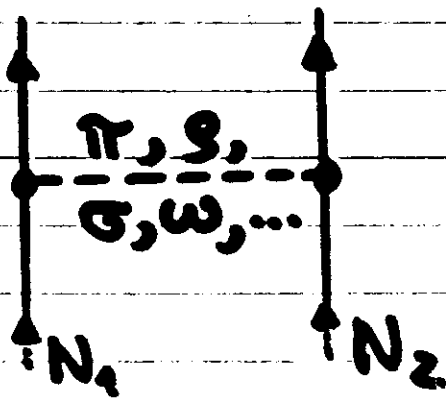


Amand Faessler  
Triest; Sept. 1990

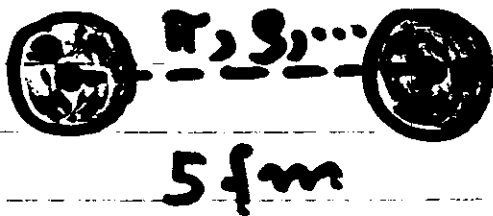
# The QUARK MODEL, the NUCLEON-NUCLEON INTERACTION and the DEUTERON FORMFACTOR

U. Straub, K. Bräuer, ~~A. Borch~~  
~~...~~; Shimizu;  
Lübeck; Zang Zong-ye

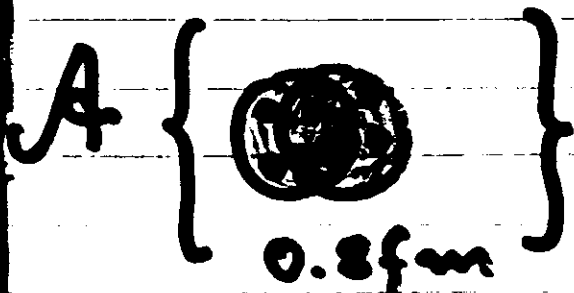


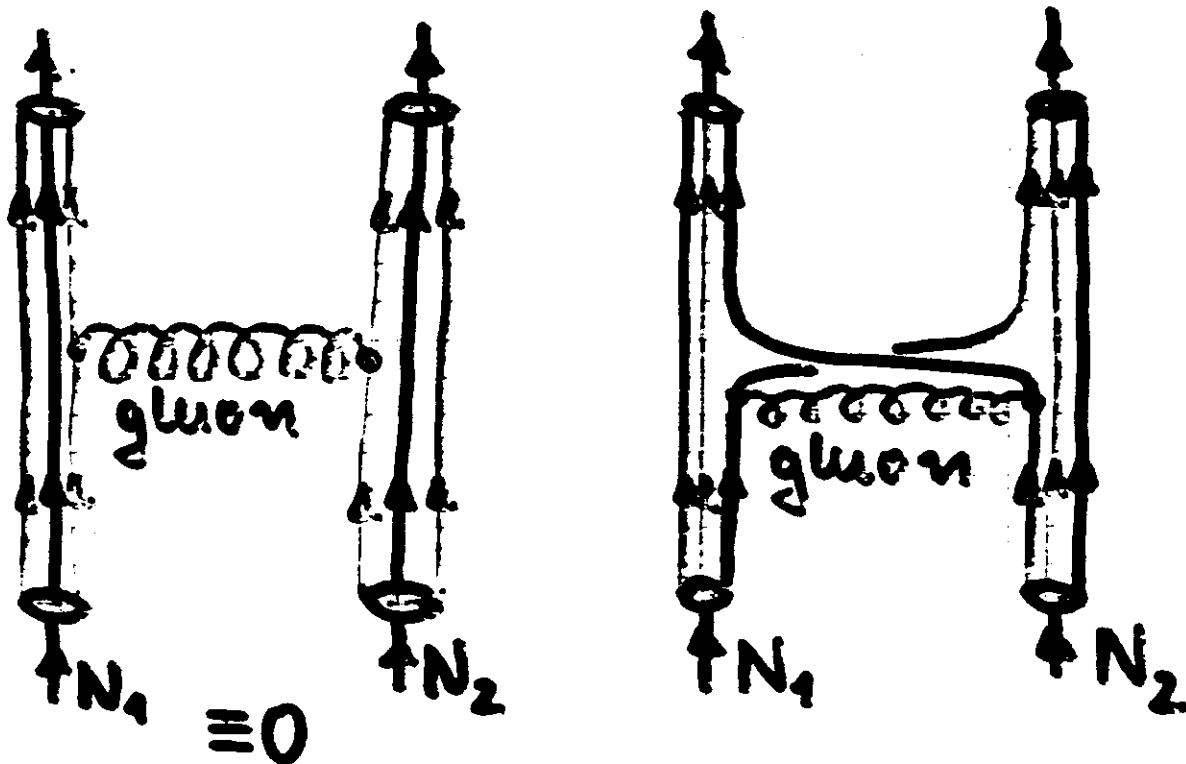
Meson Exchange:

~~...~~  
G. Breit w 1938



QUARK MODEL  
and NN INTERAC





$g\lambda$

$\uparrow$  quark       $\uparrow$  quark

$$= g \partial_\mu^a \cdot A^{a\mu}$$

$$= g \left[ \bar{q} \delta_\mu \frac{1}{2} \lambda_a q \right] A^{a\mu}(x)$$

$\bar{q}_1$        $\bar{q}_2$

$g\lambda_1$        $g\lambda_2$

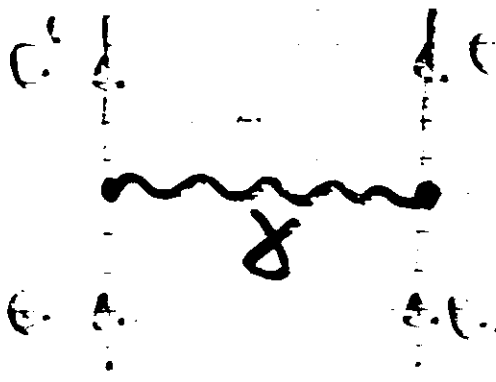
$q_1$        $q_2$

$$\frac{g^2}{4\pi} \left[ \bar{q} \delta_\mu \frac{1}{2} \lambda_a q \right] \frac{1}{q^2}$$

$$\cdot \left[ \bar{q} \delta_\mu \frac{1}{2} \lambda_a q \right]$$

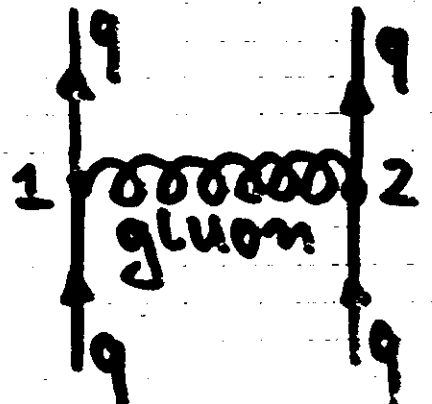
$$q^2 = \Delta E^2 - \vec{q}^2$$

QED: NON-RELATIVISTIC REDUCTION (Feynman-Hellmann)



$$\approx \frac{e^2}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{r_{12}} + \dots \right]$$

QCD:

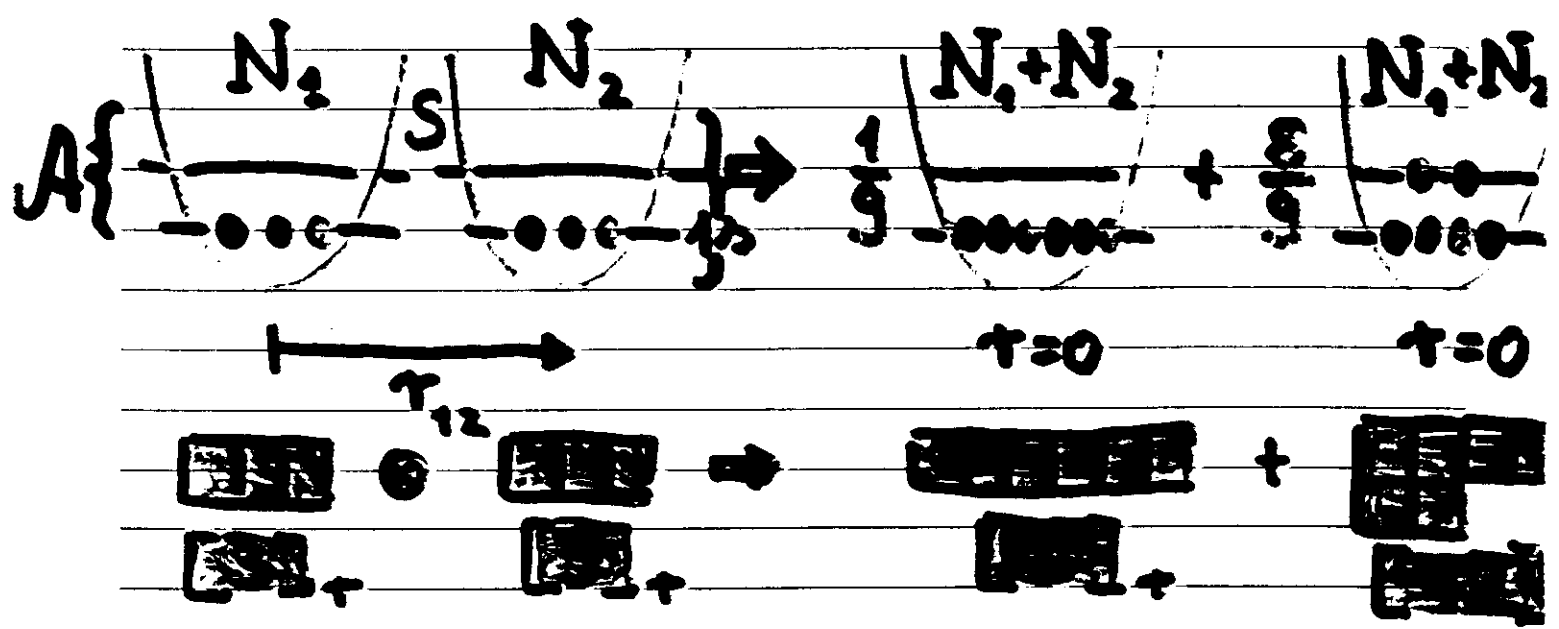
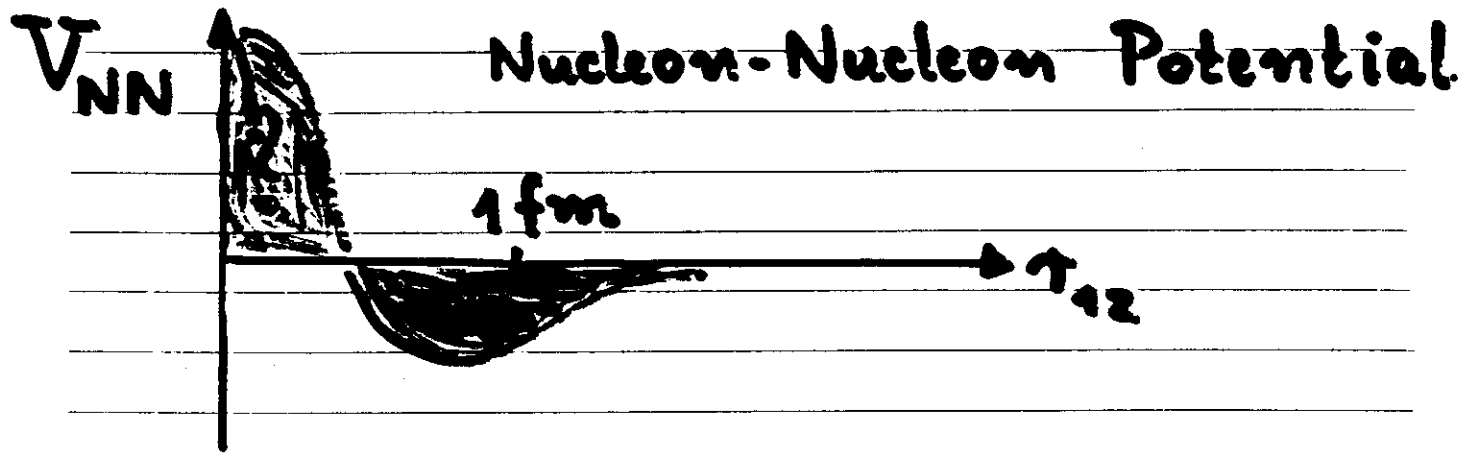


$$\approx \frac{g^2}{4\pi} \frac{1}{4} \vec{\lambda}_1 \cdot \vec{\lambda}_2 \left[ \frac{1}{r_{12}} + \frac{\pi}{m_q} (1 + \frac{2}{3} \vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2) \delta(r_{12}) + \dots + \text{two-body terms} \dots \right]$$

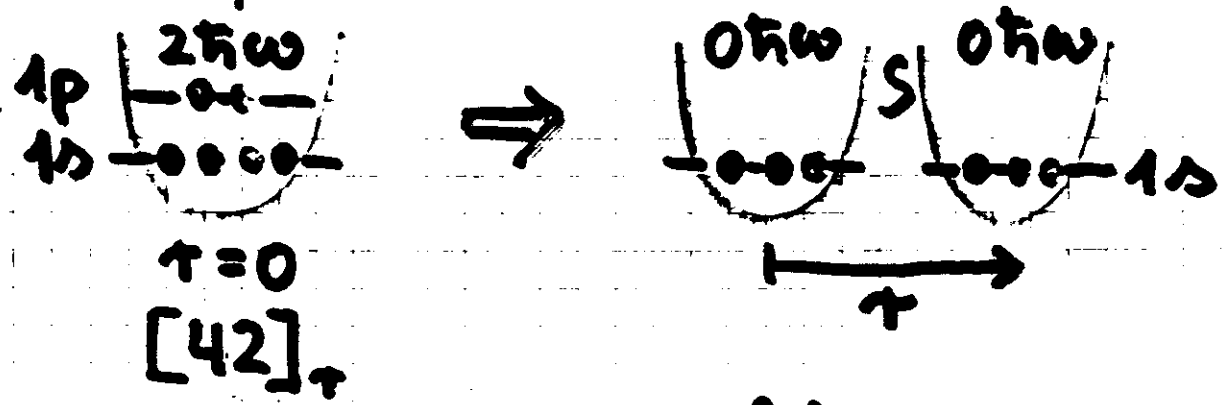
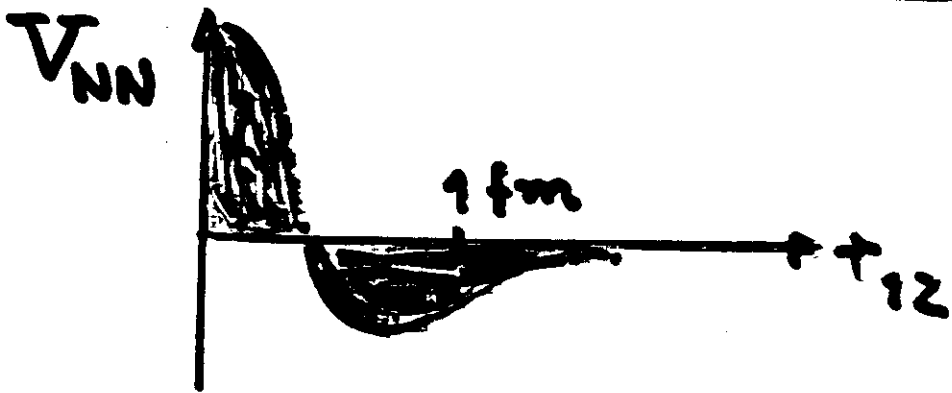
$H_{\text{non-rel.}} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \left[ m_i + \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} \right] + \sum_{i < j=1}^6 \left[ V_{qq}(i,j) - a \lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j \tau_{ij}^2 \right]$

N-N-Interaction:

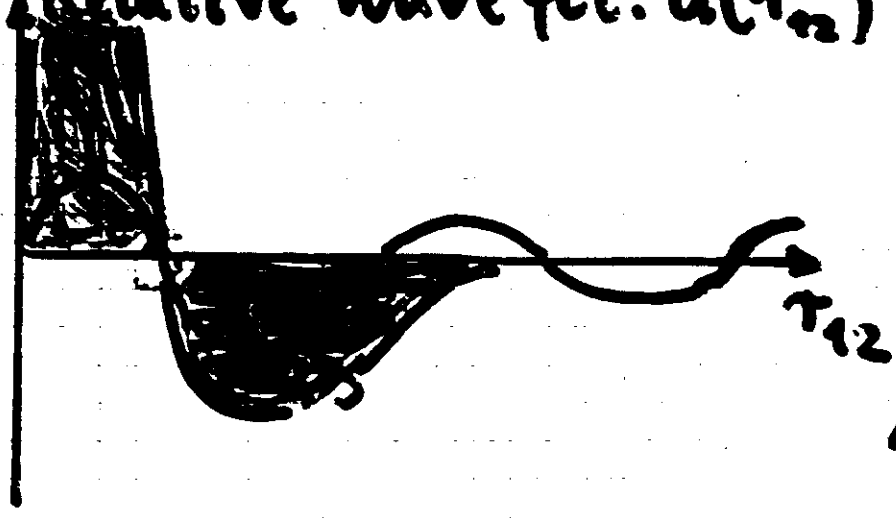
# The Nature of the Short Range Repulsion?



# Nature of Short Range Repulsion!



Relative Wave fct.  $u(\tau_{12})$



$\frac{d\epsilon}{d\Omega}$   
Nucl.-Nucl.  
Coulomb

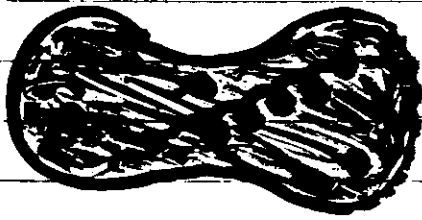
Phase Shift

$$u(\tau_{12}) = \cancel{\alpha_1 |1s\rangle} + \alpha_2 |2s\rangle + \alpha_3 |3s\rangle + \dots$$

forbidden

# Short range Part: Nucleon-Nucleon

Physics, Unit 10, Electrodynamics, No. 10.10.10, 10.10.10

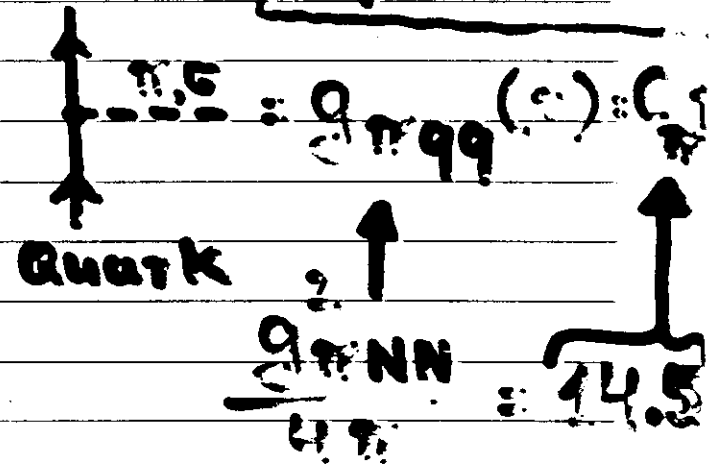
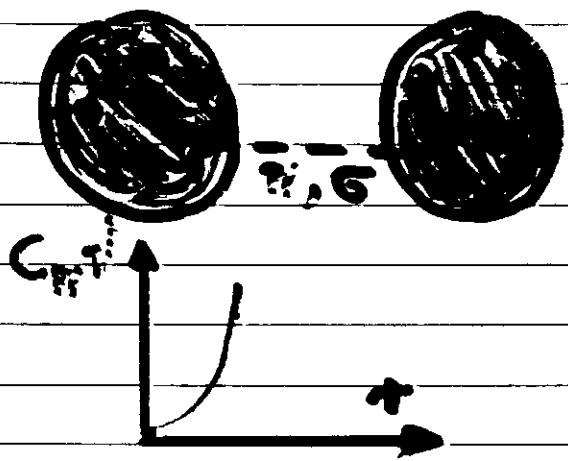


$N_1$        $N_2$

## Quark and Gluon-exchange

Long range Part:

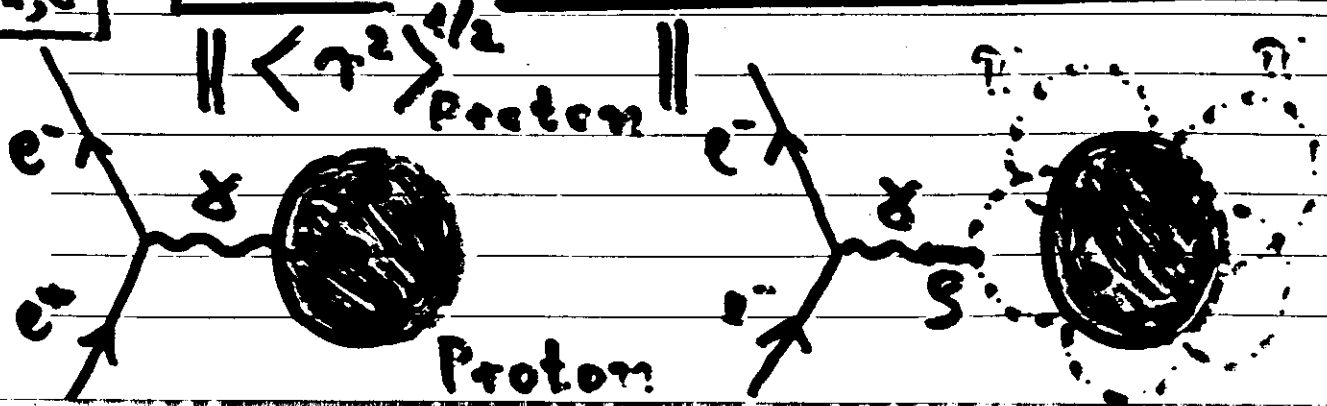
- form factors
- $0 \rightarrow \infty$
- $A \{ \quad \}$
- finite sizes



## 5 Adjusted Parameters by:

- $m_q$
- $\alpha_s$
- $b, a$
- $C_{\pi,6}$

$m_N = 938 \text{ MeV}$	$m_\Delta = 1232 \text{ MeV}$
$\frac{g_{\pi NN}^2}{4\pi} = 14.5$	$\frac{g_{\sigma NN}^2}{4\pi} = 3.4$



## Resonating Group Method:

$$\Psi_{6q} = \mathcal{A} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &|NN, \tau\rangle \underline{u}_N(\tau) \\ &+ |\Delta\Delta, \tau\rangle \underline{u}_\Delta(\tau) \\ &+ |CC, \tau\rangle \underline{u}_C(\tau) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\int \tau=1$   
 $\int \tau=0$

$$\langle \delta \Psi_{6q} | \hat{H}_c + \hat{V}_p + \hat{V}_s - E | \Psi_{6q} \rangle = 0$$

⇒ System of integral equations for:

$$\underline{u}_N(\tau), \underline{u}_\Delta(\tau), \underline{u}_C(\tau)$$

$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \underline{u}_N(\tau) \approx$  Phase shift

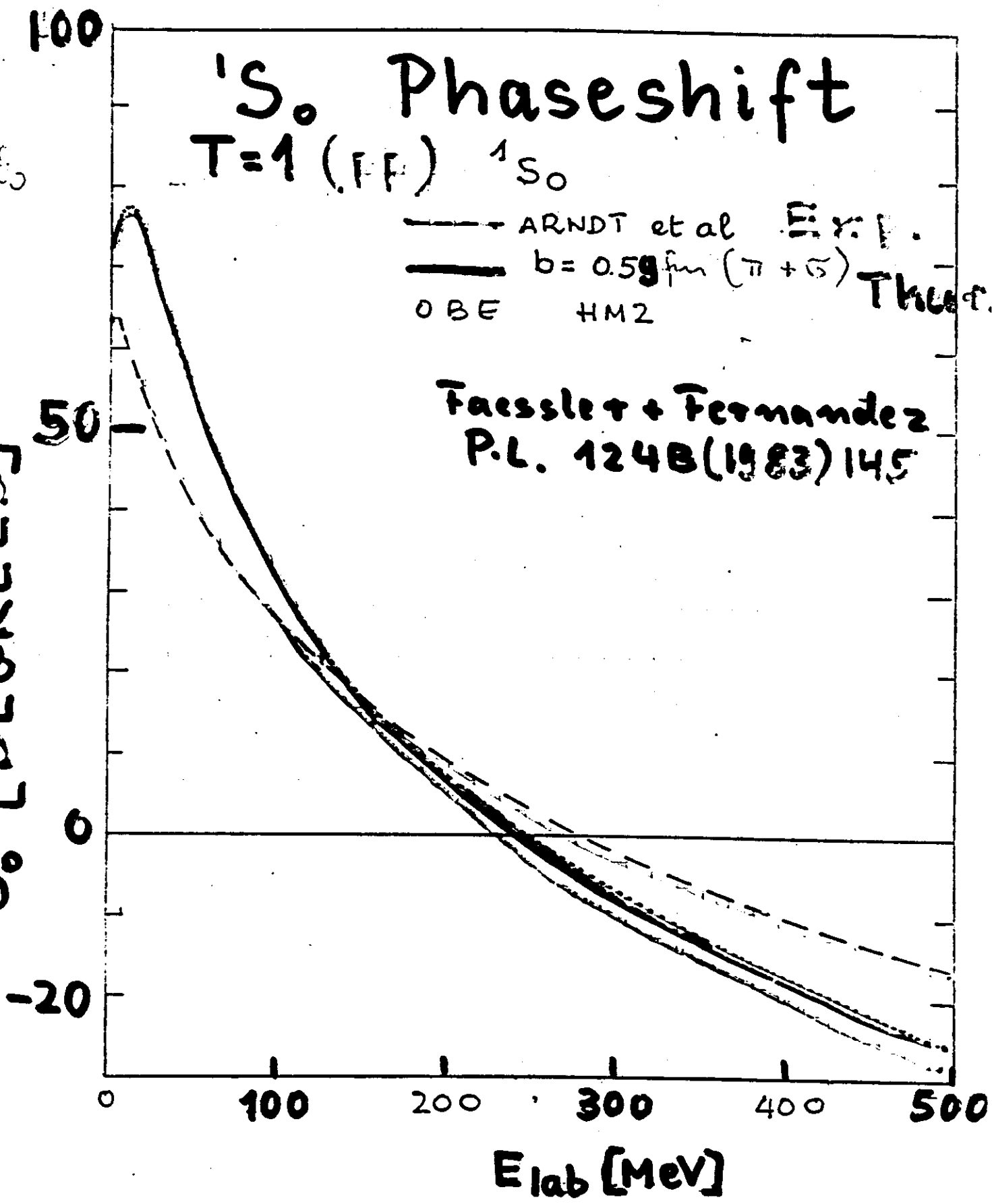
# $^1S_0$ Phaseshift

$T=1$  (FF)  $^1S_0$

--- ARNDT et al. Exp.  
—  $b = 0.59 \text{ fm}$  ( $\pi + \sigma$ ) Theor.  
OBE HM2

Faessler + Fernandez  
P.L. 124B(1983)145

$\delta_0$  [DEGREES]





# $^3S_1$ Phaseshift

$T=0$  ( $^3S_1$ )

ARNDT et al

$b=0.59$  fm ( $\pi + \delta$ ) Theory

OBE HM2

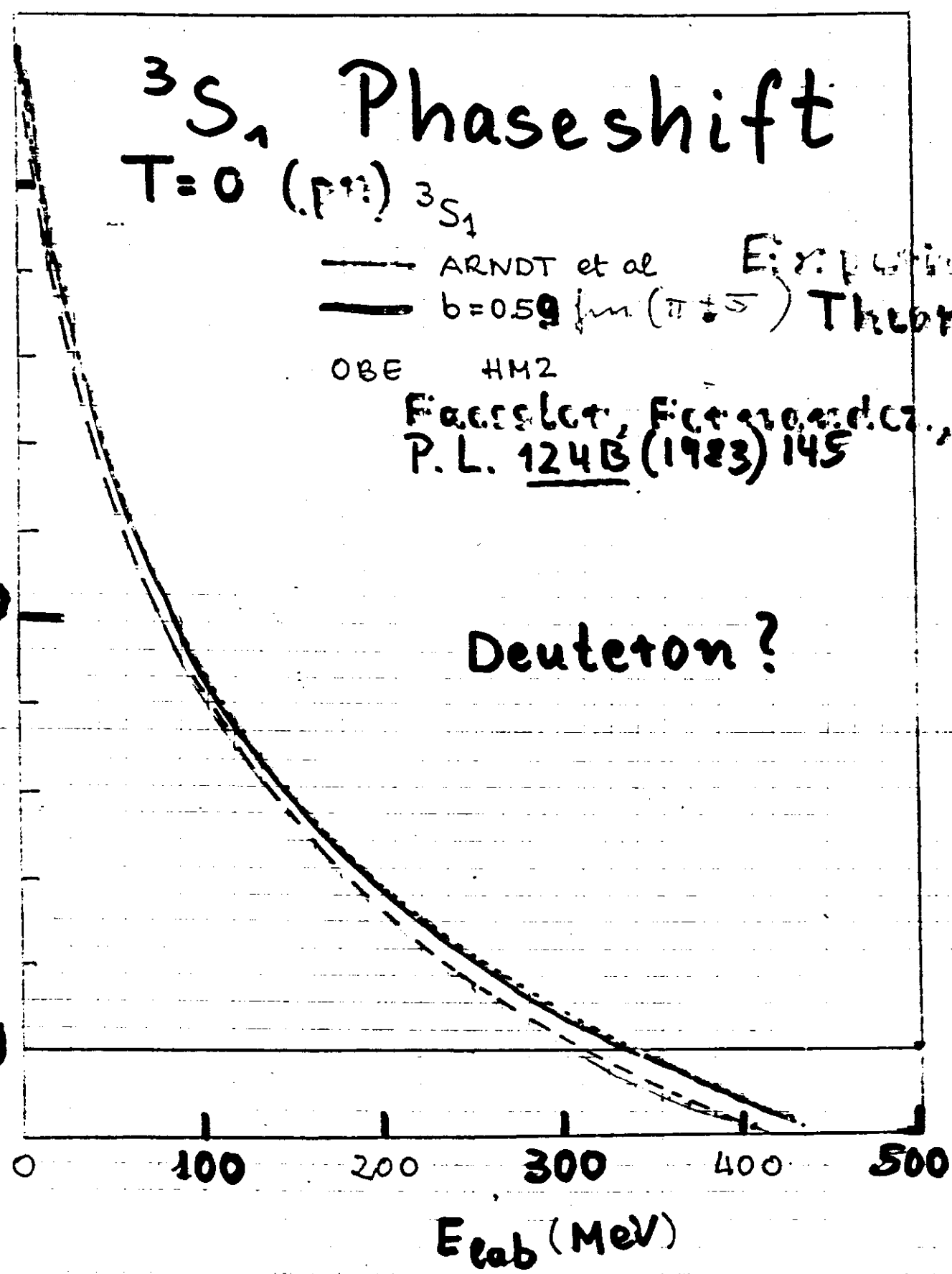
Fiaccolet, Fickler, et al.,  
P.L. 124B (1983) 145

Experiment

Theory

$S_0$  [Degrees]

Deuteron?



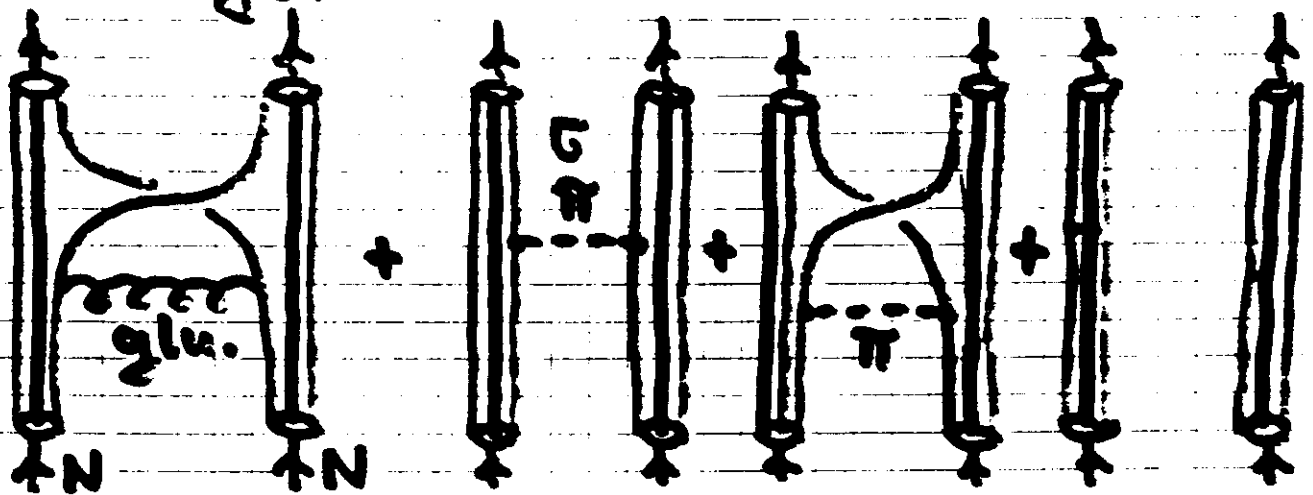
# NN scattering:

$$g_E^2/4\pi \approx 3.4$$

$$B(\text{Deuteron}) = 3.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{A. J. G. et al.: } F(\text{Elastic}) = 2.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$g_E^2/4\pi \approx 2.68 \text{ (instead of 3.4)}$$



## Resonating Group Method

	$P_0[\%]$	$\mu_0[\mu_N]$	$Q_0[\text{fm}^2]$
Quark M.	5.23	0.850	0.266
Exp.	—	0.857	0.286

{ Buchmann, Ito, Yamaguchi, Fae  
 Nucl. Phys. A496 (1989) 621  
 J. Phys. G. 14 (1988) 1033

# Deuteron

$^3S_1$ -Radial wavefct.

Relative Wavefunction /  $\pi$

0.4

0.2

Quark

Paris

Buchmann,  
Ito, Yamauchi

Reid

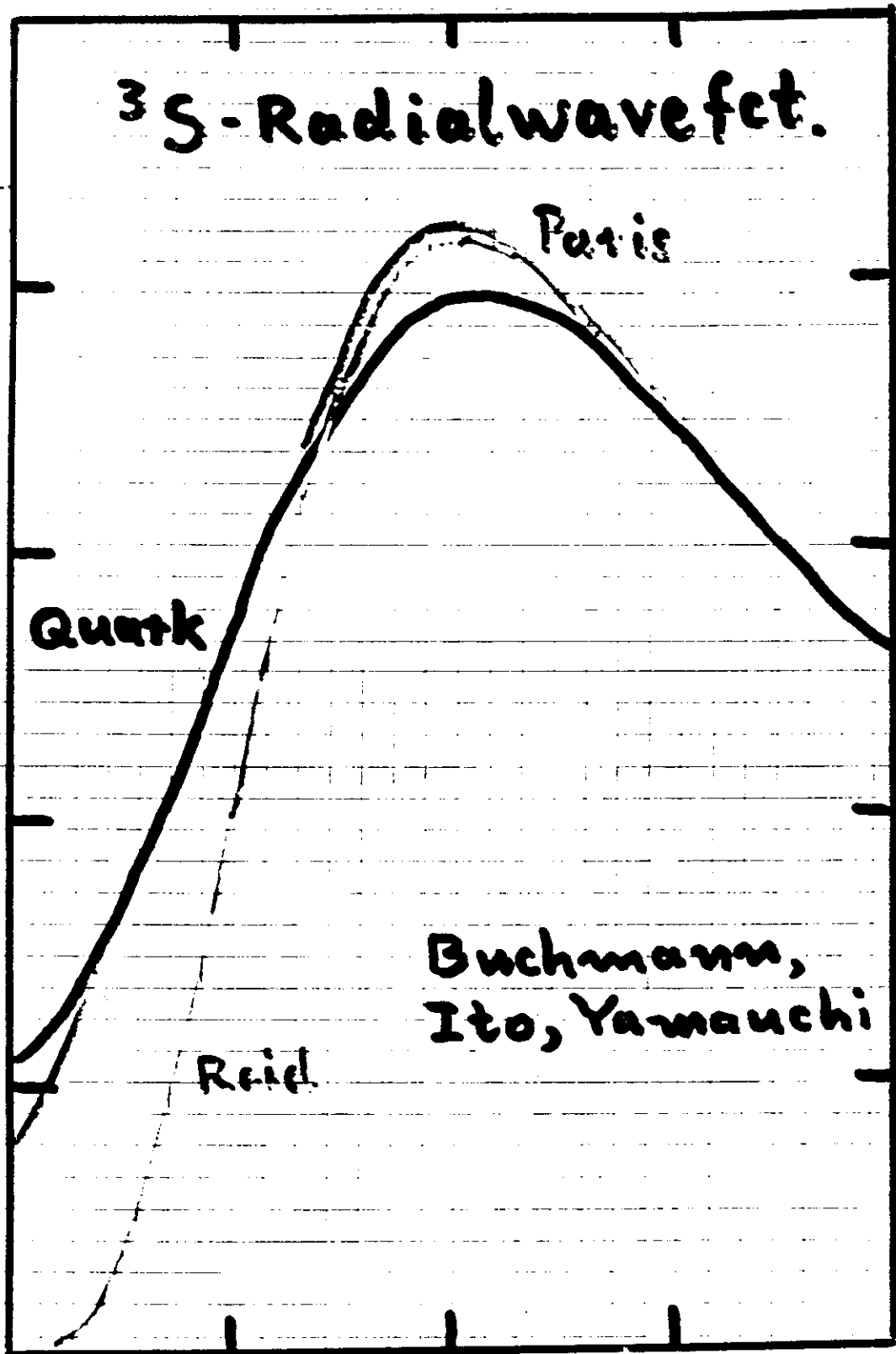
0

0

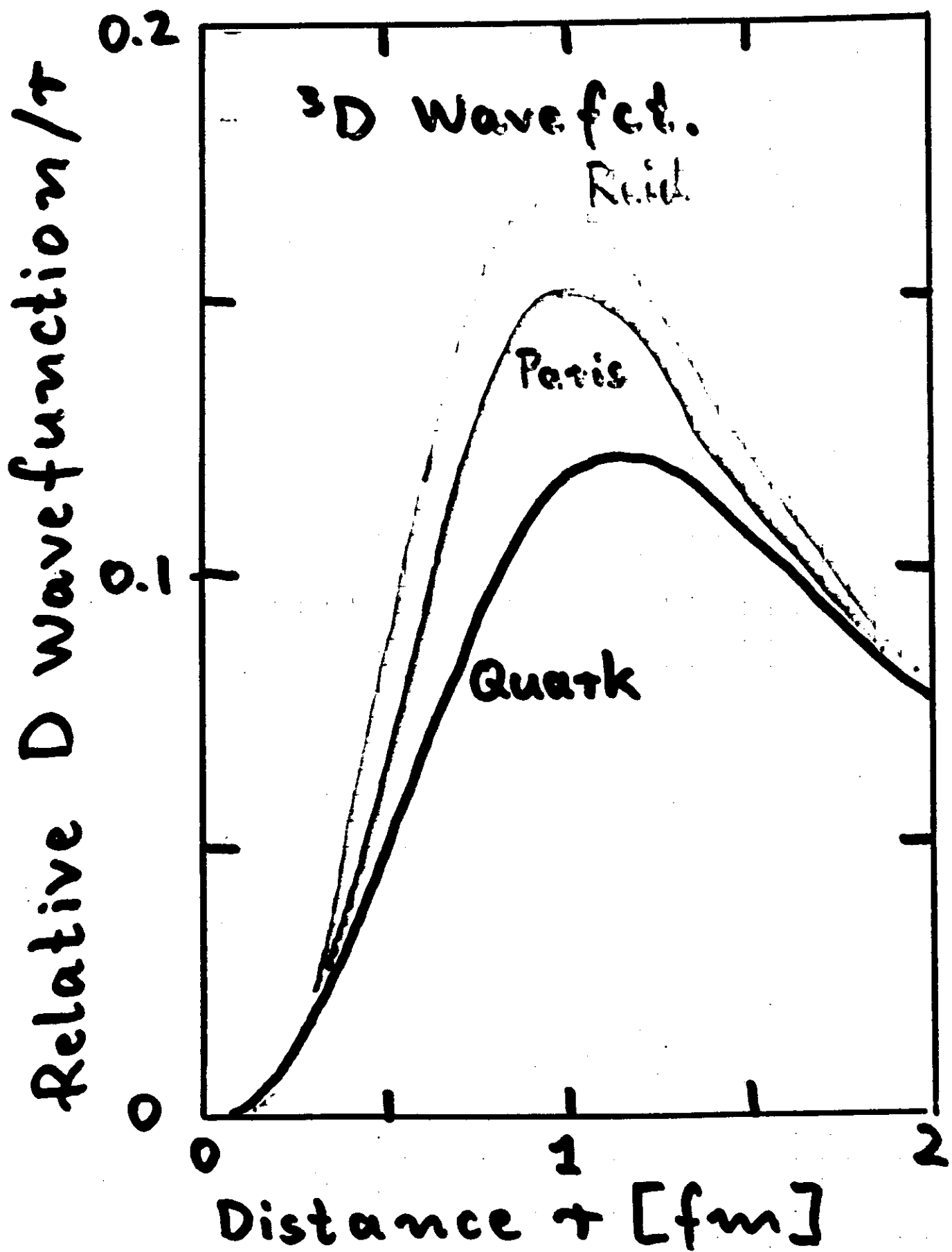
1

2

Distance  $r$  [fm]



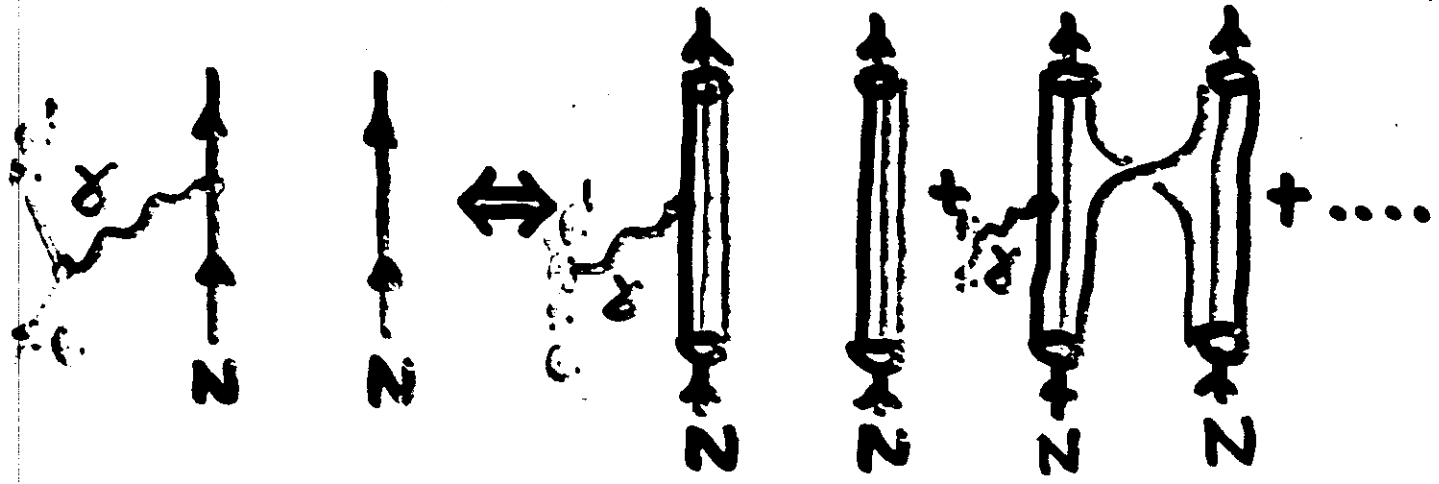
# Deuteron



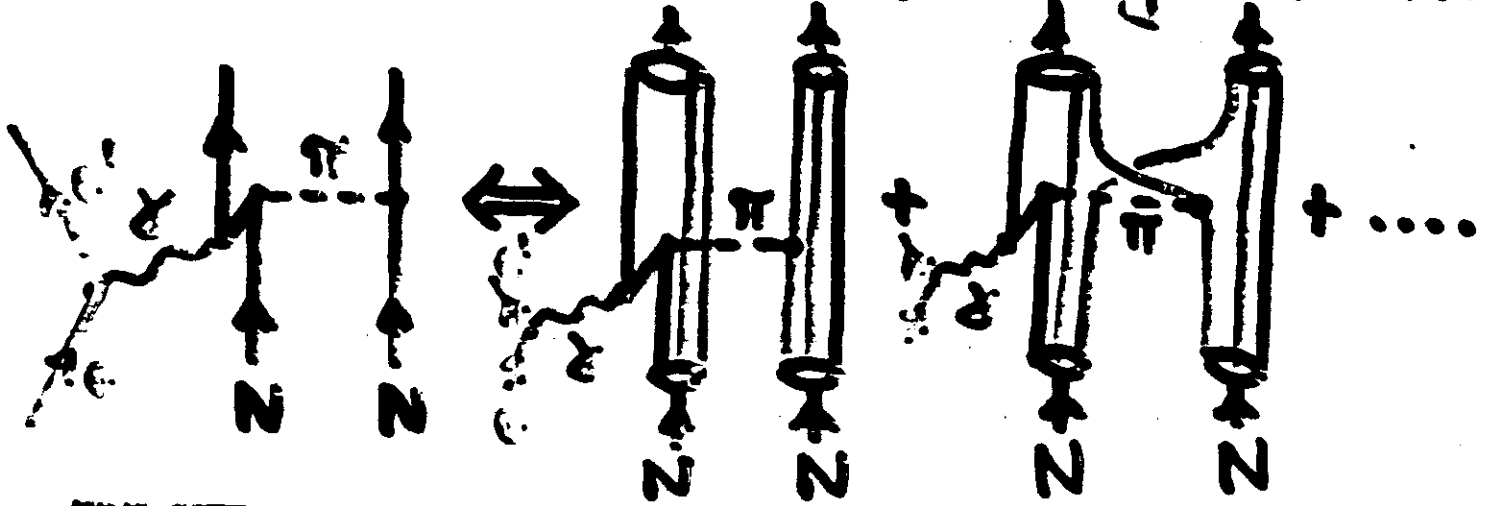
# Form Factors:

## Electron-Deuteron Scattering

- Impulse Approximation



- Plus Meson Exchange Current

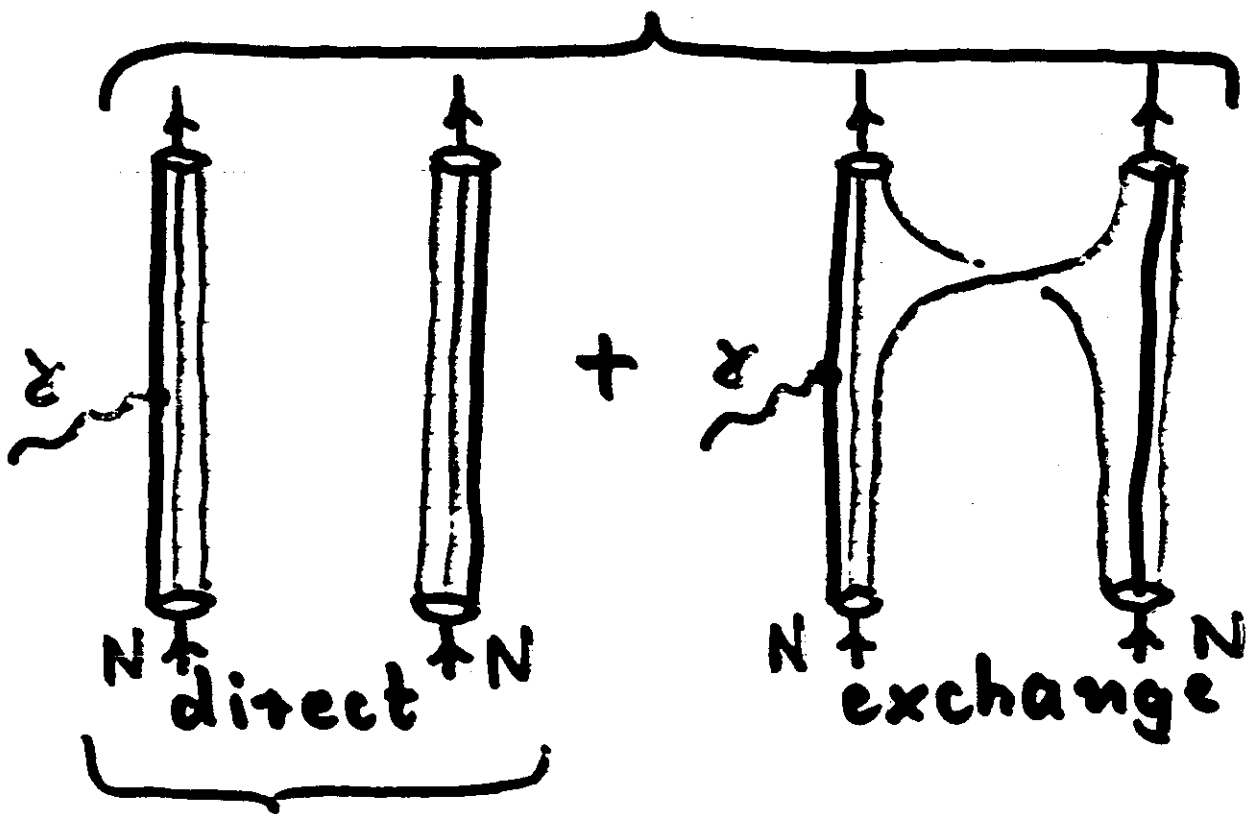
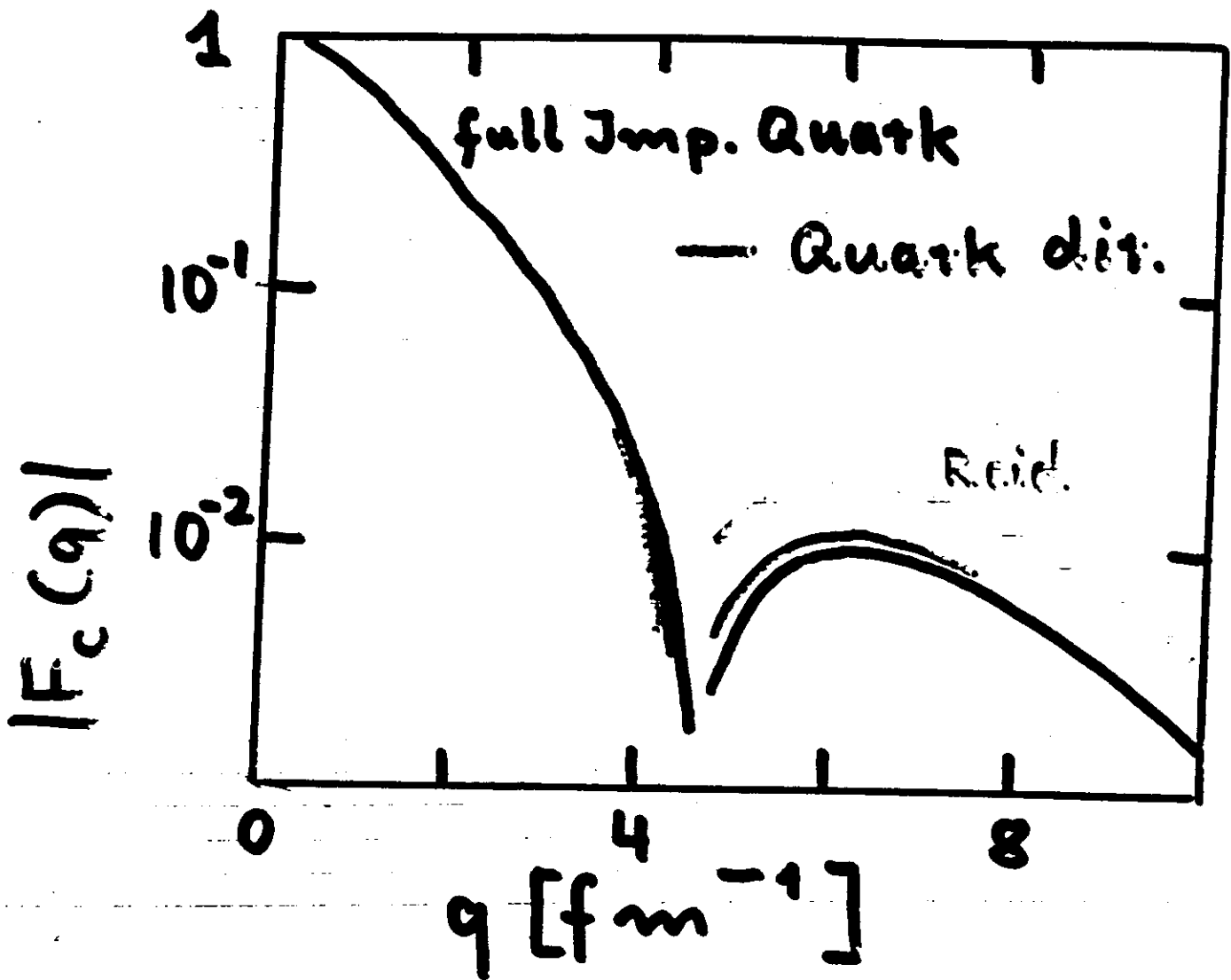


$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_{e'}} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_{N+D}} \left[ A(q) + B(q) \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

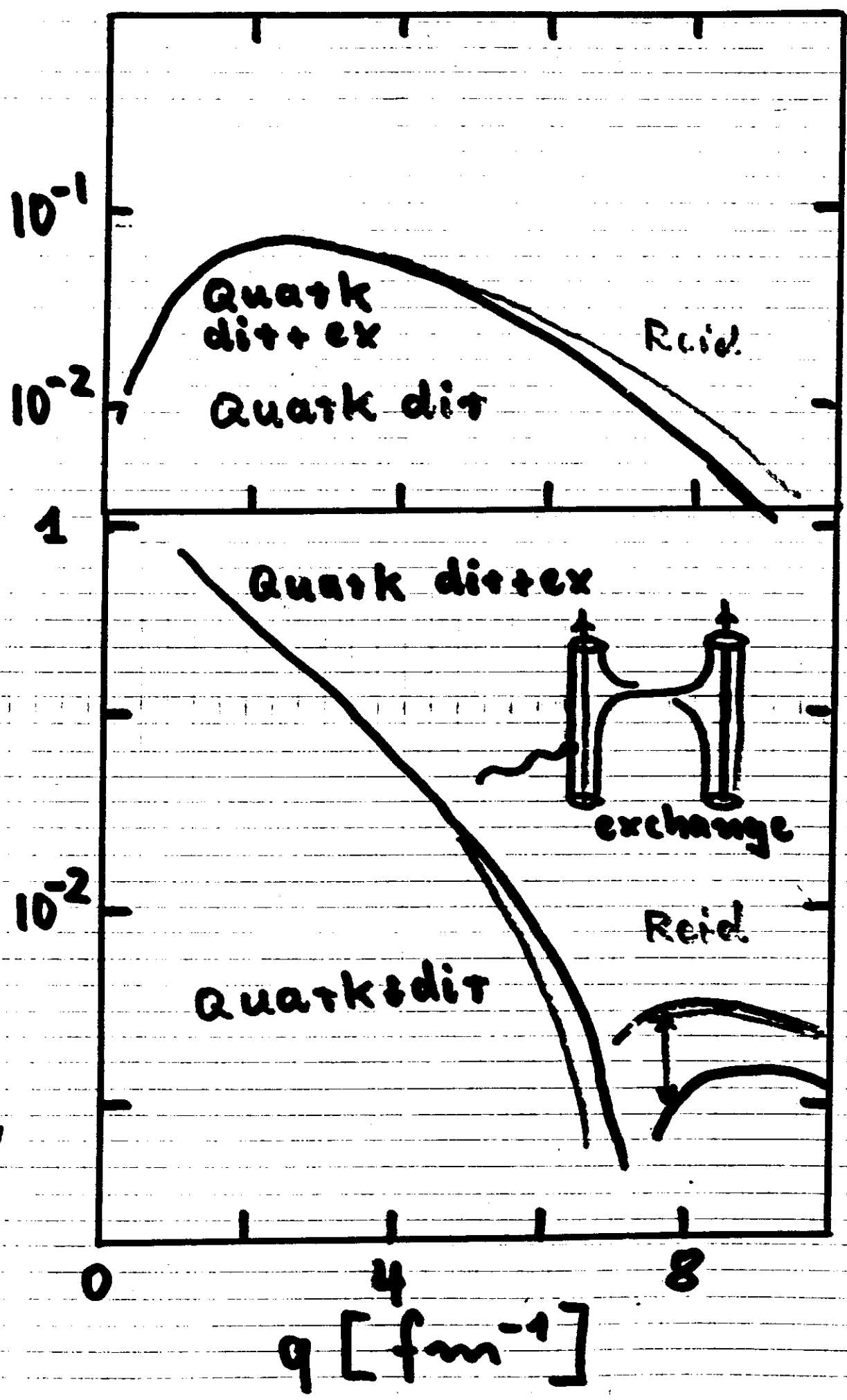
$$A(q) = F_c^2(q) + \alpha_1 q^2 F_c^2(q) + \alpha_2 q^2 F_N^2(q)$$

$$B(q) = B_0^2 (1 + q^2) F^2(q^2)$$

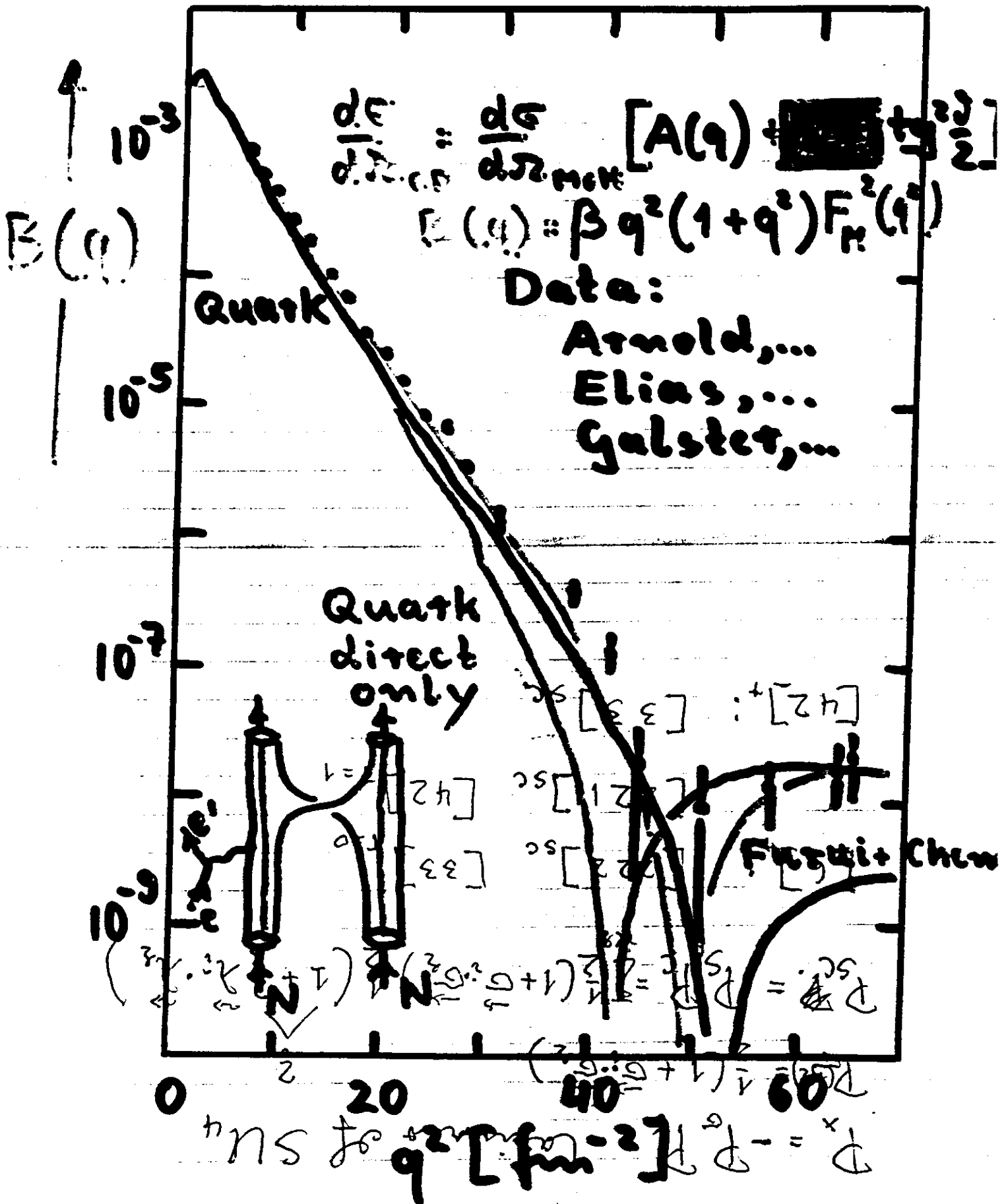
# CHARGE RADIUS POLE



Magnetic Formf.  $|F_M(q)|$  / Quadrupole Formf.

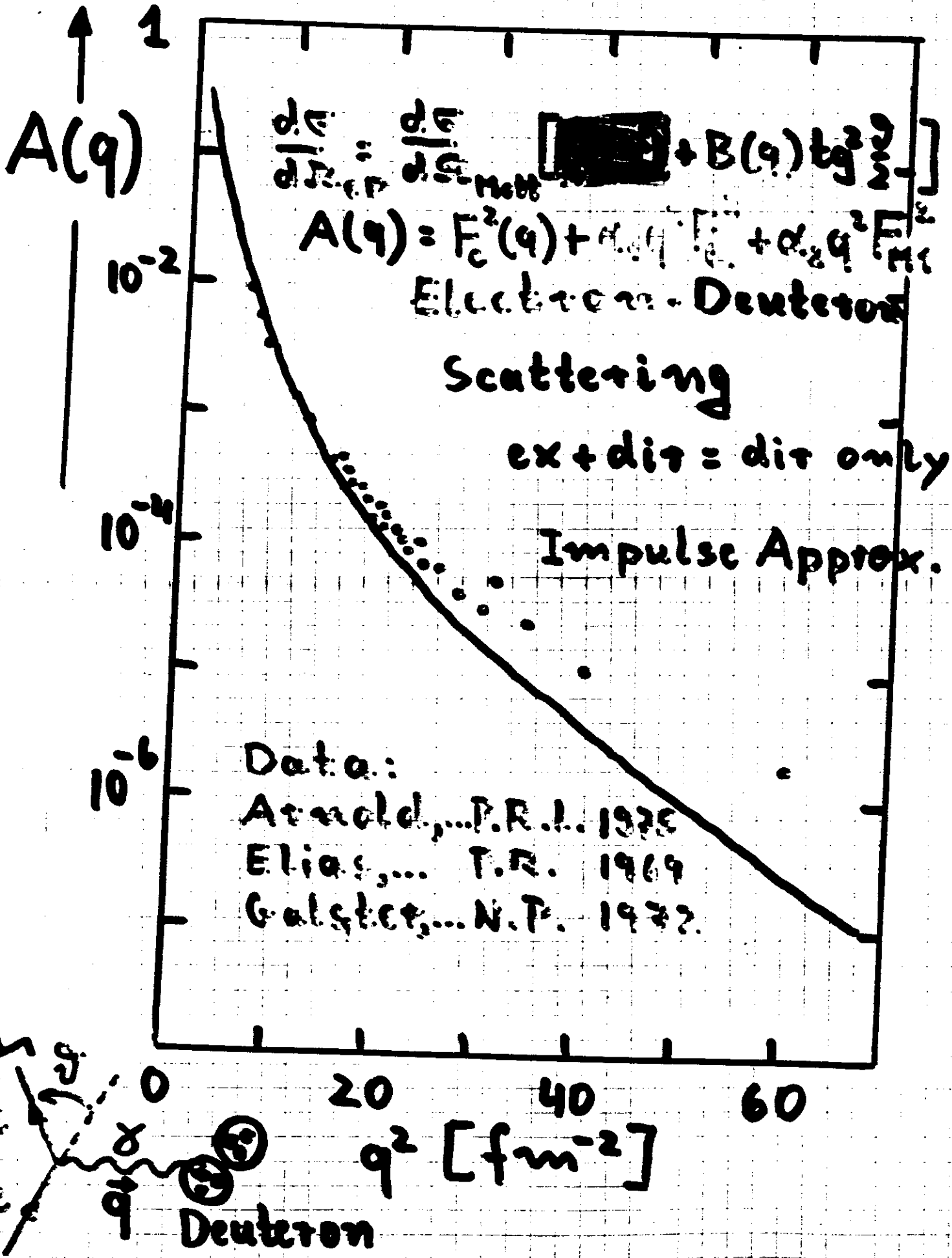


# Electron-Deuteron Scattering





# Longitudinal Formfactor



Tensor-Polarisation: e D

$$T_{20}(q^2) = f\left(\frac{F_2(q^2)}{F_1(q^2)}, \frac{F_2^2(q^2)}{F_1^2(q^2)}; \frac{1}{2}q^2\right)$$

---

Problem: Single Nucleon Formf

Quarkmodel:  $e^{-b^2 q^2/6}$

Experiment:  $\left[1 + \frac{q^2}{0.71(\text{GeV}^2)}\right]^{-2}$

Divide out and multiply

---

$$T_{20}(q^2) = \frac{\left[\frac{d\vec{\sigma}}{d\Omega}\right]_2 - \frac{d\sigma_0}{d\Omega}}{\frac{d\sigma_0}{d\Omega}} \sqrt{2}$$

# Impulse Approximation

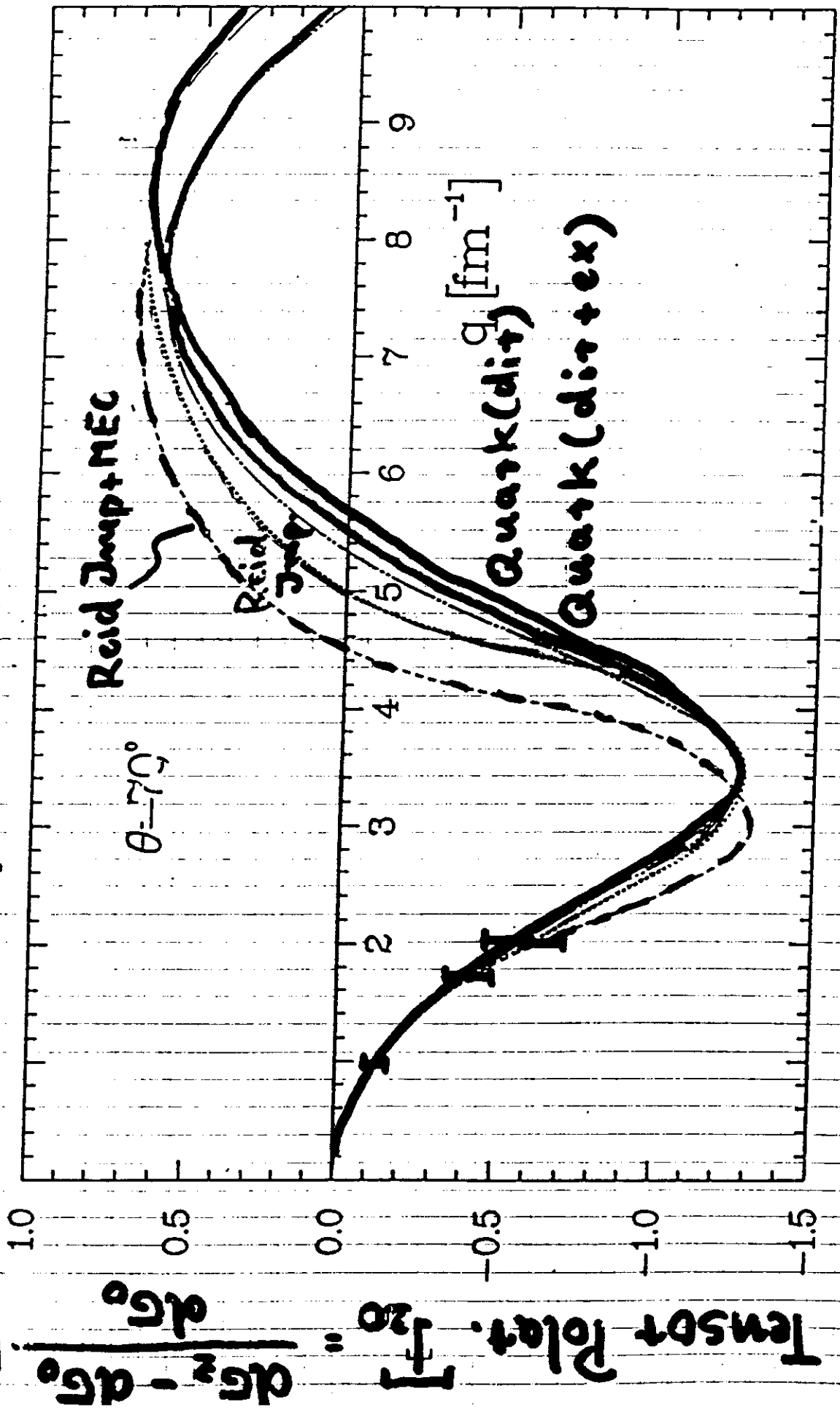


Fig.15

$$\frac{dG}{dJ_{tot}} = \frac{dG}{dJ_{tot}} [A(q) + B(q) \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{J}{2}]$$

$$\begin{cases} A(q) = F_c^2(q) + \alpha_1 q^2 F_u^2(q) + \alpha_2 q^2 F_N^2(q) \\ B(q) = \beta q^2 (q^2 + 1) F_N^2(q^2) \end{cases}$$

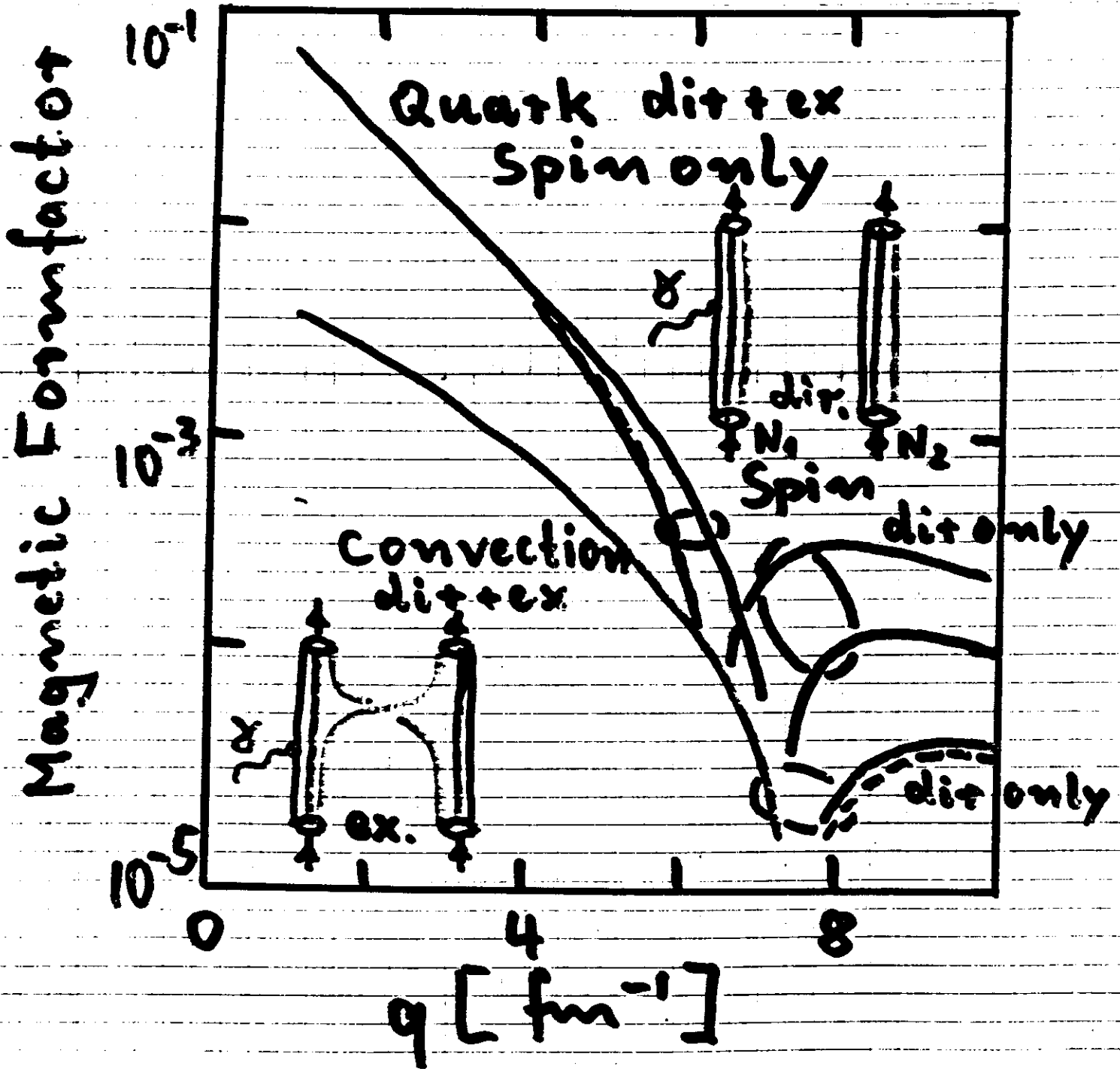
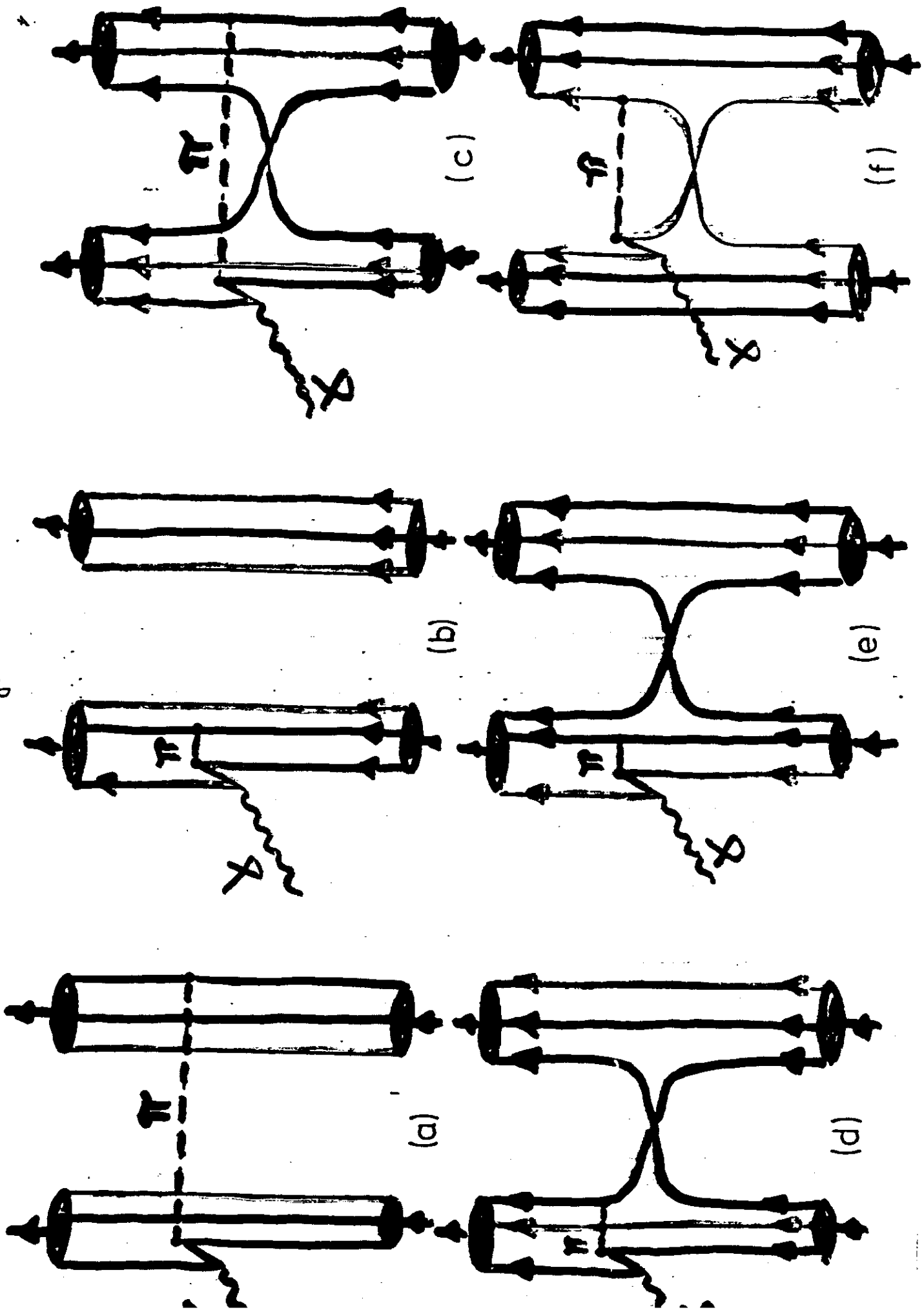
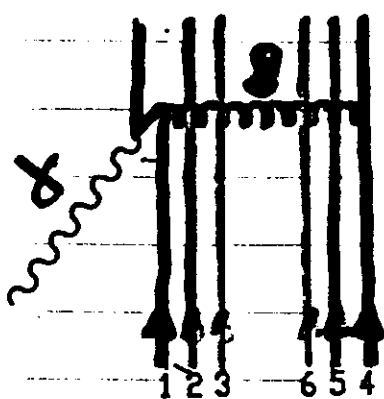


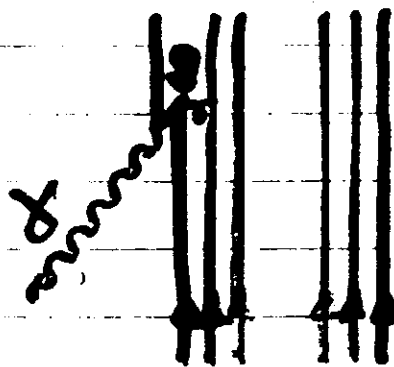
Fig. 1



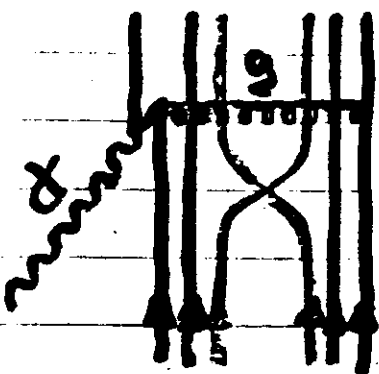
# GLUON Exchange:



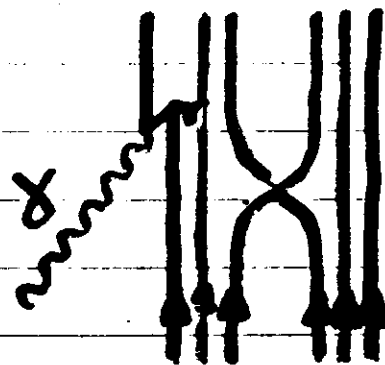
(a)



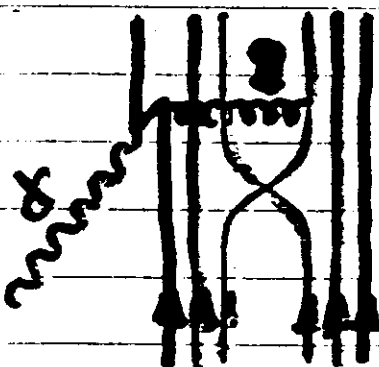
(b)



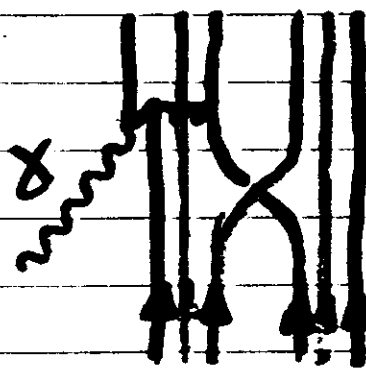
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

① Minimal Substitut.

$$V_{99}^{OGEP}(\vec{\tau}_i, \vec{\tau}_j; \vec{P}_i, \vec{P}_j)$$

$$\vec{P}_i \rightarrow \vec{P}_i - \frac{g_i}{c} \vec{A}$$

② Feynman rules + non-relativ.

Fig. 1

# Elastic e-Deuteron Scattering

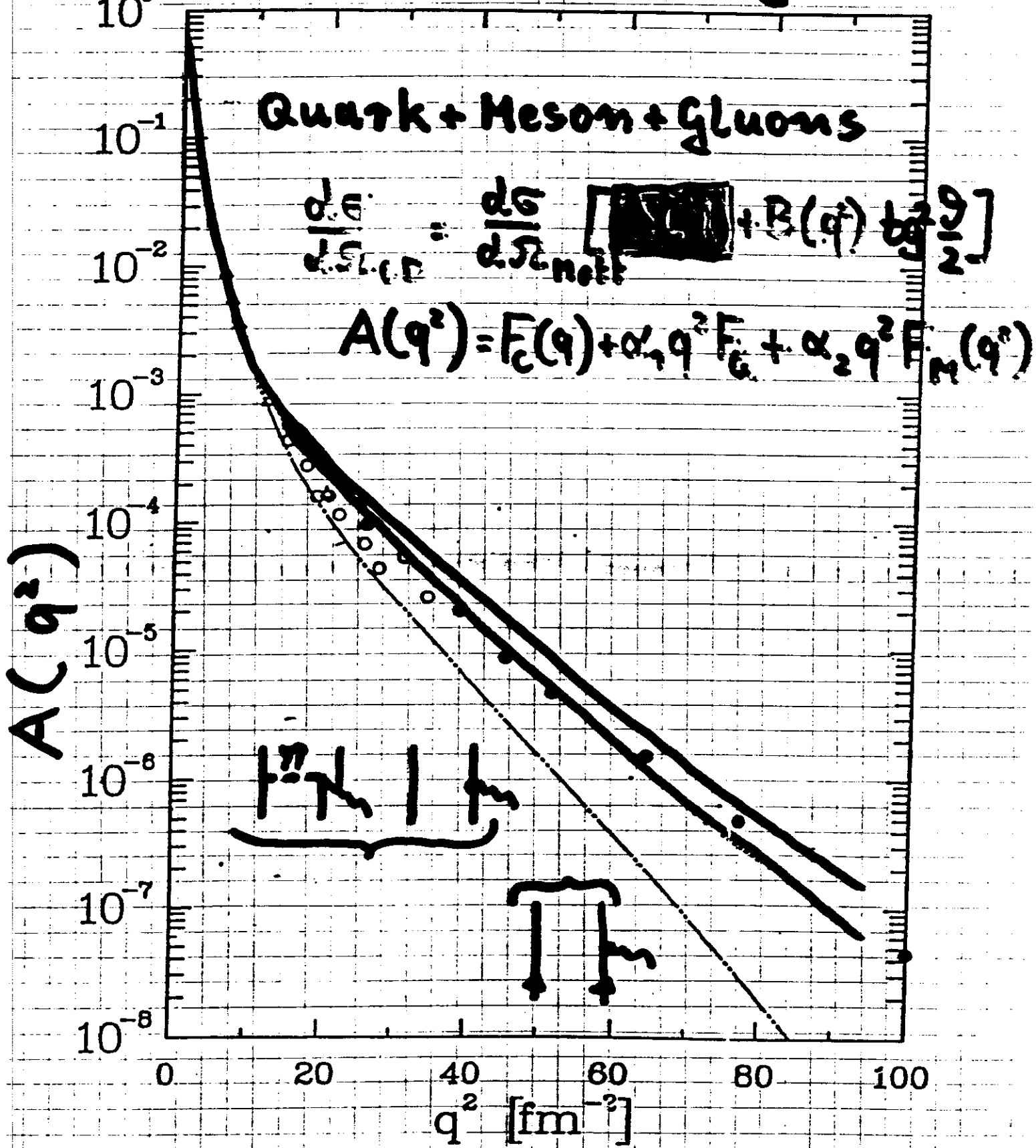


Fig. 13

# Elastic e-Deuteron Scattering

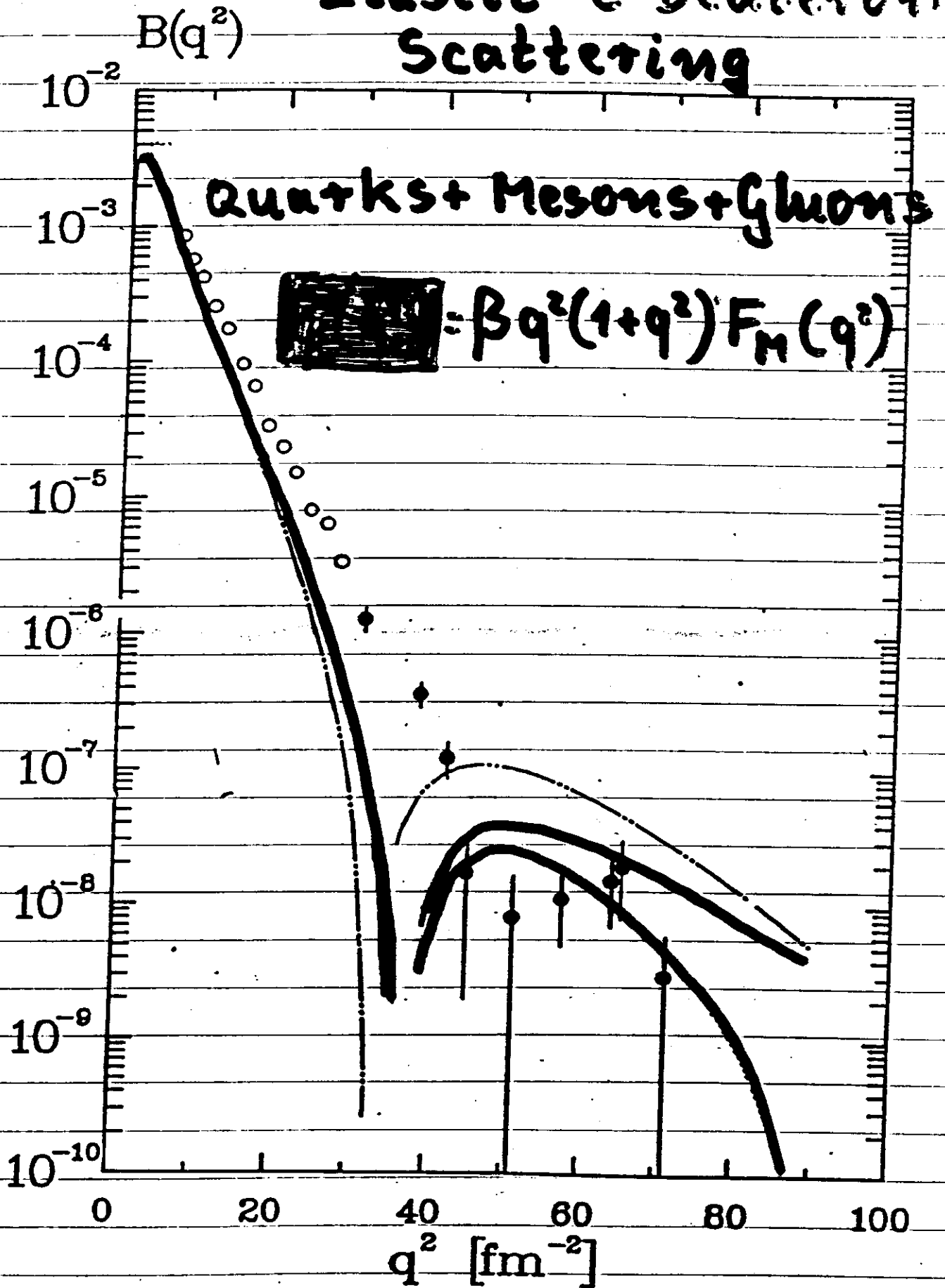
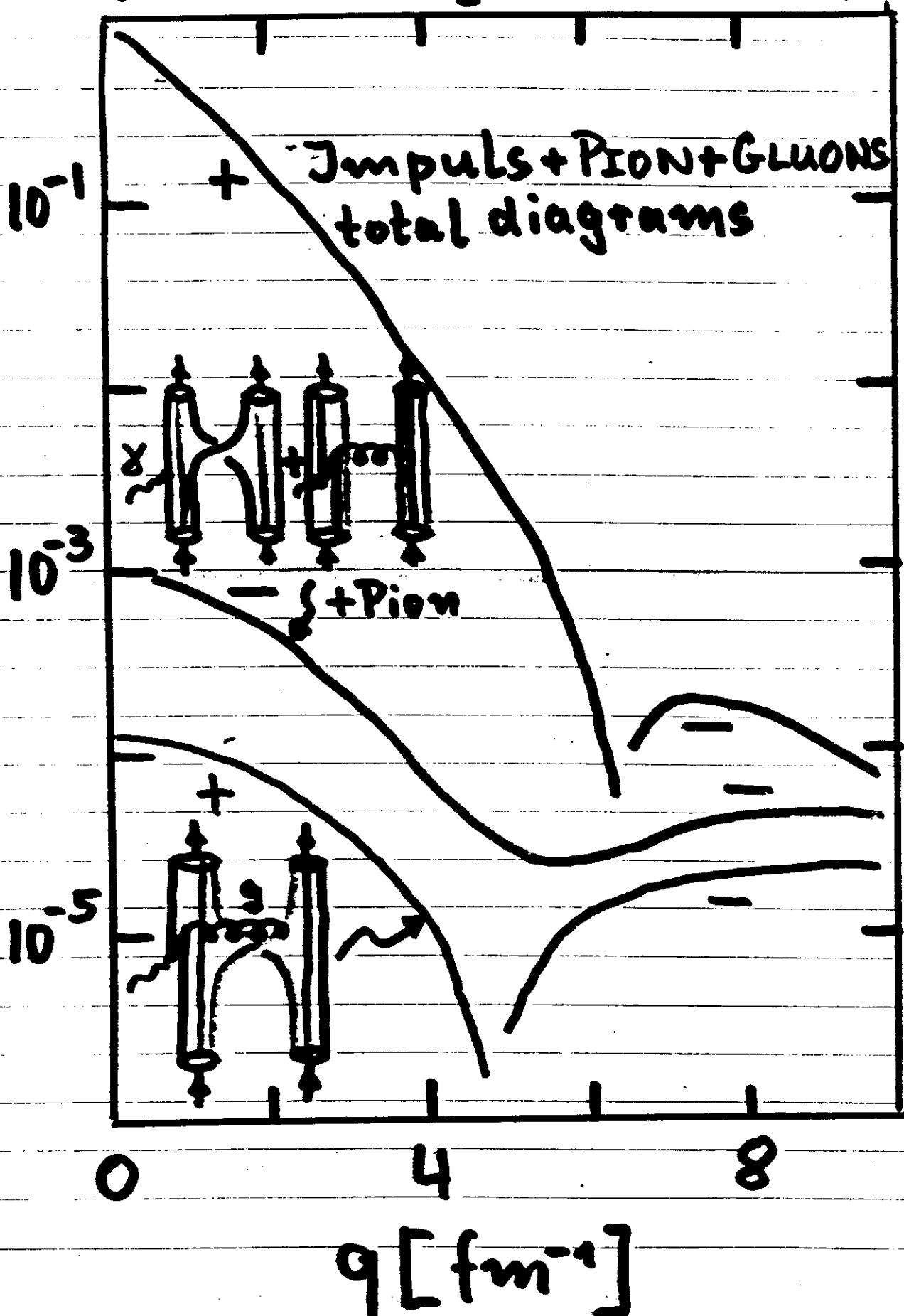


Fig. 14

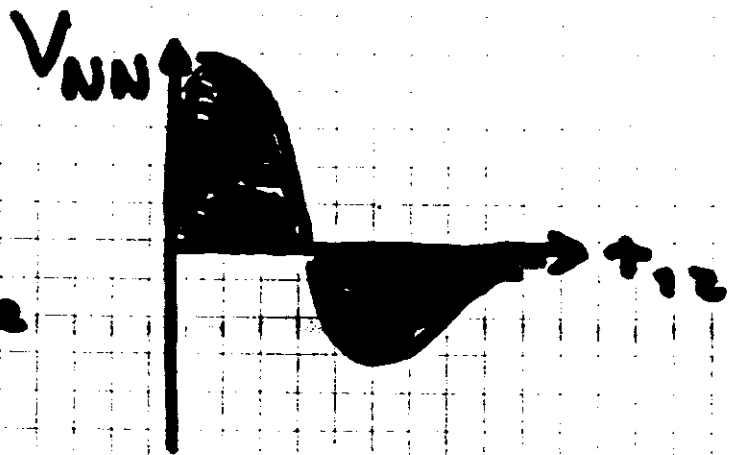
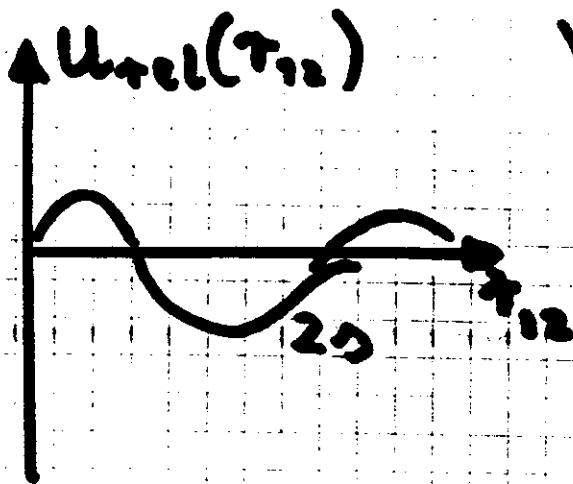
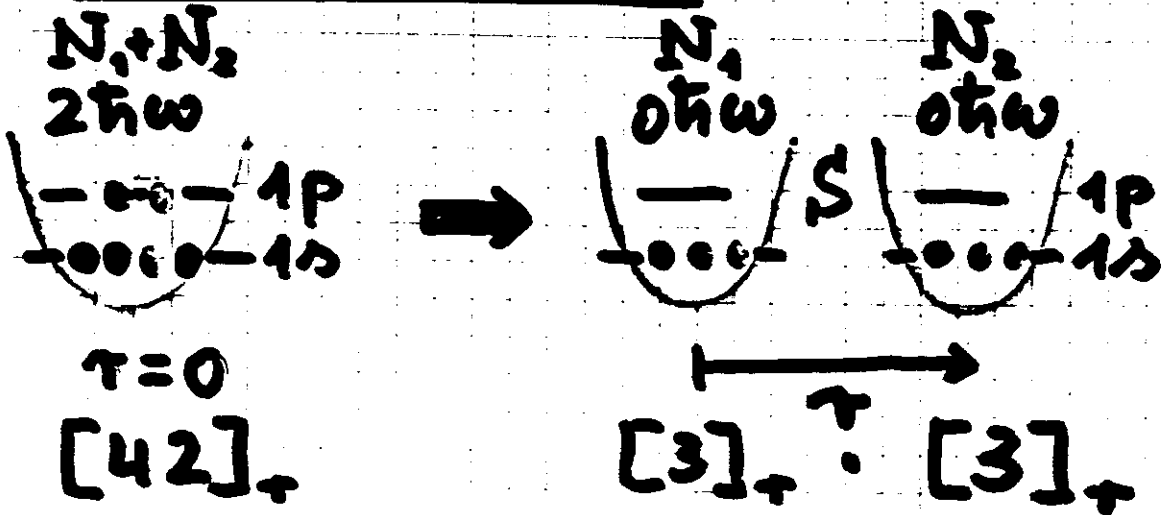


# $|F_M(q)|$ Magnetic Formfactor



# SUMMARY:

ω



$m_N; m_{\Delta}; \langle \tau^2 \rangle_{f.c.h.}^{1/2}; \frac{g^2 \pi N N}{4\pi}; \frac{g^2 \pi}{4\pi}$

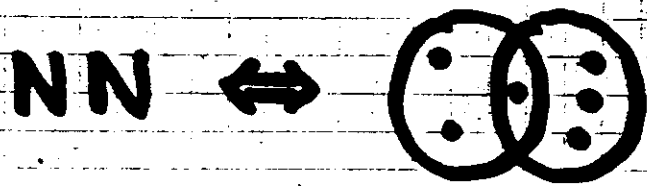
~ Nucleon-Nucleon  
 Nucleon-Hyperon

→ Hyperon-Hyperon

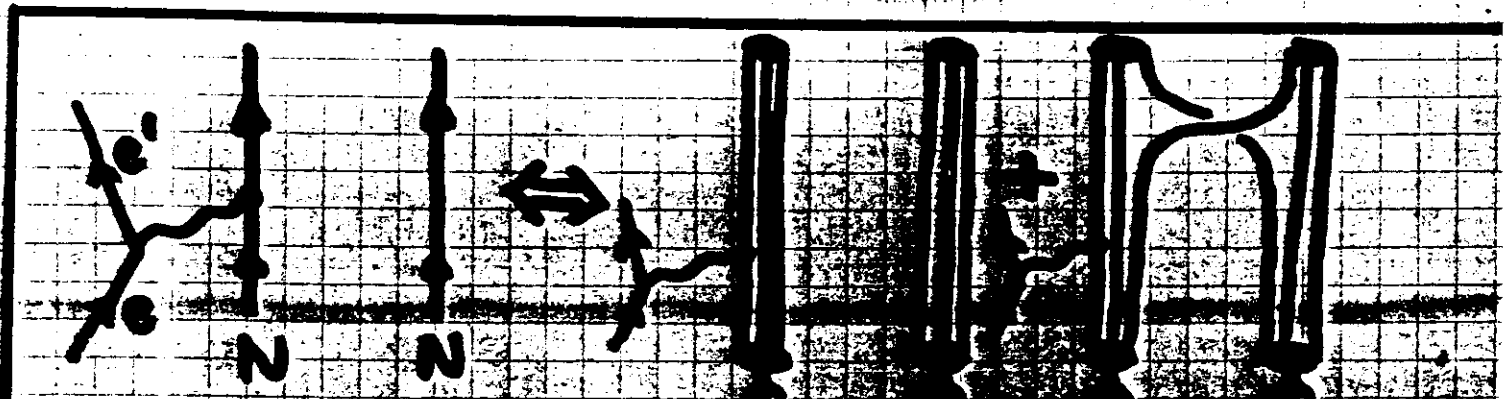
**WHAT IS THE NATURE OF SHORT-RANGE REPULSION?**

# Conclusion: of @ Deuteron Properties

Elastic  $e^-$  D Scattering:



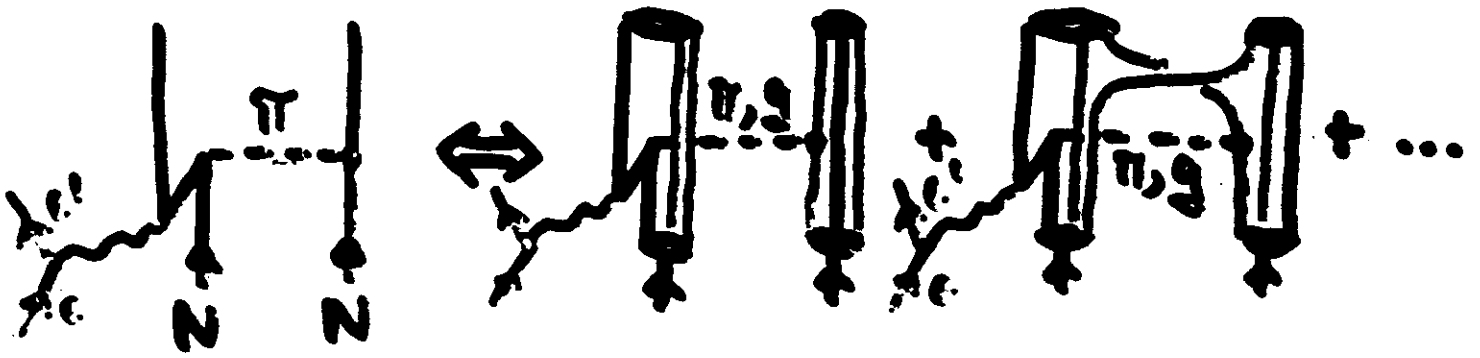
IMPULSE APPROX:



Nucleons  $\leftrightarrow$  Quarks

$$F_c(q^2) \approx F_c(q^2)$$
$$F_q(q^2) \approx F_q(q^2)$$
$$F_n(q^2) \neq F_n(q^2) \text{ in Spin}$$

# Meson Exchange Current:



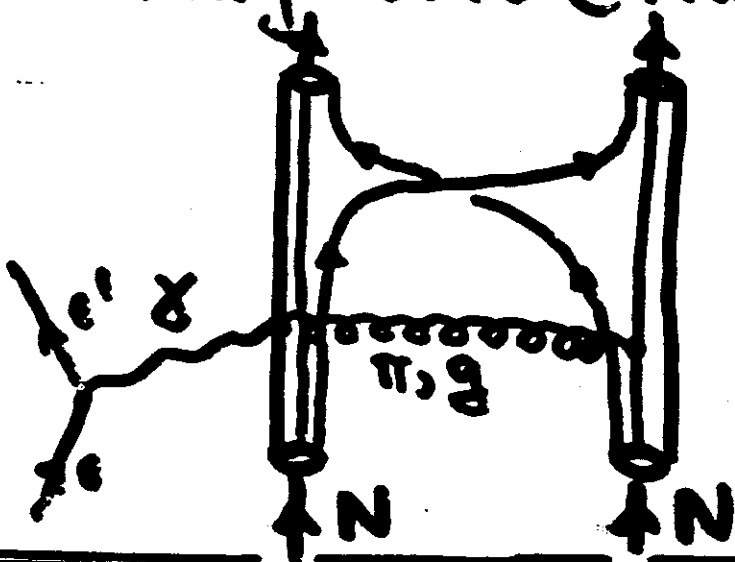
Nucleons  $\leftrightarrow$  Quarks

$$\downarrow E_{p+q} = \sqrt{m_q^2 + (p+q)^2} \rightarrow m_q$$

$$E_{p+q} \approx \sqrt{m_q^2 + q^2}$$

No large Difference:  
ex MEC small.

## Magnetic (Transverse) Form-factor



Spin part  
at high  $|q|$   
large.  
+ Pion + Gluon  
Exchange