Subproject B5: Hadrons in nuclear matter

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Research subjects:

- Electro- and photoproduction of hadrons in nuclear media
 - Coherent production mechanisms (Prof. R. Shyam)
 Incoherent nuclear reactions (BUU)
- Coupled-channel calculations of elementary interactions
- Spectral functions from many-body theory
 - Hadrons in nuclear matter
 - Quarks in quark matter

- In-medium vector mesons and γA reactions
- In $\pi\pi$ photoproduction off nuclei
- Hypernuclei production with hadronic and electromagnetic probes (Prof. R. Shyam)

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P. Mühlich, V. Shklyar, S. Leupold, U. Mosel

Exp – CBELSA/TAPS

D. Trnka et al., PRL 94 (2005) 192303



Calculation – BUU

- P. Mühlich at al. EPJ A20 (2004) 499
 - quasi-free production

 $\gamma N \to \omega X$

• dynamical spectral function

 $\mathcal{A}_{\omega}(k_0,\mathbf{k},\rho_N(\mathbf{r}))$

• FSI (absorption, in-/elastic collisions)

Presuming single-peak structure in-medium, the data suggest

$$m_{\omega}^{*}(
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- What are the physical processes giving rise to these changes?
 ⇒ pion cloud modifications, mixing, resonance-hole formation,...
- What do the changes tell about in-medium QCD?
 ⇒ QCD sum rules, quark and gluon condensates
- Onsistency with sum rules?
 ⇒ Sum rules hardly consistent with substantial mass shift!
- Particular shape of in-medium spectrum?
 ⇒ Shift of peak, broadening, additional peaks...

- complementary experimental information
- hadronic models

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- Most hadronic models: No substantial mass shift!
- But:



- Caveat:
 - $m_\omega = 782$ MeV, $m_N = 938$ MeV

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- no resonances included
- channel $\omega N \rightarrow \pi \pi N$ not constrained by any data!

How can ωN forward scattering amplitude be obtained?

• Coupled-channel problem!

- Solution by K-matrix approximation
- Include all resonances with $J^P=1/2^\pm, 3/2^\pm, 5/2^\pm$
- Calculate channels $\gamma N, \pi N, 2\pi N, \eta N, \omega N, K\Lambda, K\Sigma$

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- Calculate channels $\gamma N, \pi N, 2\pi N, \eta N, \omega N, K\Lambda, K\Sigma$
- Need as much experimental data as possible!
- Obtain ωN amplitude maximally constrained by data!
 - in particular: $\omega N \rightarrow \pi \pi N$ constrained by inelasticity

Spectral function



Momentum dependence



 ω – Results

$$\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$$
 rate at $ho_N =
ho_0$





- substantial broadening
- resonance-hole strength at low masses
- but: almost no mass shift!

ω photoproduction off nuclei

P. Mühlich, U. Mosel

P. Mühlich et al B5: Hadrons in nuclear matter

ω attenuation

$$T_A \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\gamma A}}{A \sigma_{\gamma N}}$$

"Nuclear transparency ratio" (TR)

photon-nucleus cross section

$$\sigma_{\gamma A} = \int d^3 r \rho(\mathbf{r}) \sigma_{\gamma N} \exp \left[-\sigma_{VN}^{\text{inel}} \int_{z}^{\infty} dz' \rho(\mathbf{b}, z') \right]$$

vectormeson self-energy and total VN cross section

$$-\frac{\mathrm{Im}\Pi_{V}}{\omega} = \gamma \Gamma_{V}^{\mathrm{coll}} = \rho \sigma_{VN} v_{VN}$$

 \Rightarrow TR is a measure for $\sigma_{VN}^{\text{inel}}$

$$T_{A} = \frac{\pi R^{2}}{A\sigma_{VN}} \left\{ 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\lambda_{0}/R \right) \right) \right\} \qquad \lambda_{0} = (\sigma_{VN}\rho_{0})^{-1}$$

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ω attenuation – Results

Data: D. Trnka *et al.* CBELSA/TAPS (2006)



Inelastic x-section $\Rightarrow \sigma_{\omega N}^{\text{inel}} = 32 \text{ mb}$

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Measurement of $\sigma_{inel}(\mathbf{p})!$

$\pi\pi$ production in nuclei

P. Mühlich, O. Buss, L. A.-Ruso, U. Mosel



mass[GeV]

Shift of spectral strength to lower masses and a more narrow width in the Medium

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Initial state

- Microscopic model for $\gamma N \rightarrow N' \pi \pi$ as event generator Tejedor, Oset, NPA 600 (1996); Nacher et al , NPA 695 (2001)
- Total cross sections scaled to match experiment
- No medium modifications in the propagators
- Fermi motion, nuclear mean field, Pauli blocking

Final State

- BUU transport (absorption, elastic scattering, charge exchange)
- in-medium π dispersion relation (\rightarrow <u>O. Buss</u>)
 - study of πA reactions, double-charge exchange

 $E_{\gamma} = (400 - 500) \text{ MeV}$

Latest experimental results: $\gamma Ca \rightarrow X\pi\pi$

F. Bloch et al., CBTAPS (2006)

$(oldsymbol{\gamma},\pi\pi)$ – Results

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\Rightarrow Traditional FSI account for A-evolution.

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- substantial broadening, no mass shift, low lying resonance-hole strength
- need for additional experimental information

$(oldsymbol{\gamma},oldsymbol{\omega})$ in nuclei

- reaction $A(\gamma, \omega)$ sensitive to $\sigma_{\omega N}^{\text{inel}}(p)$
- $\sigma_{\omega N}^{\text{inel}}(\langle p \rangle = 900 \text{ MeV}) \simeq 32 \text{ mb}$

$(oldsymbol{\gamma}, \pi\pi)$ in nuclei

- redshift of $\pi\pi$ spectrum by πN collisions
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In general:

Theoretical Concepts and Analysis of **TAPS** Data at **ELSA** and **MAMI**

Extension to:

- Electroproduction on Nuclei
- Higher Energies:
 - ▶ JLAB at 5 and 12 GeV, HERMES
 - Jet Propagation in cold matter, Color Transparency?

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The team: O. Buss, K. Gallmeister, M. Kaskulov, S. Leupold, U. Mosel, P. Mühlich