

Compositeness of hadrons and its application to baryon resonances



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Contents



Introduction: structure of excited hadrons




Compositeness with weak-binding relation

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

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

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


T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, PRC106, 015205 (2022)



Compositeness of baryon resonances

T. Sekihara, T. Hyodo, D. Jido, PTEP2015, 063D04 (2015);

T. Sekihara, T. Arai, J. Yamagata-Sekihara, S. Yasui, PRC93, 035204 (2016)



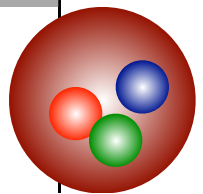
Summary

Unstable states via strong interaction

Stable/unstable hadrons

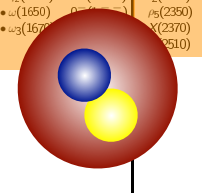
<http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

p	n	Δ	Σ	Λ	Σ^*	Λ^*	Λ_b
$1/2^+$	$1/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^+$
****	****	****	****	****	****	****	***
$\Delta(1232)$	$\Delta(1600)$	$\Delta(1620)$	$\Sigma(1385)$	$\Sigma(1580)$	$\Sigma(1620)$	$\Sigma(1660)$	$\Sigma(1670)$
$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$1/2^-$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^-$	$1/2^-$	$1/2^+$	$3/2^+$
****	****	****	****	*	*	****	****
$N(1440)$	$N(1520)$	$N(1535)$	$N(1650)$	$N(1675)$	$N(1710)$	$N(1720)$	$N(1860)$
$1/2^+$	$3/2^-$	$1/2^-$	$1/2^-$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$5/2^+$
****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
$\Lambda(1380)$	$\Lambda(1405)$	$\Lambda(1520)$	$\Lambda(1600)$	$\Lambda(1670)$	$\Lambda(1710)$	$\Lambda(1800)$	$\Lambda(1810)$
$1/2^-$	$1/2^-$	$3/2^-$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^-$	$1/2^+$	$1/2^-$	$1/2^+$
****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
$\Sigma(201)$	$\Sigma(225)$	$\Sigma(238)$	$\Sigma(247)$	$\Sigma(250)$	$\Sigma(250)$	$\Sigma(250)$	$\Sigma(250)$
$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$	$3/2^+$
****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****



~170 baryons

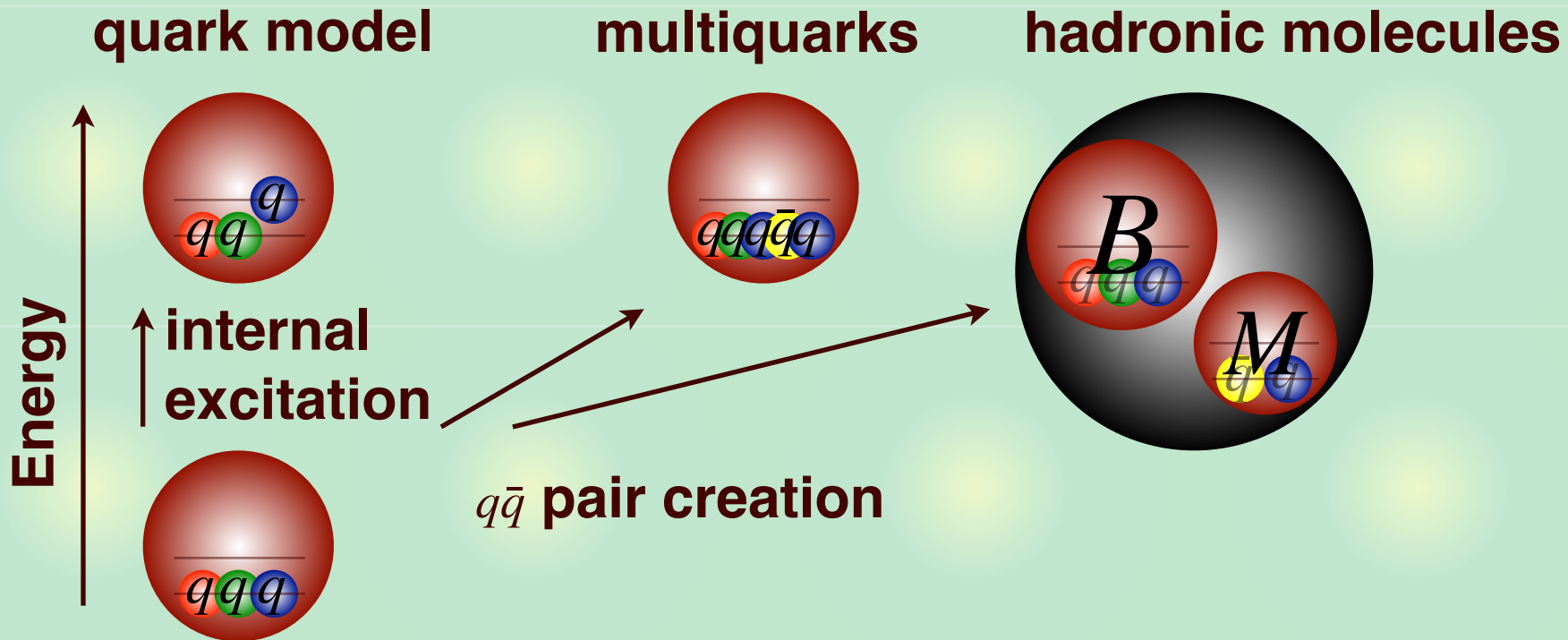
LIGHT UNFLAVORED ($S=C=B=0$) $f_c(f_c)$		STRANGE ($S=\pm 1, C=B=0$) $f_c(f_c)$	CHARMED, STRANGE ($C=\pm 1, S=\pm 1$) (+ possibly non- $q\bar{q}$ states) $f_c(f_c)$	$c\bar{c}$ continued $f_c(f_c)$
π^\pm	$1^-(0^-)$	$\pi_2(1670)$	K^\pm	$\psi_2(3823)$
π^0	$1^-(0^-)$	$\rho(1680)$	K^0	$\psi_2(3842)$
η	$0^-(0^-)$	$\rho(1690)$	K_S^0	$\chi_{c0}(3872)$
η'	$0^-(0^-)$	$\omega(1700)$	K_L^0	$Z_c(3900)$
$\omega(782)$	$0^+(0^-)$	$\omega(1710)$	K_S^0	$\chi_{c0}(3915)$
$\eta(958)$	$0^+(0^-)$	$\chi(1750)$	$K^*(1410)$	$\chi_{c0}(3930)$
$\eta(980)$	$0^+(0^-)$	$\eta(1760)$	$K^*(1430)$	$\chi(4020)$
$\omega(1270)$	$0^+(0^-)$	$\eta(1835)$	$K^*(1430)$	$\chi(4040)$
$\phi(1020)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$\phi_3(1850)$	$K^*(1460)$	$\chi(4055)$
$h_1(1170)$	$1^-(1^-)$	$\eta_2(1870)$	$K_2^*(1460)$	$\chi(4100)$
$b_1(1235)$	$1^+(1^-)$	$\eta_2(1880)$	$K_2^*(1480)$	$\chi(4160)$
$a_1(1260)$	$1^+(1^-)$	$\rho(1900)$	$K_2^*(1500)$	$\chi(4180)$
$f_2(1270)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$f_2(1910)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4200)$
$f_1(1285)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$a_0(1950)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4220)$
$\eta(1295)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$a_2(1950)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4230)$
$\pi(1300)$	$1^-(0^-)$	$a_4(1970)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4240)$
$a_2(1320)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$\rho_3(1990)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4274)$
$f_2(1370)$	$0^+(2^+)$	$\Omega_b(6315)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4300)$
$\pi_3(1400)$	$1^-(1^-)$	$\Omega_b(6330)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4360)$
$\eta(1405)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$\Omega_b(6340)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4415)$
$h_1(1415)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$\Omega_b(6350)$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4430)$
$f_1(1420)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$P_c(4312)^+$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4500)$
$\omega(1420)$	$0^-(1^-)$	$P_c(4380)^+$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4630)$
$f_1(1430)$	$0^+(1^+)$	$P_c(4440)^+$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4660)$
$a_0(1450)$	$0^+(0^+)$	$P_c(4457)^+$	$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4685)$
$\eta(1450)$	$0^-(1^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	$\chi(4700)$
$f_1(1510)$	$0^+(1^+)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$f_2(1525)$	$0^+(2^+)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$f_2(1565)$	$0^+(2^+)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$\eta(1570)$	$0^-(1^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$h_1(1595)$	$0^-(1^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$\pi_3(1600)$	$1^-(1^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$a_1(1640)$	$1^+(1^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$f_1(1640)$	$0^+(1^+)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$\eta_2(1645)$	$0^-(2^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$\omega(1650)$	$0^-(1^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	
$\omega_3(1670)$	$0^-(3^-)$		$K_2^*(1520)$	



~210 mesons

Aim of this talk


Various excitations of hadrons



Issues:

- **Quantitative** discussion of internal structure
- **Unstable** nature of excited hadrons

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Summary

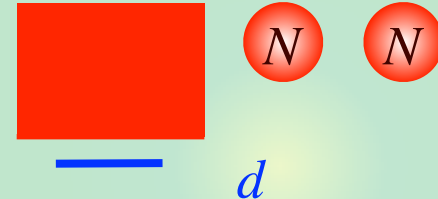
Weak-binding relation for stable states

Compositeness X of **stable** bound state

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

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

$$|d\rangle = \sqrt{X} |NN\rangle + \sqrt{Z} |\text{others}\rangle, \quad X + Z = 1, \quad 0 \leq X \leq 1$$



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 bound state

- for shallow bound state $R \gg R_{\text{typ}}$, $X \leftarrow (a_0, B)$

Problem1: applicable only to stable states

Problem2: empirical $(a_0, B) \rightarrow X = 1.68$?

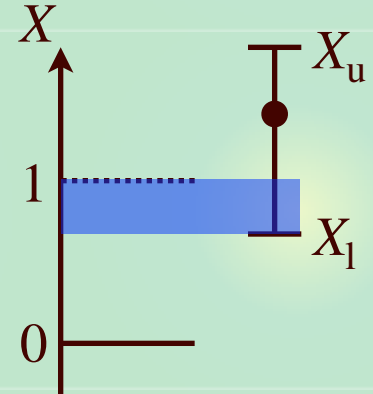
- (i) The particle must be stable; else Z is undefined. (However, it may be an adequate approximation to ignore the decay modes of a very narrow resonance.)
- (ii) The particle must couple to a two-particle channel with threshold not too much above the particle mass.
- (iii) It is crucial that this two-body channel have zero orbital angular momentum l , since for $l \neq 0$ the factor $(E)^{1/2}$ in the integrands of (24) and (32) would be $E^{l+(1/2)}$, and the integrals could not be approximated by their low-energy parts.

Uncertainty and interpretation

Uncertainty estimation with $\mathcal{O}(R_{\text{typ}}/R)$ term

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

$$X_u = \frac{a_0/R + \xi}{2 - a_0/R - \xi}, \quad X_l = \frac{a_0/R - \xi}{2 - a_0/R + \xi}, \quad \xi = \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}$$



Interpretation (with finite range correction)

T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, PRC 106, 015205 (2022)

- exclude region outside $0 \leq X \leq 1$

$$R_{\text{typ}} = \max\{R_{\text{int}}, R_{\text{eff}}\}$$

- X of hadrons, **nuclei**, and **atoms**
- X of deuteron is reasonable
- $X \geq 0.5$ in all cases studied

Bound state	Compositeness X
d	$0.74 \leq X \leq 1$
$X(3872)$	$0.53 \leq X \leq 1$
$D_{s0}^*(2317)$	$0.81 \leq X \leq 1$
$D_{s1}(2460)$	$0.55 \leq X \leq 1$
$N\Omega$ dibaryon	$0.80 \leq X \leq 1$
$\Omega\Omega$ dibaryon	$0.79 \leq X \leq 1$
${}^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$	$0.74 \leq X \leq 1$
${}^4\text{He}$ dimer	$0.93 \leq X \leq 1$

Near-threshold bound states are **mostly composite**

Weak-binding relation for unstable states

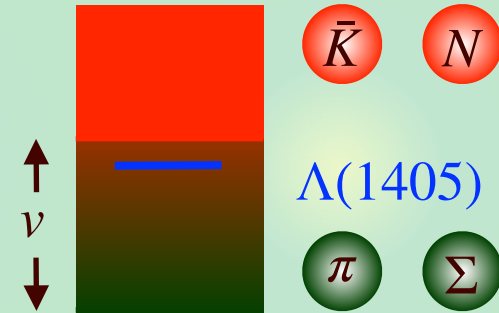
Compositeness X of **unstable** quasibound state

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

- **complex eigenenergy**: $-B \rightarrow E_h \in \mathbb{C}$

$$|\Lambda(1405)\rangle = \sqrt{X} |\bar{K}N\rangle + \sqrt{Z} |\text{others}\rangle, \quad X + Z = 1$$

- **complex** a_0, X



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

- **correction** from threshold energy difference

- for near-threshold quasibound state $|R| \gg (R_{\text{typ}}, \ell)$, $X \leftarrow (a_0, E_h)$

Interpretation of complex X

$$\tilde{X} = \frac{1 - |Z| + |X|}{2}, \quad \tilde{Z} = \frac{1 - |X| + |Z|}{2}, \quad \tilde{X} + \tilde{Z} = 1, \quad 0 \leq \tilde{X} \leq 1$$

Compositeness of $\Lambda(1405)$: central values

Generalized weak-binding relation

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

(a_0, E_h) 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, $X \sim 1$ and $\tilde{X} \sim 1$

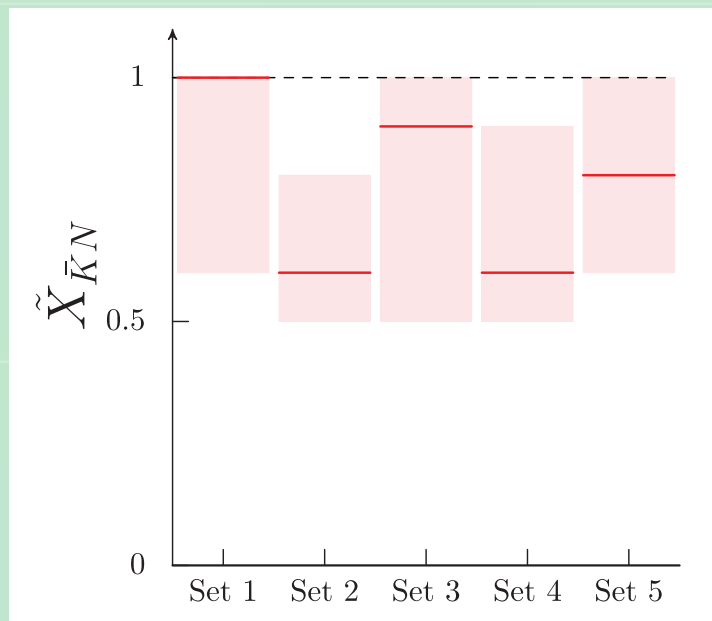
$\Lambda(1405)$: $\bar{K}N$ composite dominance \leftarrow observables

Compositeness of $\Lambda(1405)$: uncertainties

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


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

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



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

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 **Summary**

Two methods to evaluate compositeness

Weak-binding relation

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

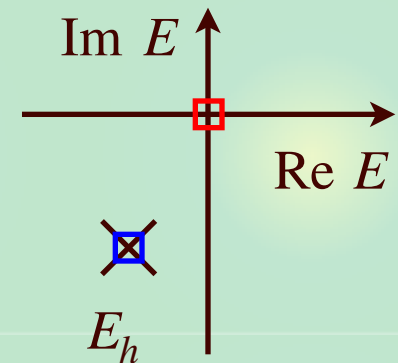
- Pro: model independent, determined by observables
- Con: uncertainty, near-threshold s-wave state only

Evaluation from residue of resonance pole

T. Hyodo, D. Jido, A. Hosaka, PRC85, 015201 (2012);

F. Aceti, E. Oset, PRD86, 014012 (2012)

$$X = -g^2 \frac{dG(E)}{dE} \Big|_{E=E_h}$$



- Pro: no uncertainty, applicable to any states (e.g. p wave)
- Con: model dependent (off-shell nature)

Two methods are complementary with each other

Comparison of two methods

Compositeness of $\Lambda(1405)$ with NLO chiral SU(3) dynamics

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011); NPA881, 98 (2012)

$$E_h = -10 - 26i \text{ [MeV]}$$

- Weak-binding relation

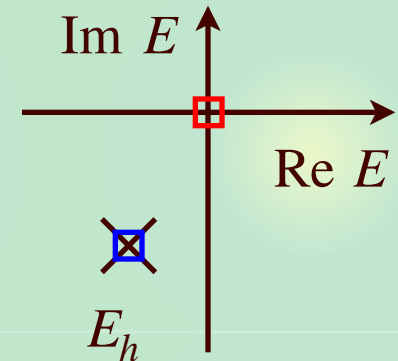
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, PRC93, 035203 (2016); PTEP2017, 023D02 (2017)

$$X = 1.2 + 0.1i$$

- Evaluation from residue of resonance pole

T. Sekihara, T. Hyodo, D. Jido, PTEP2015, 063D04 (2015)

$$X = 1.14 + 0.01i$$



Good agreement $\leftarrow \Lambda(1405)$ is sufficiently close to threshold

- model dependence/uncertainty reduces as $|E_h| \rightarrow 0$

see also T. Kinugawa, T. Hyodo, arXiv:2303.07038 [hep-ph]

Compositeness of baryon resonances

Unitarized NLO chiral (coupled-channel) amplitude

T. Sekihara, T. Arai, J. Yamagata-Sekihara, S. Yasui, PRC93, 035204 (2016)

TABLE II. Properties of $\Delta(1232)$ and $N(940)$. We do not calculate U , $\tilde{X}_{\pi N}$, and \tilde{Z} for $N(940)$ because it is a stable state.

	Naive		Constrained	
	$\Delta(1232)$	$N(940)$	$\Delta(1232)$	$N(940)$
w_{pole} (MeV)	$1209.8 - 47.6i$	938.9	$1206.9 - 49.6i$	938.9
g (MeV $^{-1/2}$)	$0.383 - 0.053i$	0.560	$0.395 - 0.061i$	0.516
$X_{\pi N}$	$0.69 + 0.39i$	-0.18	$0.87 + 0.35i$	0.00
Z	$0.31 - 0.39i$	1.18	$0.13 - 0.35i$	1.00
U	0.30	-	0.31	-
$\tilde{X}_{\pi N}$	0.61	-	0.71	-
\tilde{Z}	0.39	-	0.29	-

TABLE IV. Properties of $N(1535)$ and $N(1650)$.

	$N(1535)$	$N(1650)$
w_{pole} (MeV)	$1496.4 - 58.7i$	$1660.7 - 70.0i$
$g_{\pi N}$ (MeV $^{1/2}$)	$47.1 - 7.3i$	$49.8 - 23.1i$
$g_{\eta N}$ (MeV $^{1/2}$)	$68.9 - 42.4i$	$-19.0 + 11.1i$
$g_{K\Lambda}$ (MeV $^{1/2}$)	$85.0 + 14.4i$	$-29.9 + 37.1i$
$g_{K\Sigma}$ (MeV $^{1/2}$)	$-31.4 + 17.5i$	$-73.8 + 6.0i$
$X_{\pi N}$	$-0.02 + 0.03i$	$0.00 + 0.04i$
$X_{\eta N}$	$0.04 + 0.37i$	$0.00 + 0.01i$
$X_{K\Lambda}$	$0.14 + 0.00i$	$0.08 + 0.05i$
$X_{K\Sigma}$	$0.01 - 0.02i$	$0.09 - 0.12i$
Z	$0.84 - 0.38i$	$0.84 + 0.01i$
U	0.48	0.13
$\tilde{X}_{\pi N}$	0.03	0.04
$\tilde{X}_{\eta N}$	0.25	0.01
$\tilde{X}_{K\Lambda}$	0.09	0.08
$\tilde{X}_{K\Sigma}$	0.01	0.13
\tilde{Z}	0.62	0.74

- $N(940)$: Z dominance (qqq like)
- $\Delta(1232)$: $X_{\pi N}$ dominance (molecule like)
- $N(1535), N(1650)$: Z dominance (qqq like)

What to measure

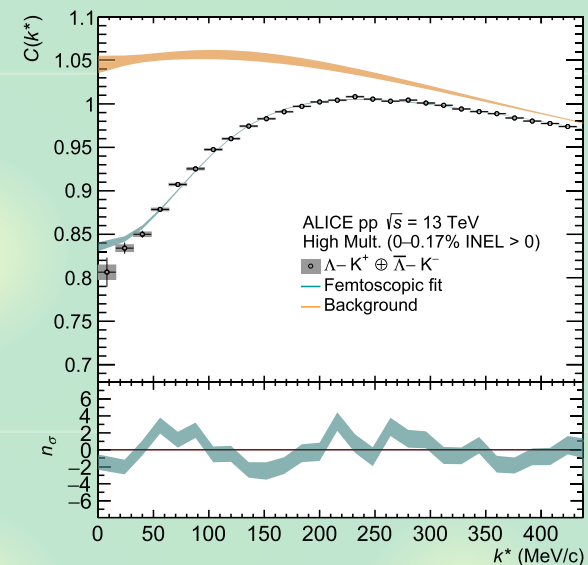
Determination of (partial wave) scattering amplitude

- cross sections, angular dependence, ...
- pole position (eigenenergy) \rightarrow weak-binding relation
- dynamical coupled-channel model \rightarrow residue method

Determination of scattering length

- ΛK^+ scattering length by femtoscopy




$$a_0^{\Lambda K^+} = 0.61 - 0.23i \text{ [fm]}$$



ALICE collaboration, PRC 103, 055201 (2021); [PLB 845, 138145 \(2023\)](#)

Accumulation of data will sharpen the evaluation of X

Summary

-  Structure of hadrons should be studied
 - in **quantitative** manner, and
 - with **unstable** nature taken into account.
-  Compositeness is a quantitative measure of hadron structure, applicable to unstable states.
 - weak-binding relation (model-independent)
 - residue method (no uncertainty)
-  Compositeness of baryon resonances have been evaluated. More experimental data are welcome to improve the estimations.