Exploring the Potential of Antibaryons in Nuclei with Antiprotons

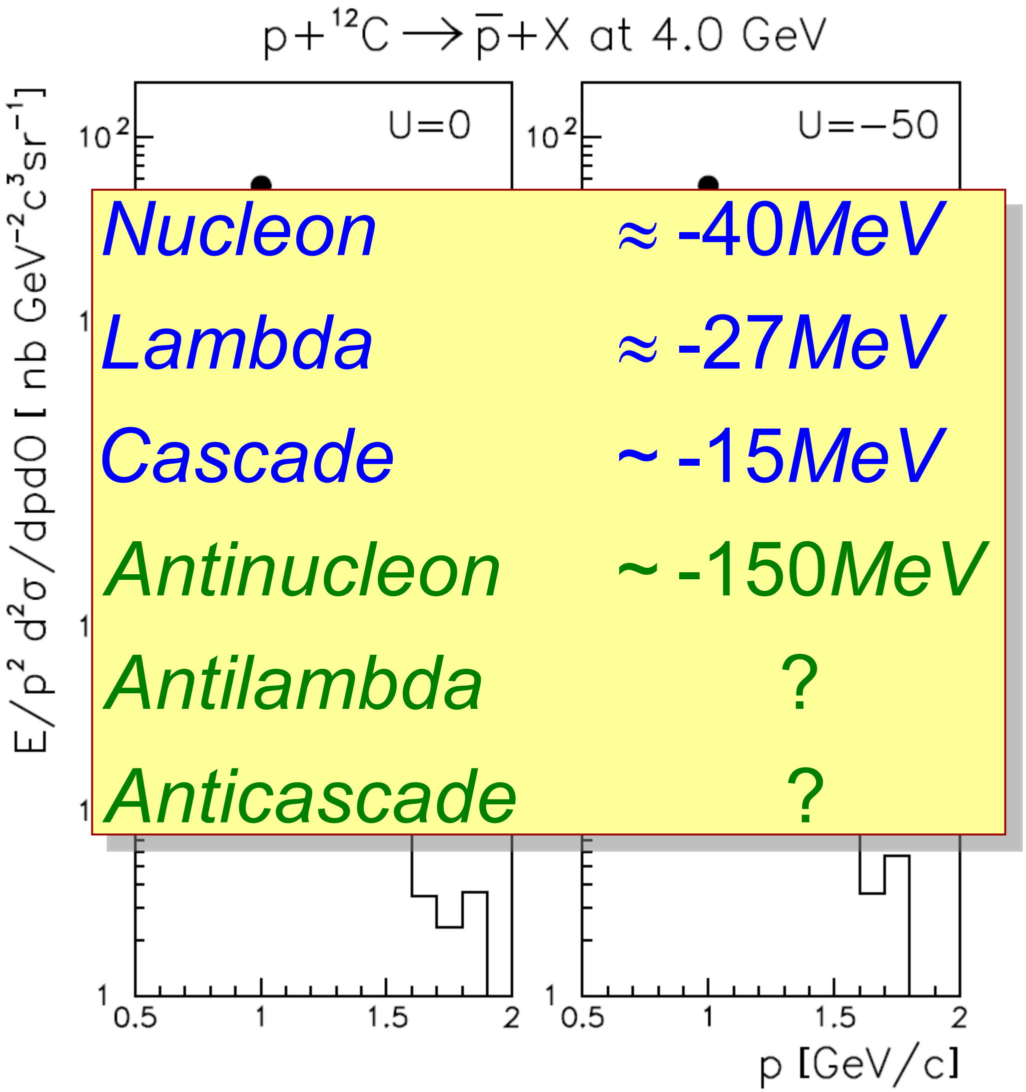
Josef Pochodzalla

- motivation
- proposed method
- PS185 data
- outlook

J.P., Physics Letters **B** 669 (2008) 306–310
J.P., Hyperfine Interactions, Springer, ISSN0304-3843 (Print) 1572-9540 (Online)
J.P and Stephan Pomp, SENDAI08

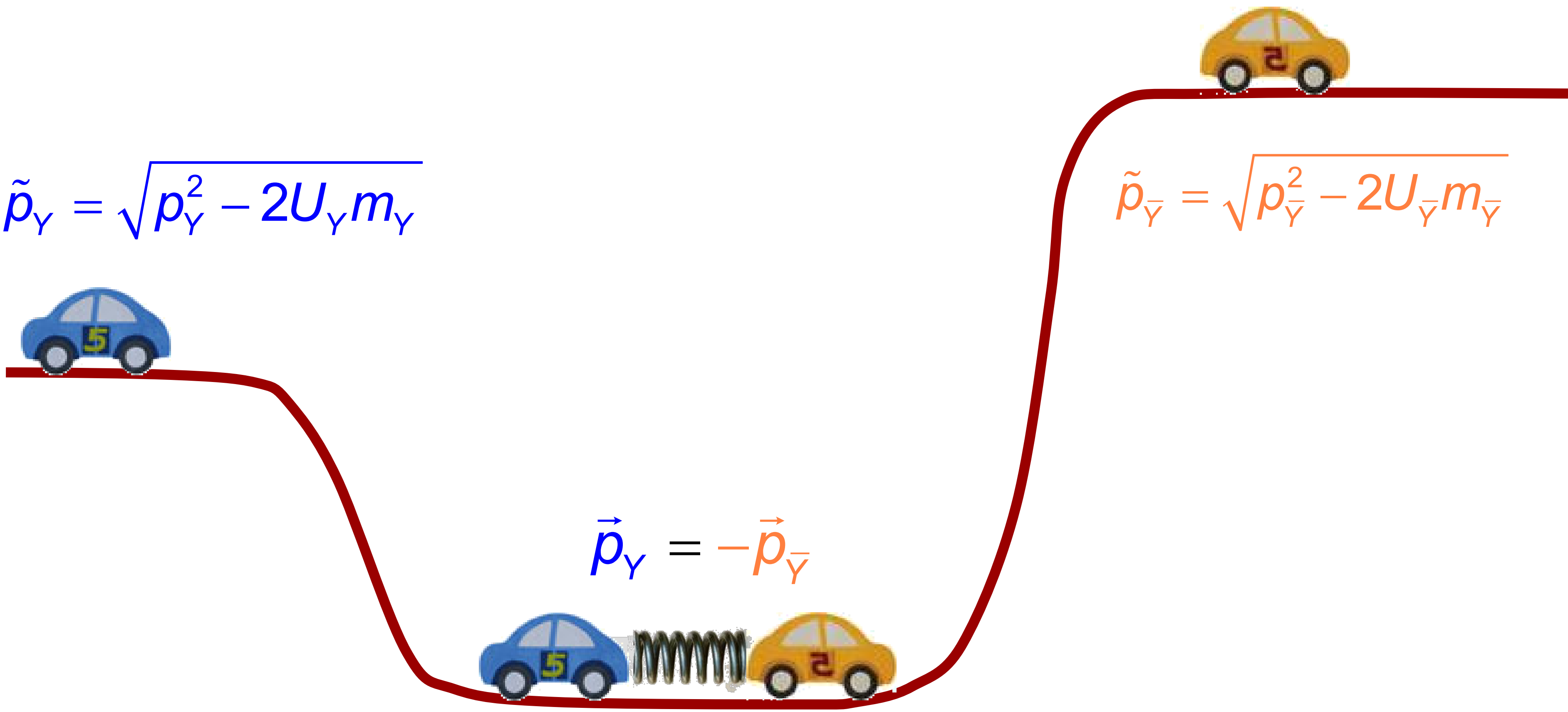
Antiprotonproduction in HI Collisions

- see e.g.
  A. Sibirtsev, W. Cassing *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A **632**, 131 (1998)
  C. Spieles *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **53**, 2011-2013 (1996)



Nucleon	≈ -40*MeV*
Lambda	≈ -27*MeV*
Cascade	~ -15*MeV*
Antinucleon	~ -150*MeV*
Antilambda	?
Anticascade	?

How to measure a potential (difference)



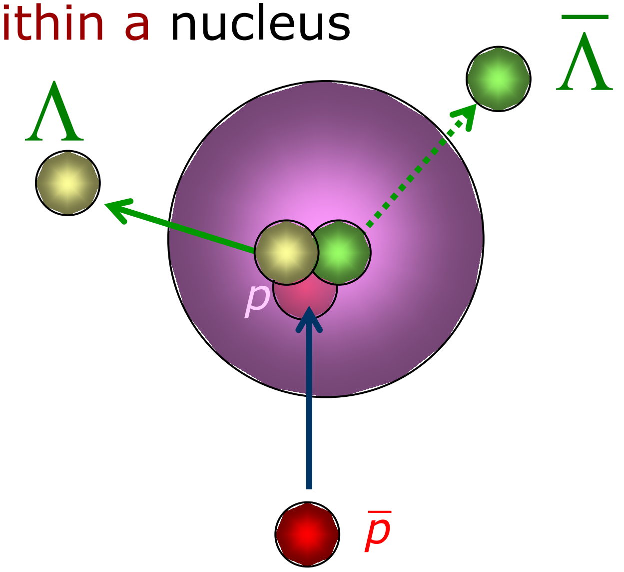
- If $m_\Upsilon \approx m_{\bar{\Upsilon}} \approx m$ and $U_\Upsilon \approx U_{\bar{\Upsilon}} \approx U \Rightarrow$

$$\alpha = \frac{\tilde{p}_\Upsilon - \tilde{p}_{\bar{\Upsilon}}}{\tilde{p}_\Upsilon + \tilde{p}_{\bar{\Upsilon}}} = \frac{\sqrt{p_0^2 - 2m_\Upsilon U_\Upsilon} - \sqrt{p_0^2 - 2m_{\bar{\Upsilon}} U_{\bar{\Upsilon}}}}{\sqrt{p_0^2 - 2m_\Upsilon U_\Upsilon} + \sqrt{p_0^2 - 2m_{\bar{\Upsilon}} U_{\bar{\Upsilon}}}} \approx \frac{U_{\bar{\Upsilon}} - U_\Upsilon}{4\left(\frac{p_0^2}{2m} - U\right)} \approx \frac{U_{\bar{\Upsilon}} - U_\Upsilon}{4E_{kin}}$$

Can we measure the potential for $\bar{Y}$?

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

- antiprotons are optimal for the production of mass without large momenta
- consider $p+\bar{p} \rightarrow Y+\bar{Y}$ close to threshold within a nucleus
- Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ that leave the nucleus will have different asymptotic momenta depending on the respective potential



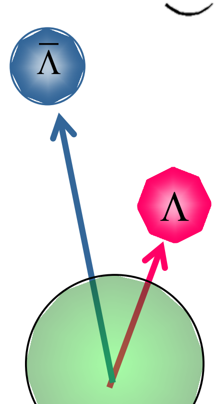
- experimental complications
  - Fermi motion of struck proton
  - Non-isotropic production
  - Density distribution U(ρ)
  - Exclusiveness

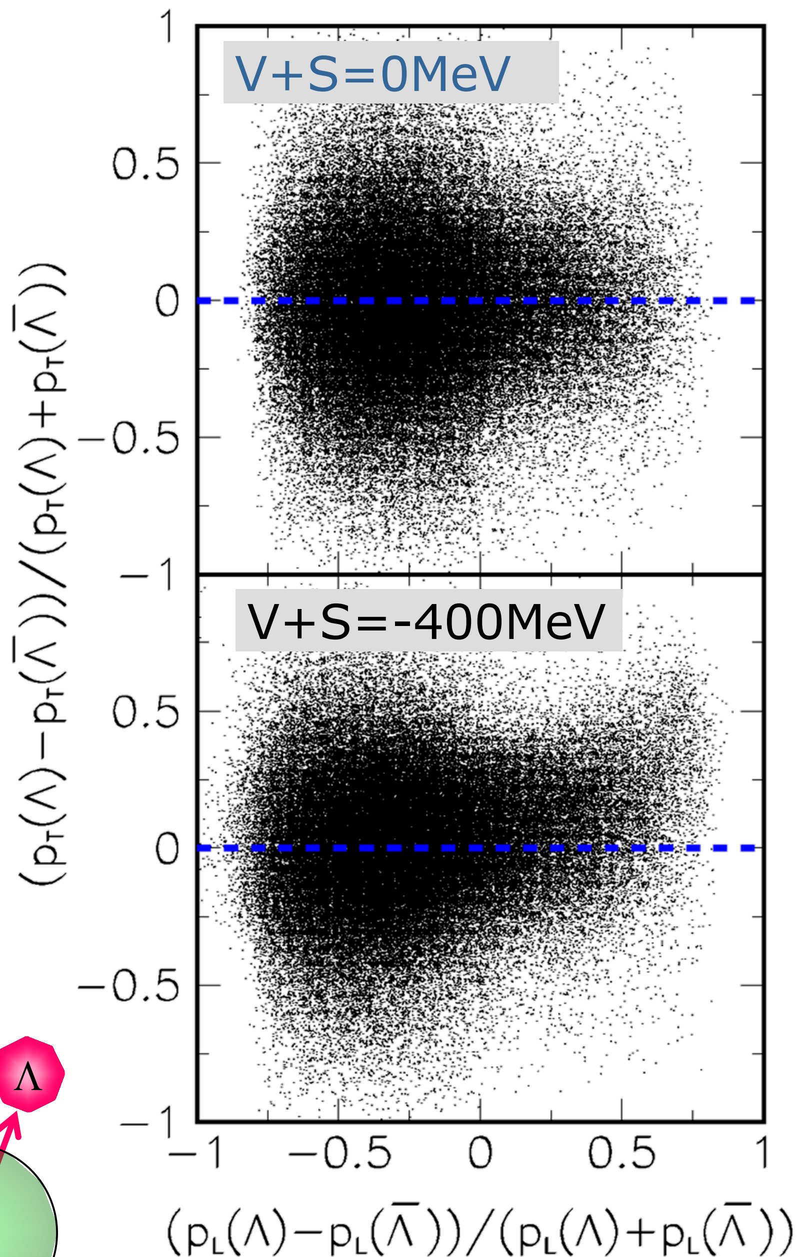
⇒ need to look at average *transverse* momentum close to threshold of *coincident* $Y\bar{Y}$ pairs

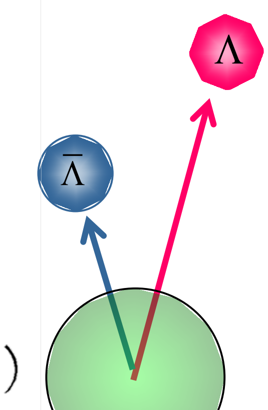
Transverse Momentum Correlations

$$\alpha_T = \frac{p_T^{\Lambda} - p_T^{\bar{\Lambda}}}{p_T^{\Lambda} + p_T^{\bar{\Lambda}}}$$

- $\langle \alpha_T \rangle \equiv 0$ for elementary reaction $\bar{p}+p$® $\bar{\Lambda}+\Lambda$

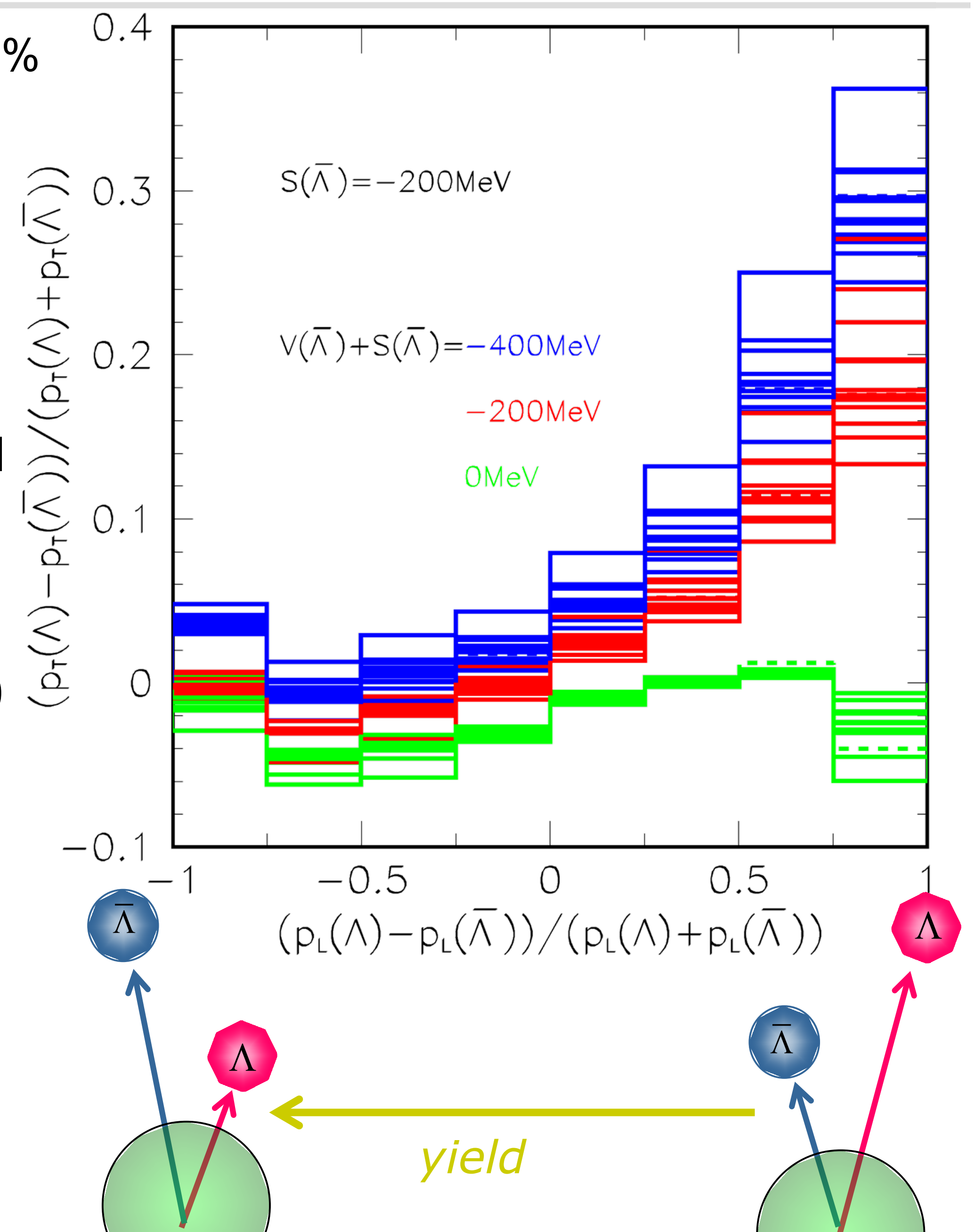






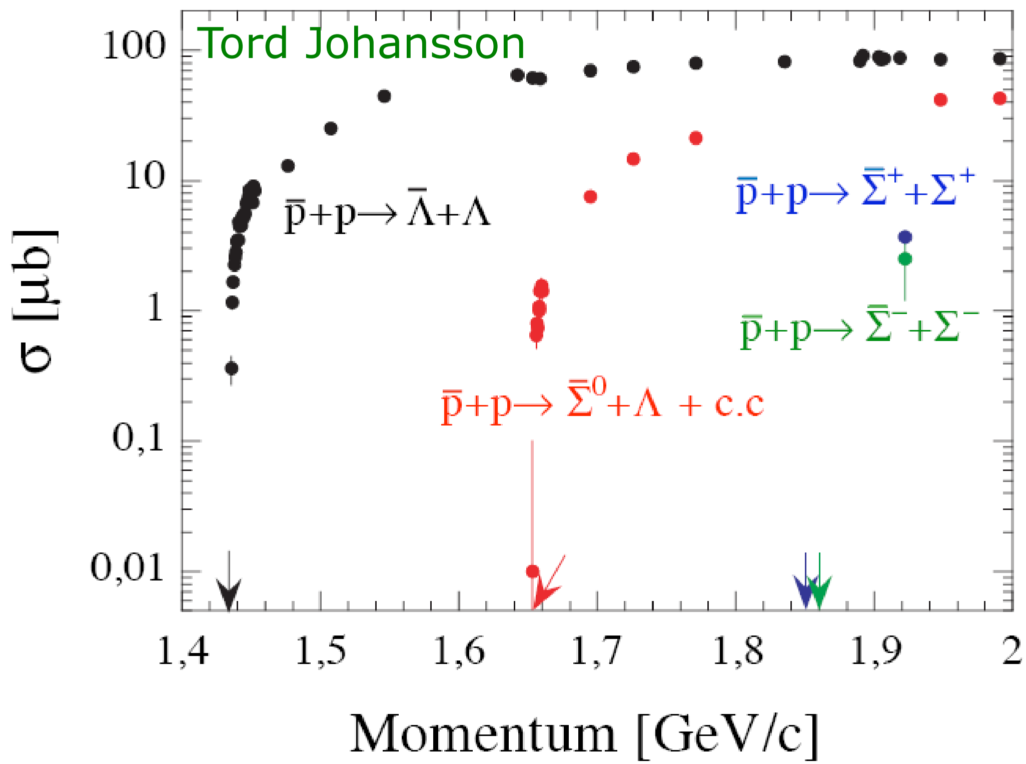
Parameter Scan

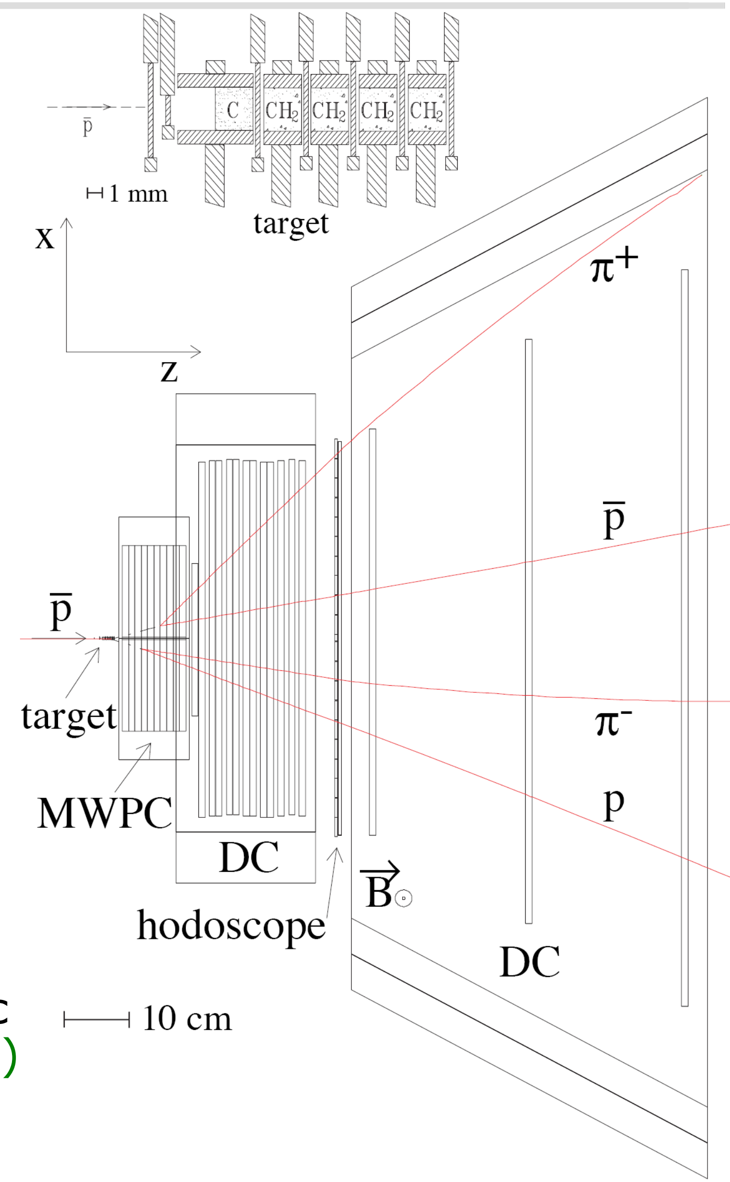
- Parameter variation by ±50%
  - Other potentials (p,$\bar{p}$,Λ)
  - absorption cross sections
  - angular distribution
  - diffuseness
- Transverse asymmetry mainly determined by total potential
- Effect largest for backward emitted $\bar{\Lambda}$
- α_T non-zero even if V+S=0



PS185 at LEAR

- $p+\bar{p}$® $Y+\bar{Y}$ at 1.4-2 GeV/c
- CH_2 and C targets



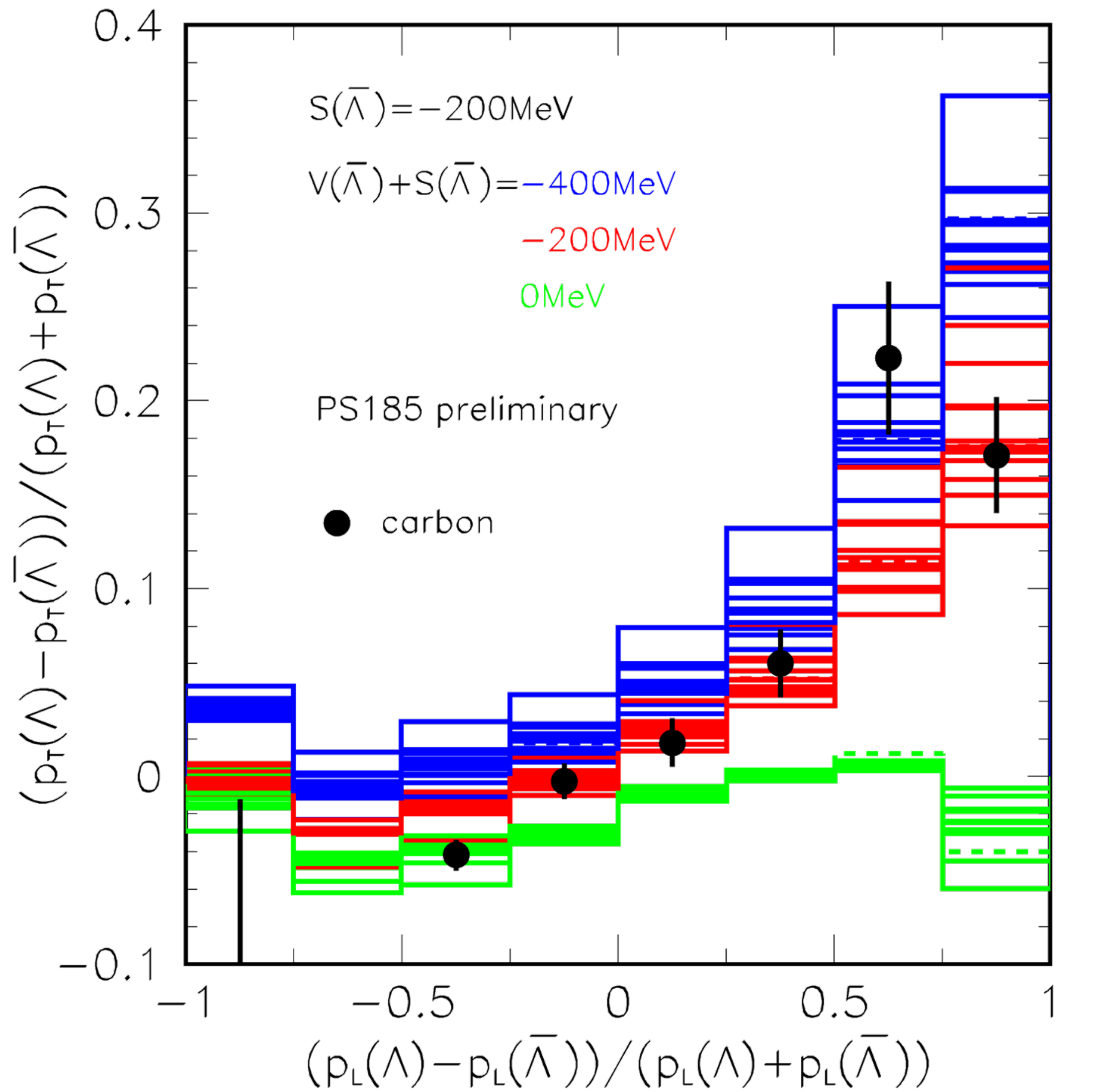


- For $\bar{p}+^{12}C$ data at 1.45, **1.66** and 1.77GeV/c been analyzed: Stephan Pomp, thesis (1999) priv. com
- Only polarization data published so far

.

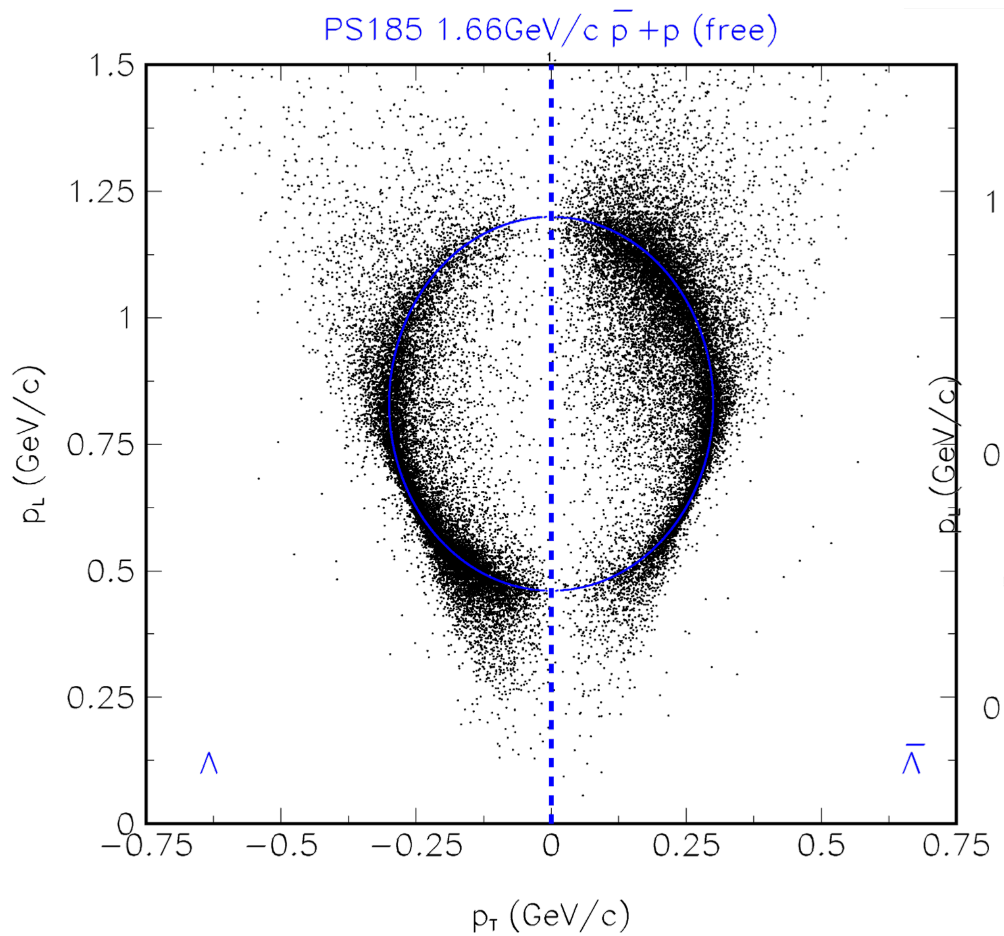
The good news…

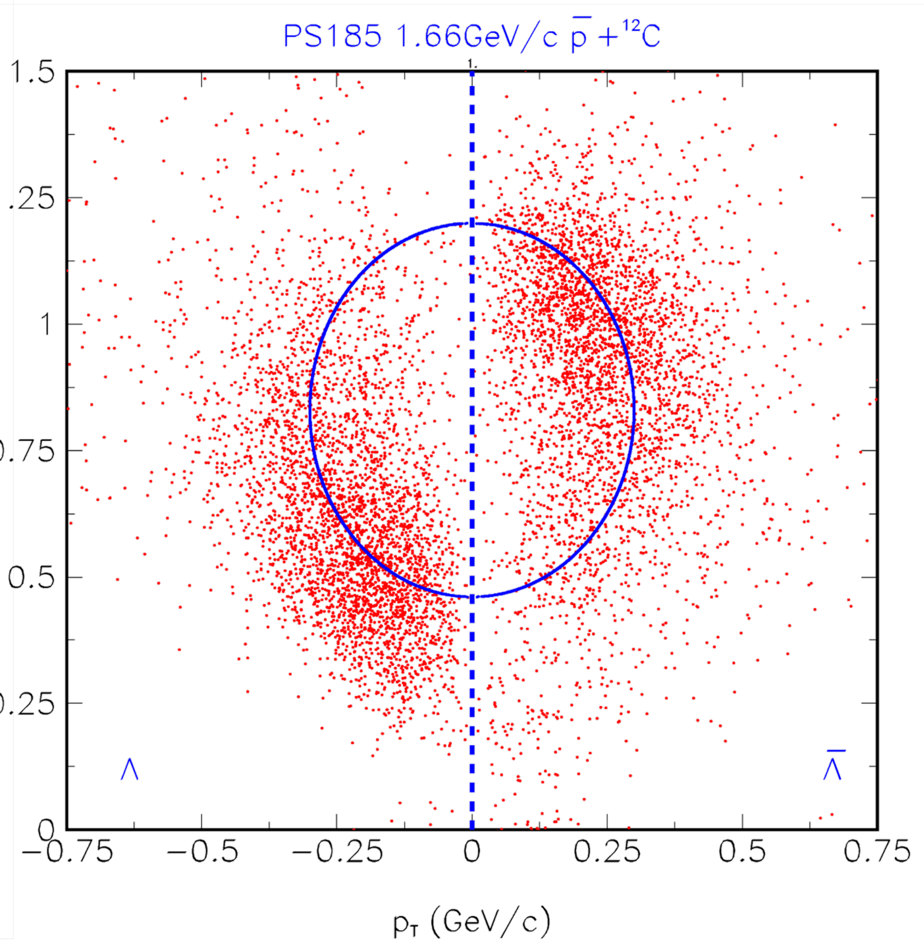
- Calculations are probably not incompatible with available data



PS185: the problem

- Elementary reaction not completely understood
- But: Measurements are possible !!!

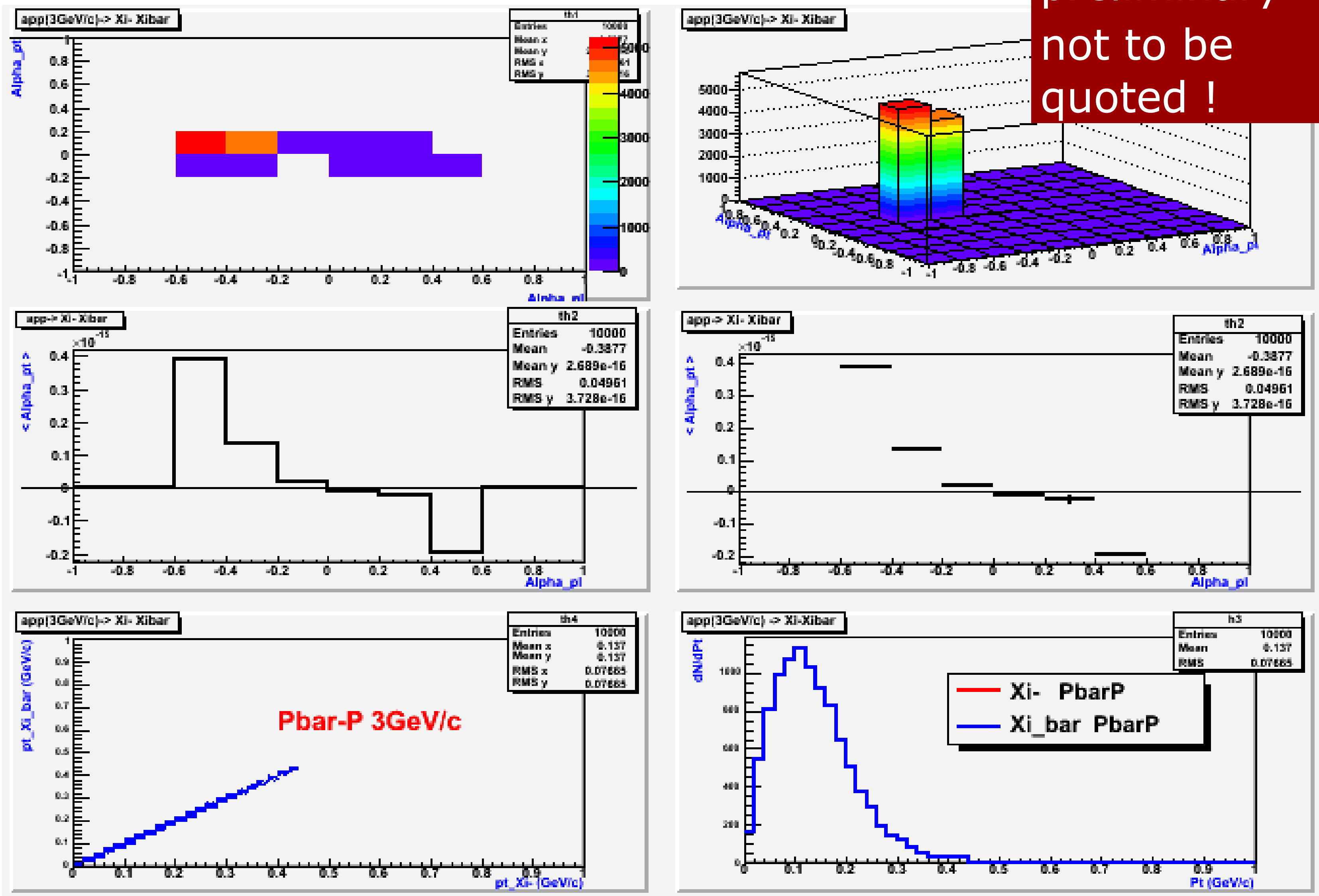




UrQMD Calculations Ξ-$\bar{\Xi}$

- Aida Galoyan

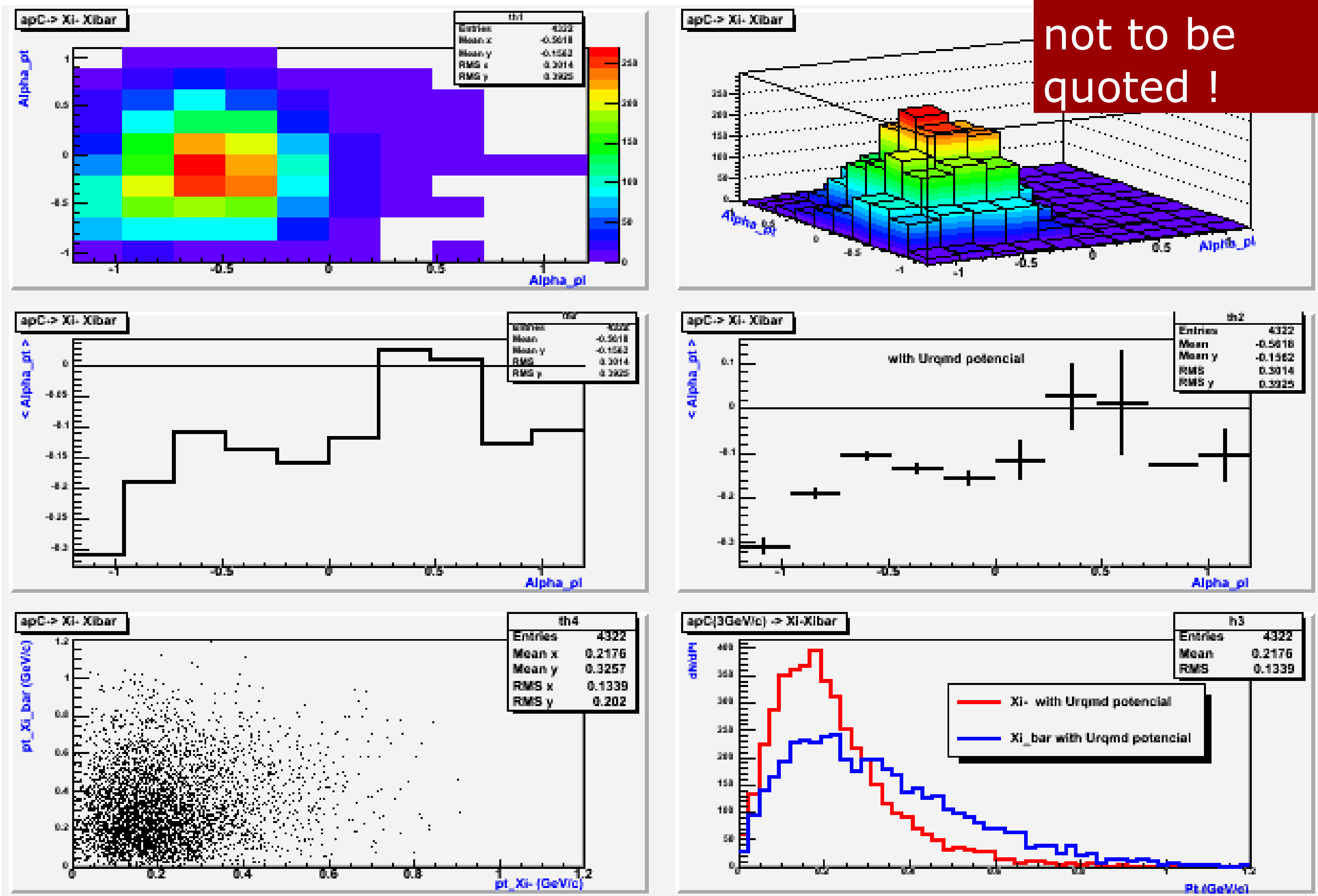
preliminary – not to be quoted !



UrQMD Calculations Ξ-$\bar{\Xi}$

- Aida Galoyan: UrQMD potentials

preliminary – not to be quoted !

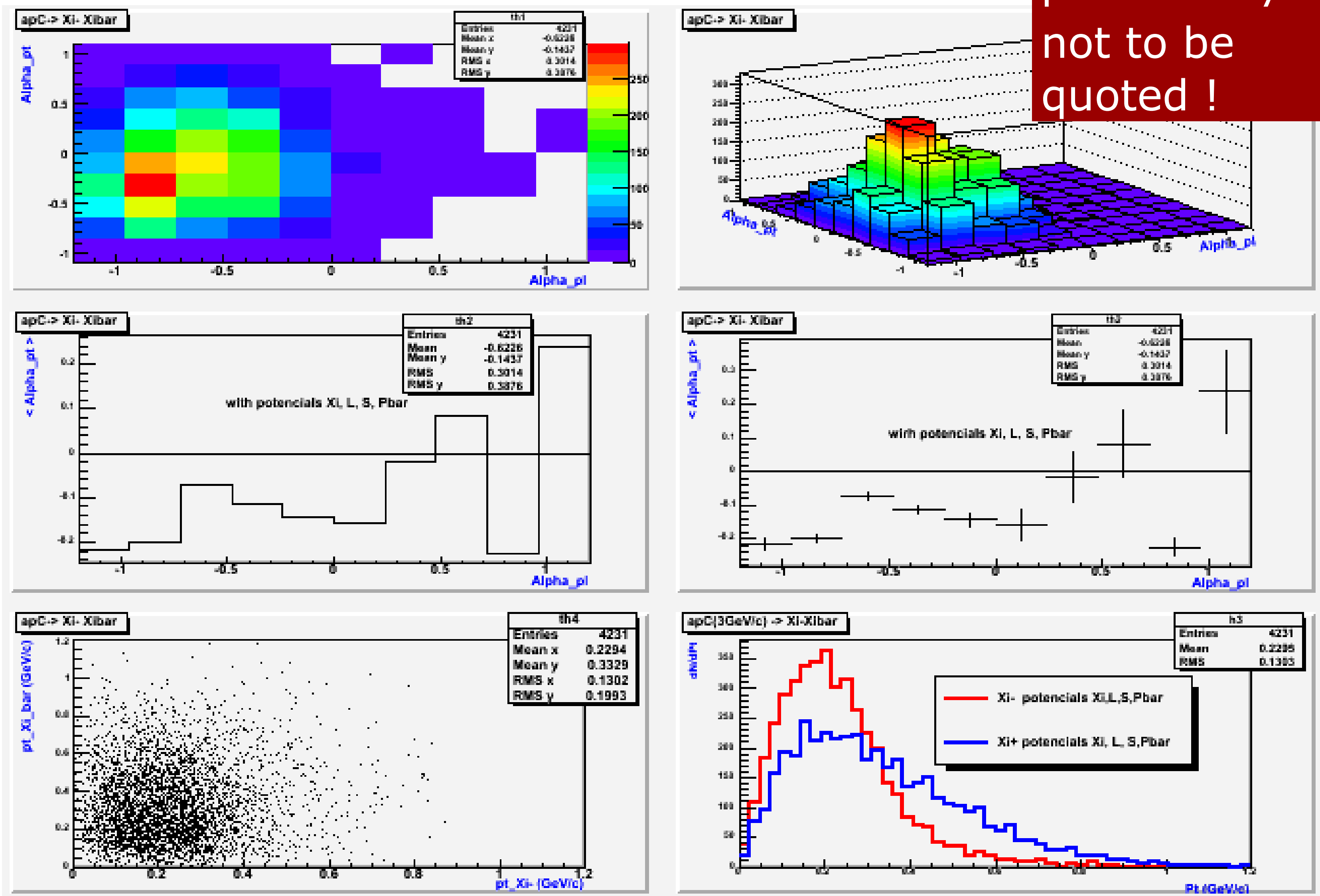


UrQMD Calculations Ξ-$\bar{\Xi}$

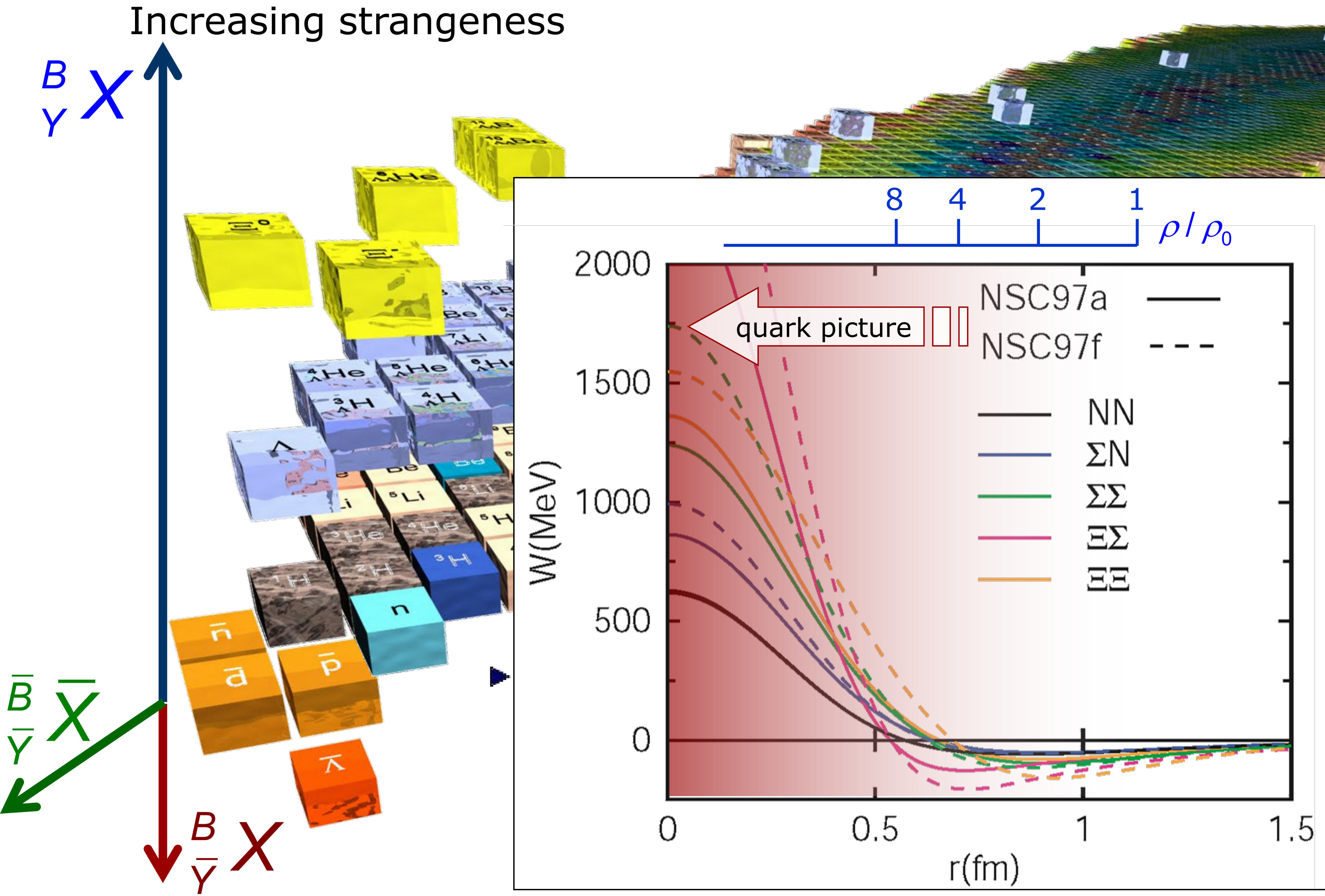
JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

- Aida Galoyan: schematic potentials

preliminary – not to be quoted !



The present nuclear chart

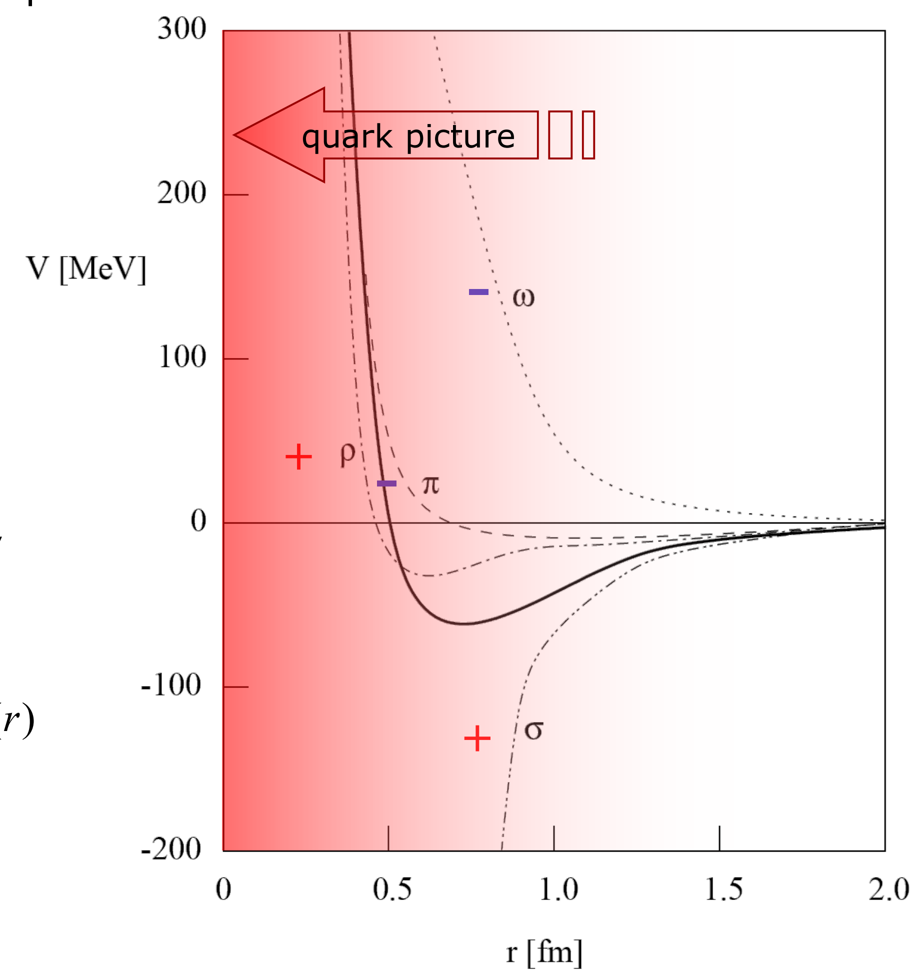


G-Parity and N$\bar{\text{N}}$ Potential

- strong interaction conserves isospin and C-parity
- *G*=charge conjugation + 180° rotation around 2nd axis in isospin
  - Lee und Yang 1956, L. Michel 1952 „Isoparity"
  - G-parity of particle-antiparticle multipletts

$$G\left|f\bar{f}\right\rangle = (-1)^I C\left|f\bar{f}\right\rangle = (-1)^{I+L+S}\left|f\bar{f}\right\rangle$$

$$G\left|\pi^{\pm 0}\right\rangle = (-1)^1 C\left|\pi^{\pm 0}\right\rangle = -\left|\pi^{\pm 0}\right\rangle$$
$$G\left|\rho\right\rangle = (-1)^1 C\left|\rho\right\rangle = +\left|\rho\right\rangle$$
$$G\left|\omega\right\rangle = (-1)^0 C\left|\omega\right\rangle = -\left|\omega\right\rangle$$
$$G\left|\sigma\right\rangle = (-1)^0 C\left|\sigma\right\rangle = +\left|\sigma\right\rangle$$

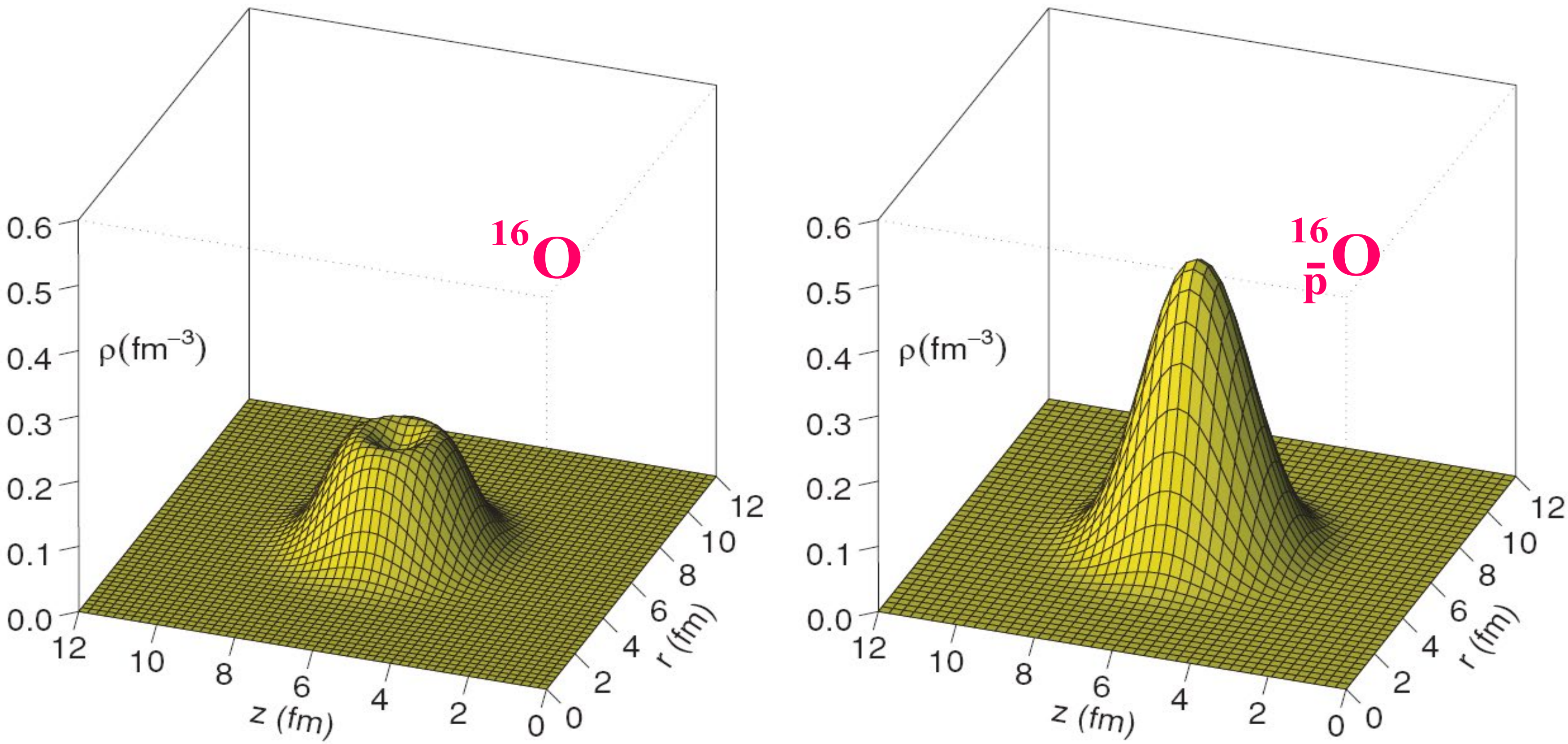


- Hans-Peter Dürr and Edward Teller, Phys. Rev. **101**, 494 (1956)
  - sign change in coupling constant

$$V(NN)(r) = \sum_M V_M(r) \rightarrow V(N\bar{N})(r) = \sum_M G_M V_M(r)$$

Why do antihyperons in matter matter?

- strong cold compression ⇒ color degrees of freedom might become very important
  - I.N. Mishustin *et al*., PRC 71, 035201 (2005)



Elastic Antiproton-Nucleus Scattering

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

Elastic Scattering of Antiprotons from Complex Nuclei*

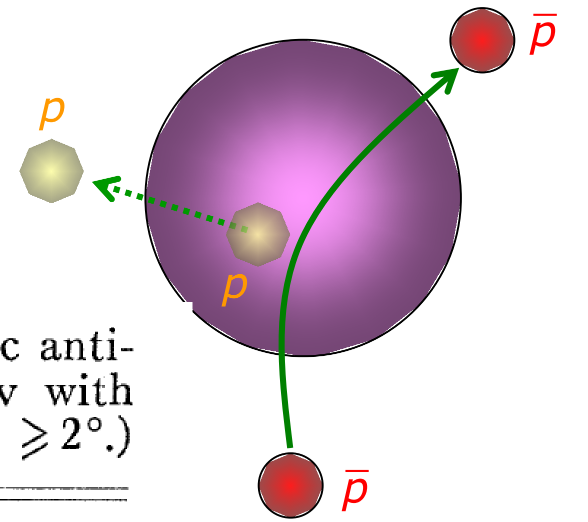
GERSON GOLDHABER† AND JACK SANDWEISS‡

Physics Department and Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California

(Received May 5, 1958)

TABLE III. Comparison of experimental data for elastic antiproton-nucleus scattering of energy $T_{\bar{p}}=80$ to 200 Mev with Glassgold's calculations at $T_{\bar{p}}=140$ Mev. (Projected angle $\gtrsim 2°$.)

Angular interval (degrees)	Experimental ($T_{\bar{p}}=80$ to 200 Mev)	Number of events Calculated for potential[a] $V=-15$ Mev $W=-50$ Mev	Calculated for potential[a] $V=-528$ Mev $W=-50$ Mev
2–6	54	56	71
6–12	20	17.1	24
12–24	5	4.3	10
24–180	1	1.4	9.5
2–180	80	78.8	114.5



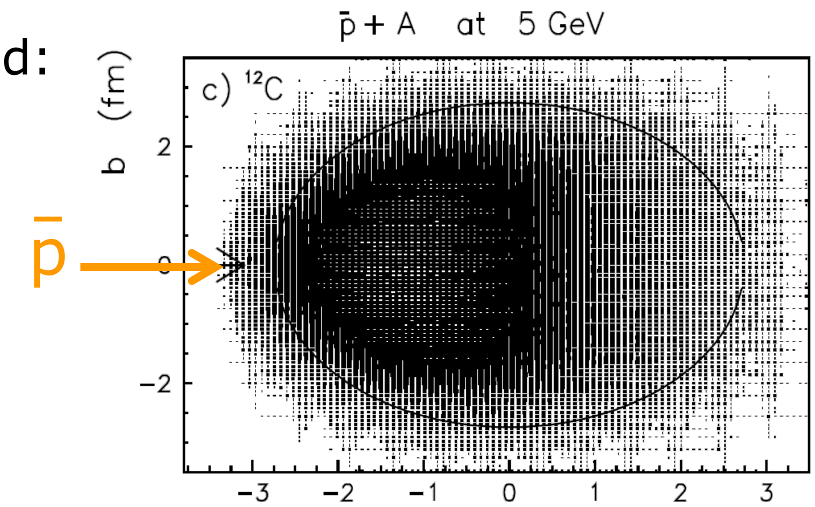
Exploring the Potential of Antibaryons in Nuclei with Antiprotons

Josef Pochodzalla and the PS185 Collaboration

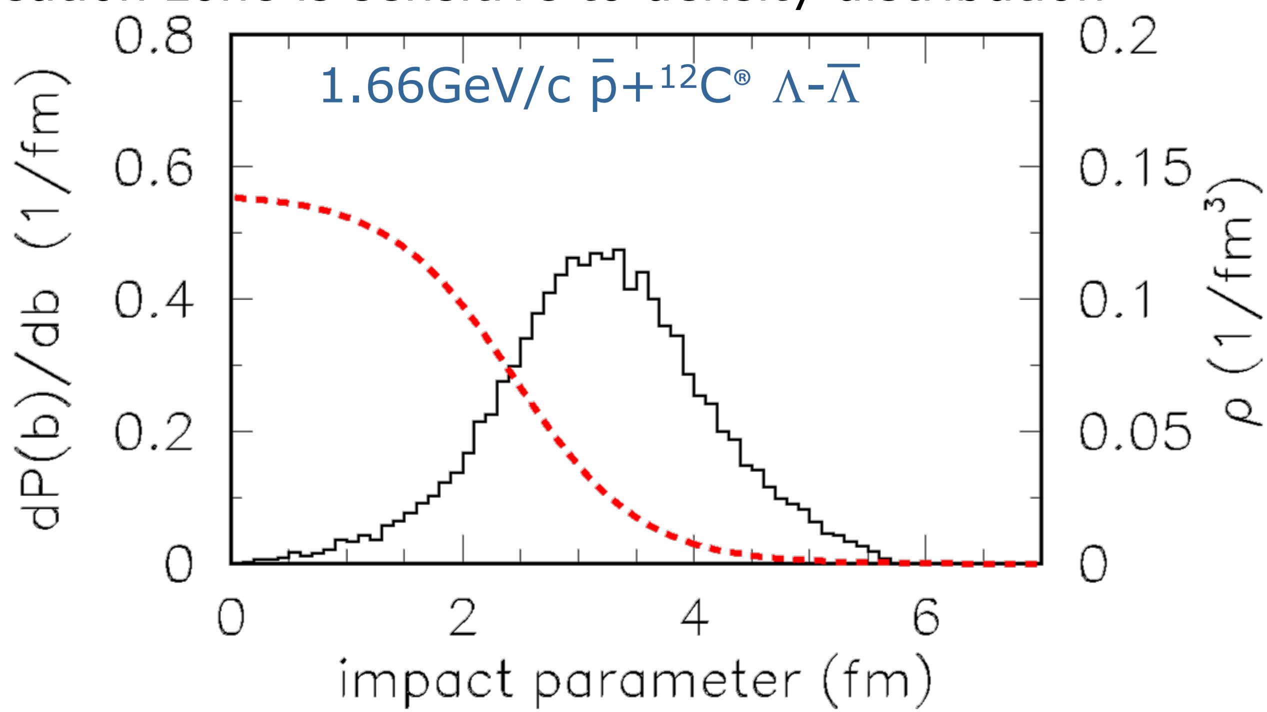
- motivation
- proposed method
- PS185 data
- outlook

Annihilation Zone

- Anti-baryons are strongly absorbed:
  - $\bar{p}$: 50 mb
  - Λ: 20 mb
  - $\bar{\Lambda}$: 100 mb/(1+$p_{\bar{\Lambda}}$/GeV)
- Emission of $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ pair is anisotropic in center-of-mass
- Coincident detection of Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ constraints annihilation points
- Creation zone is sensitive to density distribution



Sibirtsev *et al*



The potentials

- Fermi momentum p_F=220MeV/c
- Λ, $\bar{\Lambda}$ angular distribution of free events $\bar{p}$+p® $\Lambda+\bar{\Lambda}$
- Potentials and propagation

$$(E-V)^2 = (M_0+S)^2 + \vec{P}_{in}^2$$

$$\vec{P}_{out}^2 + M_0^2 = \left(\sqrt{(M_0+S)^2+\vec{P}_{in}^2}+V\right)^2$$

  - Momentum independent

Potential at ρ_0	p	$\bar{p}$	Λ
V [MeV]	300	200	200
S [MeV]	-342	-342	-228
V+S [MeV]	-42	-142	-28

  - Potentials scaled linearly with local nucleon density
  - No compression by the presence of the Y and $\bar{Y}$
  - Potentials act instantaneously at the $\bar{p}$ annihilation time

Exploring the Potential of Antibaryons in Nuclei with Antiprotons

Josef Pochodzalla and the PS185 Collaboration

- motivation
- proposed method
- PS185 data
- outlook

Exploring the Potential of Antibaryons in Nuclei with Antiprotons

Josef Pochodzalla and the PS185 Collaboration

- motivation
- proposed method
- PS185 data
- outlook

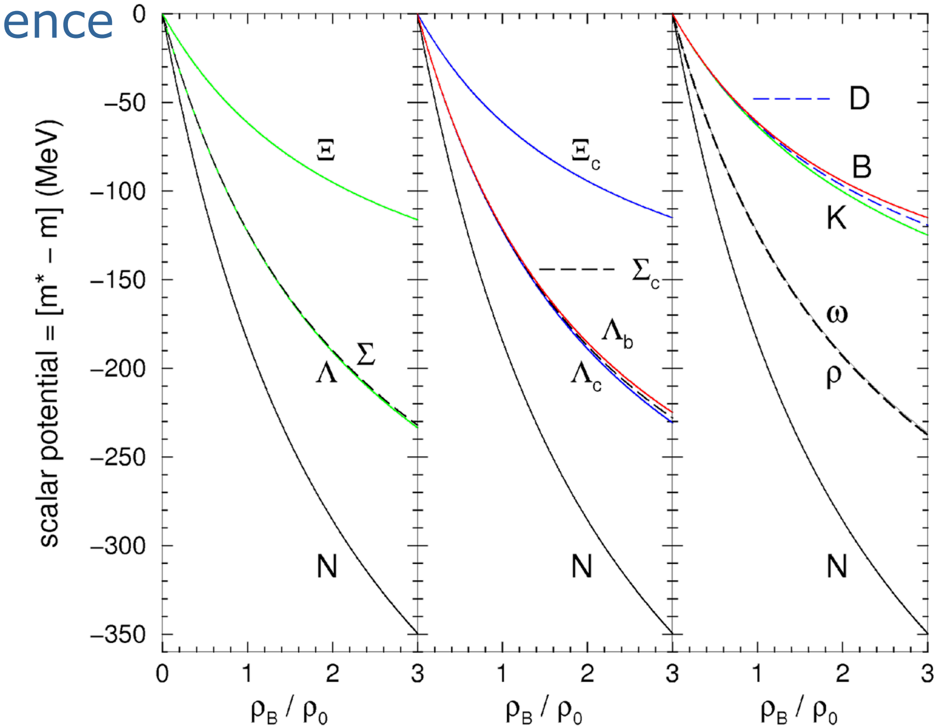
Choice of Potentials

- K. Saito, K. Tsushima, A.W. Thomas, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 58 (2007) 1
- Here: no momentum dependence
  - Scalar Potential

$$U_V = U_V(\rho_0)\cdot\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$$

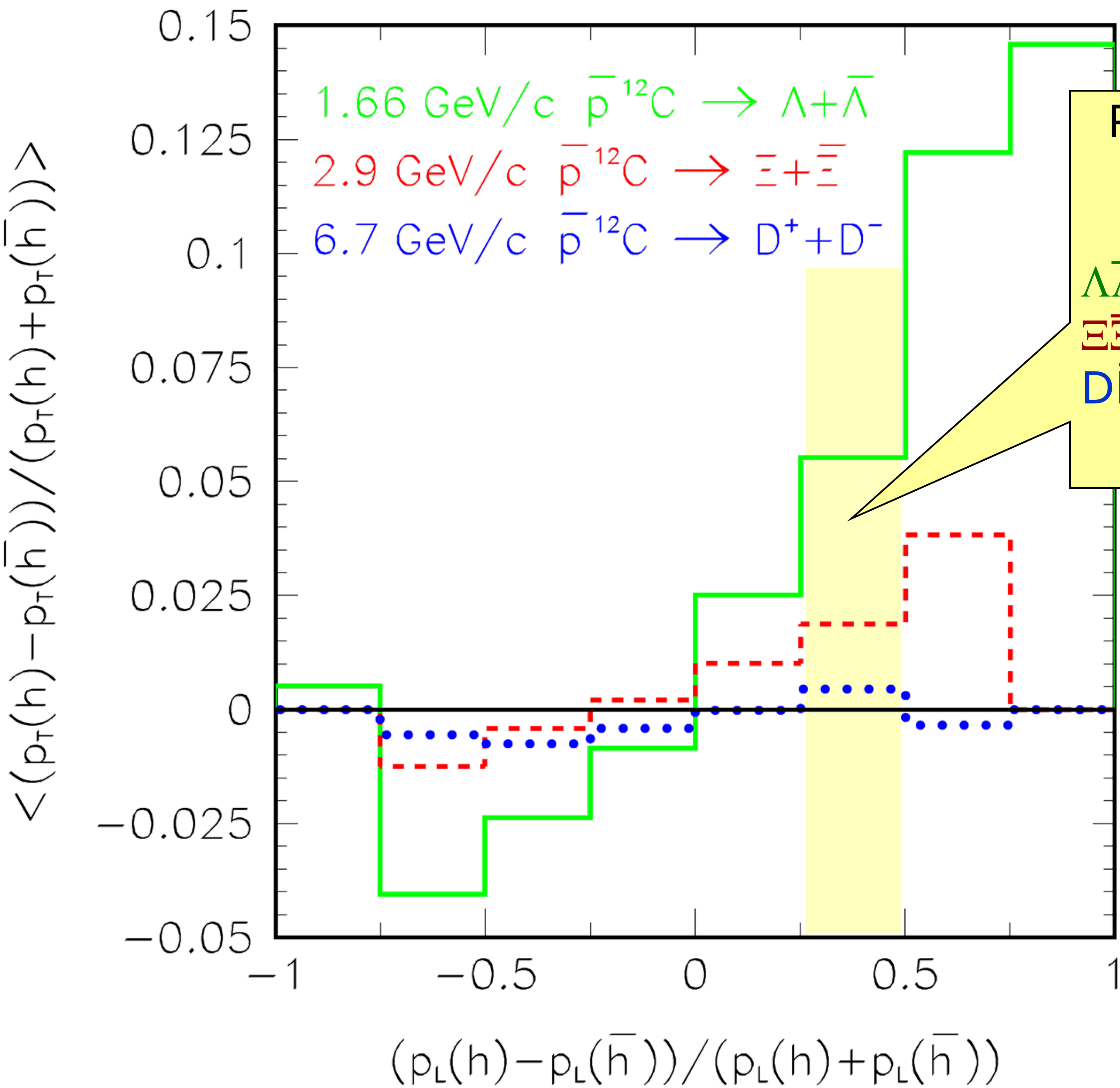
  - Vector Potential
    - N=Z:

$$U_V = 41.8\cdot(n_q - n_{\bar{q}})\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$$



potential	p	$\overline{\text{p}}$	Λ	p	$\overline{\text{p}}$	Λ	$\overline{\Lambda}$	Ξ	$\overline{\Xi}$	D^+	D^-
V [MeV]	300	200	200	125	-125	84	-84	42	-42	-42	42
S [MeV]	-342	-342	-228	-184	-184	-123	-123	-61	-61	-61	-61
V+S [MeV]	-42	-142	-28	-59	-309	-39	-207	-19	-103	-103	-19

Other hadron-antihadron pairs



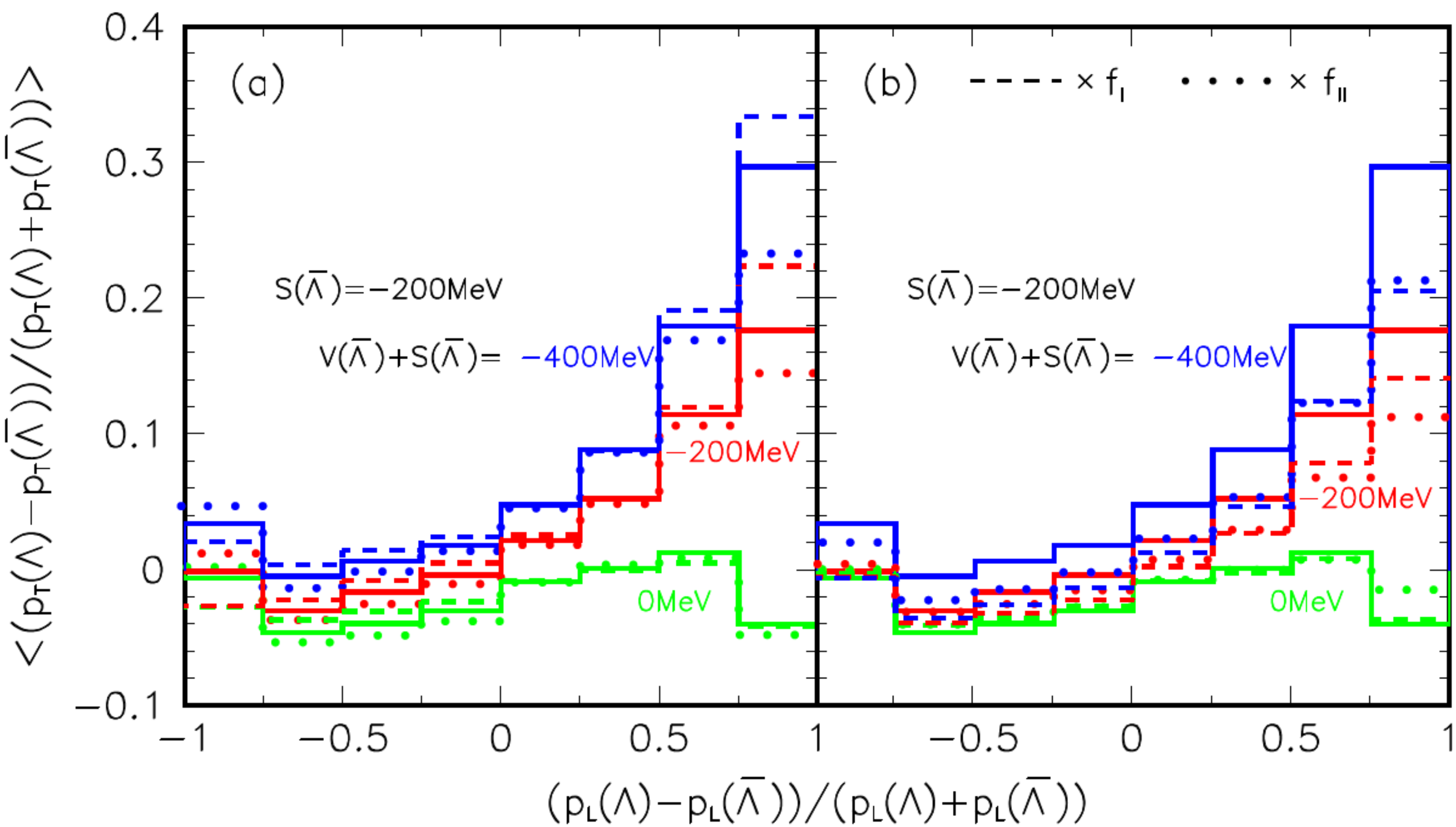
Required running time for $\delta a/a=10\%$:

$\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$: few minutes
$\Xi\bar{\Xi}$: several h
$D\bar{D}$: several months
at PANDA

Momentum dependent potential

- Potentials may be momentum dependent
- Scale potential according to Gale or Lee and co-workers

$$f_I = \frac{1}{1 + (p - p_F)^2/\Lambda^2} \qquad f_{II} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \cdot (p/p_F)^\beta}$$



Some open questions

- rescattering
  - influence of nuclear mass $\Rightarrow$ use light nucleus to reduce rescattering
  - but: coherence length of Λ antiΛ pair: $t \sim \hbar/E_F \sim 5fm/c$ $\Rightarrow$ need large nucleus

- use Λ and anti-Λ polarization to enhance anti-$\Lambda\Lambda$ pairs which did not encounter a rescattering on their way out

Summary

- Antiproton collisions with nuclei are the ideal tool to produce exclusive hyperon-antihyperon pairs in nuclei at moderate momenta

- Transverse momentum correlations of hyperon-antihyperon pairs produced close to threshold offer a unique opportunity to explore the potential of antihyperons relative to that of hyperons

- Existing data of PS185 are encouraging e.g. fot PANDA, but not conclusive

- Many improvements needed/open questions
  - Momentum dependence of potentials
    - Reduce effect particularly for $\Xi\bar{\Xi}$
    - Angular dependence of $\alpha_T \Leftrightarrow$ study momentum-dependence
  - Rescattering
    - influence of nuclear mass $\Rightarrow$ use light nucleus to reduce rescattering
  - Formation time
    - coherence length of $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ pair: $t \sim \hbar/E_F \sim 5fm/c \Leftrightarrow$ nuclei of different size

THANK YOU

5 decades of hyperons in neutron stars

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

NEUTRON STAR MODELS

A. G. W. Cameron
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River, Ontario, Canada
Received June 17, 1959

Another reason why the writer has not taken into account complications inherent in using a relativistic equation of state is that no such things as pure neutron stars can be expected to exist. The neutrons must always be contaminated with some protons and sometimes with other kinds of nucleons (hyperons or heavy mesons).

- Alastair G.W. Cameron, Astrophysical Journal, vol. 130, p.884 (1959)

Hyperons in neutron stars (2008)

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

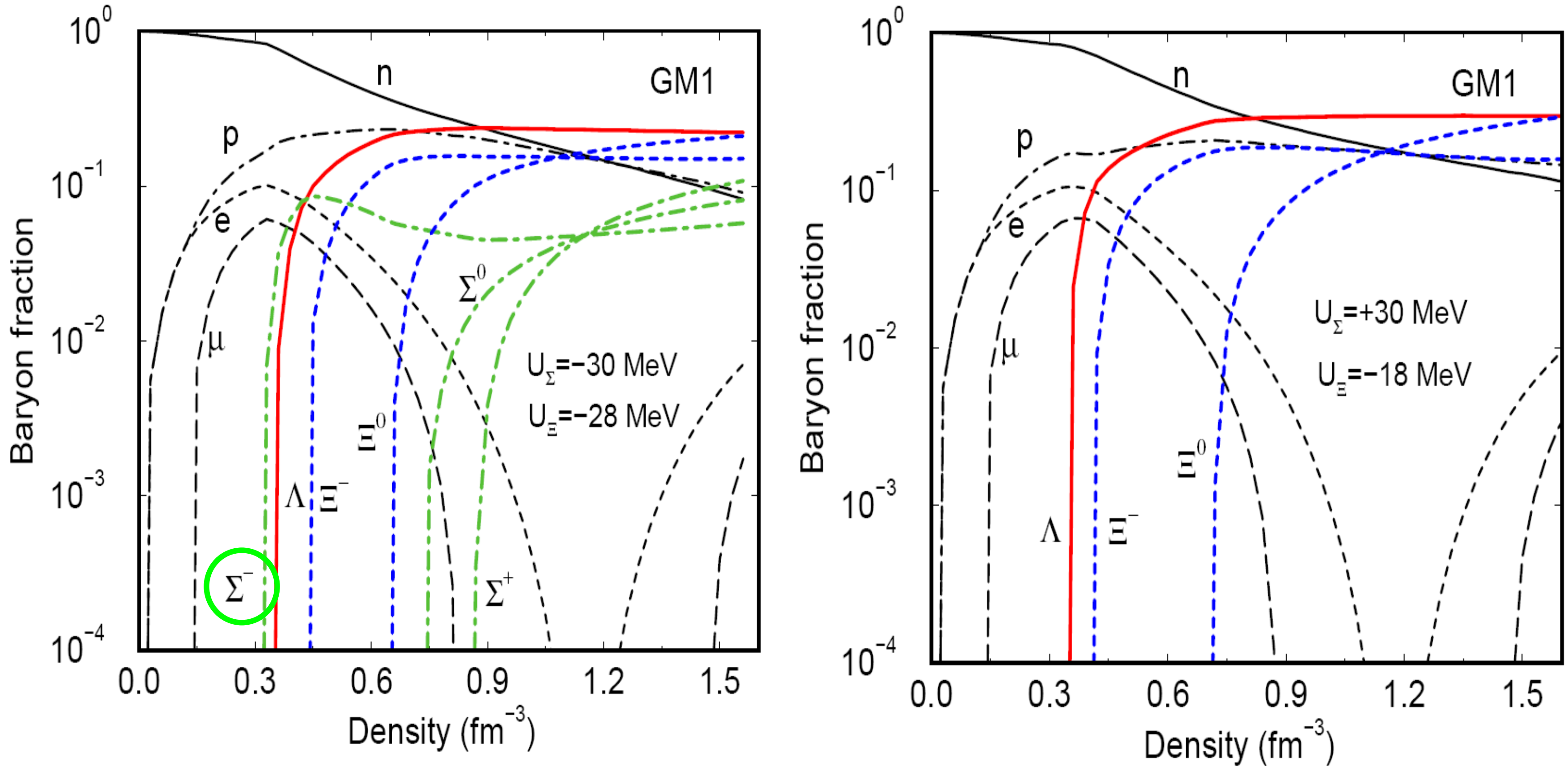
- Haris Djapo, Bern-Jochen Schäfer and Jochen Wambach
  arXiv:0811.2939v1 [nucl-th] 18 Nov 2008

In conclusion, irrespective of the YN interactions, incompressibility and symmetry parameter used, hyperons will appear in dense nuclear matter at densities around $\sim 2\rho_0$. This immediately leads to a softening of the EoS which in turn results in a smaller maximum mass of a neutron star.

With the prediction of a low onset of hyperon appearance it becomes practically impossible to ignore strangeness when considering neutron stars. Even though the prediction for the maximum masses of neutron stars are too low, the appearance of hyperons in neutron stars is necessary and any approach to dense matter must address this issue.

Baryon stars

- Input: Baryons in chemical Equilibrium, conservation laws, interaction



N. K. Glendenning, Phys. Rev. C **64**, 025801 (2001)

  - beyond $2\rho_0$ hyperons may play a significant role in neutron stars
  - in the core hyperons may even be more abundant than neutrons

- needed: BB interaction at high density= at small distances