

Status of the Lambda(1405)

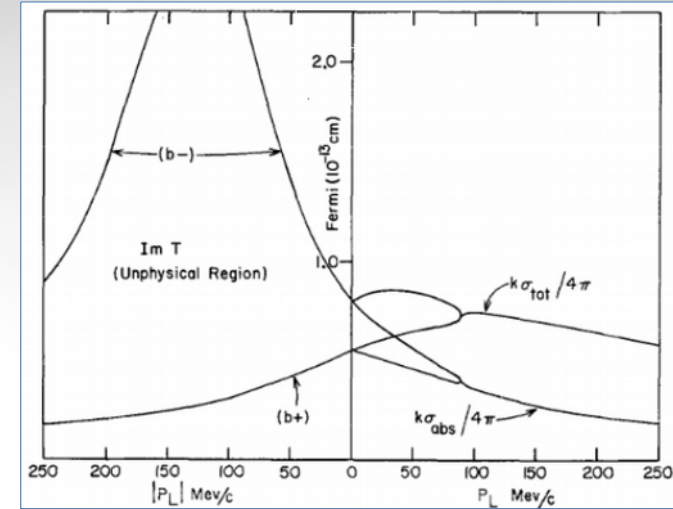
Maxim Mai

The George Washington
University

The Energy Dependence of Low Energy K^- -Proton Processes*

R. H. DALITZ AND S. F. TUAN

persion relations. Four sets of scattering amplitudes are obtained consistent with all the present data on K^- -proton interactions and the possibilities for discrimination between them are discussed. Two of these amplitudes are found to correspond to a resonance-like behavior just within the unphysical region.



... 58 years later...

**** P D G (2017) ****

$$S = -1$$

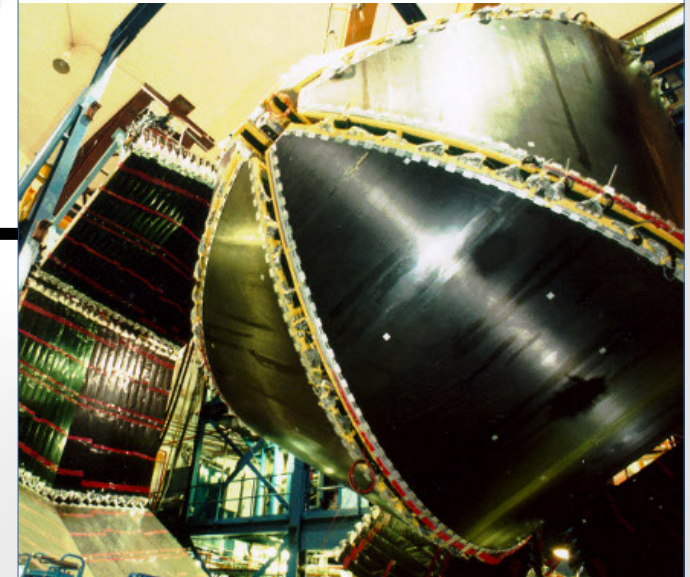
$$I = 0$$

$$J^p = \frac{1}{2}^-$$

$$M = 1405.1_{-1.0}^{+1.3} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 50.5 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV}$$

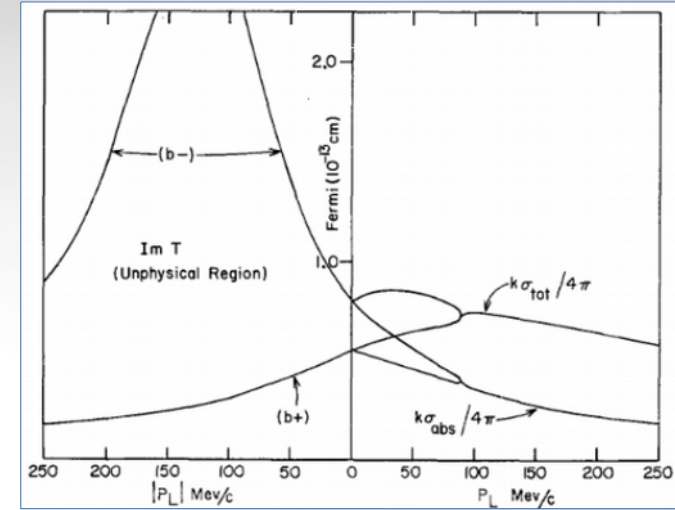
Experimental verification
CLAS@JLab (2014)



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But only one of two poles

Extrapolation below $\bar{K}N$ threshold

Major challenges

- * Non-perturbative scattering amplitude required
- * Isospin breaking has to be taken into account
- * 10 channels w. same QNs
- * Universality \rightarrow interaction kernel & QCD

\rightarrow PDG-note on $\Lambda(1405)$

Hyodo, Meißner (2015)

Generation mechanism

Dynamically Generated State

- * quasibound $\bar{K}N$ state in $\pi\Sigma$ continuum
- * K-matrix Dalitz, Tuan (1960)
- * Unitarized ChPT amplitude Kaiser, Siegel, Weise (1995)
Oset, Ramos (1998)
- two-pole solution Oller, Meißner (2001) Jido et al. (2003)

Genuine Quark State

- * qqq state: $\Lambda(1405)$ mass-degenerate to $\Lambda(1520)$ Isgur, Karl (1978)
- * Possible extensions:
 - active glue
 - hybrids: $qqqqq$

* **presumably a mixture of both → ratio?**

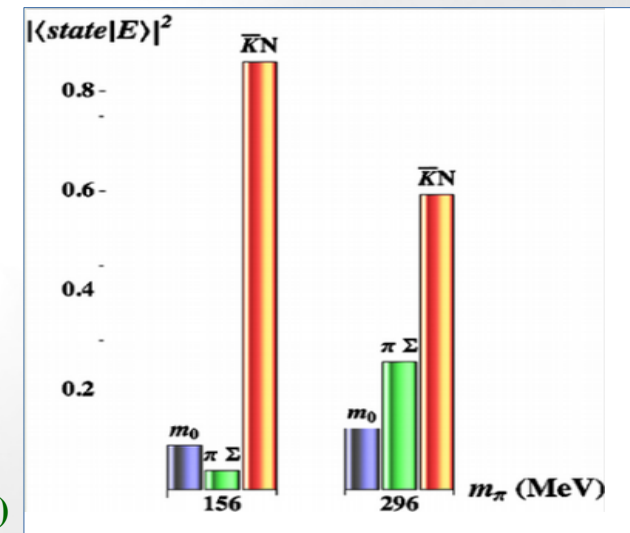
Lattice QCD: strange magnetic form factor of s-quark vanishes

⇒ $\Lambda(1405)$ is dominated by a molecular $\bar{K}N$ state

Hall et al. (2014)

- statistics/operator basis is improvable
- contribution of the second pole neglected

Molina, Döring (2015)

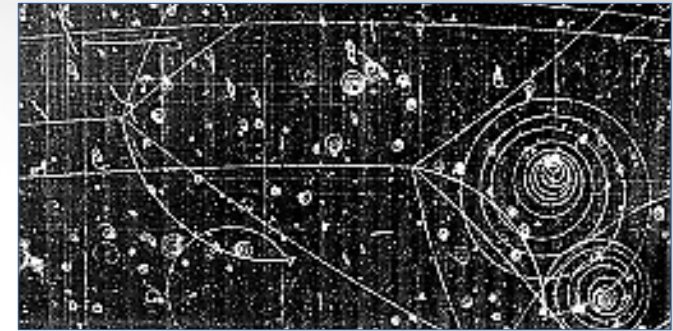


Experimental data

1) Cross sections

LNL (1960s), Rutherford Lab(1980s), ...

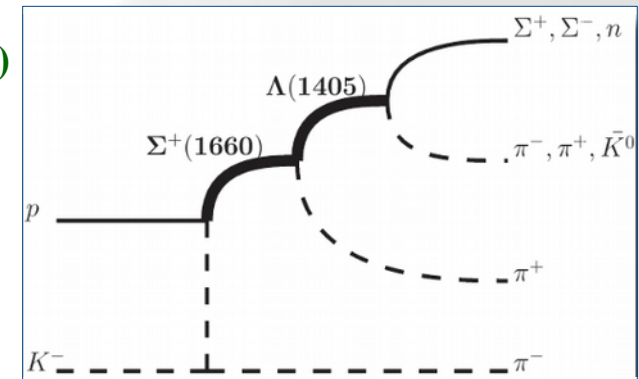
- * $K^-p \rightarrow K^-p, \bar{K}^0n, \dots$
- * bubble chamber experiments
- * huge error bars
- * large deviations btw. experiments



2) $\pi\Sigma$ mass distribution

Hemingway (1985)

- * (2m) bubble chamber @ CERN
- * low energy resolution
- * multi-step production mechanism



Bazzi et al.(2011)

3) SIDDHARTA

- * Strong energy shift and width in $\bar{K}H$
- * Very precise, but only determines $K^-p \rightarrow K^-p$ scattering length

Meißner, Raha, Rusetsky (2004)

*) pp collisions

- * high quality data, but theoretical analysis very intricate

COSY (2008) HADES (2013)

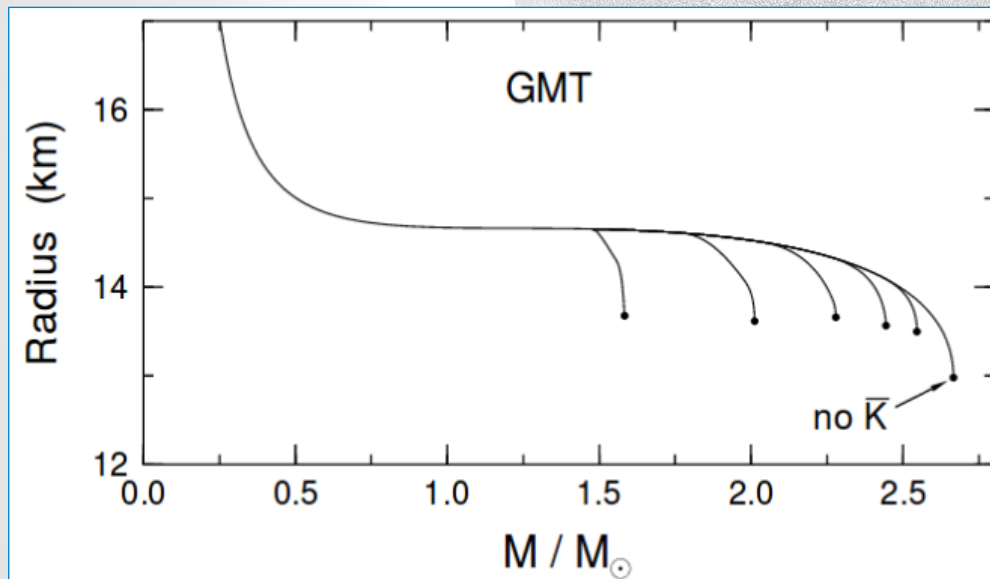
Importance & Implications

- * Test of our understanding of QCD
- * Possible $\bar{K}NN$ bound state dominated by $\bar{K}N$ interaction
- * **Observation of $\sim 2M_{\odot}$ neutron stars in *PSR J0348+0432***
 - challenges our understanding of the EoS of NS
 - \bar{K} -condensate changes EoS-stiffness significantly

FINUDA/J-PARC/HADES

Demorest et al. (Nature 2010)

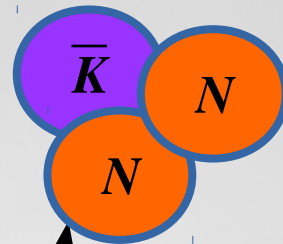
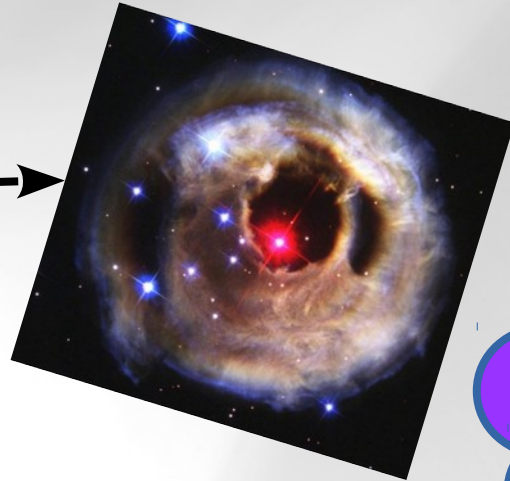
Antoniadis et al. (Science 2013)



Pal, Bandyopadhyay, Greiner (2000)



Theoretical developments



Experiment

From QCD to scattering amplitude

ChPT = EFT of QCD

Weinberg (1979) Gasser, Leutwyler (1981)

- is an appropriate tool for low-energy hadronic interactions
- Here it fails (perturbatively!)
 - * Kaon mass is large → *convergence*
 - * Relevant thresholds are widely separated → *convergence*
 - * Resonance just below $\bar{K}N$ threshold → *non-perturbative effect*

SU(3) ChPT

$$a_{\bar{K}N}^{I=0} = +0.53 \text{ (LO)} + 0.97 \text{ (NLO)} \\ - (0.40 - 0.22i) \text{ (NNLO)} = +1.11 + 0.22i \text{ fm}$$

M.M. et al. (2008)

Non-perturbative methods:

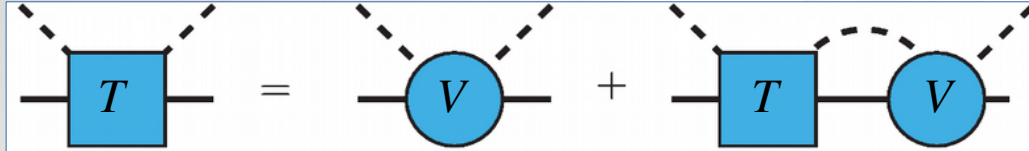
- * Dispersion relations, N/D, Roy-Steiner equations
- * K-Matrix, JÜLICH-BONN model, ...
- * **Chiral Unitary Approaches**

Chiral Unitary Approach(es)

Common features

- * Unitarity is exact, e.g. via Bethe-Salpeter equation

Salpeter et al.(1951)



- * Driving term from ChPT at LO or NLO

Gasser, Leutwyler (1981)

$$V(q_2, q_1; p) = A_{WT}(q_1 + q_2) + Born(s) + Born(u) \\ + A_{14}(q_1 \cdot q_2) + A_{57}[q_1, q_2] + A_M + A_{811}(q_2(q_1 \cdot p) + q_1(q_2 \cdot p))$$

Variations

- * Choice of V

→ Free parameters: low-energy-constants (0-14) & regularization scales (6)

- * Solution of the BSE

→ Off-shell BSE analytically solvable, **if(f)** $V \sim$ local terms

Bruns, M.M., Meißner (2011)

→ Off-shell effects are moderate for $\bar{K}N$

M.M., Meißner (2013)

→ On-shell approximation technically advantageous

Typical features

- * Two poles in the channel of $\Lambda(1405)$

Oller, Meißner (2001)

→ Narrow @ ~1410 MeV

.../Ikeda et al.(2013)/Roca, Oset(2013)

→ Broad @ ~1350 ...??

.../MM, Meissner(2015)/Guo, Oller(2015)

NLO kernel with s- & p-waves

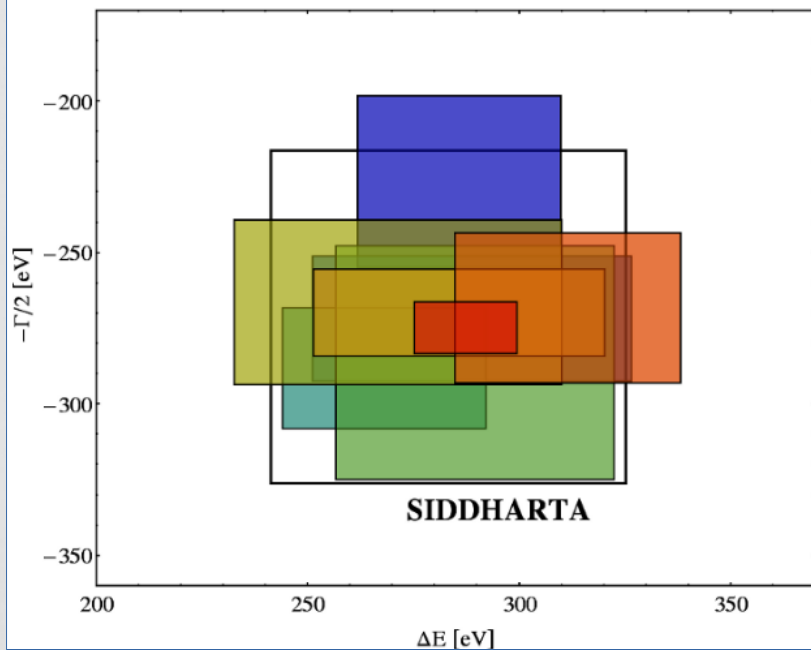
M.M., Meißner (2015)

- 8 best fits obtained with similar $\chi^2_{\text{d.o.f.}}$

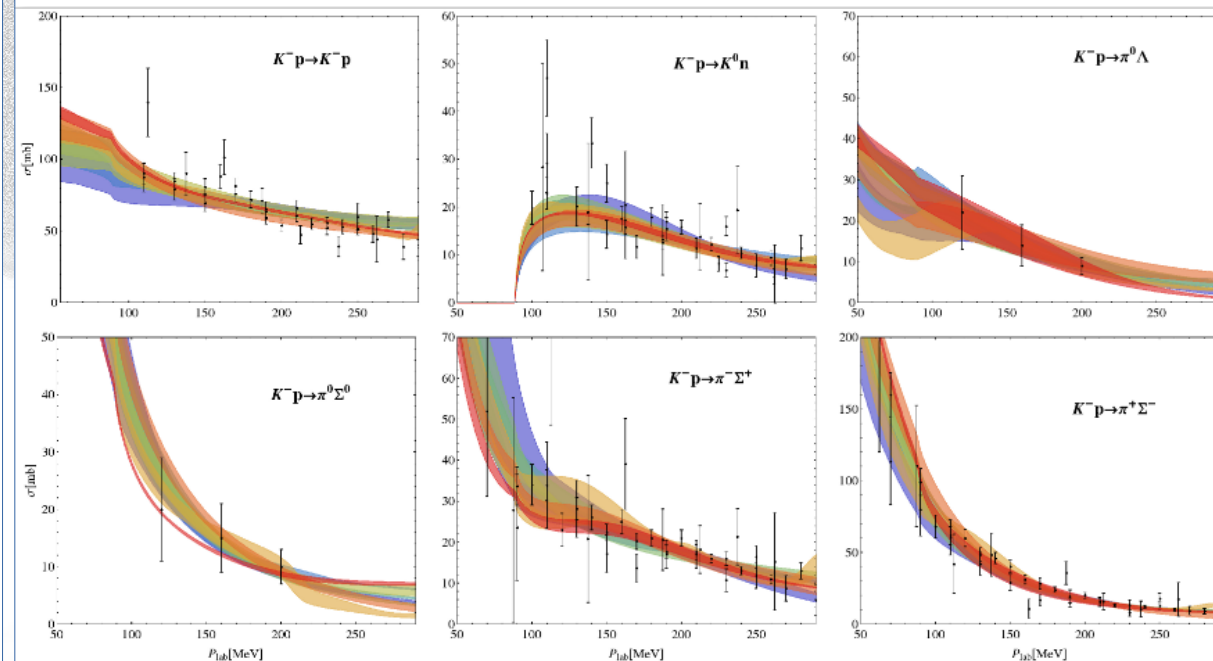
Fit #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\chi^2_{\text{d.o.f.}}$	1.35	1.14	0.99	0.96	1.06	1.02	1.15	0.90

- Error bars: variation of fit parameters ($\Delta\chi^2_{\text{d.o.f.}} < 1.15$) & spread of solutions**

Threshold ratios



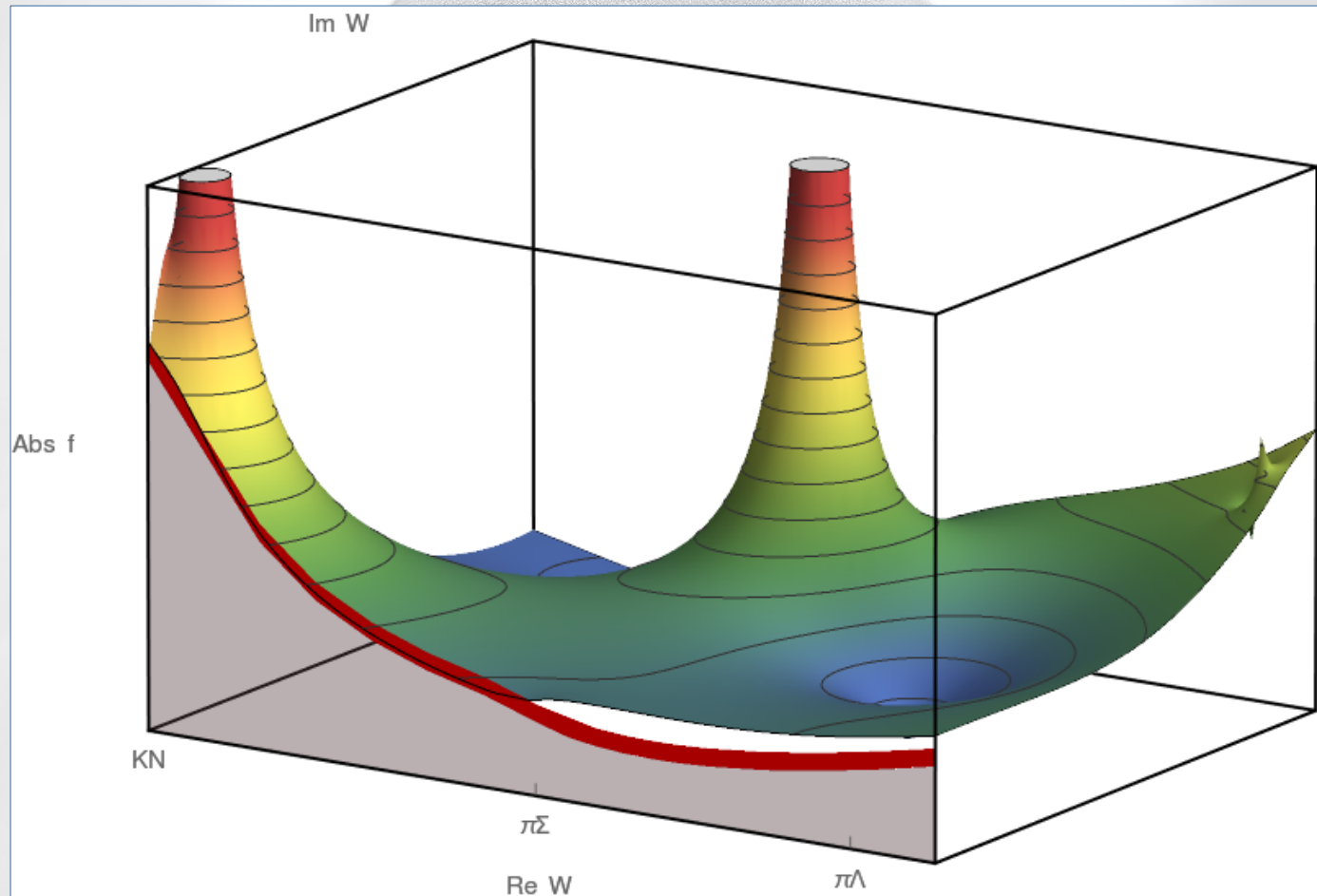
Total cross sections



NLO kernel with s- & p-waves

M.M., Meißner (2015)

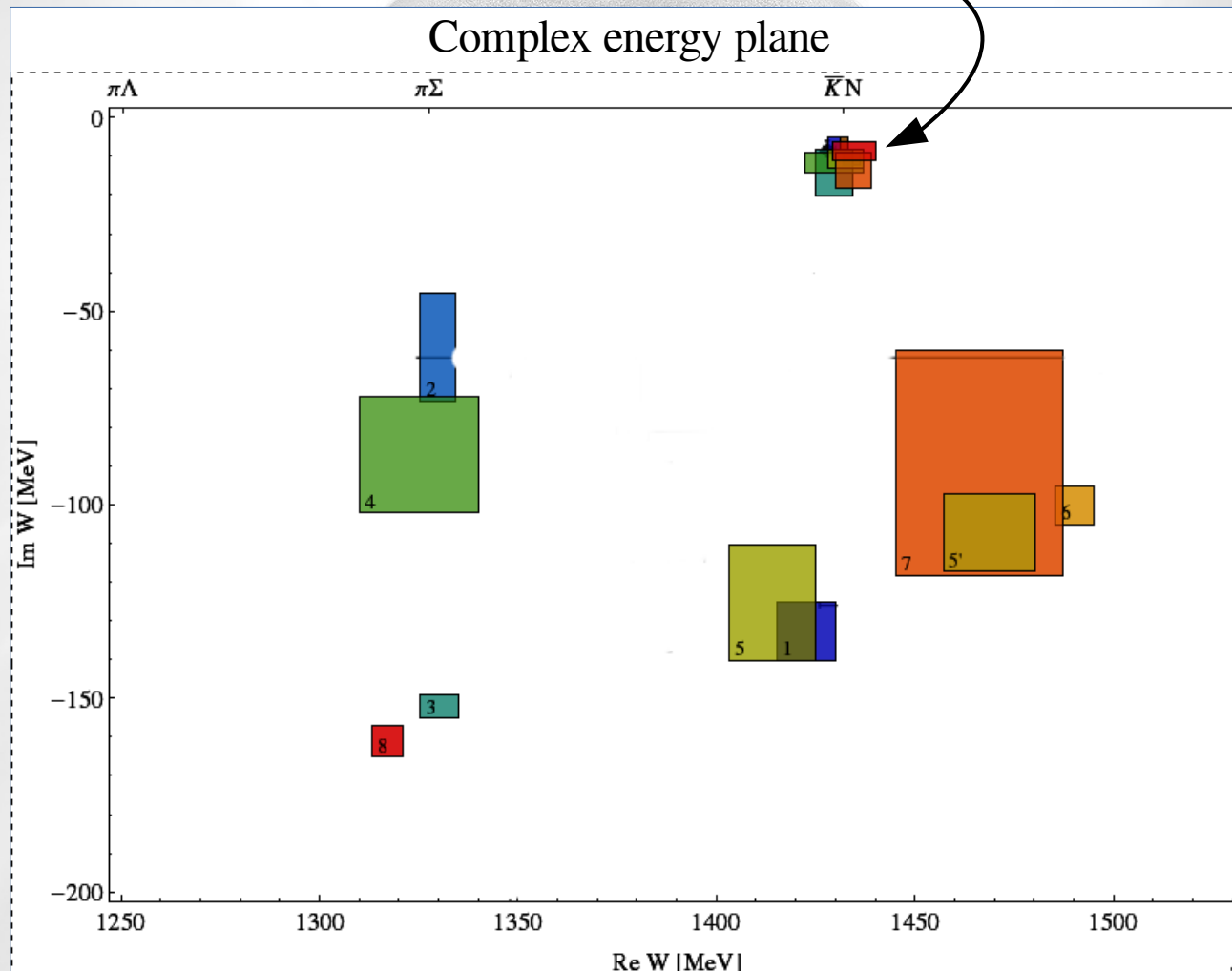
- Analytic continuation to the complex energy plane
→ two poles in all 8 solutions on the II. RS



NLO kernel with s- & p-waves

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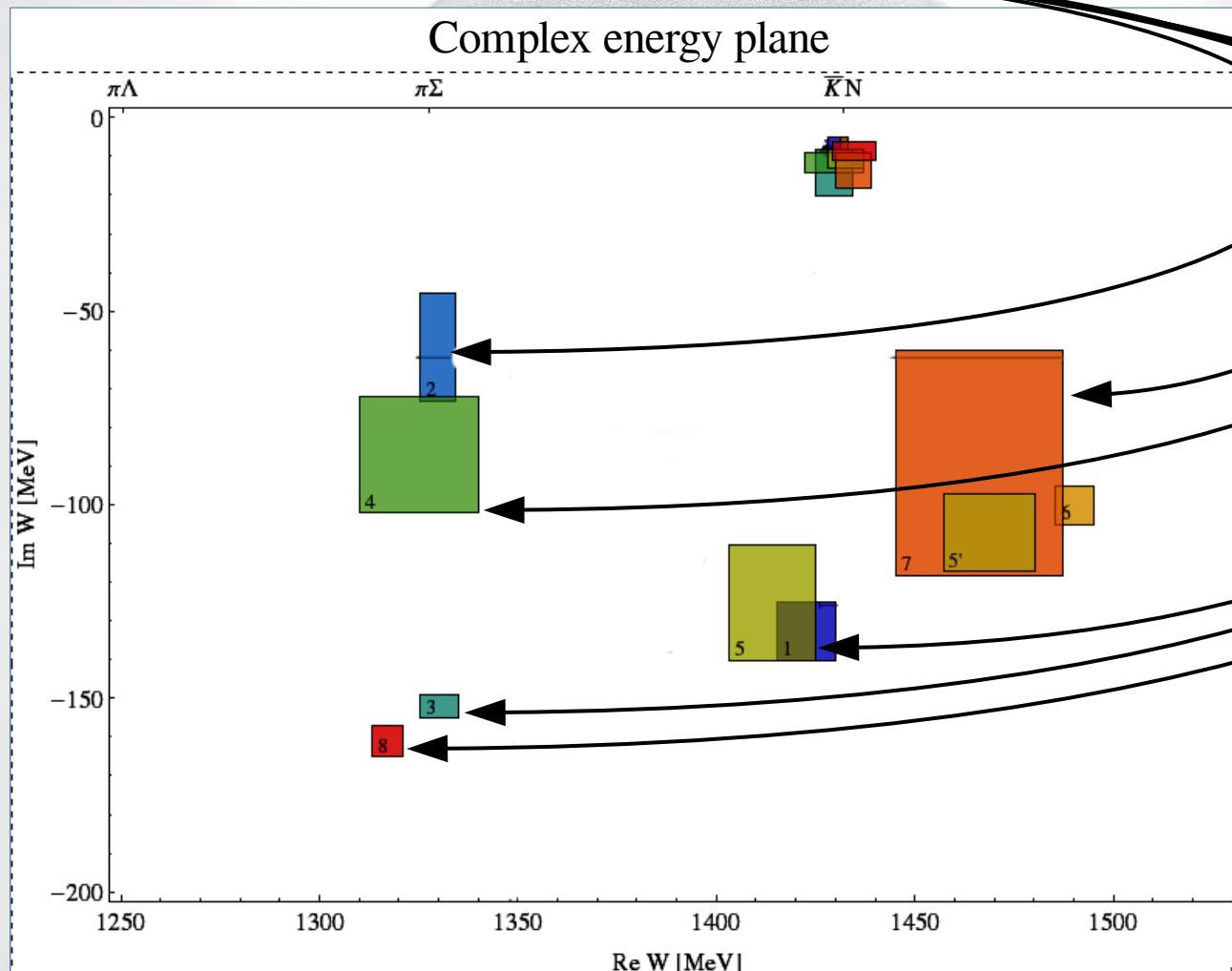
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 - position of the narrow pole stable



NLO kernel with s- & p-waves

M.M., Meißner (2015)

- Analytic continuation to the complex energy plane
 - two poles in all 8 solutions on the II. RS
 - position of the narrow pole stable
 - **position of the broad pole not!**

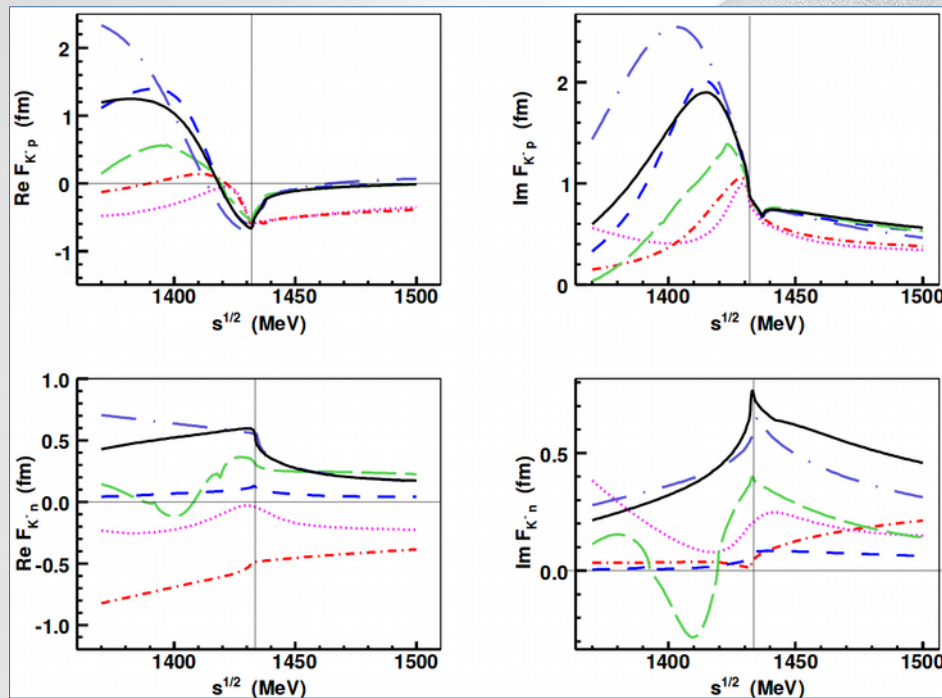


Inter-NLO-model comparison

* Direct comparison of most recent (NLO) UChPT approaches

Cieply, M.M., Meißner, Smejkal (2016)

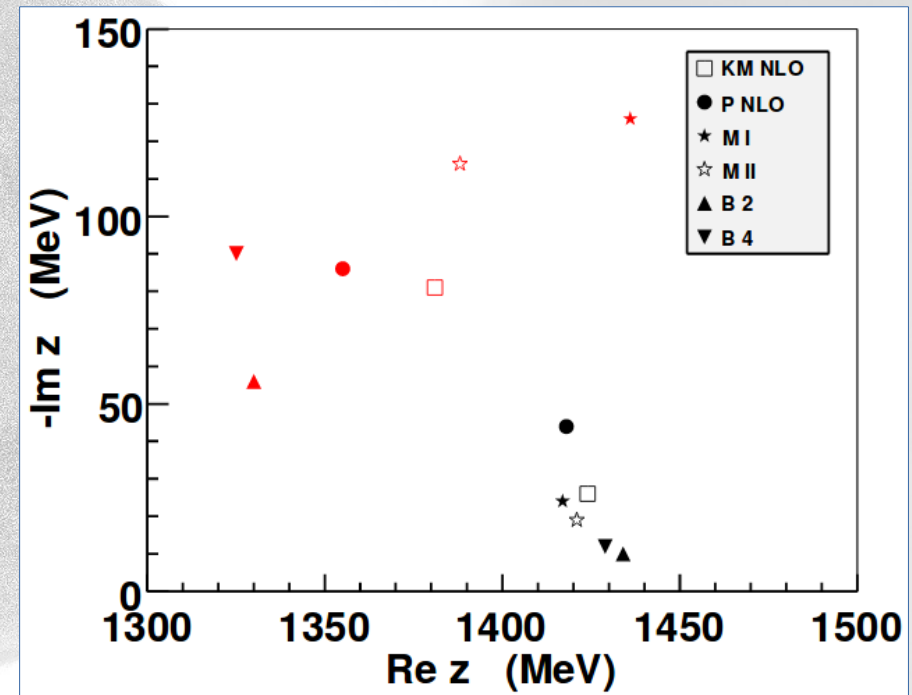
S-wave amplitude



* agreement at the threshold in the Kp channel

* large spread in the $I=1$ channel

Pol positions



* Large spread of the position of the second (red) pole

Theoretical ambiguity

multiple solutions agree with data, but make different predictions for $\Lambda(1405)$ properties

1) New data on cross sections

Proposed experiment: Klong(20???)

2) Differential cross sections

Mast et al.(1976)

→ requires an approach with angular dependence in the kernel

M.M., Meißner(2015)

→ work in progress...

Sadasivan et al. (2017?)

3) $\bar{K}NN$, $\bar{K}d$ measurements

Proposed experiments – SIDDHARTA2 / J-PARC

→ disentangle $I=0$ and $I=1$ contributions

→ require 3body scattering amplitude

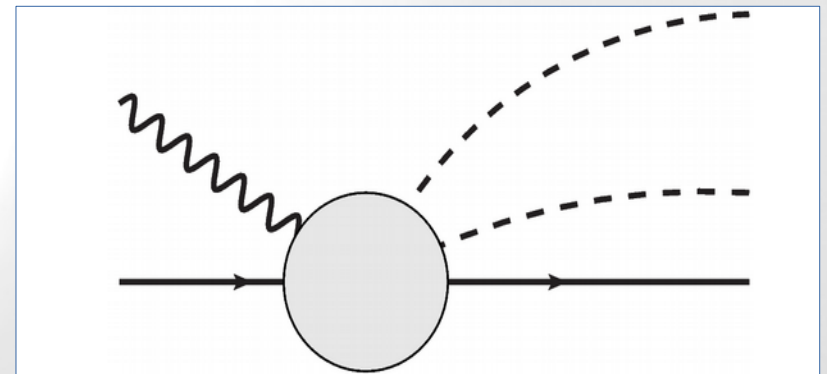
Shevchenko(2014), M.M. et al.(2015) Hoshino et al. (2017)

4) CLAS data on $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \pi \Sigma$

Moriya et al. (2012)

→ high precision data

→ Two-meson photo-production mechanism?

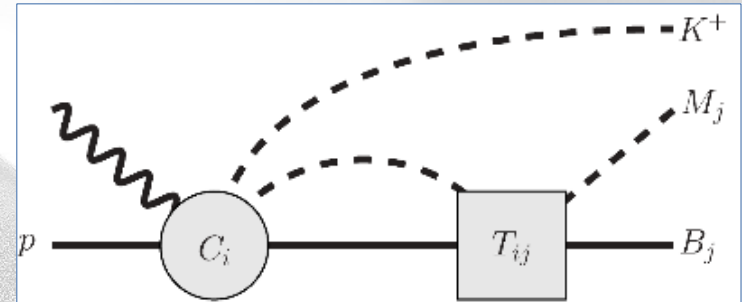


CLAS data on $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \pi \Sigma$

Most simple ansatz to test the hadronic solution

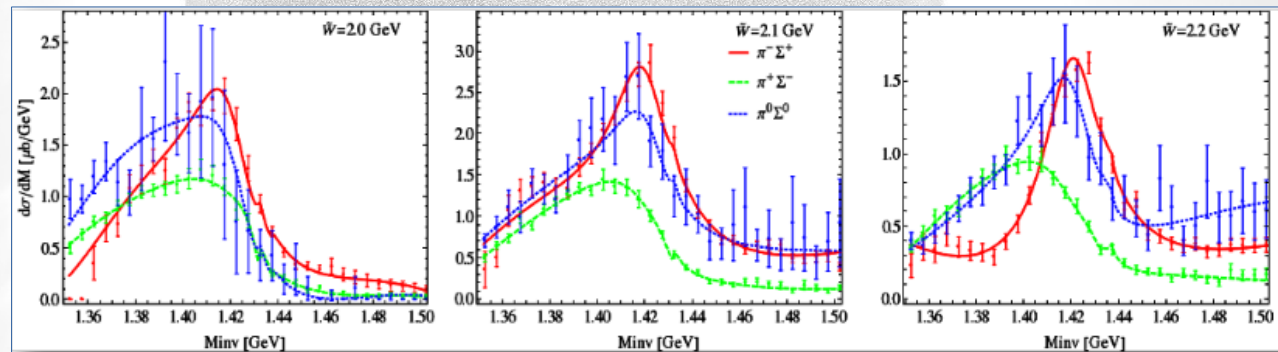
- new “generic” model parameters (C_i)
- T_{ij} from 8 previous (hadronic) fits
- conservative test of the hadronic solutions

Oset, Roca (2013) MM, Meißner(2015)

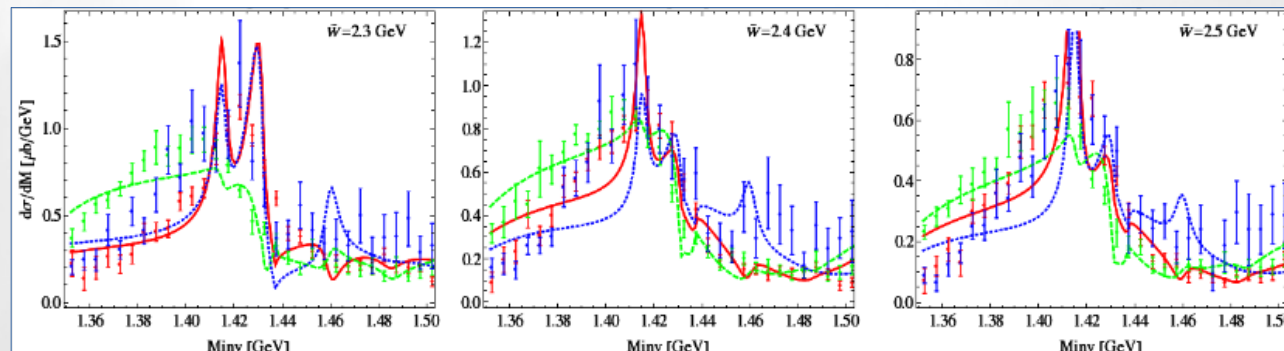


Result

- Only 2 hadronic solutions allow for a good fit to CLAS data



- Others do not

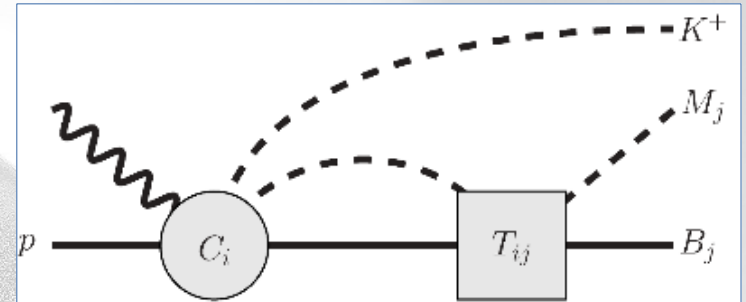


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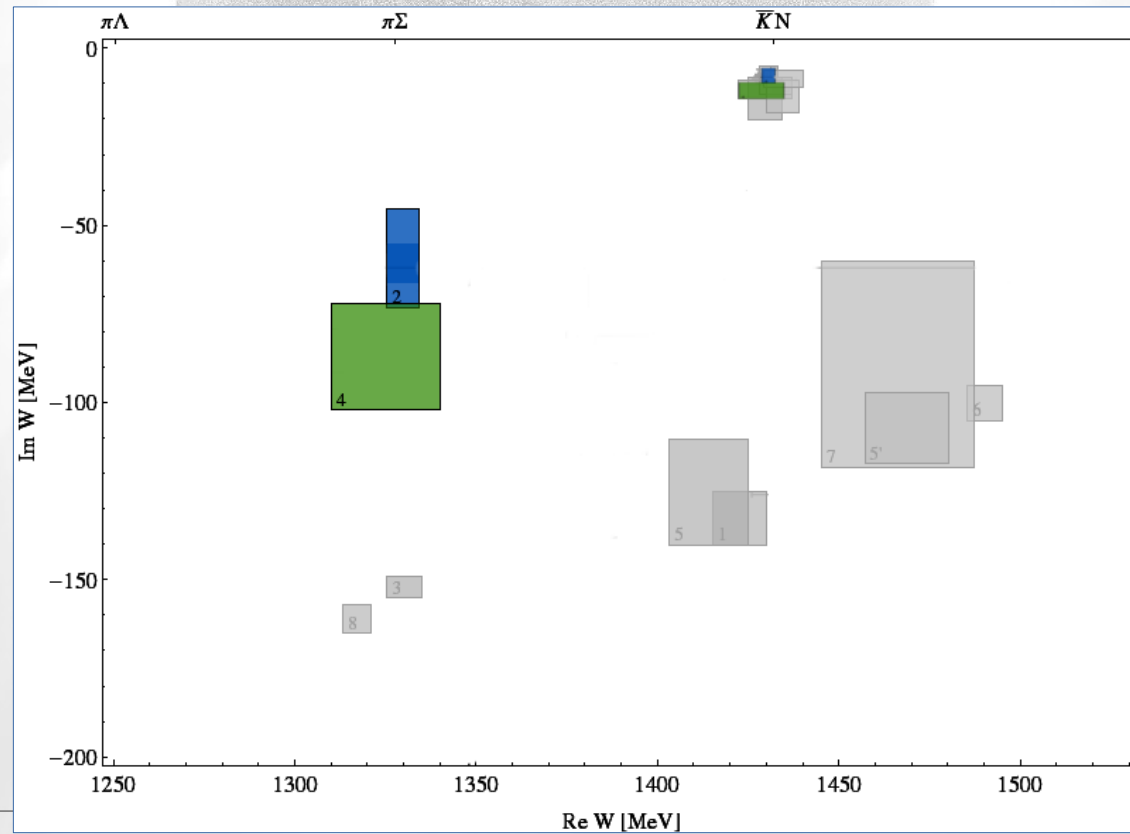
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Summary & Outlook

- $\Lambda(1405)$ is dominated by $\bar{K}N$ interaction
- $\bar{K}N$ physics has large implications
 - * Neutron Stars
 - * $\bar{K}NN$ bound states
- **Modern theoretical approach**
 - * Chiral potential + Bethe-Salpeter equation
- **Sizable systematic uncertainties btw variants of UChPT**
 - * Available data old and imprecise
 - * New sources will become available soon
 - * High-precision CLAS data reduces theoretical uncertainty

Thank you

