



Dynamical coupled-channels model of $K^- p$ reactions: Determination of partial-wave amplitudes

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We develop a dynamical coupled-channels model of $K^- p$ reactions, aiming at extracting the parameters associated with hyperon resonances and providing the elementary antikaon-nucleon scattering amplitudes that can be used for investigating various phenomena in the strangeness sector such as the production of hypernuclei from kaon-nucleus reactions. The model consists of (a) meson-baryon (MB) potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$ derived from the phenomenological SU(3) Lagrangian, and (b) vertex interactions Γ_{MB,Y^*} for describing the decays of the bare excited hyperon states (Y^*) into MB states. The model is defined in a channel space spanned by the two-body $\bar{K}N$, $\pi\Sigma$, $\pi\Lambda$, $\eta\Lambda$, and $K\Sigma$ states and also the three-body $\pi\pi\Lambda$ and $\pi\bar{K}N$ states that have the resonant $\pi\Sigma^*$ and \bar{K}^*N components, respectively. The resulting coupled-channels scattering equations satisfy the multichannel unitarity conditions and account for the dynamical effects arising from the off-shell rescattering processes. The model parameters are determined by fitting the available data of the unpolarized and polarized observables of the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Sigma$ reactions in the energy region from the threshold to invariant mass $W = 2.1$ GeV. Two models with equally good χ^2 fits to the data have been constructed. The partial-wave amplitudes obtained from the constructed models are compared with the results from a recent partial-wave analysis by the Kent State University group. We discuss the differences between these three analysis results. Our results at energies near the threshold suggest that the higher partial waves should be treated on the same footing as the S wave if one wants to understand the nature of $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ using the data below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold, as will be provided by the J-PARC E31 experiment.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The spectrum and structure of baryons with nonvanishing strangeness (S) quantum number, the hyperons (Y^*), are currently much less understood than the N^* and Δ^* excited states of the nucleon. As pointed out in Ref. [1], the past partial-wave analyses [2–8] for investigating Y^* were mostly performed using the Breit-Wigner parametrization and did not extract the resonance parameters defined by the poles and residues of the scattering amplitudes. In fact, the values of poles and residues for the Y^* resonances are not given by the Particle Data Group (PDG) [9], unlike the N^* and Δ^* resonances. To establish the Y^* mass spectrum, more extensive investigations are needed theoretically and experimentally.

In this work, we develop a dynamical coupled-channels (DCC) model for antikaon-nucleon ($\bar{K}N$) reactions within a Hamiltonian formulation developed in Refs. [10–18]. The $\bar{K}N$ reactions are particularly suitable for studying Y^* with $S = -1$, Λ^* and Σ^* , since those appear as direct s -channel processes in the reactions. Following the formulation of Ref. [10], we derive the model Hamiltonian by using the unitary transformation method. The interaction Hamiltonian consists of (a) meson-baryon (MB) potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$ derived from the phenomenological SU(3) Lagrangian, and (b) vertex interactions Γ_{MB,Y^*} for describing the decays of bare excited hyperon states ($Y^* = \Lambda^*, \Sigma^*$) into MB states. One can show that resulting coupled-channels scattering amplitudes satisfy the multichannel unitarity conditions. Furthermore, they account for the dynamical effects arising from the

off-shell rescattering processes. We will apply the model to analyze all of the available data of the unpolarized and polarized observables of the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Sigma$ reactions from the threshold up to $W = 2.1$ GeV, where W is the total scattering energy in the center-of-mass frame.

The $\bar{K}N$ reaction data included in our analysis are similar to those used in the partial-wave analysis by the Kent State University (KSU) group [19]. It is useful to note here that there are some connections and differences between our dynamical approach and the KSU analysis. In their single-energy partial-wave analysis, a multichannel K -matrix model developed by Manley [20,21] was used to guide/constrain their determinations of partial-wave amplitudes from fitting the data. It was pointed out in Ref. [22] that this K -matrix model can be derived from a dynamical model based on a Hamiltonian, such as the one employed in this work, by taking the on-shell approximation to evaluate the meson-baryon propagators in the scattering equations. The full amplitudes in both approaches can be written in terms of vertices f_{MB,B^*} describing the decay of the excited baryons ($B^* = N^*, \Delta^*$ or Y^*) into MB states and the “background” scattering T matrix t^{bg} between the considered MB states. The parameters associated with the vertices f_{MB,B^*} are treated purely phenomenologically. The main differences between two approaches are in the treatments of t^{bg} . In our dynamical approach, the on- and off-shell matrix elements of t^{bg} in *all* partial waves are determined by the *same* parameters of the constructed meson-exchange potentials v^{mex} . In the KSU approach, the needed background scattering matrix $\omega_{bg}^{(\pm)}$

defined by the on-shell matrix elements of t^{bg} are parametrized in terms of unitary matrices and their parameters in each partial wave are adjusted independently of other partial waves in fitting the data. This difference makes the KSU approach more efficient in fitting the data. Perhaps mainly because the amount and the quality of the data in each energy bin (20 MeV) could be very different, the partial-wave amplitudes determined in the KSU's single-energy analysis could be not smooth in energy. Thus they impose “smoothness” as an additional condition in finalizing their results. This is a reasonable approach since they also verify their final results by showing that the observables calculated from their partial-wave amplitudes are in agreement with the data. In our dynamical approach, the parameters associated with the potential v^{max} and the vertices f_{MB, B^*} are adjusted to fit the data of observables in all considered energies. Thus the determined partial-wave amplitudes in all partial waves depend on the *same* set of the parameters of the constructed meson-baryon potentials. This makes the fits to the data of the observables of $\bar{K}N$ reactions more difficult than the KSU analysis. Furthermore, solving the coupled-channels equations in a dynamical approach is rather time consuming.

As discussed previously [17], the purpose of taking a much more complicated dynamical model to analyze the meson-baryon reaction data is not only to determine the partial-wave amplitudes for resonance extractions, but also to provide an understanding of the dynamical content of the extracted baryon resonances. Here we further point out the following three motivations of our approach:

- (1) It is well recognized, as discussed in Refs. [23–25], that the data from complete or overcomplete measurements are needed to have a model *independent* (up to a common phase) determination of partial-wave amplitudes for extracting hadron resonances. As will be detailed in Sec. III, the data needed for our analysis are still rather incomplete. Thus it is desirable to fit the available data within a reaction model that is constrained by the well-established physics. Our DCC model and a similar coupled-channels model developed in the Jülich πN analysis [26,27] are constrained by the meson-exchange mechanisms. Both approaches are motivated by the success of the meson-exchange models of NN interactions [28] and πN and γN reactions in the Δ (1232) region [29–36]. Thus there are good reasons to assume that a DCC model, as formulated in Refs. [10] and [26], can minimize the uncertainties due to the lack of complete data in extracting nucleon resonances. Our motivation here is similar to the dispersion-relation approaches [37,38]. To reduce the experimental uncertainties in determining partial-wave amplitudes for resonance extractions, it is necessary to impose various theoretical assumptions, such as the choices of the subtraction terms, the input needed for crossing symmetry, and the asymptotic behavior of the amplitudes, to solve the considered dispersion relations.
- (2) To extract resonances from the data, the parametrization of the scattering amplitudes should have essential

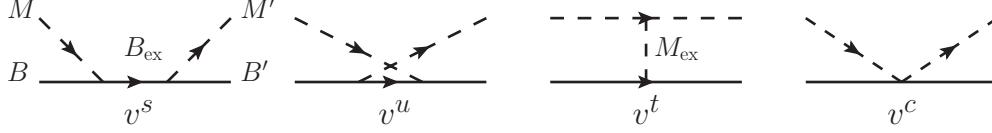
analytical properties such as the left-hand cuts and $2 \rightarrow 2$ and $2 \rightarrow 3$ cut singularities. These properties can be built in straightforwardly by defining our model Hamiltonian in terms of the meson-exchange mechanisms. Consequently, the background amplitudes of different partial waves are determined simultaneously, while the KSU model and other similar analysis models [39–43] do not have this advantage.

- (3) The dynamical model constructed in this work can make predictions on some unmeasurable transition amplitudes with theoretical constraints, while the pure phenomenological models such as the KSU model cannot. In addition, our model can account for the off-shell effects due to the $\bar{K}N$ rescattering processes. Those effects are known to be important for a quantitative understanding of the production of hypernuclei and kaonic nuclei in kaon-induced nuclear reactions [44]. Our dynamical model thus has a great advantage also in the applications to various reaction systems in the strangeness sector that are relevant to the recent experimental efforts at J-PARC [45].

Here we also note that most of the previous investigations of Y^* based on coupled-channels models (e.g., Refs. [46–48]) focus on studying the resonances extracted from the S -wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N$ scattering at low energies. Higher partial waves were also considered in Ref. [49], but the channels and the data considered in this analysis are much more limited than what we will present in this paper. Similarly, a coupled-channels $\bar{K}N$ model developed in Ref. [50] is also limited to the threshold region. There also exist model studies based on tree diagrams (e.g., Ref. [51]) of Y^* , which are obviously different from the coupled-channels approaches. In parallel with extracting the Y^* resonance parameters from the experimental data on the basis of reaction approaches, there are activities to compute the real energy spectrum of QCD in the $S = -1$ hyperon sector within the lattice QCD framework [52] by imposing the (anti)periodic boundary condition. Furthermore, several attempts are also performed to extract complex resonance parameters from such real energy spectrum of QCD (see, e.g., Ref. [53]).

Our first task is to determine the model parameters by fitting the available data of $K^- p$ reactions from the threshold to $W = 2.1$ GeV. The partial-wave amplitudes of the $\bar{K}N$ reactions obtained from the constructed models are then compared with the results from the recent single-energy partial-wave analysis [19] of the KSU group. These two results will be presented in this paper. The Y^* resonance parameters, which are extracted from our partial-wave amplitudes by using the analytic continuation method developed in Ref. [54], will be presented in a separate paper [55].

In Sec. II, we recall the coupled-channels formulation of Ref. [10] to write down the scattering equations for investigating $\bar{K}N$ reactions. The fits to the data are presented in Sec. III. In Sec. IV, we present the partial-wave amplitudes obtained from our models and compare them with the KSU results. The threshold parameters (scattering lengths and effective ranges) and the predicted $K^- p$ reaction total cross section

FIG. 1. Exchange mechanisms in $v_{M'B',MB}$.

are also presented. Summary and discussions on necessary future works are given in Sec. V.

II. DYNAMICAL COUPLED-CHANNELS MODEL

Following the formulation of Ref. [10], we assume that the Hamiltonian of the considered systems is

$$H = H_0 + H_I, \quad (1)$$

where H_0 is the free Hamiltonian and the interaction Hamiltonian H_I for $\bar{K}N$ reactions can be written as

$$H_I = \sum_{M'B',MB} v_{M'B',MB} + \sum_{Y^*,MB} (\Gamma_{MB,Y^*} + \Gamma_{Y^*,MB}) + (h_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*} + h_{\bar{K}^*,\pi\bar{K}}), \quad (2)$$

where $MB = \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Sigma, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$; $v_{M'B',MB}$ is the meson-baryon exchange potentials derived from the phenomenological SU(3) Lagrangian; Γ_{MB,Y^*} are the vertex interactions describing the decays of bare excited hyperon states ($Y^* = \Lambda^*, \Sigma^*$) to MB states; and $h_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*}$ describes the decay of \bar{K}^* to $\pi\bar{K}$ state. As shown in Fig. 1, the meson-baryon exchange potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$ consist of the tree diagrams of s -channel and u -channel baryon exchanges, t -channel meson exchanges, and contact terms. We consider the ground state baryons belonging to the flavor SU(3) octet and decuplet representations for the u -channel exchange baryons, while only the ground state octet baryons are considered for the s -channel exchange baryons. This is because the s -channel decuplet baryon exchanges are taken into account via the Y^* -excitation term as described below. For the t -channel processes, however, the ground-state octet vector, scalar, and pseudoscalar mesons are considered as exchanged particles. We list the Lagrangian used in our derivations and the explicit forms of $v_{M'B',MB}$ in Appendices A and B, respectively. (Table IV in Appendix B summarizes the exchanged hadrons included in $v_{M'B',MB}$.)

Here we note that there is no vertex interactions associated with the ground states of the considered baryons (N, Λ, Σ, Ξ) and mesons (π, K, \bar{K}, η) in the considered Hamiltonian, Eqs. (1) and (2). Such vertex interactions are eliminated from the starting Lagrangians by employing a unitary transformation method, as detailed in Refs. [31,56], and absorbed in the two-body interactions $v_{M'B',MB}$. As also discussed in Refs. [10,31], this greatly simplifies the scattering equation since there is no complications due to the mass renormalization in satisfying the unitarity condition. Accordingly, we simply use the physical masses for these ground states hadrons in our formulation. On the other hand, the vertex interaction Γ_{MB,Y^*} will dress the mass of the bare Y^* state.

Following the standard collision theory [57], the T matrix elements defined by the Hamiltonian, Eqs. (1) and (2), are of the following form:

$$\langle \beta | T(E) | \alpha \rangle = \langle \beta | H_I | \alpha \rangle + \sum_{\gamma} \langle \beta | H_I | \gamma \rangle \times \langle \gamma | \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\epsilon} | \gamma \rangle \langle \gamma | T(E) | \alpha \rangle, \quad (3)$$

where the model space is spanned by the bare Y^* , (quasi-)two-body ($\bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Sigma, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$), and three-body ($\pi\pi\Lambda, \pi\bar{K}N$) states. As seen in Eq. (2), the interaction Hamiltonian H_I is energy independent and hence it is straightforward to follow the procedures in Ref. [57] to show that the scattering T matrix defined by Eq. (3) satisfies the two- and three-body unitary condition in the considered multichannel space. Here we also note that the unitarity condition in our formulation has the three-body unitary cuts that are similar to what are in the formulation of Aaron-Amado-Young [58], although two approaches are rather different.

To facilitate the numerical calculations, it is more convenient to cast Eq. (3) into a form such that the amplitudes can be written as a sum of a “nonresonant” (background) term, which is determined only by the exchange interactions $v_{M'B',MB}$, and a term describing the formation of resonant Y^* states. This can be done by following the steps in Appendix B of Ref. [10]. Because this coupled-channels formulation has been given in detail in Refs. [10–18], here we only present concisely the resulting equations that are used in the calculations.

By applying the projection operator method [59] on Eq. (3), we can cast the partial-wave components of the T matrix elements of the meson-baryon reactions, $M(\vec{k}) + B(-\vec{k}) \rightarrow M'(\vec{k}') + B'(-\vec{k}')$, into the following form:

$$T_{M'B',MB}(k',k; W) = t_{M'B',MB}(k',k; W) + t_{M'B',MB}^R(k',k; W), \quad (4)$$

where W is the total energy, k and k' are the meson-baryon relative momenta in the center-of-mass frame. [The label “ MB ” also specifies quantum numbers (spin, parity, isospin, etc.) associated with the channel MB .] The nonresonant amplitudes $t_{M'B',MB}(k',k; W)$ in Eq. (4) are defined by a set of coupled-channels integral equations,

$$t_{M'B',MB}(k',k; W) = V_{M'B',MB}(k',k; W) + \sum_{M''B''} \int_{C_{M''B''}} k''^2 dk'' \times V_{M'B',M''B''}(k',k''; W) \times G_{M''B''}(k''; W) t_{M''B'',MB}(k'',k; W). \quad (5)$$

TABLE I. The orbital angular momentum (L) and total spin (S) of each MB channel allowed in a given partial wave. In the first column, partial waves are denoted with the conventional notation l_{12J} as well as (I, J^P) .

$l_{12J} (I, J^P)$	(L, S) of the considered partial waves									
	$\bar{K}N$	$\pi\Sigma$	$\pi\Lambda$	$\eta\Lambda$	$K\Xi$	$\pi\Sigma^*$		\bar{K}^*N		
		$(\pi\Sigma^*)_1$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_1$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_3$				
$S_{01}(0, \frac{1}{2}^-)$	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—
$S_{11}(1, \frac{1}{2}^-)$	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—	(0, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—
$P_{01}(0, \frac{1}{2}^+)$	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—
$P_{03}(0, \frac{3}{2}^+)$	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$P_{11}(1, \frac{1}{2}^+)$	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	—
$P_{13}(1, \frac{3}{2}^+)$	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$D_{03}(0, \frac{3}{2}^-)$	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(4, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$D_{05}(0, \frac{5}{2}^-)$	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(4, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(4, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$D_{13}(1, \frac{3}{2}^-)$	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(0, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$D_{15}(1, \frac{5}{2}^-)$	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(4, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(2, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(4, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$F_{05}(0, \frac{5}{2}^+)$	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$F_{07}(0, \frac{7}{2}^+)$	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(5, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(5, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$F_{15}(1, \frac{5}{2}^+)$	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(1, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)
$F_{17}(1, \frac{7}{2}^+)$	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	—	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(5, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{1}{2}$)	(3, $\frac{3}{2}$)	(5, $\frac{3}{2}$)

Here $C_{M''B''}$ is the integration path, which is taken from 0 to ∞ for the physical W ; the summation $\sum_{M''B''}$ runs over the orbital angular momentum and total spin indices for all $M''B''$ channels allowed in a given partial wave; $G_{M''B''}(k''; W)$ are the meson-baryon Green's functions. Defining $E_\alpha(k) = [m_\alpha^2 + k^2]^{1/2}$ with m_α being the mass of a particle α , the meson-baryon Green's functions in the above equations are

$$G_{MB}(k; W) = \frac{1}{W - E_M(k) - E_B(k) + i\epsilon}, \quad (6)$$

for the stable $\bar{K}N$, $\pi\Sigma$, $\pi\Lambda$, $\eta\Lambda$, and $K\Xi$ channels, and

$$G_{MB}(k; W) = \frac{1}{W - E_M(k) - E_B(k) - \Sigma_{MB}(k; W)}, \quad (7)$$

for the unstable $\pi\Sigma^*$ and \bar{K}^*N channels. The details of the self-energy, $\Sigma_{MB}(k; W)$ in Eq. (7), are given in Appendix C. The meson-baryon Green's functions are responsible for the unitarity cuts in the T matrix elements due to the opening of the two-body ($\bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$) channels as well as the three-body ($\pi\pi\Lambda, \pi\bar{K}N$) channels.

The driving terms of Eq. (5) are

$$V_{M'B', MB}(k', k; W) = v_{M'B', MB}(k', k) + Z_{M'B', MB}^{(E)}(k', k; W). \quad (8)$$

Here the potentials $v_{M'B', MB}(k', k)$ are the partial-wave components of $v_{M'B', MB}$ in Eq. (2). Within the unitary transformation method [31,56] used in the derivation, those potentials are energy independent. The energy-dependent $Z_{M'B', MB}^{(E)}(k', k; W)$ terms in Eq. (8) are the effective one-particle-exchange potentials [10], which are derived with the projection operator method [59] and contain the singularities owing to the three-body unitarity cuts. We note here that the similar Z -diagram

mechanisms are also in the formulation of Ref. [58]. The Z -diagram mechanisms $Z_{M'B', MB}^{(E)}(k', k; W)$ are the exchange processes of the self energy $\Sigma_{MB}(k; W)$ in the meson-baryon Green's functions. Both terms are necessary for maintaining the three-body unitarity in the T matrix elements. The procedures for evaluating the partial-wave matrix elements of $Z_{M'B', MB}^{(E)}(k', k; W)$ are explained in detail in Appendix E of Ref. [10].

In this first attempt to construct a $\bar{K}N$ model, however, we neglect the $Z_{M'B', MB}^{(E)}(k', k; W)$ terms for the simplicity. This partly violates the three-body unitarity, but we expect its influence is tiny since we have observed that $Z_{M'B', MB}^{(E)}(k', k; W)$ have only few percent effects on the total cross sections in our previous calculations [17] for πN reactions. This of course needs to be improved along with other necessary tasks in the future, as will be discussed in Sec. V.

The second term on the right-hand side of Eq. (4) is the Y^* -excitation term defined by

$$t_{M'B', MB}^R(k', k; W) = \sum_{Y_n^*, Y_m^*} \bar{\Gamma}_{M'B', Y_n^*}(k'; W) [D(W)]_{n,m} \bar{\Gamma}_{Y_m^*, MB}(k; W). \quad (9)$$

Here the dressed $Y^* \rightarrow MB$ and $MB \rightarrow Y^*$ vertices are, respectively, defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Gamma}_{MB, Y^*}(k; W) &= \Gamma_{MB, Y^*}(k) + \sum_{M'B'} \int_{C_{M'B'}} q^2 dq \\ &\times t_{MB, M'B'}(k, q; W) G_{M'B'}(q, W) \\ &\times \Gamma_{M'B', Y^*}(q), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

TABLE II. Observables and number of the data considered in this coupled-channels analysis. References for the data are listed in the fourth column. Resulting “ χ^2/data ” values for Model A (Model B) are listed in the fifth (sixth) column, while “ $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f}$ ” values are listed in bold face at the bottom-right of the table.

Reactions	Observables	No. of data	Data references	χ^2/data	
				Model A	Model B
$K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	3962	[61–70]	3.07	2.98
	P	510	[61,62,64]	2.04	2.08
	σ	253	[71]	4.03	4.02
$K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	2950	[63,68–70,72–75]	2.67	2.75
	σ	260	[71]	5.49	4.75
$K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	1792	[63,68,69,72,73,76]	3.37	3.49
	P	418	[69,72,73]	1.30	1.28
	$P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$	177	[63]	1.33	2.33
	σ	173	[71]	3.27	3.42
$K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	580	[63,75,77–79]	3.68	3.50
	P	196	[75,79]	6.39	5.80
	$P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$	189	[63]	1.24	1.24
	σ	125	[71]	5.66	6.40
$K^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \Sigma^-$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	1786	[63,68,69,72,73,76]	2.56	2.18
	σ	181	[71]	3.08	2.44
$K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	2178	[63,68,69,72,73,75,77,78,80]	2.59	3.71
	P	693	[69,72,73,75,80]	1.41	1.73
	$P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$	176	[63]	1.46	1.52
	σ	207	[71]	3.99	4.20
$K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	160	[63,81]	2.69	2.03
	P	18	[81]	0.94	3.83
	σ	78	[71,81]	7.62	8.53
$K^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Xi^0$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	33	[82]	1.24	1.61
	σ	15	[71]	0.46	0.35
$K^- p \rightarrow K^+ \Xi^-$	$d\sigma/d\Omega$	92	[82]	2.05	1.74
	σ	27	[71]	0.97	1.34
Total		17229		2.87	2.98
				2.91	3.03

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{Y^*,MB}(k; W) = \Gamma_{Y^*,MB}(k) + \sum_{M'B'} \int_{C_{M'B'}} q^2 dq \Gamma_{Y^*,M'B'}(q) \\ \times G_{M'B'}(q, W) t_{M'B',MB}(q, k; W), \quad (11)$$

with $\Gamma_{MB,Y^*}(k)$ being the bare $Y^* \rightarrow MB$ decay vertex. The inverse of the dressed Y^* propagators is defined by

$$[D^{-1}(W)]_{n,m} = (W - M_{Y^*}^0) \delta_{n,m} - [\Sigma_{Y^*}(W)]_{n,m}, \quad (12)$$

where $M_{Y^*}^0$ is the mass of the bare Y^* state and the Y^* self-energies $\Sigma_{Y^*}(W)$ are given by

$$[\Sigma_{Y^*}(W)]_{n,m} = \sum_{MB} \int_{C_{MB}} k^2 dk \Gamma_{Y^*,MB}(k) \\ \times G_{MB}(k; W) \bar{\Gamma}_{MB,Y^*}(k; W). \quad (13)$$

We emphasize here that in general the Y^* propagators $D(W)$ becomes nondiagonal and multivalued in complex

W owing to the meson-baryon interactions in the coupled-channels system. This makes the relation between bare states and physical resonances highly nontrivial. For instance, it has been demonstrated in Ref. [60] that within a coupled-channels system a naive one-to-one correspondence between bare states and physical resonances does not hold in general.

Equations (4)–(13) define the DCC model used in our analysis. In the absence of theoretical input, the DCC model, as well as all hadron reaction models, has parameters that can only be determined phenomenologically from fitting the data. The exchange potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$ depend on the coupling constants and the cutoffs of form factors that qualitatively characterize the finite sizes of hadrons. While the values of some of the model parameters can be estimated from the flavor SU(3) relations, we allow most of them to vary in the fits. The s -channel and u -channel mechanisms of $v_{M'B',MB}$ (v^s and v^u in Fig. 1) include at each meson-baryon-baryon vertex a form

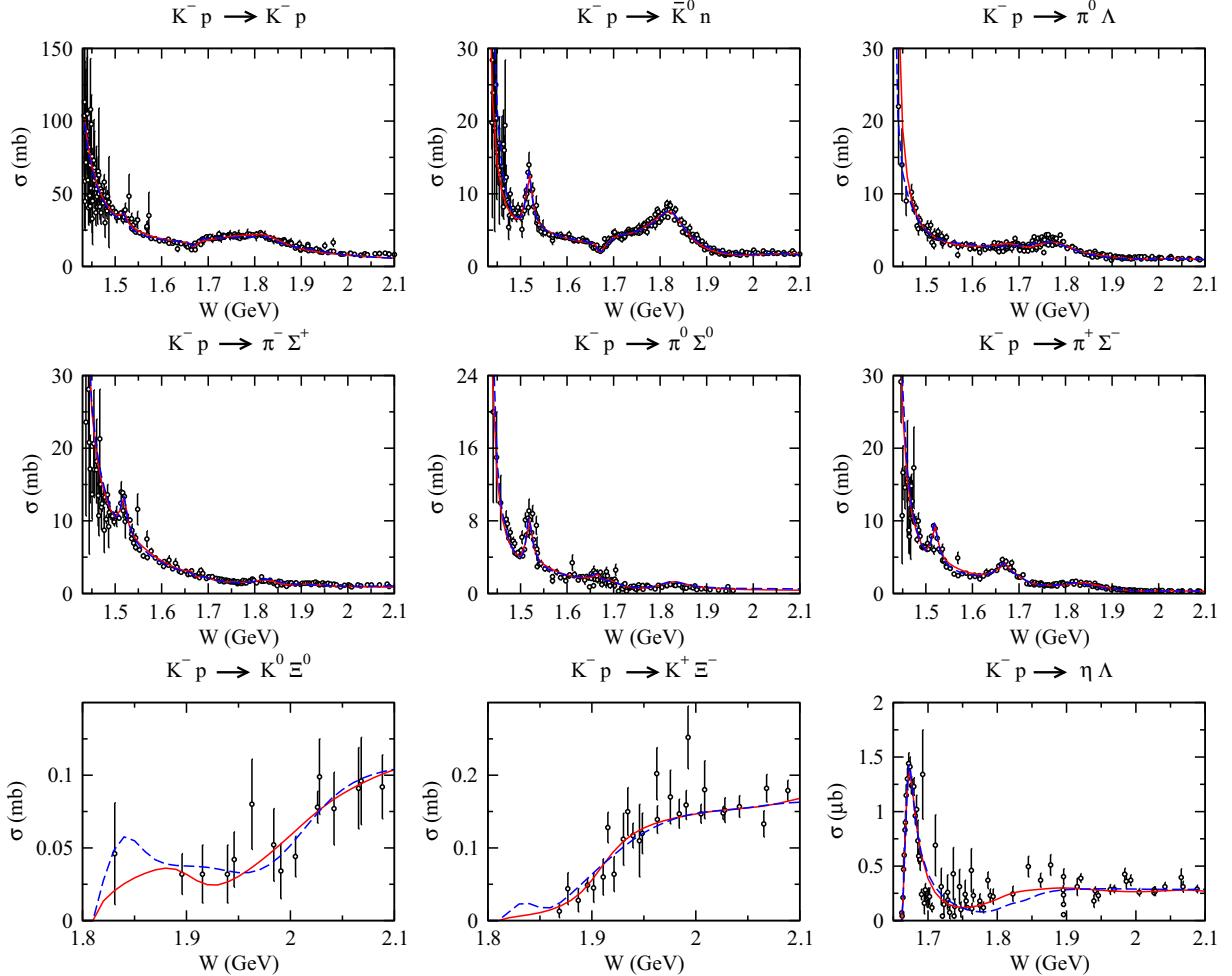


FIG. 2. (Color online) Total cross sections of the $K^- p$ reactions up to $W = 2.1$ GeV. The red solid curves (blue dashed curves) are the fitted results of Model A (Model B). The same applies to Figs. 3–22 below.

factor of the form

$$F(\vec{k}, \Lambda) = \left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{\vec{k}^2 + \Lambda^2} \right)^2, \quad (14)$$

with \vec{k} being the meson momentum. For the meson-meson-meson vertex of t -channel mechanism (v^t), Eq. (14) is also used with \vec{k} being the momentum of the exchanged meson. For the contact term (v^c) we regularize it by $F(\vec{k}', \Lambda')F(\vec{k}, \Lambda)$. The bare vertex functions in Eqs. (10) and (11) are parametrized as

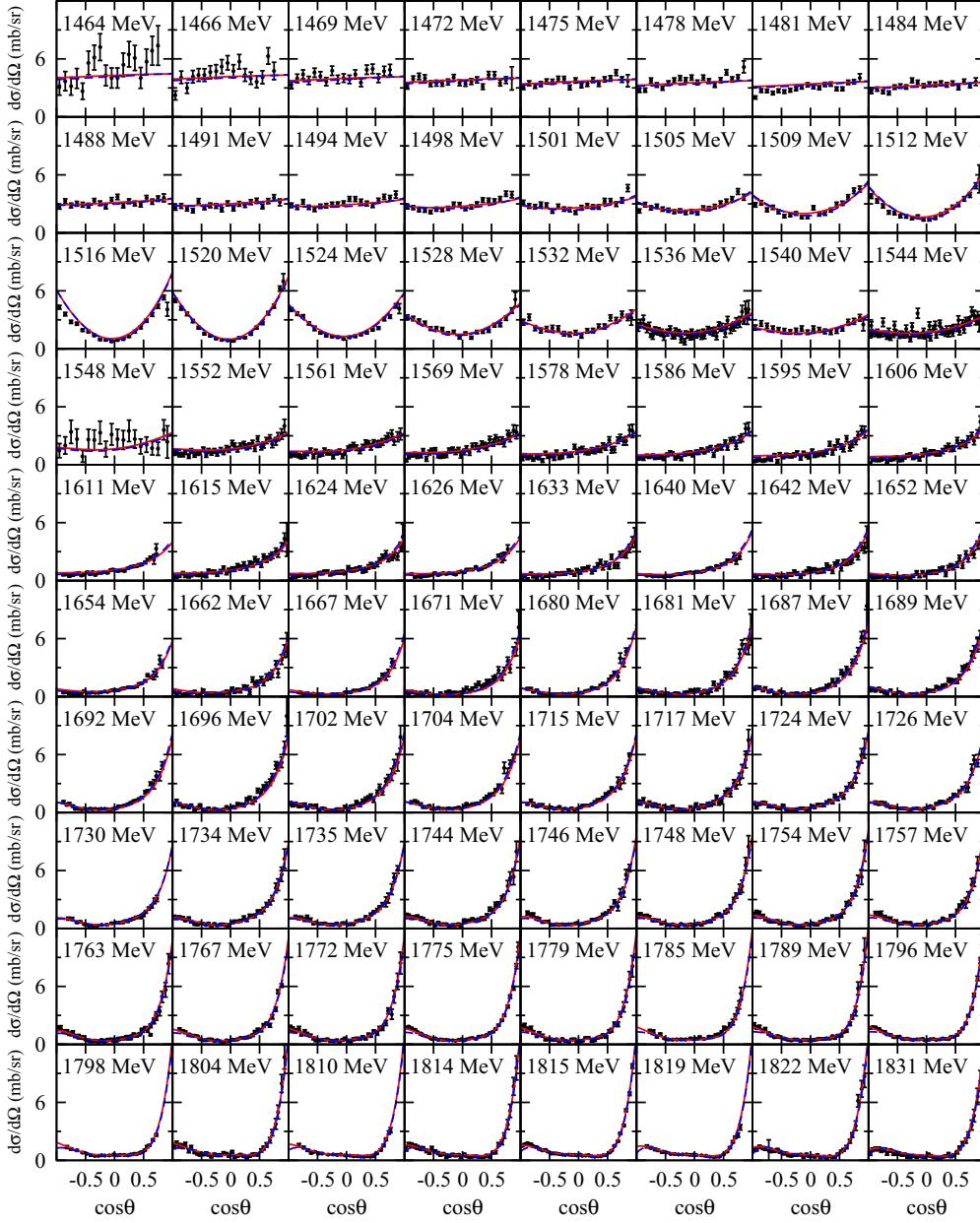
$$\Gamma_{MB(LS),Y^*}(k) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_N}} C_{MB(LS),Y^*} \times \left(\frac{\Lambda_{Y^*}^2}{\Lambda_{Y^*}^2 + k^2} \right)^{(2+L)/2} \left(\frac{k}{m_\pi} \right)^L, \quad (15)$$

where L and S denote the orbital angular momentum and spin of the MB state, respectively [note that $\Gamma_{Y^*,MB}(k) = \Gamma_{MB,Y^*}^\dagger(k)$]. All of the possible (L,S) states in each partial wave included in our coupled-channels calculations are listed in Table I. The vertex function (15) behaves as k^L at $k \sim 0$

and k^{-4} for $k \rightarrow \infty$. The coupling constant $C_{MB(LS),Y^*}$ and the cutoff Λ_{Y^*} are adjusted along with the bare masses $M_{Y^*}^0$ in the fits.

III. RESULTS OF THE FIT

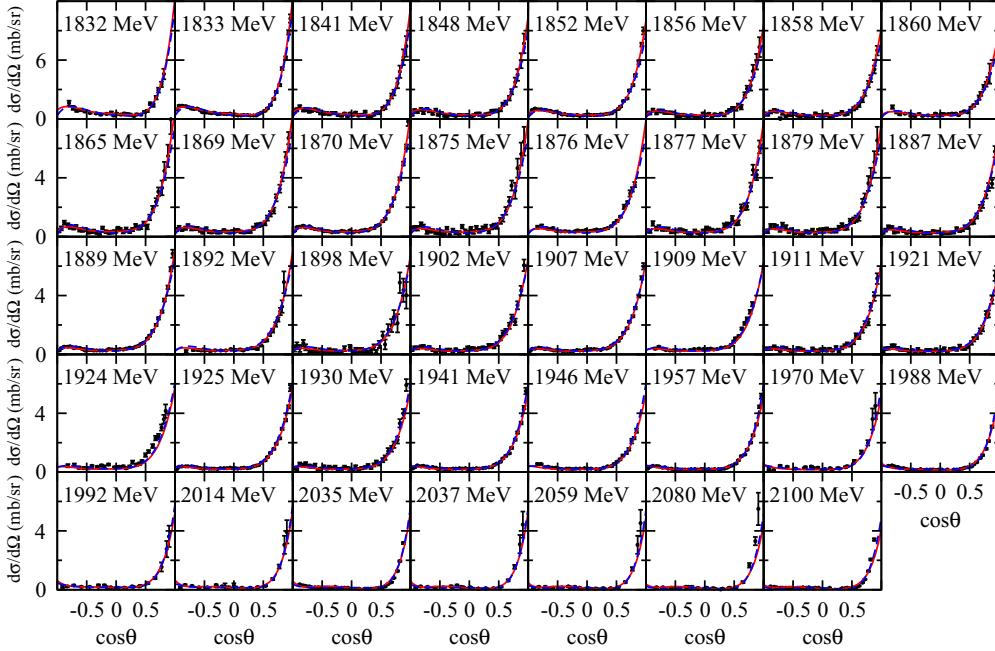
As already mentioned in the previous sections, we determine the model parameters by fitting the available data of unpolarized and polarized observables of $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi$ from the threshold up to $W = 2.1$ GeV. The procedure and strategy for the fitting, e.g., criteria how many bare Y^* states are included in each partial wave, are essentially the same as those employed in our coupled-channels analysis of N^* resonances [17], and we will not repeat it here. The number of the data of each observable included in our fits is listed in Table II. Our database is similar to what were used in the KSU single-energy partial-wave analysis [19]. It is known that for the considered pseudoscalar-meson-baryon scattering, the *complete* data for determining partial-wave amplitudes need to include spin-rotation observables (β , R , or A). As seen in Table II, there exist no data for such spin-rotation

FIG. 3. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$.

observables that can be included in our fits. We thus have enough uncertainties of the constraints by the data to construct two models, called Model A and Model B. As mentioned in the introduction, solving the coupled-channels equations is rather time consuming compared to the on-shell approaches. As a result, it is quite difficult to accomplish a detailed error estimation of the partial-wave analyses within an acceptable time. Instead, here we shall regard the discrepancies between the partial-wave amplitudes from Models A and B as a measure of the “error” of the determined amplitudes, resulting from the incompleteness of the data. Here we also note that Models A and B have not only different sets of model parameters, but also different forms for the vector-meson-exchange processes in $v_{M'B',MB}$ with $M, M' = \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi$: familiar vector-meson-exchange diagrams are used in Model A, while

in Model B a hybrid of the so-called Weinberg-Tomozawa (WT) terms and modified vector-meson-exchange diagrams is employed. The latter is intended to make a clear comparison with recent studies on the near-threshold phenomena in S -wave such as $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ (see, e.g., Ref. [48]). The details are explained in Appendix B 1 f.

In our fits, we have also made an effort to find the well established decuplet baryon $\Sigma^*(1385)$ with $S = -1$, $J^P = 3/2^+$, and $I = 1$. However, the corresponding resonance parameters cannot be constrained directly by the $K^- p$ reaction data included in our fits since $\Sigma^*(1385)3/2^+$ is below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold. We therefore take the pole mass of $\Sigma^*(1385)3/2^+$, $1381 - i20$ MeV [83], as “data” and determine the model parameters such that this resonance pole is reproduced.

FIG. 4. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$ (continued).

We next discuss how we perform the minimization of χ^2 . We follow the most commonly used definition

$$\chi^2 = \sum_O \sum_{i,j} \frac{[O^{\text{model}}(E_i, \theta_j) - O^{\text{exp.}}(E_i, \theta_j)]^2}{[\delta O^{\text{exp.}}(E_i, \theta_j)]^2}, \quad (16)$$

where $O^{\text{model}}(E_i, \theta_j)$ is the observable O at the energy E_i and the angle θ_j calculated from the model parameters, while $O^{\text{exp.}}(E_i, \theta_j)$ and $\delta O^{\text{exp.}}(E_i, \theta_j)$ are the central value and the statistical error of the experimental data. There are more sophisticated minimization procedures accounting for separately the systematical and statistical errors. Thus some of the discrepancies between our final results and the data, as will be presented in the next section, could be partly due to our use of Eq. (16) for χ^2 . Such a more careful fitting procedure will be desirable when we move to our next analysis including more complete data from future experiments.

The χ^2 values from the fits are listed in Table II. The $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ value computed with the entire database is found to be 2.91 (3.03) for Model A (Model B). These values are larger than $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 1$, yet acceptable in determining the model parameters as presented in Appendix D. There are mainly two origins for $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} > 1$. One is the existence of the data that are inconsistent and/or conflicting with each other. As discussed later in Sec. III B, an obvious example is the recoil polarization P of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$, where the data from different analyses show a clear inconsistency. Accordingly, the $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ values computed only with the data for this observable become large, $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} \sim 6$. At least, the observables providing $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} > 4$ are likely to contain such inconsistent and/or conflicting data. Another is because at present only the statistical errors are taken into account in the fits, as done in most theoretical analyses for baryon spectroscopy. Incorporation of the systematic uncertainties in

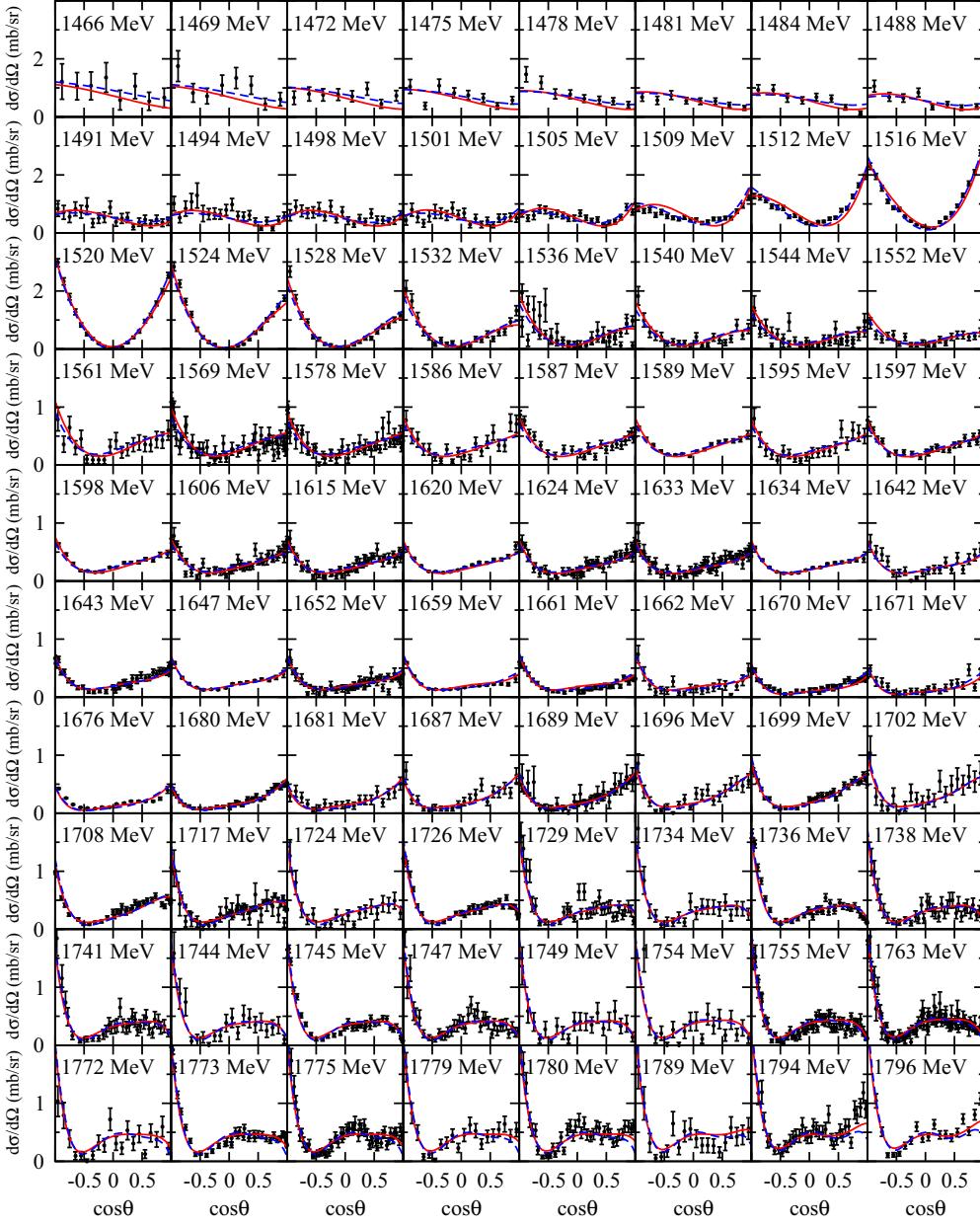
the fits will improve the χ^2 values, and we will leave this to our future works.

According to the discussions in the last paragraph and the fact that the data included in the fits are far from complete, the χ^2 values may not give accurate assessments of the constructed models. It is therefore necessary to show that our fits are indeed very good. We begin by showing in Fig. 2 that we are able to give very good fits to the total cross section data of the considered $K^- p \rightarrow K^- p, \bar{K}^0 n, \pi^0 \Lambda$ (upper row), $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+, \pi^0 \Sigma^0, \pi^+ \Sigma^-$ (middle row), and $K^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Xi^0, K^+ \Xi^-, \eta \Lambda$ (bottom row) reactions. Here, it is noted that we have only included the recent BNL data [81] for $K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$ near the threshold. The differences between Models A and B are significant only in $K^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Xi^0, K^+ \Xi^-$ near the threshold and $K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$ at $1.78 \lesssim W \lesssim 1.85$ GeV, where the data are poor. In Table II, we see that the χ^2/data values for the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$ total cross section are very large: $\chi^2/\text{data} \sim 8$. This also comes from conflicting data. As can be seen in Fig. 2, at $W \sim 1.89$ GeV there are five data points with small statistical errors in the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$ total cross section. Theoretical curves cannot be within the errors of all of the five data points, and this results in a large χ^2 value. In fact, if we eliminate these five data points, the resulting χ^2/data value for the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$ total cross section is reduced by more than 50%.

In the next subsections, we will show in more detail the quality of our fits to the differential cross sections ($d\sigma/d\Omega$), polarizations (P), and their product ($P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$) for each of the considered reactions.

A. $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K} N$

Our fits to the data of $d\sigma/d\Omega$ are shown in Figs. 3 and 4 for the elastic $K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$, and in Figs. 5 and 6 for the charge-exchange $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$. We see that the data for the elastic

FIG. 5. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$.

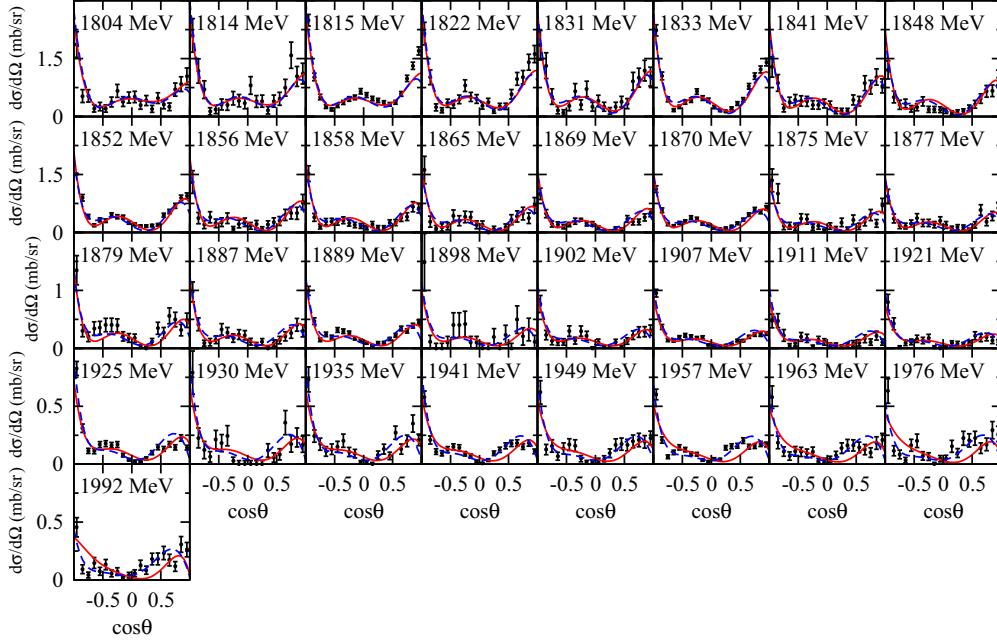
$K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$ scattering are rather extensive and accurate. The data for $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$ are a little less accurate, but are sufficient for playing an important role in the coupled-channels fits. In Figs. 3–6, we see that both Models A and B can fit the data equally well. We note that the data at low $W = 1464$ – 1469 MeV have rather large errors and no data exist at W closer to the $\bar{K}N$ threshold. This must be further improved for extracting accurately the physics relevant to the $\bar{K}N$ threshold region such as $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ and the $\bar{K}N$ scattering length.

The data for the polarization P are very limited for $K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$. In fact, we could not find any data at $W \lesssim 1.7$ GeV. Both models can describe these data well, as shown in Fig. 7. There is no polarization data for $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$.

B. $K^- p \rightarrow \pi \Sigma$

Our fits to the differential cross sections are shown in Fig. 8 for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$, Fig. 9 for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$, and Fig. 10 for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \Sigma^-$. Both models can give good fits to the data. At present, no data exist for these differential cross sections below $W = 1536$ MeV. Furthermore, the data for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$ are available only up to $W = 1763$ MeV with relatively large statistical errors.

The high precision data of $P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$ for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$ in the low energy region can be fitted well (Fig. 11). The data of P for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$ are available in the higher W region, although they are very qualitative, as seen in Fig. 12. Both models follow well the general trend of the data of P , but there is a significant difference between

FIG. 6. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$ (continued).

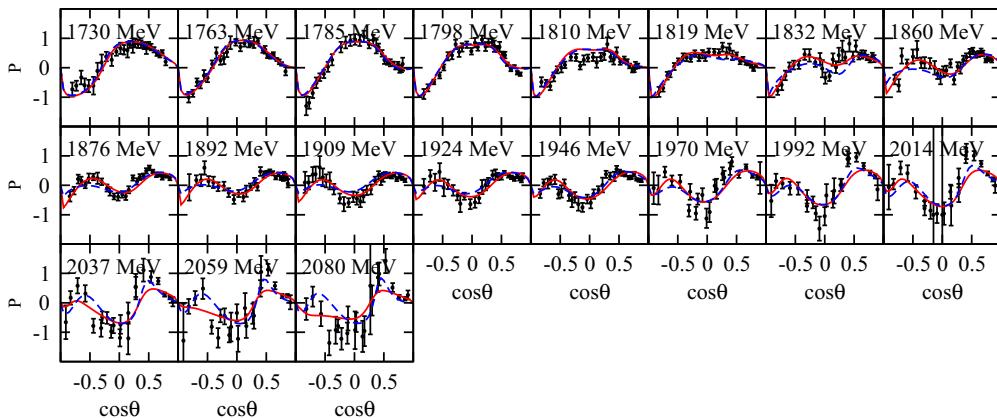
them at some energies: sharp dips appear in Model B at $1831 \leq W \leq 1856$ MeV, but do not in Model A. This difference appears at the angles where no data exist, and thus the precise measurements of this observable densely covering the angles are highly desirable for constraining the models.

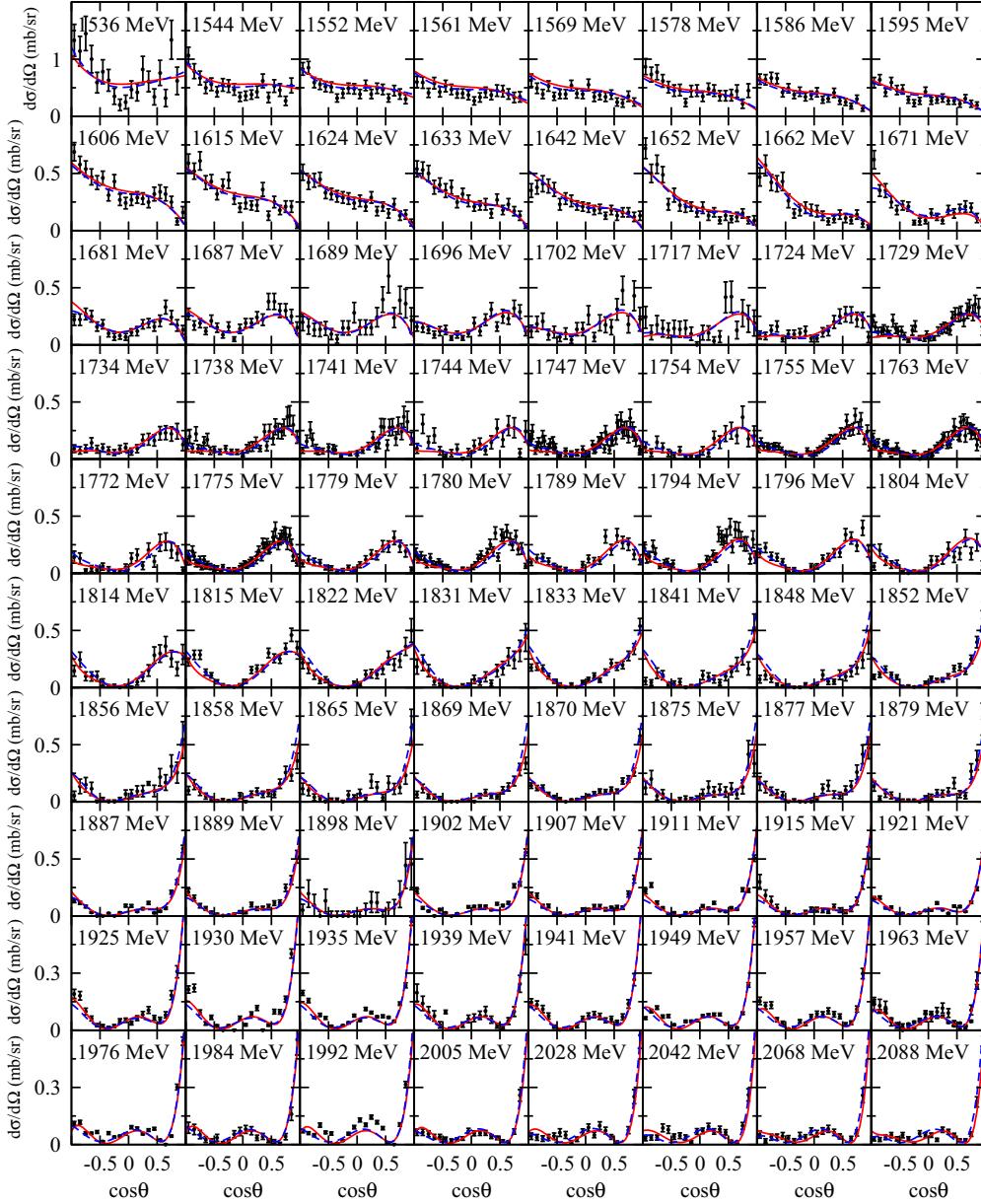
The polarization observables, $P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$ and P , for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$ are presented in Figs. 13 and 14, respectively. Although the data of P are very limited, there are some from the recent Crystal Ball experiment [75,79]. As seen in Fig. 14, the data from Ref. [79] and Ref. [75] seem inconsistent at low energies. As explained in Ref. [75], this inconsistency could be from differences in analysis methods taken by the two analysis groups, even though they used the same data sample. Here we included both in our dataset, and fitted them along with other data simultaneously. Our fits shown in Fig. 14 are relatively closer to the data of Ref. [79], not necessarily supporting them. As already mentioned, this inconsistency of the data results in

the large χ^2/data value of P for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$ as shown in Table II.

C. $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$

Our fits to the differential cross section data of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$ are shown in Figs. 15 and 16. As is the case for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi \Sigma$, at present there are no data below $W = 1536$ MeV. The fits from Models A and B are equally good. The high precision data of $P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$ at low W can also be fitted well, as shown in Fig. 17. The data for P at higher W are very qualitative. It is seen in Fig. 18 that our fits can reproduce the general trend of the data and it is hard to judge our two models with the quality of the current data, even though there are visible differences in P between them at most energies. The more precise and extensive data of polarization observables of this reaction would be helpful to establish the Σ^* mass spectrum since only the Σ^* resonances with $I = 1$ can contribute to the s -channel processes.

FIG. 7. (Color online) P of $K^- p \rightarrow K^- p$.

FIG. 8. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$.

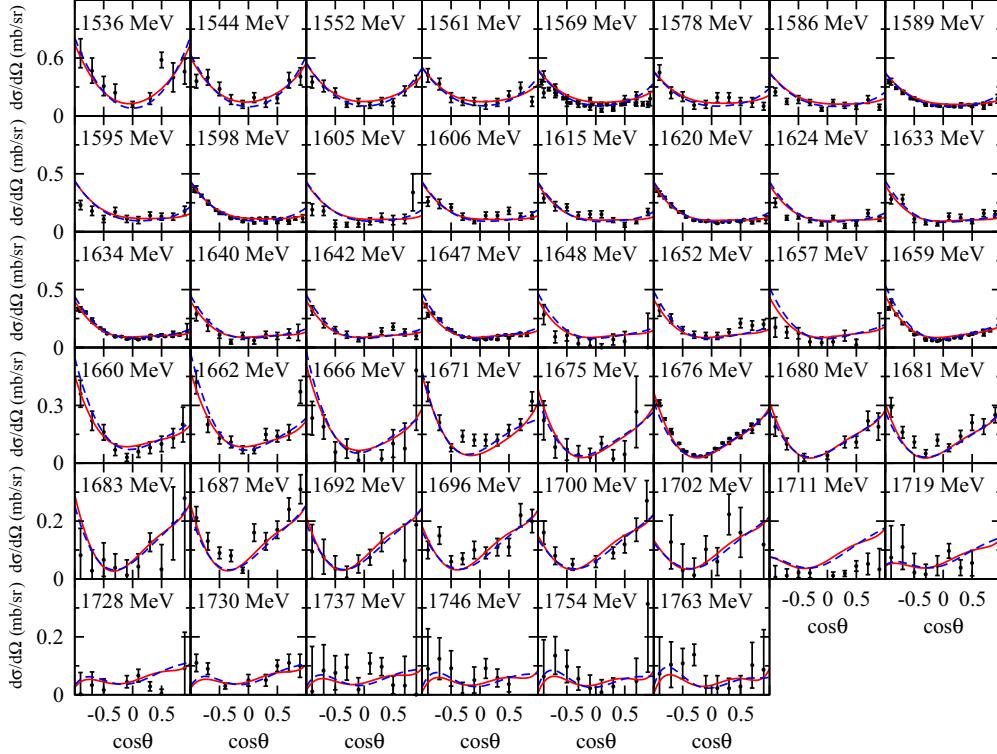
D. $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$

Currently, the data of differential cross sections (Fig. 19) for $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ are limited in the near-threshold region. We observe visible differences between Models A and B in the differential cross sections. Although the Model B shows a better χ^2/data value for this observable, it is not easy to judge the models within the current limited data. There is an inconsistency in the data at $W = 1664$ MeV. The lower set of the data comes from the recent BNL data [81], while the higher set comes from an old bubble chamber experiment at CERN [63]. Our model curves seem to follow the BNL data. Also, we observe that the differential cross section data show a concave-up angular dependence at most W , which suggests a possibility of the sizable contribution from higher partial waves even in the very threshold region. In fact, Model B captures

this angular dependence better than Model A and this is due to the large contribution from P_{03} wave near the threshold, as shown later in Sec. IV A. As for the polarization P (Fig. 20), the data are available only at two W points near the threshold. Model B is found to be a bit off the data.

E. $K^- p \rightarrow K\Xi$

The results of the differential cross sections for the $K^- p \rightarrow K^0\Xi^0$ and $K^- p \rightarrow K^+\Xi^-$ reactions are presented in Figs. 21 and 22, respectively. In both reactions, the data are only available at three W points in the considered energy region up to $W = 2.1$ GeV, and our models reproduce the data reasonably well. However, definitely much more data are required to constrain the models, particularly the model parameters associated with the $K\Xi$ channel.

FIG. 9. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

A. Comparison of partial-wave amplitudes

With the good fits to the available data of $K^- p$ reactions, as shown in the previous section, the partial-wave amplitudes from the models (Models A and B) can be used to extract the $S = -1$ hyperon resonance parameters. The partial-wave amplitudes are also essential in theoretical calculations of the production of hypernuclei from kaon-induced nuclear reactions within the well-studied multiple scattering theory. It is therefore interesting to compare our resulting partial-wave amplitudes with those determined in the recent single-energy partial-wave analysis performed by the KSU group [19]. There exist several previous partial-wave analyses [2–8] of $\bar{K}N$ reactions. However, these earlier works only account for limited data and are based on simple Breit-Wigner parametrizations that do not account for the complex coupled-channels effects as done in the KSU analysis and in this work. We thus will not include those earlier partial-wave analyses in the discussions. In our notation, the partial-wave amplitudes $F_{M'B',MB}(W)$ are given by

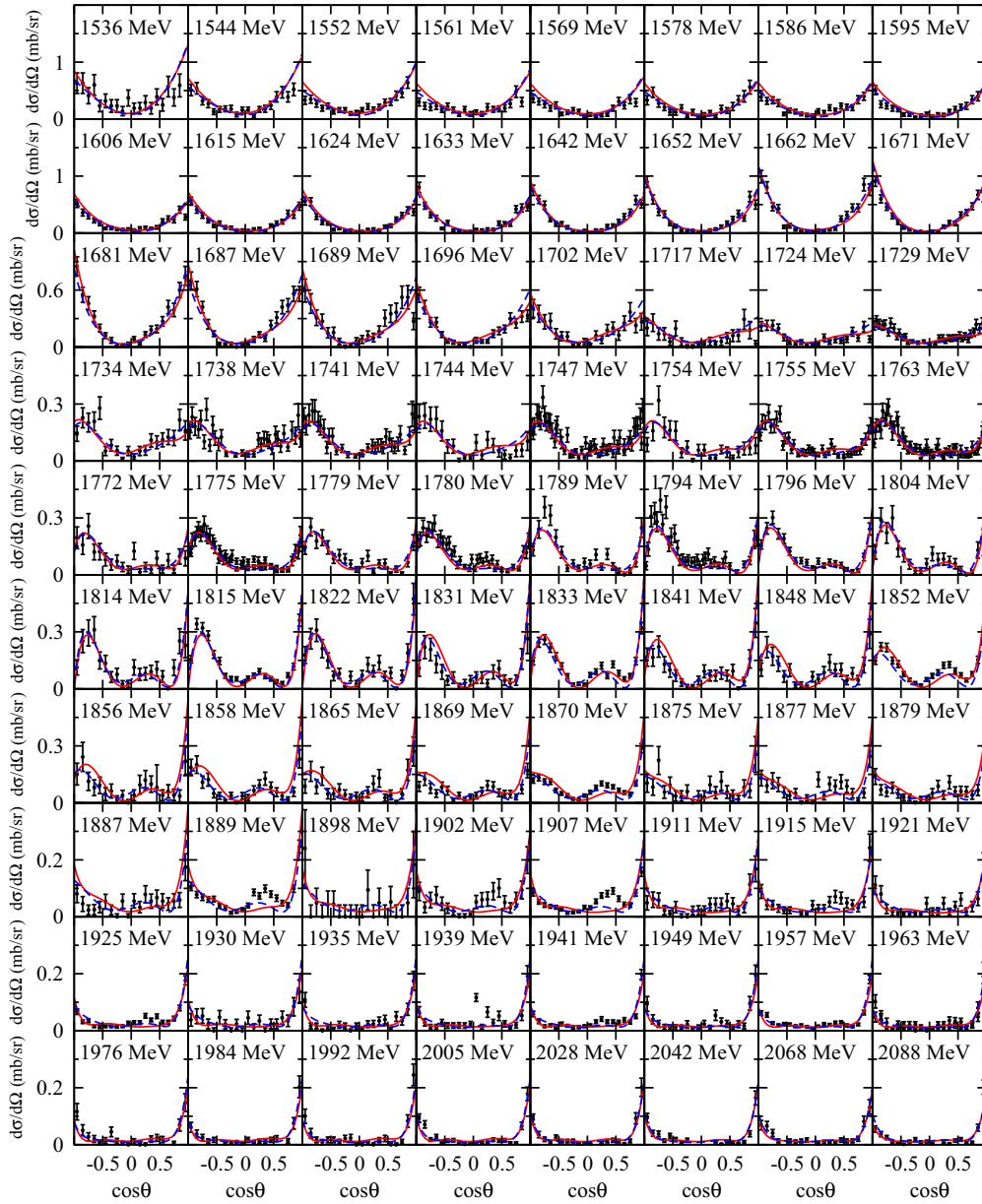
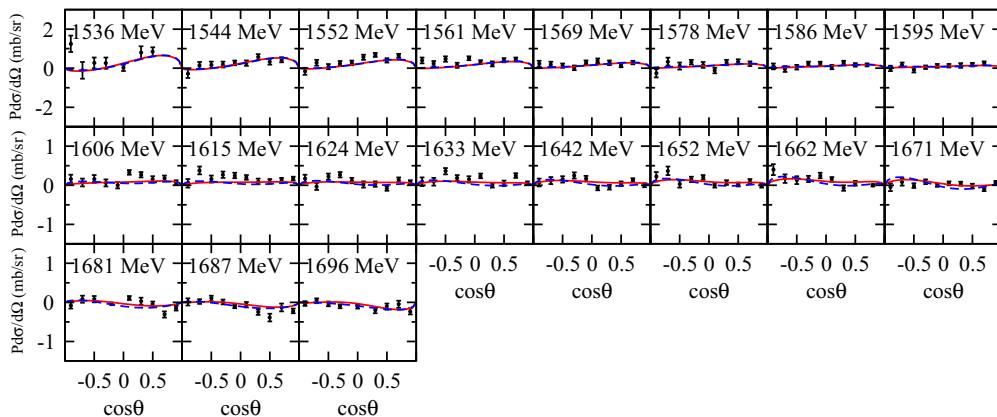
$$F_{M'B',MB}(W) = -[\rho_{M'B'}(k'_{\text{on}}; W)\rho_{MB}(k_{\text{on}}; W)]^{1/2} \times T_{M'B',MB}(k'_{\text{on}}, k_{\text{on}}; W), \quad (17)$$

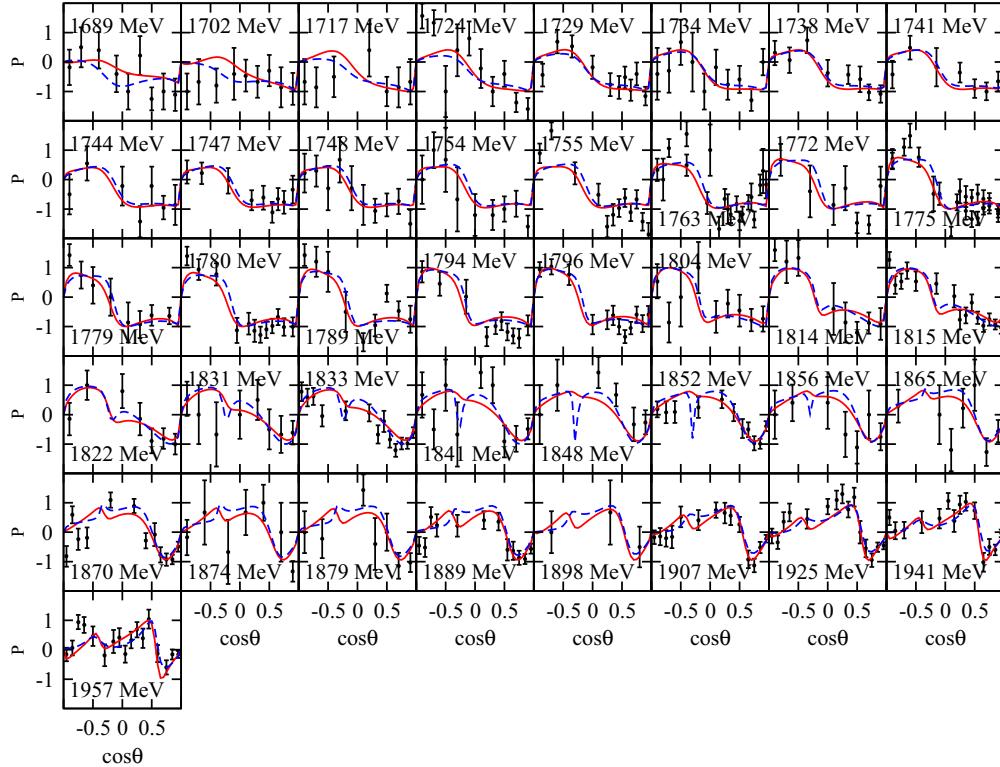
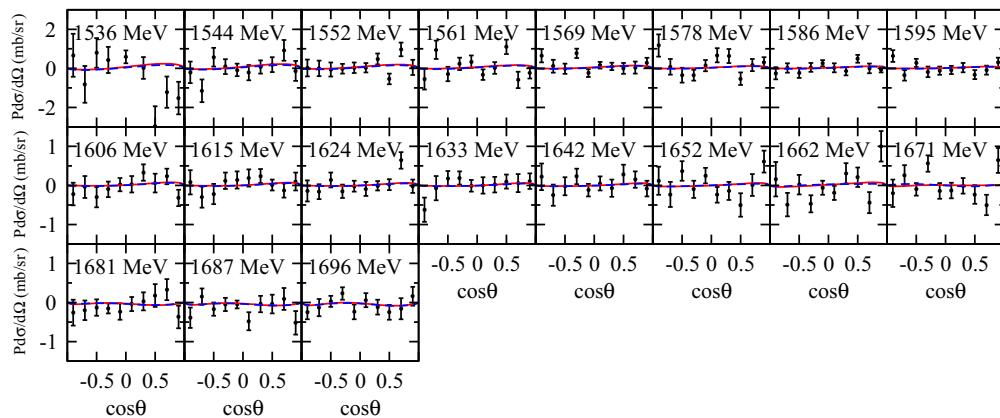
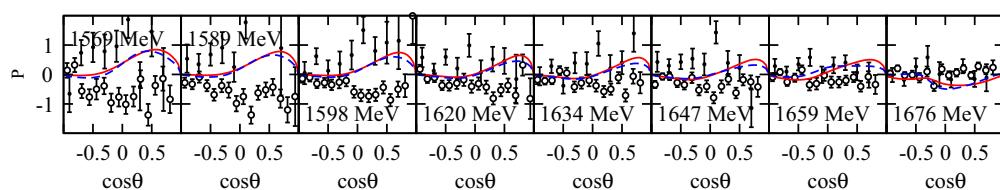
where $\rho_{MB}(k, W) = \pi k E_M(k) E_B(k)/W$, and k_{on} [k'_{on}] is the on-shell momentum defined by $W = E_M(k_{\text{on}}) + E_B(k_{\text{on}})$ [$W = E_{M'}(k'_{\text{on}}) + E_{B'}(k'_{\text{on}})$].

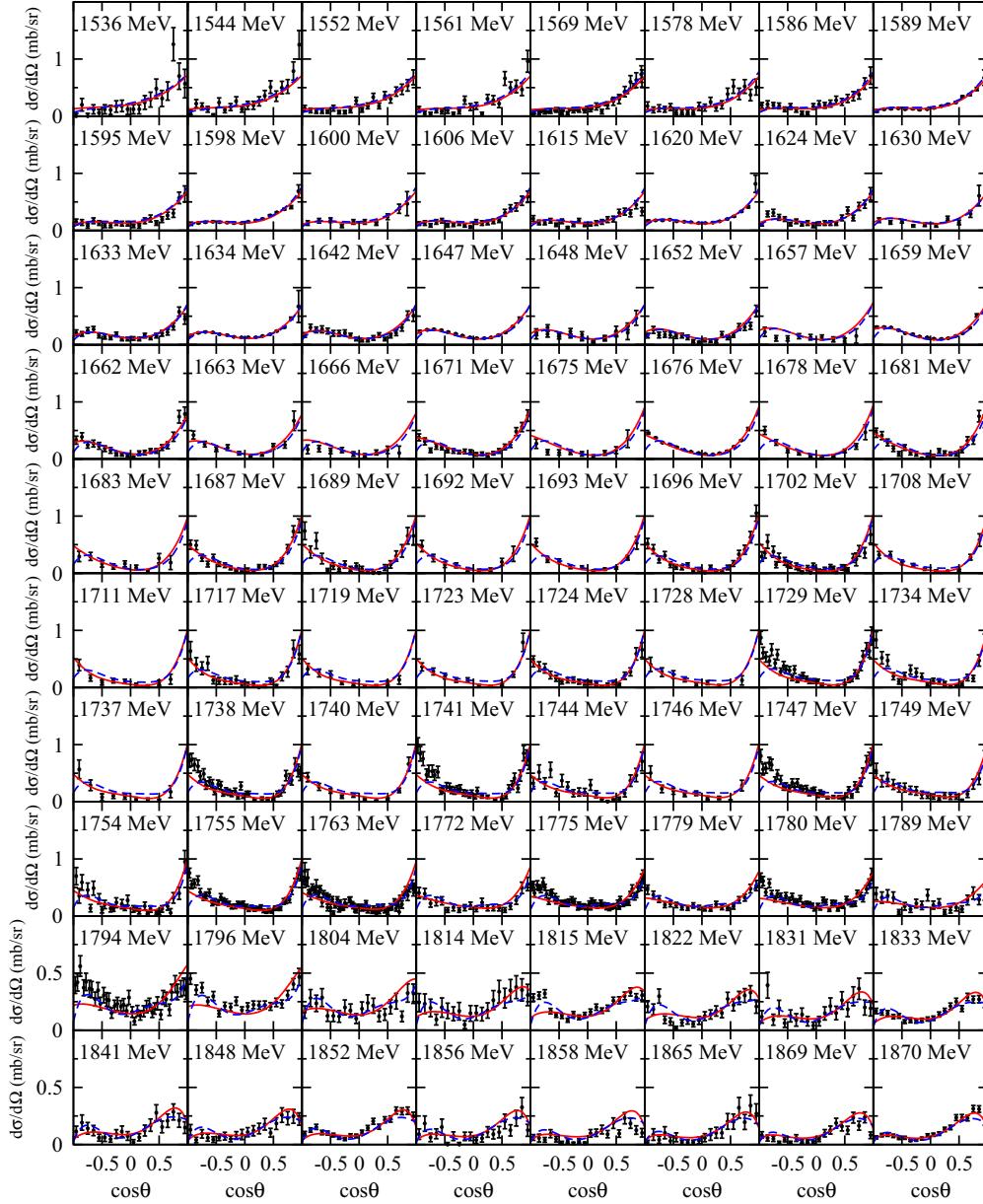
In Figs. 23–27, the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda$ partial-wave amplitudes obtained from our two models (solid red for Model A and dashed blue for Model B) are compared with those (solid

circles with errors) determined by the single-energy partial-wave analysis of KSU [19]. Overall, the results from the three analyses agree qualitatively. In particular, some of the amplitudes, e.g., S_{01} , D_{03} , F_{05} , D_{15} , and F_{17} of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$, S_{01} , D_{03} , D_{05} , F_{05} , D_{13} , and D_{15} of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$, and D_{15} of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$, show good agreements between the three analyses. It is interesting to see that most of these “stable” amplitudes show a clear resonance behavior. For example, the zero (peak) of $\text{Re}F$ ($\text{Im}F$) for D_{03} at $W \sim 1520$ MeV is due to the existence of the well-established Λ resonance with spin-parity $J^P = 3/2^-$, known as $\Lambda(1520)3/2^-$ in the notation of PDG [9]. On the other hand, visible discrepancies can be seen in S_{11} and most P -wave amplitudes of all three reactions, where the discrepancy in S_{11} of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$ is sizable. Such discrepancies are not surprising since the database used in the analyses is far from *complete*. It is known that for the considered pseudoscalar-baryon scattering, the *complete* data should include three observables, such as the differential cross section ($d\sigma/d\Omega$), polarization (P), and the spin rotations. From Table II and the fits presented in Sec. III, we see that no data of spin rotations are available. Furthermore, the number of data points for the polarization P are not sufficiently large. The discrepancies seen here will lead to the differences of the hyperon resonances extracted from the three partial-wave amplitudes displayed in Figs. 23–27, as will be presented in our separate paper [55].

It is therefore important to obtain more high precision data of the $K^- p$ reactions from hadron beam facilities such as J-PARC, in particular for the polarization P and spin rotations. To motivate future experimental efforts, we compare in Fig. 28 the spin-rotation angle β for $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda$, calculated from the considered three partial-wave amplitudes. We

FIG. 10. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \Sigma^-$.FIG. 11. (Color online) $P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$.

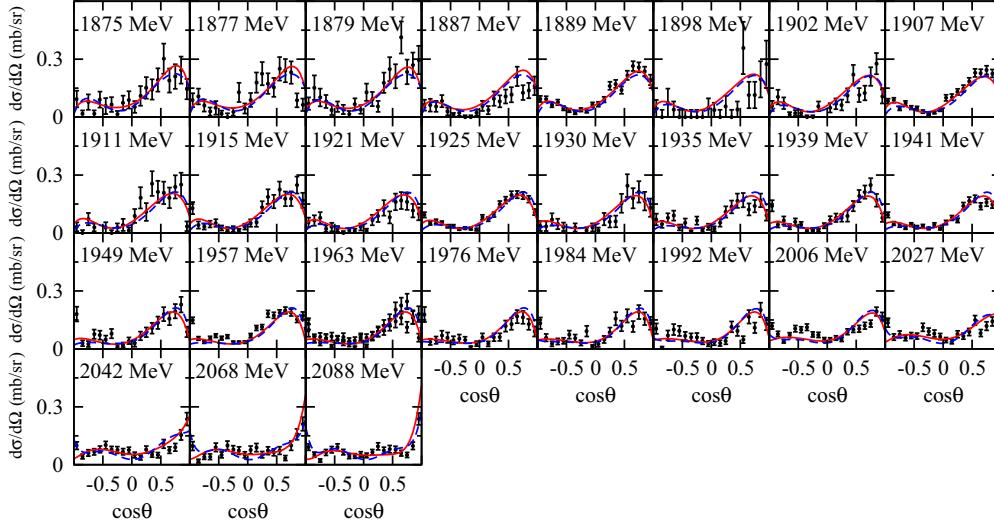
FIG. 12. (Color online) P of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \Sigma^+$.FIG. 13. (Color online) $P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$.FIG. 14. (Color online) P of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Sigma^0$. Filled (open) circles are the data from Ref. [79] (Ref. [75]).

FIG. 15. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$.

observe that, except for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi \Lambda$, the results agree qualitatively at low energies $W \lesssim 1600$ MeV, while the discrepancy becomes visible at $W \sim 1700$ MeV and sizable at higher energies. As for $K^- p \rightarrow \pi \Lambda$ (bottom-row panels of Fig. 28), however, a clear discrepancy is already seen at low $W = 1500$ MeV. This trend of the discrepancy is consistent with that of partial-wave amplitudes shown in Figs. 23–27. We expect that the discrepancy in the predicted β can be distinguished by experiments and thus the spin-rotation data can play a crucial role for eliminating the discrepancies in the determined partial-wave amplitudes particularly at higher energies.

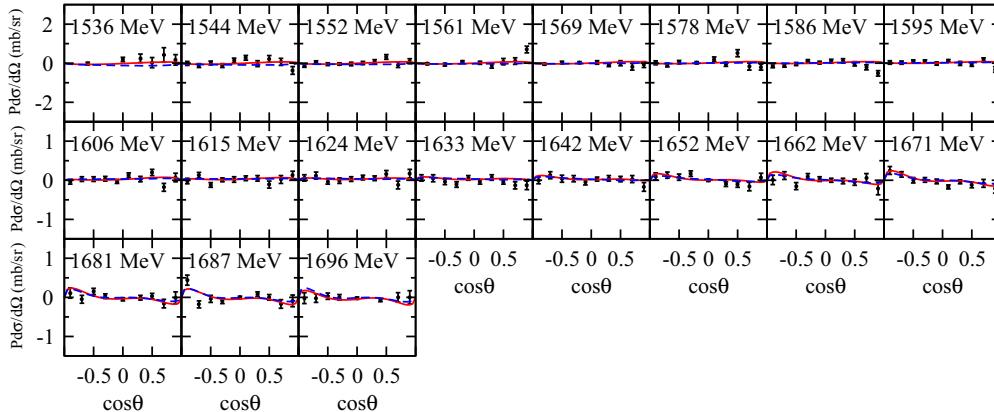
The $\bar{K}N \rightarrow K\Xi, \eta\Lambda$ partial-wave amplitudes are presented in Figs. 29–31. Here we only compare the results from Models A and B because KSU [19] did not provide them (in particular, they did not include the $K\Xi$ channel in their

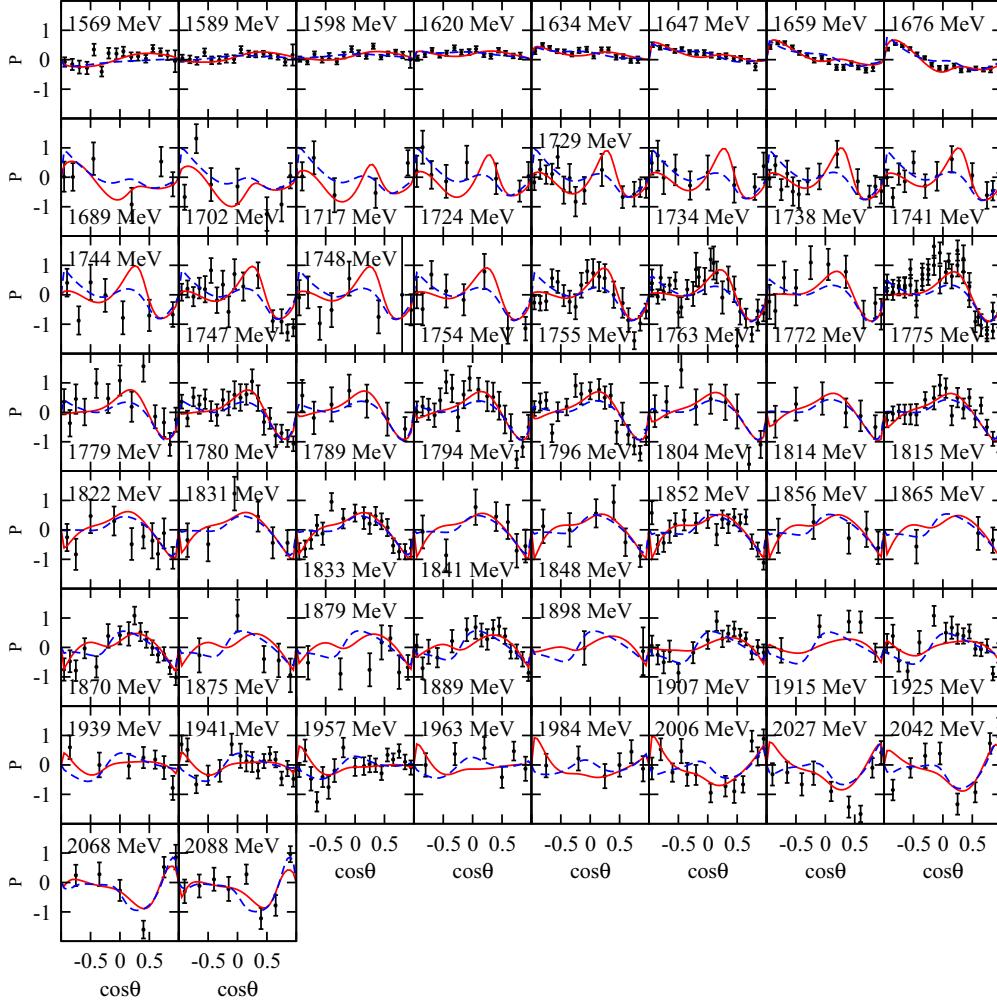
analysis). Overall, the amplitudes from Models A and B do not converge, and this can be understood given the tiny amount of the data for $\bar{K}N \rightarrow K\Xi, \eta\Lambda$ as shown in Table II. As for $\bar{K}N \rightarrow K\Xi$, the P_{01} amplitude exhibits a clear difference between the two models in the threshold region, and it is responsible for the model dependence of the fitted results for the $K^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Xi^0, K^+ \Xi^-$ total cross sections below $W \sim 1.85$ GeV (Fig. 2). There are two characteristics for the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ amplitudes. One is the near threshold behavior of the S_{01} amplitude. The rapid change of the amplitude is seen in both models and found to be due to the existence of a narrow $J^P = 1/2^-$ Λ resonance, which would correspond to $\Lambda(1670)1/2^-$ assigned as a four-star resonance by PDG [9]. We find that this rapid change of the amplitude is necessary for reproducing the sharp peak in the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ total cross

FIG. 16. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$ (continued).

section near the threshold (Fig. 2). In other words, the inclusion of the $\eta\Lambda$ channel and the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ data into the analysis is likely to make the appearance of the narrow $J^P = 1/2^-$ Λ resonance inevitable. It is worthwhile to mention that for the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma$ reactions, this resonance appears as a dip at $W \sim 1670$ MeV in the S_{01} amplitudes. Another characteristic is the near threshold behavior of the P_{03} amplitude, which is one example indicating the model/analysis dependence of the extracted amplitudes. We see that Model A shows a smooth behavior for the P_{03} amplitude, while Model B shows a rapid change similar to the case of the S_{01} amplitude. In fact, we find this rapid change in Model B originates from the existence of a narrow Λ resonance with $J^P = 3/2^+$ near the $\eta\Lambda$ threshold, which is not seen in Model A. We show in Fig. 32 the contribution of the S_{01} partial wave to the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ total cross section near the threshold. For Model A, the total cross section is dominated by the S_{01} partial wave. However, for Model B, the contribution of the S_{01} partial wave is just about 60%, and the remaining 40% is found to

almost come from the P_{03} partial wave. It is hard to judge the two models only from the total cross section, but their difference should be enhanced in the angular dependence of the differential cross sections. As mentioned in Sec. III D, the near-threshold $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ differential cross section data (Fig. 19) show a concave-up angular dependence, which is reproduced well in Model B, but not in Model A. This can be understood because the S wave cannot produce any angular dependence in the differential cross section. In fact, we find that such a concave-up angular dependence of Model B comes from the P_{03} partial wave (Fig. 33). The current data therefore suggest that the non-negligible contribution from higher partial waves is required even at the very low energies. However, such contributions may not necessarily be originated from the resonance as in Model B. The $J^P = 3/2^+$ Λ resonance seen in Model B gives just a tiny contribution to the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma$ reactions [e.g., a very small peak in the imaginary part of the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma P_{03}$ amplitude at $W \sim 1670$ MeV (Fig. 25)] in contrast to the $J^P = 1/2^-$ Λ resonance. To judge the existence

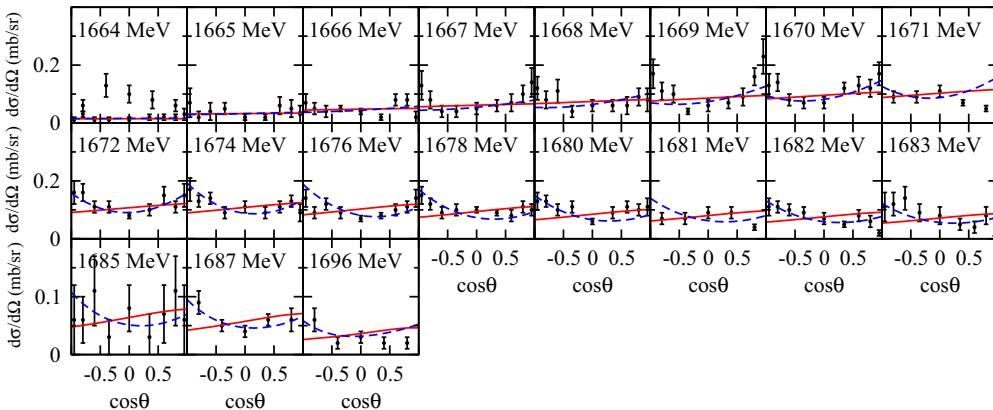
FIG. 17. (Color online) $P \times d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$.

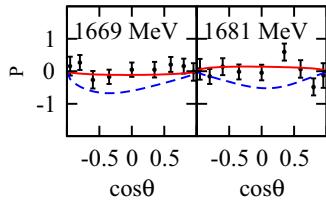
FIG. 18. (Color online) P of $K^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \Lambda$.

of the $J^P = 3/2^+$ Λ resonance, more data of the polarization observables would be desirable.

We should emphasize here that it may be unlikely that the *high* precision data from *complete* experiments can be realized in practice. Furthermore, it is not clear that one really can

determine partial-wave amplitudes model-independently even if the data of complete experiments are available. This was examined [24] carefully for the pion photoproduction data. Thus, as mentioned in the introduction, it is advantageous to determine the partial-wave amplitudes using a model within

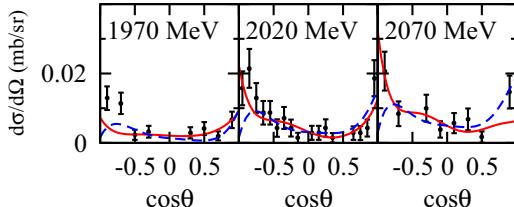
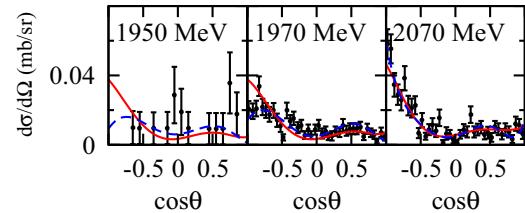
FIG. 19. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow \eta \Lambda$.

FIG. 20. (Color online) P of $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$.

which the well-established physics is used to *extrapolate* the available data to the region where the measurements are difficult. This was done [37,38] for determining the partial-wave amplitudes of πN scattering using the dispersion relations. Also, the very well-established NN amplitudes at low energies were obtained by imposing one-pion-exchange tails in all partial-wave analyses. Here we follow the same approach by also making use of the hadron-exchange mechanisms. The purely phenomenological K -matrix analysis of the KSU group does not have such theoretical constraints, and the accuracy of their partial-wave amplitudes totally depends on the amount and quality of the data. On the other hand, they are much more flexible in fitting the data, while the dynamical model may lead to large errors in the region where the hadron-exchange picture of reactions is not valid. Therefore the cross checks of results from two different approaches are essential to pin down the resonance parameters.

B. Threshold behavior of the total cross sections

In this subsection, we discuss the threshold behavior of the total cross sections. It is naively expected that the total cross sections near the threshold will be dominated by the S wave. On the basis of this expectation, a number of theoretical studies of threshold phenomena have been performed by using various reaction models such as chiral unitary models [48], where their model parameters are determined by fitting their S -wave cross sections to the total cross section data near the threshold. In Fig. 34, we present the $K^- p$ reaction total cross sections near the threshold obtained by Models A and B and their S -wave contributions. As for the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma$ reactions, the total cross sections are dominated by the S -wave contributions up to $W \sim 1.5$ GeV, which seems consistent with the naive expectation. Above that energy, however, the S -wave contributions start to deviate from the full results and underestimate the data. This is mainly because of the large contribution from the $J^P = 3/2^-$ Λ resonance in the D_{03} partial wave that is responsible for the peak of the cross sections at $W \sim 1520$ MeV. In contrast with the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma$ reactions, the $K^- p \rightarrow \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi$ reactions seem not to

FIG. 21. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Xi^0$.FIG. 22. (Color online) $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of $K^- p \rightarrow K^+ \Xi^-$.

follow the naive expectation. For these reactions, the higher partial waves contribute already at the energies very close to the threshold. The appearance of the S -wave dominance in the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma$ reactions over the relatively wide energy region, i.e., up to about 70 MeV above the threshold, would be due to the special circumstance of the existence of $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ lying just below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold. The results of Fig. 34 suggest that theoretical studies neglecting higher partial waves might fail to extract correct information from the observables even in the threshold region.

Before closing this subsection, we present the predicted total cross sections for the $\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp \rightarrow \pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp$ scatterings as another example (see Fig. 35). Above $W \sim 1.42$ GeV, the contribution from higher partial waves are found to be comparable with the S wave for both Models A and B. Furthermore, it is found that for Model B, 20% of the total cross sections in the $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ region, namely at the energies near $W \sim 1.4$ GeV, come from the higher partial waves. These observations are not surprising because the $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ region locates high (~ 80 MeV) above the $\pi\Sigma$ threshold, and suggest that the higher partial waves should be treated on the same footing as the S wave if one wants to make a quantitative understanding of the nature of $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ using the data below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold, as will be provided by the J-PARC E31 experiment [84].

C. Threshold parameters

Threshold parameters such as the scattering length and effective range are important quantities that characterize interacting systems. Those parameters can also provide information on resonances existing near the threshold (see, e.g., Ref. [85]). It is therefore interesting to see the threshold parameters given by our constructed models. In Table III, we present the scattering lengths (a_{MB}) and effective ranges (r_{MB}) for the $MB \rightarrow MB$ scattering ($MB = \bar{K}N, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi$) above $\bar{K}N$ threshold. The results are listed in the isospin basis. Although we have not found a previous work that gave the effective range, we present it for a future reference.

It is not an easy task to extract the threshold parameters precisely because currently just a few data with large errors are available for the $\bar{K}N$ scattering near the threshold and direct measurements of the $\eta\Lambda$ and $K\Xi$ scatterings are practically not possible. In fact, some of the extracted threshold parameters exhibit significant model dependences. As for the $\bar{K}N$ channel, the threshold parameters are found to present sizable differences between Models A and B except for the $I = 0$ effective range. The difference in the $I = 0$ $\bar{K}N$ scattering length would strongly affect the analytic structure of the S_{01} $\bar{K}N$

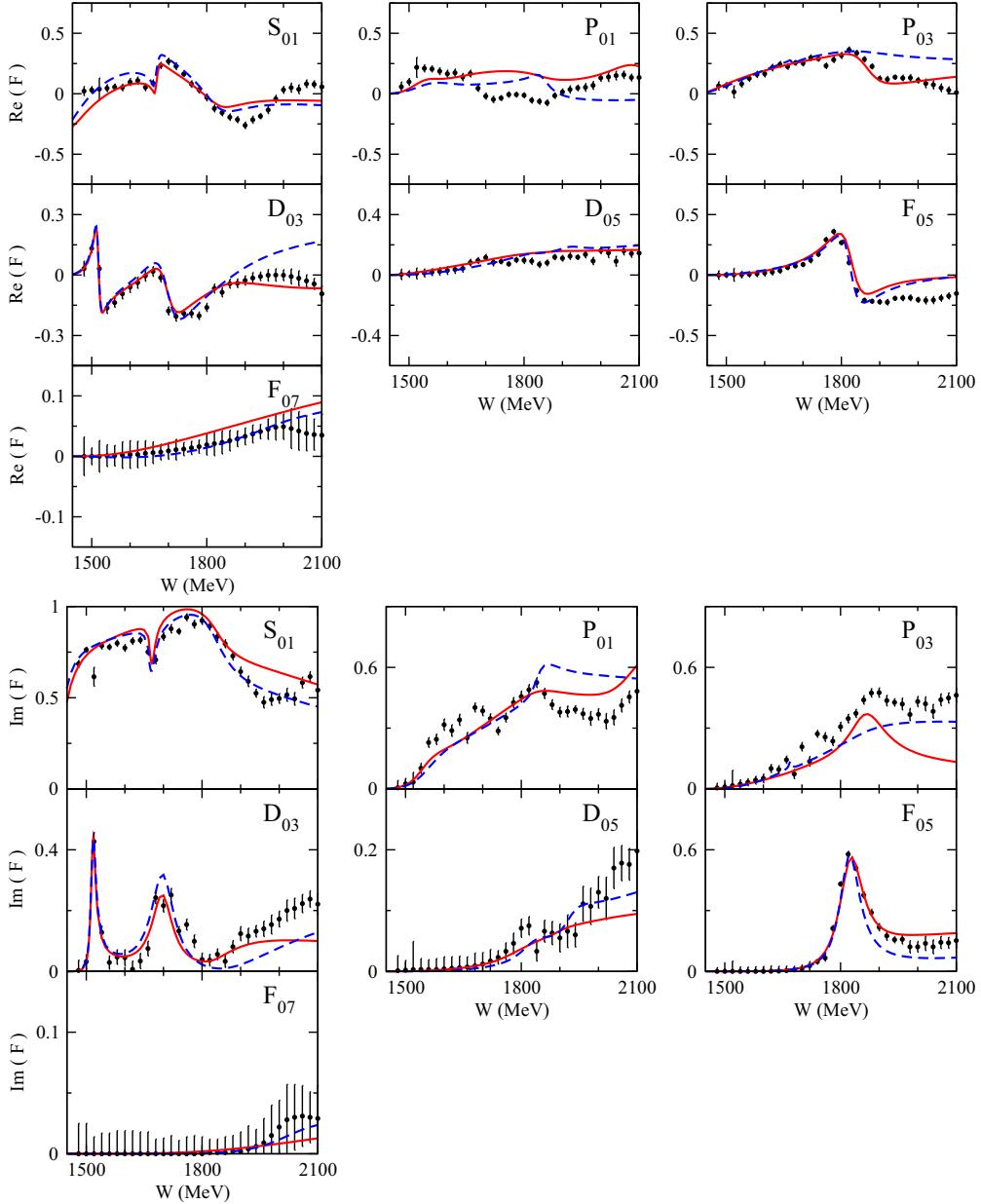


FIG. 23. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ with isospin $I = 0$. Upper (lower) panels are for real (imaginary) parts of the amplitudes. Results of Model A (Model B) are shown in red solid (blue dashed) curves. Our results are compared with the single-energy solution (filled circles) given in Ref. [19].

scattering amplitude near the threshold and accordingly the pole position of the well-known first $J^P = 1/2^-$ Λ resonance, $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ [55]. Although the $\bar{K}N$ scattering lengths in the isospin basis exhibits large model dependences, the resulting $K^- p$ scattering length given by $a_{K^- p} = (a_{\bar{K}N}^{I=0} + a_{\bar{K}N}^{I=1})/2$ seems rather stable, $a_{K^- p} = -0.65 + i0.74$ fm for Model A and $a_{K^- p} = -0.65 + i0.76$ fm for Model B, and are consistent with previous works, e.g., Refs. [86–88]. The $K^- n$ scattering length that contains purely $I = 1$ contribution, $a_{K^- n} = a_{\bar{K}N}^{I=1}$, however, presents a significant difference between Models A and B as shown in Table III, and the latter seems consistent with a theoretical evaluation in Ref. [88].

As for the $\eta\Lambda$ channel, the model dependence in the threshold parameters is significant. As for the $K\Xi$ channel, however, the scattering lengths agree reasonably well between Models A and B, while significant model dependences are seen for the effective ranges. The model dependence in the $\eta\Lambda$ and $K\Xi$ threshold parameters are understandable, because they are constrained indirectly by the data of $K^- p$ reactions, in particular by those of $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ and $K^- p \rightarrow K\Xi$, respectively, through coupled-channels effects. Because the quality of the data for $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ and $K^- p \rightarrow K\Xi$ is still poor, it is difficult to strongly constrain the threshold parameters for $\eta\Lambda$ and $K\Xi$.

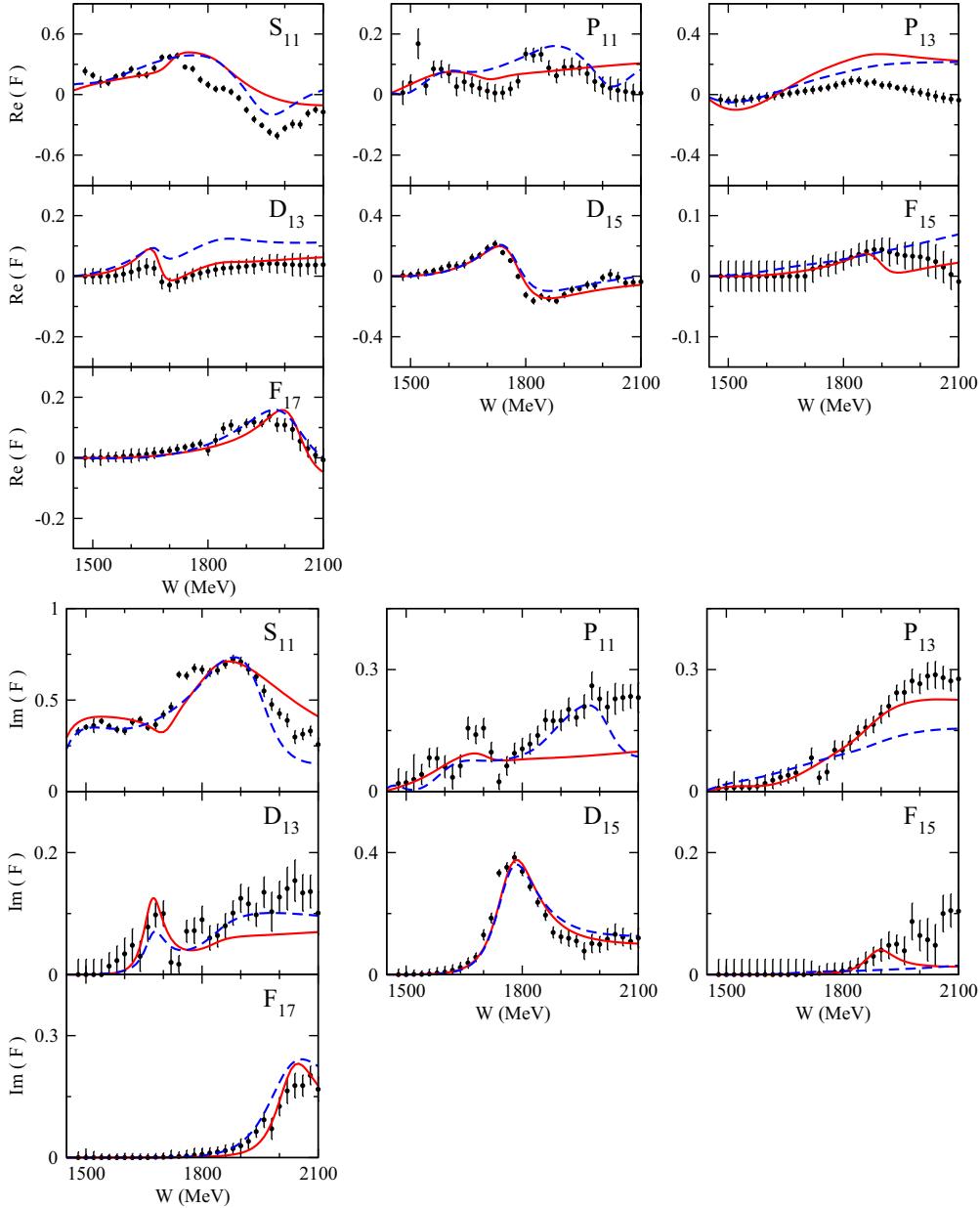


FIG. 24. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ with isospin $I = 1$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

TABLE III. Scattering length (a_{MB}) and effective range (r_{MB}) extracted from our analysis. The results are shown in the isospin basis. The sign convention of these threshold parameters is taken to be the same as that in Ref. [85].

	Model A		Model B	
	$I = 0$	$I = 1$	$I = 0$	$I = 1$
$a_{\bar{K}N}$ (fm)	$-1.37 + i0.67$	$0.07 + i0.81$	$-1.62 + i1.02$	$0.33 + i0.49$
$a_{\eta\Lambda}$ (fm)	$1.35 + i0.36$	—	$0.97 + i0.51$	—
$a_{K\Xi}$ (fm)	$-0.81 + i0.14$	$-0.68 + i0.09$	$-0.89 + i0.13$	$-0.83 + i0.03$
$r_{\bar{K}N}$ (fm)	$0.67 - i0.25$	$1.01 - i0.20$	$0.74 - i0.25$	$-1.03 + i0.19$
$r_{\eta\Lambda}$ (fm)	$-5.67 - i2.24$	—	$-5.82 - i3.32$	—
$r_{K\Xi}$ (fm)	$-0.01 - i0.33$	$-0.42 - i0.49$	$0.13 - i0.20$	$-0.22 - i0.11$

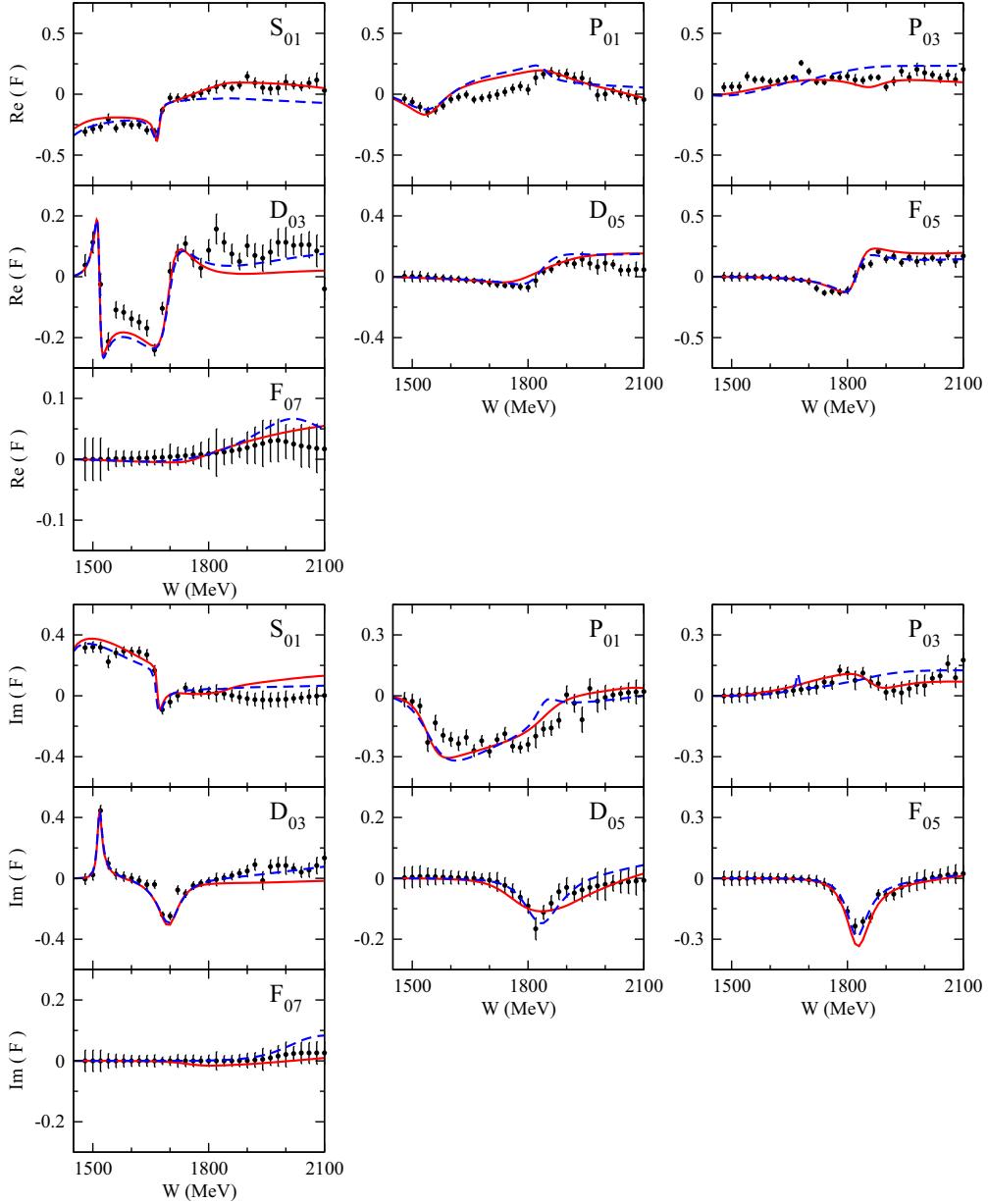


FIG. 25. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$ with isospin $I = 0$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

Here it is noted that we extracted the threshold parameters from the $K^- p$ reaction data above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold through the analysis in which the isospin symmetry is assumed. For a more precise determination, we would need to take into account the isospin breaking effect, and also need to use data that provide accurate threshold information such as the kaonic hydrogen spectrum [88]. Furthermore, the Coulomb corrections, which are expected to negligibly affect hyperon resonance parameters and thus not considered in this work, should also be included.

The threshold parameters for channels below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold ($\pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda$) are difficult to extract unambiguously because of the lack of data below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold. Analyses including only data above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold, as done in

this work, would result in obtaining rather model-dependent threshold parameters for the subthreshold channels. This was demonstrated in Ref. [85] within various chiral unitary models and phenomenological potential approaches. Thus, at this moment we refrain from presenting the threshold parameters for the subthreshold channels.

D. $K^- p$ reaction total cross section

Finally, we present the $K^- p$ reaction total cross sections predicted from our models. Within our current framework, the contributions from the considered reaction channels, i.e., $K^- p \rightarrow MB$ with $MB = \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Sigma, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$, to the $K^- p$ reaction total

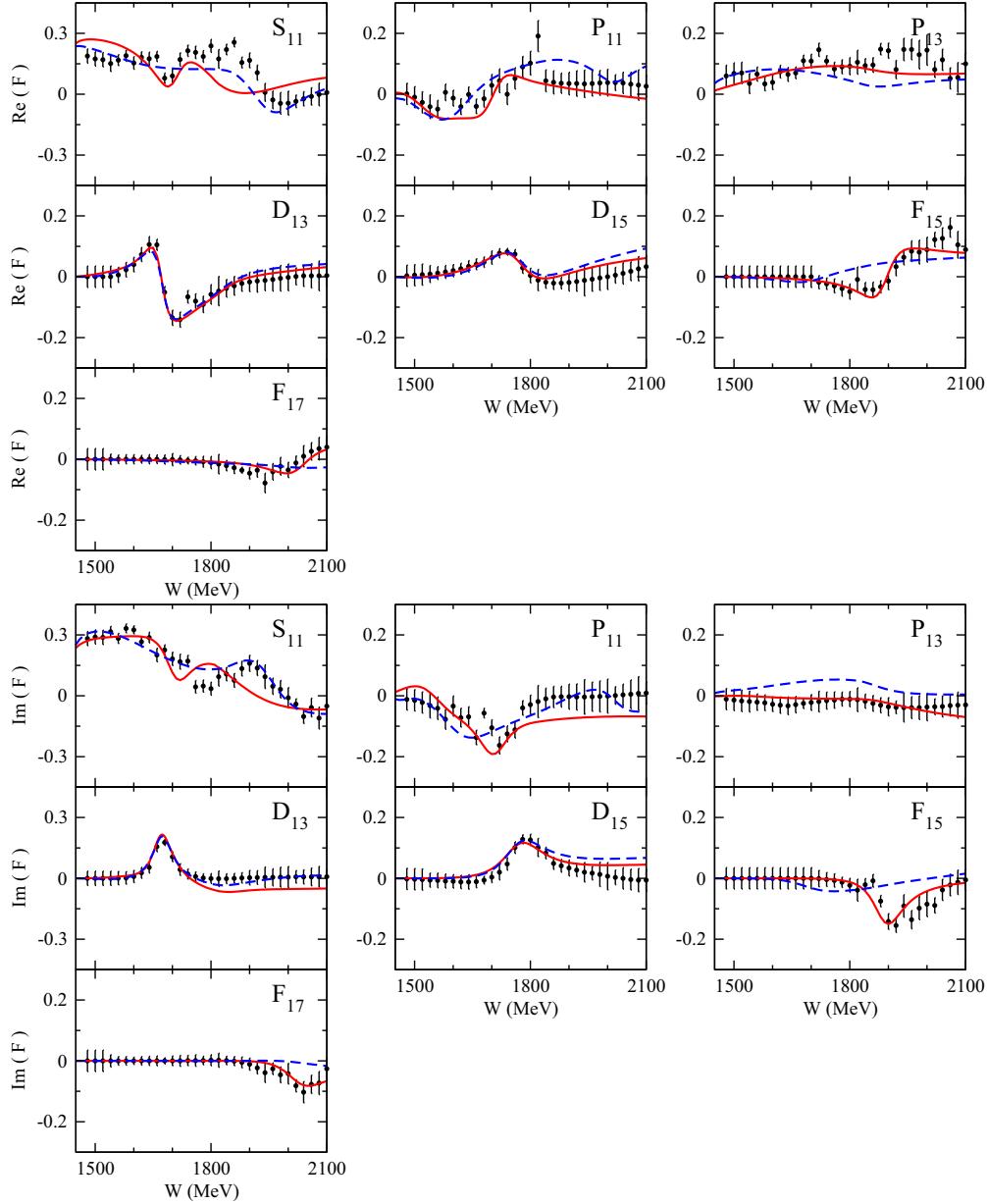


FIG. 26. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$ with isospin $I = 1$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

cross section are expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{K^-p}^{\text{tot}}(W) = & \sum_{M'B'=\bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Sigma} \sigma_{K^-p \rightarrow M'B'}(W) \\ & + \sum_{M'B'=\pi\Sigma^*\bar{K}^*N} \bar{\sigma}_{K^-p \rightarrow M'B'}(W). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Here the first (second) term in the right-hand side represents the contribution from the two-body $\bar{K}N$, $\pi\Sigma$, $\pi\Lambda$, $\eta\Lambda$, and $K\Sigma$ channels (the quasi-two-body $\pi\Sigma^*$ and \bar{K}^*N channels) to the cross section.

The contribution from a stable two-body channel $M'B'$, $\sigma_{K^-p \rightarrow M'B'}$, is calculated with

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{K^-p \rightarrow M'B'}(W) = & \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \rho_{M'B'}(k'; W) \rho_{\bar{K}N}(k; W) \\ & \times \frac{1}{2} \sum_{LS, JI} (2J+1) \\ & \times |C_{K^-p}^I T_{M'B'(LS), \bar{K}N(LS)}^{IJ}(k', k; W)|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where the explicit form of $\rho_{MB}(k; W)$ is given just below Eq. (17), k and k' are defined by $W = E_{\bar{K}}(k) + E_N(k) = E_{M'}(k') + E_{B'}(k')$, the factor $1/2$ comes from the spin av-

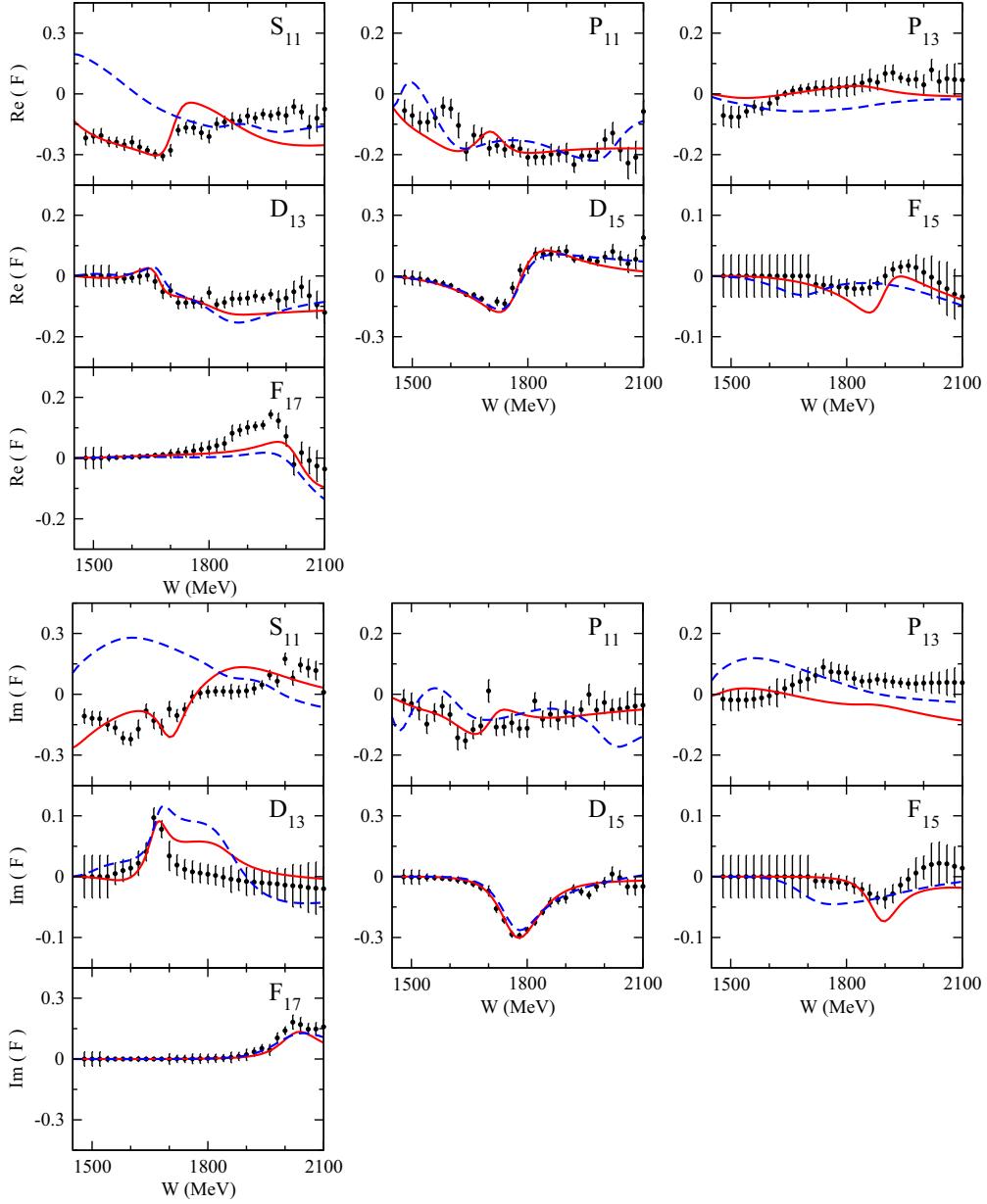


FIG. 27. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

erage of the initial proton, $C_{K^-p}^I$ is the isospin factor with $C_{K^-p}^{I=0} = C_{K^-p}^{I=1} = 1/2$, and all indices of $T_{M'B',\bar{K}N}(k', k; W)$ are explicitly shown. In this formula, all allowed charge states of the final $M'B'$ channel are summed up. Multiplying Eq. (19) by an appropriate isospin factor for the final $M'B'$ channel, we can have the $K^-p \rightarrow M'B'$ total cross section for a specific charge state, which has been shown in Fig. 2.

The explicit form of $\bar{\sigma}_{K^-p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*}(W)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_{K^-p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*}(W) &= \int_{m_\pi + m_\Lambda}^{W - m_\pi} dM_{\pi\Lambda} \frac{M_{\pi\Lambda}}{E_{\Sigma^*}(k')} \frac{1}{2\pi} \\ &\times \frac{\Gamma_{\pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W)}{|W - E_\pi(k') - E_{\Sigma^*}(k') - \Sigma_{\pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W)|^2} \\ &\times \sigma_{K^-p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where k' is defined by $W = E_\pi(k') + E_{\pi\Lambda}(k')$ with $E_{\pi\Lambda}(k') = \sqrt{M_{\pi\Lambda}^2 + (k')^2}$, $\Sigma_{\pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W)$ is the self-energy of the $\pi\Sigma^*$ Green's function given in Eq. (C1), $\Gamma_{\pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W) = -2\text{Im}[\Sigma_{\pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W)]$, and $\sigma_{K^-p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W)$ is the total cross section for the half-off-shell $K^-p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*$ reaction,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{K^-p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W) &= \frac{4\pi}{k^2} \rho_{\pi\Sigma^*}(k'; W) \rho_{\bar{K}N}(k; W) \\ &\times \frac{1}{2} \sum_{L'S', LS, JI} (2J+1) \\ &\times |C_{K^-p}^I T_{\pi\Sigma^*(L'S'), \bar{K}N(LS)}^{IJ}(k', k; W)|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

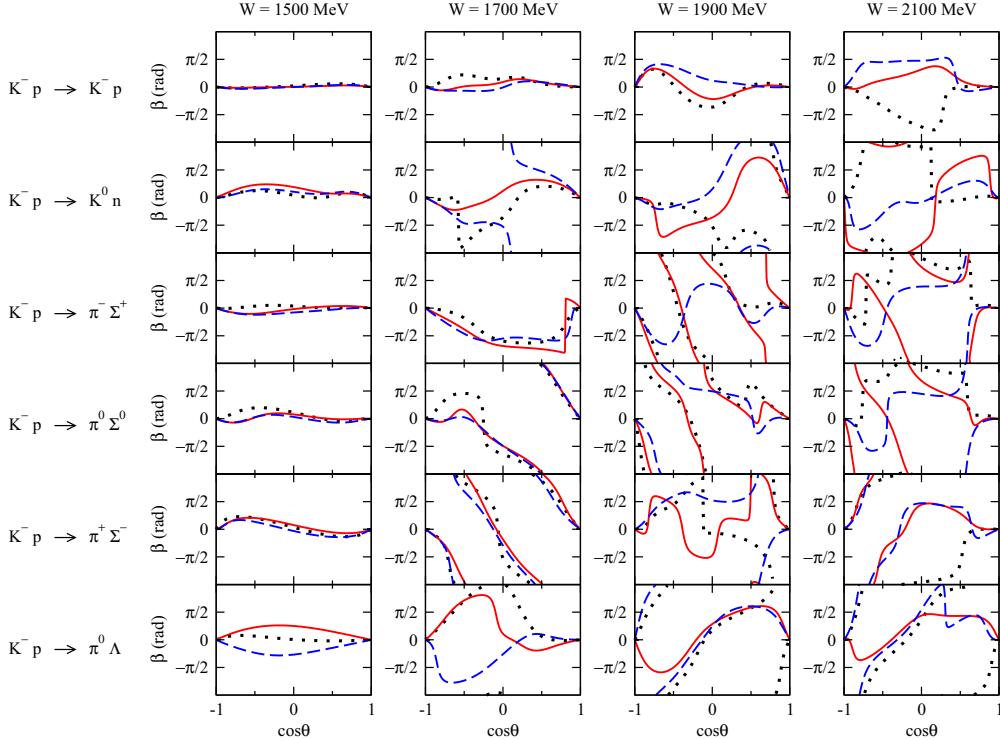


FIG. 28. (Color online) Spin-rotation angle β predicted from Model A (red solid curves) and Model B (blue dashed curves). The results are shown for the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda$ reactions. Our predictions are compared with the β calculated by using the partial-wave amplitudes of the KSU single-energy solution [19] (black dotted curves). Note that β is modulo 2π .

with k defined by $W = E_{\bar{K}}(k) + E_N(k)$. Comparing Eqs. (19) and (21), we see that in Eq. (21) the summation of total spin (S) and angular momentum (L) is taken independently for the initial $\bar{K}N$ and final $\pi\Sigma^*$ channels. This is because Σ^* has the spin $3/2$ and allowed LS quantum numbers for a given total J^P are different between the $\bar{K}N$ and $\pi\Sigma^*$ channels as shown in Table I. Also, it should be emphasized that the decay of Σ^* to the $\pi\Lambda$ state, which subsequently occurs after the $K^- p \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*$ process, is appropriately taken into account in Eq. (20). The corresponding expression for $\bar{\sigma}_{K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^* N}(W)$ can be obtained from Eqs. (20) and (21) by changing the channel labels.

The resulting $K^- p$ reaction total cross sections are shown in Fig. 36. In the left panels, the comparison with the experimental data is presented. Our results agree well with the data up to $W \sim 1.7$ GeV, and then start to underestimate the data. Since the contributions from the two-body $\bar{K}N$, $\pi\Sigma$, $\pi\Lambda$, $\eta\Lambda$, and $K\Xi$ channels are well fixed by the data as shown in Fig. 2, the difference in $\sigma_{K^- p}^{\text{tot}}$ between Models A and B arises from the predicted contributions from the $\pi\Sigma^*$ and $\bar{K}^* N$ channels. The underestimation of our results becomes significant above $W \sim 1.9$ GeV, which is expected to be mainly because other inelastic channels that are not included in this work also become relevant.

It is seen from the right panels of Fig. 36 that the $\bar{K}N$ channel have the largest contribution in the considered energy region. The $\pi\Sigma$ channel also gives a sizable contribution at low energies, while it becomes very small above $W \sim 1.85$ GeV. The contributions from the $\pi\Lambda$, $\eta\Lambda$, and $K\Xi$ channels are

rather small in the entire energy region considered. The contributions from the quasi-two-body $\pi\Sigma^*$ and $\bar{K}^* N$ channels become visible at $W \sim 1.65$ GeV and at $W \sim 1.85$ GeV, respectively, and those become comparable with the two-body $\bar{K}N$, $\pi\Sigma$, $\pi\Lambda$ and $K\Xi$ contributions above $W \sim 1.9$ GeV.

V. SUMMARY AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In this work, we have constructed a dynamical coupled-channels model of $K^- p$ reactions within the Hamiltonian formulation developed in Refs. [10–18]. The model consists of meson-baryon potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$ derived from the phenomenological SU(3) Lagrangian, and vertex interactions Γ_{MB,Y^*} describing the decays of the bare excited hyperon states Y^* into MB states. The parameters of the model are determined by fitting the data of the unpolarized and polarized observables of the $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi$ reactions from the threshold up to $W = 2.1$ GeV. Practically, we have constructed two models, Models A and B, for which we used different vector-meson-exchange mechanisms in $v_{M'B',MB}$, yet both reproduce equally well the currently available data of $K^- p$ reactions within their uncertainties. Once a model is constructed, we can extract various physical parameters associated with Y^* resonances, e.g., complex resonance masses and coupling constants defined by poles and residues of the scattering amplitudes, from the model by performing the analytic continuation to the complex energy plane. The extracted Y^* resonance parameters will be presented in

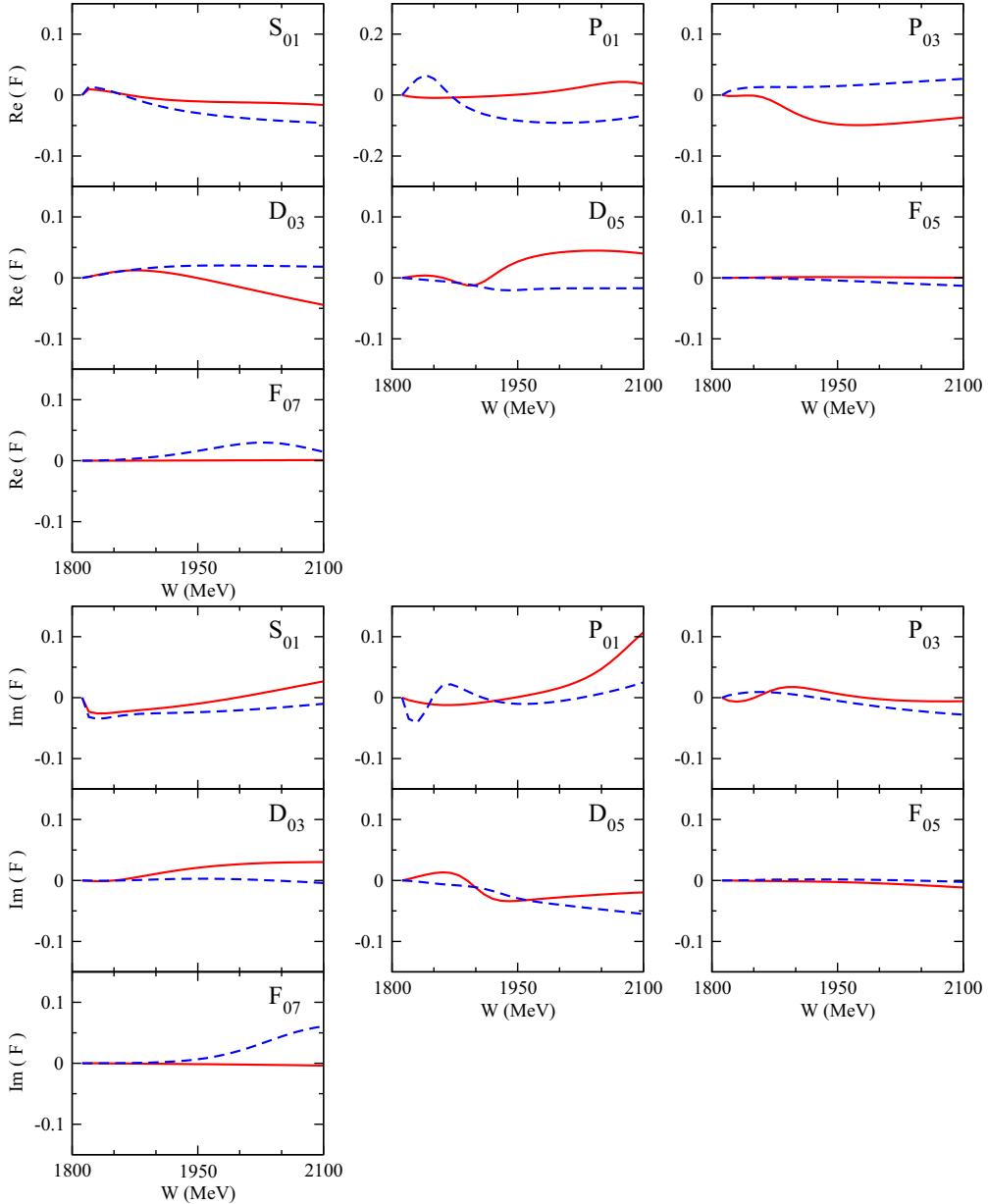


FIG. 29. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow K\Xi$ with isospin $I = 0$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

detail in a separate paper [55]. Although we have employed different vector-meson-exchange mechanisms for Models A and B, it seems difficult to figure out its consequence on the dynamical content of the determined partial-wave amplitudes, given the incompleteness of the available data. However, such a difference could become more visible when one investigates the role of reaction dynamics in understanding Y^* resonances.

We found that the determined partial-wave amplitudes depend rather strongly on the analysis methods, owing to the fact that the available data of $K^- p$ reactions are far from complete. With comparable quality of the fits to the data, two models constructed in our fits give rather different results in several partial waves. Similar large differences are also found

with the results from the recent single-energy analysis by the KSU group [19]. More high precision data on $K^- p$ reactions, in particular for the spin-dependent observables, P and spin rotations (β , A , or R), from J-PARC will be highly desirable to pin down the partial-wave amplitudes for high precision extractions of hyperon resonances.

The antikaon-nucleon scattering amplitudes obtained in this work can be used to investigate various phenomena in the strangeness sector such as hypernuclei and kaonic nuclei production reactions, as being actively pursued at J-PARC. Also, the amplitudes set a basis to explore the dynamics below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold where $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ is expected to play an important role. Previously, this interesting region and $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ have been studied with an assumption that an

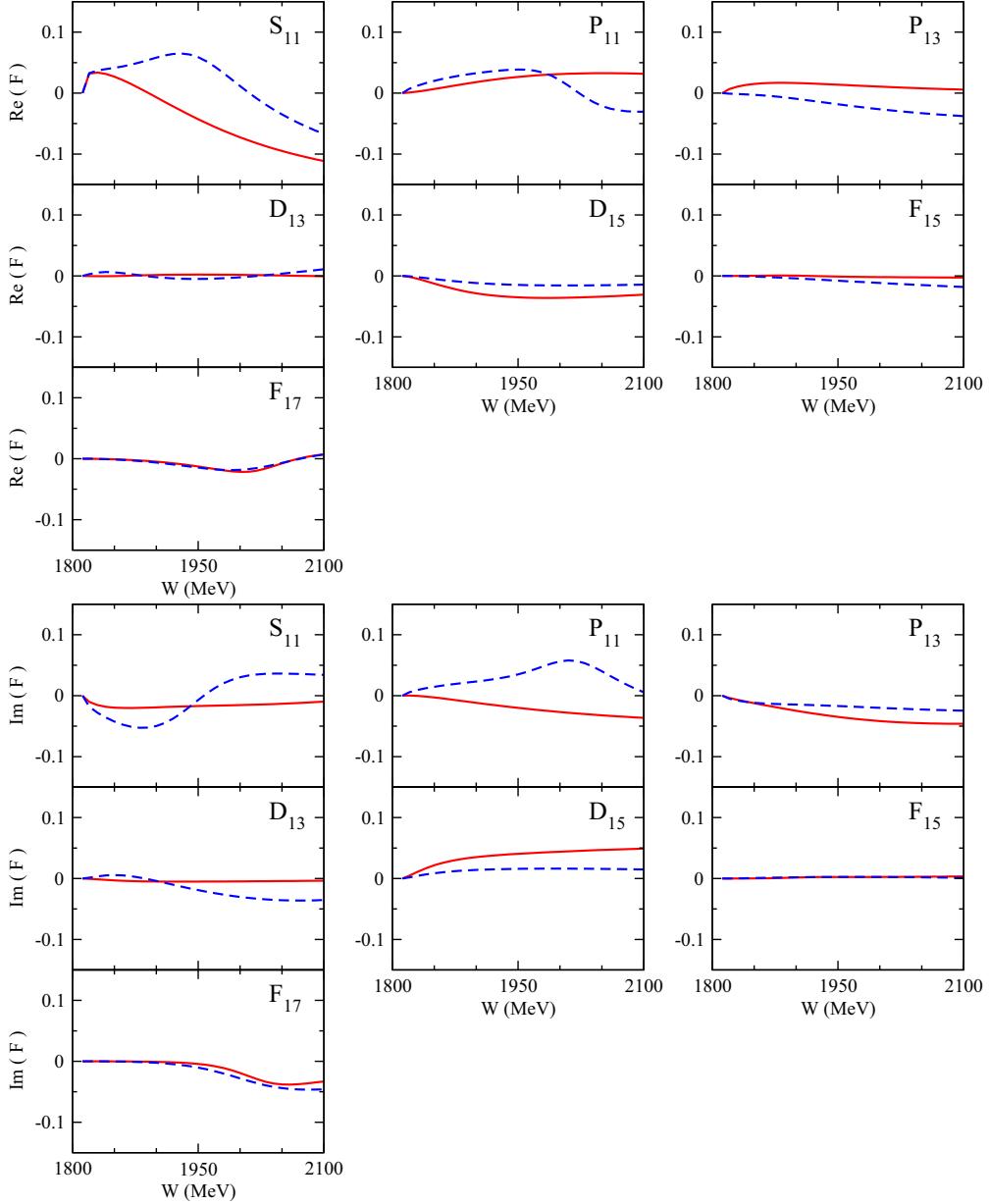


FIG. 30. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow K\Xi$ with isospin $I = 1$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

S -wave interaction dominates the $\bar{K}N$ - $\pi\Sigma$ coupled-channels system [48]. However, $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ mass is above the $\pi\Sigma$ threshold by ~ 80 MeV, and there is no reason to ignore the dynamics in partial waves higher than the S wave. With the DCC model that treats all relevant partial waves on the same footing, we indeed have shown that contributions from higher partial waves can be sizable in the $\pi\Sigma \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$ amplitude in the $\Lambda(1405)$ region. Thus it will be interesting to apply the DCC model for analyzing data not only above the $\bar{K}N$ threshold but also below that. Such combined analysis, if done, will be much more comprehensive than what has been done so far for the $S = -1$ meson-baryon system, and would give a clear picture of the dynamics in the $\Lambda(1405)1/2^-$ region. A J-PARC experiment [84] is expected

to provide useful information for this interesting future prospect.

The formulas presented in Sec. II satisfy the two- and three-body unitarity conditions. However, at this stage we have neglected the Z -diagram term, $Z_{M'B',MB}^{(E)}(k',k;W)$ in Eq. (8), in solving the coupled-channels equations. While we expect from our previous investigation [17] of πN reactions that the effects of $Z_{M'B',MB}^{(E)}(k',k;W)$ have only a few percent effects on the total cross sections, we need to include this in our next investigations. Also, we have not included the direct $\pi\Sigma^* \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*, \pi\Sigma^* \leftrightarrow \bar{K}^*N$, and $\bar{K}^*N \rightarrow \bar{K}^*N$ mechanisms in the meson-baryon potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$. (In the current work, those transitions occur indirectly via the processes such as $\pi\Sigma^* \rightarrow \bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma^*$.) While in the $K^- p$ reactions the direct

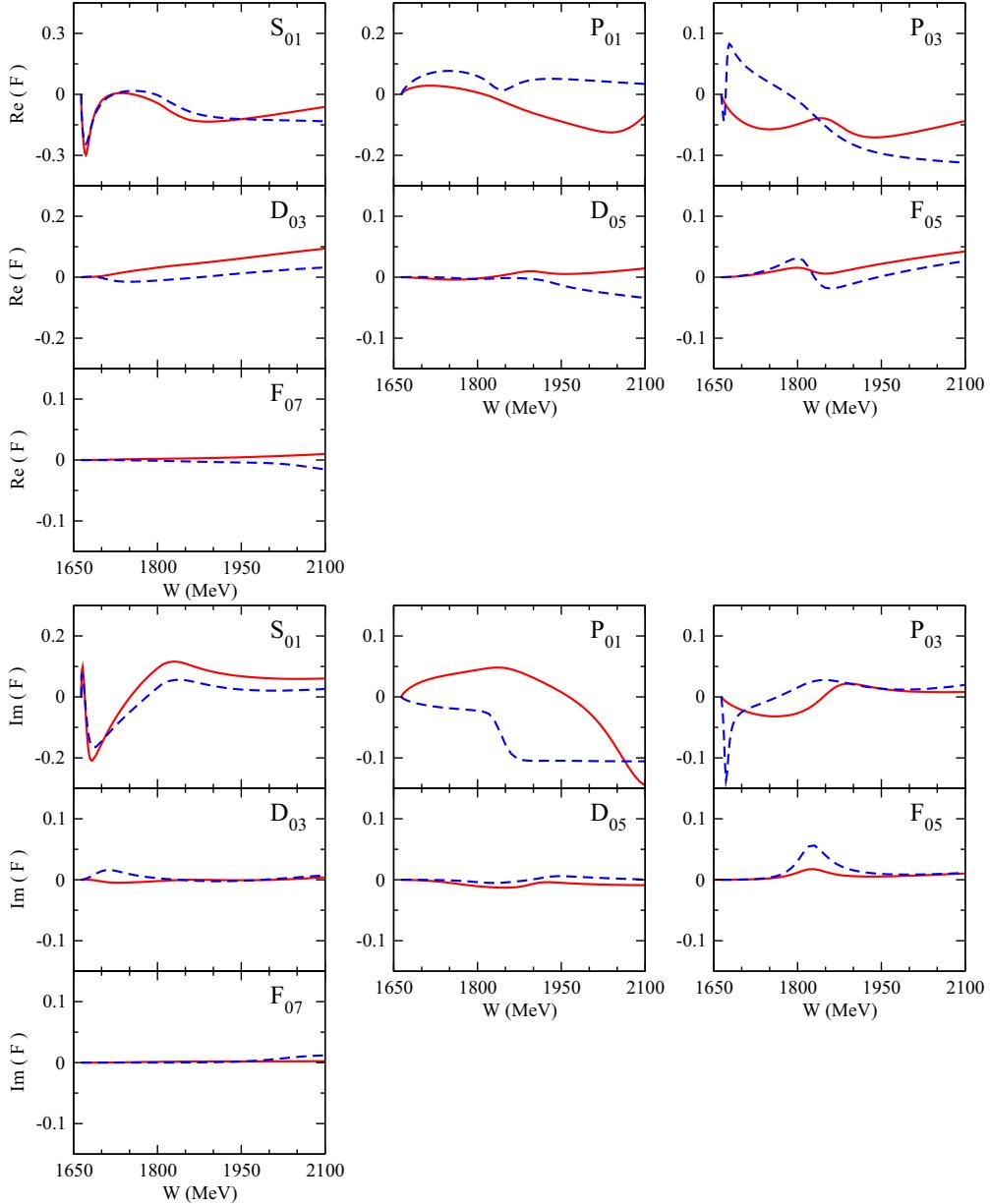


FIG. 31. (Color online) Determined partial-wave amplitudes of $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$. See the caption of Fig. 23 for the description of the figure.

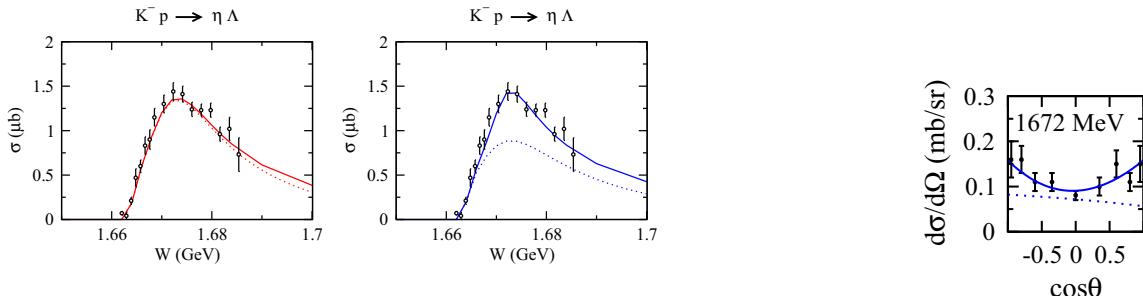


FIG. 32. (Color online) The S-wave contribution to the $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ total cross sections near the threshold. Left (right) panel is the result of Model A (Model B). The solid curves are the full results, while the dotted curves are the contribution of the S_{01} partial wave only. The data are taken from the latest BNL result [81].

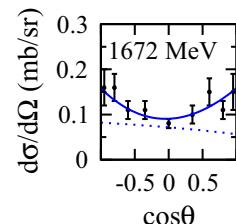


FIG. 33. (Color online) The angular dependence of the near-threshold $K^- p \rightarrow \eta\Lambda$ differential cross section for Model B. The result at $W = 1672$ MeV is presented. The solid curve is the full result, while the dotted curve is the result in which the contribution of the P_{03} partial wave is turned off.

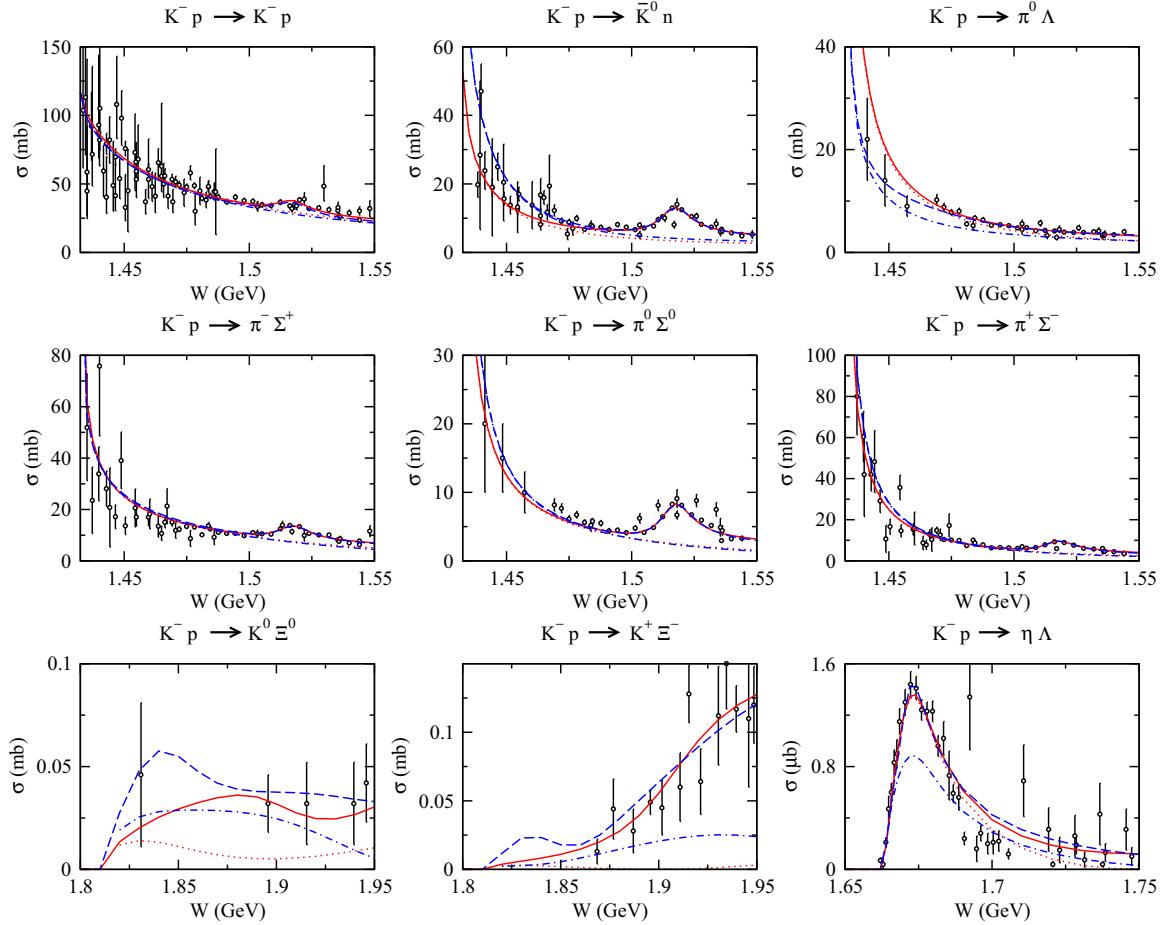


FIG. 34. (Color online) The $K^- p$ reaction total cross sections in the threshold region. Solid (dashed) curves are the full results from Model A (Model B), which are the same as shown in Fig. 2, while dotted (dashed-dotted) curves are the S -wave contribution from Model A (Model B).

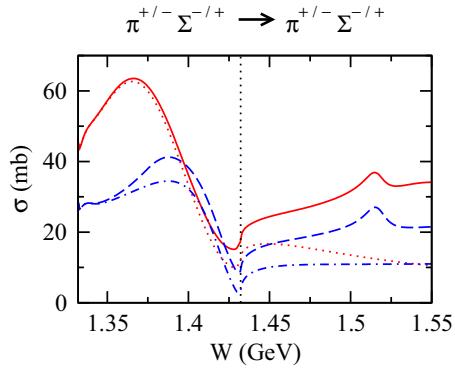


FIG. 35. (Color online) The predicted $\pi^{\pm} \Sigma^{\mp} \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} \Sigma^{\mp}$ total cross sections from the threshold up to $W = 1.55$ GeV. The vertical dotted line indicates the $\bar{K}N$ threshold. The meaning of each predicted curve is the same as in Fig. 34.

quasi-two-body to quasi-two-body transition mechanisms are expected to be less important than the two-body to two-body or two-body to quasi-two-body processes, we must also include them in the future.

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APPENDIX A: MODEL LAGRANGIAN

Here we present the effective Lagrangian used in our model. In this Appendix and Appendix B, the symbols P , V , S , B ,

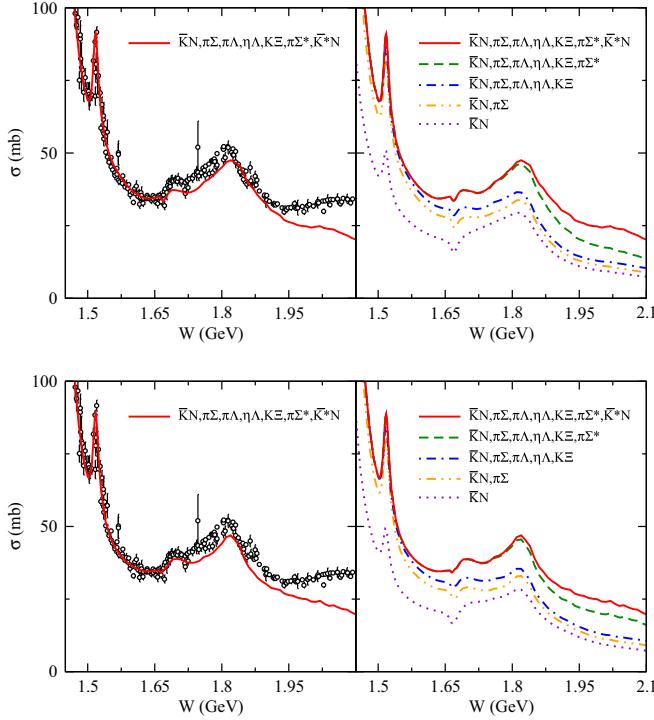


FIG. 36. (Color online) Predicted $K^- p$ reaction total cross section. The upper (lower) row is the results of Model A (Model B). (Left) Comparison of our predicted $\sigma_{K^- p}^{\text{tot}}$ (solid curve) with the data (open circles). The data are taken from Ref. [9]. (Right) The curves showing how the predicted contributions from each channel are added up to the total $\sigma_{K^- p}^{\text{tot}}$.

and D denote pseudoscalar-octet meson, vector-octet meson, scalar-octet meson, spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ octet baryon, and spin- $\frac{3}{2}$ decuplet baryon, respectively.

1. PBB' interaction

The Lagrangian for the PBB' interaction is expressed as

$$L_{PBB'} = L_{PBB'}^L \times L_{PBB'}^F + [\text{H.c. for } B \neq B'], \quad (\text{A1})$$

where the superscripts L and F indicate the Lorentz and flavor parts of the Lagrangian, respectively. The Lorentz part is explicitly given by

$$L_{PBB'}^L = -\bar{B} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 B' \partial^\mu P. \quad (\text{A2})$$

The flavor part of the PBB' Lagrangian is derived from the following SU(3) singlet form [89]:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{P_8 B_8 B'_8}^F &= g_1 [(B_8^\dagger \otimes B'_8)^{(8_1)} \otimes P_8]^{(1)} \\ &\quad + g_2 [(B_8^\dagger \otimes B'_8)^{(8_2)} \otimes P_8]^{(1)}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A3})$$

where B_8 , B'_8 , and P_8 denote the SU(3) octet representations, to which the B , B' , and P hadrons belong, respectively. The necessary information for our calculation is then the following flavor matrix elements:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B | L_{PBB'}^F | PB' \rangle &= \langle B | L_{P_8 B_8 B'_8}^F | PB' \rangle \\ &= G_{B,PB'} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_{B'} I_{B'}^z | I_B I_B^z), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle PB | L_{PBB'}^F | B' \rangle &= \langle PB | L_{P_8 B_8 B'_8}^F | B' \rangle \\ &= G_{PB,B'} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_B I_B^z | I_{B'} I_{B'}^z). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

With the isoscalar factors [89], $G_{B,PB'}$ and $G_{PB,B'}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} G_{B,PB'} &= (-1)^{-(Y_{B'})/2 + I_{B'} - 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{2I_P + 1}{2I_B + 1}} \\ &\quad \times \left[\sum_{\gamma=1,2} g_\gamma \left(\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 8 \\ I_B - Y_B & I_{B'} Y_{B'} \end{array} \middle| I_P - Y_P \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A6})$$

and $G_{PB,B'} = G_{B,PB'}$. In Eqs. (A4)–(A6), I_P , I_P^z , and Y_P denote the isospin, its z component, and the hypercharge of a hadron P , respectively. Owing to the SU(3) symmetric construction of the Lagrangian, all of the PBB' coupling constants are expressed with just two parameters, g_1 and g_2 . Introducing the notation $g_p = (\sqrt{30}/40)g_1 + (\sqrt{6}/24)g_2$ and $\alpha_p^D = (\sqrt{30}/40)(g_1/g_p)$, we can relate these to $g_{\pi NN} = f_{\pi NN}/m_\pi$ and α appearing in Eqs. (B28)–(B37) of Ref. [17] as

$$g_p = -g_{\pi NN}, \quad \alpha_p^D = \alpha. \quad (\text{A7})$$

In this work, we fix the value of g_p by $f_{\pi NN} = \sqrt{4\pi} \times 0.08$ as in Ref. [17], while α_p^D is varied freely in the fits.

2. VBB' interaction

The Lagrangian for the VBB' interaction is expressed as

$$L_{VBB'} = L_{VBB'}^L \times L_{VBB'}^F + [\text{H.c. for } B \neq B']. \quad (\text{A8})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{VBB'}^L = \bar{B} \left[\mathcal{V} - \frac{\kappa_{VBB'}}{m_B + m_{B'}} \sigma^{\mu\nu} (\partial_\nu V_\mu) \right] B'. \quad (\text{A9})$$

The flavor part of the VBB' Lagrangian has the exactly same structure as that of PBB' , and it is obtained by making the replacement of $\pi \rightarrow \rho$, $K \rightarrow K^*$, $\bar{K} \rightarrow \bar{K}^*$, $\eta \rightarrow \omega_8$, $g_p \rightarrow g_v$, and $\alpha_p^D \rightarrow \alpha_v^D$. Here ω_8 is the eighth component of the octet representation of the vector mesons, and g_v and α_v^D are the counterpart of g_p and α_p^D in the PBB' interaction, respectively. Assuming the ideal mixing, ω_8 is related to the physical ω and ϕ mesons as

$$\omega_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \omega - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \phi. \quad (\text{A10})$$

In this work, g_v , α_v^D and $\kappa_{VBB'}$ with $VBB' = \rho NN$, ωNN , ϕNN , $\rho \Xi \Xi$, $\bar{K}^* N \Lambda$, $K^* \Xi \Lambda$, $K^* \Xi \Sigma$ are parameters determined by the fits. The other $\kappa_{VBB'}$ are fixed by $\kappa_{VBB'}$ /

$(m_B + m_{B'}) = \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$. Note that g_v is related to the ρNN coupling constant, $g_{\rho NN}$ in Ref. [17], as $g_v = -g_{\rho NN}$.

3. SBB' interaction

The Lagrangian for the SBB' interaction is expressed as

$$L_{SBB'} = L_{SBB'}^L \times L_{SBB'}^F + [\text{H.c. for } B \neq B']. \quad (\text{A11})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{SBB'}^L = \bar{B}B'S. \quad (\text{A12})$$

As is the case in the VBB' interaction, the flavor part of the SBB' Lagrangian also has the same structure as that of PBB' , and it is obtained by making the replacement of $\pi \rightarrow S_{3,4,5}$, $K \rightarrow \kappa$, $\bar{K} \rightarrow \bar{\kappa}$, $\eta \rightarrow S_8$, $g_p \rightarrow g_s$, and $\alpha_p^D \rightarrow \alpha_s^D$. Assuming again the ideal mixing, the eighth component of the scalar-octet meson, S_8 , is related to the σ and f_0 mesons as

$$S_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sigma - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}f_0. \quad (\text{A13})$$

The value of g_s and α_s^D , which are the counterpart of g_p and α_p^D in the PBB' interaction, are determined by the fits. With the above definition of σ meson, the σNN coupling constant, $g_{\sigma NN}$ in Ref. [17], is related to g_s and α_s^D as $g_{\sigma NN} = g_{S_8 NN}/\sqrt{3} = -g_s(3 - 4\alpha_s^D)/3$.

4. PBD interaction

The Lagrangian for the PBD interaction is expressed as

$$L_{PBD} = L_{PBD}^L \times L_{PBD}^F + \text{H.c.} \quad (\text{A14})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{PBD}^L = -\bar{D}^\mu B \partial_\mu P. \quad (\text{A15})$$

In the same manner as the PBB' interaction, the flavor part of the PBD Lagrangian is derived from the following SU(3) singlet form:

$$L_{P_8 B_8 D_{10}}^F = g[[D_{10}^\dagger \otimes B_8]^{(8)} \otimes P_8]^{(1)}. \quad (\text{A16})$$

The necessary information for our calculation is then the following flavor matrix elements:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D | L_{PBD}^F | PB \rangle &= \langle D | L_{P_8 B_8 D_{10}}^F | PB \rangle \\ &= G_{D,PB} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_B I_B^z | I_D I_D^z), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A17})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle PB | L_{PBD}^F | D \rangle &= \langle PB | L_{P_8 B_8 D_{10}}^F | D \rangle \\ &= G_{PB,D} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_B I_B^z | I_D I_D^z), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A18})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle PD | L_{PBD}^F | B \rangle &= \langle PD | L_{P_8 B_8 D_{10}}^F | B \rangle \\ &= G_{PD,B} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_D I_D^z | I_B I_B^z), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A19})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B | L_{PBD}^F | PD \rangle &= \langle B | L_{P_8 B_8 D_{10}}^F | PD \rangle \\ &= G_{B,PD} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_D I_D^z | I_B I_B^z), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A20})$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} G_{D,PB} &= (-1)^{-(Y_B/2)+I_B-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{2I_P+1}{2I_D+1}} g \\ &\times \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 10^* & 8 & 8 \\ I_D - Y_D & I_B Y_B | I_P - Y_P \end{array} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A21})$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{PD,B} &= (-1)^{-(Y_D/2)+I_D-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{2I_P+1}{2I_B+1}} g \\ &\times \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 10^* & 8 & 8 \\ I_D - Y_D & I_B Y_B | I_P Y_P \end{array} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A22})$$

$$G_{PB,D} = G_{D,PB}, \quad G_{B,PD} = G_{PD,B}. \quad (\text{A23})$$

Within the above SU(3) symmetric Lagrangian, all of the PBD coupling constants are specified by the single parameter g . In this work, the value of $g_{pbd} \equiv -g/(2\sqrt{5})$, which corresponds to $f_{\rho N \Delta}/m_\rho$ in Ref. [17], is determined by the fits.

5. VBD interaction

The Lagrangian for the VBD interaction is expressed as

$$L_{VBD} = L_{VBD}^L \times L_{VBD}^F + \text{H.c.} \quad (\text{A24})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{VBD}^L = -i \bar{D}^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_5 B (\partial_\mu V_\nu - \partial_\nu V_\mu). \quad (\text{A25})$$

As in the case of PBB' and VBB' interactions, the flavor part of the VBD Lagrangian is given by that of PBD with the replacement of $\pi \rightarrow \rho$, $K \rightarrow K^*$, $\bar{K} \rightarrow \bar{K}^*$, $\eta \rightarrow \omega_8$, and $g \rightarrow \bar{g}$. In this work, the value of $g_{vbd} \equiv -\bar{g}/(2\sqrt{5})$, which corresponds to $f_{\rho N \Delta}/m_\rho$ in Ref. [17], is determined by the fits.

6. PDD' interaction

The Lagrangian for the PDD' interaction is expressed as

$$L_{PDD'} = L_{PDD'}^L \times L_{PDD'}^F + [\text{H.c. for } D \neq D']. \quad (\text{A26})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{PDD'}^L = +\bar{D}'^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_5 D'_\mu \partial_\nu P. \quad (\text{A27})$$

The flavor part of the PDD' Lagrangian is derived from the following SU(3) singlet form,

$$L_{P_8 D_{10} D'_{10}}^F = g'[[D_{10}^\dagger \otimes D'_{10}]^{(8)} \otimes P_8]^{(1)}. \quad (\text{A28})$$

The necessary information for our calculation is then the following flavor matrix elements:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D | L_{PDD'}^F | PD' \rangle &= \langle D | L_{P_8 D_{10} D'_{10}}^F | PD' \rangle \\ &= G_{D,PD'} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_D I_D^z | I_D I_D^z), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A29})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle PD | L_{PDD'}^F | D' \rangle &= \langle PD | L_{P_8 D_{10} D'_{10}}^F | D' \rangle \\ &= G_{PD,D'} \times (I_P I_P^z, I_D I_D^z | I_D I_D^z) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A30})$$

with

$$G_{D,PD'} = (-1)^{-(Y_{D'}/2)+I_{D'}-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{2I_P+1}{2I_D+1}} g' \\ \times \begin{pmatrix} 10^* & 10 & 8 \\ I_D - Y_D & I_{D'} Y_{D'} & | I_P - Y_P \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A31})$$

and $G_{PD,D'} = G_{D,PD'}$. In this work, we freely vary g_{pdd} , which is defined by $g_{pdd} = -g'/(2\sqrt{15})$ and corresponds to $f_{\pi\Delta\Delta}/m_\pi$ in Ref. [17], in the fits.

7. VPP' interaction

The Lagrangian for the VPP' interaction is expressed as

$$L_{VPP'} = L_{VPP'}^L \times L_{VPP'}^F. \quad (\text{A32})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{VPP'}^L = i P(\partial_\mu P') V^\mu. \quad (\text{A33})$$

The flavor part of the VPP' Lagrangian is derived from the following SU(3) singlet form:

$$L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F = g'' [[P_8 \otimes P'_8]^{(8_2)} \otimes V_8]^{(1)}. \quad (\text{A34})$$

Let us evaluate the matrix elements for the flavor part that are needed for our calculation. We first consider the $V P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ and $P_1 \rightarrow V P_2$ transitions. For the case that the operator P' (P) contracts with the P_1 (P_2) meson in the ket (bra) state, we have

$$\langle P_2 | L_{VPP'}^F | VP_1 \rangle = \langle P_2 | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | VP_1 \rangle \\ = G_{P_2, VP_1} \times (I_V I_V^z, I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z | I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z), \quad (\text{A35})$$

$$\langle VP_2 | L_{VPP'}^F | P_1 \rangle = \langle VP_2 | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | P_1 \rangle \\ = G_{VP_2, P_1} \times (I_V I_V^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z) \quad (\text{A36})$$

with

$$G_{P_2, VP_1} = (-1)^{-(Y_{P_1}/2)+I_{P_1}-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{2I_V+1}{2I_{P_2}+1}} g'' \\ \times \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 & 8_{(2)} \\ I_{P_2} - Y_{P_2} & I_{P_1} Y_{P_1} & | I_V - Y_V \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A37})$$

and $G_{VP_2, P_1} = G_{P_2, VP_1}$. On the other hand, for the case that the operator P (P') contracts with the P_1 (P_2) meson in the ket (bra) state, we have

$$\langle P_2 | L_{VPP'}^F | VP_1 \rangle = \langle P_2 | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | VP_1 \rangle \\ = G'_{P_2, VP_1} \times (I_V I_V^z, I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z | I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z), \quad (\text{A38})$$

$$\langle VP_2 | L_{VPP'}^F | P_1 \rangle = \langle VP_2 | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | P_1 \rangle \\ = G'_{VP_2, P_1} \times (I_V I_V^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z), \quad (\text{A39})$$

with $G'_{P_2, VP_1} = -G_{P_2, VP_1}$ and $G'_{VP_2, P_1} = -G_{VP_2, P_1}$.

Next consider the $V \rightarrow P_1 P_2$ and $P_1 P_2 \rightarrow V$ transitions. For the case that the operator P (P') contracts with the P_1 (P_2) meson, we have

$$\langle V | L_{VPP'}^F | P_1 P_2 \rangle = \langle V | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | P_1 P_2 \rangle \\ = G_{V, P_1 P_2} \times (I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_V I_V^z), \quad (\text{A40})$$

$$\langle P_1 P_2 | L_{VPP'}^F | V \rangle = \langle P_1 P_2 | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | V \rangle$$

$$= G_{P_1 P_2, V} \times (I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_V I_V^z) \quad (\text{A41})$$

with

$$G_{V, P_1 P_2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} g'' \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 & 8_{(2)} \\ I_{P_1} Y_{P_1} & I_{P_2} Y_{P_2} & | I_V Y_V \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{A42})$$

and $G_{P_1 P_2, V} = -G_{V, P_1 P_2}$. For the case that the operator P (P') contracts with the P_2 (P_1) meson, however, we have

$$\langle V | L_{VPP'}^F | P_1 P_2 \rangle = \langle V | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | P_1 P_2 \rangle \\ = G'_{V, P_1 P_2} \times (I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_V I_V^z), \quad (\text{A43})$$

$$\langle P_1 P_2 | L_{VPP'}^F | V \rangle = \langle P_1 P_2 | L_{V_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | V \rangle \\ = G'_{P_1 P_2, V} \times (I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_V I_V^z) \quad (\text{A44})$$

with $G'_{V, P_1 P_2} = -G_{V, P_1 P_2}$ and $G'_{P_1 P_2, V} = -G_{P_1 P_2, V}$. The parameter $g_{vpp} = (-2) \times (\sqrt{6}/24) g''$, which corresponds to $g_{\rho\pi\pi}$ in Ref. [17], is varied freely and determined by the fits.

8. SPP' interaction

The Lagrangian for the SPP' interaction is expressed as

$$L_{SPP'} = L_{SPP'}^L \times L_{SPP'}^F. \quad (\text{A45})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{SPP'}^L = -(i \partial^\mu P)(\partial_\mu P') S. \quad (\text{A46})$$

The flavor part of the SPP' Lagrangian is derived from the following SU(3) singlet form:

$$L_{S_8 P_8 P'_8}^F = g''' [[P_8 \otimes P'_8]^{(8_1)} \otimes S_8]^{(1)}. \quad (\text{A47})$$

The necessary information for our calculation is the following matrix elements:

$$\langle P_2 | L_{SPP'}^F | SP_1 \rangle = \langle P_2 | L_{S_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | SP_1 \rangle \\ = G_{P_2, SP_1} \times (I_S I_S^z, I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z | I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z), \quad (\text{A48})$$

$$\langle SP_2 | L_{SPP'}^F | P_1 \rangle = \langle SP_2 | L_{S_8 P_8 P'_8}^F | P_1 \rangle \\ = G_{SP_2, P_1} \times (I_S I_S^z, I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z | I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z), \quad (\text{A49})$$

with

$$G_{P_2, SP_1} = 2 \times (-1)^{-(Y_{P_1}/2)+I_{P_1}-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{\frac{2I_S+1}{2I_{P_2}+1}} g''' \\ \times \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 & 8_{(1)} \\ I_{P_2} - Y_{P_2} & I_{P_1} Y_{P_1} & | I_S - Y_S \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A50})$$

and $G_{SP_2, P_1} = G_{P_2, SP_1}$. Note that the factor 2 appears in the right-hand side of Eq. (A50). For $P_1 \neq P_2$, it arises from the fact that the full flavor-part-Lagrangian (A47) contains two terms that can contract with a given S , P_1 , and P_2 . For $P_1 = P_2$, however, only one term in Eq. (A47) can contract with a given S , P_1 , and P_2 , but there are two ways of contractions with P_1 and P_2 . The parameter $g_{spp} \equiv (-2/3) \times (\sqrt{30}/40) g'''$, which corresponds to $g_{\sigma\pi\pi}/(2m_\pi)$ in Ref. [17], is varied freely and determined by the fits.

9. Weinberg-Tomozawa interaction

Finally, we present the so-called Weinberg-Tomozawa (WT) interaction for the $PP'BB'$ four-point vertex, which is used for Model B. The Lagrangian is expressed as

$$L_{\text{WT}} = L_{\text{WT}}^{\text{L}} \times L_{\text{WT}}^{\text{F}}. \quad (\text{A51})$$

The Lorentz part is given by

$$L_{\text{WT}}^{\text{L}} = i P'(\partial_\mu P) \bar{B}' \gamma^\mu B, \quad (\text{A52})$$

and the flavor part is derived from the following SU(3) singlet form:

$$L_{\text{WT};P_8'P_8B_8'B_8}^{\text{F}} = g''' [[P_8' \otimes P_8]^{(8)_2} \otimes [B_8'^\dagger \otimes B_8]^{(8)_2}]^{(1)}. \quad (\text{A53})$$

Here it is noted that the $\text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(3)$ chiral symmetry does not allow one to have the contribution from the combination of $B_8'^\dagger \otimes B_8 \rightarrow \mathbf{8}_1$. For the case that the operator P' (P) contracts with P_2 (P_1) meson in the bra (ket) state, we obtain the following matrix element:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P_2 B' | L_{\text{WT}}^{\text{F}} | P_1 B \rangle &= \langle P_2 B' | L_{\text{WT};P_8'P_8B_8'B_8}^{\text{F}} | P_1 B \rangle \\ &= \sum_T G_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^{\text{WT}(T)} \times (I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z, I_{B'} I_{B'}^z | TT^z) \\ &\quad \times (I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z, I_B I_B^z | TT^z) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A54})$$

with

$$G_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^{\text{WT}(T)} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{48} g''' \right) \lambda_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^T \quad (\text{A55})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^T &= (-12)(-1)^{-(Y_{B'}/2)+(Y_{P_1}/2)+I_{B'}+I_B-T} \\ &\quad \times \sum_I (2I+1) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 8 \\ I_{B'} - Y_{B'} & I_B Y_B \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} 8_{(2)} \\ IY \end{array} \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 8 \\ I_{P_2} - Y_{P_2} & I_{P_1} Y_{P_1} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} 8_{(2)} \\ I - Y \end{array} \right) \\ &\quad \times W(I_{P_1} I_{P_2} I_B I_{B'}; IT), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A56})$$

where $T^z = I_{P_2}^z + I_{B'}^z = I_{P_1}^z + I_B^z$, $Y = Y_B - Y_{B'} = Y_{P_2} - Y_{P_1}$, and $W(abcd; ef)$ is the Racah coefficients. On the other hand, for the case that the operator P (P') contracts with P_2 (P_1) meson in the bra (ket) state, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P_2 B' | L_{\text{WT}}^{\text{F}} | P_1 B \rangle &= \langle P_2 B' | L_{\text{WT};P_8'P_8B_8'B_8}^{\text{F}} | P_1 B \rangle \\ &= \sum_T G_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^{\text{WT}(T)} \times (I_{P_2} I_{P_2}^z, I_{B'} I_{B'}^z | TT^z) \\ &\quad \times (I_{P_1} I_{P_1}^z, I_B I_B^z | TT^z) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A57})$$

with $G_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^{\text{WT}(T)} = -G_{P_2 B'; P_1 B}^{\text{WT}(T)}$.

Comparing with the leading order term of the $\text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(3)$ chiral Lagrangian, we find that the coupling constant g''' in Eq. (A53) can be related to the low energy constant f ,

$$-\frac{1}{8f^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{48} g'''. \quad (\text{A58})$$

The constant f is known as the decay constant of the pseudoscalar Nambu-Goldstone bosons in the chiral limit, and in this work it is taken to be $f = 92.4$ MeV. Also, we multiply $-1/(8f^2)$ by a factor γ_{WT} and vary the factor in the fits.

APPENDIX B: MATRIX ELEMENTS OF MESON-BARYON POTENTIALS

The plane-wave matrix elements for the meson-baryon exchange potentials $v_{M'B', MB}$ can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle M'(k'), B'(p') | v_{M'B', MB} | M(k), B(p) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m_{B'}}{E_{B'}(p')}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_M(k')}} \sqrt{\frac{m_B}{E_B(p)}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_M(k)}} \\ &\quad \times \sum_T (I_M I_{M'}^z, I_{B'} I_{B'}^z | TT^z) (I_M I_M^z, I_B I_B^z | TT^z) V^{(T)}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B1})$$

The partial-wave decomposition of Eq. (B1) is explained in detail in Refs. [10,17] and is not presented here. In the following, the explicit expressions of $V^{(T)}$ for $P + B \rightarrow P' + B'$, $P + B \rightarrow P' + D$, and $P + B \rightarrow V + B'$ are presented, while we omit those for $P' + D \rightarrow P + B$ and $V + B' \rightarrow P + B$ since those can be deduced from the corresponding inverse processes.

1. $P(k) + B(p) \rightarrow P'(k') + B'(p')$

a. s-channel B exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} &= \sum_{B_{\text{ex}}} C_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} G_{P'B', B_{\text{ex}}} G_{B_{\text{ex}}, PB} \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}_{B'}(p') \not{k}' \gamma_5 S_{B_{\text{ex}}}(p+k) \not{k} \gamma_5 u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B2})$$

$$C_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = \delta_{T I_{B_{\text{ex}}}}, \quad (\text{B3})$$

where $u_B(p)$ is the Dirac spinor for the baryon B . In evaluating the time component of the propagators, $S_B(p) = 1/(\not{p} - m_B)$ in the above as well as in the following, we follow the definite procedures defined by the unitary transformation method [31,56]. For more detail, see Appendix C of Ref. [10]. Hereafter the particles exchanged are indicated with the subscript “ex.” The summation in Eq. (B2) runs over the spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ octet B_{ex} states listed in Table IV.

b. u-channel B exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} &= \sum_{B_{\text{ex}}} C_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} G_{B', PB_{\text{ex}}} G_{P'B_{\text{ex}}, B} \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}_{B'}(p') \not{k}' \gamma_5 S_{B_{\text{ex}}}(p-k') \not{k}' \gamma_5 u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B4})$$

$$C_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \sqrt{2I_{B'} + 1} W(I_P I_{B'} I_B I_{B'}; I_{B_{\text{ex}}} T). \quad (\text{B5})$$

TABLE IV. Exchanged particles considered in the potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$.

$\bar{K}N$		$\pi\Sigma$	$\pi\Lambda$	$\eta\Lambda$	$K\Xi$	$\pi\Sigma^*$	\bar{K}^*N
$\bar{K}N$	s	Λ, Σ	Λ, Σ	Σ	Λ	Λ, Σ	Λ, Σ
	u	—	N, Δ	N	N	$\Lambda, \Sigma, \Sigma^*$	N, Δ
	t	$\rho, \omega, \phi, \sigma, f_0$	K^*, κ	K^*, κ	—	K^*	π
$\pi\Sigma$	s	—	Λ, Σ	Σ	Λ	Λ, Σ	Λ, Σ
	u	—	$\Lambda, \Sigma, \Sigma^*$	Σ, Σ^*	Σ, Σ^*	$\Lambda, \Sigma, \Sigma^*$	N, Δ
	t	—	ρ, σ, f_0	ρ	—	K^*, κ	K
$\pi\Lambda$	s	—	Σ	—	Σ	Σ	Σ
	u	—	Σ, Σ^*	—	Ξ, Ξ^*	Σ, Σ^*	N
	t	—	σ, f_0	—	K^*, κ	ρ	K
$\eta\Lambda$	s	—	—	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
	u	—	—	Λ	Ξ, Ξ^*	Σ	N
	t	—	—	σ, f_0	$\bar{K}^*, \bar{\kappa}$	—	\bar{K}
$K\Xi$	s	—	—	—	Λ, Σ	Λ, Σ	Λ, Σ
	u	—	—	—	Ω	Ξ, Ξ^*	Λ, Σ, Ξ^*
	t	—	—	—	$\rho, \omega, \phi, \sigma, f_0$	\bar{K}^*	—
$\pi\Sigma^*$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\bar{K}^*N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

c. u-channel D exchange

$$V_{uD_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = \sum_{D_{\text{ex}}} C_{uD_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} G_{B',PD_{\text{ex}}} G_{P'D_{\text{ex}},B} \times \bar{u}_{B'}(p') k_\alpha S_{D_{\text{ex}}}^{\alpha\beta}(p - k') k'_\beta u_B(p), \quad (\text{B6})$$

$$C_{uD_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \sqrt{2I_{B'} + 1} W(I_P I_{B'} I_B I_{B'}; I_{D_{\text{ex}}} T), \quad (\text{B7})$$

where $S_{D_{\text{ex}}}^{\alpha\beta}(p - k')$ is the propagator for the spin- $\frac{3}{2}$ Rarita-Schwinger field [17].

d. t-channel V exchange

$$V_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = \sum_{V_{\text{ex}}} C_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} G_{P',V_{\text{ex}}P} G_{V_{\text{ex}}B',B} \frac{-1}{q^2 - m_{V_{\text{ex}}}^2} \times \bar{u}_{B'}(p') \left[(\not{k} + \not{k}') + \frac{\kappa_{VBB'}}{2(m_B + m_{B'})} \right] \times \{(\not{k} + \not{k}') \not{q} - \not{q}(\not{k} + \not{k}')\} u_B(p), \quad (\text{B8})$$

$$C_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = (-1)^{I_B + I_{P'} - T} \sqrt{2I_{P'} + 1} \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \times W(I_P I_{P'} I_B I_{B'}; I_{V_{\text{ex}}} T), \quad (\text{B9})$$

where the momentum transfer q is defined by $q = k' - k$ or $q = p - p'$.

e. t-channel S exchange

$$V_{tS_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = \sum_{S_{\text{ex}}} C_{tS_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} G_{P',S_{\text{ex}}P} G_{B'S_{\text{ex}},B} \frac{-k \cdot k'}{q^2 - m_{S_{\text{ex}}}^2} \bar{u}_{B'}(p') u_B(p), \quad (\text{B10})$$

$$C_{tS_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} = (-1)^{I_B + I_{P'} - T} \sqrt{2I_{P'} + 1} \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \times W(I_P I_{P'} I_B I_{B'}; I_{S_{\text{ex}}} T). \quad (\text{B11})$$

f. Modified t-channel V exchange used for Model B

It is known that in the $q \rightarrow 0$ limit the Lorentz structure of the vector-meson-exchange potentials (B8) reduces to the one known as the WT interaction. Recent studies suggest that this contact interaction plays an important role for understanding the near-threshold phenomena in S -wave (see, e.g., Ref. [48]). To make a clear connection with such studies, in Model B we employ a modified vector-meson exchange potentials, instead of using the one described in Appendix B 1 d. The explicit form is,

$$V_{tV_{\text{ex}},\text{mod}}^{1(T)} = V_{\text{WT}}^{(T)} + \bar{V}_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)}. \quad (\text{B12})$$

Here, $V_{\text{WT}}^{(T)}$ is the contribution from the WT term described in Appendix A 9,

$$V_{\text{WT}}^{(T)} = C_{\text{WT}}^{(T)} \left(-\frac{\gamma_{\text{WT}}}{8f^2} \right) \bar{u}_{B'}(p') (\not{k} + \not{k}') u_B(p), \quad (\text{B13})$$

$$C_{\text{WT}}^{(T)} = \lambda_{P'B';PB}^T. \quad (\text{B14})$$

The second term in the right hand side of Eq. (B12), $\bar{V}_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)}$, is same as $V_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)}$ but the following term is subtracted,

$$V_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)}|_{q \rightarrow 0} = \sum_{V_{\text{ex}}} C_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{1(T)} G_{P',V_{\text{ex}}P} G_{B'V_{\text{ex}},B} \left(\frac{1}{m_{V_{\text{ex}}}^2} \right) \times \bar{u}_{B'}(p') (\not{k} + \not{k}') u_B(p). \quad (\text{B15})$$

This term corresponds to the WT term in terms of the resonance saturation, and thus should be subtracted to avoid the double counting. Here we note that for $V_{\text{WT}}^{(T)}$ we attach the following

combination of the form factors:

$$\begin{aligned} & c_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}} F(\vec{q}, \Lambda_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}) F(\vec{q}, \Lambda_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}) \\ & + (1 - c_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}) F(\vec{k}', \Lambda_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}) F(\vec{k}, \Lambda_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B16})$$

where $\vec{q} = \vec{k}' - \vec{k}$, $F(\vec{k}, \Lambda)$ is defined in Eq. (14), and the coefficients $c_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}$ and cutoffs $\Lambda_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}$, which satisfy $c_{P'B',P'B'}^{\text{WT}} = c_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}$ and $\Lambda_{P'B',P'B'}^{\text{WT}} = \Lambda_{P'B',PB}^{\text{WT}}$, respectively, are determined by the fits.

2. $P(k) + B(p) \rightarrow P'(k') + D(p')$

a. s-channel B exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} &= \sum_{B_{\text{ex}}} C_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} G_{P'D, B_{\text{ex}}} G_{B_{\text{ex}}, PB} \\ &\times \bar{U}_D^\mu(p') k'_\mu S_{B_{\text{ex}}}(p+k) \not{k} \gamma_5 u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B17})$$

$$C_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} = \delta_{T I_{B_{\text{ex}}}}, \quad (\text{B18})$$

where $U_D^\mu(p)$ is the Rarita-Schwinger vector-spinor for spin- $\frac{3}{2}$ baryon D with the momentum p .

b. u-channel B exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} &= \sum_{B_{\text{ex}}} C_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} G_{D, PB_{\text{ex}}} G_{P'B_{\text{ex}}, B} \\ &\times \bar{U}_D^\mu(p') k_\mu S_{B_{\text{ex}}}(p-k') \not{k} \gamma_5 u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B19})$$

$$C_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} = \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \sqrt{2I_D + 1} W(I_P I_D I_B I_{P'}; I_{B_{\text{ex}}} T). \quad (\text{B20})$$

c. u-channel D exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{uD_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} &= \sum_{D_{\text{ex}}} C_{uD_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} G_{D, PD_{\text{ex}}} G_{P'D_{\text{ex}}, B} (-1) \\ &\times \bar{U}_{D\mu}(p') \not{k} \gamma_5 S_{D_{\text{ex}}}^{\mu\nu}(p-k') k'_\nu u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B21})$$

$$C_{uD_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} = \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \sqrt{2I_D + 1} W(I_P I_D I_B I_{P'}; I_{D_{\text{ex}}} T). \quad (\text{B22})$$

d. t-channel V exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} &= \sum_{V_{\text{ex}}} C_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} G_{P', V_{\text{ex}} P} G_{V_{\text{ex}} D, B} \frac{1}{q^2 - m_{V_{\text{ex}}}^2} \\ &\times \bar{U}_D^\mu(p') [q_\mu (\not{k} + \not{k}') \gamma_5 - (k+k')_\mu \not{k} \gamma_5] u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B23})$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{tV_{\text{ex}}}^{2(T)} &= (-1)^{I_B + I_P - T} \sqrt{2I_{P'} + 1} \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \\ &\times W(I_P I_{P'} I_B I_D; I_{V_{\text{ex}}} T). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B24})$$

3. $P(k) + B(p) \rightarrow V(k') + B'(p')$

a. s-channel B exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} &= \sum_{B_{\text{ex}}} C_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} i G_{VB', B_{\text{ex}}} G_{B_{\text{ex}}, PB} \\ &\times \not{u}_{B'}(p') \Gamma_{VB_{\text{ex}} B'} S_{B_{\text{ex}}}(p+k) \not{k} \gamma_5 u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B25})$$

$$C_{sB_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} = \delta_{T I_{B_{\text{ex}}}}. \quad (\text{B26})$$

Here we have introduced

$$\Gamma_{VB_{\text{ex}} B'} = \left[\not{\epsilon}_V^* + \frac{\kappa_{VB_{\text{ex}} B'}}{2(m_{B_{\text{ex}}} + m_{B'})} (\not{\epsilon}_V^* \not{k}' - \not{k}' \not{\epsilon}_V^*) \right], \quad (\text{B27})$$

and ϵ_V^μ is the polarization vector of the vector meson V .

b. u-channel B exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} &= \sum_{B_{\text{ex}}} C_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} i G_{B', PB_{\text{ex}}} G_{VB_{\text{ex}}, B} \\ &\times \not{u}_{B'}(p') \not{k} \gamma_5 S_{B_{\text{ex}}}(p-k') \Gamma_{VB_{\text{ex}} B} u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B28})$$

$$C_{uB_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} = \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \sqrt{2I_{B'} + 1} W(I_P I_{B'} I_B I_V; I_{B_{\text{ex}}} T). \quad (\text{B29})$$

c. t-channel P exchange

$$\begin{aligned} V_{tP_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} &= \sum_{P_{\text{ex}}} C_{tP_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} i G_{V, P_{\text{ex}} P} G_{P_{\text{ex}} B', B} \frac{1}{q^2 - m_{P_{\text{ex}}}^2} \\ &\times \not{u}_{B'}(p') (q-k) \cdot \epsilon_V^* \not{k} \gamma_5 u_B(p), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B30})$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{tP_{\text{ex}}}^{3(T)} &= (-1)^{I_B + I_P - T} \sqrt{2I_V + 1} \sqrt{2I_B + 1} \\ &\times W(I_P I_V I_B I_{B'}; I_{P_{\text{ex}}} T). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B31})$$

TABLE V. Channel masses that are used for the meson-baryon Green's functions (6) and (7), and for external particles in the exchange potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$.

Masses	(MeV)
m_N	938.5
m_Σ	1193.2
m_Λ	1115.7
m_Ξ	1318.3
m_Σ^*	1435.2
m_π	138.5
m_η	547.9
$m_{\bar{K}}$	493.7
$m_{\bar{K}^*}$	930.4

TABLE VI. Masses used for the exchange particles in $v_{M'B',MB}$. All masses are kept constant during the fits except for the σ (m_σ), f_0 (m_{f_0}), and κ (m_κ) masses.

Masses (MeV)	Masses (MeV)	Model A (MeV)	Model B (MeV)
m_N	938.5	m_σ	310.1
m_Λ	1115.7	m_{f_0}	760.5
m_Σ	1193.2	m_κ	1150.0
m_Ξ	1318.3		1018.7
m_Δ	1211.0		
m_{Σ^*}	1384.5		
m_{Ξ^*}	1533.4		
m_Ω	1672.5		
m_K	495.6		
m_ρ	775.2		
m_ω	782.7		
m_ϕ	1019.5		
m_{K^*}	893.8		

APPENDIX C: SELF-ENERGIES IN MESON-BARYON GREEN FUNCTIONS

In this Appendix, we give an expression of the self-energy $\Sigma_{MB}(k; W)$ appearing in the meson-baryon Green's function [Eq. (7)] for the unstable channels $MB = \pi \Sigma^*, \bar{K}^* N$. The self-energies are explicitly given by [13]

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\pi \Sigma^*}(k; W) = & \frac{m_{\Sigma^*}}{E_{\Sigma^*}(k)} \int_{C_3} q^2 dq \frac{M_{\pi \Lambda}(q)}{[M_{\pi \Lambda}^2(q) + k^2]^{1/2}} \\ & \times \frac{|f_{\pi \Lambda, \Sigma^*}(q)|^2}{W - E_\pi(k) - [M_{\pi \Lambda}^2(q) + k^2]^{1/2} + i\epsilon}, \end{aligned} \quad (C1)$$

TABLE VII. Fitted values of coupling constants associated with the exchange potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$.

Couplings	Model A	Model B
g_v	-3.027	-2.969
$g_s \times g_{spp} \times 2m_\pi$	-17.123	-31.510
α_p^D	0.627	0.604
α_v^D	0.200	0.290
α_s^D	0.802	0.784
$g_{pbd} \times m_\pi$	1.240	1.204
$g_{vbd} \times m_\rho$	14.910	12.556
$g_{pd़} \times m_\pi$	0.298	0.100
g_{vpp}	9.582	10.258
$\kappa_{\rho NN}$	1.181	2.261
$\kappa_{\omega NN}$	$0.502 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}$	$2.718 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}$
$\kappa_{\phi NN}$	$3.000 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}$	$2.986 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}$
$\kappa_{\rho \Xi \Xi}/(2m_\Xi)$	$0.020 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$	$2.934 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$
$\kappa_{K^* N \Lambda}/(m_N + m_\Lambda)$	$0.650 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$	$0.931 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$
$\kappa_{K^* \Xi \Lambda}/(m_\Xi + m_\Lambda)$	$2.042 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$	$0.994 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$
$\kappa_{K^* \Xi \Sigma}/(m_\Xi + m_\Sigma)$	$2.936 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$	$0.573 \times \kappa_{\rho NN}/(2m_N)$

TABLE VIII. Fitted values of cutoff parameters associated with the exchange potentials $v_{M'B',MB}$.

Cutoffs	Model A (MeV)	Model B (MeV)
$\Lambda_{\pi NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{\pi \Xi \Xi})$	600	600
$\Lambda_{\pi \Lambda \Sigma}$	1575	1566
$\Lambda_{\pi \Sigma \Sigma}$	1036	890
$\Lambda_{K N \Lambda} (\equiv \Lambda_{K \Xi \Lambda}, \Lambda_{K \Xi \Sigma})$	1242	1365
$\Lambda_{K N \Sigma}$	688	835
$\Lambda_{\eta NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{\eta \Lambda \Lambda}, \Lambda_{\eta \Sigma \Sigma}, \Lambda_{\eta \Xi \Xi})$	509	840
$\Lambda_{\rho NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{\rho \Xi \Xi})$	889	951
$\Lambda_{\rho \Lambda \Sigma}$	787	1051
$\Lambda_{\rho \Sigma \Sigma}$	611	654
$\Lambda_{K^* N \Lambda}$	1675	1005
$\Lambda_{K^* N \Sigma}$	1129	1014
$\Lambda_{K^* \Xi \Lambda}$	1581	1254
$\Lambda_{K^* \Xi \Sigma}$	500	1256
$\Lambda_{\omega NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{\omega \Xi \Xi})$	1016	581
$\Lambda_{\phi NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{\phi \Xi \Xi})$	873	537
$\Lambda_{\sigma NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{\sigma \Lambda \Lambda}, \Lambda_{\sigma \Sigma \Sigma}, \Lambda_{\sigma \Xi \Xi})$	888	1488
$\Lambda_{f_0 NN} (\equiv \Lambda_{f_0 \Lambda \Lambda}, \Lambda_{f_0 \Sigma \Sigma}, \Lambda_{f_0 \Xi \Xi})$	1229	1051
$\Lambda_{\kappa N \Lambda} (\equiv \Lambda_{\kappa \Xi \Lambda}, \Lambda_{\kappa \Xi \Sigma})$	1123	1102
$\Lambda_{\kappa N \Sigma}$	1024	1304
$\Lambda_{\pi N \Delta} (\equiv \Lambda_{\pi \Xi \Xi^*})$	771	789
$\Lambda_{\pi \Sigma \Sigma^*}$	1724	926
$\Lambda_{\pi \Lambda \Sigma^*}$	1589	1604
$\Lambda_{K \Sigma \Delta} (\equiv \Lambda_{K \Xi \Sigma^*}, \Lambda_{K \Lambda \Xi^*}, \Lambda_{K \Sigma \Xi^*}, \Lambda_{K \Xi \Omega})$	616	502
$\Lambda_{K N \Sigma^*}$	751	1197
$\Lambda_{\eta \Sigma \Sigma^*} (\equiv \Lambda_{\eta \Xi \Xi^*})$	1800	677
$\Lambda_{\rho N \Delta} (\equiv \Lambda_{\rho \Sigma \Sigma^*})$	1185	1348
$\Lambda_{\rho \Lambda \Sigma^*}$	1672	1753
$\Lambda_{K^* \Sigma \Delta} (\equiv \Lambda_{K^* N \Sigma^*}, \Lambda_{K^* \Xi \Sigma^*})$	500	722
$\Lambda_{\pi \Delta \Delta} (\equiv \Lambda_{\pi \Sigma^* \Sigma^*})$	1674	526
$\Lambda_{K \Delta \Sigma^*} (\equiv \Lambda_{K \Sigma^* \Xi^*})$	739	1003
$\Lambda_{\rho \pi \pi}$	1520	1763
$\Lambda_{\rho K K}$	845	505
$\Lambda_{K^* K \pi}$	1423	1205
$\Lambda_{K^* K \eta}$	667	1211
$\Lambda_{\omega K K}$	1011	501
$\Lambda_{\phi K K}$	860	503
$\Lambda_{\sigma \pi \pi} (\equiv \Lambda_{\sigma \eta \eta})$	500	1425
$\Lambda_{\sigma K K}$	1579	1196
$\Lambda_{f_0 \pi \pi} (\equiv \Lambda_{f_0 \eta \eta}, \Lambda_{f_0 K K})$	1333	1557
$\Lambda_{\kappa K \pi} (\equiv \Lambda_{\kappa K \eta})$	987	1062

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\bar{K}^* N}(k; W) = & \frac{m_{\bar{K}^*}}{E_{\bar{K}^*}(k)} \int_{C_3} q^2 dq \frac{M_{\pi \bar{K}}(q)}{[M_{\pi \bar{K}}^2(q) + k^2]^{1/2}} \\ & \times \frac{|f_{\pi \bar{K}, \bar{K}^*}(q)|^2}{W - E_N(k) - [M_{\pi \bar{K}}^2(q) + k^2]^{1/2} + i\epsilon}, \end{aligned} \quad (C2)$$

where $M_{MB}(q) = E_M(q) + E_B(q)$, and the momentum integral path C_3 is chosen appropriately when one makes an analytic continuation of the scattering amplitudes.

TABLE IX. The parameters associated with the modified t -channel potentials in Appendix B 1 f. These are only relevant to Model B.

Cutoffs	(MeV)	Parameters
$\Lambda_{\bar{K}N,\bar{K}N}^{\text{WT}} (\equiv \Lambda_{\pi\Sigma,\bar{K}N}^{\text{WT}}, \Lambda_{\pi\Lambda,\bar{K}N}^{\text{WT}}, \Lambda_{\eta\Lambda,\bar{K}N}^{\text{WT}})$	948	$c_{\bar{K}N,\bar{K}N}^{\text{WT}}$
$\Lambda_{\pi\Sigma,\pi\Sigma}^{\text{WT}} (\equiv \Lambda_{K\Xi,\pi\Sigma}^{\text{WT}})$	1014	$c_{\bar{K}N,\pi\Sigma}^{\text{WT}}$
$\Lambda_{K\Xi,\pi\Lambda}^{\text{WT}}$	500	$c_{\bar{K}N,\pi\Lambda}^{\text{WT}}$
$\Lambda_{K\Xi,K\Xi}^{\text{WT}} (\equiv \Lambda_{\eta\Lambda,K\Xi}^{\text{WT}})$	535	$c_{\pi\Sigma,K\Xi}^{\text{WT}} (\equiv c_{\pi\Lambda,K\Xi}^{\text{WT}}, c_{K\Xi,K\Xi}^{\text{WT}})$
$\Lambda_{\eta\Lambda,\eta\Lambda}^{\text{WT}}$	1177	$c_{\bar{K}N,\eta\Lambda}^{\text{WT}} (\equiv c_{K\Xi,\eta\Lambda}^{\text{WT}})$
		γ_{WT}
		0.760
		0.118
		1.000
		0.710
		0.466
		0.800

The form factors $f_{\pi\Lambda,\Sigma^*}(q)$ and $f_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*}(q)$ are for describing the $\Sigma^* \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$ and $\bar{K}^* \rightarrow \pi\bar{K}$ decays in the Σ^* and \bar{K}^* rest frames, respectively. Those are parametrized as

$$f_{\pi\Lambda,\Sigma^*}(q) = -i \frac{\bar{g}_{\pi\Lambda\Sigma^*}}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2E_\pi(q)}} \sqrt{\frac{E_\Lambda(q) + m_\Lambda}{2E_\Lambda(q)}} \times \left(\frac{q}{m_\pi}\right) \left(\frac{\bar{\Lambda}_{\pi\Lambda\Sigma^*}^2}{\bar{\Lambda}_{\pi\Lambda\Sigma^*}^2 + q^2}\right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}}. \quad (\text{C3})$$

$$f_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*}(q) = \frac{\bar{g}_{\pi\bar{K}\bar{K}^*}}{\sqrt{m_\pi}} \left(\frac{q}{m_\pi}\right) \left(\frac{\bar{\Lambda}_{\bar{K}^*\bar{K}\pi}^2}{\bar{\Lambda}_{\bar{K}^*\bar{K}\pi}^2 + q^2}\right)^{3/2}. \quad (\text{C4})$$

The parameters associated with $f_{\pi\Lambda,\Sigma^*}(q)$ are determined such that the pole mass of the decuplet Σ^* baryon, $1381 - i20$ MeV

[83], is reproduced. The resulting value for the parameters are $m_{\Sigma^*} = 1435.2$ MeV, $\bar{g}_{\pi\Lambda\Sigma^*} = 1.753$, and $\bar{\Lambda}_{\pi\Lambda\Sigma^*} = 650$ MeV (fixed). The parameters associated with $f_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*}(q)$ are determined by fitting to the πK scattering phase shift [90] for the isospin $1/2$ and P wave. We then obtain $m_{\bar{K}^*} = 930.4$ MeV, $\bar{g}_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*} = -0.152$, and $\bar{\Lambda}_{\pi\bar{K},\bar{K}^*} = 341$ MeV. With these parameters, we find the \bar{K}^* pole mass becomes $899.3 - i29.7$ MeV.

Here it is noted that the decuplet Σ^* baryon can decay also to $\pi\Sigma$ channel via the strong interaction, although its decay ratio is known to be much smaller than the dominant $\pi\Lambda$ channel [9]. As a first step, we only consider the $\Sigma^* \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$ decay in this work, and the contribution of the $\Sigma^* \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$ process will be taken into account in our future development.

TABLE X. Fitted values of bare mass $M_{Y^*}^0$ of the Y^* states. The numbers ($i = 1, 2$) in parentheses in the first column indicate the i th bare state in a given partial wave.

l_{I2J}	$M_{Y^*}^0$ (MeV)	
	Model A	Model B
$S_{01} (1)$	1853	1857
$S_{01} (2)$	2155	2299
$P_{01} (1)$	1985	1909
$P_{01} (2)$	1990	1990
P_{03}	2392	2168
$D_{03} (1)$	1925	1835
$D_{03} (2)$	1970	1984
$D_{05} (1)$	2059	2125
$D_{05} (2)$	2394	2180
F_{05}	2289	2234
F_{07}	2135	2716
$S_{11} (1)$	2000	1928
$S_{11} (2)$	2508	2363
$P_{11} (1)$	1884	1800
$P_{11} (2)$	2046	1959
$P_{13} (1)$	1576	1619
$P_{13} (2)$	2471	2595
$D_{13} (1)$	1898	1810
$D_{13} (2)$	2006	1998
D_{15}	2285	2333
F_{15}	2345	2104
F_{17}	2214	2630

APPENDIX D: MODEL PARAMETERS

In this Appendix, we list the values of model parameters determined via our analysis of the unpolarized and polarized observables of $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$ up to $W =$

2.1 GeV. The channel masses are presented in Table V. The parameters associated with the exchange potentials are listed in Tables VI–IX, while those associated with the bare Y^* states are listed in Tables X–XII.

TABLE XI. Fitted values of cutoffs and coupling constants of the bare $Y^* \rightarrow MB$ vertices ($MB = \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$) for Model A. The corresponding (LS) quantum numbers of each MB state are shown in Table I. The cutoff Λ_{Y^*} is listed in units of MeV. The numbers ($i = 1, 2$) in parentheses in the first column indicate the i th bare state in a given partial wave.

l_{I2J}	Λ_{Y^*}	$C_{MB(LS), Y^*}$									
		$\bar{K}N$	$\pi\Sigma$	$\pi\Lambda$	$\eta\Lambda$	$K\Xi$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_1$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_1$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_3$
S_{01} (1)	977	13.164	12.298	–	4.508	11.135	-0.451	–	0.759	-0.401	–
S_{01} (2)	1093	13.500	-2.355	–	-0.646	-6.706	-0.227	–	5.490	0.785	–
P_{01} (1)	520	0.009	6.760	–	-1.955	0.868	11.000	–	-2.435	-1.869	–
P_{01} (2)	981	4.590	8.286	–	-1.944	2.674	-2.262	–	-1.576	-5.278	–
P_{03}	988	1.018	-0.985	–	0.319	1.337	3.213	-0.091	-2.653	3.034	-0.068
D_{03} (1)	1284	0.480	0.060	–	0.004	0.196	-1.493	-0.111	-0.033	4.004	0.013
D_{03} (2)	654	0.785	1.572	–	0.164	1.790	0.961	-3.335	-1.434	10.996	0.970
D_{05} (1)	500	0.892	-1.742	–	-0.505	2.791	-1.271	0.034	1.852	-1.631	-0.265
D_{05} (2)	869	0.366	-0.306	–	-0.047	-0.705	-1.258	0.009	-0.001	0.071	-0.066
F_{05}	1136	0.095	-0.027	–	0.005	-0.013	-1.155	-0.102	-0.006	0.982	-0.007
F_{07}	654	0.000	0.705	–	-0.088	0.102	-0.619	-0.001	0.382	-0.511	0.031
S_{11} (1)	500	6.024	-12.706	-0.166	–	8.000	-1.013	–	9.861	-9.055	–
S_{11} (2)	1222	8.681	-0.817	9.155	–	-4.961	-0.727	–	1.011	0.689	–
P_{11} (1)	1801	0.131	0.176	-0.052	–	1.998	-0.593	–	0.120	-0.362	–
P_{11} (2)	681	2.053	-5.357	2.062	–	4.827	-5.404	–	-7.797	1.486	–
P_{13} (1)	704	3.827	-1.604	-0.743	–	-3.261	8.293	-0.032	2.706	-2.121	0.196
P_{13} (2)	715	6.903	1.211	9.000	–	0.789	-0.719	0.109	-4.589	-2.223	-0.036
D_{13} (1)	501	0.478	3.182	-1.758	–	0.493	0.255	-1.072	-5.100	3.999	-4.483
D_{13} (2)	904	0.374	-0.112	1.172	–	-0.283	-9.752	-0.836	-0.297	5.416	-0.328
D_{15}	855	0.718	0.451	0.168	–	0.587	-1.435	0.011	0.030	1.156	0.002
F_{15}	1199	-0.013	0.106	0.031	–	-0.008	0.710	-0.023	-0.029	-0.913	-0.002
F_{17}	745	0.148	-0.060	0.037	–	-0.041	0.060	-0.002	0.189	0.312	0.001

TABLE XII. Fitted values of cutoffs and coupling constants of the bare $Y^* \rightarrow MB$ vertices ($MB = \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma, \pi\Lambda, \eta\Lambda, K\Xi, \pi\Sigma^*, \bar{K}^*N$) for Model B. The corresponding (LS) quantum numbers of each MB state are shown in Table I. The cutoff Λ_{Y^*} is listed in the unit of MeV. The numbers ($i = 1, 2$) in parentheses in the first column indicate the i th bare state in a given partial wave.

l_{I2J}	Λ_{Y^*}	$C_{MB(LS), Y^*}$									
		$\bar{K}N$	$\pi\Sigma$	$\pi\Lambda$	$\eta\Lambda$	$K\Xi$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_1$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_1$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_3$
S_{01} (1)	694	9.101	14.775	–	3.959	13.776	1.348	–	-5.270	-2.038	–
S_{01} (2)	1235	10.426	-7.539	–	2.535	-8.016	0.438	–	7.534	0.326	–
P_{01} (1)	500	0.001	8.075	–	0.200	7.431	11.474	–	2.767	7.824	–
P_{01} (2)	978	7.131	5.260	–	-1.018	5.280	2.180	–	2.921	-3.130	–
P_{03}	674	1.887	1.027	–	8.882	5.444	-2.644	0.078	-4.752	-3.182	-0.105
D_{03} (1)	981	0.626	0.242	–	0.186	-0.144	-1.767	-0.607	0.566	-0.972	-0.238
D_{03} (2)	614	0.733	2.135	–	0.061	0.247	-2.016	-4.667	-0.321	13.871	-1.194
D_{05} (1)	739	0.412	-1.285	–	-0.035	-0.210	0.186	-0.001	1.388	-0.763	-0.135
D_{05} (2)	792	0.368	0.160	–	0.030	-0.249	-1.156	0.005	0.677	-0.441	0.031

TABLE XII. (*Continued.*)

l_{12J}	Λ_{Y^*}	$C_{MB(LS),Y^*}$									
		$\bar{K}N$	$\pi\Sigma$	$\pi\Lambda$	$\eta\Lambda$	$K\Xi$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_1$	$(\pi\Sigma^*)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_1$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_2$	$(\bar{K}^*N)_3$
F_{05}	1258	0.062	-0.033	-	0.022	0.008	1.558	-0.030	-0.023	-0.947	-0.008
F_{07}	862	0.046	0.261	-	-0.006	0.333	-0.148	-0.001	0.069	-0.076	-0.006
S_{11} (1)	779	7.992	8.039	8.973	-	-0.607	-0.511	-	3.262	0.992	-
S_{11} (2)	1709	-0.516	-7.985	12.805	-	9.037	-0.233	-	7.645	0.216	-
P_{11} (1)	887	0.419	0.305	1.437	-	8.038	-1.480	-	0.718	-2.188	-
P_{11} (2)	500	-0.002	-3.503	-4.003	-	-2.454	-7.046	-	-2.321	3.762	-
P_{13} (1)	795	3.453	-1.148	1.201	-	0.220	-7.558	0.030	-1.343	-0.346	0.049
P_{13} (2)	736	4.289	-9.734	3.510	-	3.917	1.026	-0.082	3.696	1.244	-0.006
D_{13} (1)	502	0.225	2.899	-3.264	-	-4.559	-3.235	0.108	-2.364	-16.140	-0.192
D_{13} (2)	674	0.623	0.270	2.634	-	-0.195	-2.014	-1.784	2.095	-12.195	0.359
D_{15}	891	0.708	0.520	0.458	-	0.208	-1.605	0.005	-0.580	-0.322	-0.000
F_{15}	673	0.003	0.631	0.551	-	-0.181	-0.107	-0.087	-0.119	-2.523	0.009
F_{17}	852	0.136	-0.063	-0.073	-	-0.046	0.342	-0.004	0.062	0.085	0.012

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