

ハドロン共鳴の構造と複合性




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Contents

 Introduction: exotic hadron resonances

 Compositeness of hadron resonances

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965);

T. Hyodo, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 28, 1330045 (2013)

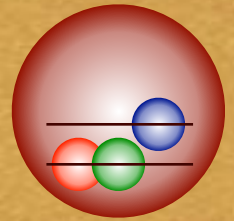
- Weak binding relation from EFT

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016);

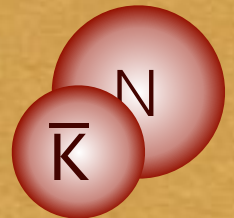
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)

- Utilizing finite volume effect

Y. Tsuchida, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C97, 0552113 (2018)



or



Exotic candidates beyond $qqq/q\bar{q}$

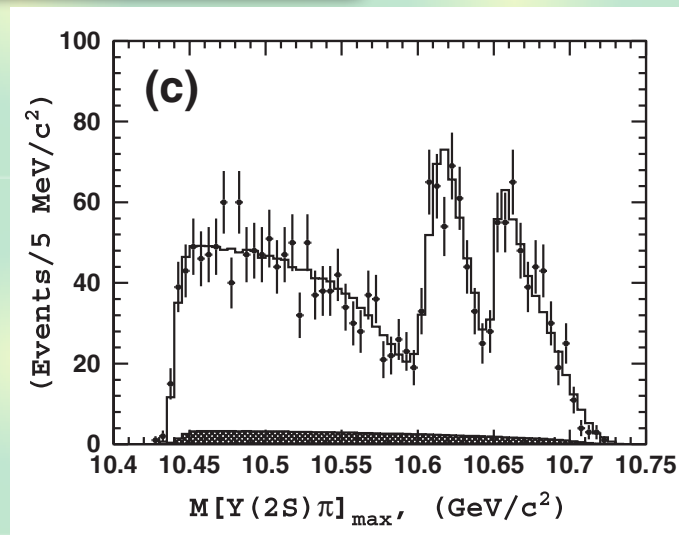
Tetraquark candidate (Belle)

: $Z_b(10610)$, $Z_b(10650)$

$$Y(5S) \longrightarrow \pi^\pm + Z_b$$

$$\hookrightarrow Y(nS)(b\bar{b}) + \pi^\mp(u\bar{d}/d\bar{u})$$

A. Bondar, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 122001 (2012)



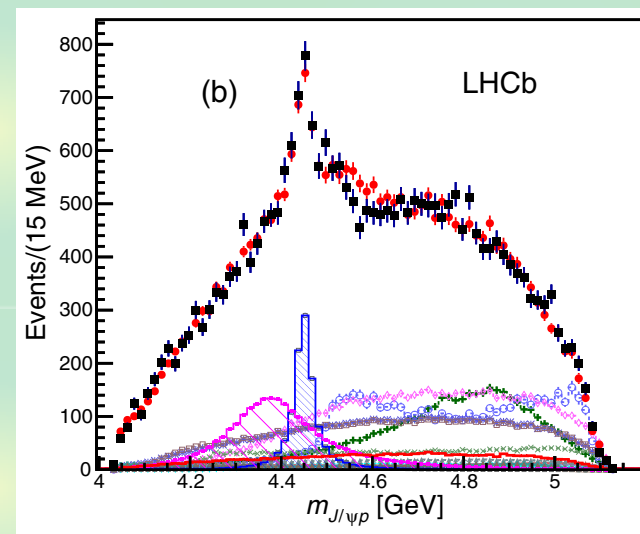
Pentaquark candidate (LHCb)

: $P_c(4450)$, $P_c(4380)$

$$\Lambda_b \longrightarrow K^- + P_c$$

$$\hookrightarrow J/\psi(c\bar{c}) + p(uud)$$

R. Aaij, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 072001 (2015)



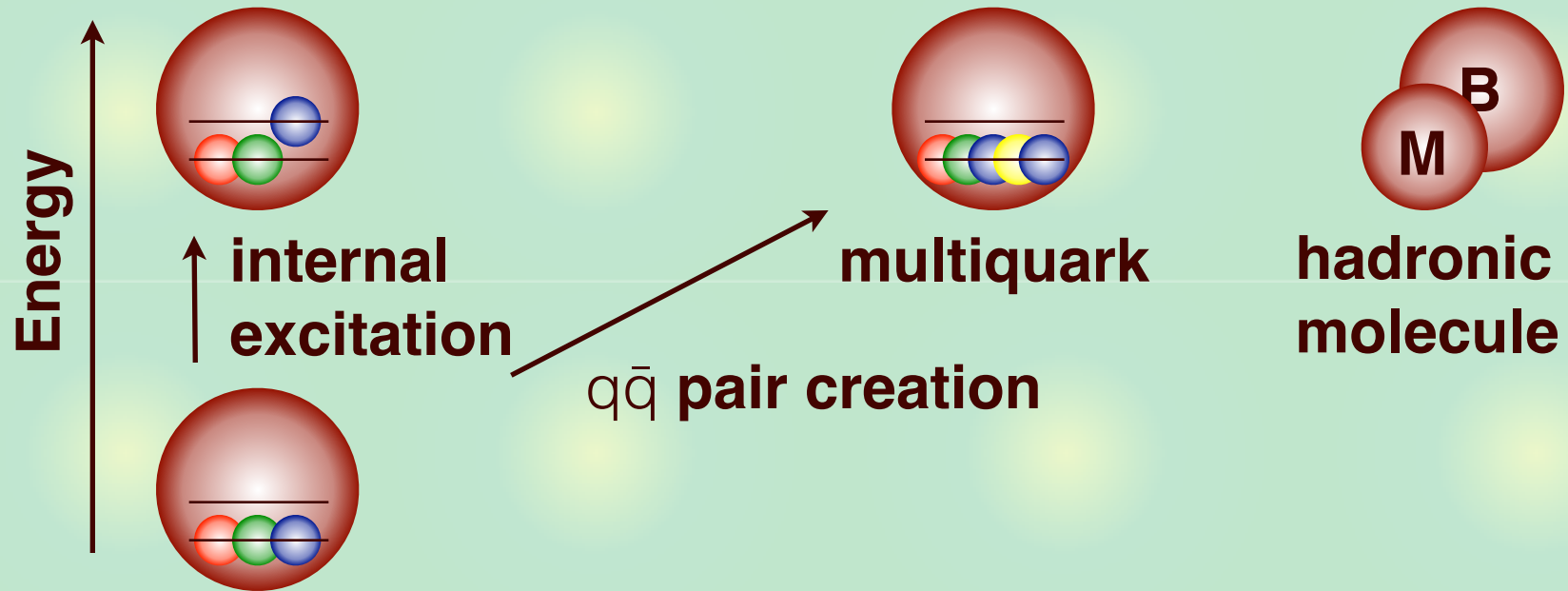
Only a few are observed. **Why only a few?**

Various hadronic excitations

Description of excited baryons

Conventional structure

Exotic structures



In QCD, non- qqq structures naturally arise.

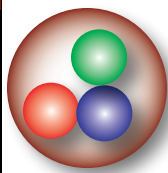
- Baryons: superposition of qqq + exotic structures
- > How can we disentangle different components?

Unstable states via strong interaction

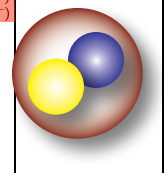
Hadron resonances

PDG2018 : <http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

p	$1/2^+$ ****	Δ (1232)	$3/2^+$ ****	Σ^+	$1/2^+$ ****	Ξ^0	$1/2^+$ ****	Λ_c^+	$1/2^+$ ****
n	$1/2^+$ ****	Δ (1600)	$3/2^+$ ***	Σ^0	$1/2^+$ ****	Ξ^-	$1/2^+$ ****	$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$	$1/2^-$ ***
$N(1440)$	$1/2^+$ ****	Δ (1620)	$1/2^-$ ****	Σ^-	$1/2^+$ ****	$\Xi(1530)$	$3/2^+$ ****	$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$	$3/2^-$ ***
$N(1520)$	$3/2^-$ ****	Δ (1700)	$3/2^-$ ****	$\Sigma(1385)$	$3/2^+$ ****	$\Xi(1620)$	****	$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$	*
$N(1535)$	$1/2^-$ ****	Δ (1750)	$1/2^+$ *	$\Sigma(1480)$	*	$\Xi(1690)$	***	$\Lambda_c(2880)^+$	$5/2^+$ ***
$N(1650)$	$1/2^-$ ****	Δ (1900)	$1/2^-$ **	$\Sigma(1560)$	**	$\Xi(1820)$	$3/2^-$ ***	$\Lambda_c(2940)^+$	***
$N(1675)$	$5/2^-$ ****	Δ (1905)	$5/2^+$ ****	$\Sigma(1580)$	$3/2^-$ **	$\Xi(1950)$	***	$\Sigma_c(2455)$	$1/2^+$ ****
$N(1680)$	$5/2^+$ ****	Δ (1910)	$1/2^+$ ****	$\Sigma(1620)$	$1/2^-$ *	$\Xi(2030)$	$\geq 5/2^?$ ***	$\Sigma_c(2520)$	$3/2^+$ ****
$N(1685)$	*	Δ (1920)	$3/2^+$ ***	$\Sigma(1660)$	$1/2^+$ ***	$\Xi(2120)$	*	$\Sigma_c(2800)$	***
$N(1700)$	$3/2^-$ ***	Δ (1930)	$5/2^-$ **	$\Sigma(1670)$	$3/2^-$ ****	$\Xi(2250)$	**	$\Xi_c(1920)$	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(1710)$	$1/2^+$ ***	Δ (1940)	$3/2^-$ **	$\Sigma(1690)$	**	$\Xi(2370)$	**	$\Xi_c(2000)$	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(1720)$	$3/2^+$ ****	Δ (1950)	$7/2^+$ ****	$\Sigma(1730)$	$3/2^+$ **	$\Xi(2500)$	*	$\Xi_c(2120)$	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(1860)$	$5/2^+$ **	Δ (2000)	$5/2^+$ **	$\Sigma(1750)$	$1/2^-$ ***			$\Xi_c(2240)$	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(1875)$	$3/2^-$ ***	Δ (2150)	$1/2^-$ *	$\Sigma(1770)$	$1/2^+$ **	Ω^-	$3/2^+$ ****	$\Xi_c(2260)$	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(1880)$	$1/2^+$ **	Δ (2200)	$7/2^-$ *	$\Sigma(1775)$	$5/2^-$ ****	$\Omega(2250)$	***	$\Xi_c(2645)$	$3/2^+$ ****
$N(1895)$	$1/2^-$ **	Δ (2300)	$9/2^+$ **	$\Sigma(1840)$	$3/2^+$ **	$\Omega(2380)^-$	**	$\Xi_c(2790)$	$1/2^-$ ***
$N(1900)$	$3/2^+$ ***	Δ (2350)	$5/2^-$ **	$\Sigma(1880)$	$1/2^+$ **	$\Omega(2470)^-$	**	$\Xi_c(2815)$	$3/2^-$ ****
$N(1990)$	$7/2^+$ **	Δ (2390)	$7/2^+$ *	$\Sigma(1900)$	$1/2^-$ *			$\Xi_c(2930)$	*
$N(2000)$	$5/2^+$ **	Δ (2400)	$9/2^-$ **	$\Sigma(1915)$	$5/2^+$ ****			$\Xi_c(2930)$	**
$N(2040)$	$3/2^+$ *	Δ (2420)	$11/2^+$ ****	$\Sigma(1940)$	$3/2^+$ **			$\Xi_c(3055)$	***
$N(2060)$	$5/2^-$ **	Δ (2750)	$13/2^-$ **	$\Sigma(1940)$	$3/2^-$ ***			$\Xi_c(3080)$	***
$N(2100)$	$1/2^+$ *	Δ (2950)	$15/2^+$ **	$\Sigma(2000)$	$1/2^-$ *			$\Xi_c(3123)$	*
$N(2120)$	$3/2^-$ **			$\Sigma(2030)$	$7/2^+$ ****			Ω_c^0	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(2190)$	$7/2^-$ ****	Λ	$1/2^+$ ****	$\Sigma(2070)$	$5/2^+$ *			$\Omega_c(2770)^0$	$3/2^+$ ***
$N(2220)$	$9/2^+$ ****	$\Lambda(1405)$	$1/2^-$ ****	$\Sigma(2080)$	$3/2^+$ **			Ξ_{cc}^+	*
$N(2250)$	$9/2^-$ ****	$\Lambda(1520)$	$3/2^-$ ****	$\Sigma(2100)$	$7/2^-$ **			Λ_b^0	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(2300)$	$1/2^+$ **	$\Lambda(1600)$	$1/2^+$ ***	$\Sigma(2250)$	***			$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$	$1/2^-$ ***
$N(2570)$	$5/2^-$ **	$\Lambda(1670)$	$1/2^-$ ****	$\Sigma(2455)$	**			$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$	$3/2^-$ ***
$N(2600)$	$11/2^-$ ***	$\Lambda(1690)$	$3/2^-$ ****	$\Sigma(2620)$	**			Σ_b	$1/2^+$ ***
$N(2700)$	$13/2^+$ **	$\Lambda(1710)$	$1/2^+$ *	$\Sigma(3000)$	*			Σ_b^+	$3/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(1800)$	$1/2^-$ ***	$\Sigma(3170)$	*			Ξ_b^-, Ξ_b^-	$1/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(1810)$	$1/2^+$ ***					Ξ_b^-, Ξ_b^-	$1/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(1820)$	$5/2^+$ ****					$\Xi_b^-(5935)$	$1/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(1830)$	$5/2^-$ ****					$\Xi_b(5945)^0$	$3/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(1890)$	$3/2^+$ ****					$\Xi_b(5955)$	$3/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(2000)$	*					Ω_b	$1/2^+$ ***
		$\Lambda(2020)$	$7/2^+$ *						
		$\Lambda(2050)$	$3/2^-$ *						
		$\Lambda(2100)$	$7/2^-$ ****						
		$\Lambda(2110)$	$5/2^+$ ***						
		$\Lambda(2325)$	$3/2^-$ *						
		$\Lambda(2350)$	$9/2^+$ ***						
		$\Lambda(2585)$	**						



LIGHT UNFLAVORED (S = C = B = 0)		STRANGE (S = ±1, C = B = 0)		CHARMED, STRANGE (C = S = ±1)	$c\bar{c}$ $F_c(F_c^c)$
$F_c(F_c^c)$	$F_c(F_c^c)$	$F_c(F_c^c)$	$F_c(F_c^c)$	$F_c(F_c^c)$	$F_c(F_c^c)$
π^+	$1^-(0^-)$	$\rho(1680)$	$0^-(1^-)$	D_s^+	$0^-(0^-)$
π^0	$1^-(0^-)$	$\rho(1690)$	$1^+(3^-)$	D_s^0	$0^-(0^-)$
η	$0^+(0^-)$	$\rho(1700)$	$1^+(1^-)$	$D_s^-(2317)^-$	$0^+(0^+)$
$\eta(500)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\omega(1710)$	$1^-(2^+)$	$D_{s1}(2460)^+$	$0^+(1^+)$
$\rho(770)$	$1^+(1^-)$	$\omega(1760)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$D_{s1}(2536)^+$	$0^+(1^+)$
$\omega(782)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$\omega(1800)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$D_{s2}(2573)$	$0^?(2^?)$
$\eta(958)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\eta(1810)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$D_{s1}(2700)^+$	$0^-(1^-)$
$\eta(980)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\eta(1840)$	$2^?(2^?)$	$D_{s1}(2860)^+$	$0^?(2^?)$
$\omega(980)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$\eta(1840)$	$2^?(2^?)$	$D_{s1}(3040)^+$	$0^?(2^?)$
$\phi(1020)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$\eta(1850)$	$0^-(3^-)$		
$h_1(1170)$	$0^-(1^+)$	$\eta(1880)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$h_1(1235)$	$1^+(1^+)$	$\eta(1880)$	$1^-(2^+)$		
$\omega(1260)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$\eta(1900)$	$1^+(1^-)$		
$f_2(1270)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$f_2(1910)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$f_1(1285)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$f_2(1950)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$\eta(1295)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$f_2(1990)$	$1^+(3^-)$		
$\pi(1300)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$f_2(2010)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$\omega(1320)$	$1^-(2^+)$	$f_2(2020)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$f_0(1370)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$f_2(2100)$	$0^+(0^+)$		
$h_1(1380)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$\omega(2040)$	$1^-(4^+)$		
$h_1(1400)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$f_0(2050)$	$0^+(4^+)$		
$\eta(1405)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$f_2(2100)$	$1^-(2^+)$		
$f_1(1420)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$f_2(2100)$	$0^+(0^+)$		
$\omega(1420)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$f_2(2150)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$f_2(1430)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$\rho(2150)$	$1^+(1^-)$		
$\omega(1450)$	$1^-(0^+)$	$\omega(2170)$	$0^-(1^-)$		
$\rho(1450)$	$1^+(1^-)$	$f_2(2200)$	$0^+(0^+)$		
$\eta(1475)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$f_2(2220)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$f_0(1500)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$\eta(2225)$	$0^+(0^+)$		
$f_1(1510)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$f_2(2250)$	$1^+(3^-)$		
$f_2(1525)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$f_2(2300)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$f_2(1565)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$f_2(2300)$	$0^+(4^+)$		
$\omega(1570)$	$1^+(1^+)$	$f_2(2330)$	$0^+(0^+)$		
$h_1(1595)$	$0^-(1^+)$	$f_2(2340)$	$0^+(2^+)$		
$\pi_1(1600)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$\rho(2350)$	$1^+(5^-)$		
$\omega(1640)$	$1^-(1^+)$	$\omega(2450)$	$1^-(6^+)$		
$f_2(1640)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$\omega(2510)$	$0^+(6^+)$		
$\eta(1645)$	$0^+(2^+)$				
$\omega(1650)$	$0^-(1^-)$				
$\omega_3(1670)$	$0^-(3^-)$				
$\pi_2(1670)$	$1^-(2^+)$				



- **stable/unstable** via strong interaction

- Excited states are **mostly unstable**. → resonances

Difficulty of resonances

Resonance as an “eigenstate” of Hamiltonian

- complex energy

G. Gamow, Z. Phys. 51, 204 (1928)

Zur Quantentheorie des Atomkernes.

Von G. Gamow, z. Zt. in Göttingen.

Mit 5 Abbildungen. (Eingegangen am 2. August 1928.)

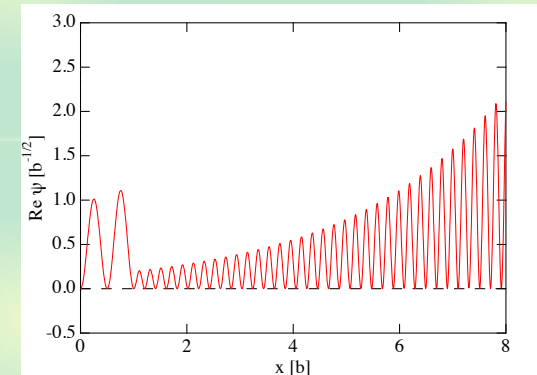
Um diese Schwierigkeit zu überwinden, müssen wir annehmen, daß die Schwingungen gedämpft sind, und E komplex setzen :

$$E = E_0 + i \frac{\hbar \lambda}{4\pi},$$

wo E_0 die gewöhnliche Energie ist und λ das Dämpfungsdekrement (Zerfallskonstante). Dann sehen wir aber aus den Relationen (2a) und (2b),

- diverging wave function ($\text{Im } k < 0$)

$$\langle R | R \rangle = \int d\mathbf{r} |\psi_R(\mathbf{r})|^2 \sim \int_0^\infty dr e^{-2\text{Im}[k]r} \rightarrow \infty$$



Bi-orthogonal basis (Gamow vectors): normalizable!

N. Hokkyo, Prog. Theor. Phys. 33, 1116 (1965)

T. Berggren, Nucl. Phys. A 109, 265 (1968)

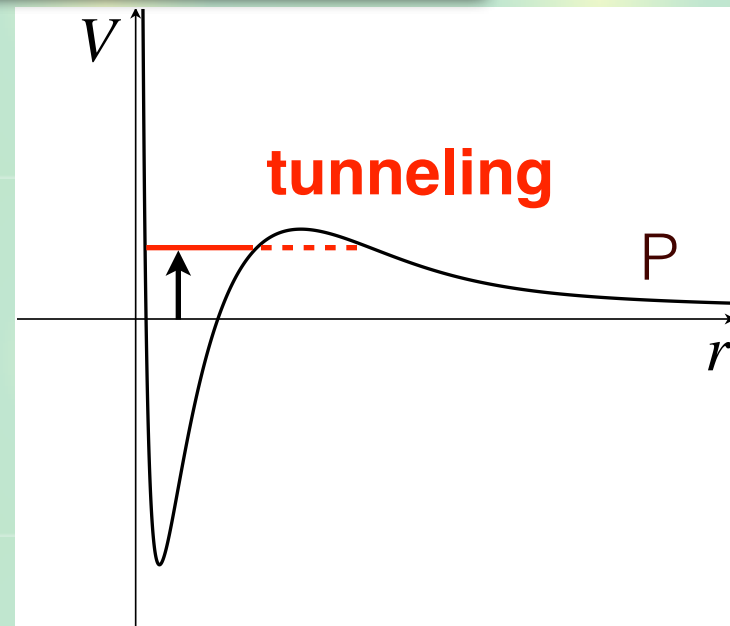
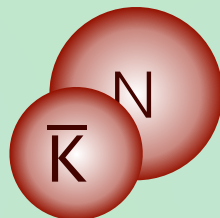
$$|\tilde{R}\rangle = |R^*\rangle, \quad |\langle \tilde{R} | R \rangle| = \left| \int d\mathbf{r} [\psi_R(\mathbf{r})]^2 \right| < \infty$$

- Complex expectation value (e.g. $\langle r^2 \rangle$) \rightarrow interpretation?

Resonances in quantum mechanics

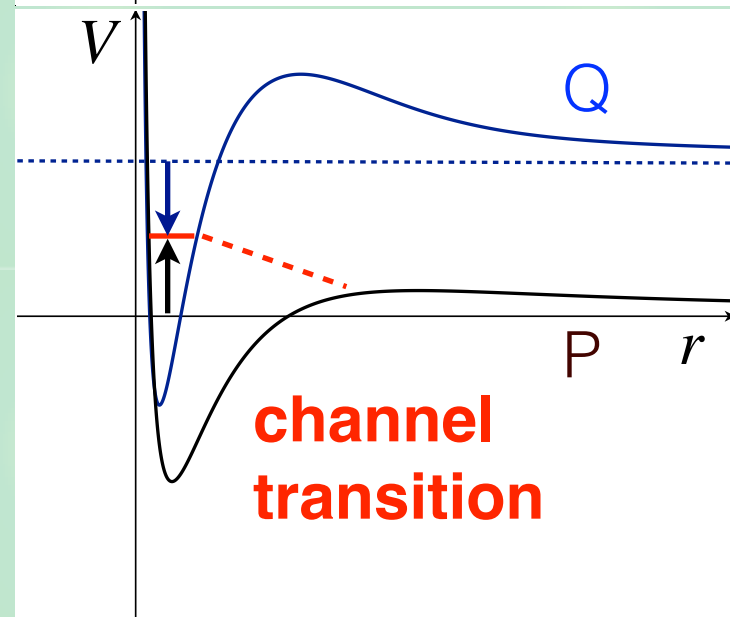
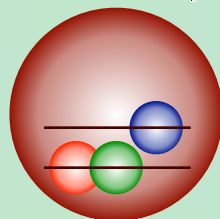
1) Potential (shape) resonance

- 1 channel (P)
- potential barrier : $E > 0$
- unstable via tunneling
- (**composite** of P-channel)



2) Feshbach resonance

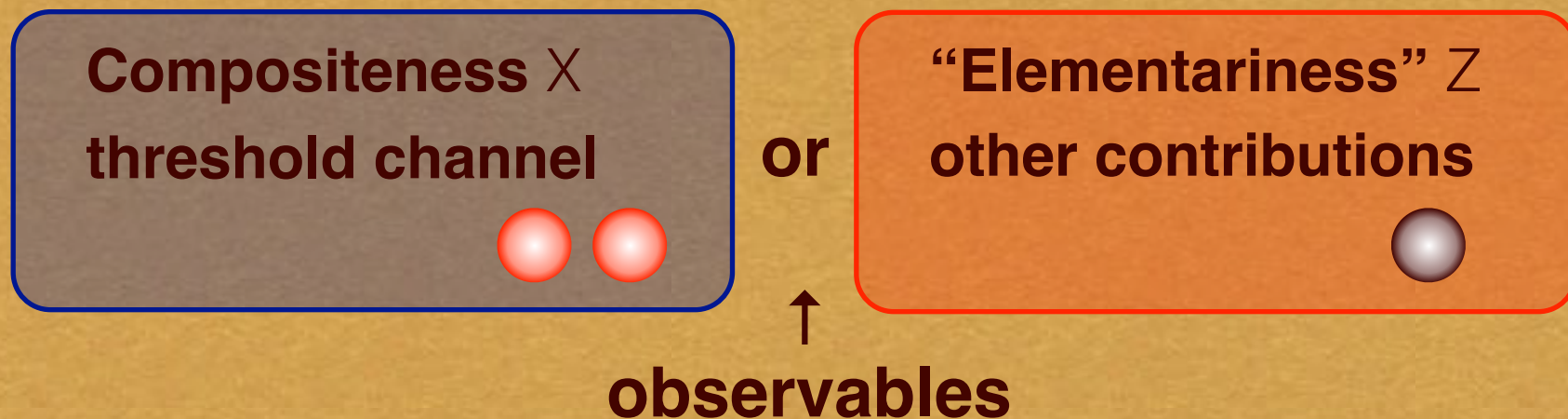
- coupled-channel (P+Q)
- bound state of Q: $E_Q < 0$, $E_P > 0$
- unstable via transition
- (**“elementary”**: other than P)



Compositeness of hadrons

- Internal structure of excited (**exotic**) hadrons
- Weak binding relation for stable bound states

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965)



- Effective field theory \rightarrow description of low-energy scattering amplitude, generalization to **unstable** resonances

Weak binding relation for stable states

Compositeness of s-wave **weakly bound** state ($R \gg R_{\text{typ}}$)

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965);

T. Hyodo, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 28, 1330045 (2013)

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}\right) \right\}, \quad r_e = R \left\{ \frac{X-1}{X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}\right) \right\}$$

a_0 : **scattering length**, r_e : **effective range**

$R = (2\mu B)^{-1/2}$: **radius of wave function**

R_{typ} : **length scale of interaction**

- **deuteron is NN composite** ($a_0 \sim R \gg r_e$) $\rightarrow X \sim 1$

- **internal structure from observable**

- **no nuclear force potential / wavefunction of deuteron**

Problem: applicable only for stable states.

Effective field theory

Low-energy scattering with near-threshold bound state

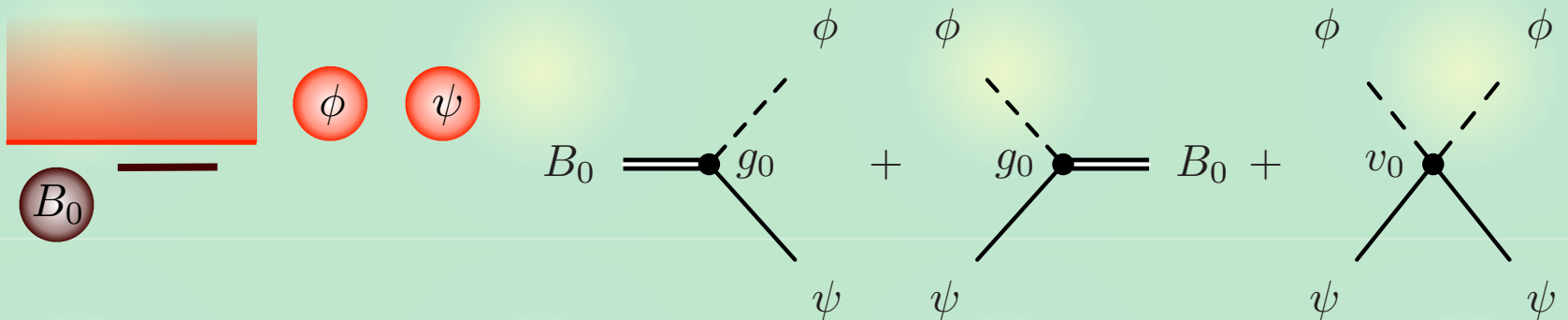
- Nonrelativistic EFT with **contact interaction**

D.B. Kaplan, Nucl. Phys. B494, 471 (1997)

E. Braaten, M. Kusunoki, D. Zhang, Annals Phys. 323, 1770 (2008)

$$H_{\text{free}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M} \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \psi + \frac{1}{2m} \nabla \phi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{2M_0} \nabla B_0^\dagger \cdot \nabla B_0 + \nu_0 B_0^\dagger B_0 \right],$$

$$H_{\text{int}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[g_0 \left(B_0^\dagger \phi \psi + \psi^\dagger \phi^\dagger B_0 \right) + v_0 \psi^\dagger \phi^\dagger \phi \psi \right]$$



- **cutoff** : $\Lambda \sim 1/R_{\text{typ}}$ (interaction range of microscopic theory)

- At low energy $p \ll \Lambda$, interaction \sim contact

Compositeness and “elementariness”

Eigenstates

$$H_{\text{free}}|B_0\rangle = \nu_0|B_0\rangle, \quad H_{\text{free}}|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \frac{p^2}{2\mu}|\mathbf{p}\rangle \quad \text{free (discrete + continuum)}$$

$$(H_{\text{free}} + H_{\text{int}})|B\rangle = -B|B\rangle \quad \text{full (bound state)}$$

- normalization of $|B\rangle$ + completeness relation

$$\langle B|B\rangle = 1, \quad 1 = |B_0\rangle\langle B_0| + \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3} |\mathbf{p}\rangle\langle \mathbf{p}|$$

- projections onto free eigenstates

$$1 = Z + X, \quad \underbrace{Z \equiv |\langle B_0|B\rangle|^2}_{\text{“elementariness”}}, \quad \underbrace{X \equiv \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3} |\langle \mathbf{p}|B\rangle|^2}_{\text{compositeness}}$$

“elementariness” compositeness



Z, X : real and nonnegative \rightarrow interpreted as **probability**

Weak binding relation

$\Psi\Phi$ scattering amplitude (exact result)

$$f(E) = -\frac{\mu}{2\pi} \frac{1}{[v(E)]^{-1} - G(E)}$$

$$v(E) = v_0 + \frac{g_0^2}{E - \nu_0}, \quad G(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\Lambda dp \frac{p^2}{E - p^2/(2\mu) + i0^+}$$

Compositeness $X \leftarrow -v(E), G(E)$

$$X = \frac{G'(-B)}{G'(-B) - [1/v(-B)]'}$$

$1/R = (2\mu B)^{1/2}$ expansion: leading term $\leftarrow X$

$$a_0 = -f(E=0) = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}\right) \right\}$$

renormalization dependent

renormalization independent

If $R \gg R_{\text{typ}}$, correction terms neglected: $X \leftarrow (B, a_0)$

Introduction of decay channel

Introduce decay channel

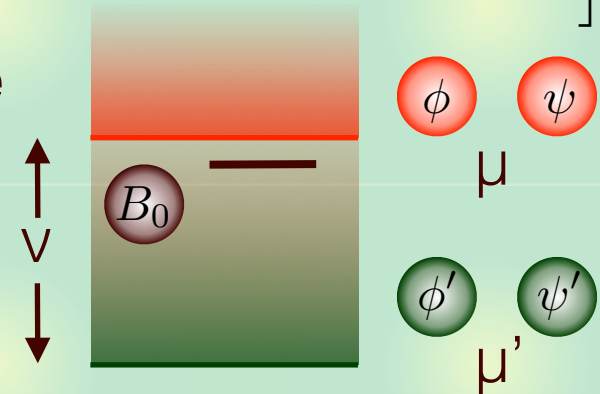
$$H'_{\text{free}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M'} \nabla \psi'^{\dagger} \cdot \nabla \psi' - \nu_{\psi} \psi'^{\dagger} \psi' + \frac{1}{2m'} \nabla \phi'^{\dagger} \cdot \nabla \phi' - \nu_{\phi} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi' \right],$$

$$H'_{\text{int}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[g'_0 \left(B_0^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} B_0 \right) + v'_0 \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + v_0^t (\psi^{\dagger} \phi^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi \psi) \right],$$

Quasi-bound state: complex eigenvalue

$$H = H_{\text{free}} + H'_{\text{free}} + H_{\text{int}} + H'_{\text{int}}$$

$$H |QB\rangle = E_{QB} |QB\rangle, \quad E_{QB} \in \mathbb{C}$$



Generalized relation: correction term \leftarrow threshold difference

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \right) \right\}, \quad R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2\mu E_{QB}}} \in \mathbb{C}, \quad l \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu\nu}}$$

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016)

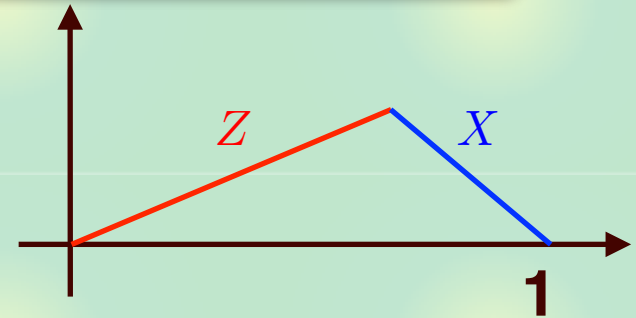
c.f. V. Baru, *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B586, 53 (2004),...

If $|R| \gg (R_{\text{typ}}, l)$ correction terms neglected: $X \leftarrow (E_{QB}, a_0)$

Complex compositeness and interpretation

Unstable states \rightarrow complex Z and X

$$Z + X = 1, \quad Z, X \in \mathbb{C}$$

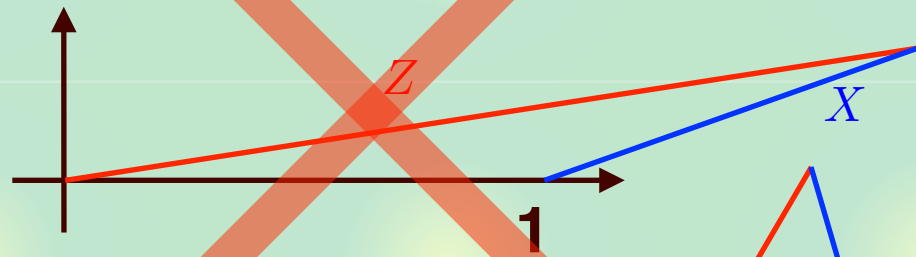
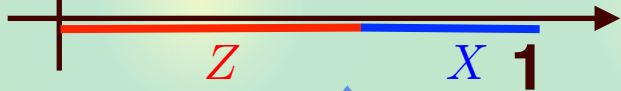


Similarity with bound state

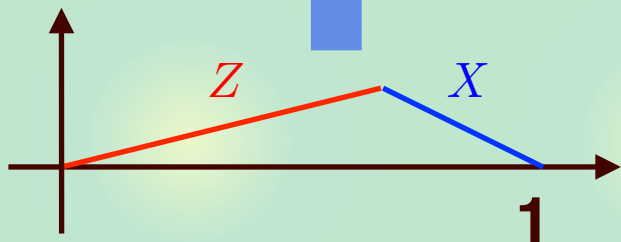
c.f. [T. Sekihara, T. Hyodo, D. Jido, PTEP2015, 063D04 \(2015\)](#)

bound state
: well defined

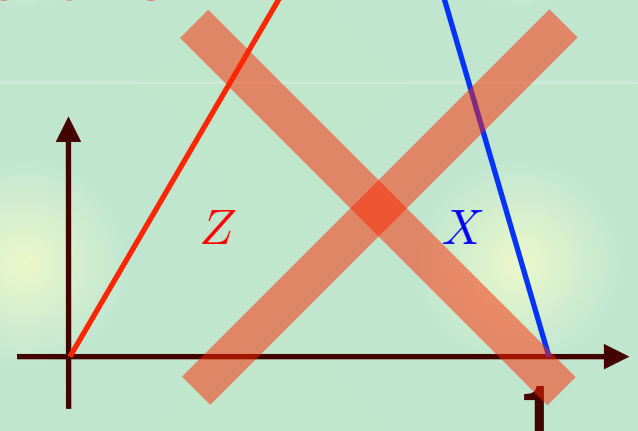
$$Z + X = 1, \quad Z, X \in [0, 1]$$



large cancellation



small cancellation



New definitions

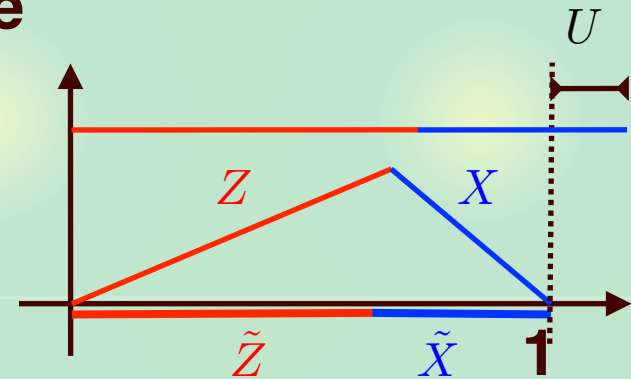
Step 1: quantify the deviation from bound state

- 0 for bound state
- becomes large when deviation is large

$$U = |Z| + |X| - 1$$

→ U : uncertainty of interpretation

c.f. T. Berggren, Phys. Lett. 33B, 547 (1970)



Step 2: define new compositeness/elementariness

- interpreted as probabilities $\tilde{Z} + \tilde{X} = 1$, $\tilde{Z}, \tilde{X} \in [0, 1]$
- coincide with Z, X for bound state if $U \rightarrow 0$

$$\tilde{Z} = \frac{1 - |X| + |Z|}{2}, \quad \tilde{X} = \frac{1 - |Z| + |X|}{2}$$

compositeness when U is small

Application

Generalized weak binding relation $X \leftarrow (E_{QB}, a_0)$

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

- $\Lambda(1405)$ (higher) pole position and $\bar{K}N$ scattering length

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

- $E_{QB} = -10 - 26i$ MeV $\rightarrow |R| \sim 2$ fm \rightarrow small correction term

$\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \lesssim 0.12, \quad \left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \lesssim 0.16$ **energy difference from $\pi\Sigma$**

vector meson exchange

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

systematic error

$\Lambda(1405)$ is $\bar{K}N$ composite \leftarrow observables

Summary 1

- Compositeness of **near-threshold** bound state can be determined only by **observables**.

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965)

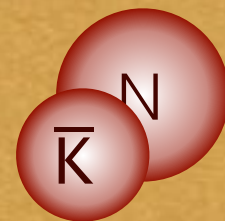
- Weak binding relation can be **generalized to unstable states** with effective field theory.

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

- Precise determination of the pole position and scattering length shows that $\Lambda(1405)$ is dominated by **$\bar{K}N$ composite component**.

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016);

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)

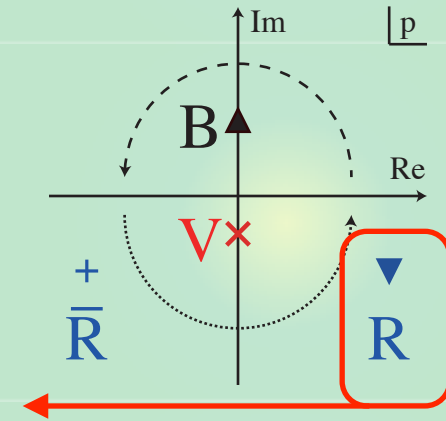
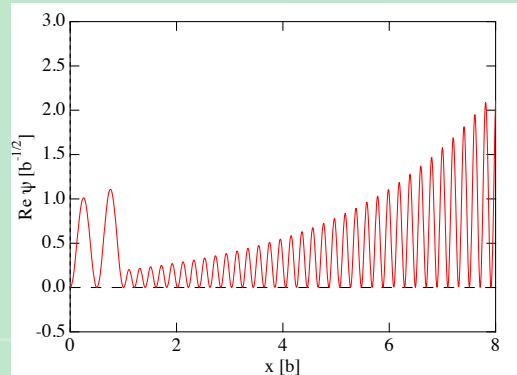


Use of finite volume eigenstates?

Wavefunction of resonance

- outgoing boundary condition (c.f. $\exp\{-kr\}$)

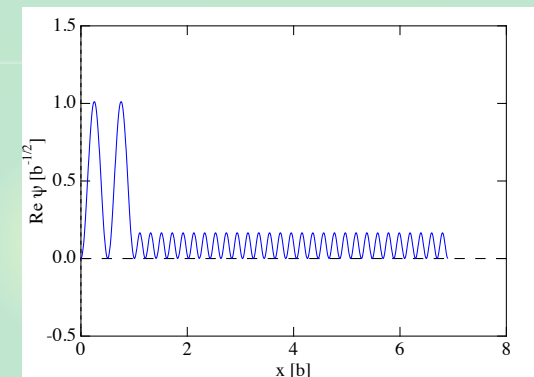
$$\begin{aligned}\psi(r) &\sim \exp[ipr] \\ &= \exp\{i[\text{Re } p]r\} \exp\{-[\text{Im } p]r\}\end{aligned}$$



- If $\text{Im } p < 0$, ψ is not square integrable.
- complex eigenvalues (energy, X , $\langle r^2 \rangle$, ...)

Finite-volume system with size L

- ψ is square integrable on $[0, L]^3$.
- real eigenvalues (energy, X)
- > Probabilistic interpretation!



Compositeness in finite volume

Effective field theory in finite box of size L

- discrete real eigenenergies in finite volume (FV)

$$H|\Psi^{(m)}\rangle = E^{(m)}|\Psi^{(m)}\rangle, \quad E^{(m+1)} > E^{(m)}, \quad \langle \Psi^{(m)} | \Psi^{(l)} \rangle = \delta_{ml}$$

- **Compositeness**

$$X^{(m)} = \langle \Psi^{(m)} | \hat{P}_{\text{two-body}} | \Psi^{(m)} \rangle, \quad \hat{P}_{\text{two-body}} = \frac{1}{L^3} \sum_n |p_n\rangle \langle p_n|$$

$$= \frac{I'_{\text{FV}}(E^{(m)})}{I'_{\text{FV}}(E^{(m)}) - [1/v(E^{(m)})]'}, \quad 1 - I_{\text{FV}}(E^{(m)})v(E^{(m)}) = 0$$

c.f.) infinite volume: $I_{\text{FV}}(E;L) \rightarrow G(E)$

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C 93, 035203 (2016); PTEP 023D02 (2017).

- **Compositeness** $X^{(m)}$ is defined for **each** FV eigenstate.
- $X^{(m)}$ can be interpreted as a **probability**.
- $X^{(m)}$ has **L dependence** through I_{FV} and $E^{(m)}$.

Compositeness of resonances

Which is the eigenstate representing the resonance?

- choose first excited state $E^{(1)}(L)$
- energy region $\rightarrow (L_{\min}, L_{\max})$

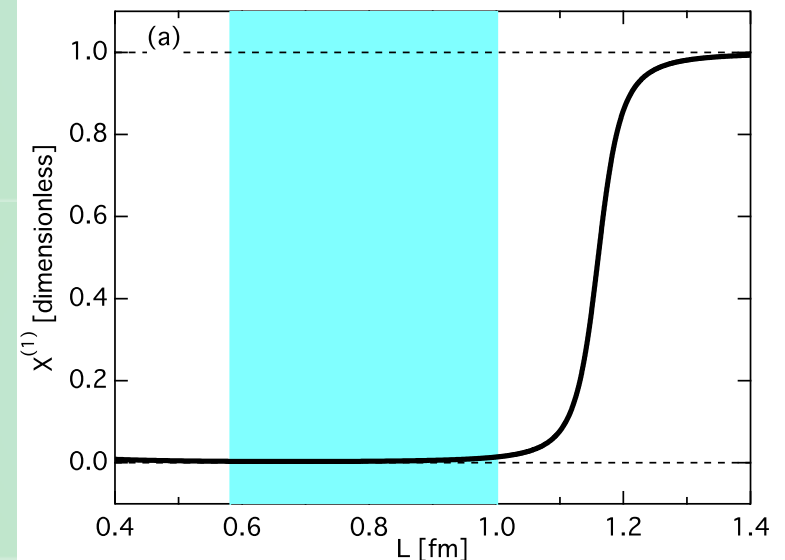
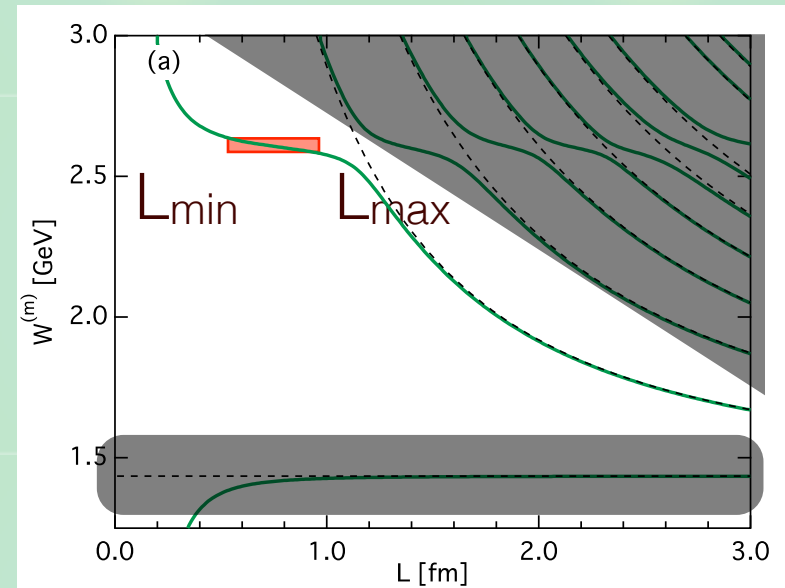
$$E_{\min} \leq E^{(1)}(L) \leq E_{\max}$$

- L_{\min} : finite-volume effect on wavefunction
- L_{\max} : mixing of scattering state

Compositeness of resonance

$$X_{\text{res}} = \frac{1}{L_{\max} - L_{\min}} \int_{L_{\min}}^{L_{\max}} X^{(1)}(L) dL$$

- interpreted as a probability



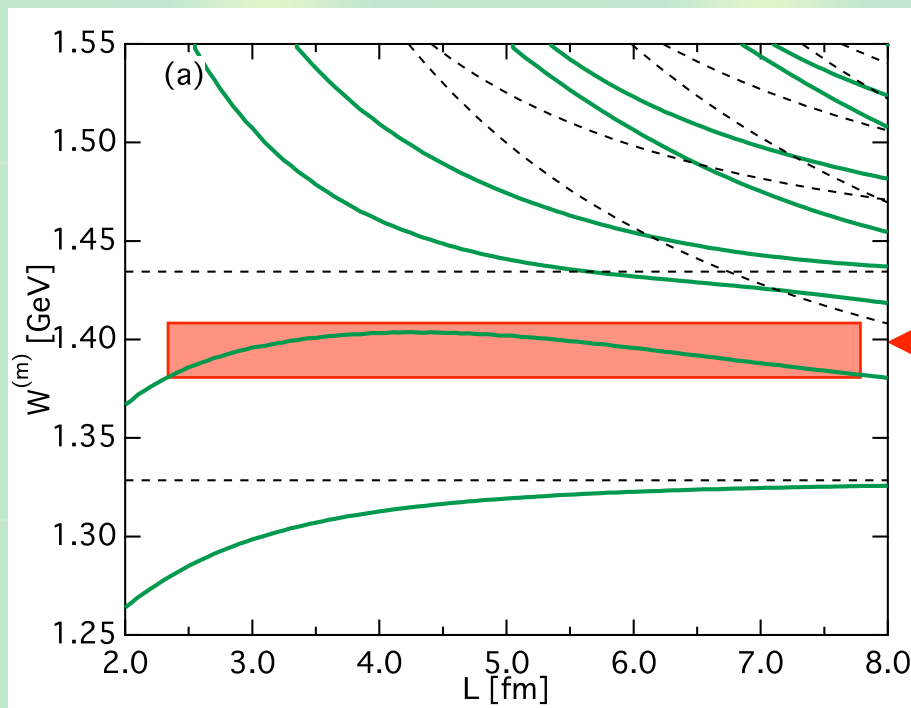
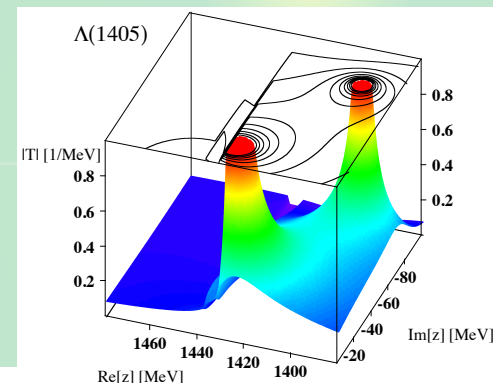
Eigenenergies of $\Lambda(1405)$

ETW model ($\bar{K}N$ - $\pi\Sigma$ 2channel, WT interaction)

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Nucl. Phys. A881, 98 (2012)

- two poles, consistent with SIDDHARTA

Finite volume eigenenergies



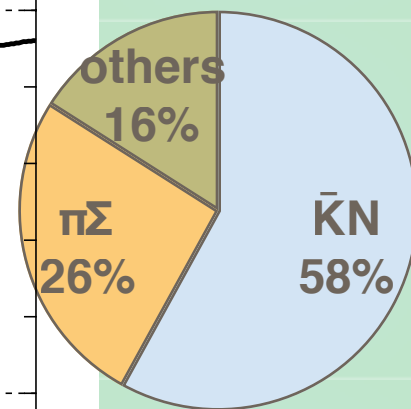
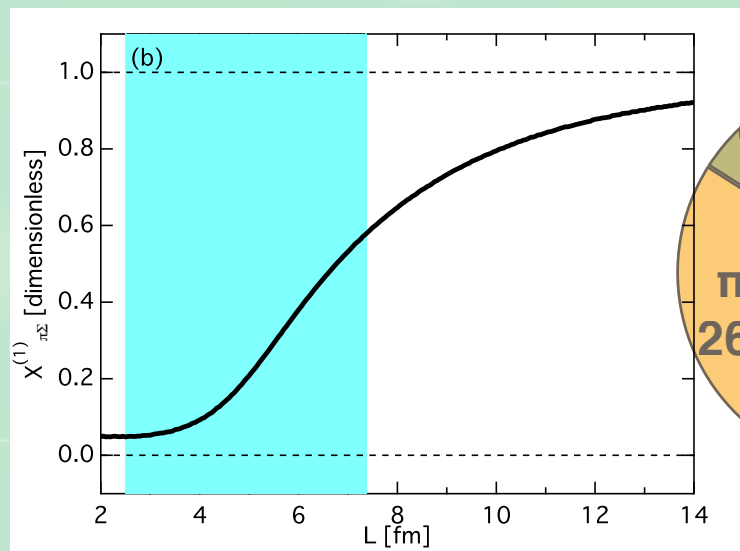
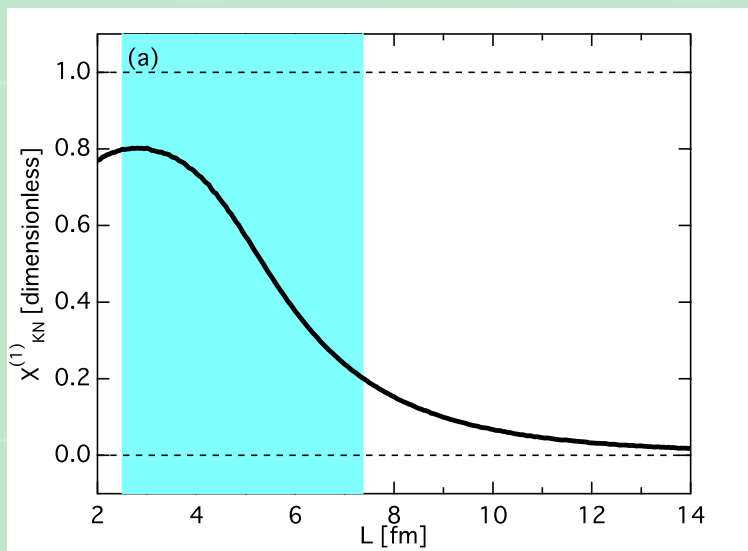
$\bar{K}N$ threshold
←
 $\Lambda(1405)$
←
 $\pi\Sigma$ threshold

$\Lambda(1405)$ is represented by a single FV eigenstate.

(# of FV eigenstates \leftrightarrow # of $\pi/2$ crossings of phase shift)

Compositeness of $\Lambda(1405)$

Compositeness $X_{\text{res}, \bar{K}N}$, $X_{\text{res}, \pi\Sigma}$



Complex compositeness at each pole \rightarrow real-valued

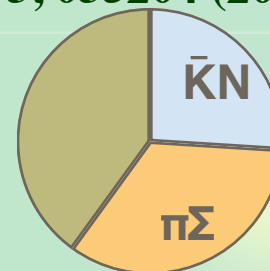
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C 93, 035203 (2016); PTEP 023D02 (2017),

T. Sekihara, T. Arai, J. Yamagata-Sekihara, S. Yasui, Phys. Rev. C 93, 035204 (2016)

- High-mass pole



- Low-mass pole



X_{res} represents the contributions from **both poles**

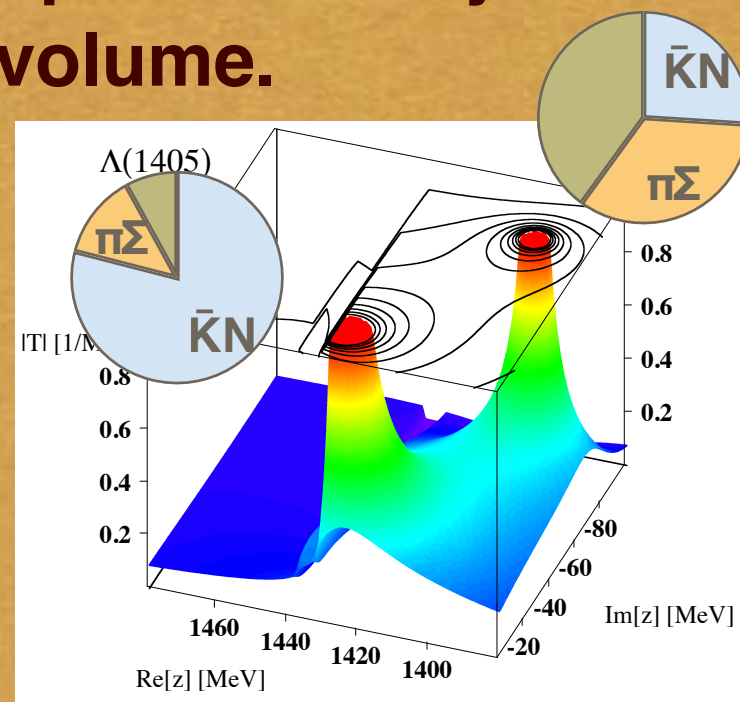
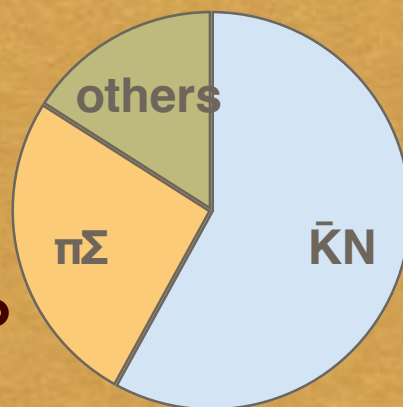
Summary 2

We propose a new definition of compositeness of resonances using finite-volume eigenstates.

Two poles of $\Lambda(1405)$ are represented by a **single eigenstate** in finite volume.

Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$:

- $\bar{K}N$: 58%
- $\pi\Sigma$: 26%
- others: 16%



Y. Tsuchida, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C97, 0552113 (2018)