

Shell model spectra of light hypernuclei with ΛN and ΛNN forces: the final results concerned hyperon-nucleon interaction parameters

V.N. Fetisov

Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow 119991, Russia

Abstract

Low lying spectra of light hypernuclei are analyzed using data on hypernuclear γ -lines [1] in the framework of the shell model motivated in ref. [2] where in addition to the ΛN effective interaction with two-body parameters Δ , S_Λ , S_n and T [3] the phenomenological zero-range three-body force

$$V = \delta(\mathbf{r}_\Lambda - \mathbf{r}_1)\delta(\mathbf{r}_\Lambda - \mathbf{r}_2)(t + t_s\boldsymbol{\sigma}_\Lambda(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2))$$

has been introduced. Matrix elements $(s_\Lambda sp|V|s_\Lambda sp)$, $(s_\Lambda p^2|V|s_\Lambda p^2)$ were calculated with the oscillator wave functions for nucleons and with the Woods-Saxon potential wave functions for a Λ particle. The calculations show an extremely weak t -dependence of energy splittings and for definiteness sake we take $t=176$ MeVfm⁶ [2]. Using the $(3/2^+, 5/2^+)$ doublet splitting (DS) in ${}^9_\Lambda\text{Be}$ and three levels $(1_1^-, 1_2^-, 2^-)$ in ${}^{16}_\Lambda\text{O}$ the values of Δ , S_n , T and t_s have been found as functions of S_Λ in the interval $-0.015 \leq S_\Lambda \leq -0.006$ (MeV). Spectra of ${}^9_\Lambda\text{Be}$, ${}^{10}_\Lambda\text{B}$, ${}^{11}_\Lambda\text{B}$, ${}^{12}_\Lambda\text{C}$, ${}^{13}_\Lambda\text{C}$, ${}^{15}_\Lambda\text{N}$, ${}^{16}_\Lambda\text{O}$ were calculated with the common values of S_n , T and t_s using the total set of the $0\hbar\omega$ nuclear states. Small variations of Δ_A were taken into account by the scaling factor α_A ($\Delta_A = \alpha_A\Delta_{16}$) estimated for the Gaussian shape of the ΛN potential. The S_Λ -dependence of the ground state DS in ${}^{12}_\Lambda\text{C}$ and ${}^{11}_\Lambda\text{B}$ derived with the NN forces CKB(I,II,III) (the Cohen-Kurath interaction corrected by Barker) [4] excludes the interactions CKB(I,III) whereas the variant CKB(II) reproduces the observed DS (161 keV and 264 keV) in the vicinity of $S_\Lambda \simeq -0.007$. As this takes place, the unobserved DS in ${}^{10}_\Lambda\text{B}$ does not exceed 70 keV. The acceptable parameters are $\Delta_{16}=0.082$, $S_\Lambda=-0.007$, $S_n=-0.33$, $T=0.023$ (MeV) and $t_s=216.5$ MeVfm⁶. In this model the calculated values Δ and $|S_\Lambda|$ are considerable less than ones given in ref. [5]. The description of DS in ${}^7_\Lambda\text{Li}$ demands the higher value of Δ that reflects an influence of the cluster structure of ${}^7_\Lambda\text{Li}$ [6].

References

- [1] O. Hashimoto and H. Tamura, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 57 (2006) 564.
- [2] V.N. Fetisov, JETP Lett. 70 (1999) 233.
- [3] D.J. Millener, A. Gal, C. Dover, R.H. Dalitz, Phys. Rev. C 31 (1985) 499.
- [4] F.C. Barker, Aust. J. Phys. 34 (1981) 7.
- [5] D.J. Millener, Nucl. Phys. A 835 (2010) 11.
- [6] E. Hiyama, M. Kamimura, K. Miyazaki and T. Motoba, Phys. Rev. C 59 (1999) 2351.