



Seminář

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Pionless EFT theory revealing the onset of $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclear binding

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The highly topical issue of the lightest $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernucleus remains still unresolved mainly due to the lack of $\Lambda\Lambda$ scattering data as well as limited data on $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclear systems. Valuable information on the $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction has been provided recently by the analyses of $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlations in relativistic heavy ion collisions, which put further experimental constraints on $\Lambda\Lambda$ scattering length.

Pionless EFT theory, widely applied by the team of prof. Barnea (the Hebrew University), represents a very convenient tool with minimal set of low energy constants. They are fitted to available data, taking into account both experimental as well as theoretical uncertainties.

Binding energies of light, $A \leq 6$, $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclei are calculated using the Stochastic Variational Method.

The pionless EFT input in the strangeness $S = -2$ sector consists of (i) a $\Lambda\Lambda$ contact term constrained by the $\Lambda\Lambda$ scattering length $a_{\Lambda\Lambda}$, using a range of values compatible with $\Lambda\Lambda$ correlations observed in relativistic heavy ion collisions, and (ii) a $\Lambda\Lambda N$ contact term constrained by the only available $A \leq 6$ $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclear binding energy datum of ${}_{\Lambda}^6\text{He}$.

The recently debated neutral three-body and four-body systems ${}_{\Lambda}^3\text{n}$ and ${}_{\Lambda}^4\text{n}$ are found unbound by a wide margin. A relatively large value of $|a_{\Lambda\Lambda}|$ approx. 1.5 fm is needed to bind ${}_{\Lambda}^4\text{H}$, thereby questioning its particle stability. In contrast, the particle stability of the $A = 5$ $\Lambda\Lambda$ hypernuclear isodoublet $5\Lambda\text{H}_{\Lambda}^5\text{H}_{-\Lambda}^5\text{He}$ is robust, with Λ separation energy of order 1 MeV.

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