Interactions between Octet Baryons in the SU_6 Quark Model and their Applications to Light Hypernuclei *

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The recent quark-model baryon-baryon interactions by the Kyoto-Niigata group are applied to the triton, hypertriton, $2\alpha\Lambda$ and $2\Lambda\alpha$ systems, in which a new three-cluster Faddeev formalism, using two-cluster resonating-group method (RGM) kernels, is developed for the exact treatment of the Pauli forbidden states between clusters.

1. THREE-CLUSTER FADDEEV FORMALISM USING TWO-CLUSTER RGM KERNELS

The QCD-inspired spin-flavor SU_6 quark model for baryon-baryon interactions, proposed by the Kyoto-Niigata group, is a unified model for the complete baryon octet ($B_8 = N$, Λ, Σ and Ξ), which has achieved very accurate descriptions of the NN and YN interactions. [1–3] In particular, the nucleon-nucleon (NN) interaction of the most recent model fss2 [2] is accurate enough to compare with the modern realistic meson-exchange models. These quark-model interactions can be used for realistic calculations of few-baryon and few-cluster systems, once an appropriate three-body equation is developed for the pairwise interactions described by the RGM kernel. The desired 3-cluster equation should be able to deal with the non-locality and the energy-dependence intrinsically involved in the quark-exchange RGM kernel. Furthermore, the quark-model description of the hyperon nucleon (YN) and the hyperon hyperon (YY) interactions in the full coupled-channel formalism sometimes involves a Pauli forbidden state, which excludes the most compact spatial configuration, resulting in the strongly repulsive nature of the interactions in some particular channels. We have recently formulated a new 3-cluster equation which uses two-cluster RGM kernels explicitly. [4] This equation exactly eliminates 3-cluster redundant components by the orthogonality of the total wave function to the pairwise

*This work was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) (Nos. 15540270, 15540284 and 15540292) and for Young Scientists (B) (No. 15740161) from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS).

two-cluster Pauli-forbidden states. The explicit energy dependence inherent in the exchange RGM kernel is self-consistently determined. This equation is entirely equivalent to the Faddeev equation which uses a modified singularity-free T-matrix (which we call the RGM T-matrix) constructed from the two-cluster RGM kernel. We first applied this formalism to a 3-dineutron system and the 3α system, and obtained complete agreement between the Faddeev calculations and variational calculations which use the translationally invariant harmonic-oscillator (h.o.) basis. [4,5] For the 3α system, the input is the 3-range Minnesota force (MN force) with the exchange mixture $u = 0.94687$, and the h.o. width parameter, $\nu = 0.257$ fm^{-2}, is used for the $(0s)^4$ α-clusters. The 2α phase shifts are nicely reproduced in the 2α RGM. We find that the 3α ground-state energies obtained by solving the present 3α Faddeev equations are only about $1.0 \sim 1.7$ MeV higher than those of the full microscopic 3α RGM calculations. [5,6]

2. TRITON AND HYPERTRITON FADDEEV CALCULATIONS

The present 3-cluster RGM formalism was applied to the Faddeev calculations of the $3N$ bound state [7,8] and $(2N\Lambda)$-$(2N\Sigma)$ system for the hypertriton [9], employing the off-shell T-matrices which are derived from the non-local and energy-dependent RGM kernel for our quark-model NN and YN interactions of fss2 and FSS. The model fss2 yields the triton energy $E(^3\mathrm{H}) = -8.519$ MeV in the 50 channel calculation [8], when the np interaction is employed for any NN pairs in the isospin basis. The charge rms radii for ^{3}H and ^{3}He are also correctly reproduced. These results are the closest to the experiments among many Faddeev calculations employing modern realistic NN interactions. A characteristic description of the short range correlations in the quark model is essential to reproduce the large binding energy and the correct size of the three-nucleon bound state without reducing the D-state probability of the deuteron. For the hypertriton calculation, the exact treatment of the ΛN-ΣN coupling and the resulting Pauli forbidden state with the SU_3 $(11)_s$ symmetry is very important to obtain the precise result. In the final calculation with 150 ΛNN and ΣNN channels included, we find $B_\Lambda(^3_\Lambda\mathrm{H}) = 289$ keV and the ΣNN component $P_{\Sigma NN} = 0.805\,\%$ for the fss2 prediction. For our previous model FSS, we obtain $B_\Lambda(^3_\Lambda\mathrm{H}) = 878$ keV and $P_{\Sigma NN} = 1.36\,\%$. [9] Since $B_\Lambda{}^{\mathrm{exp}} = 130 \pm 50$ keV, the fss2 result is slightly overbound, which implies that the $^1S_0$ attraction of the ΛN interaction is still slightly too attractive in comparison to the $^3S_1$ attraction. From these results, we can extrapolate that the desired difference of the $^1S_0$ and $^3S_1$ phase shifts at the maximum values is $0^\circ \sim 2^\circ$ in our quark model.

3. $2\alpha\Lambda$ FADDEEV CALCULATION FOR $^9_\Lambda$Be

The formalism is now applied to the $2\alpha\Lambda$ Faddeev calculation for $^9_\Lambda$Be, by using the 2α RGM kernel and the $\Lambda\alpha$ folding potentials for various ΛN effective forces. [6] The effective ΛN force, denoted by SB (Sparenberg-Baye potential) in Table 1, is constructed from the $^1S_0$ and $^3S_1$ phase shifts predicted by the YN sector of the model fss2 [3], by using an inversion method based on supersymmetric quantum mechanics [10]. These are simple 2-range Gaussian potentials which reproduce the low-energy behaviour of the ΛN phase shifts obtained by the full coupled-channel calculations. Since any central and single-channel effective ΛN force leads to the well-known overbinding problem of $^5_\Lambda$He [11]

by about 2 MeV (in the present case, it is 1.63 MeV), the attractive part of the ${}^3S_1$ ΛN potential is adjusted to reproduce the correct binding energy $E^{\rm exp}({}^5_\Lambda{\rm He}) = -3.12 \pm 0.02$ MeV. The odd-state ΛN force is assumed to be zero. The partial waves up to $\lambda_{\rm Max} = \ell_{1{\rm Max}} = 6$ are included both in the 2α and $\Lambda\alpha$ channels. The direct and exchange Coulomb kernel between two α-clusters is introduced at the nucleon level with the cut-off radius, $R_C = 14$ fm (central case) or 10 fm (ℓs included). Table 1 shows the ground-state (0^+) and the excited-state (2^+) energies of ${}^9_\Lambda$Be, predicted by the SB and the other various ΛN potentials used in Ref. [12]. In the present calculations using only the central force, the SB potential with the pure Serber character can reproduce the ground-state and excited-state energies within the accuracy of 100 - 200 keV. Table 1 also shows a simple estimate of the ℓs splitting for the $5/2^+$ and $3/2^+$ excited states, due to the spin-orbit interactions predicted by fss2 and FSS. [13]

4. $2\Lambda\alpha$ FADDEEV CALCULATION FOR ${}^{\mathbf{6}}_{\mathbf{\Lambda\Lambda}}$He

Next, we use the $\Lambda\alpha$ T-matrix, used in the $2\alpha\Lambda$ Faddeev calculation, to calculate the ground-state energy of ${}^6_{\Lambda\Lambda}$He. [14] The full coupled-channel T-matrices of fss2 and FSS with the strangeness $S = -2$ and the isospin $I = 0$ [3] are employed for the $\Lambda\Lambda$ RGM T-matrix. We find that the 3-range Gaussian $\Lambda\Lambda$ potential used in Ref. [12] and our Faddeev calculation using FSS yield very similar results with the large $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda}$ values (defined by $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = B_{\Lambda\Lambda}({}^6_{\Lambda\Lambda}{\rm He}) - 2B_\Lambda({}^5_\Lambda{\rm He})$) about 3.6 - 3.7 MeV, since the $\Lambda\Lambda$ phase shifts predicted by both interactions increase up to about 40°. The improved quark model fss2 yields $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 1.41$ MeV. (If we use the $\Lambda\Lambda$ single-channel T-matrix, this number is reduced to $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 1.14$ MeV.) If we use a simple 2-range Gaussian potential, $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$(SB), derived from the fss2 ${}^1S_0$ $\Lambda\Lambda$ phase shift by the supersymmetric inversion method, we obtain $\Delta B_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 1.91$ MeV. We think that the 0.5 MeV difference between our fss2 result and the $V_{\Lambda\Lambda}$(SB) result is probably because we neglected the full coupled-channel effect of the $\Lambda\Lambda\alpha$ channel to the $\Xi N\alpha$ and $\Sigma\Sigma\alpha$ channels. We should also keep in mind that in all of these 3-cluster calculations the Brueckner rearrangement effect [11] of the α-

Table 1
The ground-state energy $E_{\rm gr}(0^+)$ and the 2^+ excitation energy $E_{\rm x}(2^+)$ in MeV, calculated by solving the Faddeev equation for the $2\alpha\Lambda$ system. In the last column, $\Delta E_{\ell s}$ is a simple estimate of the ℓs splitting for the $5/2^+$ and $3/2^+$ excited states, using the LS Born kernels of the fss2 and FSS ΛN interactions. [13]

$V_{\Lambda N}$	$E_{\rm gr}(0^+)$ (MeV)			$E_{\rm x}(2^+)$	$\Delta E_{\ell s}$ (keV)	
	present	Ref. [12]	diff.	(MeV)	fss2	FSS
SB	-6.837	$-$	$-$	2.911	198	137
NS	-6.743	-6.81	0.07	2.912	202	139
ND	-7.483	-7.57	0.09	2.930	220	152
NF	-6.906	-7.00	0.09	2.925	182	125
JA	-6.677	-6.76	0.08	2.915	181	124
JB	-6.475	-6.55	0.08	2.907	178	122
Exp't	-6.62 ± 0.04			3.024(3)/3.067(3)	43 ± 5	

cluster with the magnitude of about -1 MeV (repulsive) is very important. It is also reported in [15] that the quark Pauli effect among the α cluster and the Λ hyperons gives a non-negligible repulsive contribution of 0.1 - 0.2 MeV for the Λ separation energy of ${}^{6}_{\Lambda\Lambda}$He, even when we assume a rather compact $(3q)$ size of $b = 0.6$ fm. Taking all of these effects into consideration, we can conclude that the present results by fss2 are in good agreement with the recent experimental value $\Delta B^{\rm exp}_{\Lambda\Lambda} = 1.01 \pm 0.20$ MeV [16] deduced from the Nagara event.

5. SUMMARY

The 3-cluster Faddeev formalism using the 2-cluster RGM kernel opens a way to solve few-baryon systems interacting by the quark-model baryon-baryon interactions without spoiling the essential features of the RGM kernel; i.e., the non-locality, the energy dependence and the existence of the pairwise Pauli-forbidden state. It can also be used for the 3-cluster systems involving α-clusters, like the ${}^{9}_{\Lambda}$Be system. A nice point of this formalism is that the underlying NN and YN interactions are more direcly related to the structure of the hypernuclei than the models assuming simple 2-cluster potentials. In particular, we have found that the most recent quark-model interaction, the model fss2, yields a reasonable description of many systems including the triton, hypertriton, ${}^{9}_{\Lambda}$Be and ${}^{6}_{\Lambda\Lambda}$He.

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