

Evidence for Some New Hyperon Resonances - to be Checked by K_L Beam

Bing-Song Zou
Institute of Theoretical Physics, CAS

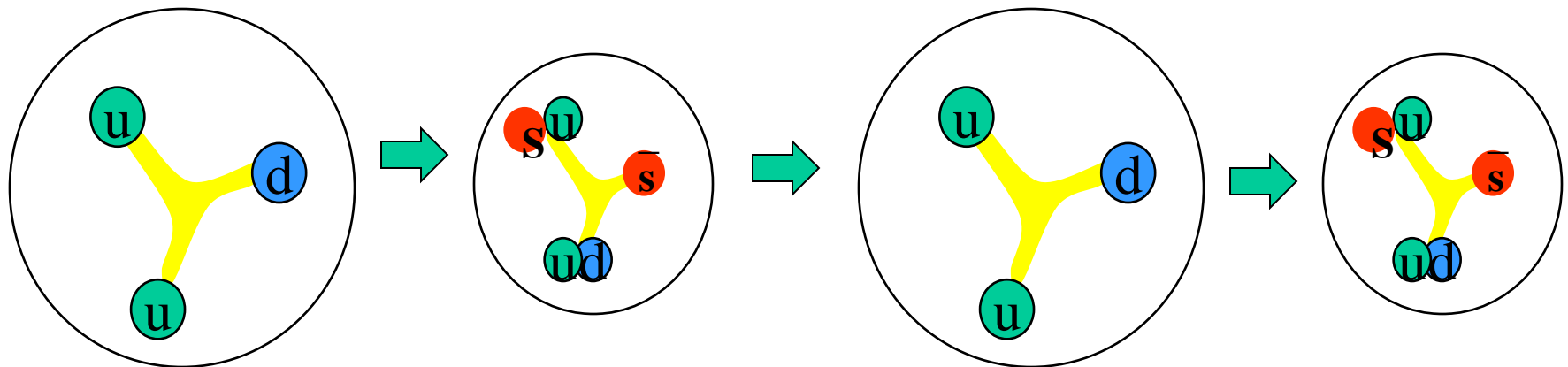
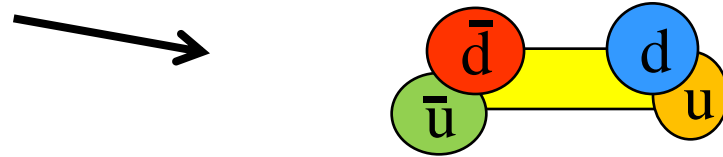
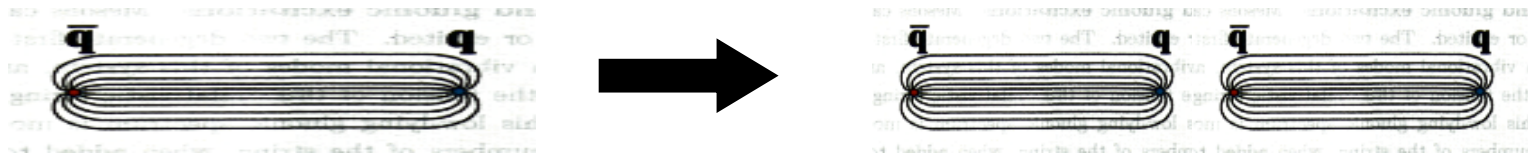
- 1) P.Gao, J.Shi, B.S.Zou, PRC86 (2012) 025201**
- 2) J.Shi, B.S.Zou, PRC91(2015) 035202**
- 3) J.J.Xie, J.J.Wu, B.S.Zou, PRC90 (2014) 055204**
- 4) J.J.Wu, B.S.Zou, Few Body System 56 (2015) 165**

Outline :

- 1. Why hyperon resonances ?**
- 2. New results on Σ^* & Λ^* from CB data**
- 3. Possible new sources for Σ^* & Λ^***
- 4. Conclusions and Prospects**

1. Why hyperon resonances ?

Unquenched dynamics: gluons \rightarrow $\bar{q}q$
crucial for quark confinement & hadron structure



quenched or unquenched quark models give very different predictions of hyperon spectrum

1/2⁻ baryon nonet with strangeness

- Mass pattern : quenched or unquenched ?

$$\text{uds (L=1) } 1/2^- \sim \Lambda^*(1670) \sim [\text{us}][\text{ds}] \bar{s}$$

$$\text{uud (L=1) } 1/2^- \sim \text{N}^*(1535) \sim [\text{ud}][\text{us}] \bar{s}$$

$$\text{uds (L=1) } 1/2^- \sim \Lambda^*(1405) \sim [\text{ud}][\text{su}] \bar{u}$$

$$\text{uus (L=1) } 1/2^- \sim \Sigma^*(1390) \sim [\text{us}][\text{ud}] \bar{d}$$

Zou et al, NPA835 (2010) 199 ; CLAS, PRC87(2013)035206

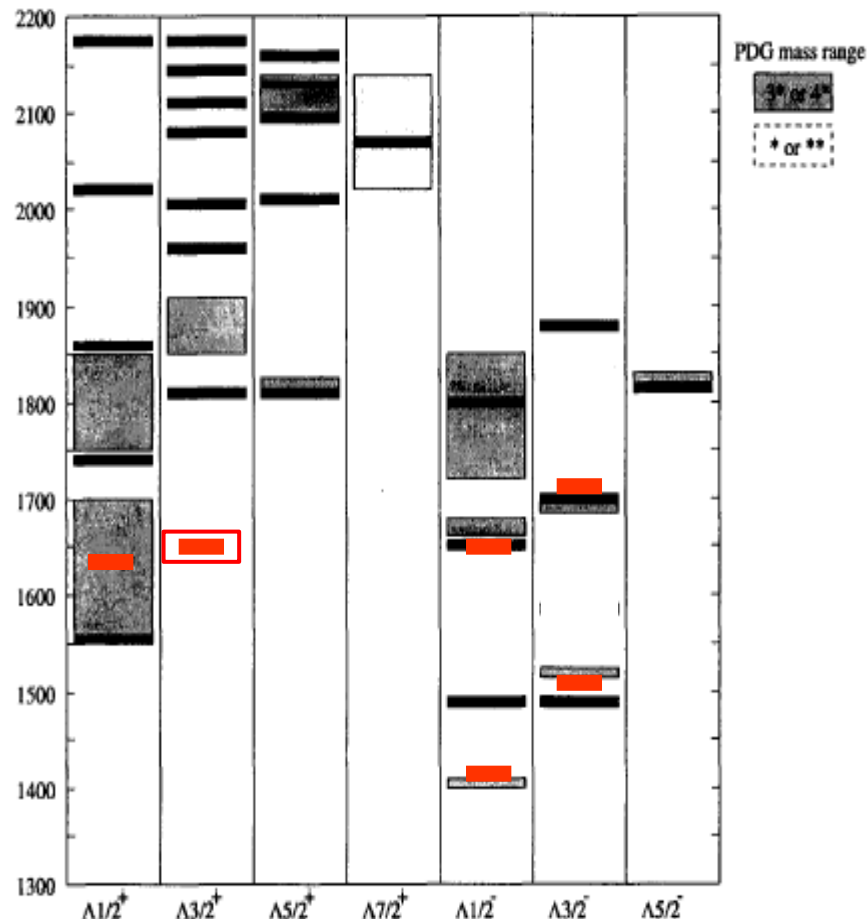
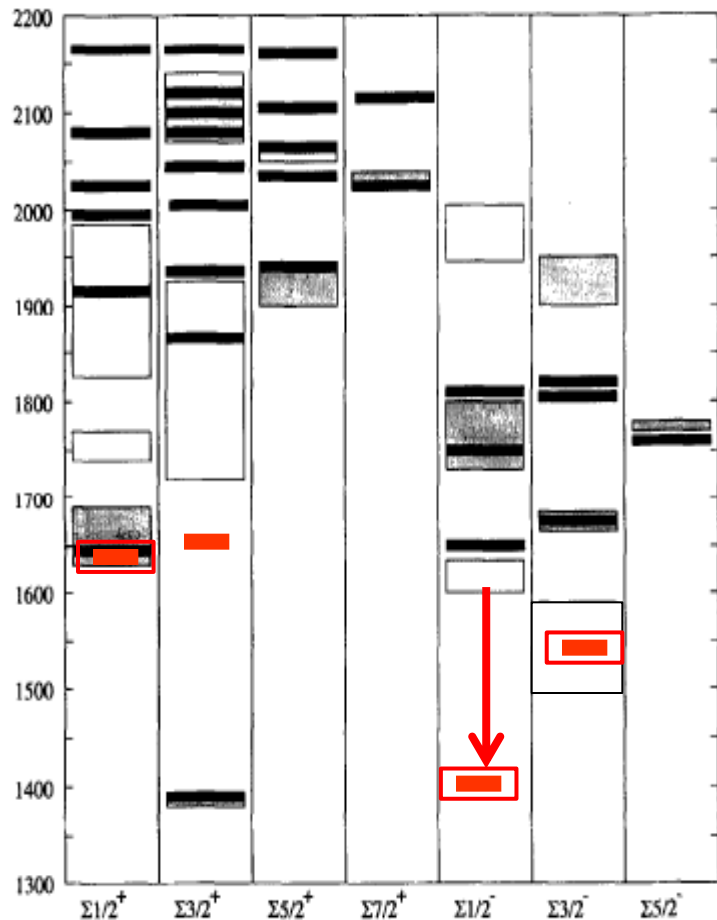
- Strange decays of N*(1535) and Λ*(1670) :

N*(1535) large couplings $g_{\text{N}^*\text{N}\eta}$, $g_{\text{N}^*\text{K}\Lambda}$, $g_{\text{N}^*\text{N}\eta'}$, $g_{\text{N}^*\text{N}\phi}$

Λ*(1670) large coupling $g_{\Lambda^*\Lambda\eta}$

Distinctive

Predictions by quenched - & unquenched - quark models



Quenched quark model: Capstick-Roberts, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 45 (2000) S241-S331

Unquenched model: Helminen-Riska, Nucl. Phys. A 699 (2002) 624

A.Zhang, S.L.Zhu et al., HEPNP 29 (2005) 250

Alternative pictures :

Hadronic molecules

$$N^*(1440) \sim N\sigma$$

$$N^*(1535) \sim K\Sigma-K\Lambda$$

$$\Lambda^*(1405) \sim KN-\Sigma\pi$$

Penta-quark states

$$N^*(1440) \sim [ud][ud] \bar{q}$$

$$N^*(1535) \sim [ud][us] \bar{s}$$

$$\Lambda^*(1405) \sim [ud][sq] \bar{q}$$

**Kaiser, Weise, Oset, Ramos, Oller,
Meissner, Hyodo, Jido, Hosaka, Oh, ...**

Distinguishable model predictions for Σ^* of $3/2^-$ and $1/2^+$

qqq

$\bar{q}q^6$ or $\bar{K}\pi N-\pi\pi Y$

$3/2^-$ $\Sigma^*(1650)$

$\Sigma^*(1570)$

Gal 2011

$1/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(1720)$

$\Sigma^*(1630-1656)$

Oset 2008

Experiment knowledge on hyperon states still very poor !

Ω^* in PDG:

- **** $\Omega(1672) 3/2^+$,
- *** $\Omega(2250)$
- ** $\Omega(2380), \Omega(2470)$

Ξ^* in PDG:

- **** $\Xi(1320) 1/2^+, \Xi(1530) 3/2^+$
- *** $\Xi(1690), \Xi(1820) 3/2^-, \Xi(1950), \Xi(2030)$
- ** $\Xi(2250), \Xi(2370)$
- * $\Xi(1620), \Xi(2120), \Xi(2500)$

Σ^* in PDG2012

**** $\Sigma(1189)1/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(1385)3/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(1670)3/2^-$
 $\Sigma^*(1775)5/2^-$ $\Sigma^*(1915)5/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(2030)7/2^+$

*** $\Sigma^*(1660)1/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(1750)1/2^-$ $\Sigma^*(1940)3/2^-$
 $\Sigma^*(2250)??$

** $\Sigma^*(1620)1/2^-$ $\Sigma^*(1690)??$ $\Sigma^*(1880)1/2^+$
 $\Sigma^*(2080)3/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(2455)??$ $\Sigma^*(2620)??$

* $\Sigma^*(1480)??$ $\Sigma^*(1560)??$ $\Sigma^*(1580)3/2^-$
 $\Sigma^*(1770)1/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(1840)3/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(2000)3/2^-$
 $\Sigma^*(2070)5/2^+$ $\Sigma^*(2100)7/2^-$ $\Sigma^*(3000)??$
 $\Sigma^*(3170)??$

All from old experiments of 1970-1985 !!

No established $1/2^- \Sigma^*$, Ξ^* , Ω^* !

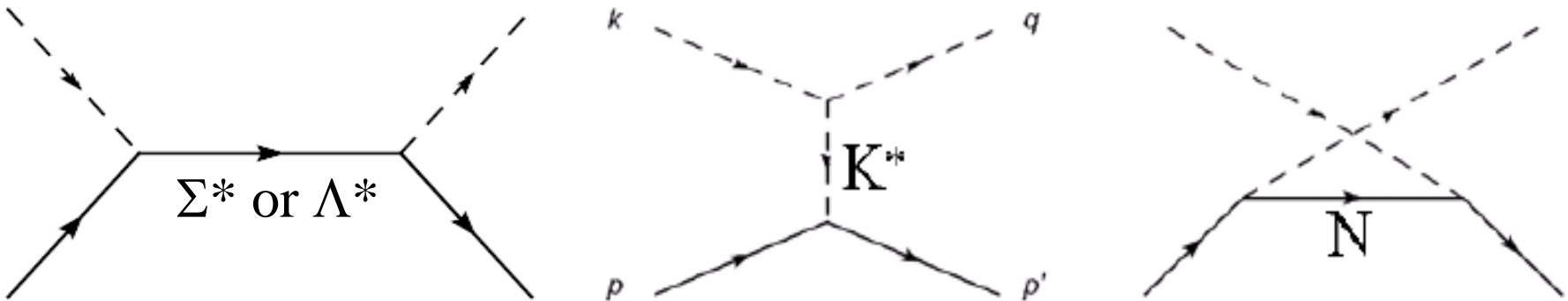
2. New results on Σ^* & Λ^* from CB data

Crystal Ball: Prakhov et al., **PRC 80**(2009) 025204

$$K^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + \Lambda \quad \& \quad K^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + \Sigma^0$$

$$p_K = 514\text{--}750 \text{ MeV}, \quad \sqrt{s} = 1569\text{--}1676 \text{ MeV}$$

The high precision new data can give valuable information on Σ^* & Λ^*



$\Sigma^*(1620)1/2^- \rightarrow$ supporting evidence for quenched qqq models ?

Problem : evidence for its existence is very shaky !

Among 4 references listed in PDG for it:

One without PWA for J^P

Two based on multi-channel analysis gave contradicted BRs

Other later multi-channel analyses claim to $\Sigma^*(1660)1/2^+$

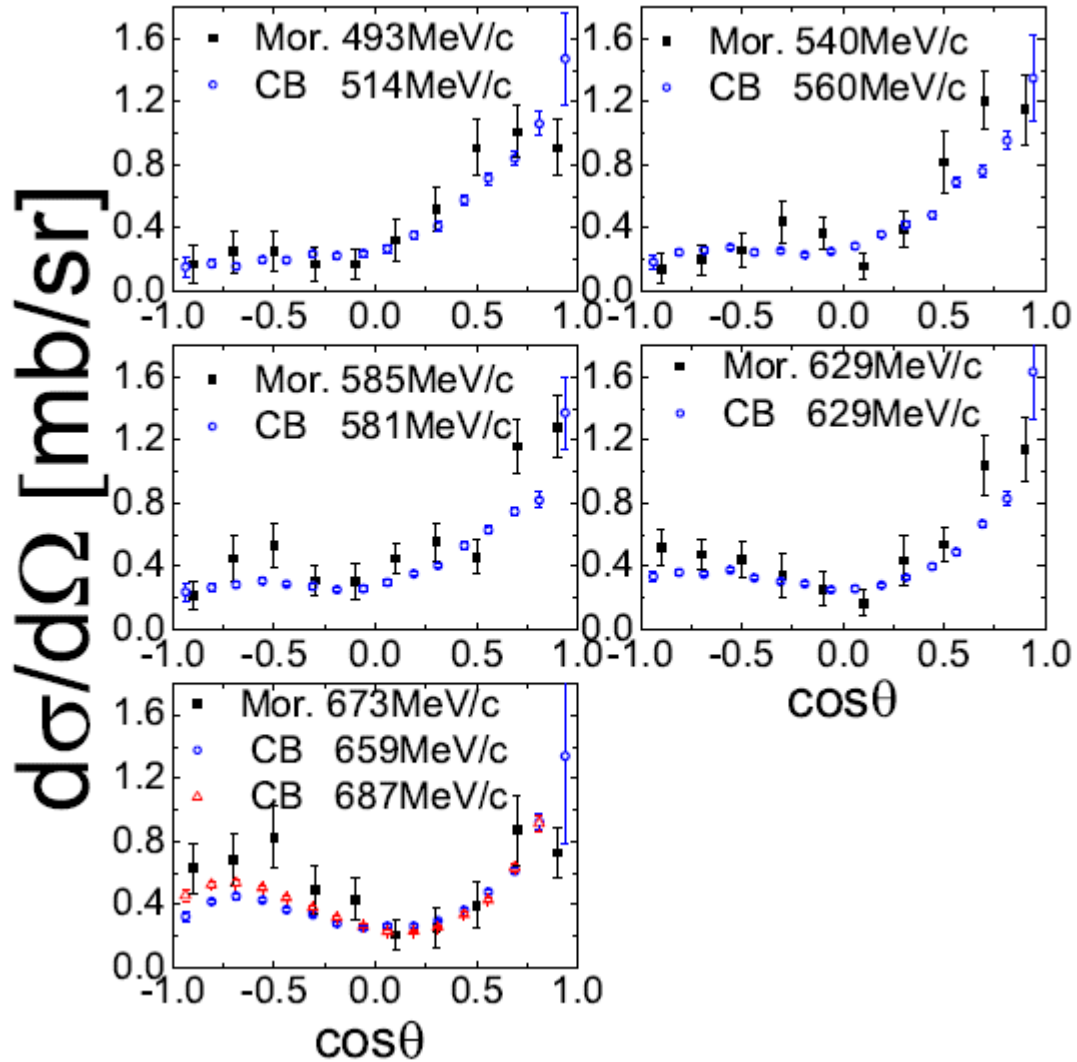
The 4-th gave two comparable solutions with and without it

by fitting $K^- n \rightarrow \pi^- \Lambda$ data

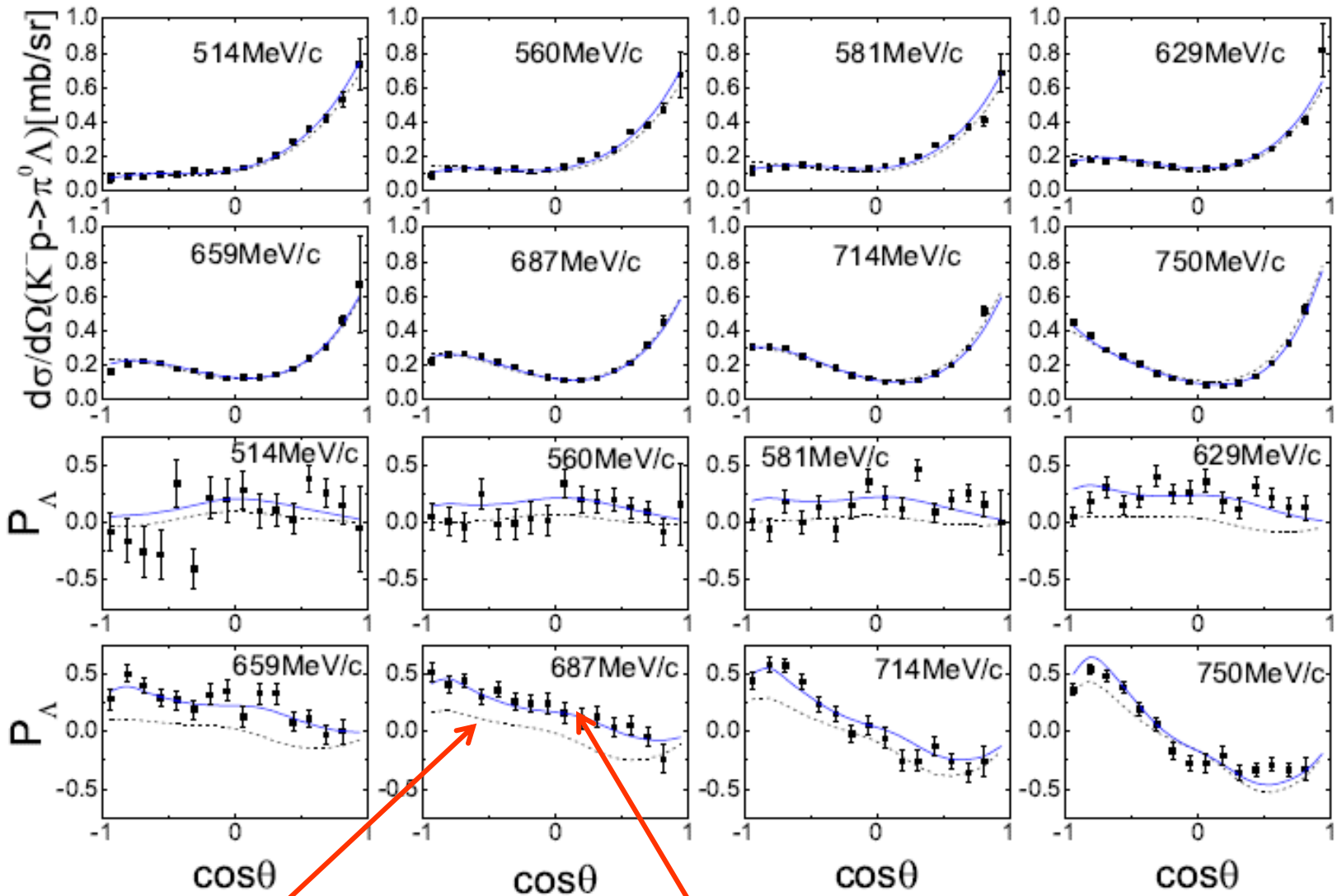
W.A. Morris et al., PRD17, 55 (1978)

Is the new CB data compatible with the old $K^- n \rightarrow \pi^- \Lambda$ data analyzed by W.A. Morris et al., claiming possible $\Sigma^*(1620)1/2^-$?

new CB data on $K^-p \rightarrow \pi^0\Lambda$ vs old $K^-n \rightarrow \pi^-\Lambda$ data



new CB data on $K^-p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$: No $\Sigma(1620) 1/2^-$ needed !!



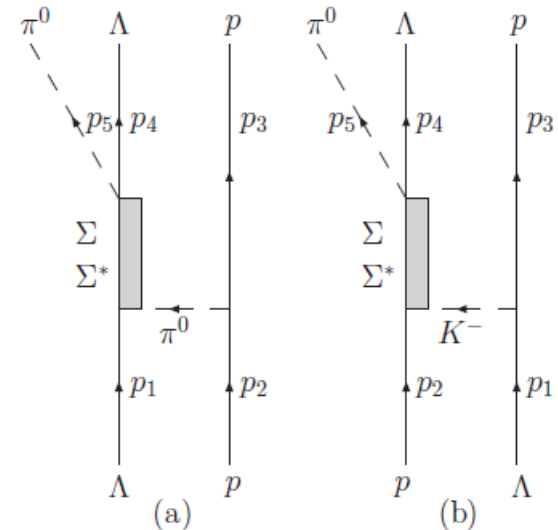
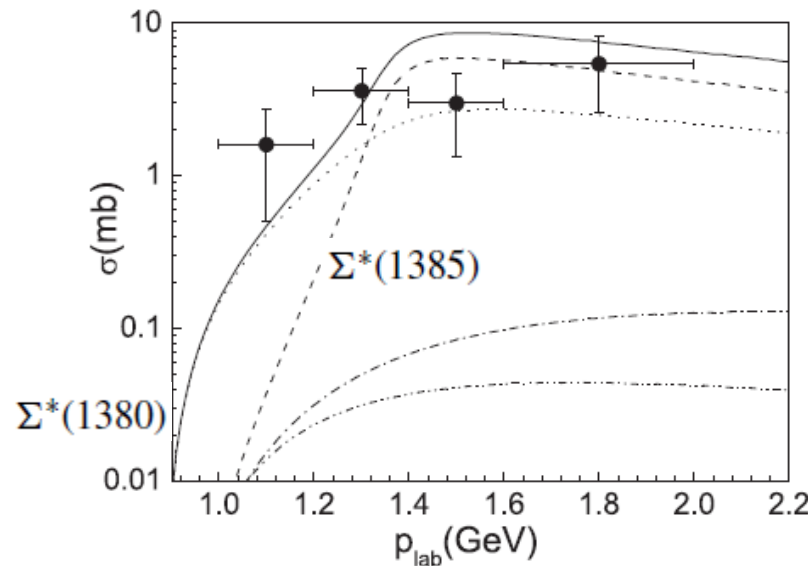
with basic ingredients

adding $\Sigma(1635) 1/2^+$

CB Λ Polarization data is crucial for discriminating $\Sigma(1620)1/2^-$ from $\Sigma(1635) 1/2^+$.

PDG2014 downgrades $\Sigma(1620)1/2^-$ from ** to *

New evidence for $\Sigma(1380)1/2^-$ from $\Lambda p \rightarrow \Lambda p \pi^0$

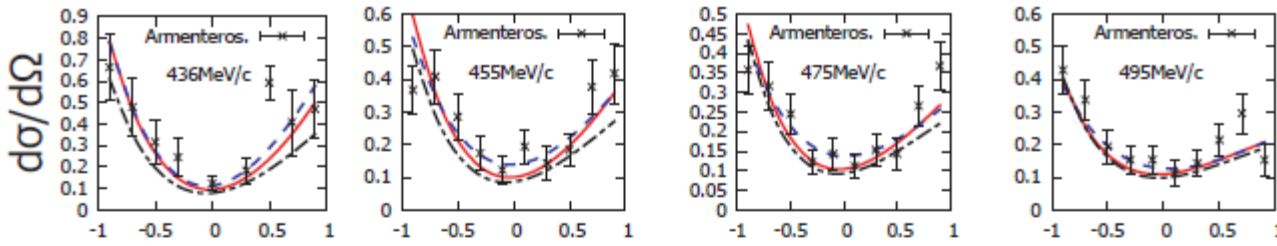


The combined fit of new CB data on $K^-p \rightarrow \pi^0\Lambda$ and old $K^-n \rightarrow \pi^-\Lambda$ data of $\sqrt{s} = 1569 - 1676$ MeV shows:

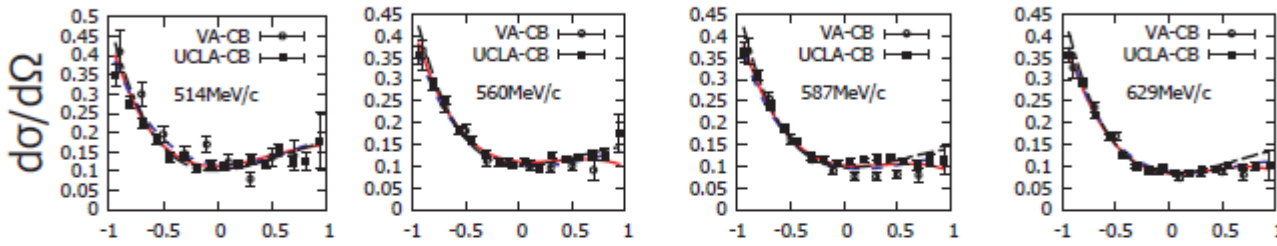
1) $\Sigma(1660)1/2^+$ is definitely needed, while $\Sigma(1620) 1/2^-$ is not needed at all !

2) Additional $\Sigma(1542)3/2^-$, $\Sigma(1840)3/2^+$, $\Sigma(1610)1/2^+$ may exist.

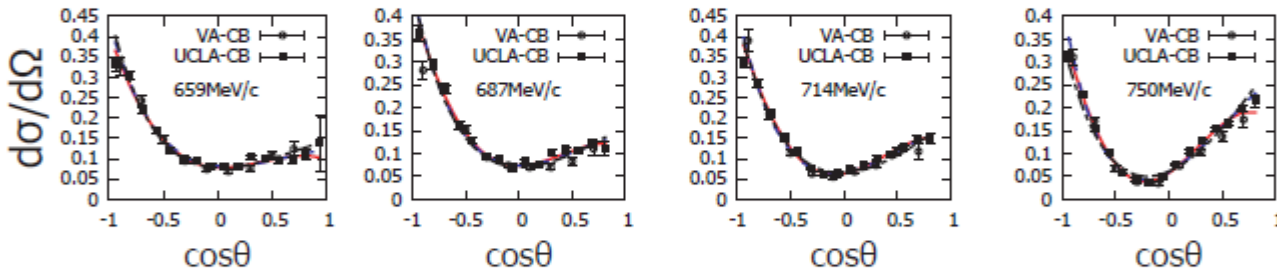
$\Lambda^*(1670)1/2^-$ **** + $\Sigma^*(1600)1/2^+$ *** $\rightarrow \chi^2 = 763$ for 236 data points



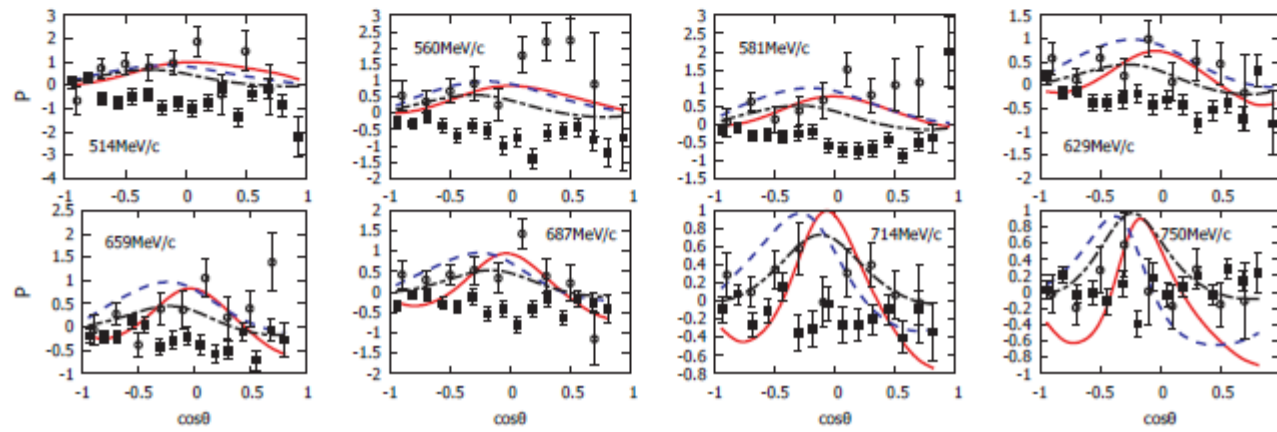
$\Lambda^*(1670)1/2^-$ & $\Lambda^*(1600)1/2^-$
+ $\Lambda^*(1690)3/2^-$ ****
 $\rightarrow \chi^2 = 540$



$\Lambda^*(1670)1/2^-$ & $\Lambda^*(1600)1/2^-$
+ $\Lambda^*(1680)3/2^+$ (new)
 $\rightarrow \chi^2 = 419$



$\Lambda^*(1680)3/2^+$ replaces
 $\Lambda^*(1690)3/2^-$ ****



Strong support for unquenched quark model!

Shi&Zou, PRC91(2015) 035202 :

new $\Lambda^*(1680)3/2^+$ $M=1682 \pm 1$ MeV, $\Gamma=132 \pm 1$ MeV

**Further supports for a new $\Lambda^*(1680)3/2^+$
from coupled channel analysis of KN reactions**

Kamano, Nakamura, Lee, Sato, PRC92 (2015) 025205 :

$M=1681+2 -8$ MeV, $\Gamma=10+22 -8$ MeV

**Fernandez-Ramirez, Danilkin, Manley, Mathieu, Szczepaniak
arXiv:1510.07065 [hep-ph] :**

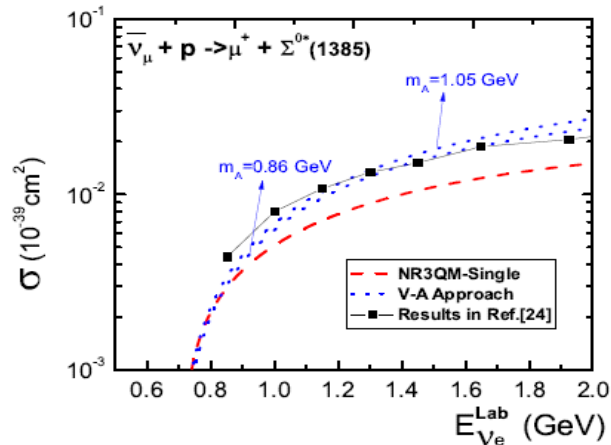
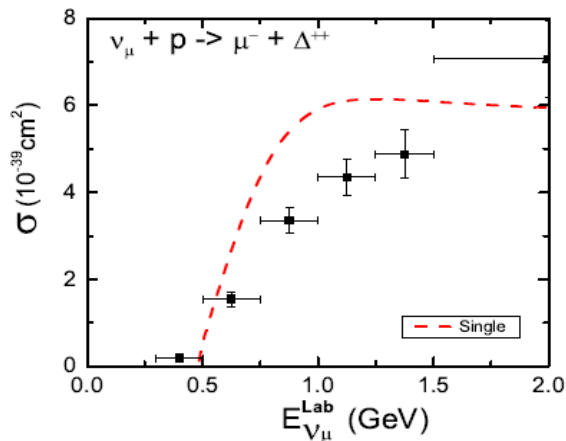
$M=1690 \pm 4$ MeV, $\Gamma=46 \pm 11$ MeV

Liu&Xie, PRC86(2012)055202

**new $\Lambda^*(1670)3/2^- \rightarrow \Lambda\eta$ with width of 1.5 MeV
[us]{ds} \bar{s}**

3. Possible new sources for Σ^* & Λ^*

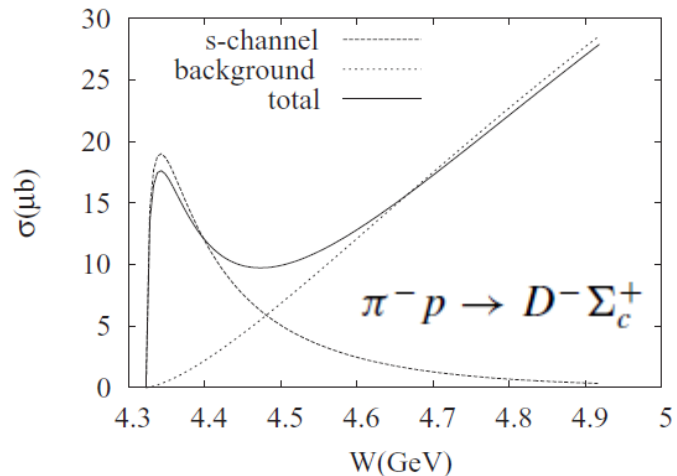
1) $\bar{\nu}_{e/\mu} + p \rightarrow e^+/\mu^+ + \pi + \Lambda/\Sigma$, **Wu, Zou, FBS 56 (2015) 165**



MiniBooNE \rightarrow an ideal place for studying Σ^* & Λ^* below Kp threshold

2) $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \pi^0$ **BR=3.6%**

Λ_c production from $\pi p, \gamma p, e+e-$
at BESIII, JPARC, JLAB, BelleII



Garcon, Xie, PRC **92** (2015)035201

3) K^- , K_L beam experiments at JPARC&Jlab

Elegant new source for Λ^* , Σ^* & Ξ^* hyperon spectroscopy

→ talks by H.Ohnishi, M.Manley, K.Nakayama, Y.Oh

$K_L p \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+, \Sigma^0\pi^+, \Sigma^+\pi^0, \Sigma^{*0}\pi^+, \Sigma^{*+}\pi^0 : \Sigma^*(1540) 3/2^-$

$K_L p \rightarrow \Sigma^0\pi^0\pi^+, \Lambda\pi^0\pi^+ : \Sigma^*(1380)1/2^-, \Sigma^*(1540) 3/2^-, \Lambda^*(1680)3/2^+$

$K_L p \rightarrow \Sigma^0\eta\pi^+, \Lambda\eta\pi^+ : \Sigma^*(1380)1/2^-, \Sigma^*(1540) 3/2^-, \Lambda^*(1670)3/2^-$

4. Conclusions and Prospects

- New hyperons support unquenched quark picture

new $\Sigma^*(1380)1/2^-$ replaces $\Sigma^*(1620)1/2^-^{**}$

new $\Lambda^*(1680)3/2^+$ replaces $\Lambda^*(1690)3/2^-^{****}$

new $\Lambda^*(1670)3/2^-$ with width of 1.5 MeV $[ud]\{ss\} \bar{s}$

$\rightarrow \Lambda\eta$

Liu&Xie, PRC86(2012)055202

new $\Sigma^*(1540) 3/2^-$

$3/2^-$ baryon nonet with strangeness

$\Lambda^*(1670) \sim [ud]\{ss\} \bar{s}$

$N^*(1520) \sim [ud]\{uq\} \bar{q}$

$\Lambda^*(1520) \sim [ud]\{su\} \bar{u}$

$\Sigma^*(1540) \sim [ud]\{sd\} \bar{d}$

pentaquark prediction: $\Xi(1630)1/2^-$ & $\Xi(1690)3/2^-$

- All these and more new hyperons can be studied by forthcoming K beam experiments !

Thanks !