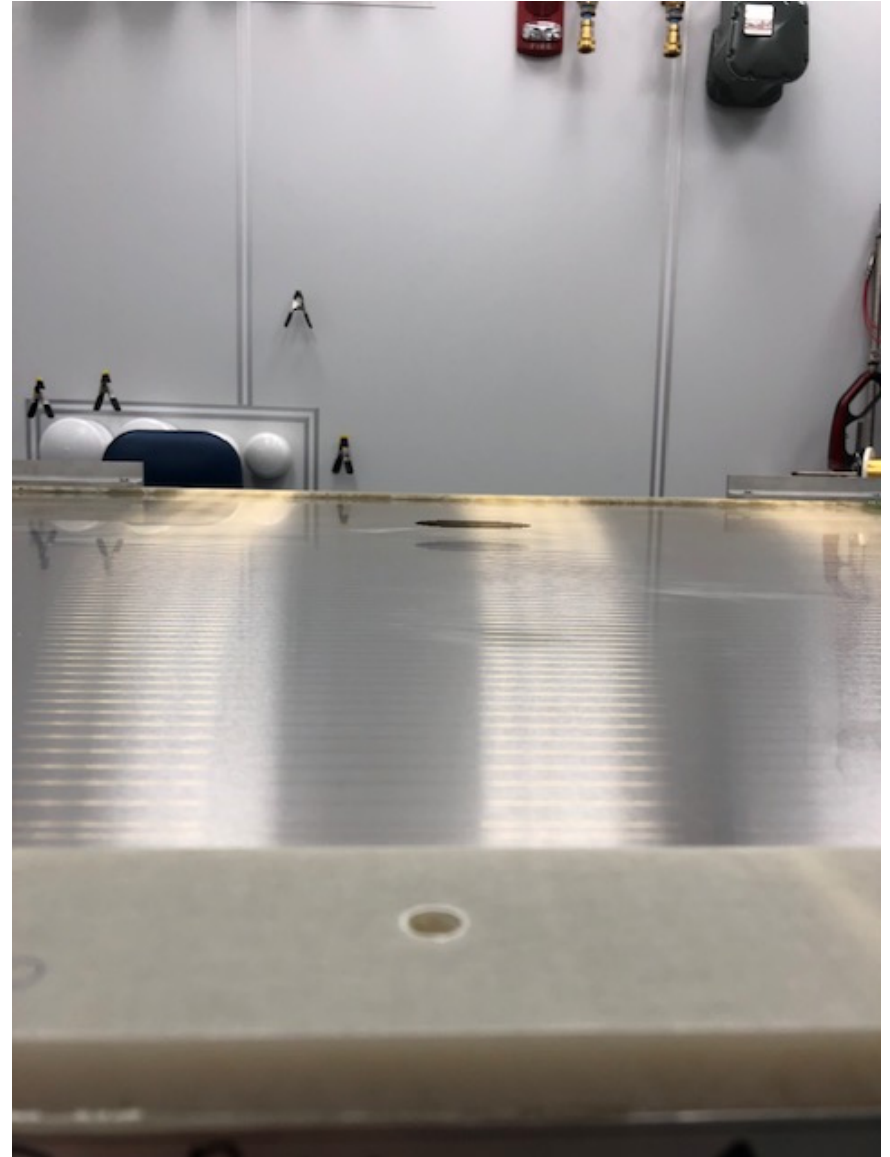
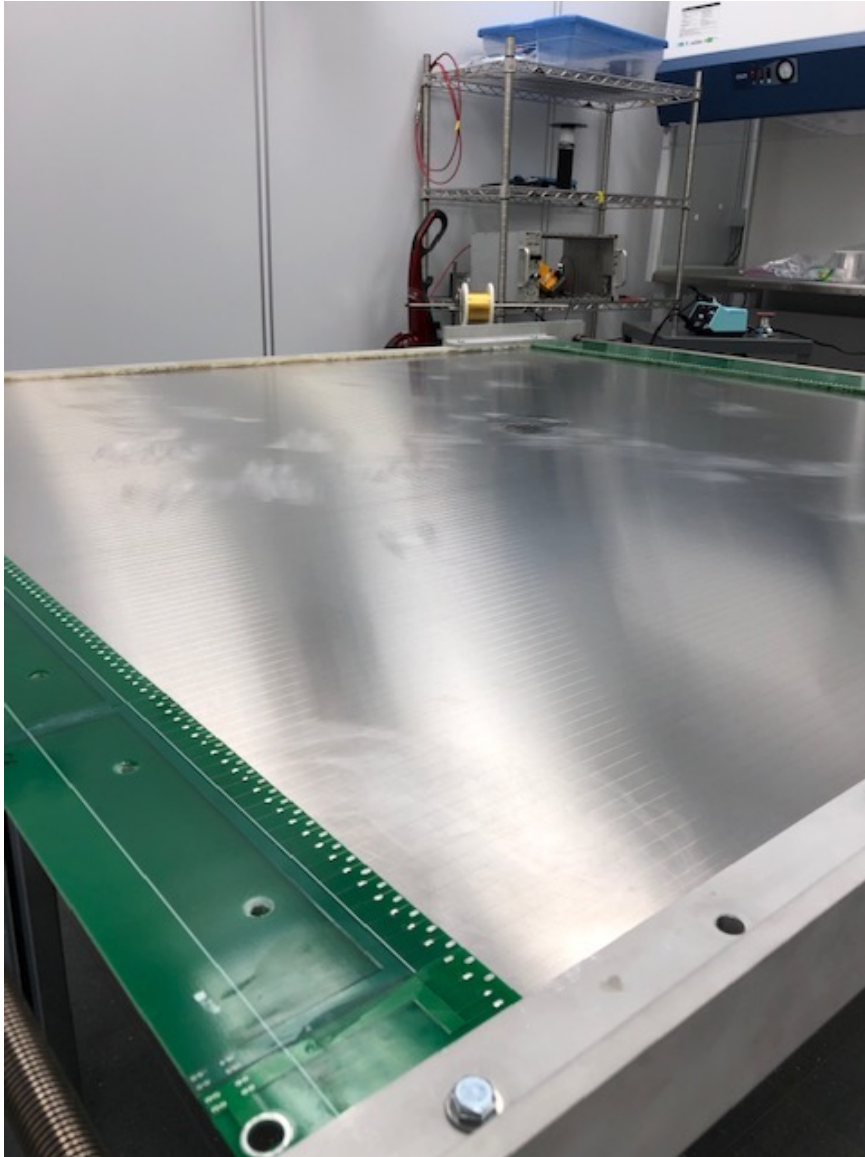


## Field wire installation for “Celeborn” is finished



## $\rho^0$ background in the CPP experiment

- Resonant  $\rho^0$  term: Relativistic p-wave Breit-Wigner, originally derived by J.D. Jackson. Used in the CPP proposal development. Used by Bulos, McClellan, Alvensleben #2 & #5, and Breitweg (Zeus):

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \frac{m_\rho}{m_{\pi\pi}} \left[ \frac{m_{\pi\pi}^2 - 4m_\pi^2}{m_\rho^2 - 4m_\pi^2} \right]^{3/2} = \Gamma_0 \frac{m_\rho}{m_{\pi\pi}} \left( \frac{k_{cm}}{k_{cm@ \rho^0}} \right)^3$$

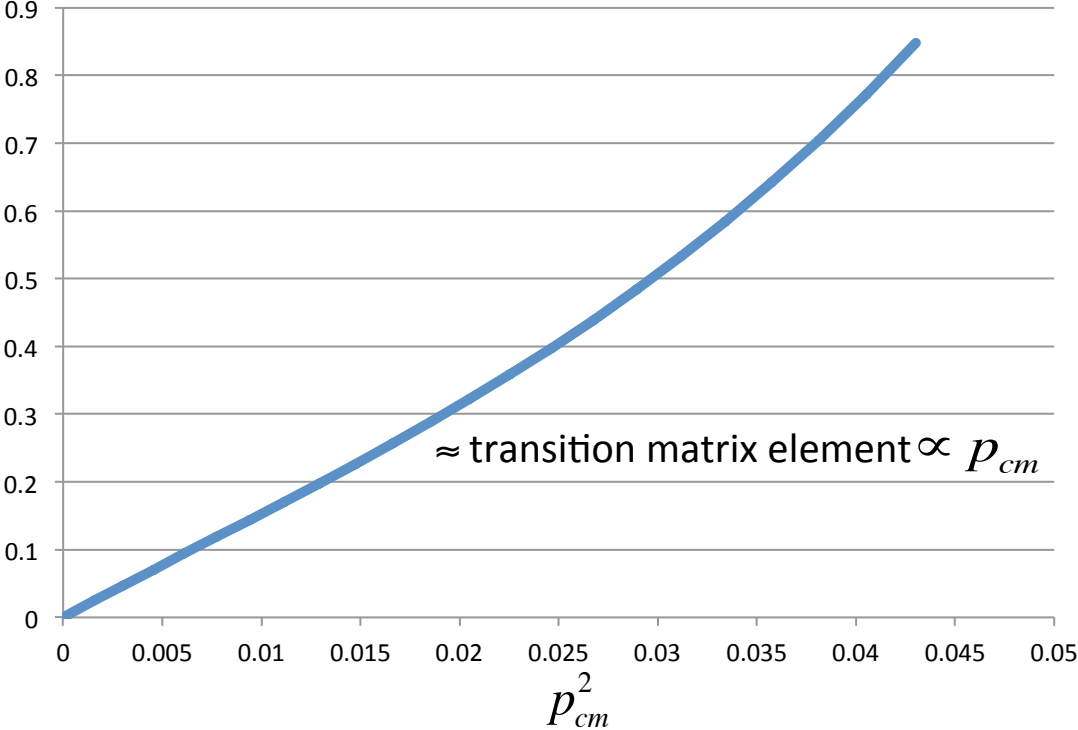
$$\frac{dN}{dm_{\pi\pi}} (m_{\pi\pi})_{RES} = \frac{m_\rho m_{\pi\pi} \Gamma}{(m_\rho^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2)^2 + m_\rho^2 \Gamma^2}$$

- Plot  $dN/dm_{\pi\pi}$  divided by the relativistic 2-body phase space:

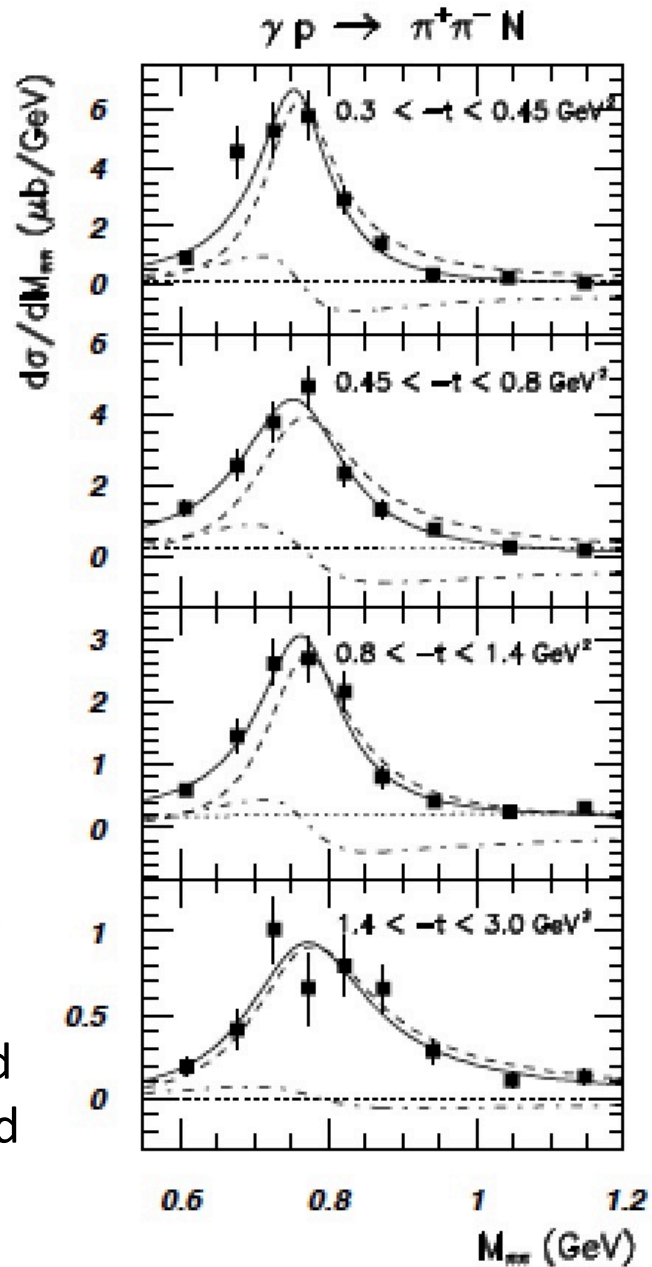
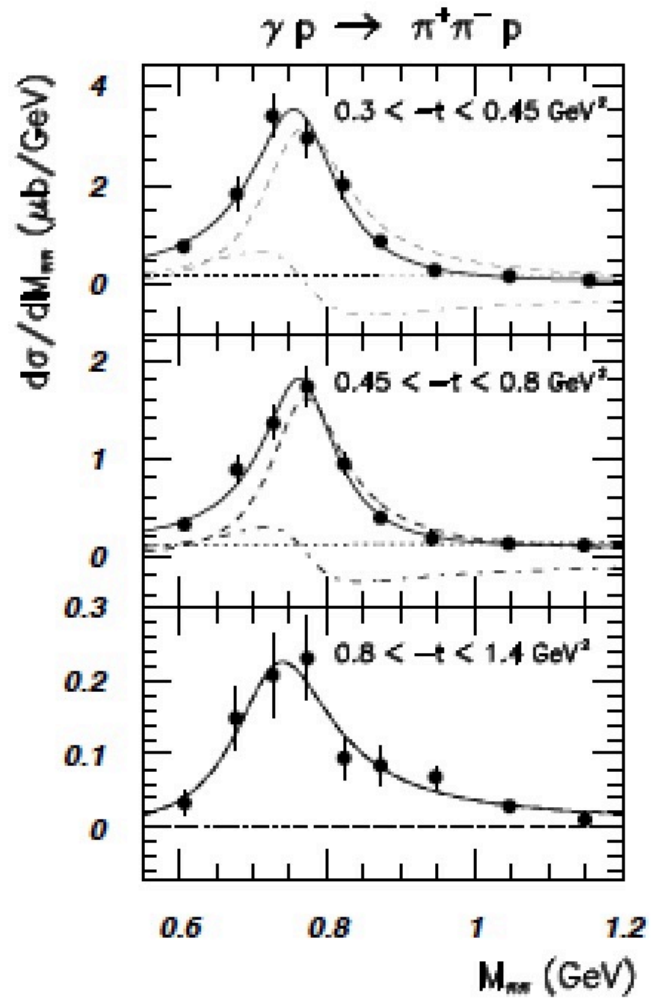
$$phase - space = 4\pi p_{cm}^2 \frac{dp_{cm}}{dm_{\pi\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{2} (m_{\pi\pi}^2 - 4m_\pi^2)^{1/2} m_{\pi\pi}$$

# Relativistic Breit-Wigner

$$\frac{dN}{dm_{\pi\pi}} / \text{phase-space}$$



Elastic production **ZEUS 1995** Inelastic production



$\rho^0$  peak seems to shift to lower  $m_{\pi\pi}$  and become skewed as  $t$  decreases. Should check this with GlueX data.

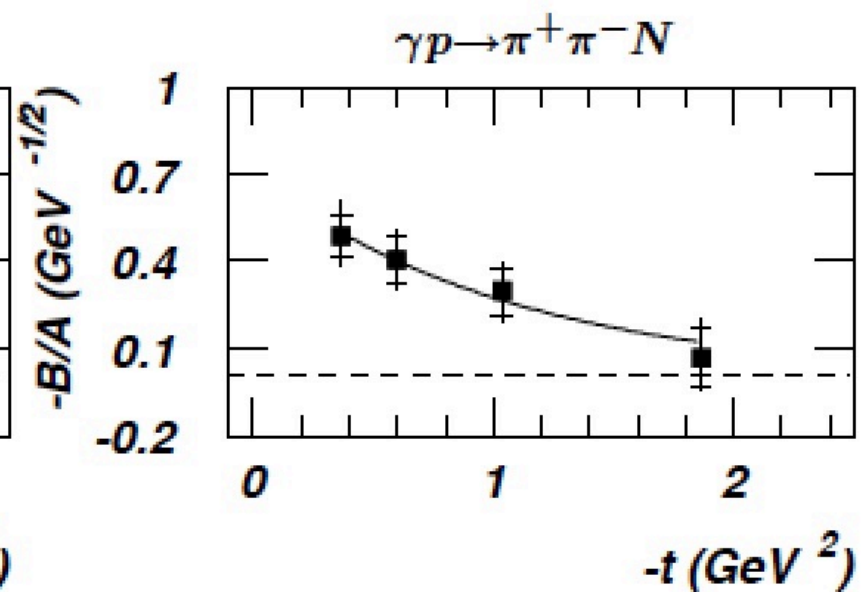
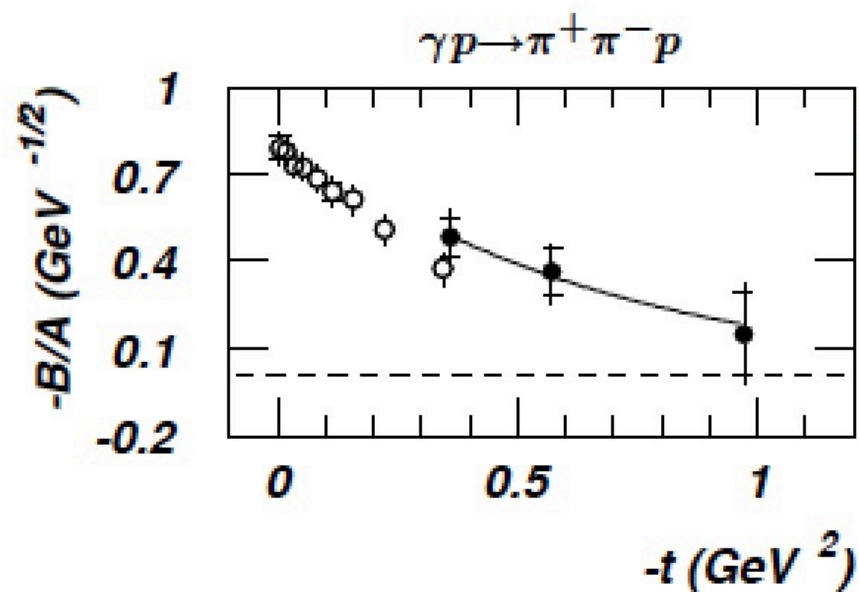
- Non-resonant backgrounds: Breitweg (Zeus) assumes a constant background term that's coherent with  $\rho^0$  electro-production, and an incoherent background

$$\frac{dN}{dm_{\pi\pi}} = \left| \frac{\sqrt{m_{\pi\pi} m_{\rho}} \Gamma}{m_{\rho}^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2 + im_{\rho} \Gamma} + \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 + C(1 + 1.5m_{\pi\pi})$$

$$\frac{dN}{dm_{\pi\pi}} = \frac{m_{\pi\pi} m_{\rho} \Gamma}{(m_{\rho}^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2)^2 + m_{\rho}^2 \Gamma^2} + 2 \frac{B}{A} \frac{\sqrt{m_{\pi\pi} m_{\rho}} \Gamma}{(m_{\rho}^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2)^2 + m_{\rho}^2 \Gamma^2} (m_{\rho}^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2) + \left| \frac{B}{A} \right|^2 + C(1 + 1.5m_{\pi\pi})$$

Non-resonant backgrounds

Elastic production **ZEUS 1995** Inelastic production



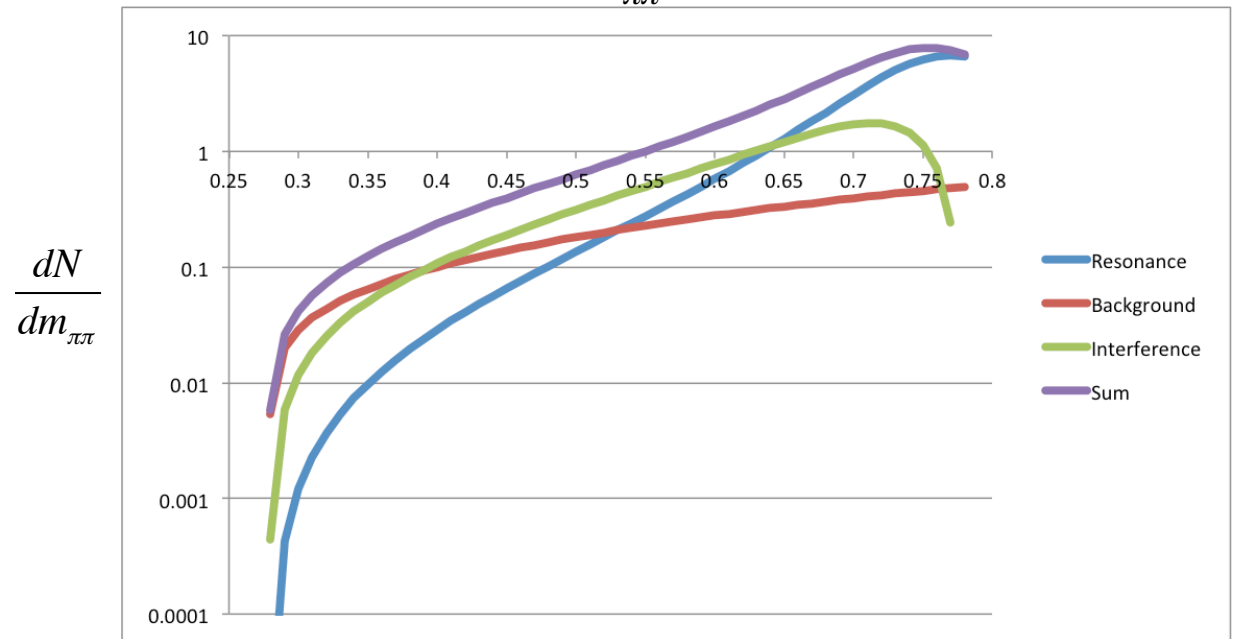
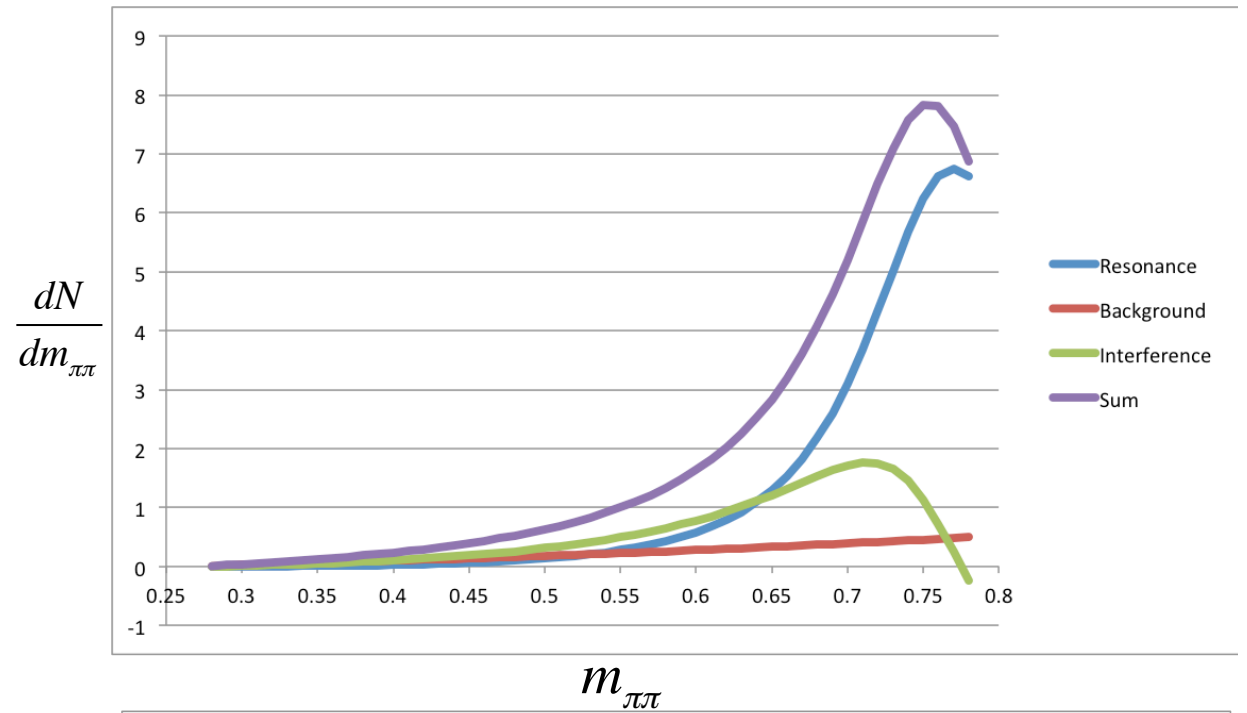
- On a nuclear target would expect the incoherent term C to scale relative to coherent  $\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$  as  $\approx 1/A$ : incoherent term will be small on  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ , and we'll neglect it here.
- Breitweg assumed that  $B/A$  is a constant, independent of  $m_{\pi\pi}$ . This can't be correct at low  $m_{\pi\pi}$ . Based on what we saw for the p-wave Breit-Wigner, make the following assumption,

$$\frac{B}{A} \propto p_{cm}^N \times \sqrt{\text{phasespace}}$$

with  $N=0, 1, 2, \dots$  Fix the amplitude at the  $\rho^0$  peak to be  $B/A = 0.7 \text{ GeV}^{-1/2}$

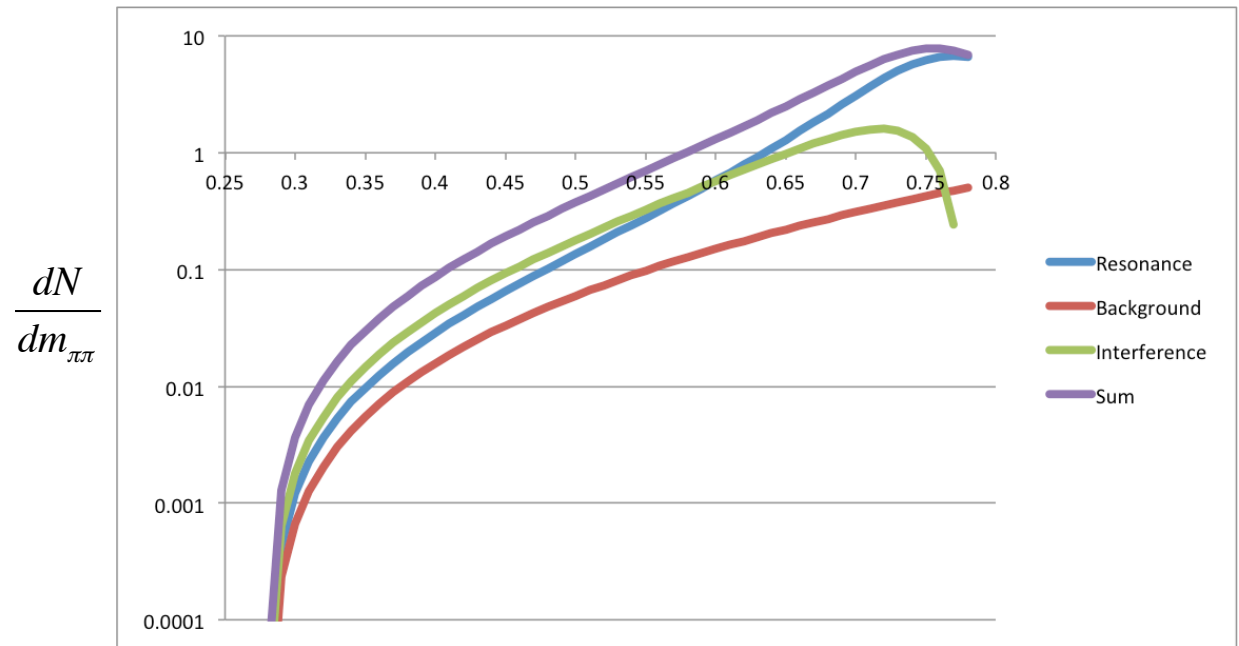
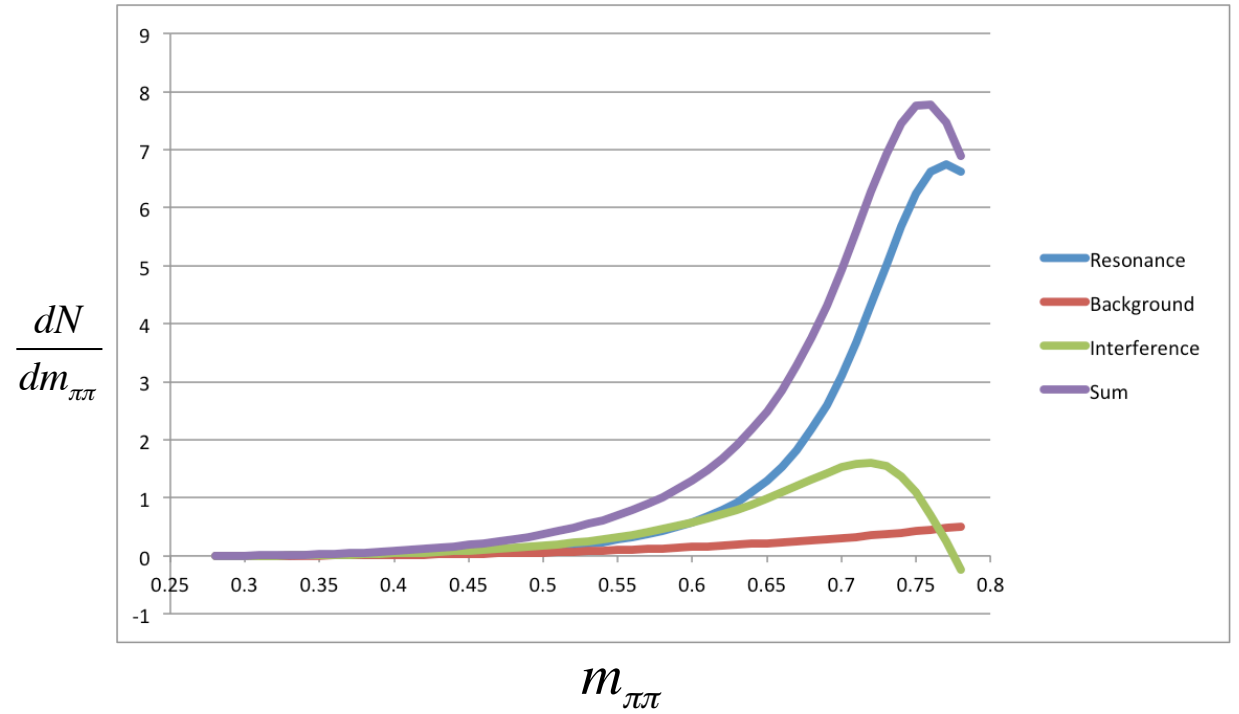
$$\frac{B}{A}(m_{\pi\pi}) = 0.7 \text{ GeV}^{-1/2} \left( \frac{p_{cm}}{p_{cm@ \rho^0}} \right)^N \sqrt{\frac{\text{phasespace}}{\text{phasespace}@ \rho^0}}$$

N=0

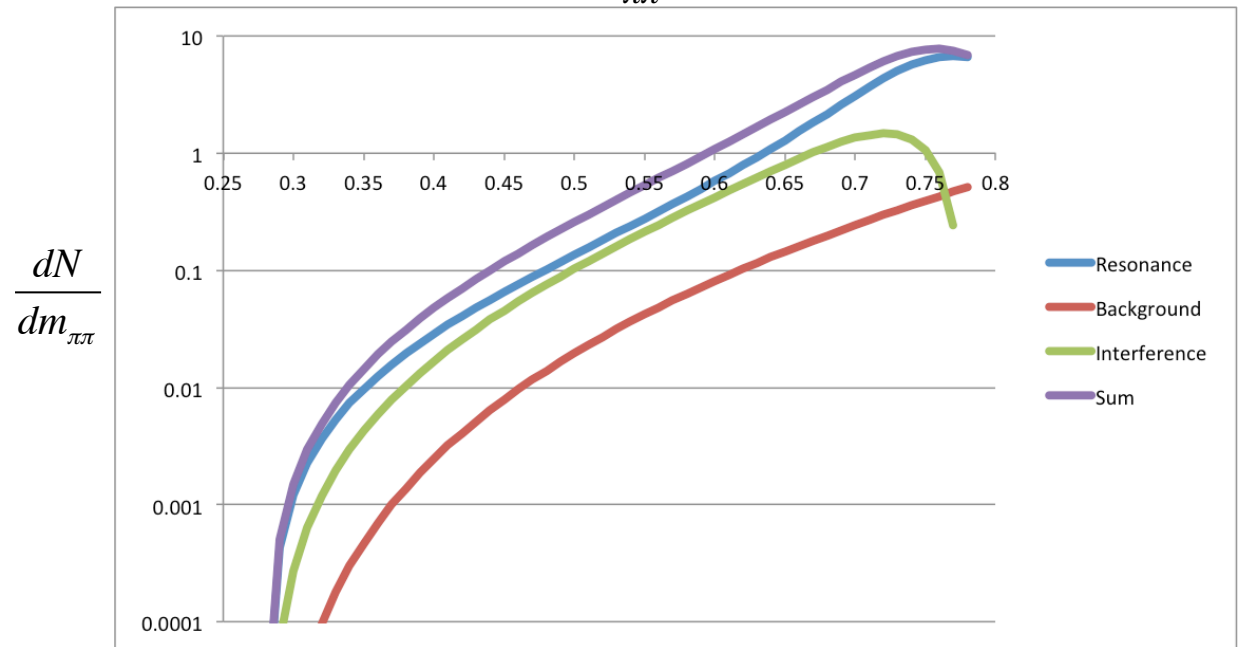
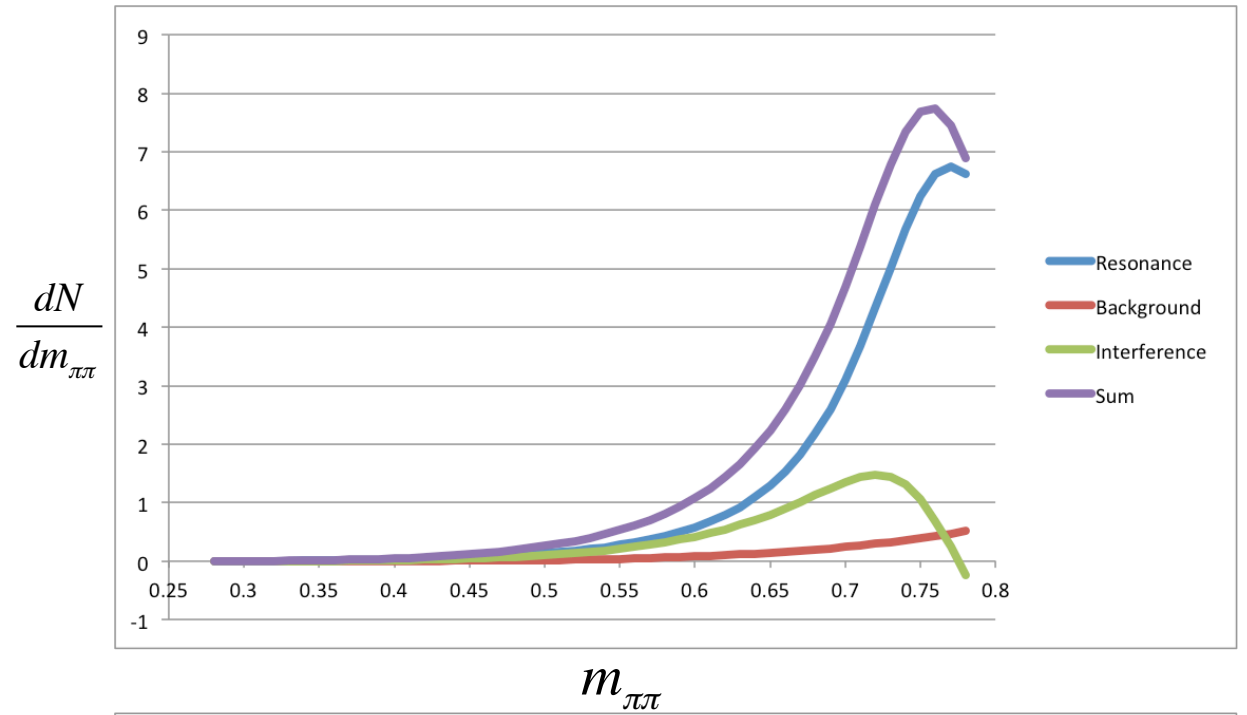


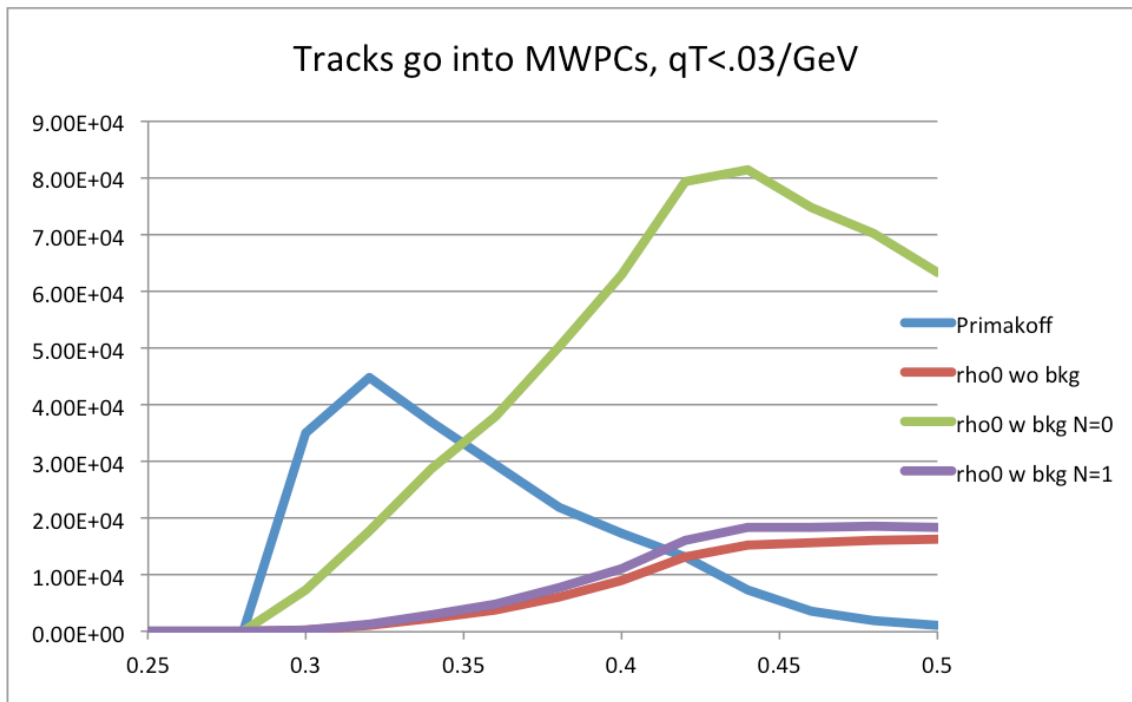
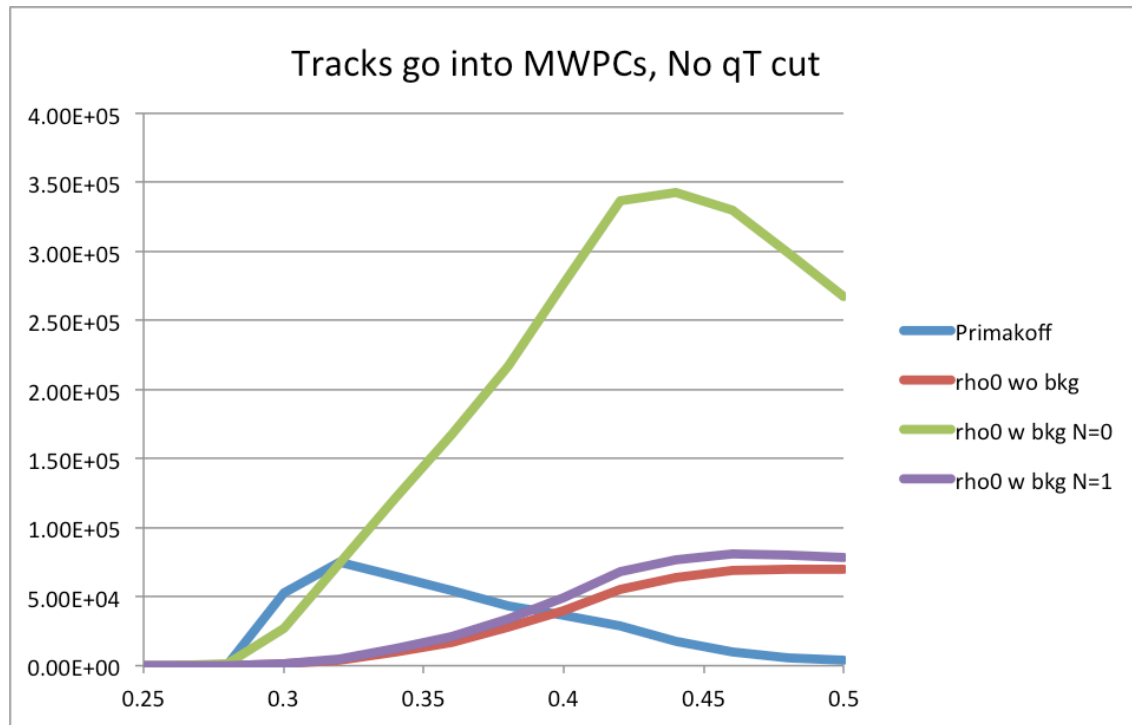


N=1



N=2





## Comments on the N=0 case:

- This corresponds to a constant matrix element with no dynamics
- Seen in a few cases in low/medium energy nuclear physics, noted as contact interactions, spin operator interactions
  - i. Nuclear beta decay
  - ii. Kroll-Ruderman term in charged pion photoproduction  
 $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ n$
- Is contact interaction in  $\gamma A \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- A$  on a spin-zero nucleus physical ?