International Symposium on Clustering
as a Window on the Hierarchical Structure of Quantum Systems
(CLUSHIQ2022) 2022.11.01

Elucidation of hierarchical structure between quark and hadron phases utilizing quark clusters

Hiroaki Ohnishi
ELPH, Tohoku University

International Symposium on Clustering
as a Window on the Hierarchical Structure of Quantum Systems
(CLUSHIQ2022) 2022.11.01

Elucidation of hierarchical structure between quark and hadron phases utilizing quark clusters

A challenge to reveal new degrees of freedom to describe hadron

Hiroaki Ohnishi
ELPH, Tohoku University

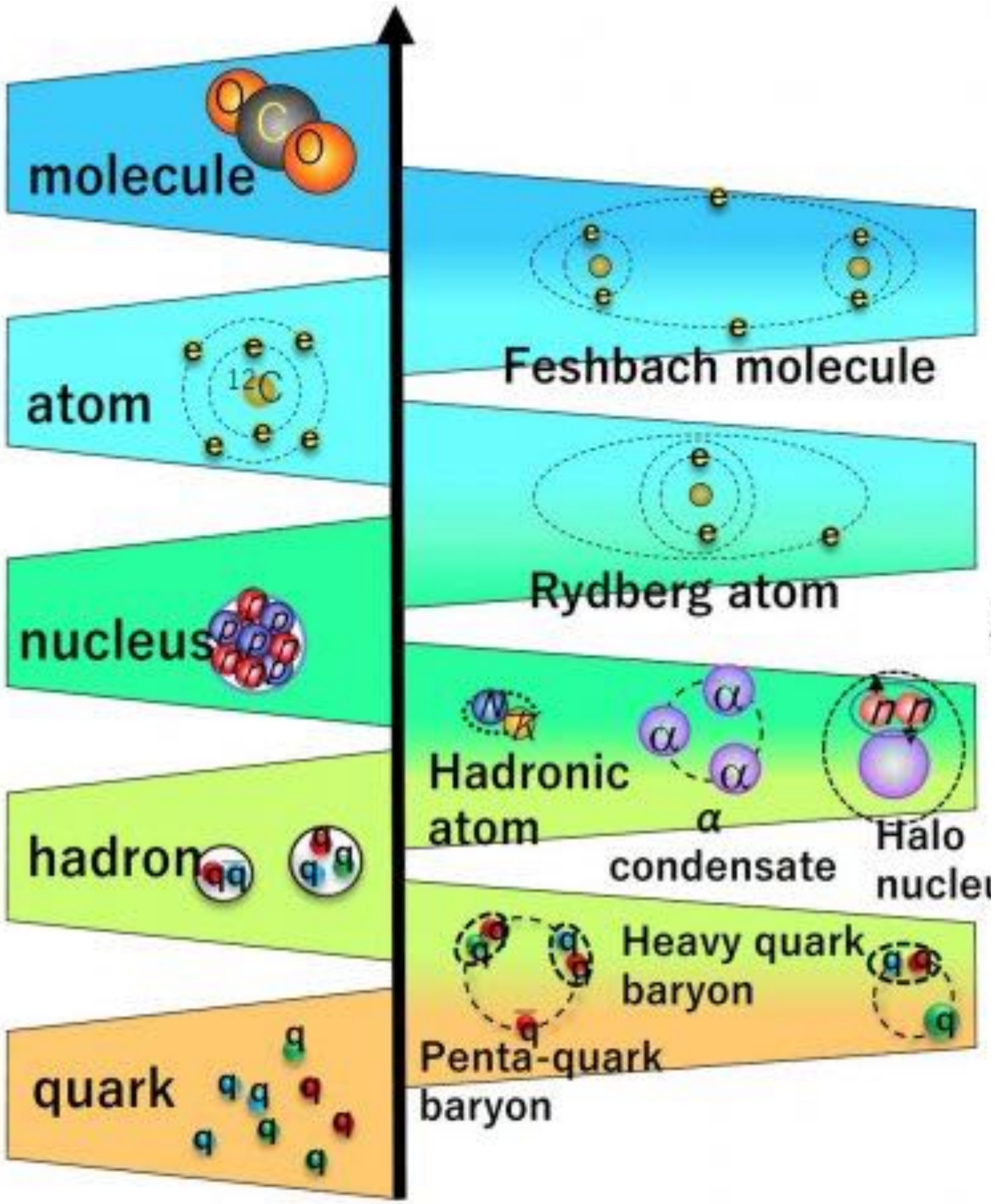
Elucidation of hierarchical structure between quark and hadron phases utilizing quark clusters

A challenge to reveal new degrees of freedom to describe hadron

Summary and perspective from A02 project

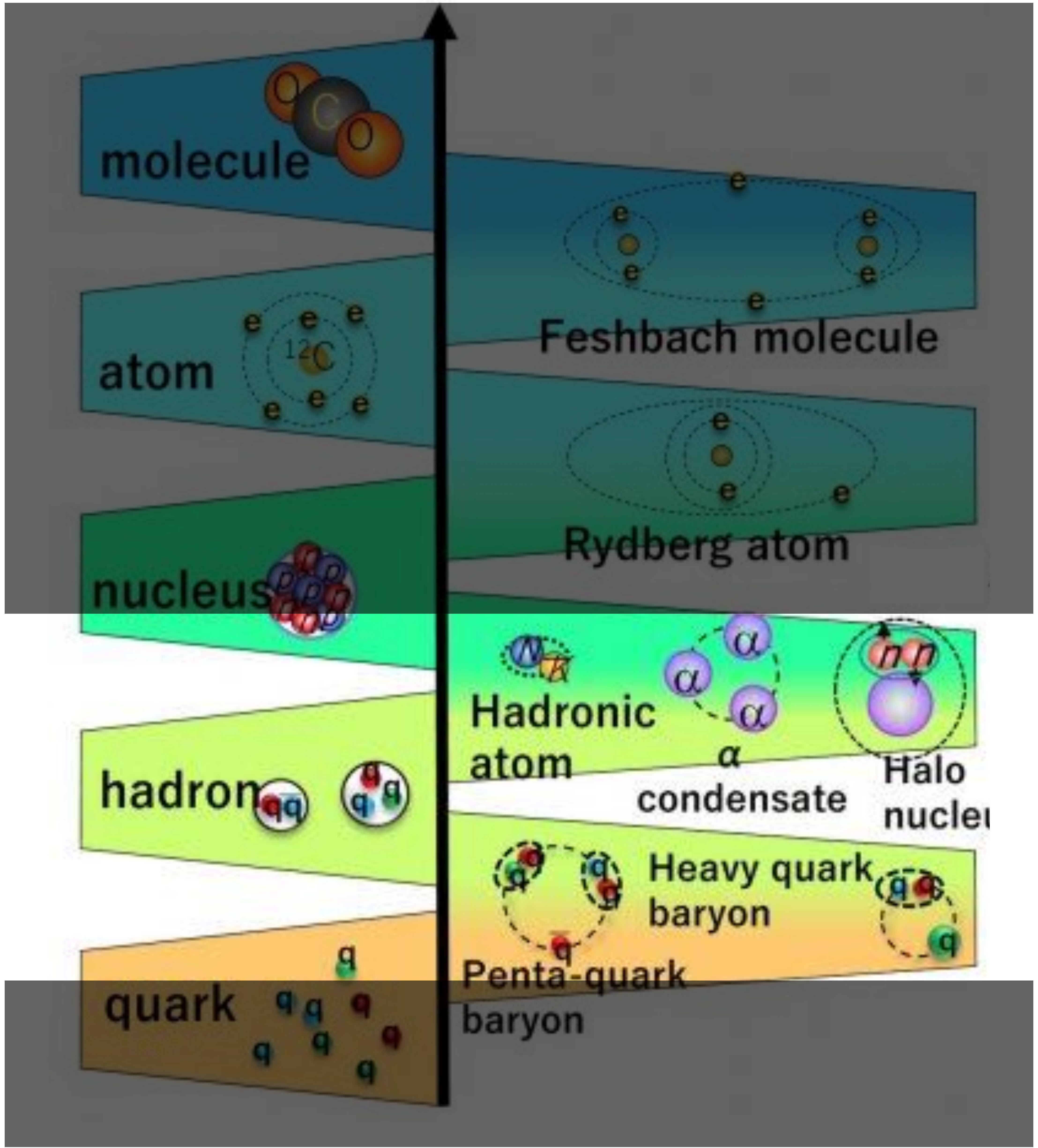
Hiroaki Ohnishi
ELPH, Tohoku University

The hierarchical structure of matter



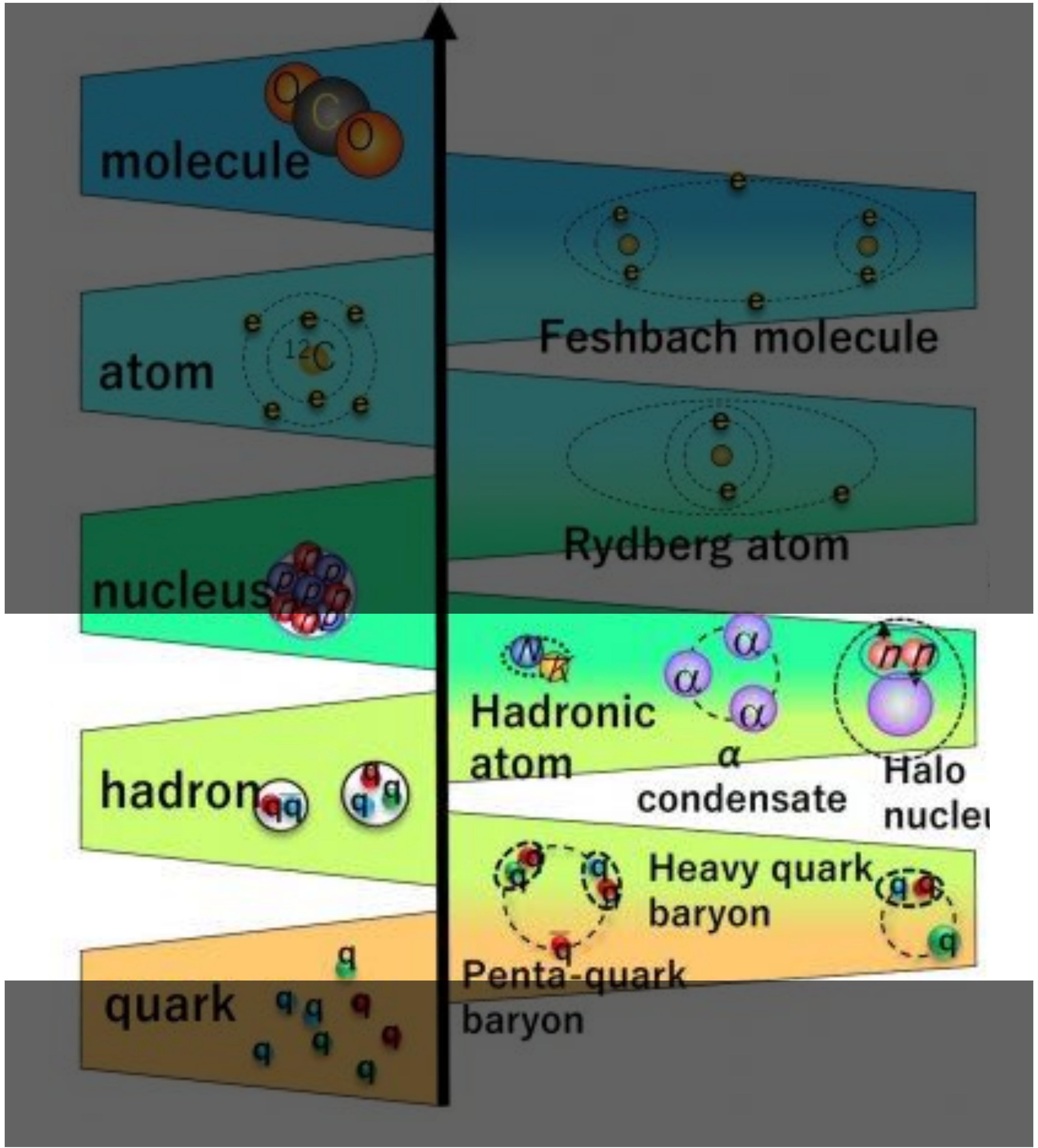
The hierarchical structure of matter

- Our gourd (A02) is focusing on “Hadron” to reveal and understand the hierarchical structure of matter



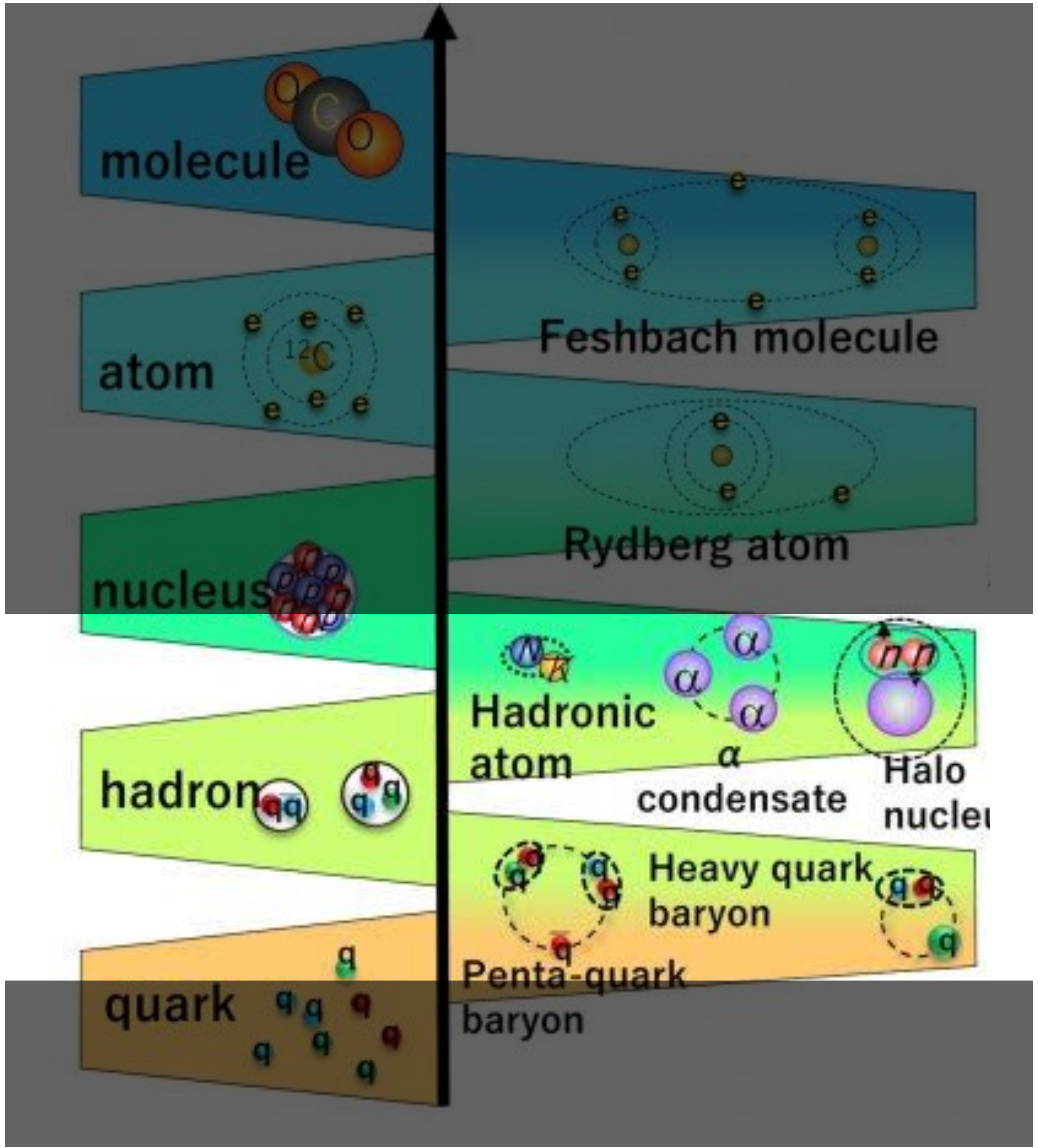
The hierarchical structure of matter

- Our gourd (A02) is focusing on "Hadron" to reveal and understand the hierarchical structure of matter
- Two experimental projects (originally) have been proceeded by the A02



The hierarchical structure of matter

- Our gourd (A02) is focusing on "Hadron" to reveal and understand the hierarchical structure of matter
- Two experimental projects (originally) have been proceeded by the A02
  - Hadron spectroscopy
    - with hadron beam at J-PARC
    - with photon beam at SPring-8



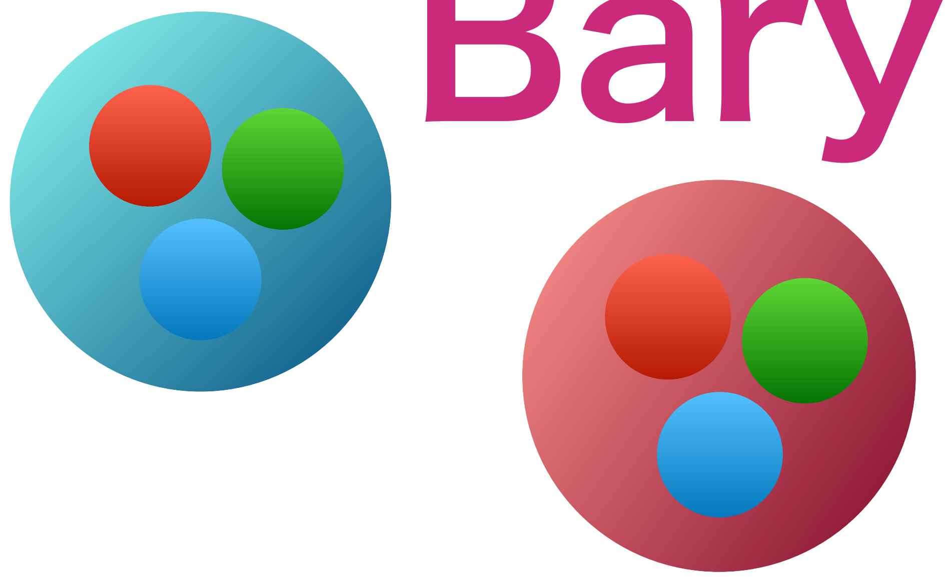
Contents

- Introduction
  - Baryon, meson, and exotic hadron
  - relation between threshold and cluster
- Selected topics
  - Baryon spectroscopy
  - meson-baryon interaction
    - Kaonic-nucleus cluster
- Summary

Hadron

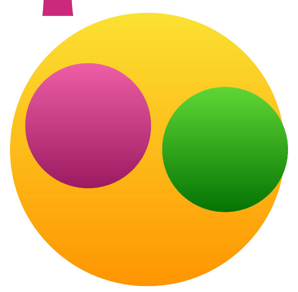
- Particles that interact by the strong interaction are called "Hadron".
- Hadron is known to be a composite particles of quarks.
- Hadrons are categorized as mainly two classes.
  - Baryon: Family of proton/neutron. Bound state of three quarks
  - Meson: quark - antiquark bound state.

Baryon



Three fermion system

Meson



fermion-anti-fermion system

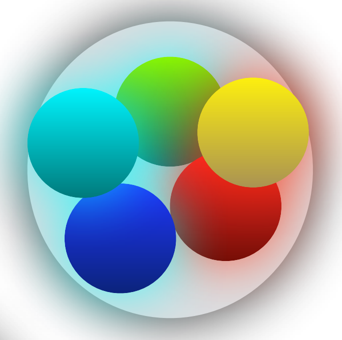
Unfortunately, a single quark can not be separated from a hadron

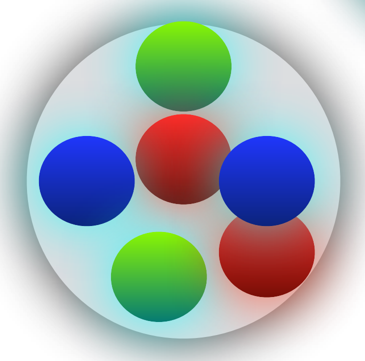
Confinement of quarks inside hadron

Exotic hadron

- Baryons and mesons are not the only configurations allowed by the theory of strong interaction, QCD.
- Quark has “color charge” (RBG)

  $\rightarrow$ Color of hadron must be “color neutral (white)”.
- Following configuration can be allowed other than qqq and $\bar{q}q$ config.
  - $\bar{q}q\bar{q}q$ (tetra-quark)
  - $qqq\bar{q}q$ (penta-quak baryon)
  - $qqqqqq$ (di-baryon, six quarks)





Exotic hadron

See also the table of suggested $q\overline{q}$ quark-model assignments in the Quark Model section.

• Indicates particles that appear in the preceding Meson Summary Table. We do not regard the other entries as being established.

LIGHT UNFLAVORED ($S = C = B = 0$)

	$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\pi^{\pm}$	$1^-(0^-)$
• π^0	$1^-(0^{-+})$
• η	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $f_0(500)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\rho(770)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
• $\omega(782)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\eta'(958)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $f_0(980)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $a_0(980)$	$1^-(0^{++})$
• $\phi(1020)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $h_1(1170)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $b_1(1235)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
• $a_1(1260)$	$1^-(1^{++})$
• $f_2(1270)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $f_1(1285)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $\eta(1295)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\pi(1300)$	$1^-(0^{-+})$
• $a_2(1320)$	$1^-(2^{++})$
• $f_0(1370)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\pi_1(1400)$	$1^-(1^{-+})$
• $\eta(1405)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $h_1(1415)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
$a_1(1420)$	$1^-(1^{++})$
• $f_1(1420)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $\omega(1420)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$f_2(1430)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $a_0(1450)$	$1^-(0^{++})$
• $\rho(1450)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
• $\eta(1475)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $f_0(1500)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
$f_1(1510)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $f_2'(1525)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$f_2(1565)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$\rho(1570)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
$h_1(1595)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\pi_1(1600)$	$1^-(1^{-+})$
• $a_1(1640)$	$1^-(1^{++})$
$f_2(1640)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\eta_2(1645)$	$0^+(2^{-+})$
• $\omega(1650)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\omega_3(1670)$	$0^-(3^{--})$

	$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\pi_2(1670)$	$1^-(2^{-+})$
• $\phi(1680)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\rho_3(1690)$	$1^+(3^{--})$
• $\rho(1700)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
• $a_2(1700)$	$1^-(2^{++})$
• $f_0(1710)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
$\eta(1760)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\pi(1800)$	$1^-(0^{-+})$
$f_2(1810)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$X(1835)$	$?^?(0^{-+})$
• $\phi_3(1850)$	$0^-(3^{--})$
• $\eta_2(1870)$	$0^+(2^{-+})$
• $\pi_2(1880)$	$1^-(2^{-+})$
$\rho(1900)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
$f_2(1910)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$a_0(1950)$	$1^-(0^{++})$
• $f_2(1950)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $a_4(1970)$	$1^-(4^{++})$
$\rho_3(1990)$	$1^+(3^{--})$
$\pi_2(2005)$	$1^-(2^{-+})$
• $f_2(2010)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$f_0(2020)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $f_4(2050)$	$0^+(4^{++})$
$\pi_2(2100)$	$1^-(2^{-+})$
$f_0(2100)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
$f_2(2150)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$\rho(2150)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
• $\phi(2170)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$f_0(2200)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
$f_J(2220)$	$0^+(2^{++}$ or $4^{++})$
$\eta(2225)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
$\rho_3(2250)$	$1^+(3^{--})$
• $f_2(2300)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$f_4(2300)$	$0^+(4^{++})$
$f_0(2330)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $f_2(2340)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$\rho_5(2350)$	$1^+(5^{--})$
$f_6(2510)$	$0^+(6^{++})$

OTHER LIGHT

Further States

STRANGE ($S = \pm1$, $C = B = 0$)

	$I(J^P)$
• $K^{\pm}$	$1/2(0^-)$
• K^0	$1/2(0^-)$
• K^0_S	$1/2(0^-)$
• K^0_L	$1/2(0^-)$
• $K_0^*(700)$	$1/2(0^+)$
• $K^*(892)$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $K_1(1270)$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $K_1(1400)$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $K^*(1410)$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $K_0^*(1430)$	$1/2(0^+)$
• $K_2^*(1430)$	$1/2(2^+)$
$K(1460)$	$1/2(0^-)$
$K_2(1580)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$K(1630)$	$1/2(?^?)$
$K_1(1650)$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $K^*(1680)$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $K_2(1770)$	$1/2(2^-)$
• $K_3^*(1780)$	$1/2(3^-)$
• $K_2(1820)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$K(1830)$	$1/2(0^-)$
$K_0^*(1950)$	$1/2(0^+)$
$K_2^*(1980)$	$1/2(2^+)$
• $K_4^*(2045)$	$1/2(4^+)$
$K_2(2250)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$K_3(2320)$	$1/2(3^+)$
$K_5^*(2380)$	$1/2(5^-)$
$K_4(2500)$	$1/2(4^-)$
$K(3100)$	$?^?(?^{??})$

CHARMED ($C = \pm1$)

	$I(J^P)$
• $D^{\pm}$	$1/2(0^-)$
• D^0	$1/2(0^-)$
• $D^*(2007)^0$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $D^*(2010)^{\pm}$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $D_0^*(2300)^0$	$1/2(0^+)$
$D_0^*(2300)^{\pm}$	$1/2(0^+)$
• $D_1(2420)^0$	$1/2(1^+)$
$D_1(2420)^{\pm}$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D_1(2430)^0$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $D_2^*(2460)^0$	$1/2(2^+)$
• $D_2^*(2460)^{\pm}$	$1/2(2^+)$
$D(2550)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D_J^*(2600)$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D^*(2640)^{\pm}$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D(2740)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D_3^*(2750)$	$1/2(3^-)$
$D(3000)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$

CHARMED, STRANGE ($C = S = \pm1$)

	$I(J^P)$
• $D_s^{\pm}$	$0(0^-)$
• $D_s^{*\pm}$	$0(?^?)$
• $D_{s0}^*(2317)^{\pm}$	$0(0^+)$
• $D_{s1}(2460)^{\pm}$	$0(1^+)$
• $D_{s1}(2536)^{\pm}$	$0(1^+)$
• $D_{s2}^*(2573)$	$0(2^+)$
• $D_{s1}^*(2700)^{\pm}$	$0(1^-)$
$D_{s1}^*(2860)^{\pm}$	$0(1^-)$
$D_{s3}^*(2860)^{\pm}$	$0(3^-)$
$D_{sJ}(3040)^{\pm}$	$0(?^?)$

BOTTOM ($B = \pm1$)

	$I(J^P)$
• $B^{\pm}$	$1/2(0^-)$
• B^0	$1/2(0^-)$
• $B^{\pm}/B^0$ ADMIXTURE	
• $B^{\pm}/B^0/B^0_s/b$-baryon ADMIXTURE	
V_{cb} and V_{ub} CKM Matrix Elements	
• B^*	$1/2(1^-)$
• $B_1(5721)^+$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $B_1(5721)^0$	$1/2(1^+)$
$B_J^*(5732)$	$?(?^?)$
• $B_2^*(5747)^+$	$1/2(2^+)$
• $B_2^*(5747)^0$	$1/2(2^+)$
$B_J(5840)^+$	$1/2(?^?)$
$B_J(5840)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$
• $B_J(5970)^+$	$1/2(?^?)$
• $B_J(5970)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$

BOTTOM, STRANGE ($B = \pm1$, $S = \mp1$)

	$I(J^P)$
• B^0_s	$0(0^-)$
• B^*_s	$0(1^-)$
$X(5568)^{\pm}$	$?(?^?)$
• $B_{s1}(5830)^0$	$0(1^+)$
• $B_{s2}^*(5840)^0$	$0(2^+)$
$B_{sJ}^*(5850)$	$?(?^?)$

BOTTOM, CHARMED ($B = C = \pm1$)

	$I(J^P)$
• B_c^+	$0(0^-)$
$B_c(2S)^{\pm}$	$0(0^-)$

$c\overline{c}$ (+ possibly non-$q\overline{q}$ states)

	$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\eta_c(1S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $J/\psi(1S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{c0}(1P)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{c1}(1P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $h_c(1P)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\chi_{c2}(1P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\eta_c(2S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\psi(2S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$

$c\overline{c}$ continued

	$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\psi(3770)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\psi_2(3823)$	$0^-(2^{--})$
• $\psi_3(3842)$	$0^-(3^{--})$
$\chi_{c0}(3860)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{c1}(3872)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $Z_c(3900)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
• $X(3915)$	$0^+(0/2^{++})$
• $\chi_{c2}(3930)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$X(3940)$	$?^?(?^{??})$
• $X(4020)^{\pm}$	$1^+(?^{?-})$
• $\psi(4040)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$X(4050)^{\pm}$	$1^-(?^{?+})$
$X(4055)^{\pm}$	$1^+(?^{?-})$
$X(4100)^{\pm}$	$1^-(?^{??})$
• $\chi_{c1}(4140)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $\psi(4160)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$X(4160)$	$?^?(?^{??})$
$Z_c(4200)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
• $\psi(4230)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$R_{c0}(4240)$	$1^+(0^{--})$
$X(4250)^{\pm}$	$1^-(?^{?+})$
$\psi(4260)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{c1}(4274)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
$X(4350)$	$0^+(?^{?+})$
• $\psi(4360)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$\psi(4390)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\psi(4415)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $Z_c(4430)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
$\chi_{c0}(4500)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\psi(4660)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$\chi_{c0}(4700)$	$0^+(0^{++})$

$b\overline{b}$ (+ possibly non-$q\overline{q}$ states)

	$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\eta_b(1S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\Upsilon(1S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{b0}(1P)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{b1}(1P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $h_b(1P)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\chi_{b2}(1P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$\eta_b(2S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\Upsilon(2S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\Upsilon_2(1D)$	$0^-(2^{--})$
• $\chi_{b0}(2P)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{b1}(2P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
$h_b(2P)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\chi_{b2}(2P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\Upsilon(3S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{b1}(3P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $\chi_{b2}(3P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\Upsilon(4S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $Z_b(10610)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
• $Z_b(10650)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
$\Upsilon(10753)$	$?^?(1^{--})$
• $\Upsilon(10860)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\Upsilon(11020)$	$0^-(1^{--})$

This short table gives the name, the quantum numbers (where known), and the status of baryons in the Review. Only the baryons with 3- or 4-star status are included in the Baryon Summary Table. Due to insufficient data or uncertain interpretation, the other entries in the table are not established baryons. The names with masses are of baryons that decay strongly. The spin-parity J^P (when known) is given with each particle. For the strongly decaying particles, the J^P values are considered to be part of the names.

p	$1/2^+$	****
n	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1440)$	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1520)$	$3/2^-$	****
$N(1535)$	$1/2^-$	****
$N(1650)$	$1/2^-$	****
$N(1675)$	$5/2^-$	****
$N(1680)$	$5/2^+$	****
$N(1700)$	$3/2^-$	***
$N(1710)$	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1720)$	$3/2^+$	****
$N(1860)$	$5/2^+$	**
$N(1875)$	$3/2^-$	***
$N(1880)$	$1/2^+$	***
$N(1895)$	$1/2^-$	****
$N(1900)$	$3/2^+$	****
$N(1990)$	$7/2^+$	**
$N(2000)$	$5/2^+$	**
$N(2040)$	$3/2^+$	*
$N(2060)$	$5/2^-$	***
$N(2100)$	$1/2^+$	***
$N(2120)$	$3/2^-$	***
$N(2190)$	$7/2^-$	****
$N(2220)$	$9/2^+$	****
$N(2250)$	$9/2^-$	****
$N(2300)$	$1/2^+$	**
$N(2570)$	$5/2^-$	**
$N(2600)$	$11/2^-$	***
$N(2700)$	$13/2^+$	**

$\Delta(1232)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Delta(1600)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Delta(1620)$	$1/2^-$	****
$\Delta(1700)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Delta(1750)$	$1/2^+$	*
$\Delta(1900)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Delta(1905)$	$5/2^+$	****
$\Delta(1910)$	$1/2^+$	****
$\Delta(1920)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Delta(1930)$	$5/2^-$	***
$\Delta(1940)$	$3/2^-$	**
$\Delta(1950)$	$7/2^+$	****
$\Delta(2000)$	$5/2^+$	**
$\Delta(2150)$	$1/2^-$	*
$\Delta(2200)$	$7/2^-$	***
$\Delta(2300)$	$9/2^+$	**
$\Delta(2350)$	$5/2^-$	*
$\Delta(2390)$	$7/2^+$	*
$\Delta(2400)$	$9/2^-$	**
$\Delta(2420)$	$11/2^+$	****
$\Delta(2750)$	$13/2^-$	**
$\Delta(2950)$	$15/2^+$	**
Λ	$1/2^+$	****
Λ	$1/2^-$	**
$\Lambda(1405)$	$1/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1520)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1600)$	$1/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(1670)$	$1/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1690)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1710)$	$1/2^+$	*
$\Lambda(1800)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Lambda(1810)$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(1820)$	$5/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(1830)$	$5/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1890)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(2000)$	$1/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2050)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2070)$	$3/2^+$	*
$\Lambda(2080)$	$5/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2085)$	$7/2^+$	**
$\Lambda(2100)$	$7/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(2110)$	$5/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2325)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2350)$	$9/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2585)$		**

Σ^+	$1/2^+$	****
Σ^0	$1/2^+$	****
Σ^-	$1/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(1385)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(1580)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(1620)$	$1/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(1660)$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Sigma(1670)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Sigma(1750)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Sigma(1775)$	$5/2^-$	****
$\Sigma(1780)$	$3/2^+$	*
$\Sigma(1880)$	$1/2^+$	**
$\Sigma(1900)$	$1/2^-$	**
$\Sigma(1910)$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Sigma(1915)$	$5/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(1940)$	$3/2^+$	*
$\Sigma(2010)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(2030)$	$7/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(2070)$	$5/2^+$	*
$\Sigma(2080)$	$3/2^+$	*
$\Sigma(2100)$	$7/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(2160)$	$1/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(2230)$	$3/2^+$	*
$\Sigma(2250)$		***
$\Sigma(2455)$		**
$\Sigma(2620)$		**
$\Sigma(3000)$		*
$\Sigma(3170)$		*

Ξ^0	$1/2^+$	****
Ξ^-	$1/2^+$	****
$\Xi(1530)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Xi(1620)$		*
$\Xi(1690)$		***
$\Xi(1820)$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Xi(1950)$		***
$\Xi(2030)$	$\geq \frac{5}{2}^?$	***
$\Xi(2120)$		*
$\Xi(2250)$		**
$\Xi(2370)$		**
$\Xi(2500)$		*
Ω^-	$3/2^+$	****
$\Omega(2012)^-$	$?^-$	***
$\Omega(2250)^-$		***
$\Omega(2380)^-$		**
$\Omega(2470)^-$		**
Λ_c^+	$1/2^+$	****
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$		*
$\Lambda_c(2860)^+$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Lambda_c(2880)^+$	$5/2^+$	***
$\Lambda_c(2940)^+$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Sigma_c(2455)$	$1/2^+$	****
$\Sigma_c(2520)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Sigma_c(2800)$		***
Ξ_c^+	$1/2^+$	***
Ξ_c^0	$1/2^+$	****
$\Xi_c'^+$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c'^0$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c(2645)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c(2790)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Xi_c(2815)$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Xi_c(2930)$		**
$\Xi_c(2970)$		***
$\Xi_c(3055)$		***
$\Xi_c(3080)$		***
$\Xi_c(3123)$		*
Ω_c^0	$1/2^+$	***
$\Omega_c(2770)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Omega_c(3000)^0$		***
$\Omega_c(3050)^0$		***
$\Omega_c(3065)^0$		***
$\Omega_c(3090)^0$		***
$\Omega_c(3120)^0$		***

Ξ_{cc}^{++}		***
Λ_b^0	$1/2^+$	***
$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Lambda_b(6146)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Lambda_b(6152)^0$	$5/2^+$	***
Σ_b	$1/2^+$	***
Σ_b^*	$3/2^+$	***
$\Sigma_b(6097)^+$		***
$\Sigma_b(6097)^-$		***
Ξ_b^0, Ξ_b^-	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_b'(5935)^-$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_b(5945)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi_b(5955)^-$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi_b(6227)$		***
Ω_b^-	$1/2^+$	***
$P_c(4312)^+$		*
$P_c(4380)^+$		*
$P_c(4440)^+$		*
$P_c(4457)^+$		*

****	Existence is certain, and properties are at least fairly well explored.
***	Existence ranges from very likely to certain, but further confirmation is desirable and/or quantum numbers, branching fractions, etc. are not well determined.
**	Evidence of existence is only fair.
*	Evidence of existence is poor.

Hundreds of mesons/baryons have been observed
what physics can we extract from this?

Meson Summary Table

See also the table of suggested $q\overline{q}$ quark-model assignments in the Quark Model section.

• Indicates particles that appear in the preceding Meson Summary Table. We do not regard the other entries as being established.

LIGHT UNFLAVORED ($S = C = B = 0$)

	$I^G(J^{PC})$		$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\pi^\pm$	$1^-(0^-)$	• $\pi_2(1670)$	$1^-(2^{-+})$
• π^0	$1^-(0^{-+})$	• $\phi(1680)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• η	$0^+(0^{-+})$	• $\rho_3(1690)$	$1^+(3^{--})$
• $f_0(500)$	$0^+(0^{++})$	• $\rho(1700)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
• $\rho(770)$	$1^+(1^{--})$	• $a_2(1700)$	$1^-(2^{++})$
• $\omega(782)$	$0^-(1^{--})$	• $f_0(1710)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\eta'(958)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$	$\eta(1760)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $f_0(980)$	$0^+(0^{++})$	• $\pi(1800)$	$1^-(0^{-+})$
• $a_0(980)$	$1^-(0^{++})$	$f_2(1810)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\phi(1020)$	$0^-(1^{--})$	$X(1835)$	$?^?(0^{-+})$
• $h_1(1170)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$	• $\phi_3(1850)$	$0^-(3^{--})$
• $b_1(1235)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$	• $\eta_2(1870)$	$0^+(2^{-+})$
• $a_1(1260)$	$1^-(1^{++})$	• $\pi_2(1880)$	$1^-(2^{-+})$
• $f_2(1270)$	$0^+(2^{++})$	$\rho(1900)$	$1^+(1^{--})$
• $f_1(1285)$	$0^+(1^{++})$	$f_2(1910)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\eta(1295)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$	$a_0(1950)$	$1^-(0^{++})$
• $\pi(1300)$	$1^-(0^{-+})$	• $f_2(1950)$	$0^+(2^{++})$

	$I^G(J^{PC})$		$I^G(J^{PC})$
$f_1(1510)$	$0^+(1^{++})$		or 4^{++})
• $f'_2(1525)$	$0^+(2^{++})$	$\eta(2225)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
$f_2(1565)$	$0^+(2^{++})$	$\rho_3(2250)$	$1^+(3^{--})$
$\rho(1570)$	$1^+(1^{--})$	• $f_2(2300)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$h_1(1595)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$	$f_4(2300)$	$0^+(4^{++})$
• $\pi_1(1600)$	$1^-(1^{-+})$	$f_0(2330)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $a_1(1640)$	$1^-(1^{++})$	• $f_2(2340)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$f_2(1640)$	$0^+(2^{++})$	$\rho_5(2350)$	$1^+(5^{--})$
• $\eta_2(1645)$	$0^+(2^{-+})$	$f_6(2510)$	$0^+(6^{++})$
• $\omega(1650)$	$0^-(1^{--})$		
• $\omega_3(1670)$	$0^-(3^{--})$		

OTHER LIGHT

Further States

STRANGE ($S = \pm1$, $C = B = 0$)

	$I(J^P)$
• $K^\pm$	$1/2(0^-)$
• K^0	$1/2(0^-)$
• K^0_S	$1/2(0^-)$
• K^0_L	$1/2(0^-)$
• $K^*_0(700)$	$1/2(0^+)$
• $K^*(892)$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $K_1(1270)$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $K_1(1400)$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $K^*(1410)$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $K^*_0(1430)$	$1/2(0^+)$
• $K^*_2(1430)$	$1/2(2^+)$
$K(1460)$	$1/2(0^-)$
$K_2(1580)$	$1/2(2^-)$
$K(1630)$	$1/2(?^?)$
$K_1(1650)$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $K^*(1680)$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $K_2(1770)$	$1/2(2^-)$

($C = \pm1$)

• $D^\pm$	$1/2(0^-)$
• D^0	$1/2(0^-)$
• $D^*(2007)^0$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $D^*(2010)^\pm$	$1/2(1^-)$
• $D^*_0(2300)^0$	$1/2(0^+)$
$D^*_0(2300)^\pm$	$1/2(0^+)$
• $D_1(2420)^0$	$1/2(1^+)$
$D_1(2420)^\pm$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D_1(2430)^0$	$1/2(1^+)$
• $D^*_2(2460)^0$	$1/2(2^+)$
• $D^*_2(2460)^\pm$	$1/2(2^+)$
$D(2550)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D^*_J(2600)$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D^*(2640)^\pm$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D(2740)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$
$D^*_3(2750)$	$1/2(3^-)$
$D(3000)^0$	$1/2(?^?)$

CHARMED, STRANGE ($C = S = \pm1$)

	$I(J^P)$
• $D^\pm_s$	$0(0^-)$
• $D^{*\pm}_s$	$0(?^?)$
• $D^*_{s0}(2317)^\pm$	$0(0^+)$
• $D_{s1}(2460)^\pm$	$0(1^+)$
• $D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$	$0(1^+)$
• $D^*_{s2}(2573)$	$0(2^+)$
• $D^*_{s1}(2700)^\pm$	$0(1^-)$
$D^*_{s1}(2860)^\pm$	$0(1^-)$
$D^*_{s3}(2860)^\pm$	$0(3^-)$
$D_{sJ}(3040)^\pm$	$0(?^?)$

BOTTOM ($B = \pm1$)

• $B^\pm$	$1/2(0^-)$
• B^0	$1/2(0^-)$
• $B^\pm/B^0$ ADMIXTURE	
• $B^\pm/B^0/B^0_s/b$-baryon	

BOTTOM, STRANGE ($B = \pm1$, $S = \mp1$)

• B^0_s	$0(0^-)$
• B^*_s	$0(1^-)$
$X(5568)^\pm$	$?(?^?)$
• $B_{s1}(5830)^0$	$0(1^+)$
• $B^*_{s2}(5840)^0$	$0(2^+)$
$B^*_{sJ}(5850)$	$?(?^?)$

BOTTOM, CHARMED ($B = C = \pm1$)

• B^+_c	$0(0^-)$
$B_c(2S)^\pm$	$0(0^-)$

$c\overline{c}$ (+ possibly non-$q\overline{q}$ states)

• $\eta_c(1S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $J/\psi(1S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{c0}(1P)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{c1}(1P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $h_c(1P)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\chi_{c2}(1P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\eta_c(2S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\psi(2S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$

$c\overline{c}$ continued

	$I^G(J^{PC})$
• $\psi(3770)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\psi_2(3823)$	$0^-(2^{--})$
• $\psi_3(3842)$	$0^-(3^{--})$
$\chi_{c0}(3860)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{c1}(3872)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $Z_c(3900)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
• $X(3915)$	$0^+(0/2^{++})$
• $\chi_{c2}(3930)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$X(3940)$	$?^?(?^{??})$
• $X(4020)^\pm$	$1^+(?^{?-})$
• $\psi(4040)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$X(4050)^\pm$	$1^-(?^{?+})$
$X(4055)^\pm$	$1^+(?^{?-})$
$X(4100)^\pm$	$1^-(?^{??})$
• $\chi_{c1}(4140)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $\psi(4160)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
$X(4160)$	$?^?(?^{??})$
$Z_c(4200)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$

$b\overline{b}$ (+ possibly non-$q\overline{q}$ states)

• $\eta_b(1S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\Upsilon(1S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{b0}(1P)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{b1}(1P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $h_b(1P)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\chi_{b2}(1P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
$\eta_b(2S)$	$0^+(0^{-+})$
• $\Upsilon(2S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\Upsilon_2(1D)$	$0^-(2^{--})$
• $\chi_{b0}(2P)$	$0^+(0^{++})$
• $\chi_{b1}(2P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
$h_b(2P)$	$0^-(1^{+-})$
• $\chi_{b2}(2P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\Upsilon(3S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\chi_{b1}(3P)$	$0^+(1^{++})$
• $\chi_{b2}(3P)$	$0^+(2^{++})$
• $\Upsilon(4S)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $Z_b(10610)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
• $Z_b(10650)$	$1^+(1^{+-})$
$\Upsilon(10753)$	$?^?(1^{--})$
• $\Upsilon(10860)$	$0^-(1^{--})$
• $\Upsilon(11020)$	$0^-(1^{--})$

Baryon Summary Table

This short table gives the name, the quantum numbers (where known), and the status of baryons in the Review. Only the baryons with 3- or 4-star status are included in the Baryon Summary Table. Due to insufficient data or uncertain interpretation, the other entries in the table are not established baryons. The names with masses are of baryons that decay strongly. The spin-parity J^P (when known) is given with each particle. For the strongly decaying particles, the J^P values are considered to be part of the names.

p	$1/2^+$	****	$\Delta(1232)$	$3/2^+$	****	Σ^+	$1/2^+$	****
n	$1/2^+$	****	$\Delta(1600)$	$3/2^+$	****	Σ^0	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1440)$	$1/2^+$	****	$\Delta(1620)$	$1/2^-$	****	Σ^-	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1520)$	$3/2^-$	****	$\Delta(1700)$	$3/2^-$	****	$\Sigma(1385)$	$3/2^+$	****
$N(1535)$	$1/2^-$	****	$\Delta(1750)$	$1/2^+$	*	$\Sigma(1580)$	$3/2^-$	*
$N(1650)$	$1/2^-$	****	$\Delta(1900)$	$1/2^-$	***	$\Sigma(1620)$	$1/2^-$	*
$N(1675)$	$5/2^-$	****	$\Delta(1905)$	$5/2^+$	****	$\Sigma(1660)$	$1/2^+$	***
$N(1680)$	$5/2^+$	****	$\Delta(1910)$	$1/2^+$	****	$\Sigma(1670)$	$3/2^-$	****
$N(1700)$	$3/2^-$	***	$\Delta(1920)$	$3/2^+$	***	$\Sigma(1750)$	$1/2^-$	***
$N(1710)$	$1/2^+$	****	$\Delta(1930)$	$5/2^-$	***	$\Sigma(1775)$	$5/2^-$	****
$N(1720)$	$3/2^+$	****	$\Delta(1940)$	$3/2^-$	**	$\Sigma(1780)$	$3/2^+$	*
$N(1860)$	$5/2^+$	**	$\Delta(1950)$	$7/2^+$	****	$\Sigma(1880)$	$1/2^+$	**
$N(1875)$	$3/2^-$	***	$\Delta(2000)$	$5/2^+$	**	$\Sigma(1900)$	$1/2^-$	**
$N(1880)$	$1/2^+$	***	$\Delta(2150)$	$1/2^-$	*	$\Sigma(1910)$	$3/2^-$	***
$N(1895)$	$1/2^-$	****	$\Delta(2200)$	$7/2^-$	***	$\Sigma(1915)$	$5/2^+$	****
$N(1900)$	$3/2^+$	****	$\Delta(2300)$	$9/2^+$	**	$\Sigma(1940)$	$3/2^+$	*
$N(1990)$	$7/2^+$	**	$\Delta(2350)$	$5/2^-$	*	$\Sigma(2010)$	$3/2^-$	*
$N(2000)$	$5/2^+$	**	$\Delta(2390)$	$7/2^+$	*	$\Sigma(2030)$	$7/2^+$	****

Ξ^0	$1/2^+$	****	Ξ^{++}_{cc}		***
Ξ^-	$1/2^+$	****			
$\Xi(1530)$	$3/2^+$	****	Λ^0_b	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi(1620)$		*	$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Xi(1690)$		***	$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Xi(1820)$	$3/2^-$	***	$\Lambda_b(6146)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi(1950)$		***	$\Lambda_b(6152)^0$	$5/2^+$	***
$\Xi(2030)$	$\geq \frac{5}{2}^?$	***	Σ_b	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi(2120)$		*	Σ^*_b	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi(2250)$		**	$\Sigma_b(6097)^+$		***
$\Xi(2370)$		**	$\Sigma_b(6097)^-$		***
$\Xi(2500)$		*	Ξ^0_b, Ξ^-_b	$1/2^+$	***
			$\Xi'_b(5935)^-$	$1/2^+$	***
Ω^-	$3/2^+$	****	$\Xi_b(5945)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Omega(2012)^-$	$?^-$	***	$\Xi_b(5955)^-$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Omega(2250)^-$		***	$\Xi_b(6227)$		***
$\Omega(2380)^-$		**	Ω^-_b	$1/2^+$	***
$\Omega(2470)^-$		**			

$\Lambda(1710)$	$1/2^+$	*	Ξ^0_c	$1/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(1800)$	$1/2^-$	***	Ξ'^+_c	$1/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(1810)$	$1/2^+$	***	Ξ'^0_c	$1/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(1820)$	$5/2^+$	****	$\Xi_c(2645)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(1830)$	$5/2^-$	****	$\Xi_c(2790)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Lambda(1890)$	$3/2^+$	****	$\Xi_c(2815)$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Lambda(2000)$	$1/2^-$	*	$\Xi_c(2930)$		**
$\Lambda(2050)$	$3/2^-$	*	$\Xi_c(2970)$		***
$\Lambda(2070)$	$3/2^+$	*	$\Xi_c(3055)$		***
$\Lambda(2080)$	$5/2^-$	*	$\Xi_c(3080)$		***
$\Lambda(2085)$	$7/2^+$	**	$\Xi_c(3123)$		*
$\Lambda(2100)$	$7/2^-$	****	Ω^0_c	$1/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2110)$	$5/2^+$	***	$\Omega_c(2770)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2325)$	$3/2^-$	*	$\Omega_c(3000)^0$		***
$\Lambda(2350)$	$9/2^+$	***	$\Omega_c(3050)^0$		***
$\Lambda(2585)$		**	$\Omega_c(3065)^0$		***
			$\Omega_c(3090)^0$		***
			$\Omega_c(3120)^0$		***

**** Existence is certain, and properties are at least fairly well explored.

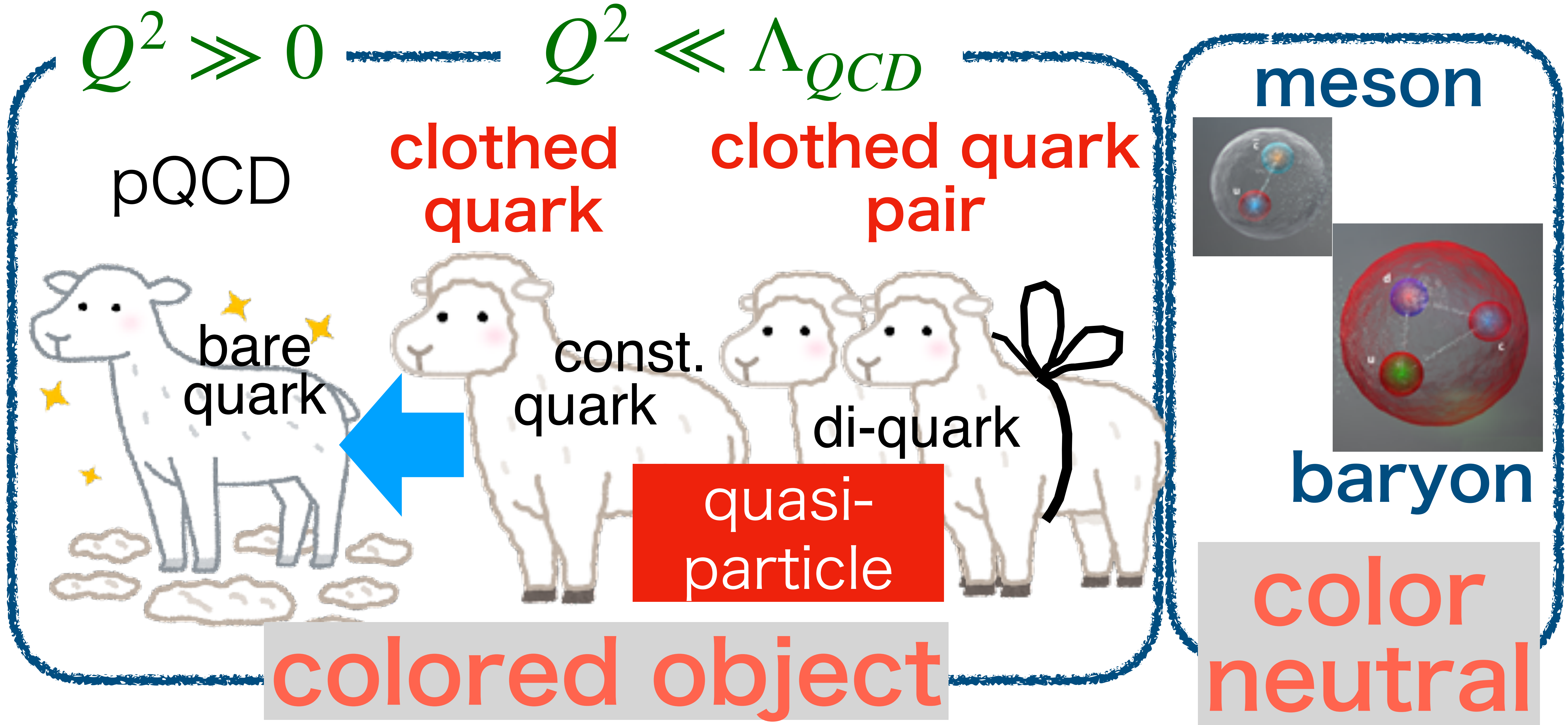
*** Existence ranges from very likely to certain, but further confirmation is desirable and/or quantum numbers, branching fractions, etc. are not well determined.

** Evidence of existence is only fair.

* Evidence of existence is poor.

How is a hadron formed?

- What is the effective DoF inside hadron?
  - “colored object”
    - constituent quark
    - di-quark?
  - a mixture of exotic hadron w/ a hadron-hadron molecule
  - a hadron-hadron molecule

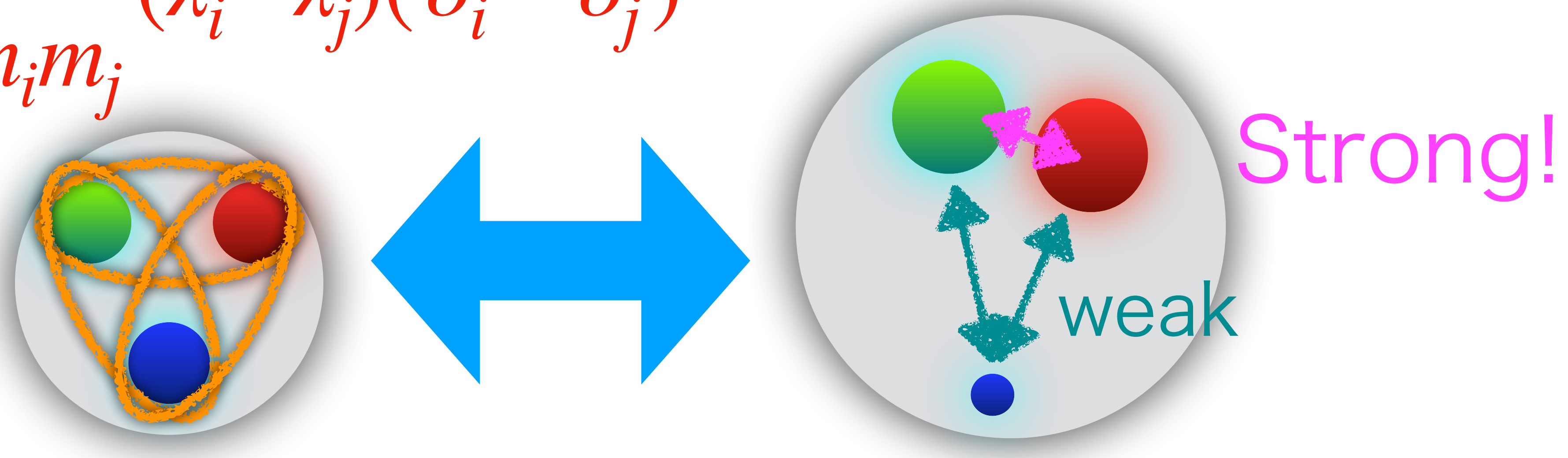


How can we learn effective DoF in the hadron

- Hadron spectroscopy will have the power to reveal effective DoF
  - quark dynamics can be extracted through excited states of hadrons
    - di-quark correlation

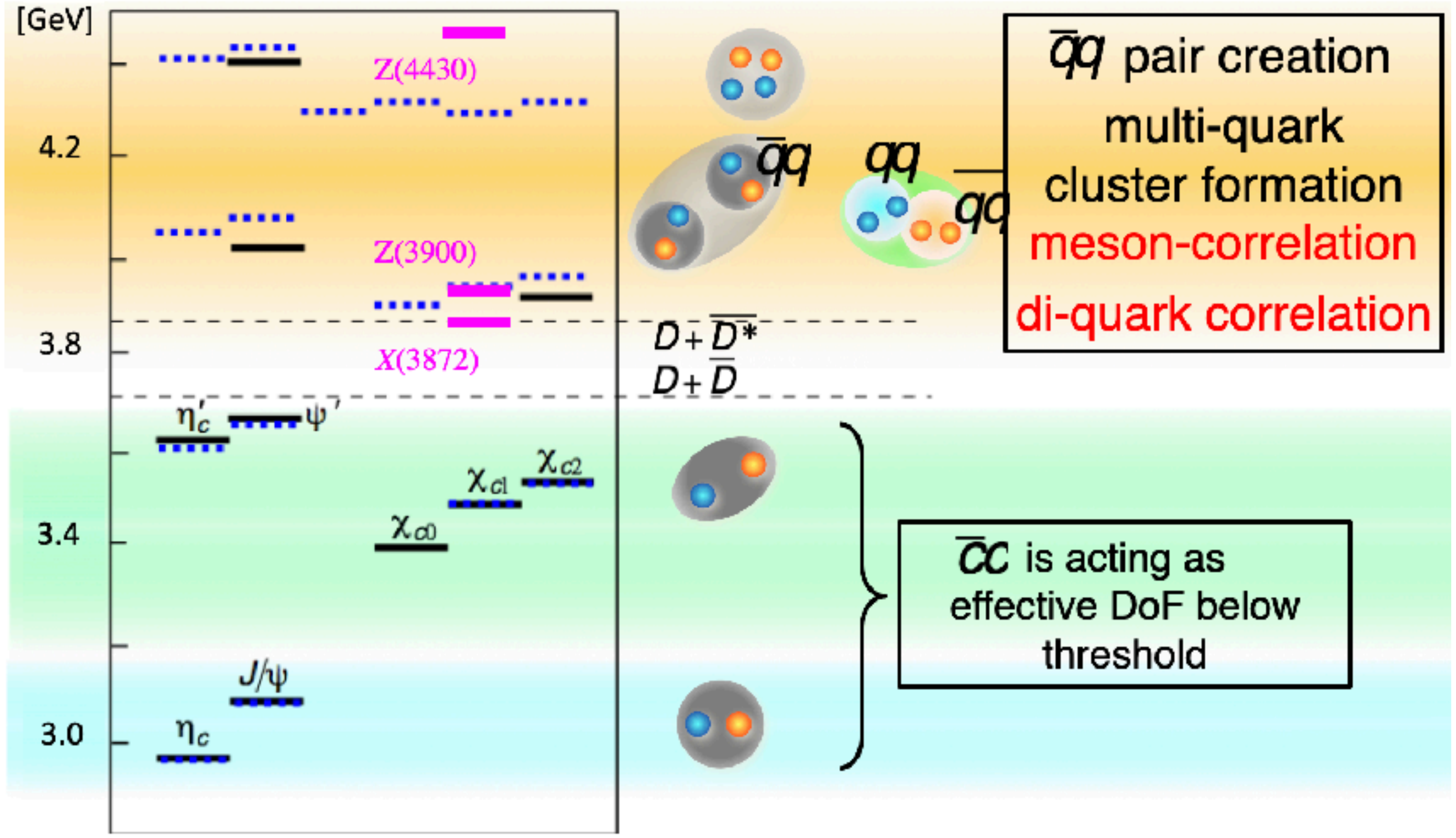
In the case of charmed baryon,
a "di-quark" correlation will emerge, effectively

$$V_{CMI} \sim \frac{\alpha_s}{m_i m_j}(\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j)(\vec{\sigma_i} \cdot \vec{\sigma_j})$$



Normal baryon

baryon w/ one heavy quark



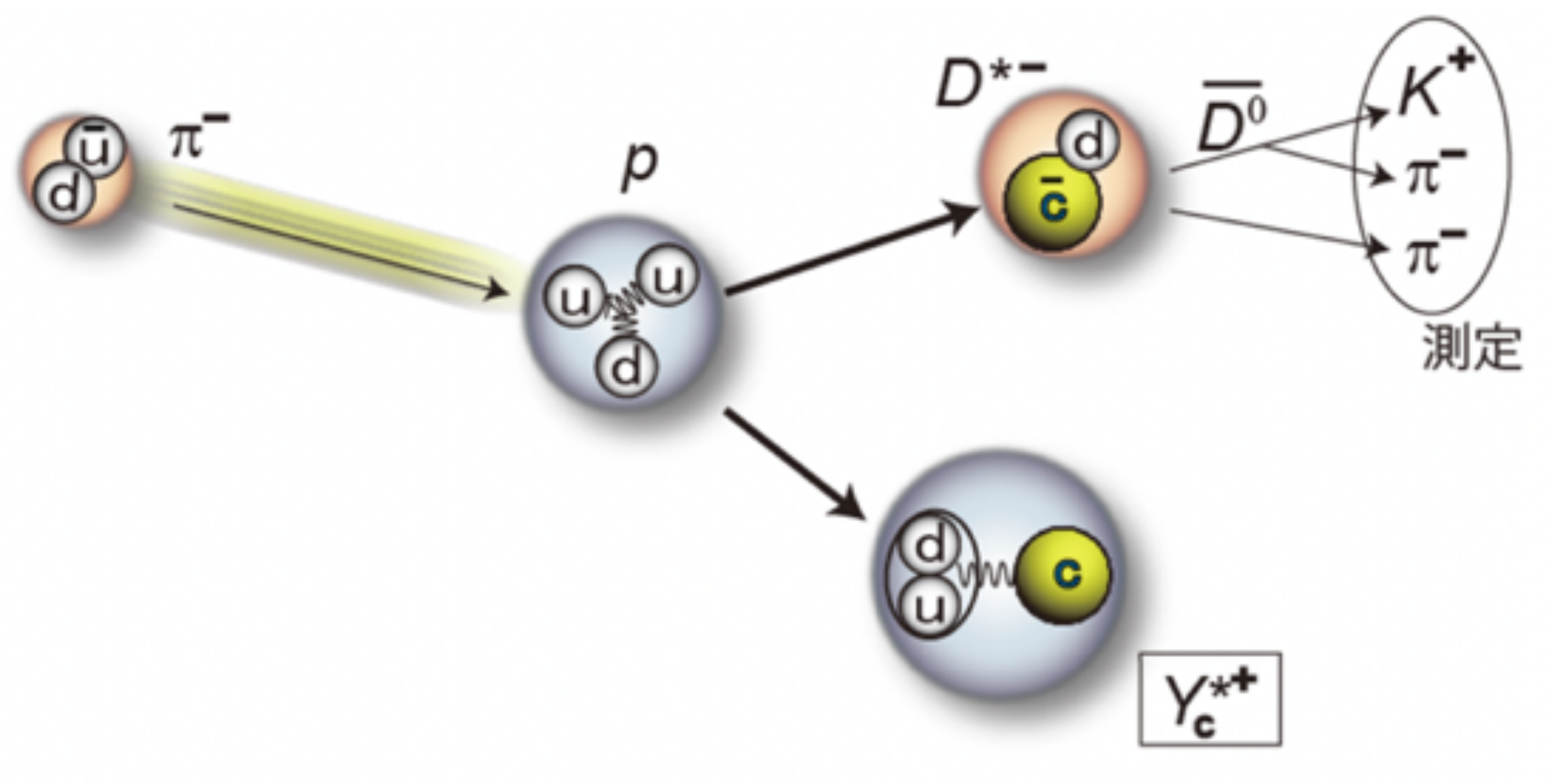
    - gluon excitation
    - threshold effect
      - hadron-hadron

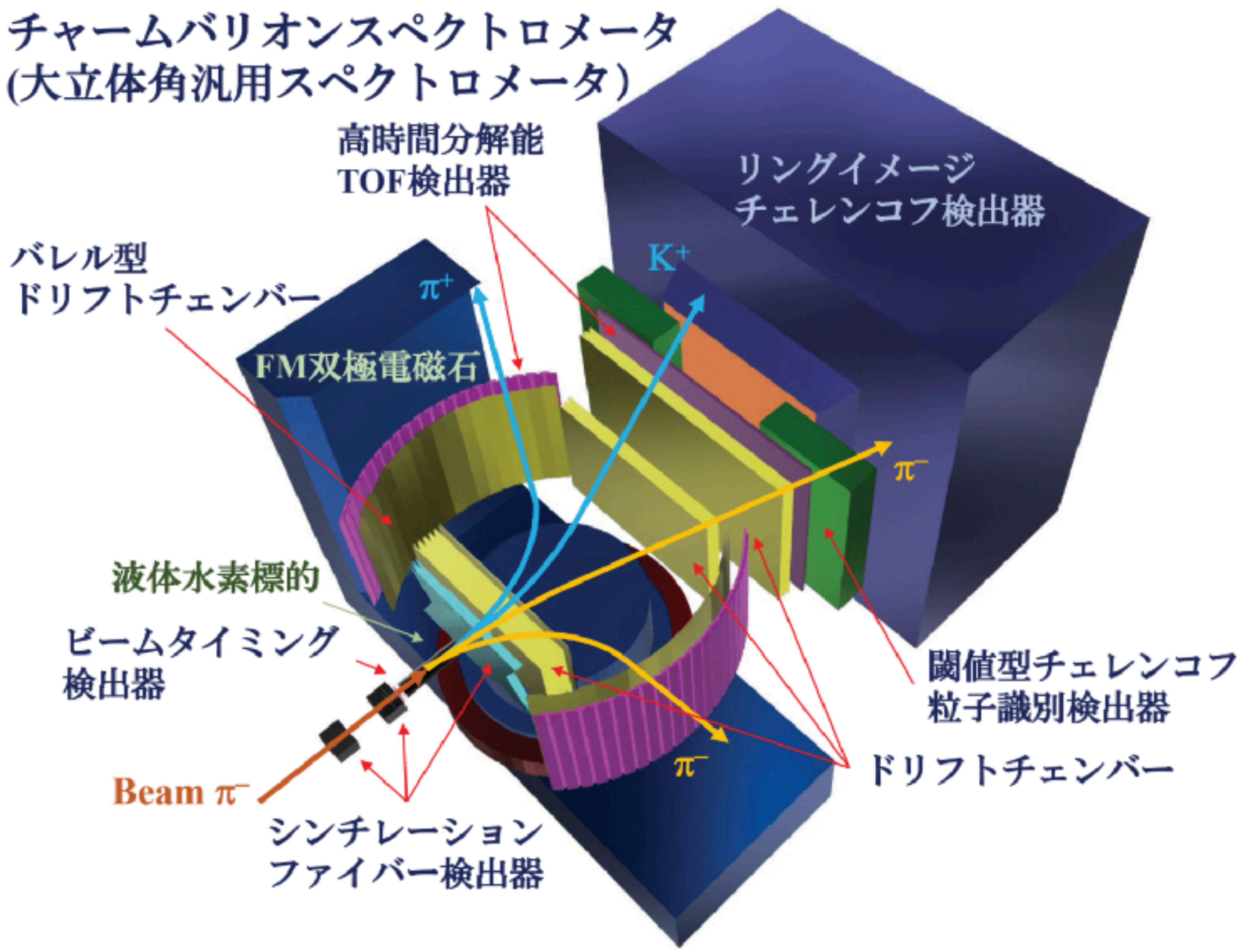
relation between the excited state and particle threshold will have a key to understand effective DoF in hadron

The way to reveal effective Degree of freedom in hadron

Charmed baryon spectroscopy

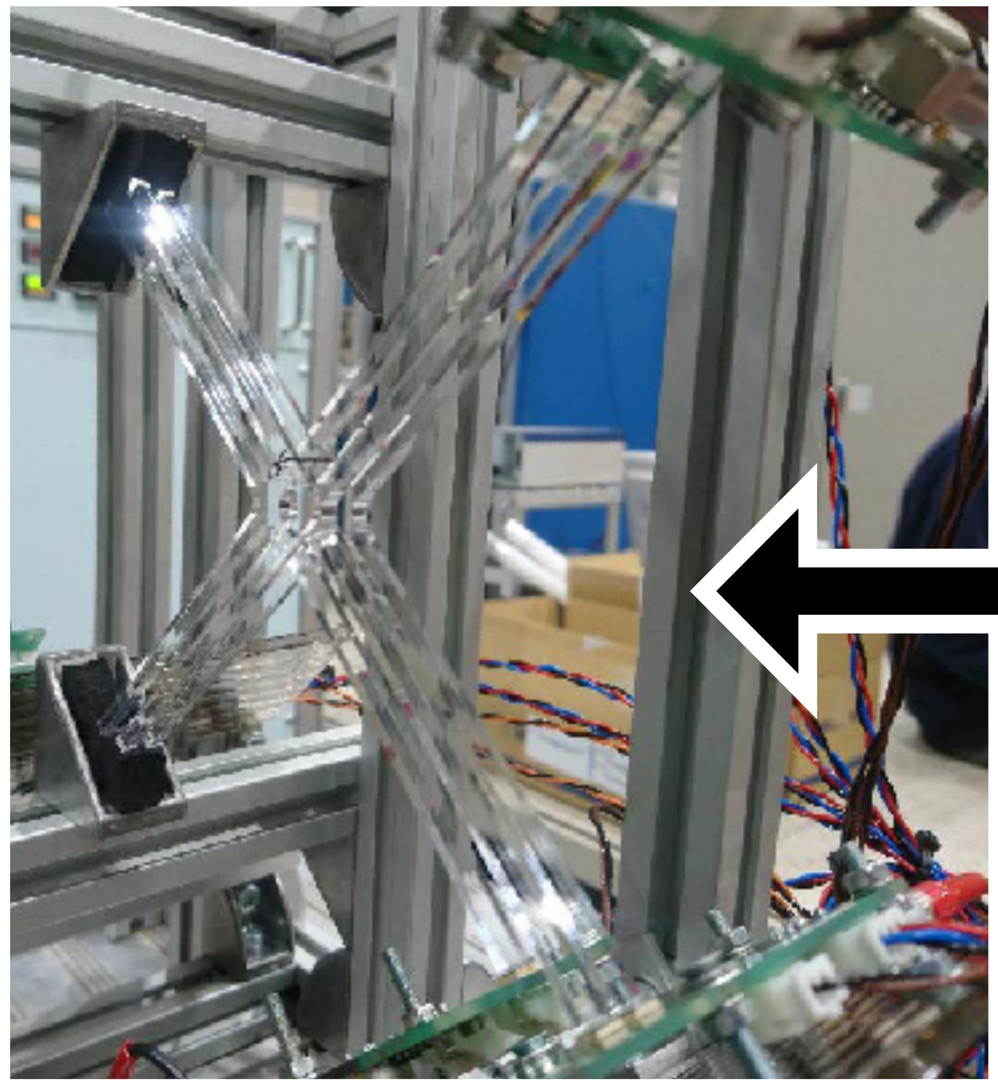
- The spectroscopy of charmed baryon (Baryon with one charm quark) has been proposed at J-PARC, J-PARC E50 to shed the light on diquark correlation in baryon resonance.

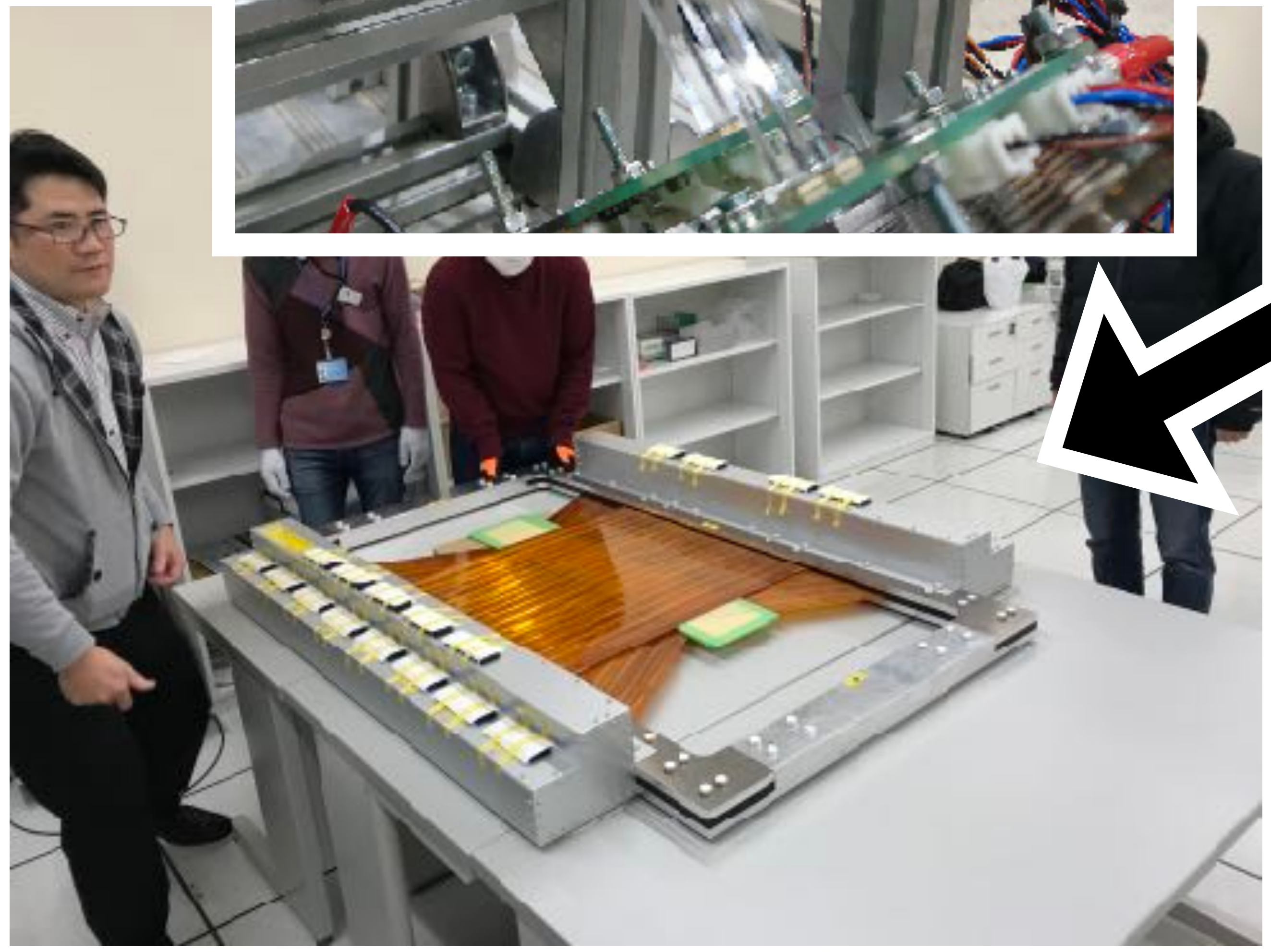


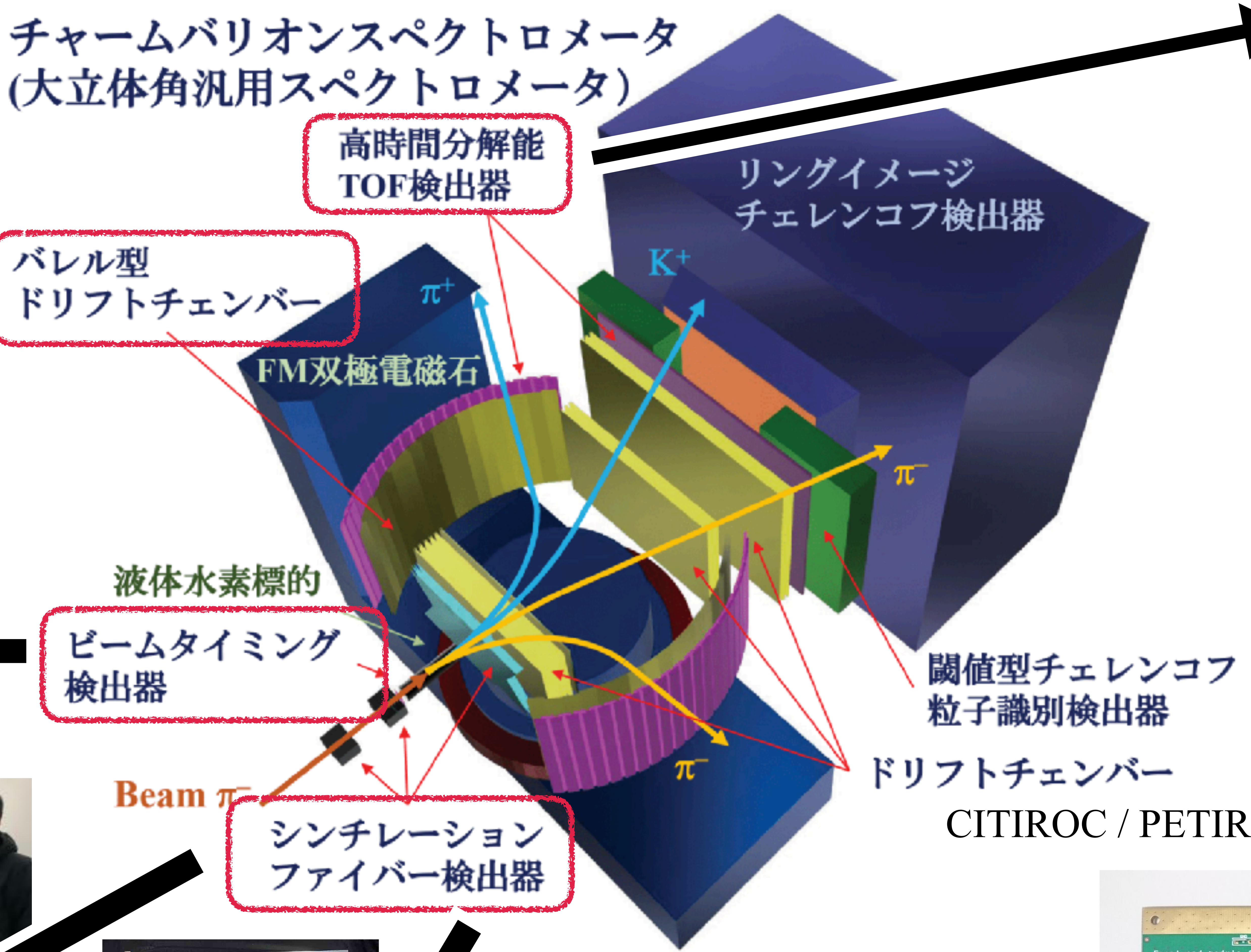


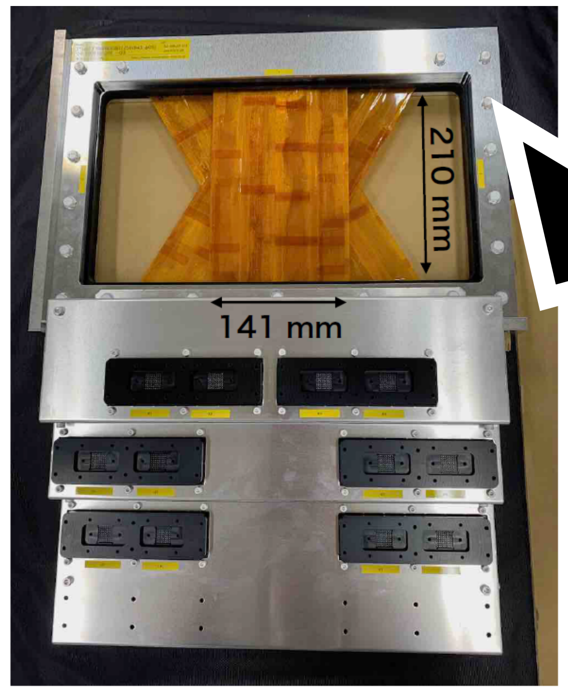
- The detector is under construction

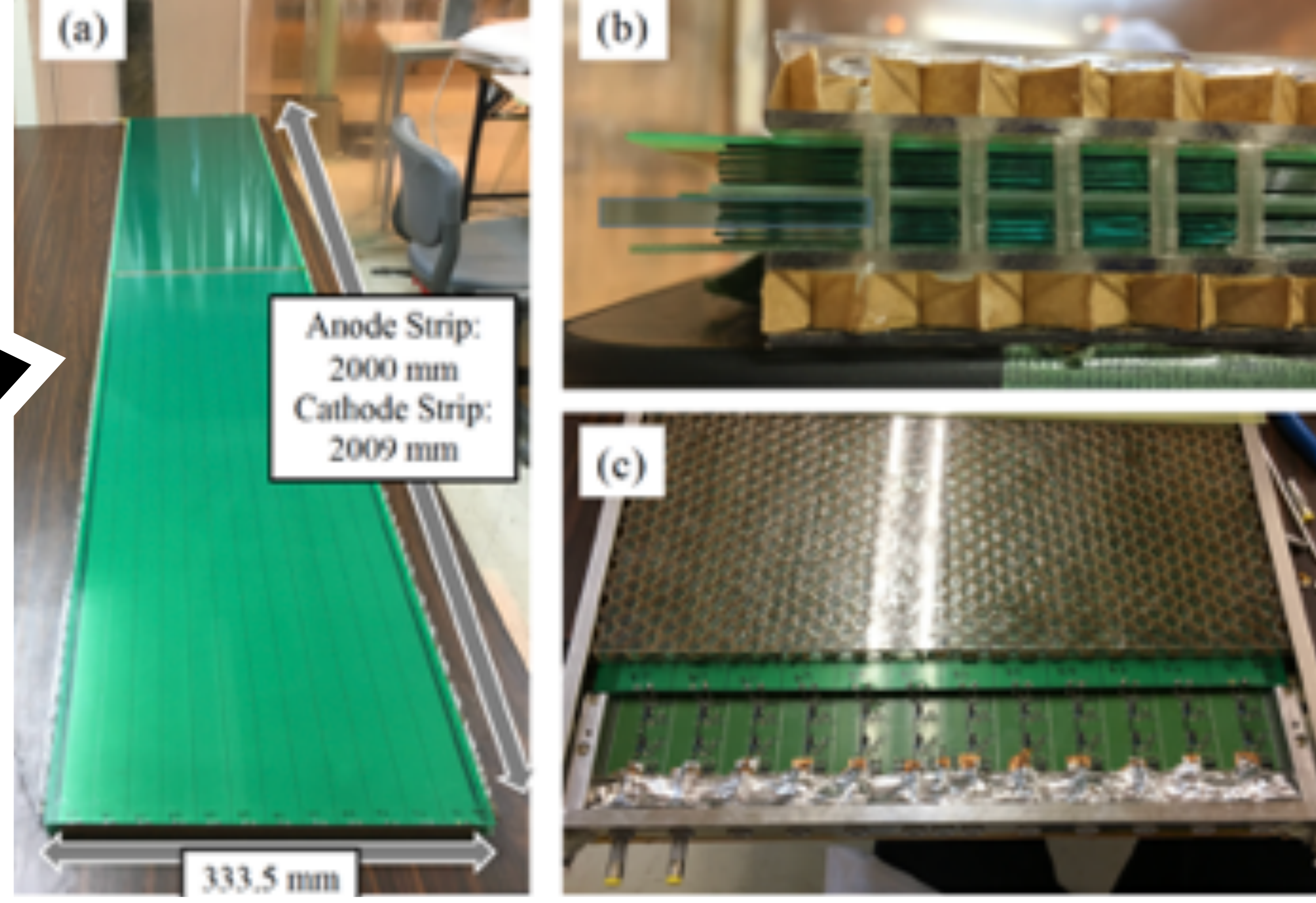
E50 spectrometer







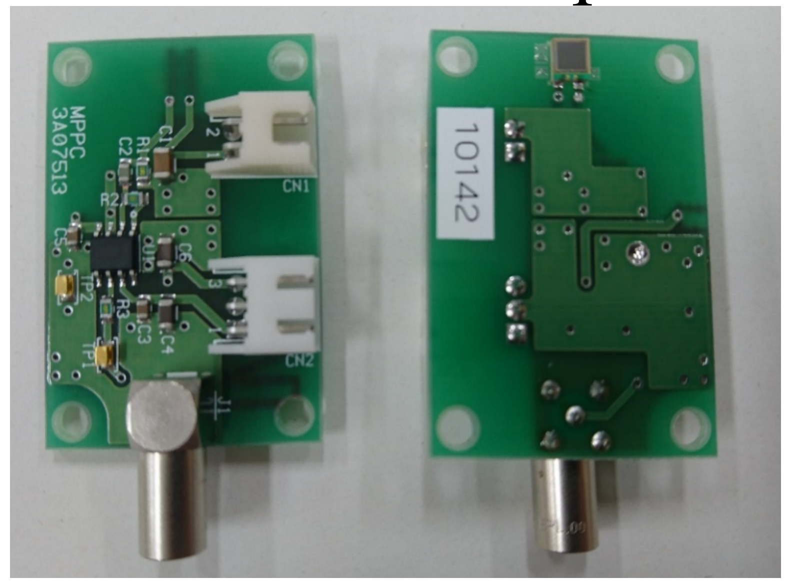


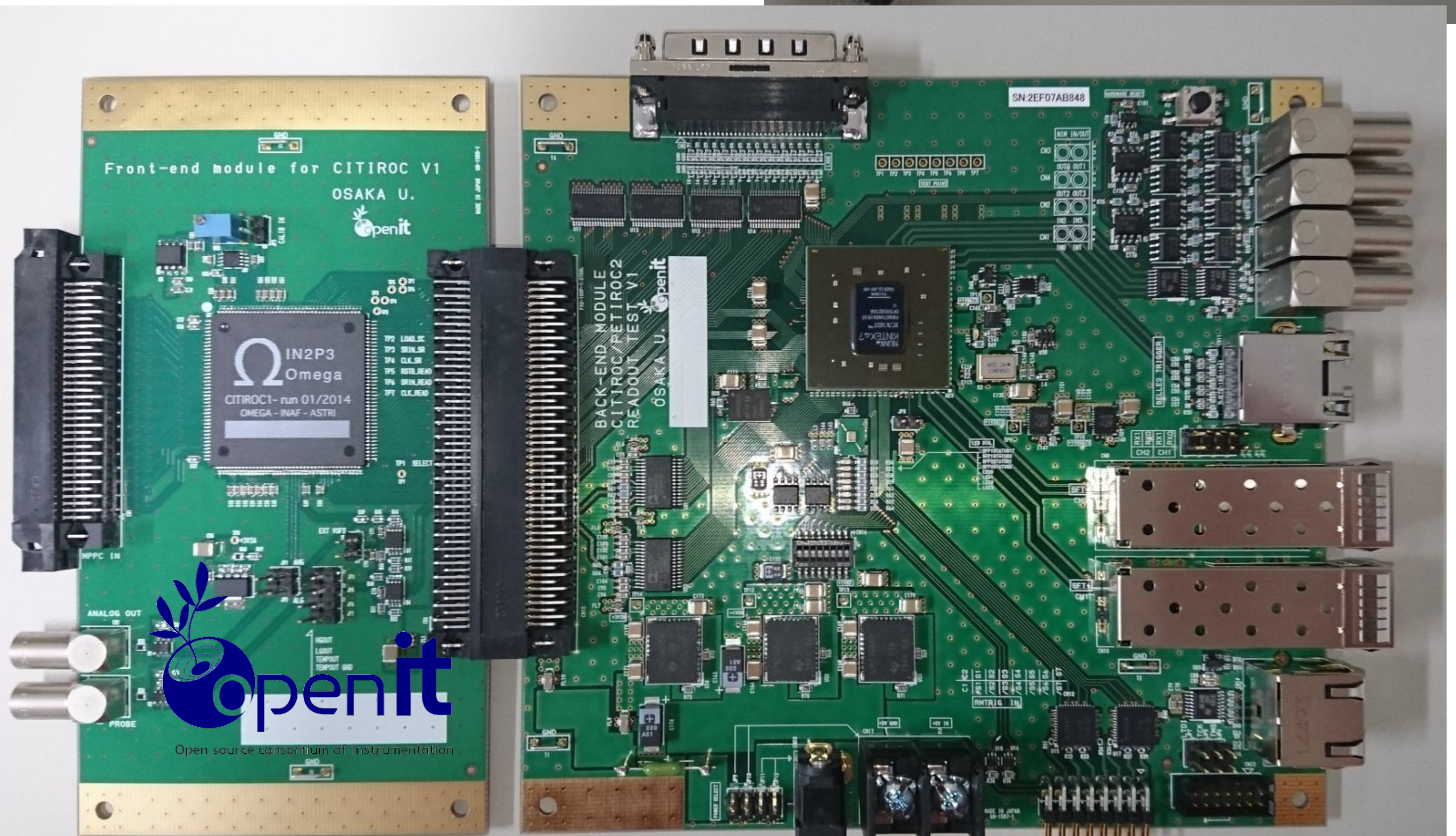


collaboration work with LEPS2 and E16

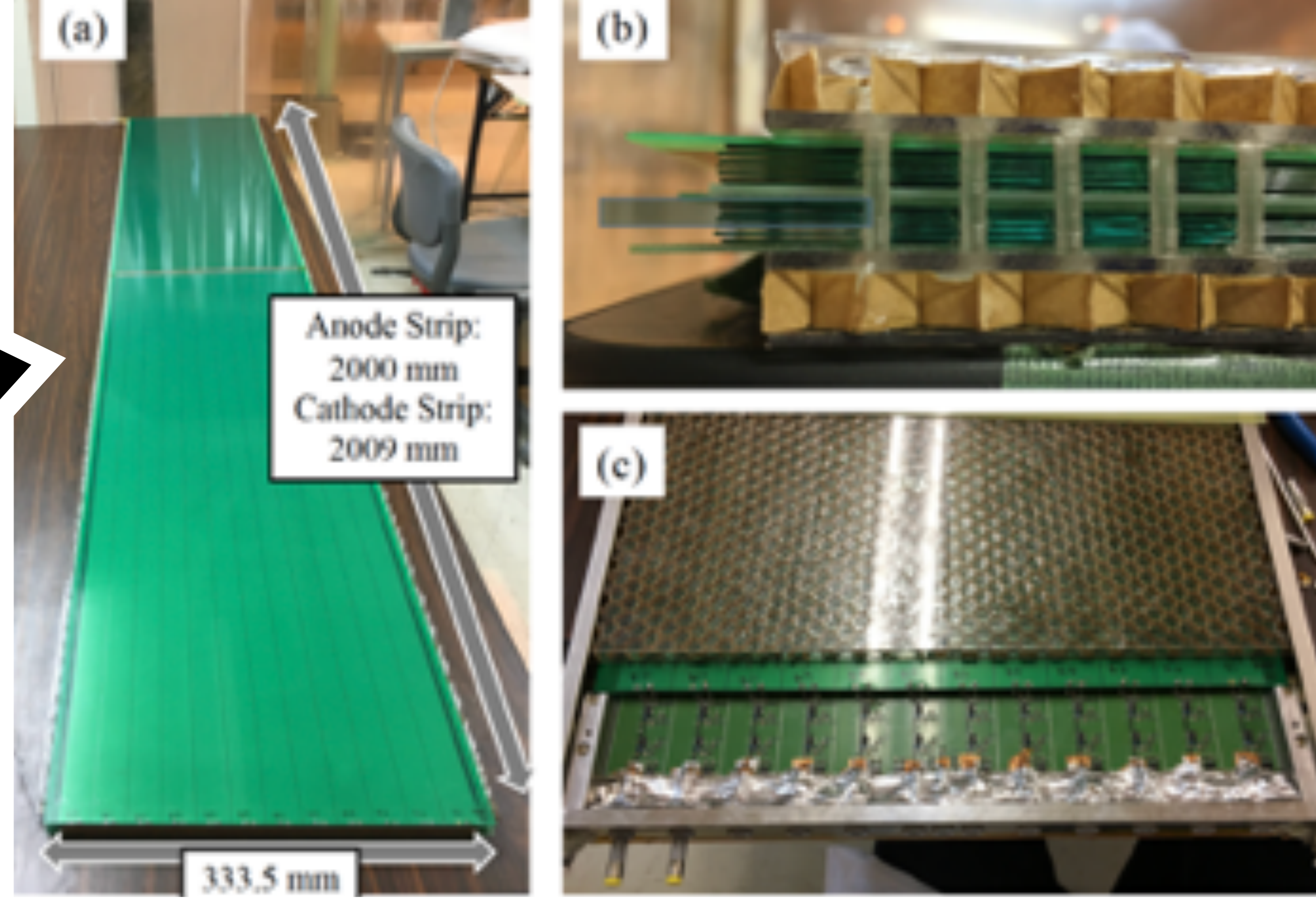
CITIROC / PETIROC2A board

MPPC amplifier



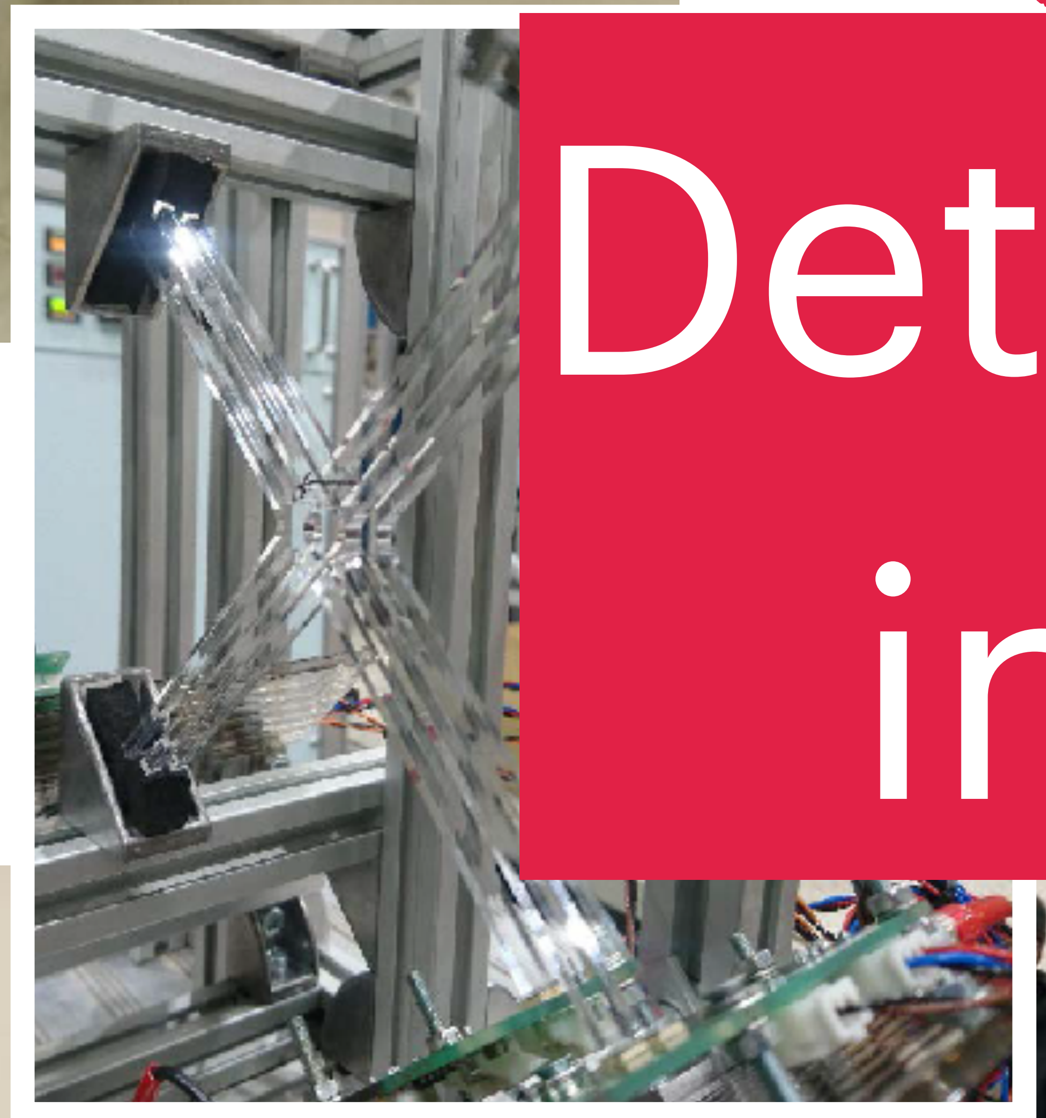


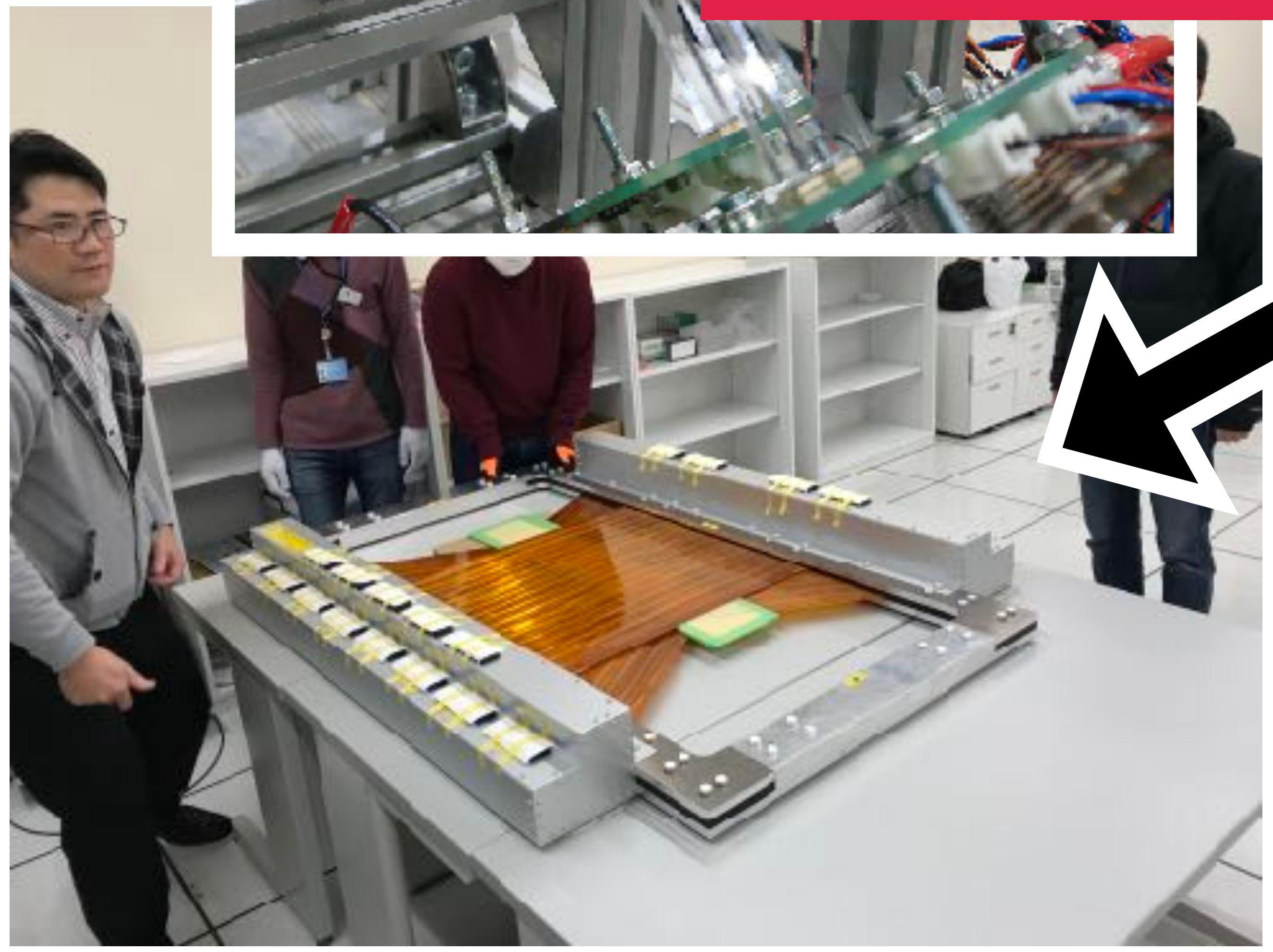
E50 spectrometer

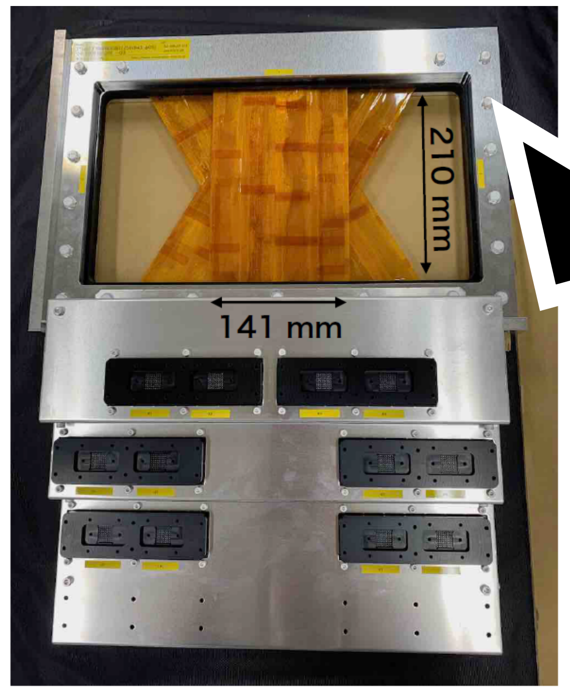


collaboration work with LEPS2 and E16

Detail will be discussed in Prof. Noumi’s talk

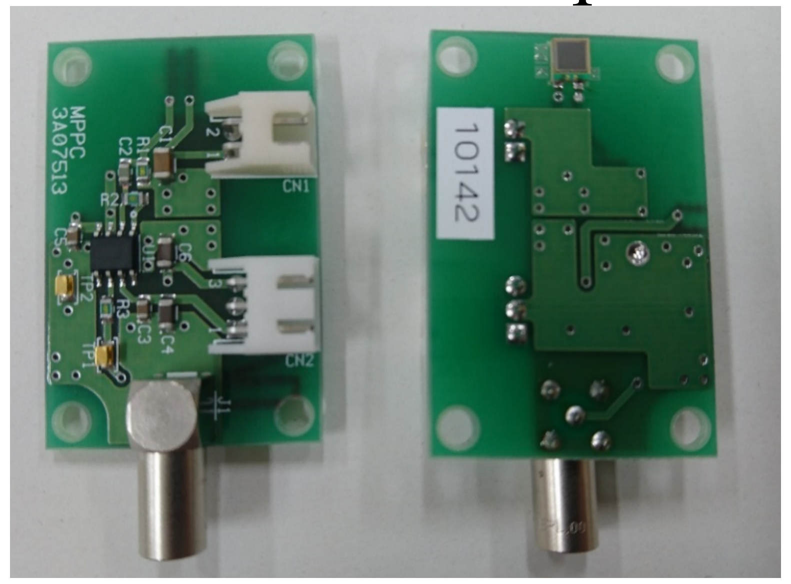


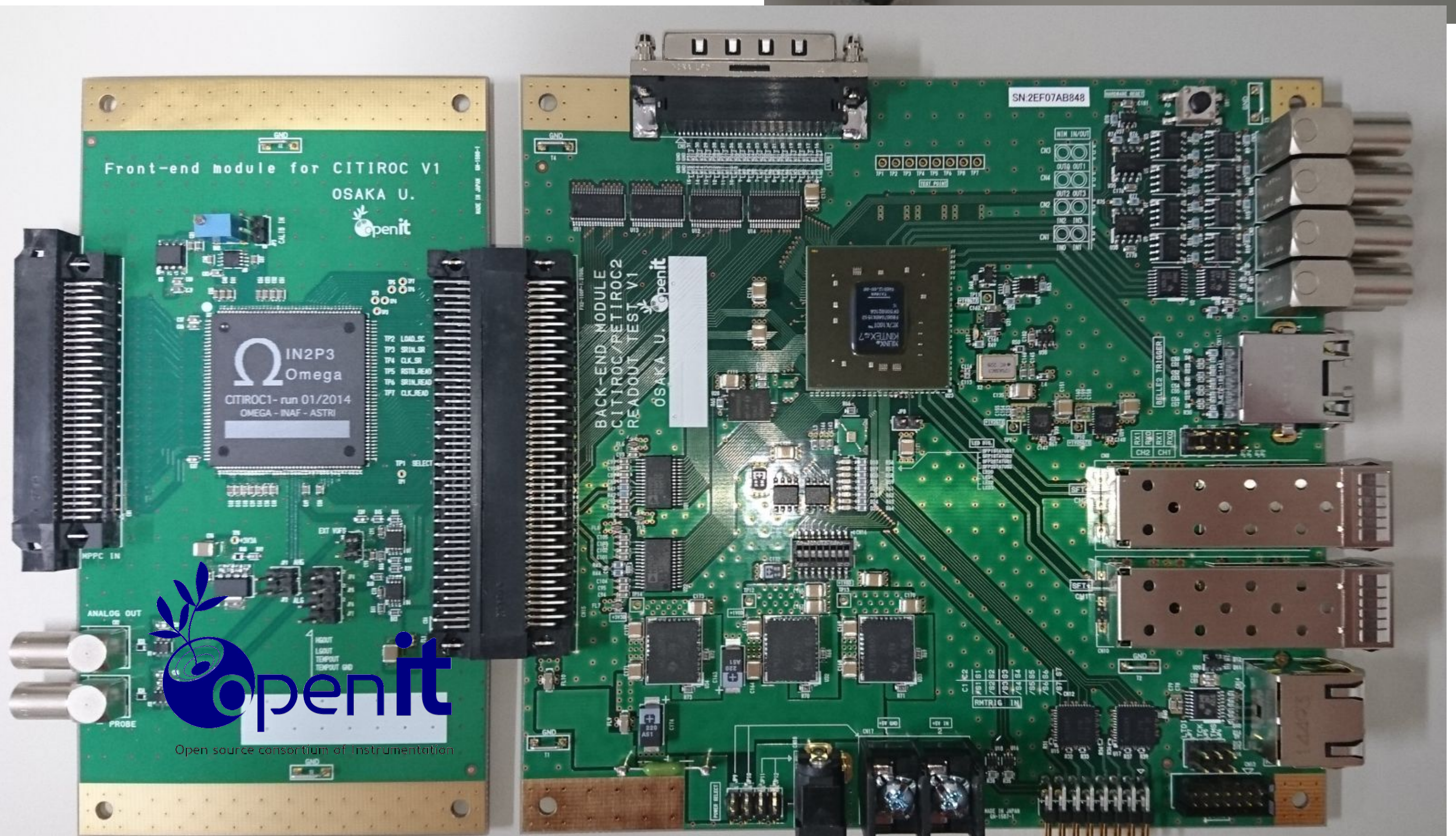




CITIROC / PETIROC2A board

MPPC amplifier

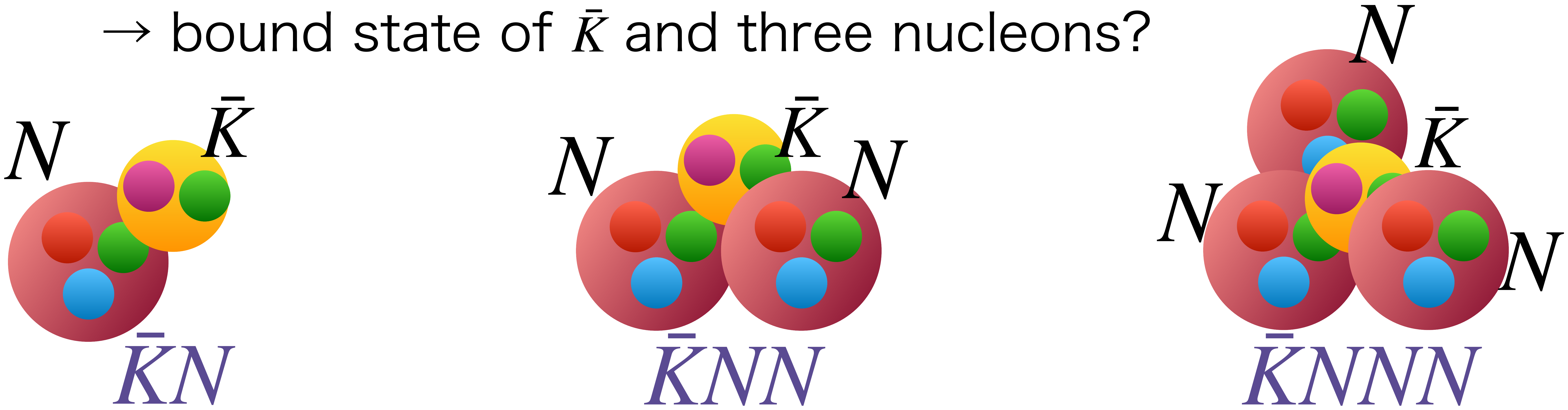




Meson-Baryon interaction

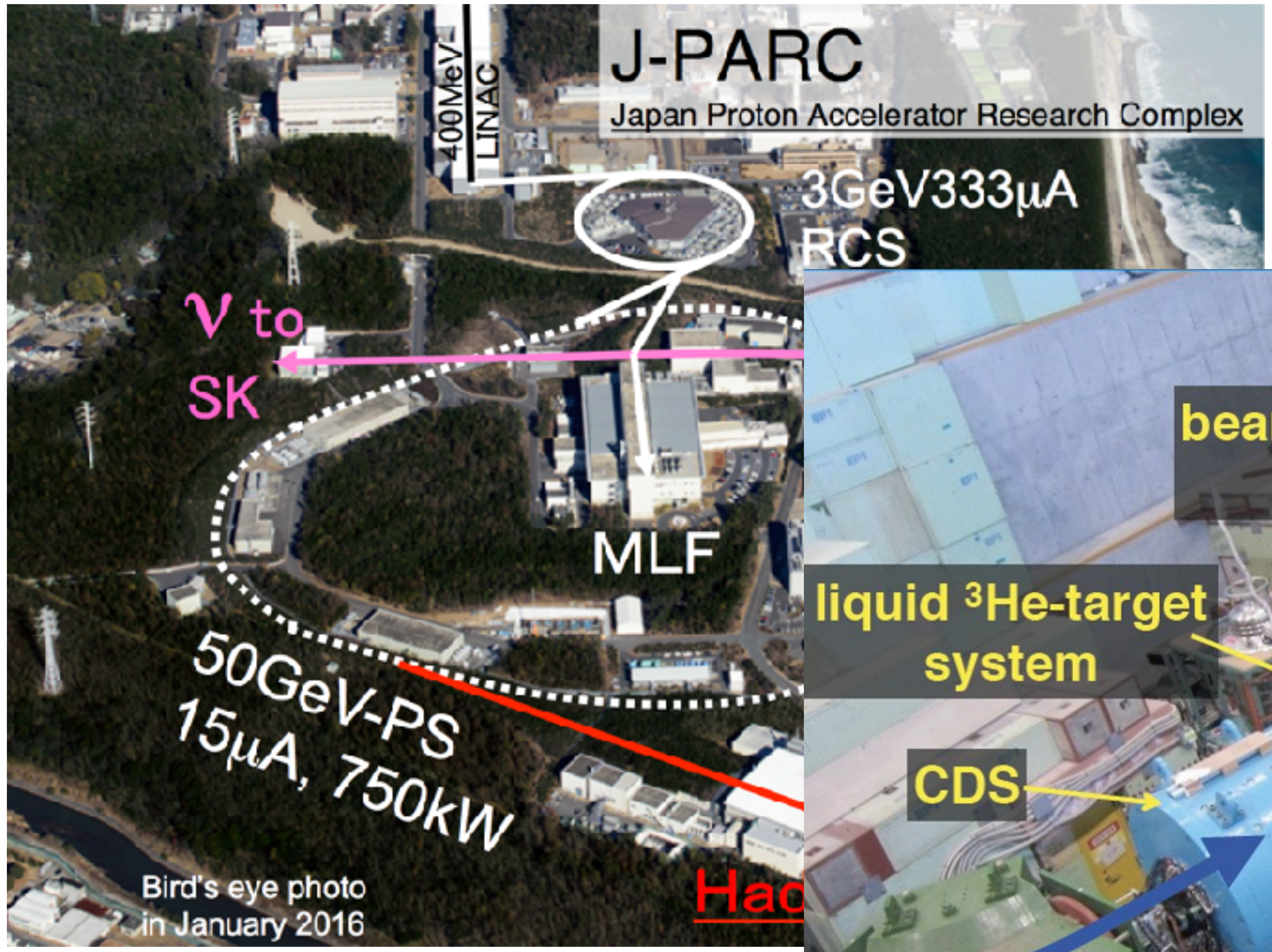
Kaonic-Nuclear cluster

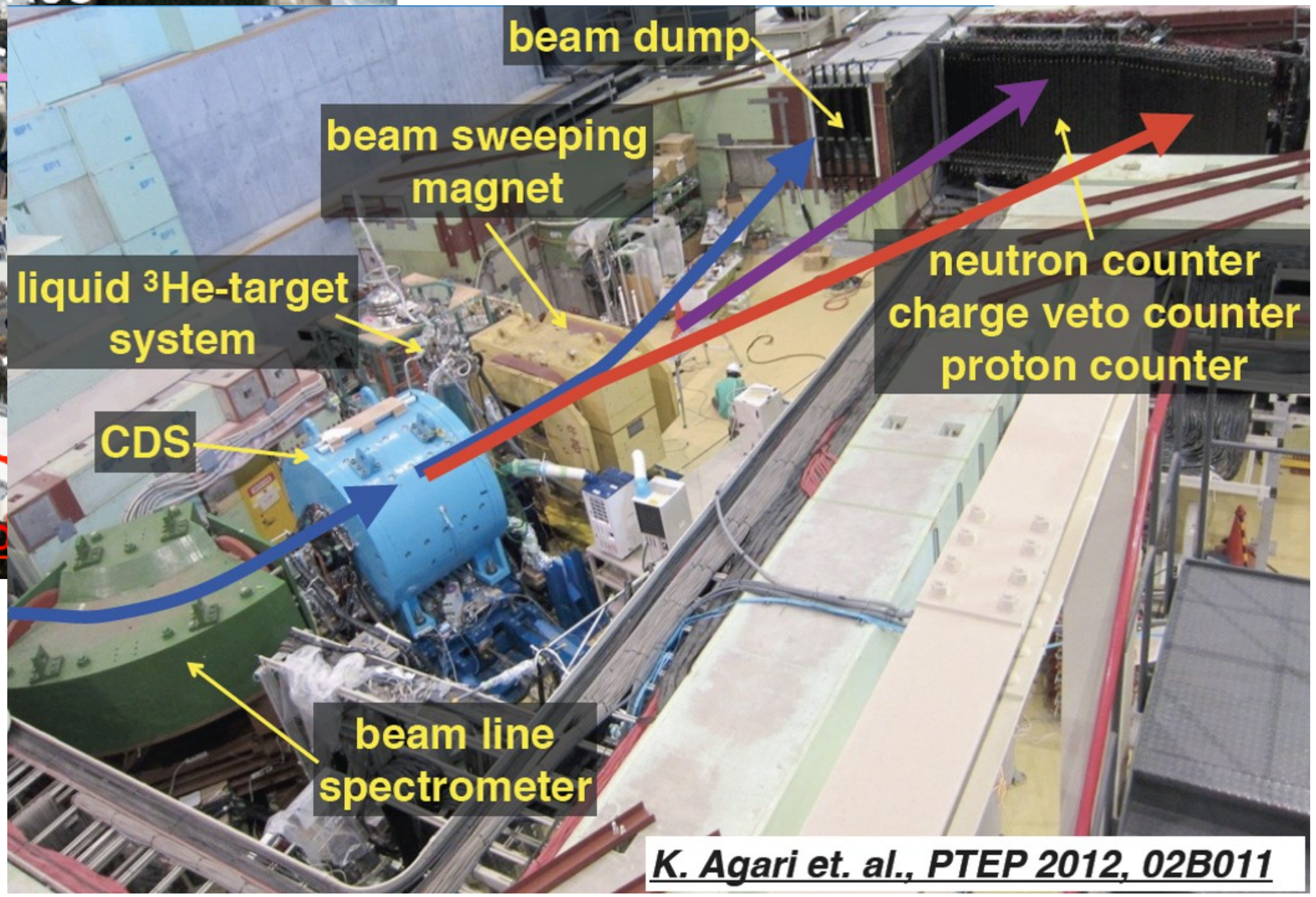
- Kaon-Nucleon/kaon-Nucleons system
- The feature of the system is something like,
  "Boson-Fermion" / "Boson-Fermion-Fermion" system,
  sticking with strong interaction.
- A couple of candidates have been investigated in the framework of "A02."
  - $\Lambda(1405)$ $\rightarrow$ $\bar{K}N$ bound state?
  - $\bar{K}NN$ $\rightarrow$ bound state of $\bar{K}$ and two nucleons?
  - $\bar{K}NNN$ $\rightarrow$ bound state of $\bar{K}$ and three nucleons?



Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at J-PARC

- A Series of experiments have been performed utilizing high-intensity K^- beams available at the J-PARC K1.8BR beamline.





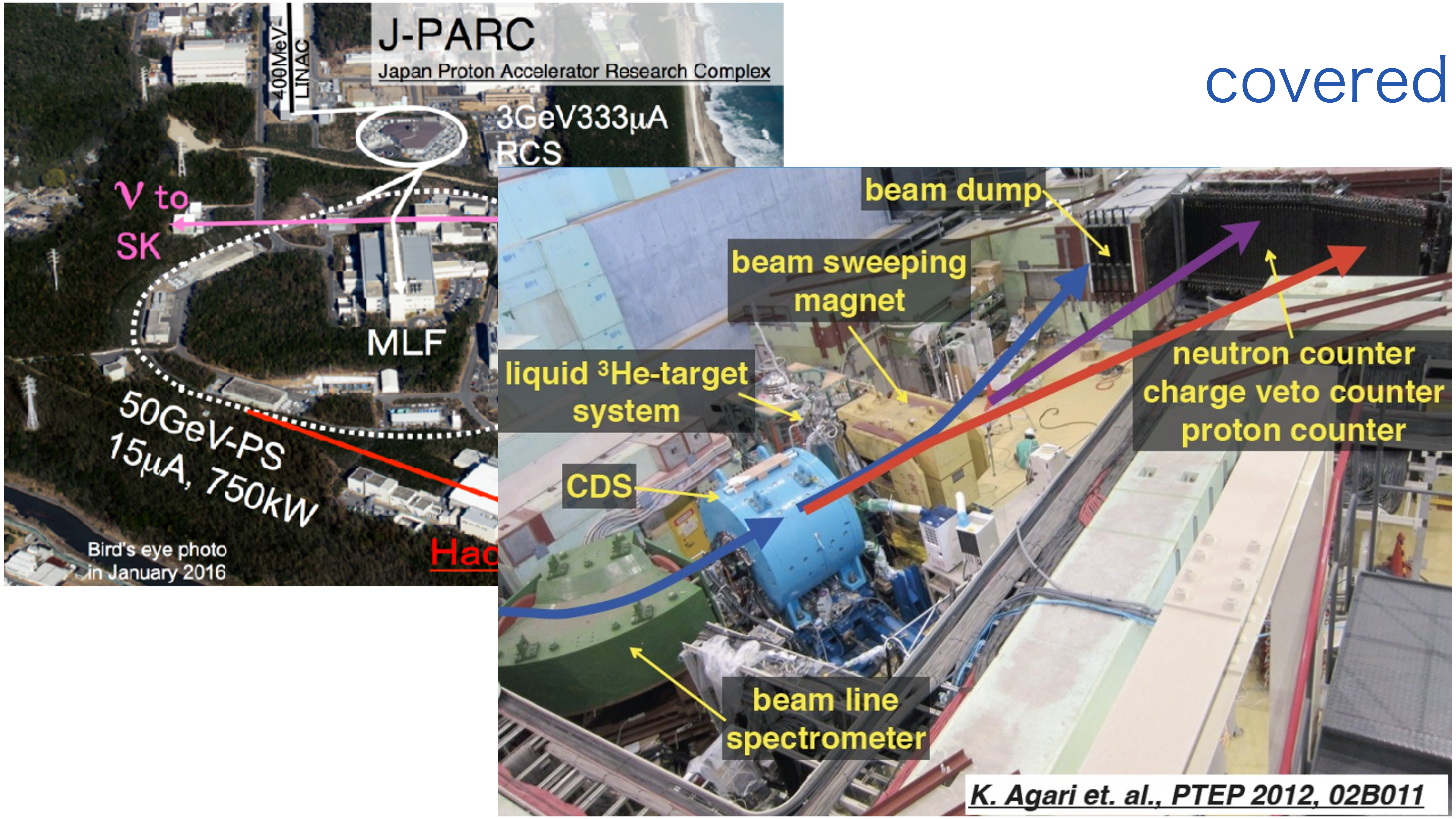
J-PARC E31 : $\Lambda(1405)$

J-PARC E15 : $\bar{K}NN$

J-PARC T77 : $\bar{K}NNN$?

Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at J-PARC

- A Series of experiments have been performed utilizing high-intensity K^- beams available at the J-PARC K1.8BR beamline.



covered by Prof. Noumi's talk

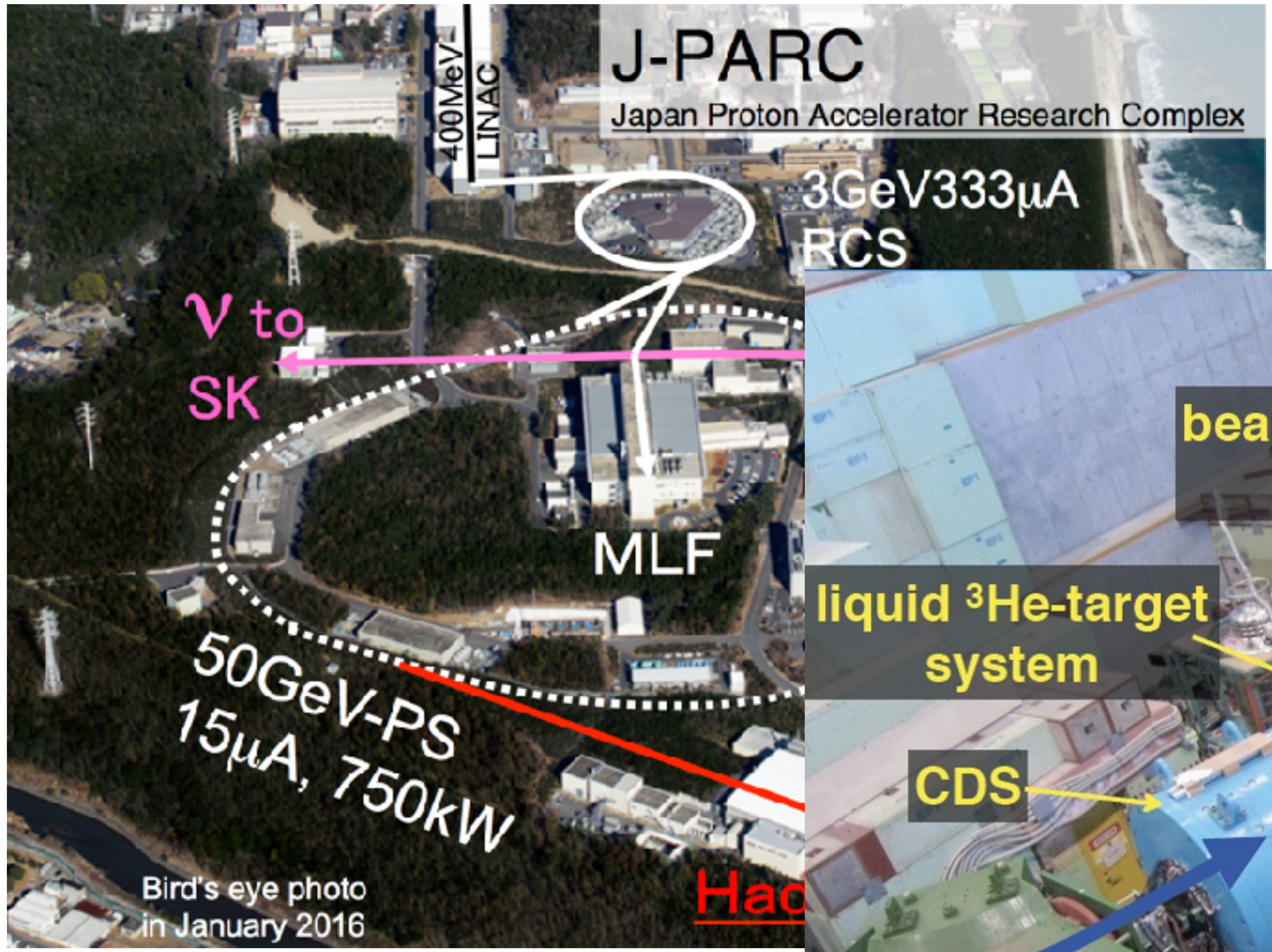
J-PARC E31 : $\Lambda(1405)$

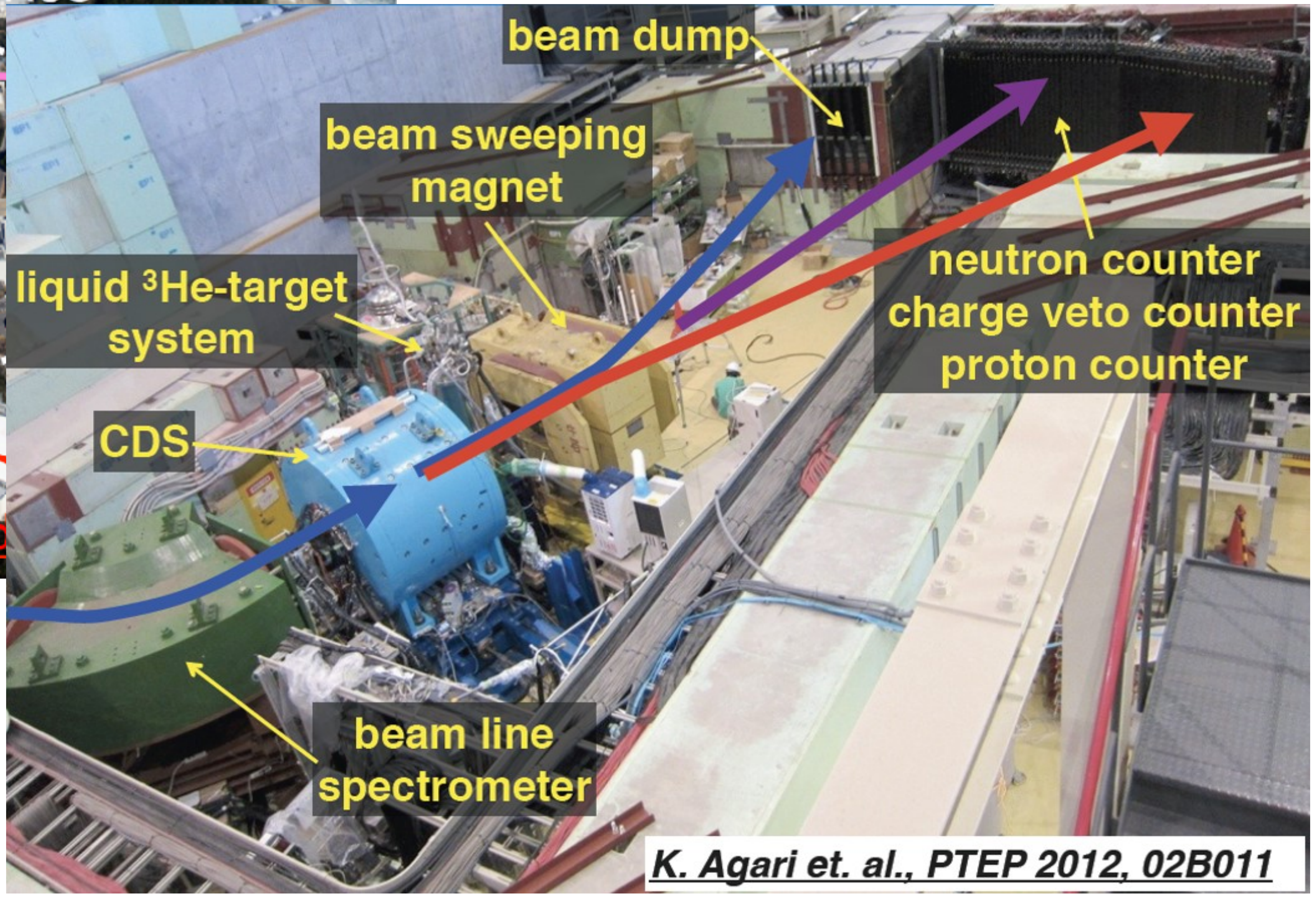
J-PARC E15 : $\bar{K}NN$

J-PARC T77 : $\bar{K}NNN?$

Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at J-PARC

- A Series of experiments have been performed utilizing high-intensity K^- beams available at the J-PARC K1.8BR beamline.





covered by Prof. Noumi's talk

J-PARC E31 : $\Lambda(1405)$

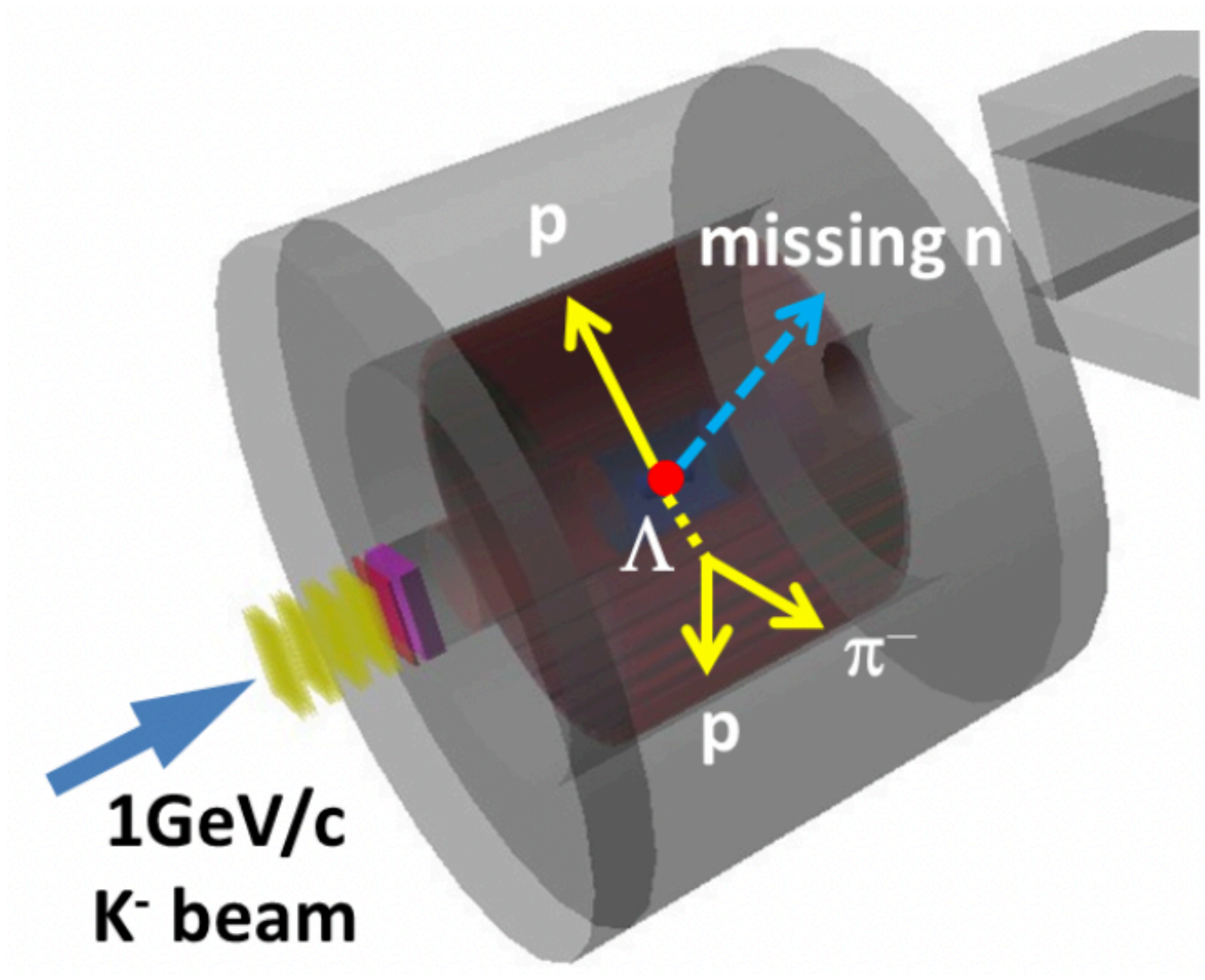
J-PARC E15 : $\bar{K}NN$

J-PARC T77 : $\bar{K}NNN$?

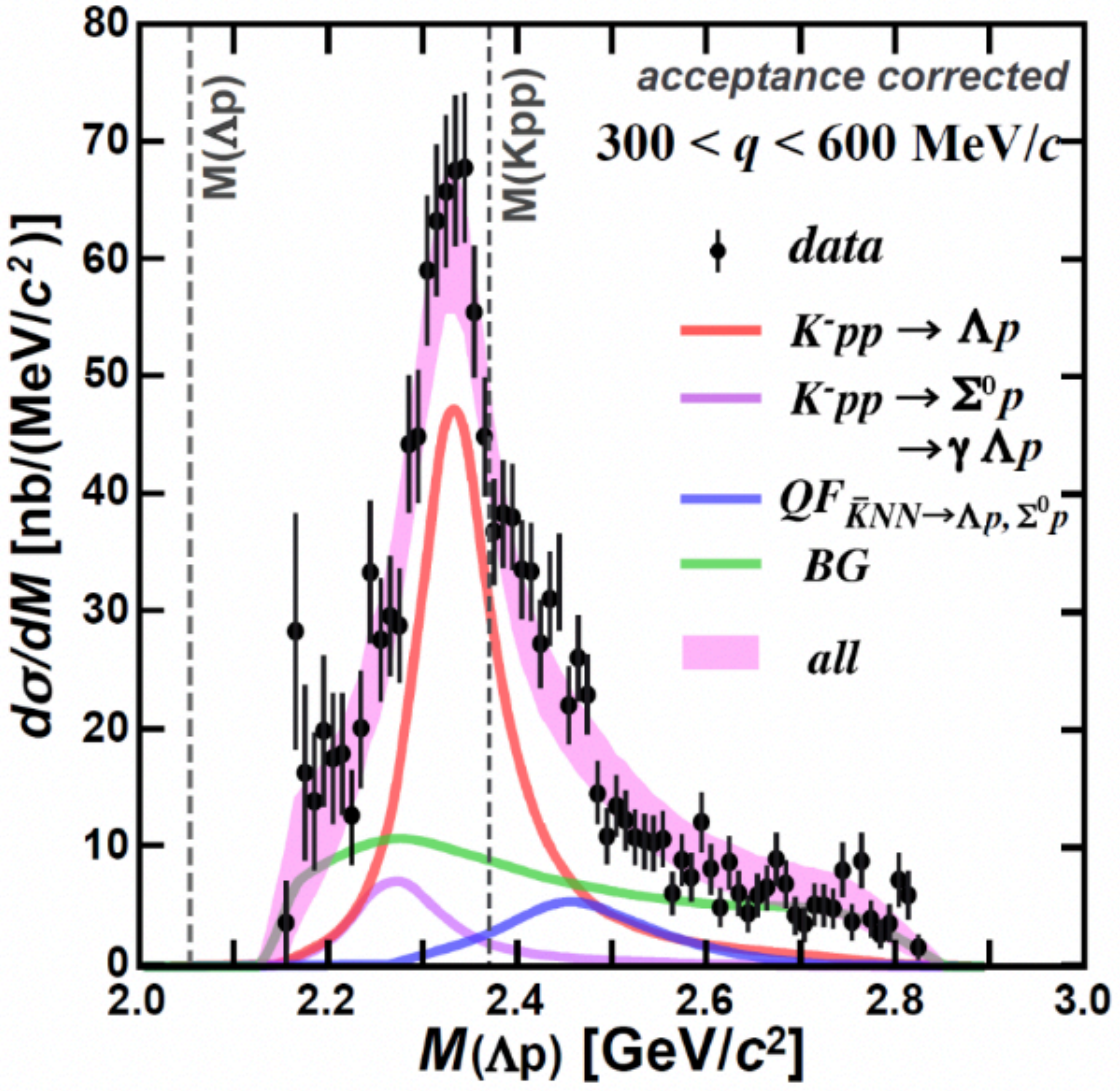
discussed in this talk

$\bar{K}$ meson + two nucleons : $\bar{K}NN$

. Reaction $^{3}He(K^{-}, \Lambda p)$ for $\bar{K}NN$



Phys.Lett.B**789**(2019)620
Phys.Rev.C**102**(2020)044002

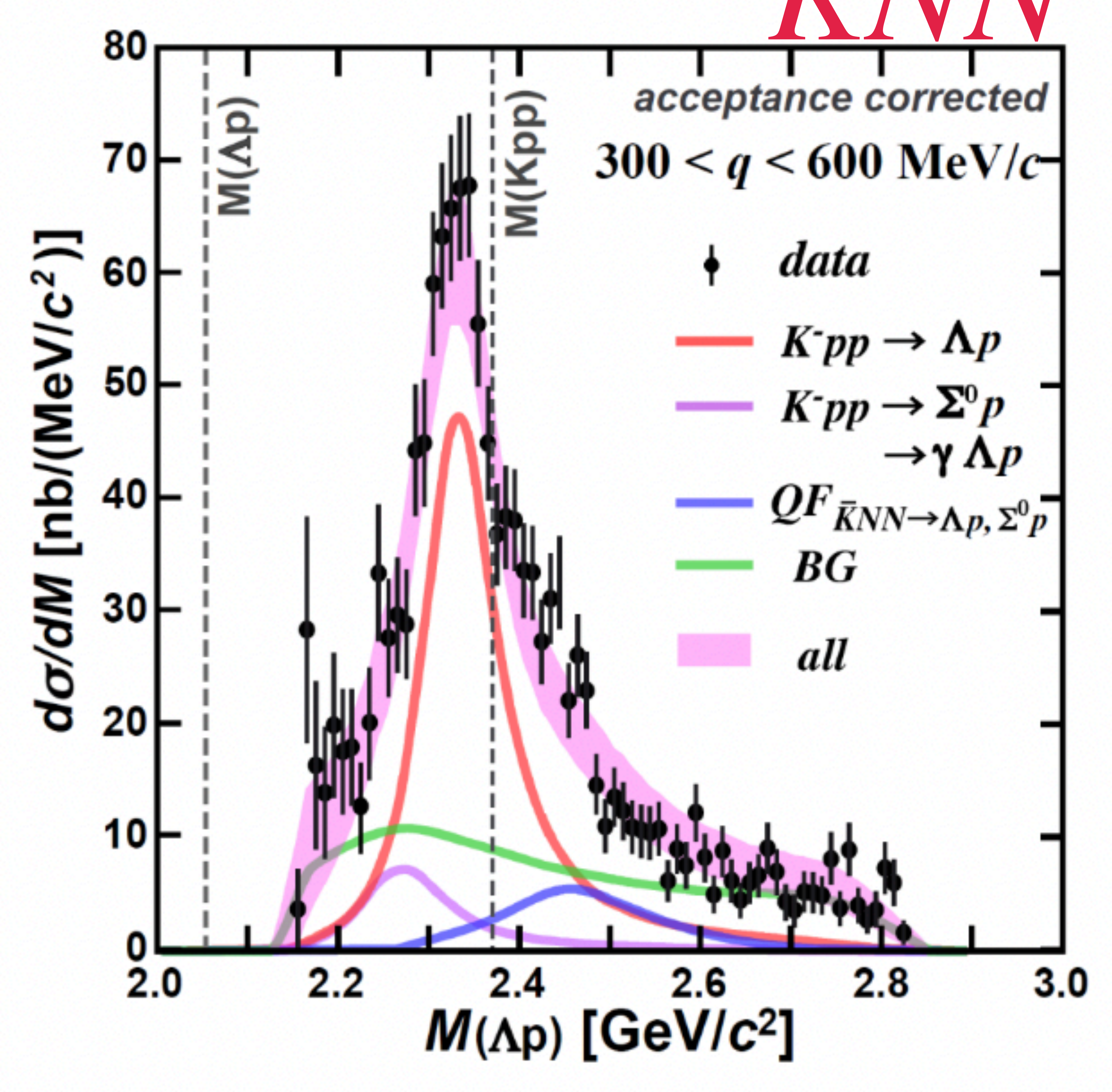


Clear peak structure below $\bar{K}NN$ threshold

$\bar{K}$ meson + three nucleons : $\bar{K}NNN$

. Reaction $^3He(K^-, \Lambda d)$ for $\bar{K}NNN$

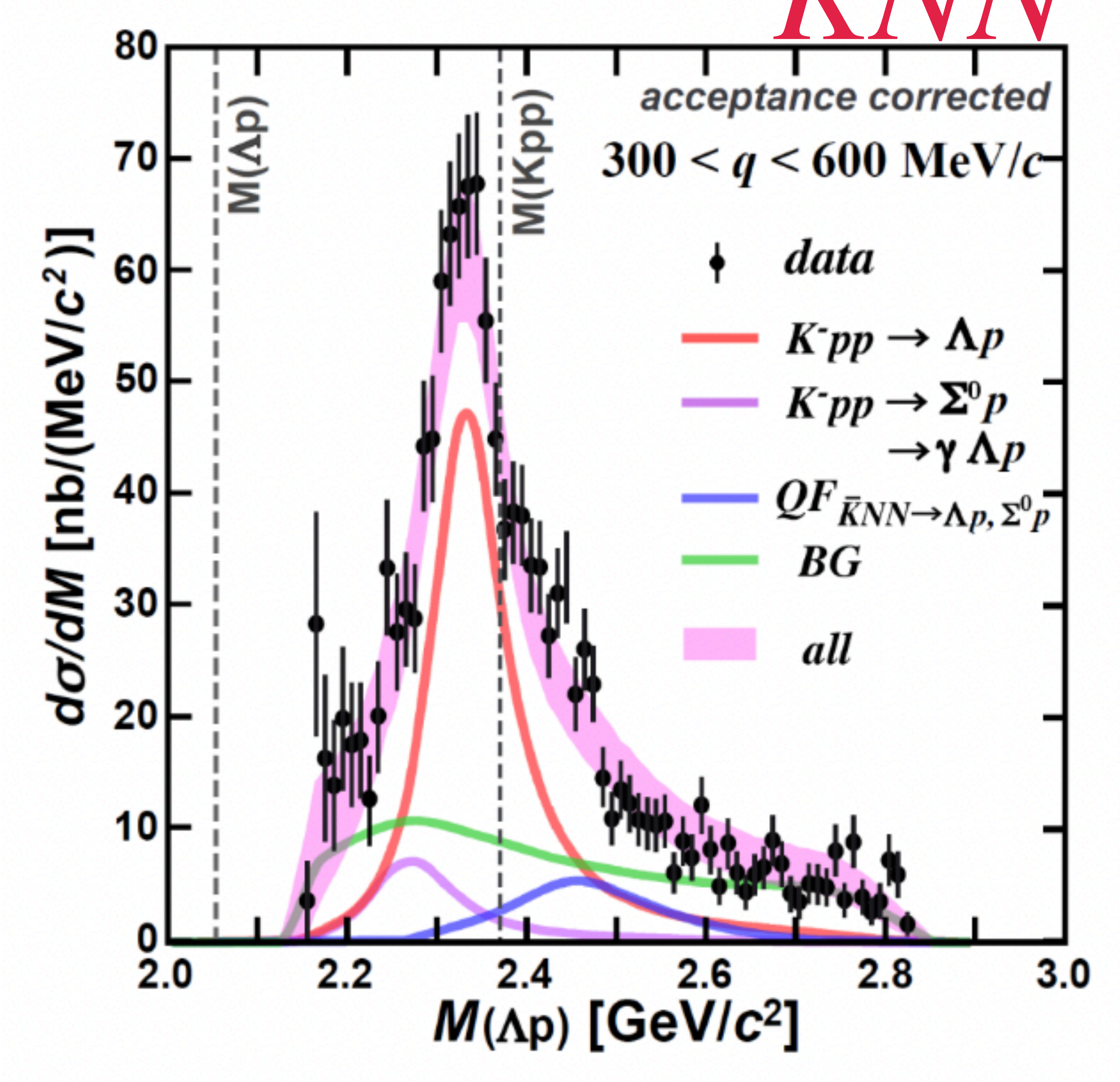
$\bar{K}NN$



$\bar{K}$ meson + three nucleons : $\bar{K}NNN$

- Reaction $^{3}He(K^{-}, \Lambda d)$ for $\bar{K}NNN$

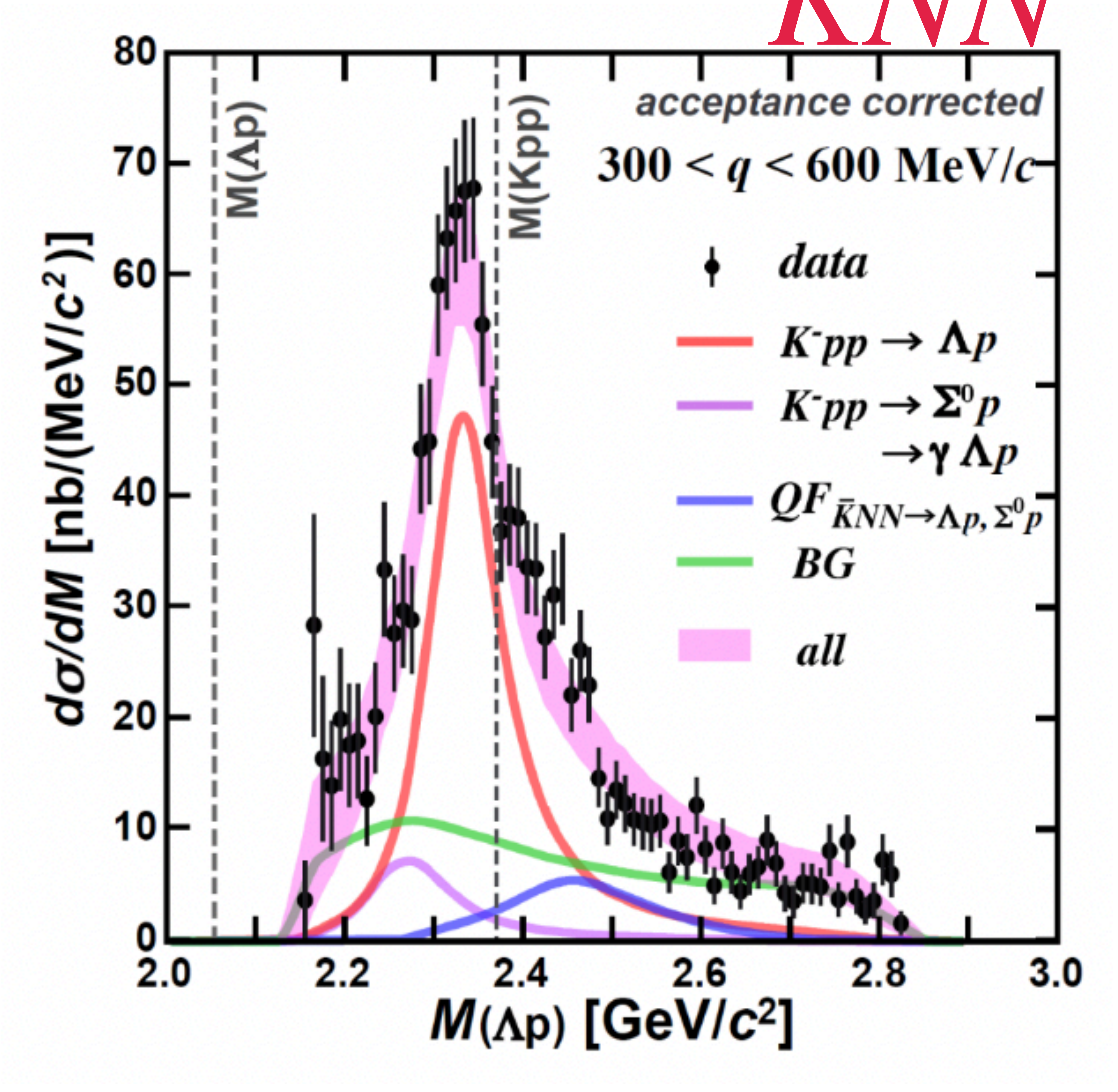
$\bar{K}NN$



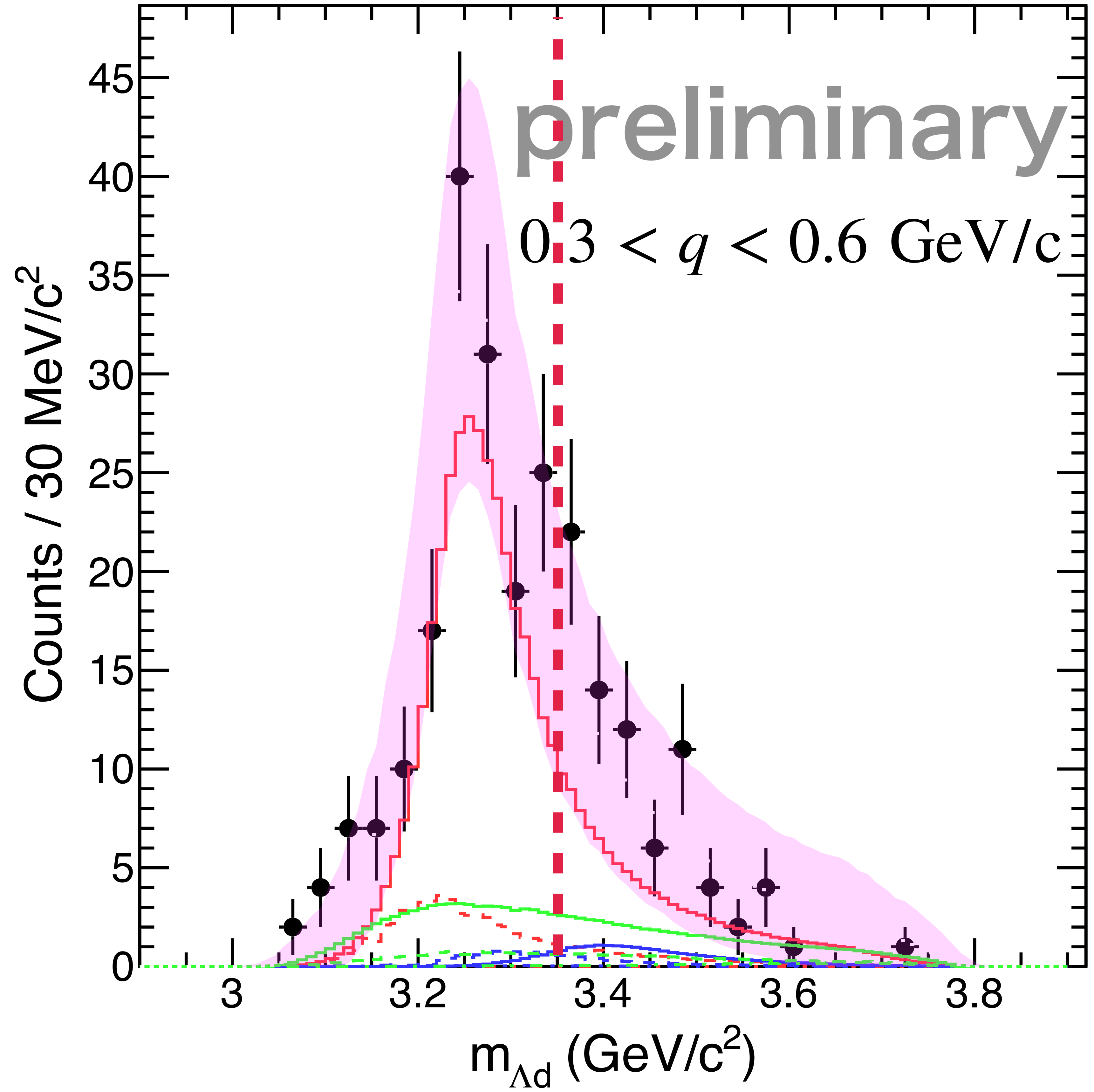
$\bar{K}$ meson + three nucleons : $\bar{K}NNN$

. Reaction $^3He(K^-, \Lambda d)$ for $\bar{K}NNN$

$\bar{K}NN$

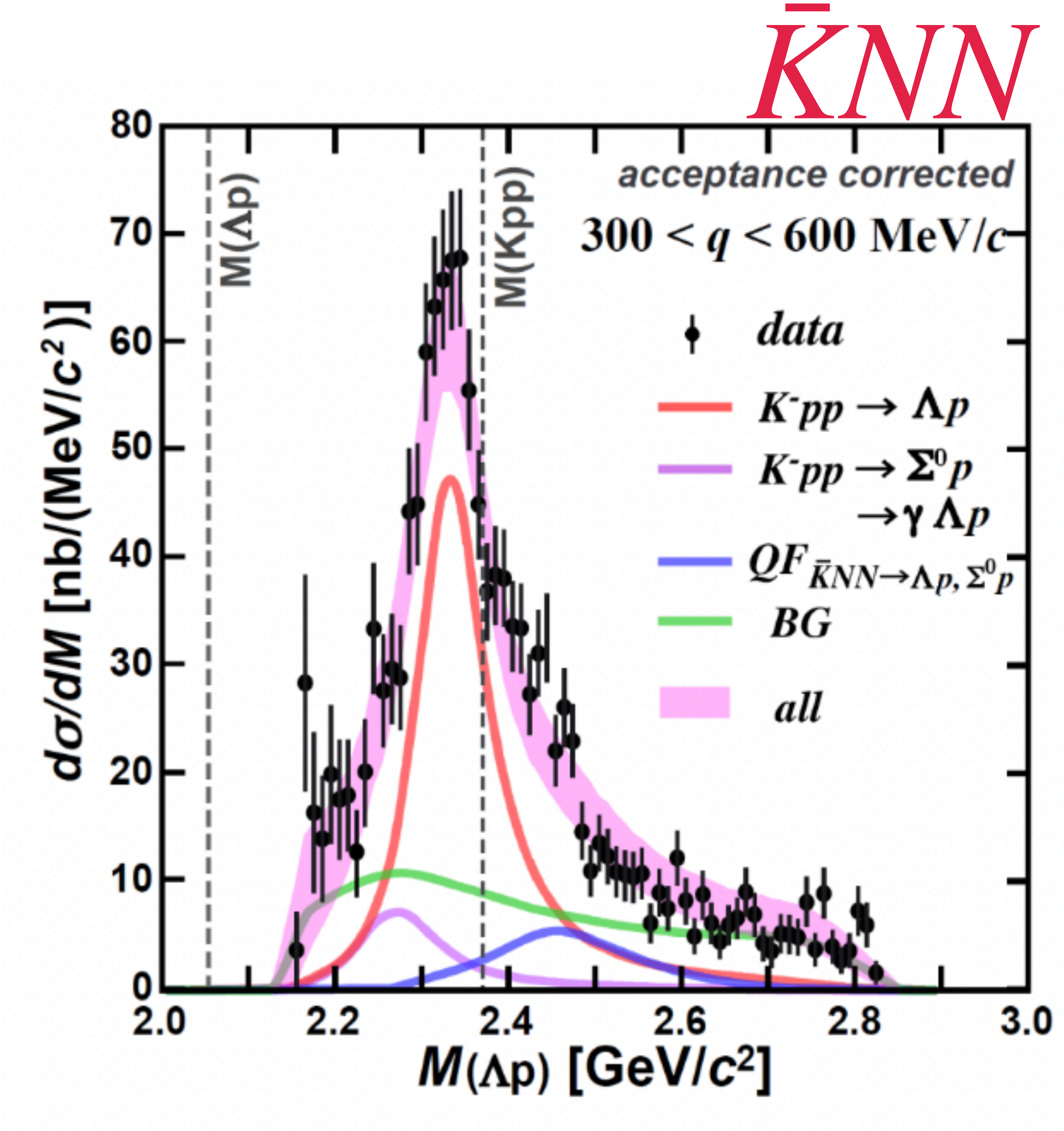


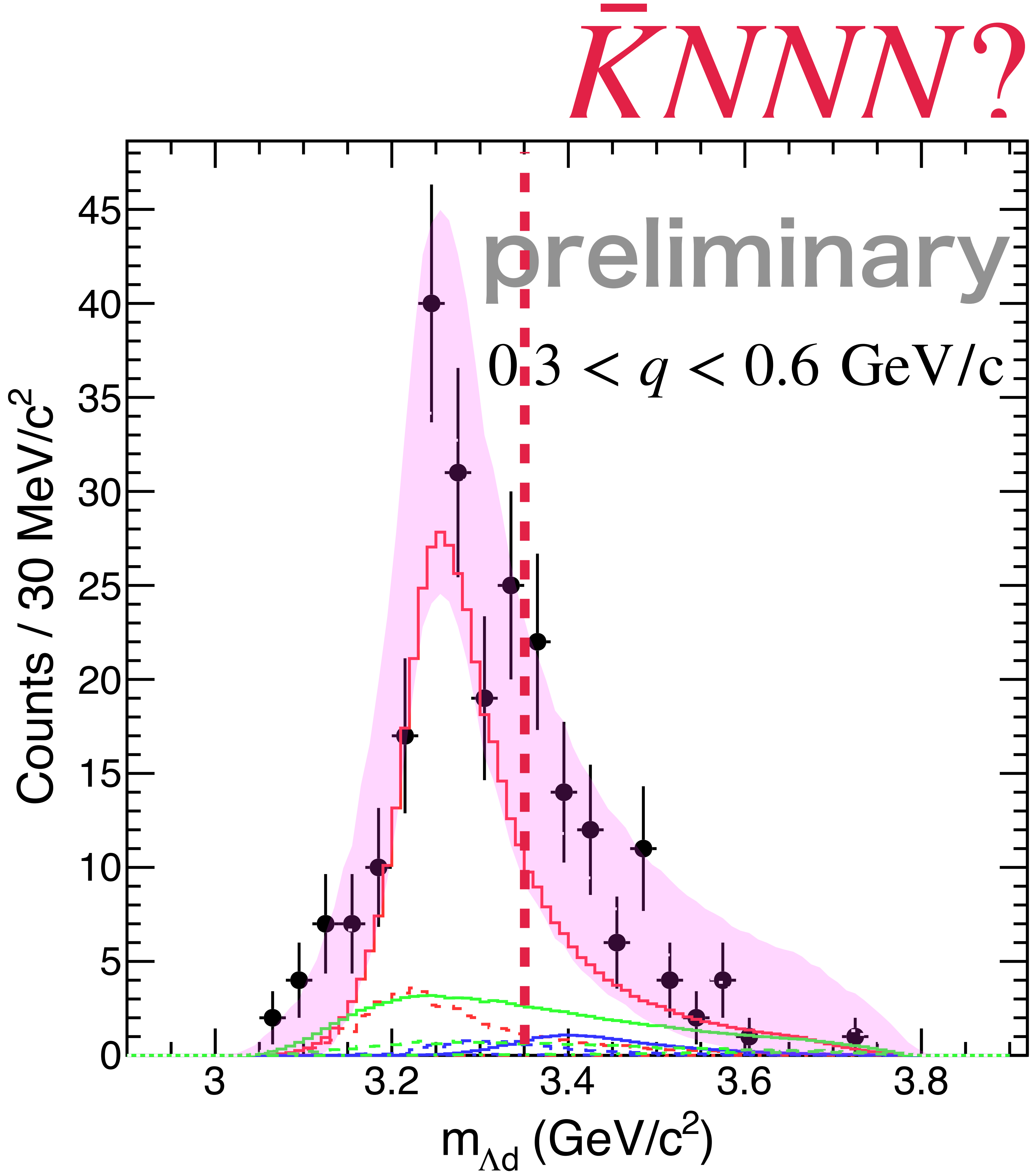
$\bar{K}NNN?$



$\bar{K}$ meson + three nucleons : $\bar{K}NNN$

- Reaction $^3He(K^-, \Lambda d)$ for $\bar{K}NNN$





Similarly, clear peak structure showed up below $\bar{K}NNN$ threshold

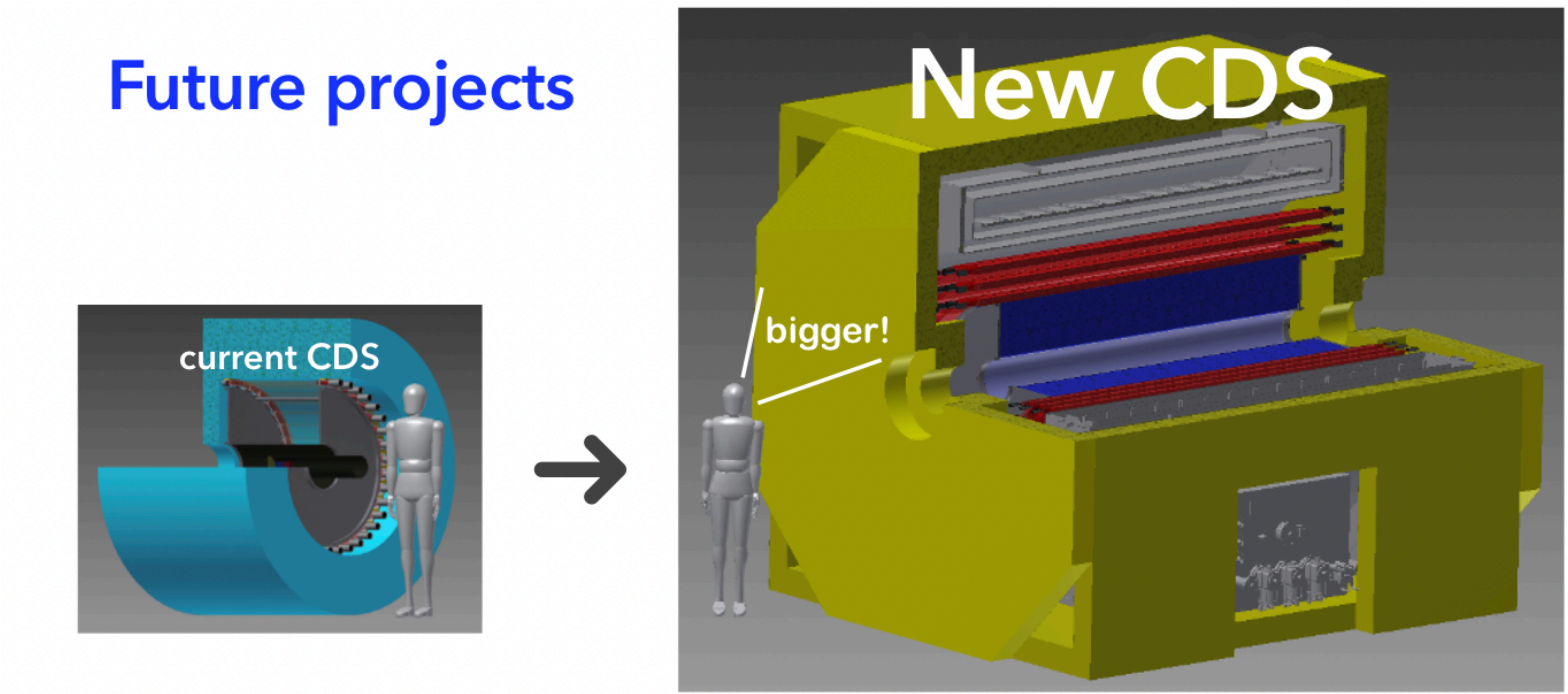
Kaonic nuclear cluster

- Clearly, we observed $\bar{K}NN$ cluster, i.e Meson +Two fermions system
  - However, we can not determine the quantum numbers, c.f. J^{PC} etc.
- We found a hit of the existence of $\bar{K}NNN$ cluster.
  - However, we need more statistics to extract the mass and decay width of the observed state.

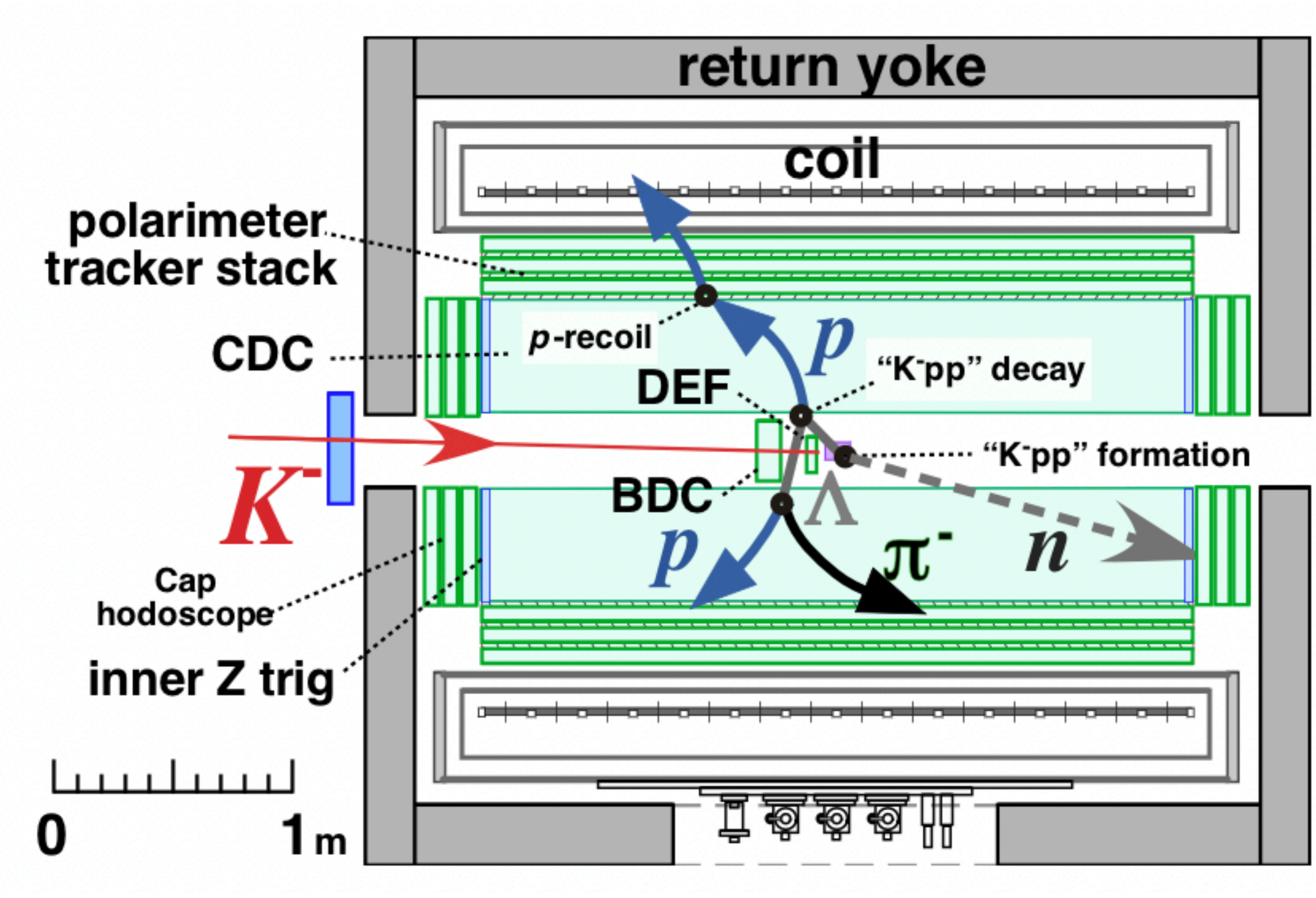
- Therefore, we started a new project to answer the undetermined questions above!

Future prospects for the research of Kaonic nuclei

- Constructing new large acceptance detector complex



Future prospects for the research of Kaonic nuclei



>90% solid angle coverage

Neutron detection capability

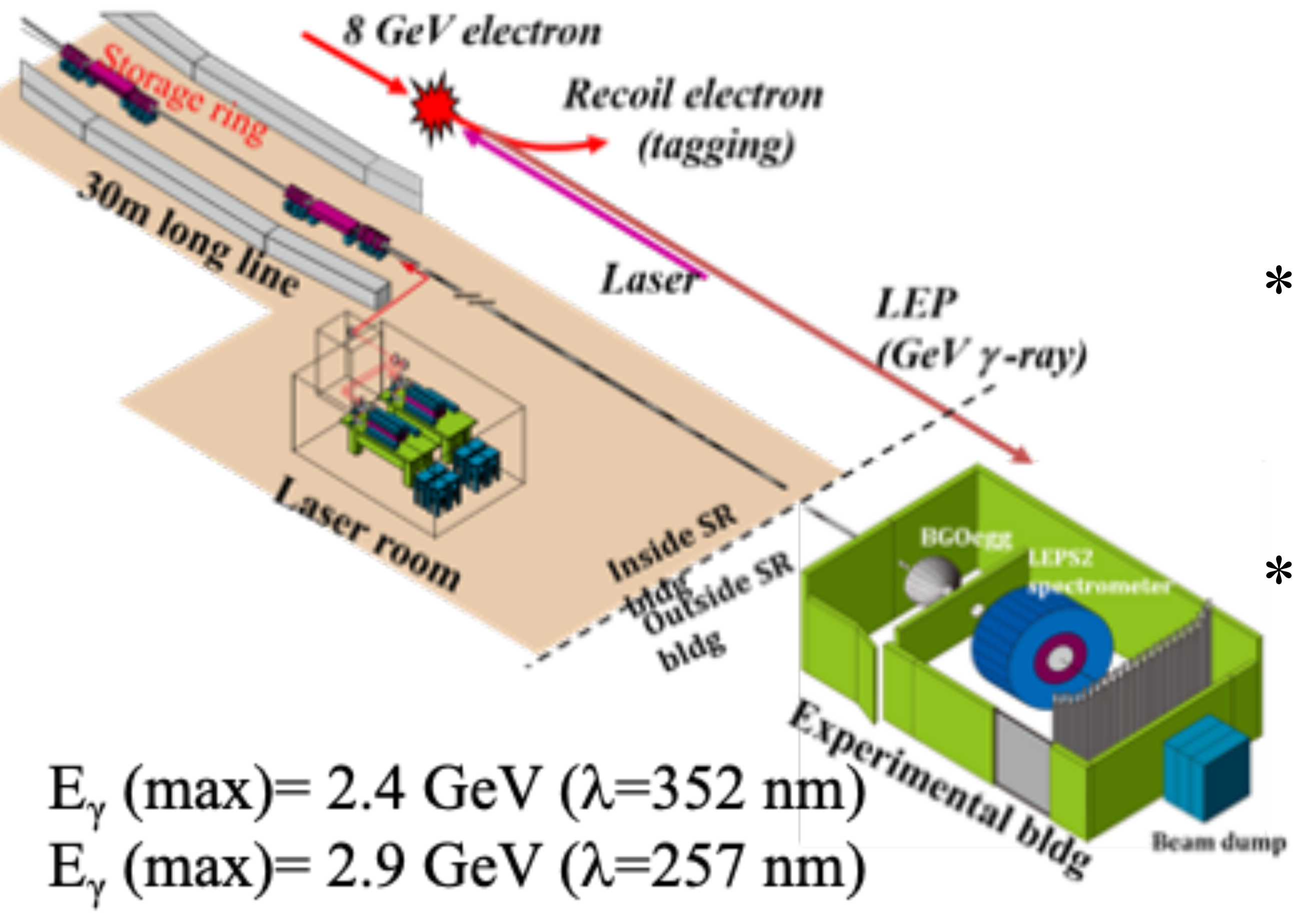
Sensitivity for proton polarization

Construction has been started (Completed in 2025)

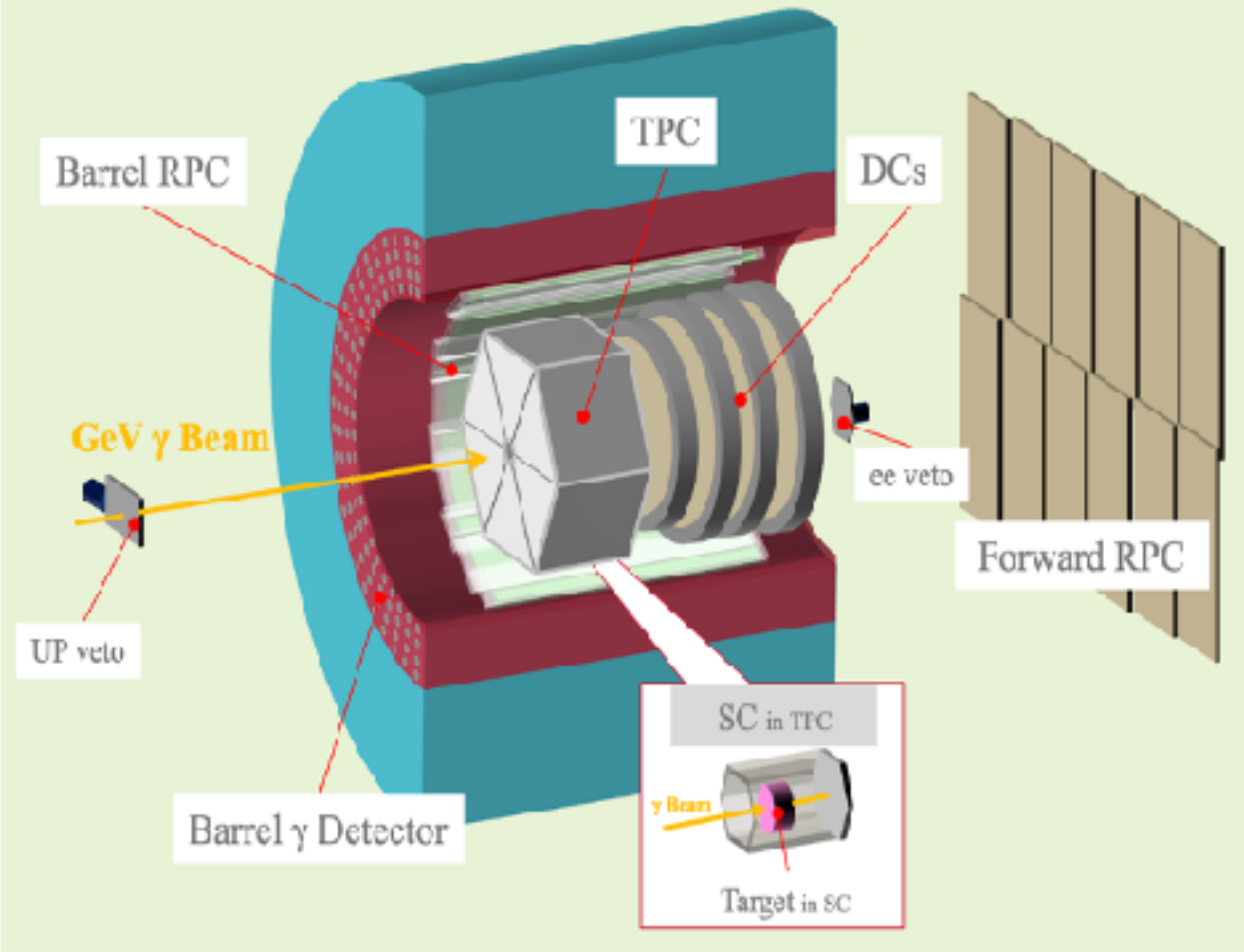
Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at SPring-8

- The project to study Kaonic-nucleus via photo reaction is in progress at SPring8-LEPS2 experiment

SPring-8
(Super Photon ring - 8GeV)
@ Hyogo, Japan



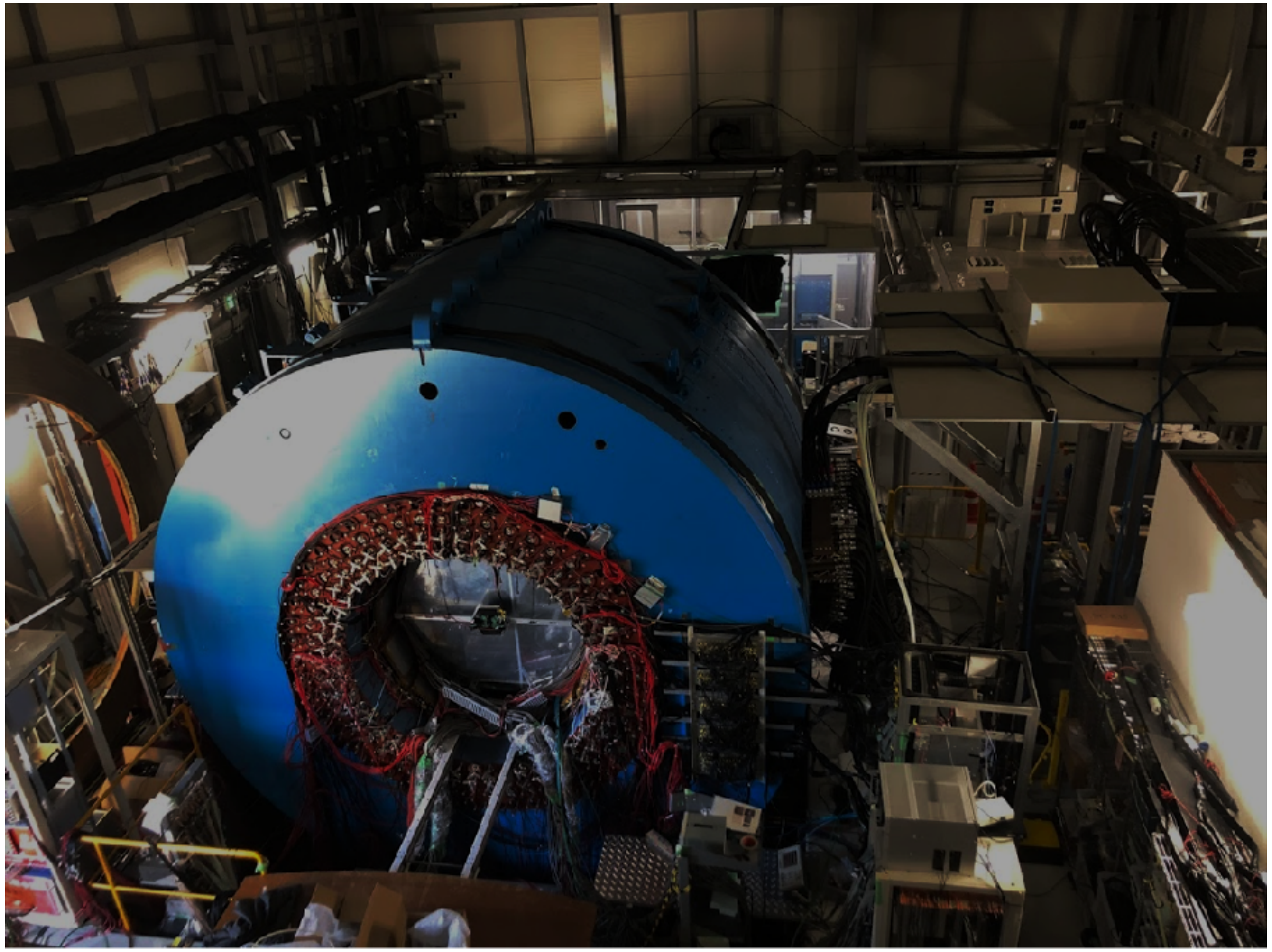
E_γ (max)= 2.4 GeV (λ=352 nm)
E_γ (max)= 2.9 GeV (λ=257 nm)



* Charged particles tracking:
Acceptance : 7 – 110 deg
Side: Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
Forward : Drift Chamber (DC x 4)

* γ-rays
Acceptance : 40 – 110 deg
Barrel-g 1st – 3rd layer (Full : 4 layers)

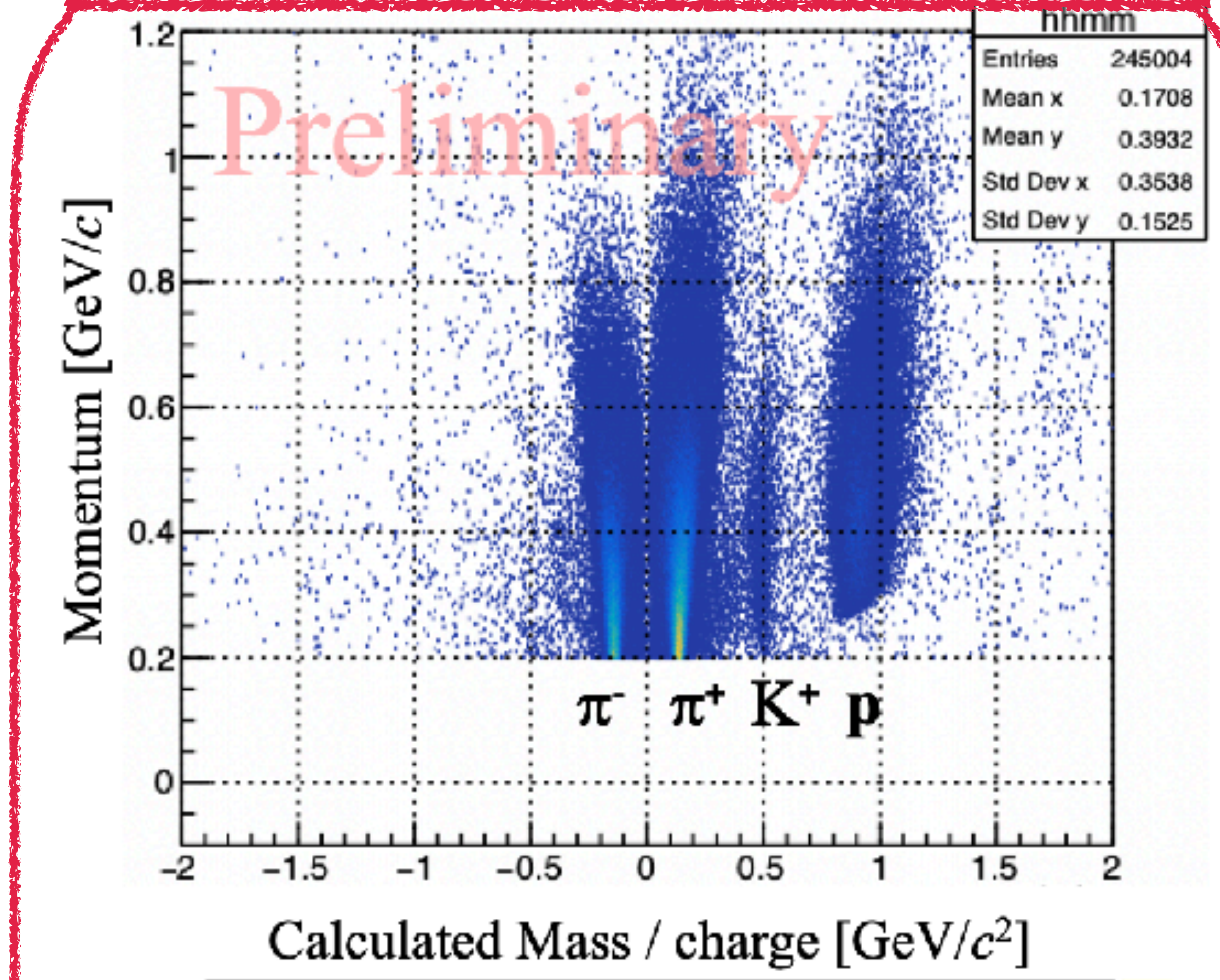
* Particle Identification (p/K/p)
Side: Barrel Resistive Plate Chamber (RPC)
Middle : Aerogel Cherenkov Counter
Forward: Forward RPC

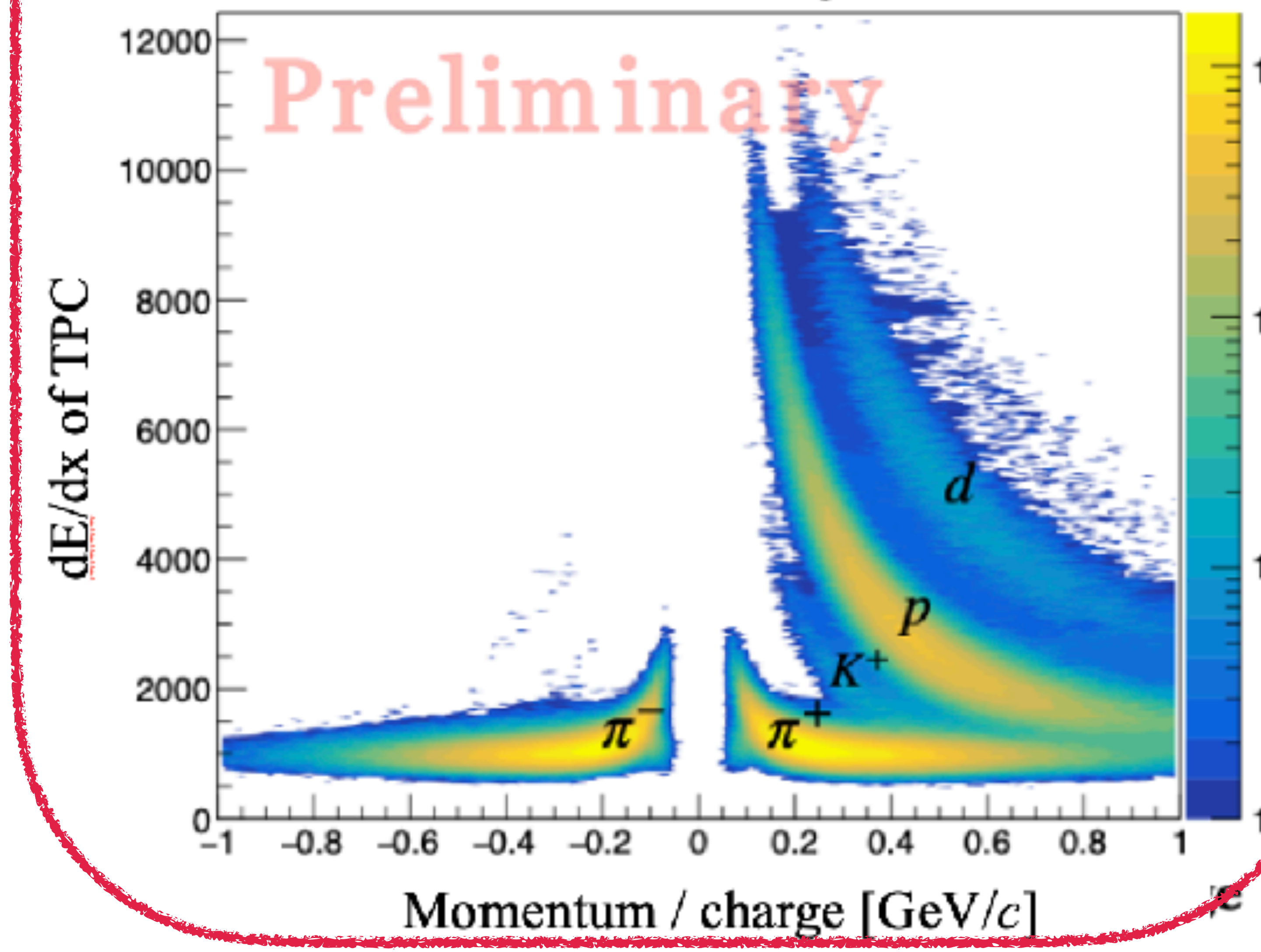


Detector construction has been completed

Detector performance

Particle identification





Reconstructed events

Tagged in missing mass

$\gamma + p \rightarrow (\pi^- p) + K^+$

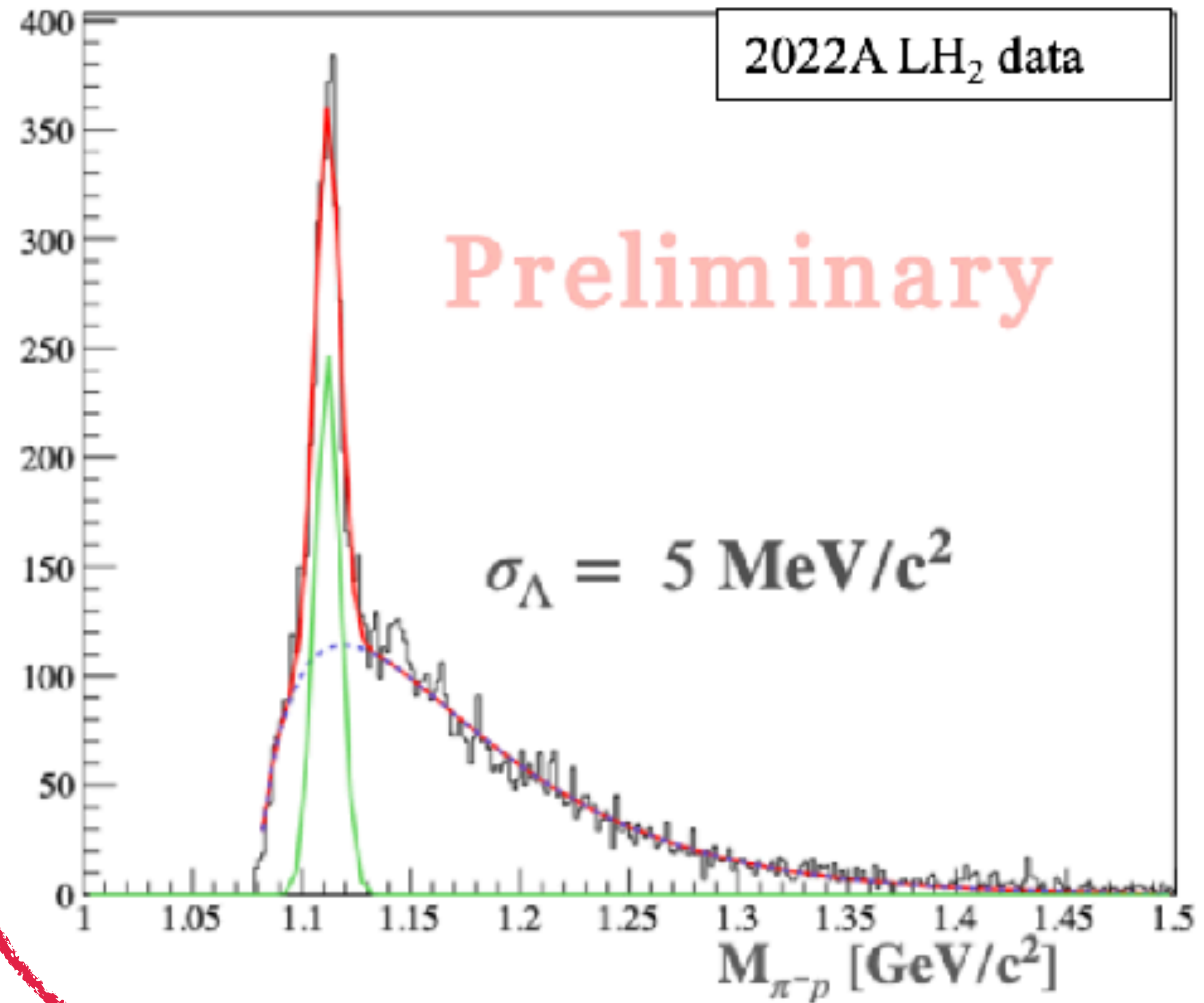
(TPC & BRPC)

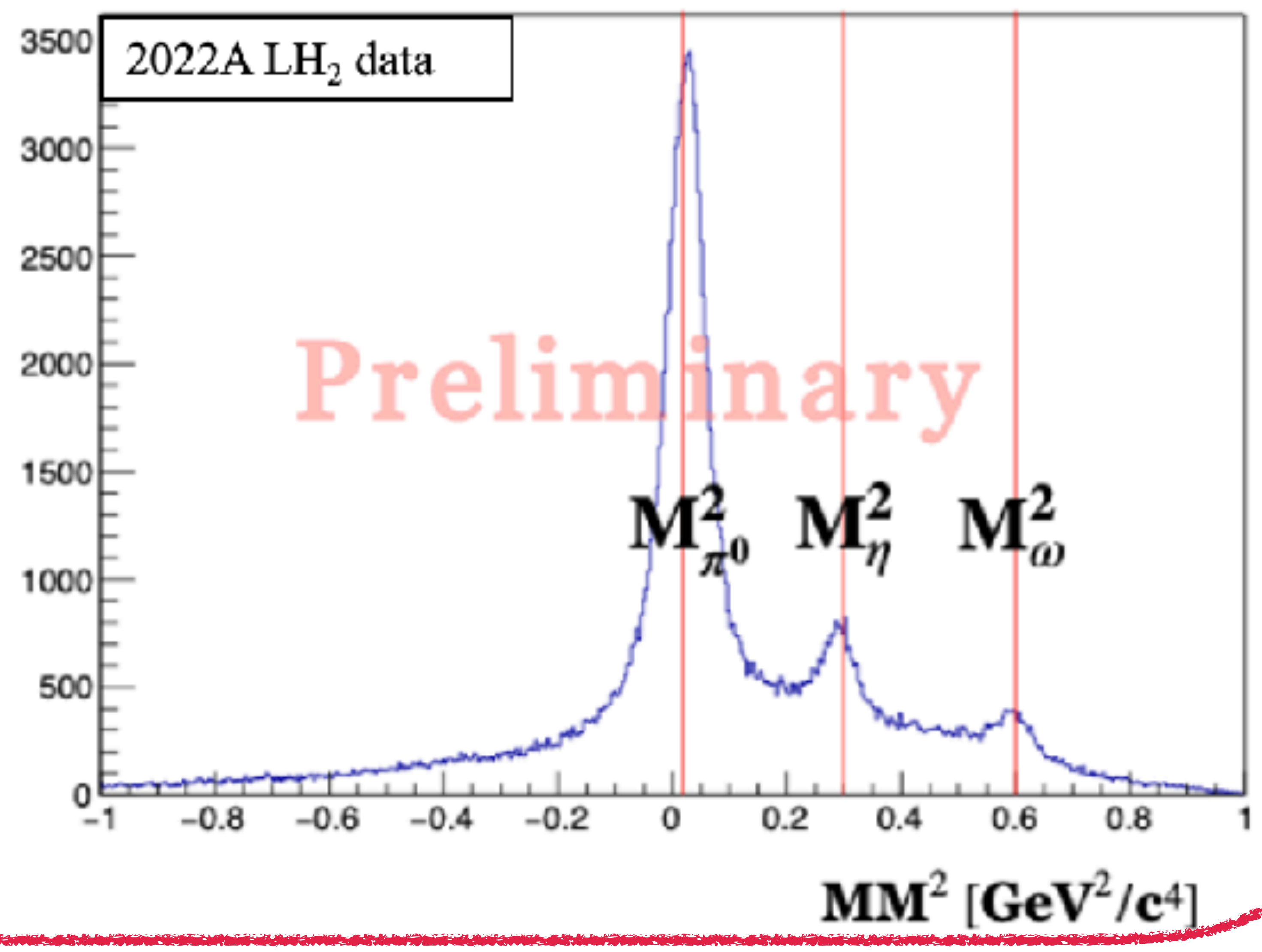
Invariant mass spectrum
$M(\pi^- p)$

$\gamma + p \rightarrow (p) + X$

(TPC & BRPC)

Missing mass spectrum
$MM^2_H(\gamma,p)$





we started taking physics data since October 2021

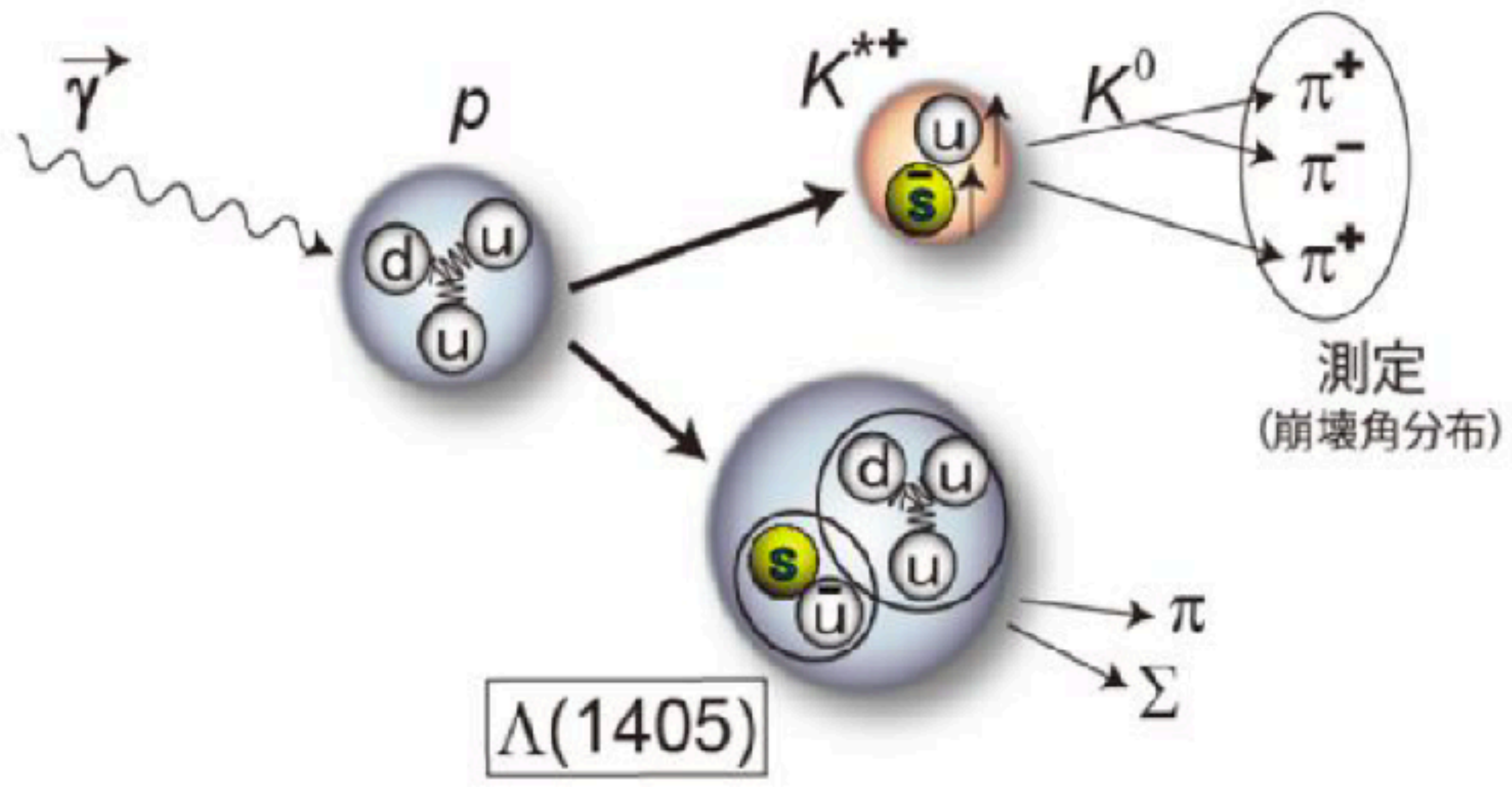
LH_2 : ~1.5×10^{12} photon on target.

LD_2 : ~4.0×10^{12} photon on target.

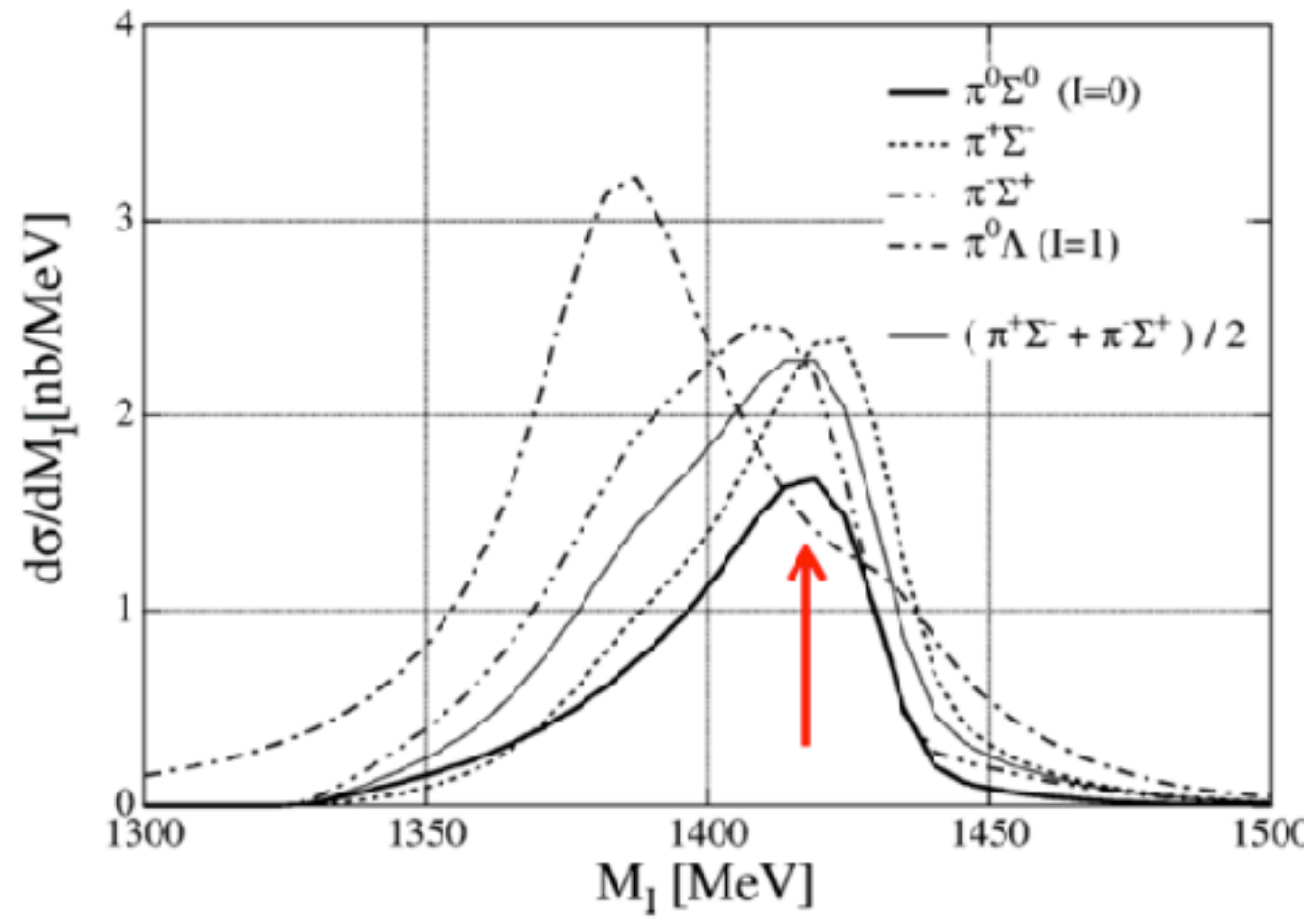
Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at SPring-8

- Photo production of $\Lambda(1405)$:

$\gamma + p \to \Lambda(1405) + K^{*+}$ reaction



Uniqueness of the measurement at the LEPS2 experiment "photon polarization"



Phys. Lett. B593, 75 (2004)

Transition form factor ($p \to \Lambda(1405)$) can be measured which contains size information of $\Lambda(1405)$

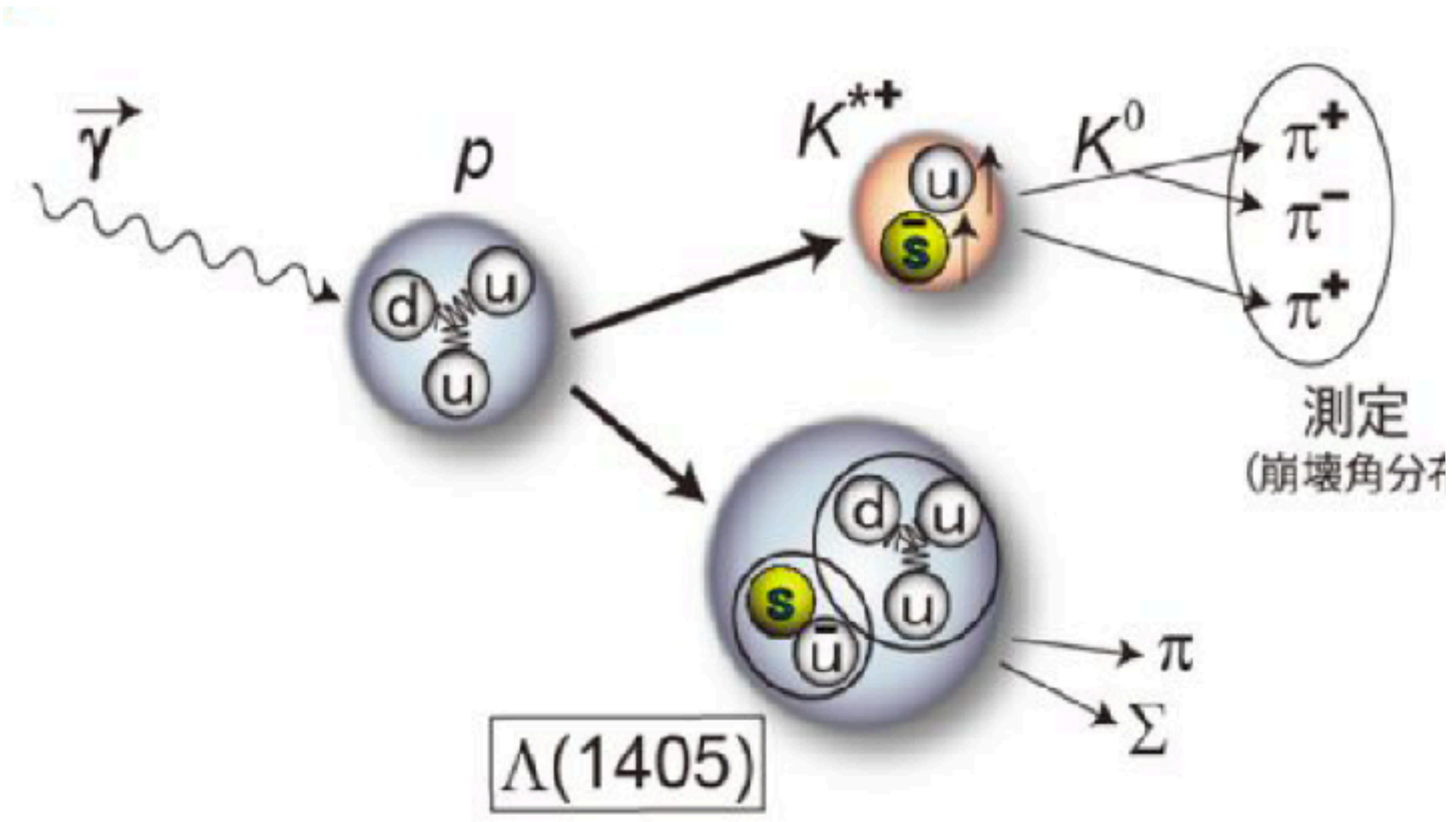
$\to$ we may conclude whether $\Lambda(1405)$ is a compact object or not.

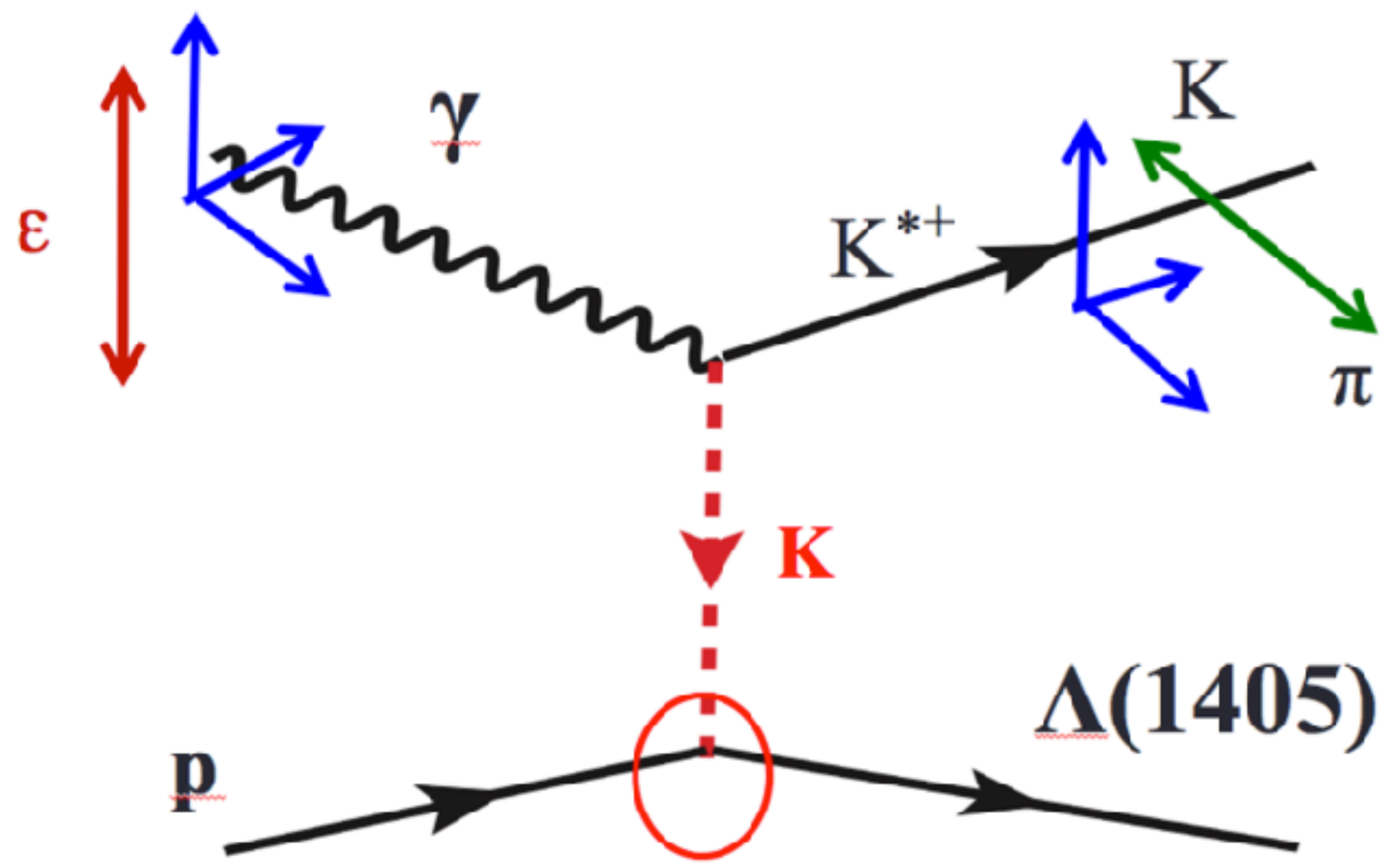
Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at SPring-8

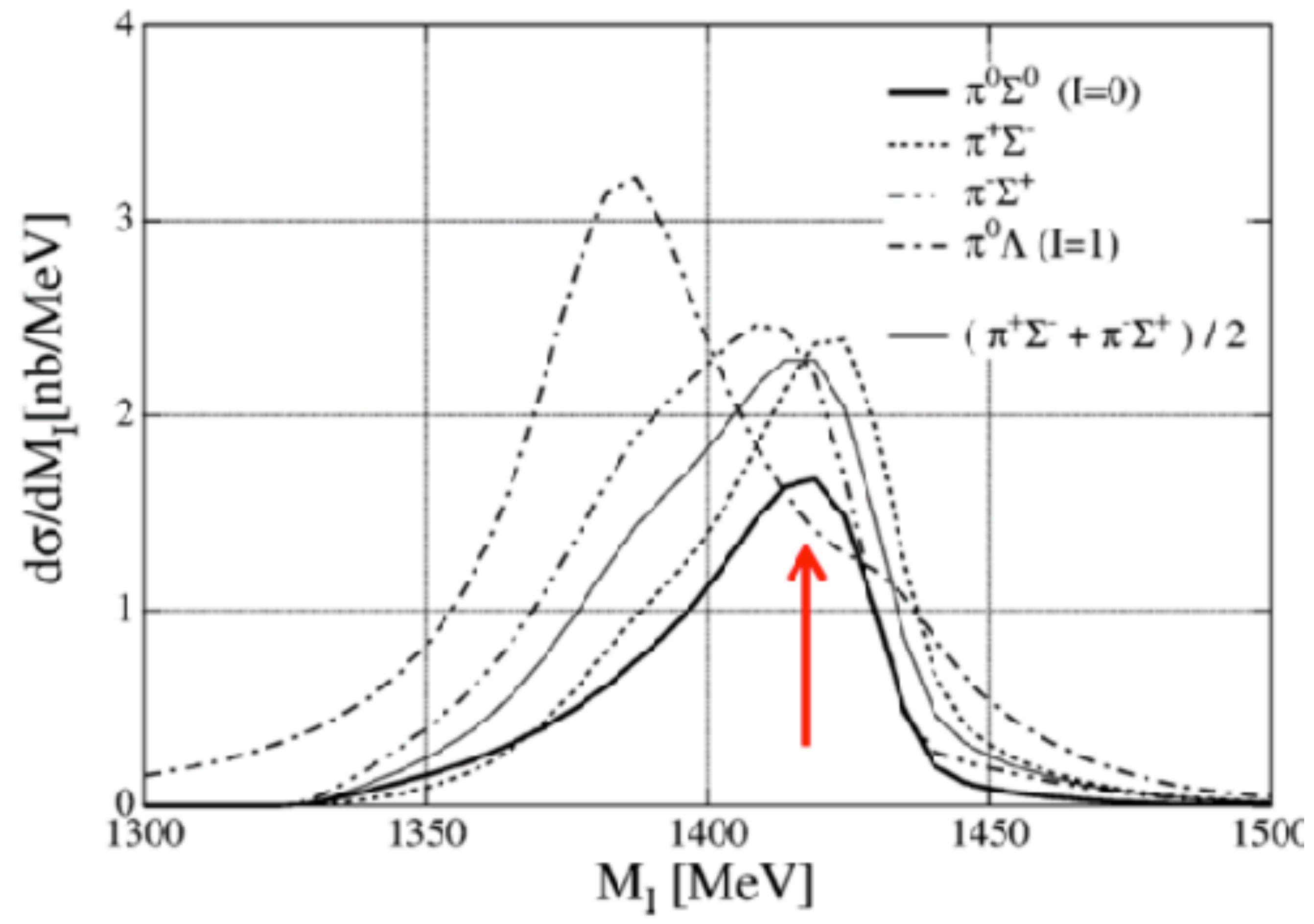
- Photo production of $\Lambda(1405)$:

$\gamma + p \to \Lambda(1405) + K^{*+}$ reaction

Uniqueness of the measurement at
the LEPS2 experiment "photon polarization"







Phys. Lett. B593, 75 (2004)

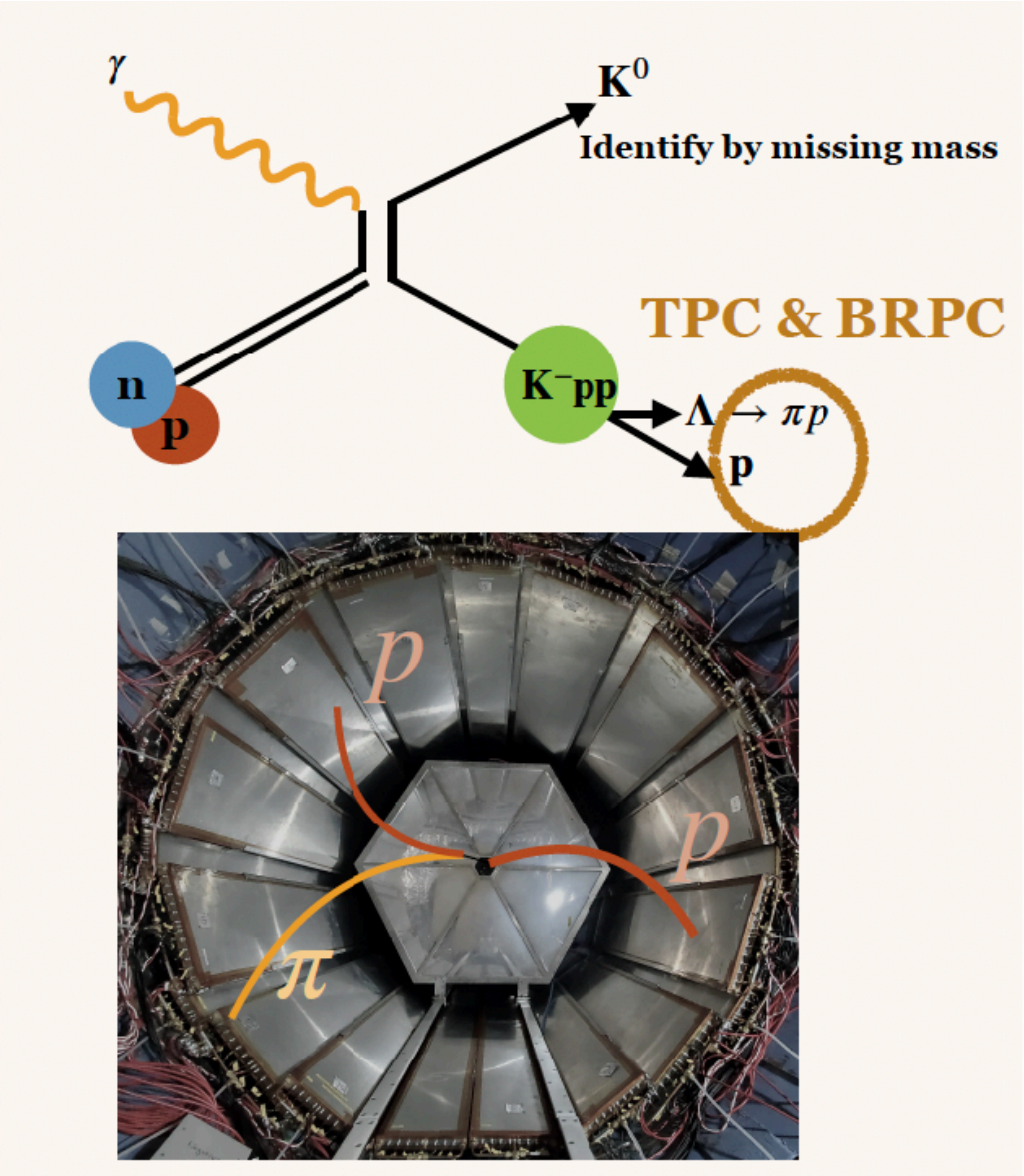
Transition form factor ($p \to \Lambda(1405)$) can be measured

which contains size information of $\Lambda(1405)$

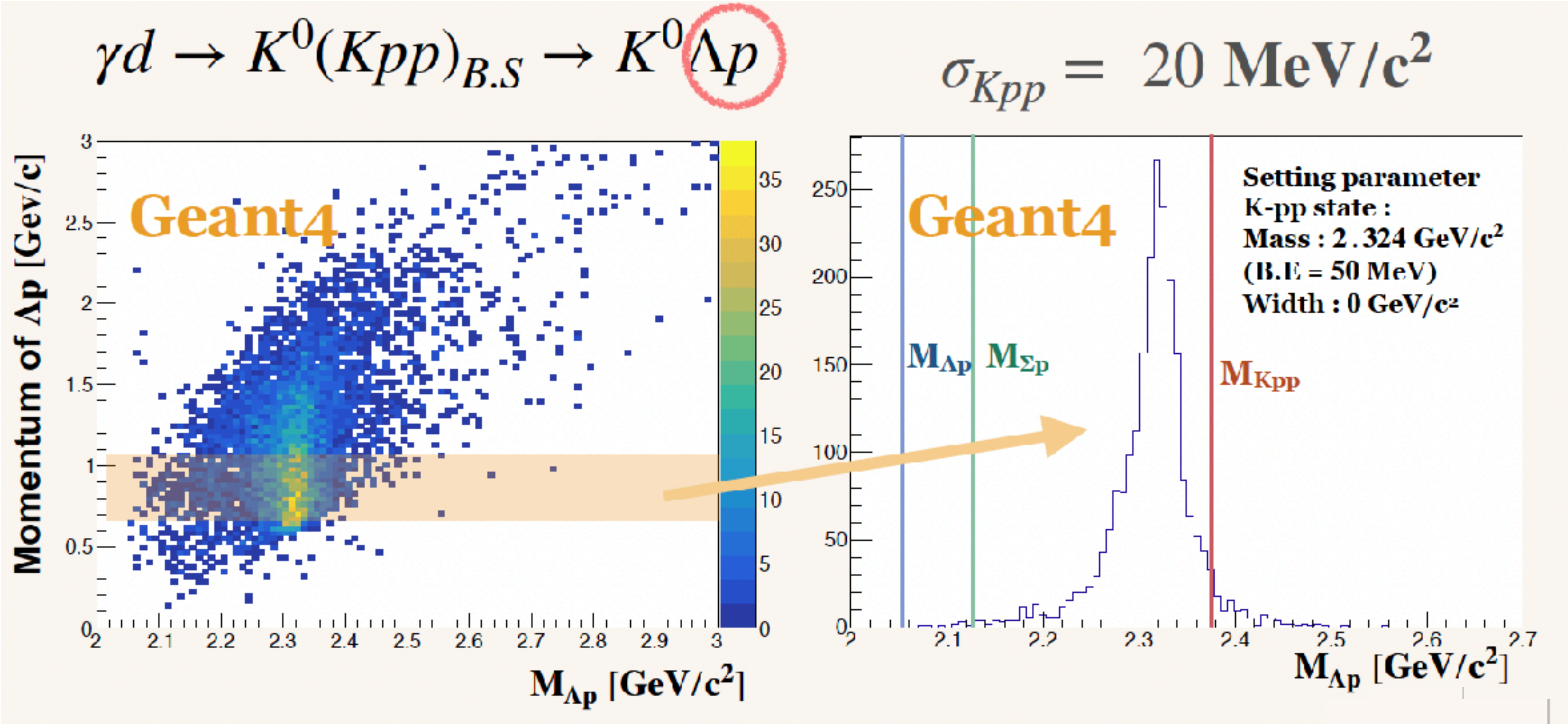
$\to$ we may conclude whether $\Lambda(1405)$ is a compact object or not.

Study of the Kaonic-Nuclear cluster at SPring-8

. Study of $\bar{K}NN$ via $d(\gamma, \Lambda p)$ rection

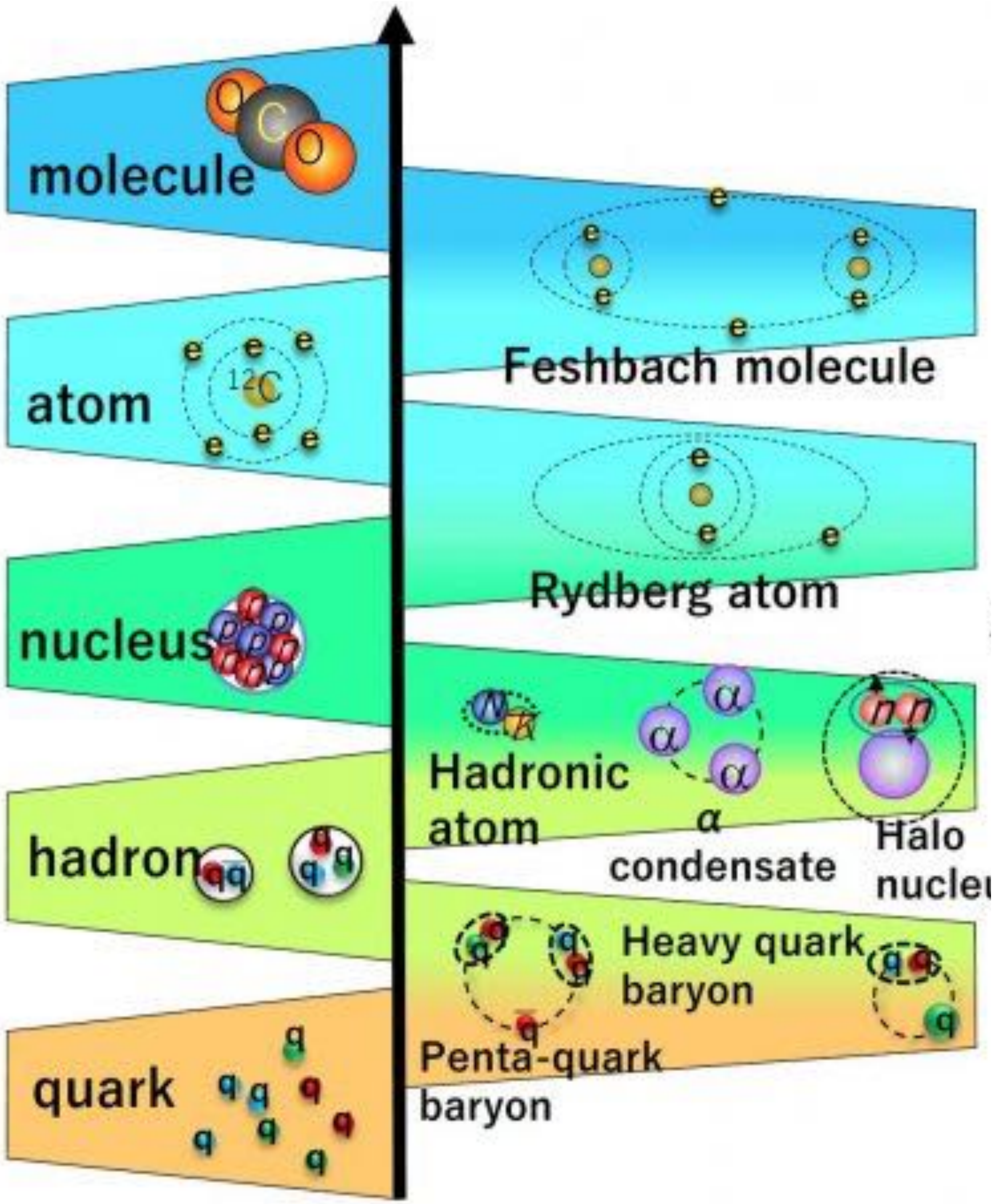


detecting final state particles (Λp)
by main tracking detector, TPC



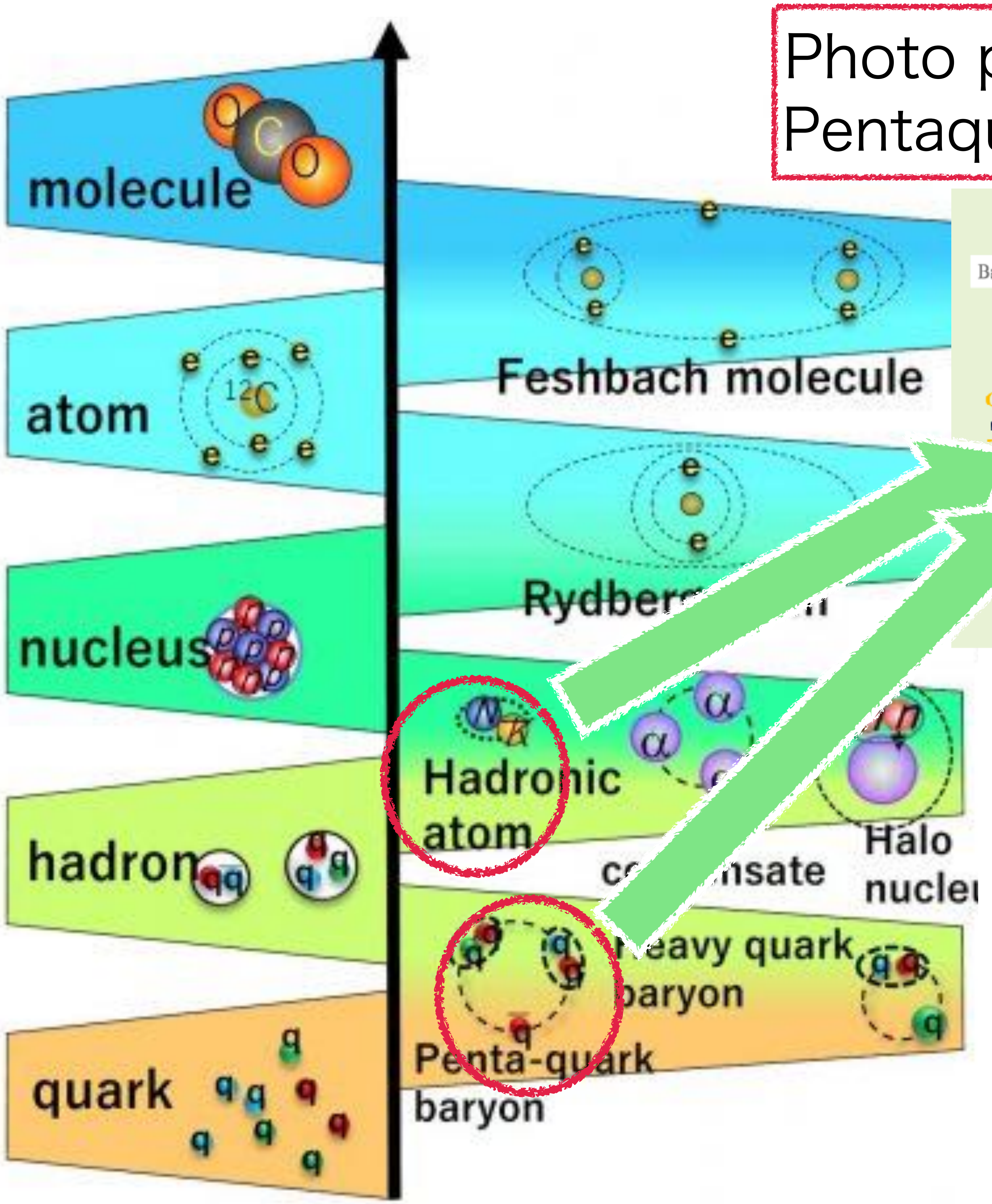
New information of $\bar{K}NN$ will be delivered soon from the LEPS2 which has a different production mechanism other than K^- induced reaction

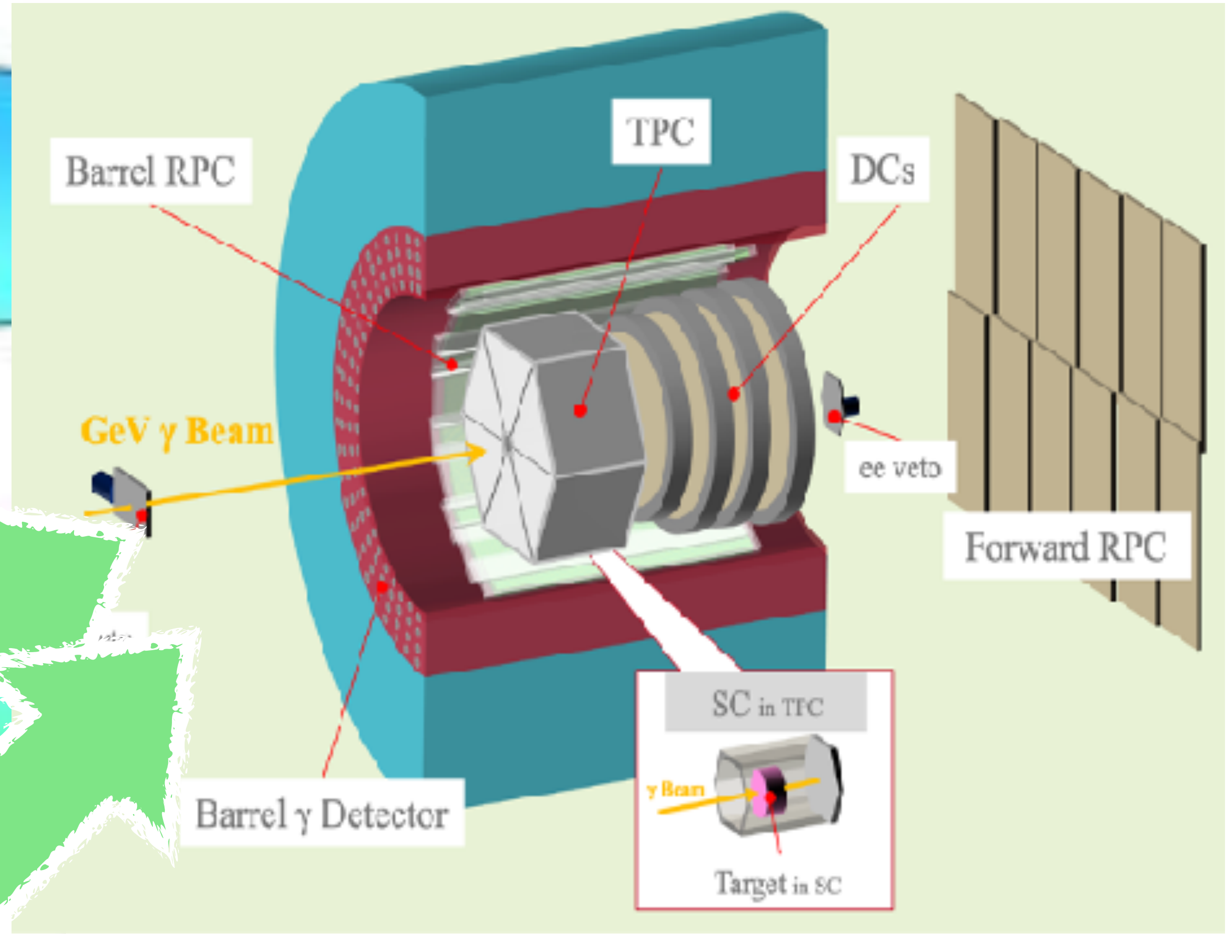
The hierarchical structure of matter



The hierarchical structure of matter

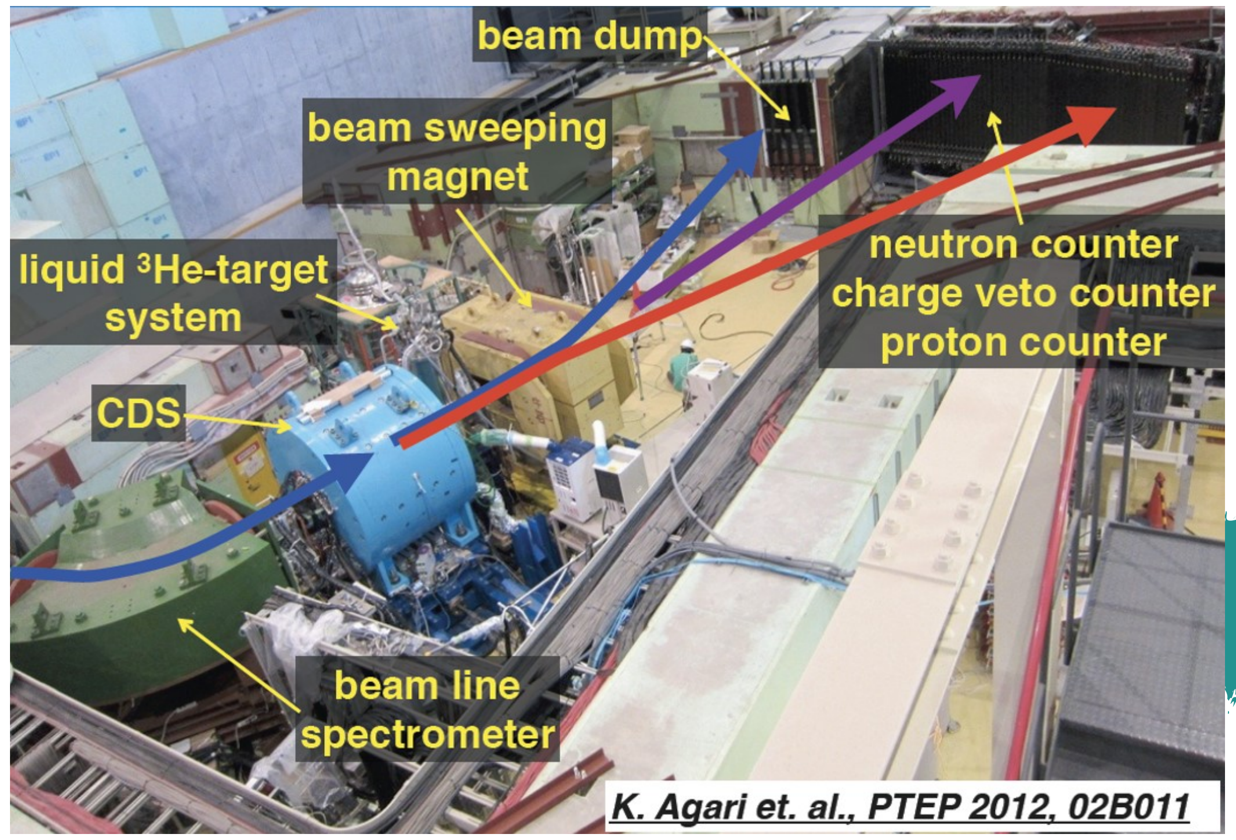
Photo production $\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$,
Pentaquark baryon at SPring-8





The hierarchical structure of matter

$\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$, $\bar{K}NNN$



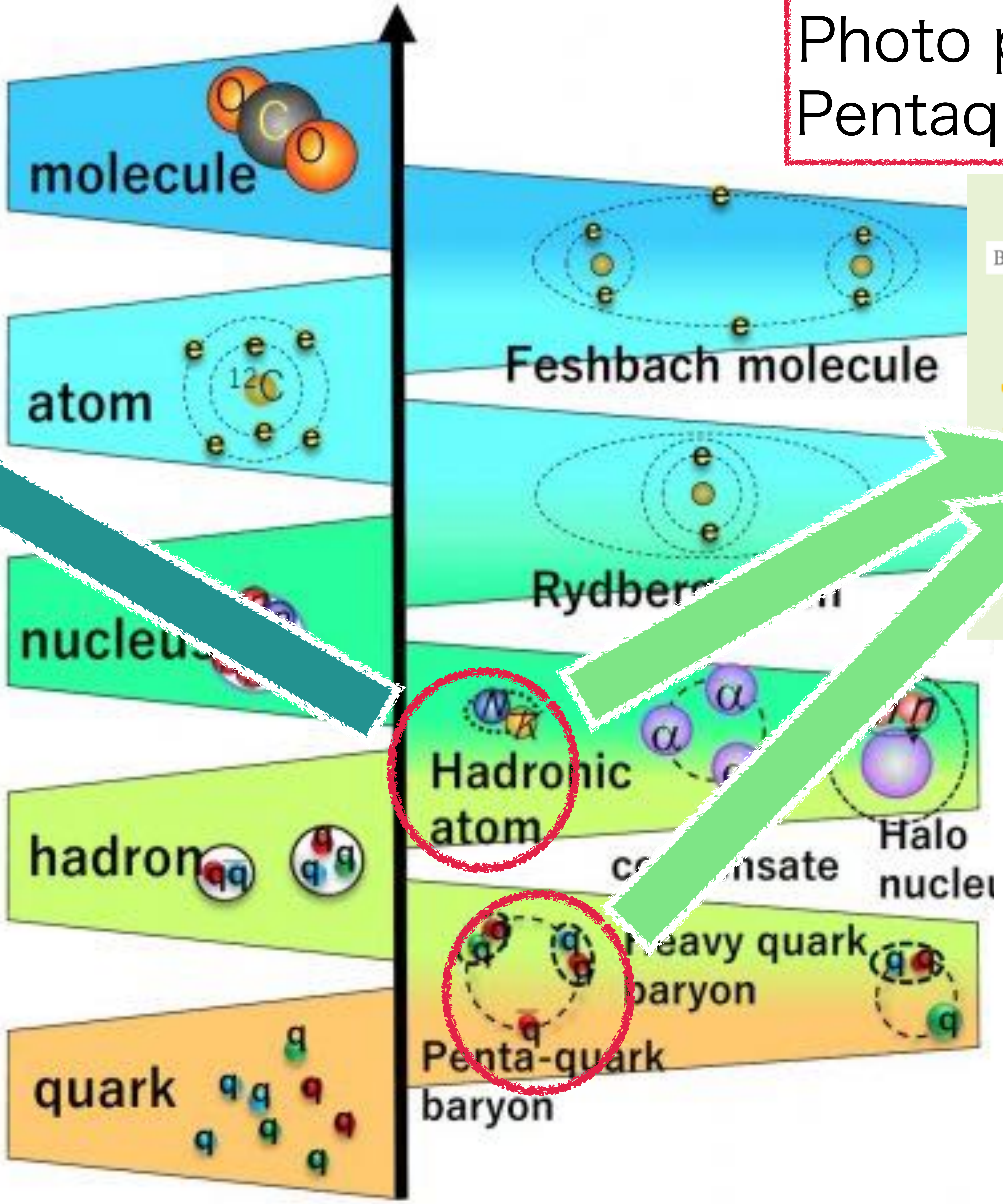
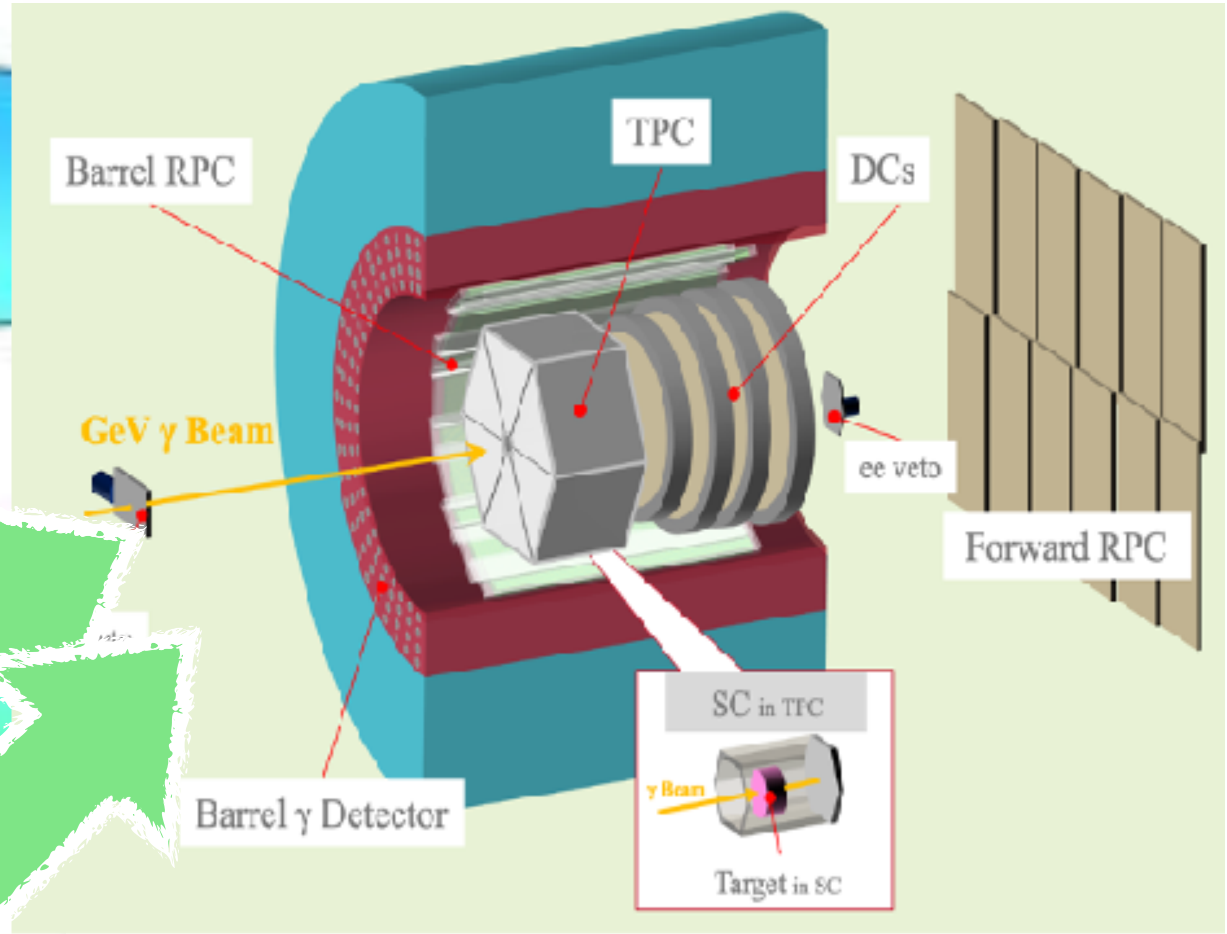
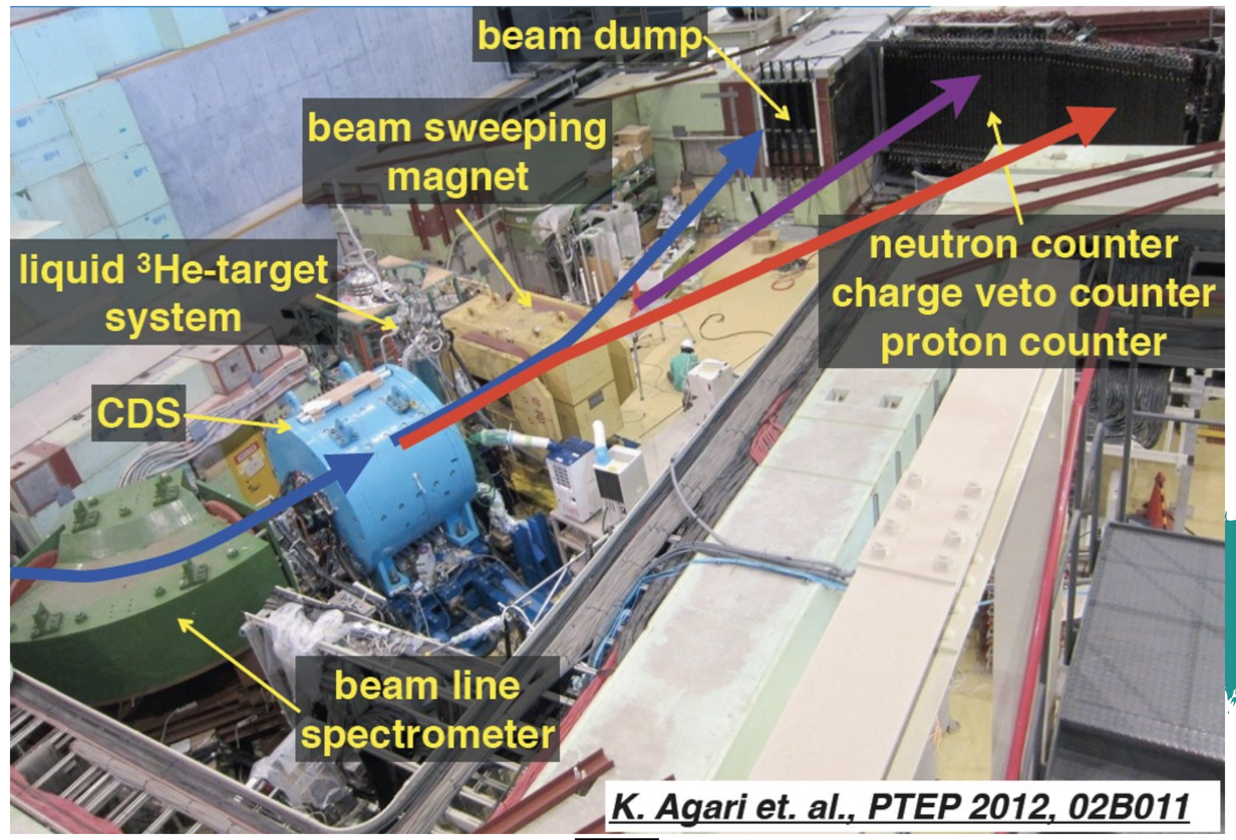


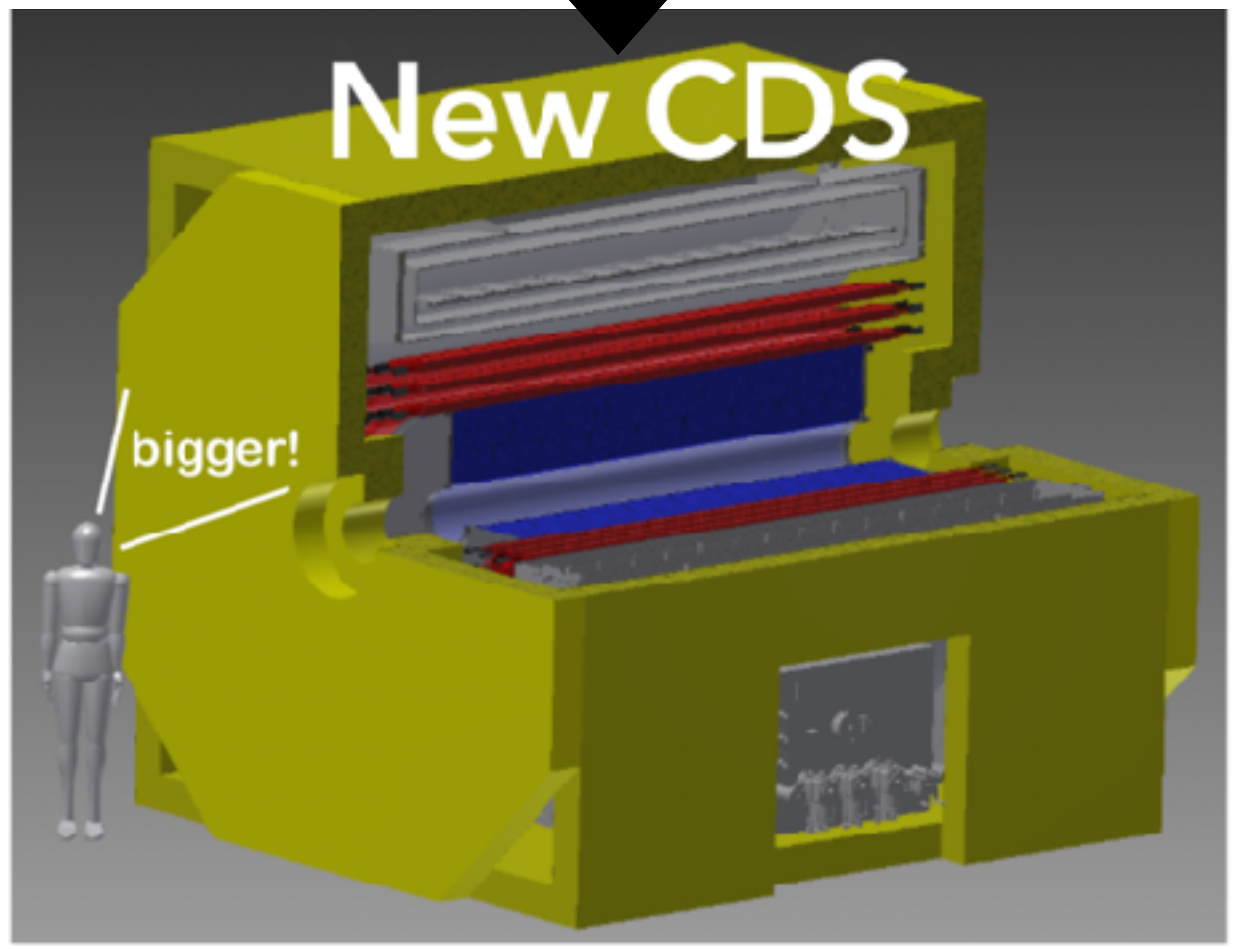
Photo production $\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$,
Pentaquark baryon at SPring-8



The hierarchical structure of matter

$\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$, $\bar{K}NNN$





J-PARC E31/E15/E73/E80

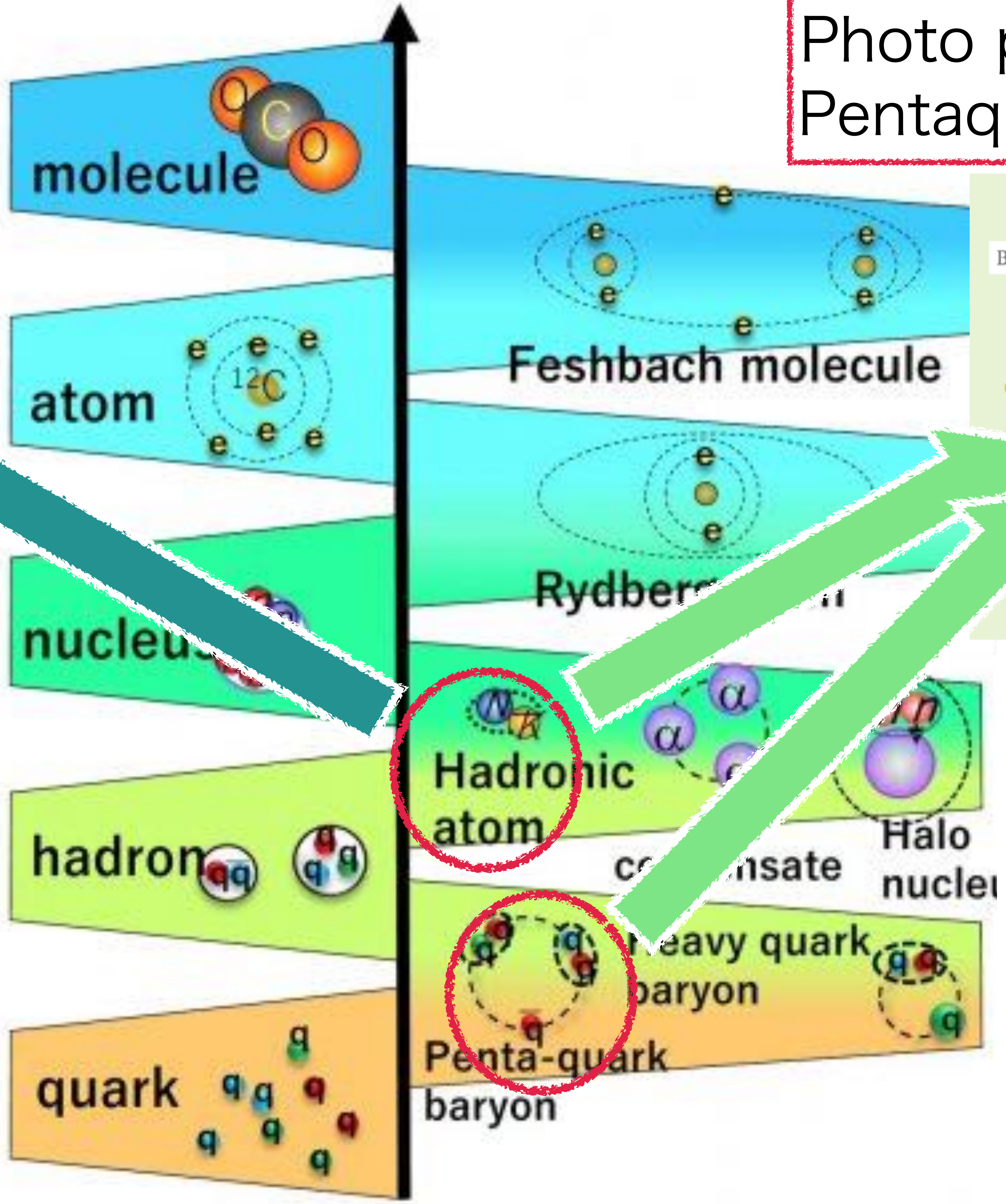
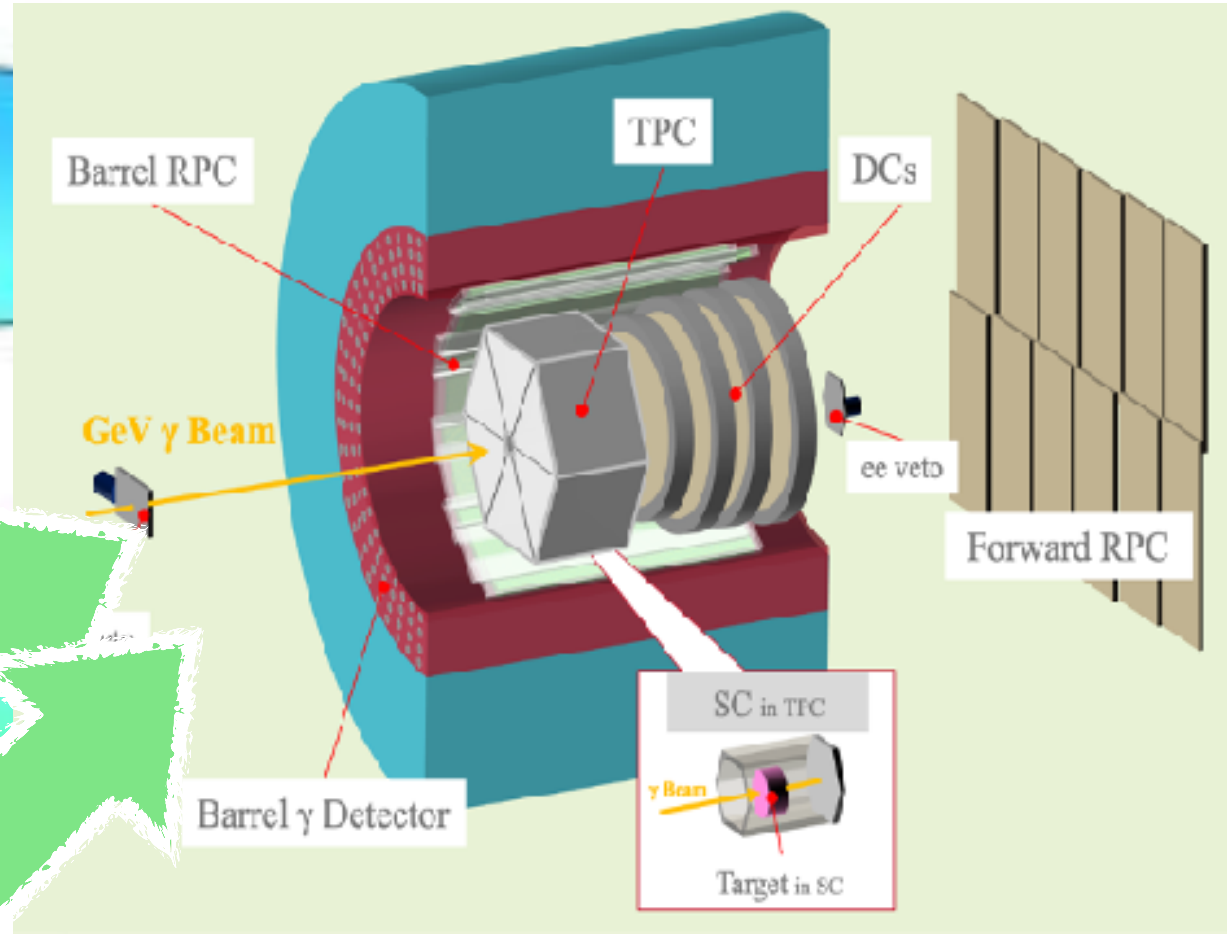
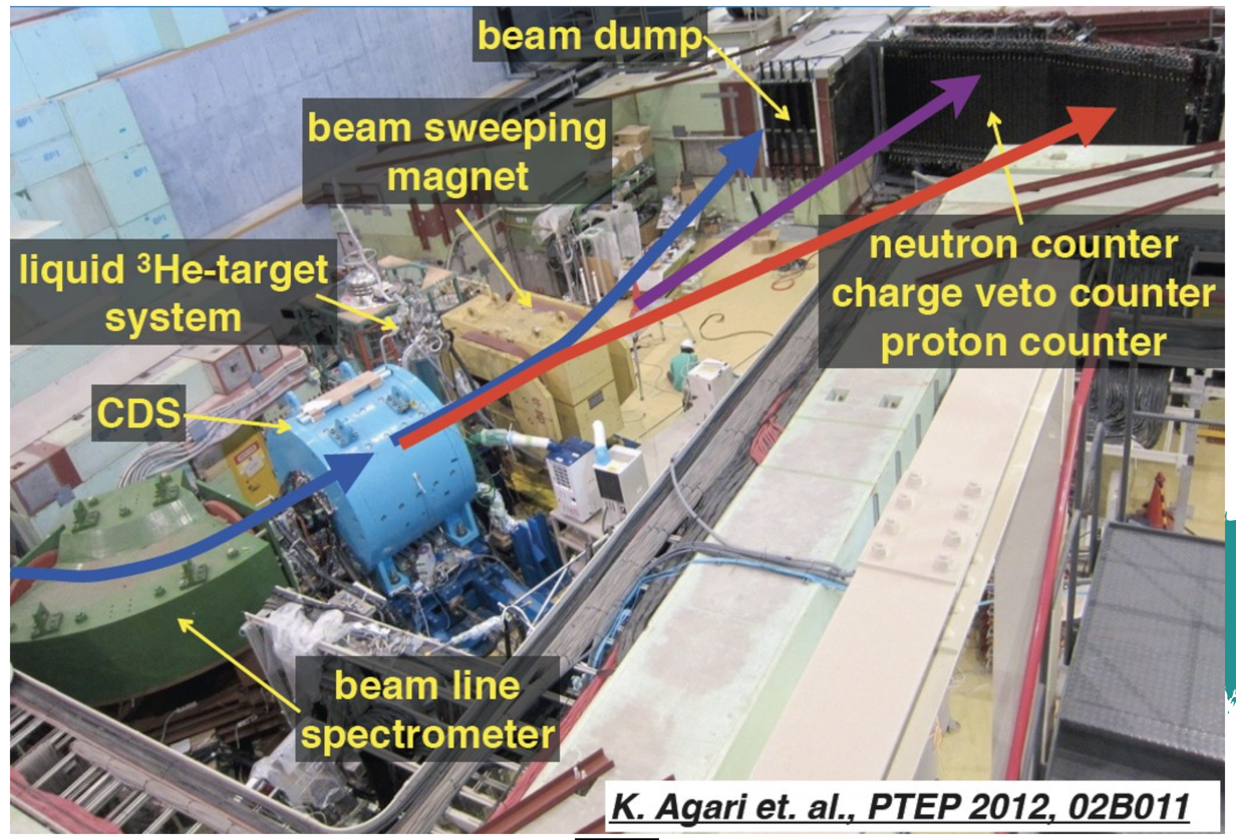


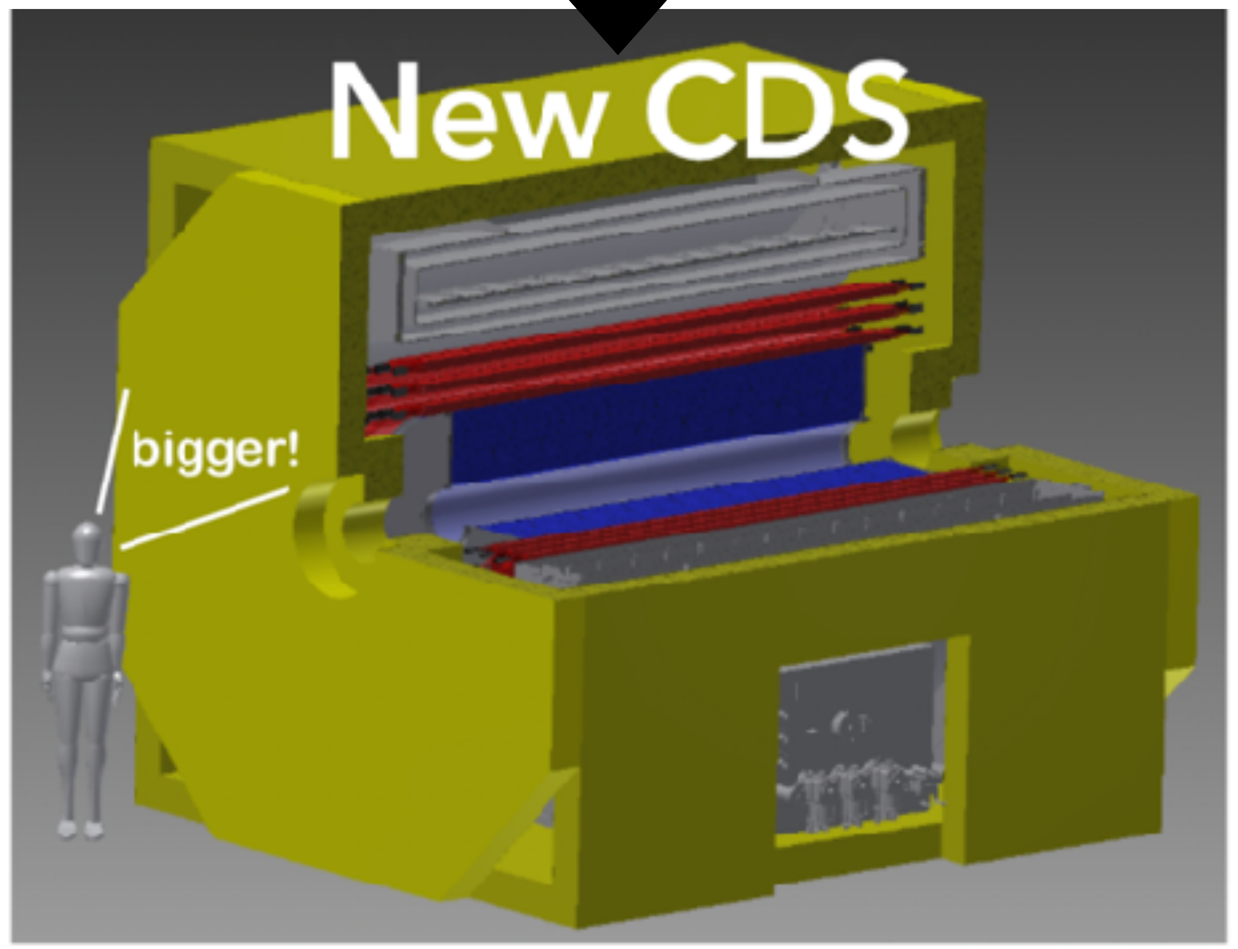
Photo production $\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$, Pentaquark baryon at SPring-8



The hierarchical structure of matter

$\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$, $\bar{K}NNN$





J-PARC E31/E15/E73/E80

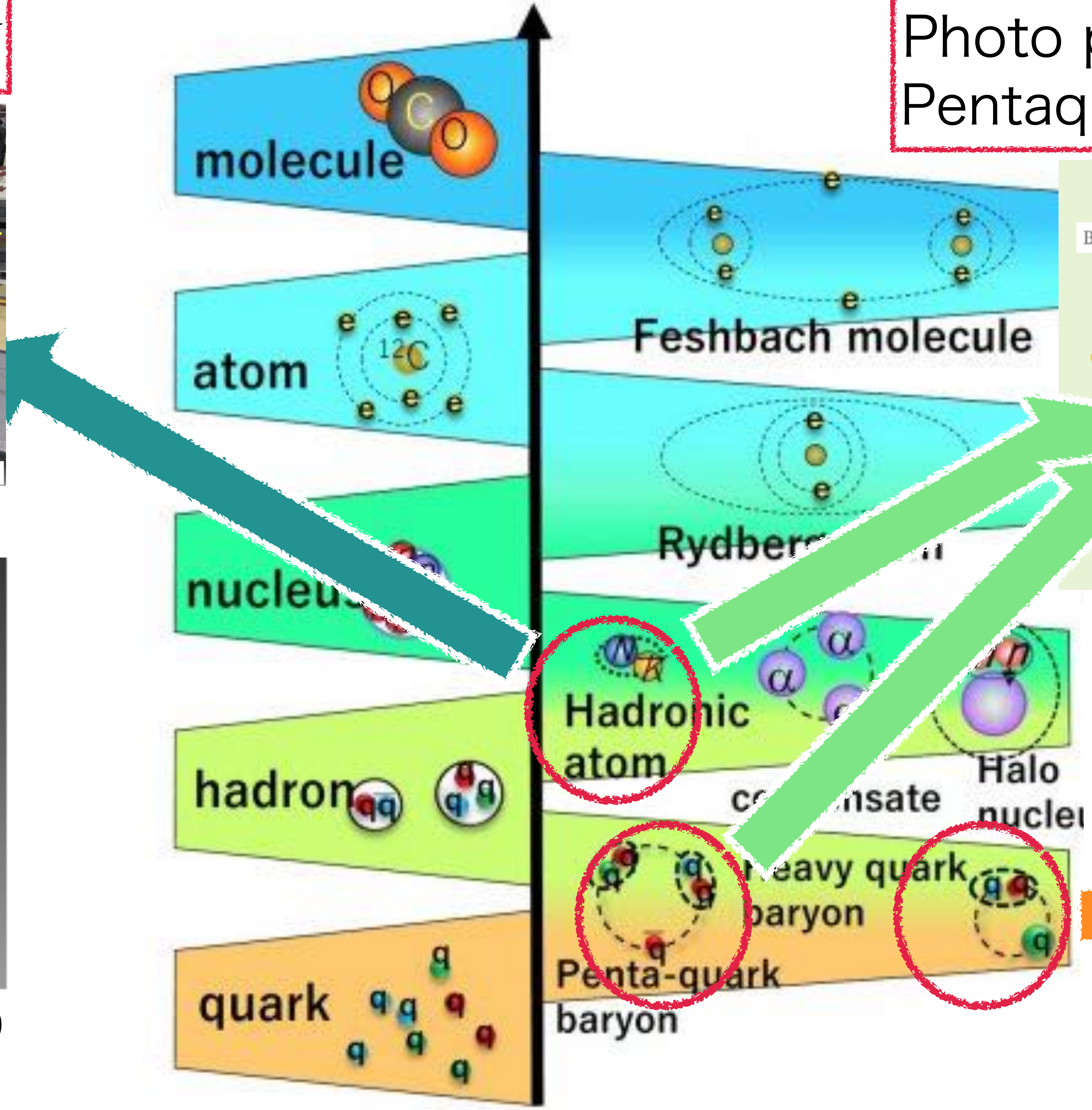
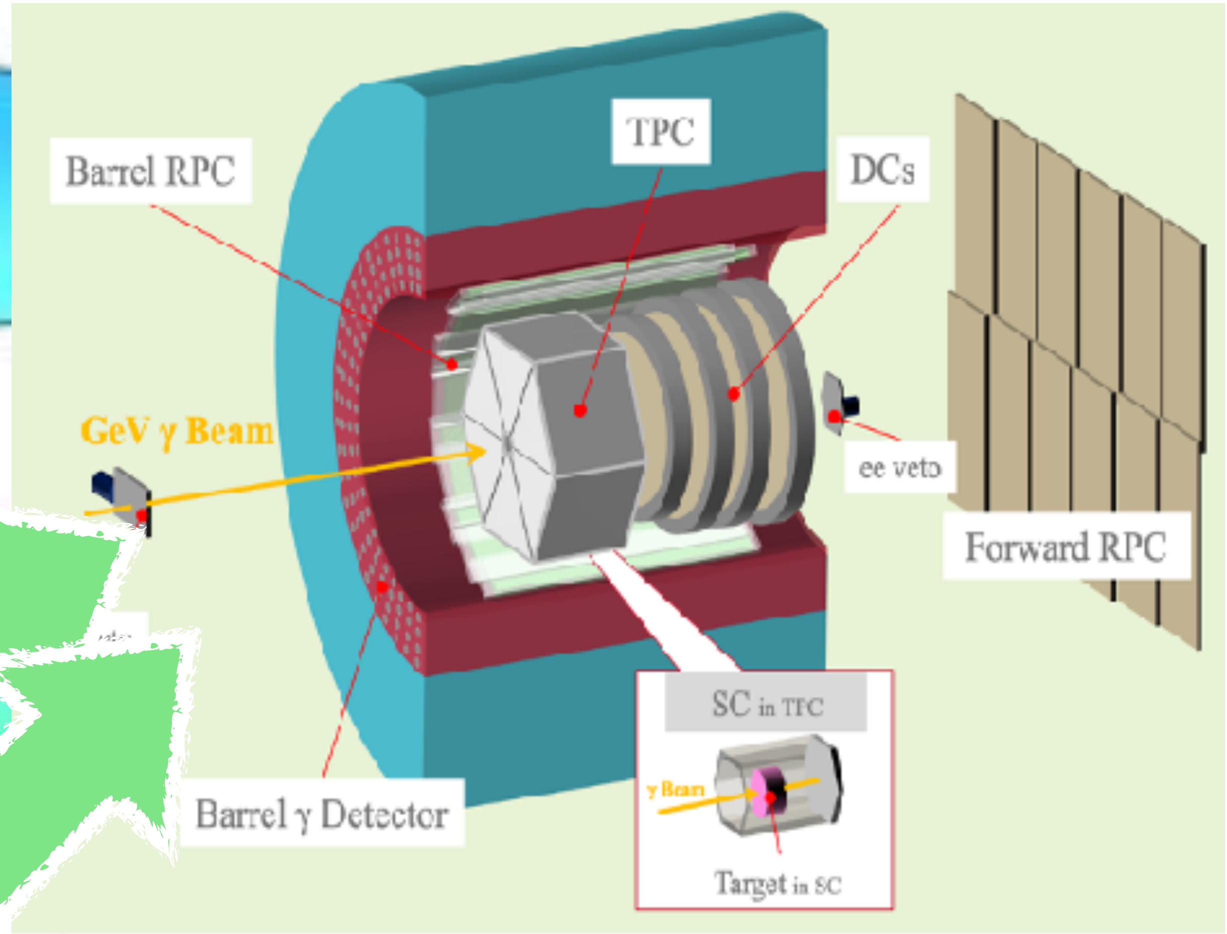
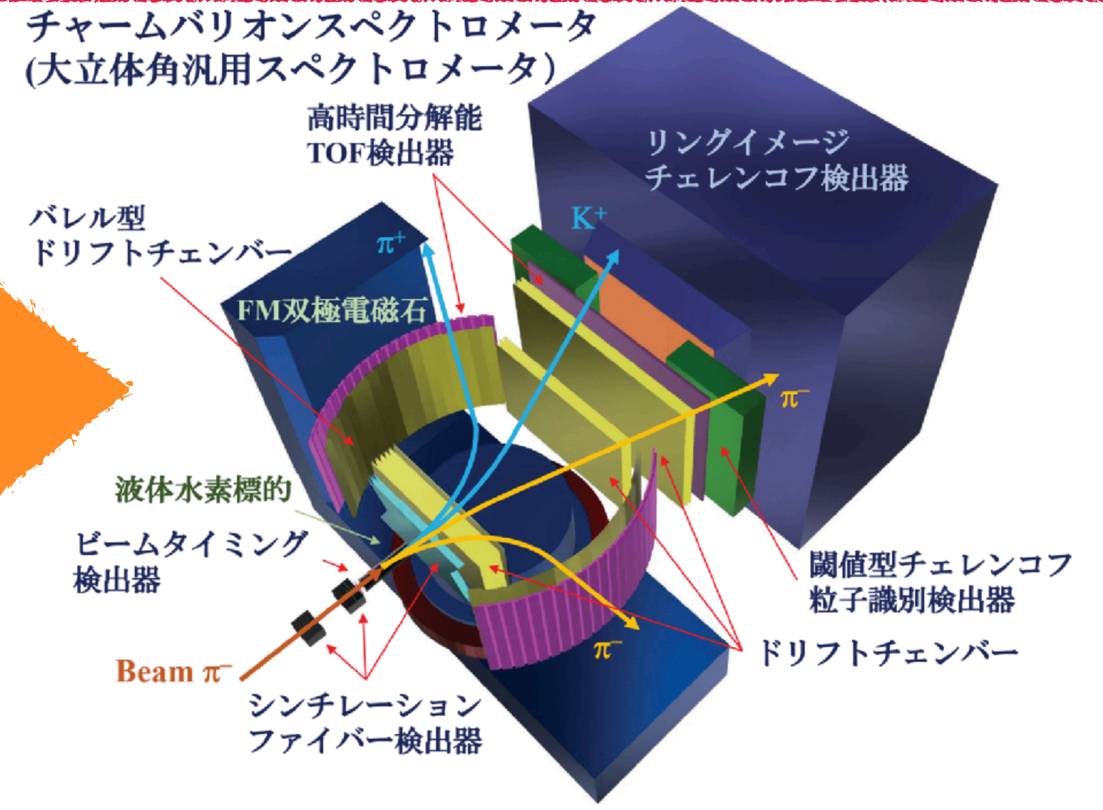


Photo production $\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$,
Pentaquark baryon at SPring-8



Baryon spectroscopy
at J-PARC



Summary

- Reveal the relation between quark and hadron, hadron and nucleus hierarchy.

  what is the effective DoFs to describe hadron
- The preparation of the experiment is in progress: J-PARC E50 experiment :

  (Detail will be discussed by Prof. Noumi)

- Physics data taking is started. : SPring-8/LEPS2-solenoid :

  → new results will be delivered soon.

- New data analysis with existing data is ongoing
  - $\Lambda(1405)$: the J-PARC E31 experiment
  - $\bar{K}NN$: the J-PARC E15 experiment
  - $\bar{K}NNN$: the J-PARC E80 experiment

Summary

- What are we learning so far?
  - We already obtained hints about the hadron (meson) will be a constituent of the matter (other than baryon) ($\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$, $\bar{K}NNN$ (?), etc.).
    - all states are seen very close to the threshold energy

      $\rightarrow$ need an investigation of whether this "threshold effect" is the same effect that is seen in other hierarchies $\rightarrow$ Universality?
  - Diquark will play a major role in a hadron, hits have already been seen in high-energy experiments/ theoretical works.

    $\rightarrow$ charmed baryon spectroscopy at J-PARC will give a new insight into the topics of the hierarchical structure of matter

Summary

- What are we learning so far?
  - We already obtained hints about the hadron (meson) will be a constituent of the matter (other than baryon) ($\Lambda(1405)$, $\bar{K}NN$, $\bar{K}NNN$ (?), etc.).
    - all states are seen very close to the threshold energy

      $\rightarrow$ need an investigation of whether this "threshold effect" is the same effect that is seen in other hierarchies $\rightarrow$ Universality?
  - Diquark will play a major role in a hadron, hits have already been seen in high-energy experiments/ theoretical works.

    $\rightarrow$ charmed baryon spectroscopy at J-PARC will give a new insight into the topics of the hierarchical structure of matter

we will show some new results from
J-PARC E50 and SPring-8 LEPS2 near future