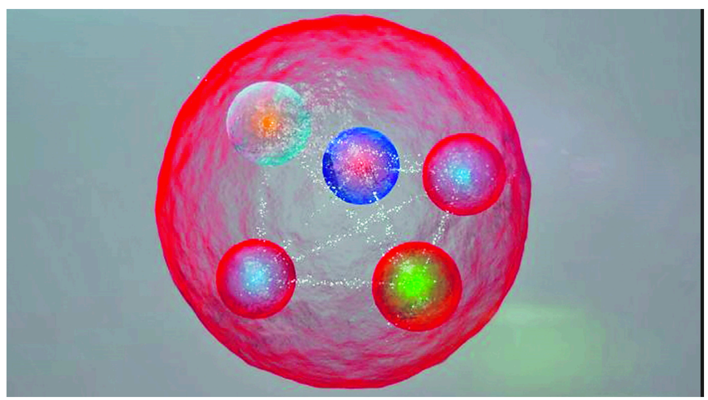
Jefferson Lab
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Near threshold J/ψ production and study of the LHCb pentaquarks with CLAS12

Valery Kubarovsky

Jefferson Lab



CLAS Collaboration Meeting
June 15, 2017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of Science

JSA

Outline

- The highlights of new proposal
- LHCb pentaquarks
- J/ψ photoproduction kinematics, acceptance and resolution
- Statistics and expected results
- Summary

Submitted to PAC45

Near threshold J/ψ photoproduction and study of LHCb pentaquarks with CLAS12

M. Battaglieri*, G. Bracco, A. Celentano*, R. De Vita*,
L. Marsicano, P. Musico, M. Osipenko, M. Ripani, M. Taiuti
INFN, Sezione di Genova, 16146 Genova, Italy

N. Baltzell, S. Boyarinov, V. Burkert, G. Gavalian, Y. Furletova, V. Kubarovsky*, V. Mokeev, M. Mestayer, K. Park, E. Pasyuk, S. Stepanyan*†
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, VA 23606

R. Paremuzyan
University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824-3568

C. Hyde, J. Newton, L. Weinstein
Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529

P. Nadel-Turonski
Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794

D. Glazier, D. G. Ireland, D. MacGregor, B. McKinnon, B. Seitz, D. Sokhan
University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom

L. Guo
Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199

W. Armstrong, K. Hafidi, M. Hattawy
Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439

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Near threshold J/ψ photoproduction and study of LHCb pentaquarks with CLAS12

Spokespersons:

- Jefferson Lab Valery Kubarovsky Stepan Stepanyan
- INFN Marco Battaglieri, Andrea Celentano, Raffaella De Vita

The proposal was signed by **124** scientists from **32** Institutions

C. Hyde, J. Newton, L. Weinstein

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Approved J/Ψ Photoproduction Experiments at Jlab

- PR12-12-001: Hall-B, untagged technique
- PR12-12-006: Hall-A
- PR12-16-007: Hall-C (Search for the LHCb pentaquarks)

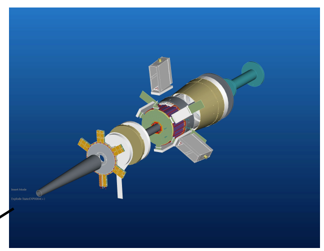
New proposal – JLAB PAC45

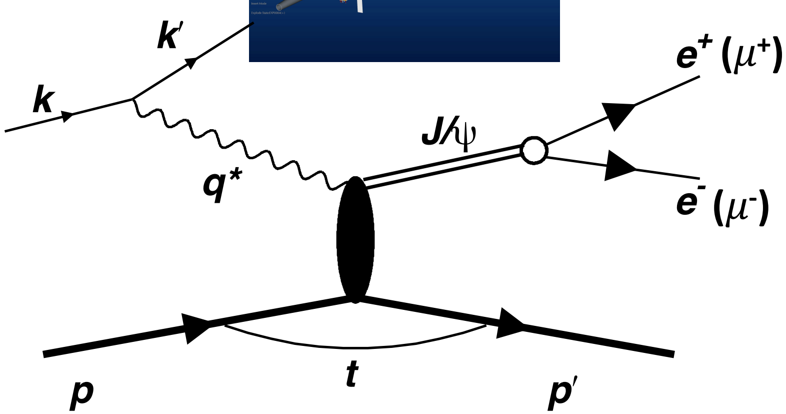
- Extends measurements of approved CLAS12 experiment E12-12-001 by including J/$\psi \rightarrow \mu^{+}\mu^{-}$ decay mode
- Will study pentaquarks with hidden charm using tagged (E12-12-005, MesonX) and untagged (E12-12-001) photoproduction with CLAS12

Photoproduction with CLAS12

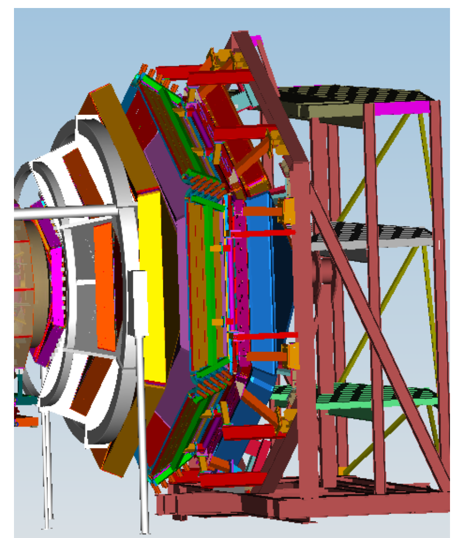
- Untagged photoproduction – E12-12-001 CLAS12 analysis: $ep \to (e')p'l^+l^-;\ l = e, \mu$
  - Recoil proton and decay leptons will be detected
  - kinematics of the scattered electron will be reconstructed in the missing momentum analysis
- Tagged photoproduction – E12-12-005 CLAS12 MesonX:
  - scattered electron will be detected in the CLAS12 FT, Q^2<0.02 GeV^2
  - Multiple combination of hadronic final state (the recoil proton and the J/ψ decay leptons) will be detected in CLAS12 FD

CLAS12 Forward Tagger





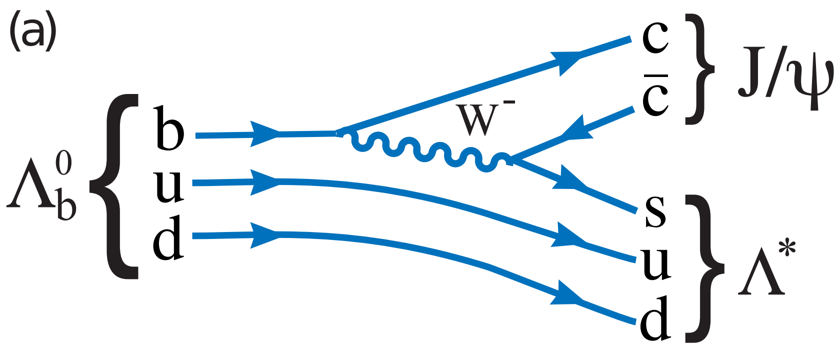
CLAS12 Forward Detector



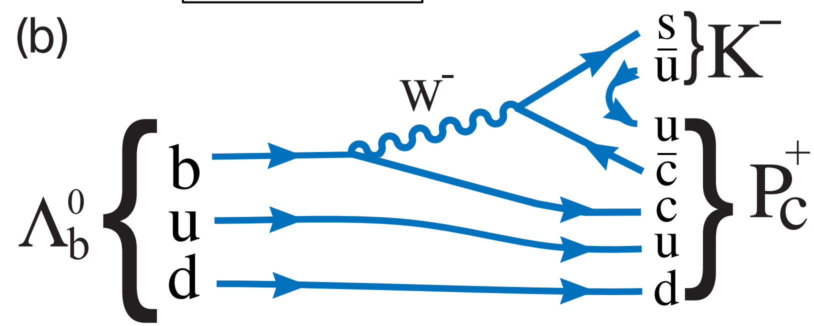
LHCb: Background and Signal

$$\Lambda_b^0 \to K^- J/\psi p$$

$\Lambda^0_b \to J/\psi\Lambda^*$



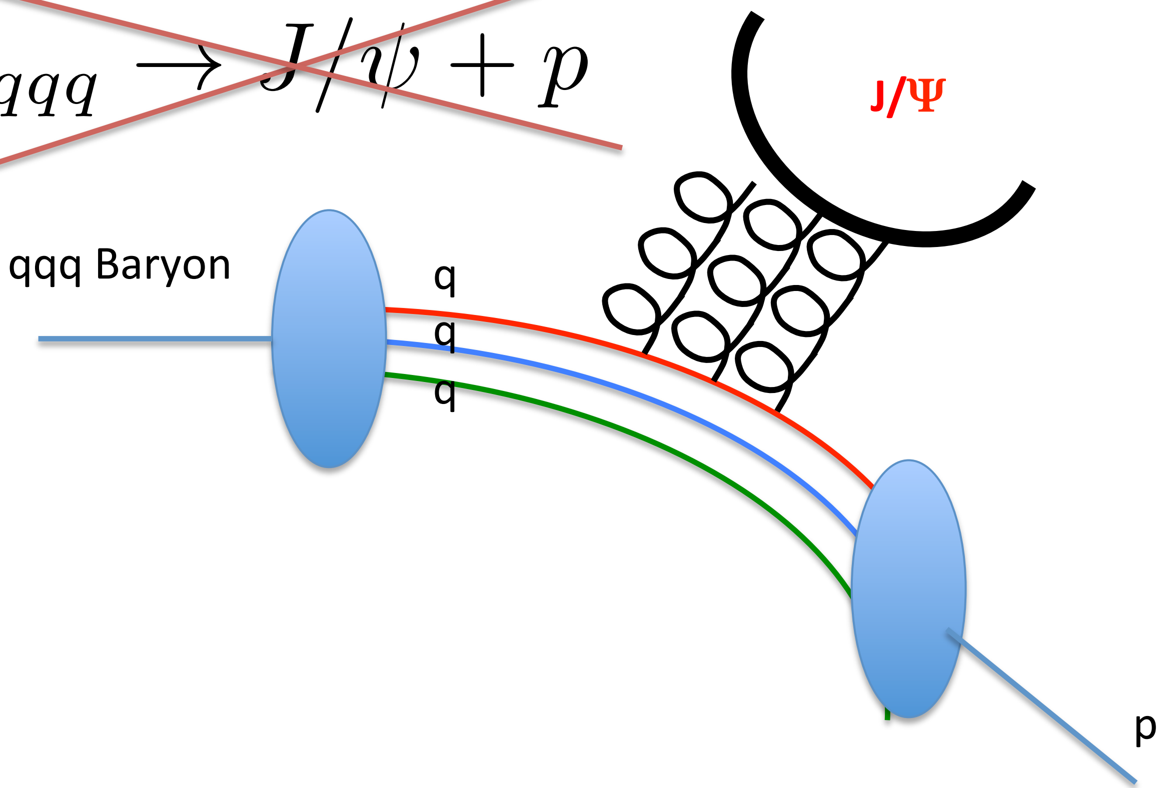
$\Lambda^0_b \to P_c K^-$



- LHCb accidentelly found a signal in the J/ψp invariant mass spectrum
- PRL LHCb paper: In practice baryons decaying strongly into J/ψ p must have a minimal quark content of $\mathbf{c\bar{c}uud}$, and thus are charmonium-pentaquarks.
- It is the consequence of the Okuba–Zweig–Iizuka rule.

Okubo Zweig Iizuka (OZI) rule

$$B_{qqq} \to J/\psi + p$$



The decay of ordinary baryons to J/Ψ+p is highly suppressed by OZI rule

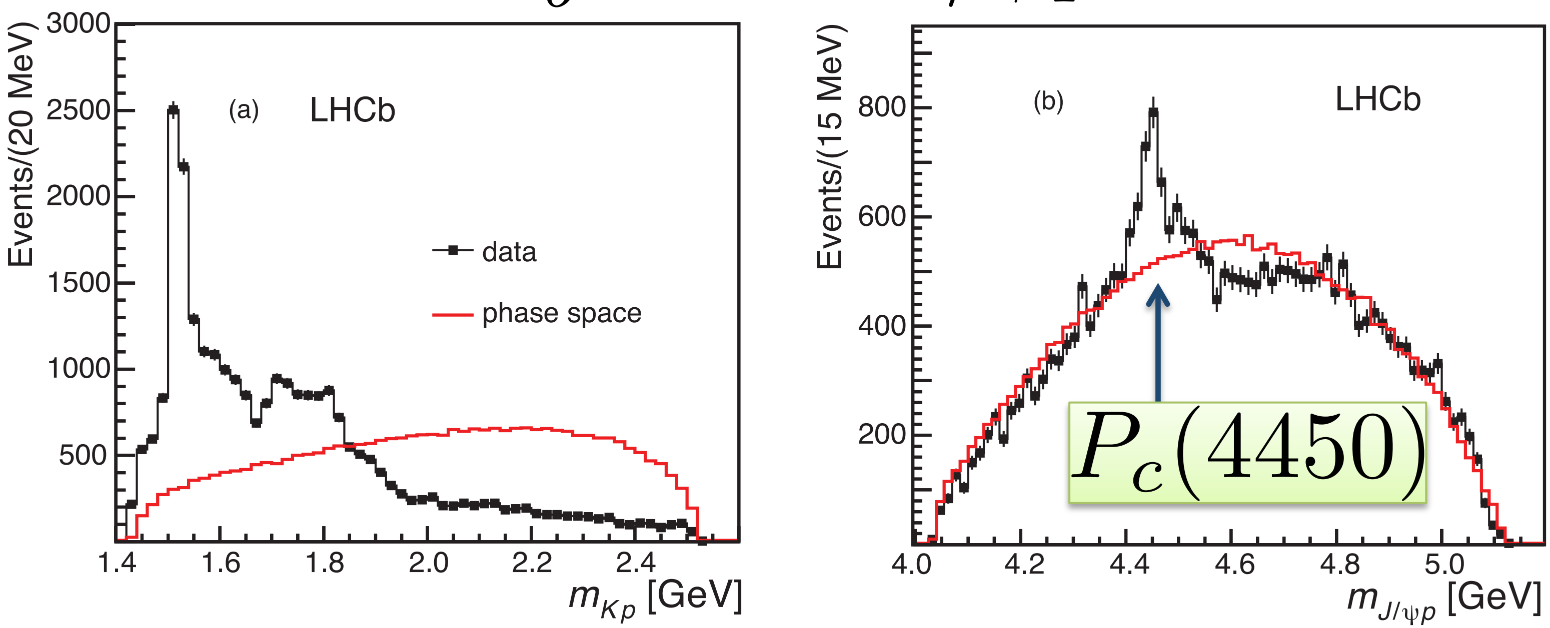
Claim of two pentaquark states

$P_c(4380)$ and $P_c(4450)$ in J/ψp decay mode

$\Gamma(4380)$=205 MeV $\Gamma(4450)$=40 MeV

with 9 and 12 standard deviations, respectively.

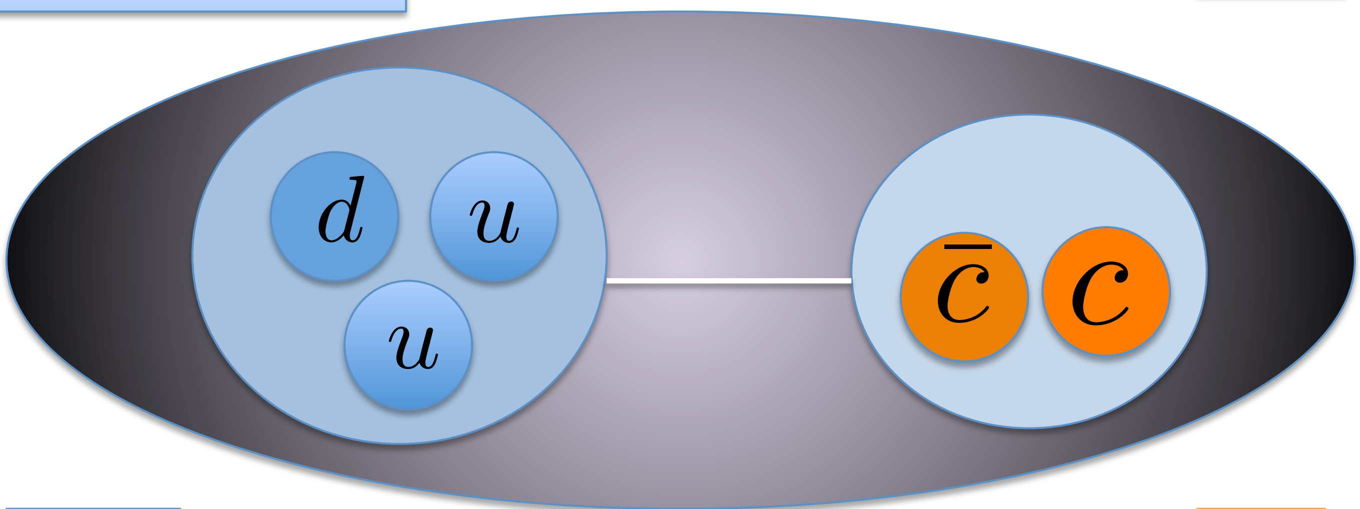
$$\Lambda_b^0 \to K^- J/\psi p$$



The fit includes **146** parameters. It was reduced in so called restricted model down to 64 keeping only low orbital Λ^* excitation in the Λ_b^o decay.

Baryocharmonium

Exited state as N(1440), N(1520)



Proton

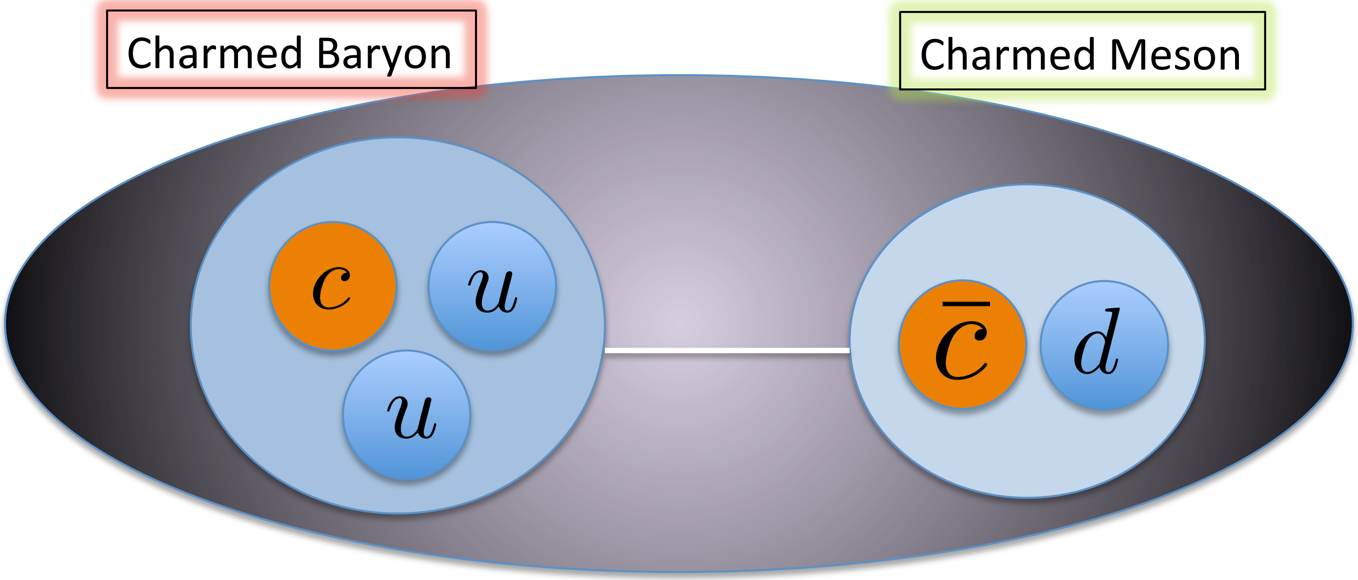
J/ψ — V. K. and M.B. Voloshin, Phys.Rev. D 92, 3, 031502 (2015)

χ_1 — U.-G. Meiner and J. A. Oller, arXiv:1507.07478

Ψ' — M. I. Eides et al. Phys. Rev. D 93, 054039 (2016)

P_c is a composite of the charmonium state and the proton or exited nucleon states similar to the known resonances N(1440) or N(1520). We expect that the branching ratio Br(P_c->J/ψ+p) may lay in the range from 1% to 10%. This model predicts sizable branching ratios to J/ψpπ and J/ψpππ.

Hadronic molecule

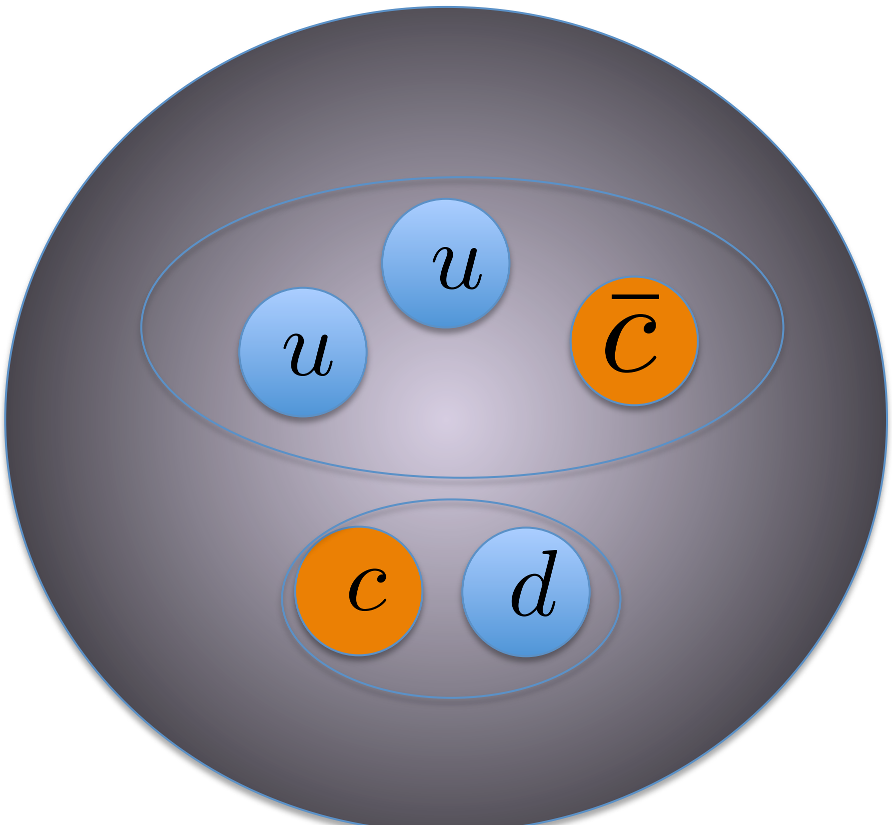


- M. Karliner and J. L. Rosner, arXiv: 1506.06386
- L. Roca, J. Nieves, and E. Oset, arXiv: 1507.04249
- R. Chen, X. Liu, X.-Q. Li, and S.-L. Zhu, arXiv: 1507.03704
- H-X. Chen, W. Chen, X. Liu, T.G. Steele, and S-L. Zhu, arXiv: 1507.0317
- J. He, arXiv: 1507.05200

These molecules made from a charmed baryon and charmed meson with week coupling. Such pentaquarks will decay predominantly to the charmed baryon and charmed meson.

Bag with color objects:

tightly correlated diquarks, or colored baryon-like and meson-like constituents



Pentaquarks made of tightly correlated **diquarks or colored baryon-like and meson-like constituents**.

- L. Maiani et al. Phys. Lett. B 749, 289 (2015)
- V. V. Anisovichet al., arXiv: 1507.07652
- A. Mironov and A. Morozov, JETP Lett. 102, no. 5, 271 (2015)
- R. F. Lebed, Phys. Lett. B 749, 454 (2015)

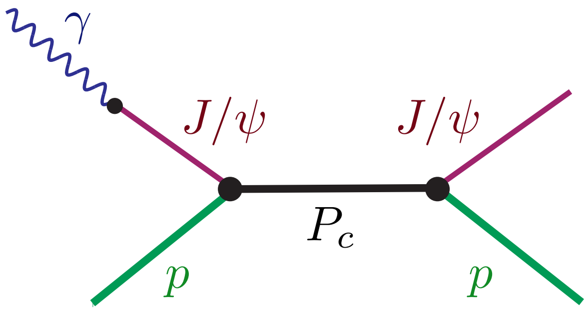
Hidden-Charm Pentaquark Models

- It has been also suggested that at least one of the peaks is not a resonance at all, but rather a **kinematical singularity** due to rescattering in the decay $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi\, p\, K^-$.

- F. K. Guo, U. G. Meißner, W. Wang and Z. Yang, Phys. Rev. D 92, no. 7, 071502 (2015).
- X. H. Liu, Q. Wang and Q. Zhao, Phys. Lett. B 757, 231 (2016).
- M. Mikhasenko, arXiv:1507.06552 [hep-ph].

Pentaquark photoproduction

- It was shown that the vector dominance model works for the s-channel photoproduction of hidden-charm pentaquark.



$$\sigma(W) = \frac{2J+1}{4}\frac{4\pi}{k^2}\frac{\Gamma^2/4}{(W-M_c)^2+\Gamma^2/4} Br(P_c \to \gamma + p)\, Br(P_c \to J/\psi + p)$$

$$\sigma \sim Br^2(P_c \to J/\psi p)$$

$$\Gamma(P_c \to \gamma + p) = \frac{3\Gamma_{ee}(J/\psi)}{\alpha\, M(J/\psi)} \sum_L f_L \left(\frac{k}{p}\right)^{2L+1} \Gamma_L(P_c \to J/\psi + p)$$

$$1.5 \times 10^{-30}\,\mathrm{cm}^2 < \frac{\sigma_{max}[\gamma + p \to P_c(4380) \to J/\psi + p]}{Br^2[P_c(4380) \to J/\psi + p]} < 47 \times 10^{-30}\,\mathrm{cm}^2$$

$$1.2 \times 10^{-29}\,\mathrm{cm}^2 < \frac{\sigma_{max}[\gamma + p \to P_c(4450) \to J/\psi + p]}{Br^2[P_c(4450) \to J/\psi + p]} < 36 \times 10^{-29}\,\mathrm{cm}^2$$

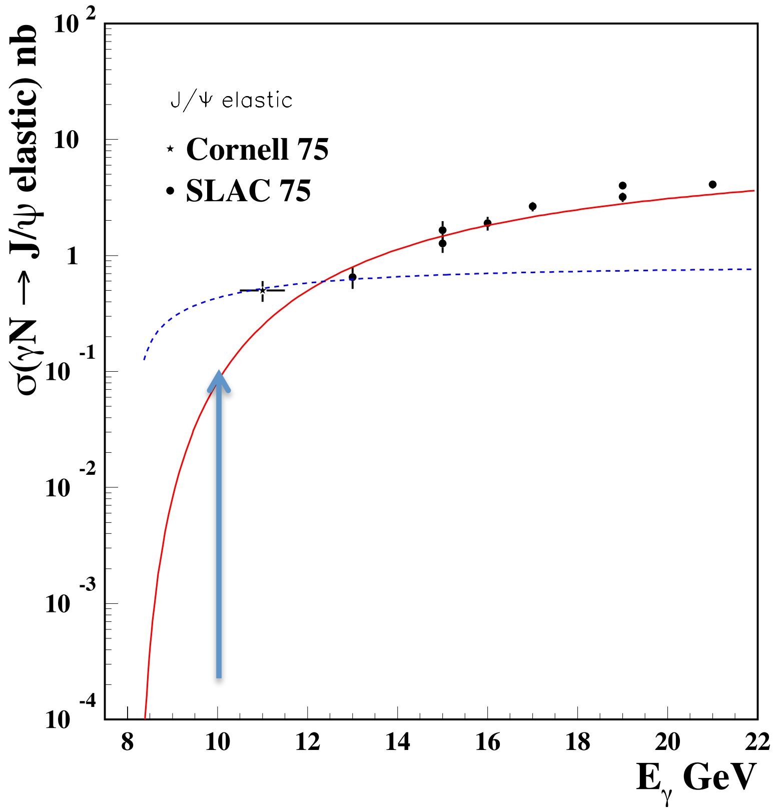
$$\sigma(W) \sim \frac{\Gamma^2/4 \cdot Br^2(P_c \to J/\psi + p)}{(W-M_c)^2+\Gamma^2/4}$$

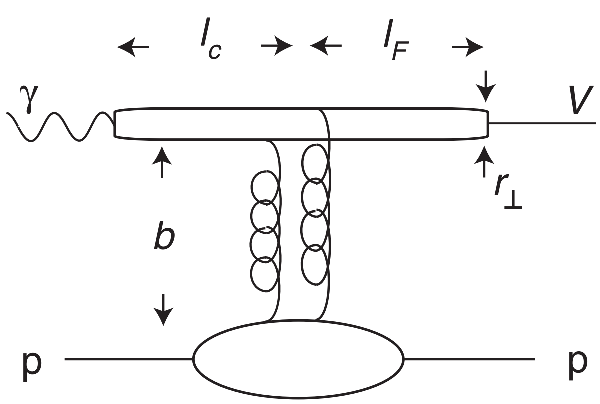
- Theoretical uncertainty is connected with the unknown partial wave decomposition of the pentaquark decay
- Maximum cross section (higher allowed partial wave only)
- Minimum cross section (lower allowed partial wave only)

V.K. and M. B. Voloshin, Phys.Rev. D92 (2015) 3, 031502, arXiv:1508.00888.

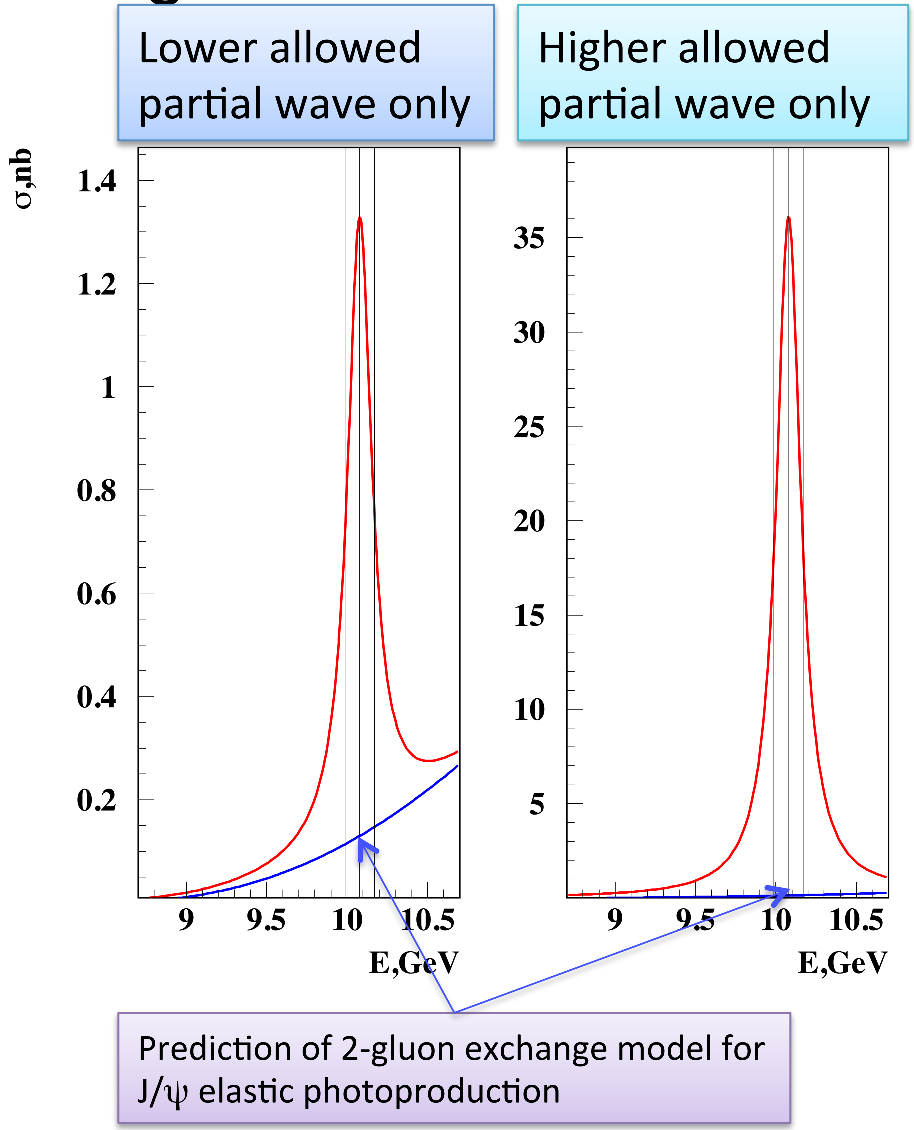
hep-ph/0010343, Brodsky et al (2000)

- J/ψ photoproduction cross section is around **0.1 nb** in the region of expected pentaquarks





P_C1450 Photoproduction cross section



$$BR(P_c \to J/\psi p) = 1\%$$

$$\sigma(W) \sim \frac{\Gamma^2/4 \cdot Br^2(P_c \to J/\psi + p)}{(W - M_c)^2 + \Gamma^2/4}$$

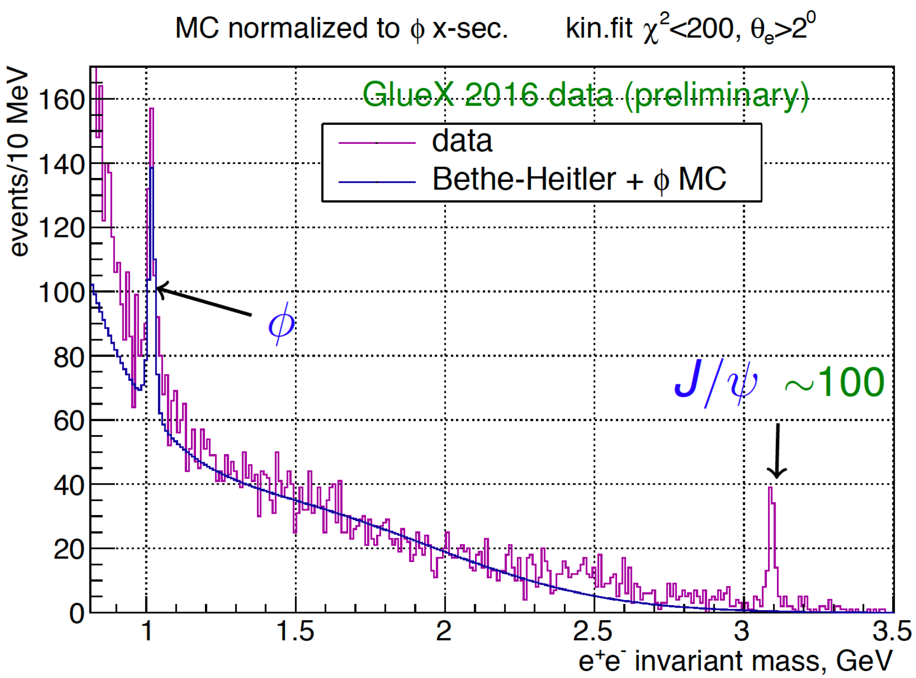
The S/B ratio is **extremely good** even for such small BR=1%

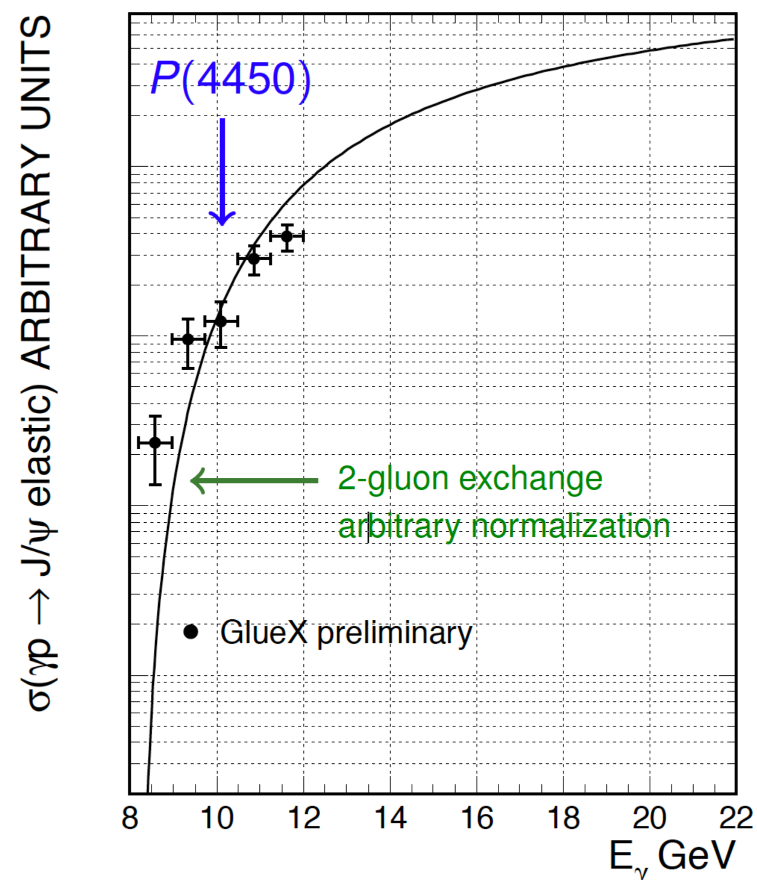
BR(P_C->J/ψ+p)=1% is very conservative. CLAS12 can confirm and study the pentaquark properties or rise a question about the existence of the LHCb pentaquark.

V.K. and M. Voloshin, arXiv 1609.00050 (2016)

Hall-D Gluex results

- All 2016 data: exclusive events pe^+e, the e^+e^- PID using the electromagnetic calorimeters BCAL and FCAL. Kinematic fit with the beam energy from the tagger
- Planned measurements, after adding the 2017 Spring data will limit the pentaquark yield (the mass resolution 6 MeV/c^2)



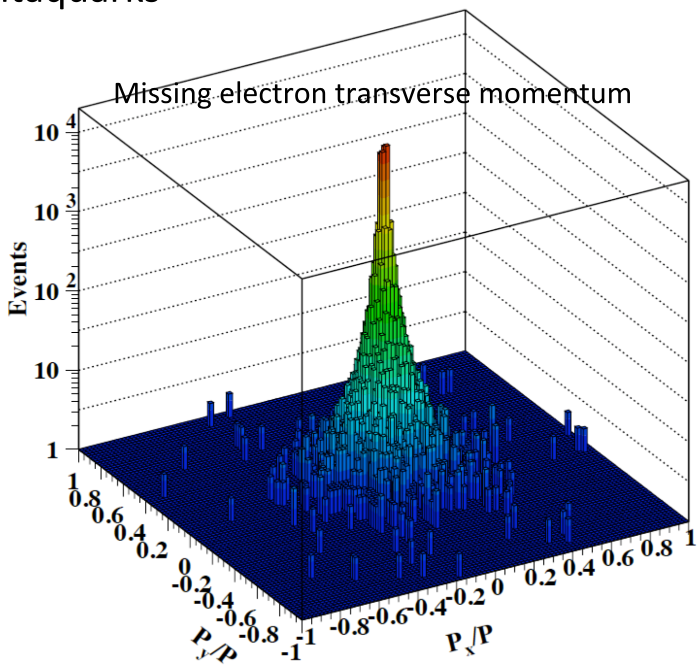


Note how clean the J/ψ signal is

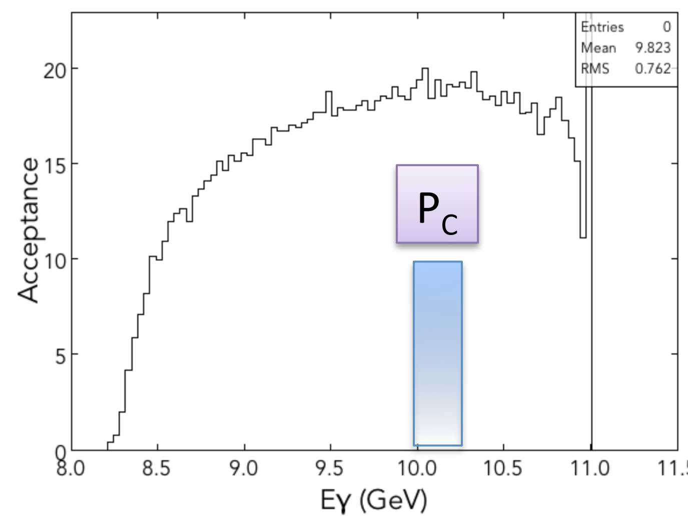
CLAS12 performance – untagged photoproduction

$$ep \rightarrow (e')p'l^+l^-;\ l = e, \mu$$

- Recoil proton and decay leptons are detected
- Kinematics of the scattered electron will be reconstructed in the missing momentum analysis - requires missing transvers momentum to be ~0
- Acceptance covers the mass range of charmed pentaquarks



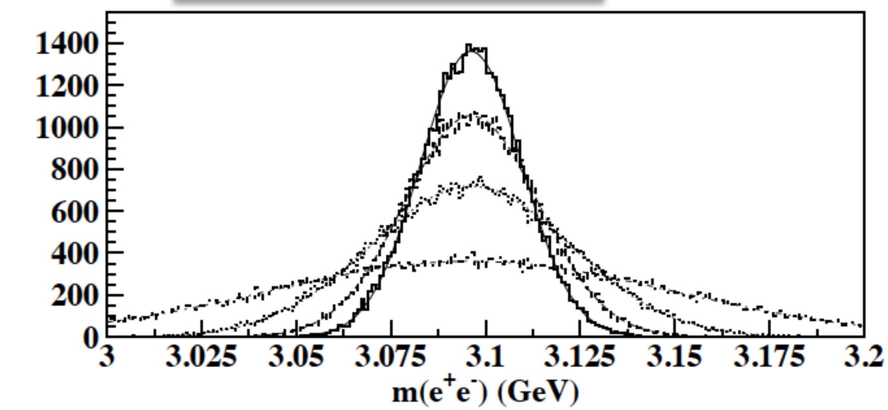
Acceptance vs E_γ

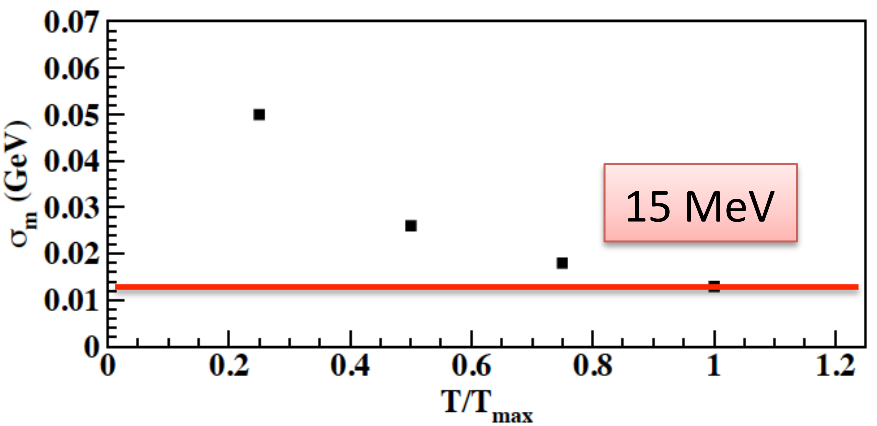


Mass resolutions

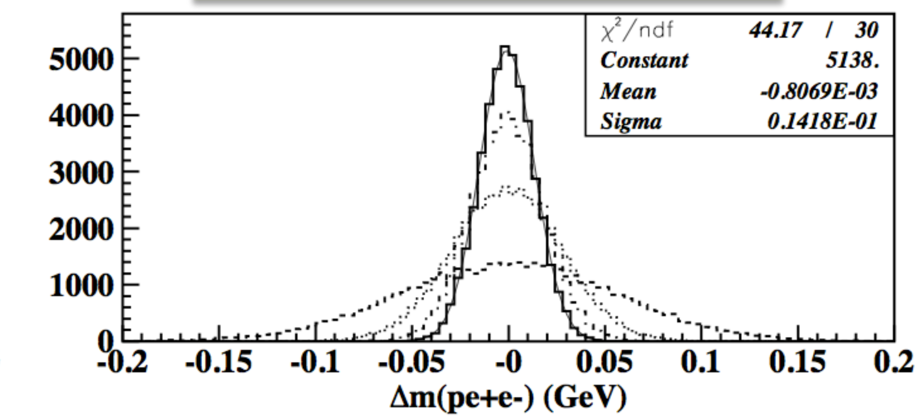
- J/ψ will be identified in the lepton pair invariant mass analysis
- Charmed pentaquarks, $P_c(4380)$ and $P_c(4450)$, will be identified in the invariant mass of $M(p'l^+l^-);\ l = e, \mu$

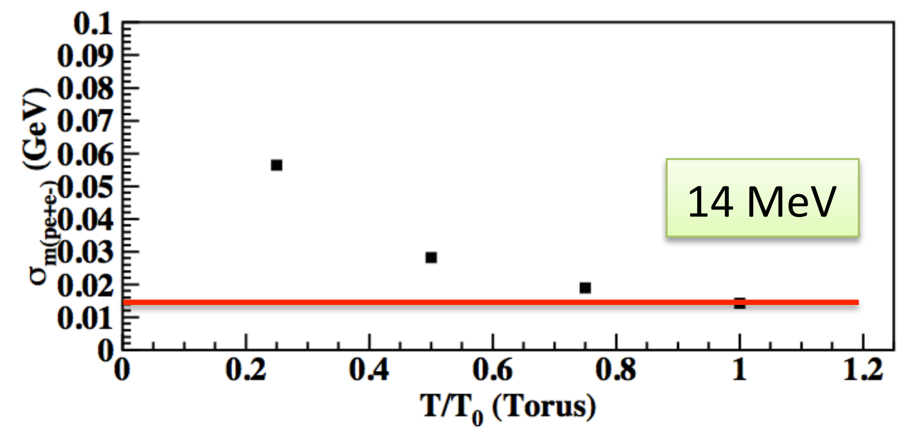
J/ψ mass resolution





Pentaquark mass resolution





CLAS12 performance – tagged photoproduction

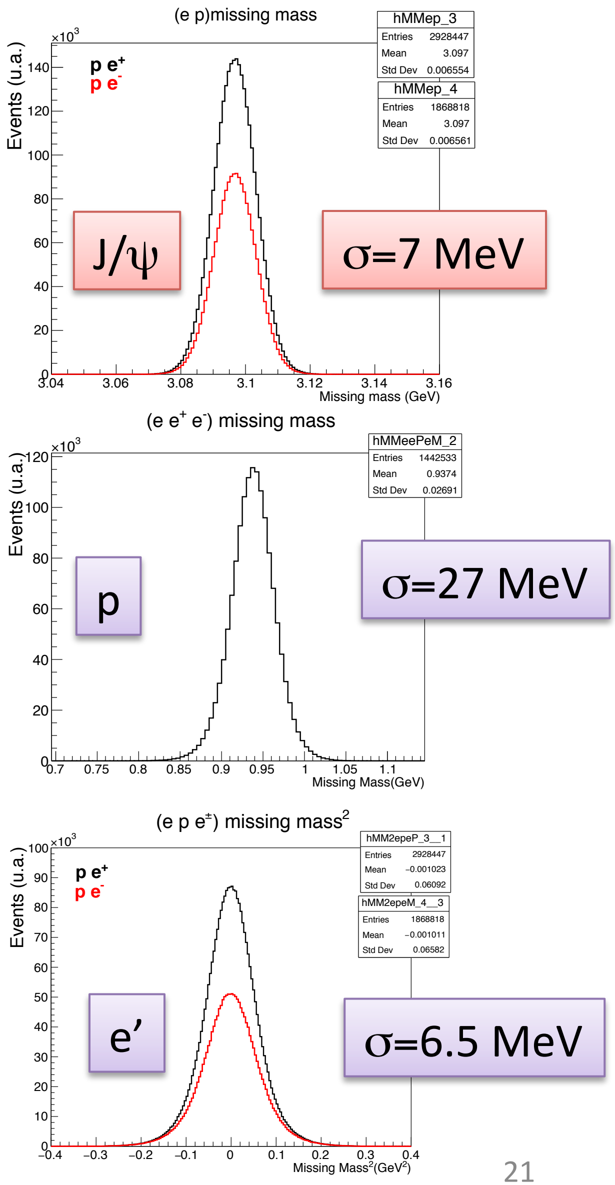
- About x10 lower photon flux, but …
- Multiple final states to measure J/ψ photoproduction
- Excellent mass resolutions:
  - J/ψ as sharp peak either in the invariant mass of decay leptons ($\Delta M \sim 15$ MeV) or in the electron-proton missing mass ($\Delta M \sim 7$ MeV)
  - Pentaquarks will be reconstructed in the missing mass analysis of the scattered electron (W-distribution) ($\Delta M \sim 5$ MeV)

$$ep \rightarrow e'p'l^{+(-)},\ l^{-(+)};\ l = e, \mu$$

Detection efficiency ~28%

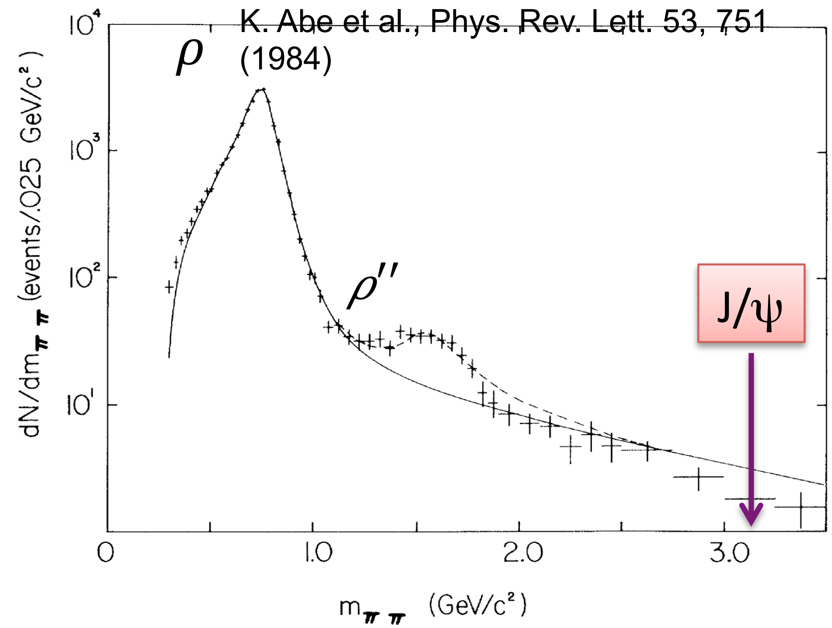
$$ep \rightarrow e'l^{+}l^{-}(p');\ l = e, \mu$$

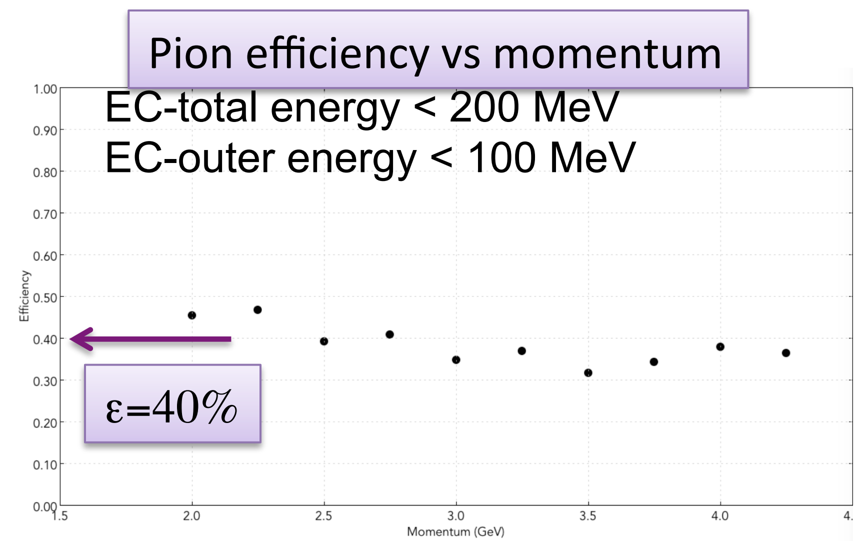
Detection efficiency ~18%



Muon final state

- The main background to muon final state is from $\gamma p \rightarrow p' \pi^+ \pi^-$
- In our energy rage $\sigma_{tot} \pi\pi \approx 15 \mu b$
- The fraction of pion pairs with $M_{\pi\pi}$ > 3 GeV <2 10^{-4}
- The effective cross section for pion pair photoproduction in the region of J/ψ is expected to be < 5 nb
- Charged pion detection efficiency with MIP signature is $\lesssim$0.4, pion pair suppression factor ~6
- The rate of pion pairs with the invariant mass > 3 GeV is the same order as J/ψ production





J/ψ Triggers

- The final states that will have an electron or a positron in CLAS12 FD will be a subset of events recorded using the CLAS12 standard electron trigger
- For final states with muons
  - two charged particles detected in CLAS12 FD with 0.3 – 3 GeV electron cluster in the FT
  - three charged particles in CLAS12 FD

Trigger #	Final state	Trigger setting	Expected trigger rate
1	$e'p'\mu^{\pm}$	Cluster in FT $\otimes$ 2-charged tracks in CLAS12 FD	4 kHz
2	$p'\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	3-charged tracks in CLAS12 FD	2.5 kHz
3	$e'p'e^{\pm}$ $(e')e^{+}e^{-}$ $p'e^{+}e^{-}$	CLAS12 electron trigger	2 kHz
4	$e'p'l^{+}l^{-}$	MesonX trigger[a]	2.8 kHz

- Trigger4 is a subset of trigger 1
- Total trigger rate is about 8.5 kHz
- MIP in EC will decrease trigger1 by a factor of 2 and trigger2 by a factor of 4

CLAS12 statistics (events/day)

including e^+e^- and $\mu^+\mu^-$ J/ψ decay modes

$BR(P_c \to J/\psi p) = 1\%$

$L = 10^{35} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$

	$P_C(4380)$		$P_C(4450)$	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Untagged mode	48	500	70	220
Tagged mode	20	600	28	880
Total	68	1100	98	1100

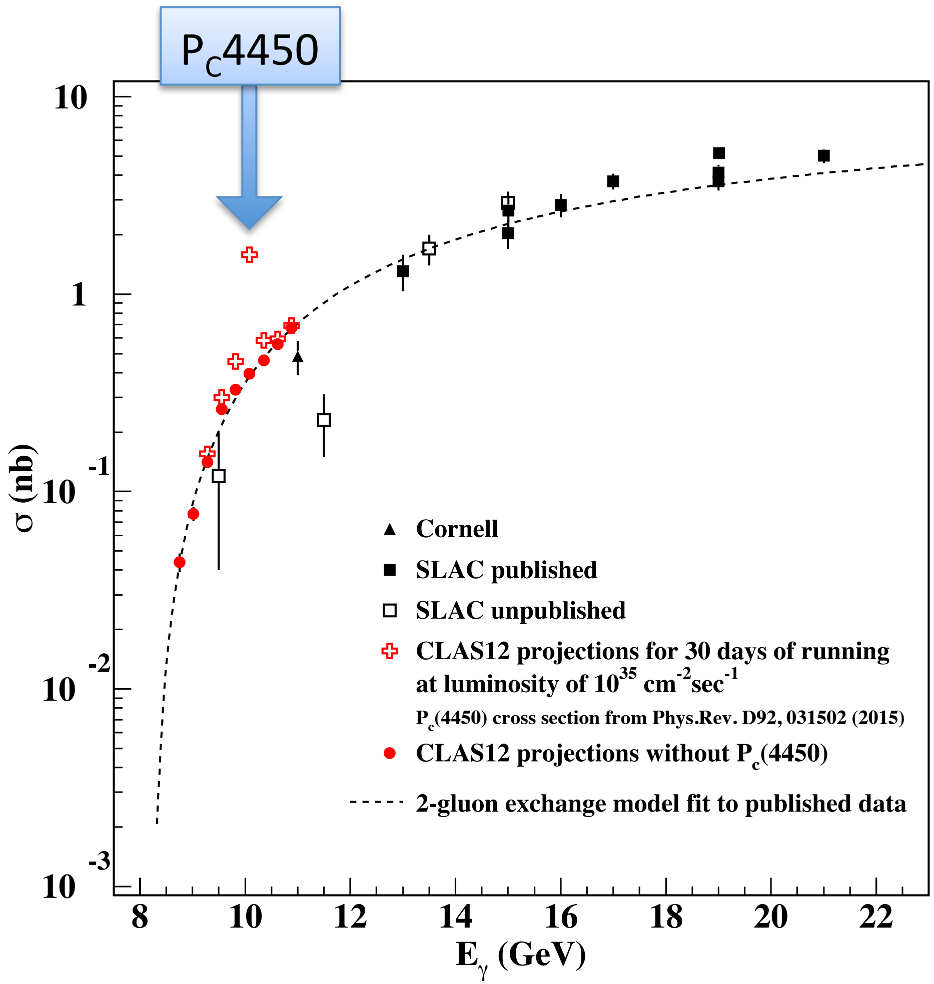
98 events/day for narrow $P_C(4450)$ pentaquark state at nominal CLAS12 luminosity

CLAS12 expected results

- From the two gluon exchange prediction for cross section, we expect total of 45 J/ψ detected per day in the whole energy rage
- Expected total number of P_C4450 pentaquarks 98 per day

Compared to -

- The Hall-C E12-16-007 with the same cross section formalism will detect 70 pentaquarks per day
- The Hall-A experiment E12-12-006 with future SoLID detector expects ~42 J/ψ per day
- With current luminosity Hall-D Gluex experiments expects 5-10 J/ψ per day



Conclusion

- Resolving between the models and clarifying the nature of the discovered hidden-charm pentaquarks requires further experimental studies.
- CLAS12 has a unique opportunity to detect pentaquarks. It will definitely help with the resolving between different models.
- Naturally, **any** observation of the P_c peaks in the γp cross section would strongly disfavor the interpretation in terms of 'accidental' singularities in the Λ_b decays.
- Three experiments (in Halls A, B and C) for J/ψ photoproduction have already been approved.
- First data from the Hall-D Gluex experiment has been already presented.
- A new proposal for CLAS12 has been submitted to PAC45 that will extend previous measurements to multiple final states and will study pentaquarks with hidden charm.