

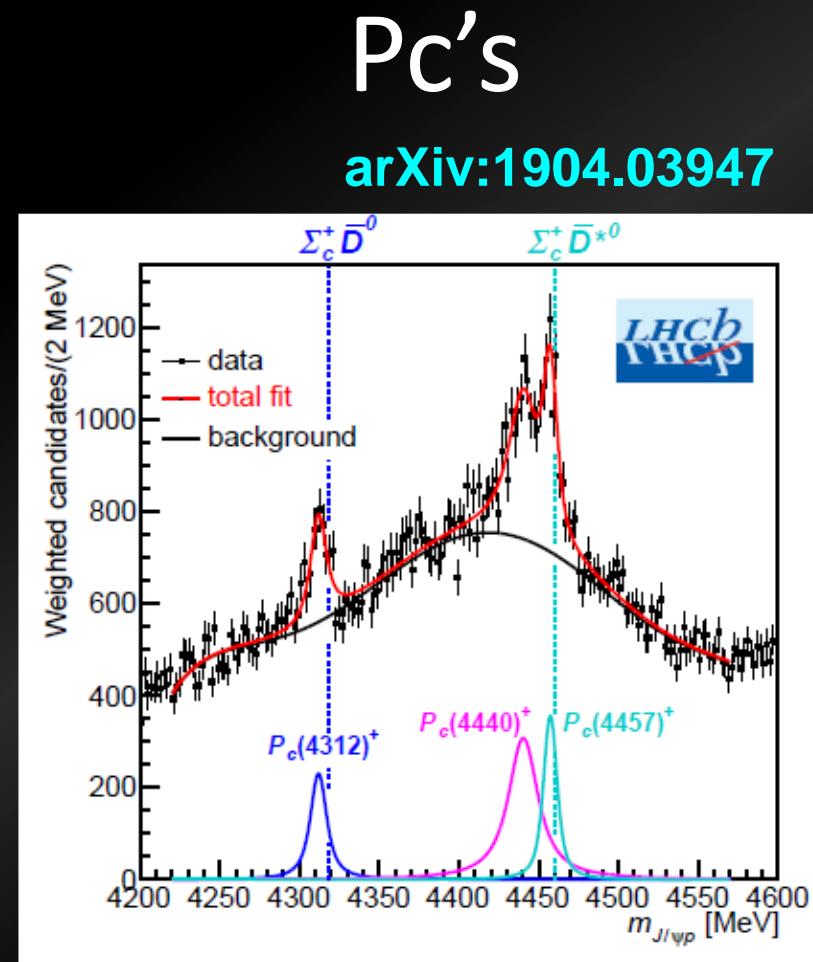
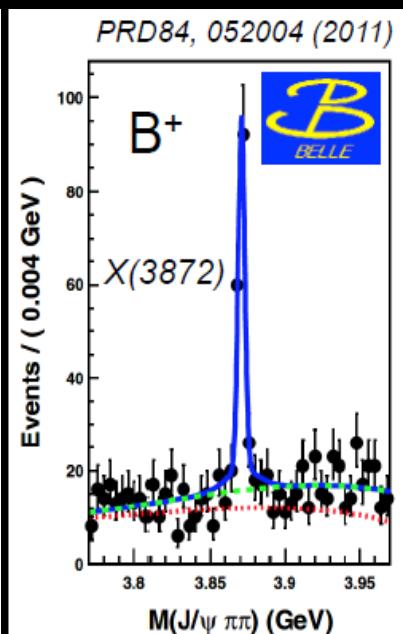
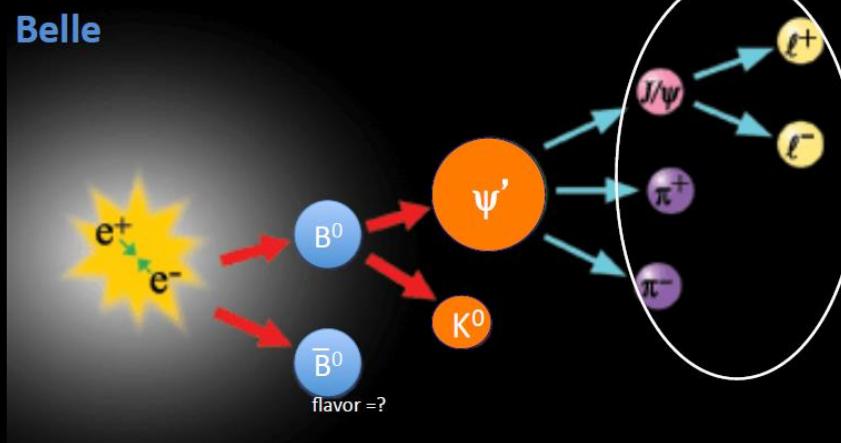
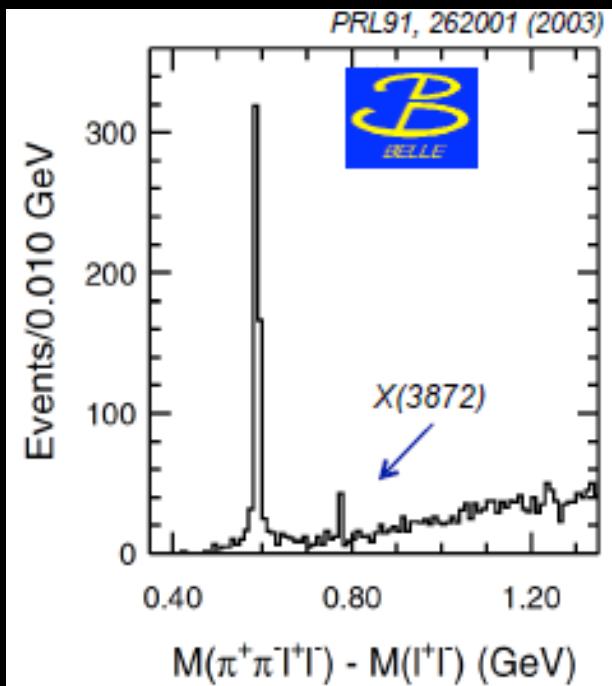
Experimental Study of $\Lambda(1405)$ resonance via kaon-induced reactions on deuteron

Hiroyuki Noumi^{*,#} for the J-PARC E31 collaboration

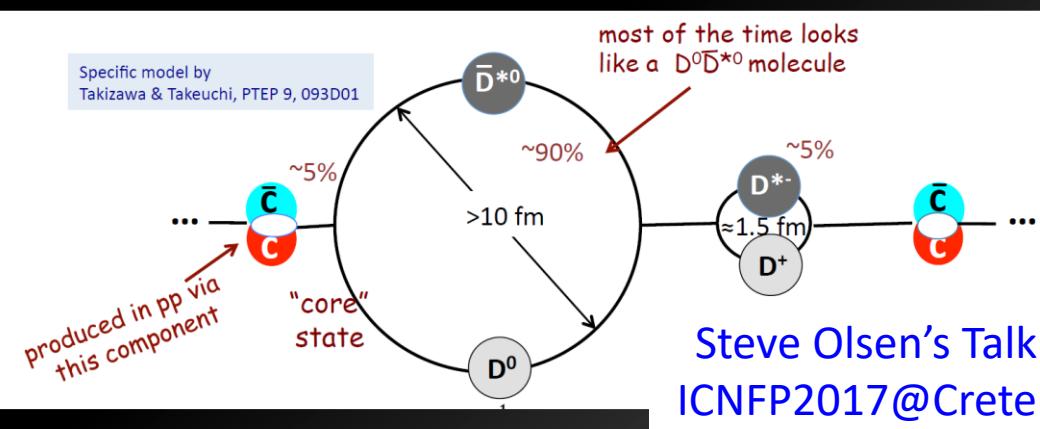
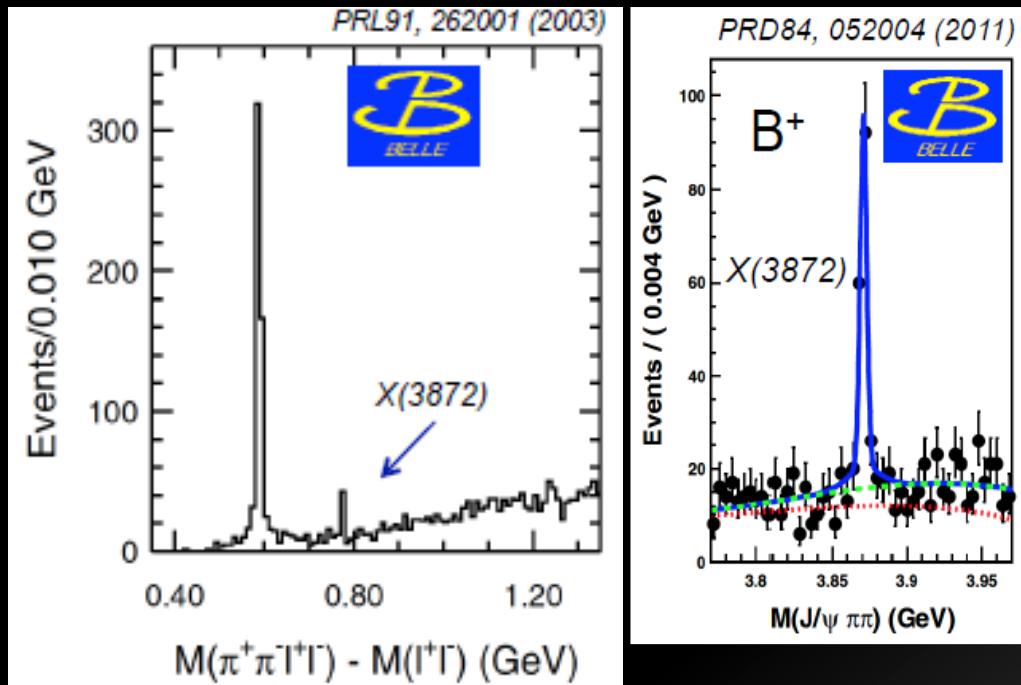
** RCNP, Osaka University*

Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK

X(3872)



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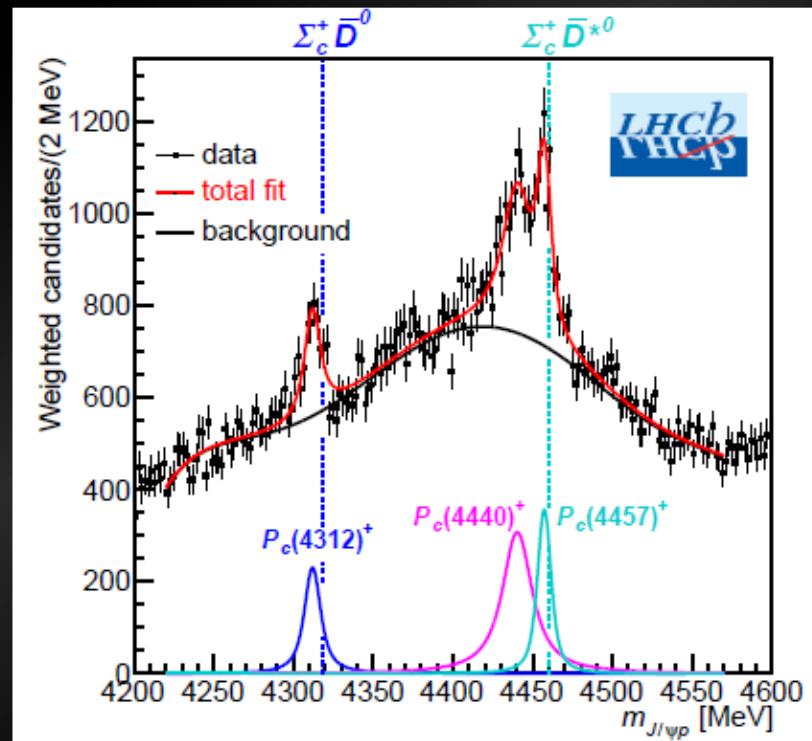
$\bar{D}^*\Sigma_c - \bar{D}^*\Sigma_c^*$ molecular state
Phys. Rev. D92,094003 (2015)

$\bar{D}\Sigma_c, \bar{D}^*\Sigma_c$ states
Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 (2019) 242001

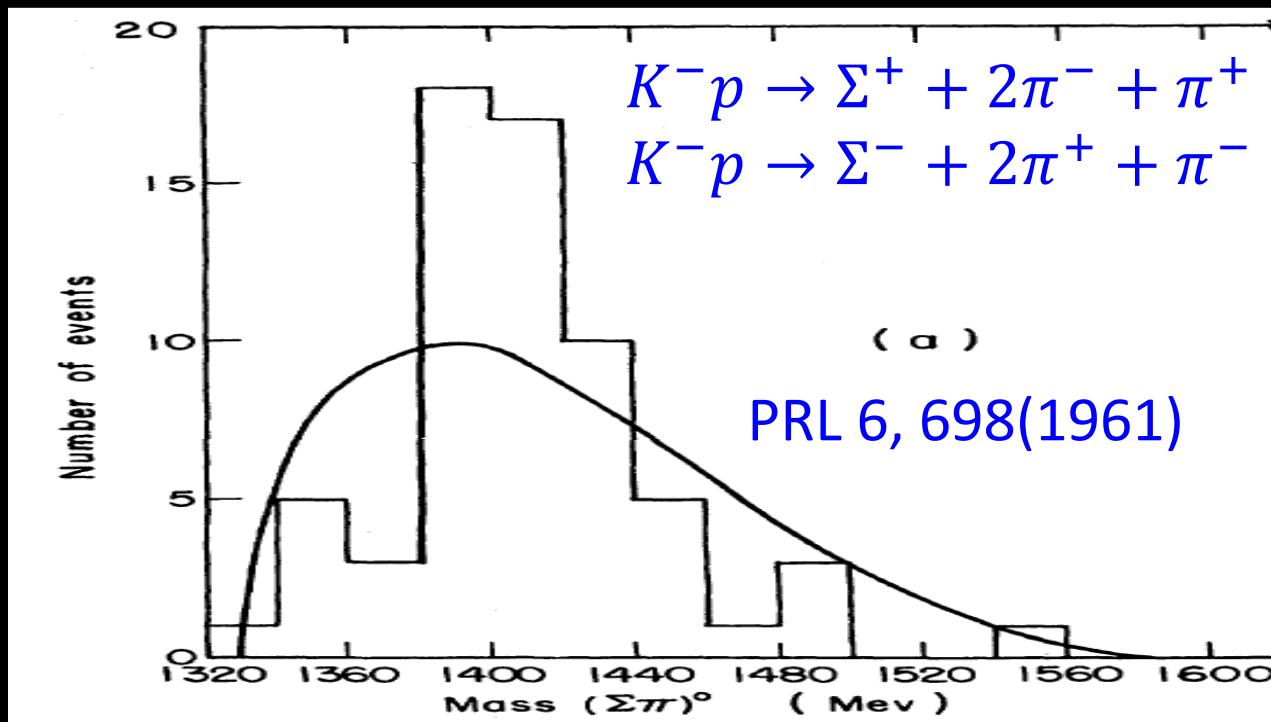
.....

Pc's

arXiv:1904.03947



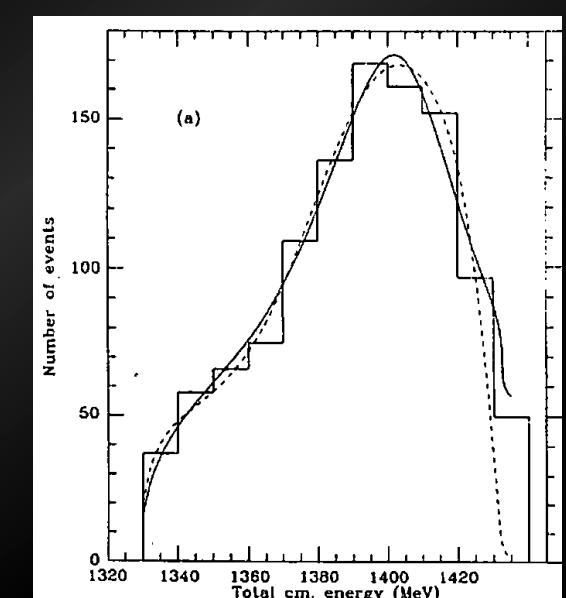
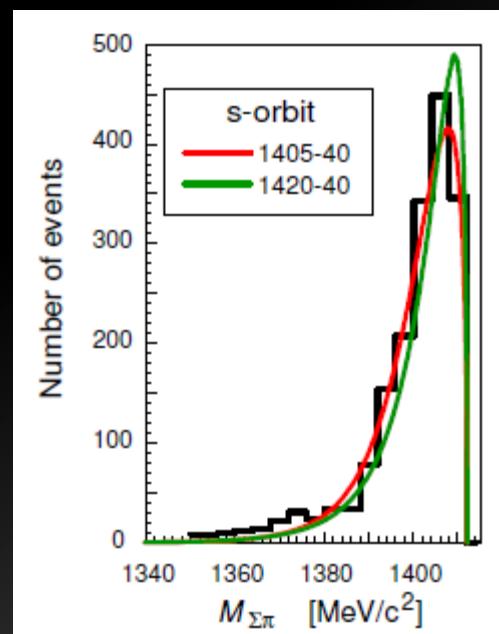
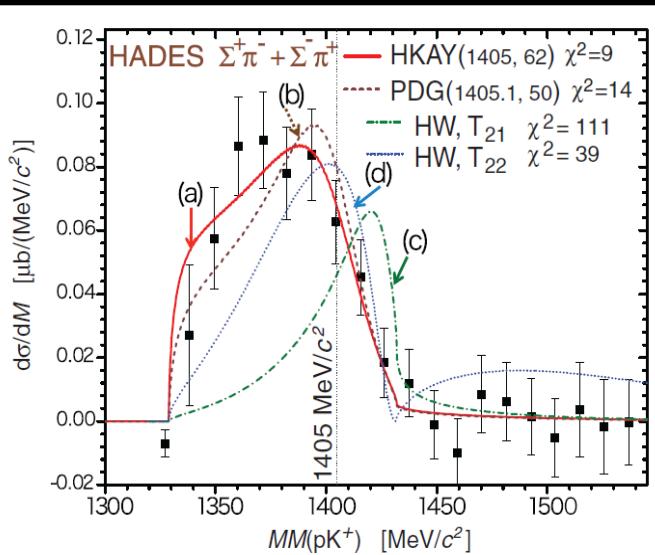
$\Lambda(1405)$ since 1961



- Well-known lightest Hyperon Resonance w/ a negative parity, sitting just below the KbarN mass threshold

$\Lambda(1405) : 1405.1^{+1.3}_{-0.9} \text{ MeV}$ (PDG in 2019)

$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$, $I = 0$, $M_{\Lambda(1405)} < M_{K\bar{N}}$, lightest in neg. parity baryons



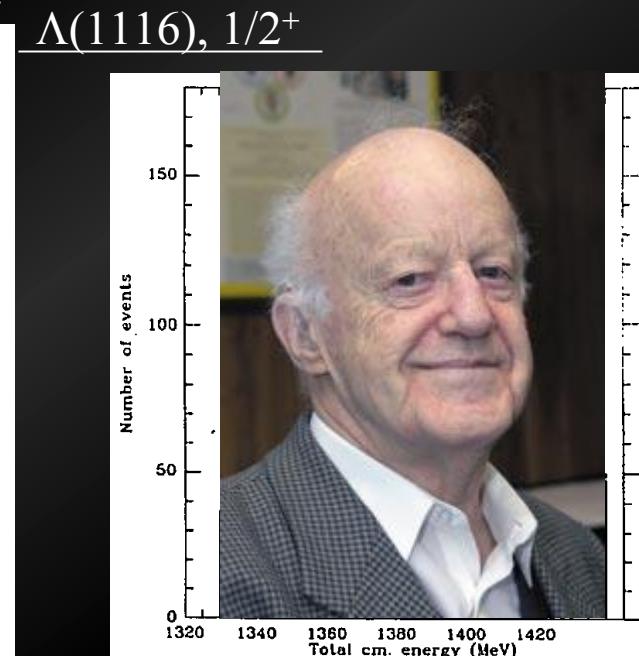
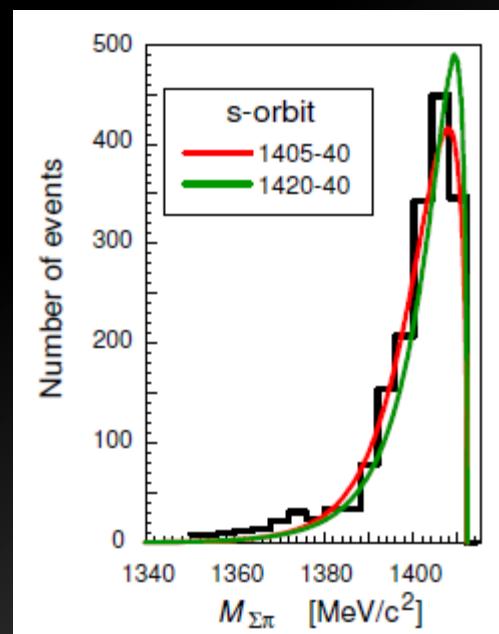
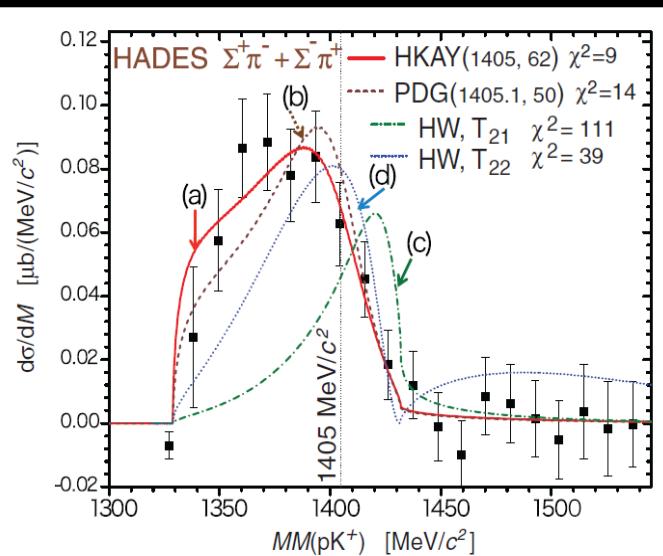
M. Hassanvand et al: $\pi\Sigma$ IM
Spec. of $pp \rightarrow K^+\pi\Sigma$

J. Esmaili et al: $\pi\Sigma$ IM Spec.
of Stopped K^- on ${}^4\text{He}$

R.H. Dalitz et al: $\pi\Sigma$ IM Spec.
in $K-p \rightarrow \pi\pi\Sigma$ w/ M-matrix

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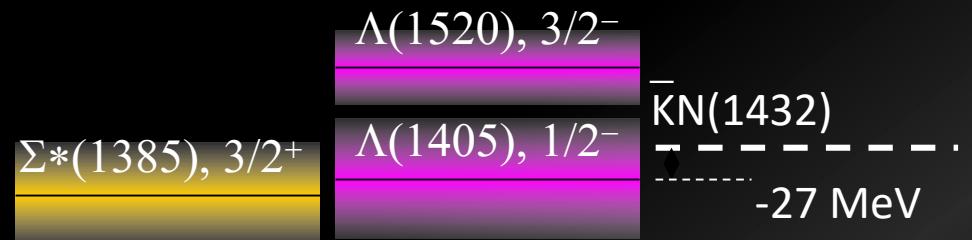
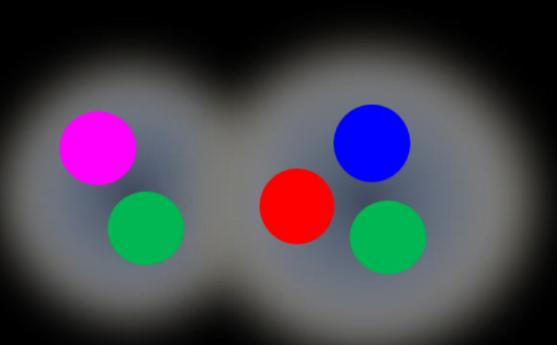
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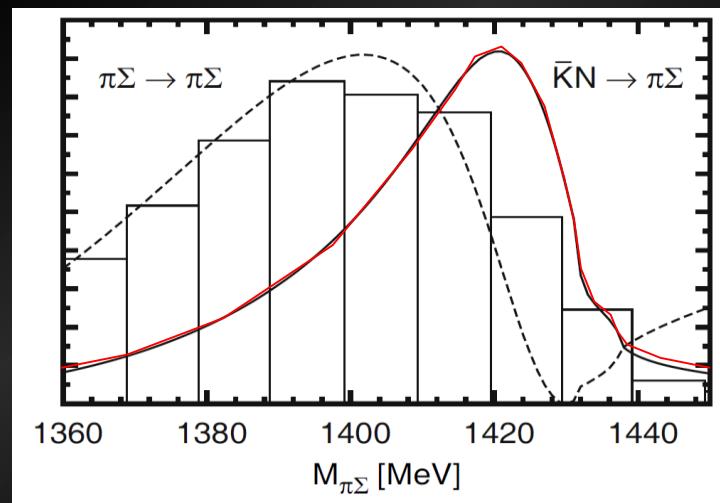
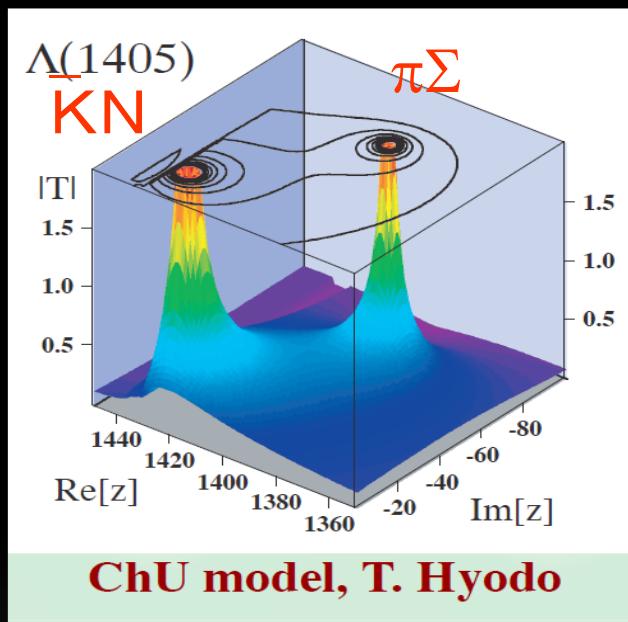
R.H. Dalitz et al: $\pi\Sigma$ IM Spec.
in $K-p \rightarrow \pi\pi\Sigma$ w/ M-matrix

$\Lambda(1405)$: Double pole?

$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$, $I = 0$, $M_{\Lambda(1405)} < M_{K\bar{N}}$, lightest in neg. parity baryons

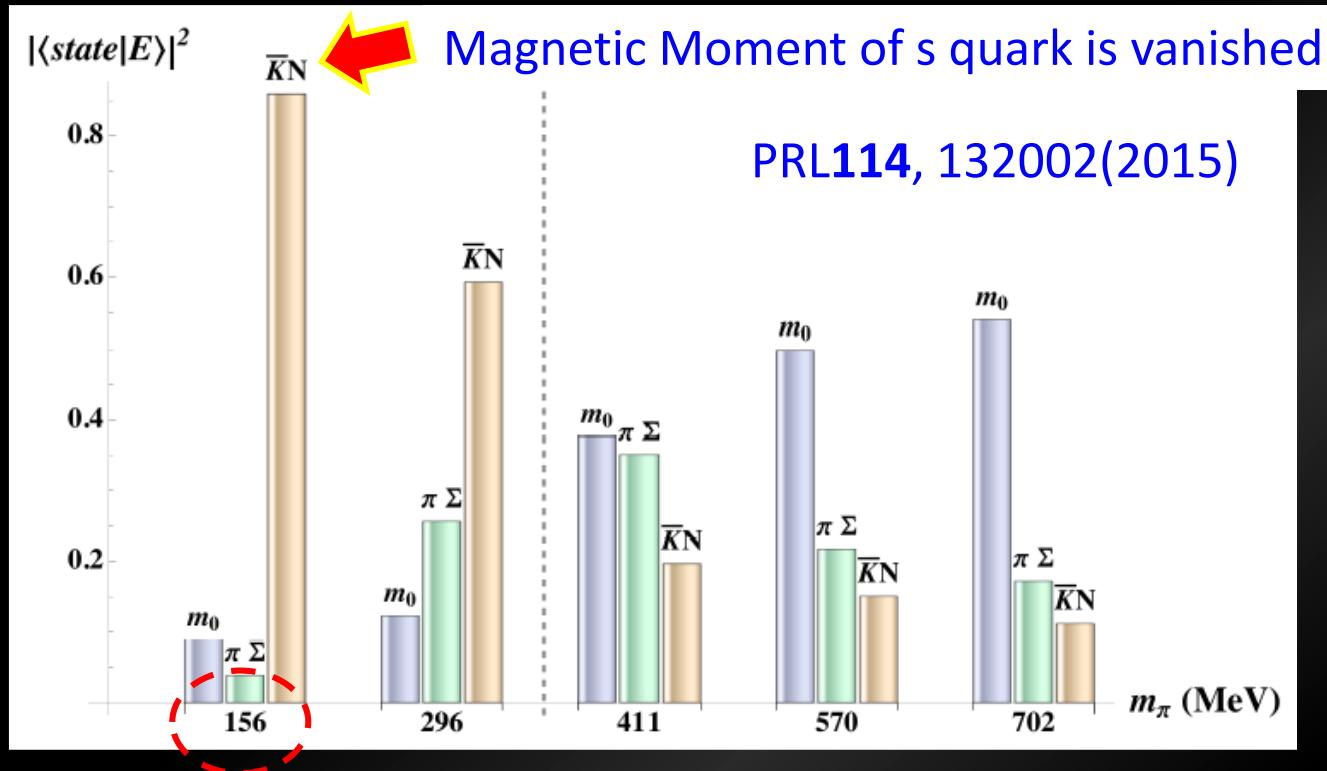


$$\frac{\Sigma(1192), 1/2^+}{\Lambda(1116), 1/2^+}$$



Chiral Unitary Model:
D. Jido et al., NPA725(03)181

LQCD Evidence that $\Lambda(1405)$ is a $K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ molecule



- Study of $K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ scattering below the $K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ thres. are important.

Pole Structure of the Lambda(1405) Region

PDG Reviews: Ulf-G. Meissner and T. Hyodo (Nov. 2015)

Table 1: Comparison of the pole positions of $\Lambda(1405)$ in the complex energy plane from next-to-leading order chiral unitary coupled-channel approaches including the SIDDHARTA constraint.

approach	pole 1 [MeV]	pole 2 [MeV]
Refs. 11,12, NLO	$1424^{+7}_{-23} - i \ 26^{+3}_{-14}$	$1381^{+18}_{-6} - i \ 81^{+19}_{-8}$
Ref. 14, Fit II	$1421^{+3}_{-2} - i \ 19^{+8}_{-5}$	$1388^{+9}_{-9} - i \ 114^{+24}_{-25}$
Ref. 15, solution #2	$1434^{+2}_{-2} - i \ 10^{+2}_{-1}$	$1330^{+4}_{-5} - i \ 56^{+17}_{-11}$
Ref. 15, solution #4	$1429^{+8}_{-7} - i \ 12^{+2}_{-3}$	$1325^{+15}_{-15} - i \ 90^{+12}_{-18}$

$\Lambda(1405) : 1405.1^{+1.3}_{-1.0}$ MeV (Part. Listing in '19)

$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$, $I = 0$, $M_{\Lambda(1405)} < M_{K\bar{N}}$, lightest in neg. parity baryons

M. Hassanvand et al: $\pi\Sigma$ IM
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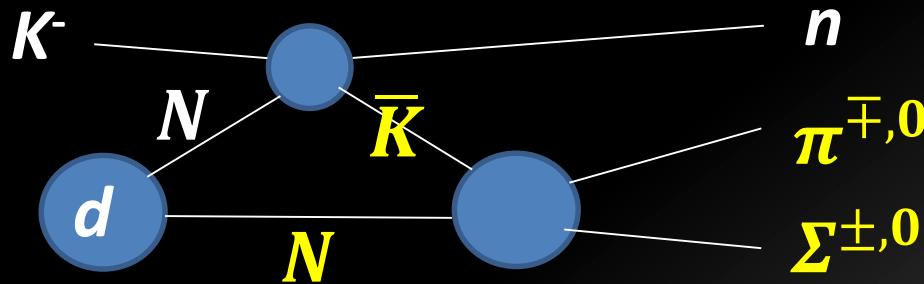
Questions on $\Lambda(1405)$

- $K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ int. and its pole position are still unclear.
 - Basic information on Kaonic Nuclei
- Not yet demonstrated if it is a molecular state.
 - To establish it as an exotic state
 - Hadron Picture in excited states
 - New question related to classification in CQM
 - Formation probability in hadronization
 - ExHIC (Phys.Rev. C84 (2011) 064910)

Important to study Low Energy $K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ scattering

$K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ scattering below the $K^{\bar{b}ar}N$ thres. (J-PARC E31)

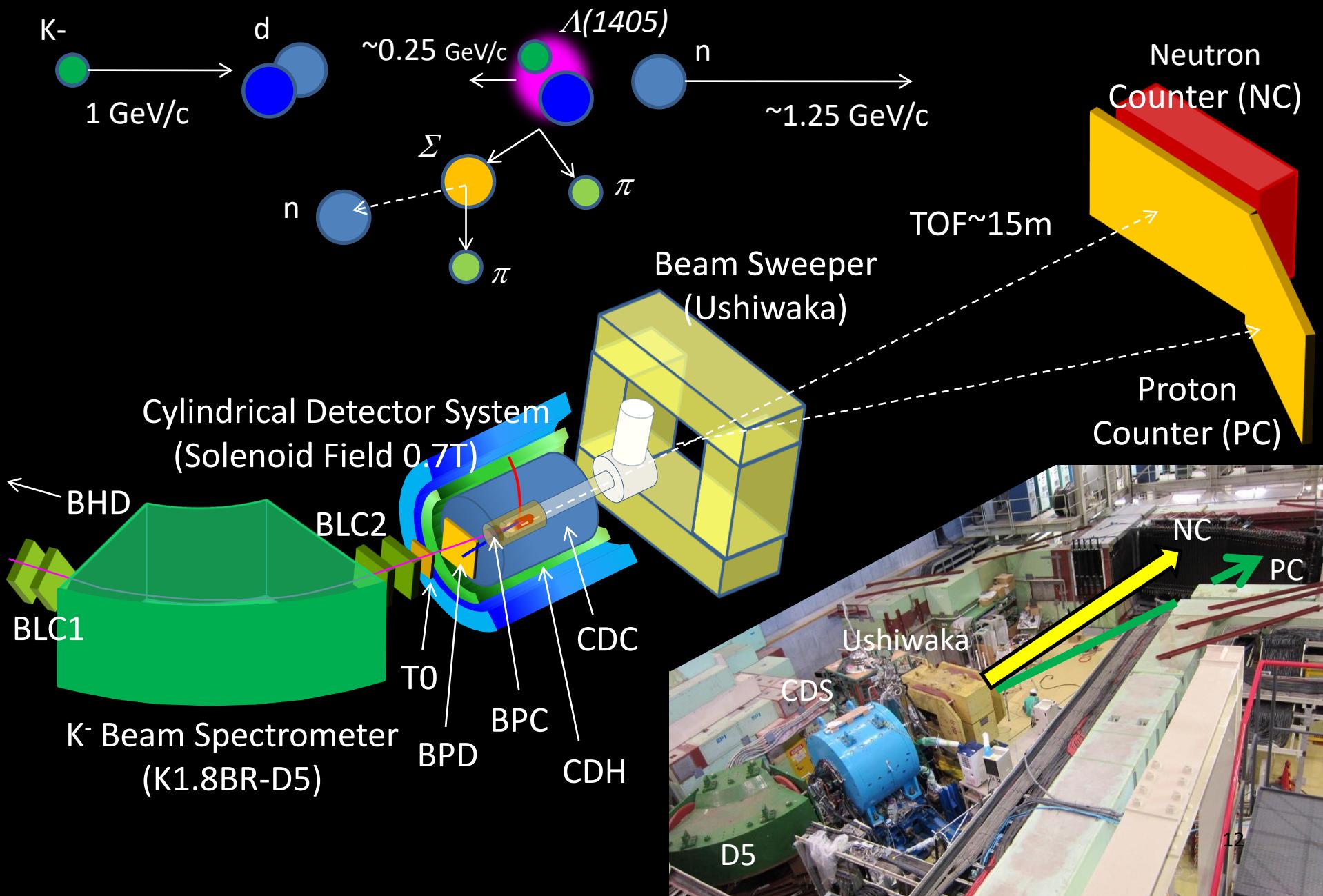
- measuring an *S-wave* $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$ scattering below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold in the $d(K^-, n)\pi\Sigma$ reactions at a forward angle of n .



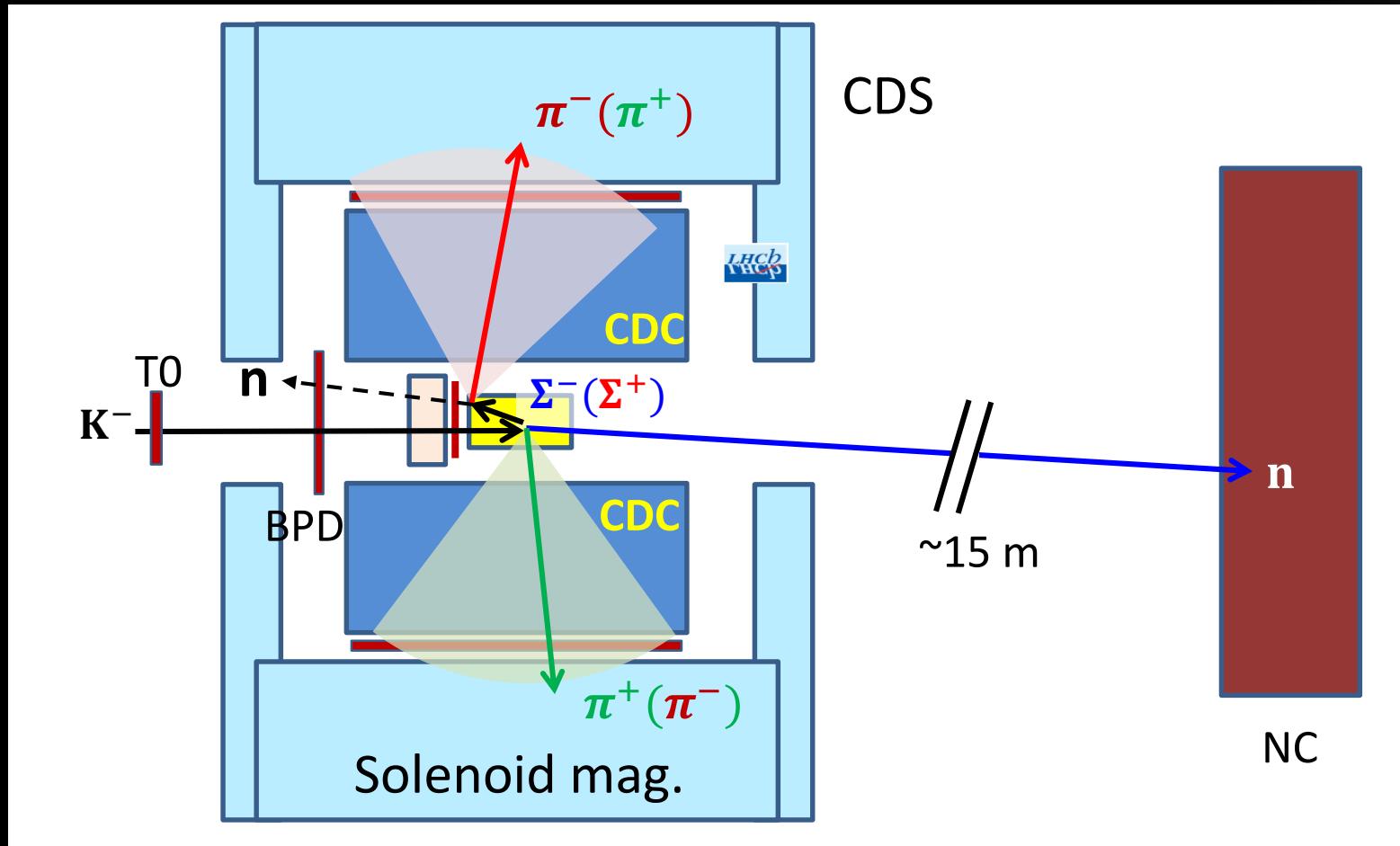
- ID's all the final states to decompose the $|l=0$ and 1 ampl's.

$\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp$	$ l=0, 1 $	$\Lambda(1405)$ ($ l=0$, <i>S wave</i>), non-resonant [$ l=0/1 $] ($\Sigma(1385)$ ($ l=1$, <i>P wave</i>) to be suppressed)
$\pi^-\Sigma^0$ [$\pi^-\Lambda$]	$ l=1 $	non-resonant ($\Sigma(1385)$ to be suppressed) $d(K^-, p)\pi^-\Sigma^0$ [$\pi^-\Lambda$]
$\pi^0\Sigma^0$	$ l=0 $	$\Lambda(1405)$ ($ l=0$, <i>S wave</i>), non-resonant

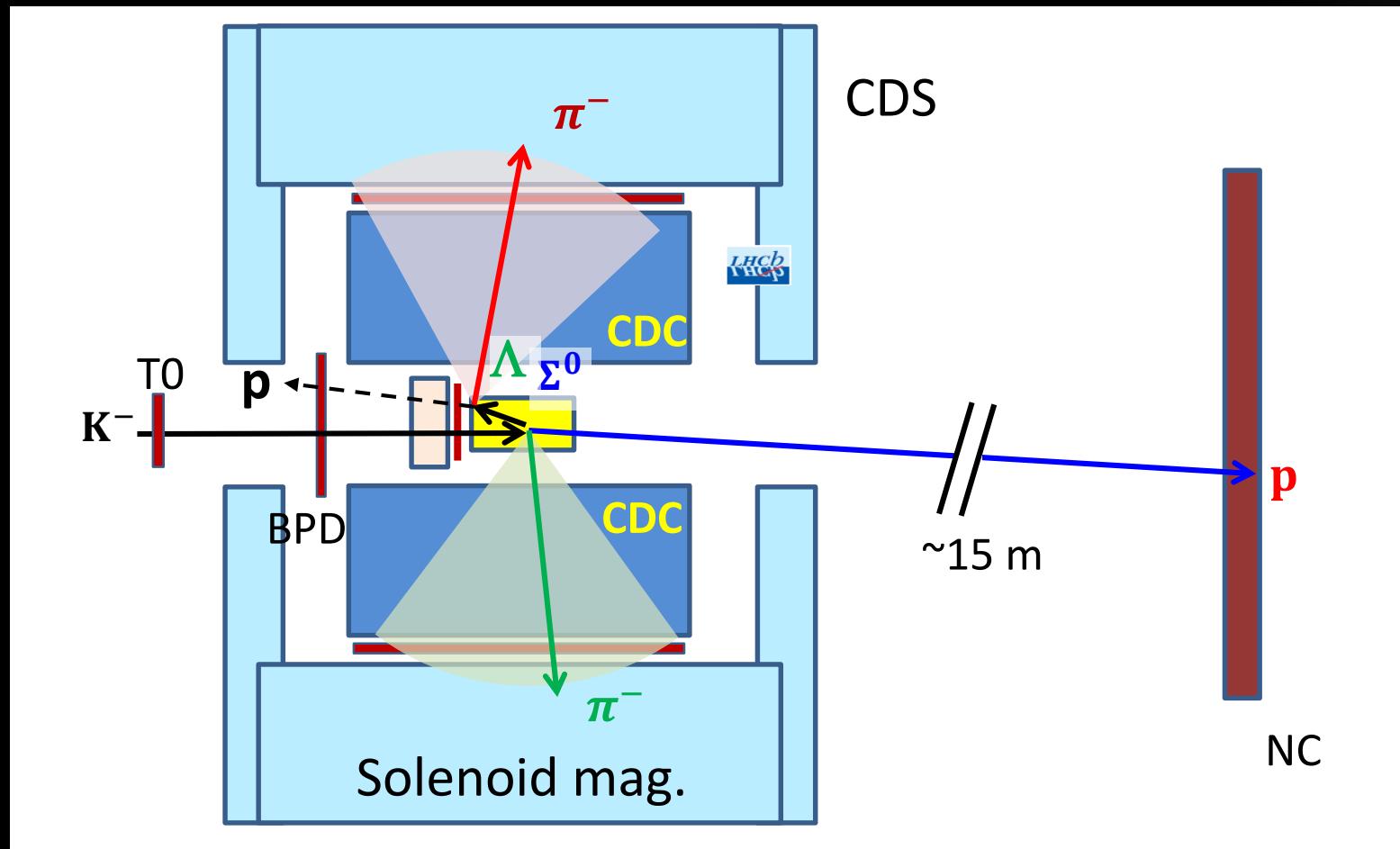
Experimental Setup for E31



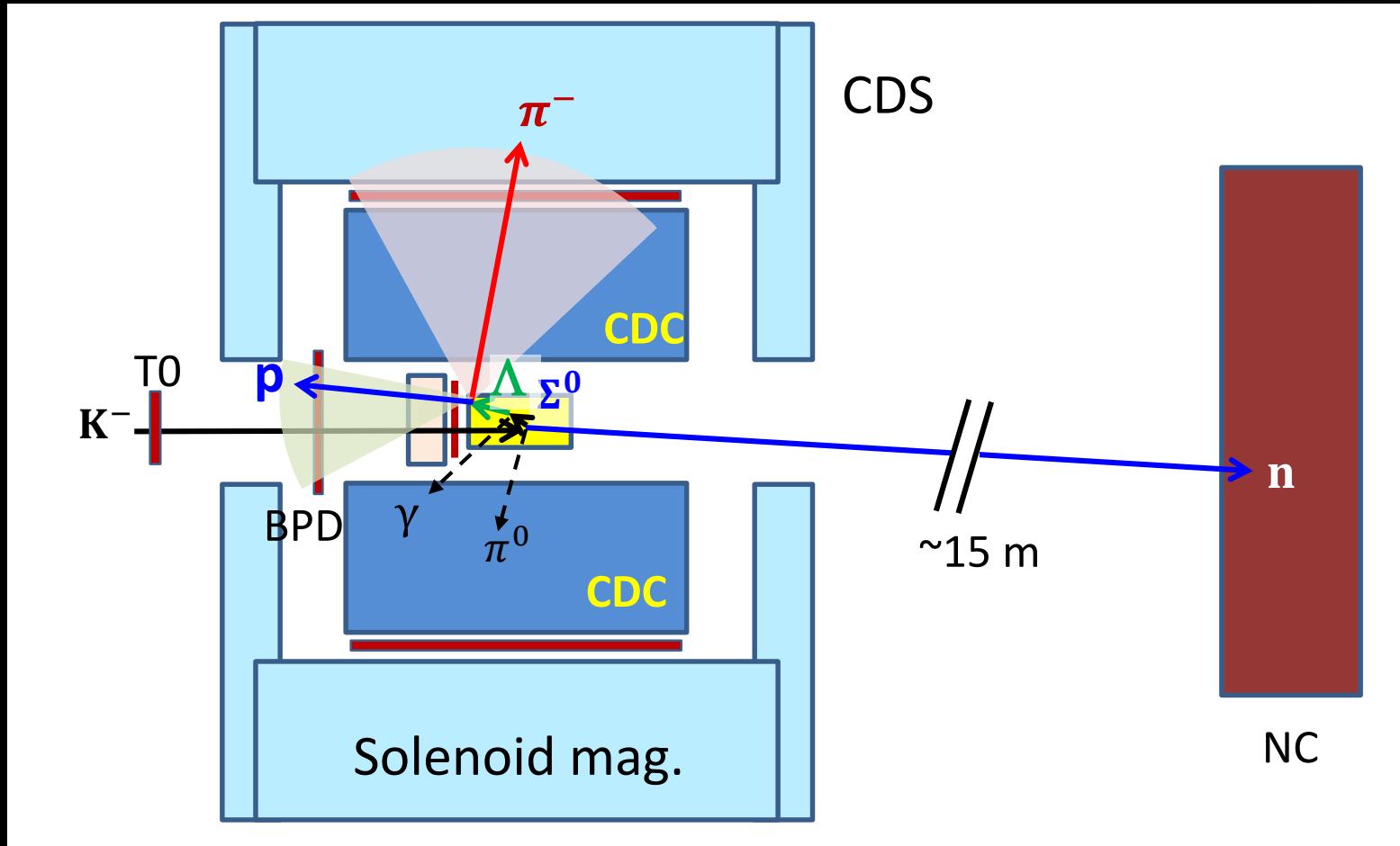
Event topology of $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp}$



Event topology of $d(K^-, p)X_{\pi^-\Sigma^0}$



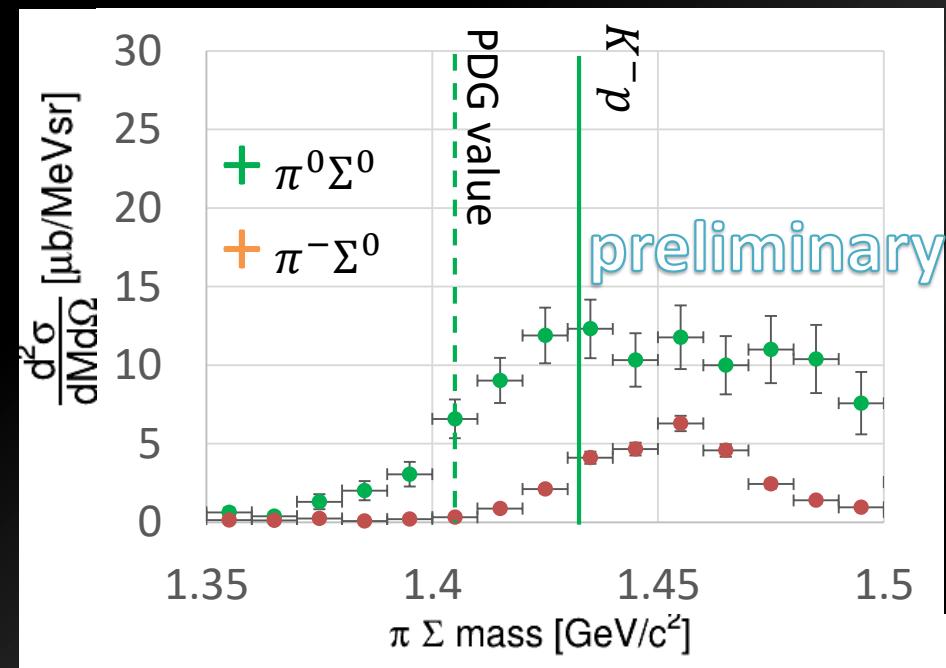
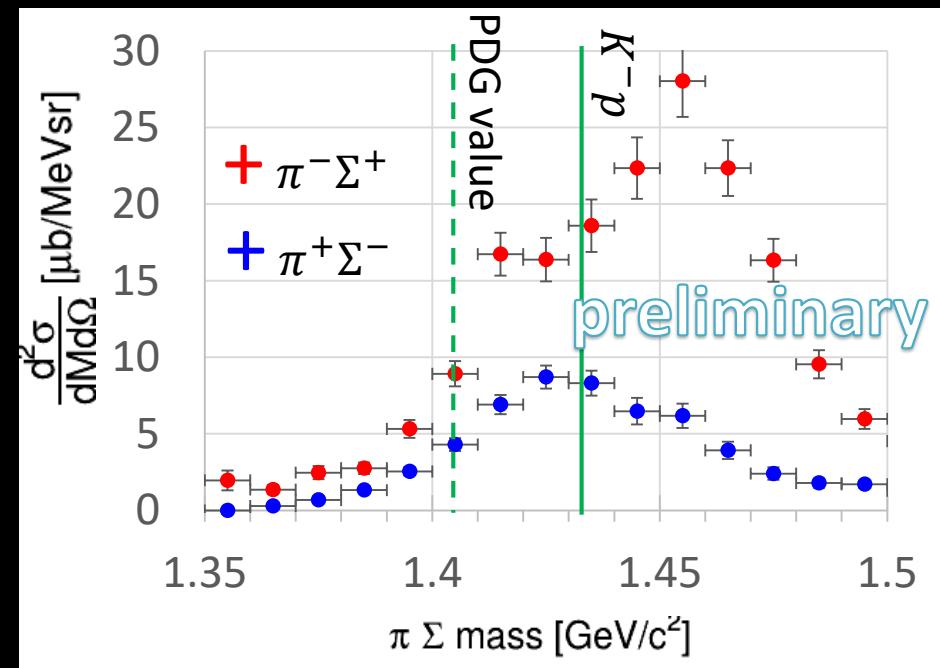
Event topology of $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^0 \Sigma^0}$



BG Process: $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^0 \Lambda}$, $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^0 \pi^0 \Lambda}$,
 $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^- \Sigma^+}$, $d(K^-, \Sigma^- p)X$

$\pi^+\Sigma^-/\pi^-\Sigma^+$ $(I = 0, 1)$

$\pi^0\Sigma^0(I = 0)$ $\pi^-\Sigma^0(I = 1)$



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\pi^-\Sigma^+/\pi^+\Sigma^-) \propto \frac{1}{3}|f_{I=0}|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|f_{I=1}|^2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{Re}(f_{I=0}f_{I=1}^*)$$

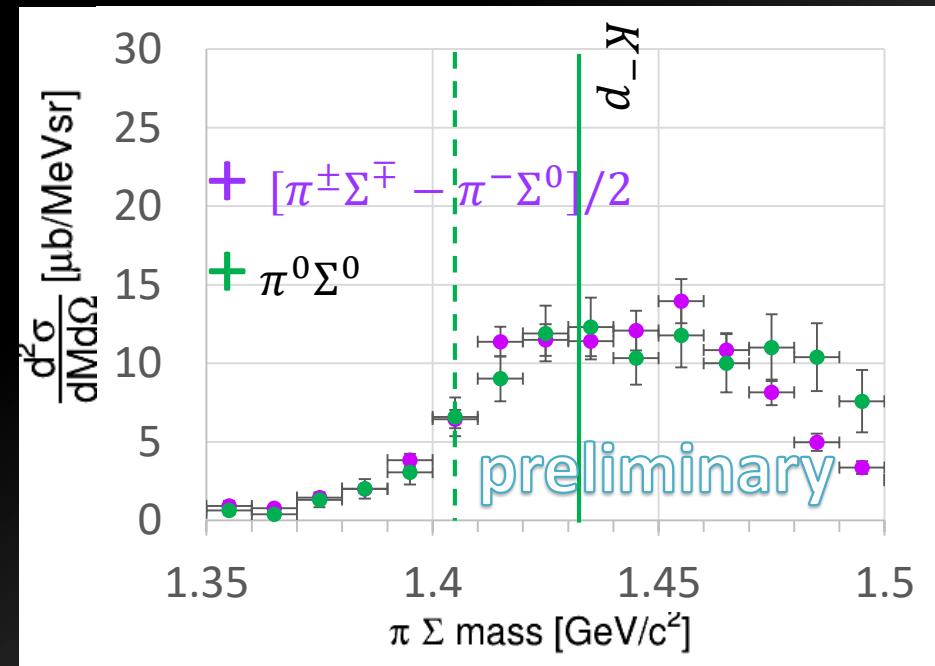
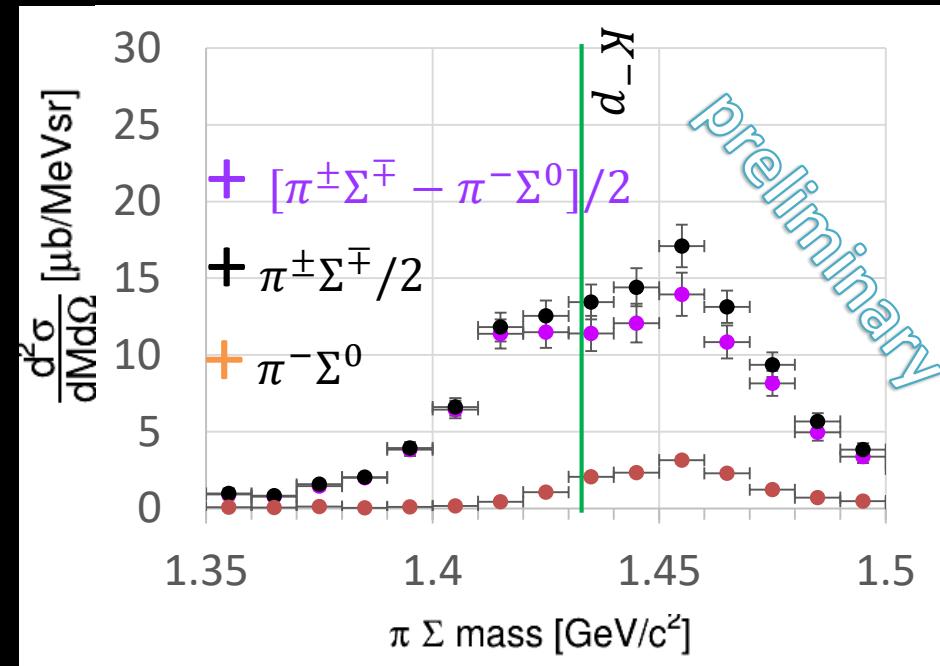
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\pi^0\Sigma^0) \propto \frac{1}{3}|f_{I=0}|^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\pi^-\Sigma^0) \propto \frac{1}{2}|f_{I=1}|^2$$

$$\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp / 2 \ (I = 0, 1)$$

$$\pi^0 \Sigma^0 (I = 0)$$

$$[\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp - \pi^- \Sigma^0] / 2 \ (I = 0)$$



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp / 2) \propto \frac{1}{3} |f_{I=0}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |f_{I=1}|^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}([\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp - \pi^- \Sigma^0] / 2) \propto \frac{1}{3} |f_{I=0}|^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}([\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp - \pi^- \Sigma^0] / 2) \propto \frac{1}{3} |f_{I=0}|^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\pi^0 \Sigma^0) \propto \frac{1}{3} |f_{I=0}|^2$$

Remarks

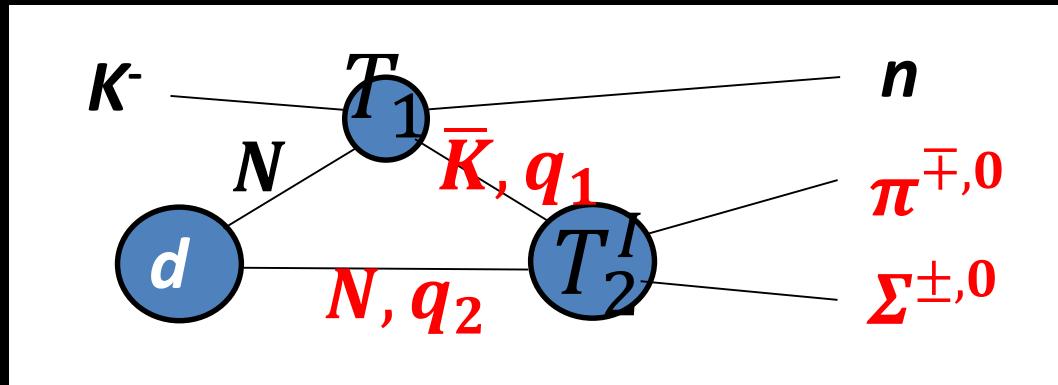
- We first measured a complete set of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$ data below and above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold.
 - We are very close to finalize the spectra.
- Structures below and above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold are observed in $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp}$
 - **Interference** btw $l=0$ and 1 .
 - $l=0$ amp. seems dominant in $\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp$ modes.
 - From measured pure $l=1$ channel, $d(K^-, p)X_{\pi^-\Sigma^0}$.

Outlook (instead of summary)

Pole position?

- $K^{\bar{b}a}N$ Scattering Amplitudes to be extracted
- How to decompose the $l=0$ and 1 amps.
 - Significant yield nearby the $K^{\bar{b}a}N$ threshold but no clear peak structure
 - A simple “BW + Some plausible function” seems too naïve to explain the spectra...

To deduce $\bar{K}N$ scattering amplitude

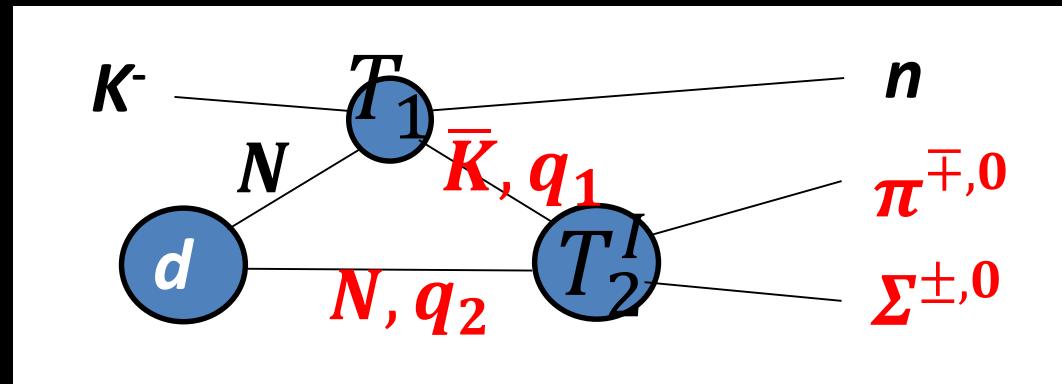


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{dM_{\pi\Sigma}} \Big|_{\theta_n=0} &\sim |\langle n\pi\Sigma | T_2^I(\bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma) g_2 G_0 g_1 T_1(K^-N, \bar{K}N) | K^- \Phi_d \rangle|^2 \\ &\sim |T_2^I|^2 F_{QF}(M_{\pi\Sigma}) \end{aligned}$$

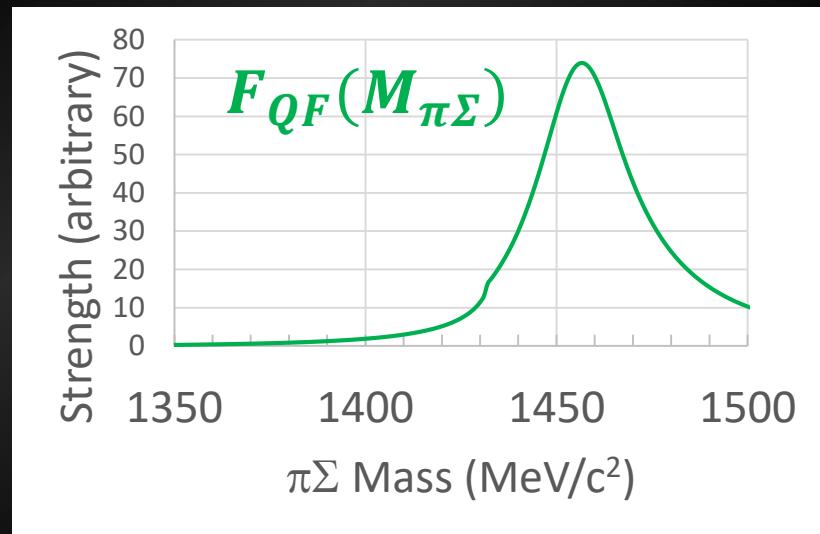
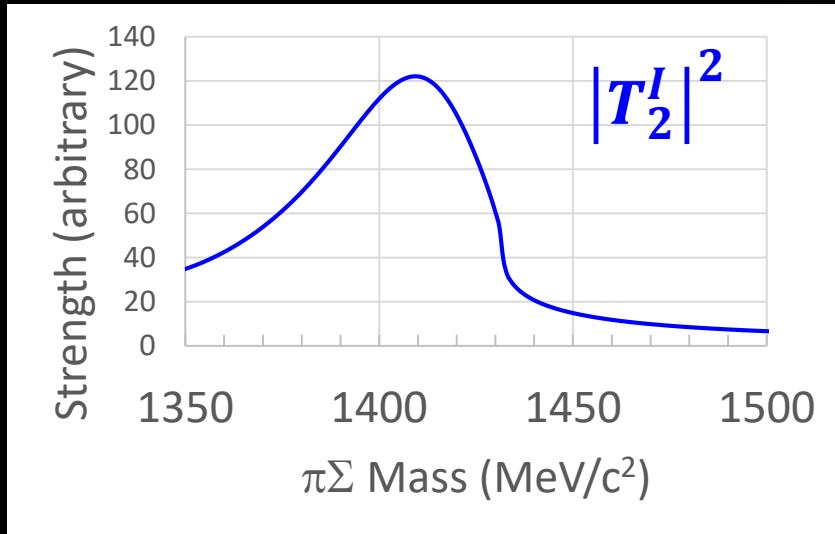
$$T_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k_1}} e^{i\delta_0} \frac{\sqrt{ImA - \frac{1}{2}|A|^2 ImRk_2^2}}{1 - iAk_2 + \frac{1}{2}Ark_2^2} \quad (\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma)$$

$$T_{22} = \frac{A}{1 - iAk_2 + \frac{1}{2}Ark_2^2} \quad (\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N)$$

To deduce $\bar{K}N$ scattering amplitude



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM_{\pi\Sigma}} \Big|_{\theta_n=0} \sim |T_2^I|^2 F_{QF}(M_{\pi\Sigma})$$



Form Factor of $\Lambda(1405)$?

- To resolve “Not yet demonstrated if it is a molecular state”...
- Angular Distribution may provide a hint...
...as is the case for “K-pp”

