



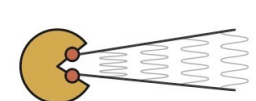
# From neutron stars to LHC: investigating hadronic interactions with correlations

V. Mantovani Sarti (TUM)

62nd International Winter Meeting on Nuclear Physics

January 19-23, 2026 Bormio, Italy

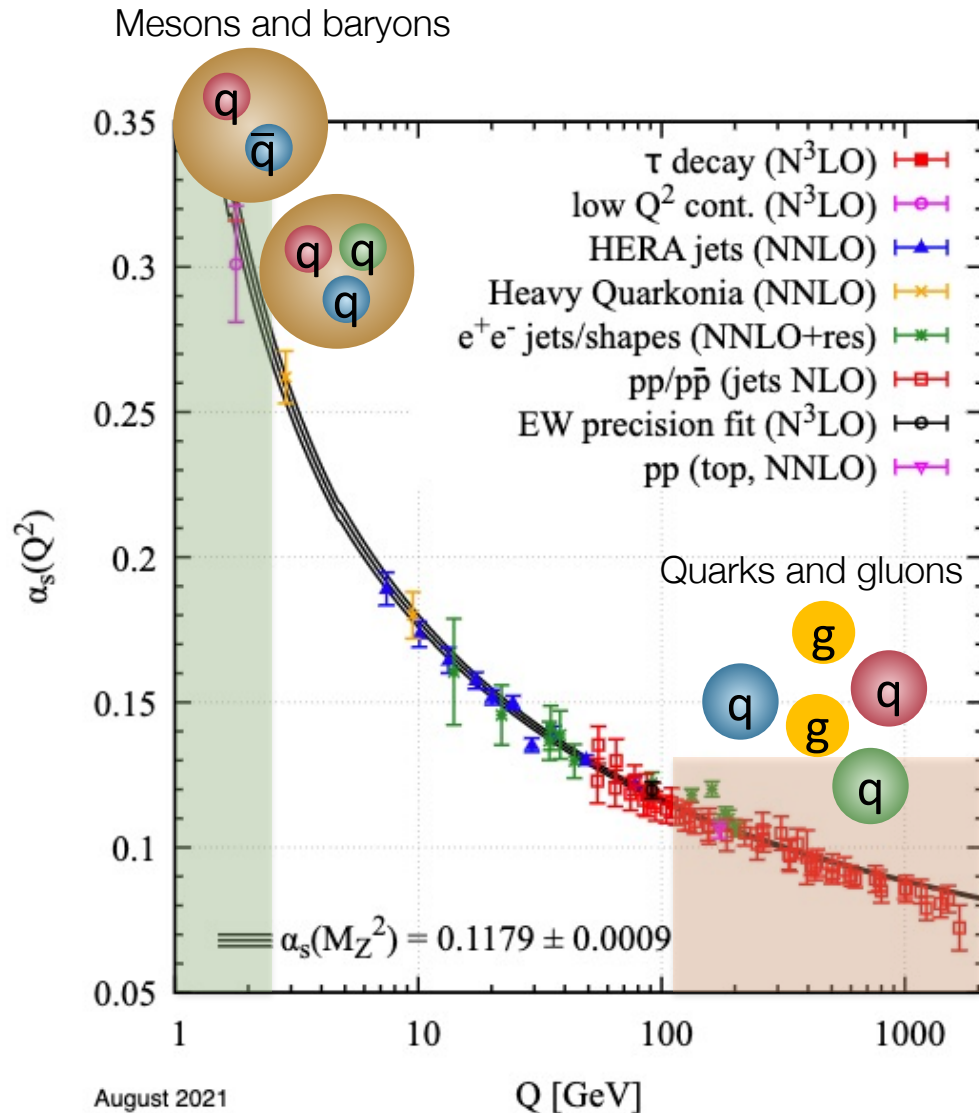
[valentina.mantovani-sarti@tum.de](mailto:valentina.mantovani-sarti@tum.de)



# Why do we want to understand hadronic interactions?

Understanding how QCD evolves from high- to low-energy regime

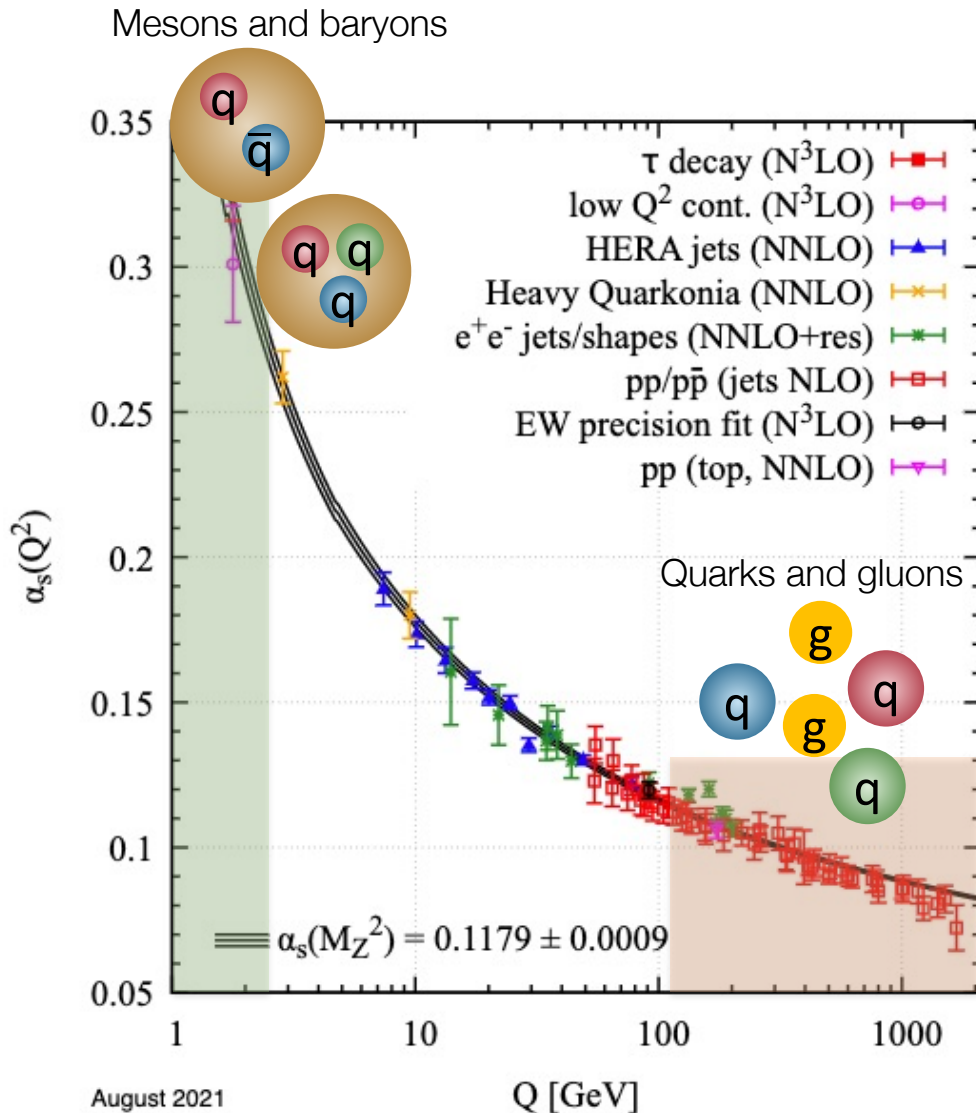
How do hadrons emerge?



August 2021

PDG, Prog.Theor.Exp.Phys 2022, 083C01(2022)

# Strong interaction between hadrons...from fm to km!

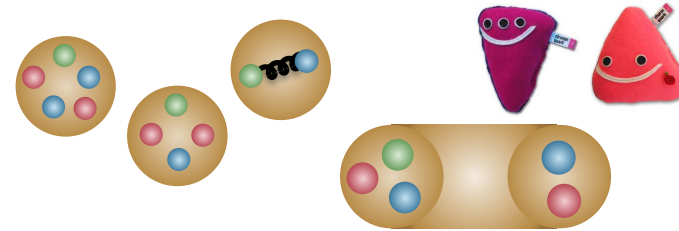


Understanding how QCD evolves from high- to low-energy regime

## How do hadrons emerge?

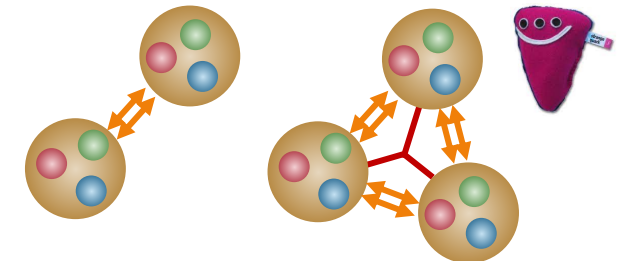
How is the QCD spectrum organized?

Bound states/resonances



Searches for exotic states

How do hadrons interact?  
2-body and many-body interactions

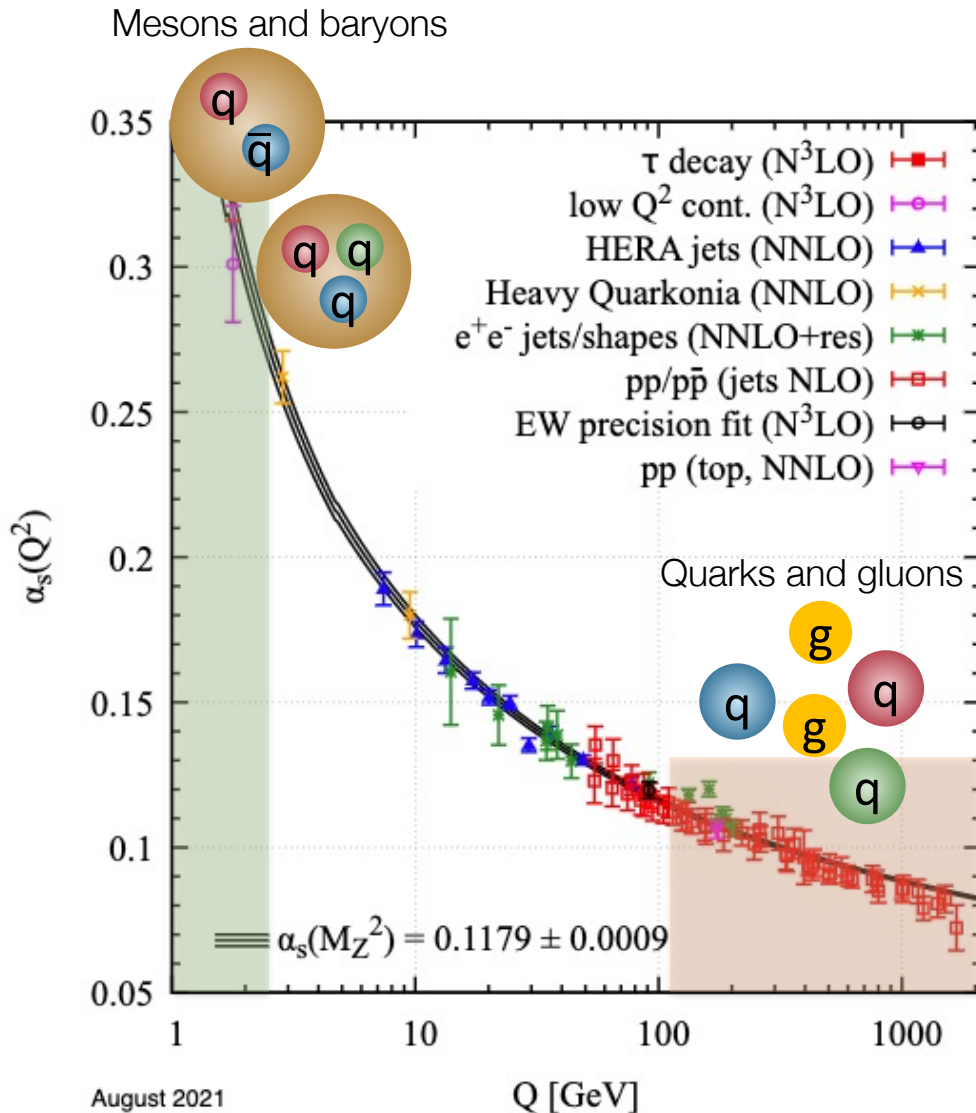


Physics of neutron stars

August 2021

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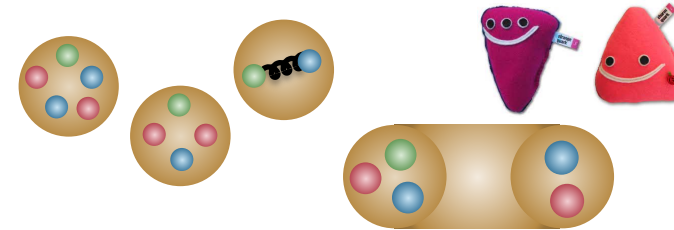
Understanding how QCD evolves from high- to low-energy regime

## How do hadrons emerge?

How is the QCD spectrum organized?

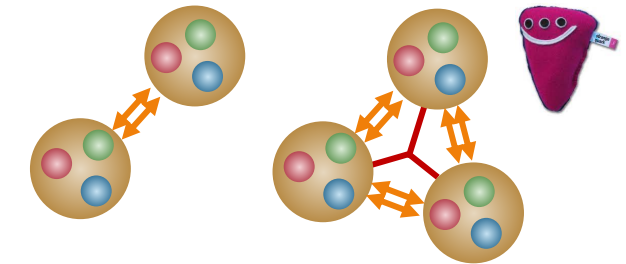
How do hadrons interact?  
2-body and many-body interactions

Bound states/resonances



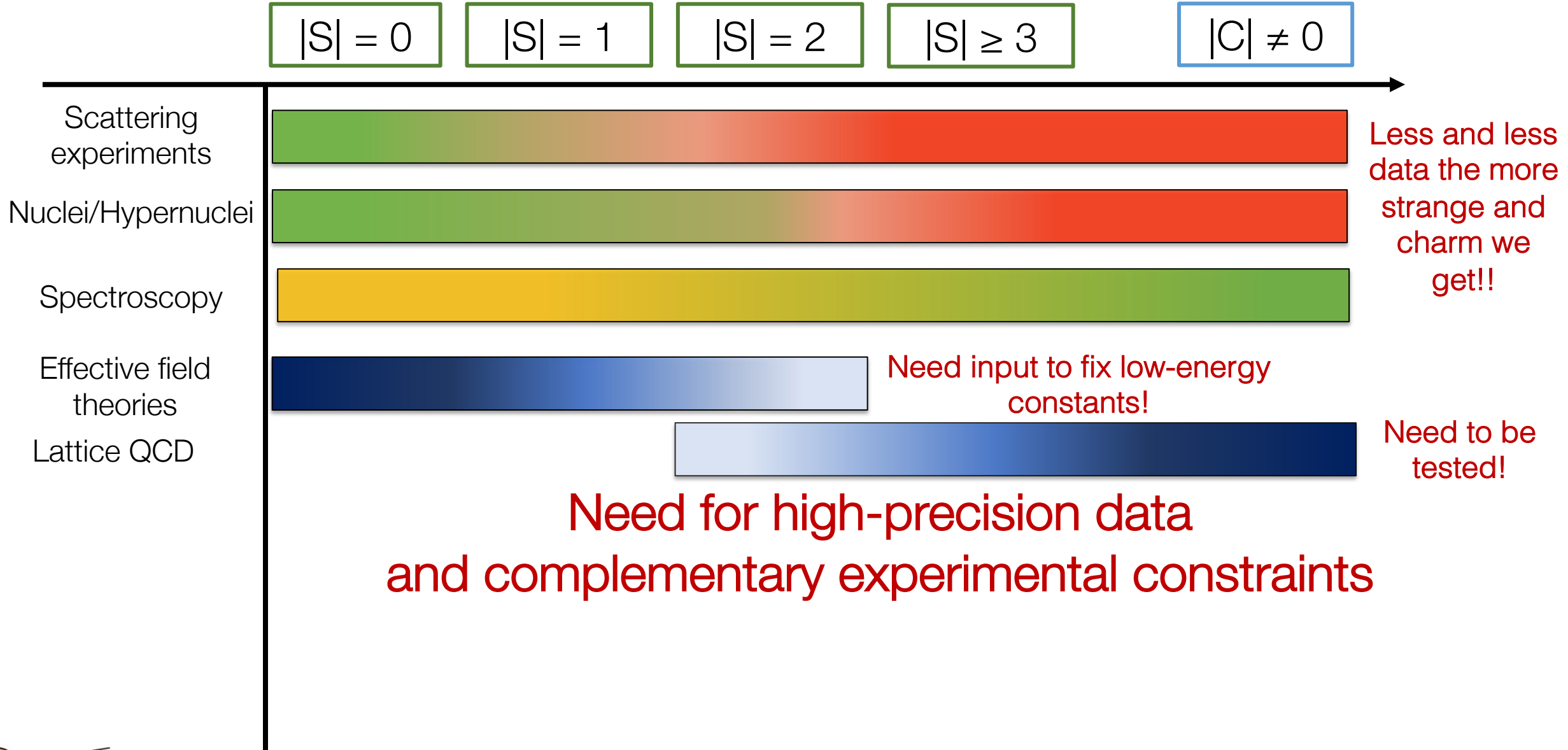
Searches for exotic states

Physics of neutron stars

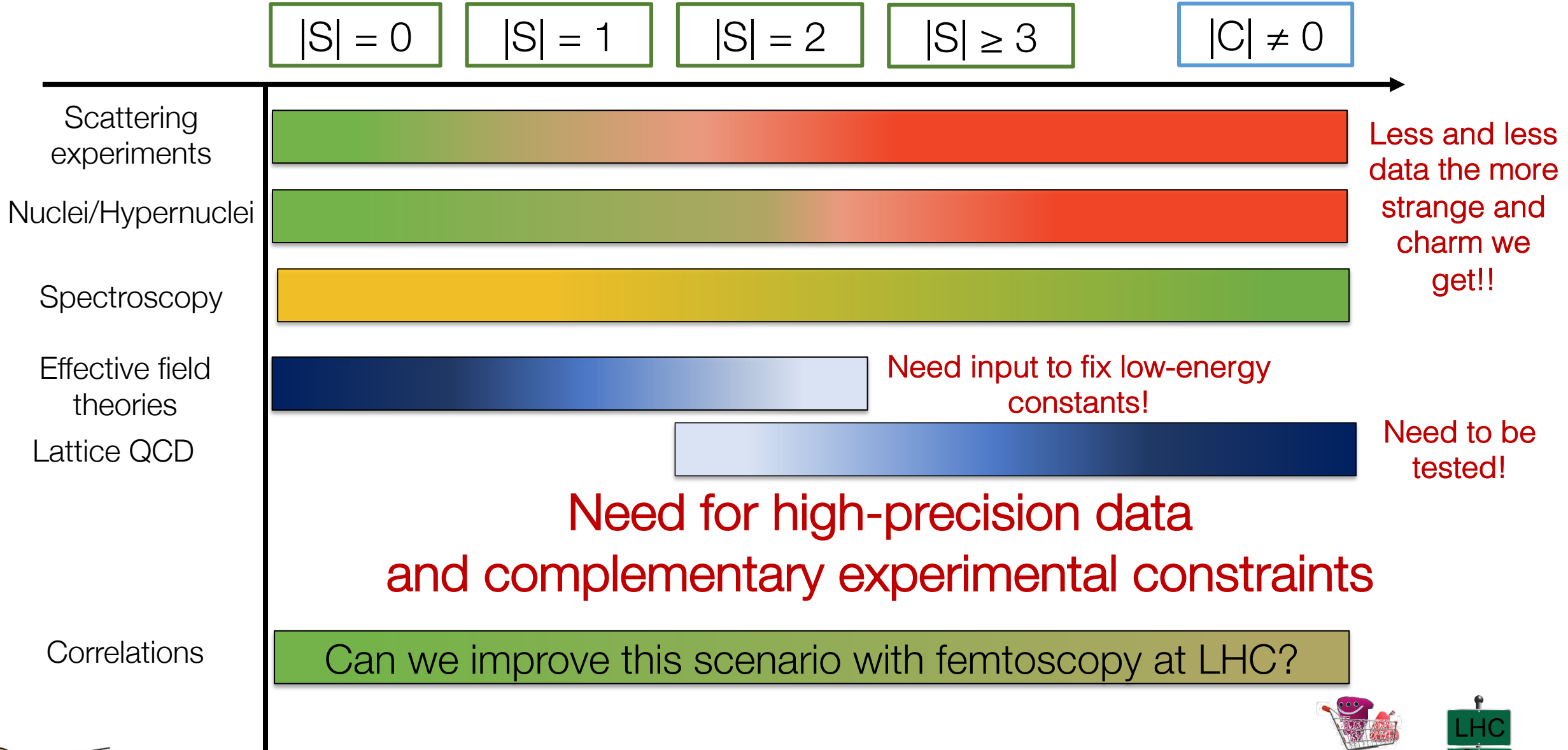


# Need for experimental data!

# TUM Understanding and measuring the hadronic interactions



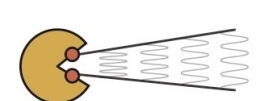
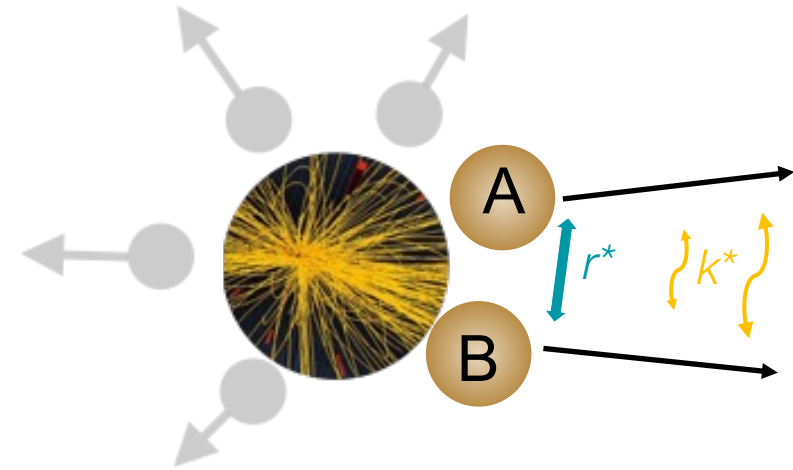
# TUM Understanding and measuring the hadronic interactions



$$\mathcal{C}(k^*) = \mathcal{N}(k^*) \frac{N_{\text{same}}(k^*)}{N_{\text{mixed}}(k^*)}$$

M.Lisa, S. Pratt et al, ARNPS. 55 (2005), 357-402

L. Fabbietti, VMS and O. Vazquez Doce ARNPS 71 (2021), 377-402



$$C(k^*) = \mathcal{N}(k^*) \frac{N_{\text{same}}(k^*)}{N_{\text{mixed}}(k^*)} = \int S(\vec{r}^*) \left[ |\psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*)|^2 \right] d^3 \vec{r}^*$$

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L. Fabbietti, VMS and O. Vazquez Doce ARNPS 71 (2021), 377-402

**Koonin-Pratt equation**

S. E. Koonin, Phys. Lett. B 70, 43 (1977)

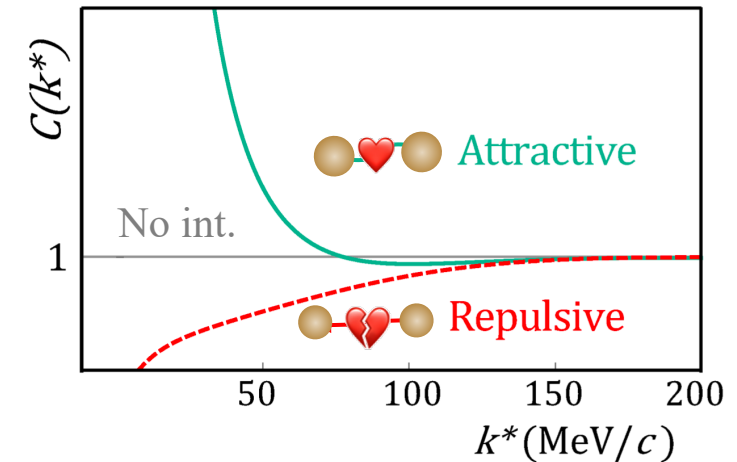
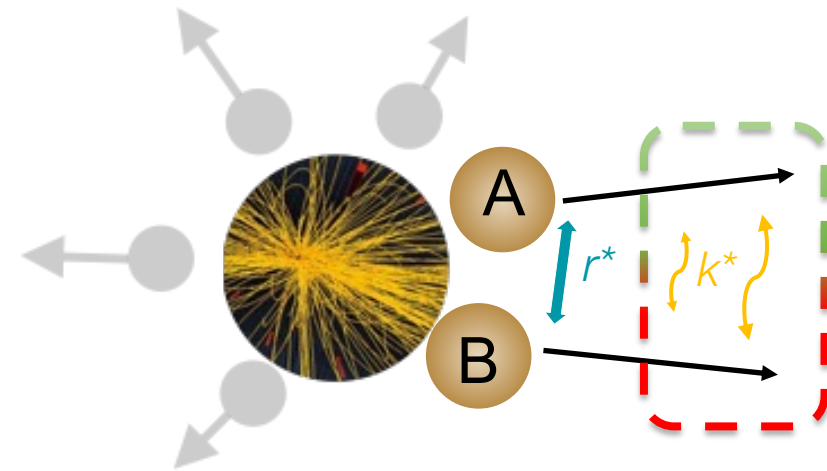
via solving exactly scattering  
equations or assuming  
asymptotic behaviour

CATS: D. Mihaylov et al. Eur.Phys.J.C 78 (2018) 5, 394

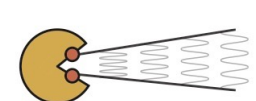
Lednický Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 35 (1982) 770

**Interaction**

ALICE Coll. Nature 588 (2020) 232-238



**Correlation mapping 1-to-1  
the nature of the interaction**

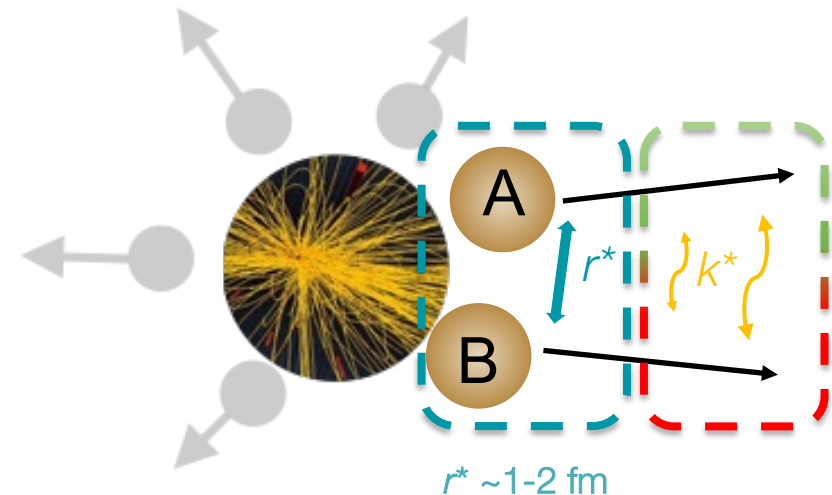


$$C(k^*) = \mathcal{N}(k^*) \frac{N_{\text{same}}(k^*)}{N_{\text{mixed}}(k^*)} = \int d^3\vec{r}^* \underbrace{S(\vec{r}^*)}_{\text{Emitting source}} \underbrace{|\psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*)|^2}_{\text{Interaction}} d^3\vec{r}^*$$

Koonin-Pratt equation  
S. E. Koonin, Phys. Lett. B 70, 43 (1977)

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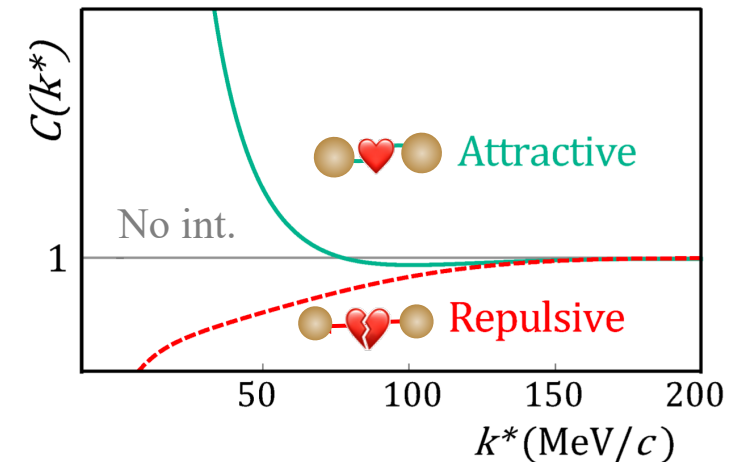


Emitting source

- Average relative  $r_{AB}^*$  distances at which particles are produced
- How much  $|\psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*)|^2$  do we sample?
- It depends on the collision system

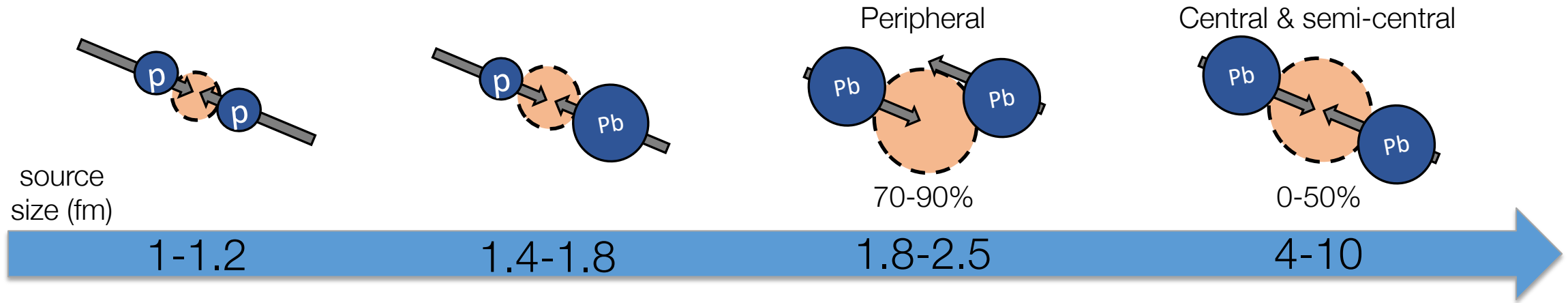
Interaction

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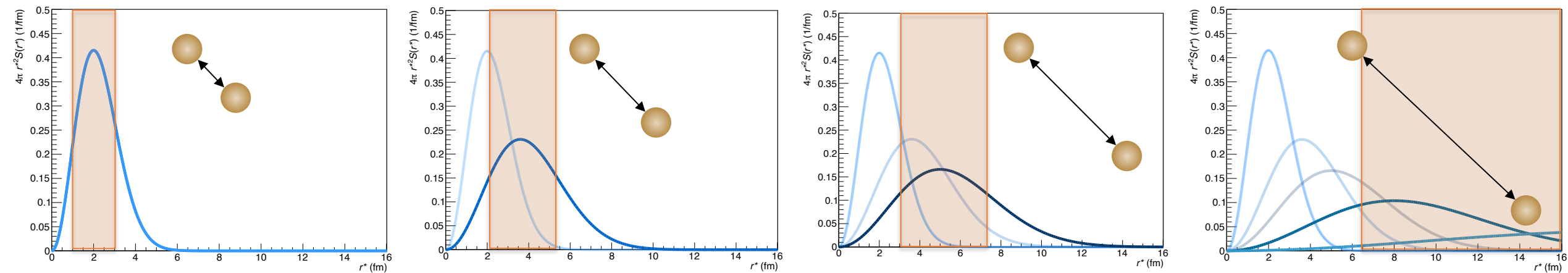
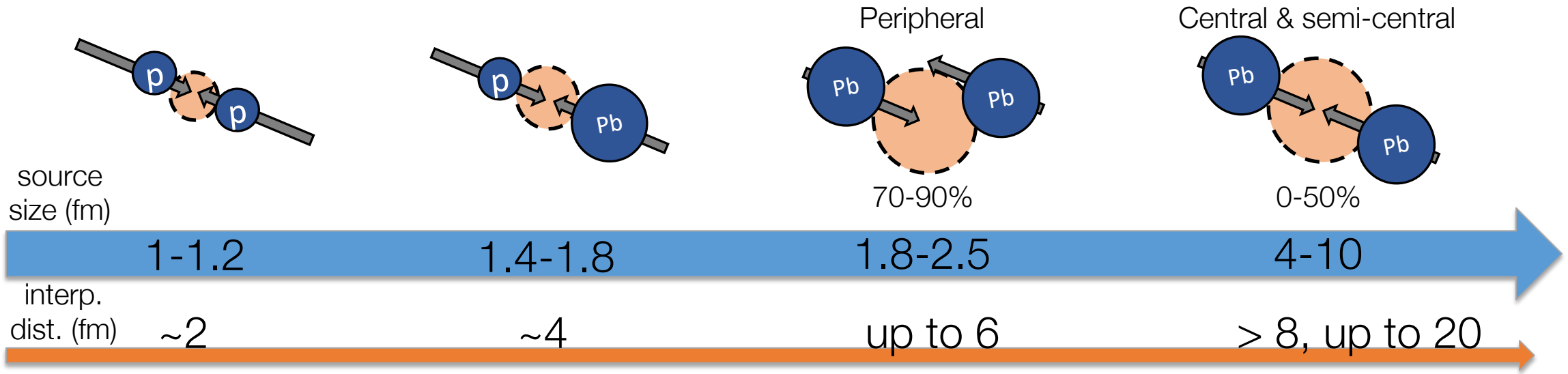


What ranges of inter-particle distances can we probe at LHC?

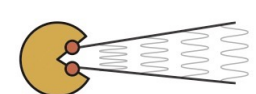
# Small and large colliding systems at LHC: from pp to Pb-Pb



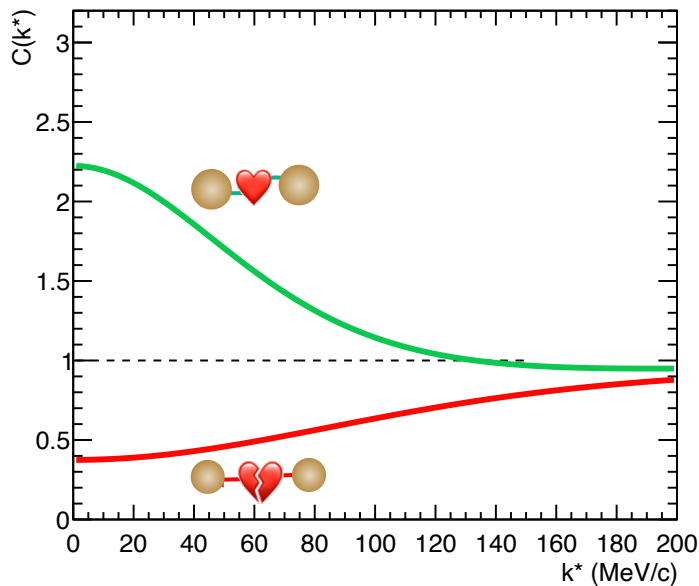
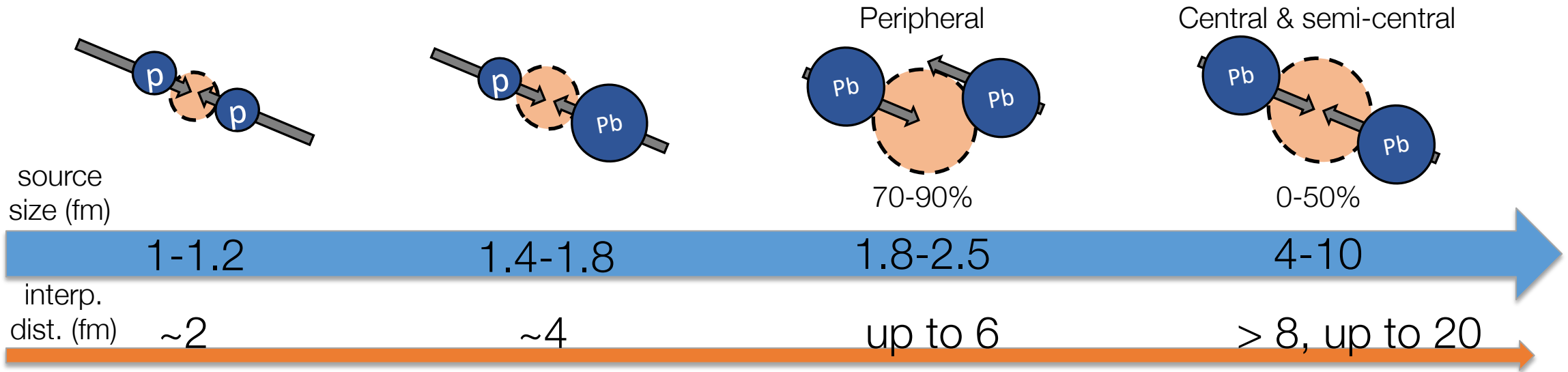
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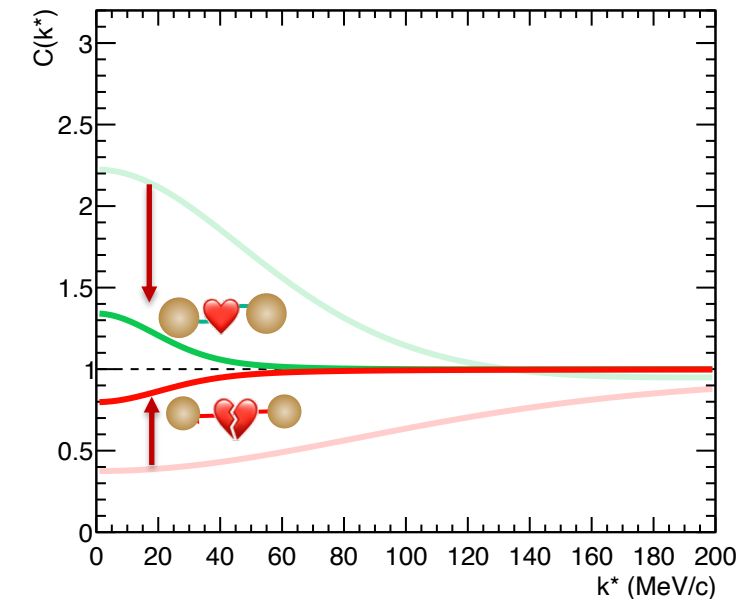
How does the signal in the correlation function changes with the source size?



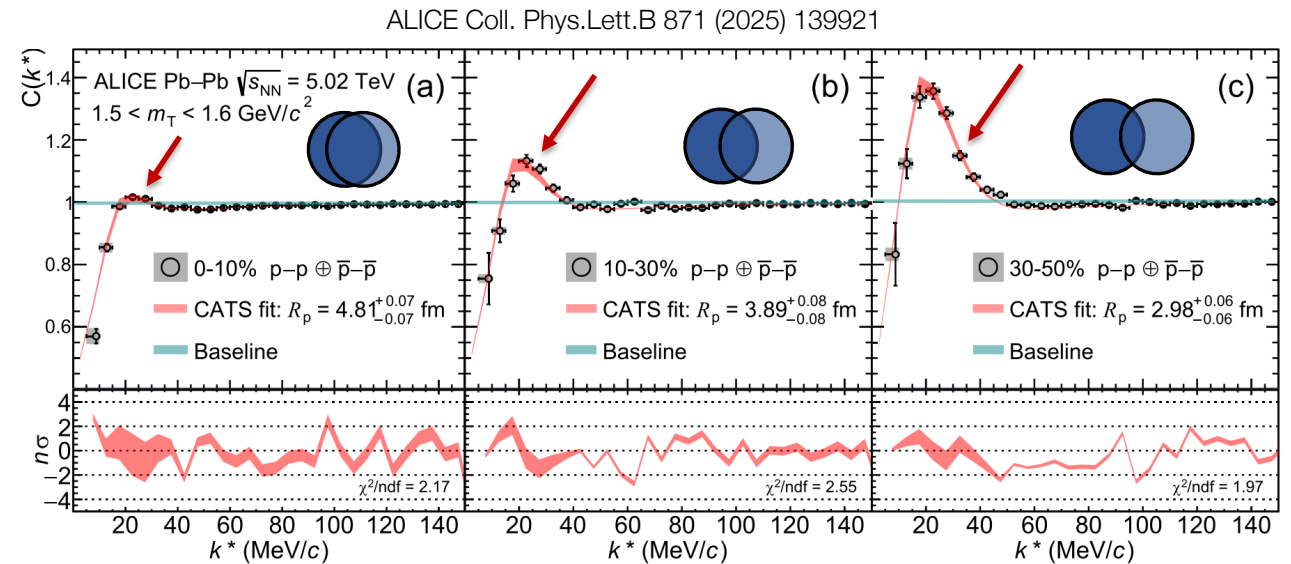
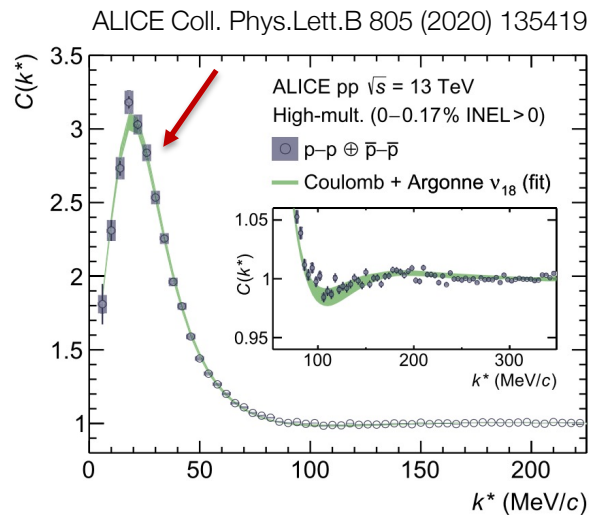
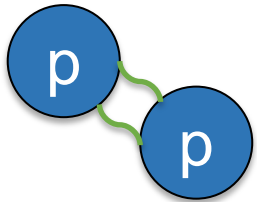
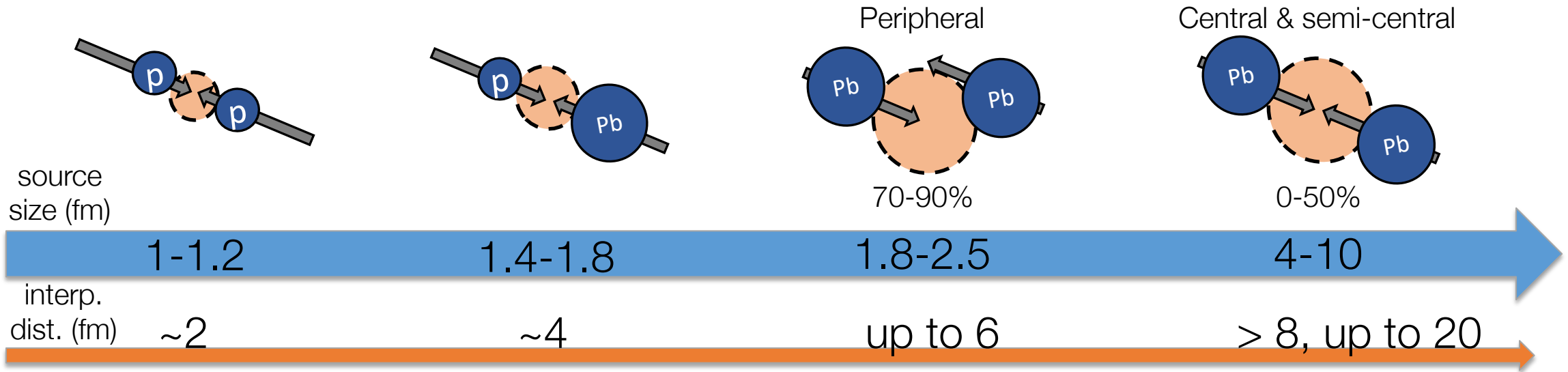
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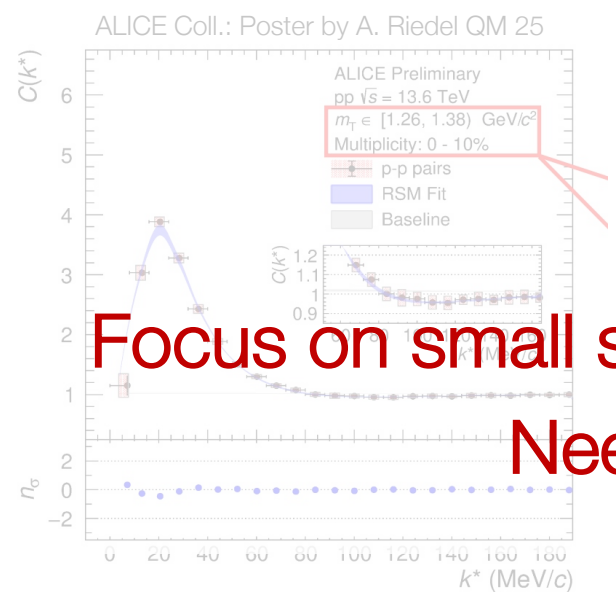
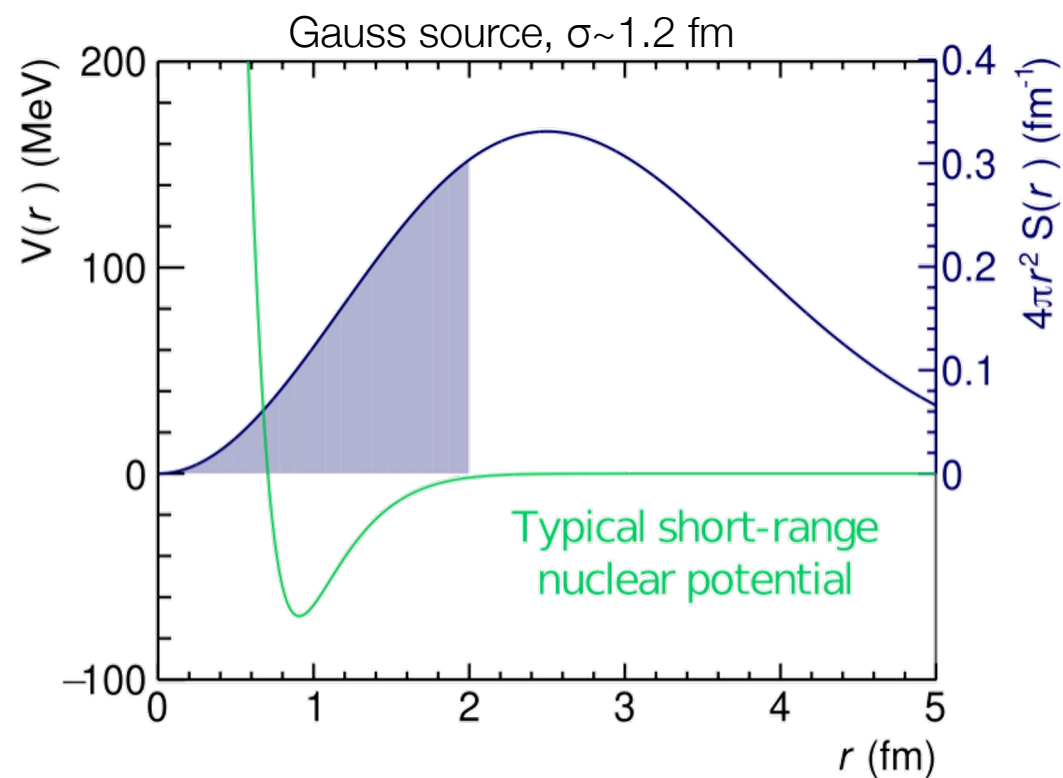
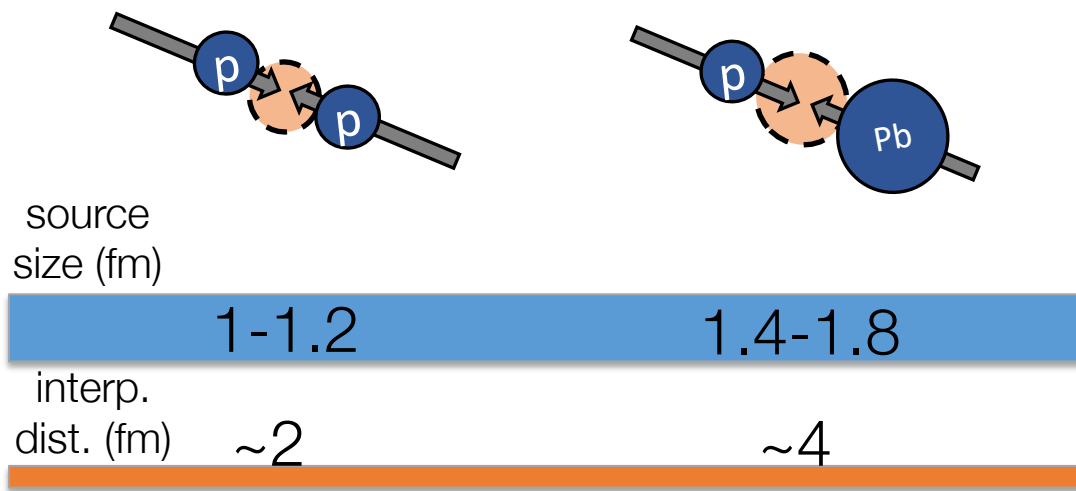
Decrease of signal strength  
for large source sizes



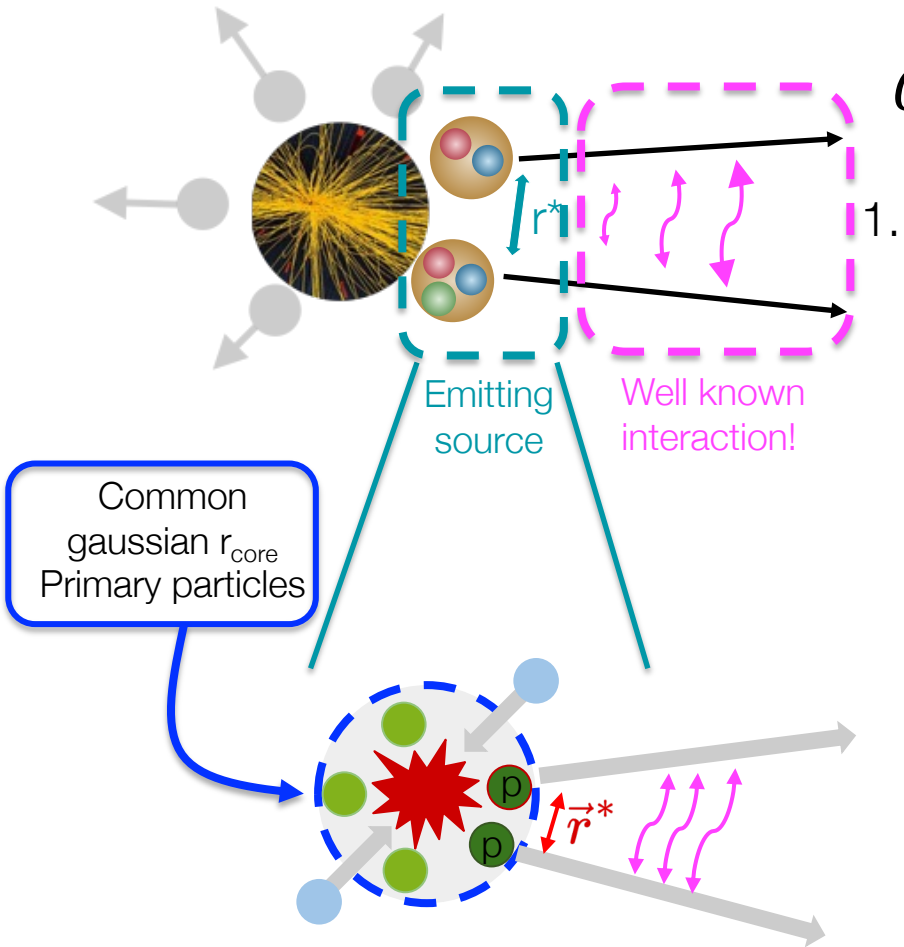
# Small and large colliding systems at LHC: from pp to Pb-Pb



# Small and large colliding systems at LHC: from pp to Pb-Pb

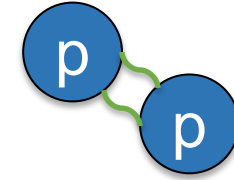


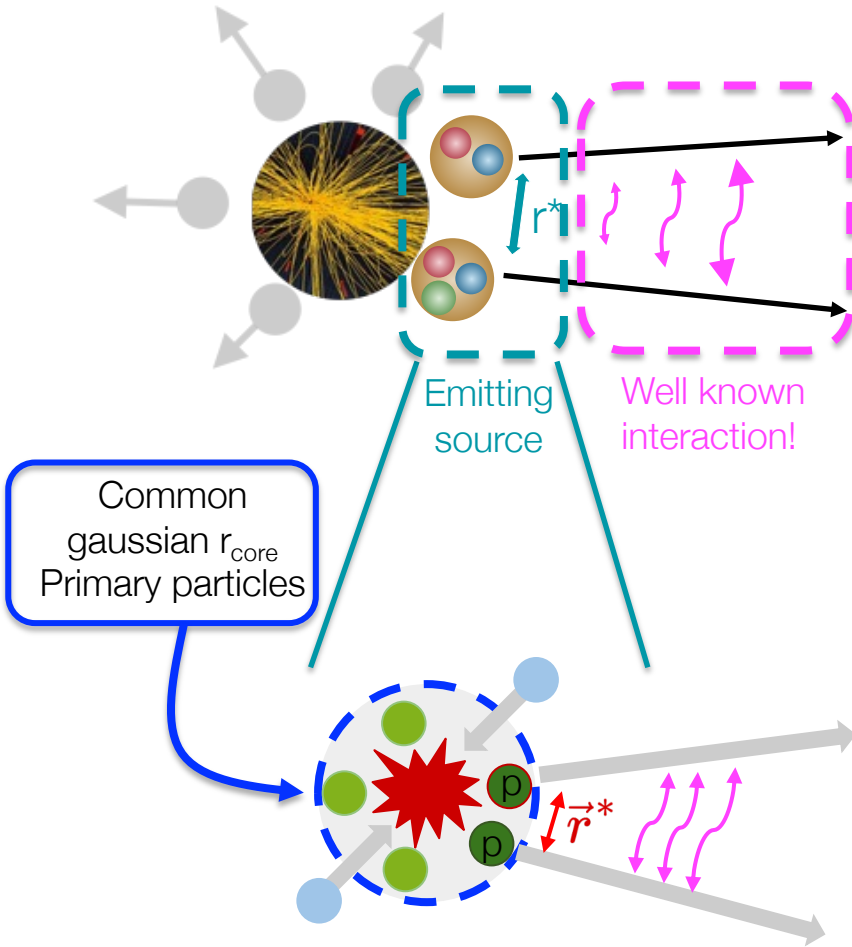
**Focus on small systems to access the strong interaction**  
**Need to constrain the source!!**



$$\mathcal{C}(k^*) = \int \mathcal{S}(\vec{r}^*) \left| \psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*) \right|^2 d^3 \vec{r}^*$$

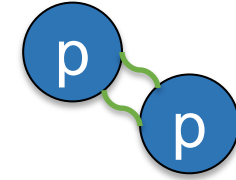
1. Starting from a very **well known interaction** between two baryons **easily produce** at LHC!





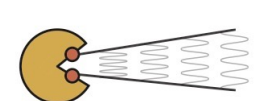
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1. Starting from a very **well known interaction** between two baryons **easily produce at LHC!**
2. Modeling the source  
 U. A. Wiedemann, U. W. Heinz, Phys.Rept. 319, 145-230 (1999)

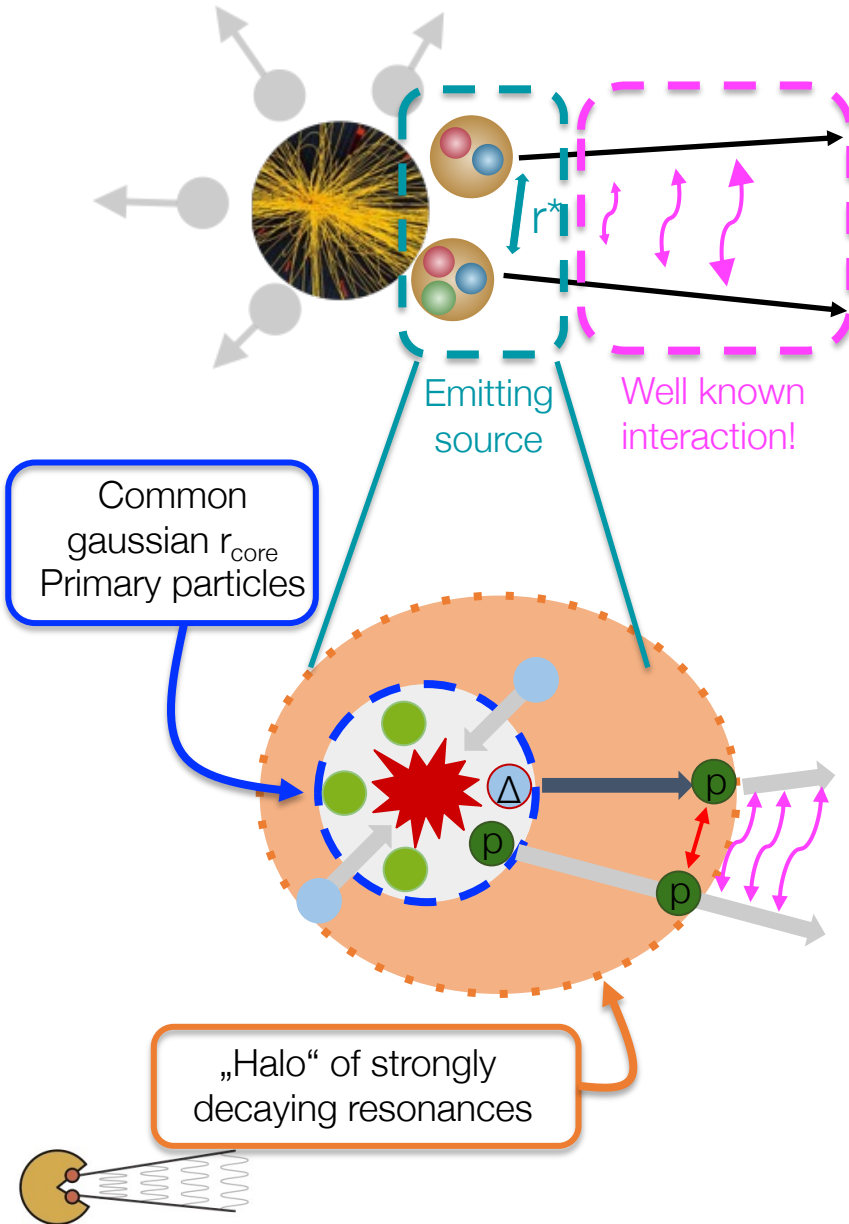


– **Primary particles from common Gaussian core source**

- Observed **scaling with the transverse pair mass  $m_T$**
- Depending only on the mass of the pair

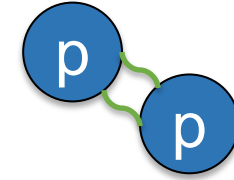


ALICE Coll. PLB 811 (2020) 135849,  
Corrig. PLB 861 (2025)  
Eur.Phys.J.C 85 (2025) 2, 1980  
arXiv: 2502.20200,



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2. Modeling the source

U. A. Wiedemann, U. W. Heinz, Phys.Rept. 319, 145-230 (1999)

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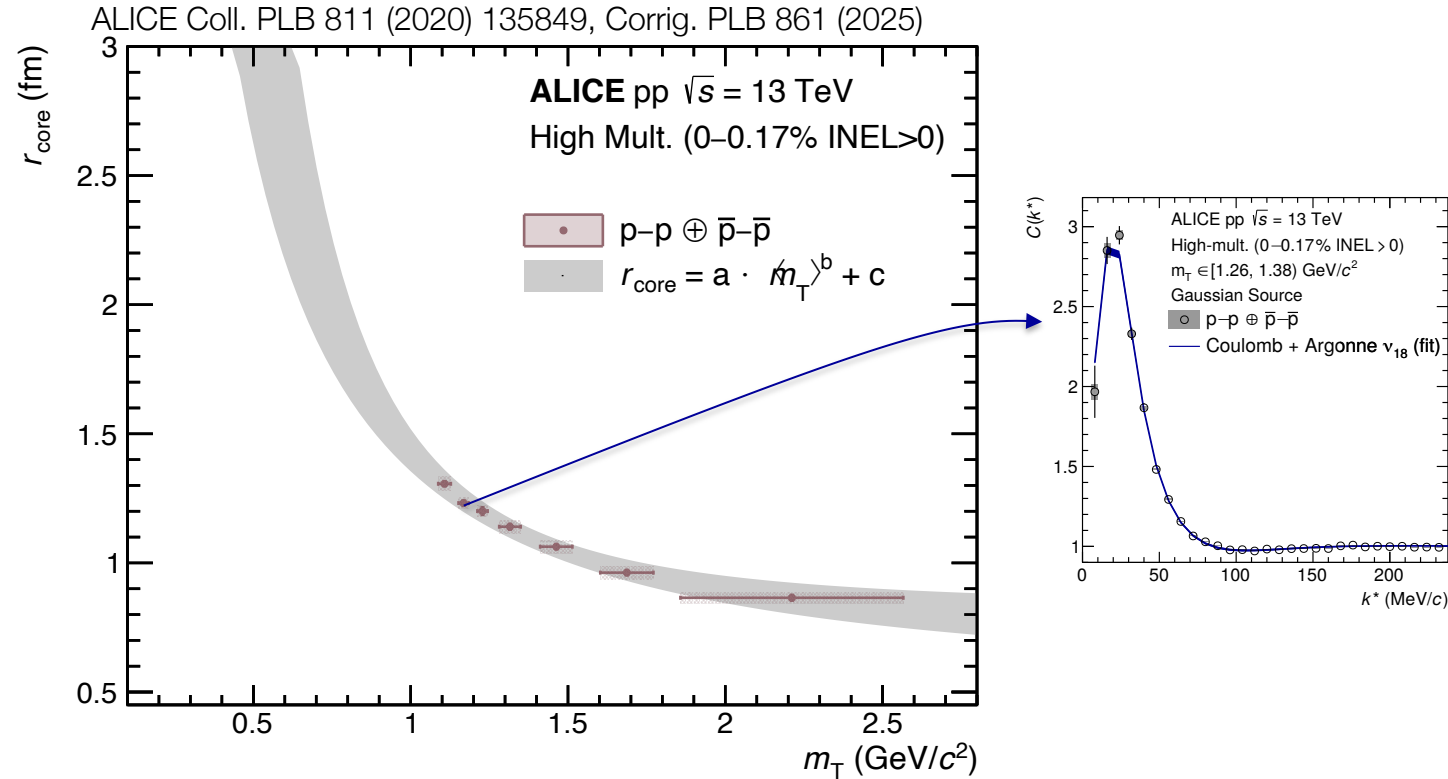
– Strongly decaying resonances with  $\sigma\tau \sim 1-2$  fm ( $\Delta \rightarrow p\pi$ )

- **Non-gaussianity at large  $r^*$ , effectively enlarging the source**
- Depending on the particles in the pair
- Yields & kinematics from SHM and transport models

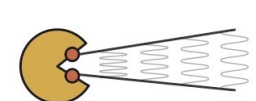
Scenario observed also in studies performed on  $\pi\pi$  pairs

ATLAS Coll. Eur. Phys. J. C 75, 466 (2015), Phys. Rev. C 96, 064908, EPJC 82 (2022) 7, 608  
CMS Coll. J. High Energy Phys. 05 (2011) 029, LHCb JHEP 12 (2017) 025  
ALICE Coll., Phys. Rev. D 84, 112004 (2011), Eur.Phys.J.C 85 (2025) 2, 198

## Baryon-baryon pairs

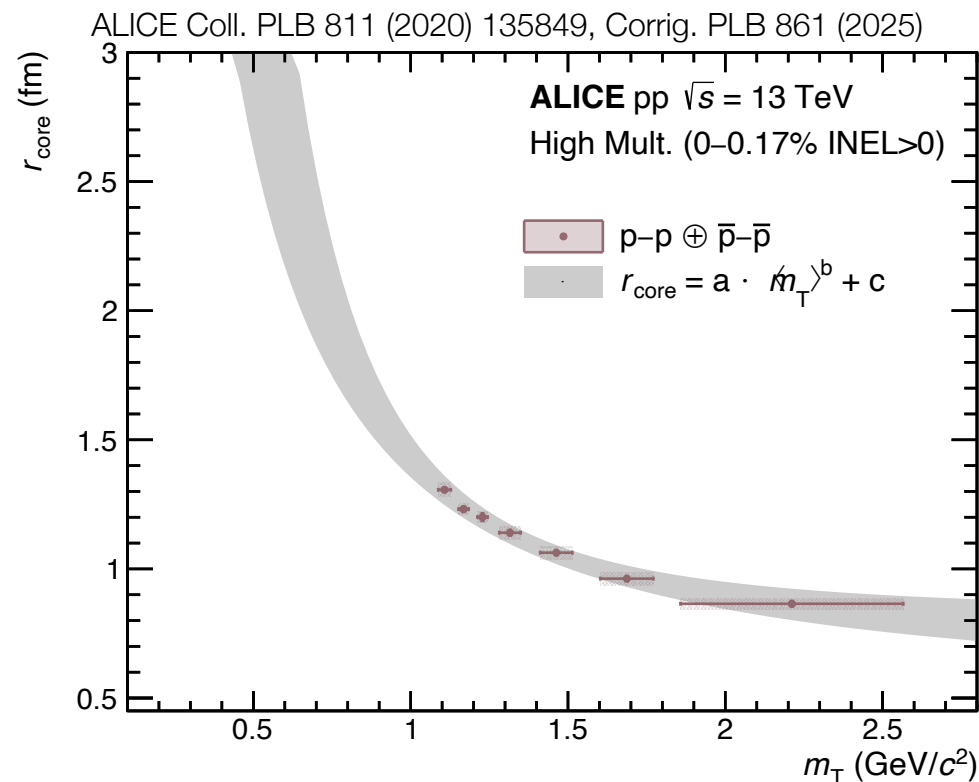


Scaling of core source size  
observed for baryons

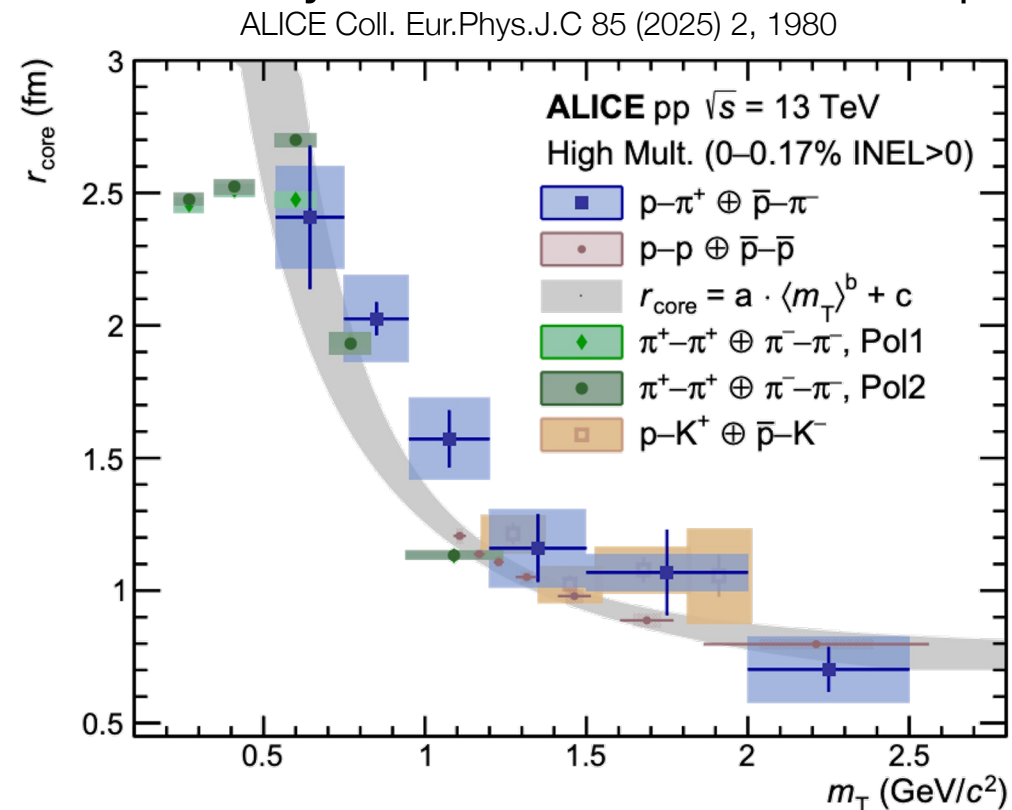


# The (common) emitting source in small colliding systems

## Baryon-baryon pairs

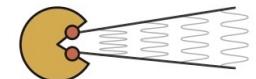


## Meson-baryon and meson-meson pairs

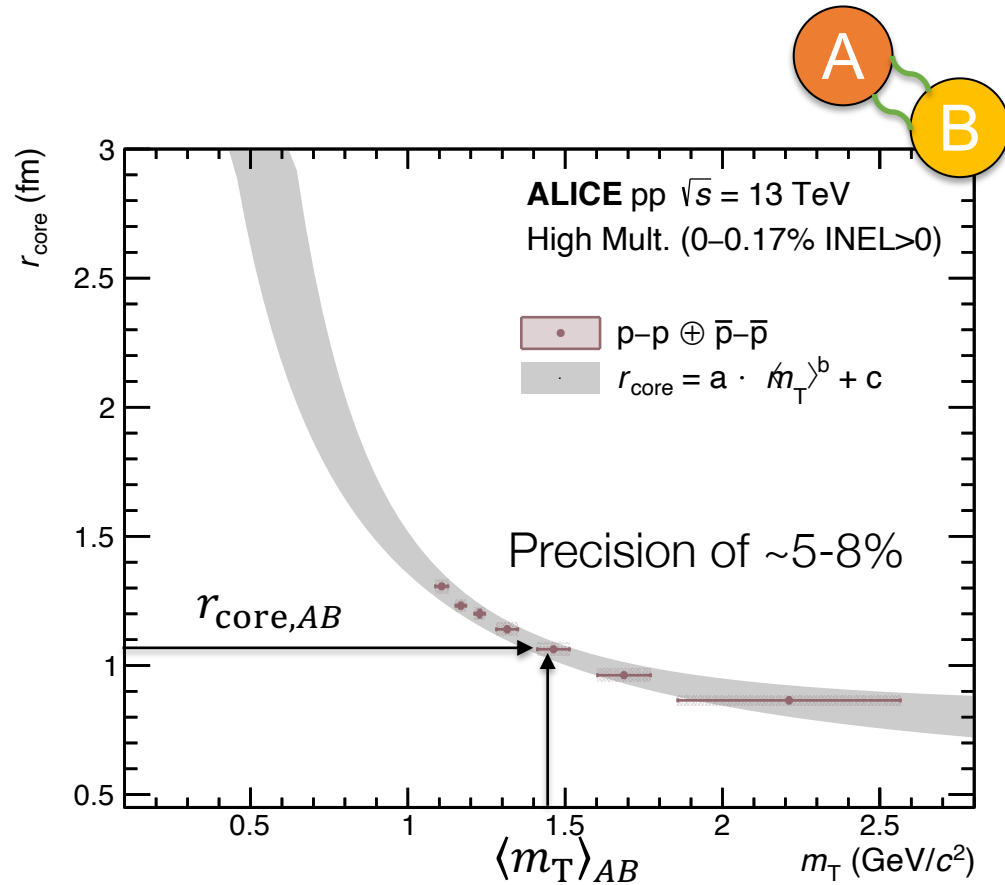


**Consistent scaling of the core source size  
in all hadron-hadron species**

(Extension to multiplicity as well by [ALICE Coll. with Run 3](#))

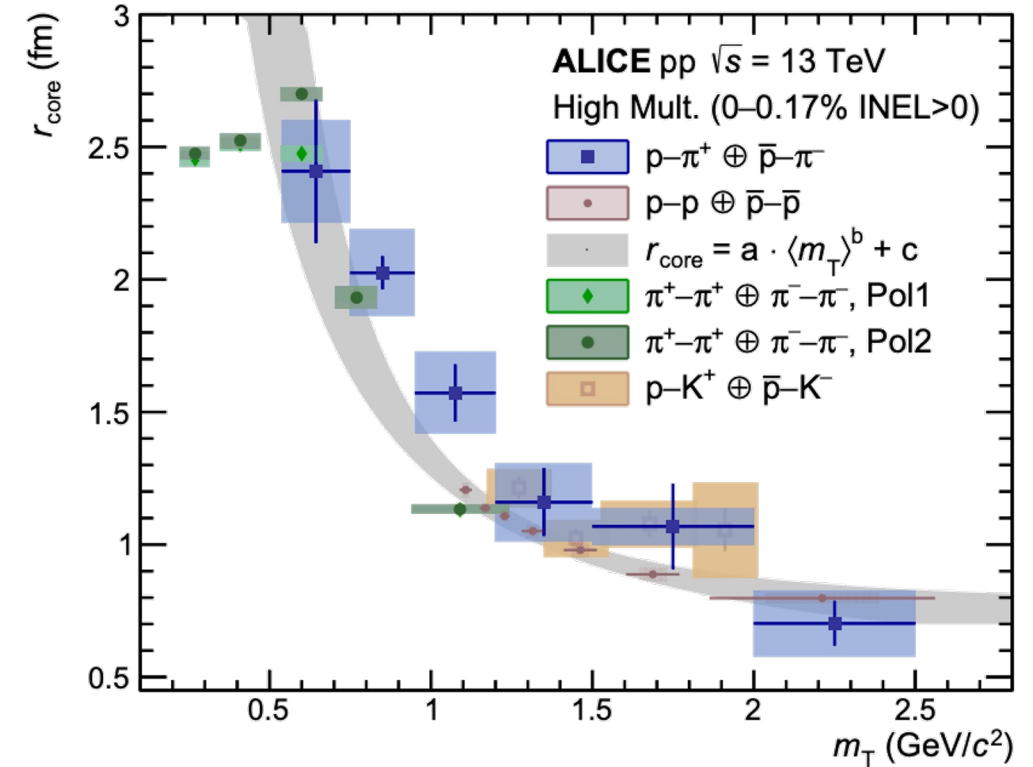


# A recipe to fix the source and constrain interactions

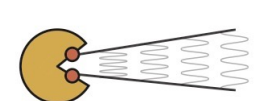


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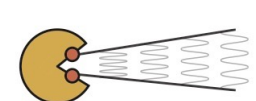
ALICE Coll. arXiv: 2502.20200, Eur.Phys.J.C 85 (2025) 2, 1980



How can femtoscopy help us improving the knowledge on the strong interaction?



# From the $\Lambda N$ interaction to neutron stars

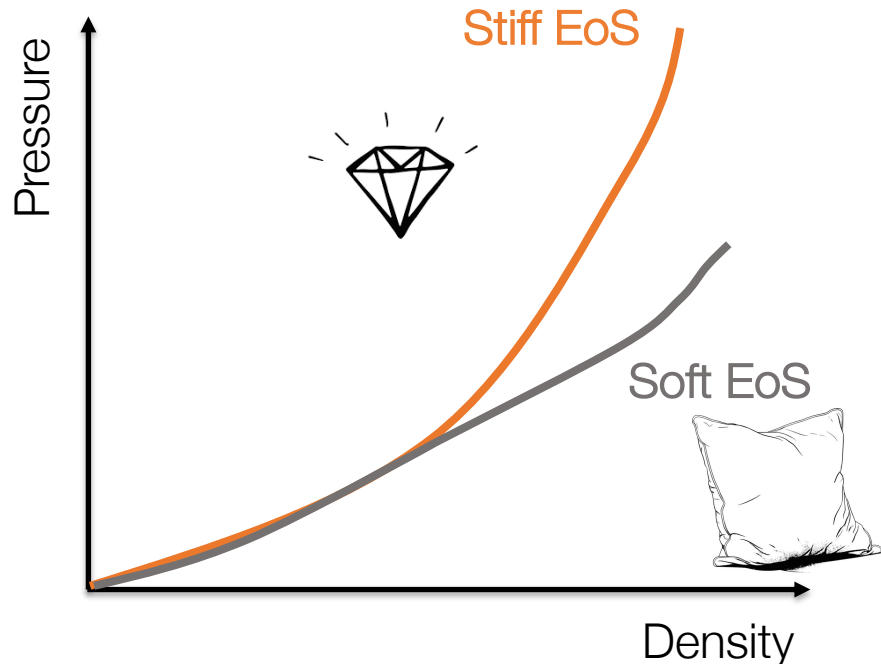


# The equation of state of matter in the core of NS

## Equation of State (EoS)

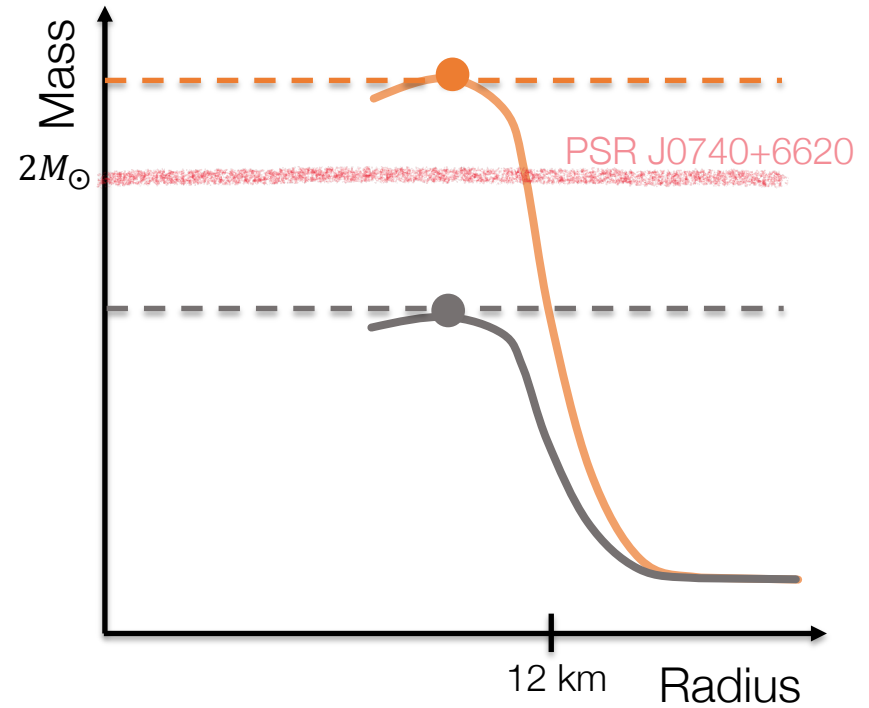
- relation between the **pressure and density**, depends on the constituents and their interaction

See talk by  
A. Watts Mon. 9:00  
J. Lattimer Fri 17:30



TOV  
eqns.  
↔

## Observations of heavy NSs



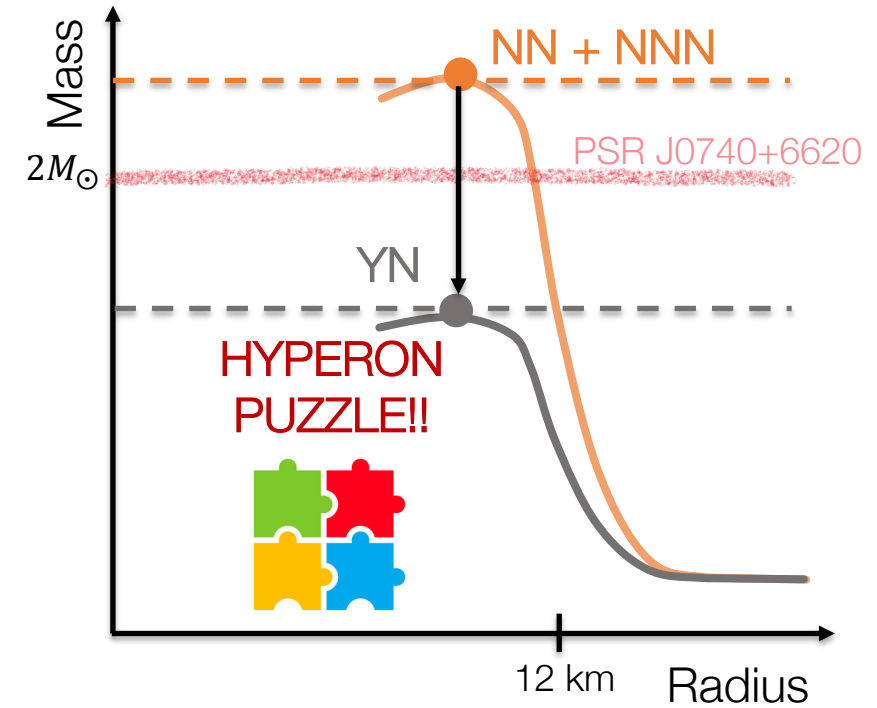
What are the constituents to consider?

How do they interact in the NS medium?

# TUM Hyperons in neutron stars

- **Production of hyperons in NS** energetically favourable around  $2-3 \rho_0$
- Appearance of new degrees of freedom
  - **Softening of EoS**, incompatible with heavy measured NS

**Hyperon puzzle!**



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## Hyperon puzzle!

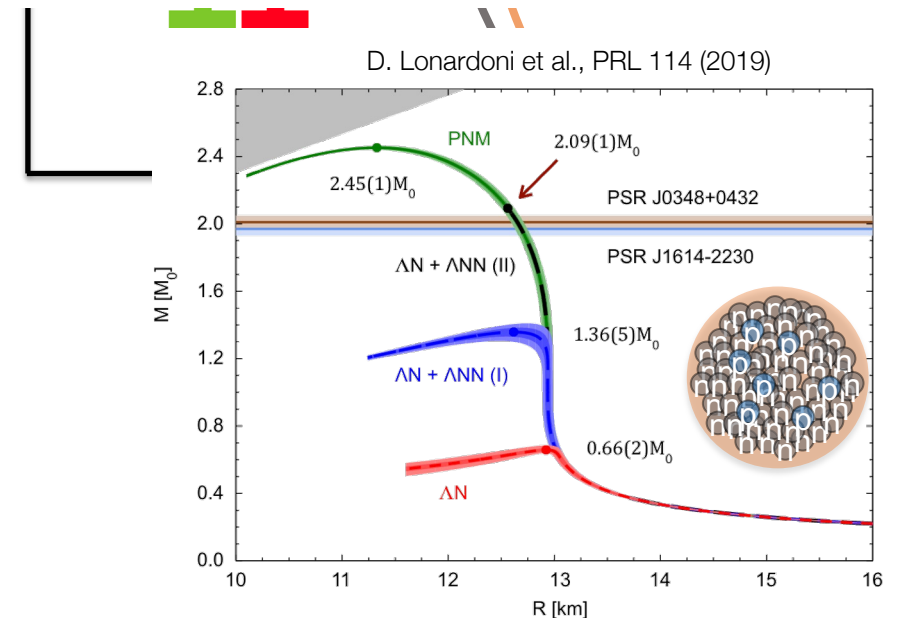
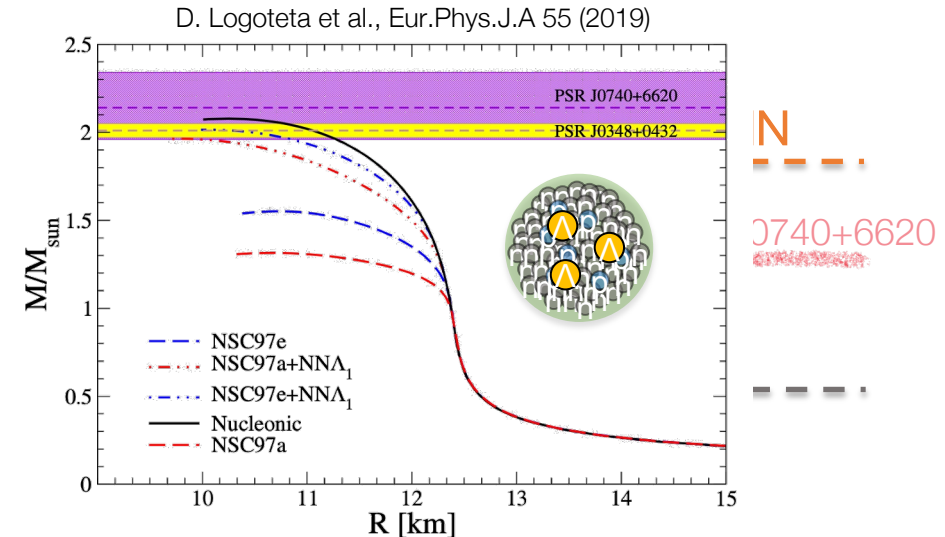
- Three-body  $\Lambda$ NN repulsive forces to stiffen EoS
  - How much repulsion?
    - Model-dependent
- More exotics scenarios possible as well

With  $\Lambda$  hyperons: D. Logoteta et al., Eur.Phys.J.A 55 (2019)

No  $\Lambda$  hyperons in NS: D. Gerstung et al., Eur.Phys.J.A 56 (2020)

No bound hypernuclei: D. Lonardoni et al., PRL 114 (2019)

→ Need for more experimental constraints



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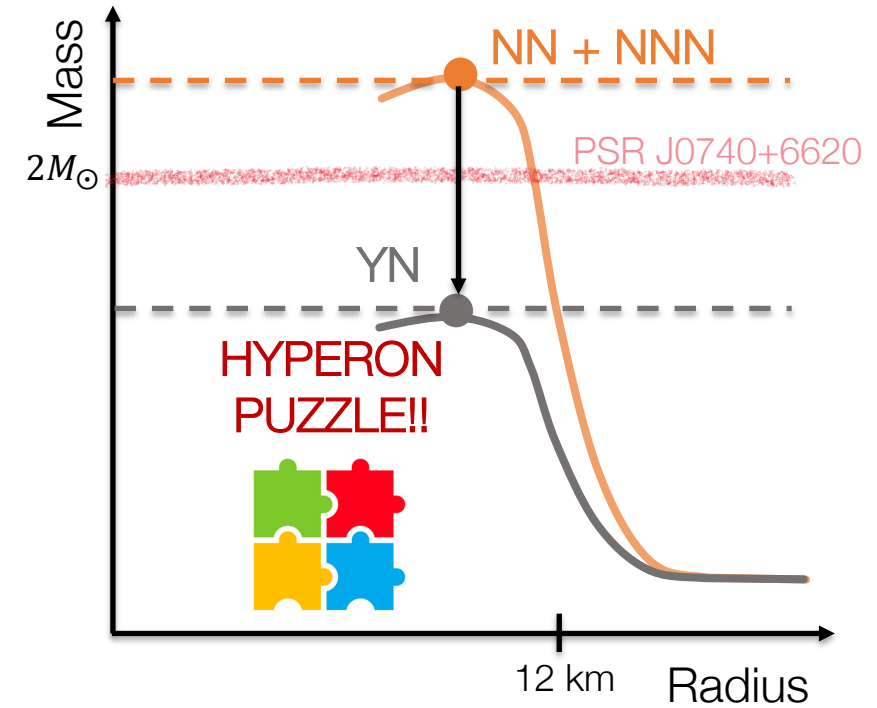
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→ Need for more experimental constraints

See also talk by:  
 W. Newton Wed. 11:00  
 A. Weiler Thur. 09:00

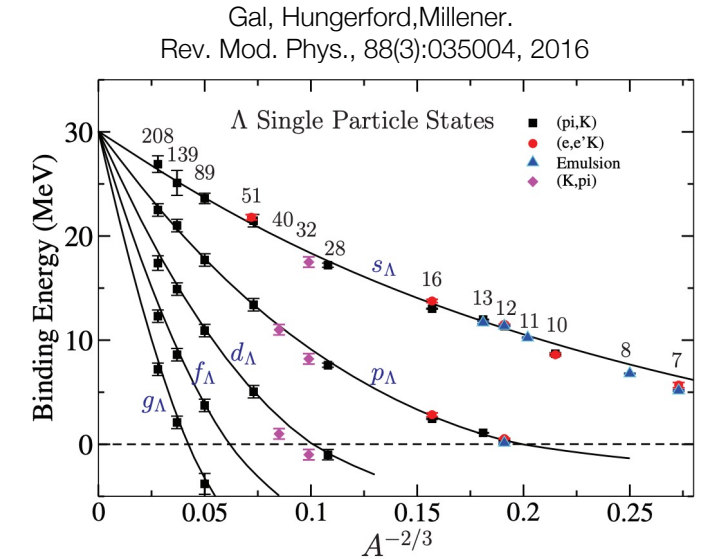
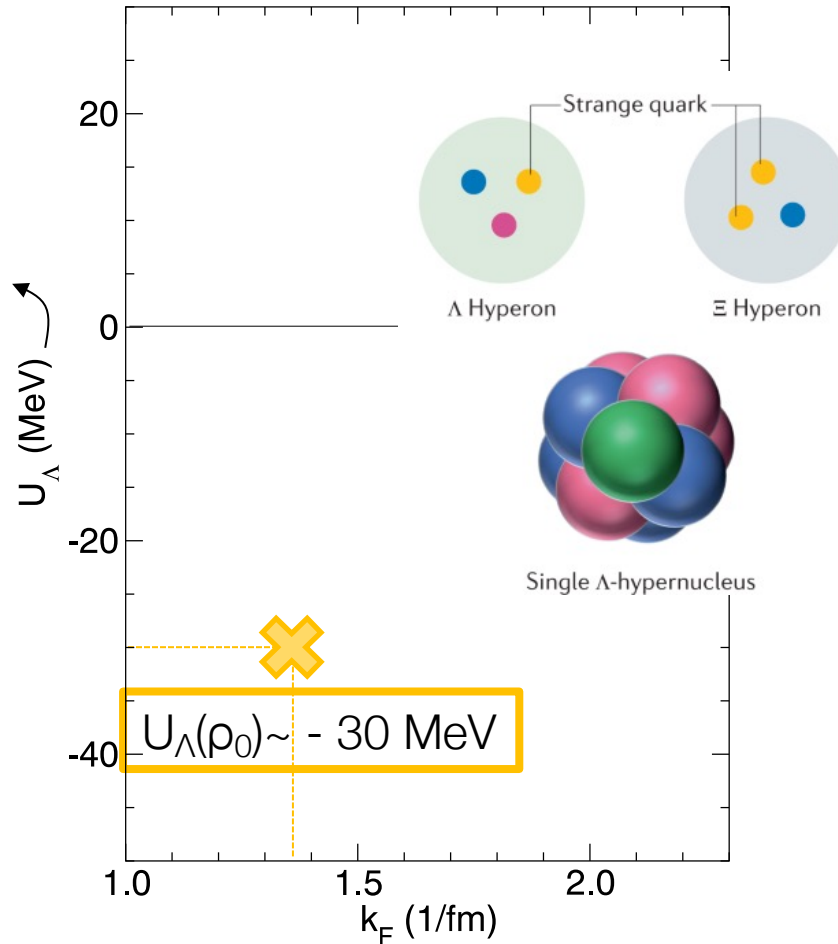


But how precisely do we know  
 two-body YN and YY?

# TUM A key example: the interaction between $\Lambda$ and nucleons

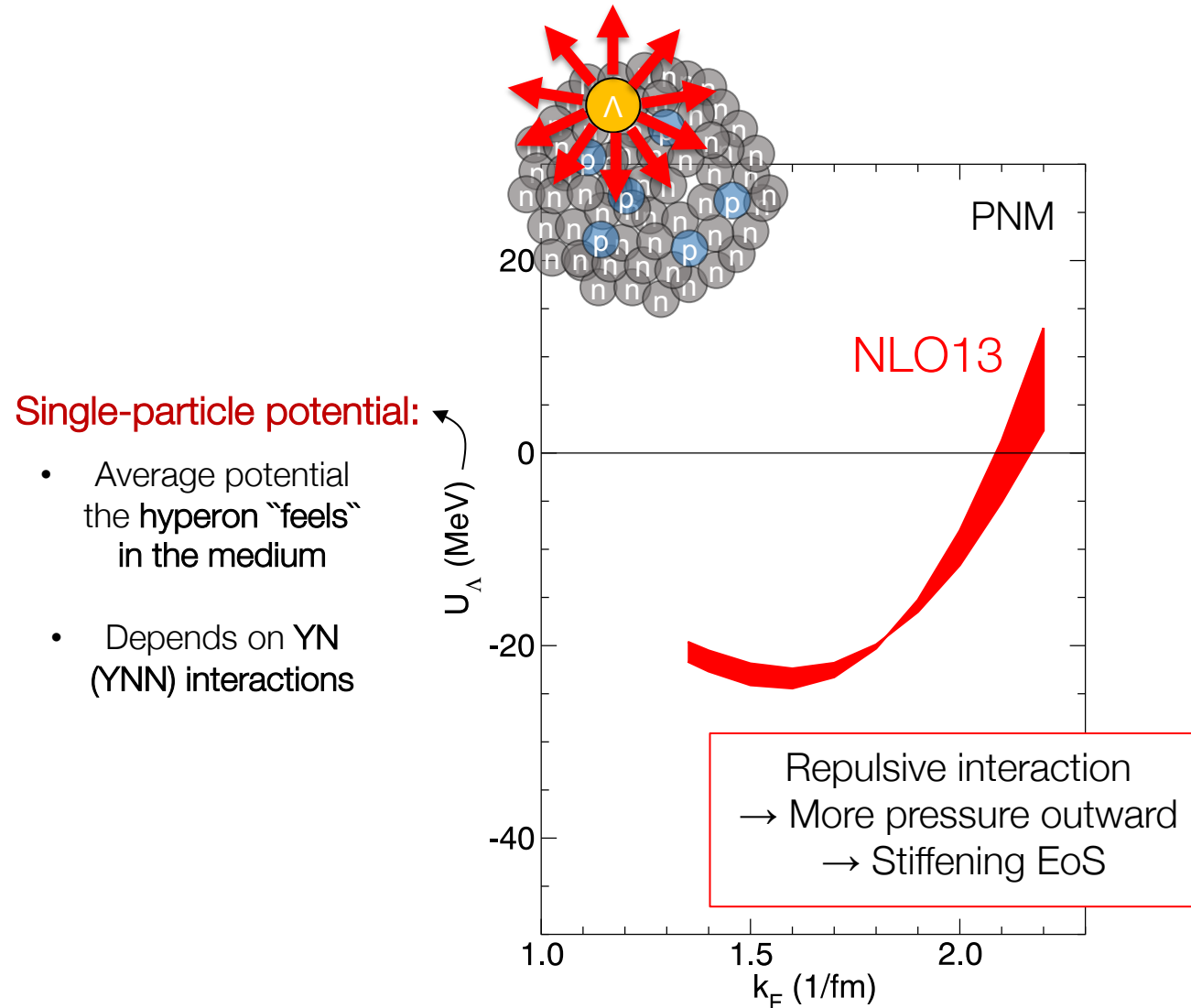
## Single-particle potential:

- Average potential the hyperon "feels" in the medium
- Depends on YN (YNN) interactions



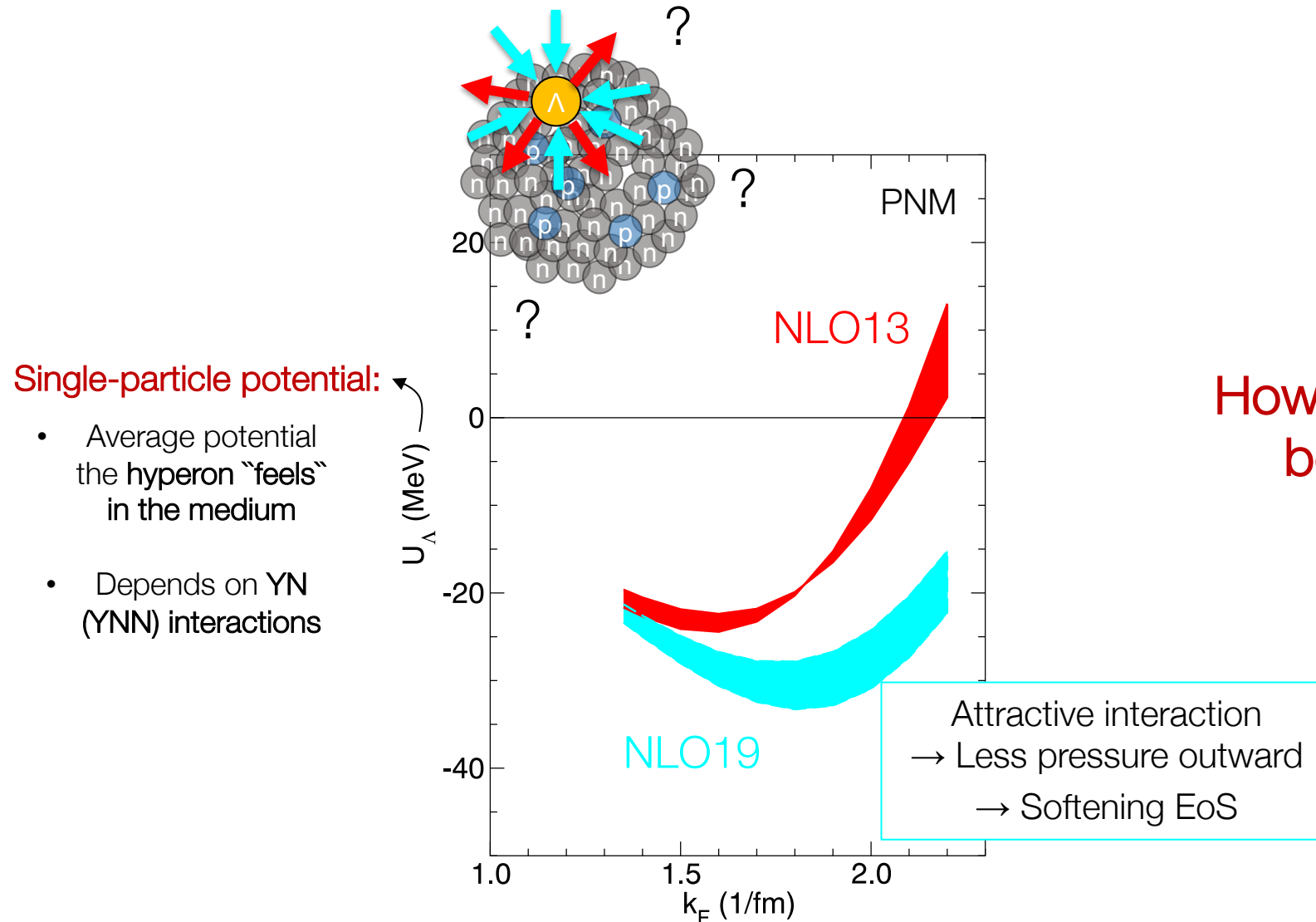
Woods-Saxon  $V = 30.05 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $r = 1.165 \text{ fm}$ ,  $a = 0.6 \text{ fm}$

# TUM A key example: the interaction between $\Lambda$ and nucleons



NLO13: J.Haidenbauer et al., NPA 915, 24 (2013)

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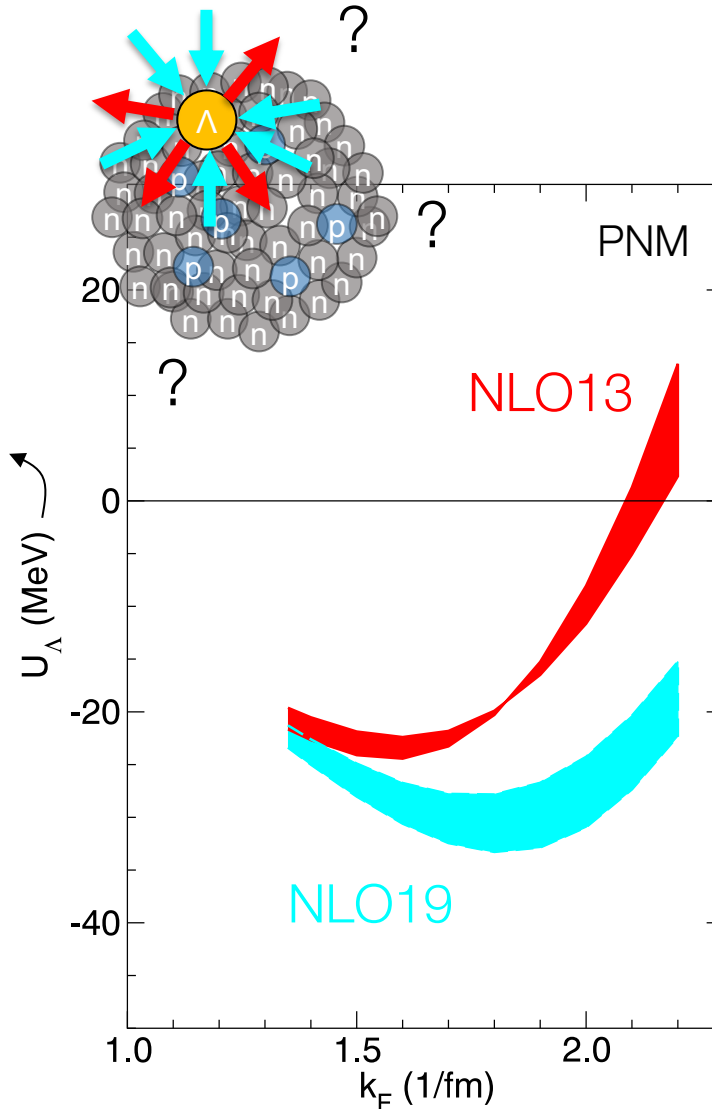
How can we discriminate between these two models?

NLO13: J.Haidenbauer et al., NPA 915, 24 (2013)

NLO19: J.Haidenbauer, U. Meißner, EPJA 56 (2020)

## Single-particle potential:

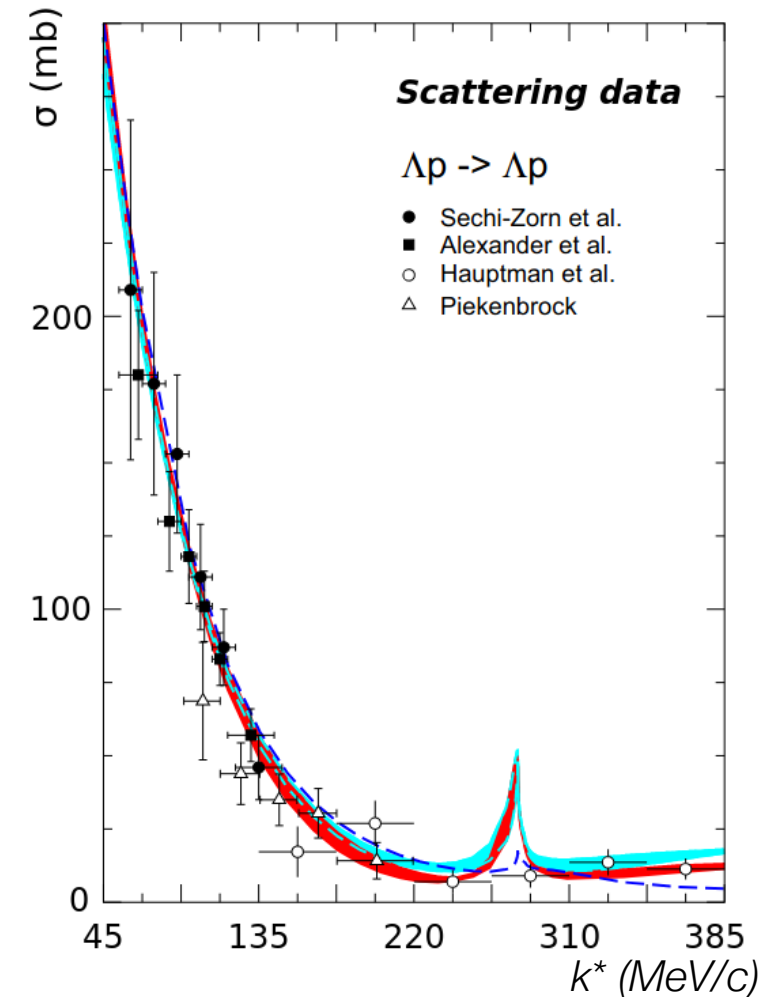
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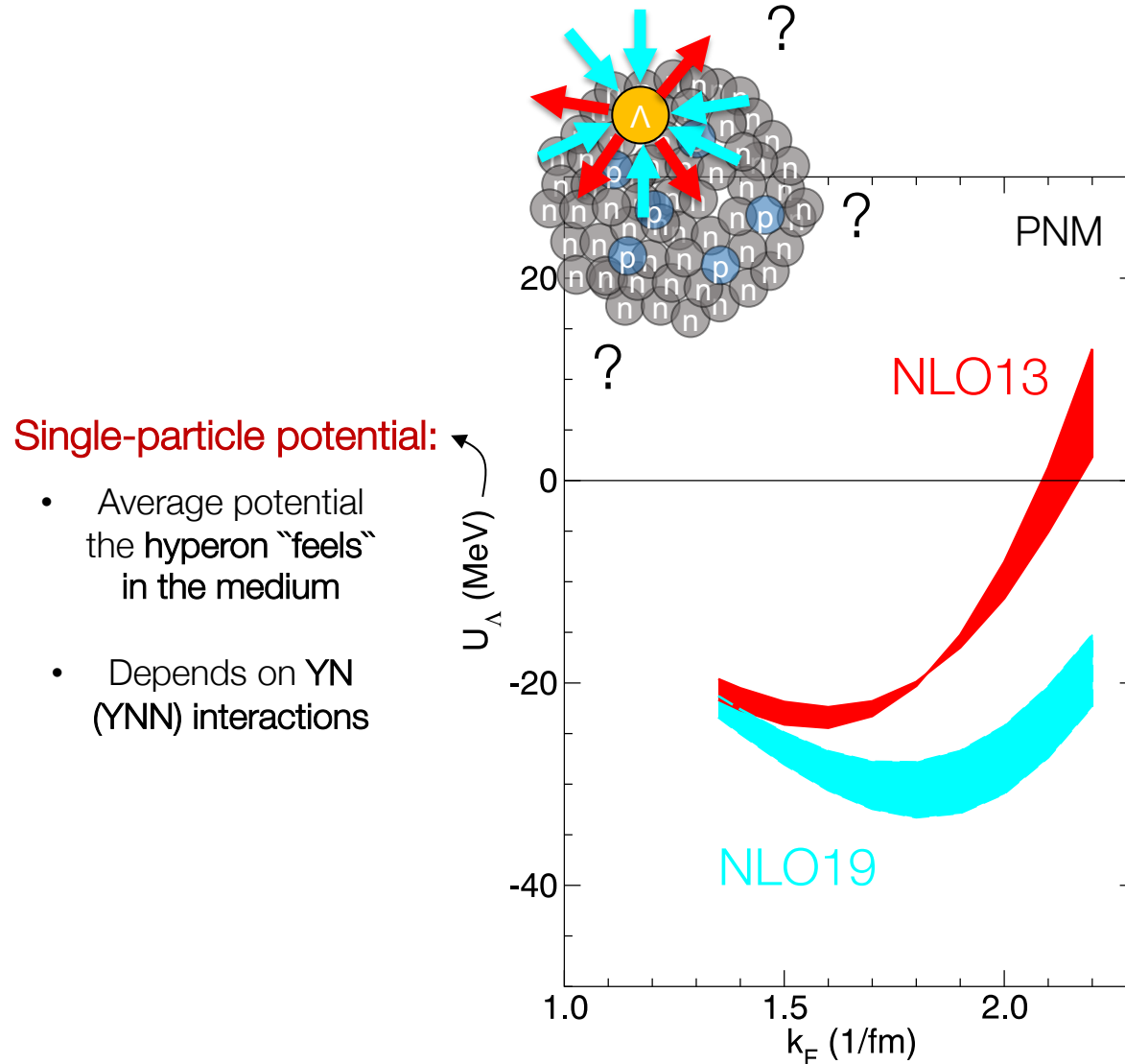


NLO13: J.Haidenbauer et al., NPA 915, 24 (2013)

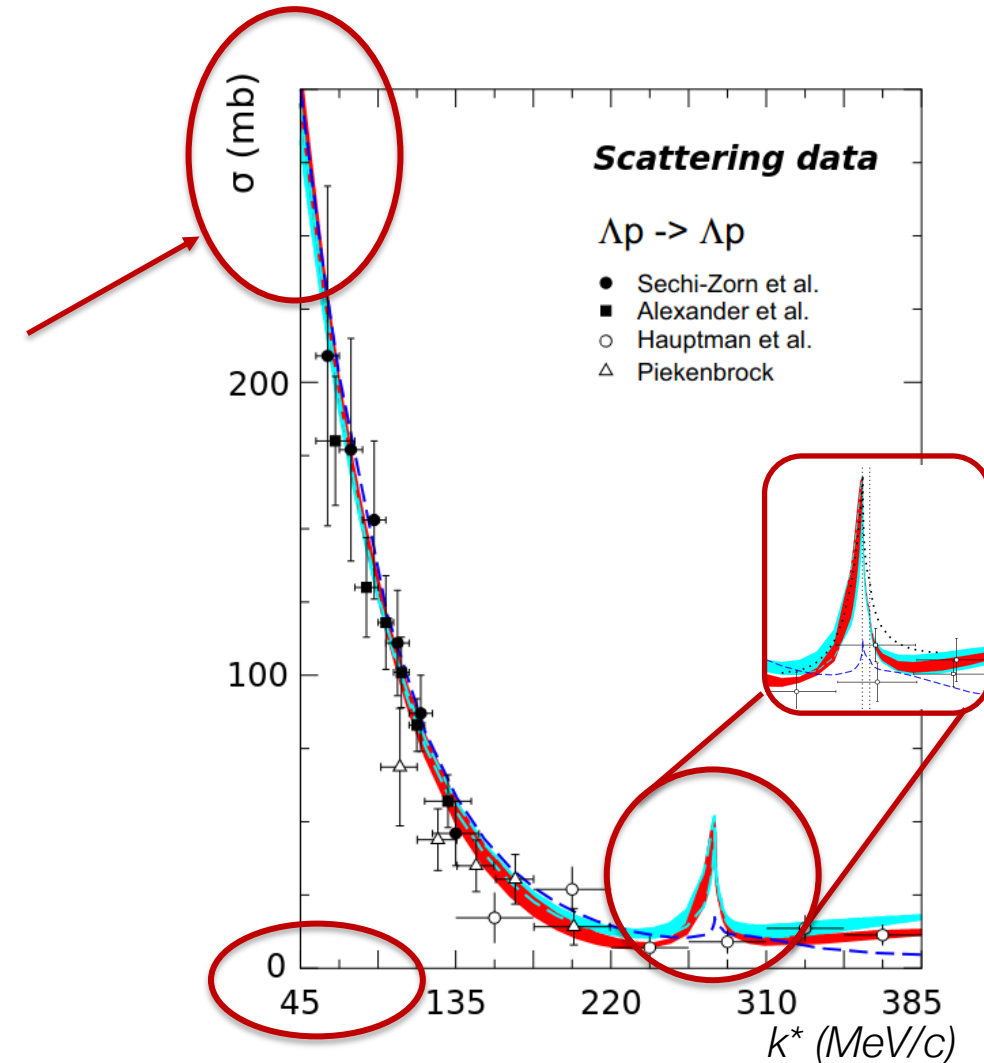
NLO19: J.Haidenbauer, U. Meißner, EPJA 56 (2020)

See talk by  
K. Miwa Tue. 12:10

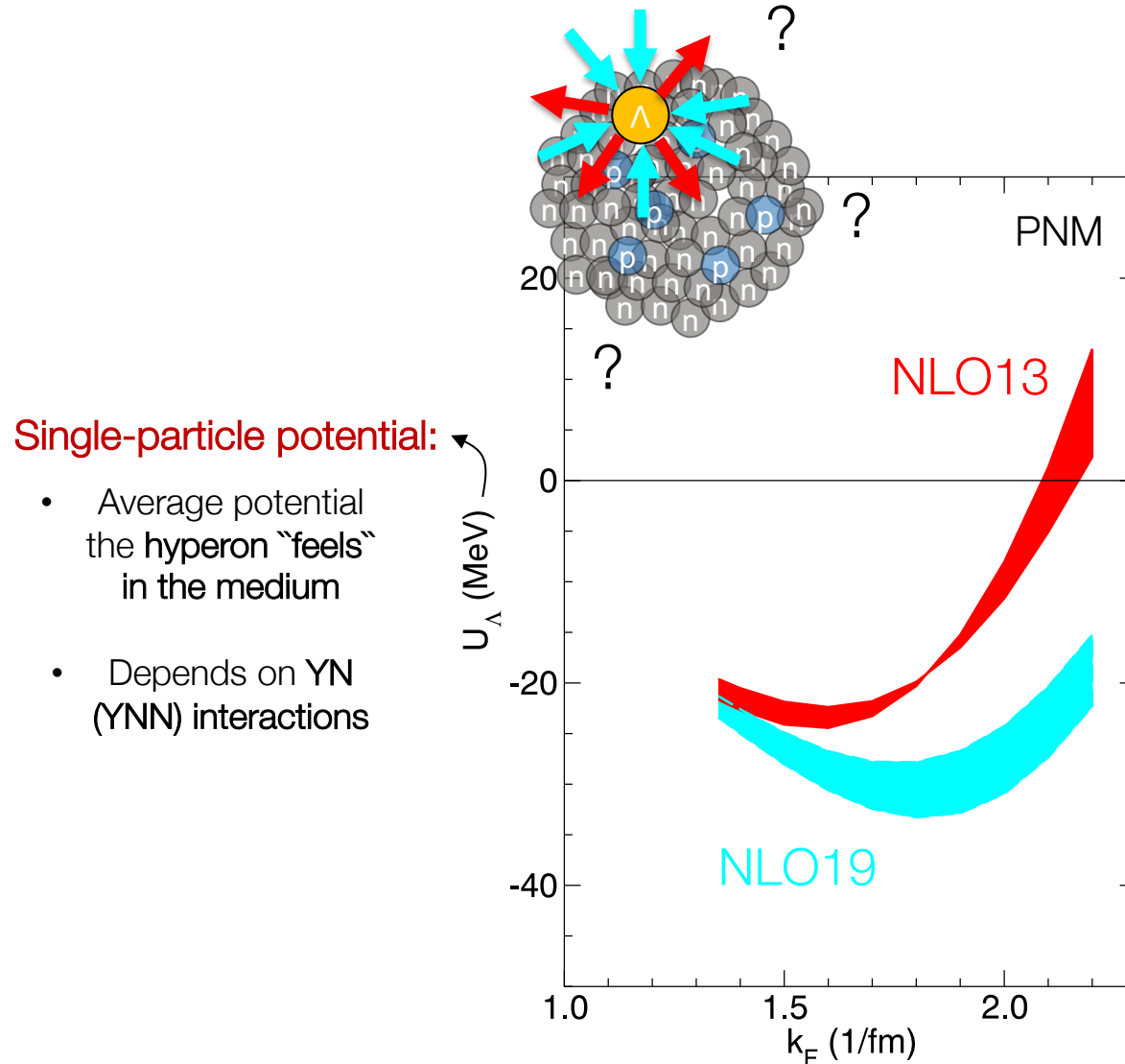




NLO13: J.Haidenbauer et al., NPA 915, 24 (2013)  
 NLO19: J.Haidenbauer, U. Meißner, EPJA 56 (2020)



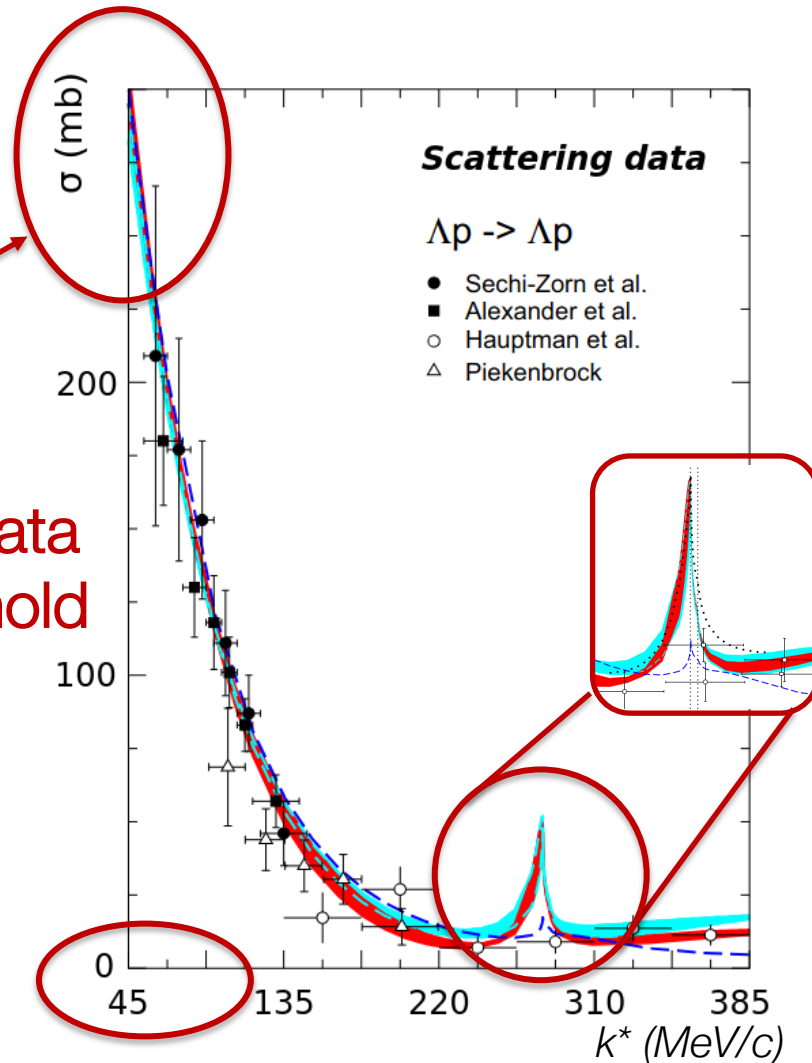
# The $\Lambda$ N interaction via scattering data...



NLO13: J.Haidenbauer et al., NPA 915, 24 (2013)

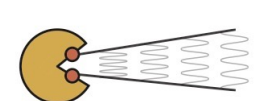
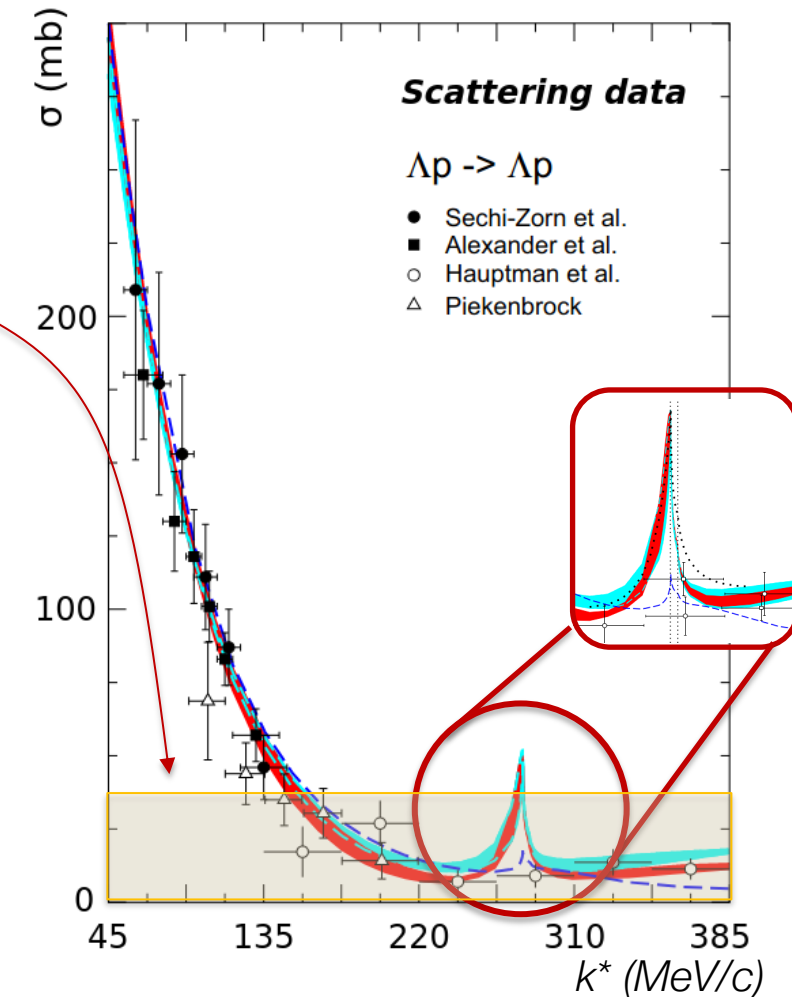
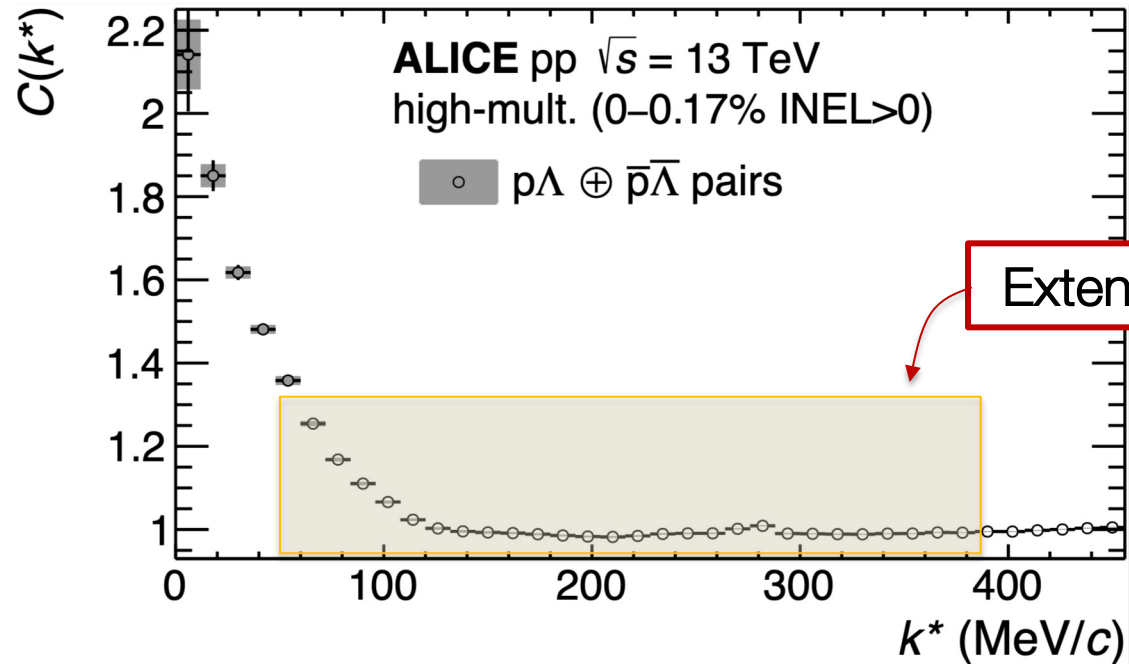
NLO19: J.Haidenbauer, U. Meißner, EPJA 56 (2020)

More precise data  
Down to threshold



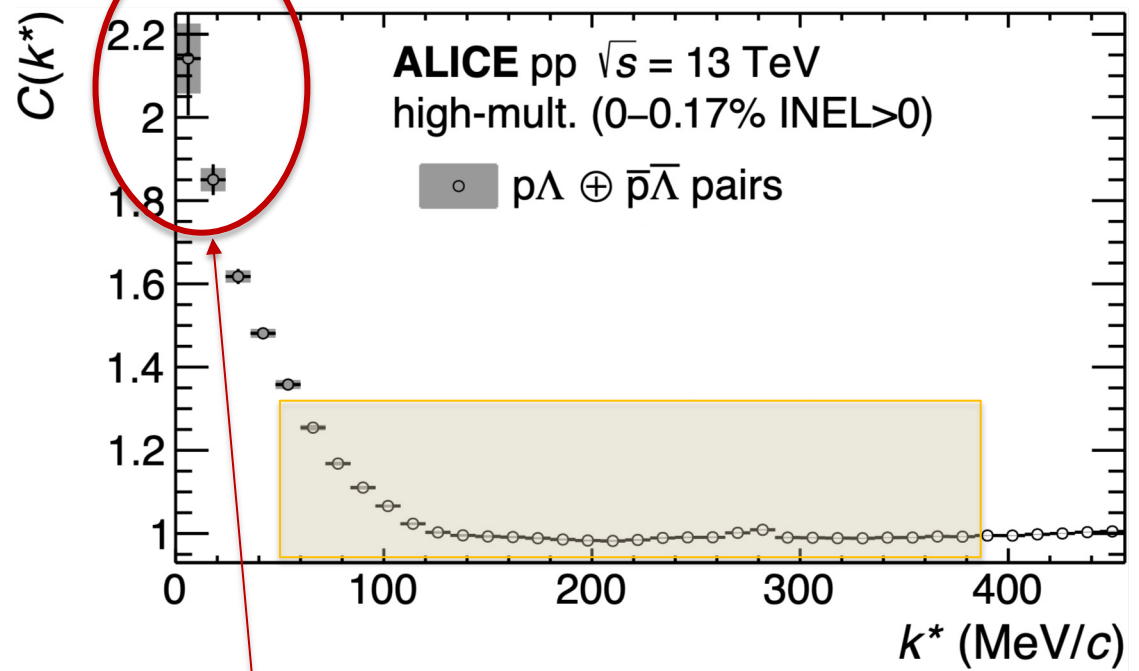
## p $\Lambda$ correlation function

ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272



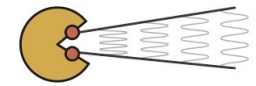
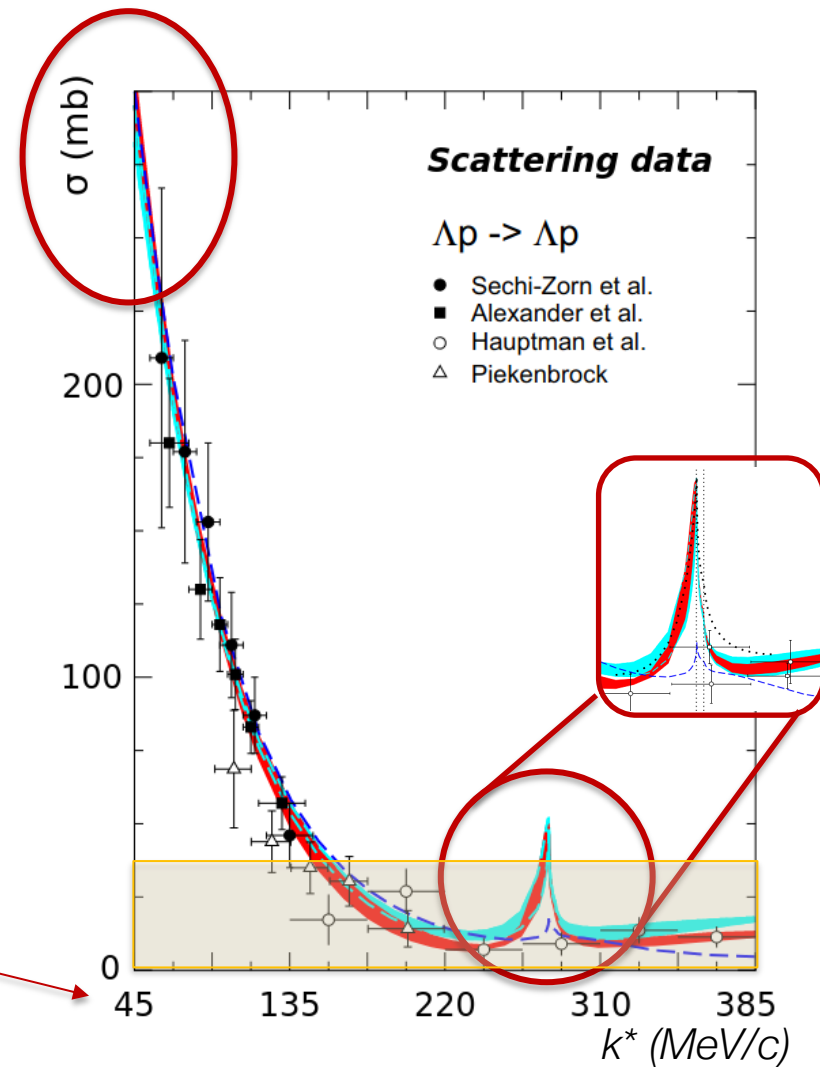
## p $\Lambda$ correlation function

ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272



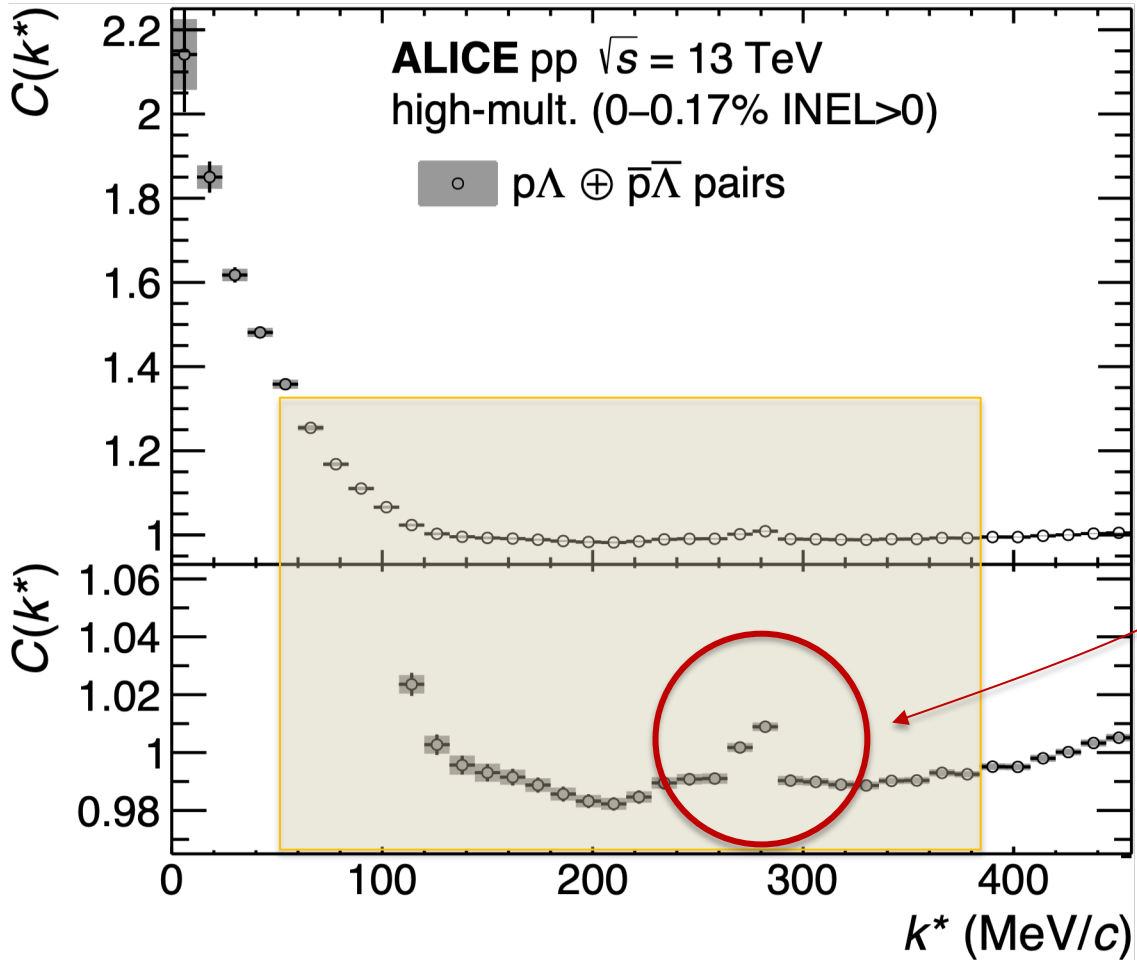
Down to zero momentum

**Achieving precision below few %!!**  
**Most precise data on  $\Lambda N$  interaction**

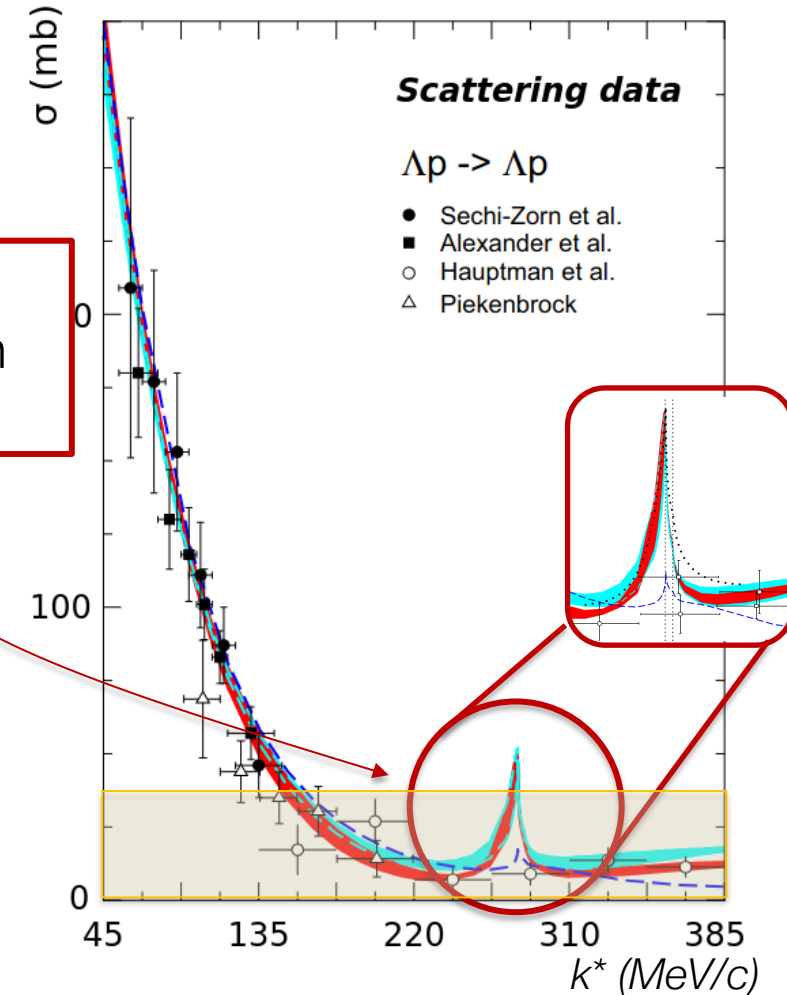


## $p\Lambda$ correlation function

ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272

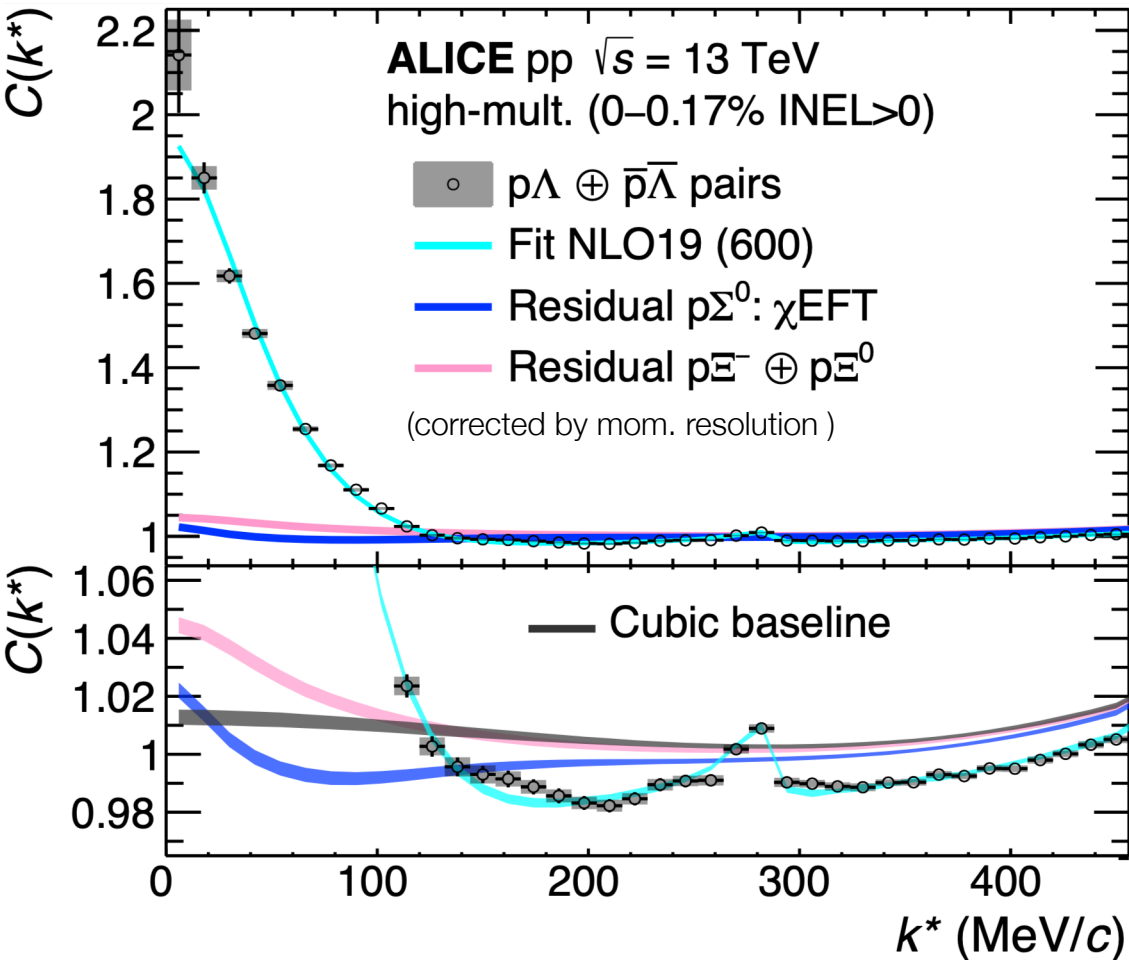


First experimental evidence of  $\Sigma N$  cusp in 2-body channel



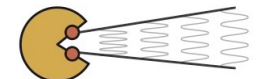
## p $\Lambda$ correlation function

ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272



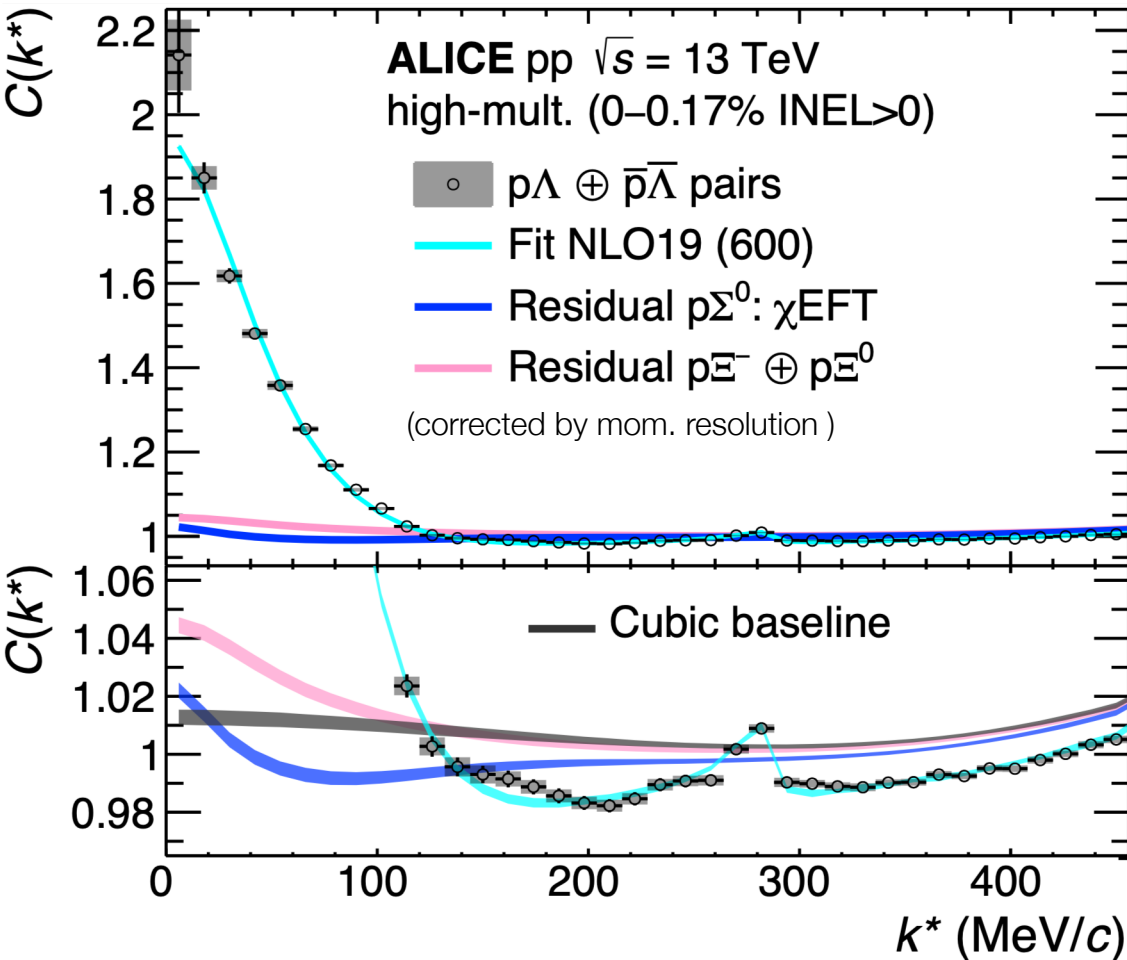
$$C(k^*) = \left[ \sum_i \lambda_i C_i(k^*) + \lambda_{flat} \right] \cdot B(k^*)$$

Background



## p $\Lambda$ correlation function

ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272



$$C(k^*) = \left[ \sum_i \lambda_i C_i(k^*) + \lambda_{flat} \right] \cdot B(k^*)$$

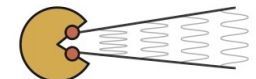
Background

$$\lambda_{p\Lambda} C_{p\Lambda}(k^*) + \lambda_{p(\Sigma^0)} C_{p(\Sigma^0)}(k^*) + \lambda_{p(\Xi)} C_{p(\Xi)}(k^*)$$

$\lambda_{p\Lambda} C_{p\Lambda}(k^*)$   $\lambda_{p(\Sigma^0)} C_{p(\Sigma^0)}(k^*)$   $\lambda_{p(\Xi)} C_{p(\Xi)}(k^*)$   
 $\Sigma^0$   $\Xi$   
 $S=0$  &  $S=1$   $\Lambda N$   $\chi$ EFT potentials at NLO (S-,D- PWs)  $\Sigma N$   $\chi$ EFT potentials at NLO LQCD potentials at phys. mass  
 J.Haidenbauer, U. Meißner, EPJA 56 (2020) HAL QCD Coll. NPA 998 (2020) 121737

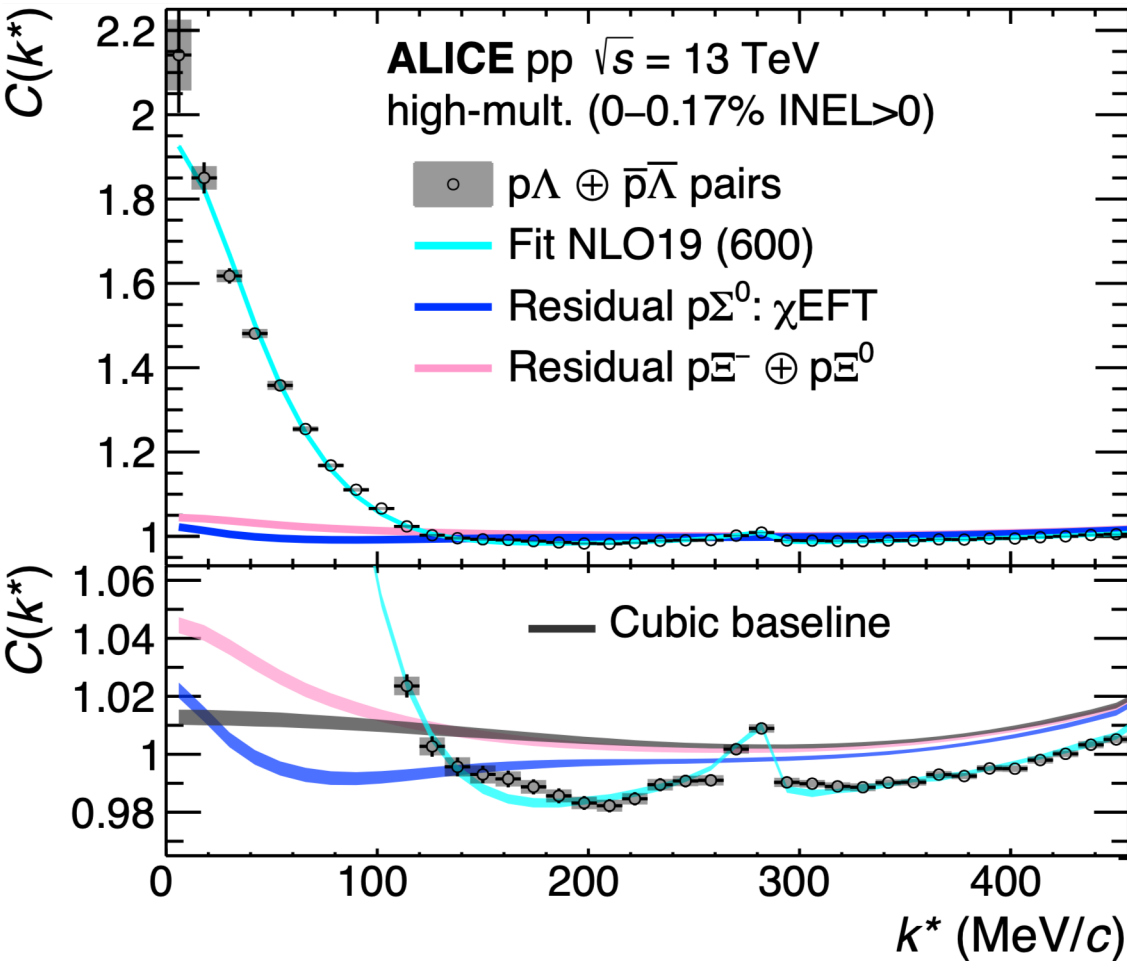
- Emitting core source size fixed from p-p scaling  
 $r_{core} = 1.02 \pm 0.04 \text{ fm}$
- Weights  $\lambda_{ij}$  depend on purity and origin of the particles in the pair, determined from Monte Carlo

Phys.Rev. C99 (2019) no.2, 024001



## p $\Lambda$ correlation function

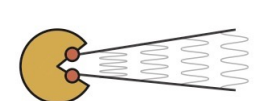
ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272



Possibility to discriminate  
between different chiral potentials

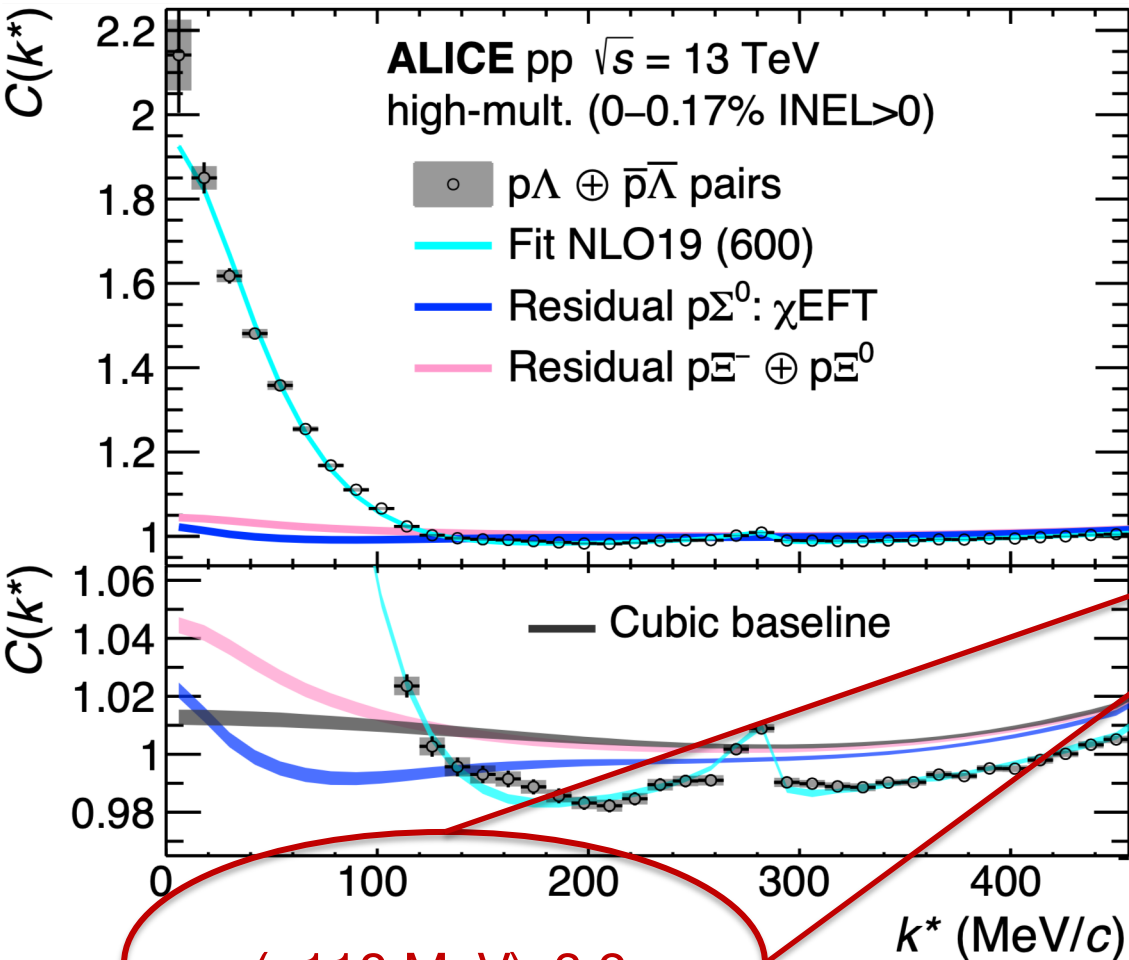
NLO19(600) favoured

$$f_0^{NLO19} = 2.91 \text{ fm}, f_1^{NLO19} = 1.41 \text{ fm}$$



## p $\Lambda$ correlation function

ALICE Coll. PLB 833 (2022), 137272



Possibility to discriminate  
between different chiral potentials

NLO19(600) favoured

$$f_0^{NLO19} = 2.91 \text{ fm}, f_1^{NLO19} = 1.41 \text{ fm}$$

First-ever combined analysis  
using available p $\Lambda$  scattering  
and correlation data

(and hypernuclei constraints)

- First **combined analysis** of low-energy  $p\Lambda$  **scattering and correlation data**

- 12 elastic  $p\Lambda$  cross-sections
- $p\Lambda$  correlation in 6  $m_T$  ranges

ALICE Coll. PLB 811 (2020) 135849

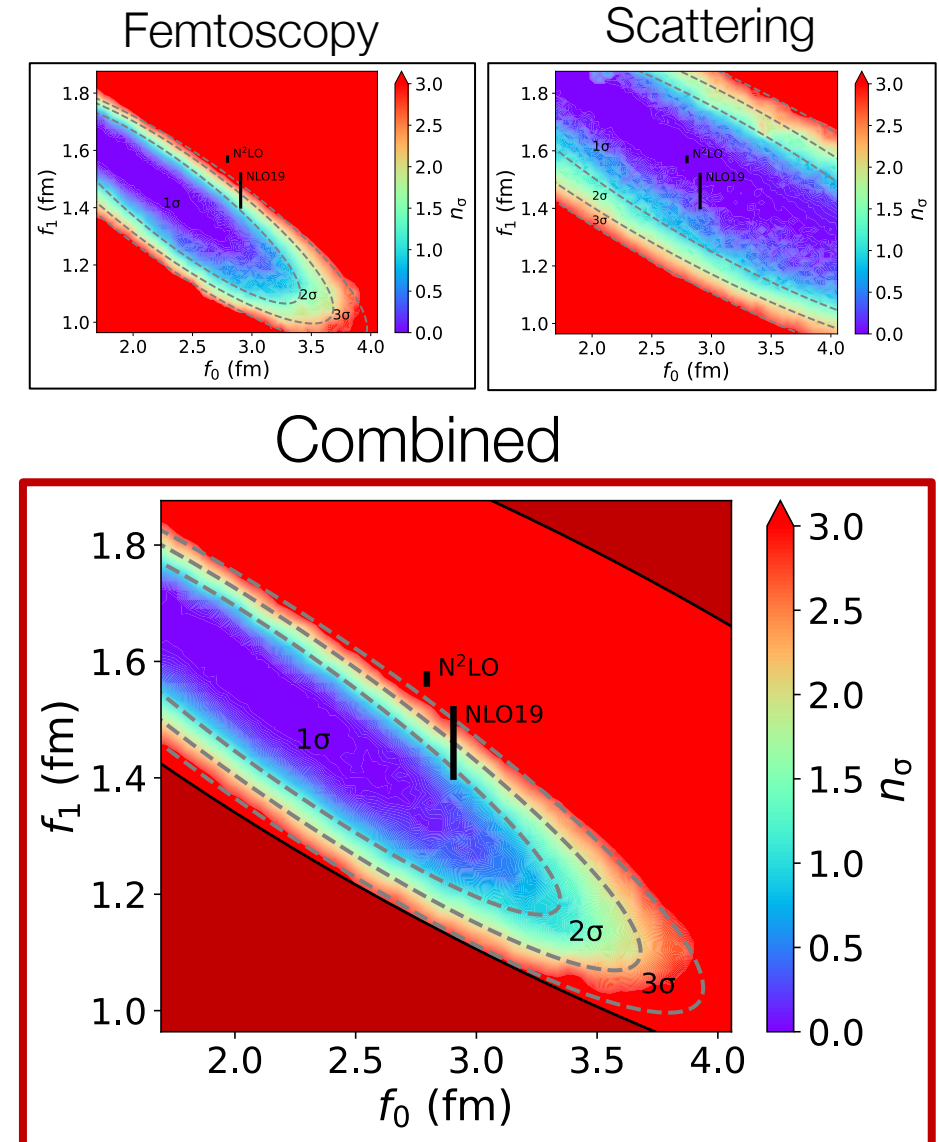
CECA: D. Mihaylov et al. EPJC 83 (2023)

- Tuning input parameters (LECs) of the chiral **potentials** to reproduce the experimental data

- Tightest constraints available on two-body  $p\Lambda$  singlet and triplet scattering parameters

Best fits:  $f_0 \in [2.10, 2.91]$   
 $f_1 \in [1.56, 1.32]$

**Final outcome is a less attractive  $N\Lambda$  interaction**



# Combining scattering and correlation data on $p\Lambda$

D. Mihaylov, J. Haidenbauer and VMS PLB 850 (2024) 138550

- First **combined analysis** of low-energy  $p\Lambda$  scattering and correlation data

- 12 elastic  $p\Lambda$  cross-sections
- $p\Lambda$  correlation in 6  $m_T$  ranges

ALICE Coll. PLB 811 (2020) 135849

CECA: D. Mihaylov et al. EPJC 83 (2023)

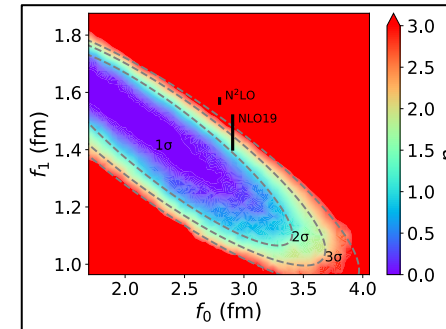
- Tuning input parameters of the chiral potentials to reproduce the experimental data

- Tightest constraints available on two-body  $p\Lambda$  singlet and triplet scattering parameters

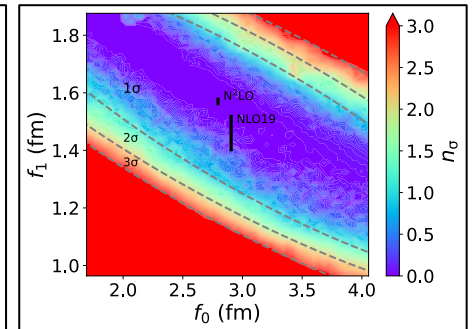
Best fits:  $f_0 \in [2.10, 2.91]$   
 $f_1 \in [1.56, 1.32]$

How does this updated  $\Lambda N$  interaction affect the  $\Lambda$  behaviour in a medium?

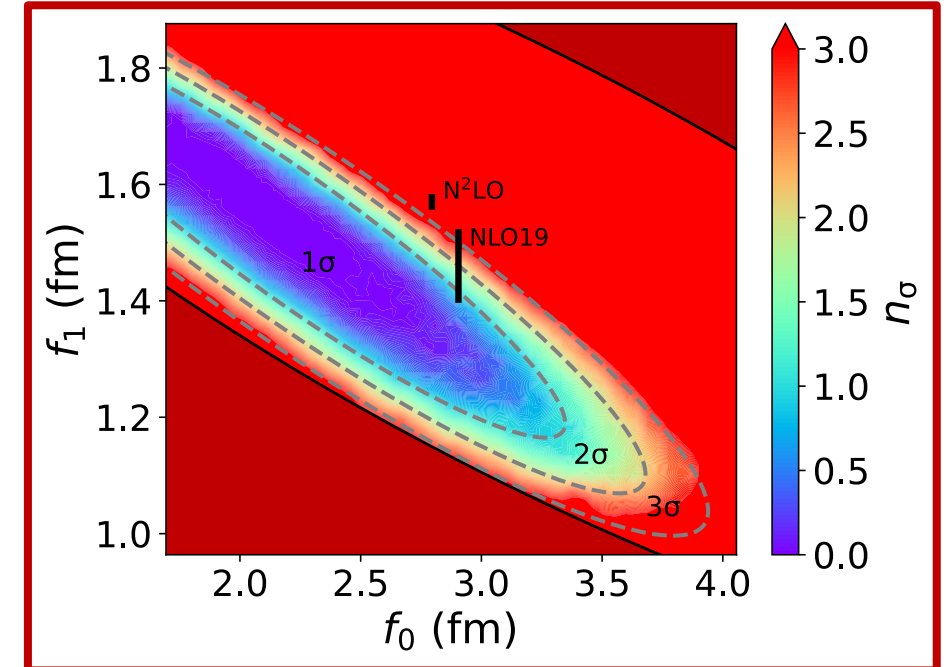
Femtoscscopy



Scattering



Combined

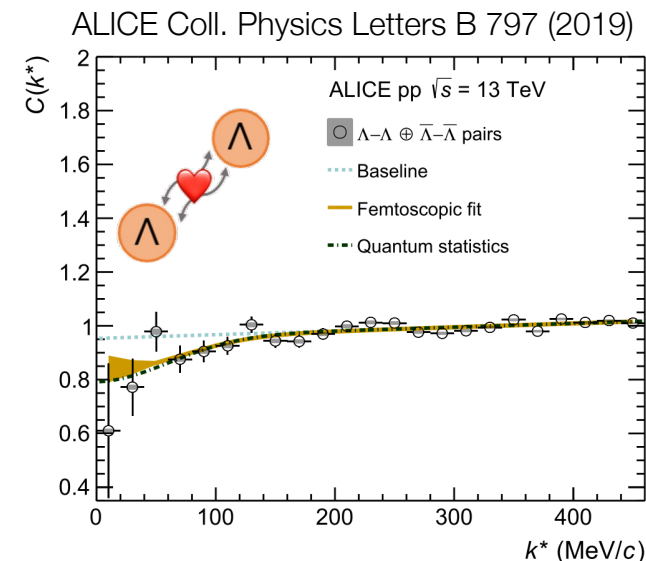
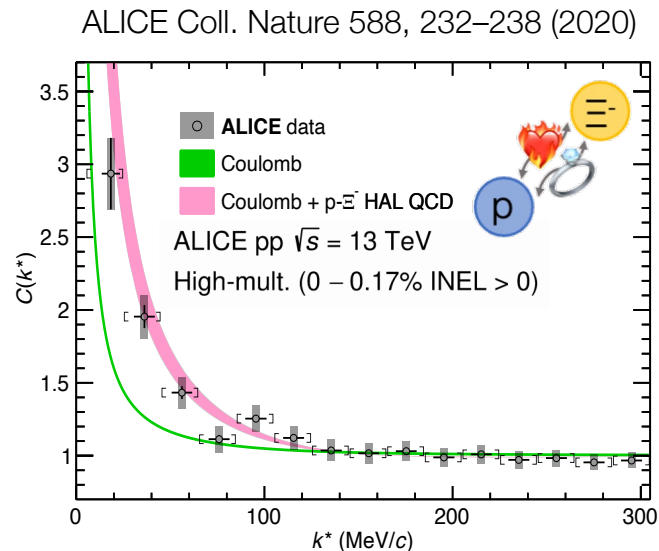


# A bottom-up approach to build neutron stars with hyperons



Work in collaboration with Dr. Vidaña,  
Dr. Mihaylov, Dr. Haidenbauer  
and Prof. Fabbietti

Eur.Phys.J.A 61 (2025) 3, 59



## Foundations:

NN(AV18)+NNN phen.

K=160, 270 MeV from HIC

Le Fèvre et al. NPA 945 (2016)

S. Huth et al., Nature 606 (2022) 276

$\Lambda\text{N-}\Sigma\text{N}$ ,  $\Lambda\Lambda$  and  $\text{N}\Xi$  interactions

tuned/validated on correlation data

$\text{N}\Xi$ : ALICE Coll. Nature 588 (2020) 232-238

$\Lambda\Lambda$ : ALICE Coll. Phys.Lett.B 797 (2019) 134822

$\Lambda\Lambda\text{-N}\Xi$  pot.: HAL QCD Coll. Nucl.Phys.A 998 (2020) 121737

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Work in collaboration with Dr. Vidaña,  
Dr. Mihaylov, Dr. Haidenbauer  
and Prof. Fabbietti

Eur.Phys.J.A 61 (2025) 3, 59

## BB interactions at finite $\rho$

Brueckner-Hartree-Fock theory  
with detailed propagation of  
input uncertainties!!

Schulze et al. PLB 355 (1995)

## Foundations:

NN(AV18)+NNN ph.

K=160, 270 MeV from HIC

Le Fèvre et al. NPA 945 (2016)

S. Huth et al., Nature 606 (2022) 276

$\Lambda$ N- $\Sigma$ N,  $\Lambda\Lambda$  and  $N\Xi$  interactions

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$N\Xi$ : ALICE Coll. Nature 588 (2020) 232-238

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$\Lambda\Lambda$ - $N\Xi$  pot.: HAL QCD Coll. Nucl.Phys.A 998 (2020) 121737

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Work in collaboration with Dr. Vidaña,  
Dr. Mihaylov, Dr. Haidenbauer  
and Prof. Fabbietti

Eur.Phys.J.A 61 (2025) 3, 59

**First realistic EoS with  
hyperons from hadronic  
physics**

**BB interactions at finite  $\rho$**

Brueckner-Hartree-Fock theory  
with detailed propagation of  
input uncertainties!!

Schulze et al. PLB 355 (1995)

**Foundations:**

NN(AV18)+NNN ph.

K=160, 270 MeV from HIC

Le Fèvre et al. NPA 945 (2016)

S. Huth et al., Nature 606 (2022) 276

$\Lambda$ N- $\Sigma$ N,  $\Lambda\Lambda$  and  $N\Xi$  interactions

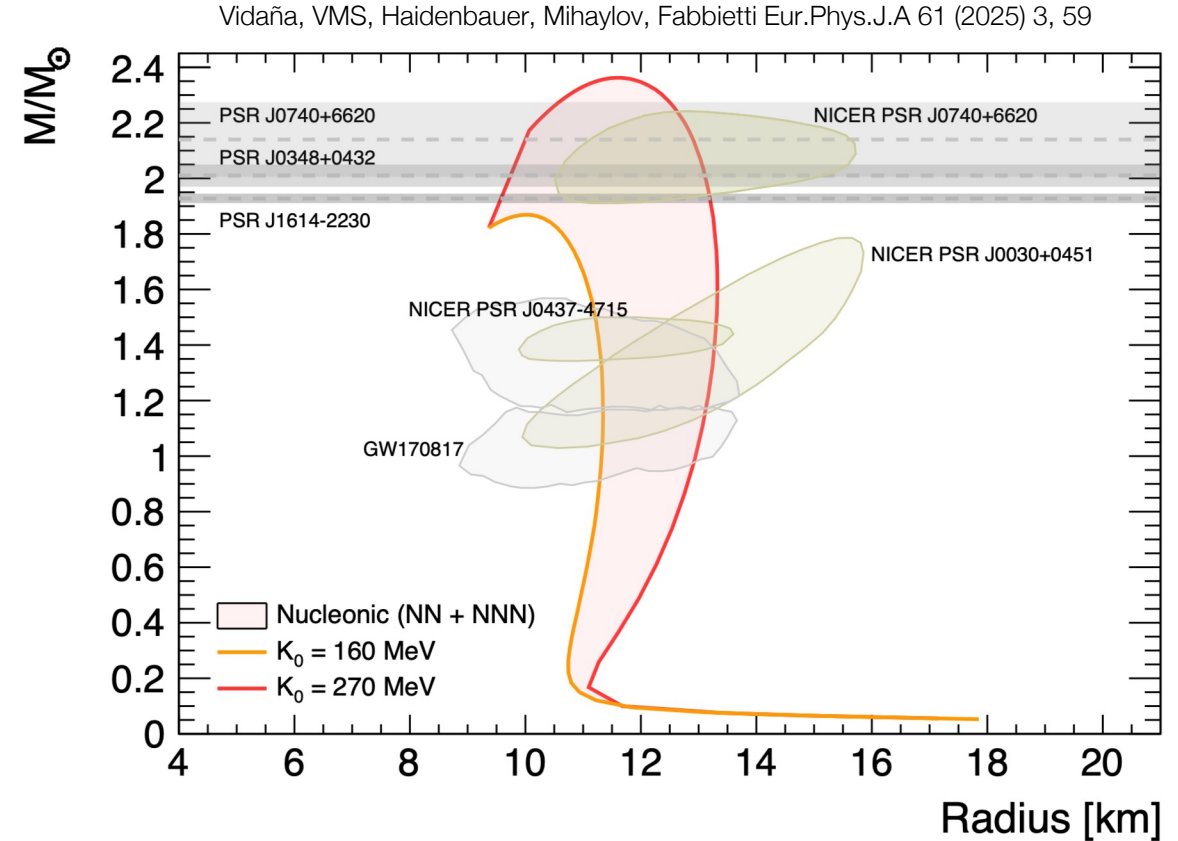
tuned/validated on correlation data

$N\Xi$ : ALICE Coll. Nature 588 (2020) 232-238

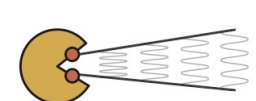
$\Lambda\Lambda$ : ALICE Coll. Phys.Lett.B 797 (2019) 134822

$\Lambda\Lambda$ - $N\Xi$  pot.: HAL QCD Coll. Nucl.Phys.A 998 (2020) 121737

- **Pure nucleonic EoS** easily reaching **heavy NS**

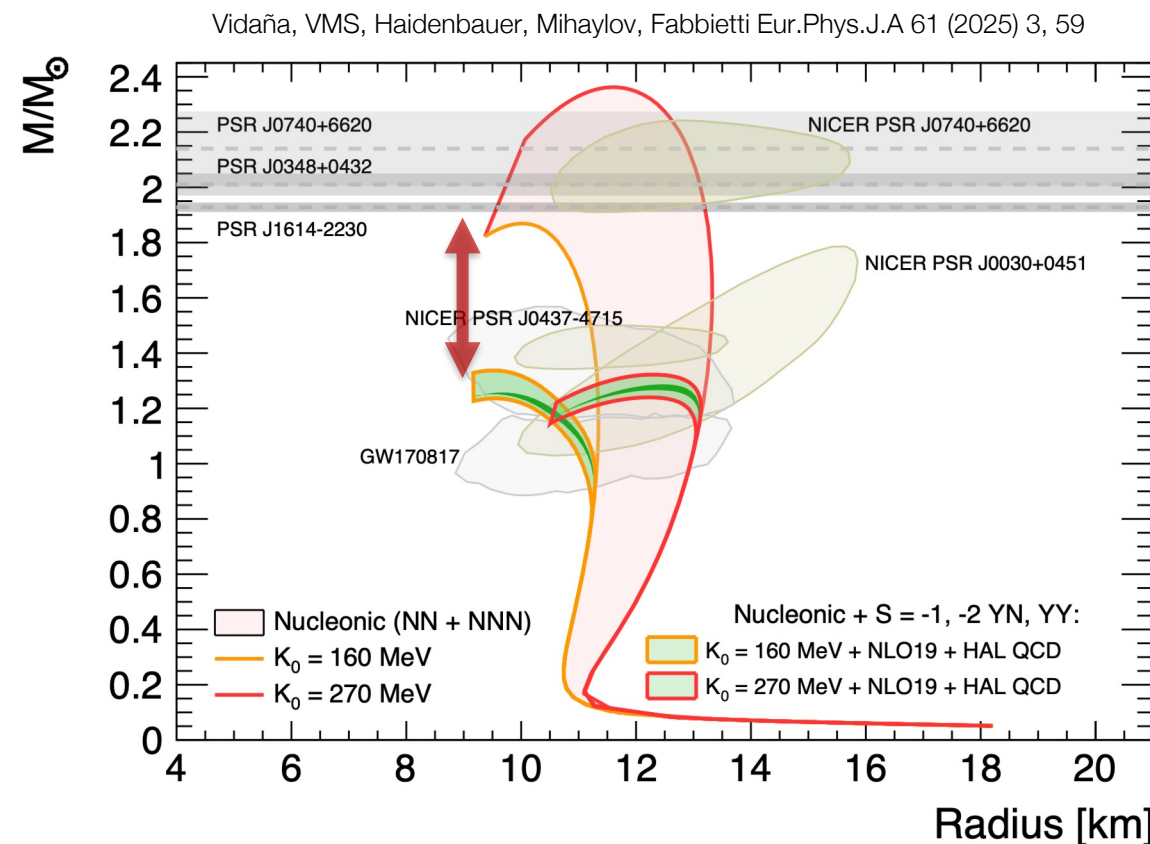


PSR J1614-2230: P. Demorest et al. Nature 467, 1081 (2010)  
 PSR J0348+0432: J. Antoniadis et al., Science 340, 6131 (2013)  
 PSR J0740+6620: H. T. Cromartie et al. (NANOGrav), Nature Astron. 4, 72 (2019)  
 GW170817: B. P. Abbott et al. (LIGO Scientific, Virgo), Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 161101 (2017)  
 NICER: B. P. Abbott et al. (LIGO Scientific, Virgo), Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 161101 (2017),  
 T. E. Riley et al., Astrophys. J. Lett. 887, L21 (2019), T. E. Riley et al.,  
 Astrophys. J. Lett. 918, L27 (2021), S. Vinciguerra et al., Astrophys. J. 961, 62 (2024),  
 T. Salmi et al., arXiv:2406.14466



# A realistic EoS with hyperons from correlation data

- **Pure nucleonic EoS** easily reaching **heavy NS**
- **State-of-the-art two-body YN and YY** constrained to **all available data softens the EoS**
  - Maximum mass of roughly  $1.4M_{\odot}$
  - Rather independent on the “stiffness” of the pure nucleonic EoS
- **Propagation of uncertainty** related to experimental data and theory can help **quantifying the “missing” gap to heavy NS**



Light shade: theoretical uncertainty (cut-off)

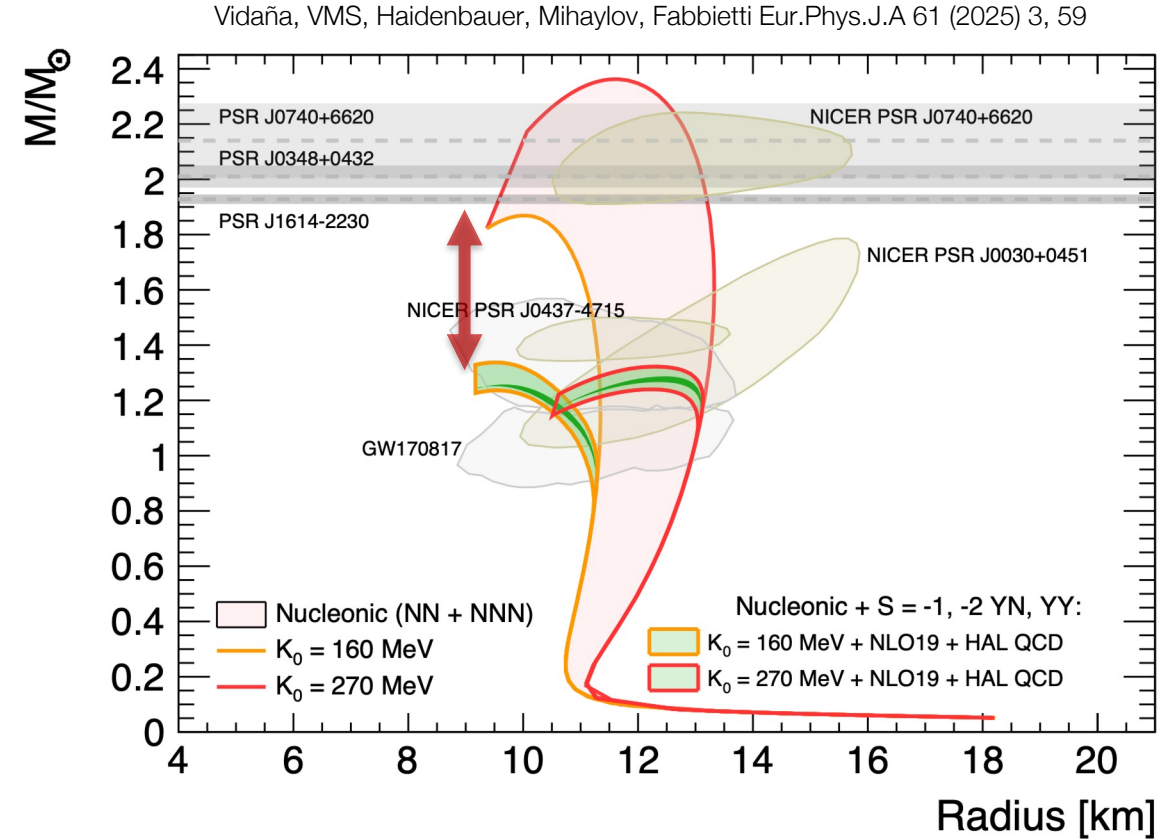
Dark shade: experimental uncertainty  
(comb. fit scatt. + femto, vars. IQCD potentials)

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  - Rather independent on the “stiffness” of the pure nucleonic EoS
- **Propagation of uncertainty** related to experimental data and theory can help **quantifying the “missing” gap to heavy NS**

## Need for repulsion to obtain heavy NS!

YNN, more exotic scenarios with axions...

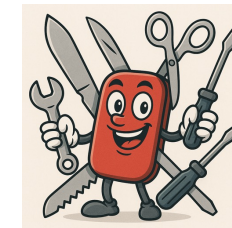
WIP with A. Weiler and group using multi- $\pi$ -p correlations



Light shade: theoretical uncertainty (cut-off)

Dark shade: experimental uncertainty  
(comb. fit scatt. + femto, vars. IQCD potentials)

# Towards a complementary future with correlations

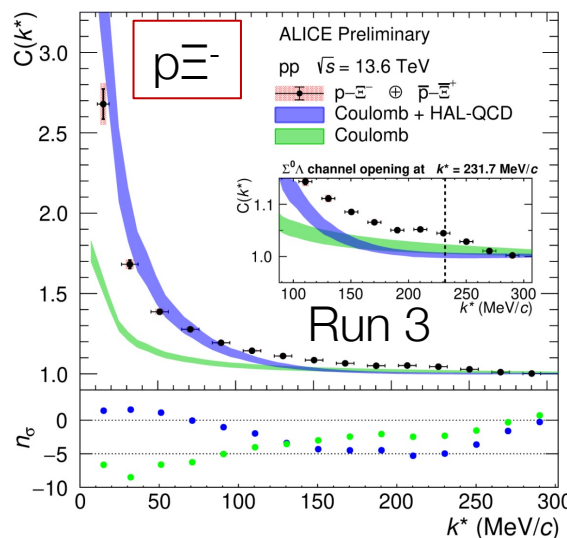
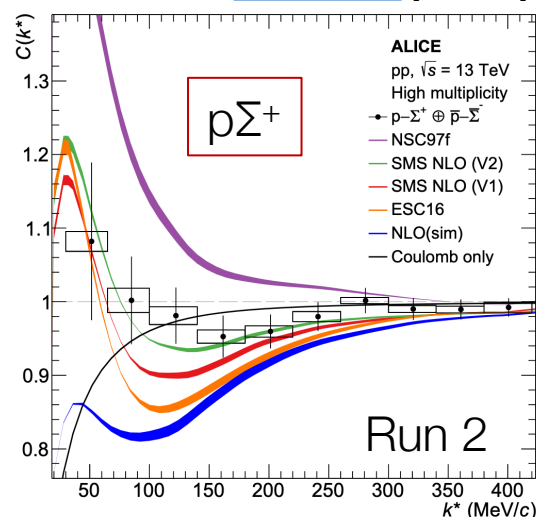


What can femtoscopy provide as input for the  
**physics of neutron stars and nuclei formation?**

High-precision data on  
**2-body interaction with correlations**  
**involving  $\Sigma/\Xi$  baryons...**

(Preliminary results shown at QM 2025 by [ALICE Run 3](#) and [BES-II STAR](#))

ALICE Coll. arXiv: [2510.14448](#) [nucl-ex]



... and **hadron-vector meson ( $\Lambda\phi$ )!**

See poster by M. Korwieser

Femtoscopy  
LHC, HL-LHC,  
STAR,HADES,J-PARC

Scattering data,  
Cusp-spectroscopy  
J-PARC,JLAB

EoS for  
neutron stars

Hypernuclei  
LHC, HL-LHC, STAR,  
J-PARC, FAIR,JLAB

See also talks by:  
T. Nilsson Thur. 11:35  
A. Toia Fri. 11:50

Physics Briefing Book: Input for the 2026 update of the  
European Strategy for Particle Physics  
CERN Yellow Rep.Monogr. 8 (2025)

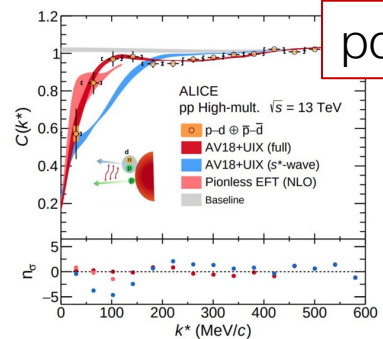


## What can femtoscopy provide as input for the physics of neutron stars and nuclei formation?

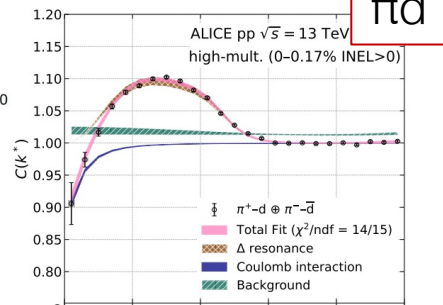
Tackling **three-body forces with hyperons with multi-particle and hadron-light nuclei correlations**

ALICE Coll. PRX 14 (2024) 3, 031051  
ALICE Coll. Nature 648 (2025) 8093, 306-311  
ALICE Coll. EPJA 59 (2023) 7, 145  
STAR Coll. PLB 864 (2025) 139412

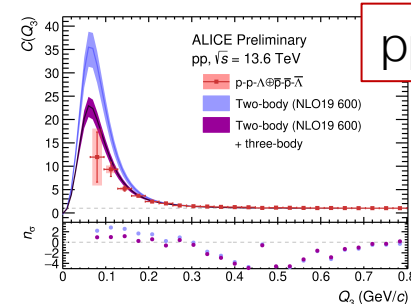
R. Del Grande et al. EPJC 82 (2022) 3  
A. Kievsky et al. PRC 109 (2024) 3  
E. Garrido et al. PRC 110 (2024) 5  
E. Garrido et al. PLB 868 (2025)



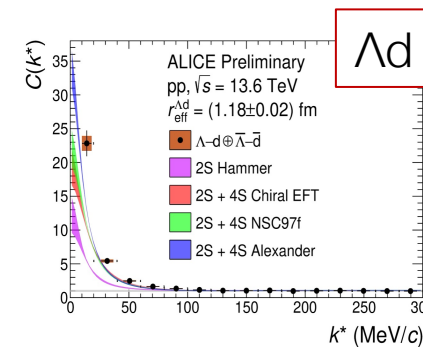
pd



pi d



ppΛ



Λd

EoS for neutron stars

Hypernuclei  
LHC, HL-LHC, STAR, J-PARC, FAIR, JLAB

See also talks by:  
T. Nilsson Thur. 11:35  
A. Toia Fri. 11:50

Femtoscopy  
LHC, HL-LHC, STAR, HADES, J-PARC

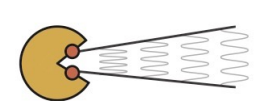
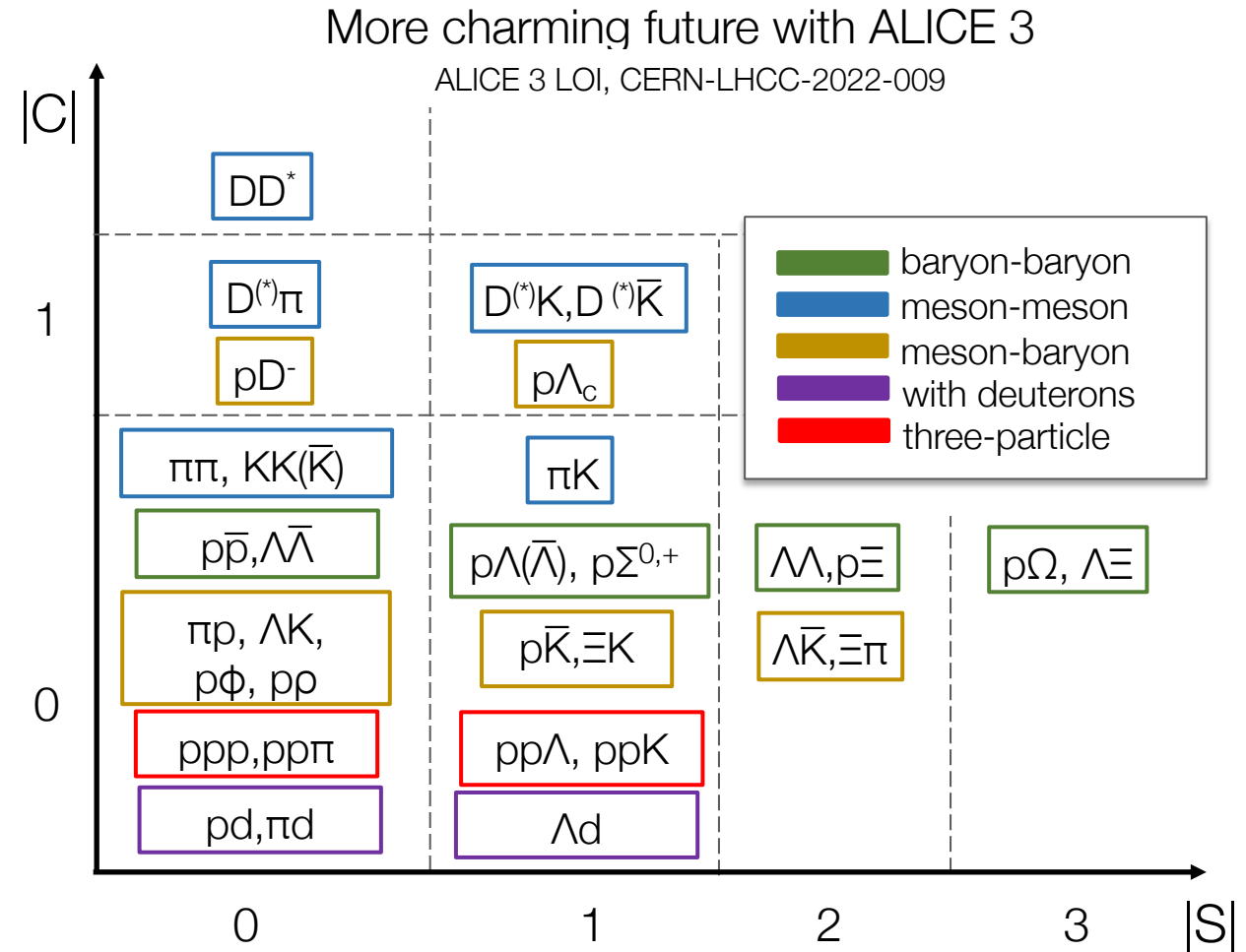
Scattering data,  
Cusp-spectroscopy  
J-PARC, JLAB

Run 2

Run 3

Physics Briefing Book: Input for the 2026 update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics  
CERN Yellow Rep. Monogr. 8 (2025)

- **Correlation measurements at LHC**
  - Unique tool able to provide **high-precision data for nuclear & hadronic physics**
  - Novel precision era to constrain **hadronic interactions involving hyperons**
- **Most precise data on  $\Lambda N$ ,  $\Xi N$  and  $\Lambda\Lambda$  interactions down to zero momenta**
  - Improved input for EoS of NS
  - First realistic EoS with available experimental constraints on two-body YN and YY
- **Future correlation studies with Run 3 and Run 4**
  - Involving  $\Sigma/\Xi$  baryons and exploring YNN interactions



# Harvesting correlations so far, and more to come!

## ALICE Collaboration:

PRC 99 (2019) 2, 024001  
 PLB 797 (2019) 134822  
 PRL 123 (2019) 112002  
 PRL 124 (2020) 09230  
 PLB 805 (2020) 135419  
 PLB 811 (2020) 135849  
 Nature 588 (2020) 232-238  
 PRL 127 (2021), 172301  
 PLB 822 (2021), 136708  
 PRC 103 (2021) 5, 055201  
 PLB 833 (2022), 137272  
 PLB 829 (2022), 137060  
 PRD 106 (2022), 5, 05201  
 PL B 844 (2023) 137223  
 EPJA 59 (2023) 145  
 EPJC 83 (2023) 4, 340  
 PLB 845 (2023) 138145  
 EPJA (2023) 59:298  
 PRD 110 (2024) 3, 032004  
 PRX 14 (2024) 3, 031051  
 PLB 856 (2024) 138915  
 PRC 109, 024915 (2024)  
 EPJC 85 (2025) 2, 198  
 EPJA 61 (2025) 8, 194  
 PRC 112 (2025) 6 064003  
 arXiv: 2508.09867 [nucl-ex]  
 arXiv: [2510.14448](https://arxiv.org/abs/2510.14448) [nucl-ex]  
 Nature 648 (2025) 306-311

## CMS Collaboration:

JHEP 03 (2020) 014  
 PLB 857 (2024) 138936  
 PRC 109 (2024) 2, 024914

## ATLAS Collaboration:

EPJC 75, 466 (2015)  
 PRC 96 (2017) 6, 064908  
 EPJC 82 (2022) 7, 608  
 PRC 96, 064908

## STAR Collaboration:

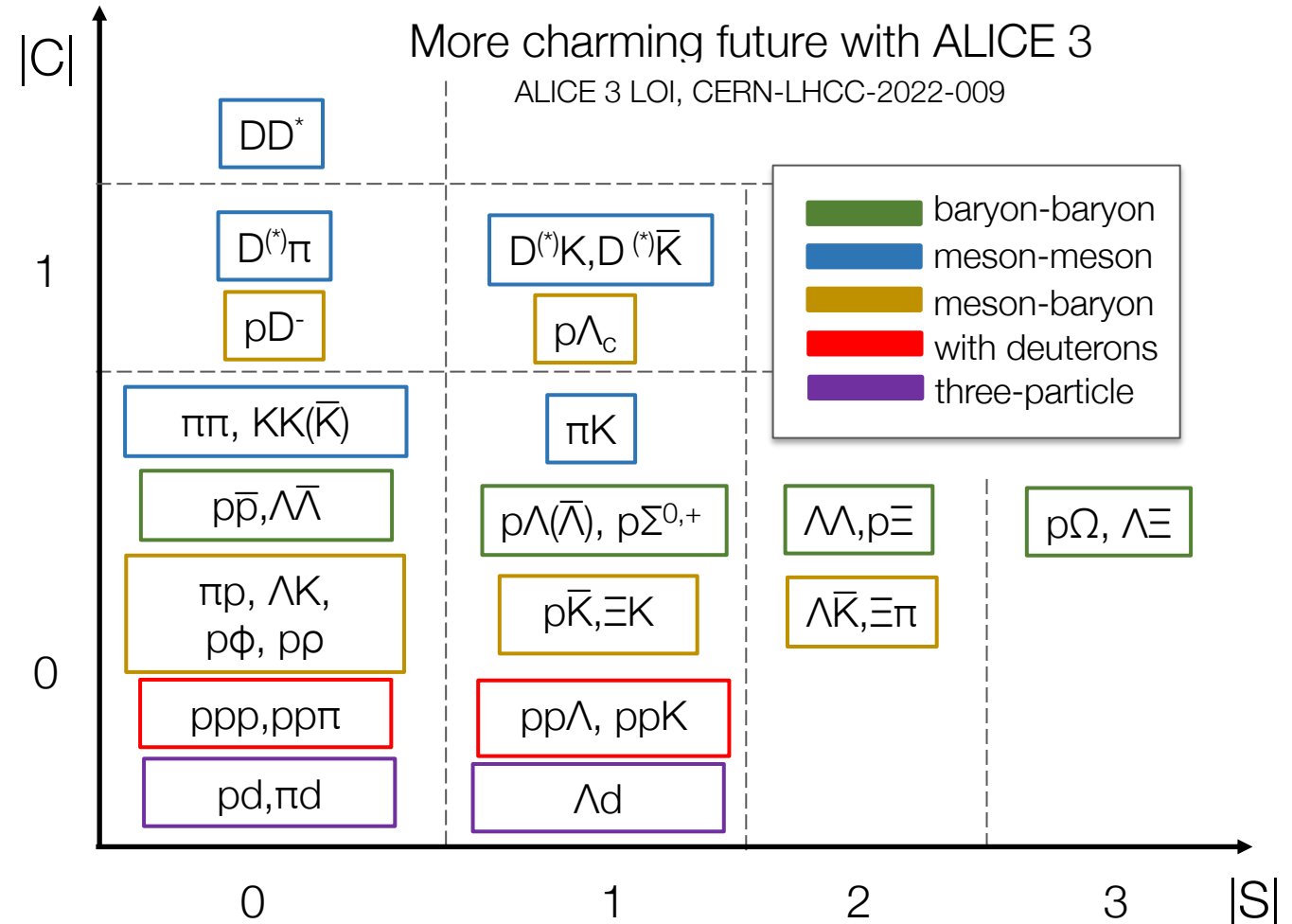
Nature 527 (2015) 345-348  
 PRL 114 (2015) 2, 022301  
 PLB 864 (2025) 139412  
 PLB 790 (2019) 490-497

## HADES Collaboration:

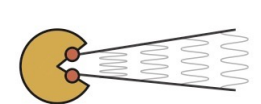
PRC 82 (2010) 021901  
 PRC 94 (2016) 2, 025201

Latest theoretical  
 studies on  
 correlations:

Very very active on  
 hep-inspire!!

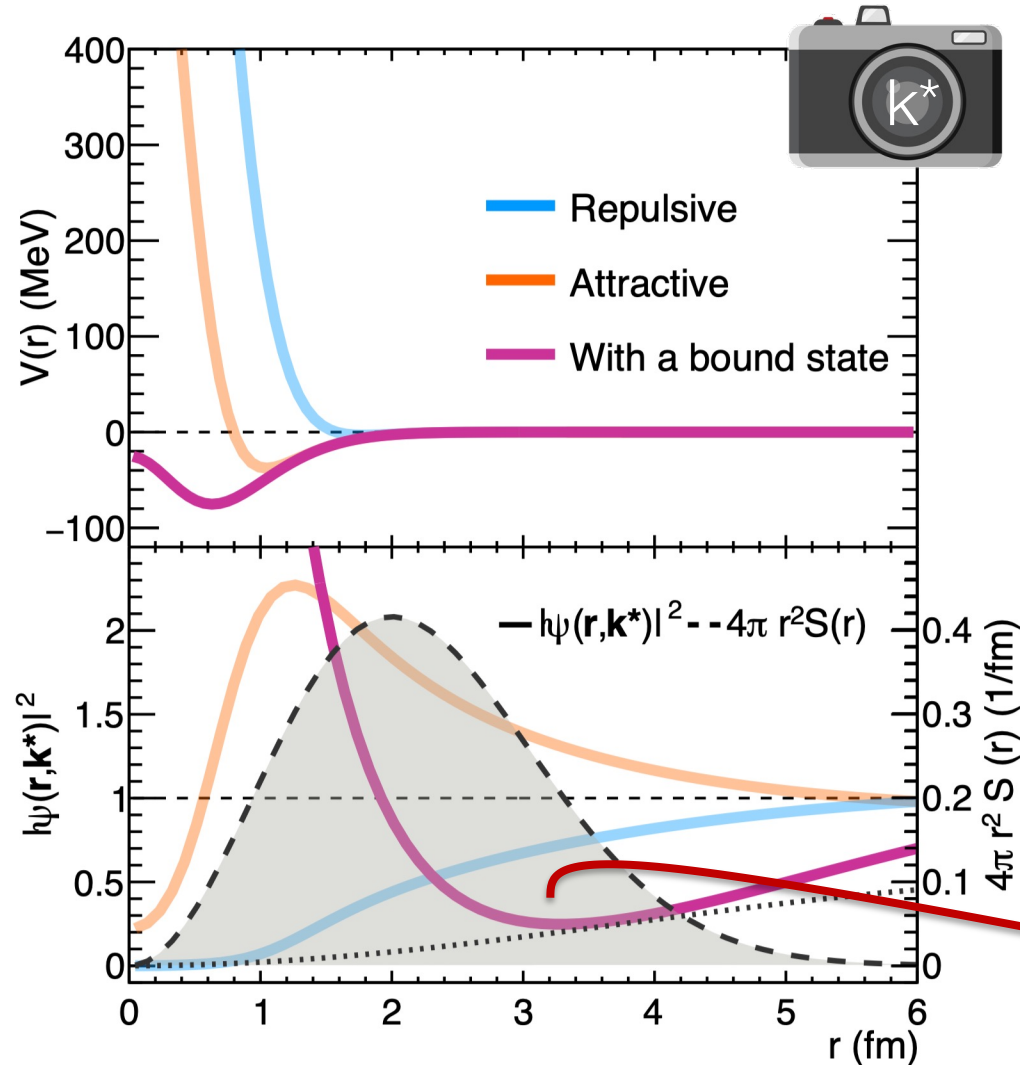


# Additional slides

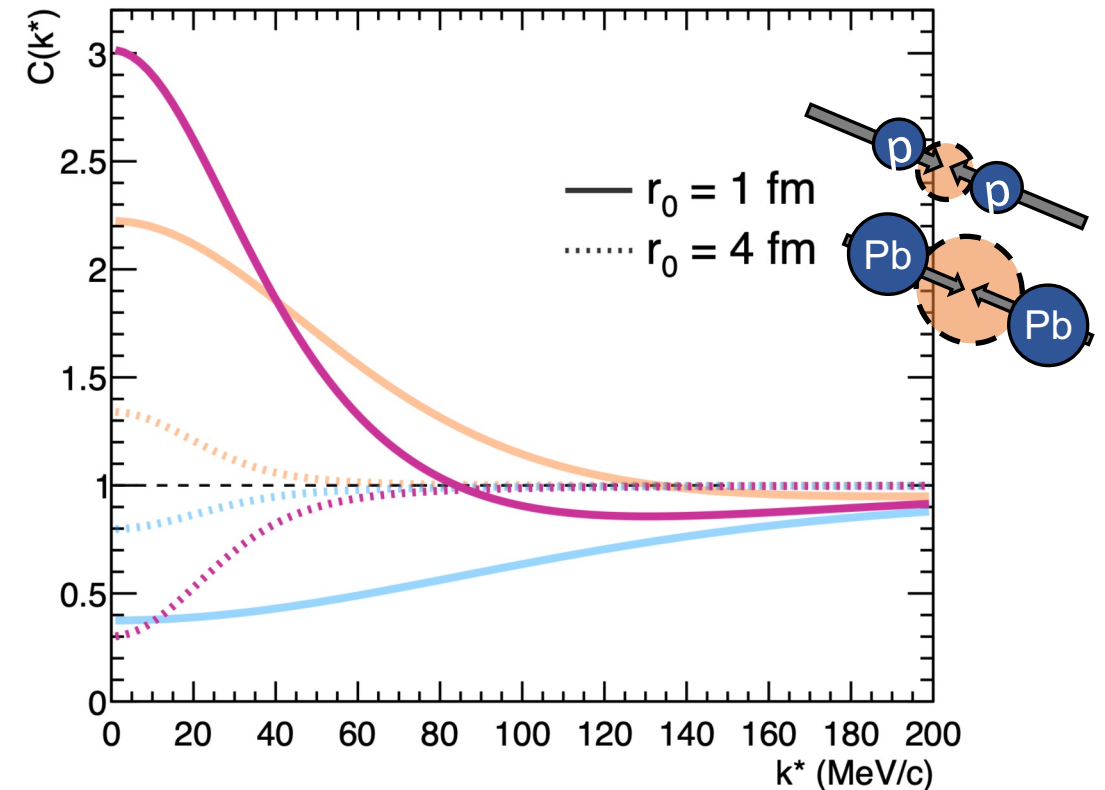


# A clear signature for bound states

“What’s inside the integral“

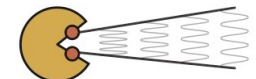
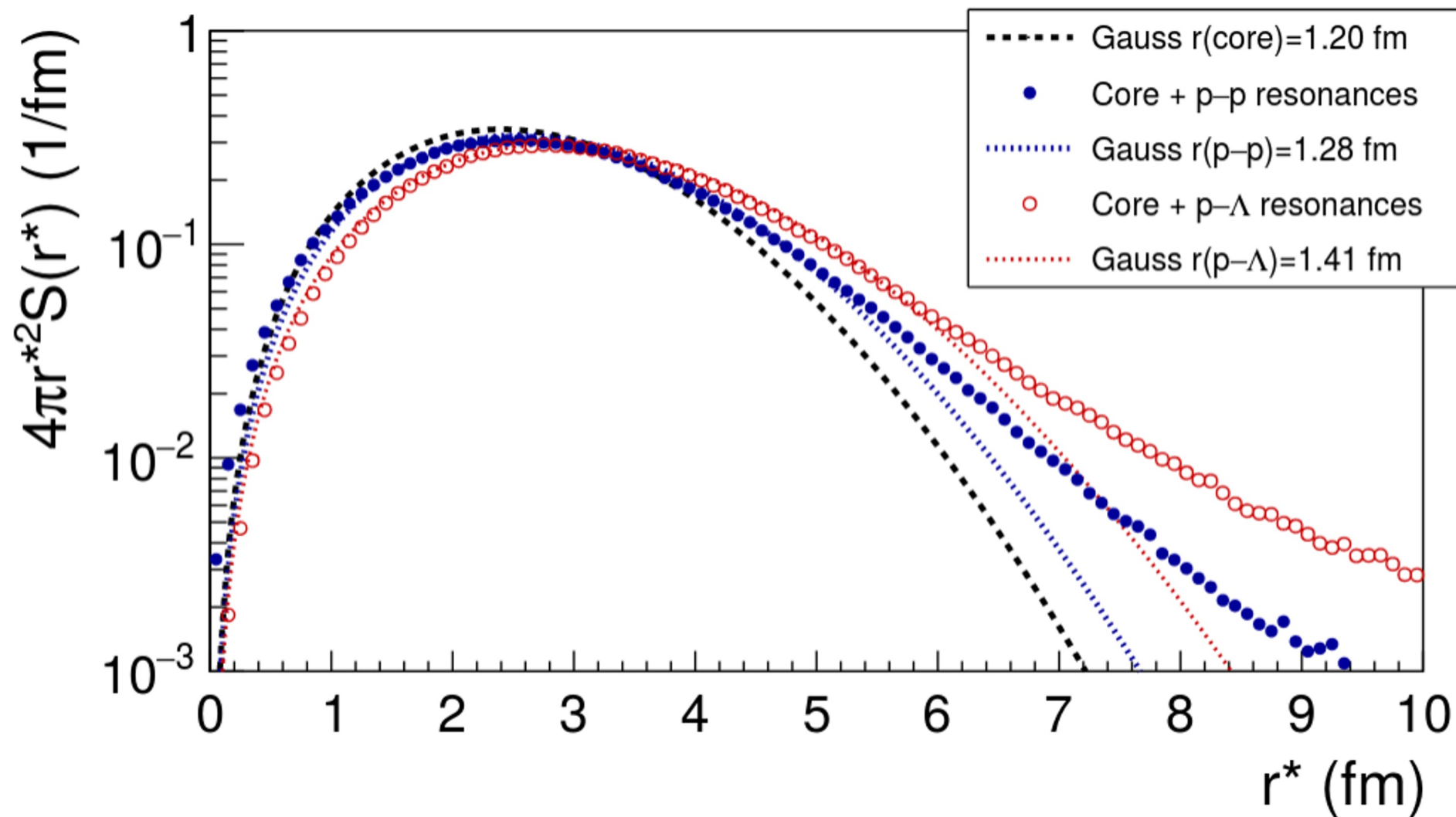


$$C(k^*) = \int s(\vec{r}^*) |\psi(\vec{k}^*, \vec{r}^*)|^2 d^3\vec{r}^*$$

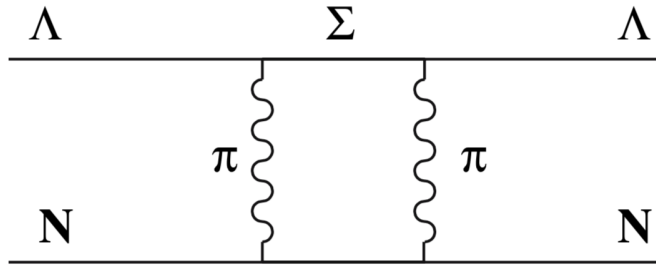


Correlation flips around unity when a bound state is present!

# The common source - The source pdf

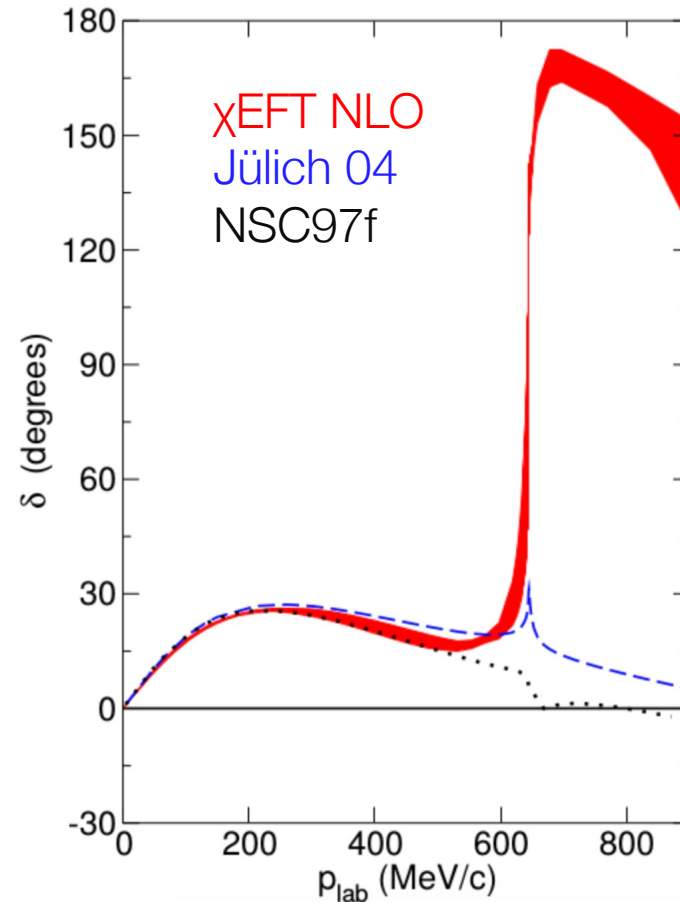


# Influence of the $\Lambda N - \Sigma N$ coupled channel

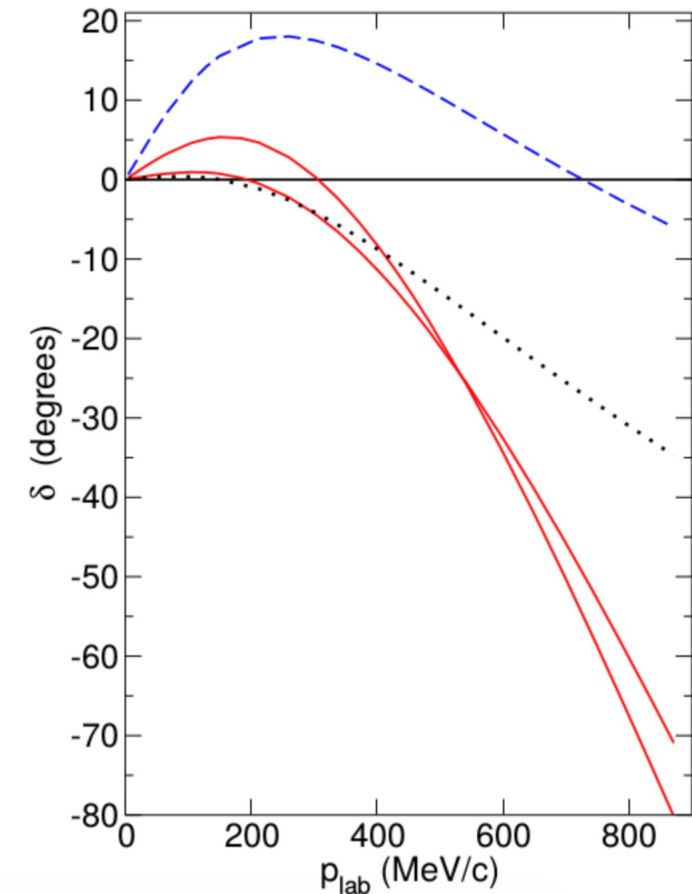


- $\Sigma N - \Lambda N$  acts as an effective attraction
- Repulsion for  $\Lambda$ -p when the  $\Sigma$ -N –  $\Lambda$ -N coupled channel is neglected
  - strong coupling  $\Rightarrow$  dispersion repulsive effects  $\Rightarrow$  Shift of hyperon appearance towards higher densities
  - weak coupling  $\Rightarrow$  more attractive  $U_\Lambda(p_0, 0)$

$\Lambda$ -p  $^3S_1$   
with the  $\Sigma$ -N –  $\Lambda$ -N coupling



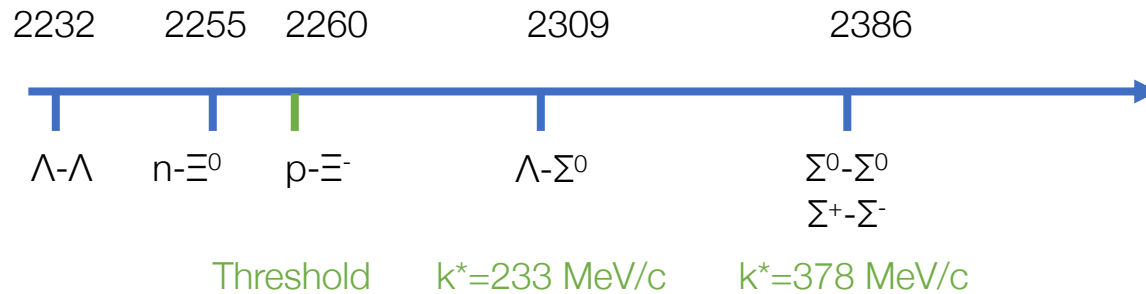
$\Lambda$ -p  $^3S_1$   
w/o the  $\Sigma$ -N –  $\Lambda$ -N coupling



J. Haidenbauer *et al.*, Eur. Phys. A (2017) 53, 121.

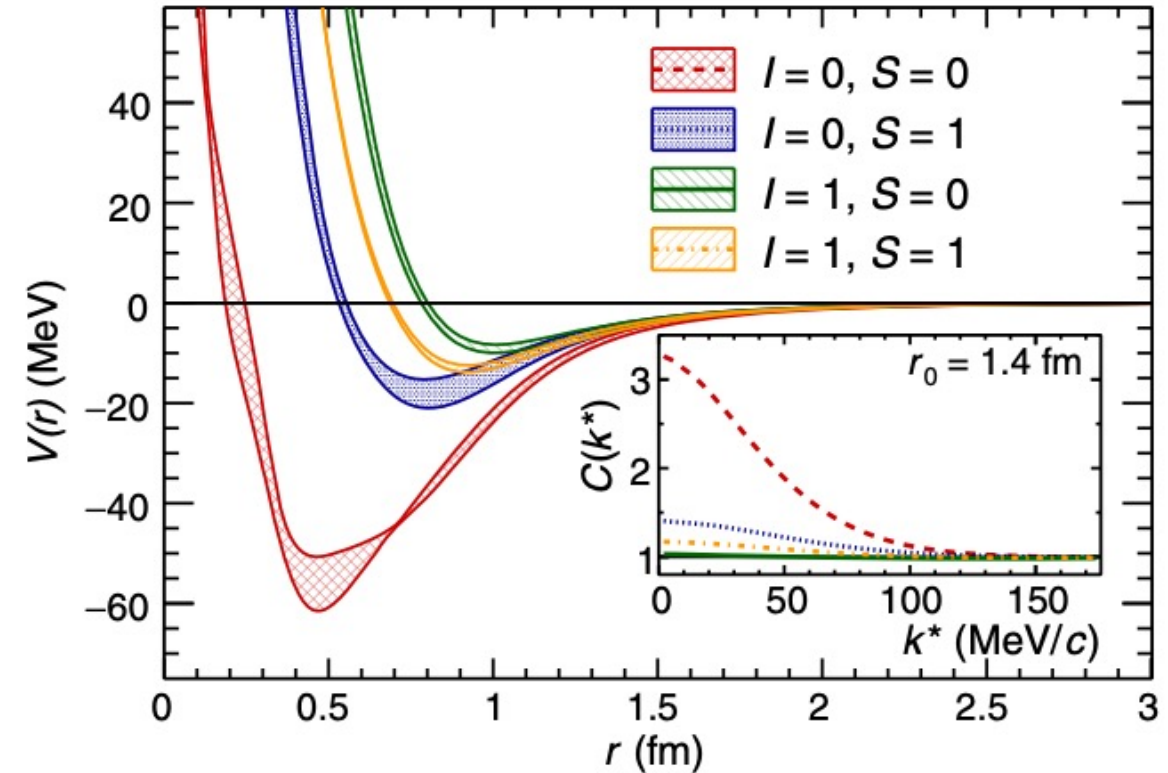
# Lattice QCD potentials of the $|S| = 2$ sector: $p-\Xi^-$ interaction

- Direct comparison to HAL QCD potentials near physical quark masses<sup>(\*)</sup>
- Presence of coupled-channels



- Weak coupling to  $\Lambda-\Lambda$  channels expected from HAL QCD potentials
  - confirmed from femtoscopic <sup>(\*\*)</sup> and hypernuclei measurements <sup>(\*\*\*)</sup>

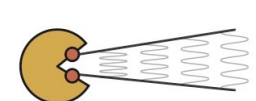
$p-\Xi^-$  interaction



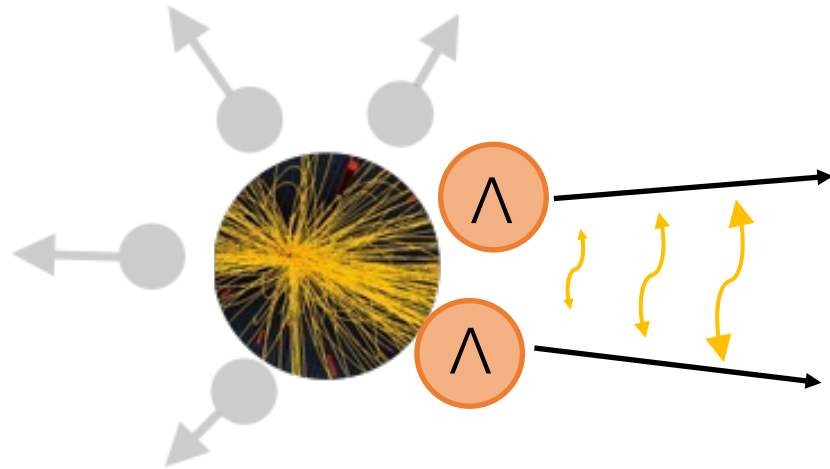
(\*) T. Hatsuda *Front. Phys.* 13(6), 132105 (2018)

(\*\*) ALICE Coll. *Phys. Lett. B* 797 (2019) 134822

(\*\*\*) Hayakawa et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 126, 062501 (2021)

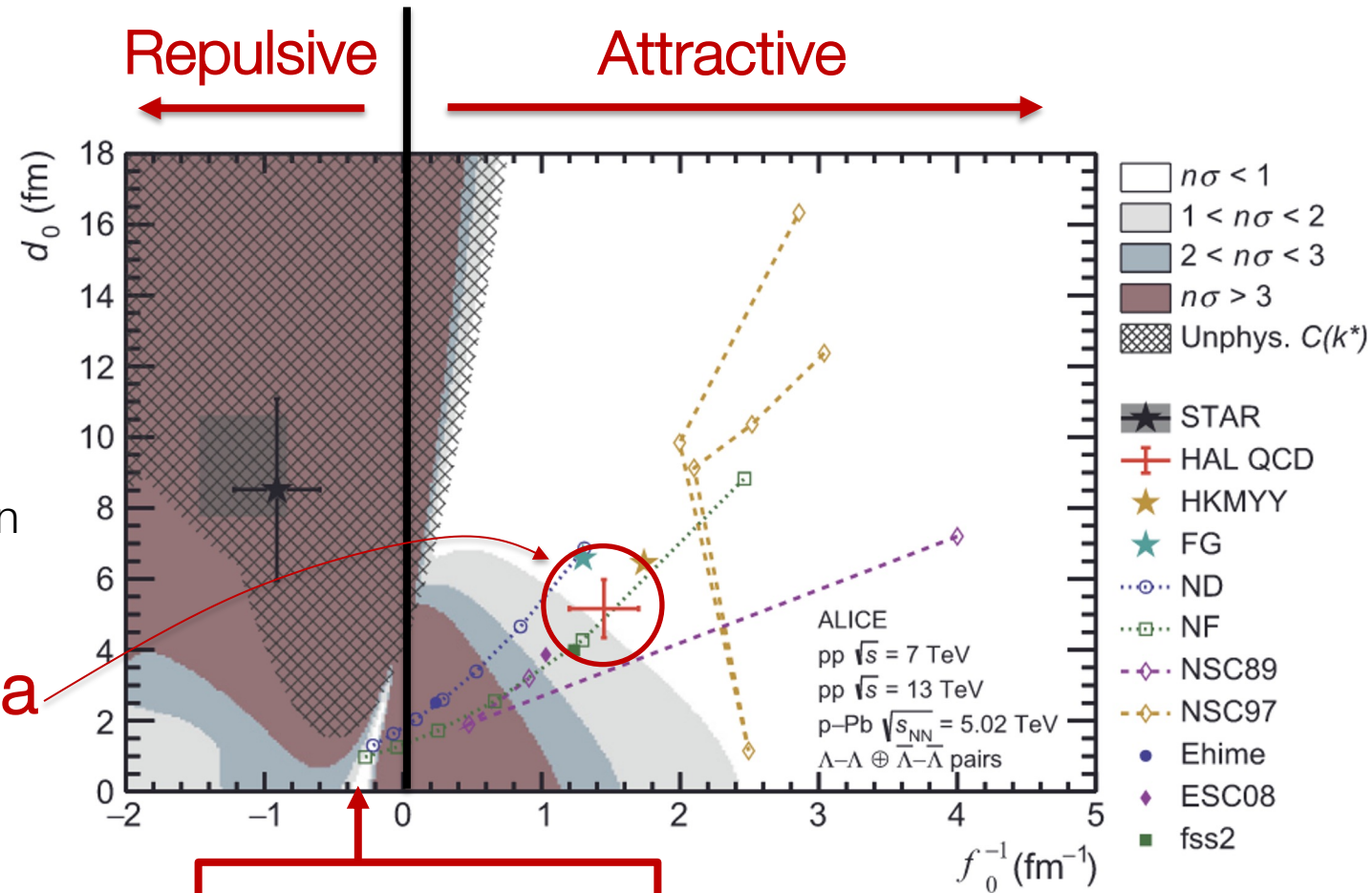


# Even more stranger things: the $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction at LHC



- Scan in **scattering parameter space** ( $f_0^{-1}$ ,  $d_0$ ) and express agreement data/model in number of  $\sigma$  deviations

**Agreement with hypernuclei data and lattice QCD predictions**

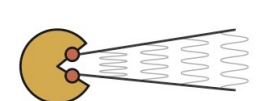


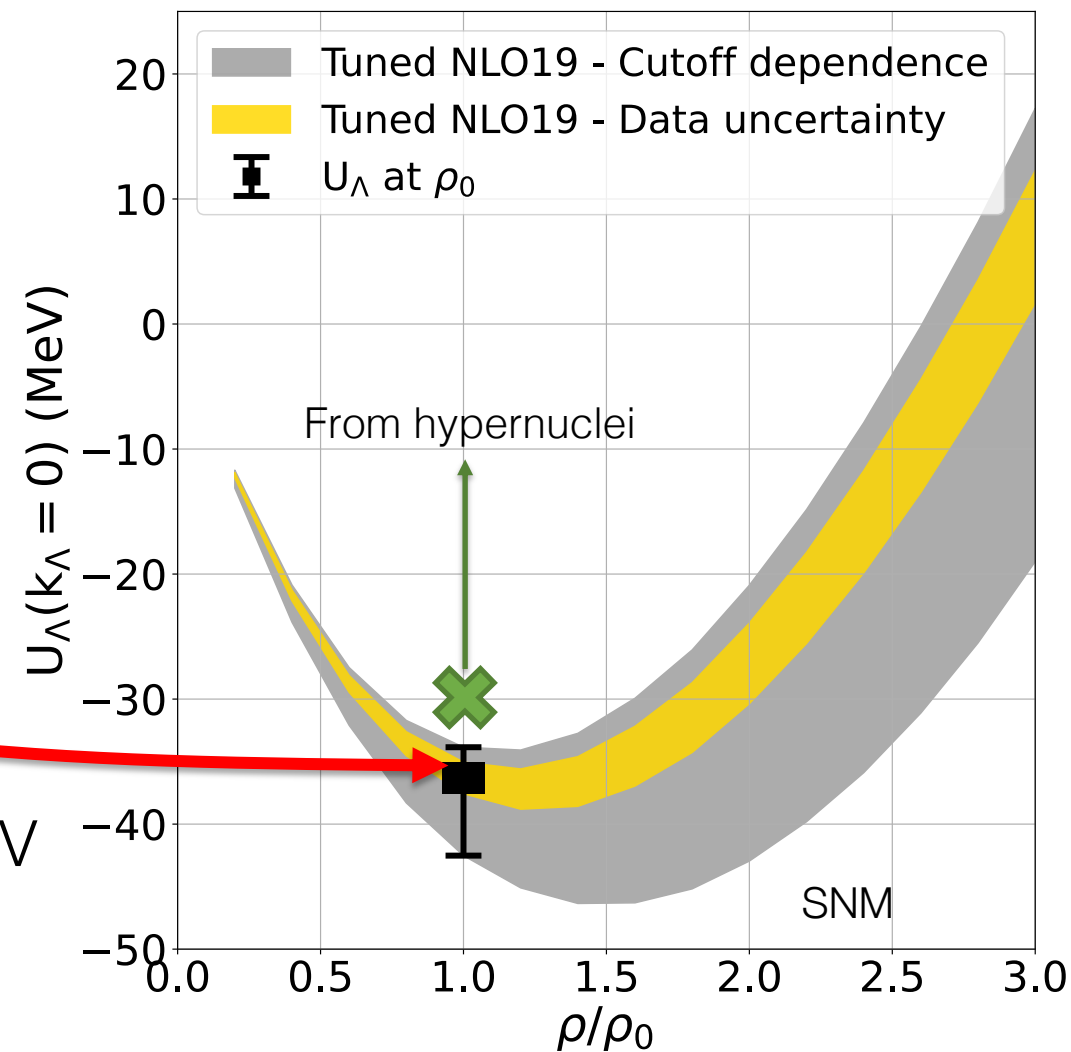
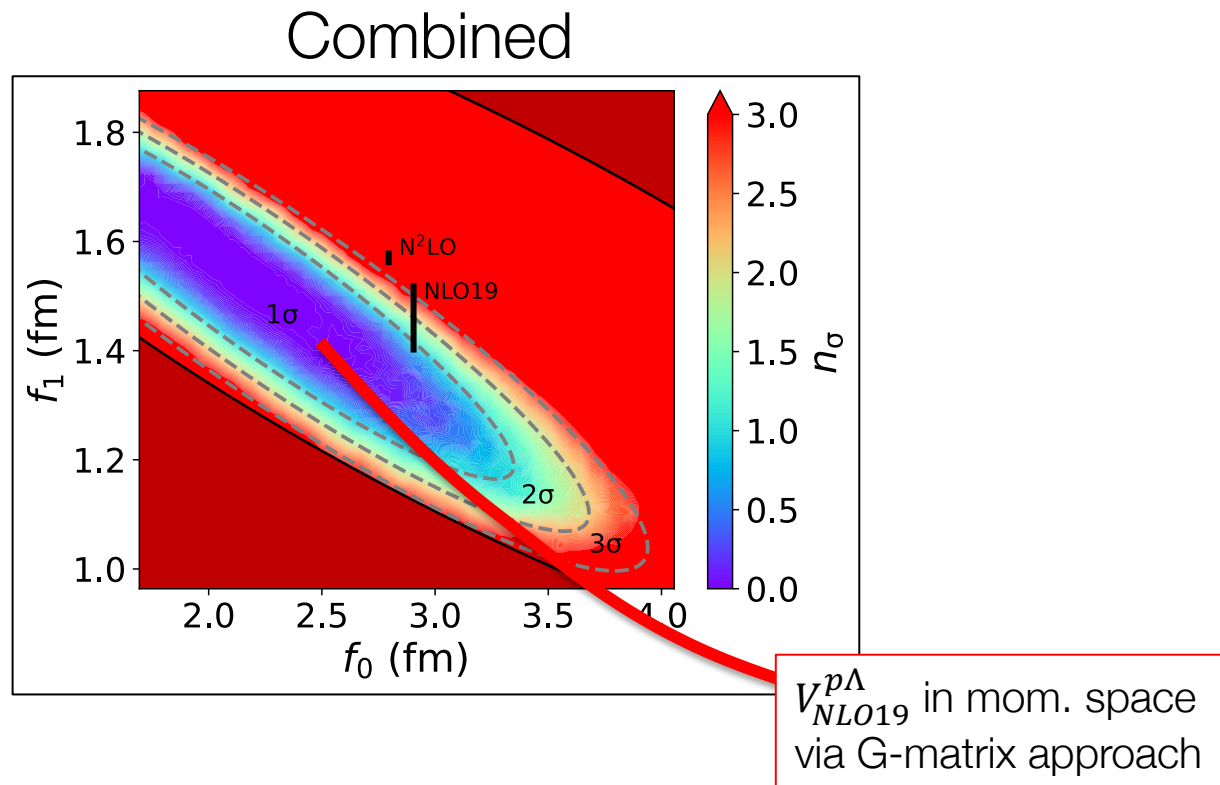
Room for a shallow bound state aka "H-dibaryon"

$$a_0^{(\Lambda\Lambda)} = -0.81 \pm 0.23_{-0.13}^{+0.00} [\text{fm}], \quad r_{\text{eff}}^{(\Lambda\Lambda)} = 5.47 \pm 0.78_{-0.55}^{+0.09} [\text{fm}],$$

HAL QCD Coll. Nucl.Phys.A 998 (2020) 121737

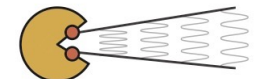
ALICE Coll. Phys.Lett.B 797 (2019) 134822

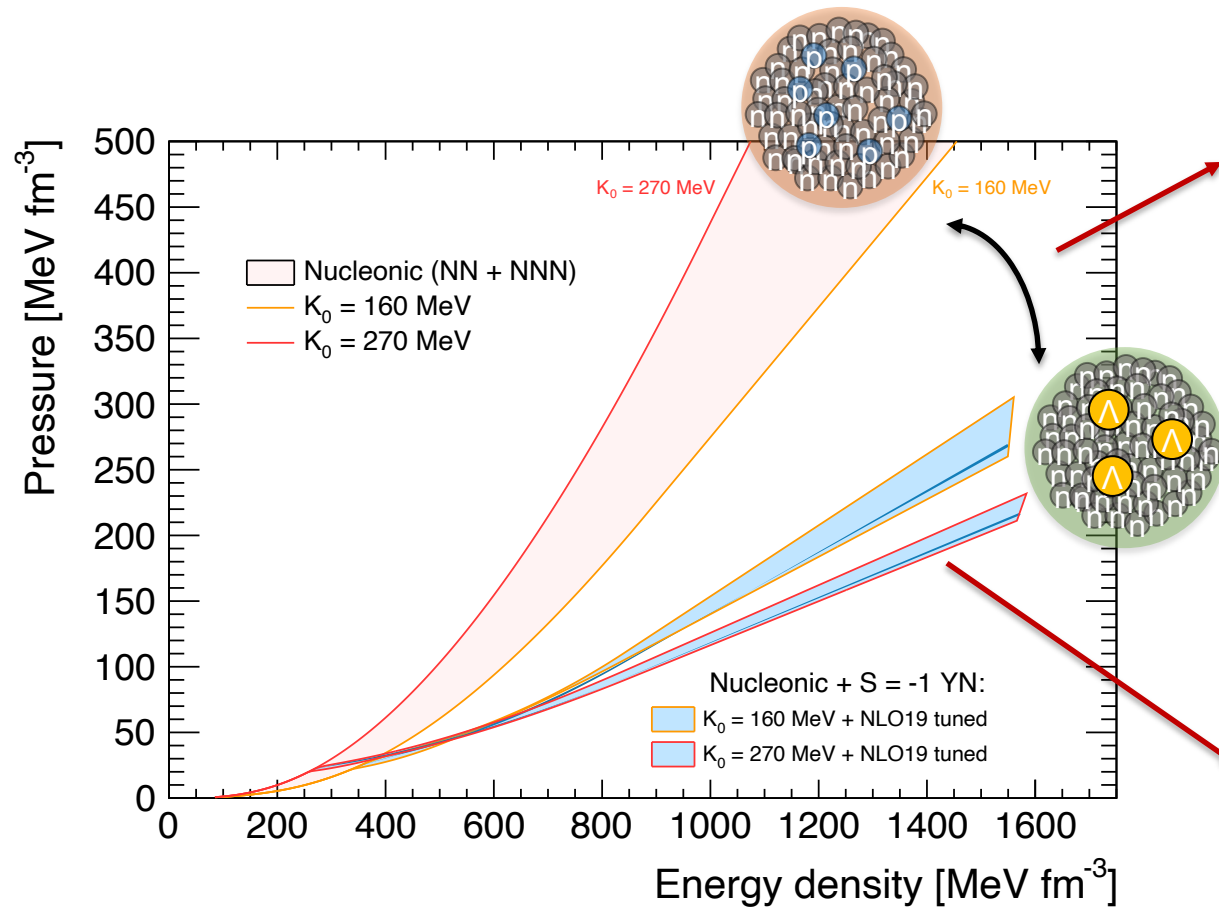




$$U_\Lambda^{2BF}(\rho_0) = -36.3 \pm 1.3(stat)^{+2.5}_{-6.2}(syst) \text{ MeV}$$

Quantitative estimate of  
repulsion from 3BF  $\Lambda$ NN at  $\rho_0$ !





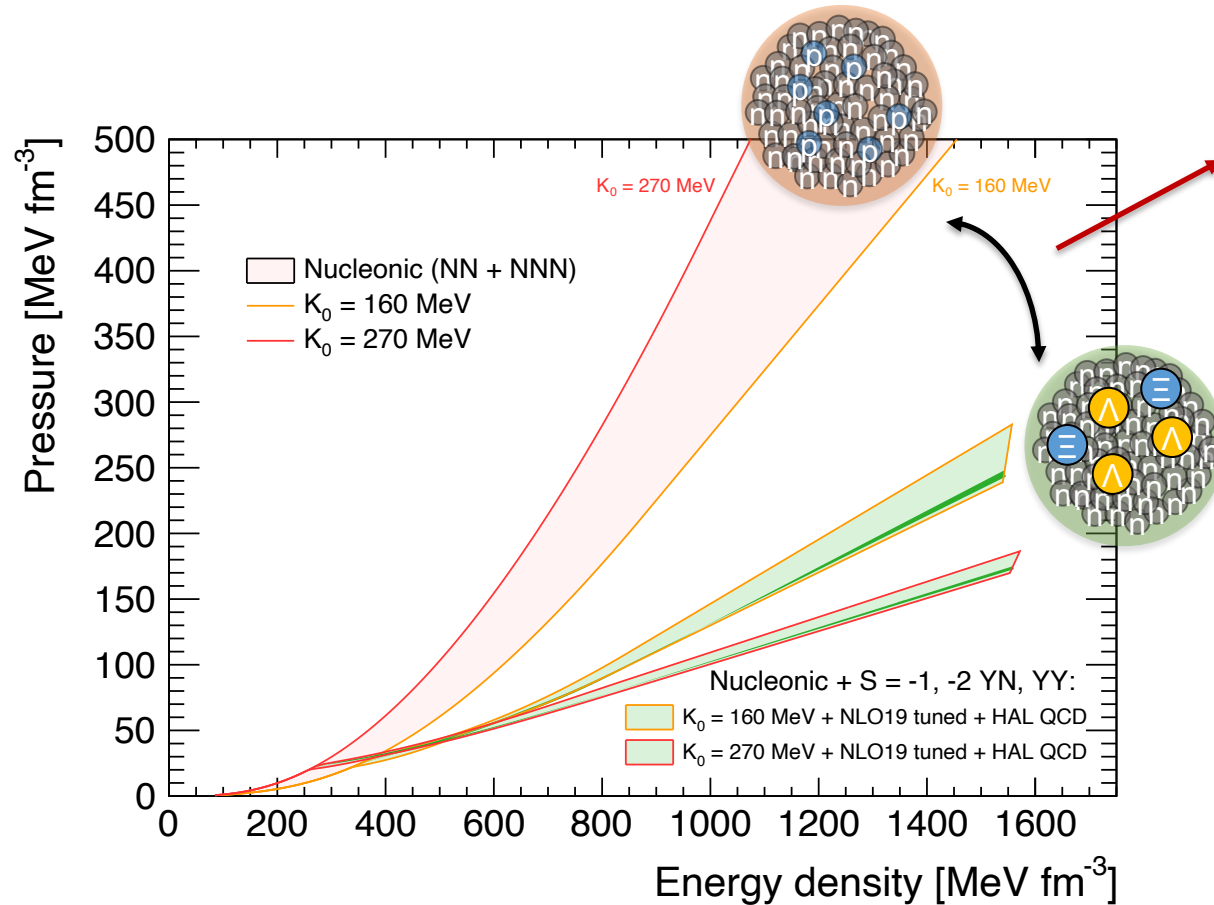
Inclusion of  $S=-1$  YN leads overall to a **softening of the EoS**

**Stiffest nucleonic EoS** leads to even earlier onset of hyperons, **even softer EoS!**

Light shade: theoretical uncertainty (cut-off)

Dark shade: experimental uncertainty (comb. fit scatt. + femto)

# Results with $S=-1, -2$ YN and YY interactions



Inclusion of  $S=-2$  YN softens even more the EoS!

Light shade: theoretical uncertainty (cut-off)

Dark shade: experimental uncertainty (comb. fit scatt. + femto)

