



Recent results from the SND detector

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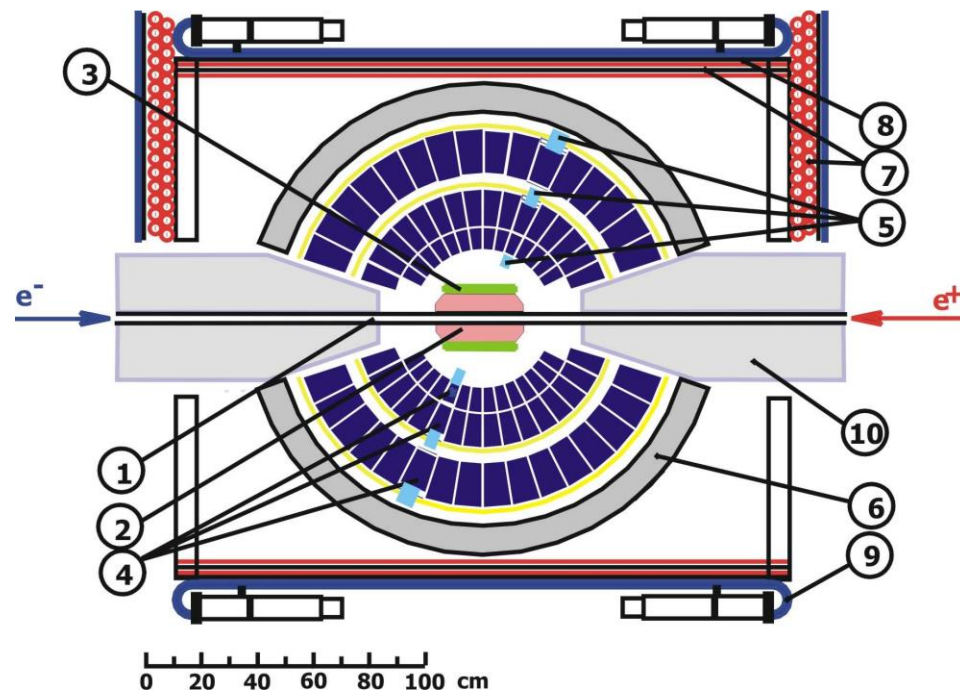
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on behalf of the SND collaboration

EPS HEP2017, Venice, Italy,
5-12 July 2017



SND detector



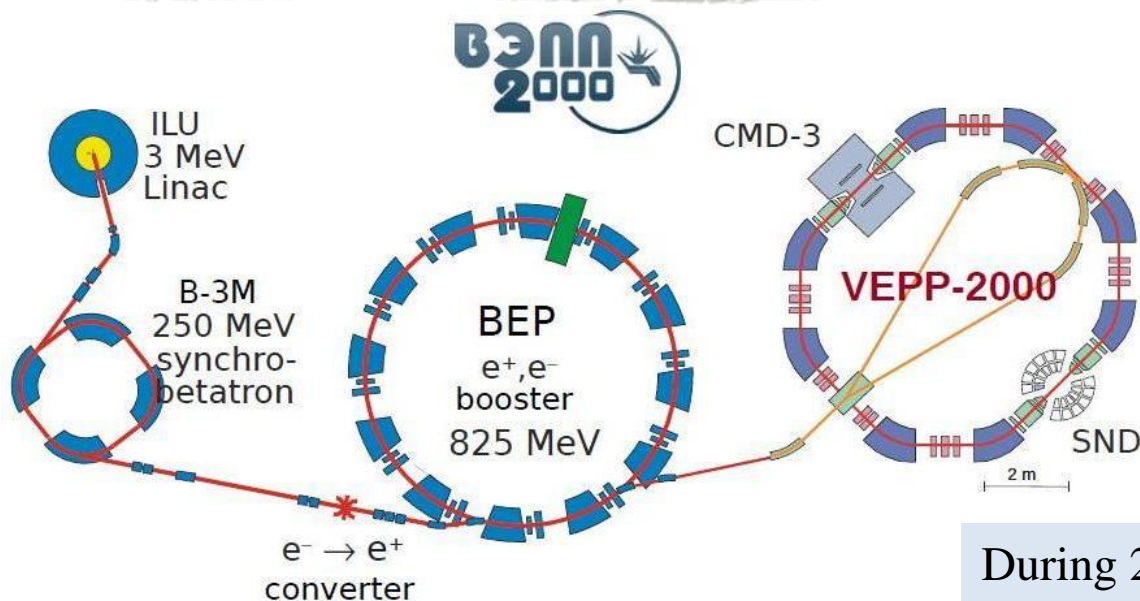
1 – beam pipe, 2 – tracking system, 3 – aerogel Cherenkov counter, 4 – NaI(Tl) crystals, 5 – phototriodes, 6 – iron muon absorber, 7–9 – muon detector, 10 – focusing solenoids.

SND collected data at the VEPP-2M (1996-2000) and VEPP-2000 (2010-2013, 2016-...)

Main physics task of SND is study of all possible processes of e^+e^- annihilation into hadrons below 2 GeV.

- ✓ The total hadronic cross section, which is calculated as a sum of exclusive cross sections.
- ✓ Study of hadronization (dynamics of exclusive processes).
 - Properties of excited vector mesons of the ρ , ω , ϕ families
 - Development of MC event generator for $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons below 2 GeV.

VEPP-2000 e^+e^- collider

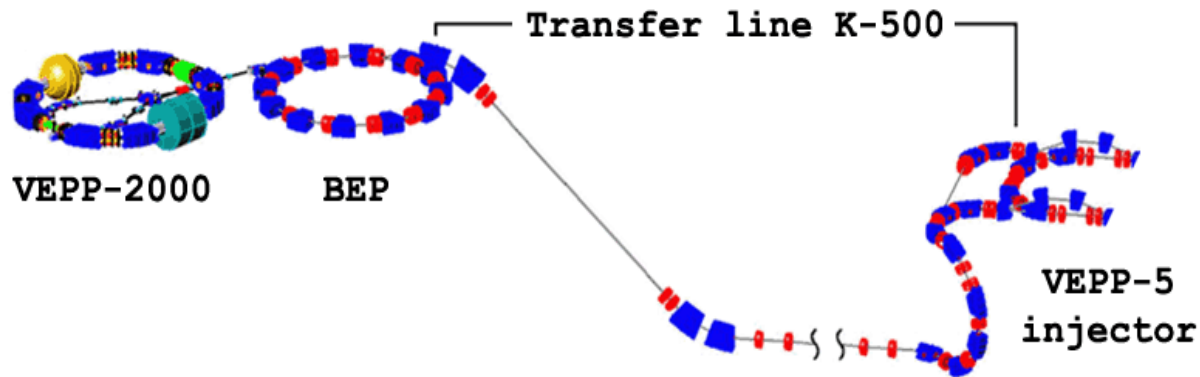


VEPP-2000 parameters:

- c.m. energy $E=0.3-2.0$ GeV
- circumference – 24.4 m
- round beam optics
- Luminosity at $E=1.8$ ГэВ
 $1 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ (project)
 $4 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ (achieved)

During 2010-2013 the luminosity was limited by the deficit of positrons

- ✓ x10 more intense positron source
- ✓ Experiments at upgraded VEPP-2000 was restarted by the end of 2016.
- ✓ About 50 pb^{-1} of integrated luminosity has been already collected during the 2017 run



SND data

VEPP-2M

	Below ϕ	Near ϕ	Above ϕ
IL, pb ⁻¹	9.1	13.2	8.8
E _{cm} , GeV	0.36-0.97	0.98-1.06	1.06-1.38

~15 hadronic processes are currently under analysis

VEPP-2000

	Below ϕ	Near ϕ	Above ϕ
IL, pb ⁻¹	15.4	6.9	100.0
E _{cm} , GeV	0.30-0.97	0.98-1.05	1.05-2.00

Precision measurements:

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$ (VEPP-2M data)
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-$

First measurements

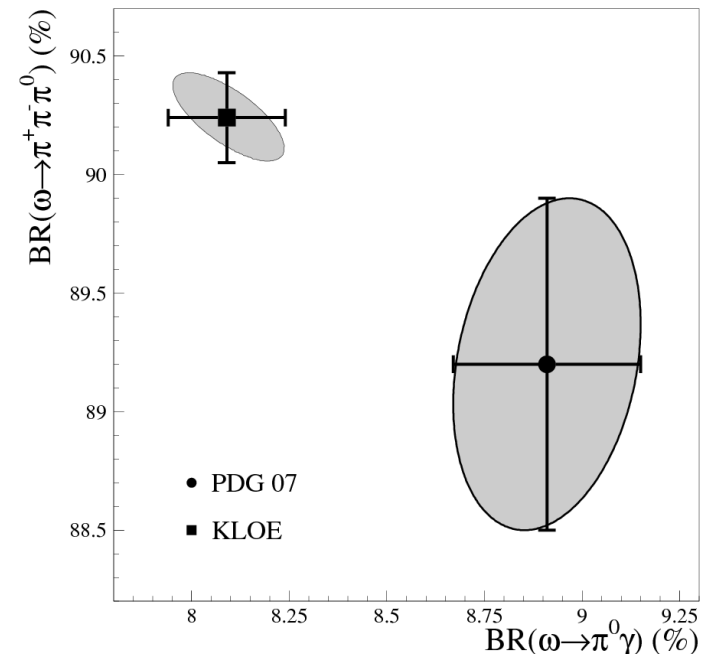
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\eta$
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0\eta$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$ (VEPP-2M data)

- ❑ Third largest cross section (after 2π and 3π) below 1 GeV
- ❑ Measurement of the $\pi^0\gamma^*\gamma$ transition form factor
- ❑ Measurement of the radiative decays $V \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$, $V = \rho, \omega, \phi \dots$
- ❑ There is a tension between the KLOE measurement of the ratio $\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma) / \Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ and other measurements of ω -meson parameters.

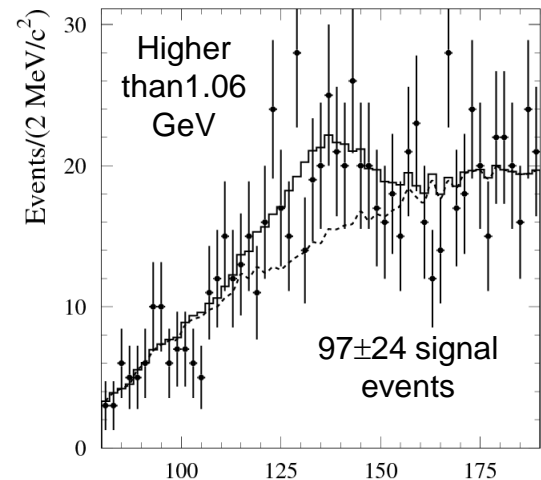
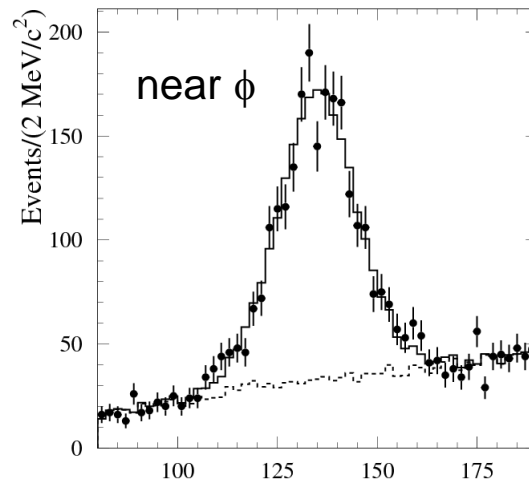
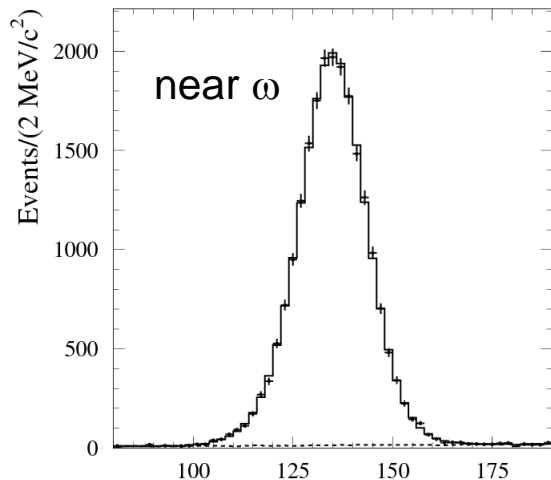
KLOE studies the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$ process near the ϕ -meson resonance in two ω decay modes.

The KLOE measurement led to a large shifts of the previously measured ω -meson parameters, especially for $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$.

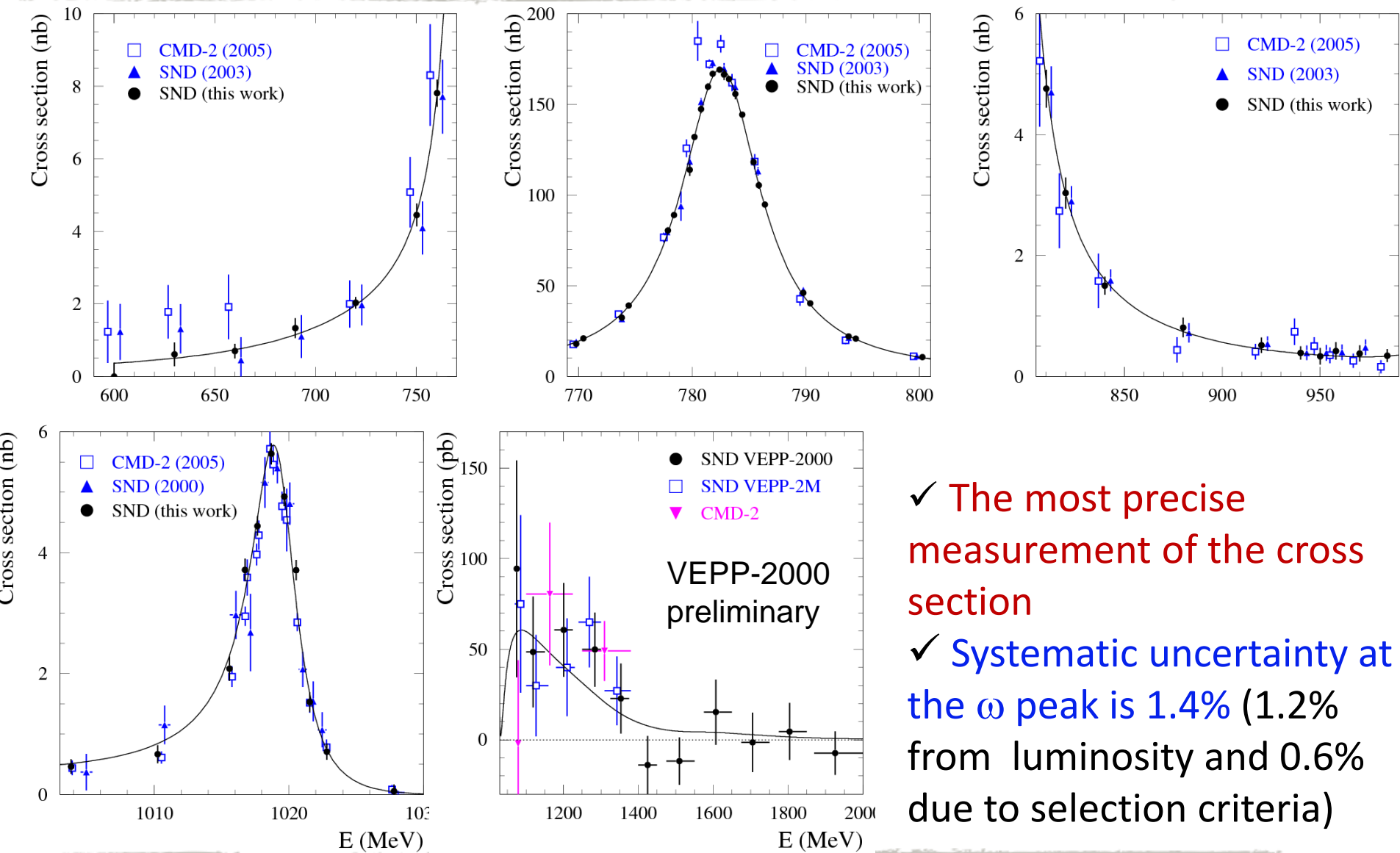


Analysis features

- ❑ The process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is used for normalization. Many selection criteria are **common for 2γ and 3γ** .
 - trigger, absence of charged tracks, cuts on the total energy deposition and event momentum, muon system veto.
- ❑ Final selection is **based on 4C kinematic fit** ($\chi^2_{3\gamma} < 30$, $36^\circ < \theta_\gamma < 144^\circ$, $80 < M_{\text{rec}} < 190$ MeV, where M_{rec} is the mass recoiling against largest energy photon).
- ❑ The number of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$ events is determined from **the fit to the M_{rec} spectrum**



Born cross section



- ✓ The most precise measurement of the cross section
- ✓ Systematic uncertainty at the ω peak is 1.4% (1.2% from luminosity and 0.6% due to selection criteria)

Results on radiative decays

■ $B(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) B(\omega \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (6.336 \pm 0.056 \pm 0.089) \times 10^{-6}$

Using PDG value for $B(\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$ $B(\omega \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ we obtain

$$\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) / \Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) = 0.0992 \pm 0.0023,$$

which is higher than the KLOE value 0.0897 ± 0.0016 by 3.4σ

■ $B(\rho \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) = (4.20 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-4}$

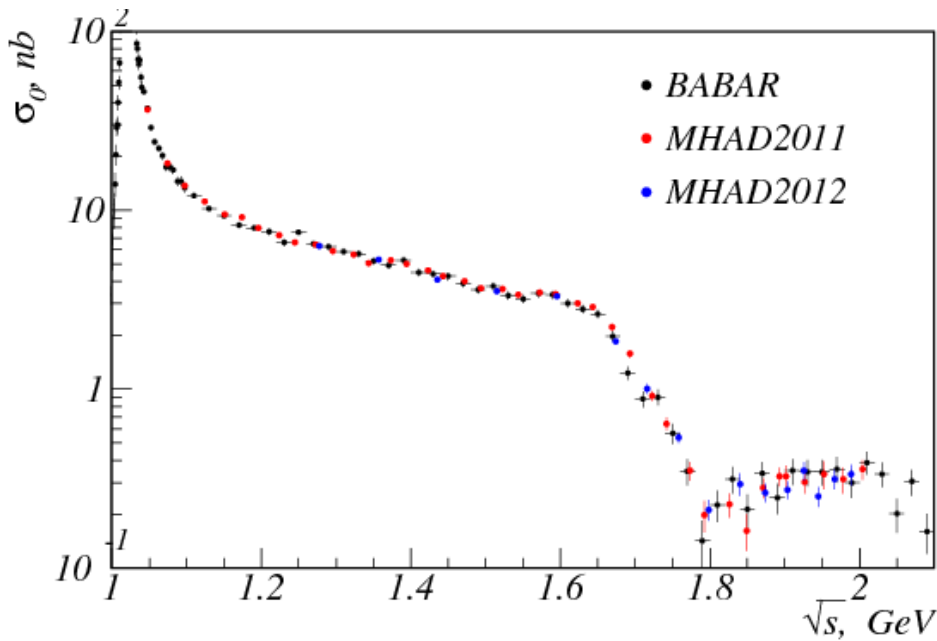
By 1.8σ lower than the current PDG value $(6.0 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-4}$, but agrees with the branching fraction for the charged mode $B(\rho^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \gamma) = (4.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$

■ $B(\phi \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) B(\phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (3.92_{-0.40}^{+0.71} \pm 0.51) \times 10^{-7}$

The model uncertainties of the previous measurements ($\sim 8\%$) were underestimated. For φ_ϕ fixed at the value $(163 \pm 7)^\circ$ obtained in the VMD fit to $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ data

$$B(\phi \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) B(\phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (4.04 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-7}$$

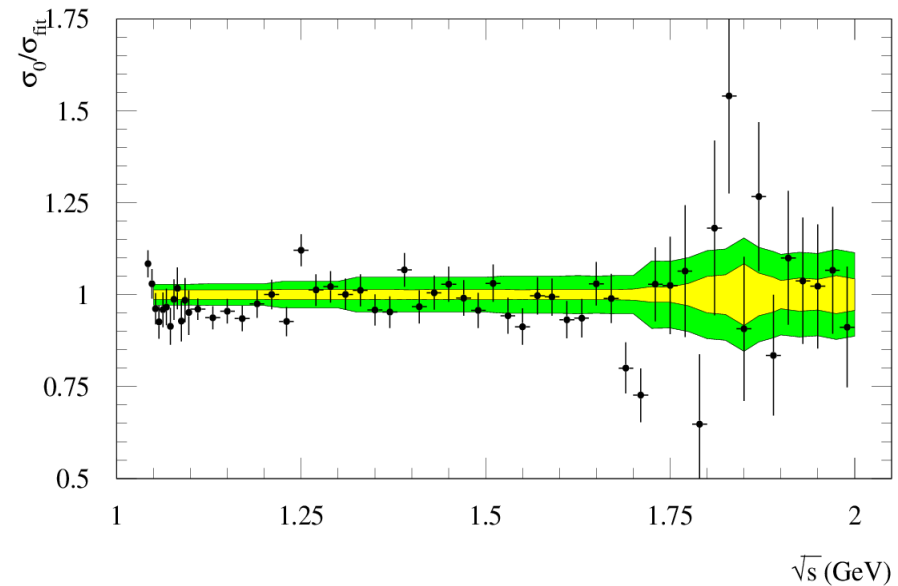
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-$$



Our measurement agrees with the BABAR data and has comparable or better accuracy.

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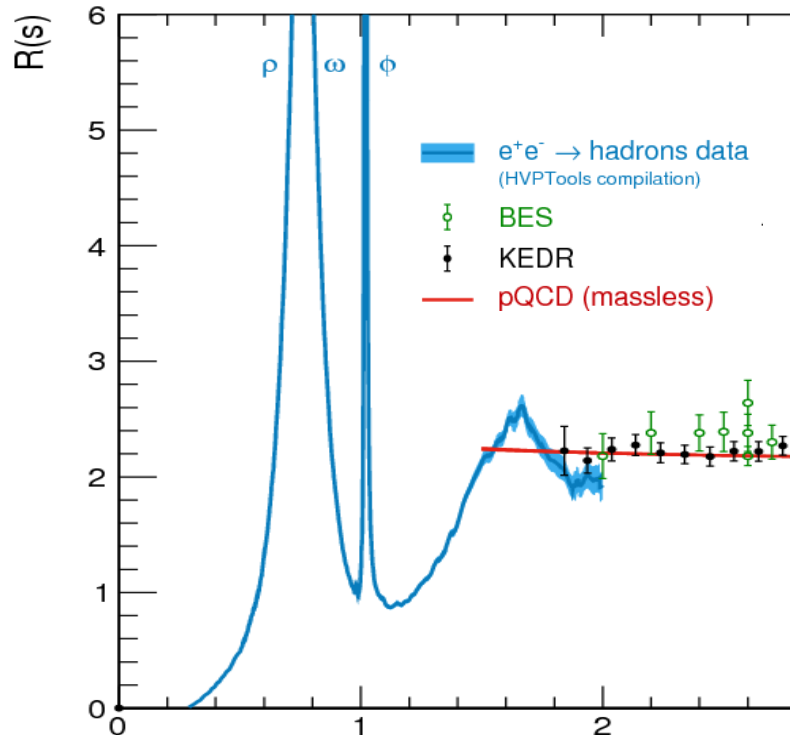
(BABAR data)/(SND fit) ratio



The green and yellow bands represent the BABAR and SND systematic uncertainties

Exclusive vs inclusive measurements

DHMZ , TAU 2016, arXiv:1612.02743

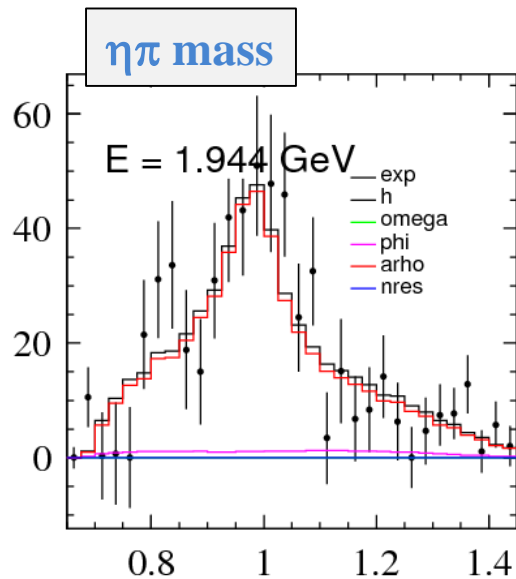
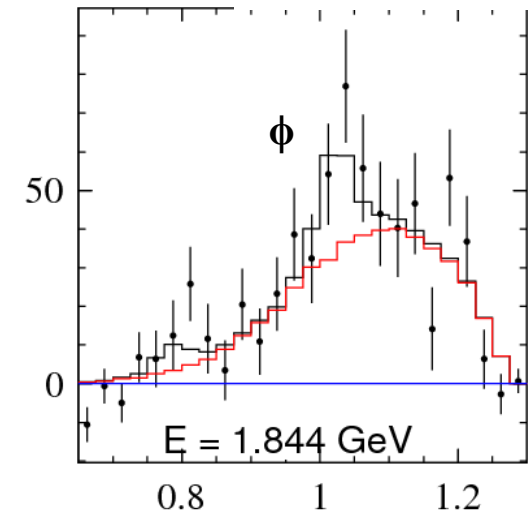
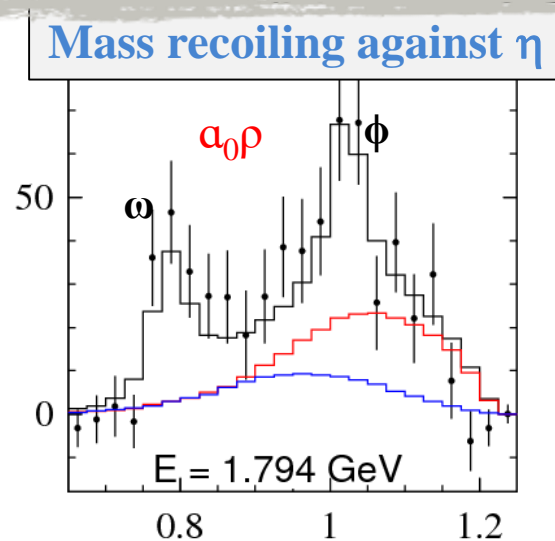
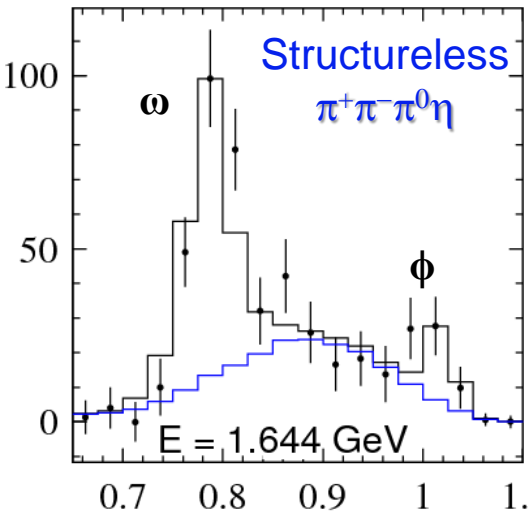


$$R(s) = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

- ❑ At $E < 2$ GeV the total cross section is calculated as a sum of exclusive channels.
- ❑ The exclusive data are incomplete in the region $1.6 < E < 2.0$ GeV.
- ❑ There is no experimental information on the final states $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\eta$, $\pi^+\pi^-\eta\eta$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0\eta$...)
- ❑ The important experimental task is to measure all significant exclusive channels below 2 GeV, and perform comparison with inclusive measurements and pQCD prediction.

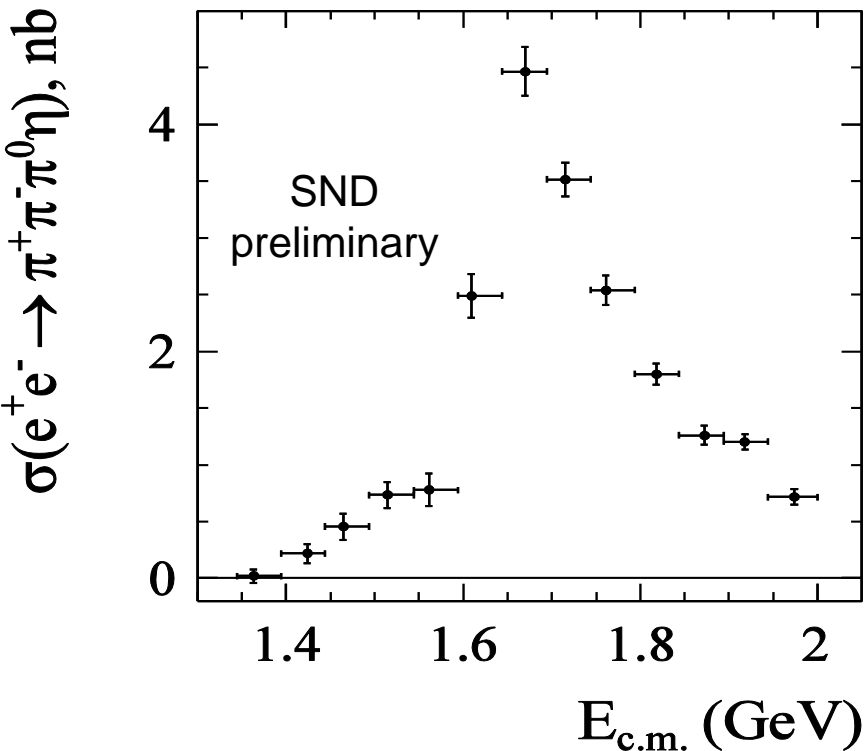
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\eta$$

preliminary



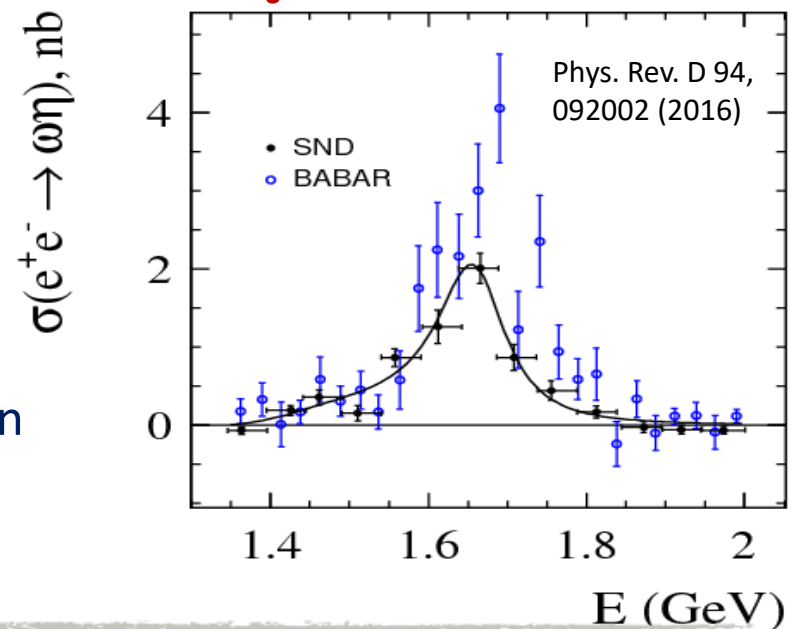
- $\omega\eta$ and $\phi\eta$ intermediate states are clearly seen in the spectrum of the mass recoiling against η
- $a_0(980)\rho$ intermediate state is seen in the $\eta\pi$ spectrum
- Some fraction of events at E below 1.8 GeV do not have any clear structure.

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



- The process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\eta$ has been measured separately.
- There is a significant difference between our result and the previous BABAR measurement.

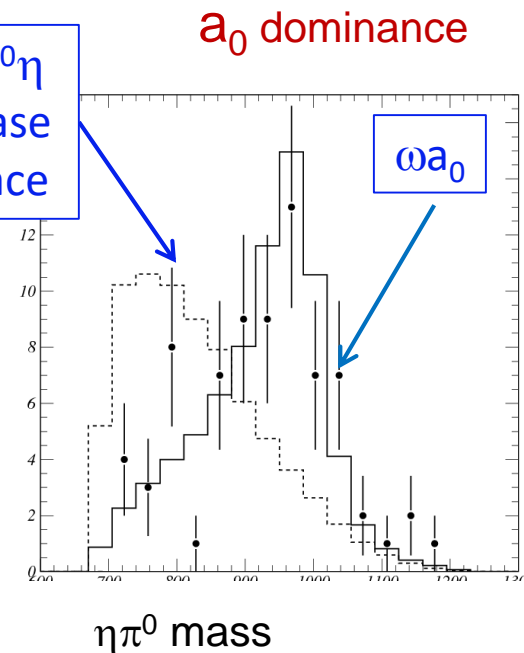
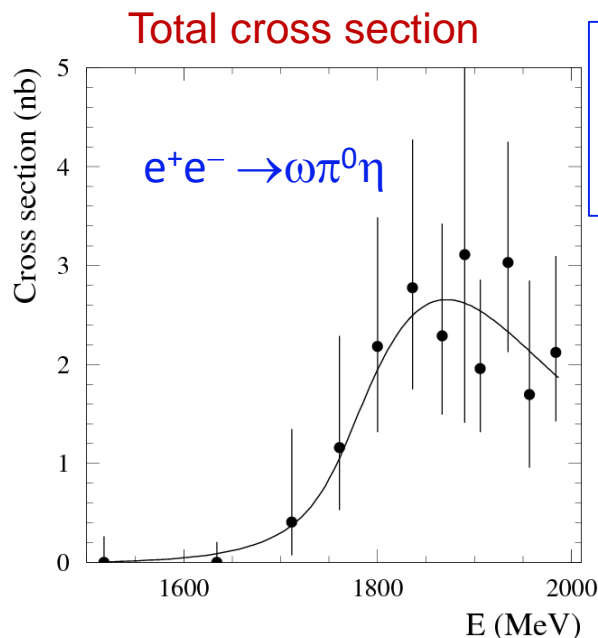
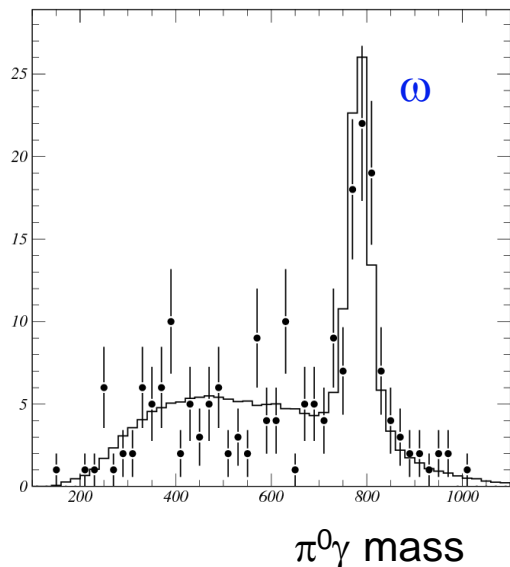
- ✗ First measurement of this process
- ✗ The intermediate states are $\omega\eta$, $\phi\eta$, $a_0\rho$ and structureless $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\eta$
- ✗ The known $\omega\eta$ and $\phi\eta$ contributions explain about 50-60% of the cross section below 1.8 GeV.
- ✗ Above 1.8 GeV the dominant reaction mechanism is $a_0\rho$



$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0\eta$ @ SND

Phys. Rev. D 94,032010 (2016)

7 photon final state
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\eta\gamma \rightarrow 7\gamma$



- First measurement of the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0\eta$ cross section.
- The dominant mechanism is $\omega a_0(980)$.
- The cross section is about 2.5 nb, 5% of the total hadronic cross section

Summary

- ✓ The SND detector accumulated $\sim 120 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity at the VEPP-2000 e^+e^- collider in the c.m. energy range 0.3 – 2 GeV.
- ✓ Data analysis on hadron production is in progress. The obtained results have comparable or better accuracy than previous measurements ($\omega\pi^0$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $\pi^+\pi^-\eta$, n anti- n , $\pi^0\gamma$, K^+K^-)
- ✓ For several processes the cross sections have been measured for the first time ($\eta\gamma$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\eta$, $\omega\pi^0\eta$)
- ✓ After VEPP-2000 upgrade, data taking was resumed, with a goal of $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity.