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$\Omega-N$ Interaction from Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions

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We investigate the

two-particle momentum intensity correlation function for ΩN pairs $C(Q, K) = \frac{\int dx_1 \int dx_2 S_{\Omega}(x_1, K) S_N(x_2, K) |\Psi(x_1, x_2; Q)|^2}{\int dx_1 S_{\Omega}(x_1, k_1) \int dx_2 S_N(x_2, k_2)}$ where Q is the relative momentum of the two emitted particles and $S_i(x, k)$ denote the source function of particle species *i*. C(Q, K) has been used as a sensitive probe for the source size in nucleus-nucleus collisions, but recently has been investigated for $\Lambda\Lambda$ pairs to probe their interaction 1. The $N\Omega$ system with S = -3 is particularly interesting, since it is one of two multiplets in which the Pauli blocking does not take place thus can form a bound state. Indeed, a recent lattice QCD calculation by the HAL QCD collaboration [2] predicts the existence of $N\Omega$ bound state in the ${}^{5}S_{2}(J = 2, S = 2)$ channel. We adopt the $N\Omega$ interaction potential obtained by the HAL QCD collaboration and calculate the $N\Omega$ correlation function through the relative wave function $\Psi(x_1, x_2; Q)$. Moreover, we also study the variation of the correlation function against the change of the property of the bound state. We show that the correlation function C(Q) is sensitive to whether the system has a bound state or not (see figure). If the system has a bound state, the behavior of C(Q) at low Q also depends on the binding energy. We discuss how the behavior the scattering wave function can influence the behavior of C(Q) and its interplay with the source size. Our result indicates that high energy heavy ion collisions at RHIC and LHC may provide information on the possible existence of the $N\Omega$ dibaryon. 1. K.Morita, T.Furumoto, A.Ohnishi, Phys.Rev.C 91, 024916 (2015). 2. F.Etiminan et al., (HAL QCD Collaboration), Nucl. Phys. A928, 89 (2014).

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