

# Studies of exotic baryons with hadron beams at J-PARC

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# Today's Exotic Baryons

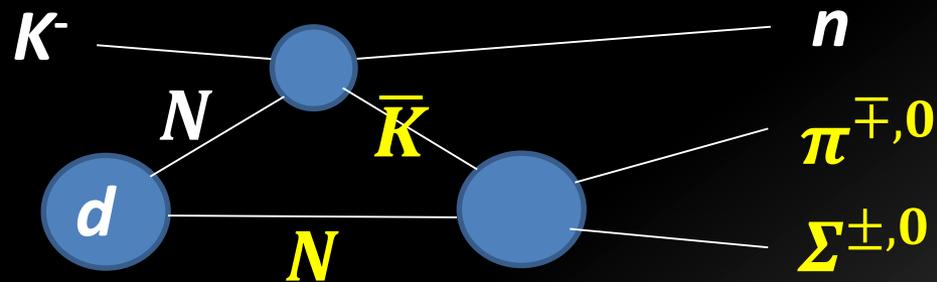
- $\Lambda(1405)$ 
  - With a Low-E Kaon beam
    - $K^{\text{bar}}N$  interaction and exotic hyperon
  - With a High-E pion beam
    - production and exotic hyperon
- $P_C^0$ 
  - With a High-E pion beam

# Still $\Lambda(1405)$ ?

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

# E31 aims at:

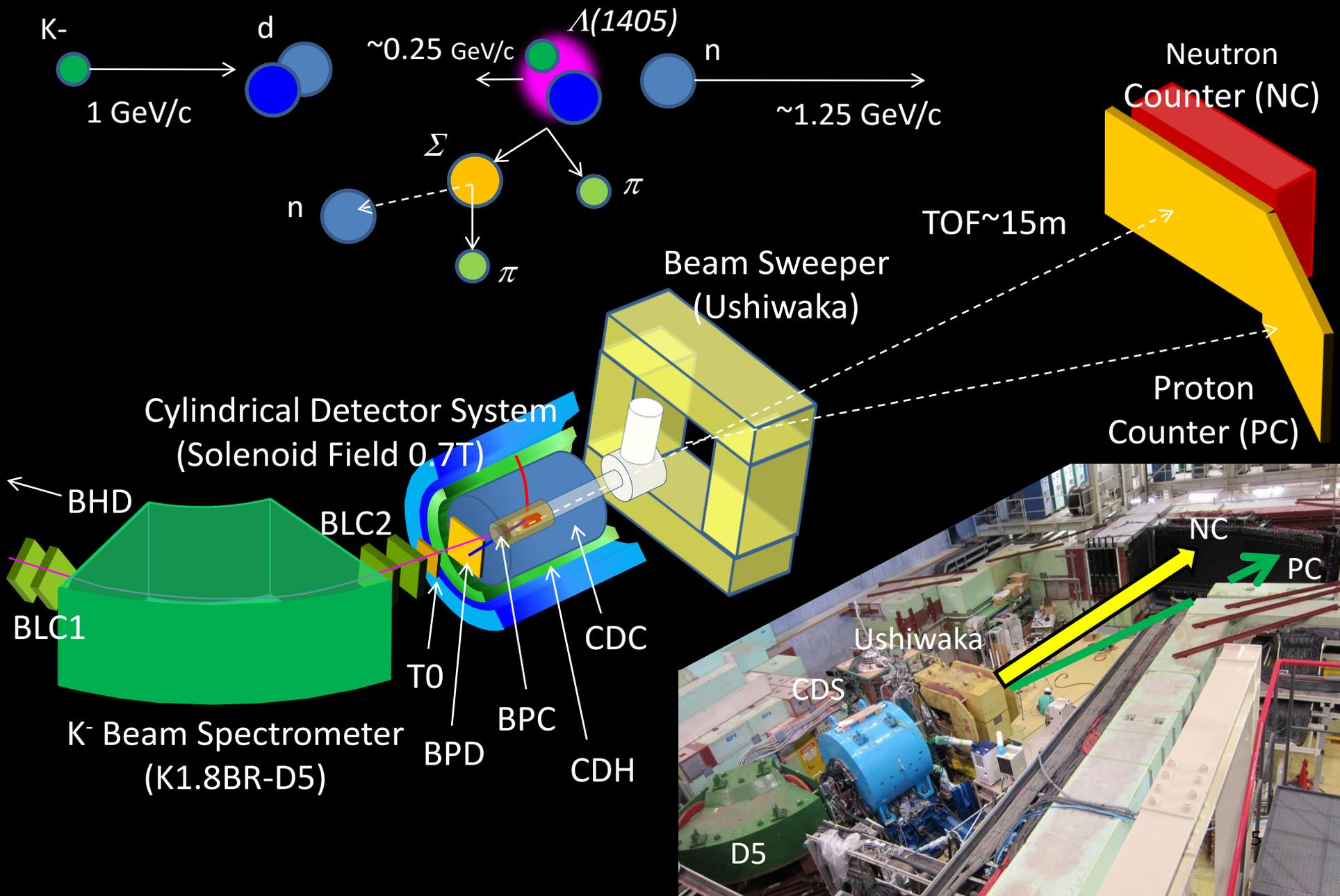
- measuring an **S-wave  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$**  scattering below the  $\bar{K}N$  threshold in the  $d(K^-,n)\pi\Sigma$  reactions at a forward angle of  $n$ .



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

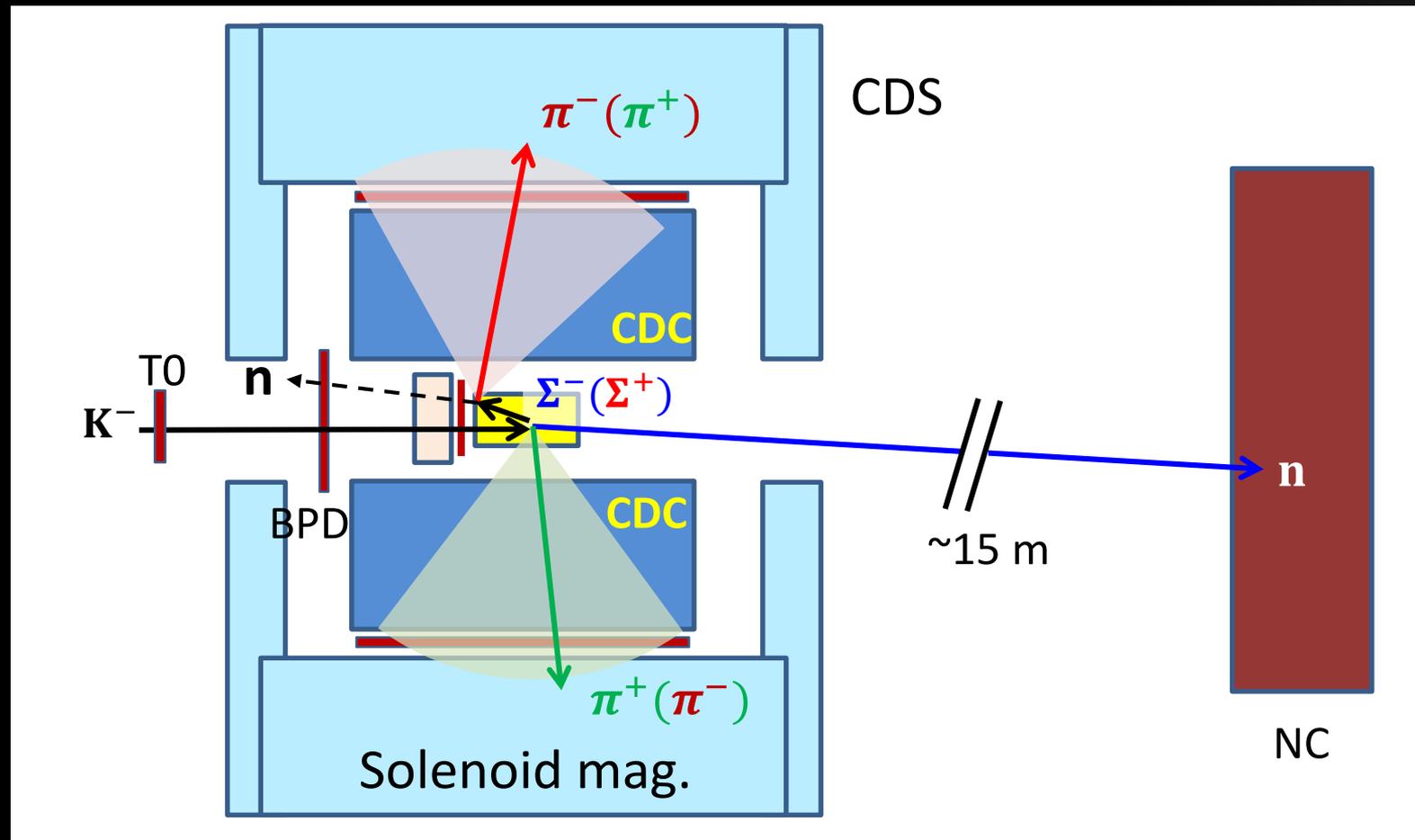
$\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$	$l=0, 1$	$\Lambda(1405)$ ( $l=0$ , S wave), non-resonant [ $l=0/1$ ] ( $\Sigma(1385)$ ( $l=1$ , P wave) to be suppressed)
$\pi^- \Sigma^0$ [ $\pi^- \Lambda$ ]	$l=1$	non-resonant ( $\Sigma(1385)$ to be suppressed) $d(K^-, p) \pi^- \Sigma^0$ [ $\pi^- \Lambda$ ]
$\pi^0 \Sigma^0$	$l=0$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

# Experimental Setup for E31



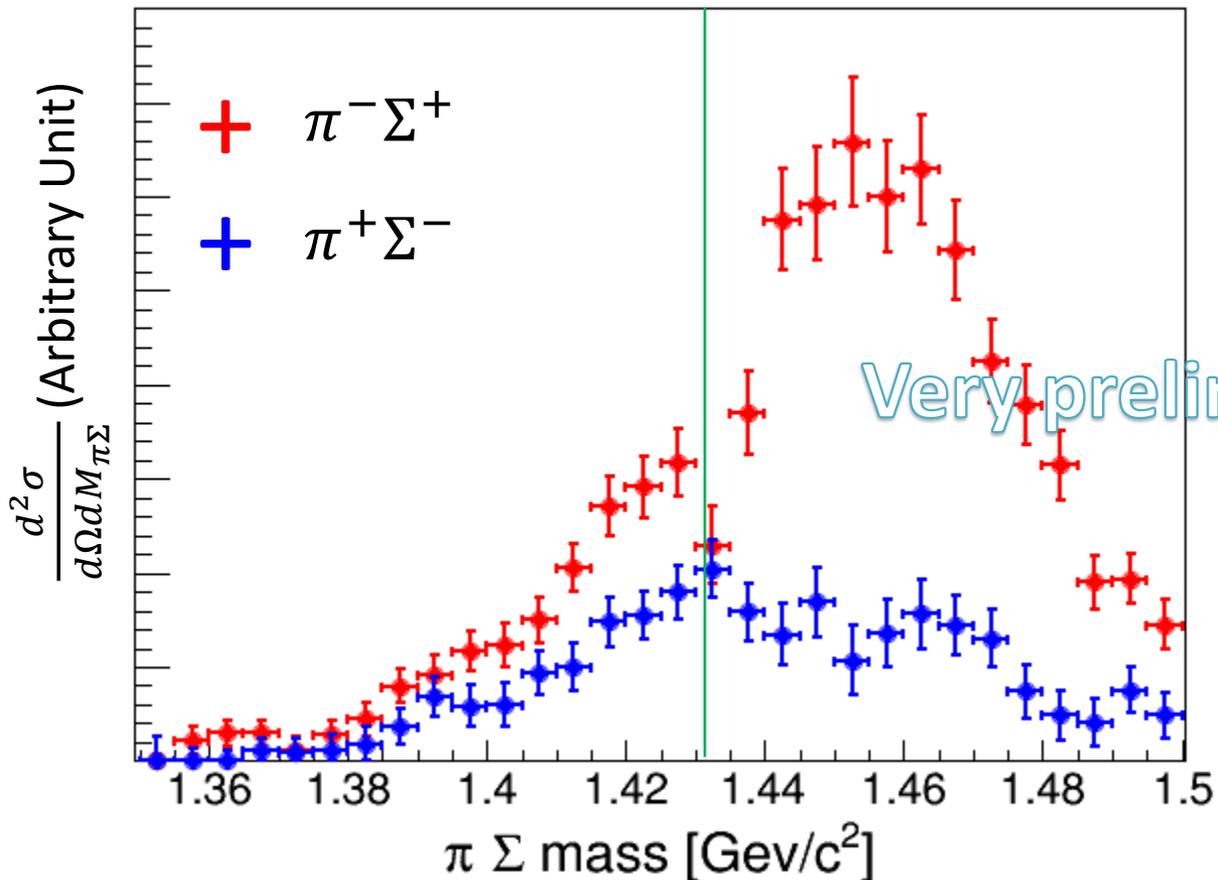
# Schematic Drawings of Detectors

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



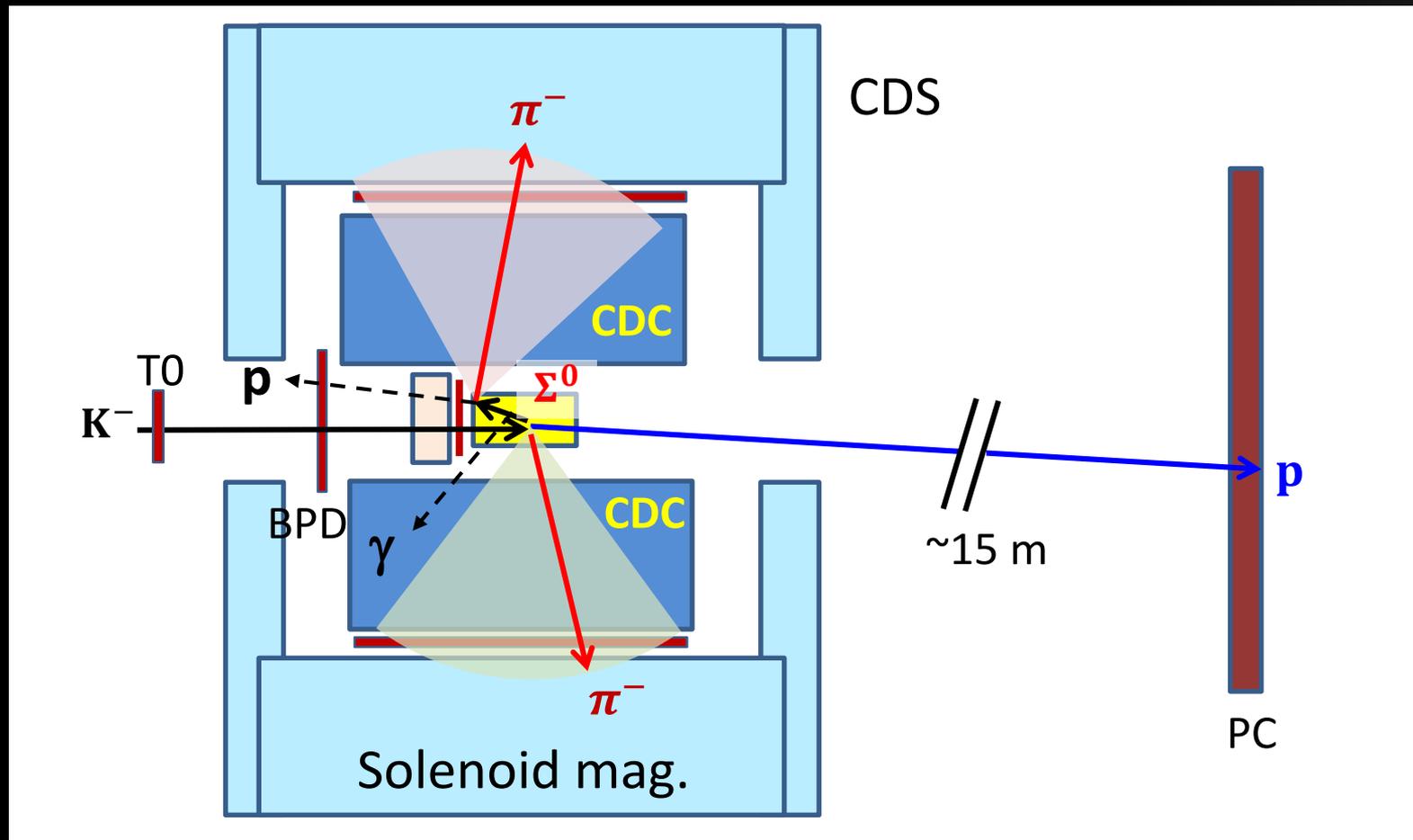
# $\pi^+\Sigma^-/\pi^-\Sigma^+$ Mode ( $I = 0, 1$ )

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



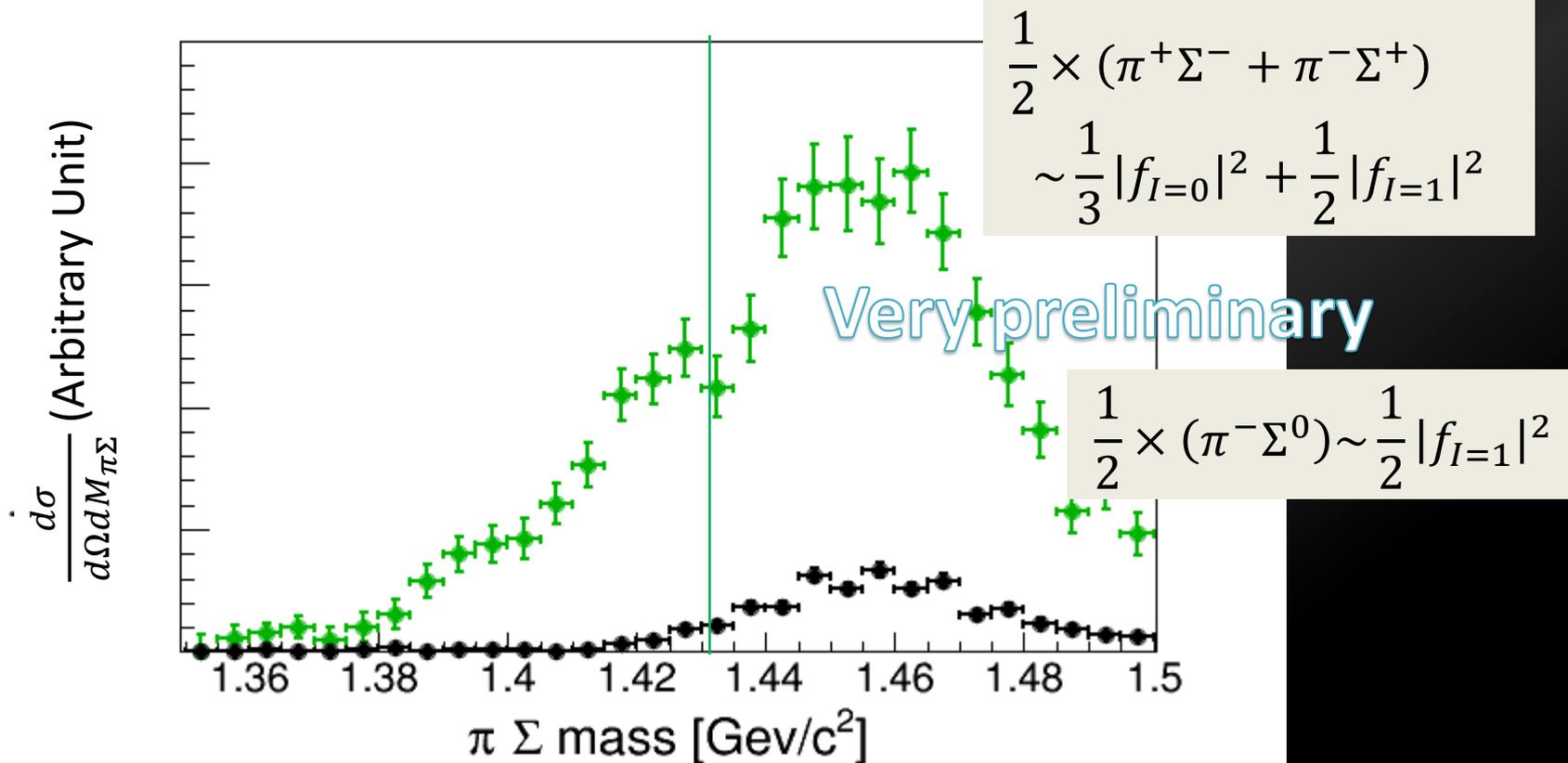
# Schematic Drawings of Detectors

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



# $\pi^+\Sigma^-/\pi^-\Sigma^+$ Average ( $I = 0, 1$ ) V.S. $\pi^-\Sigma^0$ Mode ( $I = 1$ )

- The  $I=0$  amplitude seems dominant.*



$\Lambda(1405) : 1405.1^{+1.3}_{-1.0} \text{ MeV (PDG Part. List'gs)}$

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

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

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

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

## Pole Structure of the Lambda(1405) Region

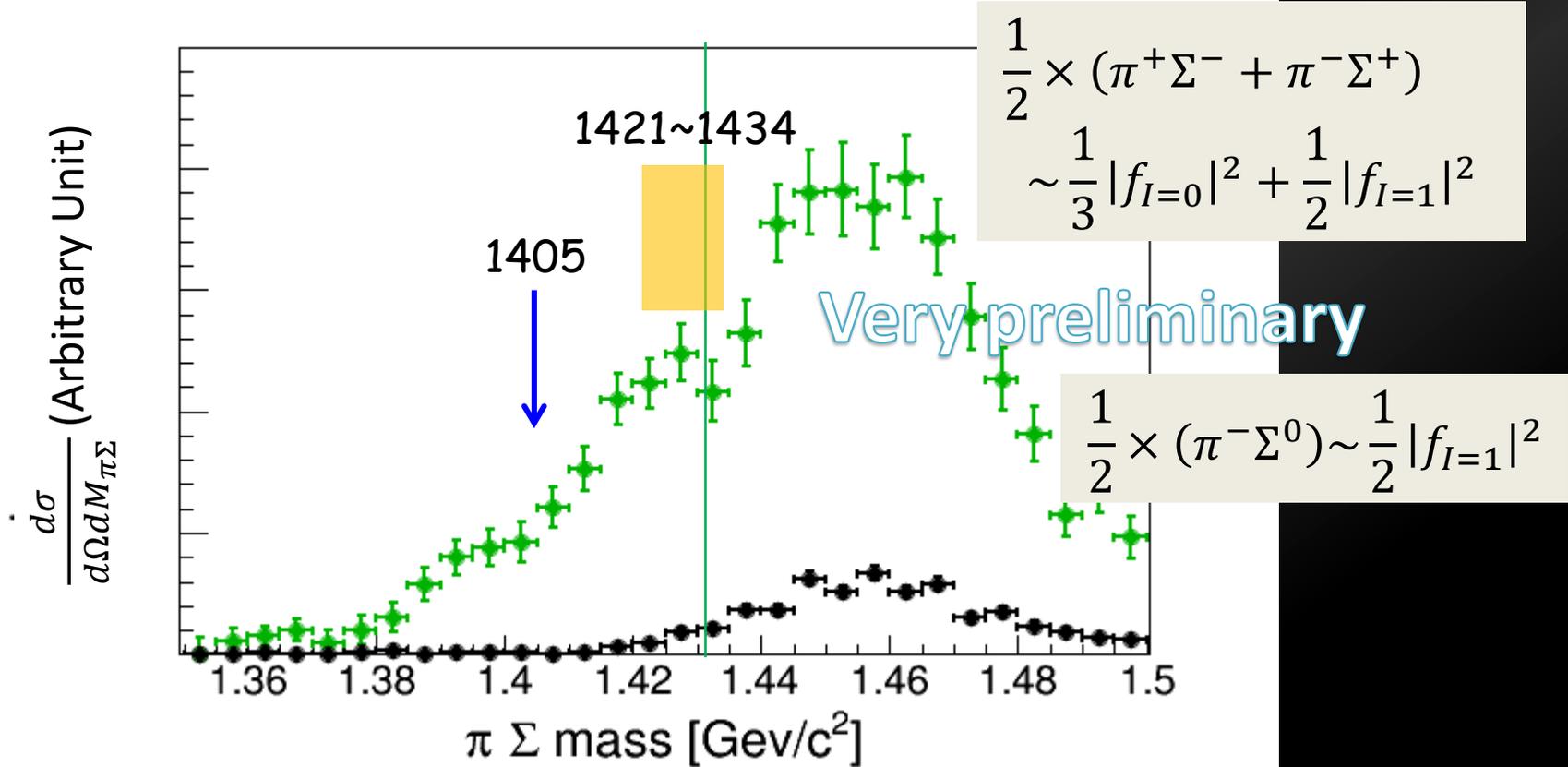
PDG Reviews: Ulf-G. Meissner and T. Hyodo (Nov. 2015)

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

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

# $\pi^+\Sigma^-/\pi^-\Sigma^+$ Average ( $I = 0, 1$ ) V.S. $\pi^-\Sigma^0$ Mode ( $I = 1$ )

- The  $I=0$  amplitude seems dominant.*

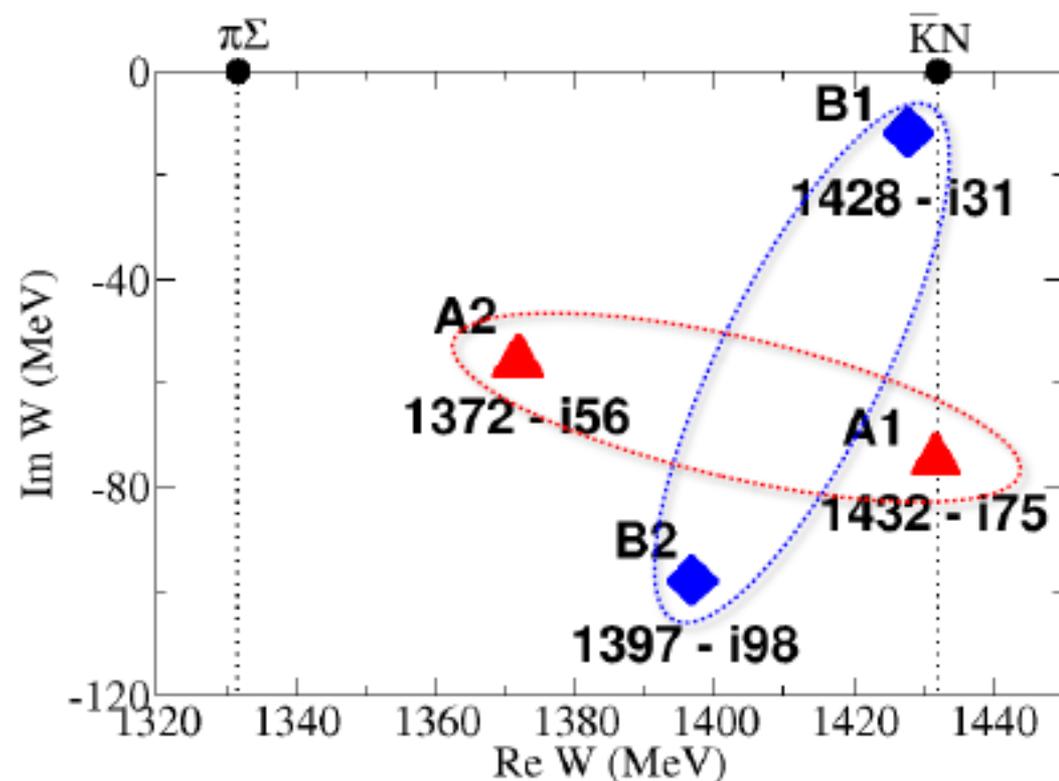


# S-wave resonances below $\bar{K}N$ threshold from the current analysis

HK, Nakamura, Lee, Sato, PRC92(2015)025205

# NOTE: Further extensive analysis including the data below  $\bar{K}N$  threshold is necessary to have *conclusive* results for the  $\bar{K}N$  subthreshold region.

“Predicted”  $\Lambda^*$  ( $J^P = 1/2^-$ ) resonance poles below  $\bar{K}N$  threshold



✓ Two resonance poles are found in both Models A and B.

➤ A1 & B1 seem correspond to  $\Lambda(1405)$

➤ Another  $\Lambda$  resonance with mass 30-60 MeV lower than  $\Lambda(1405)$  (A2 & B2) is also found to exist.

Red triangles: Model A

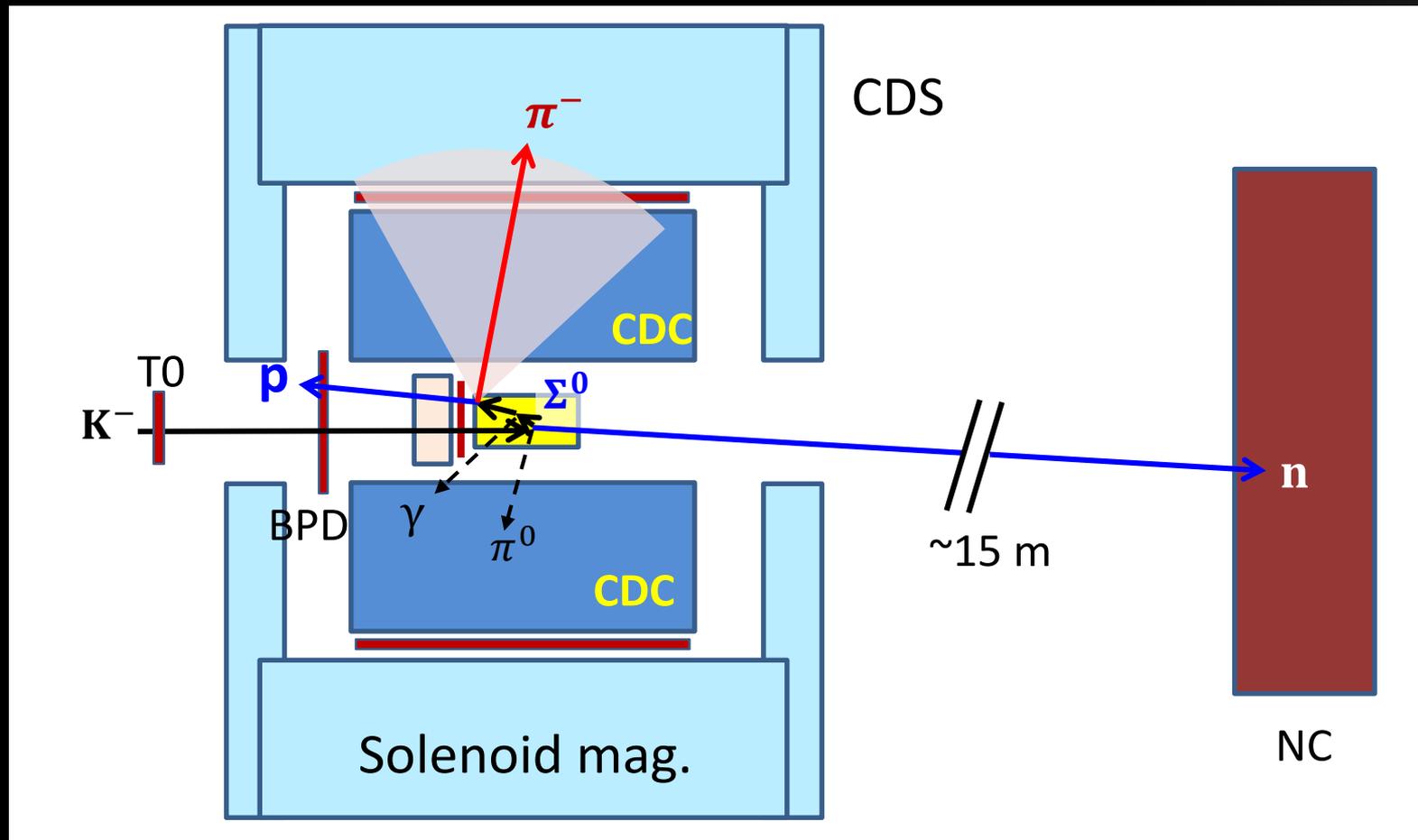
Blue diamonds: Model B

# Remarks of E31 1<sup>st</sup> Run

- Structures below and above the  $\bar{K}N$  threshold are observed in  $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp}$ 
  - Interference btw  $l=0$  and  $1$ .
- Pure  $l=1$  channel,  $d(K^-, p)X_{\pi^-\Sigma^0}$ , is observed.
  - $l=0$  amp. seems dominant in  $\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp$  modes, assuming similarity of the reaction mechanism among  $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^\pm\Sigma^\mp}$  and  $d(K^-, p)X_{\pi^-\Sigma^0}$ .

# In E31 2<sup>nd</sup> Run

- To measure a Pure  $I=0$  channel,  $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^0\Sigma^0}$



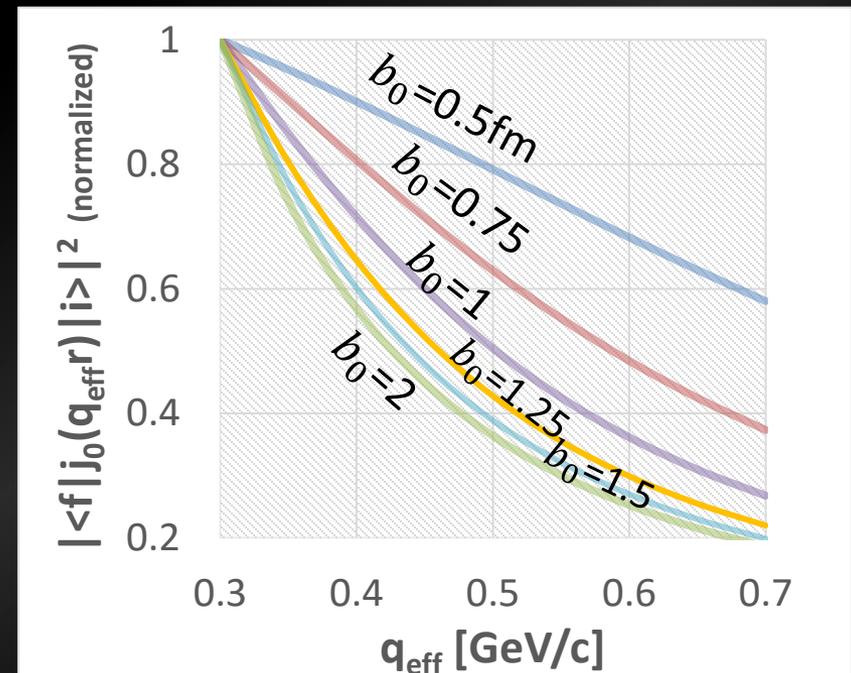
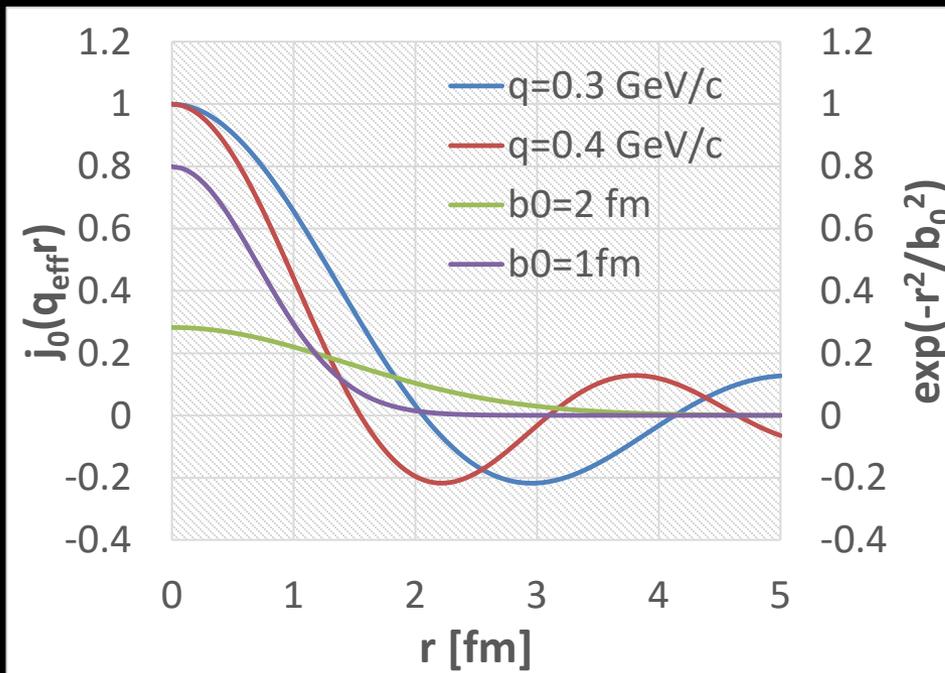
# Further studies on $\Lambda(1405)$

- Angular dependence of  $d(K^-, n)X_{(\pi\Sigma)^0}$ 
  - “Sticking probability” of  $\bar{K}$  to a residual  $N$

$$I(q_{eff}; b_0) = |\langle f(b_0) | j_0(q_{eff}r/\hbar) | i \rangle|^2$$

$f(b_0) \sim N \exp(-r^2/b_0^2)$ : S wave final state

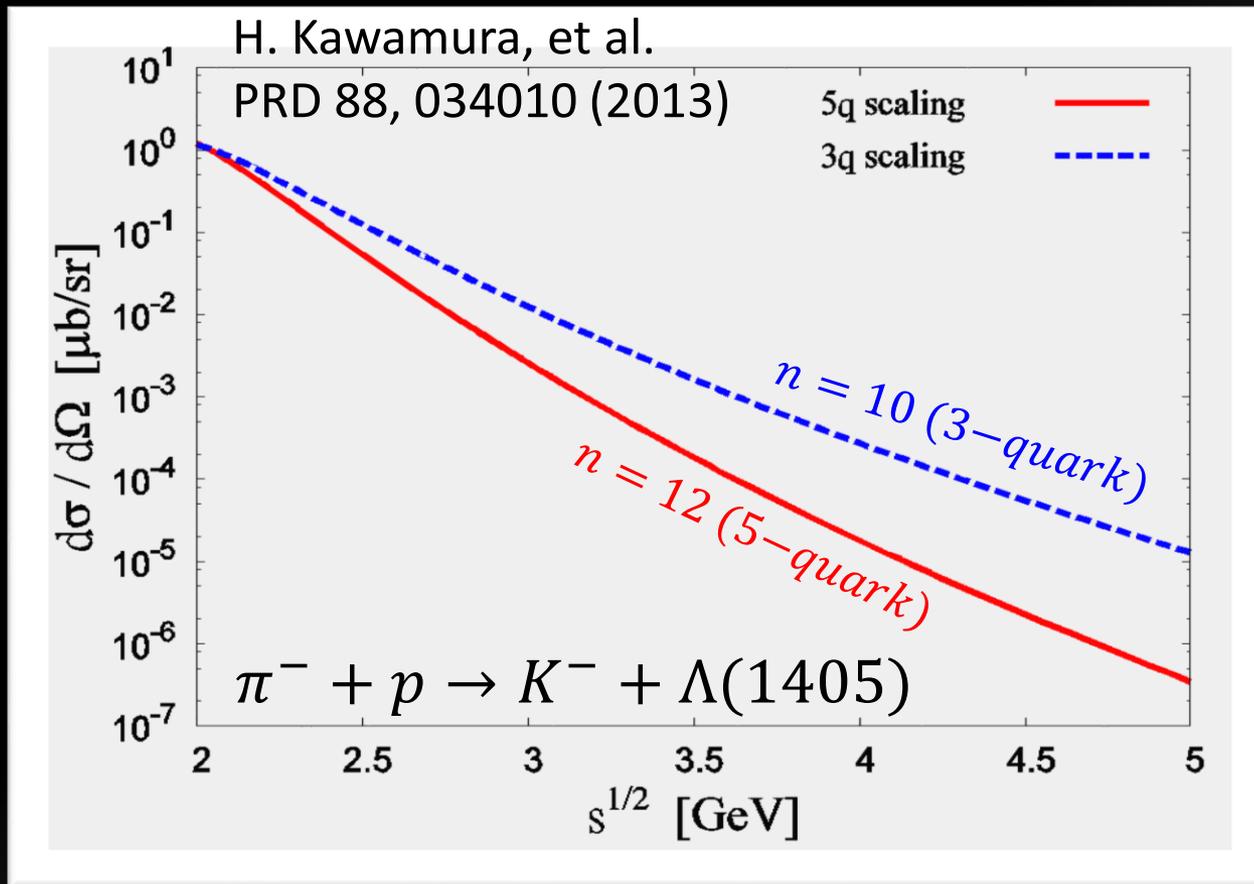
$q_{eff}$ : mom. transfer (angular dependent)



The larger  $b_0$ , the steeper angular dependence.

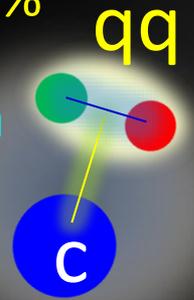
# Further studies on $\Lambda(1405)$

- $\Lambda(1405)$  production in Hard process (at large  $s, t$ ) :
  - quark counting rule:  $d\sigma/d\Omega|_{\theta=90^\circ} \sim 1/s^{n-2}$



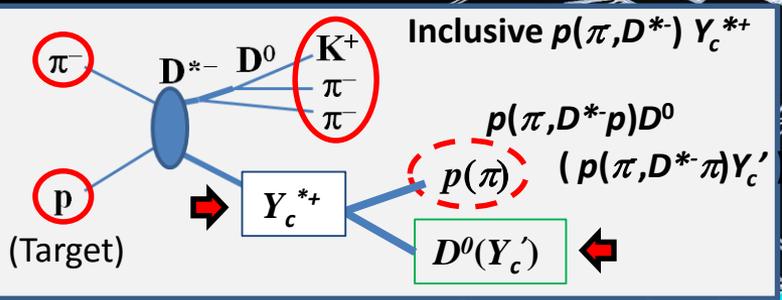
# High-res., High-momentum Beam Line

- High-intensity secondary Pion beam (unseparated)
  - $1.0 \times 10^7$  pions/sec @ 20 GeV/c
- High-resolution beam:  $\Delta p/p \sim 0.1\%$



30 GeV proton beam

Production Target

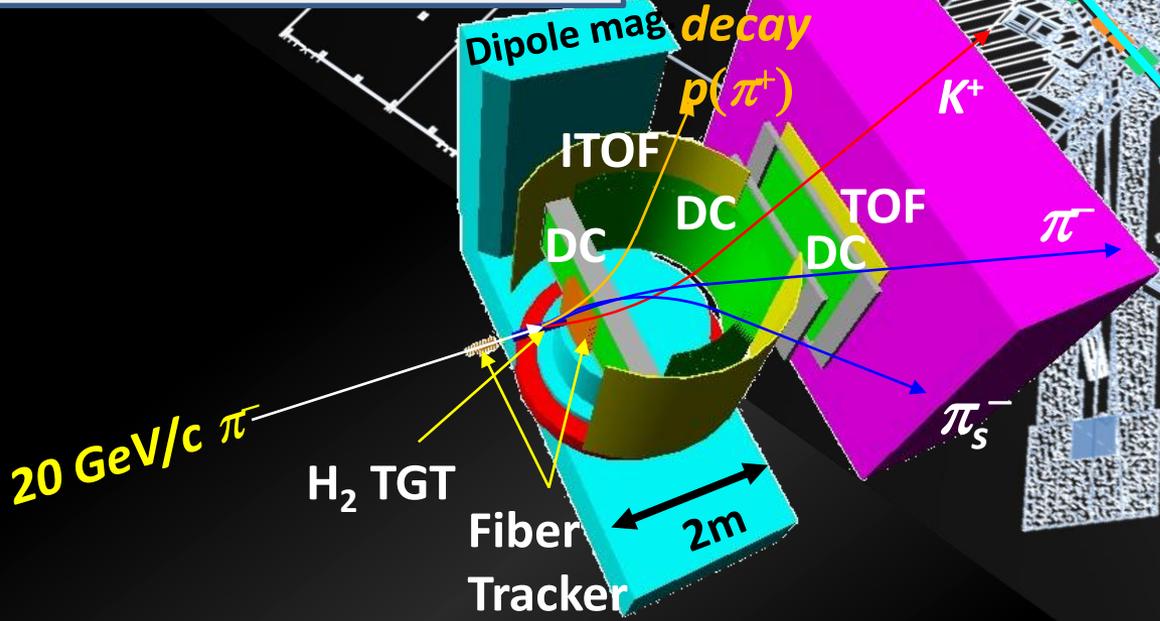


Charmed Baryon

T1

Pion Beam Up to 20 GeV/c

Spectrometer



# In Summary

- A low- $E$   $K^{\text{bar}}$  beam is used for studying hyperon resonances below  $K^{\text{bar}}N$  threshold.
  - $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp}$  demonstrates an **S-wave  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$**  scattering, showing the  $l=0$  dominance.
  - A structure around the  $K^{\text{bar}}N$  threshold is observed.
  - A pole position will be determined by the spectra.
- Further studies are necessary:
  - $d(K^-, n)X_{\pi^0 \Sigma^0}$  will be measured next year.
  - Meas. of Angular distribution  $\rightarrow$  form factor (under consideration)
  - $\Lambda(1405)$  production in Hard process will be measured at the high- $p$  beam line at J-PARC, which may give “# of quarks” in it.