

Compositeness of hadrons from effective field theory



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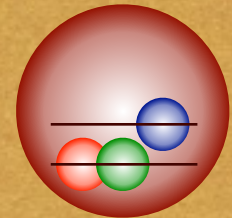
Introduction

- Hadron structure, exotics, and clustering
- Resonance in hadron physics

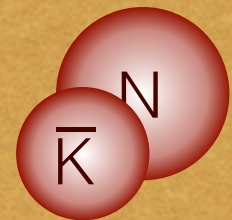


Compositeness of near-threshold resonances

- Weak binding relation from EFT
- Generalization to unstable states
- **Application:** $\Lambda(1405)$



or



[T. Hyodo, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 28, 1330045 \(2013\)](#)

[T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 132002 \(2013\)](#)

[Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 \(2016\) + in preparation](#)

PDG2015 : <http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

~ 150 baryons



~ 200 mesons

All ~ 350 hadrons emerge from single QCD Lagrangian.

All quantum numbers are described by $qqq/q\bar{q}$.

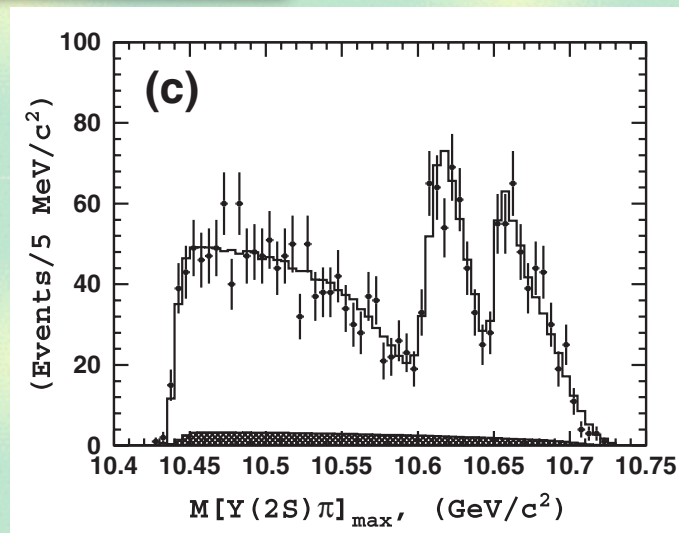
States with more than $qqq/q\bar{q}$

Tetraquark candidate (Belle)

: $Z_b(10610)$, $Z_b(10650)$

$$Y(5S) \rightarrow \pi^\pm + Z_b$$
$$\hookrightarrow Y(nS)(b\bar{b}) + \pi^\mp(u\bar{d}/d\bar{u})$$

A. Bondar, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 122001 (2012)

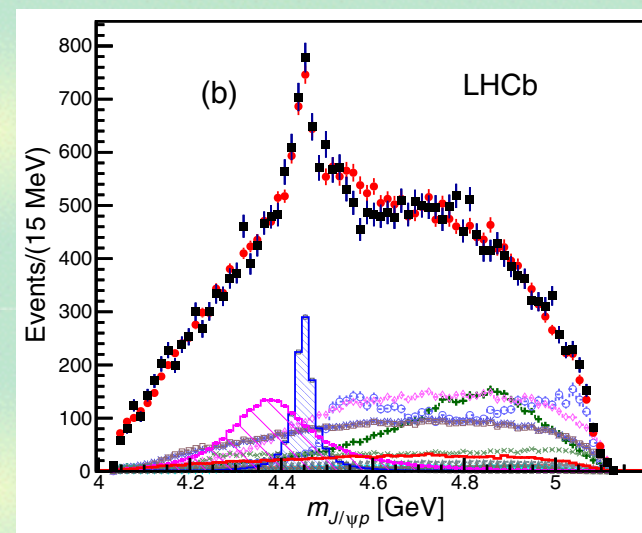


Pentaquark candidate (LHCb)

: $P_c(4450)$, $P_c(4380)$

$$\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^- + P_c$$
$$\hookrightarrow J/\psi(c\bar{c}) + p(uud)$$

R. Aaij, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 072001 (2015)



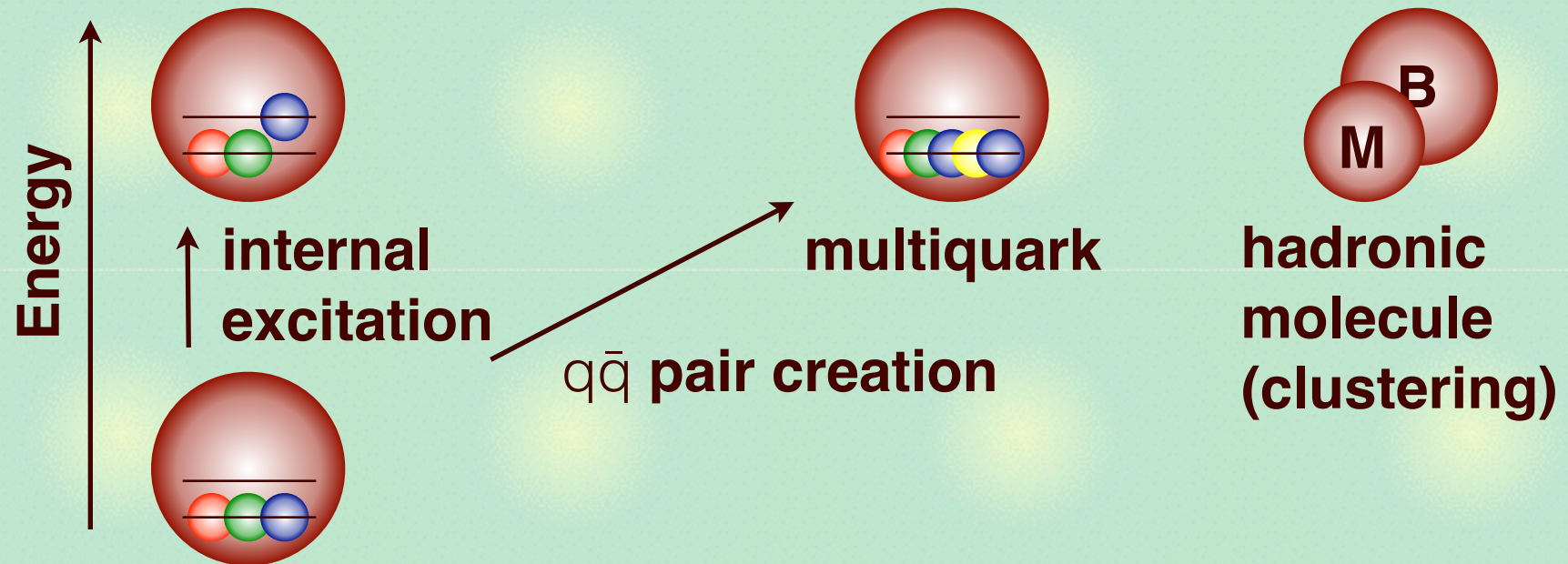
Only a few are observed. Why only a few?

Various hadronic excitations

Description of excited baryons

Conventional structure

Exotic structures



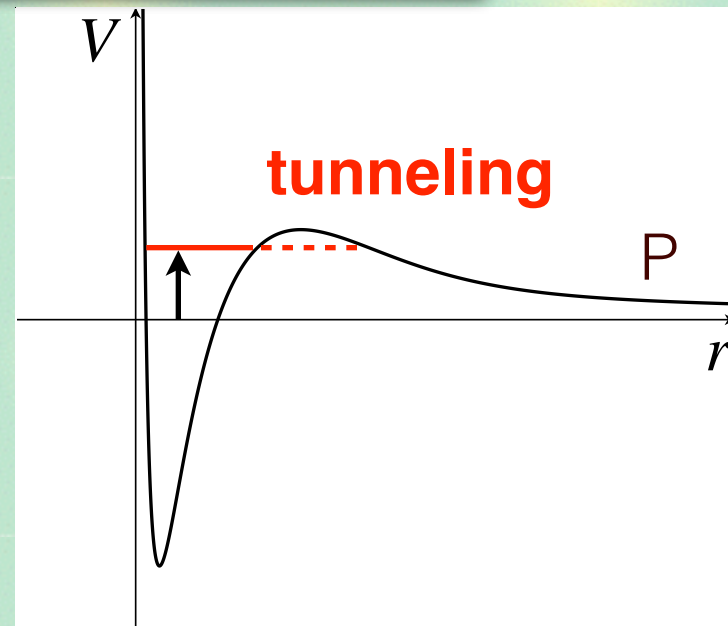
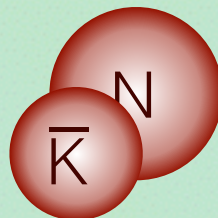
In QCD, non- qqq structures naturally arise.

- Baryons: superposition of qqq + exotic structures
- > How can we disentangle different components?

Resonances in quantum mechanics

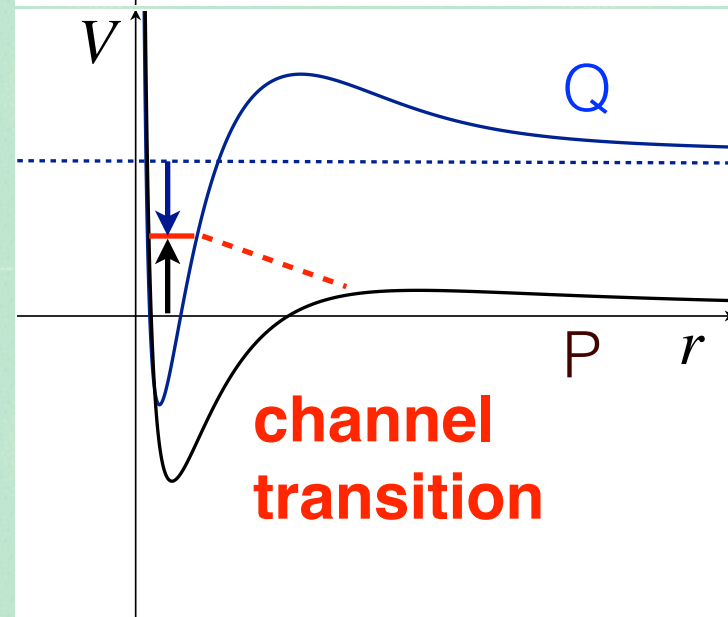
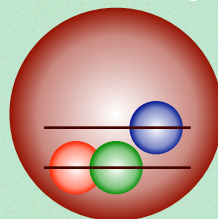
1) Potential (shape) resonance

- 1 channel (P)
- potential barrier : $E > 0$
- unstable via tunneling
- (**composite** of P-channel)



2) Feshbach resonance

- coupled-channel (P+Q)
- bound state of Q: $E_Q < 0$, $E_P > 0$
- unstable via transition
- (**“elementary”**: other than P)



Difficulty of resonances

Resonance as an “eigenstate” of Hamiltonian

- complex energy

G. Gamow, Z. Phys. 51, 204 (1928)

Zur Quantentheorie des Atomkernes.

Von G. Gamow, z. Zt. in Göttingen.

Mit 5 Abbildungen. (Eingegangen am 2. August 1928.)

Um diese Schwierigkeit zu überwinden, müssen wir annehmen, daß die Schwingungen gedämpft sind, und E komplex setzen :

$$E = E_0 + i \frac{\hbar \lambda}{4\pi},$$

wo E_0 die gewöhnliche Energie ist und λ das Dämpfungsdekrement (Zerfallskonstante). Dann sehen wir aber aus den Relationen (2a) und (2b),

- Wave function cannot be normalized.

$$\langle R | R \rangle = \int d\mathbf{r} |\psi_R(\mathbf{r})|^2 \sim \int_0^\infty dr e^{-2\text{Im}[k]r} \rightarrow \infty$$

Normalization by bi-orthogonal basis (Gamow vector)

N. Hokkyo, Prog. Theor. Phys. 33, 1116 (1965)

T. Berggren, Nucl. Phys. A 109, 265 (1968)

$$|\tilde{R}\rangle = |R^*\rangle, \quad |\langle \tilde{R} | R \rangle| = \left| \int d\mathbf{r} [\psi_R(\mathbf{r})]^2 \right| < \infty$$

- Complex expectation value (e.g. $\langle r^2 \rangle$) $\rightarrow$ interpretation?

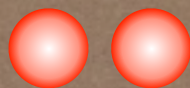
Compositeness of hadrons

 Internal structure of excited hadrons

 Weak binding relation for stable bound states

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965)

Compositeness $\times$
threshold channel



or

“Elementariness” $\mathbb{Z}$
other contributions



observables

 Study **compositeness of hadron resonances** by **generalizing** weak binding relation **to unstable states** with effective field theory.

Weak binding relation for stable states

Compositeness of s-wave **weakly bound** state ($R \gg R_{\text{typ}}$)

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965);

T. Hyodo, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 28, 1330045 (2013)

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}\right) \right\}, \quad r_e = R \left\{ \frac{X-1}{X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}\right) \right\}$$

a_0 : **scattering length**, r_e : **effective range**

$R = (2\mu B)^{-1/2}$: **radius of wave function**

R_{typ} : **length scale of interaction**

- **deuteron is NN composite** ($a_0 \sim R \gg r_e$) $\rightarrow X \sim 1$
- **internal structure from observable**
- **no nuclear force potential / wavefunction of deuteron**

Problem: applicable only for stable states.

Effective field theory

Low-energy scattering with near-threshold bound state

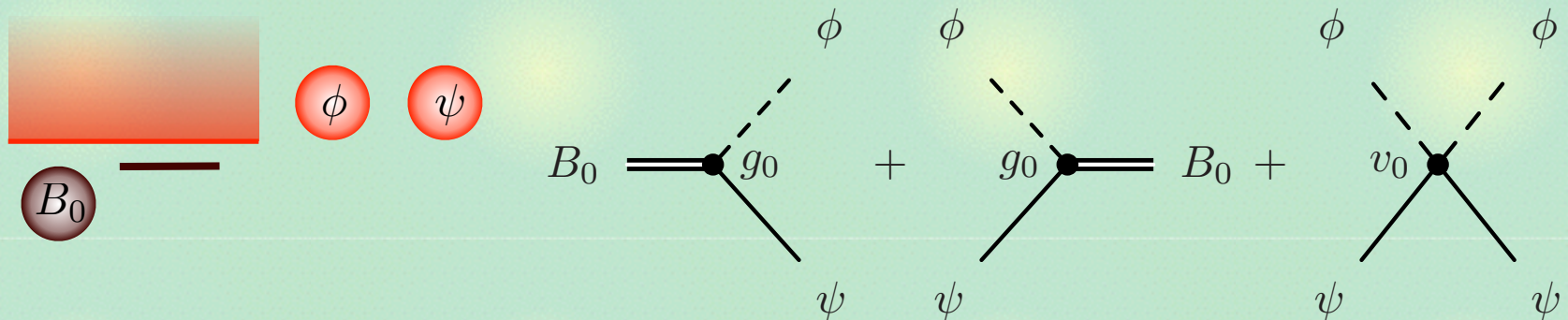
- Nonrelativistic EFT with **contact interaction**

D.B. Kaplan, Nucl. Phys. B494, 471 (1997)

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016)

$$H_{\text{free}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M} \nabla \psi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \psi + \frac{1}{2m} \nabla \phi^\dagger \cdot \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{2M_0} \nabla B_0^\dagger \cdot \nabla B_0 + \nu_0 B_0^\dagger B_0 \right],$$

$$H_{\text{int}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[g_0 \left(B_0^\dagger \phi \psi + \psi^\dagger \phi^\dagger B_0 \right) + v_0 \psi^\dagger \phi^\dagger \phi \psi \right]$$



- **cutoff** : $\Lambda \sim 1/R_{\text{typ}}$ (interaction range of microscopic theory)
- At low energy $p \ll \Lambda$, interaction $\sim$ contact

Compositeness and “elementariness”

Eigenstates

$$H_{\text{free}}|B_0\rangle = \nu_0|B_0\rangle, \quad H_{\text{free}}|\mathbf{p}\rangle = \frac{p^2}{2\mu}|\mathbf{p}\rangle \quad \text{free (discrete + continuum)}$$

$$(H_{\text{free}} + H_{\text{int}})|B\rangle = -B|B\rangle \quad \text{full (bound state)}$$

- normalization of $|B\rangle$ + completeness relation

$$\langle B|B\rangle = 1, \quad 1 = |B_0\rangle\langle B_0| + \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3} |\mathbf{p}\rangle\langle \mathbf{p}|$$

- projections onto bare states

$$1 = Z + X, \quad \underbrace{Z \equiv |\langle B_0|B\rangle|^2}_{\text{“elementariness”}}, \quad \underbrace{X \equiv \int \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{(2\pi)^3} |\langle \mathbf{p}|B\rangle|^2}_{\text{compositeness}}$$

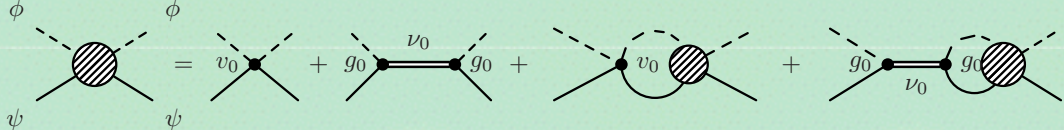
“elementariness” compositeness



Z, X : real and nonnegative $\rightarrow$ interpreted as **probability**

Weak binding relation

$\Psi\Phi$ scattering amplitude (exact result)

$$f(E) = -\frac{\mu}{2\pi} \frac{1}{[v(E)]^{-1} - G(E)}$$


$$v(E) = v_0 + \frac{g_0^2}{E - \nu_0}, \quad G(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\Lambda dp \frac{p^2}{E - p^2/(2\mu) + i0^+}$$

Compositeness $X \leftarrow v(E), G(E)$: renormalization dependent

T. Sekihara, T. Hyodo, D. Jido, PTEP2015, 063D04 (2015)

T. Hyodo, arXiv:1511.00870 [hep-ph]

$$X = \{1 + G^2(-B)v'(-B)[G'(-B)]^{-1}\}^{-1}$$

$1/R = (2\mu B)^{1/2}$ **expansion: leading term $\leftarrow X$**

$$a_0 = -f(E=0) = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R}\right) \right\}$$

renormalization independent

If $R \gg R_{\text{typ}}$, correction terms neglected: $X \leftarrow (B, a_0)$

When a CDD pole exist

CDD pole: pole of the inverse amplitude $f(E_c)=0$, $1/f(E_c) \rightarrow \infty$

L. Castillejo, R.H. Dalitz, F.J. Dyson, Phys. Rev. 101, 453 (1956)

- weak-binding relation breaks down

V. Baru, *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A44, 93 (2010)

Z.-H. Guo, J.A. Oller, Phys. Rev. D93, 054014 (2016)

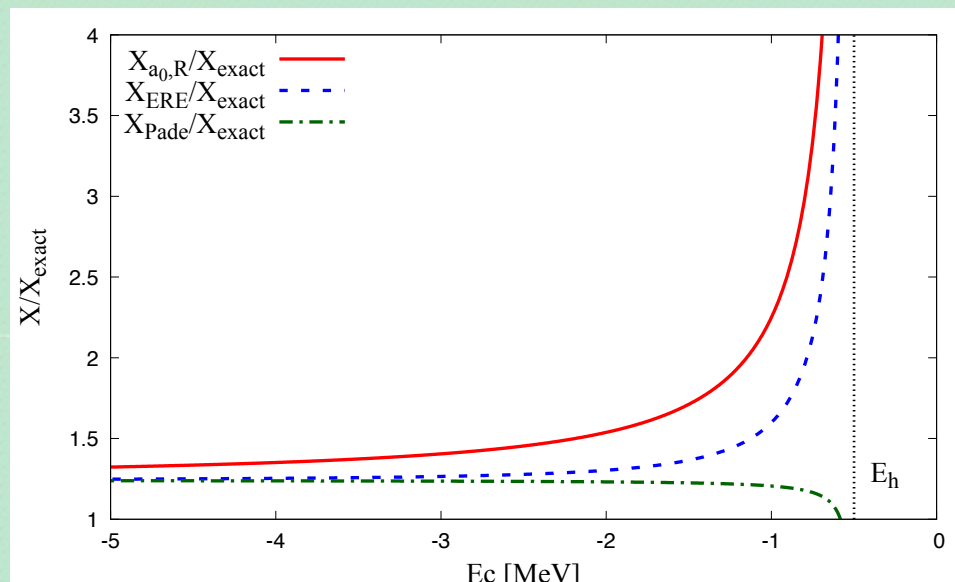
The effect of CDD pole $\leftarrow$ Pade approximant for $1/f(E)$

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, in preparation

$$X_{a_0,R} = \frac{a_0}{2R - a_0}$$

$$X_{\text{Pade}} = \left[1 - \frac{4R(a_0 - R)}{a_0^2 r_e} \right]^{-1}$$

- model calculation with known exact X



New formula approximates the exact result even if $E_c \sim B$

Introduction of decay channel

Introduce decay channel

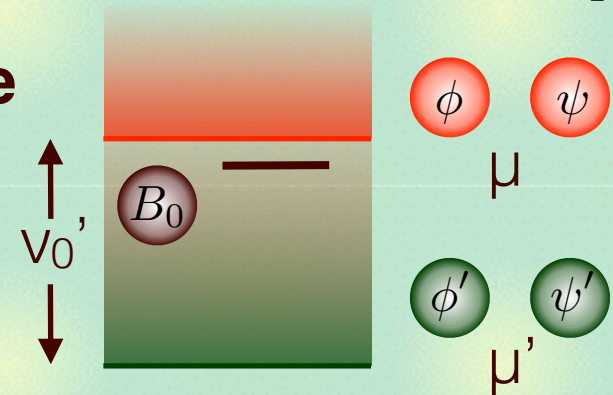
$$H'_{\text{free}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[\frac{1}{2M'} \nabla \psi'^{\dagger} \cdot \nabla \psi' - \nu_{\psi} \psi'^{\dagger} \psi' + \frac{1}{2m'} \nabla \phi'^{\dagger} \cdot \nabla \phi' - \nu_{\phi} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi' \right],$$

$$H'_{\text{int}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \left[g'_0 \left(B_0^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} B_0 \right) + v'_0 \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + v_0^t (\psi^{\dagger} \phi^{\dagger} \phi' \psi' + \psi'^{\dagger} \phi'^{\dagger} \phi \psi) \right],$$

Quasi-bound state: complex eigenvalue

$$H = H_{\text{free}} + H'_{\text{free}} + H_{\text{int}} + H'_{\text{int}}$$

$$H|QB\rangle = E_{QB}|QB\rangle, \quad E_{QB} \in \mathbb{C}$$



Generalized relation: **correction term** ← threshold difference

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\mu'^3}{\mu^3}} \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \right) \right\}, \quad R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2\mu E_{QB}}}, \quad l \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu\nu'_0}}$$

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016)

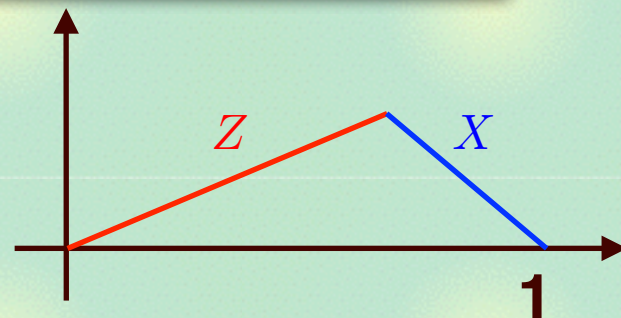
c.f. V. Baru, *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B586, 53 (2004),...

If $|R| \gg (R_{\text{typ}}, l)$ **correction terms neglected**: $X \leftarrow (E_{QB}, a_0)$

Complex compositeness and interpretation

Unstable states $\rightarrow$ complex Z and X

$$Z + X = 1, \quad Z, X \in \mathbb{C}$$

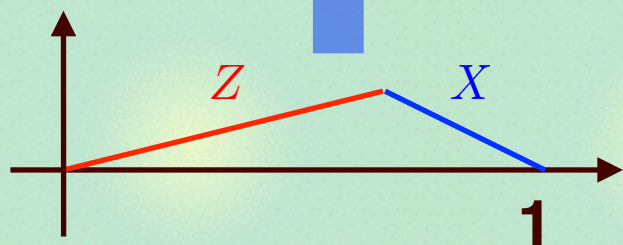


Similarity with bound state

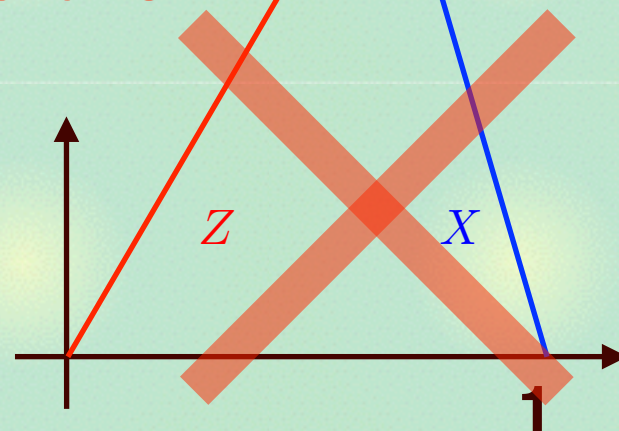
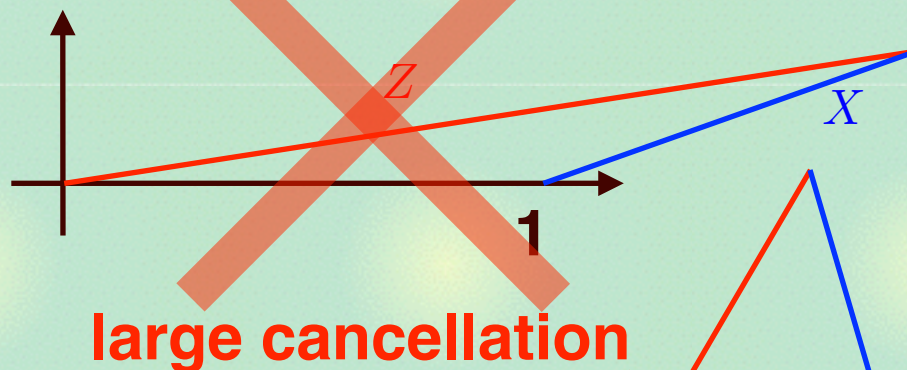
c.f. T. Sekihara, T. Hyodo, D. Jido, PTEP2015, 063D04 (2015)

bound state
: well defined

$$Z + X = 1, \quad Z, X \in [0, 1]$$



small cancellation



New definitions

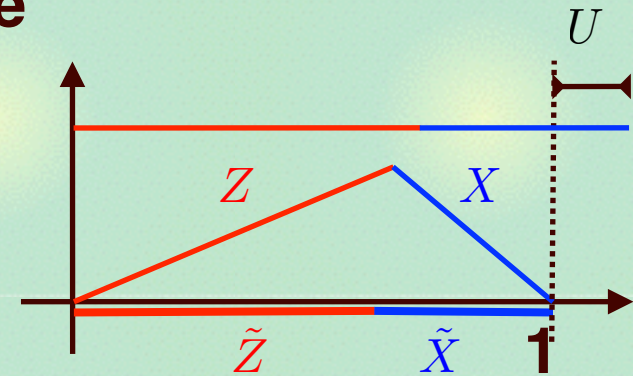
Step 1: quantify the deviation from bound state

- 0 for bound state
- becomes large when deviation is large

$$U = |Z| + |X| - 1$$

—> U : uncertainty of interpretation

c.f. T. Berggren, Phys. Lett. 33B, 547 (1970)



Step 2: define new compositeness/elementariness

- interpreted as probabilities $\tilde{Z} + \tilde{X} = 1, \quad \tilde{Z}, \tilde{X} \in [0, 1]$
- coincide with Z, X for bound state if $U \rightarrow 0$

$$\tilde{Z} = \frac{1 - |X| + |Z|}{2}, \quad \tilde{X} = \frac{1 - |Z| + |X|}{2}$$

**compositeness
when U is small**

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016)

Application

Generalized weak binding relation $X \leftarrow (E_{QB}, a_0)$

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\mu'^3}{\mu^3}} \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \right) \right\}, \quad R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2\mu E_{QB}}}, \quad l \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu\nu'_0}}$$

- $\Lambda(1405)$ pole position and $\bar{K}N$ scattering length

Y. Ikeda, T. Hyodo, W. Weise, PLB 706, 63 (2011); NPA 881 98 (2012), ...

- $E_{QB} = -10 - 26i$ MeV $\rightarrow |R| \sim 2$ fm $\rightarrow$ small correction term

$\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \lesssim 0.12, \quad \left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \lesssim 0.16$ $\leftarrow$ energy difference from $\pi\Sigma$

$\nwarrow$ **vector meson exchange**

Ref.	E_{QB} (MeV)	a_0 (fm)	$X_{\bar{K}N}$	$\tilde{X}_{\bar{K}N}$	U	$ r_e/a_0 $
[43]	$-10 - i26$	$1.39 - i0.85$	$1.2 + i0.1$	1.0	0.5	0.2
[44]	$-4 - i8$	$1.81 - i0.92$	$0.6 + i0.1$	0.6	0.0	0.7
[45]	$-13 - i20$	$1.30 - i0.85$	$0.9 - i0.2$	0.9	0.1	0.2
[46]	$2 - i10$	$1.21 - i1.47$	$0.6 + i0.0$	0.6	0.0	0.7
[46]	$-3 - i12$	$1.52 - i1.85$	$1.0 + i0.5$	0.8	0.6	0.4

$\uparrow$
systematic error
 $\downarrow$

$\Lambda(1405)$ is $\bar{K}N$ composite $\leftarrow$ observables

Summary

 Compositeness of **near-threshold** bound state can be determined only by **observables**.

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965)

 Weak binding relation can be **generalized to unstable states** with effective field theory.

$$a_0 = R \left\{ \frac{2X}{1+X} + \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{R_{\text{typ}}}{R} \right| \right) + \sqrt{\frac{\mu'^3}{\mu^3}} \mathcal{O} \left(\left| \frac{l}{R} \right|^3 \right) \right\}, \quad R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2\mu E_{QB}}}, \quad l \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu\nu'_0}}$$

 Precise determination of the pole position and scattering length shows that $\Lambda(1405)$ is dominated by **$\bar{K}N$ composite component**.

Y. Kamiya, T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. C93, 035203 (2016) + in preparation

