

# ON THE QUESTION OF WIDTHS

Sławomir Wycech - Warsaw- NCBJ

# Content

Why the DISTO line is so broad ?

Why so far away from calculations ?

- 1) Shape of the line
- 2) Estimates for non-mesic decay channels
- 3) Experimental checks

# Lifetime of unstable state

$$\Psi(t) = \int dE \exp(-iEt) (E - E_r + i\Gamma/2)^{-1}$$

$$\sim \exp(-iE_r t - \Gamma/2 t) \quad \text{Exponential decay for small } \Gamma$$

If  $E_r(E)$  and  $\Gamma(E)$

$$E - E_r(E) + i\Gamma(E)/2 = 0, \quad \text{Decay is exponential + polynomial}$$

Line shape - not Lorentzian

Maximum of the line – not at pole position

# DISTO , FINUDA

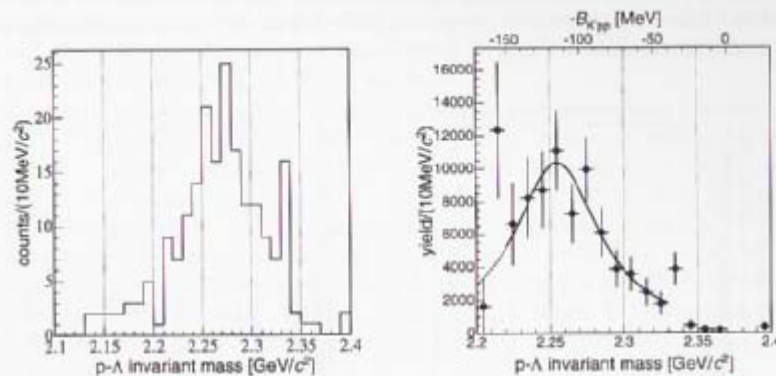
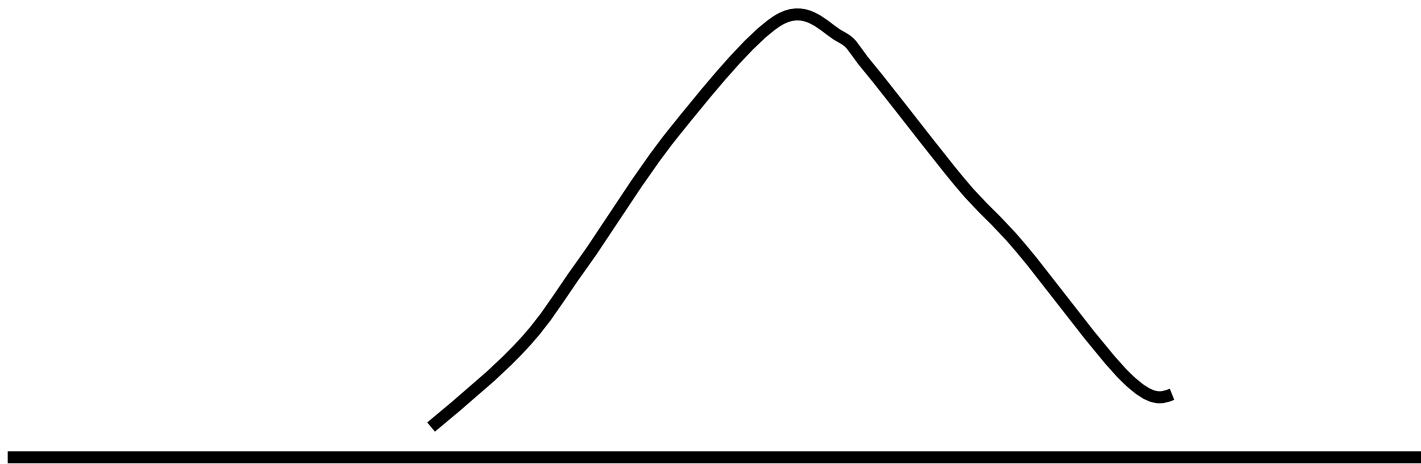


Figure 4: Invariant mass of a  $\Lambda$  and a proton in back-to-back correlation ( $\cos \theta^{\text{Lab.}} < -0.8$ ) from light targets before the acceptance correction (left). The figure on the right shows the result after the acceptance correction for the events which have two protons with well-defined good tracks. Only the bins between 2.22–2.33 GeV/c<sup>2</sup> are used for the fitting. The curve shows the best fit (see text).

# Disto line



$\Lambda N$

$\Sigma N$

$\Lambda \pi N$

$\Sigma \pi N$

$KNN$

Main modes ?

included in calculations

# Crude model for the line shape

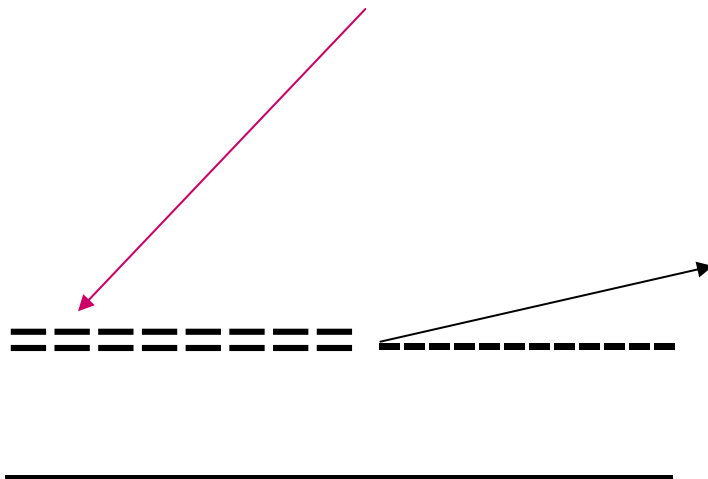
- $\Lambda\pi N$  - weak coupling
- $\Sigma\pi N$  ,  $KNN$  - included in calculations
- $\Lambda N$  ,  $\Sigma N$  - dominant „ external „ modes

# Dominant isospin structure of „DISTO”

$$\{ \{ N N \}^1 K^{1/2} \}^{1/2} = \sqrt{3}/2 \{ \{ K N \}^0 N^{1/2} \}^{1/2} + 1/2 \{ \{ K N \}^1 N^{1/2} \}^{1/2}$$

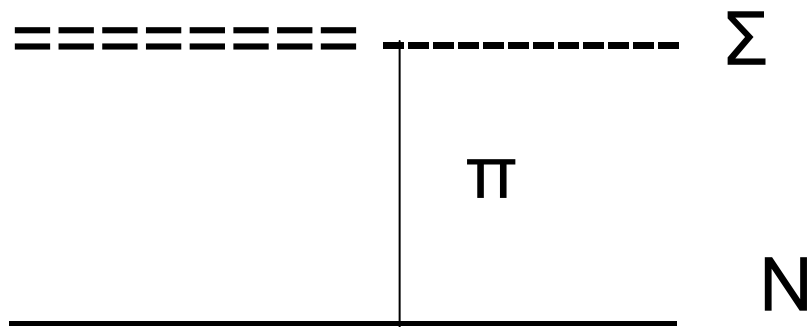
↑  
Λ(1405) N

75 % of structure  
NΛ π weak mode  
ΣN π almost closed

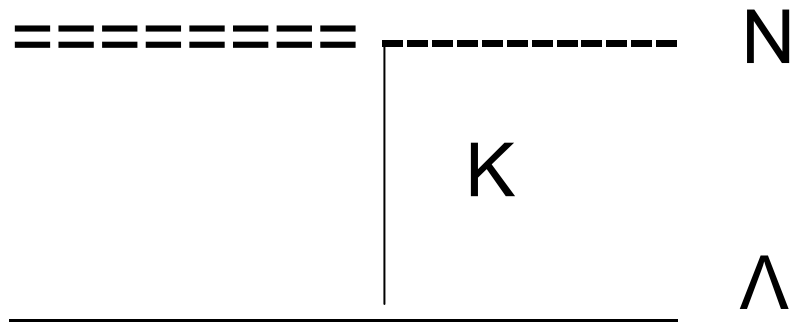


Λπ  
N

# „External” decay channels



$\gamma_{\Sigma}(q)$



$\gamma_{\Lambda}(q)$



# Decay amplitudes

$$Y_{\Sigma}(q) = \sim \kappa / (q^2 + \kappa^2)$$

$\kappa \sim 2.5 / \text{fm}$

$$Y_{\Lambda}(q) = \sim \kappa / (q^2 + \kappa^2)$$

$\kappa \sim 5.5 / \text{fm}$

$\kappa$  - determined by „D” wave function  
exchanged meson masses

# Line shape

$$T_{i,f} = \frac{\gamma_i(q) \gamma_f(q)}{E - E_r + i \Gamma_r/2 - \Sigma(E)}$$

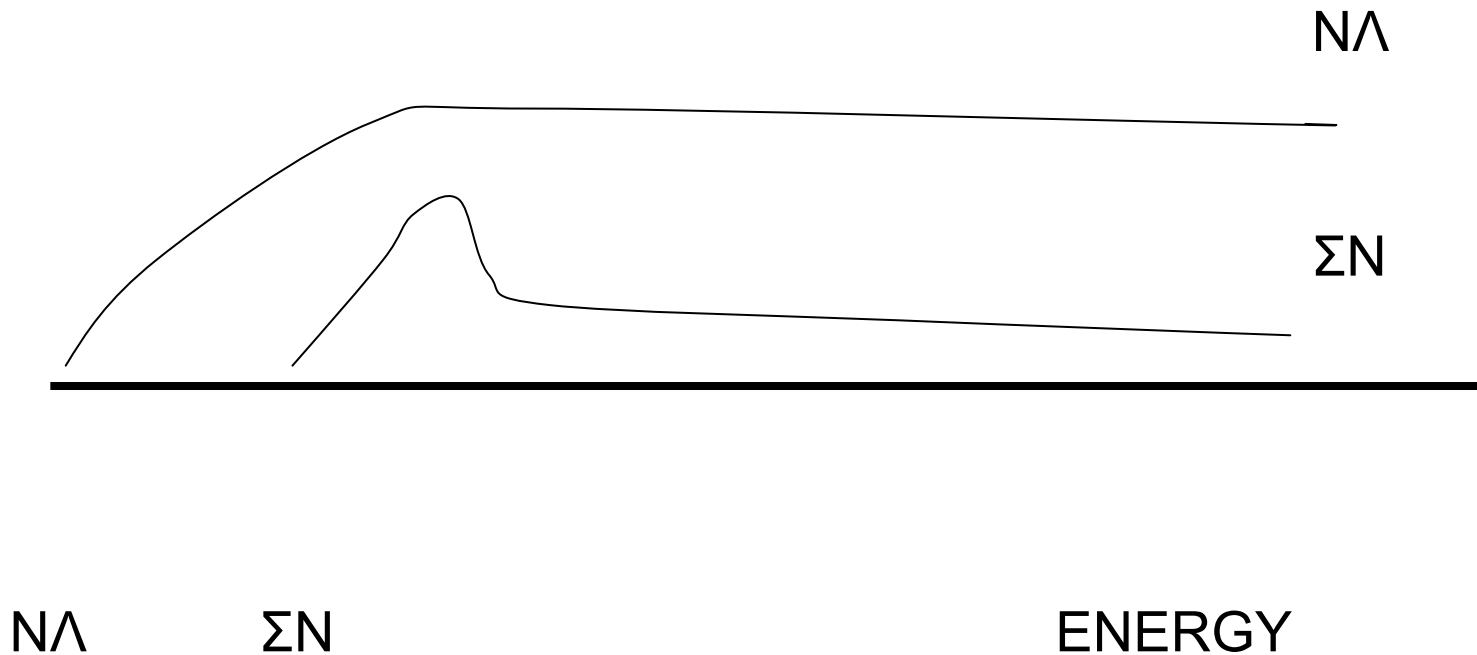
$$\Sigma(E) = 1/\pi \int [\gamma(q)]^2 / (E - E(q))$$

Sum over „external” decay channels

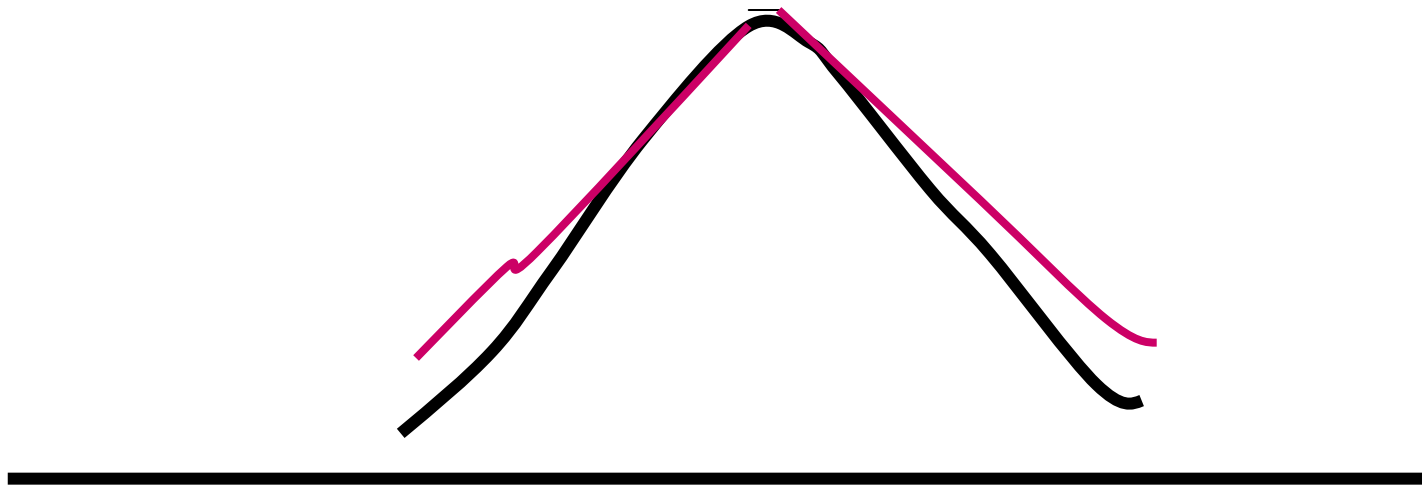
# Decay widths

couplings from compilation

$$\Gamma_{\Sigma N}/2 = \text{Im } \Sigma_{\Sigma N}(E) = q_{\Sigma N} [\gamma_{\Sigma N}(q)]^2$$



# NA -Line shape compared to B-W-Lorentzian



15-25 % change at  $\frac{1}{2}$  width

# Change of parameters

Width at the pole       $\Gamma = 100$       MeV

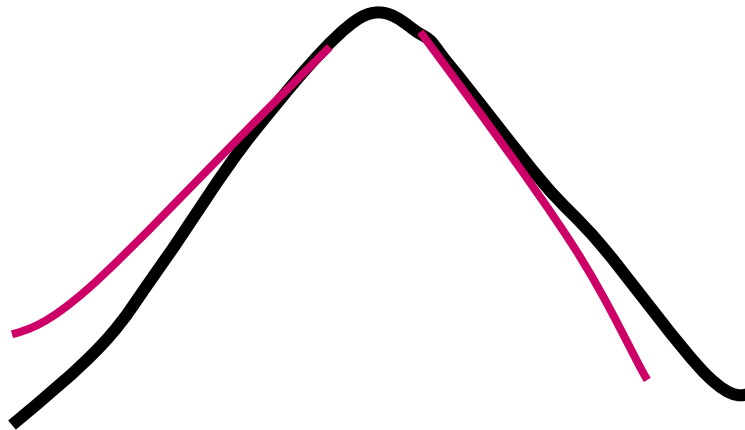
Width of the line       $\Gamma = 120$

Binding at the pole       $E_B = 95$       MeV

Maximum of the line       $E_B = 110$

Closer to some calculations

# Differences in $\Sigma N$ , $N\Lambda$ lines



~ 20% different at half widths

# Summary

1) Two body decays (  $KNN$  )  $\rightarrow$   $Y N$

Induce structure in line shapes

2) Effects up to 20 %

makes energy , width closer to calculated

3) Sizable differences in  $\Sigma N$  and  $N\Lambda$  lines

# Problems

Nonmesic decays  $KNN \rightarrow YN$

Atomic region 20% in He 1 % in De

Extrapolation to deep region

$\Gamma \sim 20 \text{ MeV}$  polish – nucleus

japanese – KNNN

$\sim 50 \text{ MeV}$  from Prague - nucleus