RCNP SEMINAR

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Title Quark-model baryon-baryon interaction and its

application to few-body systems

Time&Date 16:00-, April 30(Fri), 2010

Place Lecture room, 4th floor, RCNP, Osaka University

Abstract

The QCD-inspired spin-flavor \$SU_6\$ quark model (QM) for the baryon-baryon interaction, developed by the Kyoto-Niigata group, is a unified model describing interactions between full octet-baryons. It is given by the Born kernel formulated in the resonating-group method (RGM) for interacting three-quark clusters. We can therefore use this interaction for various types of \$G\$-matrix and Faddeev calculations including the hyperons \$Y=\text{\text{\$Y}}\text{\$\text{\$Lambda\$}\$, \$\text{\$Y}\$Sigma\$, and \$\text{\$\text{\$Y}}\text{\$\text{\$X}}\$.

In this talk, I would first introduce the characteristic features of \$NN\$, \$YN\$, and \$YY\$ interactions, predicted by the quark-model baryon-baryon interaction. These are intimately related to the recent progress of the hypernuclear physics; e.g., the small spin-spin term of the \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda N\\$ interaction, the extremely small one-body \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ell}\$ s\$ force of the \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda\\$ hyperon, the repulsive \$\frac{1}{2}\Sigma\\$ single-particle potentials, and the weak \$\frac{1}{2}\Lambda\\$ interaction found in the Nagara event. The characters of the \$\frac{1}{2}\Xi\\$ interaction and the depth of the \$\frac{1}{2}\Xi\\$ single-particle potential are attracting much attention of many people, since the strangeness experiments at J-PARC have just begun.

In the latter half of my talk, I will talk about our recent applications of the quark-model \$NN\$ interaction to the neutron-deuteron scattering,including the breakup processes.