



Photoproduction of $\Lambda(1405)$ and $\Sigma(1385)$ at LEPS/SPring8 (II)

DEUK SOON AHN

RESEARCH CENTER FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICS, OSAKA UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FOR THE LEPS COLLABORATION

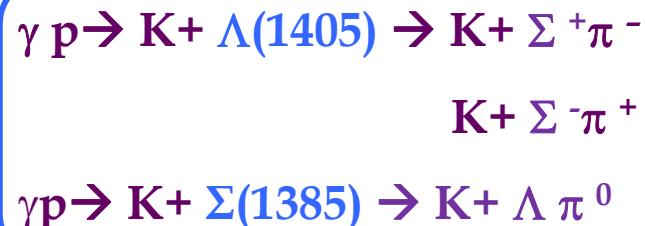
1. Physics Motivation
2. Experimental Setup
3. Data Analysis
4. Summary and Outlook

Physics Motivation

$\Lambda(1405)$: Meson-baryon resonance or 3-quark System ?

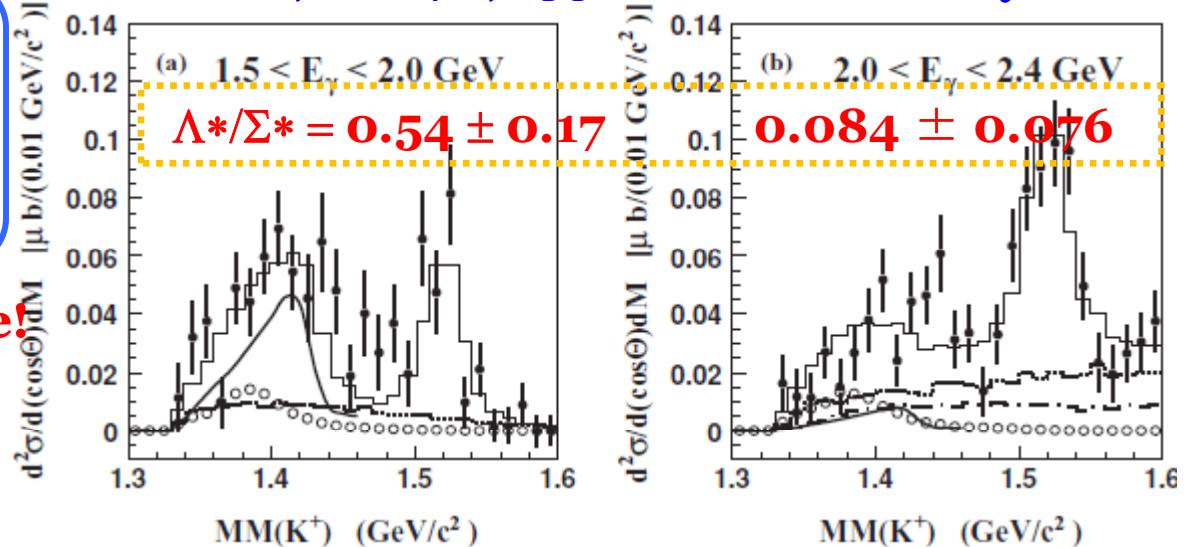
$\Lambda(1405)$ with $J^P=1/2^-$, $I=0$, and $S=-1$ ~ 20 MeV

$\Sigma(1385)$ with $J^P=3/2^+$, $I=1$, and $S=-1$



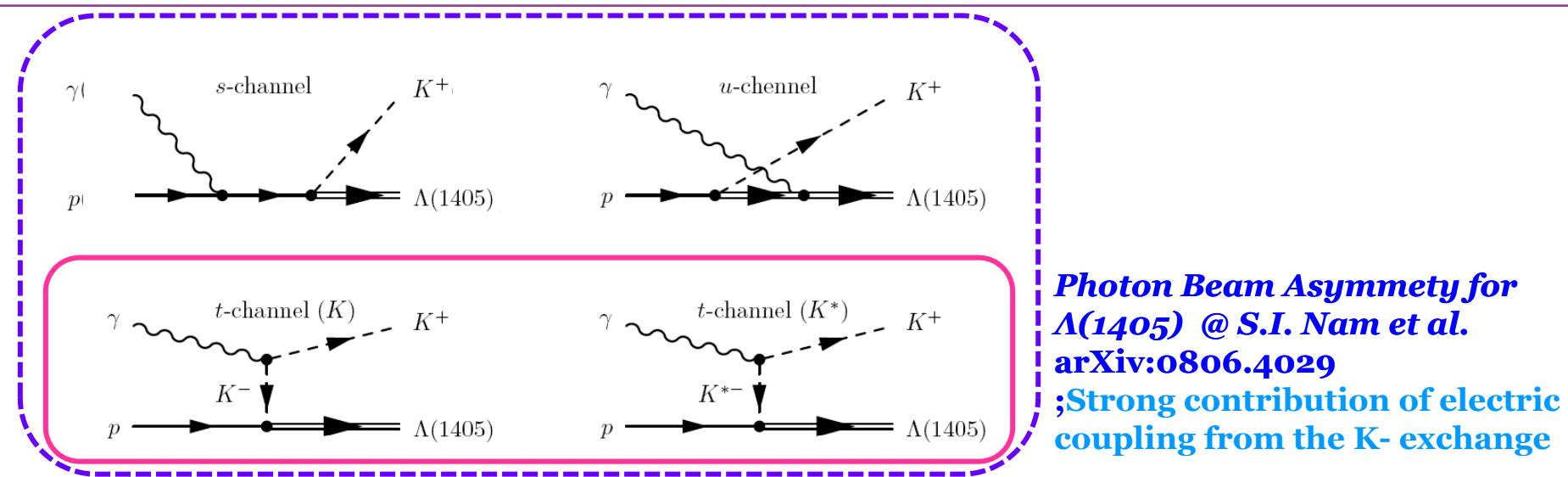
Strong Energy dependence!

LEPS data, PRC78,035202(2008)M.Niiyama



$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda(1405) / \Sigma(1385)$
: Using missing mass of K^+

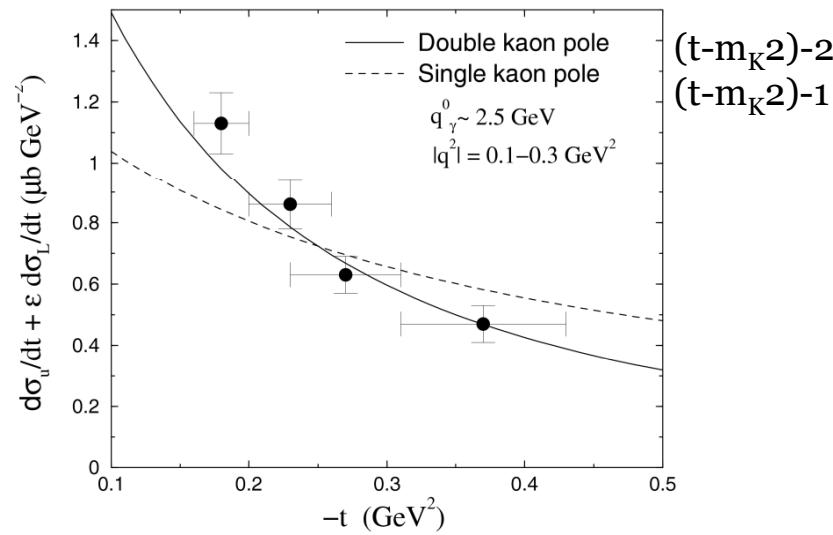
High Statistics !
To understand the production Mechanism,
- Differential Cross section
- Photon Beam Asymmetry



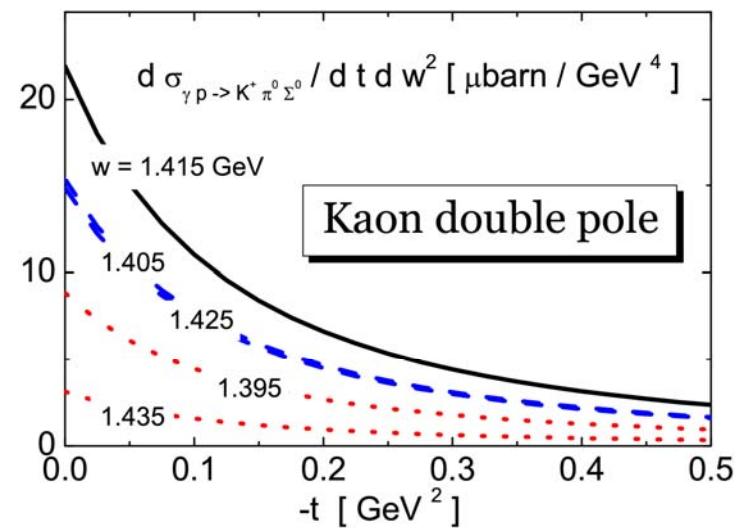
**Photon Beam Asymmetry for $\Lambda(1405)$ @ S.I. Nam et al.
arXiv:0806.4029**
;Strong contribution of electric coupling from the K-exchange

Data; T. Azemoon et al. NP B95 (1975)

$\gamma_v p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma(1385)$ or $\Lambda(1405)$

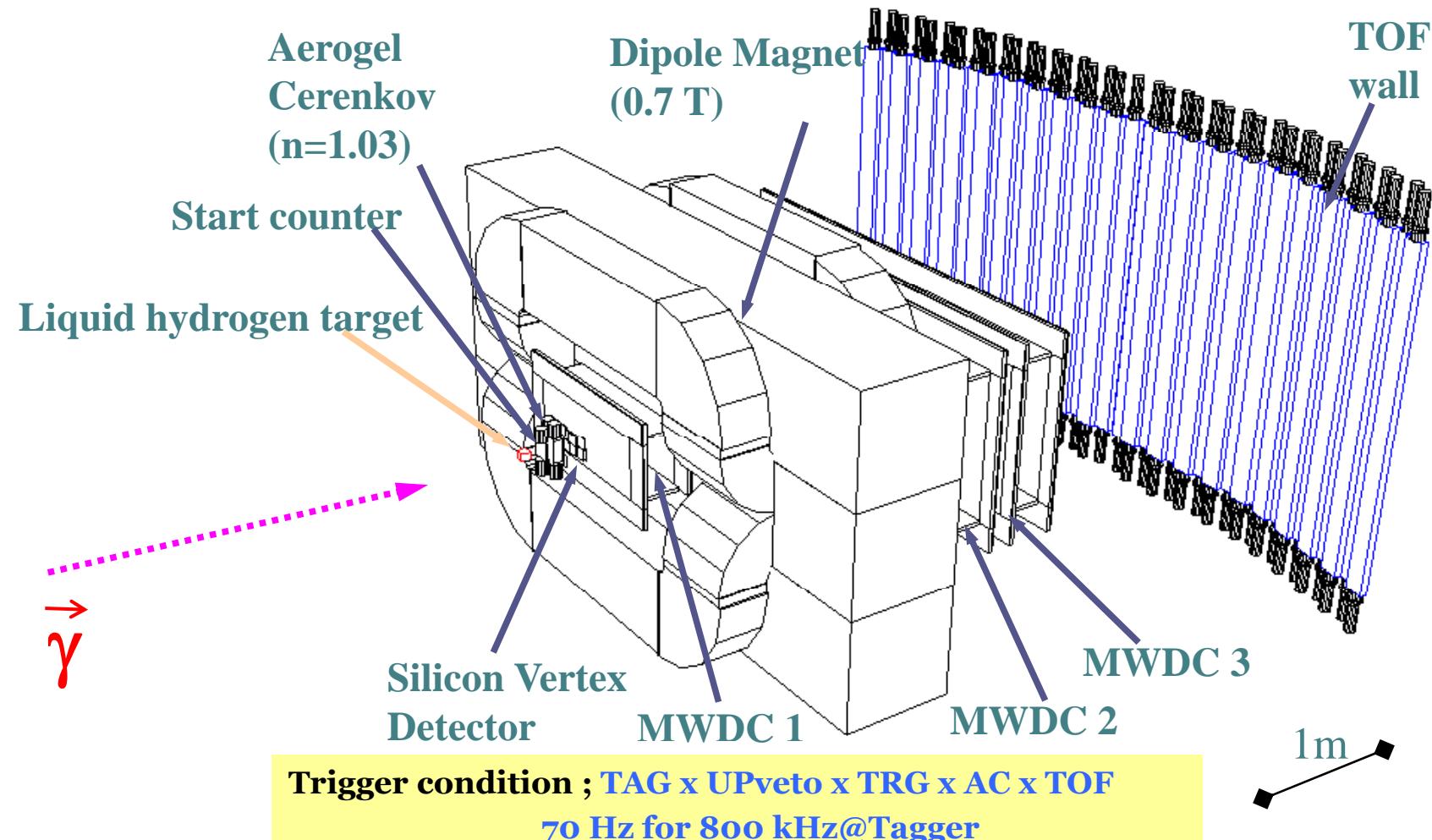


**Nucl. Phys. A 748 (2005) 499
by M.F.M.Lutz & M.Soyeur @ $E_\gamma \approx 2 \text{ GeV}$**



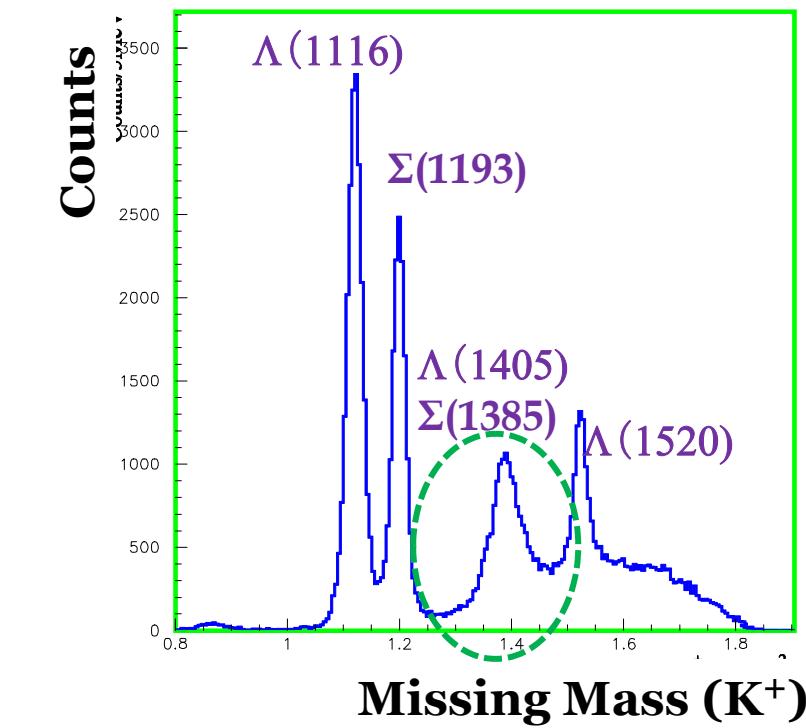
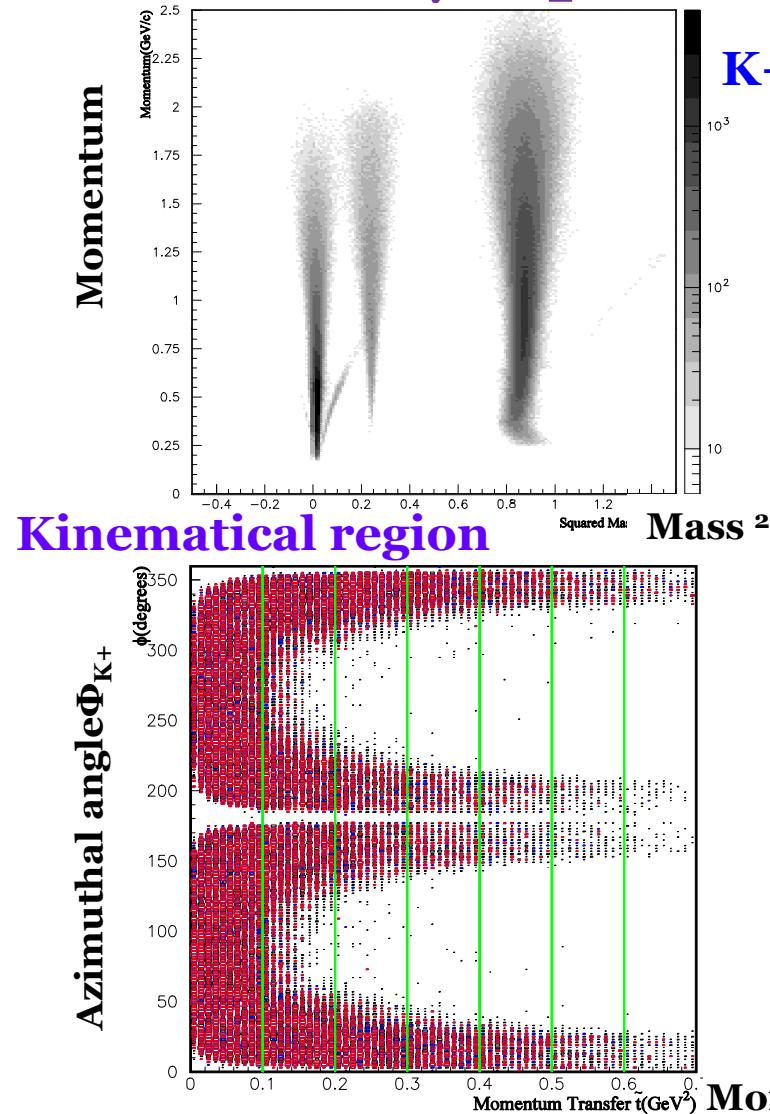
Rapid fall-off suggesting a t-channel exchange process

Experimental Setup ; LEPS Detector



Charged particle spectrometer with forward acceptance
Particle Identification from momentum and Time of Flight measurement

Data analysis

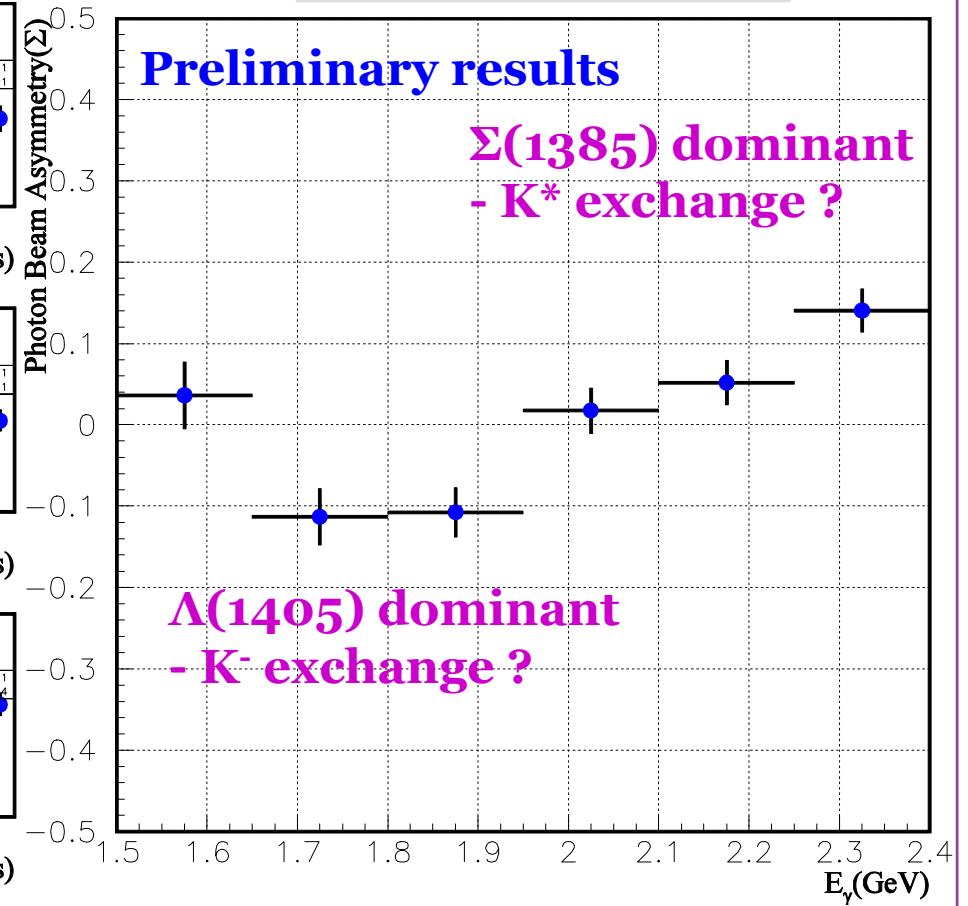
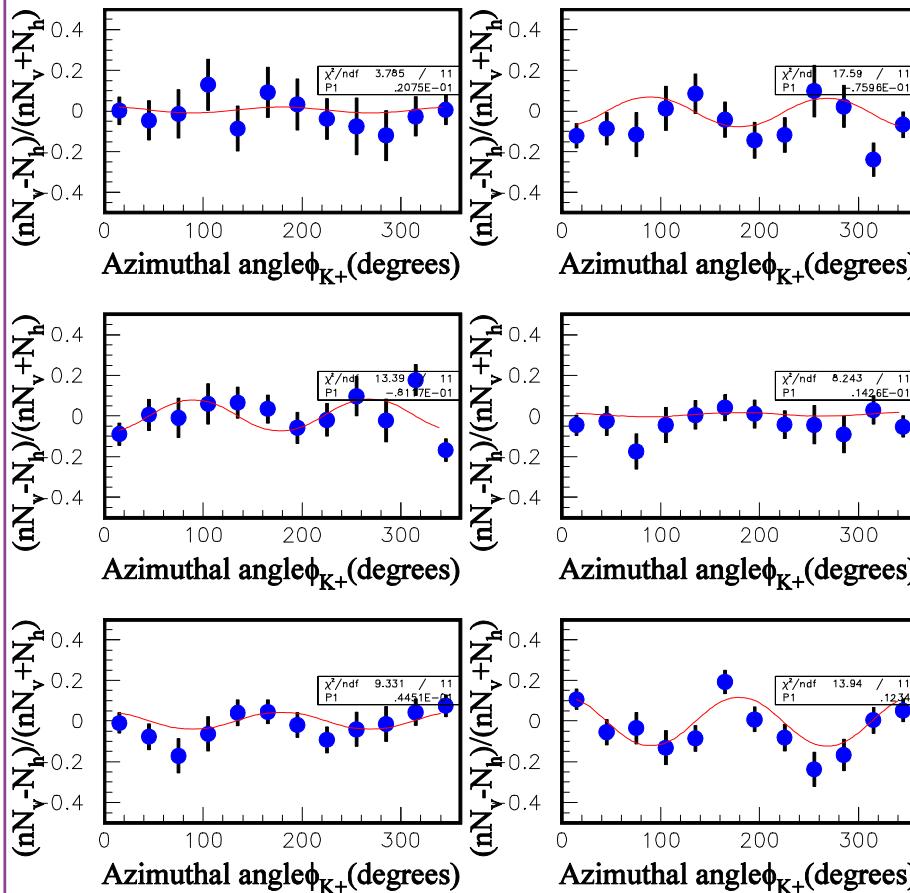
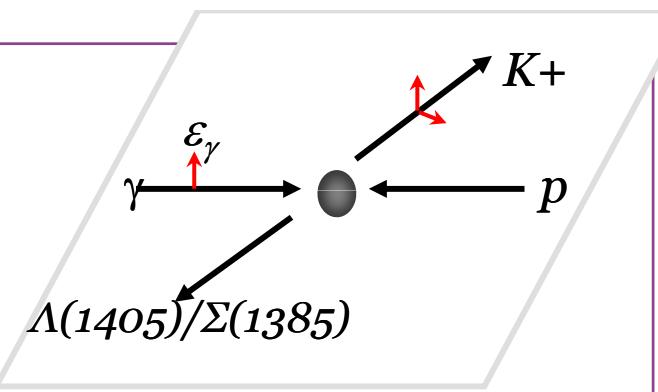


Photon Beam Asymmetry

$$\frac{n N_v - N_h}{n N_v + N_h} = P \Sigma \cos(2\phi_{K+})$$

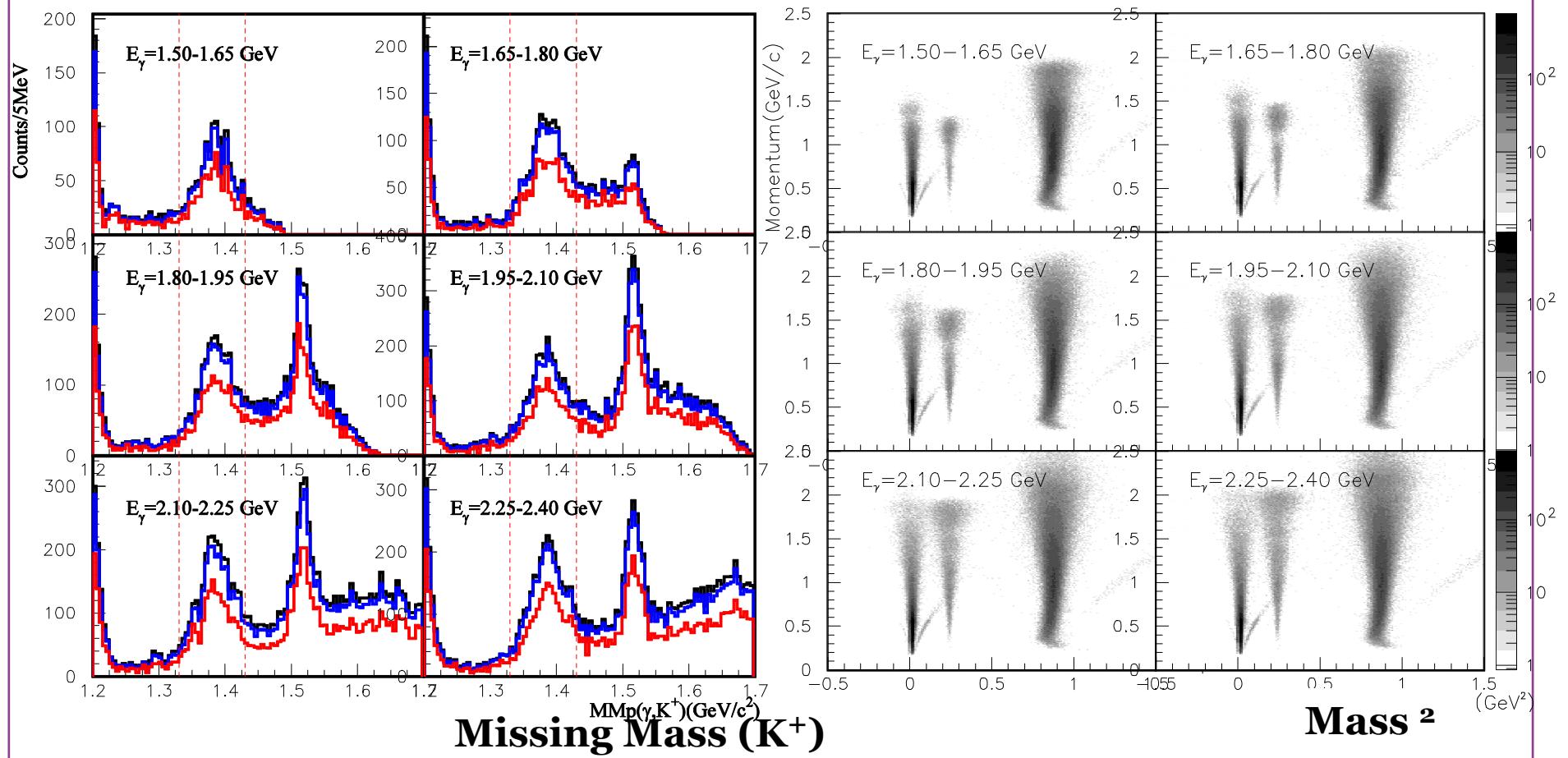
$(n = n_h / n_v)$

$\Sigma > O ; V > H$
 $\Sigma < O ; V < H$

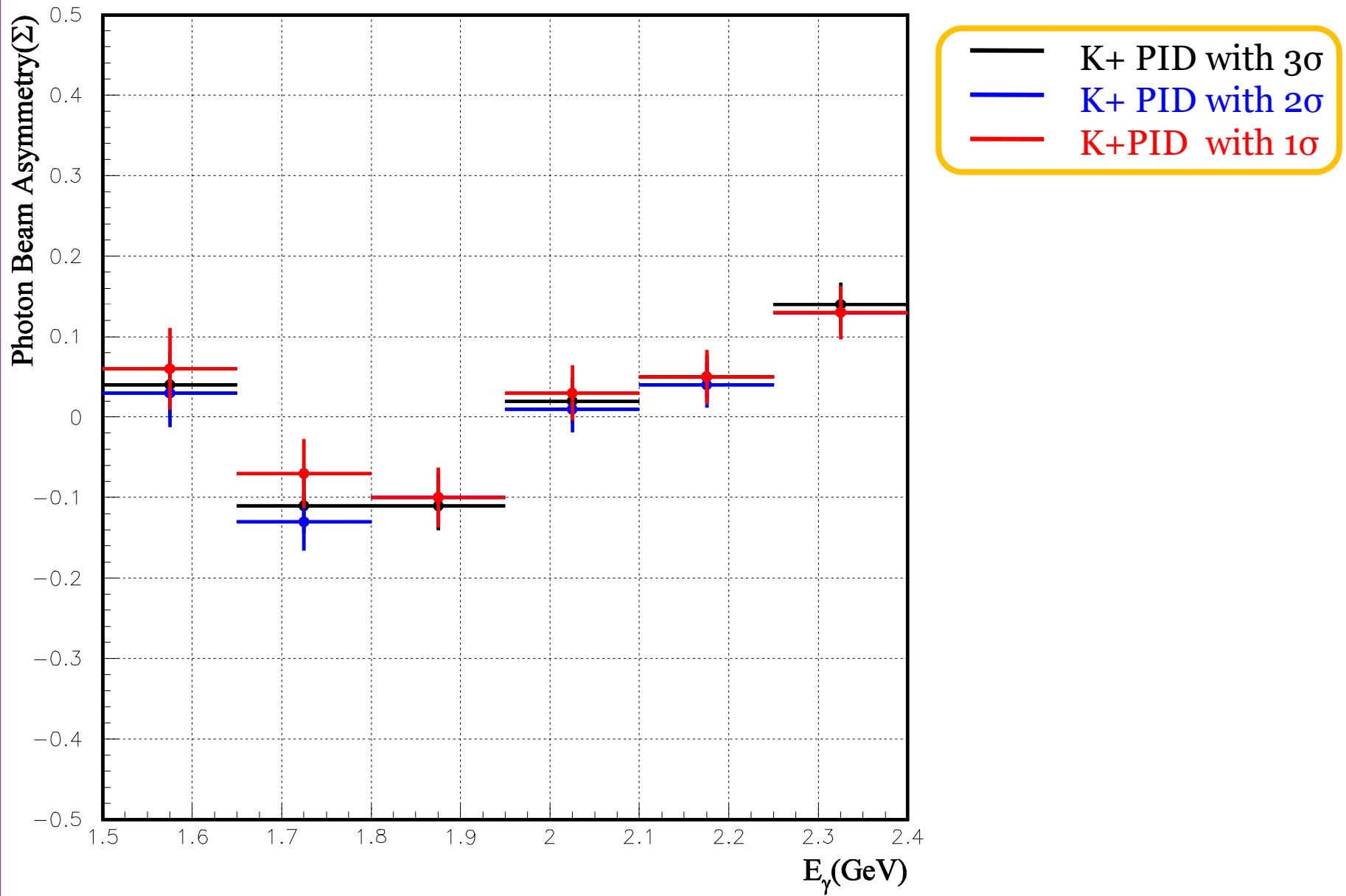


Particle Identification for Kaon – π^+ contamination

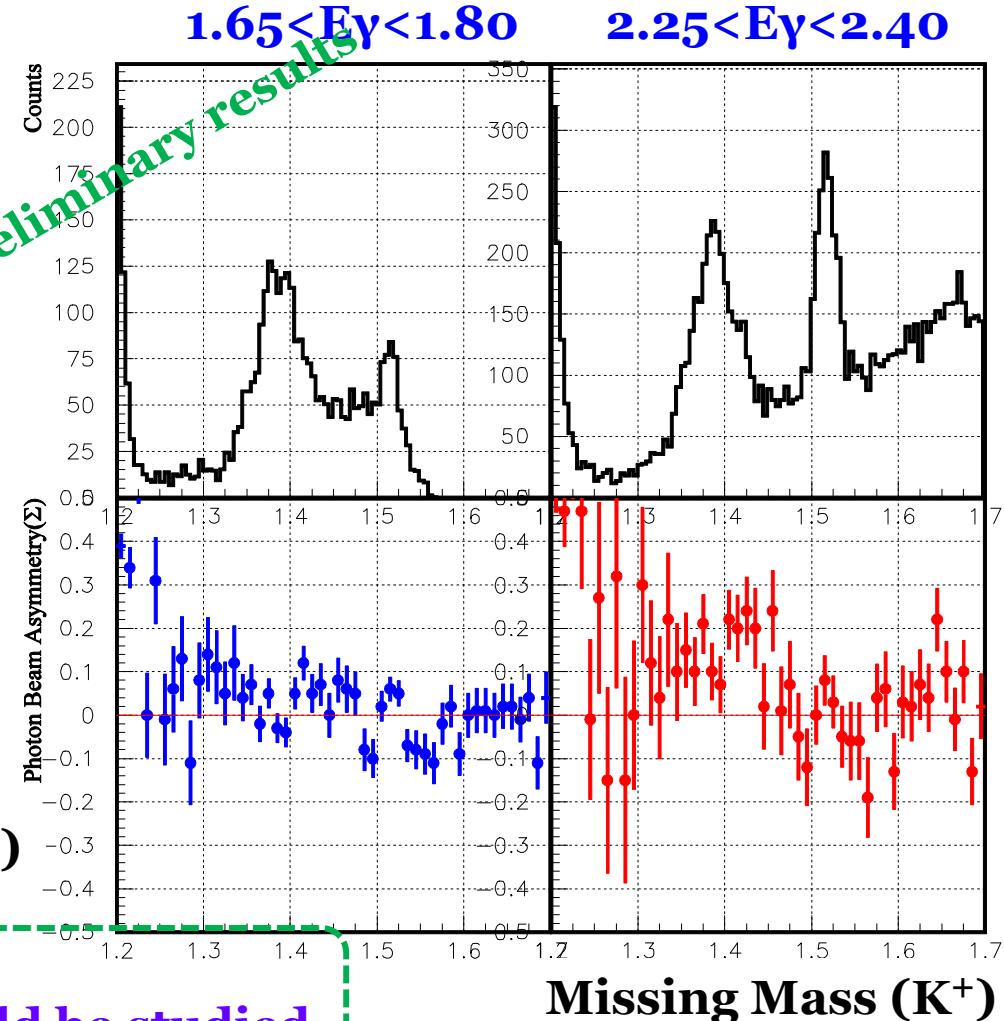
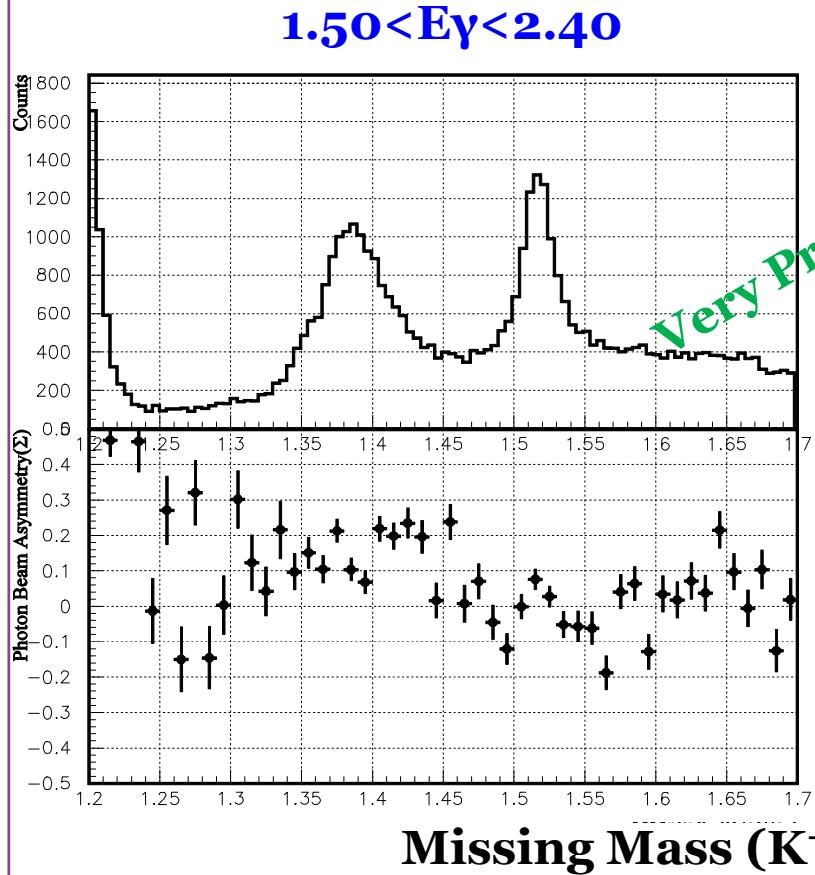
— K+ PID with 3σ
— K+ PID with 2σ
— K+PID with 1σ



Photon Beam Asymmetry

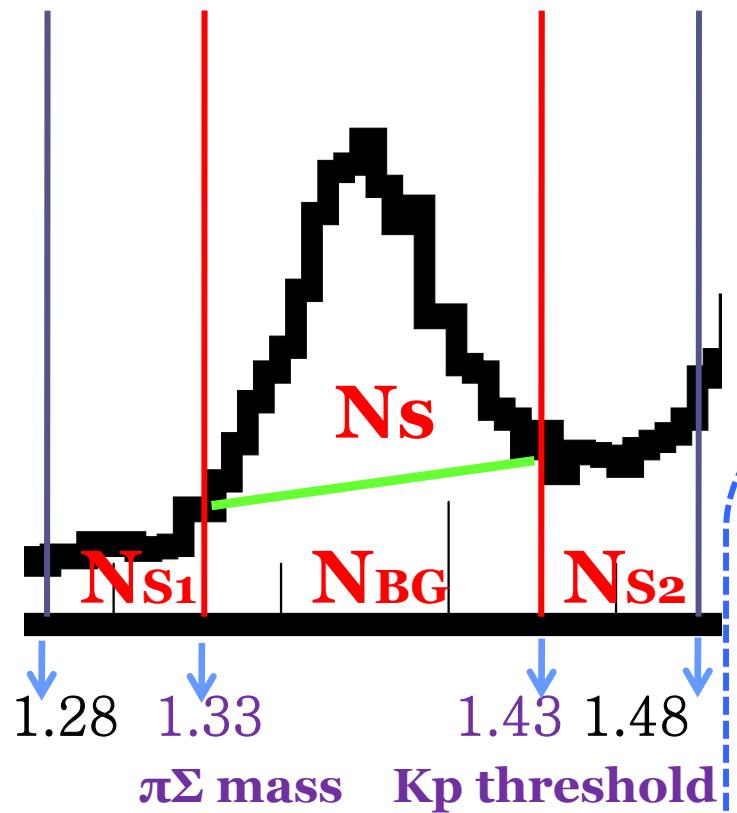


Photon Beam Asymmetry as a function of Missing Mass



π^+ /proton contamination and other background channel should be studied.

Background



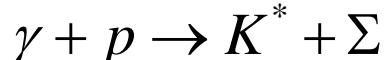
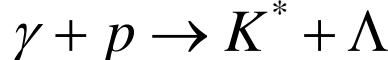
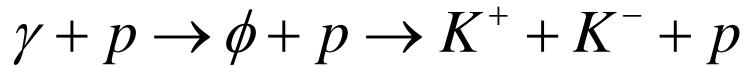
$N_s + N_{BG}$: w/o sideband subtraction

$N_s = (N_s + N_{BG}) - (N_{S1} + N_{S2})$
: w/ sideband subtraction

Production Channel

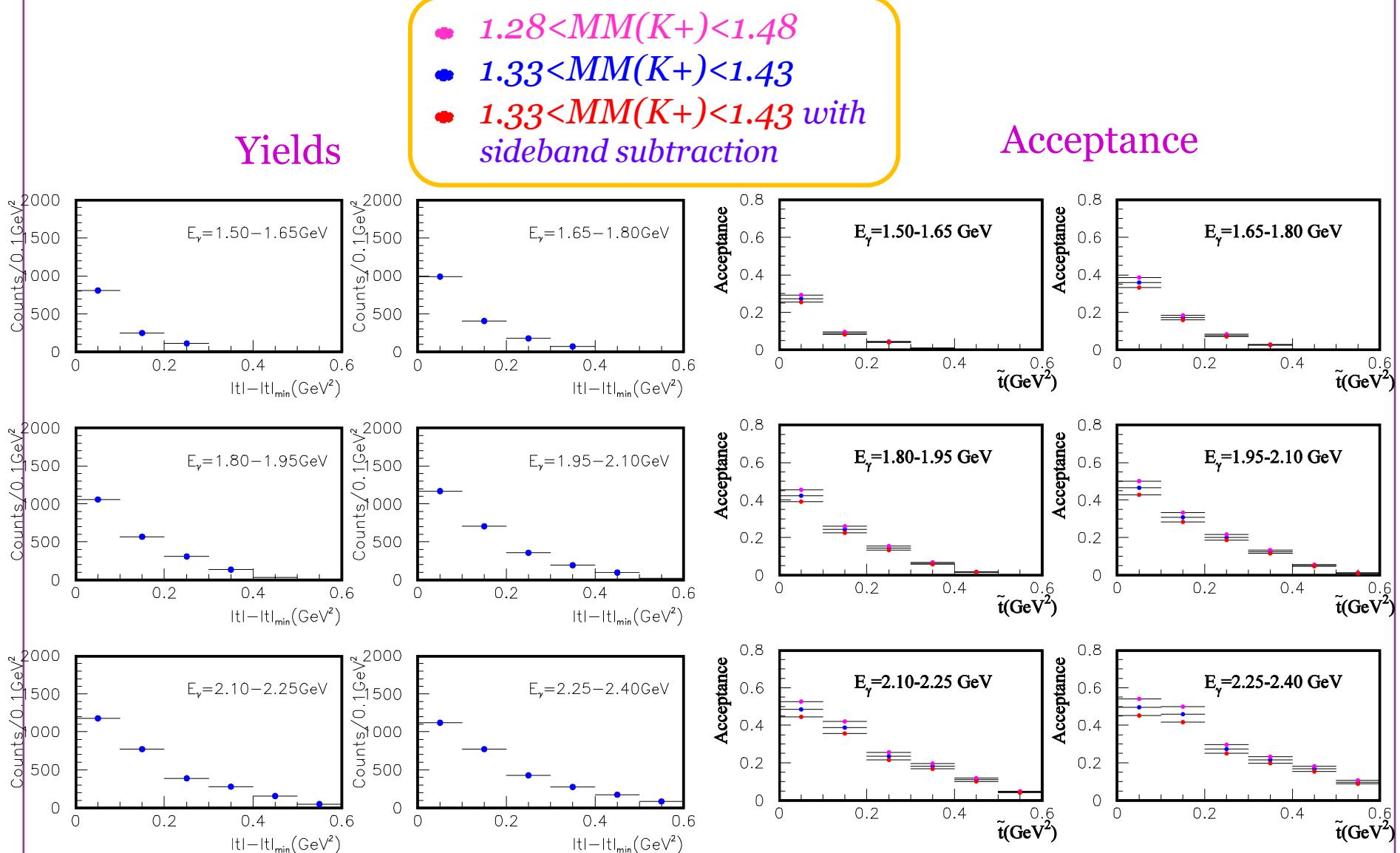


Possible Background Channels

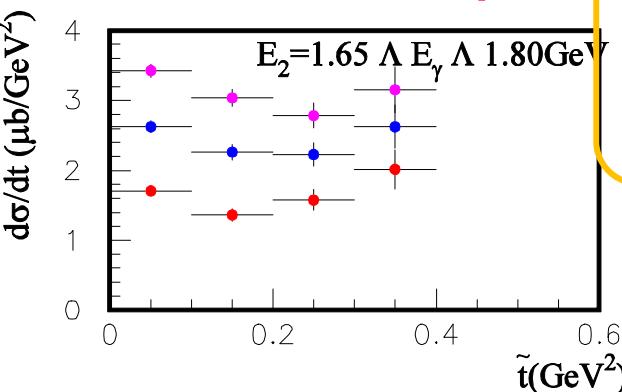
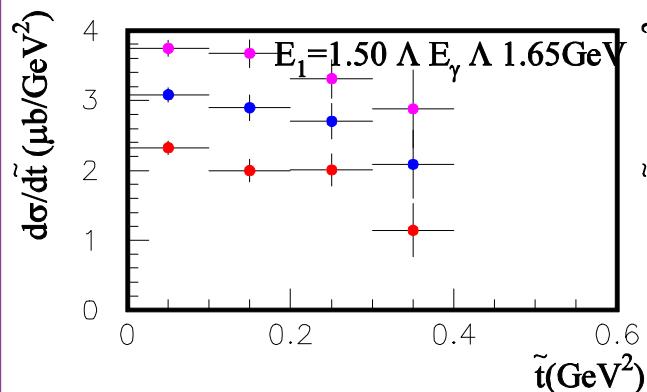


.....

Yields and Acceptance for $\Lambda(1405)/\Sigma(1385)$

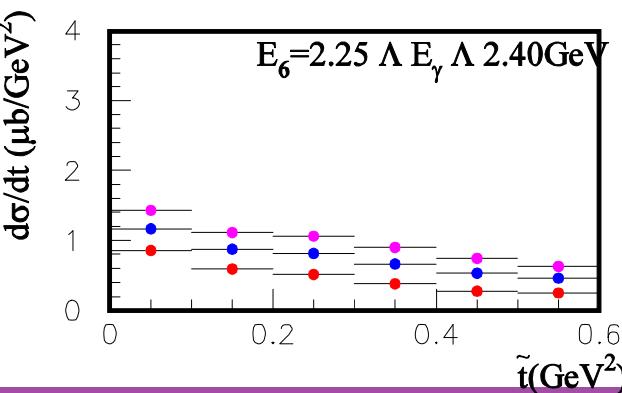
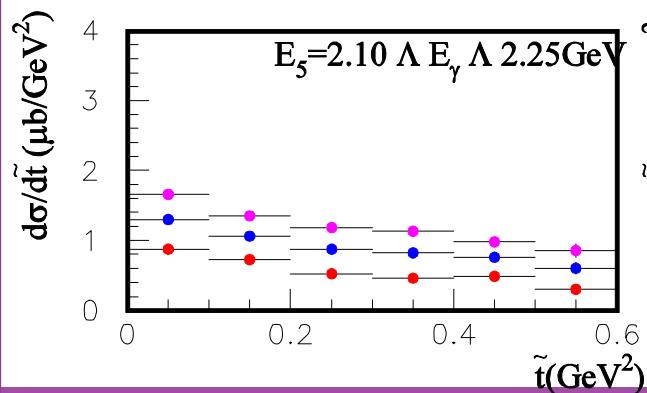
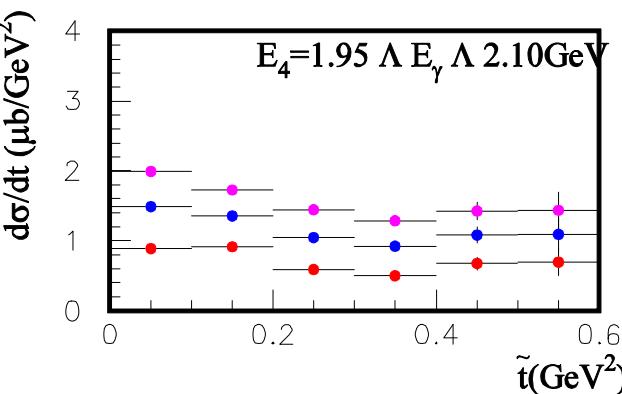
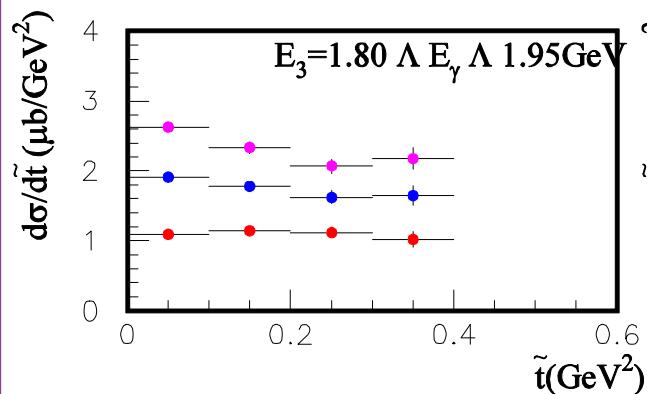


Differential Cross Section $d\sigma/d\tilde{t}$



- $1.28 < MM(K+) < 1.48$
- $1.33 < MM(K+) < 1.43$
- $1.33 < MM(K+) < 1.43$ with sideband subtraction

Preliminary results



Summary and Outlook

- To understand production mechanism, we measured the Differential Cross Section and Photon Beam Asymmetry for $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda(1405)/\Sigma(1385)$ on the Liquid Hydrogen target at $E\gamma = 1.5 - 2.4 \text{ GeV}$ using linearly polarized photon beam. (@ Forward region)
- The photon beam asymmetry increases above $E\gamma \sim 1.7 \text{ GeV}$ and the sign of photon beam asymmetry was changed $E\gamma \sim 2.0 \text{ GeV}$.
- We expected production mechanism for $\Lambda(1405)/\Sigma(1385)$ is different. (K^- -exchange @low $E\gamma$ and K^* exchange @high $E\gamma$)
- From the t-distribution, we can extract t-dependence is flat@low $E\gamma$ and steep@high $E\gamma$
- The Background study will be done for the $\Lambda(1405)/\Sigma(1385)$.