



Analysis of $np \rightarrow d \pi^+ \pi^-$ reactions at 1.25 GeV with HADES spectrometer

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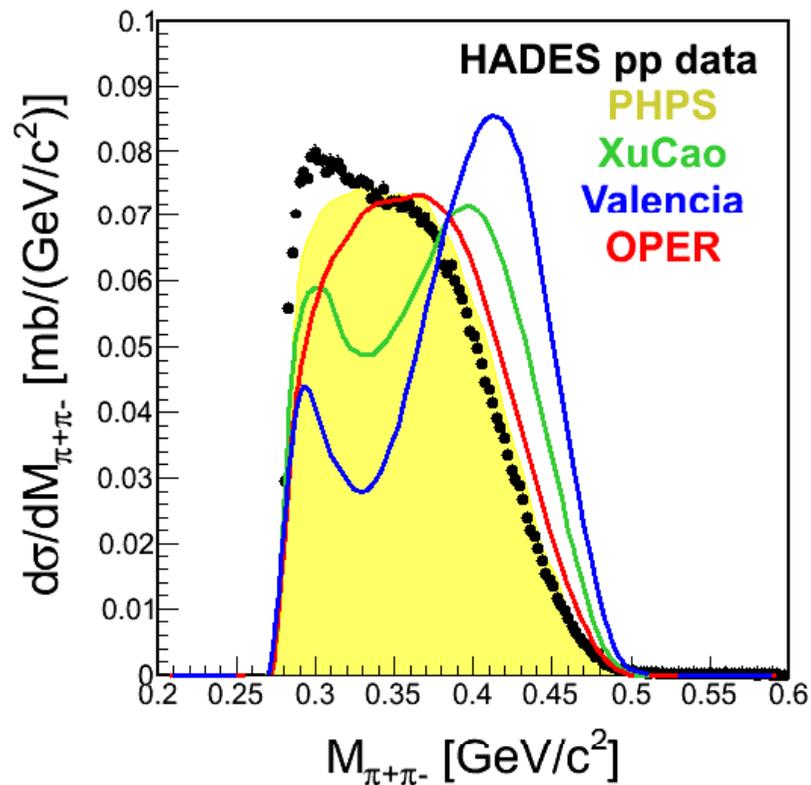
Why analyzing $pn \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$?

- Specific interest of systematic study of 2π channels in pp and pn :
 $N^*(1440) \rightarrow \Delta\pi$, $N^*(1440) \rightarrow N(\pi\pi)$ s-wave, $N^*(1440) \rightarrow \rho N$, $\Delta\Delta$ excitation
- Indication for a $I=0$ dibaryon resonance in the $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction (ABC effect)
Signal expected to be smaller in the $pn \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ channel ($I=0$ and $I=1$),
but it is important to check the description of all isospin channels
- comparison $pn \rightarrow NN\pi\pi$, $pp \rightarrow NN\pi\pi$, $pd \rightarrow NN\pi\pi$ extensively studied with WASA-at-Cosy \rightarrow comparison of the data.
- In connection to $pn \rightarrow Xe^+e^-$ HADES data, constraints on the contribution of $pn \rightarrow de^+e^-$ can be obtained from $pn \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$

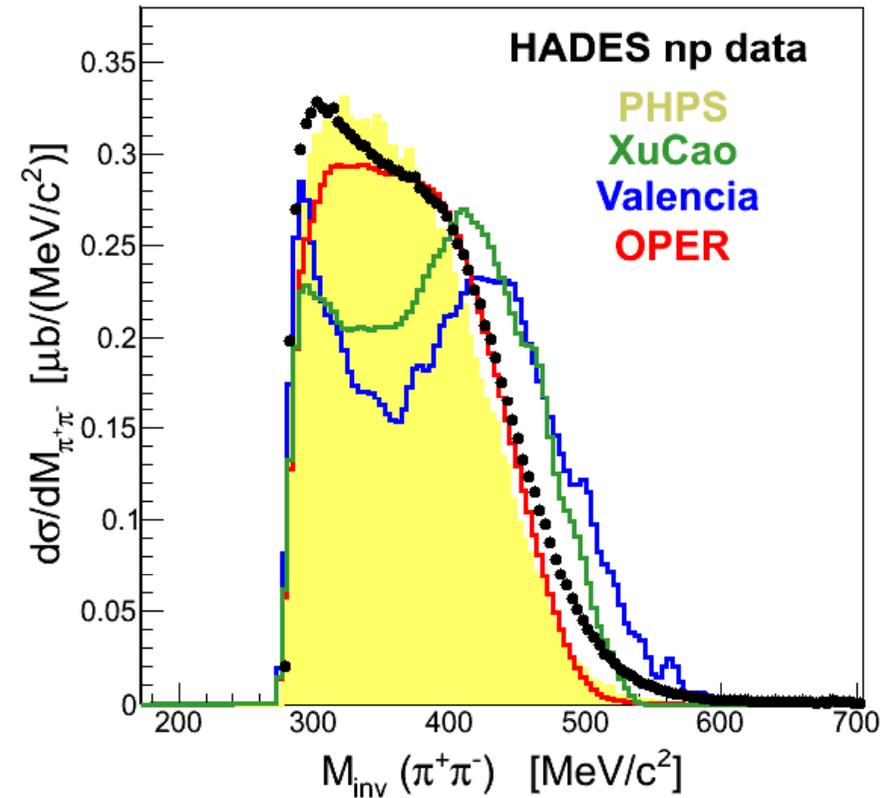
Other double- π results from HADES – $E_k=1.25\text{GeV}$



M. Gumberidze (IPN Orsay)

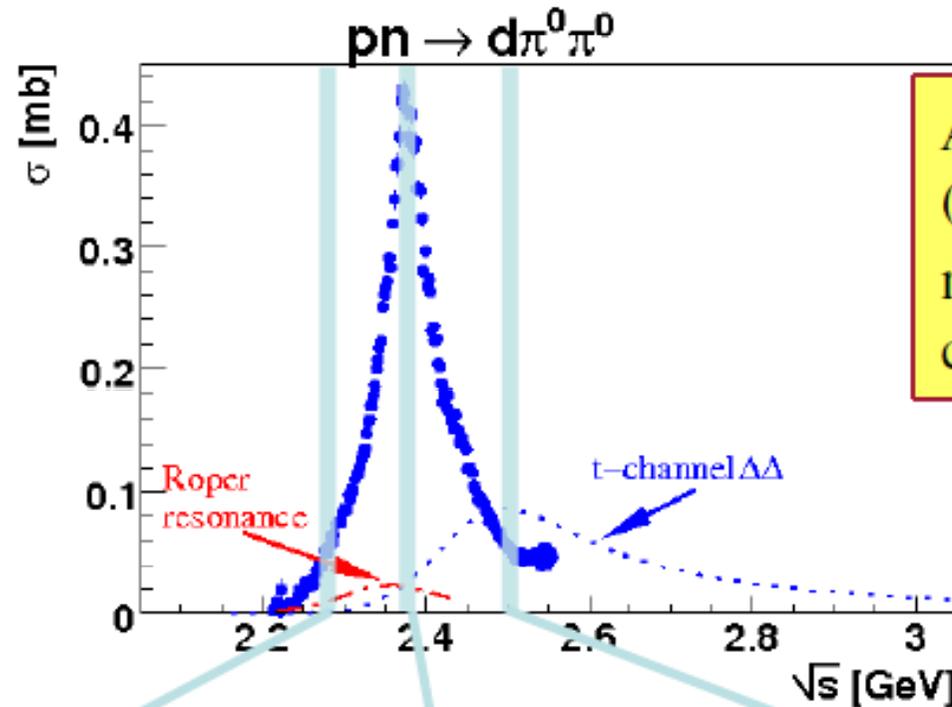


A. Kurilkin (Dubna)

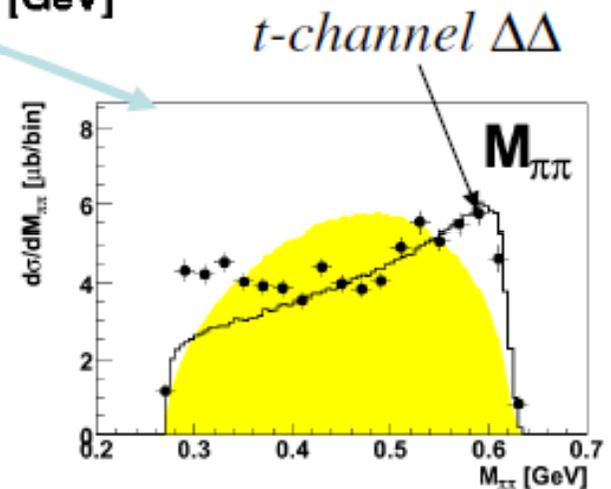
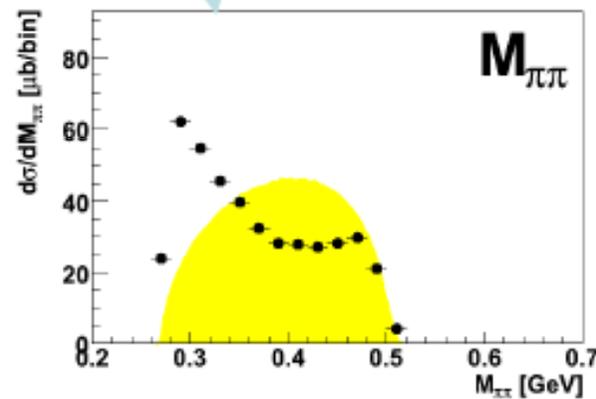
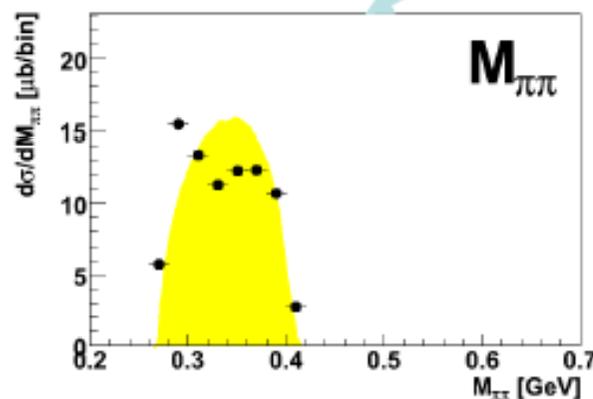


Data shows sensitivity to different models, ongoing comparisons.

$M_{\pi\pi}$ for different beam energies

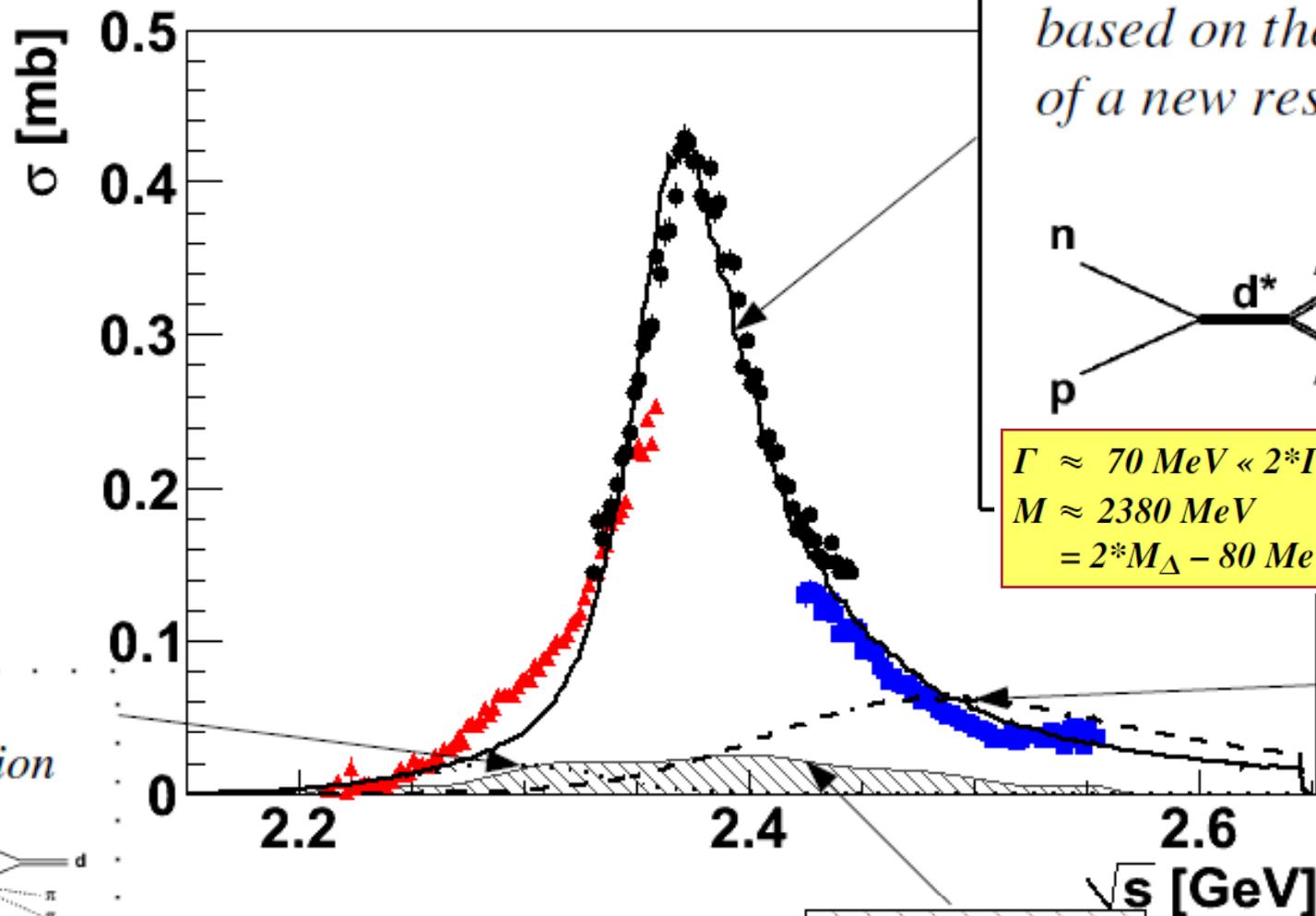


ABC Effect
(Enhancement in $M_{\pi\pi}$)
related to peak in total
cross section !

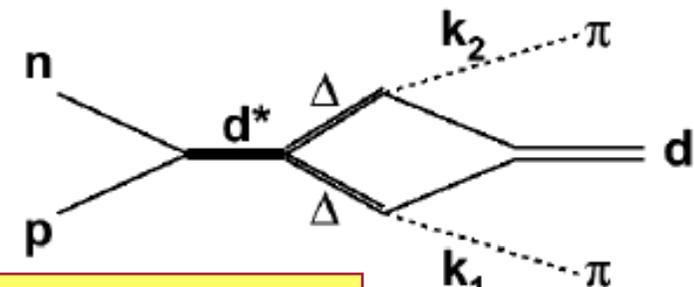


A New Resonance: Total Cross Section $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$

$$pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$$

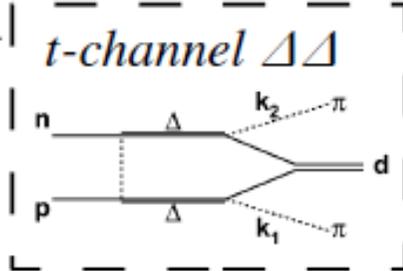
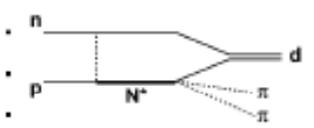


And that's the model, based on the assumption of a new resonance.



$\Gamma \approx 70 \text{ MeV} \ll 2 * \Gamma_{\Delta}$
 $M \approx 2380 \text{ MeV}$
 $= 2 * M_{\Delta} - 80 \text{ MeV}$

Roper excitation



systematic uncertainties

The HADES spectrometer

- **Detector geometry**

full azimuthal range covered, 6 sectors
polar angle: $16^\circ < \theta < 84^\circ$

- **Tracking**

Superconducting coils, toroidal field
24 Mini Drift Chambers

- **Particle identification (e, p, K, π)**

RICH, MDC, TOF, TOFINO, Shower (RPC)

- **Resolutions**

$\Delta M\omega/M\omega \sim 2.1\%$ at ω peak
 $\Delta p/p \sim 2-3\%$ for proton and π

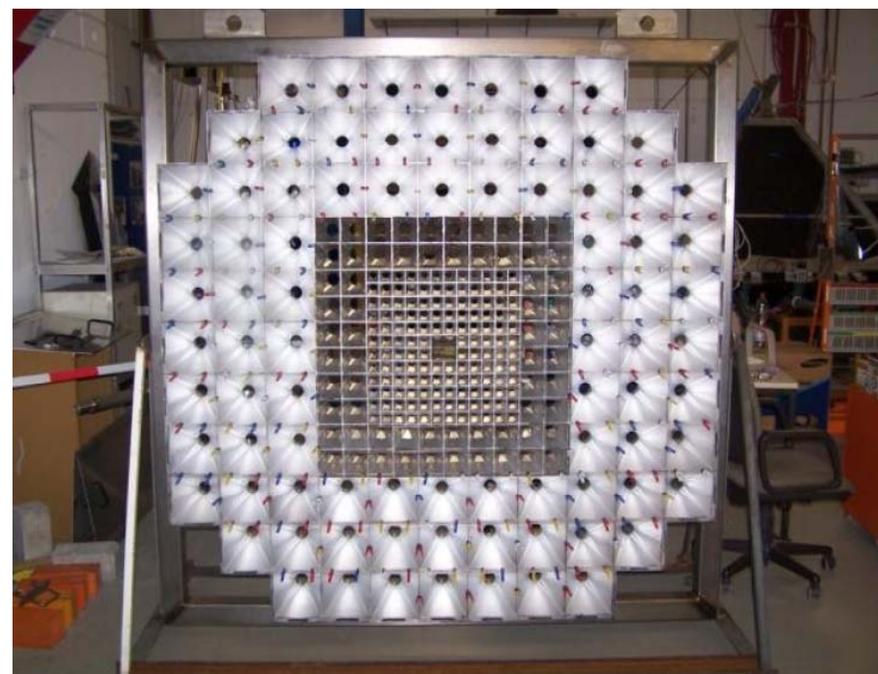
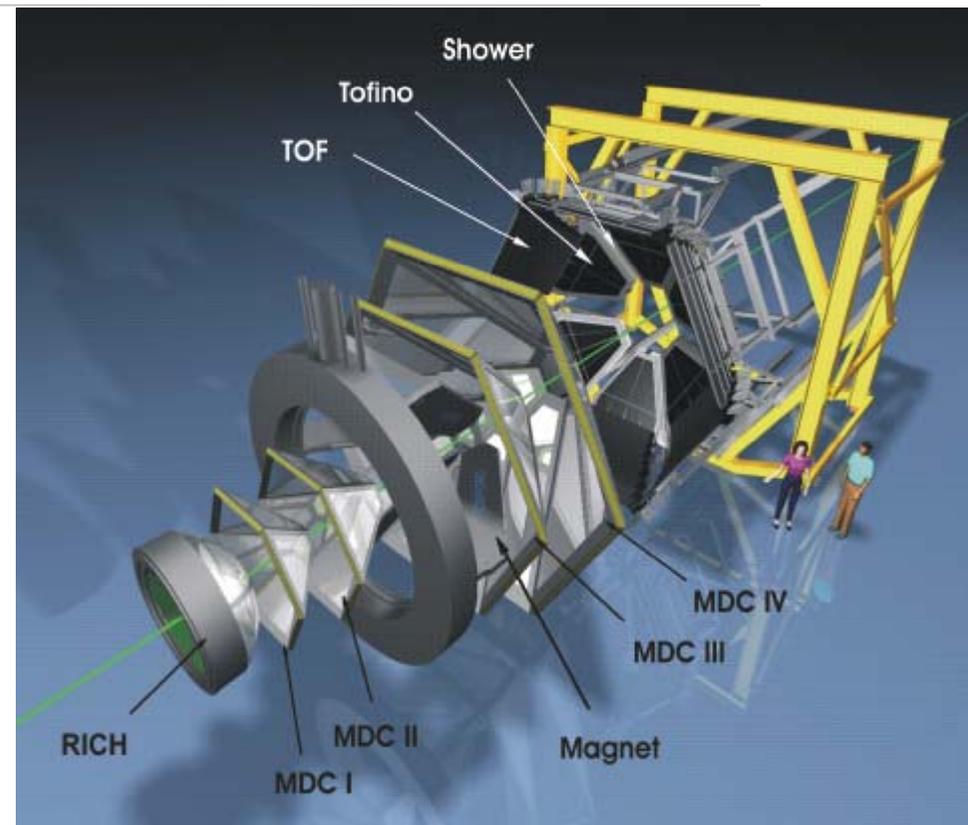
- **Forward Wall:**

Plastic scintillators covering θ angles up to 7°
Detector dedicated to tag proton spectator

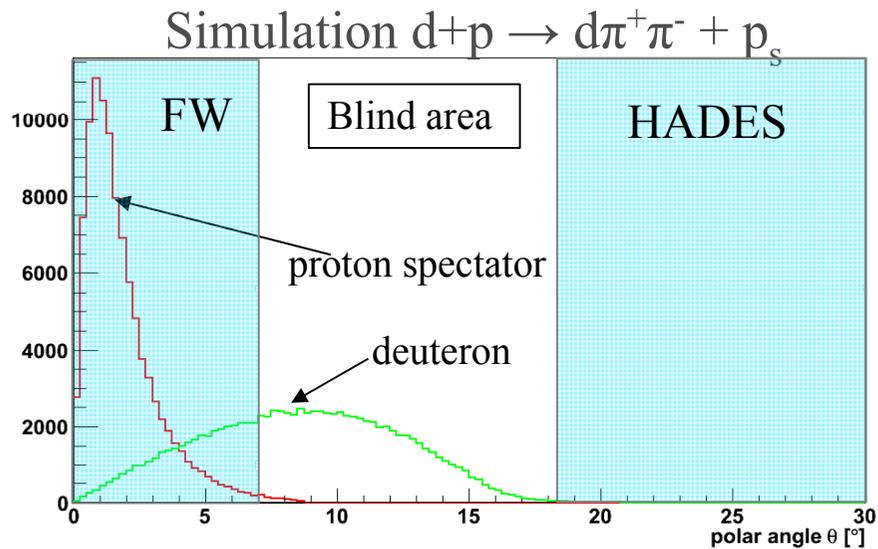
- **Cells in FW:**

140 small 4x4cm $\rightarrow (0^\circ < \theta < 2^\circ)$
64 middle 8x8cm $\rightarrow (2^\circ < \theta < 3.3^\circ)$
84 large 16x16cm $\rightarrow (3.3^\circ < \theta < 7.2^\circ)$

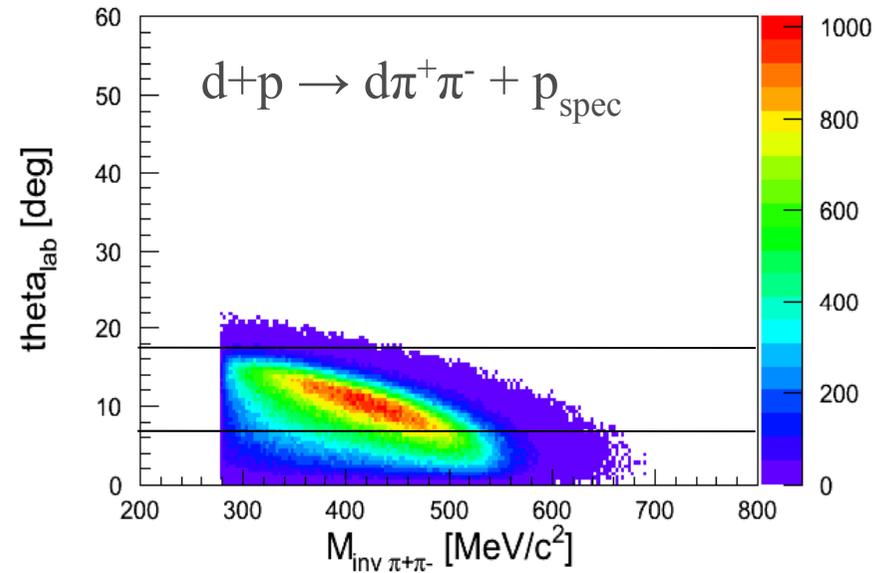
**Designed for di-electron spectroscopy,
also suited for the charged hadron detection**



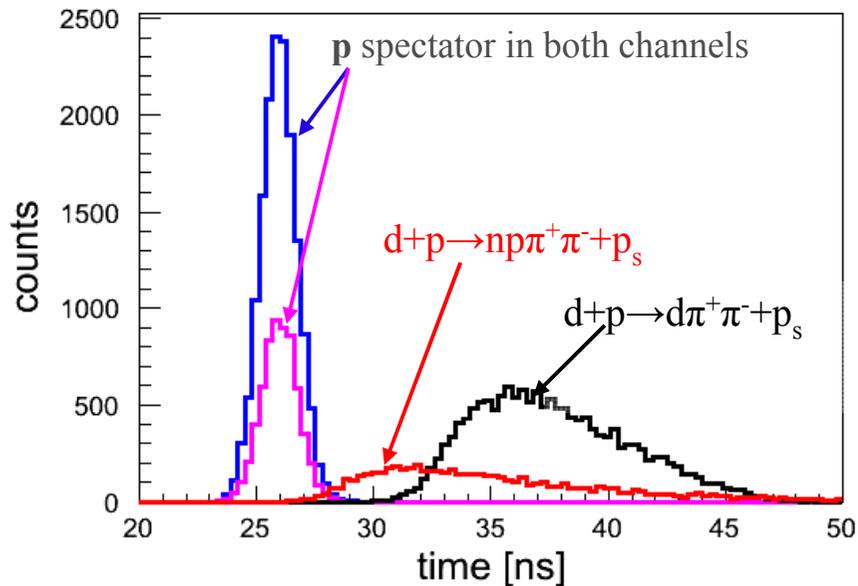
Kinematics and phase space simulation



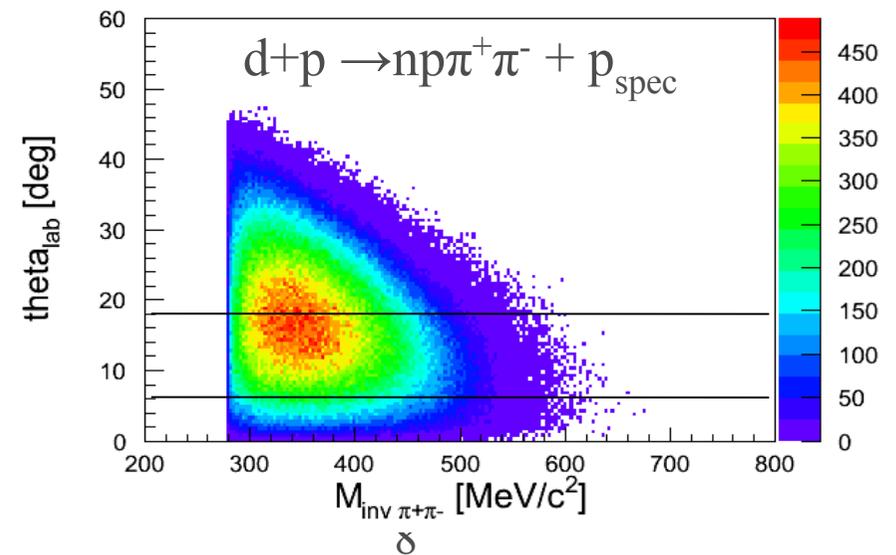
deuteron theta vs two pion invariant mass - sim 4π $d\pi\pi$ channel



Time distribution from simulation

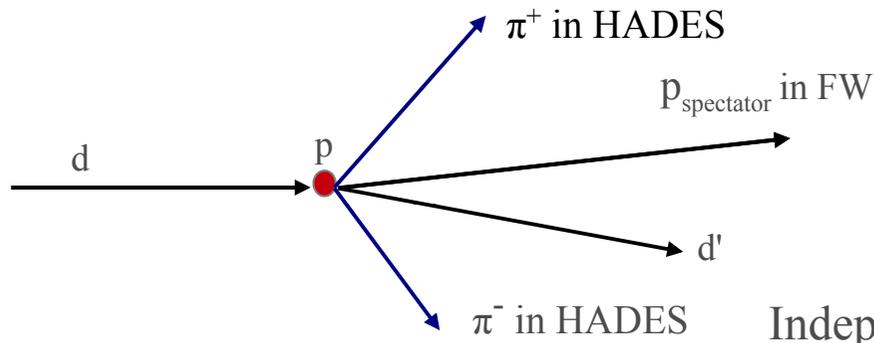


deuteron theta vs two pion invariant mass - sim 4π $np\pi\pi$ channel



Kinematics - co-planarity

Signal: $d+p \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^- + p_{\text{spec}}$



$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{p}_{\text{spectator}} \times \mathbf{p}_d$$

Independent on FW momentum. Only depends on directions.

Coplanarity condition:

Opening angle $(\mathbf{p}_{\text{beam}} - \mathbf{p}_{\pi\pi^-}, \mathbf{n}) = 90 \text{ deg}$

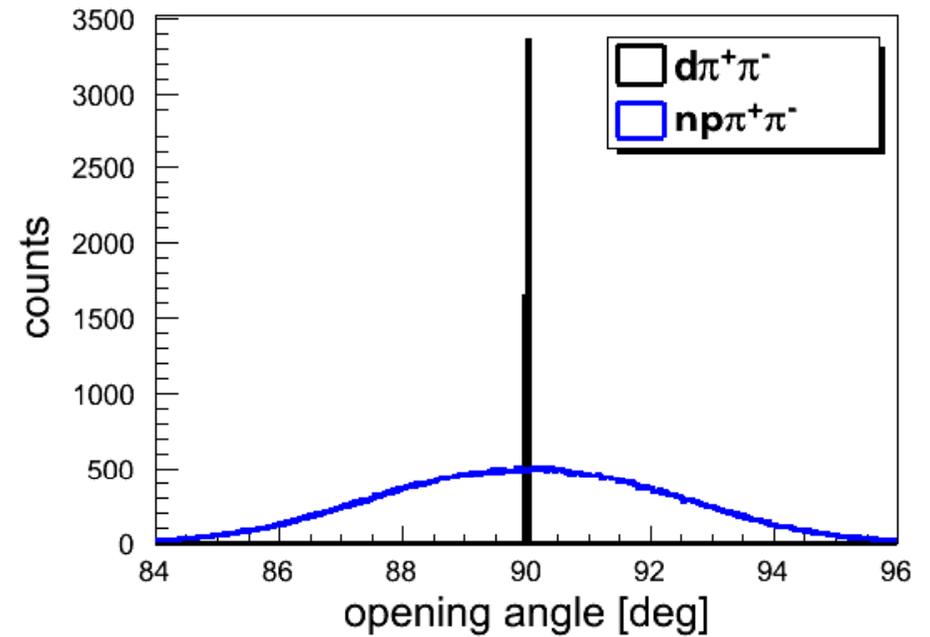
Background: $d+p \rightarrow np\pi^+\pi^- + p_{\text{spec}}$

Simulations in quasi free kinematics:

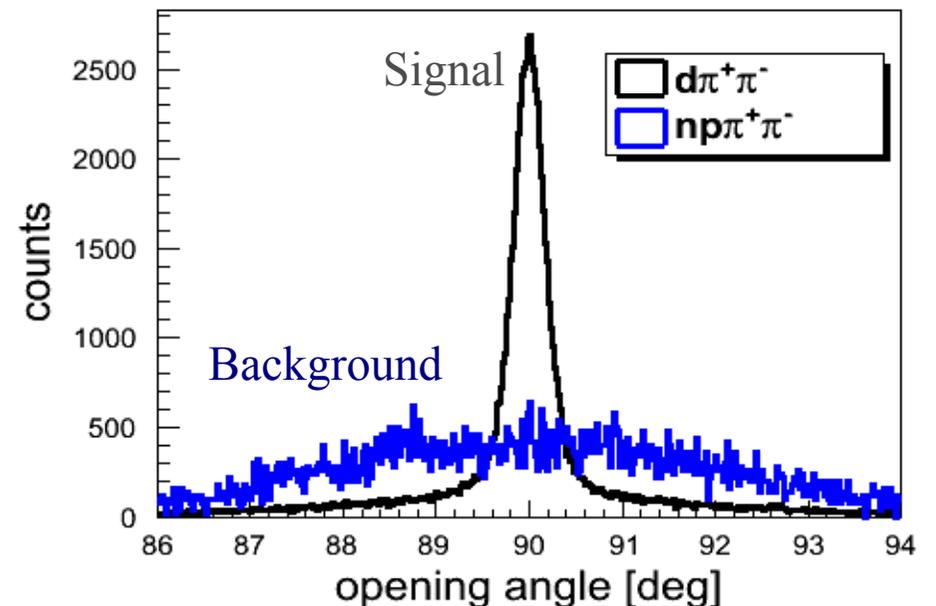
'n'+p $\rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ - phase space

'n'+p $\rightarrow np\pi^+\pi^-$ - phase space

4 π - ideal

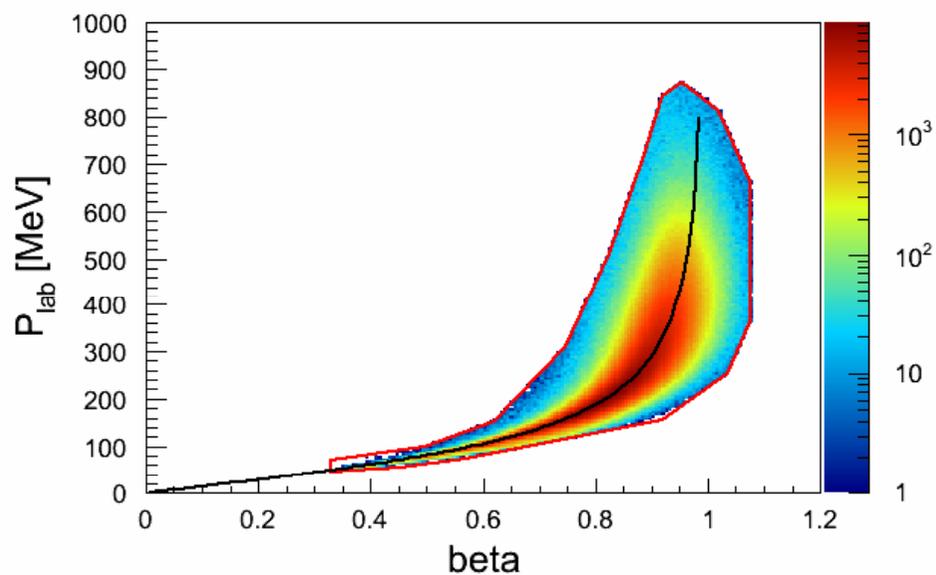


In acceptance

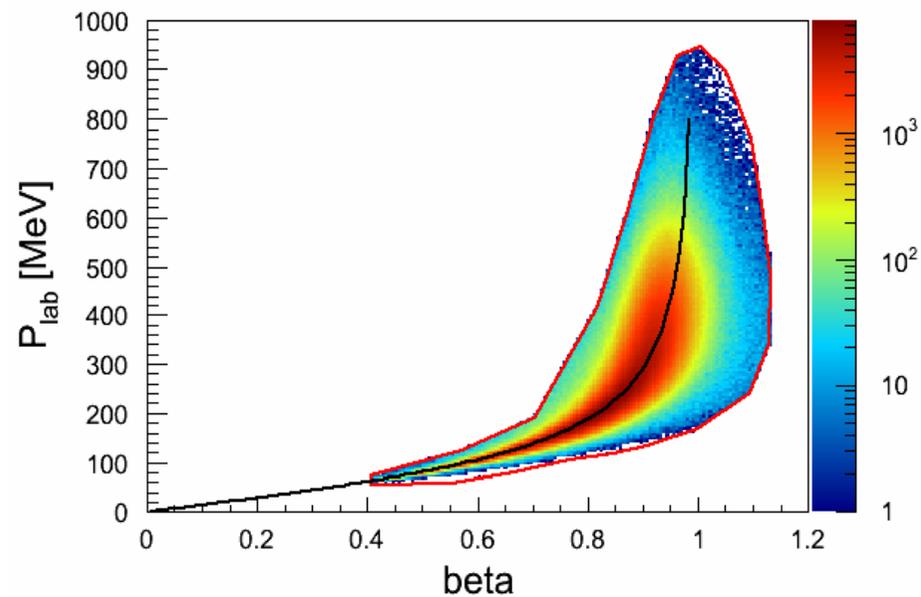


PID in HADES and Forward Wall

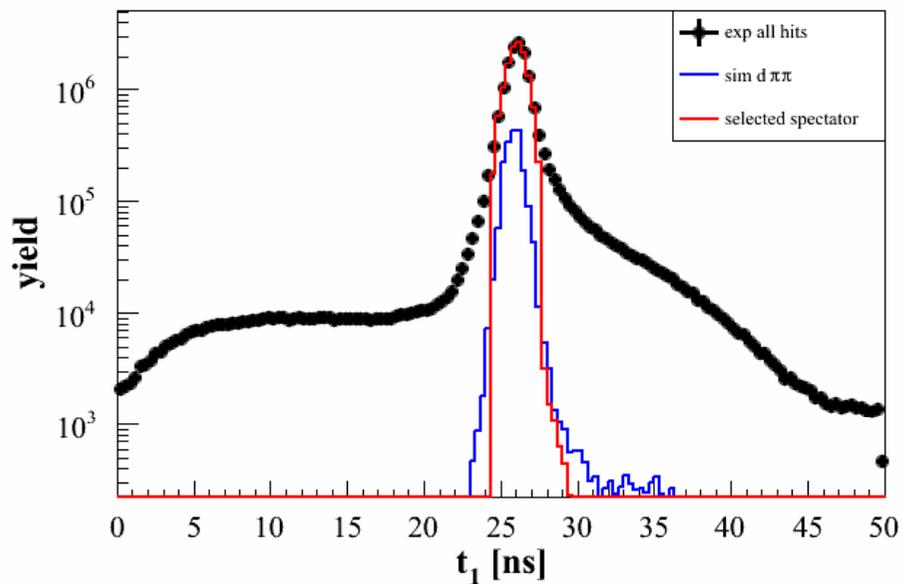
PID π^+ - experiment



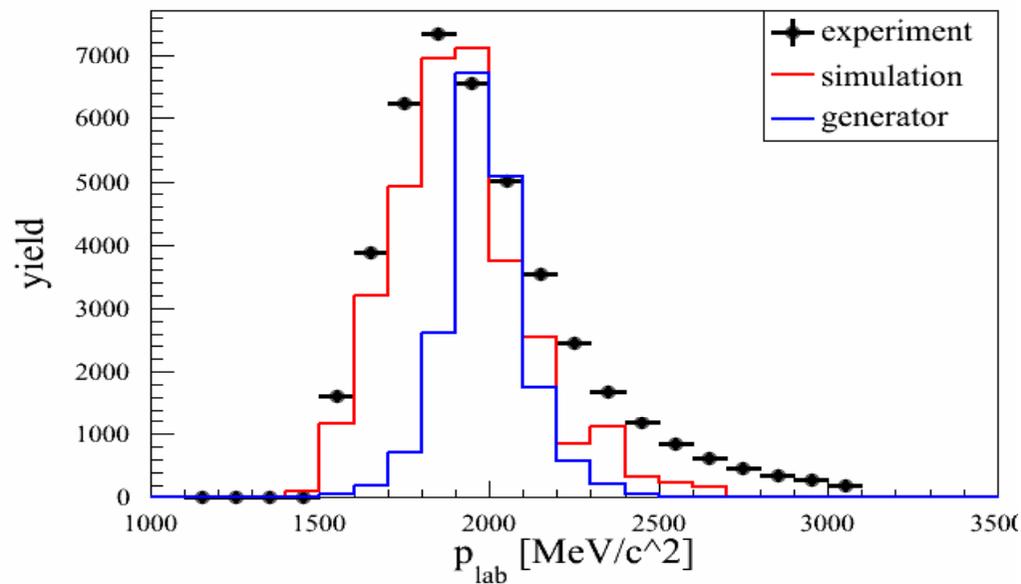
PID π^- - experiment



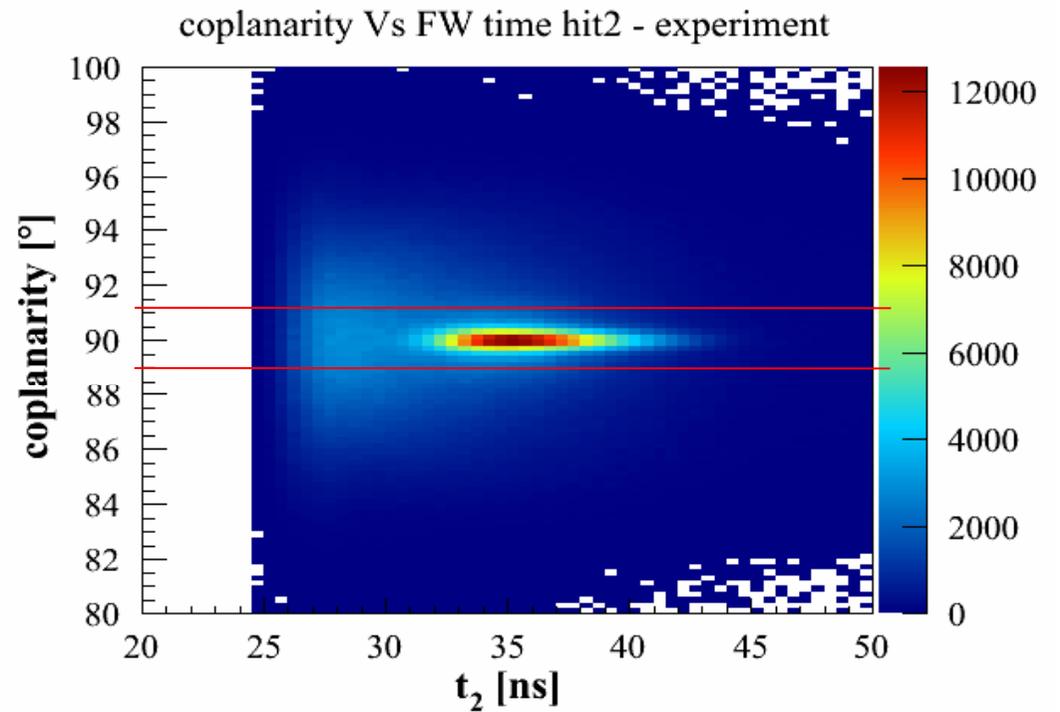
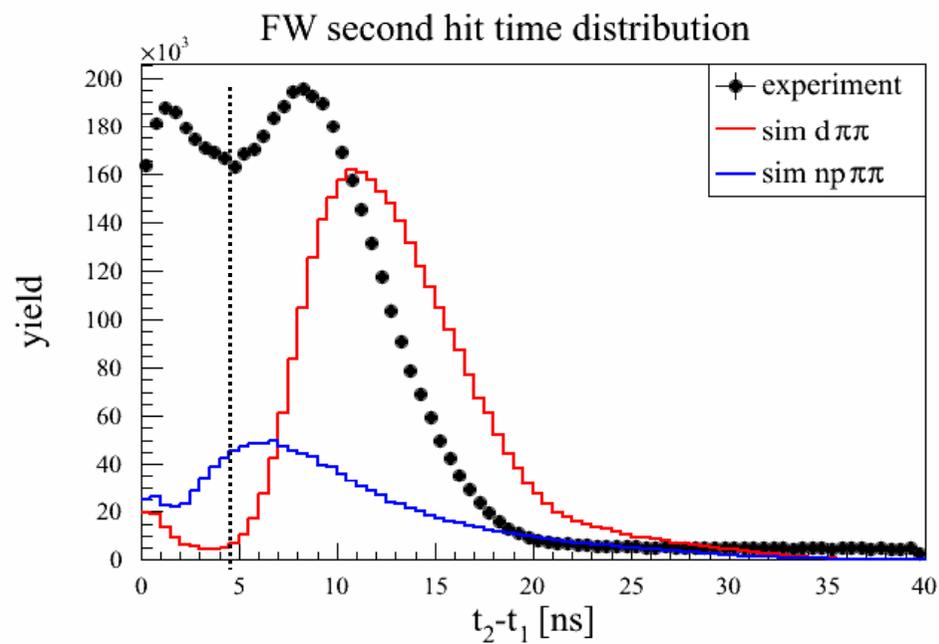
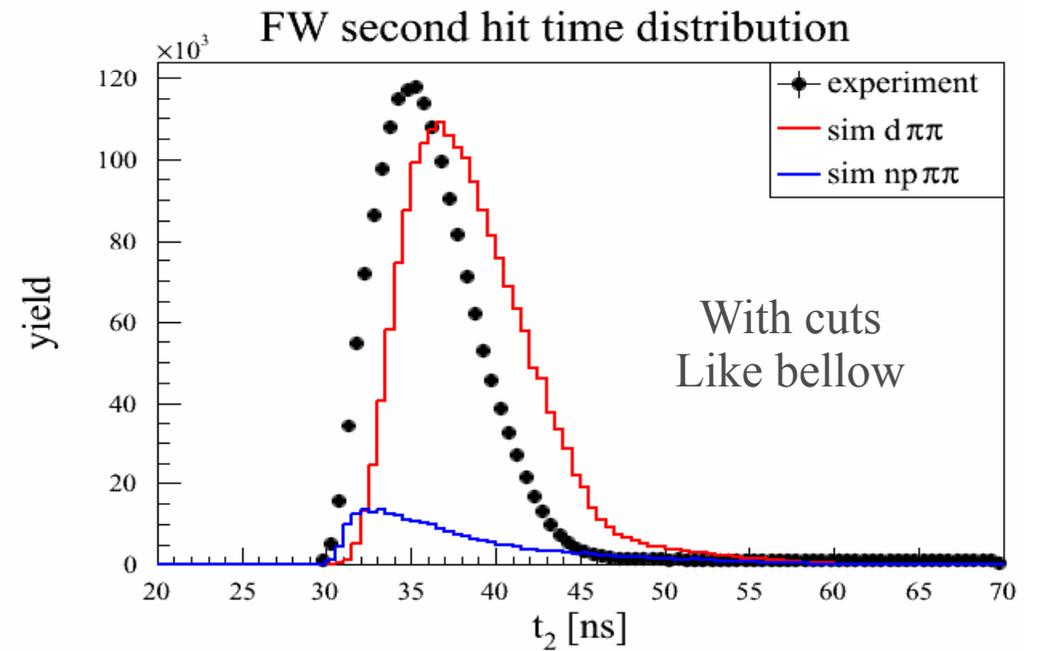
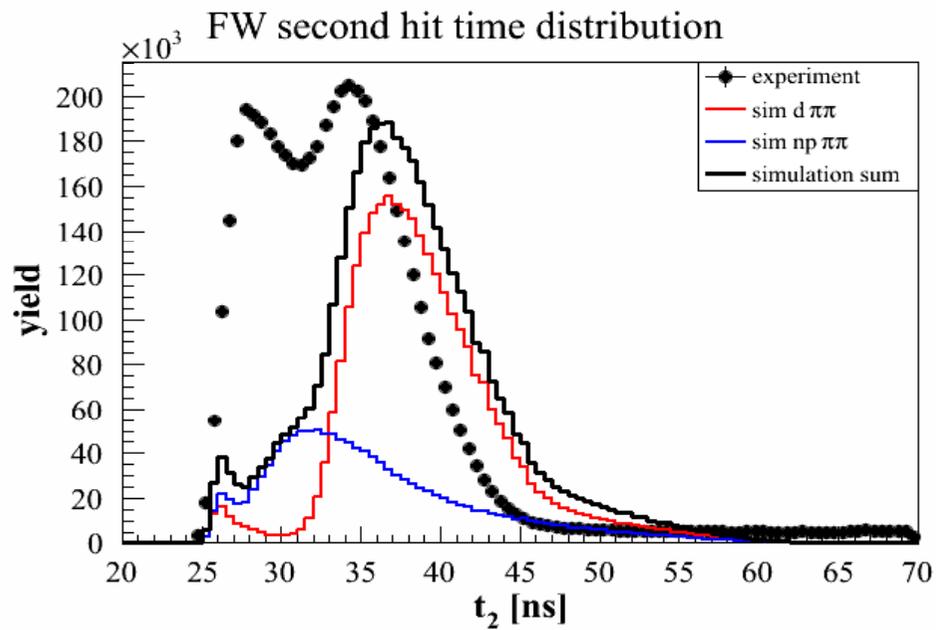
spectator time distribution

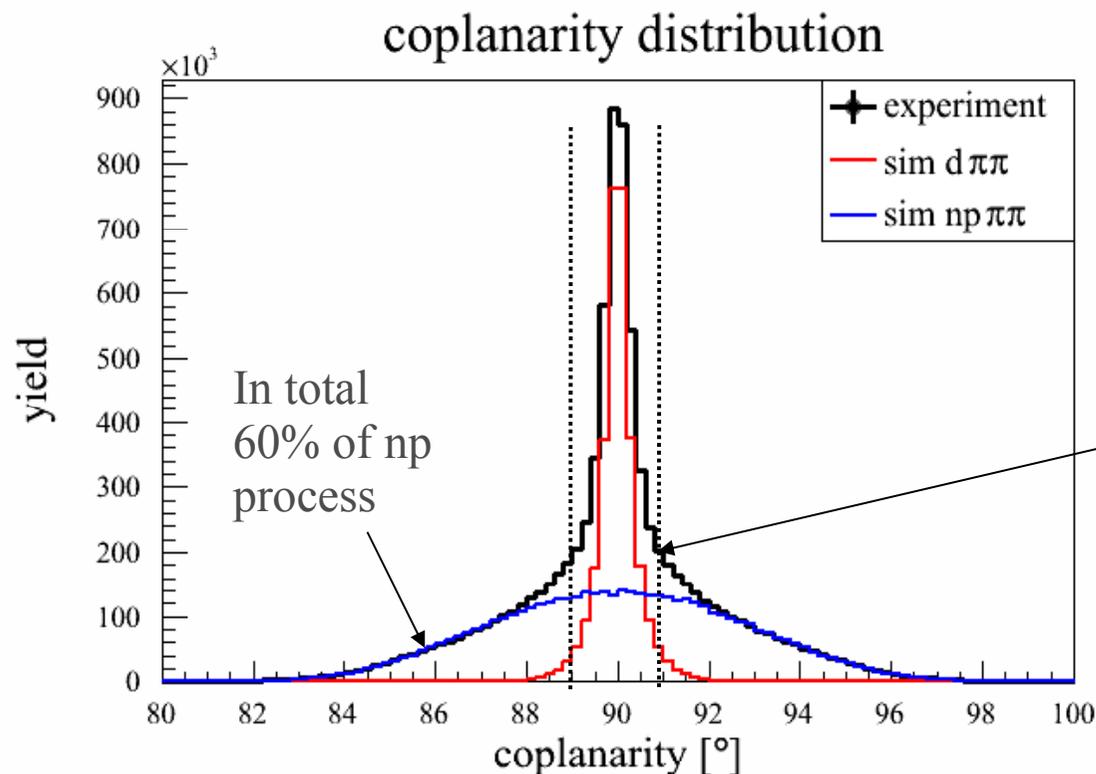


spectator momentum distribution



Deuteron in FWall time distribution



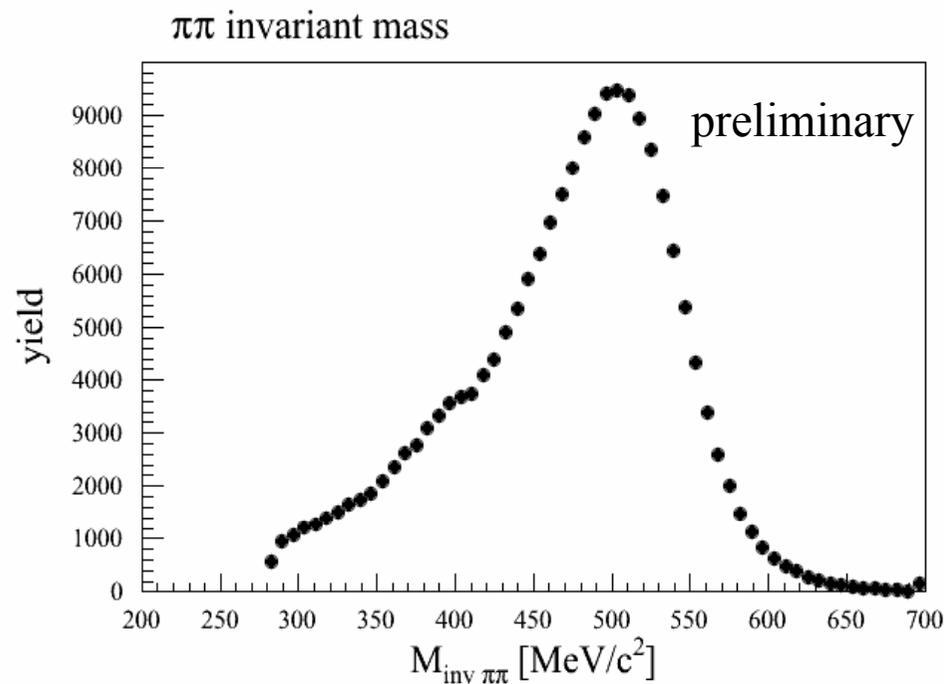


Efficiency corrected data

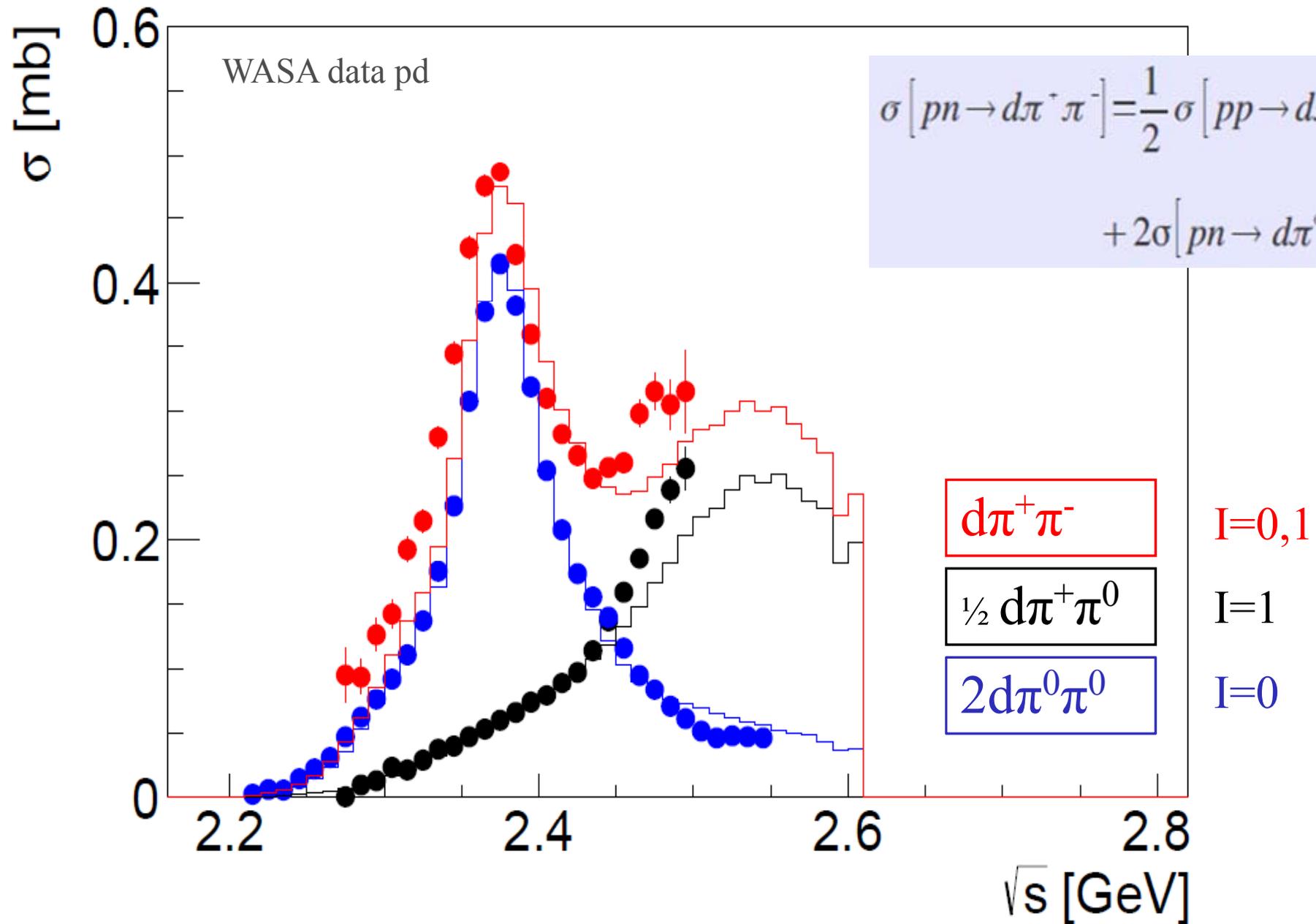
In coplanarity window, $n\pi$ process is 30% of the signal

with coplanarity condition

Still background subtraction needed

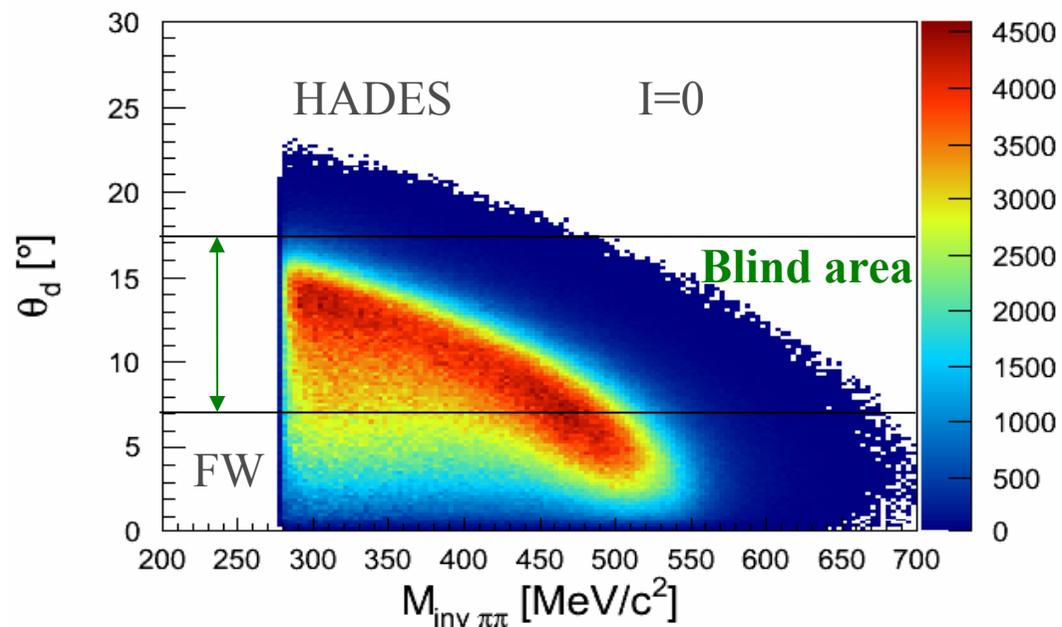


Model of the di-baryon resonance - M. Bashkanov (WASA-at-COSY coll.)

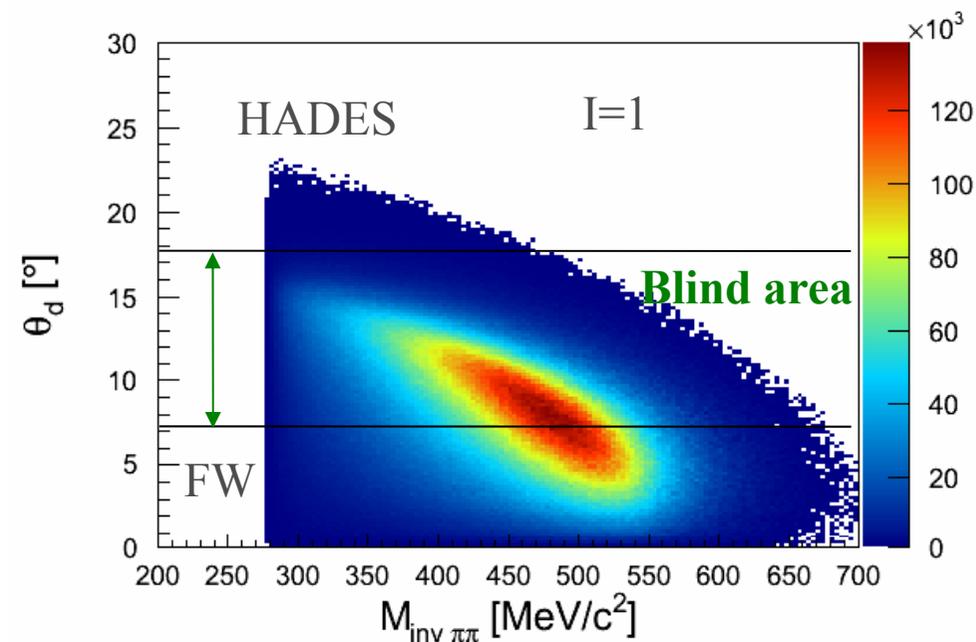


Di-baryon resonance d^* – model from Mikhail Bashkanov (WASA)

pion invariant mass vs deuteron theta (I=0 channel in 4π)

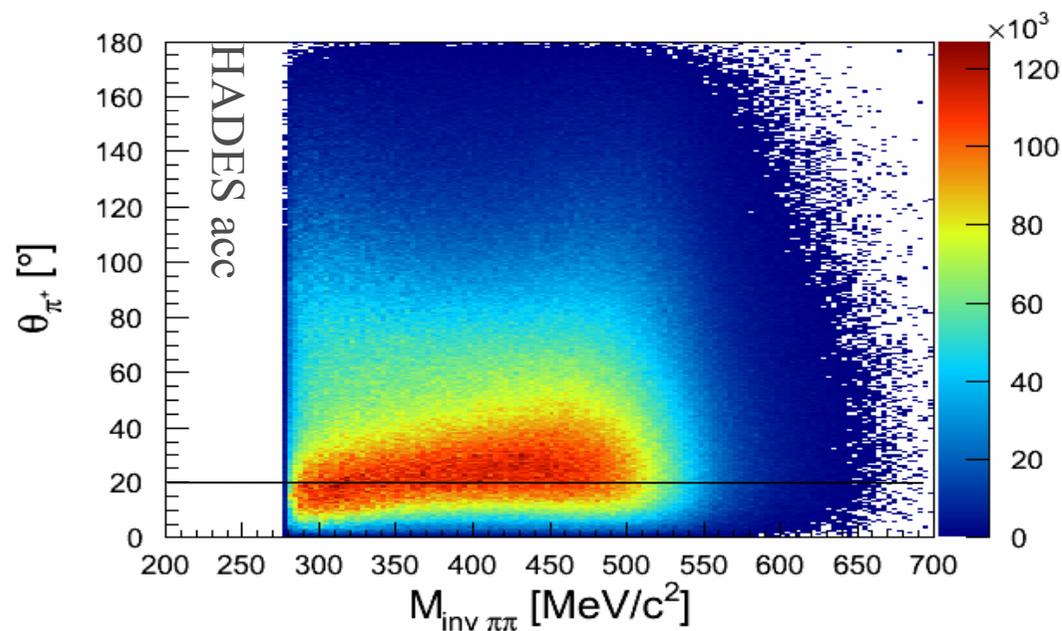


pion invariant mass vs deuteron theta (I=1 channel in 4π)

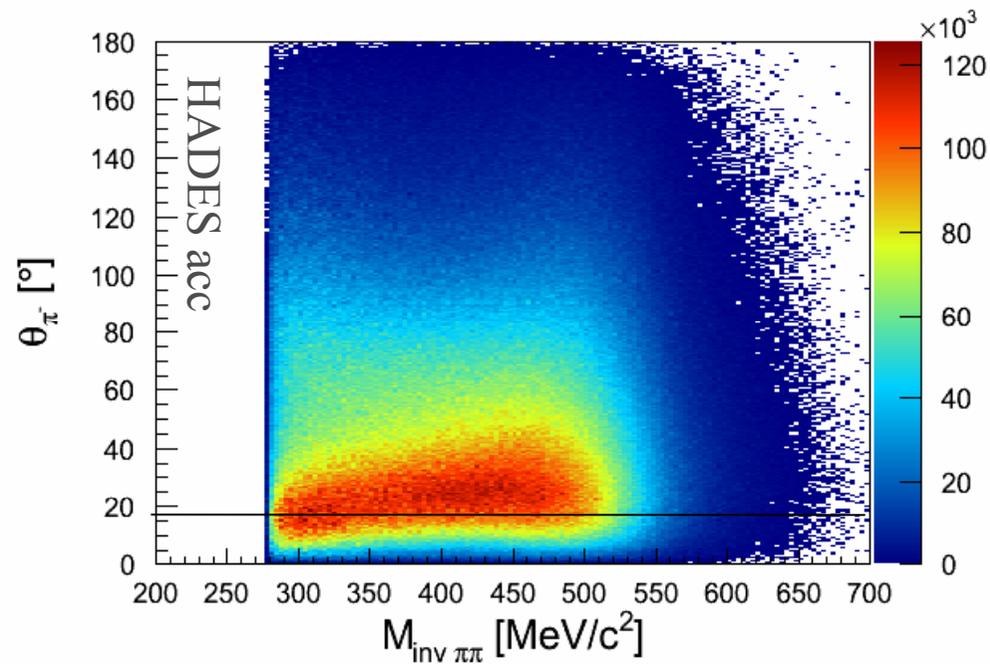


acc $\sim 0.55\%$

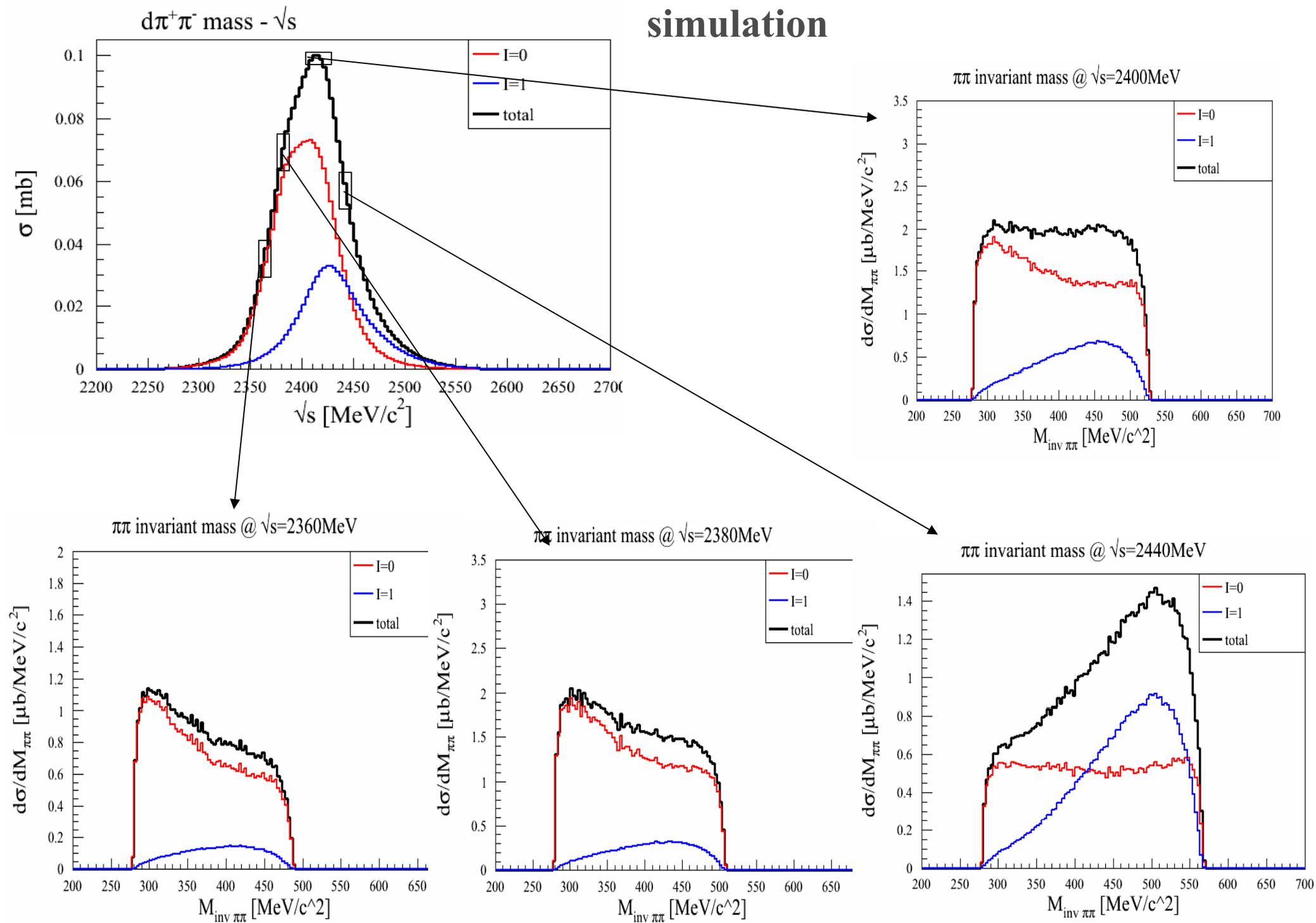
pion invariant mass vs pion theta - 4π



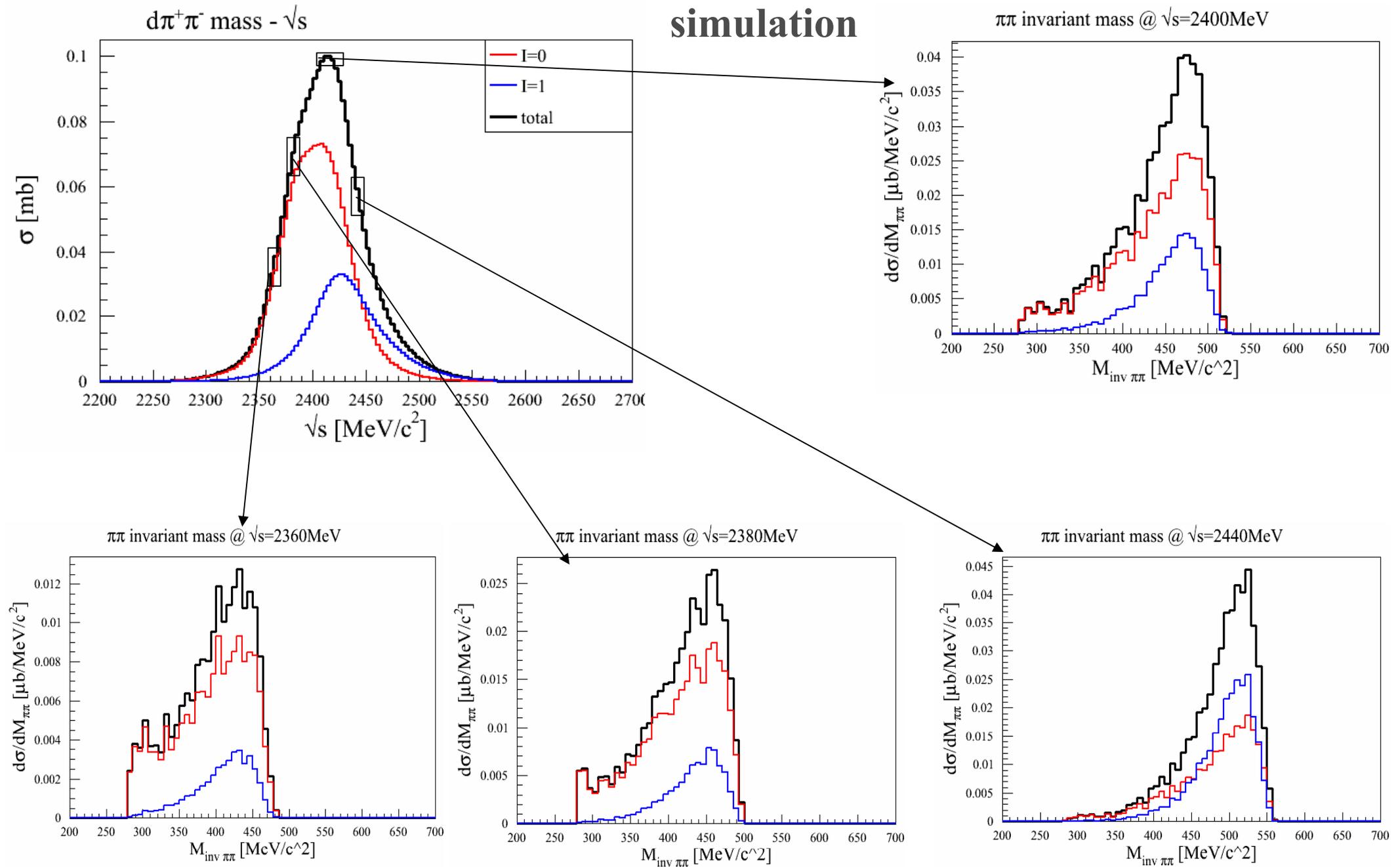
pion invariant mass vs pion theta - 4π



Di-pion mass changes with total energy - 4π



Di-pion mass changes with total energy – HADES acceptance



Summary and Outlook

$$d+p \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^- + p_{\text{spec}}$$

$$d+p \rightarrow np\pi^+\pi^- + p_{\text{spec}} \quad (\text{background})$$

- Full chain phase space simulation for the $d\pi^+\pi^-$ and $np\pi^+\pi^-$ channels to improve PID and estimate signal/ background ratio
- Acceptance and Efficiency matrices
- Experimental data corrected for efficiency simulation filtered by acceptance and smeared
- ABC effect and WASA di-baryon resonance model compared with HADES experimental data

To Do:

- Improvement of the signal extraction
- Deuteron selection by missing mass method ($pn \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- X$): extension to the „blind” area
- Application of the method of deuteron selection and coplanarity to $e+e^-$ analysis

Thank you.

The end

fw_theta_2: pip_theta

