

Scattering Matrix and Resonances

Resonances

- Partial Wave Decomposition
- Unitarity Limit
- Breit Wigner Distribution
- Helicities
- Rotations and Spin
- Helicity Amplitudes
- Klebsch Gordon Coefficients

Decays

- 2-body
- 3-body
- Dalitz Plot

Legendre Polynomial

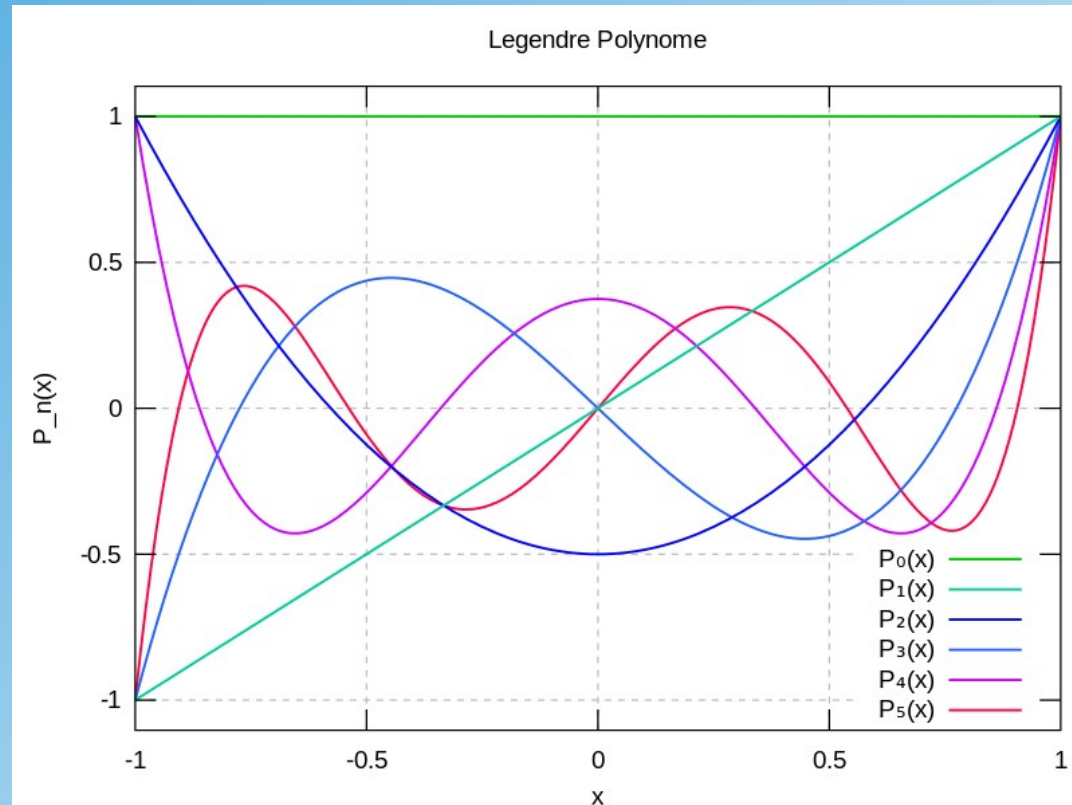
Legendre polynomial:

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{(2n-2k)!}{(n-k)! (n-2k)! k! 2^n} x^{n-2k}$$

relation to spherical harmonics

$$Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} N_{lm} P_{lm}(\cos \vartheta) e^{im\varphi}$$

$$N_{lm} := \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{2} \cdot \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}}$$

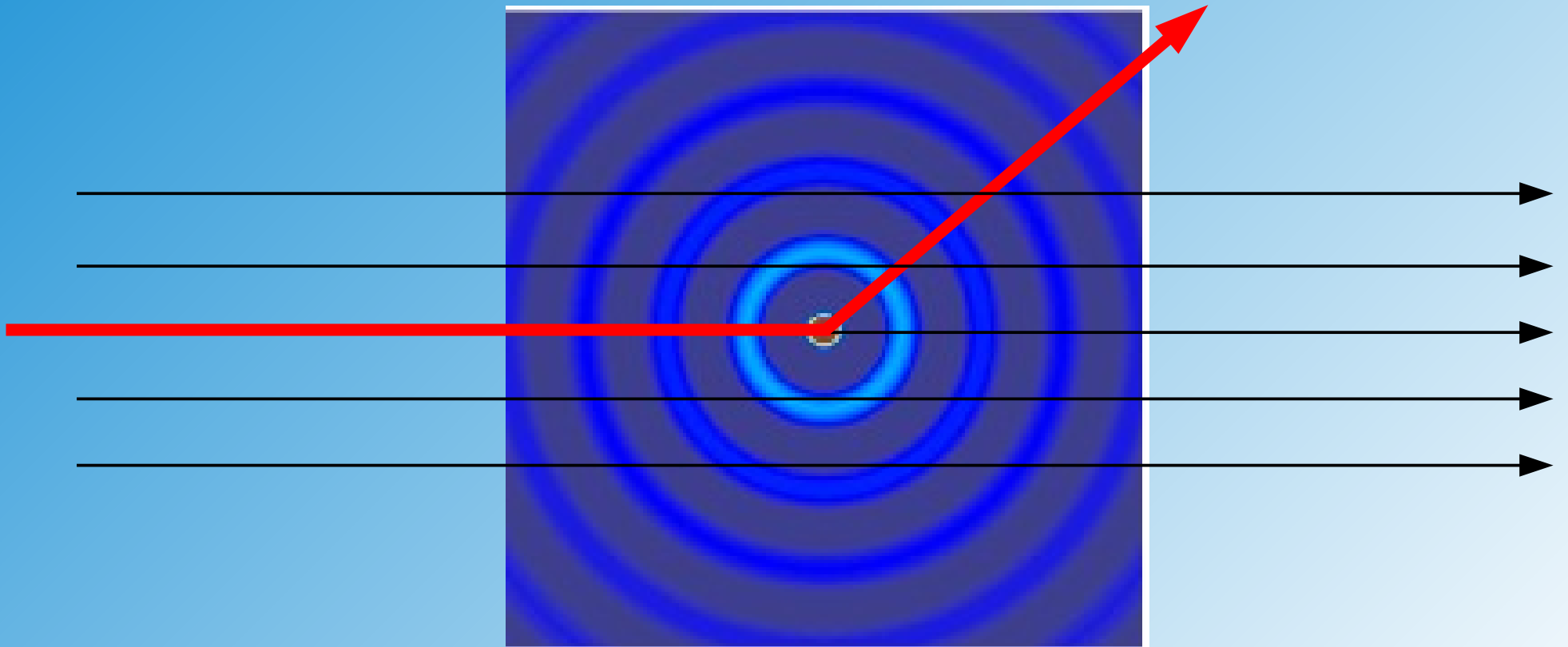


Spherical Waves

scattering at disc of size a

resonance if $a \sim k$

$$a = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \delta}{k}$$



Optical Theorem and Partial Waves

partial wave decomposition:

$$f^{el}(\theta, \sqrt{s}) = \frac{1}{|\vec{p}|} \sum_l (2l+1) t_l(\sqrt{s}) P_l(\cos \theta)$$

partial wave amplitude and scattering phase:

$$t_l = e^{i\delta_l} \sin \delta_l \quad |t_l|^2 = \sin^2 \delta_l$$
$$\Im(t_l) = \Im(e^{i\delta_l} \sin \delta_l) = \Im(\cos \delta_l \sin \delta_l + i \sin^2 \delta_l) = \sin^2 \delta_l$$

forward amplitude:

$$P_l(\cos \theta=0) = 1$$

→ Plot

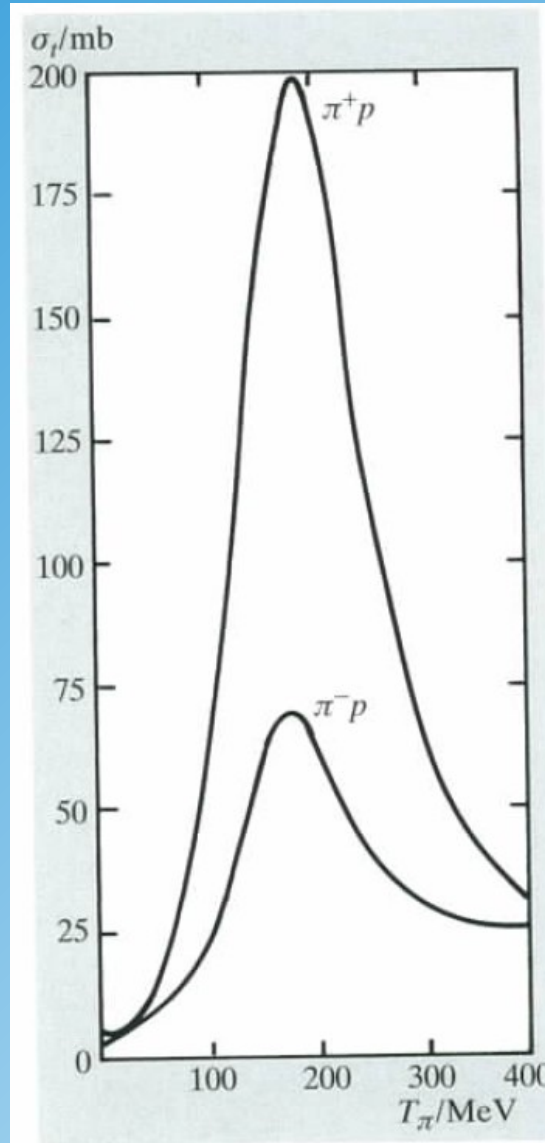
$$\sin^2 \delta = \frac{p \Im(f_{el}(\theta=0))}{\sum_l (2l+1)}$$

finally:

$$\sigma_{tot} = \frac{4\pi}{|\vec{p}|^2} \sum_l (2l+1) \sin^2 \delta = \frac{4\pi}{|\vec{p}|} \Im(f^{el}(\theta=0))$$

optical theorem

Resonance Peaks



Rotations I

General: $x'_k = R_{kl} x_l$ (orthonormal matrix)

$$R^{-1} = R^T$$

$$R^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_3 & -\sin \theta_3 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_3 & \cos \theta_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R^{(1)}$ and $R^{(2)}$ similarly $\det R = \pm 1$

Infinitesimal Rotations:

$$R^{(3)}(d\theta) = 1 - i d\theta D_3$$

All orientations:

$$\begin{aligned} R^{(n)}(d\theta) &= 1 - i d\theta n_i D_i \\ &= 1 - i d\theta \vec{n} \vec{D} \end{aligned}$$

Arbitrary Rotation:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - i \frac{\theta}{m} \vec{n} \vec{D} \right)^m = e^{-i\theta \vec{n} \vec{D}}$$

Generator D_3 :

$$D_3 = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[D_i, D_j] = i \epsilon_{ijk} D_k \quad (\text{non-abelian})$$

→ define rotation group SO(3)

Rotations II

More general transformation U :

$$U(\vec{n}, d\theta) = 1 - i d\theta n_i \hat{J}_i \quad (\text{generator of transformation } U)$$

\hat{J} can be identified as spin operator (Noether theorem)

Group properties (ref: Messiah, Greiner):

$$\hat{J}^2 = \hat{J}_1^2 + \hat{J}_2^2 + \hat{J}_3^2$$

$$\hat{J}^2 |j, j_3\rangle = j(j+1) |j, j_3\rangle$$

$$\hat{j}_3 |j, j_3\rangle = j_3 |j, j_3\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{j}_\pm |j, j_3\rangle &= (\hat{j}_1 \pm i \hat{j}_2) |j, j_3\rangle \\ &= \sqrt{(j \mp j_3)(j \pm j_3 + 1)} |j, j_3 \pm 1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Rotations III

using: $U(\vec{n}, \theta) = e^{-i\theta\vec{n}\vec{D}}$

$$\rightarrow U(R) = e^{-i\alpha\hat{j}_z} e^{-i\beta\hat{j}_u} e^{-i\gamma\hat{j}_z} \quad (3 \text{ rotations})$$

transformation:

→ Plot

$$\langle j; j_3' | \Psi' \rangle = \sum_j \underbrace{\langle j; j_3' | U(R) | j; j_3 \rangle}_{D_{j_3, j_3'}^j(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)} \langle j; j_3 | \Psi \rangle$$

with:

$$D_{j_3', j_3}^j(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = e^{-i\alpha j_3'} d_{j_3', j_3}^j(\beta) e^{-i\gamma j_3}$$

↑
(d-functions)

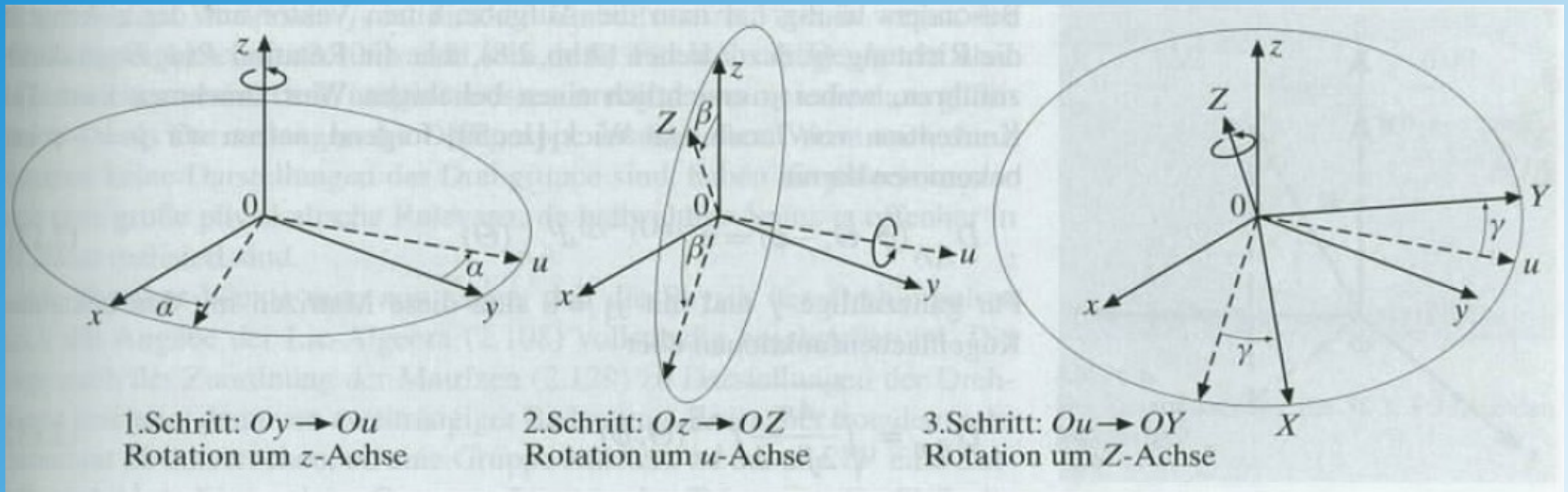
relation to spherical harmonics:

→ Plot

$$D_{j_3, 0}^j = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2j+1}} Y_j^{*j_3}(\theta, \phi)$$

→ Plot

Rotations in 3 dimensions



d-Functions

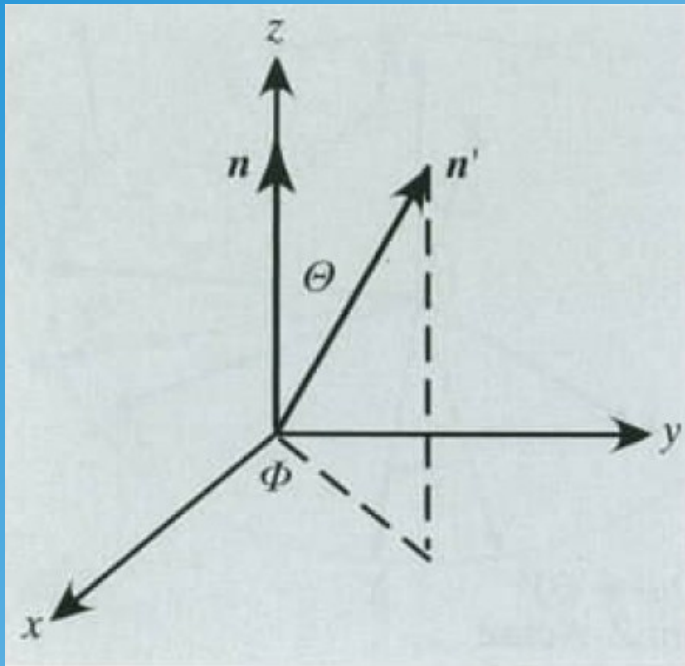
Tabelle 2.1

Tabelle der $d_{M'M}^J(\Theta)$ -Funktionen

J	M'	M	$d_{M'M}^J$
0	0	0	1
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\cos \frac{\Theta}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\sin \frac{\Theta}{2}$
1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \Theta)$
1	1	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \Theta$
1	1	-1	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \Theta)$
1	0	0	$\cos \Theta$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \Theta) \cos \frac{\Theta}{2}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1 + \cos \Theta) \sin \frac{\Theta}{2}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1 - \cos \Theta) \cos \frac{\Theta}{2}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \Theta) \sin \frac{\Theta}{2}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}(3 \cos \Theta - 1) \cos \frac{\Theta}{2}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}(3 \cos \Theta + 1) \sin \frac{\Theta}{2}$

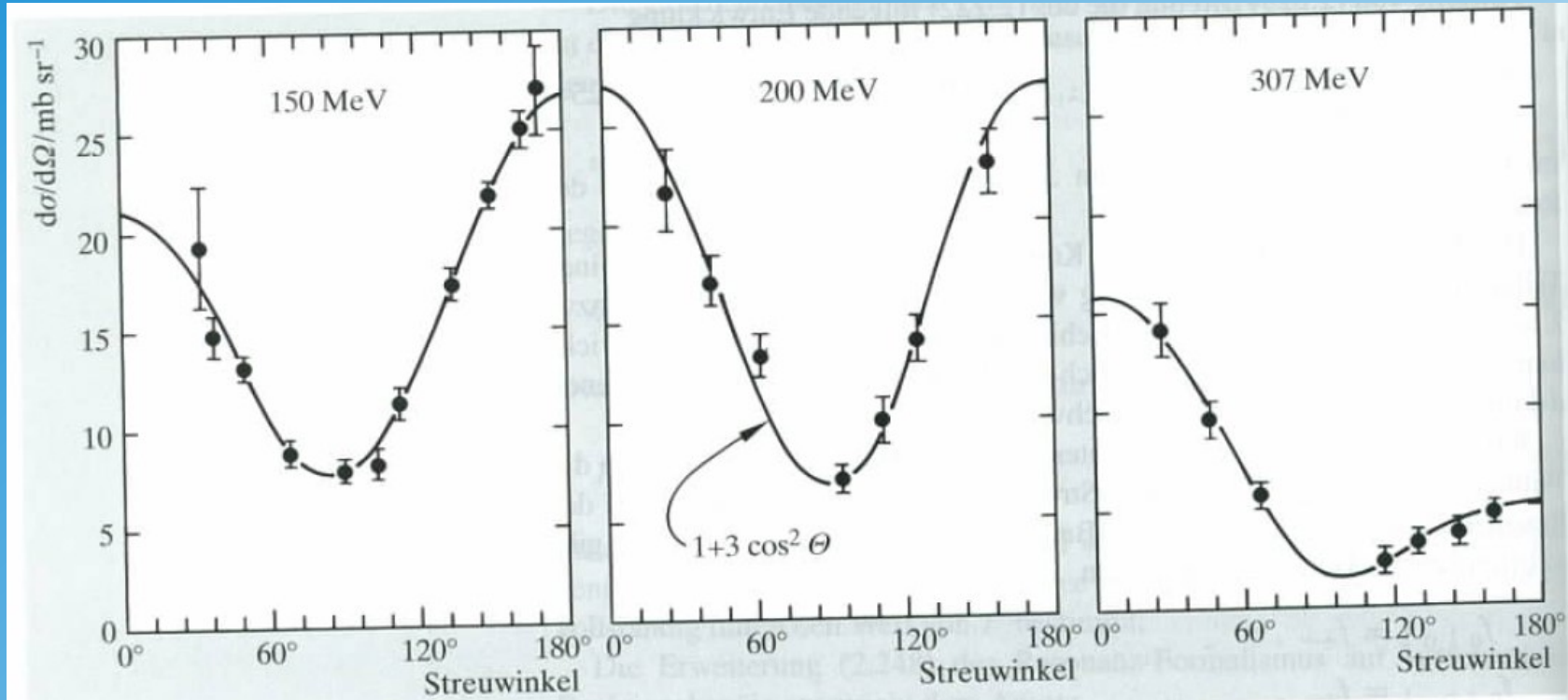
2	2	2	$\frac{1}{4}(1 + \cos \Theta)^2$
2	2	1	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \Theta) \sin \Theta$
2	2	0	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \Theta$
2	2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \Theta) \sin \Theta$
2	2	-2	$\frac{1}{4}(1 - \cos \Theta)^2$
2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \Theta)(2 \cos \Theta - 1)$
2	1	0	$-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta$
2	1	-1	$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \Theta)(2 \cos \Theta + 1)$
2	0	0	$\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \Theta - \frac{1}{2}$

Rotations and Spherical Harmonics



l	m	Y_l^m
0	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$
1	0	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \Theta$
1	1	$-\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \Theta e^{i\phi}$
2	0	$\sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \Theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$
2	1	$-\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta e^{i\phi}$
2	2	$\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \Theta e^{i2\phi}$

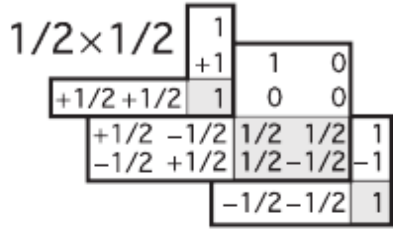
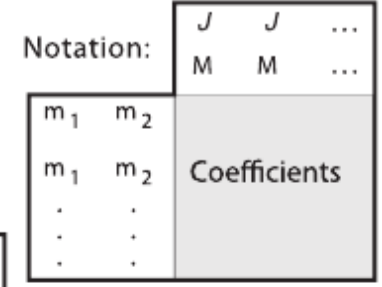
Decay Angle Distributions



Pion - Proton Scattering

43. CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND d FUNCTIONS

Note: A square-root sign is to be understood over *every* coefficient, e.g., for $-8/15$ read $-\sqrt{8/15}$.



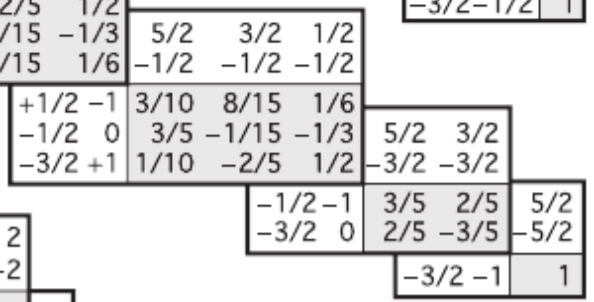
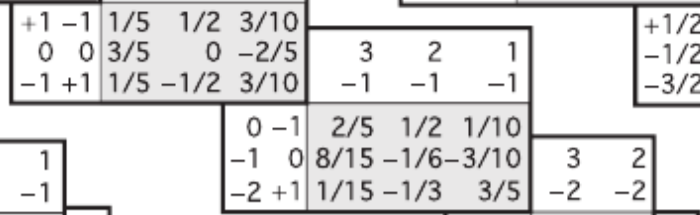
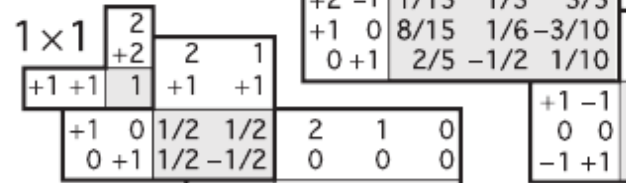
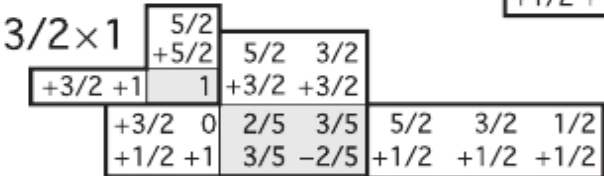
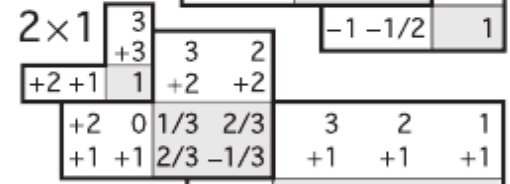
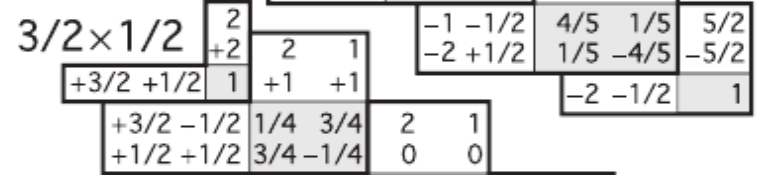
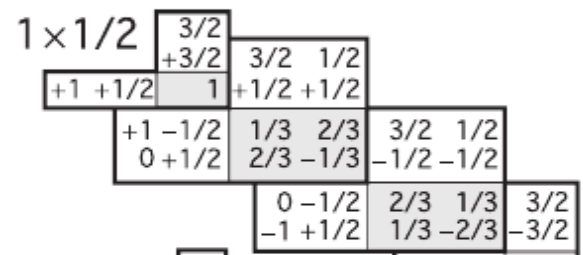
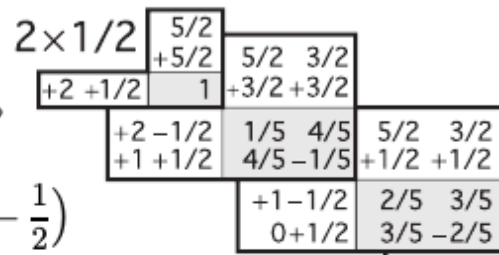
$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi}$$



$$Y_\ell^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_\ell^{m*}$$

$$d_{m,0}^\ell = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1}} Y_\ell^m e^{-im\phi}$$

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 J M \rangle = (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2} \langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 J M \rangle$$

$$d_{m',m}^j = (-1)^{m-m'} d_{m,m'}^j = d_{-m,-m'}^j$$

3/2 x 3/2

		3								
	+3/2	+3/2	1	+2	2					
	+1/2	+3/2	1/2	1/2	3	2	1			
		+3/2	-1/2	1/5	1/2	3/10				
			+1/2	+1/2	3/5	0	-2/5			
				-1/2	+3/2	1/5	-1/2	3/10		

$$d_{0,0}^1 = \cos \theta$$

$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{1/2} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,1}^1 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,-1/2}^{1/2} = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,0}^1 = -\frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d_{1,-1}^1 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}$$

2 x 3/2

		7/2				
	+2+3/2	+7/2	7/2	5/2		
	+2+1/2	3/7	4/7	7/2	5/2	3/2
	+1+3/2	4/7	-3/7	+3/2	+3/2	+3/2

		+2-1/2	1/7	16/35	2/5
		+1+1/2	4/7	1/35	-2/5
		0+3/2	2/7	-18/35	1/5

		7/2	5/2	3/2	1/2
		+1/2	+1/2	+1/2	+1/2

		+3/2	-3/2	1/20	1/4	9/20	1/4
		+1/2	-1/2	9/20	1/4	-1/20	-1/4
		-1/2	+1/2	9/20	-1/4	-1/20	1/4
		-3/2	+3/2	1/20	-1/4	9/20	-1/4

		3	2	1
		-1	-1	-1

2 x 2

		4				
	+2+2	+4	4	3		
	+2+1	1/2	1/2	4	3	2
	+1+2	1/2	-1/2	+2	+2	+2

		+2-3/2	1/35	6/35	2/5	2/5
		+1-1/2	12/35	5/14	0	-3/10
		0+1/2	18/35	-3/35	-1/5	1/5
		-1+3/2	4/35	-27/70	2/5	-1/10

		7/2	5/2	3/2	1/2
		-1/2	-1/2	-1/2	-1/2

		+1/2	-3/2	1/5	1/2	3/10
		-1/2	-1/2	3/5	0	-2/5
		-3/2	+1/2	1/5	-1/2	3/10

		3	2
		-2	-2

		+2	0	3/14	1/2	2/7
		+1	+1	4/7	0	-3/7
		0	+2	3/14	-1/2	2/7

		4	3	2	1
		+1	+1	+1	+1

		+1	-3/2	4/35	27/70	2/5	1/10
		0	-1/2	18/35	3/35	-1/5	-1/5
		-1	+1/2	12/35	-5/14	0	3/10
		-2	+3/2	1/35	-6/35	2/5	-2/5

		7/2	5/2	3/2
		-3/2	-3/2	-3/2

		-1/2	-3/2	1/2	1/2	3
		-3/2	-1/2	1/2	-1/2	-3

		+2	-1	1/14	3/10	3/7	1/5
		+1	0	3/7	1/5	-1/14	-3/10
		0	+1	3/7	-1/5	-1/14	3/10
		-1	+2	1/14	-3/10	3/7	-1/5

		4	3	2	1	0
		0	0	0	0	0

		0	-3/2	2/7	18/35	1/5
		-1	-1/2	4/7	-1/35	-2/5
		-2	+1/2	1/7	-16/35	2/5

		7/2	5/2
		-5/2	-5/2

		+2	-2	1/70	1/10	2/7	2/5	1/5
		+1	-1	8/35	2/5	1/14	-1/10	-1/5
		0	0	18/35	0	-2/7	0	1/5
		-1	+1	8/35	-2/5	1/14	1/10	-1/5
		-2	+2	1/70	-1/10	2/7	-2/5	1/5

		4	3	2	1
		-1	-1	-1	-1

		-1	-3/2	4/7	3/7	7/2
		-2	-1/2	3/7	-4/7	-7/2

$$d_{3/2,3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,1/2}^{3/2} = -\sqrt{3} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,-3/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = \frac{3 \cos \theta - 1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{3 \cos \theta + 1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{2,2}^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{2,1}^2 = -\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$d_{2,0}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$d_{2,-1}^2 = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$d_{2,-2}^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{1,1}^2 = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$d_{1,0}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$d_{1,-1}^2 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta + 1)$$

$$d_{0,0}^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Dalitz Plot

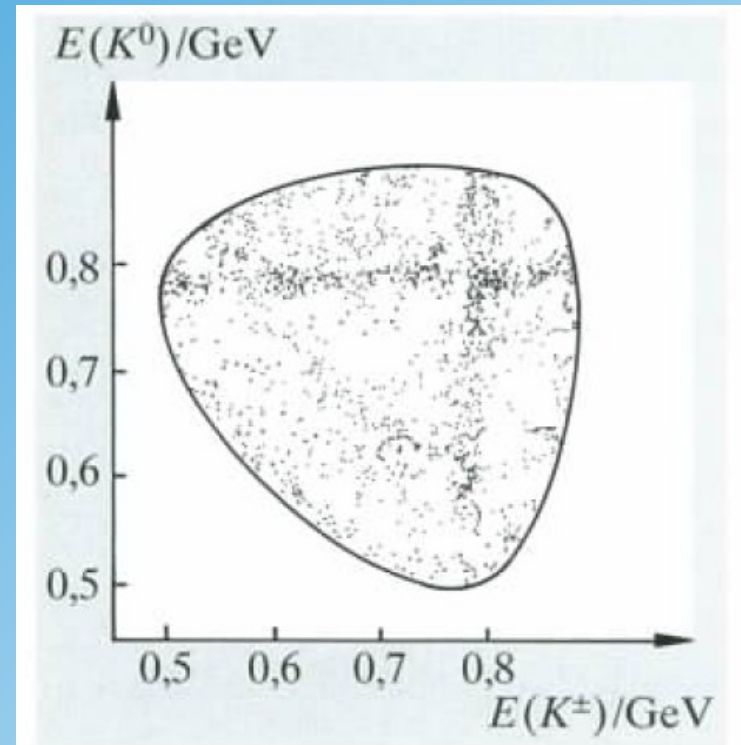
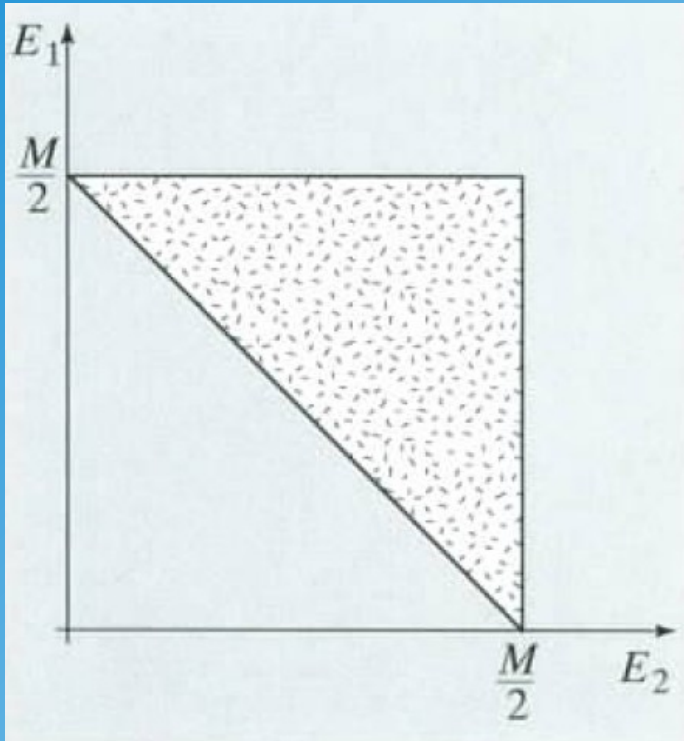
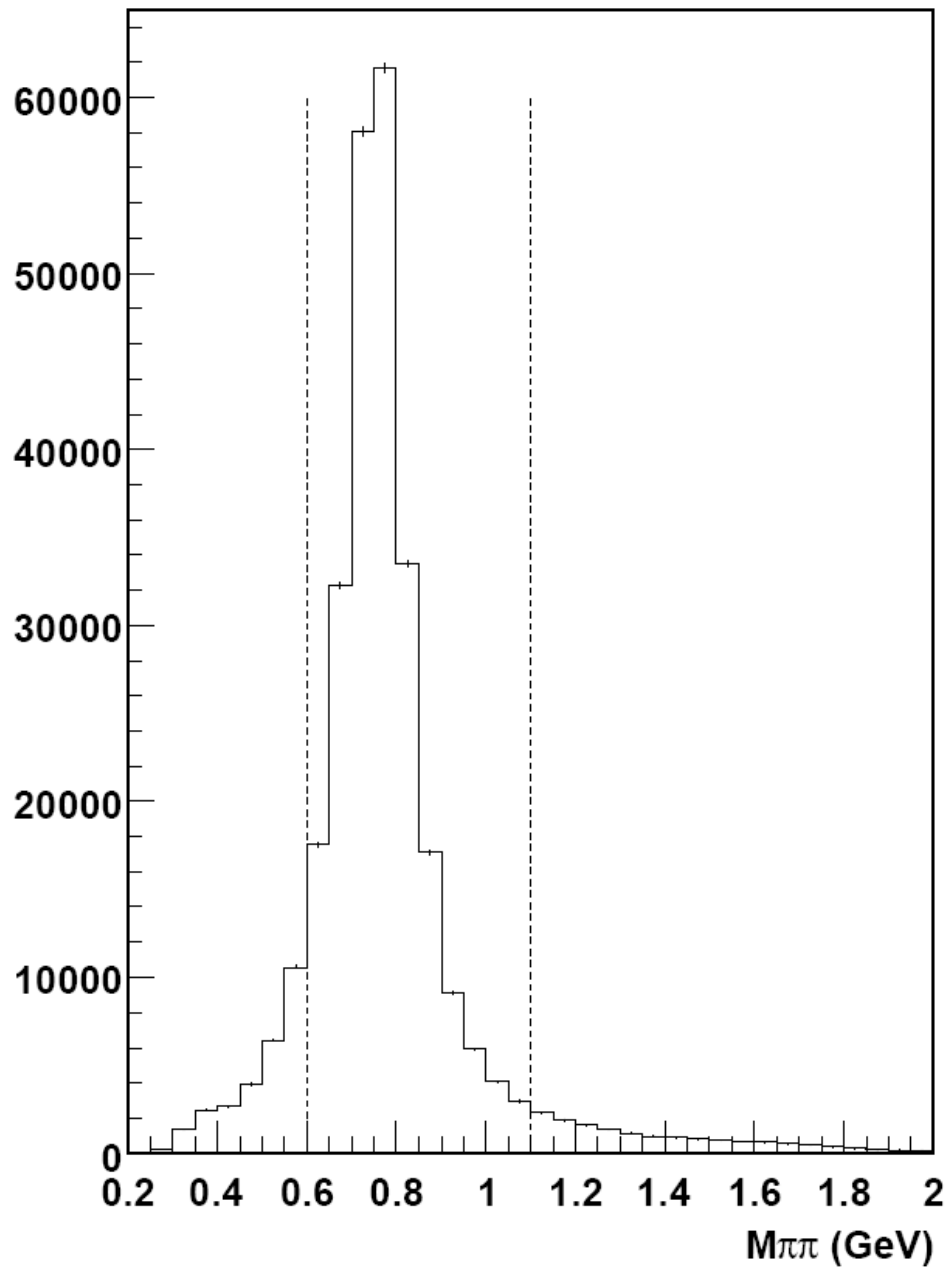


Abb. 2.2

Beispiel für eine Dalitz-Auftragung. Untersucht wurde die Reaktion $p + \bar{p} \rightarrow K^0 + K^\mp + \pi^\pm$. Die erhöhte Punktdichte beweist die Bildung von Kaon-Resonanzen

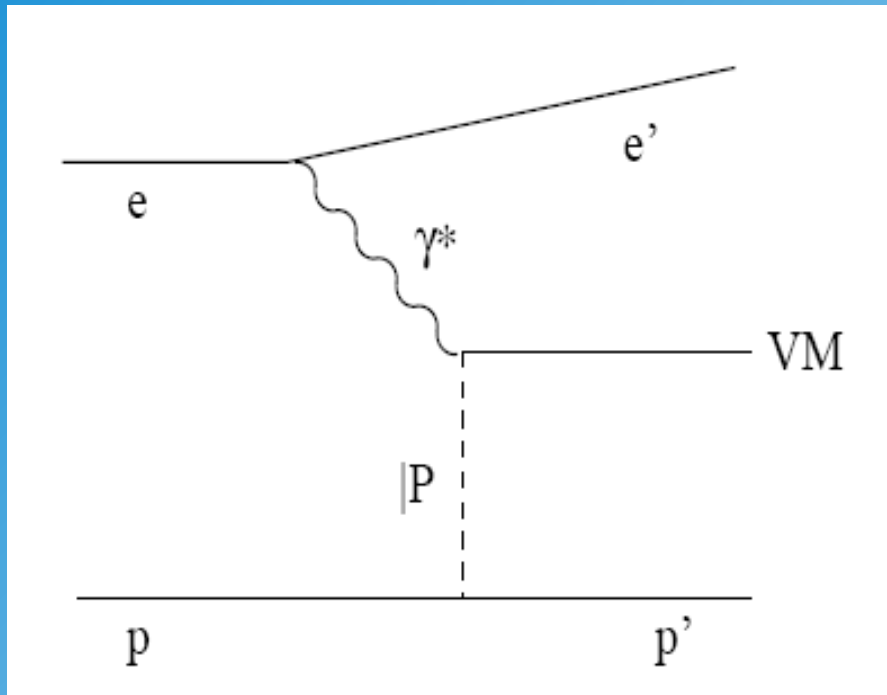
Rho Mass Peak



measured at HERA:

$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$$

Decays of Photoproduced Rho



$$ep \rightarrow ep \rho^0$$

$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$$

