

The 12th International Conference on Hypernuclear and Strange Particle Physics
(HYP2015), Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan, Sep.7, 2015

**$K^-pp-\bar{K}^0np$ coupled-channel DWIA
calculation for (K^-, n) reaction spectrum**

Takahisa Koike & Toru Harada,
Osaka Electro-Communication Univ.

Akinobu Dote,
KEK Theory Center, IPNS, KEK

◆ Introduction

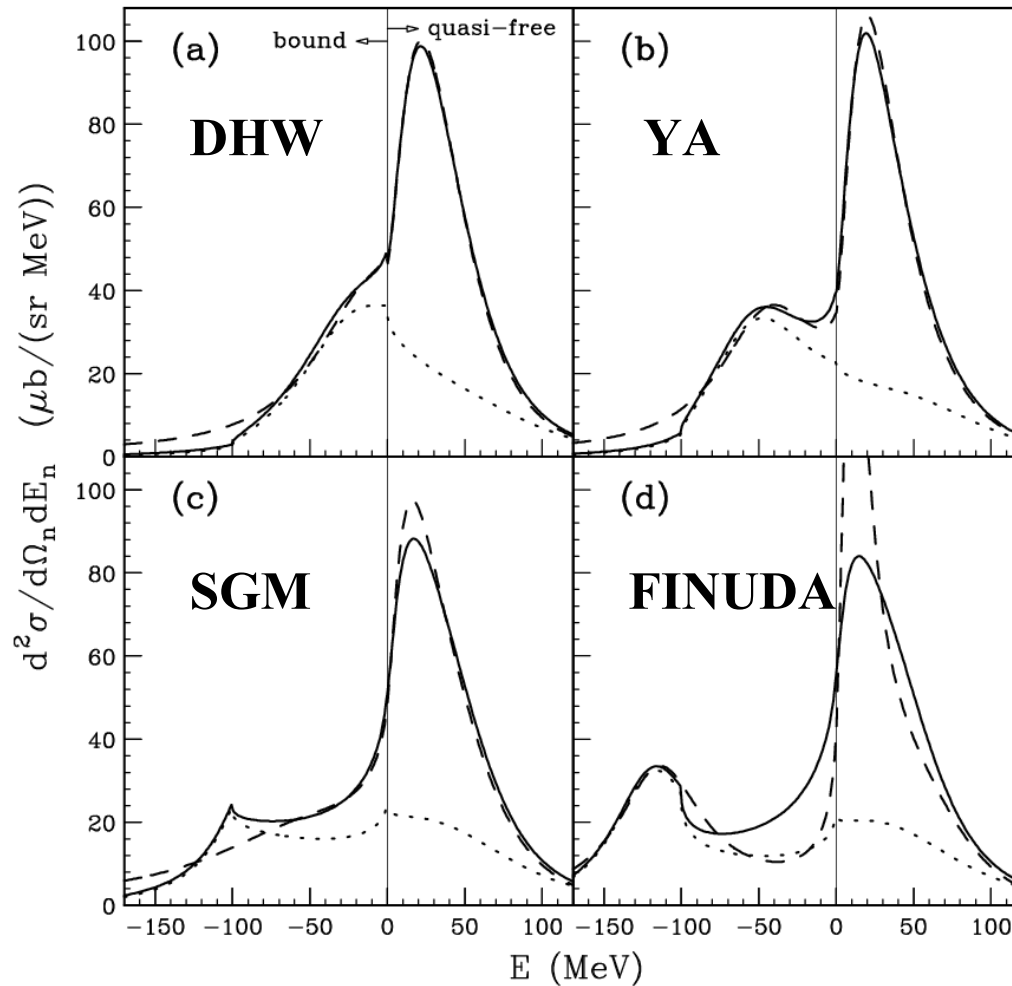
- **J-PARC E15 experiment;**
search for “ K^-pp ” by $^3\text{He}(\text{in-flight } K^-, n)$
--- the analysis is under progress.
- **Calculation of $^3\text{He}(\text{in-flight } K^-, n)$ missing-mass spectra by DWIA using Green’s function method;**
 - Koike & Harada, PLB652 (2007) 262 / PRC80 (2009) 055208.
 $K^{\text{bar}}NN$ ($I=1/2$) in isospin base
 - Yamagata-Sekihara *et al.*, PRC80 (2009) 045204.
 K^-pp , $K^{0\text{bar}}np$ in charge base w/o coupling
- **the further improvements of the calculations would be needed for the precise comparison with experimental data.**

◆ Our previous calculation

Koike & Harada, PRC80 (2009) 055208.

$[\bar{K} \times \{NN\}_{I=1}]_{I=1/2}$ single channel in isospin basis

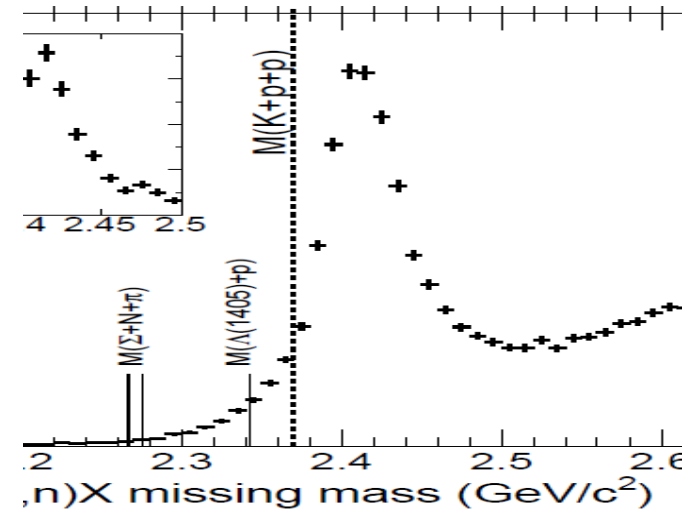
phenomenological potentials simulating various cases



J-PARC E15

T. Hashimoto et al.,

PETP 2015, 061D01

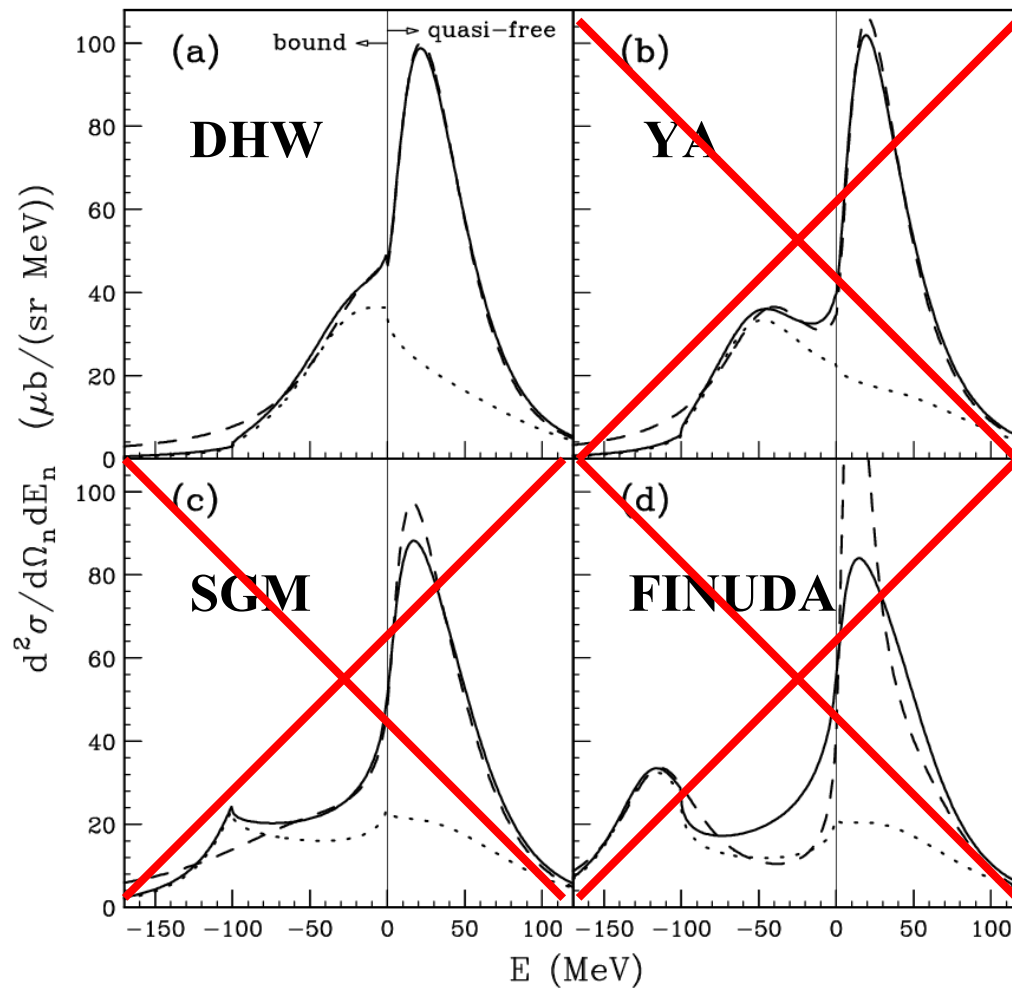


◆ Our previous calculation

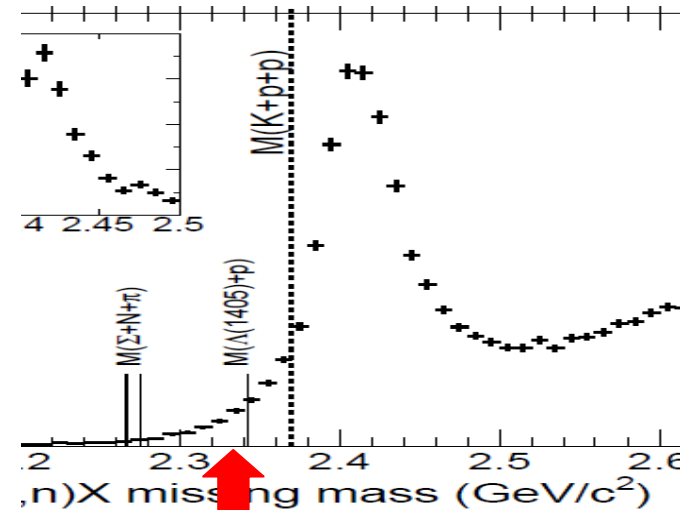
Koike & Harada, PRC80 (2009) 055208.

$[\bar{K} \times \{NN\}_{I=1}]_{I=1/2}$ single channel in isospin basis

phenomenological potentials simulating various possibilities



J-PARC E15
T. Hashimoto et al.,
PETP 2015, 061D01



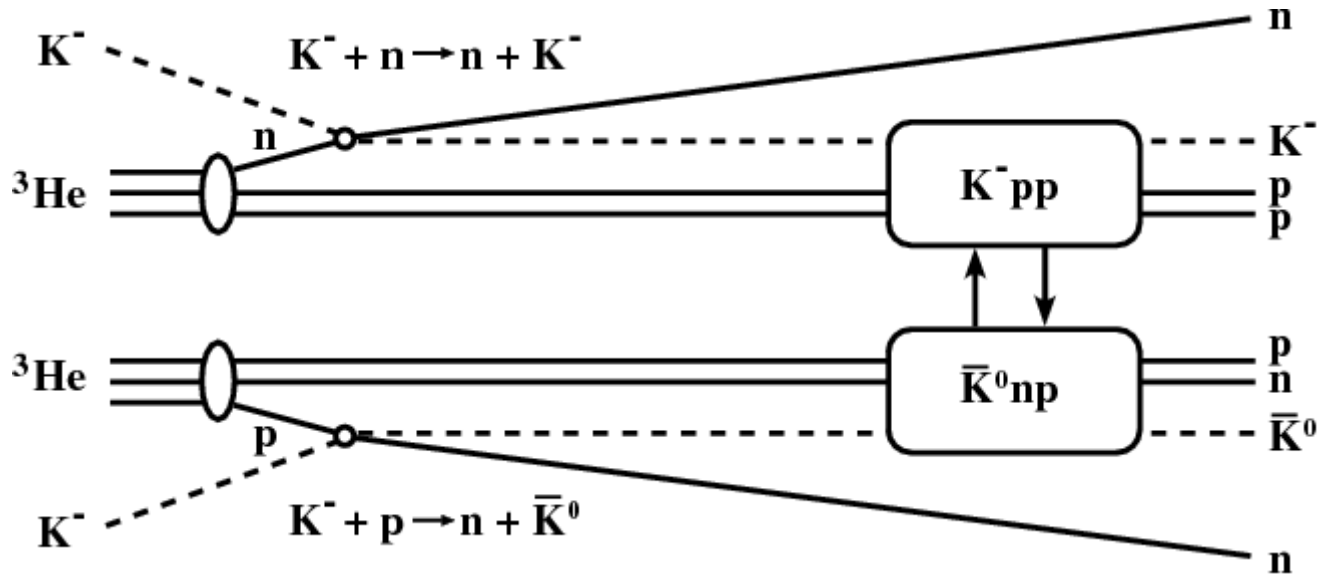
No peak
in bound-state region

◆ Purpose of this talk

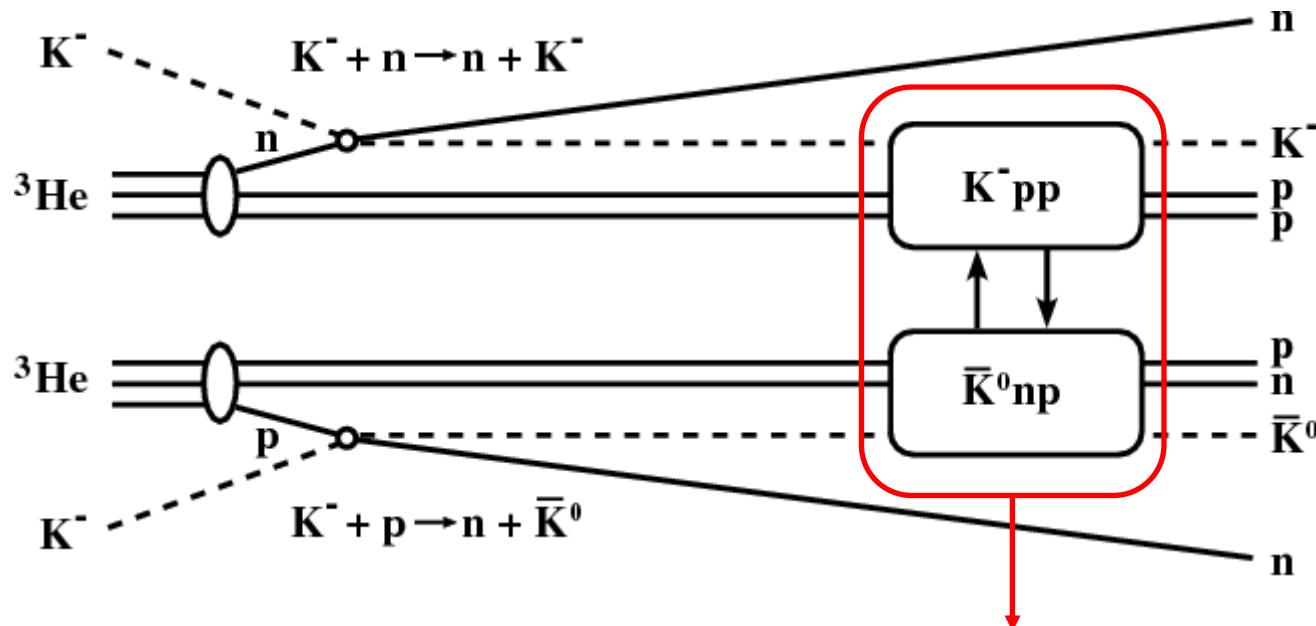
We report the new results of ${}^3\text{He}(\text{in-flight } \bar{K}^-, n)$ reaction spectrum by DWIA calculation with following improvements;

present approach	previous approach
$\bar{K}^-pp - \bar{K}^0np$ coupled-channel Green's function method in charge base ($I=1/2$ & $3/2$)	\bar{K}^-NN ($I=1/2$) single-channel Green's function method in isospin base
Microscopic G-matrix folding potential with chiral SU(3) interaction	Phenomenological potential using phase space factor
Adding \bar{K}^0d $S = 1$ contribution	Only $S = 0$ contribution

◆ Reaction diagram



◆ Reaction diagram



$$[\bar{K} \times \{NN\}_{I=1, s=0}]_{I=1/2}$$

symbolically represented
as “ K^-pp ”

◆ DWIA framework using Green's function method

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega_n dE_n} = \beta (-) \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} [F^\dagger G F]$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= -\chi_N^{(-)*} \chi_{K^-}^{(+)} \bar{f}_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-} \langle \alpha | \hat{\psi}_n | \Psi_A \rangle + \chi_N^{(-)*} \chi_{K^-}^{(+)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0} \langle \alpha | \hat{\psi}_p | \Psi_A \rangle \\
 &\quad \text{neutron hole} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{proton hole} \\
 &\equiv -\bar{f}_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-} \tilde{F}_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{f}_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0} \tilde{F}_2
 \end{aligned}$$

In coupled channel scheme,

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega_n dE_n}$$

$$= \beta |\bar{f}_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-}|^2 (-) \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} [\tilde{F}_1^\dagger G_{11} \tilde{F}_1]$$

$$+ \beta \frac{1}{2} |\bar{f}_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0}|^2 (-) \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} [\tilde{F}_2^\dagger G_{22} \tilde{F}_2]$$

$$- \beta \sqrt{2} \text{Re}(\bar{f}_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-} \bar{f}_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0}^*) (-) \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} [\tilde{F}_1^\dagger G_{12} \tilde{F}_2]$$

Factrized form

$$\beta \left\langle \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right\rangle_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-} S_1(E)$$

$$\beta \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right\rangle_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0} S_2(E)$$

(interference term)

◆ G-matrix folding potentials for \bar{K} -NN system

- $\bar{K}^{\text{bar}}\text{N}-\pi\Sigma(-\pi\Lambda)$ interaction

Chiral SU(3) + $\bar{K}^{\text{bar}}\text{N}$ Scattering length

$$\hat{V}_{MB}^{\text{NRv2}} = \sum_{\alpha,\beta} -\frac{C_{\alpha\beta}^I}{8f_{\pi}^2} (\omega_{\alpha} + \omega_{\beta}) \sqrt{\frac{1}{m_{\alpha}m_{\beta}}} g_{\alpha\beta}^I(r)$$

NRv2: Dote et al., NPA912(2013)66.

- G-matrix in nuclear medium

$$g = v + v \frac{Q_N}{E_{\bar{K}} - Q_N T Q_N} g$$

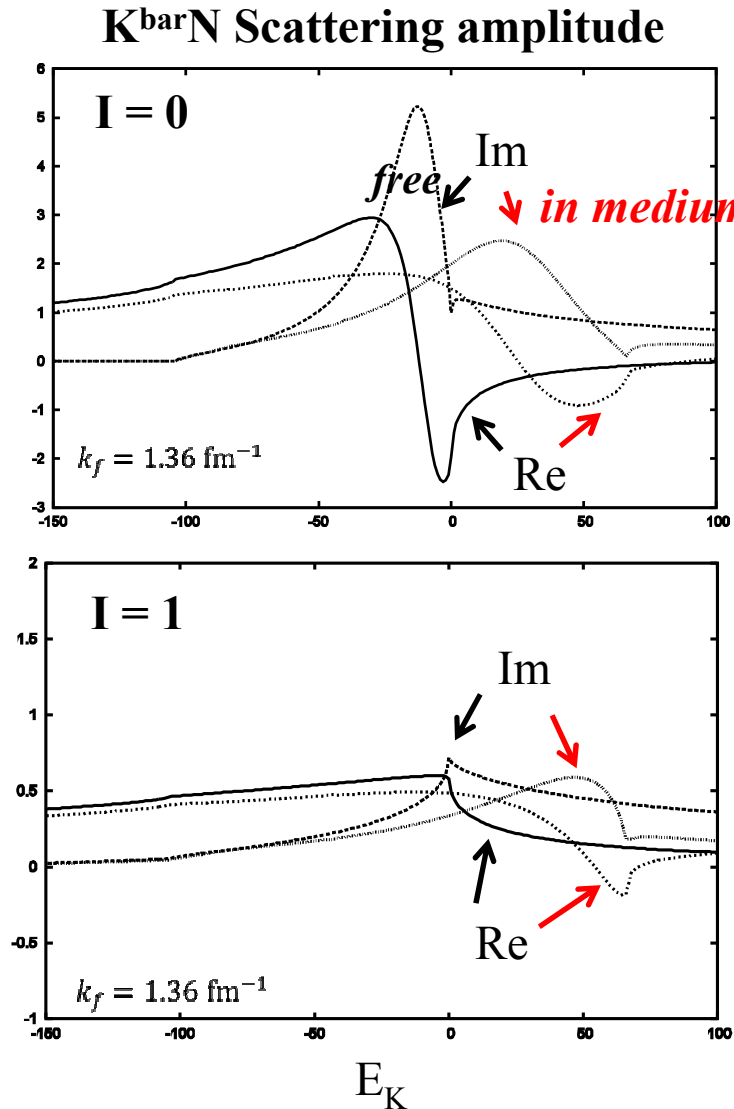
Parameters: $E_{st} = -20$ MeV, $k_f = 1.36$ fm⁻¹

- Folding model potential

$$U_{\alpha\alpha'} = \langle \phi_{\alpha} | \sum_i \bar{g} | \phi_{\alpha'} \rangle (1 - \kappa_{NN})$$

rearrangement effects

ϕ_{α} : NN w.f. gaussian (r.m.s) = 2.8 fm



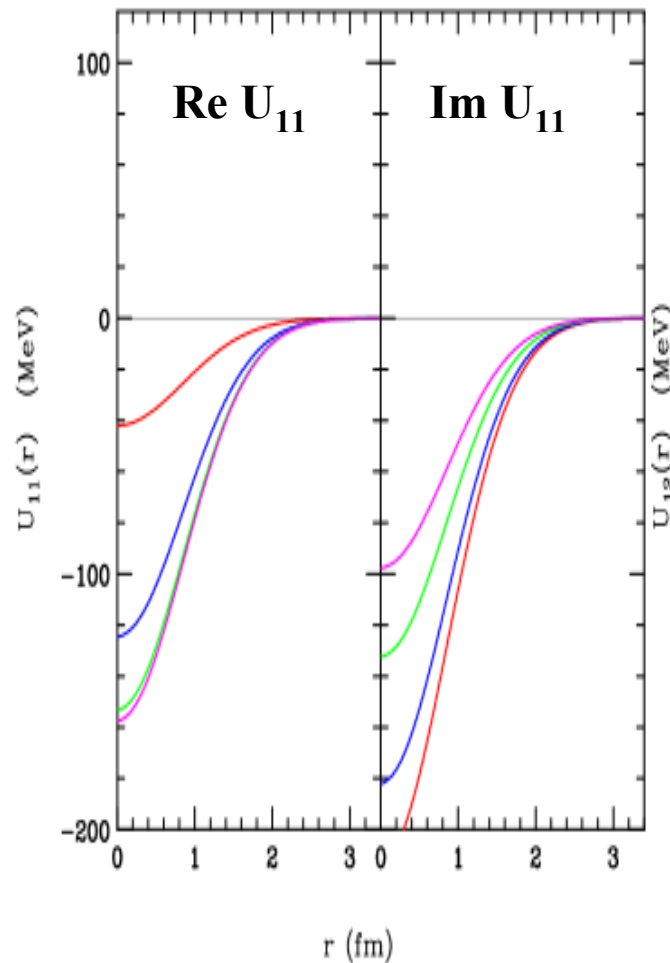
◆ Calculated \bar{K}^- -“NN” potentials

$B.E. = 15 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma \sim 120 \text{ MeV}$

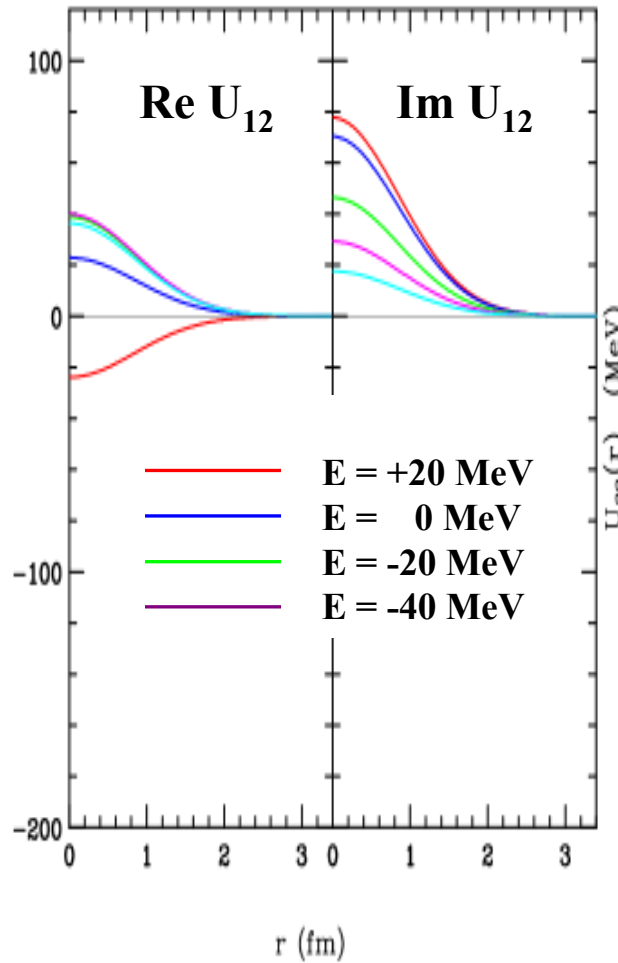
Approximation;

- No “NN” shrinking effect

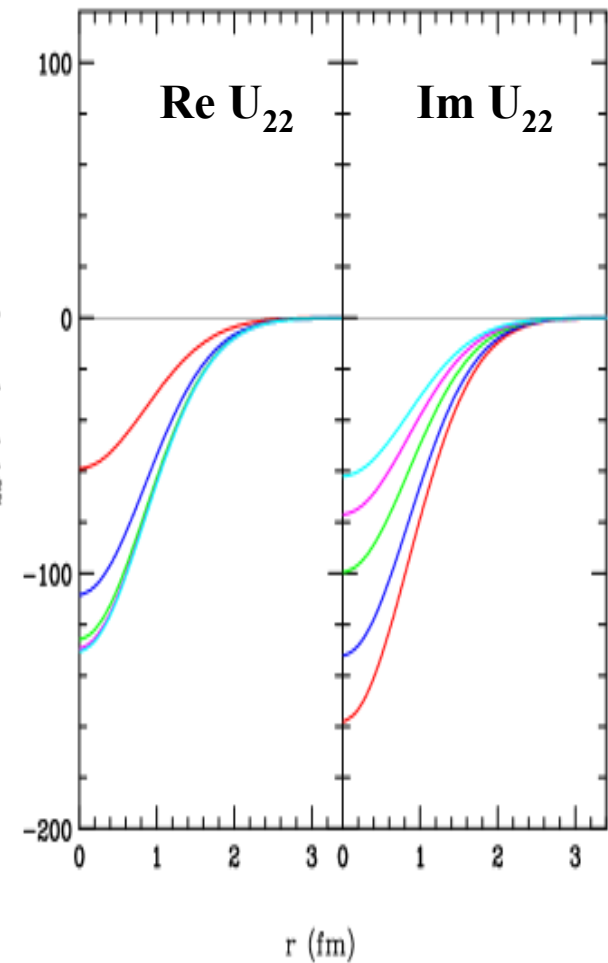
K^- - “pp” potential



$[K^-$ -“pp”]- $[\bar{K}^0$ -“np”]
coupling potential



\bar{K}^0 - “np” potential



◆ Coupled-channel Green's function

- Ch.1; $K^-pp = K^- + \{pp\}_{s=0}$ core,
- Ch.2; $K^0np = \bar{K}^0 + \{np\}_{s=0}$ core,

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_1 - T_1^{(l)} - U_{11}(r) & -U_{12}(r) \\ -U_{21}(r) & E_2 - T_2^{(l)} - U_{22}(r) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_{11}^{(l)}(E; r, r') & G_{12}^{(l)}(E; r, r') \\ G_{21}^{(l)}(E; r, r') & G_{22}^{(l)}(E; r, r') \end{bmatrix}$$

where

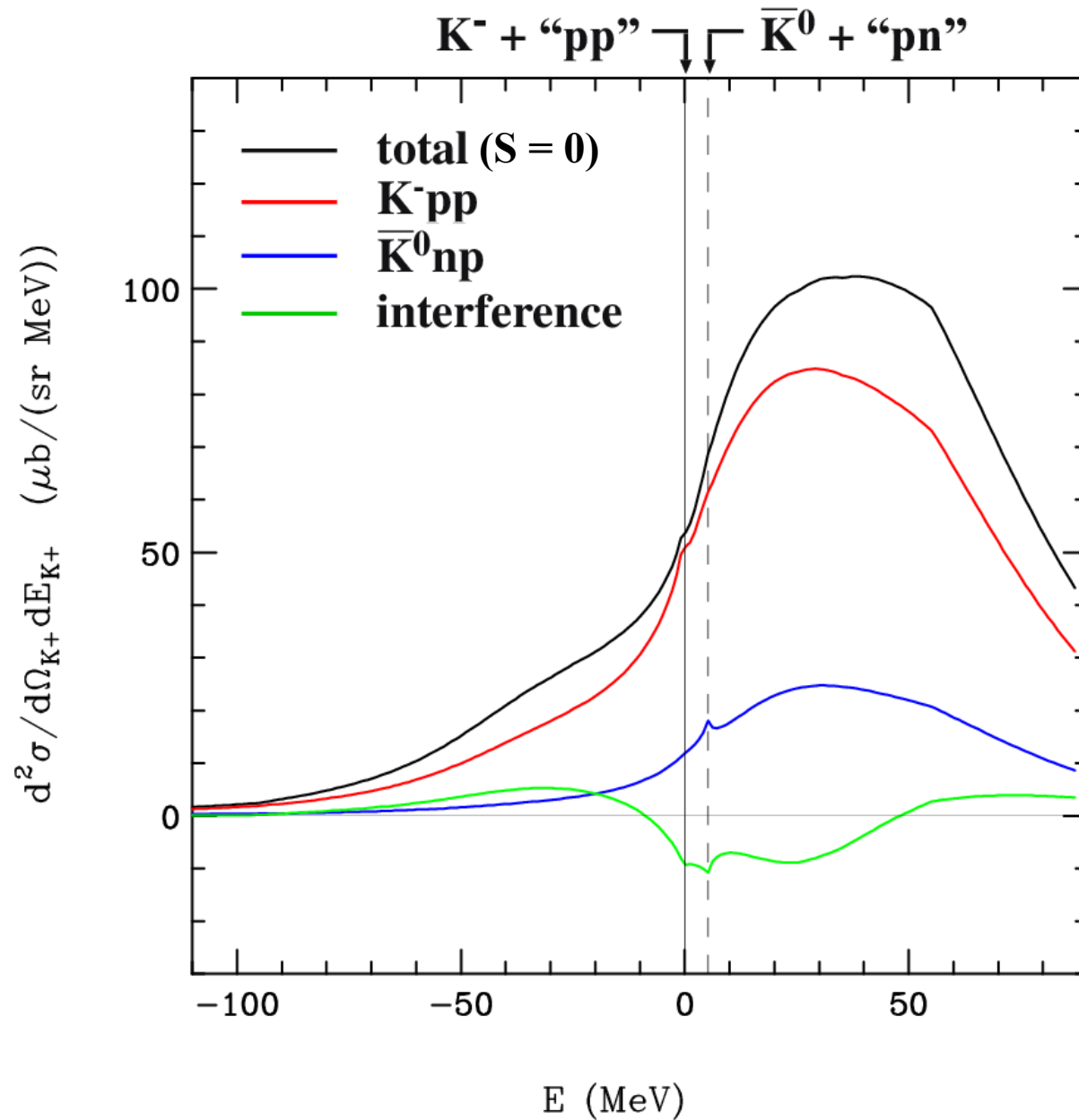
$$T_i^{(l)} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu_i} \left(-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

$$E_2 = E_1 + \Delta Q, \quad \Delta Q \equiv M(\bar{K}^0 + n + p) - M(K^- + p + p) = 5.23 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{11}: K^- \text{-"pp"} \text{ potential} \\ U_{12} = U_{21}: \text{coupling potential between } K^- \text{-"pp"} \text{ and } \bar{K}^0 \text{-"np"} \\ U_{22}: \bar{K}^0 \text{-"np"} \text{ potential} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \delta(r' - r) & 0 \\ 0 & \delta(r' - r) \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ ${}^3\text{He}(\text{K}^-, \text{n})$ inclusive spectrum at $p_{\text{K}^-} = 1 \text{ GeV}/c$, $\theta_{\text{n}} = 0^\circ$



◆ Importance of \bar{K}^0d ($S = 1$) channel

Koike & Harada, Nucl. Phys. A804 (2008) 231.

$T (T_C)$	$S (S_C)$	$\sigma(K^-, n)$
$\frac{1}{2} (0)$	1 (1)	$\frac{3}{2} f_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0} ^2$ \bar{K}^0d
$\frac{1}{2} (1)$	0 (0)	$\frac{2}{3} f_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-} ^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0} ^2$
$\frac{3}{2} (1)$	0 (0)	$\frac{1}{3} f_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-} - f_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0} ^2$

$|f_{K^-n \rightarrow nK^-}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |f_{K^-p \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0}|^2 + (\text{interference})$ in charge basis

$K^- \{pp\}_{s=0}$ **$\bar{K}^0 \{np\}_{s=0}$**

Production cross section $\sigma(\bar{K}^0d) \sim 3 \times \sigma(\bar{K}^0 \{np\}_{s=0})$

Fairly large contribution

◆ Adding $\bar{K}^0 d$ ($S = 1$) channel

$K^- \{np\}_{S=0} - \bar{K}^0 \{np\}_{S=0}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B.E. = 15 \text{ MeV} \\ \Gamma \sim 120 \text{ MeV} \end{array} \right.$

$\bar{K}^0 d_{S=1}$

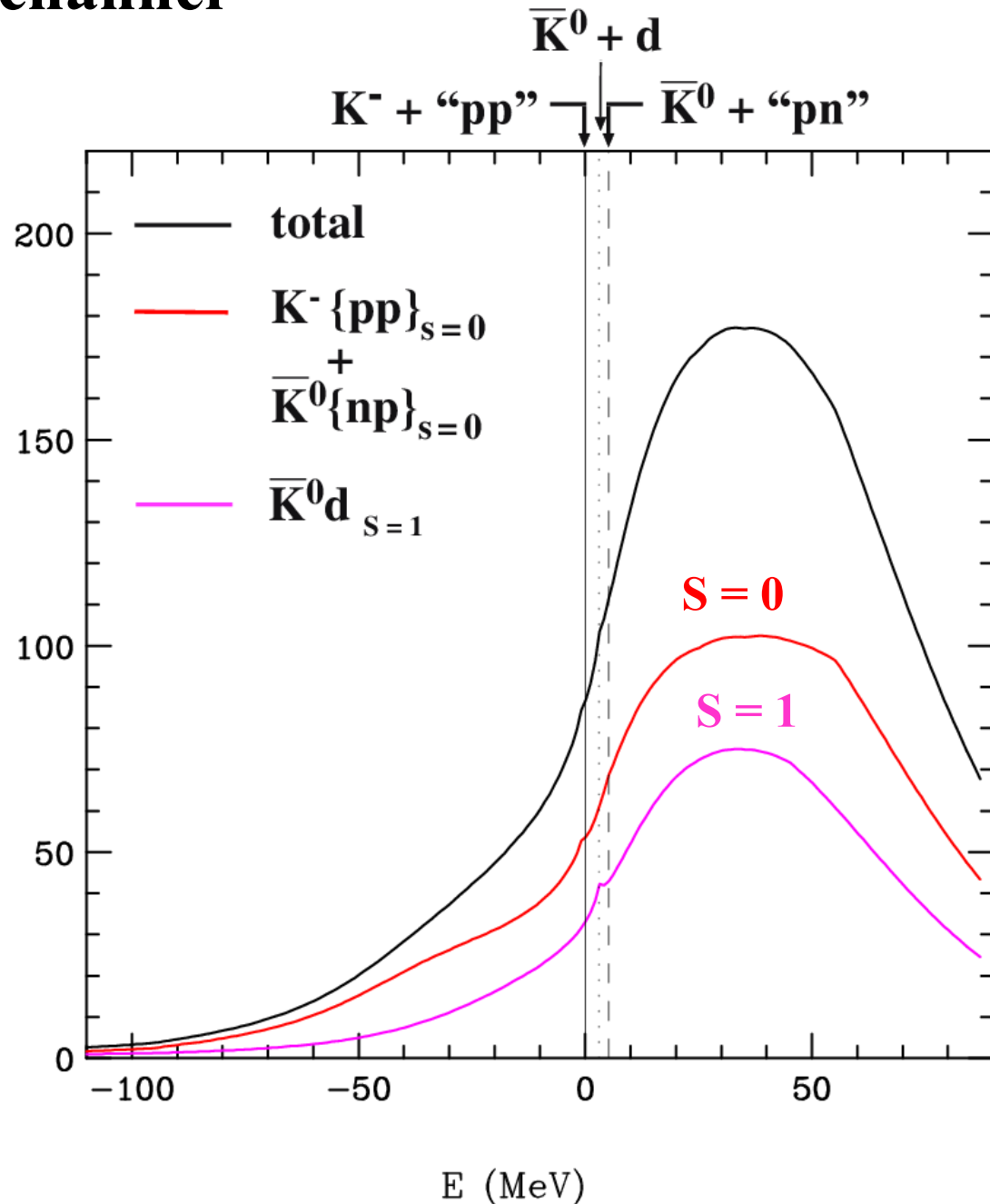
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B.E. \sim 0 \text{ MeV} \\ \Gamma \sim 40 \text{ MeV} \end{array} \right.$

\bar{K}^0 -d potential

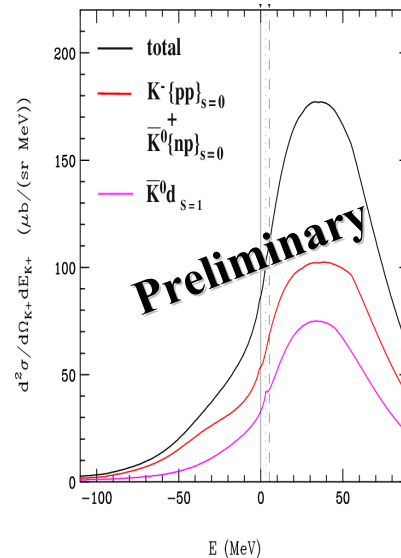
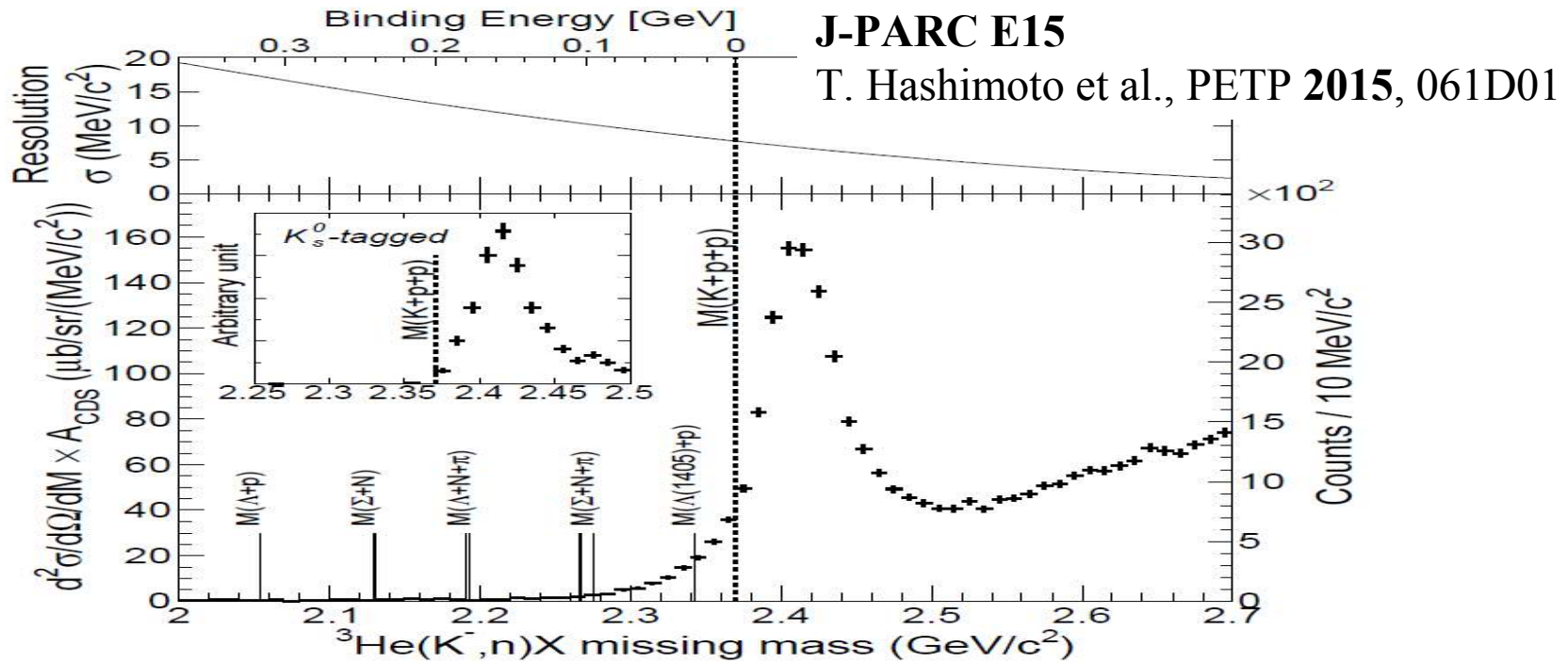
$\sim \bar{K}^0$ - $\{np\}_{S=0}$ potential

w/o coupling

$d^2\sigma/d\Omega_{K^+} dE_{K^+}$ ($\mu\text{b}/(\text{sr MeV})$)



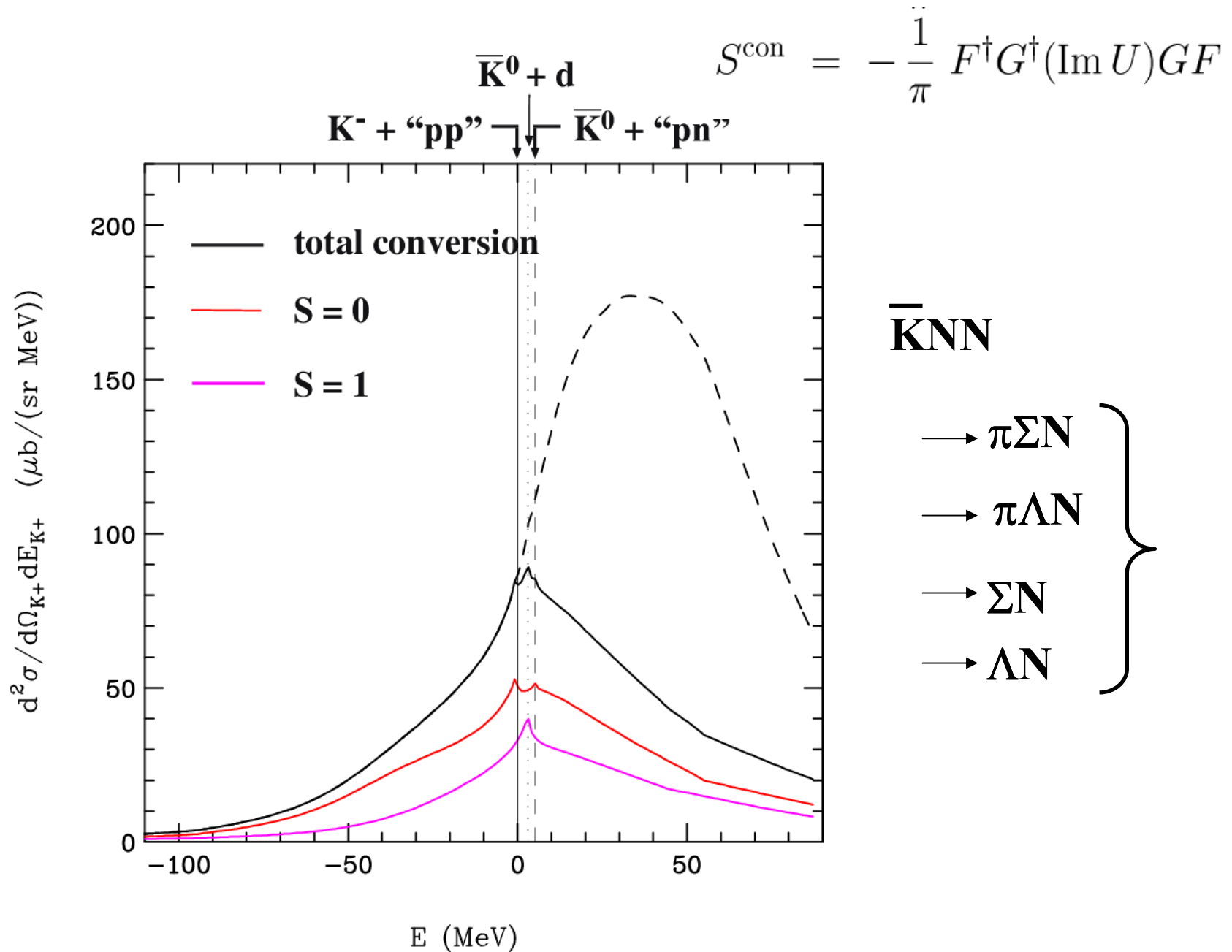
◆ Comparison with J-PARC data



Our calculation

Caution:
No “NN” core-nuclear breakup
No QF- $\Lambda(1405)$ formation

◆ Conversion spectrum



◆ Summary and problems

- The bound state peak would not be visible due to the small B.E. and the large width.
--- consistent with the preliminary experimental data.
- The contribution of \bar{K}^0d ($S = 1$) channel could be comparable with that of $K^-pp + \bar{K}^0np$ ($S = 0$) in QF region.
- For more quantitative comparison with J-PARC data, we need;
 - a. to include the “NN” core-nuclear breakup process and the QF- $\Lambda(1405)$ formation process.
 - b. to decompose the inclusive spectrum into (semi-)exclusive spectra.