

Lifetime of the hypertriton

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Recent relativistic heavy ion (RHI) collision experiments have extracted conflicting values of the hypertriton (${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$) lifetime ($\tau({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$). While the ALICE Collaboration's reported $\tau({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ is comparable to the free Λ lifetime, the STAR Collaboration's reported value is considerably shorter. A similarly large spread of values has been obtained also in earlier measurements.

Recently, we revisited theoretically this ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ lifetime puzzle [1], using ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ and ${}^3\text{He}$ wave functions computed within the *ab initio* no-core shell model employing interactions derived from chiral effective field theory to calculate the two-body decay rate $\Gamma({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \pi^-)$. We found significant but opposing contributions arising from ΣNN admixtures in ${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$ and from $\pi^- - {}^3\text{He}$ final-state interaction, as well as substantial theoretical uncertainties attributed to (hyper)nuclear structure uncertainties. To derive $\tau({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$, we evaluated the inclusive π^- decay rate $\Gamma_{\pi^-}({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ by using the measured branching ratio $\Gamma({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\pi^-}({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ and added the π^0 contributions through the $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule. The resulting $\tau({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ varies strongly with the rather poorly known Λ separation energy $E_{\text{sep}}({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ and it is possible to associate each one of the distinct RHI $\tau({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$ measurements with its own underlying value of $E_{\text{sep}}({}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H})$.

[1] A. Pérez-Obiol, D. Gazda, E. Friedman, A. Gal, *Revisiting the hypertriton lifetime puzzle*, Phys. Lett. B 811, 135916 (2020).

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