

NEWS FROM DISTO

Ken Suzuki / Stefan-Meyer-Institut, ÖAW

***P. Kienle, M. Maggiora, T. Yamazaki
and DISTO collaboration***

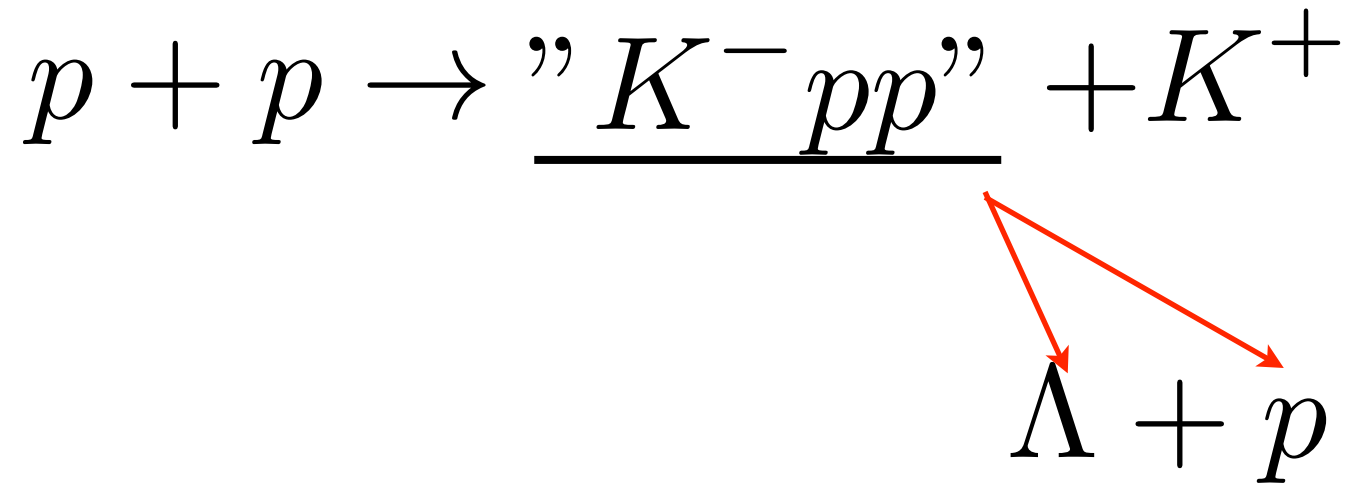
EXA2011@Vienna

07.09.2011

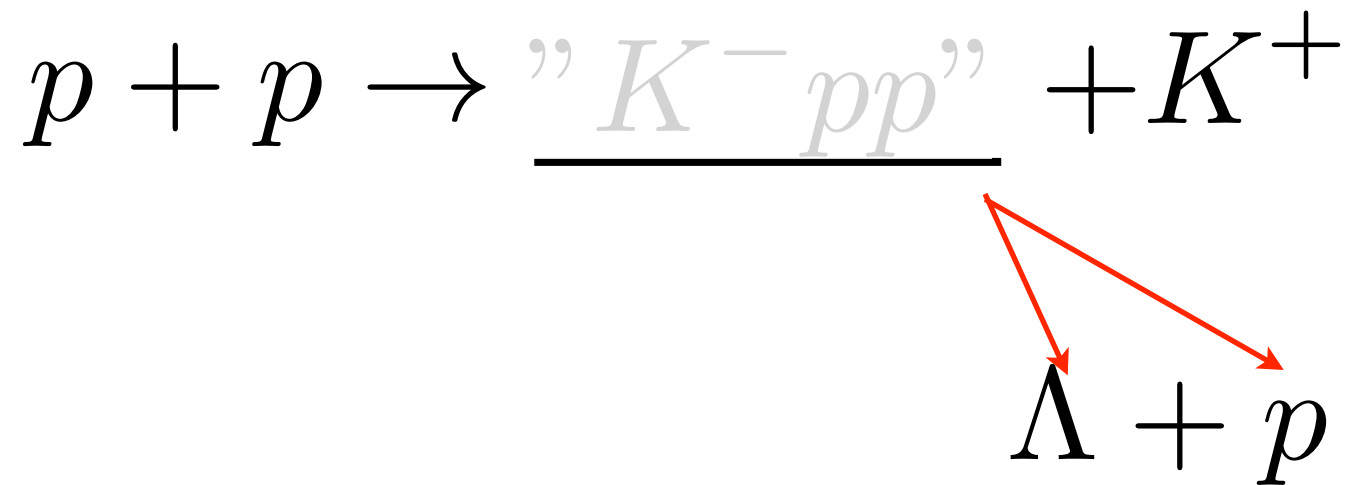
„ordinary process“



„exotic process“



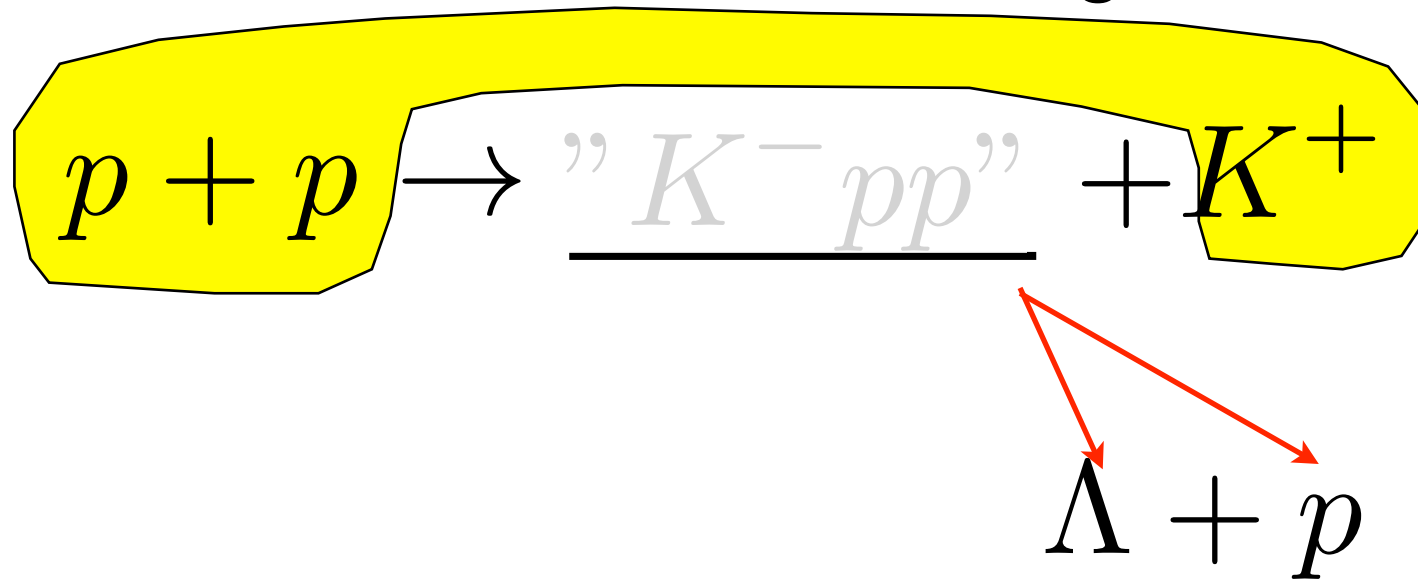
„exotic process“



Experimental principle

„exotic process“

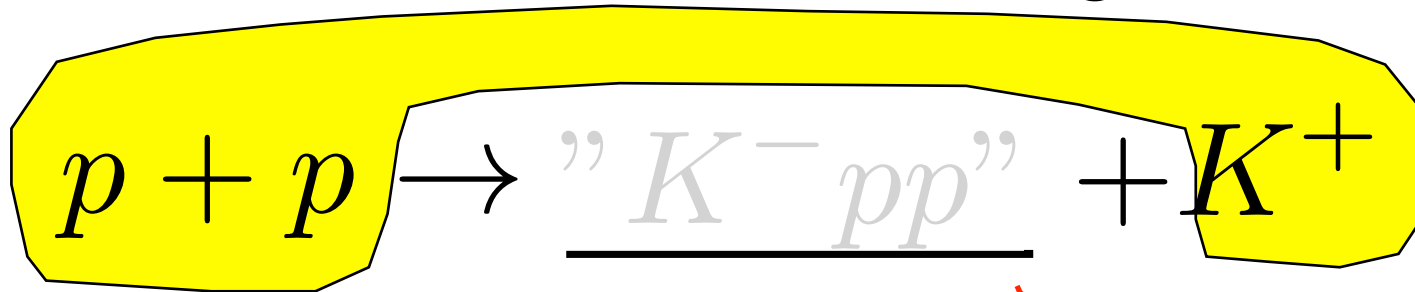
Production Channel
Missing Mass: K^+



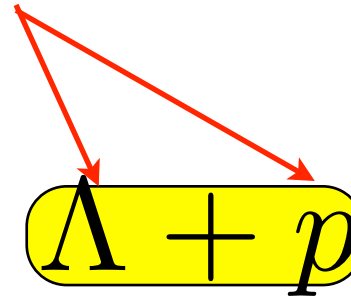
Experimental principle

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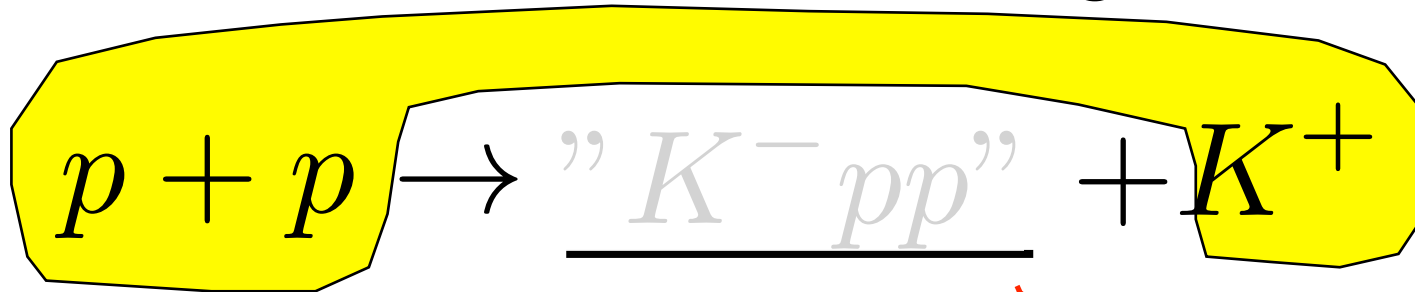
From Decay Channel
Invariant Mass: $\Lambda(\pi^- + p) + p$



Experimental principle

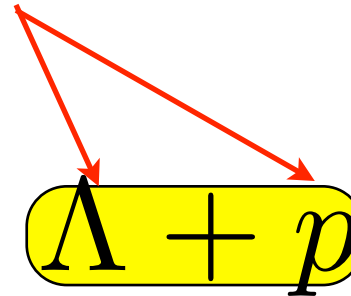
„exotic process“

Production Channel
Missing Mass: K^+



From Decay Channel

Invariant Mass: $\Lambda(\pi^- + p) + p$

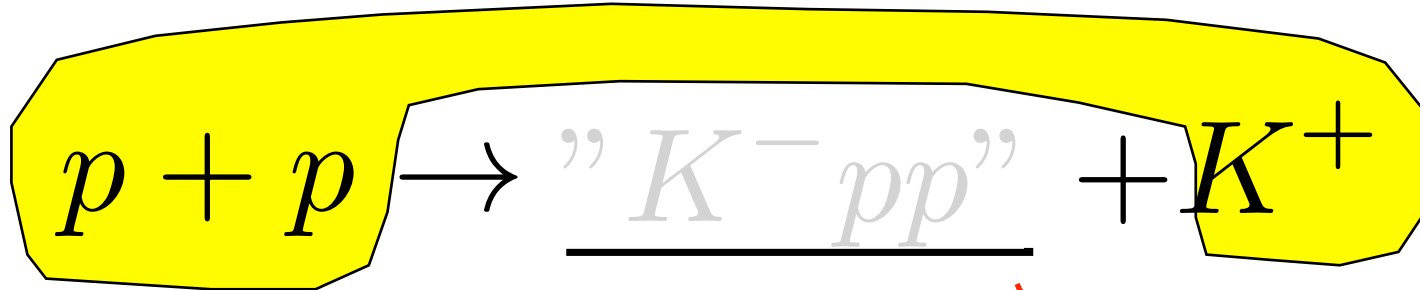


Full kinematical information
with a large acceptance detector

Experimental principle

„exotic process“

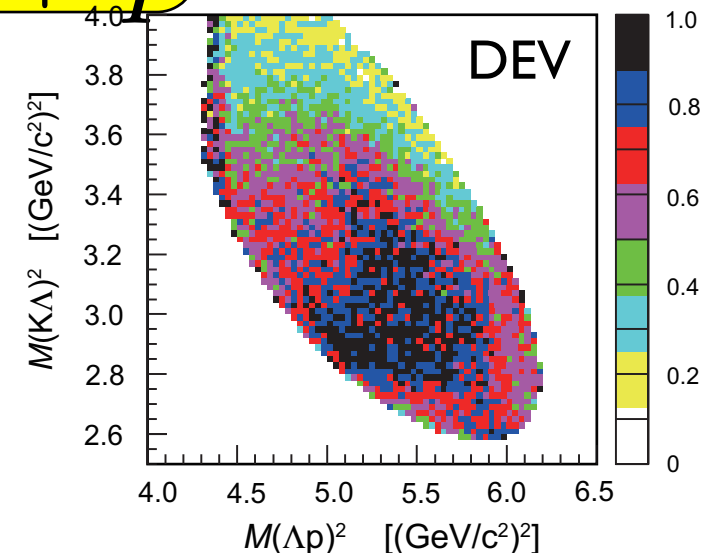
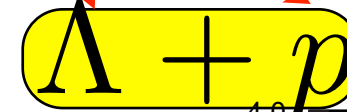
Production Channel
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From Decay Channel

Invariant Mass: $\Lambda(\pi^- + p) + p$

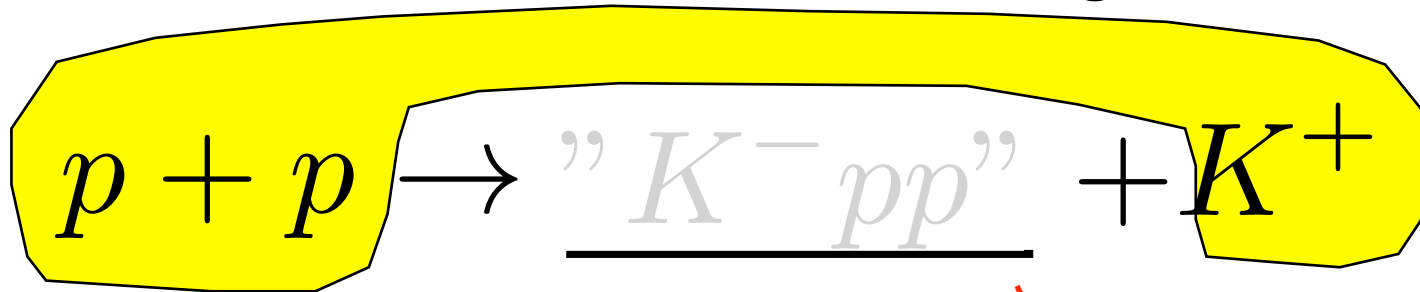
Full kinematical information
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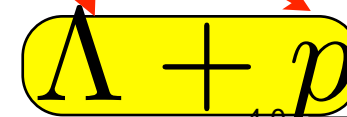
„exotic process“

Production Channel
Missing Mass: K^+

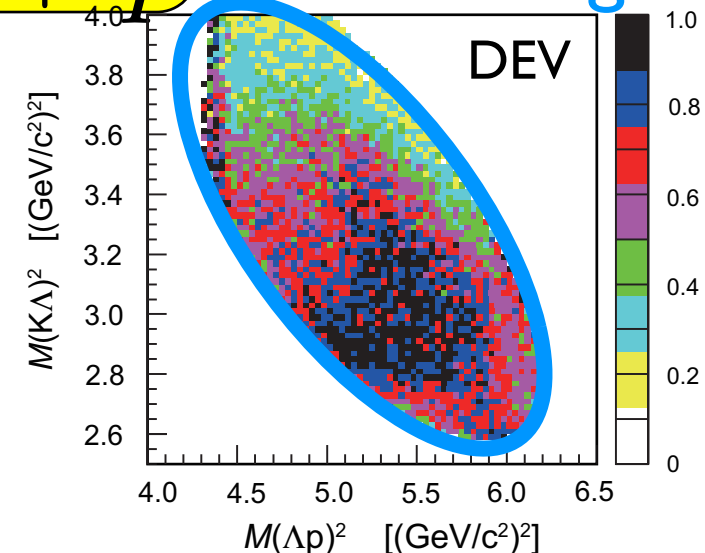


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Full kinematical information
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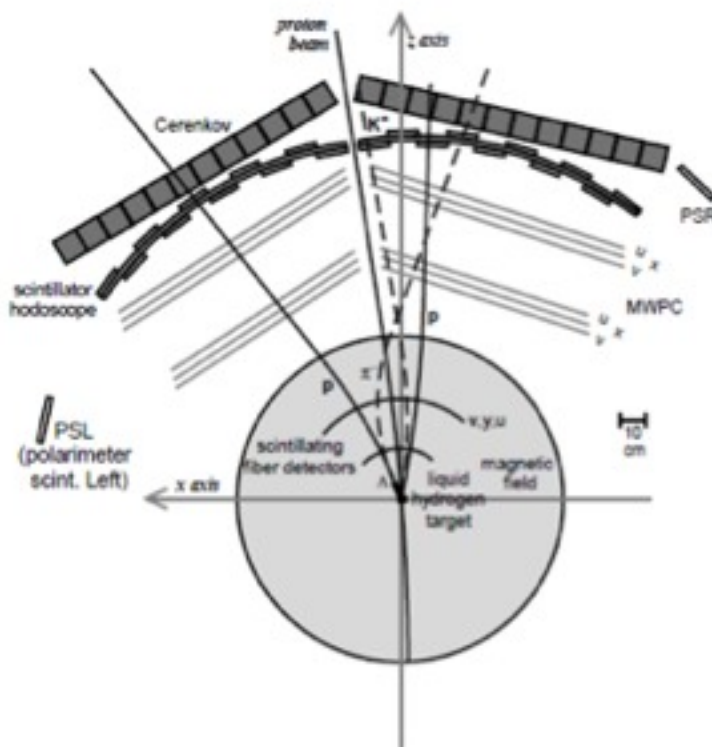


Kinematically
allowed region



Indication of a Deeply Bound and Compact $K^- pp$ State Formed in the $pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ Reaction at 2.85 GeV

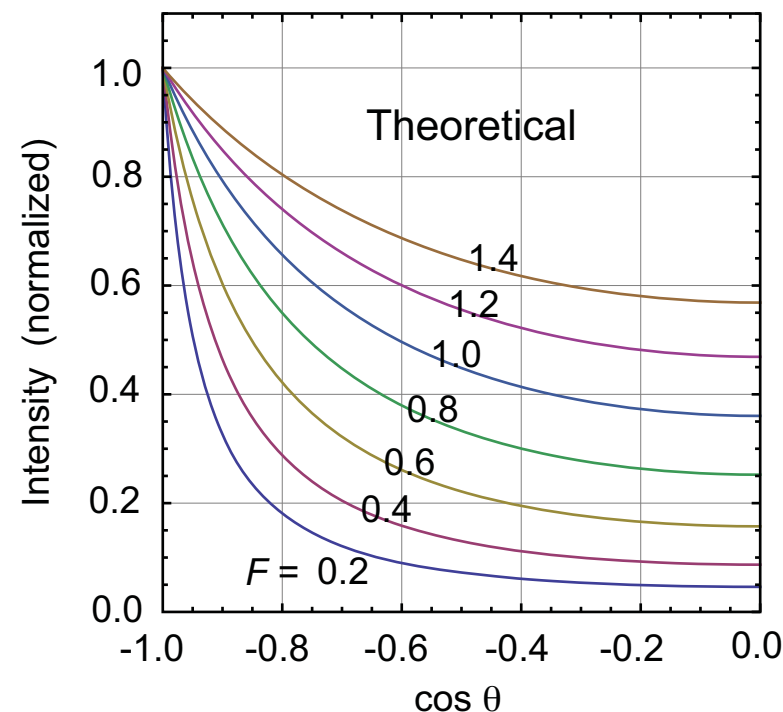
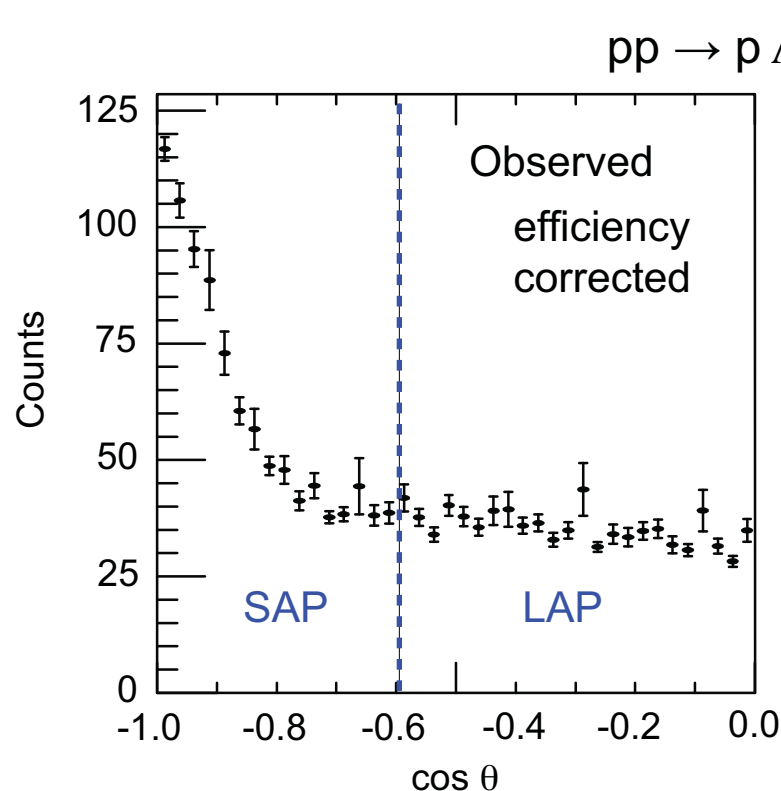
T. Yamazaki, P. Kienle, M. Maggiora, K. Suzuki
and DISTO collaboration



- 177k exclusive $pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ final state events@2.85 GeV

2.85 GeV: Proton Angular Distribution

The most essential cut: Large angle proton cut $\equiv |\cos\theta_{CM,p}| < 0.6$



The observed very sharp forward component is well accounted for by postulating $F \approx 0.2 - 0.3$, namely, the intermediate boson mass is close to the pion mass.

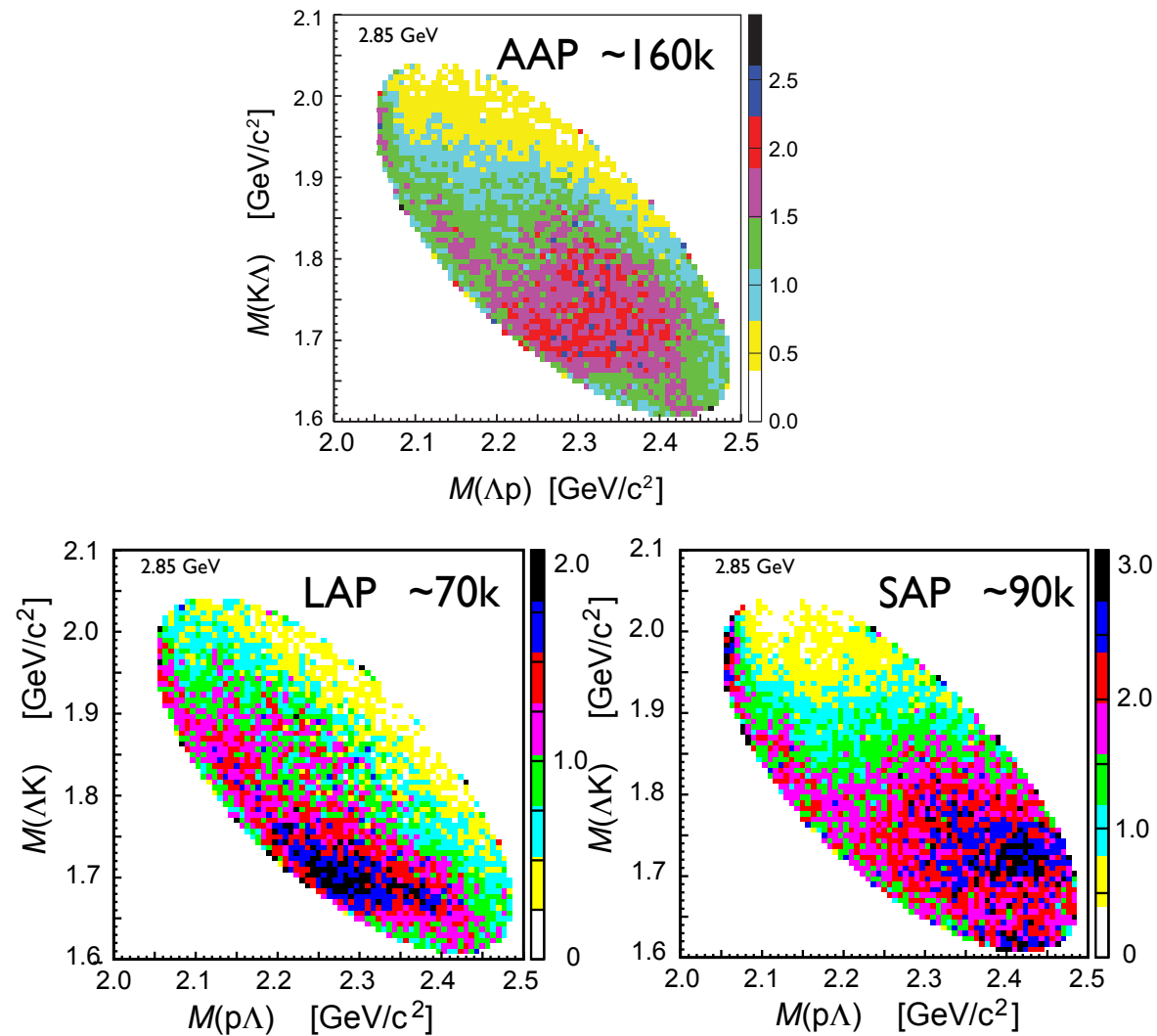
$$T(Q^2) = V_0 \left[\frac{1}{1 + b_1^2 Q^2} + G \frac{1}{1 + b_2^2 Q^2} \right]$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\hbar c}{m_B} = m_p \times F = 0.77 \times F, \quad b_2 = \frac{\hbar c}{m_B}$$

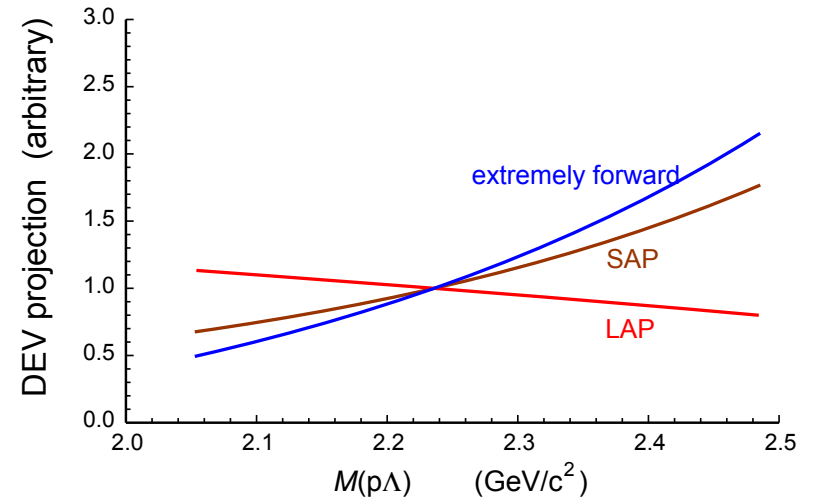
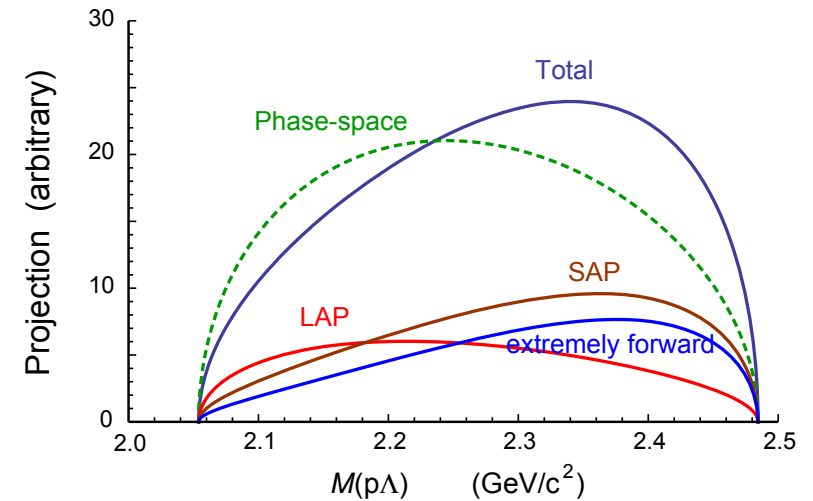
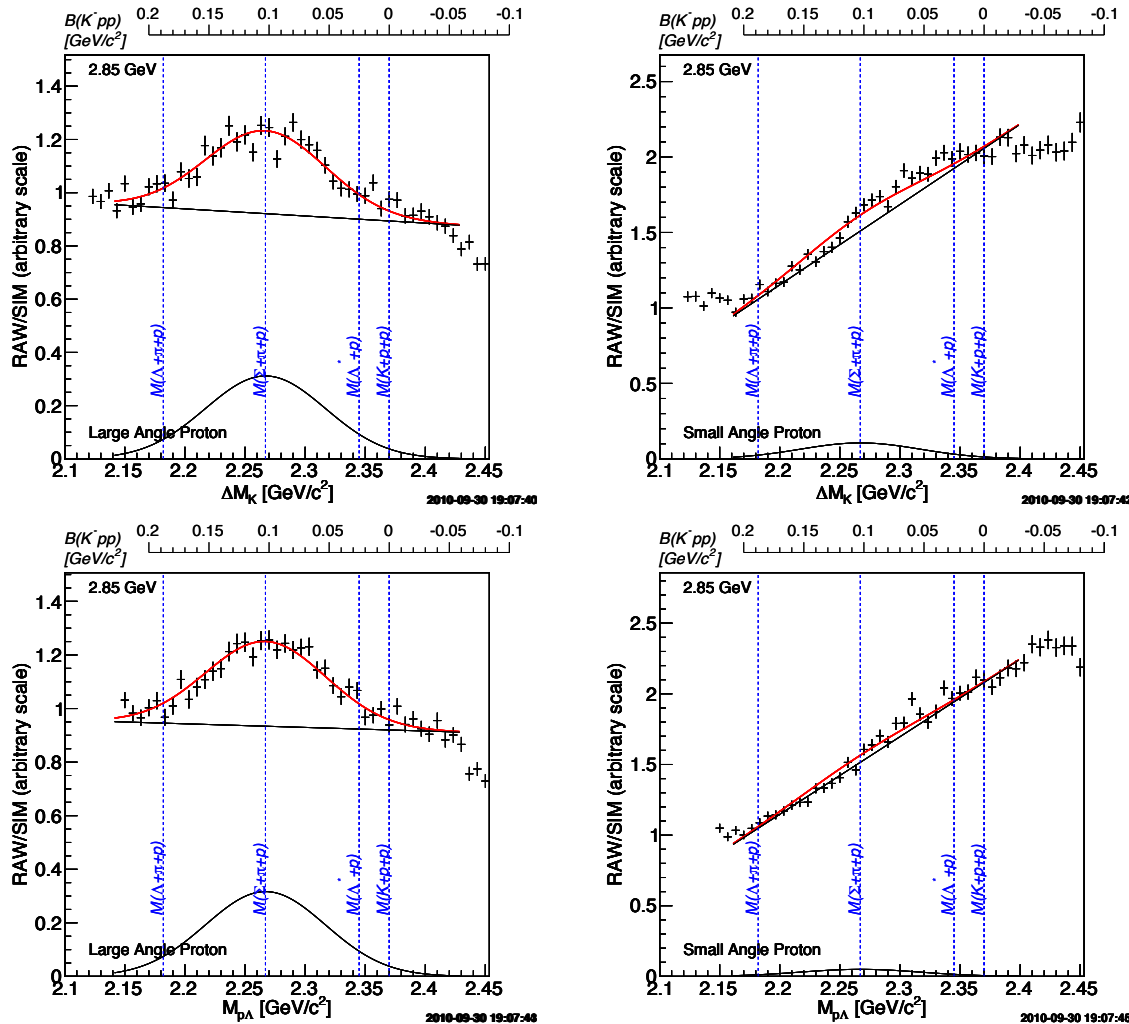
Y. Akaishi and T. Yamazaki, unpublished (2010)

2.85 GeV: Proton Angular Distribution

Exclusive data sample of $pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$



$M(p\Lambda) = \Delta M(K)$ spectra



Broad peak with $M=2267\text{MeV}/c^2$ and $\Gamma=118\text{ MeV}$ is shown

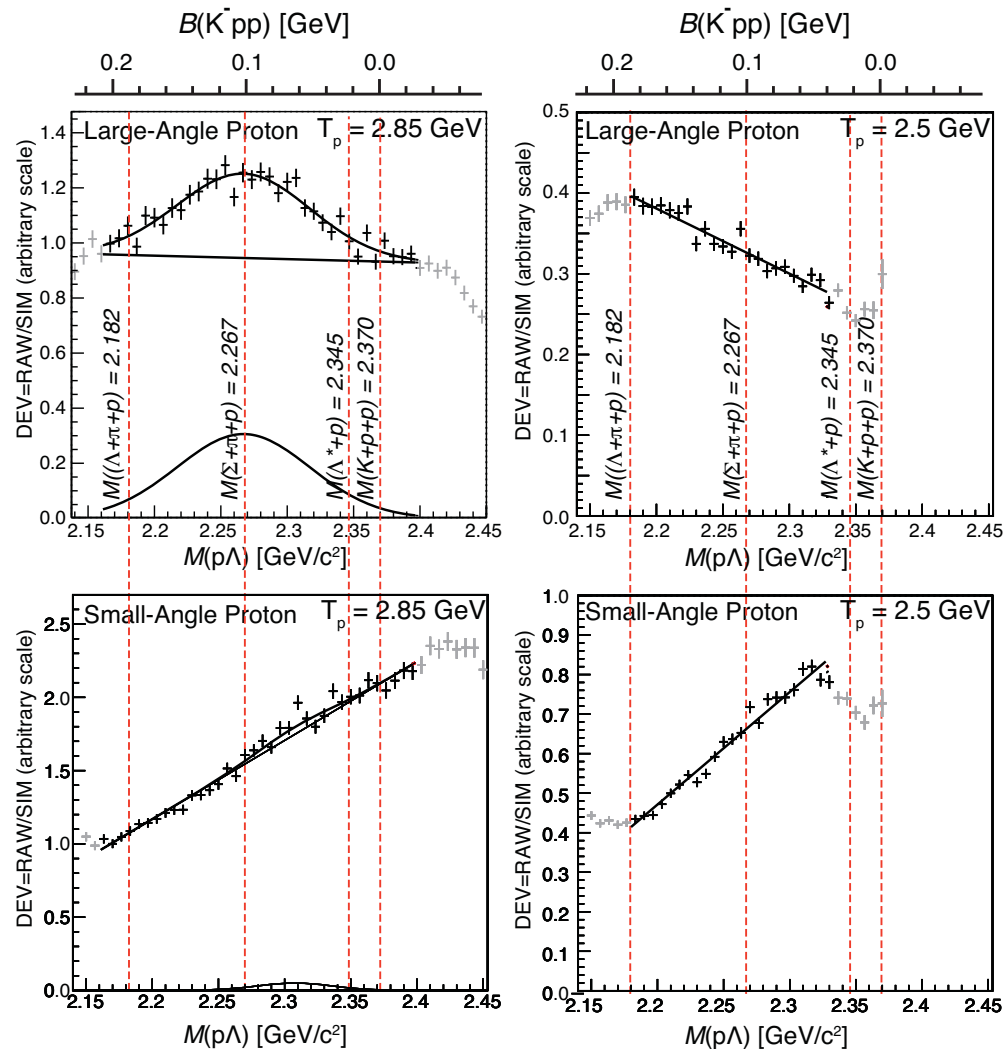
Y. Akaishi and T. Yamazaki, unpublished (2010)

2.5 GeV Data

2.5 GeV Data

2.5 GeV	125k
2.85 GeV	177k

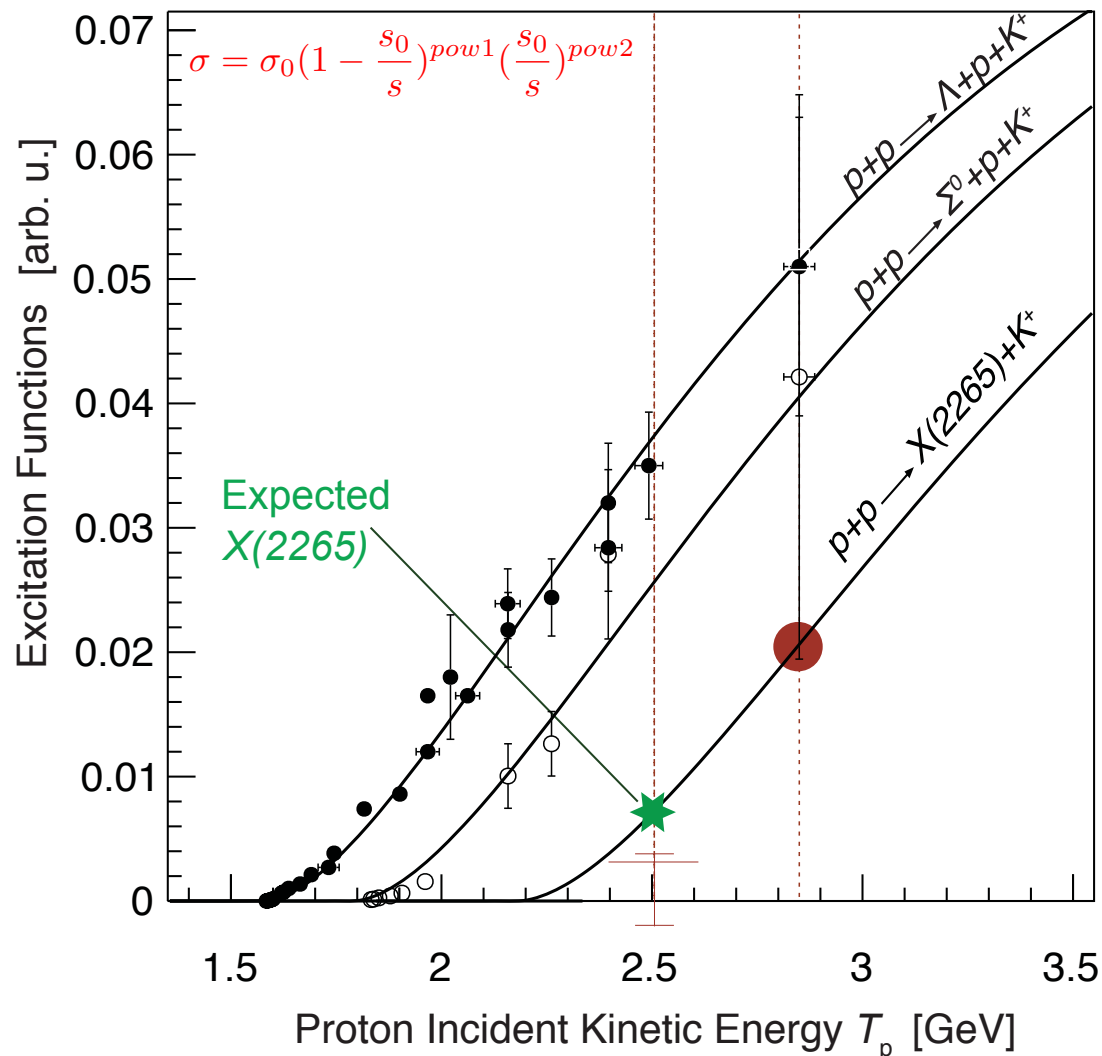
DISTO Data@2.5GeV



What could this imply?
to be seen or not to be seen?

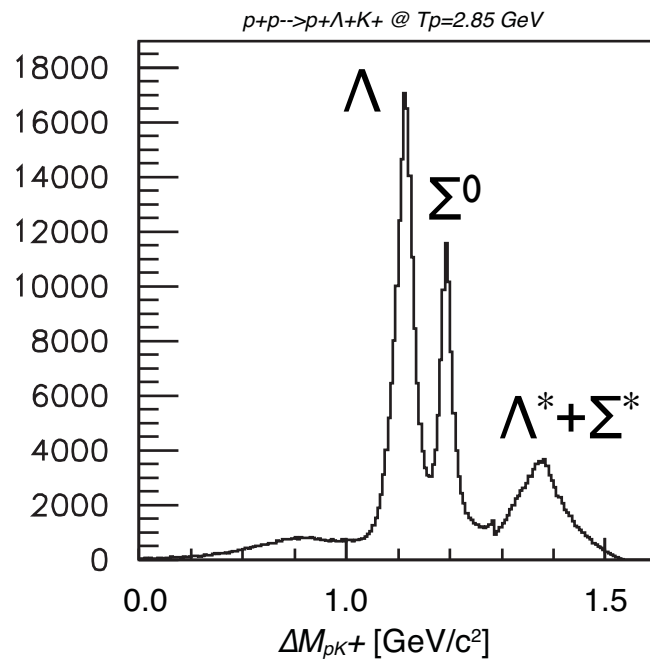
Cross section

Observation of X(2265) pushed down the expected production threshold of K^-pp

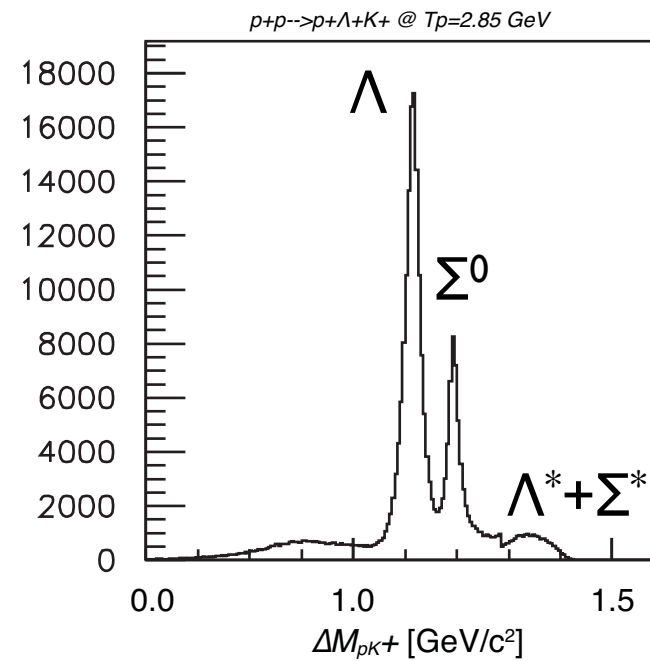
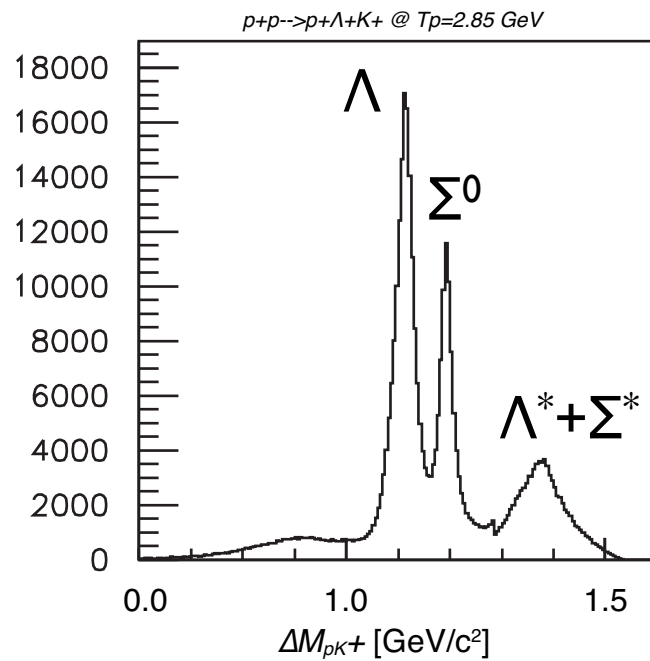


$1/2 - 1/3$ of X(2265) production comp. 2.85 GeV expected

$$p+p \rightarrow p+K^++X(\Lambda, \Sigma, \Lambda^*, \Sigma^0, ..)$$



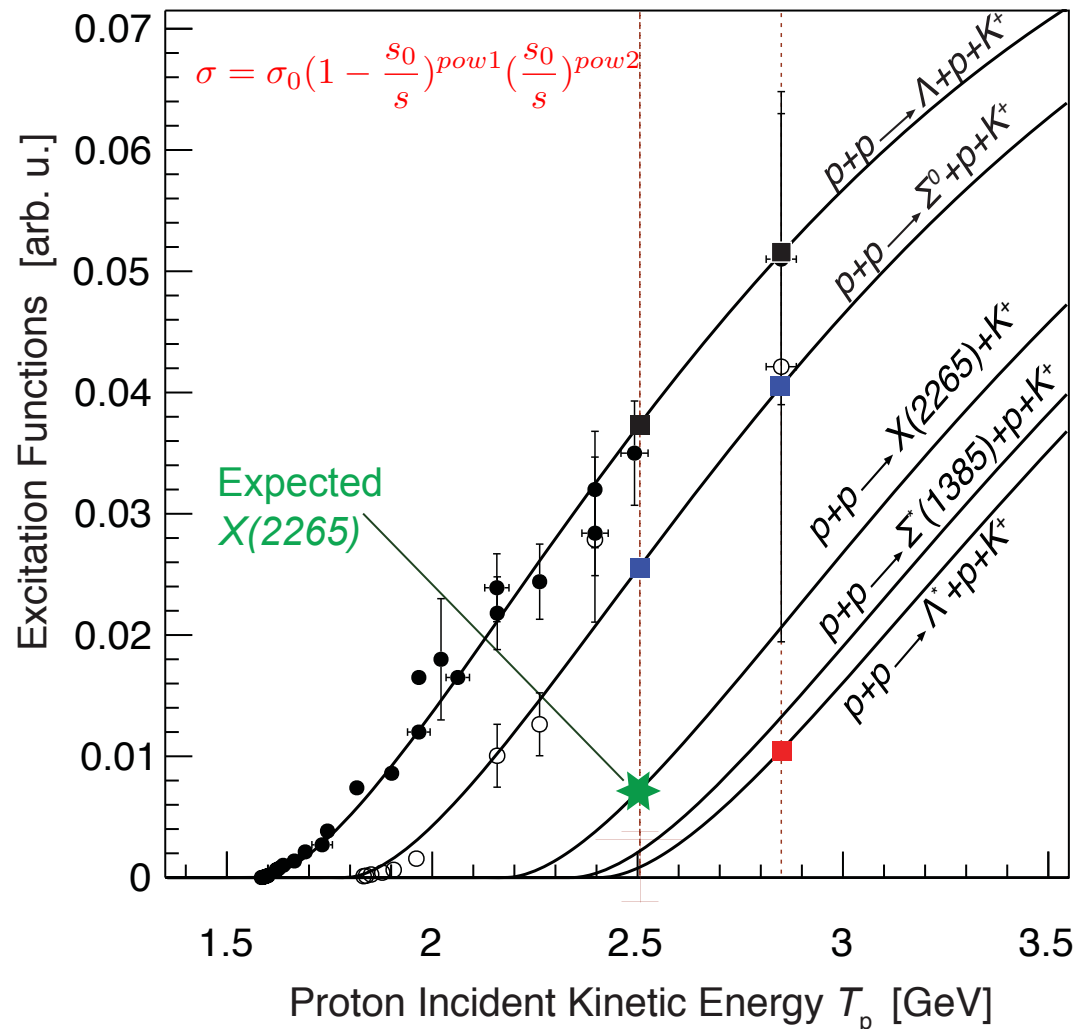
$$p+p \rightarrow p+K^++X(\Lambda, \Sigma, \Lambda^*, \Sigma^0, ..)$$



$pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ data

$$R_X^{\text{obs}} = \frac{\sigma_X(2.50)}{\sigma_X(2.85)} = \frac{Y_X(2.50)}{Y_X(2.85)} \times \frac{\sigma_{p\Lambda K}(2.50)}{\sigma_{p\Lambda K}(2.85)} \quad R_X^{\text{expected}} = \frac{\sigma_X(2.50)}{\sigma_X(2.85)} \approx 0.5.$$

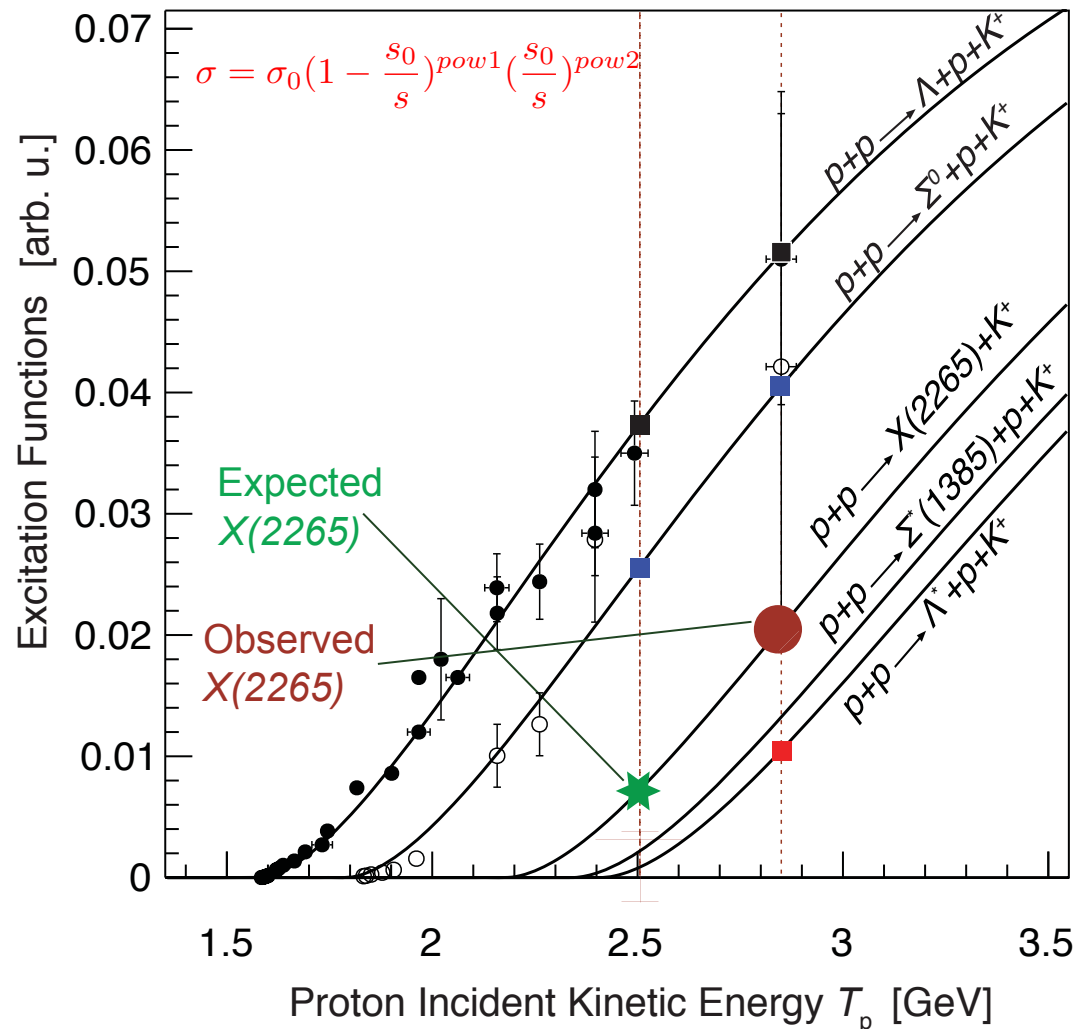
$$= 0.011 \pm 0.106$$



$pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ data

$$R_X^{\text{obs}} = \frac{\sigma_X(2.50)}{\sigma_X(2.85)} = \frac{Y_X(2.50)}{Y_X(2.85)} \times \frac{\sigma_{p\Lambda K}(2.50)}{\sigma_{p\Lambda K}(2.85)} \quad R_X^{\text{expected}} = \frac{\sigma_X(2.50)}{\sigma_X(2.85)} \approx 0.5.$$

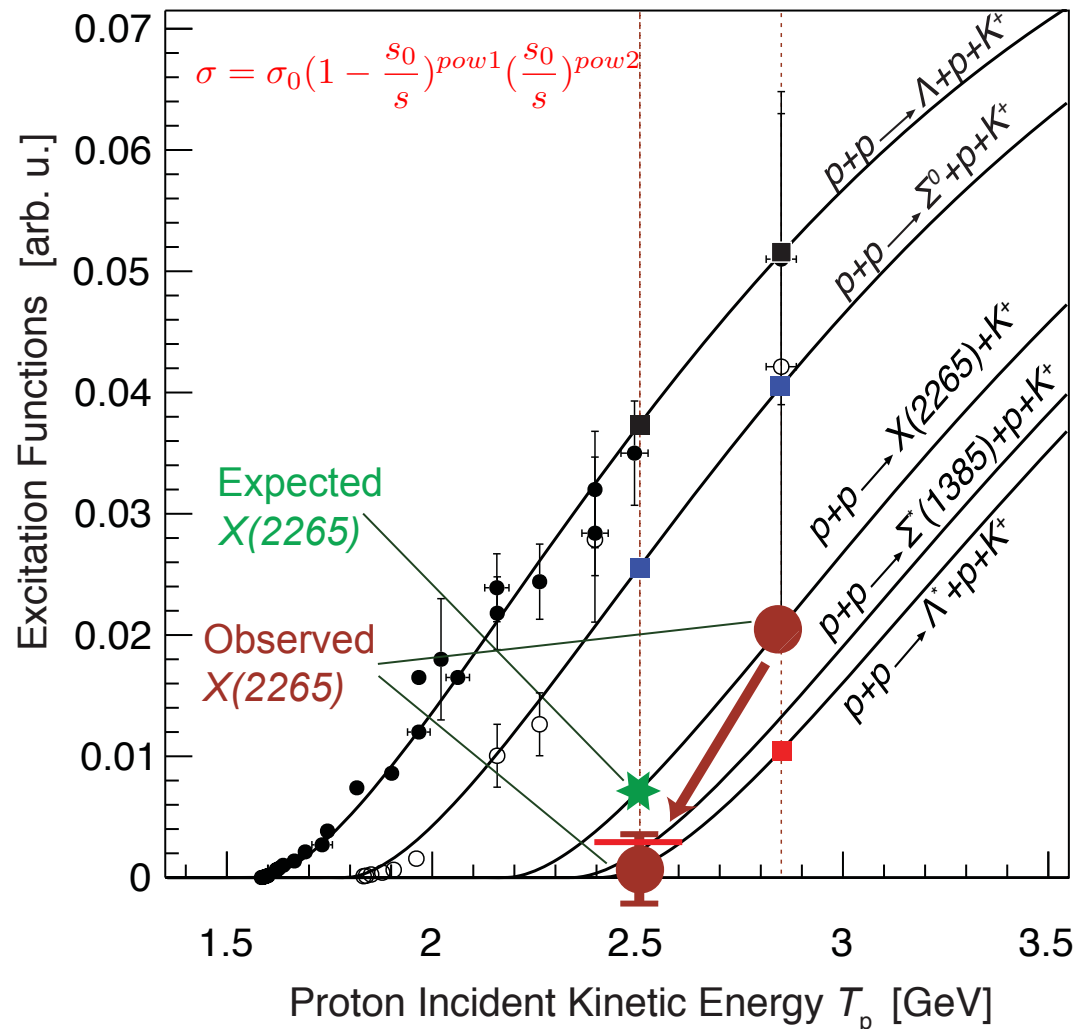
$$= 0.011 \pm 0.106$$



$pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ data

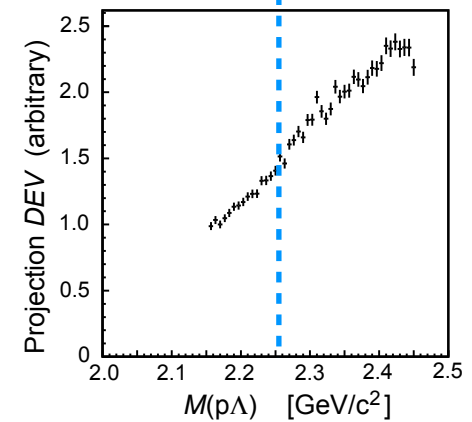
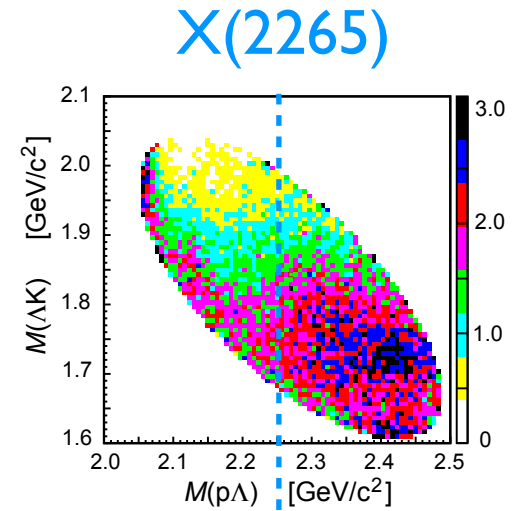
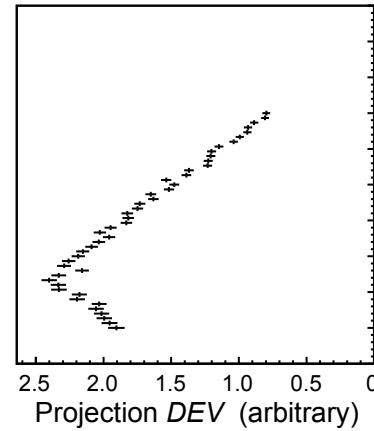
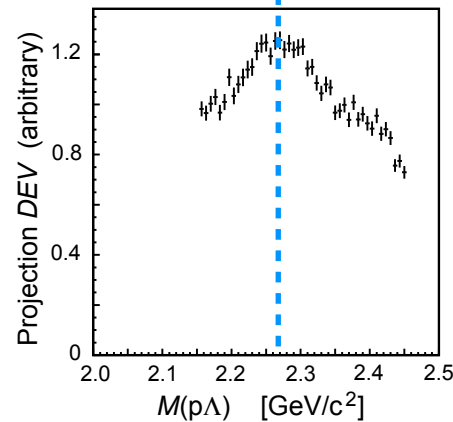
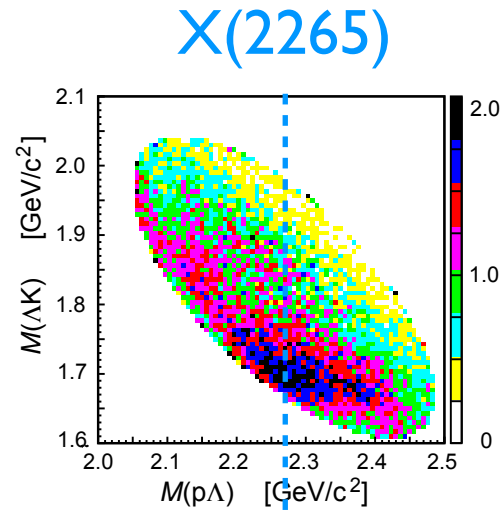
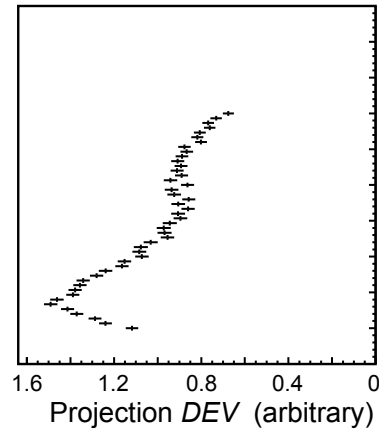
$$R_X^{\text{obs}} = \frac{\sigma_X(2.50)}{\sigma_X(2.85)} = \frac{Y_X(2.50)}{Y_X(2.85)} \times \frac{\sigma_{p\Lambda K}(2.50)}{\sigma_{p\Lambda K}(2.85)} \quad R_X^{\text{expected}} = \frac{\sigma_X(2.50)}{\sigma_X(2.85)} \approx 0.5.$$

$$= 0.011 \pm 0.106$$



$pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ Dalitz plot, projection @2.85 GeV

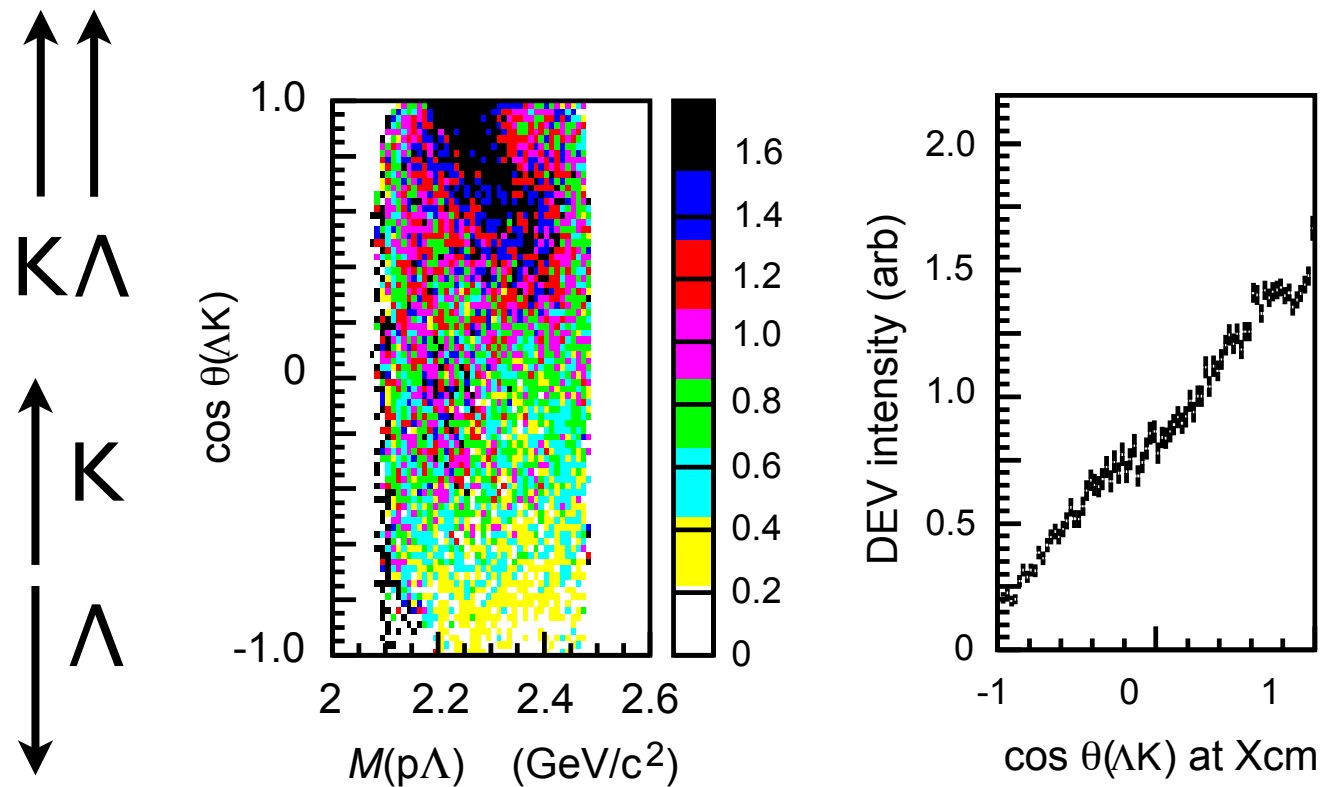
$\rightarrow p + (K^+ + \Lambda = N^*) \rightarrow p + K^+ + \Lambda$



$\rightarrow K^+ + X \rightarrow K^+ + p + \Lambda$

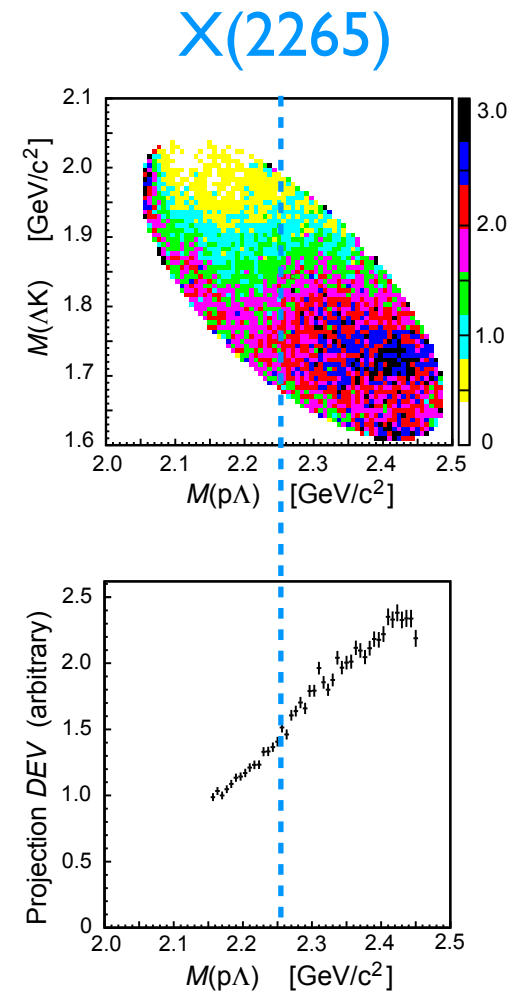
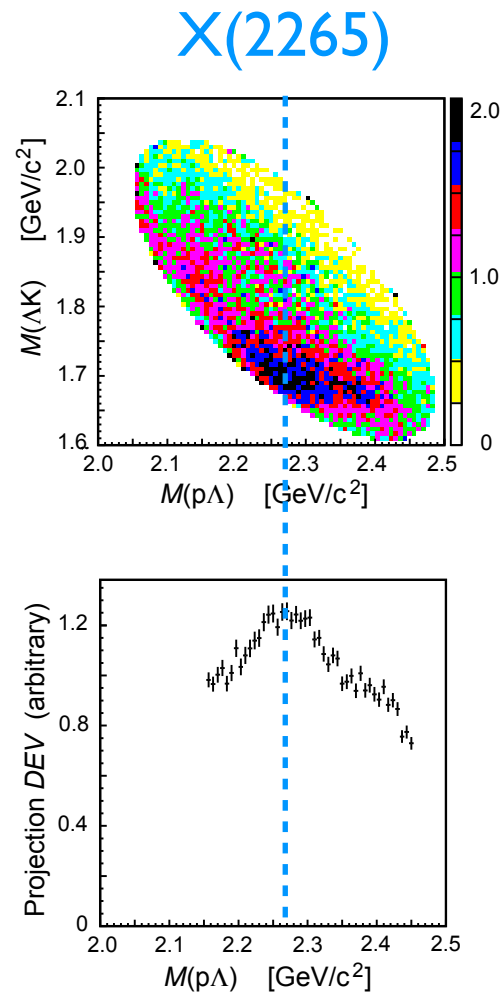
FSI between K^+ and Λ ?

Angular correlation of K^+ and Λ



$\cos \theta(\Lambda - K^+) \sim 1$ associated with $X(2267)$ production
 Λ and K^+ preferentially emitted to same direction

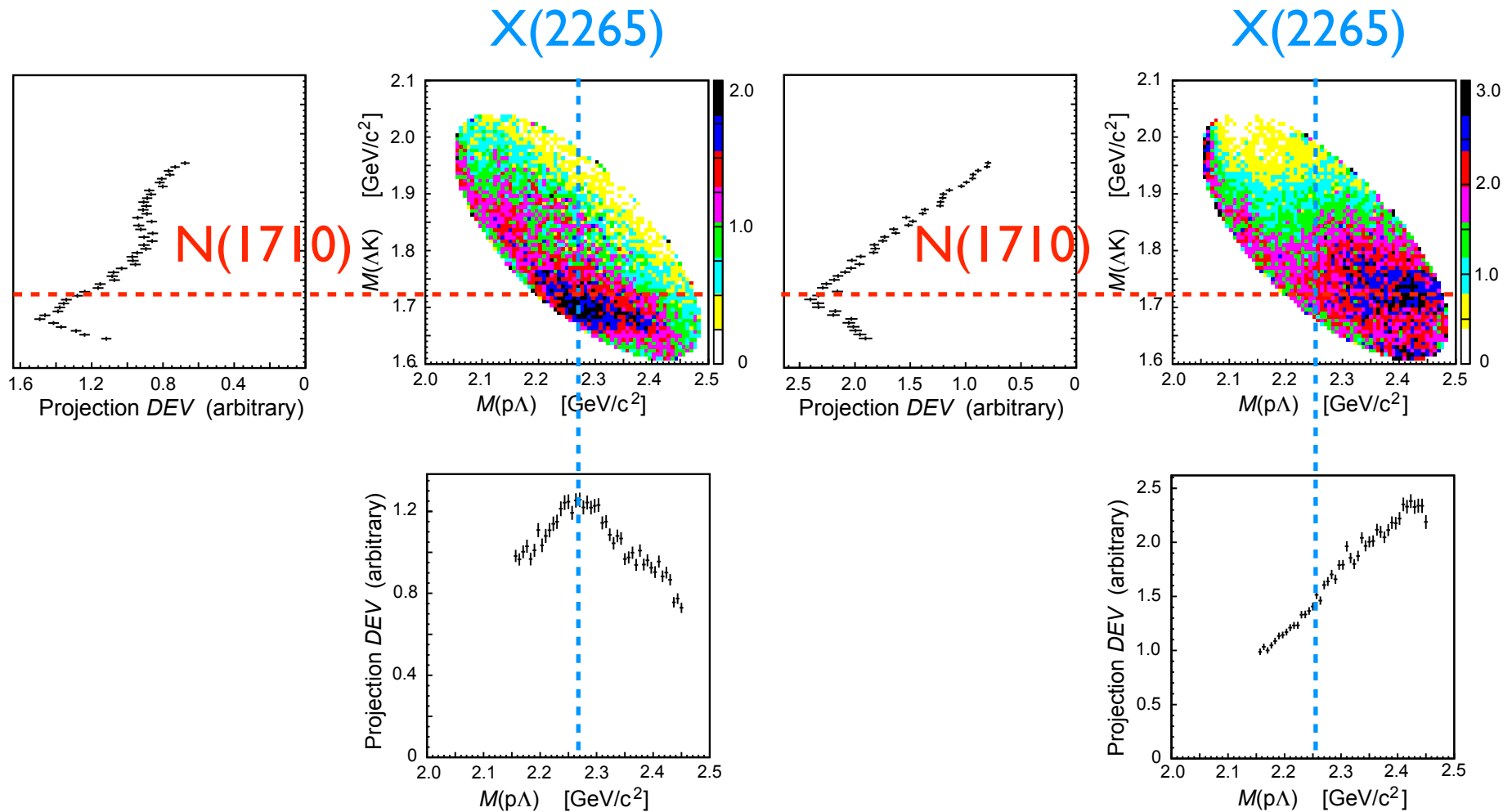
$pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ Dalitz plot, projection @2.85 GeV



$$\rightarrow K^+ + X \rightarrow K^+ + p + \Lambda$$

$pp \rightarrow p\Lambda K^+$ Dalitz plot, projection @2.85GeV

$\rightarrow p + (K^+ + \Lambda = N^*) \rightarrow p + K^+ + \Lambda$



$\rightarrow K^+ + X \rightarrow K^+ + p + \Lambda$

- *DISTO result of $X(2265)$ first reported@EXA08 (2.85 GeV) => PRL104(2010)132502.*
- *No $X(2265)$ at 2.5 GeV data where Λ^* has no cross section. That's consistent with a picture that Λ^* plays an important role for a formation of the deeply bound kaonic state*
- *2.85 GeV data being studied more carefully.*
 - *Attractive FSI of ΛK^+*
 - *$N^*(1710)$ resonance?*