

Prospects at J-PARC

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<http://research.kek.jp/people/kumanos/>

**Hadronic Physics with Lepton and Hadron Beams
September 5-8, 2017, JLab, Newport News, USA
<https://www.jlab.org/conferences/hadrons2017/>**

Note: Topics based on my personal view.

**For a comprehensive overview on facility and experiments,
there was a Sawada's talk at Jlab-PAC45 on July 10, 2017.**

September 8, 2017

Contents

Introduction

- **Introduction to J-PARC facility**

Strangeness hadron physics

- **Measurements so far obtained.**

Hadron physics at high-momentum beamline

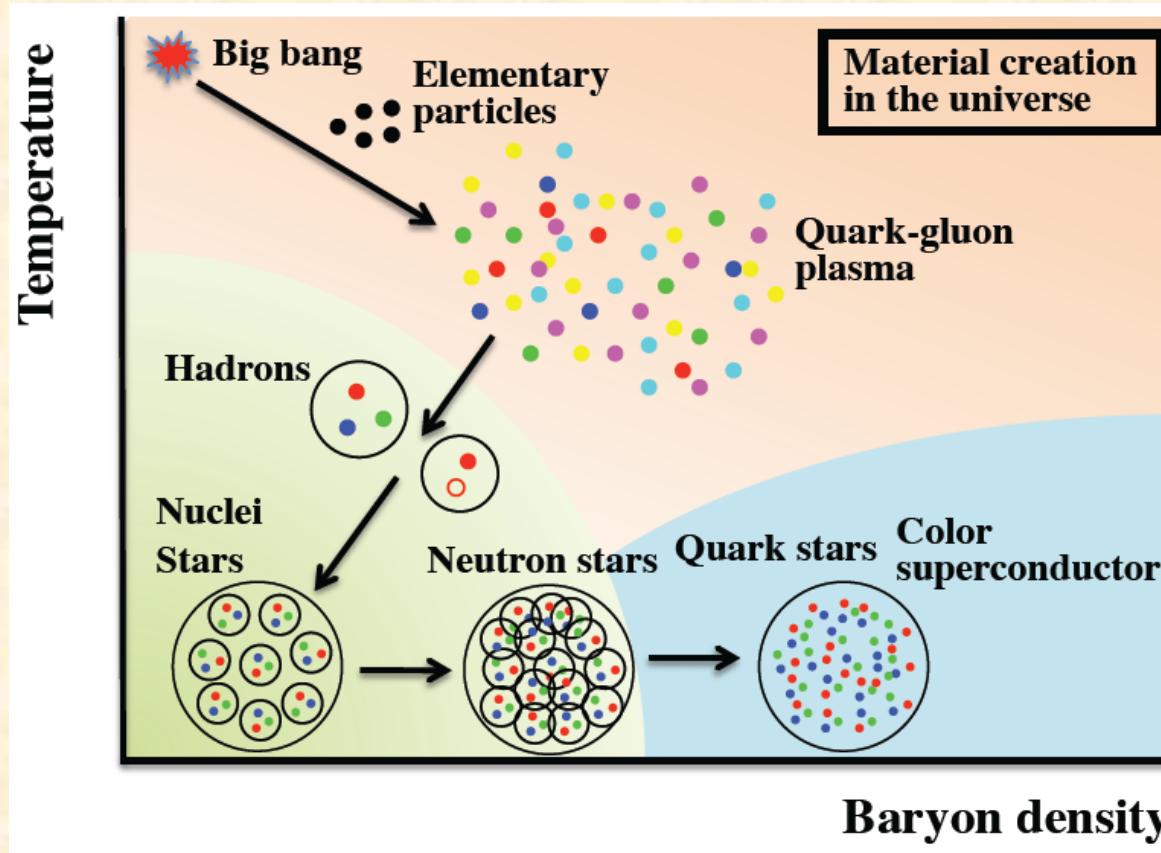
- **Approved projects**
- **Future possibilities**

Summary

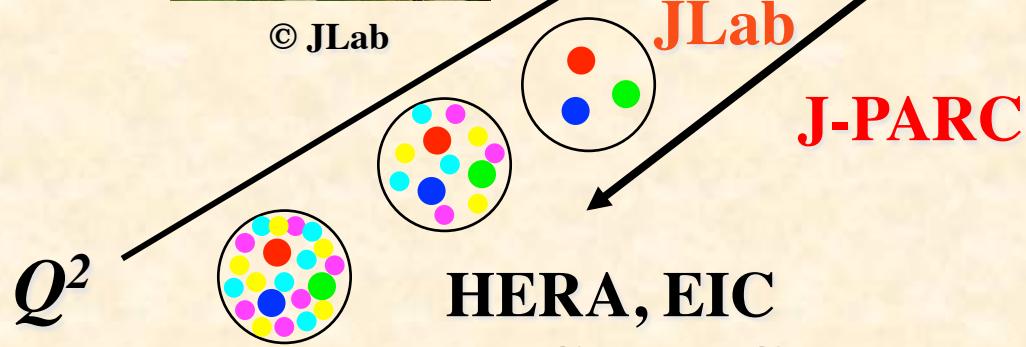
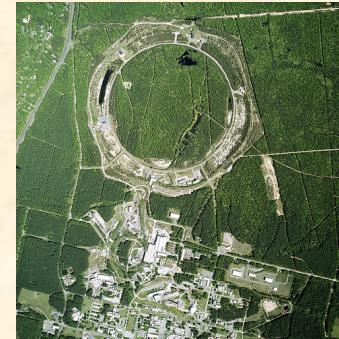
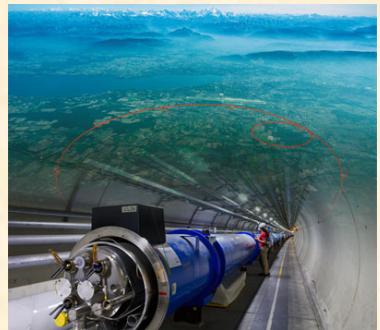
Nuclear Physics: Ultimate high-density quantum many-body system bound by strong interactions

Nuclear physics is a field of investigating

- matter generation of universe
- properties of quark-hadron many-body systems as ultimate materials.



Hadron-physics facilities

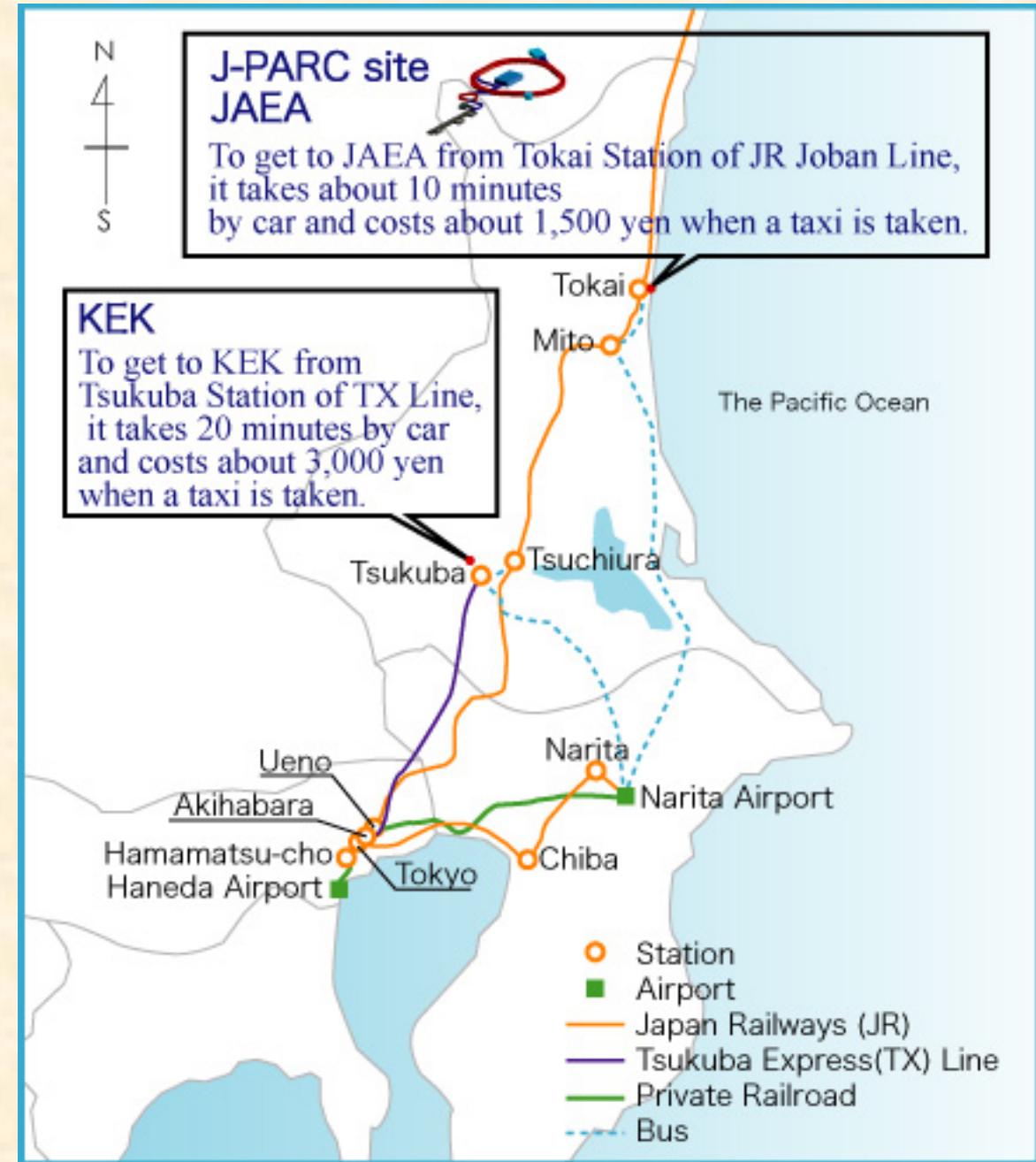


J-PARC Facility

J-PARC location

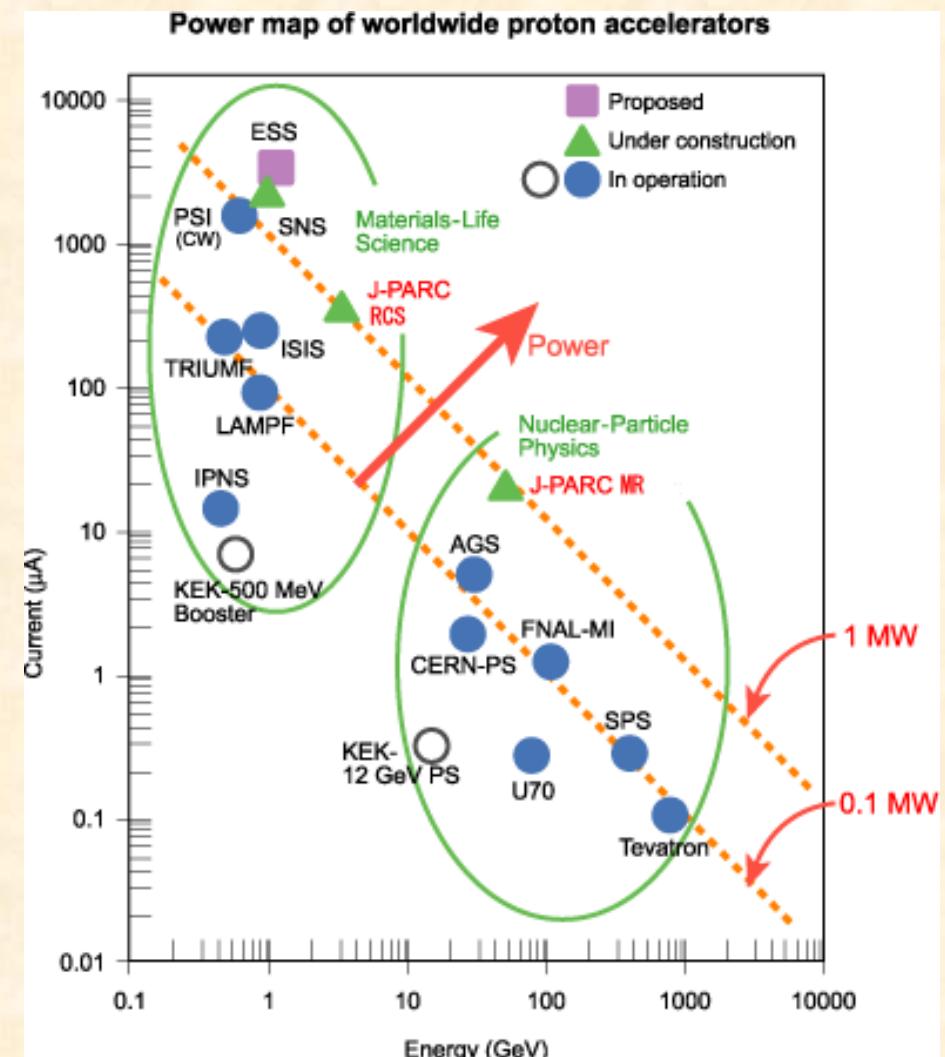
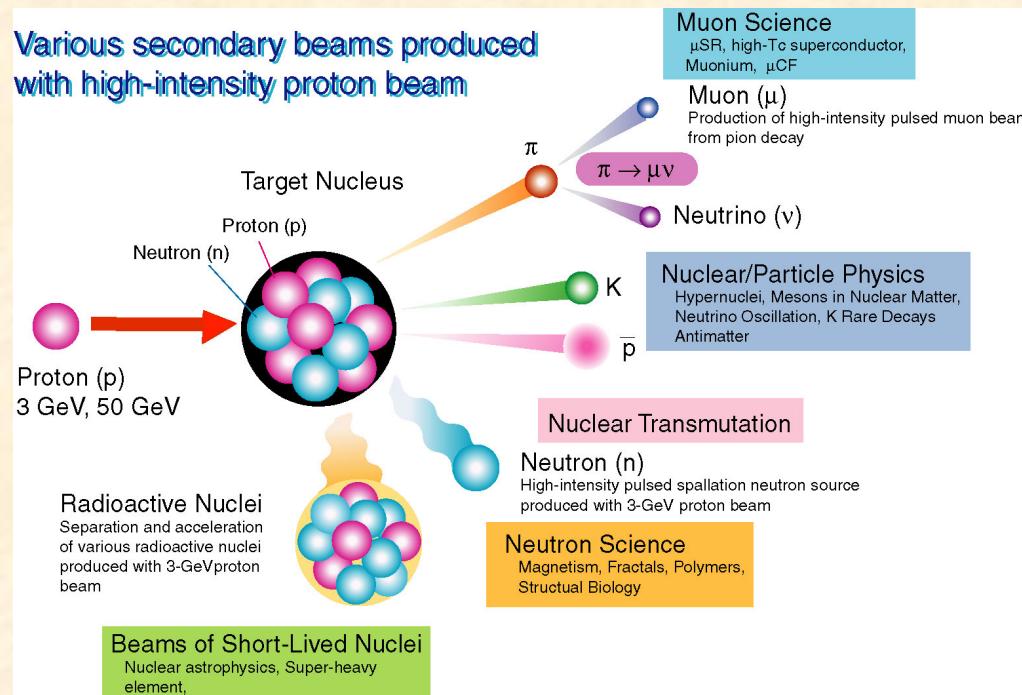
J-PARC
**(Japan Proton Accelerator
Research Complex)**

<http://j-parc.jp/index-e.html>

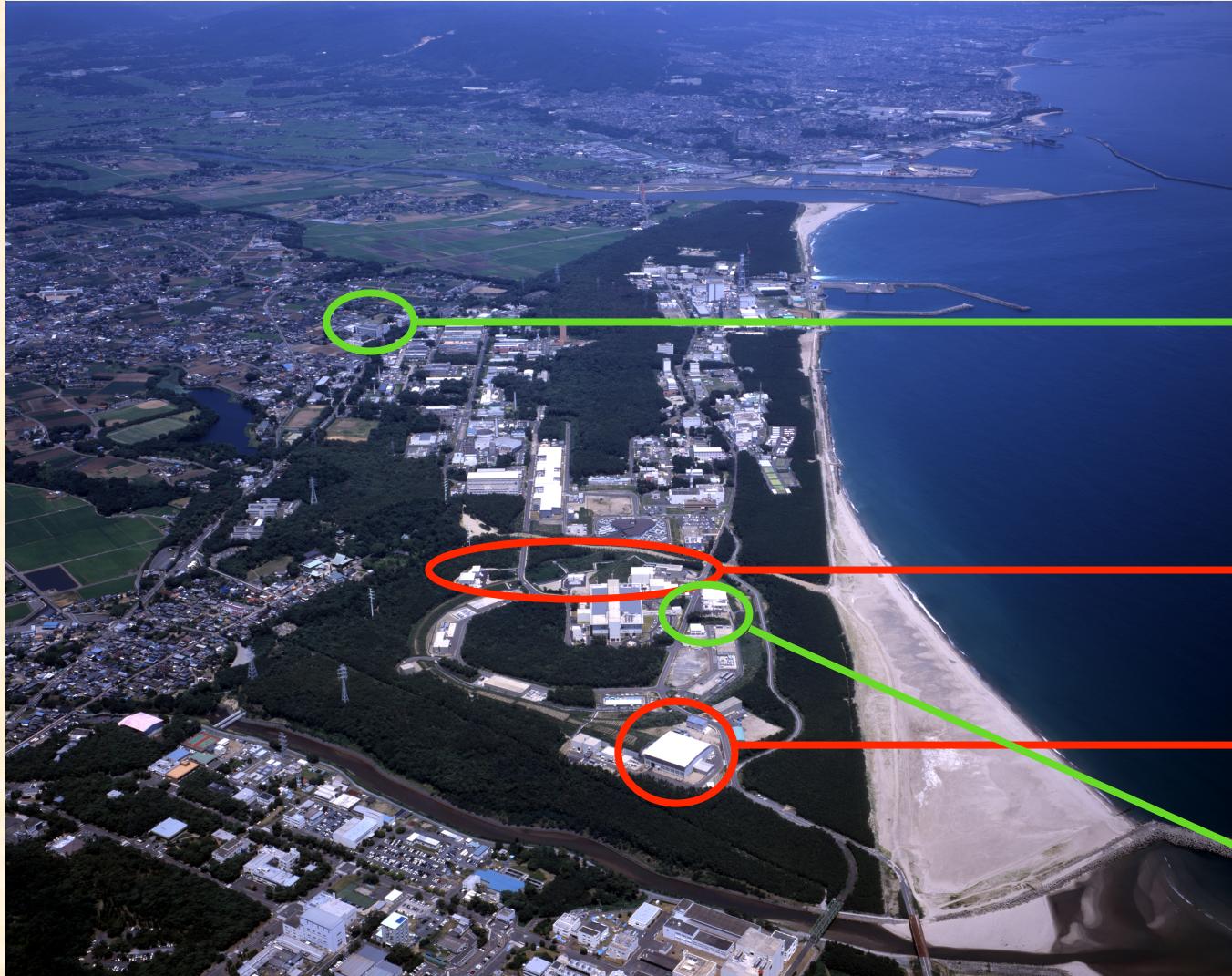


High-Intensity Frontier of Proton Accelerator

High-intensity proton beam
→ High-intensity secondary beams
(Neutrino, Kaon, Pion, Neutron ...)



Aerial photograph



KEK Tokai campus,
J-PARC branch
KEK theory center

Neutrino
facility

Hadron
facility

Research
building

Theory activities at J-PARC

J-PARC Branch, KEK Theory Center

**Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies, KEK
203-1, Shirakata, Tokai, Ibaraki, 319-1106, Japan
<http://j-parc-th.kek.jp>**

**4 permanent KEK staffs (A. Dote, K. Itakura, S. Kumano, O. Morimatsu)
+ 5 visiting staffs (T. Harada, M. Kitazawa, T. Sato, M. Takizawa, K. Tanaka)**

Hypernuclear physics

Heavy-ion physics

**Neutrino-nuclear
interactions**

Charm physics

Structure functions

**If you are interested in organizing a workshop
or joining activities, please inform us.**

J-PARC hadron physics

J-PARC hadron physics

Possibilities

Approved proposals

- Strangeness nuclear physics (1st experiment)

- Exotic hadrons
- Hadrons in nuclear medium
- Hard processes

- Nucleon spin (beam polarization)

- Quark-hadron matter (heavy ion)

“Possible” high-momentum beamline projects

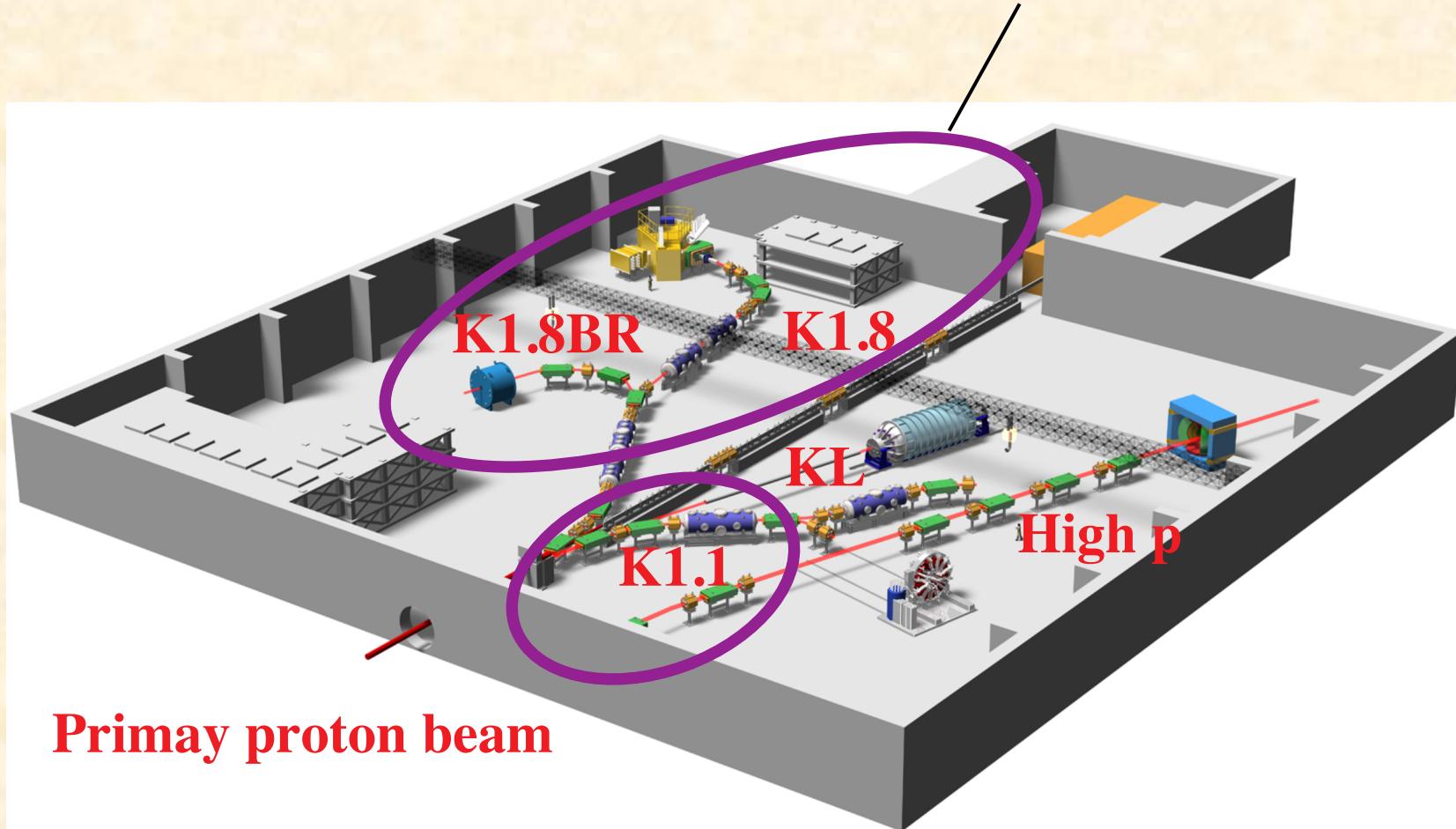
1st project

Next projects

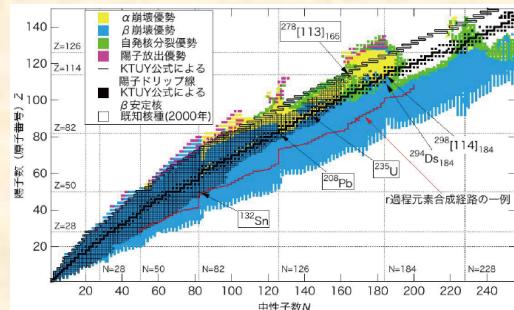
Need major
upgrades

Hadron facility

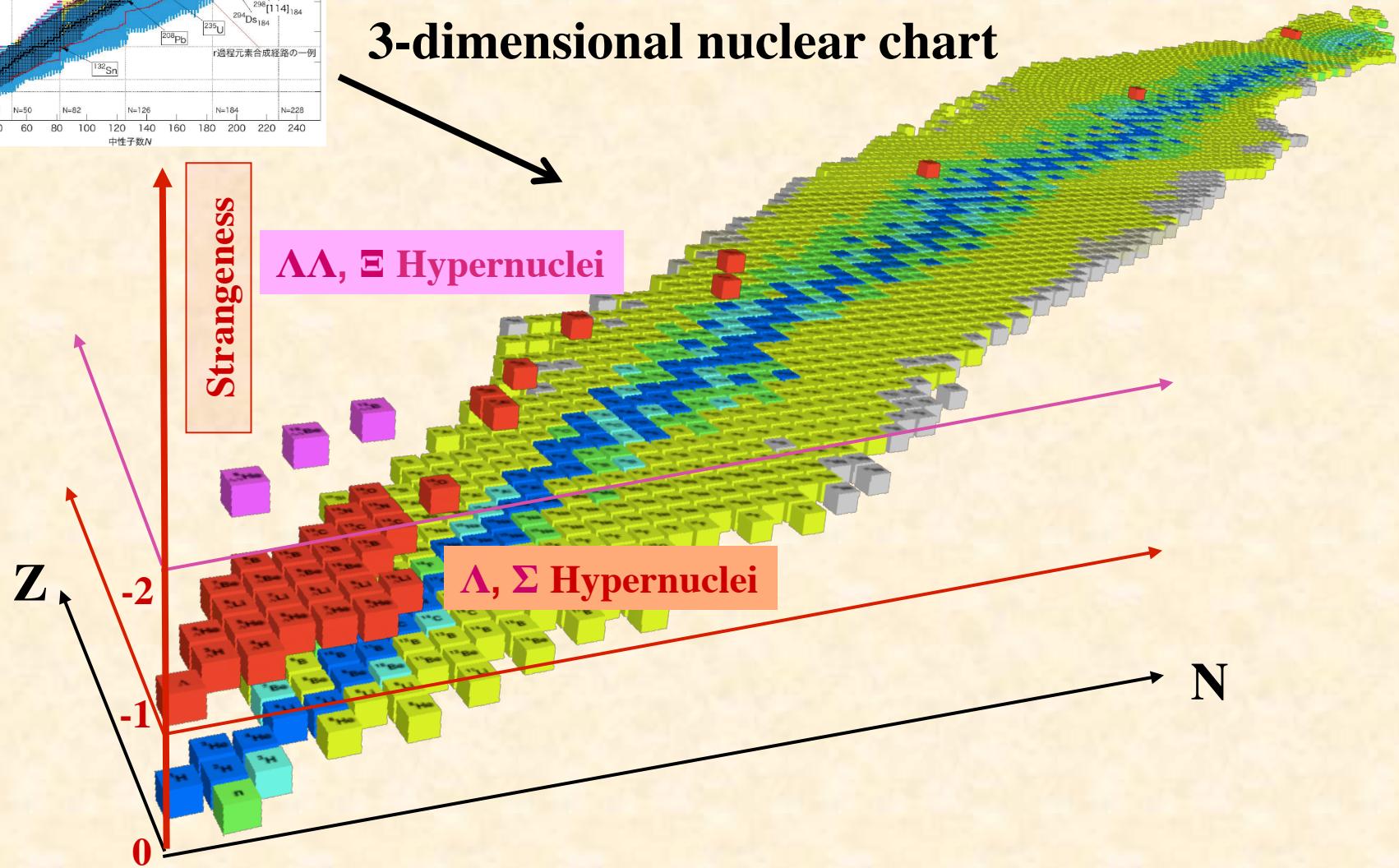
(Low energy) Kaon and pion experiments
are done at these beamlines.



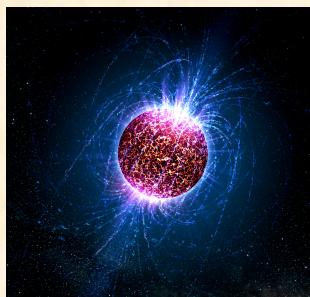
Strangeness nuclear physics



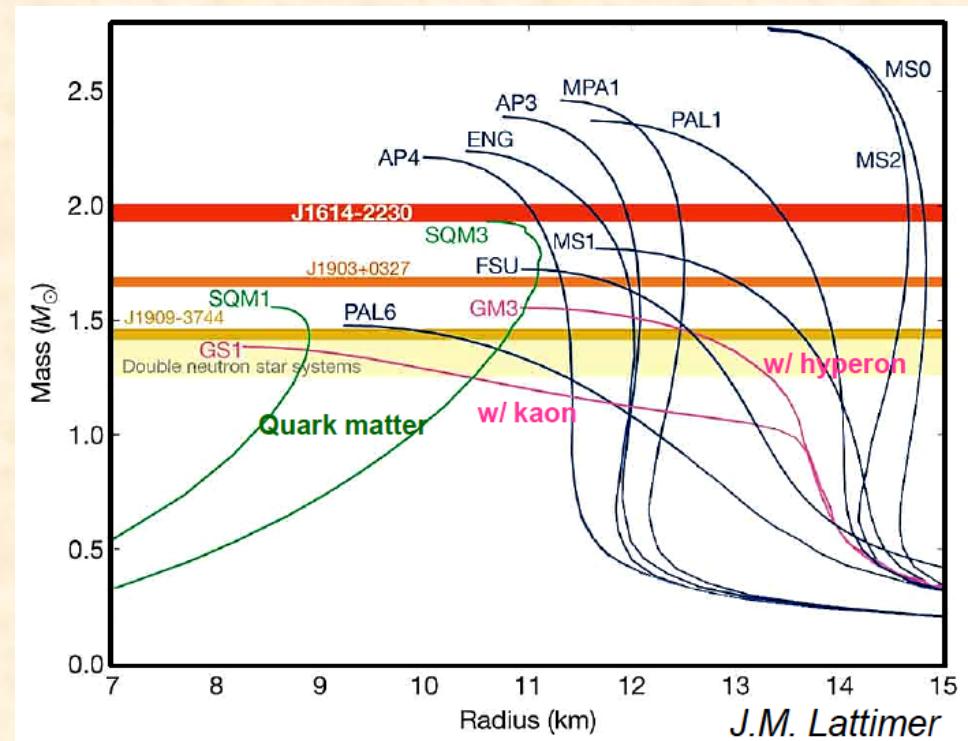
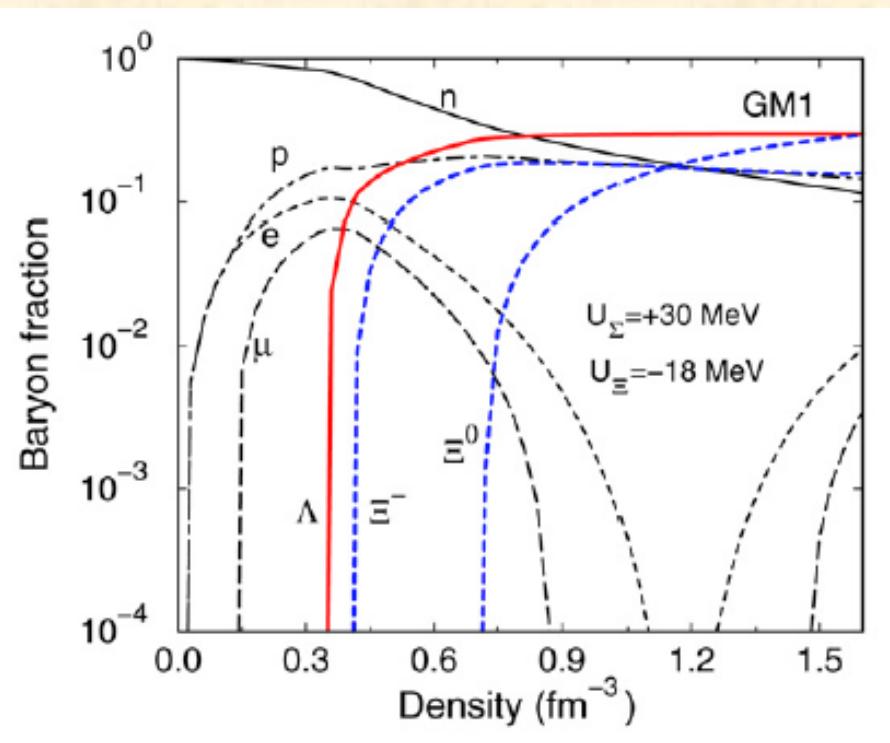
3-dimensional nuclear chart



Neutron stars

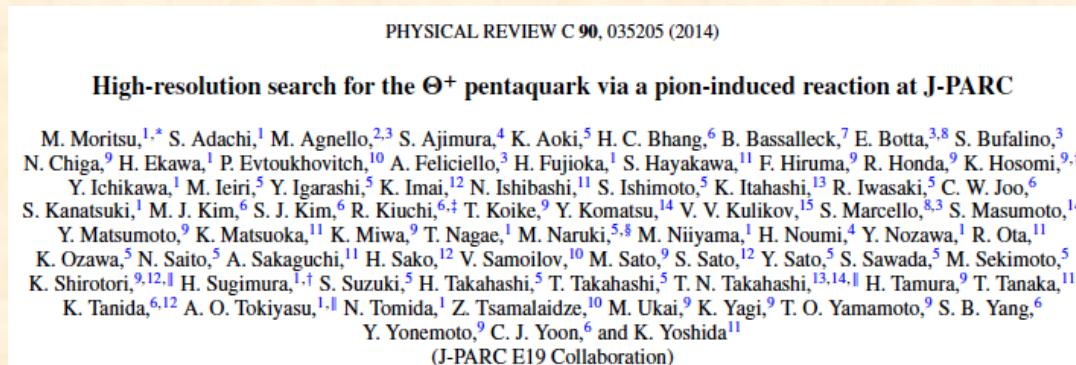


Precise YN, YY interactions are necessary for understanding neutron stars.

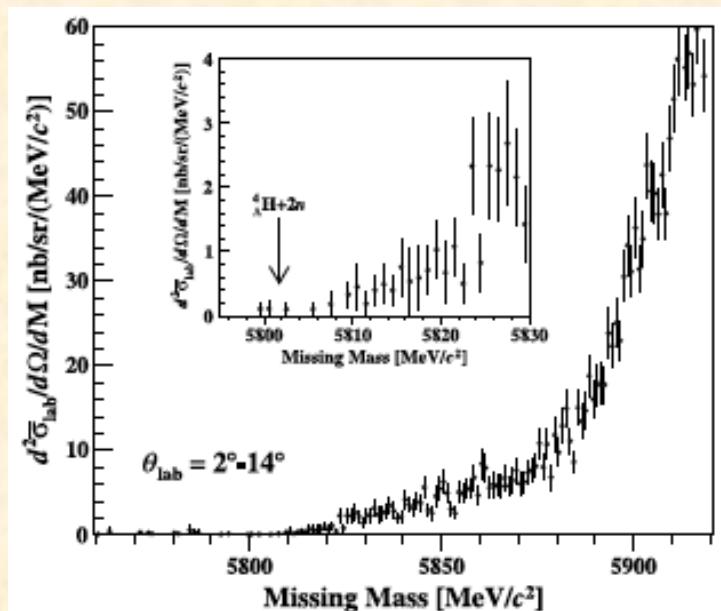
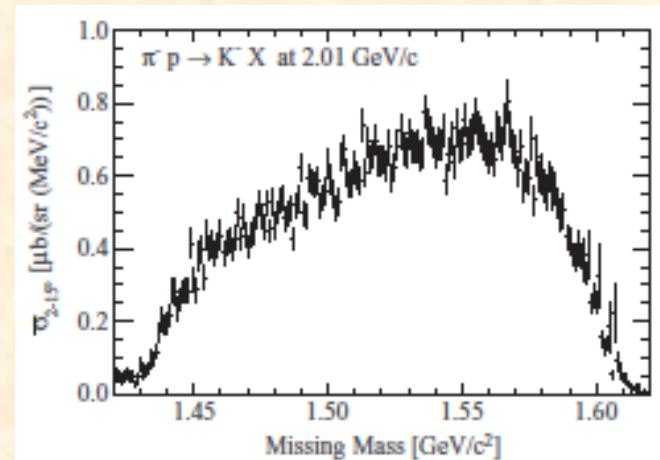
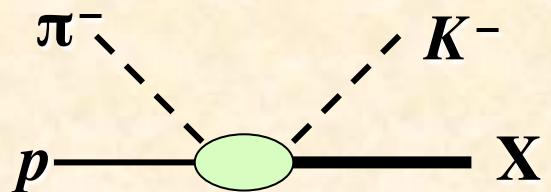
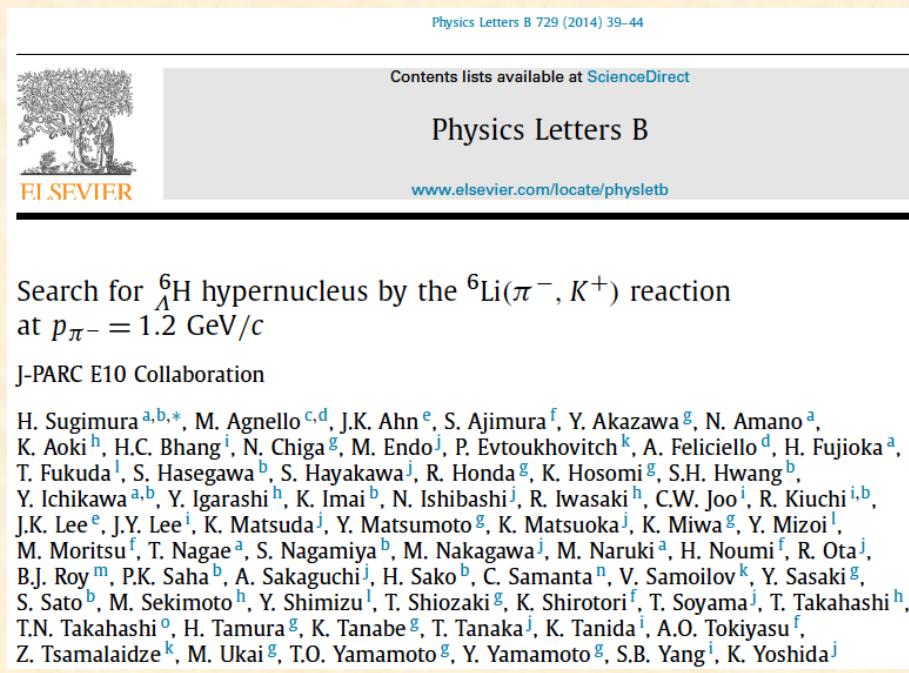


Some results already from J-PARC

PRL 109, 132002 (2012); PRC 90, 035205 (2014)



PLB729, 39 (2014)



Letter

Observation of the “ $K^- pp$ ”-like structure in the $d(\pi^+, K^+)$ reaction at 1.69 GeV/ c

Yudai Ichikawa^{1,2}, Tomofumi Nagae^{1,*}, Hiroyuki Fujioka¹, Hyoungchan Bhang³, Stefania Buflano⁴, Hiroyuki Ekawa^{1,2}, Petr Evtoukhovitch⁵, Alessandro Feliciello⁴, Shoichi Hasegawa², Shuhei Hayakawa⁶, Ryotaro Honda⁷, Kenji Hosomi², Ken'ichi Imai², Shigeru Ishimoto⁸, Changwoo Joo³, Shunsuke Kanatsuki¹, Ryuta Kiuchi², Takeshi Koike⁷, Harphool Kumawat⁹, Yuki Matsumoto⁷, Koji Miwa⁷, Manabu Moritsu¹⁰, Megumi Naruki¹, Masayuki Niyyama¹, Yuki Nozawa¹, Ryosuke Ota⁶, Atsushi Sakaguchi⁶, Hiroyuki Sako², Valentin Samoilov⁵, Susumu Sato², Kotaro Shirotori¹⁰, Hitoshi Sugimura², Shoji Suzuki⁸, Toshiyuki Takahashi⁸, Tomonori N. Takahashi¹⁰, Hirokazu Tamura⁷, Toshiyuki Tanaka⁶, Kiyoshi Tanida³, Atsushi O. Tokiyasu¹⁰, Zviadi Tsamalaidze⁵, Bidyut Roy⁹, Mifuyu Ukai⁷, Takeshi O. Yamamoto⁷, and Seongbae Yang³

PRL 115, 222501 (2015)

PRL 115, 222501 (2015)

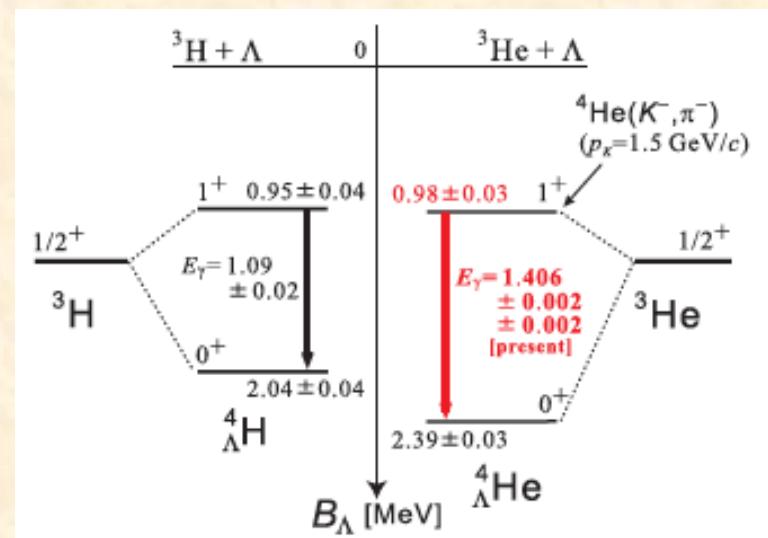
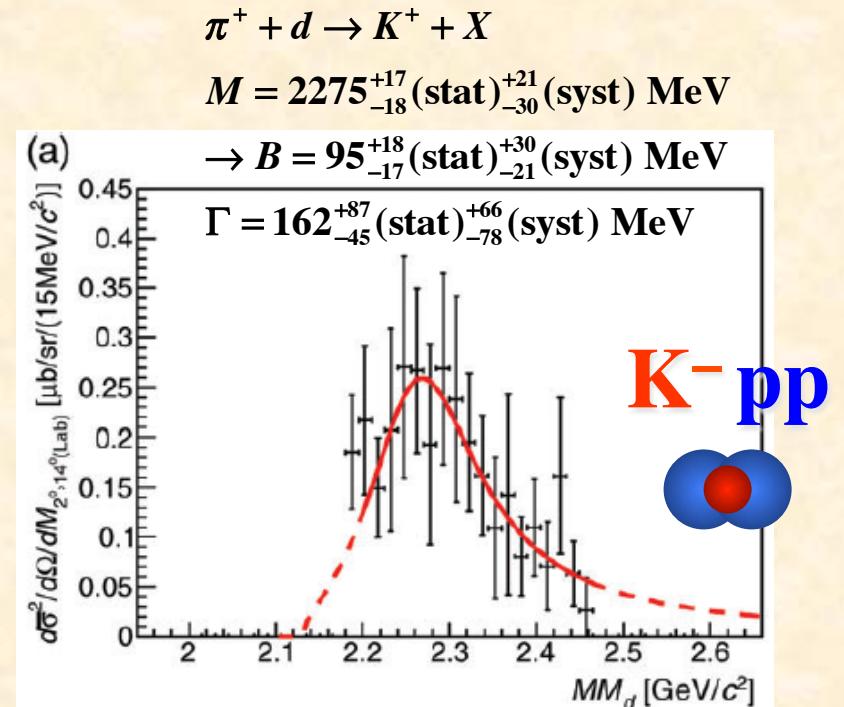
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
27 NOVEMBER 2015

Observation of Spin-Dependent Charge Symmetry Breaking in ΛN Interaction: Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy of ${}^4_{\Lambda}\text{He}$

T. O. Yamamoto,¹ M. Agnello,^{2,3} Y. Akazawa,¹ N. Amano,⁴ K. Aoki,⁵ E. Botta,^{3,6} N. Chiga,¹ H. Ekawa,⁷ P. Evtoukhovitch,⁸ A. Feliciello,³ M. Fujita,¹ T. Gogami,⁷ S. Hasegawa,⁹ S. H. Hayakawa,¹⁰ T. Hayakawa,¹⁰ R. Honda,¹⁰ K. Hosomi,⁹ S. H. Hwang,⁹ N. Ichige,¹ Y. Ichikawa,⁹ M. Ikeda,¹ K. Imai,⁹ S. Ishimoto,⁵ S. Kanatsuki,⁷ M. H. Kim,¹¹ S. H. Kim,¹¹ S. Kinbara,¹² T. Koike,¹ J. Y. Lee,¹³ S. Marcello,^{3,6} K. Miwa,¹ T. Moon,¹³ T. Nagae,⁷ S. Nagao,¹ Y. Nakada,¹⁰ M. Nakagawa,¹⁰ Y. Ogura,¹ A. Sakaguchi,¹⁰ H. Sako,⁹ Y. Sasaki,¹ S. Sato,⁹ T. Shiozaki,¹ K. Shirotori,¹⁴ H. Sugimura,⁹ S. Suto,¹ S. Suzuki,⁵ T. Takahashi,⁵ H. Tamura,¹ K. Tanabe,¹ K. Tanida,⁹ Z. Tsamalaidze,⁸ M. Ukai,¹ Y. Yamamoto,¹ and S. B. Yang¹³

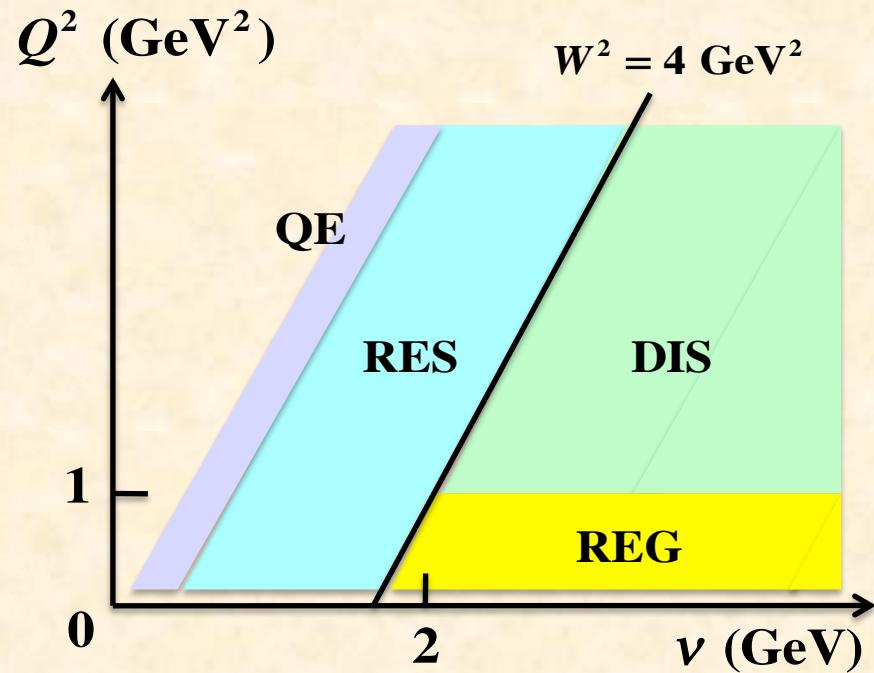
(J-PARC E13 Collaboration)



Comments on Neutrino-nucleus interactions

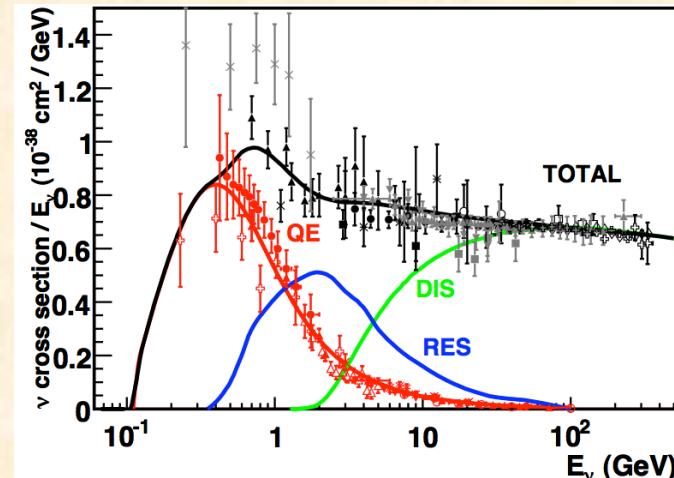
Neutrino-nucleus interactions: Motivation

Kinematical regions of neutrino-nucleus scattering



Depending on the neutrino beam energy, different physics mechanisms contribute to the cross section.

- QE (Quasi elastic)
- RES (Resonance)
- DIS (Deep inelastic scattering)
- REG (Regge)



J.L. Hewett *et al.*, arXiv:1205.2671,
Proceedings of the 2011 workshop
on Fundamental Physics at the Intensity Frontier

ν flux		16%
ν flux and cross section	w/o ND measurement	21.8%
	w/ ND measurement	2.7%
ν cross section due to difference of nuclear target btw. near and far		5.0%
Final or Secondary Hadronic Interaction		3.0%
Super-K detector		4.0%
total	w/o ND measurement	23.5%
	w/ ND measurement	7.7%

ν interactions

ν -interaction collaboration at J-PARC

Toward Unified Description of Lepton-Nucleus Reactions
from MeV to GeV Region

Top Page | Research Projects | Participants | Collaboration Meeting | Publications | Links | To Japanese Page

What's New

- 03/31/2016 Publications updated.
- 04/20/2014 Publications updated.
- 12/27/2013 Collaboration Meeting updated.
- 12/27/2013 Publications updated.
- 12/19/2013 Links updated.
- 10/01/2013 Site opens!

Recent breakthrough measurements of the neutrino mixing angle revealed that θ_{13} is non-zero, that opened a possibility of CP violation in the lepton sector. The major interests of the neutrino physics is now the determination of the leptonic CP phase and the neutrino mass hierarchy. To extract such neutrino properties successfully from the data, a precise knowledge of the neutrino-nucleus reactions (Fig. 1) is becoming a crucial issue. The kinematic regions relevant to the neutrino parameter searches extend over the quasi-elastic, resonance, and deep inelastic scatterings (Fig. 2) regions. The objective of the project is to construct a unified neutrino reaction model which describes the wide energy region by forming a new collaboration of experimentalists and theorists in different fields.

Fig. 1. Neutrino-nucleus reaction

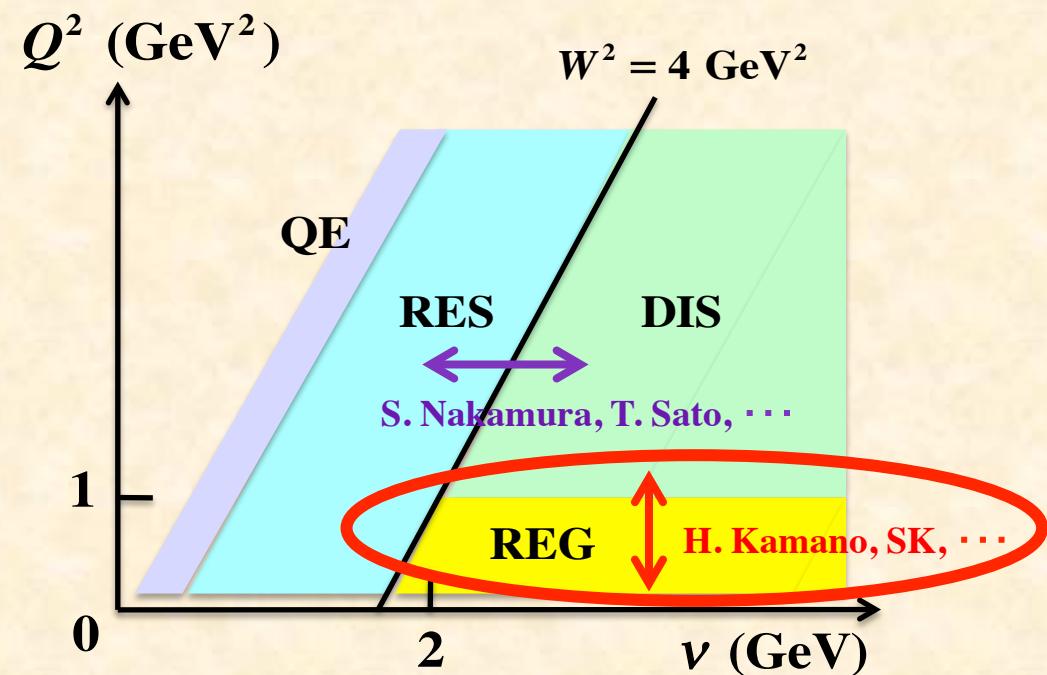
Fig. 2. Kinematical region relevant to neutrino oscillation experiment

For the details, see

Towards a unified model of neutrino-nucleus reactions for neutrino oscillation experiments,
S. X. Nakamura, H. Kamano, Y. Hayato, M. Hirai, W. Horiuchi,
S. Kumano, T. Murata, K. Saito, M. Sakuda, T. Sato, and Y. Suzuki,
Rep. Prog. Phys. 80 (2017) 056301.

Activities at the J-PARC branch, KEK theory center
<http://j-parc-th.kek.jp/html/English/e-index.html>

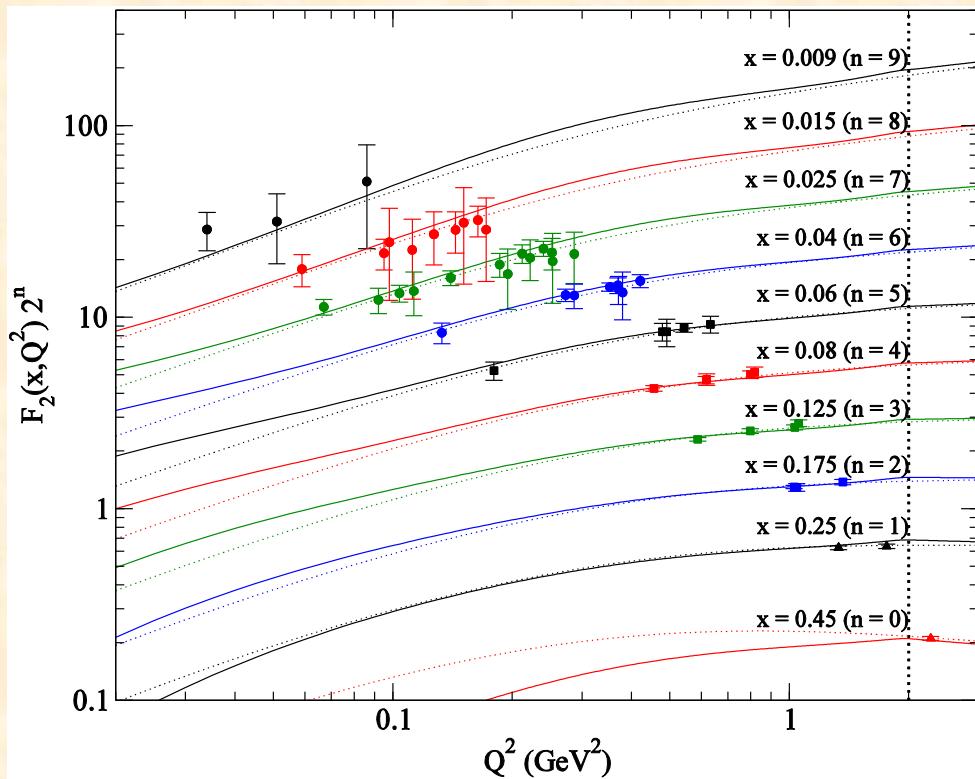
Y. Hayato, M. Hirai, W. Horiuchi, H. Kamano, S. Kumano,
T. Murata, S. Nakamura, K. Saito, M. Sakuda, T. Sato
http://nuint.kek.jp/index_e.html



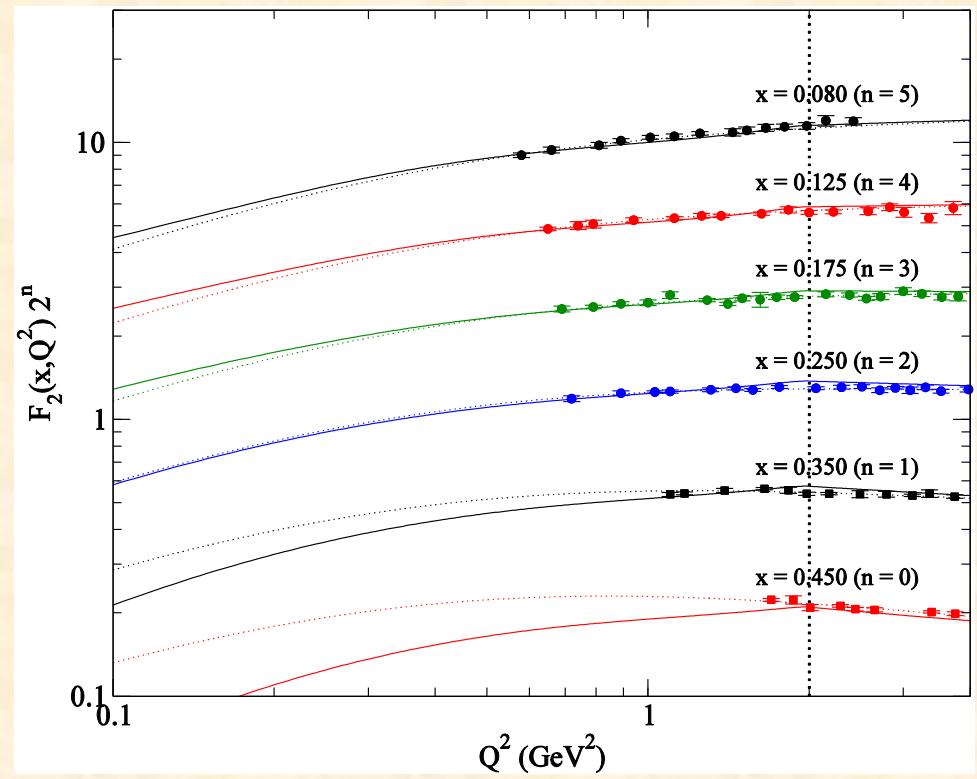
Comparison with JLab/SLAC data

— our
..... ALLM-97

JLab



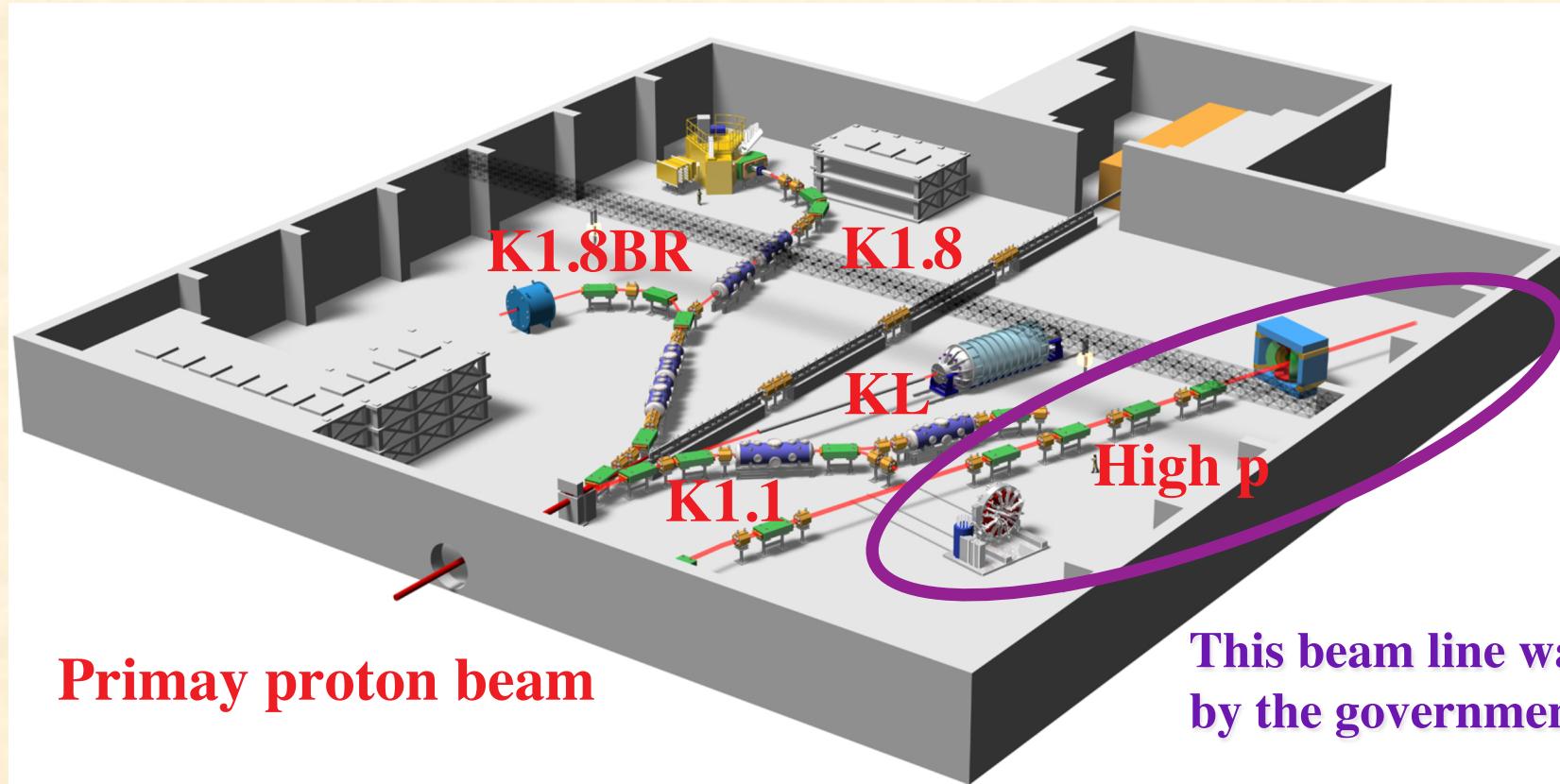
SLAC



J-PARC projects on high-momentum beamline

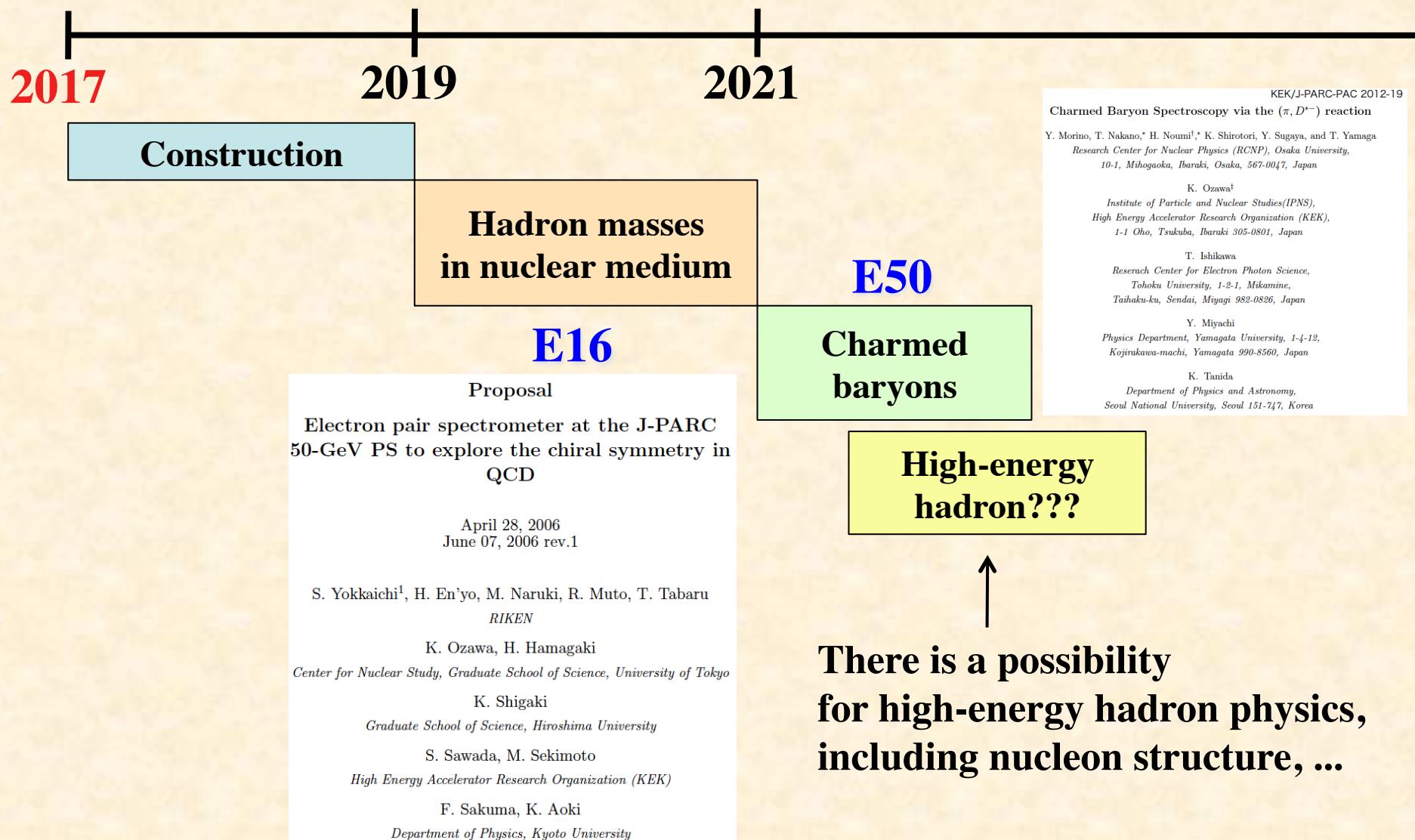
Hadron facility

Recent workshop on high-momentum beamline physics,
January 15 - 18, 2013, KEK,
<http://www-conf.kek.jp/hadron1/j-parc-hm-2013/>



- Proton beam up to 30 GeV
- Unseparated hadron (pion, ...) beam up to 15~20 GeV

Physics of J-PAC high-momentum beamline



Hadron masses in nuclear medium

Origin of the nucleon mass:

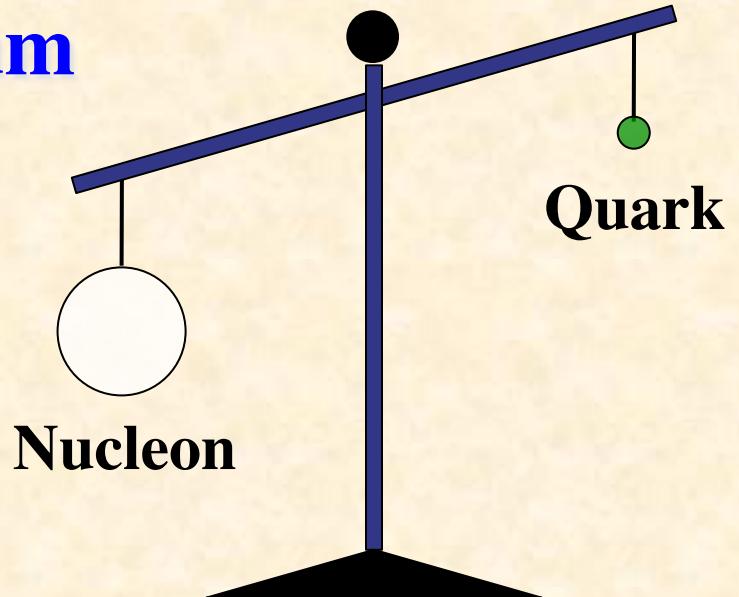
Why $m_{\text{quark}} \ll m_{\text{nucleon}}$?

Chiral-symmetry breaking

Order parameter:
“quark condensate $\langle q\bar{q} \rangle$ ”

$\langle q\bar{q} \rangle$ depends temperature and density

$\langle q\bar{q} \rangle$ is not a direct observable, so look
at nuclear-medium modification of
hadron masses.



Vector-meson masses
vs. density

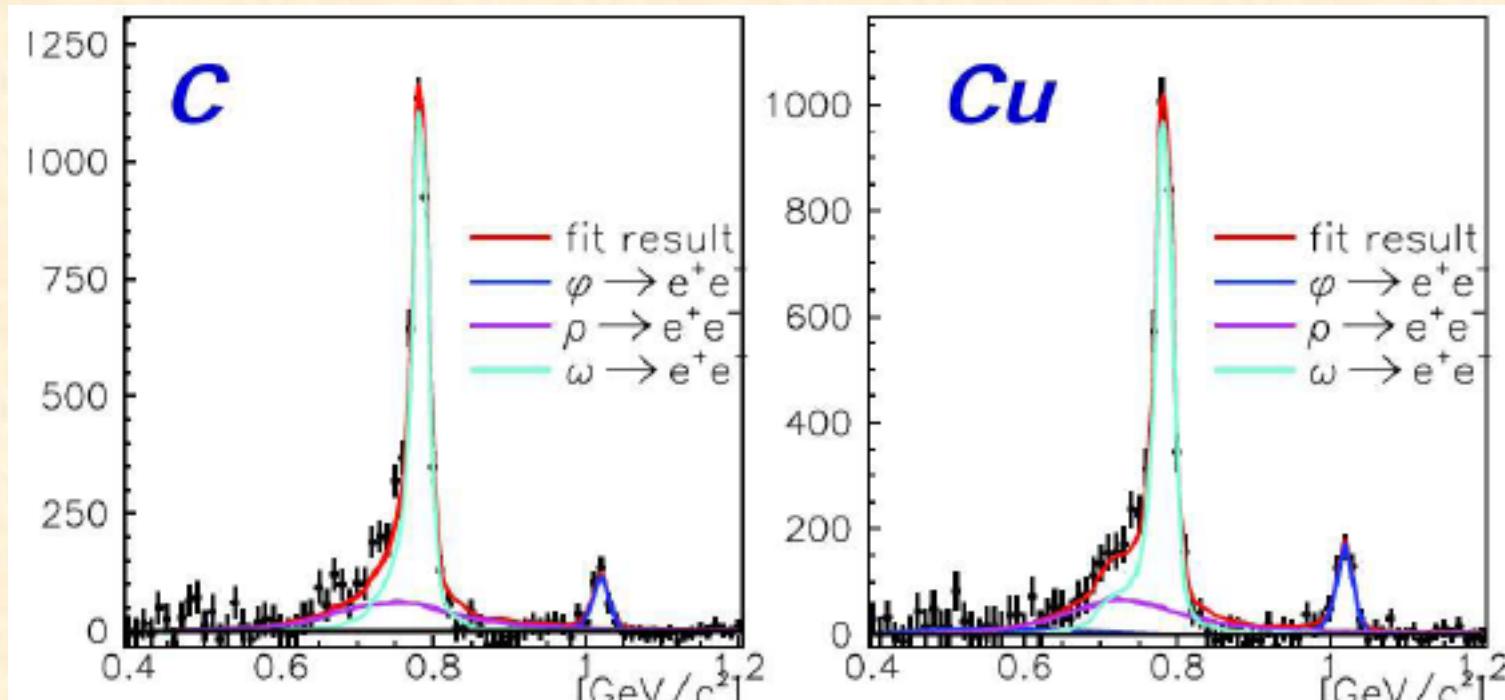
Modifications even
at “normal nuclear density”

Reduction in ρ , ω masses
at normal nuclear density

KEK-E325 Collaboration

(12 GeV) $p + A \rightarrow \rho, \omega, \phi + X$ ($\rho, \omega, \phi \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$)

After background subtraction



M. Naruki et al.,
PRL 96 (2006) 092301

R. Muto et al.,
PRL 98 (2007) 042501

T. Tabaru et al.,
PRC 74 (2006) 025201

$$m(\varrho) / m(0) = 1 - k \varrho / \varrho_0 \quad k = 0.092 \pm 0.002 \text{ for } \rho, \omega \quad 9\%, 3\% \text{ mass shifts}$$
$$= 0.034^{+0.006}_{-0.007} \quad \text{for } \phi$$

→ continued at J-PARC (E16)

Progress in exotic hadrons

$q\bar{q}$ Meson
 q^3 Baryon

$q^2\bar{q}^2$ Tetraquark
 $q^4\bar{q}$ Pentaquark
 q^6 Dibaryon

...
 $q^{10}\bar{q}$ e.g. Strange tribaryon

...
 gg Glueball

...

- $\Theta^+(1540)???$: LEPS
Pentaquark?

$uudd\bar{s}$?

- **Kaonic nuclei?**: KEK-PS, ...
Strange tribaryons, ...

$K^- pnn, K^- ppn$?
 $K^- pp$?

- **X (3872), Y(3940)**: Belle
Tetraquark, $D\bar{D}$ molecule

$c\bar{c}$
 $D^0(c\bar{u})\bar{D}^0(\bar{c}u)$
 $D^+(c\bar{d})D^-(\bar{c}d)$?

- **$D_{sJ}(2317), D_{sJ}(2460)$** : BaBar, CLEO, Belle
Tetraquark, DK molecule

$c\bar{s}$
 $D^0(c\bar{u})K^+(u\bar{s})$
 $D^+(c\bar{d})K^0(d\bar{s})$?

- **Z (4430)**: Belle
Tetraquark, ...

$c\bar{c}u\bar{d}$, D molecule?

- **$P_c(4380), P_c(4450)$** : LHCb

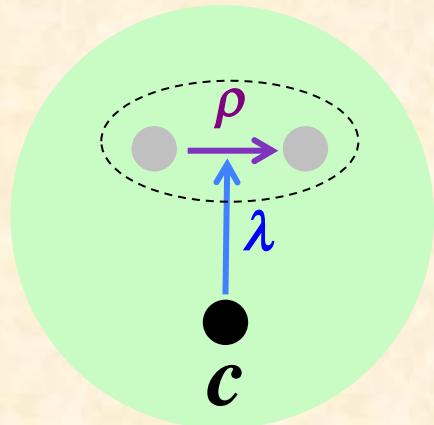
$u\bar{c}udc, \bar{D}(u\bar{c})\Sigma_c^*(udc), \bar{D}^*(u\bar{c})\Sigma_c(udc)$ molecule?

- ...

Charmed-baryon physics

J-PARC is a facility to create new states of hadrons by extending flavor degrees of freedom.

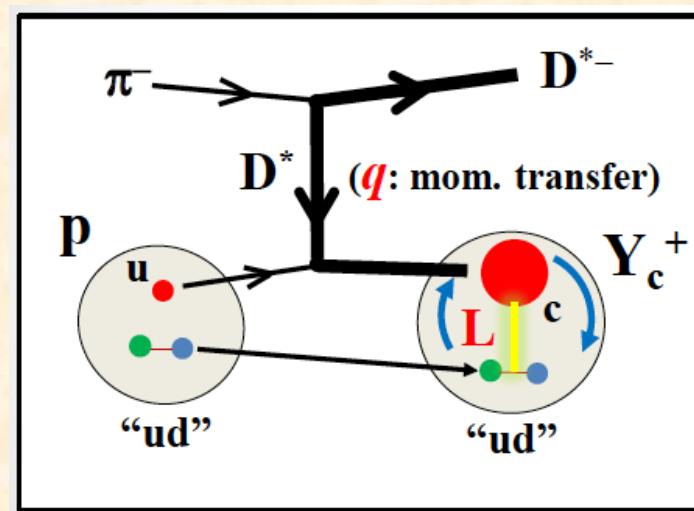
From “strangeness hadron physics” to “charm hadron physics”



- one heavy quark: ρ and λ modes
- roles of diquark

E50 experiment: $\pi^- + p \rightarrow D^{*-} + Y_c^+$

J-PARC: 30 GeV
 $\rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 8$ GeV

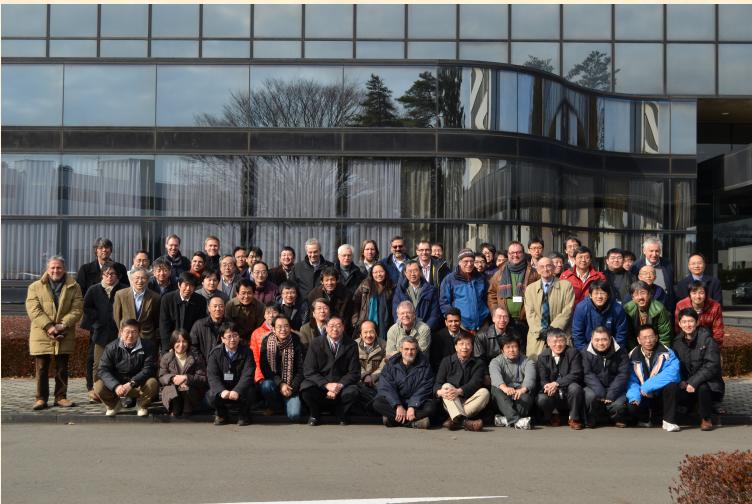


Possibilities of J-PARC projects at high-momentum beamline (high-energy hadron physics)

Hadron physics with high-momentum hadron bemas at J-PARC

<http://www-conf.kek.jp/hadron1/j-parc-hm-2013/>

<http://research.kek.jp/group/hadron10/j-parc-hm-2015/>



Topics:

- Quarks/Hadrons in nuclear medium
- Exotic hadrons, Charm physics
- Baryon interactions, Short-range correlations
- Nucleon structure ←

Today, I comment on this topic.
For other projects, please look at
the conference web pages.

Proposals on high-energy hadron physics

http://j-parc.jp/researcher/Hadron/en/Proposal_e.html

J. C. Peng, S. Sawada *et al.*

Proposal

Measurement of High-Mass Dimuon Production at the
50-GeV Proton Synchrotron

S. Choi *et al.*

Letter of Intent to J-PARC PAC
for

Study of Parton Distribution Function of
Mesons via Drell-Yan Process at J-PARC
at High-p beamline

Y. Goto *et al.*

Proposal

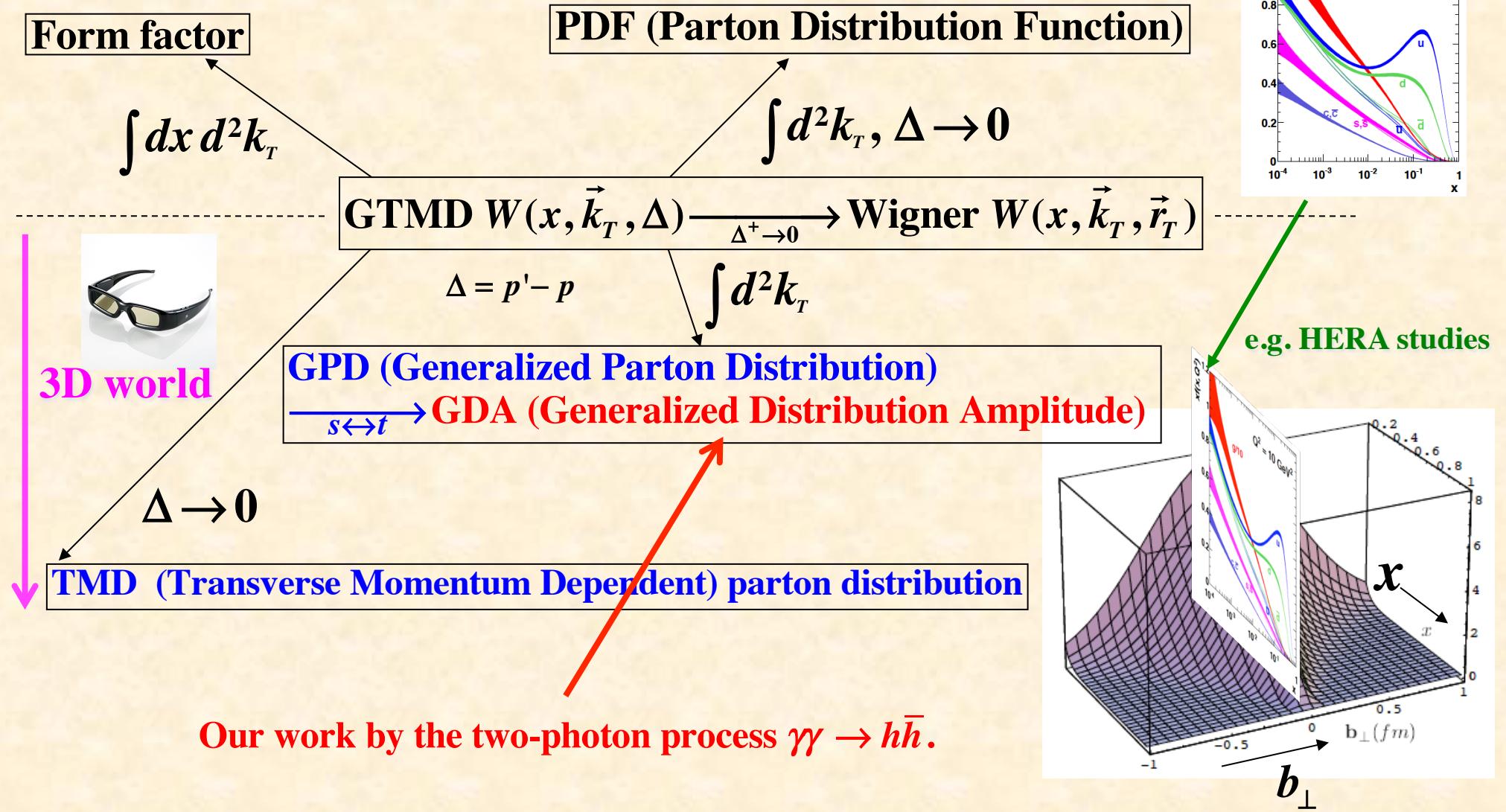
Polarized Proton Acceleration at J-PARC

**The high-momentum had not been approved financially until 2013,
so these proposals were deferred.**

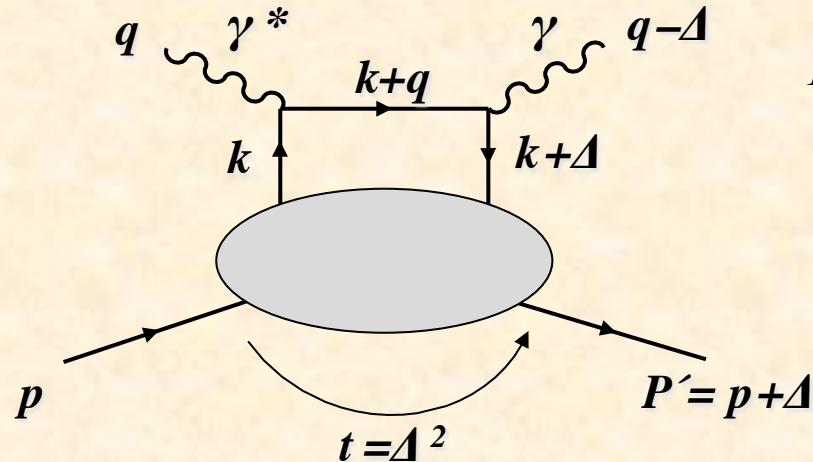
**W.-C. Chang, J.-C. Peng, S. Sawada, T. Sawada *et al.*,
possible J-PARC experiment?**

**New proposal
under consideration!**

Wigner distribution and various structure functions



Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs)



$$P = \frac{p + p'}{2}, \quad \Delta = p' - p$$

Bjorken variable $x = \frac{Q^2}{2 p \cdot q}$

Momentum transfer squared $t = \Delta^2$

Skewness parameter $\xi = \frac{p^+ - p'^+}{p^+ + p'^+} = -\frac{\Delta^+}{2P^+}$

GPDs are defined as correlation of off-forward matrix:

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p' | \bar{\psi}(-z/2) \gamma^+ \psi(z/2) | p \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp=0} = \frac{1}{2P^+} \left[\textcolor{violet}{H}(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \gamma^+ u(p) + \textcolor{violet}{E}(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \frac{i\sigma^{+\alpha} \Delta_\alpha}{2M} u(p) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p' | \bar{\psi}(-z/2) \gamma^+ \gamma_5 \psi(z/2) | p \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp=0} = \frac{1}{2P^+} \left[\tilde{H}(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \gamma^+ \gamma_5 u(p) + \tilde{E}(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \frac{\gamma_5 \Delta^+}{2M} u(p) \right]$$

Forward limit: PDFs $H(x, \xi, t) \Big|_{\xi=t=0} = f(x), \quad \tilde{H}(x, \xi, t) \Big|_{\xi=t=0} = \Delta f(x),$

First moments: Form factors

Dirac and Pauli form factors F_1, F_2

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx H(x, \xi, t) = F_1(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 dx E(x, \xi, t) = F_2(t)$$

Axial and Pseudoscalar form factors G_A, G_P

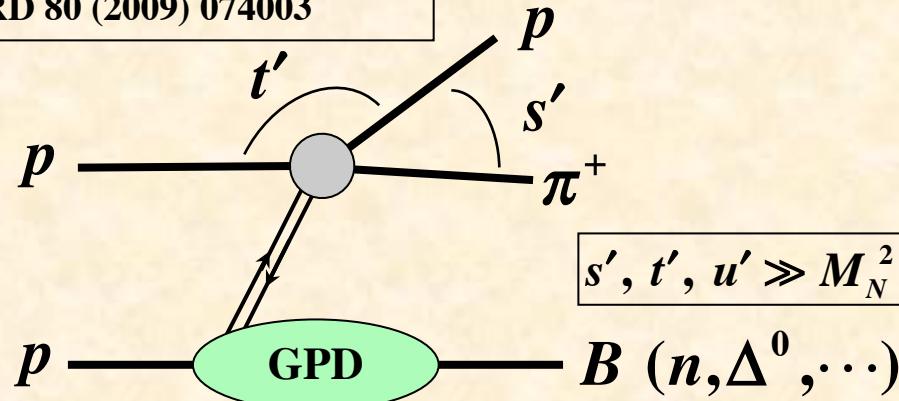
$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \tilde{H}(x, \xi, t) = g_A(t), \quad \int_{-1}^1 dx \tilde{E}(x, \xi, t) = g_P(t)$$

Second moments: Angular momenta

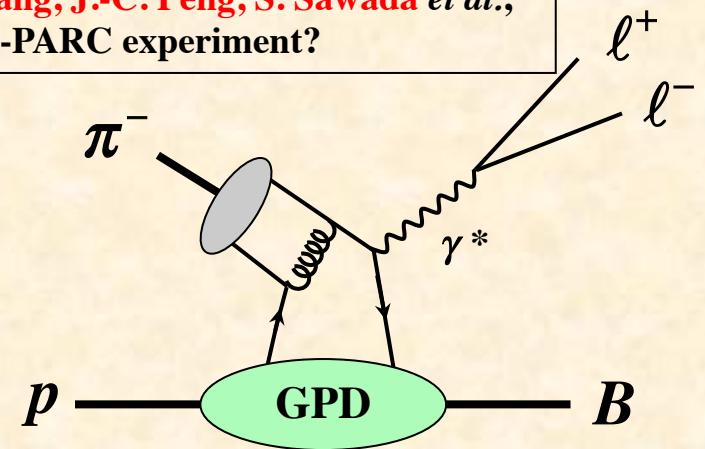
Sum rule: $J_q = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx x [H_q(x, \xi, t=0) + E_q(x, \xi, t=0)], \quad J_q = \frac{1}{2} \Delta q + L_q$

Possibilities of hadron tomography at J-PARC

SK, M. Strikman, K. Sudoh,
PRD 80 (2009) 074003

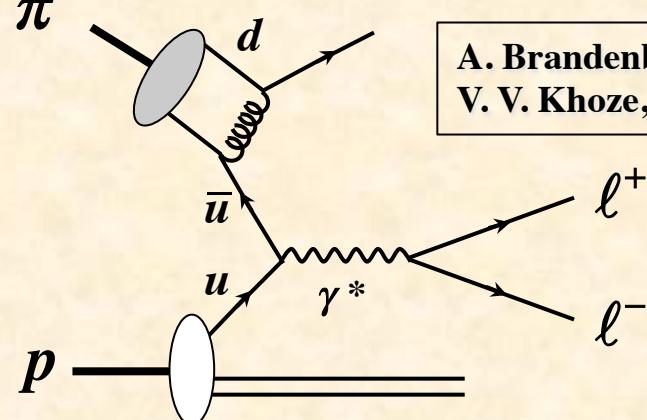


W.-C. Chang, J.-C. Peng, S. Sawada *et al.*,
possible J-PARC experiment?



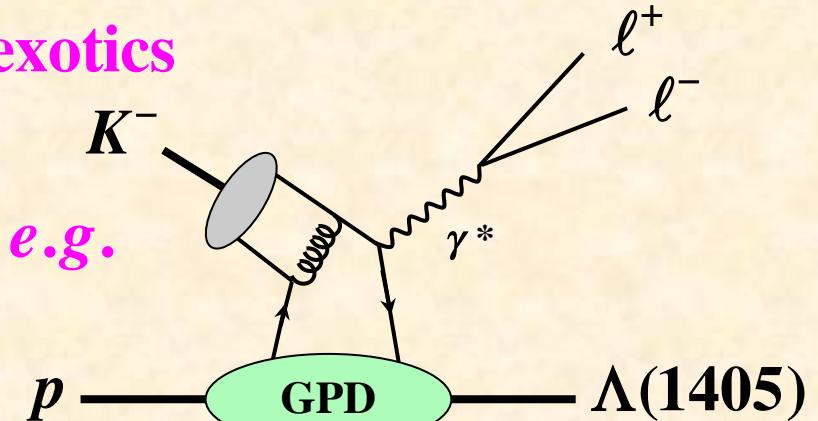
$$\pi^-(\bar{u}d) + p(uud) \rightarrow B(udd) + \gamma^* (\rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)$$

Pion distribution



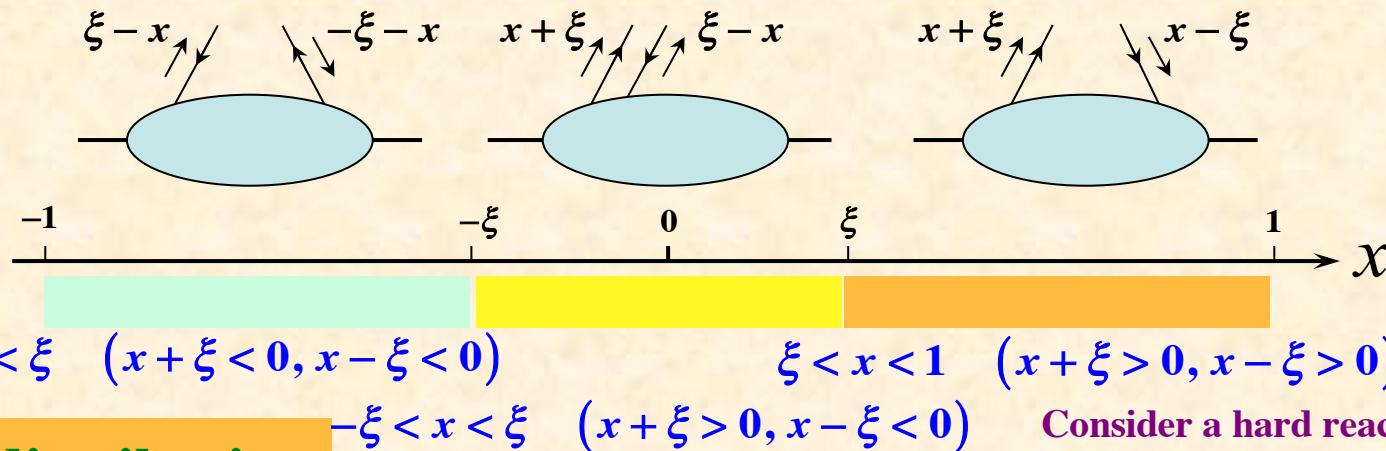
$$\pi^-(\bar{u}s) + p(uud) \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + X$$

exotics



$$K^-(\bar{u}s) + p(uud) \rightarrow \Lambda_{1405}(uud\bar{u}s) + \gamma^*$$

GPDs in different x regions and GPDs at hadron facilities



Quark distribution

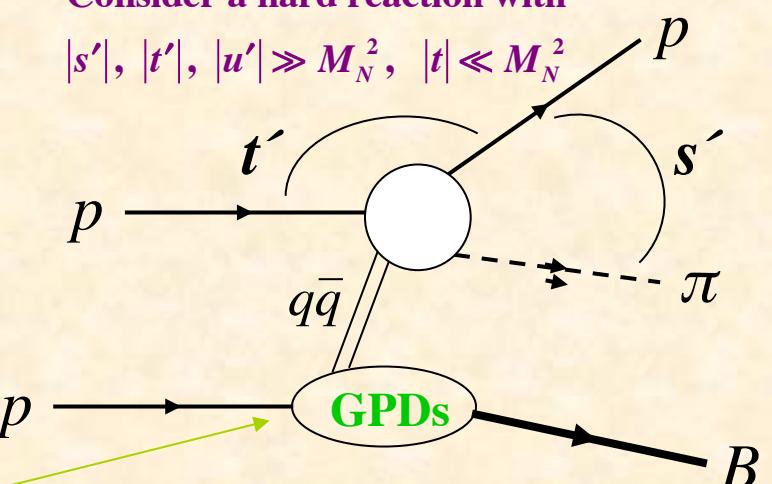
Emission of quark with momentum fraction $x + \xi$
Absorption of quark with momentum fraction $x - \xi$

$q\bar{q}$ (meson)-like distribution amplitude

Emission of quark with momentum fraction $x + \xi$
Emission of antiquark with momentum fraction $\xi - x$

Antiquark distribution

Emission of antiquark with momentum fraction $\xi - x$
Absorption of antiquark with momentum fraction $-\xi - x$



GPDs at J-PARC: S. Kumano, M. Strikman, and K. Sudoh, PRD 80 (2009) 074003.

Efremov-Radyushkin -Brodsky-Lepage (ERBL) region

Toward a new proposal at J-PARC

**T. Sawada, W.-C. Chang, S. Kumano, J.-C. Peng,
S. Sawada, and K. Tanaka, PRD93 (2016) 114034.**

Exclusive Drell-Yan: $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + n$

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 93, 114034 (2016)

Accessing proton generalized parton distributions and pion distribution amplitudes with the exclusive pion-induced Drell-Yan process at J-PARC

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Generalized parton distributions (GPDs) encoding multidimensional information of hadron partonic structure appear as the building blocks in a factorized description of hard exclusive reactions. The nucleon GPDs have been accessed by deeply virtual Compton scattering and deeply virtual meson production with lepton beam. A complementary probe with hadron beam is the exclusive pion-induced Drell-Yan process. In this paper, we discuss recent theoretical advances on describing this process in terms of nucleon GPDs and pion distribution amplitudes. Furthermore, we address the feasibility of measuring the exclusive pion-induced Drell-Yan process $\pi^- p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- n$ via a spectrometer at the High Momentum Beamline being constructed at J-PARC in Japan. Realization of such measurement at J-PARC will provide a new test of perturbative QCD descriptions of a novel class of hard exclusive reactions. It will also offer the possibility of experimentally accessing nucleon GPDs at large timelike virtuality.

Exclusive Drell-Yan $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + n$ and GPDs

$$\boxed{\frac{d\sigma_L}{dQ'^2 dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{27} \frac{\tau^2}{Q'^2} f_\pi^2 \left[(1 - \xi^2) |\tilde{H}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)|^2 - 2\xi^2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{H}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)^* \tilde{E}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t) \right\} - \xi^2 \frac{t}{4m_N^2} |\tilde{E}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)|^2 \right]}$$

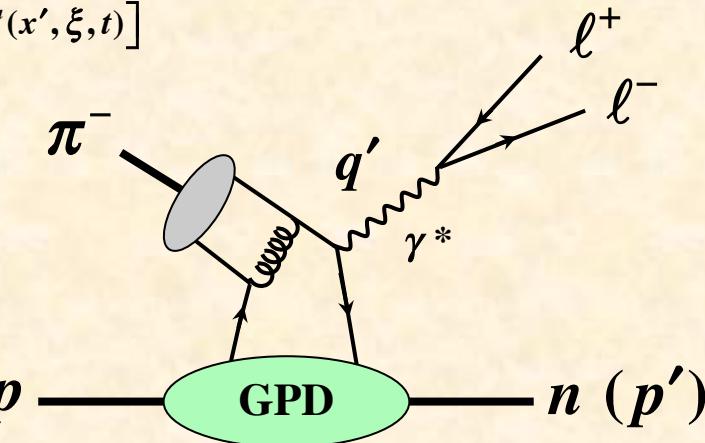
$$Q'^2=q'^2,\;\;t=(p-p')^2,\;\;\tau=\frac{Q'^2}{2p\cdot q_\pi}\simeq\frac{Q'^2}{s-m_N^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p(p') | \bar{q}(-z/2) \gamma^+ \gamma_5 q(z/2) | p(p) \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp=0} = \frac{1}{2P^+} \left[\tilde{H}_p^q(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \gamma^+ \gamma_5 u(p) + \tilde{E}_p^q(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \frac{\gamma_5 \Delta^+}{2M} u(p) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle n(p') | \bar{q}_d(-z/2) \gamma^+ \gamma_5 q_u(z/2) | p(p) \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp=0} = \frac{1}{2P^+} \left[\tilde{H}_{p \rightarrow n}^{du}(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \gamma^+ \gamma_5 u(p) + \tilde{E}_{p \rightarrow n}^{du}(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \frac{\gamma_5 \Delta^+}{2M} u(p) \right]$$

$$\tilde{H}^{du}(x, \xi, t) = \frac{8}{3} \alpha_s \int_{-1}^1 dz \frac{\phi_\pi(z)}{1-z^2} \int_{-1}^1 dx' \left[\frac{e_d}{x-x'-i\varepsilon} - \frac{e_u}{x+x'-i\varepsilon} \right] \left[\tilde{H}^d(x', \xi, t) - \tilde{H}^u(x', \xi, t) \right]$$

$$\tilde{E}^{du}(x, \xi, t) = \frac{8}{3} \alpha_s \int_{-1}^1 dz \frac{\phi_\pi(z)}{1-z^2} \int_{-1}^1 dx' \left[\frac{e_d}{x-x'-i\varepsilon} - \frac{e_u}{x+x'-i\varepsilon} \right] \left[\tilde{E}^d(x', \xi, t) - \tilde{E}^u(x', \xi, t) \right]$$

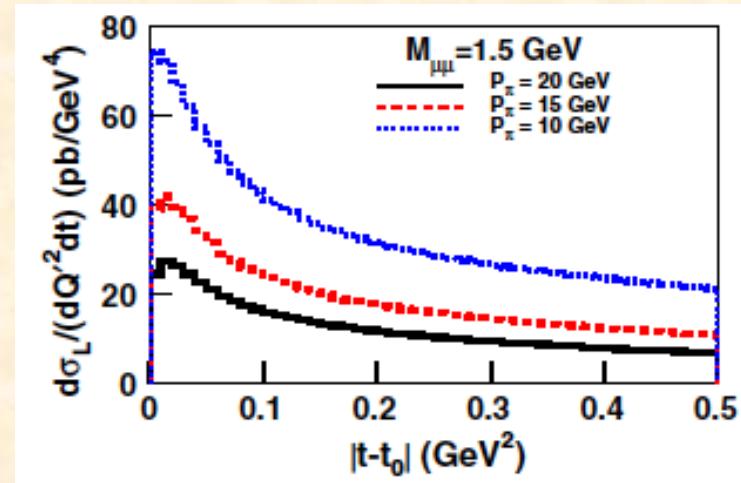
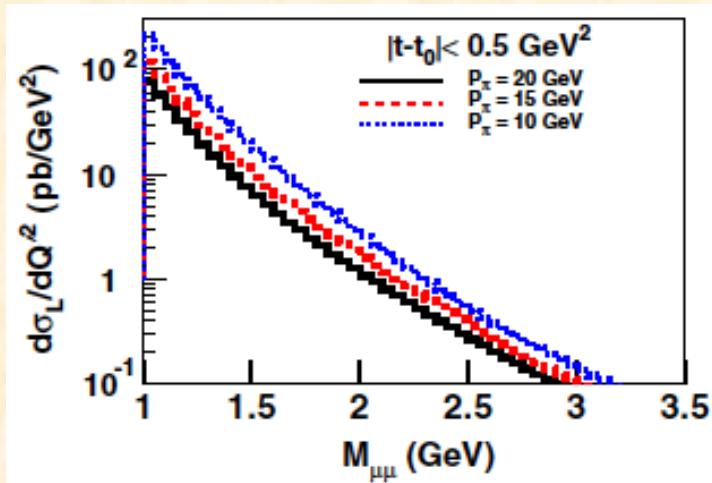


$$\pi^-(\bar{u}d) + p(uud) \rightarrow n(udd) + \gamma^*(\rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)$$

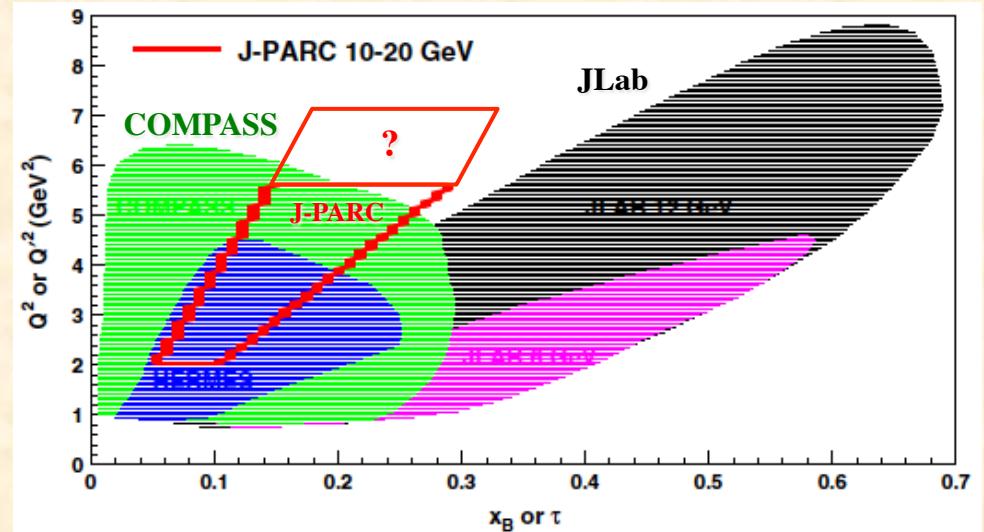
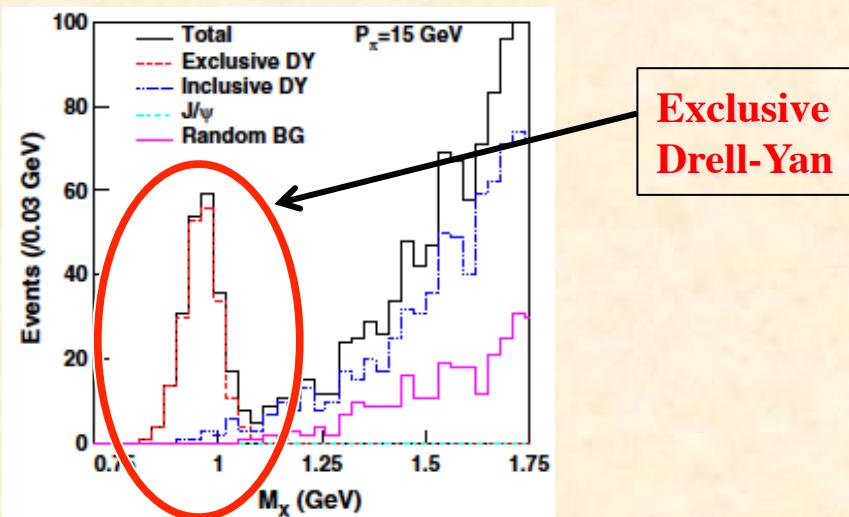
Expected Drell-Yan events at J-PARC

$$Q'^2 = q'^2, \quad t = (p - p')^2, \quad \tau = \frac{Q'^2}{2p \cdot q_\pi} \approx \frac{Q'^2}{s - m_N^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d\sigma_L}{dQ'^2 dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{27} \frac{\tau^2}{Q'^2} f_\pi^2 \left[(1 - \xi^2) |\tilde{H}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)|^2 - 2\xi^2 \operatorname{Re}\{\tilde{H}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)^* \tilde{E}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)\} - \xi^2 \frac{t}{4m_N^2} |\tilde{E}^{du}(-\xi, \xi, t)|^2 \right]}$$



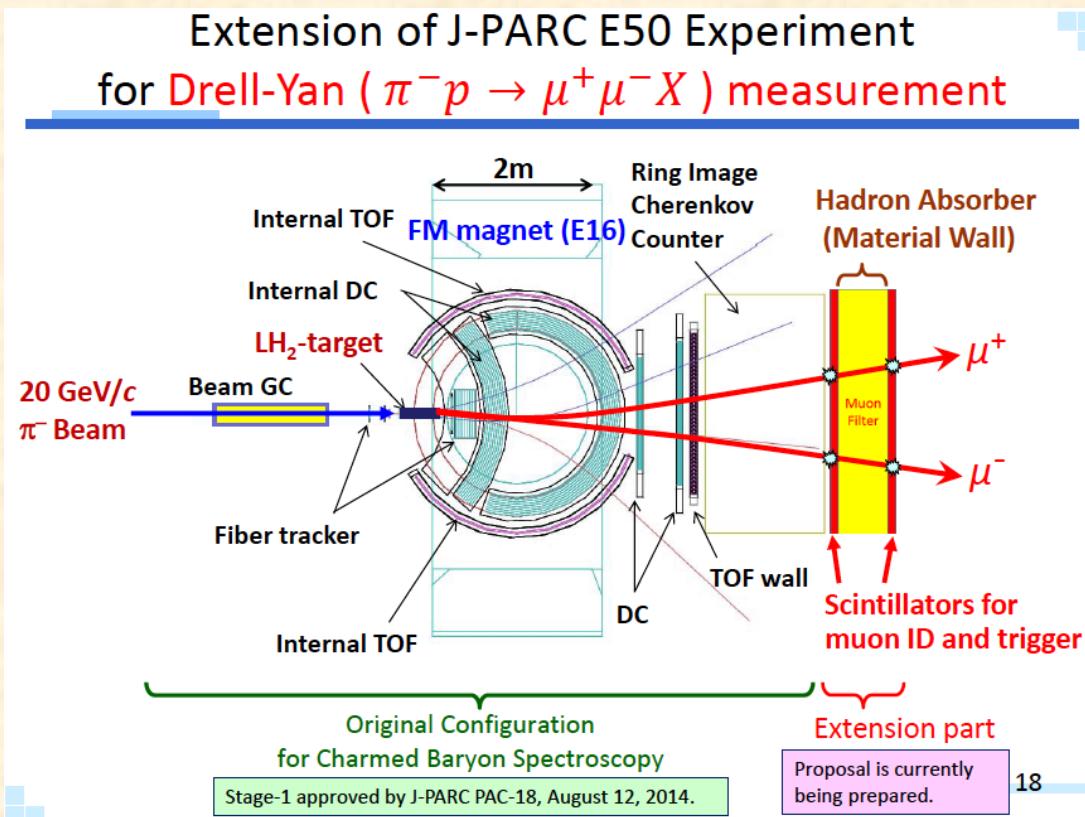
Missing mass



Join the approved E50 experiment?

Wen-Chen Chang in Spinfest, July 13, 2015
<http://j-parc-th.kek.jp/workshops/2015/07-06/>

Takahiro Sawada in Pacific spin, Oct. 6, 2015
<http://www.phys.sinica.edu.tw/PacSPIN2015/>



KEK/J-PARC-PAC 2012-19

Charmed Baryon Spectroscopy via the (π, D^{*-}) reaction

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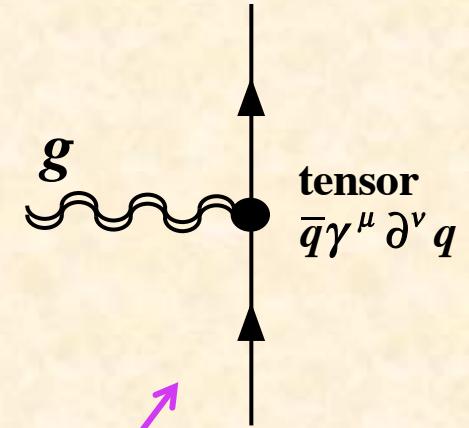
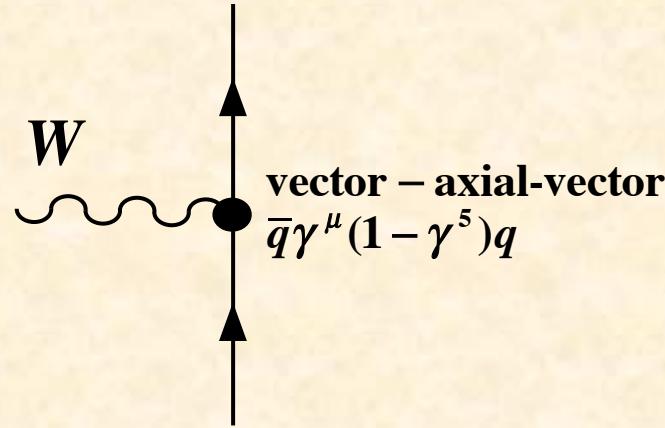
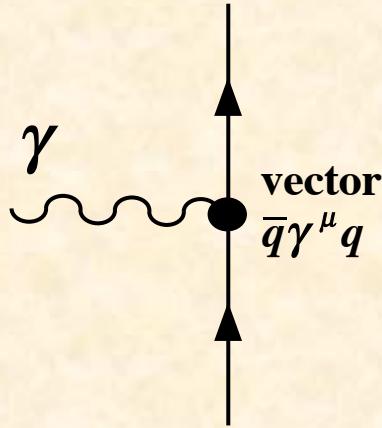
T. Ishikawa
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There is a possibility
to join the E50 group
for efforts toward a proposal.

Why gravitational interactions with hadrons ?



Electron-proton elastic scattering cross section:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2 E_f \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{4E_i^3 \sin^4(\theta/2)} \left[\frac{G_E^2 + \tau G_M^2}{1 + \tau} + 2\tau G_M^2 \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right], \quad \tau = -\frac{q^2}{4M^2}$$

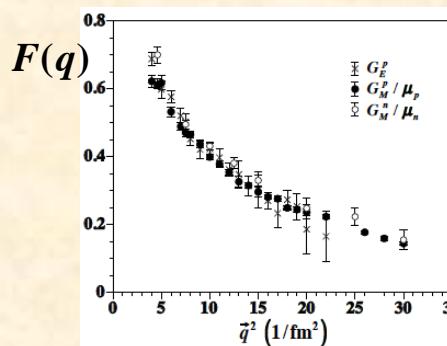
$$F(\vec{q}) = \int d^3x e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \rho(\vec{x}) = \int d^3x \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x})^2 + \dots \right] \rho(\vec{x})$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \int d^3x r^2 \rho(\vec{x}), \quad r = |\vec{x}|$$

$\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle}$ = root-mean-square (rms) radius

$$F(\vec{q}) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \vec{q}^2 \langle r^2 \rangle + \dots, \quad \langle r^2 \rangle = -6 \frac{dF(\vec{q})}{d\vec{q}^2} \Big|_{\vec{q}^2 \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\rho(r) = \frac{\Lambda^3}{8\pi} e^{-\Lambda r} \Leftrightarrow \text{Dipole form: } F(q) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + |\vec{q}|^2 / \Lambda^2\right)^2}, \quad \Lambda^2 \approx 0.71 \text{ GeV}^2$$



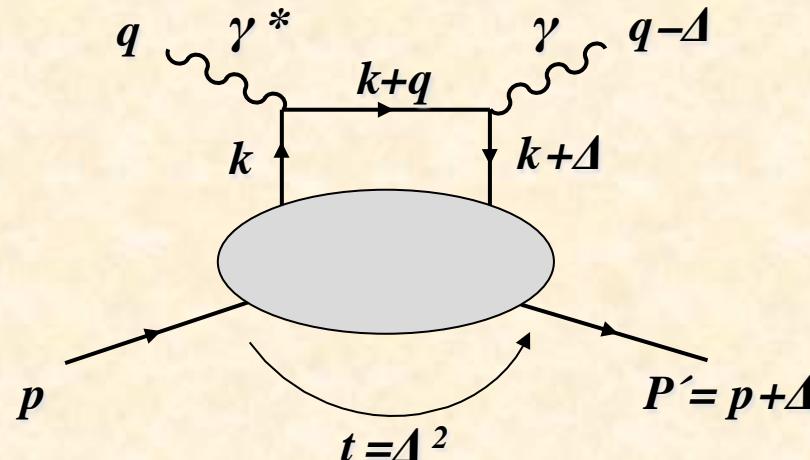
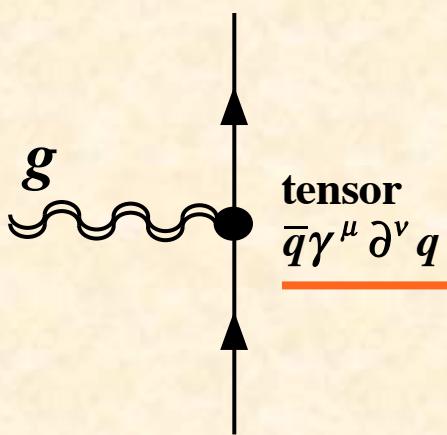
How about gravitational radius?

Proton-charge-radius puzzle:

$$R_{\text{electron scattering}} = 0.8775 \text{ fm} \quad \Updownarrow \quad R_{\text{muonic atom}} = 0.8418 \text{ fm}$$



Gravitational interactions and 3D structure functions



$$\text{GPDs: } \int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p' | \bar{\psi}(-z/2) \gamma^+ \psi(z/2) | p \rangle \Big|_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp=0} = \frac{1}{2P^+} \left[H(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \gamma^+ u(p) + E(x, \xi, t) \bar{u}(p') \frac{i\sigma^{+\alpha} \Delta_\alpha}{2M} u(p) \right]$$

$$\text{Angular momentum: } J_q = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx x \left[H_q(x, \xi, t=0) + E_q(x, \xi, t=0) \right], \quad J_q = \frac{1}{2} \Delta q + L_q$$

Non-local operator of GPDs/GDAs:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(P^+ \right)^n \int dx x^{n-1} \int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \left[\bar{q}(-z/2) \gamma^+ q(z/2) \right]_{z^+=0, \vec{z}_\perp=0} = \left(i \frac{d}{dz^-} \right)^{n-1} \left[\bar{q}(-z/2) \gamma^+ q(z/2) \right]_{z=0} \\ & = \bar{q}(0) \gamma^+ \left(i \tilde{\partial}^+ \right)^{n-1} q(0) \end{aligned}$$

= energy-momentum tensor of a quark for $n=2$ (electromagnetic for $n=1$)

= source of gravity

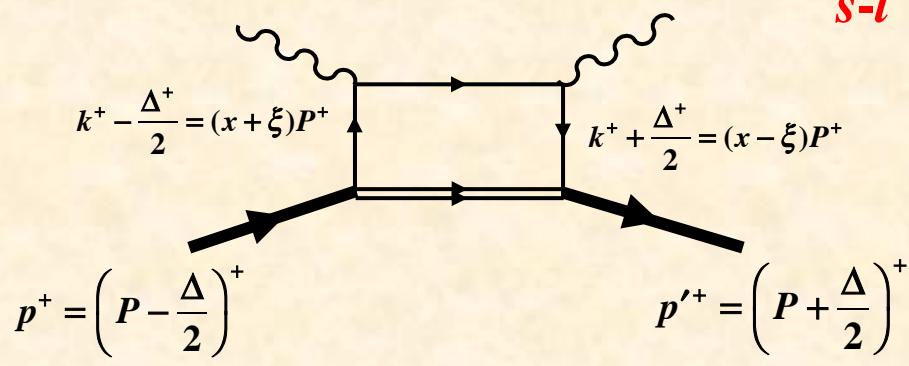
GPD $H_q^h(x, \xi, t)$ and GDA $\Phi_q^{h\bar{h}}(z, \zeta, W^2)$

GPD: $H_q^h(x, \xi, t) = \int \frac{dy^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+y^-} \langle h(p') | \bar{\psi}(-y/2) \gamma^+ \psi(y/2) | h(p) \rangle \Big|_{y^+=0, \vec{y}_\perp=0}, \quad P^+ = \frac{(p+p')^+}{2}$

GDA: $\Phi_q^{h\bar{h}}(z, \zeta, s) = \int \frac{dy^-}{2\pi} e^{izP^+y^-} \langle h(p) \bar{h}(p') | \bar{\psi}(-y/2) \gamma^+ \psi(y/2) | \mathbf{0} \rangle \Big|_{y^+=0, \vec{y}_\perp=0}$

DA: $\Phi_q^h(z, \zeta, s) = \int \frac{dy^-}{2\pi} e^{izP^+y^-} \langle h(p) | \bar{\psi}(-y/2) \gamma^+ \gamma_5 \psi(y/2) | \mathbf{0} \rangle \Big|_{y^+=0, \vec{y}_\perp=0}$

$H_q^h(x, \xi, t)$



$$P = \frac{p + p'}{2}, \quad \Delta = p' - p$$

Bjorken variable:

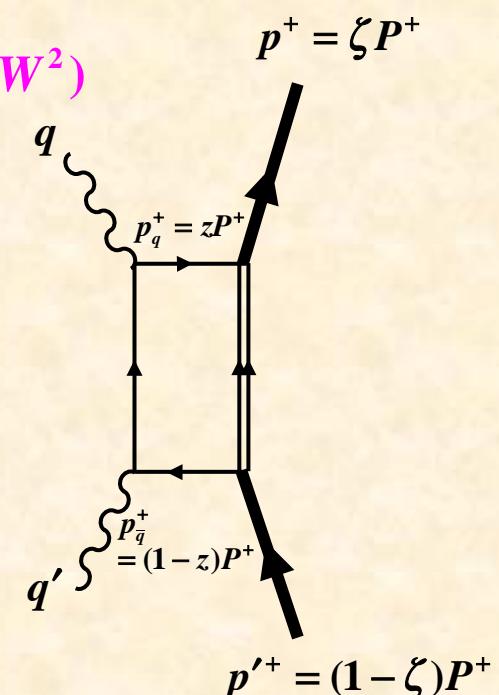
$$\textcolor{red}{x} = \frac{Q^2}{2p \cdot q}$$

Momentum transfer squared: $\textcolor{red}{t} = \Delta^2$

Skewness parameter: $\xi = \frac{p^+ - p'^+}{p^+ + p'^+} = -\frac{\Delta^+}{2P^+}$

s-t crossing

$\Phi_q^{h\bar{h}}(z, \zeta, W^2)$



Bjorken variable for γ^* : $\textcolor{red}{z} = \frac{Q^2}{2q \cdot q'}$

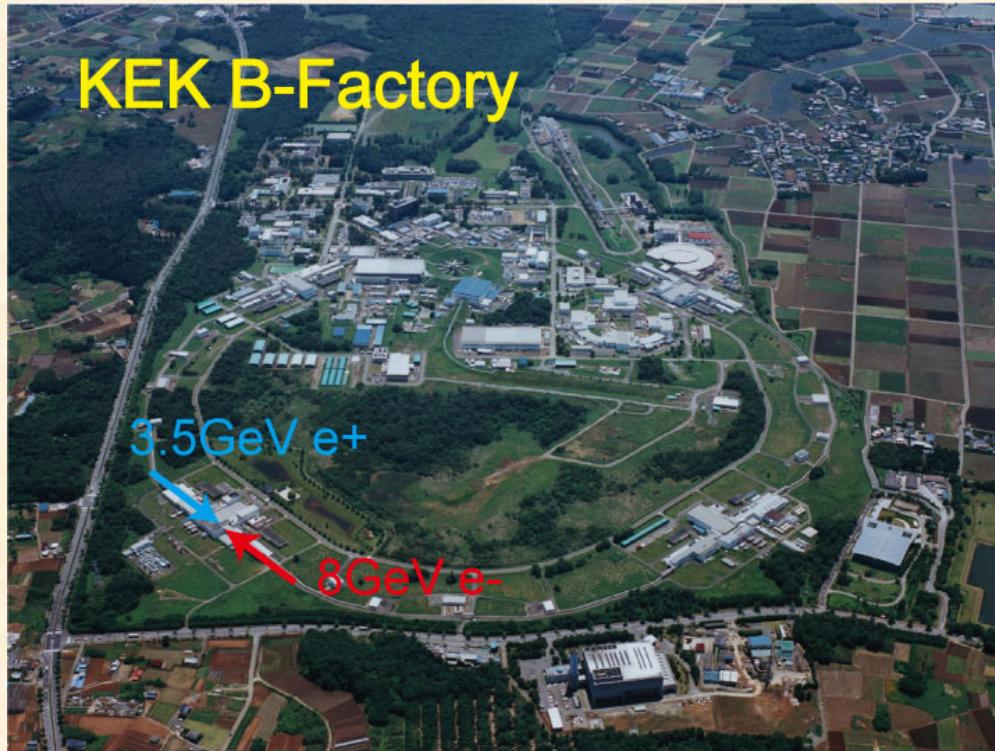
Light-cone momentum ratio for h in $h\bar{h}$: $\zeta = \frac{p^+}{P^+} = \frac{1 + \beta \cos \theta}{2}$

Invariant mass of $h\bar{h}$: $\textcolor{red}{W}^2 = (p + p')^2$

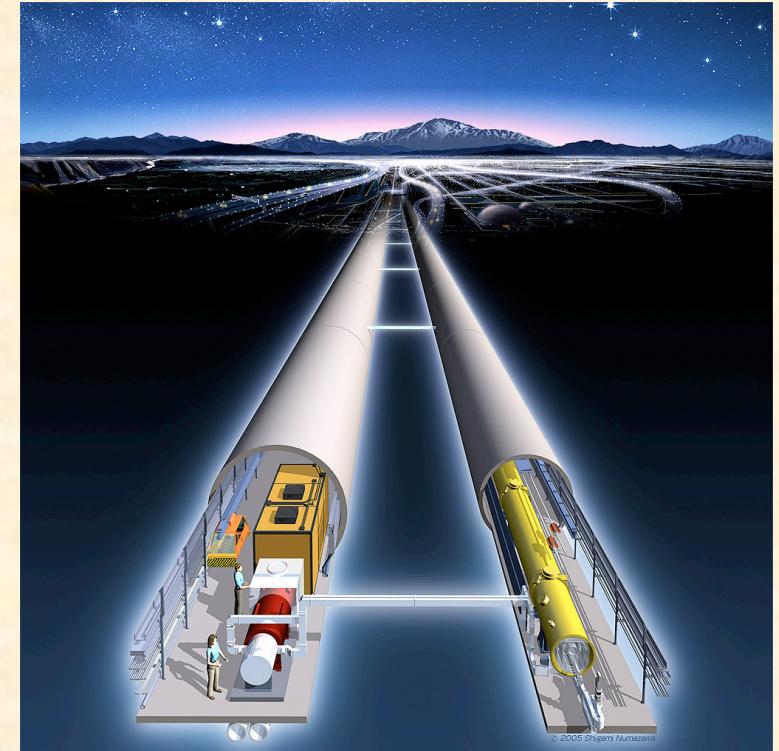
Experimental studies of GDAs in future

$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow h\bar{h}$ for internal structure of exotic hadron candidate h

KEK B-factory

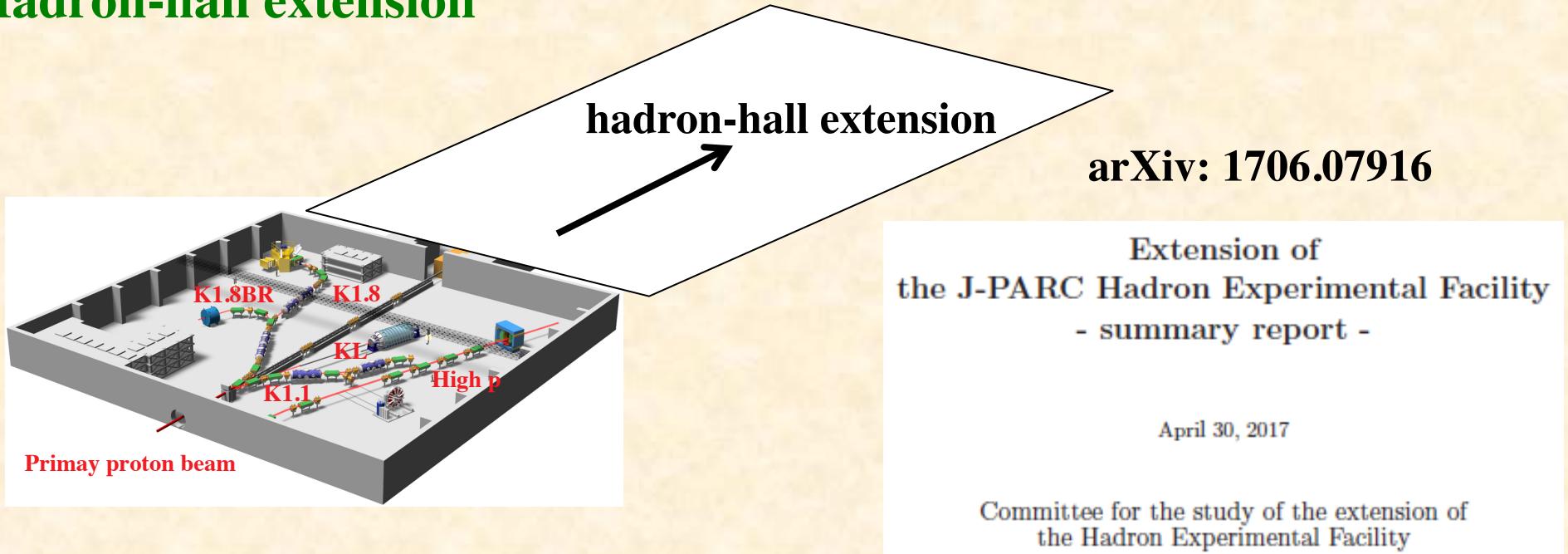


Linear Collider ?



Future facility update possibilities

Hadron-hall extension



Heavy-ion acceleration?

8th International Conference on Quarks and Nuclear Physics

November 13-17, 2018, Tsukuba, Japan

<http://www-conf.kek.jp/qnp2018/>

Quark and gluon structure of hadrons:

- parton distribution functions, generalized parton distributions,
- transverse momentum distributions, high-energy hadron reactions, ...

Hadron spectroscopy:

- heavy quark physics, exotics, N^* , ...

Hadron interactions and nuclear structure:

- hypernuclear physics, kaonic nuclei, baryon interactions, ...

Hot and cold dense matter:

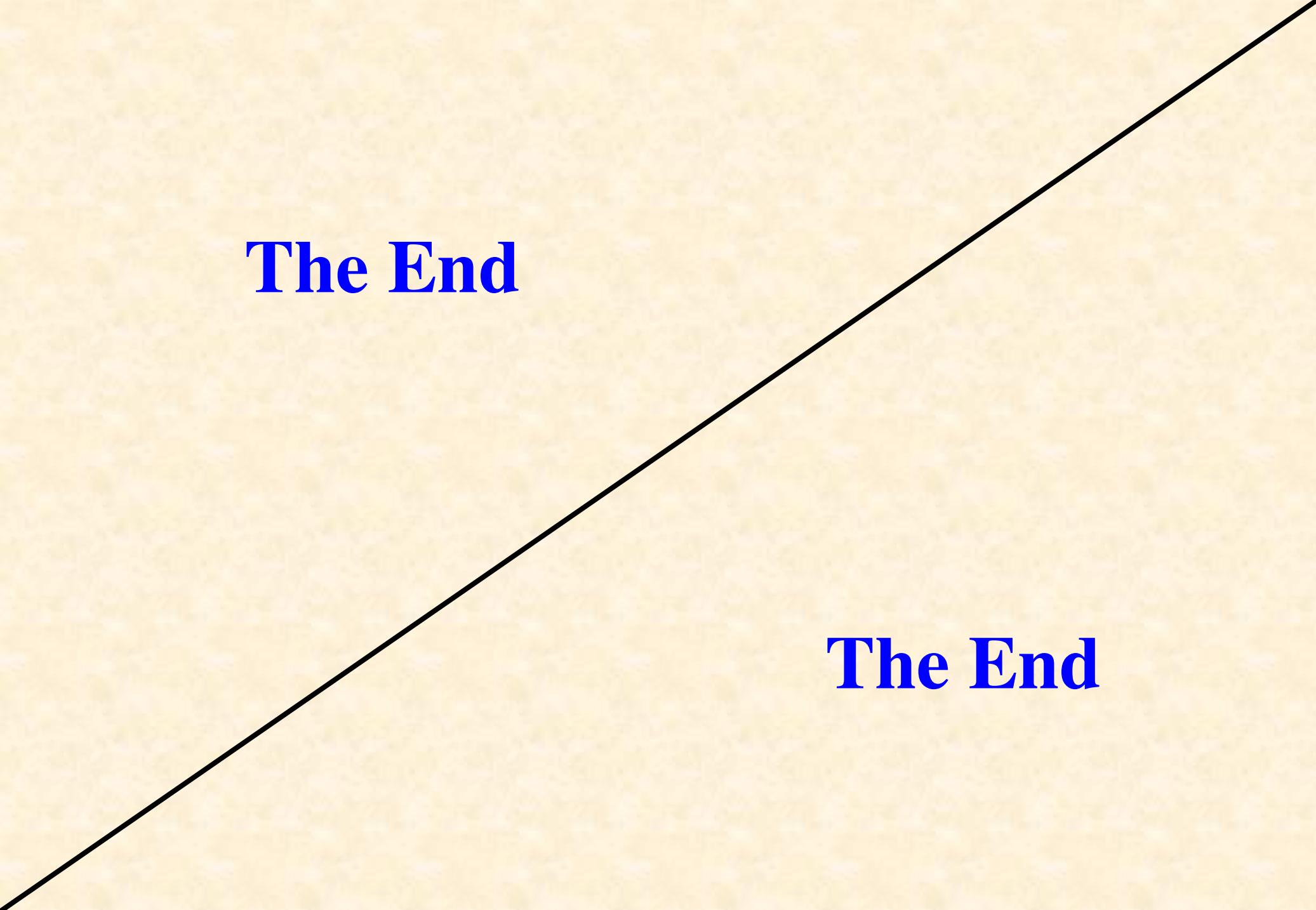
- quark-gluon plasma, color glass condensate, dense stars,
- strong magnetic field, mesons in nuclear medium, hadronization, ...

These topics are closely
related to Jlab/GSI projects.
You are welcome!



Summary

- J-PARC started producing data
on strangeness hadron/nuclear physics.
 - The high-momentum beamline (p, π, \dots) will be ready soon.
 - Common physics interests among GSI, JLab, J-PARC:
strangeness and charm hadron physics, N^* ,
structure functions, nuclear medium effects, ...
- It is nice if we have joint efforts and communications!**



The End

The End