

Phenomenological studies on hadronic reactions and resonance extraction

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Outline

- Hadron Spectroscopy and Amplitude Analysis
- JPAC work on Exotic Resonances
- Light Meson Spectroscopy
 - $\pi N \rightarrow 3\pi N$
 - $\pi N \rightarrow \eta\pi N$

Joint Physics Analysis Center (JPAC)

- JPAC is a collaboration between theorists, phenomenologists, and experimentalists to provide phenomenological and data analysis tools for hadron physics
- ~ 20 active members
- > 40 Research Papers (Phys.Rev., Phys.Lett, Eur.J. Phys.)
- $\mathcal{O}(10)$ ongoing analyses
- Regular lecture series on relativistic reaction theory
- Summer Workshop on Reaction Theory (2015 & 2017)

<http://www.indiana.edu/~ssrt/>

Joint Physics Analysis Center (JPAC)

- Some JPAC work:

$Z_c(3900)$	A. Pilloni <i>et al.</i>	arXiv:1612.06490
$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$	J. Nys <i>et al.</i>	arXiv:1611.04658
$P_c(4450)$	A. Blin <i>et al.</i>	PRD 94 , 034002
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	P. Guo <i>et al.</i>	PRD 92 , 054016
$\Lambda(1405)$	C. Fernández-Ramírez <i>et al.</i>	PRD 93 , 074015
$\bar{K} N \rightarrow \bar{K} N$	C. Fernández-Ramírez <i>et al.</i>	PRD 93 , 034029
$\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$	V. Mathieu <i>et al.</i>	PRD 92 , 074004
$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^0 p$	V. Mathieu <i>et al.</i>	PRD 92 , 074013
$\omega, \phi \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	I. Danilkin <i>et al.</i>	PRD 91 , 094029
$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ K^- p$	M. Shi <i>et al.</i>	PRD 91 , 034007

Joint Physics Analysis Center (JPAC)

- Completed projects are fully documented on interactive portals
- These include description on physics, conventions, formalism, etc.
- The web pages contain source codes with detailed explanation how to use them. Users can run codes online, change parameters, display results.
- <http://www.indiana.edu/~jpac/>

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National Science Foundation
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$\gamma p \rightarrow n p$

We present the model published in [Nys16].
 The differential cross section for $\gamma p \rightarrow n p$ is compared with Regge amplitudes in the domain $E_\gamma \geq 4 \text{ GeV}$ and $0 \leq -t \leq 1 \text{ (in GeV}^2\text{)}$.
 We use the CERN invariant amplitudes A_i defined in [Chew57a].
 See the section Formalism for the definition of the variables.
 The model and its content is detailed in [Nys16]. We report here only the main features of the model.

Formalism

The differential cross section is a function of 2 kinematic variables. The first is the beam energy in the laboratory frame E_γ (in GeV) or the total energy squared s (in GeV^2). The second is the cosine of the scattering angle in the rest frame $\cos\theta$ or the

E_γ in GeV
 $\cos\theta$
 t in GeV^2 (min max step)
 $\cos\theta$ (min max step)
 min: max:

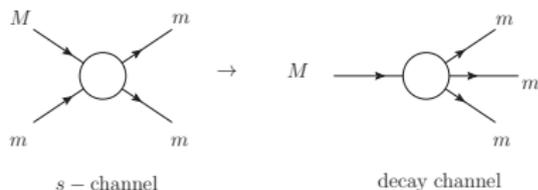
Specified kinematics
 Beam energy: 9 GeV
 λ variable: 1 with interval: -1:0:0.010

Note: at energy 9 GeV ($W \approx 2 \text{ GeV}$), we evaluate the Regge model!

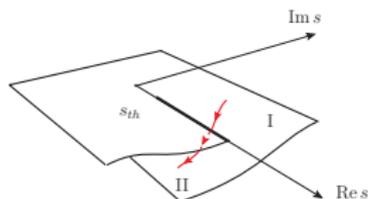
Download the output file:
 fit to the file, the columns are:
 t (GeV^2), $\cos\theta$, Dsig/Dt (micro barn/GeV²), Dsig/DtOmega (micro barn), Sigma (O)

Observable: differential cross section
 Download the plot with Orest, the plot with Omodel

S-Matrix Principles

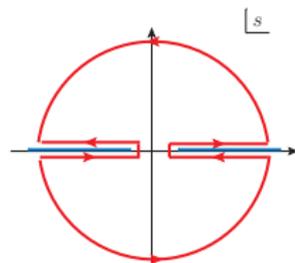
 $A(s, t)$


Crossing



Unitarity

$$A(s + i\epsilon, t) - A(s - i\epsilon, t) \neq 0$$



Analyticity

$$A(s, t) = \int \frac{ds'}{\pi} \frac{\text{Im}A(s', t')}{s' - s}$$

- Amplitudes must satisfy these constraints, but the constraints do not fix the dynamics
- Resonance content comes from quark models, LQCD, experiment,

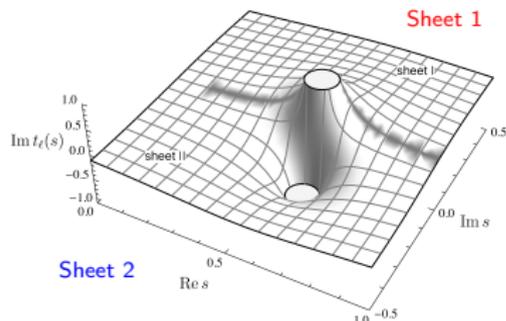
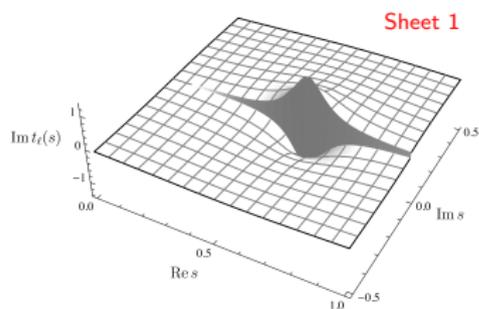
...

Resonances

- Resonances are associated with poles of the scattering amplitude in the complex energy plane
- Understanding of amplitude model important when continuing to complex energies
- Causality \implies poles lie on unphysical sheets
- Breit-Wigner:

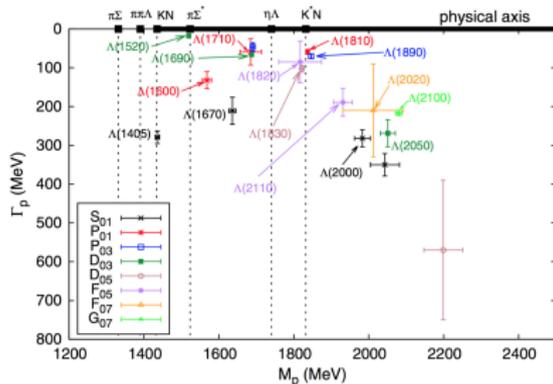
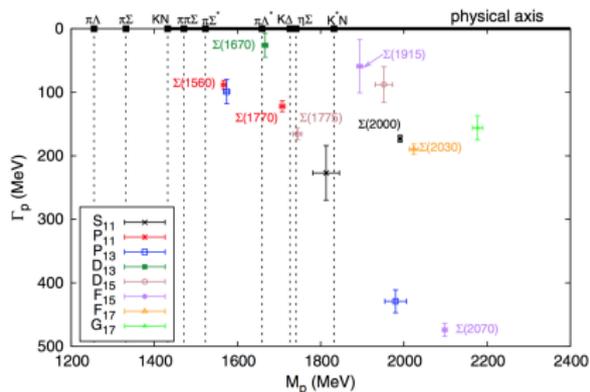
$$t(s) = \frac{g^2}{m^2 - s - im\Gamma\rho(s)}$$

Breit-Wigner for $\pi\pi \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$



Example: Hyperon Spectrum

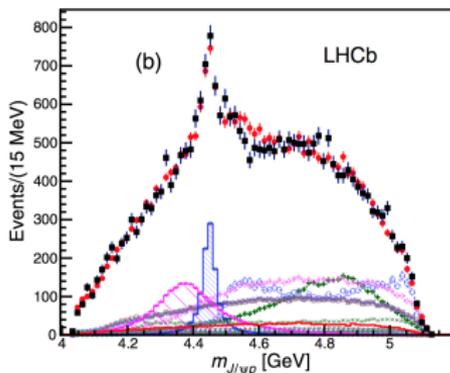
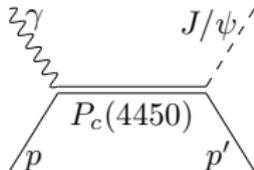
- Example: $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$, $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Lambda$, and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \pi\Sigma$
- Analytic multichannel model fitted to data
- Λ^* and Σ^* resonances located
- Amplitudes can be used in subsequent analyses which require these resonance

 Λ^* Resonances Σ^* Resonances

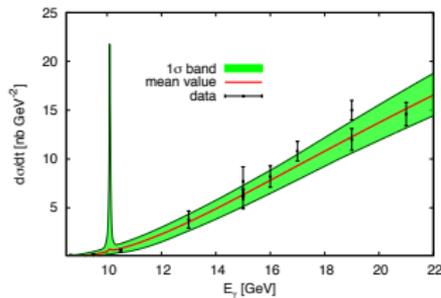
C. Fernandez-Ramirez *et al.* (JPAC),
PRD **93**, 034029

LHCb Pentaquark

- LHCb claim discovery of pentaquarks $P_c(4450)$ and $P_c(4380)$ in $\Lambda_b \rightarrow KJ/\psi p$
- Proposal to search for $P_c(4450)$ in photoproduction at JLab
- Combined JPAC-LHCb analysis on Λ_b decay using JPAC hyperon spectrum



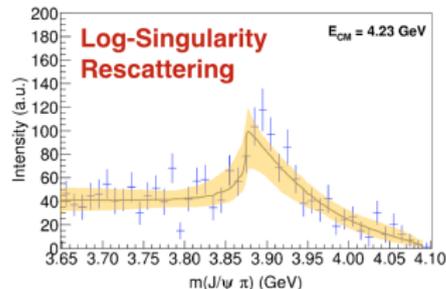
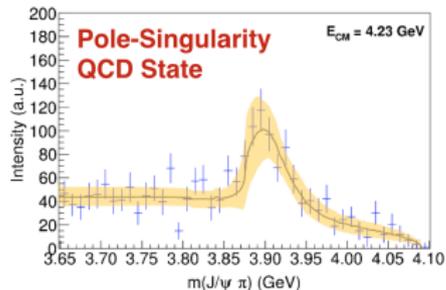
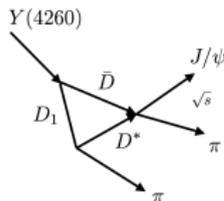
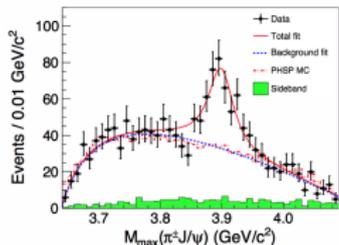
R. Aaij *et al.*, PRL **115**, 072001



A. Blin *et al.* (JPAC), PRD **94**, 034002

$Z_c(3900)$

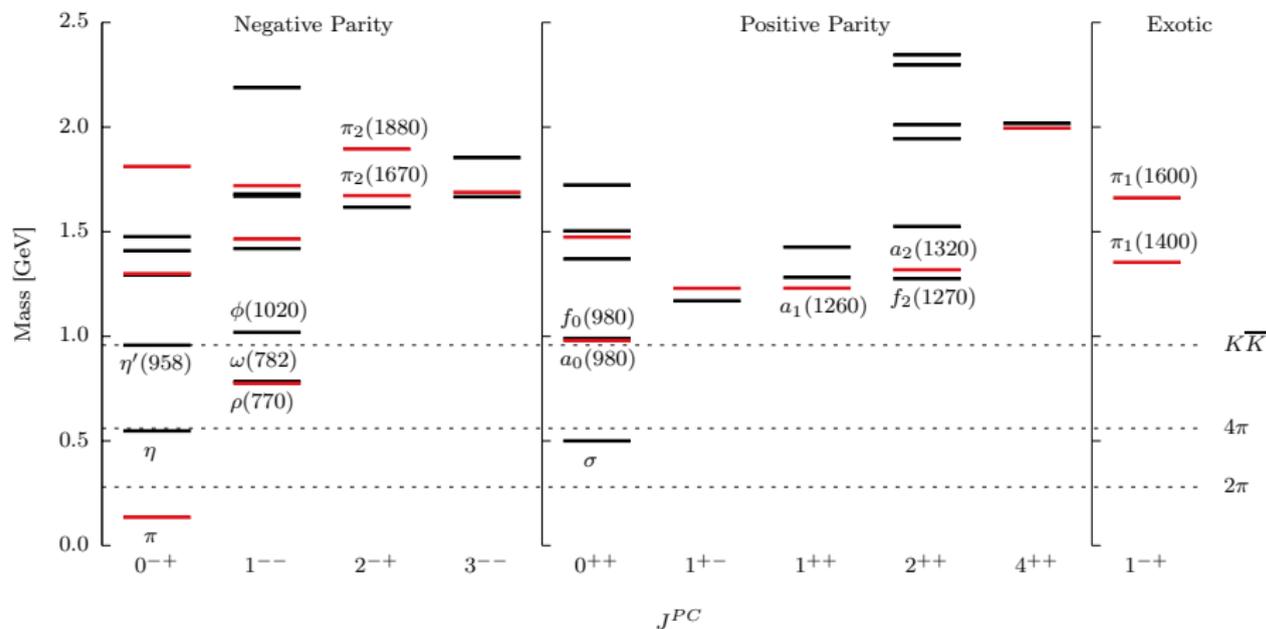
- XYZ states (discovered 2003) are non- $q\bar{q}$ mesons
- $Z_c(3900)$ is a tetraquark candidate discovered by BES and Belle
- Look into rescattering models to explain peak



A. Pilloni, AJ *et al.* (JPAC), arXiv:1612.06490

M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII), PRL **110**, 252001

Light Meson Spectroscopy



Amplitude Analysis at COMPASS

- COMPASS and JPAC are working together on diffractive resonance production in the 3π and $\eta^{(\prime)}\pi$ channels

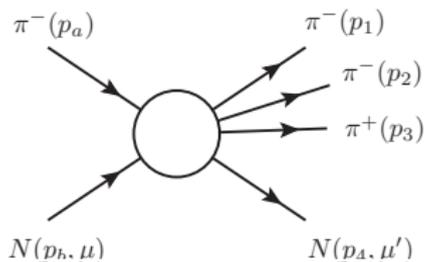
$$\pi^- N \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+ N \quad \text{and} \quad \pi^- N \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} \pi^- N$$

- Interested in many J^{PC} sectors: 2^{-+} , 1^{-+} , 1^{++} , ...
- JPAC model includes unitarized analytic amplitudes
- High-energy behavior, $s \rightarrow \infty$ (190 GeV/c π^- beam at COMPASS)
 \implies Exchange process dominated by pomeron

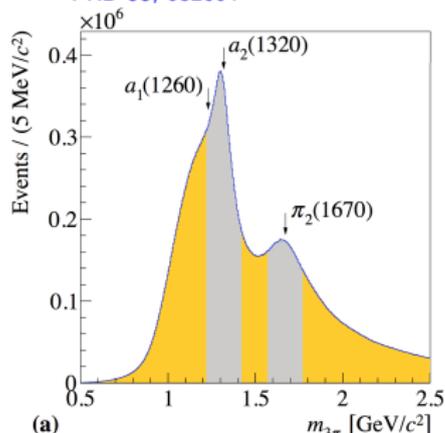
$\pi N \rightarrow 3\pi N$ at COMPASS

- Assume isobar structure in model \implies quasi-two-body process
- Focus on 2^{-+} sector
 - Understand π_2 puzzle
 - Look of hybrid states

$$A_{\mu'\mu} = \sum_{JMLS\epsilon} F_{LS,\mu'\mu}^{JM\epsilon} \sum_{\lambda} \langle J\lambda | L0S\lambda \rangle \left(\frac{2J+1}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} D_{M\lambda}^{J\epsilon*}(\Omega) \left(\frac{2S+1}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} D_{\lambda 0}^{S*}(\Omega')$$



C. Adolph et al. (COMPASS Collaboration),
PRD **95**, 032004



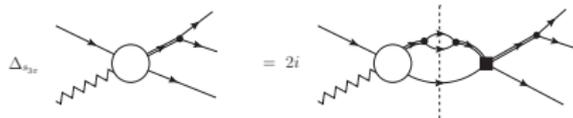
Amplitude Model: Unitarity and Analyticity

- Assume elastic rescattering only in unitarity equation

$$S = 1 + iT, \quad S^\dagger S = 1 \implies T - T^\dagger = iT^\dagger T$$

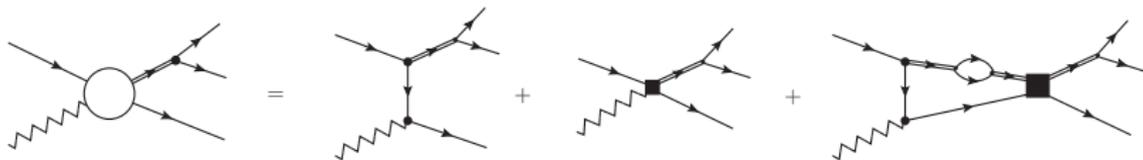
- Unitarity condition on partial wave amplitudes

$$\text{Disc } F_i(s_{3\pi}) = 2i \sum_j t_{ij}^*(s_{3\pi}) \rho_j(s_{3\pi}) F_j(s_{3\pi})$$



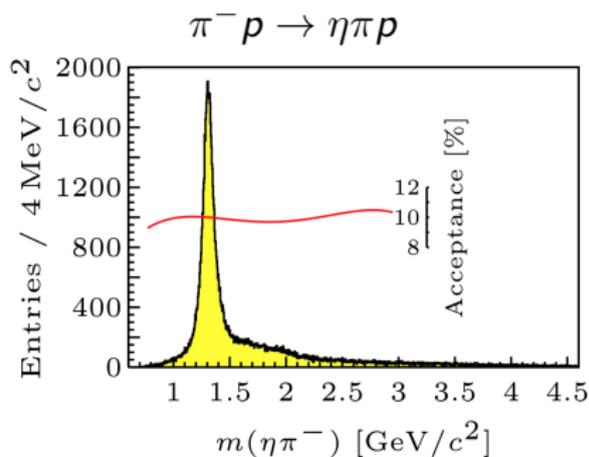
- Given rescattering t_{ij} , can write dispersive solution

$$F_i(s_{3\pi}) = b_i(s_{3\pi}) + \sum_j t_{ij}(s_{3\pi}) c_j + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_j t_{ij}(s_{3\pi}) \int_{s_j}^{\infty} ds' \frac{\rho_j(s') b_j(s')}{s' - s_{3\pi}}$$



$\pi^- p \rightarrow \eta\pi p$ at COMPASS

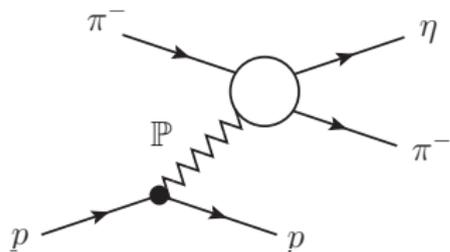
- The $\eta\pi$ system is one of the golden modes for hunting hybrid mesons
- Focus on $J^{PC} = 2^{++}$ first to test methodology
- Expect $a_2(1320)$ (Large peak) to be narrow resonance, from quark models and LQCD expect excited a_2 .
- The coupled channel analysis to extract the parameters of the exotic P -wave is ongoing



C. Adolph et al. (COMPASS Collaboration),
 Physics Lett. B 740, 303 (2015)

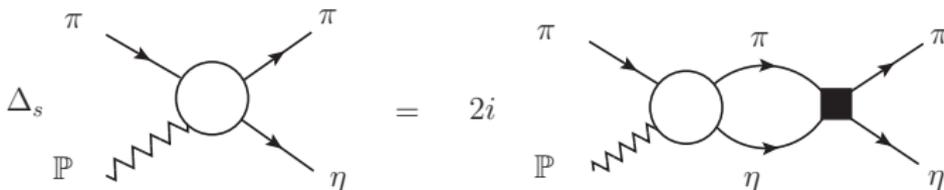
Formalism

- $\pi p \rightarrow \eta \pi p$ is high-energy peripheral process \implies pomeron dominated exchange



- Expand amplitude into partial waves, separates spectrum into J^{PC} sectors. Unitarity constrains partial wave amplitude

$$\Delta_s a_{\ell m_\ell}(s) = 2i \rho_\ell(s) t_\ell^*(s) a_{\ell m_\ell}(s)$$



Formalism

- Model for $a_{\ell m_\ell}$

$$a_{\ell m_\ell} = f_{\ell m_\ell}(s) t_\ell(s)$$

where $f_{\ell m_\ell}(s)$ is flexible model for production mechanism, given by

$$f_{\ell m_\ell}(s) = \sum_{n=0} \alpha_n T_n(\omega(s))$$

with

$$\omega(s) = (1 - \sqrt{s - s_R}) / (1 + \sqrt{s - s_R})$$

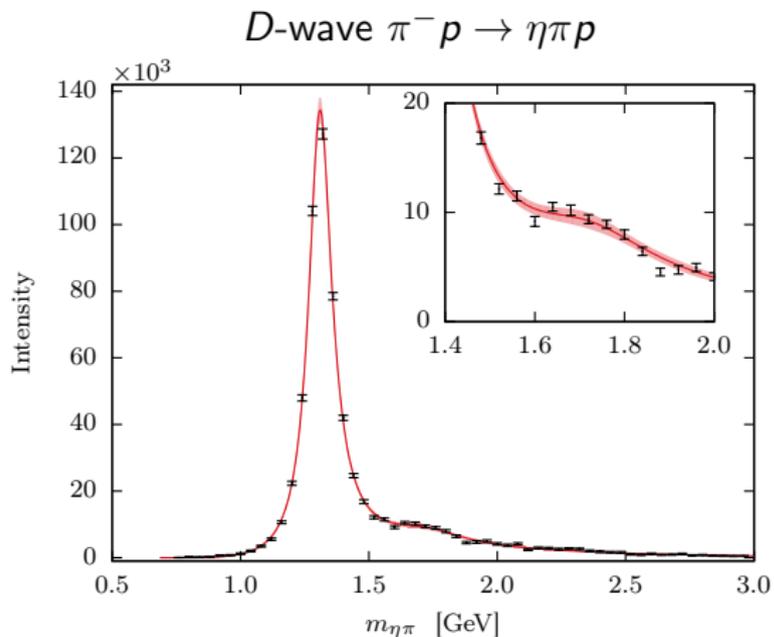
- Parameterize $t_\ell(s)$ by

$$t_\ell^{-1}(s) = M_\ell(s) - \frac{s}{\pi} \int_{s_{th}}^{\infty} ds' \frac{\rho_\ell(s')}{s'(s' - s)}$$

where M_ℓ are CDD terms, capturing resonance effects

$$M_\ell(s) = C_0 - C_1 s - \sum_r \frac{C_2^r}{C_3^r - s}$$

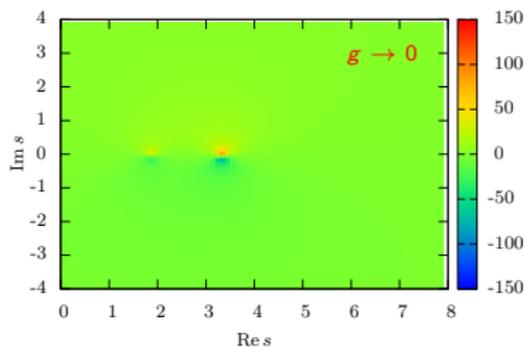
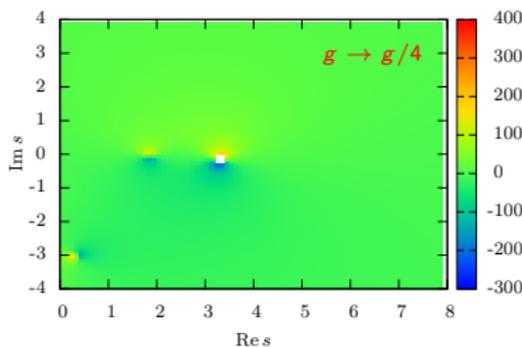
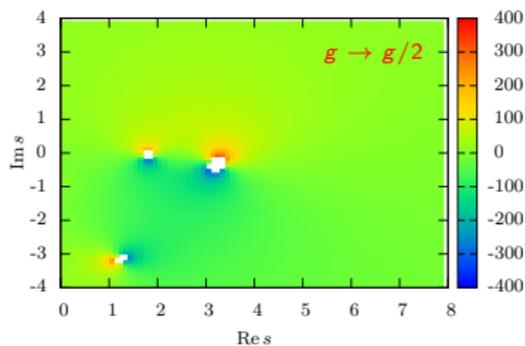
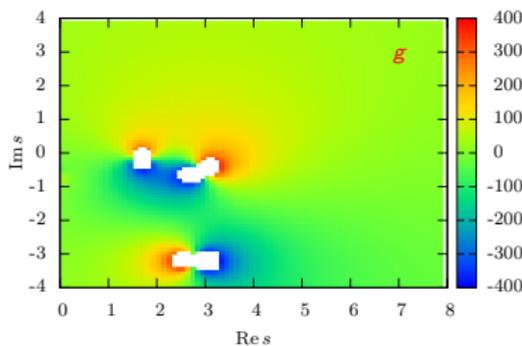
Results of Fit



AJ et al., in preparation

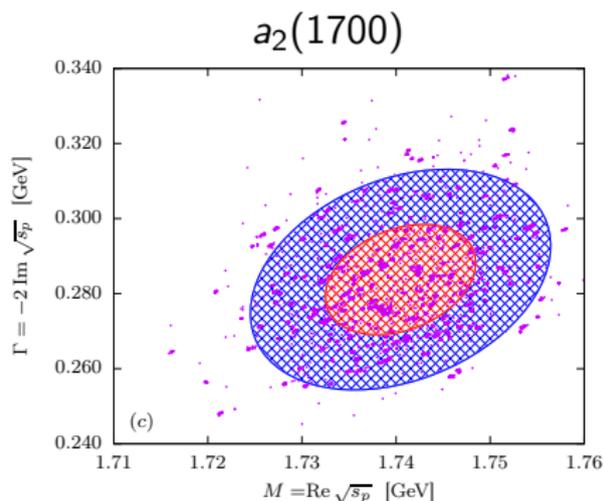
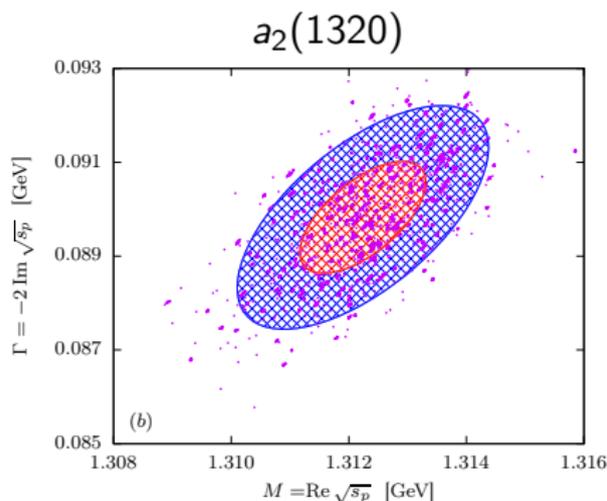
- Model fit to COMPASS D -wave intensity
- Tested stability of fit by changing models, number of parameters, etc.
- 3 poles found, need to understand their nature

Pole Movement

AJ *et al.*, in preparation

Poles in 2^{++}

AJ et al., in preparation



- Two poles were found in the 2^{++} sector
 - $M(1320) = 1.312(1)$ GeV, $\Gamma(1320) = 0.090(1)$ GeV
 - $M(1700) = 1.740(8)$ GeV, $\Gamma(1700) = 0.28(1)$ GeV
- Statistical errors were determined from a bootstrap analysis

Summary

- JPAC provides analytic amplitudes for amplitude analyses
- Understand hadronic resonances gives us insight into nature of QCD
- Mysteries in both the heavy sector and the light sector
- Need to have robust analysis techniques in order to extract exotica
- Analyses like the 3π or $\eta\pi$ analyses serve as templates to probe further into the hadronic puzzles such as XYZ states, Pentaquarks, hybrids, ...