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E2-87-74

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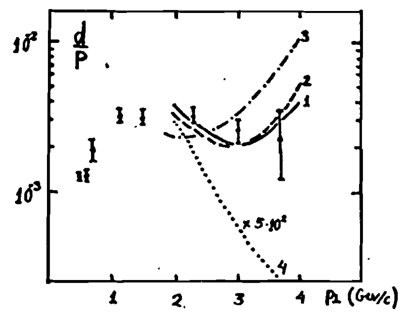
DIQUARKS ROLE IN LARGE-$p_\perp$ DEUTERON AND H-DIHYPERON PRODUCTION IN HARD NUCLEON COLLISIONS

Submitted to "Physics Letters"

1987

To construct the strong interaction theory that has to solve the problems of dynamic structure hadrons and nuclei the study of light-nucleus production processes in elementary particle collisions may give a valuable information. From this point of view, the data on production of light nuclei (deutons, antideutons, tritons, etc.) in pp-collisions[1,2] and in e^+e^--annihilation[3] are rather attractive.

Extremely interesting results were obtained in first experiments aimed at studying large-$p_\perp$ ($0.5 \leq p_\perp \leq 3.7$ GeV/c; $\vartheta_{cM} \simeq 90^0$) deuteron production in pp-collisions at 70 GeV energy[2] carried out by Sulyaev's group in IHEP (Serpukhov). The fact that such friable system as the deuteron is formed in hard hadronic collisions in a rather big amount is already astonishing itself. But the most intriguing and unexpected thing turns out to be that the ratio of deuteron and proton productions is independent of $p_\perp$ (Fig. 1)!



F i g. 1. The ratio of deuteron and proton productions in pp-collisions at $\vartheta_{cM} = 90^0$. ● - Sulyaev's group data[2]. Calculated at $\sqrt{s}$ = 11.5 GeV curves: 1 - with $\varkappa \sim 1/P^3$; 2 - with $\varkappa \sim 1/P^2$; 3 - with $\varkappa$ = const ; 4 - the predicted curves at 23.4 GeV.

In the same work[2] it is shown that the obtained data do not contradict the fusion mechanism of large-$p_\perp$ protons and neutrons produced in equal amount in pp-collisions. It is clear that a physical understanding is needed of the mechanism of nucleon pair production in one direction with close momenta which then form observed deuteron.

We propose a mechanism based on the diquark nucleon model[4-8] in which a scalar (ud)-diquark plays a dominant role, as well as on the model of simultaneous double collision of two pairs of constituents of colliding hadrons[9].

Our treatment is the following. In the $pp \to pX$ process quark-diquark (Fig.2a) and diquark-diquark (Fig. 2b) subprocesses are dominant[8,11]. In the $pp \to ppX$ symmetric proton-pair production process diquark-diquark scattering (Fig. 2b) is also important[8], though there is also a contribution from a process when a simultaneous double collision of colliding proton quarks and diquarks occurs (as is shown in Fig. 2c). It is easily seen, that the diagram shown in Fig. 2d is a contribution to the production of a nucleon-pair in one direction, i.e. the simultaneous double quark-diquark collision results in two (ud)-diquarks emitted in the same direction which form nucleons with similar momenta.

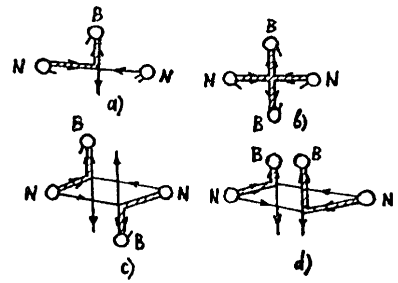


Fig. 2. The subprocesses diagrams giving contributions to the $B = N$, Λ^0 -baryon production in hard NN -collision: a) the quark-diquark subprocess; b) the diquark-diquark subprocess; c),d) the double quark-diquark collisions.

The cross section of production of such nucleon pairs with equal momenta has the following form:

$$\frac{E_p E_n d\sigma}{d^3p_p d^3p_n} \equiv \sigma_{pn} = W^2 \cdot K \cdot \int dx_1 dx_2 dy_1 dy_2 dz_1 dz_2 \; G(x_1, x_2)\, G(y_1, y_2) \frac{\hat{s}_1}{\pi} \frac{d\sigma}{d\hat{t}_1} \times$$
$$\times \delta(\hat{s}_1 + \hat{t}_1 + \hat{u}_1) f^2(Q_1^2) \frac{\hat{s}_2}{\pi} \frac{d\sigma}{d\hat{t}_2} \delta(\hat{s}_2 + \hat{t}_2 + \hat{u}_2) f^2(Q_2^2) \frac{D^p(z_1)}{z_1^2} \frac{D^n(z_2)}{z_2^2}, \qquad (1)$$
$$f(Q^2) = \frac{1}{1 + Q^2/M^2}, \quad Q^2 = 2\frac{\hat{s}\hat{t}\hat{u}}{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{t}^2 + \hat{u}^2}, \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\hat{t}} = -\frac{2\,300\ \text{mb} \cdot \text{GeV}^6}{\hat{s}\hat{t}^3},$$

where W is the probability of (ud)-diquark being in a proton; $G(x_1, x_2)$ is two-parton quark and diquark distribution function:

$$G(x_1, x_2) = 6\, x_1 x_2\, \delta(1 - x_1 - x_2),$$

then[8]

$$G_d(x) = \int_0^1 dx' \, G(x, x') = 6x(1 - x),$$

for simplicity we consider the quark and diquark with the total proton momentum; K is the coefficient characterising a double collision probability depending in general on the nucleon sizes, energy, etc.[9,10]; for further estimations we choose K($\sqrt{s}$ = 11.5 GeV) = 1 mb^{-1} and K($\sqrt{s}$ = 23.4 GeV) = 0.25 mb^{-1}. The choice of parametrisations of the functions and $M^2 = 12 (\text{GeV/c})^2$, $W = 0.70$ parameters in (1) is dictated by a good description of the data on large-$p_\perp$ proton and symmetric proton pair production in pp-collisions in the range from IHEP (Serpukhov) $\sqrt{s}$ = 11.5 GeV energy to ISR CERN $\sqrt{s}$ = 62 GeV energy[8].

Nowadays, the process of nucleon fusion to deuteron is unknown. One usually considers that the production cross section of a deuteron having p momentum out of a pair of nucleons is described by an approximate formula[12,13]:

$$\sigma_d(p) = \varkappa(p) \cdot \sigma_{pn}(p), \qquad (2)$$

where σ_d, σ_{pn} are invariant inclusive cross sections of deuteron and proton-neutron pair production, respectively; $\varkappa$ (p) is the fusion coefficient. The experimental information of $\varkappa$ (p) momentum dependence for $p < 2$ GeV/c obtained from hadron-nucleus interaction is somewhat contradictive[13], but the data for $p > 2$ GeV/c indicate a strong dependence on P: $1/p^n$, $n \gtrsim 3$[14] (though, perhaps, the mechanisms of fast deuteron production in proton-nucleus and proton-proton collisions are different).

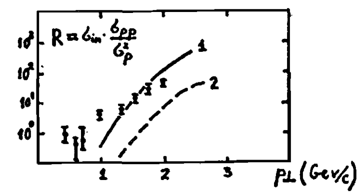
On the other hand, assuming $\sigma_p = \sigma_n$, formula (2) can be rewritten as follows/2/ :

$$\sigma_d(p) = \varkappa(p) \cdot R(p/2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma_{in}} \sigma_p^2(p/2), \qquad (3)$$

where R(P) is the correlation coefficient:

$$R(p) = \sigma_{in} \frac{\sigma_{pn}(p)}{\sigma_p(p) \cdot \sigma_n(p)}, \qquad (4)$$

as soon as a pair of nucleons is formed independently, R = 1. For symmetric proton pairs ($\vartheta_{cm} = 90^\circ$, azimuthal angle $\varphi = 180^\circ$) in pp-collisions the correlation coefficient $R \sim 1$ at $p_\perp \lesssim 1$ GeV/c and exponentially increases at $p_\perp \gtrsim 1$ GeV/c /15/(Fig. 3), as one should expect, at single hard scattering of constituents, diquarks[8], and



F i g. 3. The correlation coefficient $R = \sigma_{in} \cdot \sigma_{pp}/\sigma_p^2$ of proton pairs at $\sqrt{s}$ =11.5 GeV, ϑ_{cm} = 90°. ● - Sulyaev's group data [15] for symmetric proton pairs. Curves: 1 - φ = 180° (symmetric pairs); 2 - $\varphi \neq$ 180°.

subprotons[15,16]. In a double quark-diquark collision mechanism the correlation coefficient R for nonsymmetric pairs of protons with equal $p_\perp$(ϑ_{cm} = 90°, $\varphi \neq$ 180°) also increases beginning from $p_\perp \simeq$1.5 GeV/c (Fig. 3). At the same time the data[2] indicate that $\varkappa(P) \cdot R(P) \simeq$ const. It means that $\varkappa(P)$ sharply falls down with momentum increasing ($\sim$ 1/R(P/2)) at P $\gtrsim$ 3 GeV/c.

The d/p -ratio predicted at $p_\perp$ = 2 GeV/c for $\sqrt{s}$ = 23.4 GeV is about 2.5 orders smaller than the d/p -ratio at $\sqrt{s}$ = 11.5 GeV (note that the d/p - ratio is falling down ($\sqrt{s}$ = 23.4 GeV) with $p_\perp$ increasing like P/π^+ -ratio ($\sqrt{s}$ = 23.4 GeV)).

Concerning the mechanisms of large-$p_\perp$ deuteron production via subprotons (in CIM[15,16]) or triple quark collision[9], it is obvious that such mechanisms give a strong d/p -ratio falling down with $p_\perp$ increasing at any energy.

For a complete understanding of deuteron production peculiarites the measurement of correlation coefficient for nonsymmetric pairs of protons ($\varphi \neq$ 180°; ϑ_{cm} = 90°) in pp-collisions is necessary. In the double quark-diquark collision mechanism one has to expect the correlation coefficient to be independent of the azimuthal angle φ outside $\varphi \approx$ 180° region.

An absolute value of such a proton pair correlation coefficient would give knowledge about double quark-diquark collision process probabilities, as well as about two-parton quark-diquark distribution function having a more information than a conventional one-parton distribution function.

It is interesting that our mechanism of large - $p_\perp$ deuteron production in pp-collisions can be almost an ideal source for H-dihyperons (B = 2, S = -2, Q = 0)[17]. The account of strangeness sup-

pression leads to the factor β = 0.1 ÷ 0.3 in the H/d = $\beta \cdot \varkappa_H/\varkappa_d$ production ratio. But the $\varkappa_H$ "fusion" coefficient for the H-dihyperon can be greater than $\varkappa_d$, because the H-dihyperon is a more bounded system (the six-quark state[17,18]) than the friable deuteron.

Actuality of the H-dihyperon search comes from the fact that some models predict the H-dihyperon stability with respect to strong decays[17-19] with lifetime $\tau \sim 10^{-8}$s[20].

There are also first indications to experimental detection of the H-dihyperon in proton-nuclei interactions[21].

SUMMARY

The proposed mechanism of simultaneous double quark-diquark collision can describe main features of large-$p_\perp$ deuteron production in pp-collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 11.5 GeV (IHEP, Serpukhov[2]). The predictions are made for the energy $\sqrt{s}$ = 23.4 GeV.

The test of the proposed deuteron production mechanism demands the measurement of the cross section of large equal $p_\perp$ proton pair production at $\varphi \neq$ 180°. It gives information about the double quark-diquark collision role for such nucleon pair production.

The possibility of the H-dihyperon production in pp-collisions in the framework of the double quark-diquark collision mechanism is noted.

We sincerely thank A.E. Dorokhov, V.N. Evdokimov, S. Fredriksson, N.I. Kochelev, B.Z. Kopeliovich, E.M. Levin, G.I. Lykasov, B. Markovsky, R.M. Sulyaev and Yu.N. Uzikov for fruitful discussions.

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Received by Publishing Department
on February 11, 1987.

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Ефремов А.В., Ким В.Т. E2-87-74

Роль дикварков в образовании дейтронов и H-дигиперонов с большими $p_\perp$ в жестких нуклонных соударениях

Предлагается новый механизм образования дейтронов и H-дигиперонов с большими $p_\perp$ в нуклонных соударениях путем одновременного двойного кварк-дикваркового соударения. Получено хорошее описание данных по аномальному выходу дейтронов с большими $p_\perp$, полученных в Серпухове. Для проверки предложенного механизма требуется измерение сечения образования несимметричной пары протонов $/\nu_{\text{см}} = 90^\circ$, $\phi \neq 180^\circ/$ с равными $p_\perp$ в pp-соударениях.

Работа выполнена в Лаборатории теоретической физики ОИЯИ.

Препринт Объединенного института ядерных исследований. Дубна 1987

Efremov A.V., Kim V.T. E2-87-74

Diquarks Role in Large-$p_\perp$ Deuteron and H-Dihyperon Production in Hard Nucleon Collisions

A new mechanism of large-$p_\perp$ deuteron and H-dihyperon production in nucleon collisions by simultaneous double quark-diquark scattering is proposed. A good description of data on anomalous large-$p_\perp$ deuteron production obtained in Serpukhov is presented. For testing the proposed mechanism the measurement of production cross section of nonsymmetric proton pairs ($\nu_{em} = 90^\circ$, $\phi \neq 180^\circ$) with identical $p_\perp$ in pp-collisions is needed.

The investigation has been peformed at the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, JINR.

Preprint of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. Dubna 1987