

$\Lambda(1405)$ as a hadronic molecule



Tetsuo Hyodo

Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.



2020, Oct. 26th 1



Introduction

- Structure of “unstable” resonance?



Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ resonance

- Accurate $\bar{K}N$ scattering amplitude

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

P.A. Zyla, *et al.* (Particle Data Group), PTEP 2020, 083C01 (2020)

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL124, 132501 (2020)

T. Hyodo, M. Niyama, arXiv: 2010.07592 [hep-ph]

- $\bar{K}N$ compositeness

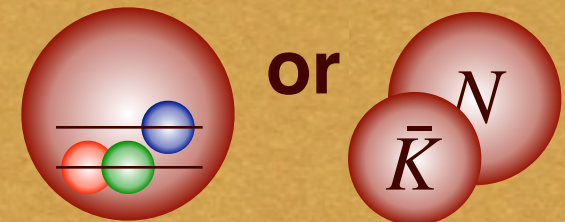
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 035203 (2016); PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)

T. Hyodo, JPS journal Vol. 75 No. 8, 478 (2020)

T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, in preparation



Summary

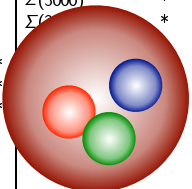


Observed hadrons (2018)

PDG 2018 edition

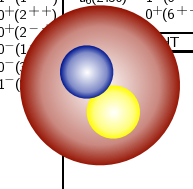
<http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

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 ⁻ ****	$\Xi(2250)$	**	Ξ_c^+	1/2 ⁺ ***
$N(1710)$	1/2 ⁺ ***	Δ (1940)	3/2 ⁻ **	$\Sigma(1690)$	**	$\Xi(2370)$	**	Ξ_c^0	1/2 ⁺ ***
$N(1720)$	3/2 ⁺ ****	Δ (1950)	7/2 ⁺ ****	$\Sigma(1730)$	3/2 ⁺ *	$\Xi(2500)$	*	Ξ_c^-	1/2 ⁺ ***
$N(1860)$	5/2 ⁺ **	Δ (2000)	5/2 ⁺ **	$\Sigma(1750)$	1/2 ⁻ ***	Ω^-	3/2 ⁺ ****	Ξ_c^0	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(1875)$	3/2 ⁻ ***	Δ (2150)	1/2 ⁻ *	$\Sigma(1770)$	1/2 ⁺ *	$\Omega(2250)^-$	***	Ξ_c^+	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(1880)$	1/2 ⁺ **	Δ (2200)	7/2 ⁻ *	$\Sigma(1775)$	5/2 ⁻ ****	$\Omega(2380)$	**	Ξ_c^0	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(1895)$	1/2 ⁻ **	Δ (2300)	9/2 ⁺ **	$\Sigma(1840)$	3/2 ⁺ **	$\Omega(2470)^-$	**	Ξ_c^-	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(1900)$	3/2 ⁺ ***	Δ (2350)	5/2 ⁻ *	$\Sigma(1880)$	1/2 ⁺ **			Ξ_c^0	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(1990)$	7/2 ⁺ **	Δ (2390)	7/2 ⁺ *	$\Sigma(1900)$	1/2 ⁻ *			Ξ_c^-	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(2000)$	5/2 ⁺ **	Δ (2400)	9/2 ⁺ **	$\Sigma(1915)$	5/2 ⁺ ****			Ξ_c^0	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(2040)$	3/2 ⁺ **	Δ (2420)	11/2 ⁺ ****	$\Sigma(1940)$	3/2 ⁺ **			Ξ_c^-	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(2060)$	5/2 ⁻ **	Δ (2750)	13/2 ⁻ **	$\Sigma(1940)$	3/2 ⁻ ***			Ξ_c^0	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(2100)$	1/2 ⁺ *	Δ (2950)	15/2 ⁺ **	$\Sigma(2000)$	1/2 ⁻ *			Ξ_c^-	1/2 ⁺ ****
$N(2120)$	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 ⁺ ****	Λ (1405)	1/2 ⁻ ****	$\Sigma(2080)$	3/2 ⁺ **				
$N(2250)$	9/2 ⁻ ****	Λ (1520)	3/2 ⁻ ****	$\Sigma(2100)$	7/2 ⁻ *				
$N(2300)$	1/2 ⁺ **	Λ (1600)	1/2 ⁺ ***	$\Sigma(2250)$	***				
$N(2570)$	5/2 ⁻ **	Λ (1670)	1/2 ⁻ ****	$\Sigma(2455)$	**			Λ_b^0	1/2 ⁺ ***
$N(2600)$	11/2 ⁻ ***	Λ (1690)	3/2 ⁻ ****	$\Sigma(2620)$	**			$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$	1/2 ⁻ ***
$N(2700)$	13/2 ⁺ **	Λ (1710)	1/2 ⁺ *	$\Sigma(3000)$	*			$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$	3/2 ⁻ ****
		Λ (1800)	1/2 ⁻ ***		*			$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$	1/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (1810)	1/2 ⁺ ***		**			Σ_b	1/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (1820)	5/2 ⁺ ****		**			Σ_b^-	3/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (1830)	5/2 ⁻ ****		**			Ξ_b^0, Ξ_b^-	1/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (1890)	3/2 ⁺ ****		**			$\Xi_b(5935)^0$	1/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (2000)	*		*			$\Xi_b(5945)^0$	3/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (2020)	7/2 ⁺ *		*			$\Xi_b(5955)^0$	3/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (2050)	3/2 ⁻ *		*			$\Xi_b(5955)^0$	3/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (2100)	7/2 ⁻ ****		*			Ω_b	1/2 ⁺ ****
		Λ (2110)	5/2 ⁺ ***		*				
		Λ (2325)	3/2 ⁻ *		*				
		Λ (2350)	9/2 ⁺ **		*				
		Λ (2585)	**		*				



155 baryons

LIGHT UNFLAVORED (S=C=B=0)		STRANGE (S=±1, C=B=0)		CHARMED, STRANGE (C=S=±1)		$c\bar{c}$ $F_s(F_C)$	
$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$	$F_s(F_C)$
π^\pm	1 ⁽⁰⁻⁾	$\rho(1680)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁾	K^\pm	1/2(0 ⁻)	D_s^\pm	0 ⁽⁰⁻⁾
π^0	1 ⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$\rho(1690)$	1 ⁺⁽³⁻⁻⁾	K_S^0	1/2(0 ⁻)	D_s^\pm	0 ^(??)
η	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$\rho(1700)$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁻⁻⁾	K_L^0	1/2(0 ⁻)	$D_{s1}^*(2317)^\pm$	0 ⁽⁰⁺⁾
$\eta(500)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁺⁾	$a_0(1700)$	1 ⁻⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_S^*(800)$	1/2(0 ⁺)	$D_{s1}(2460)^0$	0 ⁽¹⁺⁾
$\rho(770)$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁻⁾	$\omega(1710)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K_1^*(892)$	1/2(1 ⁻)	$D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$	0 ⁽¹⁺⁾
$\omega(782)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁻⁾	$\eta(1760)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K^*(1270)$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$D_{s2}(2573)$	0 ^(??)
$\eta(958)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$\pi(1800)$	1 ⁻⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K_1(1400)$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$D_{s1}(2700)^\pm$	0 ⁽¹⁻⁾
$\phi(980)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(1810)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K^*(1410)$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$D_{s1}(2860)^0$	0 ^(??)
$a_0(980)$	1 ⁻⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$X(1835)$? ^{?(2+-)}	$K_0^*(1410)$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$D_{s1}(3040)^\pm$	0 ^(??)
$\phi(1020)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$X(1840)$? ^{?(??)}	$K_0^*(1430)$	1/2(0 ⁺)		
$h_1(1170)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$\omega_3(1850)$	0 ⁻⁽³⁻⁻⁾	$K_2^*(1430)$	1/2(2 ⁺)	BOTTOM (B=±1)	
$b_1(1235)$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$\eta_2(1870)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K(1460)$	1/2(0 ⁻)	B^0	1/2(0 ⁻)
$a_1(1260)$	1 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$\pi_2(1880)$	1 ⁻⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_2(1580)$	1/2(2 ⁻)	B^0	1/2(0 ⁻)
$f_0(1270)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$\rho(1900)$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁻⁻⁾	$K_1(1630)$	1/2(1 ⁺)	B^\pm/B^0 ADMIXTURE	
$\bar{K}_1(1285)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(1910)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_1(1650)$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$B^\pm/B^0/B_S^0/B_S^0$ -baryon ADMIXTURE	
$\eta(1295)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(1950)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K^*(1680)$	1/2(1 ⁻)	V_b and V_{cb} CKM Matrix Elements	
$\pi(1300)$	1 ⁻⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$f_2(1950)$	1 ⁺⁽³⁻⁻⁾	$K_2^*(1770)$	1/2(2 ⁺)	B^+	1/2(1 ⁻)
$a_2(1320)$	1 ⁻⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$f_2(2020)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_3^*(1780)$	1/2(3 ⁻)	$B_1(5721)^+$	1/2(1 ⁺)
$f_0(1370)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(2010)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K_3^*(1800)$	1/2(3 ⁻)	$B_1(5721)^0$	1/2(1 ⁺)
$h_1(1380)$? ⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(2040)$	1 ⁻⁽⁴⁺⁻⁾	$K_0^*(1820)$	1/2(2 ⁻)	B_1^0/B_S^0	1/2(1 ⁺)
$\pi_1(1400)$	1 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$a_0(2050)$	0 ⁺⁽⁴⁺⁻⁾	$K_1(1830)$	1/2(0 ⁺)	B_1^0/B_S^0	1/2(1 ⁺)
$\eta(1405)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(2080)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K_0^*(1850)$	1/2(0 ⁺)	B_1^0/B_S^0	1/2(1 ⁺)
$f_1(1420)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$\pi_2(2100)$	1 ⁻⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_1^*(1880)$	1/2(2 ⁺)	B_1^0/B_S^0	1/2(1 ⁺)
$\omega(1420)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾	$f_0(2150)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_2^*(2045)$	1/2(4 ⁺)	B_1^0/B_S^0	1/2(1 ⁺)
$f_2(1430)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$\rho(2150)$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁻⁻⁾	$K_2^*(2250)$	1/2(2 ⁻)	$B_2^0(5747)^0$	1/2(2 ⁺)
$a_0(1450)$	1 ⁻⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$\phi(2170)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾	$K_3(2320)$	1/2(3 ⁺)	$B(5970)^+$? ^(?)
$\phi(1450)$	1 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾	$f_0(2200)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K_3^*(2380)$	1/2(5 ⁻)	$B(5970)^0$? ^(?)
$\eta(1475)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$f_2(2220)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$K_4^*(2500)$	1/2(4 ⁻)		
$f_0(1500)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$\eta(2225)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	$K(3100)$? ^{?(??)}	BOTTOM, STRANGE (B=±1, S=±1)	
$\bar{K}_1(1510)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$\rho_3(2250)$	1 ⁺⁽³⁻⁻⁾	CHARMED (C=±1)		B_c^0	0 ⁽⁰⁻⁾
$f_2^*(1525)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(2300)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	D^{\pm}	1/2(0 ⁻)	B_c^\pm	0 ⁽¹⁻⁾
$f_2^*(1565)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(2300)$	0 ⁺⁽⁴⁺⁻⁾	B_{c1}^0	5/2(0 ⁻)	$B_{c2}^0(5840)^0$	0 ⁽¹⁺⁾
$\rho(1570)$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$f_0(2330)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾	B_{c1}^{\pm}	5/2(1 ⁻)	$B_{c2}^{\pm}(5850)$? ^(?)
$h_1(1595)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$f_2(2340)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾	D^0	1/2(1 ⁻)	BOTTOM, CHARMED (B=C=±1)	
$\pi_1(1600)$	1 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$\rho_3(2350)$	1 ⁺⁽⁵⁻⁻⁾	D^+	1/2(1 ⁻)	B_c^+	0 ⁽⁰⁻⁾
$\omega(1640)$	1 ⁻⁽¹⁺⁻⁾	$a_0(2450)$	0 ⁺⁽⁶⁺⁻⁾	D^*	1/2(1 ⁻)	$B_c(2S)^{\pm}$? ^{?(??)}
$f_2^*(1640)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾			$D_1^0(2400)^0$	1/2(0 ⁺)	$\eta_b(1S)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾
Σ_b	3/2 ⁺ ****			$D_1(2420)^0$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$\Upsilon(1S)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾
Ξ_b^0, Ξ_b^-	1/2 ⁺ ****			$D_1(2430)^0$	1/2(1 ⁺)	$\chi_{b0}(1P)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾
$\Xi_b(1645)^0$	3/2 ⁺ ****			$D_2^*(2460)^0$	1/2(2 ⁺)	$\chi_{b1}(1P)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
$\omega(1650)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾			$D_2^*(2460)^+$	1/2(2 ⁺)	$h_b(1P)$? ⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
$\omega_3(1670)$	0 ⁻⁽³⁻⁻⁾			$D_2^*(2460)^0$	1/2(2 ⁺)	$\chi_{b2}(1P)$	0 ⁺⁽²⁺⁻⁾
$\pi_2(1670)$	1 ⁻⁽²⁺⁻⁾			$D(2550)^0$	1/2(0 ⁻)	$\eta_b(2S)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾
				$D_3^*(2600)^+$	1/2(2 ⁺)	$\Upsilon(2S)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾
				$D_3^*(2600)^0$	1/2(2 ⁺)	$\Upsilon(1D)$	0 ⁻⁽²⁻⁻⁾
				$D(2600)$	1/2(? ⁻)	$\chi_{b0}(2P)$	0 ⁺⁽⁰⁺⁻⁾
				$D^*(2640)^+$	1/2(? ⁻)	$\chi_{b1}(2P)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
				$D(2750)$	1/2(? ⁻)	$\Upsilon(3S)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾
						$\chi_{b1}(3P)$	0 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
						$\Upsilon(4S)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾
						$X(10610)^0$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
						$X(10610)^0$	1 ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
						$X(10650)^+$? ⁺⁽¹⁺⁻⁾
						$\Upsilon(10860)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾
						$\Upsilon(11020)$	0 ⁻⁽¹⁻⁻⁾



206 mesons

All ~ 370 hadrons emerge from single QCD Lagrangian.

Observed hadrons (2020)

PDG 2020 edition

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

Only **color singlet** states are observed.

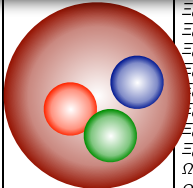
—> Color confinement problem

Flavor quantum numbers are described by $qqq/q\bar{q}$.

Why no $qq\bar{q}\bar{q}$, $qqqq\bar{q}$, ... states (**exotic hadrons**)?

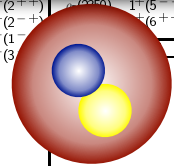
—> Exotic hadron problem, as nontrivial as confinement!

$\Lambda(1820)$	$5/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(1830)$	$5/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1890)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(2000)$	$1/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2050)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2070)$	$3/2^+$	*
$\Lambda(2080)$	$5/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2085)$	$7/2^+$	**
$\Lambda(2100)$	$7/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(2110)$	$5/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(2325)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2350)$	$9/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2585)$		**



162 baryons

$\Sigma_c(2645)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c(2790)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Xi_c(2815)$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Xi_c(2930)$		**
$\Xi_c(2970)$		***
$\Xi_c(3055)$		***
$\Xi_c(3080)$		***
$\Xi_c(3123)$		*
Ω_c^0	$1/2^+$	***
$\Omega_c(2770)$	$3/2^+$	***



209 mesons

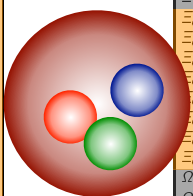
All ~ 380 hadrons emerge from single QCD Lagrangian.

Unstable states via strong interaction

Stable/unstable hadrons

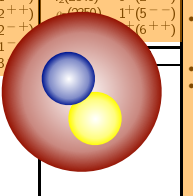
<http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

p	n	Δ	Σ^+	Σ^0	Σ^-	Ξ^0	Ξ^-	Ξ^{++} Ξ^{+} Ξ^0	Ξ^0	Ξ^-	Ξ^{--}	Ξ^{--}
$\Lambda(1440)$	$\Lambda(1520)$	$\Lambda(1535)$	$\Lambda(1650)$	$\Lambda(1675)$	$\Lambda(1680)$	$\Lambda(1700)$	$\Lambda(1710)$	$\Lambda(1720)$	$\Lambda(1860)$	$\Lambda(1875)$	$\Lambda(1880)$	$\Lambda(1895)$
$\Lambda(1900)$	$\Lambda(1910)$	$\Lambda(1990)$	$\Lambda(2000)$	$\Lambda(2040)$	$\Lambda(2060)$	$\Lambda(2100)$	$\Lambda(2120)$	$\Lambda(2190)$	$\Lambda(2220)$	$\Lambda(2250)$	$\Lambda(2300)$	$\Lambda(2570)$
$\Lambda(2600)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$
$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$
$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$	$\Lambda(2700)$



162 baryons

LIGHT UNFLAVORED ($S=C=B=0$)		STRANGE ($S=\pm 1, C=B=0$)	CHARMED, STRANGE ($C=S=\pm 1$)	$c\bar{c}$ continued $P(J^{PC})$
$P(J^{PC})$	$P(J^{PC})$	$P(J^{PC})$	$P(J^{PC})$	$P(J^{PC})$
π^{\pm}	η	K^{\pm}	D_s^{\pm}	$\psi(3700)$
π^0	η'	K^0	D_s^0	$\psi_2(3823)$
ρ^{\pm}	ω	K_S^0	$D_s^*(2536)$	$\psi_3(3842)$
ρ^0	$\phi(1020)$	K_L^0	$D_{s1}(2460)$	$\chi_{c0}(3606)$
$\omega(782)$	$\phi(1270)$	$\eta(548)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi_{c1}(3672)$
$\eta(1295)$	$\eta(1770)$	$\eta(782)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi_{c2}(3900)$
$\eta(1295)$	$\eta(1770)$	$\eta(980)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi(3915)$
$\eta(1295)$	$\eta(1770)$	$\eta(980)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi(4020)$
$\eta(1295)$	$\eta(1770)$	$\eta(980)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi(4050)$
$\eta(1295)$	$\eta(1770)$	$\eta(980)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi(4055)$
$\eta(1295)$	$\eta(1770)$	$\eta(980)$	$D_{s1}^*(2536)$	$\chi(4100)$

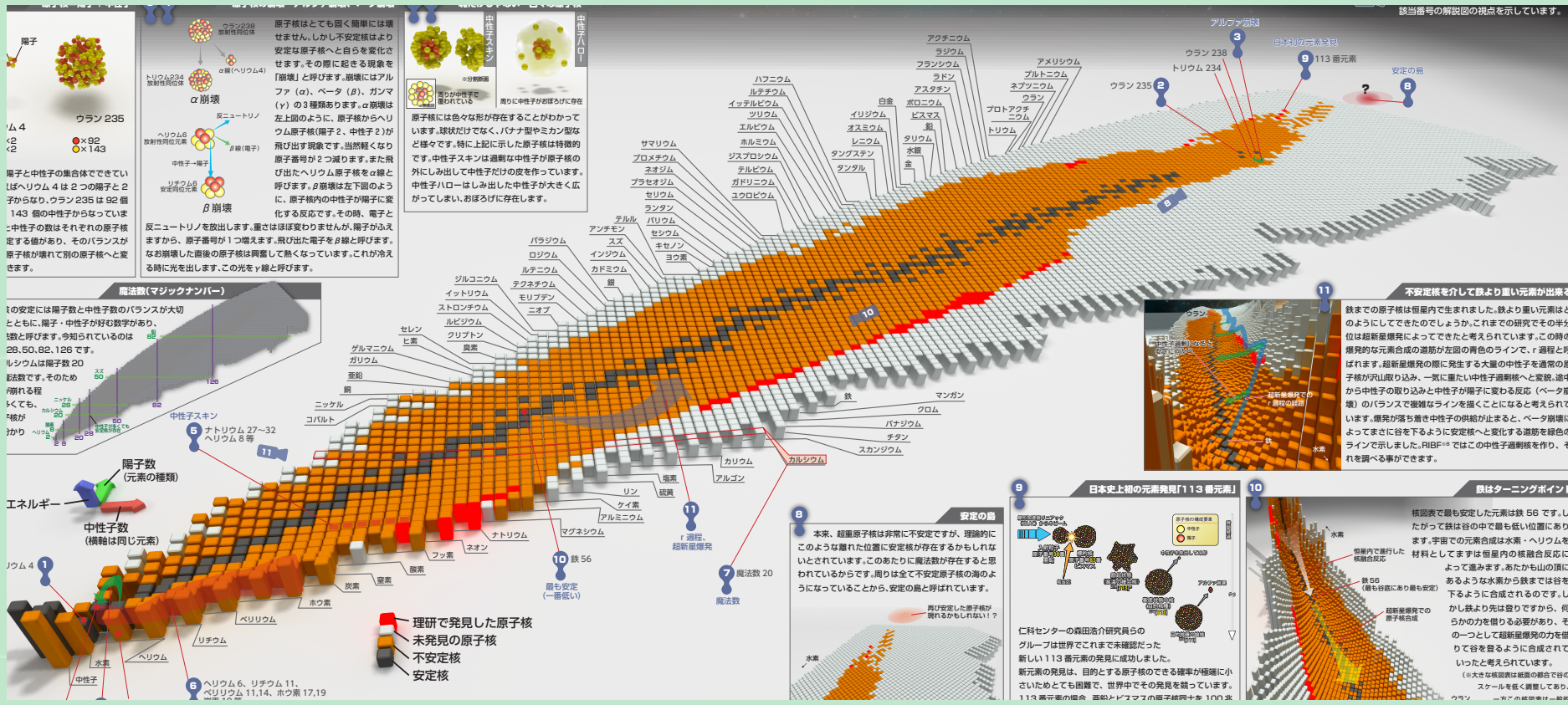


209 mesons

Most of hadrons are **unstable** (above two-hadron threshold)

Relation to unstable nuclei

Stable nuclei (~300), unstable nuclei (~2000)



<https://www.nishina.riken.jp/enjoy/kakuzu/index.html>

Structure of unstable nuclei

- clustering, halo nuclei, Efimov effect, ...

Nature of resonances

Theoretical treatment for **unstable** hadrons

- **resonances** in hadron-hadron scattering
- **pole** of the scattering amplitude \longleftrightarrow “eigenstate”
- analytic continuation: unique

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.

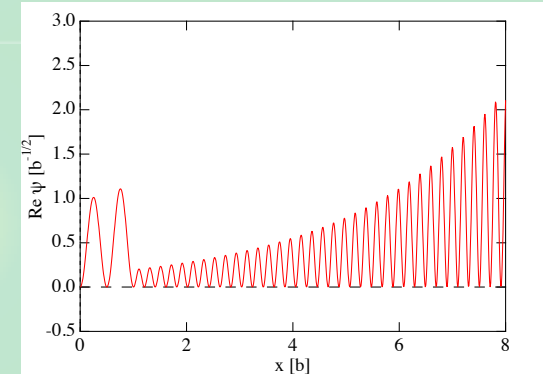
Mit 5 Abbildungen. (Eingegangen am 2. August 1928.)

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
- complex expectation value (norm, $\langle r^2 \rangle$)
- interpretation problem





Introduction

- Structure of “unstable” resonance?



Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ resonance

- Accurate $\bar{K}N$ scattering amplitude

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

P.A. Zyla, *et al.* (Particle Data Group), PTEP 2020, 083C01 (2020);

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL124, 132501 (2020);

T. Hyodo, M. Niyama, arXiv: 2010.07592 [hep-ph]

- $\bar{K}N$ compositeness

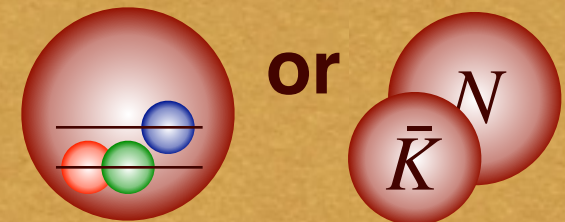
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 035203 (2016); PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)

T. Hyodo, JPS journal Vol. 75 No. 8, 478 (2020)

T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, in preparation



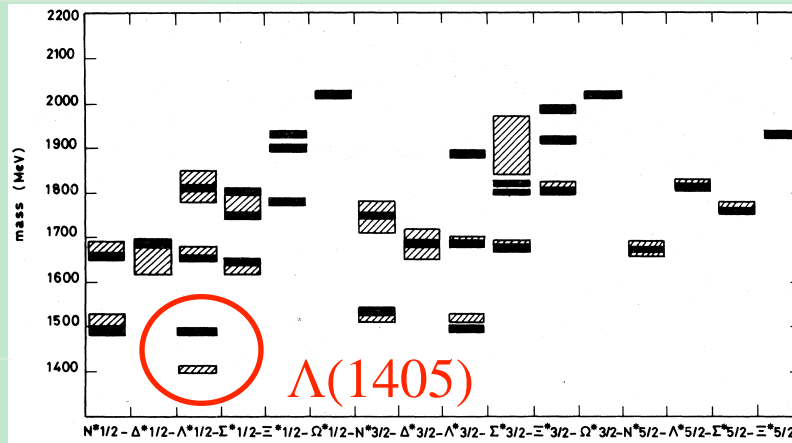
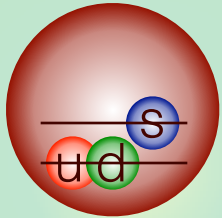
Summary



$\Lambda(1405)$ and $\bar{K}N$ scattering

$\Lambda(1405)$ does not fit in standard picture \rightarrow exotic candidate

N. Isgur and G. Karl, Phys. Rev. D18, 4187 (1978)

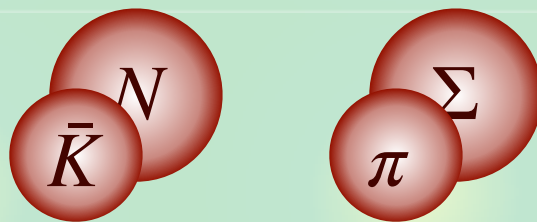


— : theory

▨ : experiment

Resonance in coupled-channel scattering

- coupling to MB states



energy \uparrow

— $\bar{K}N$ threshold

▨ $\Lambda(1405)$

— $\pi\Sigma$ threshold

Detailed analysis of $\bar{K}N$ - $\pi\Sigma$ scattering is necessary.

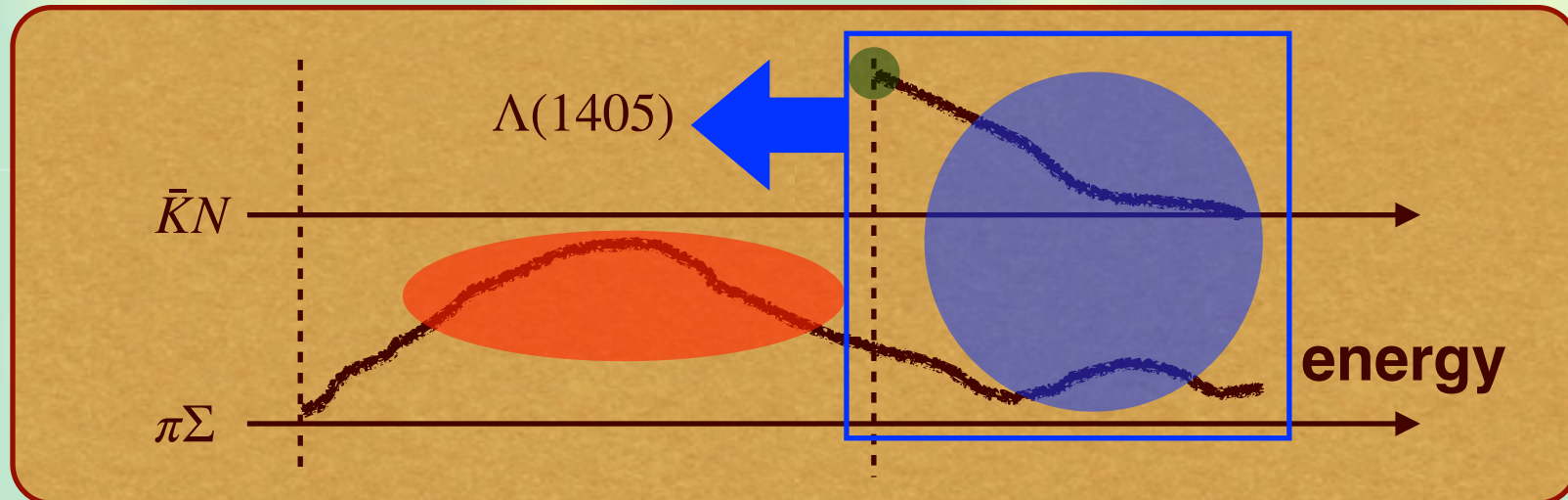
Strategy for $\bar{K}N$ interaction

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

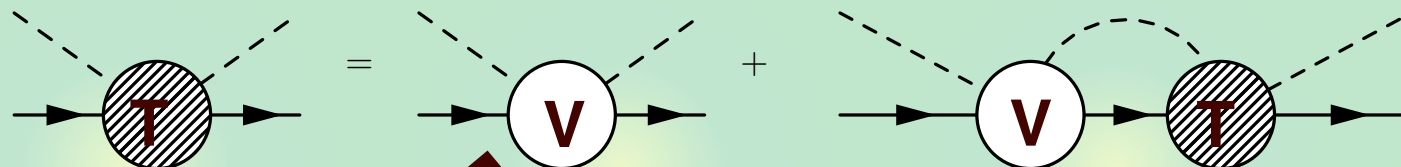
- $\pi\Sigma$ mass spectra (new data : LEPS, CLAS, HADES, ...)



Construction of the realistic amplitude

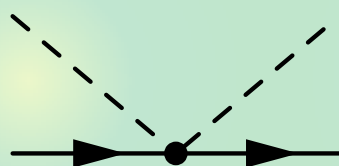
Chiral SU(3) coupled-channels ($\bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, \eta\Sigma, K\Xi$) approach

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



Chiral perturbation theory

1) TW term

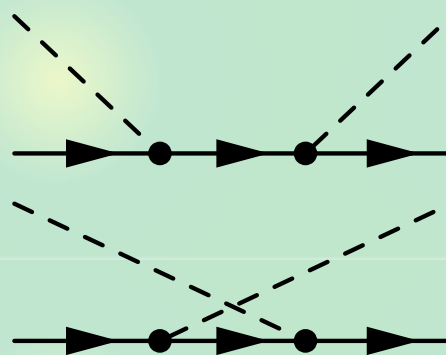


$\mathcal{O}(p)$

6 cutoffs

TW model

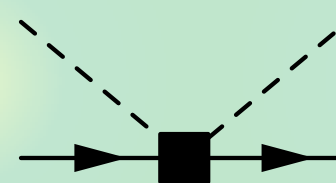
2) Born terms



$\mathcal{O}(p)$

TWB model

3) NLO terms



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

7 LECs

NLO model

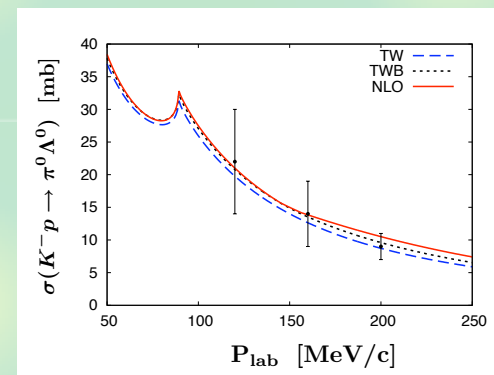
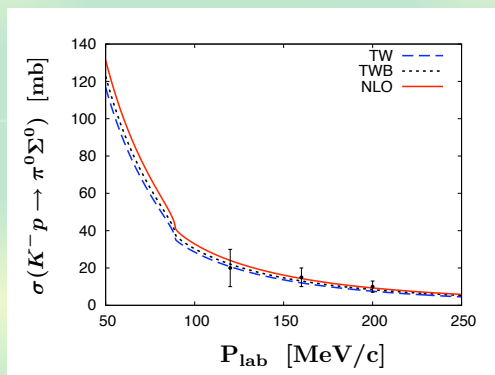
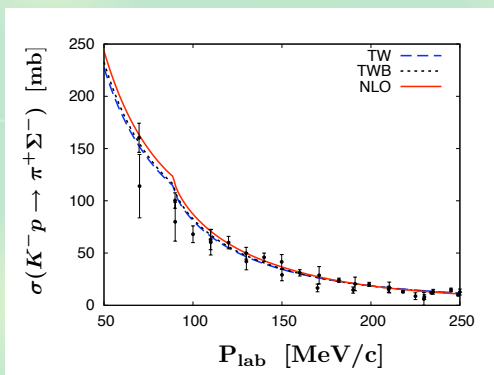
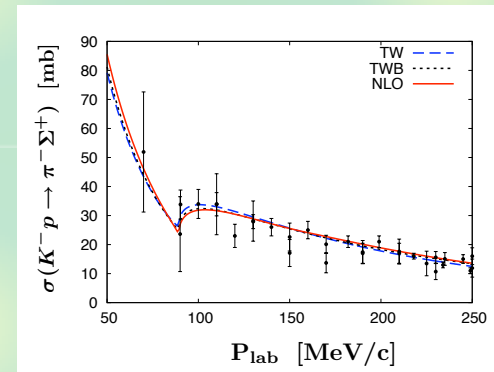
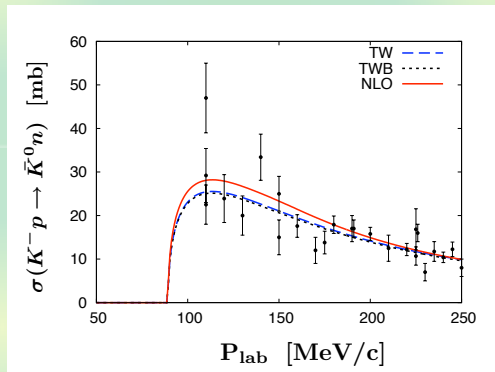
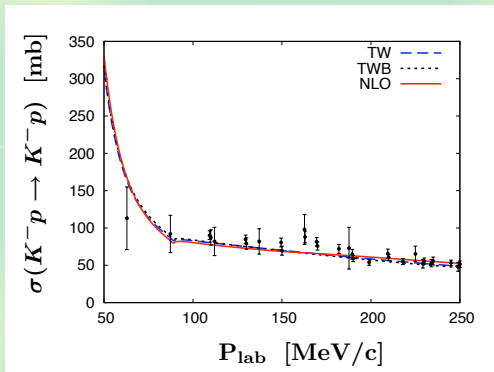
Best-fit results

K at rest

	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	

} **SIDDHARTA**
 } **Branching ratios**

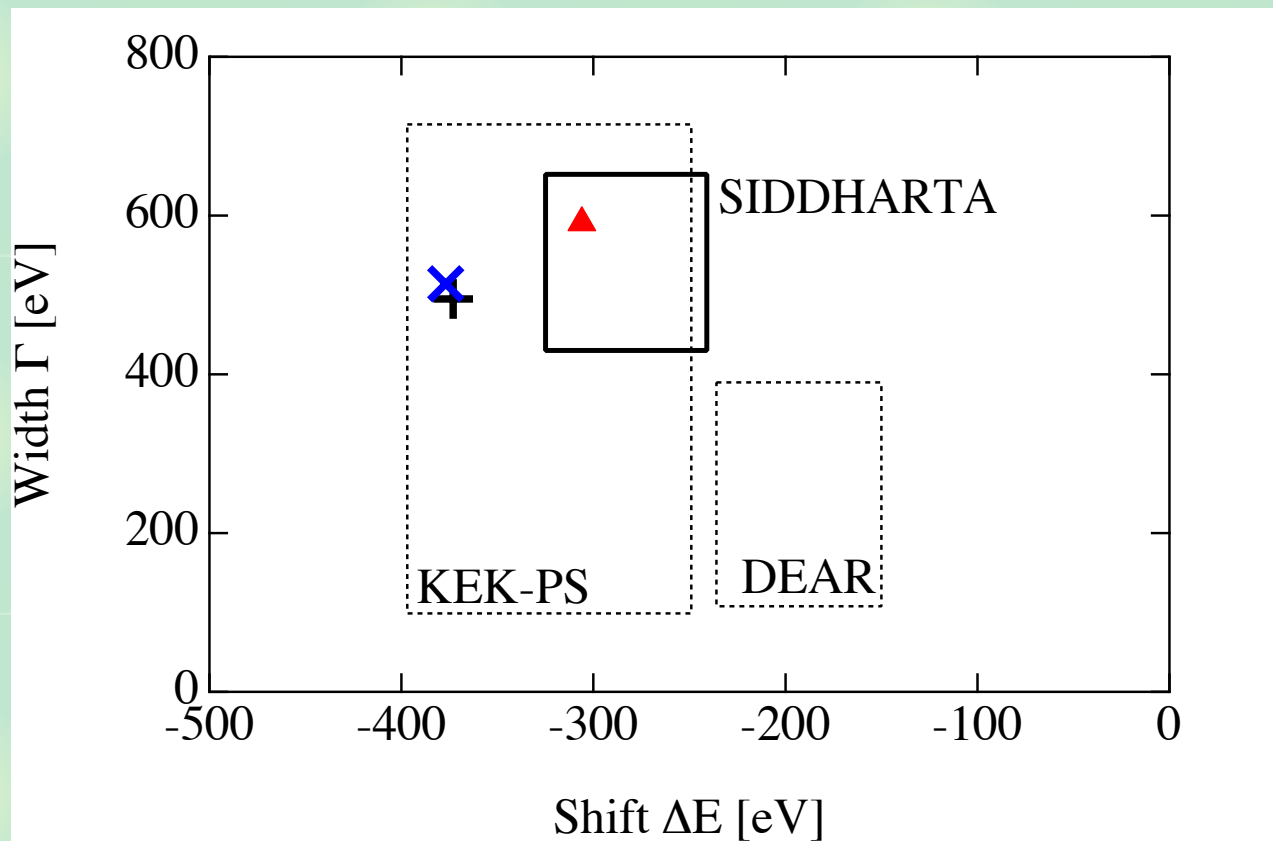
K^-p cross sections



Accurate description of all existing data ($\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} \sim 1$)

Comparison with SIDDHARTA

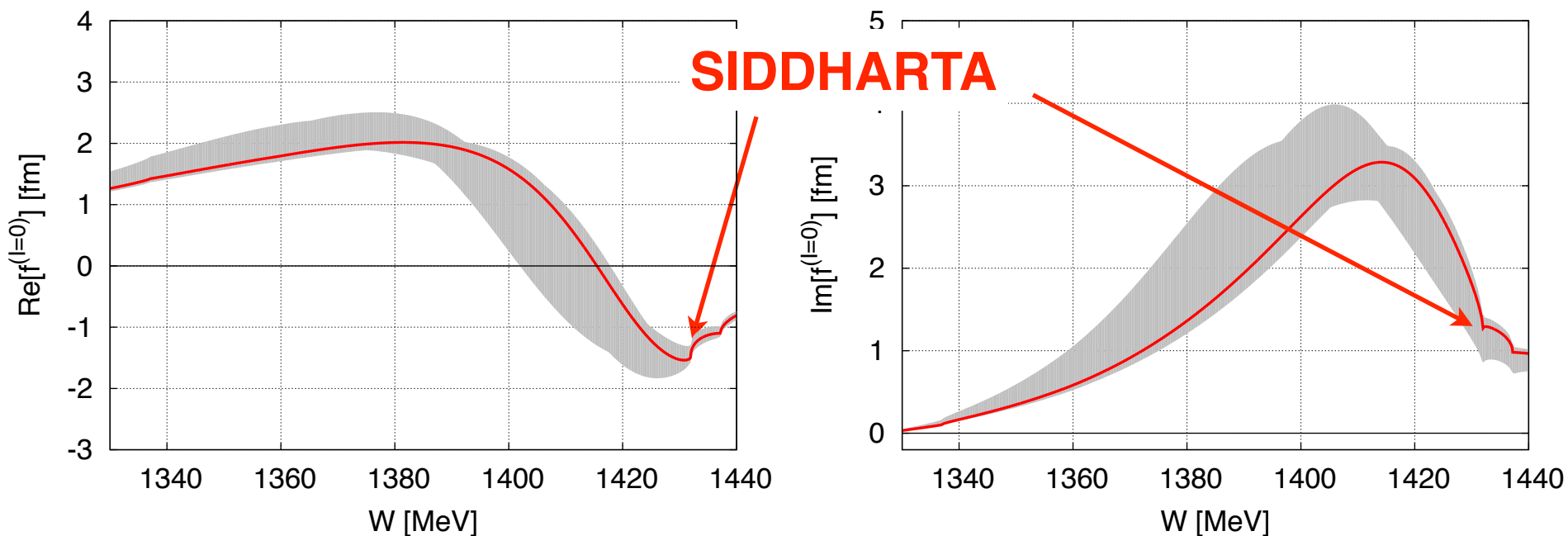
	TW	TWB	NLO
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	1.12	1.15	0.957



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

Subthreshold extrapolation

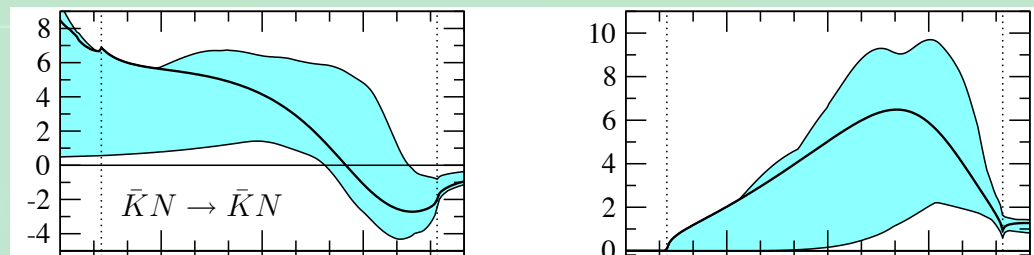
Uncertainty of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N(I=0)$ amplitude below threshold



Y. Kamiya, K. Miyahara, S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, W. Weise, NPA 954, 41 (2016)

- c.f. without **SIDDHARTA**

R. Nissler, Doctoral Thesis (2007)



SIDDHARTA is essential for **subthreshold** extrapolation.

Extrapolation to complex energy: two poles

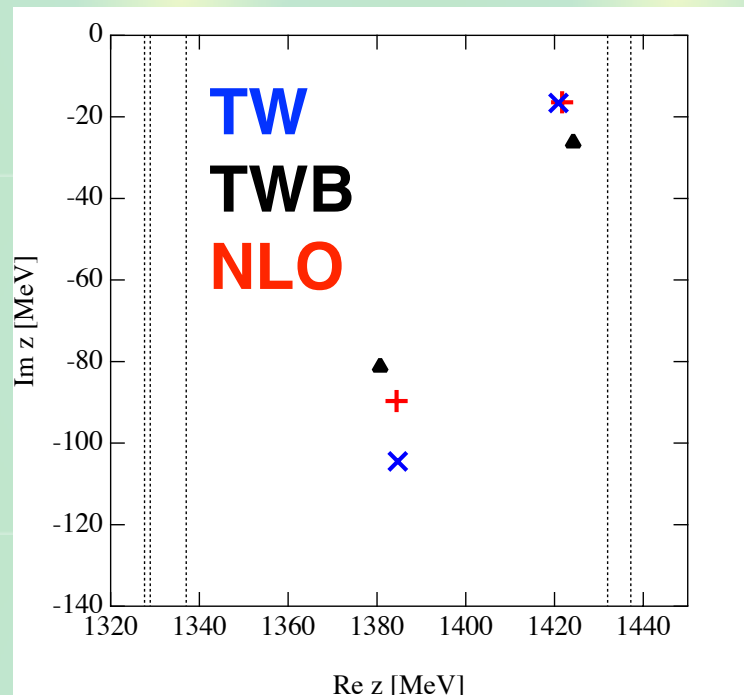
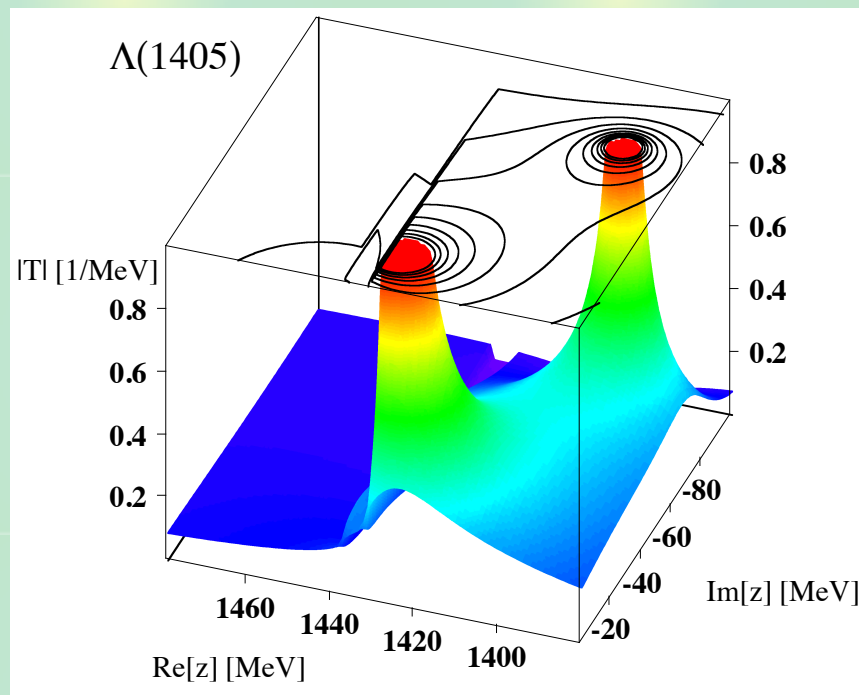
Two poles : superposition of two eigenstates

J.A. Oller, U.G. Meißner, PLB 500, 263 (2001);

D. Jido, J.A. Oller, E. Oset, A. Ramos, U.G. Meißner, NPA 723, 205 (2003);

U.G. Meißner, Symmetry 12, 981 (2020); M. Mai, arXiv: 2010.00056 [nucl-th];

T. Hyodo, M. Niyama, arXiv: 2010.07592 [hep-ph]



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

NLO analysis confirms the two-pole structure.

PDG has changed

2020 update of PDG

P.A. Zyla, et al., PTEP 2020, 083C01 (2020); <http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

- Particle Listing section:

Citation: P.A. Zyla et al. (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2020**, 083C01 (2020)

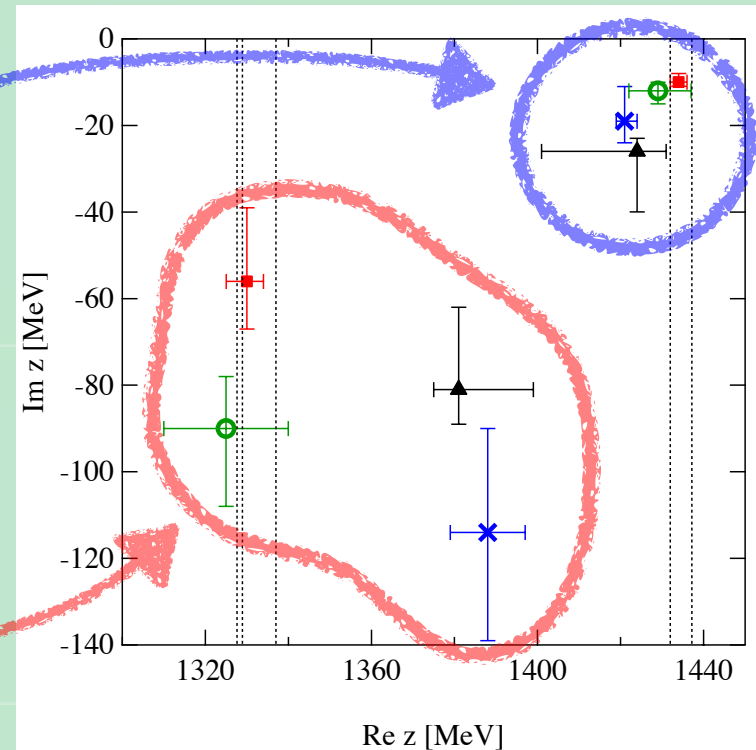
$\Lambda(1405) \ 1/2^-$

$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^-)$ Status: * * * *

Citation: P.A. Zyla et al. (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2020**, 083C01 (2020)

$\Lambda(1380) \ 1/2^-$

new! $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$ Status: * *



T. Hyodo, M. Niiyama, arXiv: 2010.07592 [hep-ph]

- Lower pole: two-star resonance $\Lambda(1380)$
- $\Lambda(1405)$ is no longer at 1405 MeV but ~ 1420 MeV

New data : K^-p correlation function

K^-p total cross sections

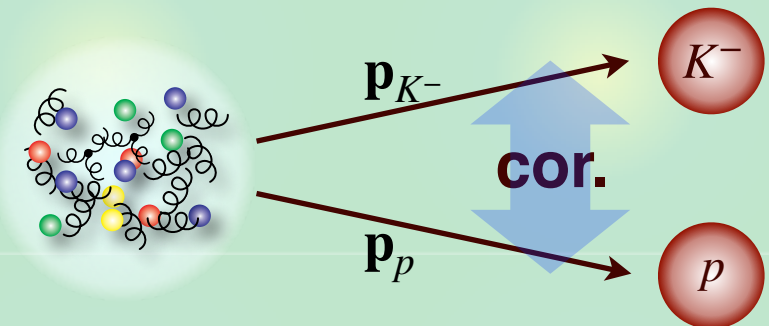
Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011)

- Old bubble chamber data

K^-p correlation function

ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020)

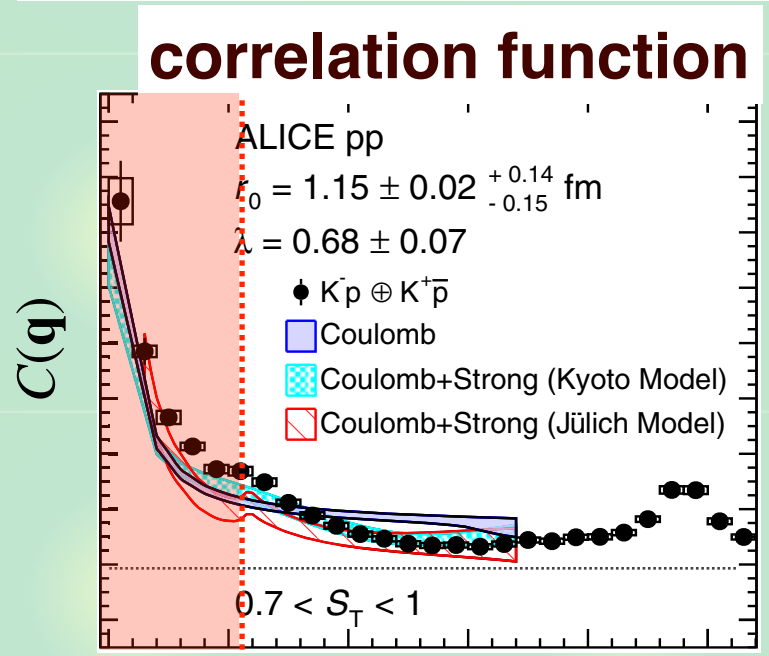
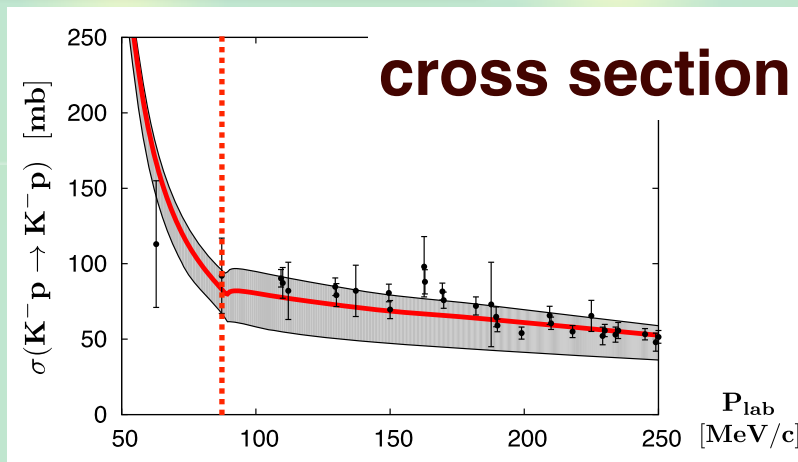
$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{N_{K^-p}(\mathbf{p}_{K^-}, \mathbf{p}_p)}{N_{K^-}(\mathbf{p}_{K^-})N_p(\mathbf{p}_p)}$$



- Excellent **precision** (\bar{K}^0n cusp)

- Low-energy data **below** \bar{K}^0n

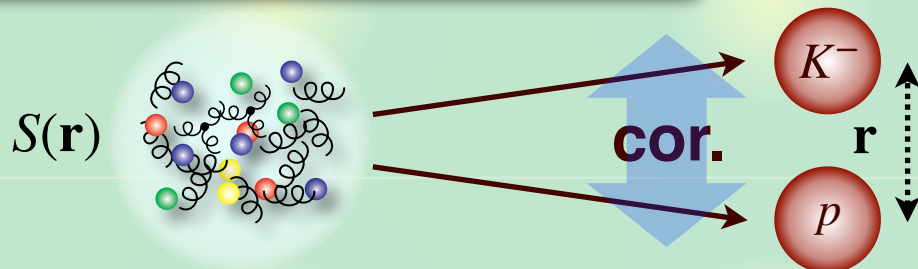
—> important constraint on $\Lambda(1405)$ theories



Prediction from chiral SU(3) dynamics

Theoretical calculation of $C(q)$

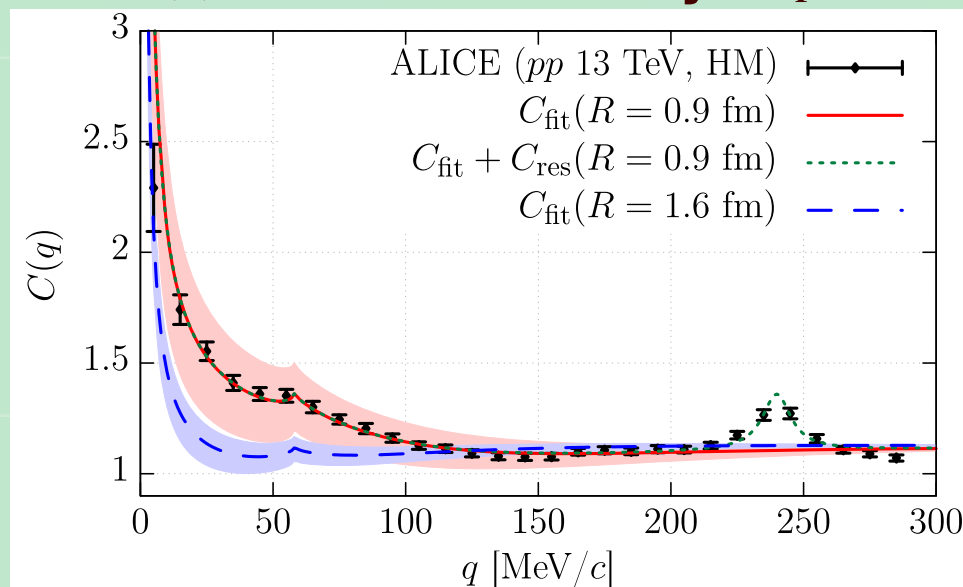
$$C(q) \simeq \int d^3\mathbf{r} S(\mathbf{r}) |\Psi_q^{(-)}(\mathbf{r})|^2$$



- wave function $\Psi_q^{(-)}(\mathbf{r})$: coupled-channel $\bar{K}N$ - $\pi\Sigma$ - $\pi\Lambda$ potential

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PRC98, 025201 (2018)

- source function $S(\mathbf{r})$: determined by K^+p data



Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL124, 132501 (2020)

Correlation function is well reproduced.



Introduction

- Structure of “unstable” resonance?



Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ resonance

- Accurate $\bar{K}N$ scattering amplitude

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

P.A. Zyla, *et al.* (Particle Data Group), PTEP 2020, 083C01 (2020)

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL124, 132501 (2020)

T. Hyodo, M. Niyama, arXiv: 2010.07592 [hep-ph]

- $\bar{K}N$ compositeness

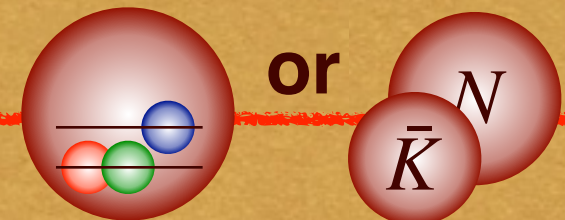
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 035203 (2016); PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)

T. Hyodo, JPS journal Vol. 75 No. 8, 478 (2020)

T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, in preparation



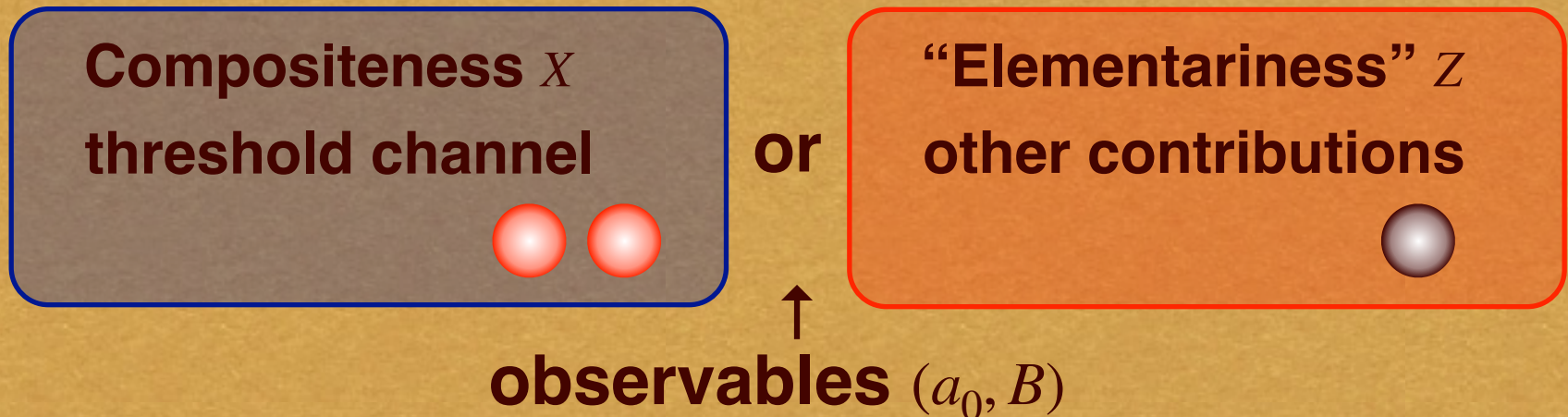
Summary



Compositeness of hadrons

- Structure of a given resonance (pole)?
- 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 X 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)

$$|d\rangle = \sqrt{X} |NN\rangle + \sqrt{1-X} |\text{others}\rangle$$

NN

continuum

deuteron

range of interaction

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

↑
↑

scattering length
radius of state

- Deuteron is NN composite : $a_0 \sim R \Rightarrow X \sim 1$
- Internal structure from **observable** (a_0, B)

Problem: applicable only for stable states

Effective field theory

Low-energy scattering with near-threshold bound state

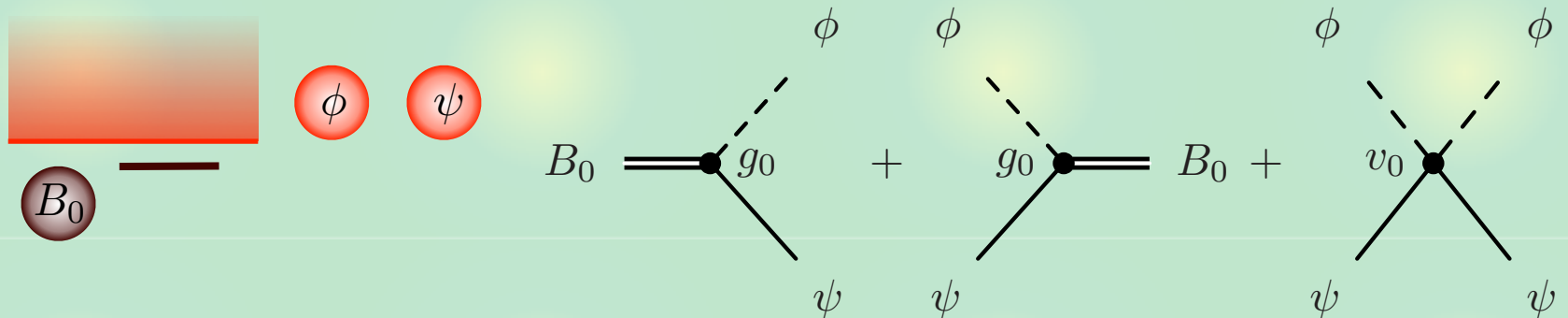
- Nonrelativistic EFT with contact interaction

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

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

$$H_{\text{free}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M} \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \psi + \frac{1}{2m} \nabla \phi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{2M_0} \nabla B_0^\dagger \cdot \nabla B_0 + \omega_0 B_0^\dagger B_0 \right]$$

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



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

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

Compositeness and “elementariness”

Eigenstates

$$H_{\text{free}} |B_0\rangle = \omega_0 |B_0\rangle, \quad H_{\text{free}} |\mathbf{p}\rangle = \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{2\mu} |\mathbf{p}\rangle$$

free (discrete + continuum)

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

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

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

“elementarity”



compositeness

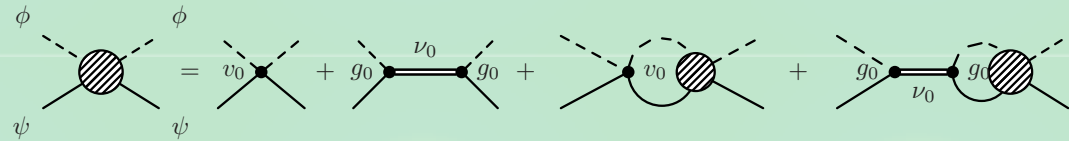


Z, X : real and nonnegative \rightarrow interpreted as **probability**

Weak binding relation

$\psi\phi$ scattering amplitude (exact result)

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



$$v(E) = v_0 + \frac{g_0^2}{E - \omega_0}, \quad G(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\Lambda dp \frac{p^2}{E - p^2/(2\mu) + i0^+}$$

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

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

$1/R = \sqrt{2\mu B}$ expansion of scattering length a_0

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

renormalization independent

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

Introduction of decay channel

Introduce decay channel

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

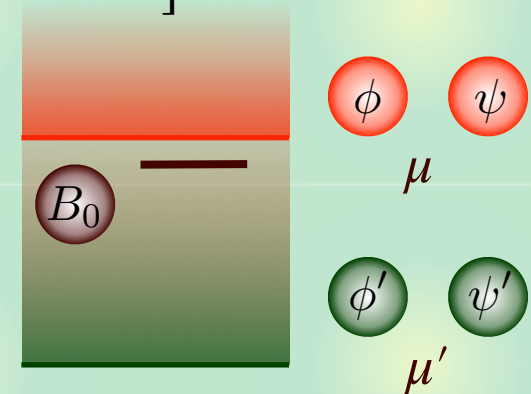
$$H'_{\text{int}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[g'_0 \left(B_0^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} B_0 \right) + \nu'_0 \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \nu_0^t (\psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi \psi) \right]$$

Quasi-bound state : complex eigenvalue

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

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

$$\nu_{\psi} + \nu_{\phi} = \nu$$



Generalized relation : **correction** from threshold difference

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

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

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

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

Complex compositeness

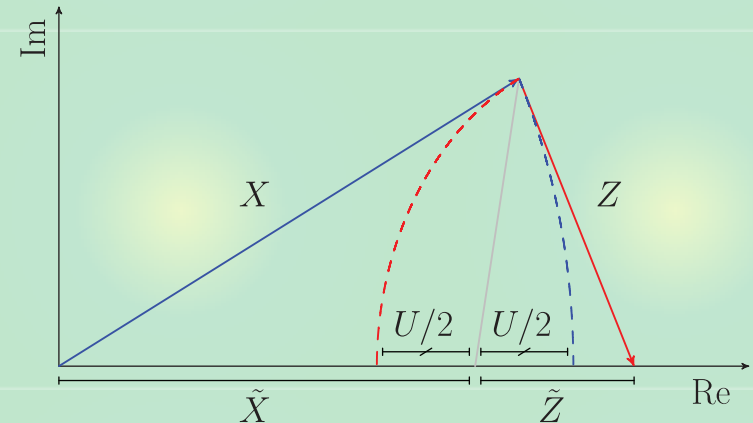
Unstable states \rightarrow complex Z and X

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

- Probabilistic interpretation?

New definition

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



- interpreted as **probabilities** $\tilde{Z} + \tilde{X} = 1, \quad \tilde{Z}, \tilde{X} \in [0, 1]$

- reduces to Z and X in the bound state limit

$U/2$: uncertainty of interpretation

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

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

- Sensible interpretation only for small $U/2$ case

Evaluation of compositeness

Generalized weak-binding relation

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

(a_0, E_{QB}) determinations by several groups

- neglecting correction terms:

	E_h [MeV]	a_0 [fm]	$X_{\bar{K}N}$	$\tilde{X}_{\bar{K}N}$	$U/2$
Set 1 [35]	$-10 - i26$	$1.39 - i0.85$	$1.2 + i0.1$	1.0	0.3
Set 2 [36]	$-4 - i8$	$1.81 - i0.92$	$0.6 + i0.1$	0.6	0.0
Set 3 [37]	$-13 - i20$	$1.30 - i0.85$	$0.9 - i0.2$	0.9	0.1
Set 4 [38]	$2 - i10$	$1.21 - i1.47$	$0.6 + i0.0$	0.6	0.0
Set 5 [38]	$-3 - i12$	$1.52 - i1.85$	$1.0 + i0.5$	0.8	0.3

- In all cases, $X \sim 1$ with small $U/2$ (complex nature)

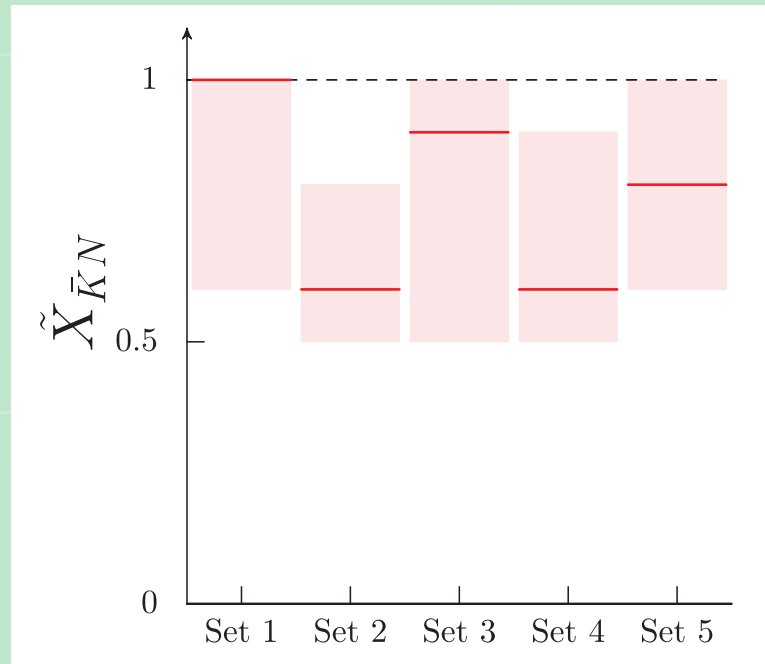
$\Lambda(1405)$: $\bar{K}N$ composite dominance \leftarrow observables

Uncertainty estimation

Estimation of correction terms: $|R| \sim 2 \text{ fm}$

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

- ρ meson exchange picture: $R_{\text{typ}} \sim 0.25 \text{ fm}$
- energy difference from $\pi\Sigma$: $\ell \sim 1.08 \text{ fm}$



$\bar{K}N$ composite dominance holds even **with correction terms.**

Correction term and zero range limit

What happens if $R_{\text{typ}} \rightarrow 0$?

$$a_0 = R \frac{2X}{1+X}$$

- Limit $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ can be taken in renormalizable EFT
- EFT with only ψ, ϕ fields should have $X = 1$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = R$$

- “effective range model” gives $a_0 \neq R$: contradiction?

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

R_{typ} should be either R_{int} or length scale in the amplitude

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

- relevant to system with large $|r_e|$

T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, in preparation

Summary

- Structure of unstable resonance is **nontrivial**.
- Pole structure of the $\Lambda(1405)$ region is now well constrained by the experimental data.
“ $\Lambda(1405)$ ” \rightarrow $\Lambda(1405)$ **and** $\Lambda(1380)$
Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011); NPA 881, 98 (2012);
P.A. Zyla, *et al.* (Particle Data Group), PTEP 2020, 083C01 (2020)
T. Hyodo, M. Niiyama, arXiv: 2010.07592 [hep-ph]
- Generalized weak-binding relation shows that (higher-energy) $\Lambda(1405)$ is dominated by **molecular $\bar{K}N$** component.

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 035203 (2016); PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)
T. Hyodo, JPS journal Vol. 75 No. 8, 478 (2020)