

Electromagnetic Form Factors with WASA-at-COSY

CRC Workshop (g-2) μ : Quo Vadis?

Mainz, Apr 9, 2014

Magnus Wolke



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Electromagnetic Form Factors with WASA-at-COSY

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

$$\rightarrow e^+ e^-$$

$$\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

$$\rightarrow e^+ e^- e^+ e^-$$

$$\rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\rightarrow e^+ e^-$$

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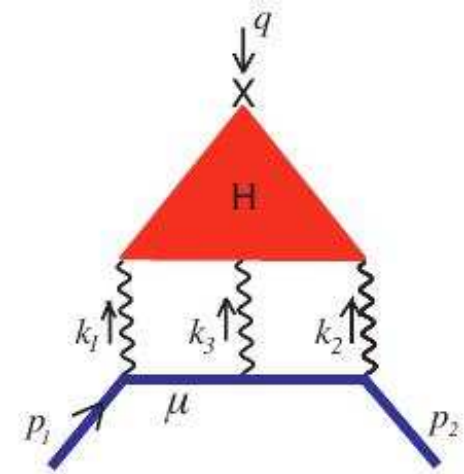


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π^0 Transition Form Factors

Hadronic light-by-light contribution

⇒ confirm neutral pion exchange results



π^0 Dalitz decay

experimental results for slope parameter a_π from π^0 Dalitz decay:

$$-0.11 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.08 \quad (37k \text{ events})$$

H. Fonvieille et al., PLB 233 (1989) 65

$$+0.026 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.0048 \quad (10k \text{ events})$$

F. Farzanpay et al., PLB 278 (1992) 413

$$+0.025 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.0025 \quad (54k \text{ events})$$

R. Meijer Drees et al. (SINDRUM-I Collab.), PRD 45 (1992) 1439

compare with: **VDM** prediction: +0.031

$$\text{ChPT 2-loop:} \quad +0.029 \pm 0.005$$

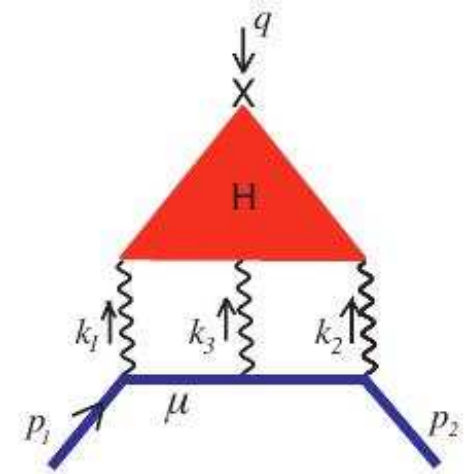
M. Kampf, M. Knecht, J. Novotný, EPJ C46 (2006) 191

quote from ChPT calculation: "...we think that a precise measurement of a_π which would not rely on any kind of extrapolation remains an interesting issue."

π^0 Transition Form Factors

Hadronic light-by-light contribution

\Rightarrow confirm neutral pion exchange results

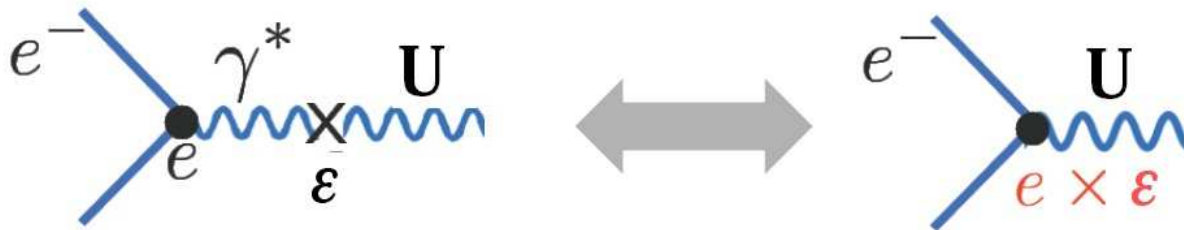


Search for Light Dark Matter

dark photon (a_μ , U) of $U(1)_d$ group couples vectorially to SM charged fields

(coupling to SM weak currents suppressed)

M.Reece, L.T.Wang, JHEP 07 (2009) 051



$m_U \sim 1 \text{ MeV} - \text{few GeV}$

$\epsilon \sim 10^{-2} - 10^{-4}$

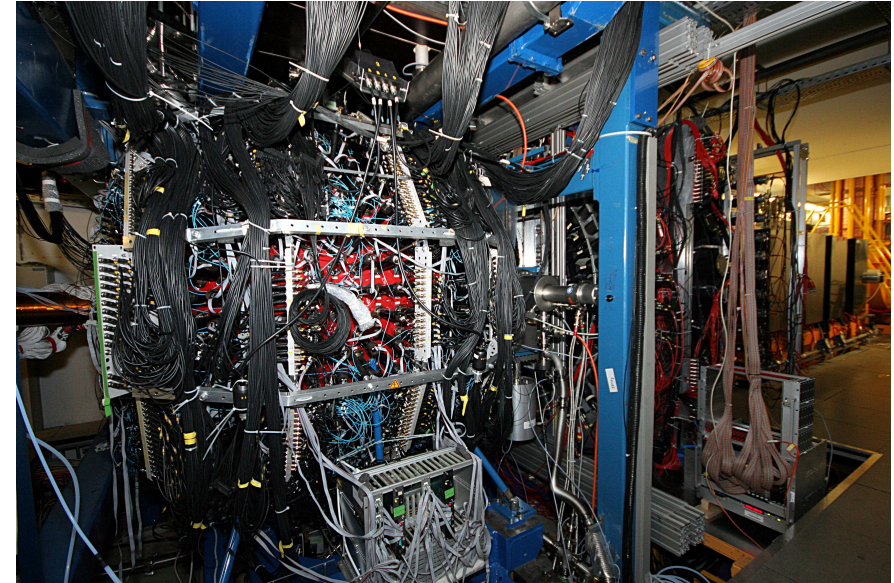
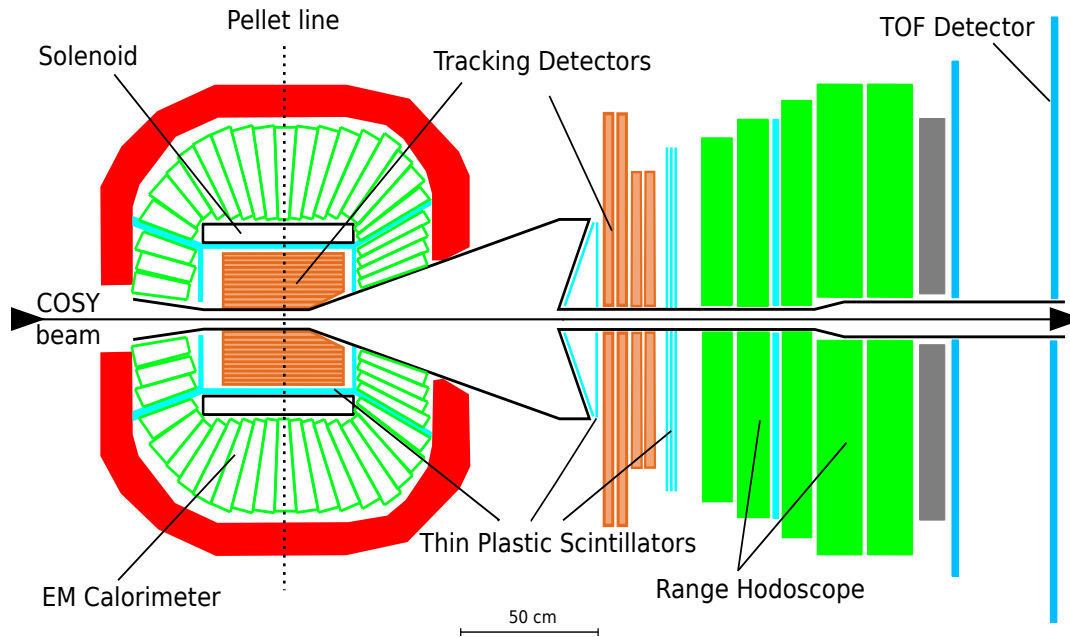
search channels: $\phi \rightarrow \eta U$ ($U \rightarrow e^+ e^-$), $\eta \rightarrow \gamma U$ ($U \rightarrow e^+ e^-$), $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma U$ ($U \rightarrow e^+ e^-$)

The WASA Facility

an internal 4π detector

H.-H. Adam et al. (proposal), nucl-ex/0411038

<http://collaborations.fz-juelich.de/ikp/wasa/>



Central Detector

...light meson decay products

- Superconducting Solenoid
- Plastic Scintillator Barrel
- Straw Chamber
- Scintillator Electromagnetic Calorimeter

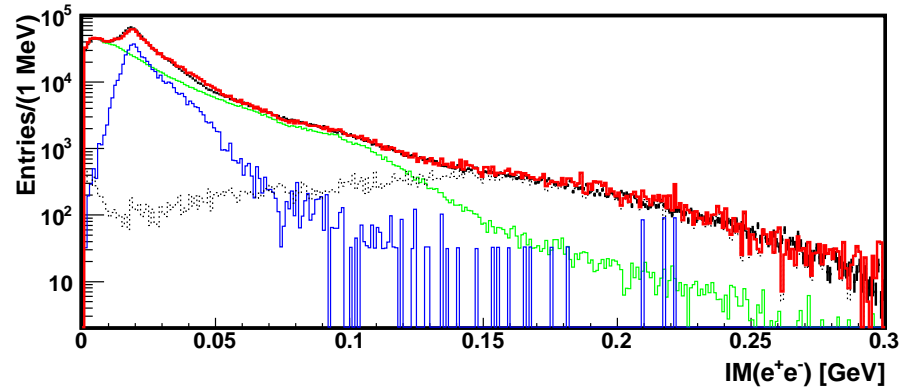
Forward Detector

...scattered projectiles and charged recoil particles

- Plastic Scintillators
- Forward Straw Tracker

Search $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma U$ with WASA

P.Adlarson et al.,
PLB 726 (2013) 187

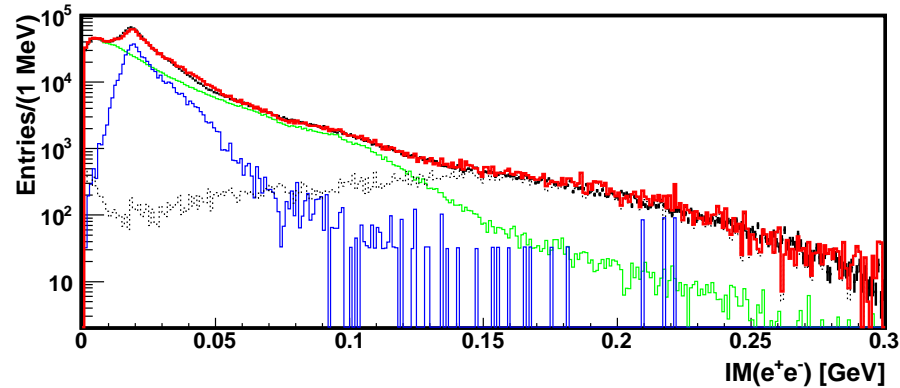


⇒ considerable background from γ conversion

- data
- MC sum
- $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$
- $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- accidentals

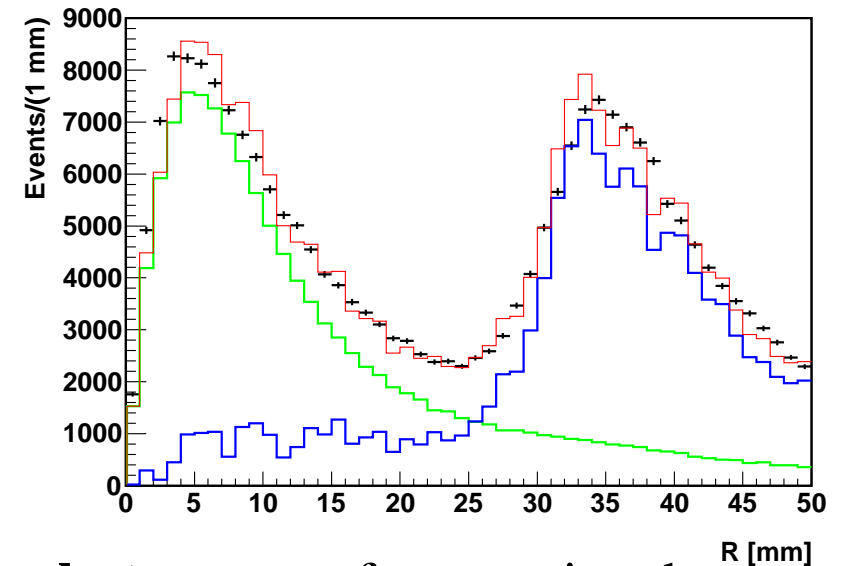
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P. Adlarson et al.,
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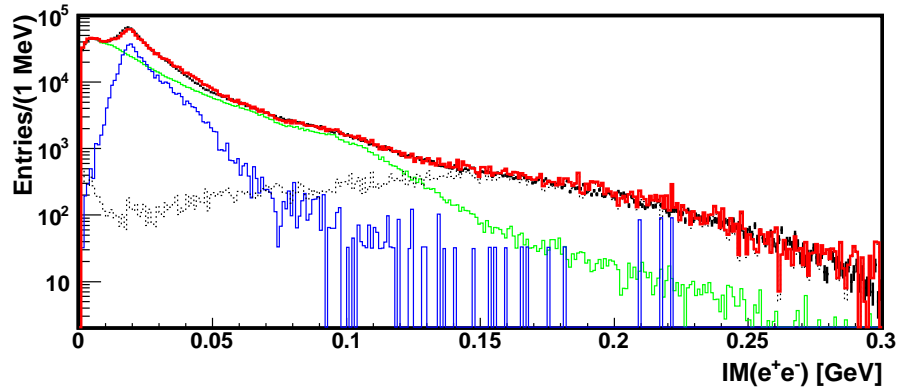
⇒ considerable background from γ conversion



but: vertex of conversion decays
is not at the target point

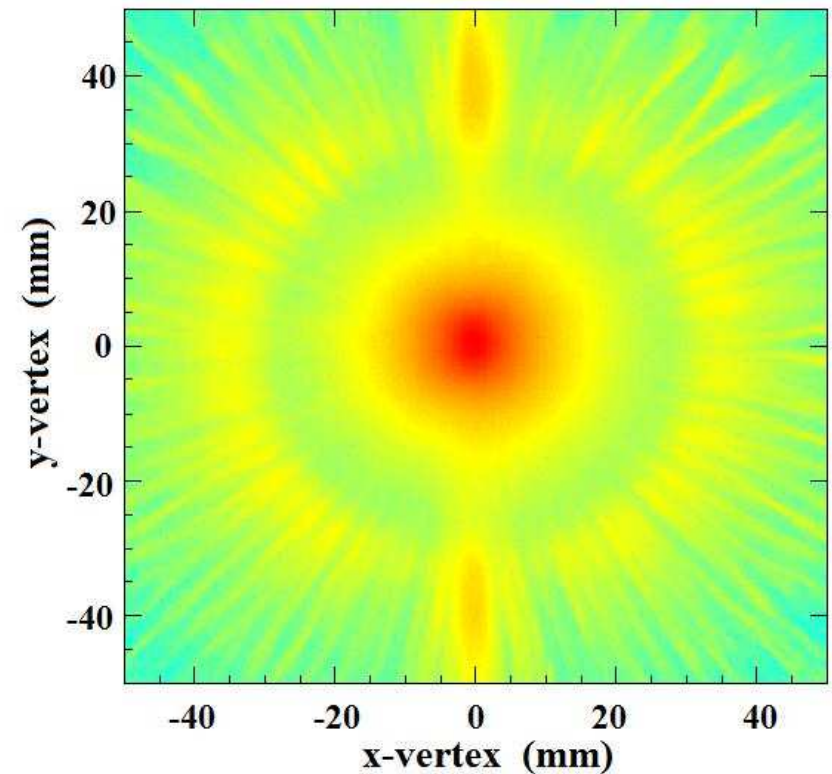
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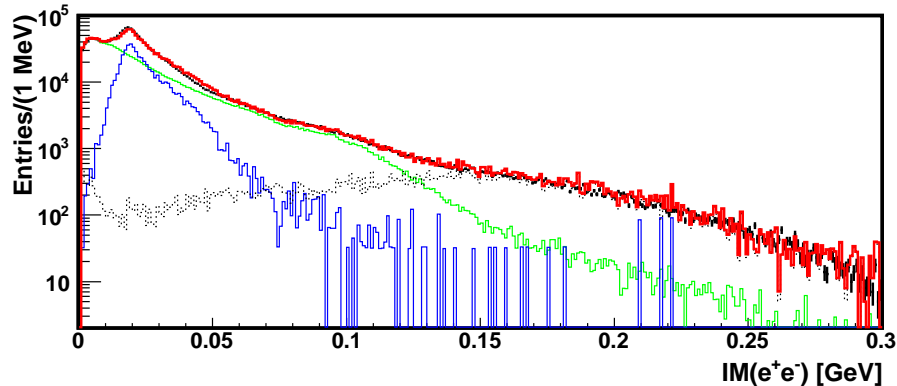
⇒ considerable background from γ conversion



target and conversion decays
from reconstructed vertices

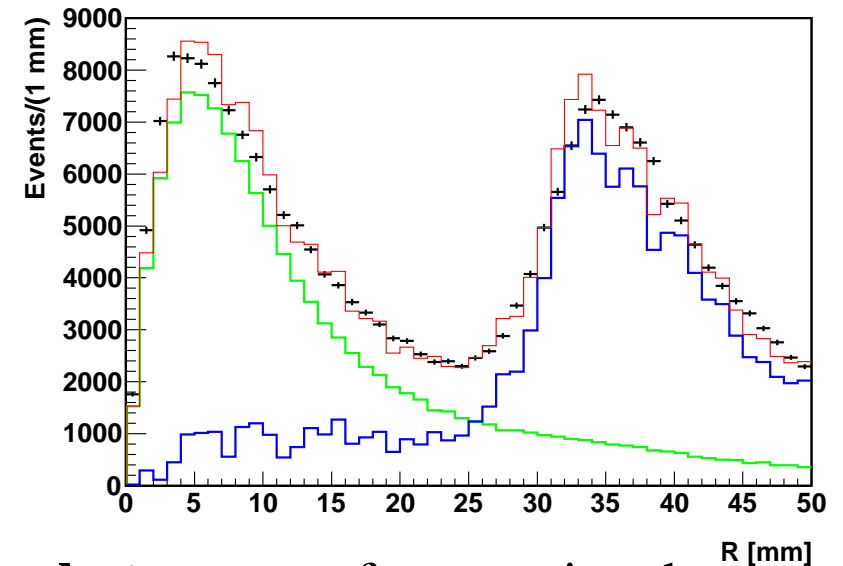
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P. Adlarson et al.,
PLB 726 (2013) 187

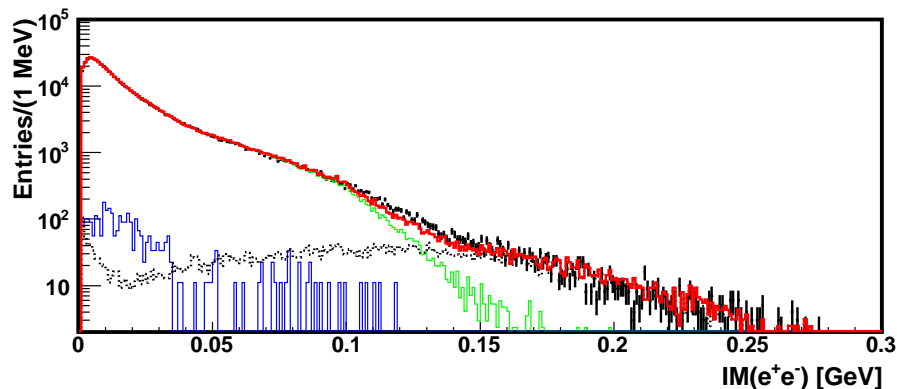
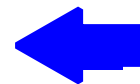


● data
— MC sum
— $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$
— $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
..... accidentals

⇒ considerable background from γ conversion



but: vertex of conversion decays
is not at the target point



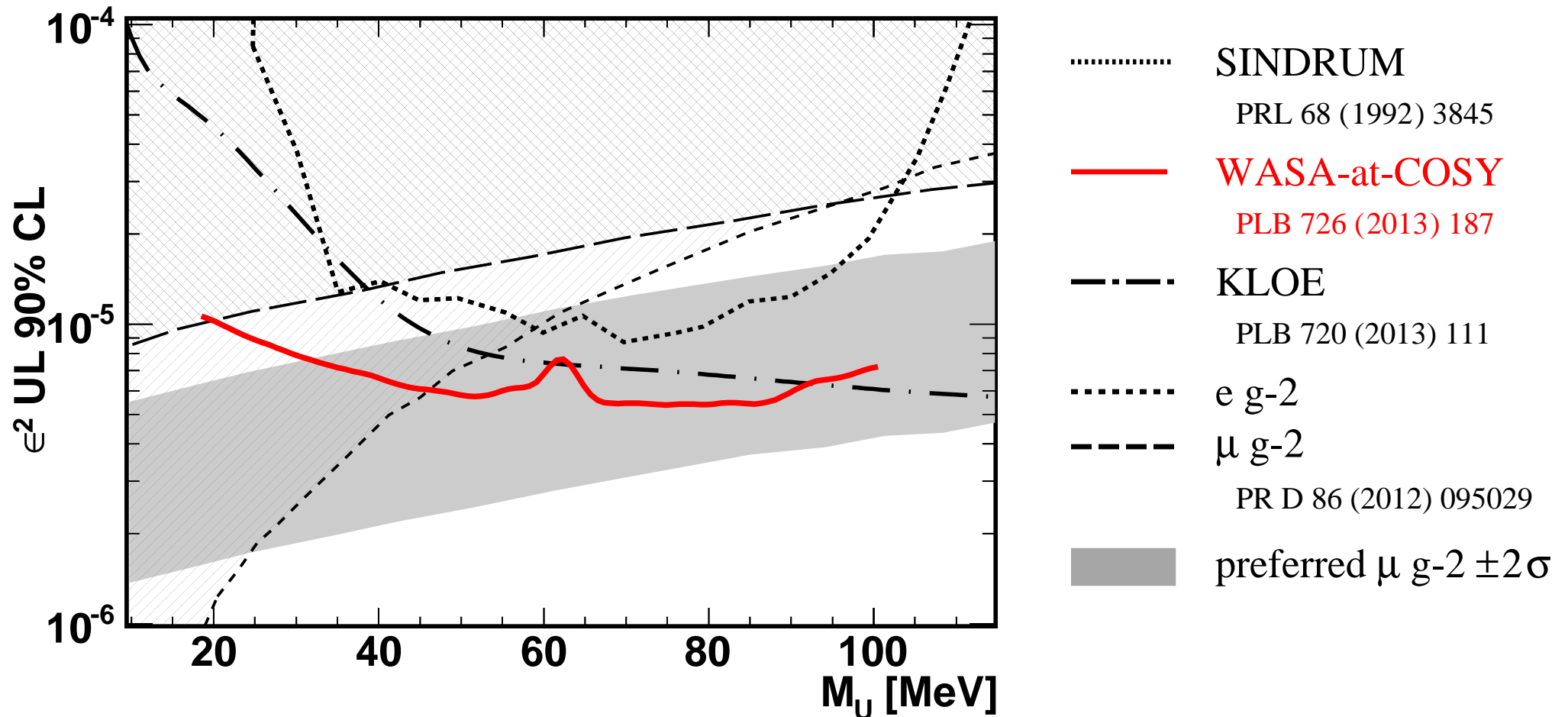
⇒ almost background free
 $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ events ($\sim 500k$)

Dark photon mixing parameter ϵ

P. Adlarson et al.,
PLB 726 (2013) 187

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma U)}{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = 2\epsilon^2 |F(M_U^2)|^2 \left(1 - \frac{M_U^2}{M^2}\right)^2$$

M. Reece, L.-T. Wang, JHEP 0907 (2009) 051



Dark photon mixing parameter ϵ

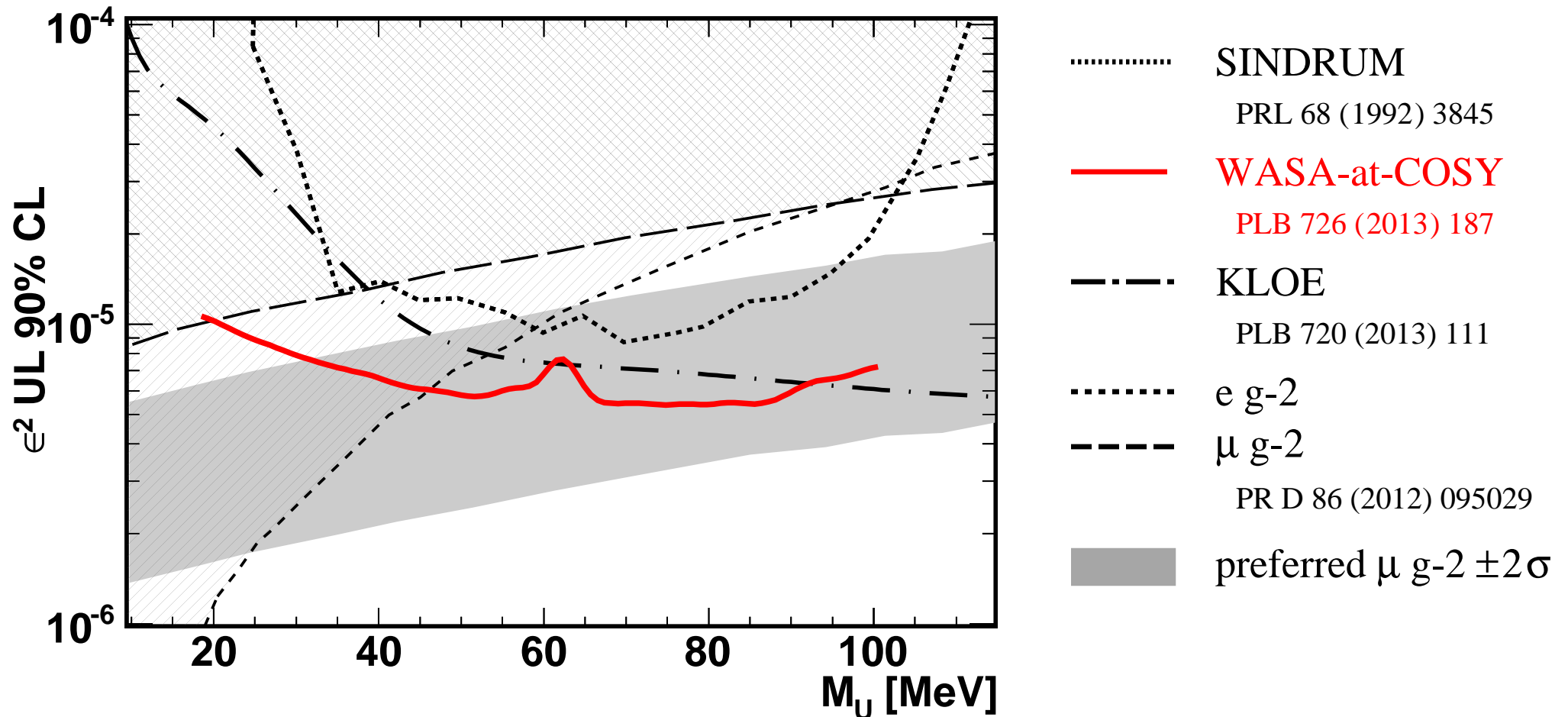
P. Adlarson et al.,
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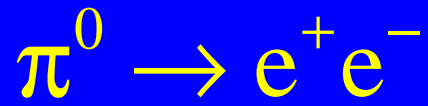
$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma U)}{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = 2\epsilon^2 |F(M_U^2)|^2 \left(1 - \frac{M_U^2}{M^2}\right)^2$$

M. Reece, L.-T. Wang, JHEP 0907 (2009) 051

published statistics: $5 \times 10^5 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$

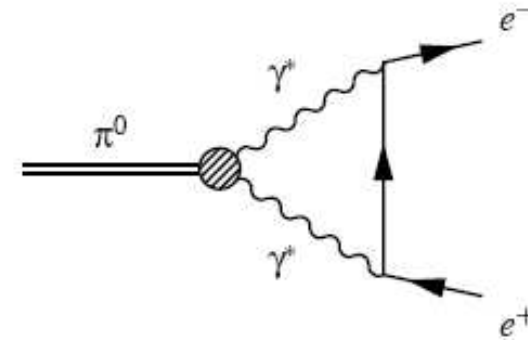
still to be analyzed: $\sim 8 \times 10^6 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$





- lowest order Standard Model contribution:
1-loop process with $2\gamma^*$ intermediate state

- amplitude suppressed by helicity conservation and α^2
 \Rightarrow extremely small decay width



- theory estimate:

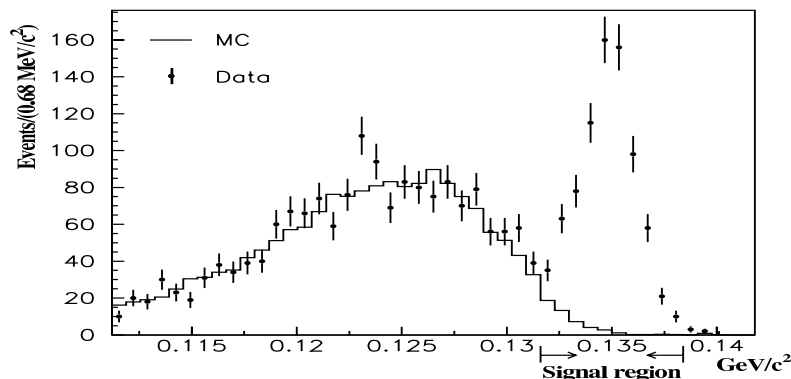
A.Dorokhov, M. Ivanov, PRD 75 (2007) 114007

$$\text{BR}^{\text{SM}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (6.2 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-8}$$

- KTeV result:

E.Abouzaid et al., PRD 75 (2007) 012004

$$\text{BR}^{\text{exp}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (7.48 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-8}$$



Experimental result:
 3.3σ excess over SM calculation

Light Dark Matter

C. Boehm, P. Fayet, NPB 683 (2004) 219

Y. Kahn, M. Schmitt, T.M.P. Tait, PRD 78 (2008) 115002

- postulate: neutral scalar dark matter particle χ with mass 1-10 MeV
- annihilation $\chi\chi \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 \Rightarrow excess positrons from 511 keV line from galactic center

recent results:
G. Weidenspointner et al.
Nature 451 (2008) 159

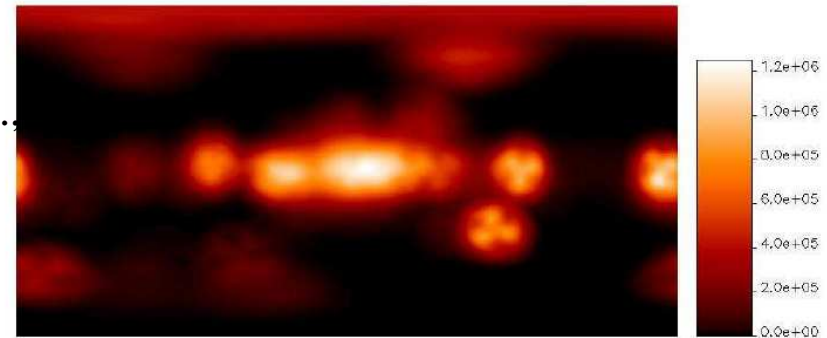
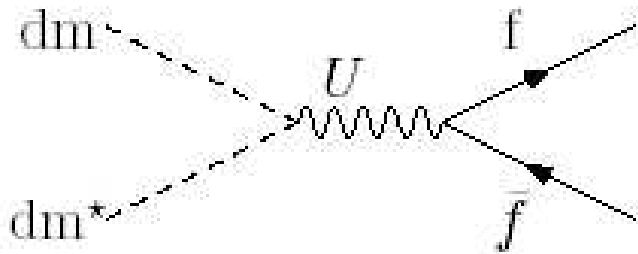


Fig. 1.— INTEGRAL/SPI Exposure map of the Galaxy for the first 10 months of operation of INTEGRAL. Horizontal range is 180° to -180° . Vertical range is -90° to 90° . A large fraction of the observations are concentrated in the Galactic Plane. The characteristic pinwheel patterns in some regions are due to modulation of the light bucket response by the SPI coded-aperture mask. Color bar units are seconds.

- annihilation via neutral vector boson U ,
 $m(U) \sim 10-100\text{MeV}$
small couplings to SM fermions
 \rightarrow small contribution to decay rate

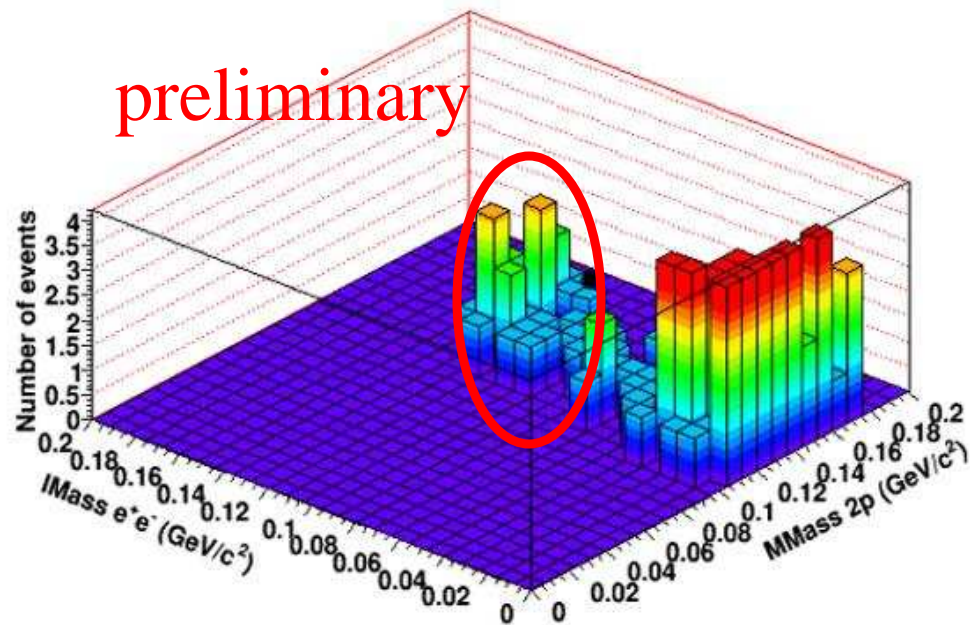


LDM model U boson
might explain $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ excess

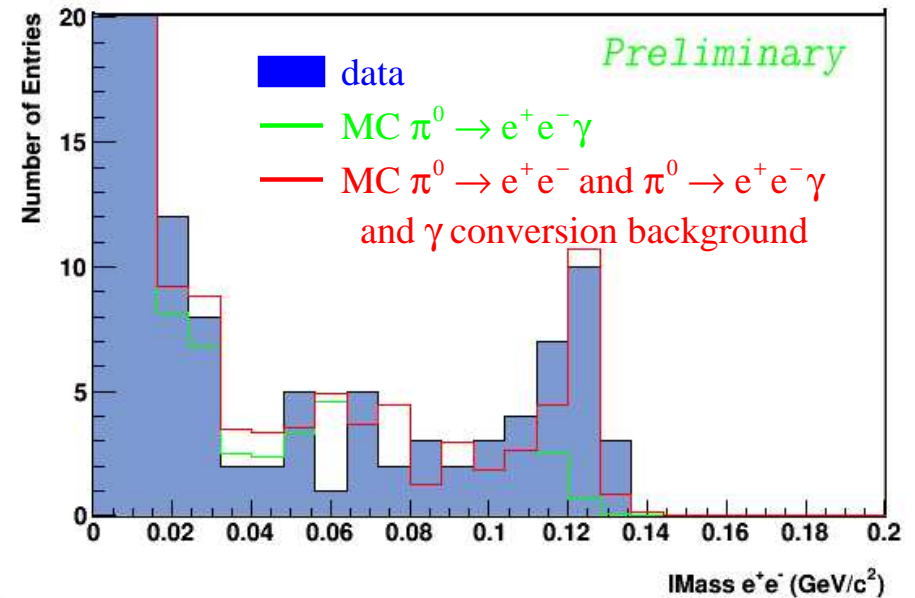
$\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ with WASA

4 days data taking
analysis: C.-O. Gullström

inv mass (e^+e^-) vs miss mass (pp)



projection on inv mass (e^+e^-)

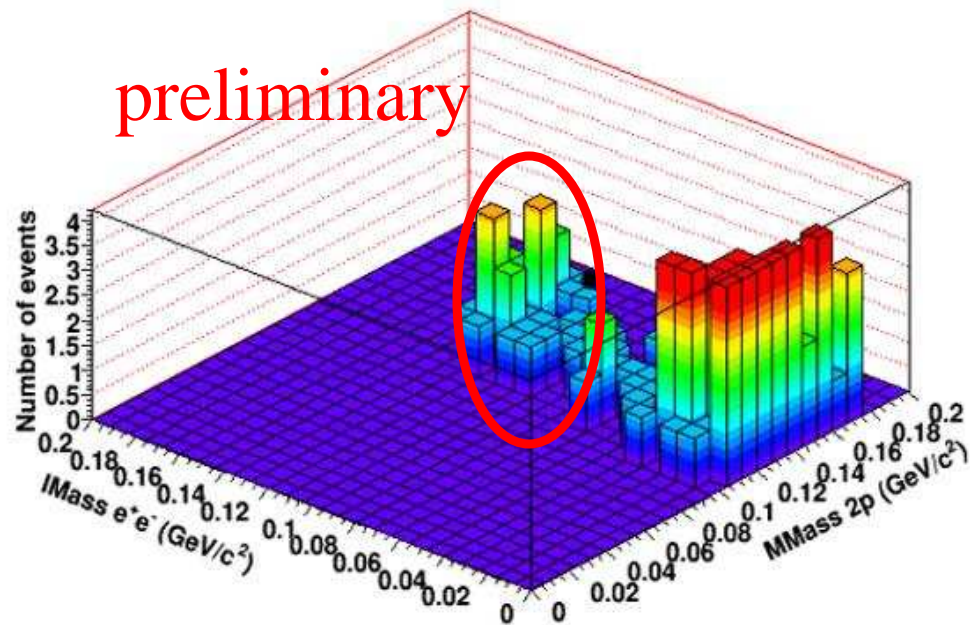


\Rightarrow 15 event candidates in 4 days data sample

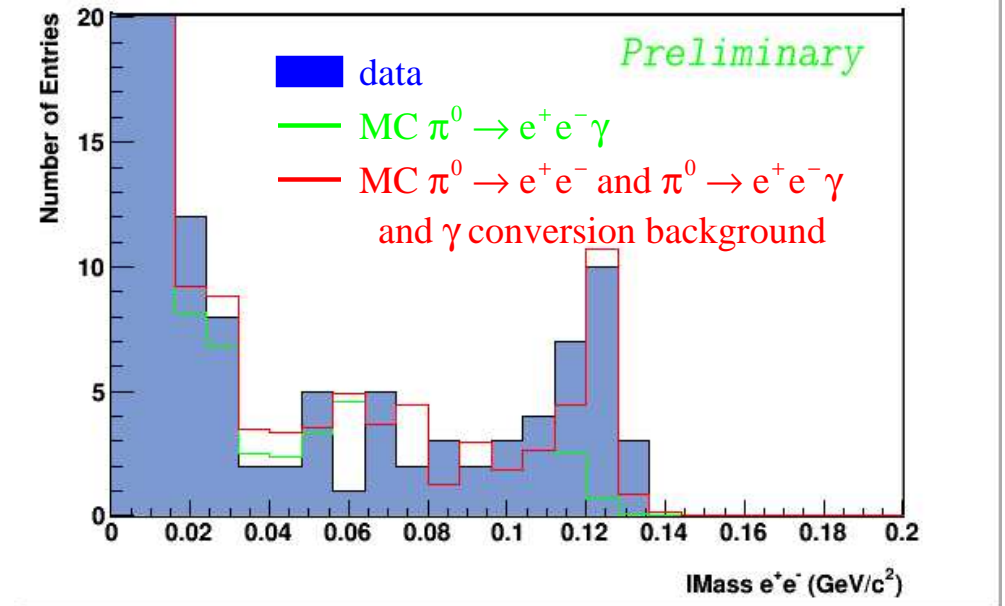
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⇒ 15 event candidates in 4 days data sample

8 weeks of additional data taking in 2012 and 2013

WASA has been designed to measure this decay channel

Electromagnetic Form Factors with WASA-at-COSY

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^0 &\rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma \\ &\rightarrow e^+e^-\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\eta &\rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma \\ &\rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^- \\ &\rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^- \\ &\rightarrow e^+e^-\end{aligned}$$

Magnus Wolke

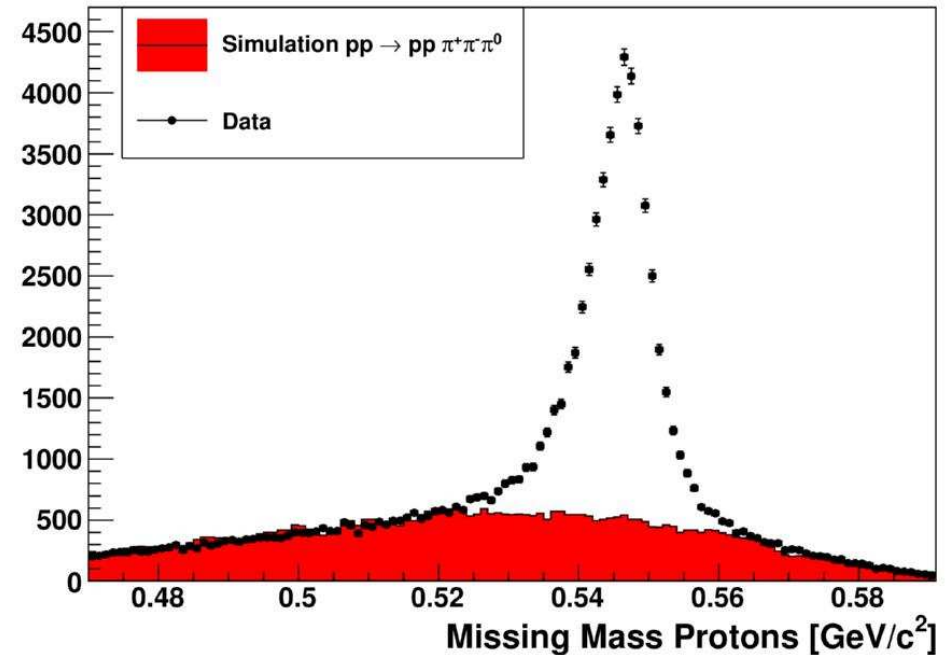
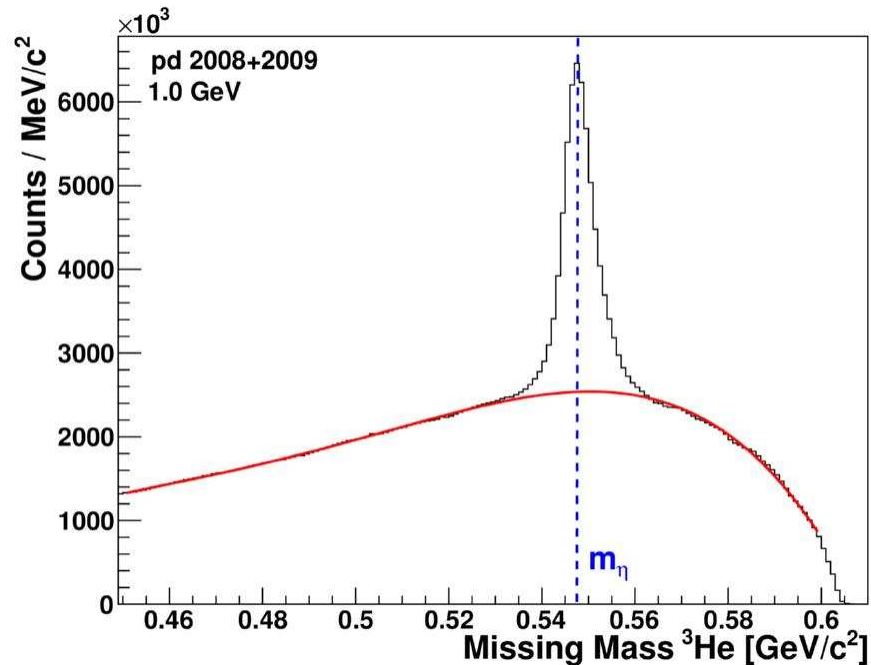


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η tagging with WASA-at-COSY

$pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$

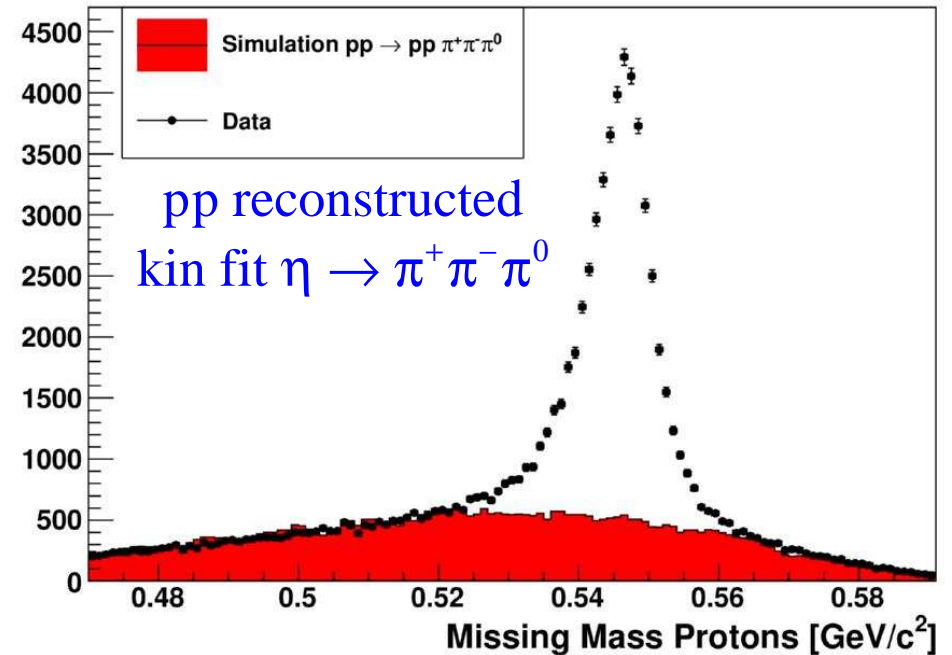
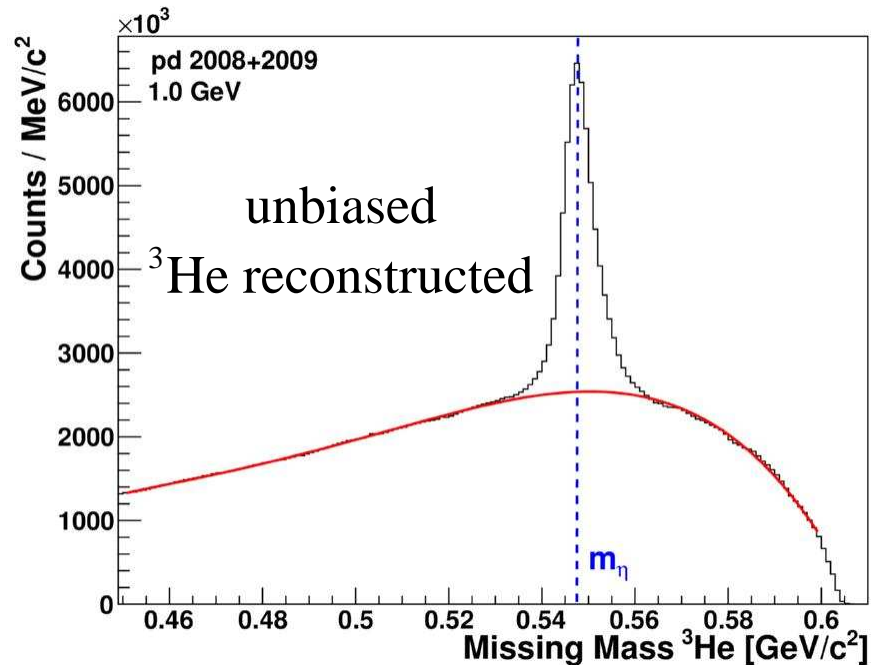
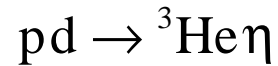
$pp \rightarrow pp\eta$



- lower cross section
 - unbiased trigger
 - 3×10^7 η mesons tagged
- \Rightarrow precision studies for common decays

- larger cross section
 - decay selective trigger required
 - $\sim 5 \times 10^8$ η mesons tagged
- \Rightarrow large statistics studies, rare decays

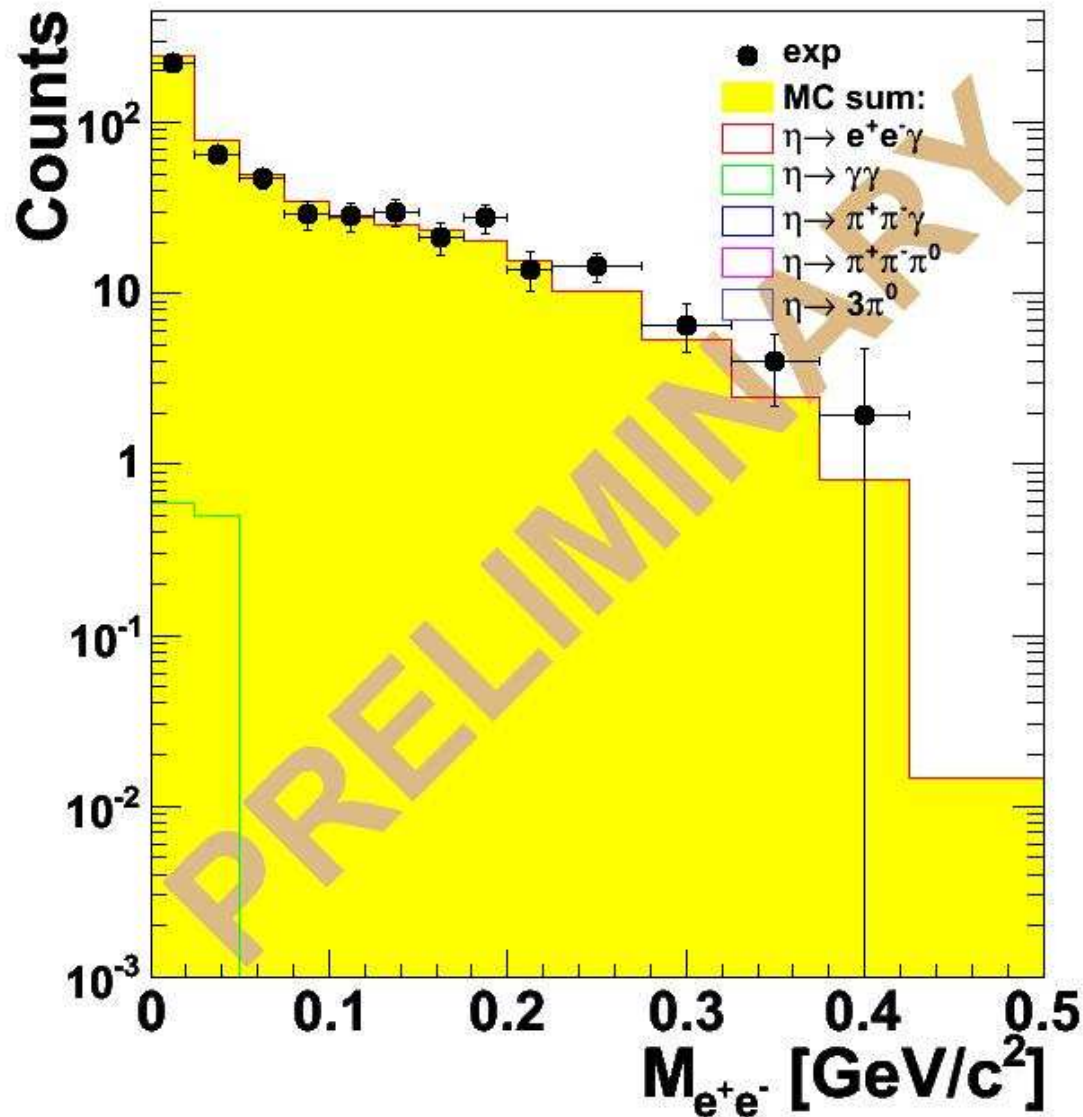
η tagging with WASA-at-COSY



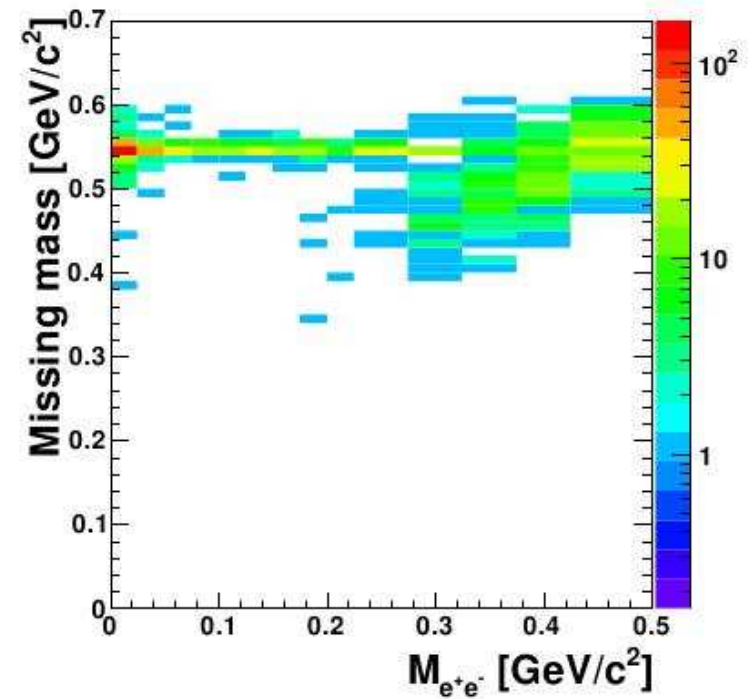
- lower cross section
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$\eta \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$ transition form factor

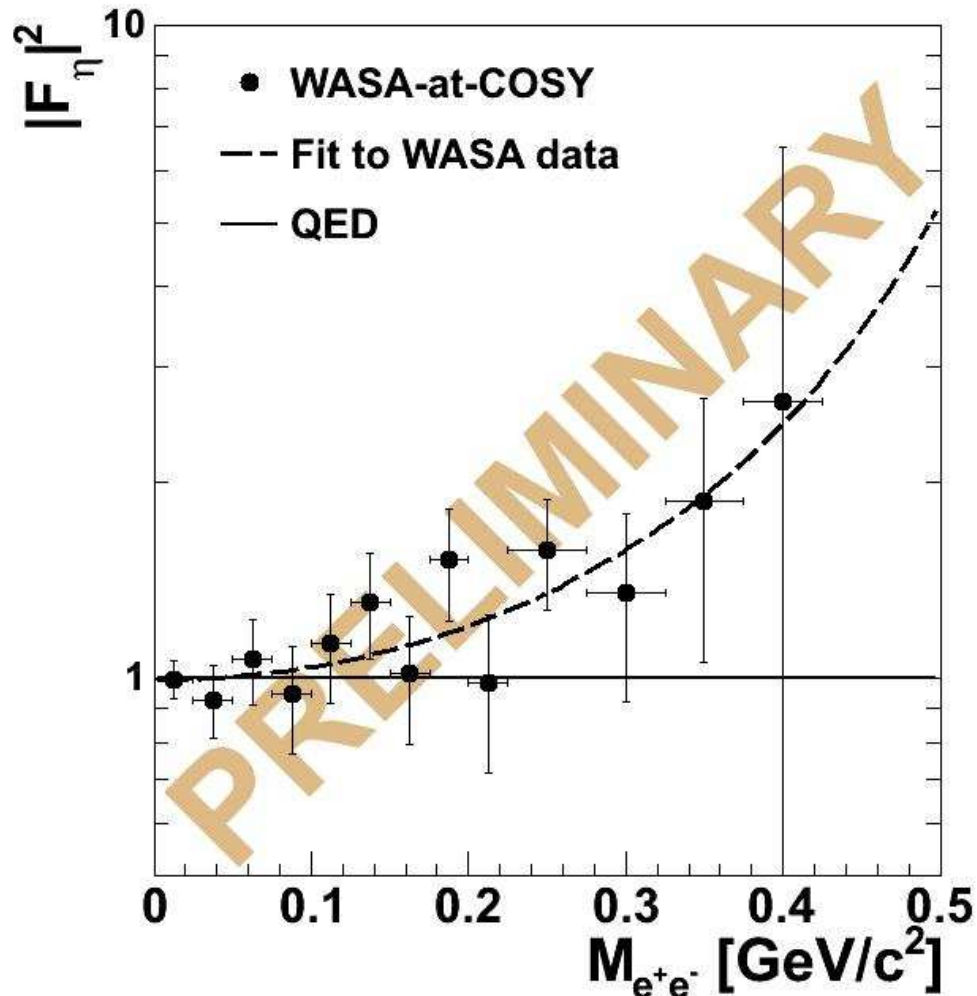


- 1×10^7 tagged $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ events (1/3 of pd data)
- ~ 520 signal events (prel., selective cuts)



M.Hodana, PhD thesis (2012),
arXiv: 1203.5756[nucl-ex]

$\eta \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$ transition form factor



- 1×10^7 tagged $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ events (1/3 of pd data)
- ~520 signal events (prel., selective cuts)

$$\text{fit } [F_p(q^2)]^2 = \left[\alpha \left(1 - \frac{q^2}{\Lambda_p^2} \right)^{-1} \right]^2$$

$$\alpha = 0.998 \pm 0.025$$

$$\Lambda_p^{-2} = (2.27 \pm 0.73_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.46_{\text{sys}}) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

in agreement with $\Lambda_p^{-2} = (1.95 \pm 0.15_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.10_{\text{sys}}) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$

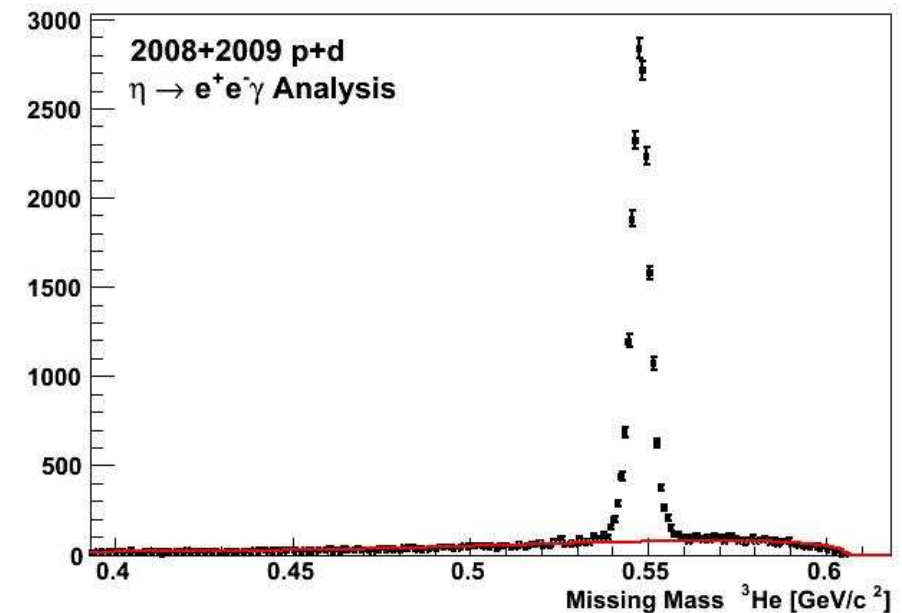
CB/TAPS

arXiv: 1309.5648 [hep-ex]

$\eta \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$ statistics

Experiment	$N(\eta \rightarrow l^+ l^- \gamma)$	$l = e, \mu$
Rutherford lab	50	M.R. Jane et al., PLB 59 (1975) 103
SND	109	N.N. Achasov et al., PLB 504 (2001) 275
CB/TAPS	1345	H. Berghauer et al., PLB 701 (2011) 562
CB/TAPS	1.8×10^4	P. Aguar-Bartolomé et al. arXiv: 1309.5648 [hep-ex]
WASA pd	1.6×10^4	
WASA pp	1×10^5 expected	
LEPTON-G	600	R.I. Dzhelyadin et al., PLB 94 (1980) 548
NA-60	9000	R. Arnaldi et al., PLB 677 (2009) 260
NA-60 prel.	8×10^4	A. Uras et al., ActaPhysPolon S5 (2012) 465

- 1×10^7 tagged $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} \eta$ events
- 1.6×10^4 signal events

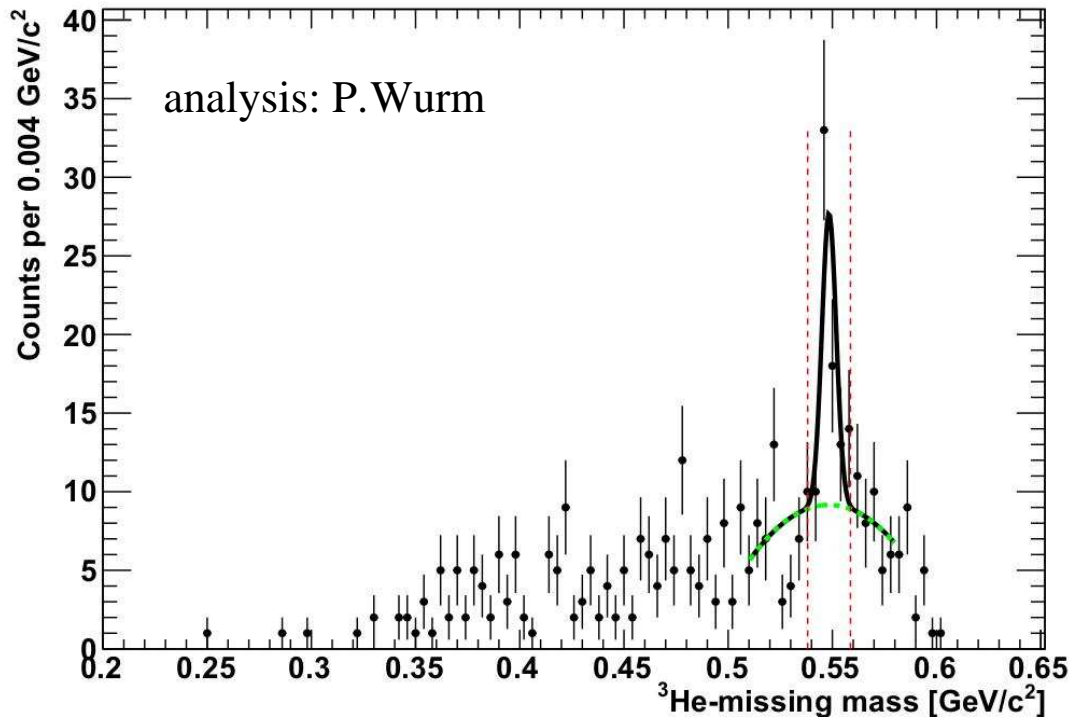


- purity $\sim 98\%$

$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$ with WASA

present goal: determine branching ratio

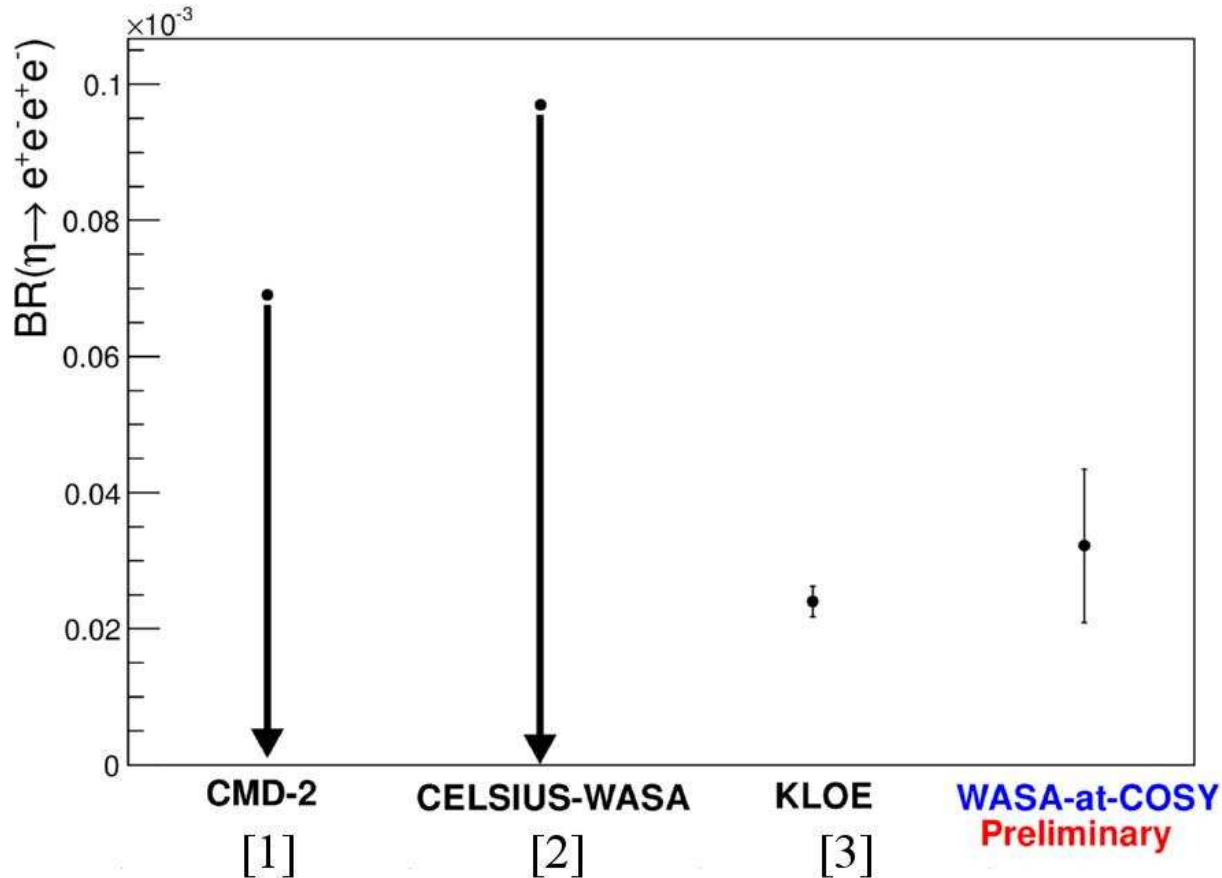
future goal: measurement of double form factor



- 3×10^7 tagged $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ events
- $(50 \pm 13_{\text{stat}})$ signal events
- result here from cut-based analysis
- new analysis with kinematic fit
(consistent, but lower bg)

preliminary result: $\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-) = (3.0 \pm 0.8_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.7_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-5}$

$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$ with WASA



- 3×10^7 tagged $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ events
- $(50 \pm 13_{\text{stat}})$ signal events

[1] R.R. Akhmetshin et al. (CMD-2),
PLB 501 (2001) 191

[2] M. Berlowski et al. (CELSIUS-WASA),
PRD 77 (2008) 032004

[1] F. Ambrosino et al. (KLOE),
PLB 702 (2011) 324

\Rightarrow expectation for WASA pp data: hundreds of events

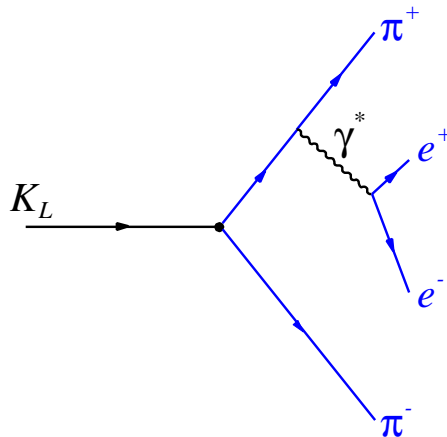
\Rightarrow first look at double form factor?

CP violation in $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$

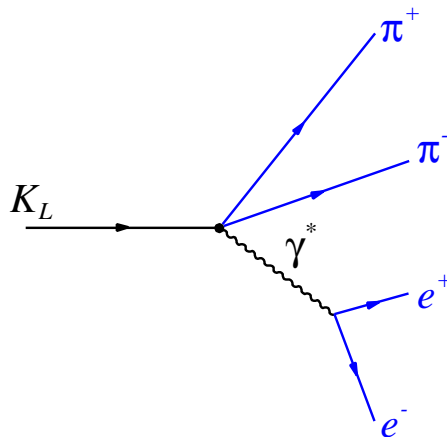
L.M. Sehgal, M. Wanninger,
PRD 46 (1992) 1035
P. Heiliger, L.M. Sehgal,
PRD 48 (1993) 4146

dominant amplitudes

CP violating bremsstrahlung



CP conserving M1 γ emission



interference of amplitudes

\Rightarrow CP violating linear photon polarisation

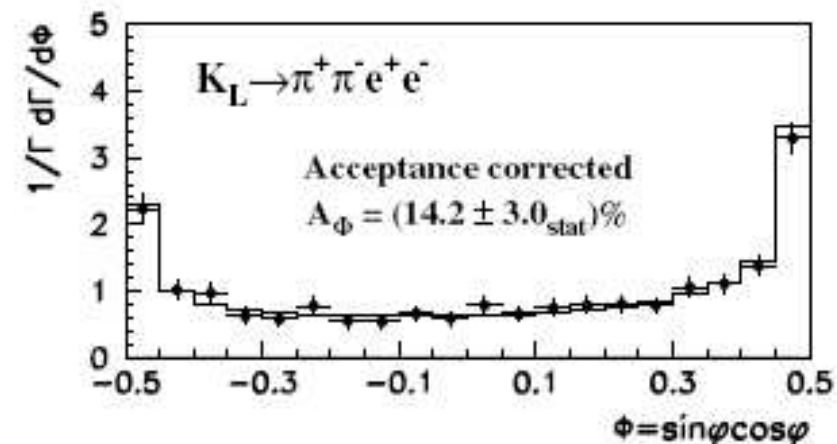
\Rightarrow CP violating asymmetry in $\sin\phi\cos\phi$

$\phi = \angle (\pi^+ \pi^-), (e^+ e^-)$ planes in K_L cms

$$A_\phi = \frac{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} - N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} + N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}$$

NA48 result

A. Lai et al., EPJC 30 (2003) 33

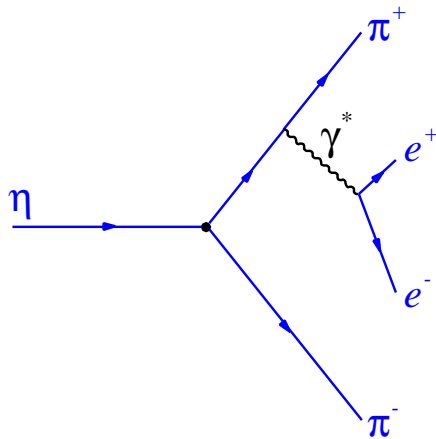


CP violation in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$

C.Q. Geng, J.N. Ng, T.H. Wu,
MPLA 17 (2002) 1489
D.N. Gao, MPLA 17 (2002) 1583

dominant amplitudes

CP violating bremsstrahlung

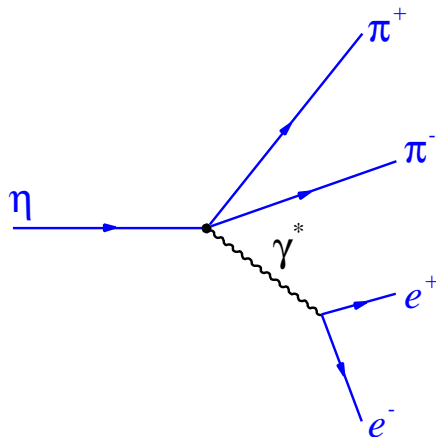


Standard Model constraint from $\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$:

experimental upper bound $\Rightarrow A_\phi < 10^{-4}$

theoretical prediction $\Rightarrow A_\phi \sim 10^{-15}$

CP conserving M1 γ emission

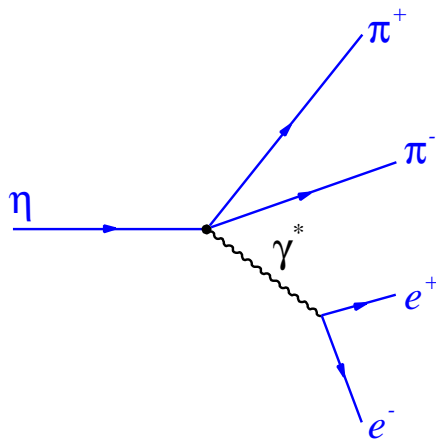


CP violation in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$

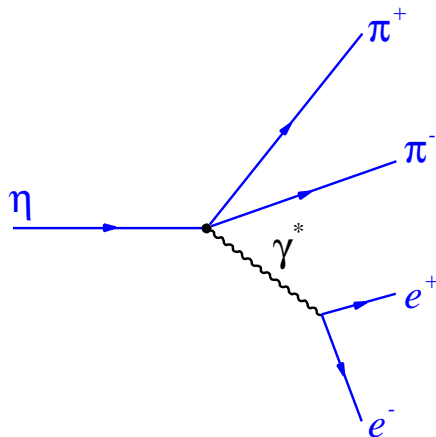
C.Q. Geng, J.N. Ng, T.H. Wu,
MPLA 17 (2002) 1489
D.N. Gao, MPLA 17 (2002) 1583

dominant amplitudes

CP violating E1 γ emission



CP conserving M1 γ emission



interference of amplitudes

\Rightarrow CP violating linear photon polarisation

\Rightarrow CP violating asymmetry in $\sin\phi\cos\phi$

$\phi = \angle (\pi^+ \pi^-), (e^+ e^-)$ planes in η cms

$$A_\phi = \frac{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} - N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} + N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}$$

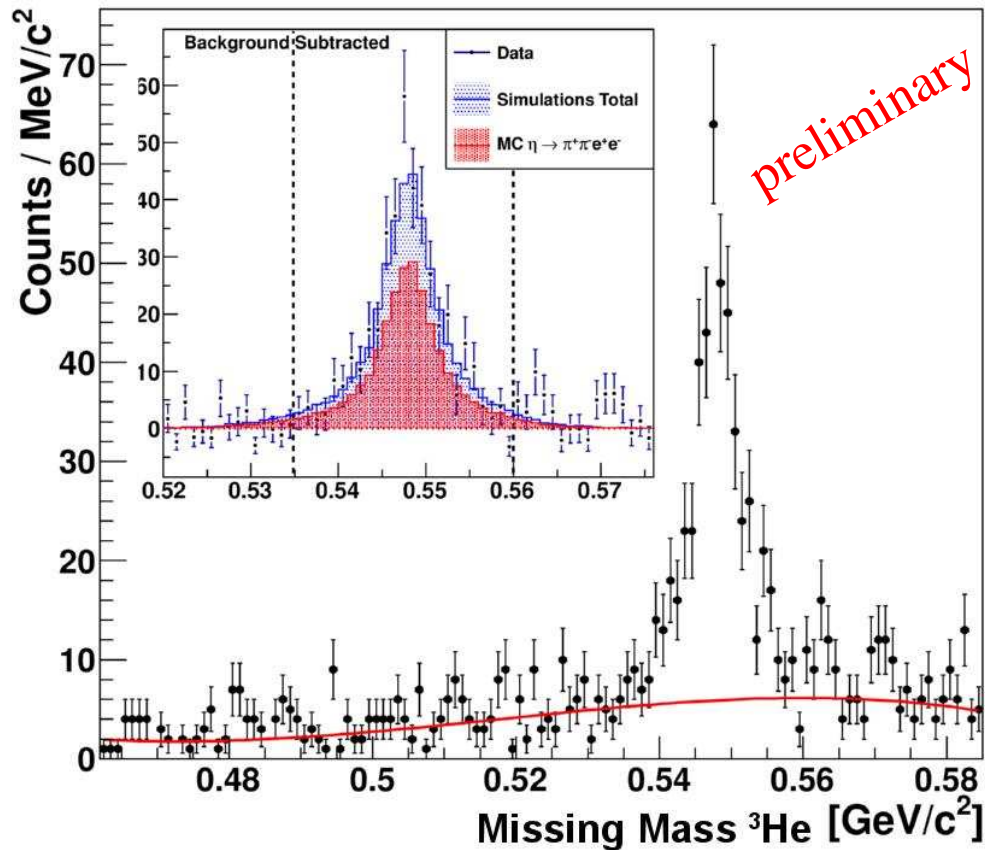
\Rightarrow construct operators, that do not contribute

directly to $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ and K^0 decays

\Rightarrow flavor conserving CP violating four-fermion operators
involving two s-quarks

A_ϕ up to 2%

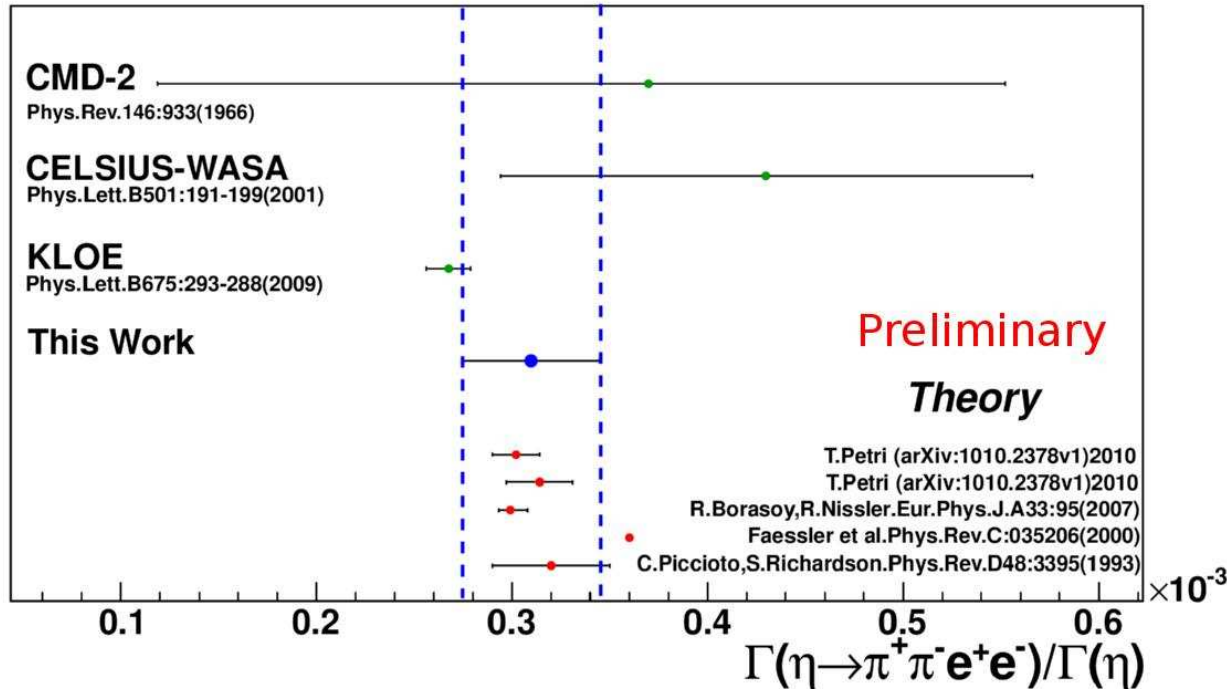
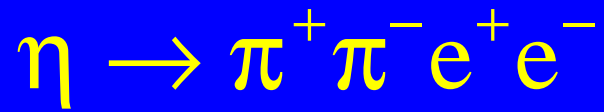
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ at WASA



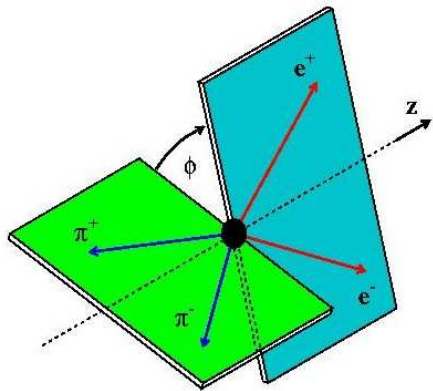
- 3×10^7 tagged $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ events
- $263 \pm 24_{\text{stat}}$ signal events

preliminary results: $\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-) = (3.10 \pm 0.27_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.22_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-4}$

$$A_\phi = (0.4 \pm 9.0_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.8_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-2}$$



- branching ratio in agreement with previous measurements
- statistics benchmark KLOE:
 $1555 \pm 53_{\text{stat}}$ events



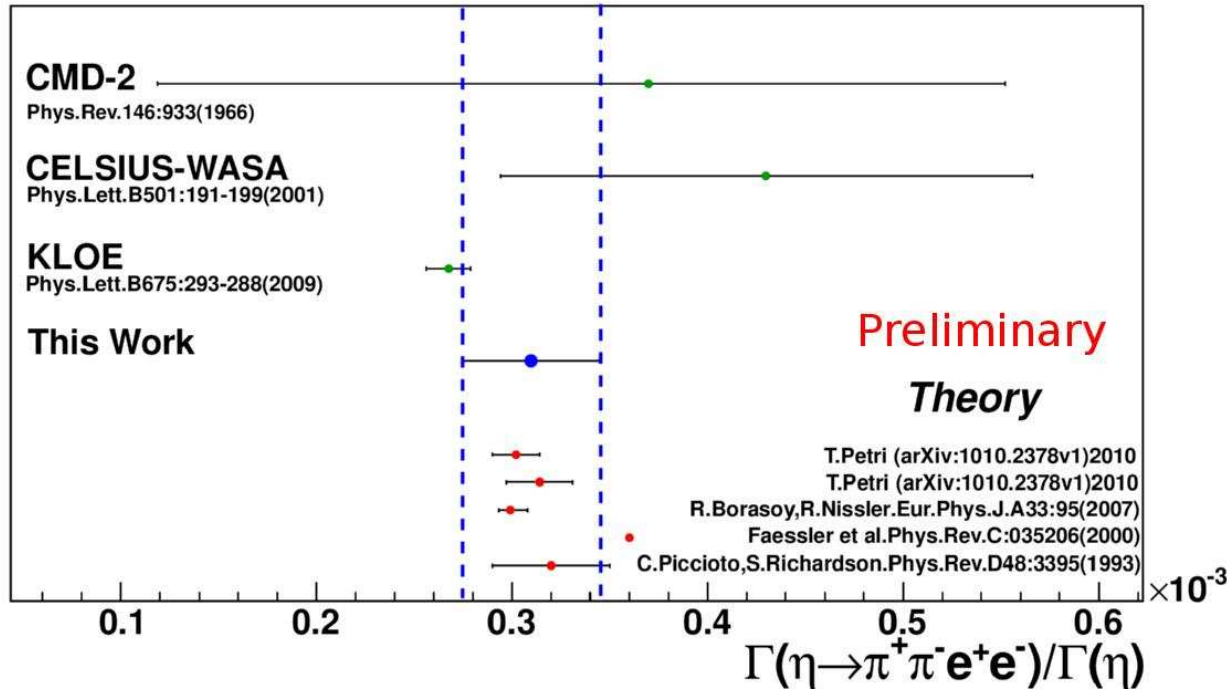
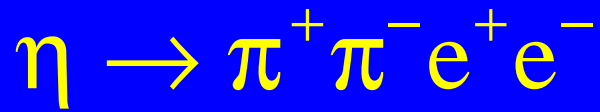
- A_ϕ limited by statistics

KLOE

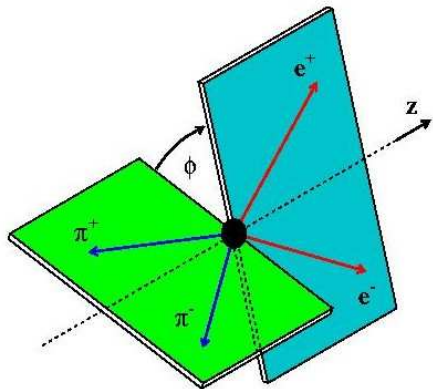
$$A_\phi = (-0.6 \pm 2.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.8_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-2}$$

WASA preliminary

$$A_\phi = (0.4 \pm 9.0_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.8_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-2}$$



- branching ratio in agreement with previous measurements
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- A_ϕ limited by statistics

KLOE

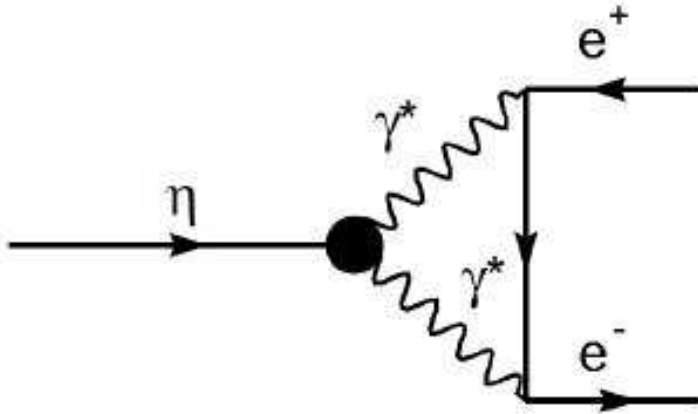
$$A_\phi = (-0.6 \pm 2.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.8_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-2}$$

WASA preliminary

$$A_\phi = (0.4 \pm 9.0_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.8_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-2}$$

\Rightarrow one order of magnitude larger statistics in WASA pp data expected
 \Rightarrow KLOE-2 is expected to reduce statistical error by a factor of two

Towards rare decays: $\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^-$



- SM: decay via two virtual photons
- further suppressed by helicity factors m_e/m_η at each $\gamma e^+ e^-$ vertex
- unitarity limit: $\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = 1.8 \times 10^{-9}$

theoretical estimate:

$$\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (5 \pm 1) \times 10^{-9}$$

L. Ametller, A. Bramon, E. Masso,
PRD 48 (1993) 3388

M. Savage, M. Luke, M. Wise,
PLB 291 (1992) 481

$\Gamma(e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	Γ_{13}/Γ
$< 5.6 \times 10^{-6}$	90	²² AGAKISHIEV 12A	SPEC	$pp \rightarrow \eta + X$	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$< 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$	90	BERLOWSKI 08	WASA	$pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} \eta$	
$< 0.77 \times 10^{-4}$	90	BROWDER 97B	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \simeq 10.5 \text{ GeV}$	
$< 2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	WHITE 96	SPEC	$pd \rightarrow \eta {}^3\text{He}$	
$< 3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	DAVIES 74	RVUE	Uses ESTEN 67	
²² AGAKISHIEV 12A uses a data sample of 3.5 GeV proton beam collisions on liquid hydrogen target collected by the HADES detector.					

\Rightarrow sensitive to non-Standard Model contributions

Towards rare decays: $\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-$

theoretical estimate:

$$\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-) = (5 \pm 1) \times 10^{-9}$$

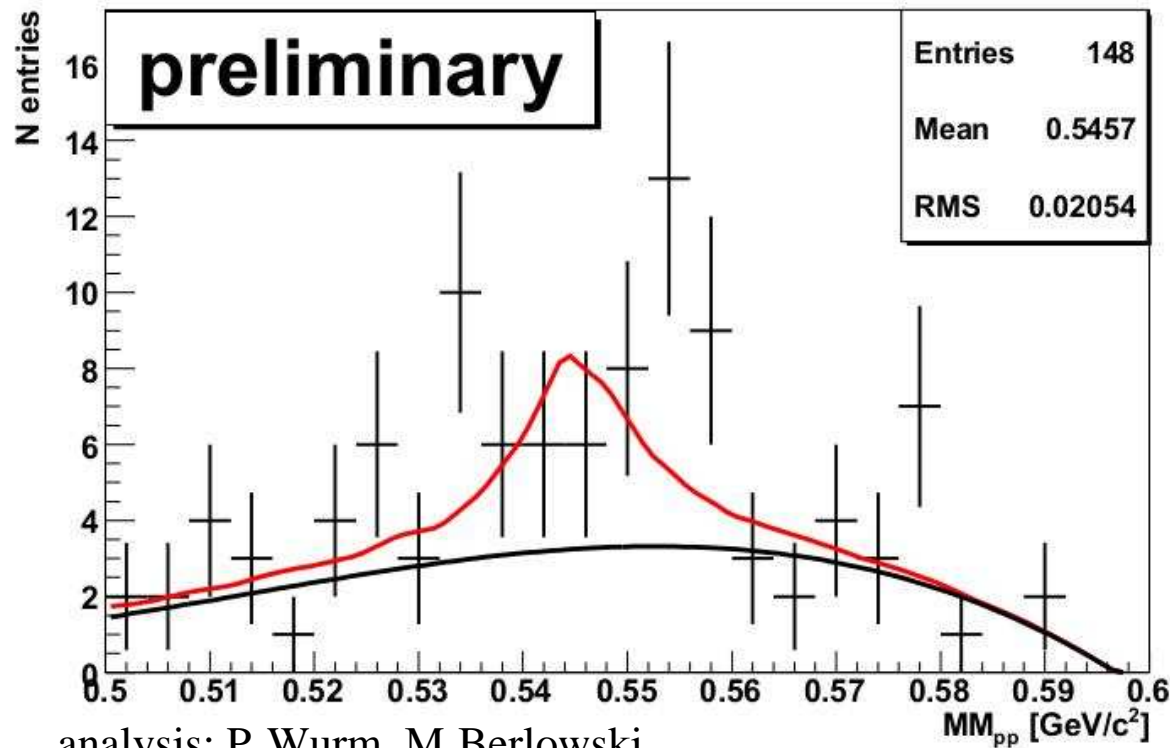
L.Ametller, A.Bramon, E.Masso,
PRD 48 (1993) 3388

M.Savage, M.Luke, M.Wise,
PLB 291 (1992) 481

experimental limit (HADES):

$$\text{BR}(\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-) < 5.6 \times 10^{-6}$$

G.Agakishiev et al.,
EPJA 48 (2012) 64



WASA-at-COSY

$pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$ (all data)
 $\text{BR} < 6 \times 10^{-6}$ 90% CL, prel.

$pp \rightarrow pp\eta$ (1/9 data)
 $\text{BR} < 4.6 \times 10^{-6}$ 90% CL, prel.



Electromagnetic Form Factors with WASA-at-COSY

WASA-at-COSY has accumulated large statistics data
on π^0 and η electromagnetic form factors

$\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ data cover $(g-2)_\mu$ welcome band

**First results from pd η data,
high statistics pp analysis on the way**

WASA-at-COSY Collaboration

147 members
27 institutions



Sofia

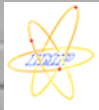
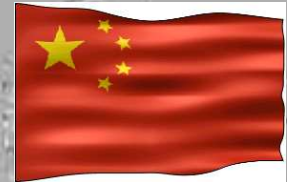
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Lanzhou

Physics Coordinator:
A. Kupsc (Uppsala)



KEK



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Warsaw



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Uppsala



Dubna



Moscow



Novosibirsk