

# Multi-Strangeness Production in Hadron Induced Reactions

T. Gaitanos, Ch. Moustakidis, G.A. Lalazissis



ΤΜΗΜΑ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΕΙΟ  
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ  
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ

H. Lenske

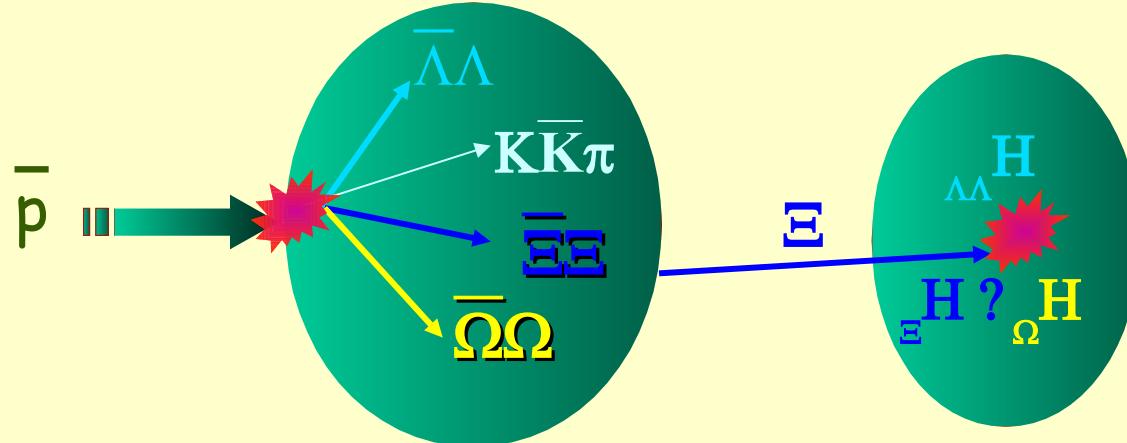


Institut für  
Theoretische Physik I



T. Gaitanos, Ch. Moustakidis, G.A. Lalazissis, H. Lenske, arXiv:1602.08905,  
Nucl.Phys. (2016), in press

# Outline...



## Introduction

## Theoretical aspects

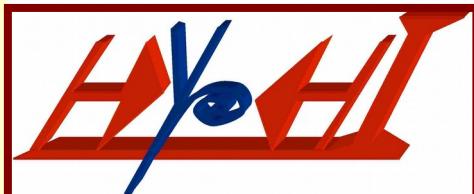
GiBUU+SMM hybrid transport model,  
Mean-field, YN interaction models & parametrizations

## GiBUU+SMM in $\bar{p}$ -induced & $\Xi$ -induced reactions ( $\bar{PANDA}$ )

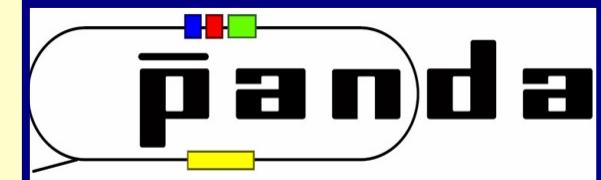
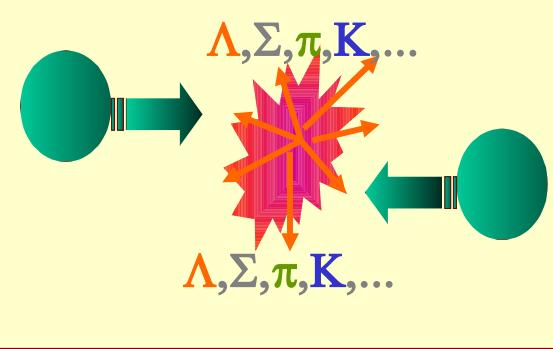
double-strangeness ( $\Lambda\Lambda$ ,  $\Xi$ ) hypernuclei & the YN-interaction  
remarks on multi-strangeness ( $\Omega$ ) hypernuclei

## Final remarks

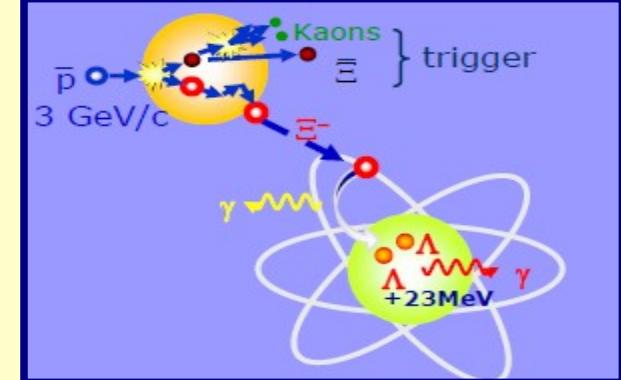
# Introduction...



HypHI: Heavy-Ion collisions



antiproton-nucleus reactions



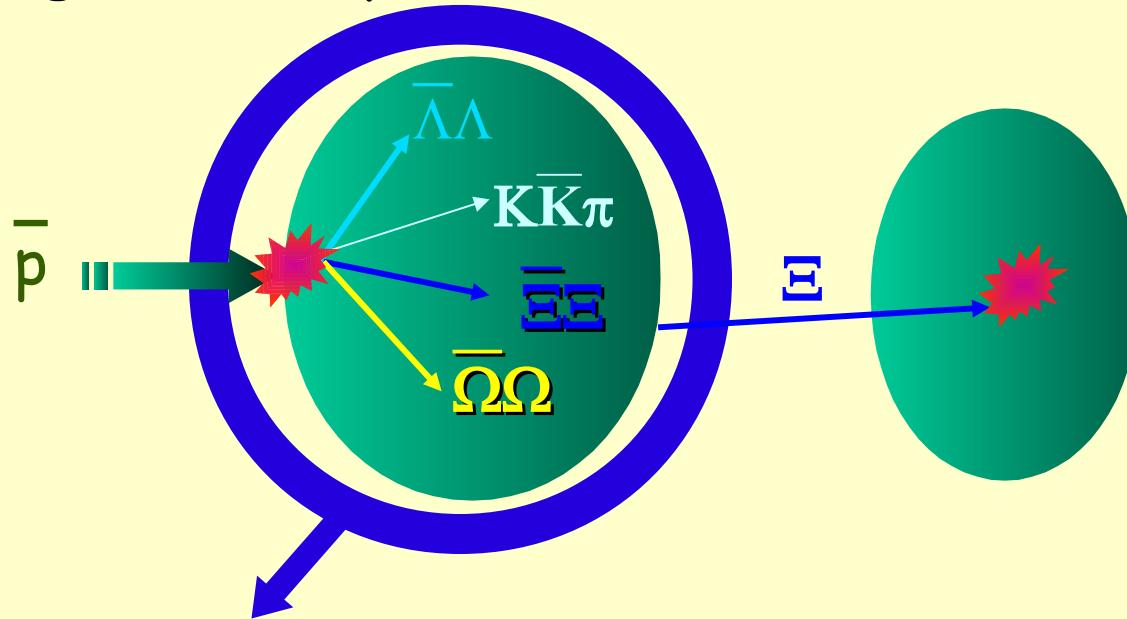
explore

hyperon-baryon

hyperon-hyperon

- crucial to understand the strangeness sector of the hadronic EoS
- direct implications for nuclear astrophysics (max. mass of NS)

# Multi-strange bound systems at

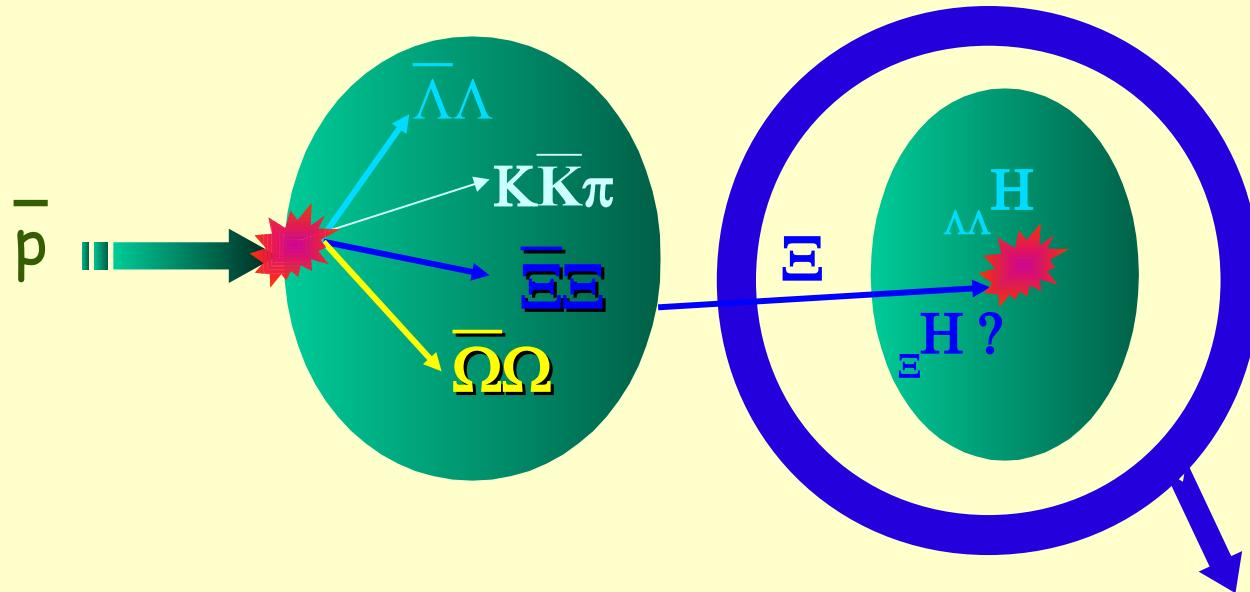
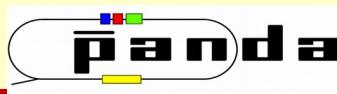


1. target:  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda, \bar{\Xi}\Xi, \bar{\Omega}\Omega, K\bar{K}\pi$  (annih.)  
 $\pi B \rightarrow \Lambda K, B\bar{K}$  ( $s=0$ )  
 $\bar{K}B \rightarrow K\Xi$  ( $s=-1$ )

X-Sections mostly known for  $S=-1$

Unknown for higher sectors ( $S=-2, -3$ )

# Multi-strange bound systems at



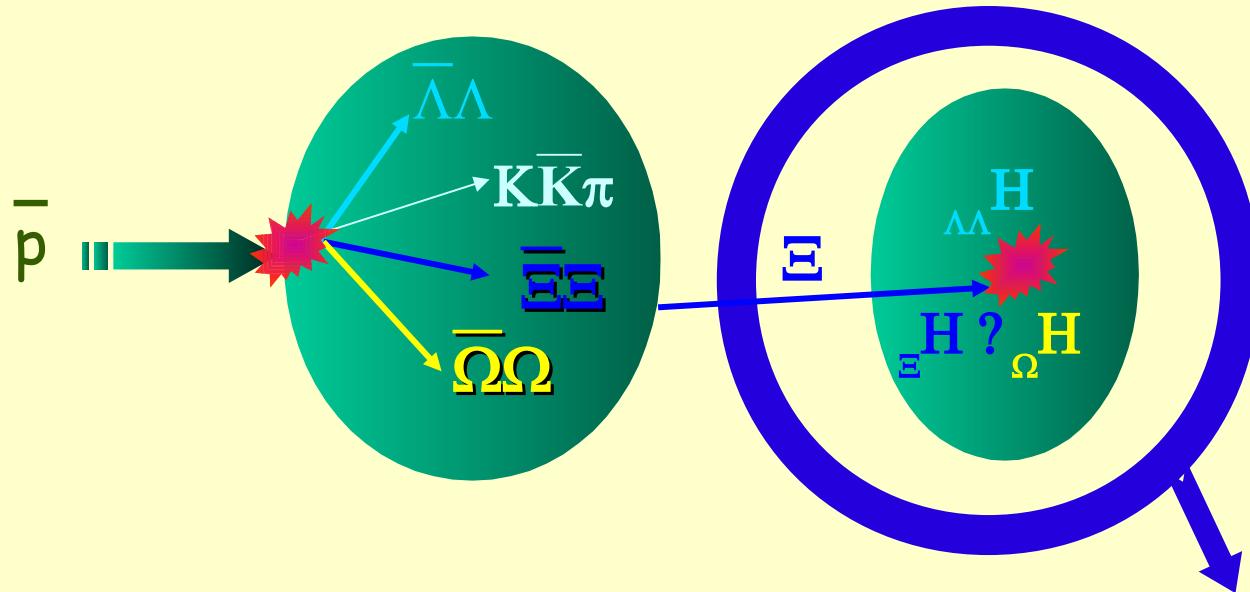
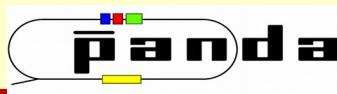
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low-energy  $\Xi$ -beams  
2. target:  $\Xi B \rightarrow \Xi B, \Lambda\Lambda$  ( $s=-2$ )

X-Sections mostly known for  $S=-1$

Less known for higher sectors ( $S=-2, -3$ )

# Multi-strange bound systems at



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X-Sections mostly known for  $S=-1$   
Less known for higher sectors ( $S=-2, -3$ )

high-energy  $\Xi$ -beams  
2. target:  $\Xi B \rightarrow \Omega BK$  ( $s=-3$ )

# Theoretical framework...

## Non-Equilibrium dynamics: relativistic transport equation

$$\left[ p^{*\mu} \partial_{\mu}^x + \left( p_{\nu}^* F^{\mu\nu} + m^* \partial_x^{\mu} m^* \right) \partial_{\mu}^{p^*} \right] f(x, p^*) = \mathcal{I}_{coll}$$

GiBUU: O. Buss, T. Gaitanos, et al., Phys. Reports 512 (2012) 1-124

→ single-particle phase-space; p,n,mesons ( $\pi, K, \dots$ ), hyperons ( $\Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi, \Omega$ )

## Asymptotic equilibrated stage

### Statistical Multifragmentation Model (SMM)

Botvina & Mishustin, Bonndorf Nucl. Phys. A475 (1987) 663; Phys. Rept. 257 (1995) 133

→ Fragments from evaporation/fission/multifragm./de-excitation

## Hypernuclei

Momentum-coalescence: bound hyperons (inside residual target) & SMM-fragments

(SMM+H: Botvina & Pochodzalla, PR C76 ('07) 024909, PL B697 ('11) 222)

# Physics input...

## Equation of State (EoS): Relativistic Mean-Field (RMF)

- Non-linear Walecka model (soft EoS) → Lalazissis, et al., PL **B671** ('09) 36.
- Antibaryon-meson couplings:  $g_\omega = -\xi g_\omega$ ,  $g_\sigma = \xi g_\sigma$  ( $\xi \sim 0.2-0.3$ ) Larionov, PR **C80** ('09) 021601(R)
- → better description of  **$\bar{p}$ -nucleus** (but not for **p-nucleus** opt. Potential)

## Momentum-Dependent (MD) Relativistic Mean-Field model:

Non-Linear Derivative (NLD) approach → MD-regulators in RMF-interactions

NLD describes simultaneously p-nucleus &  $\bar{p}$ -nucleus  $U_{opt}$  using G-parity only!

T.G. & M. Kaskulov, Nucl. Phys. **A899** (2013) 133-169

T.G. & M. Kaskulov, Nucl.Phys. **A940** (2015) 181-193

Collision term: all standard channels,  $NN \rightarrow NR, NN \rightarrow NYK, mN \rightarrow YK$ , etc, ...

- primary:  $B\bar{B} \rightarrow$  mesons Golubeva, Pshenichnov, NP **A537** ('92) 393  $\rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}, \Xi\bar{\Xi}, \Omega\bar{\Omega}$  (data,models)
- Secondary:  $\bar{K}B \rightarrow \Xi K$  (data),  $\Lambda B \leftrightarrow \Sigma B$  (data, Nijmegen)

$\Xi B \rightarrow \Xi B, \Lambda\Lambda$  (Nijmegen, Fujiwara)

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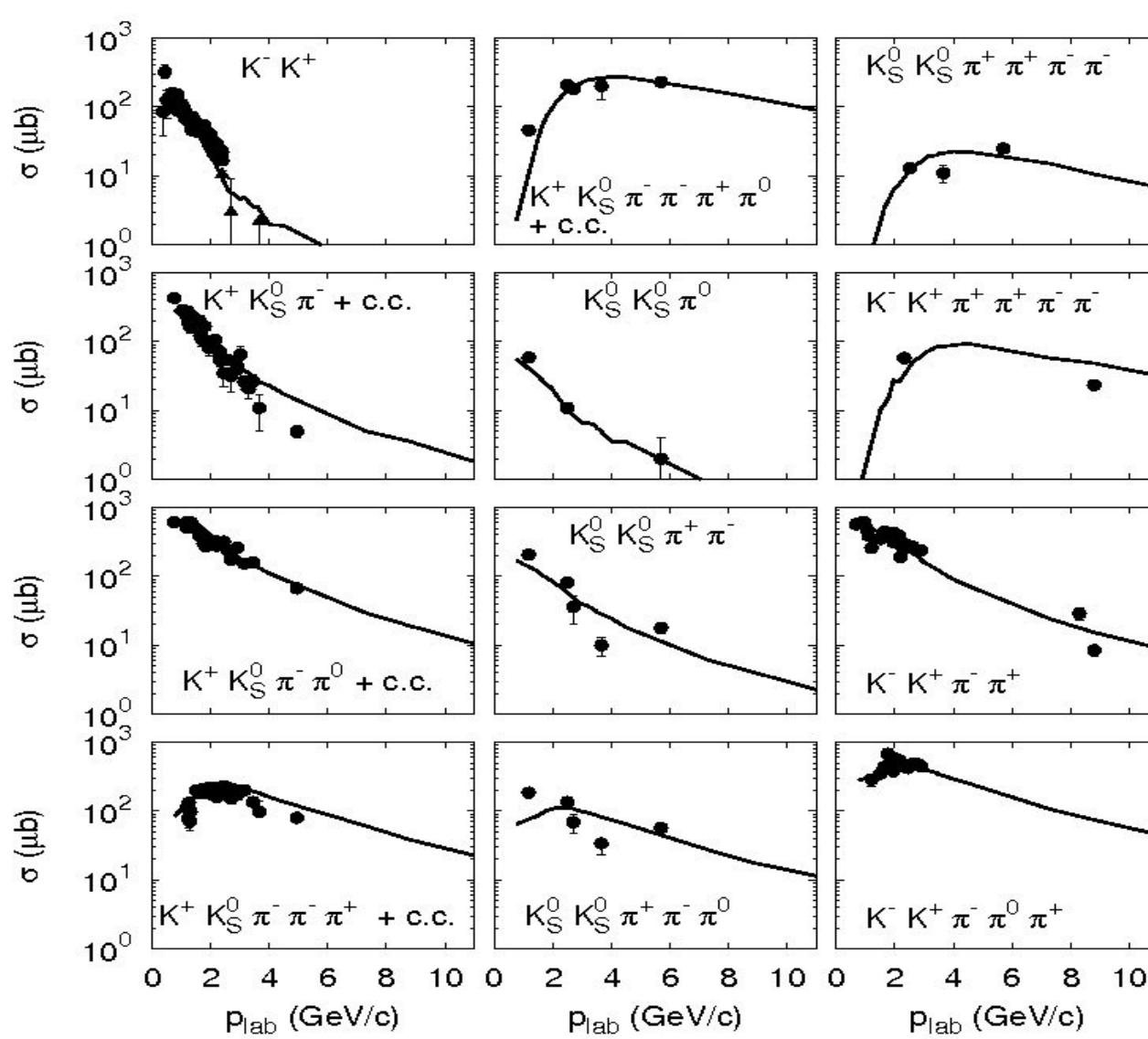
## Collision term: all standard channels (elastic, inelastic, resonance production, etc.)

- primary:  $B\bar{B} \rightarrow$  mesons       $B\bar{B} \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}, \Xi\bar{\Xi}, \Omega\bar{\Omega}$  (data,models)
- Secondary:  $\bar{K}B \rightarrow \Xi K$  (data),  $\Lambda B \leftrightarrow \Sigma B$  (data, Nijmegen)

$\Xi B \rightarrow \Xi B, \Lambda\Lambda$  (Nijmegen, Fujiwara)    $mB, B\bar{B} \rightarrow \Omega\bar{\Omega}, \Omega + X$  (PYTHIA)

# Elementary primary channels: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X\dots$

Statistical annihilation model ( $\bar{p}p \rightarrow$  mesons) up to 6-particles final states ( $\pi, \eta, \omega, \rho, K, \bar{K}, K^*, \bar{K}^*$ )

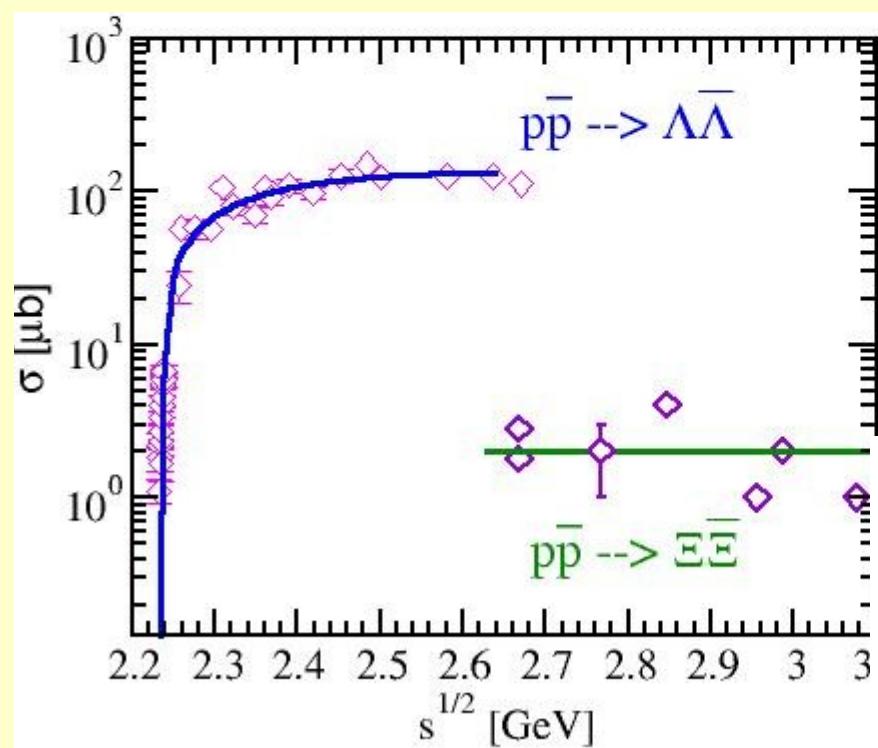


Golubeva, Pshenichnov, et al.,  
Nucl. Phys. **A537** ('92) 393

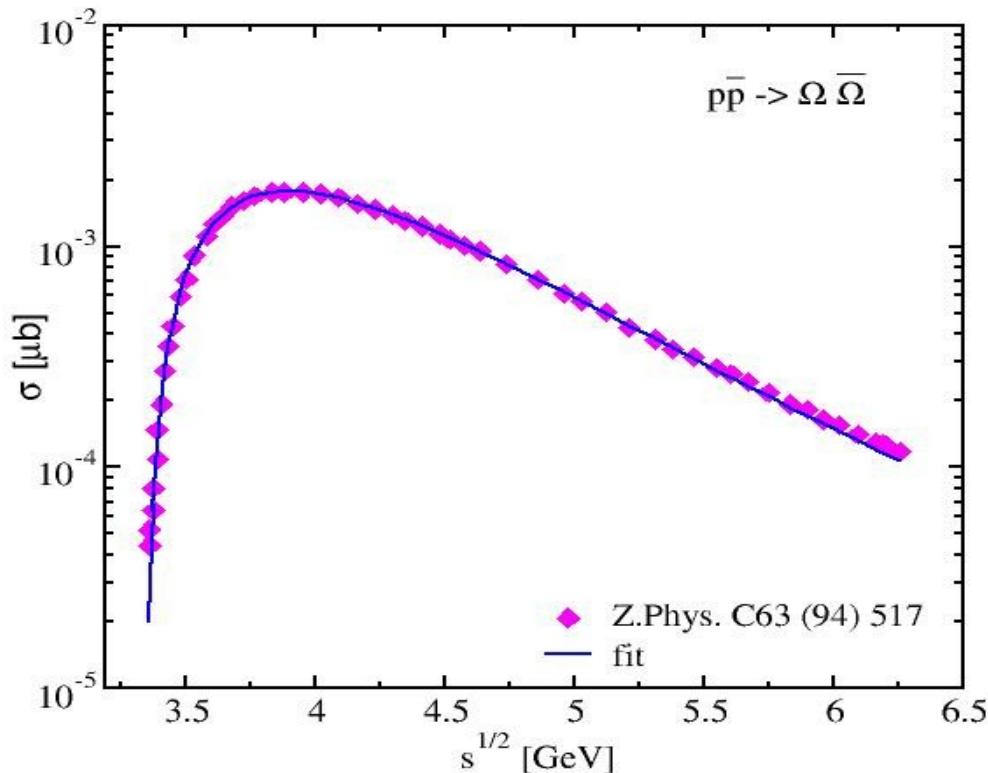
Larionov, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. **C78** ('08) 014604

# Elementary primary channels: $p\bar{p} \rightarrow X\dots$

Hyperon production



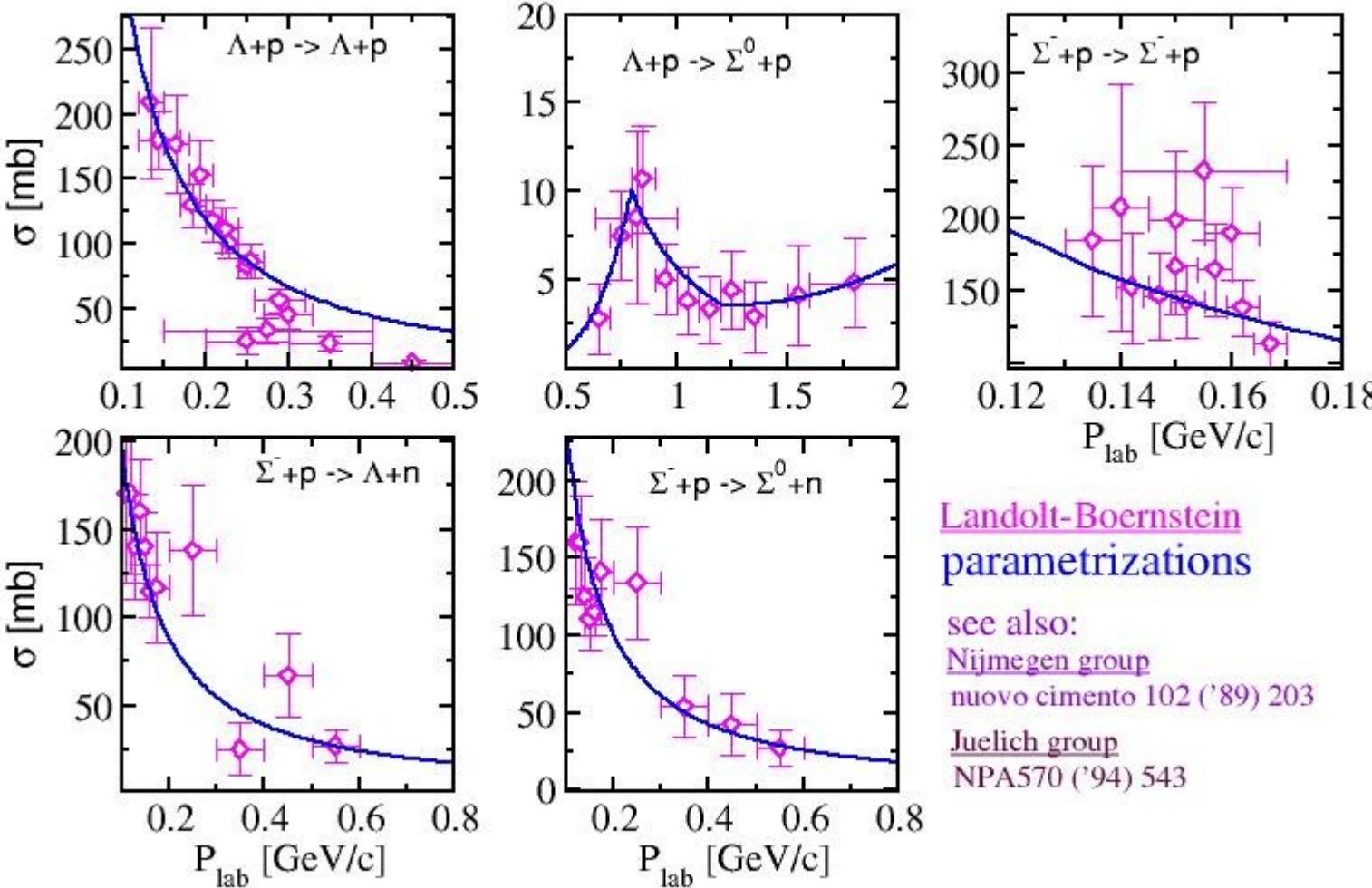
Larionov, Gaitanos, Mosel,  
Phys.Rev. **C85** (2012) 024614



Gaitanos, Moustakidis, Lalazissis, Lenske,  
arXiv:1602.08905, Nucl. Phys. A (2016) in press

# Elementary secondary channels ( $S=-1$ )

Hyperon-Nucleon rescattering ( $\Sigma N \longleftrightarrow \Lambda N$ )



Landolt-Boernstein  
parametrizations

see also:

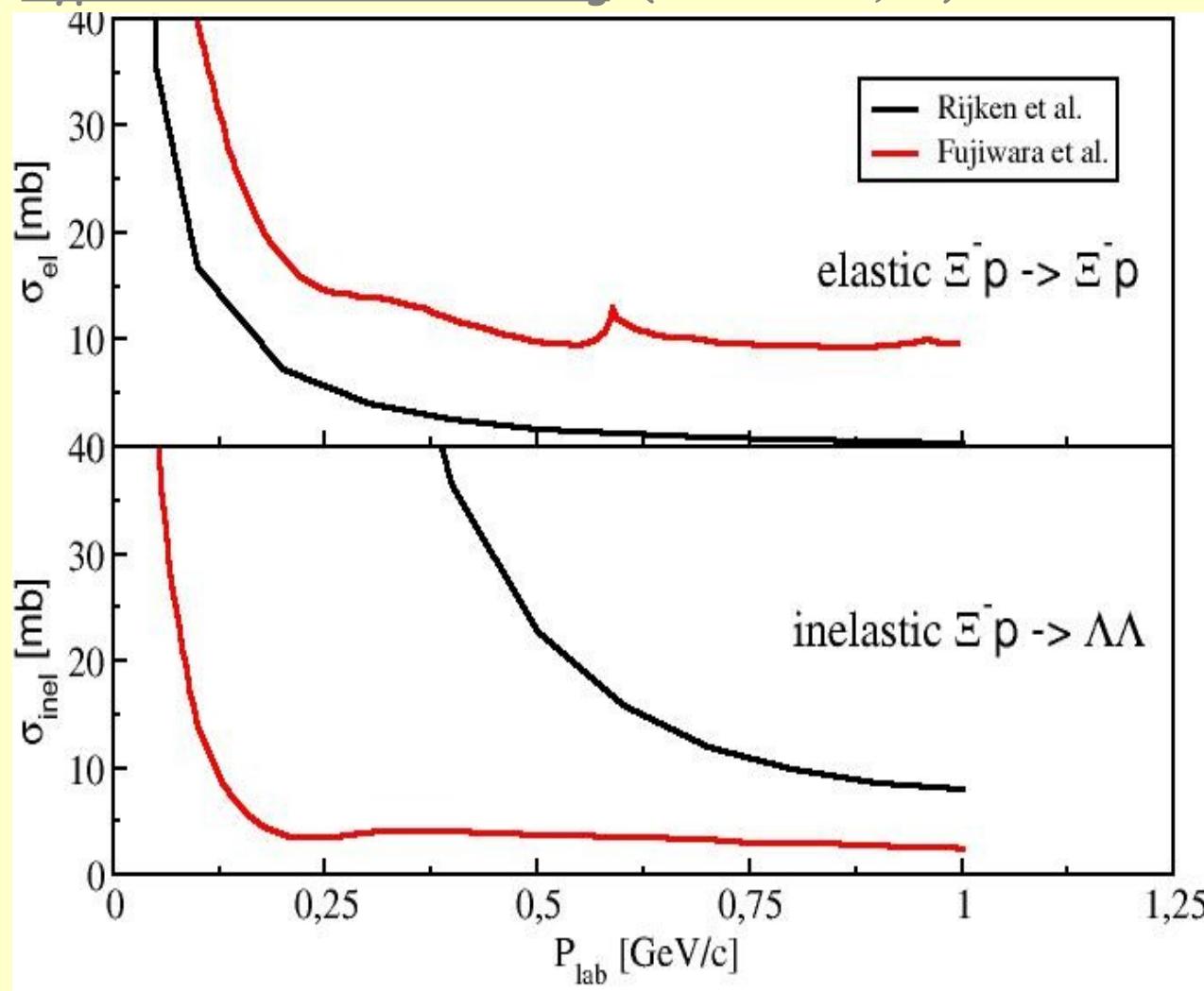
Nijmegen group  
nuovo cimento 102 ('89) 203  
Juelich group  
NPA570 ('94) 543

Antikaon-Nucleon rescattering ( $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Xi K$ ) similar situation

Gaitanos, Larionov, Lenske, Mosel,  
Nucl.Phys. **A914** ('13) 405

# Elementary secondary channels ( $S=-2$ )

Hyperon-Nucleon rescattering ( $\Xi N \longleftrightarrow \Xi N, \Lambda\Lambda$ )



No exp. Data!

Rijken, Yamamoto, et al.:  
OBE (NN) + SU(3) (YN)  
nucl-th/0608074  
Nucl. Phys. A804 ('08) 139

Fujiwara et al.:  
Quark-Cluster-models  
Phys. Rev. C64 ('01) 054001

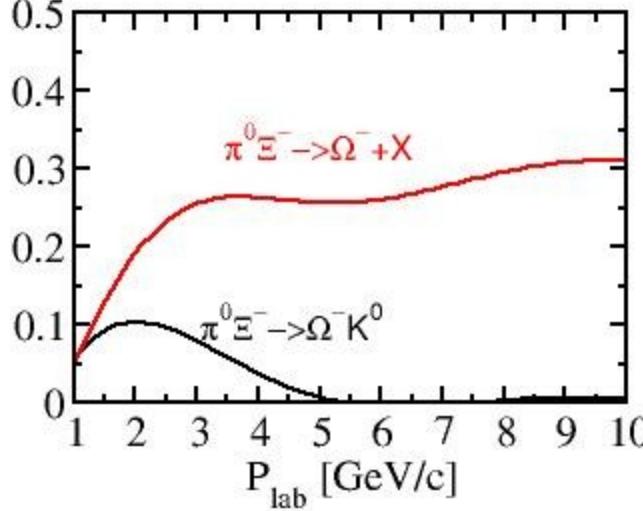
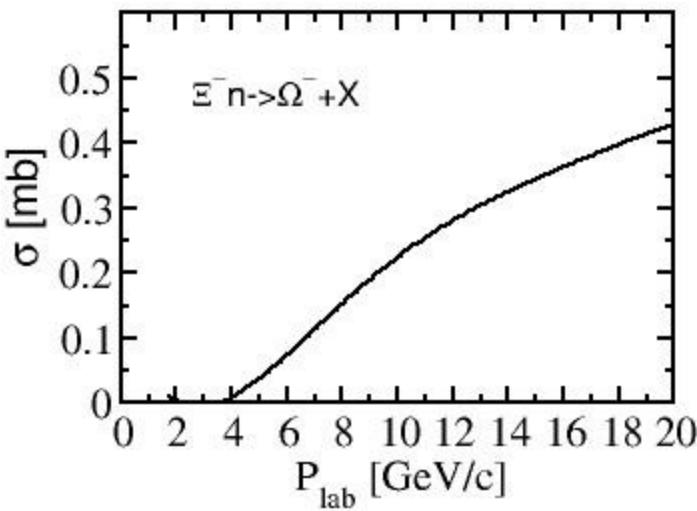
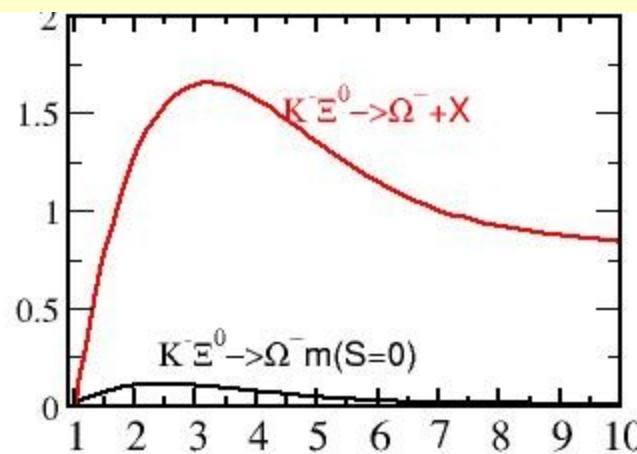
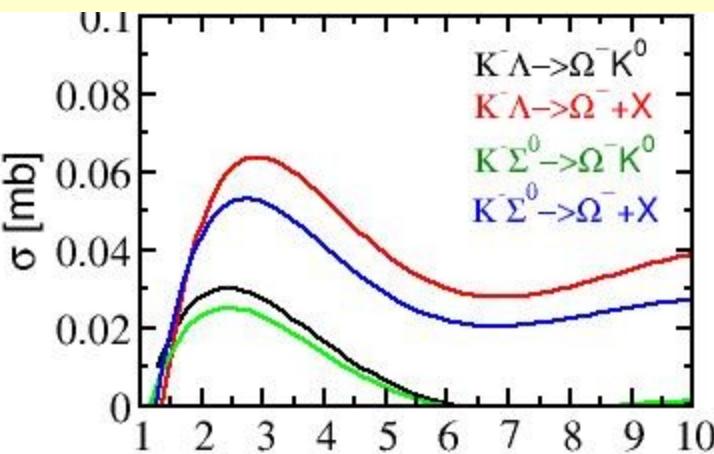
→ big model diffs at low  $P_{\text{lab}}$

Rijken:  
strong  $\Xi$ -absorption

Fujiwara:  
more  $\Xi$ -dynamics (rescatt.)  
 $\Xi$ -bound matter at PANDA?

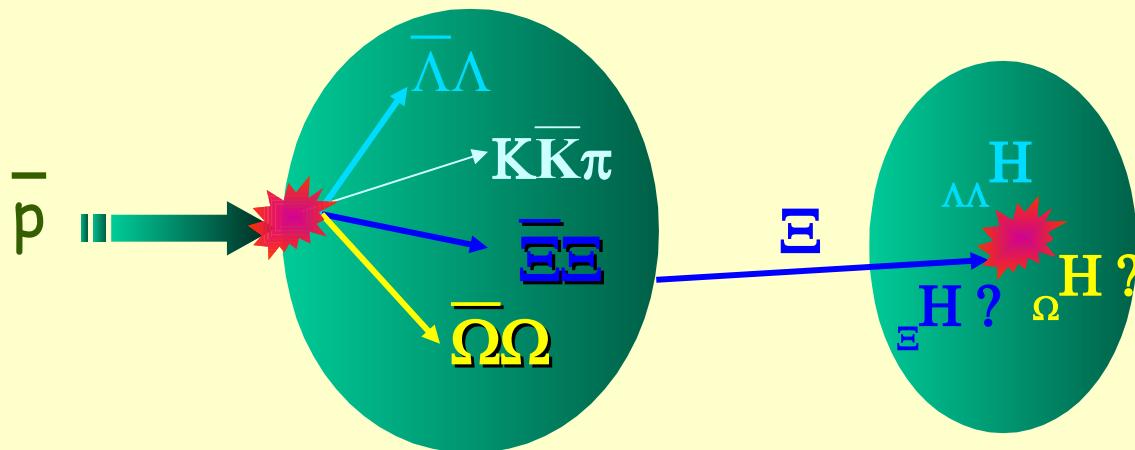
# Elementary secondary channels ( $S=-3$ )

## Hyperon-Nucleon rescattering ( $\Omega$ -production)



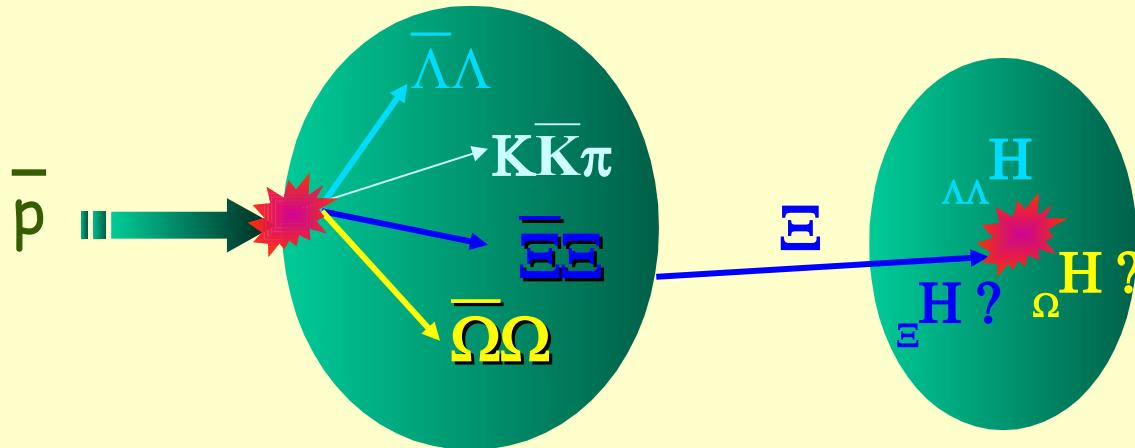
No exp. Data!

Rely on PYTHIA...



Results for 

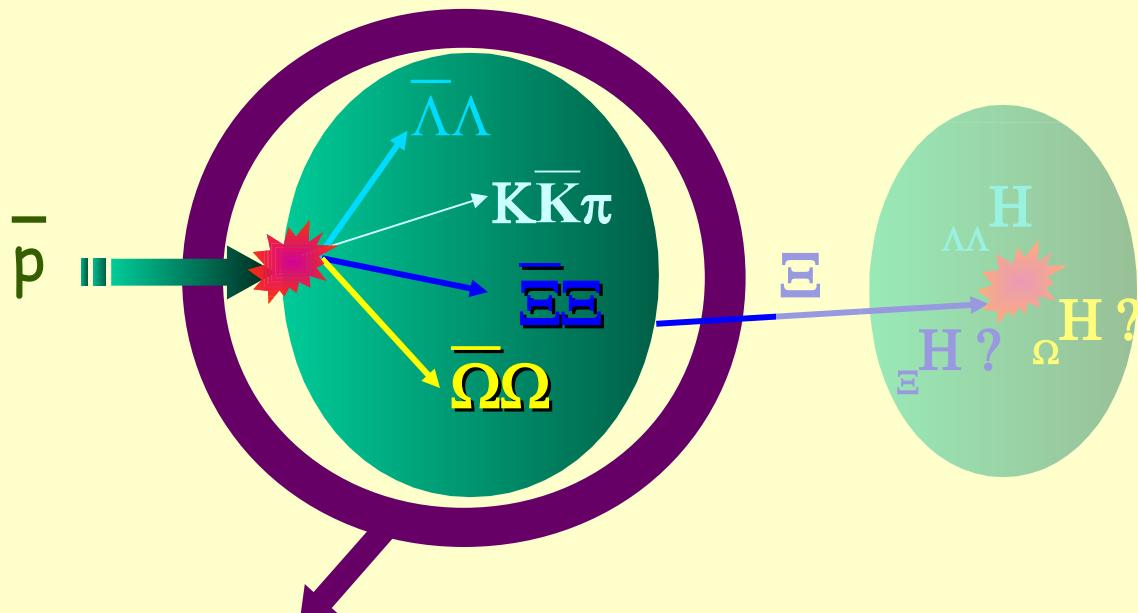
- 1) fragmentation dynamics
  - 2) strangeness dynamics
- multi-strangeness hypernuclei

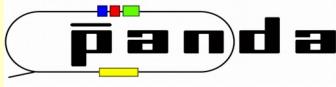


Results for 



- 1) fragmentation dynamics
  - 2) strangeness dynamics
- multi-strangeness hypernuclei



**Strangeness dynamics at** 

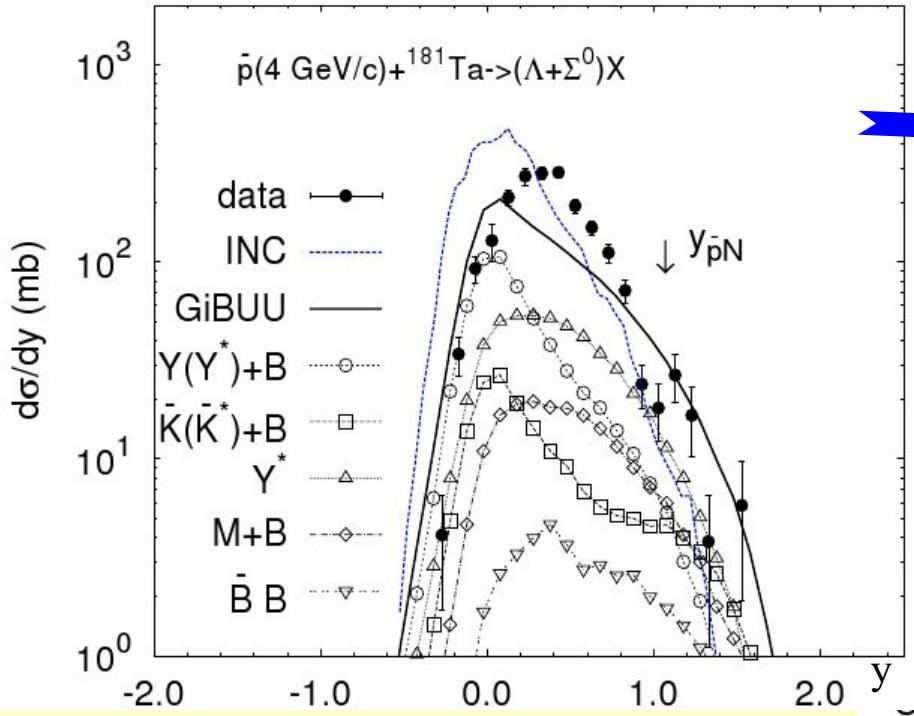
Larionov, Gaitanos, Mosel, Phys. Rev. [C85](#) (2012) 024614

Gaitanos, Larionov, Lenske, Mosel, Nucl. Phys. [A881](#) (2012) 240

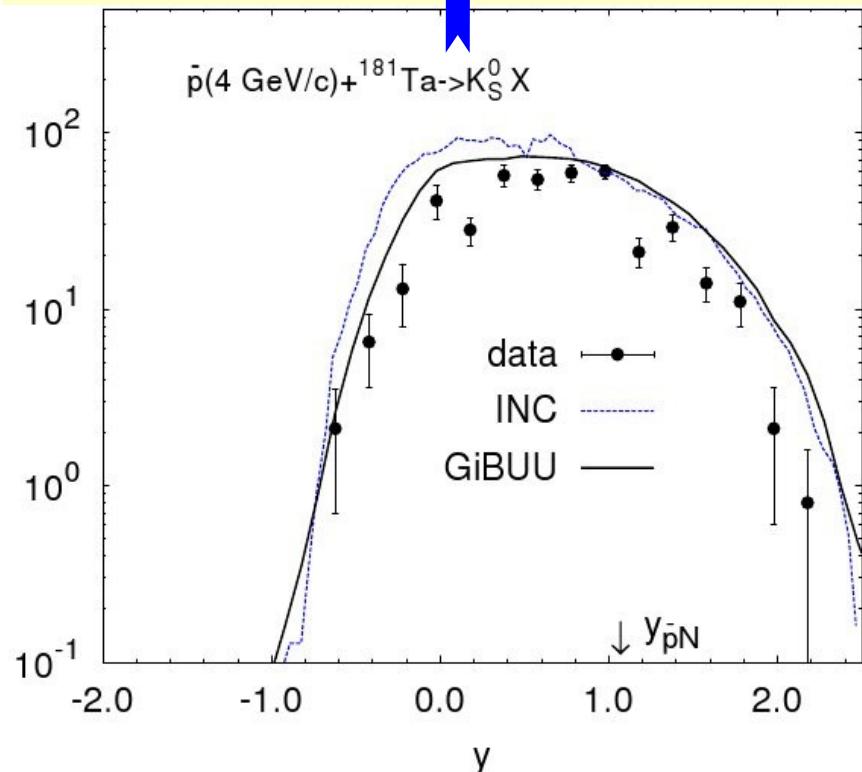
Larionov, Gaitanos, Lenske, Mosel, EPJ Web Conf. [37](#) (2012) 06007

Larionov, Gaitanos, Mosel, Hyperfine Interactions [213](#) (2012) 81

# Strangeness dynamics: S=-1 hyperons & mesons (K)



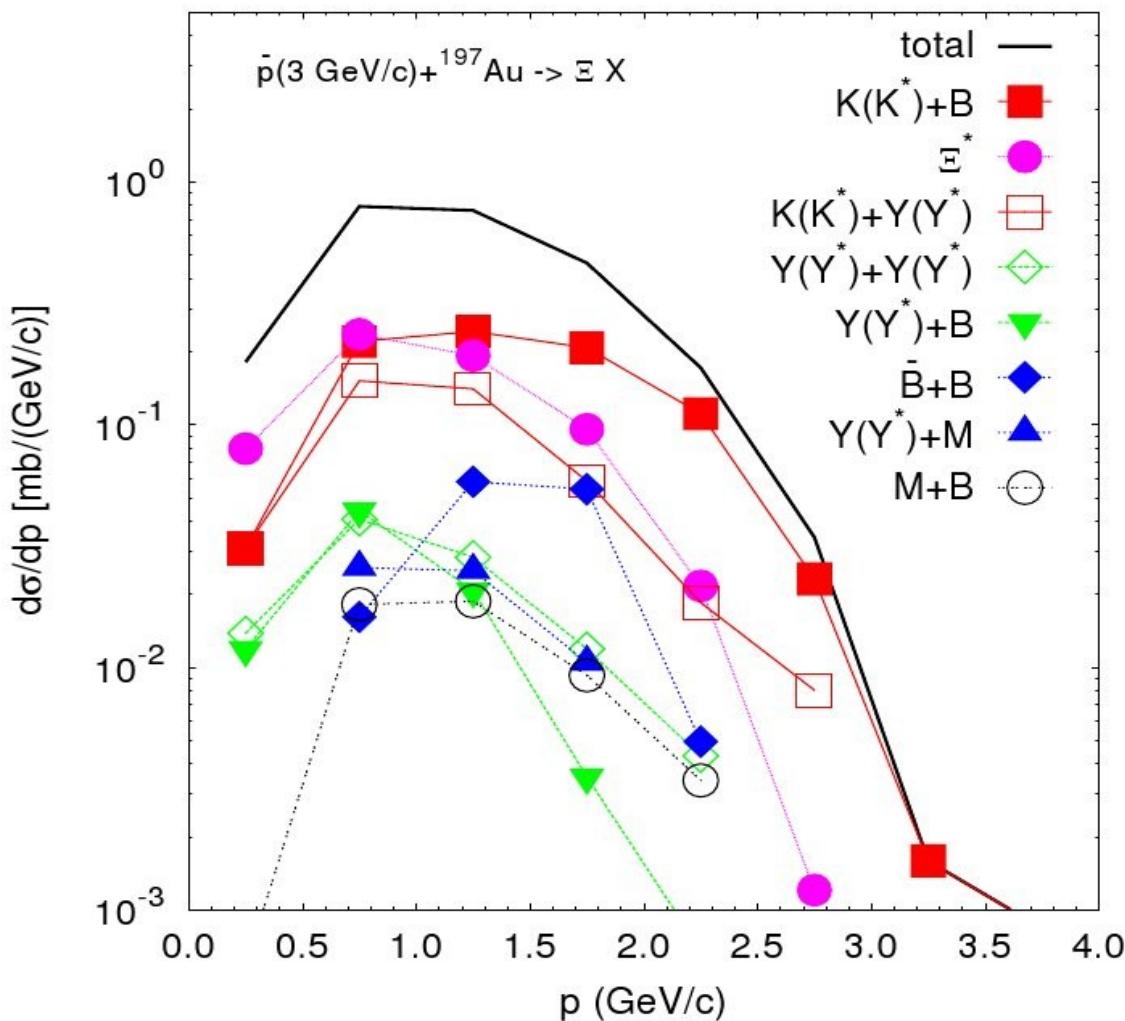
Good description of strangeness data  
Secondary channels important!



Larionov, Gaitanos, Mosel,  
Phys.Rev. **C85** (2012) 024614

Larionov, Gaitanos, Mosel,  
Hyperfine Interactions **213** (2012) 81  
arXiv:1202.0748 [nucl-th]

# Strangeness dynamics: $S=-2$ hyperons ( $\Xi$ )



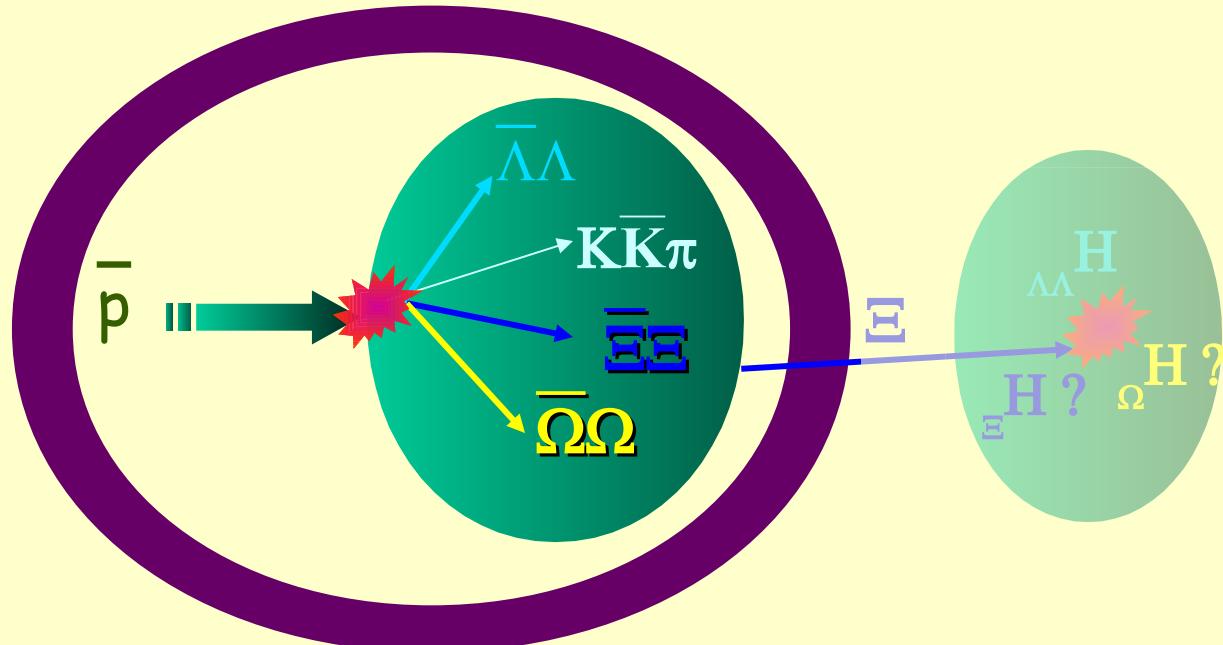
No data exist at all !!!

Low energy  $\Xi$  production due to secondary channels!

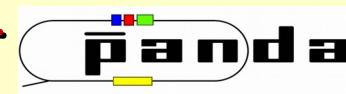


$$P_{\Xi} \sim 1 \text{ GeV}/c \Rightarrow E_{\text{kin}} \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV}$$

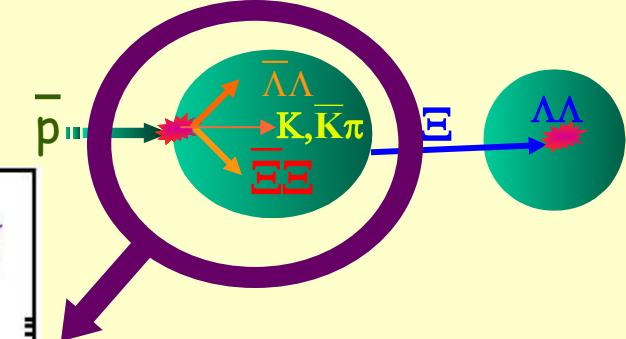
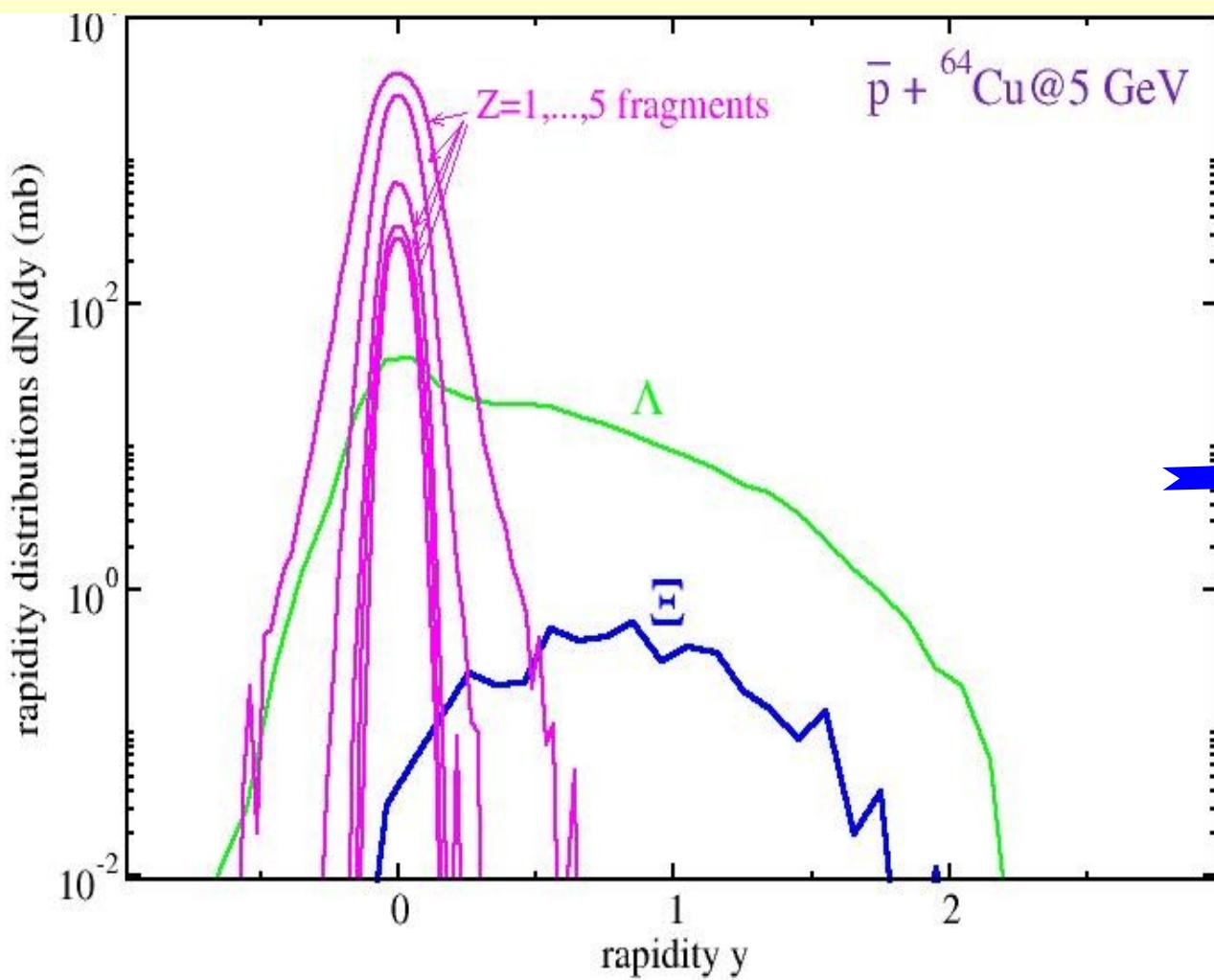
Larionov, Gaitanos, Mosel,  
Phys.Rev. **C85** (2012) 024614



**Multi-strangeness hypernuclei at  
primary  $\bar{p}$ -beam on 1. target**



## Dynamics in 1. target...

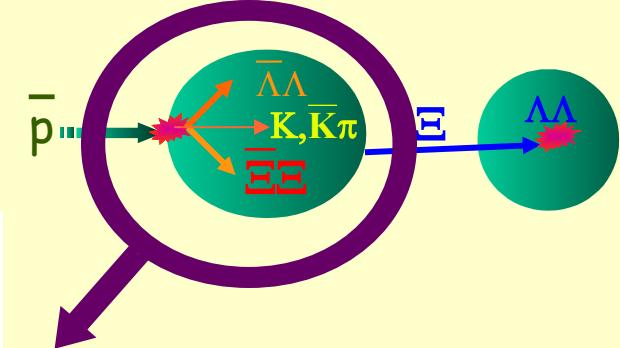
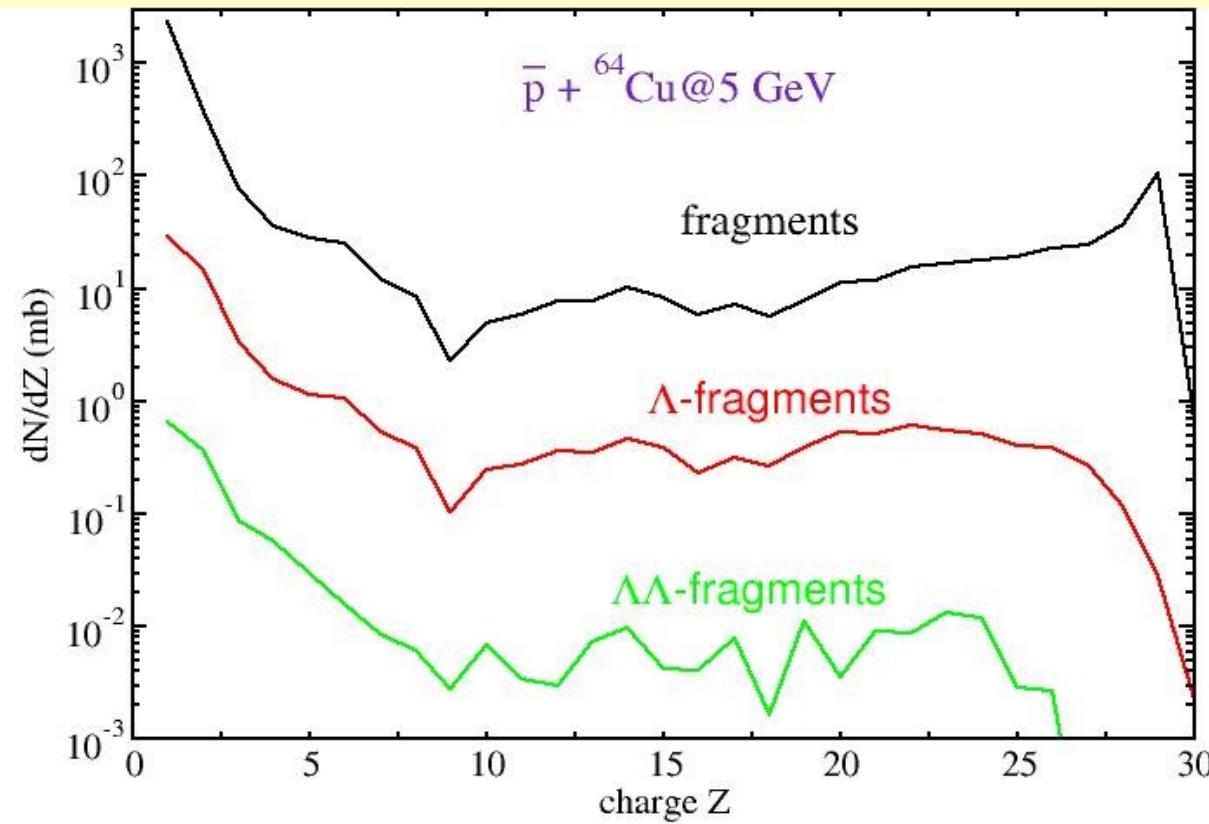


Coalescence with  
stopped  $\Lambda$ 's possible

No coalescence with  $\Xi$ 's  
(in 2nd target)

# Multi-strangeness Hyp. in 1. target...

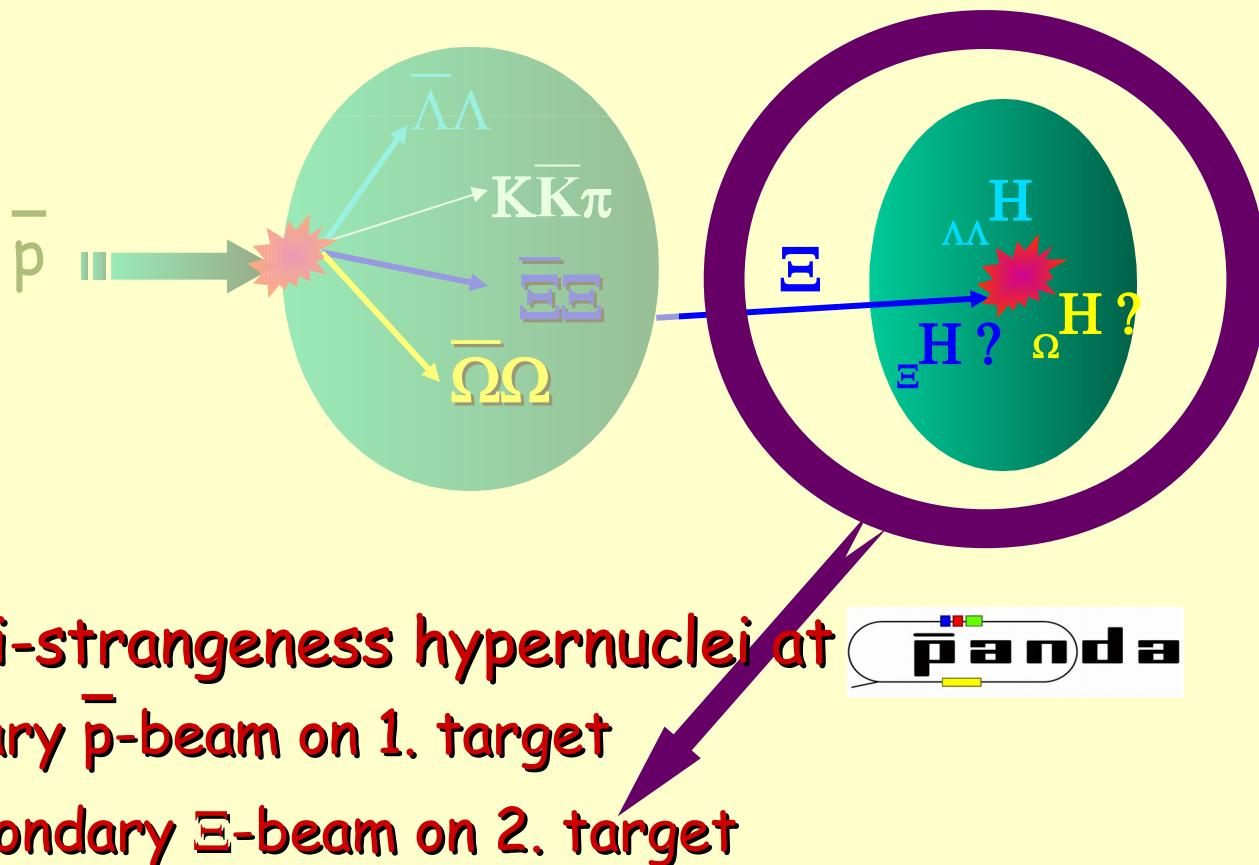
momentum coalescence between SMM-clusters & captured  $\Lambda$



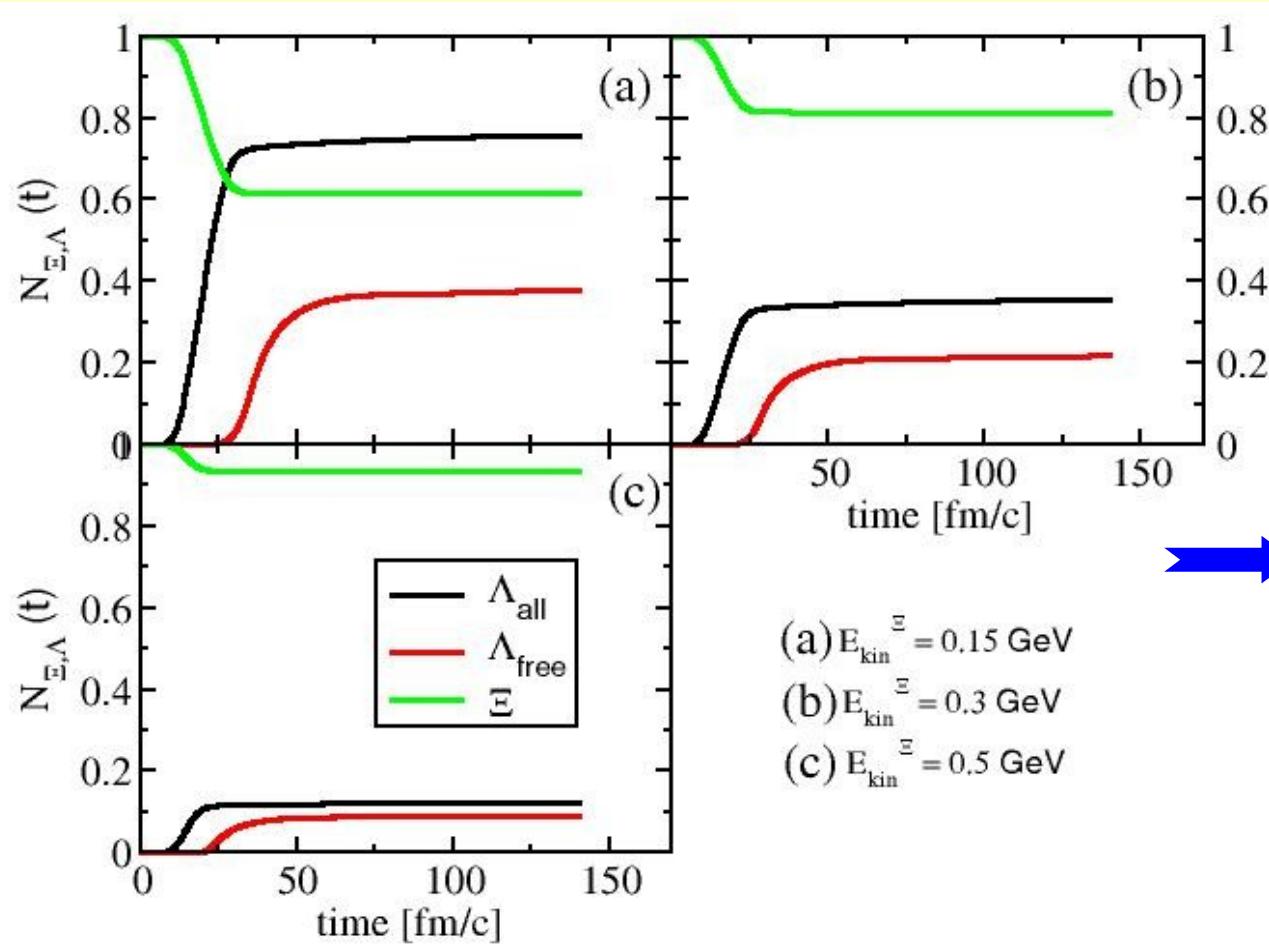
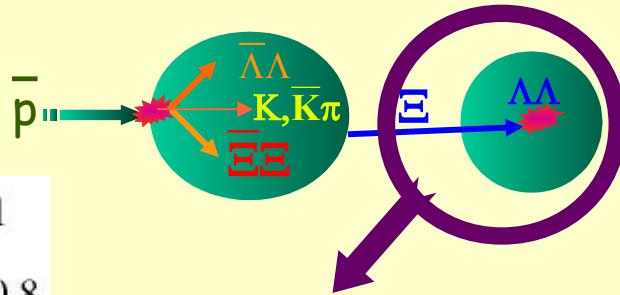
...charge distributions

Production of single- $\Lambda$  hypernuclei possible

Production of double- $\Lambda$  hypernuclei via  $\Xi$ -capture in 2nd target...



## Dynamics in 2. target...

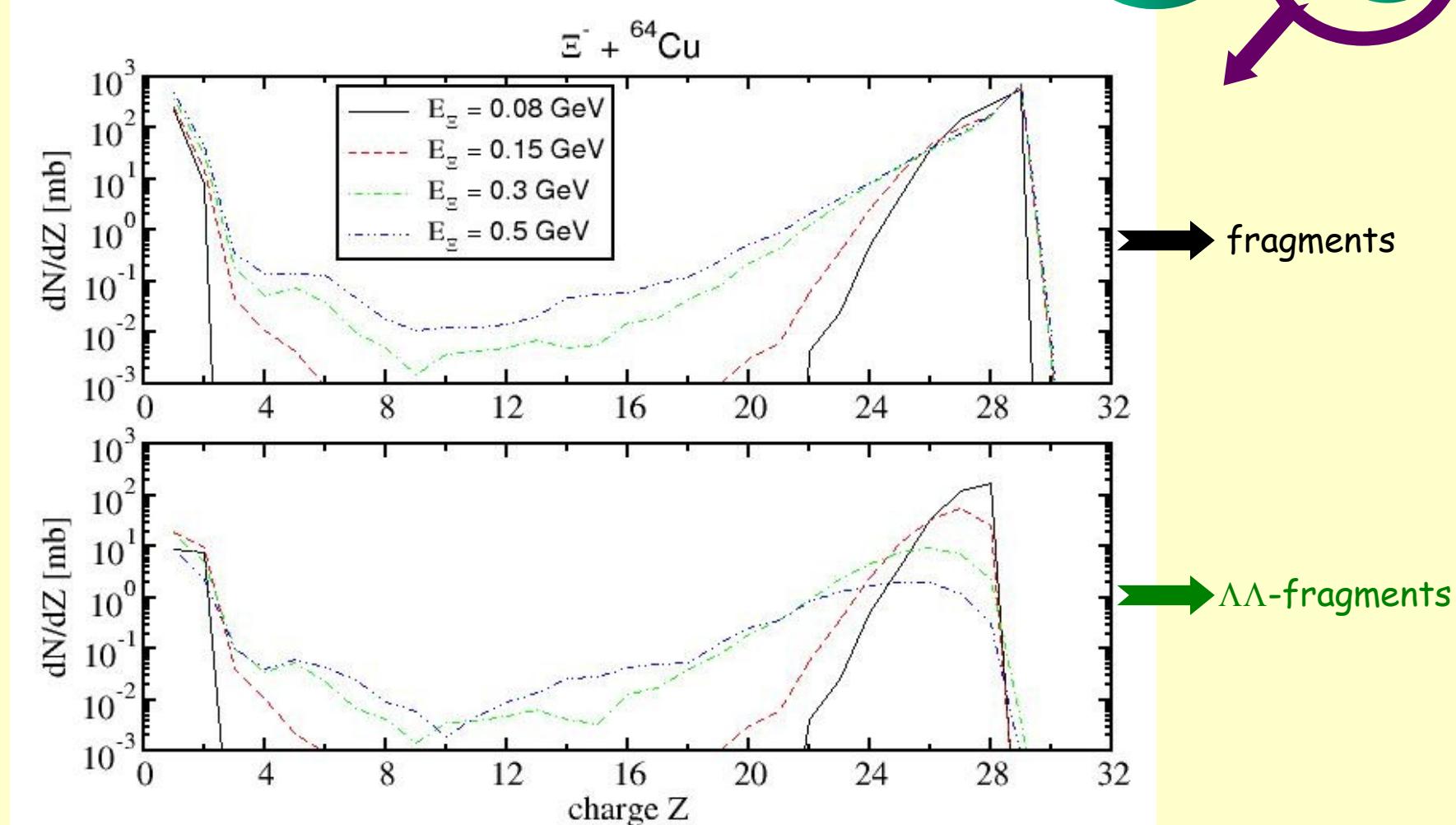
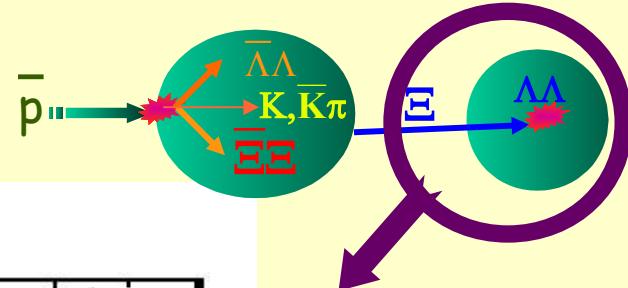


$\Xi$ -capture in 2nd target  
and production of  $\Lambda\Lambda$   
possible

Process strongly energy  
dependent:  
→ Repulsive RMF fields  
→ fall of  $\Xi N \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$  at high  
energies

# Multi-strangeness Hyp. in 2. target...

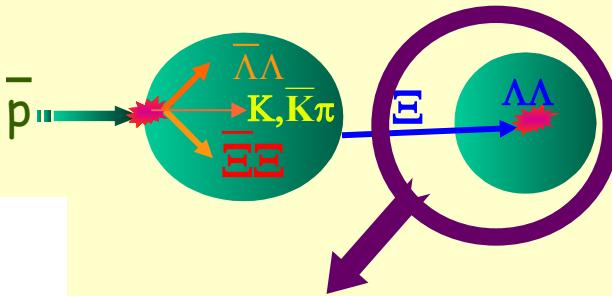
Coal.: momentum coalescence with captured  $\Xi$  &  $\Xi N \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$



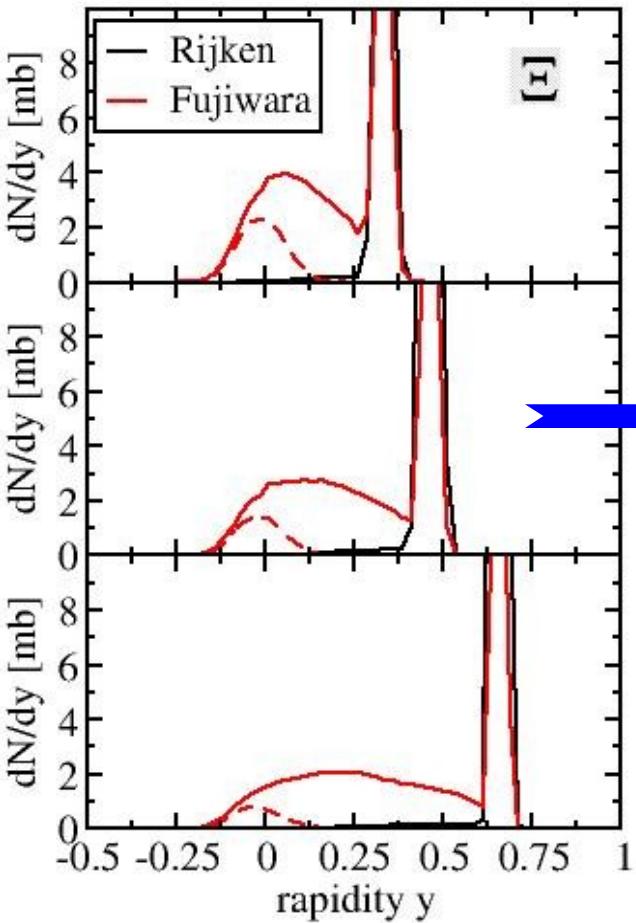
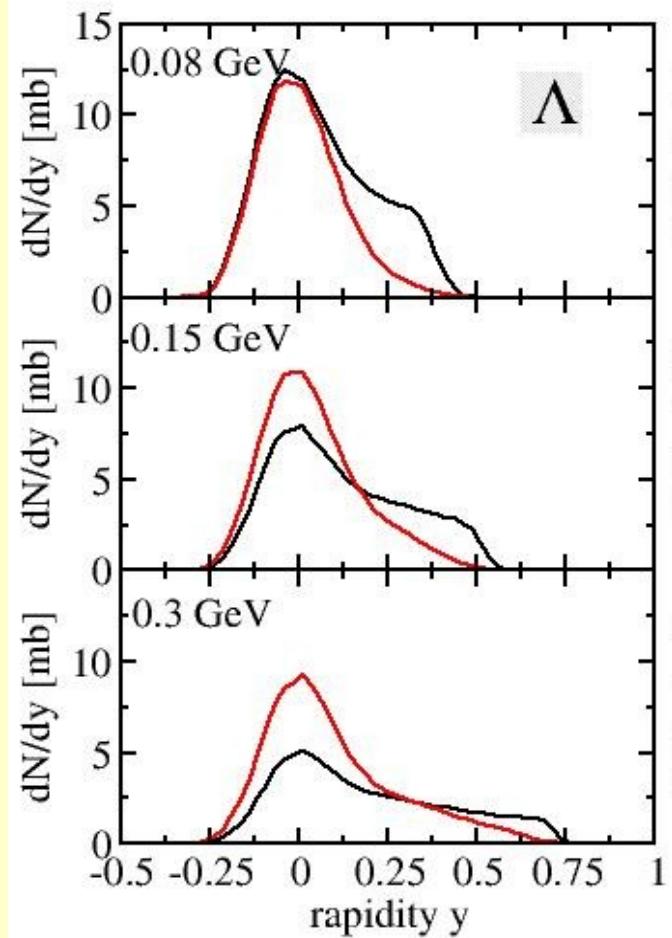
Copious production of  $\Lambda\Lambda$ -hypernuclei via  $\Xi$ -capture in 2nd target...

Process strongly dependent on  $\Xi$ -energy ( $\Xi N \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$ )

# Role of $\Xi$ N-interaction?...



$\Xi^- + \text{Cu}$  @ low energies



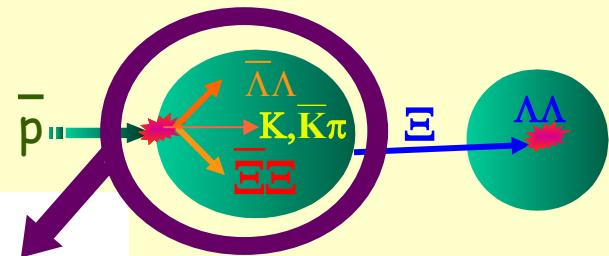
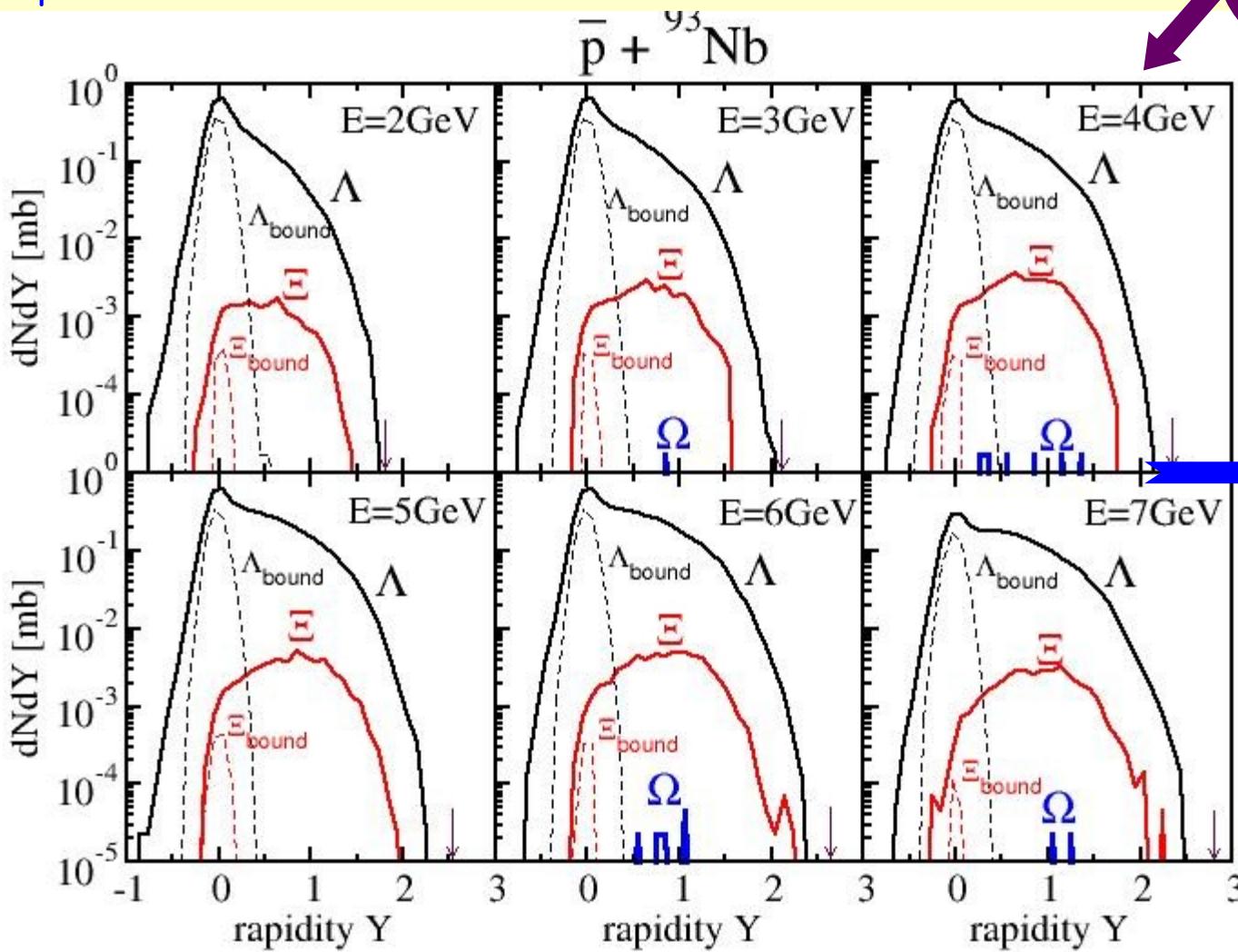
→ Dynamics strongly model dependent

→  $\Xi$ -bound systems possible, again strongly model dependent

→  $\Lambda\Lambda$ - and  $\Xi$ - hypernuclear yields important observables to better constraint the still unknown  $\Xi N$ -interaction

# PANDA: $\bar{p}+X$ @(3-5)GeV...

$\Omega$ -production?



$\bar{p}+\text{nucleus}$

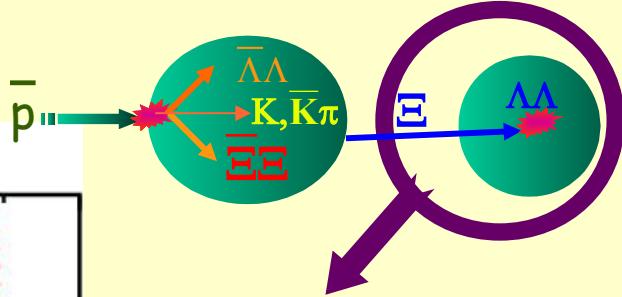
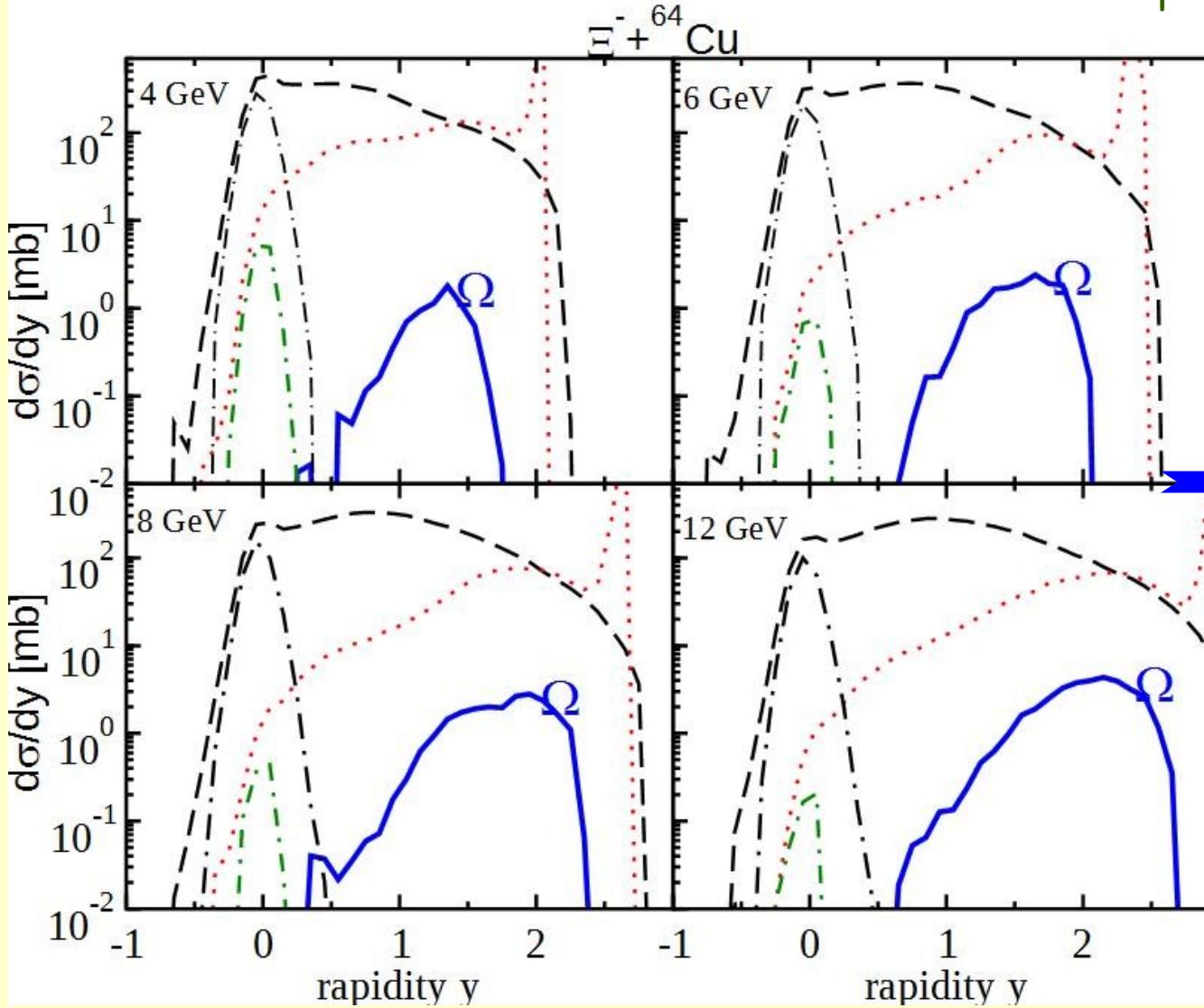
Extremely rare events

Primary production nb-region!

secondary channels with  $\bar{K}$  not helpful!

However:  $\Omega$ -production from secondary  $\Xi$ -beam enhanced!

# PANDA: $\Xi$ +X@(3-5)GeV...



$\Xi$ +nucleus  
Ambudant  $\Omega$ -production (mb!)  
secondary  $\Xi$ -channels important

## Final remarks...

### ■ "FAIR"-Physics @ Thessaloniki & Giessen

- GiBUU+SMM: NE-dynamics + statistical model of fragmentation
- suitable tool for  $\bar{\Lambda}$ PANDA-reactions

### ■ Predictions on double- $\Lambda$ & - $\Xi$ hypernuclei

- formation of multi-strange hypermatter at PANDA possible
- strong dependence on underlying YN-models!
- good observables to constraint more the still unknown  $S=-2$  YN-sector

### ■ First predictions on $S=-3$ $\Omega$ -production

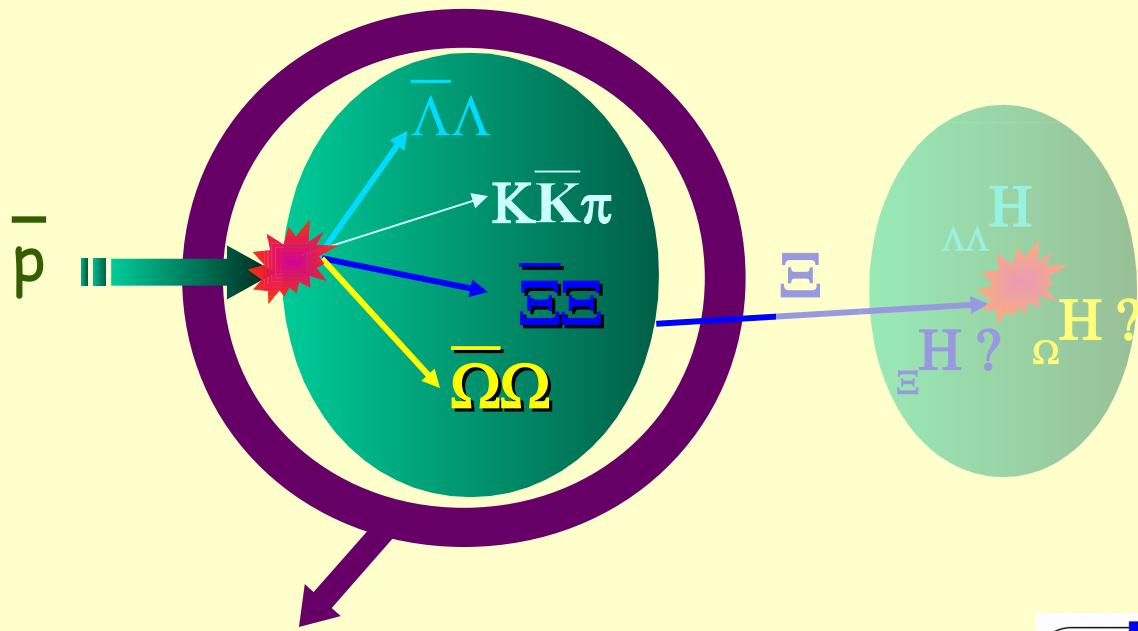
- production of  $\Omega$ -particles only in secondary beams abundantly
- high  $\Xi$ -beam momenta are necessary

### To do/in progress....

- YN & YY: full in-medium (selfenergies),  $S=-2$  - sector ( $\bar{K}\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi B$ ,  $\Xi B \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda$ )

## Combined GiBUU+SMM model...

- \* Non-Equilibrium dynamics within GiBUU; determine source(s)  
(Source: residual nuclei in hadron-induced reactions)
- \* GiBUU: Determine  $A$ ,  $Z$ , excitation energy  $E_{exc}$  and local pressure  $p$  of the source versus time
- \* Temporal GiBUU evolution until source approaches stable configuration,  
e.g., local equilibrium, at freeze-out time  $t=t_f$
- \* Apply for each GiBUU event the SMM code with  $A, Z$  and  $E_{exc}$  as input  
from GiBUU

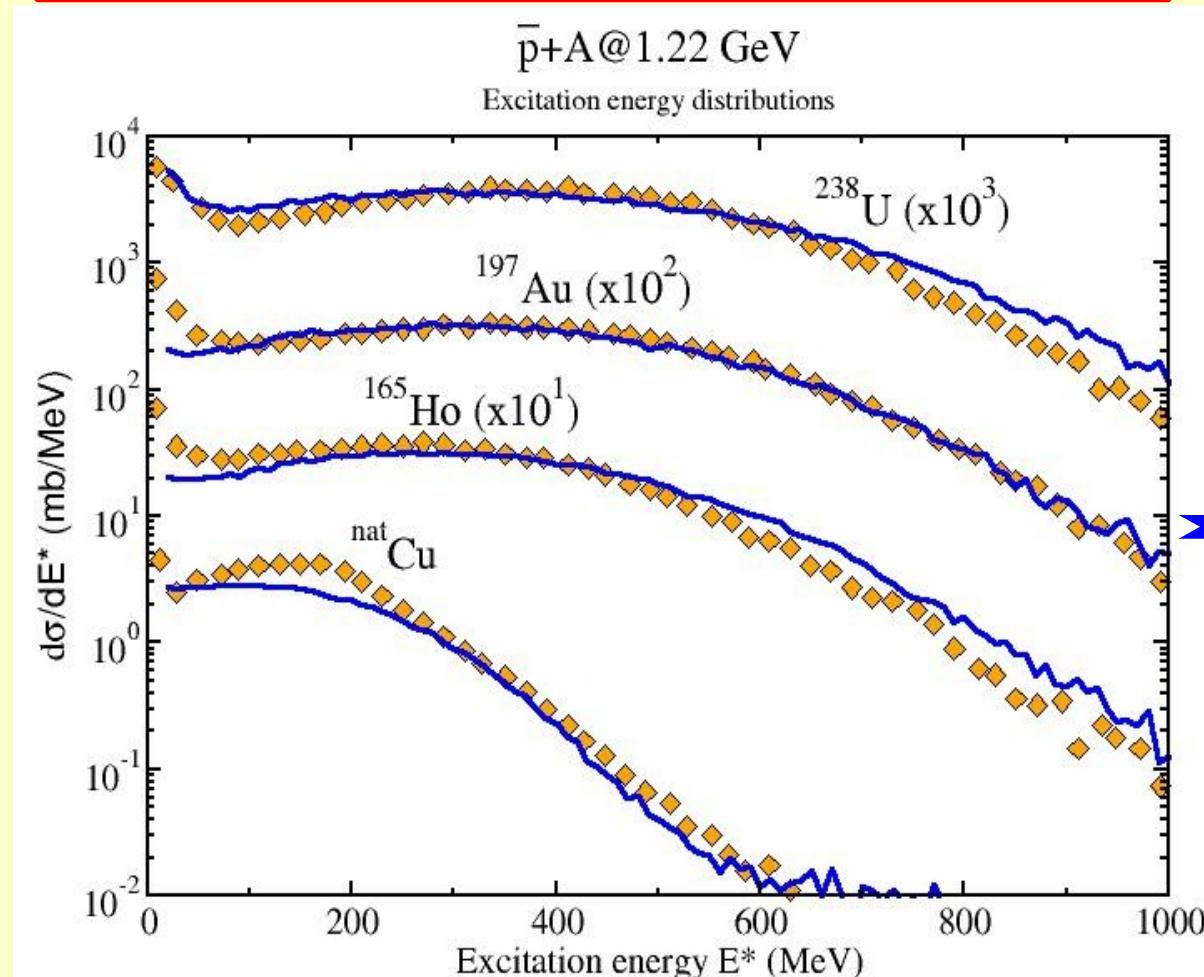


1) Fragmentation of residual nuclei at



# Fragmentation of residual nuclei...

$$E^* = E_p + (M_{\text{targ}} - B_{\text{targ}})A_{\text{targ}} - (M_{\text{res}} - B_{\text{res}})A_{\text{res}} - E_{\text{em}} - E_{\text{rec}}$$



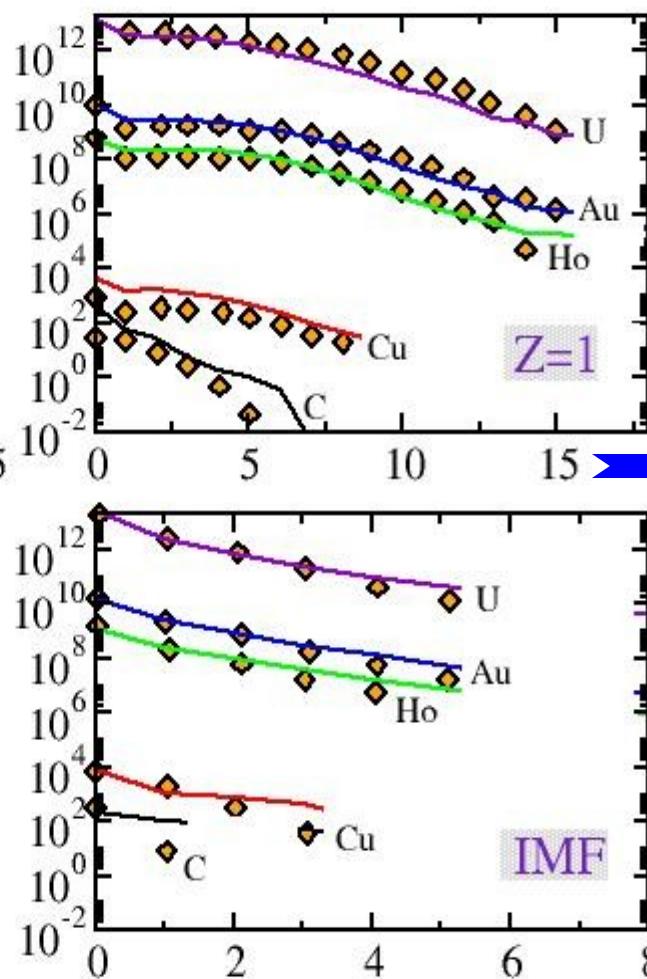
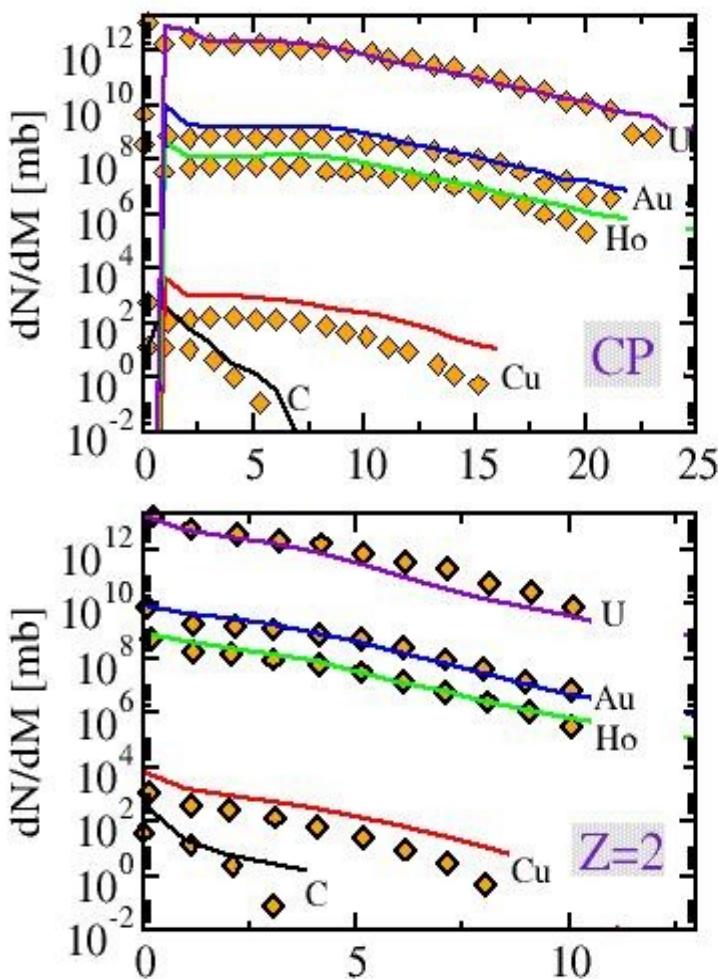
Overall good description of excitation energy spectrum

Important issue before applying SMM

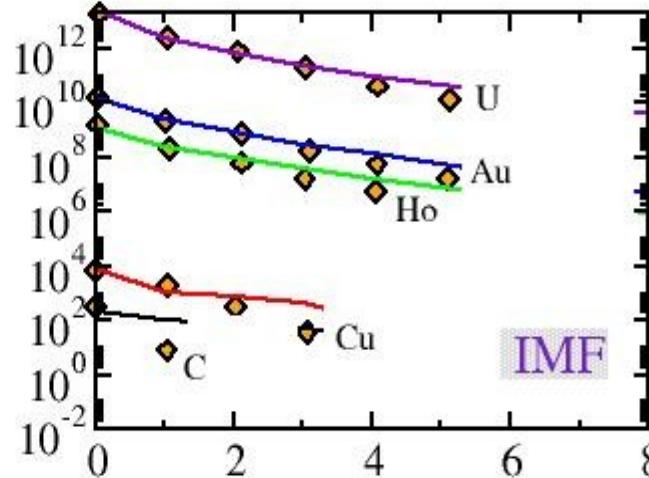
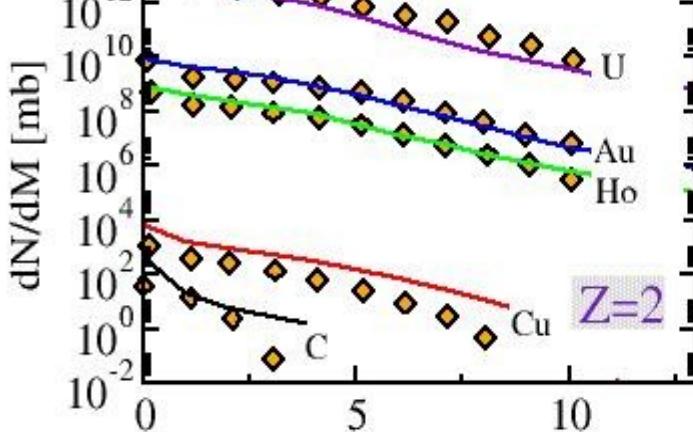
# Fragmentation of residual nuclei...

data: PRC63, 034616

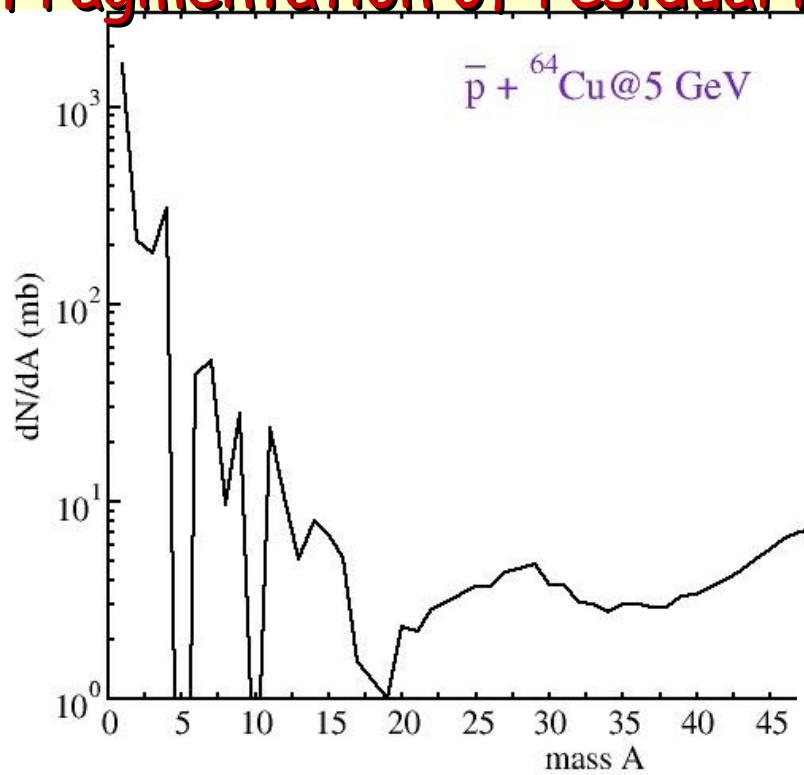
$\bar{p} + X$ @1.2 GeV



Overall good description of different fragment multiplicities



# Fragmentation of residual nuclei...



...Charge distribution

Mass distribution...

