

# What we know about the $\Lambda(1405)$



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2015, Sep. 15th 1

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## Current status of $\Lambda(1405)$ and $\bar{K}N$ interaction

- Recent experimental achievements
- **Systematic analysis in chiral dynamics**

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

- $\Lambda(1405)$  in  $\pi\Sigma$  **spectrum**

S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Hiyama, W. Weise,

J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 569, 012077 (2014) + in preprataion;

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, arXiv:1508.04882 [nucl-th]



## Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$

- $\bar{K}N$  **molecule?**

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, arXiv:1506.05724 [nucl-th];

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, arXiv:1509.00146 [hep-ph]

# $\bar{K}$ meson and $\bar{K}N$ interaction

## Two aspects of $K(\bar{K})$ meson

- **NG boson** of chiral  $SU(3)_R \otimes SU(3)_L \rightarrow SU(3)_V$
- **massive** by strange quark:  $m_K \sim 496 \text{ MeV}$ 
  - $\rightarrow$  **spontaneous/explicit** symmetry breaking



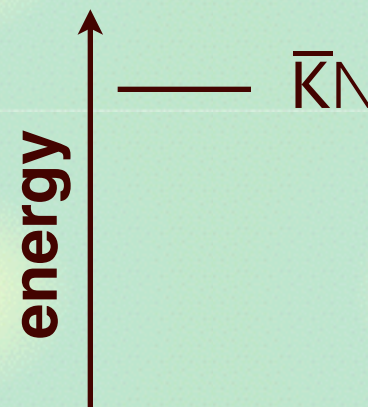
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T. Hyodo, D. Jido, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 67, 55 (2012)



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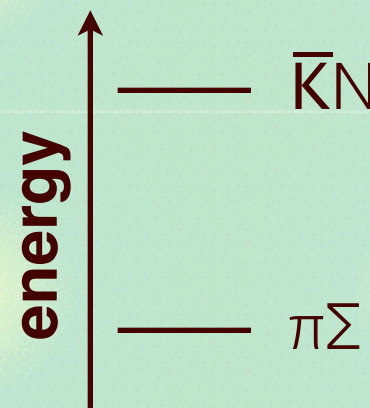
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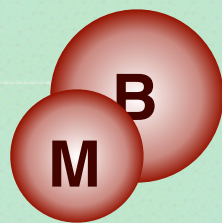
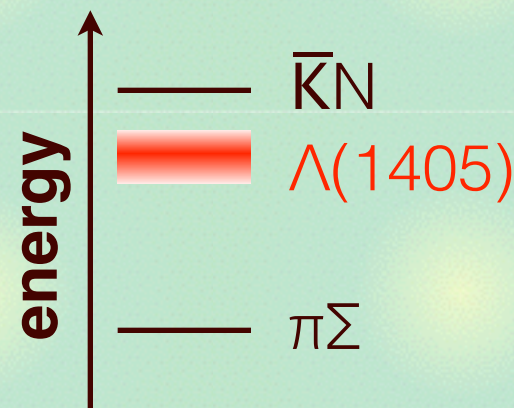
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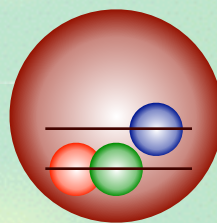
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molecule



three-quark

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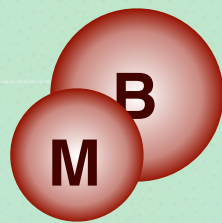
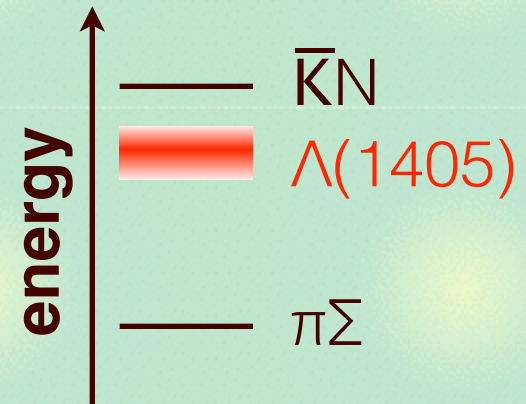
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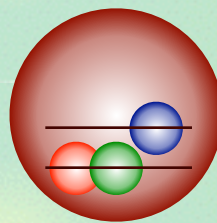
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molecule



three-quark

- is fundamental building block for  $\bar{K}$ -nuclei,  $\bar{K}$  in medium, ...<sub>3</sub>

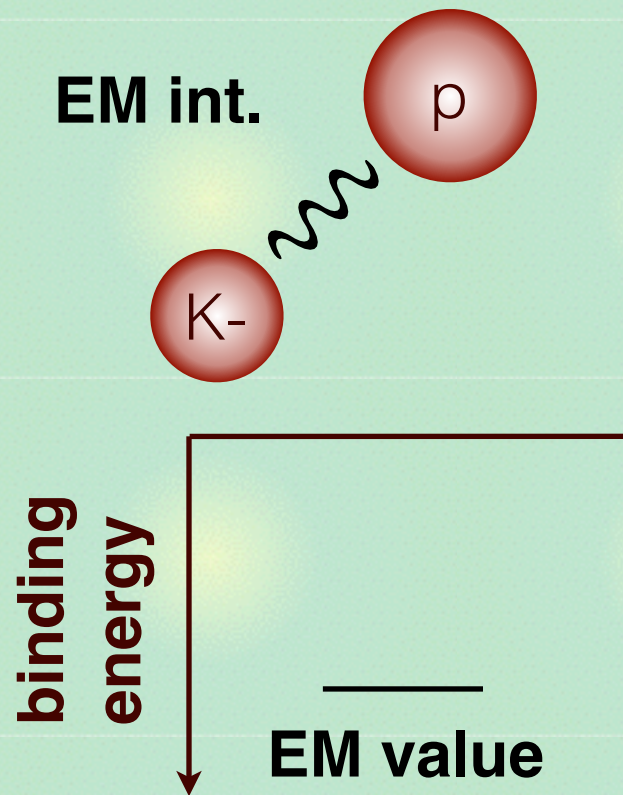


# SIDDHARTA measurement

## Precise measurement of the kaonic hydrogen X-rays

M. Bazzi, *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B704, 113 (2011); Nucl. Phys. A881, 88 (2012)

Talk by Marton 6D4

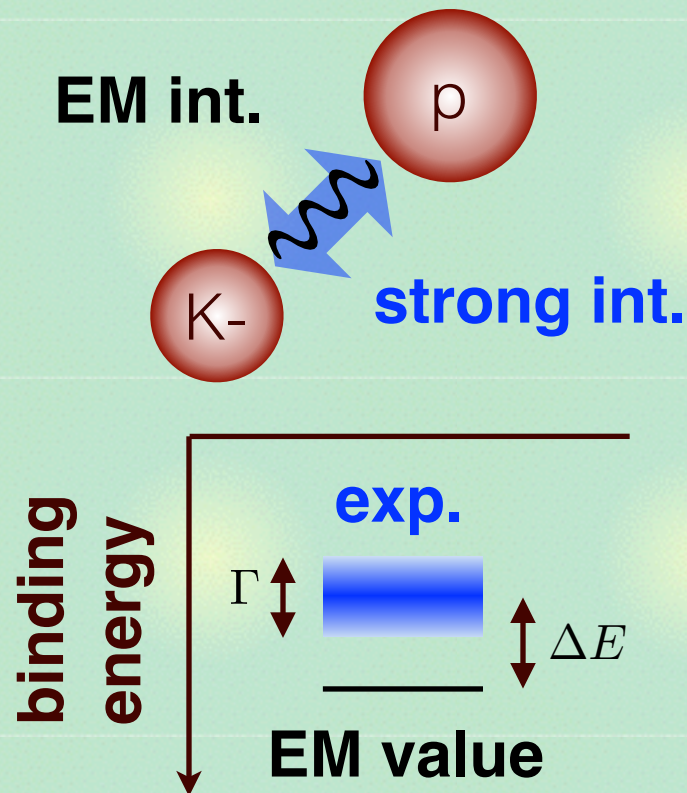




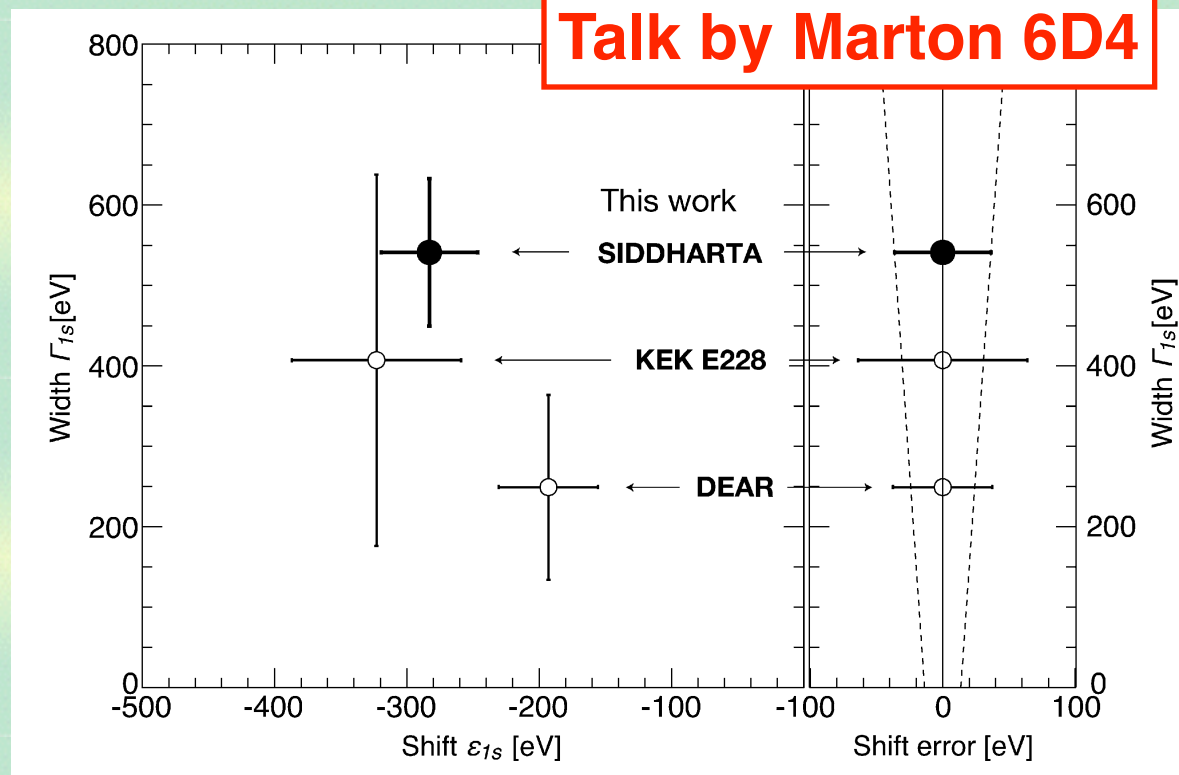
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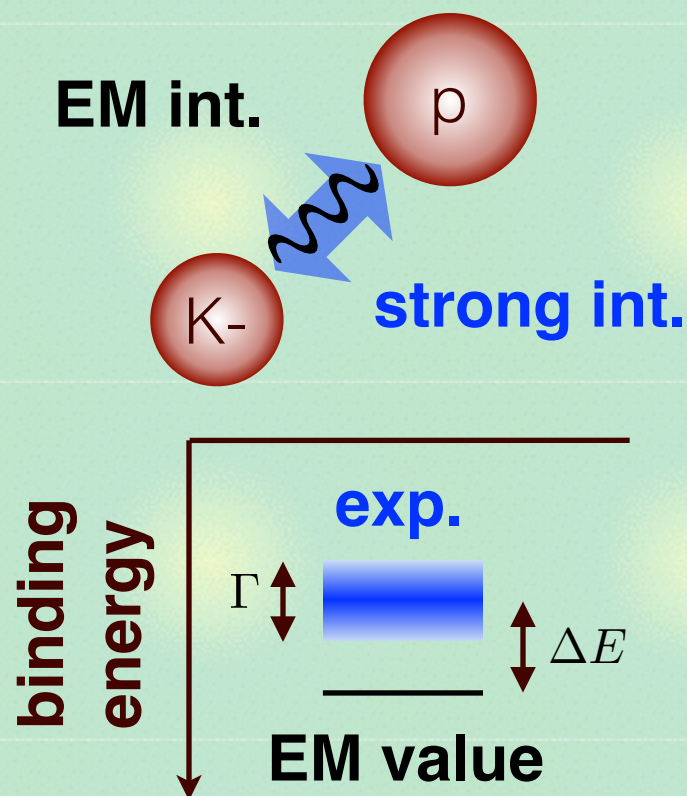
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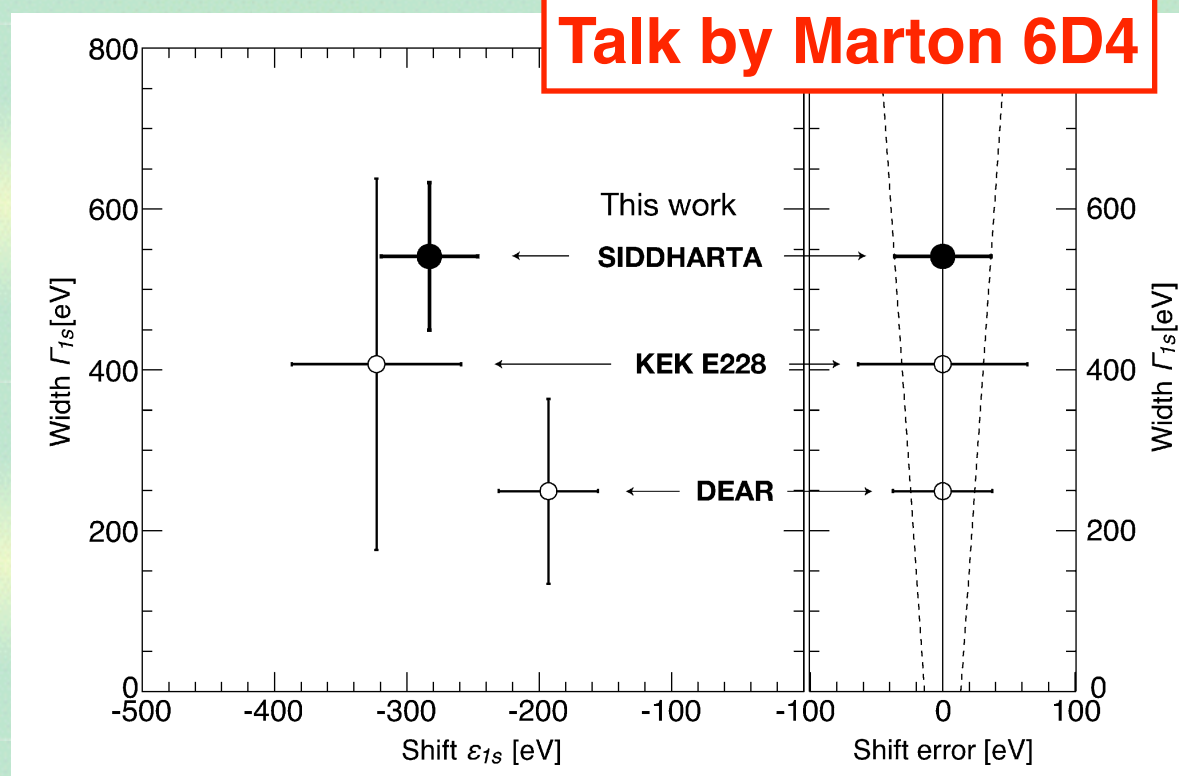
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**Talk by Marton 6D4**



- shift and width of atomic state  $\longleftrightarrow$   $K$ - $p$  scattering length

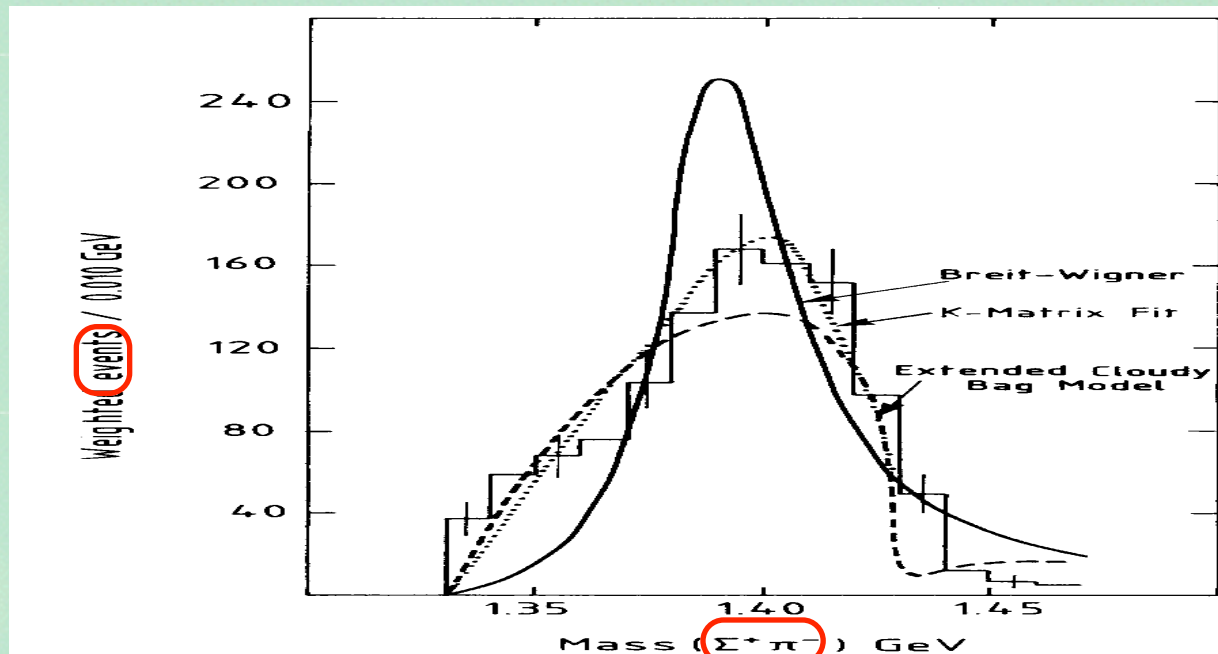
U.-G. Meissner, U. Raha, A. Rusetsky, Eur. Phys. J. C35, 349 (2004)

**Direct constraint** on the  $\bar{K}N$  interaction at fixed energy

## $\pi\Sigma$ invariant mass spectra

$\pi\Sigma$  spectrum before 2008: single mode, no absolute values

R.J. Hemingway, Nucl. Phys. B253, 742 (1985)





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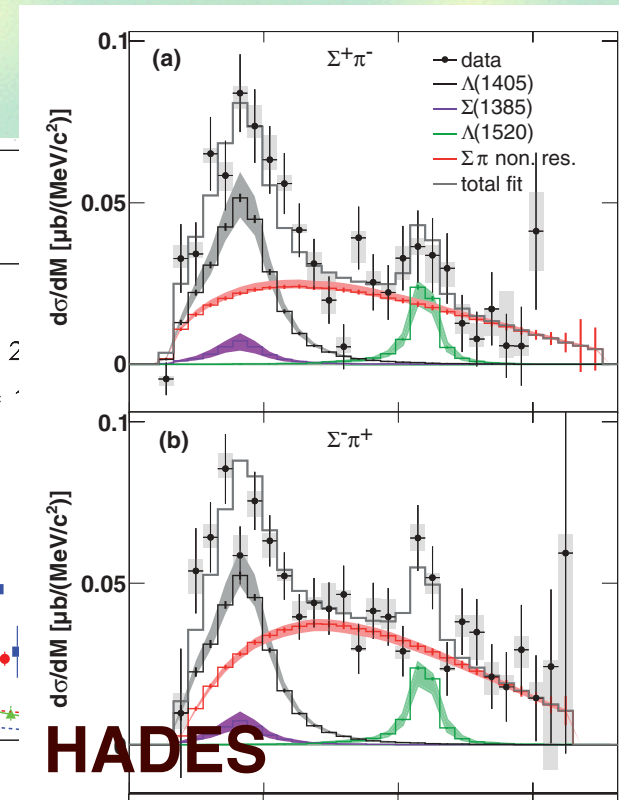
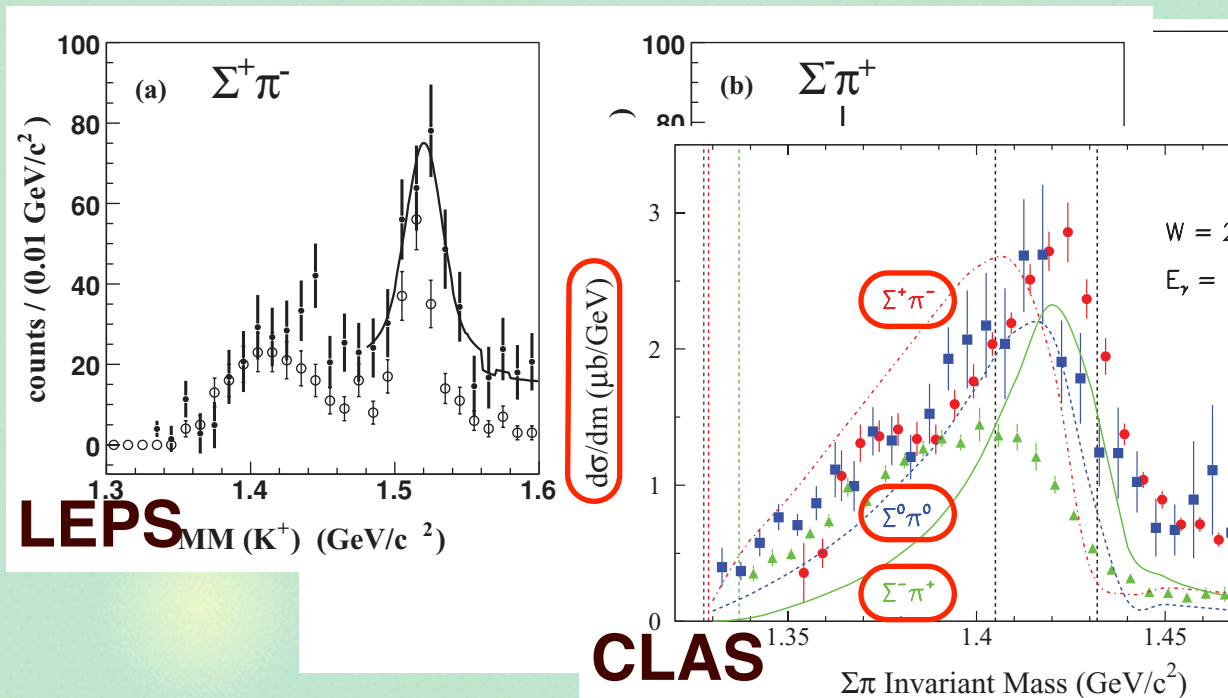
R.J. Hemingway, Nucl. Phys. B253, 742 (1985)

After 2008:  $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+(\pi\Sigma)^0$  LEPS, CLAS,  $pp \rightarrow K^+p(\pi\Sigma)^0$  HADES

M. Niiyama, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C78, 035202 (2008);

K. Moriya, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C87, 035206 (2013);

G. Agakishiev, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C87, 025201 (2013)



Cross sections in different charge modes are available.

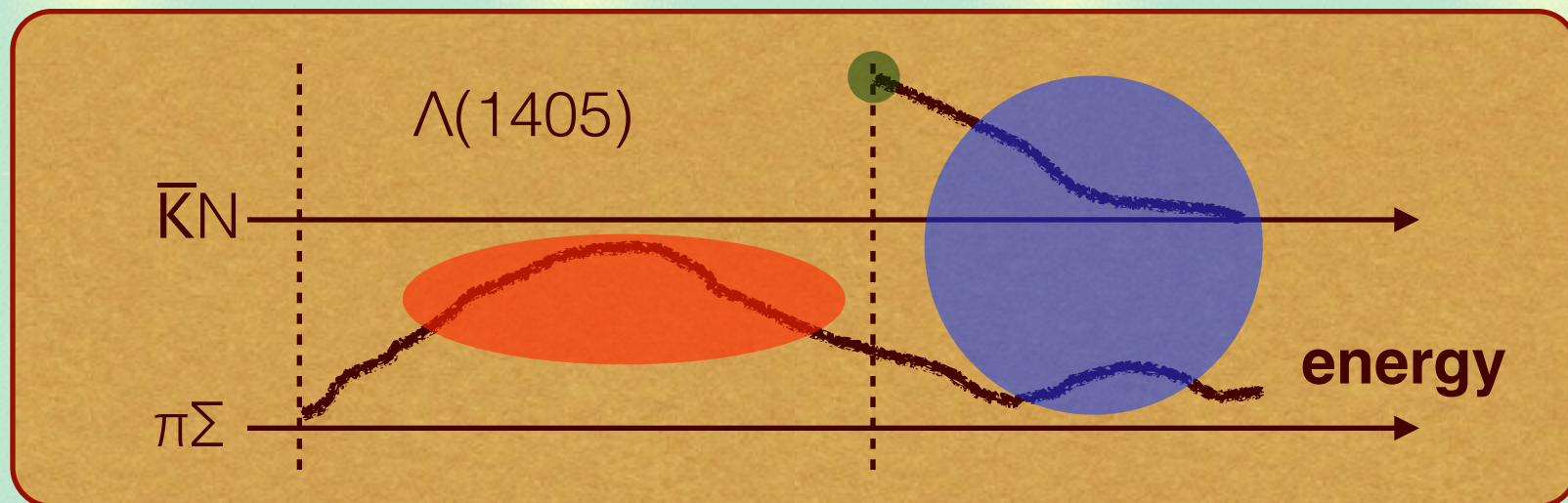
## Strategy for $\bar{K}N$ interaction

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,...)



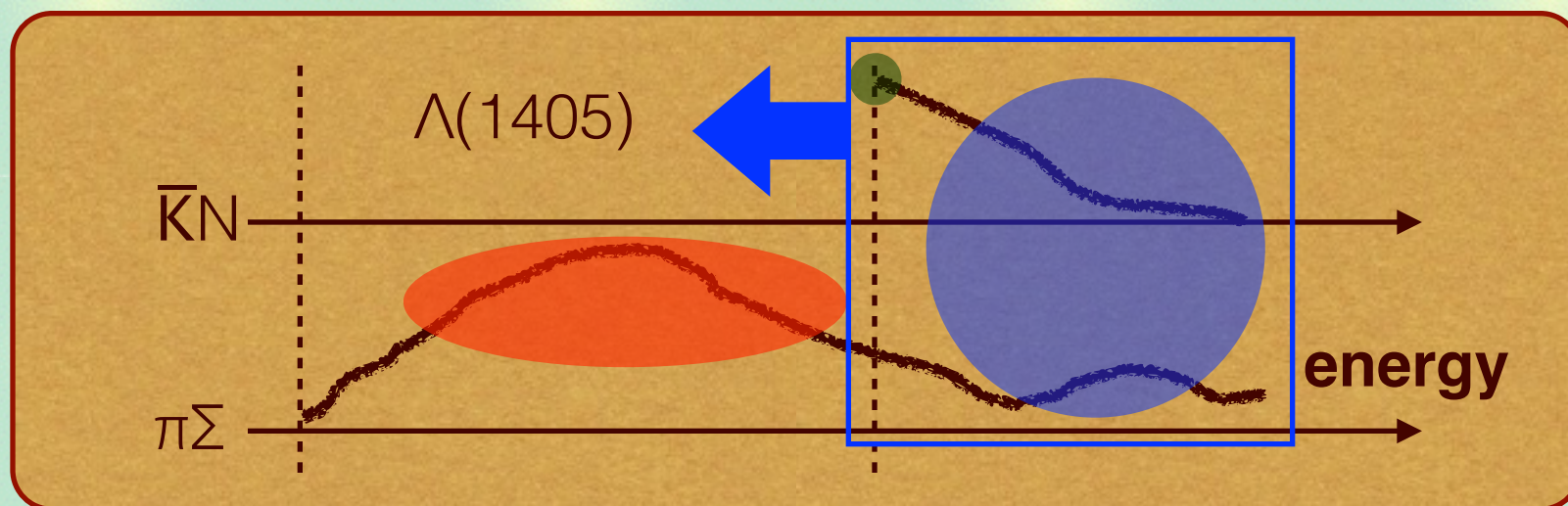
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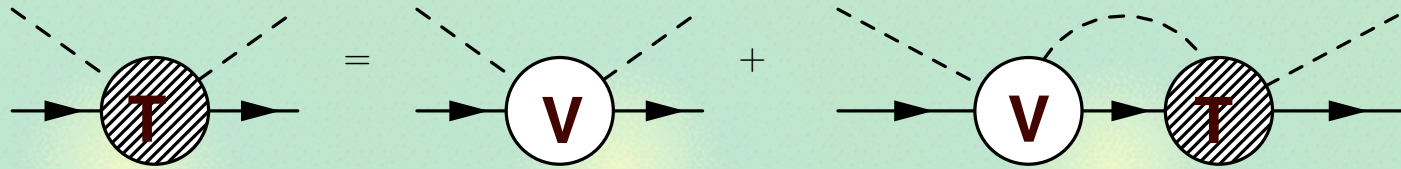




# Construction of the realistic amplitude

Chiral coupled-channel approach with systematic  $\chi^2$  fitting

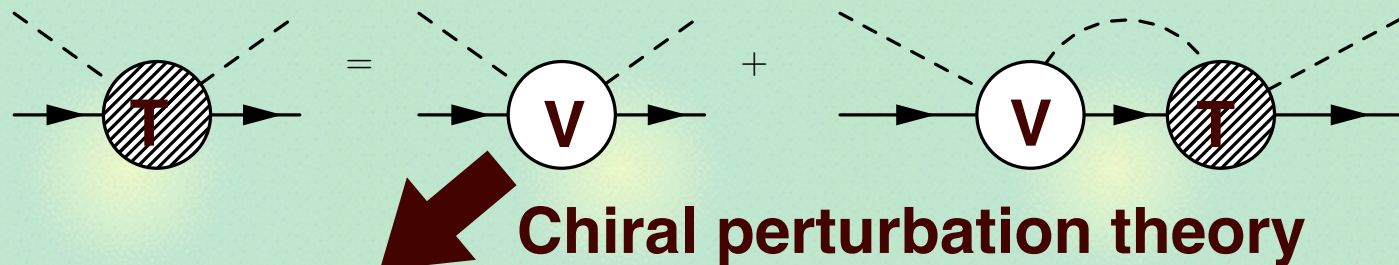
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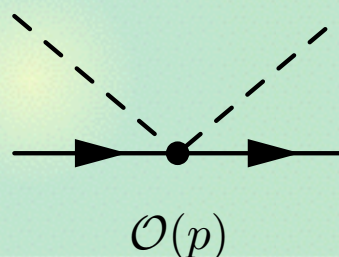
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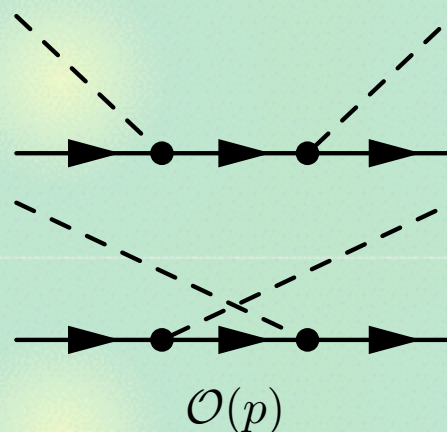


### 1) TW term

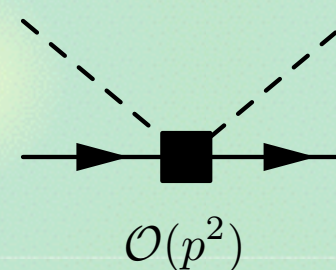


**6 cutoffs**

### 2) Born terms



### 3) NLO terms

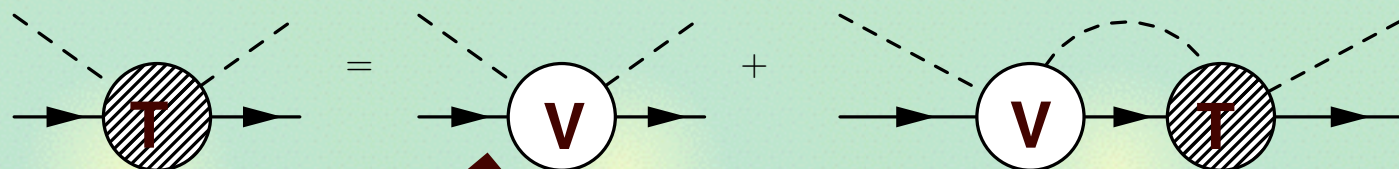


**7 LECs**

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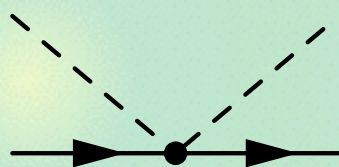
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**Chiral perturbation theory**

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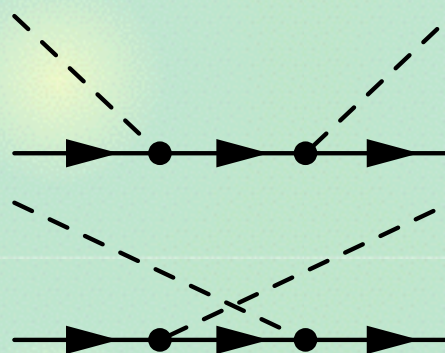


$\mathcal{O}(p)$

**6 cutoffs**

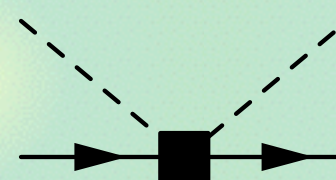
**TW model**

### 2) Born terms



$\mathcal{O}(p)$

### 3) NLO terms



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

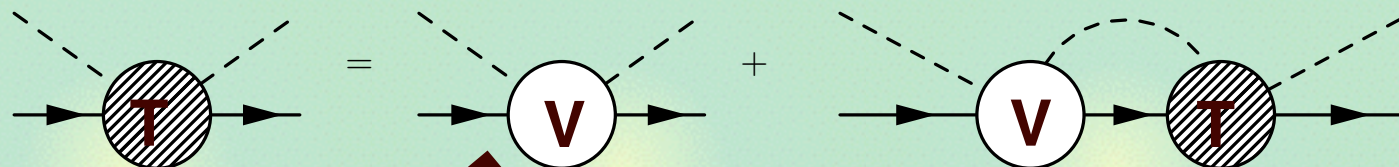
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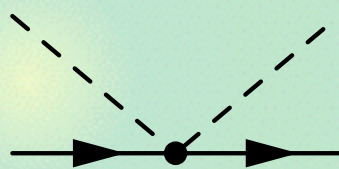
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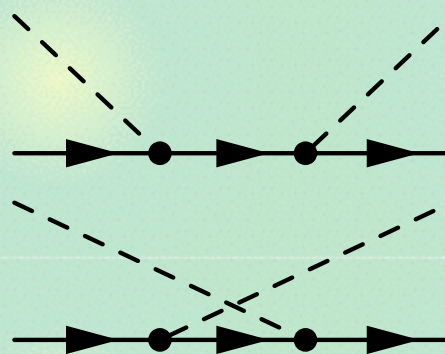


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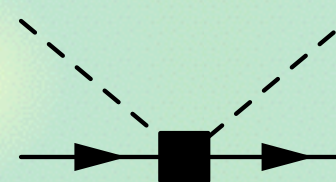
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**TWB model**

## 3) NLO terms



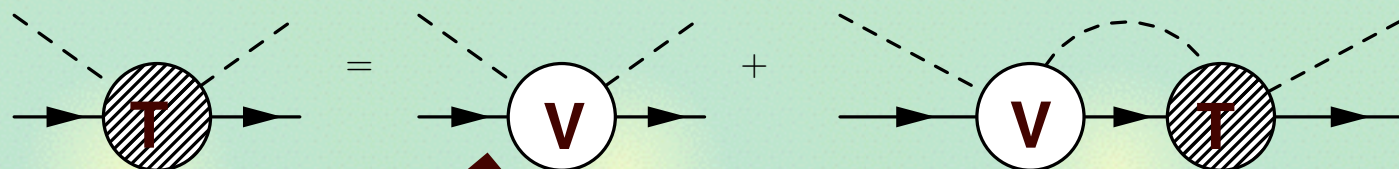
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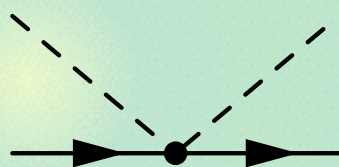
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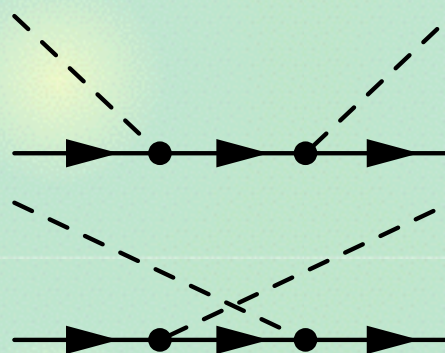


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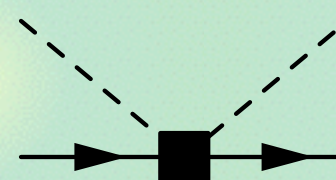
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**TWB model**

3) NLO terms



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

7 LECs

**NLO model**

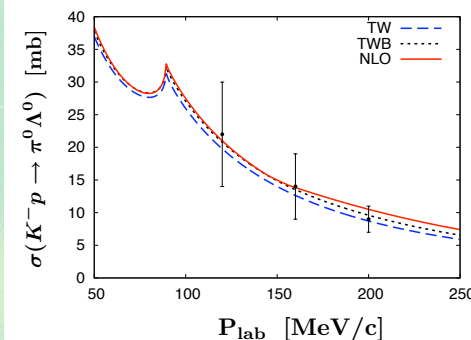
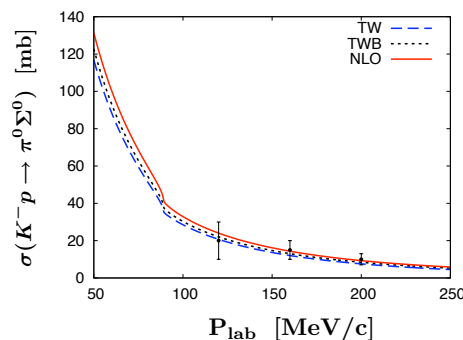
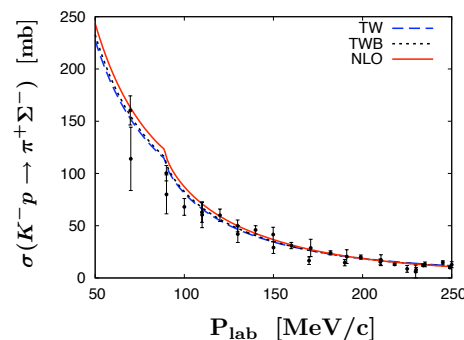
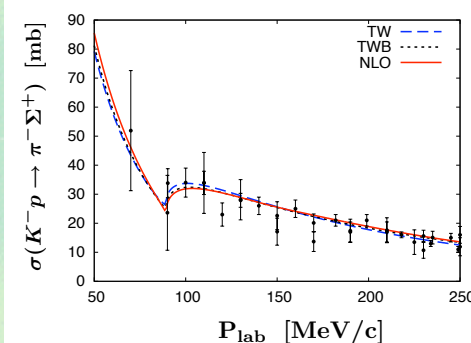
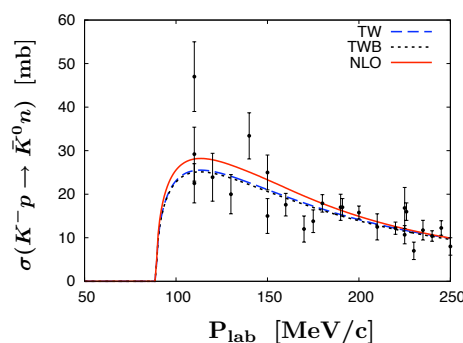
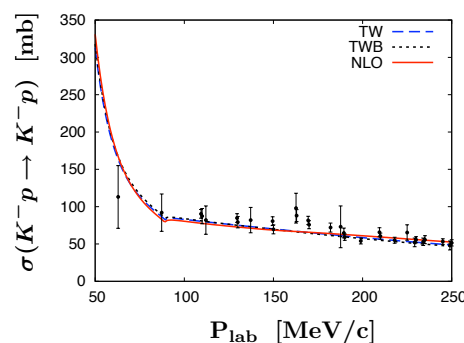
## Best-fit results

**SIDDHARTA**

**Branching ratios**

	TW	TWB	NLO	Experiment
$\Delta E$ [eV]	373	377	306	$283 \pm 36 \pm 6$ [10]
$\Gamma$ [eV]	495	514	591	$541 \pm 89 \pm 22$ [10]
$\gamma$	2.36	2.36	2.37	$2.36 \pm 0.04$ [11]
$R_n$	0.20	0.19	0.19	$0.189 \pm 0.015$ [11]
$R_c$	0.66	0.66	0.66	$0.664 \pm 0.011$ [11]
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f}$	1.12	1.15	0.96	

**cross sections**

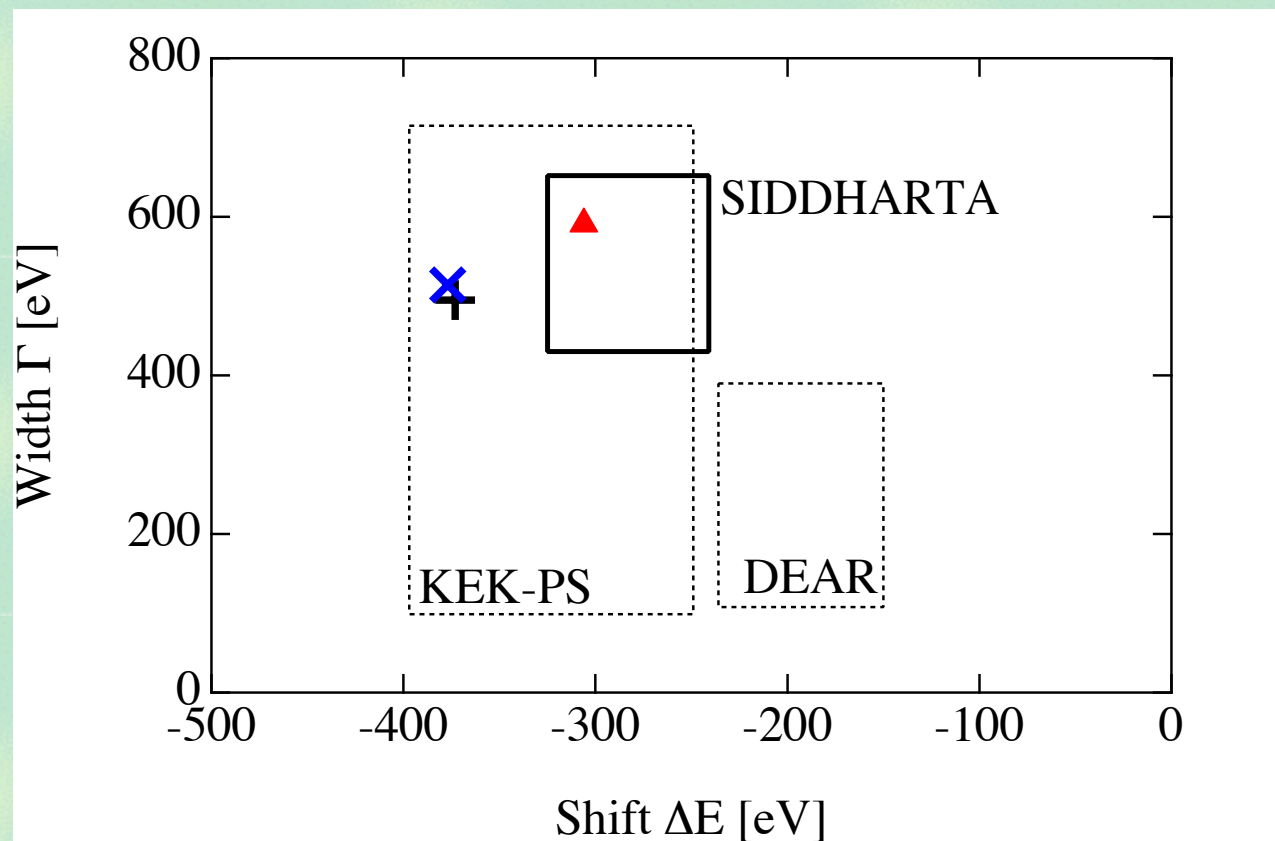


**SIDDHARTA is consistent with cross sections (c.f. DEAR).**



# Comparison with SIDDHARTA

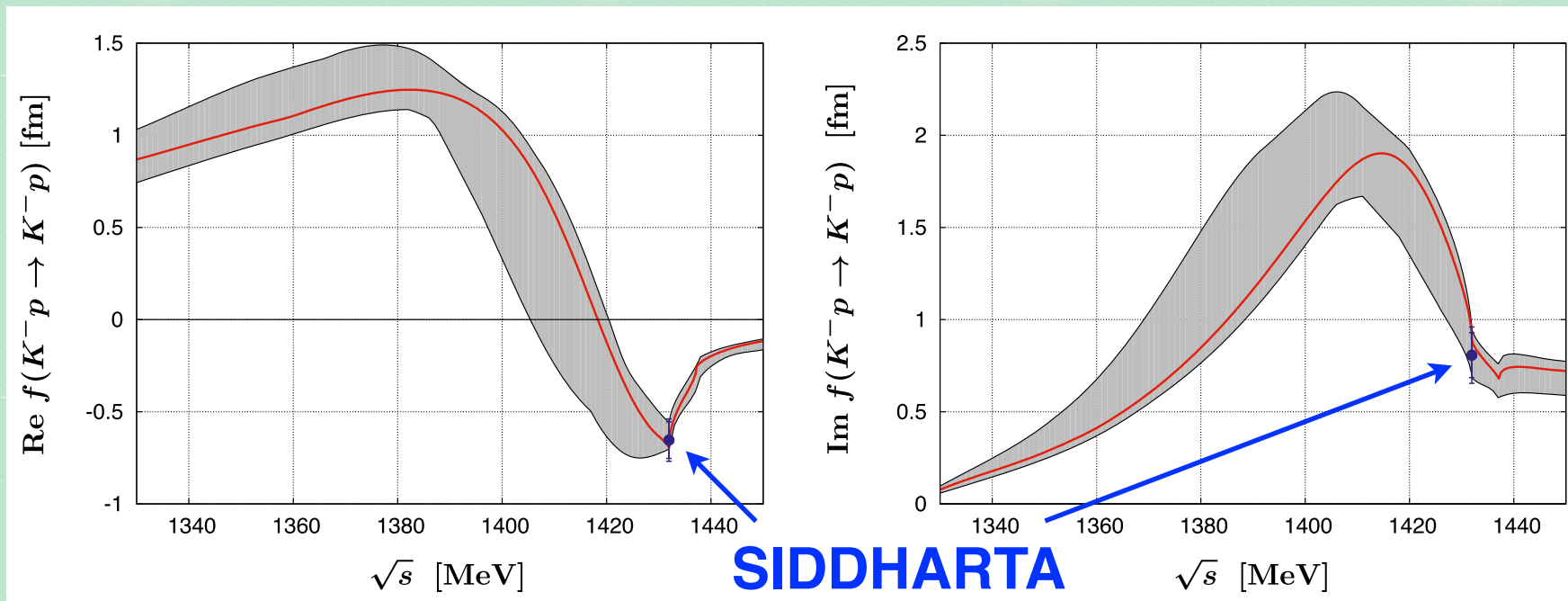
	TW	TWB	NLO
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	1.12	1.15	0.957



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

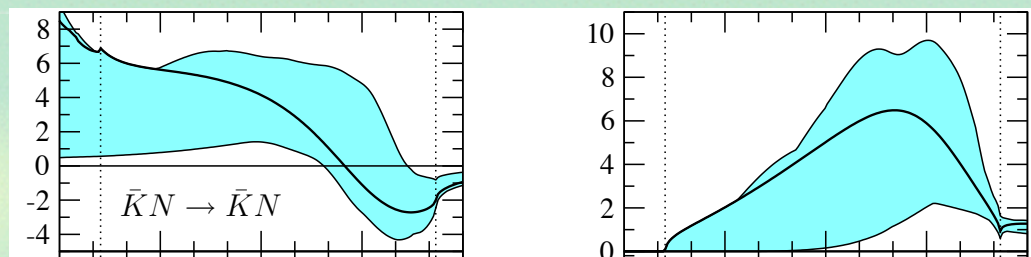
# Subthreshold extrapolation

Behavior of  $K^-p \rightarrow K^-p$  amplitude below threshold



- c.f.  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$  ( $I=0$ ) without SIDDHARTA

R. Nissler, Doctoral Thesis (2007)



Subthreshold extrapolation is better controlled.

# Extrapolation to complex energy: two poles

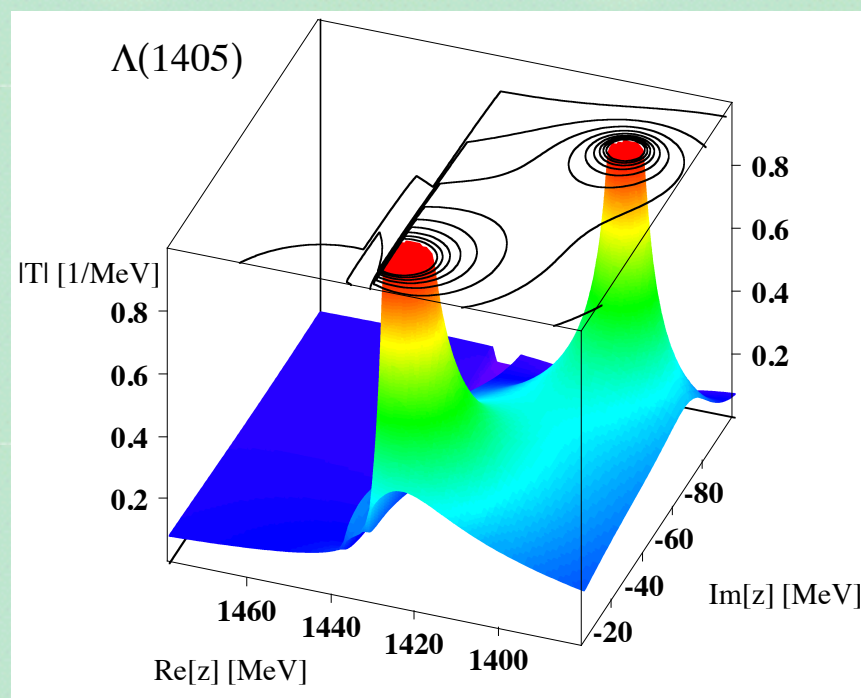
## Two poles: superposition of two states

J. A. Oller, U. G. Meissner, Phys. Lett. B500, 263 (2001);

D. Jido, J.A. Oller, E. Oset, A. Ramos, U.G. Meissner, Nucl. Phys. A 723, 205 (2003);

T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Phys. Rev. C 77, 035204 (2008)

- Higher energy pole at **1420 MeV**, not at 1405 MeV
- Attractions of WT in 1 and 8 ( $\bar{K}N$  and  $\pi\Sigma$ ) channels



# Extrapolation to complex energy: two poles

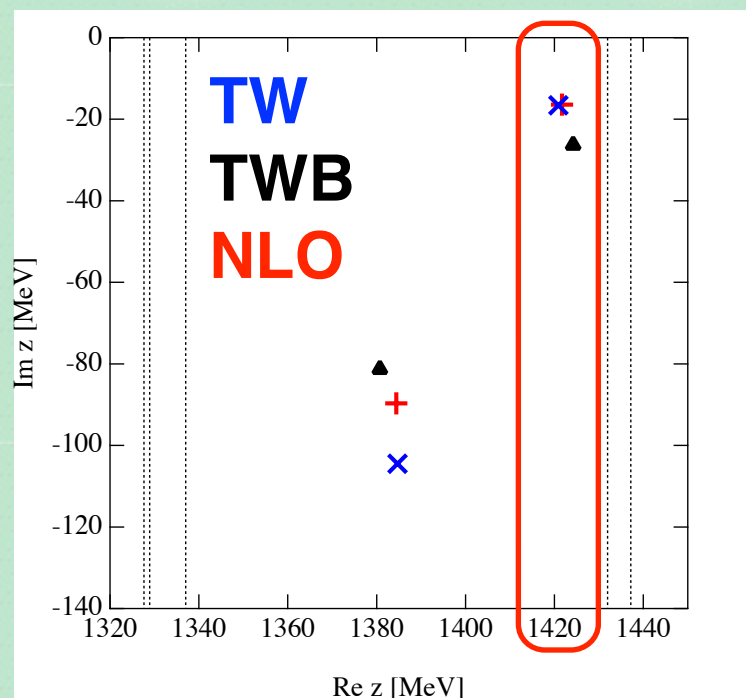
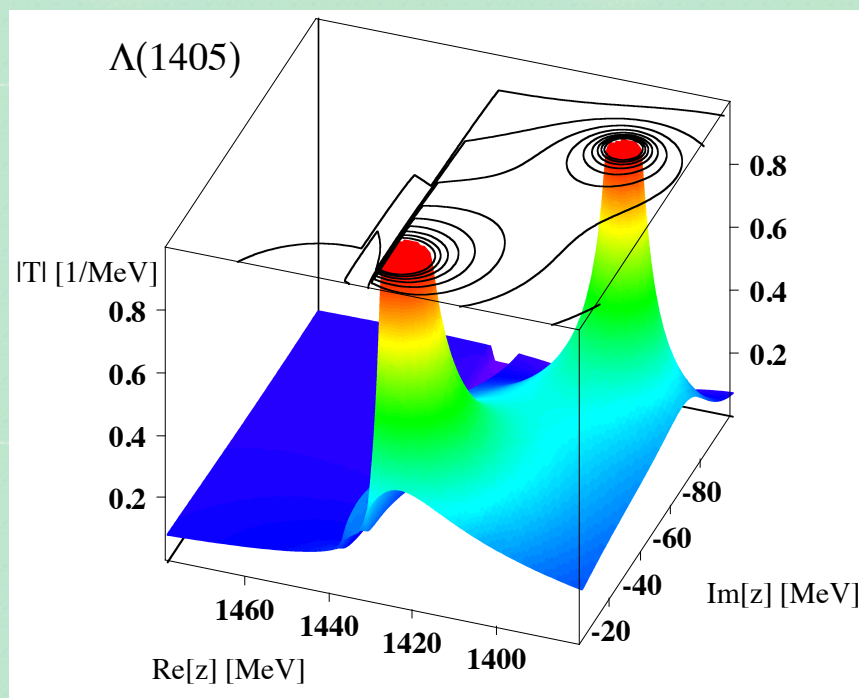
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- Higher energy pole at **1420 MeV**, not at 1405 MeV
- Attractions of WT in 1 and 8 ( $\bar{K}N$  and  $\pi\Sigma$ ) channels



**NLO analysis confirms the two-pole structure.**



## Remaining ambiguity

$\bar{K}N$  interaction has two isospin components ( $I=0, I=1$ ).

$$a(K^-p) = \frac{1}{2}a(I=0) + \frac{1}{2}a(I=1) + \dots, \quad a(K^-n) = a(I=1) + \dots$$

# Remaining ambiguity

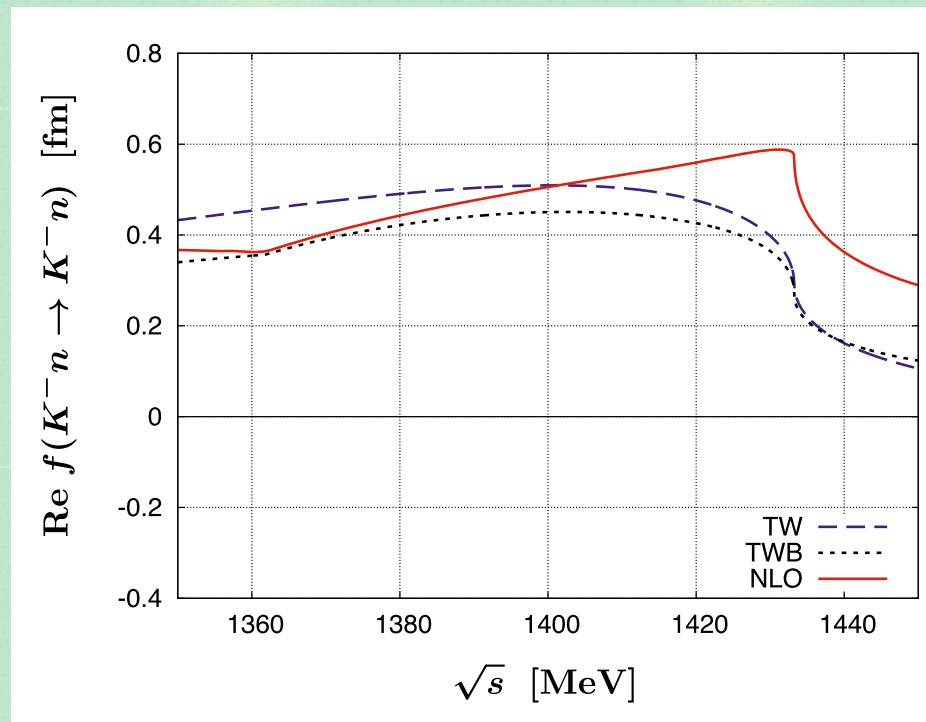
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$$a(K^-n) = 0.29 + i0.76 \text{ fm} \quad (\text{TW}) \quad ,$$

$$a(K^-n) = 0.27 + i0.74 \text{ fm} \quad (\text{TWB}) \quad ,$$

$$a(K^-n) = 0.57 + i0.73 \text{ fm} \quad (\text{NLO}) \quad .$$



# Remaining ambiguity

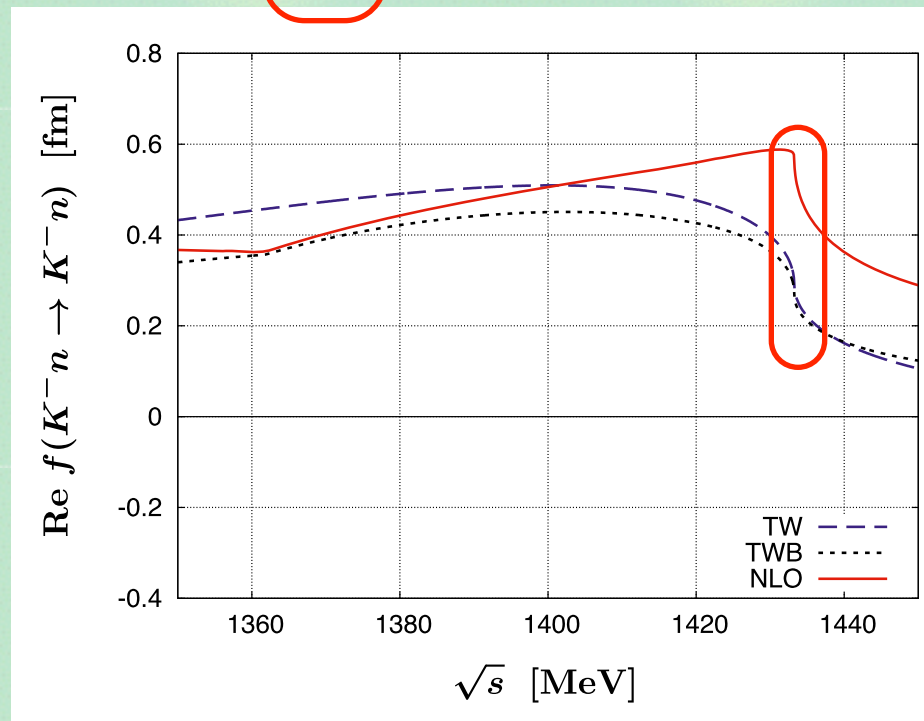
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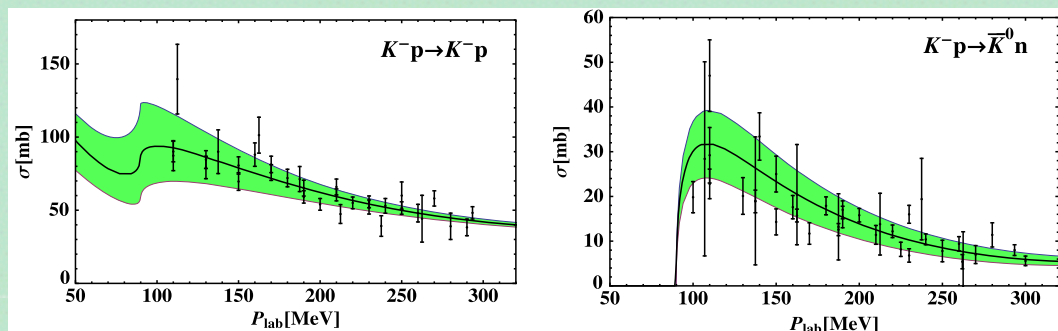
Some deviation: constraint on  $I=1$  ( $\leftarrow$  kaonic deuterium?)

## Analyses by other groups

Further studies with NLO +  $\chi^2$  analysis + SIDDHARTA data

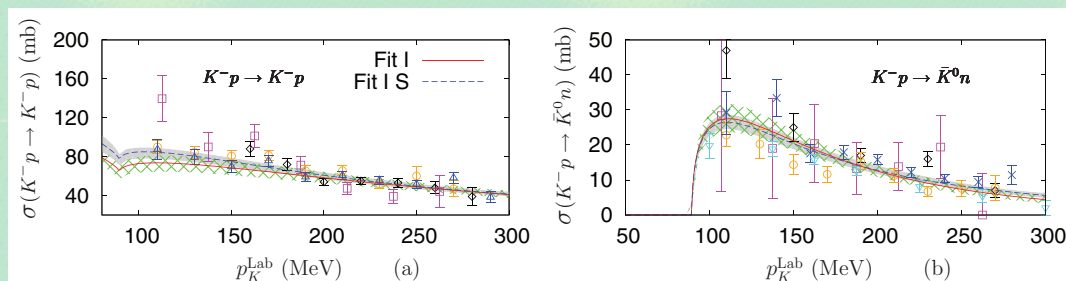
### - Bonn group

M. Mai, U.-G. Meissner, Nucl. Phys. A900, 51 (2013)



### - Murcia group

Z.H. Guo, J.A. Oller, Phys. Rev. C87, 035202 (2013)



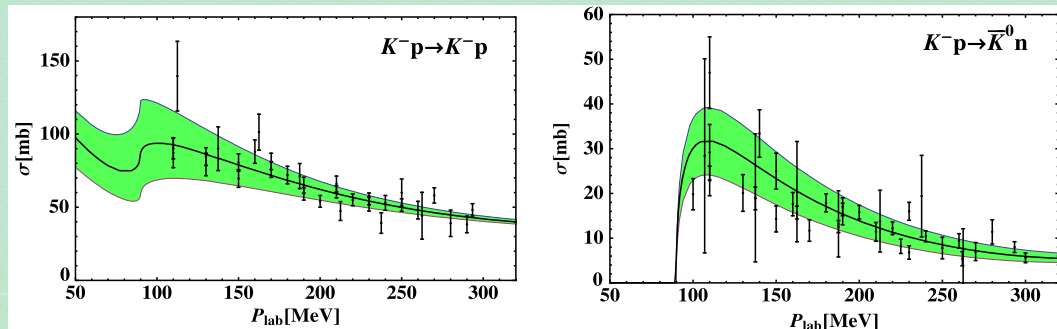


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Further studies with NLO +  $\chi^2$  analysis + SIDDHARTA data

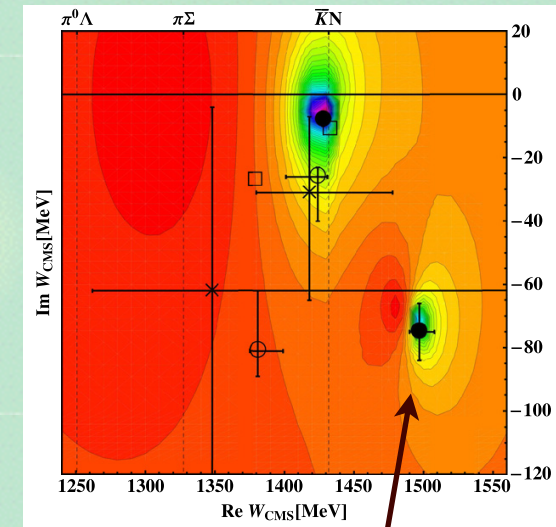
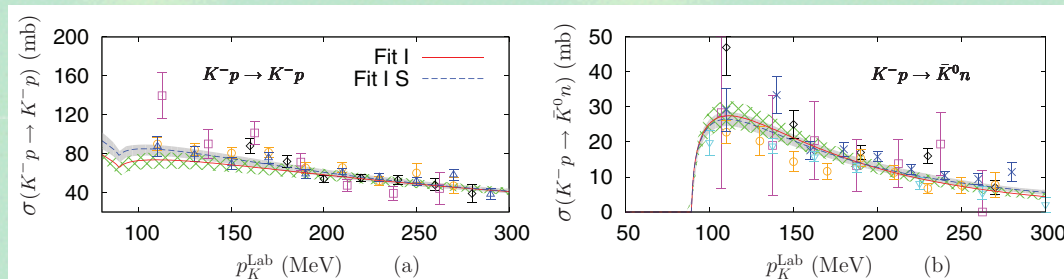
### - Bonn group

M. Mai, U.-G. Meissner, Nucl. Phys. A900, 51 (2013)



### - Murcia group

Z.H. Guo, J.A. Oller, Phys. Rev. C87, 035202 (2013)



~13 parameters  $\rightarrow$  several local minima

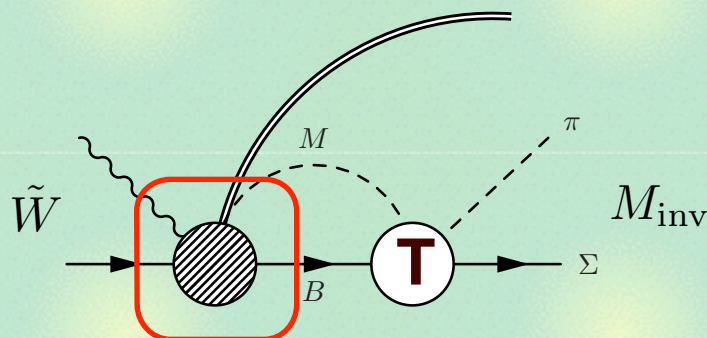
“exotic” solution by Bonn group (second pole above  $\bar{K} N$ )?

# Constraints from the $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

## Combined analysis of scattering data + $\pi\Sigma$ spectrum

M. Mai, U.-G. Meissner, Eur. Phys. J. A 51, 30 (2015)

- a simple model for the photoproduction  $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+(\pi\Sigma)^0$
- CLAS data of the  $\pi\Sigma$  spectrum



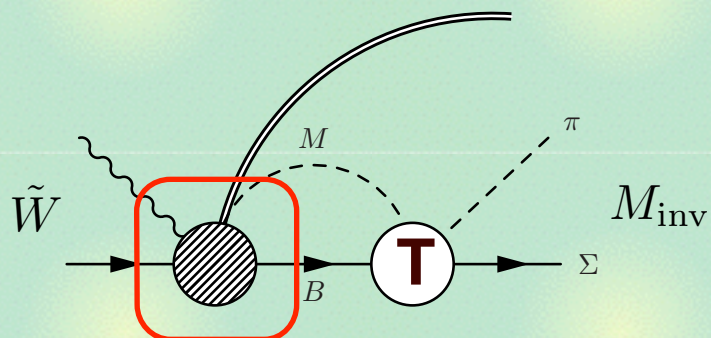
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{10} C^i(\tilde{W}) G^i(M_{\text{inv}}) f_{0+}^{i,\pi\Sigma}(M_{\text{inv}})$$

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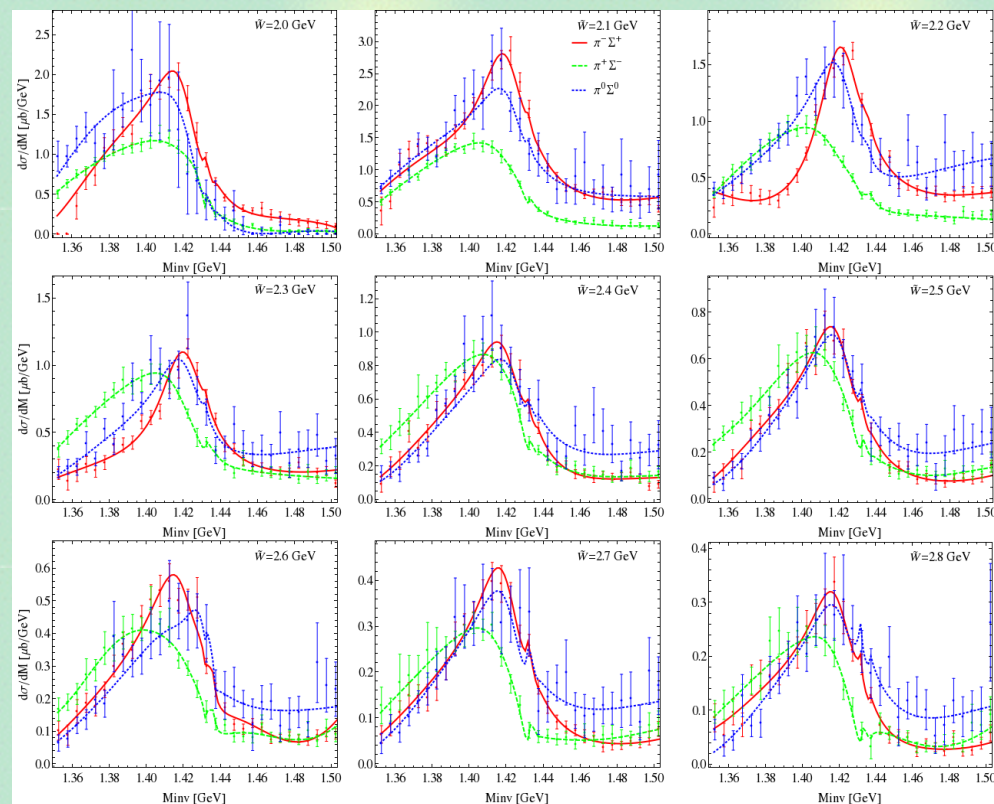
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$$= \sum_{i=1}^{10} C^i(\tilde{W}) G^i(M_{\text{inv}}) f_{0+}^{i,\pi\Sigma}(M_{\text{inv}})$$



—> The “exotic” solution is excluded.



## Pole positions of $\Lambda(1405)$

### Mini-review prepared for PDG

Pole structure of the  $\Lambda(1405)$

Ulf-G. Meißner, Tetsuo Hyodo

February 4, 2015

The  $\Lambda(1405)$  resonance emerges in the meson-baryon scattering amplitude with the strangeness  $S = -1$  and isospin  $I = 0$ . It is the archetype of

**[11,12] Ikeda-Hyodo-Weise, [14] Guo-Oller, [15] Mai-Meissner**

approach	pole 1 [MeV]	pole 2 [MeV]
Ref. [11, 12] NLO	$1424_{-23}^{+7} - i26_{-14}^{+3}$	$1381_{-6}^{+18} - i81_{-8}^{+19}$
Ref. [14] Fit I	$1417_{-4}^{+4} - i24_{-4}^{+7}$	$1436_{-10}^{+14} - i126_{-28}^{+24}$
Ref. [14] Fit II	$1421_{-2}^{+3} - i19_{-5}^{+8}$	$1388_{-9}^{+9} - i114_{-25}^{+24}$
Ref. [15] solution #2	$1434_{-2}^{+2} - i10_{-1}^{+2}$	$1330_{-5}^{+4} - i56_{-11}^{+17}$
Ref. [15] solution #4	$1429_{-7}^{+8} - i12_{-3}^{+2}$	$1325_{-15}^{+15} - i90_{-18}^{+12}$

**converge around 1420** **still some deviations**

**c.f. comprehensive analysis of the CLAS data (at LO)**

**L. Roca, E. Oset, Phys. Rev. C 87, 055201 (2013); C 88, 055206 (2013)**



## $\pi\Sigma$ spectra and $\bar{K}N$ interaction

Can  $\pi\Sigma$  spectra constrain the MB amplitude?

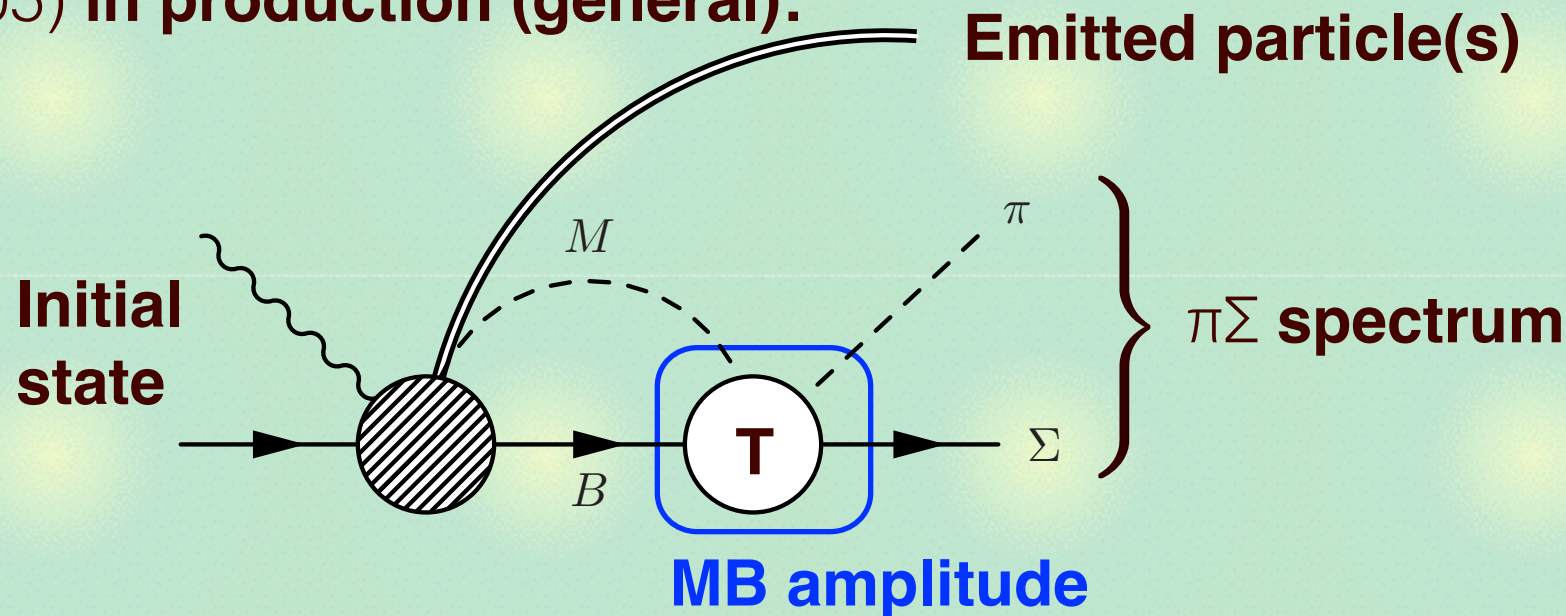
- Yes, but **not directly**.

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$\Lambda(1405)$  in production (general):

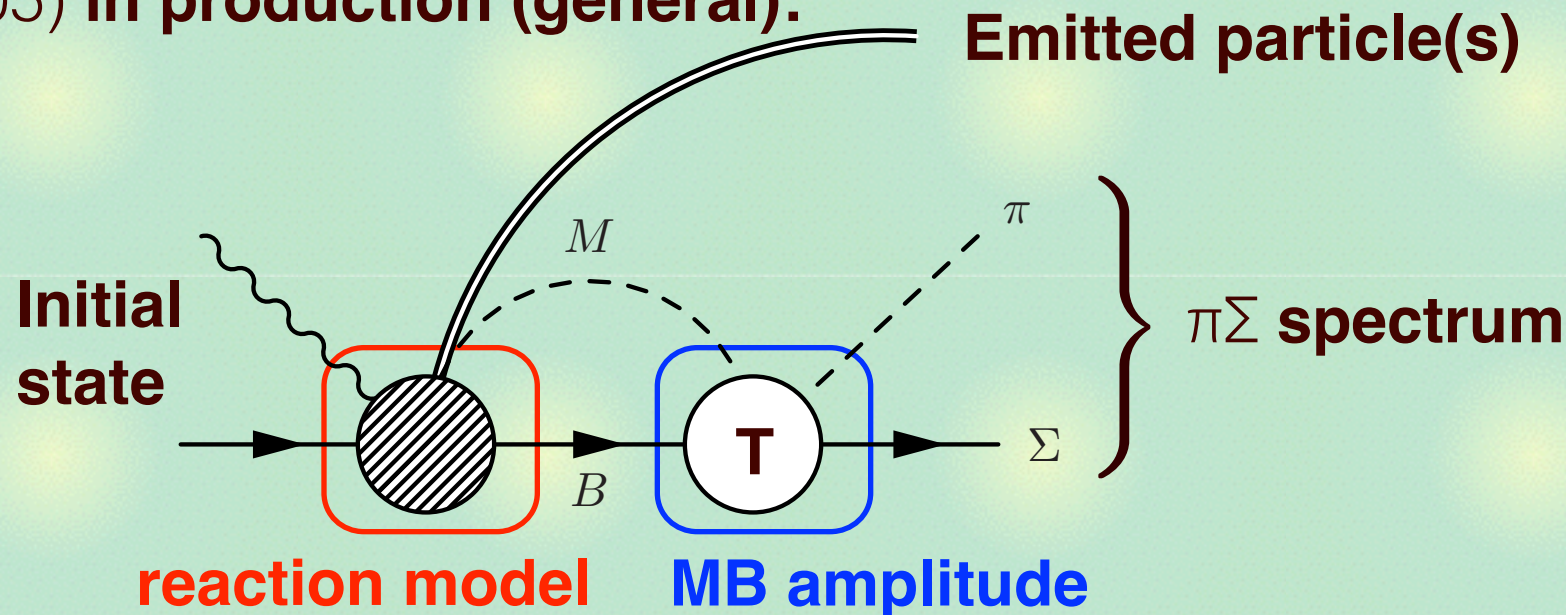


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- Yes, but **not directly**.

$\Lambda(1405)$  in production (general):



-  $\pi\Sigma$  spectra depend on the reaction (ratio of  $\bar{K}N/\pi\Sigma$  in the intermediate state, interference with  $l=1, \dots$ ).

—> Detailed **model analysis** for each reaction

## K-d reaction

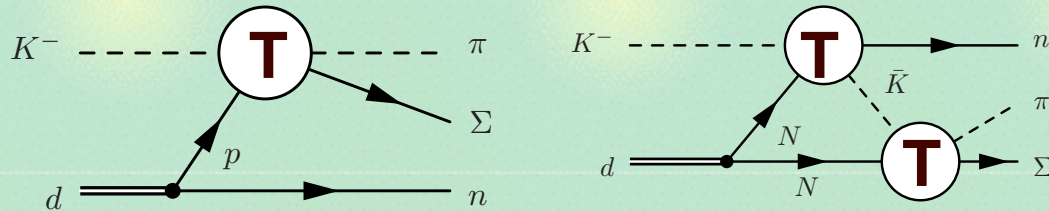
**J-PARC E31 experiment:**  $K^-d \rightarrow n(\pi\Sigma)^0$  @  $P_{K^-} = 1 \text{ GeV}$

### - two-step approaches

D. Jido, E. Oset, T. Sekihara, Eur. Phys. J. A42, 257 (2009); A47, 42 (2011);

K. Miyagawa, J. Haidenbauer, Phys. Rev. C85, 065201 (2012);

J. Yamagata-Sekihara, T. Sekihara, D. Jido, PTEP 043D02 (2013)





# K-d reaction

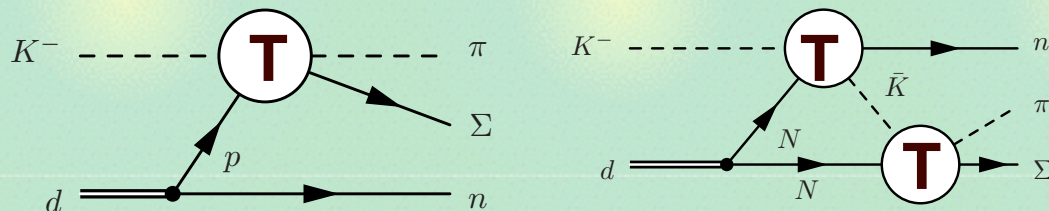
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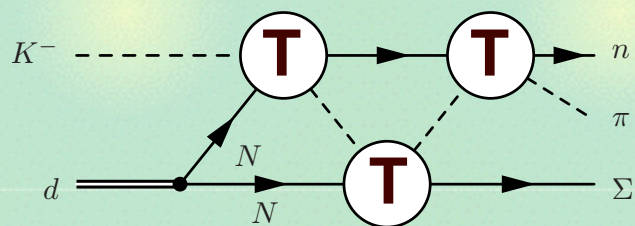
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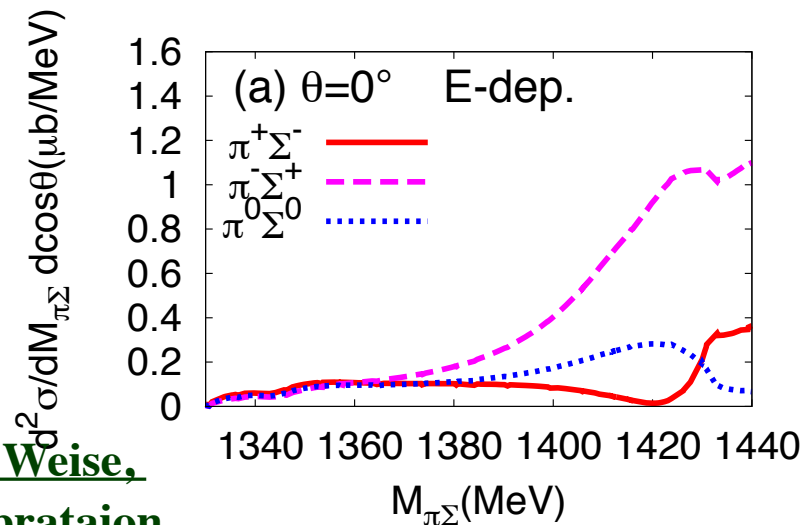


**Full Faddeev(AGS) calculation with relativistic kinematics**



**+ infinitely many diagrams**

S. Ohnishi, Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, E. Hiyama, W. Weise,  
J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 569, 012077 (2014) + in preprataion

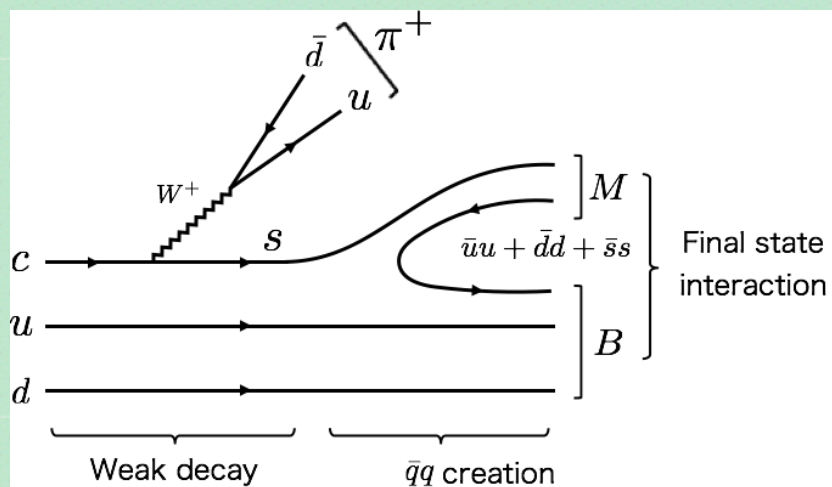


## $\Lambda_c$ decay

**Weak decay of  $\Lambda_c \rightarrow \pi^+ MB$  ( $MB = \pi\Sigma, \bar{K}N$ )**

K. Miyahara, T. Hyodo, E. Oset, arXiv:1508.04882 [nucl-th]

**- final state interaction of MB generates  $\Lambda(1405)$**

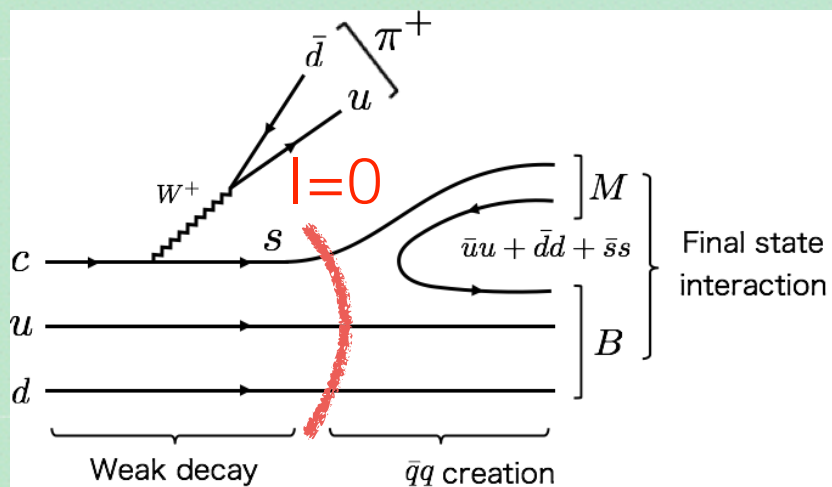


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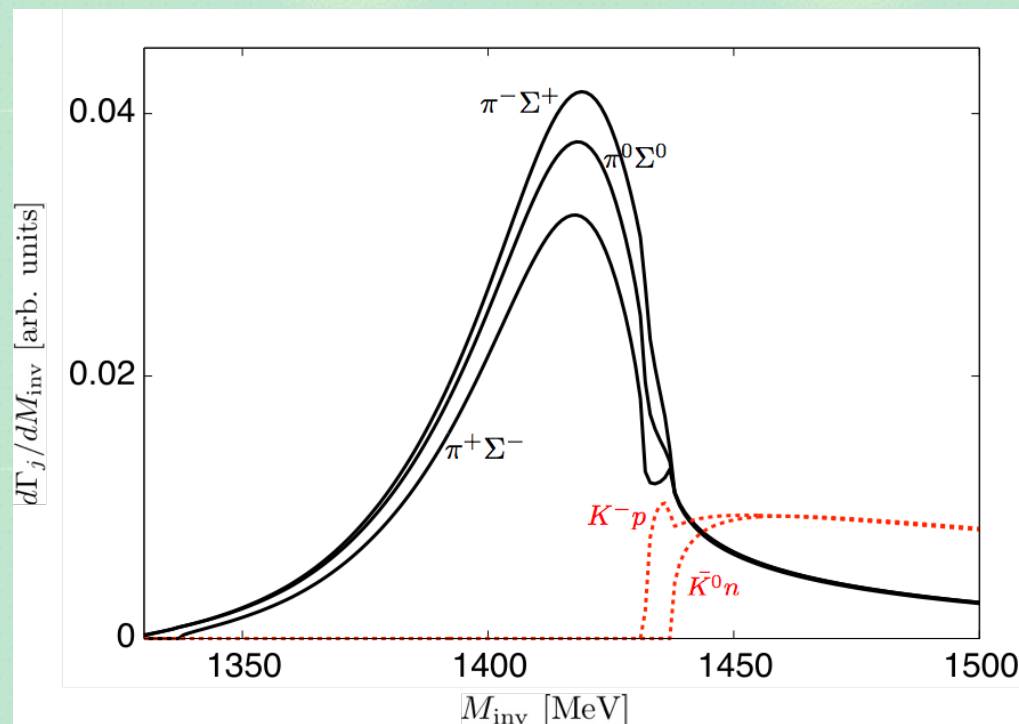
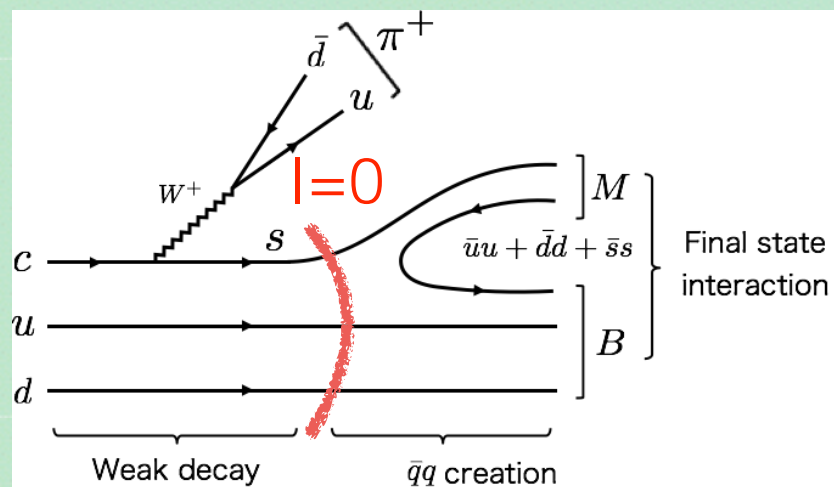


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**Clean  $\Lambda(1405)$  signal can be found in the charged  $\pi\Sigma$  modes.**

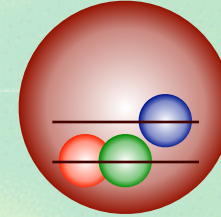


## $\bar{K}N$ molecule

**Structure of  $\Lambda(1405)$ : three-quark or meson-baryon?**

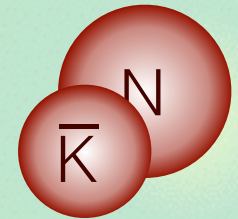
**- constituent quark model: too light?**

N. Isgur, G. Karl, Phys. Rev. D 18, 4187 (1978)



**- vector meson exchange: well reproduce**

R.H. Dalitz, T.C. Wong, G. Rajasekaran Phys. Rev. 153, 1617 (1967)



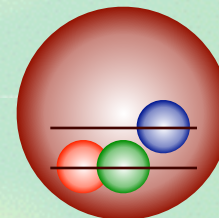
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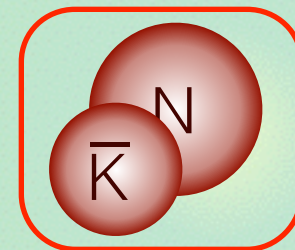
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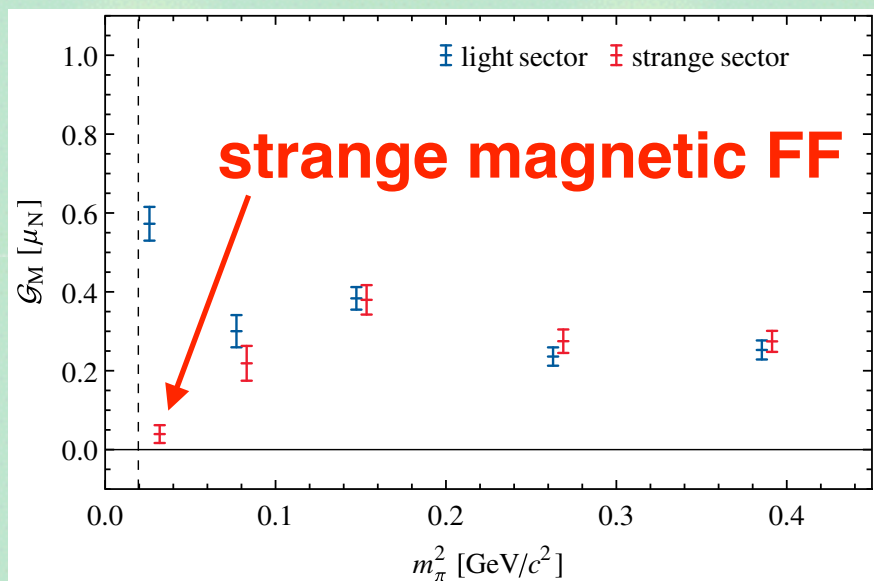
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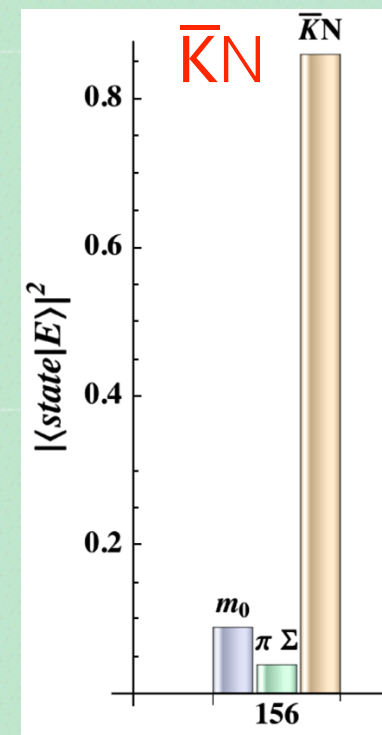


## Recent lattice QCD study

J. Hall, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 132002 (2015)



overlaps in  
Hamiltonian  
model



## $\bar{K}N$ potential

**Local  $\bar{K}N$  potential  $\rightarrow$  wave function**

T. Hyodo, W. Weise, Phys. Rev. C 77, 035204 (2008)

- Equivalent amplitude on the real axis
- Single-channel, complex, energy-dependent

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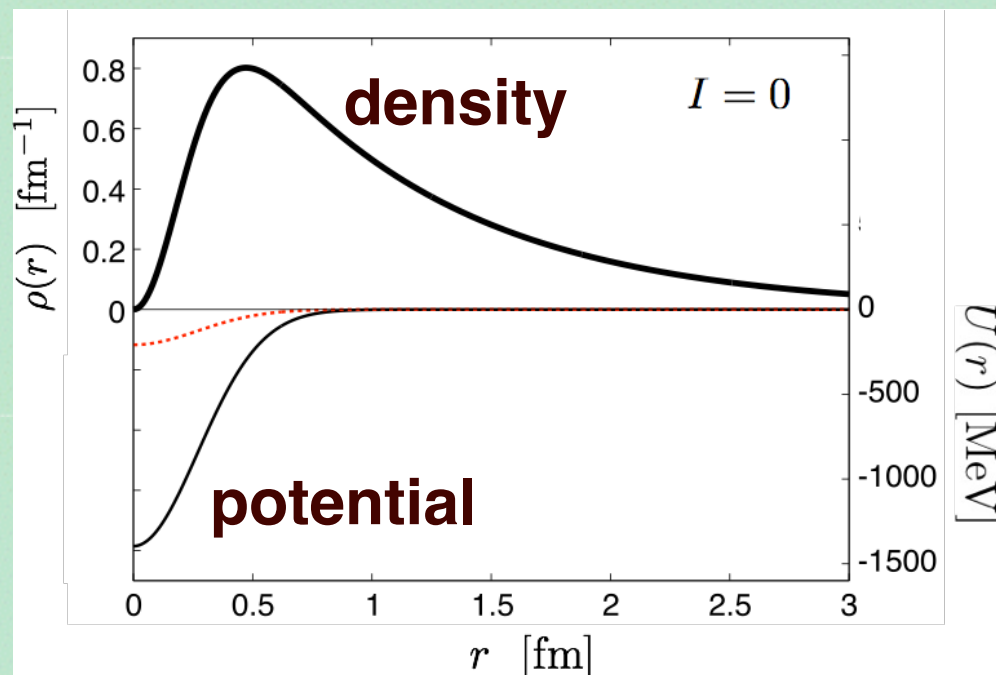
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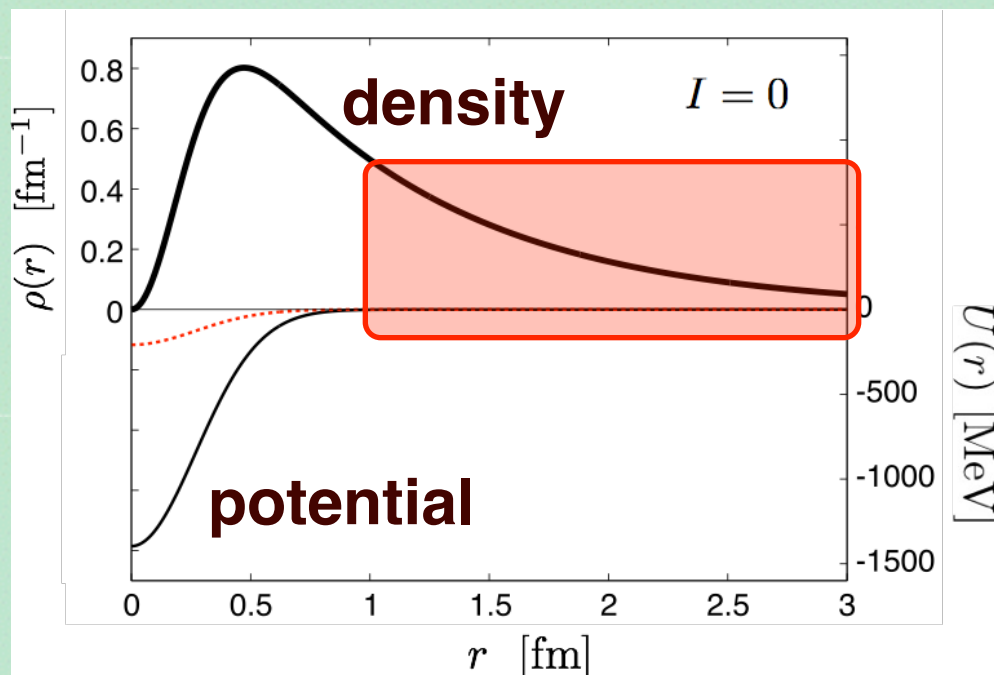
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- Substantial distribution at  $r > 1$  fm
- root mean squared radius  
 $\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle} = 1.44$  fm



The **size** of  $\Lambda(1405)$  is much **larger** than ordinary hadrons.

# Compositeness

**Model-independent relation of compositeness  $X \leftarrow (B, a_0)$**

**S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965); V. Baru, *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B 586, 53 (2004)**

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**- Generalization to quasi-bound states**

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, arXiv:1509.00146 [hep-ph]

**Talk by Kamiya 2B2**

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

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### - NLO Analyses of $\Lambda(1405)$ with SIDDHARTA ( $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \sim 1$ )

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

[43] Ikeda-Hyodo-Weise, [44,46] Mai-Meissner, [45] Guo-Oller

$\Lambda(1405)$  is a  $\bar{K}N$  molecule.  $\leftarrow$  observable quantities



# Summary: $\Lambda(1405)$

The  $\Lambda(1405)$  in  $\bar{K}N$  scattering is well understood by **NLO chiral coupled-channel approach** with accurate **K-p scattering length**.

Reliable reaction model will be important to analyze precise  **$\pi\Sigma$  mass spectra**.

Various analyses (lattice, realistic potential, compositeness relation) consistently indicate that the  $\Lambda(1405)$  is a  **$\bar{K}N$  molecule**.

