"Production of pion and muon pairs in e± e– colliding beams, going out of the limits of equivalent photon approximation"

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To cite this version:


HAL Id: jpa-00215536
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/jpa-00215536
Submitted on 1 Jan 1974

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C2-122 CONTRIBUTIONS

introduction is, in particular, due to some errors or inaccurate statements when using this method in some papers, and too complicated formulas and methods used in other ones. Apart from the known formulas, a number of new results which are useful for experiment are provided, e.g. a simple and convenient method of estimation of the approximation accuracy. A special appendix is devoted to an analysis of a few errors and inaccurate statements contained in papers of Brodsky, Kinoshita and Terazawa (1970), Greco (1971), Cheng and Wu (1971), Bonneau, Gourdin and Martin (1972), etc.

« Hadron production in electron-positron storage rings », a review
V. M. BUDNEV, I. F. GINZBURG, G. V. MELEDIN, V. G. SERBO
Institute for Mathematics, Novosibirsk (USSR)

Abstract. — This review is devoted to the three general problems: 1. Physics of the process \( \gamma \gamma \rightarrow h \) (hadrons). 2. Methods of extracting the information on the process \( \gamma \gamma \rightarrow h \). 3. The other channels of the hadron production and background.

In the section concerning physics of the process \( \gamma \gamma \rightarrow h \), we limit ourselves to a short consideration of interesting reaction channels and domains of variables (photon « masses » and their summary energy) and review the principal theoretical ideas. The problem of extracting the information on the process \( \gamma \gamma \rightarrow h \) is a central one in the review. Different versions of the experimental set-ups both associated with recording the scattered electrons and without it are considered here in detail. The simple approximate expressions are obtained for corresponding contributions to the cross section. In conclusion, various sources of the background are listed and the corresponding estimates are given.

« The \( \varepsilon \)-meson production in \( e^+ e^- \)-collisions »
V. M. BUDNEV, A. N. VALL
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Abstract. — Here a general solution of the dispersion equation for the s-wave amplitude of the \( \gamma \gamma \rightarrow \pi \pi \) process has been obtained for the case \( \delta(\infty) = \pi \). An arbitrary constant of the solution is fixed by the PCAC requirement.

« Production of pion and muon pairs in \( e^+ e^- \) colliding beams, going out of the limits of equivalent photon approximation »
V. L. CHERNYAK, V. G. SERBO
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Abstract. — The reactions

\[ e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^- (\mu^+ \mu^-) \]

are considered here in such a set-up, where only pions (muons) are recorded and \( k_1 \), total transverse momentum of the pair is not too small (roughly speaking \( m_e^2 \ll k_1^2 \ll m_e^2 \); this domain gives the main contribution to the cross section). In the paper the differential cross sections have been obtained with accuracy of \( \frac{k_1}{m_e} \left( \frac{k_2}{m_e} \right)^n \). The amplitudes with the one scalar photon have to be taken into account in this approximation. Besides, the charge asymmetry appears here due to the interference of the two-photon and bremsstrahlung diagrams. It is shown what information on the amplitudes of the reaction and the pion electromagnetic form factor can be obtained from experiment in the given set-up.

« Quark parton model, light-cone expansions and virtual \( \gamma \gamma \)-scattering »
V. L. CHERNYAK, V. G. SERBO
Institute for Mathematics, Novosibirsk (USSR)

Abstract. — Here a model like that of Landshoff and Polkinghorne is presented. Within it a method is formulated which allows one for producing an arbitrary number of currents to obtain an expansion when one of the distances is small. The model is applied to the study of the forward \( \gamma \gamma \)-scattering in the region of deep virtuality of one of the photons: \( -q_1^2 \gg m_0^2, q_2^2 \) is arbitrary (\( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \) are photon momenta)

\[(q_1 + q_2)^2 = s \ m_0^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV} .\]

For the absorptive part of the amplitude the following results have been obtained:

a) In the region \( m_0^2 \ll s \ll p^2 \), the contribution of the box-diagram is dominant, and therefore amplitude is known. The eight independent invariant amplitudes of the process reduce to the two unknown functions in all the other cases. These last ones depend on two combinations of three independent variables \( s, q_1^2 \) and \( q_2^2 \) only.

b) In the region \( s_0 \sim m_0^2 \) these combinations are \( s/m_0^2 \) and \( (q_1^2 - q_2^2)/(q_1^2 + q_2^2) \).