

Phi photoproduction
in
a coupled-channel approach

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HYP-X @ J-PARC, Sep. 14-18, 2009

Introduction

Recently, several photon facilities have reported very accurate data of strangeness photoproduction.

However there are many phenomena which are difficult to be explained in terms of conventional models **near threshold ($\sim 2\text{GeV}$)**.

✓ $\Lambda(1405)$ photoproduction M. Niiyama et al. PRC.78:035202, 2008

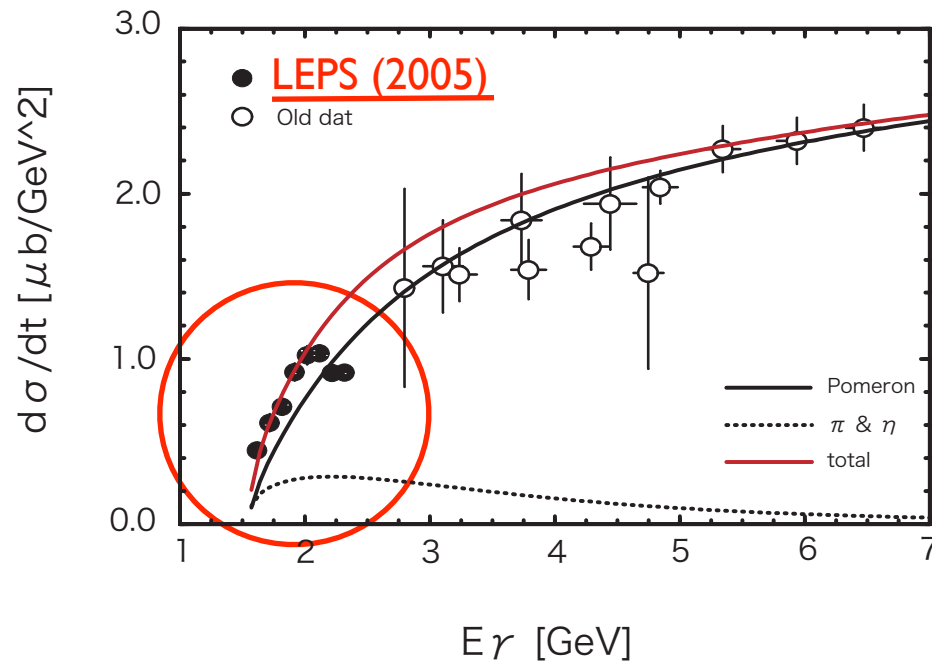
✓ $\Lambda(1520)$ photoproduction H. Kohri et al. arXiv: 0906.01967

✓ Θ photoproduction T. Nakano et al. PRL.91:012002, 2003
T. Nakano et al. PRC.79:025210, 2009

✓ Φ photoproduction T. Mibe et al. PRL.95:182001, 2005

Is there some specific production mechanism near threshold ($\sim 2\text{ GeV}$)?

Differential cross section of phi photoproduction at $\theta \sim 0$



— pomeron
+ meson exchange

Titov et al, PRC76, 035202, (2007)

T. Mibe et al. PRL.95:182001, (2005)

It is difficult to reproduce such a dip structure by using Pomeron and meson exchange model.

Coupled channel effects in Φ -photoproduction

→ We study coupled channel effects in ϕ photo production

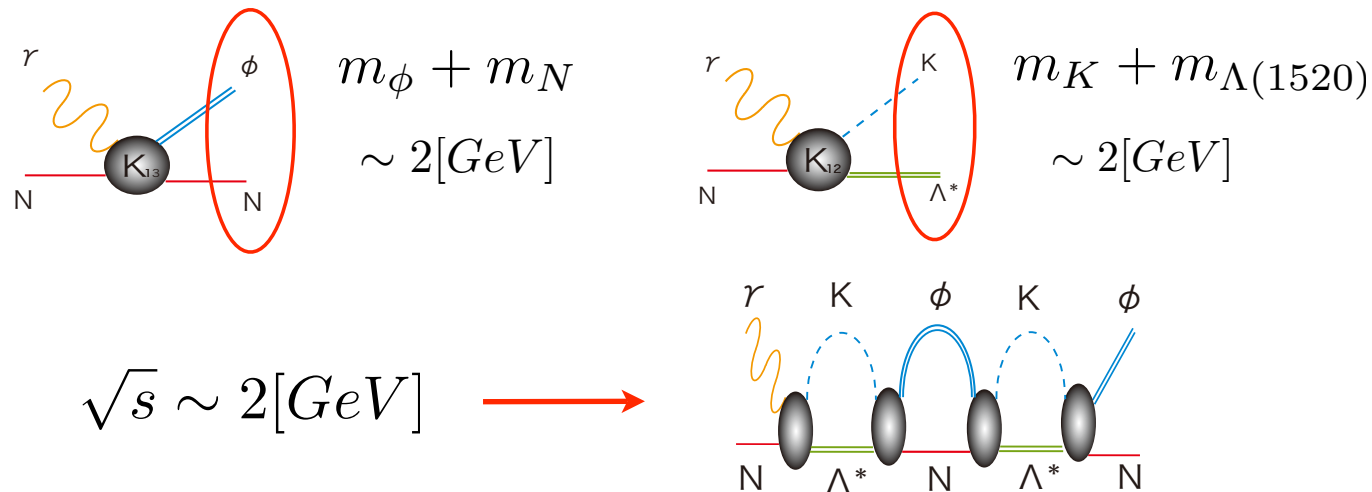
✓ On-shell Kaon exchange

✓ $\Phi N, K\Lambda^*$ Resonance

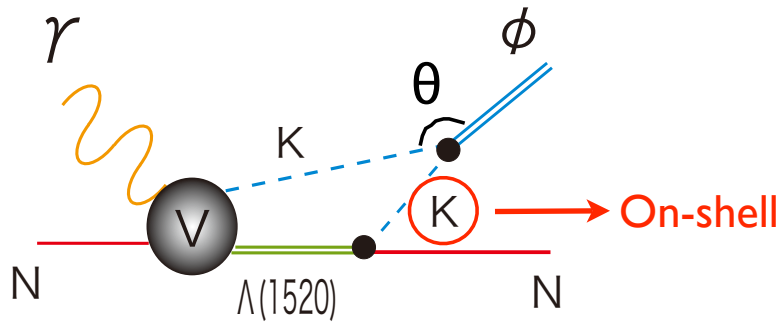
$K\Lambda(1520)$ channel

$K\Lambda(1520)$ threshold is very close to ΦN threshold.

We expect $K\Lambda(1520)$ channel strongly contribute to Φ -photoproduction near threshold energy region.



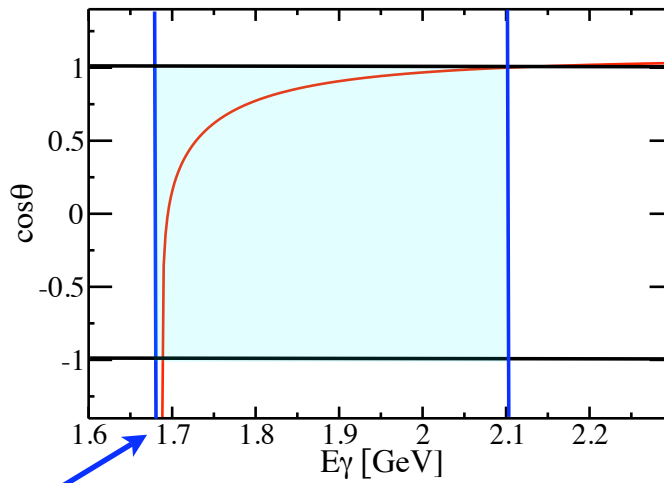
I. Kaon on-shell effect



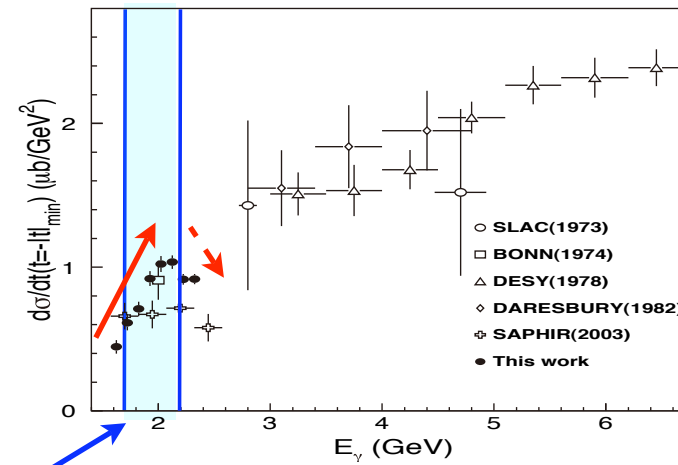
On shell condition

$$t(E_\gamma, \cos\theta) - m_K^2 = 0$$

— solution of on-shell condition



KΛ(1520) threshold



KΛ(1520) threshold

Formalism

Coupled channel K-matrix

$$K_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \gamma N \\ \text{---} K_{11} \text{---} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} K\Lambda^* \\ \text{---} K_{12} \text{---} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \phi N \\ \text{---} K_{13} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} K\Lambda^* \\ \text{---} K_{21} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{22} \text{---} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{23} \end{array} & \dots \\ \begin{array}{c} \phi N \\ \text{---} K_{31} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{32} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{33} \end{array} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

Phi-photoproduction amplitude

$$T_{\gamma N \rightarrow \phi N} = \left(\frac{K}{1 - iK} \right)_{\gamma N \rightarrow \phi N} = K + iK^2 - K^3 \dots$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} \gamma N \\ \text{---} K_{13} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \gamma N \\ \text{---} K_{12} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{23} \end{array} + \dots + \begin{array}{c} \gamma N \\ \text{---} K_{12} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{22} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} K_{23} \end{array} + \dots$$

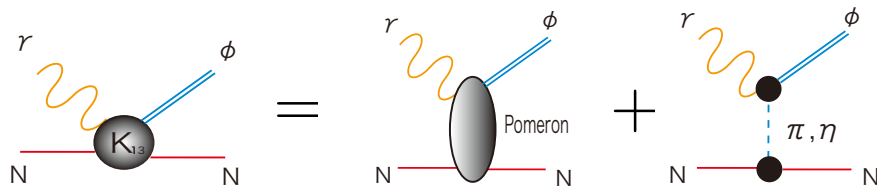
Im **Im**

K-matrix elements

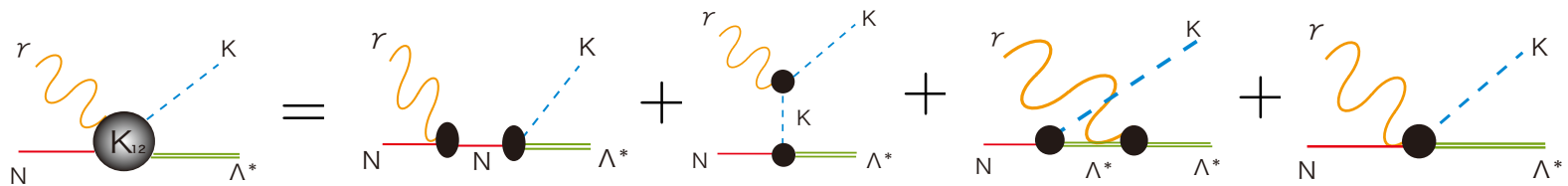
We use the effective Lagrangian method for each K-matrix elements.

→ chiral symmetry, gauge symmetry, vector meson dominance, OZI

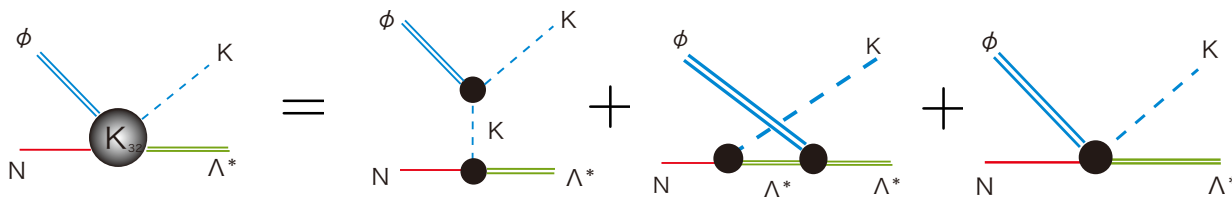
1. $\gamma N \rightarrow \phi N$ Titov et al, PRC76, 035202, (2007)



2. $\gamma N \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$ Nam et al, PRD75, 014027 (2007)



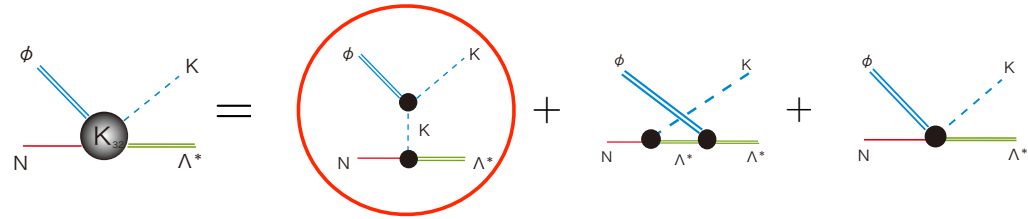
3. $\phi N \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$



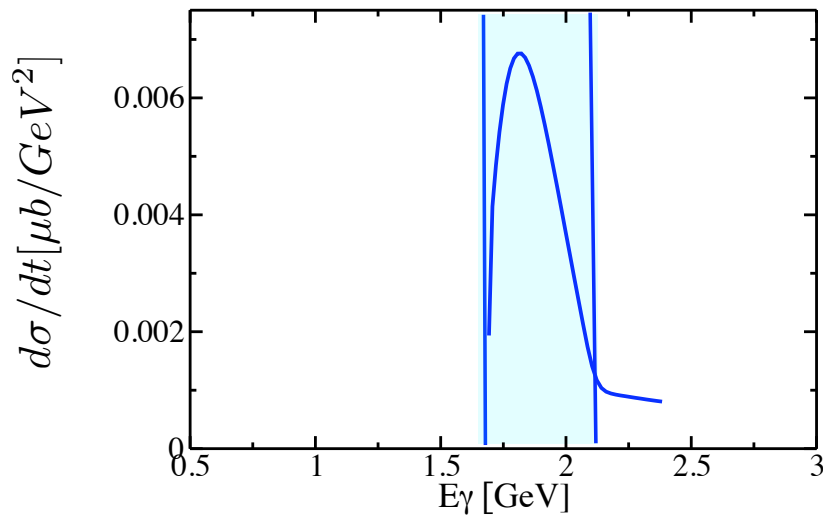
4. Other channels

$\pi N, \rho N, \eta N, K \Lambda$ and $K \Sigma$

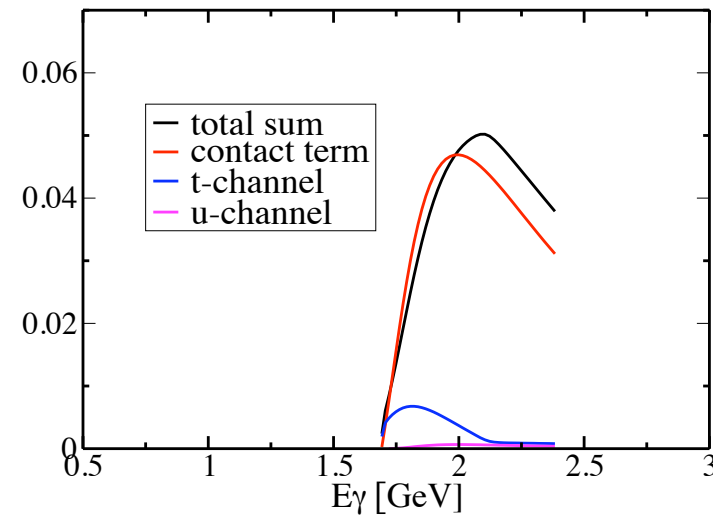
Results I (on-shell)



Only t-channel effect of $\phi N \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$



All $\phi N \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$ channel effects



On-shell effect makes peak structure in the cross section in the desired energy region.

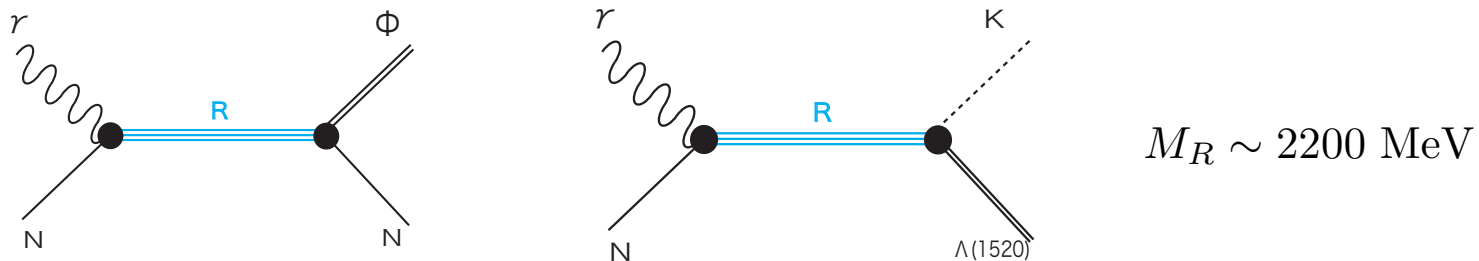
However in $\phi N \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$ channel dominant contribution is contact term like $\gamma N \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$ channel.

Therefore the t-channel effect (on-shell effect) is buried under the contact term.

2. Possibility of $K\Lambda(1520)$, ΦN resonance

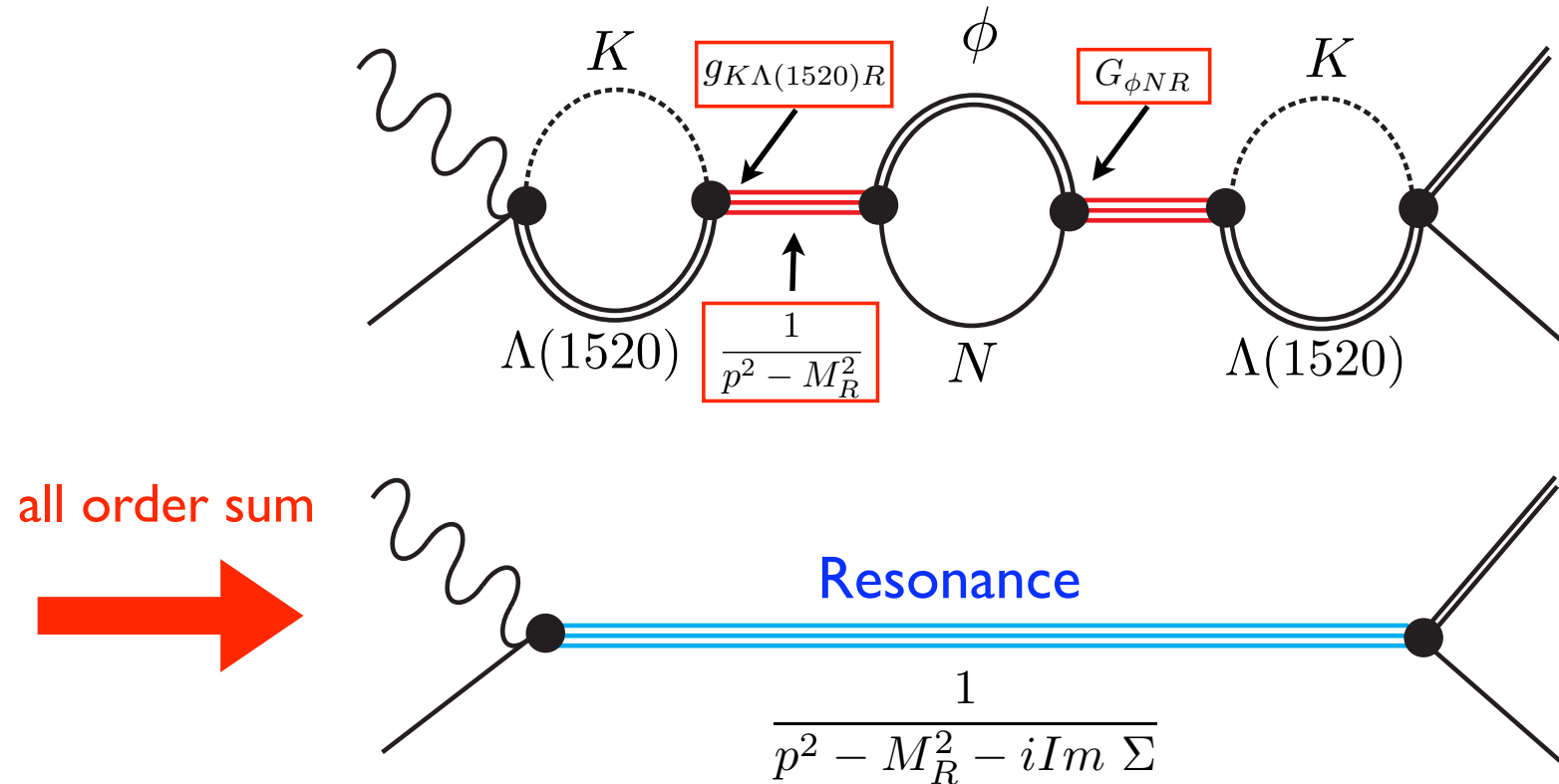
There is a peak structure in $\Lambda(1520)$ photoproduction at the same energy region.

→ A resonance strongly correlating $K\Lambda(1520)$ and ΦN may exist and makes peak structures in $\Lambda(1520)$ and Φ photoproduction.



Since a resonance, consisting of $K\Lambda(1520)$ and ΦN , contains large s -bar component, this contribution may not be suppressed by OZI rule.

Resonance in the coupled channel K-matrix approach



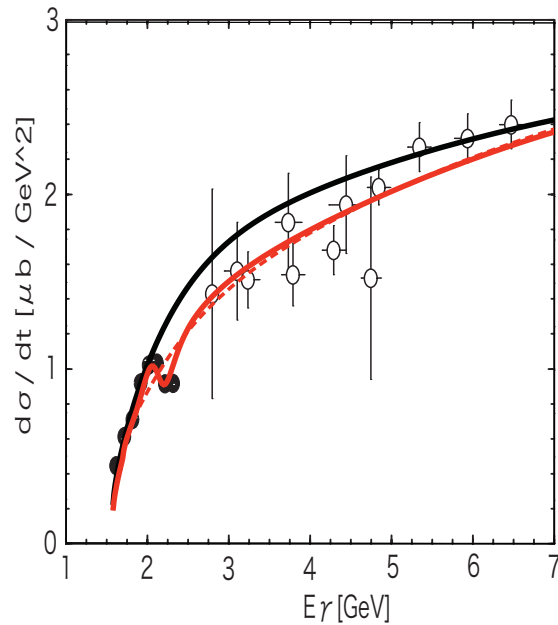
- ✓ Parameters characterizing the resonance

$$g_{K\Lambda(1520)R}, G_{\phi NR}, M_R$$

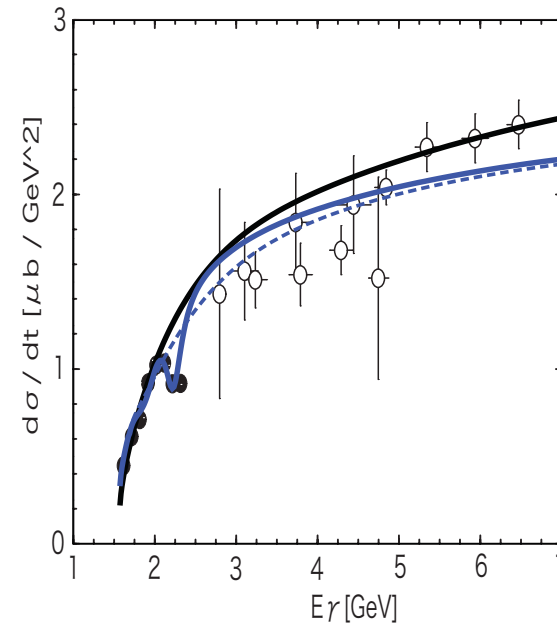
- ✓ We take into account only spin 1/2 case for simplicity

Results with resonance $(\frac{1}{2}^-)$

model A



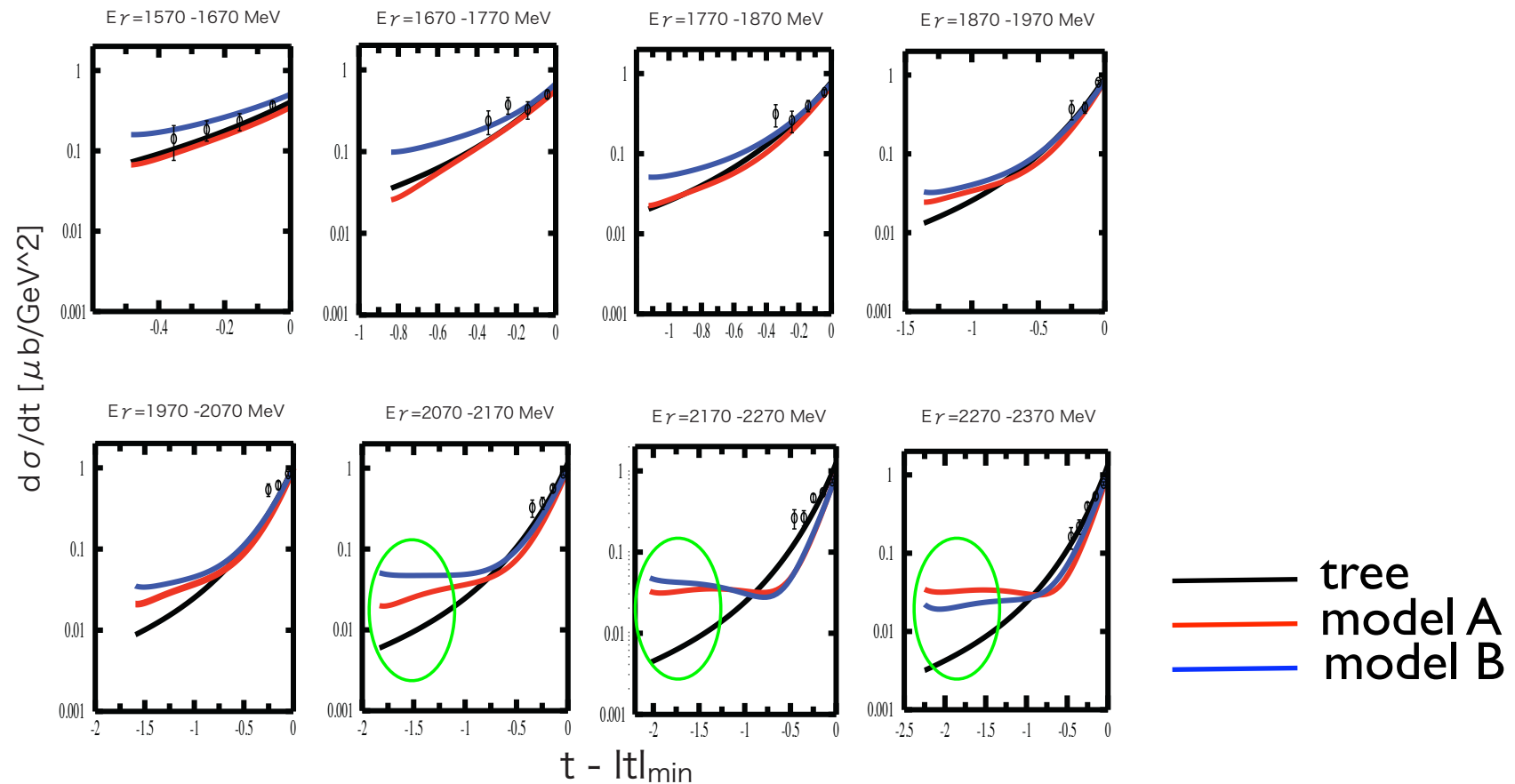
model B



Resonance parameters

models	$g_{\phi KK}$	$g_{K\Lambda(1520)R}$	$G_{\phi NR}$	M_R
model A	+4.7	-4.24	0.33	2250 MeV
model B	-4.7	-4.90	-0.28	2260 MeV

t-dependence



Theoretically a resonance effect makes angular distribution flat.



If the flat behavior is observed experimentally,
it could be the possibility of the resonance.

Summary

- We study coupled-channel effects in Φ photoproduction by using coupled-channel K-matrix.
- On-shell Kaon indeed makes a peak structure at desired energy region, but this structure is buried under broad contact term contribution.
- We discuss the possibility of the resonance which contains **large s -bar components**.

Future work

- Taking into account not only spin $1/2$ case but also higher spin case
- Effects of the resonance in $\Lambda(1520)$ photoproduction
- Structure of the resonance

