Pion-induced $\Lambda(1405)$ production







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In collaboration with D.Jido (TMU) and H.K.Jo (PKNU)

0. Contents

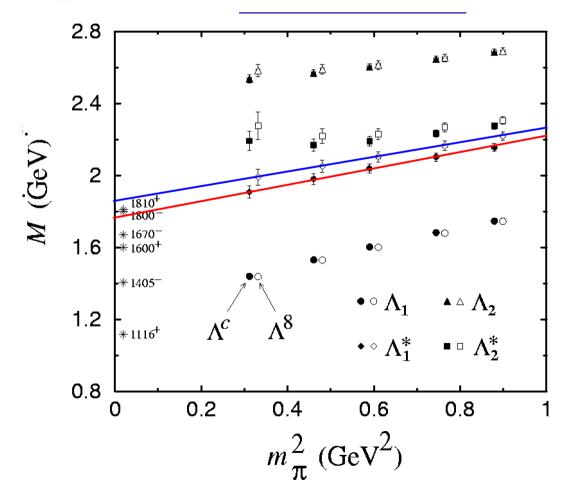
- 1. Features of $\Lambda(1405)$
- 2. Photoproduciton of $\Lambda(1405)$
- 3. Pion-induced $\Lambda(1405)$ production

Isgur and Karl,PRD18, S.X.Nakamura and D.Jido,PTEP014 Simple uds state?: Quark model, Reaction analysis,.. Meson-Baryon molecular?: Chiral Unitary Model (ChUM), Lattice,... V.K.Magas,E.Oset and A.Ramos,PRL95, J.M.M.Hall et al,PRL114 Pentaquark?: Quark model, Lattice,...J.Inoue,NPA790, Y.Nemoto et al,PRD68

The structure is not governed by symmetries, it is difficult to make a unique way to determine it H.Kawamura, S.Kumano & T.Sekihara, PRD88

Are there possibilities to pin down it via production reactions?: More N* and Y* and nontrivial BG!?!?

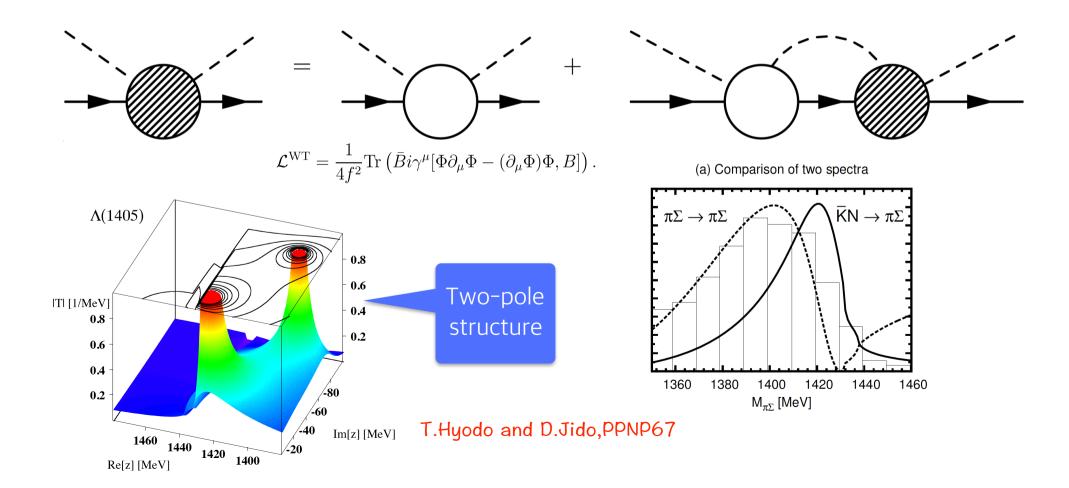
Isgur and Karl,PRD18, S.X.Nakamura and D.Jido,PTEP014 Quark models gives larger mass for $\Lambda(1405)$ in general: Mass=(1.5~1.8) GeV Isgur and Karl,PRD18



Lattice with Quark flavor operators gives also larger mass for $\Lambda(1405)$

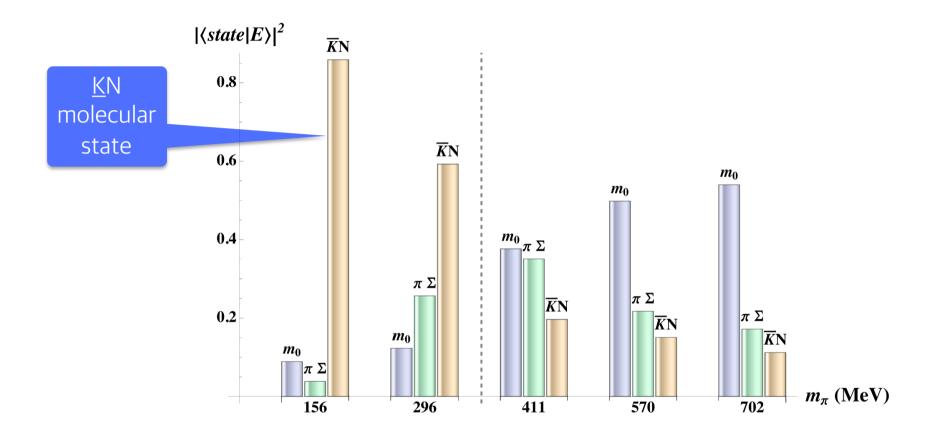
J.M.Zanoti, J.B.Zhang PRD67

Coupled channel models with meson-baryon chiral (WT) interaction: <u>K</u>N and $\pi\Sigma$ molecular structure



The 31st Reimei WorkShop on Hadron Physics in Extreme Conditions at J-PARC, 18 ~ 20 Jan. 2016, JAEA, Japan

<u>1. Features of A(1405)</u>



Lattice shows a possible configuration for $\Lambda(1405)$ w.r.t. pion mass: <u>KN</u> composite via strange magnetic form factor ~ 0 J.M.M.Hall et al, PRL114

G. P. Lepage and S. J. Brodsky, PRD22 H.Kawamura, S.Kumano & T.Sekihara, PRD88

Constituent-couting rule (CCR) at high-E

0.5

0 1.9

2

2.1

from dimensional analysis of scattering amplitude $\overline{\Delta}$ Fit to Exp. data Binford ('69' **Resonances** -Bertanza ('62) Knasel ('75) $s^8 d\sigma \,/\, dt \,\, [10^6\, \mu b \, {
m GeV}^{14}]$ Yoder ('63) Baker ('78) $\neg \nabla$ Goussu ('66) Saxon ('80) $s^{8}d\sigma/dt$ Dahl ('67) 3q for $\Lambda(1405)$ 5q for $\Lambda(1405)$ S^{1/2} 2.3 2.4 2.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 $s^{1/2}$ [GeV] H.Kawamura, S.Kumano & T.Sekihara, PRD88 Low-E model 3.5 $s^{10}d\sigma$ / dt [10⁷ µb GeV¹⁸] Indicating 5-quark, $+ p \rightarrow K^0 + \Lambda(1405)$ 3 2.5 including KN? 2 1.5 Thomas ('73) 1 Model I

_ . _

2.5

2.4

Model II

2.2

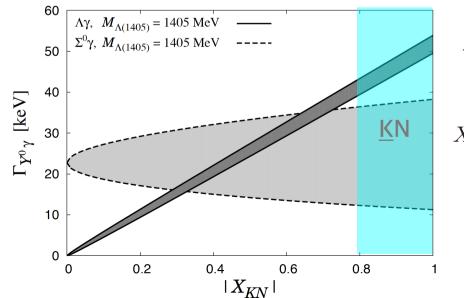
e^{1/2}

5q scaling

2.3

Considering theoretical observation, it seems \underline{KN} composite state is plausible

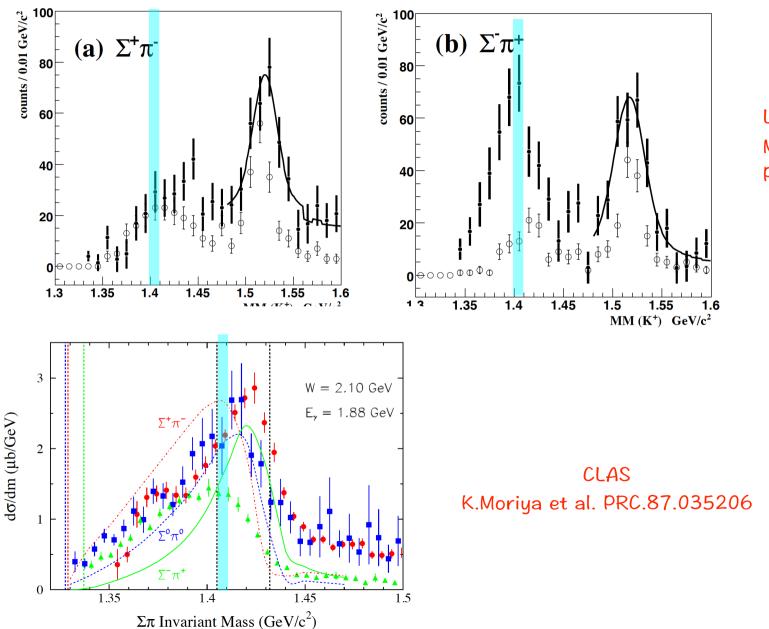
However, we have not have concrete experimental evidences: Radiative decay of $\Lambda(1405)$ helpful?



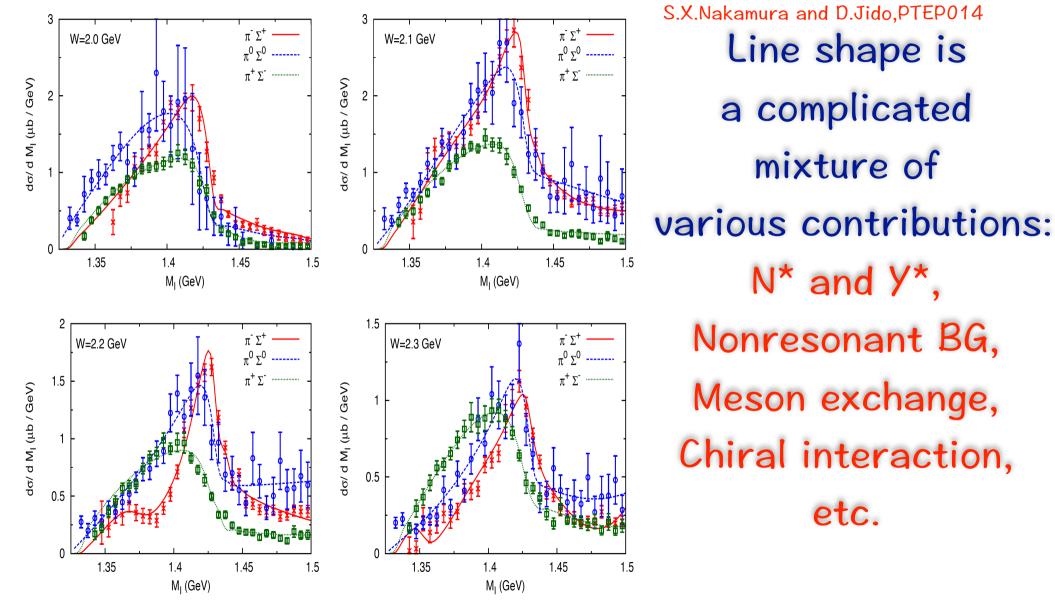
$$\Lambda(1405) \to \Lambda \gamma \text{ and } \Sigma^0 \gamma$$

$$X_{\bar{K}N} = -g_{\bar{K}N}^2 \left[\frac{dG_{K^-p}}{d\sqrt{s}} + \frac{dG_{\bar{K}^0n}}{d\sqrt{s}} \right]_{\sqrt{s}=Z_{\text{pole}}}$$

T.Sekihara and S.Kumano, PRC89



LEPS M.Niiyama et al. PRC78,035202



Data from K.Moriya et al. PRC.87.035206

Studied in theories and experiments

Gauged ChUM (E.Oset, L.Roca,S.X.Nakamura,D.Jido…) Eff. Lagrangian (SiN, H.C.Kim, A.Hoska, H.K.Jo..) Dalitz process (S.X.Nakamura, D.Jido, M.Soyeur,…)

We consider the latest experiment as an input: CLAS collaboration (K.Morita, R.Schumcher,...)

2. Photoproduction of $\Lambda(1405)$

M.Niiyama (LEPS) shows strong enhancement of σ near the threshold: Threshold enhancement M.Niiyama et al.PRC78,035202

Unfortunately, LEPS and CLAS line shapes of A(1405) invariant mass look inconsistent K.Moriya et al. PRC.87.035206

Also, it does not match with ChUM

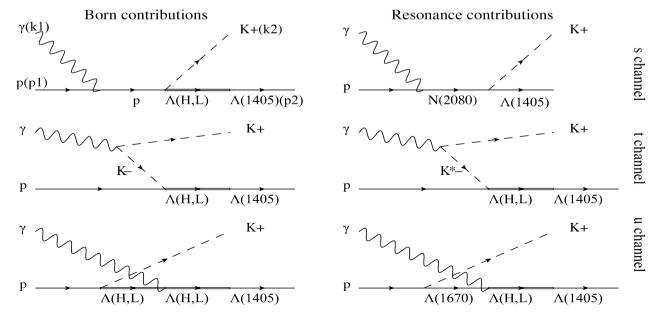
We are still missing many unknown ingredients...

2. Photoproduction of $\Lambda(1405)$

We are motivated by

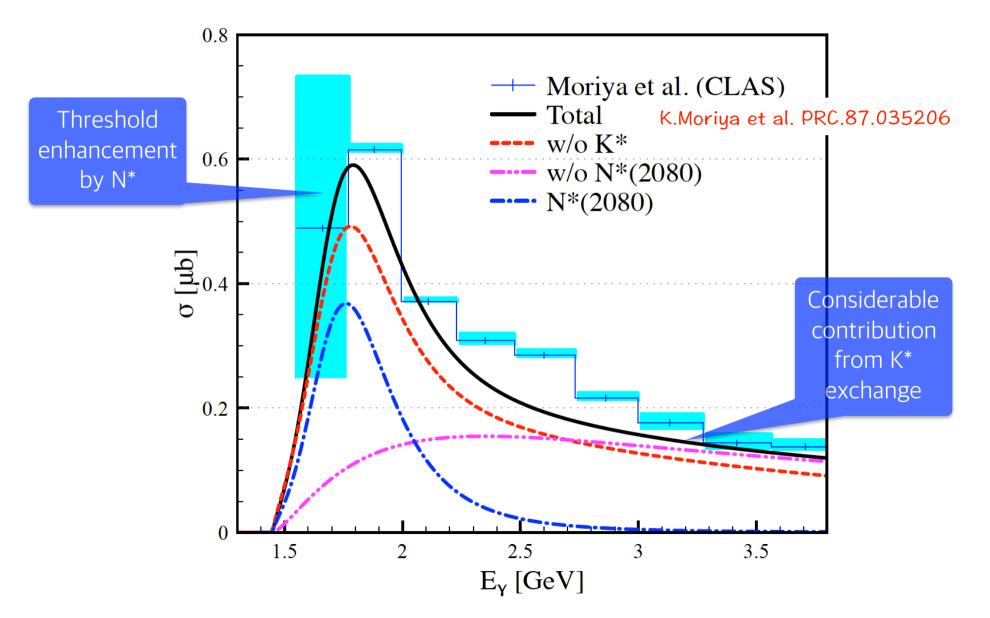
SiN and H.K.Jo,arXiv:1503.00419

- Threshold enhancement: N* near threshold
 Line shape deviated from Breit-Wigner shape: Two-pole structure
- 3) Well-established $2 \rightarrow 2$ eff. Lag. reaction calculation



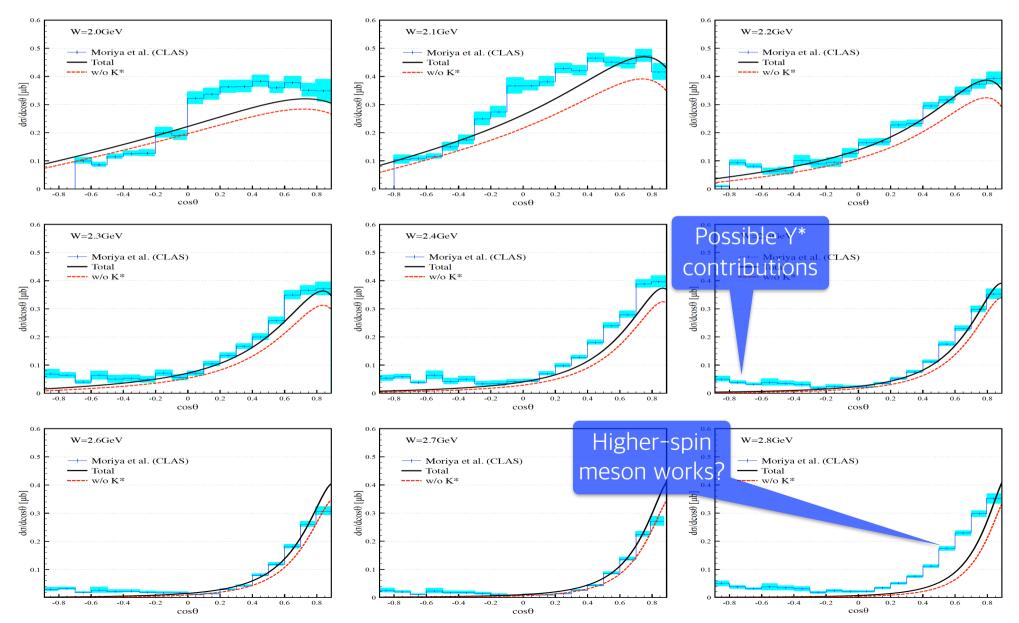
Total cross section

SiN and H.K.Jo,arXiv:1503.00419

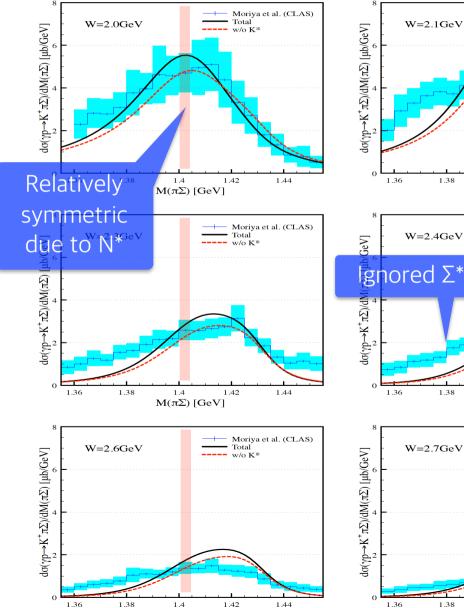


Angular dependence

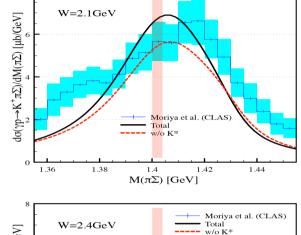
SiN and H.K.Jo,arXiv:1503.00419



$\pi\Sigma$ invariant mass line shape



 $M(\pi\Sigma)$ [GeV]



1.42

Total

1.42

w/o K*

1.4

1.4

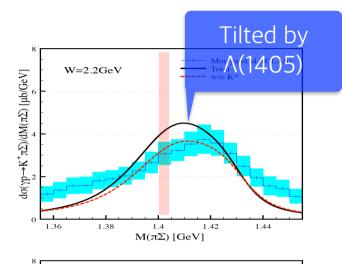
 $M(\pi\Sigma)$ [GeV]

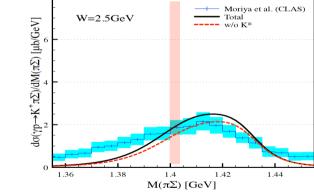
 $M(\pi\Sigma)$ [GeV]

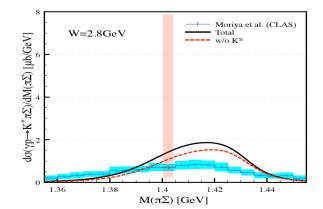
1.44

1.44

Moriva et al. (CLAS)





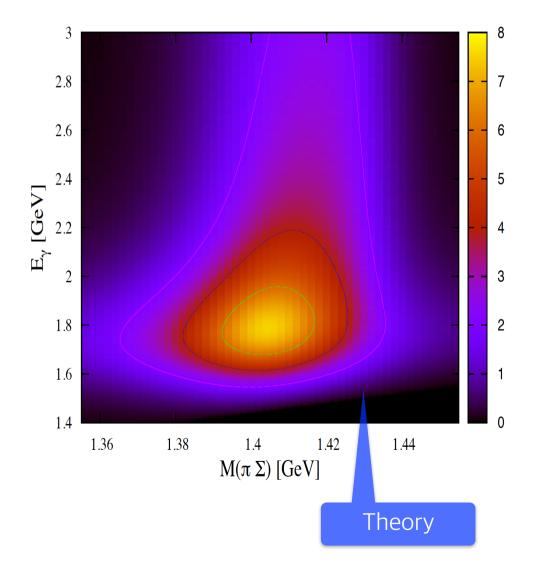


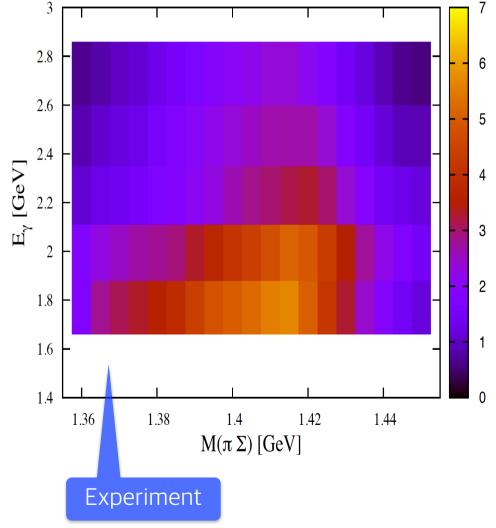
The 31st Reimei WorkShop on Hadron Physics in Extreme Conditions at J-PARC, 18 ~ 20 Jan. 2016, JAEA, Japan

2. Photoproduction of A(1405)

 $\pi\Sigma$ invariant mass ftn. of inv. Mass and $E_{\rm r}$

SiN and H.K.Jo,arXiv:1503.00419





K.Moriya et al. PRC.87.035206

Conclusion for $\Lambda(1405)$ photo production

1) Threshold enhancement explained by N*s: D13(2080) plays the role: Peak shift w.r.t. energy

2) Two-pole scenario may explain the tilting, but not decisive..: Single-pole one also possible

3) Many unknown parameters: EM and strong

J-PARC is a good place for meson-beam hyperon production researches

Using meson (π ,K) beam, one can construct more simple theoretical model: Less unknown parameters

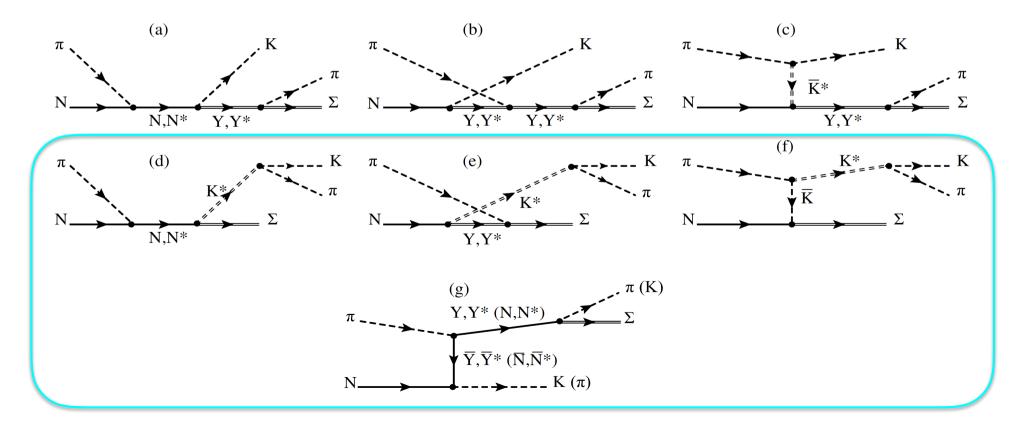
A nice place to study N*-K- $\Lambda(1405)$ information

Can we find a way to test the internal structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ in a pure-strong process?: CCR??

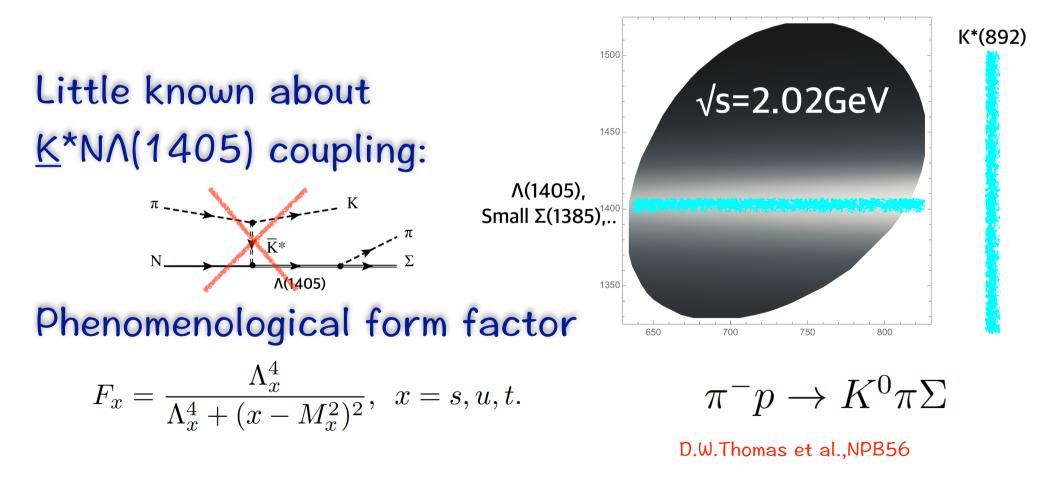
<u>3. Pion-induced A(1405) production</u>

Under progress!!

Again, we employ eff. Lag. approach For more adequate production analysis, we consider Dalitz process: $\pi^- p \to K^0 \pi \Sigma$

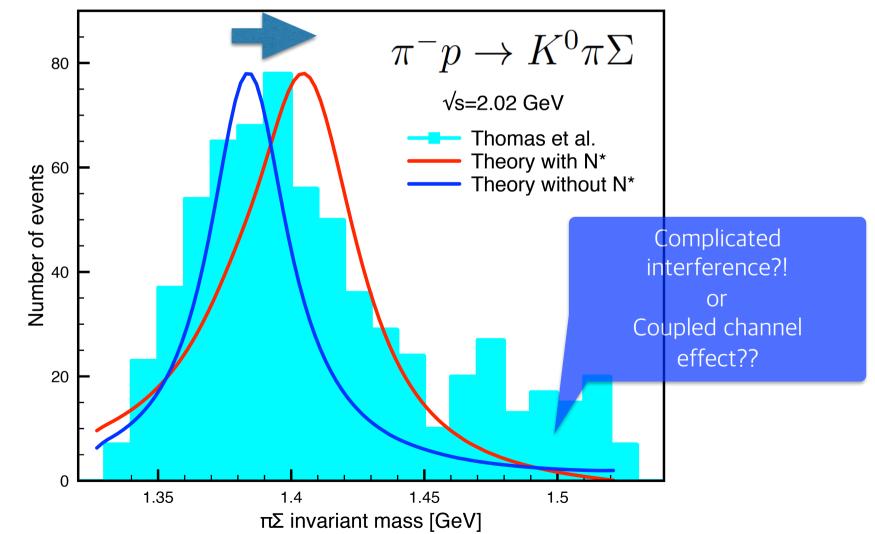


As a first step, we consider the contribution only with $\Lambda(1405)$ production: Ignoring K* $\rightarrow \pi K$



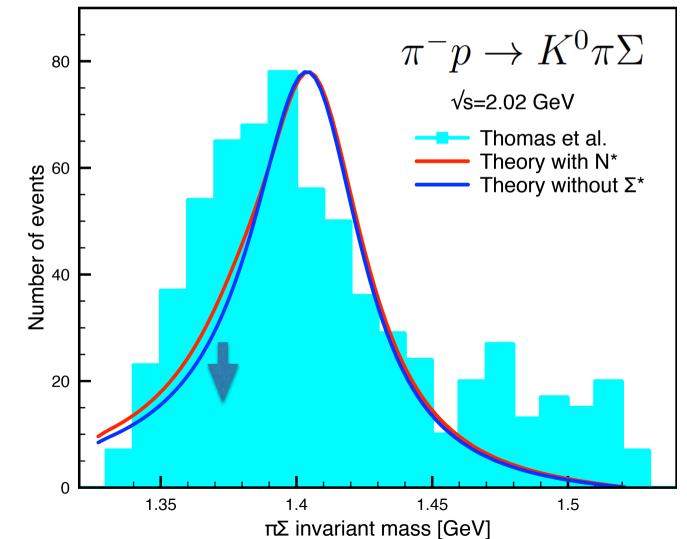
Invariant mass

D.W.Thomas et al.,NPB56



Invariant mass

D.W.Thomas et al.,NPB56



Invariant-mass line shape effected much by N*, while Σ^{*} gives small contribution

How to isolate $\Lambda(1405)$ from others?: Polarization, angular separation, energy separation, Gottfried-Jackson frame analysis

One suggest: K- $p \rightarrow \pi 0 \Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \pi 0 \pi \Sigma$

More detailed works of K- p and π - p are under progress Born approximation + Regge + more N*s + <u>KKN</u>?

Thank you very much for your attention!!

Thanks to

Center for Korean J-PARC users, Prof. Daisuke Jido, Prof. Reinhard Schumcher, and Dr. Kei Moriya