

A conventional explanation of the "dibaryon d*(2380)" peak

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In a recent work with Raquel Molina, and Natsumi Ikeno, we have found an explanation for the peak observed in the $pn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 d$ reaction ($\pi^0 \pi^0 d$) that has been associated to a dibaryon $d(2380)$ so far. A sequential mechanism of single pion production $pn \rightarrow pp \pi^-$ followed by $pp \rightarrow \pi^+ d$ (plus $pn \rightarrow nn \pi^+$ followed by $nn \rightarrow \pi^- d$) reproduces the observed peak in strength, position and narrow width. The two ingredients entering the calculation are the $pn \rightarrow pp \pi^-$ cross section in isospin $I=0$, recently measured, and the $pp \rightarrow \pi^+ d$ cross section, well known, but only now identified as a consequence of a triangle singularity, which gives it an abnormal large strength compared to other fusion reactions. The picture explains why the "d(2380)" peak is not seen in the $\gamma d \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- d$ reaction and is also not observed in the pp mass distribution of the BESIII $e^+ e^- \rightarrow p p \bar{p} \bar{p}$ reaction.

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