

# Photoabsorption and Photoproduction on Nuclei in the Resonance Region

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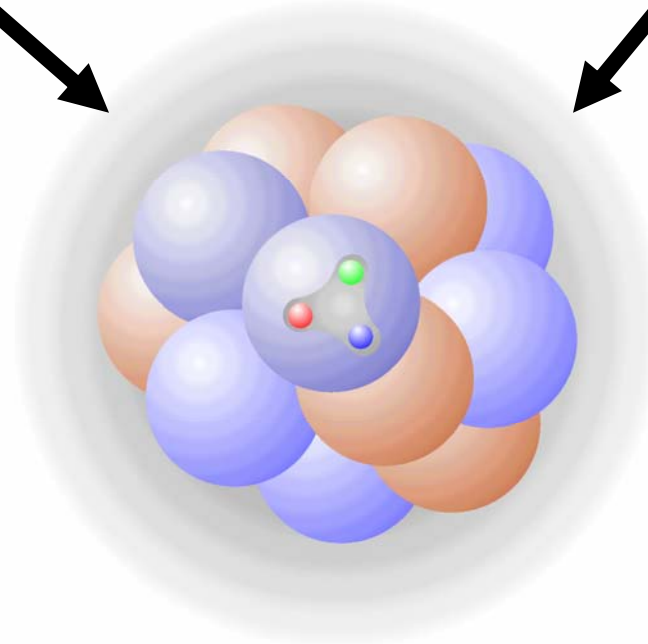


**First Workshop on Quark-Hadron Duality  
Frascati, June 6-8, 2005**

# Hadron Physics

electromagnetic probes

hadronic probes

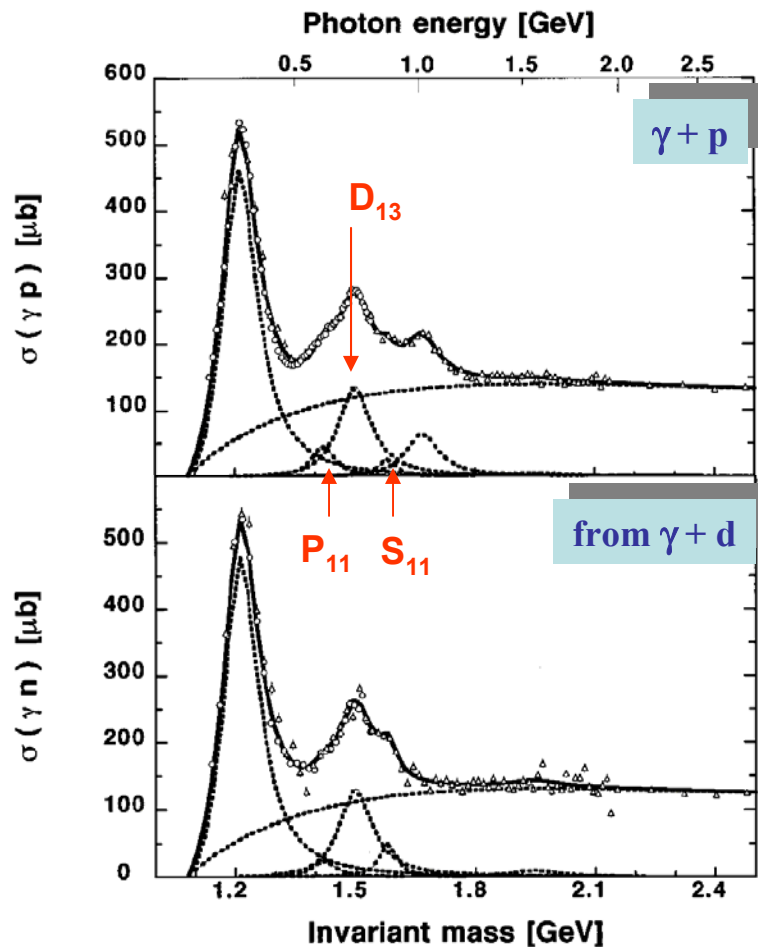


**COSY**  
**KEK**  
**GSI**  
**CERN**  
**PSI**  
**RHIC**

- Why are quarks confined within hadrons?
- How are hadrons constructed from their constituents?
- What is the relation of parton degrees of freedom and the low energy structure of hadrons?
- Do glueballs (ggg) and hybrids (qqg) exist?
- **What is the origin of hadron masses ?**
- **How are hadrons modified when embedded in nuclei ?**
- **What is the role of chiral symmetry ?**

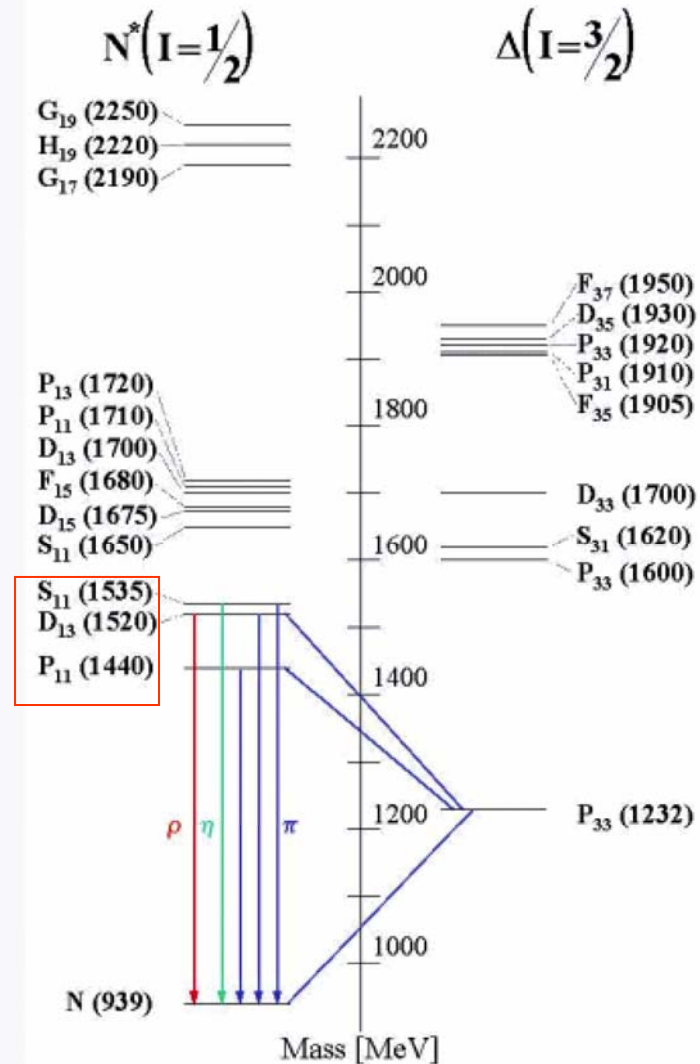
# Photoabsorption on Nucleons

N. Bianchi et al. PRC 54( 1996) 1688

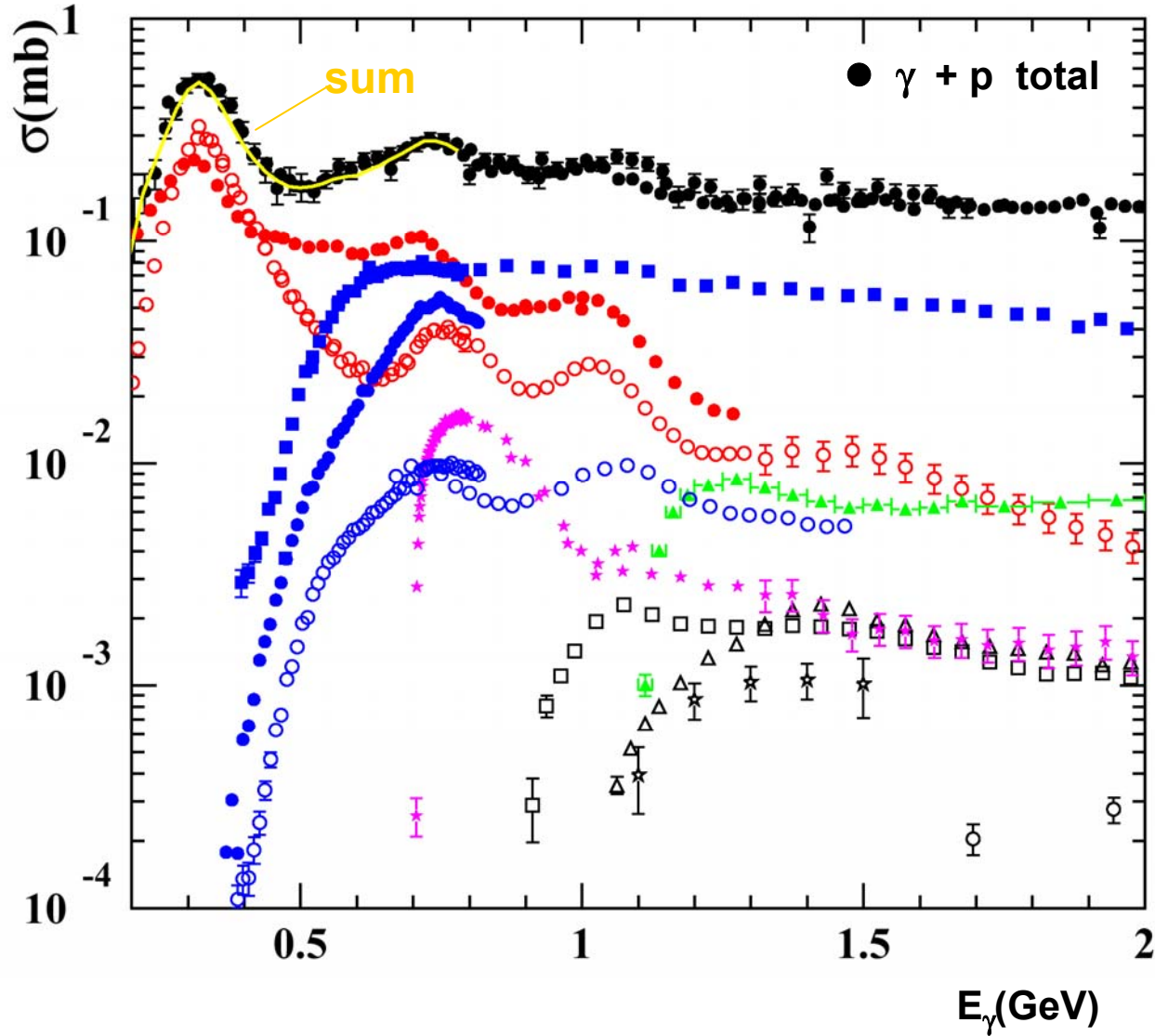


- broad and overlapping resonances
- characteristic meson decay
- tagging of resonances

# Excited States of the Nucleon



# Meson Photoproduction from the Proton



*partly preliminary!*

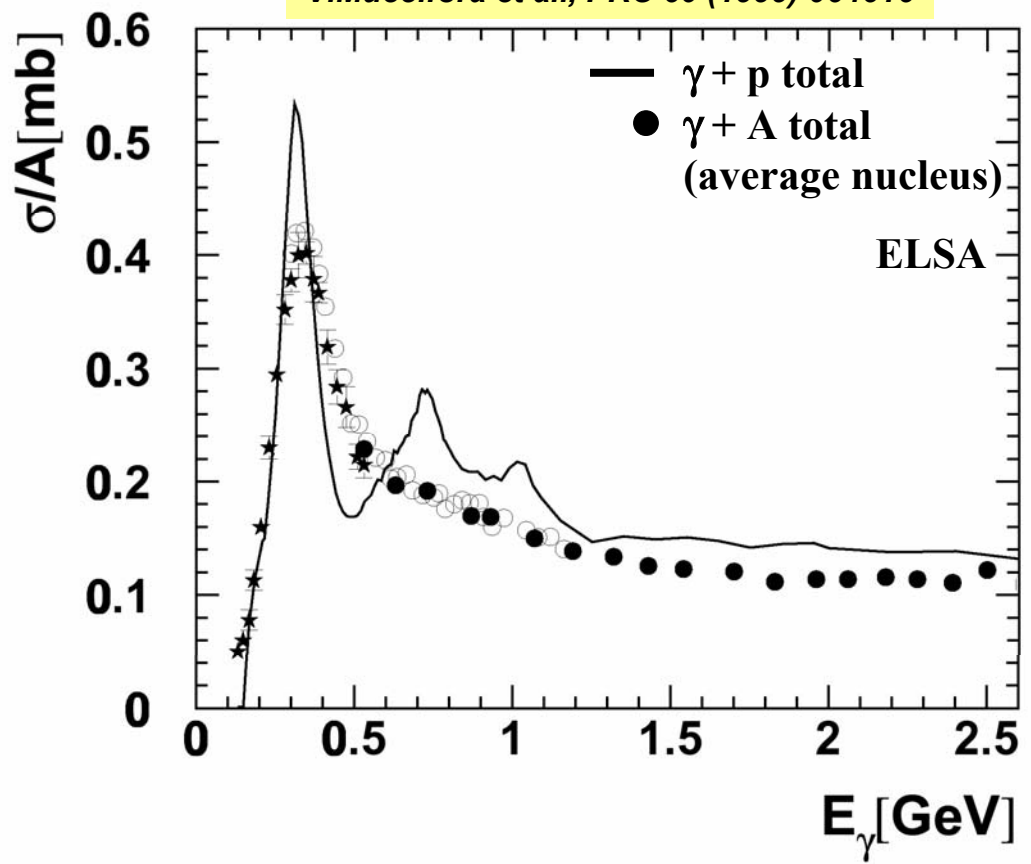
- SAPHIR (Bonn)
- CBELSA (Bonn)
- DAPHNE, TAPS (Mainz)
- GRAAL (Grenoble)

- $\pi^0$
- $\pi^+$
- $\pi^+ \pi^-$
- $\pi^+ \pi^0$
- $\pi^0 \pi^0$
- ★  $\eta$
- ▲  $\omega$
- $K^+ \Lambda$
- △  $K^+ \Sigma^0$
- ☆  $K^0 \Sigma$
- $\phi$

# Nuclear Photoabsorption: $\gamma + A$

total cross section per nucleon

V.Muccifora et al., PRC 60 (1999) 064616



evidence for medium modification:  
no resonance structures  
above 0.6 GeV

- $D_{13} \rightarrow N\rho$  decay branch  
*Mosel et al.*
- modified  $\pi\pi$  interaction/ interferences  
*Hirata et al.*  
*Oset et al.*

→ resonance broadening in medium ?

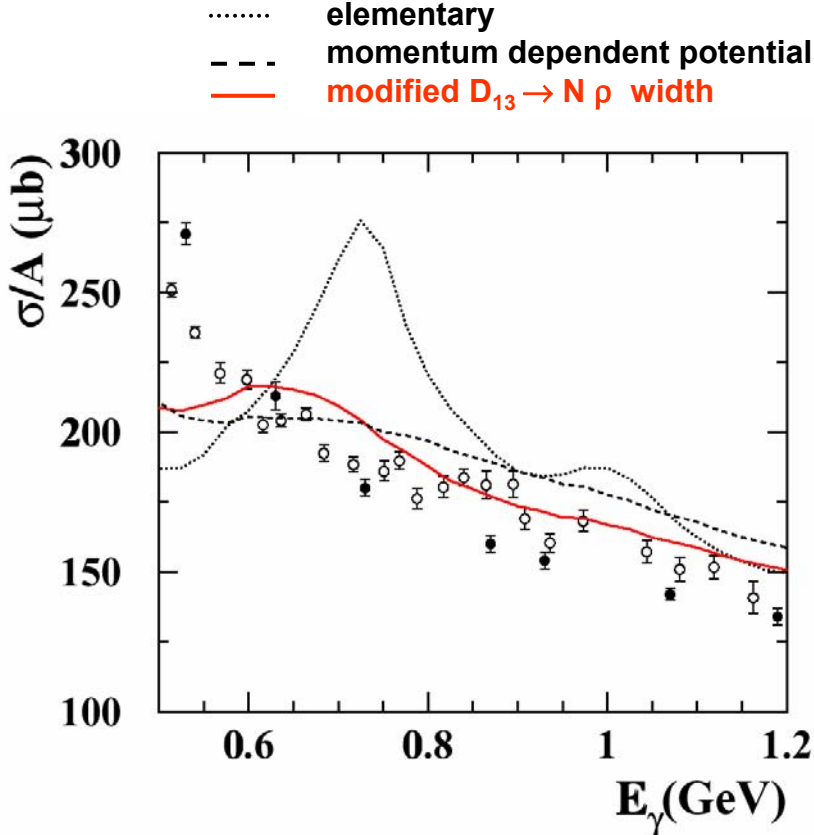
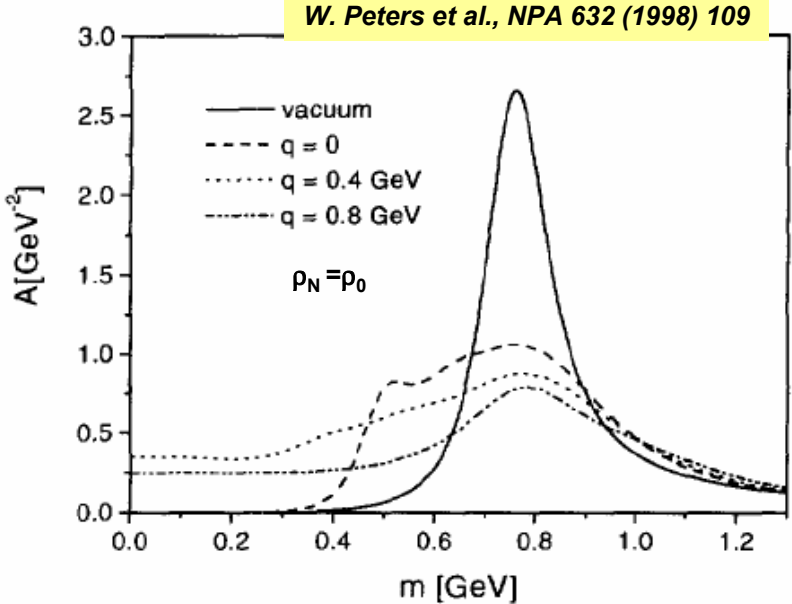


study meson production  
(quasifree production)

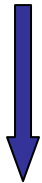
# $\rho$ Meson in the Nuclear Medium

effect on photoabsorption:

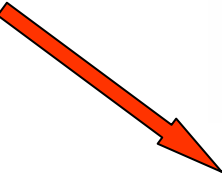
*J. Lehr et al., NPA 671 (2000) 503*



**prediction:**  
 in-medium broadening of  $\rho$  meson  
 $\Leftrightarrow$  coupling to  $D_{13}(1520)$



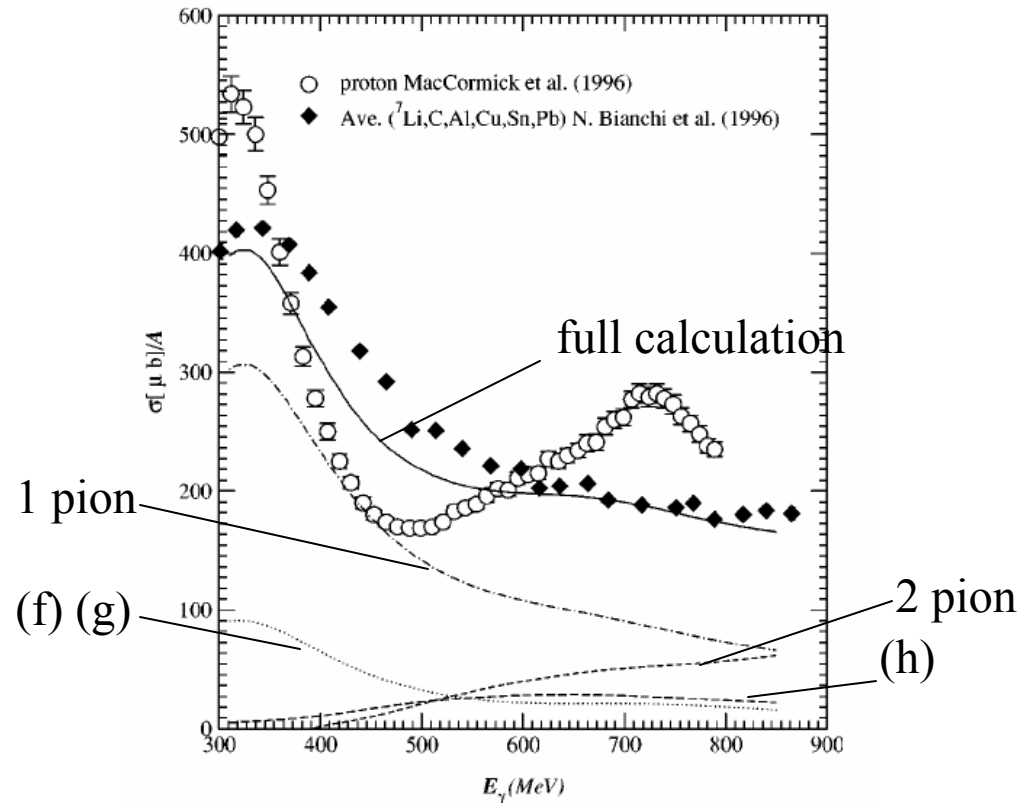
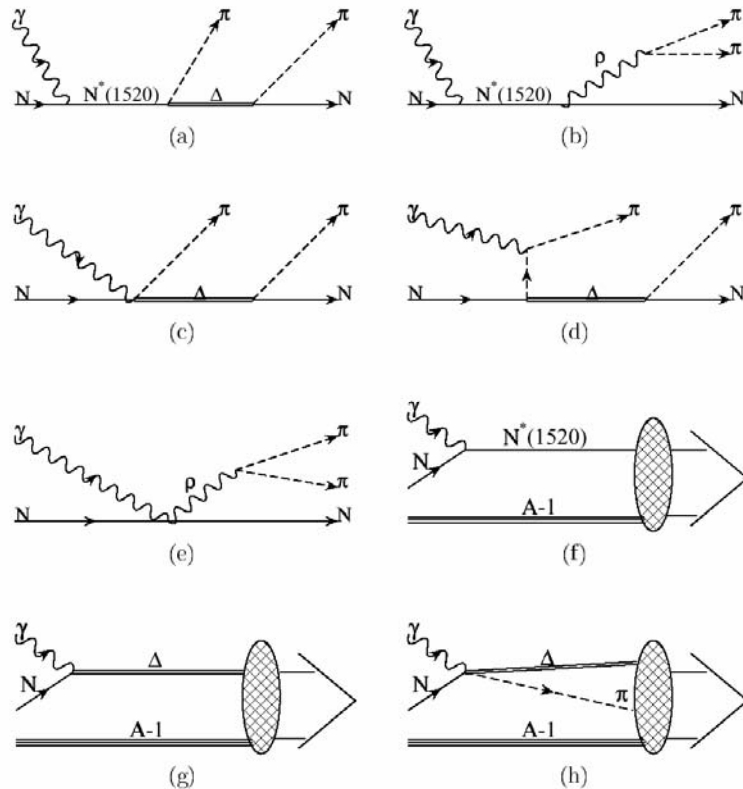
**effect on**  
 $\rho \rightarrow e^+ e^-$   
 $\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$



- modified  $D_{13} \rightarrow N \rho$  width
- depletion of 2. resonance region possible

# NUCLEAR PHOTOABSORPTION AT PHOTON ENERGIES BETWEEN 300 AND 850 MEV

HIRATA, KATAGIRI, OCHI, AND TAKAKI PHYSICAL REVIEW C **66**, 014612 (2002)



- cooperative effect of the interference in two-pion photoproduction processes
  - collision broadening of  $\Delta$  and  $N^*(1520)$
  - pion distortion in the nuclear medium
- the change of the interference effect by the medium plays an important role

B. Krusche et al., PRL 86 (2001) 4764

## on baryon resonances:

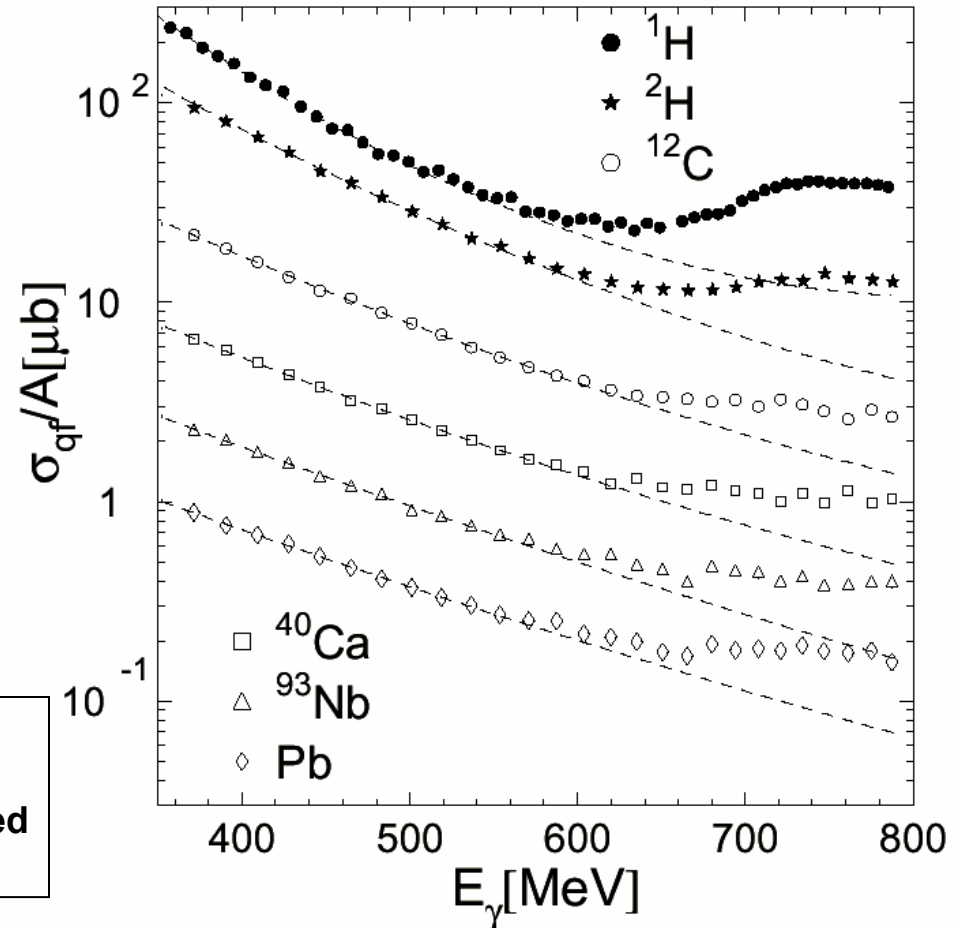
- Fermi-motion  $\Gamma \nearrow$
- meson decay  $\Gamma \searrow$
- $N^* \rightarrow N + \text{meson}$  (Pauli blocking)
- collisional broadening  $\Gamma \nearrow$
- quenching reduction of meson yield
- $N^*N \rightarrow NN$
- $N^*$ -propagation mass / width

## self energy

investigating the second resonance region:

- comparison of heavier nuclei with deuteron
- resonance contribution qualitatively not changed

**no indication for broadening or depletion**

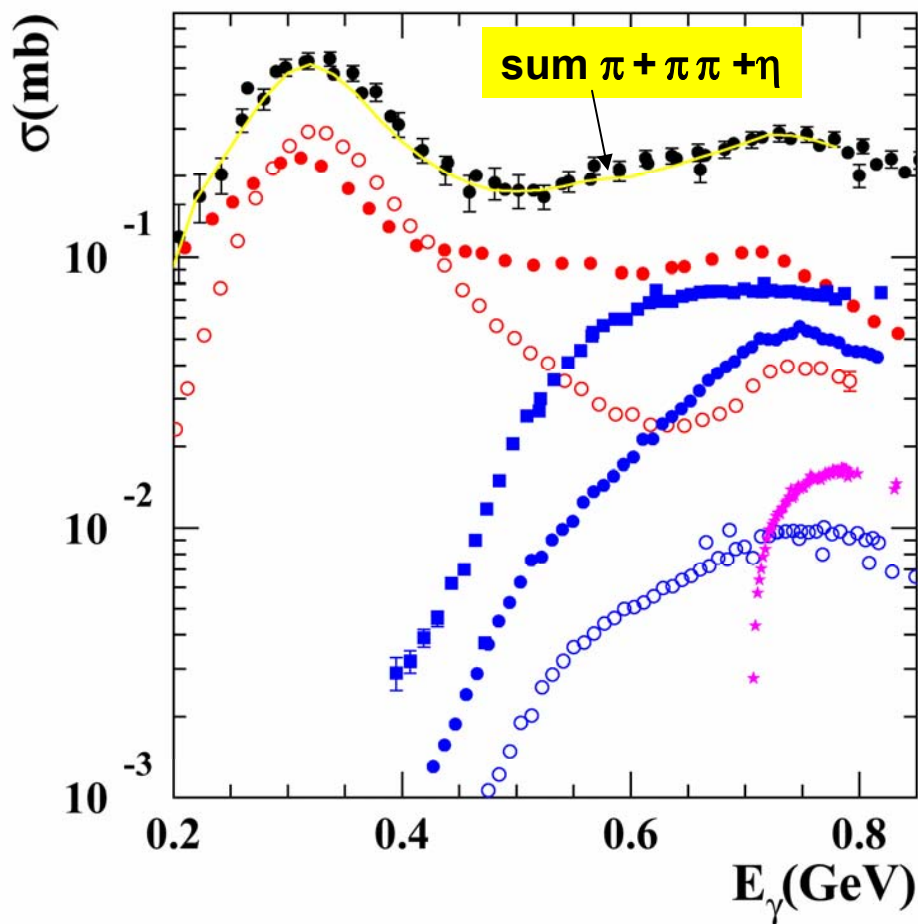


## on mesons:

- absorption/rescattering
- modified meson-meson interaction
- chiral symmetry restoration
- meson-resonance coupling**



# Meson Photoproduction from the Proton

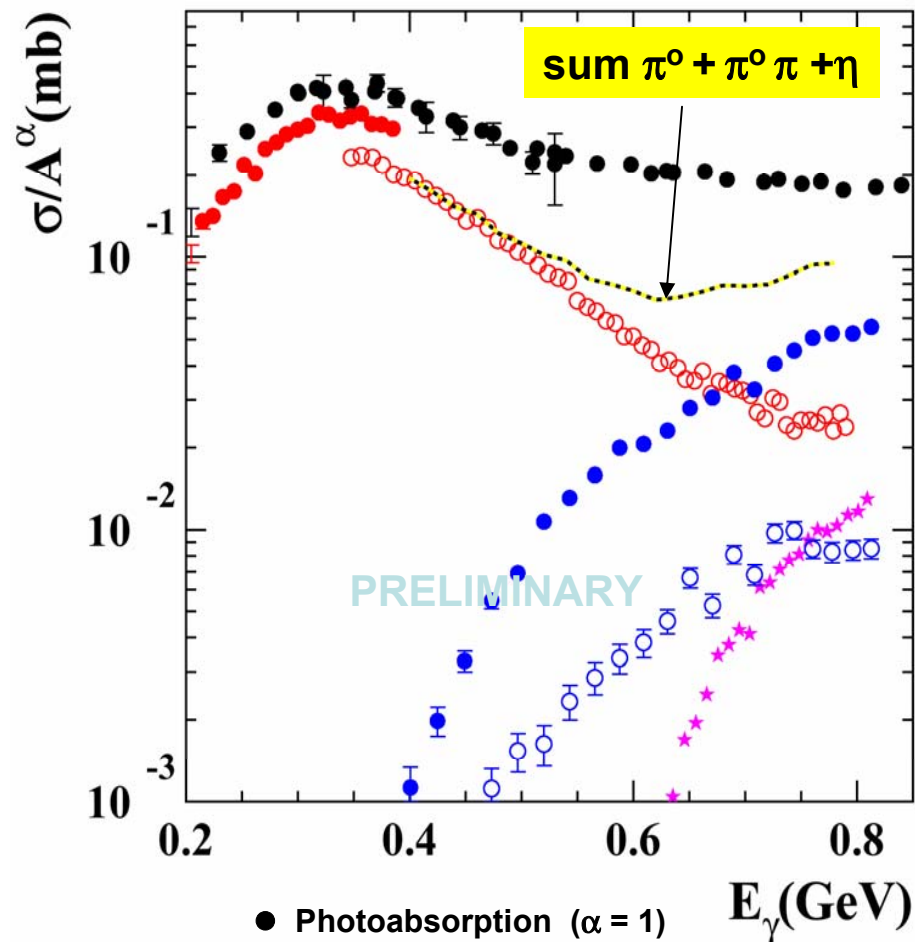


○ p, C ( $\gamma, \pi^0$ )  
● p, C ( $\gamma, \pi^+$ )

■ p ( $\gamma, \pi^+ \pi^-$ )  
● p, Pb ( $\gamma, \pi^+ \pi^0$ )  
○ p, Pb ( $\gamma, \pi^0 \pi^0$ )

★ p, Pb ( $\gamma, \eta$ )

# Meson Photoproduction from Nuclei



● Photoabsorption ( $\alpha = 1$ )  
Meson Production  $\alpha = (2/3)$

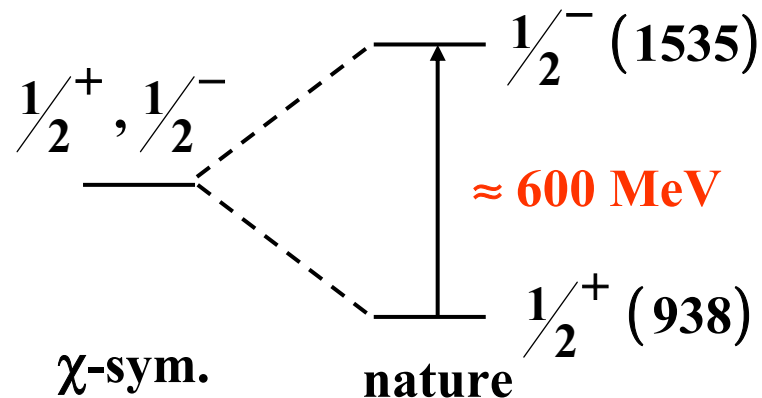
PRELIMINARY



## The Role of Chiral Symmetry Breaking

$m_N = 938 \text{ MeV} \gg m_q \approx 5 - 10 \text{ MeV}$   
determined by interaction among partons

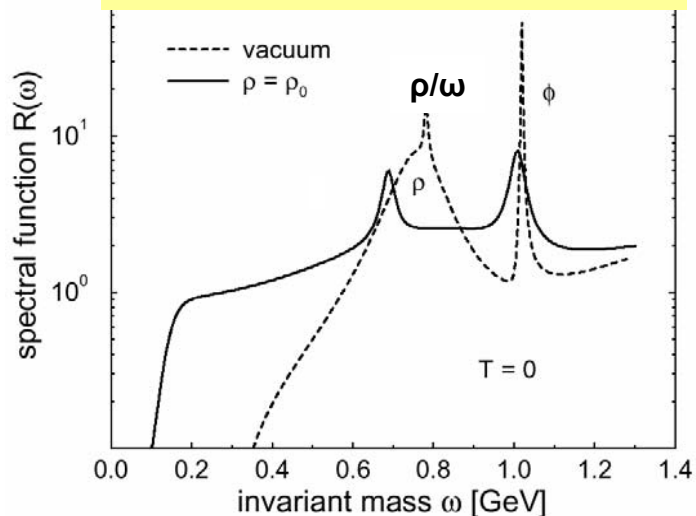
- **chiral symmetry = fundamental symmetry of QCD for massless quarks**
- **chiral symmetry broken on hadron level**



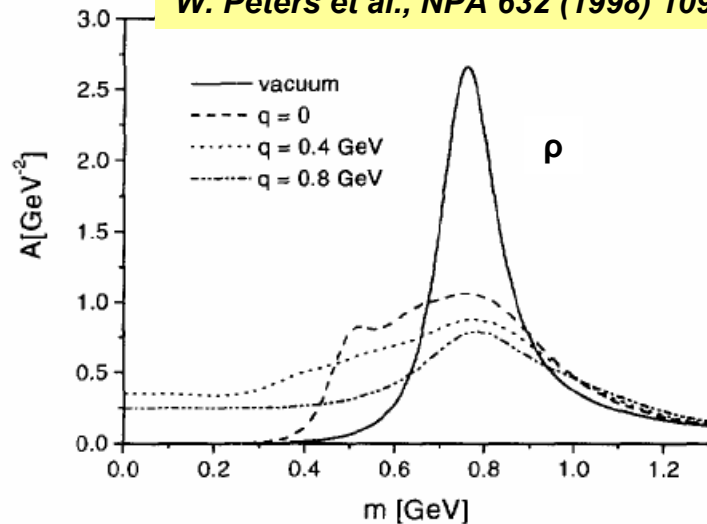
**To understand the origin of mass:**  
**can we (partially) restore chiral symmetry?**  
**changes of hadron properties in the nuclear medium**

# Model predictions for $\rho$ and $\omega$ mesons

T. Renk et al., PRC 66, 014902, 2002

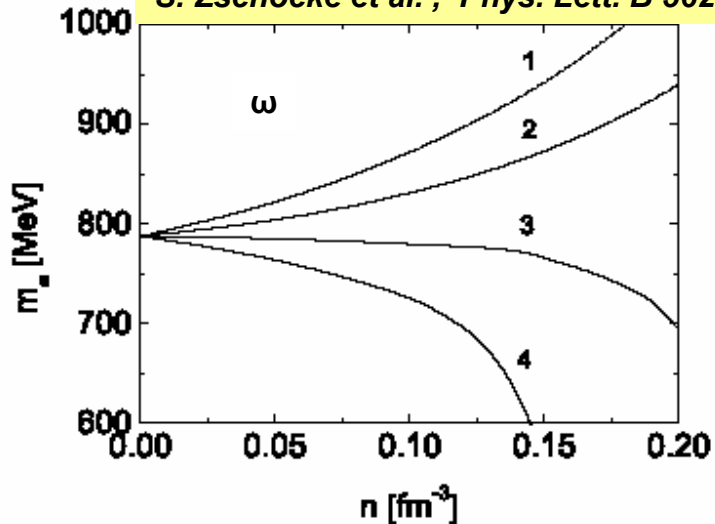


W. Peters et al., NPA 632 (1998) 109



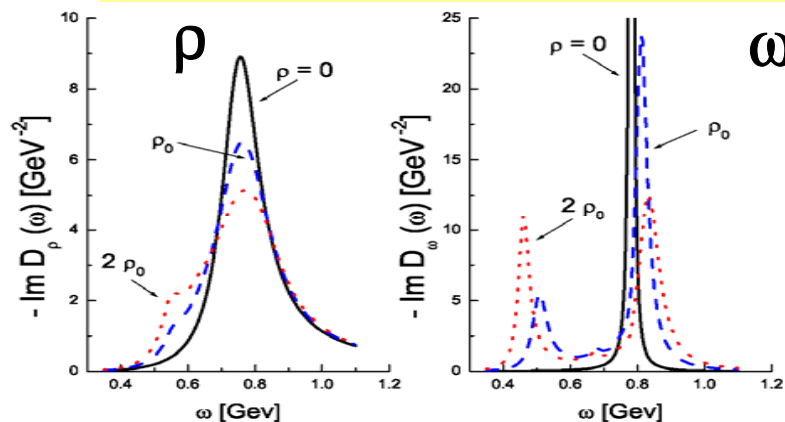
hadronic many body effects

S. Zschocke et al., Phys. Lett. B 562 (2003) 62



variation in  $\omega$ -mass due to density dependence of 4 quark condensate

M. Lutz et al., Nucl. Phys. A 706 (2002) 431

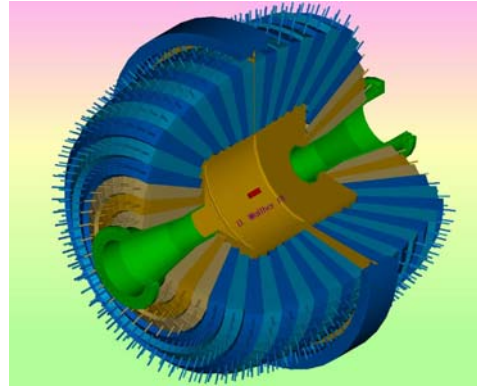
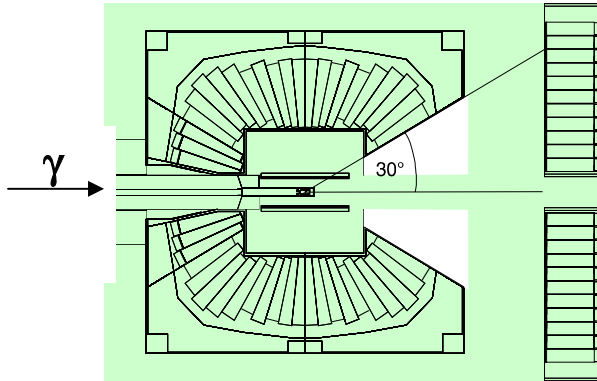


structure in spectral function due to coupling to baryon resonances

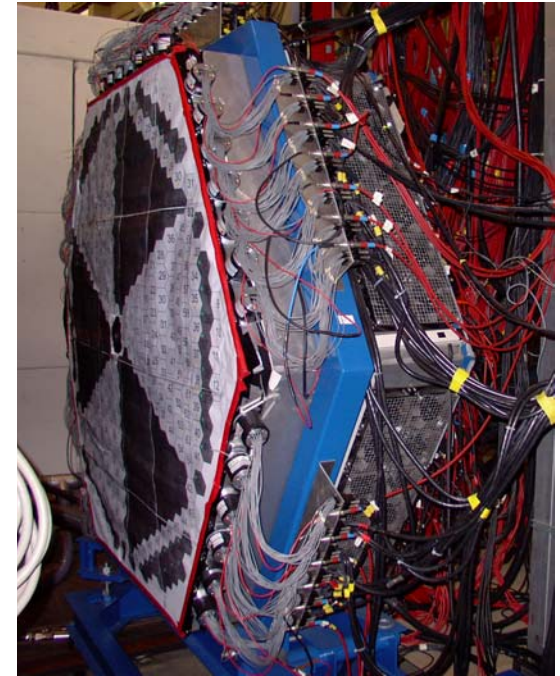
# Experimental Method: $4\pi$ Photon Spectrometer

ELSA  
 $E_e = 3.5 \text{ GeV}$

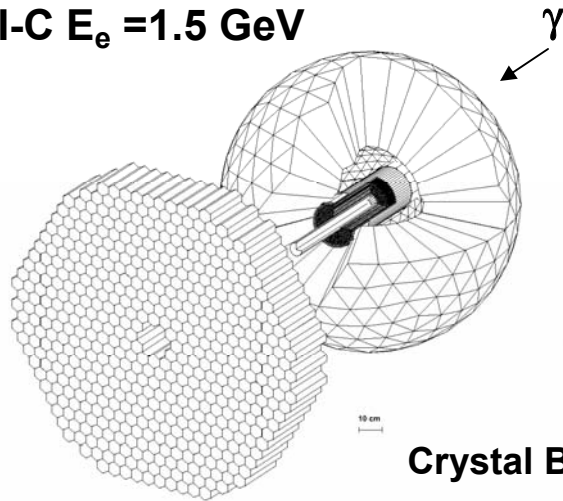
Crystal Barrel



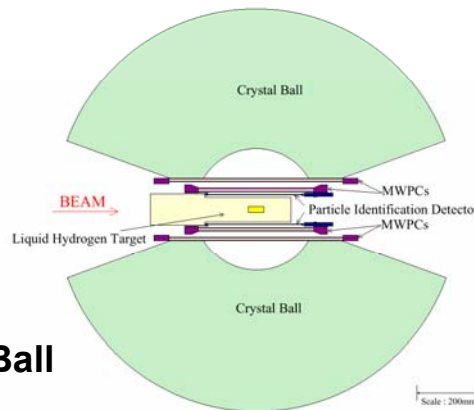
CBELSA/TAPS



MAMI-B  $E_e = 0.82 \text{ GeV}$   
MAMI-C  $E_e = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$



Crystal Ball

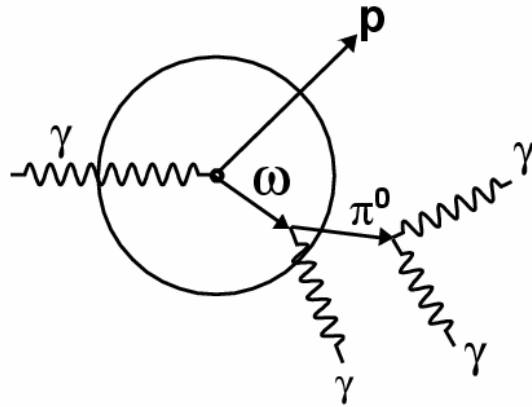


Crystal Ball@MAMI/TAPS



# $\omega$ -mass in nuclei from photonuclear reactions

J.G.Messchendorp et al., EPJ A11 (2001) 95



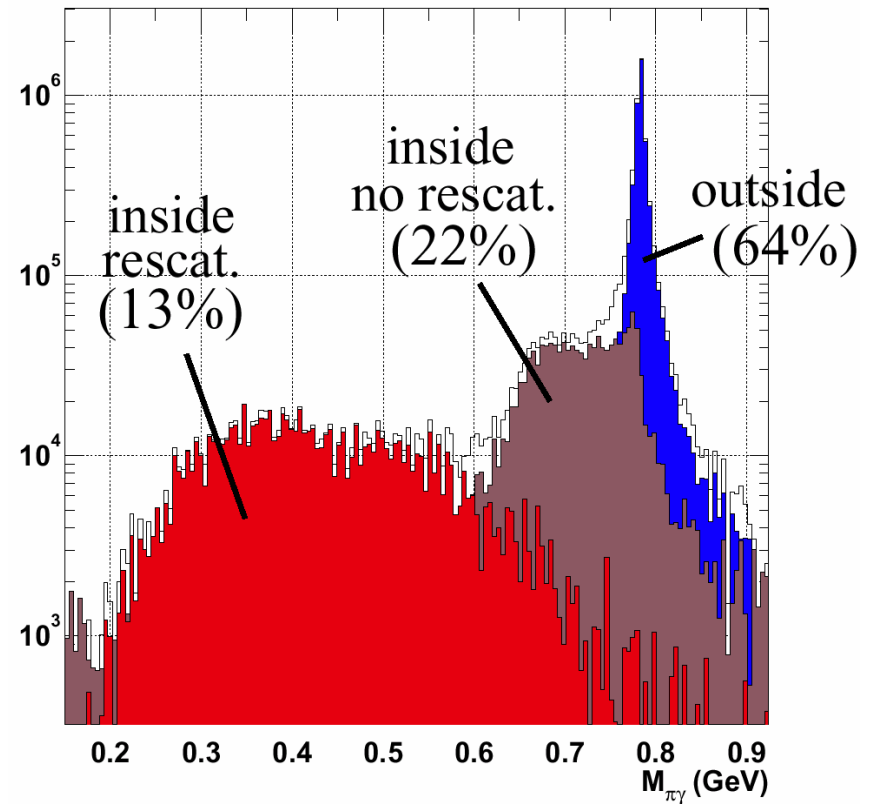
## advantage:

- $\pi^0\gamma$  large branching ratio (8 %)
- no  $\rho$ -contribution ( $\rho \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma : 7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ )

## disadvantage:

- $\pi^0$ -rescattering
- background reactions:  $\gamma A \rightarrow 2 \pi^0 + X$
- mass resolution

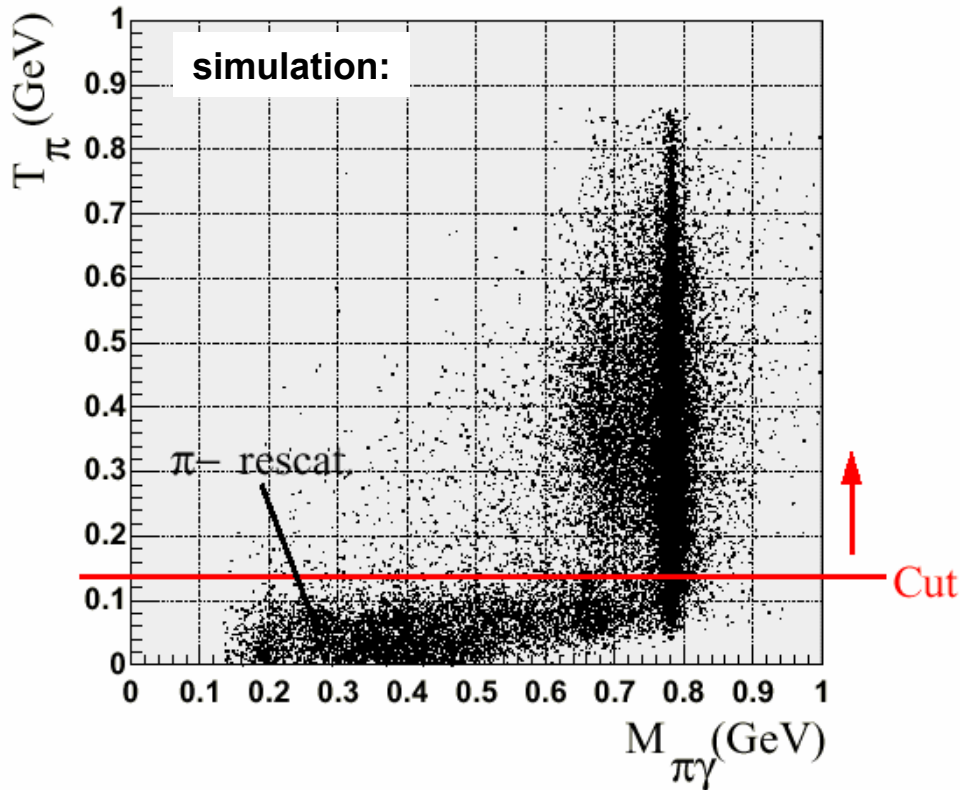
$\gamma + \text{Nb} @ 1.2 \text{ GeV}$



# $\omega$ -mass in nuclei from photonuclear reactions

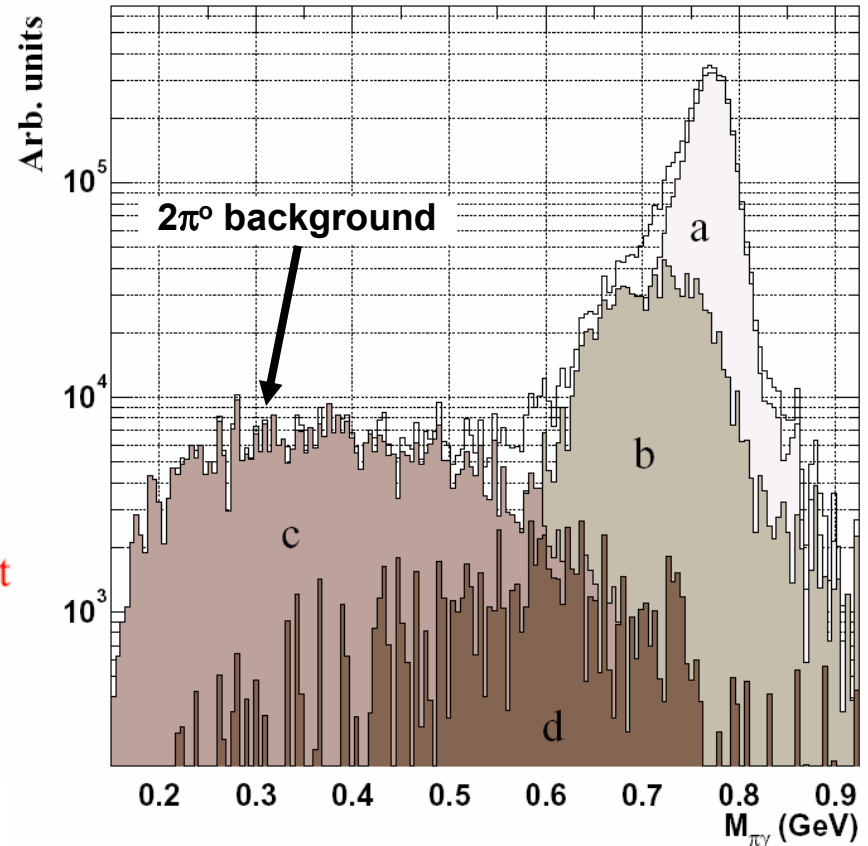
J.G.Messchendorp et al., EPJ A11 (2001) 95

$\gamma + Nb @ 1.2 GeV; \omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$



reduce rescattering using cut  
on kinetic energy of the pion

(including detector resolution)

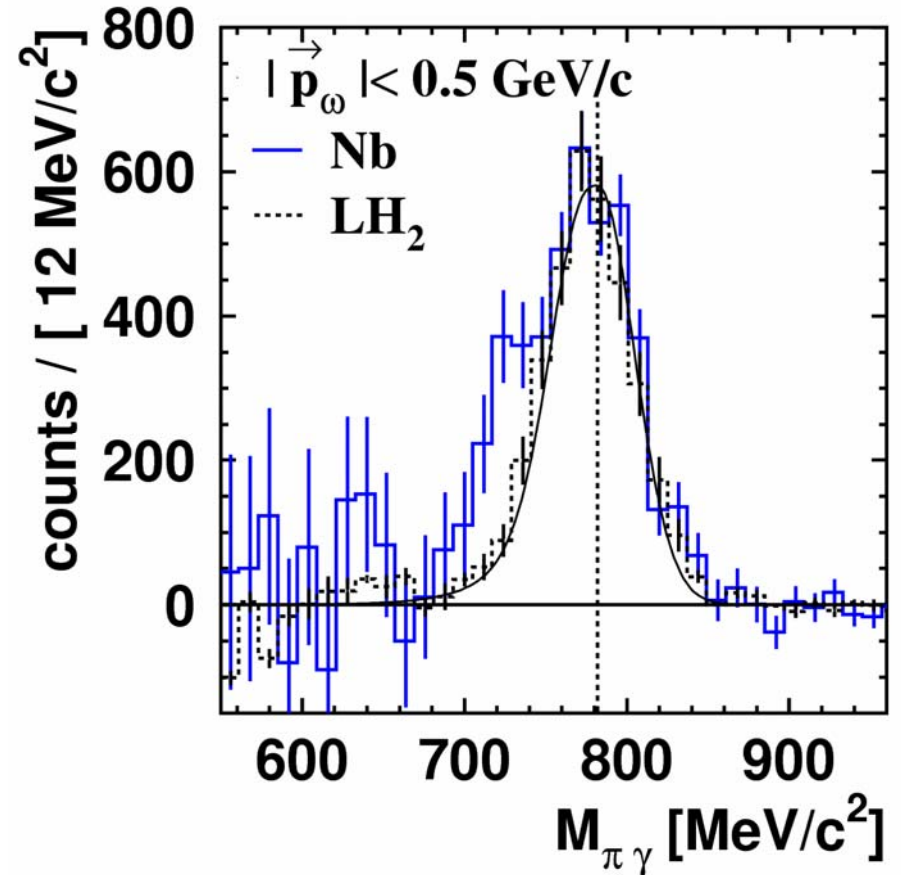
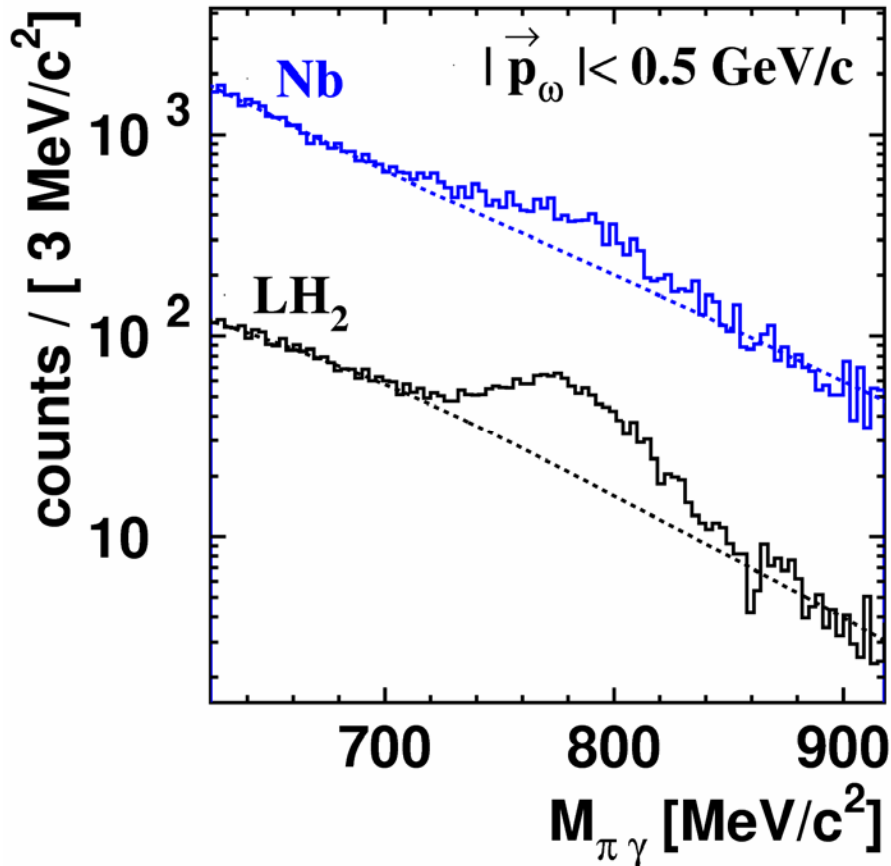


- suppression of background in the region of interest
- visible shoulder in lineshape from mass shifted mesons



# inclusive $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$ signal for LH<sub>2</sub> and Nb target

*D. Trnka et al. PRL (2005) 192303*



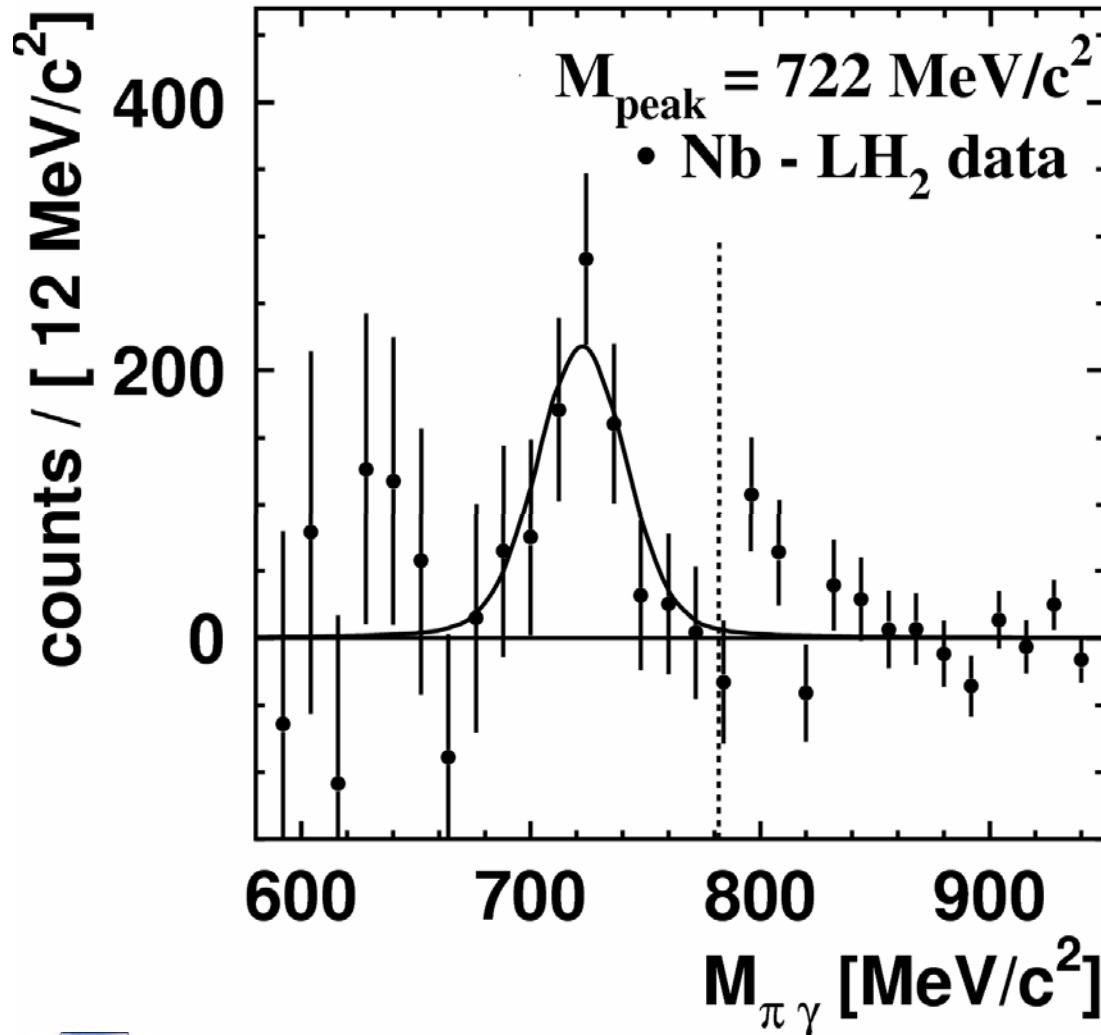
**difference in line shape of  $\omega$  signal for proton and nuclear target**



2001 - 2003

## contribution from $\omega$ in-medium decays

*D. Trnka et al. PRL (2005) 192303*



$\omega$  decays in vacuum removed by subtracting  $\omega$  mass distribution measured with LH<sub>2</sub> target (75%)

strength of in-medium  $\omega$  decays concentrated around masses of 722 MeV  
⇒ mass drop by about 8% at estimated baryon density of about  $0.6 \rho_0$

consistent with  
 $m_\omega = m_0 (1 - 0.14 \rho/\rho_0)$





## Indications for Medium Modifications of Mesons

### vector mesons

- $\rho \rightarrow e^+e^-$  in ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions (CERES/CERN)
- $\rho \rightarrow e^+e^-$  in pA collisions at 12 GeV (KEK)
- $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$  by comparison of  $p(\gamma,\omega)$  and  $A(\gamma,\omega)$  (CBELSA/TAPS @ Bonn)
- $\Phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$  systematics from  $A(\gamma,\omega)$  (LEPS@SPRING8)
- $\pi^- p \rightarrow n\omega$  on bound protons planned at HADES @ GSI

### pseudoscalar mesons

- $K^+$  and  $K^-$  mesons from yields in near threshold heavy-ion reactions (KAOS @ GSI)

### scalar mesons

- $\sigma$  meson:  $\pi^0\pi^0$  interaction (TAPS@MAMI, Crystal Ball)

### charm sector

- $J/\psi$ ,  $D$ : experiments planned at PANDA@FAIR

So far, experiments are in accordance with theoretical scenarios for changes of hadron properties in the nuclear medium.

Studying the in-medium behavior of hadrons is a promising approach to learn more about the origin of their mass.