

Unresolved Issues in Hypernuclear Physics

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- **Dynamics of Λ hypernuclei (${}^A_{\Lambda}Z$)**
 - (i) s-shell few-body (ii) p-shell & beyond
- **$\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei: onset of $\Lambda\Lambda$ binding?**
- **Hyperons (Λ, Σ, Ξ) in nuclear matter & beyond**
 - (i) neutron stars: **hyperon puzzle**
 - (ii) competition with \bar{K} condensation?
- **Strangeness Nuclear Physics reviews:**
 - (i) Nucl. Phys. A, Vol. 881 (2012) & 954 (2016)
A. Gal, J. Pochodzalla, Eds.
 - (ii) Rev. Mod. Phys. 88 (2016) 035004
A. Gal, E.V. Hungerford, D.J. Millener

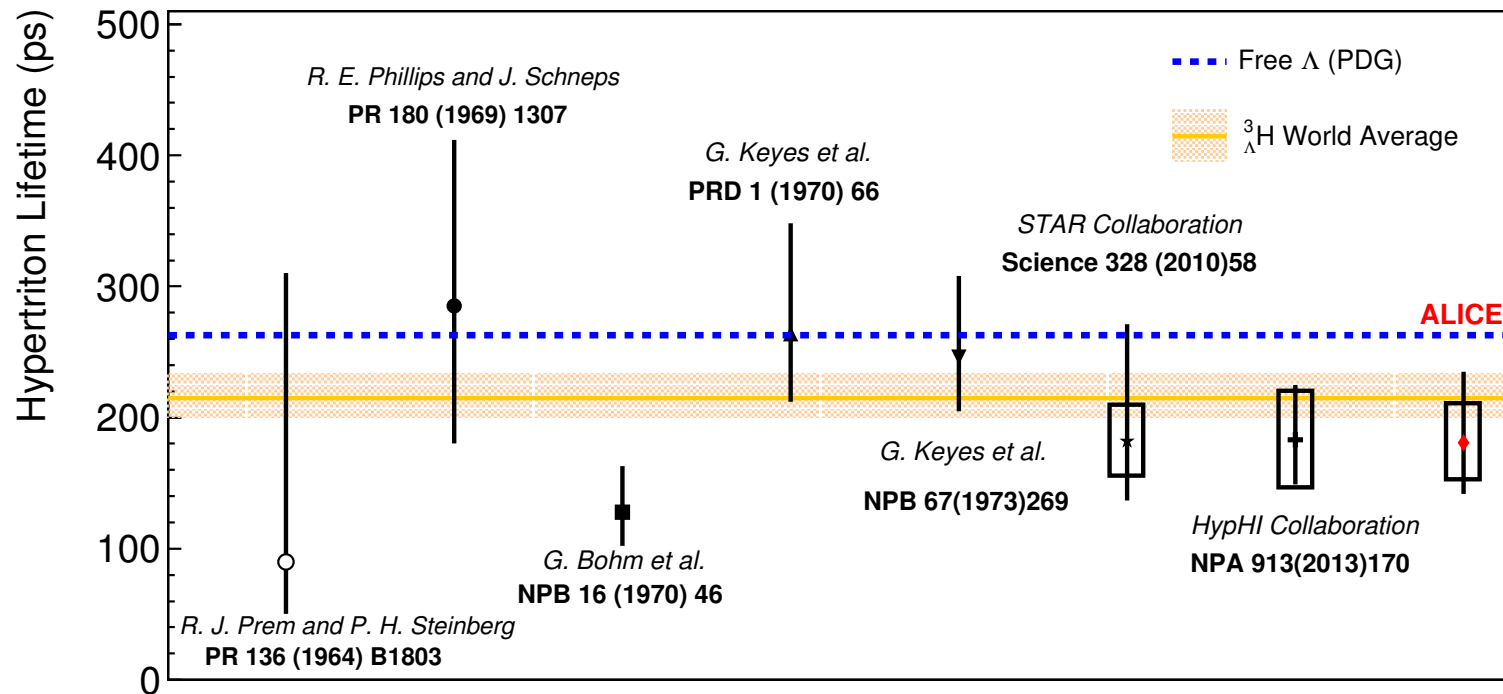
Λ hypernuclear dynamics

The lightest, s-shell, Λ hypernuclei

${}^A_{\Lambda}Z$	T	$J_{\text{g.s.}}^{\pi}$	B_{Λ} (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^+	1.09(2)–1.406(3)
${}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$	0	$1/2^+$	3.12(2)		

- **No ΛN and no Λnn bound state are 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 & Faddeev-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 113 (2014) 192502.**
D. Gazda, A. Gal, PRL 116 (2016) 122501.
ab-initio Jacobi-NCSM (chiral LO).

${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ lifetime puzzle



The weakly-bound ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$, $B_{\Lambda}=0.13\pm0.05$ MeV, expected to have lifetime within a few % of the free Λ lifetime.

Recent heavy-ion ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ production experiments yield lifetimes shorter by $\approx 30\%$. ALICE, PLB 754 (2016) 360.

Brief review of lifetime calculations

Reference	Method	R_3	$\Gamma({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}, J=\frac{1}{2}, T=0)/\Gamma_{\Lambda}$
Experiment	wo. av.	0.35 ± 0.04	1.22 ± 0.07
Dalitz... (1966)	closure	–	1.05 ± 0.01
Congleton (1992)	Λ d w.f.	0.33 ± 0.02	1.12
Kamada... (1998)	Fad.	0.379	1.03

- $R_3 = \Gamma({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow \pi^- + {}^3\text{He}) / \Gamma({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow \pi^- + \text{all})$
favors $J=\frac{1}{2}$ over $J=\frac{3}{2}$.
- Closure: $\Gamma({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}, J=\frac{1}{2}, T=0) / \Gamma_{\Lambda} = 1 + 0.14\sqrt{B_{\Lambda}}$.
- A bound, isomeric ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}(J=\frac{3}{2}, T=0)$ (unlikely) would decay **much slower** than a free Λ .
- A bound ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}(J=\frac{1}{2}, T=1)$, analog of Λ_{nn} , would decay to Λ d or by $\gamma(\text{M1})$ to ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}(J=\frac{1}{2}, T=0)$.

${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ & ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ lifetimes

$$\Gamma({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H})/\Gamma_{\Lambda} \approx \frac{3}{2} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 0.7 + 1 \times 0.3 \right) + 0.25 = 1.40$$

$$\Gamma({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He})/\Gamma_{\Lambda} \approx \frac{3}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 0.7 + 1 \times 0.3 \right) + 0.25 = 1.05$$

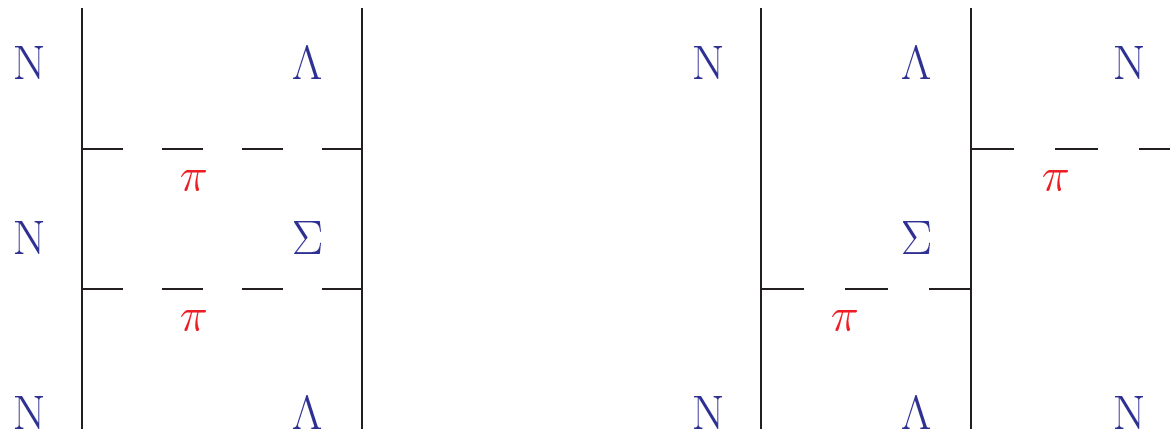
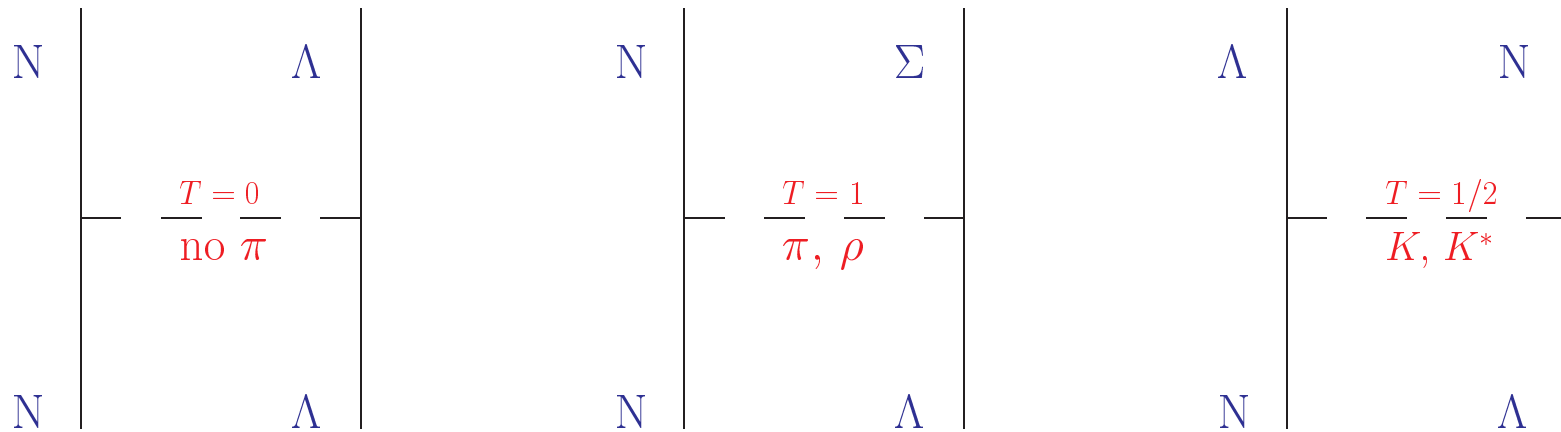
Input: $\frac{3}{2}$ for nuclear structure, $R_4=0.7$
 $\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$ for either π^- or π^0 with ${}^4\text{He}$, $\Gamma_{\text{n.m.}}/\Gamma_{\Lambda} \approx 0.25$

$$\Rightarrow \tau({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}) \approx 190 \text{ ps}, \quad \tau({}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}) \approx 250 \text{ ps}$$

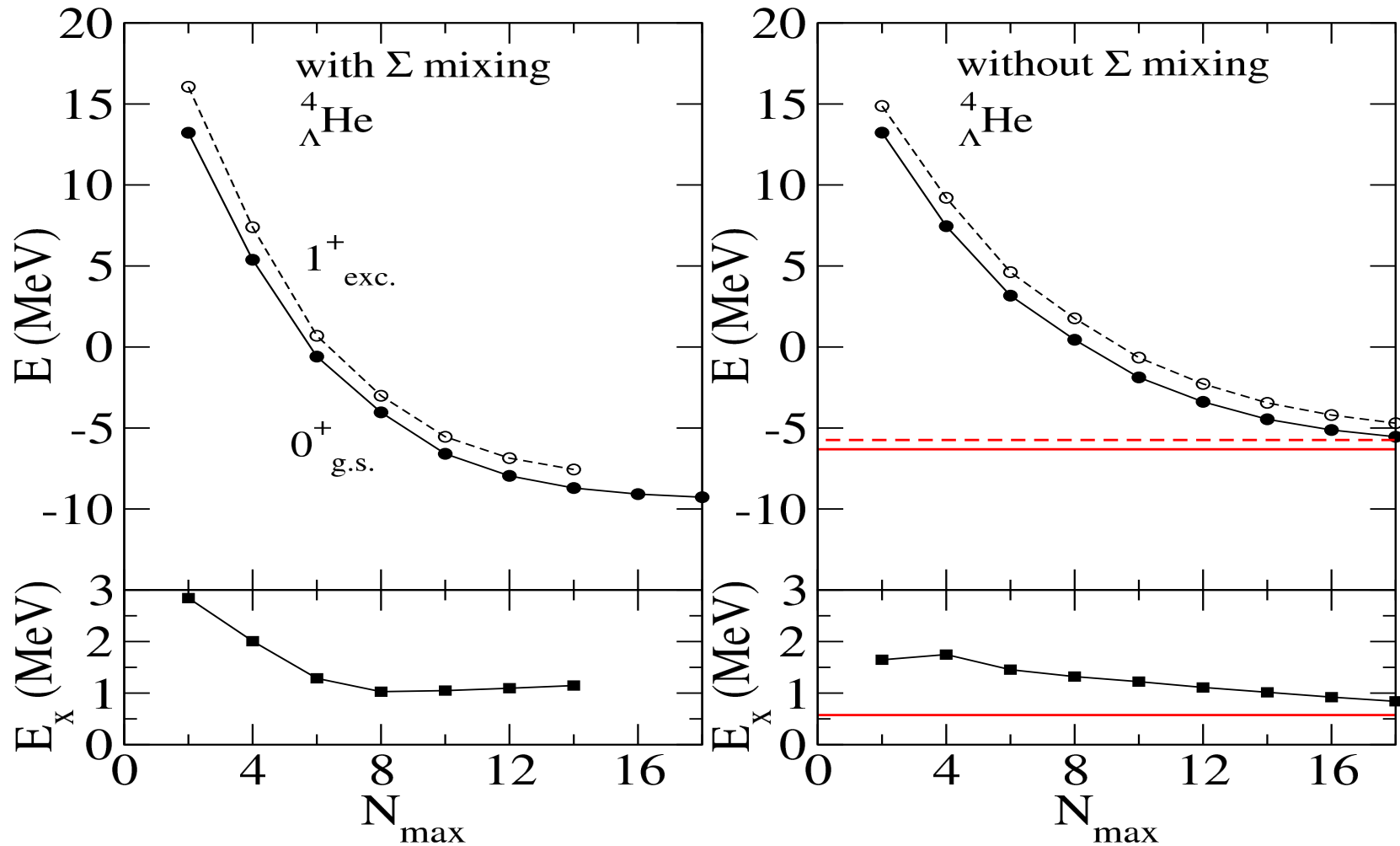
in rough agreement with measured lifetimes.

- Looks like **Lifetime Puzzle** is limited to ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$.

T=1/2 hyperon-nucleon interaction



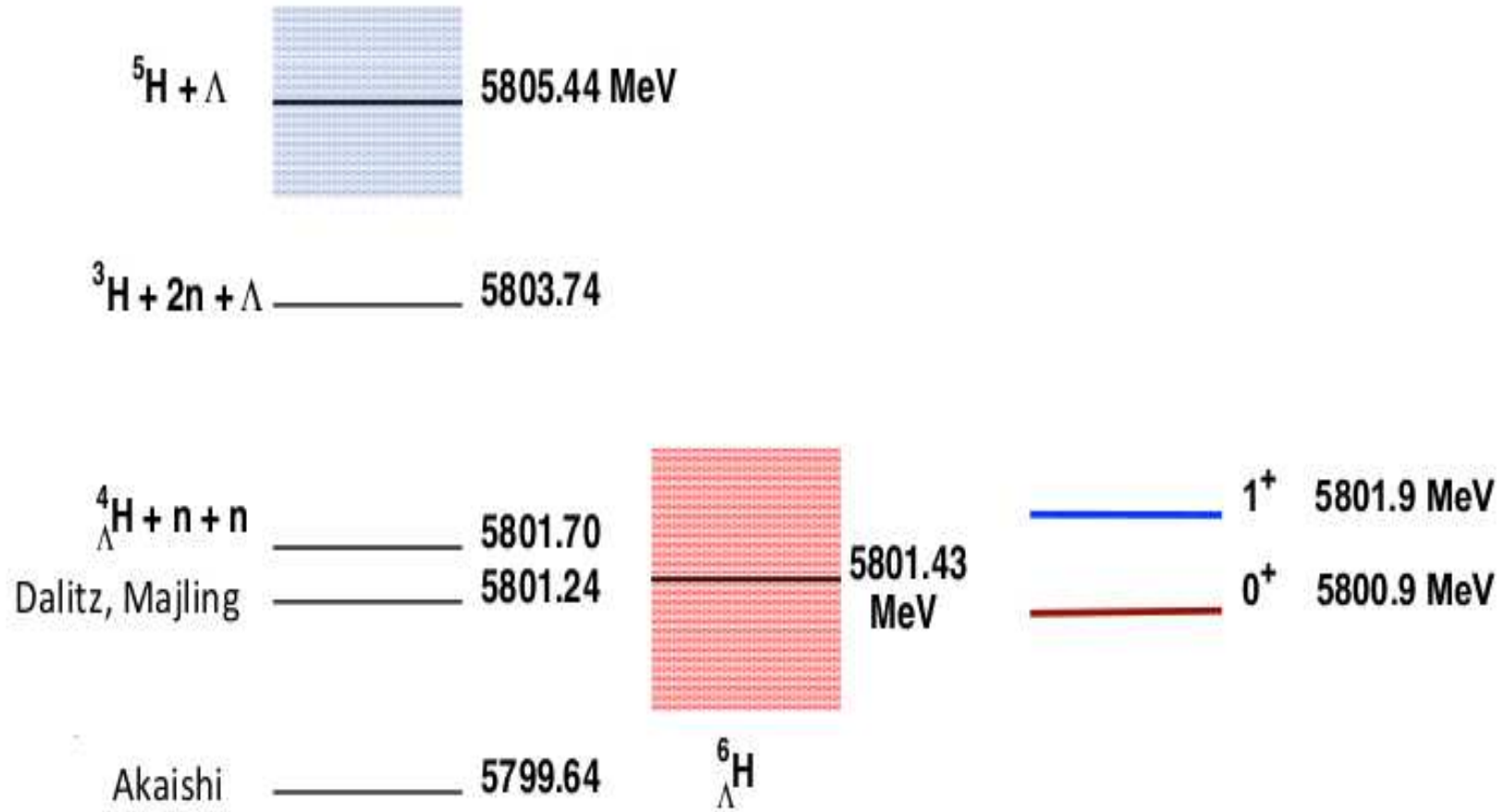
LO χ EFT YN model: PS meson exchange + 5 contact terms
 [Polinder-Haidenbauer-Meißner, NPA 779, 244 (2006)].



ΛN - ΣN ($\Lambda\Sigma$) coupling provides $\approx 1/3$ of E_x

${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ levels severely underbound without $\Lambda\Sigma$ coupling

D. Gazda et al., FBS 55, 857 (2014) R. Wirth et al., PRL 113, 192502, using LO chiral potentials [H. Polinder et al., NPA 779, 244 (2006)].



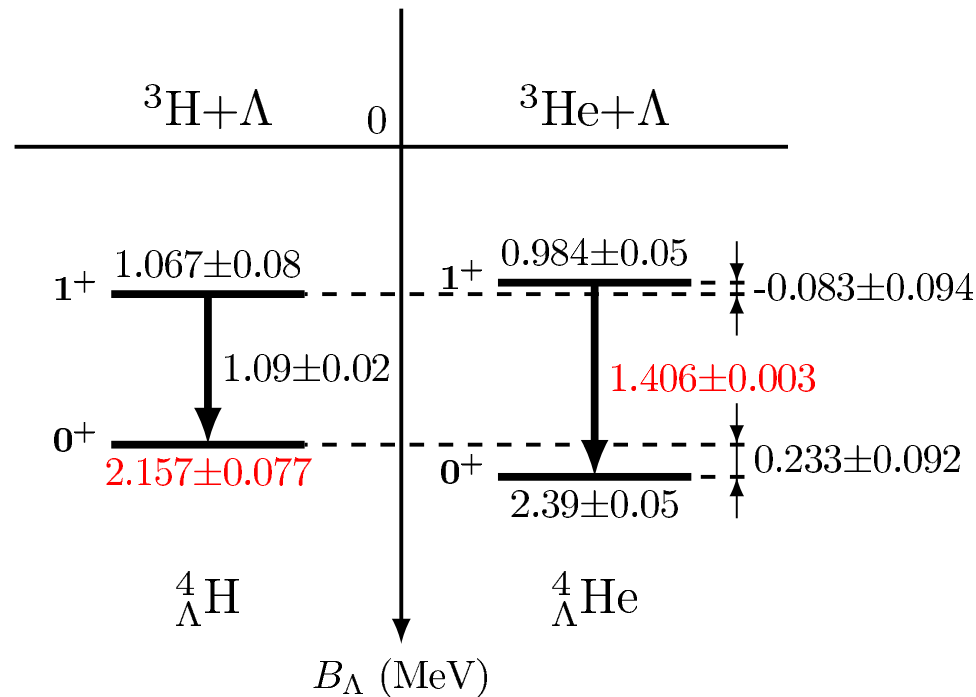
Three $(K_{\text{stop}}^-, \pi^+)$ ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ events out of 2.7×10^7 K_{stop}^-

- $B_{\Lambda}({}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ & $\Delta E(1^+ - 0^+)$ constrain $\Lambda N \leftrightarrow \Sigma N$ in n-rich ${}^A_{\Lambda}Z$,
A. Gal, D.J. Millener, PLB 725 (2013) 445.

The ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}-{}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ complex & CSB since 2015

MAMI's A1, ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \pi^-$, PRL 114 (2015) 232501

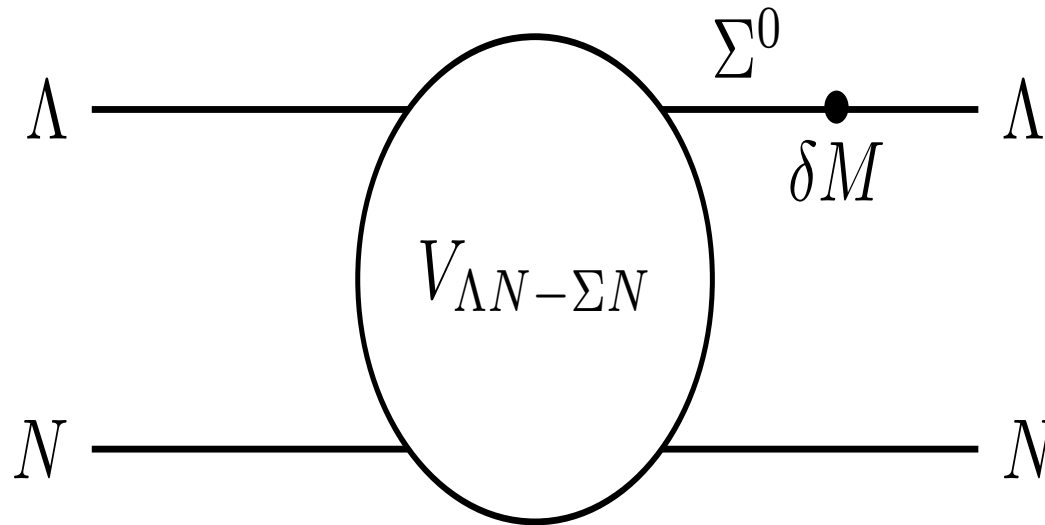
J-PARC's E13, ${}^4\text{He}(K^-, \pi^- \gamma)$, PRL 115 (2015) 222501



CSB due to Λ - Σ^0 mixing, strongly spin dependent, dominantly in $0^+_{\text{g.s.}}$, large w.r.t. ≈ -70 keV in ${}^3\text{H}-{}^3\text{He}$.

Remeasure ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}_{\text{g.s.}}$ (E13 \rightarrow E63).

Relating Λ - Σ^0 CSB mixing to $\Lambda\Sigma$ SI coupling



Dalitz-von Hippel (1964): “applies to any isovector meson exchange, π , ρ ...” & also to χ EFT contact interactions.

$$\langle N\Lambda | V_{\Lambda N}^{\text{CSB}} | N\Lambda \rangle = -0.0297 \tau_{Nz} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle N\Sigma | V^{\text{SI}} | N\Lambda \rangle.$$

Applied systematically by A. Gal, PLB 744 (2015) 352

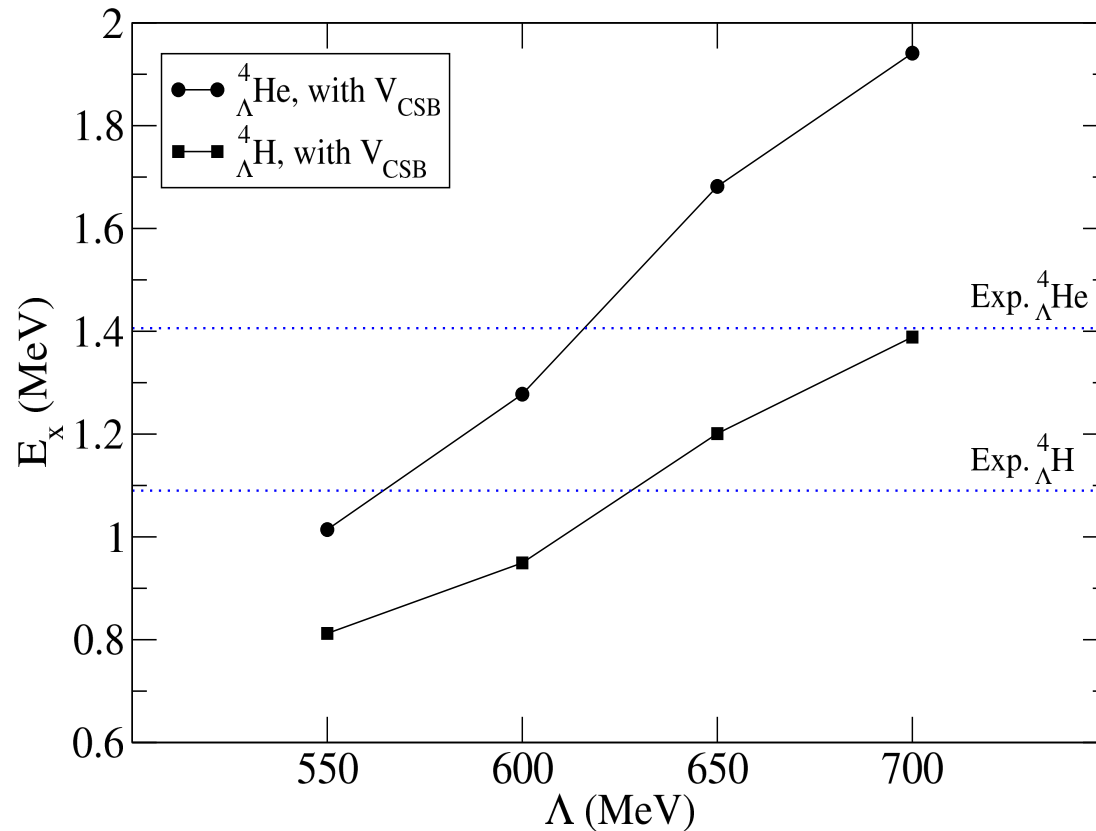
D.Gazda, A.Gal (2016): PRL 116 122501; NPA 954 161.

Latest summary in arXiv:1708.04791.

Recent NCSM calculations

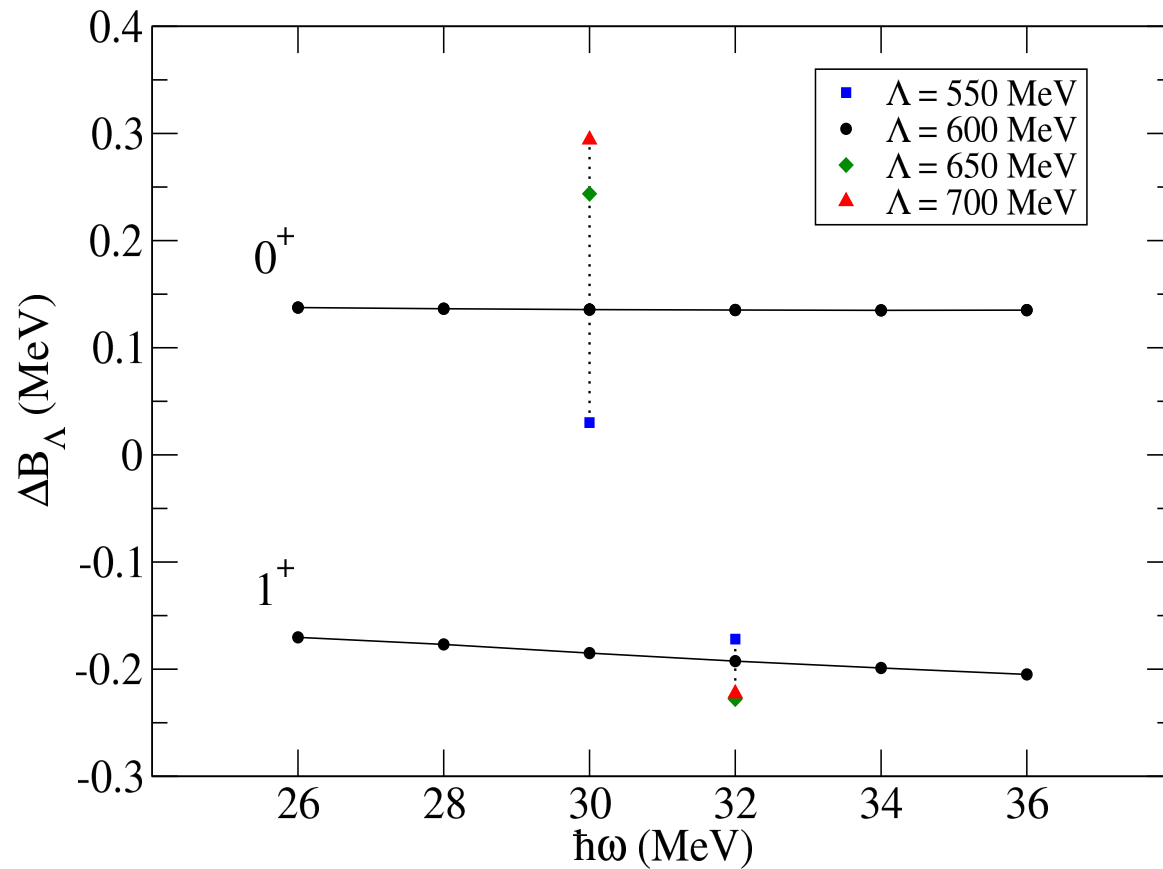
- No-Core Shell-Model (NCSM) 4-body calculation in a translationally invariant Jacobi-coordinate harmonic oscillator (HO) basis, antisymmetrized for nucleons.
- χ EFT interactions: N3LO NN & N2LO NNN, **LO YN (Bonn-Jülich)** with **CSB** introduced by relating Λ - Σ^0 mixing to ΛN - ΣN strong-interaction coupling.
- Diagonalize Hamiltonian in finite four-body HO bases, admitting all HO excitation energies $N\hbar\omega$, $N \leq N_{\max}$. Extrapolated energy values $E(\omega)$, $N_{\max} \rightarrow \infty$, obtained by fitting an exponential function to $E(N_{\max}, \omega \text{ fixed})$ sequences in the vicinity of the variational minima with respect to ω .

D. Gazda & A. Gal (2016): PRL 116, 122501 & NPA 954, 161



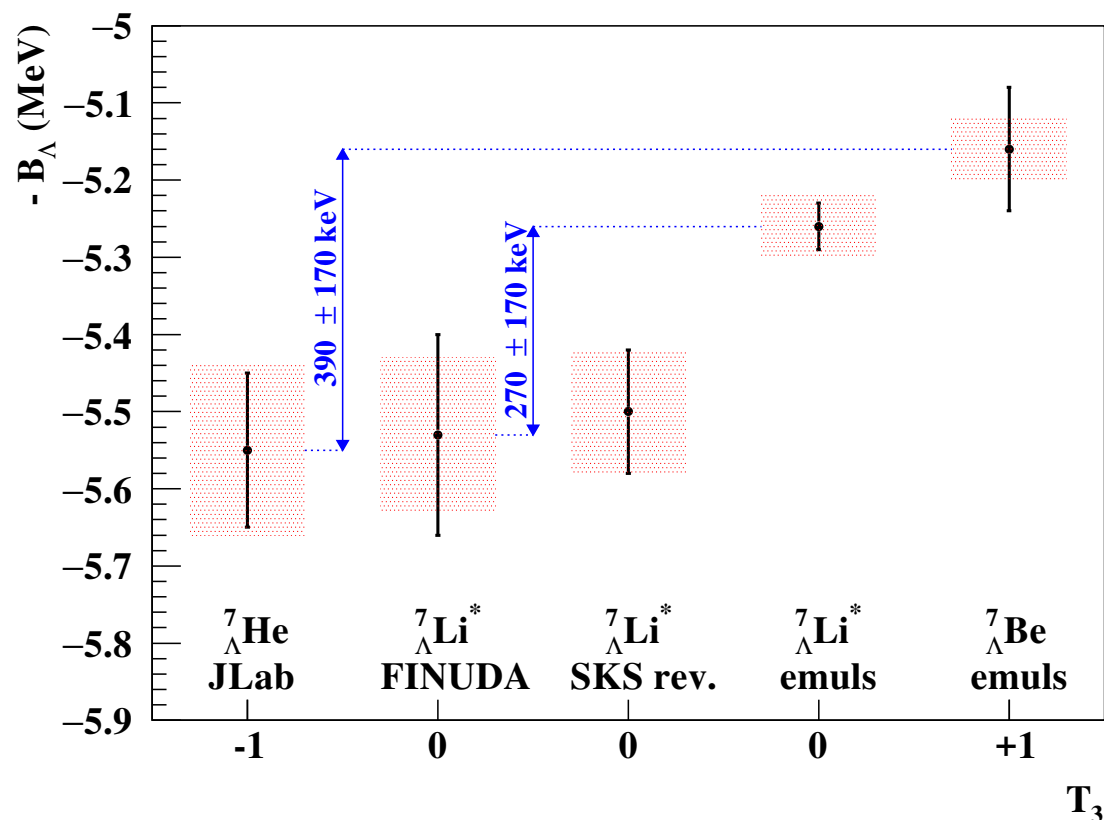
$E_x(0^+ \rightarrow 1^+)$ in LO χ EFT for ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ & ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$

- N3LO NN + N2LO NNN + LO/NLO YN
- $E_x^{\text{CS}} = 1.3^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ MeV (LO, Gazda-Gal **with CSB**)
Nogga: 1.05 ± 0.25 (LO), 0.71 ± 0.04 (NLO)
- $E_x^{\text{CS}}(\text{NLO}) \ll E_x^{\text{CS}}(\text{exp}) \approx 1.25$ MeV



NCSM HO $\hbar\omega$ dependence of $\Delta B_\Lambda({}^4_\Lambda\text{He}-{}^4_\Lambda\text{H})$ for 0^+ & 1^+ .
 Note \pm sign pattern resulting from ${}^1\text{S}_0$ Λ - Σ contact term dominance at LO [see OPE discussion NPA 954 (2016) 161].
 $\Lambda=600$ MeV: $\Delta E_\gamma = \Delta(\Delta B_\Lambda) = 0.33 \pm 0.03$ MeV compared to a measured $\Delta E_\gamma = 0.32 \pm 0.02$ MeV.

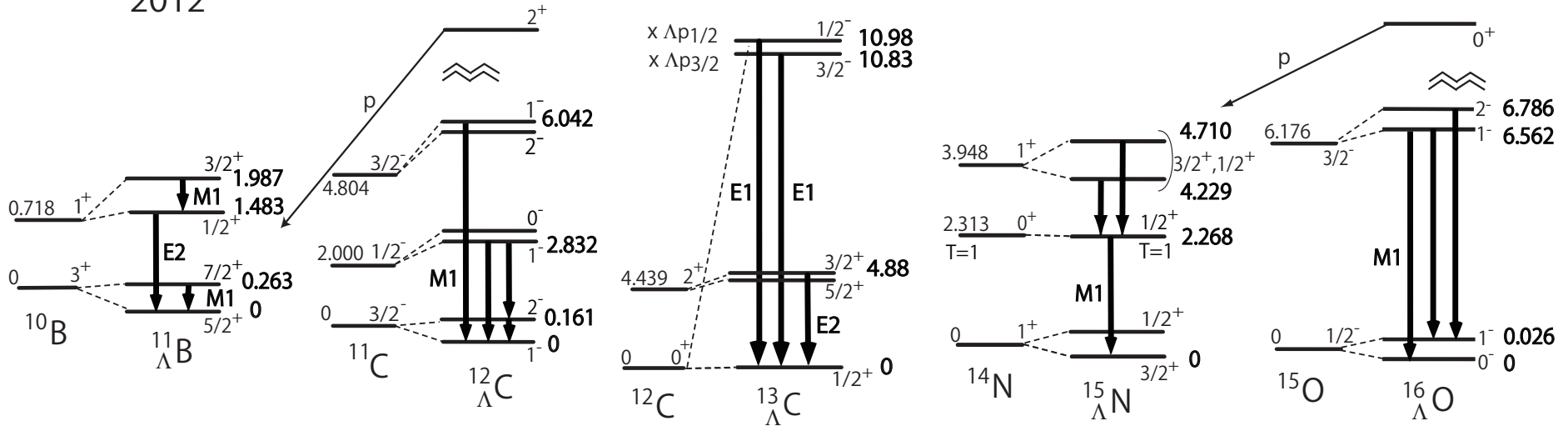
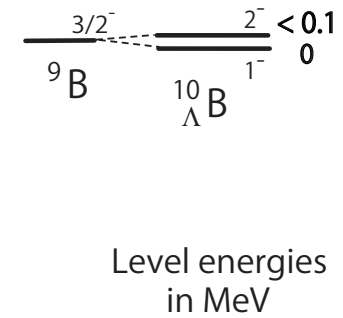
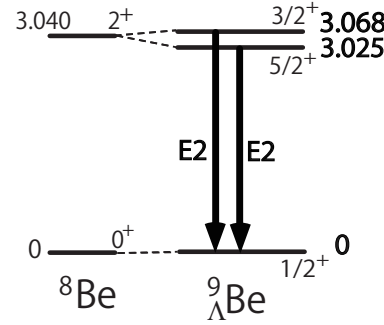
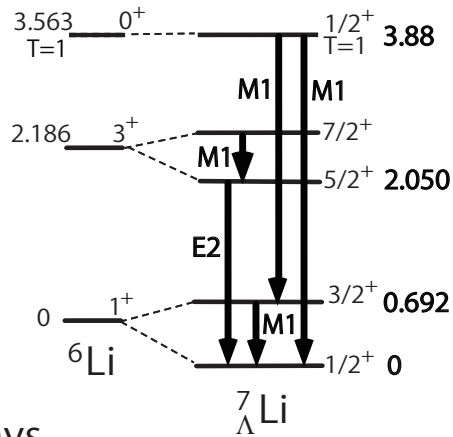
CSB in p-shell hypernuclei



E. Botta, T. Bressani, A. Feliciello, NPA 960 (2017) 165-179

CSB appears to be much weaker in the $A=7$ isotriplet than in the $A=4$ isodoublet **provided** counter experiments are not compared directly with old emulsion results.

Hypernuclear γ rays
2012



Level schemes of Λ hypernuclei from γ -ray measurements

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

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

p-shell Λ hypernuclei

$$V_{\Lambda N} = V_0(r) + V_\sigma(r) s_N \cdot s_\Lambda + V_{LS}(r) l_{N\Lambda} \cdot (s_\Lambda + s_N) + V_{ALS}(r) l_{N\Lambda} \cdot (s_\Lambda - s_N) + V_T(r) S_{12}$$

$$\text{For } p_{NSY} : \quad V_{\Lambda N} = \bar{V} + \Delta s_N \cdot s_\Lambda + S_\Lambda l_N \cdot s_\Lambda + S_N l_N \cdot s_N + T S_{12}$$

R.H Dalitz, A. Gal, Ann. Phys. 116 (1978) 167

D.J. Millener, A. Gal, C.B. Dover, R.H. Dalitz, PRC 31 (1985) 499

$N\Lambda-N\Lambda$	\bar{V}	Δ	S_Λ	S_N	T	from
$A = 7 - 9$	(-1.32)	0.430	-0.015	-0.390	0.030	fit
$A = 11 - 16$	(-1.32)	0.330	-0.015	-0.350	0.024	fit
$N\Lambda-N\Sigma$	1.45	3.04	-0.085	-0.085	0.157	input

(in MeV) D.J. Millener, Nucl. Phys. A 804 (2008) 84

Doublet spacings in p-shell hypernuclei (in keV)

D.J. Millener, NPA 881 (2012) 298

	J_u^π	J_l^π	$\Lambda\Sigma$	Δ	S_Λ	S_N	T	ΔE^{th}	ΔE^{exp}
${}^7_\Lambda\text{Li}$	$3/2^+$	$1/2^+$	72	628	-1	-4	-9	693	692
${}^7_\Lambda\text{Li}$	$7/2^+$	$5/2^+$	74	557	-32	-8	-71	494	471
${}^8_\Lambda\text{Li}$	2^-	1^-	151	396	-14	-16	-24	450	(442)
${}^9_\Lambda\text{Be}$	$3/2^+$	$5/2^+$	-8	-14	37	0	28	44	43
${}^{11}_\Lambda\text{B}$	$7/2^+$	$5/2^+$	56	339	-37	-10	-80	267	264
${}^{11}_\Lambda\text{B}$	$3/2^+$	$1/2^+$	61	424	-3	-44	-10	475	505
${}^{12}_\Lambda\text{C}$	2^-	1^-	61	175	-22	-13	-42	153	161
${}^{15}_\Lambda\text{N}$	$3/2_2^+$	$1/2_2^+$	65	451	-2	-16	-10	507	481
${}^{16}_\Lambda\text{O}$	1^-	0^-	-33	-123	-20	1	188	23	26
${}^{16}_\Lambda\text{O}$	2^-	1_2^-	92	207	-21	1	-41	248	224

Λ spin dependence (Δ, S_Λ, T) determined by doublet spacings

p-shell CSB contributions in $(\Lambda\Sigma)_e$ coupling model

${}^A_{\Lambda}Z_{>} - {}^A_{\Lambda}Z_{<}$ pairs	I_C, J_C^π	P_Σ (%)	ΔT_{YN} (keV)	ΔV_C (keV)	ΔV_{YN} (keV)	$\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{calc}}$ (keV)	$\Delta B_\Lambda^{\text{exp}}$ [D] (keV)
${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He} - {}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$\frac{1}{2}, 0^+$	0.72	39	-45	232	226	+350±60
${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Be} - {}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}^*$	$1, \frac{1}{2}^+$	0.12	3	-70 [HYMK]	50	-17	-100±90
${}^8_{\Lambda}\text{Be} - {}^8_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	$\frac{1}{2}, 1^-$	0.20	11	-81 [HKMY Y]	119	+49	+40±60
${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{B} - {}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	$1, \frac{3}{2}^+$	0.23	10	-145 [M]	81	-54	-210±220
${}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B} - {}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$	$\frac{1}{2}, 1^-$	0.053	3	-156 [M]	17	-136	-220±250

Davis, NPA 754 (2005) 3c. Millener, unpublished (2015).

Hiyama Yamamoto Motoba Kamimura PRC 80 (2009) 054321.

Hiyama Kamimura Motoba Yamada Yamamoto, PRC 66 (2002) 024007.

Negligible ΔT_{YN} no longer cancels ΔV_C . ΔV_{YN} is smaller than in s shell and, except for $A=8$, is dominated by the larger-size negative ΔV_C , so CSB becomes negative in the p shell as suggested by the data.

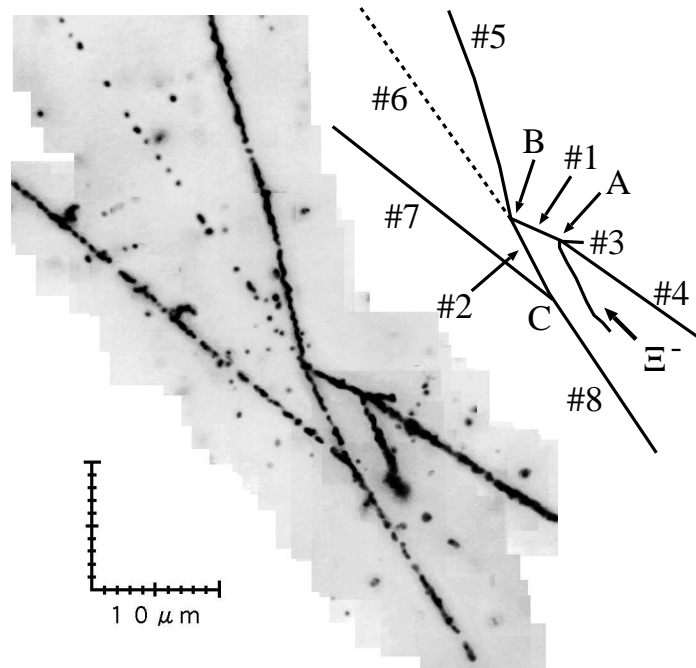
YN interaction contributions to g.s. binding energies

	${}^7_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	${}^8_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$	${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Li}$	${}^{10}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	${}^{11}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	${}^{12}_{\Lambda}\text{B}$	${}^{13}_{\Lambda}\text{C}$	${}^{15}_{\Lambda}\text{N}$	${}^{16}_{\Lambda}\text{N}$
keV	$1/2^+$	1^-	$1/2^+$	$3/2^+$	1^-	$5/2^+$	1^-	$1/2^+$	$3/2^+$	1^-
$\Lambda\Sigma$	78	160	4	183	35	66	103	28	59	62
Δ	419	288	0	350	125	203	108	-4	40	94
S_{Λ}	0	-6	0	-10	-13	-20	-14	0	12	6
S_N	94	192	207	434	386	652	704	841	630	349
T	-2	-9	0	-6	-15	-43	-29	-1	-69	-45
sum	589	625	211	952	518	858	869	864	726	412
Exp	5.58	6.80	6.71	8.50	8.89	10.24	11.37	11.69		13.76
\bar{V}	-0.94	-1.02	-0.84	-1.06	-1.05	-1.04	-1.05	-0.96		-0.93

$$B_{\Lambda}^{\text{exp}}(\text{g.s.}) = [B_{\Lambda}^{\text{exp}}({}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}) = 3.12 \pm 0.02 \text{ MeV}] - (A - 5)\bar{V} + \text{'sum'}$$

Note ${}^9_{\Lambda}\text{Be}$ anomaly. Improve fit by adding a ΛNN term
see Millener-Gal-Dover-Dalitz, PRC 31 (1985) 499

$\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei



Nagara event, $\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He}$, (KEK-E373) PRL 87 (2001) 212502

$B_{\Lambda\Lambda}(\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He}_{\text{g.s.}}) = 6.91 \pm 0.16 \text{ MeV}$, unambiguously determined.

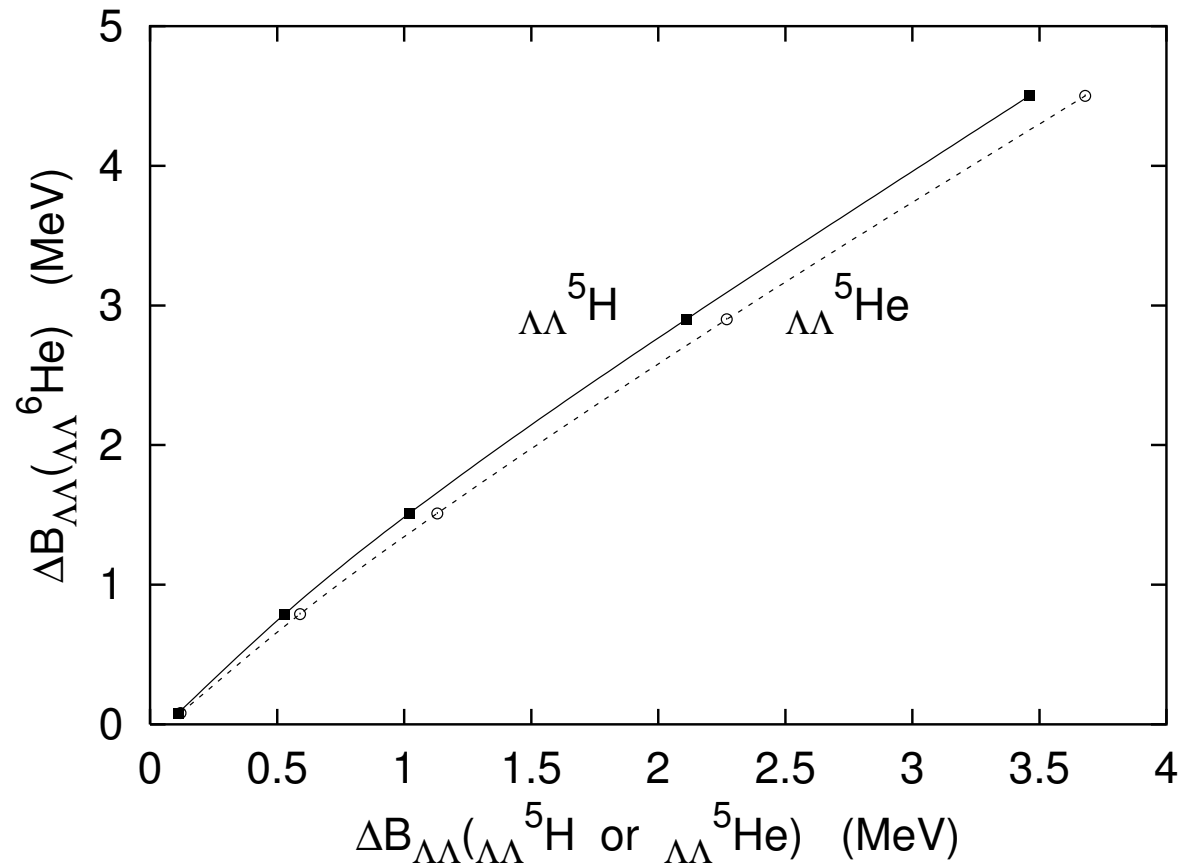
- A: Ξ^- capture $\Xi^- + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He} + t + \alpha$
- B: weak decay $\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He} \rightarrow {}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He} + p + \pi^-$ (no $\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + H$)
- C: ${}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ nonmesic weak decay to 2 $Z=1$ recoils + n.

The elusive H dibaryon

Jaffe's $\mathbf{H}(uuddss)$ [PRL 38 (1977) 195] predicted stable

$$\mathbf{H} \sim \mathcal{A}[\sqrt{1/8} \Lambda\Lambda + \sqrt{1/2} N\Xi - \sqrt{3/8} \Sigma\Sigma,]_{I=S=0}$$

- To forbid ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He} \rightarrow \mathbf{H} + {}^4\text{He}$, impose $B(\mathbf{H}) \leq 7$ MeV.
A bound H most likely overbinds ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$
[Gal, PRL 110 (2013) 179201].
- Weakly bound H in Lattice QCD calculations.
SU(3)_f breaking pushes it to $\approx N\Xi$ threshold,
 ≈ 26 MeV in $\Lambda\Lambda$ continuum [HALQCD, NPA 881
(2012) 28; Haidenbauer & Meißner, ibid. 44].
- Experimental searches also rule out a bound H.
J-PARC E42 will search for H in (K^-, K^+) .



Faddeev calc. by I.N. Filikhin, A. Gal, NPA 707 (2002) 491

$$\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}(\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He}) \equiv B_{\Lambda\Lambda}(\Lambda\Lambda^6\text{He}) - 2B_{\Lambda}(\Lambda^5\text{He}) \approx 0.7 \text{ MeV}$$

implying that $\Lambda\Lambda^5\text{H}$ & $\Lambda\Lambda^5\text{He}$ are also bound.

With $\Lambda\Lambda^4\text{H}$ likely unbound, $\Lambda\Lambda$ binding onset is $\Lambda\Lambda^5\text{H}$ & $\Lambda\Lambda^5\text{He}$.

Binding energy consistency of $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei

event	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^AZ$	$B_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{\text{exp}}$	$B_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{\text{CM}} \dagger$	$B_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{\text{SM}} \dagger\dagger$
E373-Nagara	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$	6.91 ± 0.16	6.91 ± 0.16	6.91 ± 0.16
E373-DemYan	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{10}\text{Be}$	$14.94 \pm 0.13 \ddagger$	14.74 ± 0.16	14.97 ± 0.22
E373-Hida	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{11}\text{Be}$	20.83 ± 1.27	18.23 ± 0.16	18.40 ± 0.28
E373-Hida	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{12}\text{Be}$	22.48 ± 1.21	–	20.72 ± 0.20
E176	${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{13}\text{B}$	$23.4 \pm 0.7^*$	–	23.21 ± 0.21

\dagger E. Hiyama et al., PRL 104 (2010) 212502, & refs. therein

$\dagger\dagger$ A. Gal, D.J. Millener, PLB 701 (2011) 342, assuming that

$$\langle V_{\Lambda\Lambda} \rangle \approx \Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}({}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}) = 0.67 \pm 0.16 \text{ MeV}$$

\ddagger Assuming production in ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{10}\text{Be}$ non g.s. $2^+(3.04 \text{ MeV})$

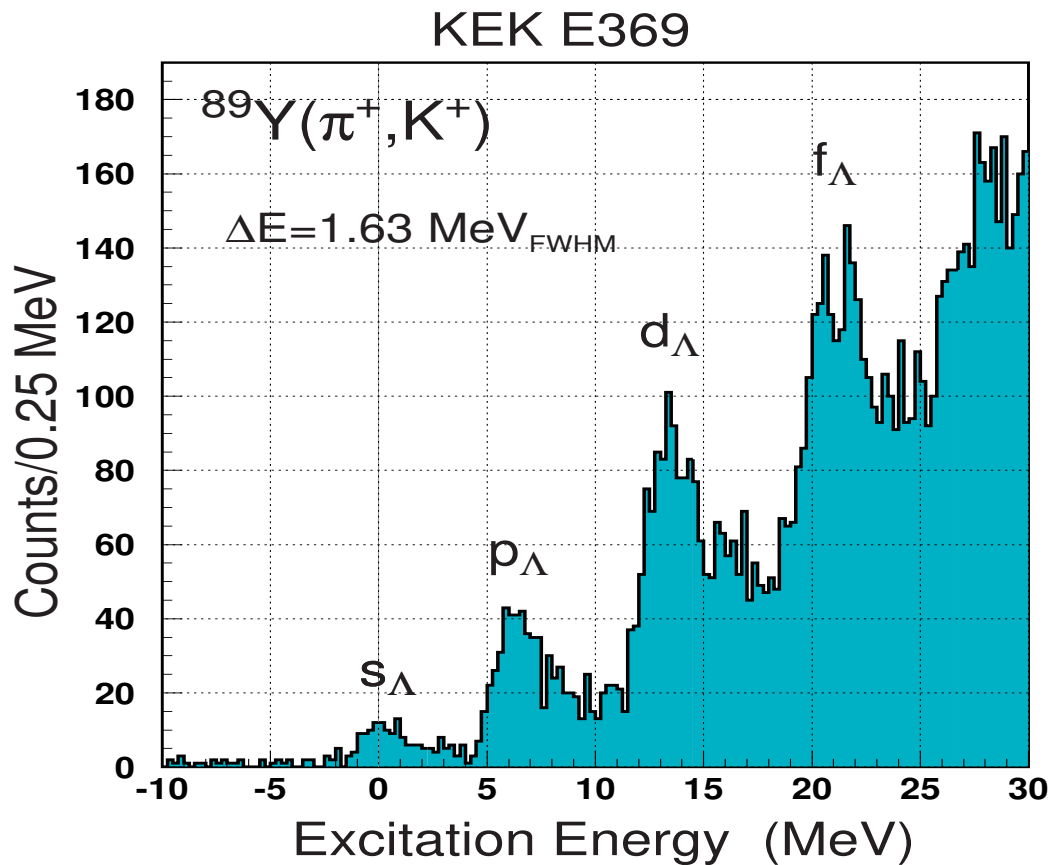
* Assuming ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{13}\text{B}_{\text{g.s.}}$ decay to ${}_{\Lambda}^{13}\text{C}^*(5/2^+, 3/2^+; 4.8 \text{ MeV}) + \pi^-$

- Unassigned Hida event [PTPS 185 (2010) 335]

- $B_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{\text{SM}} \approx B_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{\text{CM}}$, but SM spans a wider A range

Other Strange Hadrons in Matter

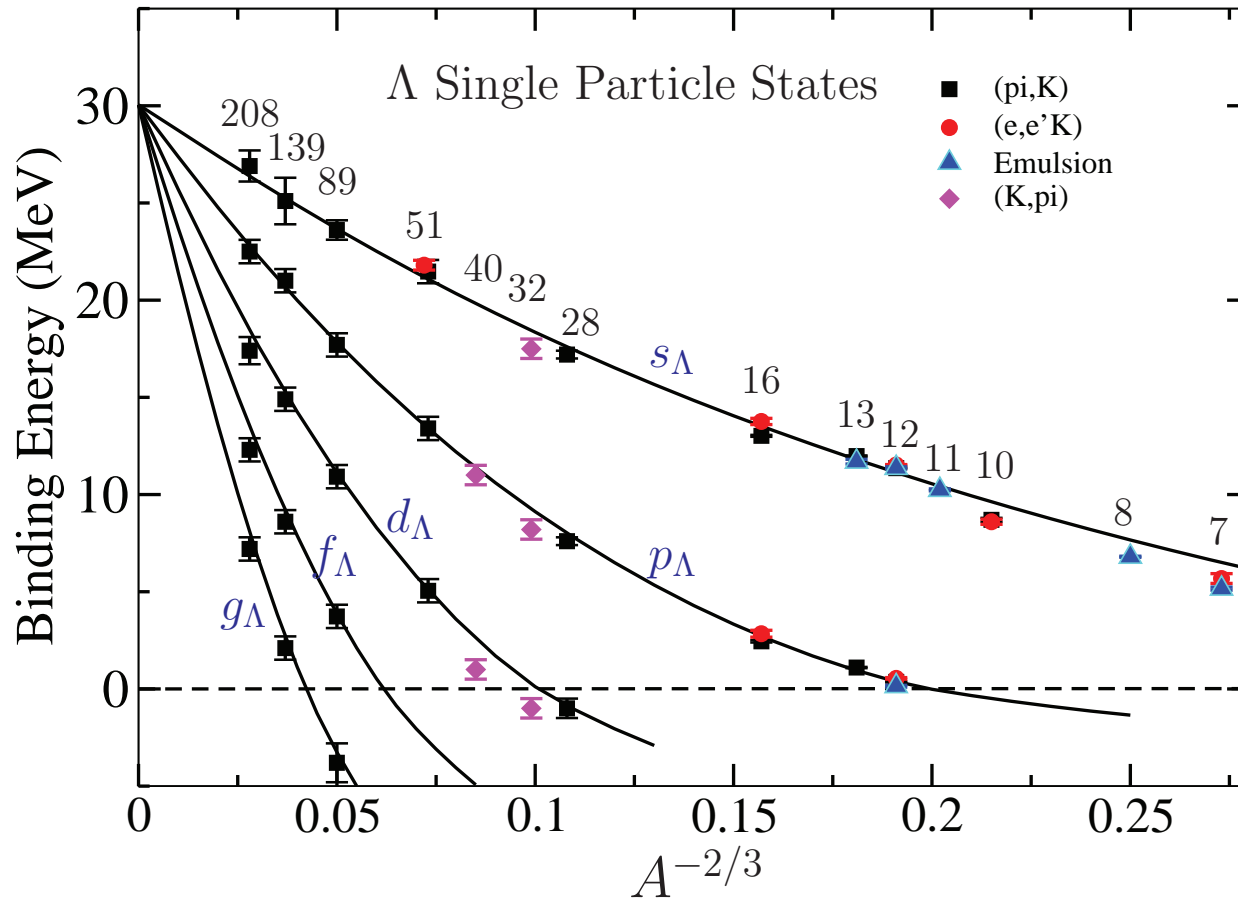
Observation of Λ single-particle states



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 Λ spin-orbit splittings, 0.2 MeV for $1f_\Lambda$

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

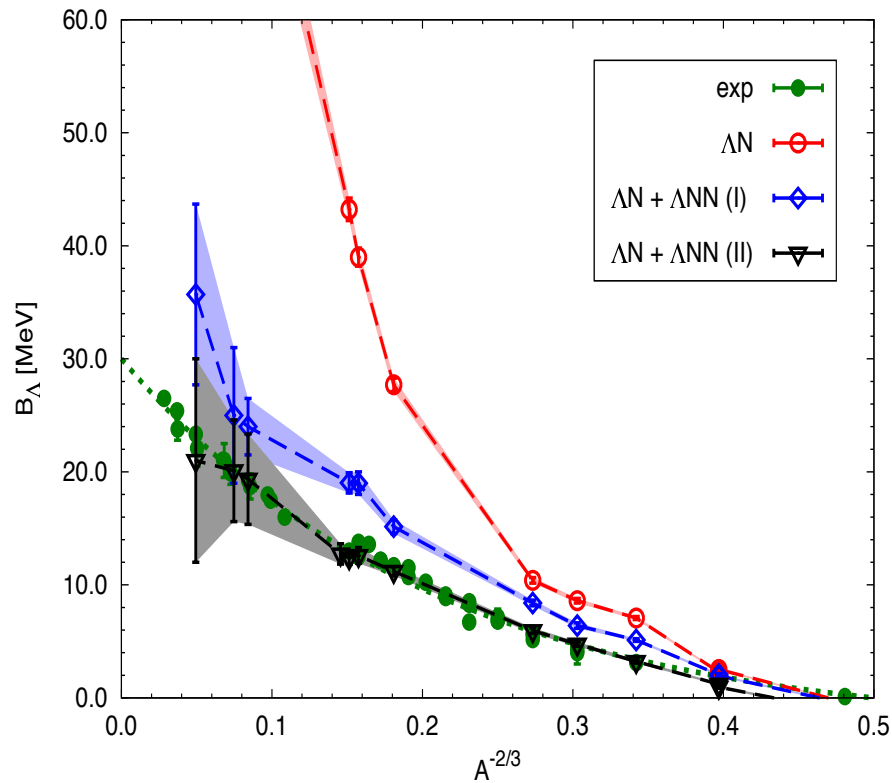


Woods-Saxon $V = 30.05$ MeV, $r = 1.165$ fm, $a = 0.6$ fm

Textbook example of shell model at work.

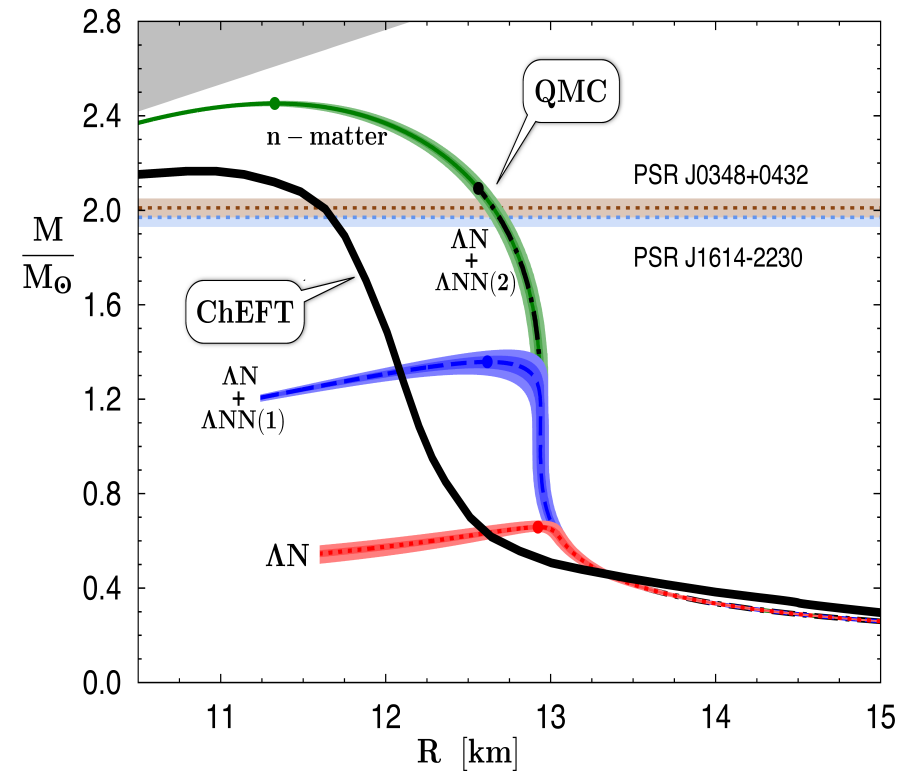
Skyrme-Hartree-Fock studies suggest ΛNN repulsion.

Hyperon puzzle: QMC calculations



Lonardoni et al, PRC 89 (2014) 014314

ΛNN effect on B_Λ (g.s.)

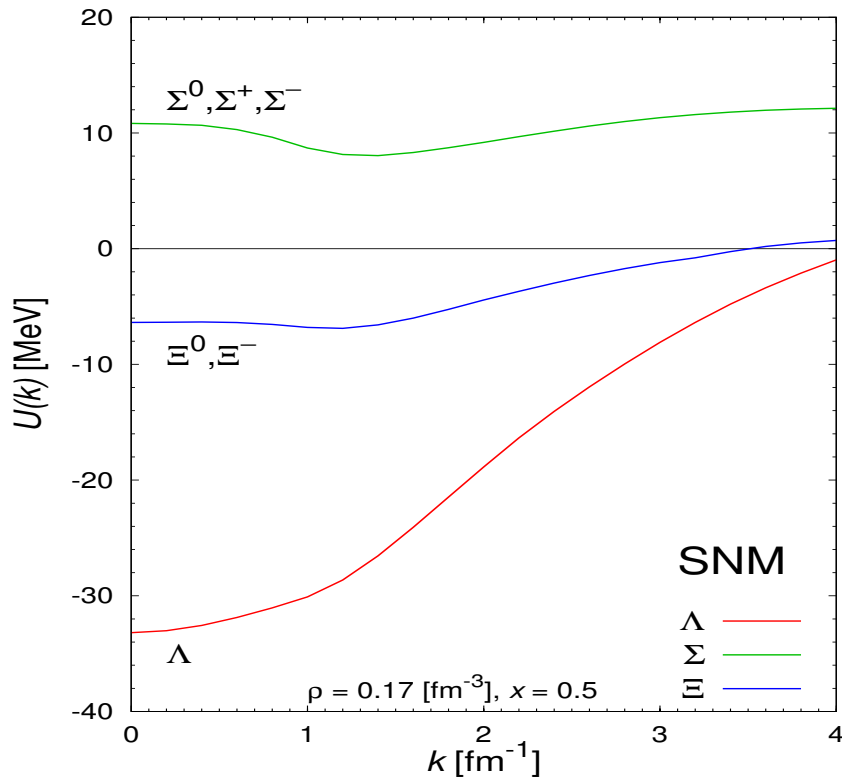


PRL 114 (2015) 092301

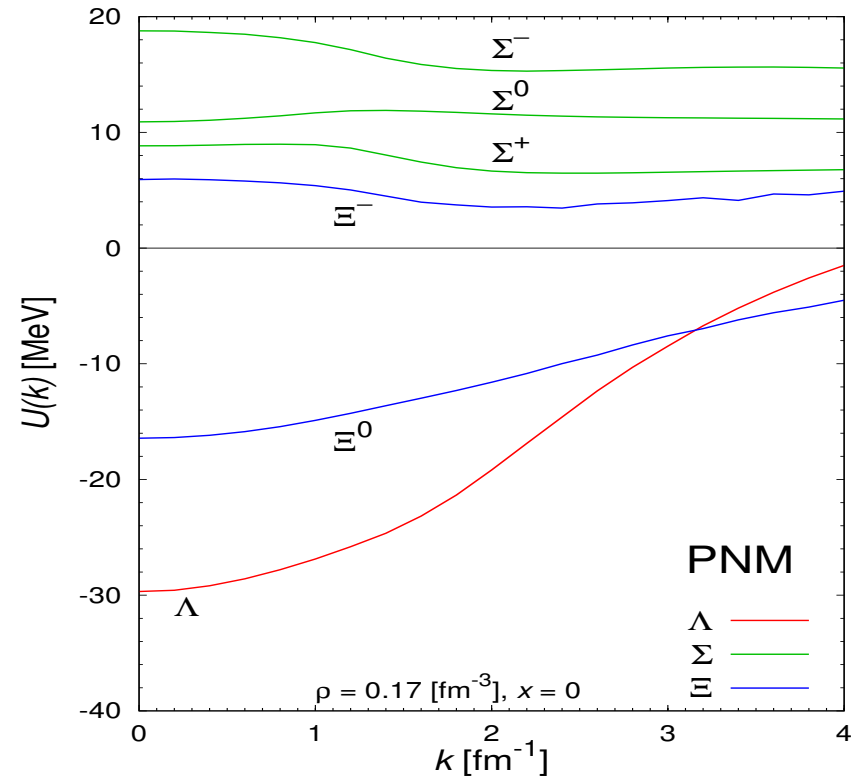
ΛNN effect on neutron stars

- Adding ΛNN stiffens EOS of neutron stars.
- YY add $0.3M_\odot$ to M_{\max} (Rijken-Schulze 2016).

Hyperon-Nucleus potentials from LQCD



Symmetric nuclear matter



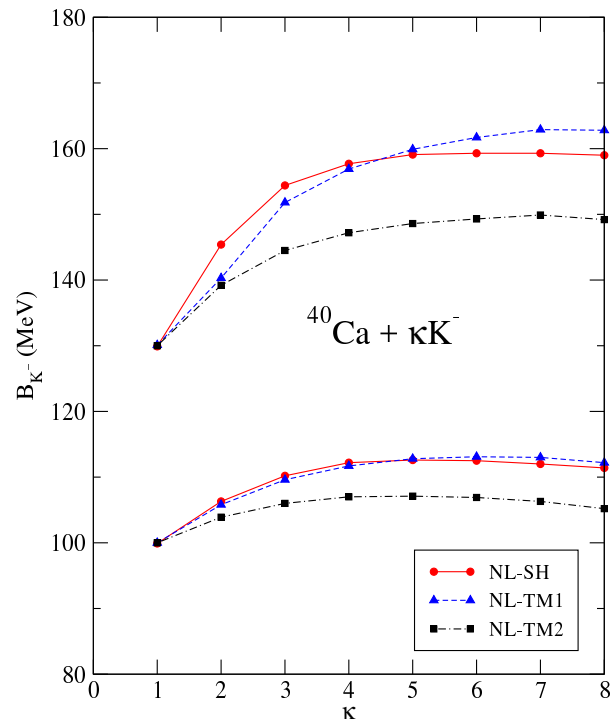
Pure neutron matter

T. Inoue, for HAL QCD Collab., arXiv:1612.08399

BHF applied to Lattice YN potentials

Σ – repulsion, Ξ – weak attraction

Do antikaons condense on earth?



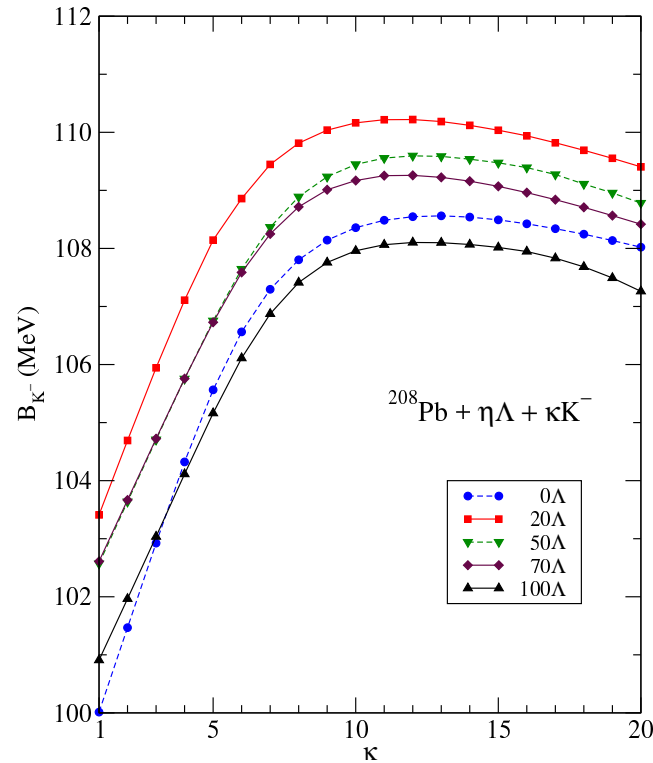
D. Gazda, E. Friedman, A. Gal, J. Mareš, PRC 77 (2008) 045206

Saturation of $B_{\bar{K}}(\kappa)$ in RMF for multi- K^- ^{40}Ca nuclei

Vector-meson repulsion among \bar{K} mesons

$$B_{\bar{K}}(\kappa \rightarrow \infty) \ll (m_K + M_N - M_\Lambda) \approx 320 \text{ MeV}$$

...and adding Λ hyperons



Gazda-Friedman-Gal-Mareš, Phys. Rev. C 80 (2009) 035205
Saturation of $B_{\bar{K}}(\kappa)$ in RMF for $^{208}\text{Pb} + \eta\Lambda + \kappa\text{K}^-$
Hyperons dominate stable self-bound strange matter
No kaon condensation on earth...

Summary & Outlook

- ΛN hypernuclear spin dependence deciphered.
- How small is Λ spin-orbit splitting and why?
- Role of 3-body ΛNN interactions in hypernuclei & neutron stars?
- Resolve the ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ lifetime puzzle from HIC.
- Re-measure the ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}-{}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ complex (E13→E63).
- Search for n-rich ${}^A_{\Lambda}\text{Z}$; ${}^6_{\Lambda}\text{H}$? (E10).
- Repulsive Σ -nuclear interaction; how strong? (relevant to neutron star matter & to strange hadronic matter).
- Search for H dibaryon in (K^-, K^+) (E42).

- Onset of $\Lambda\Lambda$ binding: ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^4\text{H}$ or ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^5\text{Z}$? (E07).
- Shell model works well for g.s. beyond ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^6\text{He}$.
- Study excited states by slowing down Ξ^- from $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Xi^-\bar{\Xi}^+$ in FAIR (PANDA).
- Do Ξ hyperons quasi-bind in nuclei ($\Xi N \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$)? No quasibound Ξ established yet (E05).
- Onset of Ξ stability: ${}_{\Lambda\Xi}{}^6\text{He}$ or ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda\Xi}{}^7\text{He}$?
- No \bar{K} condensation in self-bound matter. $\{N, \Lambda, \Xi\}$ provides Strange-Hadronic-Matter g.s.

Thanks for your attention!

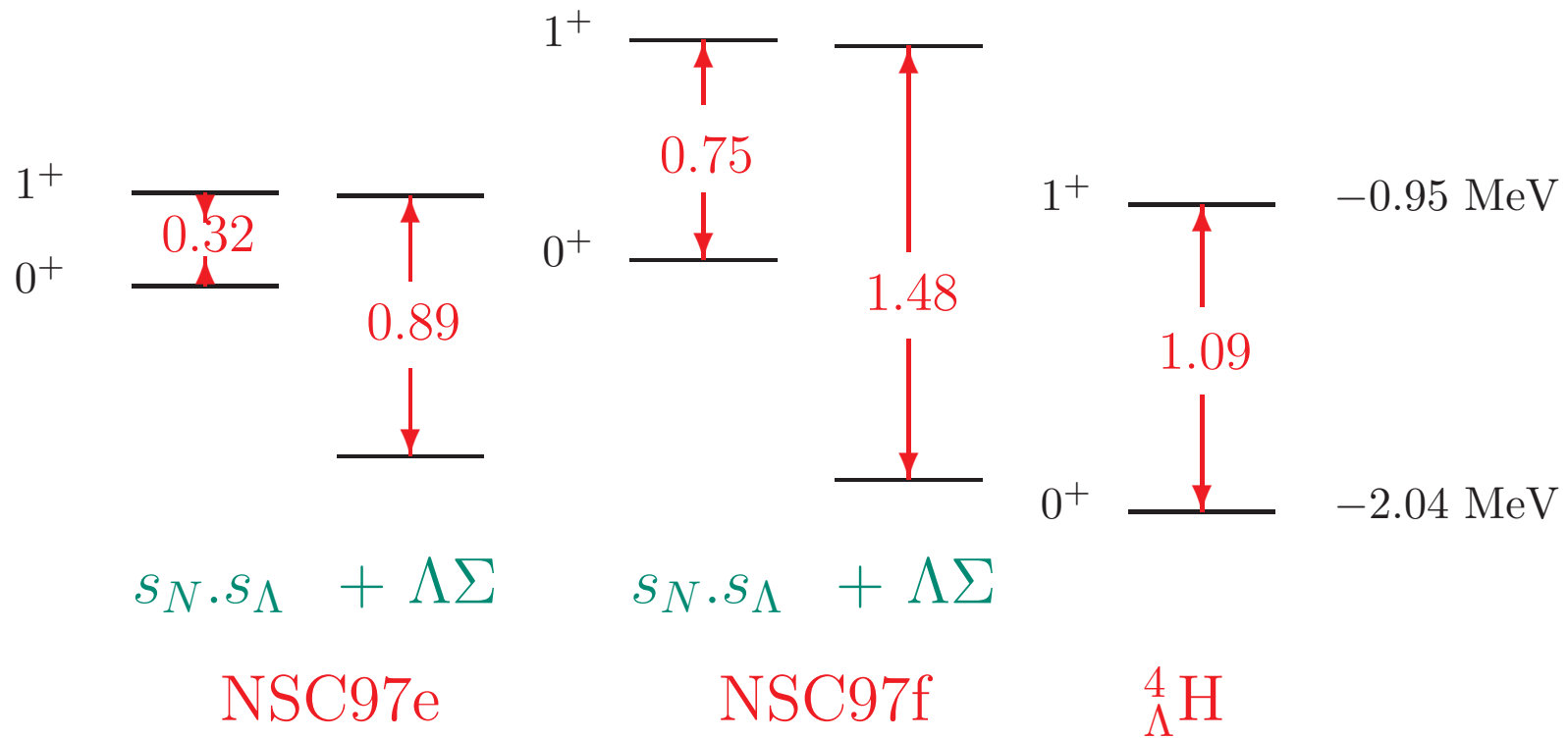
Related material

J-PARC SNP Experiments: Stage-1 Stage-2 Day-1

- E03: X rays from Ξ^- atoms
- E05: $^{12}\text{C}(K^-, K^+)_{\Xi}^{12}\text{Be}$ textBlue
- E07: S=-2 emulsion-counter studies
- E10: DCX studies of neutron-rich ${}_{\Lambda}^AZ$
- E13: γ -ray spectroscopy of Λ hypernuclei \rightarrow E63
- E15: search for K^-pp in ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, n)$
- E18: ${}_{\Lambda}^{12}\text{C}$ weak decays
- E19: search for Θ^+ pentaquark in $\pi^-p \rightarrow K^-X$
- E22: weak interactions in ${}_{\Lambda}^4\text{H} - {}_{\Lambda}^4\text{He}$
- E27: search for K^-pp in $d(\pi^+, K^+)$
- E31: study of $\Lambda(1405)$ by in-flight $d(K^-, n)$
- E40: measurement of Σp scattering
- E42: search for H -dibaryon in (K^-, K^+) nuclear reactions
- E62: precision spectroscopy of X-rays from kaonic atoms with TES

ΛN - ΣN coupling in NSC97 models

Akaishi et al., PRL 84 (2000) 3539



$\Lambda \Sigma$ coupling affects dominantly the 0^+ g.s.

Schematic $\Lambda\Sigma$ coupling model

($1s_\Lambda \rightarrow 1s_\Sigma$ & same nucleon orbital wavefunction)

- $\Lambda\Sigma$ coupling: $\sqrt{4/3} t_N \cdot t_{\Lambda\Sigma} (V_{\Lambda\Sigma} + s_N \cdot s_Y \Delta_{\Lambda\Sigma})$
leading to **Fermi (F)** & **Gamow-Teller (GT)**
nuclear transition matrix elements.
- The important $\Lambda\Sigma$ coupling matrix elements involve Σ and Λ hyperons coupled to the same nuclear core, and nuclear states connected by a large GT matrix element to the dominant core state.
- Sizable $\Lambda\Sigma$ matrix elements arise in realistic models, see Millener, Lect. Notes. Phys. 724 (2007) 31.
- $V_{\Lambda\Sigma} = 2.96$ (3.35), $\Delta_{\Lambda\Sigma} = 5.09$ (5.76) MeV,
for s-shell baryons in simulated models NSC97e(f).

Schematic model $A=4$ matrix elements

$$|{}^4_Z(T = 1/2)\rangle = \alpha s^3 s_\Lambda + \beta s^3 s_\Sigma$$

$$v_{\Lambda\Sigma} = \sqrt{4/3} \vec{t}_N \cdot \vec{t}_{\Lambda\Sigma} (V_{\Lambda\Sigma} + \Delta_{\Lambda\Sigma} \vec{s}_N \cdot \vec{s}_Y)$$

$$v(0_{\text{g.s.}}^+) = V_{\Lambda\Sigma} + \frac{3}{4}\Delta_{\Lambda\Sigma}, \quad v(1_{\text{exc}}^+) = V_{\Lambda\Sigma} - \frac{1}{4}\Delta_{\Lambda\Sigma}$$

$$\delta E_\downarrow(J^+) = v^2(J^+) / (M_\Sigma - M_\Lambda)$$

NSC97 model	$V_{\Lambda\Sigma}$	$\Delta_{\Lambda\Sigma}$	$\delta E_\downarrow(0_{\text{g.s.}}^+)$	$\delta E_\downarrow(1_{\text{exc}}^+)$	$\Delta E_{\Lambda\Sigma}$	$\Delta E(0_{\text{g.s.}}^+ - 1_{\text{exc}}^+)$		
	as calculated in models $(\Lambda\Sigma)_{\text{e,f}}$					NKG	AHSM	NAS
NSC97 _e	2.96	5.09	0.574	0.036	0.539	0.75	0.89	1.13
NSC97 _f	3.35	5.76	0.735	0.046	0.689	1.10	1.48	1.51

Nogga, Kamada, Glöckle, PRL 88 (2002) 172501.

Akaishi, Harada, Shinmura, Myint, PRL 84 (2000) 3539.

Nemura, Akaishi, Suzuki, PRL 89 (2002) 142504.