

THE UPPER ENERGY LIMIT OF CHPT IN PION PHOTOPRODUCTION

César Fernández-Ramírez

Nuclear Physics Group, Universidad Complutense de Madrid

OUTLOOK

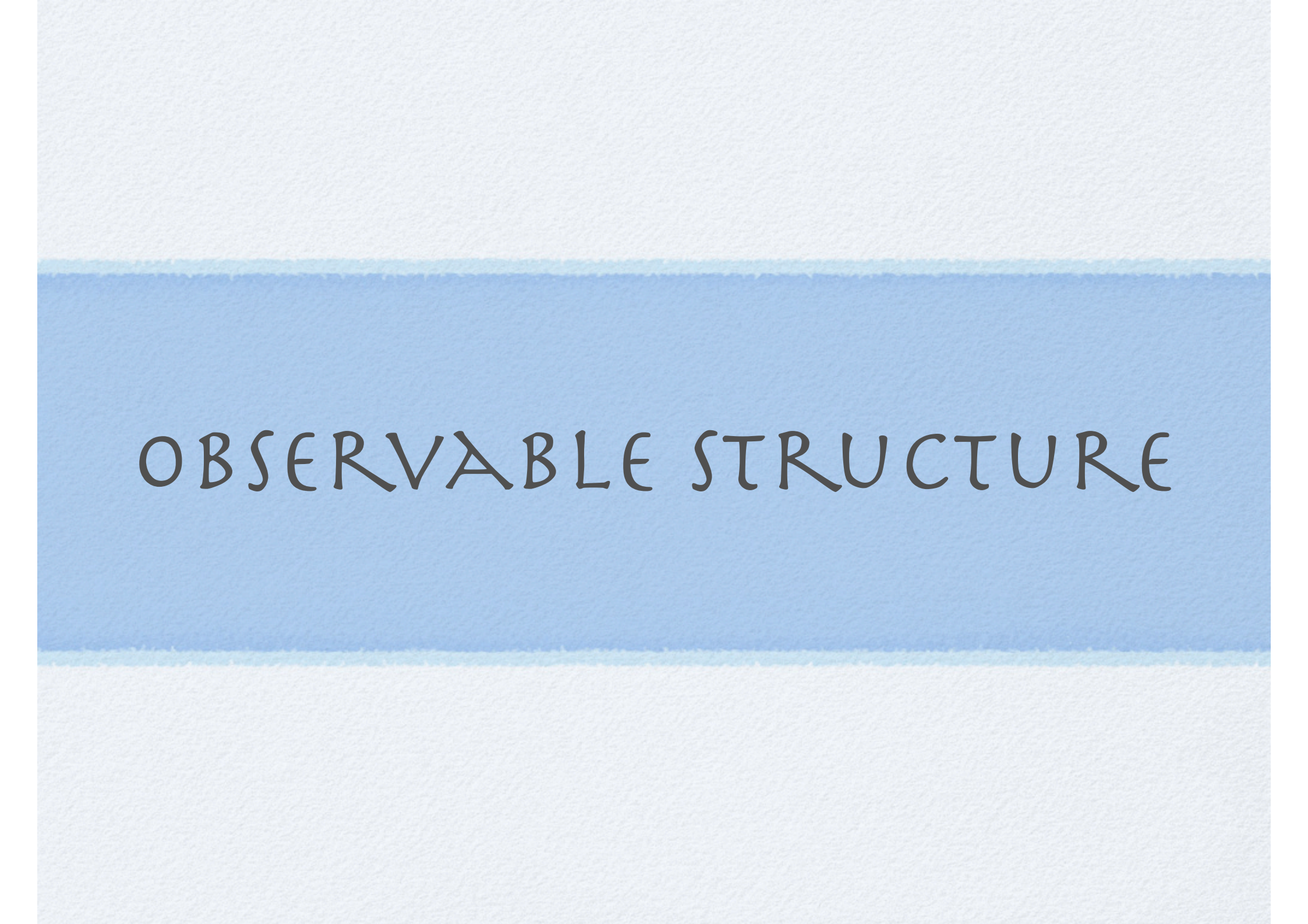
- Introduction
- Observable Structure
- Multipole Description
- Results
- Summary and future

The image features a minimalist, abstract background. It is divided into three horizontal sections. The top and bottom sections are a light, pale blue, while the middle section is a darker, more saturated blue. The word "INTRODUCTION" is centered in the middle section in a dark, serif font.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

- High quality data make obsolete previous experiments
- Most accurate experiment for the cross section
- Experiment designed to pin down P waves: photon asymmetry
- We are in a perfect situation to test CHPT

The image features a minimalist landscape with a pale, overcast sky at the top and a light-colored, flat ground at the bottom. A prominent, solid blue horizontal band stretches across the middle of the frame, creating a strong visual contrast. The text "OBSERVABLE STRUCTURE" is centered within this blue band in a dark, serif font.

OBSERVABLE STRUCTURE

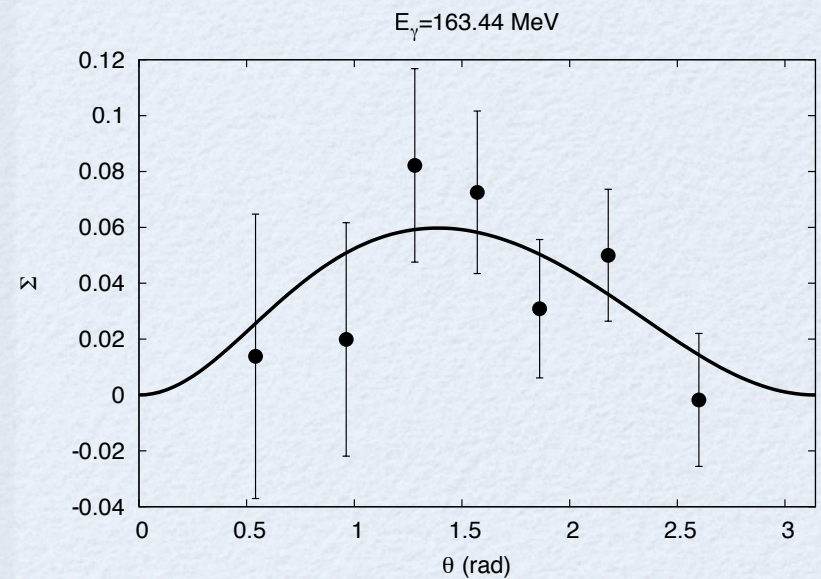
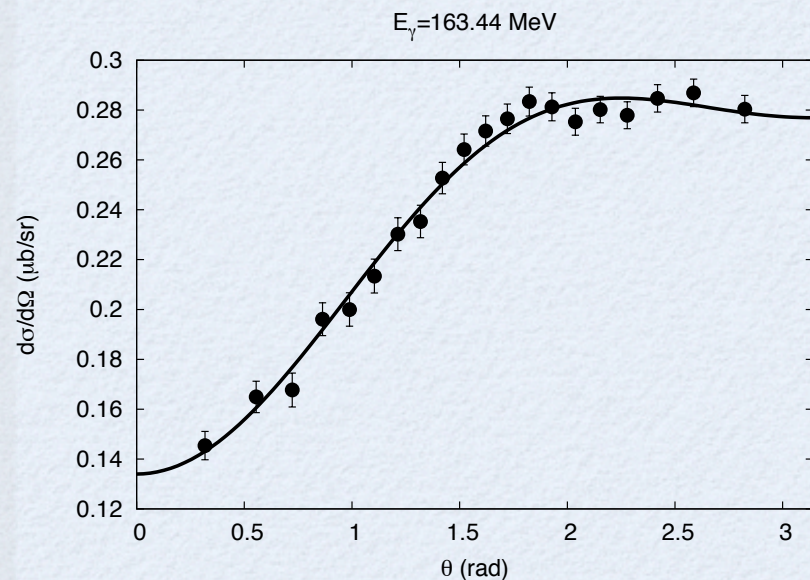
OBSERVABLE EXPANSION

$$W_T(W, \theta) \equiv T_0(W) + T_1(W) \mathcal{P}_1(\theta) + T_2(W) \mathcal{P}_2(\theta) + T_3(W) \mathcal{P}_3(\theta) + T_4(W) \mathcal{P}_4(\theta)$$

$$W_S(W, \theta) \equiv [S_0(W) + S_1(W) \mathcal{P}_1(\theta) + S_2(W) \mathcal{P}_2(\theta)] \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sigma_T(W, \theta) \equiv \frac{q\pi}{k_\gamma} W_T(W, \theta)$$

$$\Sigma(W, \theta) \equiv -\frac{W_S(W, \theta)}{W_T(W, \theta)}$$



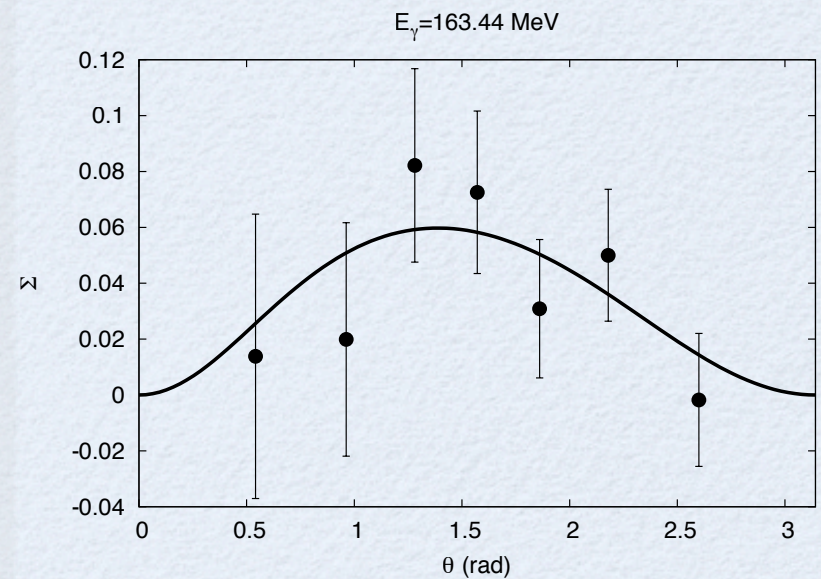
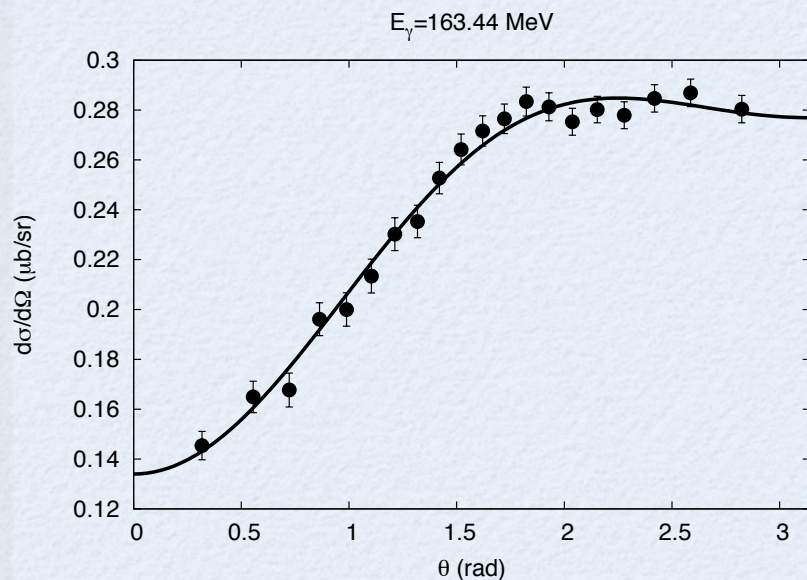
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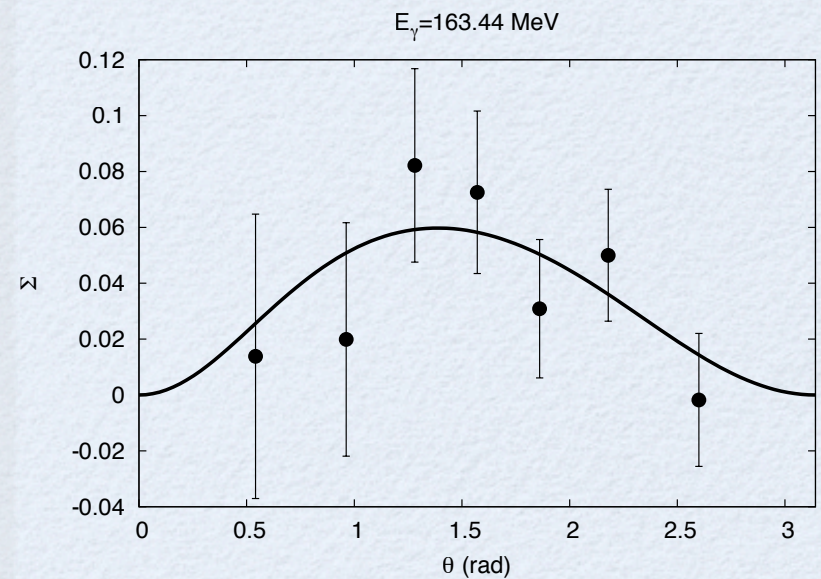
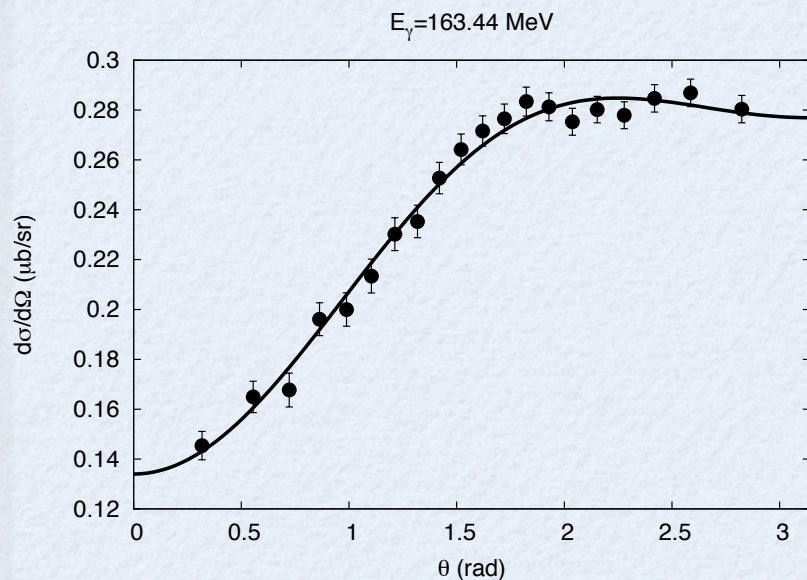
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MULTIPOLE STRUCTURE

$$T_0 = S \times S + P \times P + D \times D + F \times F + \dots$$

$$T_1 = S \times P + P \times D + D \times F + F \times G + \dots$$

$$T_2 = S \times D + P \times P + D \times D + P \times F + \dots$$

$$T_3 = P \times D + \dots$$

$$T_4 = D \times D + \dots$$

$$S_0 = P \times P + S \times D + \dots$$

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$$S_2 = D \times D + \dots$$

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$$S_2 = D \times D + \dots$$

MULTIPOLE DESCRIPTION

MULTIPOLE DESCRIPTION

- Empirical
- HBCHPT
Bernard, Kaiser, Meißner, Z. Phys. C70, 483 (1996); EPJA11, 209 (2001)
- BCHPT
Hilt, Scherer, Tiator, private communication (2012)
- Energy range?

UNITARY CUSP

$$E_{0+} = e^{i\delta_0} [A_0 + i\beta q_+ / m_{\pi^+}] ; W > W_{thr}(\pi^+ n)$$

$$E_{0+} = e^{i\delta_0} [A_0 - \beta |q_+| / m_{\pi^+}] ; W < W_{thr}(\pi^+ n)$$

$$\beta = E_{0+}(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ n) \times a(\pi^+ n \rightarrow \pi^0 p)$$

$$a(\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 n) = -(0.122 \pm 0.002) / m_{\pi^+}$$

$$a(\pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 p) = -a(\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 n)$$

$$E_{0+}(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ n) = (28.06 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.45) \times 10^{-3} / m_{\pi^+}$$

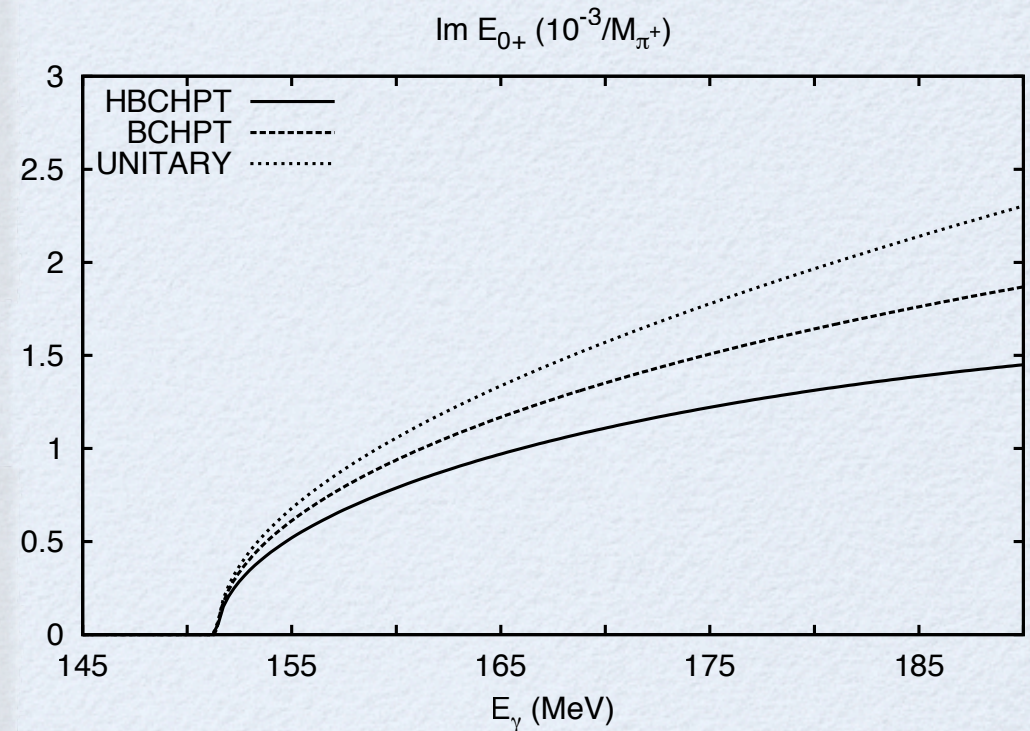
UNITARITY

$$\text{Im } E_{0+}(W) = \beta \frac{q_{\pi^+}(W)}{m_{\pi^+}}$$

$$\beta = 3.44 \times 10^{-3} / m_{\pi^+} \text{ Unitary}$$

$$\beta = 2.72 \times 10^{-3} / m_{\pi^+} \text{ HBCHPT}$$

$$\beta = 3.10 \times 10^{-3} / m_{\pi^+} \text{ BCHPT}$$



BCHPT: Hilt, Scherer, Tiator, private communication

EMPIRICAL FIT

- Taylor expansion in the partial waves + S wave cusp
- Unitarity is respected in the S wave
- 8 parameters (2 per partial wave)
- P waves are real
- D waves: Born terms

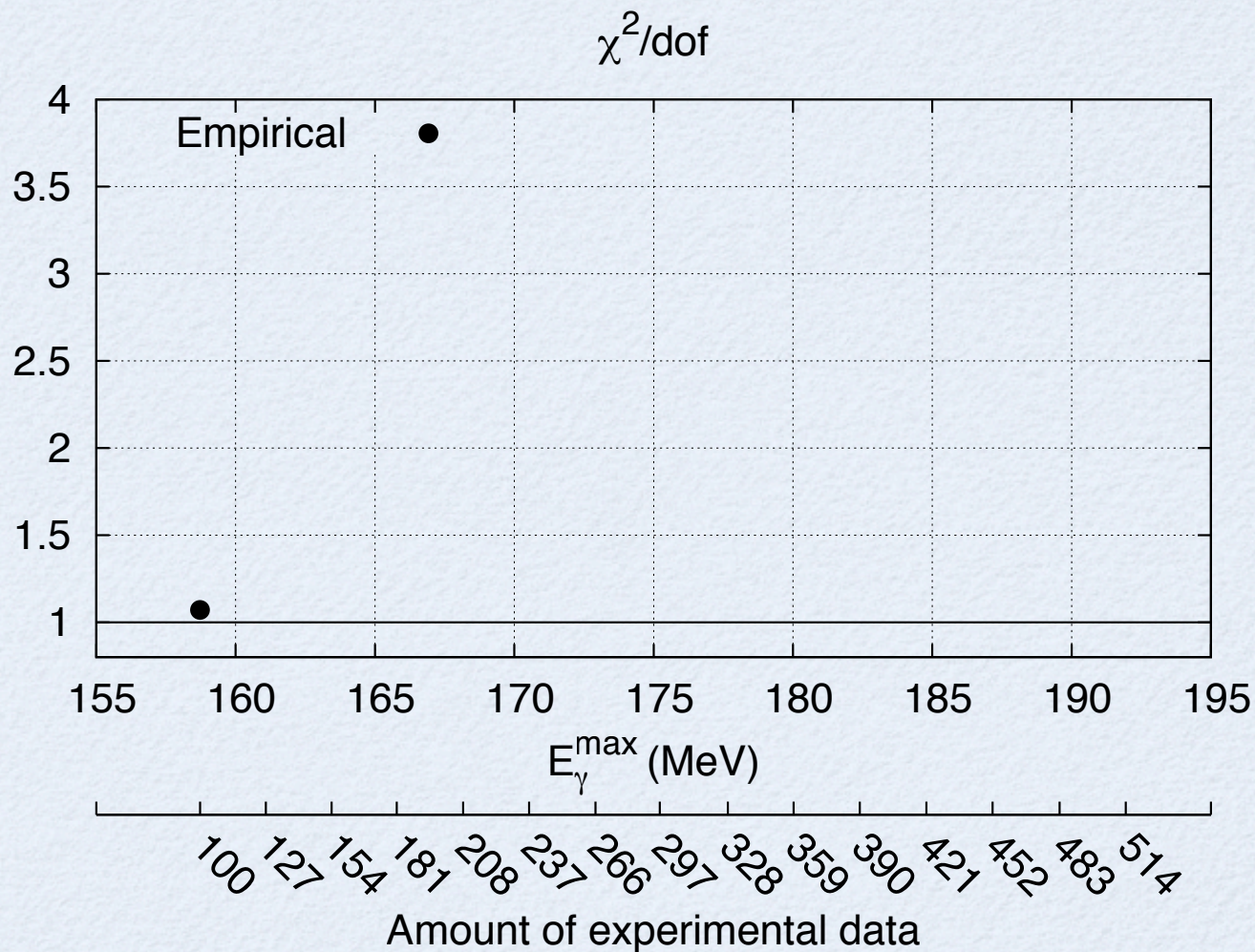
$$E_{0+}(W) = E_{0+}^{(0)} + E_{0+}^{(1)} \frac{k_{\gamma}^{lab}(W) - k_{\gamma,thr}^{lab}}{m_{\pi+}} + i\beta \frac{q_{\pi+}(W)}{m_{\pi+}}$$
$$P_i(W) = \frac{q_{\pi^0}(W)}{m_{\pi+}} \left(P_i^{(0)} + P_i^{(1)} \frac{k_{\gamma}^{lab}(W) - k_{\gamma,thr}^{lab}}{m_{\pi+}} \right)$$

H B C H P T

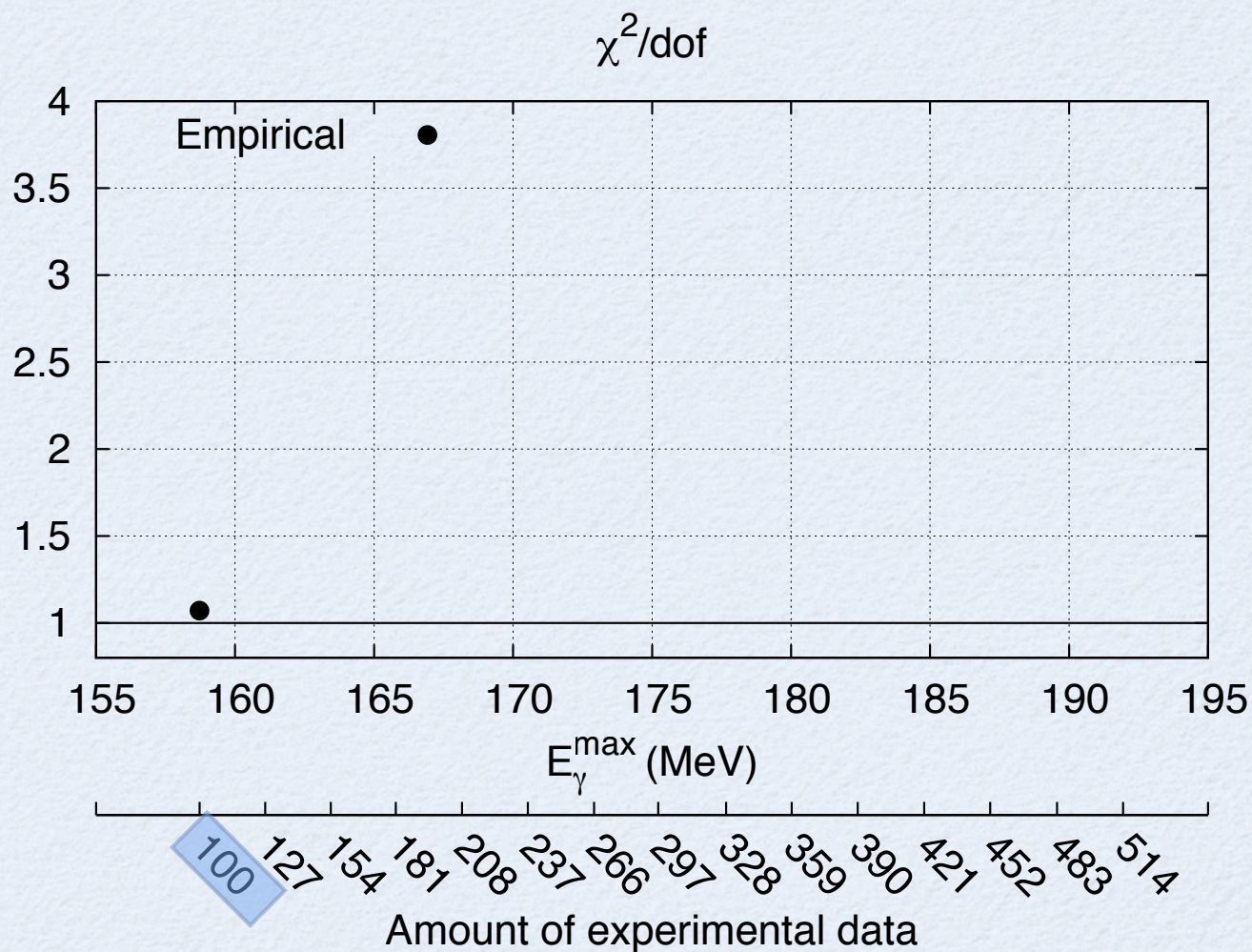
- S and P waves up to $O(q^4)$
- D waves: Born terms
(up to order $O(q^4)$ another LEC appears in E_2 - but it can be ignored)
- 5 LECs which are fitted to data
 - a_1 and a_2 associated to S wave
 - ξ_1 associated to $P_1=3E_{1++}M_{1+-}M_{1-}$
 - ξ_2 associated to $P_2=3E_{1+-}M_{1++}M_{1-}$
 - b_p associated to $P_3=2M_{1+-}M_{1-}$

RESULTS

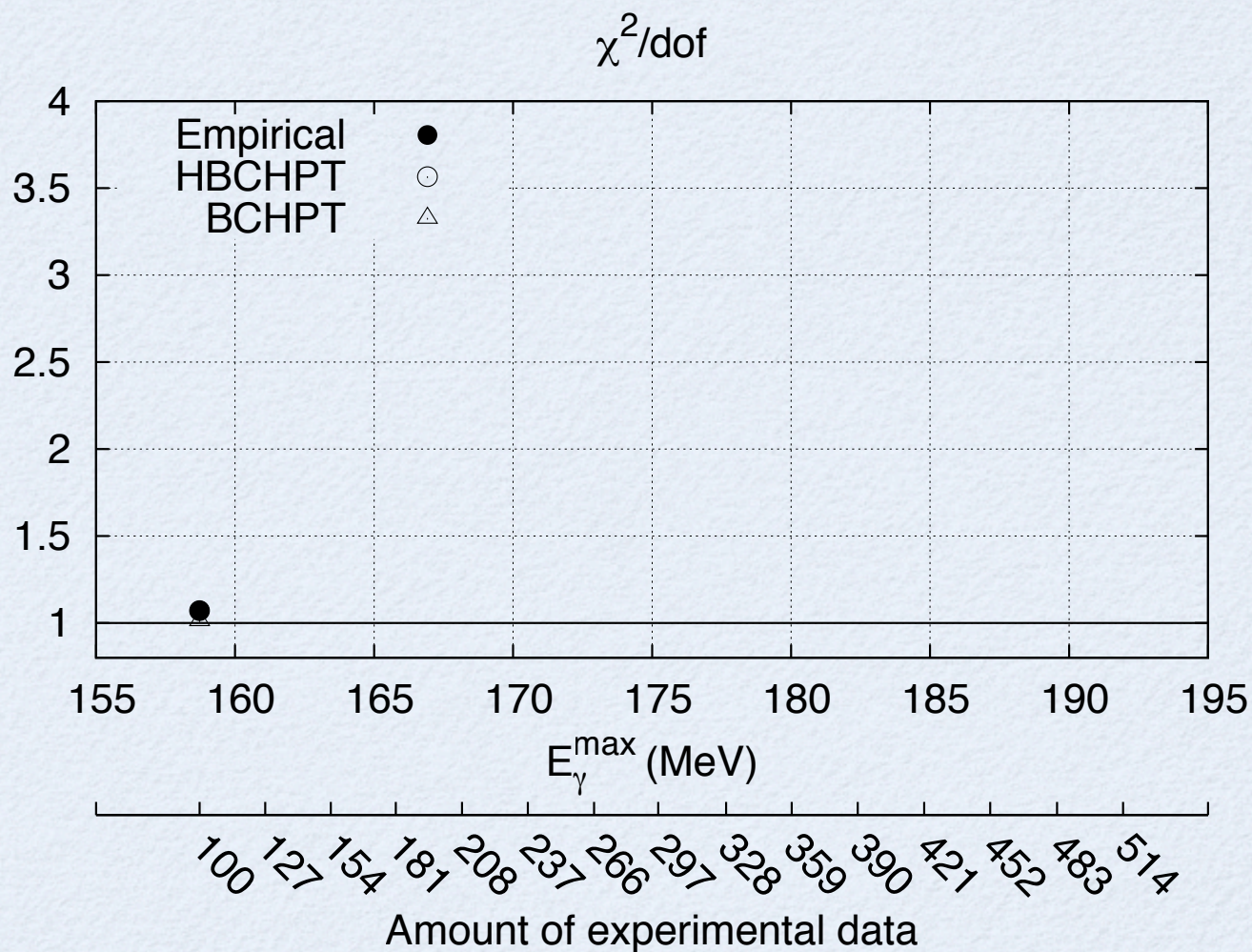
χ^2/DOF DEPENDING ON MAX ENERGY/AMOUNT OF DATA



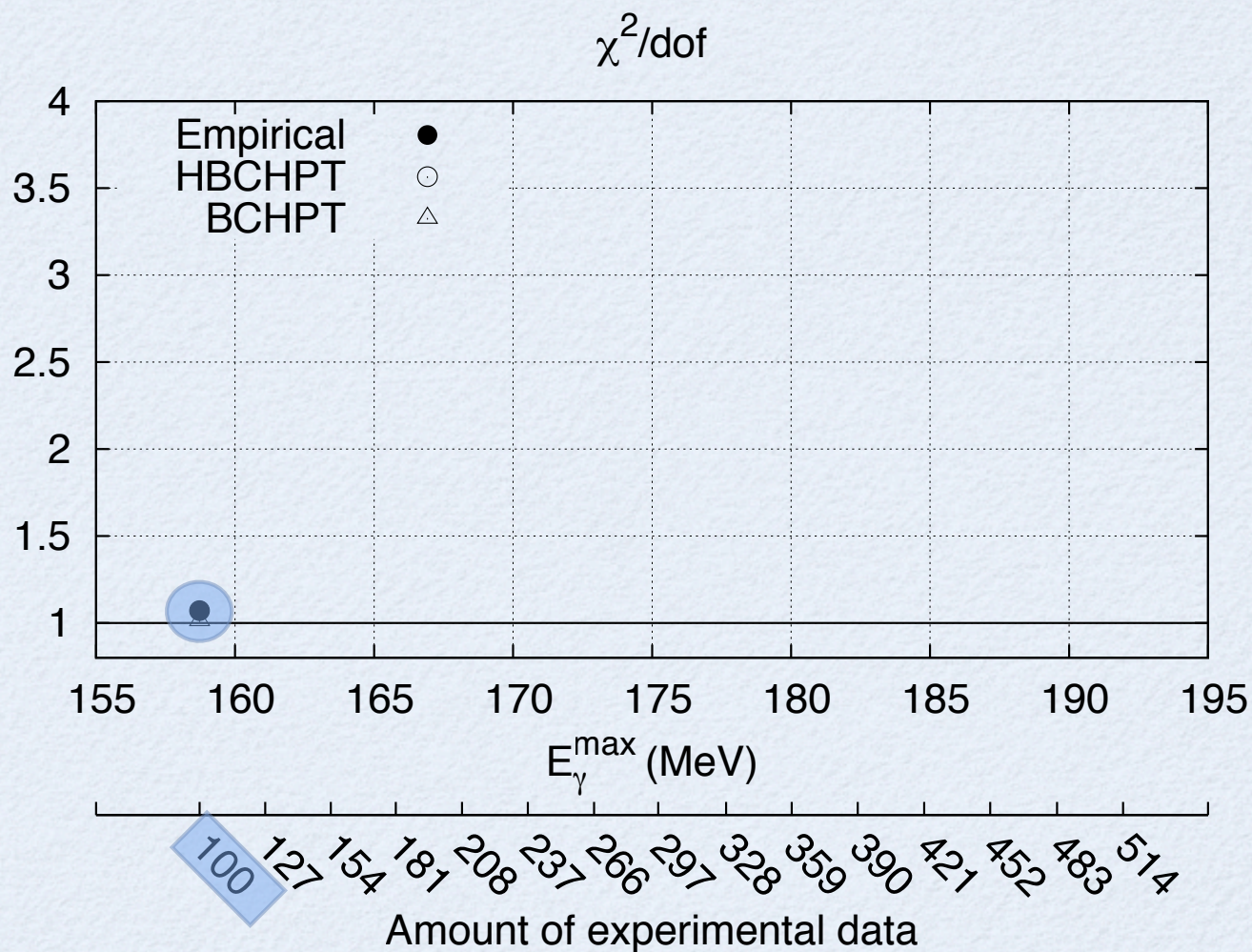
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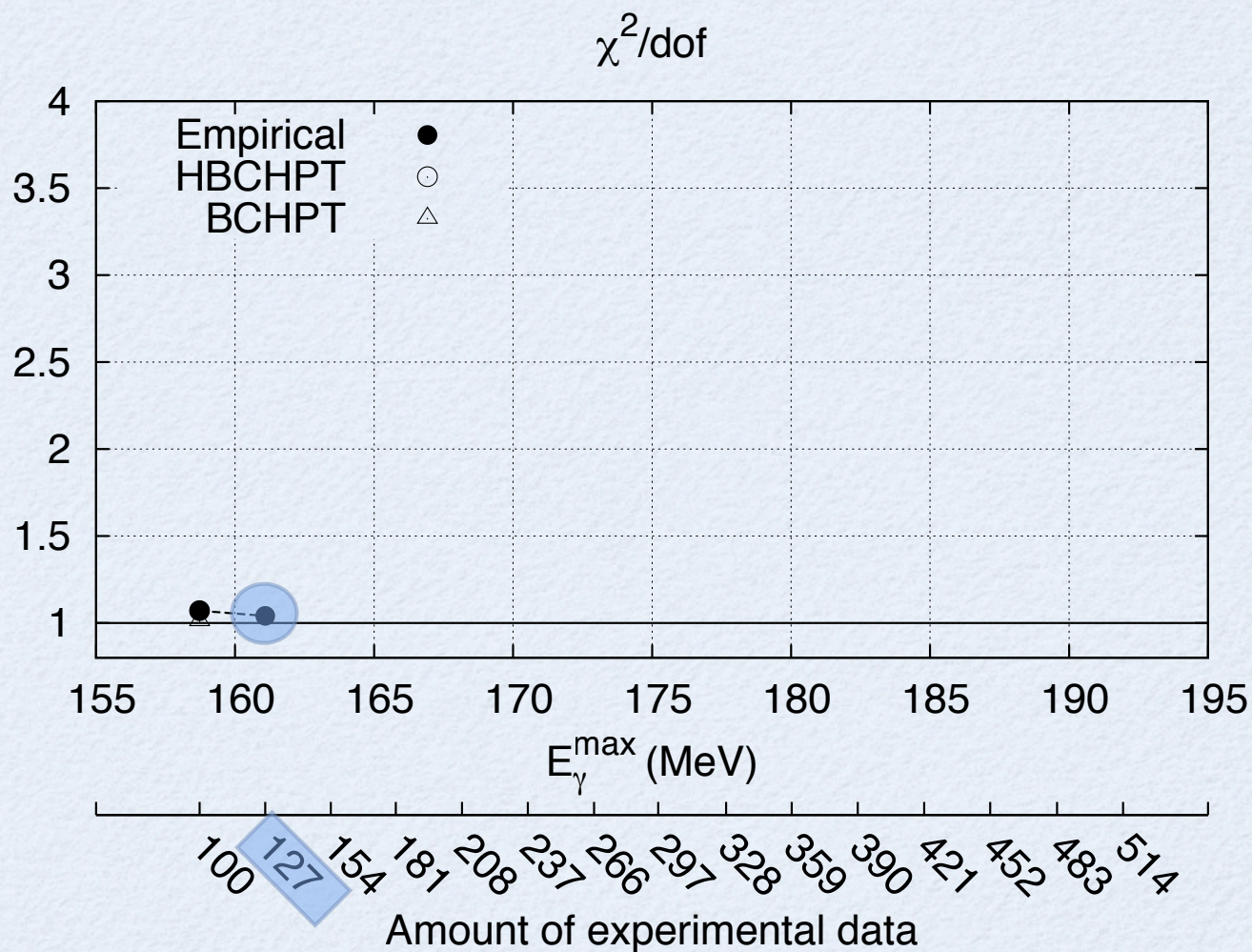
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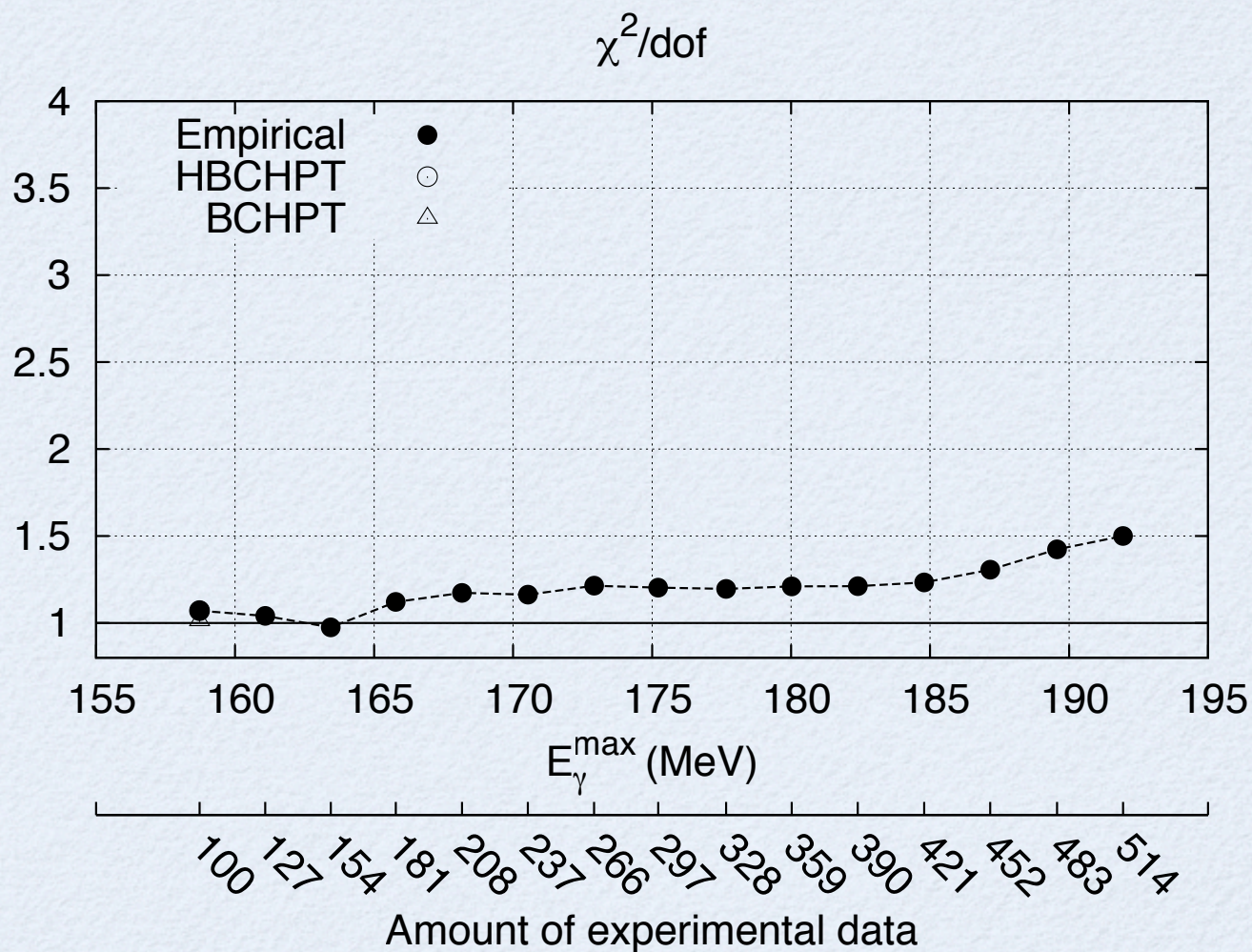
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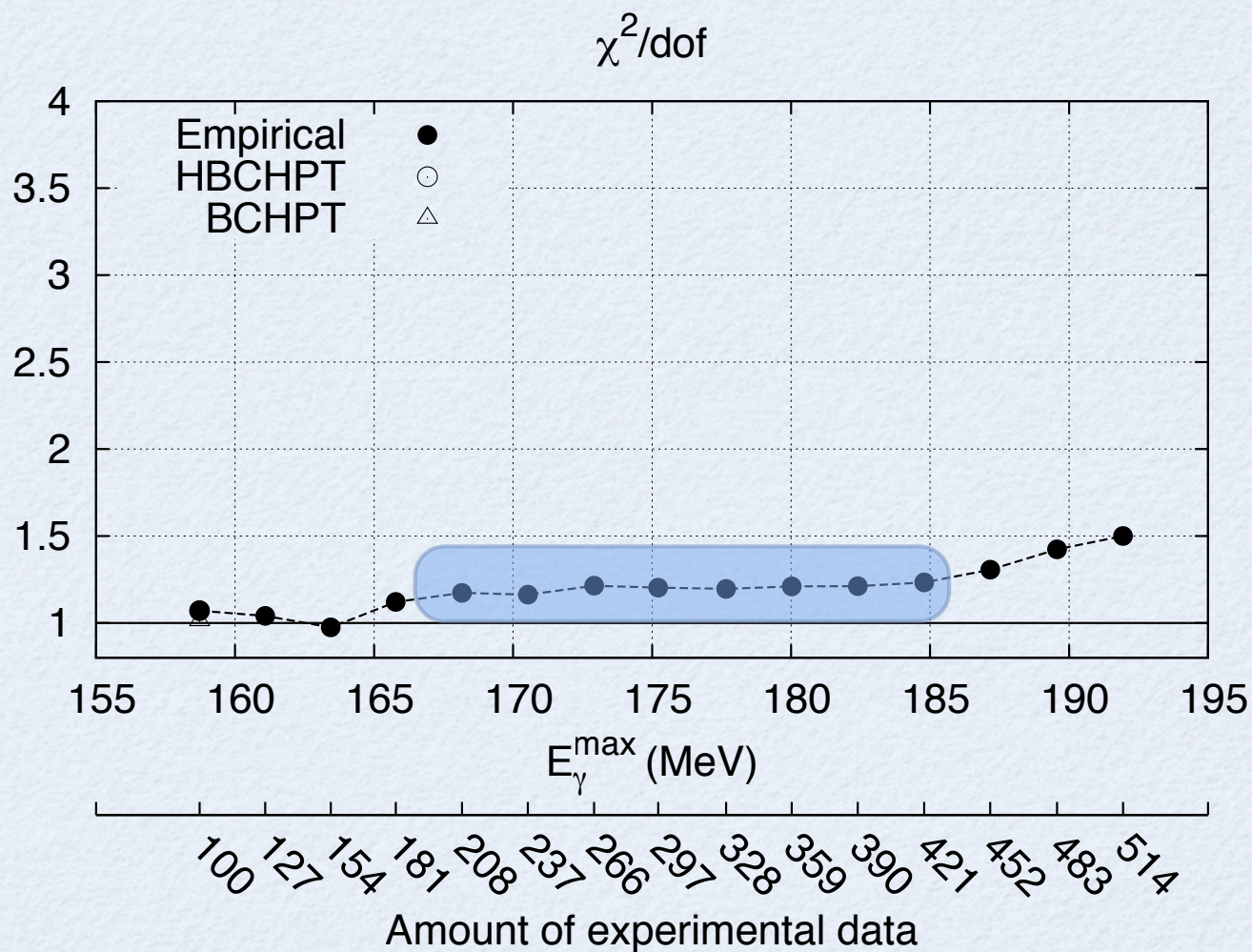
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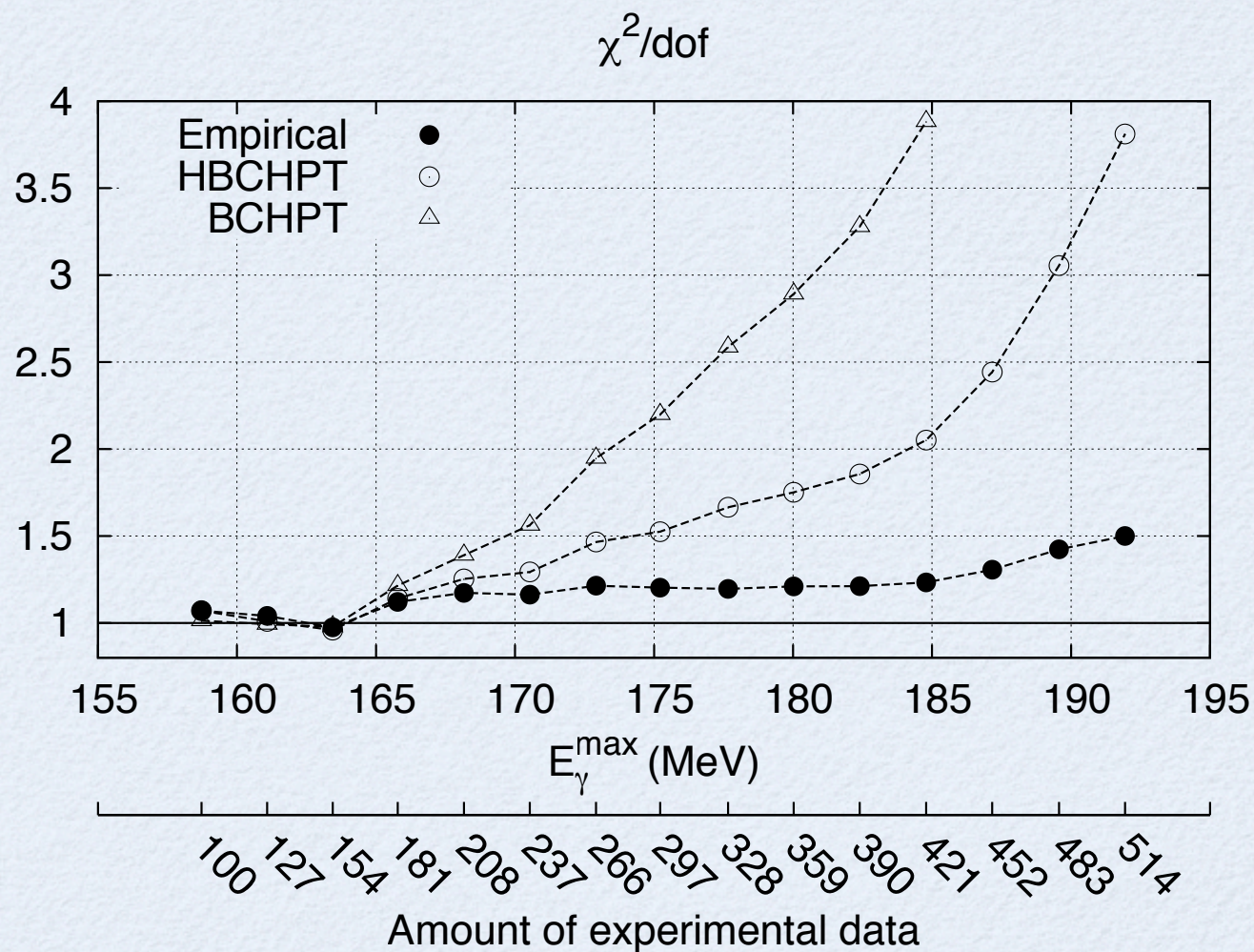
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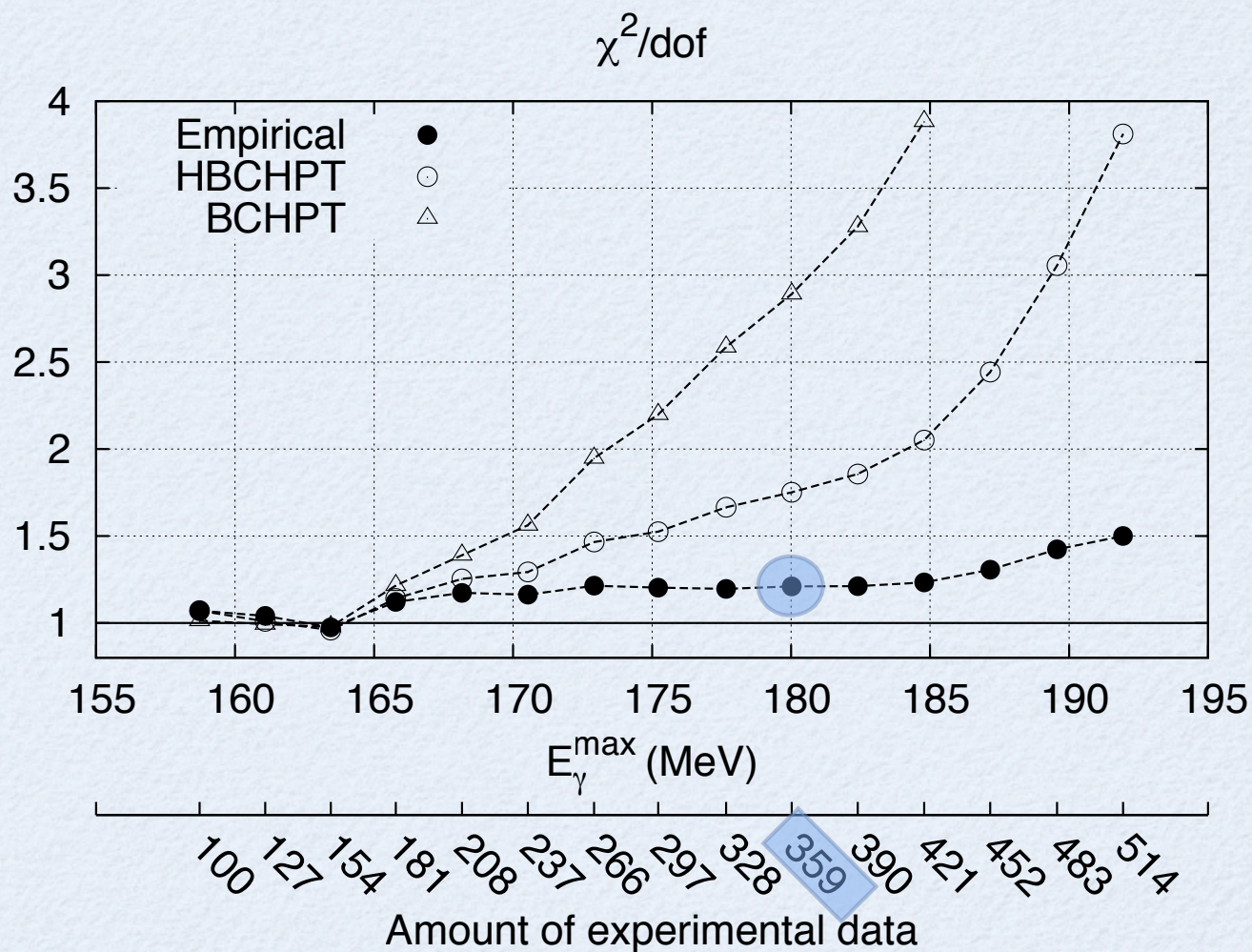
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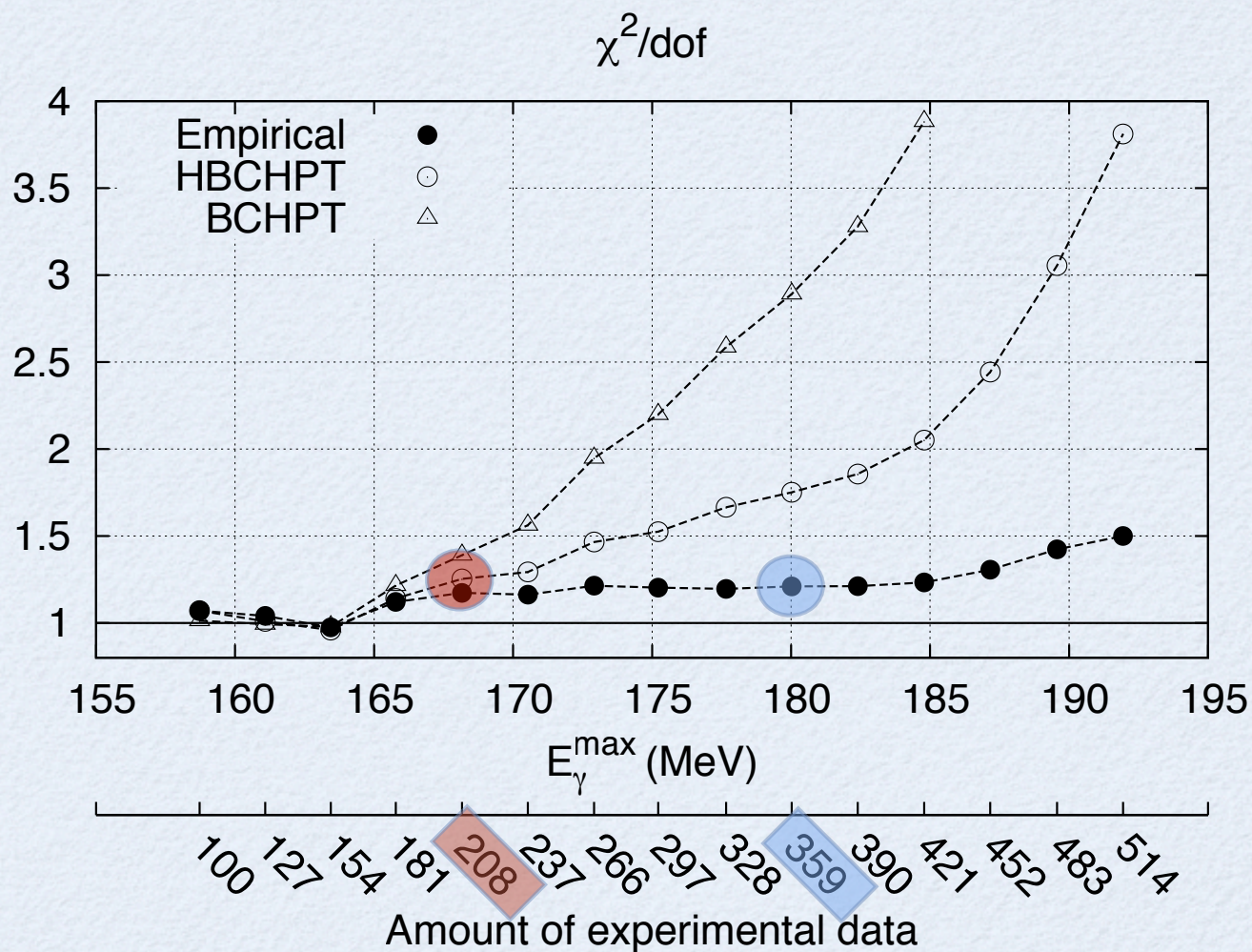
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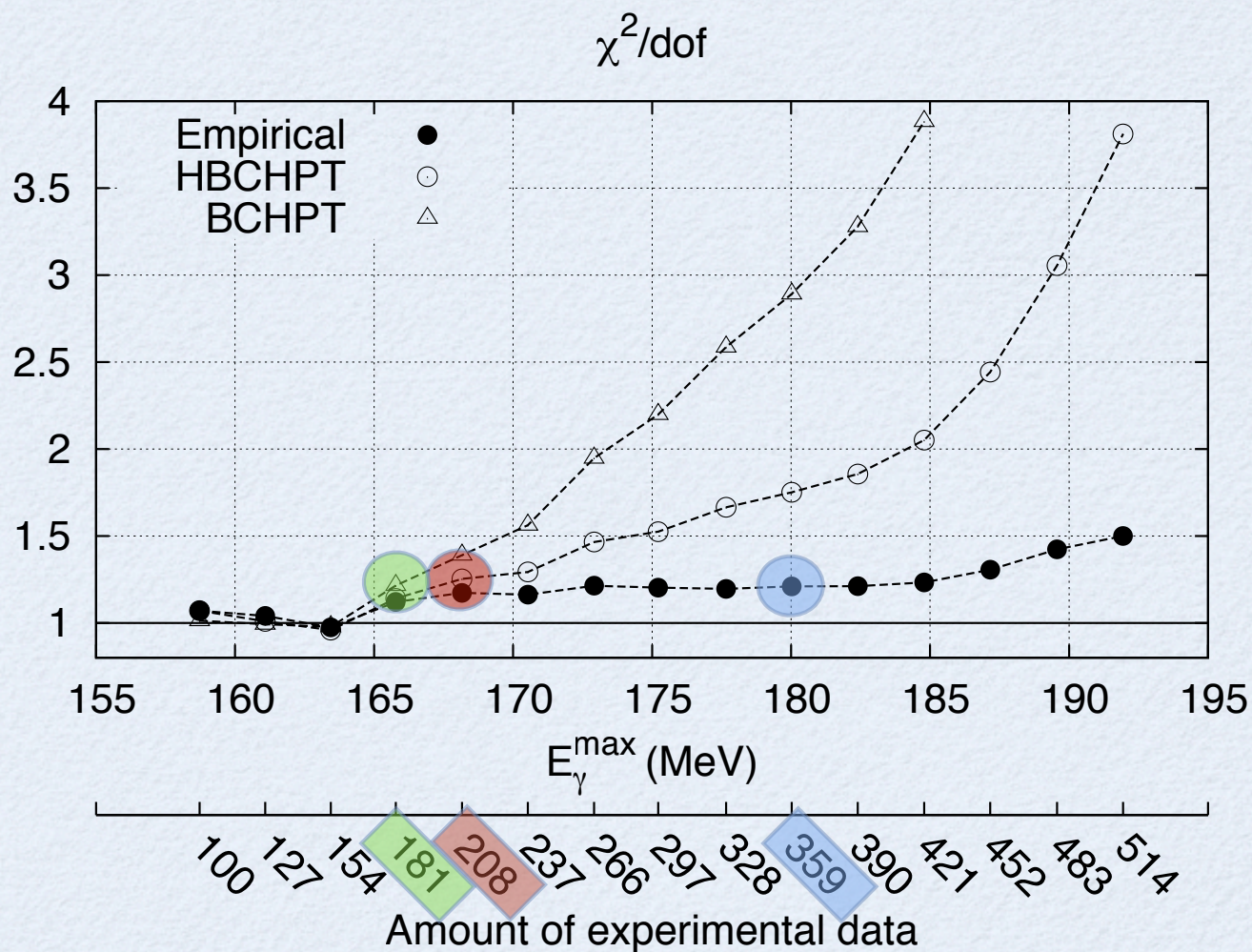
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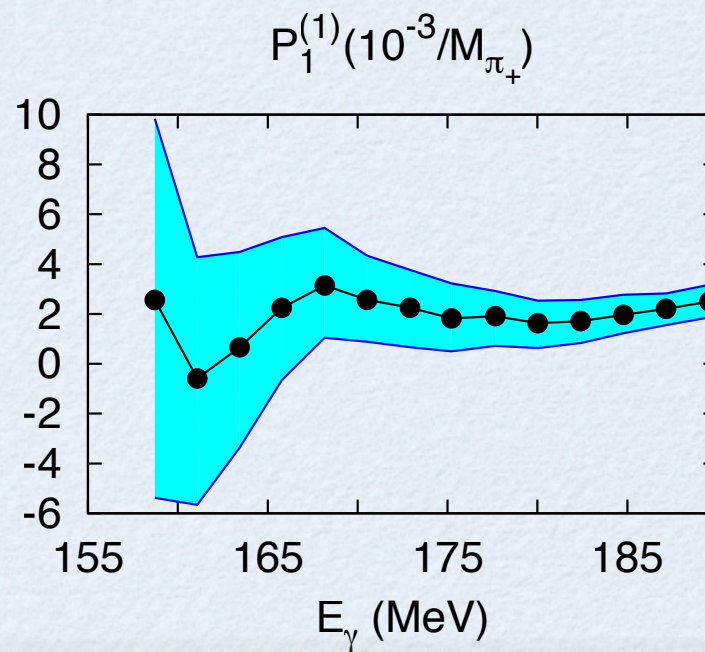
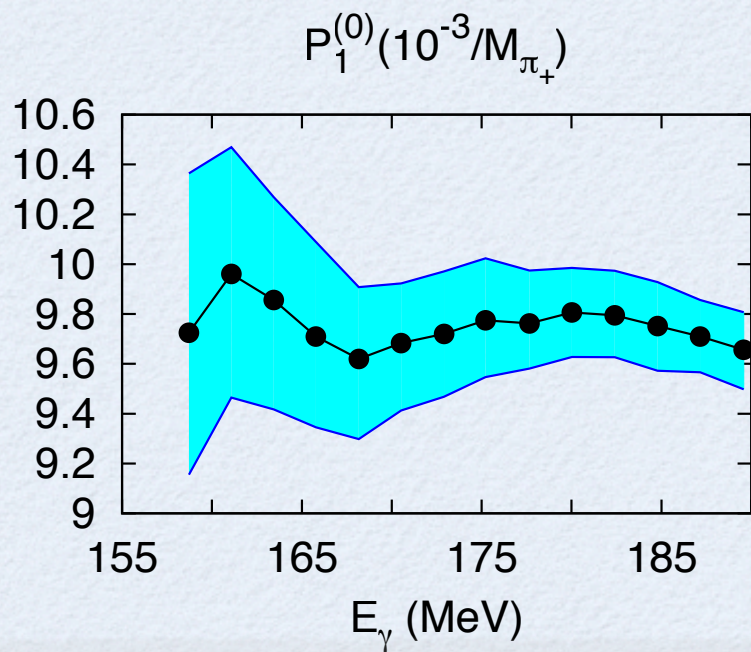
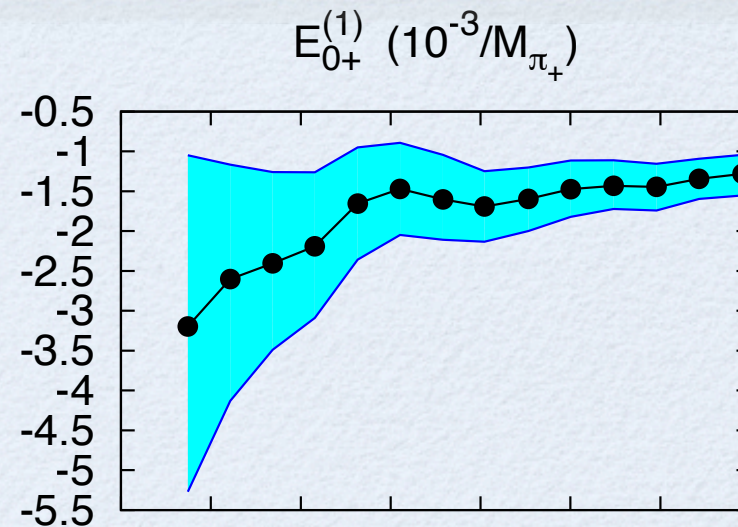
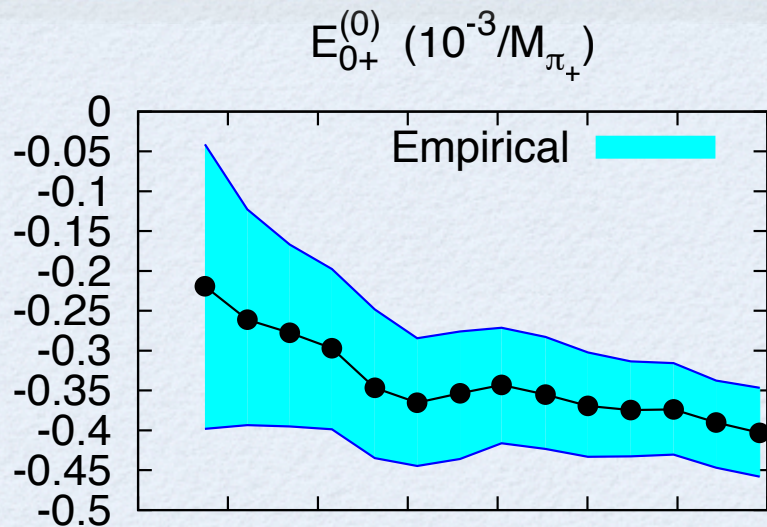
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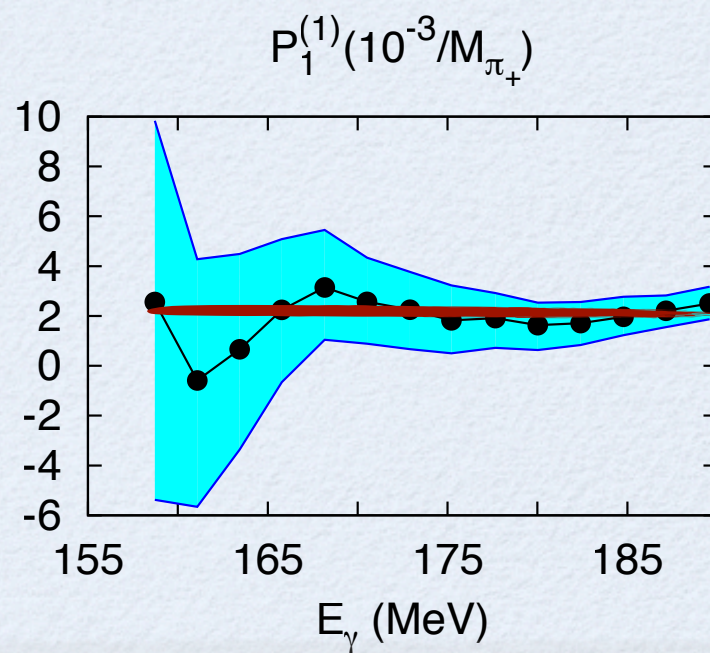
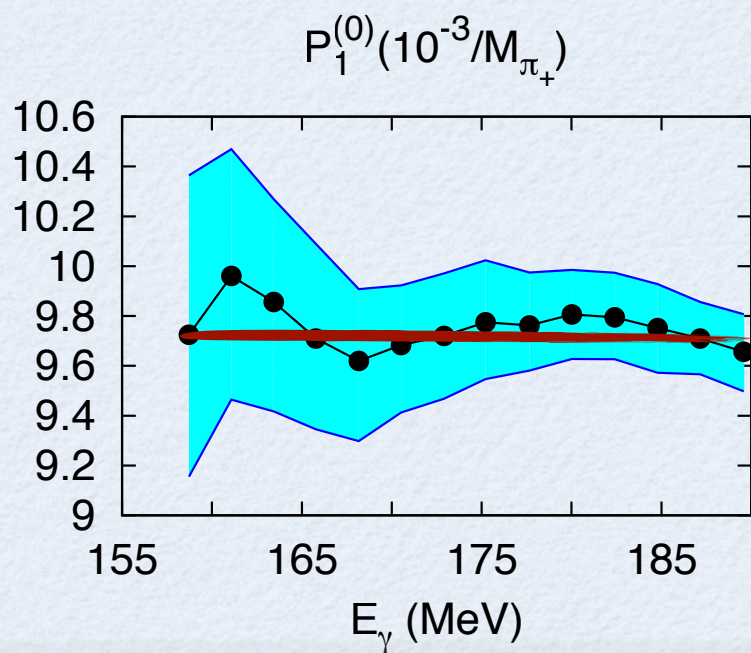
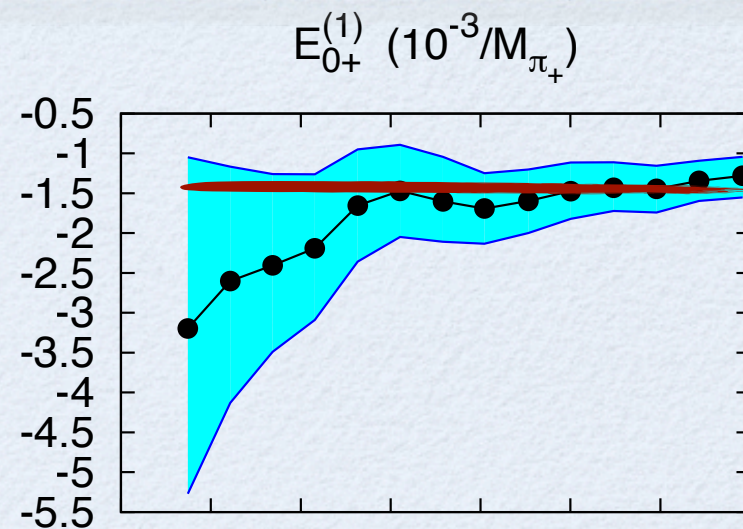
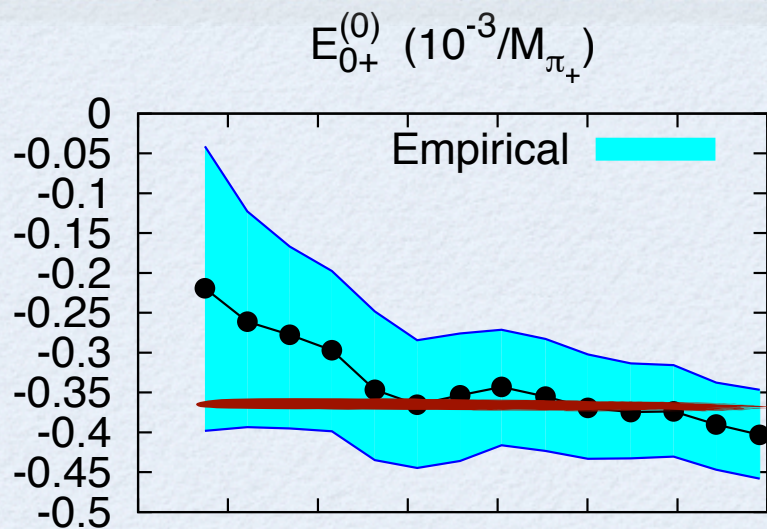
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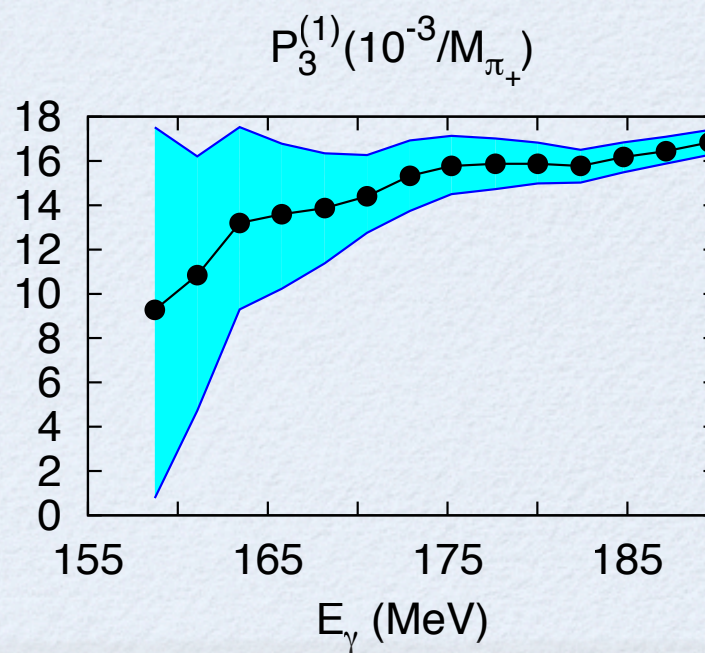
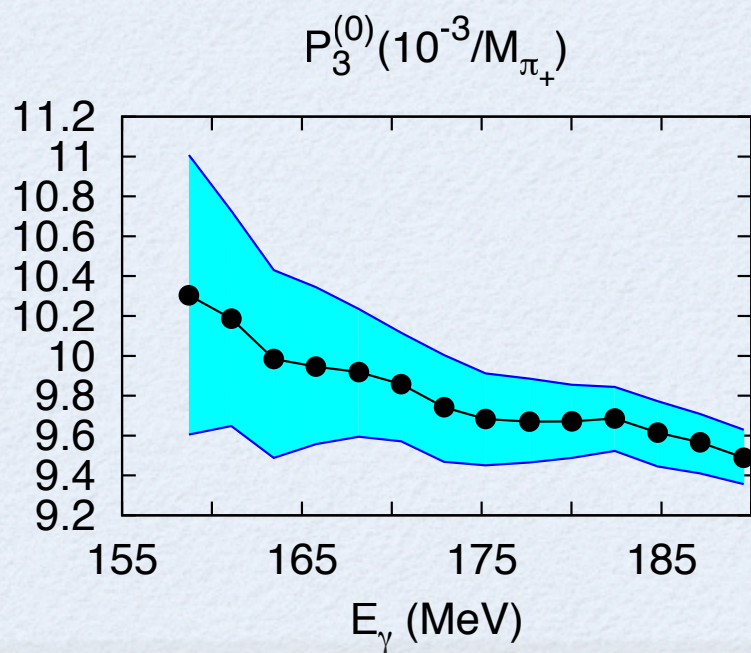
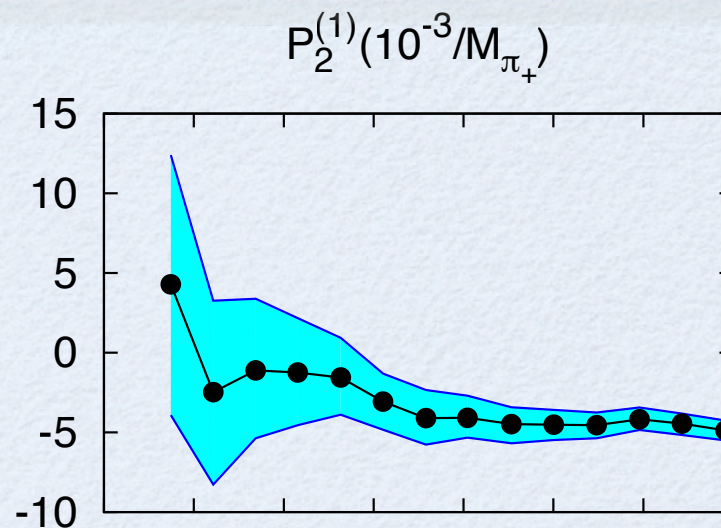
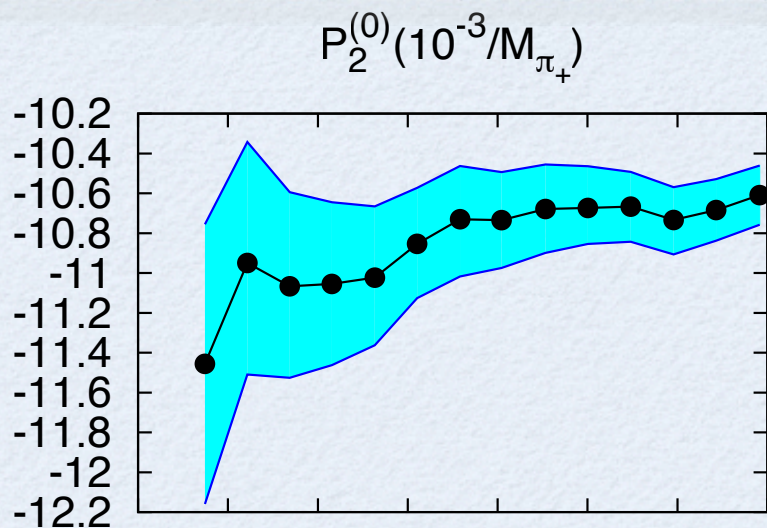
PARAMETERS (EMPIRICAL)



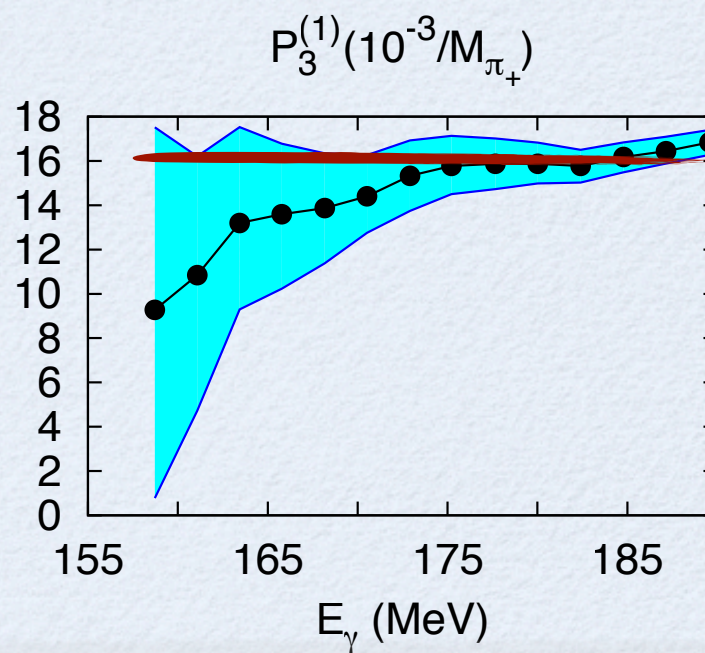
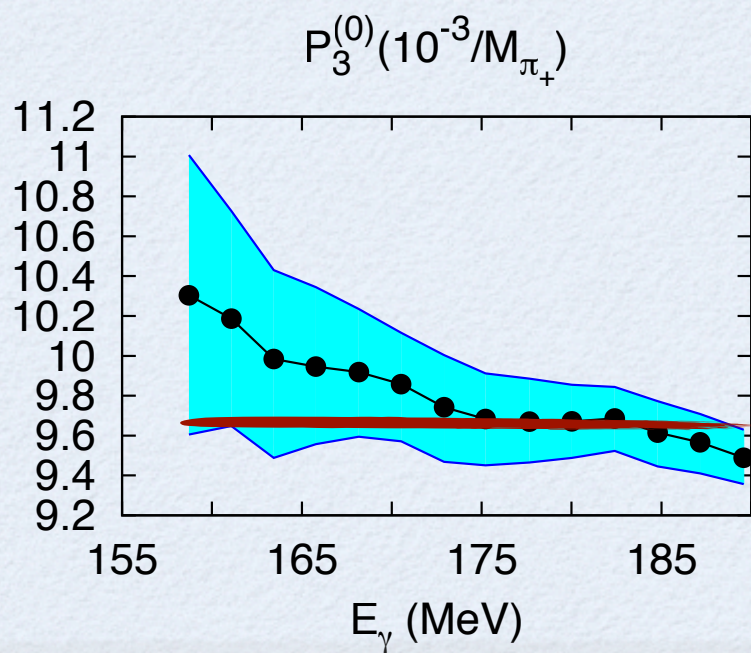
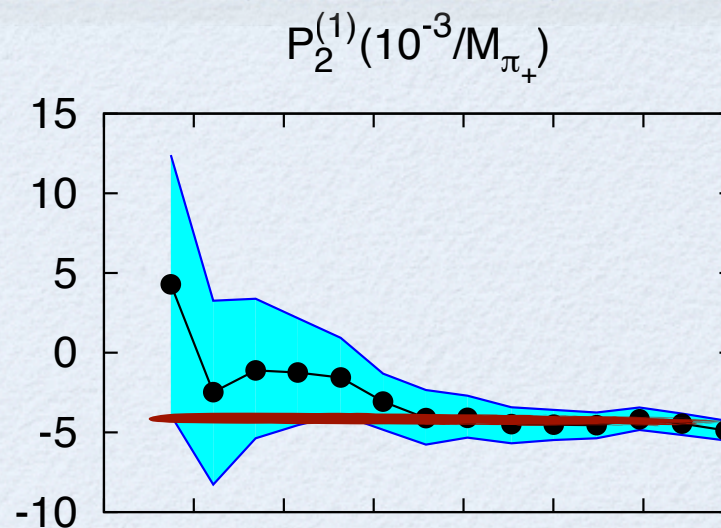
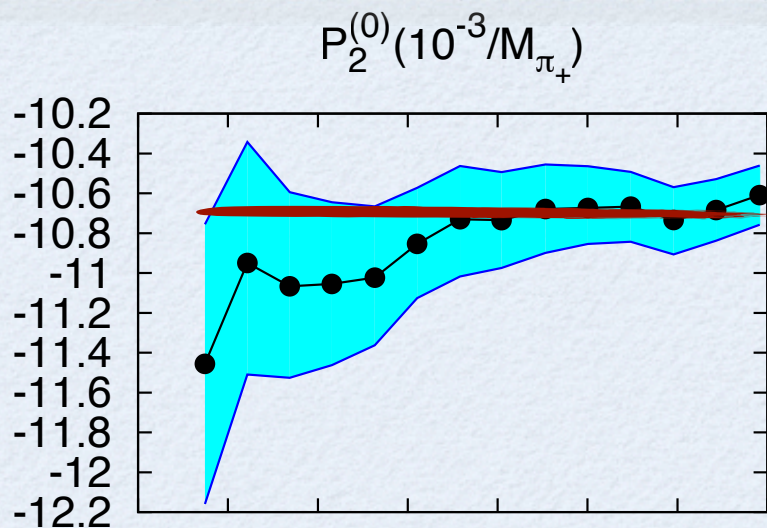
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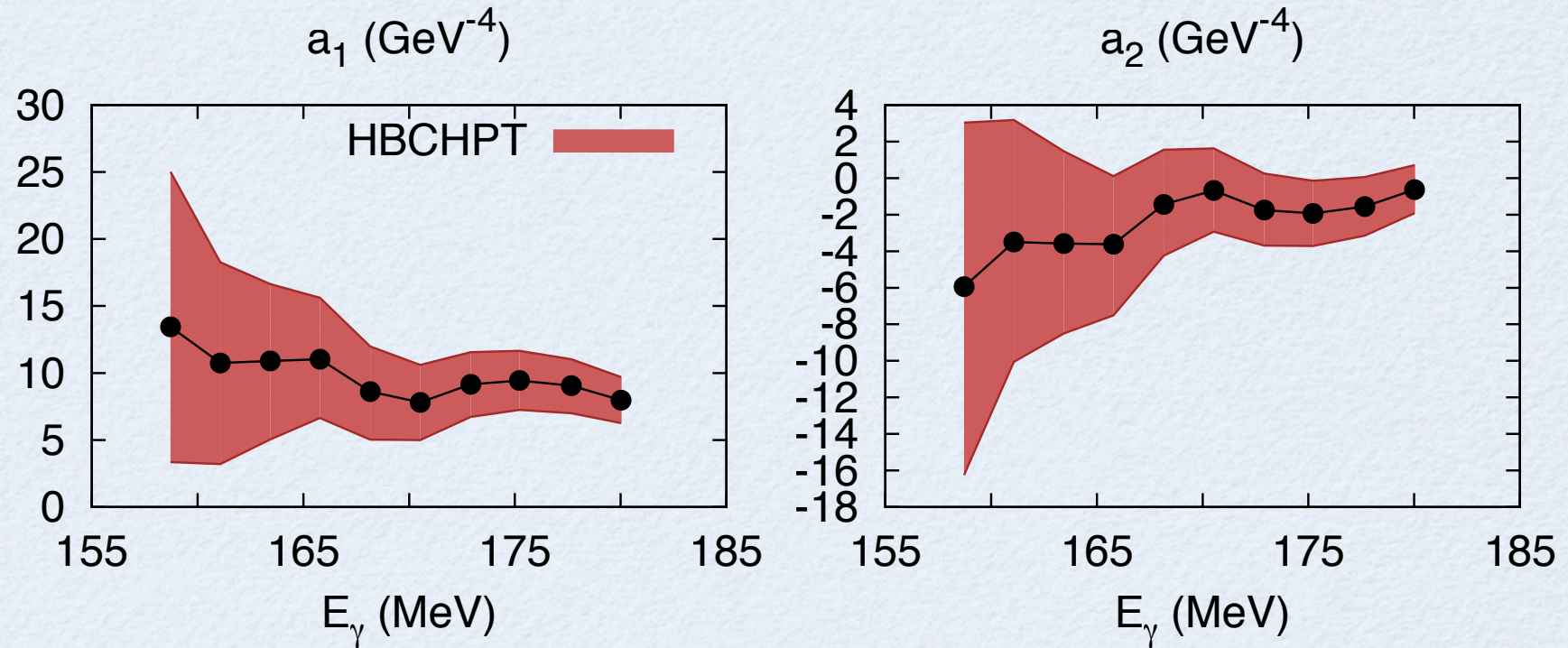
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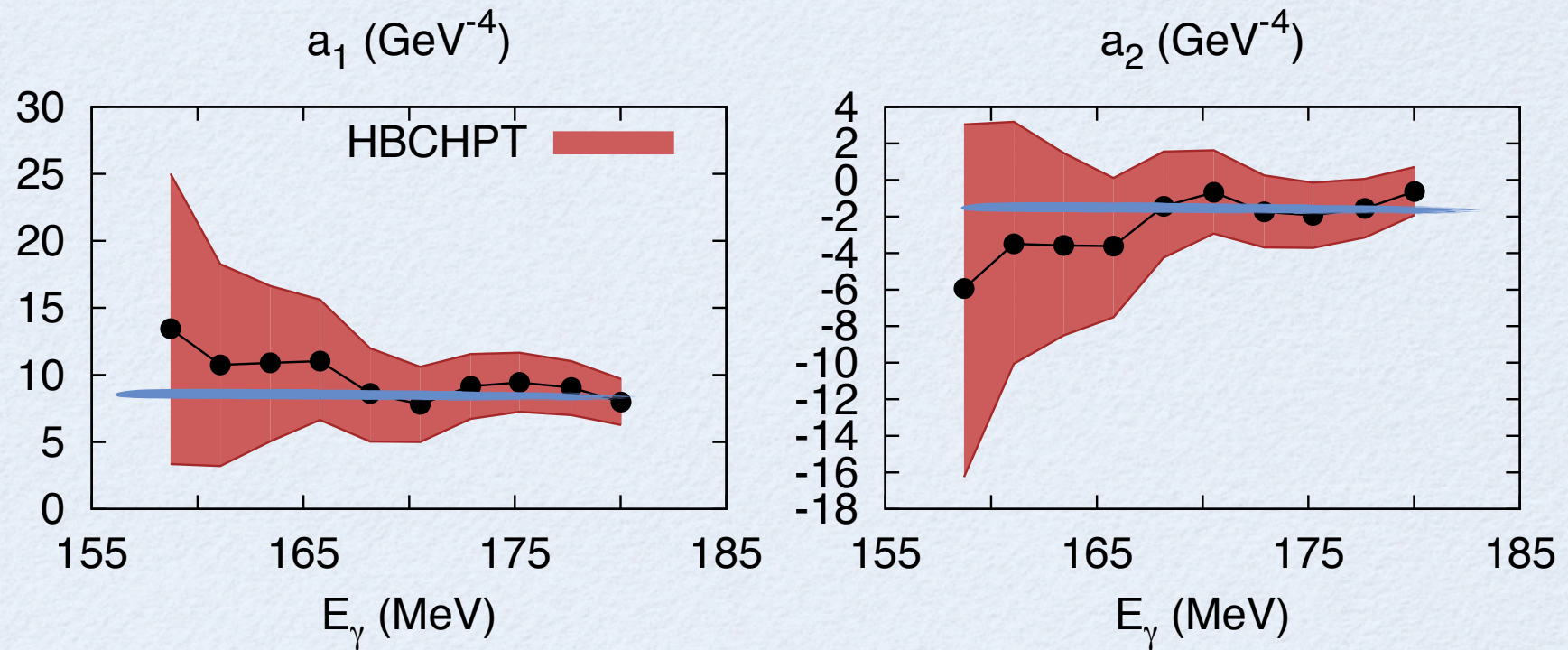


LECS (HBCHPT, S-WAVE)



$$E_{0+}^{ct} = ea_1\omega M_\pi^2 + ea_2\omega^3$$

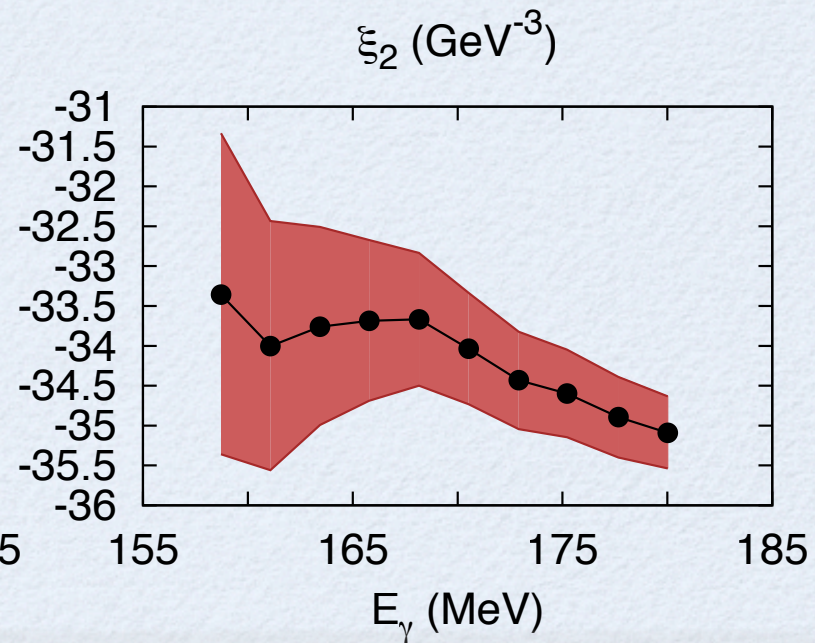
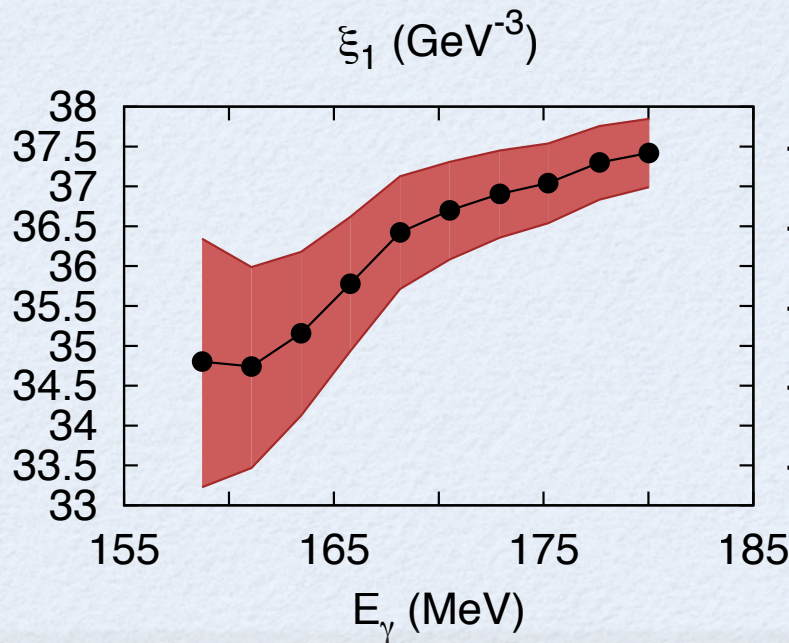
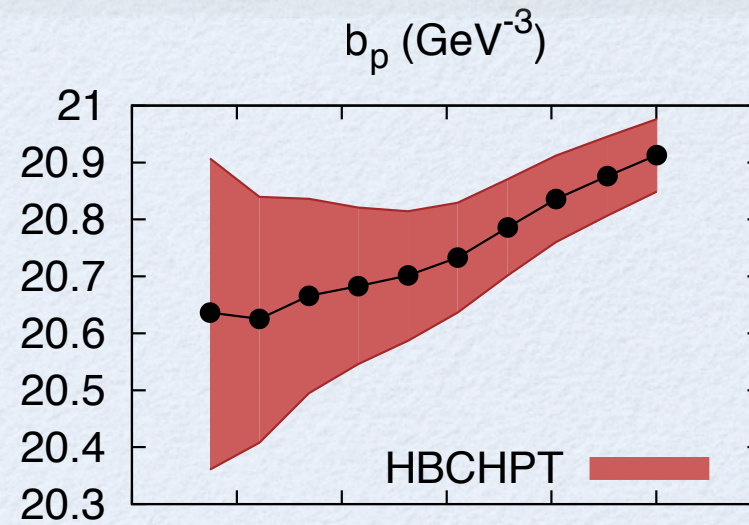
LECS (HBCHPT, S-WAVE)



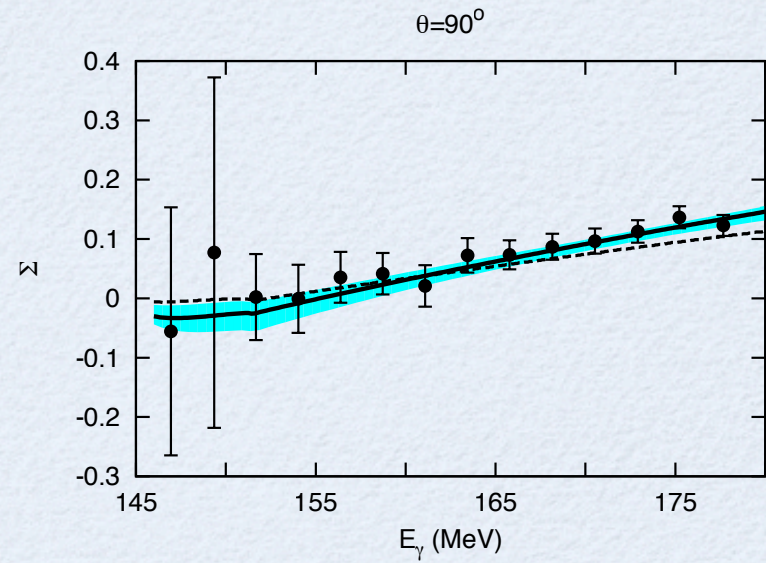
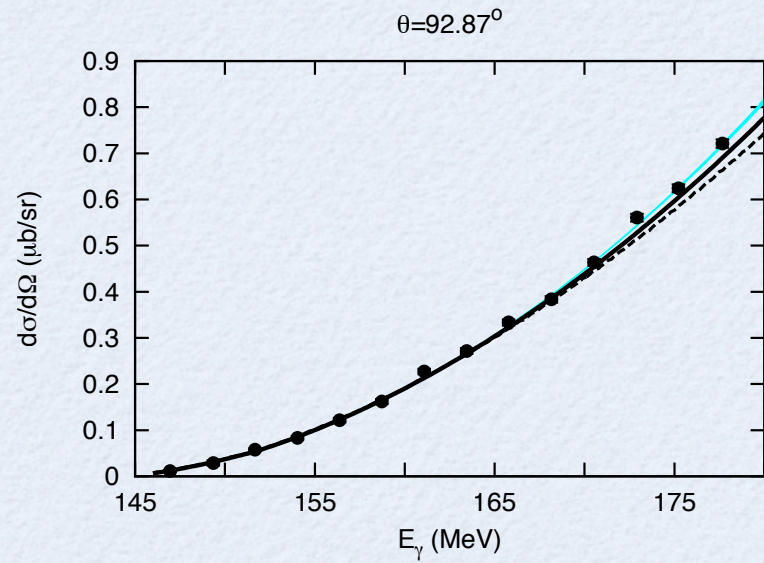
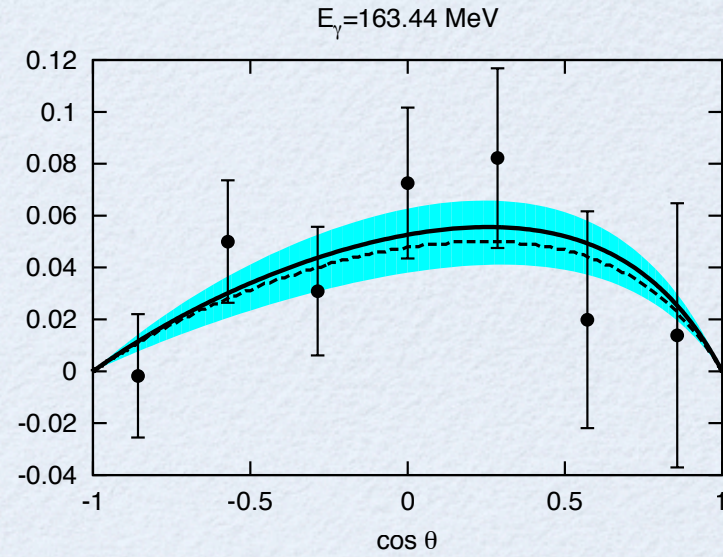
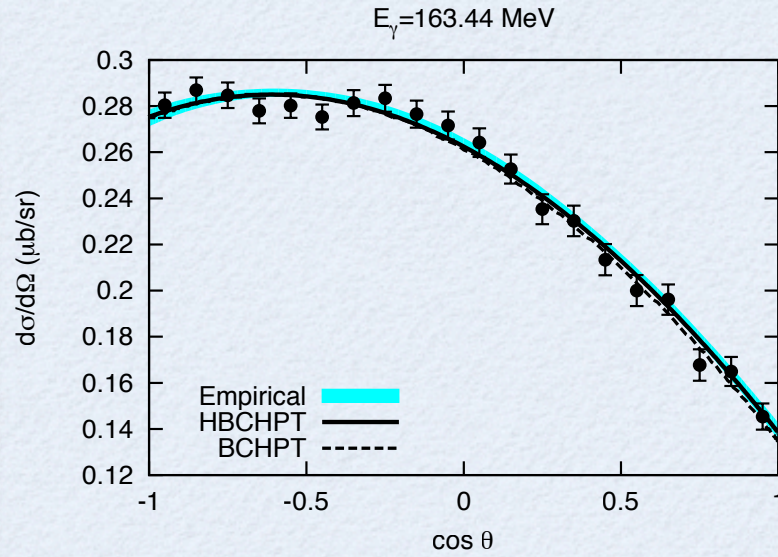
$$E_{0+}^{ct} = ea_1\omega M_\pi^2 + ea_2\omega^3$$

LECS (HBCHPT, P-WAVES)

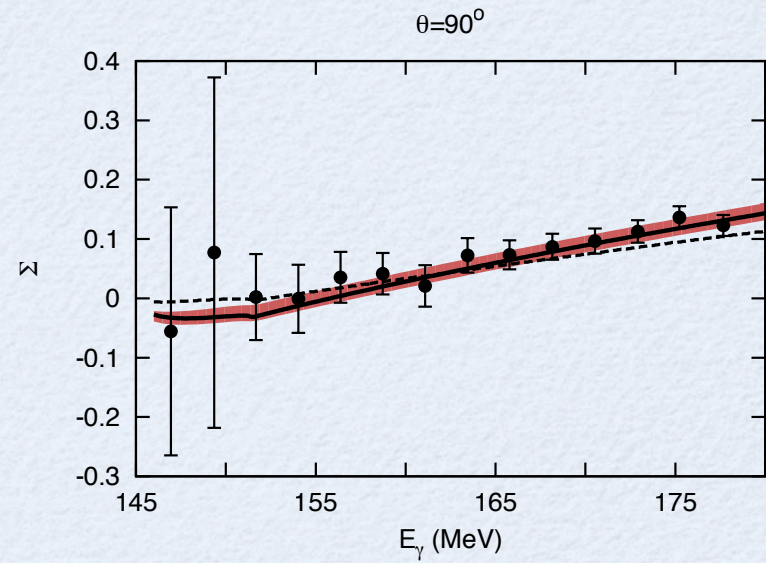
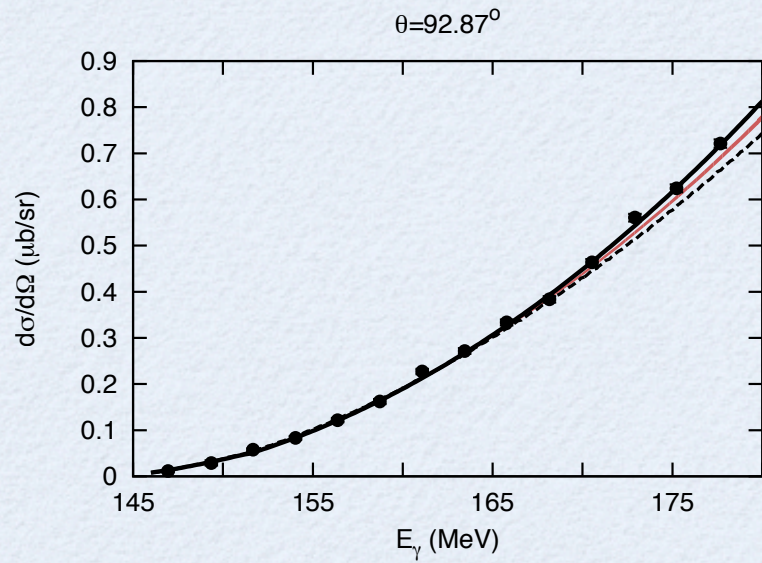
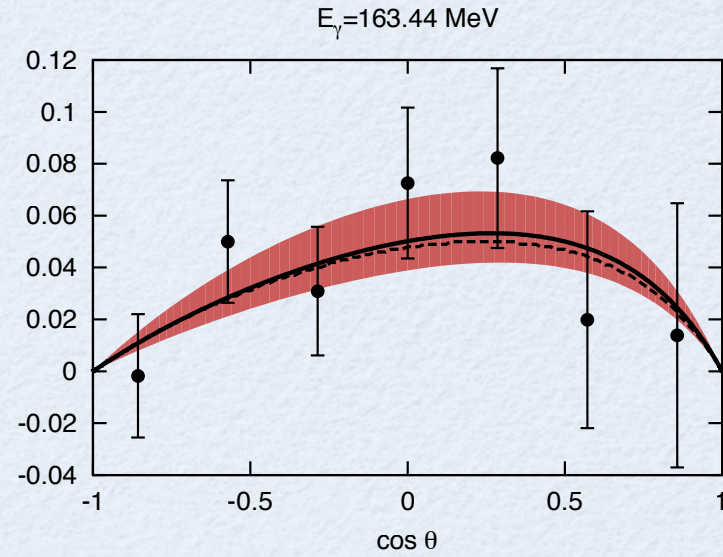
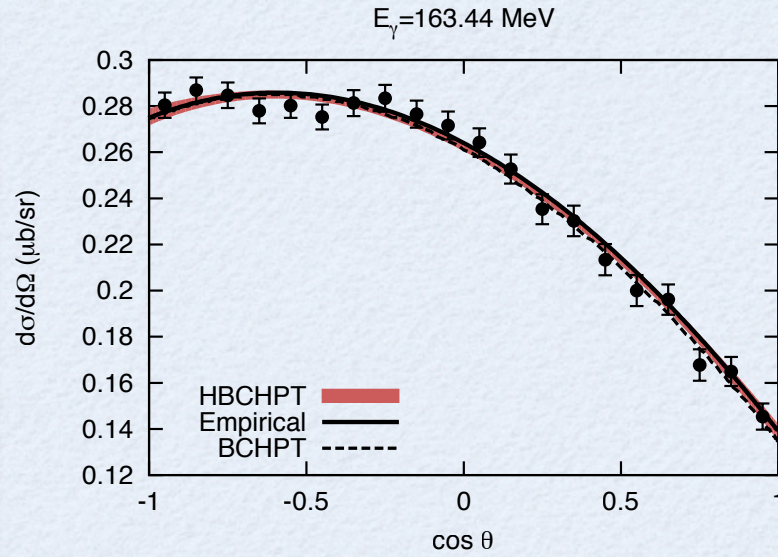
Don't forget:
Convergence
problem



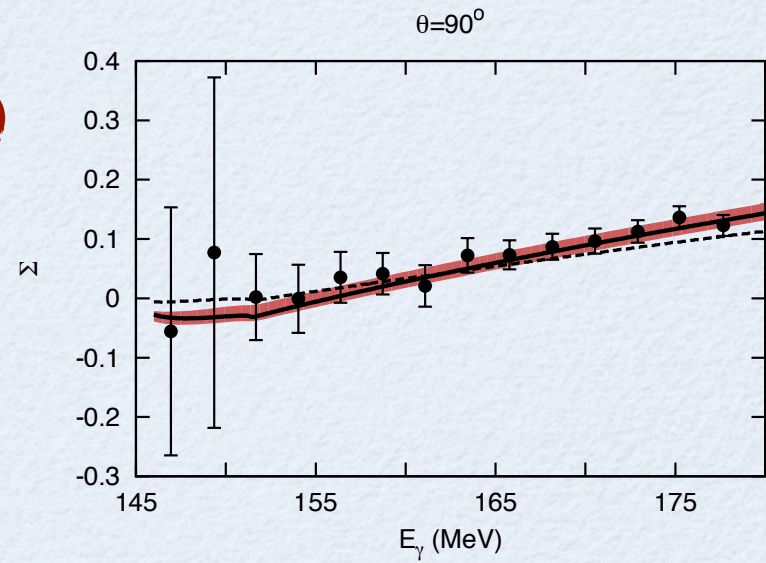
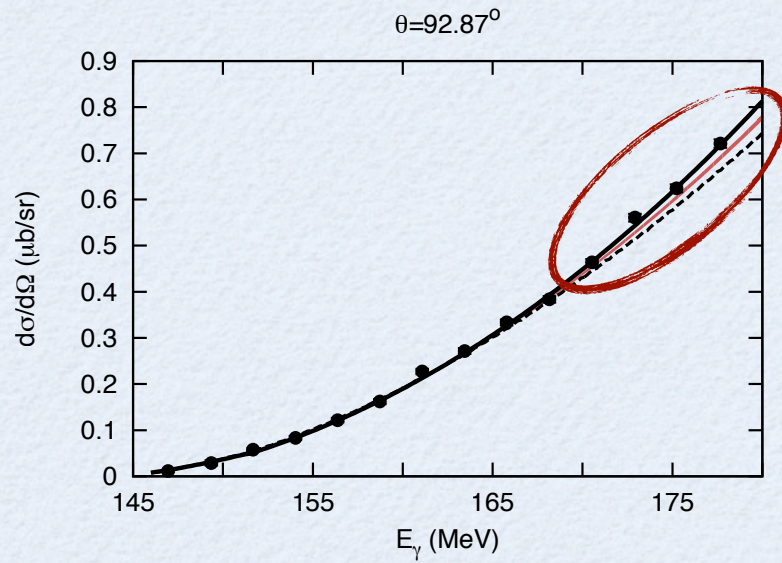
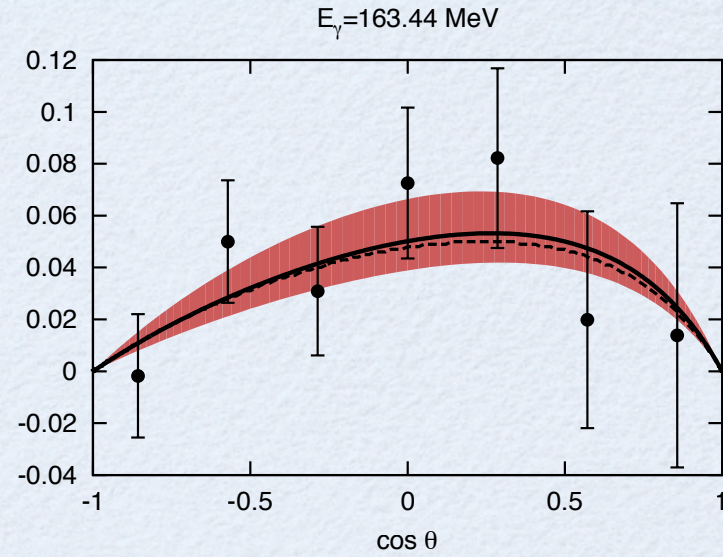
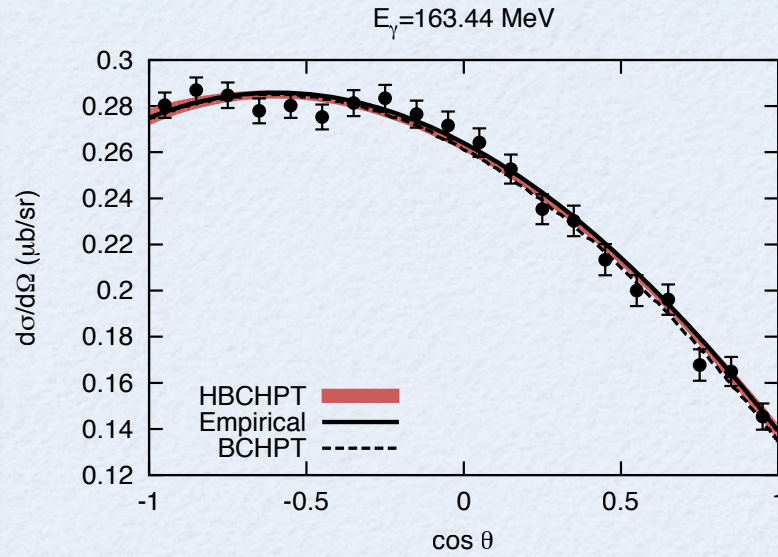
OBSERVABLES



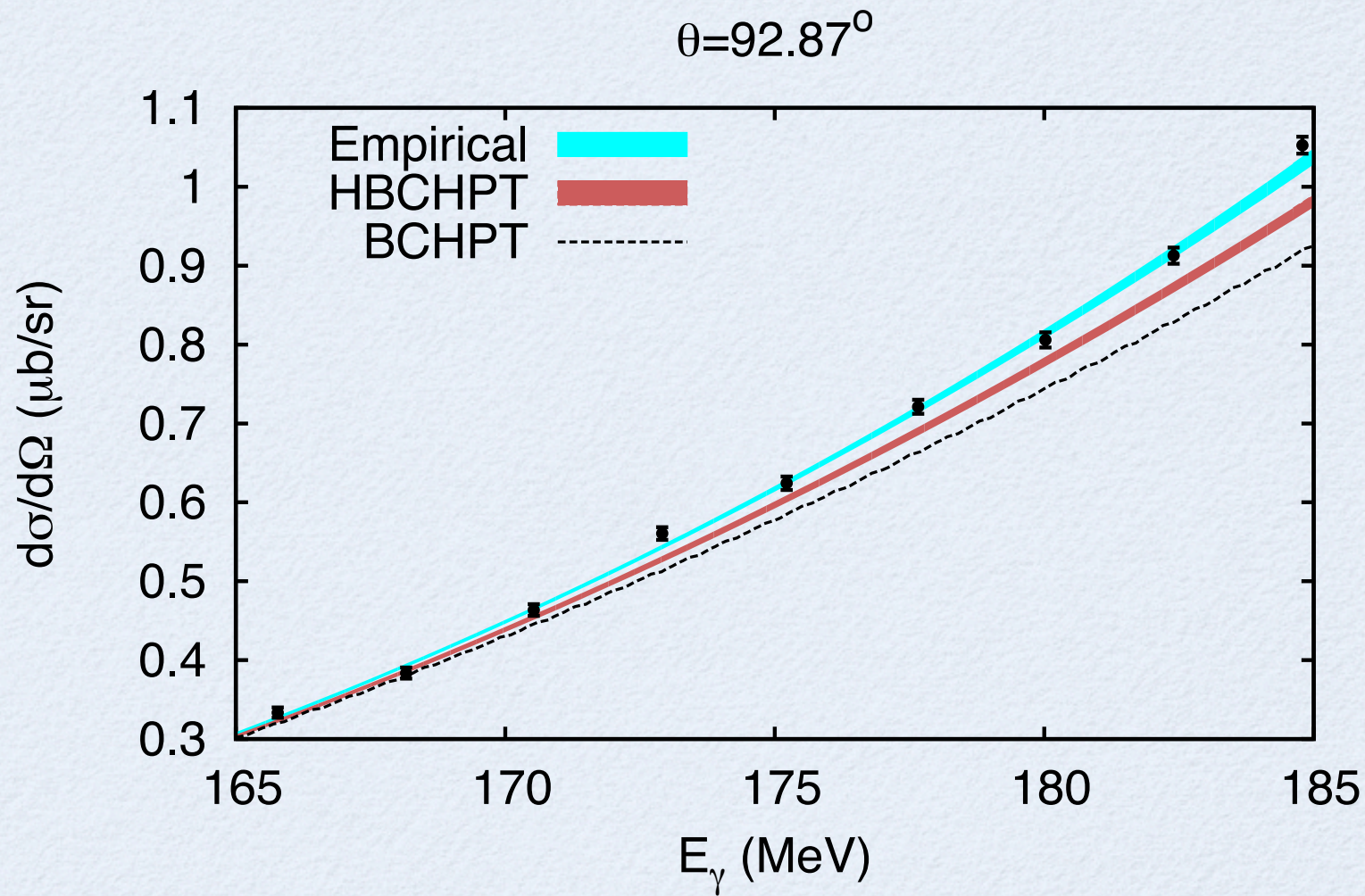
OBSERVABLES



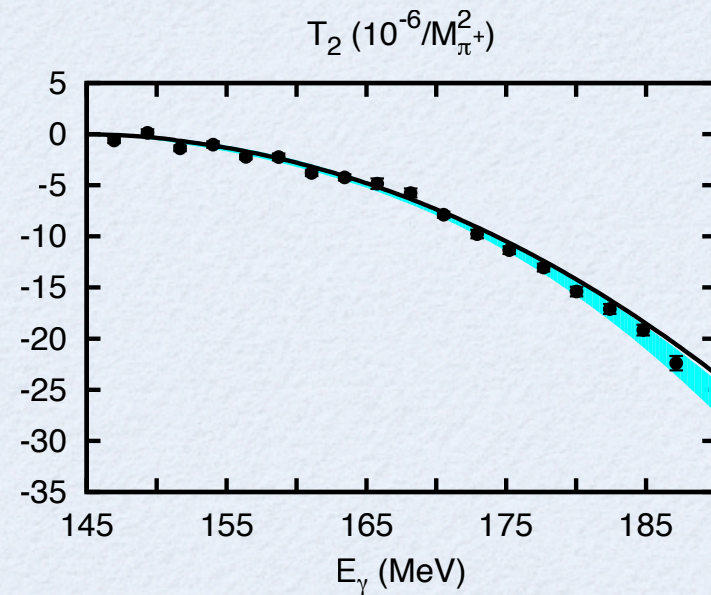
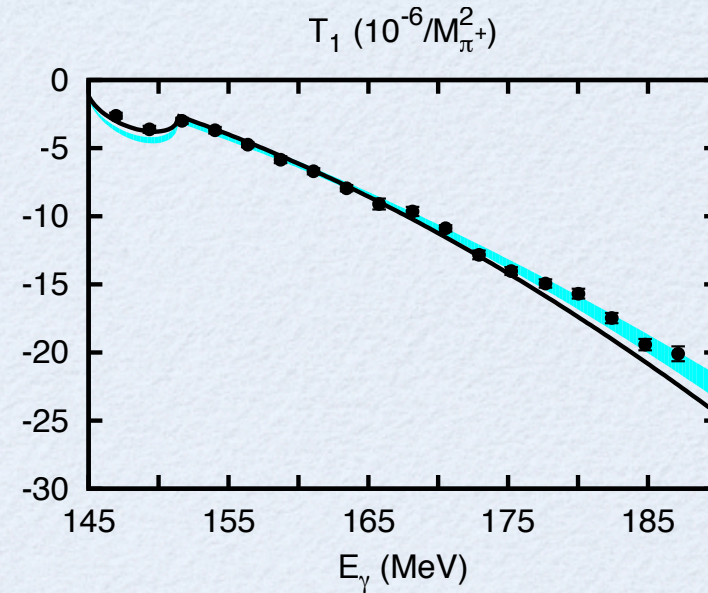
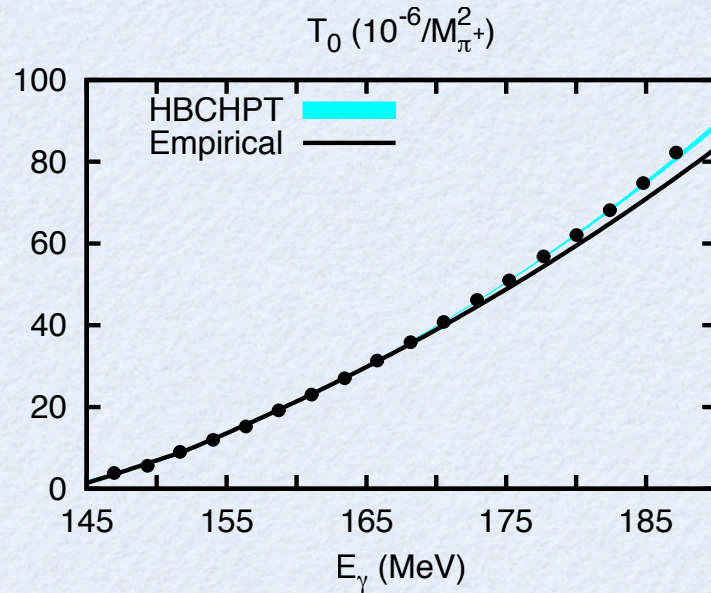
OBSERVABLES



CROSS SECTION AT 92.87°

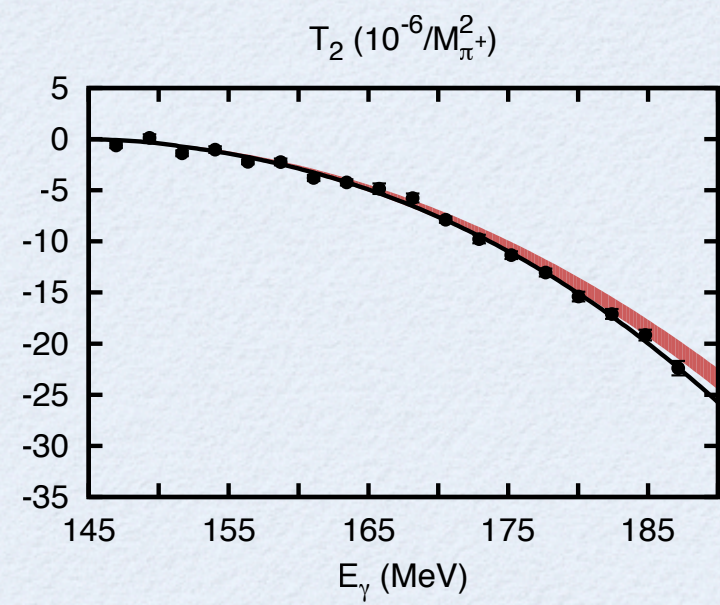
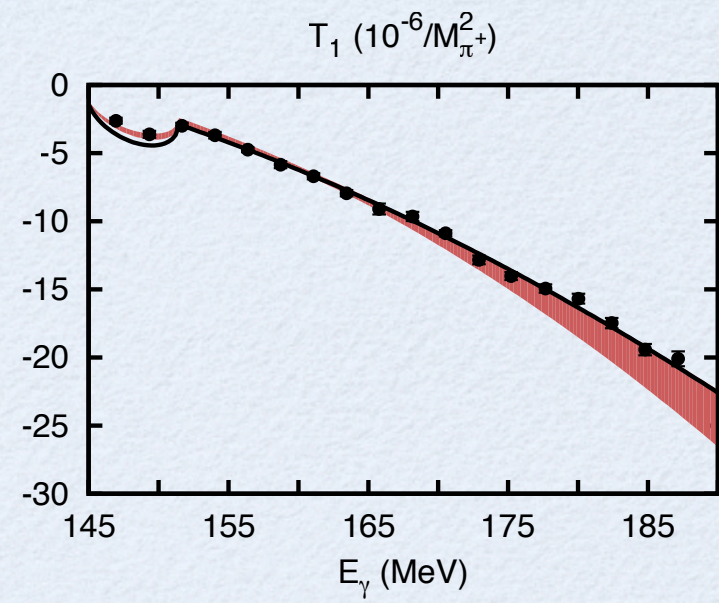
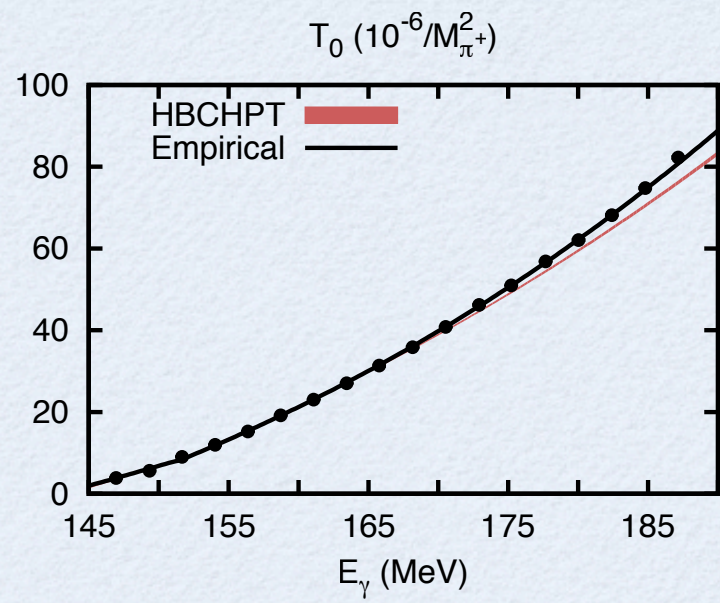


CROSS SECTION



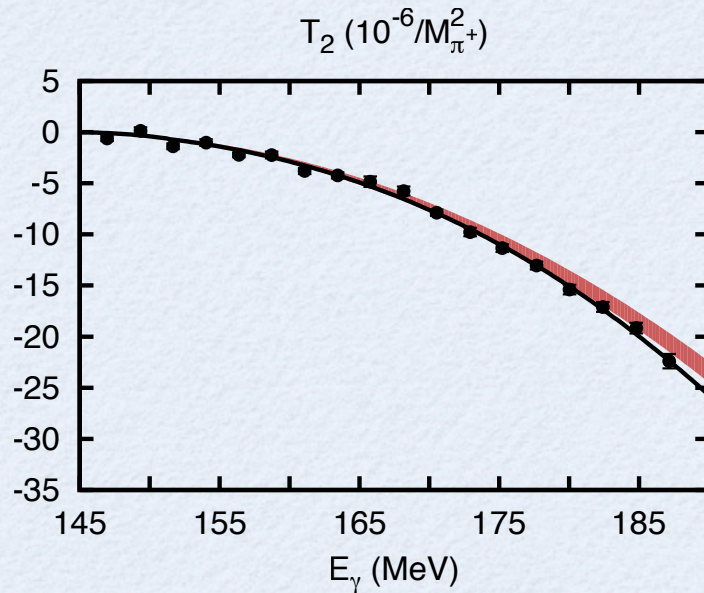
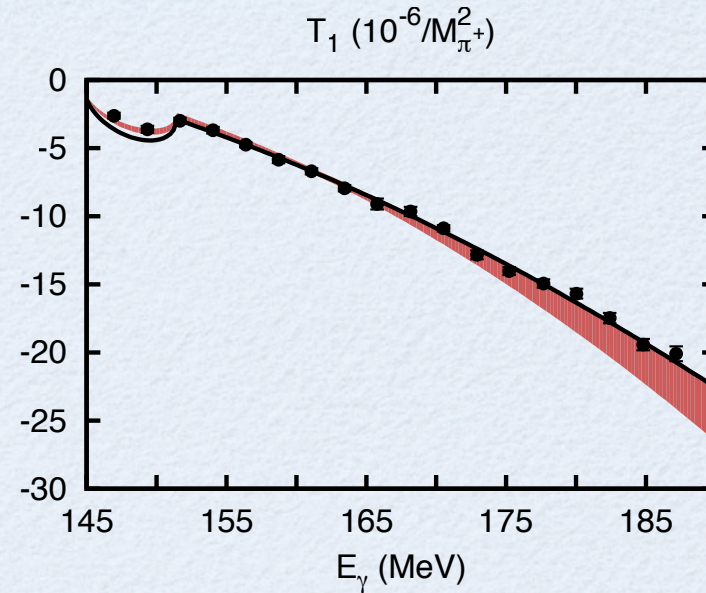
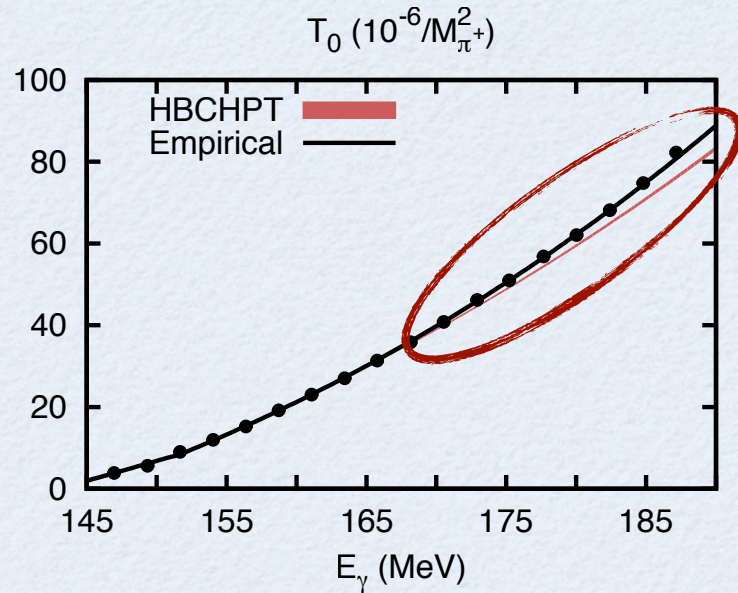
$$\sigma_T (W, \theta) = \frac{q_\pi}{k_\gamma} [T_0 (W) + T_1 (W) \mathcal{P}_1 (\theta) + T_2 (W) \mathcal{P}_2 (\theta)]$$

CROSS SECTION



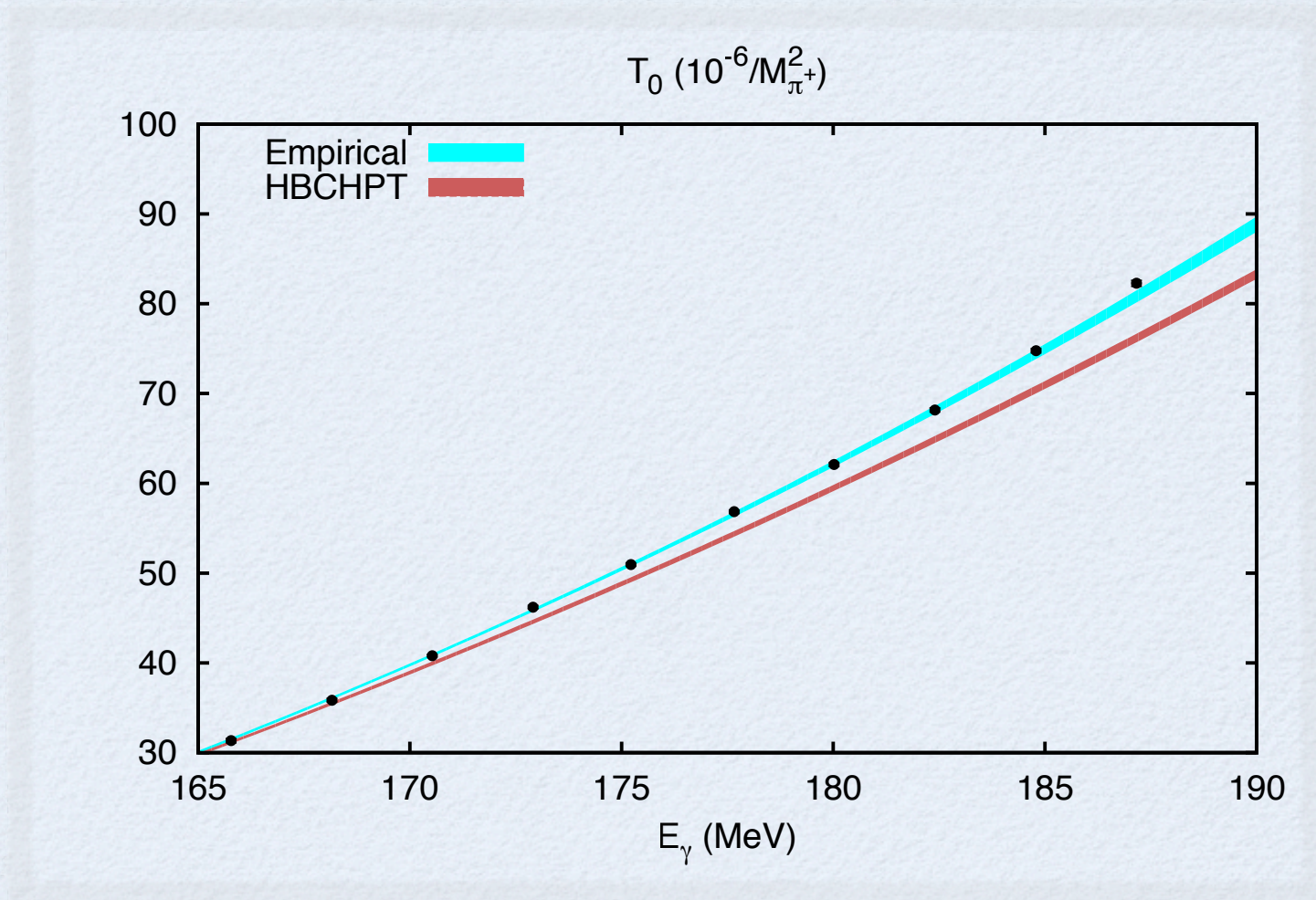
$$\sigma_T (W, \theta) = \frac{q_\pi}{k_\gamma} [T_0 (W) + T_1 (W) \mathcal{P}_1 (\theta) + T_2 (W) \mathcal{P}_2 (\theta)]$$

CROSS SECTION



$$\sigma_T (W, \theta) = \frac{q_\pi}{k_\gamma} [T_0 (W) + T_1 (W) \mathcal{P}_1 (\theta) + T_2 (W) \mathcal{P}_2 (\theta)]$$

T_0 (TOTAL CROSS SECTION)

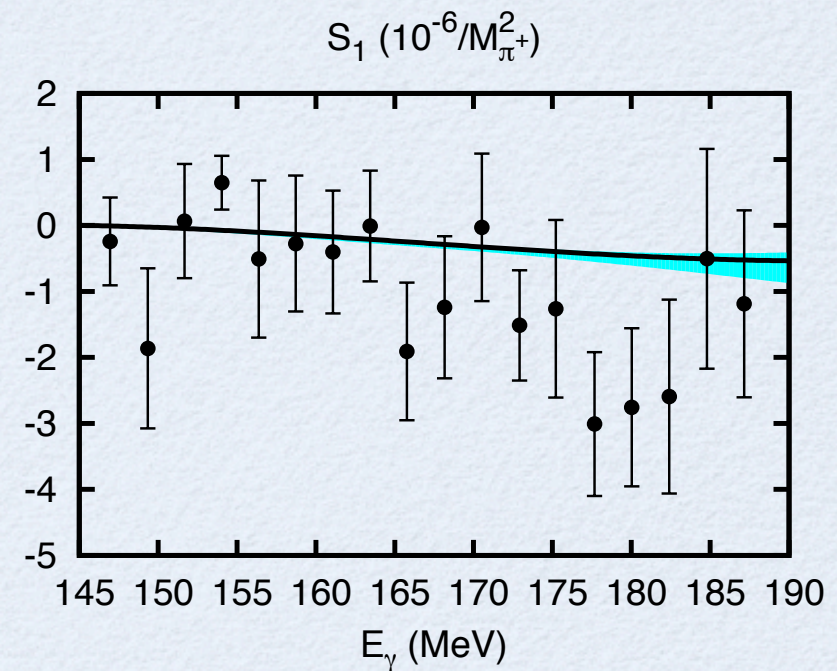
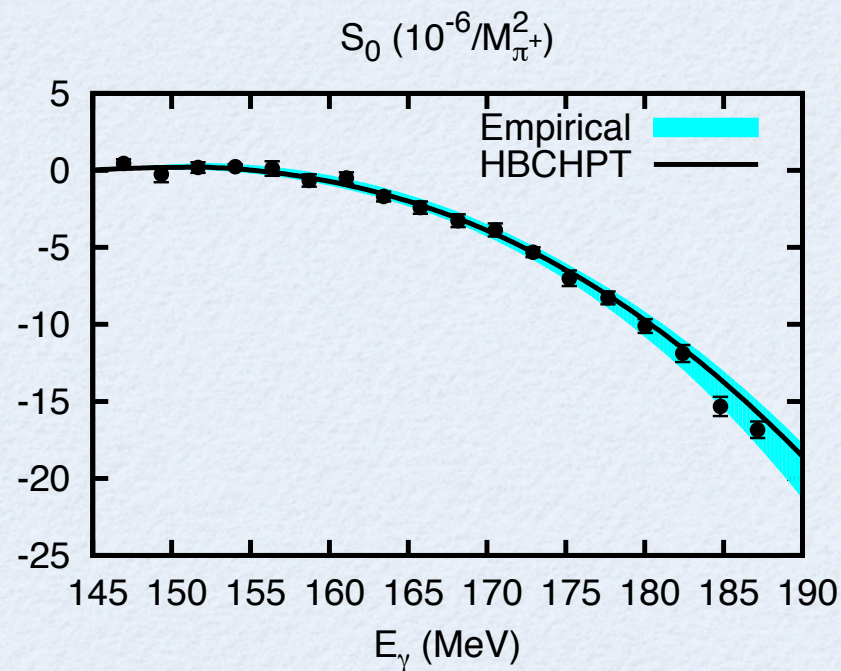


Deviation due to P waves $\triangleright \Delta(1232)$

PHOTON ASYMMETRY

D waves effect hinted in S_1 but no claim can be made so far

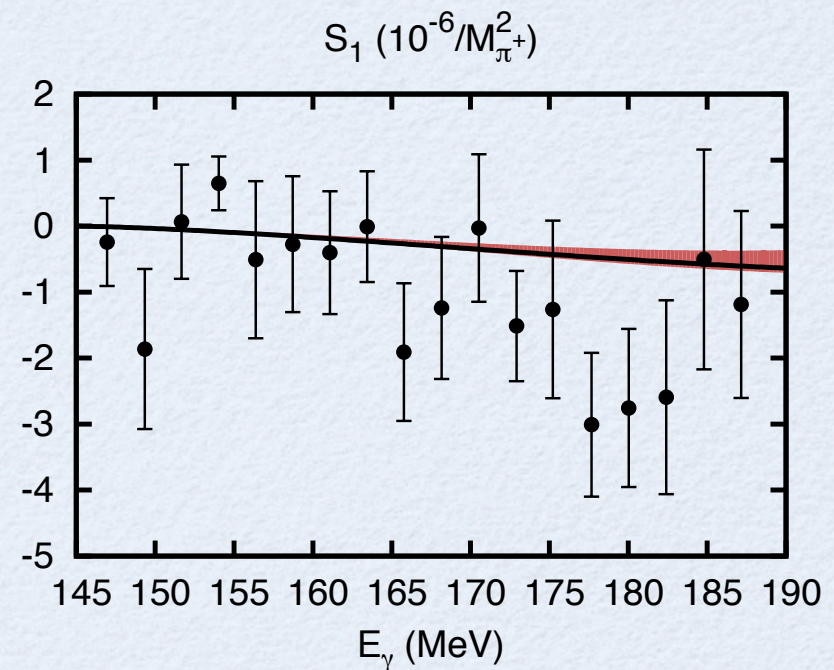
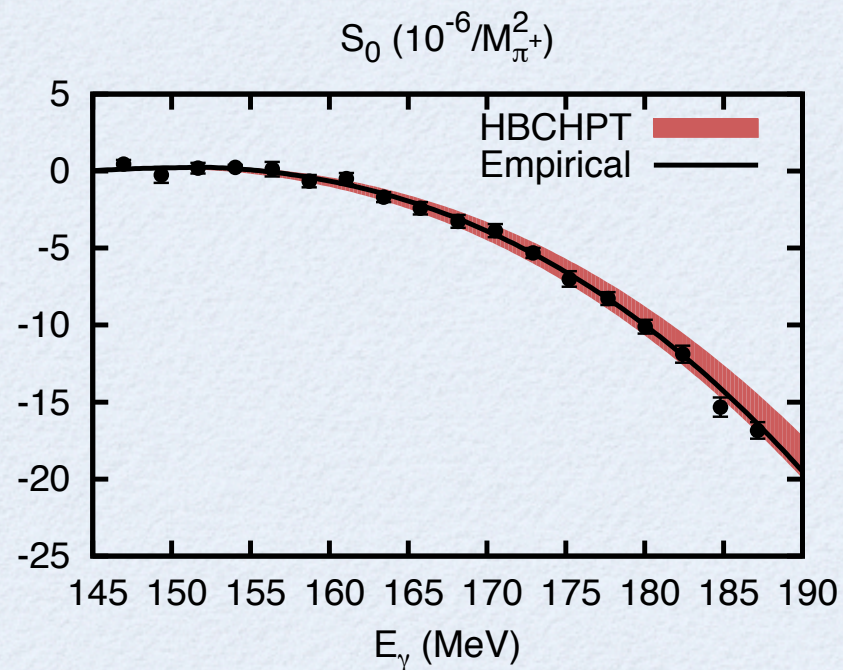
We need better asymmetry data



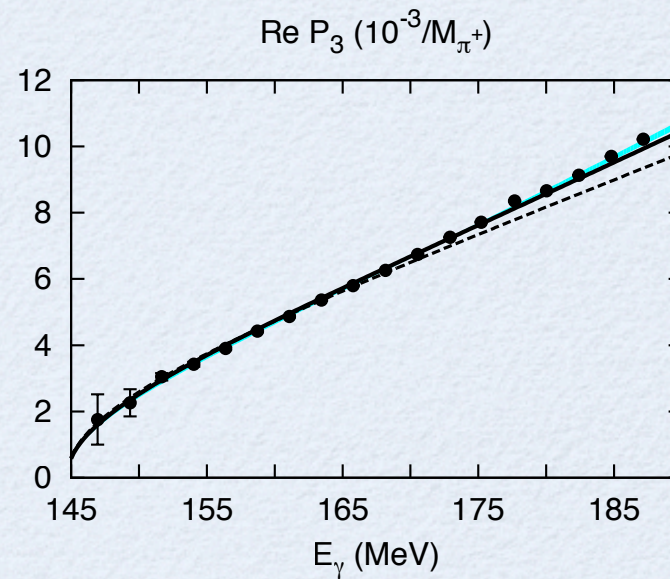
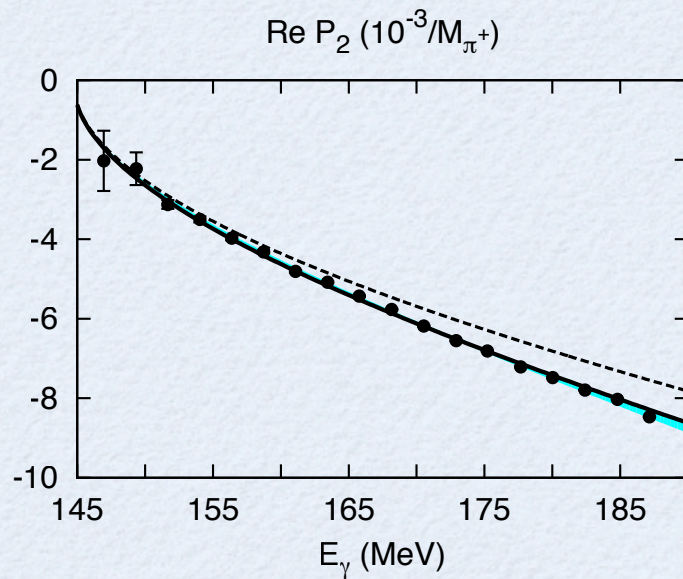
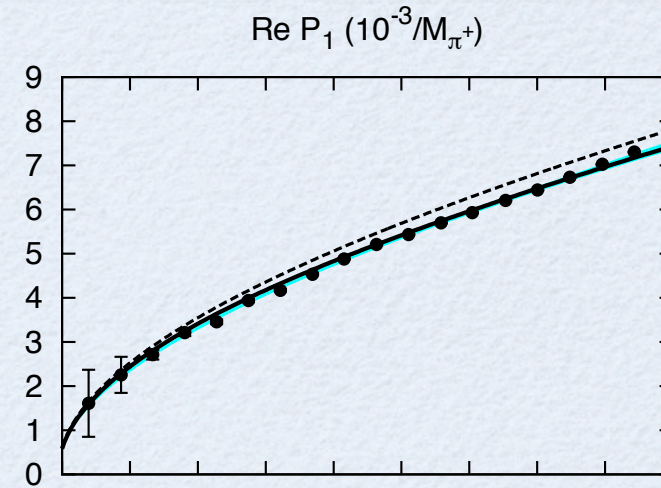
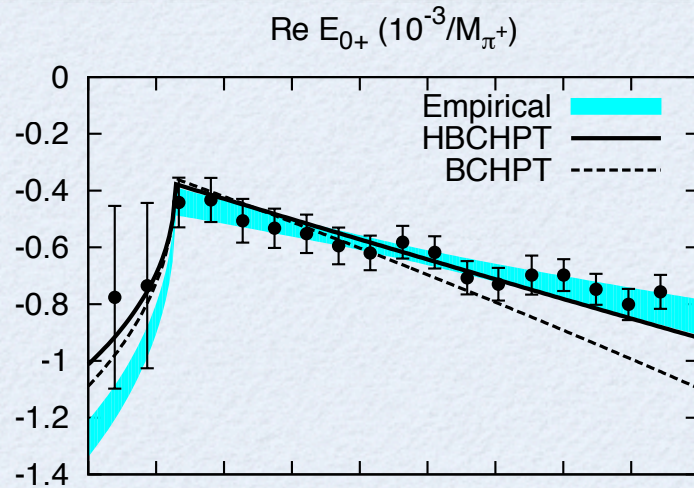
PHOTON ASYMMETRY

D waves effect hinted in S_1 but no claim can be made so far

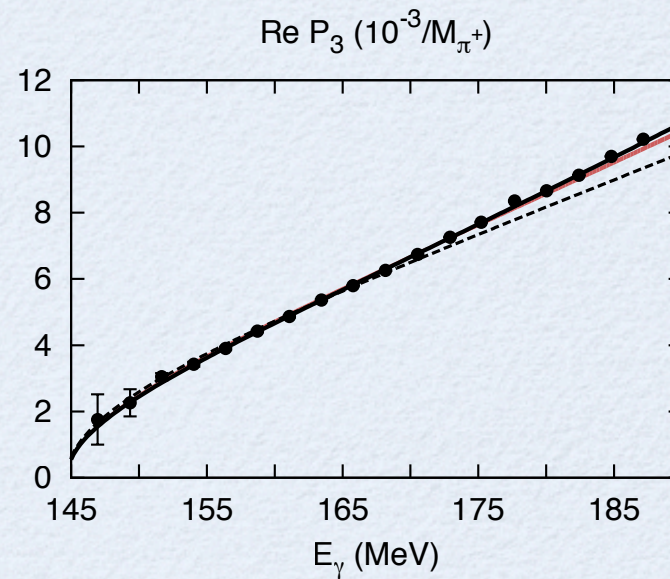
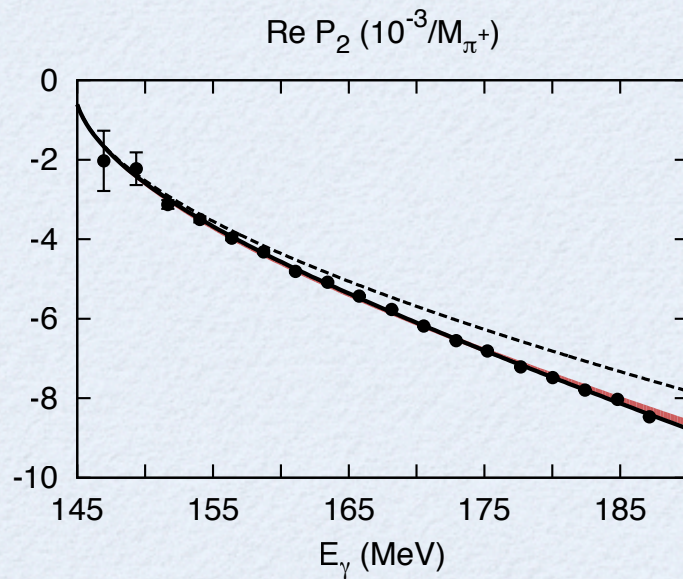
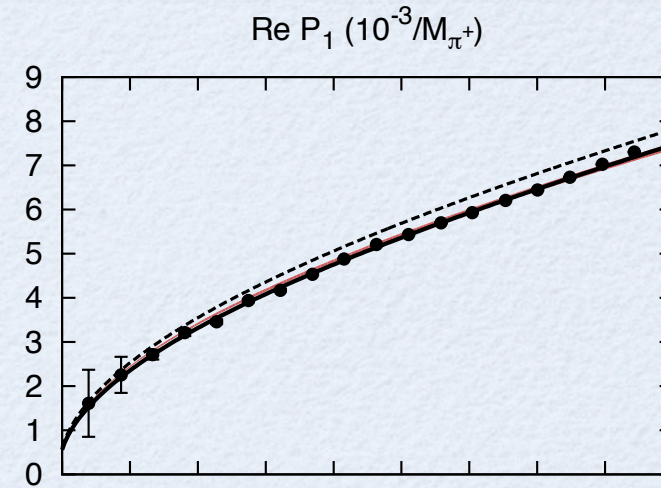
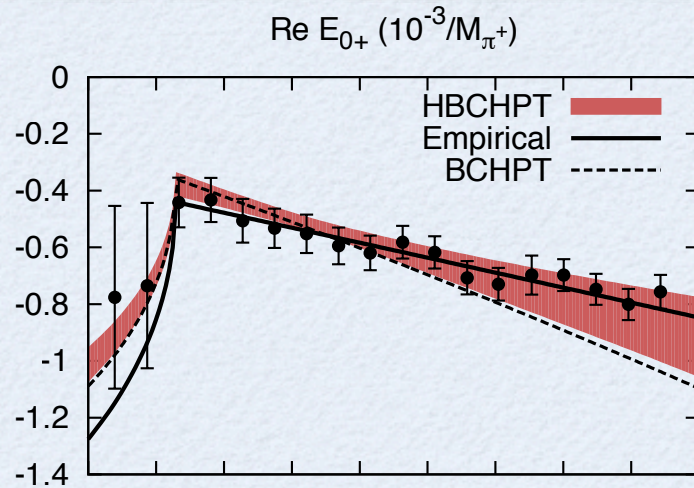
We need better asymmetry data



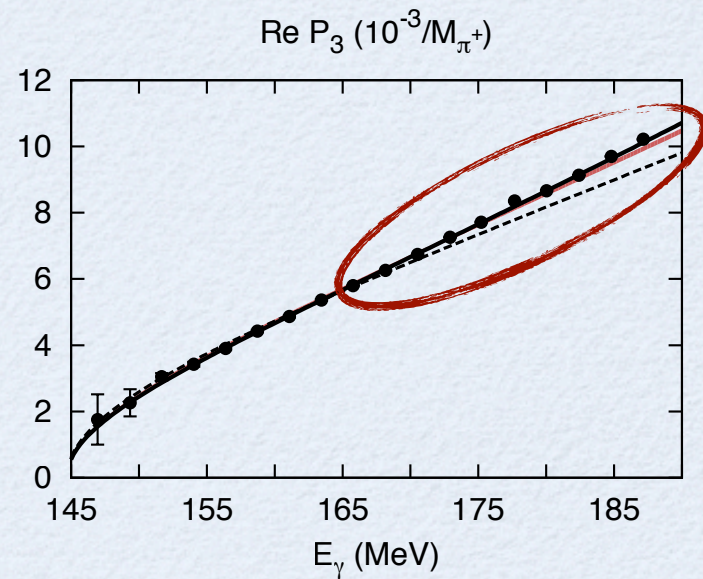
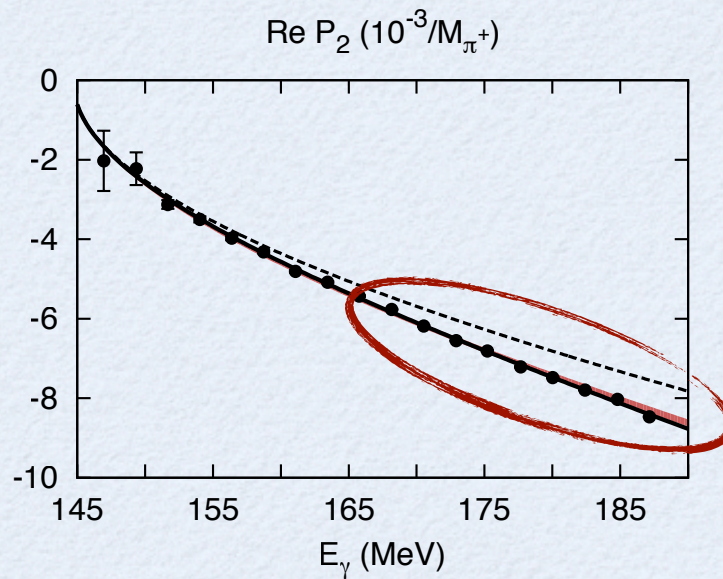
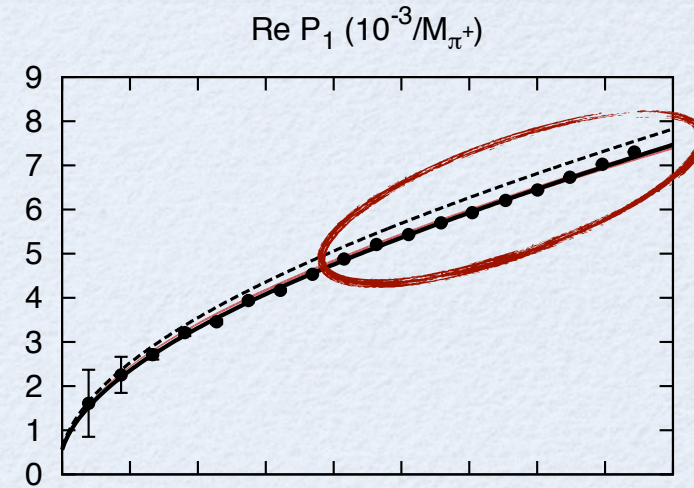
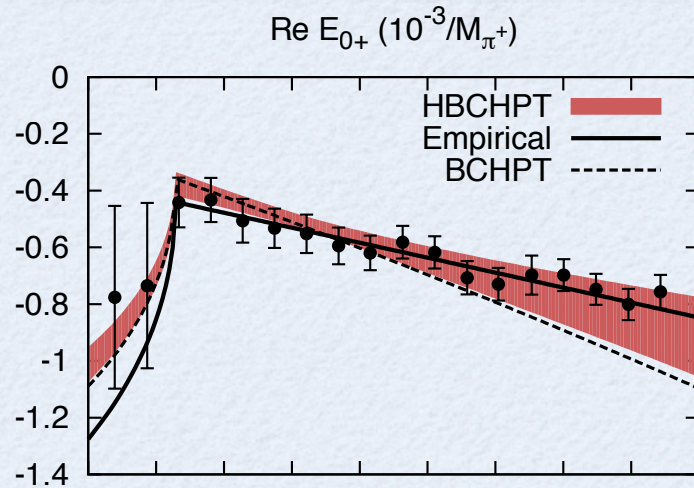
PARTIAL WAVES



PARTIAL WAVES

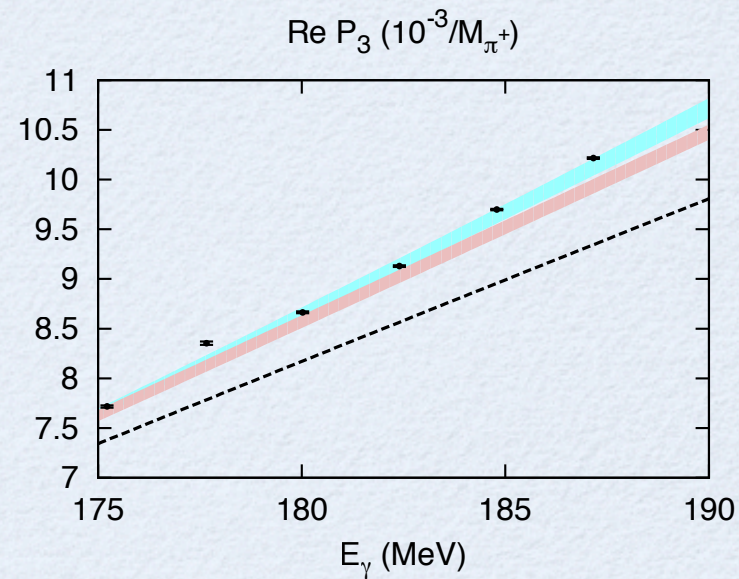
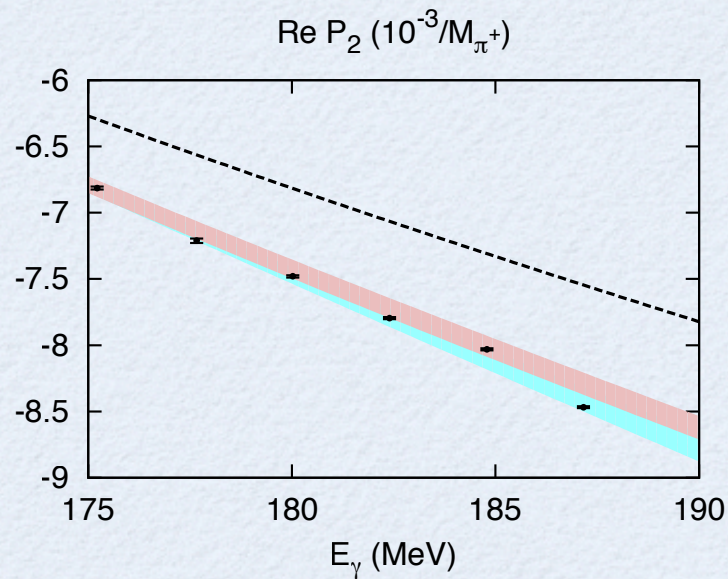
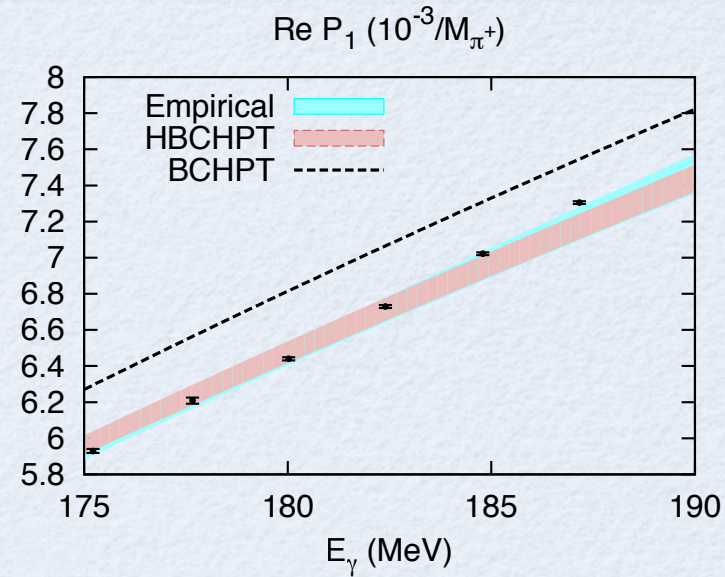


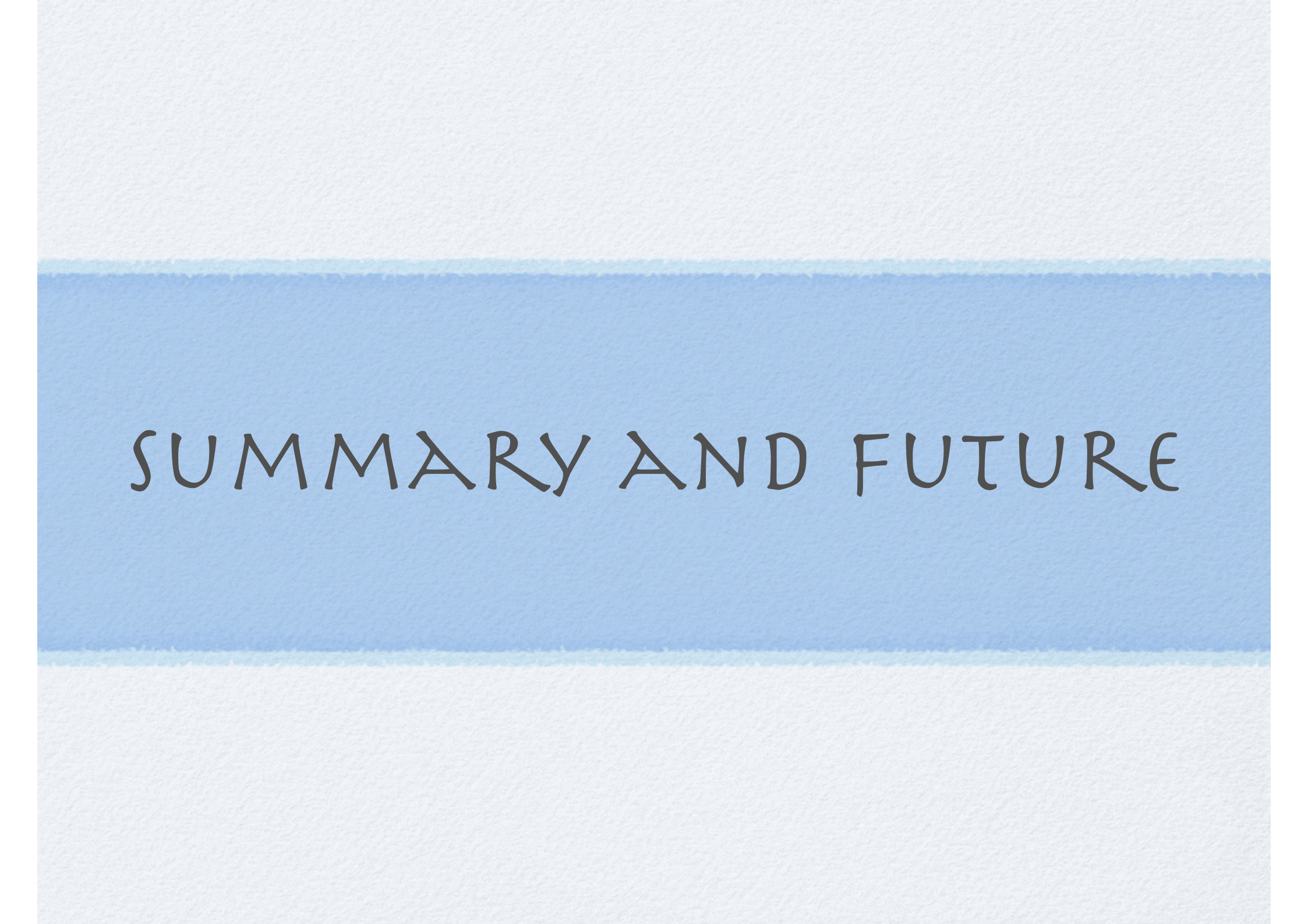
PARTIAL WAVES



PARTIAL WAVES

P_3 is largely
underestimated
in CHPT



The image features a minimalist, abstract background. It is divided into three horizontal sections. The top and bottom sections are a light, pale blue, while the middle section is a darker, more saturated blue. The text 'SUMMARY AND FUTURE' is centered within the darker blue band.

SUMMARY AND FUTURE

SUMMARY

- Very good description of data
- No D waves isolated yet
- Large errors in the determination of the S wave

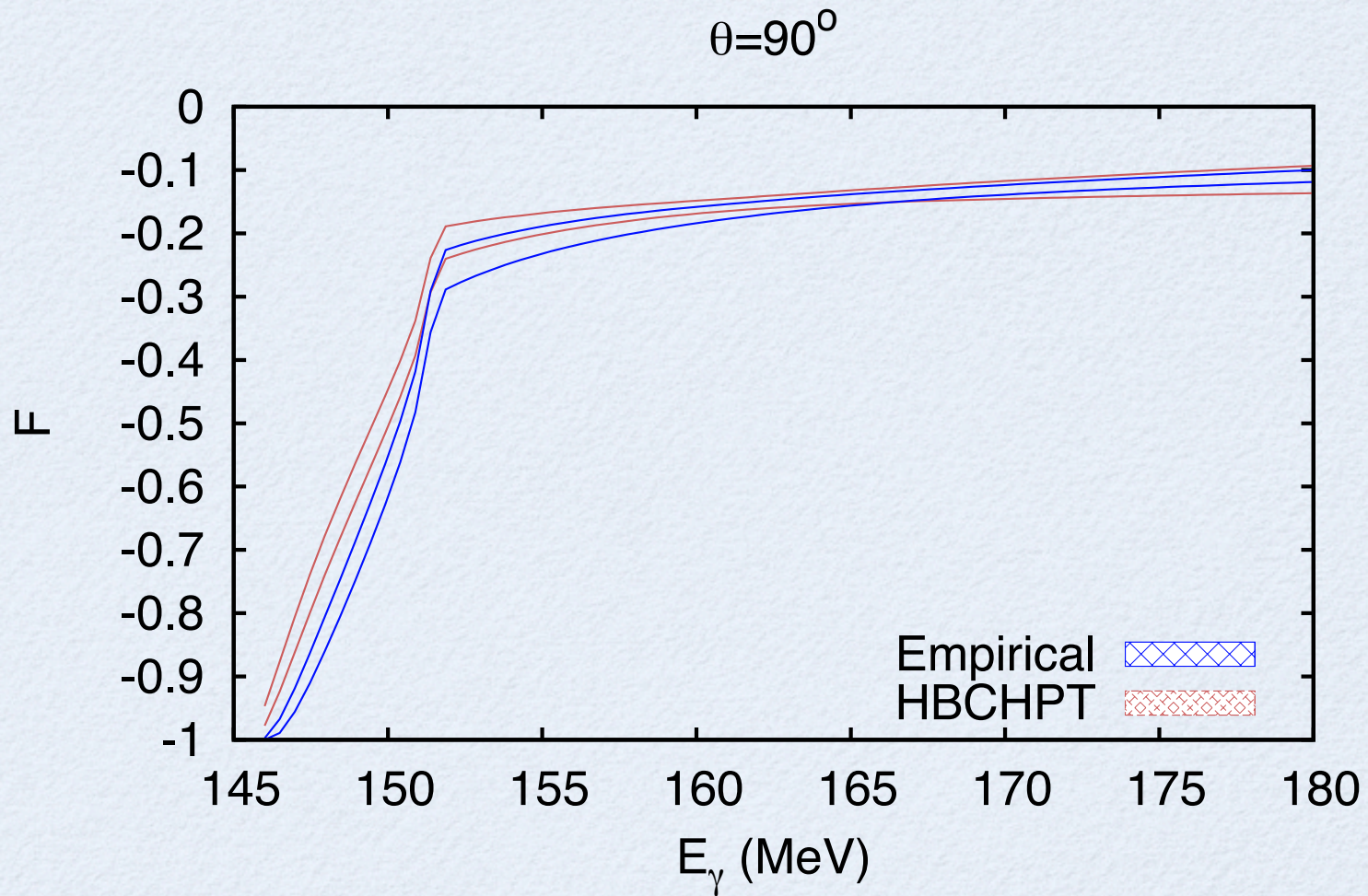
SUMMARY

- Empirical fit goes well up to 185 MeV
- HCHPT and BCHPT fine up to 165-170 MeV
- Above 165-170 MeV: Put the $\Delta(1232)$

FUTURE

- Theory
 - BCHPT with $\Delta(1232)$
- Experiment
 - F asymmetry \triangleright S wave and D waves effects
 - T asymmetry \triangleright $\text{Im } E_{0+} \triangleright$ Unitarity

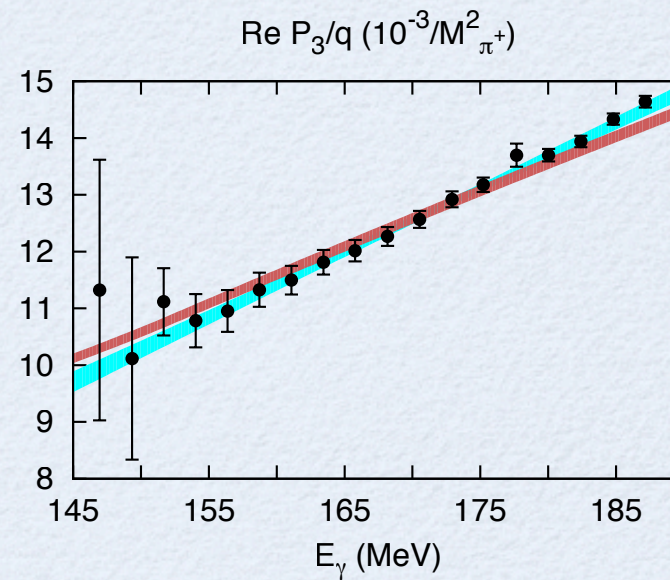
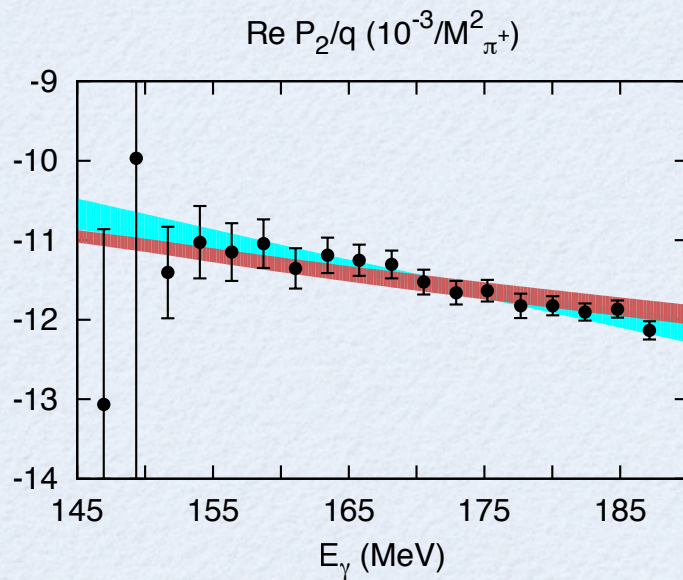
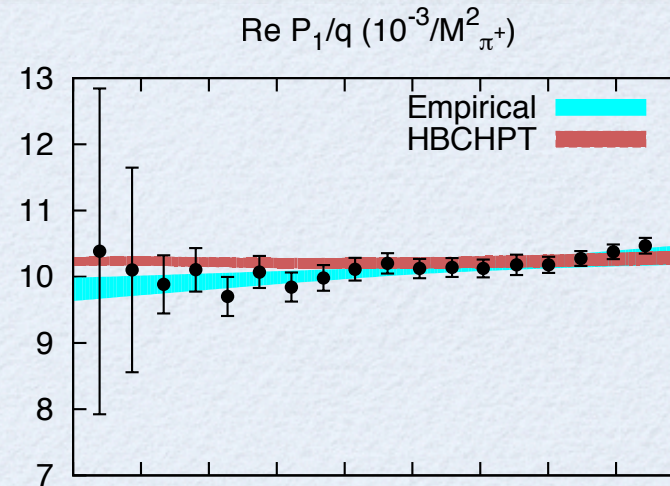
F ASYMMETRY





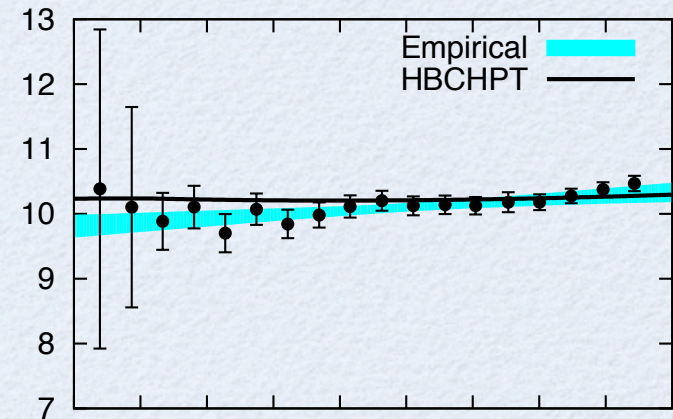
SUPPORTING MATERIAL

PARTIAL WAVES

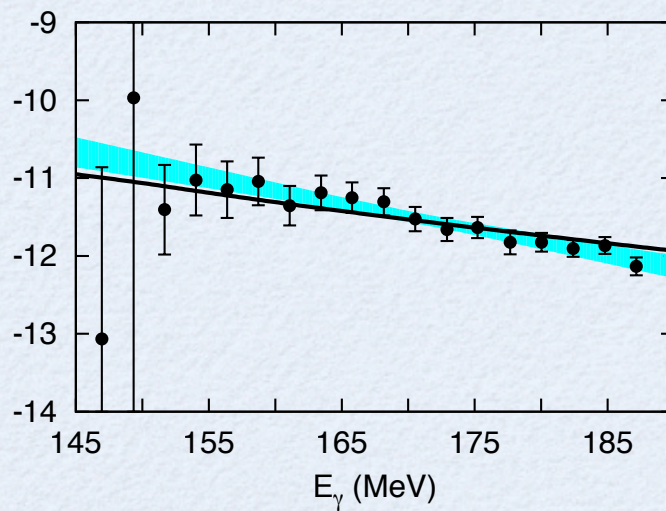


PARTIAL WAVES

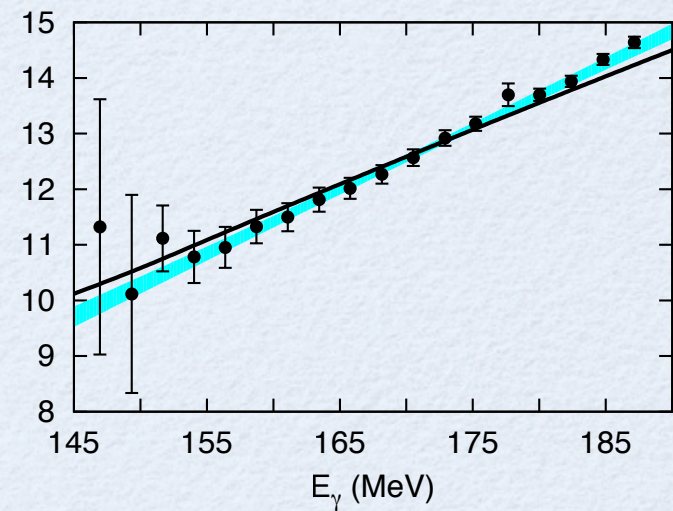
Re P_1/q ($10^{-3}/M^2_{\pi^+}$)



Re P_2/q ($10^{-3}/M^2_{\pi^+}$)

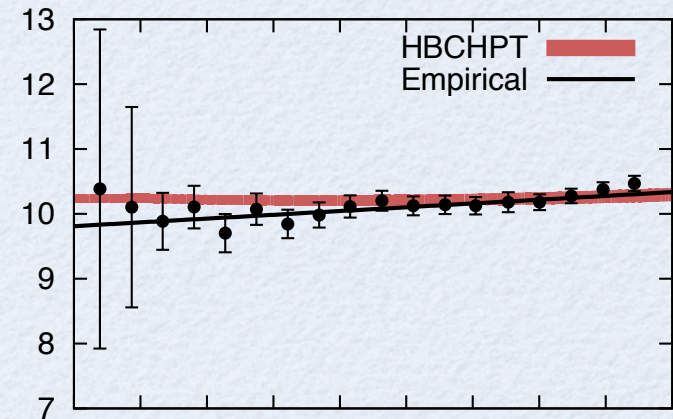


Re P_3/q ($10^{-3}/M^2_{\pi^+}$)

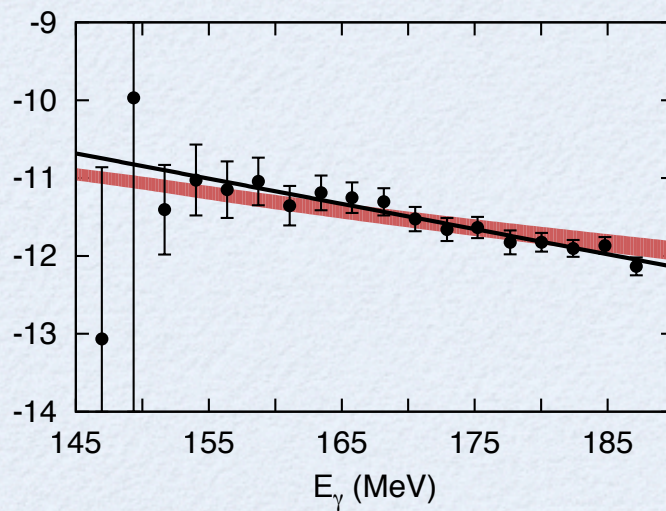


PARTIAL WAVES

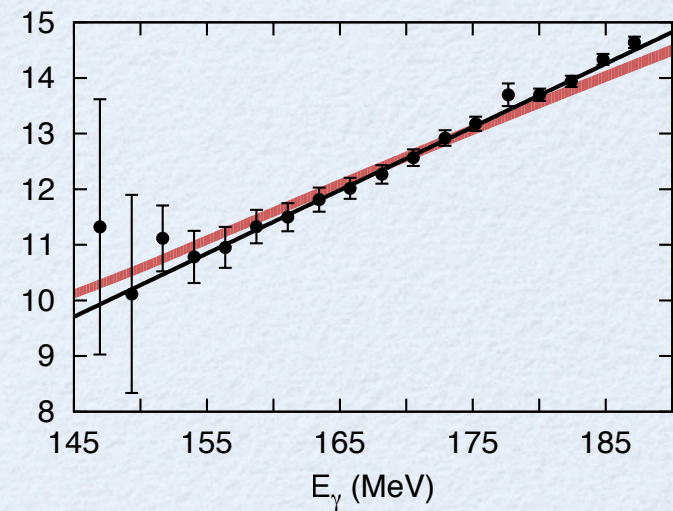
Re P_1/q ($10^{-3}/M^2_{\pi^+}$)



Re P_2/q ($10^{-3}/M^2_{\pi^+}$)

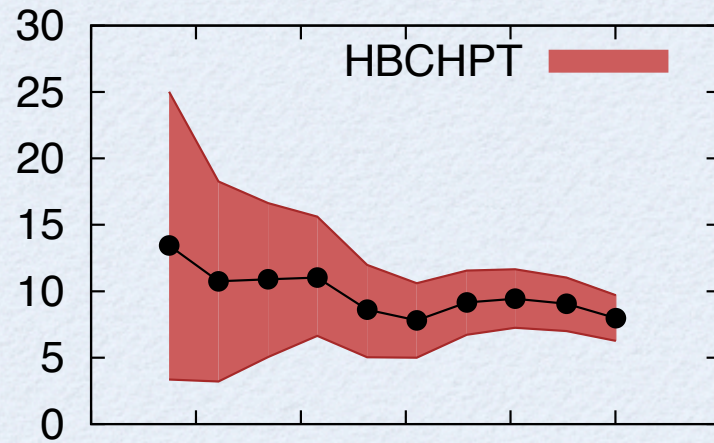


Re P_3/q ($10^{-3}/M^2_{\pi^+}$)

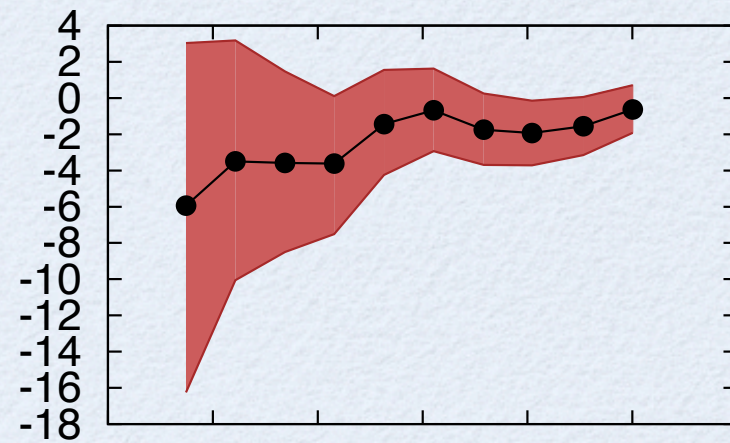


LECS (HBCHPT, S-WAVE)

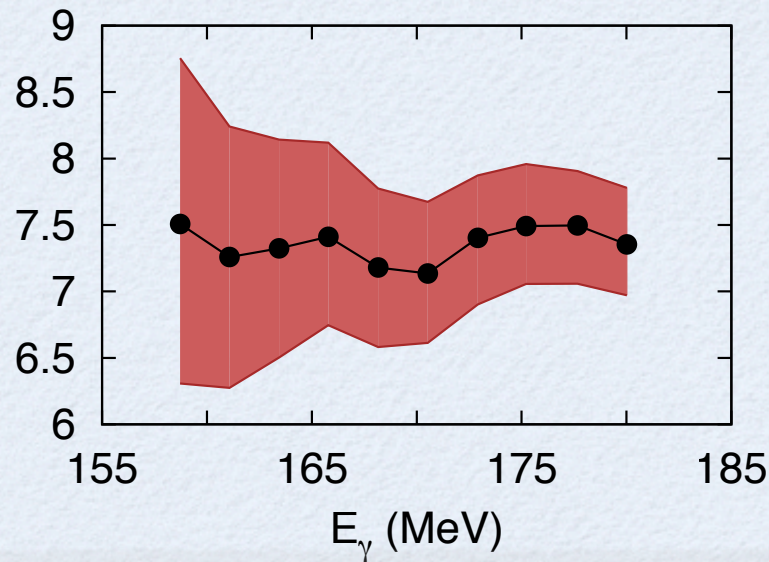
a_1 (GeV⁻⁴)



a_2 (GeV⁻⁴)



$a_+ = a_1 + a_2$ (GeV⁻⁴)



$a_- = a_1 - a_2$ (GeV⁻⁴)

