

# Hyperon and charmed baryon productions with an instanton interaction

Sang-In Shim

RCNP, Osaka University

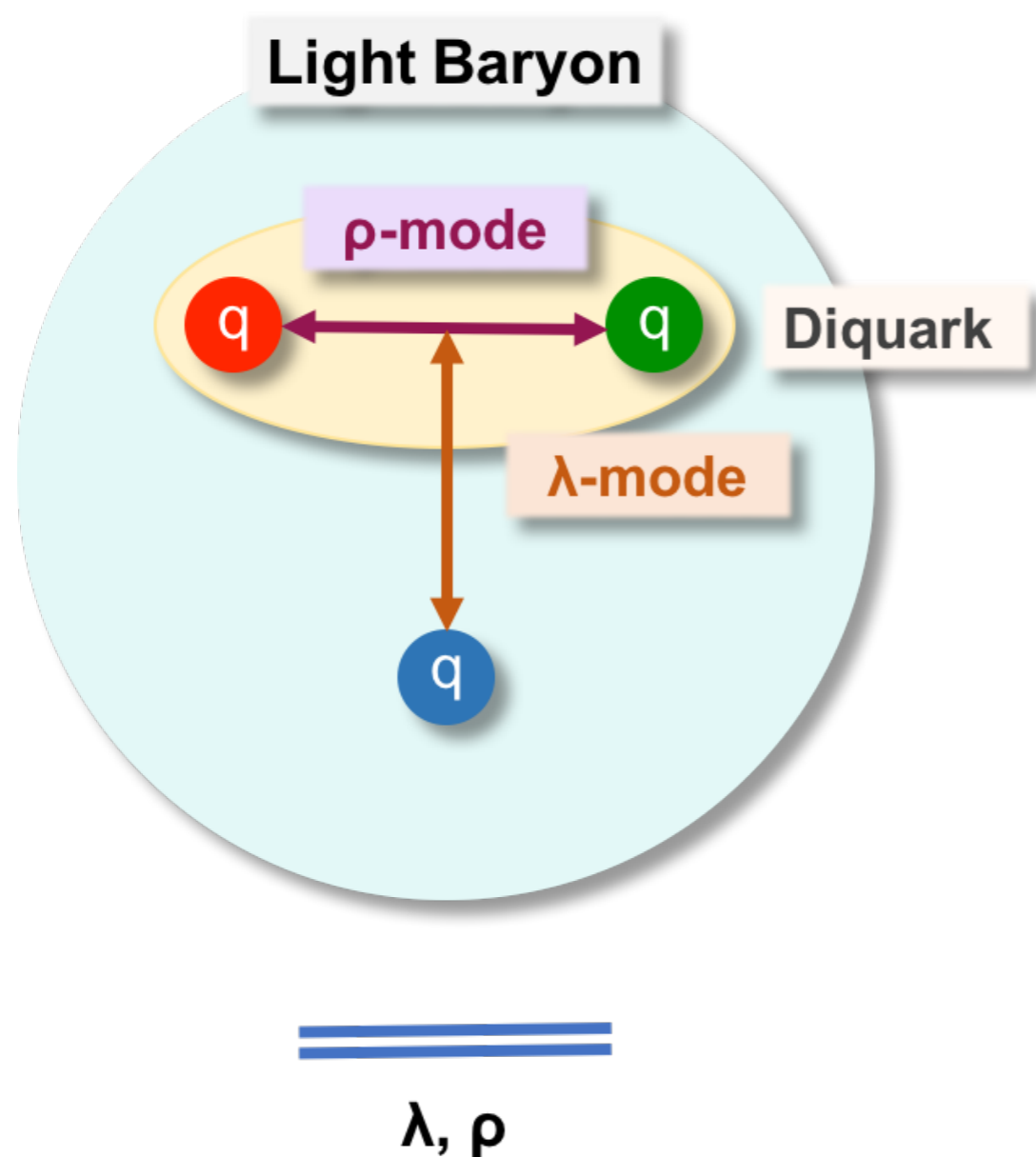
16 March 2018

Collaborated with Prof. Atsushi Hosaka and Prof. Hyun-Chul Kim

# List of contents

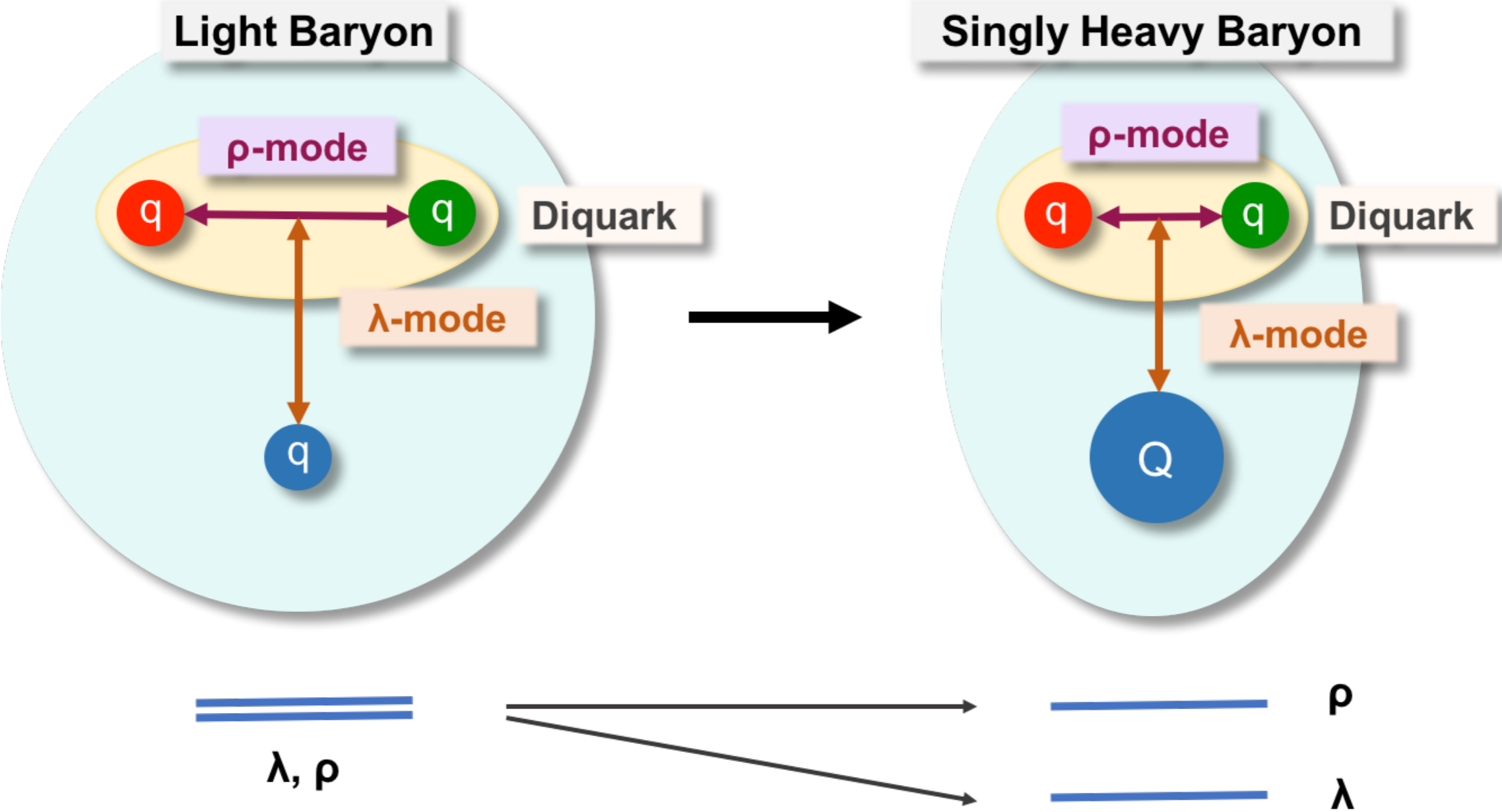
- **Background and Motivation**
  - Diquarks and heavy baryons
  - Researches on heavy baryon productions
- **Methods for heavy baryon productions**
  - One- and Two-body processes
  - Transition amplitudes
- **Results**
- **Summary and Outlook**

# Diquarks and heavy baryons



- Baryon excitations can be expressed as  $\rho$ - and  $\lambda$ -modes

# Diquarks and heavy baryons



- Baryon excitations can be expressed as  $\rho$ - and  $\lambda$ -modes
- $\rho$ - and  $\lambda$ -modes show distinct difference in heavy baryons

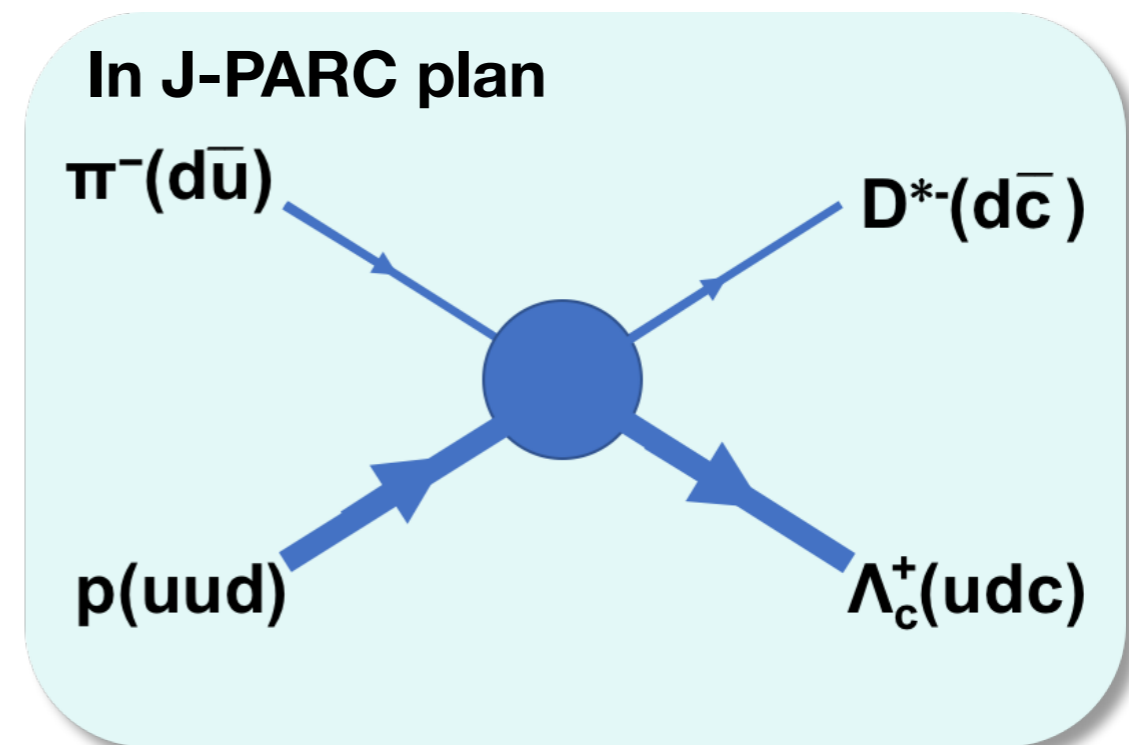
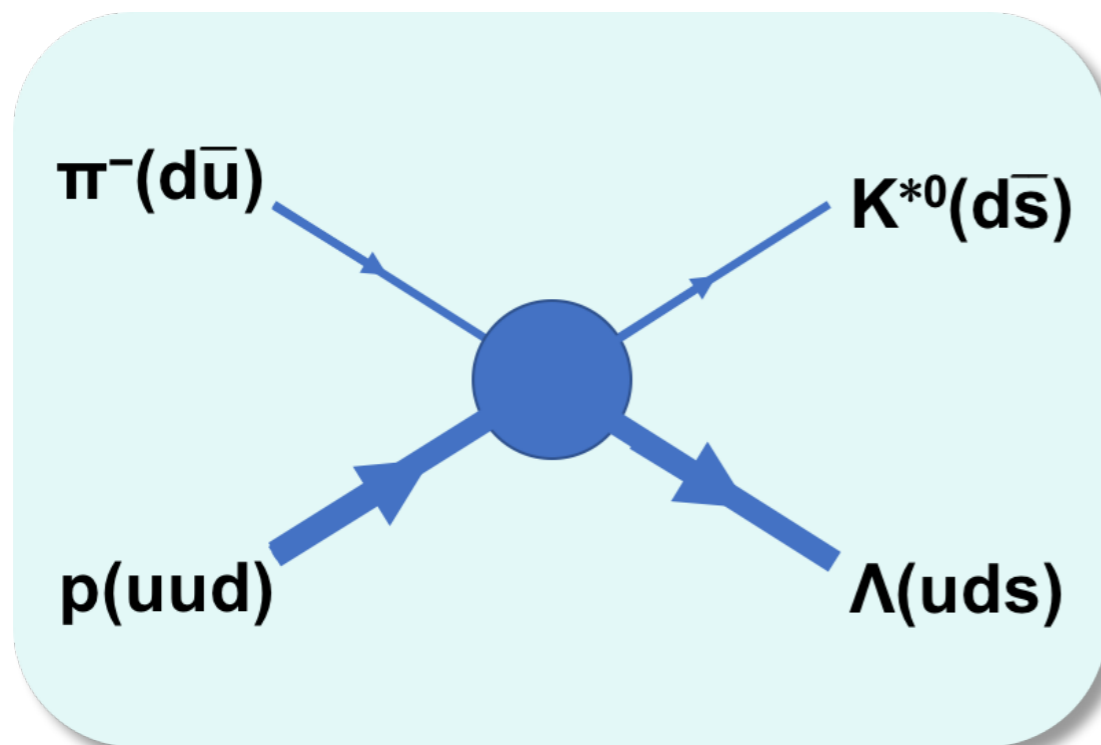
# Researches on heavy baryon productions

## Early theoretical studies<sup>1,2</sup>

- The cross sections and production rates of heavy baryons were predicted
- Only  $\lambda$ -modes are considered

## Experimental plan<sup>3</sup>

- Experiment for charmed baryon productions are planned at J-PARC



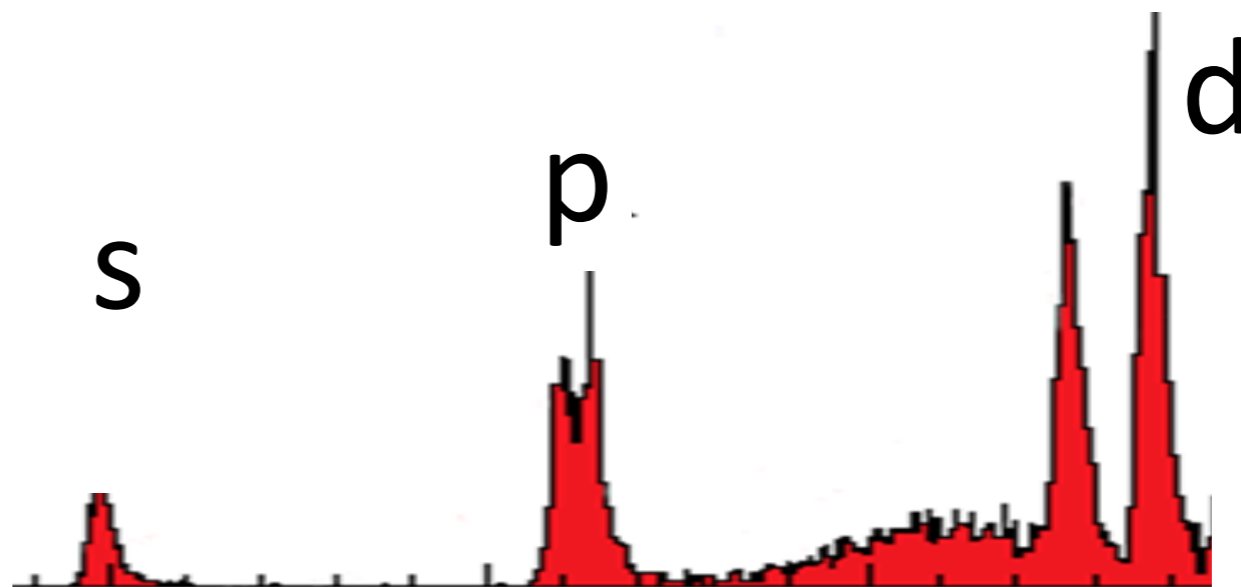
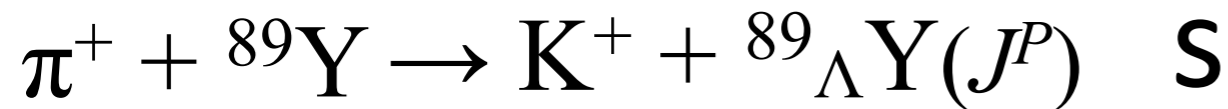
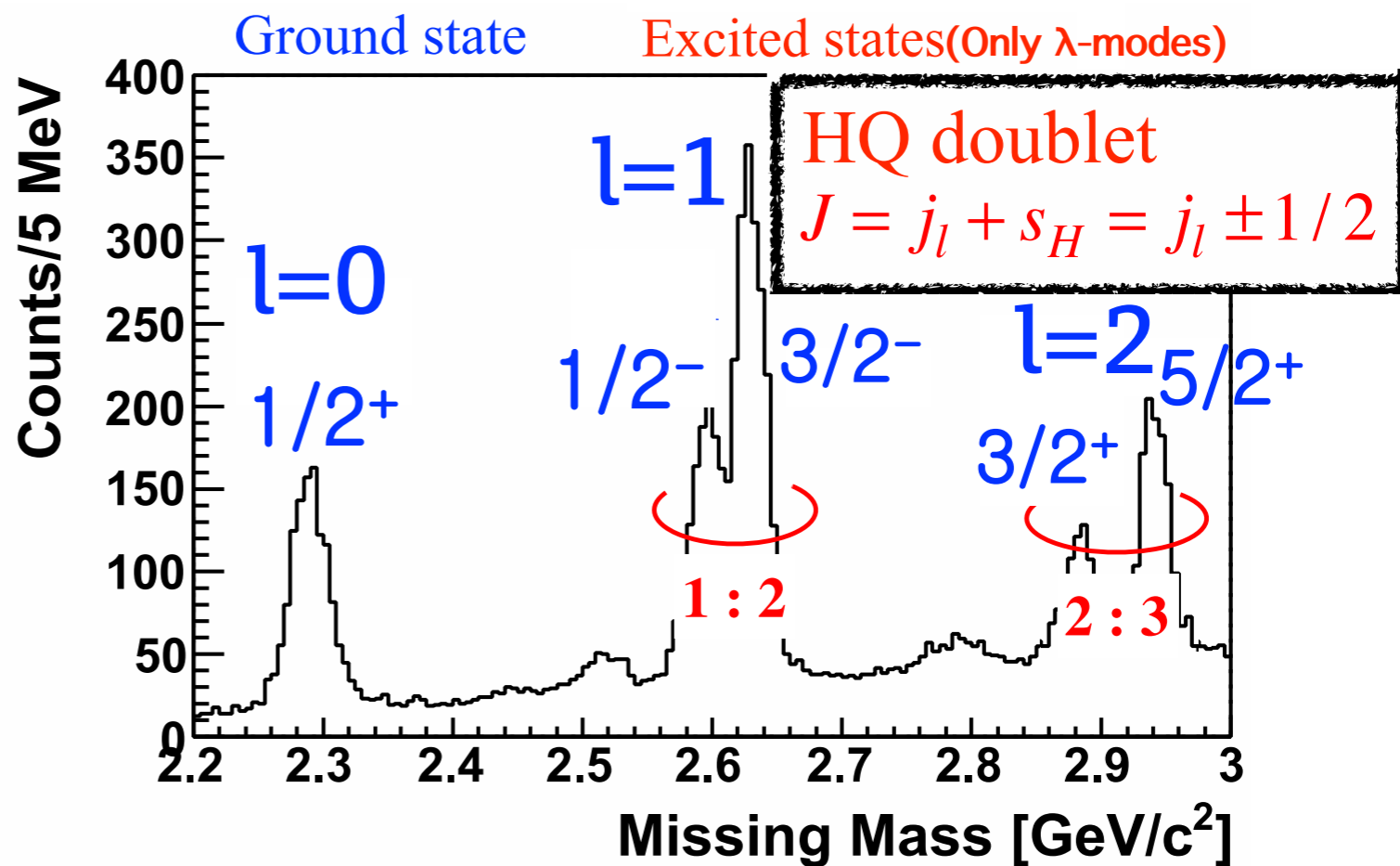
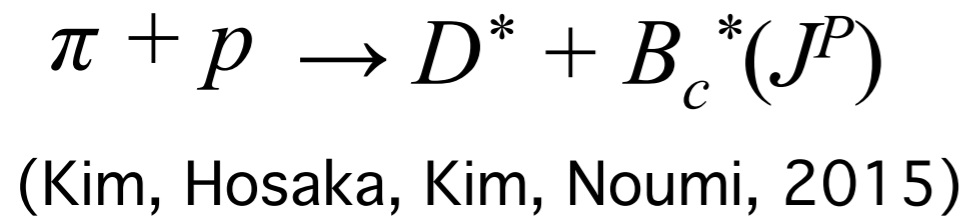
<sup>1</sup>S.-H.Kim, A.Hosaka, H.-Ch.Kim, H.Noumi and K.Shiratori, PTEP(2014)no.10, 103D01.

<sup>2</sup>S.-H.Kim, A.Hosaka, H.-Ch.Kim, H.Noumi, PRD92(2014)no.9, 094021.

<sup>3</sup>Charmed baryon spectroscopy via the  $(\pi, D^{*-})$  reaction (2012). J-PARC P50 proposal.

# Researches on heavy baryon productions

## Similarity with hypernucleus productions

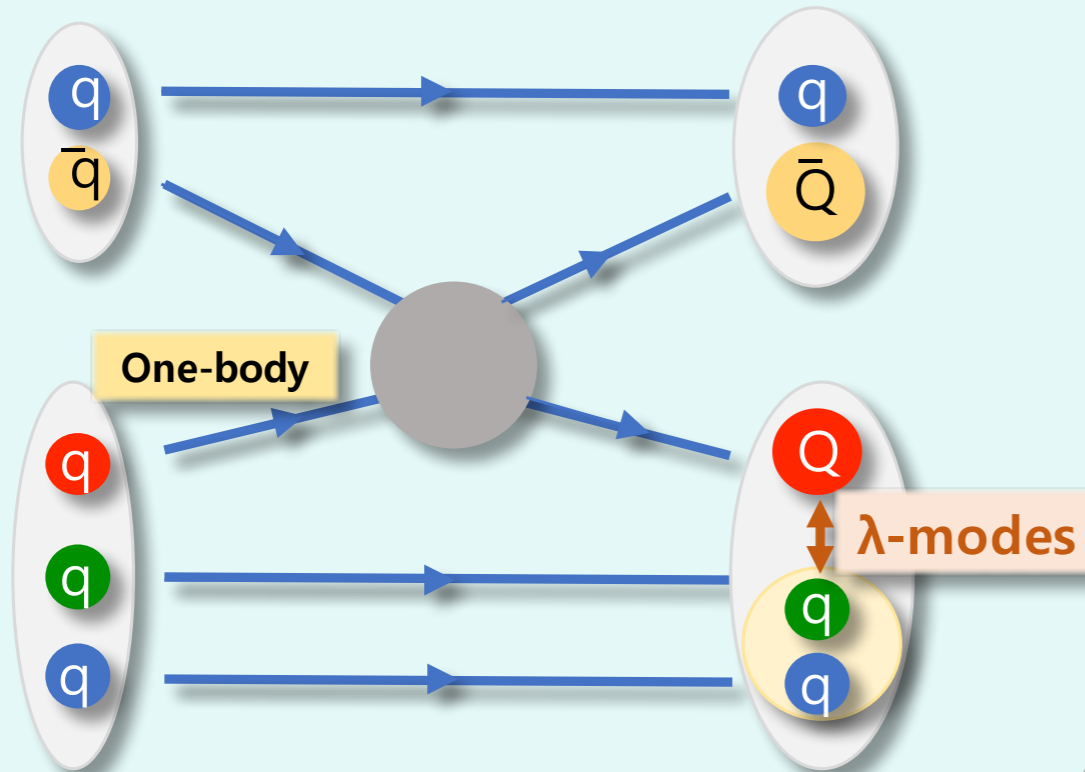


# Motivation

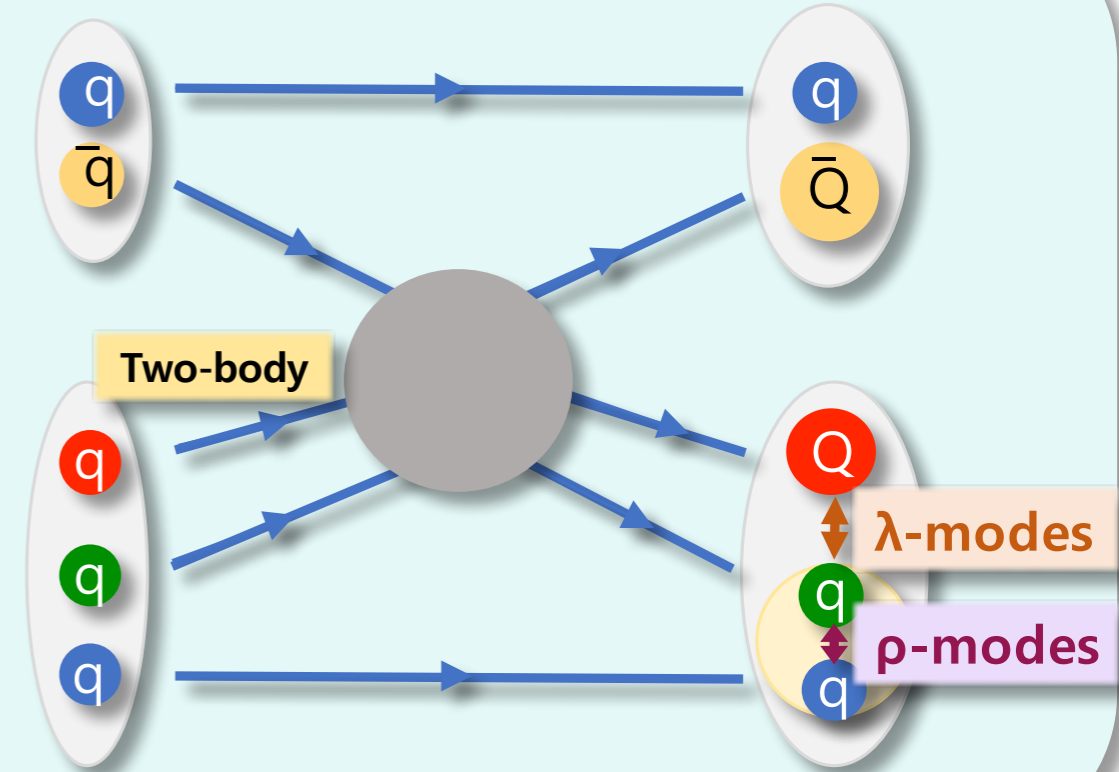
- $\rho$ - and  $\lambda$ -modes can be clarified in heavy baryons  
( They are hard to distinguish in light baryons )
- Diquark properties can be studied  
by identifying  $\rho$ - and  $\lambda$ -modes of heavy baryons
- Observables such as cross sections can be obtained  
from proper description of processes  
and heavy baryon structures can be studied

# One- and two-body processes

One-body process



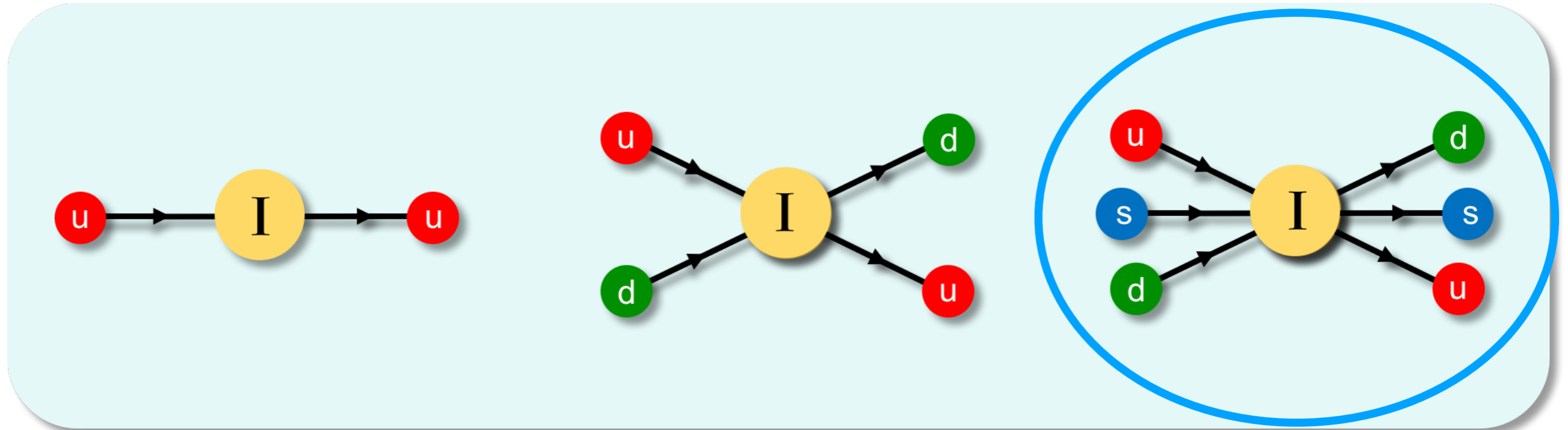
Two-body process



- One-body process
  - One quark in the baryon is involved in the reaction
  - The heavy baryon can be excited only to  $\lambda$ -modes
- Two-body process
  - Both  $\rho$ - and  $\lambda$ -modes can be found
  - Need to consider 3-quark interactions

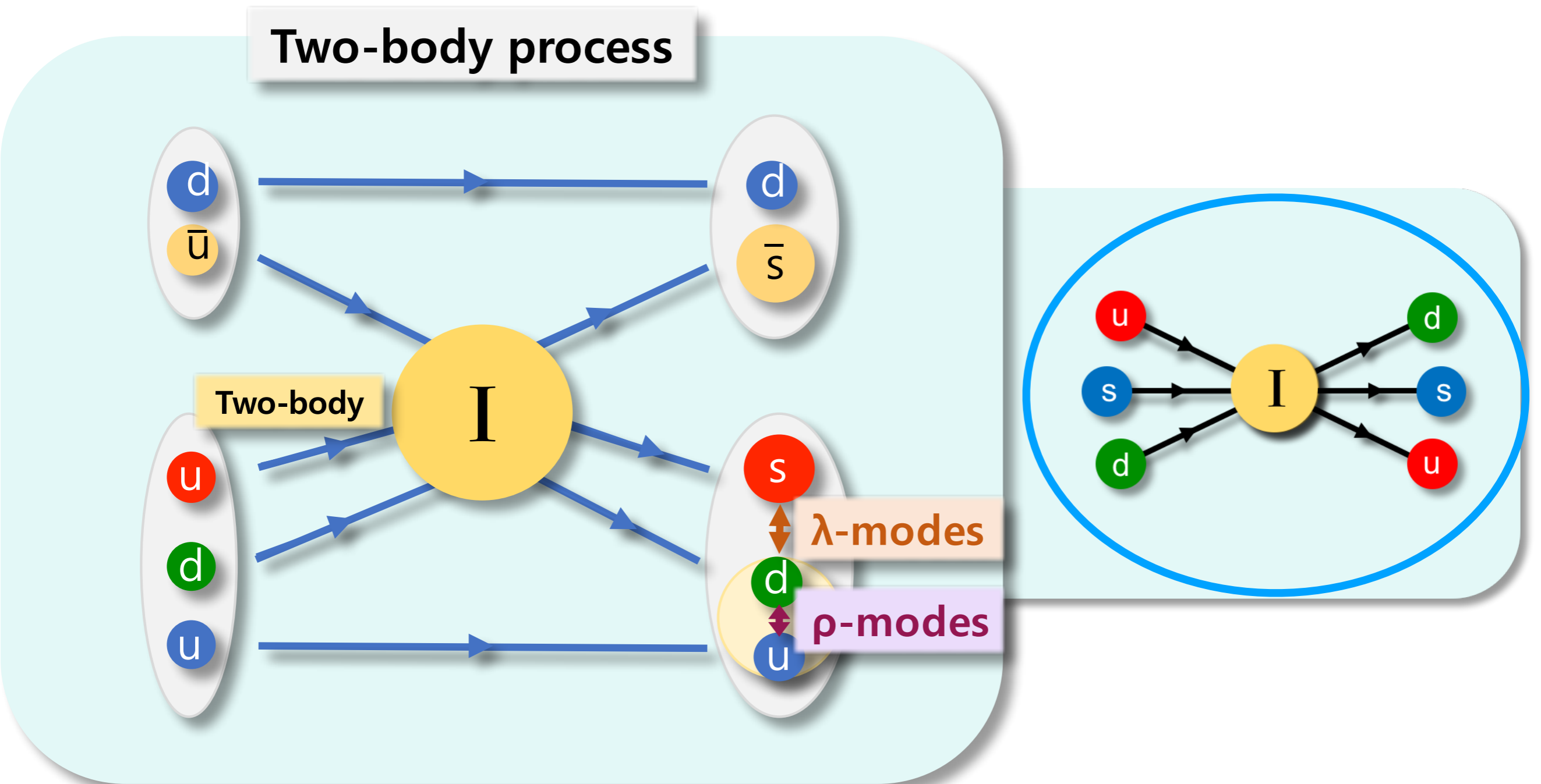


# Quark interactions in the instanton model ( 't Hooft interaction )



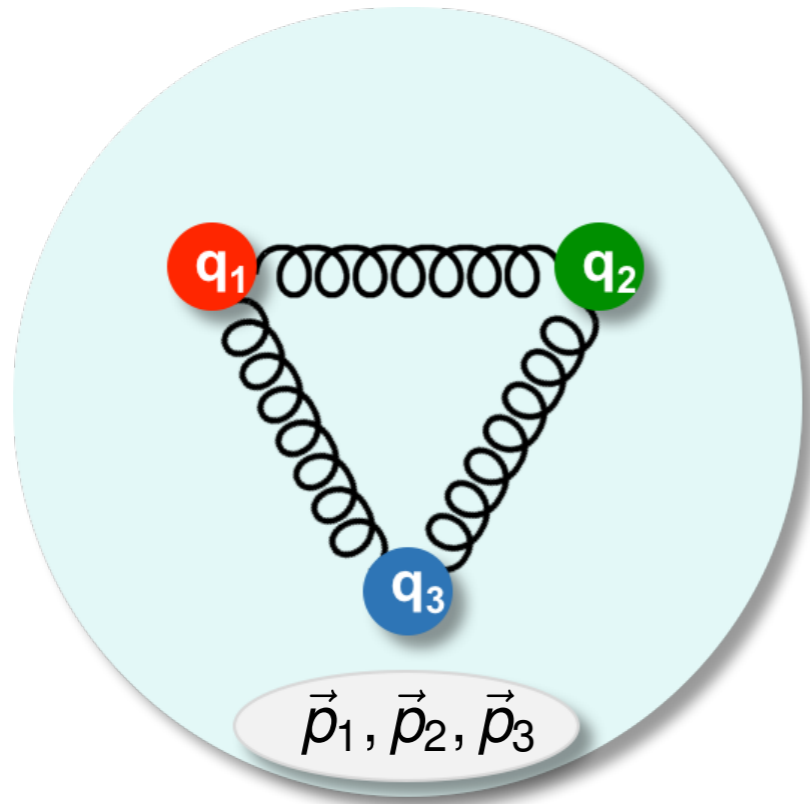
- Quarks interact with each others via instantons
- Hyperon productions can be described by using 't Hooft interactions

# Quark interactions in the instanton model ( 't Hooft interaction )



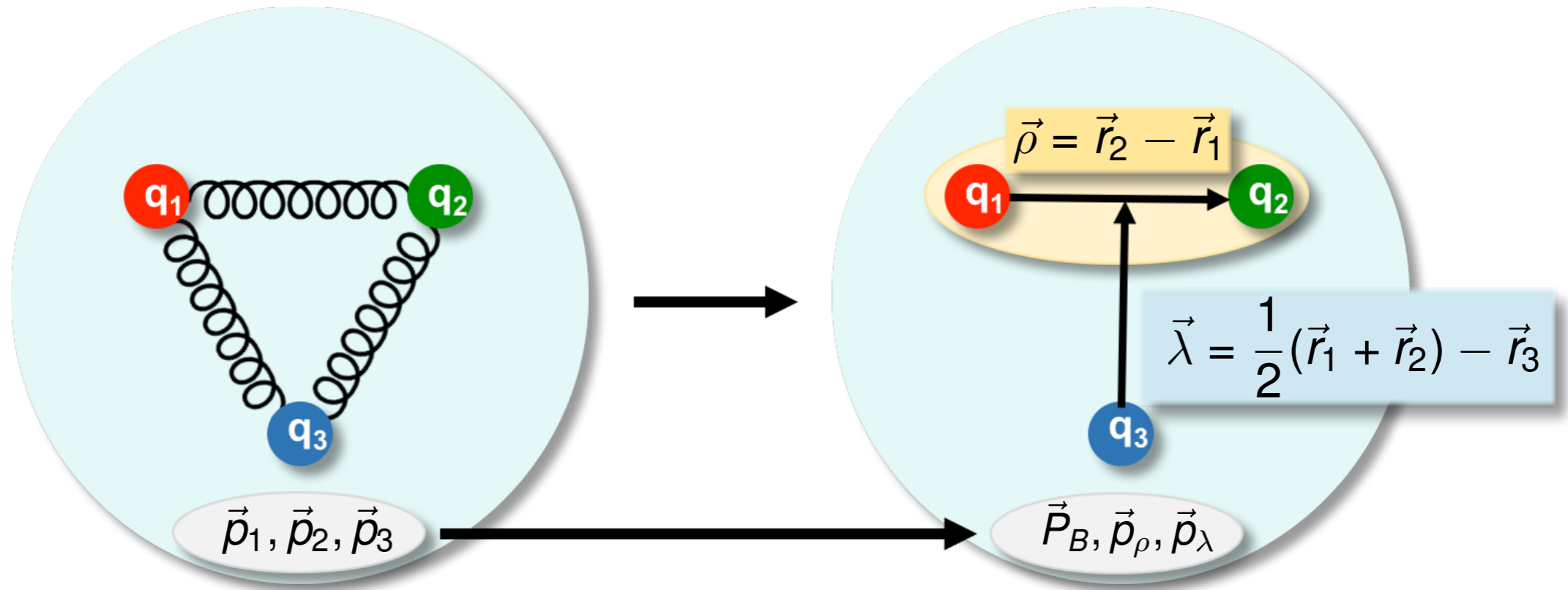
- Quarks interact with each others via instantons
- Hyperon productions can be described by using 't Hooft interactions

# Baryon wave functions ( $m_1 = m_2 = m_q$ )



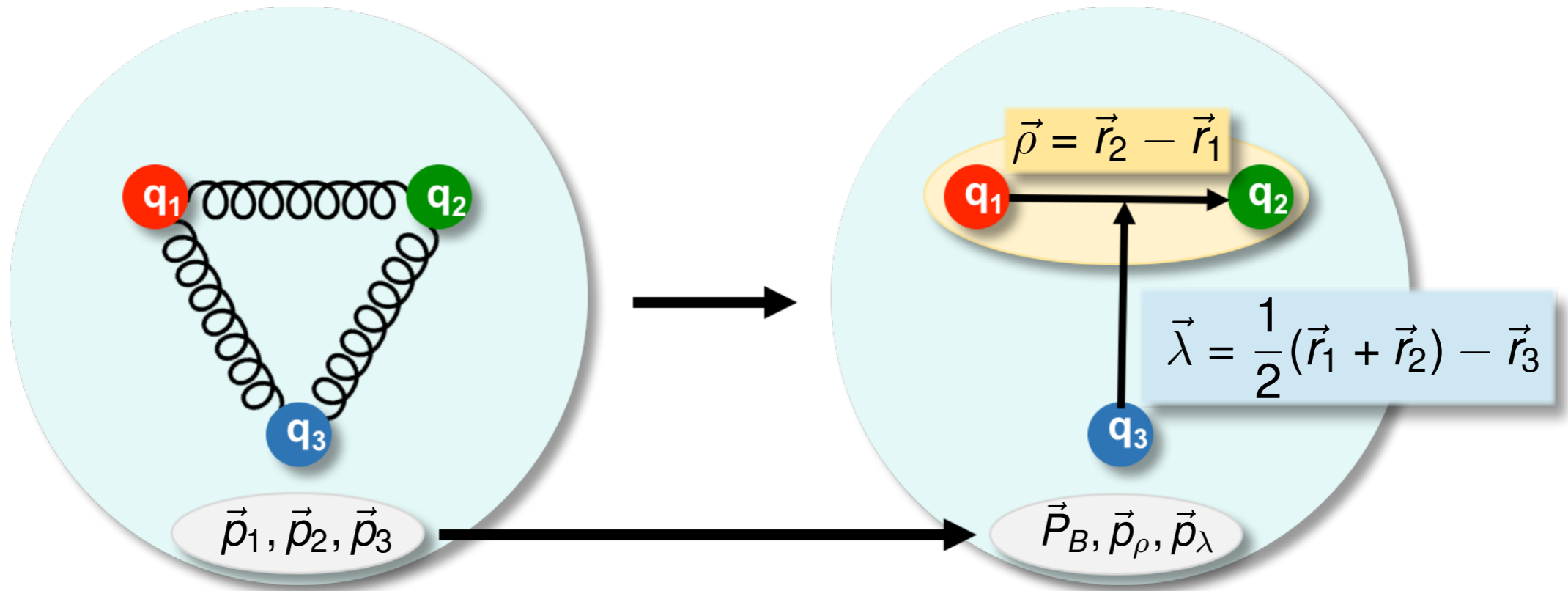
$$H = \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{k}{2} |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|^2$$

# Baryon wave functions ( $m_1 = m_2 = m_q$ )



$$H = \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{k}{2} |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|^2$$

# Baryon wave functions ( $m_1 = m_2 = m_q$ )



$$H = \sum_i \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{k}{2} |\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j|^2$$

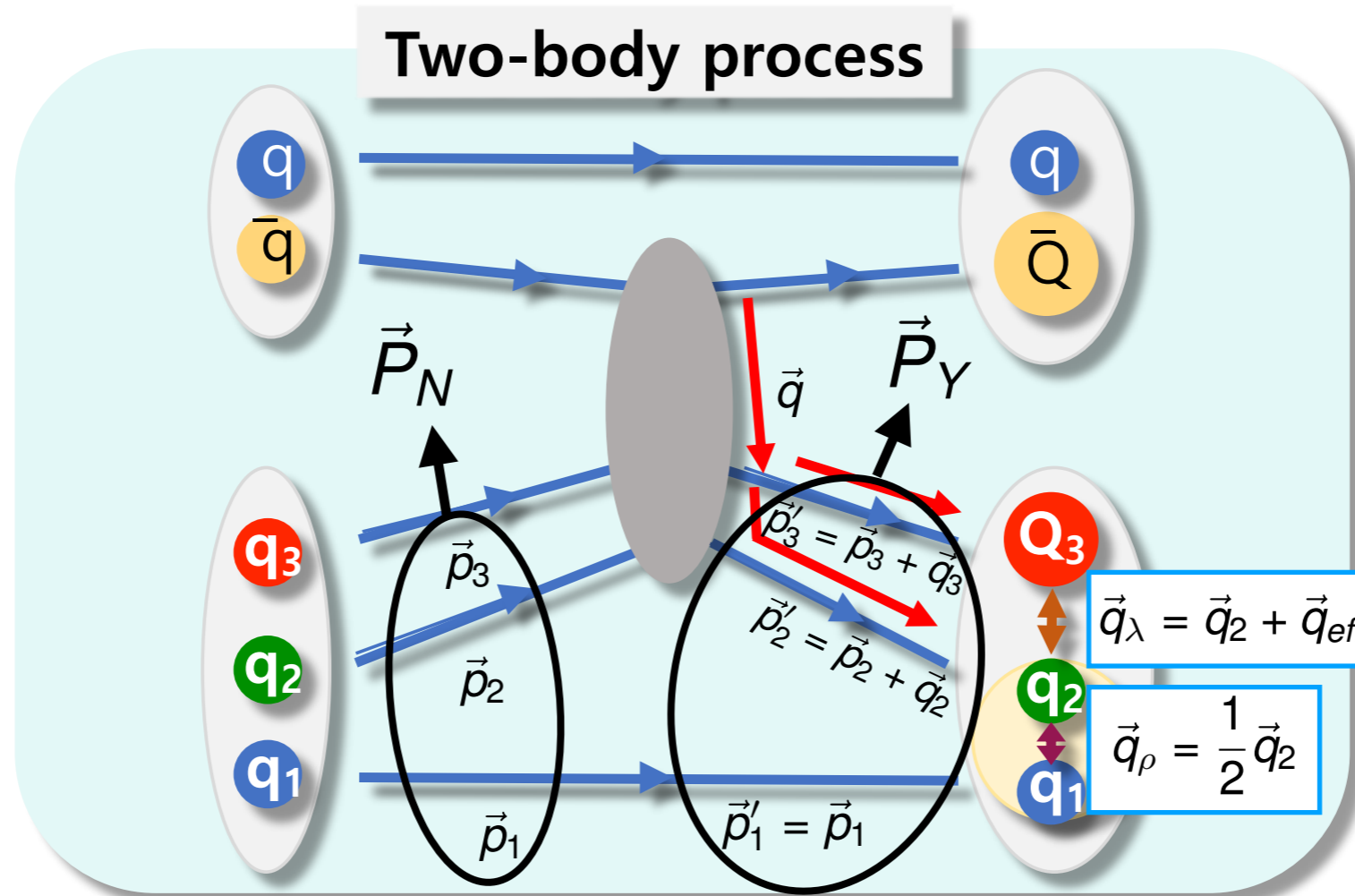
$m_\rho = \frac{m_q}{2}$	$\omega_\rho^2 = \frac{3k}{2m_\rho}$
$m_\lambda = \frac{2m_q m_3}{2m_q + m_3}$	$\omega_\lambda^2 = \frac{2k}{m_\lambda}$

$$= \frac{\vec{P}_B^2}{2M_B} + \frac{\vec{p}_\rho^2}{2m_\rho} + \frac{\vec{p}_\lambda^2}{2m_\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} m_\rho \omega_\rho^2 \vec{\rho}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_\lambda \omega_\lambda^2 \vec{\lambda}^2$$

**3D Harmonic oscillators of  $\vec{\rho}$  and  $\vec{\lambda}$**

$$\vec{p}_\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{p}_2 - \vec{p}_1), \quad \vec{p}_\lambda = \frac{m_3}{2m_q + m_3}(\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2) - \frac{2m_q}{2m_q + m_3}\vec{p}_3$$

# Transition amplitudes for two-body processes



$$\langle Y(Y_c), K(D) | \mathcal{L}_{tH} | p, \pi \rangle \sim C_{Y(Y_c)K(D)} \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p}_Y - \vec{p}_p - \vec{q}) \int d^3 q_2 d^3 q_3 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{q} - \vec{q}_2 - \vec{q}_3) \\
 \times \int d^3 \rho e^{i\vec{q}_\rho \cdot \vec{\rho}} \psi_{l_\rho}^{\rho*}(\vec{\rho}) \psi_0^\rho(\vec{\rho}) \int d^3 \lambda e^{i\vec{q}_\lambda \cdot \vec{\lambda}} \psi_{l_\lambda}^{\lambda'*}(\vec{\lambda}) \psi_0^\lambda(\vec{\lambda})$$

$\vec{q}_{eff}$  : Effective momentum transfer,  $\vec{q}_{eff} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{p}_p - \frac{2m_q}{2m_q + m_Q} \vec{p}_{Y(Y_c)}$

$\mathcal{L}_{tH}$  : Interaction Lagrangian for the 3-quark interaction

$\psi_l^{\rho \text{ or } \lambda(*)}$  : Wave function for  $\rho$ - or  $\lambda$ - modes of the initial(final) state baryon

# Summary and Outlook

- Productions of hyperon are being studied and the results show some similarities with one-body processes
- Not only  $\lambda$ - but also  $\rho$ -mode transition amplitudes are found by using two-body processes (it cannot be done with one-body processes)
- Calculations of production rates and extension for charmed baryons are planned

**Thank you  
for your attention!**