

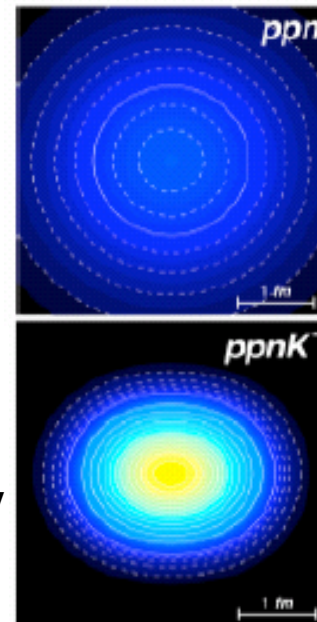
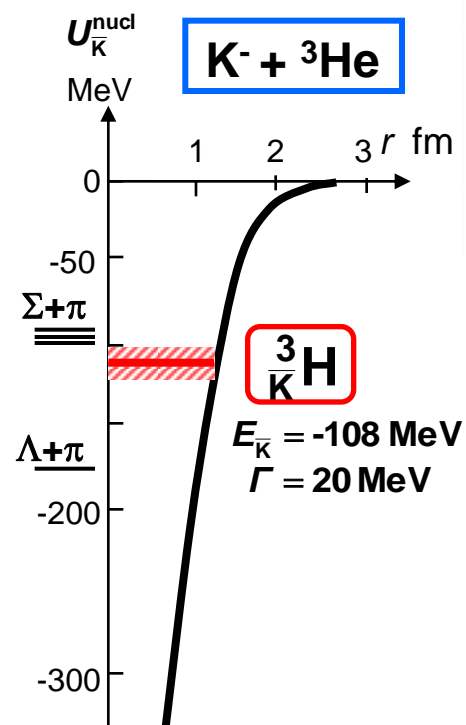
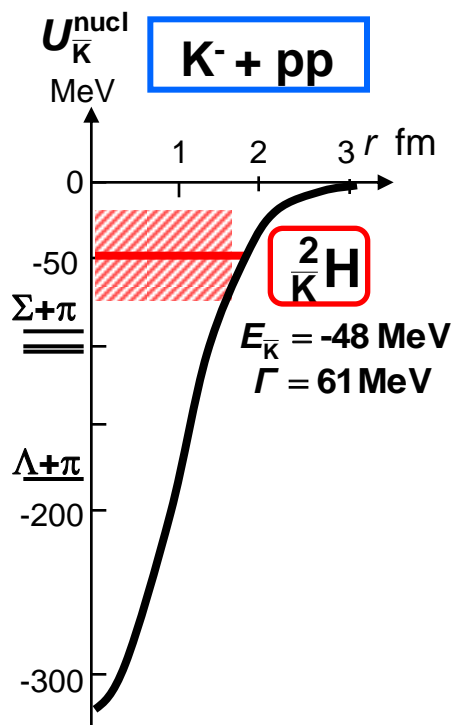
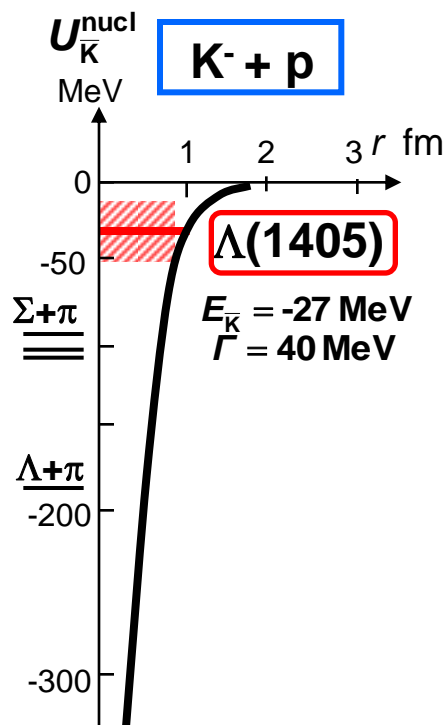
**$\Lambda^*$ -p Structure of  $K^-pp$  and  
Theoretical Analysis of Recent Data  
from J-PARC**

Wai Mu Mu PHYO, Khin Swe MYINT

Yoshinori AKAISHI and Toshimitsu YAMAZAKI

# " $\Lambda(1405)$ Ansatz"

The most relevant issue is:  
 ← 1405 or 1420 ?

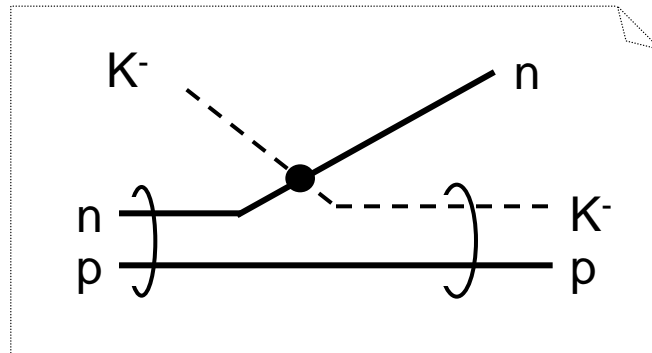


Shrinkage!

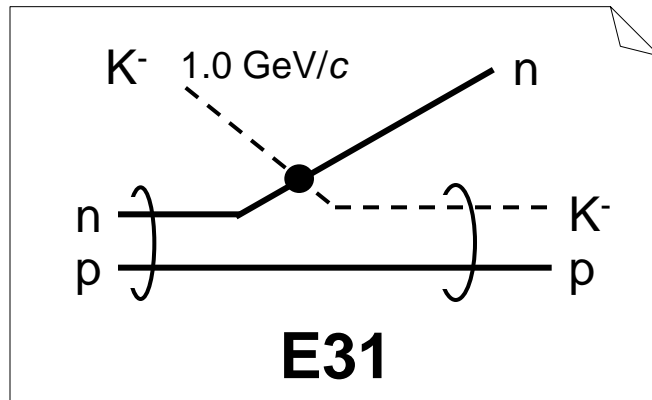
N.V. Shevchenko, A. Gal & J. Mares, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98 (2007) 082301  
 $E = -55 \sim -70 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\Gamma = 90 \sim 110 \text{ MeV}$   
 Y. Ikeda & T. Sato, Phys. Rev. C 76 (2007) 035203  
 $E = -80 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\Gamma = 73 \text{ MeV}$   
 A. Dote, T. Hyodo & W. Weise, Phys. Rev. C 79 (2009) 014003  
 $E = -20 \sim -3 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $\Gamma = 40 \sim 70 \text{ MeV}$

Y. Akaishi & T. Yamazaki, Phys. Rev. C 65 (2002) 044005  
 T. Yamazaki & Y. Akaishi, Phys. Lett. B 535 (2002) 70

# J-PARC E31 experiment

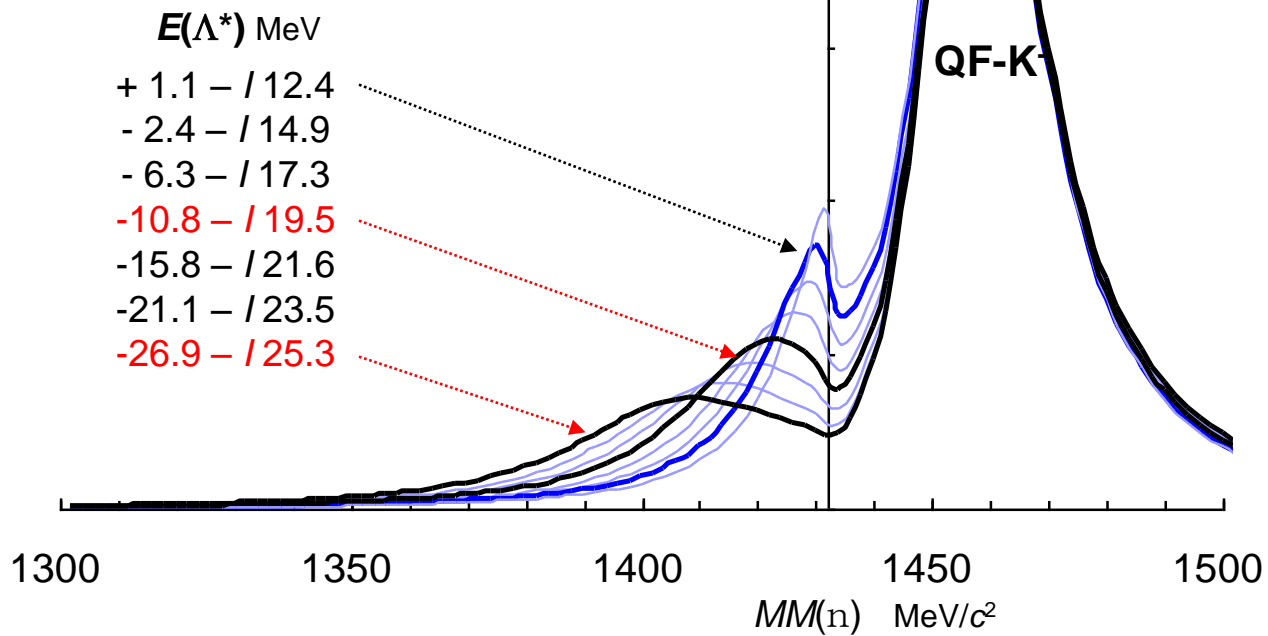


# D(K<sup>-</sup>, n) missing mass spectrum

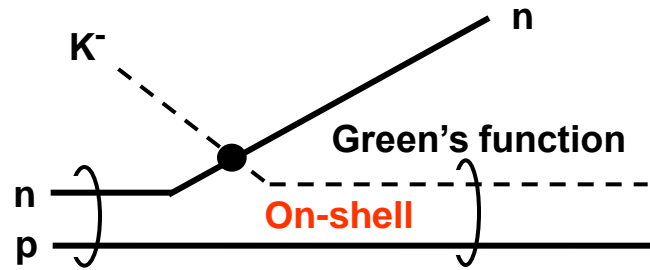


Inclusive  
 $l=0$   $\Sigma\pi$   
 $l=1$   $\Sigma\pi, \Lambda\pi$

$\theta_n = 0^\circ$   
 $l=0$  only



# Missing and invariant mass spectra

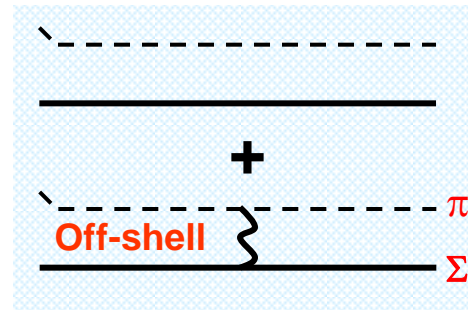


$$\int \equiv \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{i\varepsilon}{E - H + i\varepsilon} = |\Psi_E\rangle\langle\Psi_E|, \quad (E-H)\Psi_E=0$$

$$G = \frac{1}{E - H + i\varepsilon} \quad \text{Missing mass}$$

Eigenstate of  $H(K\rho - \Sigma\pi)$

||

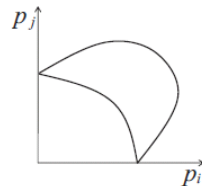


$$G_0 = \frac{1}{E - H_0 + i\varepsilon} \quad \text{Quasi-free K :}$$

$$G_0 T G_0 \quad \text{Invariant mass } (\Sigma\pi, \dots)$$

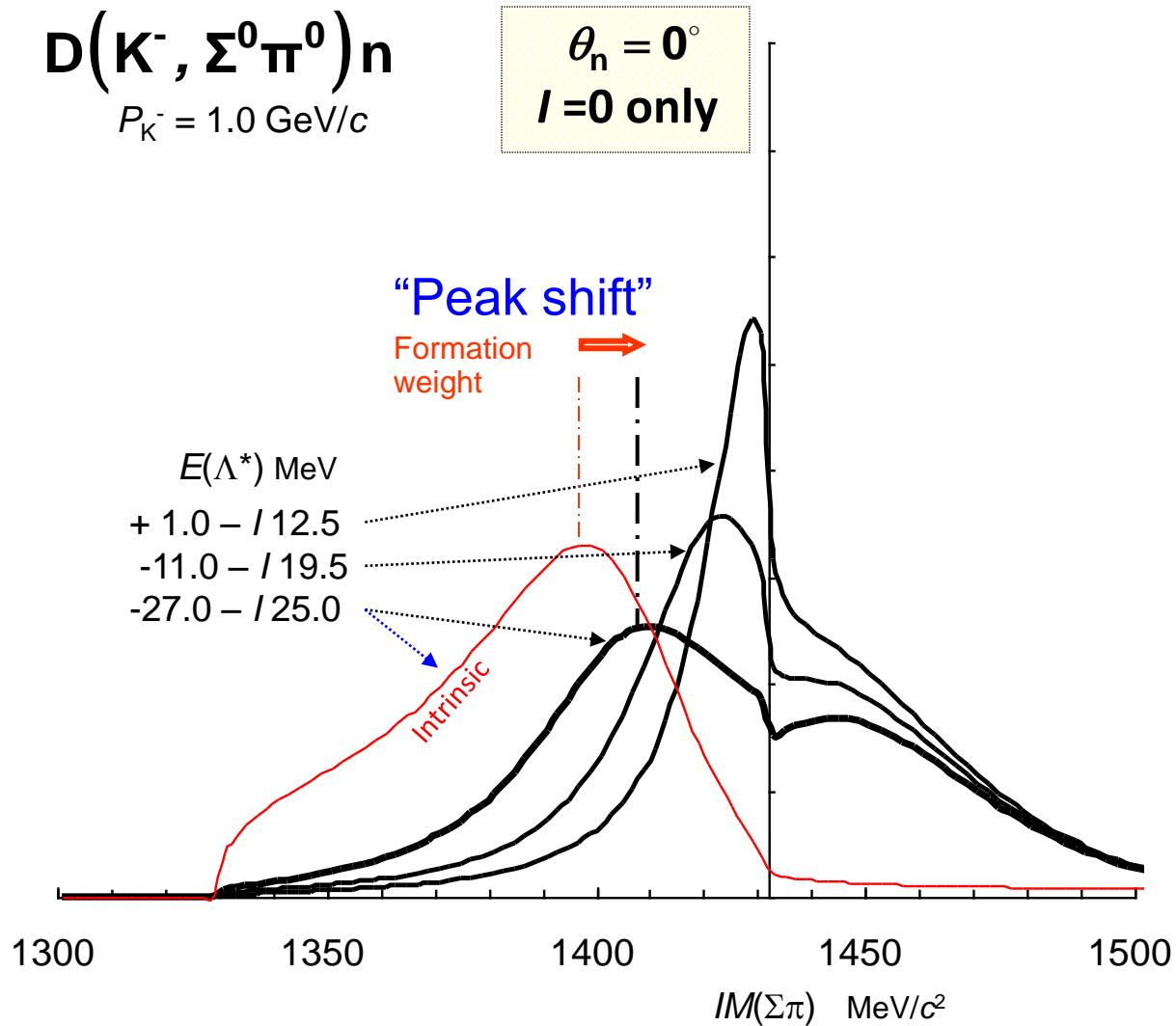
Non-eigenstate of  $H$

Singularities appear above threshold.



Moon-shaped singularity  
 $\varepsilon = 0.1 \text{ MeV}$  with  $\Delta\cos\theta = 0.002$

# $\Sigma^0\pi^0$ invariant-mass spectrum

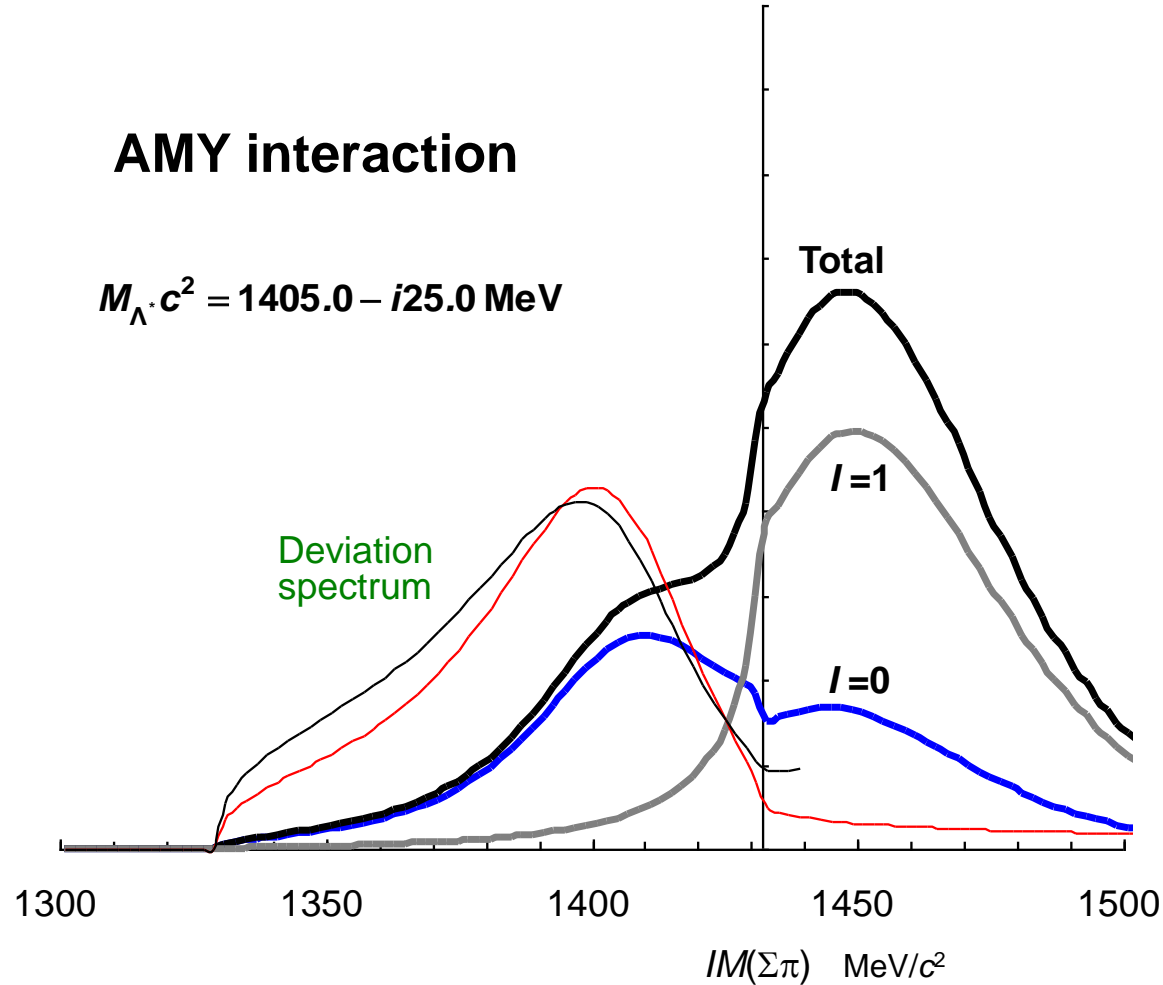


# $\Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp$ invariant-mass spectrum

$$D(K^-, \Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp) n_{\theta_n = 0^\circ}$$

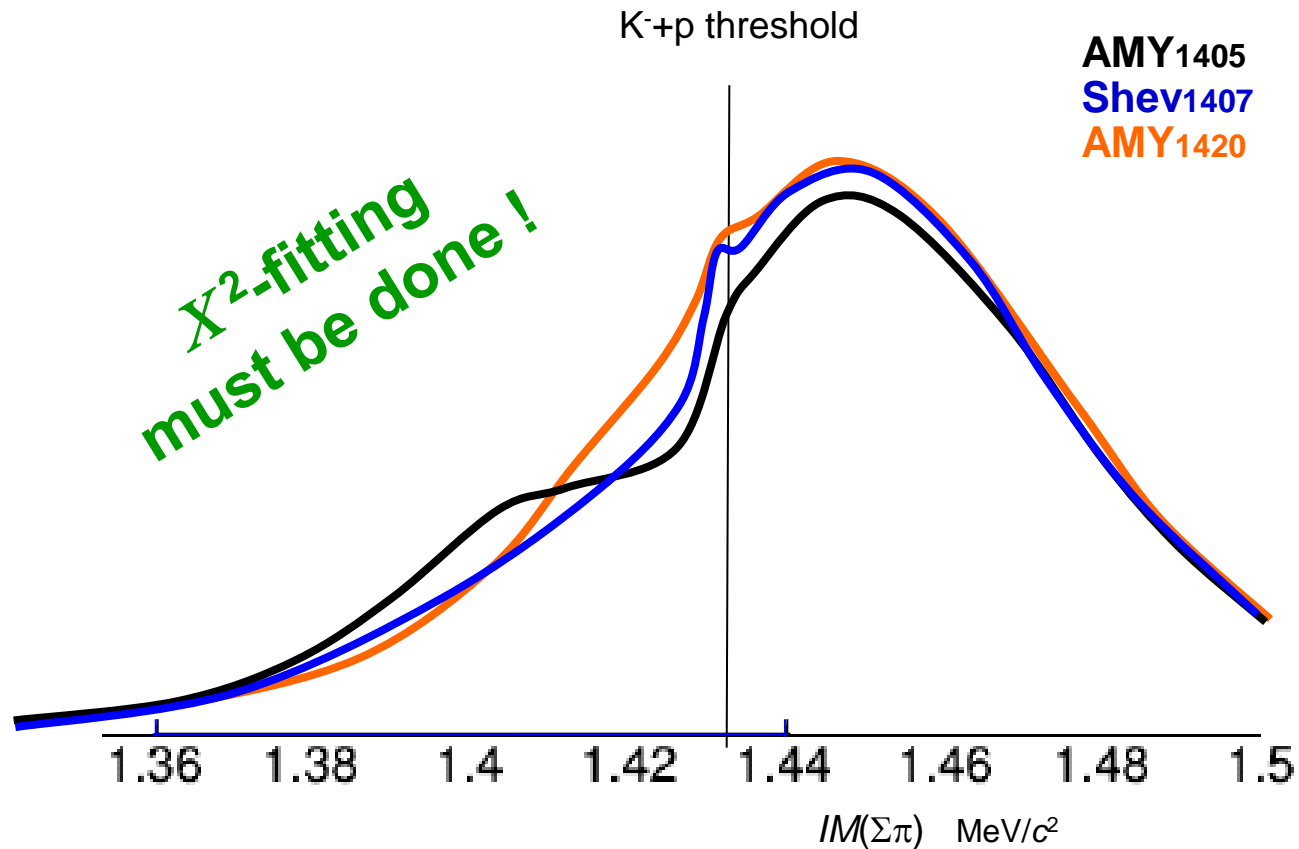
AMY interaction

$$M_\Lambda \cdot c^2 = 1405.0 - i25.0 \text{ MeV}$$



# Invariant-mass spectrum of $D(\text{K}^-, \Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp) n$

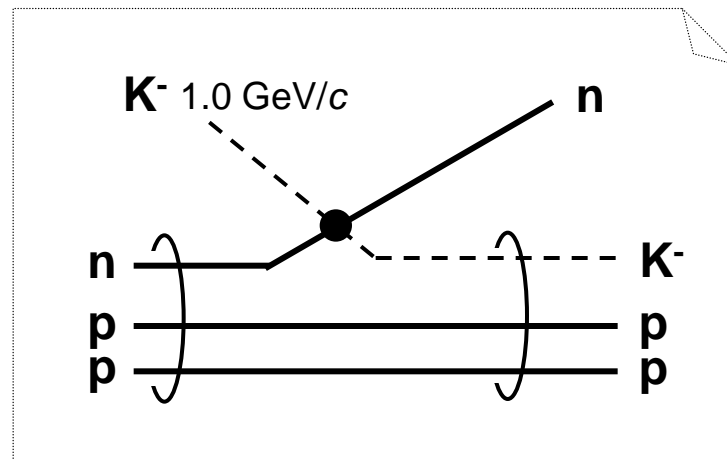
$\theta_n = 0^\circ$



The  $\Lambda(1405)$  peak position is shifted on the order of 10 MeV by the formation weight of  $\Lambda^*$ , and is masked by  $l=1$  tail component in the E31 spectrum.

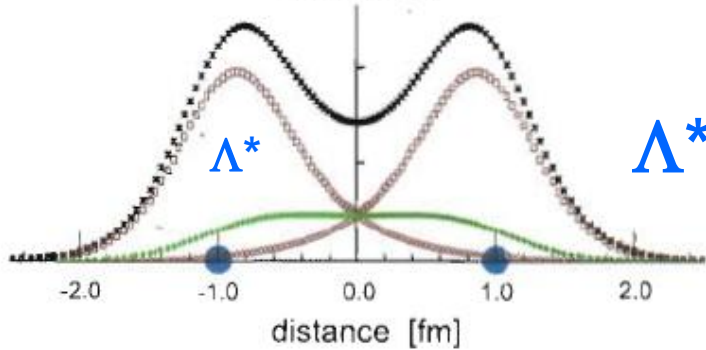
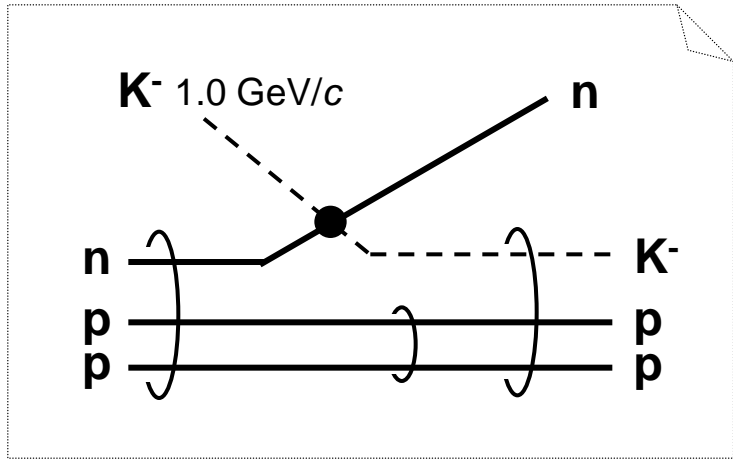
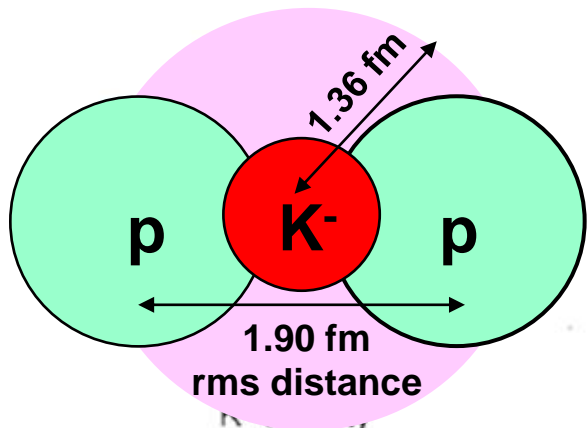


# Missing mass spectrum from ${}^3\text{He}(K^-,n)$ E15 experiment

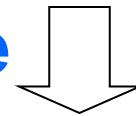


# K-pp quasi-bound state

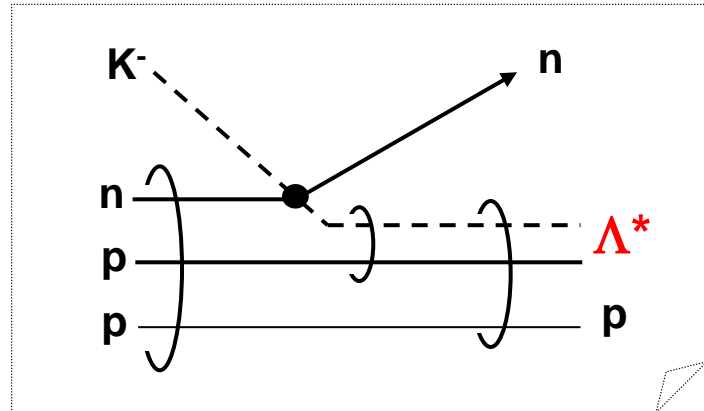
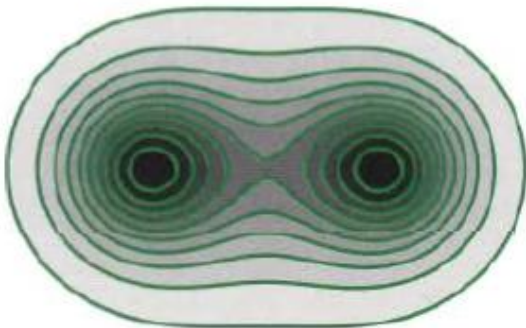
2002



$\Lambda^*$ -p structure

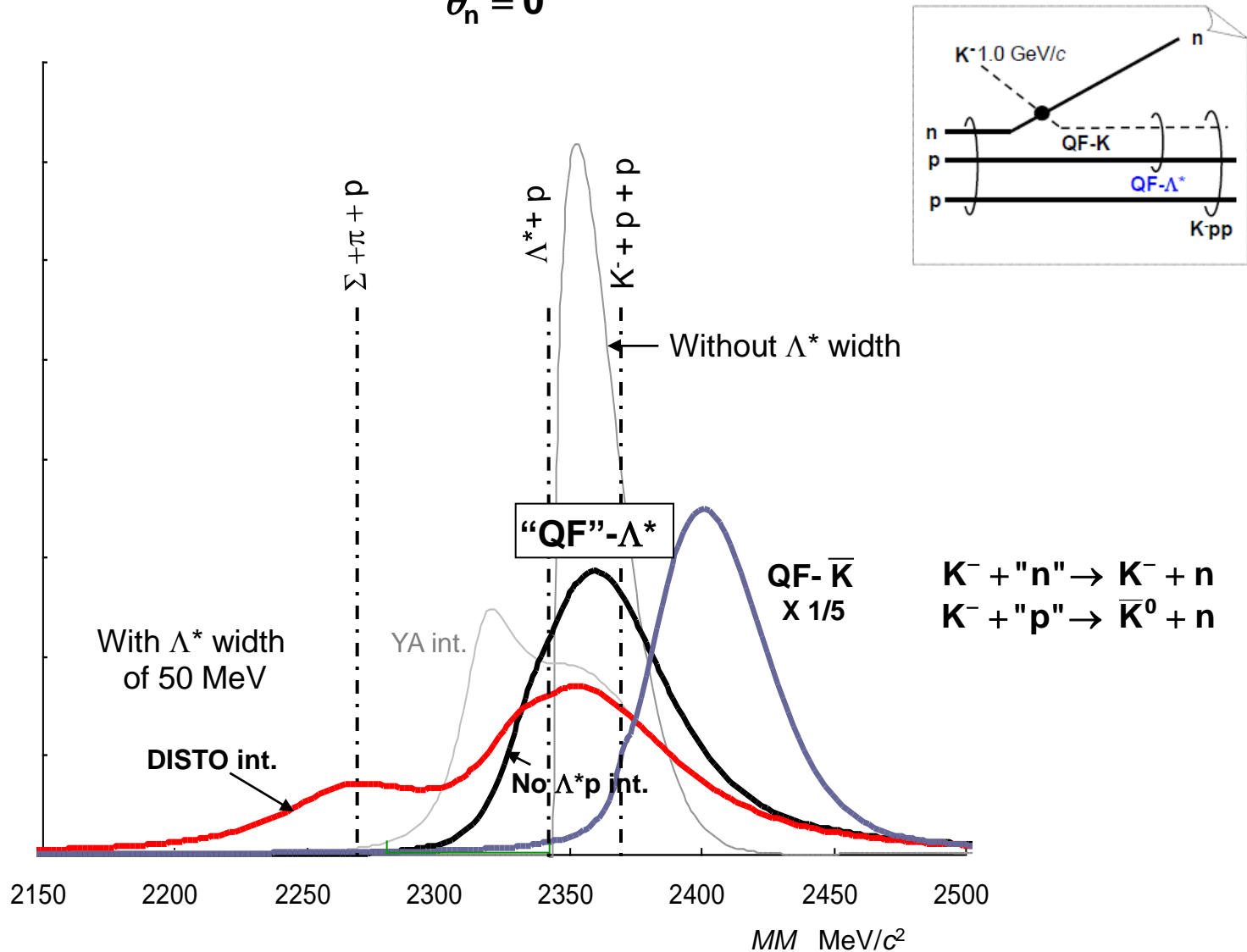


2007

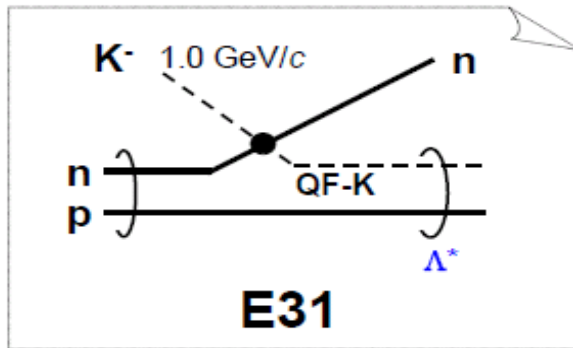


# Missing mass spectrum of $\Lambda^*$ -p system

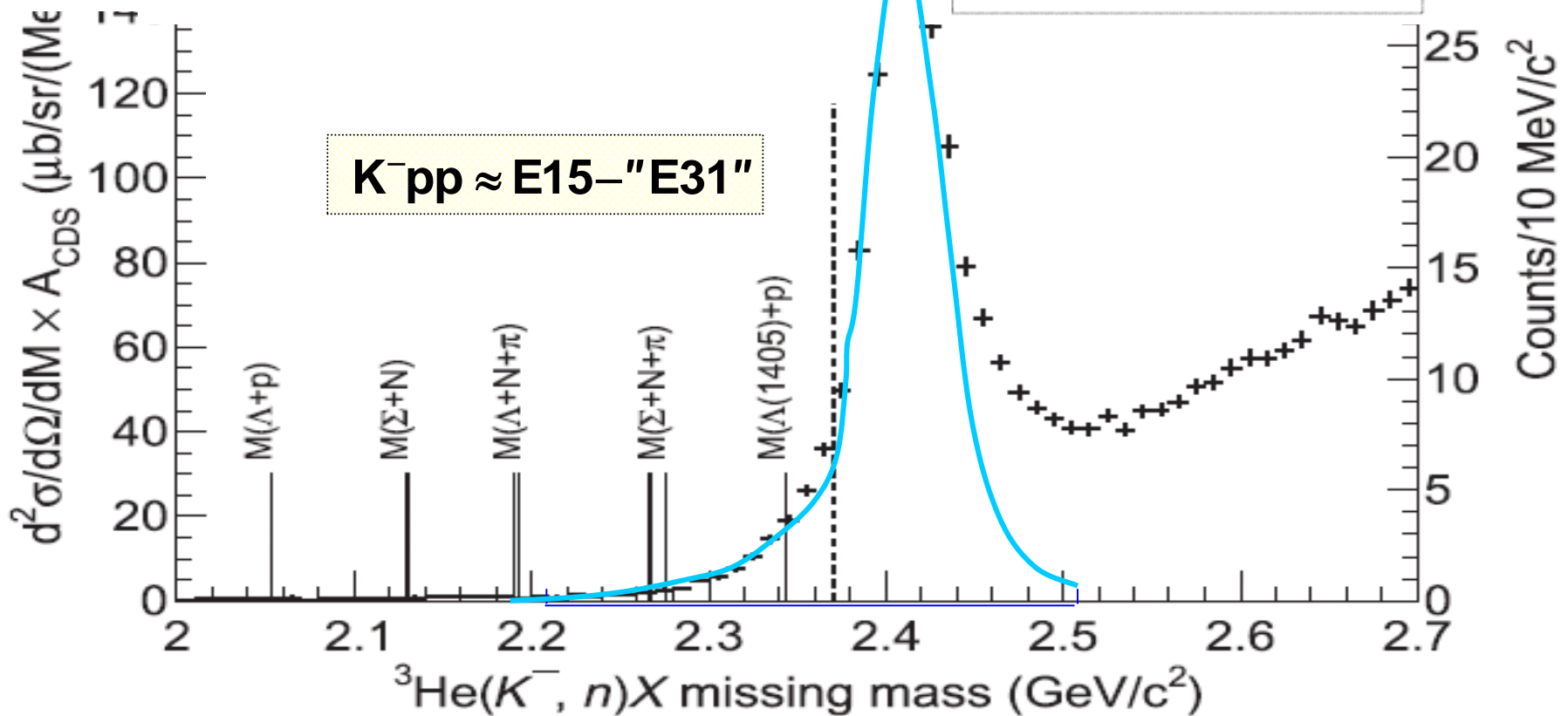
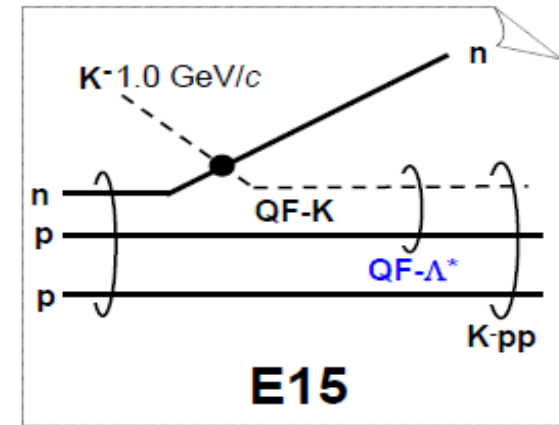
$$\theta_n = 0^\circ$$



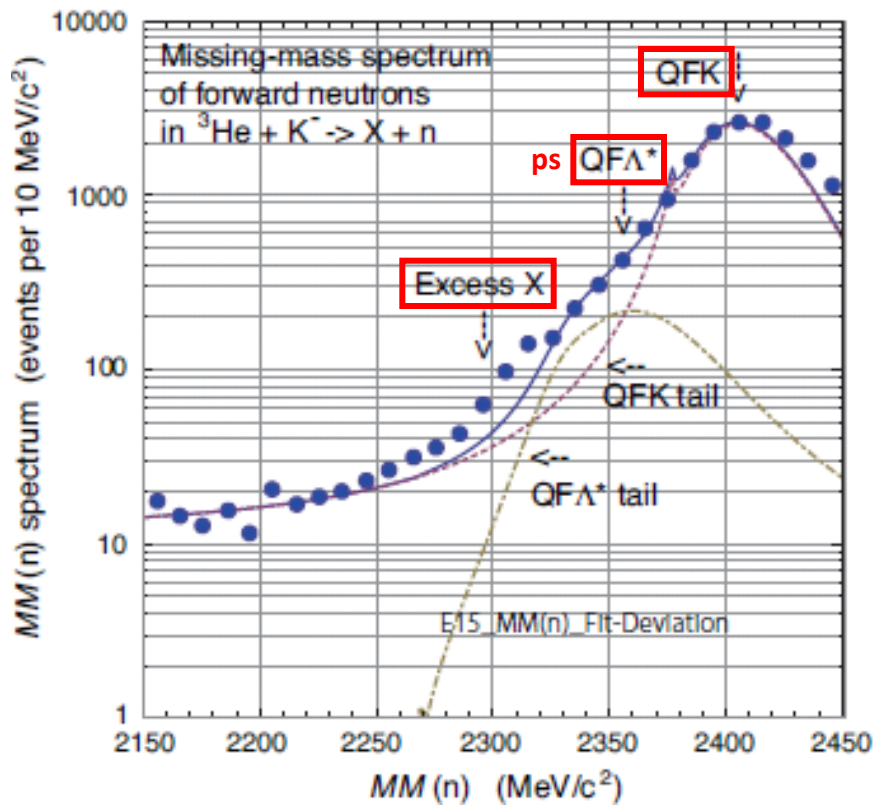
# Semi-inclusive neutron spectrum



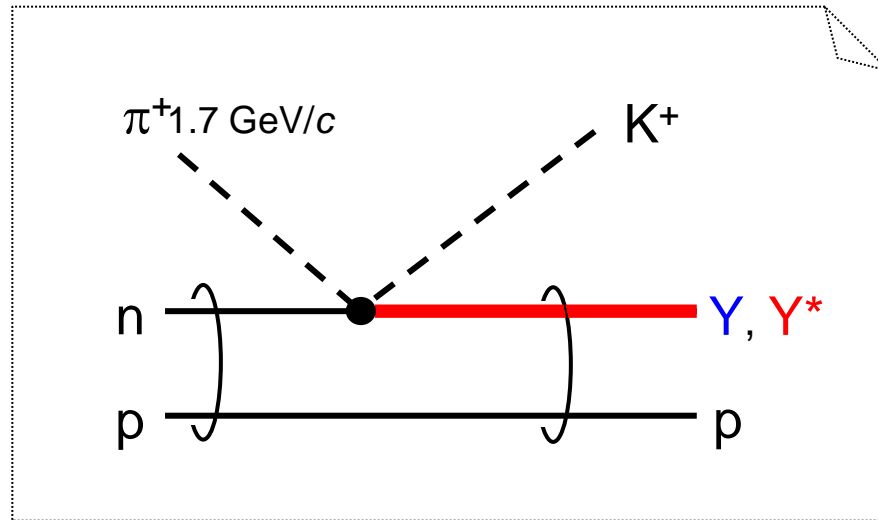
Useful information



# Semi-inclusive neutron spectrum

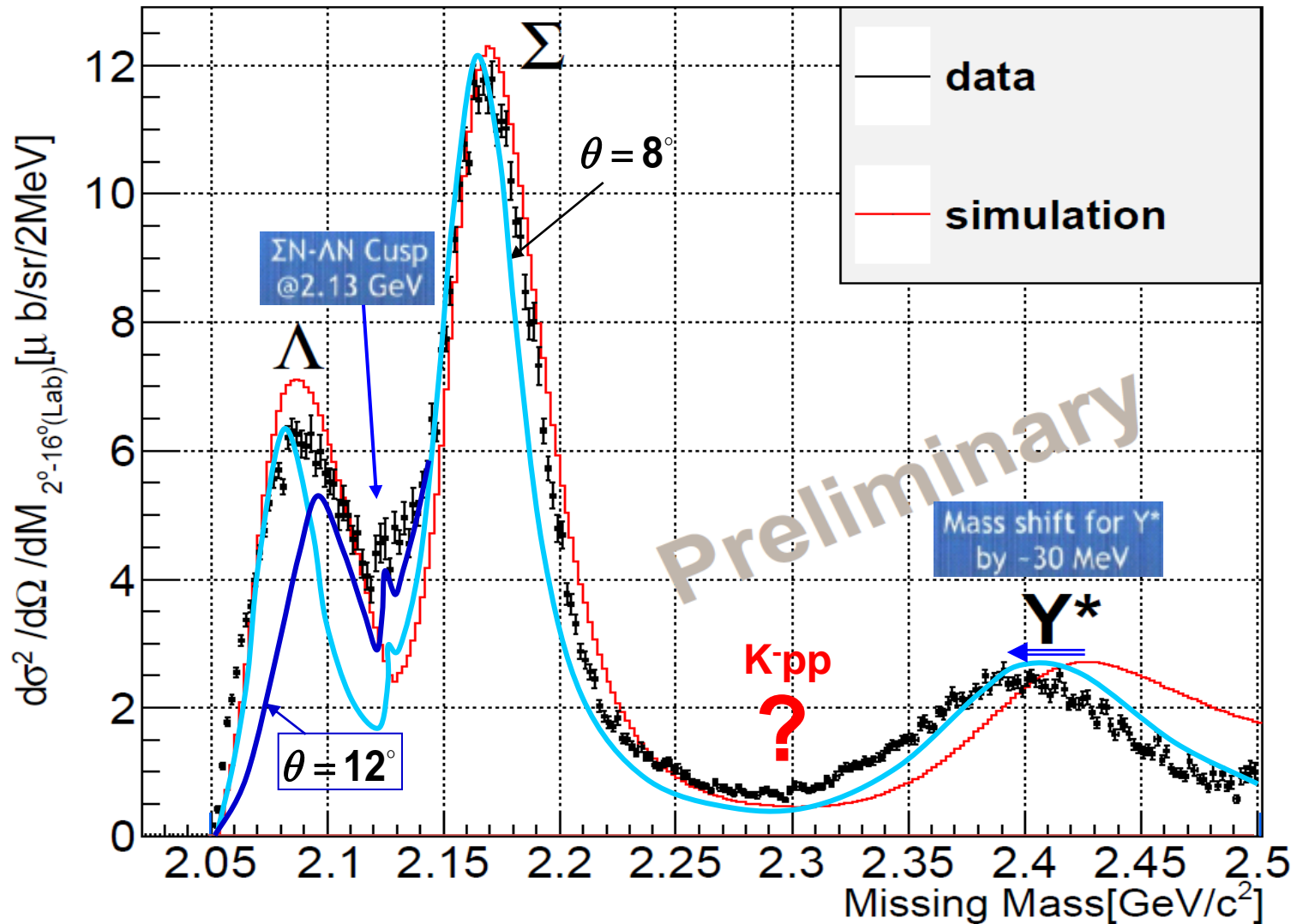


# Missing mass spectrum from $D(\pi^+, K^+)$ E27 experiment



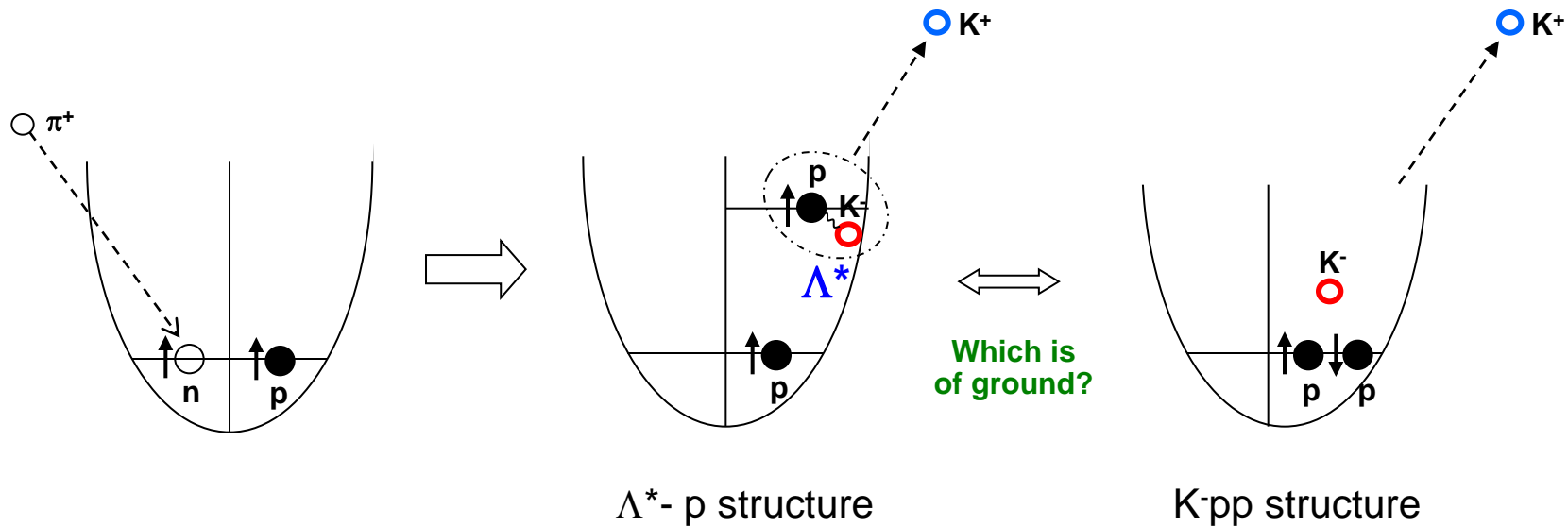
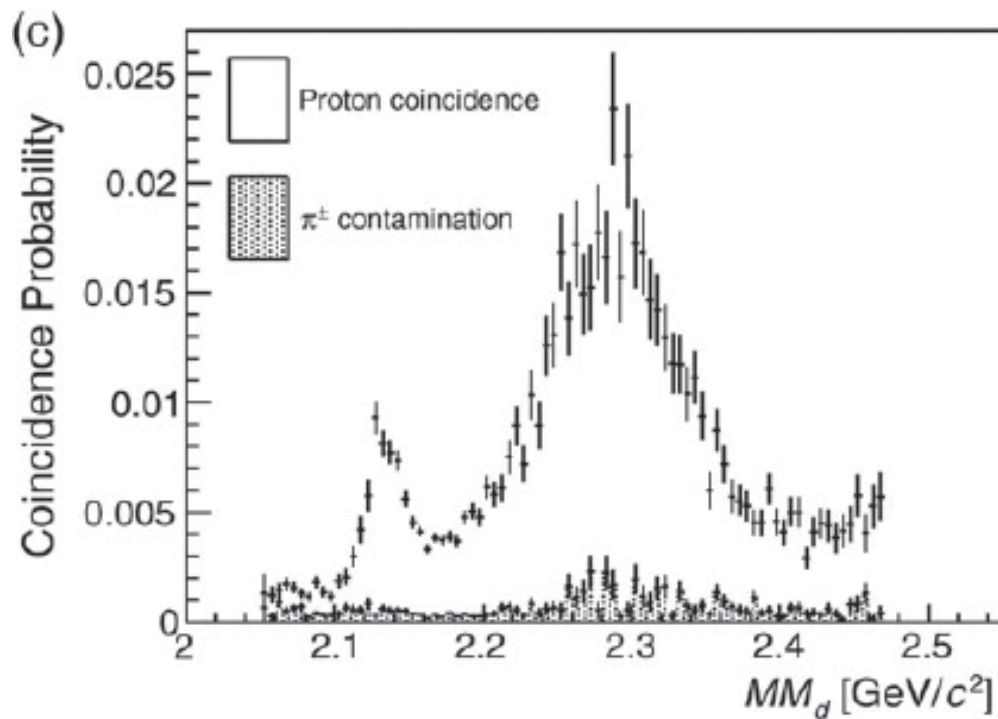
# Inclusive spectrum

Y. Ichikawa et al., Proc. Science (Nara Conf. 2013)



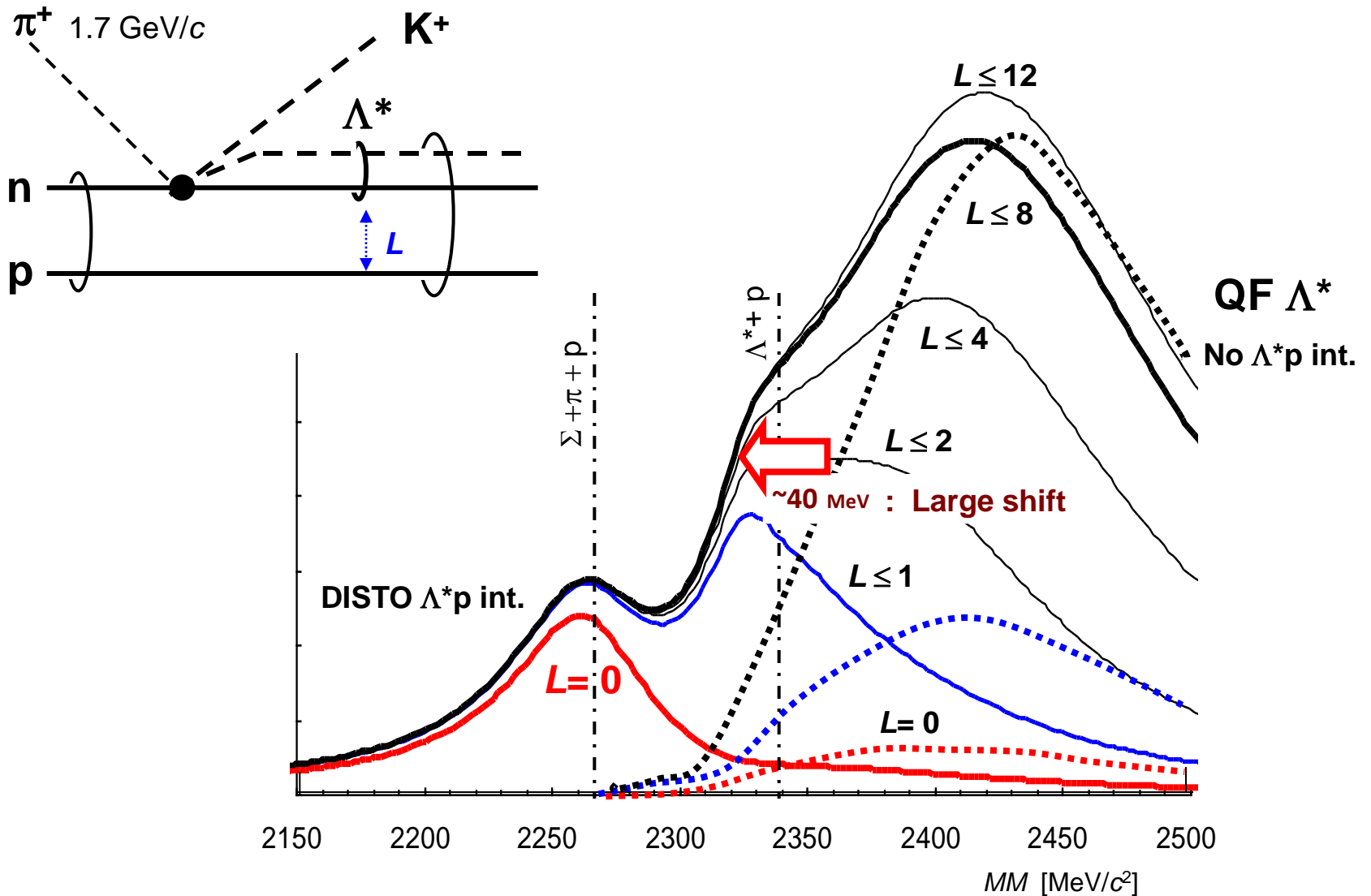
# E27@J-PARC

Y. Ichikawa et al.,  
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2015, 021D01





# Angular-mom. decomposition of the $\Lambda^*$ -p pair

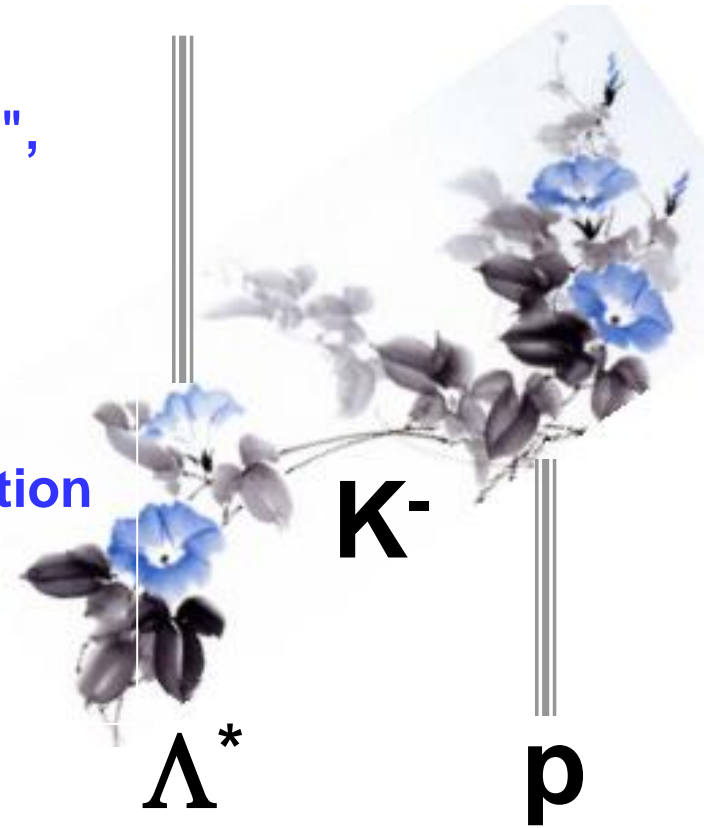


# Concluding remarks

The  $\Lambda^* = \Lambda(1405)$  plays an essential role in forming "anti-Kaonic Nuclear Clusters", the simplest one of which is

$$K^-pp = (K^-p)p = \Lambda^*p.$$

The  $\Lambda^*p$  structure interacting with super-strong attraction due to  $K^{\text{bar}}$  migration provides a possible explanation of recent J-PARC data, E31, E15 and E27, consistently.



**Thank you very much!**