

Annual Presentation on YITP Research Activity 2006

Topics in hadron physics (Spectroscopy)



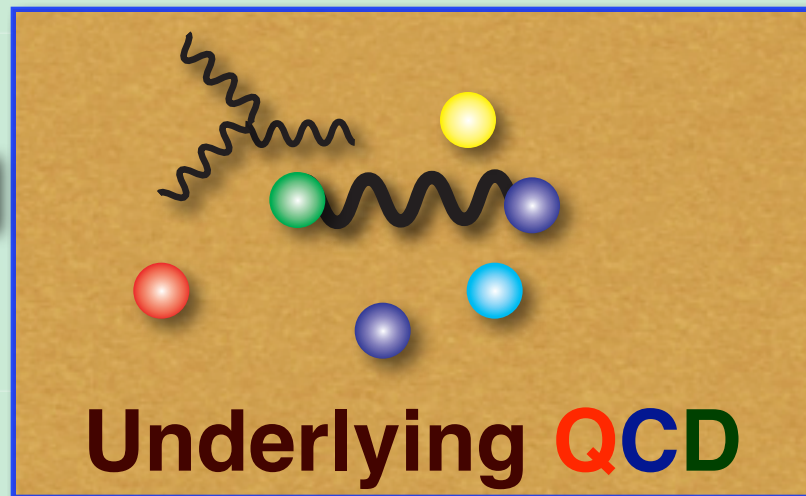
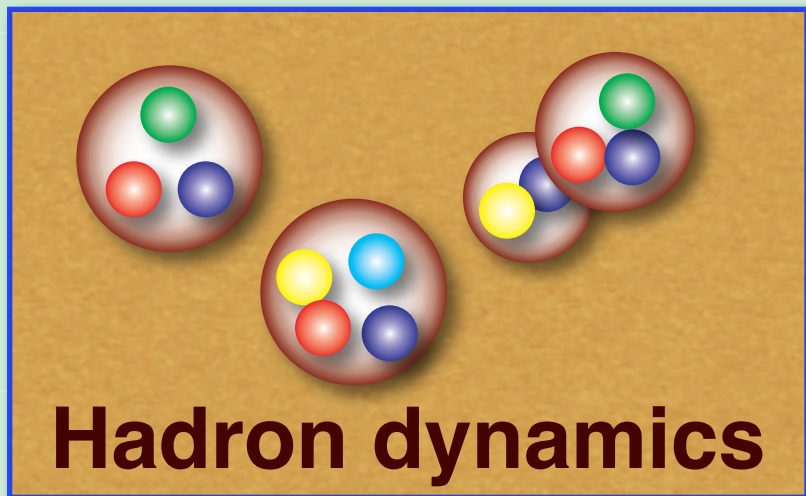
Tetsuo Hyodo^a,

YITP, Kyoto^a

2007, Mar. 9th

Purpose of hadron physics


QCD is correct theory, but we cannot solve it.




Chiral symmetry

Topics in hadron physics


Keyword: Chiral symmetry + Hadron dynamics

 **Nature of lowest-lying scalar mesons**
Chiral partner of π ? Existence?

Z.Y. Zhou (Dec. 06 - Mar. 07)

 **Nature of $N(1535)$**
Chiral partner of N or hadron molecule?

D. Jido, T.T. Takahashi, T. Kunihiro

 **Exotic hadrons**
Why difficult to observe?

T. Hyodo, D. Jido

Introduction : sigma meson

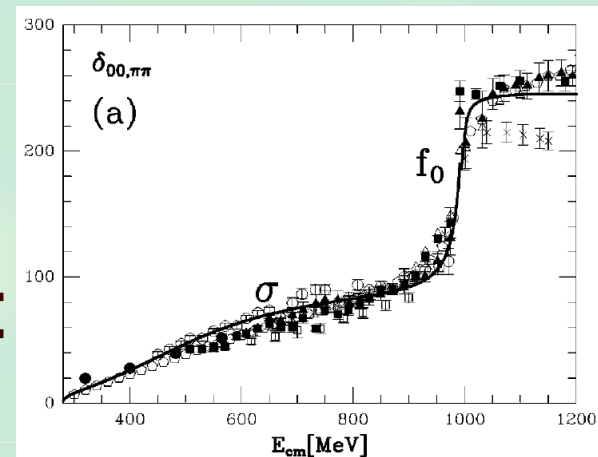
$f_0(600)$ or σ : $J^P = 0^+, I = 0$

Mass : 400-1200 MeV

Width : 600-1000 MeV

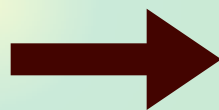
Decay modes : $\sigma \rightarrow \pi\pi$ dominant

$\sigma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ **seen**



σ meson

- is conjectured as a chiral partner of π
- plays an important role in hadron mass generation due to SCSB



establish the existence
determine mass and width

Formulation

Accurate determination of the pole position

General form of scattering amplitude

-> PKU parameterization

Scattering theory

analyticity, unitarity, **crossing symmetry**,...

+ Physical input : singularities (pole, cut)

Information on the **left-hand cut**

--> chiral perturbation theory

Experimental data



Pole position

Result

Fitting to the experimental data

: $(l,J)=(0,0), (1,1), (2,0)$ phase shift < 1 GeV

Pole position of σ

$$\sqrt{s}_\sigma = M - i\Gamma/2 = 470\text{MeV}^{\pm 50\text{MeV}} - i285\text{MeV}^{\pm 25\text{MeV}}$$

Z.Y. Zhou, G.Y. Qin, P. Zhang, Z.G. Xiao, H.Q. Zheng, N. Wu, JHEP, 0502 (2005) 043

Z.Y. Zhou, H.Q. Zheng, Nucl. Phys. A775 (2006) 212

The **existence of σ** is confirmed with accurate determination of the **pole position.**

Future perspective :

formulation in coupled channel scattering

--> inclusion of $K\bar{K}$ channel

Z.Y. Zhou, et al., in progress

Introduction : N(1535)

$$N(1535) : J^P = 1/2^-, I = 1/2$$

Mass : 1535 ± 10 MeV

Width : 150 ± 25 MeV

Decay : $N(1535) \rightarrow \pi N$ 35-55% p=468 MeV

$N(1535) \rightarrow \eta N$ **45-60% p=186 MeV**

$N(1535) \rightarrow \pi\pi N$ **1-10%**

Strong coupling to ηN channel

Two different descriptions

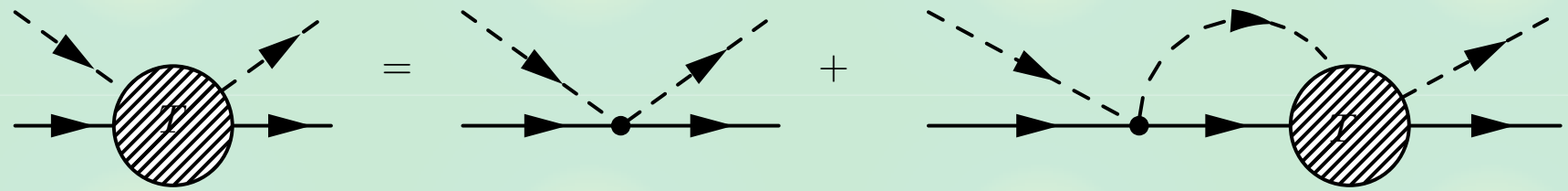
Chiral unitary (ChU) model : MB molecule

Chiral doublet (ChD) model : chiral partner

N(1535) in chiral unitary model

Baryon excited states $\sim \pi T$

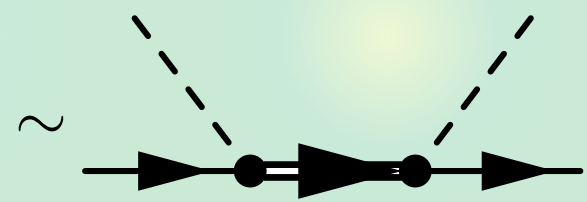
- Interaction \leftarrow chiral symmetry
- Amplitude \leftarrow unitarity



N(1535) is dynamically generated

$$T_{ij}(\sqrt{s}) \sim \frac{g_i g_j}{\sqrt{s} - M_R + i\Gamma_R/2}$$

i	πN	ηN	$K\Lambda$	$K\Sigma$
$ g_i ^2$	0.62	2.3	1.9	7.3



Mostly KΣ state

N(1535) in chiral doublet model

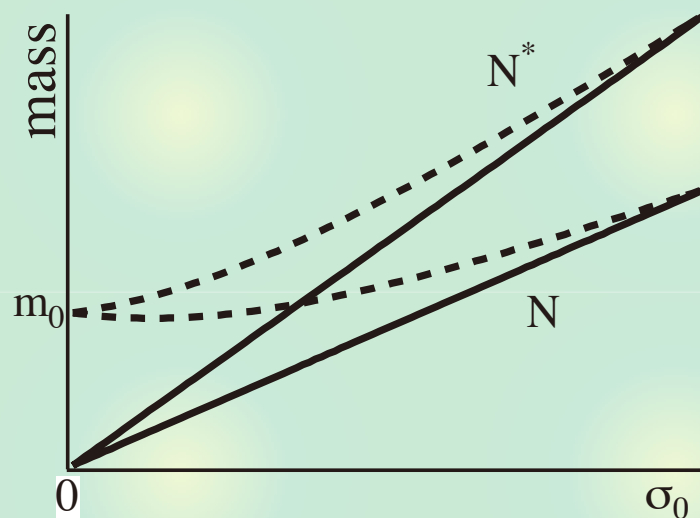
Chiral (linear) representations for N, N(1535)

-> Property of N(1535) changes in medium.

Two assignments : naive / mirror.

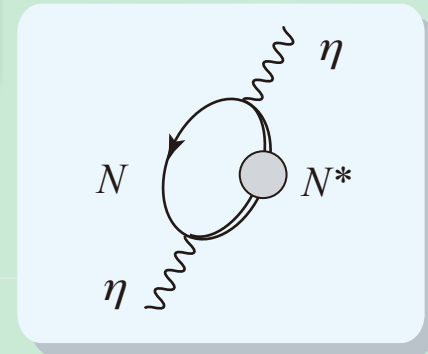
When chiral symmetry is restored,

$$M_{N^*} \searrow, M_N \searrow \implies M_{N^*} - M_N \searrow$$



Mass in the chiral limit : 0 (Naive), m_0 (Mirror) 9

Spectrum from mesic nuclei



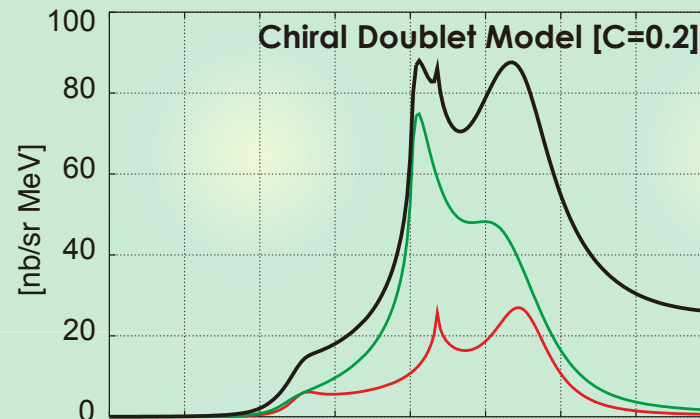
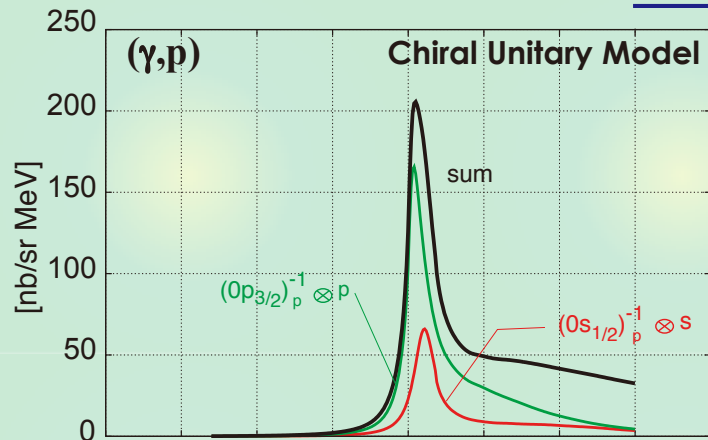
In-medium property of N(1535)

←-- η in Nucleus (N* dominance)

ChU : $K\Sigma$ component -> No medium effect

ChD : $M_{N^*} - M_N \searrow$ **level crossing** of η and N*-h

Spectra of $^{12}\text{C}(\gamma, p)^{11}\text{B} \otimes \eta$



Spectrum shape reflects internal structure

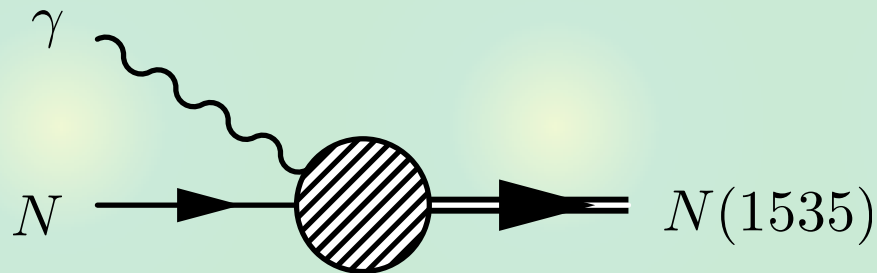
H. Nagahiro, D. Jido, S. Hirenzaki, Nucl. Phys. A 761 (2005) 92

D, Jido, et al., in progress

Evaluation of coupling constants

Coupling constants \longrightarrow Internal structure

○ Electromagnetic transitions

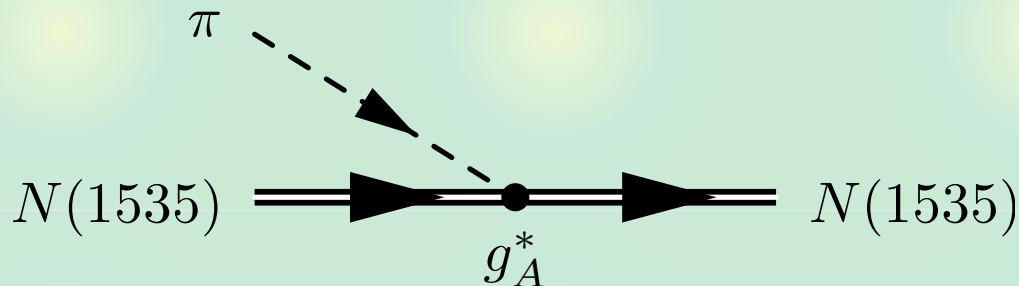


Evaluate in **ChU**

\longrightarrow experiment

D. Jido, et al., in progress

○ Axial coupling constant g_A^*



ChU ~ 0.08 , **ChD** (naive) $\sim +$ (mirror) $\sim -$

Experiment : difficult \longrightarrow Measure on lattice

T.T. Takahashi, T. Kunihiro, et al., in progress 11

Pentaquark Θ^+

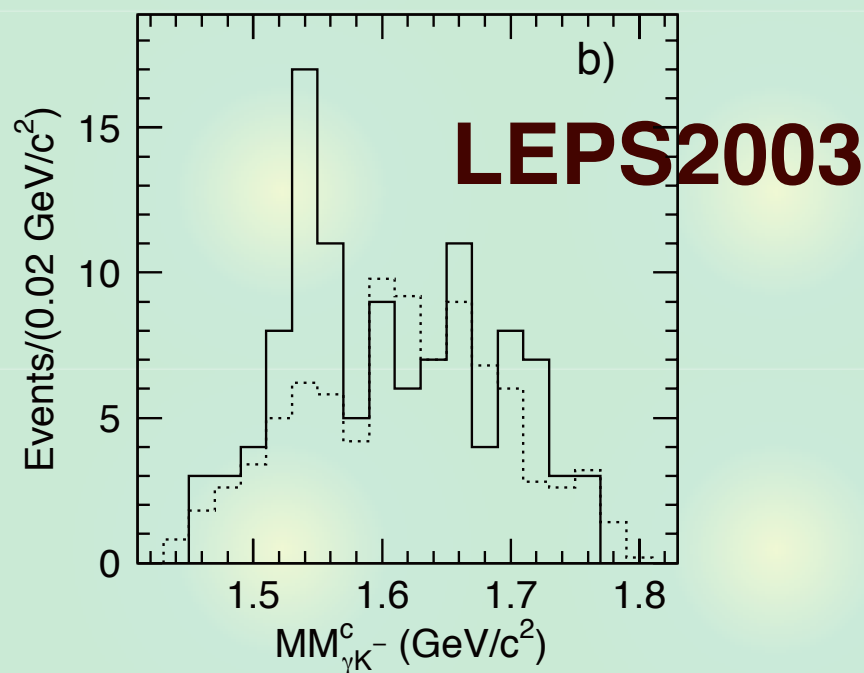
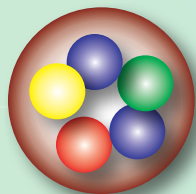
$\Theta(1540) : J^P = ?, I = 0(?)$

Mass : 1533.6 ± 2.4 MeV

Width : 0.9 ± 0.3 MeV

Decay mode : $\Theta(1540) \rightarrow KN$

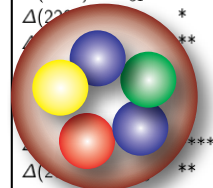
$S = +1 : uudd\bar{s}$
 \rightarrow pentaquark



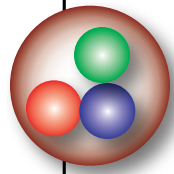
Exotic hadrons in hadron spectrum

Observed hadrons in experiments (PDG06) :

p	P_{11}	****	$\Delta(1232)$	P_{33}	****	Λ	P_{01}	****	Σ^+	P_{11}	****	Ξ^0	P_{11}	****
n	P_{11}	****	$\Delta(1600)$	P_{33}	***	$\Lambda(1405)$	S_{01}	****	Σ^0	P_{11}	****	Ξ^-	P_{11}	****
$N(1440)$	P_{11}	****	$\Delta(1620)$	S_{31}	****	$\Lambda(1520)$	D_{03}	****	Σ^-	P_{11}	****	$\Xi(1530)$	P_{13}	****
$N(1520)$	D_{13}	****	$\Delta(1700)$	D_{33}	****	$\Lambda(1600)$	P_{01}	***	$\Sigma(1385)$	P_{13}	****	$\Xi(1620)$	*	
$N(1535)$	S_{11}	****	$\Delta(1750)$	P_{31}	*	$\Lambda(1670)$	S_{01}	****	$\Sigma(1480)$	*		$\Xi(1690)$	***	
$N(1650)$	S_{11}	****	$\Delta(1900)$	S_{31}	**	$\Lambda(1690)$	D_{03}	****	$\Sigma(1560)$	**		$\Xi(1820)$	D_{13}	***
$N(1675)$	D_{15}	****	$\Delta(1905)$	F_{35}	****	$\Lambda(1800)$	S_{01}	***	$\Sigma(1580)$	D_{13}	*	$\Xi(1950)$	*	
$N(1680)$	F_{15}	****	$\Delta(1910)$	P_{31}	****	$\Lambda(1810)$	P_{01}	***	$\Sigma(1620)$	S_{11}	**	$\Xi(2030)$	**	
$N(1700)$	D_{13}	***	$\Delta(1920)$	P_{33}	***	$\Lambda(1820)$	F_{05}	****	$\Sigma(1660)$	P_{11}	***	$\Xi(2120)$	*	
$N(1710)$	P_{11}	***	$\Delta(1930)$	D_{35}	***	$\Lambda(1830)$	D_{05}	****	$\Sigma(1670)$	D_{13}	****	$\Xi(2250)$	**	
$N(1720)$	P_{13}	****	$\Delta(1940)$	D_{33}	*	$\Lambda(1890)$	P_{03}	****	$\Sigma(1690)$	*		$\Xi(2370)$	**	
$N(1900)$	P_{13}	**	$\Delta(1950)$	F_{37}	****	$\Lambda(2000)$	*		$\Sigma(1750)$	S_{11}	**	$\Xi(2500)$	*	
$N(1990)$	F_{17}	**	$\Delta(2000)$	F_{35}	**	$\Lambda(2020)$	F_{07}	*	$\Sigma(1770)$	P_{11}	*	Ω^-	****	
$N(2000)$	F_{15}	**	$\Delta(2150)$	S_{31}	*	$\Lambda(2100)$	G_{07}	****	$\Sigma(1775)$	D_{15}	****	$\Omega(2250)^-$	***	
$N(2080)$	D_{13}	**	$\Delta(2200)$	*	$\Lambda(2110)$	F_{05}	***		$\Sigma(1840)$	P_{13}	*	$\Omega(2380)^-$	**	
$N(2090)$	S_{11}	*	$\Delta(2250)$	*	$\Lambda(2325)$	D_{03}	*		$\Sigma(1880)$	P_{11}	**	$\Omega(2470)^-$	**	
$N(2100)$	P_{11}	*	$\Delta(2300)$	*	$\Lambda(2350)$	H_{09}	***		$\Sigma(1915)$	F_{15}	****	Λ_c^+	****	
$N(2190)$	G_{17}	****	$\Delta(2350)$	*	$\Lambda(2585)$	**			$\Sigma(1940)$	D_{13}	****	$\Lambda_c(2593)^+$	***	
$N(2200)$	D_{15}	**	$\Delta(2400)$	*					$\Sigma(2000)$	S_{11}	*	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$	***	
$N(2220)$	H_{19}	****	$\Delta(2450)$	*					$\Sigma(2030)$	F_{17}	****	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$	***	
$N(2250)$	G_{19}	****	$\Delta(2500)$	*					$\Sigma(2070)$	F_{15}	*	$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$	*	
$N(2600)$	$h_{1,11}$	***	$\Delta(2950)$	$K_{3,15}$	**				$\Sigma(2080)$	P_{13}	**	$\Lambda_c(2880)^+$	**	
$N(2700)$	$K_{1,13}$	**	$\Theta(1540)^+$	*					$\Sigma(2100)$	G_{17}	***	$\Sigma_c(2455)$	****	



$\sim \frac{1}{300}!$



~ 130 baryons

~ 160 mesons

LIGHT UNFLAVORED ($S=C=B=0$)		STRANGE ($S=\pm 1, C=B=0$)		BOTTOM ($B=\pm 1$)	
$f^0(J^{PC})$	$f^0(J^{PC})$	$f^0(J^{PC})$	$f^0(J^{PC})$	$f^0(J^{PC})$	$f^0(J^{PC})$
π^+	$1^-(0^-)$	$\pi_2(1670)$	$1^-(2^-)$	K^+	$1/2(0^-)$
π^0	$1^-(0^-)$	$\phi(1680)$	$0^-(1^-)$	K^0	$1/2(0^-)$
η	$0^+(0^-)$	$\rho_3(1690)$	$1^+(3^-)$	K_S^0	$1/2(0^-)$
$\eta(600)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\rho(1700)$	$1^+(1^-)$	K_L^0	$1/2(0^-)$
$\eta(770)$	$1^-(1^-)$	$a_2(1700)$	$1^-(2^+)$	$K_2^0(800)$	$1/2(0^+)$
$\eta(980)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\omega(1710)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$K^*(892)$	$1/2(1^-)$
$\eta(1295)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\eta(1760)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$K_1(1270)$	$1/2(1^+)$
$\eta(1370)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$\eta(1800)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$K_1(1400)$	$1/2(1^+)$
$\eta(1405)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$f_1(1810)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$K^*(1410)$	$1/2(1^+)$
$\eta(1420)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$X(1835)$	$?^?(?^-)$	$K_2^*(1430)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$\eta(1455)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$\phi_3(1850)$	$0^-(3^-)$	$K_2^*(1430)$	$1/2(2^+)$
$\eta(1475)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$h_1(1170)$	$0^-(1^+)$	$\eta_2(1870)$	$0^+(2^+)$
$\eta(1510)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$h_1(1235)$	$1^+(1^+)$	$K_1(1900)$	$1^+(1^-)$
$\eta(1525)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$a_1(1260)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$K_2(1560)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$\eta(1565)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$f_2(1270)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$K(1630)$	$1/2(2^?)$
$\eta(1595)$	$0^-(1^+)$	$f_1(1285)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$K_1(1650)$	$1/2(2^?)$
$\eta(1600)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$\eta(1295)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$K_1(1680)$	$1/2(1^-)$
$\eta(1640)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$\pi(1300)$	$1^-(0^-)$	$K_2(1770)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$\eta(1645)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$a_2(1320)$	$1^-(2^+)$	$K_3^*(1780)$	$1/2(3^-)$
$\eta(1650)$	$0^-(2^+)$	$f_0(1370)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$K_2(1820)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$\eta(1670)$	$0^-(3^-)$	$h_1(1380)$	$?^-(1^+)$	$K(1830)$	$1/2(0^-)$
$\omega(1260)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$\pi_1(1400)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$K_2^*(1950)$	$1/2(0^+)$
$\omega(1405)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\eta(1405)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$K_2^*(1980)$	$1/2(2^+)$
$\omega(1420)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$f_1(1420)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$K_1^*(2045)$	$1/2(4^+)$
$\omega(1450)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$\omega(1450)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$K_2(2250)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$\omega(1475)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$f_2(1430)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$K_3(2320)$	$1/2(3^+)$
$\omega(1500)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$a_0(1450)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$K_1^*(2380)$	$1/2(5^-)$
$\omega(1510)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$\rho(1450)$	$1^-(1^-)$	$K_4(2500)$	$1/2(4^-)$
$\omega(1525)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$\eta(1475)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$K(3100)$	$?^?(?^?)$
$\omega(1565)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$f_0(1500)$	$0^+(0^+)$	CHARMED ($C=\pm 1$)	
$\omega(1595)$	$0^-(1^+)$	$f_1(1510)$	$0^+(1^+)$	D^{\pm}	$1/2(0^-)$
$\omega(1600)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$f_2^*(1525)$	$0^+(2^+)$	D^0	$1/2(0^-)$
$\omega(1640)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$f_3^*(1565)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$D^*(2007)^0$	$1/2(1^-)$
$\omega(1645)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$h_1(1595)$	$0^-(1^+)$	$D^*(2010)^{\pm}$	$1/2(1^-)$
$\omega(1650)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$\pi_1(1600)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$D_s^*(2400)^0$	$1/2(0^+)$
$\omega(1670)$	$0^-(3^-)$	$a_1(1640)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$D_s^*(2400)^{\pm}$	$1/2(0^+)$
OTHER				D_s^+	$1/2(1^+)$
Further				$D_1(2420)^0$	$1/2(2^?)$
				$D_1(2420)^{\pm}$	$1/2(2^?)$
				$D_1(2430)^0$	$1/2(1^+)$
				$D_1(2430)^{\pm}$	$1/2(1^+)$
				$D_2^*(2460)^0$	$1/2(2^+)$
				$D_2^*(2460)^{\pm}$	$1/2(2^+)$
				$D_3^*(2460)^{\pm}$	$1/2(2^+)$
				$D^*(2640)^{\pm}$	$1/2(2^?)$
				$D^*(2640)^0$	$1/2(2^?)$
				D_c^+	$0(0^-)$
				D_c^0	$0(0^-)$
				$D_{s1}^*(2317)^{\pm}$	$0(0^+)$
				$D_{s1}^*(2460)^{\pm}$	$0(1^+)$
				D_c^+	$0(1^+)$

Exotic hadrons are indeed exotic !!

Exotic hadrons : experiment vs theory

Exotic hadrons : valence quark-antiquark(s)

non-exotic

$uds, u\bar{d}, uds u\bar{u}, u\bar{d} u\bar{u}, \dots$

exotic

$uudd\bar{s}, ud\bar{s}\bar{s}, \dots$

Experimentally, they are exotic $\sim 1/300$.

Theoretically, are they exotic?

--> There is no simple way to forbid exotic states in QCD, effective models, ...

--> Evidences of multiquark components in non-exotic hadrons.

Why aren't the exotics observed??

Chiral dynamics for non-exotic hadrons

Hadron excited states $\sim \pi T$

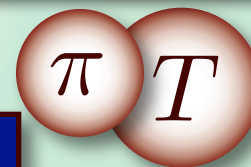
- Interaction \leftarrow chiral symmetry
- Amplitude \leftarrow unitarity

light baryon	$J^P = 1/2^-$	$\Lambda(1405)$	$\Lambda(1670)$	$\Sigma(1670)$	
	$J^P = 3/2^-$	$N(1535)$	$\Xi(1620)$	$\Xi(1690)$	
heavy		$\Lambda_c(2880)$	$\Lambda_c(2593)$	$D_s(2317)$	
light meson	$J^P = 1^+$	$b_1(1235)$	$h_1(1170)$	$h_1(1380)$	$a_1(1260)$
		$f_1(1285)$	$K_1(1270)$	$K_1(1440)$	
	$J^P = 0^+$	$\sigma(600)$	$\kappa(900)$	$f_0(980)$	$a_0(980)$

What about exotic hadrons?

Exotic hadrons in s-wave chiral dynamics

Hadron-NG boson bound state



Chiral Symmetry

s-wave low energy interaction

$$V_{\alpha} = -\frac{\omega}{2f^2} C_{\alpha,T} \quad C_{\text{exotic}} = 1$$

Scattering theory

Critical strength for a bound state

$$C_{\text{crit}} = \frac{2f^2}{m[-G(M_T + m)]}$$

physical values : $C_{\text{exotic}} < C_{\text{crit}}$




No exotic state exists.

T. Hyodo, D. Jido, A. Hosaka, Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 192002 (2006)


T. Hyodo, D. Jido, A. Hosaka, Phys. Rev. D 75, 034002 (2007)

Summary


Keyword: Chiral symmetry + Hadron dynamics

 Nature of lowest-lying scalar mesons
The existence of σ is confirmed with **precise pole position.**

Z.Y. Zhou (Dec. 06 - Mar. 07)

 Nature of $N(1535)$
Structure can be discriminated by **in-medium property / coupling constants.**

D. Jido, T.T. Takahashi, T. Kunihiro

 Exotic hadrons
Chiral interaction is **not strong enough** to provide a bound state.

T. Hyodo, D. Jido