

Karplus curve

Gribov lecture #8,
<http://www.indiana.edu/~jpac/Gribov.html>

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Introduce masses

Changing parameter α you can investigate smooth transition from standard book Karplus curve (all masses are the same, $\lambda=0$) to one for specific values of masses ($\lambda=1$).

Example here is a photoproduction of kaon $\gamma p \rightarrow K \Lambda(\Sigma)$

```
 $\lambda^2 s = 1;$   
 $m_{1s} = 0.497614^2 \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*K*)$   
 $m_{2s} = 0.89581^2 \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*K^* *)$   
 $m_{3s} = 0.1349766^2 \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*\pi*)$   
 $m_{4s} = 1.18937^2 \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*\Sigma*)$   
 $M_{1s} = 0 \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*\text{real } \gamma*)$   
 $M_{2s} = 0.938272046^2 \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*p*)$   
 $M_{3s} = m_{1s} \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*K*)$   
 $M_{4s} = m_{4s} \lambda^2 s + 1 - \lambda^2 s; (*\Sigma*)$ 
```

some notations for $2 k_i k_{i+1}$

```
 $\mu_{1s} = m_{1s} + m_{2s} - M_{1s};$   
 $\mu_{2s} = m_{1s} + m_{4s} - M_{2s};$   
 $\mu_{3s} = m_{2s} + m_{3s} - M_{3s};$   
 $\mu_{4s} = m_{3s} + m_{4s} - M_{4s};$   
 $\text{SumMs} = M_{1s} + M_{2s} + M_{3s} + M_{4s};$ 
```

Landau equations

Solvability

```
 $\text{Ab}[s_, t_] :=$   
   $\{\{2 m_{1s}, \mu_{1s}, m_{1s} + m_{3s} - t, \mu_{2s}\}, \{\mu_{1s}, 2 m_{2s}, \mu_{3s}, m_{2s} + m_{4s} - s\},$   
   $\{m_{1s} + m_{3s} - t, \mu_{3s}, 2 m_{3s}, \mu_{4s}\}, \{\mu_{2s}, m_{2s} + m_{4s} - s, \mu_{4s}, 2 m_{4s}\}\}$   
 $f[s_, t_] := \text{Det}[\text{Ab}[s, t]];$ 
```

Explicit equations for α , for condition $\alpha_i > 0$

```
 $\text{ns}[s_, t_] := \text{Join}[\text{Ab}[s, t][[1 ;; 3]], \{\{1, 1, 1, 1\}\}];$   
 $\alpha[s_, t_] := \text{Inverse}[\text{ns}[s, t]].\{0, 0, 0, 1\};$ 
```

Border of kinematic region

Calculate t_{\min} , t_{\max} and build up equation for the border

Clear@λ;

λ[x_, y_, z_] := x² + y² + z² - 2 x y - 2 x z - 2 y z;

g[s_, t_] := $\left(t - M1sq - M3sq + 2 \left(\frac{s + M1sq - M2sq}{2 \sqrt{s}} \frac{s + M3sq - M4sq}{2 \sqrt{s}} \right) \right)^2 -$
 $4 \frac{\lambda[s, M1sq, M2sq]}{4 s} \frac{\lambda[s, M3sq, M4sq]}{4 s};$

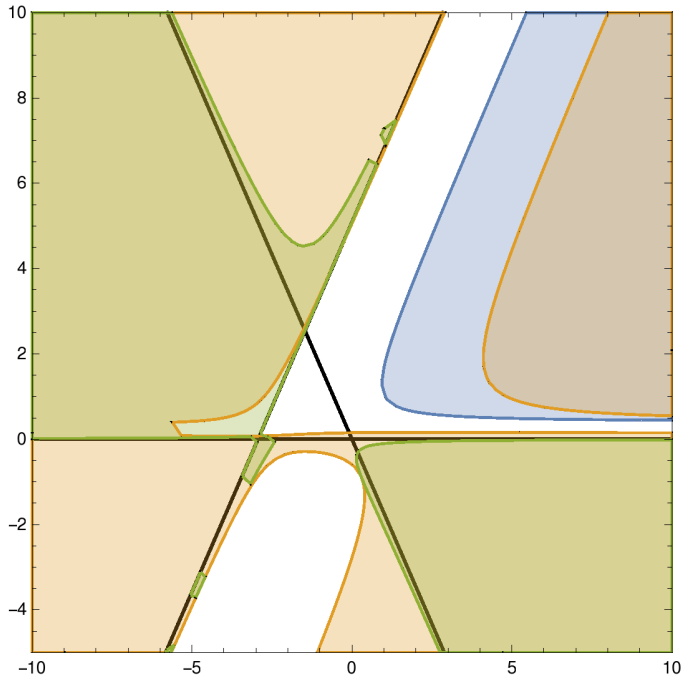
Mandelstam coordinates

Rotation and shift of x axis

sv[x_, y_] := SumMsq + $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} y;$

Plot Landau singularities

```
Module[{x$min = -10, x$max = 10, y$min = -5, y$max = 10},
  Show[
    ContourPlot[{sv[x, y] == 0, y == 0, SumMsq - sv[x, y] - y == 0},
      {x, x$min, x$max}, {y, y$min, y$max},
      ContourStyle -> Directive[Thick, Black]],
    RegionPlot[{
      And@@Table[α[sv[x, y], y][[i]] > 0, {i, 4}], (*α>0*)
      f[sv[x, y], y] > 0, (*Det[A]==0*)
      g[sv[x, y], y] < 0 (*t_min<t<t_max*)
    }, {x, x$min, x$max}, {y, y$min, y$max}], ImageSize -> Medium,
    PlotRangePadding -> 0
  ]
]
```



Plot intersection

```
Module[{x$min = -5, x$max = 10, y$min = -5, y$max = 10},
  Show[
    ContourPlot[{sv[x, y] == 0, y == 0, SumMsq - sv[x, y] - y == 0},
      {x, x$min, x$max}, {y, y$min, y$max},
      ContourStyle -> Directive[Thick, Black]],
    RegionPlot[{
      And@@Table[α[sv[x, y], y][[i]] > 0, {i, 4}] && (f[sv[x, y], y] > 0),
      g[sv[x, y], y] < 0 && sv[x, y] > (√M1sq + √M2sq)2
    ], {x, x$min, x$max}, {y, y$min, y$max}], ImageSize -> Medium,
    PlotRangePadding -> 0
  ]
]
```

