

Hypernuclear and Resonance Production in Heavy Ion Collisions

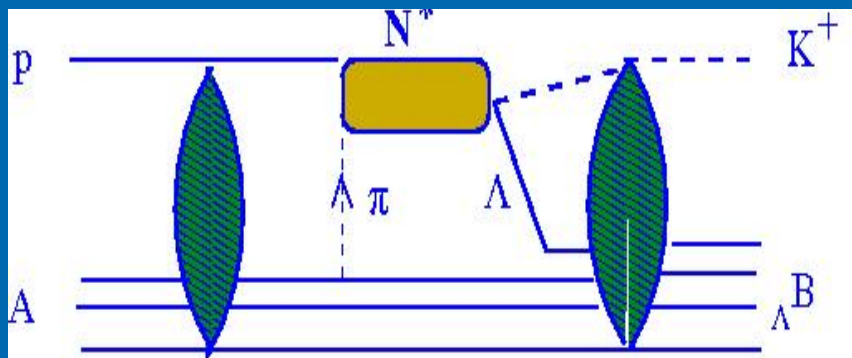
H. Lenske



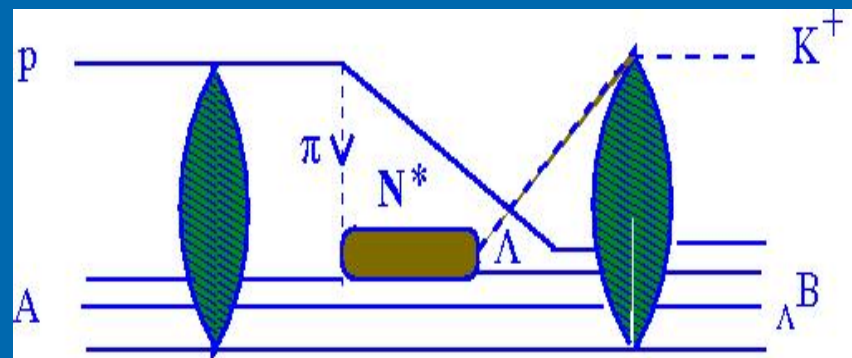
**Institut für
Theoretische Physik**



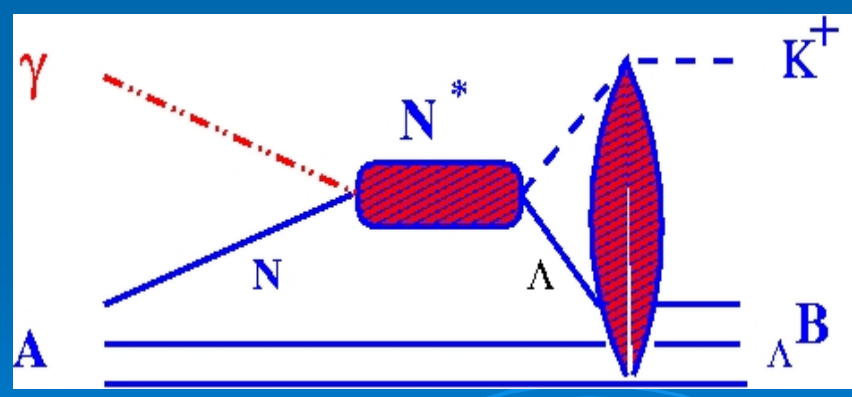
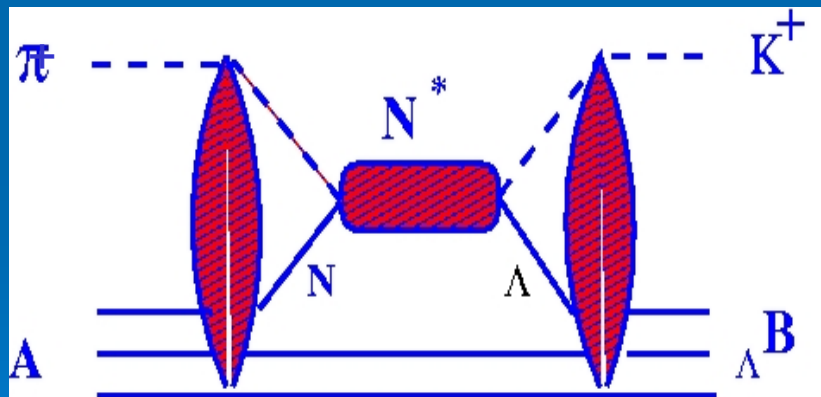
Strangeness Production at “GSI”-Energies : The Giessen Resonance Model



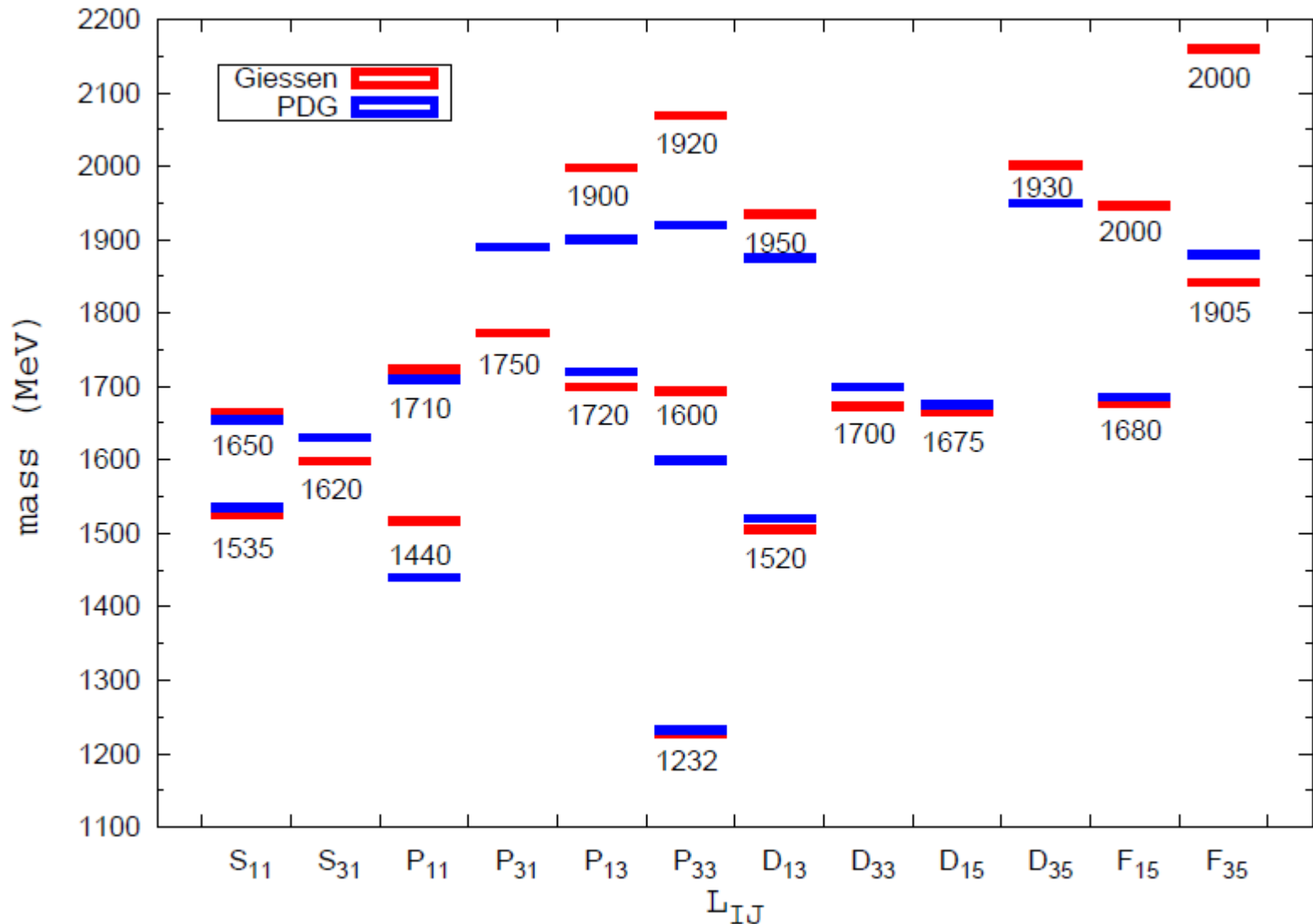
Target emission



Projectile emission



GiM Nucleon Resonance Level Scheme

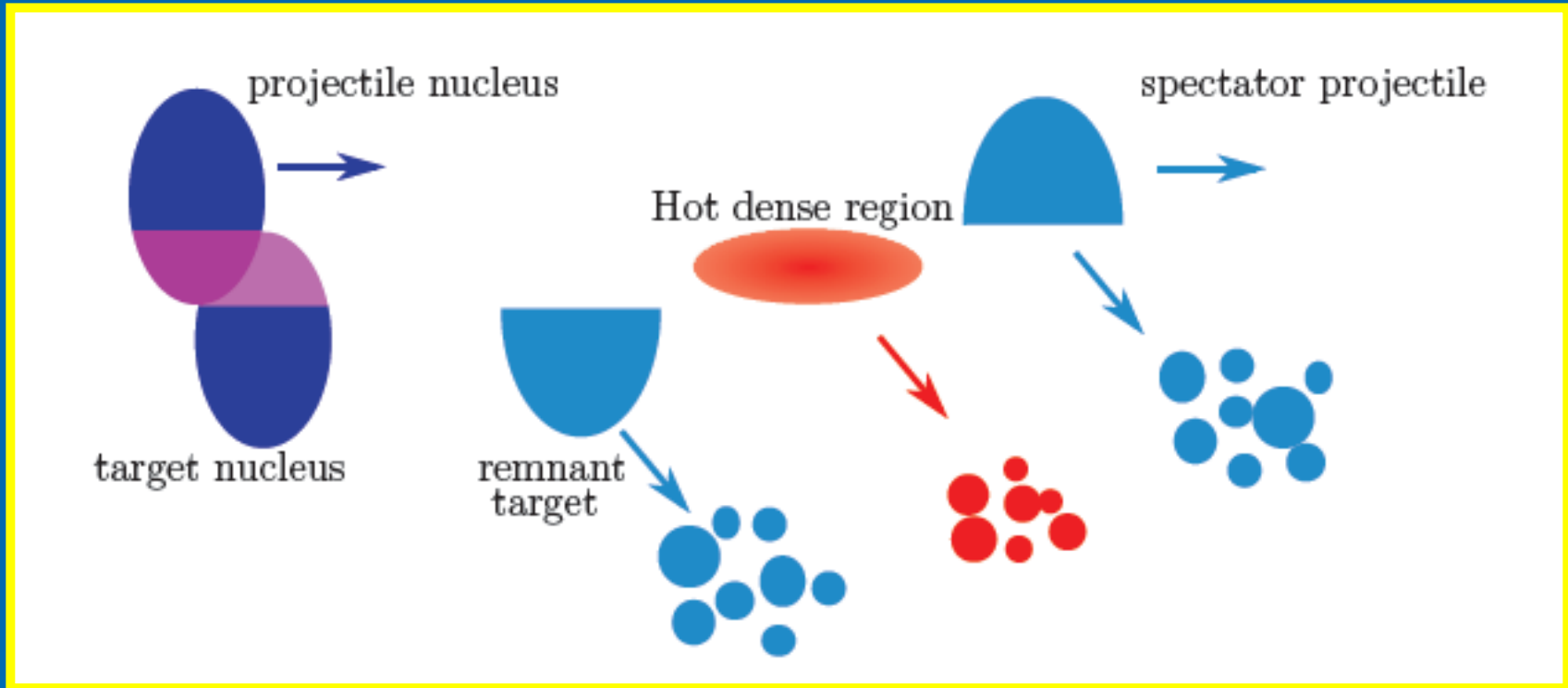


Agenda:

- **Fragmentation in Heavy Ion Collisions**
- **$S=-1$ Hypernuclear Production in Heavy Ion Collisions**
- **$S=-2,-3$ Multi-Strangeness Production**
- **Nucleon Resonance Excitation in Peripheral Heavy Ion Collisions**

Fragmentation Reactions

Scenario of a fragmentation reaction ($T_{\text{lab}} > 1 \text{ AGeV}$)



**GiBUU Transport Theory & SMM Grand Canonical
Fragmentation Approach
(Bondorf, Mishustin, Botvina)**

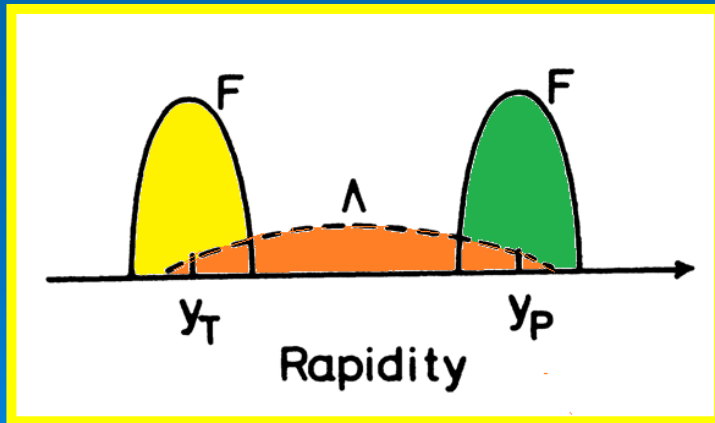
Gaitanos, Lenske, Phys. Lett. B 675, 297 (2009); Phys. Lett. B 663, 197 (2008)...

GiBUU: O. Buss, Th. Gaitanos, et al., Phys. Rept. 512 (2012) 1

Formation of a Hypernucleus through Capture of a Λ by a pre-formed Fragment F:

$$\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_r} \frac{d^3\sigma^{(\Lambda F)}}{dk_c^2} \quad \boxed{\text{Structure}} \quad \boxed{\text{GiBUU}} \quad \boxed{\text{SMM}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{m_\Lambda + m_F}{m_\Lambda m_F} \right]^3 \boxed{S_{\Lambda F}} \left[\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_r} \frac{d^3\sigma^{(\Lambda)}}{dk_c^3} \right] \left[\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_r} \frac{d^3\sigma^{(F)}}{dk_c^3} \right]$$

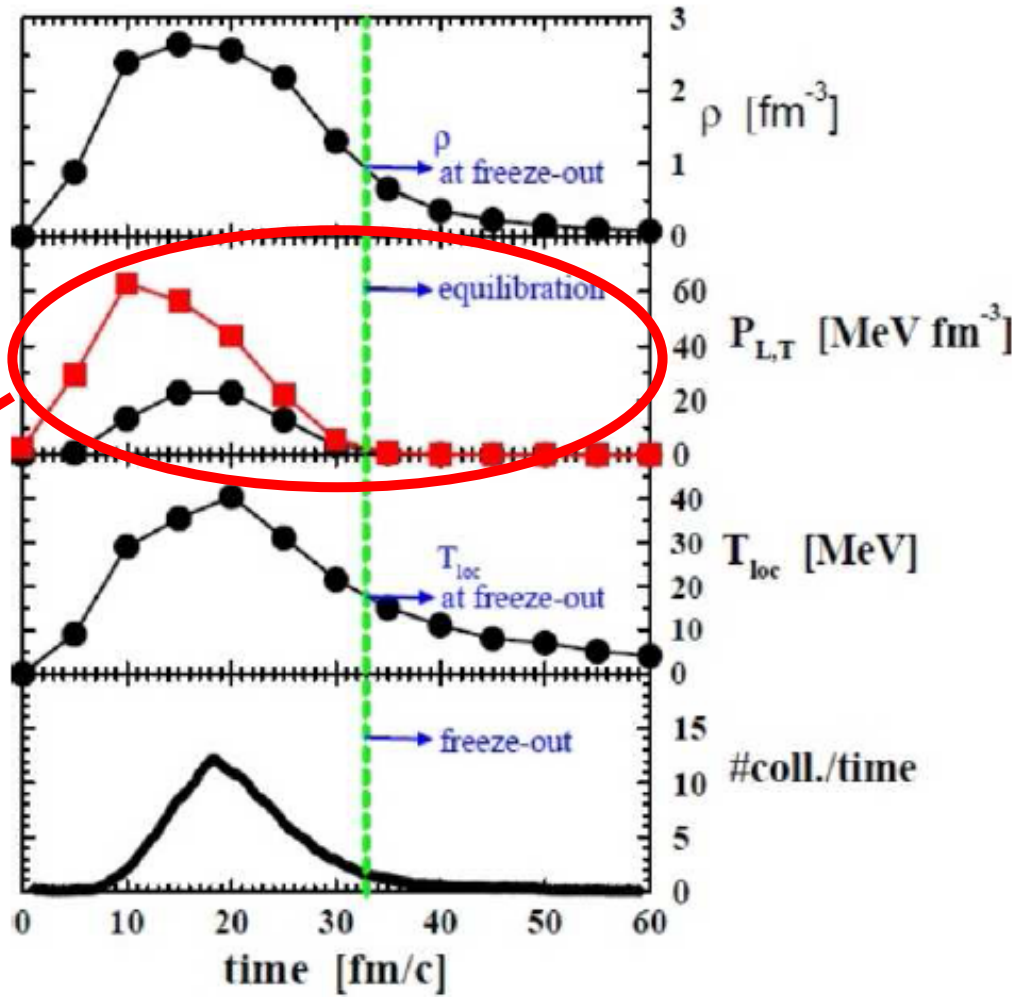


Λ
Production
X-section

Fragment
Production
X-section

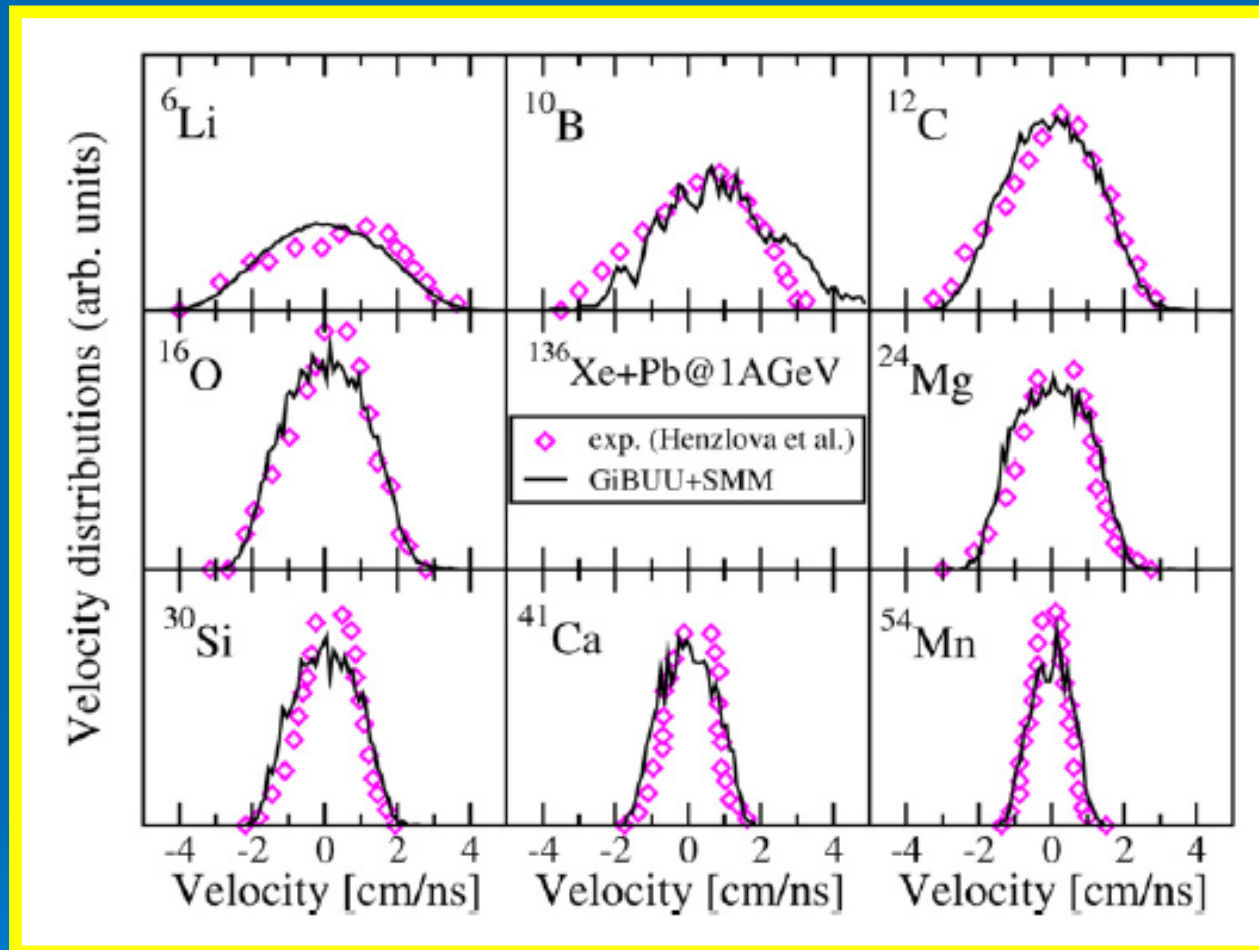
M. Wakai, H. Bando, M. Sano, Phys. Rev. C 38 (1988) 748.

Time Evolution of the System Au+Au@0.6AGeV



Defines onset
of
fragmentation:
GiBUU \rightarrow SMM

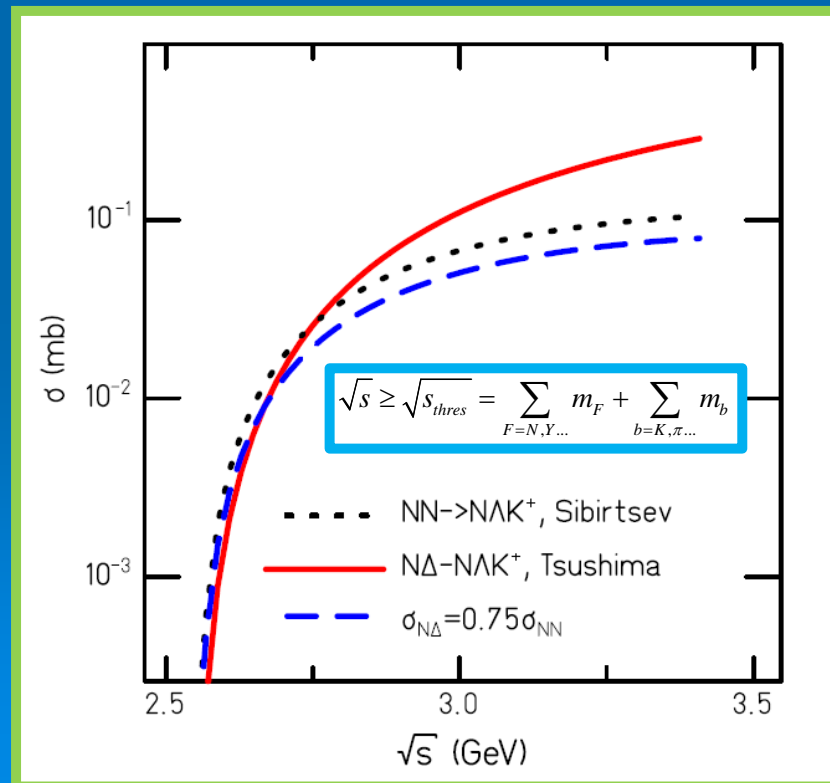
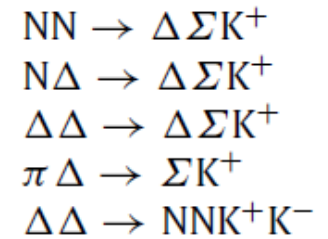
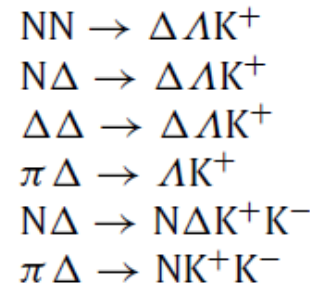
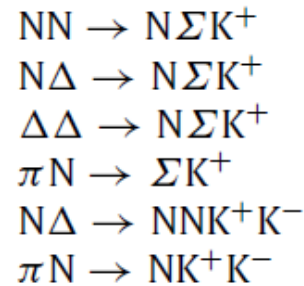
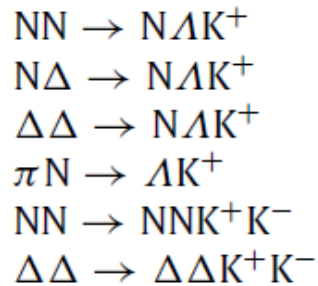
Production of Light Nuclei from $^{136}\text{Xe}+\text{Pb}$ by GiBUU+SMM (FOPI data)



Longitudinal velocity distributions in the projectile frame

Strangeness Production in Baryonic Matter

$$e.g. N + N \rightarrow N^* + N \rightarrow Y + N + K$$

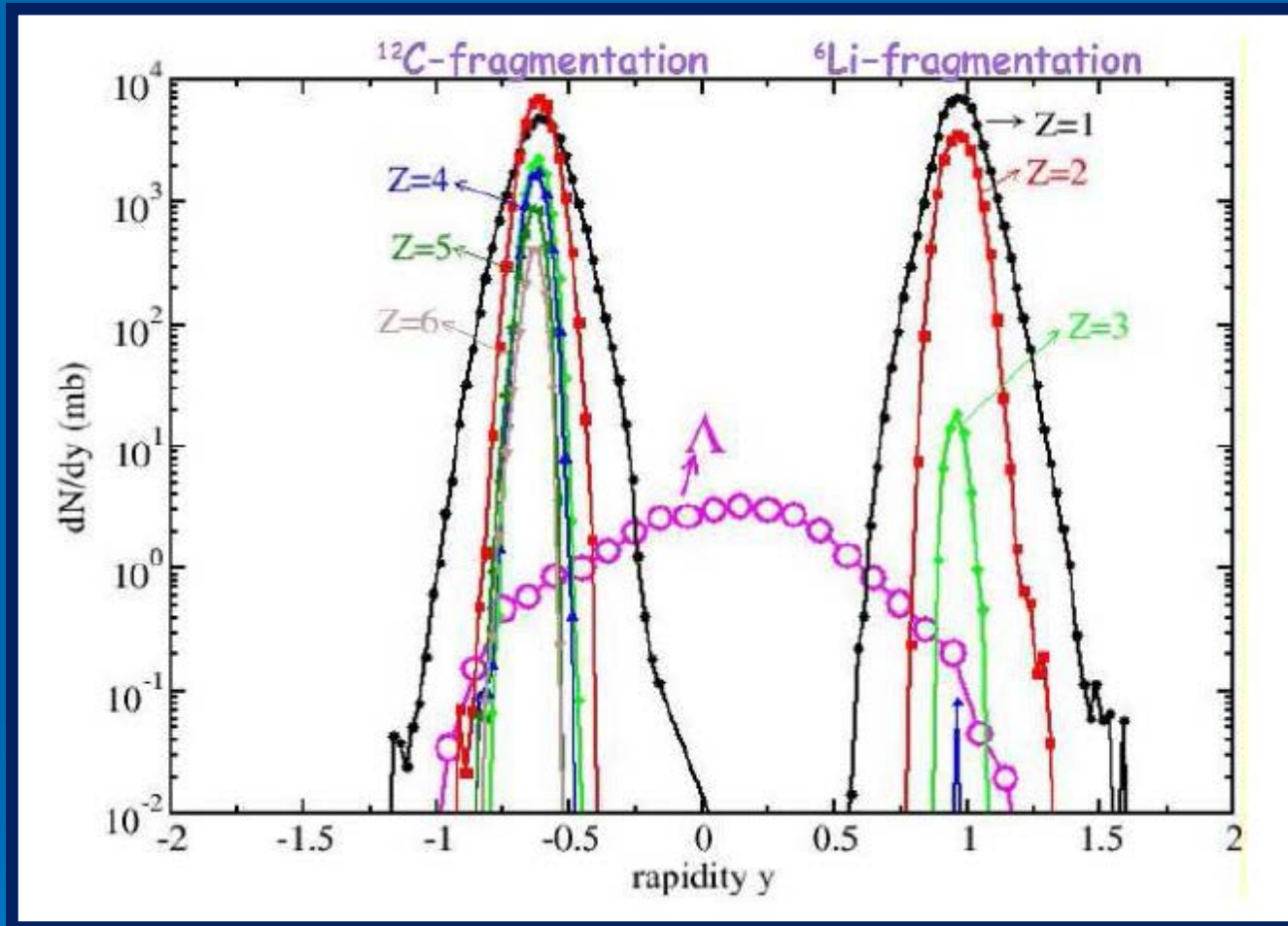


...see also:

Christoph Hartnack *et al.*

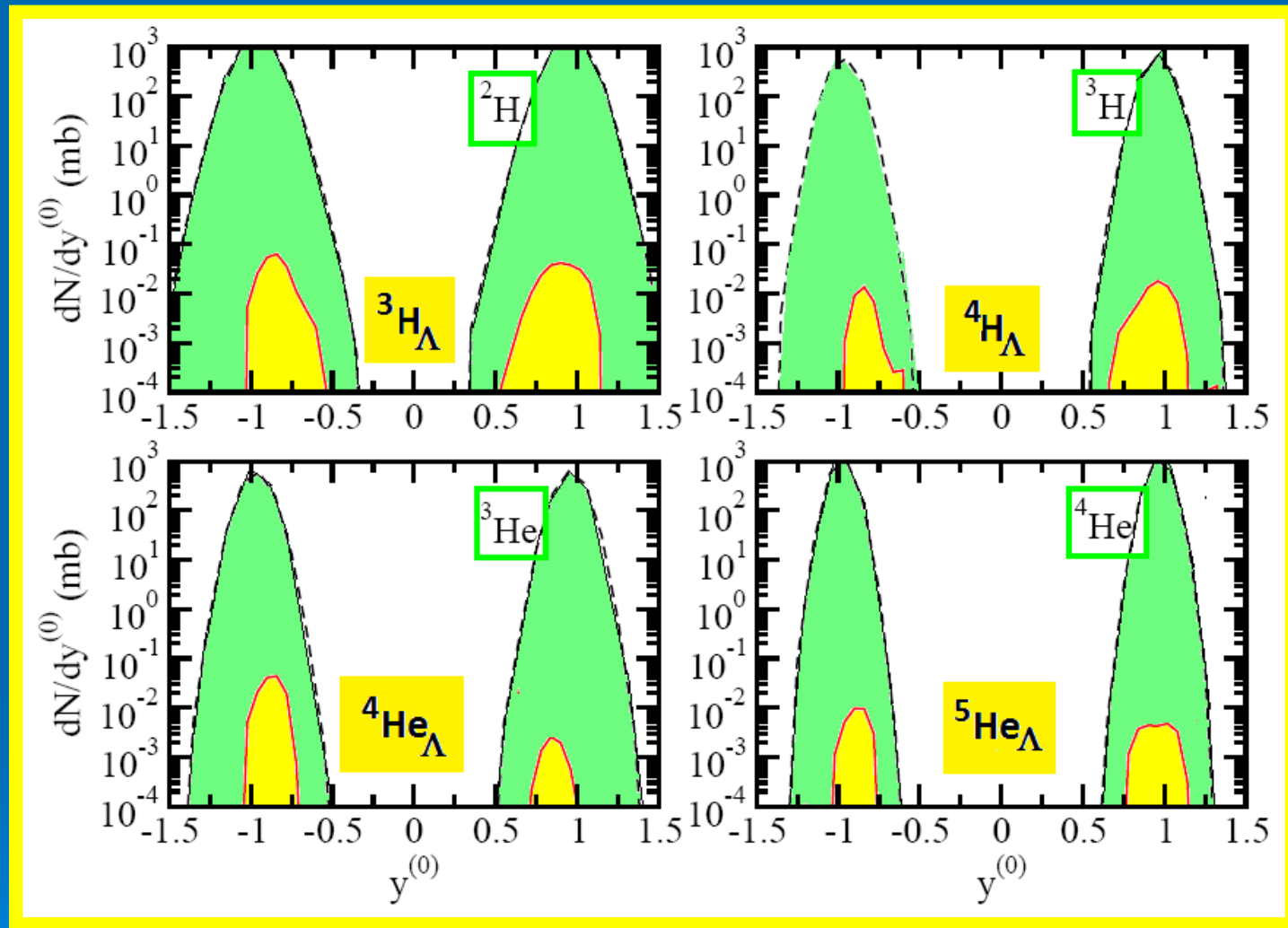
Physics Reports 510 (2012) 119-

Production of Fragments and Hyperons in ${}^6\text{Li}+{}^{12}\text{C}@2\text{AGeV}$ (Experiments by HypHI Collaboration@S)FRS)



- Fragment distributions from projectile and target
- Overlapping distributions of Λ hyperons and fragments
- Formation of hypernuclei by capture

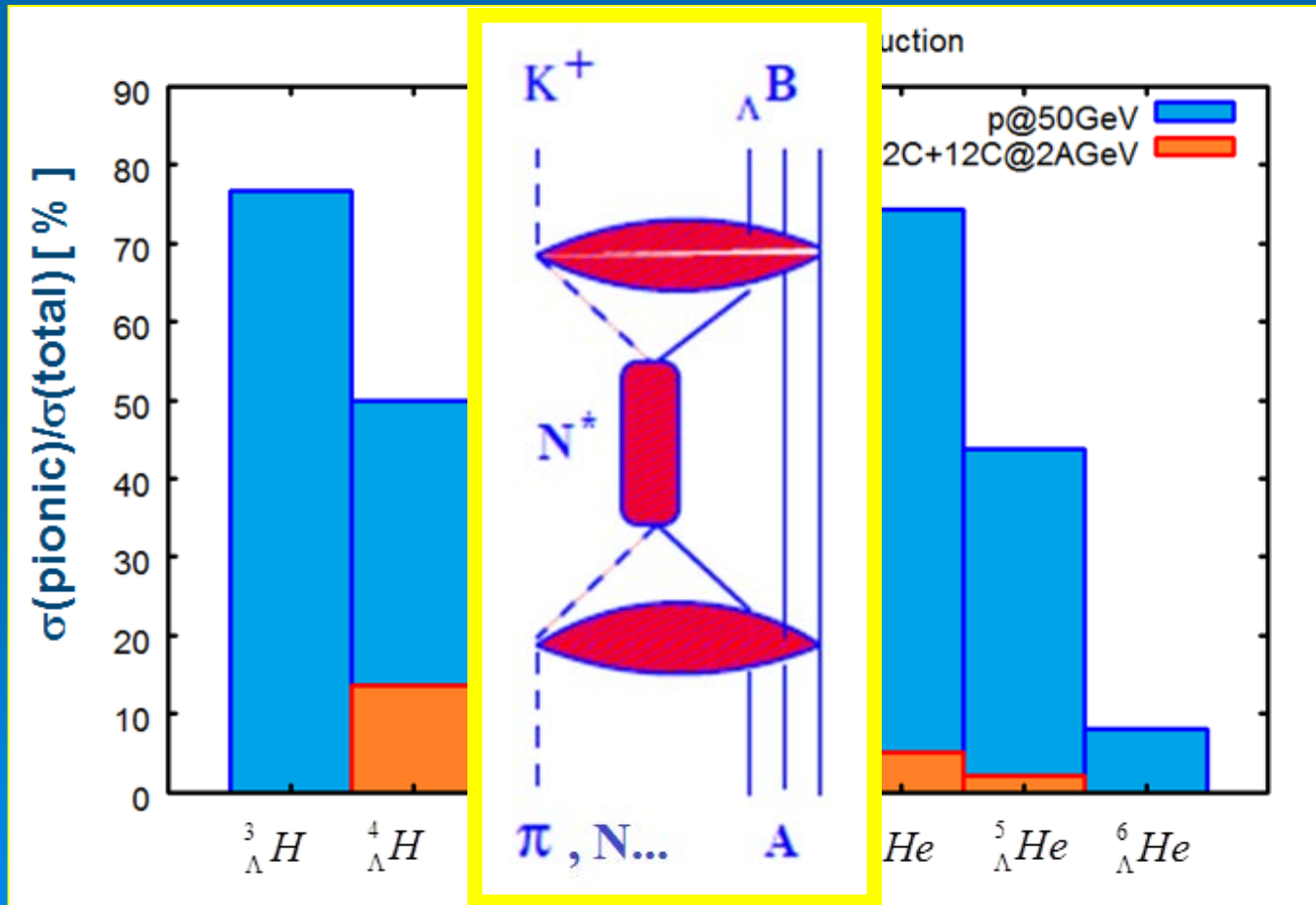
Production of Hypernuclei in $^{12}\text{C}+^{12}\text{C}@2\text{A GeV}$



Th. Gaitanos, HL et al., Phys. Lett. B 675, 297 (2009), NPA 914 (2013) 405;
PLB 737 (2014) 256, NPA 954 (2016) 308; J.Mod.Phys. In print

Where do the Hyperons come from?

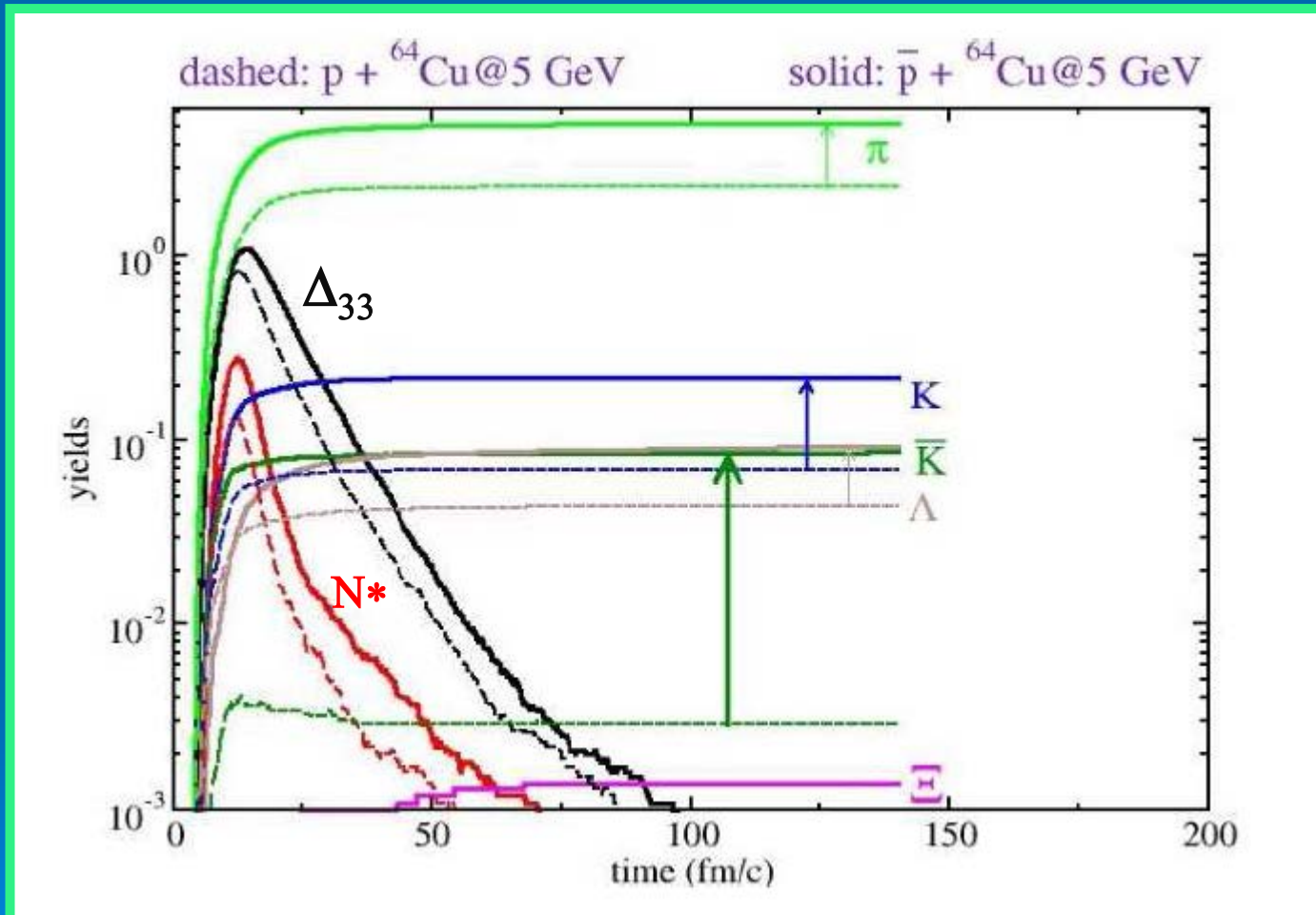
- primary (resonance) production: $N+N \rightarrow N+N^* \rightarrow N+Y+K$
- secondary (pionic/mesonic) production: $\pi+N \rightarrow N^* \rightarrow Y+K$



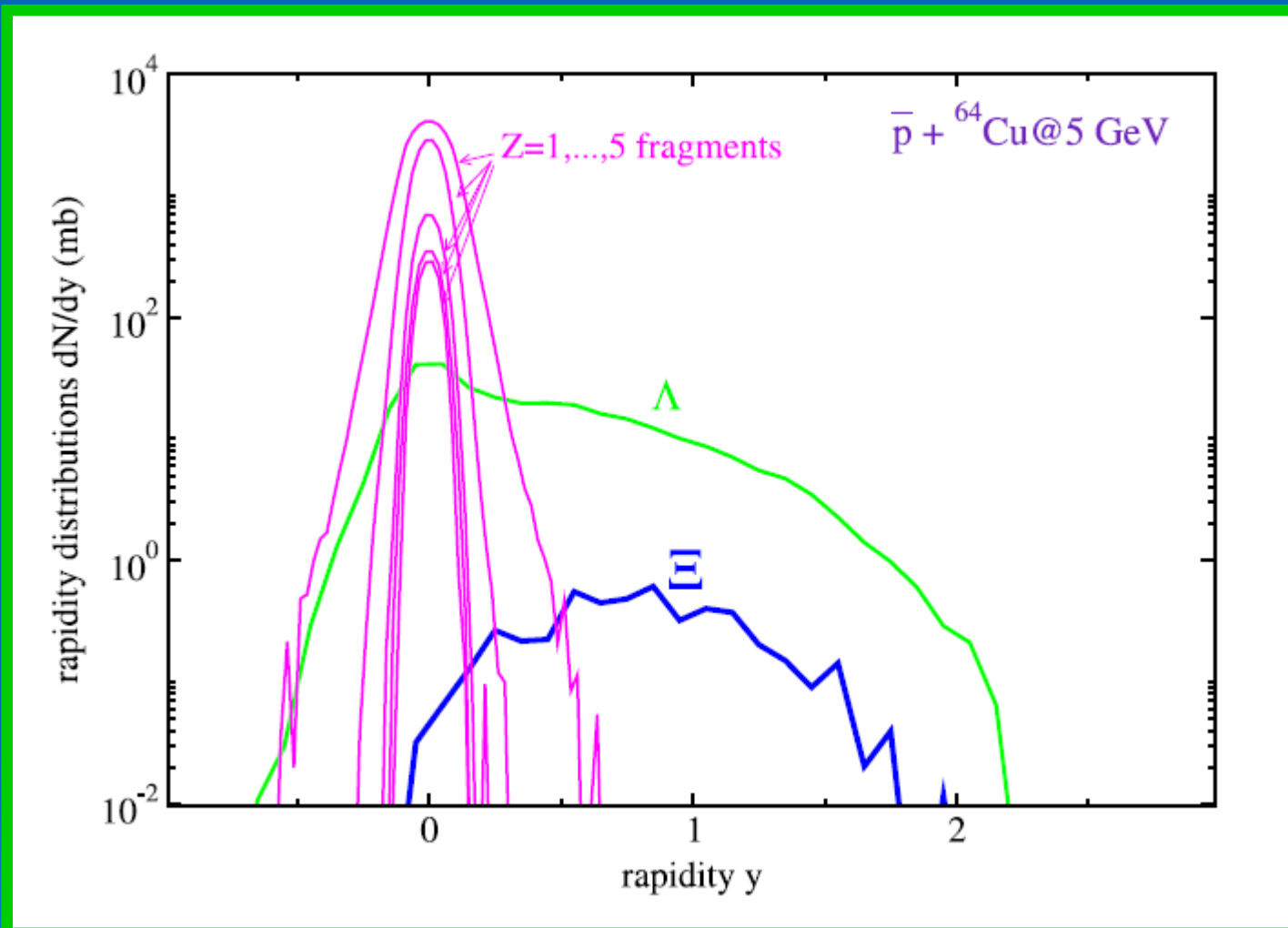
Th.
Gaitanos,
HL, et al.,
Phys.
Lett. B
675, 297
(2009)

Multistrange Hypernuclei from Antiproton-Annihilation

Time Evolution and Strangeness Yield



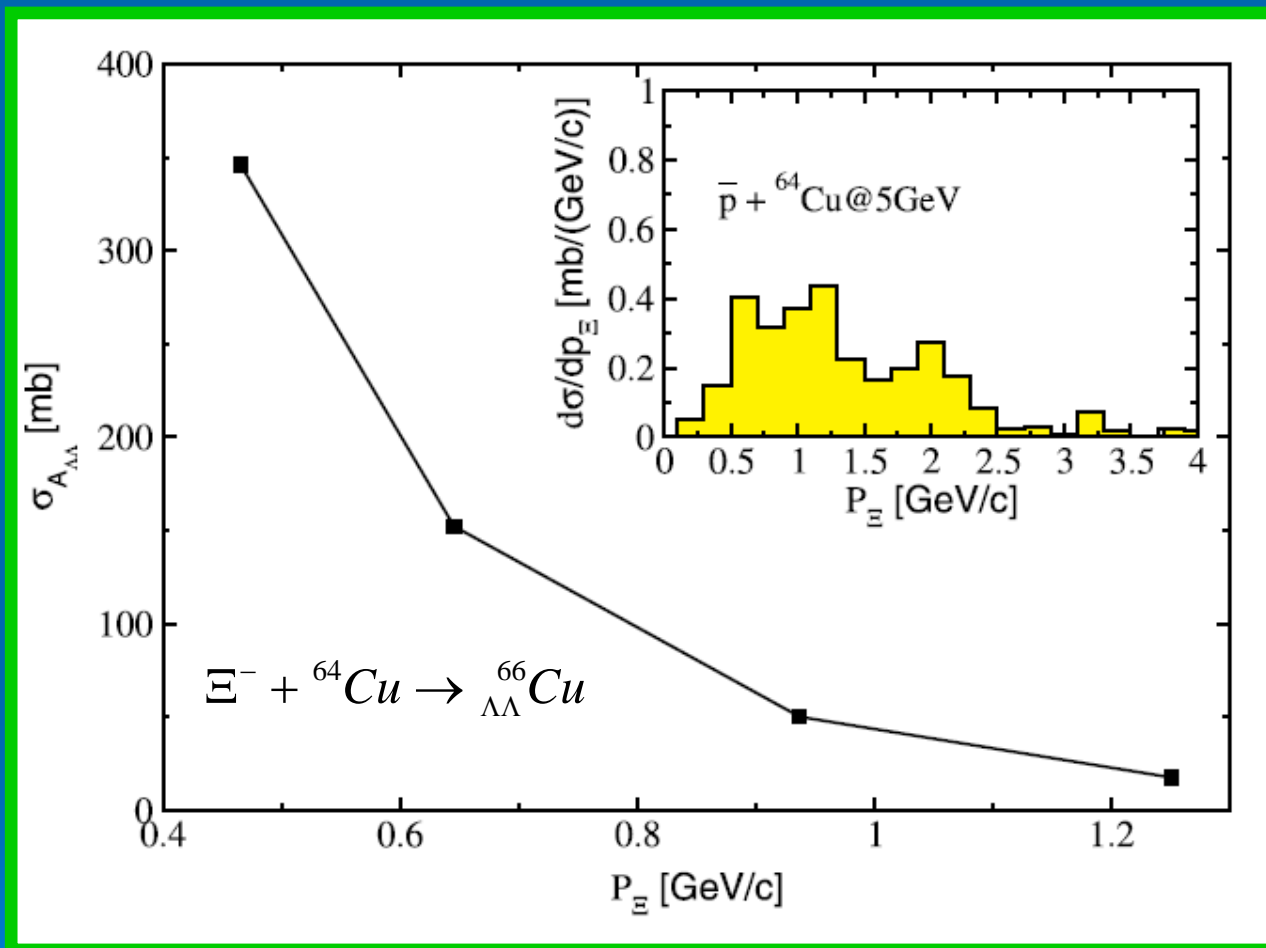
Fragment Rapidity Distributions



GiBUU + SMM calculations for the rapidity distributions of fragments with charge $Z = 1, \dots, 5$ and hyperons with strangeness $S = -1$ (Λ) and $S = -2$ (Σ), as indicated, for inclusive $\bar{p} + \text{Cu}@5 \text{ GeV}$ reactions.

Hypernuclei@PANDA

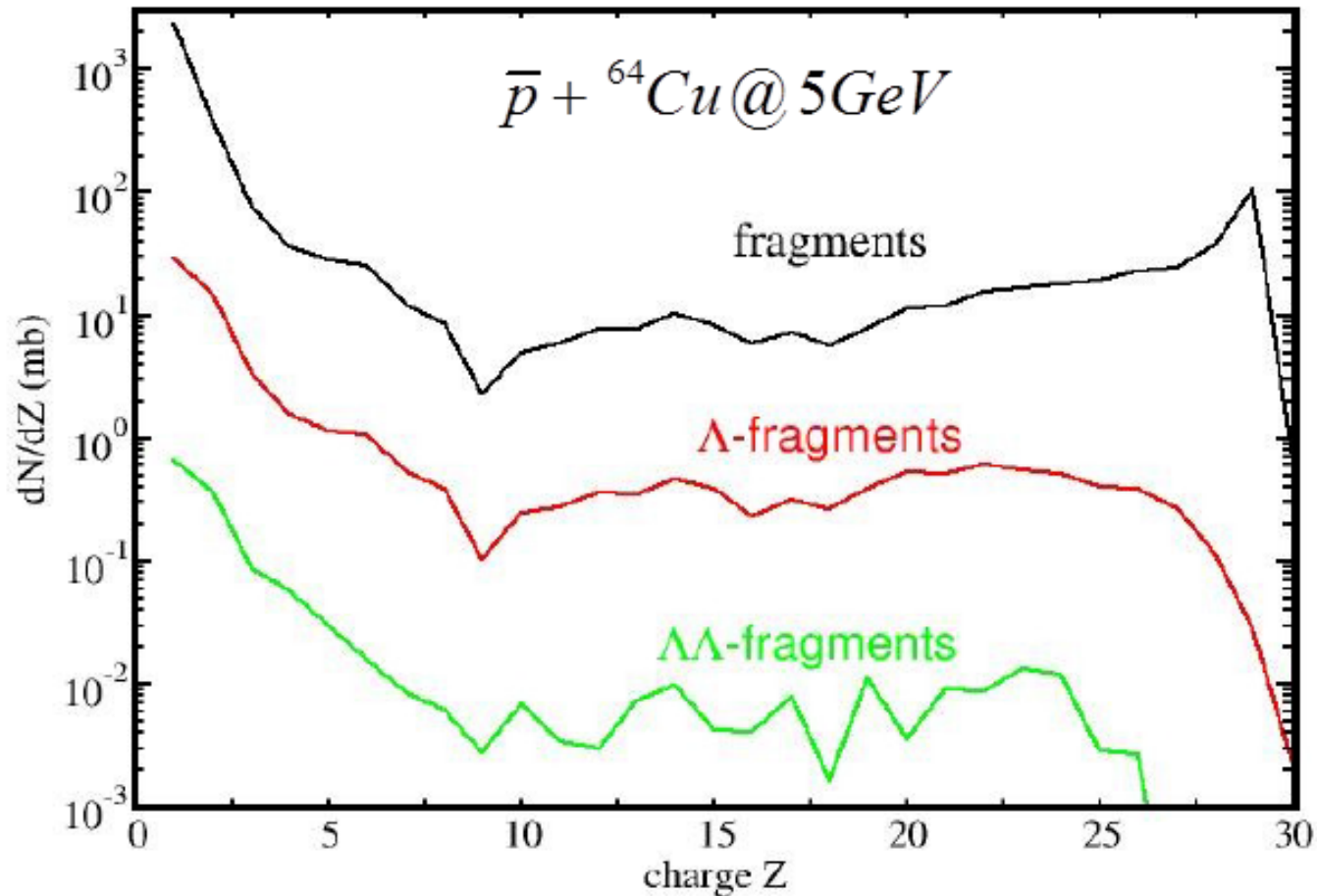
$\Lambda\Lambda$ Nucleus Formation by Ξ secondary beams



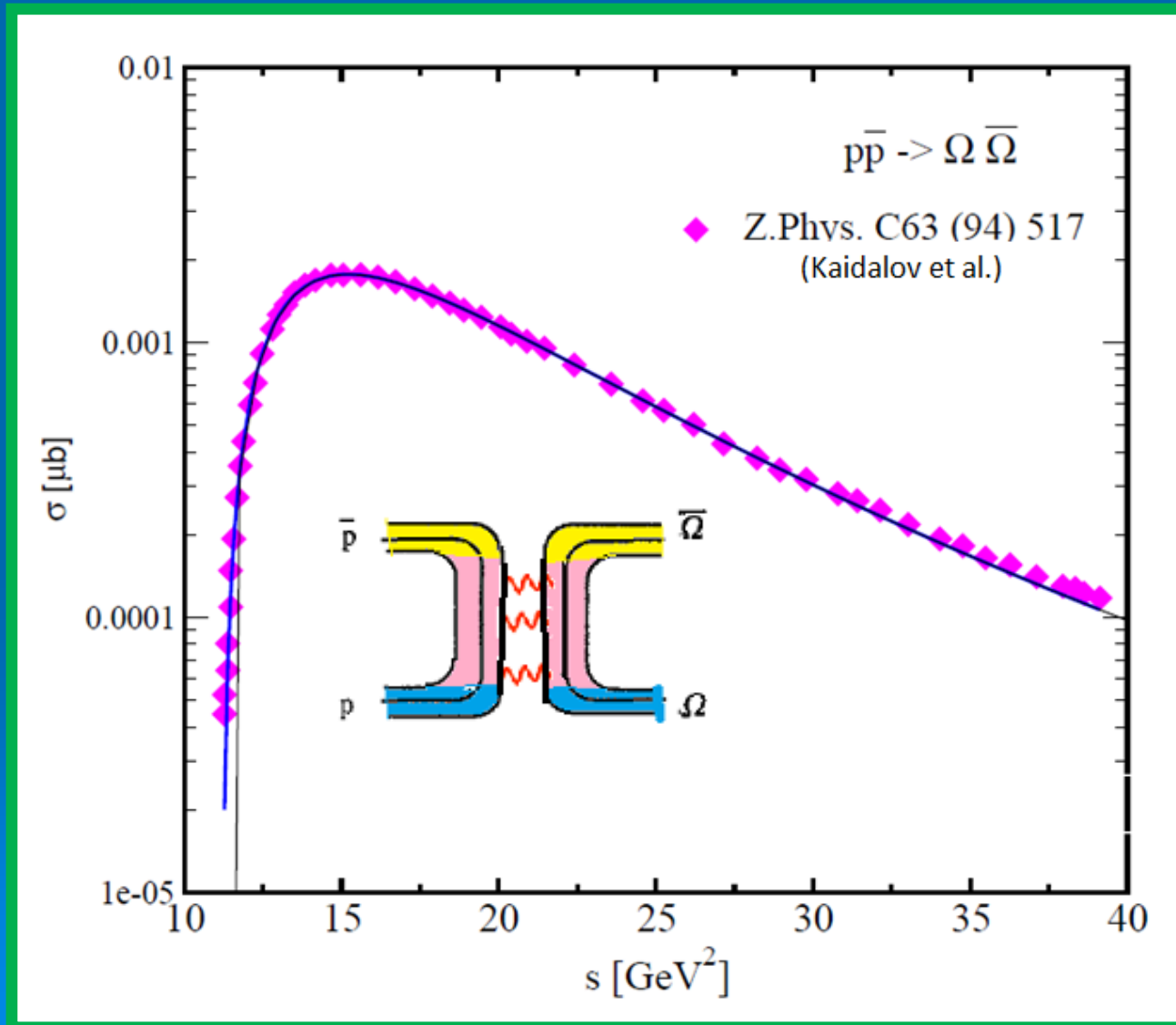
The insert panel shows the Ξ -production cross section from \bar{p} -collisions on the first target, as indicated.

Hypernuclei@PANDA

S=-1 and S=-2 Hypernuclear Yields in Antiproton Annihilation on a Nucleus

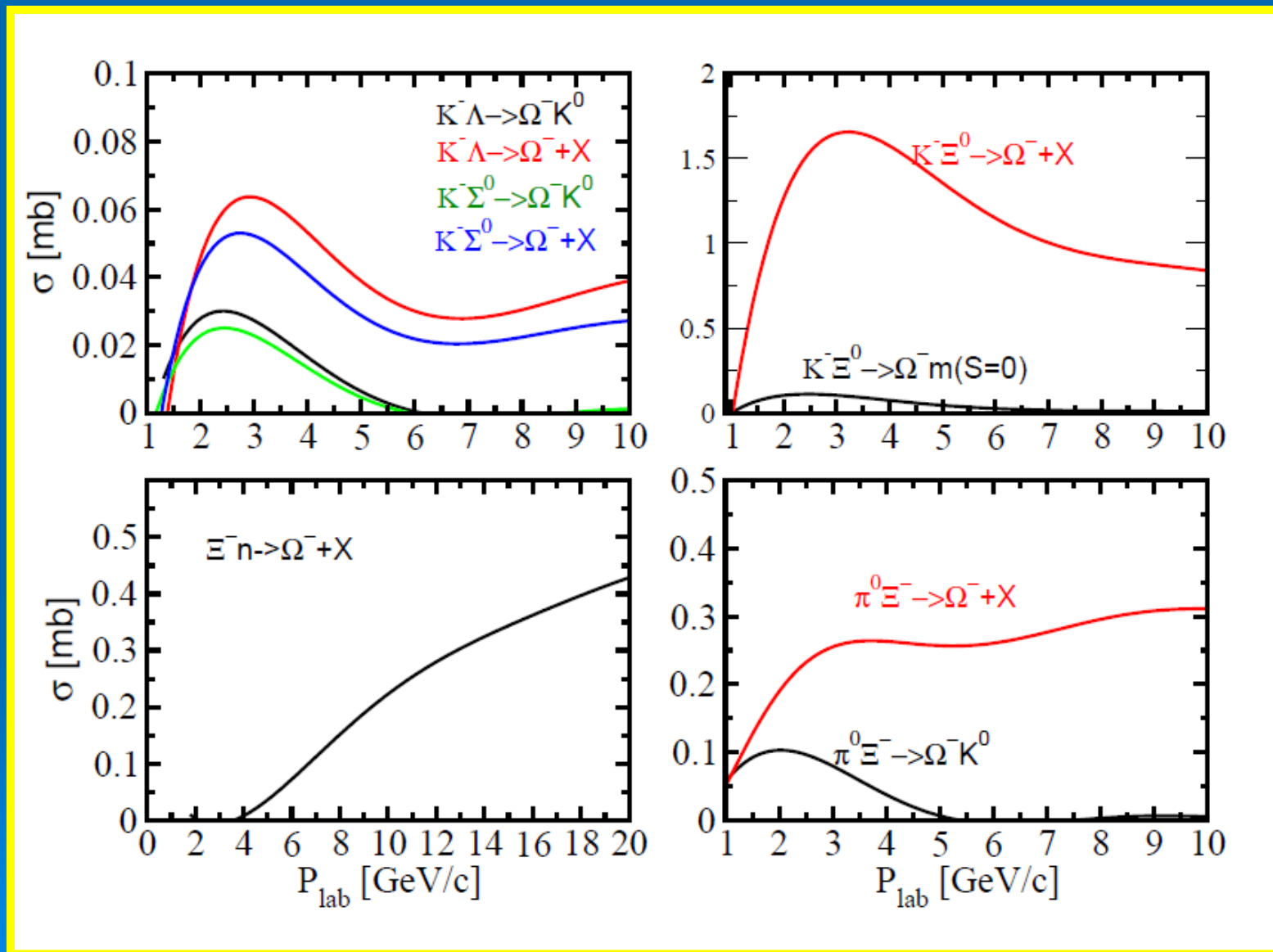


$S=-3$ $\Omega(1672)$ -Production in Antiproton-Proton Annihilation: Direct Production?



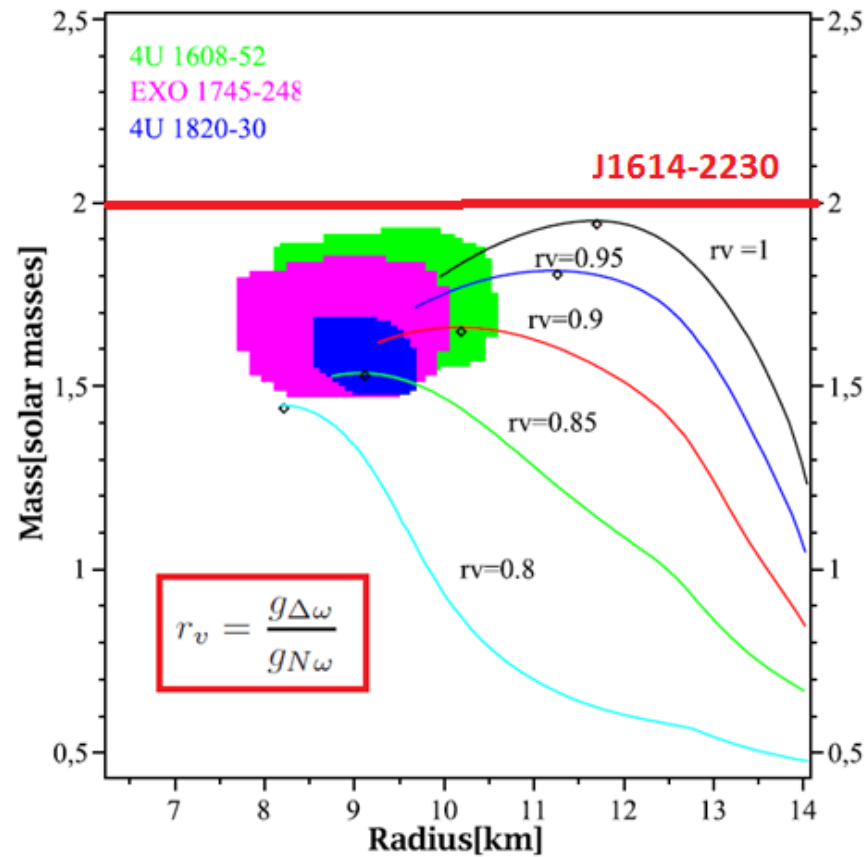
Secondary and Ternary Routes to Nuclear Ω^- - Production

Dominance of Strangeness Accumulation:



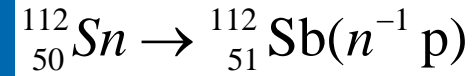
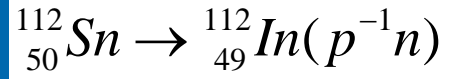
Nucleon Resonance Excitation in Heavy Ion Collisions

The „Resonance Puzzle“ Δ's in Neutron Stars



Mass-Radius-relationship of Neutron stars for various couplings of the Δ resonances, starting from $r_v = 1$ (upper line) to 0.8 (lowest line). Also included are the 1- σ errorbars for measured neutron stars . The black diamond on each curve represents the maximum stable configuration

Nucleon Resonance Excitation in HI-SCE Reactions at the FRS@GSI



Projectile:

np^{-1}

$\Delta^0 p^{-1}$

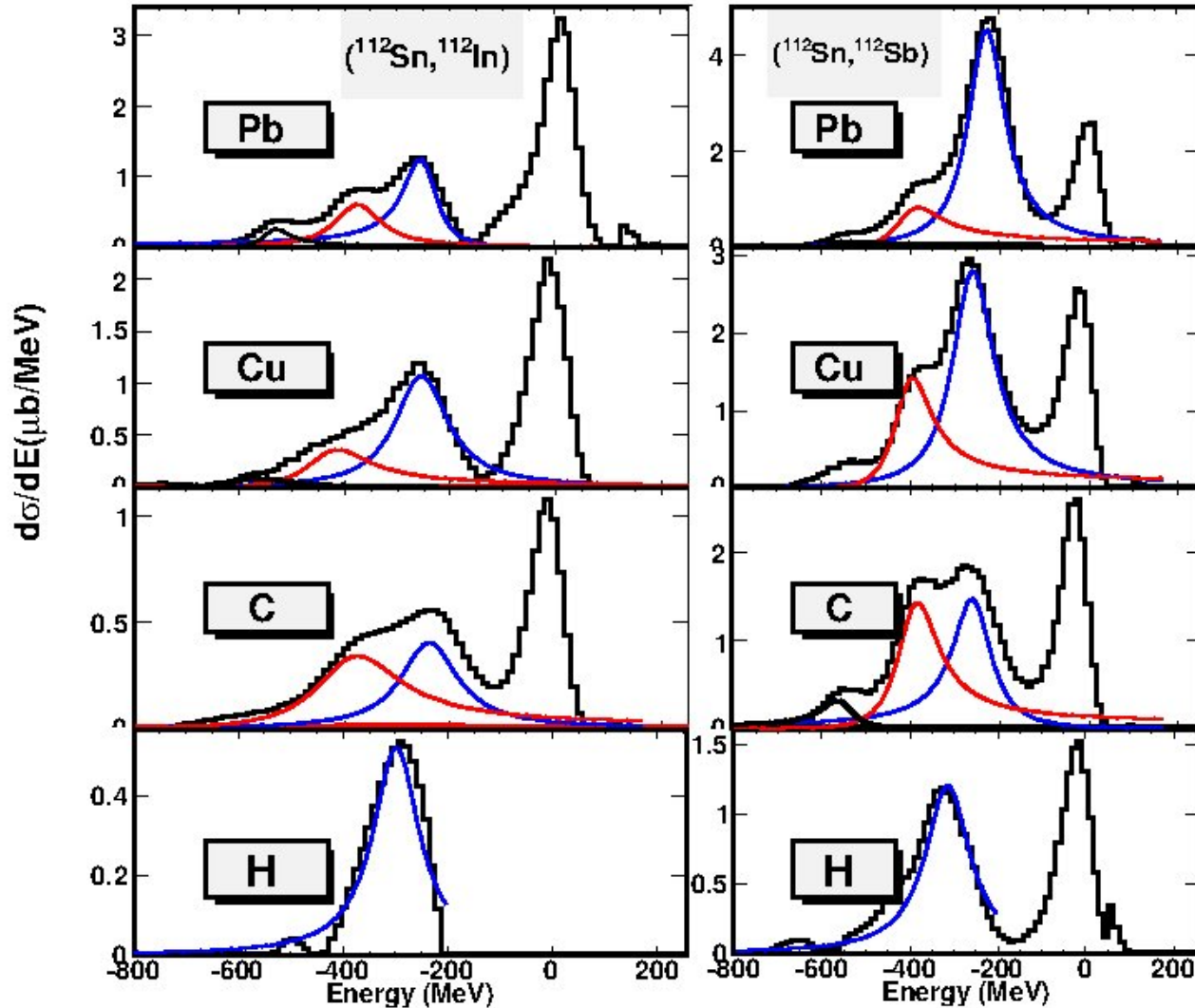
$\Delta^- n^{-1}$

Target:

pn^{-1}

$\Delta^+ n^{-1}$

$\Delta^{++} p^{-1}$



Projectile:

pn^{-1}

$\Delta^+ n^{-1}$

$\Delta^{++} p^{-1}$

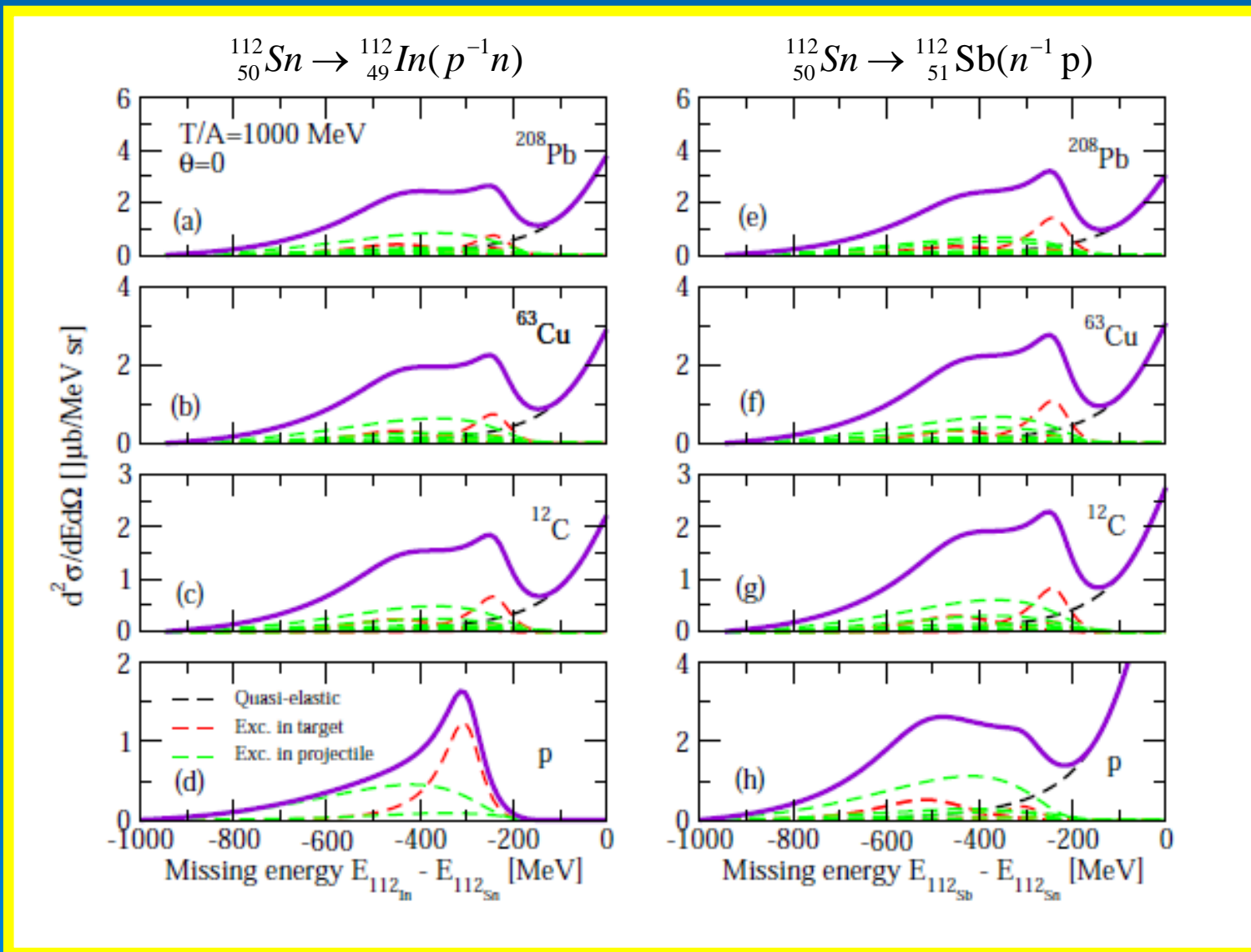
Target:

np^{-1}

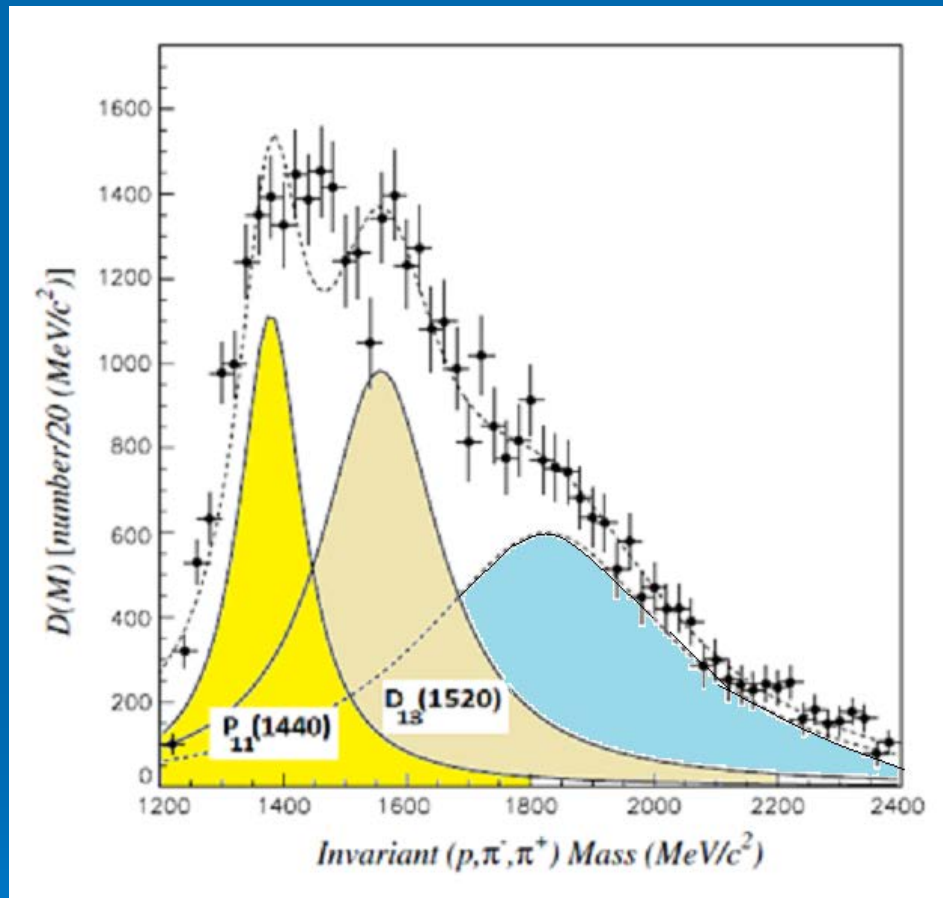
$\Delta^0 p^{-1}$

$\Delta^- n^{-1}$

Results for SCE Reaction of ^{112}Sn on various Targets



Higher Resonances In peripheral A+A Collisions: Dubna Synchrophasotron $^{12}\text{C}+^{12}\text{C}$ @ 4.2 AGeV (Krpic et al., EPJ A20 (2004) 351)



	M (MeV/c^2)	Γ (MeV/c^2)
$N(1440)$	1380 ± 10	130 ± 20
$N(1520)$	1550 ± 20	230 ± 30
The 3rd peak	1810 ± 30	510 ± 40

Summary and Outlook

- **Strangeness production through baryon resonances**
- **Heavy Ion collisions and hypernuclear fragmentation**
- **Multi-Strangeness $S=-2,-3$ production by antiprotons**
- **Dominance of hadronic strangeness accumulation scenarios**
- **Nucleon resonance production in HI collisions**
- **Charmed mesons and hyperons (\rightarrow PRD (2015), PRD (2016))**

...together with:

Madhumita Dhar, Theo Gaitanos, Alexei Larionov, Radhey Shyam,
Issac Vidana