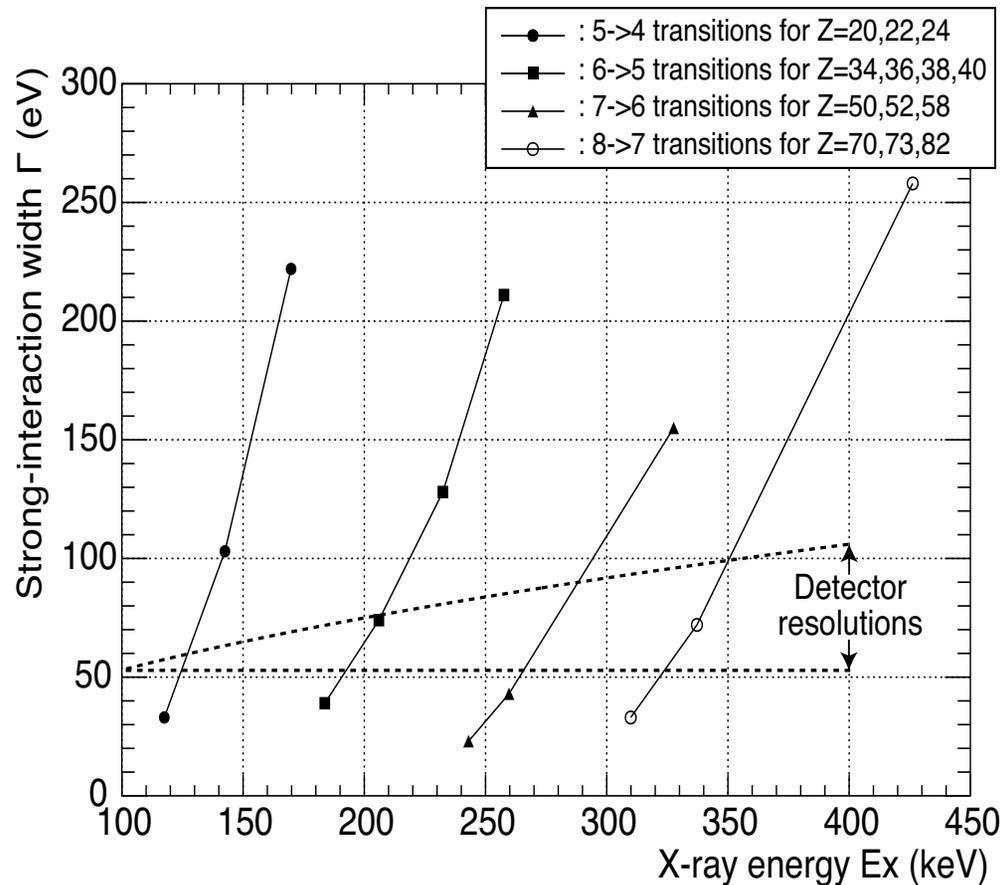
IHW: Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, NPA **881** (2012) 98.

Kaonic-atom best-fit  $V_{K^-}$  for Ni & its non-additive breakdown into in-medium **1N** and phenomenological **m(any)N** contributions.

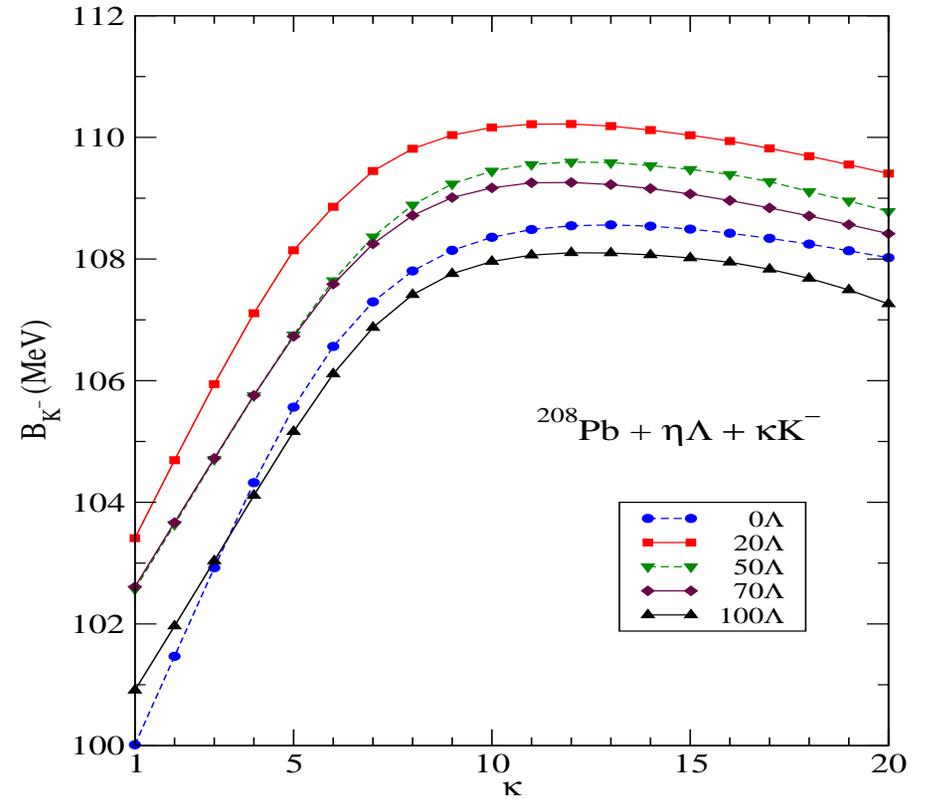
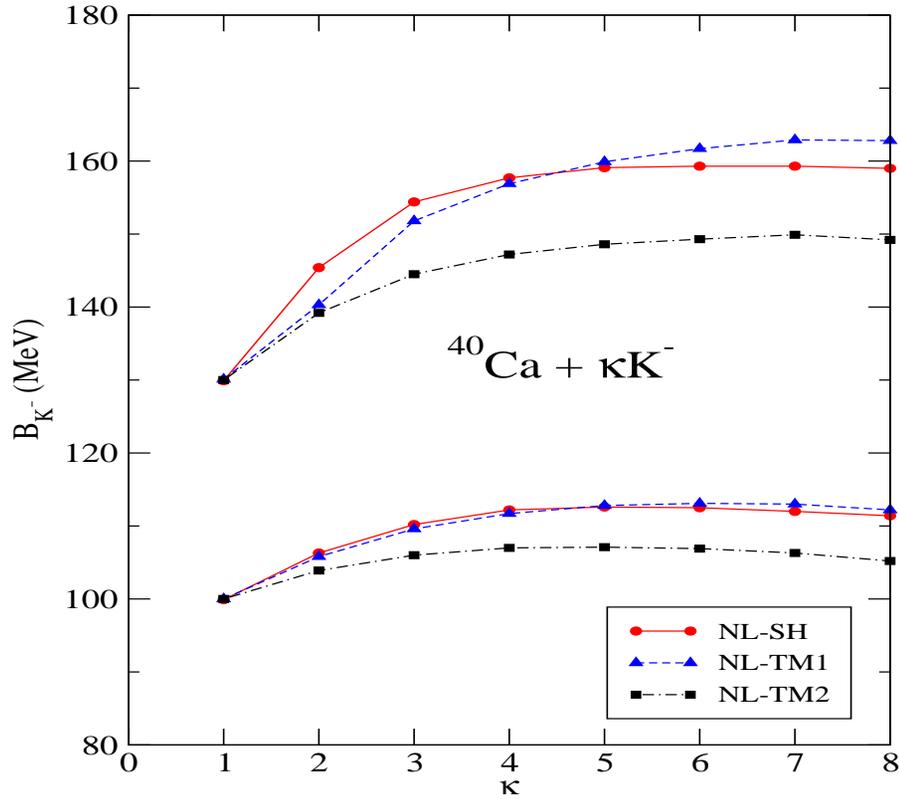
Upper level sensitive to **1N** & lower level to **mN** terms.

Measure both selectively [Friedman-Okada, NPA **915** (2013) 170].

# Targets for $K^-$ atom measurements



For these targets, both upper-level and lower-level can be studied simultaneously owing to a  $\approx 50$  eV resolution of new microcalorimeter detectors (Okada's talk).



Gazda-Friedman-Gal-Mareš, PRC 77 (2008) 045206. 80 (2009) 035205

Saturation of  $B_{\bar{K}}(\kappa)$  in RMF for multi- $K^-$  nuclei & hypernuclei.

Vector-meson repulsion among  $\bar{K}$  mesons.  $\bar{K}$  mesons do not replace hyperons in self-bound strange matter.

# Summary & LNF assignments

- $\Lambda N$  hypernuclear spin dependence deciphered.
- How small is  $\Lambda$  spin-orbit splitting and why?
- Role of 3-body  $\Lambda NN$  interactions?
- Confirm  ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$  & search for other n-rich  ${}^A_{\Lambda}\text{Z}$ .
- **Re-measure the  ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}-{}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$  complex.**
- Search for  $K^-pp$  [ $\Lambda^*N(I = \frac{1}{2}, J^\pi = 0^-)$ ].
- Is there  $\Sigma^*N(I = \frac{3}{2}, J^\pi = 2^+)$  strange dibaryon?
- No  $\bar{K}$  condensation in self-bound matter.
- **Do  $K^-d$  (SIDDHARTA-2) to constrain  $K^-n$ .**
- **Establish experimental program for precise  $K^-$  atom selective measurements.**