

What we know about the $\Lambda(1405)$



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2015, Sep. 15th 1

Contents



Current status of $\Lambda(1405)$ and $\bar{K}N$ interaction

- Recent experimental achievements
- **Systematic analysis in chiral dynamics**

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011); NPA 881 98 (2012)

- $\Lambda(1405)$ in $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Hiyama, W. Weise,
J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 569, 012077 (2014) + in preprataion;

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, arXiv:1508.04882 [nucl-th]



Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$

- $\bar{K}N$ molecule?

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, arXiv:1506.05724 [nucl-th];

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, arXiv:1509.00146 [hep-ph]

\bar{K} meson and $\bar{K}N$ interaction

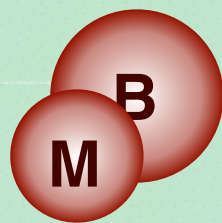
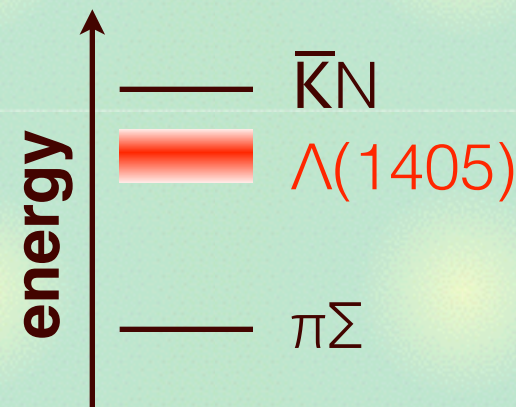
Two aspects of $K(\bar{K})$ meson

- **NG boson** of chiral $SU(3)_R \otimes SU(3)_L \rightarrow SU(3)_V$
- **massive** by strange quark: $m_K \sim 496$ MeV
- > **spontaneous/explicit** symmetry breaking

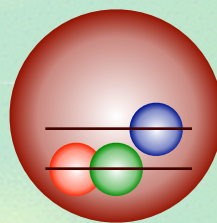
$\bar{K}N$ interaction ...

T. Hyodo, D. Jido, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 67, 55 (2012)

- is coupled with $\pi\Sigma$ channel
- generates $\Lambda(1405)$ below threshold



molecule



three-quark

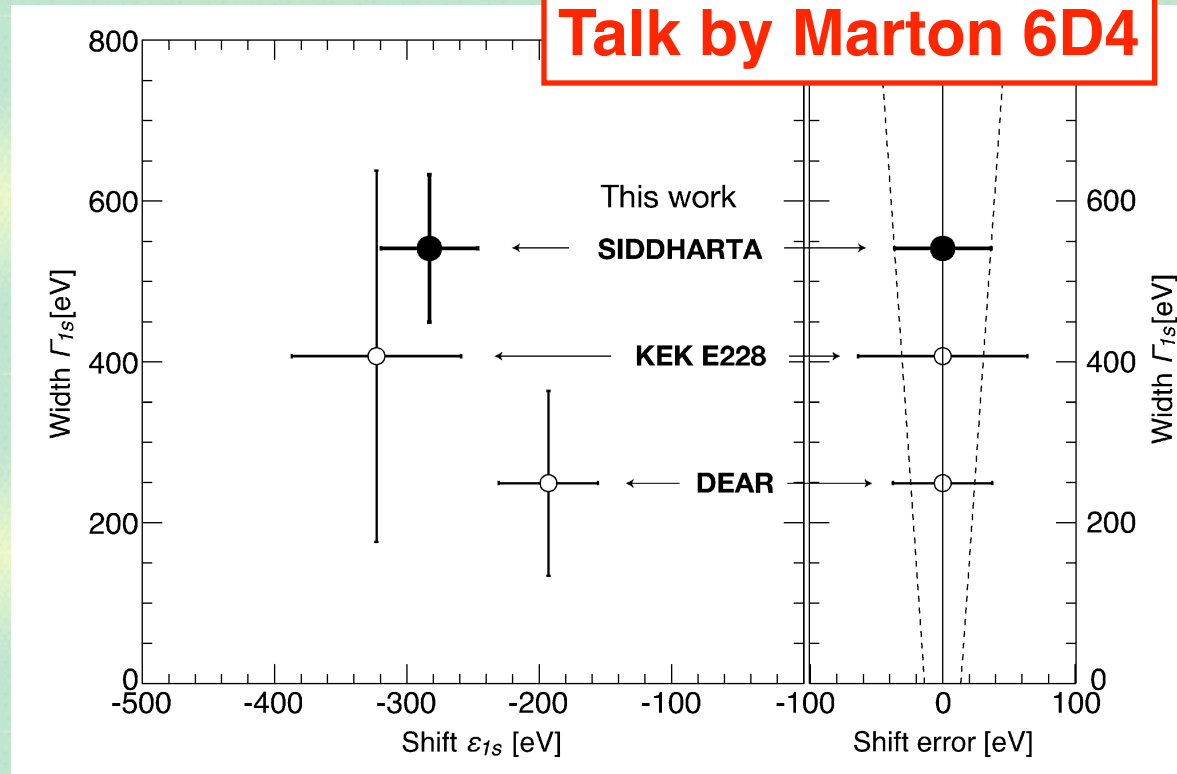
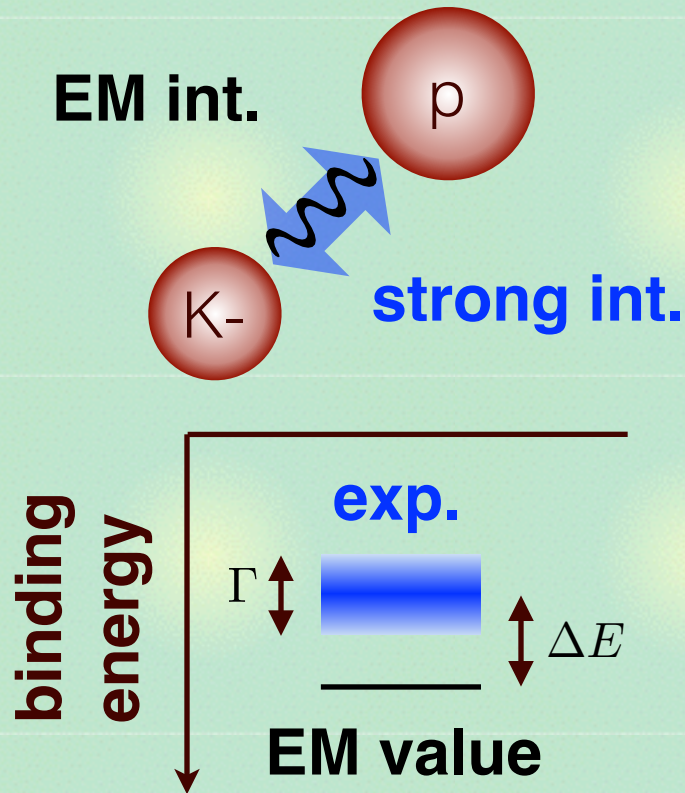
- is fundamental building block for \bar{K} -nuclei, \bar{K} in medium, ...₃

SIDDHARTA measurement

Precise measurement of the kaonic hydrogen X-rays

M. Bazzi, *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B704, 113 (2011); Nucl. Phys. A881, 88 (2012)

Talk by Marton 6D4



- shift and width of atomic state \longleftrightarrow K - p scattering length

U.-G. Meissner, U. Raha, A. Rusetsky, Eur. Phys. J. C35, 349 (2004)

Direct constraint on the $\bar{K}N$ interaction at fixed energy

$\pi\Sigma$ invariant mass spectra

$\pi\Sigma$ spectrum before 2008: single mode, no absolute values

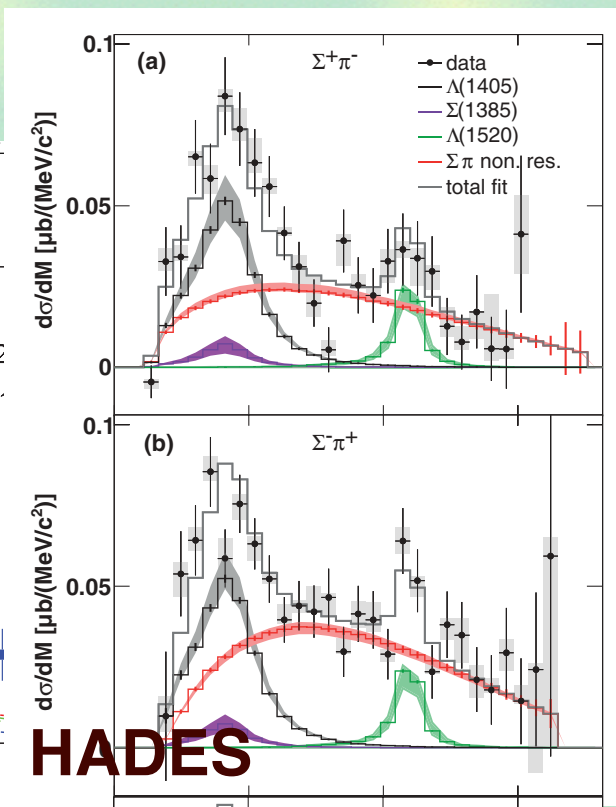
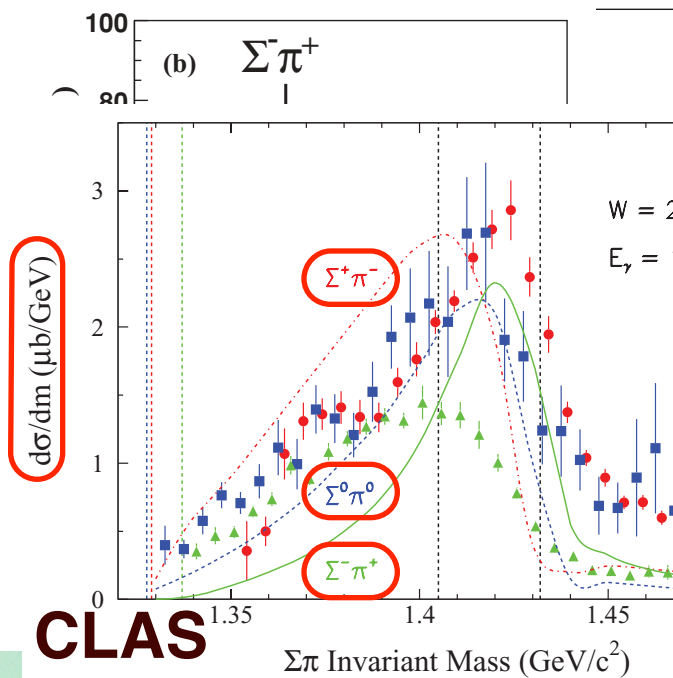
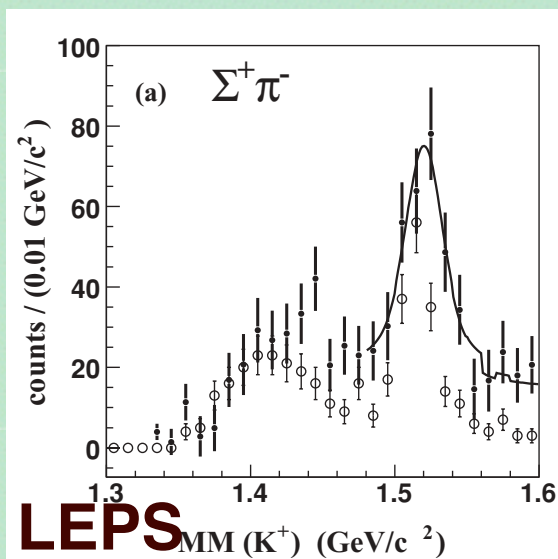
R.J. Hemingway, Nucl. Phys. B253, 742 (1985)

After 2008: $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+(\pi\Sigma)^0$ LEPS, CLAS, $pp \rightarrow K^+p(\pi\Sigma)^0$ HADES

M. Niyama, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C78, 035202 (2008);

K. Moriya, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C87, 035206 (2013);

G. Agakishiev, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C87, 025201 (2013)



Cross sections in different charge modes are available.

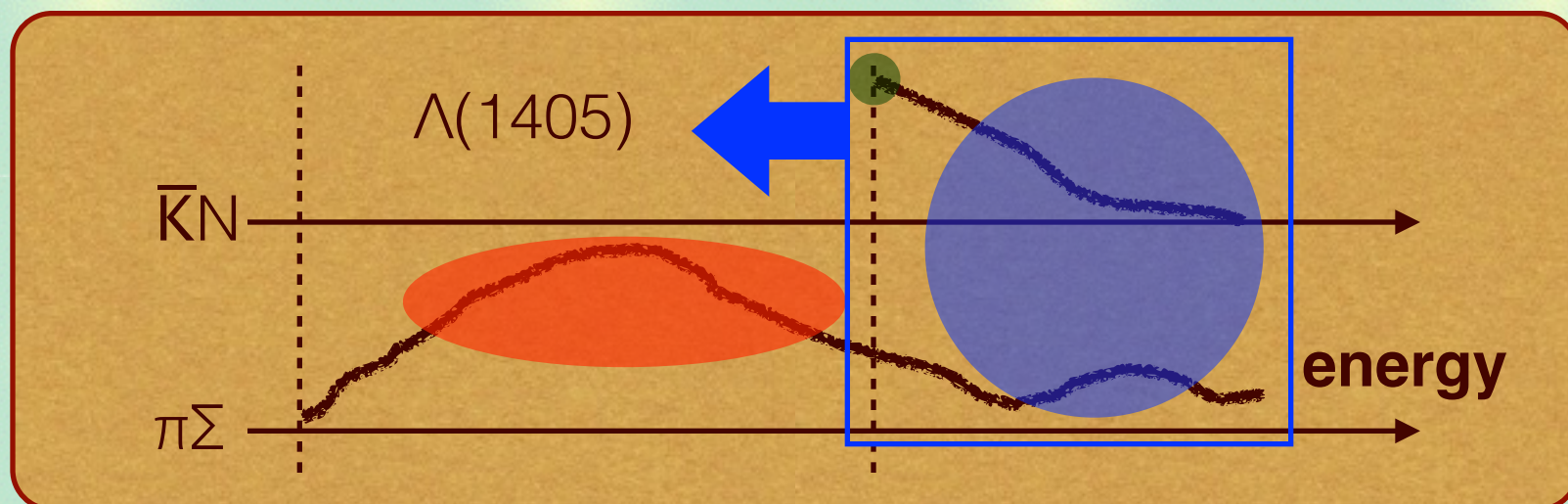
Strategy for $\bar{K}N$ interaction

Above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold: direct constraints

- K - p **total cross sections** (old data)
- $\bar{K}N$ **threshold branching ratios** (old data)
- K - p **scattering length** (new data: SIDDHARTA)

Below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold: indirect constraints

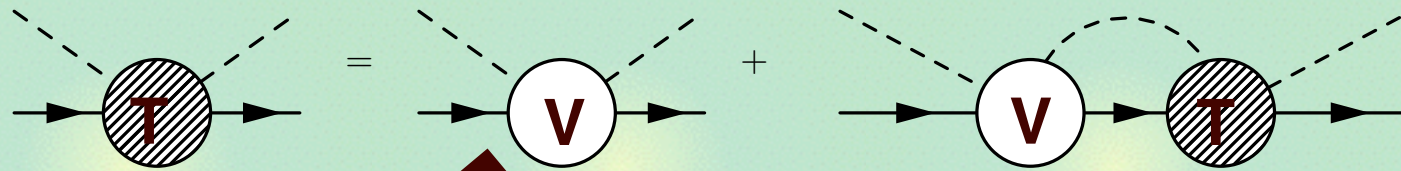
- $\pi\Sigma$ **mass spectra** (new data: LEPS, CLAS, HADES,...)



Construction of the realistic amplitude

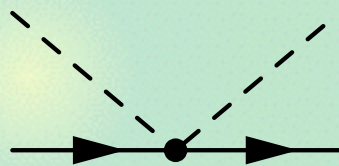
Chiral coupled-channel approach with systematic χ^2 fitting

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Phys. Lett. B706, 63 (2011); Nucl. Phys. A881 98 (2012)



Chiral perturbation theory

1) TW term

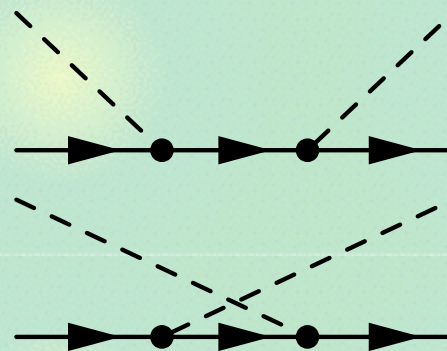


$\mathcal{O}(p)$

6 cutoffs

TW model

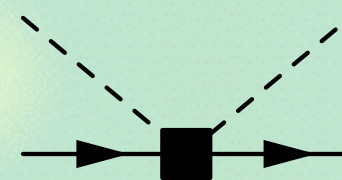
2) Born terms



$\mathcal{O}(p)$

TWB model

3) NLO terms



$\mathcal{O}(p^2)$

7 LECs

NLO model

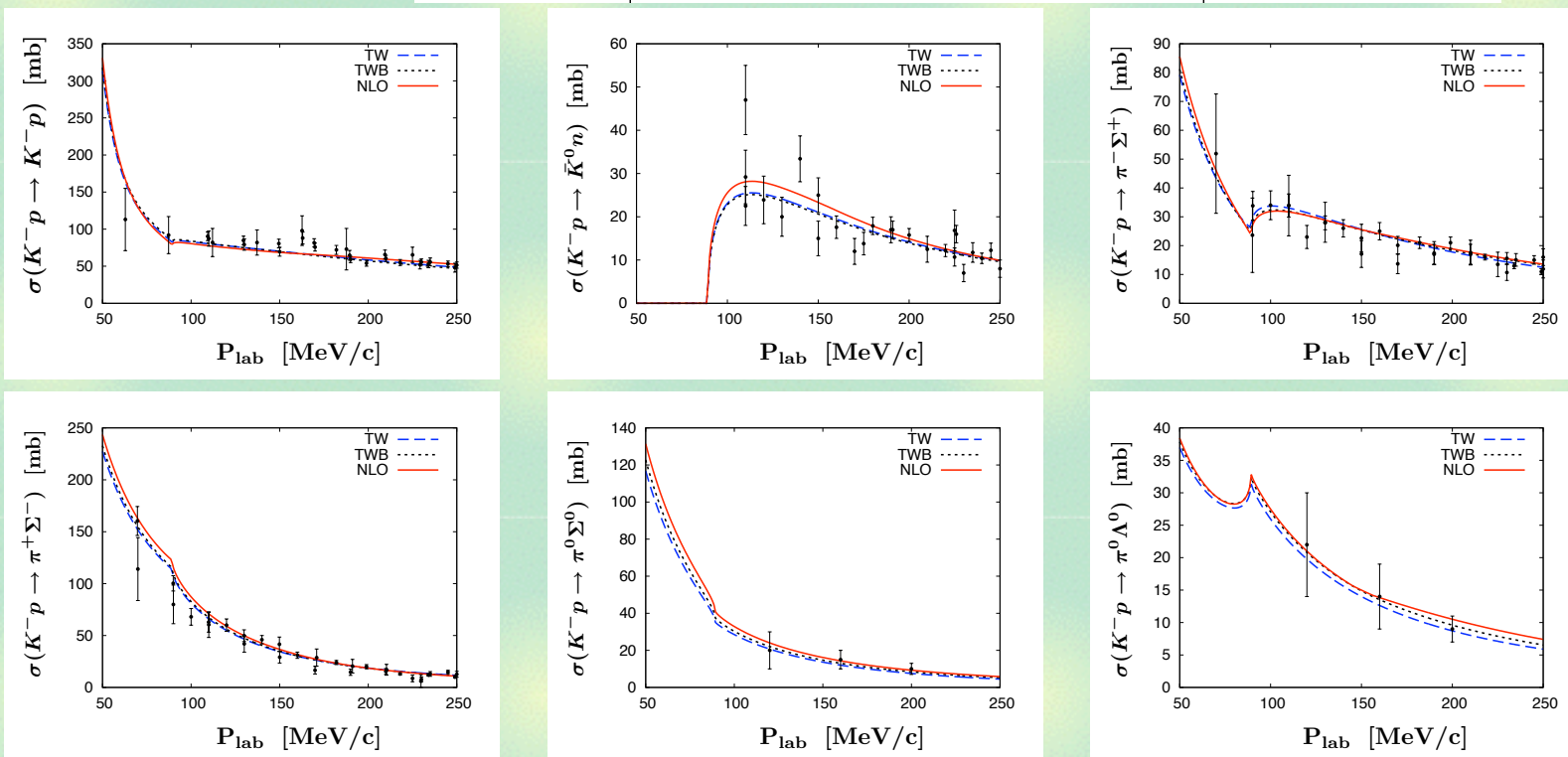
Best-fit results

SIDDHARTA

Branching ratios

	TW	TWB	NLO	Experiment
ΔE [eV]	373	377	306	$283 \pm 36 \pm 6$ [10]
Γ [eV]	495	514	591	$541 \pm 89 \pm 22$ [10]
γ	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.36 ± 0.04 [11]
R_n	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.189 ± 0.015 [11]
R_c	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.664 ± 0.011 [11]
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f}$	1.12	1.15	0.96	

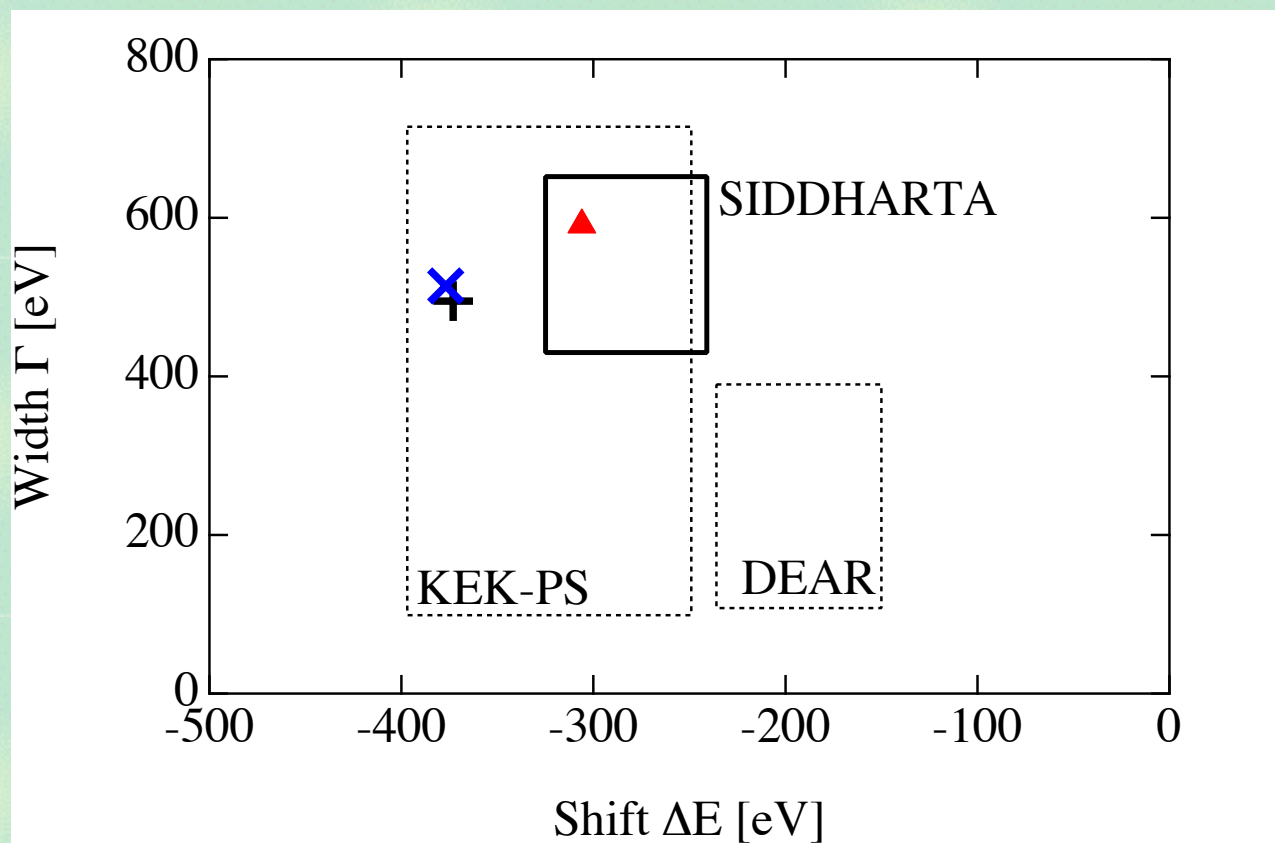
cross sections



SIDDHARTA is consistent with cross sections (c.f. DEAR).

Comparison with SIDDHARTA

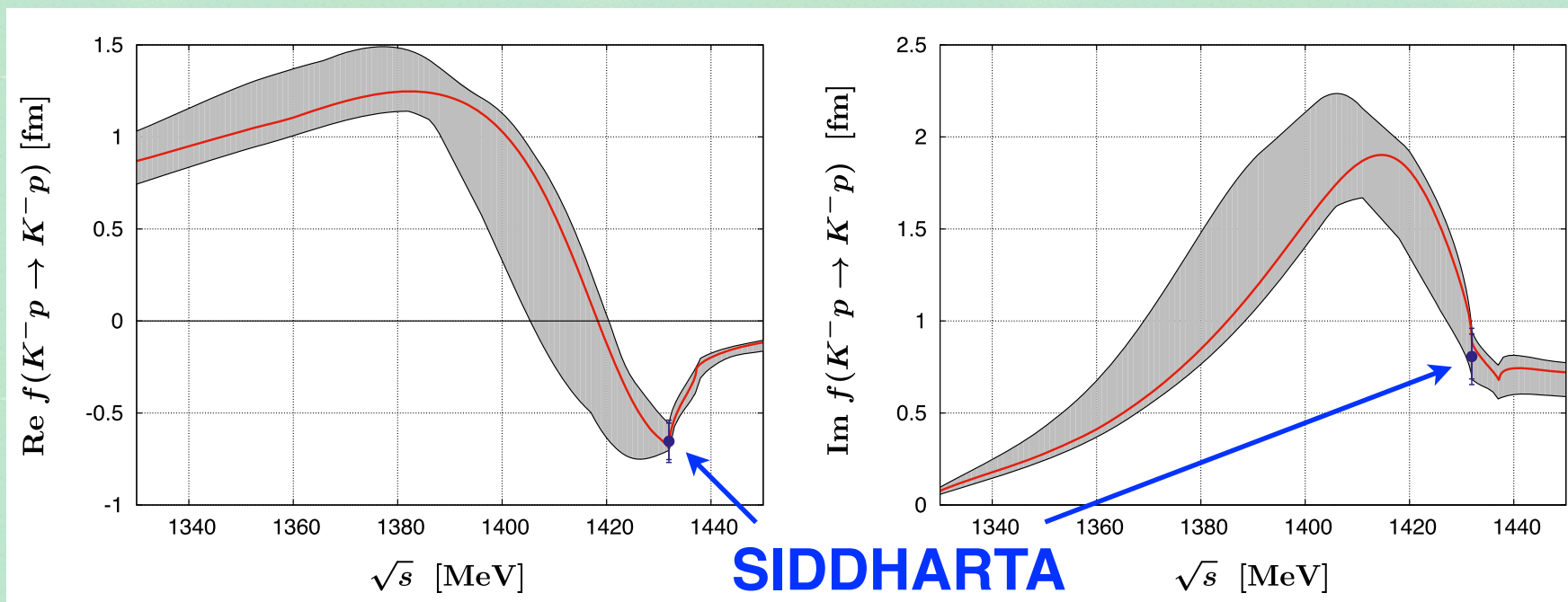
	TW	TWB	NLO
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	1.12	1.15	0.957



TW and **TWB** are reasonable, while best-fit requires **NLO**.

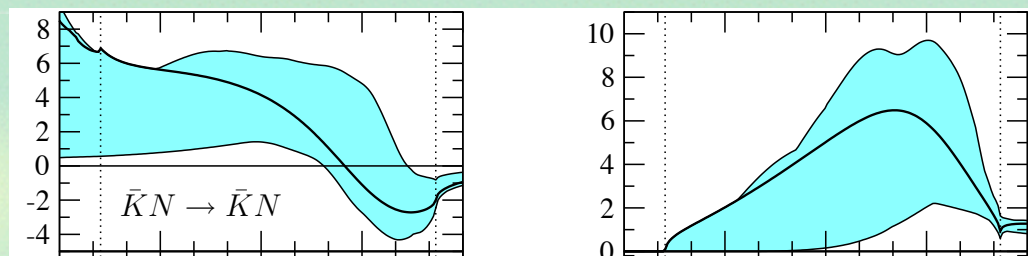
Subthreshold extrapolation

Behavior of $K^-p \rightarrow K^-p$ amplitude below threshold



- c.f. $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ ($I=0$) without SIDDHARTA

R. Nissler, Doctoral Thesis (2007)



Subthreshold extrapolation is better controlled.

Extrapolation to complex energy: two poles

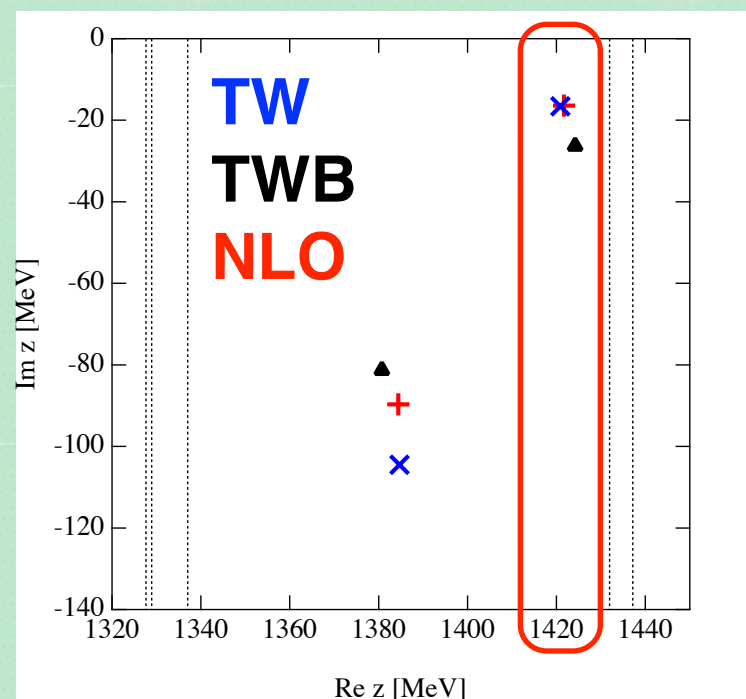
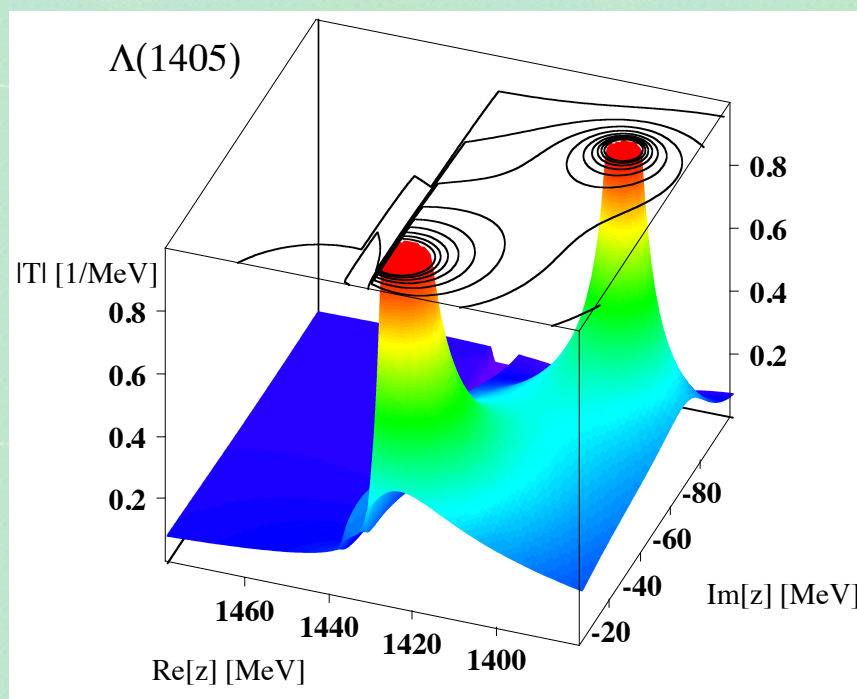
Two poles: superposition of two states

J. A. Oller, U. G. Meissner, *Phys. Lett. B* 500, 263 (2001);

D. Jido, J.A. Oller, E. Oset, A. Ramos, U.G. Meissner, *Nucl. Phys. A* 723, 205 (2003);

T. Hyodo, W. Weise, *Phys. Rev. C* 77, 035204 (2008)

- Higher energy pole at **1420 MeV**, not at 1405 MeV
- Attractions of WT in 1 and 8 ($\bar{K}N$ and $\pi\Sigma$) channels



NLO analysis confirms the two-pole structure.

Remaining ambiguity

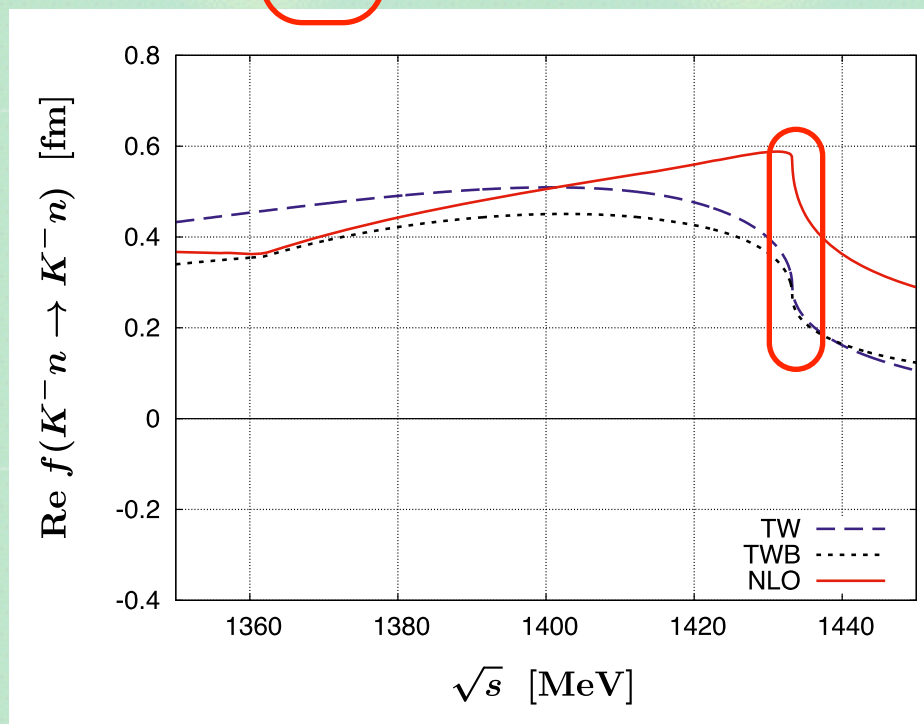
$\bar{K}N$ interaction has two isospin components ($I=0, I=1$).

$$a(K^-p) = \frac{1}{2}a(I=0) + \frac{1}{2}a(I=1) + \dots, \quad a(K^-n) = a(I=1) + \dots$$

$$a(K^-n) = 0.29 + i0.76 \text{ fm (TW) ,}$$

$$a(K^-n) = 0.27 + i0.74 \text{ fm (TWB) ,}$$

$$a(K^-n) = 0.57 + i0.73 \text{ fm (NLO) .}$$



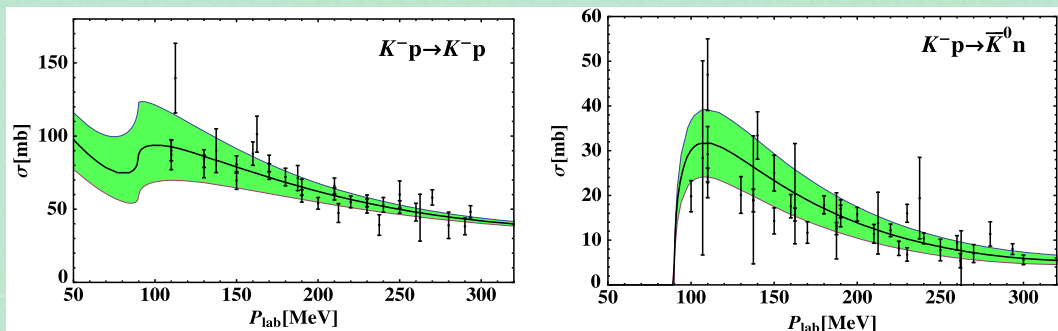
Some deviation: constraint on $I=1$ (\leftarrow kaonic deuterium?)

Analyses by other groups

Further studies with NLO + χ^2 analysis + SIDDHARTA data

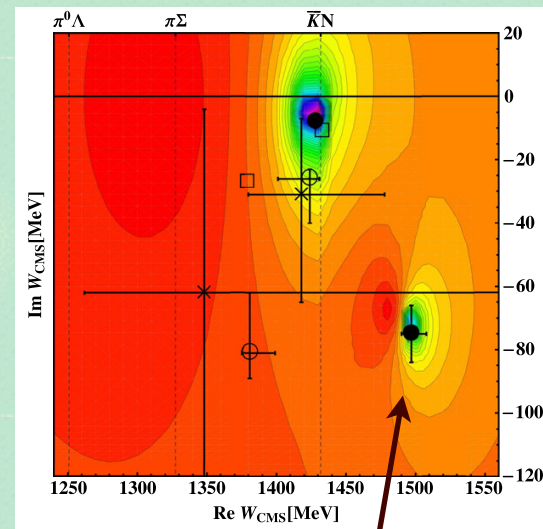
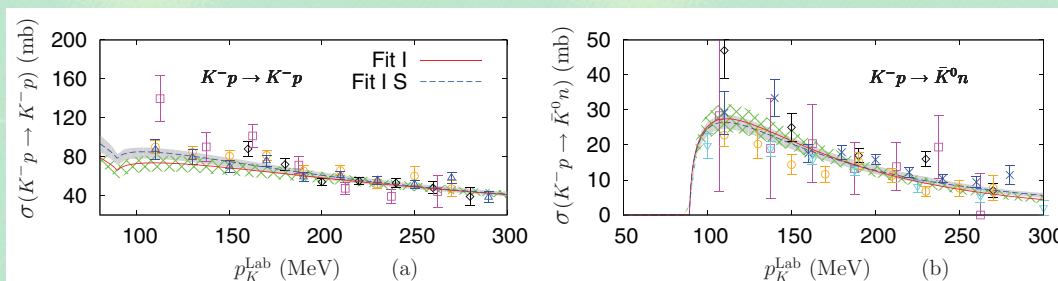
- Bonn group

M. Mai, U.-G. Meissner, Nucl. Phys. A900, 51 (2013)



- Murcia group

Z.H. Guo, J.A. Oller, Phys. Rev. C87, 035202 (2013)



~13 parameters —> several local minima

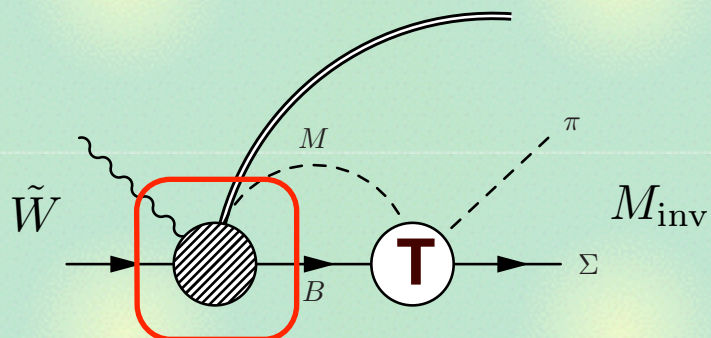
“exotic” solution by Bonn group (second pole above $\bar{K}N$)?

Constraints from the $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

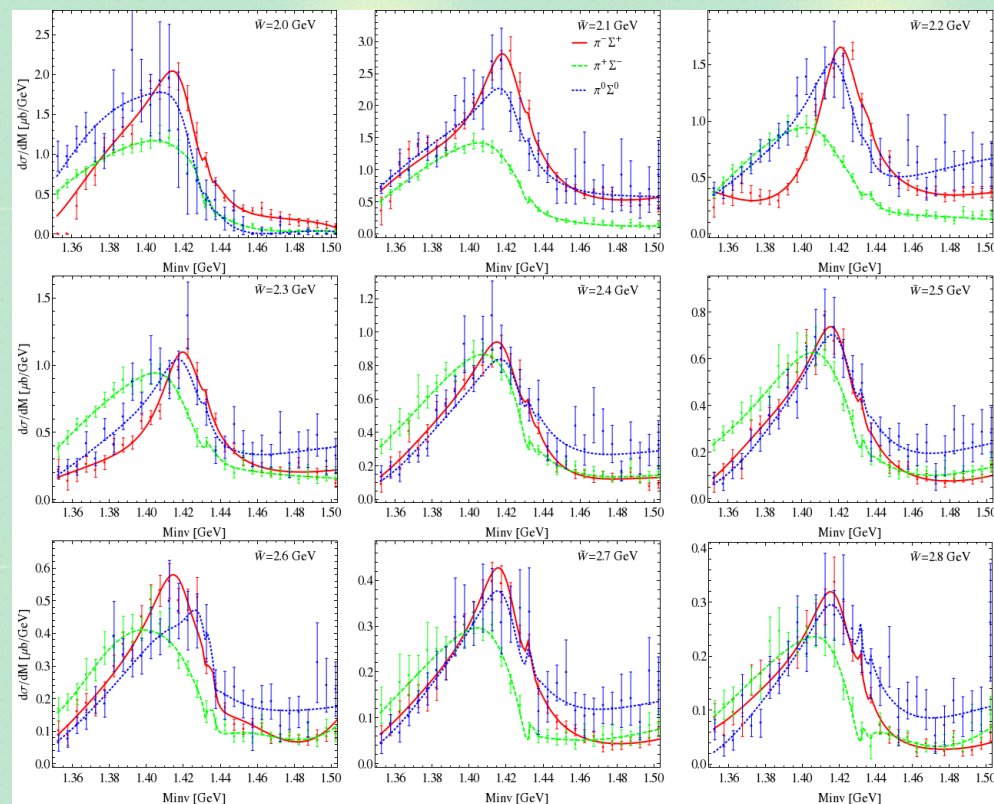
Combined analysis of scattering data + $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

M. Mai, U.-G. Meissner, Eur. Phys. J. A 51, 30 (2015)

- a simple model for the photoproduction $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+(\pi\Sigma)^0$
- CLAS data of the $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum



$$= \sum_{i=1}^{10} C^i(\tilde{W}) G^i(M_{\text{inv}}) f_{0+}^{i,\pi\Sigma}(M_{\text{inv}})$$



→ The “exotic” solution is excluded.

Pole positions of $\Lambda(1405)$

Mini-review prepared for PDG

Pole structure of the $\Lambda(1405)$

Ulf-G. Meißner, Tetsuo Hyodo

February 4, 2015

The $\Lambda(1405)$ resonance emerges in the meson-baryon scattering amplitude with the strangeness $S = -1$ and isospin $I = 0$. It is the archetype of

[11,12] Ikeda-Hyodo-Weise, [14] Guo-Oller, [15] Mai-Meissner

approach	pole 1 [MeV]	pole 2 [MeV]
Ref. [11, 12] NLO	$1424_{-23}^{+7} - i26_{-14}^{+3}$	$1381_{-6}^{+18} - i81_{-8}^{+19}$
Ref. [14] Fit I	$1417_{-4}^{+4} - i24_{-4}^{+7}$	$1436_{-10}^{+14} - i126_{-28}^{+24}$
Ref. [14] Fit II	$1421_{-2}^{+3} - i19_{-5}^{+8}$	$1388_{-9}^{+9} - i114_{-25}^{+24}$
Ref. [15] solution #2	$1434_{-2}^{+2} - i10_{-1}^{+2}$	$1330_{-5}^{+4} - i56_{-11}^{+17}$
Ref. [15] solution #4	$1429_{-7}^{+8} - i12_{-3}^{+2}$	$1325_{-15}^{+15} - i90_{-18}^{+12}$

converge around 1420 **still some deviations**

c.f. comprehensive analysis of the CLAS data (at LO)

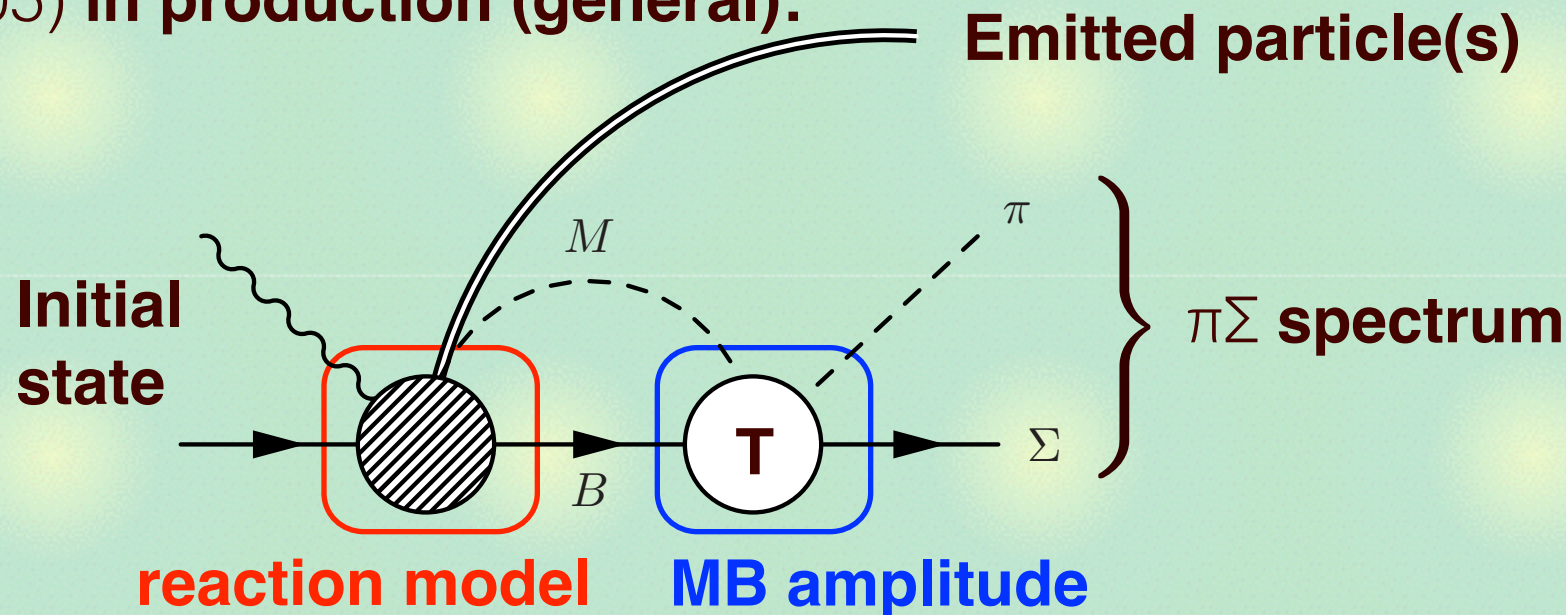
L. Roca, E. Oset, Phys. Rev. C 87, 055201 (2013); C 88, 055206 (2013)

$\pi\Sigma$ spectra and $\bar{K}N$ interaction

Can $\pi\Sigma$ spectra constrain the MB amplitude?

- Yes, but **not directly**.

$\Lambda(1405)$ in production (general):



- $\pi\Sigma$ spectra depend on the reaction (ratio of $\bar{K}N/\pi\Sigma$ in the intermediate state, interference with $l=1, \dots$).

—> Detailed **model analysis** for each reaction

K-d reaction

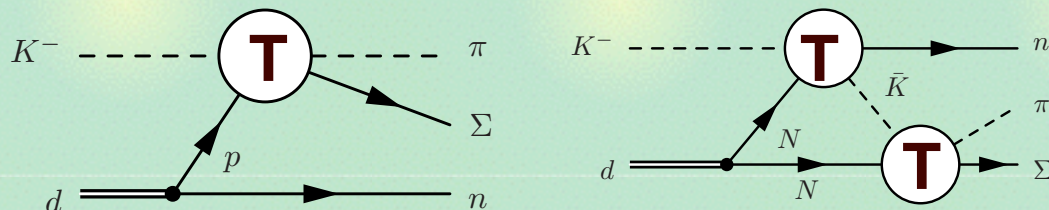
J-PARC E31 experiment: $K^-d \rightarrow n(\pi\Sigma)^0$ @ $P_{K^-} = 1$ GeV

- two-step approaches

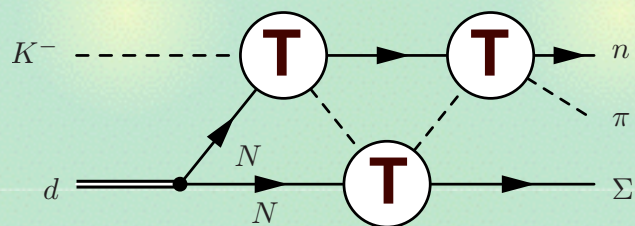
D. Jido, E. Oset, T. Sekihara, Eur. Phys. J. A42, 257 (2009); A47, 42 (2011);

K. Miyagawa, J. Haidenbauer, Phys. Rev. C85, 065201 (2012);

J. Yamagata-Sekihara, T. Sekihara, D. Jido, PTEP 043D02 (2013)

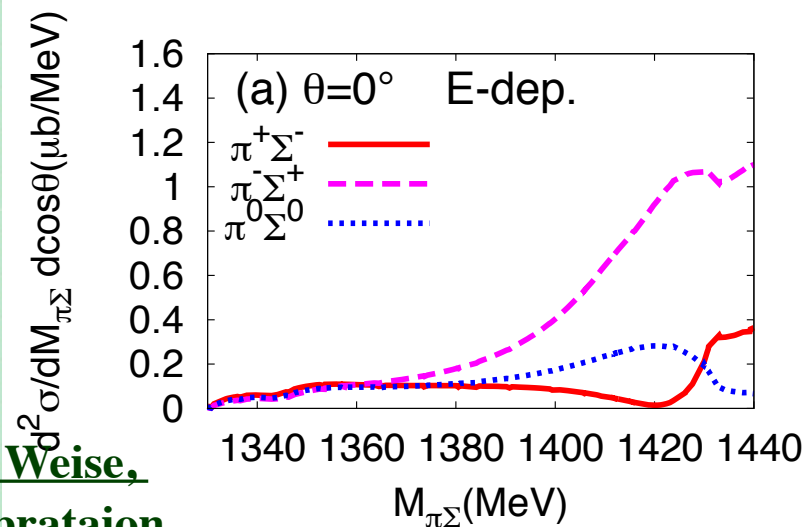


Full Faddeev(AGS) calculation with relativistic kinematics



+ infinitely many diagrams

S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Hiyama, W. Weise,
J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 569, 012077 (2014) + in preprataion

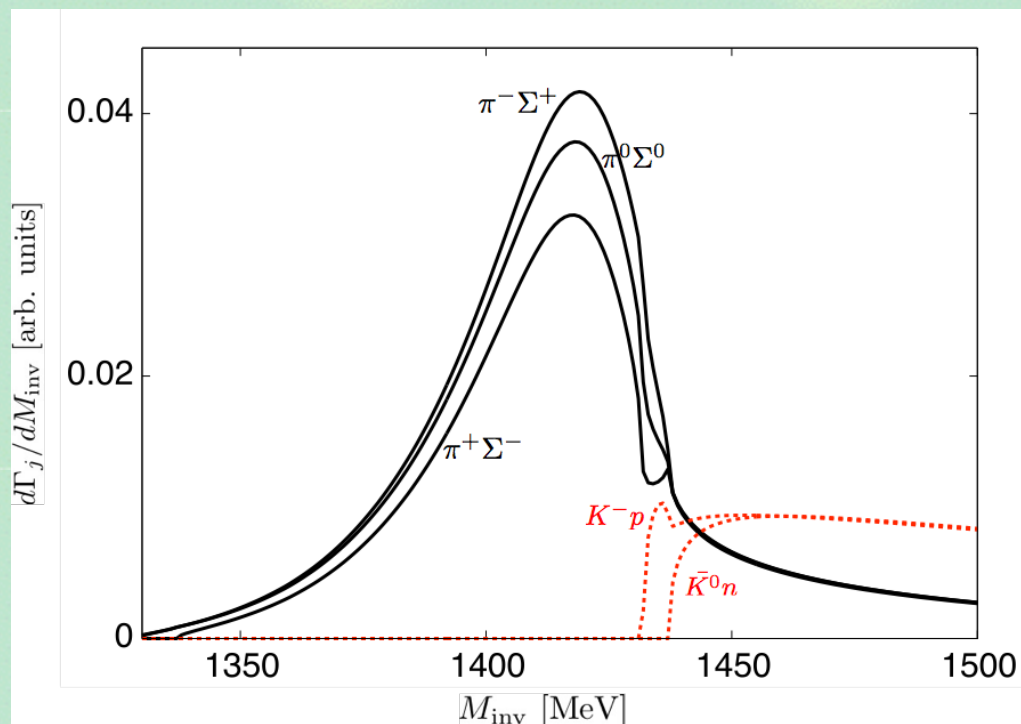
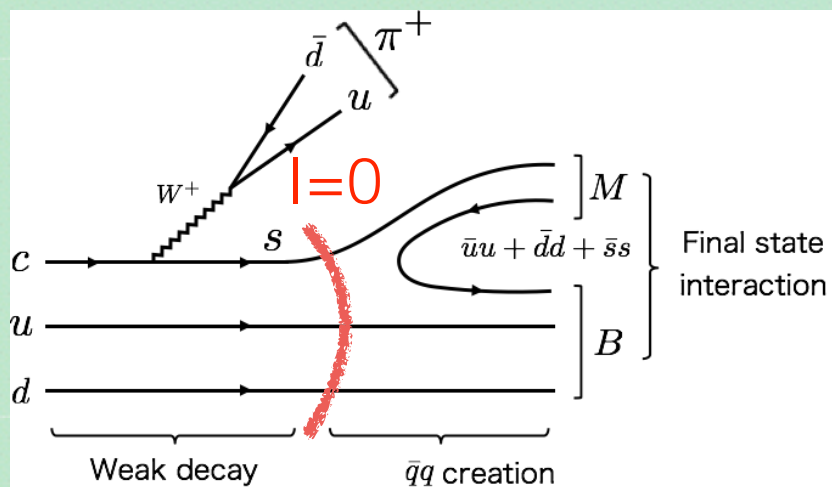


Λ_c decay

Weak decay of $\Lambda_c \rightarrow \pi^+ MB$ (MB = $\pi\Sigma$, $\bar{K}N$)

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, arXiv:1508.04882 [nucl-th]

- final state interaction of MB generates $\Lambda(1405)$
- dominant process (CKM, N_c counting, diquark correlation) filters the MB pair in $I=0$.



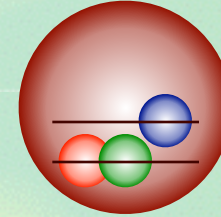
Clean $\Lambda(1405)$ signal can be found in the charged $\pi\Sigma$ modes. 18

$\bar{K}N$ molecule

Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$: three-quark or meson-baryon?

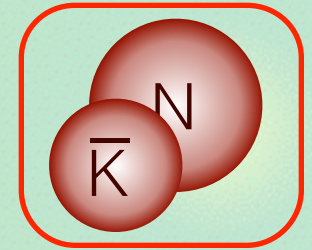
- constituent quark model: too light?

N. Isgur, G. Karl, Phys. Rev. D 18, 4187 (1978)



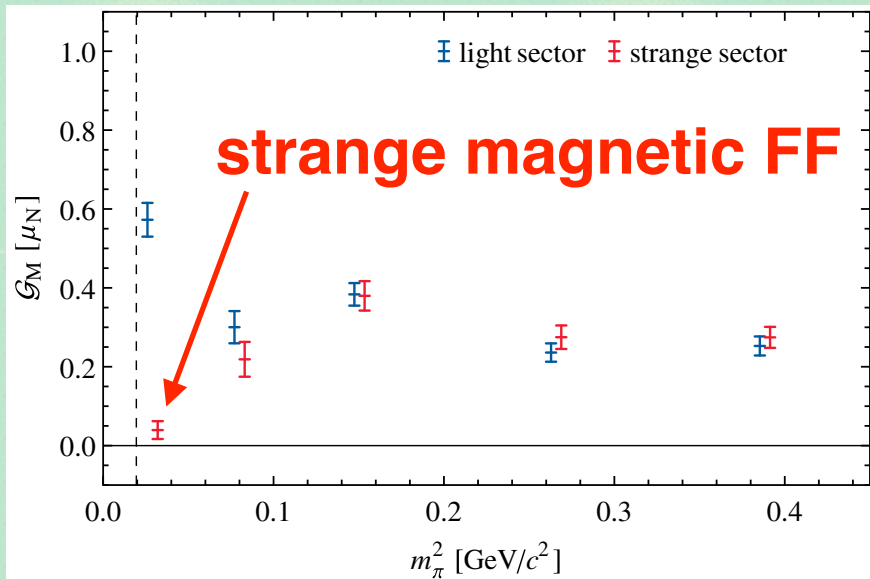
- vector meson exchange: well reproduce

R.H. Dalitz, T.C. Wong, G. Rajasekaran Phys. Rev. 153, 1617 (1967)

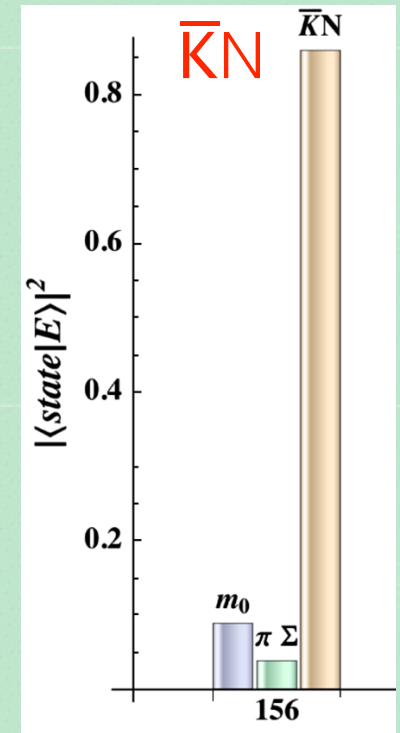


Recent lattice QCD study

J. Hall, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 132002 (2015)



overlaps in Hamiltonian model



$\bar{K}N$ potential

Local $\bar{K}N$ potential \rightarrow wave function

T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Phys. Rev. C 77, 035204 (2008)

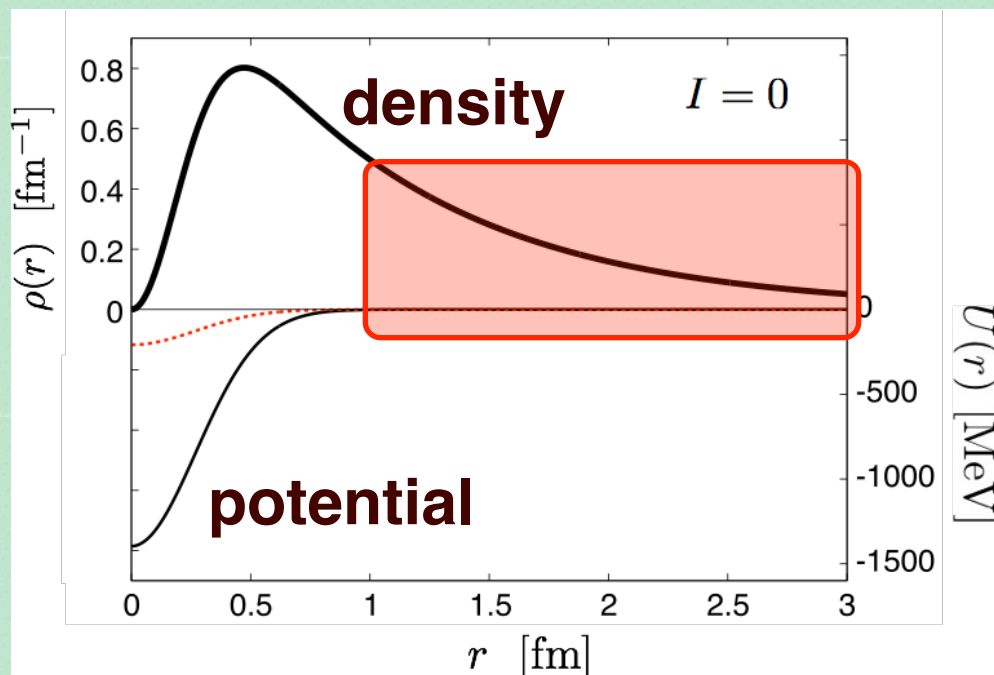
- Equivalent amplitude on the real axis
- Single-channel, complex, energy-dependent

Realistic $\bar{K}N$ potential for NLO with SIDDHARTA ($\chi^2/\text{dof} \sim 1$)

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo,
arXiv:1506.05724 [nucl-th]

- Substantial distribution at $r > 1$ fm
- root mean squared radius

$$\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle} = 1.44 \text{ fm}$$



The **size** of $\Lambda(1405)$ is much **larger** than ordinary hadrons.

Compositeness

Model-independent relation of compositeness $X \leftarrow (B, a_0)$

S. Weinberg, *Phys. Rev.* **137**, B672 (1965); V. Baru, *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **586**, 53 (2004)

- **Generalization to quasi-bound states**

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, arXiv:1509.00146 [hep-ph]

Talk by Kamiya 2B2

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\mu'^3}{\mu^3}} \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \right) \right\}, \quad R = 1/\sqrt{2\mu E_{QB}}$$

- **NLO Analyses of $\Lambda(1405)$ with SIDDHARTA ($\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \sim 1$)**

Ref.	E_{QB} (MeV)	a_0 (fm)	$X_{\bar{K}N}$	$\tilde{X}_{\bar{K}N}$	U	$ r_e/a_0 $
[43]	$-10 - i26$	$1.39 - i0.85$	$1.2 + i0.1$	1.0	0.5	0.2
[44]	$-4 - i8$	$1.81 - i0.92$	$0.6 + i0.1$	0.6	0.0	0.7
[45]	$-13 - i20$	$1.30 - i0.85$	$0.9 - i0.2$	0.9	0.1	0.2
[46]	$2 - i10$	$1.21 - i1.47$	$0.6 + i0.0$	0.6	0.0	0.7
[46]	$-3 - i12$	$1.52 - i1.85$	$1.0 + i0.5$	0.8	0.6	0.4

[43] Ikeda-Hyodo-Weise, [44,46] Mai-Meissner, [45] Guo-Oller

$\Lambda(1405)$ is a $\bar{K}N$ molecule. \leftarrow observable quantities

Summary: $\Lambda(1405)$

The $\Lambda(1405)$ in $\bar{K}N$ scattering is well understood by **NLO chiral coupled-channel approach** with accurate **K-p scattering length**.

Reliable reaction model will be important to analyze precise **$\pi\Sigma$ mass spectra**.

Various analyses (lattice, realistic potential, compositeness relation) consistently indicate that the $\Lambda(1405)$ is a **$\bar{K}N$ molecule**.

