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Дубна

E2-5227



ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ ВЫСОКИХ ЭНЕРГИЙ  
ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ФИЗИКИ

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A TEST OF MODELS  
FOR THE ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOUR  
OF THE  $K^+p$  SCATTERING  
AMPLITUDES

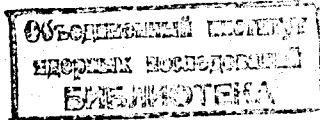
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E2-5227

O.V. Dumbrais, N.M. Queen •

**A TEST OF MODELS  
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AMPLITUDES**

• On leave of absence from the University of Birmingham, England.



8484/2 P2

Experimental data on the  $K^-_p$  total cross section above 20 GeV<sup>1/</sup> disagree with the extrapolations of most fits to the data at lower energies based on the sum of several Regge poles<sup>2,3/</sup>. More recent models which give a good fit to these data require additional contributions from either Regge cuts<sup>4/</sup> or terms which violate the Pomeranchuk theorem<sup>5-8/</sup>. Since many different parametrizations have been proposed, considerable ambiguity remains in the theoretical description of  $K^\pm_p$  scattering at high energies. In this paper we show that a simple sum rule provides a strong consistency test of such parametrizations.

Let  $F_\pm(\omega)$  be forward  $K^\pm_p$  scattering amplitudes in the laboratory system, satisfying the optical theorem

$$\sigma_\pm(\omega) = 4\pi \operatorname{Im} F_\pm(\omega) / k,$$

where  $\omega^2 = k^2 + m_K^2$ . Using the well known analyticity and crossing properties of the amplitudes<sup>9/</sup> and applying Cauchy's theorem to  $F_\pm(\omega)$  around the closed contour consisting of the line segment  $-W + i\epsilon \leq \omega \leq W + i\epsilon$  ( $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ ) and the semicircle  $S(W)$  given by  $\omega = W \exp(i\phi)$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$ , we obtain the sum rule

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{m_K}^W k [\sigma_-(\omega) - \sigma_+(\omega)] d\omega + \int_{\frac{\omega}{\pi\Lambda}}^{m_K} \operatorname{Im} F_-(\omega) d\omega - 0.19G^2 = R(W), \quad (1)$$

where  $G^2 = g_\Lambda^2 + 0.84 g_\Sigma^2$  the  $g_Y$  are the KNY coupling constants, and

$$R(W) = -\text{Im} \int_{s(W)} F_-(\omega) d\omega. \quad (2)$$

Eq. (1) is analogous to the standard finite energy sum rule<sup>/10/</sup>, but its derivation requires no assumptions about the asymptotic behaviour of the amplitudes.

For  $W \leq 20$  GeV the first integral in (1) may be evaluated in terms of the existing  $\sigma_\pm$  data, references to which are given in<sup>/9/</sup>. For  $W \geq 10$  GeV, the second and third terms in (1) contribute not more than a few per cent of the first term, so that the left-hand side of (1) is insensitive to the choice of the models used to evaluate these terms. For definiteness, we calculate the integral over the unphysical region  $\omega_{\pi\Lambda} \leq \omega \leq m_K$  in terms of the  $K^-p$  scattering lengths of ref.<sup>/11/</sup>. For the coupling constants, we use the most recent determination<sup>/12/</sup>  $G^2 = 8.8 \pm 3.0$ , which is consistent with most earlier estimates<sup>/9/</sup>.

Any given model for  $F_\pm(\omega)$  for  $|\omega| \geq W$  leads to a definite prediction for  $R(W)$  from eq. (2). In the table we compare the values of  $R(W)$  (in natural units) corresponding to various models with the left-hand side of (1), for three values of  $W$ . The extent to which each model violates the Pomeranchuk theorem is indicated in the table by the predicted asymptotic cross section difference  $\Delta\sigma \equiv \sigma_-(\infty) - \sigma_+(\infty)$ . From the results, it is clear that  $R(W)$  is rather sensitive to the choice of the model. In particular, the sum rule is clearly inconsistent with the hypothesis<sup>/7,8/</sup> that the cross sections  $\sigma_\pm$  have already reached their asymptotic limits  $\sigma_\pm(\infty)$  at 20 GeV. This extreme hypothesis also gives the poorest agreement with a recent model-independent determination of a certain parameter describing the asymptotic behaviour of  $F_\pm(\omega)$ <sup>/13/</sup>.

One of us (N.M.Q.) acknowledges with gratitude the kind hospitality of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and financial support from CERN.

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Received by Publishing Department  
on July 1, 1970.

Table

Reference	$\Delta \sigma$ (mb)	R(10 GeV)	R(16 GeV)	R(20 GeV)
[2]*	0	82	168	236
[3]*	0	75	145	198
[4]*	0	78	150	205
[5]*	2.5	91	193	277
[6]	$2.1^{+0.3}$	$64^{+6}$	$137^{+13}$	$198^{+18}$
[7,8]**	$3.7^{+0.5}$	—	—	$152^{+21}$
Left-hand side of (1)		$73^{+2}$	$176^{+3}$	$234^{+7}$

\* Errors on the parameter values are not given in these analyses.

\*\* The sum rule is inapplicable in this case for  $W < 20$  GeV.