

# Strange and nonstrange baryon spectra in the interacting qD model

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# Introduction

## ■ Constituent qD models: why?

- Concept of constituent diquark (D)
- Baryons as qD bound states
- Scalar & axial-vector diquarks
- Problem of the missing resonances

## • Interacting qD model

- Model Hamiltonian
- Nonstrange spectrum & missing resonances in the model
- Strange spectrum

# qD model

## ■ Diquark

- Two strongly correlated quarks (S wave)
- For simplicity, treated as a point-like object (internal spatial WF neglected)
- Baryon in  $1_c$  color representation  $\rightarrow$  diquark in bar- $3_c$
- Diquark WF:  
$$\begin{array}{c} \square \\ 6 \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} \square \\ 6 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 15 \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 21 \end{array}$$
$$\Psi_D \text{ (spin-flavor) antysymmetric} \rightarrow 15 \text{ (A) repr. not present}$$

## • $SU(6)_{sf}$ representations for baryons

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 15 \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} \square \\ 6 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 20(A) \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 70(MA) \end{array}$$
  
$$\begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 21 \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} \square \\ 6 \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 70(MS) \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{c} \square \quad \square \quad \square \\ \oplus \\ 56(S) \end{array}$$

- Problem of missing resonances

# Scalar & axial-vector diquarks

- **21  $SU(6)_{sf}$  representation**
  - Decomposed in  $SU(2)_s \times SU(3)_f$
  - [bar-3,0] & [6,1] representations. Notation: [flavor,spin]
- 
- “Good” & “bad” diquarks
  - According to OGE-calculations, [bar-3,0] is energetically favored  
[Wilczek, Jaffe]
  - [bar-3,0]: good (scalar) diquark
  - [6,1]: bad (axial-vector) diquark

# Problem of missing resonances

- **3-quark QMs**

- Excessive number of th. states (much more than experimental ones)
- Several experiments (CLAS, CB-ELSA, TAPS, GRAAL, SAPHIR, etc.) provided no evidence for these states.
- Possible explanation: resonances weakly coupled to the single pion, may decay in 2 (or more) pions/other mesons.

- **qD models**

- The number of missing resonances decreases notably
- 15 representation for diquark is neglected

# Evidences of diquark correlations

- **Regge behavior of hadrons**

Baryons arranged in rotational Regge trajectories ( $J=\alpha+\alpha'M2$ ) with the same slope of the mesonic ones.

- **$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}$  rule in weak nonleptonic decays**

Neubert and Stech, Phys. Lett. B **231** (1989) 477; Phys. Rev. D **44** (1991) 775

- **Regularities in parton distribution functions and in spin-dependent structure functions**

Close and Thomas, Phys. Lett. B **212** (1988) 227

- **Regularities in  $\Lambda(1116)$  and  $\Lambda(1520)$  fragmentation functions**

Jaffe, Phys. Rept. **409** (2005) 1 [Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. **142** (2005) 343]

Wilczek, hep-ph/0409168

- **Any interaction that binds  $\pi$  and  $\rho$  mesons in the rainbow-ladder approximation of the DSE will produce diquarks**

Cahill, Roberts and Praschifka, Phys. Rev. D **36** (1987) 2804

- **Indications of diquark confinement**

Bender, Roberts and Von Smekal, Phys. Lett. B **380** (1996) 7

# Non-rel. Interacting qD model

E. Santopinto, PRC72, 022201 (2005)

## ■ Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - \frac{\tau}{r} + \beta r + [B\delta_{S_{12},1} + C\delta_0] + \\ + (-1)^{l+1} 2Ae^{-\alpha r} [(\vec{s}_{12} \cdot \vec{s}_3) + (\vec{t}_{12} \cdot \vec{t}_3) + (\vec{s}_{12} \cdot \vec{s}_3)(\vec{t}_{12} \cdot \vec{t}_3)]$$

- Non-rel. Kinetic energy + Coulomb + linear confining terms
- Splitting between scalar & axial-vector diquarks
- Exchange potential
- Parameters fitted to nonstrange baryon spectrum

# Rel. Interacting qD model

J. Ferretti, E. Santopinto & A. Vassallo, PRC83, 065204 (2011)

## ■ Model

- Relativistic extension of the previous model (point-form formalism).
- Hamiltonian:

$$M = E_0 + \sqrt{q^2 + m_1^2} + \sqrt{q^2 + m_2^2} + M_{\text{dir}}(r) + M_{\text{cont}}(r) + M_{\text{ex}}(r), \quad M_{\text{dir}}(r) = -\frac{\tau}{r}(1 - e^{-\mu r}) + \beta r.$$

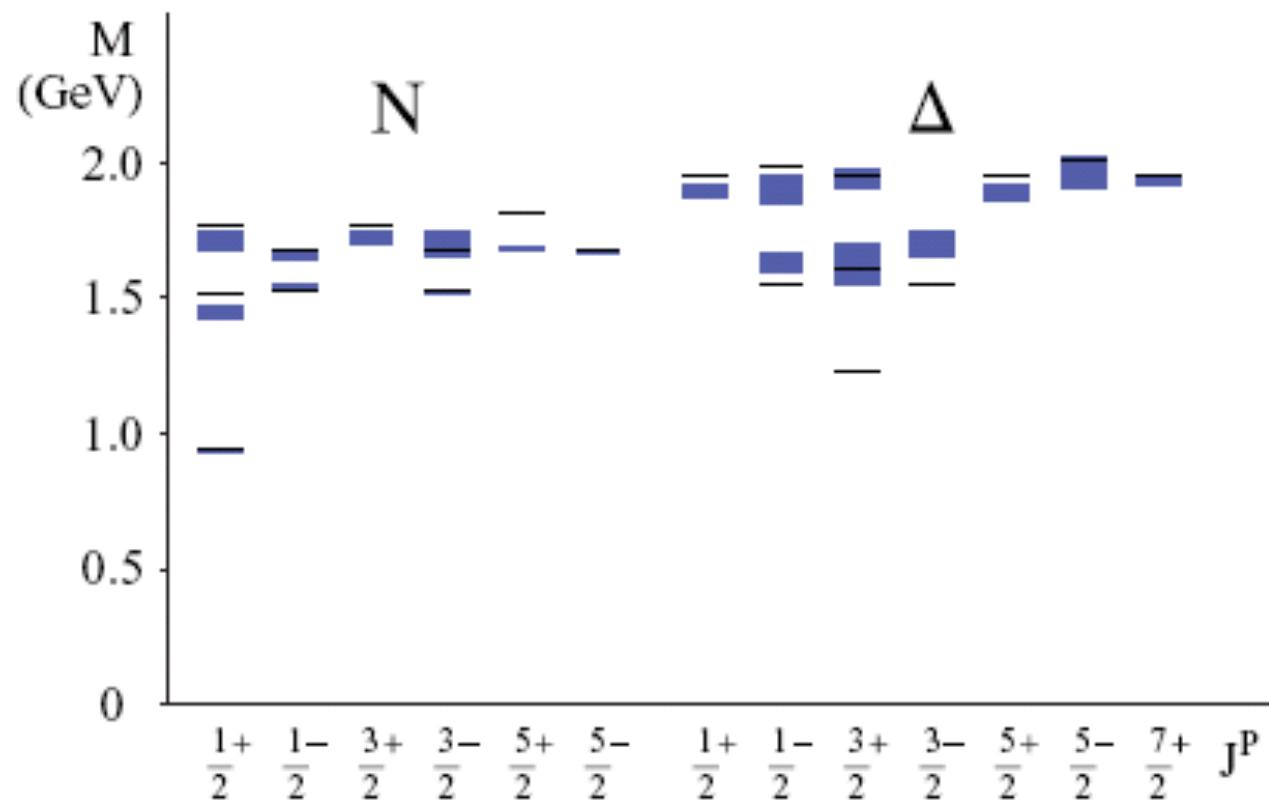
$$M_{\text{ex}}(r) = (-1)^{l+1} e^{-\sigma r} [A_S(\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2) + A_I(\vec{t}_1 \cdot \vec{t}_2) + A_{SI}(\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2)(\vec{t}_1 \cdot \vec{t}_2)],$$

$$M_{\text{cont}} = \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{E_1 E_2}\right)^{1/2+\epsilon} \frac{\eta^3 D}{\pi^{3/2}} e^{-\eta^2 r^2} \delta_{L,0} \delta_{s_1,1} \left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{E_1 E_2}\right)^{1/2+\epsilon}$$

- Numerical solution with variational program
- Parameters fitted to nonstrange baryon spectrum

# Rel. Interacting qD model

J. Ferretti, E. Santopinto & A. Vassallo, PRC83, 065204 (2011)



Resonance	Status	$M^{\text{expt}}$ (MeV)	$J^P$	$L^P$	$S$	$s_1$	$n_r$	$M^{\text{calc}}$ (MeV)
$N(939) P_{11}$	****	939	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	939
$N(1440) P_{11}$	****	1420–1470	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1513
$N(1520) D_{13}$	****	1515–1525	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1527
$N(1535) S_{11}$	****	1525–1545	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1527
$N(1650) S_{11}$	****	1645–1670	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1671
$N(1675) D_{15}$	****	1670–1680	$\frac{5}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1671
$N(1680) F_{15}$	****	1680–1690	$\frac{5}{2}^+$	$2^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1808
$N(1700) D_{13}$	***	1650–1750	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1671
$N(1710) P_{11}$	***	1680–1740	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1768
$N(1720) P_{13}$	****	1700–1750	$\frac{3}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1768
$\Delta(1232) P_{33}$	****	1231–1233	$\frac{3}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1233
$\Delta(1600) P_{33}$	***	1550–1700	$\frac{3}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	1	1602
$\Delta(1620) S_{31}$	****	1600–1660	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1554
$\Delta(1700) D_{33}$	****	1670–1750	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1554
$\Delta(1900) S_{31}$	**	1850–1950	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1986
$\Delta(1905) F_{35}$	****	1865–1915	$\frac{5}{2}^+$	$2^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1952
$\Delta(1910) P_{31}$	****	1870–1920	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	$2^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1952
$\Delta(1920) P_{33}$	***	1900–1970	$\frac{3}{2}^+$	$2^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1952
$\Delta(1930) D_{35}$	***	1900–2020	$\frac{5}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	2005
$\Delta(1950) F_{37}$	****	1915–1950	$\frac{7}{2}^+$	$2^+$	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	1952
$N(2100) P_{11}$	*	1855–1915	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1893
$N(2090) S_{11}$	*	1869–1987	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1882
$N(1900) P_{13}$	**	1820–1974	$\frac{3}{2}^+$	$2^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1808
$N(2080) D_{13}$	**	1740–1940	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1882
$\Delta(1750) P_{31}$	*	1708–1780	$\frac{1}{2}^+$	$0^+$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1858
$\Delta(1940) D_{33}$	*	1947–2167	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$1^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1986

0 missing resonances  
below 2 GeV

## Model Parameters

$m_q = 200$ MeV	$m_S = 600$ MeV	$m_{AV} = 950$ MeV
$\tau = 1.25$	$\mu = 75.0$ fm $^{-1}$	$\beta = 2.15$ fm $^{-2}$
$A_S = 375$ MeV	$A_I = 260$ MeV	$A_{SI} = 375$ MeV
$\sigma = 1.71$ fm $^{-1}$	$E_0 = 154$ MeV	$D = 4.66$ fm $^2$
$\eta = 10.0$ fm $^{-1}$	$\epsilon = 0.200$	

# Rel. Interacting qD model – strange B.

E. Santopinto & J. Ferretti, arXiv: 1412.7571

## ■ Model

- Model extended to strange sector
- Hamiltonian:

$$M = E_0 + \sqrt{\vec{q}^2 + m_1^2} + \sqrt{\vec{q}^2 + m_2^2} + M_{\text{dir}}(r) \\ + M_{\text{ex}}(r)$$

$$M_{\text{ex}}(r) = (-1)^{L+1} e^{-\sigma r} [A_S \vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2 \\ + A_F \vec{\lambda}_1^f \cdot \vec{\lambda}_2^f + A_I \vec{t}_1 \cdot \vec{t}_2]$$

$$M_{\text{dir}}(r) = -\frac{\tau}{r}(1 - e^{-\mu r}) + \beta r.$$

- Gursey-Radicati inspired exchange interaction
- Parameters fitted to strange baryon spectrum

# Rel. Interacting qD model – strange B.

E. Santopinto & J. Ferretti, arXiv: 1412.7571

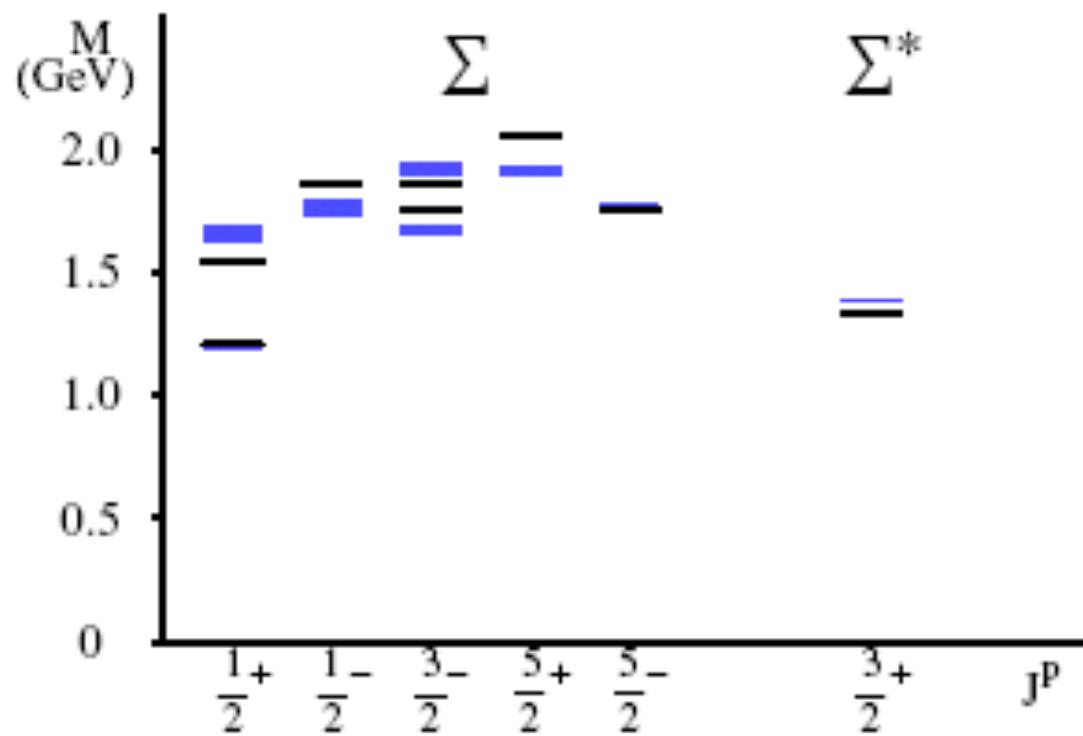
## ■ Parameters

Parameter	Value (Fit 1)	Value (Fit 2)	Parameter	Value (Fit 1)	Value (Fit 2)
$m_n$	200 MeV	159 MeV	$m_s$	550 MeV	213 Mev
$m_{[n,n]}$	600 MeV	607 MeV	$m_{[n,s]}$	900 MeV	856 MeV
$m_{\{n,n\}}$	950 MeV	963 MeV	$m_{\{n,s\}}$	1200 MeV	1216 MeV
$m_{\{s,s\}}$	1580 MeV	1352 MeV	$\tau$	1.20	1.02
$\mu$	$75.0 \text{ fm}^{-1}$	$28.4 \text{ fm}^{-1}$	$\beta$	$2.15 \text{ fm}^{-2}$	$2.36 \text{ fm}^{-2}$
$A_S$	350 MeV	-436 MeV	$A_F$	100 MeV	193 MeV
$A_I$	250 MeV	791 MeV	$\sigma$	$2.30 \text{ fm}^{-1}$	$2.25 \text{ fm}^{-1}$
$E_0$	141 MeV	150 MeV	$\epsilon$	0.37	—
$D$	$6.13 \text{ fm}^2$	—	$\eta$	$11.0 \text{ fm}^{-1}$	—

# Rel. Interacting qD model – strange B.

E. Santopinto & J. Ferretti, arXiv: 1412.7571

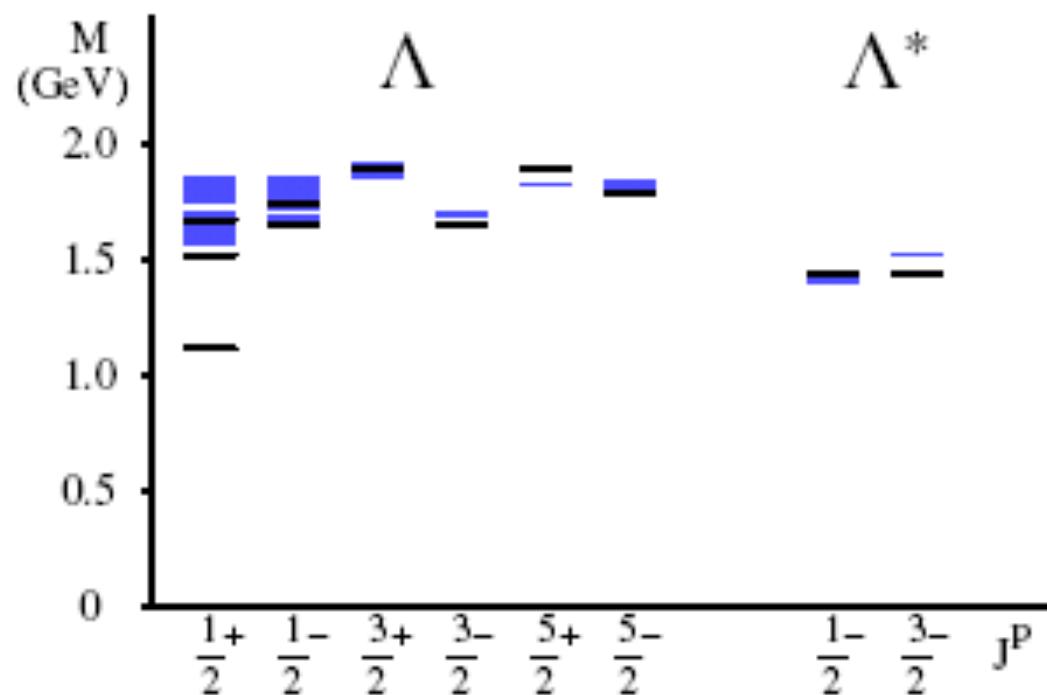
## ■ Sigma & sigma\* states



# Rel. Interacting qD model – strange B.

E. Santopinto & J. Ferretti, arXiv: 1412.7571

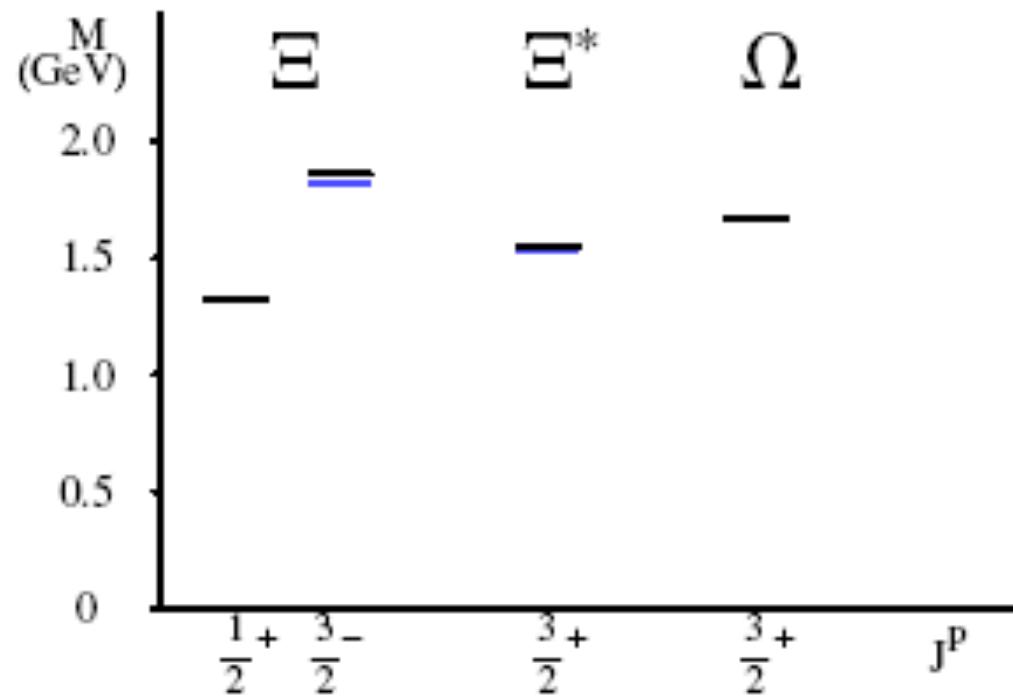
## ■ Lambda & Lambda\* states



# Rel. Interacting qD model – strange B.

E. Santopinto & J. Ferretti, arXiv: 1412.7571

## ■ $\Xi$ , $\Xi^*$ & Omega states

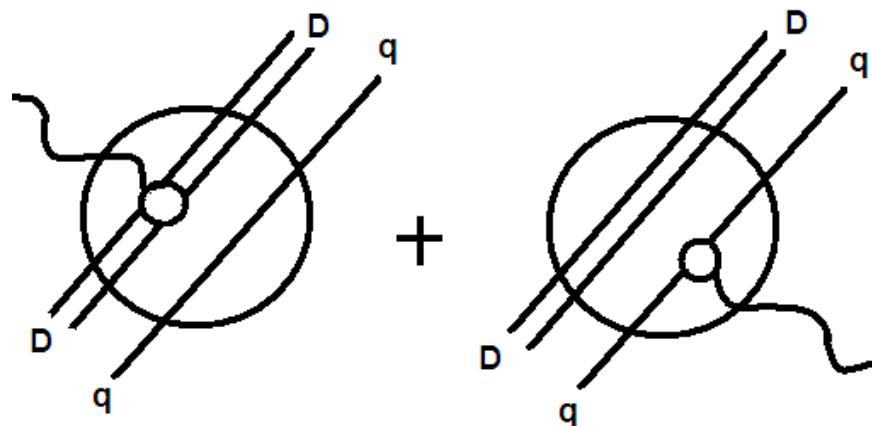


# e.m. nucleon form factors

*De Sanctis, Ferretti, Santopinto, Vassallo, Phys. Rev. C 84, 055201(2011)*

## Nucleon e.m. form factors impulse approximation

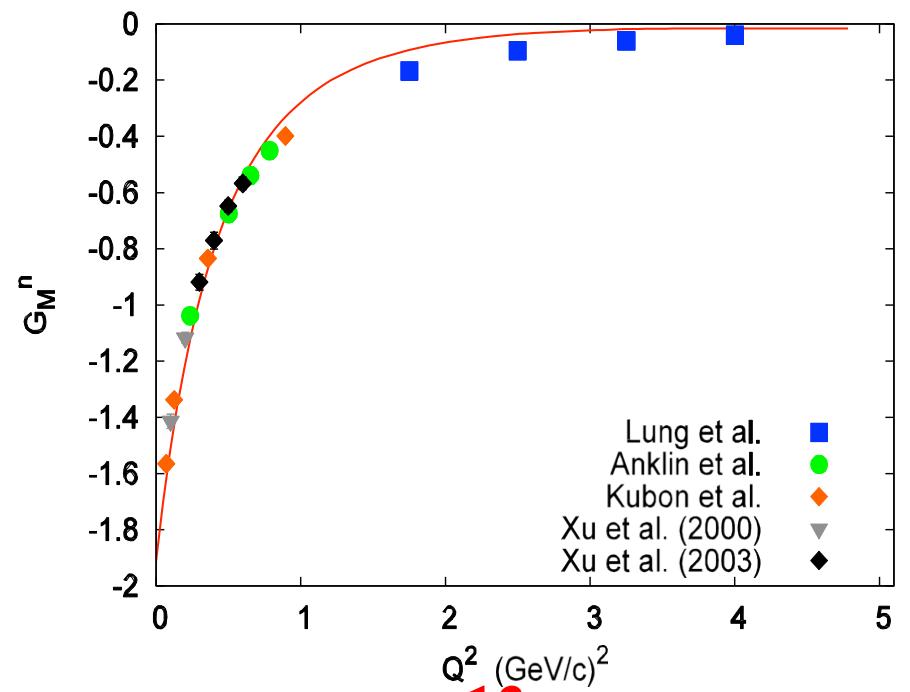
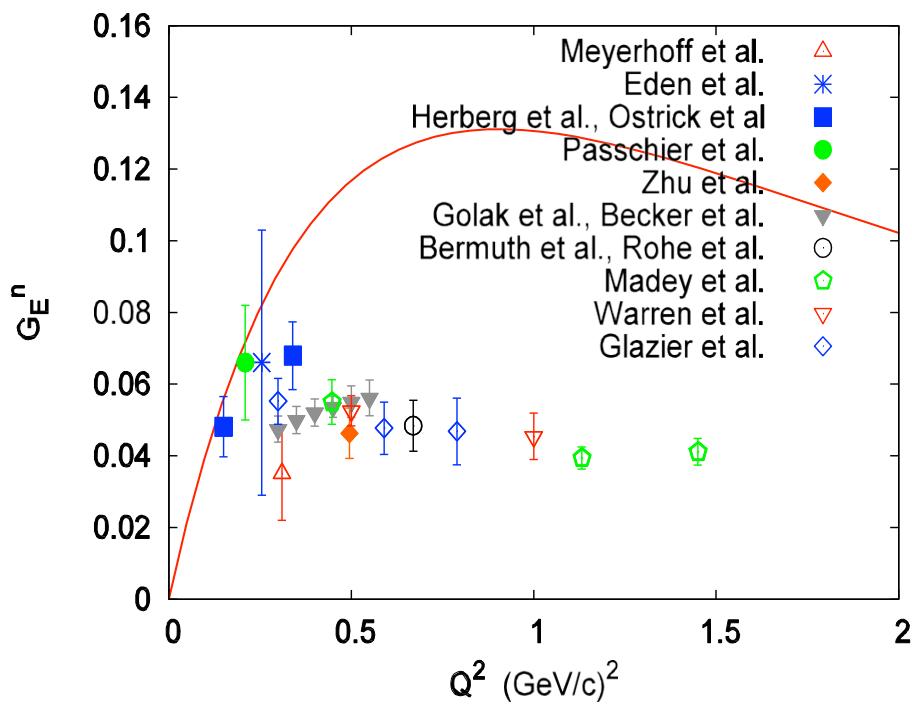
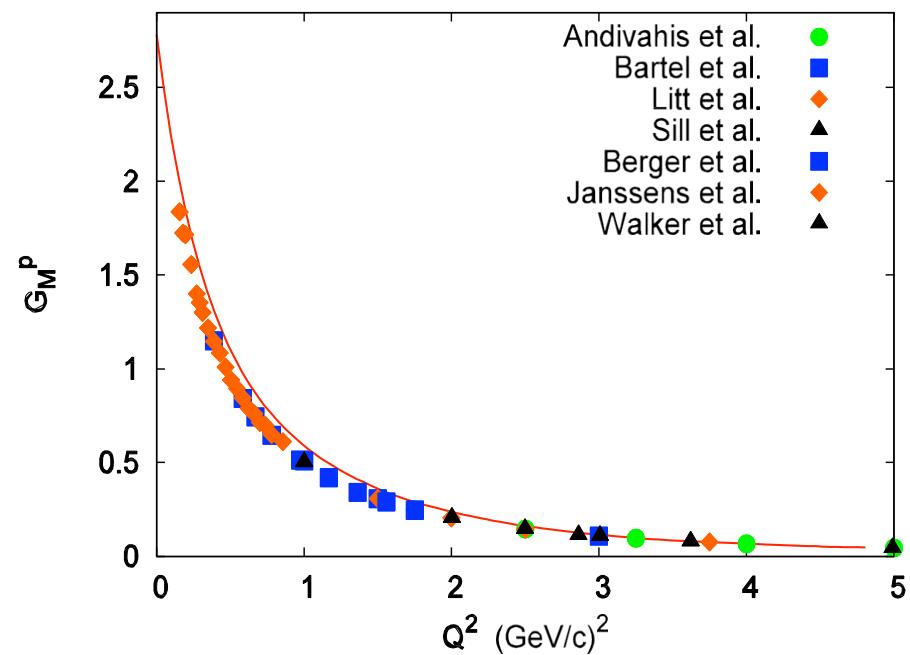
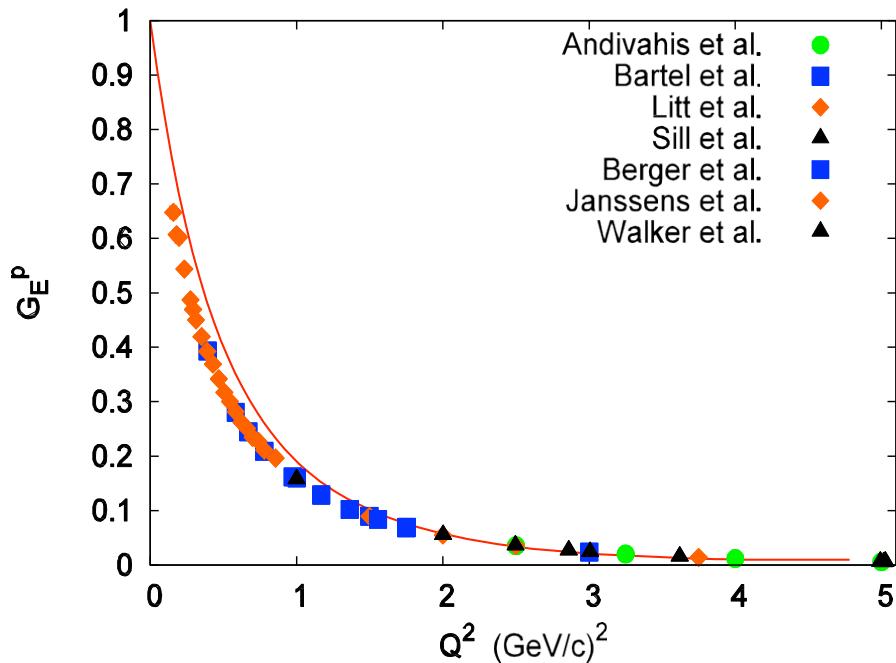
Klink, Phys. Rev. C 58, 3587 (1998)



Schematic representation of the  
e.m. current in the impulse approx.

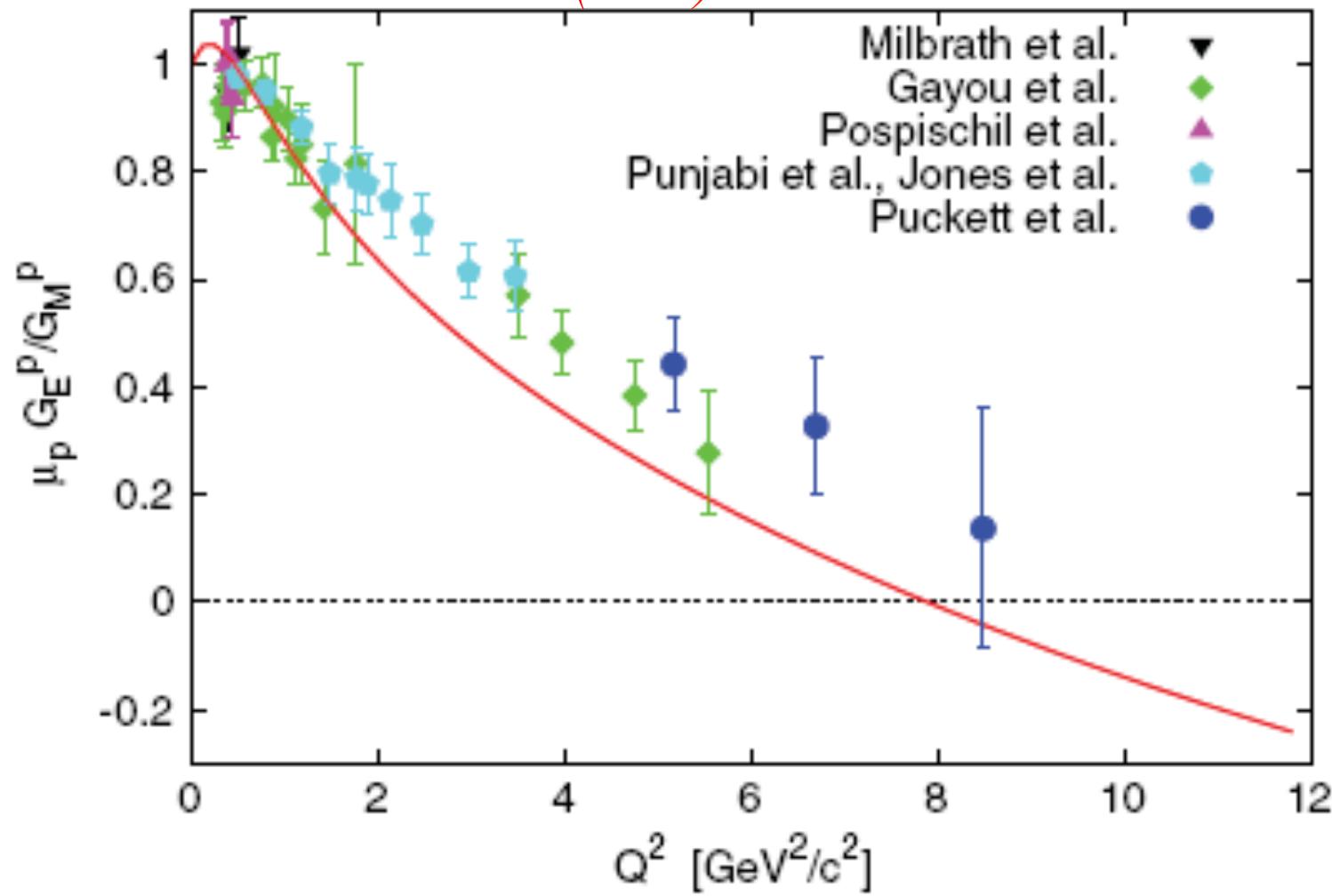
Nucleon state a s eigenvalue problem of mass  
operator Quark-(scalar) diquark state.

- Matrix elements of e.m. current operator with quark and diquark form factors.



# Ratio $\mu_p G_E^p/G_M^p$

*De Sanctis, Ferretti, Santopinto, Vassallo, Phys. Rev. C 84, 055201  
(2011)*



# Conclusion

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- Concept of constituent diquark (D)
- Baryons as qD bound states
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- **Interacting qD model**
- Model Hamiltonian
- Nonstrange spectrum & missing resonances in the model
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**Thank you for your attention**