$\bar{K}N$相互作用および関連する物理、その最近の進展

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Contents

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

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011); NPA 881, 98 (2012);
T. Hyodo, M. Niiyama, PPNP 120, 103868 (2021);
T. Hyodo, W. Weise, arXiv:2202.06181 [nucl-th] (Handbook of Nuclear Physics)

- Recent developments

J.-X. Lu, L.S. Geng, M. Doering, M. Mai, PRL 130, 071902 (2023);
J. Bulava, *et al.* (BaSc), arXiv:2307.10413 [hep-lat]; arXiv:2307.13471 [hep-lat]

K^-p femtoscopy

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL 124, 132501 (2020)

- Experimental data

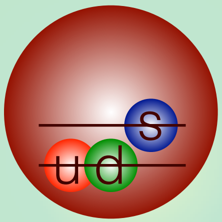
ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020); PLB 822, 136708 (2021);
EPJC 83, 340 (2023)

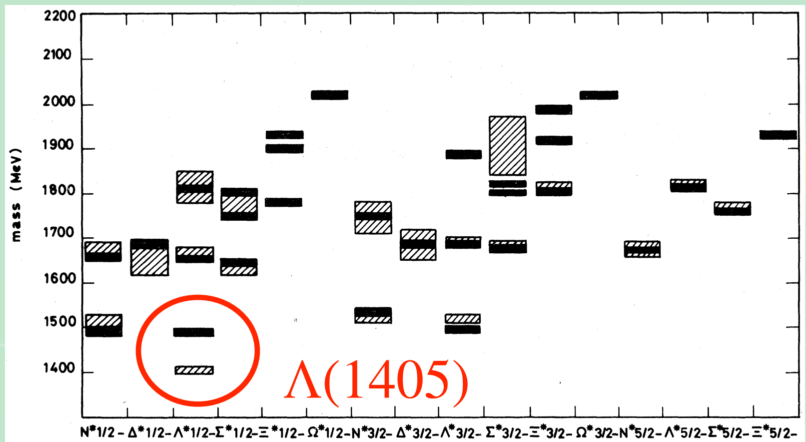
Summary

Λ(1405) and $\bar{K}N$ scattering

Λ(1405) does not fit in standard picture —> exotic candidate

N. Isgur and G. Karl, PRD 18, 4187 (1978)



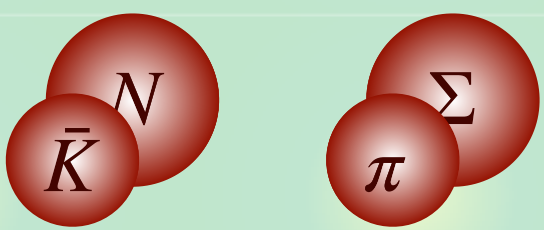


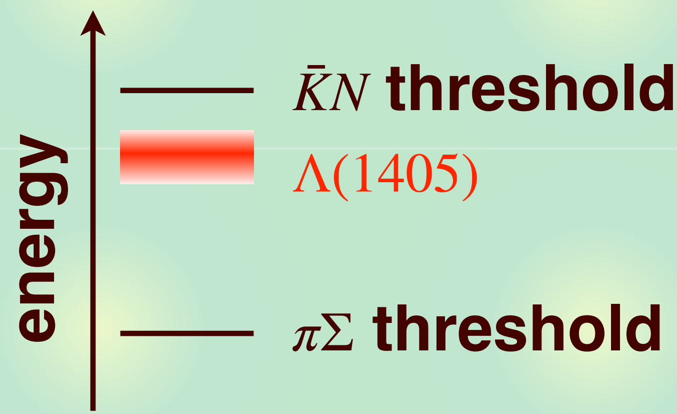
: theory

: experiment

Resonance in coupled-channel scattering

- Coupling to MB states





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

Strategy for $\bar{K}N$ interaction

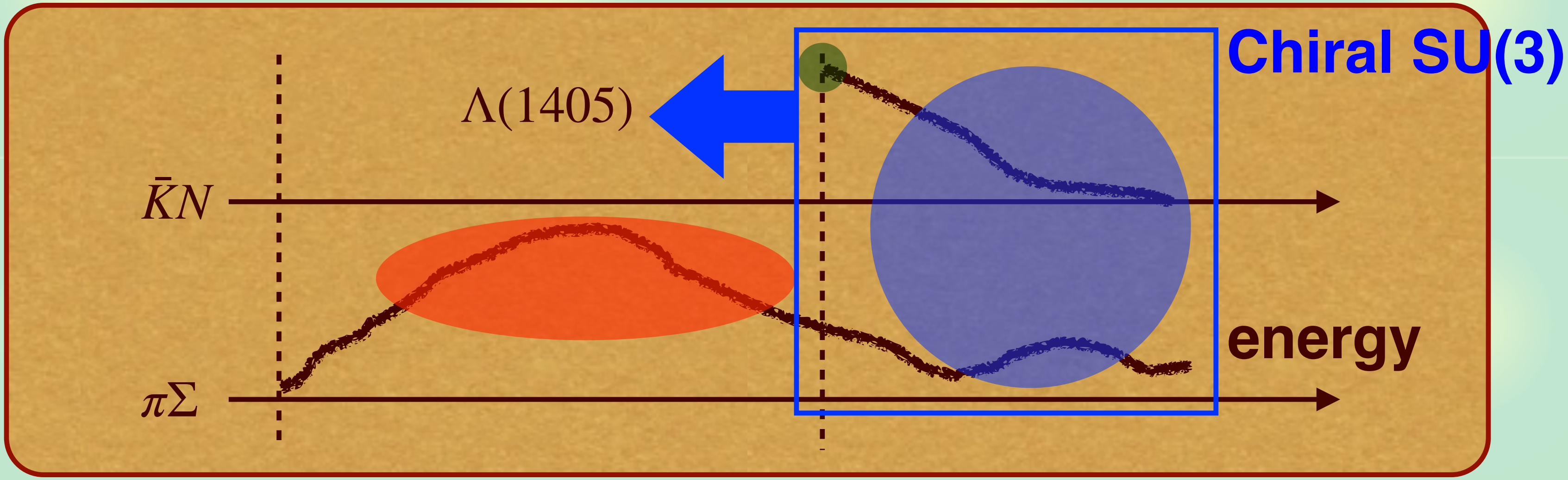
Above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold : direct constraints

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

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

Below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold: indirect (reaction model needed)

- $\pi\Sigma$ **mass spectra** (LEPS, CLAS, HADES, J-PARC, ...)



Best-fit results by chiral SU(3) dynamics

K^- at rest

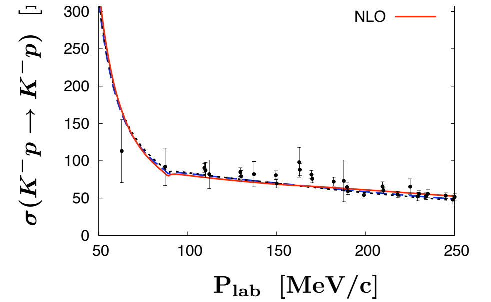
	TW	TWB	NLO	Experiment	
ΔE [eV]	373	377	306	$283 \pm 36 \pm 6$	[10]
Γ [eV]	495	514	591	$541 \pm 89 \pm 22$	[10]
γ	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.36 ± 0.04	[11]
R_n	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.189 ± 0.015	[11]
R_c	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.664 ± 0.011	[11]
χ^2/d.o.f	1.12	1.15	0.96		

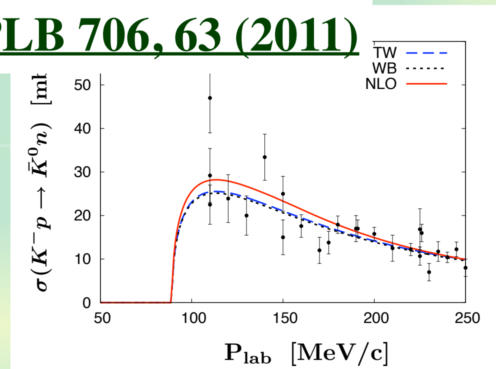
} **SIDDHARTA** (ΔE, Γ)

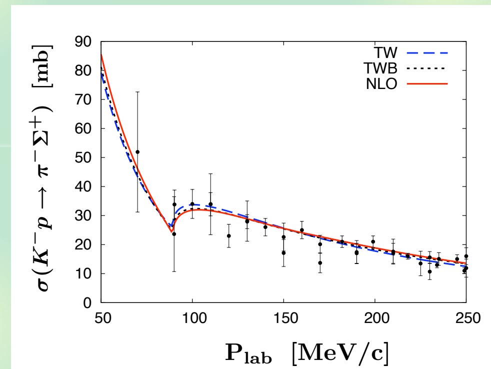
} **Branching ratios** (γ, R_n, R_c)

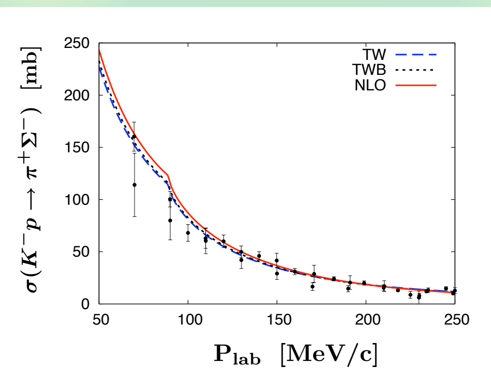
Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011)

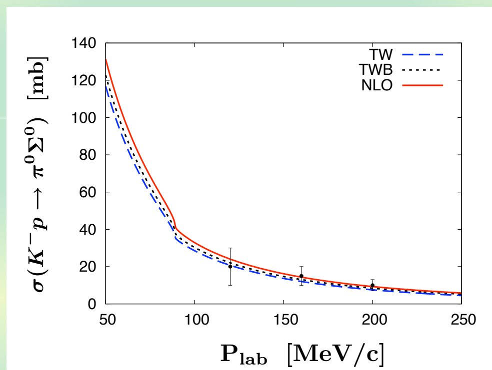
K^-p cross sections

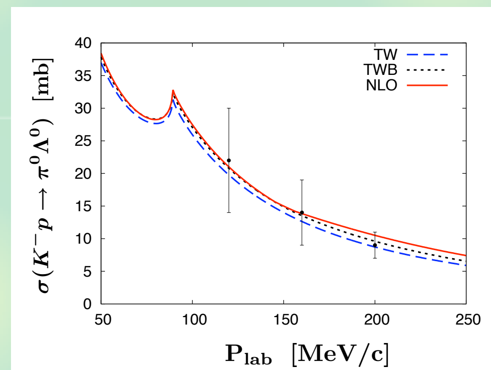












Accurate description of all existing data (χ^2/d.o.f ~ 1)

PDG has changed

2020 update of PDG

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011); NPA 881, 98 (2012); ▲
Z.H. Guo, J.A. Oller, PRC 87, 035202 (2013); ×
M. Mai, U.G. Meißner, EPJA 51, 30 (2015) ■ ○

- Particle Listing section:

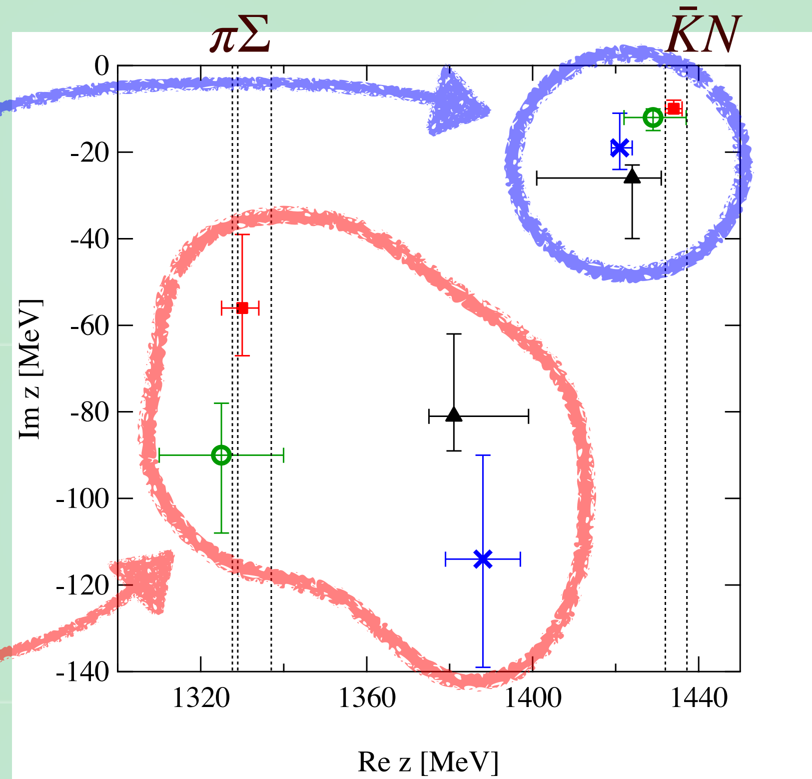
Citation: P.A. Zyla *et al.* (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2020**, 083C01 (2020)

$\Lambda(1405)\ 1/2^-$ $\quad I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^-)$ Status: ∗∗∗∗

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

$\Lambda(1380)\ 1/2^-$ $\quad J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$ Status: ∗∗

new!



T. Hyodo, M. Niiyama, PPNP 120, 103868 (2021)

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

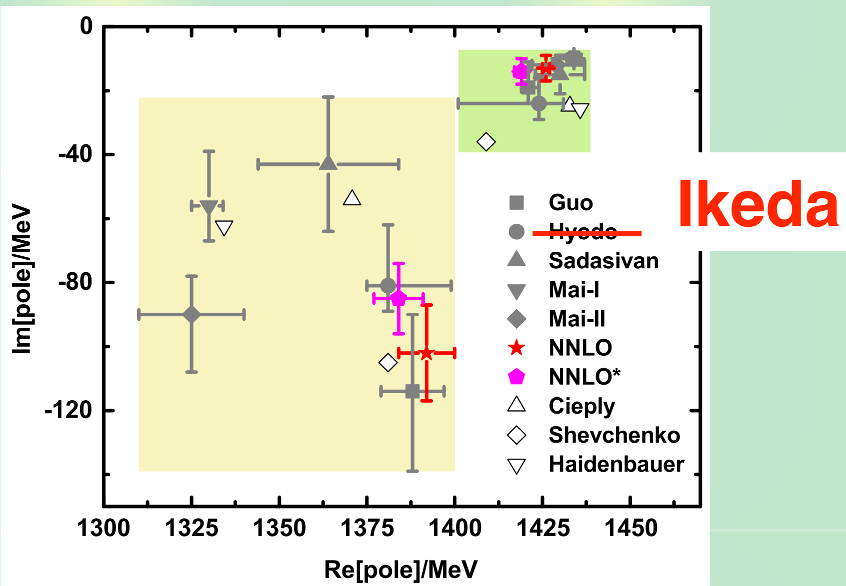
NNLO analysis and lattice QCD

Analysis at NNLO chiral SU(3) dynamics (KN and πN included)

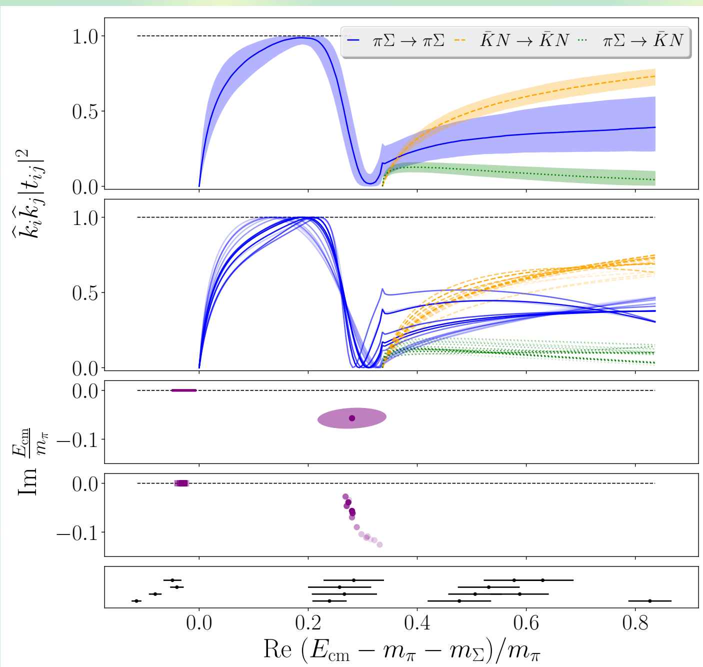
J.-X. Lu, L.S. Geng, M. Doering, M. Mai, PRL 130, 071902 (2023)

Lattice QCD calculation of $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$ scattering ($m_\pi \sim 200$ MeV)

J. Bulava, *et al.* (BaSc), arXiv:2307.10413 [hep-lat]; arXiv:2307.13471 [hep-lat]



	Pole positions (MeV)
$\Lambda(1380)$	$1392 \pm 8 - i(102 \pm 15)$
$\Lambda(1405)$	$1425 \pm 1 - i(13 \pm 4)$



$$E_1 = 1392(9)(2)(16)\ \text{MeV},$$
$$E_2 = [1455(13)(2)(17) - i11.5(4.4)(4)(0.1)]\ \text{MeV},$$

Two states are confirmed at NNLO and lattice QCD

Construction of $\bar{K}N$ potentials

Local $\bar{K}N$ potential is useful for various applications

meson-baryon amplitude (chiral SU(3) EFT)

T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PRC 77, 035204 (2008)

Kyoto $\bar{K}N$ potential (single-channel, complex)

K. Miyahara. T. Hyodo, PRC 93, 015201 (2016)

Kyoto $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$-$\pi\Lambda$ potential (coupled-channel, real)

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PRC 98, 025201 (2018)

Kaonic nuclei

Kaonic deuterium

K^-p correlation function

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$K^{-}p$ femtoscopy

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise. PRL 124, 132501 (2020)

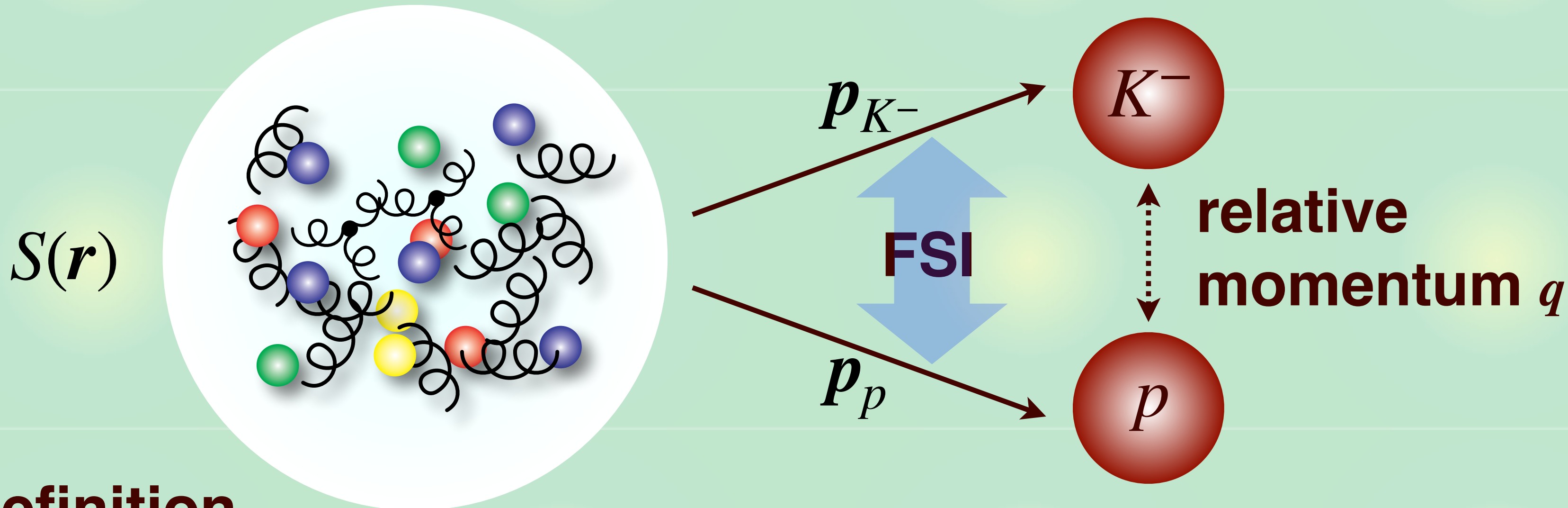
- Experimental data

ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020); PLB 822, 136708 (2021);
EPJC 83, 340 (2023)

Summary

Correlation function and hadron interaction

High-energy collision: chaotic source $S(r)$ of hadron emission



- Definition

$$C(\boldsymbol{q}) = \frac{N_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{p}_{K^-}, \boldsymbol{p}_p)}{N_{K^-}(\boldsymbol{p}_{K^-})N_p(\boldsymbol{p}_p)}$$ **(= 1 in the absence of FSI/QS)**

- Theory (Koonin-Pratt formula)

S.E. Koonin PLB 70, 43 (1977); S. Pratt, PRD 33, 1314 (2986)

$$C(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S(\boldsymbol{r})\, |\Psi_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{(-)}(\boldsymbol{r})|^2$$

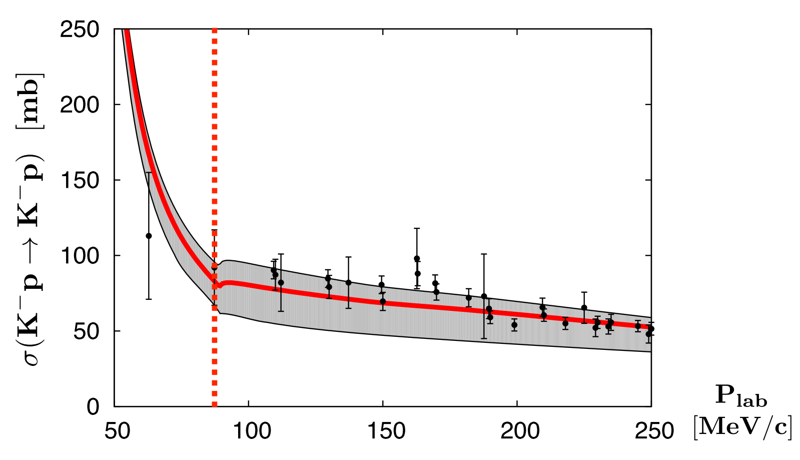
Source function $S(\boldsymbol{r})$ <—> wave function $\Psi_{\boldsymbol{q}}^{(-)}(\boldsymbol{r})$ (FSI)

Experimental data of K^-p correlation

K^-p total cross sections

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

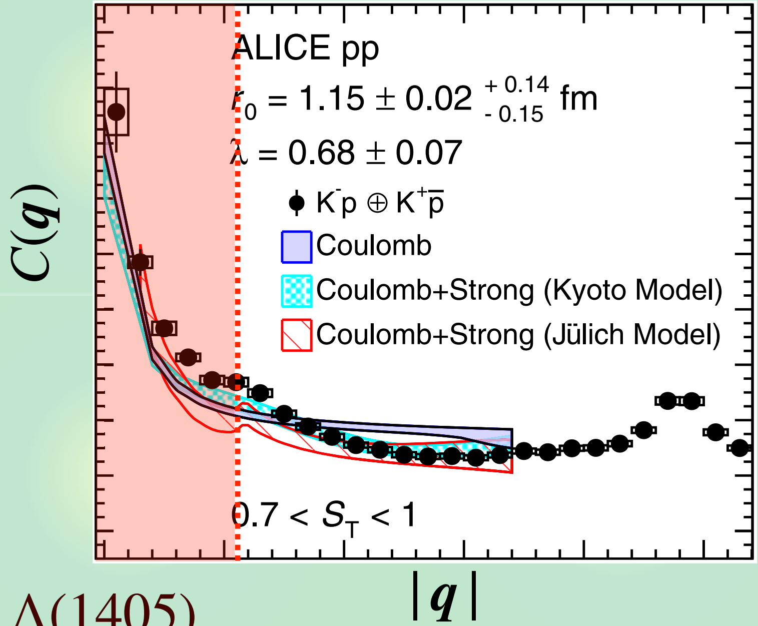
- Old bubble chamber data
- Resolution is not good
- Threshold cusp is not visible



K^-p correlation function

ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020)

- Excellent precision ($\bar{K}^0 n$ cusp)
- Low-energy data below $\bar{K}^0 n$



—> Important constraint on $\bar{K}N$ and $\Lambda(1405)$

Coupled-channel effects

Schrödinger equation (s-wave)

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\nabla^2}{2\mu_1} + V_{11}(r) + V_C(r) & V_{12}(r) & \cdots \\ V_{21}(r) & -\frac{\nabla^2}{2\mu_2} + V_{22}(r) + \Delta_2 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{K^-p}(r) \\ \psi_{\bar{K}^0 n}(r) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{K^-p}(r) \\ \psi_{\bar{K}^0 n}(r) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

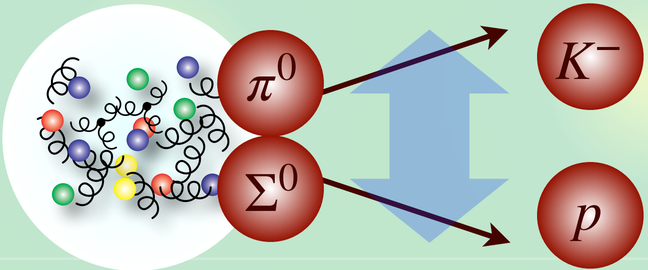
Coulomb　　threshold energy difference

Asymptotic ($r \to \infty$) wave function

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{K^-p}(r) \\ \psi_{\bar{K}^0 n}(r) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \propto \begin{pmatrix} \# e^{-iqr} + \# e^{iqr} \\ \# e^{-iq_2 r} + \# e^{iq_2 r} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

incoming + outgoing

- Transition from $\bar{K}^0 n, \pi^+\Sigma^-, \pi^0\Sigma^0, \pi^-\Sigma^+, \pi^0\Lambda$ is in $\psi_i(r)$ with $i \neq K^- p$



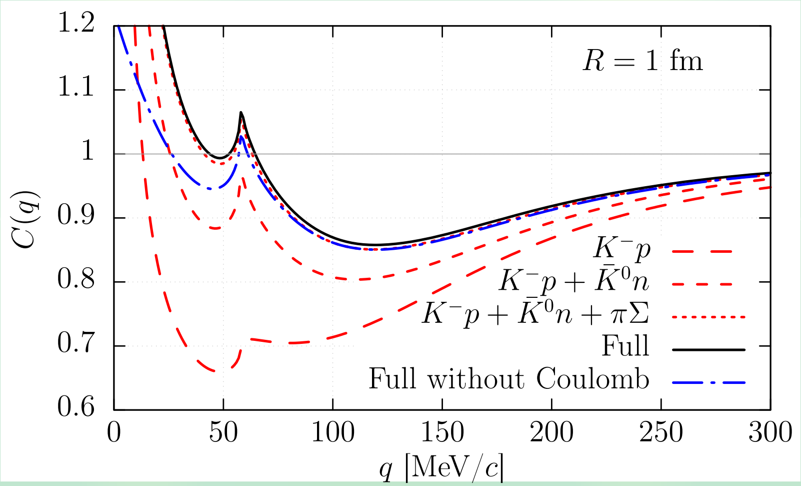
Coupled-channel correlation function

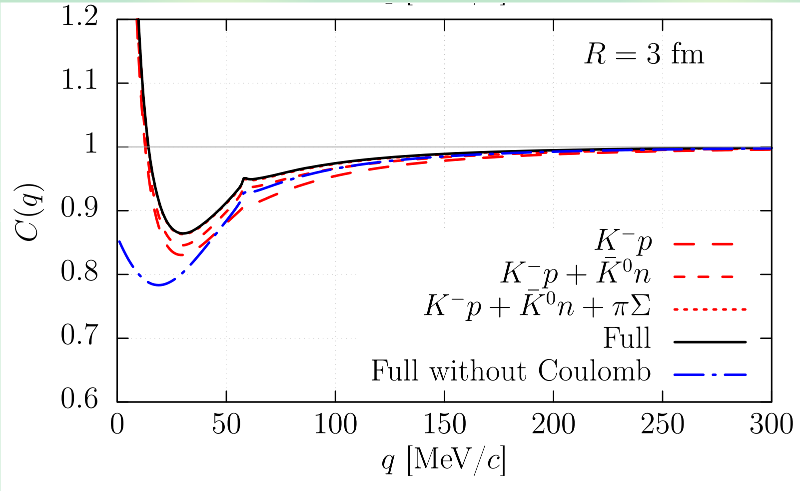
Coupled-channel Koonin-Pratt formula

R. Lednicky, V.V. Lyuboshitz, V.L.Lyuboshitz, Phys. Atom. Nucl. 61, 2950 (1998);
J. Haidenbauer, NPA 981, 1 (2019);
Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise, PRL124, 132501 (2020)

$$C_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\,\Psi^{(-)}_{K^-p,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|^2 + \sum_{i\neq K^-p} \omega_i \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_i(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\,\Psi^{(-)}_{i,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|^2$$

- **Transition** from $\bar{K}^0 n, \pi^+\Sigma^-, \pi^0\Sigma^0, \pi^-\Sigma^+, \pi^0\Lambda$
- ω_i : weight of source channel i relative to K^-p





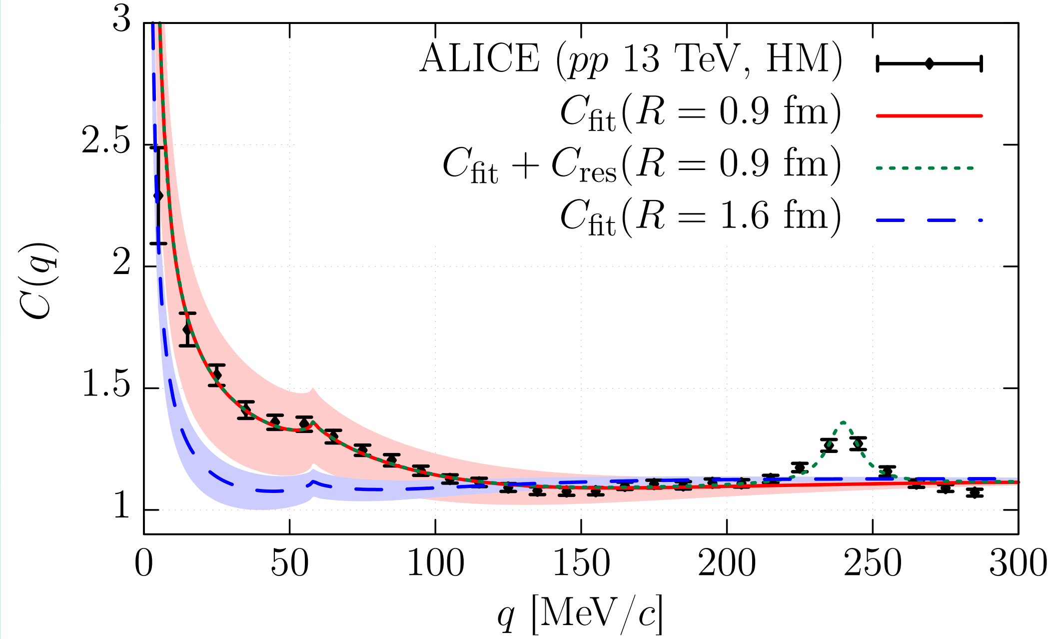
Coupled-channel effect is enhanced for small sources

Correlation from chiral SU(3) dynamics

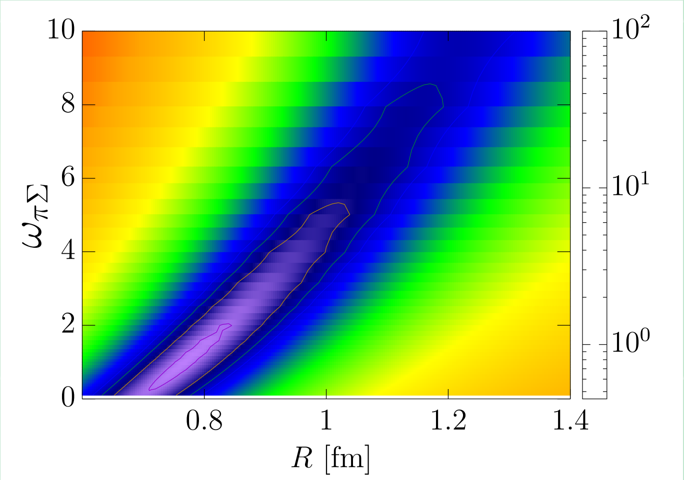
Wave function $\Psi^{(-)}_{i,q}(r)$: coupled-channel $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$-$\pi\Lambda$ potential

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PRC 98, 025201 (2018)

- **Source function $S(r)$: Gaussian, $R \sim 1$ fm in K^+p data**
- **Source weight $\omega_{\pi\Sigma} \sim 2$ by simple statistical model estimate**



reduced χ^2



Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, K. Morita, A. Ohnishi, W. Weise, PRL 124, 132501 (2020)

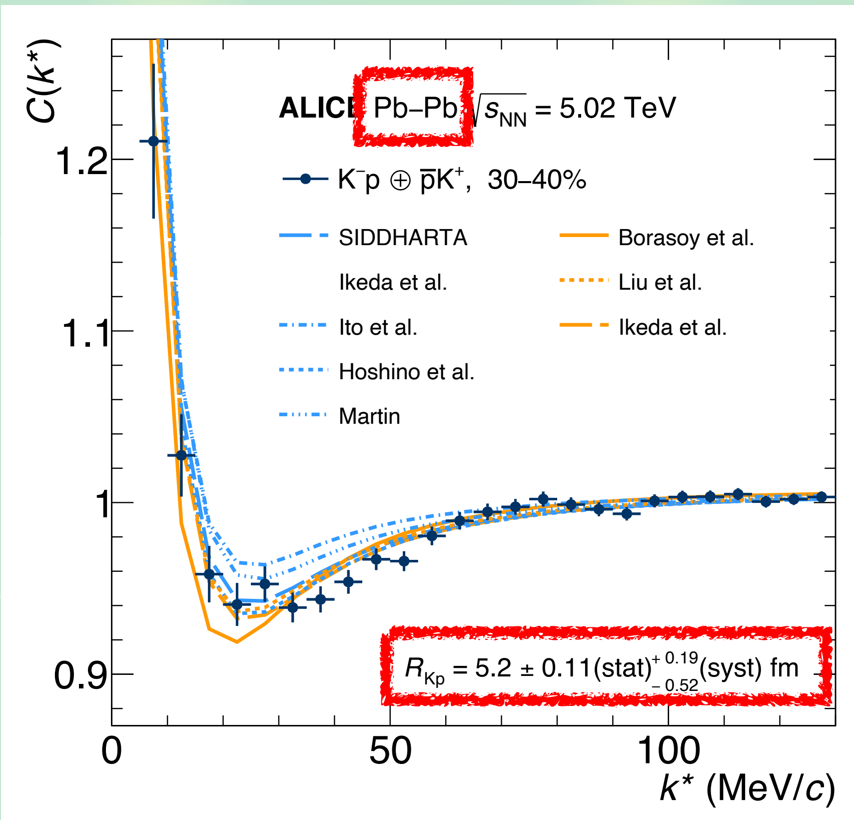
Correlation function by ALICE is well reproduced

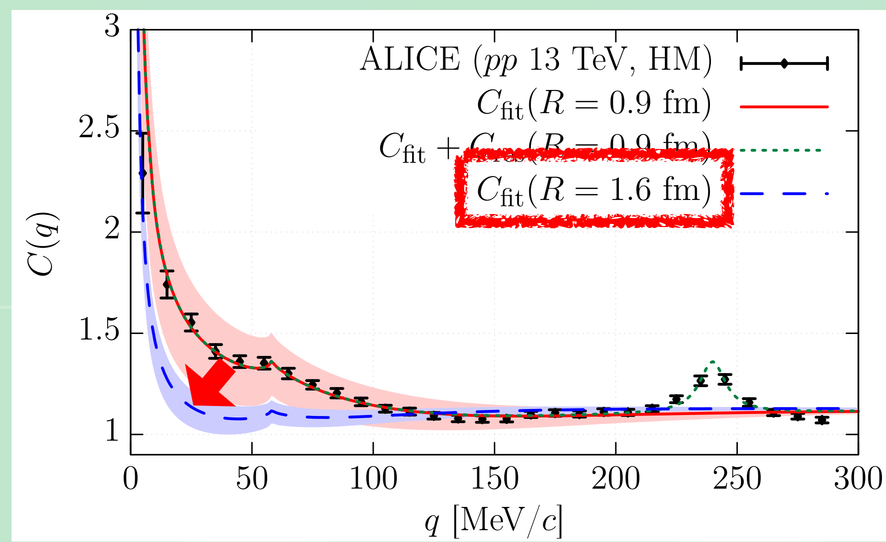
Source size dependence

New data with Pb-Pb collisions at 5.02 TeV

ALICE collaboration, PLB 822, 136708 (2021)

- Scattering length $a_{K^{-}p} = -0.91 + 0.92i$ fm





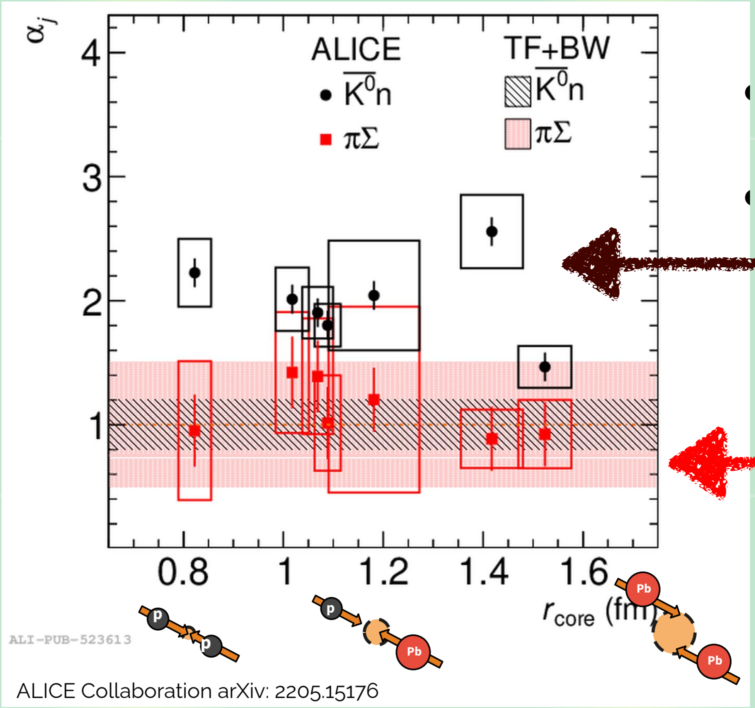
Correlation is suppressed at larger R, as predicted

Systematic study of source size dependence

Correlations in pp, p-Pb, Pb-Pb by Kyoto $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$-$\pi\Lambda$ potential

ALICE collaboration, EPJC 83, 340 (2023)

$$C_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{q}) \simeq \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_{K^-p}(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\Psi^{(-)}_{K^-p,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})|^2 + \sum_{i\neq K^-p} \omega_i \int d^3\boldsymbol{r}\, S_i(\boldsymbol{r})\,|\Psi^{(-)}_{i,\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{r})|^2$$



enhancement needed to explain data

Expected weight ω_i by Thermal Fist + Blast Wave

More strength is needed in the $\bar{K}^0 n$ channel

Summary

- K^-p **scattering and kaonic hydrogen are well described by NLO chiral SU(3) dynamics.**

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

  - NNLO, scattering on the lattice, …

  J.-X. Lu, L.S. Geng, M. Doering, M. Mai, PRL 130, 071902 (2023);
  J. Bulava, *et al.* (BaSc), arXiv:2307.10413 [hep-lat]; arXiv:2307.13471 [hep-lat]

- **Global structures of** K^-p **correlation functions are reproduced by Kyoto** $\bar{K}N$-$\pi\Sigma$-$\pi\Lambda$ **potential.**

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

  - Source size dependence

  ALICE collaboration, PRL 124, 092301 (2020); PLB 822, 136708 (2021);
  EPJC 83, 340 (2023)