

Kinematical Overlap of ωp and $\rho\Delta$ Final States in Photoproduction at 9 GeV

Alex R. Dzierba

I consider here the kinematic overlap among these final states in γp interactions, all of which lead to the same final state $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 p$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\omega p \\ &\rho^0\Delta^+ \\ &\rho^-\Delta^{++} \\ &\rho^+\Delta^0 \end{aligned}$$

At 9 GeV, the cross-section for $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 p$ is $\approx 18 \mu\text{b}$ and for $\gamma p \rightarrow \omega p$ is $\approx 2 \mu\text{b}^1$. The cross section for $\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0\Delta^+$ is $\approx 0.3 \mu\text{b}$ with a 30% error². The cross section for $\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^-\Delta^{++}$ is $0.7 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{b}^3$. And finally the cross section for $\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^+\Delta^0$ is $0.7 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{b}^4$. These cross sections are corrected for branching ratios. As a reminder, from isospin considerations, $\Delta^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 p$ is favored over $\Delta^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ n$ by 2:1 while $\Delta^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 n$ is favored over $\Delta^0 \rightarrow \pi^- p$ by 2:1. The cross sections for the three $\rho\Delta$ processes are in total comparable to ωp .

At 9 GeV the cross section for $\gamma p \rightarrow \rho p$ is $\approx 0.3 \mu\text{b}$ [1]. Indeed the ratio of diffractive ρ to diffractive ω production is 9:1 and roughly constant with incident energy in this regime. When the recoil proton is replaced with a Δ , the cross-sections are expected to fall with energy since the exchange particle has to carry isospin and the drop in cross sections with energy is observed so the ratio for $(\gamma p \rightarrow \rho\Delta)/(\gamma p \rightarrow \omega p)$ falls with energy.

To understand how the kinematical overlap I generated equal numbers of these events with a t distribution given by $e^{-5|t|}$. I assumed here that the mass resolution of the ω is 30 MeV – the natural width is 8 MeV.

See Figure 1. The upper plot shows the 3π effective mass distribution for the ωp final state (solid histogram) and the $\rho\Delta$ final state (dotted). Note the logarithmic scale. The bottom plot shows the πp effective mass for the two final states: $\rho\Delta$ (solid) and ωp (dotted). Also see Figure 2 which shows the correlation plot of the $\pi_3 p$ effective mass with $\pi_1\pi_2$ effective mass (where 1, 2, 3 labels the pions) for the reaction γp . The ρ and Δ bands are shown where a band is defined by $m_0 \pm \Gamma$ for the resonance. These indicate little kinematic overlap.

¹J. Ballam *et al.* Phys. Rev. **D7** 3150 (1973).

²Y. Eisenberg *et al.* Phys. Phys. Rev. **D5** 15 (1972)

³C. A. Nelson *et al.* Phys. Rev. **D17** 647 (1978)

⁴J. Ballam *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. **26** 995 (1971)

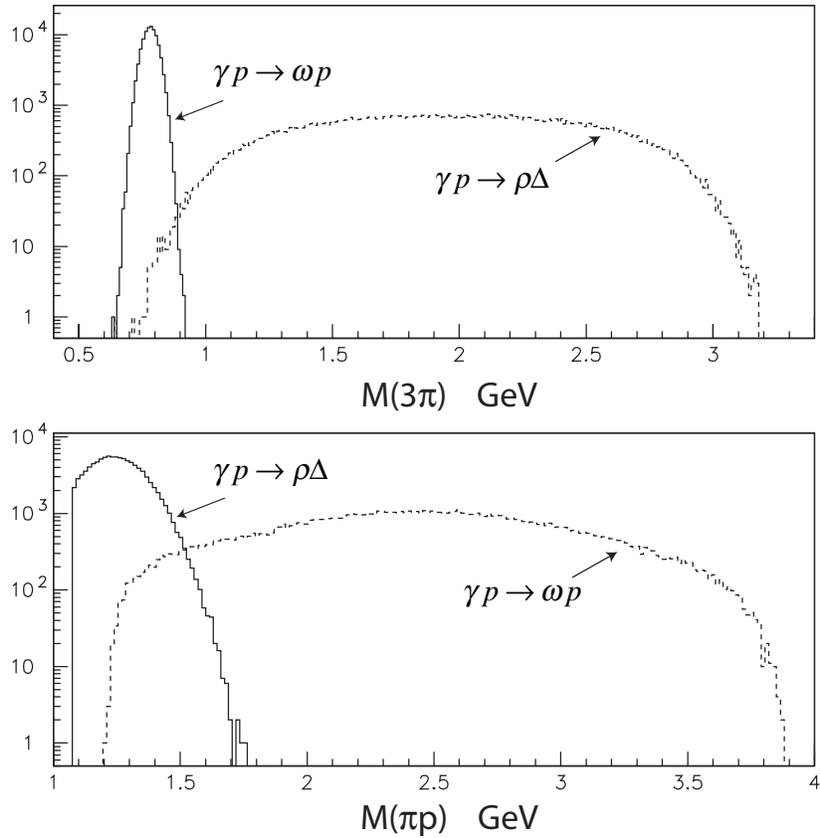


Figure 1: The upper plot shows the 3π effective mass distribution for the ωp final state (solid histogram) and the $\rho\Delta$ final state (dotted). Note the logarithmic scale. The bottom plot shows the πp effective mass for the two final states: $\rho\Delta$ (solid) and ωp (dotted).

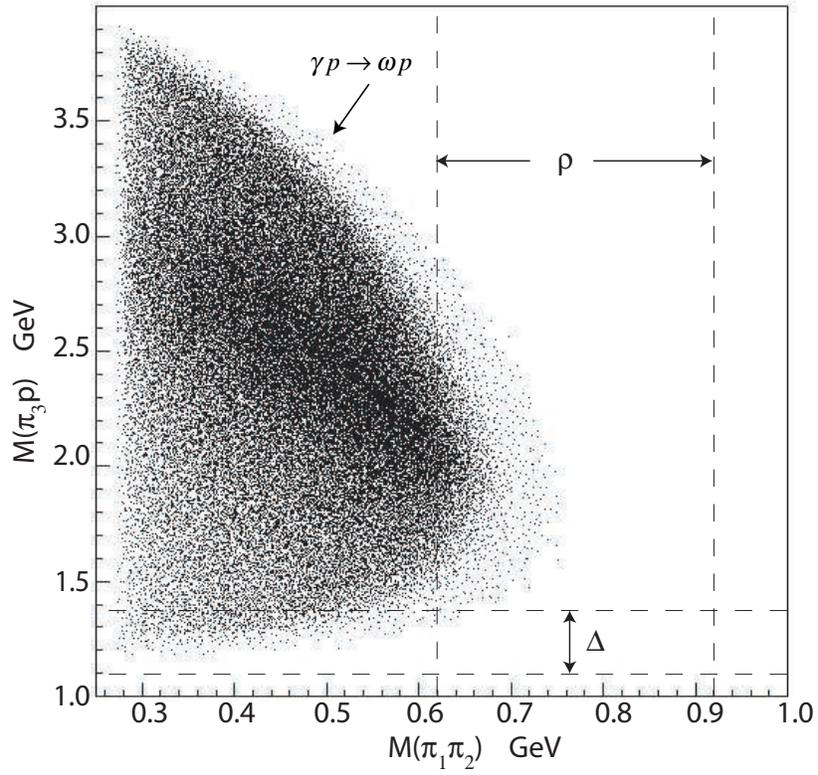


Figure 2: Correlation plot of the $\pi_3 p$ effective mass with $\pi_1 \pi_2$ effective mass (where 1, 2, 3 labels the pions) for the reaction γp . The ρ and Δ bands are shown where a band is defined by $m_0 \pm \Gamma$ for the resonance.