Update from JPAC

Adam Szczepaniak, Indiana University/Jefferson Lab





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JPAC 2017

Jefferson Lab 🗾

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Collaborating with: CLAS12 & GlueX (JLab), COMPASS & LHCb (CERN), MAMI (Mainz), BESIII (Beijing), KLOE (Frascati), BELLE II (KEK), BABAR (SLAC) Code: Faculty/Staff Postdoc PhD student ¹JLab/GWU funded ²JLab/IU funded

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(Very) exotic physics: constraining Lorentz symmetry violation



Observer transformations do not affect results.

- Particle transformation, e.g. rotation of the experiment in the background filed produces a physical effect.
- There is a well defined SME $\mathcal{L}_{SME} = \mathcal{L}_{Gravity} + \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}_{LV}$ e.g $a_{\mu}\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi$, $c_{\mu\nu}\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\overleftarrow{D}^{\nu}\psi$ (D.Colladay & V.A. Kostelecky, PRD55, 6760 (1997); PRD58, 1166002 (1998); PRD69, 105009 (2004))
- Only a few constraints in the quark sector : use DIS, SDIS, Drell-Yan, ...

$$W^{\mu\nu} \simeq i \int d^4 x e^{iq \cdot x} \int_0^1 d\xi \sum_{f=u,d} \frac{f_f(\xi)}{\xi} \langle \xi P | T\{J^{\mu}(x)J^{\nu}(0)\} | \xi P \rangle$$

$$\Gamma_f^{\mu} = \gamma^{\mu} + c_f^{\mu\nu} \gamma_{\nu}$$

- The first estimate on the sidereal time dependent coefficients c_f were obtained using HERA data: O(10⁻⁵) (V.A.Kostelecky, E.Lunghi, A.Vieira, PLB729, 272 (2017))
- Sensitivity studies for EIC are under way: N.Sherrill, A.Accardi, E.Lunghi. Possible interest for CLAS12 ?

Exotic physics: P_c at JLAB

Confirmation possible thorough photoproduction



 $\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\gamma p)$ ARBITRARY UNITS

If P_c is confirmed, need to:

- Study the electromagnetic properties
- Look for the other members of the P_c multiplet
- Investigate its nature on the model of A. Pilloni et al., Phys.Lett. B772 (2017) 200
- NB: Arbitrary normalization for data

S.J. Brodsky, E. Chudakov , P. Hoyer, J.M. Laget Phys.Lett. B498 (2001) 23-28

CLAS12: Day 1 experiments

- Exchange mechanisms determine formation of resonances (in top and bottom vertex)
- Electroproduction: t-channel mesons vs quarks (GPD'S) (with C.Wise)
- Factorization: Couplings can be compared with theoretical predictions
- One Pion Exchange is special (OPE): Pion from factor, transverse size of the nucleon, probe of physics beyond factorization.







Resonance production at JLAB 12GeV

Establishing factorization



Key to determine separation meson from baryon resonance production V. Mathieu et al., PRD92 (2015) 074013 J. Nys et al., PRD95 (2017) 034014



Resonance production at JLAB 12GeV

Establishing factorization



V. Mathieu et al., PRD92 (2015) 074013 J. Nys et al., PRD95 (2017) 034014 Key to determine separation meson from baryon resonance production 2.00 correction to leading pole (cut) 1.50 1.00 6 GeV 0.70 9 GeV 0.50 12 GeV 15 GeV 0.30 da/dt (µb.GeV 0.10 0.10 diff cross section 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 0.0 1.4 -t (GeV²)

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Beam asymmetry: measurement of the exchange process ⁸

$$\Sigma = \frac{\sigma_{\perp} - \sigma_{\parallel}}{\sigma_{\perp} + \sigma_{\parallel}} = \frac{|\rho + \omega|^2 - |b + h|^2}{|\rho + \omega|^2 + |b + h|^2}$$

• Photoproduction of neutral pseudo-scalars



JPAC prediction –

V. Mathieu et al., PRD92 (2015) 074013 J. Nys et al., PRD95 (2017) 034014

Beam asymmetry: measurement of the exchange process 9



Possible tension between GlueX and SLAC data ?



V.Mathieu et al. arXiv:1704.07684 (to appear in Phys. Lett. B)



OPE is very interesting



Factorized pion exchange •

$$A_{\lambda_{\gamma},\lambda,\lambda'} \sim \sqrt{t'}^{|\lambda_{\gamma}|} \sqrt{t'}^{|\lambda'-\lambda|} \frac{\beta(t)}{t-\mu^2}$$

- Weak energy dependence $(\alpha_{eff} \sim 0)$
- Forward dip in do/dt



- Energy dependence \checkmark

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- σ dominated by $\sigma_{\mathbb{I}}$ (un natural exch.) > σ_{\perp} (natural exch.) \checkmark ٠
- Forward dip? ٠



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Absorption models and alternatives

- Partial waves $I < I_{clas.}$ are absorbed by FSI. (b~lq):
 - Poor Man's Absorption (PMA)
 - b-space
- s-channel



N recoil



• Δ production

 γ

p

(c) $\rightarrow \pi^{-} + \Delta^{++}$ 1200 $(S-M^2)^2 \frac{d\sigma}{d\dagger} (\mu b \text{ GeV}^2)$ 5 GeV 1000 8 GeV II GeV 16 GeV 600 GAUGE - INVARIANT OPE 400 200 0 0.6 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 m_{π} √-t GeV

ASYMMET TO DATA $\sum = (\alpha^{1} - \alpha^{11}) / (\alpha^{1} + \alpha^{11})$ **†** + + πN πN → ρN 3 GeV 16 GeV 0.2 0 0,4 0,6 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 0 -t GeV²

 N,Δ production enable to study absorption mechanisms, eg. FSI dynamics



OPE's role in binding



- Threshold "states" are important because scattering amplitudes near threshold are universal.
- f0(980), a0(980), a1(1420), Lambda(1405), XYZ: These threshold "states" can potentially illuminate on the role of binding force, e.g. OPE
- In some cases virtual pion exchange can become real and three body formalism is required, e.g. D^{*}D → X(3872) → DDπ

(M.Mai, et al. Eur.Phys.J A53, 177 (2017)) bound state : pole on the physical energy plane virtual state : pole on "unphysical sheet" closest the physical region



"Day 2" experiments



Is L-S formalism relativistic ?

- Helicity (H) or spin-orbit (LS) formalism
- Covariant projection (CP) (tensor) formalism

Jacob, Wick, Annals Phys. 7, 404 (1959)

Chung, PRD48, 1225 (1993) Chung, Friedrich, PRD78, 074027 (2008) Filippini, Fontana, Rotondi, PRD51, 2247 (1995) Anisovich, Sarantsev, EPJA30, 427 (2006)

The common lore is that the former is nonrelativistic and the later takes into account the proper relativistic corrections...

But:

- Both approaches use partial waves as building blocks.
- H/LS are OK

$$A_{\lambda_i}(s,t) = \sum_J (2J+1) A^J_{\lambda_i}(s) d^J_{\lambda,\lambda}(z_s)$$

 CP reduces to H/LS with additional, (model) factors that depend on invariants

$$A_{\lambda_i}(s,t) = \sum_n M_n(\lambda_i) A_n(s,t)$$

 "Minimal" model dependence is "easiest" in the helicityformalism. Care is needed in identifying kinematical vs dynamical singularities, limitations of the partial waves series, etc.

Crossing symmetry in CP formalism



The tensor amplitude is given by $p_D^{(B)} \cdot p_{\pi}^{(\rho)}$, where $p_D^{(B)}$ is the breakup momentum in the B frame, and $p_{\pi}^{(\rho)}$ the decay momentum in the isobar frame

$$A = \frac{m_{B^0}^2 + s - m_{h_3}^2}{2m_{B^0}^2} pq \cos \theta$$

A.Pilloni at HADRONS 17 B ρ L = 1 ρ L = 1 π_2

However, one can consider the scattering process just in the isobar rest frame.

$$A = pq \cos \theta$$

By crossing symmetry the amplitudes must be the same.

The usual implementation fails crossing symmetry

Example $B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi K$



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- Data : MC generated from for to LHCb data including the Z.
- Blue line : Fit using JPAC amplitudes with only K* resonances.
- Possible source of discrepancy: higher spin K*'s

Hybrid meson search golden channel: η(')π



Fit using N/D formalism with CDD poles



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 Expect an narrow, a₂(1320) resonance and determine parameters for the excited a'₂



Origin of the poles



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More on impact

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Summer School on Reaction Theory (IU, 2015 and 2017)

Plans for 2018 : Joint school with Mainz and/or BESIII