

A SEARCH FOR THE LHCb PENTAQUARKS IN HALL C AT JEFFERSON LAB

007^{J/ψ}

BURCU DURAN

For the E12-16-007 Collaboration

Joint Hall A & C Summer Collaboration Meeting

Jefferson Lab

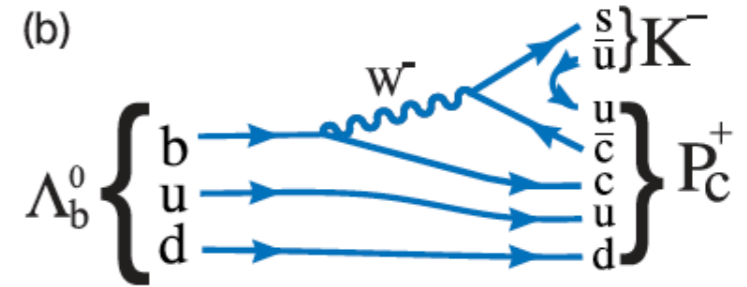
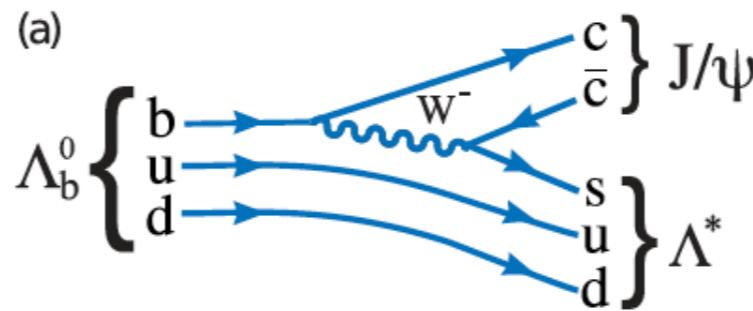
6/27/2019



LHCb CHARMED (CHARMING!) "PENTAQUARK" P_c

$$\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^- p J/\Psi$$

Aaij, R, et. al (LHCb) PRL 115-7 (2015)



2 P_c states needed to describe the results:

Narrow: $M: 4450 \pm 2 \pm 3 \text{ MeV}$

$\Gamma: 39 \pm 5 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}$

Wide: $M: 4380 \pm 8 \pm 29 \text{ MeV}$

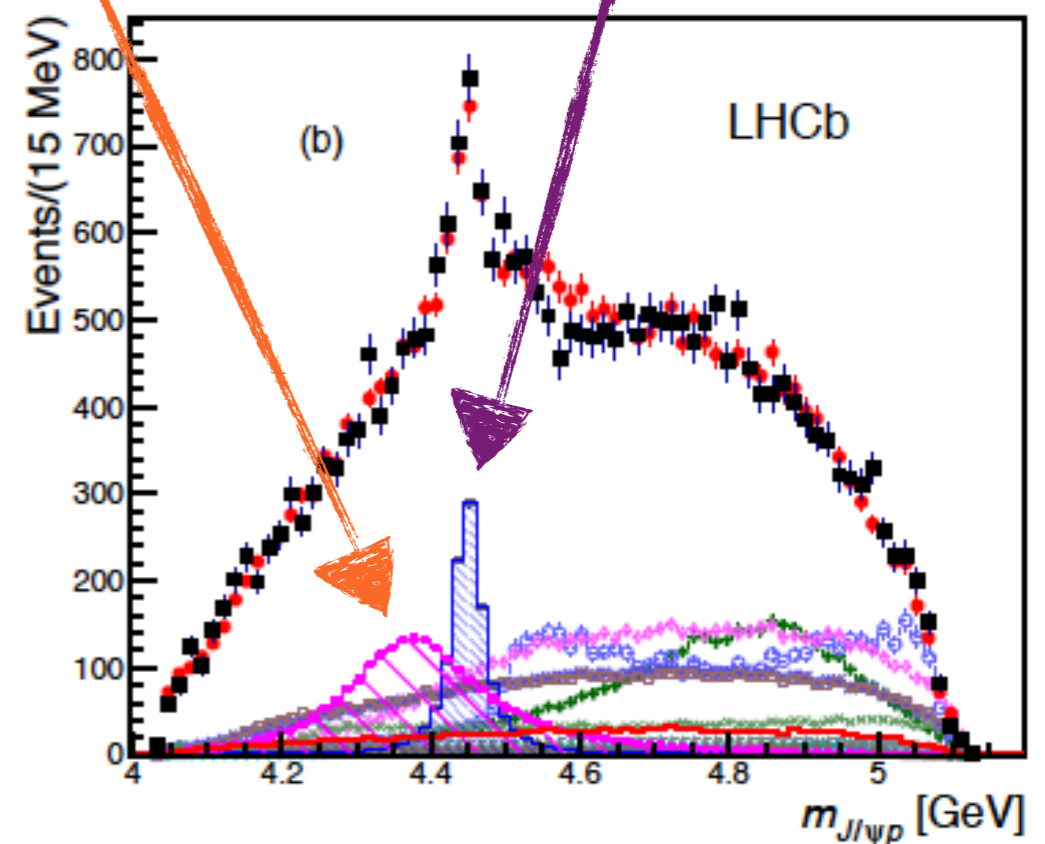
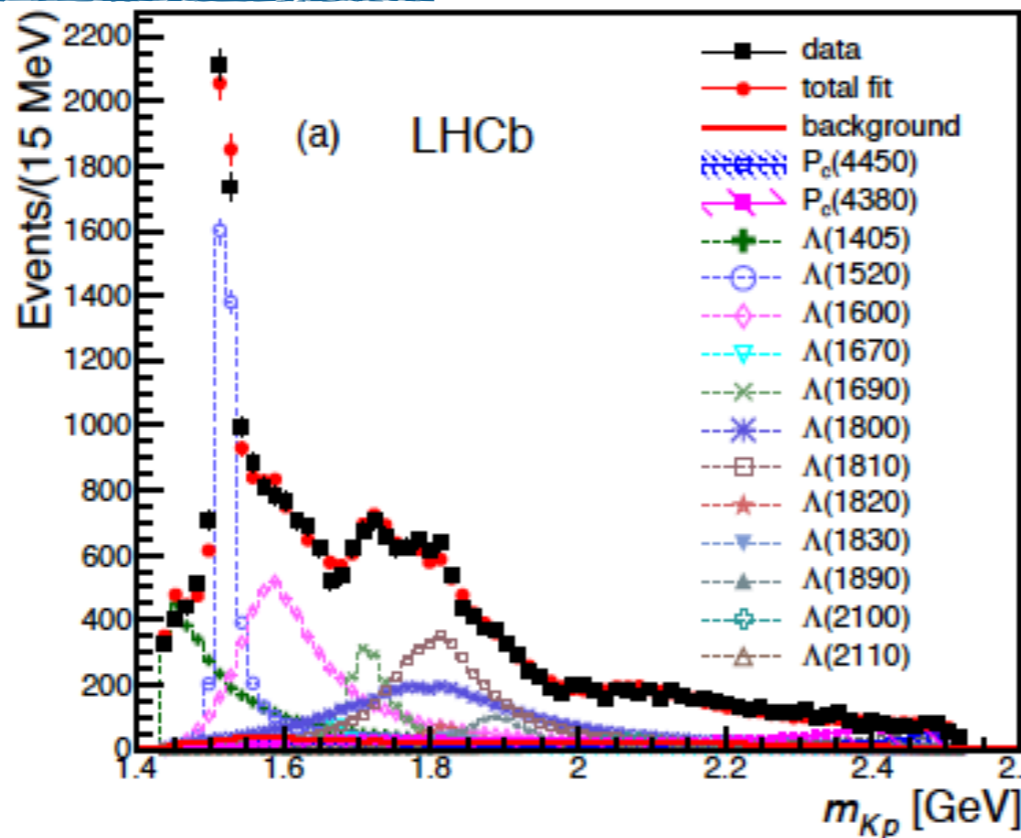
$\Gamma: 205 \pm 18 \pm 86 \text{ MeV}$

$P_c(4380)$

$P_c(4450)$

Spin parity either:

- $5/2^+, 3/2^-$ (most likely)
- $5/2^-, 3/2^+$
- $3/2^-, 5/2^+$



NEW LHCb RESULTS: OBSERVATION OF NEW PENTAQUARKS (26 MARCH 2019)

- 9x more data than 2015 paper

- Previous results are consistent

BUT!!!

There is a new state:

$$M: 4311.9 \pm 0.7 + 6.8 / - 0.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma: 9.8 \pm 2.7 + 3.7 / - 4.5 \text{ MeV}$$

AND

$P_c(4450)$ is resolved into 2 narrow peaks

★ $P_c(4440)$

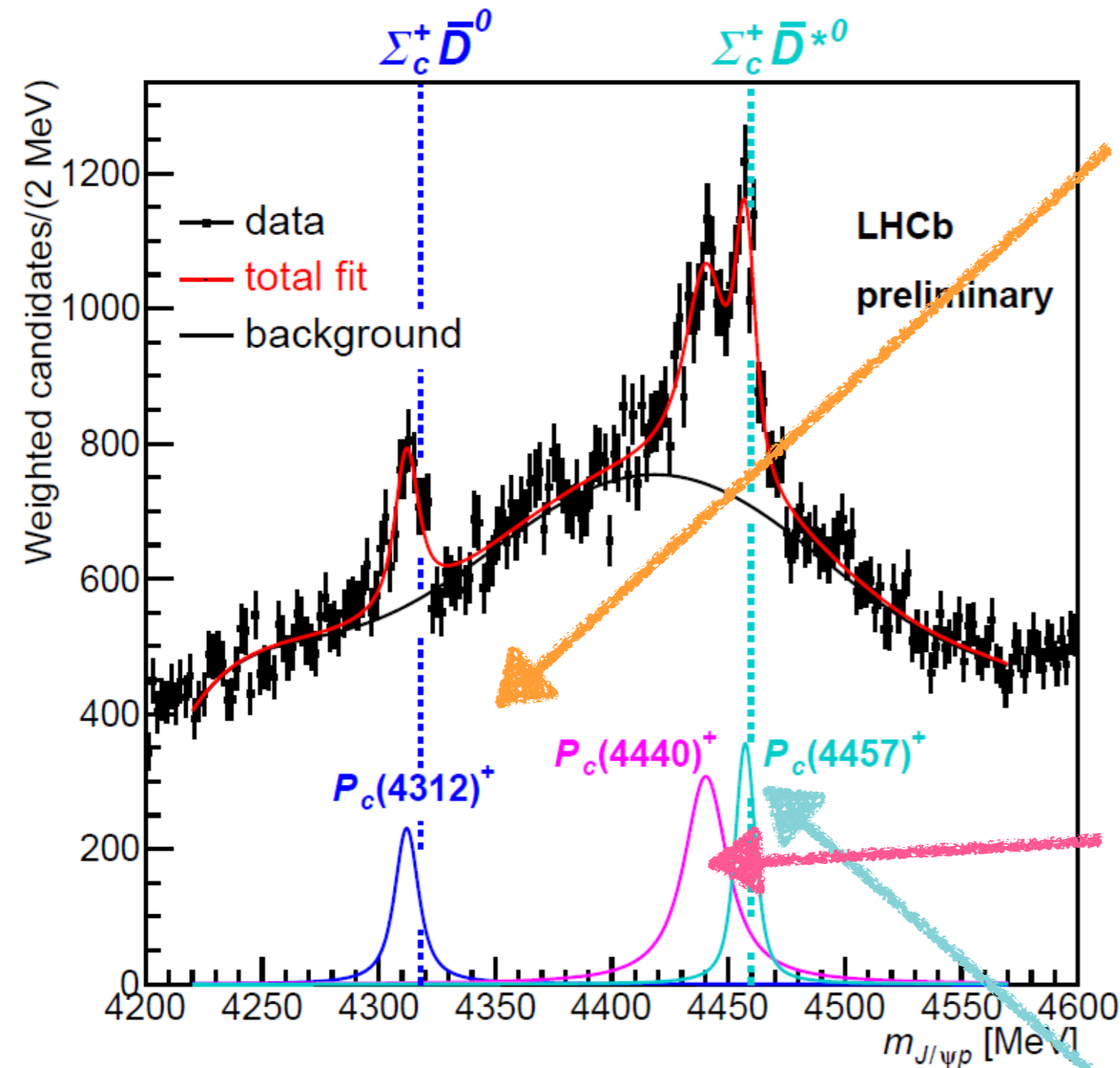
$$M: 4440.3 \pm 1.3 + 4.1 / - 4.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 20.6 \pm 4.9 + 8.7 / - 10.1 \text{ MeV}$$

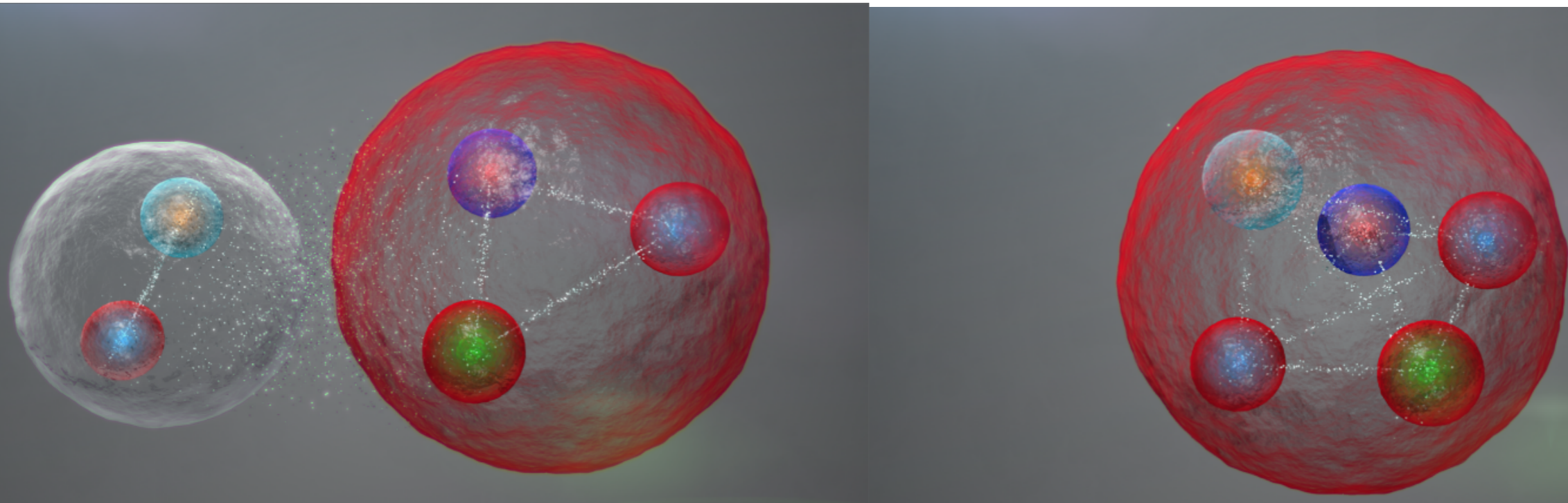
★ $P_c(4457)$

$$M: 4457.3 \pm 0.6 + 4.1 / - 1.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 6.4 \pm 2.0 + 5.7 / - 1.9 \text{ MeV}$$



CHARMED "PENTAQUARK" IN PHOTO-PRODUCTION



- **Common Interpretations for LHCb Observations**

- ▶ **LHCb**: True resonant "pentaquark" states
- ▶ **Alternative**: Kinematic enhancements through Anomalous Triangle Singularity (ATS)

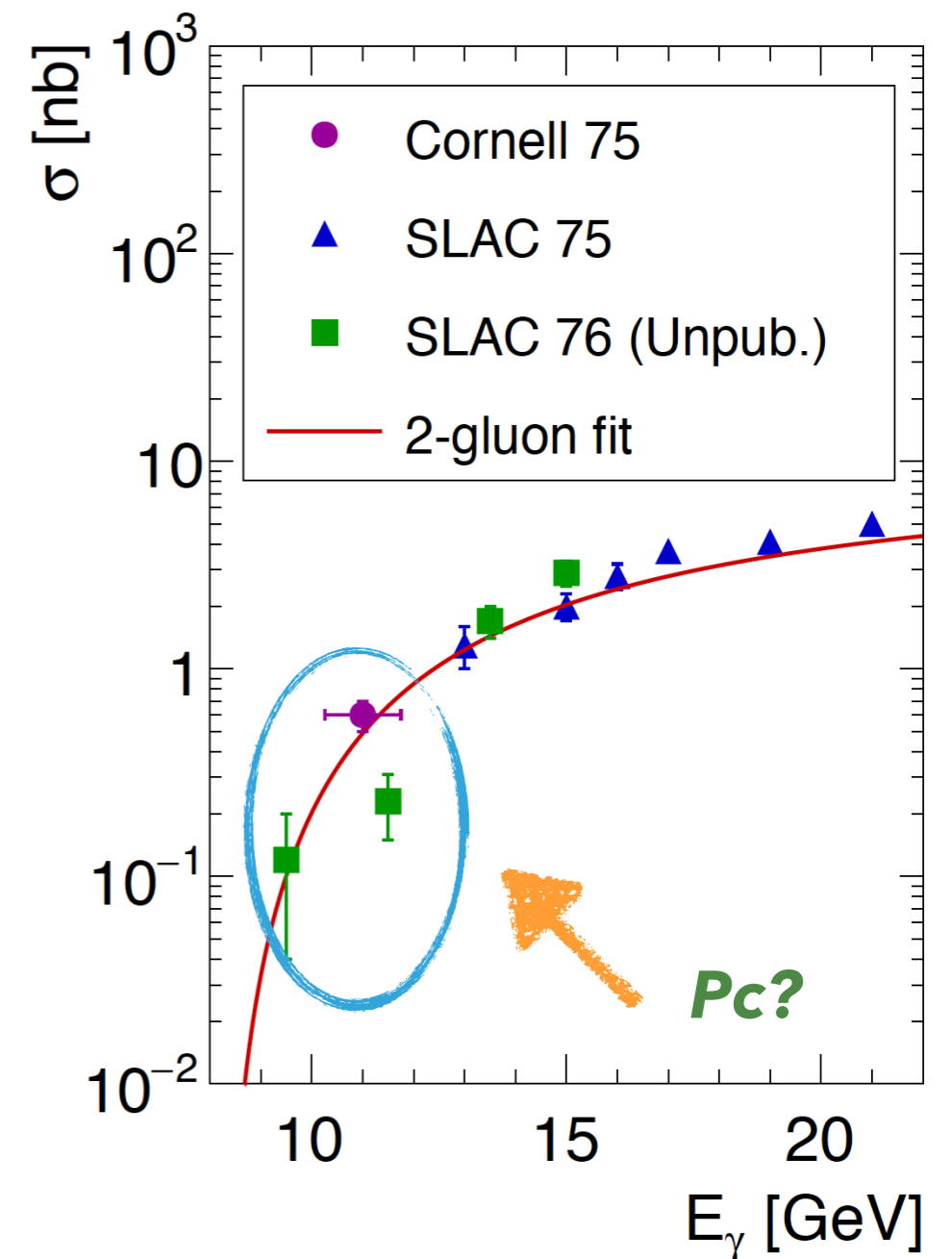
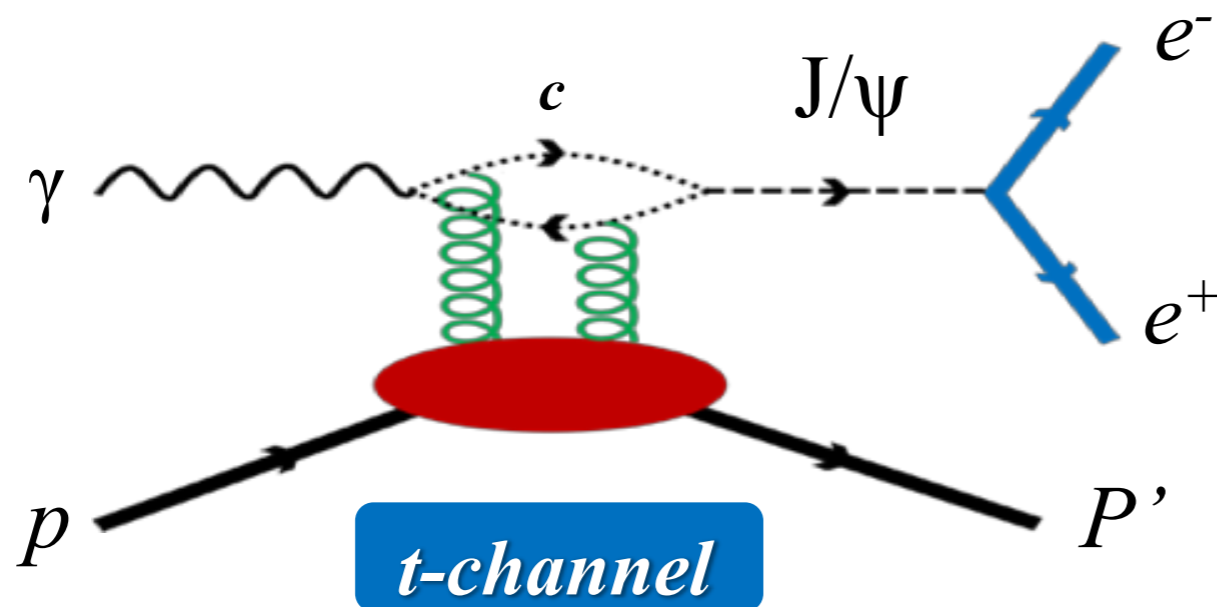
- The **photo production** is an ideal tool to distinguish between explanations

- ▶ If Pc states are real states, should **also be created in photo-production**
- ▶ Kinematic enhancement **through ATS not possible**

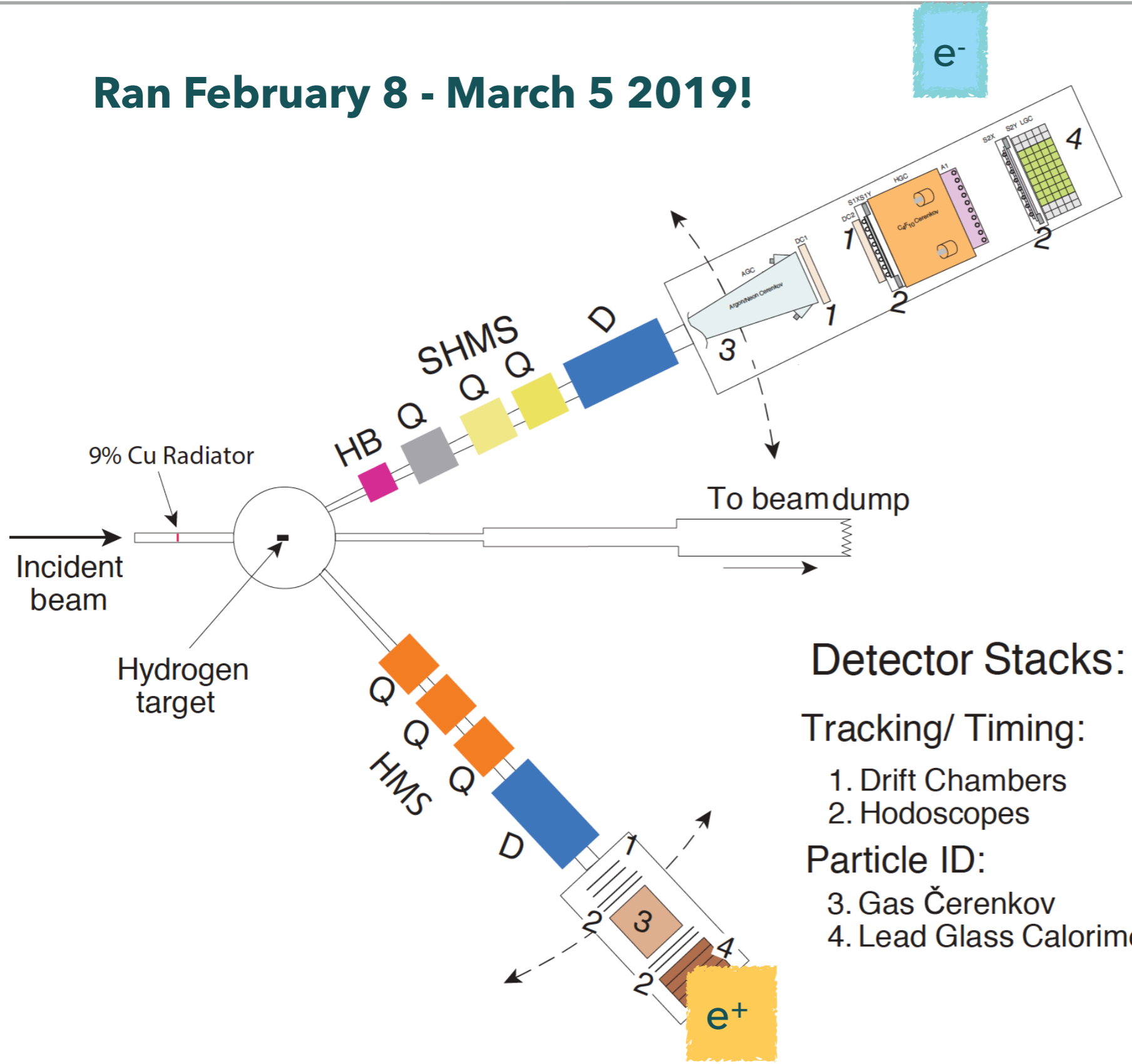
J/ ψ PHOTO-PRODUCTION: CURRENT DATA STATUS

* Measured in many experiments at high $W_{\gamma p}$

- dominated by **t-channel 2-gluon exchange**
- Almost no data **in threshold region**



Ran February 8 - March 5 2019!



- ★ 10.6 GeV beam energy
- ★ 50 μ A
- ★ 9% copper radiator
- ★ 10 cm LH2 target

Detector Stacks:

Tracking/ Timing:

- 1. Drift Chambers
- 2. Hodoscopes

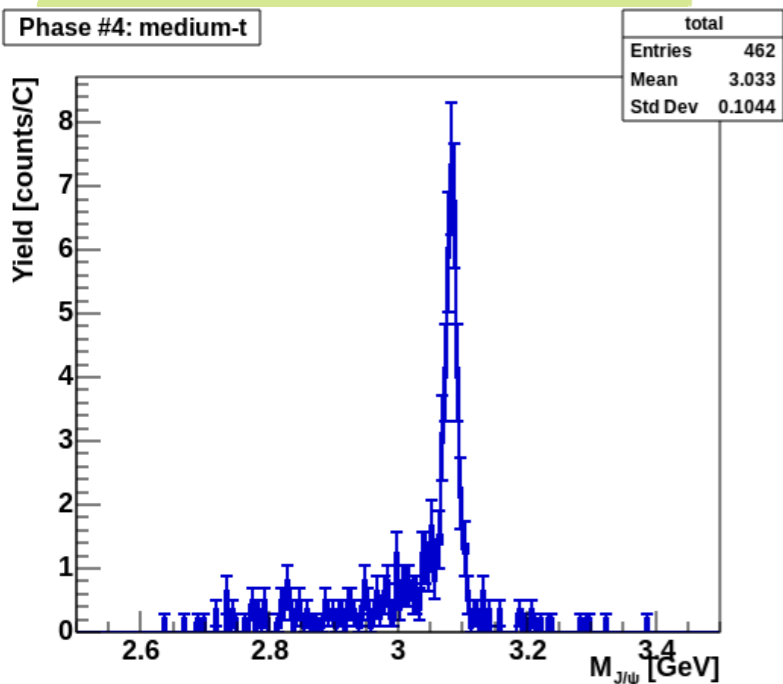
Particle ID:

- 3. Gas Čerenkov
- 4. Lead Glass Calorimeter

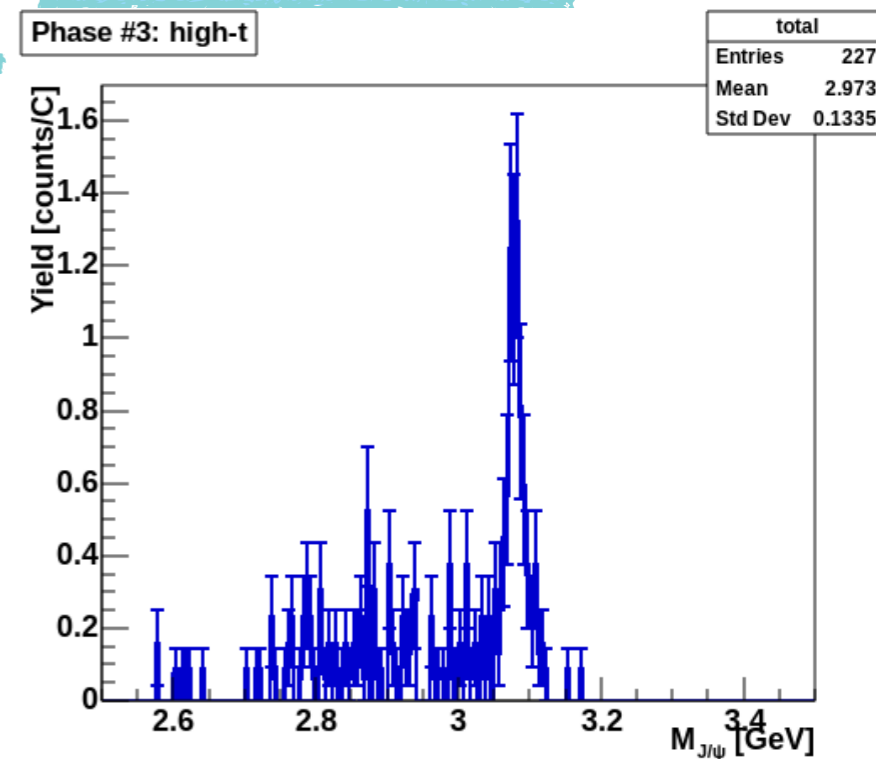
ONLINE ANALYSIS RESULTS

$$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

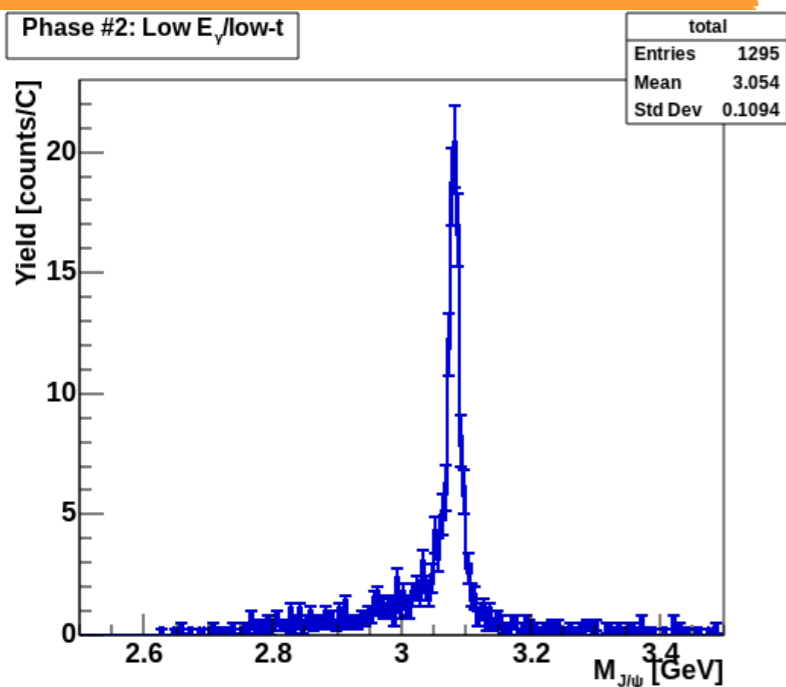
Phase 4: medium t



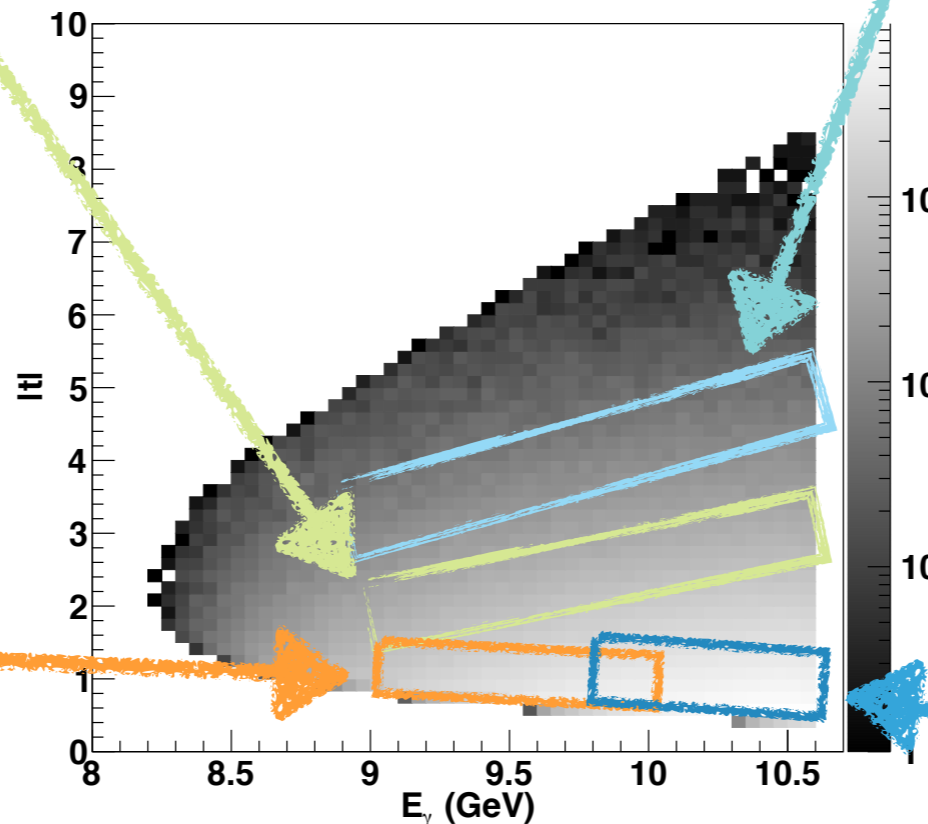
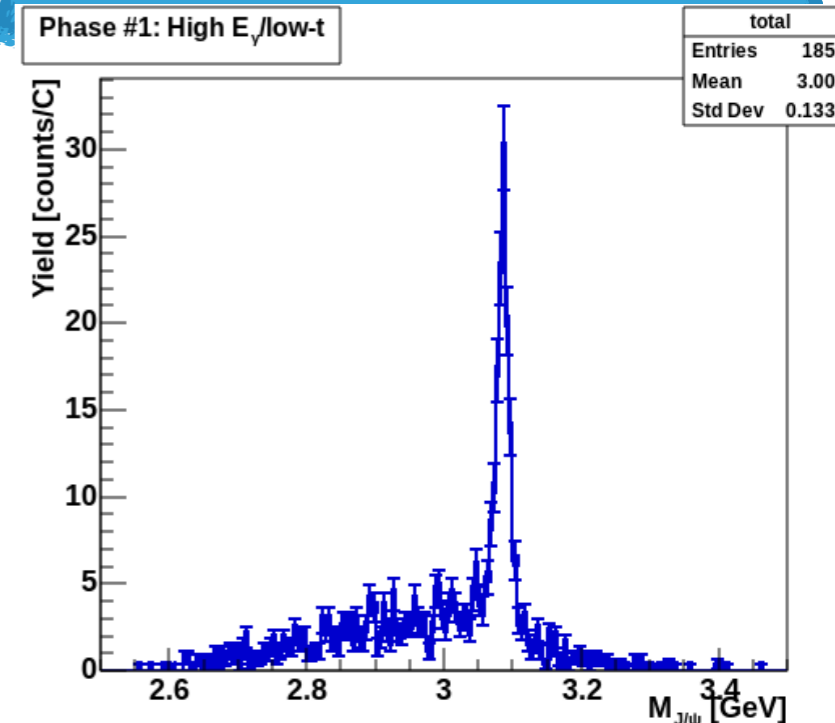
Phase 3: high t



Phase 2: mid E_γ / low t

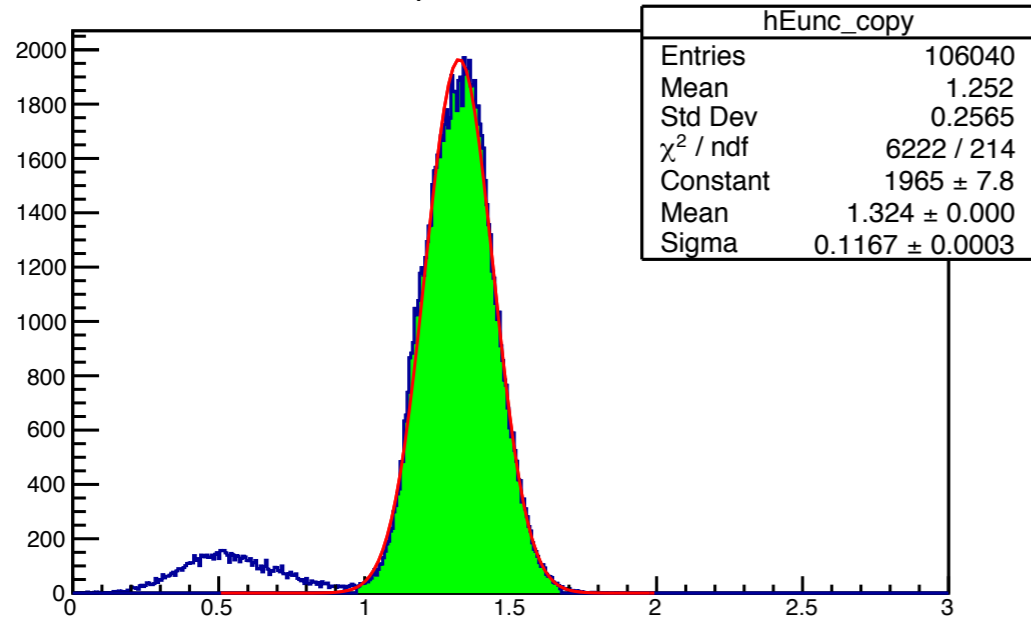


Phase 1: high E_γ / low t

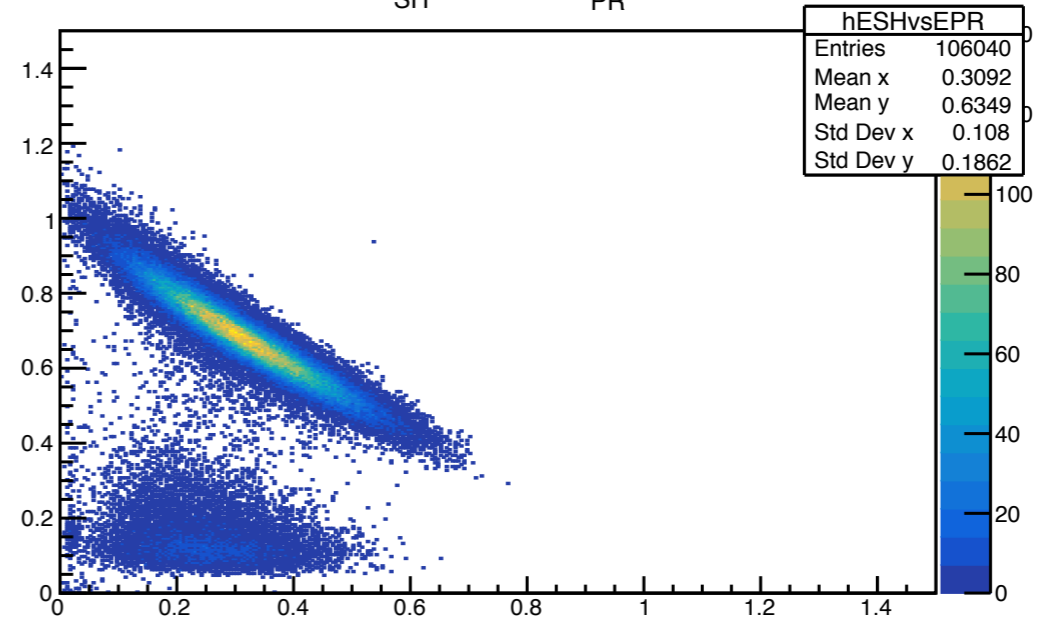


SHMS 7109 - 4.75 GEV, 21 DEG

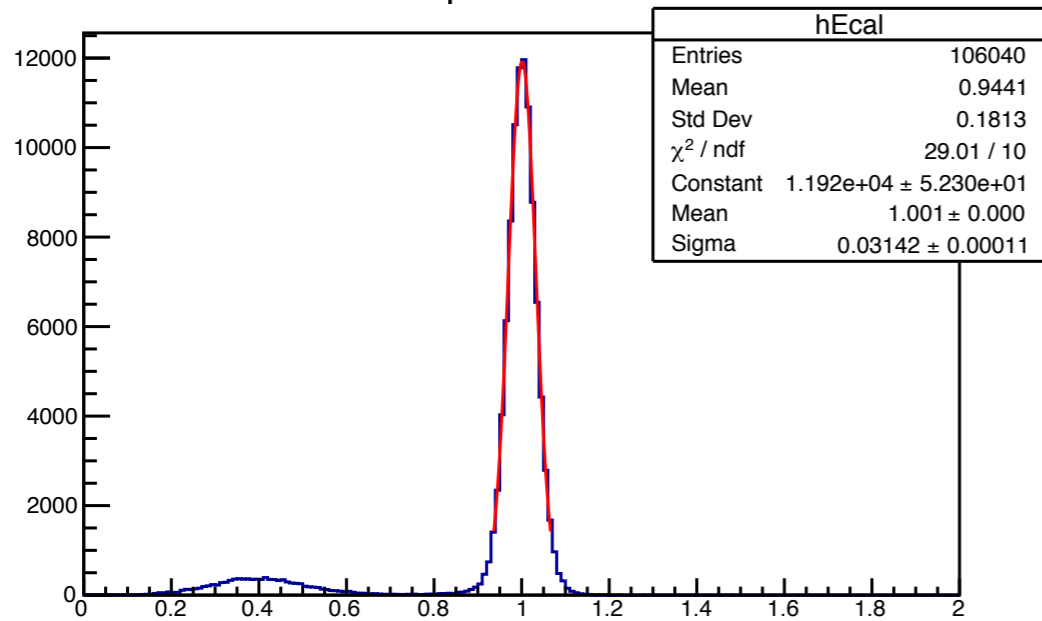
Edep/P uncalibrated



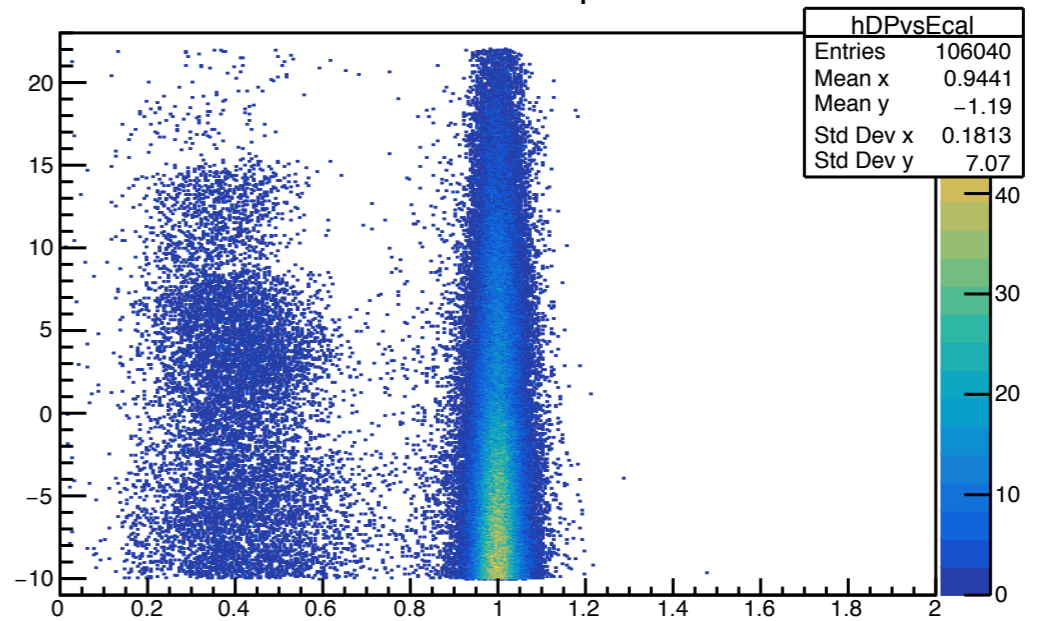
E_{SH} versus E_{PR}



Edep/P calibrated



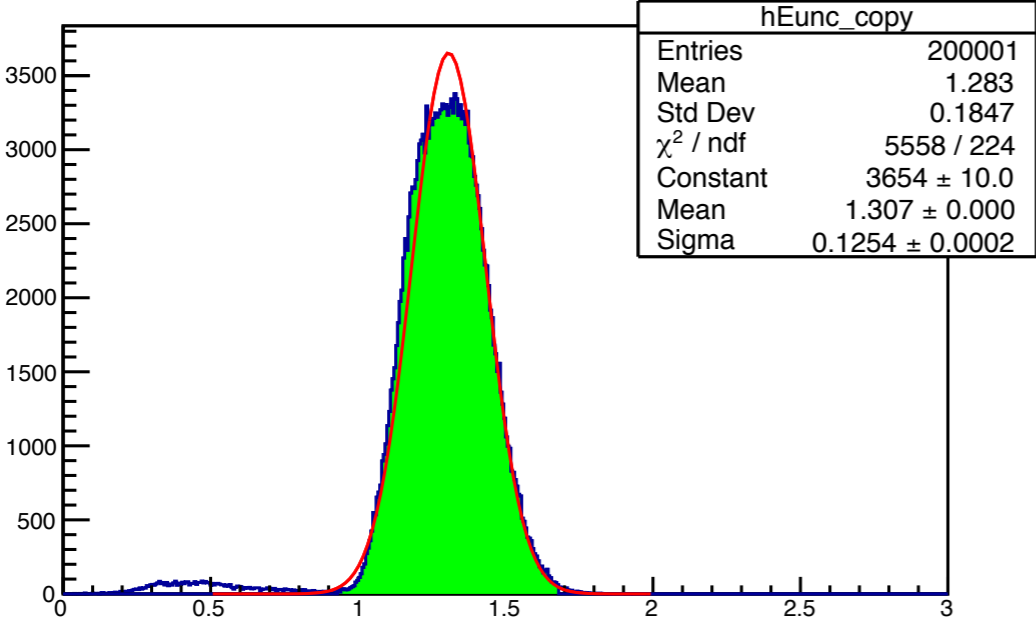
ΔP versus Edep/P



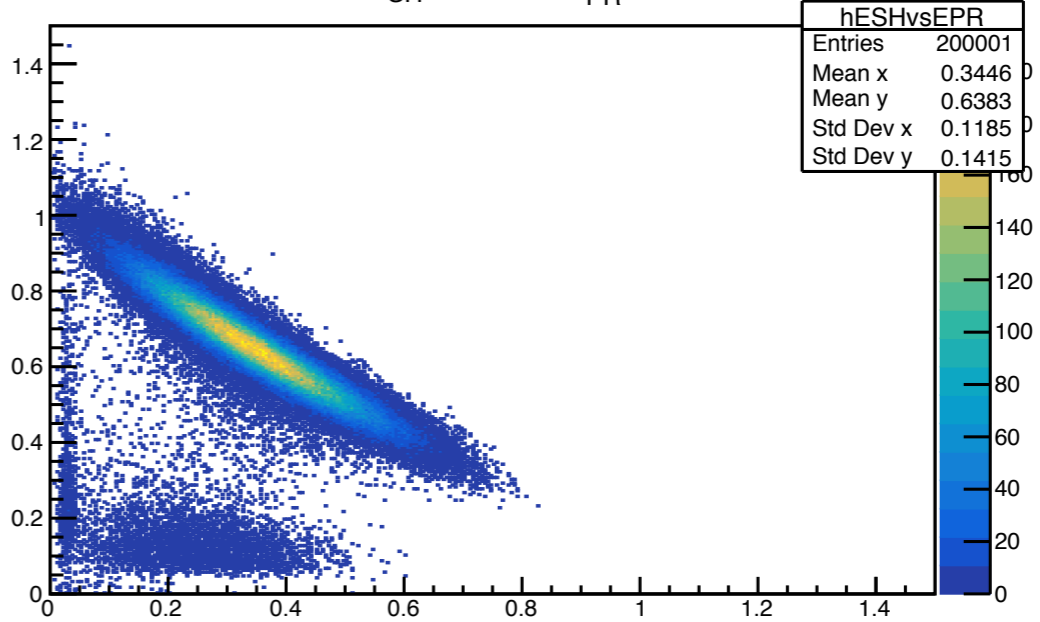
SHMS CALORIMETER CALIBRATION

SHMS 7110 - 3.5 GEV, 25 DEG

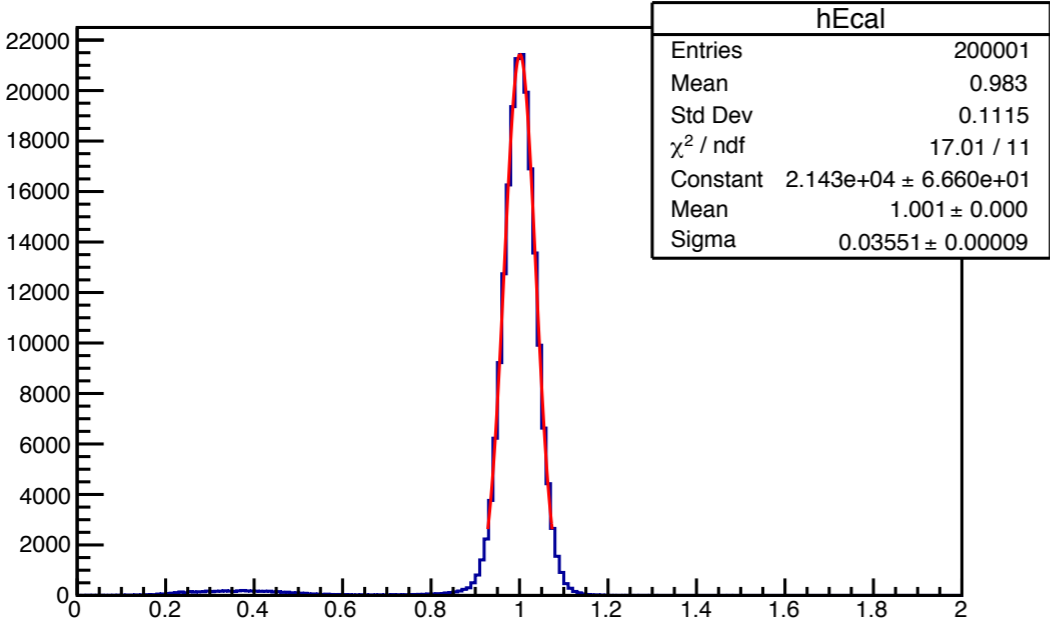
Edep/P uncalibrated



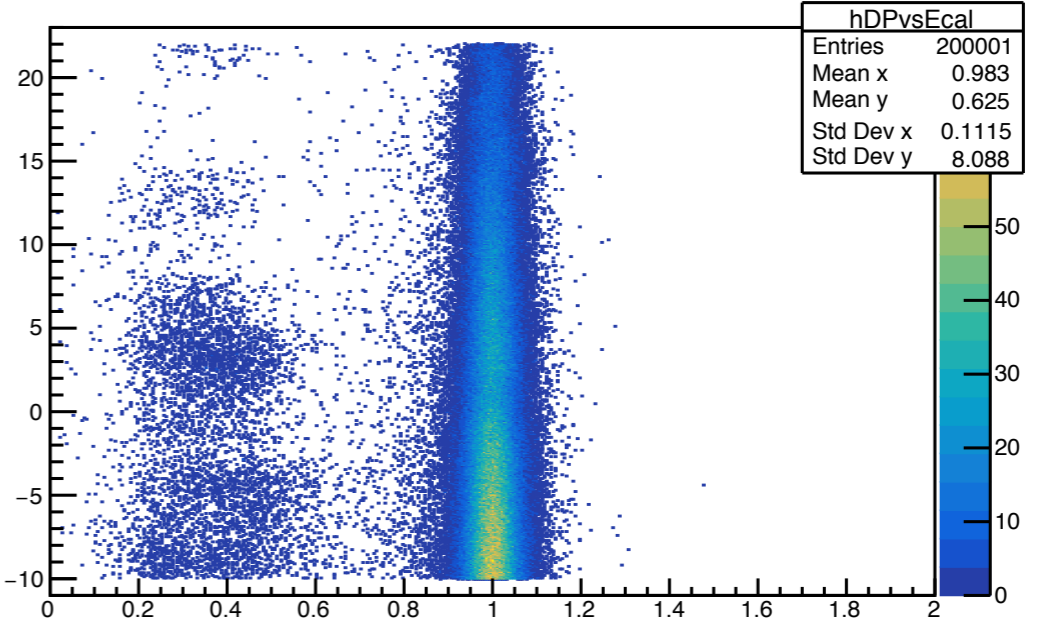
E_{SH} versus E_{PR}



Edep/P calibrated

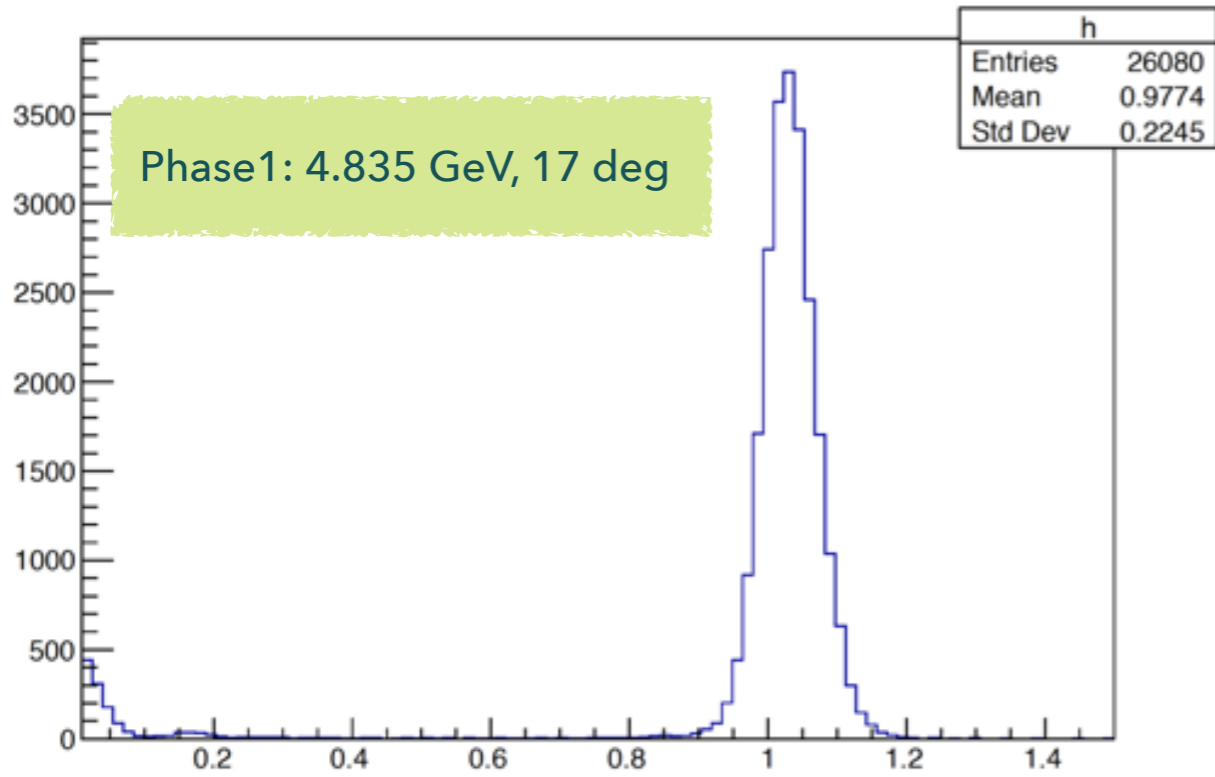


ΔP versus Edep/P

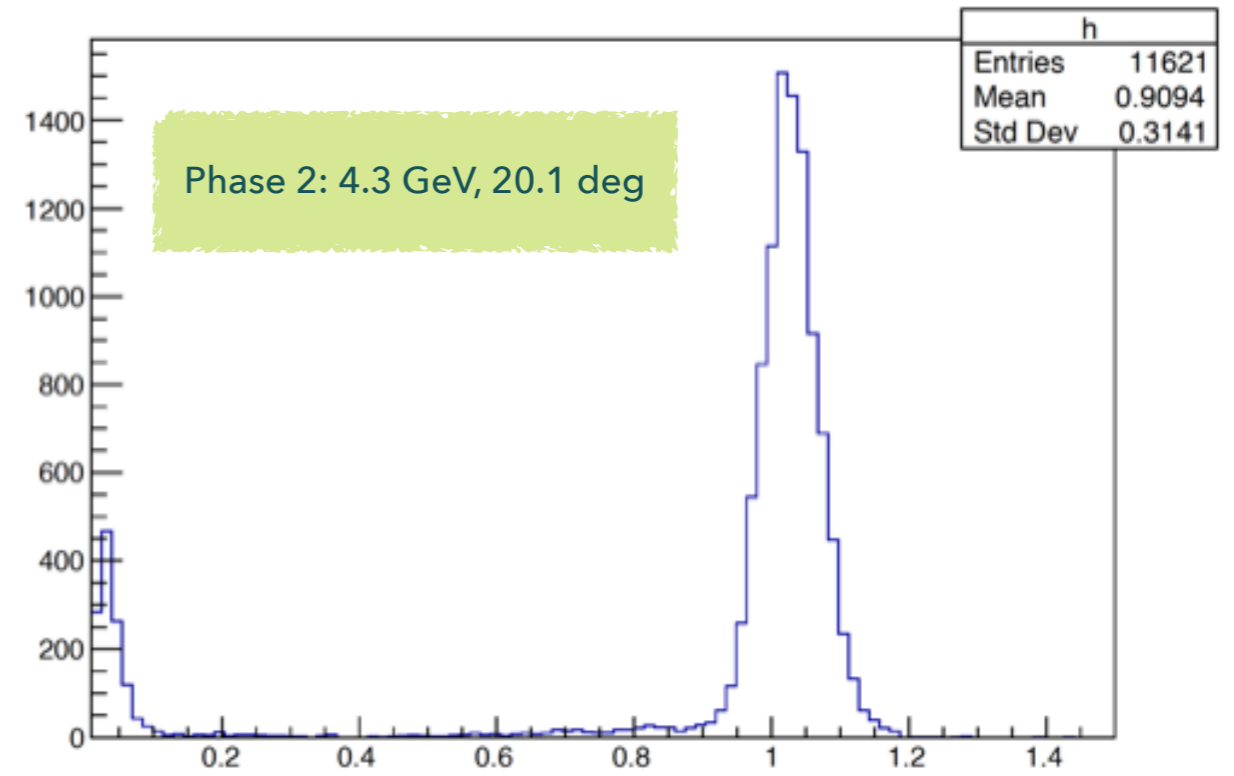


SHMS CALORIMETER CALIBRATION

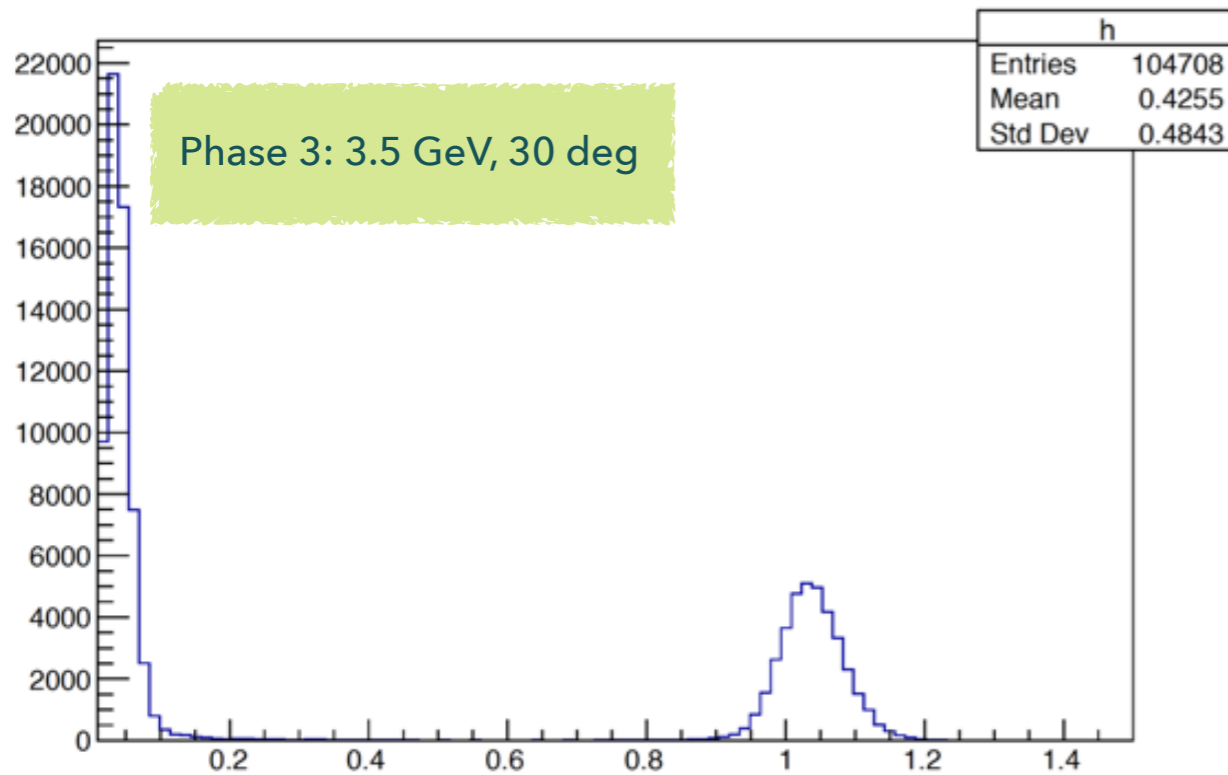
P.cal.etottracknorm (P.ngcer.npeSum > 2.0 && P.gtr.dp > -10. && P.gtr.dp < 22.)



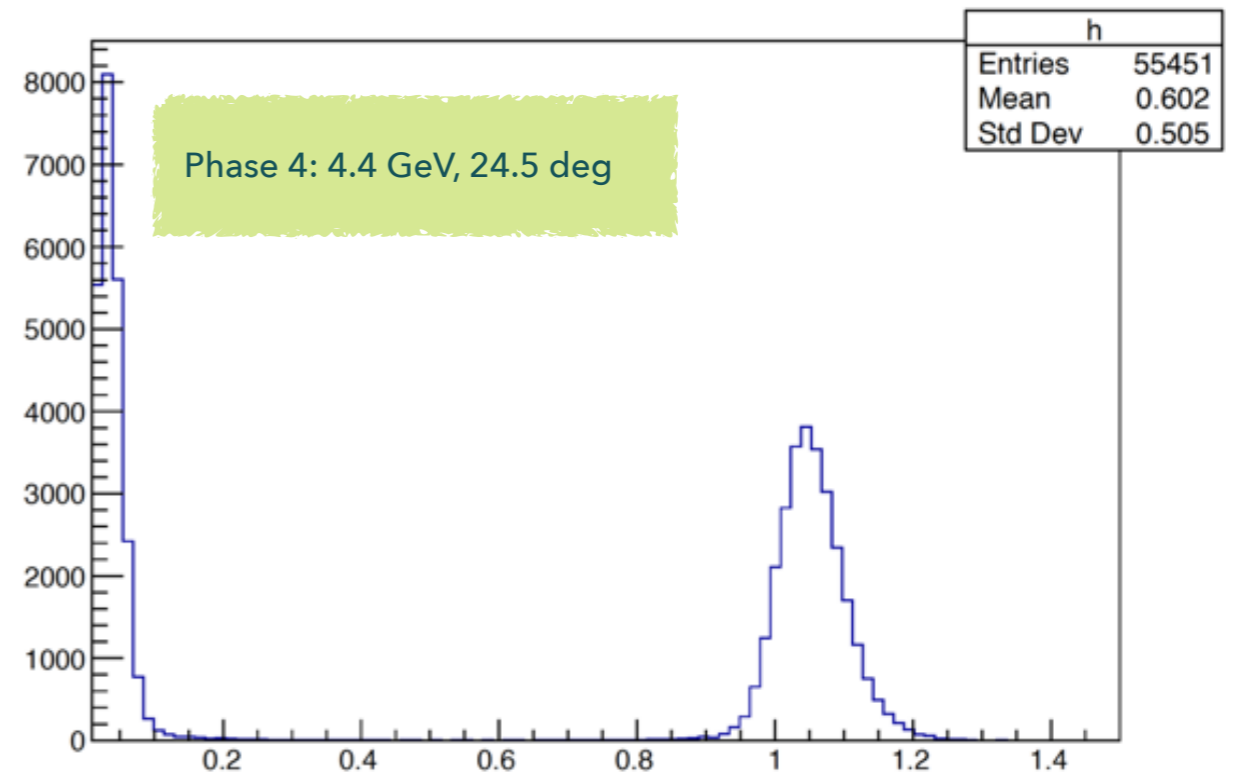
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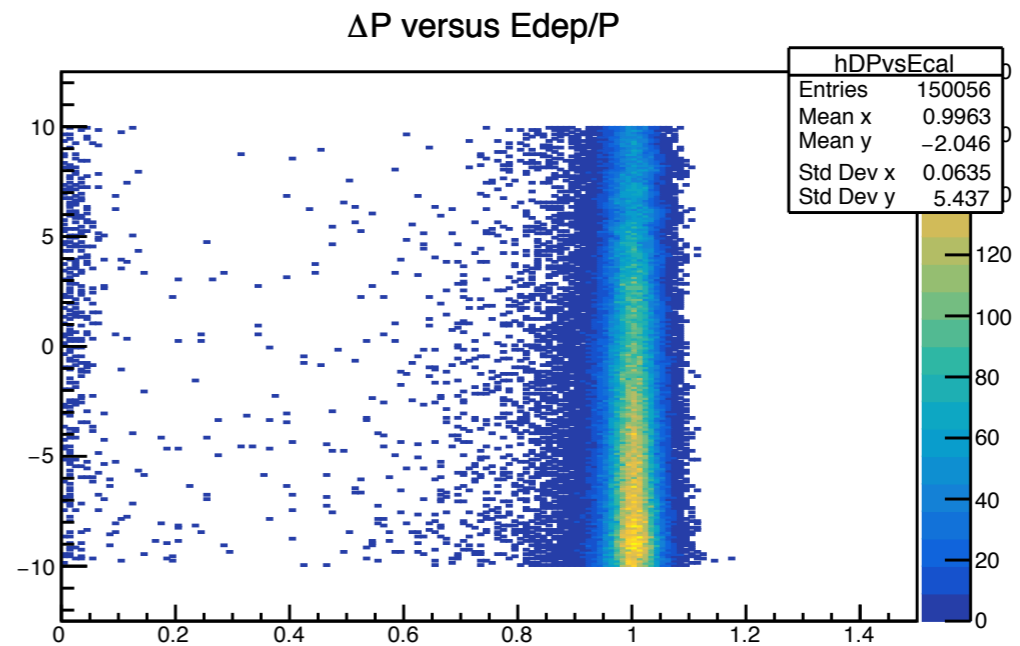
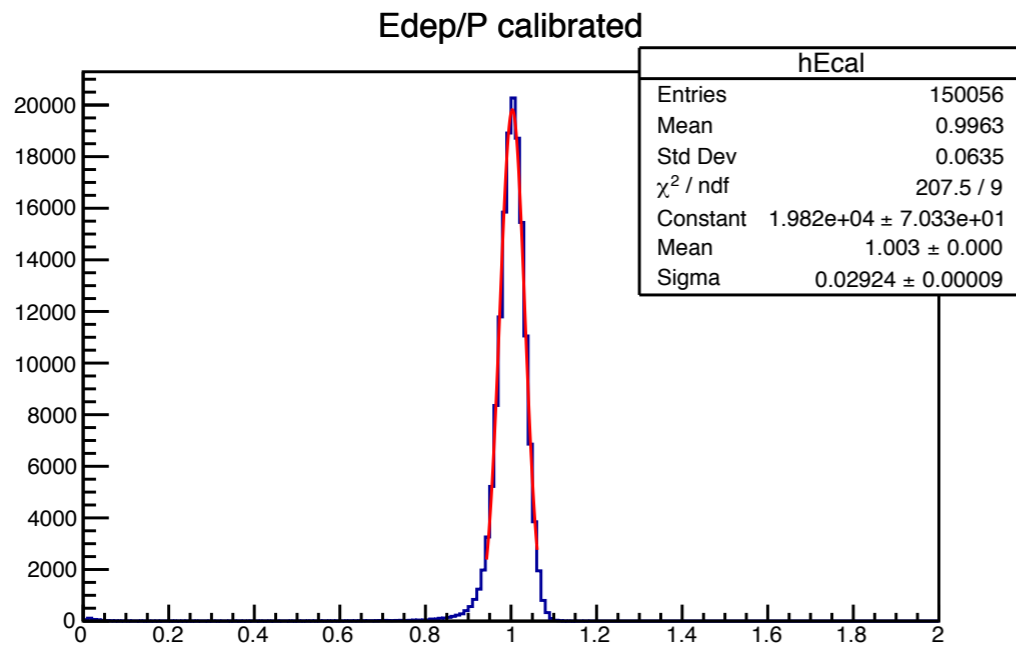
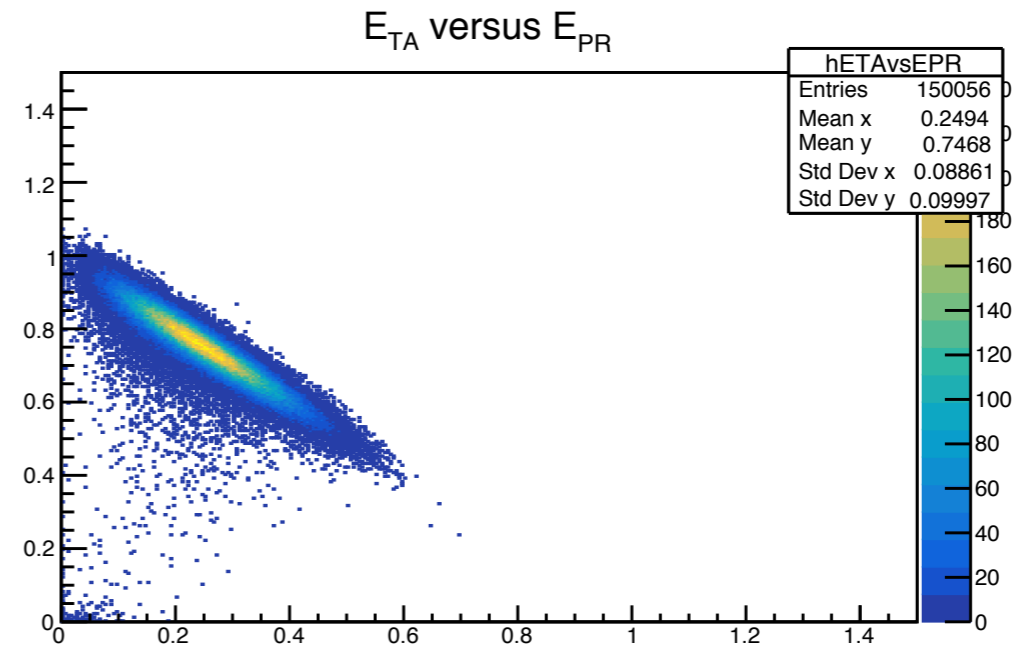
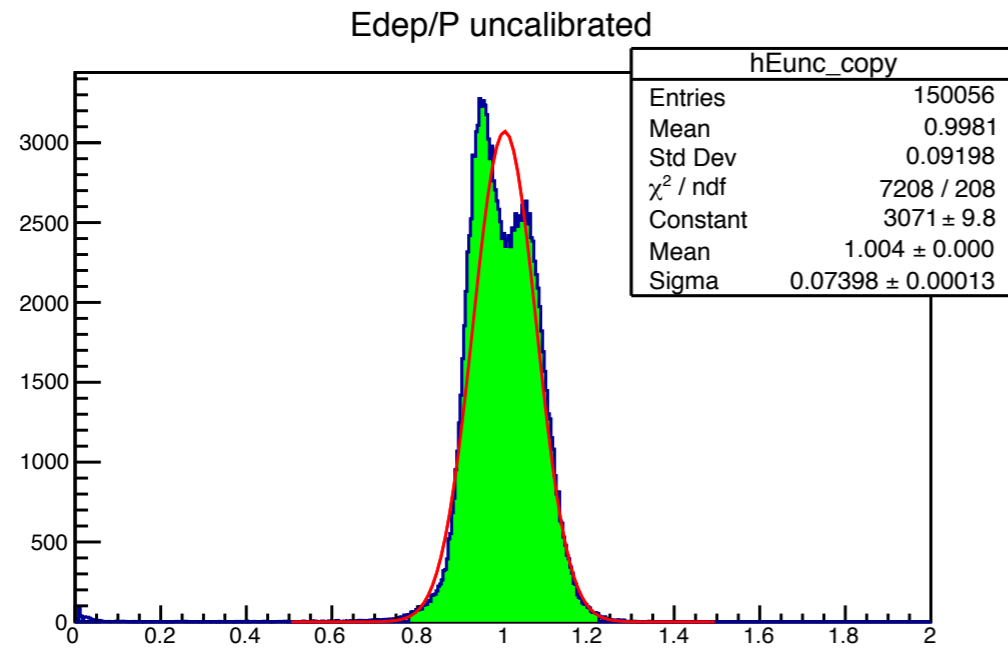
P.cal.etottracknorm (P.ngcer.npeSum > 2.0 && P.gtr.dp > -10. && P.gtr.dp < 22.)



P.cal.etottracknorm (P.ngcer.npeSum > 2.0 && P.gtr.dp > -10. && P.gtr.dp < 22.)



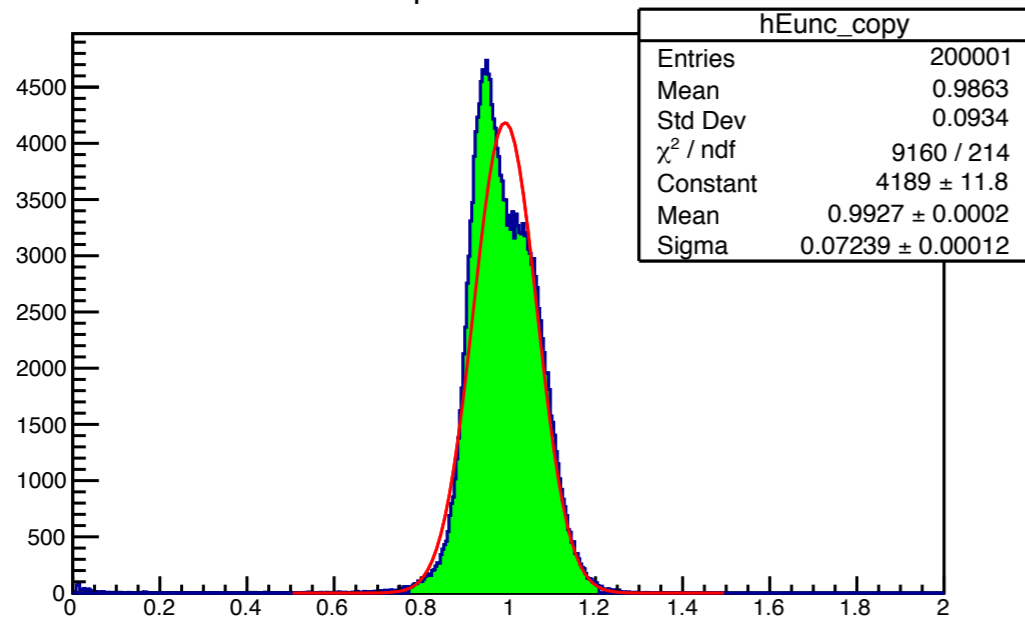
HMS 2368 - 4.75 GEV, 21 DEG



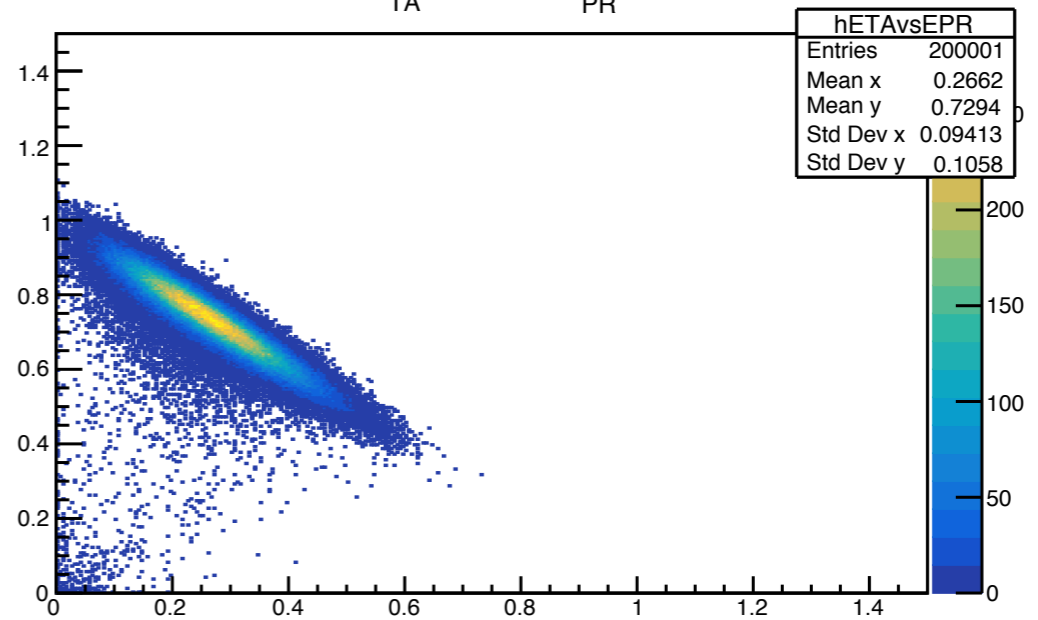
HMS CALORIMETER CALIBRATION

HMS 2369 - 4.1 GEV, 21 DEG

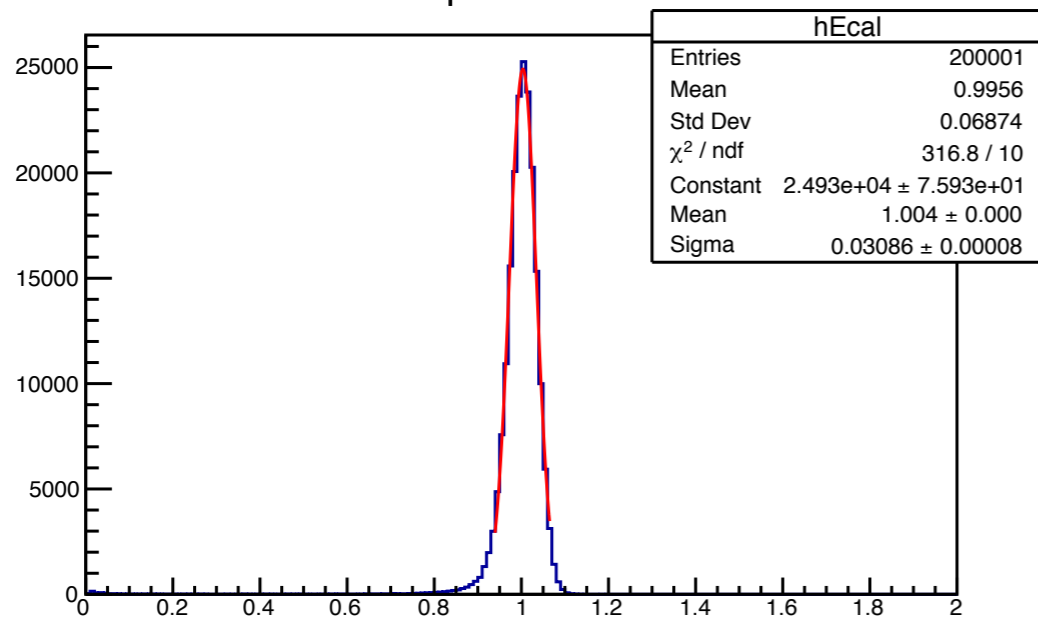
Edep/P uncalibrated



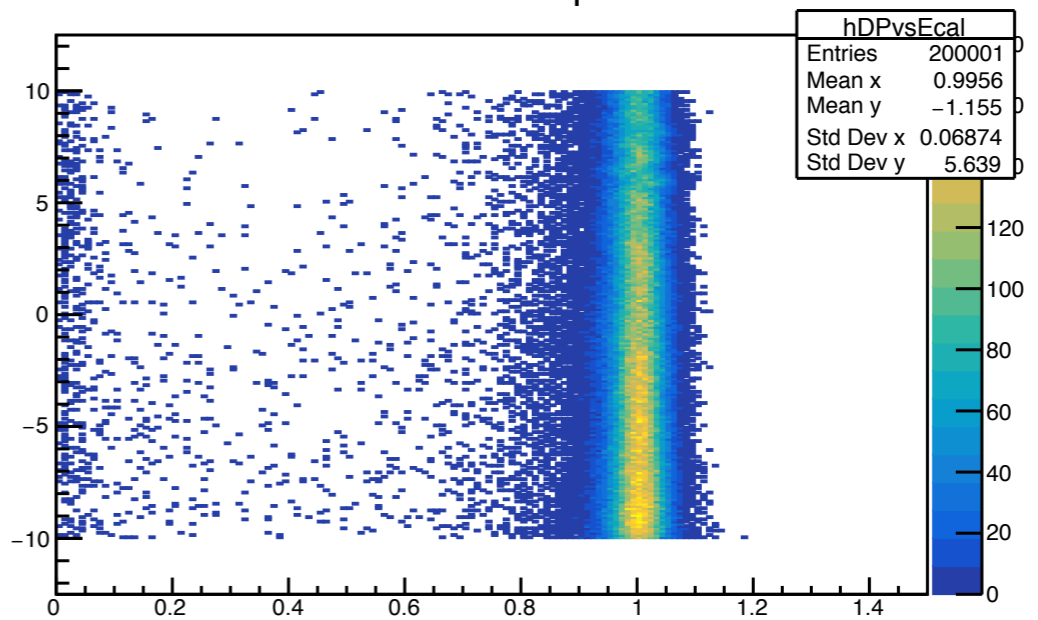
E_{TA} versus E_{PR}



Edep/P calibrated

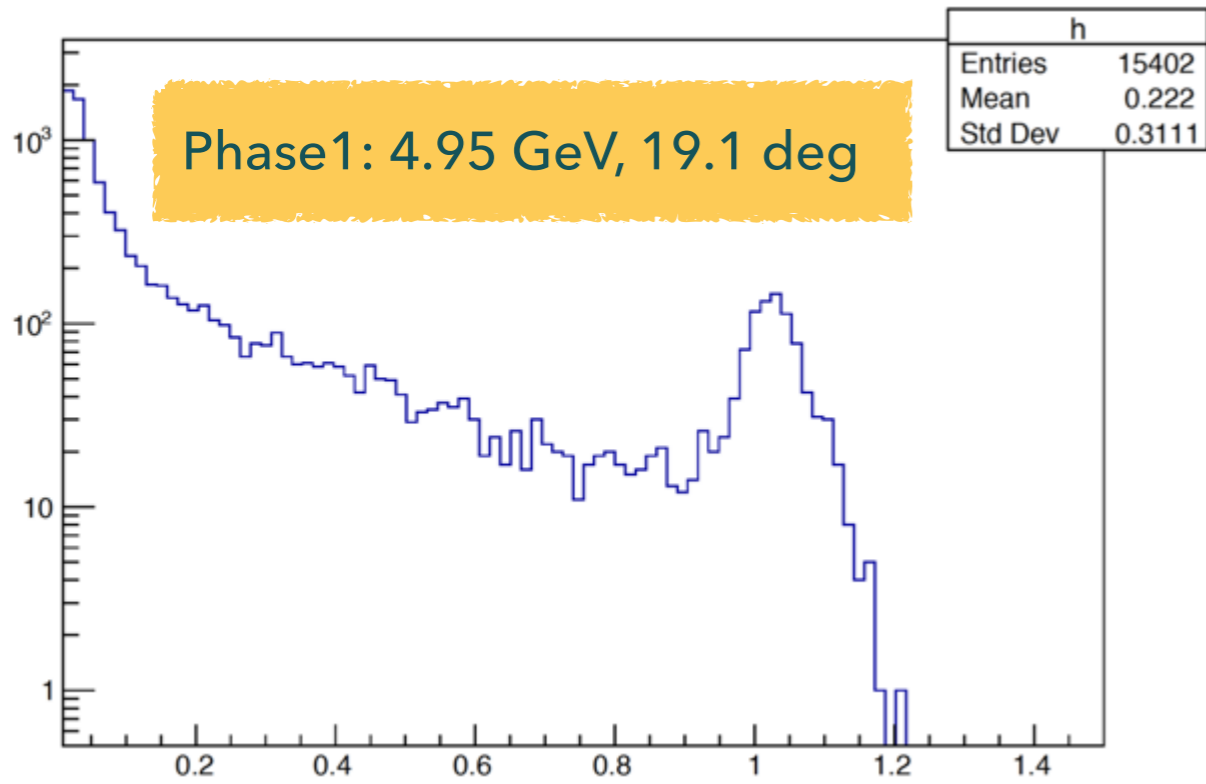


ΔP versus Edep/P

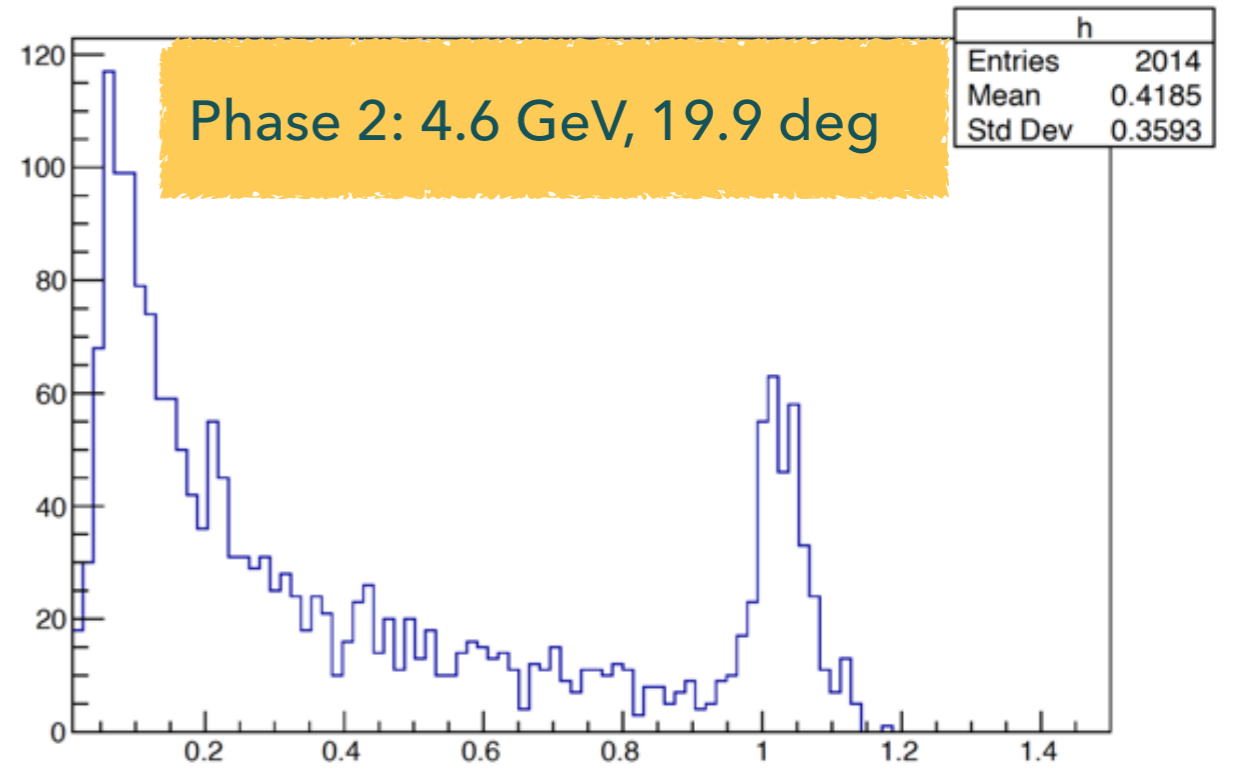


HMS CALORIMETER CALIBRATION

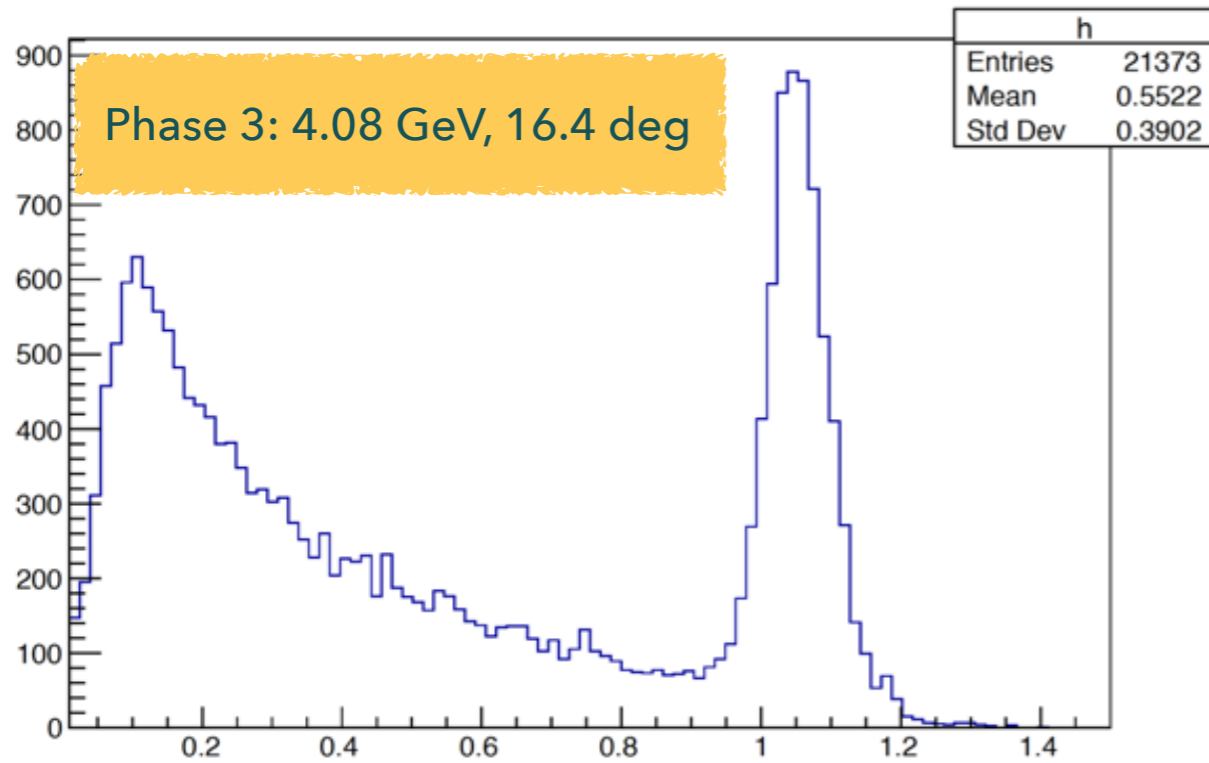
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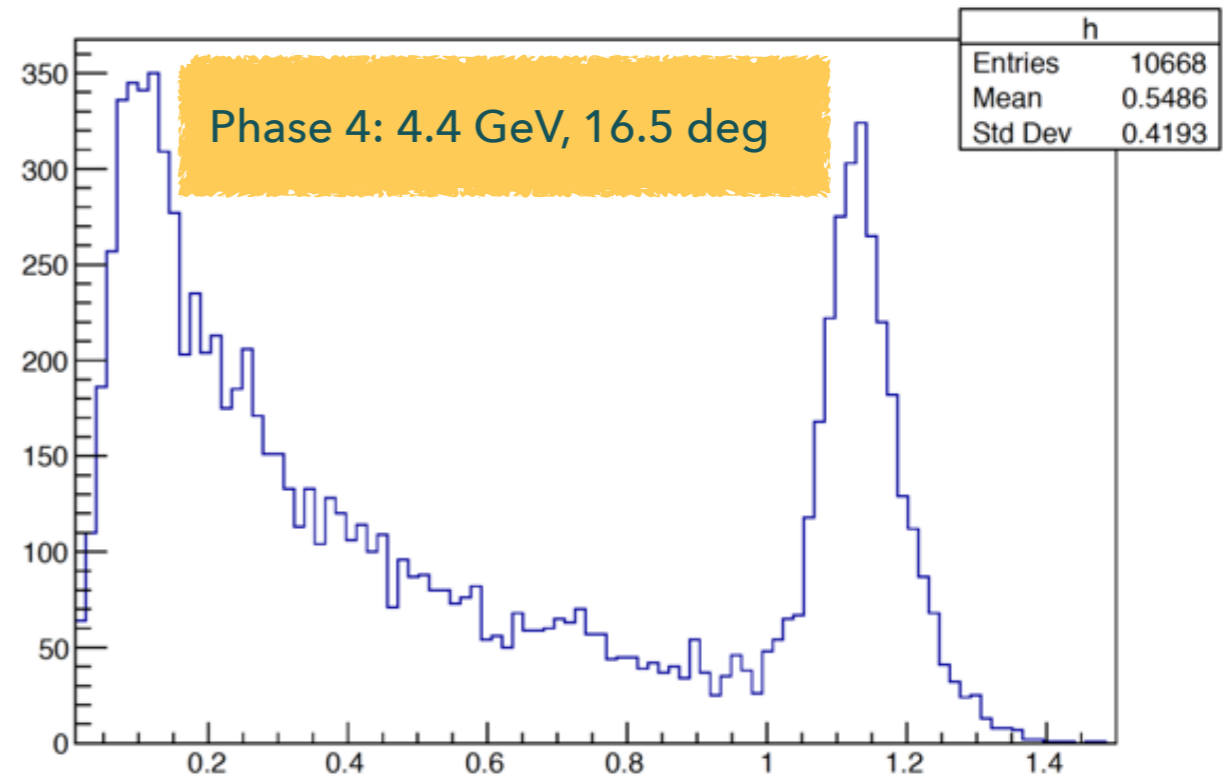
H.cal.etottracknorm {H.cer.npeSum>2.0 && abs(H.gtr.dp) < 10.}



H.cal.etottracknorm {H.cer.npeSum>2.0 && abs(H.gtr.dp) < 10.}



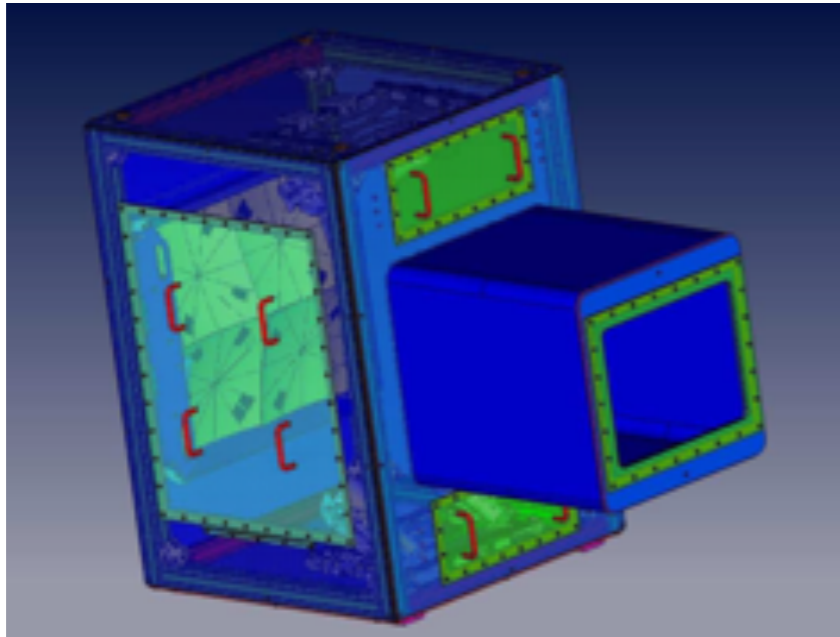
H.cal.etottracknorm {H.cer.npeSum>2.0 && abs(H.gtr.dp) < 10.}



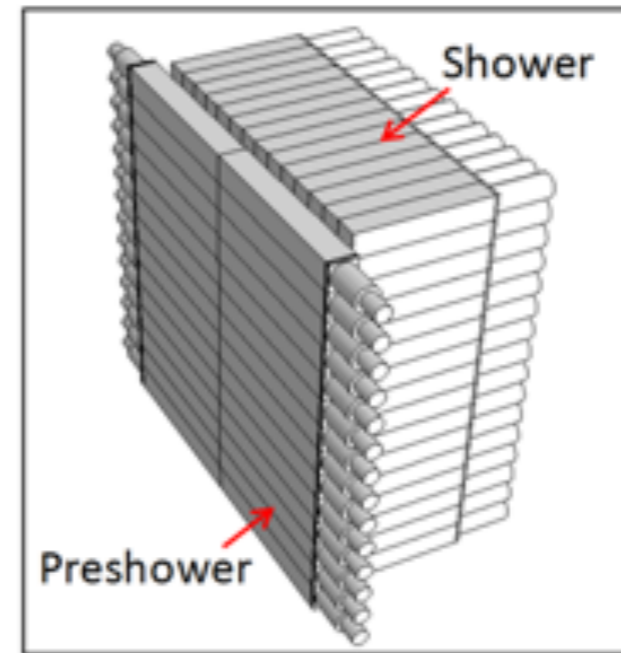
PARTICLE IDENTIFICATION

SHMS

Noble Gas Cherenkov: filled with N_2 at 1 atm

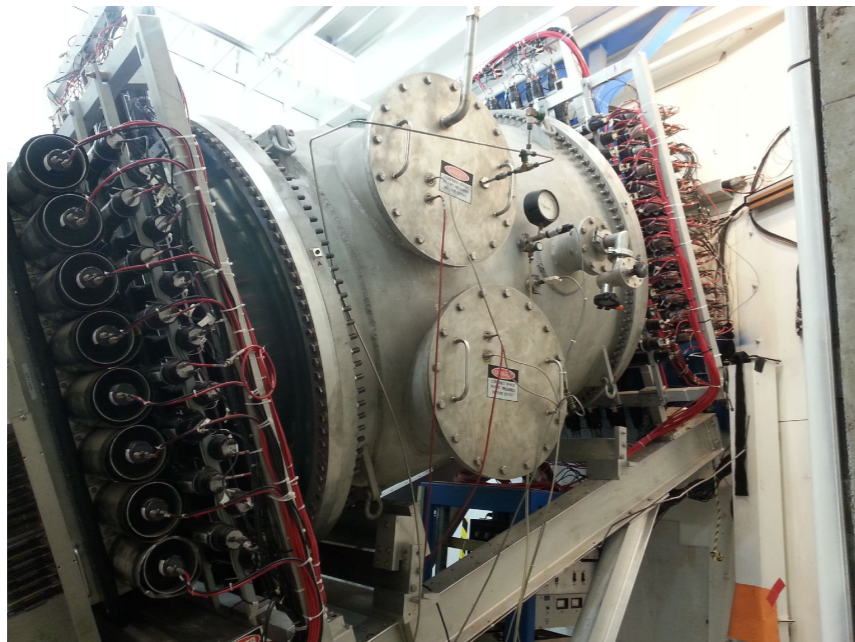


Lead Glass Electromagnetic Calorimeter

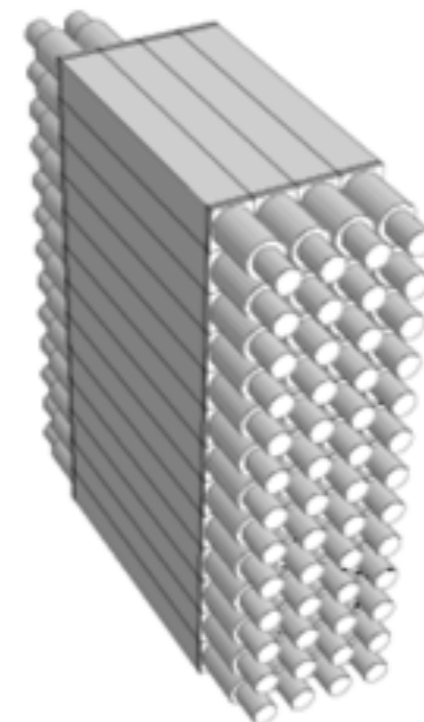


HMS

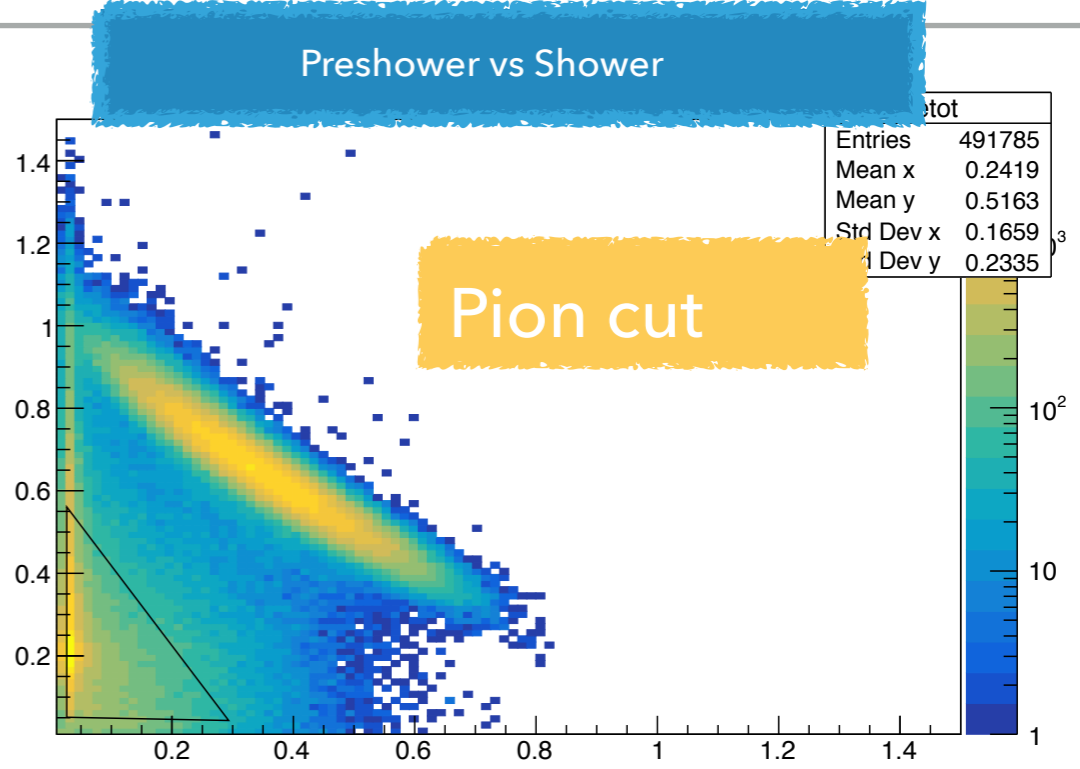
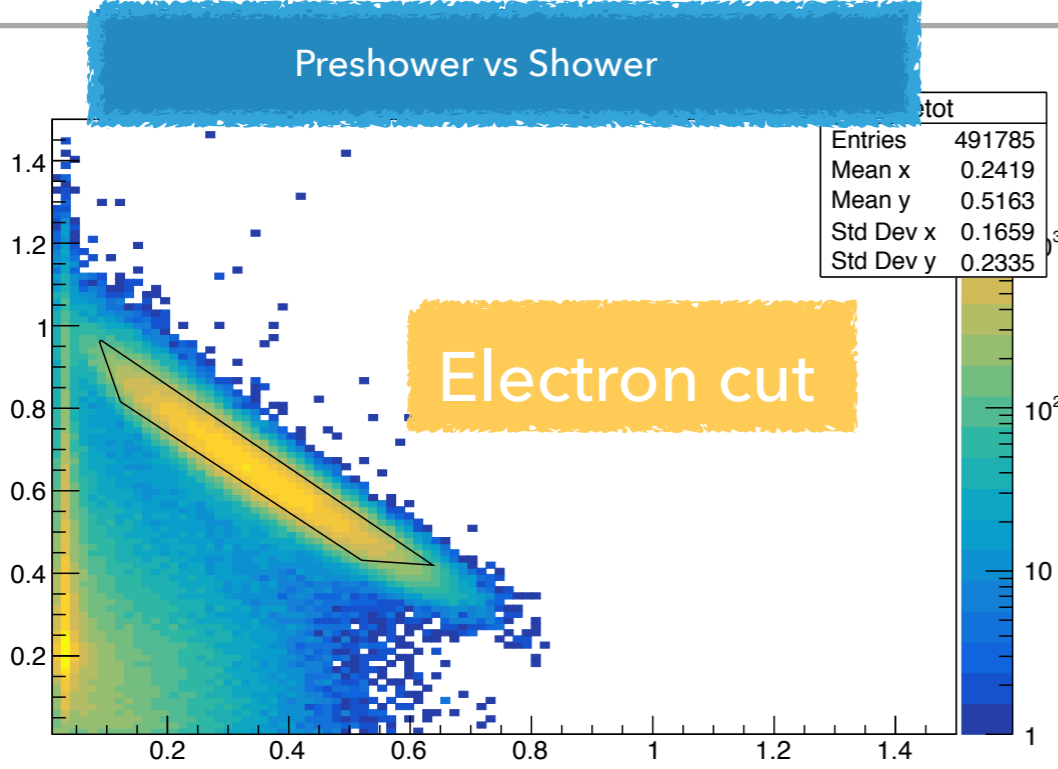
Cherenkov: filled with C_4F_8O at 0.225 atm



Lead Glass Electromagnetic Calorimeter



SHMS PARTICLE IDENTIFICATION (PID)



SHMS Noble Gas Cherenkov Distribution

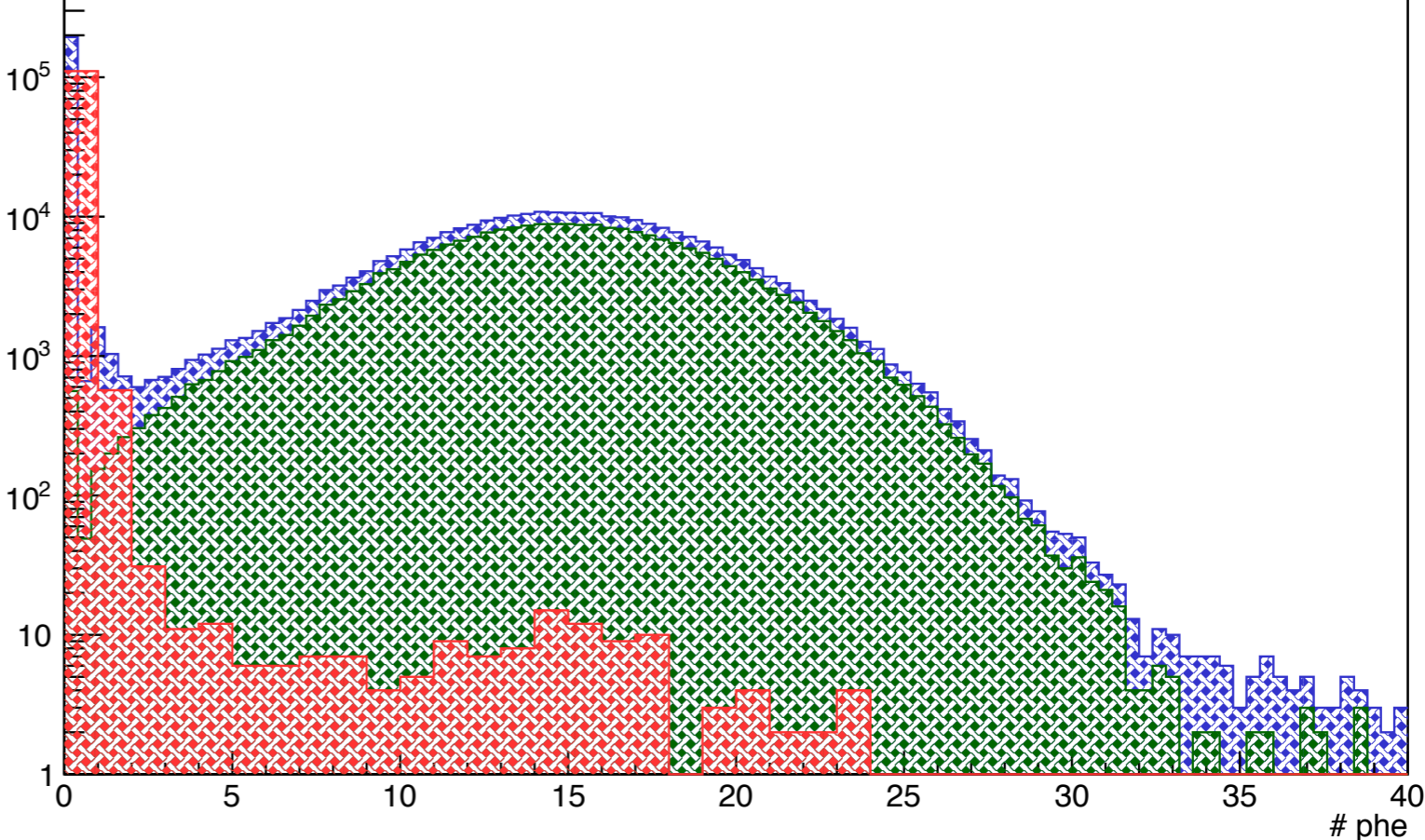
all events

electrons selected by

2D calorimeter cut.

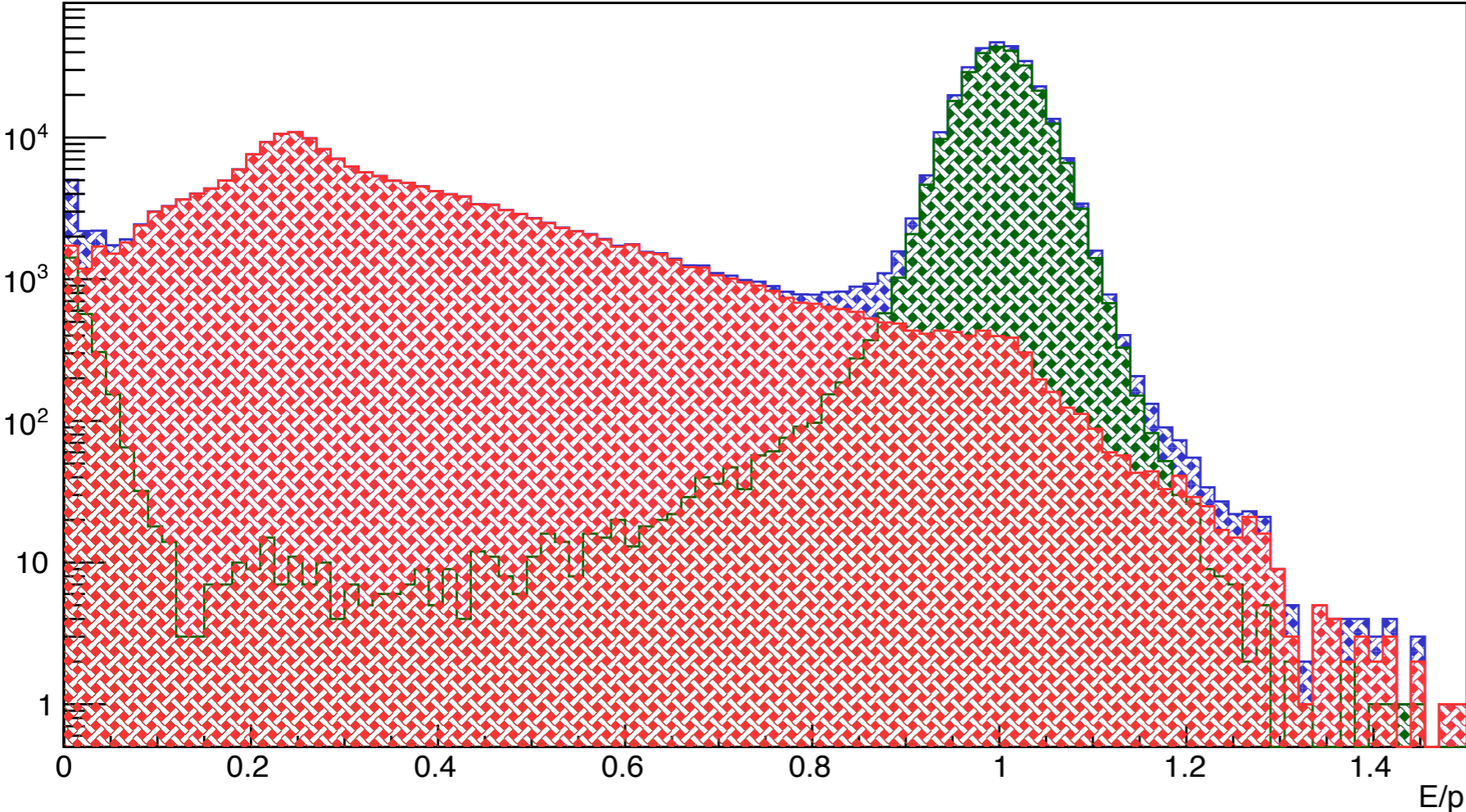
pions selected by 2D

Calorimeter cut.

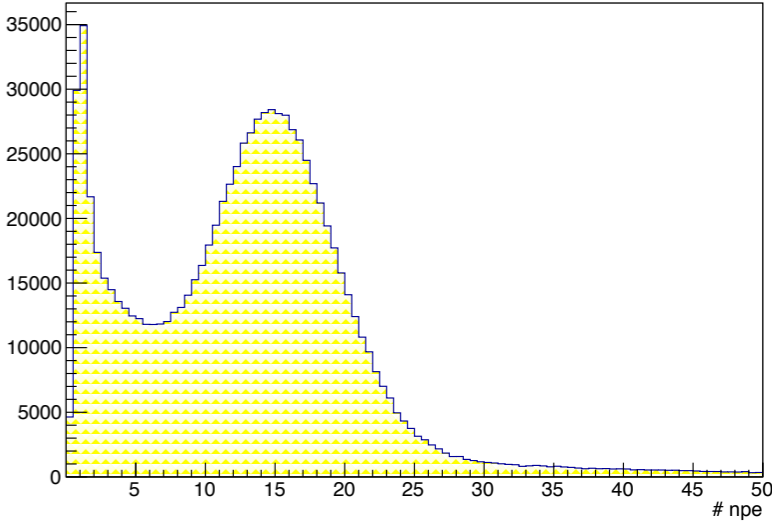


SHMS PARTICLE IDENTIFICATION (PID)

SHMS Calorimeter Total Deposited Energy



SHMS Noble Gas Cherenkov Distribution

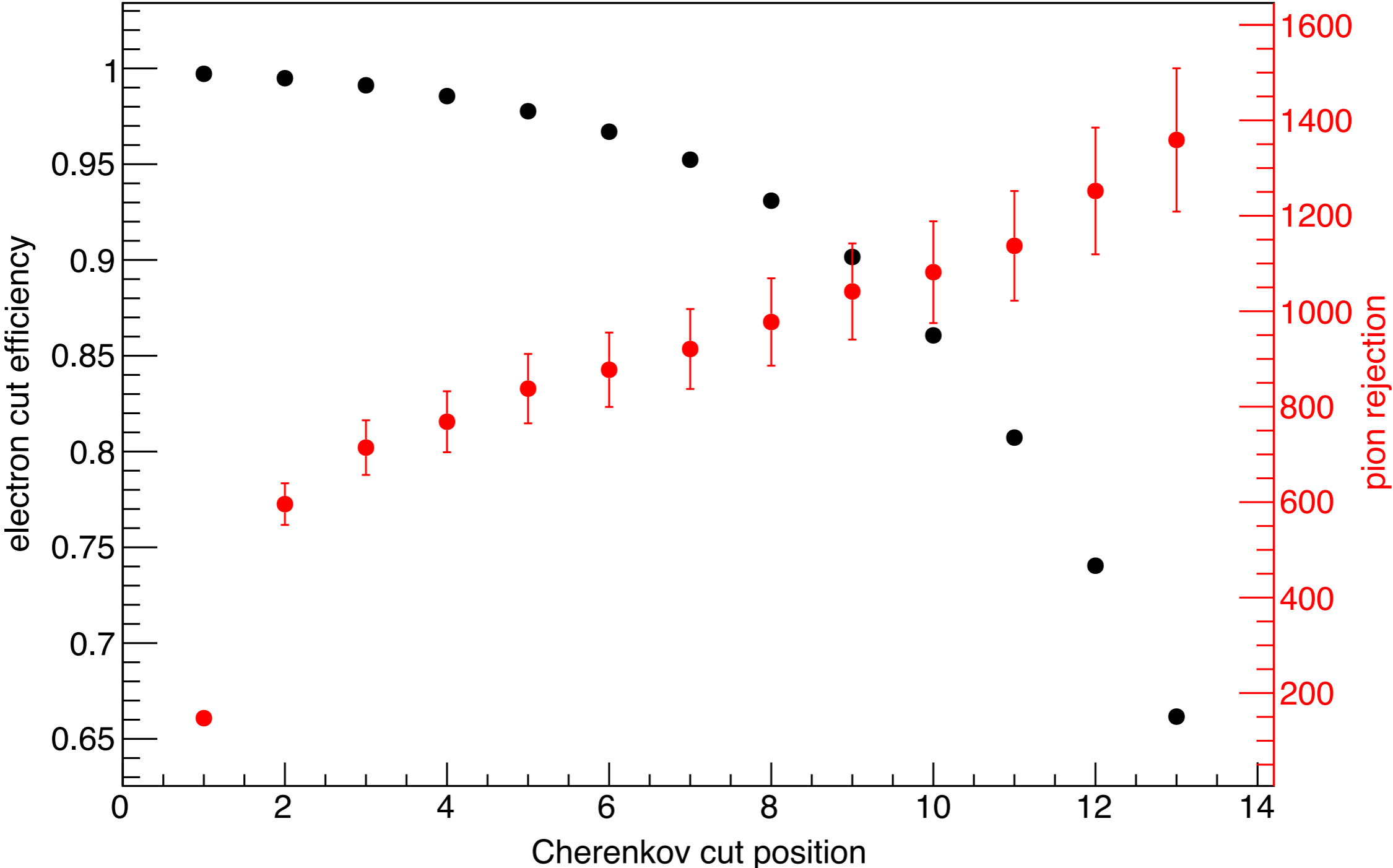


all events

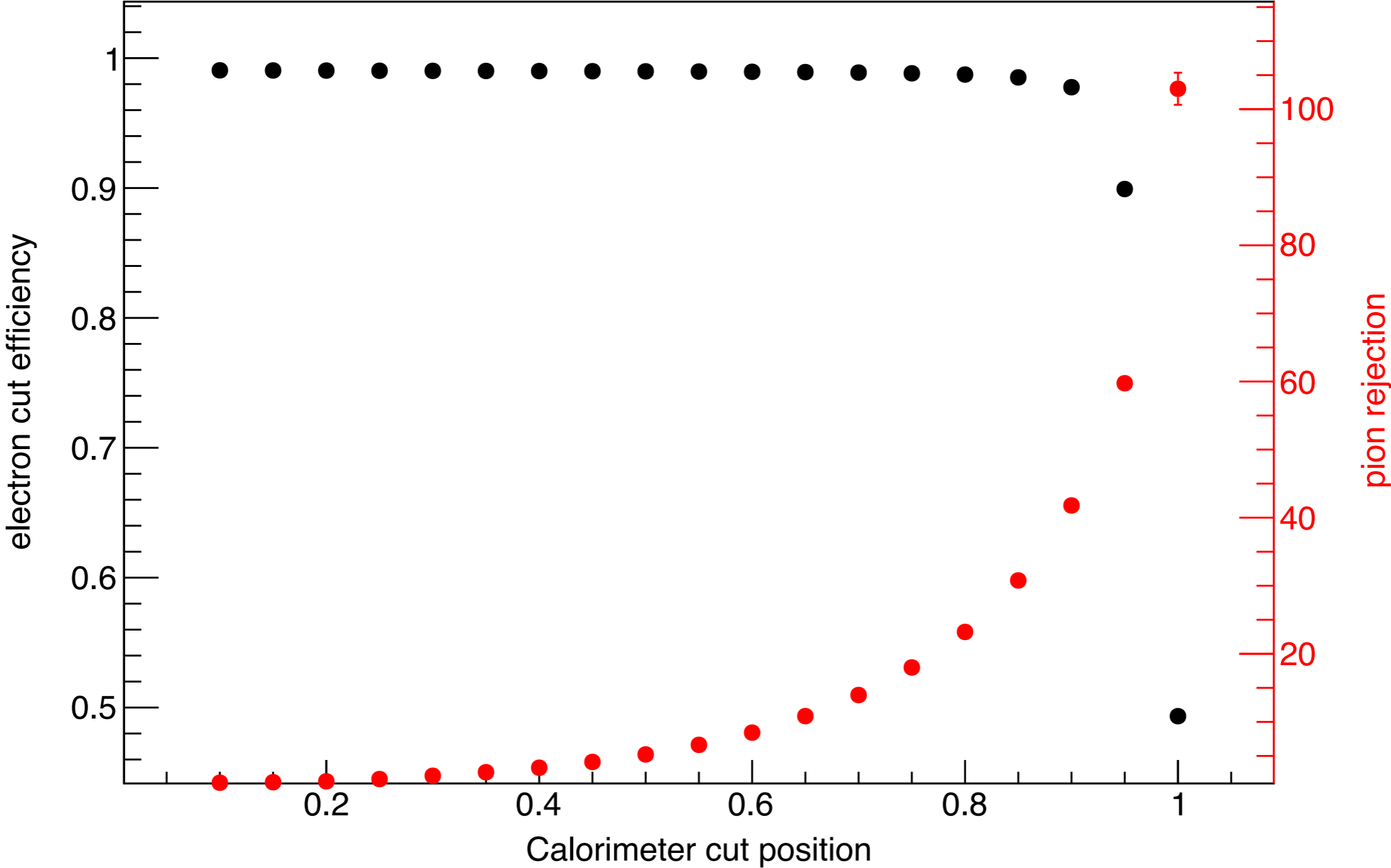
electrons selected by SHMS NGCER > 8 npe

pions selected by SHMS NGCER < 2 npe

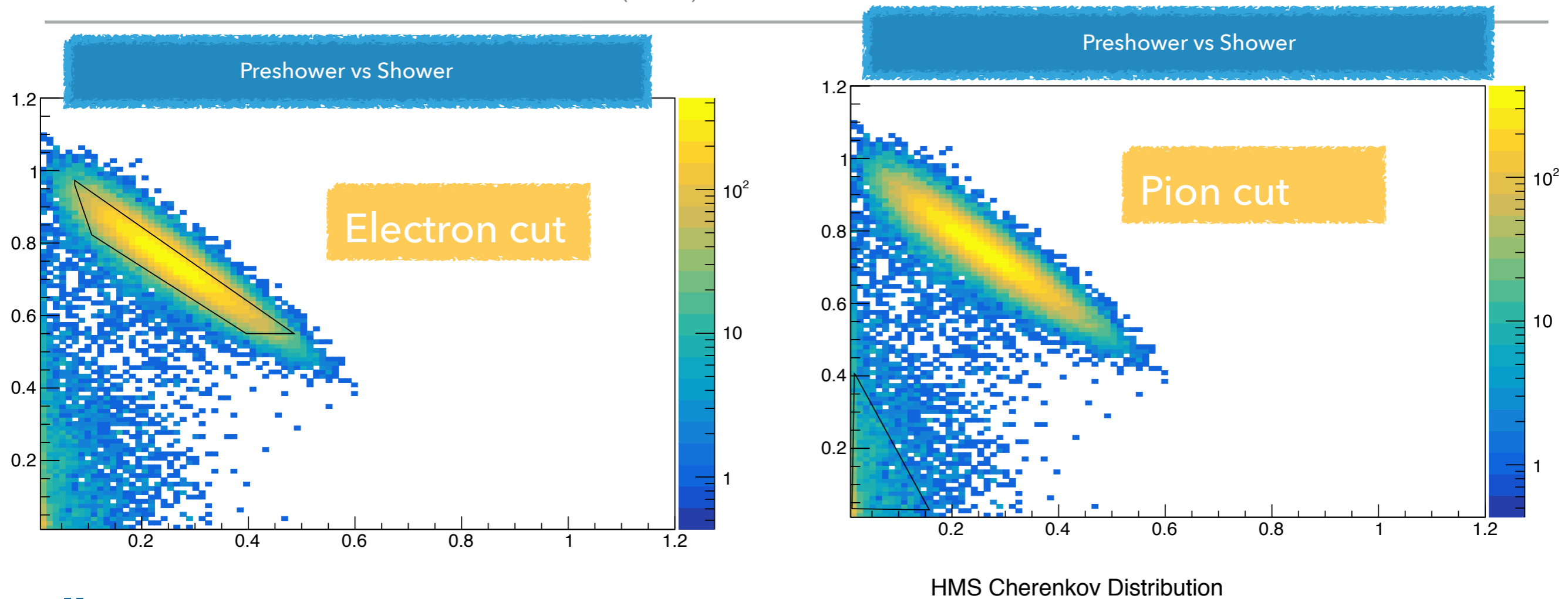
SHMS Cherenkov Cut Efficiency & Pion Rejection Factor



SHMS Calorimeter Cut Efficiency & Pion Rejection Factor



HMS PARTICLE IDENTIFICATION (PID)



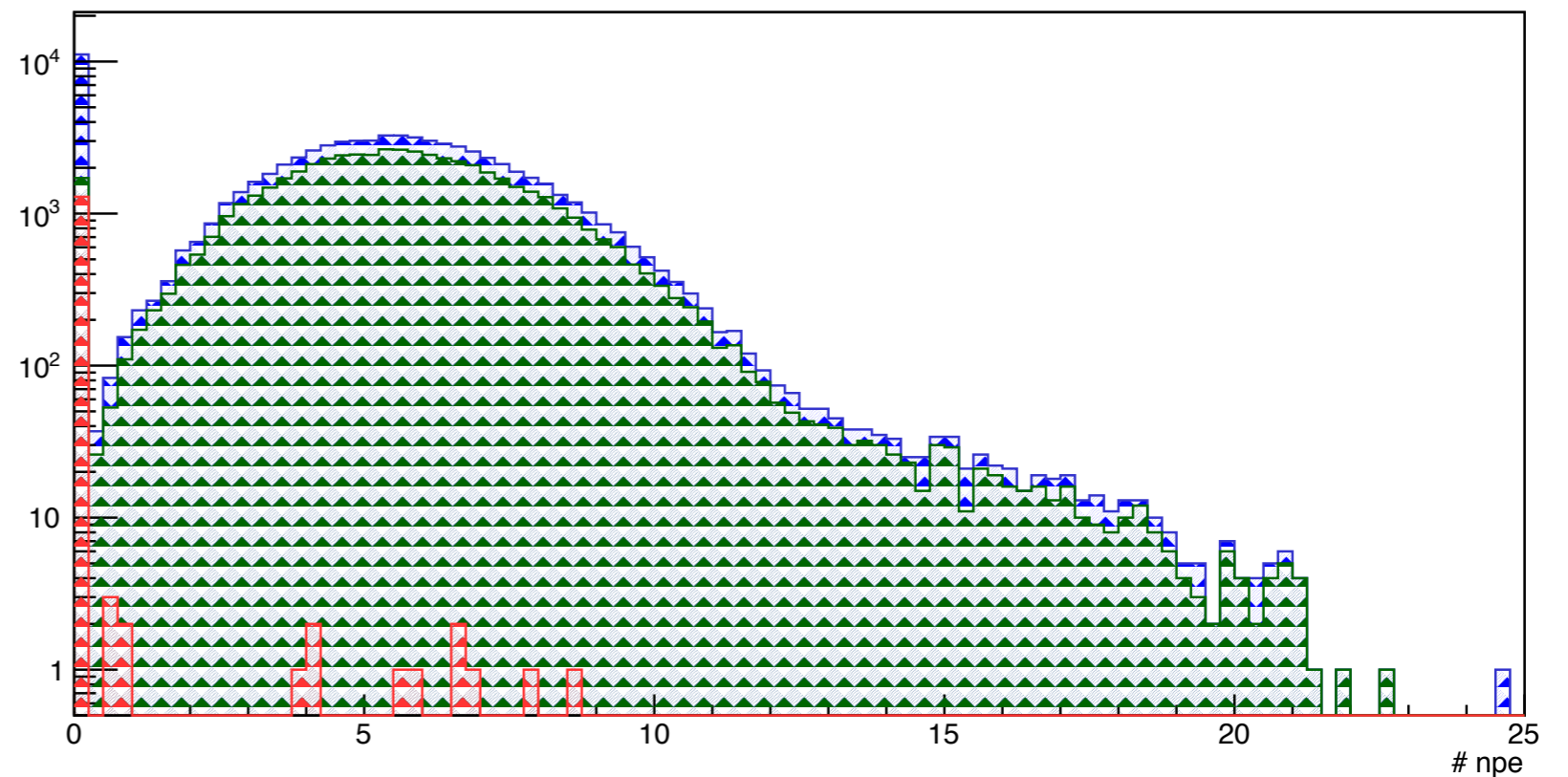
all events

electrons selected by

2D calorimeter cut.

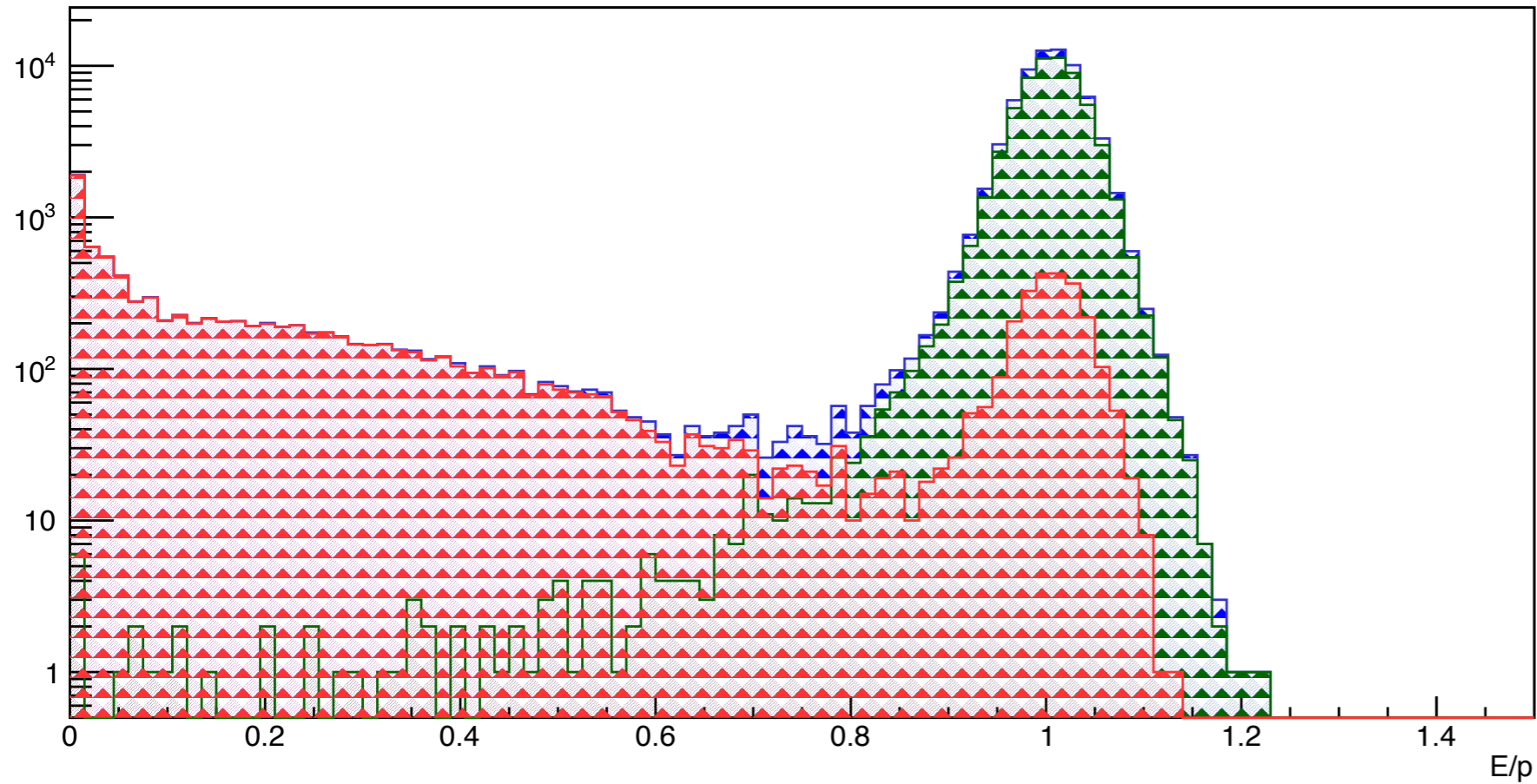
pions selected by 2D

Calorimeter cut.

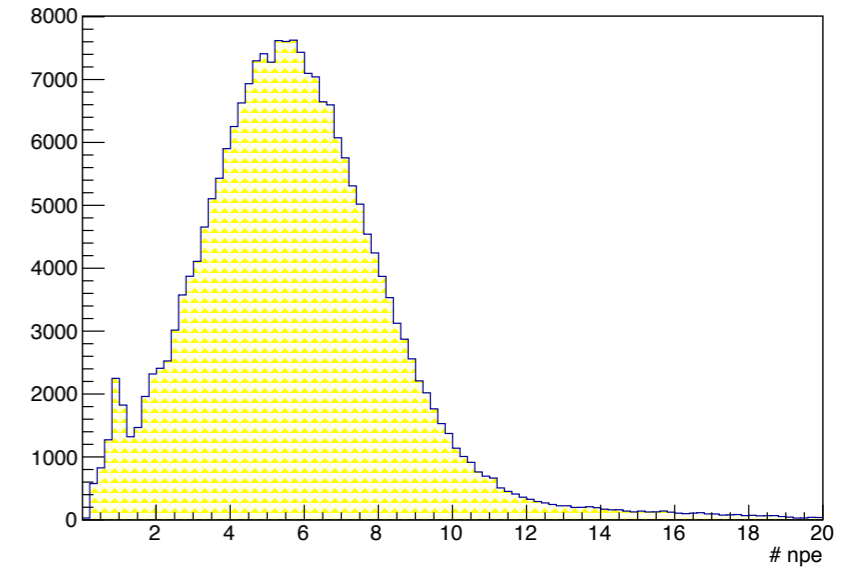


HMS PARTICLE IDENTIFICATION (PID)

HMS Calorimeter Total Deposited Energy



HMS Cherenkov Distribution



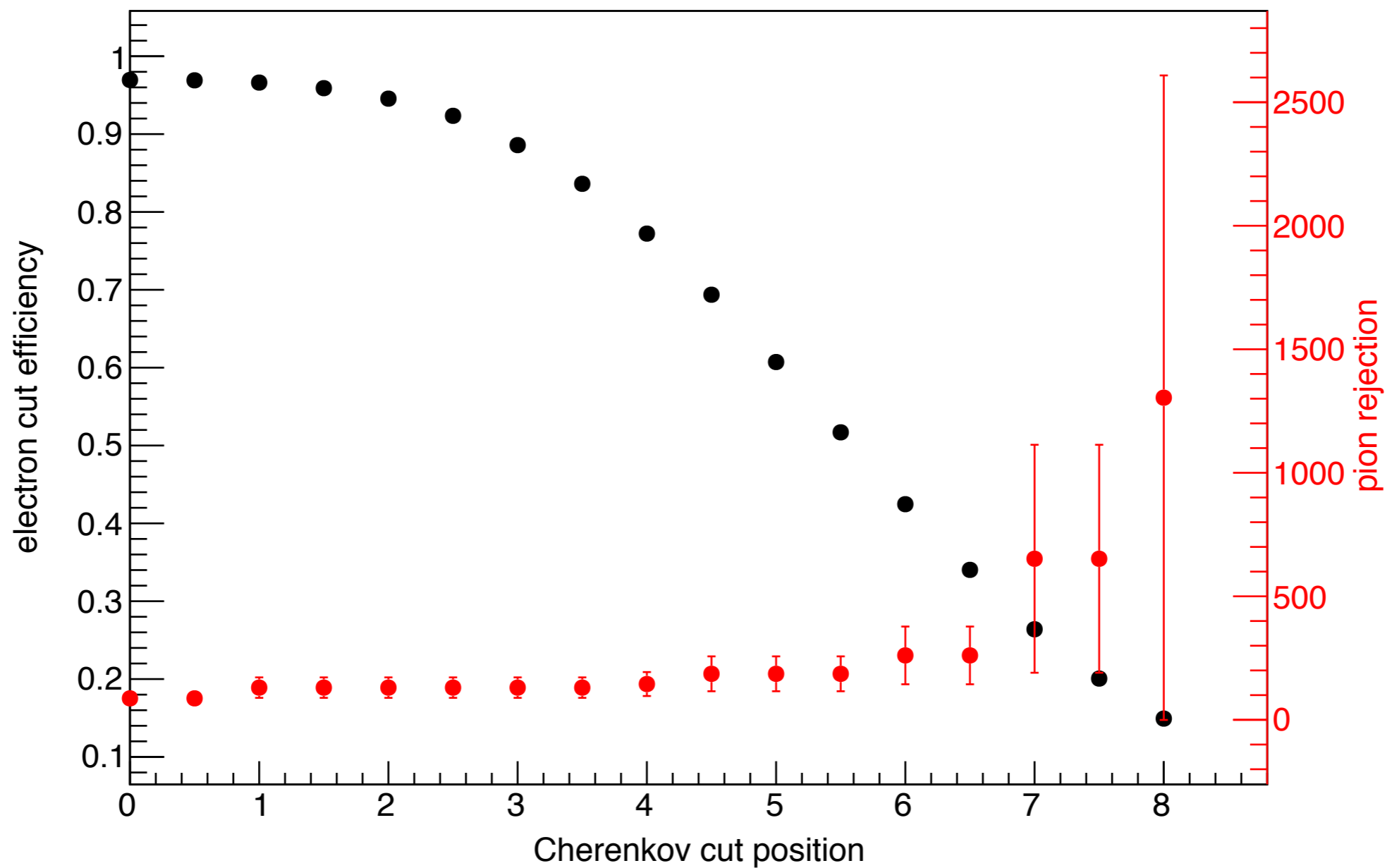
all events

electrons selected by HMS CER > 3 npe

pions selected by HMS CER = 0 npe

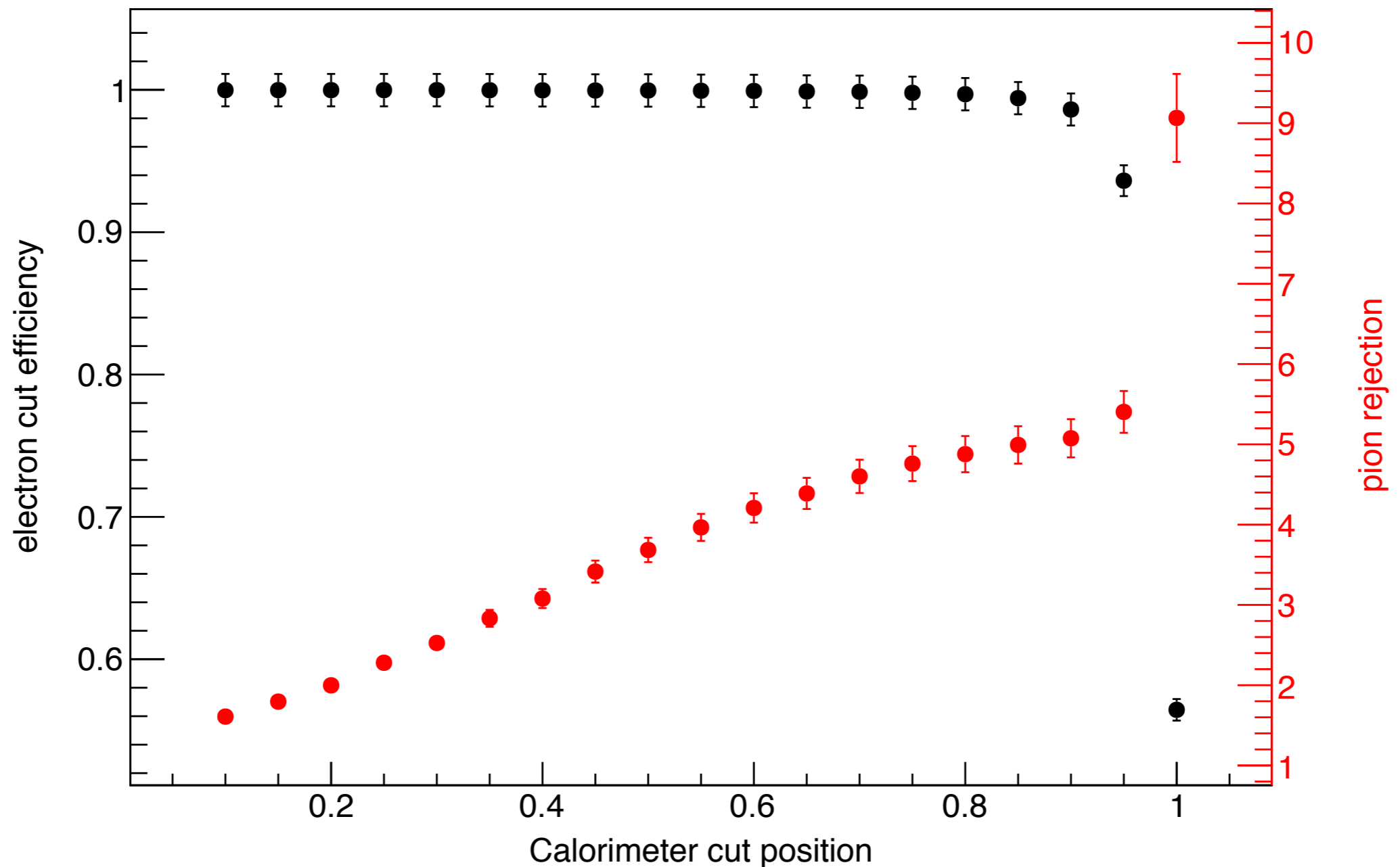
HMS Cherenkov Cut Efficiency & Pion Rejection Factor

HMS Cherenkov cut efficiency and pion rejection factor



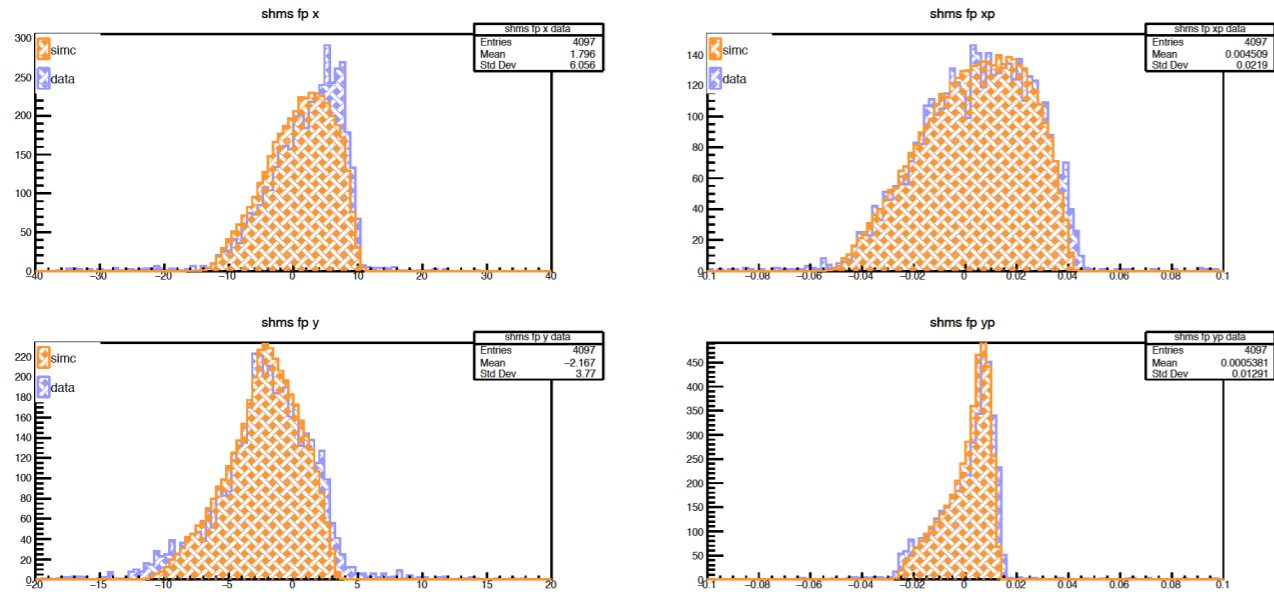
HMS Calorimeter Cut Efficiency & Pion Rejection Factor

HMS Calorimeter cut efficiency and pion rejection factor

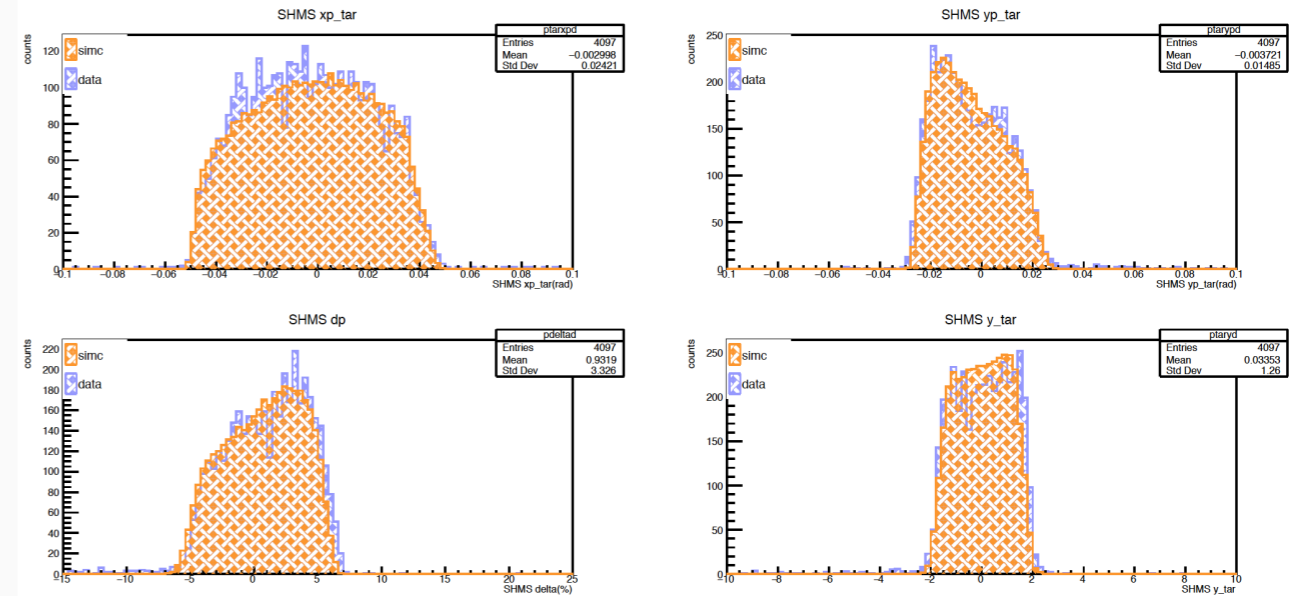


HYDROGEN ELASTIC DATA DURING J/PSI_007 EXPERIMENT

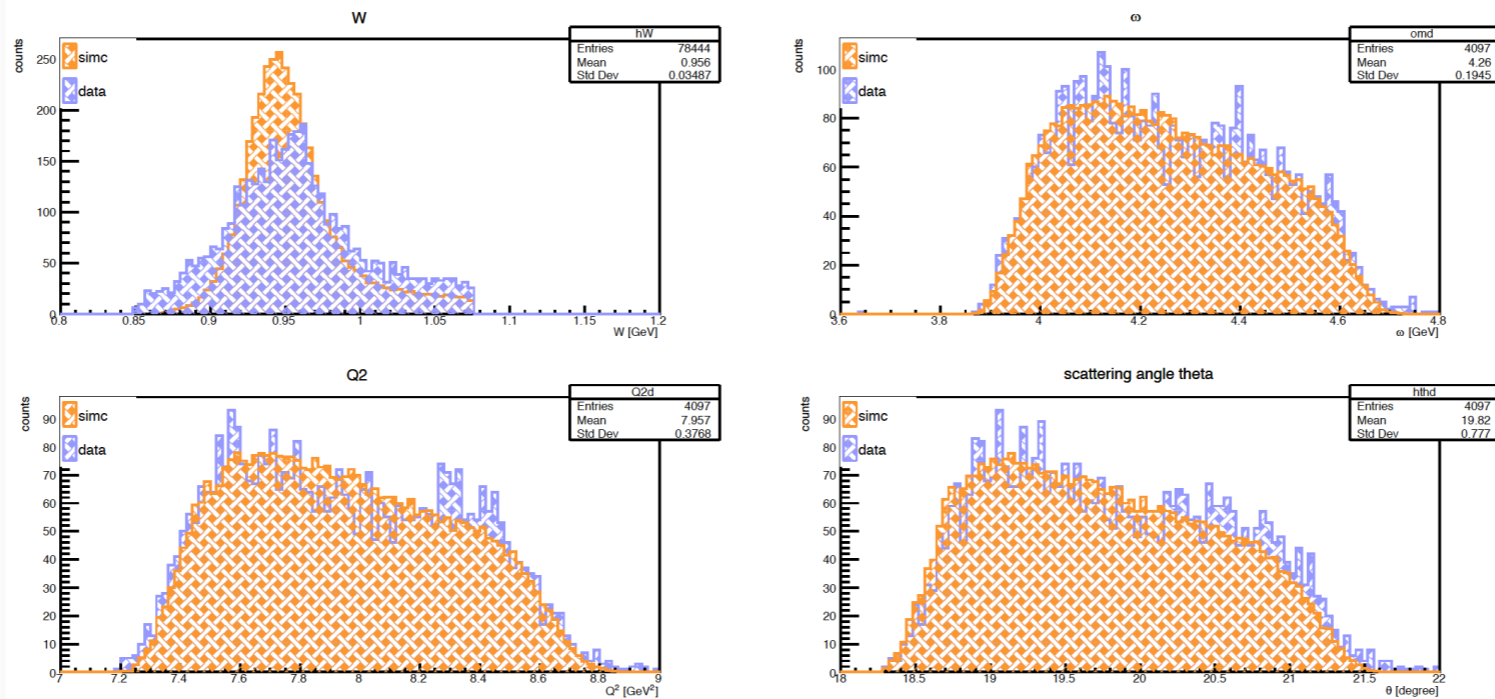
SHMS, 6.3 GeV, 20 deg, LH2, radiator out



SHMS, 6.3 GeV, 20 deg, LH2, radiator out



SHMS, 6.3 GeV, 20 deg, LH2, radiator out



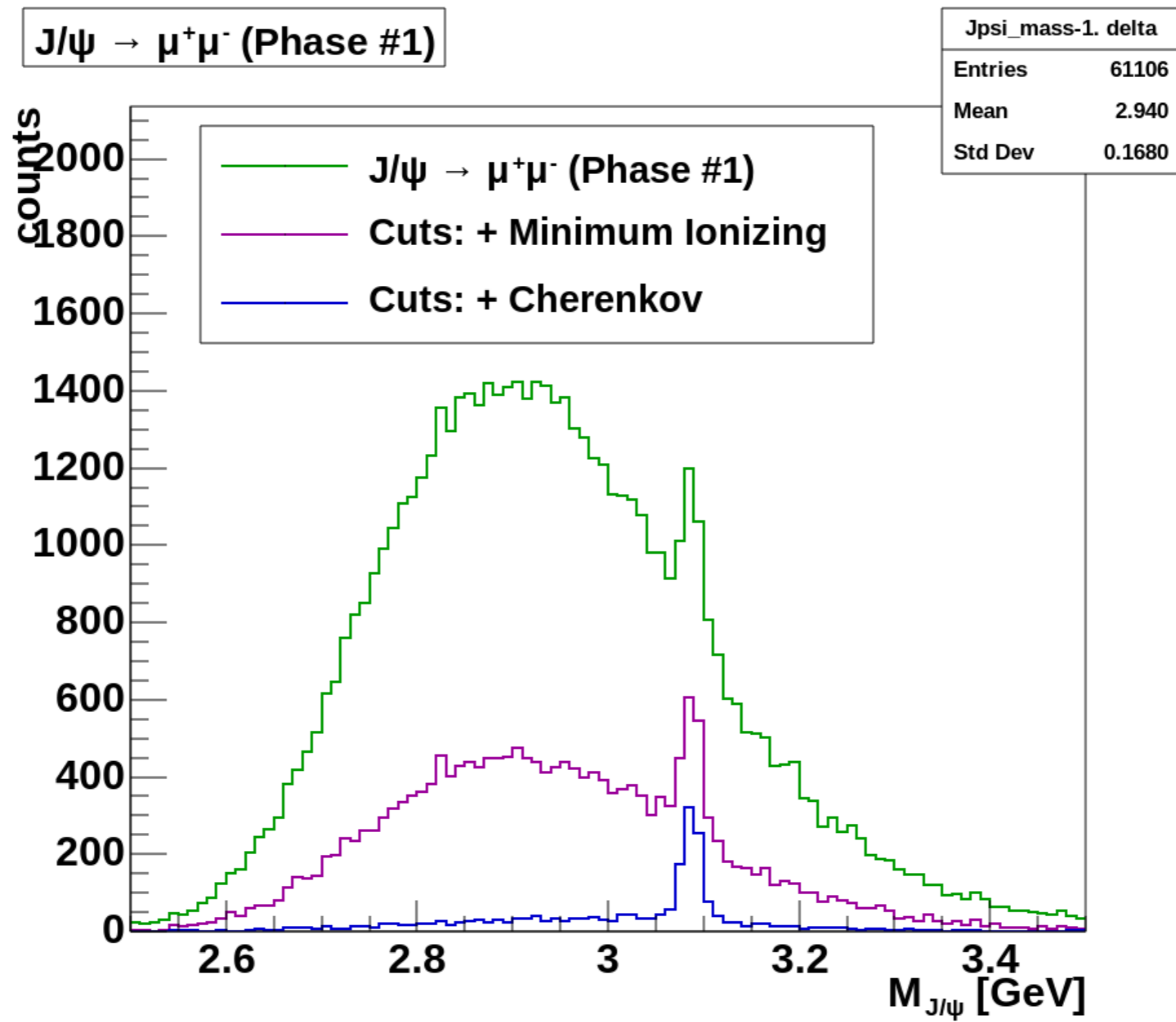
SUMMARY

E12-16-007, high impact experiment

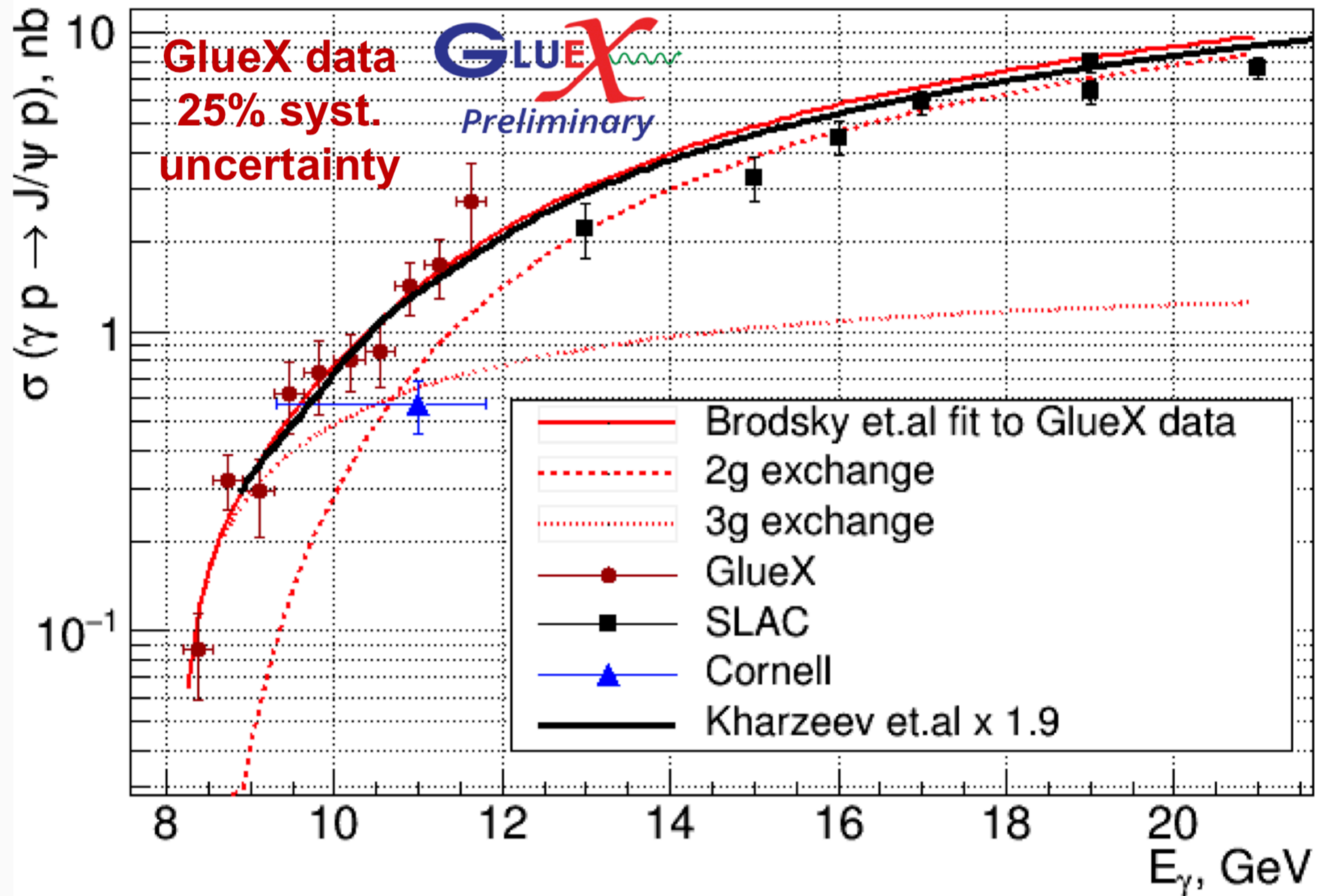
- ★ True nature of the LHCb pentaquark " P_c "
- ★ J/ψ photo production absolute cross section.
- ★ High precision measurement of t dependent cross section between 9-10.6 GeV
- ★ Largest dataset of J/ψ produced with real photon beam.

BACK UP SLIDES

MUON CHANNEL: ONLINE RESULTS



GLUEX (LUBOMIR PENTCHEV'S SLIDE IN NOVEMBER 2018)



BACKGROUND: INELASTIC t CHANNEL $\gamma P \rightarrow J/\psi P \pi$

- Threshold at 9 GeV
- Reconstructed photon energy E_{rc} is 1 GeV too low
- Contribution to the Contaminates the $8 \text{ GeV} < E_{\text{rc}} < 9.7 \text{ GeV}$ range for a photon end-point energy of 10.7 GeV
 - ▶ not an issue for the $P_c(4450)$ ($E_{\text{rc}} > 9.7 \text{ GeV}$)!

PHOTON ENERGY RECONSTRUCTION

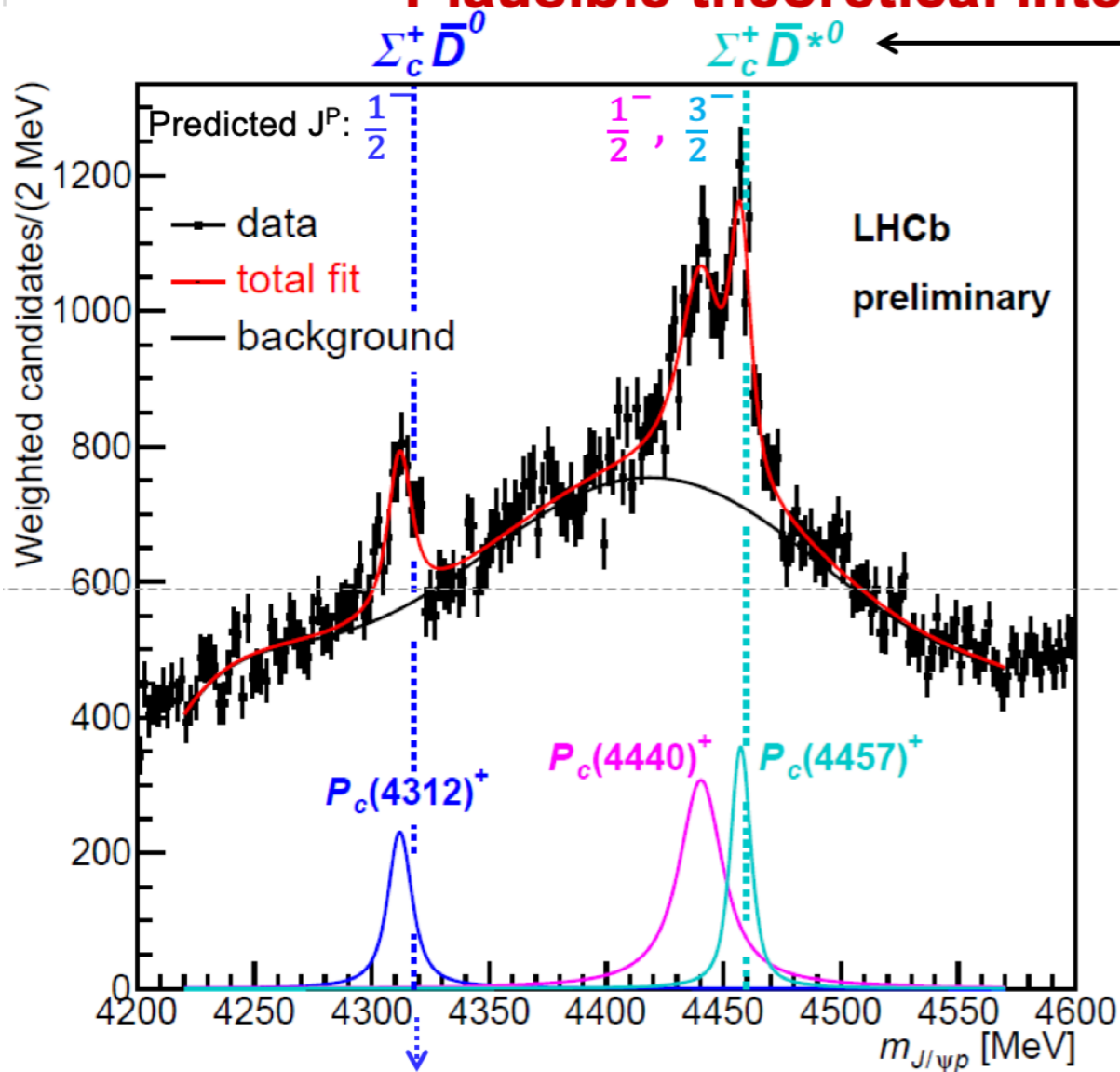
- Initial photon energy can be unambiguously reconstructed from the reconstructed J/ψ momentum and energy

► Assumptions

- ★ proton target at rest
- ★ photon beam along the z axis
- ★ proton and J/ψ are the two final state particles

$$E_{\gamma} = \frac{M_{\psi}^2 - 2E_J M_p}{2(E_{\psi} - M_p - P_{\psi} \cos \theta_{\psi})}$$

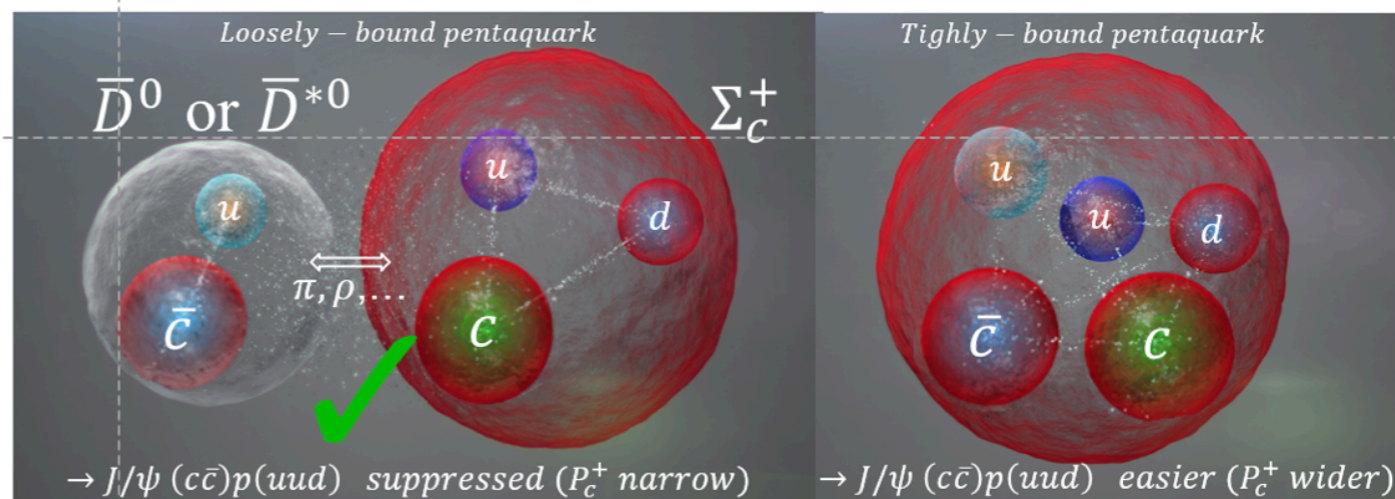
Plausible theoretical interpretation



The **only** thresholds below which molecular bound states are expected in this mass range

LHCb-PAPER-2019-014
in preparation

The near-threshold masses and the narrow widths of $P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$ favor “molecular” pentaquarks with meson-baryon substructure!



However, we need to measure J^P s to confirm molecular hypothesis, find isospin partners, ...

Can diquark substructure separated by a potential barrier [Maiani, Polosa, Riquer, PL,B778, 247 (2018)] produce width suppression?
Are masses near thresholds just by coincidence?
This hypothesis is not ruled out

Existence of $\Sigma_c^+ \bar{D}^0$ molecule would imply importance of ρ -exchange

$P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ not near triangle diagram thresholds, $P_c(4457)^+$ is (see backup slides).

