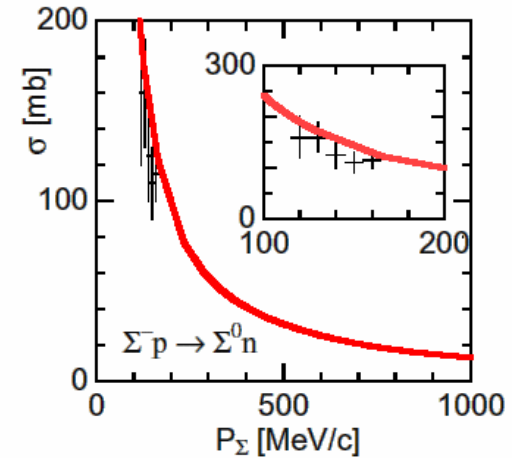
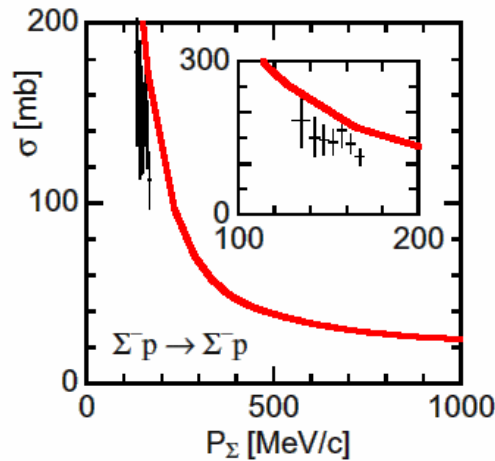
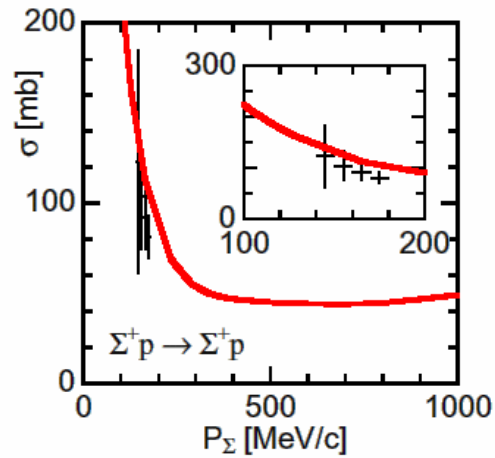
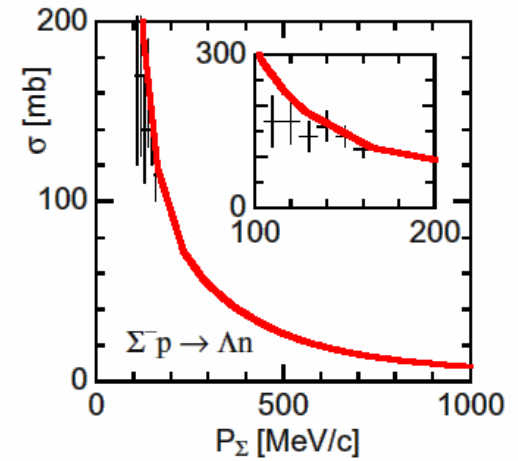
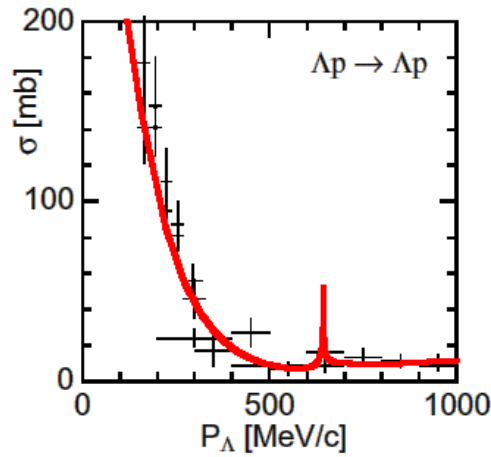
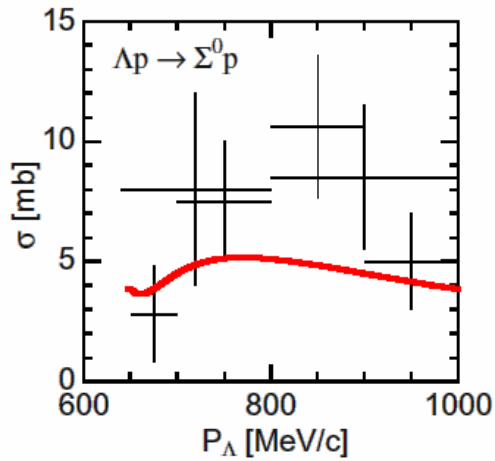


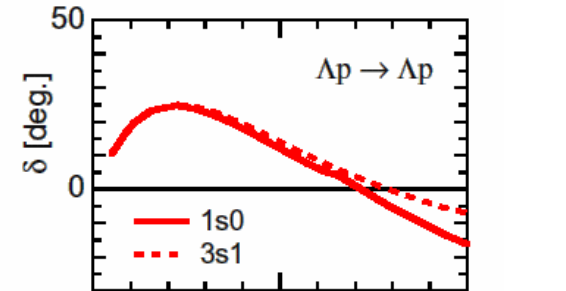
Nonlocal potential obtained from a quark model in hypernuclei

Sachiko Takeuchi (Japan College of Social Work)
Kiyotaka Shimizu (Sophia Univ)

- ✓ Construct a QCM potential
(energy-*in*dependent *nonlocal* potential)
- ✓ Construct an on-shell equiv *local* potential
- ✓ To investigate the effect of nonlocality, compare the two potentials by looking into their G-matrices.
- ✓ ${}^4_{\Sigma}\text{He}$.
 - ◇ Use of the nonlocal potential is essential in strong Pauli-blocking channels.
 - ◇ Local approximation is good in weak Pauli-blocking channels



YN cross section given by QCM



Def of QCM two baryon potential

Schrödinger eq for 6 quarks: $H_q = K_q + V_q$

can be reduced into the RGM equation,

$$\int dR' (H_{RGM}(R, R') - EN(R, R')) \chi(R') = 0,$$

which can be rewritten in Schrödinger-like eq:

$$(\bar{H} - E) \bar{\chi} = 0$$

with $\bar{H} = N^{-1/2} H N^{-1/2}$ $\bar{\chi} = N^{1/2} \chi$.

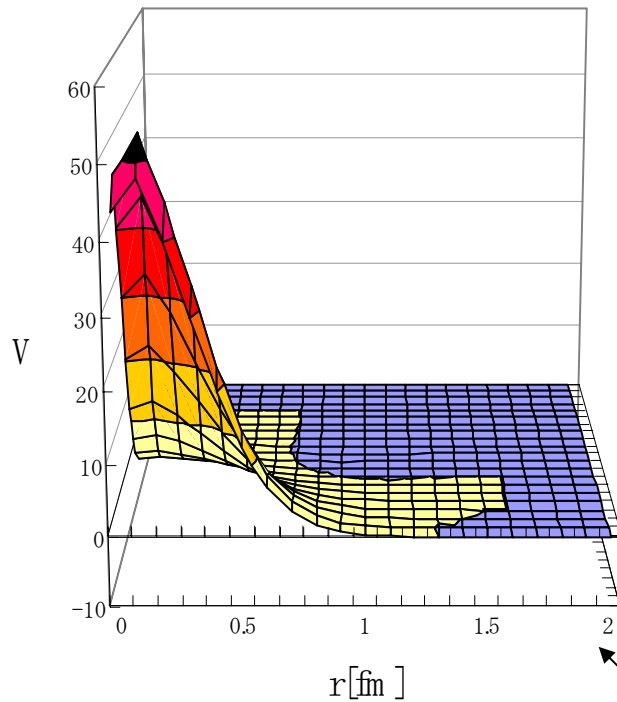
QCM potential can be defined by:

$V_{QCM} = \bar{H} - K_0$, which is **Energy-independent** and **nonlocal** potential.

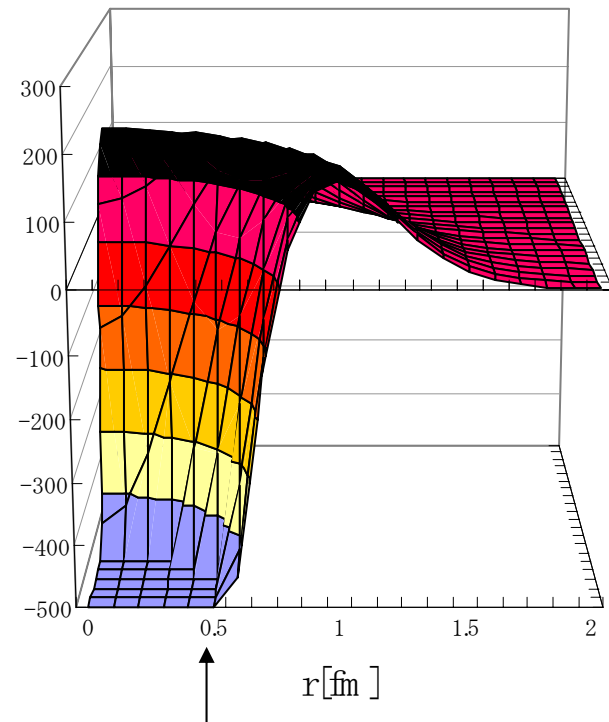
Features of QCM baryon potential

- $V_{qcm} = V_{local} + V_{nonlocal}$

LN 21s0 nonlocal



SN 21s0 nonlocal (K in part)

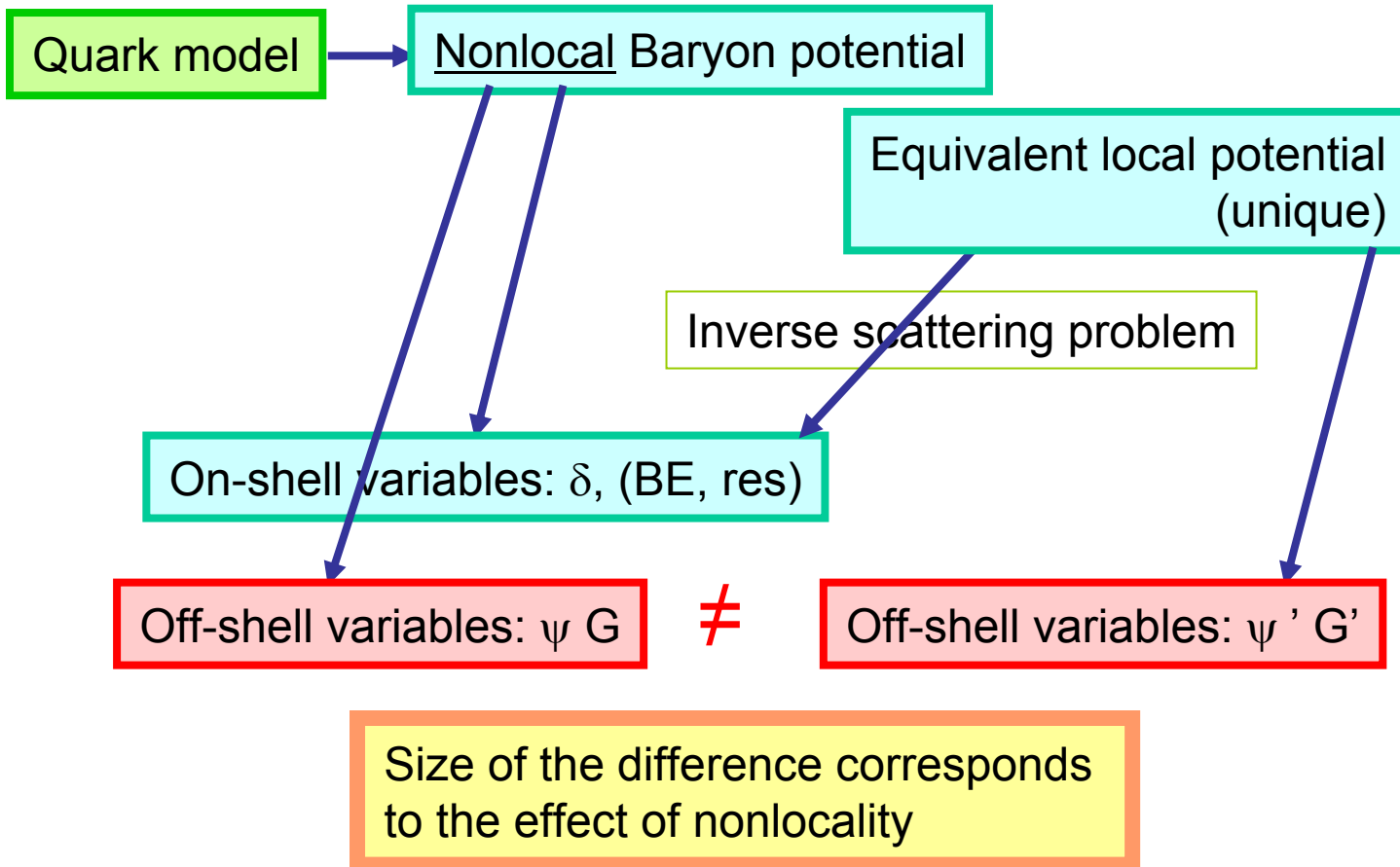


Channel where quark Pauli-blocking is Weak.

Strong

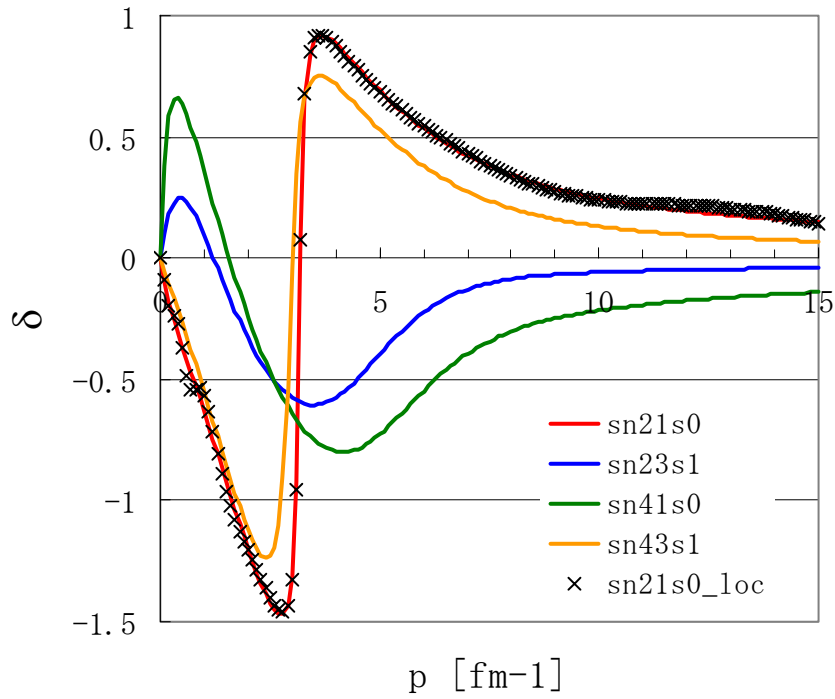
Nonlocality can be seen as off-shell effects

how to identify the effect of nonlocality

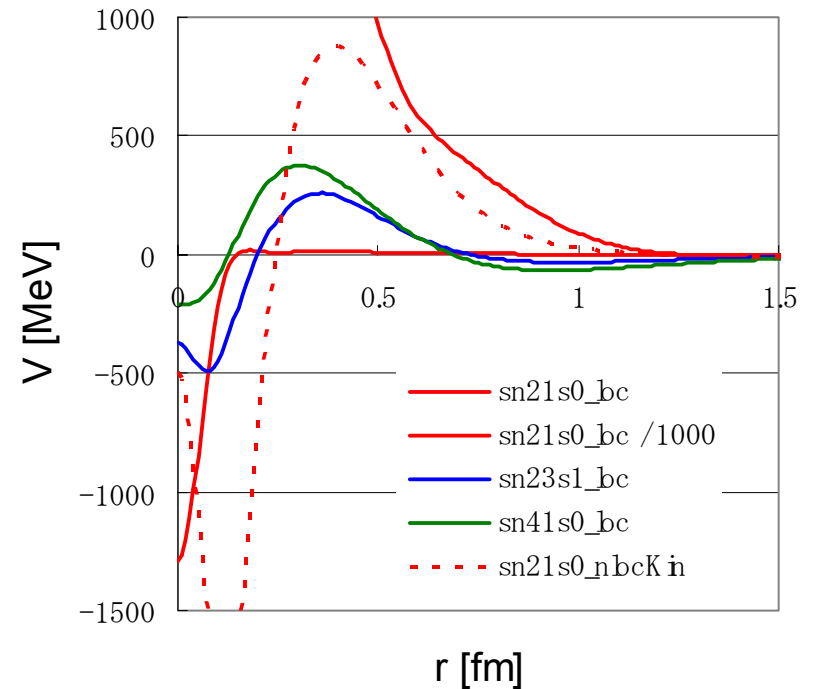


Examples of On-shell Equiv Local Potentials

- phase shifts



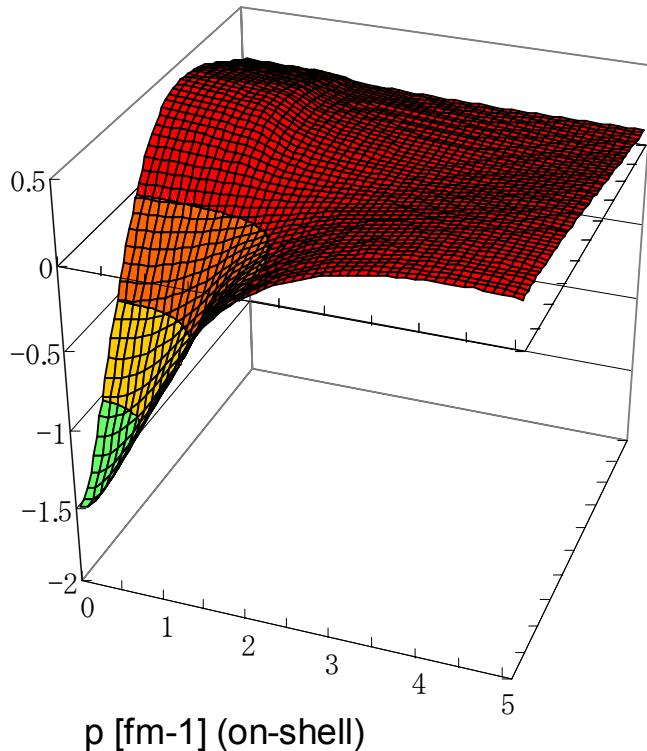
- Equivalent local potentials
 - quark Pauli-blocking is large
→ Local potential is large



G-matrices -- Weak Pauli-blocking channel

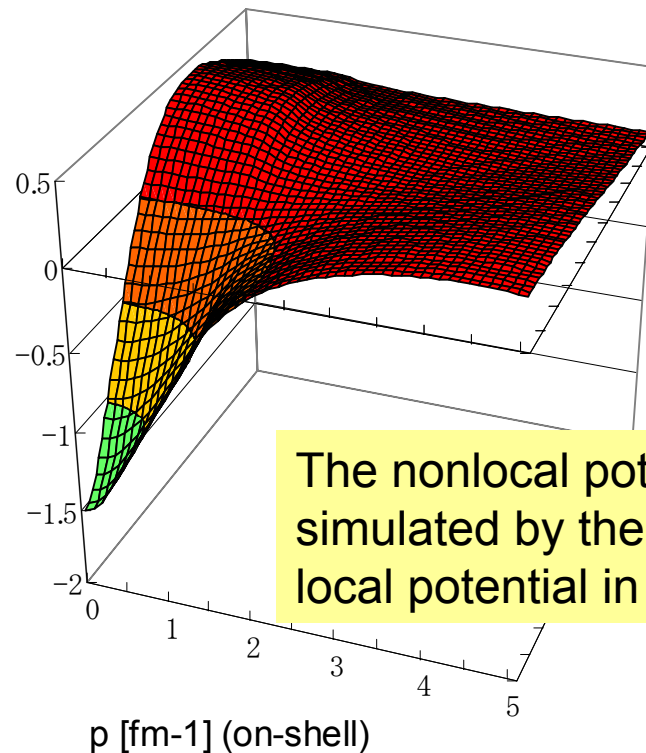
- G-matrix by the original QCM potential

$$\Sigma N^{41} s_0$$



- G-matrix by the equivalent local potential

$$\Sigma N^{41} s_0$$

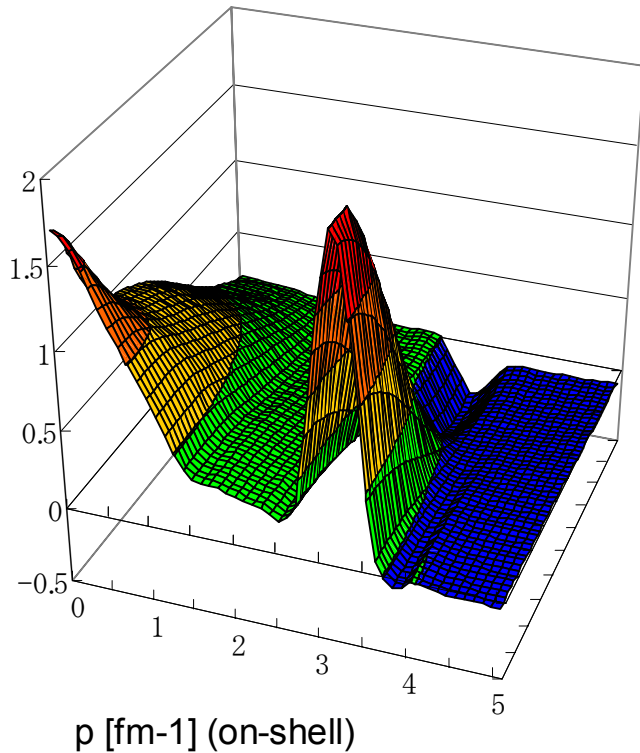


The nonlocal potential can be simulated by the equivalent local potential in this channel.

G-matrices -- Strong Pauli-blocking channel

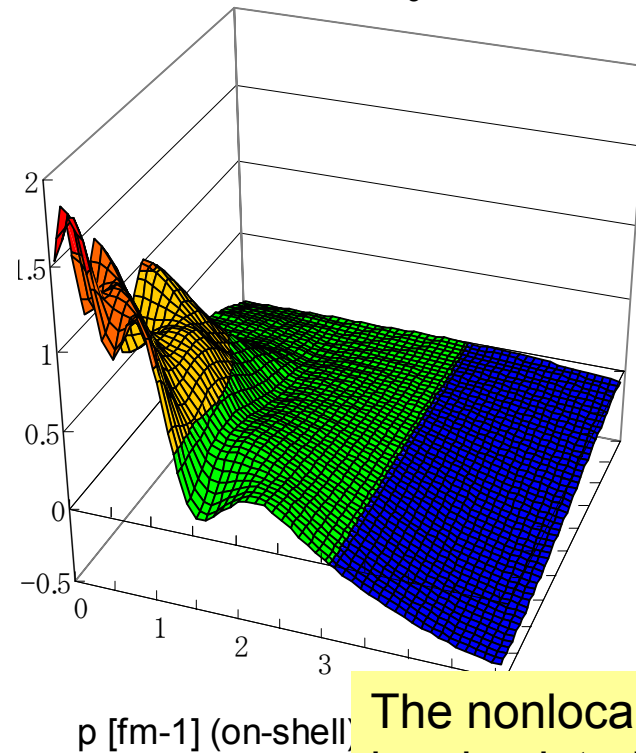
- G-matrix by the original QCM potential

$$\Sigma N^{21} s_0$$



- G-matrix by the equivalent local potential

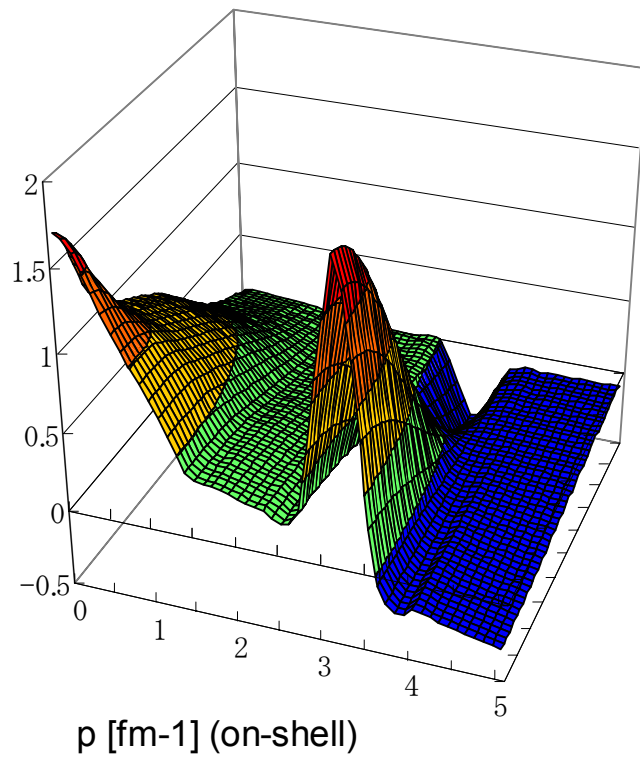
$$\Sigma N^{21} s_0$$



The nonlocal potential can *not* be simulated by the equivalent local potential in this channel.

Keep nonlocality in the Kinetic term

When the kinetic term is kept nonlocal



- Potential has a form:

$$V_{\text{knloc}} = V_K + V_{\text{local}}$$

G-matrices are well-simulated by considering nonlocality in the kinetic term, even for the channels where the quark Pauli-blocking is large.

$^4_{\Sigma}\text{He}$

- Applied to $^4_{\Sigma}\text{He}$

QCM 1.24MeV

Equiv local 1.36MeV

Kin-nonlocal 1.26MeV

Nonlocal effect is rather small

because the wave function is

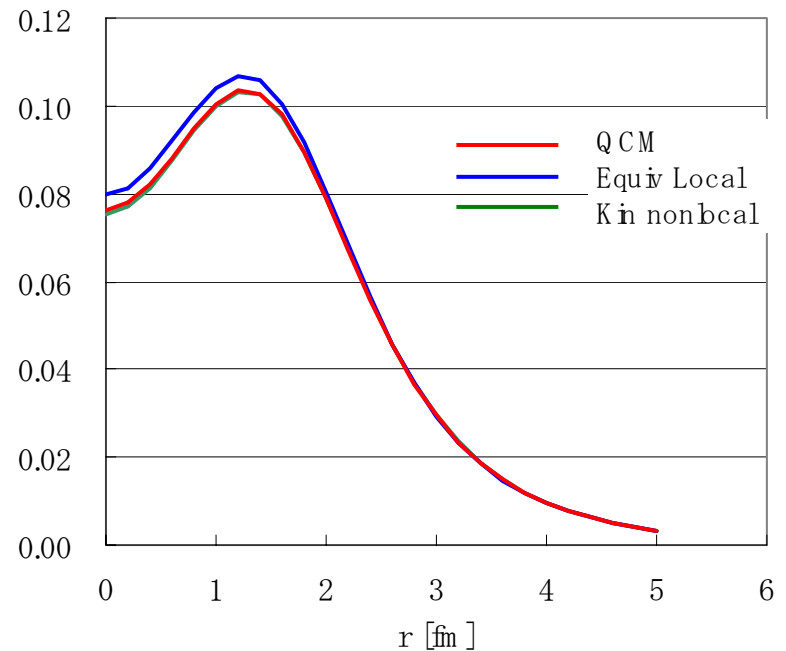
$$\frac{4}{9} {}^4_1S_0 + \frac{1}{2} {}^2_3S_1 + \frac{1}{18} {}^2_1S_0$$

how about 4_3S_1 ?

because the channel is repulsive

how about ΞN ?

Density



Comment on the Σ -mixture

- Quark Pauli-blocking allows
for $(TS)=(1/2\ 0)(0s)^6$ configuration

only $\sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} |\Lambda N\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} |\Sigma N\rangle$ but not ~~$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} |\Lambda N\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{9}{10}} |\Sigma N\rangle$~~

There is always Σ in Λ -hypernuclei. and Λ in Σ -hypernuclei.
This effect is essentially *nonlocal*.

Summary

- ✓ Construct a QCM potential (energy-*independent* nonlocal potential)
- ✓ Construct an on-shell equiv *local* potential
- ✓ To investigate the effect of nonlocality, compare the two potentials by looking into their G-matrices.
- ✓ $^4_{\Sigma}\text{He}$.
 - ◇ Use of the nonlocal potential is essential in strong Pauli-blocking channels. G-matrices of the two potentials are very different from each other in the channels where the quark Pauli-blocking effect is large. →Keep the **nonlocality** in the **Kinetic term**
 - ◇ Local approximation is good in weak Pauli-blocking channels. The QCM potential can be simulated by the local potential where the quark Pauli-blocking effect is small.