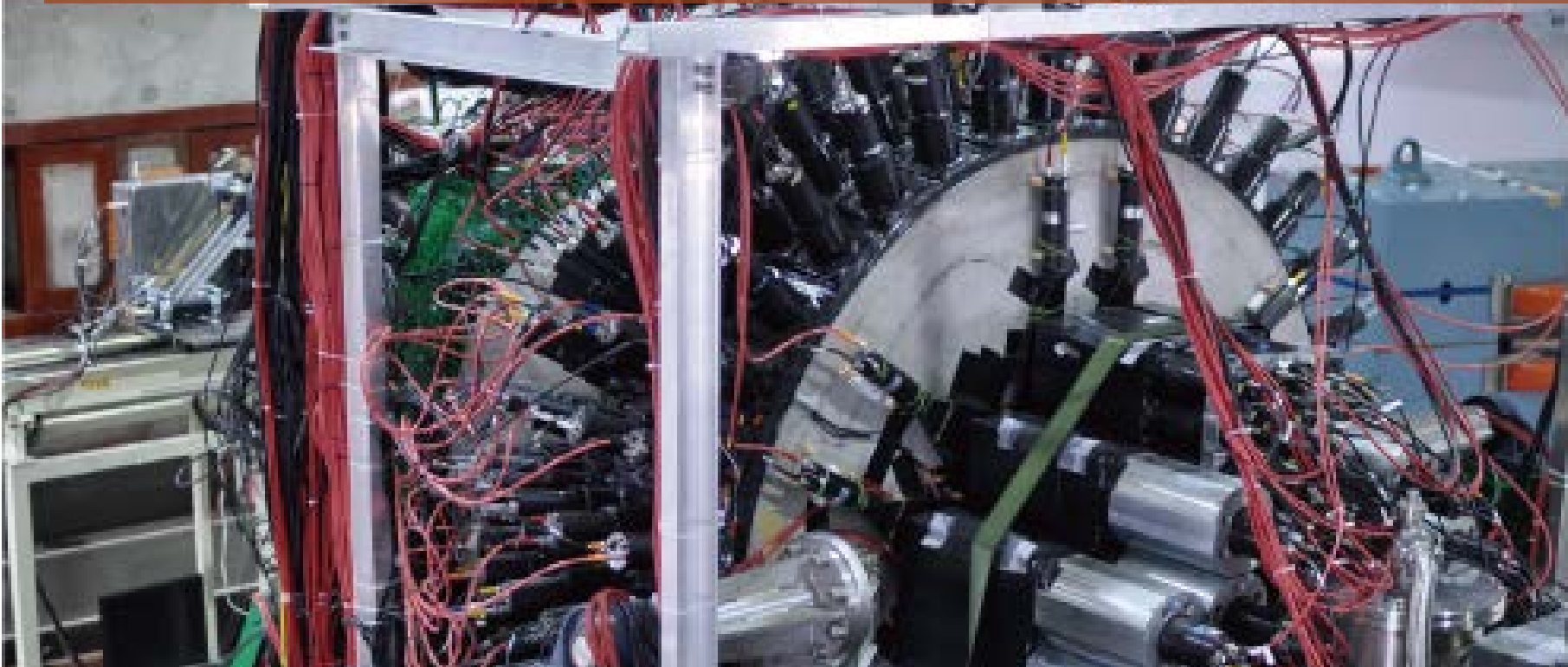




光子ビームを使った ηN 散乱長の精密測定による核子共鳴 $N(1535)S_{11}$ の研究



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- 6th Symposium on Clustering as a window on the hierarchical structure of quantum systems, June 19, 2021





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Introduction $\sim N(1535)S_{11}$

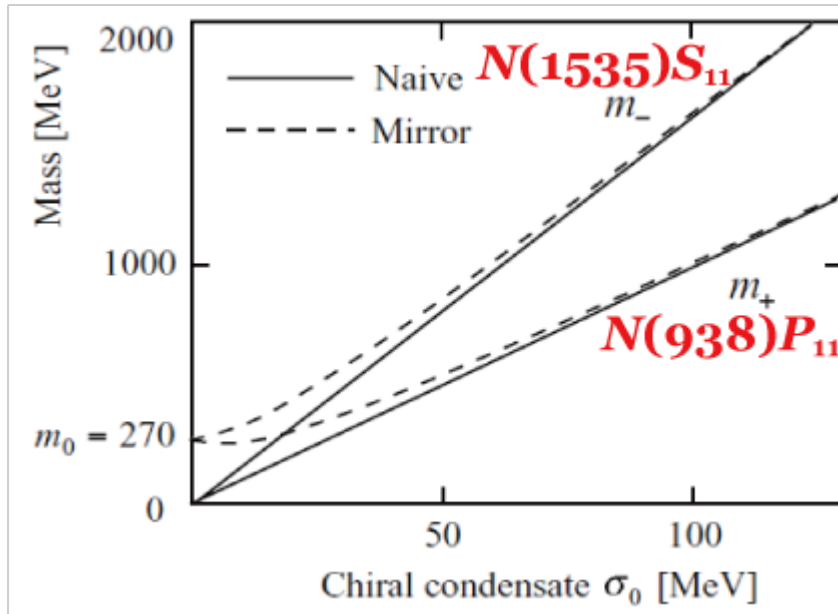
$N(1535)$ with $J^\pi=1/2^-$

$J^\pi=1/2^+$

chiral partner of the nucleon $N(940)$?

$N(940)$ and $N(1535)$ degenerate

at high density and/or high temperature



C. DeTar and T. Kunihiro,
Phys. Rev. D 39, 2805 (1989);

T. Hatsuda and M. Prakash,
Phys. Lett. B 224, 11 (1989);

D. Jido, M. Oka, and A. Hosaka,
Prog. Theor. Phys. 106, 873 (2001).

strongly couples to the eta meson (η)
and nucleon (N)

$I=0, J^\pi=0^-$





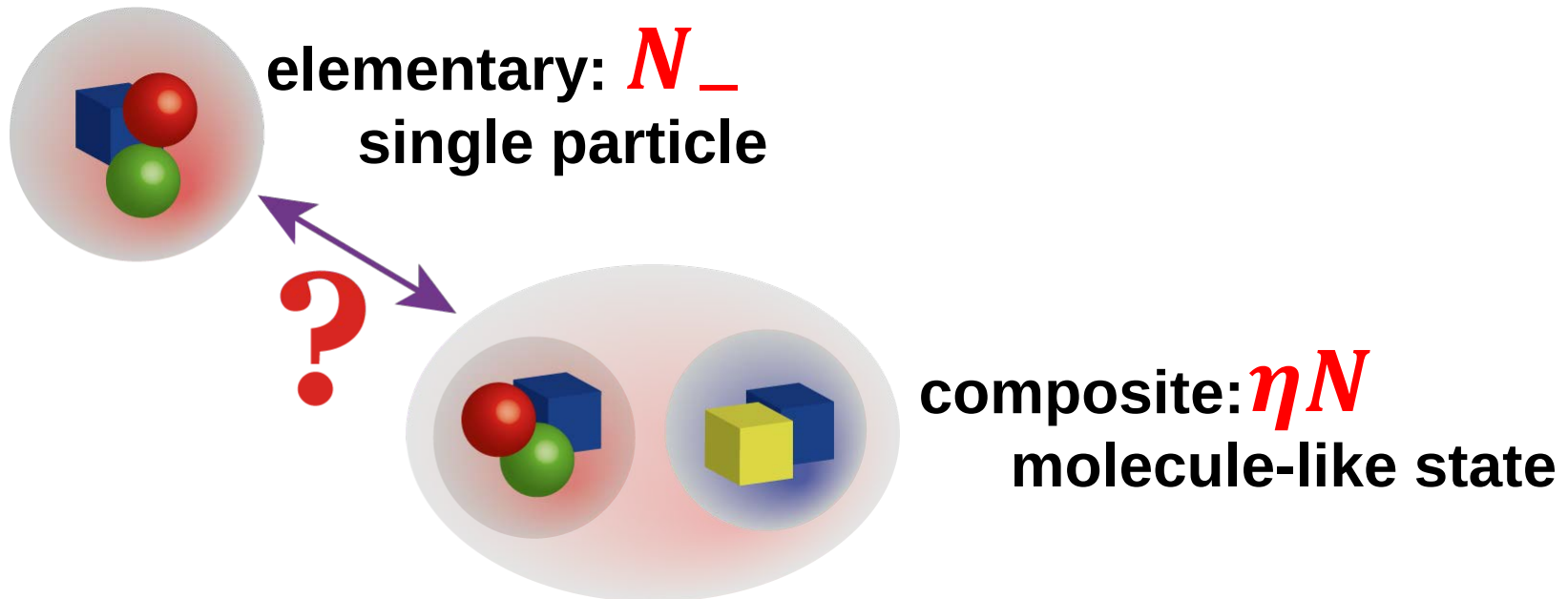
Introduction $\sim N(1535)S_{11}$

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chiral partner of the nucleon $N(940)$?

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strongly couples to the eta meson (η)
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Introduction $\sim N(1535)S_{11}$

compositeness X :

**overlap with the two-body scattering state
 X is directly given by the scattering length a
and effective range r**

$$a = \frac{2X}{X+1}R, \quad r = \frac{X-1}{X}R, \quad R = (2\mu B)^{-1/2}$$

S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. 137, B672 (1965).

**X can be also used for the near threshold
resonances**

T. Hyodo, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 132002 (2013).

compositeness for $N(1535)S_{11}$

$$X_{\eta N} = 0.04 + i0.37$$

T. Sekihara *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 93, 035204 (2016).





Scattering length

low-energy scattering is characterized with the S-wave phase shift $\delta(p)$

$$p \cot \delta(p) = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2}rp^2 + O(p^4)$$

a : scattering length

r : effective range

positive (negative) a provides attraction (repulsion)

a is negative if a bound state is available





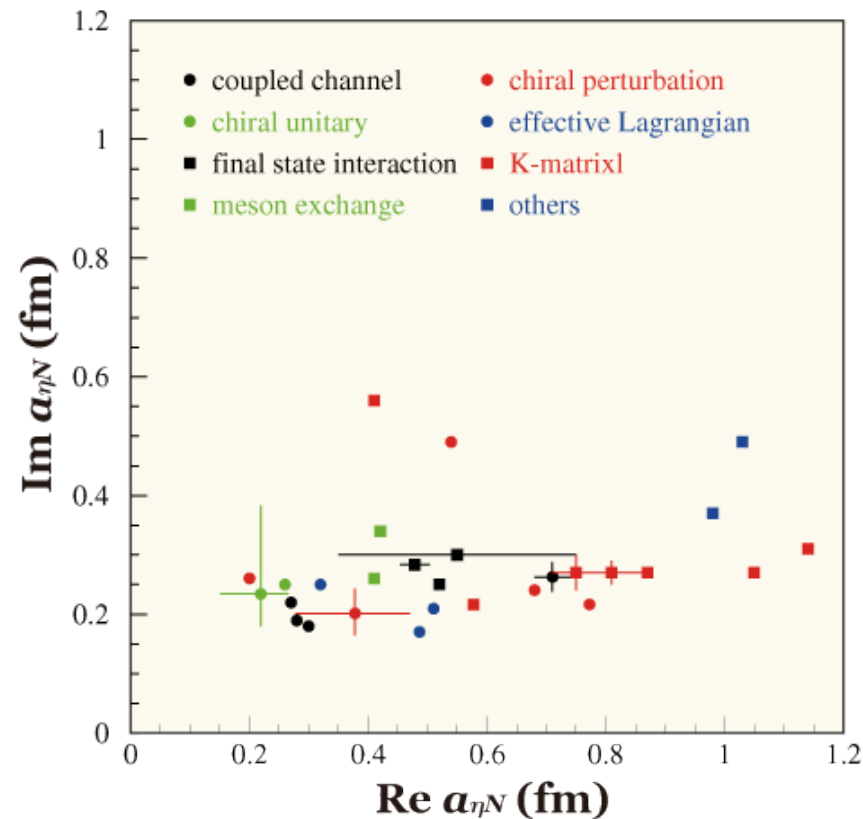
Scattering length

fundamental and important
difficult to determine the scattering length
between neutral hadrons

eta-nucleon scattering
from $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$, $\pi N \rightarrow \eta N$,
 $\gamma N \rightarrow \pi N$, $\gamma N \rightarrow \eta N$

Im: ~ 0.25 fm

Re: widely distributed



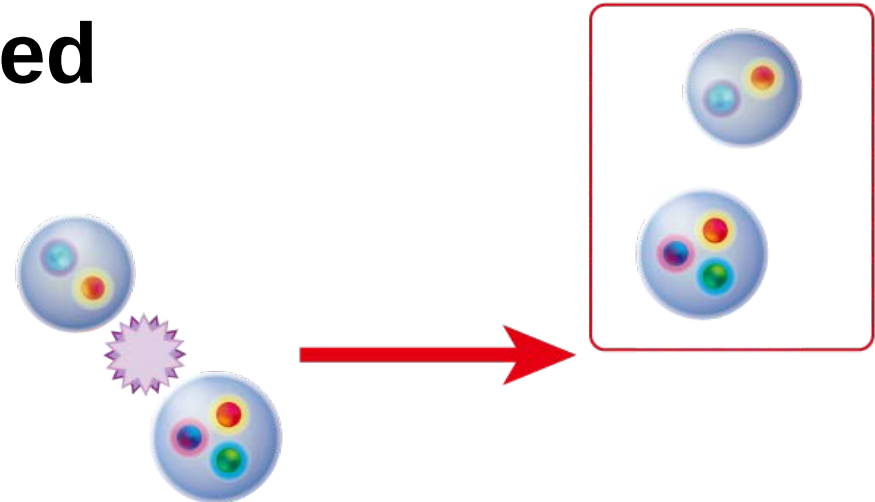
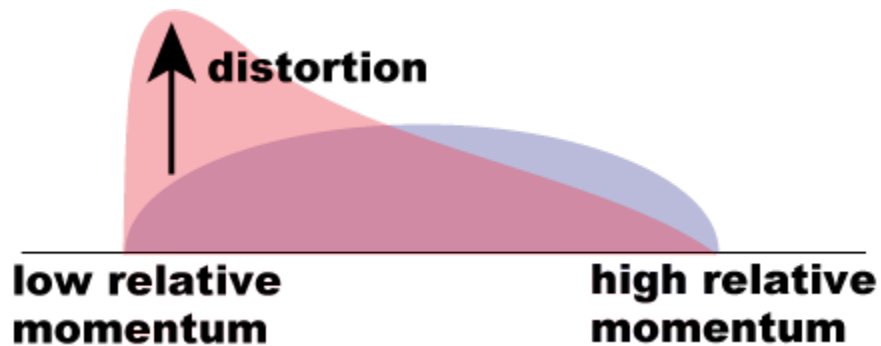
Q. Haider and L.C. Liu,
J. Mod. Phys. E 24, 1530009 (2015).



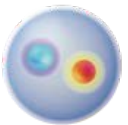


Final state interaction

- the final-state interaction (FSI) is often utilized when a direct scattering experiment is difficult to be realized



- 1) low relative momentum between the two hadrons of interest
- 2) small or well-known FSI effects for the others
- 3) well-known production mechanism effects





Scattering length from FSI

ωN scattering length from $\gamma p \rightarrow \omega p$

T. Ishikawa *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 101, 052201 (R) (2020).

- 1) relative momentum: low
- 2) FSI with another: no
- 3) production: small effects

nn scattering length from $ed \rightarrow e' \pi^+ nn$ [planned]

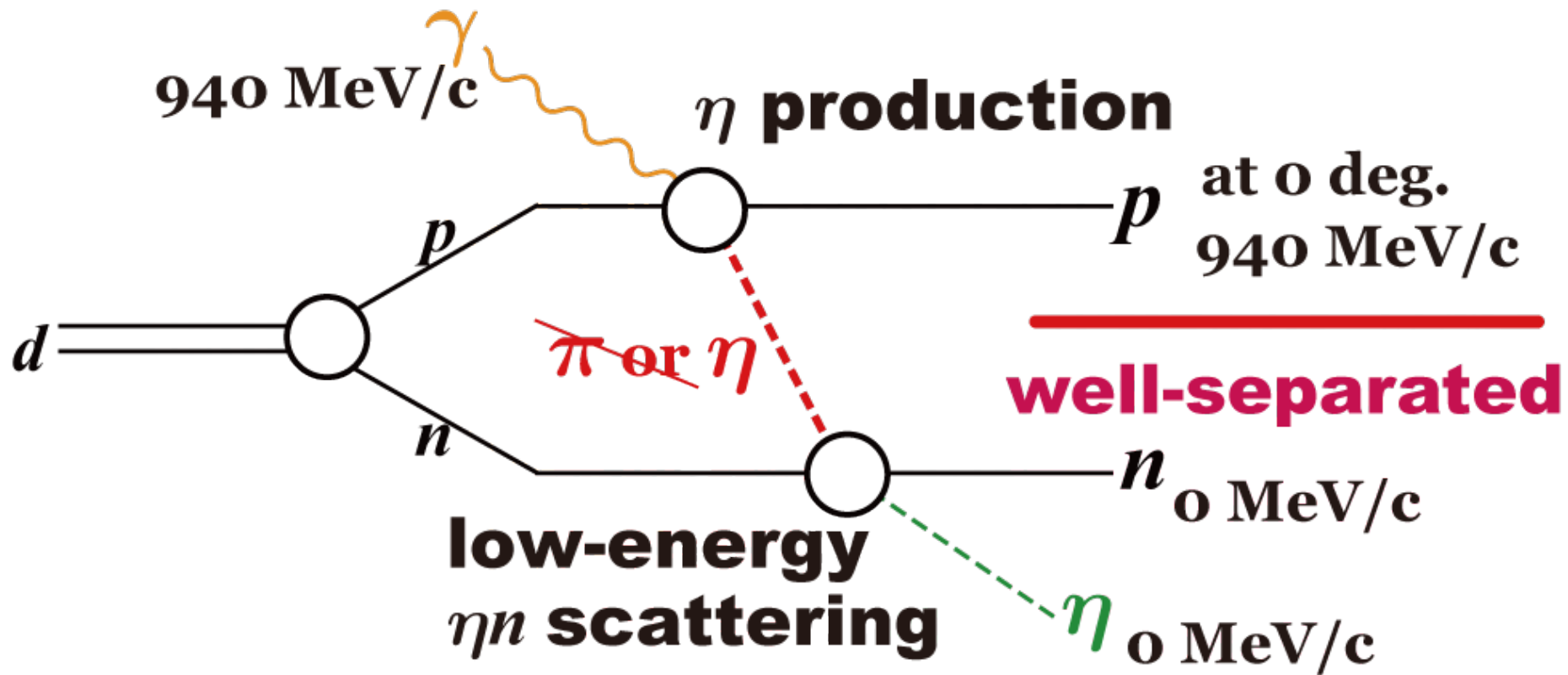
S.X. Nakamura, T. Ishikawa, T. Sato, arXiv:2003.02497 (2020).

- 1) relative momentum: low
- 2) FSI with another: known & small
- 3) production: known & small effects



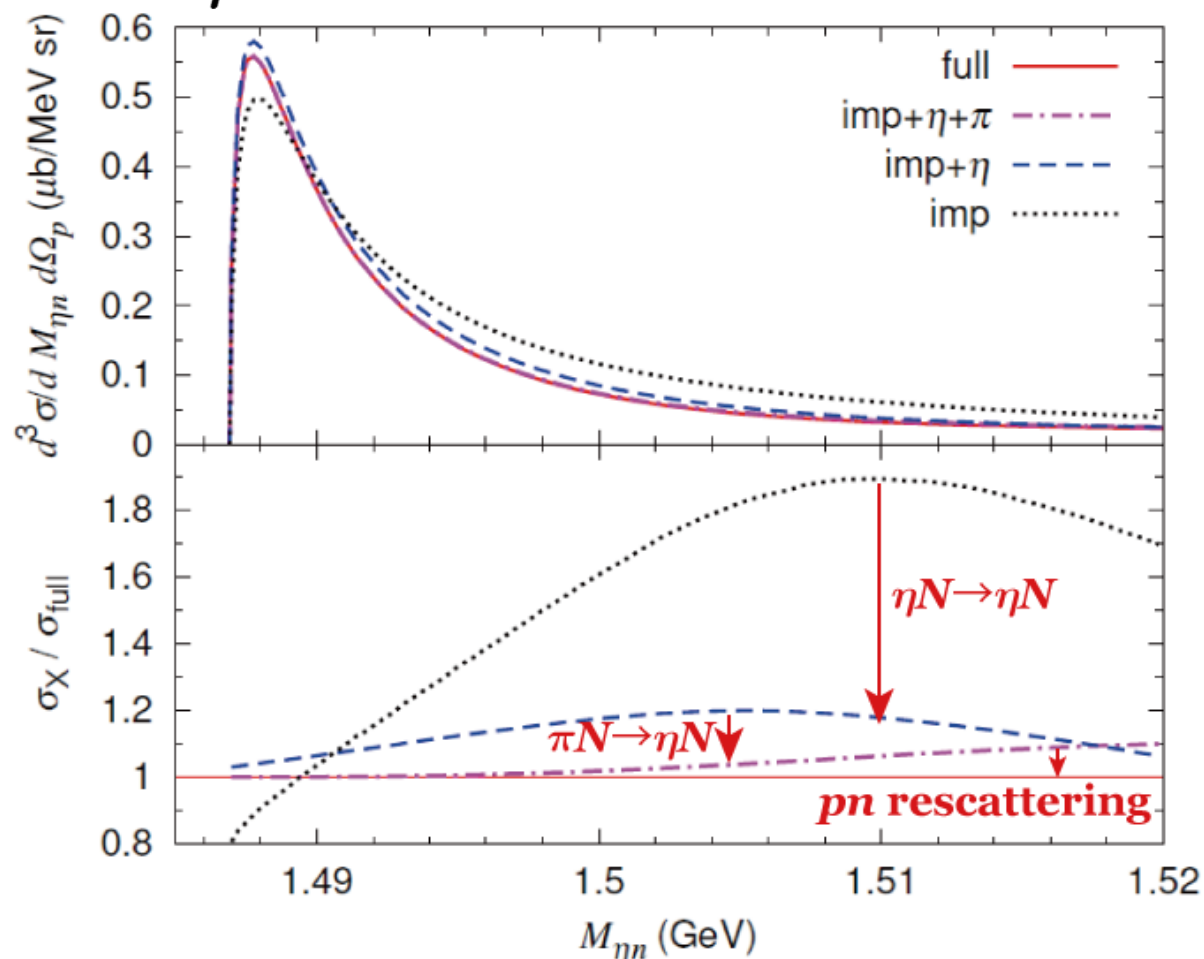
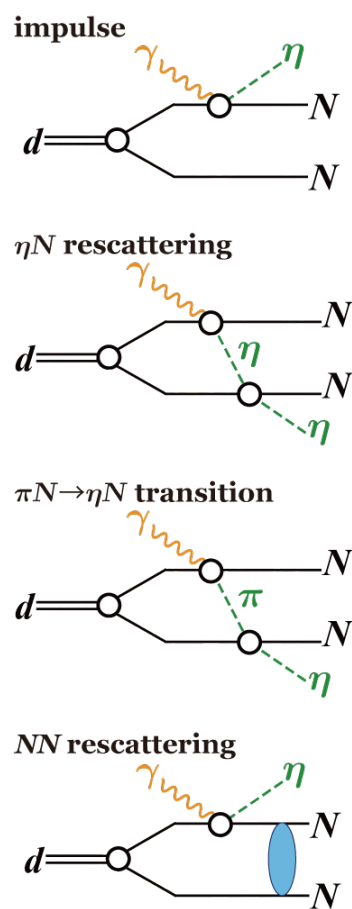
ηN scattering length

proposed kinematics for $a_{\eta N}$ determination
using $\gamma d \rightarrow \eta p n$



ηN scattering length

differential cross section for $\gamma d \rightarrow \eta pn$ as a function of ηn invariant mass



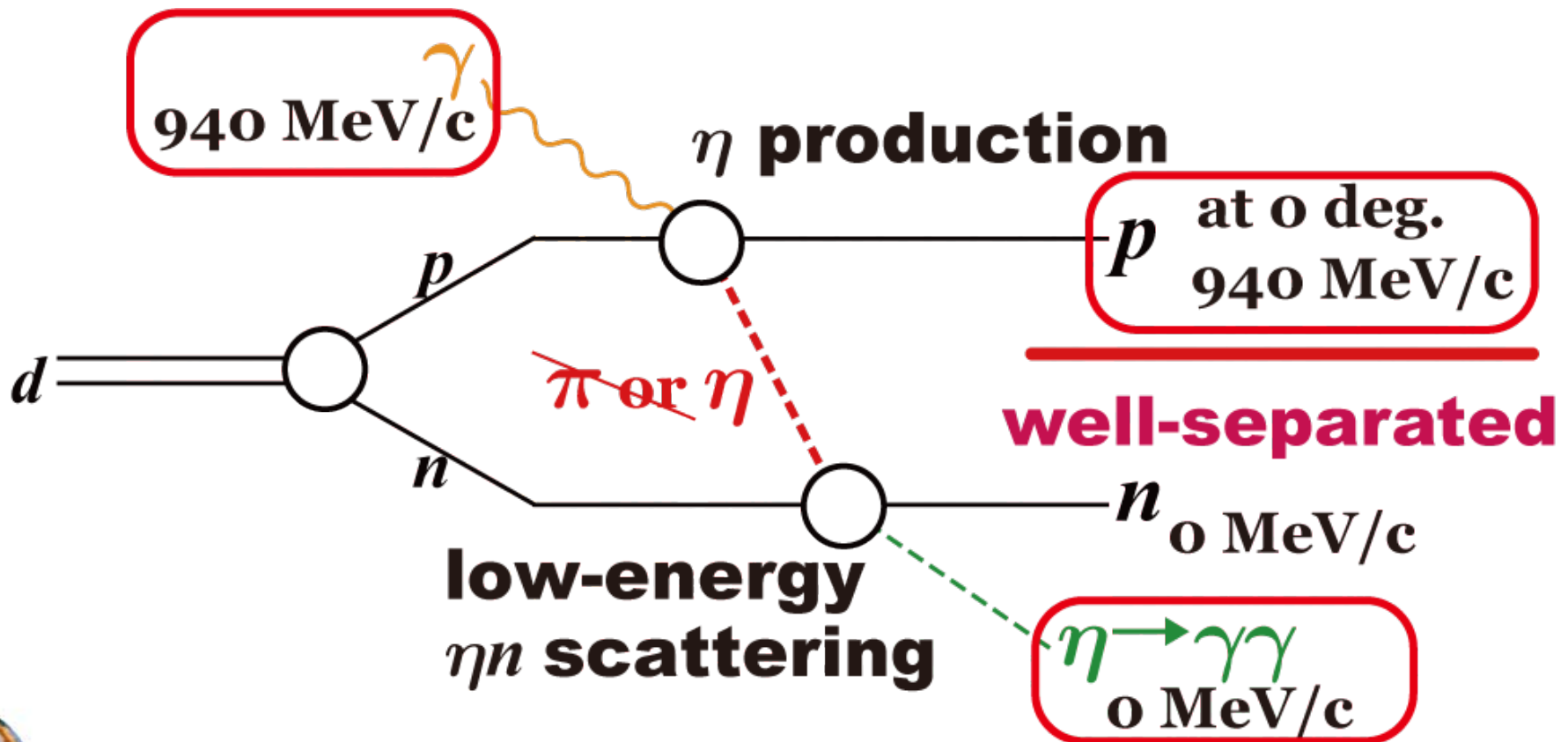
S.X. Nakamura, H. Kamano, T. Ishikawa,
Phys. Rev. C 96, 042201 (R) (2017).





Experiment

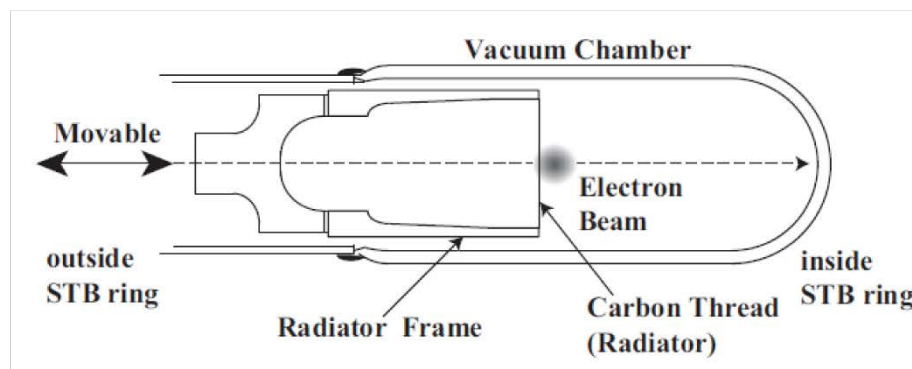
- 1) energy-tagged photon beam
- 2) eta-meson identification (EM calorimeter)
- 3) forward proton detection (spectrometer)





Experiment

- 1) energy-tagged photon beam
- 2) eta-meson identification (EM calorimeter)
- 3) forward proton detection (spectrometer)



the energy of each produced photon:
determined by detecting the
corresponding post-bremsstrahlung
electron

$$E_{\gamma} = 0.80 \sim 1.25 \text{ GeV}$$

T. Ishikawa *et al.*, NIMA 622, 1 (2010); T. Ishikawa *et al.*, NIMA 811, 124 (2016);
Y. Matsumura *et al.*, NIMA 902, 103 (2018); Y. Obara *et al.*, NIMA 922, 108 (2019).



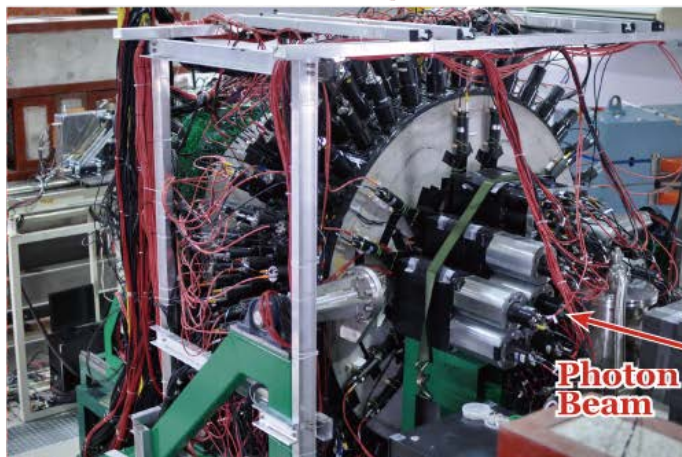


Experiment

- 1) energy-tagged photon beam
- 2) eta-meson identification (EM calorimeter)
- 3) forward proton detection (spectrometer)

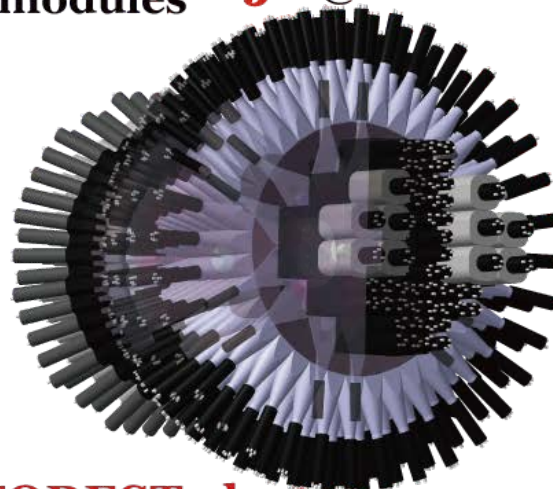


T. Ishikawa et al.,
NIMA 832, 108 (2016).



Target: 45 mm thick LH2 & LD2

T. Ishikawa

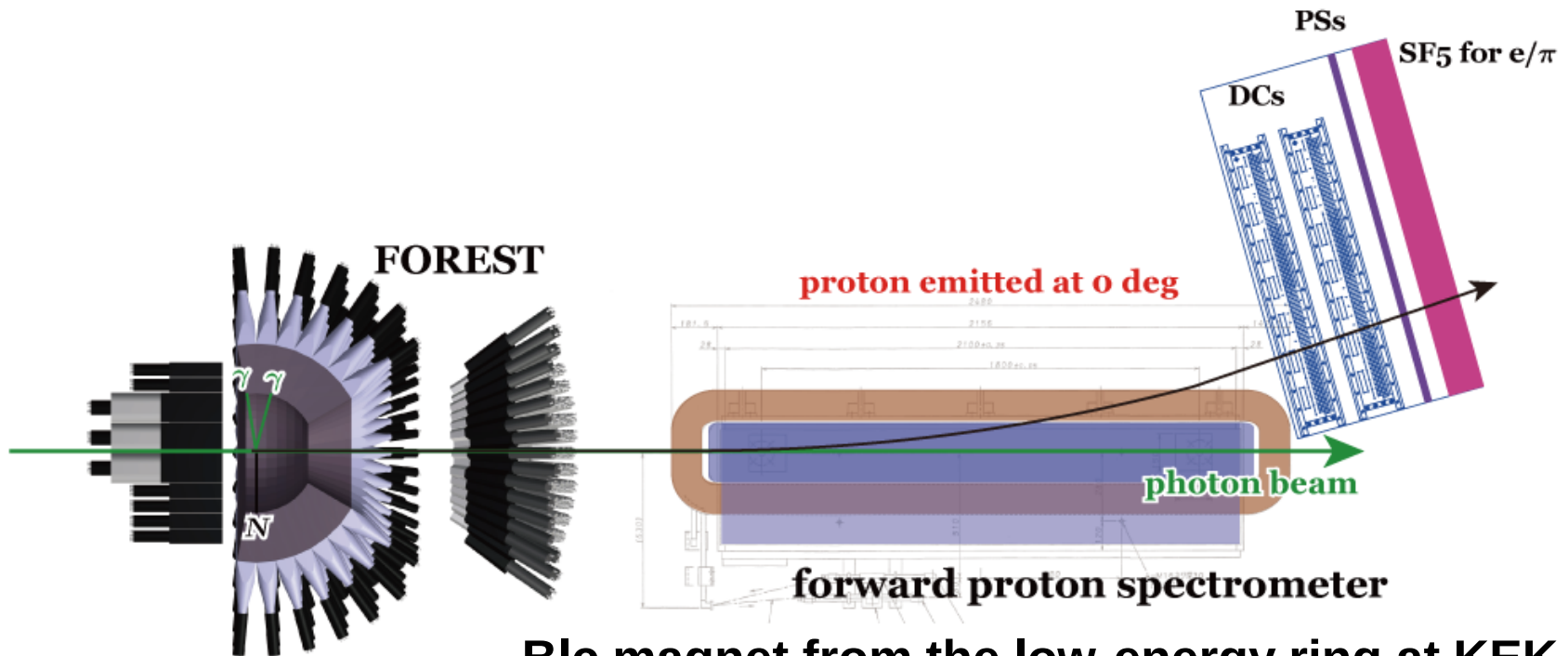


FOREST electro-magnetic calorimeter



Experiment

- 1) energy-tagged photon beam
- 2) eta-meson identification (EM calorimeter)
- 3) forward proton detection (spectrometer)



Blc magnet from the low-energy ring at KEK-B





Current status

data acquired

two particles in FOREST

in coincidence with photon-tagging signals

	hydrogen	deuterium	empty
2017.10.30~11.20	0.40 G	0.31 G	0.02 G
2017.11.23~11.30	0.20 G	—	0.05 G
2018.06.07~06.25	0.47 G	0.49 G	0.09 G
2018.10.12~11.04	0.75 G	0.88 G	0.07 G
2019.04.08~05.06	0.75 G	1.39 G	0.12 G
2020.04.09~05.21	0.99 G	2.72 G	0.13 G

current statistics: $\sim 2/3$ that of the original plan

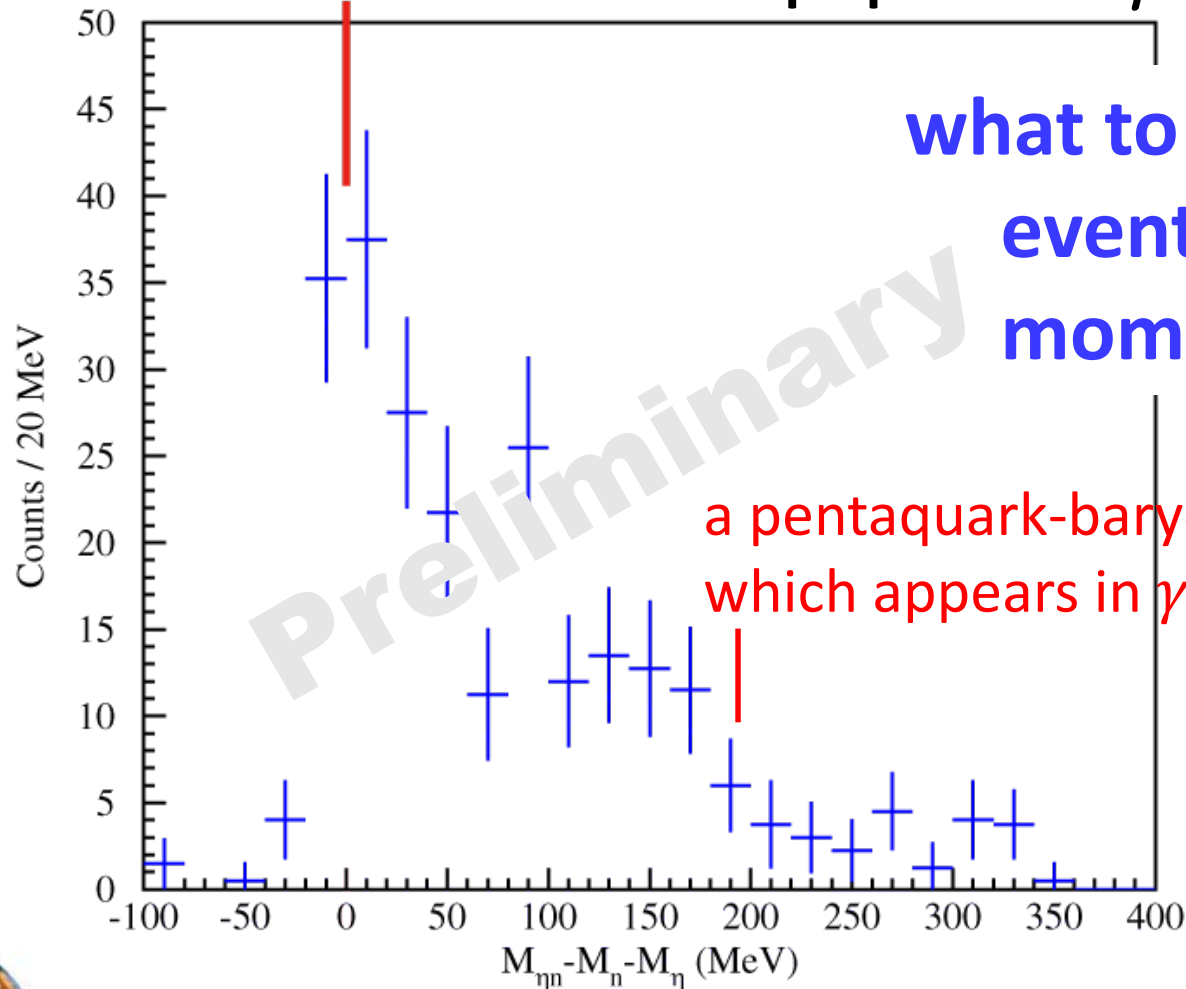




Current status

ηn invariant mass distribution

$\gamma p' \rightarrow \eta p$ shape provides ηn rescattering



what to do:
event selection
momentum analysis

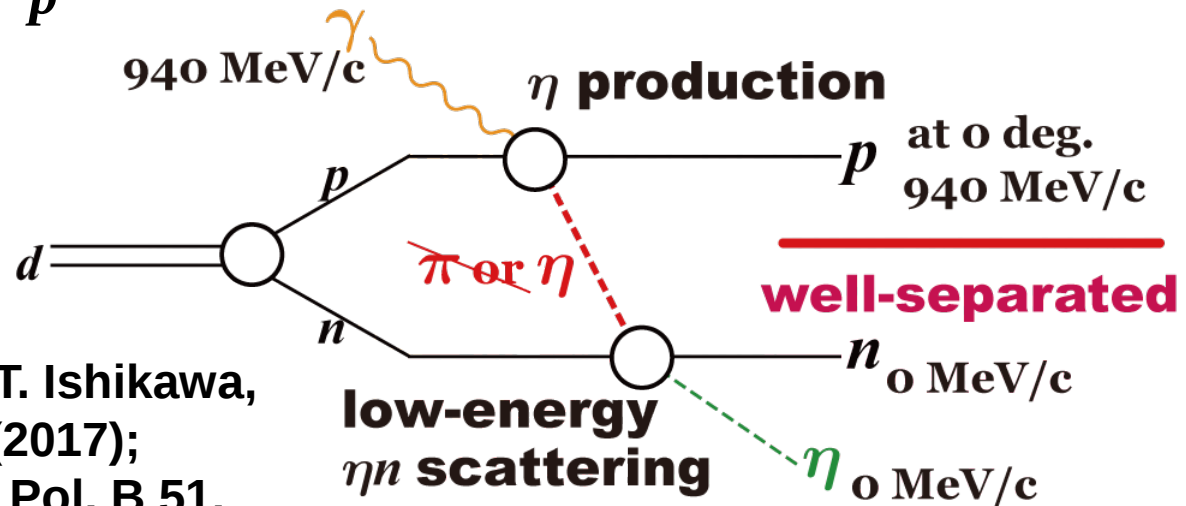
a pentaquark-baryon candidate $N(1680)$,
which appears in $\gamma n \rightarrow \eta n$ is not observed





Summary

differential cross section for $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p n$ is measured to extract $a_{\eta N}$
 $E_\gamma = 940$ MeV and $\theta_p = 0^\circ$ is the ideal condition



S.X. Nakamura, H. Kamano, T. Ishikawa,
Phys. Rev. C 96, 042201 (R) (2017);
T. Ishikawa *et al.*, Acta Phys. Pol. B 51,
27 (2020).

current statistics: $\sim 2/3$
analysis is on-going

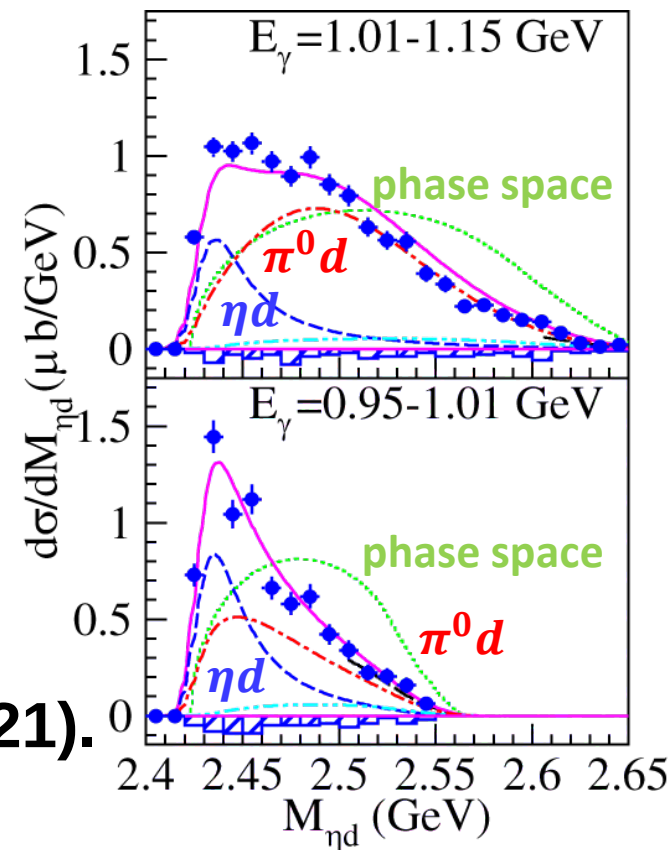




Related topics

interaction between N and $N(1535)S_{11}$
 ηd threshold structure in $\gamma d \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta d$

- 1) $1^- \eta NN$ bound state coupling to πNN
- 2) strong ηd attraction



T. Ishikawa et al., arXiv: 2105.10887 (2021).





Related topics

interaction between N and $N(1535)S_{11}$
reaction mechanism of $\gamma d \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta d$

1) $\gamma d \rightarrow 0^- \rightarrow \pi^0 [\eta d]_{1-} \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta d$

2) $\gamma d \rightarrow 2^+ \rightarrow \eta [\pi^0 d]_{2+} \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta d$

rather flat

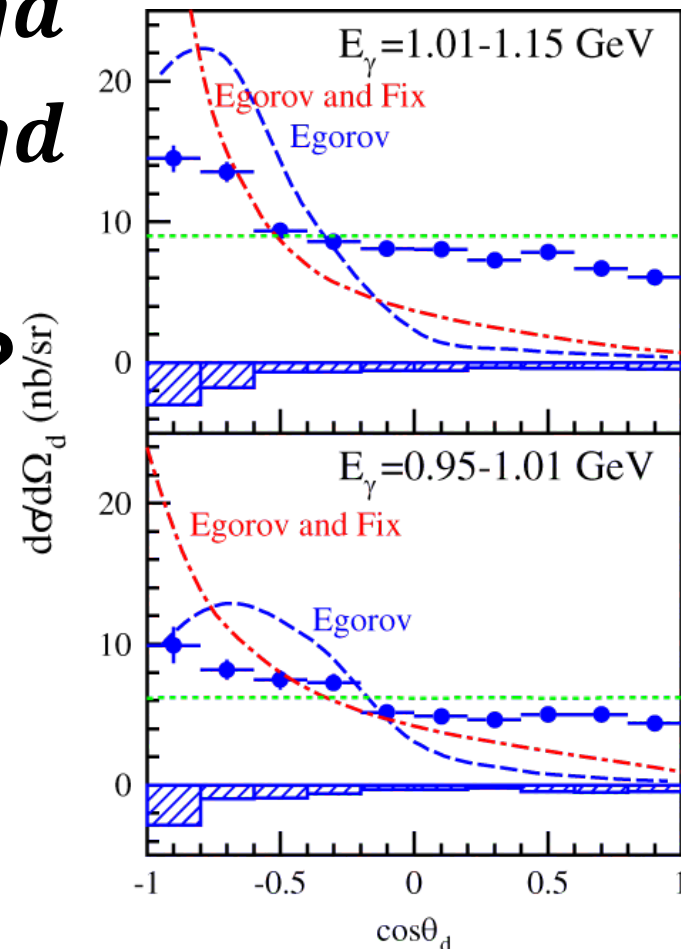
appearance of NN^* dibaryon?

ηd scattering length, related
to ηN scattering length

T. Ishikawa et al., in preparation.



T. Ishikawa





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