

Spectroscopic experiment of $\Lambda(1405)$ via in-flight $d(K^-n)$ reaction at J-PARC K1.8BR

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$\Lambda(1405)$ is the lightest among negative parity baryon excitation states, which is hardly explained by a simple quark model. Since the $\Lambda(1405)$ is located just below the $K\bar{b}N$ threshold, there is a longstanding argument if it is a $K\bar{b}N$ bound state. A chiral unitary model claims that the $\Lambda(1405)$ consists of two states ($K\bar{b}N$ state and $\Sigma\pi$ state). According to the model, a pole position of the $K\bar{b}N$ state is located at 1426-16i MeV, which is closer to the $K\bar{b}N$ threshold. Experimental study of $K\bar{b}N$ coupled to the $\Lambda(1405)$ is desired. We investigate $\Lambda(1405)$ spectrum shape directly generated in $K\bar{b}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ by $d(K^-,n)$ reaction, where forward scattered neutron is measured. The (K^-,n) reaction populates the isospin state of not 0 but also 1. We identify the three decay mode of the $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Sigma^-\pi^+$, $\Sigma^+\pi^-$, and $\Sigma^0\pi^0$ so that isospin amplitude of $I=0, 1$ and their interference term in the spectrum are decomposed. In this contribution, we will present the preliminary result of the E31 first physics run to observe separated $\Sigma^\pm\pi^\mp$ and $\Sigma^0\pi^0$ spectrum, which is scheduled in this coming June.

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