

Precise determination of $\pi\pi$ scattering amplitudes for D and F waves

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Outline

- 1 Definition of the problem
- 2 Why it is so important?
- 3 How to solve it?
- 4 Method
- 5 Conclusions

Definition of the problem

Lack of correct partial wave amplitudes for D and F waves in the processes $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$, $K\bar{K}$ and $\eta\eta$ in the $I^G J^{PC} = 0^+ 2^{++}$ and the $1^+ 3^{--}$ sectors to study the f_2 and ρ_3 mesons respectively.

The Main Problems:

- Lack of crossing symmetry condition.
- Unsuitable behavior of phase shift in the vicinity of the $\pi\pi$ threshold.

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 - Further analysis presented a very precise determination for position of the σ pole in:
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Dispersion relations with imposed crossing symmetry

Crossing Symmetry:

$$\rightarrow \vec{T}_s(s,t) = \hat{C}_{st} \vec{T}_t(t,s)$$

Once-subtracted Dispersion Relations:

$$\text{Re}f_{\ell}^{I'}(s)^{\text{out}} = \sum_{I''=0}^2 C_{st}^{II'} a_0^{I'} + \sum_{I''=0}^2 \sum_{\ell'=0}^3 \int_{4m_{\pi}^2}^{S_{\max}} ds' K_{\ell\ell'}^{II'}(s,s') \text{Im}f_{\ell'}^{I'}(s')^{\text{in}} + d_{\ell}^{I'}(s),$$

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Improving the parameters for $0^{+}2^{++}$ and $1^{+}3^{--}$ sectors

The total χ^2 was composed of six parts:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{j=1}^2 \chi_{Data}^2(j) + \sum_{j'=0}^3 \chi_{DR}^2(j') \quad (1)$$

where $j = 1, 2$ itemizes the D and F partial waves, respectively and $j' = 0, \dots, 3$ itemizes all partial waves. Corresponding $\chi_{Data}^2(j)$ and $\chi_{DR}^2(j')$ are expressed by

$$\chi_{Data}^2(j) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\delta}^j} \frac{(\delta_i^{exp} - \delta_i^{th})^2}{(\Delta\delta_i^{exp})^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\eta}^j} \frac{(\eta_i^{exp} - \eta_i^{th})^2}{(\Delta\eta_i^{exp})^2} \quad (2)$$

and

$$\chi_{DR}^2(j') = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{DR}} \left(\frac{\text{Re}f_{\ell}^i(s_i)^{out} - \text{Re}f_{\ell}^i(s_i)^{in}}{\Delta_{DR}} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

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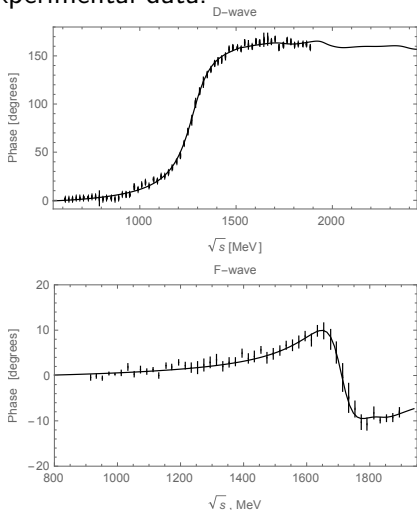
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Conclusions

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- Achieved to new the amplitudes for D and F waves which very well describe the experimental data.
- New amplitudes fulfilled crossing symmetry very well.
- The dominant and the ineffective states of $0^{+}2^{++}$ sector:

States:	$f_2(1270)$	$f_2(1430)$	$f_2(1525)$	$f_2(1600)$	$f_2(1730)$
	$f_2(1810)$	$f_2(1960)$	$f_2(2000)$	$f_2(2020)$	$f_2(2240)$
					$f_2(2410)$

- The dominant and the ineffective states of $1^{+}3^{--}$ sector:

States:	$\rho_3(1690)$	$\rho_3(1950)$
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- Values of the χ^2 for re-fitted (after fitting) amplitudes:
n.d.f= 430

	χ^2	$\chi_{Data}^2(D)$	$\chi_{Data}^2(F)$	χ_{DR}^2	$\chi^2/n.d.f$
re-fitted	882.5	247.6	483.7	151.1	2.05

Thank You