Femtoscopy for exotic hadrons and nuclei

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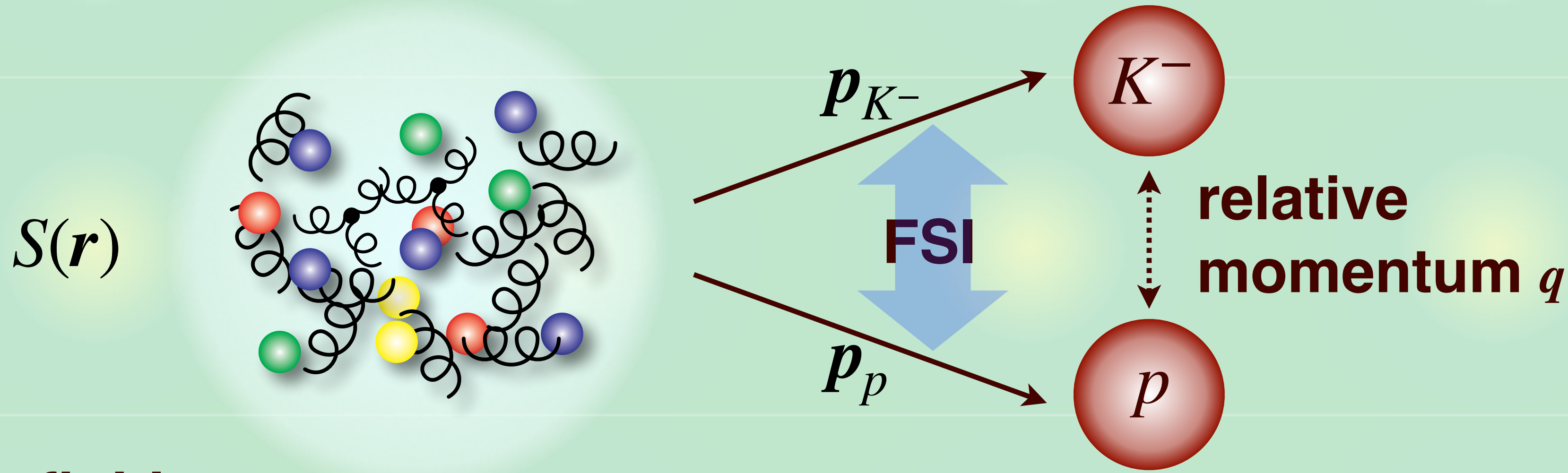
Contents

In memory of Akira Ohnishi

Sep. 13, 2019, after FemTUM19 workshop @ München

Correlation function and hadron interaction

High-energy collision: chaotic source $S(\boldsymbol{r})$ of hadron emission



- Definition

$$C(\boldsymbol{q}) = \frac{N_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{p}_{K^-}, \boldsymbol{p}_p)}{N_{K^-}(\boldsymbol{p}_{K^-}) N_p(\boldsymbol{p}_p)}$$ **(= 1 in the absence of FSI/QS)**

- Theory (Koonin-Pratt formula)

S.E. Koonin PLB 70, 43 (1977); S. Pratt, PRD 33, 1314 (2986)

$$C(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S(\boldsymbol{r})\, |\, \Psi_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{(-)}(\boldsymbol{r})\, |^2$$

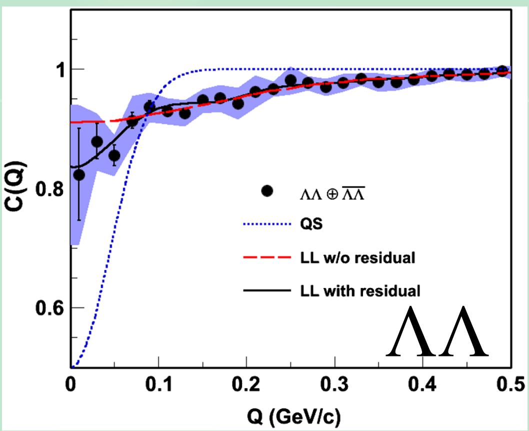
Source function $S(\boldsymbol{r})$ <—> wave function $\Psi_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{(-)}(\boldsymbol{r})$ (FSI)

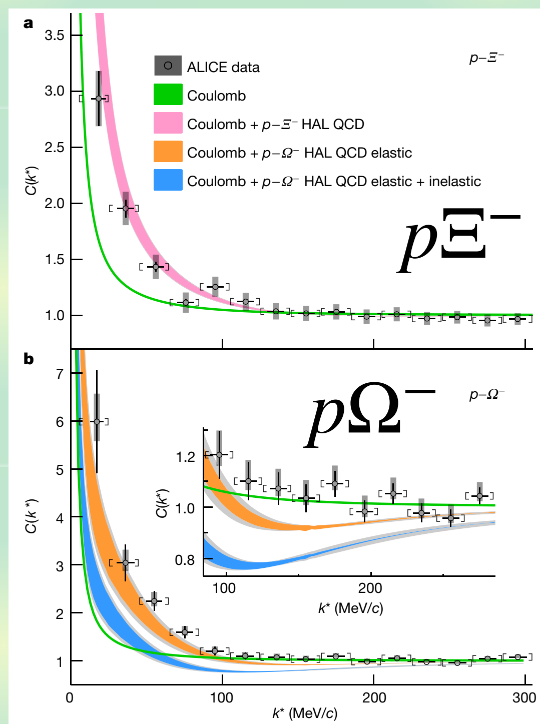
Correlation functions : $K^- p$ interactions

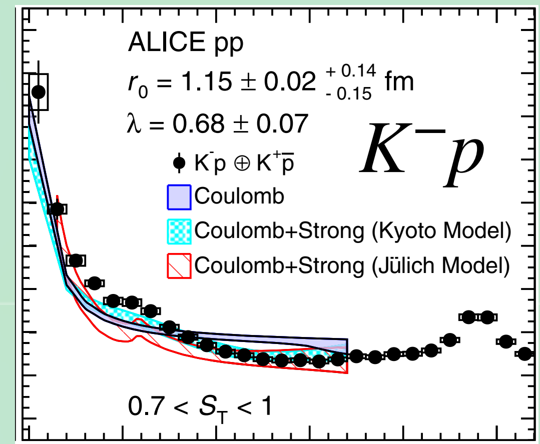
Experimental data

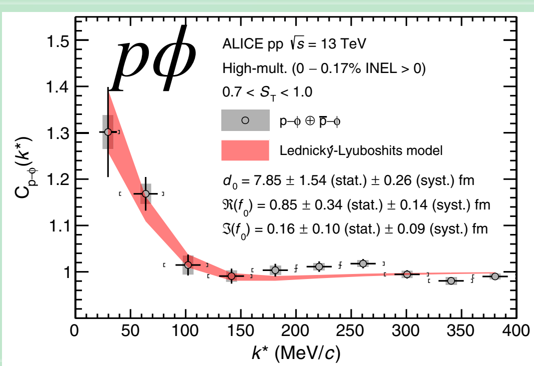
Applicable for systems where usual experiment is difficult

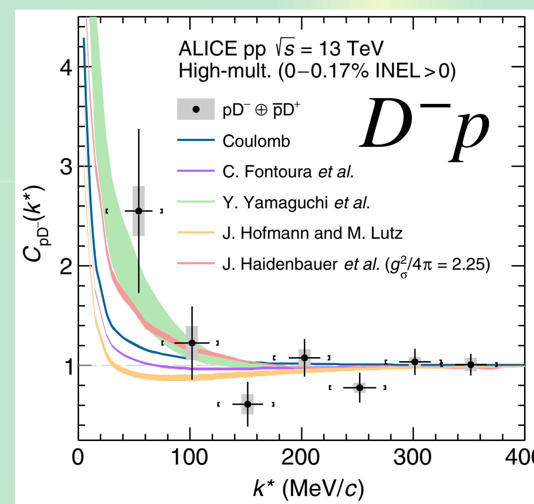
STAR collaboration, PRL 114, 022301 (2015);
ALICE collaboration, Nature 588, 232 (2020);
ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020);
ALICE collaboration, PRL 127, 172301 (2021);
ALICE collaboration, PRD 106, 052010 (2022); …











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- Introduction — Femtoscopy
- Correlation functions for exotic hadrons
  - K^-p correlations for $\Lambda(1405)$

    Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL124, 132501 (2020)
  - DD^* and $D\bar{D}^*$ correlations for T_{cc} and $X(3872)$

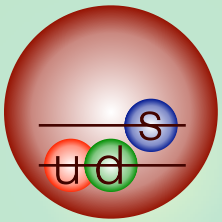
    Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, EPJA58, 131 (2022)
- Correlation functions for hypernuclei
  - $\Lambda\alpha$ correlations

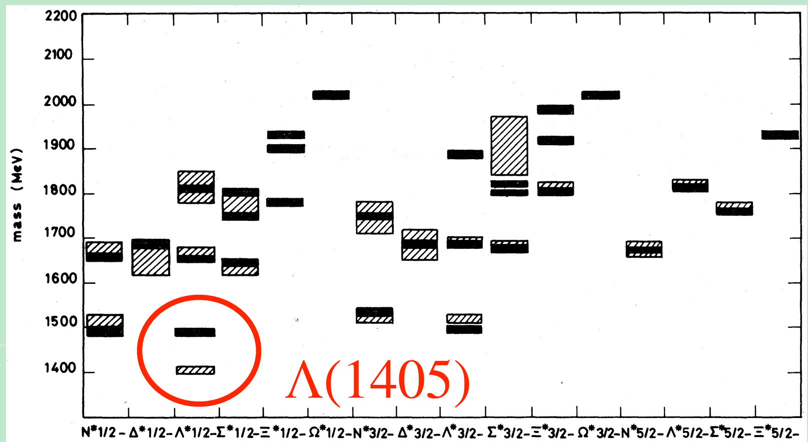
    Y. Kamiya, A. Jinno, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, in preparation
- Summary

$\Lambda(1405)$ and $\bar{K}N$ scattering

$\Lambda(1405)$ does not fit in standard picture —> exotic candidate

N. Isgur and G. Karl, PRD18, 4187 (1978)



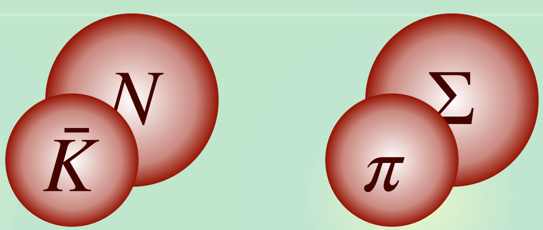


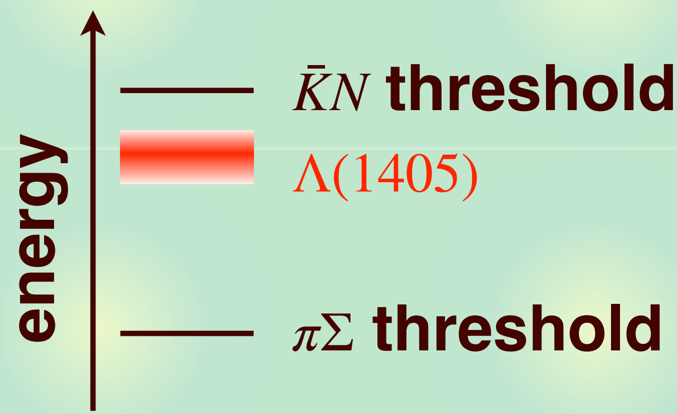
: theory

: experiment

Resonance in coupled-channel scattering

- Coupling to MB states





—> Chiral SU(3) dynamics

Pole positions are determined

2020 update of PDG

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

Z.H. Guo, J.A. Oller, PRC87, 035202 (2013); ×

M. Mai, U.G. Meißner, EPJA51, 30 (2015) ■ ○

- Particle Listing section:

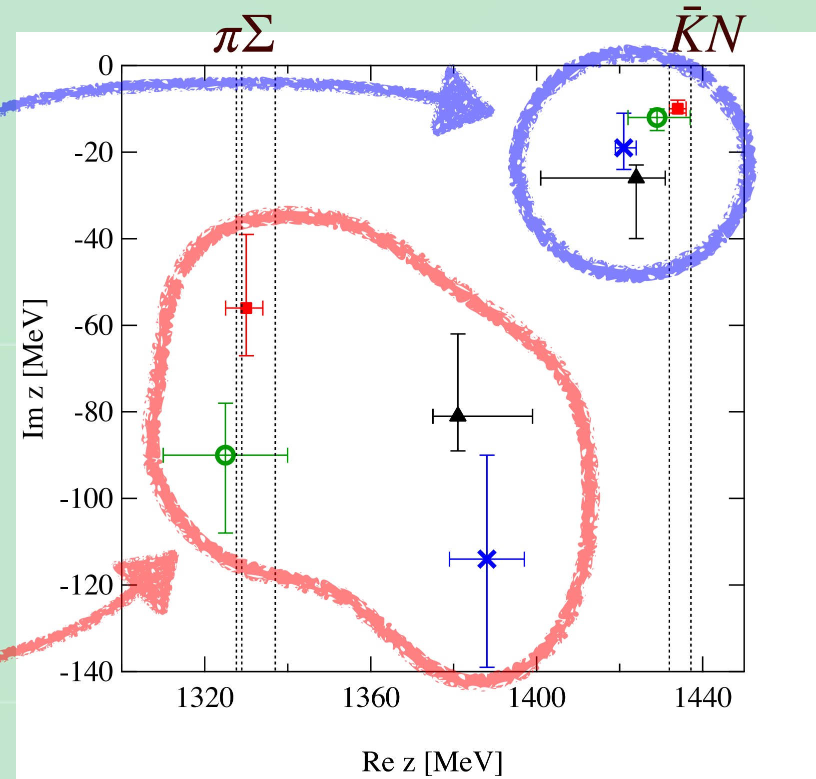
Citation: P.A. Zyla *et al.* (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2020**, 083C01 (2020)

$\boxed{\Lambda(1405)\ 1/2^-}$ $I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^-)$ Status: ∗∗∗∗

Citation: P.A. Zyla *et al.* (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2020**, 083C01 (2020)

$\boxed{\Lambda(1380)\ 1/2^-}$ $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$ Status: ∗∗

new!



T. Hyodo, M. Niiyama, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 120, 103868 (2021)

- “$\Lambda(1405)$” is no longer at 1405 MeV but ~ 1420 MeV.

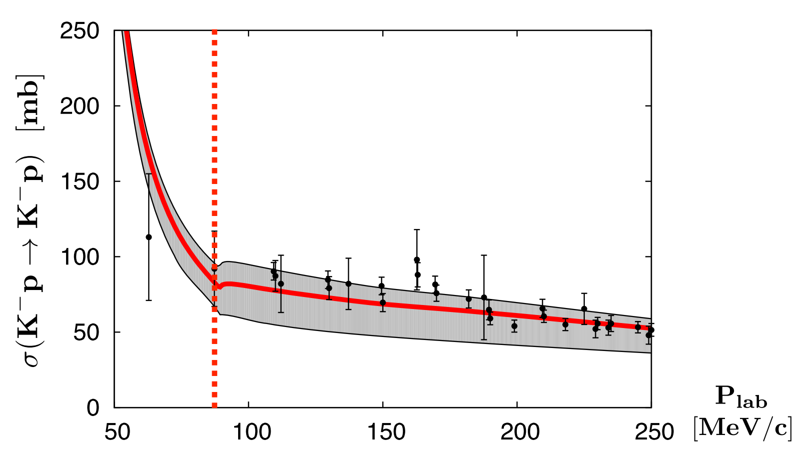
- Lower pole : two-star resonance $\Lambda(1380)$

Experimental data of K^-p correlation

K^-p total cross sections

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011)

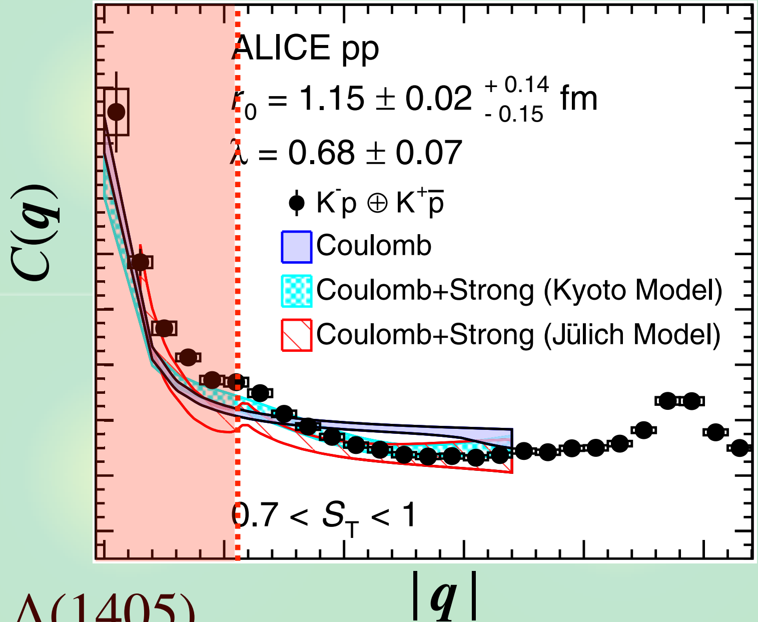
- Old bubble chamber data
- Resolution is not good
- Threshold cusp is not visible



K^-p correlation function

ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020)

- Excellent **precision** ($\bar{K}^0 n$ cusp)
- Low-energy data **below** $\bar{K}^0 n$



—> Important constraint on $\bar{K}N$ and $\Lambda(1405)$

Calculation before ALICE measurements

Effective $K^- p$ single channel calculation (not complete!)

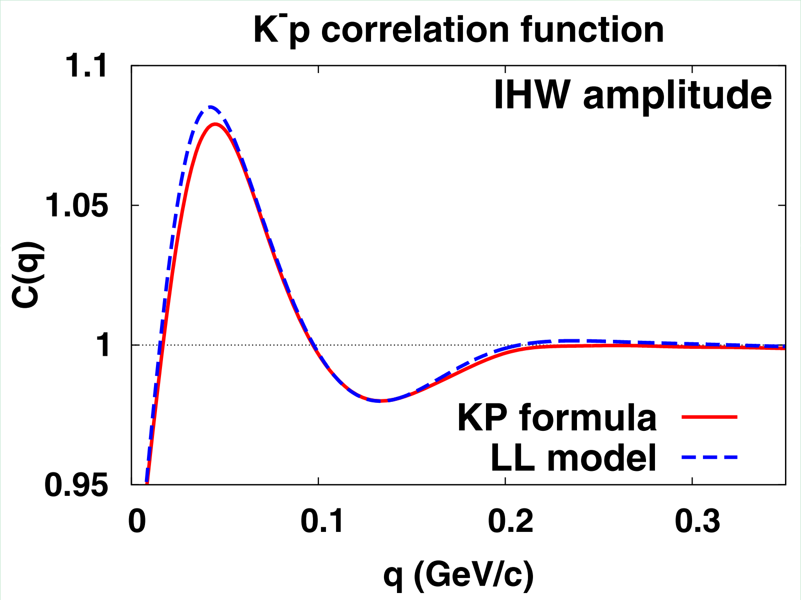
$$C_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{r})\, |\, \Psi^{(-)}_{K^-p,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})\, |^2$$

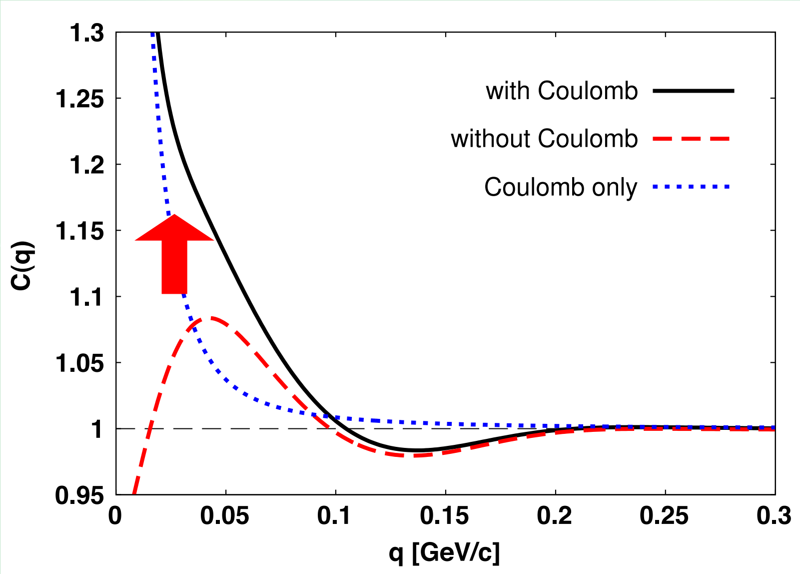
- Without Coulomb interaction

A. Ohnishi, K. Morita, K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, NPA 954, 294 (2016)

- With Coulomb interaction

S. Cho, …, A. Ohnishi, …, ExHIC collaboration, PPNP 95, 279 (2017)





Coupled-channel effects

Schrödinger equation (s-wave)

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\nabla^2}{2\mu_1} + V_{11}(r) + \boxed{V_{\mathrm{C}}(r)} & V_{12}(r) & \cdots \\ V_{21}(r) & -\frac{\nabla^2}{2\mu_2} + V_{22}(r) \boxed{+ \Delta_2} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{K^-p}(r) \\ \psi_{\bar{K}^0 n}(r) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{K^-p}(r) \\ \psi_{\bar{K}^0 n}(r) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

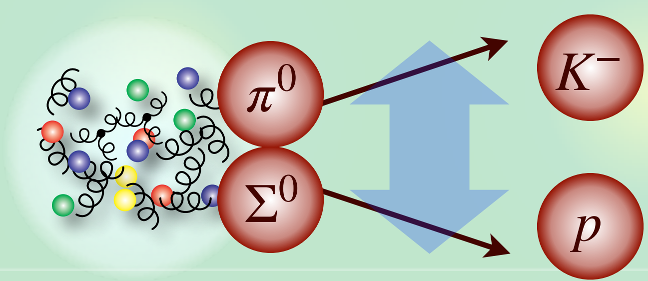
Coulomb threshold energy difference

Asymptotic ($r \to \infty$) wave function

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{K^-p}(r) \\ \psi_{\bar{K}^0 n}(r) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \propto \begin{pmatrix} \# e^{-iqr} + \# e^{iqr} \\ \# e^{-iq_2 r} + \# e^{iq_2 r} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

incoming + outgoing

- **Transition from** $\bar{K}^0 n, \pi^+\Sigma^-, \pi^0\Sigma^0, \pi^-\Sigma^+, \pi^0\Lambda$ **is in** $\psi_i(r)$ **with** $i \neq K^-p$



Coupled-channel correlation function

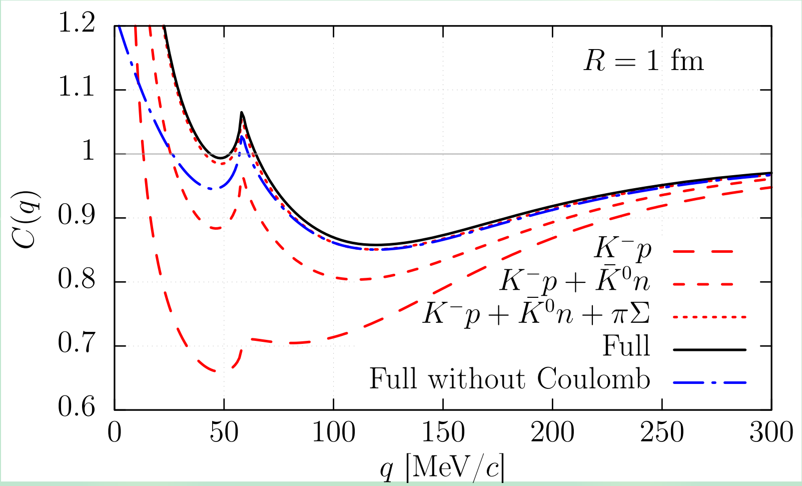
Coupled-channel Koonin-Pratt formula

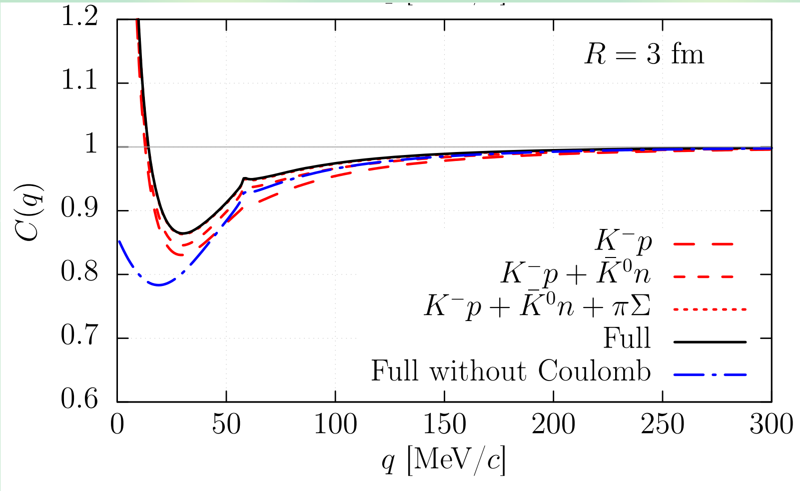
R. Lednicky, V.V. Lyuboshitz, V.L.Lyuboshitz, Phys. Atom. Nucl. 61, 2950 (1998);
J. Haidenbauer, NPA 981, 1 (2019);
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise, PRL124, 132501 (2020)

$$C_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\,\Psi^{(-)}_{K^-p,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|^2 + \sum_{i\neq K^-p} \omega_i \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_i(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\,\Psi^{(-)}_{i,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|^2$$

- **Transition from** $\bar{K}^0 n, \pi^+\Sigma^-, \pi^0\Sigma^0, \pi^-\Sigma^+, \pi^0\Lambda$

- ω_i **: weight of source channel** i **relative to** K^-p





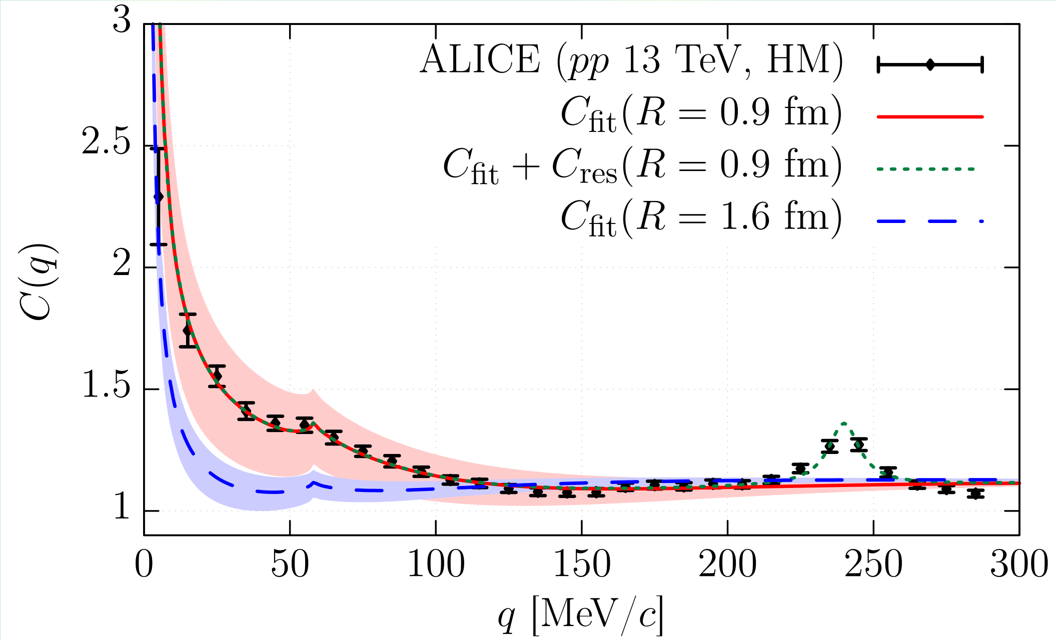
Coupled-channel effect is enhanced for small sources

Correlation from chiral SU(3) dynamics

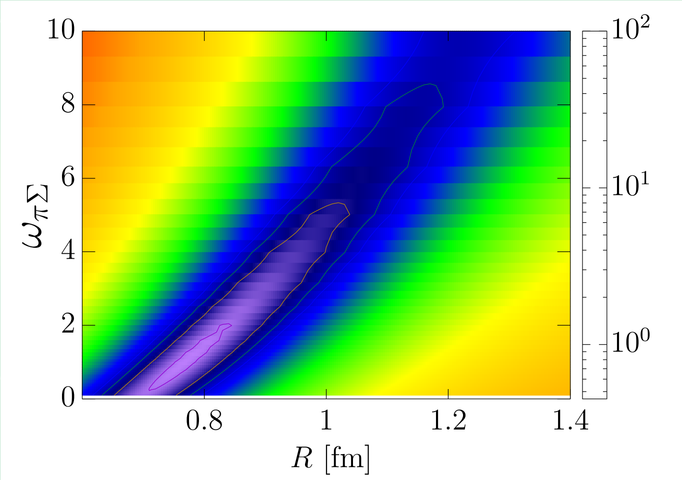
Wave function $\Psi^{(-)}_{i,q}(r)$ **: coupled-channel** $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$-$\pi\Lambda$ **potential**

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PRC98, 025201 (2018)

- **Source function** $S(r)$ **: Gaussian,** $R \sim 1$ fm **in** K^+p **data**
- **Source weight** $\omega_{\pi\Sigma} \sim 2$ **by simple statistical model estimate**



reduced χ^2



Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise, PRL124, 132501 (2020)

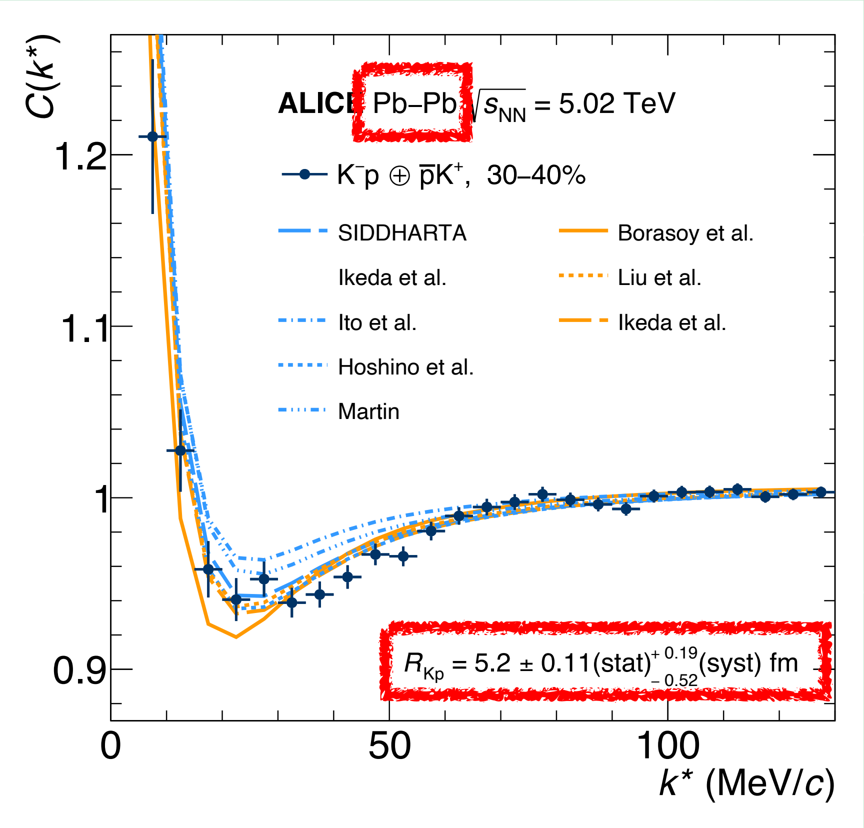
Correlation function by ALICE is well reproduced

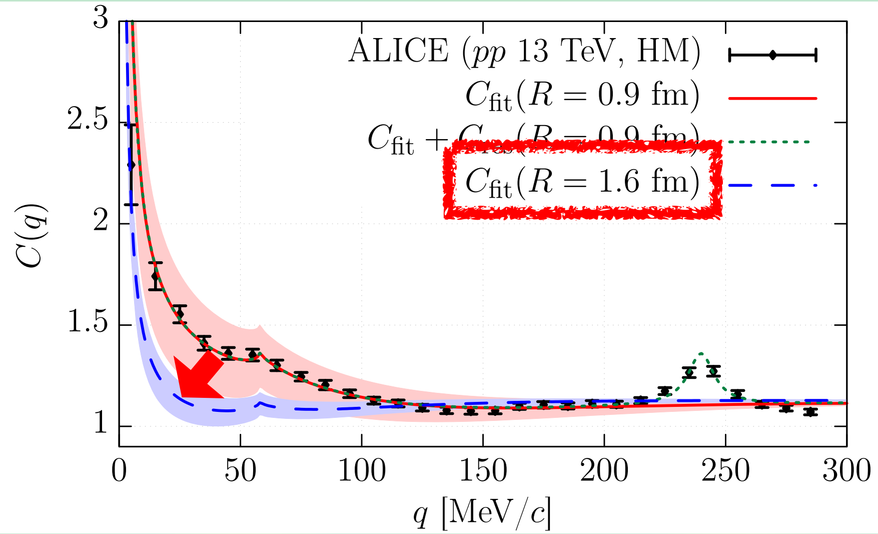
Source size dependence

New data with Pb-Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV

ALICE collaboration, PLB 822, 136708 (2021)

- **Scattering length** $a_{K^-p} = -0.91 + 0.92i$ **fm**





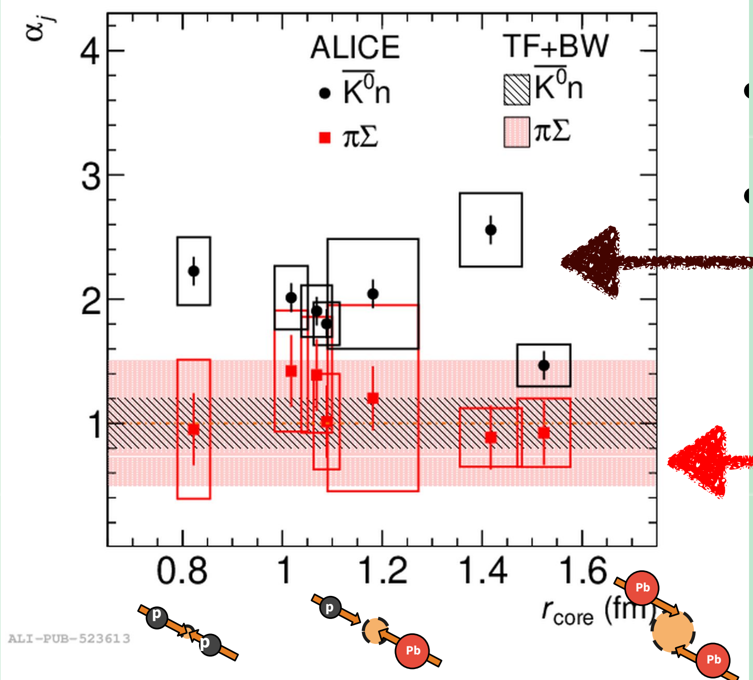
Correlation is suppressed at larger R**, as predicted**

Systematic study of source size dependence

Correlations in pp, p-Pb, Pb-Pb by Kyoto $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$-$\pi\Lambda$ potential

ALICE collaboration, EPJC 83, 340 (2023)

$$C_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\Psi^{(-)}_{K^-p,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})|^2 + \sum_{i\neq K^-p} \omega_i \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_i(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\Psi^{(-)}_{i,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})|^2$$



ALICE Collaboration arXiv: 2205.15176

enhancement needed to explain data

Expected weight ω_i by Thermal Fist + Blast Wave

More strength is needed in the $\bar{K}^0 n$ channel

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  - DD^* and $D\bar{D}^*$ correlations for T_{cc} and $X(3872)$

    Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, EPJA58, 131 (2022)
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    Y. Kamiya, A. Jinno, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, in preparation
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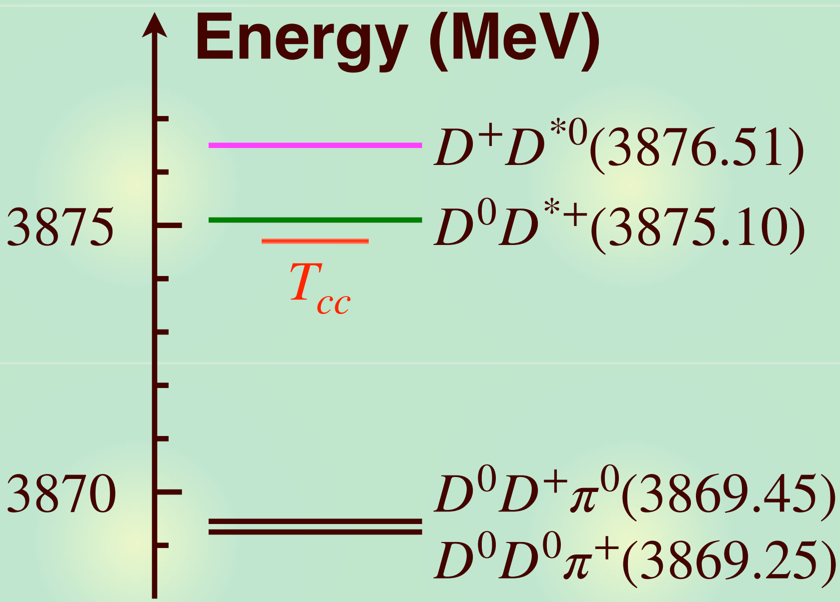
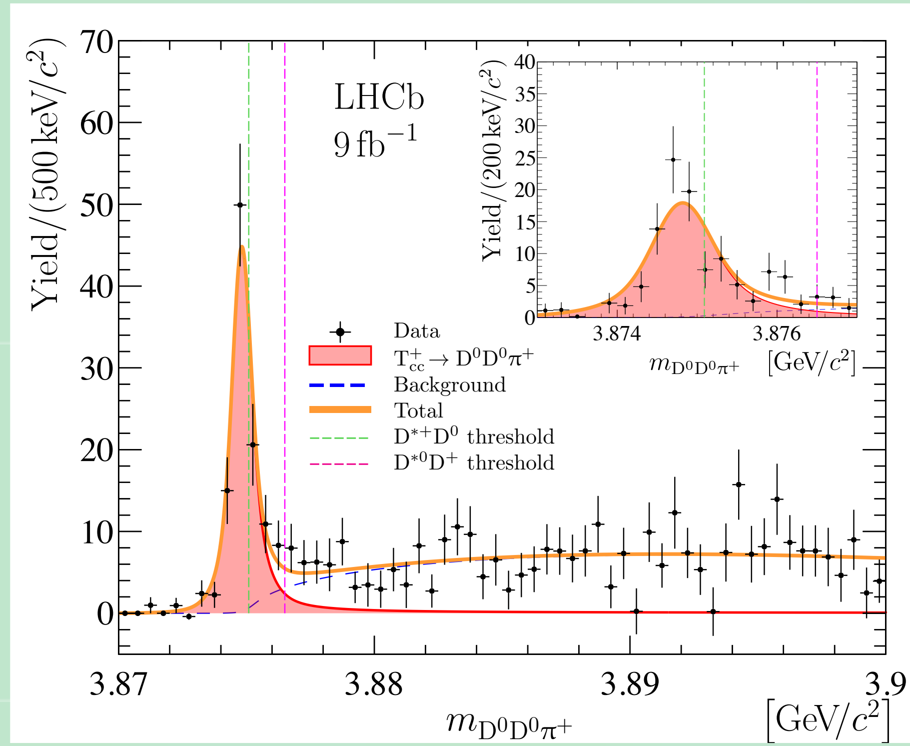
Observation of T_{cc}

T_{cc} observed in $D^0D^0\pi^+$ spectrum

LHCb collaboration, Nature Phys., 18, 751 (2022); Nature Comm., 13, 3351 (2022)

- Signal near DD^* threshold
- Charm $C = +2 : \sim cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$
- Level structure



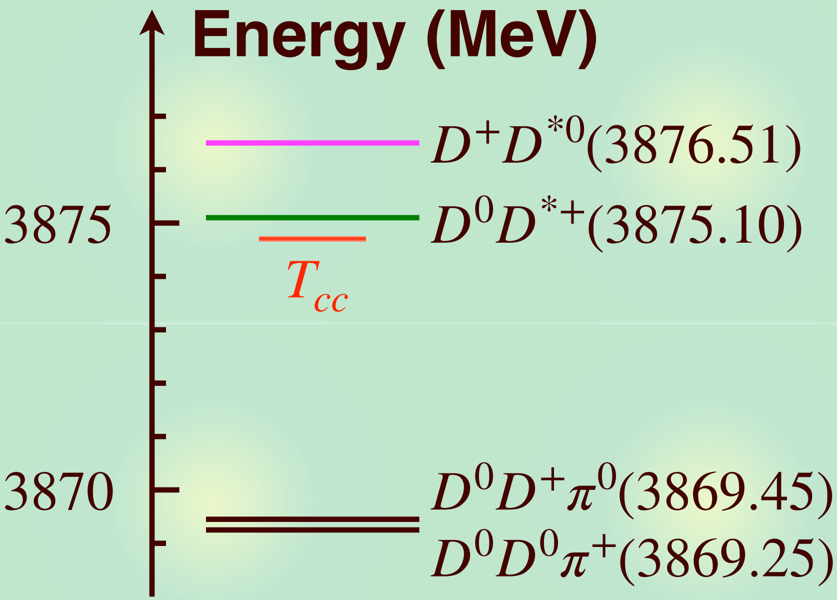


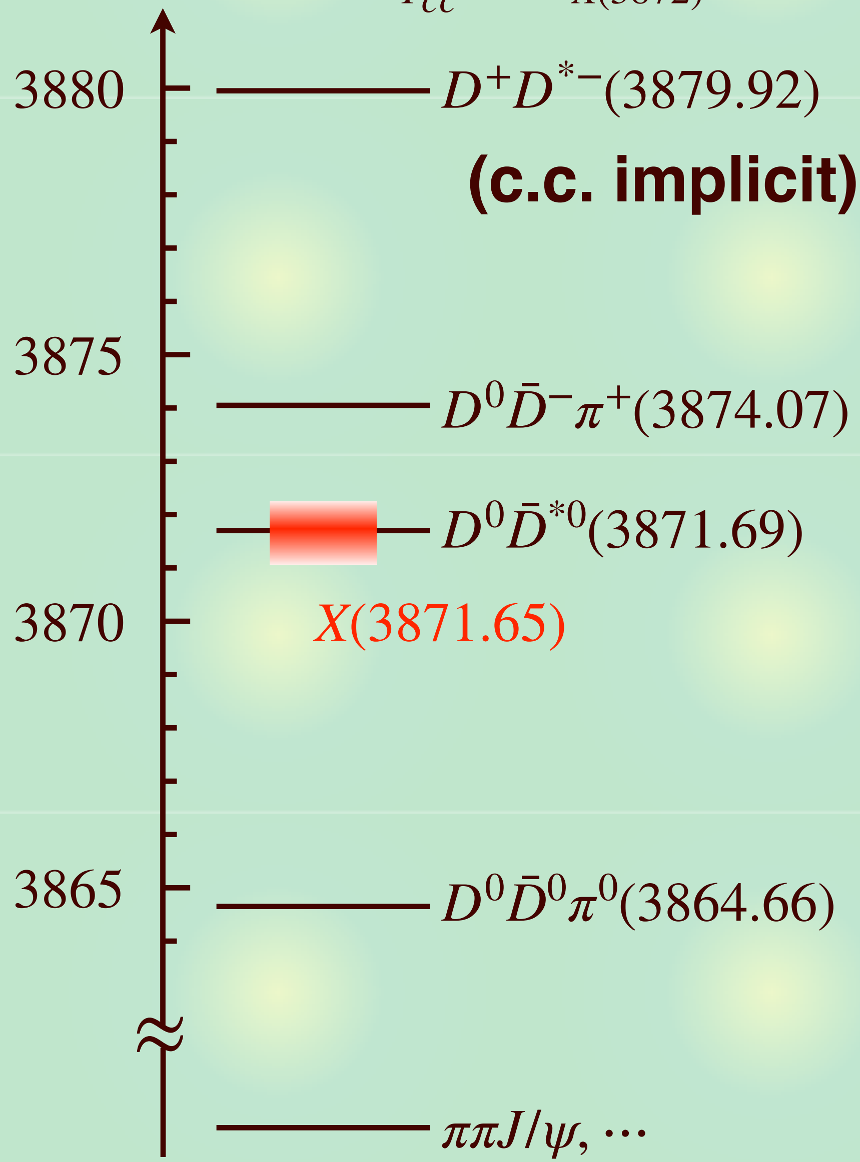
- Very small (**few MeV ~ keV**) energy scale involved

T_{cc} and $X(3872)$

$X(3872)$: another near-threshold state with $M_{T_{cc}} \sim M_{X(3872)}$

- Masses from PDG Live





- $T_{cc}/X(3872)$ near $DD^*/D\bar{D}^*$

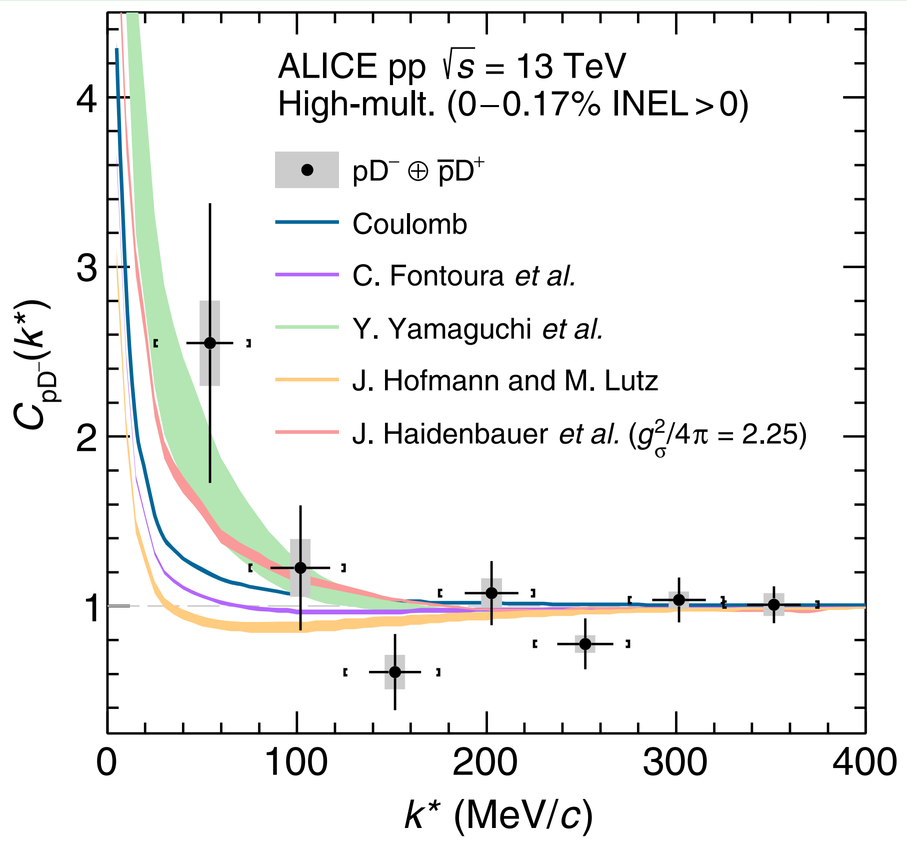
—> Molecule nature?

- $X(3872)$ has decay channels

Measurement of $D^- p$ correlation

First measurement of correlation involving charm

[ALICE collaboration, PRD 106, 052010 (2022)]



Favors bound state with exotic quantum number $D^- p \sim \bar{c}duud$

Correlation function with charm can be measured

$DD^*, D\bar{D}^*$ potentials

Coupled-channel potentials

$$V_{DD^*/D\bar{D}^*} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} V_{I=1}+V_{I=0} & V_{I=1}-V_{I=0} \\ V_{I=1}-V_{I=0} & V_{I=1}+V_{I=0}+V_c \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} D^0D^{*+}/\{D^0\bar{D}^{*0}\} \\ D^+D^{*0}/\{D^+D^{*-}\} \end{array}$$

↑ **Coulomb for** $\{D^+D^{*-}\}$

- $I=0$ **: one-range gaussian potentials,** $I=1$ **neglected**

$$V_{I=0} = V_0 \exp\{-m_\pi^2 r^2\}, \quad V_{I=1} = 0$$

↑ **range by** π **exchange**

$V_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ **<— scattering lengths (molecule picture)**

- T_{cc} **:** $a_0^{D^0D^{*+}} = -7.16 + i1.85$ fm **(LHCb analysis)**

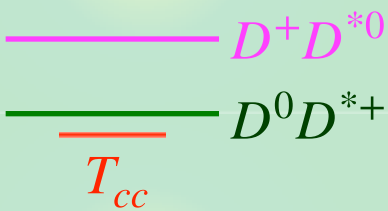
  LHCb collaboration, Nature Comm., 13, 3351 (2022)

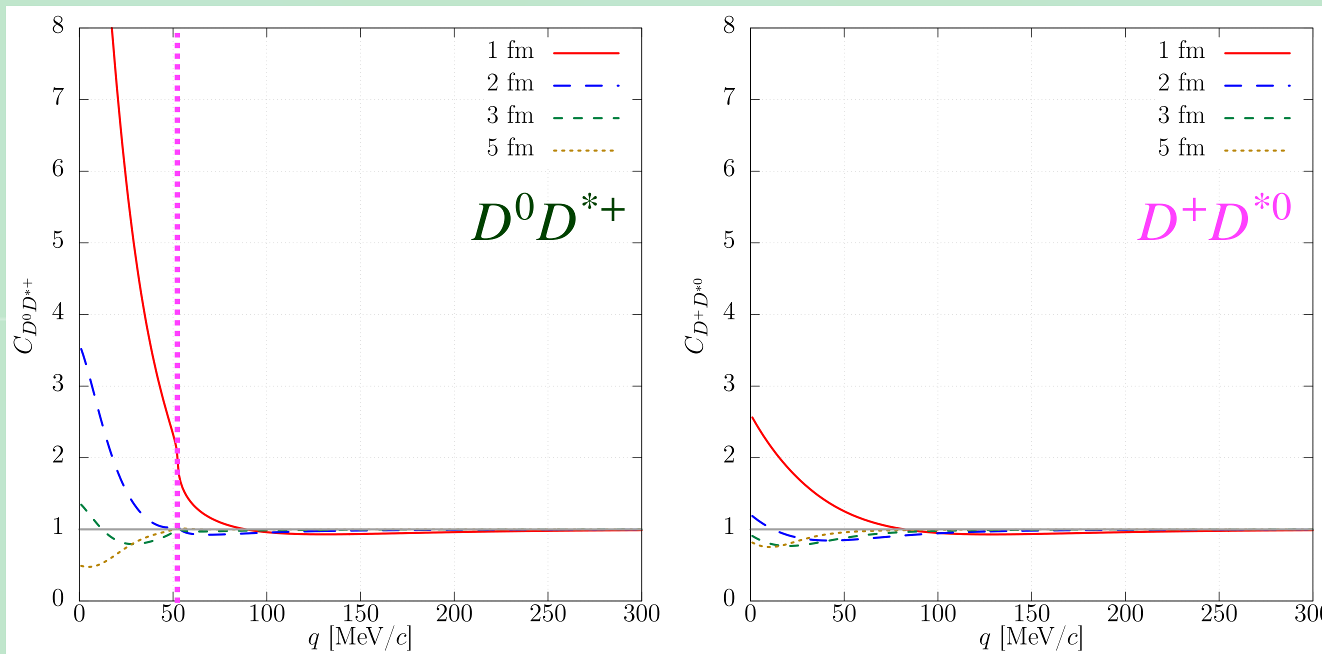
- $X(3872)$ **:** $a_0^{D^0\bar{D}^{*0}} = -4.23 + i3.95$ fm **(**$a_0 = -i/\sqrt{2\mu E_h}$ **with PDG** E_h**)**

$DD^* \sim T_{cc}$ sector

D^0D^{*+} and D^+D^{*0} correlation functions ($cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$, exotic)

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, EPJA58, 131 (2022)



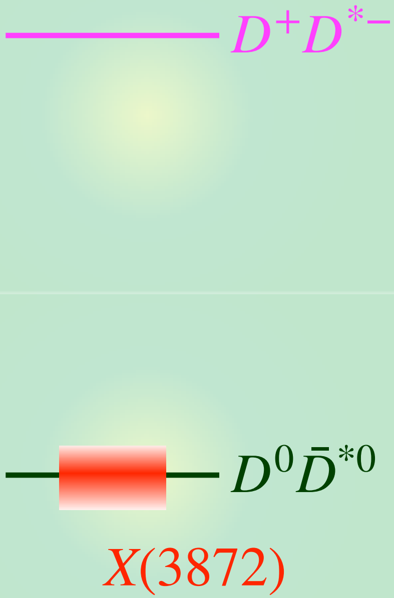


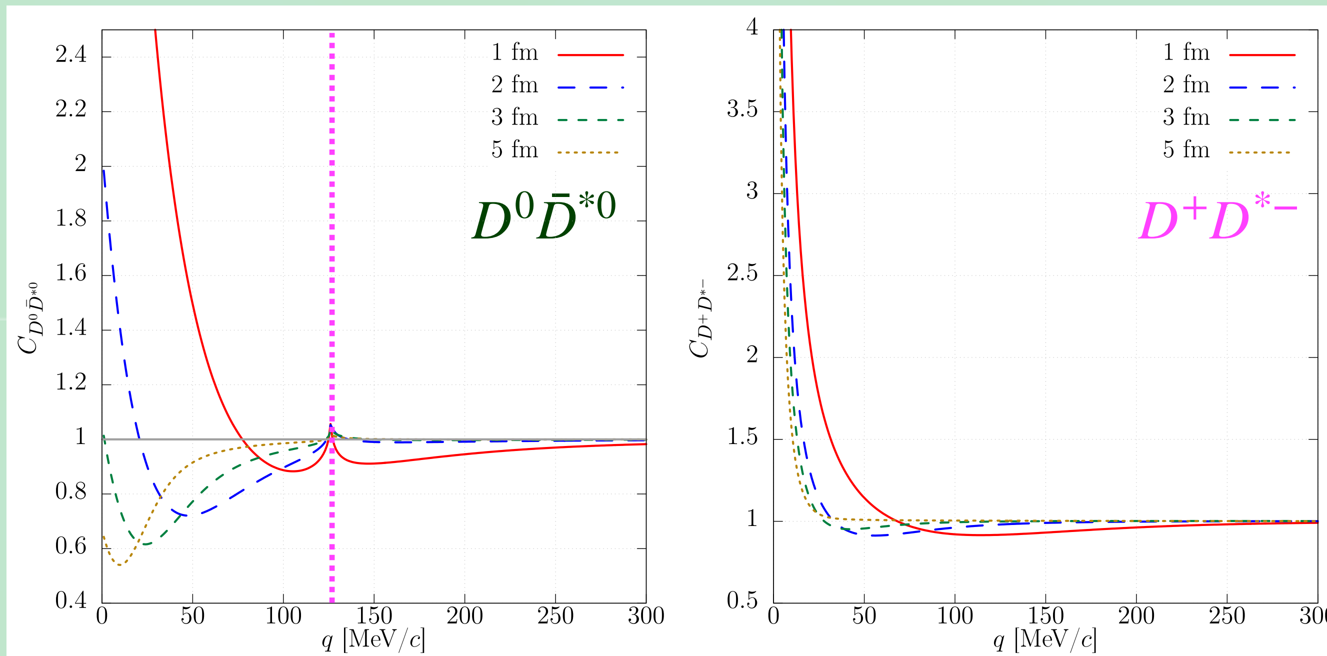
- Bound state feature (source size dep.) in both channels
- Strong signal in D^0D^{*+}, weaker one in D^+D^{*0}
- D^+D^{*0} cusp in D^0D^{*+} ($q \sim 52$ MeV) is not very prominent

$D\bar{D}^* \sim X(3872)$ sector

$D^0\bar{D}^{*0}$ and $D^+\bar{D}^{*-}$ correlation functions ($c\bar{c}q\bar{q}$)

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, EPJA58, 131 (2022)





- Bound state feature in $D^0\bar{D}^{*0}$ correlation
- Sizable D^+D^{*-} cusp in $D^0\bar{D}^{*0}$ ($q \sim 126$ MeV)
- D^+D^{*-} correlation : Coulomb attraction dominance

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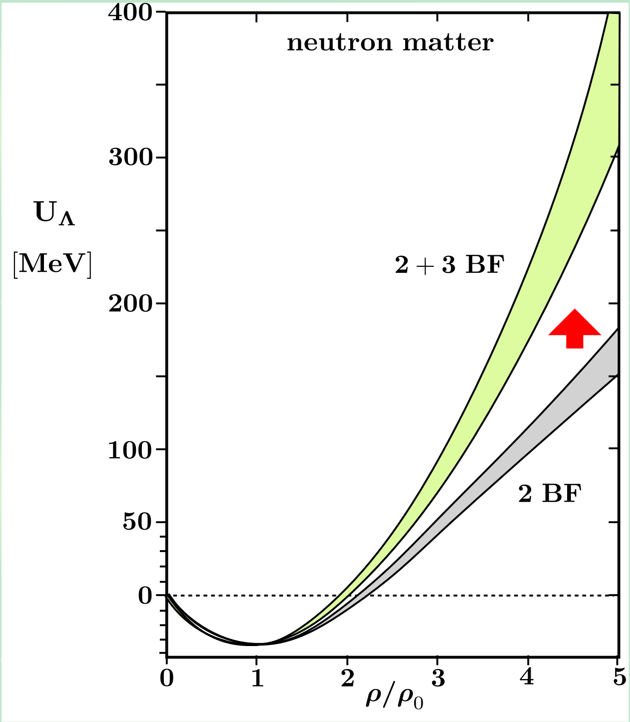
    Y. Kamiya, A. Jinno, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, in preparation
- Summary

Motivation

Hyperon puzzle in neutron stars

- ΛNN **three-body force** for repulsion at high density

  D. Gerstung, N. Kaiser, W. Weise, EPJA 55, 175 (2020)



How to verify this in experiments?

- Λ directed flow in heavy ion collisions

  Y. Nara, A. Jinno, K. Murase, A. Ohnishi, PRC 106, 044902 (2022)

Λ-nucleus correlation function?

- Heavy nuclei are difficult to produce
- Strong binding of α —> high central density $\gtrsim 2\rho_0$

Possible three-body force in $\Lambda\alpha$ correlation function

$\Lambda\alpha$ potentials

Skyrme-Hartree Fock potentials for Λ hypernuclei

- **LY4 : empirical potential**

  D.E. Lanskoy, Y. Yamamoto, PRC 55, 2330 (1997)

- **Chi3 : based on chiral EFT with ΛNN force**

  A. Jinno, K. Murase, Y. Nara, A. Ohnishi, in preparation

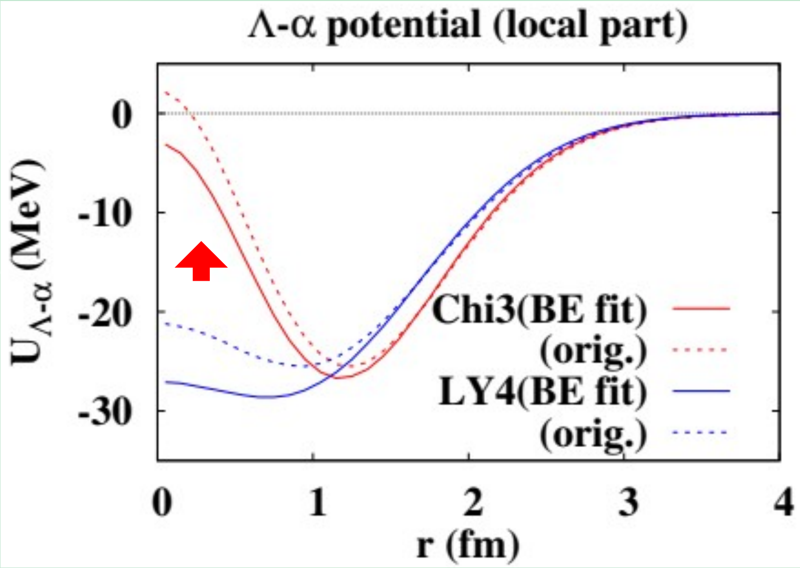
- **Both reproduce hypernuclear data from C to Pb**

$\Lambda\alpha$ potentials

- **overestimate ${}^{5}_{\Lambda}\mathrm{He}$ binding energy**
  —> adjustment of parameters

- **LY4 : Woods-Saxon like**

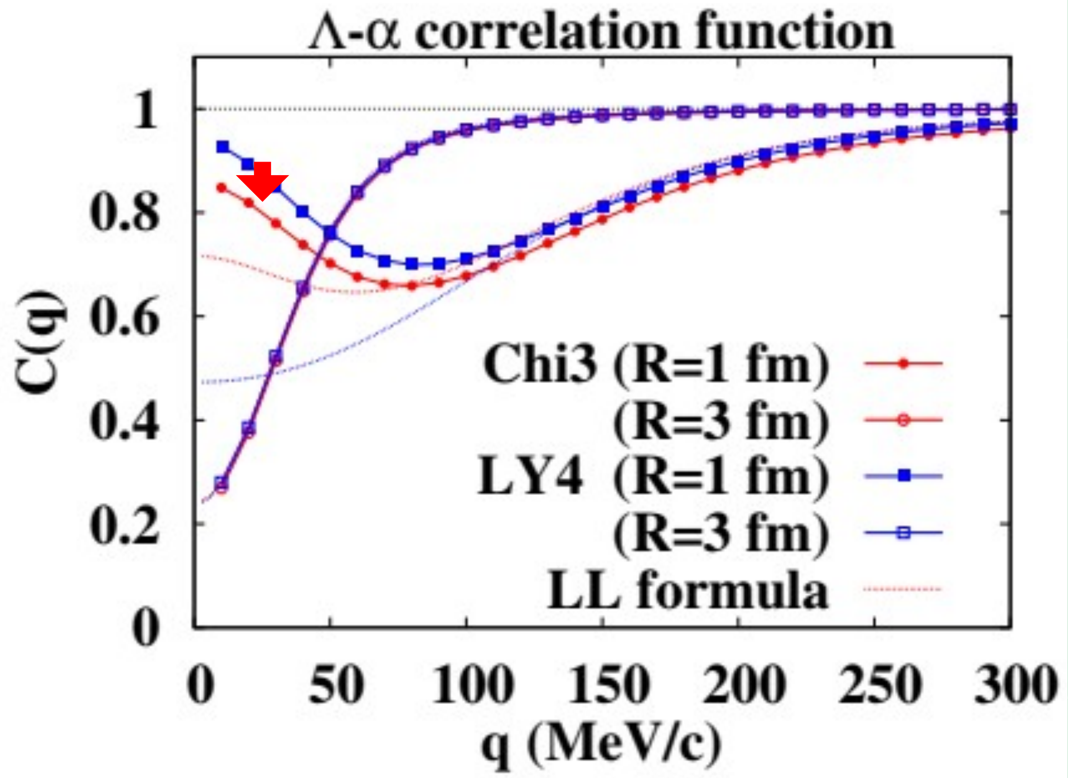
- **Chi3 : central repulsion**



$\Lambda\alpha$ correlation functions

Results of correlation function

Y. Kamiya, A. Jinno, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, in preparation



- Bound state signature (dip at small q)
- Effect of ΛNN force is not visible for $R = 3\ \mathrm{fm}$, but gives **slightly stronger** correlation for $R = 1\ \mathrm{fm}$

Summary

- Correlation functions are useful to study interactions of exotic hadrons and nuclei.
- $K^{-}p$ correlations
  - precise test for $\Lambda(1405)$ and $\bar{K}N$ interactions

  Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL124, 132501 (2020)
- DD^* and $D\bar{D}^*$ correlations
  - (quasi-)bound nature of T_{cc} and $X(3872)$

  Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, EPJA58, 131 (2022)
- $\Lambda\alpha$ correlations
  - possible hint for ΛNN three-body force

  Y. Kamiya, A. Jinno, T. Hyodo, A. Ohnishi, in preparation