

Abstract Submitted  
for the HAW09 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Effects of  $\Lambda(1405)$  on the Structure of Multi-Antikaonic Nuclei** TAKUMI MUTO, Department of Physics, Chiba Institute of Technology, TOSHIKI MARUYAMA, Advanced Science Research Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, TOSHITAKA TATSUMI, Department of Physics, Kyoto University — Multi-strangeness system in hadronic matter has received much attention toward understanding high-density QCD. Recently deeply bound antikaonic nuclear states have been studied extensively. We have investigated multi-antikaonic nuclei (MKN), where several  $K^-$  mesons are bound in the nucleus. In this paper, we extend our framework to take into account the  $\Lambda(1405)$  ( $\Lambda^*$ ) and consider its effects on the structure of the MKN. We base our study on the relativistic mean-field theory (RMF), coupled with  $\bar{K}$ -nucleon ( $N$ ) and  $\bar{K} - \bar{K}$  interactions which respect chiral symmetry. The  $\Lambda^*$  is introduced as a pole contribution to the energy together with the range effects as the second-order perturbation with respect to the relevant axial-vector current. The density profiles of the nucleons and  $K^-$  for the MKN are obtained. It is shown that the  $I=0$   $\bar{K}N$  attraction is enhanced as a result of avoiding the  $\Lambda^*$  pole. Therefore both protons and  $K^-$  mesons become denser around the center of the MKN as compared with the previous result without the range terms and  $\Lambda^*$ . We also discuss behavior of the binding energy of the MKN by systematically changing the number of the embedded  $K^-$ ,  $|S|$ .

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Date submitted: 14 Jul 2009

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