

Onset of binding $\Lambda\Lambda$ Hypernuclei

EMMI: Exotica, Wroclaw, Dec. 2019

Avraham Gal, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

- Introduction to $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei

Clearly identified species: ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$, ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{10}\text{Be}$, ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^{13}\text{B}$.

Lighter $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei?

- ~~EFT~~ of light $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei

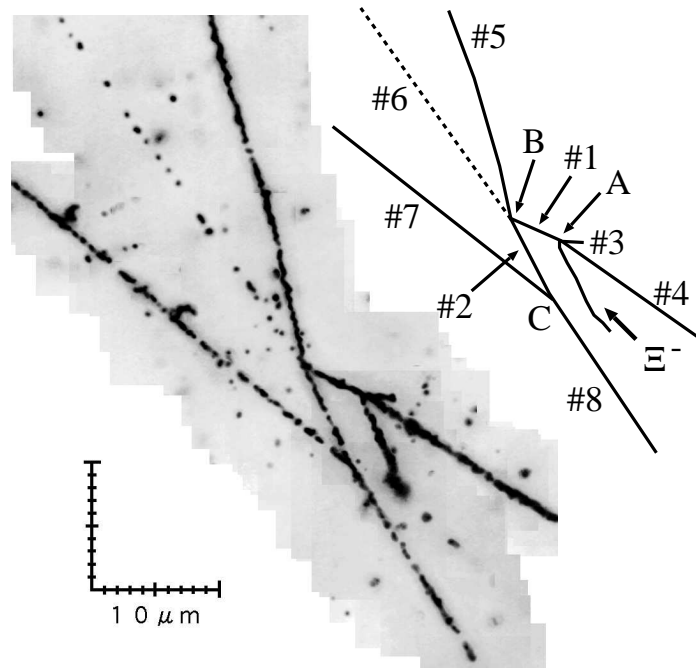
s-shell hypernuclei: overbinding of ${}_{\Lambda}^5\text{He}$

Contessi-Barnea-Gal, PRL 121 (2018) 102502.

The onset of $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclear binding

+ Schäfer & Mareš, PLB 797 (2019) 134893.

Introduction to $\Lambda\Lambda$ 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 H(uuddss) [PRL 38 (1977) 195] predicted stable

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

- To forbid ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He} \rightarrow H + {}^4\text{He}$, impose $B(H) \leq 7$ MeV.
A bound H most likely overbinds ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}^6\text{He}$
[Gal, PRL 110 (2013) 179201].
- LQCD: a weakly bound H becomes **unbound**.
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].
- Search for $m(H) \leq 2.05$ GeV by BaBar in
 $\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow H \bar{\Lambda} \bar{\Lambda}$ is negative
[PRL 122 (2019) 072002].

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.

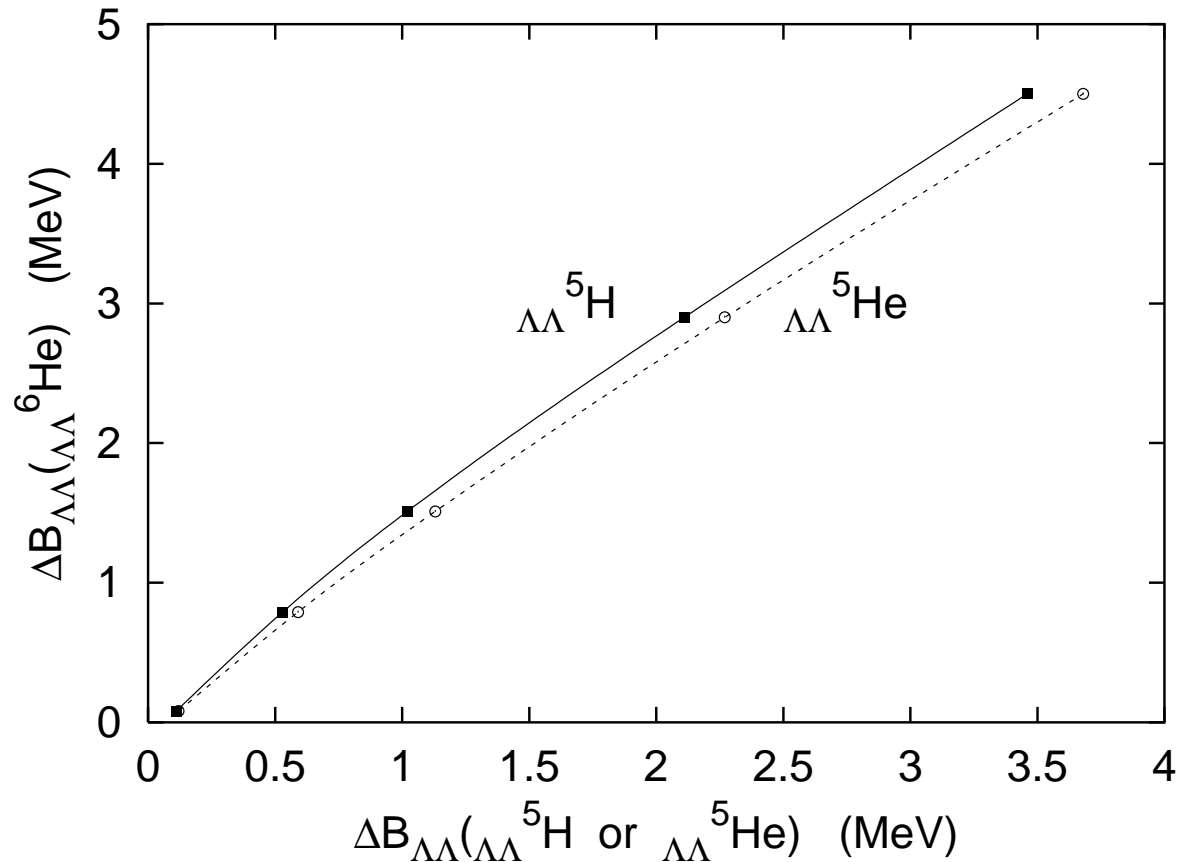
$\dagger\dagger$ A. Gal, D.J. Millener, PLB 701 (2011) 342, assuming that

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

\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 events: Hida [PTPS 185 (2010) 335] & Mino [PTEP 2019 (2019) 021D02].
- Search for lighter $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei.



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 $\Lambda\Lambda^5\text{H}$ & $\Lambda\Lambda^5\text{He}$.

π EFT of Light Hypernuclei

Overbinding problem in s-shell

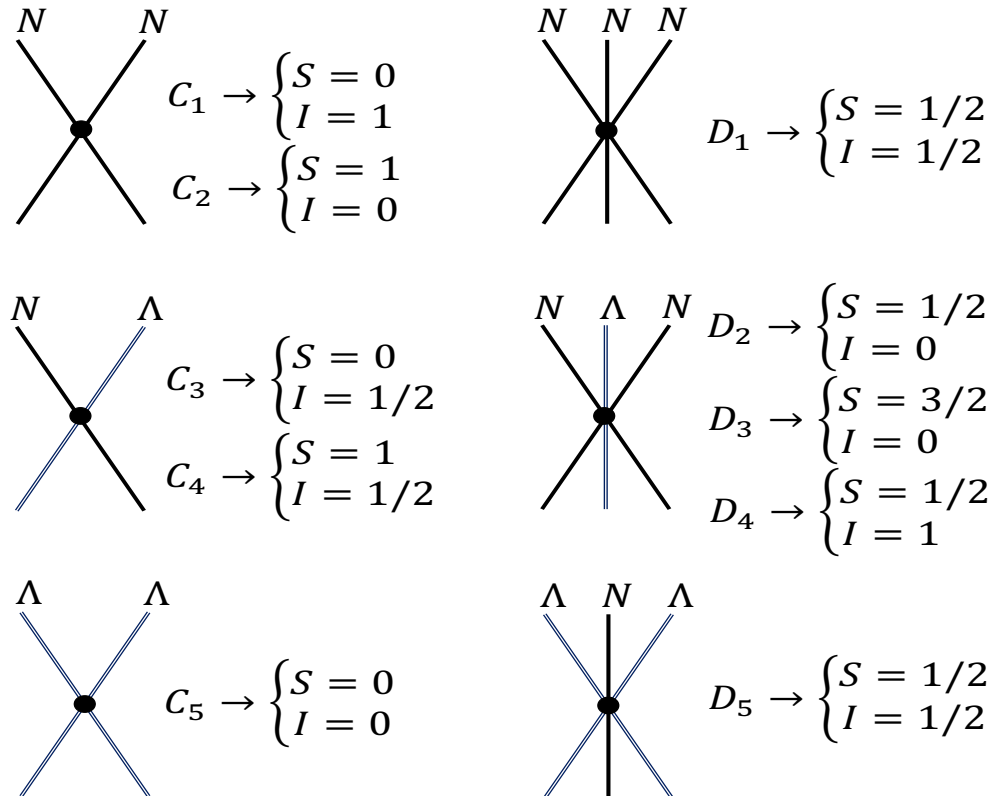
(MeV)	$B_\Lambda(^3_\Lambda\text{H})$	$B_\Lambda(^4_\Lambda\text{He}_{\text{g.s.}})$	$E_x(^4_\Lambda\text{He}_{\text{exc.}})$	$B_\Lambda(^5_\Lambda\text{He})$
Exp.	0.13(5)	2.39(3)	1.406(3)	3.12(2)
Dalitz	0.10	–	–	≥ 5.16
MC(I)	–	2.13(8)	–	5.1(1)
MC(II)	-1.2(2)	1.22(9)	–	3.22(14)
$\chi\text{LO}(600)$	0.11(1)	2.444	1.278	5.82(2)
$\chi\text{LO}(700)$	–	2.423	1.941	4.43(2)
$\chi\text{NLO13}(500)$	0.135	1.705	0.915	–
$\chi\text{NLO19}(650)$	0.095	1.530	0.614	–

- All models use ΛNN terms to some extent.
- LO cutoff dependent; **NLO worse than LO.**
- $^3_\Lambda\text{H}$: $(I,S)=(0,\frac{1}{2})$; $(0,\frac{3}{2})$ & $(1,\frac{1}{2})$ **unbound.**

2-body & 3-body diagrams in $\not\equiv$ EFT

L. Contessi, M. Schafer, N. Barnea, A. Gal, J. Mareš

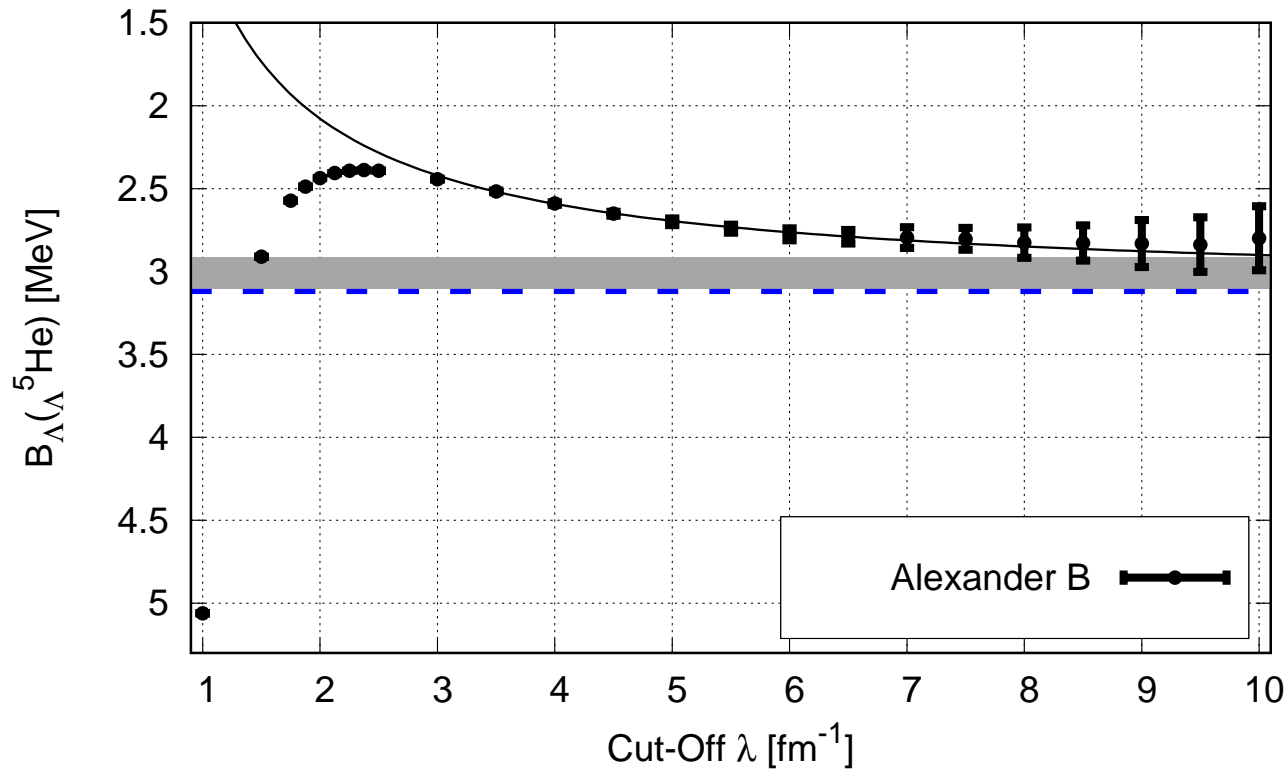
PLB 797 (2019) 134893



Nuclei: C_1 , C_2 from NN scattering lengths, fit D_1 to $B(^3\text{H})$, then ‘predict’ $B(^4\text{He})$.

How to proceed in Λ & $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei?

s-shell Λ hypernuclei in $\not\equiv$ EFT



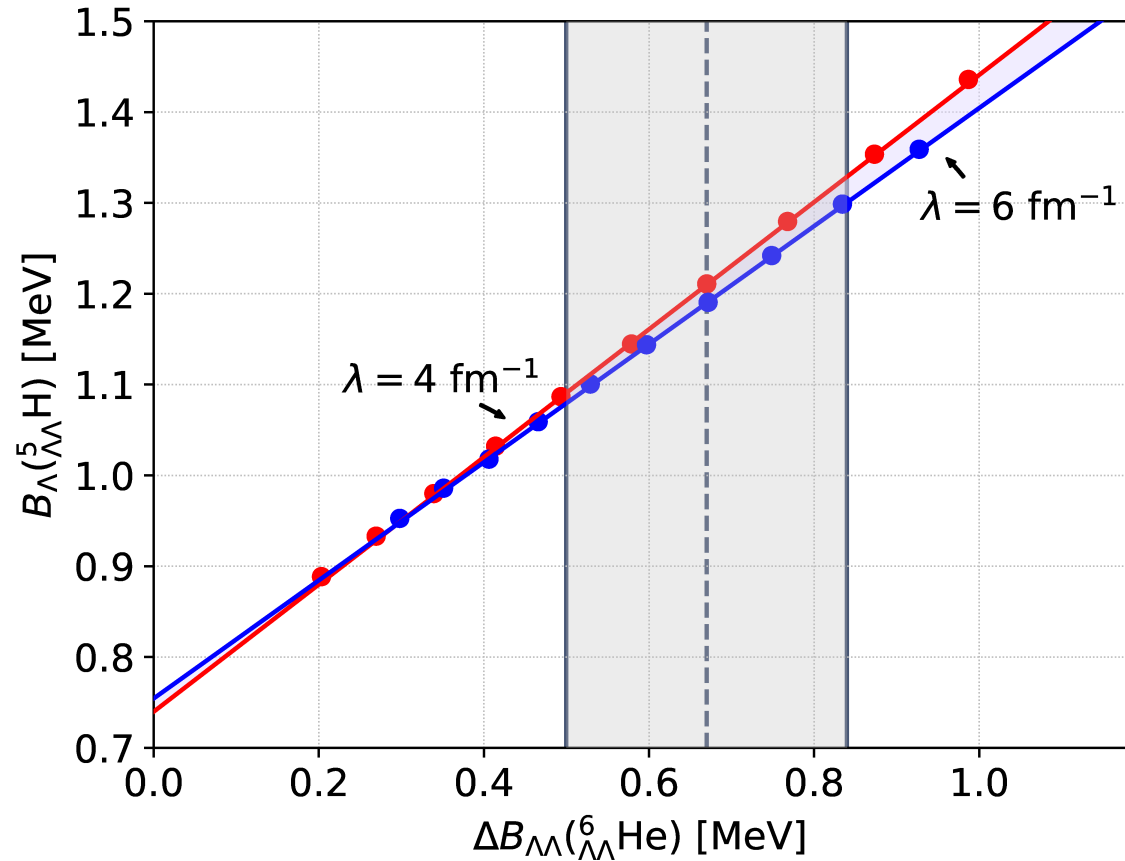
L.Contessi N.Barnea A.Gal, PRL 121 (2018) 102502

Fit 2 ΛN LECs to ΛN scattering lengths.

Fit 3 ΛNN LECs to the three known $A=3,4$ levels.

$B_\Lambda(^5_\Lambda\text{He})$ vs. cut-off λ in LO $\not\equiv$ EFT SVM

Contessi et al. s-shell $\Lambda\Lambda$ hyp. in $\not\equiv$ EFT

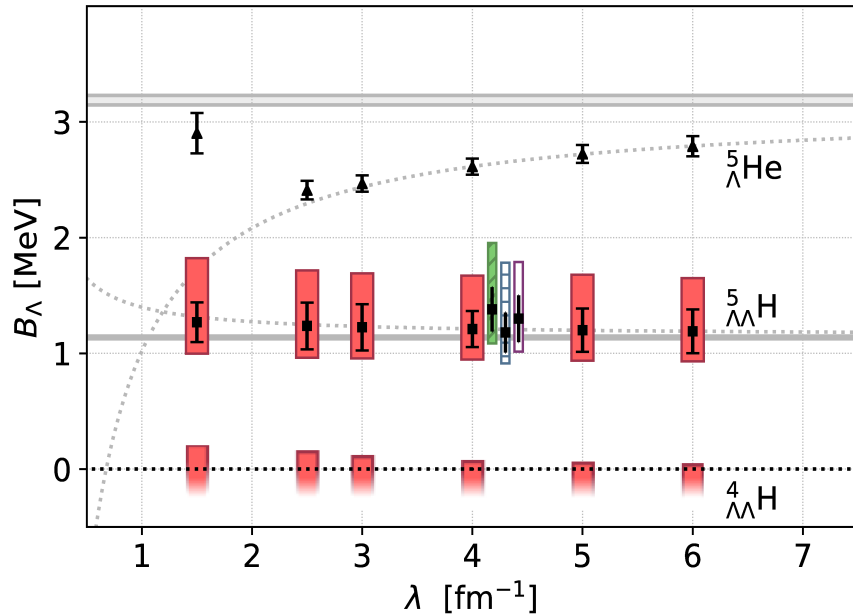


A Tjon-line correlation similar to that in FG 2002.

Weak dependence on the $\Lambda\Lambda$ LEC related to $a_{\Lambda\Lambda}$.

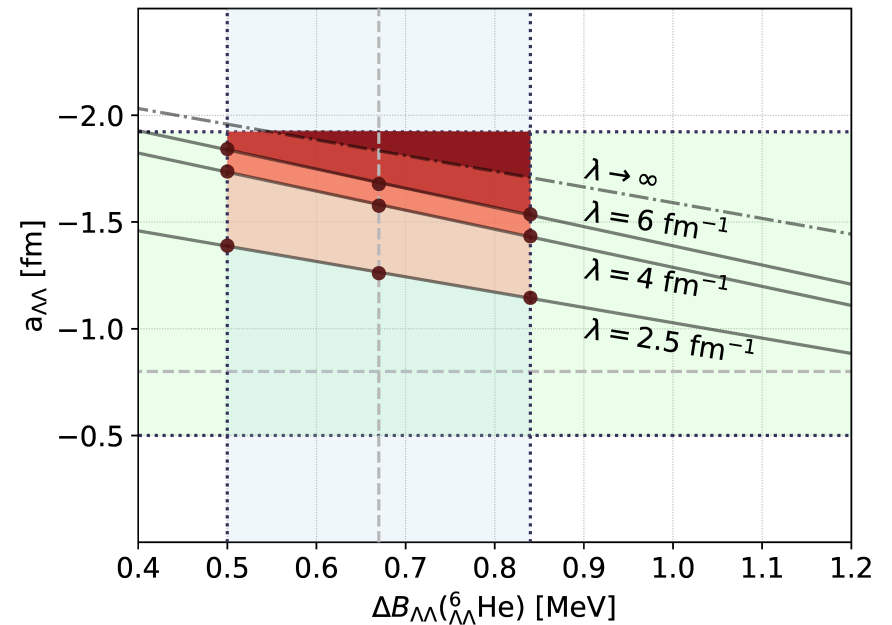
The $\Lambda\Lambda\text{N}$ LEC is fitted to $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}(\Lambda\Lambda^6 \text{He})$

Recent $\not\equiv$ EFT $\Lambda\Lambda$ calculations



B_Λ vs. $\not\equiv$ EFT cutoff λ

${}^5_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{H}$ bound, ${}^4_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{H}$ unlikely



minimum $|a_{\Lambda\Lambda}|$ to bind ${}^4_{\Lambda\Lambda}\text{H}$

is over 1.5 fm, too large!

- Contessi-Schafer-Barnea-Gal-Mareš, PLB 797 (2019) 134893.
- Neutral systems $\Lambda\Lambda n$ & $\Lambda\Lambda nn$ safely unbound.
- Argue that $\Lambda\Lambda-\Xi N$ coupling effect is minor.

Summary & Outlook

- ${}^5_{\Lambda}\text{He}$ **overbinding** problem resolved.
- Role of ΛNN forces in ${}^A_{\Lambda}Z$ & neutron stars?
- ${}^3_{\Lambda}\mathbf{n}$ (Λnn) is unbound.
- Onset of $\Lambda\Lambda$ binding: ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^4\mathbf{H}$ or ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^5\mathbf{Z}$? (E07, P75).
- ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^3\mathbf{n}$ ($\Lambda\Lambda n$) and ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^4\mathbf{n}$ ($\Lambda\Lambda nn$) are unbound.
- 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)**.

Thanks for your attention!