

Towards a further understanding on two-pion production

Xu CAO

Institut für Theoretische Physik
Universität Giessen

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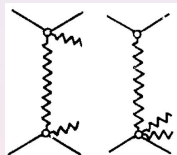
Methodology for resonance study

- resonance: unstable and couple strongly to meson-baryon states
 - Build models to extract parameters
-
- $(\pi, \gamma)N$ reactions
Unitarity, Analyticity....
 - NN reactions
Unitarity, Analyticity?
-
- 1 isobar models
 - 2 coupled-channel models
 - KSU
 - GWU/SAID
 - Mainz/MAID
 - Bonn-Gatchina
 - Giessen
 - Juelich
 - EBAC
 -
 - 1 3-body final states at least
 - 2 Final state interaction?
 - 3 isobar models
only Four groups
 - 4 PWA may be inconclusive.

History of theory

① E. Ferrari, Nuovo Cimento, 1963

- OPE model



② Valencia Model, Nucl. Phys. A, 1999

- double- $\Delta, N^*(1440)$, non-resonant

③ Xu CAO et al., Phys. Rev. C 2010

- more resonances in PDG

④ JINR, Dubna, 2012

- reggeized π exchange(OPER) + one baryon exchange(OBE)

History of experiment

- data before '1985: bubble-chamber, tcs only
- data after '2000:

Channel	Group (Tp(MeV))
$pp \rightarrow pp \pi^+ \pi^-$	CELSIUS(650, 680, 750, 775, 895, 1100, 1360), Gatchina(717, 818, 861, 900, 980), COSY(750, 800) KEK(698, 780, 814, 908, 995, 1083, 1172)
$pp \rightarrow pp \pi^0 \pi^0$	CELSIUS(650, 725, 750, 775, 895, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1360)
$pp \rightarrow nn \pi^+ \pi^+$	CELSIUS(800, 1100)
$pp \rightarrow pn \pi^+ \pi^0$	CELSIUS(725, 750, 775, 1100)
$pn \rightarrow pn \pi^+ \pi^-$	KEK(698, 780, 814, 908, 995, 1083, 1172)
$pn \rightarrow pp \pi^- \pi^0$	KEK(698, 780, 814, 908, 995, 1083, 1172)

- new data expected from HADES

Effective Lagrangian model

- **Feynman diagrams**: tree level. The interference terms between different diagrams are neglected because the relative phases of amplitudes are not known.
- **Resonances** which are experimentally observed are included in our model. Mesons exchanged are restricted to those observed in the decay channels of the adopted resonances.
- **Effective Lagrangians**: Lorentz covariant orbital-spin scheme for the vertices. The coupling constants appearing in relevant resonances could be determined by the empirical partial decay width of the resonances taken from Particle Data Group.
- **Final state interactions**: usually important for describing the near threshold behavior.
Watson-Migdal factorization: only serve as a qualitative illustration.
- **Cutoff parameters** in the form factors: fit to the empirical data.

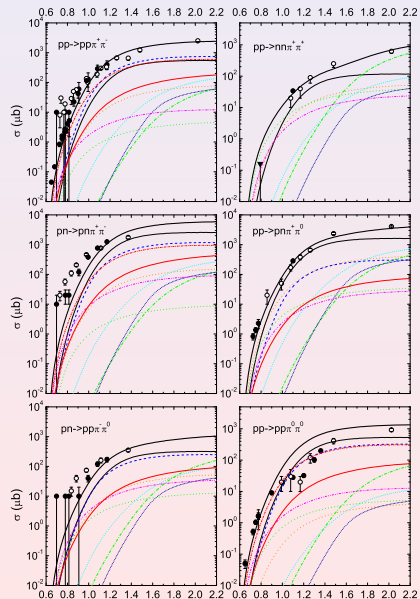
Effective Lagrangian model

Table: Relevant parameters used in our calculation. The masses, widths and branching ratios (BR) are taken from central values of PDG except the BR for $N^*(1440) \rightarrow \Delta\pi$.

Resonance	BW Width	Decay Mode	Decay Ratio	$g^2/4\pi$
$\Delta^*(1232)P33$	118	$N\pi$	1.0	19.54
$N^*(1440)P11$	300	$N\pi$	0.65	0.51
		$N\sigma$	0.075	3.20
		$\Delta\pi$	0.135	4.30
$\Delta^*(1600)P33$	350	$N\pi$	0.175	1.09
		$\Delta\pi$	0.55	59.9
		$N^*(1440)\pi$	0.225	289.1
$\Delta^*(1620)S31$	145	$N\pi$	0.25	0.06
		$N\rho$	0.14	0.37
		$\Delta\pi$	0.45	83.7

- Negligible contributions:
- small branching ratios of double pion channel:
 $S_{11}(1535), S_{11}(1650), D_{13}(1700)$
- higher partial waves:
 $D_{13}(1520), D_{15}(1675)$
- lying beyond the considered energies:
 $F_{15}(1680), D_{33}(1700), P_{11}(1710), P_{13}(1720)$
- Resonances with mass bigger than 1720MeV:
the two pion branching ratios have large uncertainties

Effective Lagrangian model

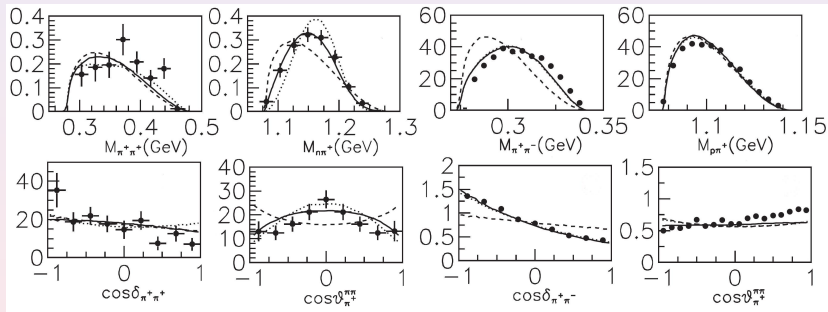


← $P_{33}(1600)$ in $pp \rightarrow nn\pi^+\pi^+$

← Good description in pn reactions
 ← $P_{11}(1440)$: isoscalar excitation

← a step in $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0\pi^0$

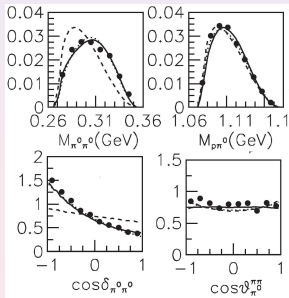
Effective Lagrangian model



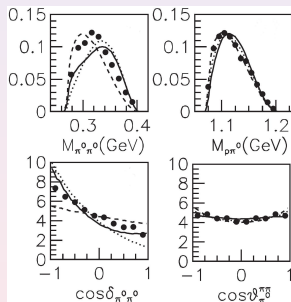
- $pp \rightarrow nn\pi^+\pi^+$
- $T_p = 1100$ MeV

- $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^+\pi^-$
- $T_p = 750$ MeV

Effective Lagrangian model

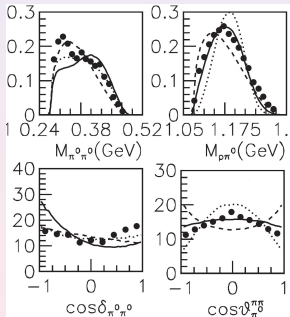


- $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0\pi^0$
- $T_p = 775$ MeV

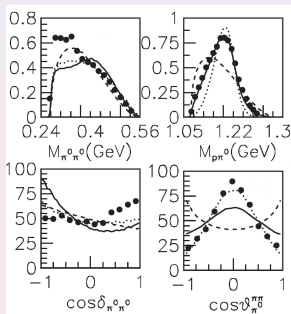


- $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0\pi^0$
- $T_p = 895$ MeV

Effective Lagrangian model

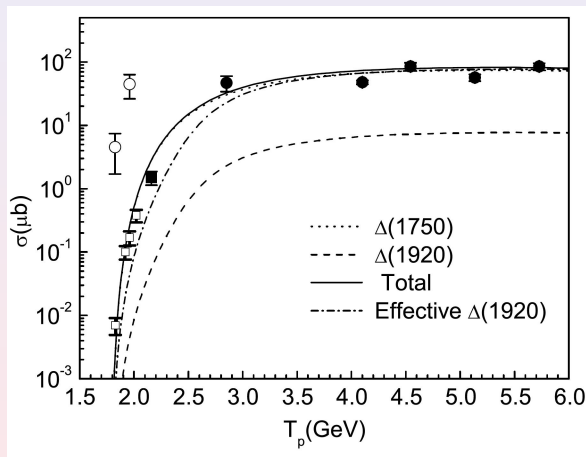


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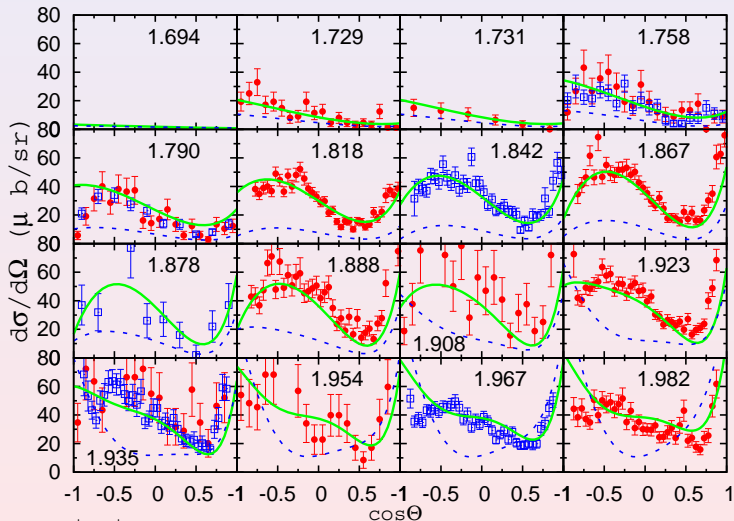


- $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0\pi^0$
- $T_p = 1300$ MeV

- A general understanding is achieved.
- Further understanding is definitely needed.
- The couplings of resonances to $\pi\pi N$ extracting from the branching ratios have big uncertainties.
- So theoretical and experimental efforts in $(\pi, \gamma)N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$ are favored.



- $pp \rightarrow nK^+\Sigma^+$: total cross section
- Resonance model: J. J. Xie, C. Wilkin, X. CAO, B. S. Zou



- $\pi^+ p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^+$: differential cross section
- Giessen model with and without the $P_{31}(1750)$ resonance

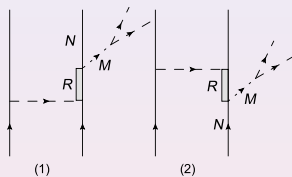
- Possible direction in the improvement of the model.
- ① $\pi\pi$ dynamics?
- ② a step in tcs of $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0\pi^0$
interference? but how to treat the relative phase?
- ③ several form factors in each diagrams

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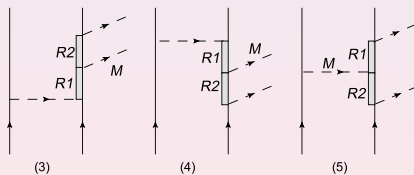
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Outlook

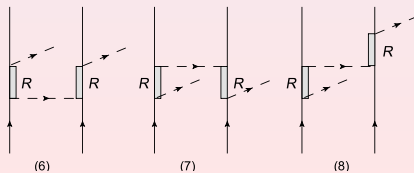
- $R \rightarrow NM$



- $R \rightarrow RM$

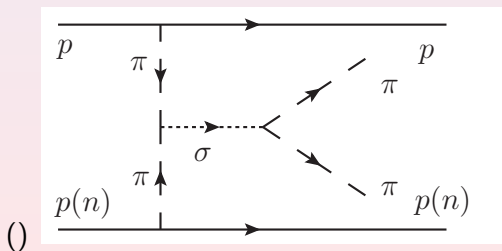


- double- R



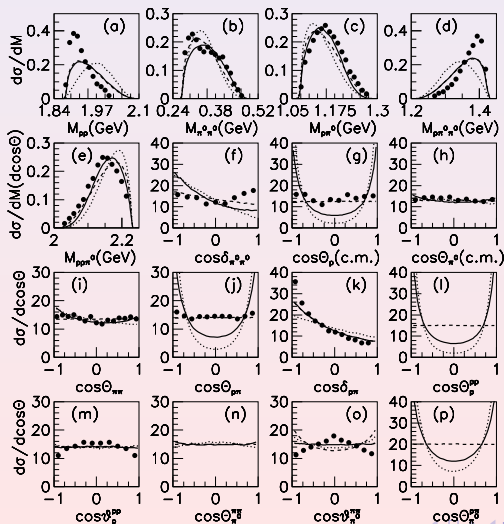
Outlook

- σ -mesonic current
- forbidden in channels with $I_{\pi\pi} \neq 0$,
i.e. $pp \rightarrow nn\pi^+\pi^+$, $pn \rightarrow pp\pi^-\pi^0$, $pp \rightarrow pn\pi^+\pi^0$



Outlook

- $pp \rightarrow pp\pi^0\pi^0$ at $T_p = 1100$ MeV
- $m_\sigma = 250$ MeV



- 1 Effective Lagrangian model gave a general understanding on the two pion production.
- 2 main contribution: nucleon pole, Δ , $N^*(1440)$, $\Delta(1600)$, $\Delta(1620)$
- 3 A full model including properly the interference and $\pi\pi$ dynamics is called for.
- 4 Some difficulties in the model building are addressed.
- 5 Data in channels with $I_{\pi\pi} \neq 0$ is expected to be helpful.
- 6 Efforts in $(\pi, \gamma)N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$ are useful to pin down the parameters.

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