

Current status of $\Lambda(1405)$



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

Y. Kamiya, K. Miyahara, S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, W. Weise, NPA954, 41 (2016)

- 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, W. Weise, PRC93, 025207 (2016);

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, PRC92, 055204 (2015) + in preparation



Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$

- $\bar{K}N$ molecule?

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 015201 (2016);

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 035203 (2016) + arXiv:1607.01899 [hep-ph]

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

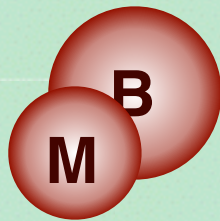
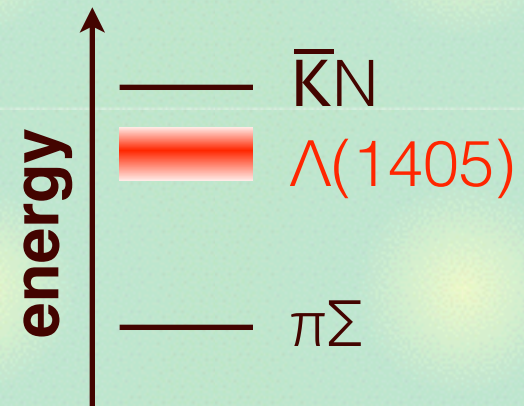
Two aspects of $K(\bar{K})$ meson

- **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

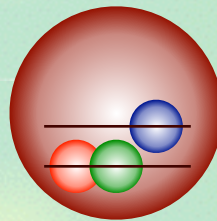
$\bar{K}N$ interaction ...

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

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



molecule



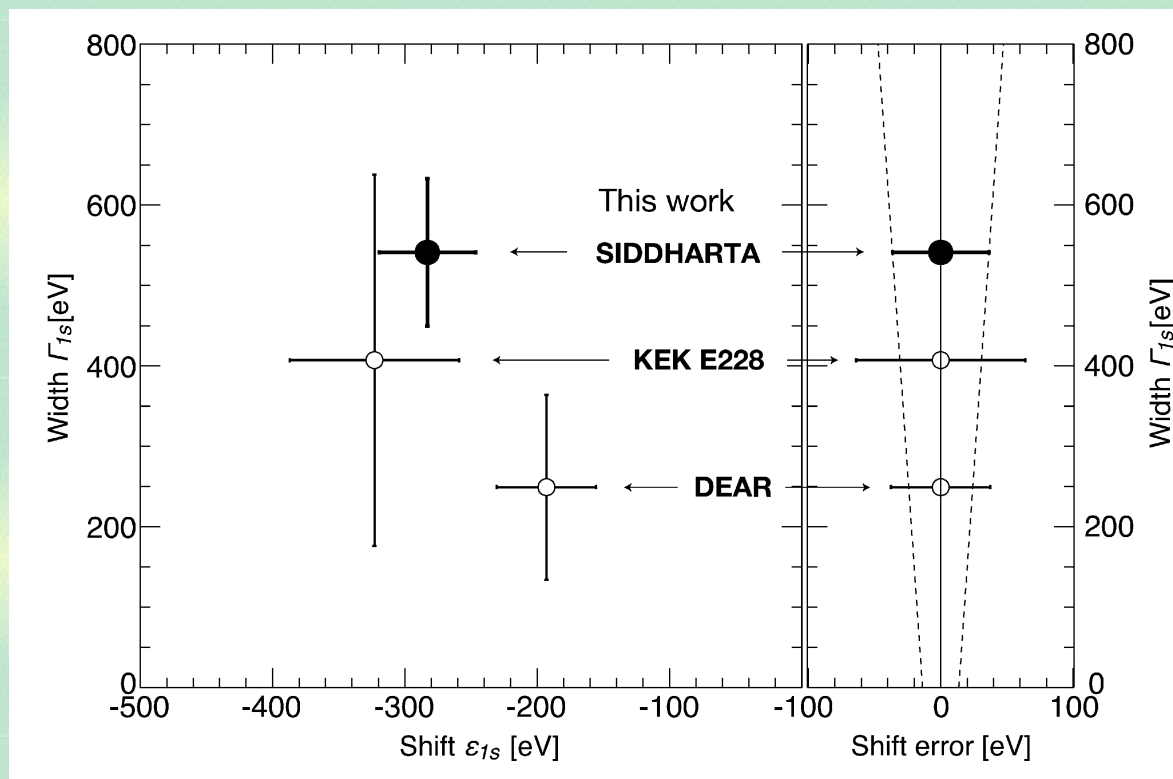
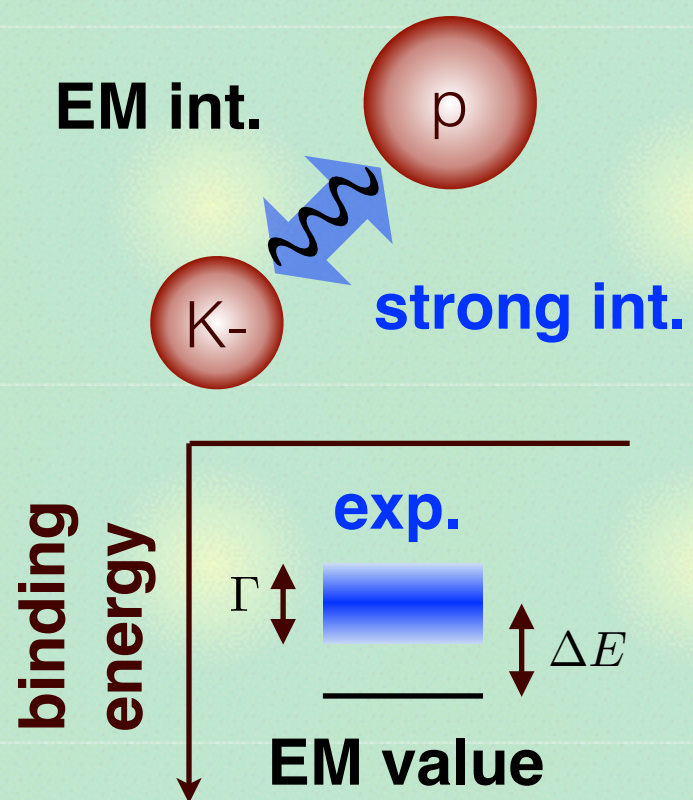
three-quark

- 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)



- 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

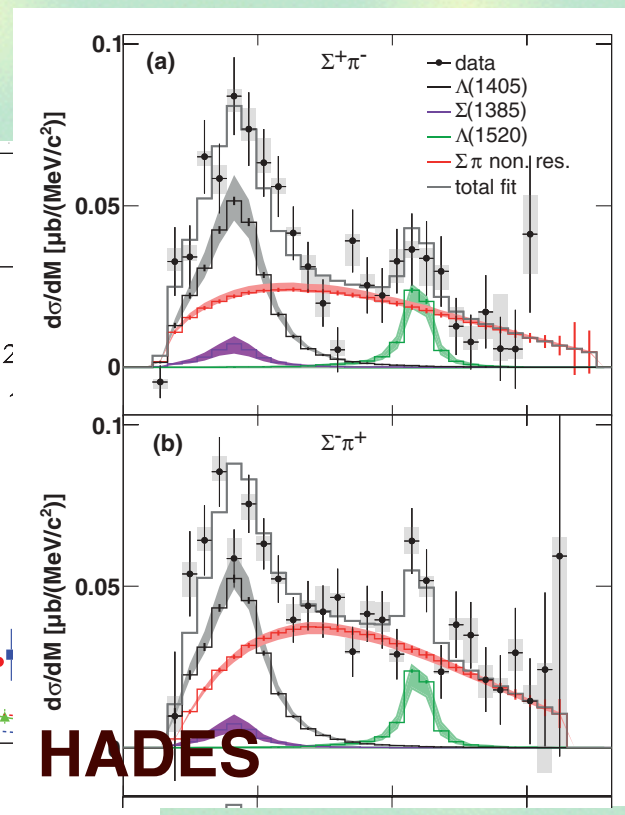
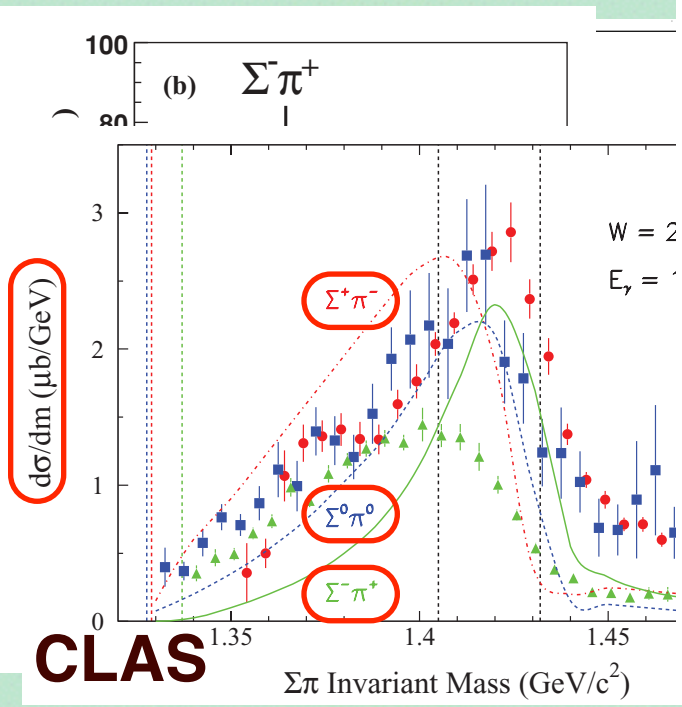
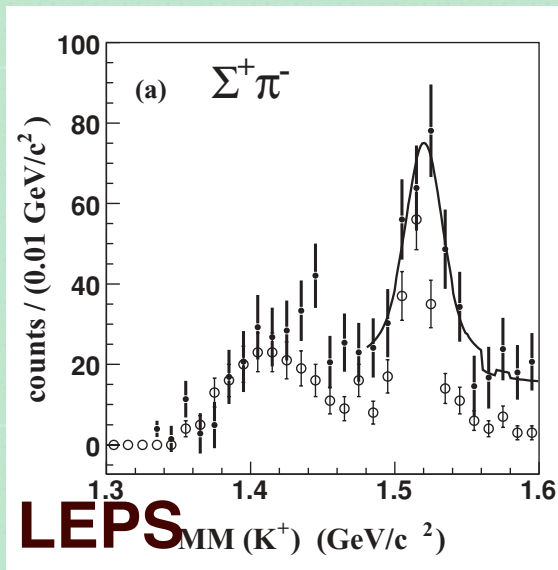
R.J. Hemingway, Nucl. Phys. B253, 742 (1985)

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.

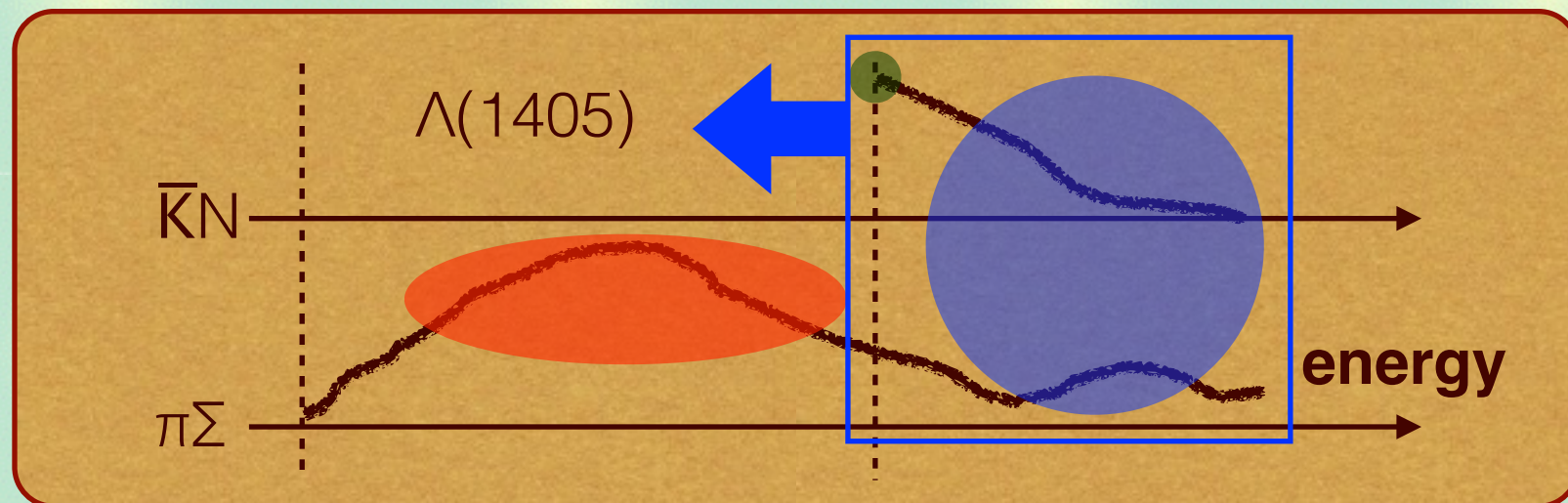
Strategy for $\bar{K}N$ interaction

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

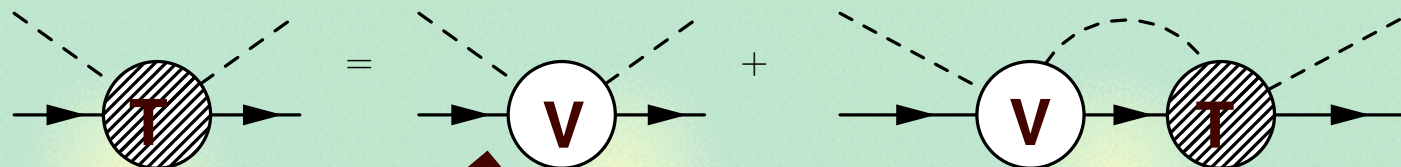
- $\pi\Sigma$ **mass spectra** (new data: LEPS, CLAS, HADES,...)



Construction of the realistic amplitude

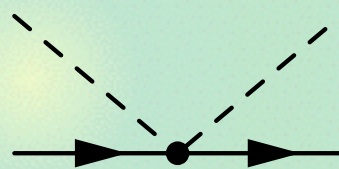
Chiral coupled-channel approach with systematic χ^2 fitting

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



Chiral perturbation theory

1) TW term

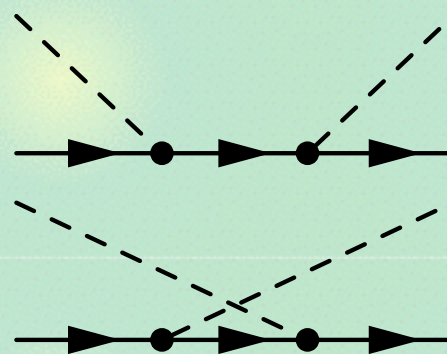


$\mathcal{O}(p)$

6 cutoffs

TW model

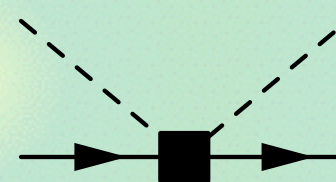
2) Born terms



$\mathcal{O}(p)$

TWB model

3) NLO terms



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

7 LECs

NLO model

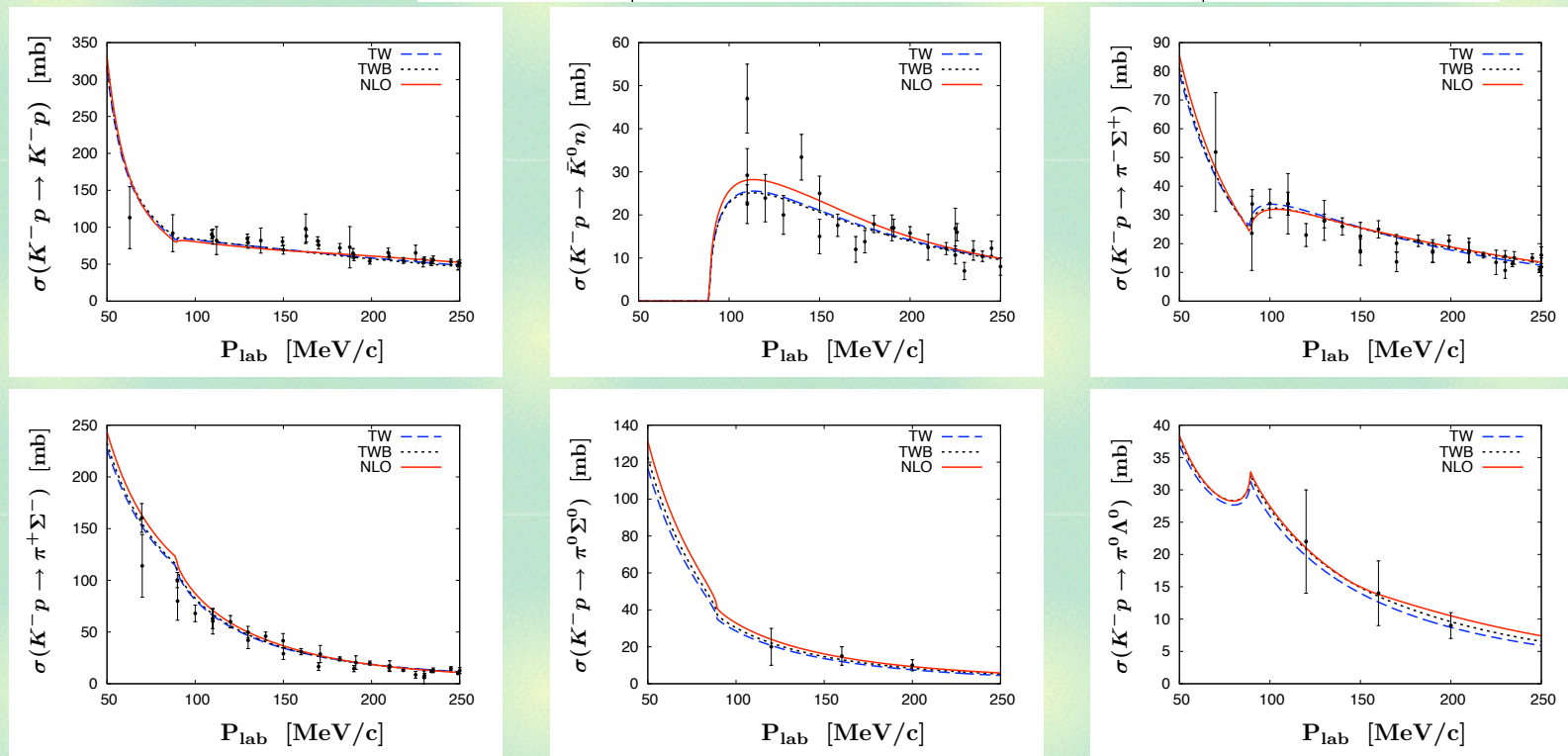
Best-fit results

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	

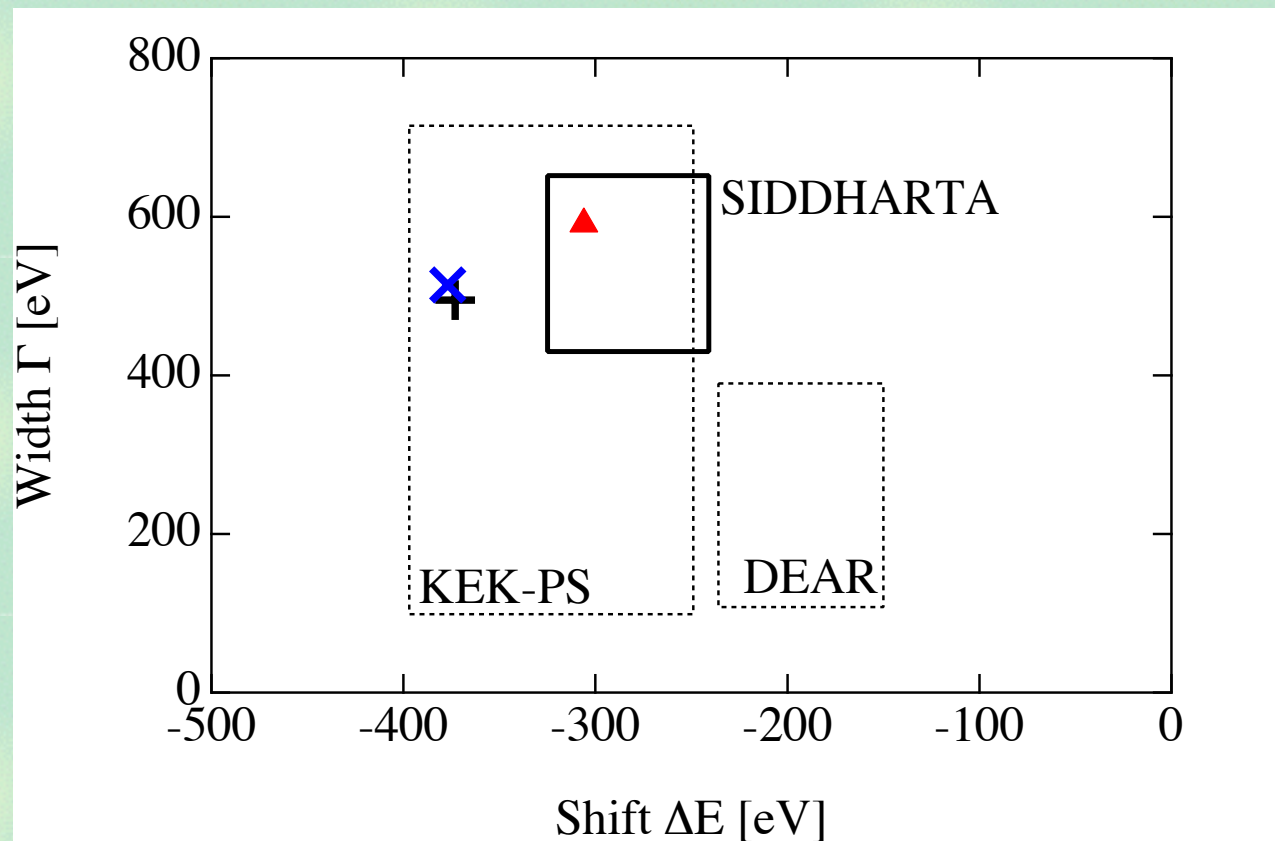
cross sections



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

Comparison with SIDDHARTA

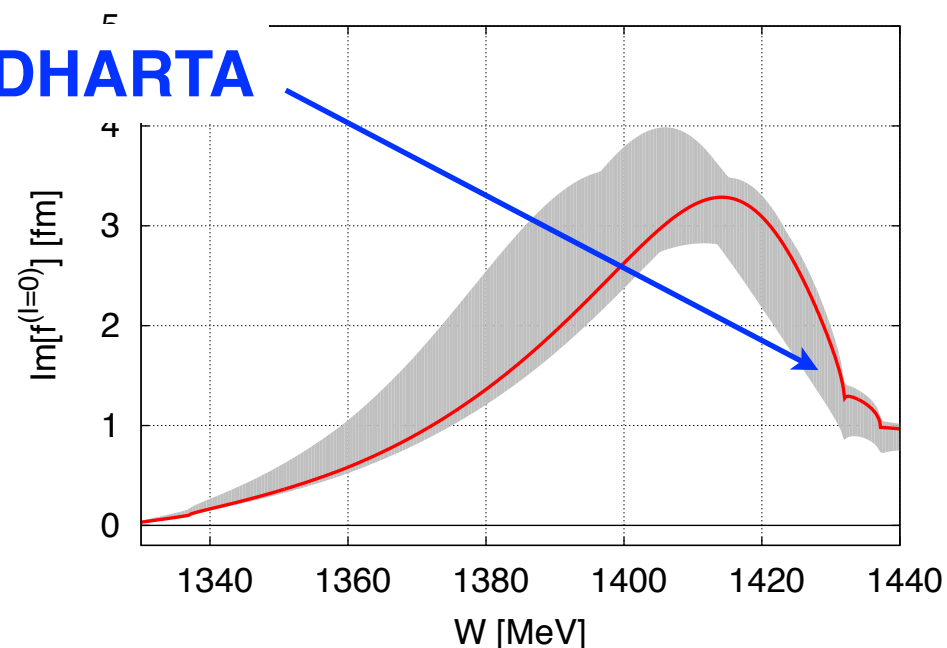
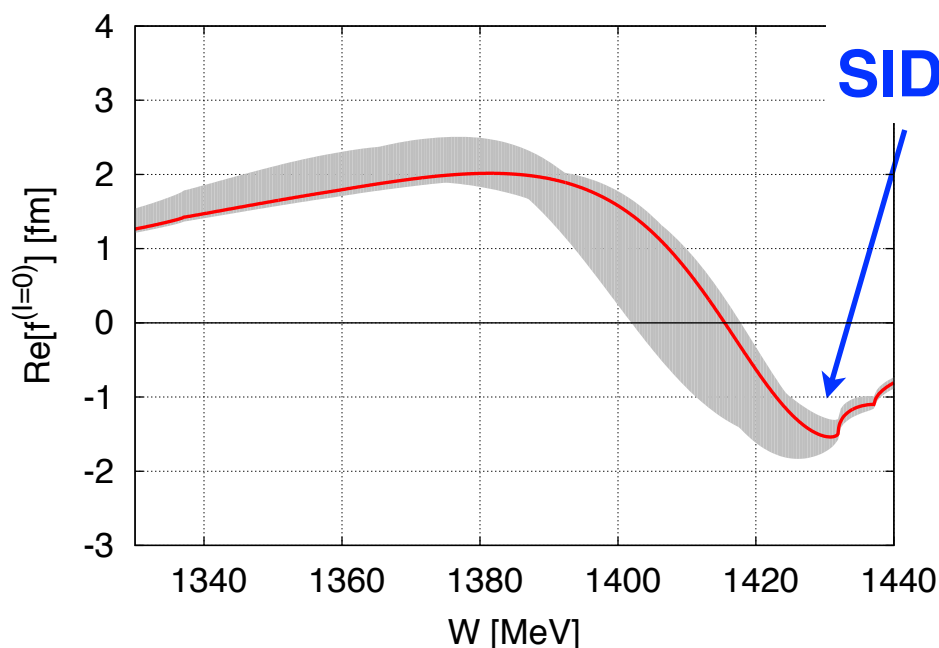
	TW	TWB	NLO
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	1.12	1.15	0.957



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

Subthreshold extrapolation

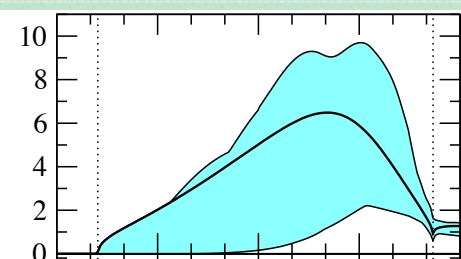
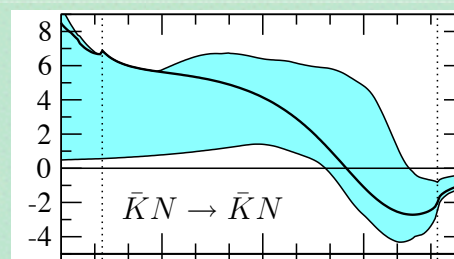
Uncertainty of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ ($l=0$) amplitude below threshold



Y. Kamiya, K. Miyahara, S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, W. Weise, Nucl. Phys. A954, 41(2016)

- c.f. without SIDDHARTA

R. Nissler, Doctoral Thesis (2007)



SIDDHARTA is essential for subthreshold extrapolation.

Extrapolation to complex energy: two poles

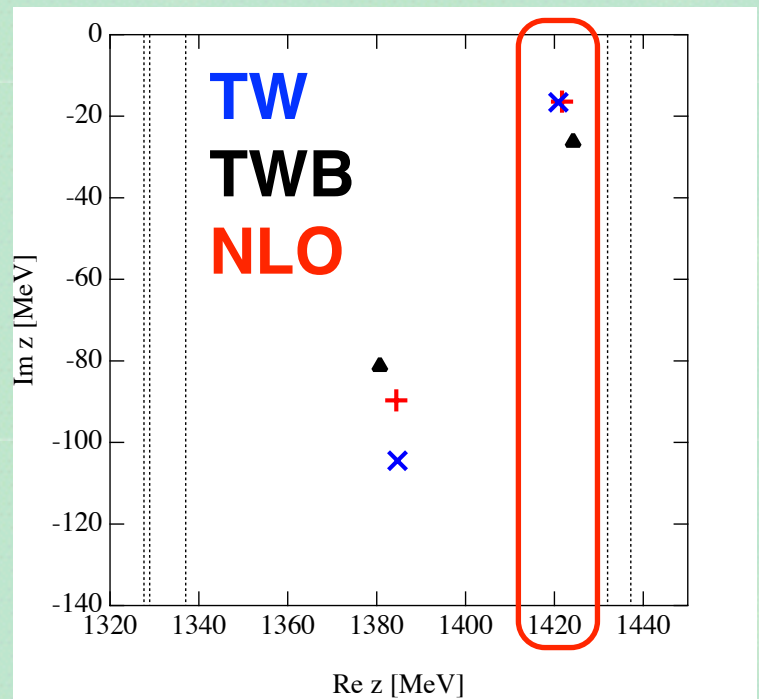
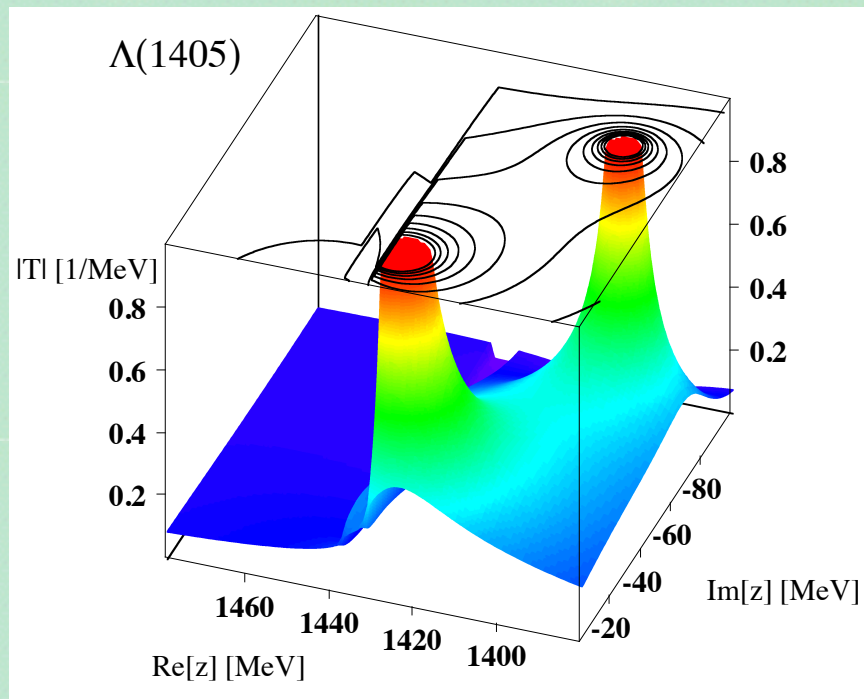
Two poles: superposition of two states

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

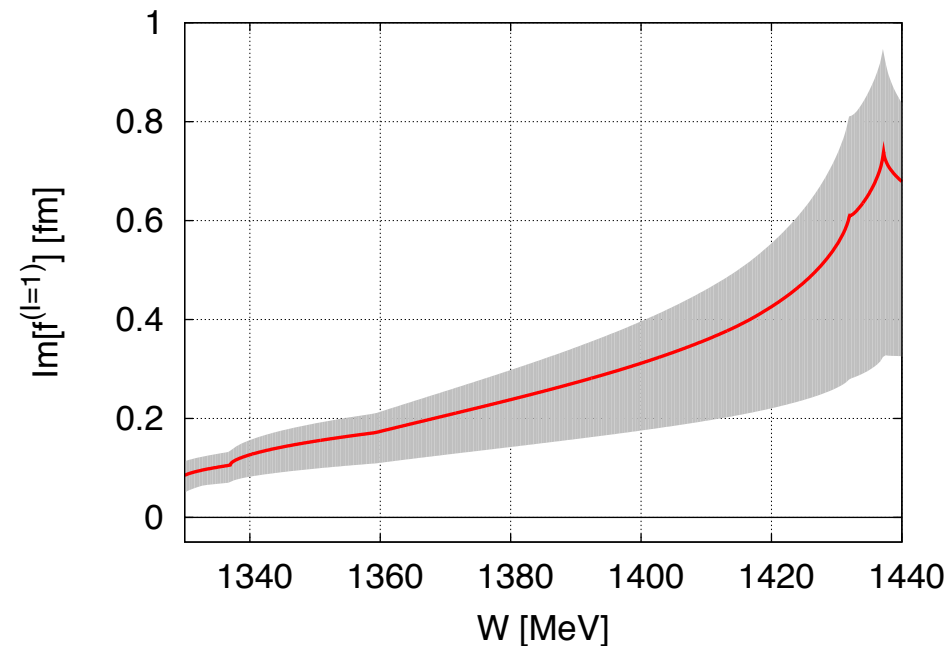
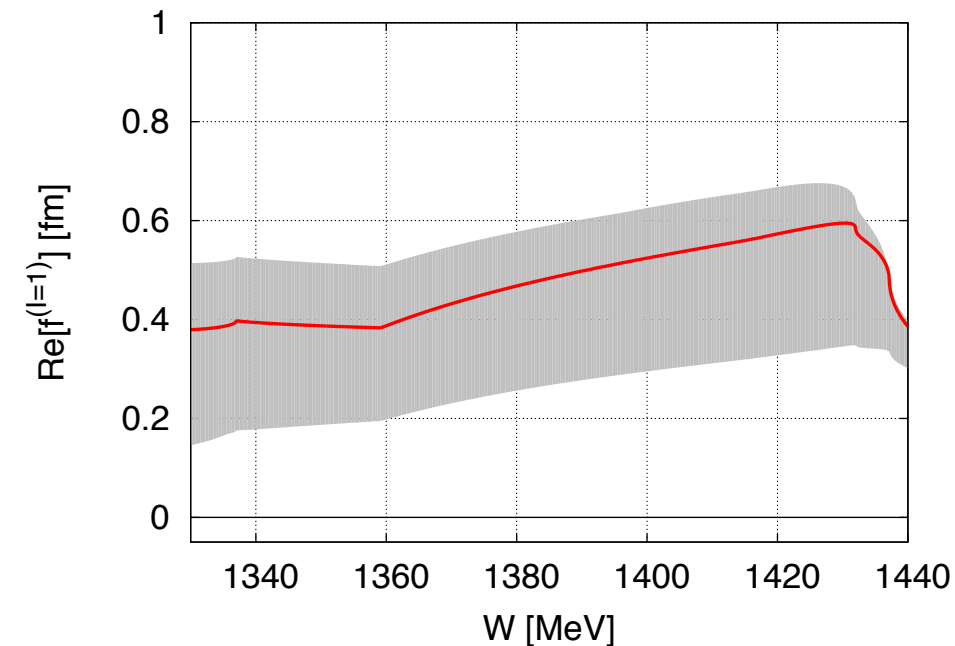


NLO analysis confirms the two-pole structure.

Remaining ambiguity

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

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



Y. Kamiya, K. Miyahara, S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, W. Weise,
Nucl. Phys. A954, 41(2016)

Relatively large uncertainty in the $I=1$ sector

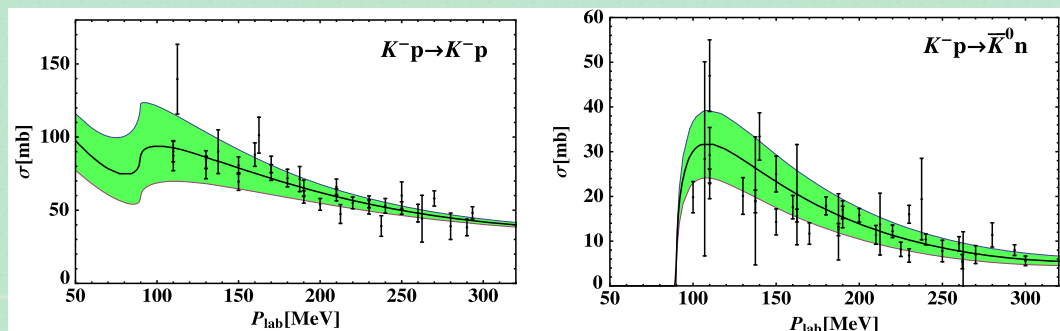
- We need more constraints (\leftarrow kaonic deuterium?)

Analyses by other groups

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

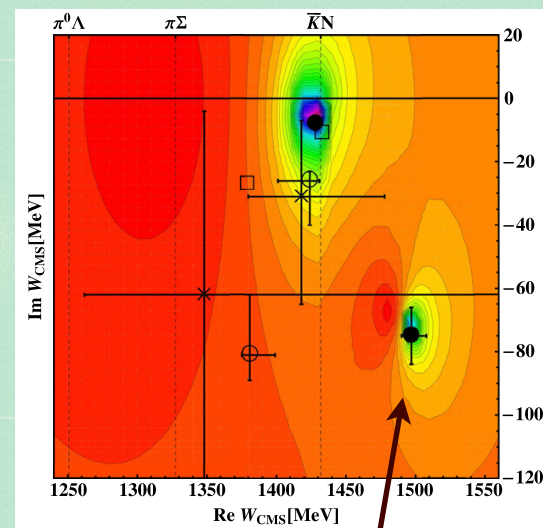
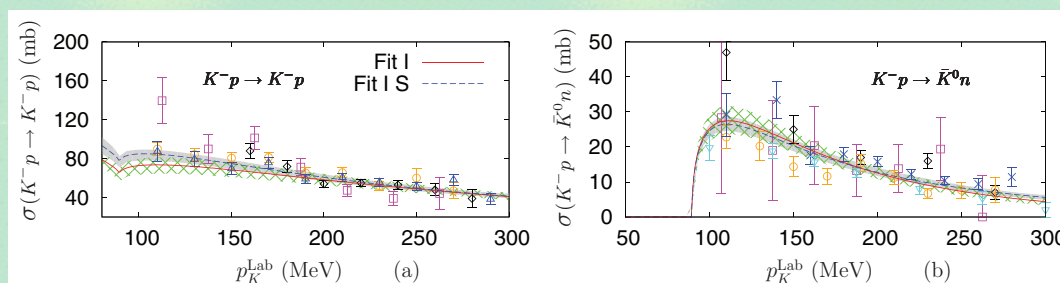
- Bonn group

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 \rightarrow several local minima

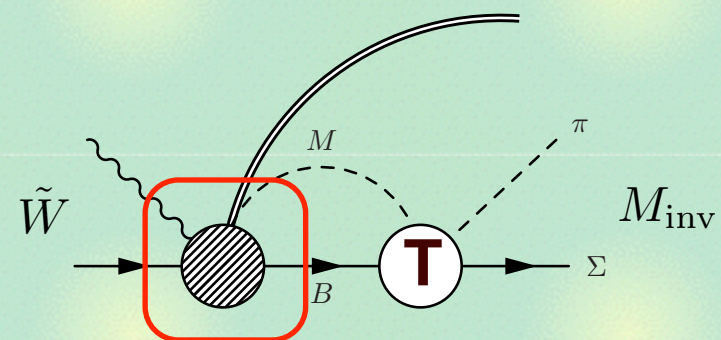
“exotic” solution by Bonn group (second pole above $\bar{K}N$)?

Constraints from the $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

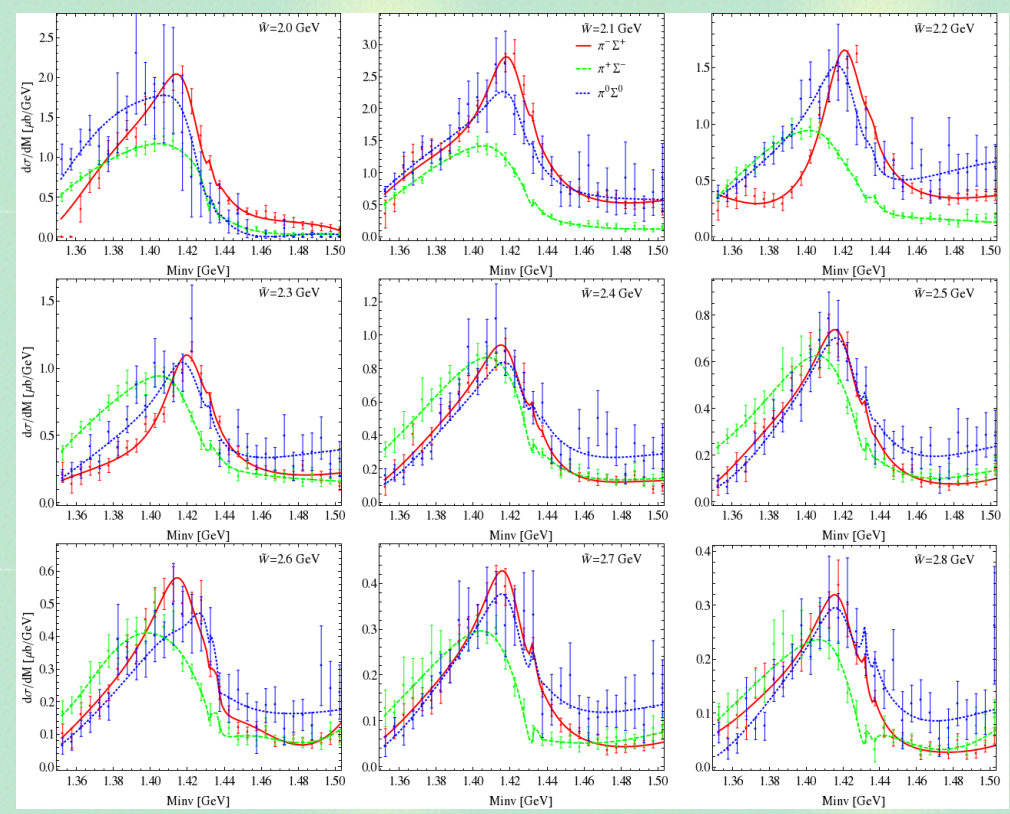
Combined analysis of scattering data + $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

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 in PDG2016

C. Patrignani, *et al.*, *Chin. Phys. C*40, 100001 (2016)

POLE STRUCTURE OF THE $\Lambda(1405)$ REGION

Written November 2015 by Ulf-G. Meißner (Bonn Univ. / FZ Jülich) and Tetsuo Hyodo (YITP, Kyoto Univ.).

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 what is called a dynamically gener-

approach	pole 1 [MeV]	pole 2 [MeV]
Refs. 11,12, NLO	$1424_{-23}^{+7} - i 26_{-14}^{+3}$	$1381_{-6}^{+18} - i 81_{-8}^{+19}$
Ref. 14, Fit II	$1421_{-2}^{+3} - i 19_{-5}^{+8}$	$1388_{-9}^{+9} - i 114_{-25}^{+24}$
Ref. 15, solution #2	$1434_{-2}^{+2} - i 10_{-1}^{+2}$	$1330_{-5}^{+4} - i 56_{-11}^{+17}$
Ref. 15, solution #4	$1429_{-7}^{+8} - i 12_{-3}^{+2}$	$1325_{-15}^{+15} - i 90_{-18}^{+12}$

converge around 1420 **still some deviations**

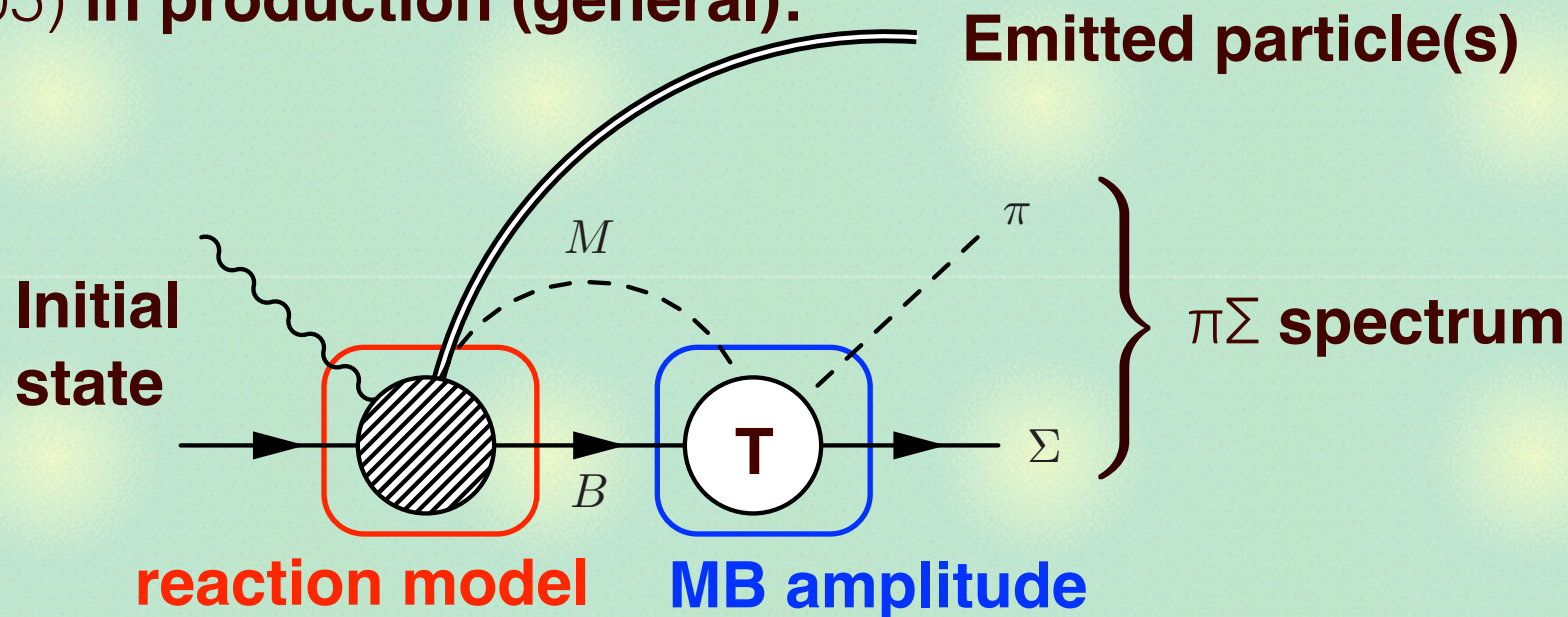
[11,12] Ikeda-Hyodo-Weise, [14] Guo-Oller, [15] Mai-Meissner

$\pi\Sigma$ 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

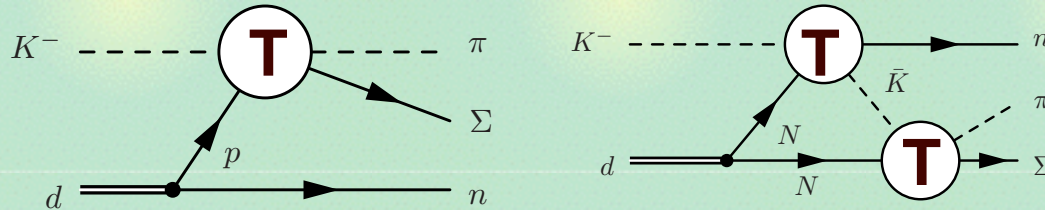
J-PARC E31 experiment: $K^-d \rightarrow n(\pi\Sigma)^0$ @ $P_{K^-} = 1$ GeV

- truncated two-step approaches

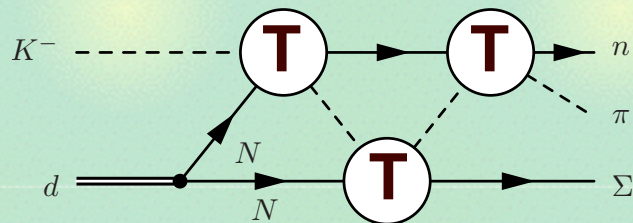
D. Jido, E. Oset, T. Sekihara, *Eur. Phys. J.* A42, 257 (2009); A47, 42 (2011);

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

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

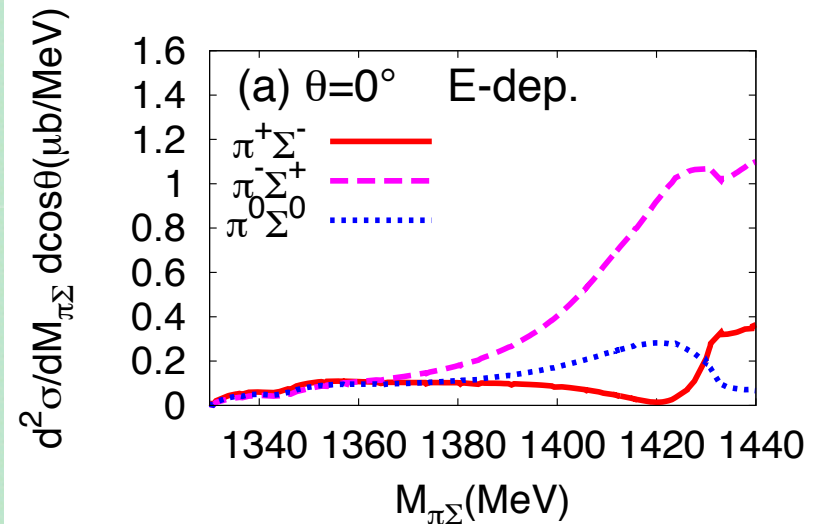


Full Faddeev(AGS) calculation with relativistic kinematics



+ infinitely many diagrams

S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise,
Phys. Rev. C93, 025207 (2016)

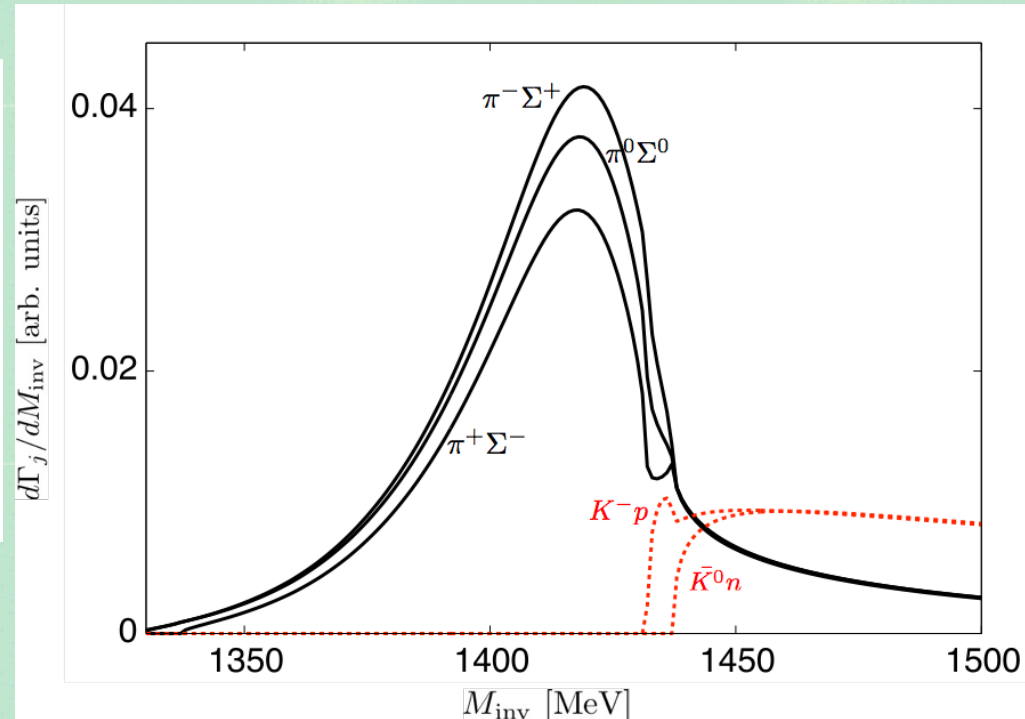
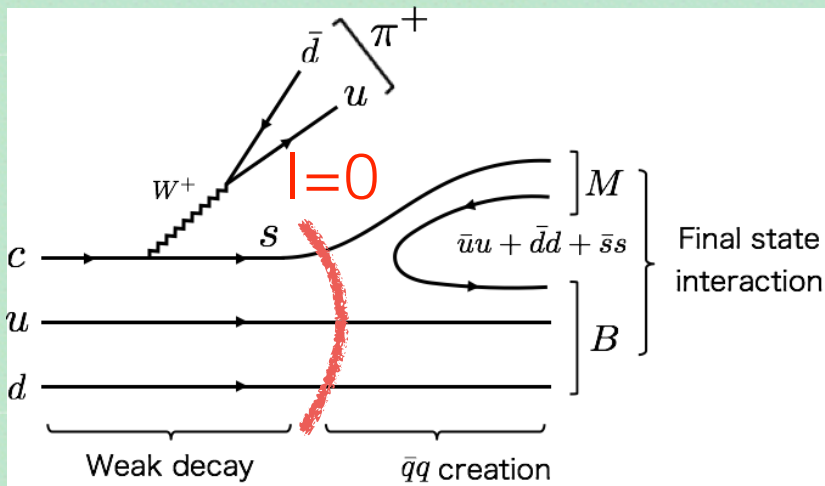


Λ_c weak decay

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

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, Phys. Rev. C92, 055204 (2015)

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



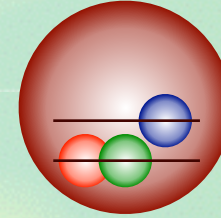
Clean $\Lambda(1405)$ signal can be found in the charged $\pi\Sigma$ modes. 18

$\bar{K}N$ molecule

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

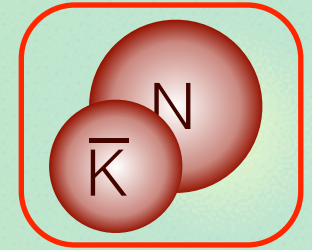
- constituent quark model: too light?

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



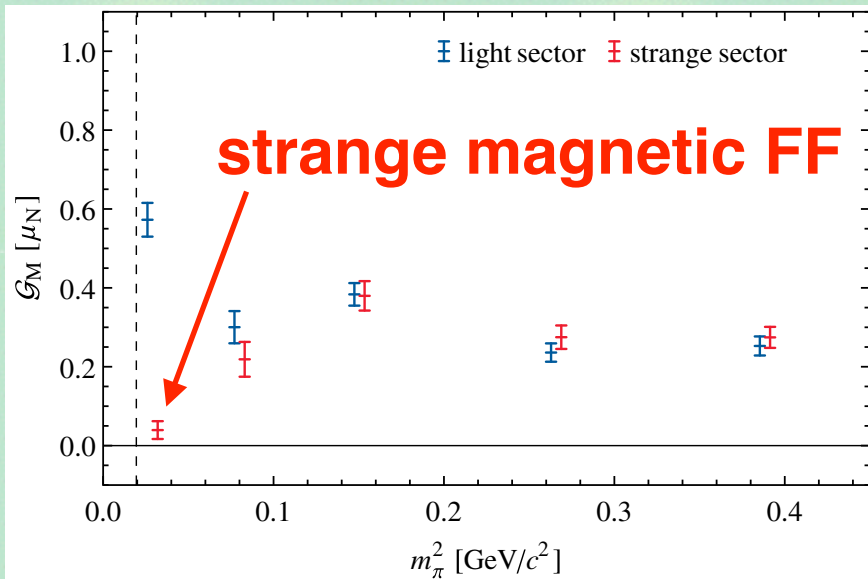
- vector meson exchange: well reproduce

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

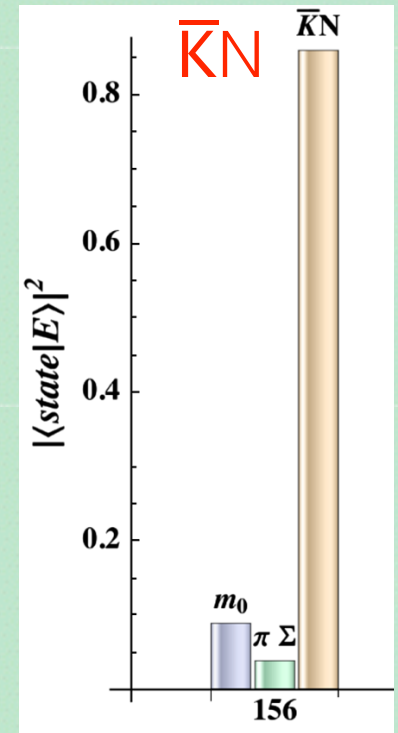


Recent lattice QCD study

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)

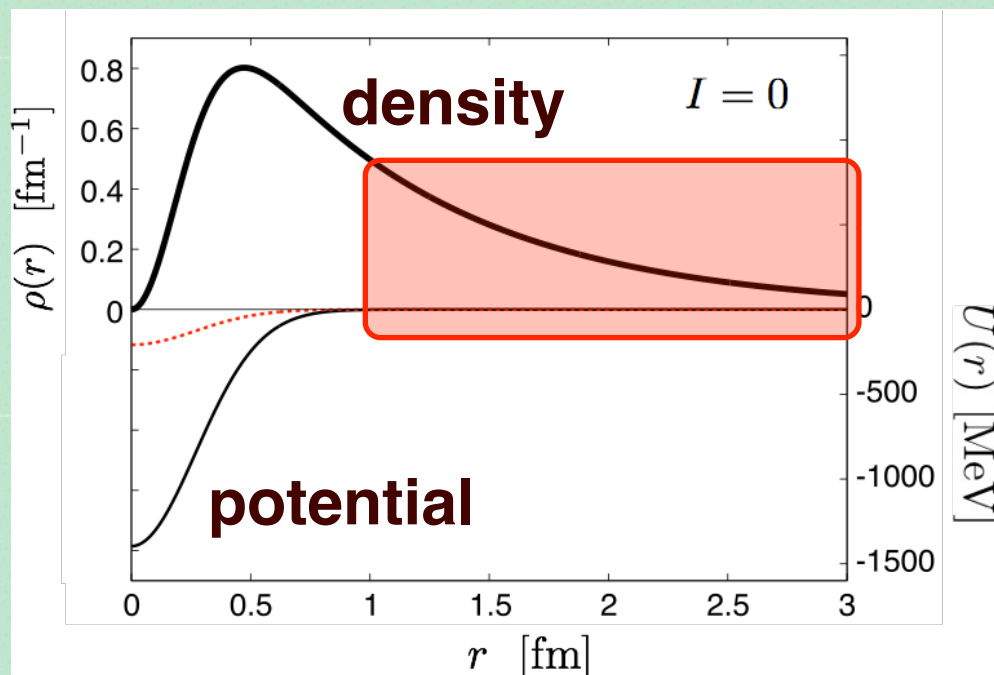
- Equivalent amplitude on the real axis
- Single-channel, complex, energy-dependent

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

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo,
Phys. Rev. C93, 015201 (2016)

- 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:** $X \leftarrow (E_{QB}, a_0)$

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, *Phys. Rev. C* **93**, 035203 (2016) + arXiv:1607.01899 [hep-ph]

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

- **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 ($\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \sim 1$) 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**.

