

— MENU 2010 —

Properties of the $\Lambda(1405)$ Measured at CLAS

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Carnegie Mellon

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Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Outline

1 INTRODUCTION

- What is the $\Lambda(1405)$?
- Theory of the $\Lambda(1405)$

2 CLAS ANALYSIS

- Selecting Decay Channels of Interest
- Removing $\Sigma^0(1385)$ and K^* Background
- Fit to Extract $\Lambda(1405)$ Lineshape

3 RESULTS

- $\Lambda(1405)$ Lineshape Results
- $\Lambda(1405)$ Cross Section Results
- $\Lambda(1520)$ Cross Section Results
- $\Lambda(1405), \Lambda(1520), \Sigma^0(1385)$ Cross Section Comparison

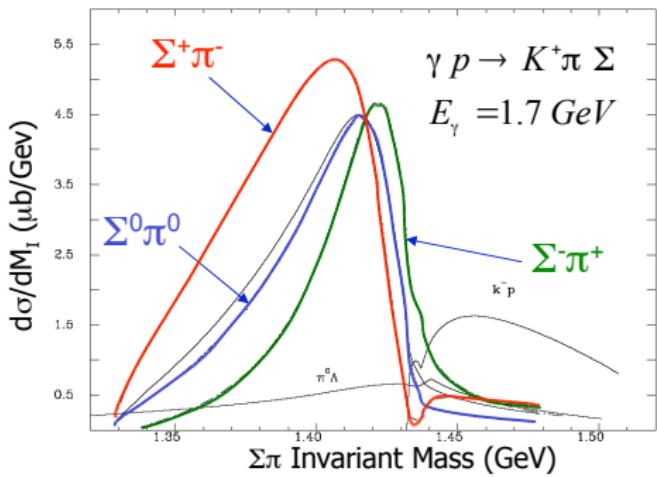
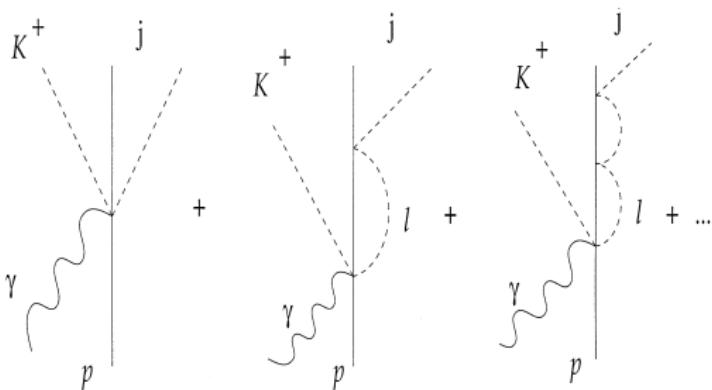
4 CONCLUSION

What is the $\Lambda(1405)$?

- **** resonance just below $N\bar{K}$ threshold
- $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$ (**experimentally unconfirmed**)
- decays exclusively to $(\Sigma\pi)^0$
- past experiments: the lineshape (= invariant $\Sigma\pi$ mass distribution) is distorted from a simple Breit-Wigner form
- what is the nature of this distorted lineshape?
 - ▶ “normal” qqq -baryon resonance
 - ▶ **dynamically generated resonance in unitary coupled channel approach**

Chiral Unitary Coupled Channel Approach

dynamically generate $\Lambda(1405)$



J. C. Nacher et al., Phys. Lett. B455, 55 (1999)

Difference in Lineshape

$$\frac{d\sigma(\pi^+\Sigma^-)}{dM_I} \propto \frac{1}{2}|T^{(1)}|^2 + \frac{1}{3}|T^{(0)}|^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{Re}(T^{(0)}T^{(1)*}) + O(T^{(2)})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(\pi^-\Sigma^+)}{dM_I} \propto \frac{1}{2}|T^{(1)}|^2 + \frac{1}{3}|T^{(0)}|^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{Re}(T^{(0)}T^{(1)*}) + O(T^{(2)})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(\pi^0\Sigma^0)}{dM_I} \propto \frac{1}{3}|T^{(0)}|^2 + O(T^{(2)})$$

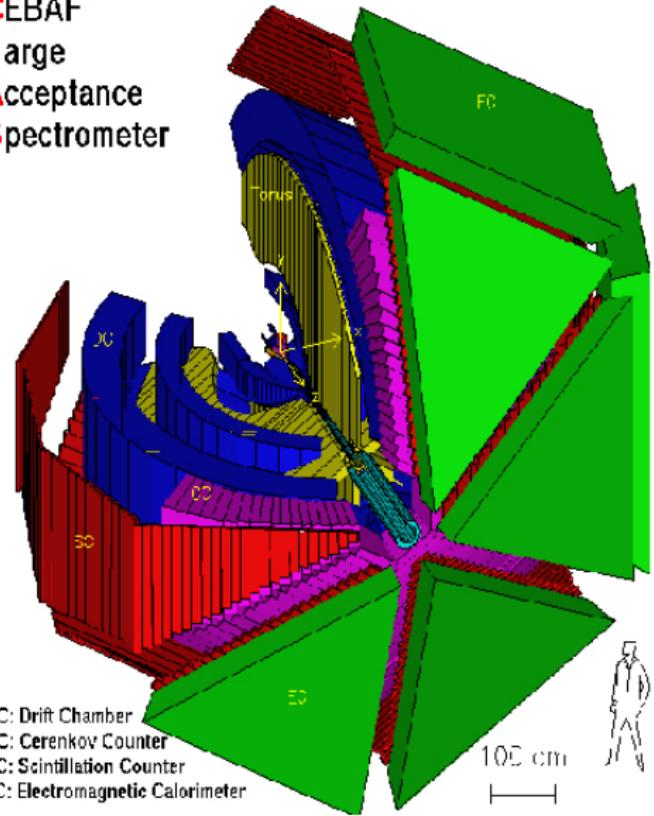
J. C. Nacher et al., Nucl. Phys. B455, 55

- difference in lineshapes is due to interference of isospin terms in calculation ($T^{(I)}$ represents amplitude of isospin I term)
- distortion of the lineshape is connected to underlying QCD amplitudes that generate the **$\Lambda(1405)$**
- this analysis will measure **all three $\Sigma\pi$ channels**

Data From CLAS@JLab

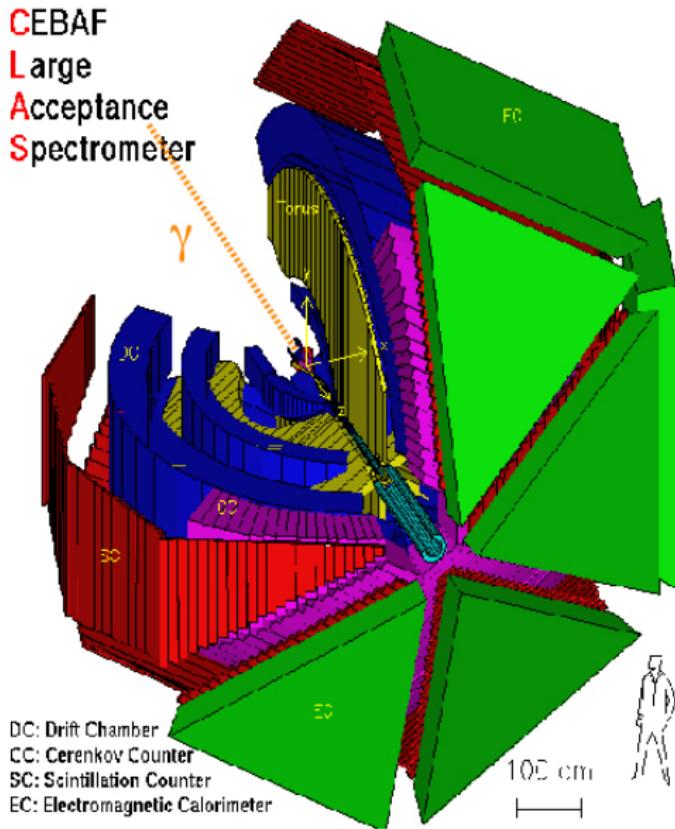
- CLAS@Jefferson Lab
- liquid LH₂ target
- $\gamma + p \rightarrow K^+ + \Lambda(1405)$

CEBAF
Large
Acceptance
Spectrometer



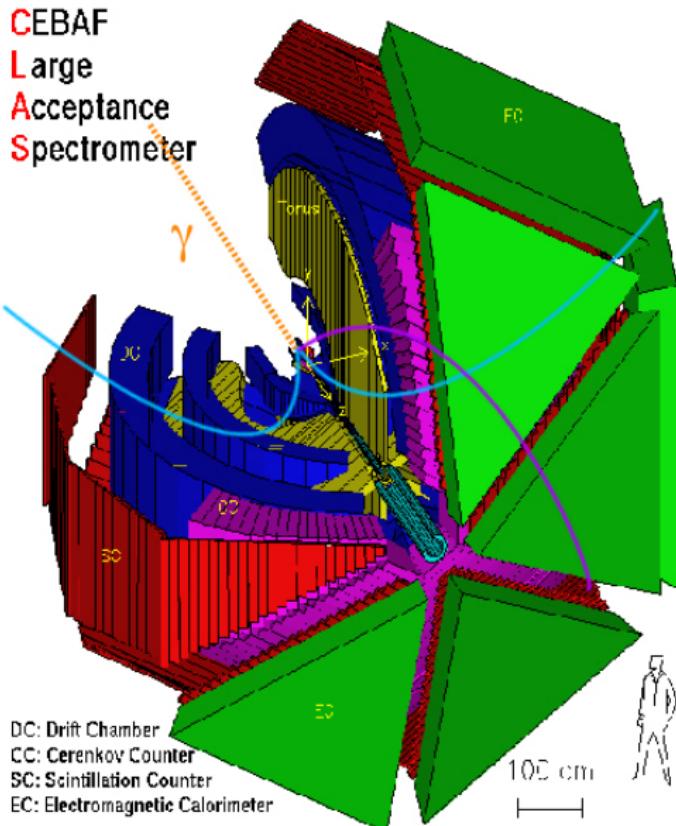
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- CLAS@Jefferson Lab
- liquid LH₂ target
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- real unpolarized photon beam
- $E_\gamma < 3.84$ GeV
- $\sim 20B$ total triggers



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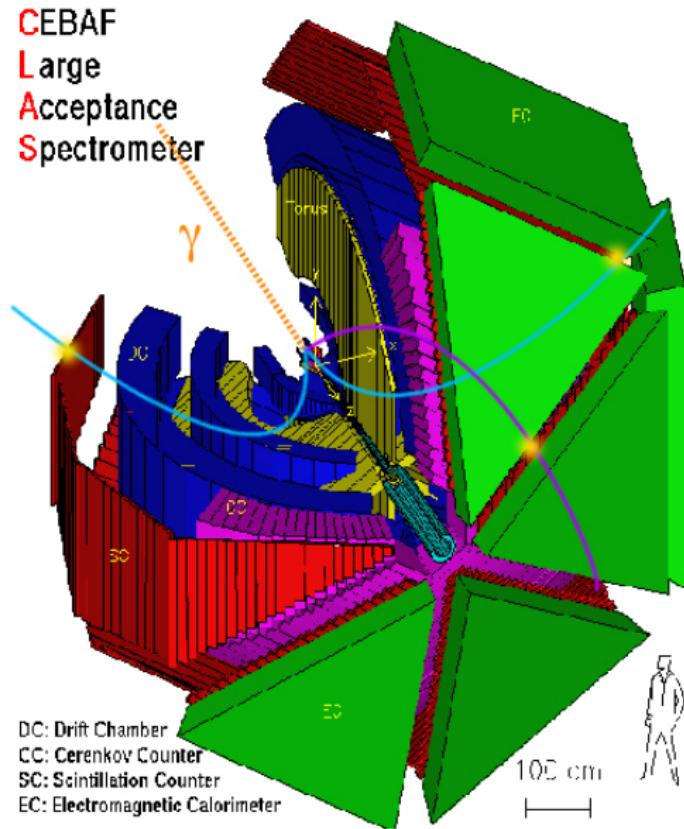
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- measure charged particle \vec{p} with drift chambers



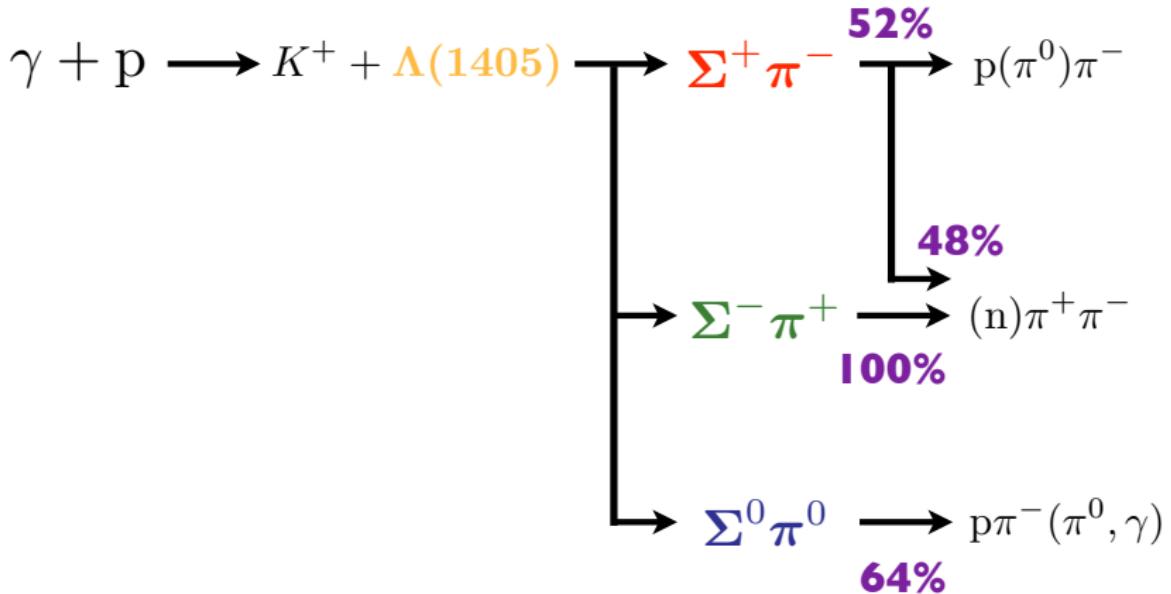
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- ▶ \vec{p} with **drift chambers**
- ▶ timing with **TOF walls**

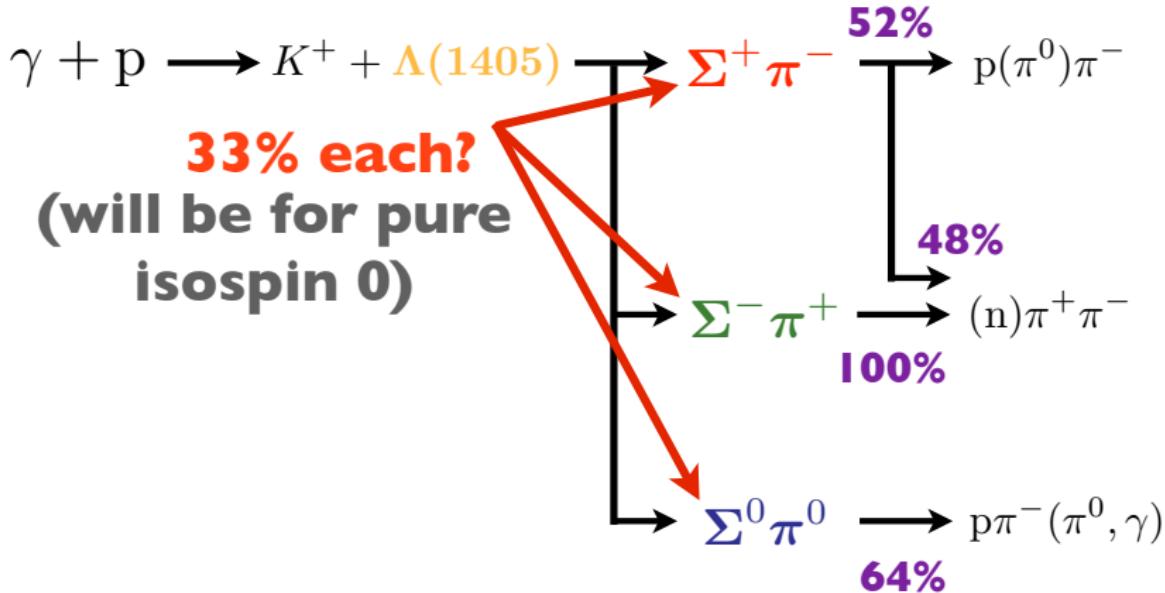


Reaction of Interest



detected particles	K^+, p, π^-		K^+, π^+, π^-	
missing particle(s)	(π^0)		(π^0, γ)	
intermediate hyperon	Λ	Σ^+	$\Sigma^0 (\rightarrow \gamma \Lambda)$	Σ^+
kinematic fit	yes		no	yes
reaction	$\Sigma(1385)$		$\Sigma(1385), \Lambda(1405), \Lambda(1520)$	

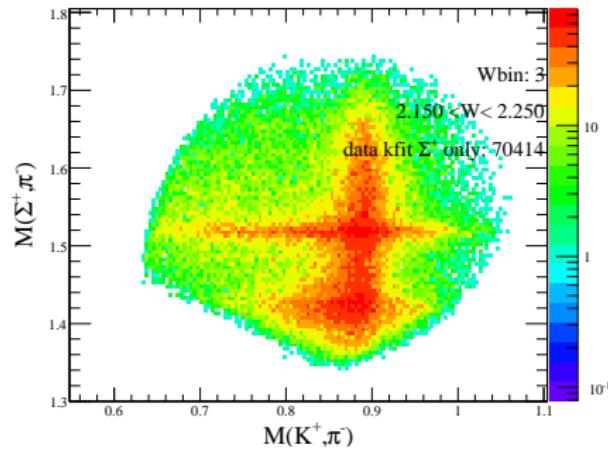
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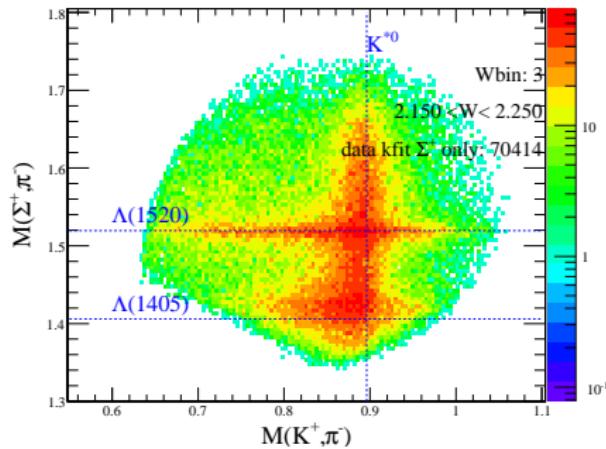
Background

- $\Sigma^0(1385) \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$
 - ▶ $BR(\Lambda\pi^0) = 88\% \gg BR(\Sigma^\pm\pi^\mp) = 6\% \text{ each}$
⇒ measure in $\Lambda\pi^0$, scale down to each $\Sigma\pi$ channel
 - ▶ influence should be small due to branching ratio
- $K^*\Sigma$
 - ▶ broad width – will overlap with signal
 - ▶ subtract off incoherently



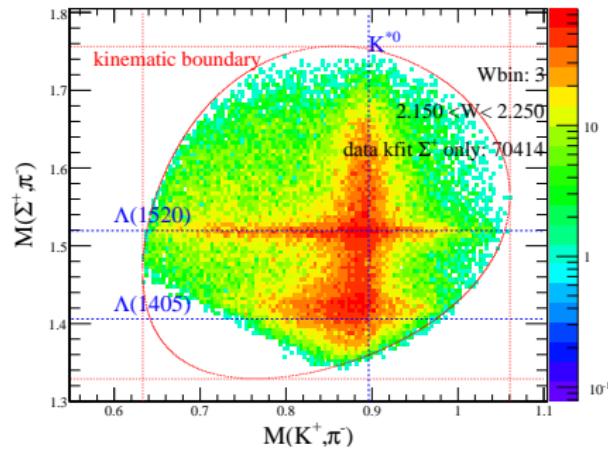
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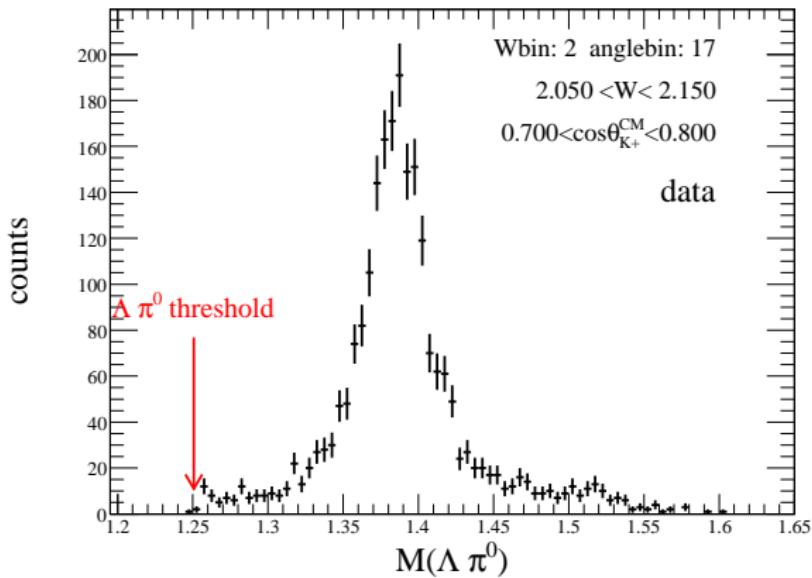


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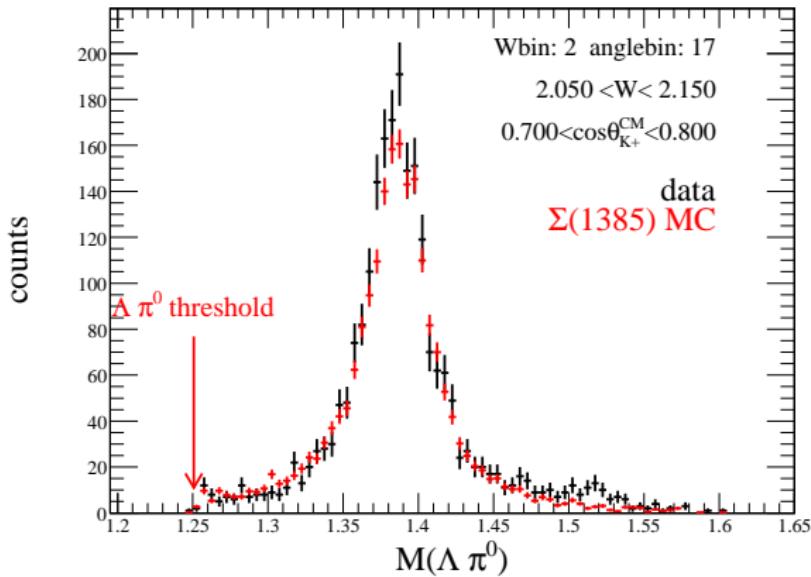
$\Sigma(1385)$ is Fit in $\Lambda\pi^0$ Channel ($\gamma + p \rightarrow K^+ + p + \pi^- + \pi^0$)



example:
1 energy and angle
bin out of ~ 150

- $\Sigma(1385)$ is fit with templates of MC of
 - ▶ $\Sigma(1385)$ (non-relativistic Breit-Wigner)
 - ▶ $K^{*+}\Lambda$ MC
- very good fit results

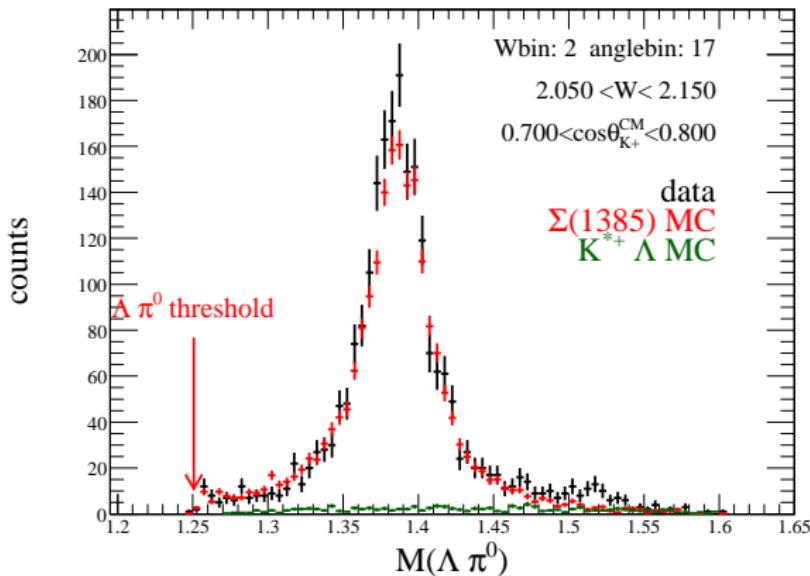
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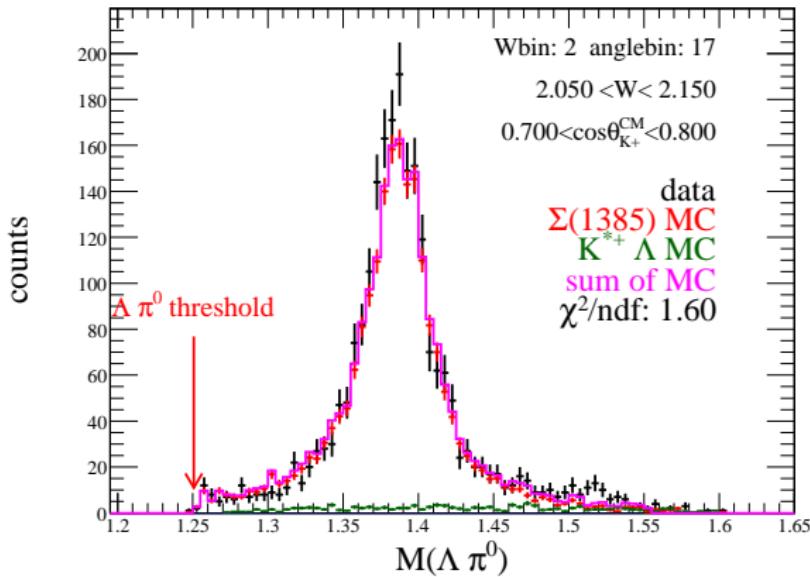
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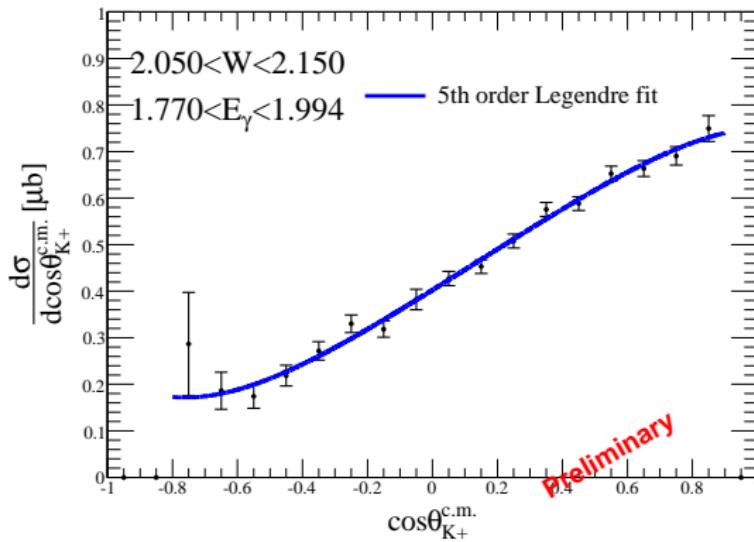
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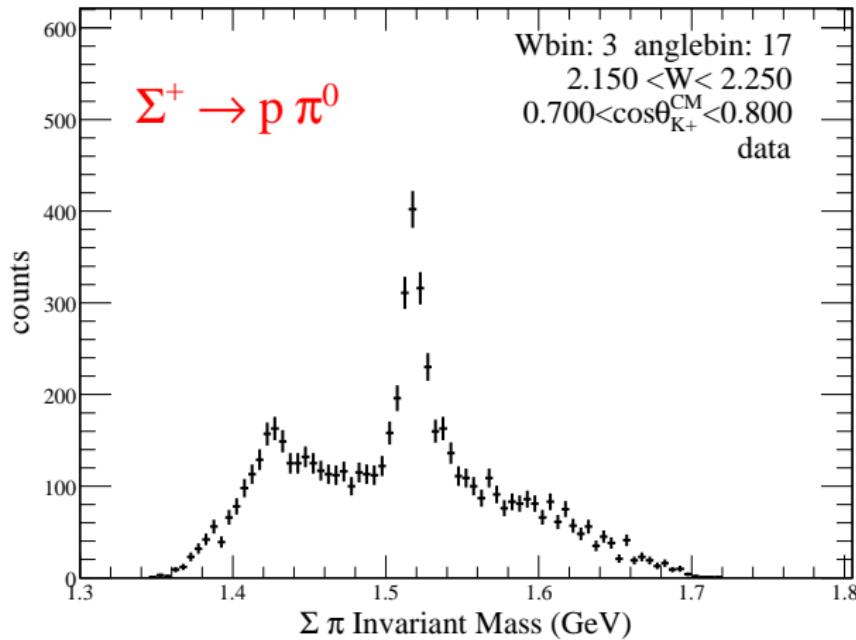
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$\Sigma(1385)$ Cross Section From $\Lambda\pi^0$ Channel



- scale by **branching ratio** and **acceptance** into each $\Sigma\pi$ channel
- $\text{BR}(\Lambda\pi) = 89\% \gg \text{BR}(\Sigma\pi) = 11\%$
- $\Sigma^0\pi^0$ channel does not have $\Sigma(1385)$

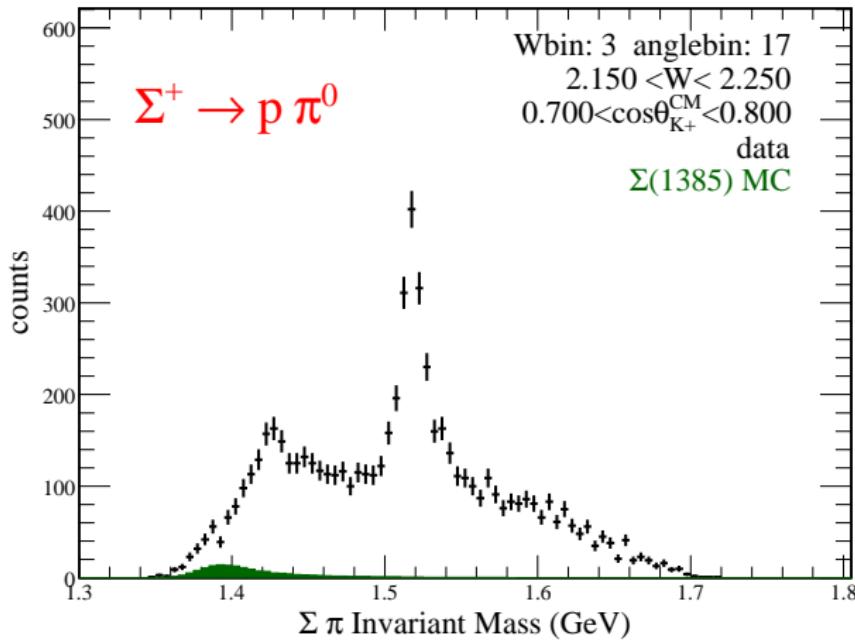
Fit to Lineshape With MC Templates



example:
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- subtract off $\Sigma(1385)$, $\Lambda(1520)$, K^{*0}
- assigned the remaining contribution to the $\Lambda(1405)$

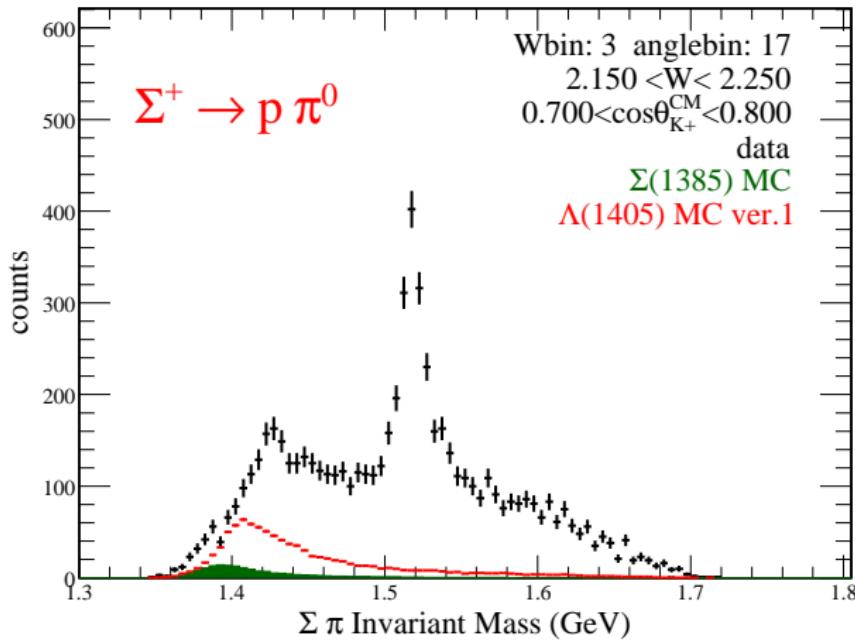
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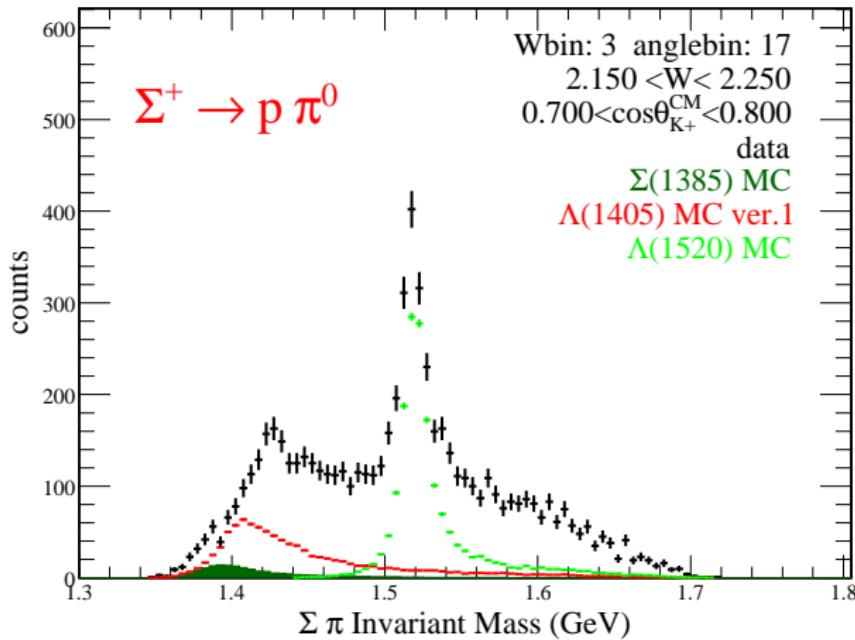
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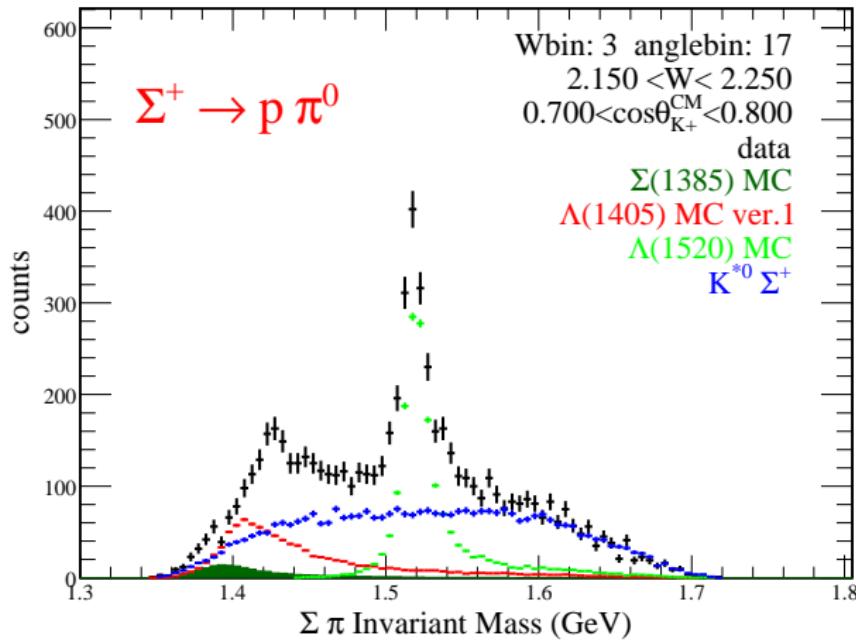
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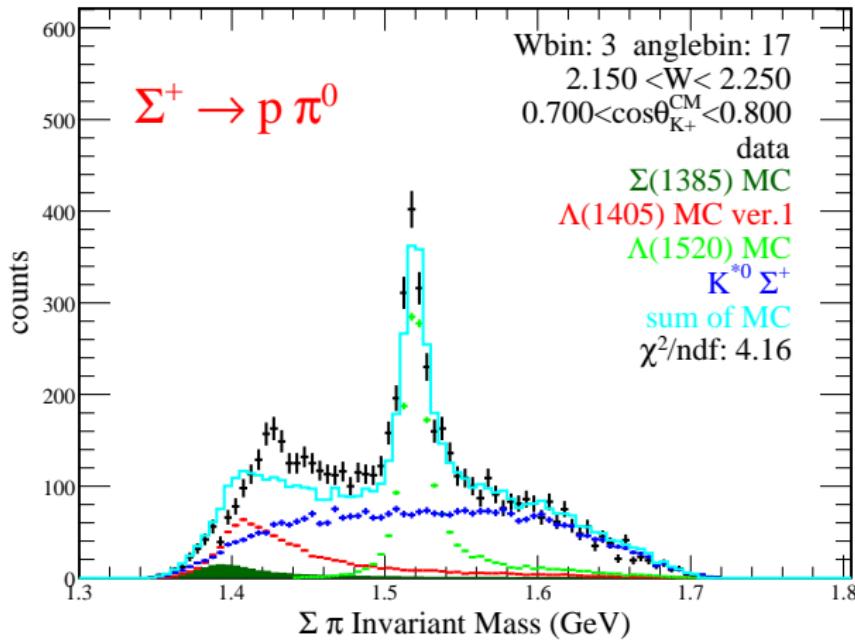
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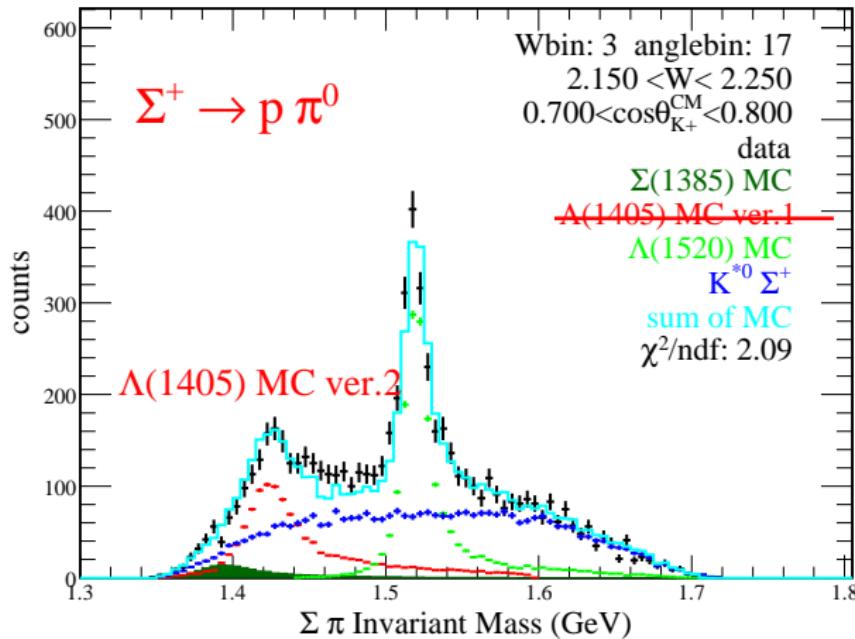
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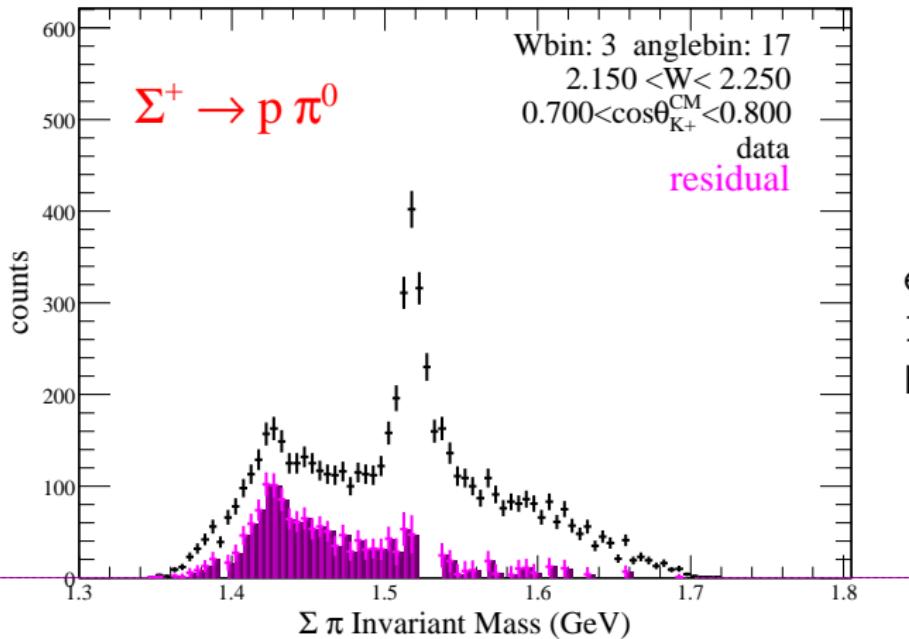
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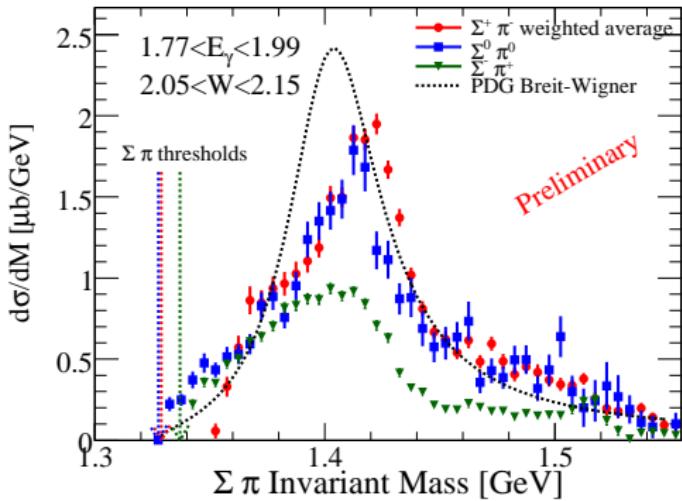
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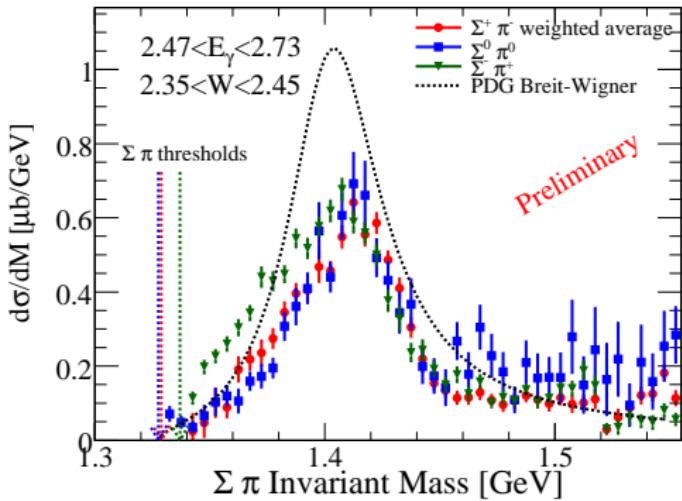
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Results of Lineshape



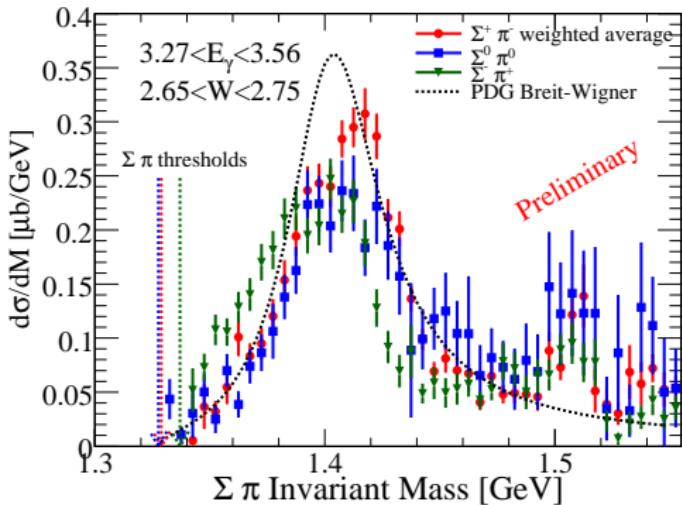
- lineshapes do appear different for each $\Sigma\pi$ decay mode
- $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ decay mode has peak at highest mass, narrow than $\Sigma^-\pi^+$
- lineshapes are summed over acceptance region of CLAS
- difference is less prominent at higher energies

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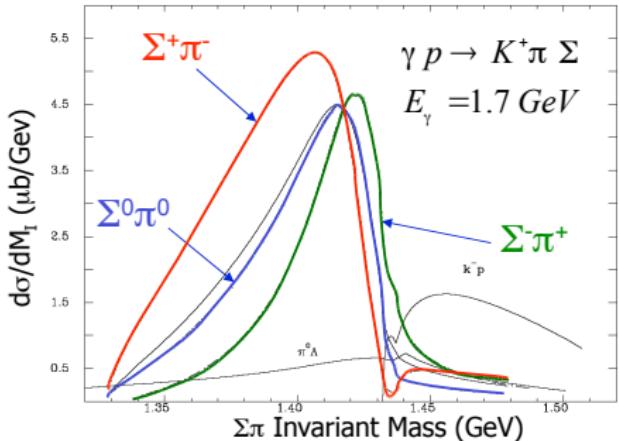
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Theory Prediction From Chiral Unitary Approach



J. C. Nacher et al., Nucl. Phys. B455, 55

- $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ decay mode peaks at highest mass, most narrow
- difference in lineshapes is due to interference of isospin terms in calculation ($T^{(I)}$ represents amplitude of isospin I term)
- we have started trying fits to the resonance amplitudes

$$\frac{d\sigma(\pi^+\Sigma^-)}{dM_I} \propto \frac{1}{2}|T^{(1)}|^2 + \frac{1}{3}|T^{(0)}|^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{Re}(T^{(0)}T^{(1)*}) + O(T^{(2)})$$
$$\frac{d\sigma(\pi^-\Sigma^+)}{dM_I} \propto \frac{1}{2}|T^{(1)}|^2 + \frac{1}{3}|T^{(0)}|^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{Re}(T^{(0)}T^{(1)*}) + O(T^{(2)})$$
$$\frac{d\sigma(\pi^0\Sigma^0)}{dM_I} \propto \frac{1}{3}|T^{(0)}|^2 + O(T^{(2)})$$

Isospin Decomposition

- Separate $\{\Sigma^+\pi^-, \Sigma^0\pi^0, \Sigma^-\pi^+\}$ into $I=0$ and $I=1$ amplitude contributions

$$T^{(0)} \equiv \left\langle \{\Sigma\pi\}_{I=0} \mid \hat{T}^{(0)} \mid \gamma p \right\rangle$$

$$T^{(1)} \equiv \left\langle \{\Sigma\pi\}_{I=1} \mid \hat{T}^{(1)} \mid \gamma p \right\rangle$$

~~$$T^{(2)} \equiv \left\langle \{\Sigma\pi\}_{I=2} \mid \hat{T}^{(2)} \mid \gamma p \right\rangle$$~~

$$\left| A_{\Sigma^+\pi^-} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{3} |T^{(0)}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |T^{(1)}|^2 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} |T^{(0)}| |T^{(1)}| \cos \Delta\phi_{01}$$

$$\left| A_{\Sigma^0\pi^0} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{3} |T^{(0)}|^2$$

$$\left| A_{\Sigma^-\pi^+} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{3} |T^{(0)}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |T^{(1)}|^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} |T^{(0)}| |T^{(1)}| \cos \Delta\phi_{01}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dm} = \frac{(\hbar c)^2}{16\pi} \frac{\alpha}{W^2} \frac{p_f(m)}{p_i(W)} \left| (I_{3\Sigma}, I_{3\pi} \mid 0, 0) T^{(0)} + (I_{3\Sigma}, I_{3\pi} \mid 1, 0) T^{(1)} + (I_{3\Sigma}, I_{3\pi} \mid 2, 0) T^{(2)} \right|^2$$

$$T^{(0,1,2)}(m) = g^{(0,1,2)} \frac{m\Gamma_0 \frac{\rho}{\rho_0}}{(m_0^2 - m^2) - im\Gamma(q)}$$

$$\rho = 2q/m$$

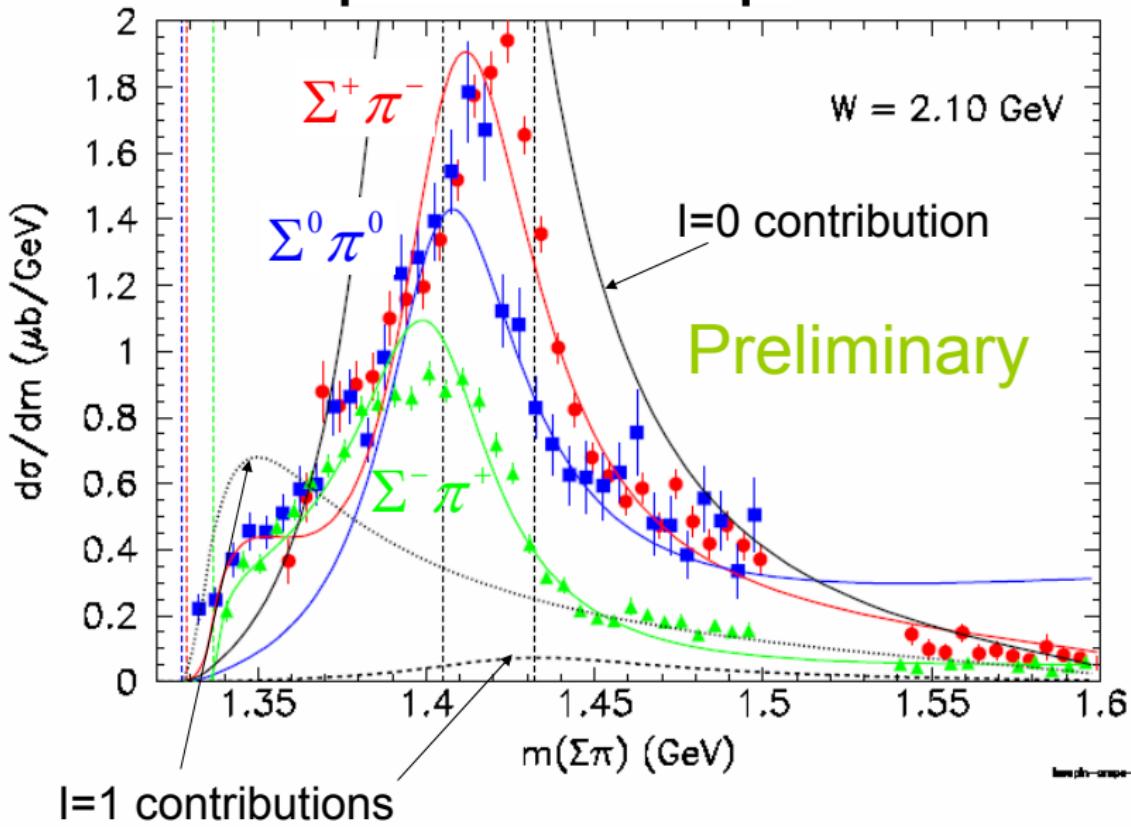
$$\Gamma(m) = \Gamma_0 \frac{q(m)}{q_0}$$

$\Sigma\pi$ phase space factor

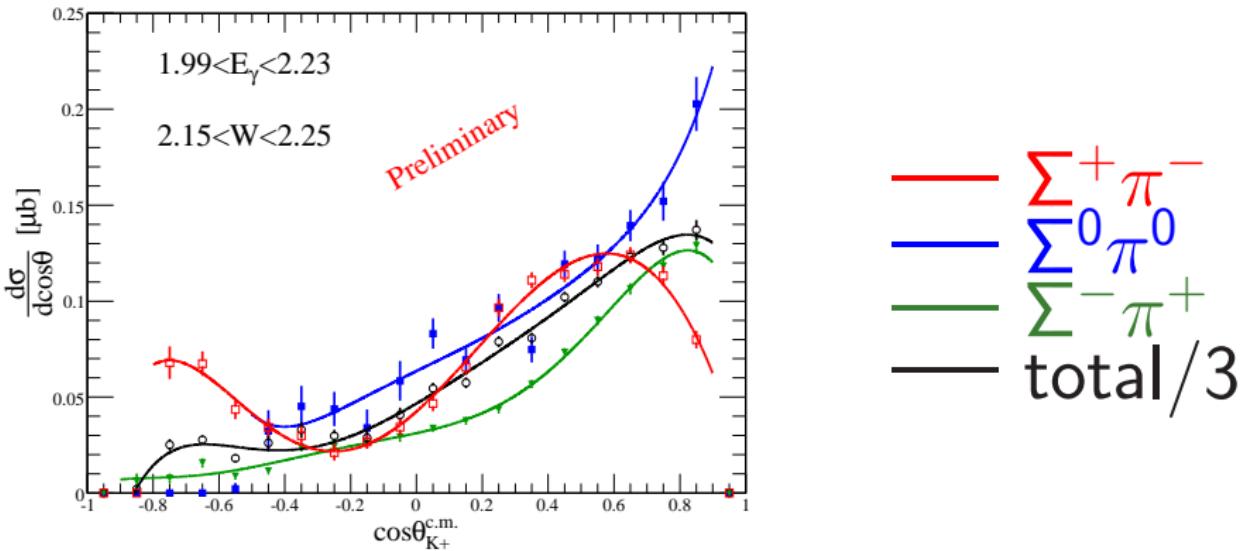
Mass-dependent width
for relativistic Breit Wigner

Isospin Decomposition

2010/05/03 16:02

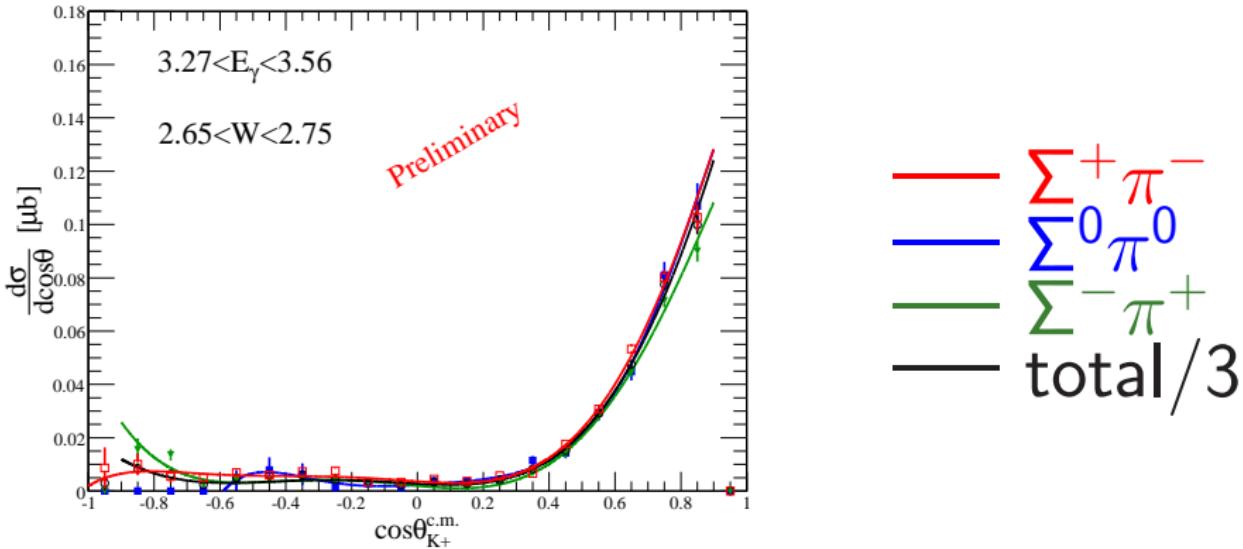


$\Lambda(1405)$ Differential Cross Section Results



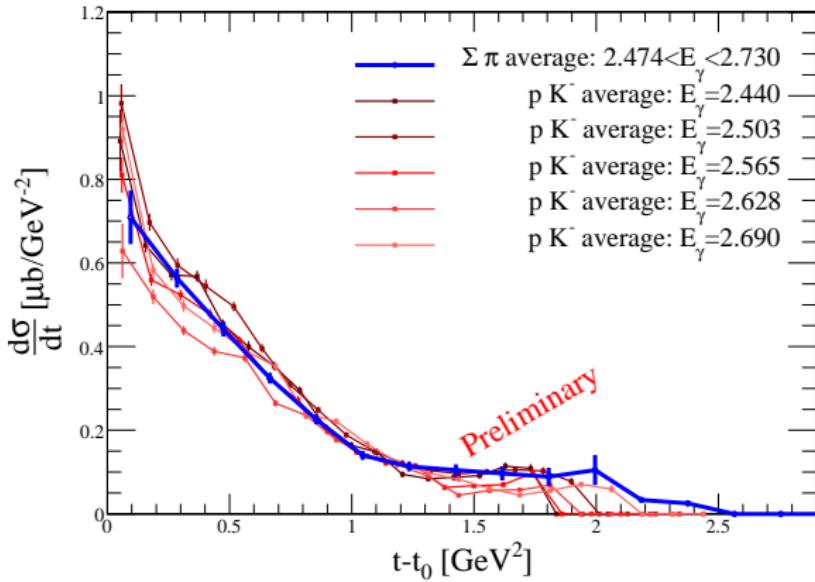
- lines are fits with 6rd order Legendre polynomials
- clear turnover of $\Sigma^+ \pi^-$ channel at forward angles
- theory: contact term only, no angular dependence for interference
- experiment: able to see strong **isospin** AND **angular** interference effect

$\Lambda(1405)$ Differential Cross Section Results



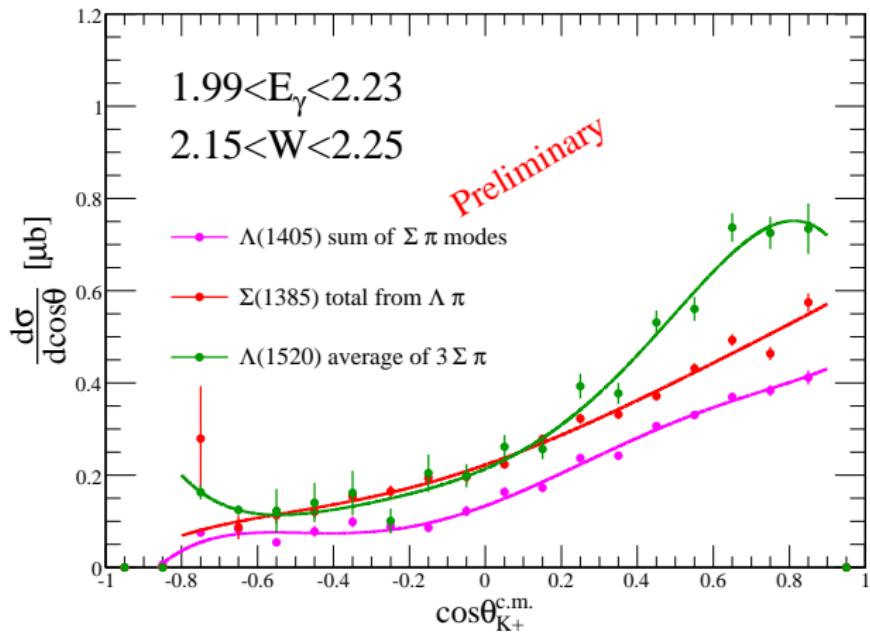
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$\Lambda(1520)$ Differential Cross Section Comparison



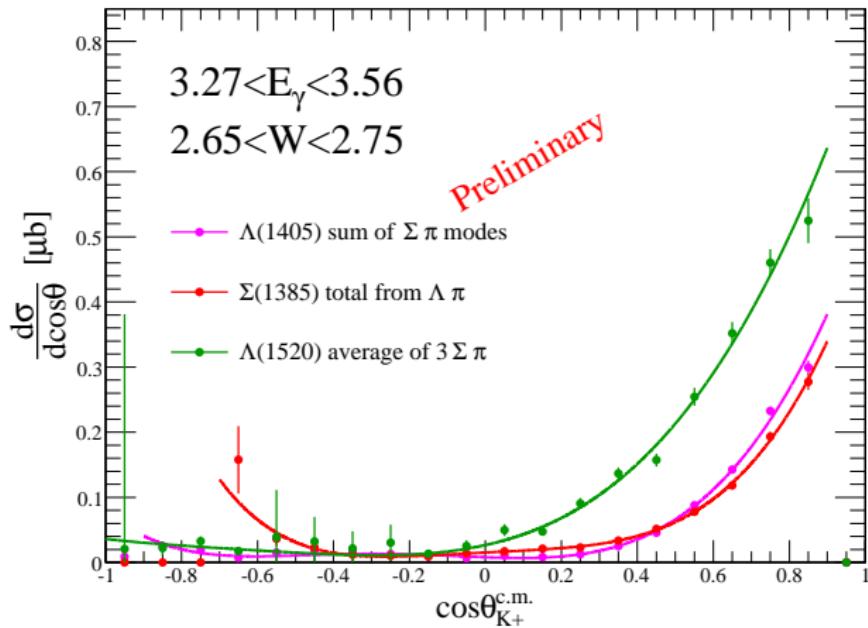
- binning is in $t - t_{\min}$
- good agreement with pK^- channel from CLAS (unpublished)
 - data provided by de Vita *et al.* (INFN Genova)

Comparison of $\Sigma(1385)/\Lambda(1405)/\Lambda(1520)$ Cross Sections



- lines are fits with 5th order Legendre polynomials

Comparison of $\Sigma(1385)/\Lambda(1405)/\Lambda(1520)$ Cross Sections



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Conclusion

- difference in lineshapes observed
- difference in $d\sigma/d\cos\theta_{K^+}^{c.m.}$ behavior observed
- doing our own isospin decomposition of resonance amplitudes
- systematics under study

strong dynamical effects being observed for the $\Lambda(1405)$

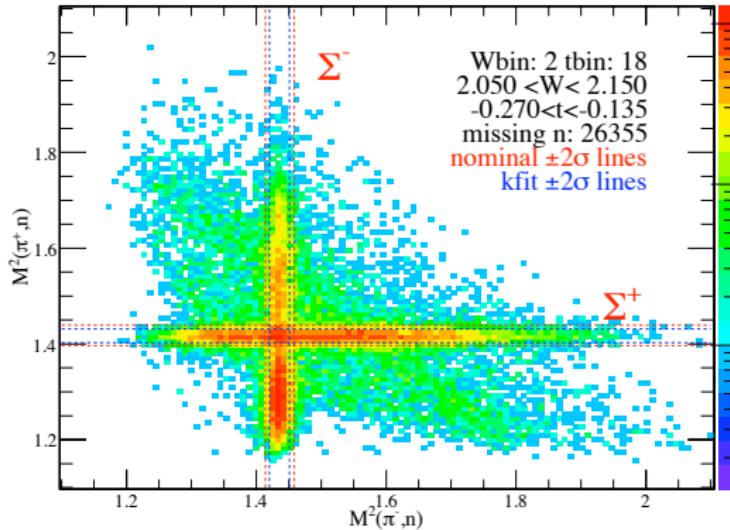
hoping to finalize analysis soon

effect of kinematic fit on resolution

example in 1 bin:

- neutron combined with π^\pm reconstructs Σ^\pm
- project on each axis, select $\pm 2\sigma$, exclude other hyperon
- diagonal band (K^0 from $\pi^+\pi^-$) is also excluded

(without kinematic fit)

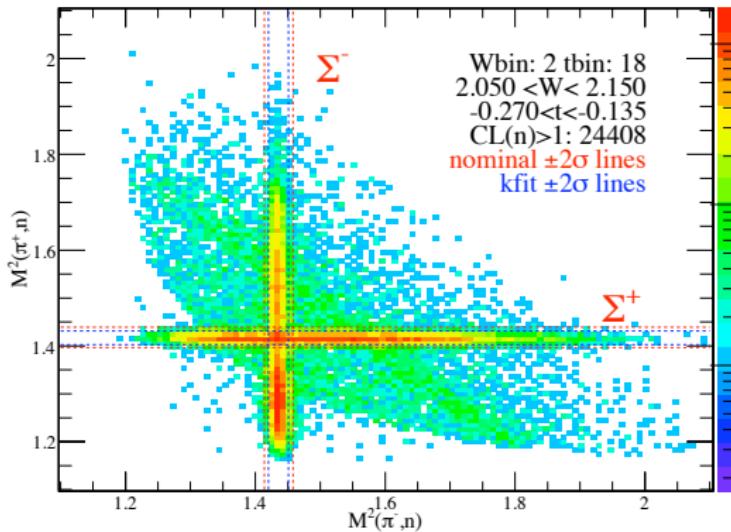


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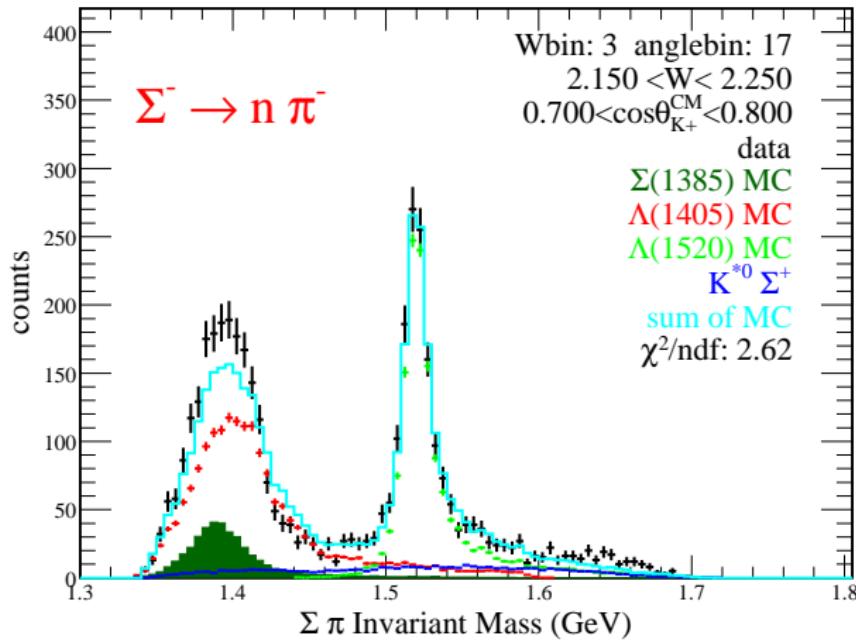
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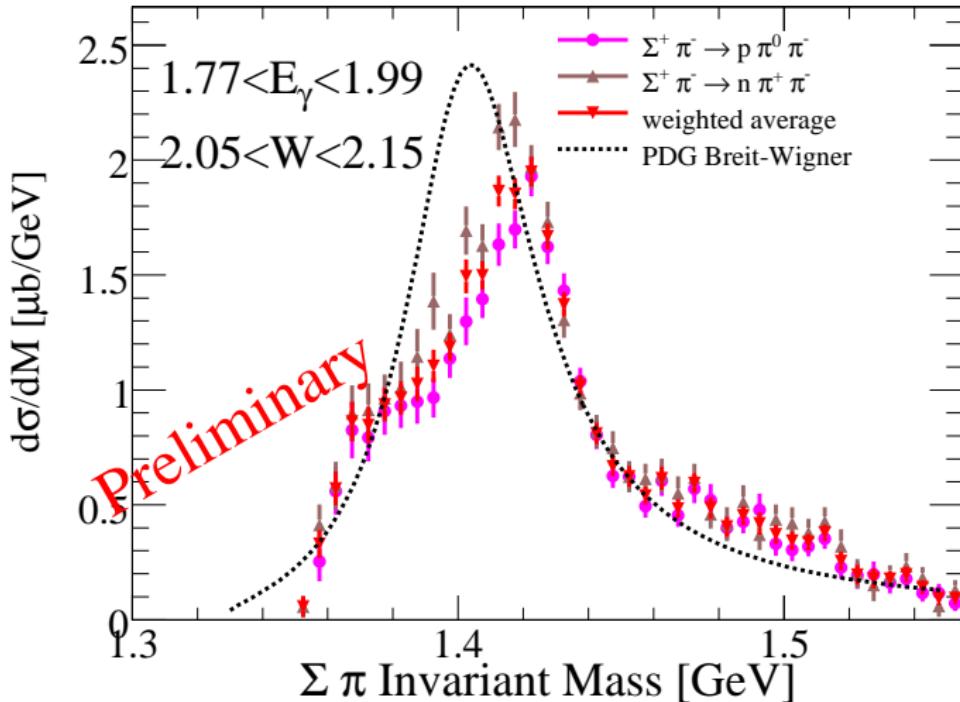
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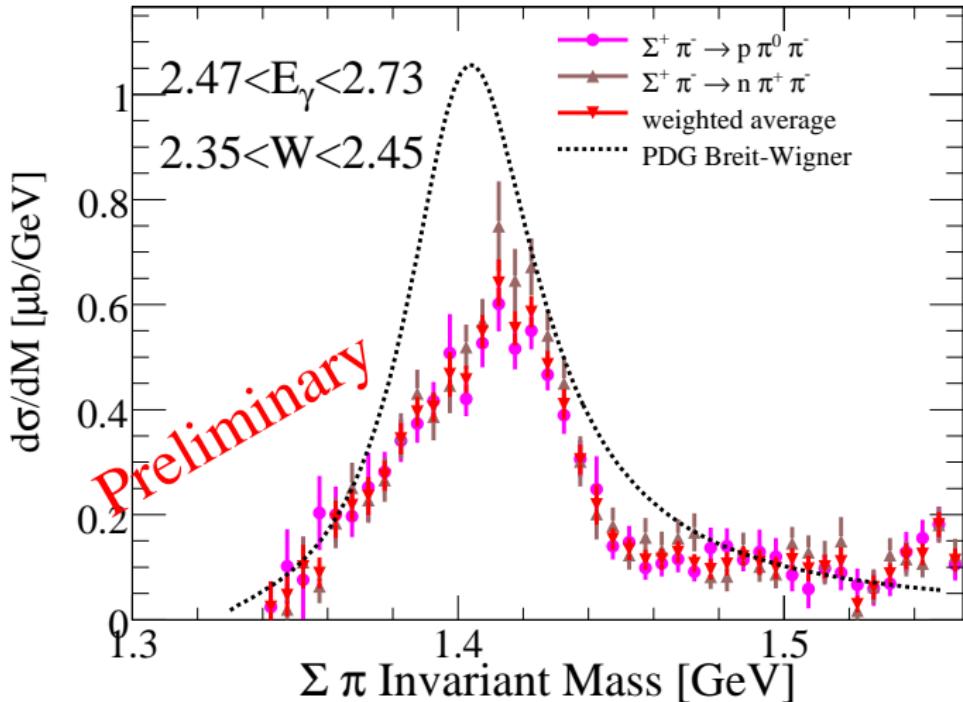
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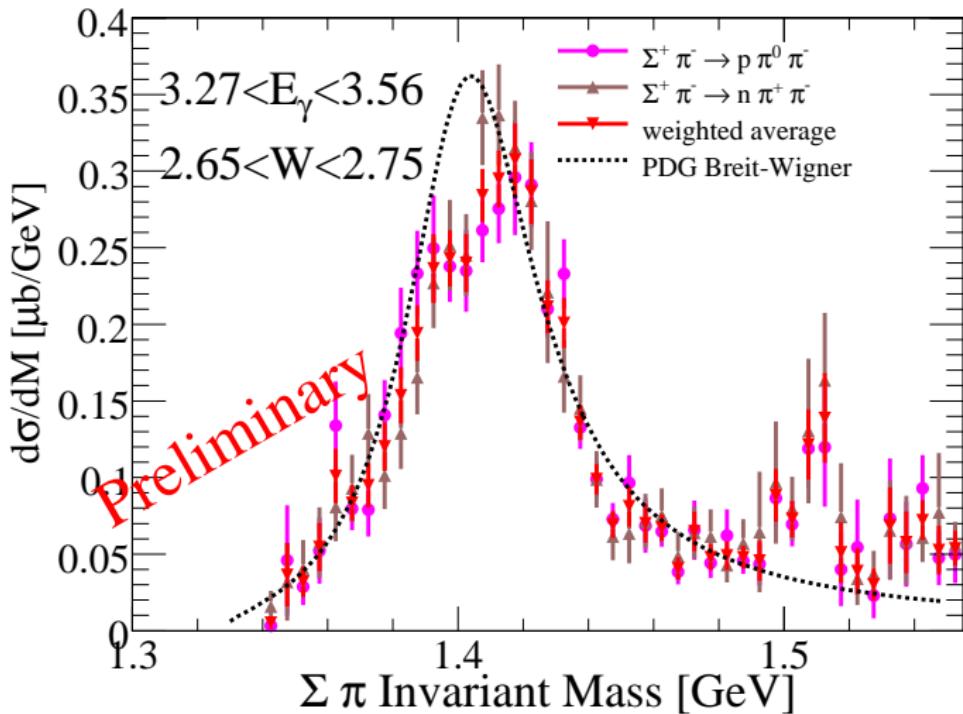
Comparison of Lineshapes for Two Σ^+ Channels



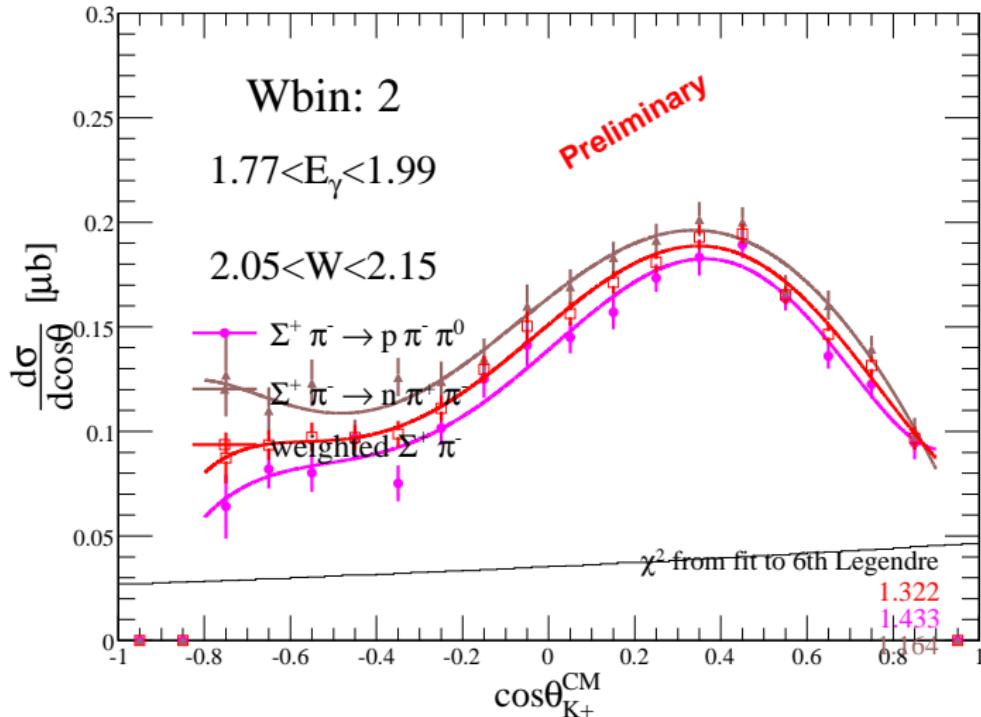
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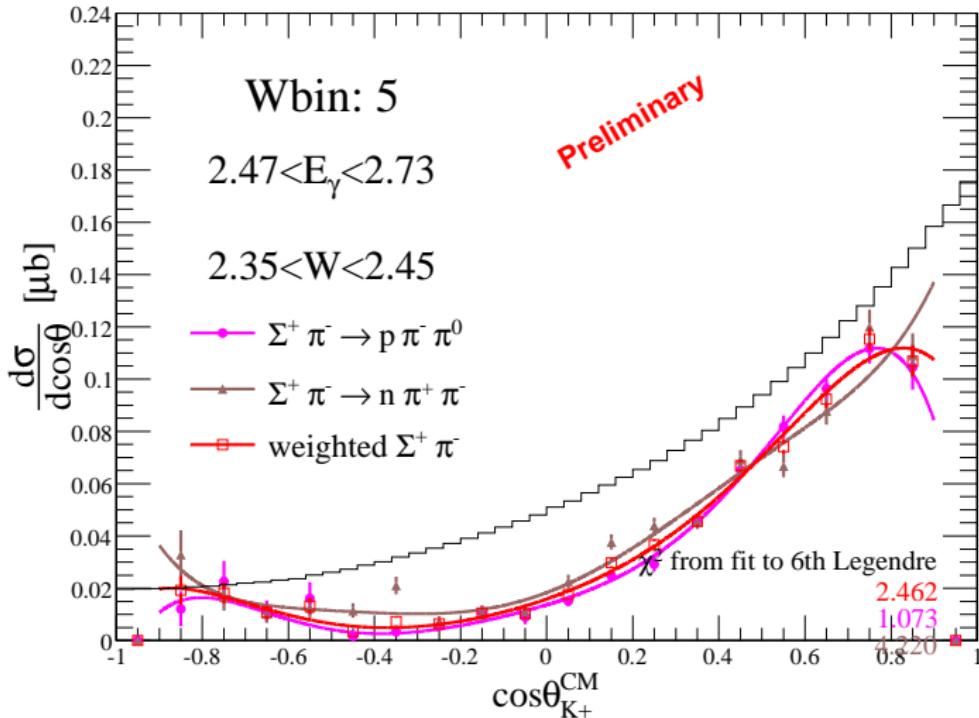
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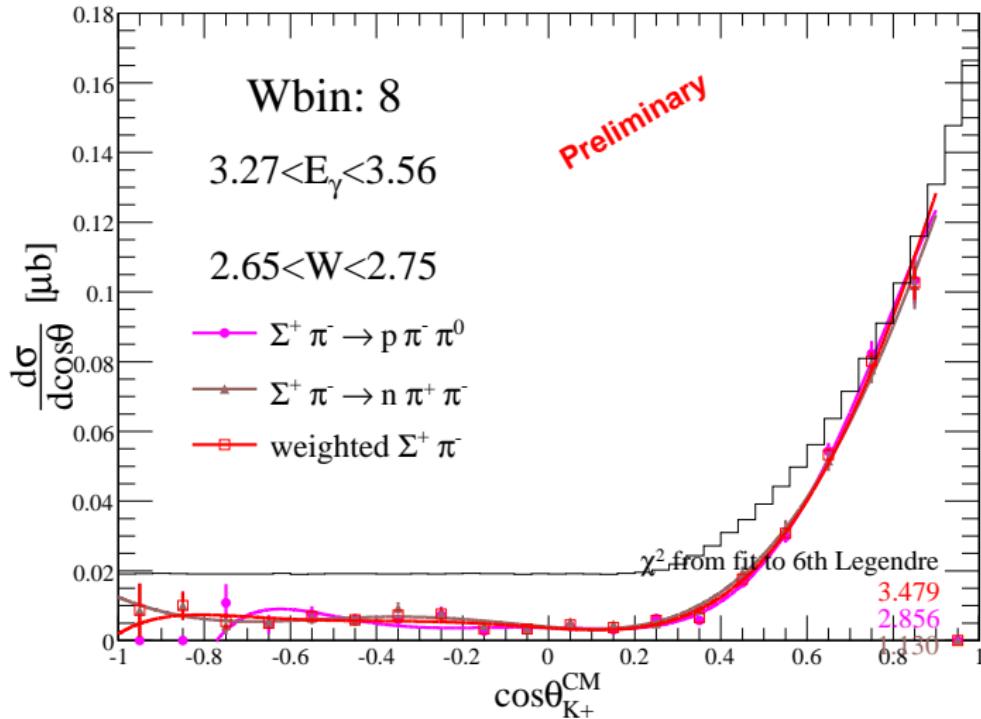
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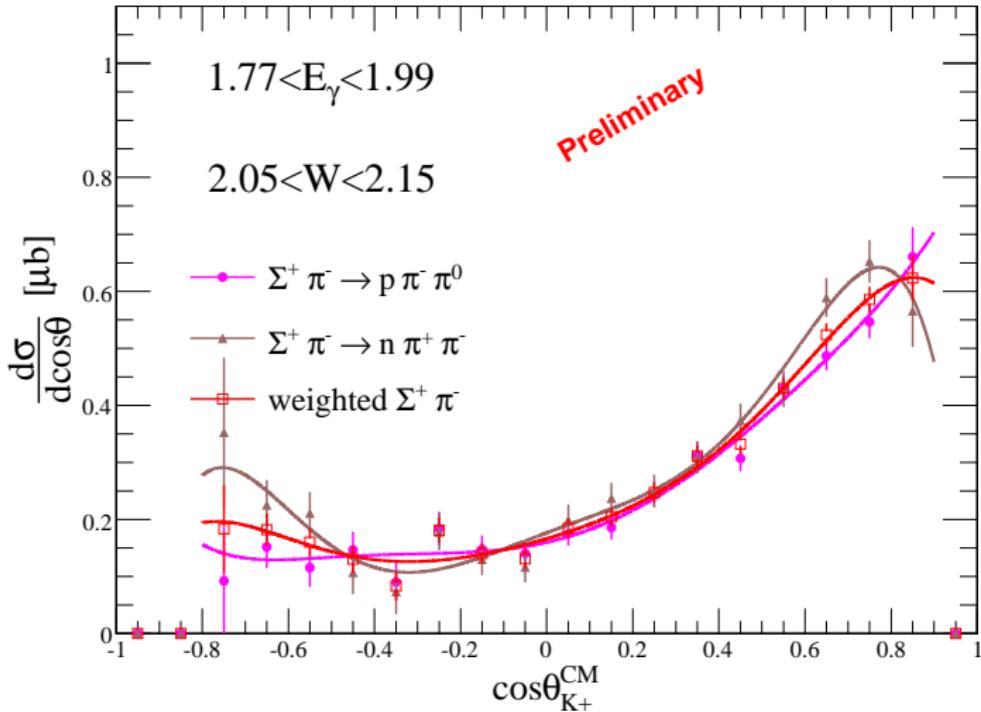
$\Lambda(1405)$ Comparison of Two Σ^+ Channels



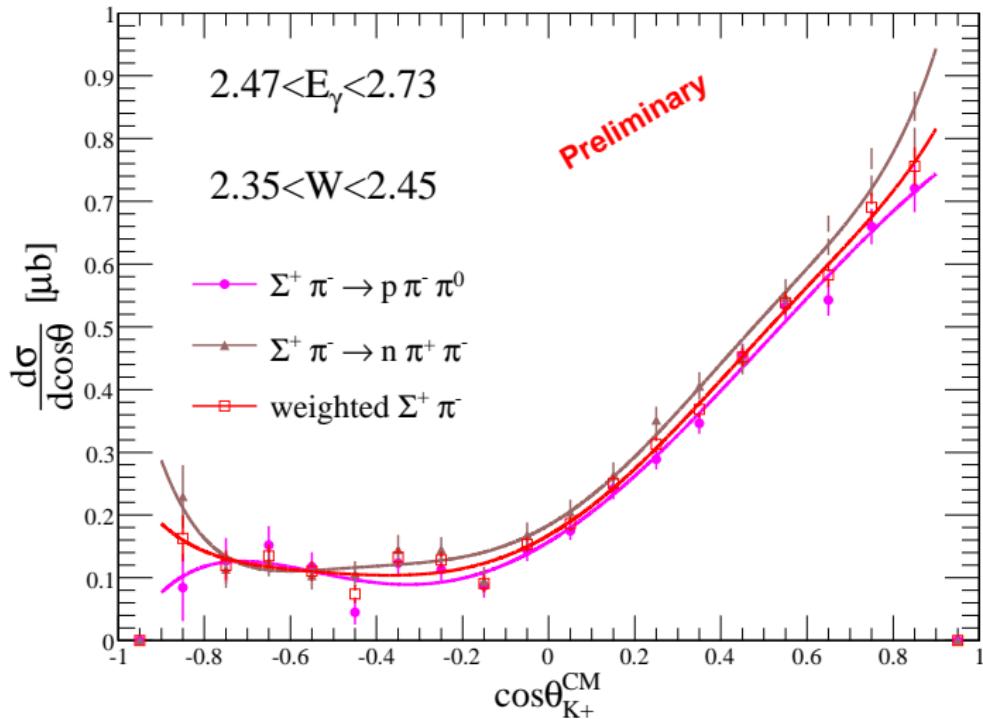
$\Lambda(1405)$ Comparison of Two Σ^+ Channels



$\Lambda(1520)$ Comparison of Two Σ^+ Channels



$\Lambda(1520)$ Comparison of Two Σ^+ Channels



$\Lambda(1520)$ Comparison of Two Σ^+ Channels

