

Non-mesonic weak decay of the hypertriton in effective field theory

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Outline

1. Hypertriton:

Particle content: $\Lambda + n + p$

Separation energy: $B = 130 \pm 50$ KeV

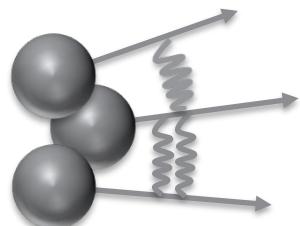
Smaller life time than Λ (?)

Spin=1/2

At least ~10%
(talks of Saito, and of
4c: Rappold, Piano, Xu)



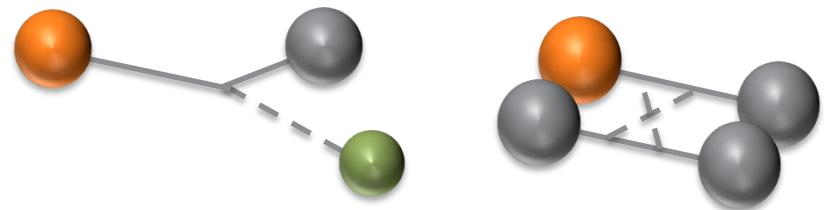
3. Strong final state interactions (current work)



Previous work with OME potentials:
Golak et al., PRC56 (1997), 2892

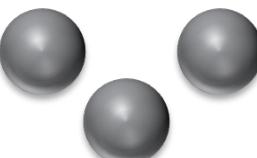
2. Main weak decay modes:

mesonic $\Lambda \rightarrow N\pi$ Non-mesonic $\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$

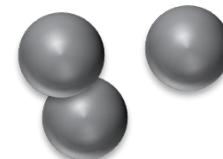


4. Decay products:

$3N$



$d+n$

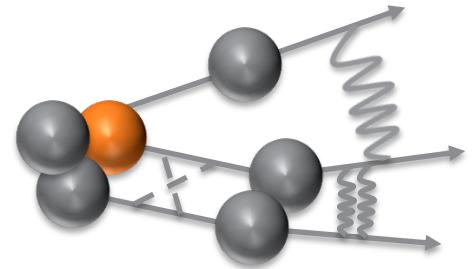


$^3H, ^3He$



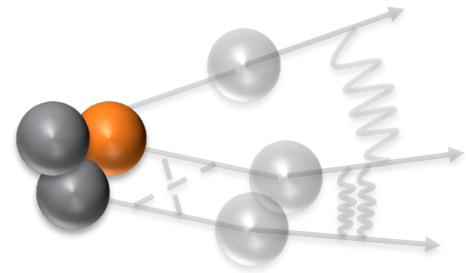
$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

$$\Gamma^{3N} = \frac{128}{9} \pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{\substack{m_1 m_2 m_3 \\ m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta) \\ \times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \middle| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) V_{12}^w \middle| \psi_{\Lambda H}^3 \right\rangle \right|^2$$



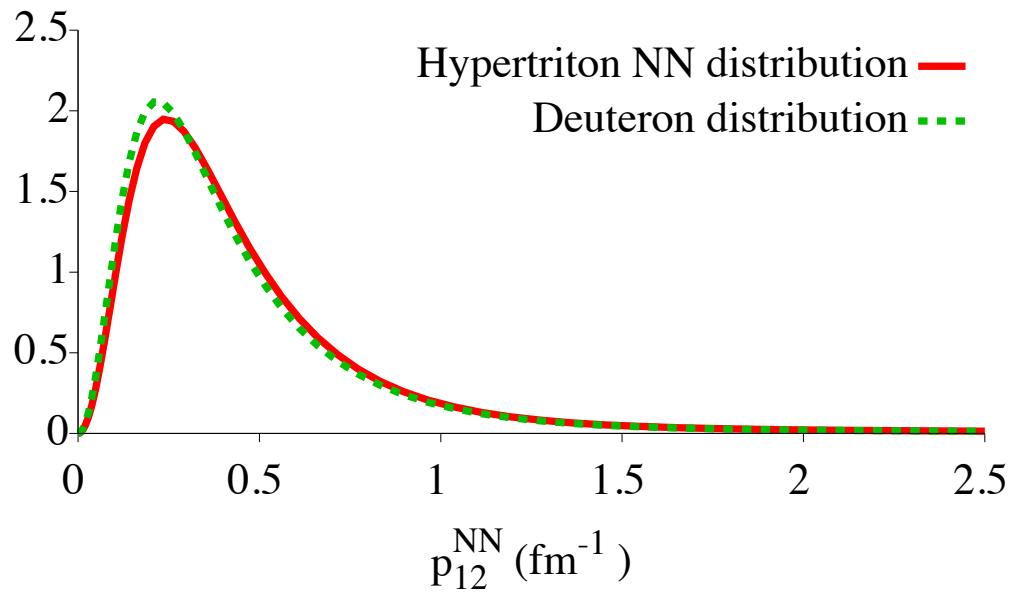
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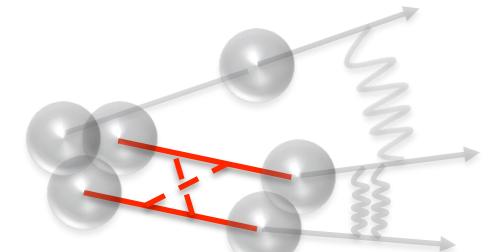
NLO YN and NN strong
EFT potentials

H. Polinder, J. Haidenbauer, U.G.
Meissner, NPA, 779, 244-266, 2006



$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

$$\Gamma^{3N} = \frac{128}{9} \pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{\substack{m_1 m_2 m_3 \\ m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta) \\ \times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \left| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) \textcolor{red}{V}_{12}^w \right| \psi_{\Lambda^3 H} \right\rangle \right|^2$$



$V_{\Lambda N \rightarrow NN}$ and $V_{\Sigma N \rightarrow NN}$ calculated with EFT:

- Separation of scales: soft (m_π , $q \approx 400$ MeV) and hard (m_N)
- Relevant degrees of freedom: π , K , N , Λ , Σ ($q=400$ MeV)
- Symmetries: chiral, discrete (PV)

Recent baryon-baryon EFTs

Weak BB: J.-H. Jun (2001); A. Parreño, C. Bennhold, B.R. Holstein (2004); Zhu, S.-lin, C.M. Maekawa, B.R. Holstein, U.V. Kolck (2005).

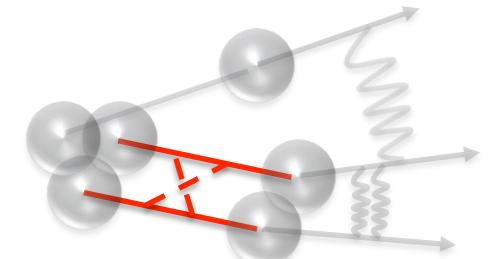
Strong YN: J. Haidenbauer, Ulf-G. Meißner, H. Polinder (2006).

Strong NN: R. Machleidt, D.R. Entem (2011); E. Epelbaum, H. Hammer, Ulf-G. Meißner (2009).

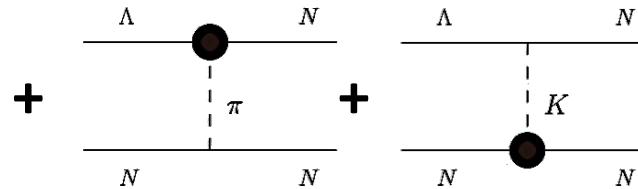
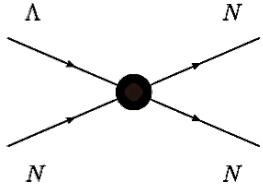
$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

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$$\times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \right| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) \textcolor{red}{V}_{12}^w \left| \psi_{\Lambda^3 H} \right\rangle \right|^2$$



LO:



- Contact potential at LO
- LECs must be fixed by the experiment

$$V_{4P}(\vec{q}) = C_{00} + C_{01}(\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2)$$

- Weak vertices: phenomenological Lagrangians

$$L_W^{\Delta S=1} = -iG_F m_\pi^2 \bar{\psi}_N (A_\Lambda + B_\Lambda \gamma_5) \vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{\phi}_\pi \psi_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Strong vertices: strong chiral Lagrangians
- OME potentials:

$$V_\mu(\vec{q}) = -G_F m_\pi^2 \frac{g_{BB\mu}}{2\bar{M}_S} \left(\hat{A}_\mu - \frac{\hat{B}_\mu}{2\bar{M}_W} \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{q} \right) \frac{\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \vec{q}}{-q_0^2 + \vec{q}^2 + m_\mu^2}$$

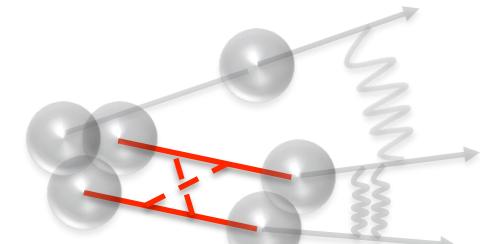
with $\mu = \pi, K$; $\hat{A}_\pi = A_\pi \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$, $\hat{B}_\pi = B_\pi \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$,

$$\hat{A}_K = \frac{C_K^{PV}}{2} + D_K^{PV} + \frac{C_K^{PV}}{2} \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2, \quad \hat{B}_K = \frac{C_K^{PC}}{2} + D_K^{PC} + \frac{C_K^{PC}}{2} \vec{\tau}_1 \cdot \vec{\tau}_2$$

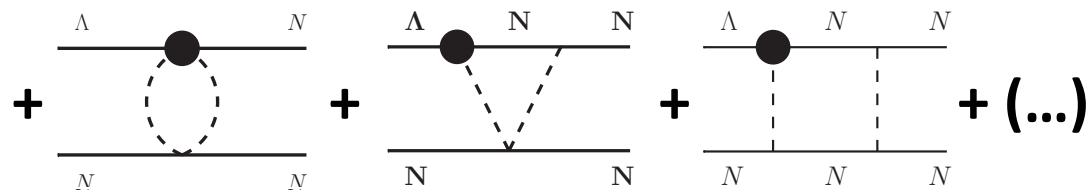
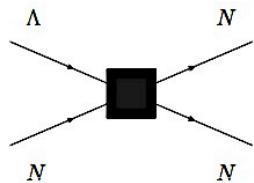
Constraints on LO LECs: PRC84, 024606 (2011)

$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

$$\Gamma^{3N} = \frac{128}{9} \pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{\substack{m_1 m_2 m_3 \\ m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta) \\ \times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \right| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) \textcolor{red}{V}_{12}^w \left| \psi_{\Lambda H}^3 \right\rangle \right|^2$$



NLO:



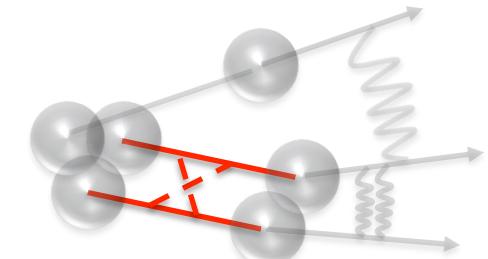
- Neglecting initial momenta reduces the number of LECs

$$V_{4P}(\vec{q}) = C_{00} + C_{01}(\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2) \\ + C_{10} \frac{\vec{\sigma}_1 \vec{q}}{2M_N} + C_{11} \frac{\vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{q}}{2M_N} + i C_{12} \frac{(\vec{\sigma}_1 \times \vec{\sigma}_2) \vec{q}}{2M_N} \\ + C_{20} \frac{\vec{\sigma}_1 \vec{q} \vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{q}}{4M_N^2} + C_{21} \frac{\vec{\sigma}_1 \vec{\sigma}_2 \vec{q}^2}{4M_N^2} + C_{22} \frac{\vec{q}^2}{4M_N^2}$$

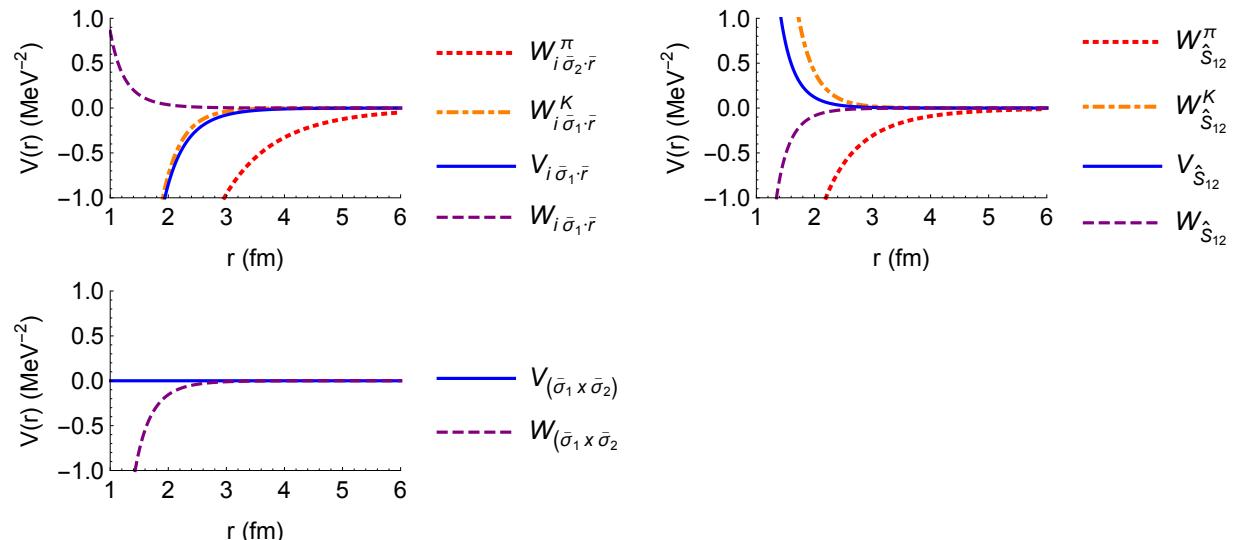
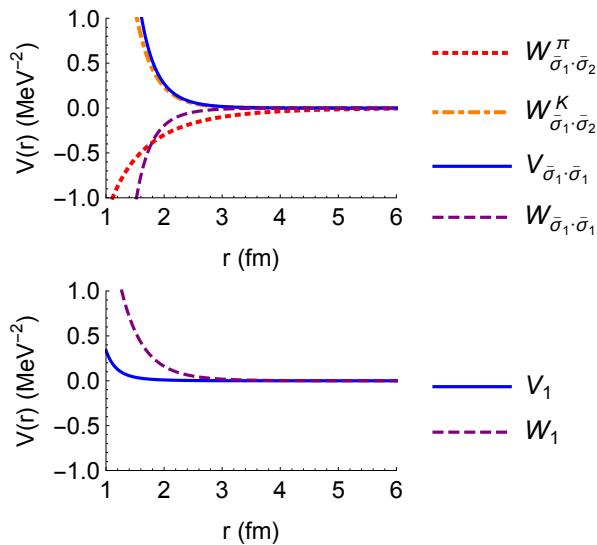
- Dimensional regularization
- Many more structures
- Mass differences $M_\Lambda - M_N$, $M_\Sigma - M_N$ considered

$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

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Legend: π , K , 2π (1), 2π ($\tau\cdot\tau$)

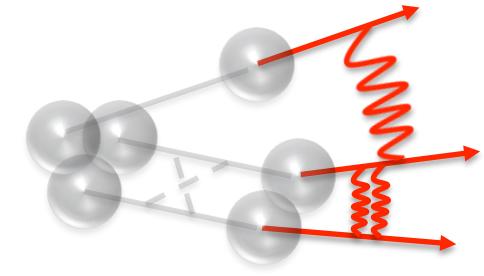


- $(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})$, $\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{p})$ and other structures give much smaller contributions
- Fourier transform + Dispersion relations T. Ericson, W. Weise, Pions and Nuclei (Oxford, 1988)

$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

$$\Gamma^{3N} = \frac{128}{9} \pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{\substack{m_1 m_2 m_3 \\ m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta) \\ \times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \middle| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) V_{12}^w \left| \psi_{\Lambda^3 H} \right\rangle \right| \right|^2$$

Rescattering state $|U\rangle$



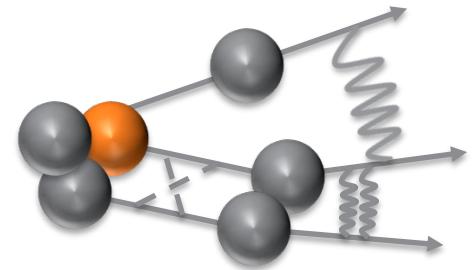
1. Solve 2-body force: $(1 + t_{12}G_0)(1 - V_{12}G_0) = 1$

2. Find iterative equation, $G = G_0 + G_0 V G$

$$|U\rangle = t_{12}G_0(1 + P)V^w|\phi_{\Lambda^3 H}\rangle + (1 + t_{12}G_0)V_{123}^{(3)}G_0(1 + P)V^w|\phi_{\Lambda^3 H}\rangle \\ + t_{12}G_0P|U\rangle + (1 + t_{12}G_0)V_{123}^{(3)}G_0(1 + P)|U\rangle$$

$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

$$\Gamma^{3N} = \frac{128}{9} \pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{\substack{m_1 m_2 m_3 \\ m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta) \\ \times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \left| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) V_{12}^w \right| \psi_{^3H} \right\rangle \right|^2$$



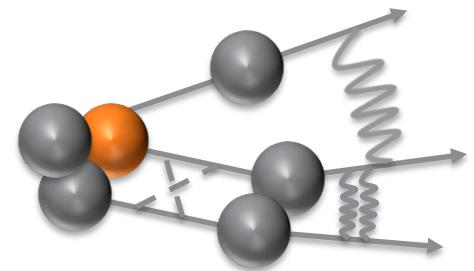
- $\Gamma_{^3N} \sim 10 \Gamma_{d+n}$
- K destructive interference

	$\Gamma_{d+n} (s^{-1})$	$\Gamma_{^3N} (s^{-1})$
π	$0.54 \cdot 10^7$	$0.57 \cdot 10^8$
$\pi + K$	$0.15 \cdot 10^7$	$0.18 \cdot 10^8$

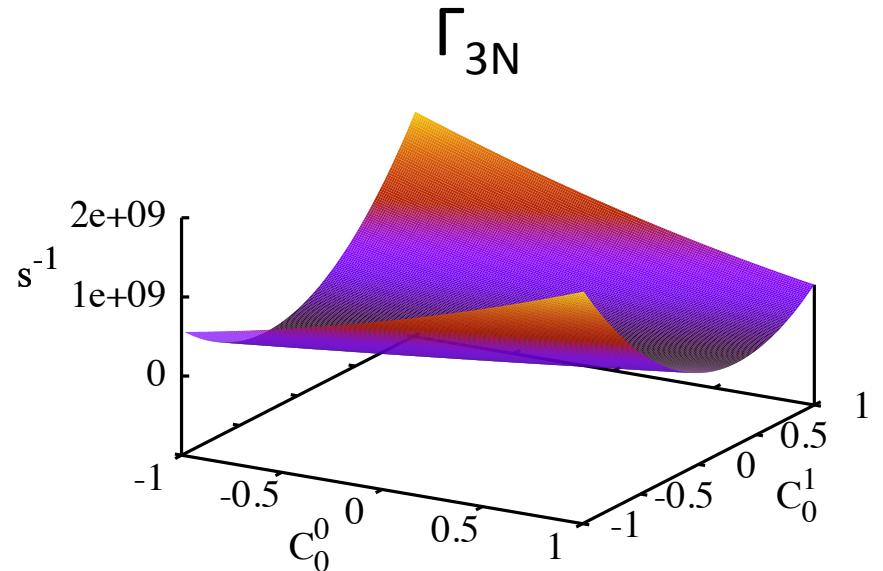
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$$\times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \middle| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1 + P) V_{12}^w \middle| \psi_{^3H} \right\rangle \right|^2$$



- Exploring the parameter space
- LECs with opposite signs interfere constructively



Summary & Conclusions

The hypertriton can be studied with precise few-body techniques. Its weak non-mesonic decay has been studied complementing exact wave functions obtained solving Faddeev equations with the leading order piece of the weak $\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ transition

We have developed an EFT for the two-body $\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ transition driving the decay of hypernuclei.

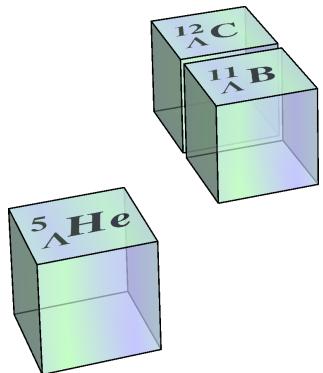
The 2π exchange mechanism has been incorporated systematically in the EFT. It has a sizeable effect at medium and short ranges and should play an important role once more experimental data are available.

Due to the lack of experimental data we have explored the decay rate as a function of the two low-energy constants appearing at leading order.

Thanks

Current and future work:

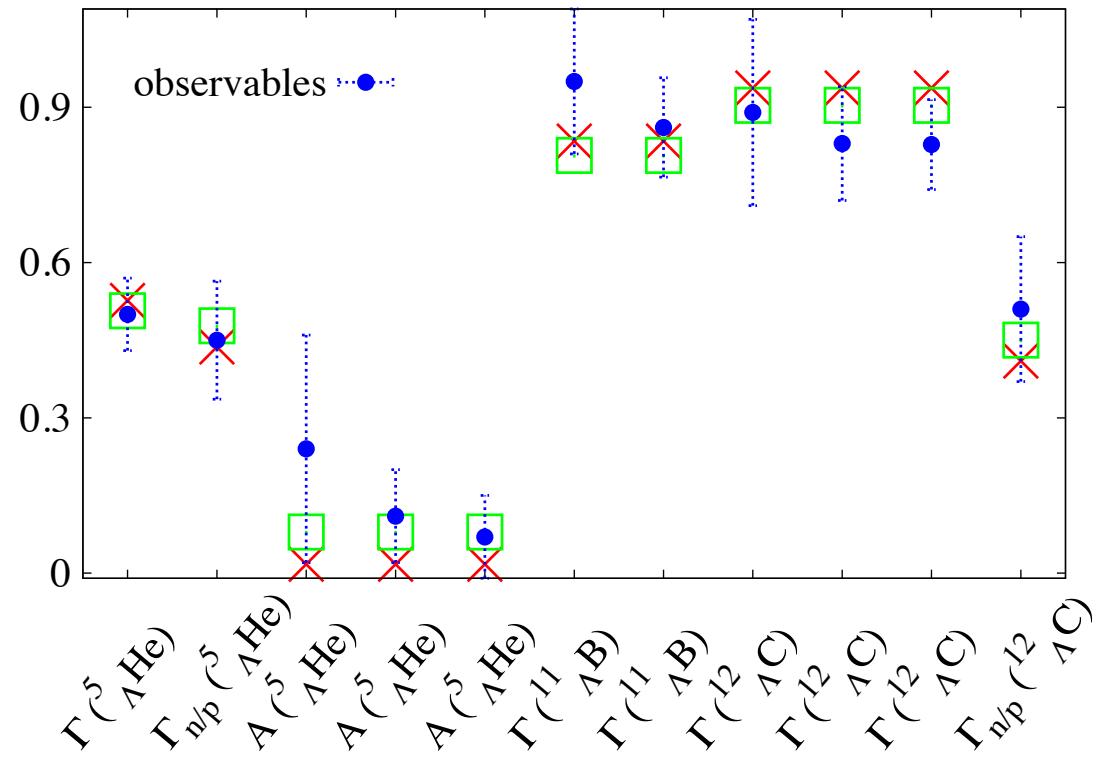
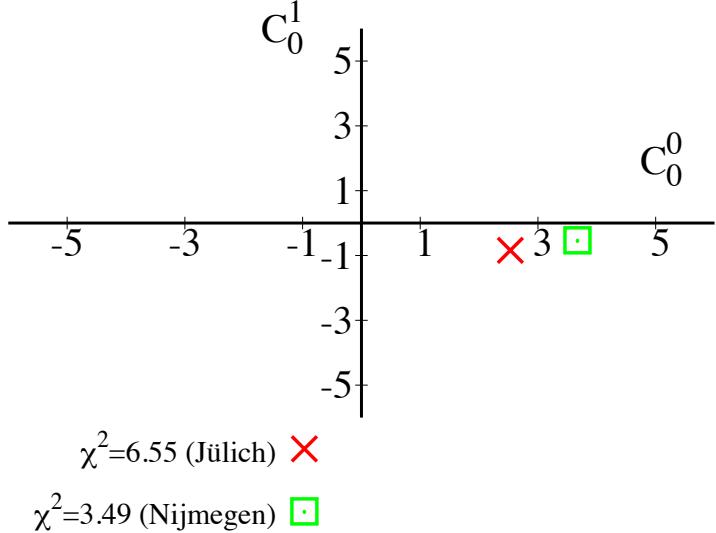
- explore the effect of final state interactions and the Σ contribution.
- extend the work to mesonic decays and to A=4 hypernuclei.

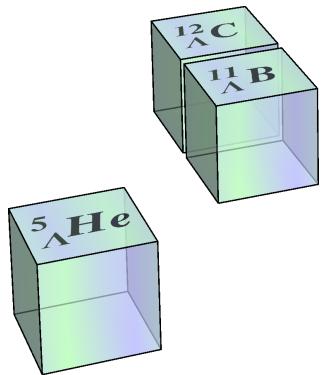


$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

LO LECs fit to the data

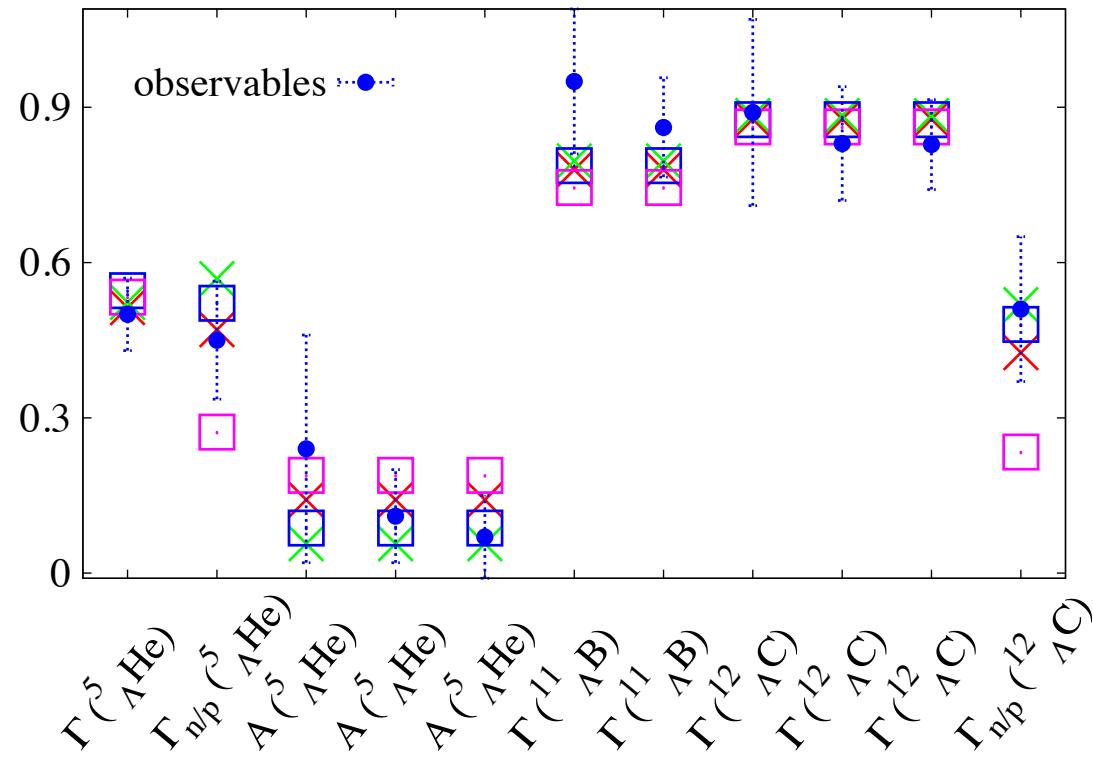
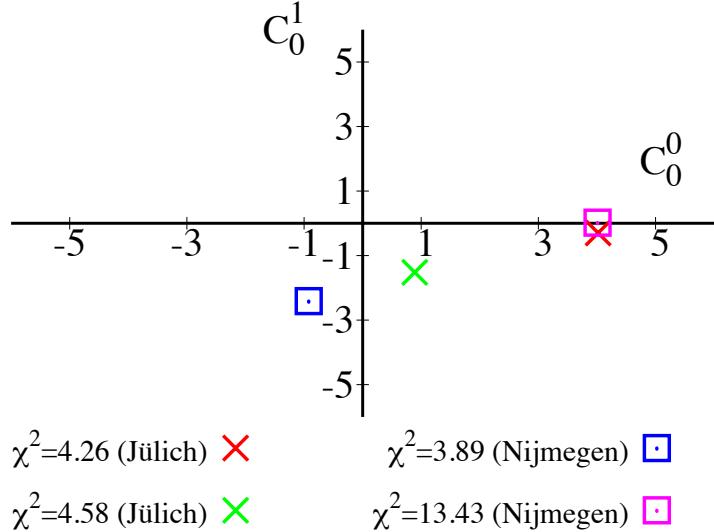
contact+ π

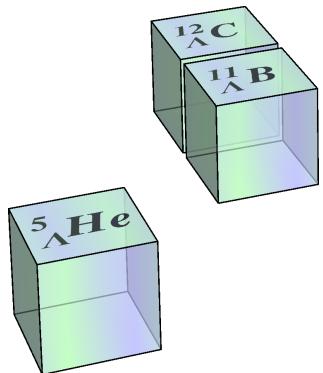




$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

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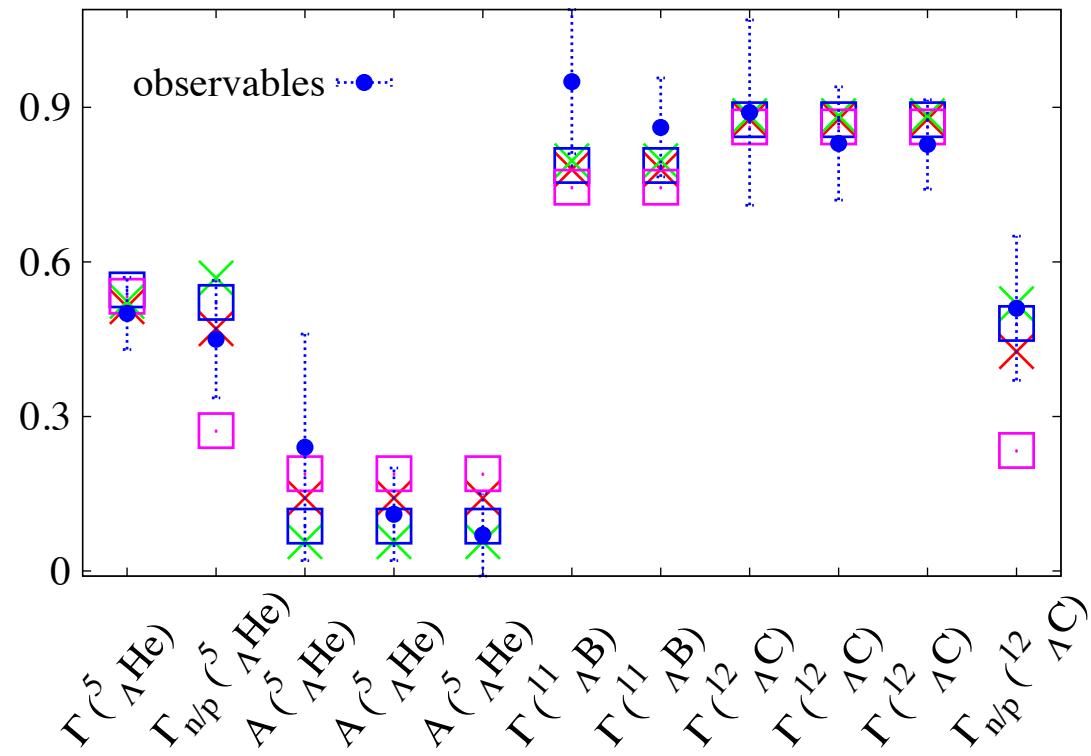
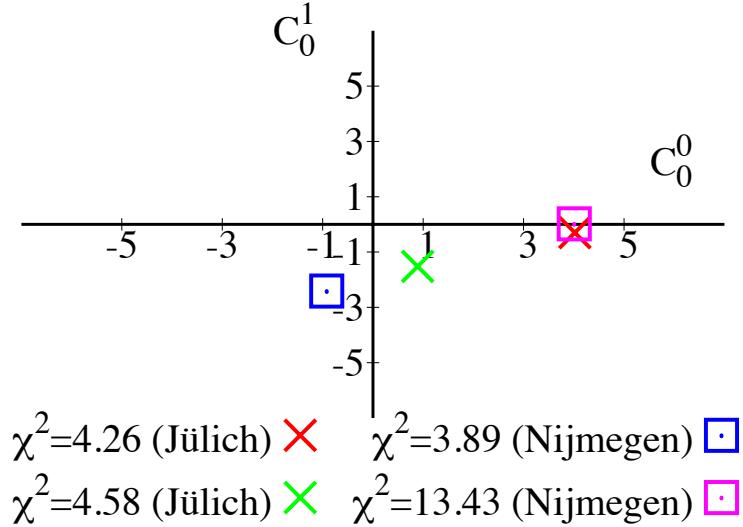


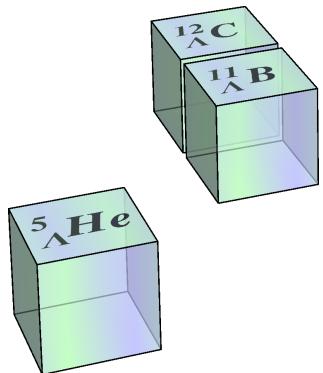


$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

LO LECs fit to the data

$a=0.36$ fm ($\pi+K+\chi$)

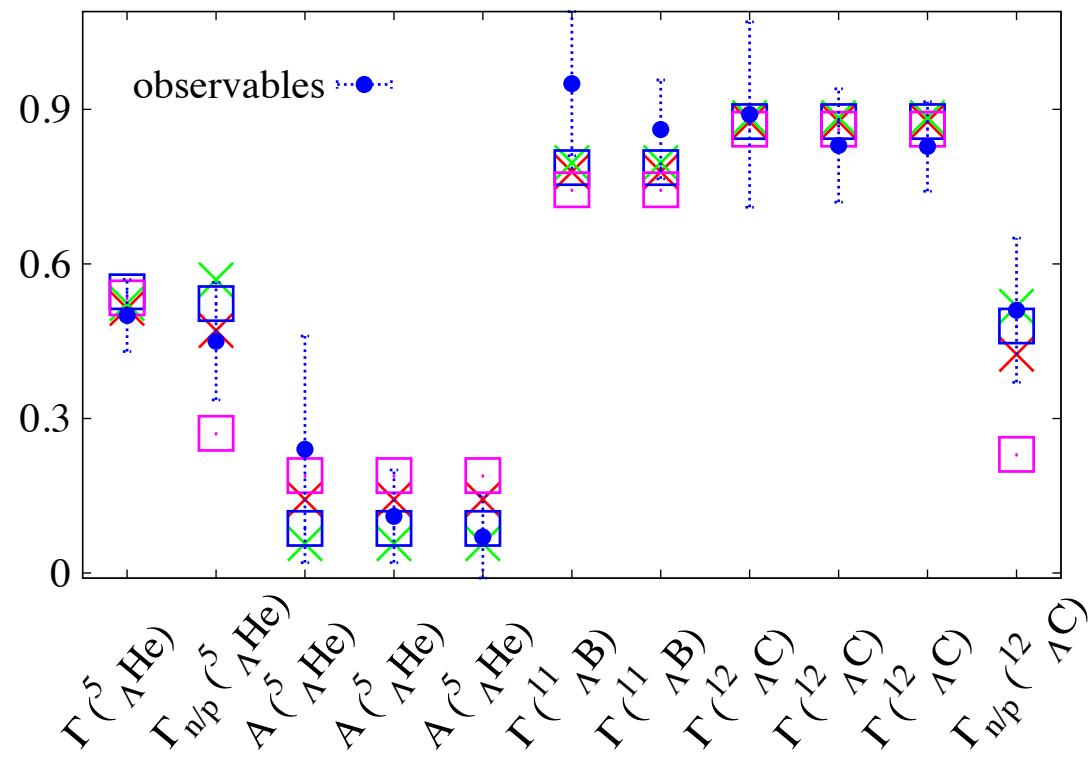
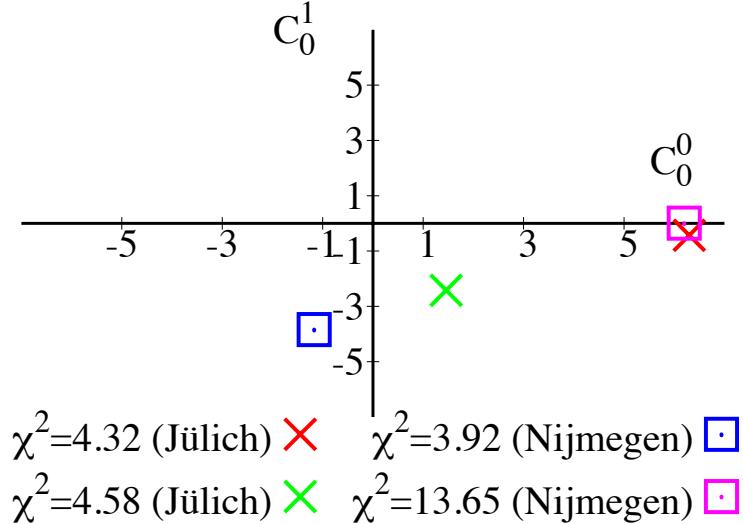


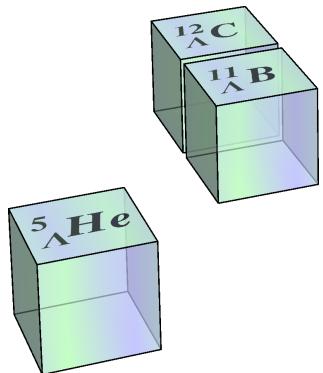


$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

LO LECs fit to the data

$a=0.30$ fm ($\pi+K+\chi$)

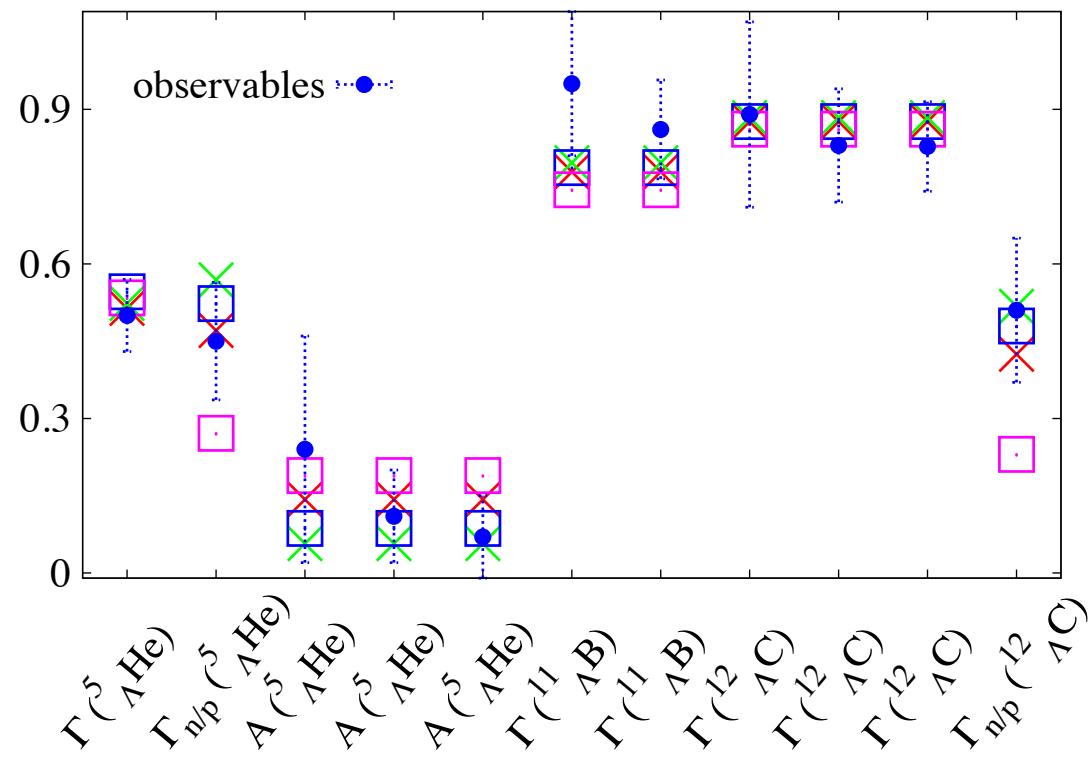
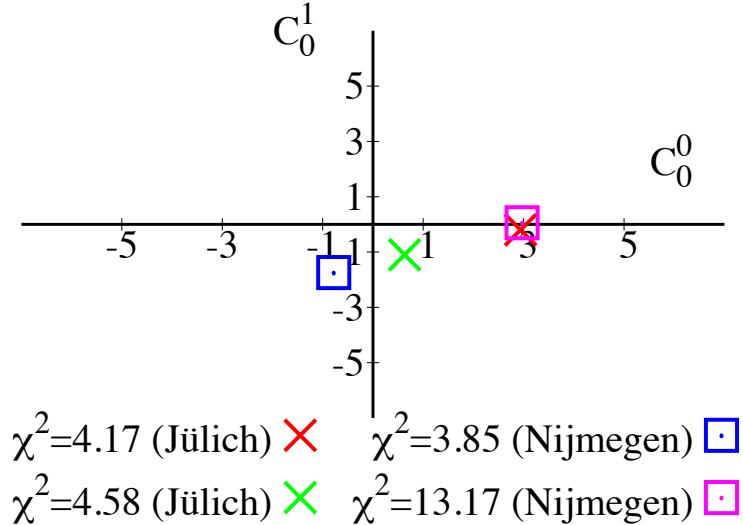


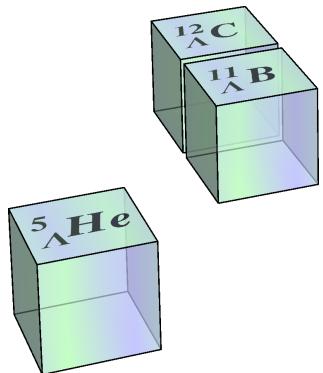


$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

LO LECs fit to the data

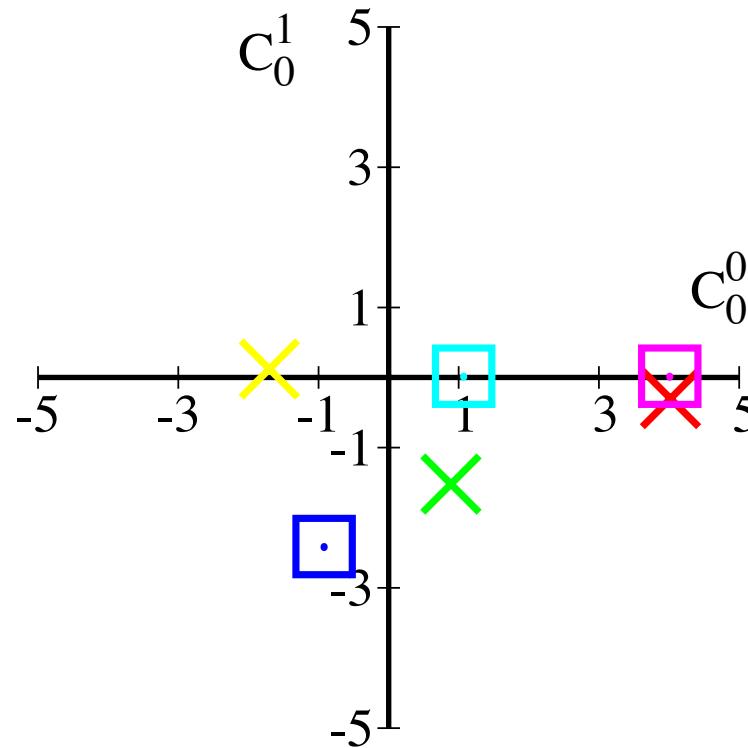
$a=0.42$ fm ($\pi+K+\chi$)





$\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$ EFT in hypernuclei

EFT fits and OME



$\chi^2 = 4.26$ (Jülich) \times

$\chi^2 = 4.58$ (Jülich) \times

$\chi^2 = 3.89$ (Nijmegen) \square

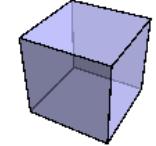
$\chi^2 = 13.43$ (Nijmegen) \square

OME (Jülich) \times

OME (Nijmegen) \square

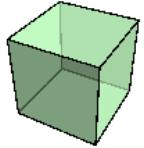
Non-mesonic weak decay of hypernuclei

Experimental measurements:



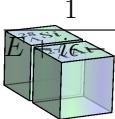
τ_{nm}

$$d\Gamma^{3N} = \frac{128}{9}\pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta) \times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}} \right| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1+P) V_{12}^w \left| \psi_{\Lambda H}^3 \right\rangle \right|^2 \Gamma_{nm} = \Gamma_n + \Gamma_p = \frac{1}{\tau_{nm}}$$



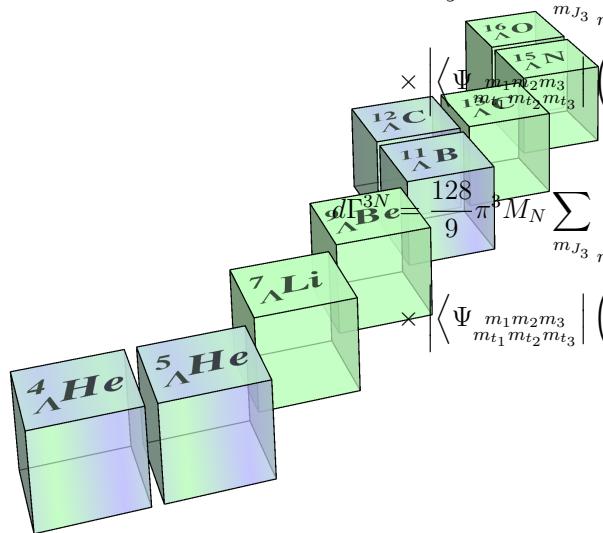
$N_n(T, \theta)$

$$N_n(T, \theta) = \frac{128}{9}\pi^3 M_N \sum_{m_{J_3}} \sum_{m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}} \int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \frac{\Gamma_n}{\Gamma_p} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{N_n^w}{N_p^w} - 1 \right) \sim \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{N_n}{N_p} - 1 \right)$$



$N_p(T, \theta)$

$$N_p(T, \theta) \propto \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}} \right| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1+P) V_{12}^w \left| \psi_{\Lambda H}^3 \right\rangle \right|^2 \frac{3}{J+1} \frac{\sum_{M_i} I(M_i) M_i}{\sum_{M_i} I(M_i)} \cos(\chi) \sim \frac{N_p^+ - N_p^-}{N_p^+ + N_p^-}$$



$d\Gamma^{3N}$

$\frac{128}{9}\pi^3 M_N$

$\sum_{m_{J_3}}$

$\sum_{m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}}$

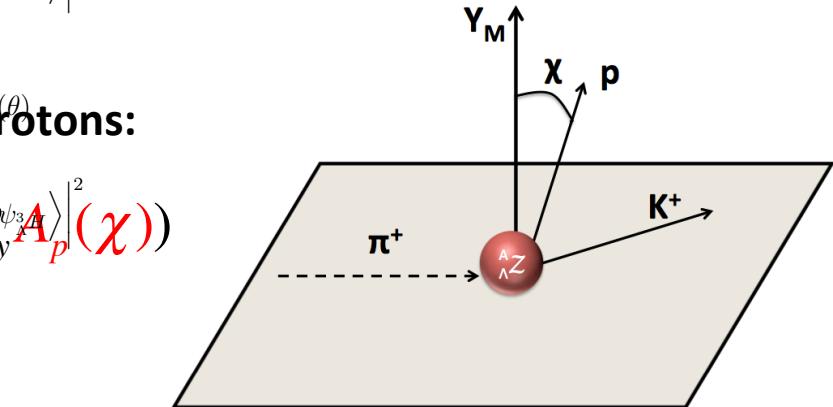
Intensity of protons:

$\int dp_{12} p_{12}^2 p_3^{(3N)} \int d\theta \sin(\theta)$

$\times \left| \left\langle \Psi_{m_{t_1} m_{t_2} m_{t_3}} \right| \left(1 + V_s \frac{1}{E + i\epsilon - H} \right) (1+P) V_{12}^w \left| \psi_{\Lambda H}^3 \right\rangle \right|^2$

Nuclear Physics Institute, Rez

Theoretical descriptions:



Outline

1. Hypertriton:

Particle content: $\Lambda + n + p$

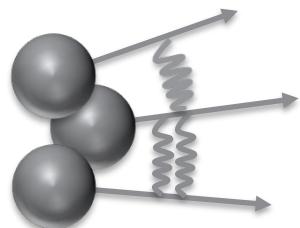
Separation energy: $B = 130 \pm 50$ KeV

Life time $\tau = 216^{+19}_{-16}$ ps ($\tau_\Lambda = 263.1 \pm 2.0$ ps)

Spin=1/2 (Rappold, Phys. Lett. B728)



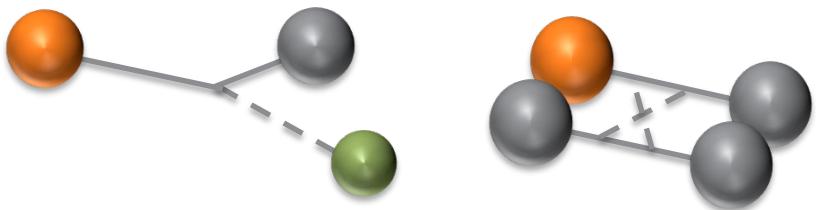
3. Strong final state interactions (current work)



Previous work with OME potentials:
Golak et al., PRC56 (1997), 2892

2. Main weak decay modes:

mesonic $\Lambda \rightarrow N\pi$ Non-mesonic $\Lambda N \rightarrow NN$

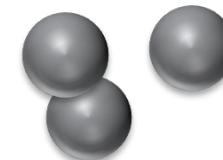


4. Decay products:

$3N$



$d+n$



$^3H, ^3He$

