

Studying Isospin breaking and anomalous η/η' -Decay Modes in Photoproduction with GlueX

Daniel Lersch

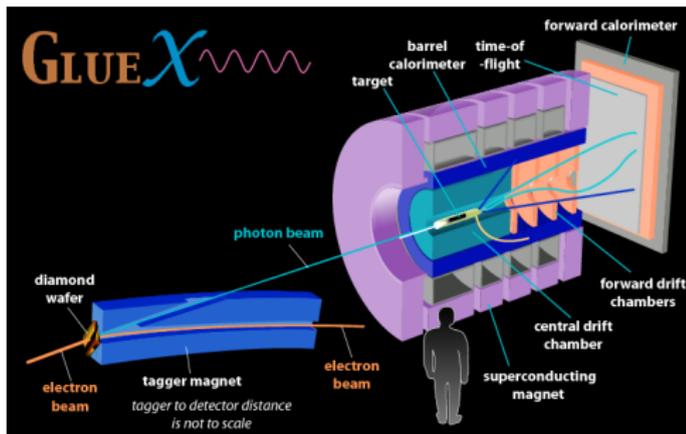
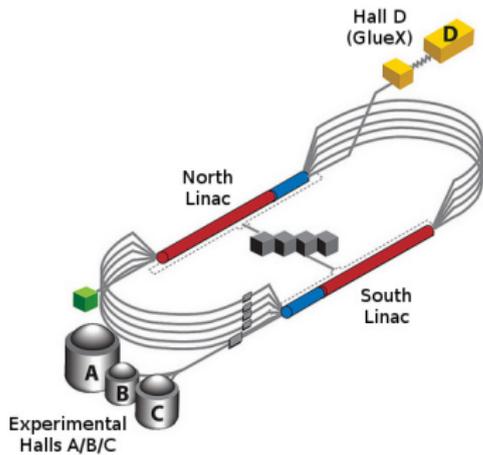
(For the GlueX Collaboration)

Florida State University

13.06.2019



The Gluonic eXcitations (GlueX) Experiment at Thomas Jefferson National Laboratory



Experimental Hall D:

- Over 125 scientists from:
 - ▶ 28 Institutions
 - ▶ 10 Countries
- Experiments with polarized photon beam

- ☑ **Phase I:** Low intensity ~ 5 PB of data taken

Run Period	Luminosity [pb^{-1}]
2016	2
2017	21
2018	80

- ☐ **Phase II:** High intensity + DIRC upgrade \rightarrow Start in fall this year

Physics Roadmap

Diagram taken from Sean Dobbs



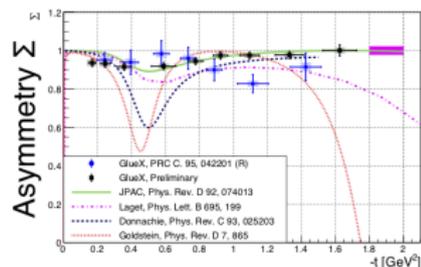
Collect Data

Physics Roadmap

Diagram taken from Sean Dobbs

Collect Data

Understand production mechanisms



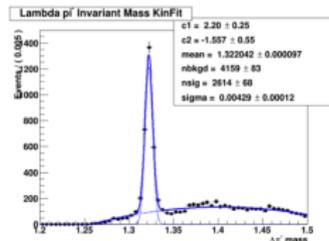
Physics Roadmap

Diagram taken from Sean Dobbs

Collect Data

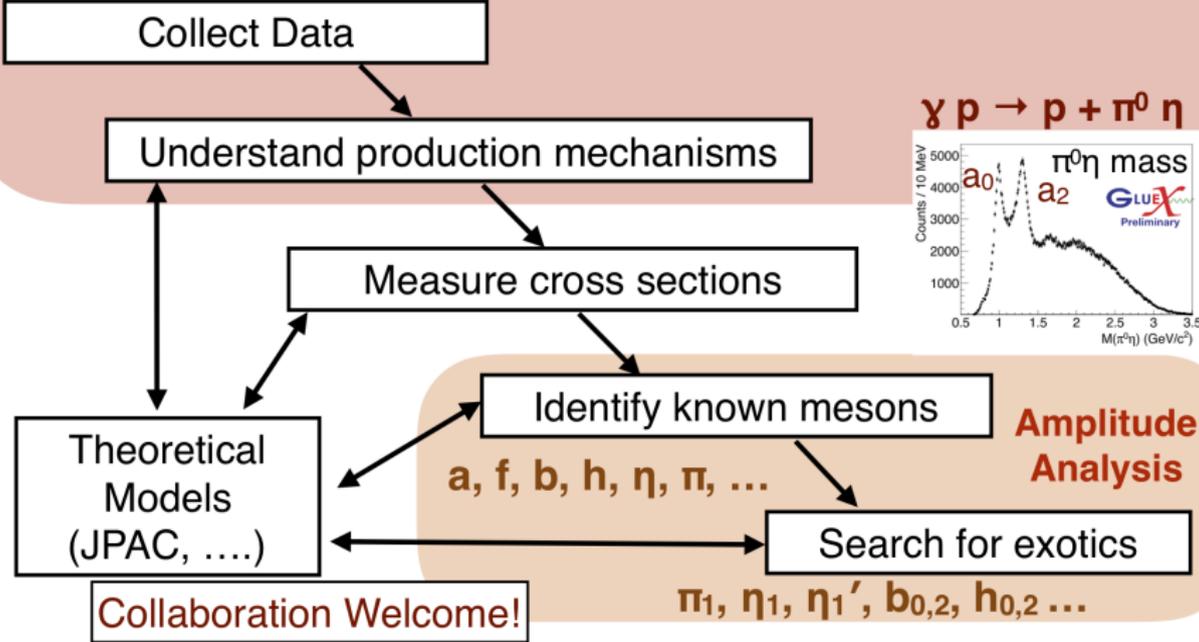
Understand production mechanisms

Measure cross sections



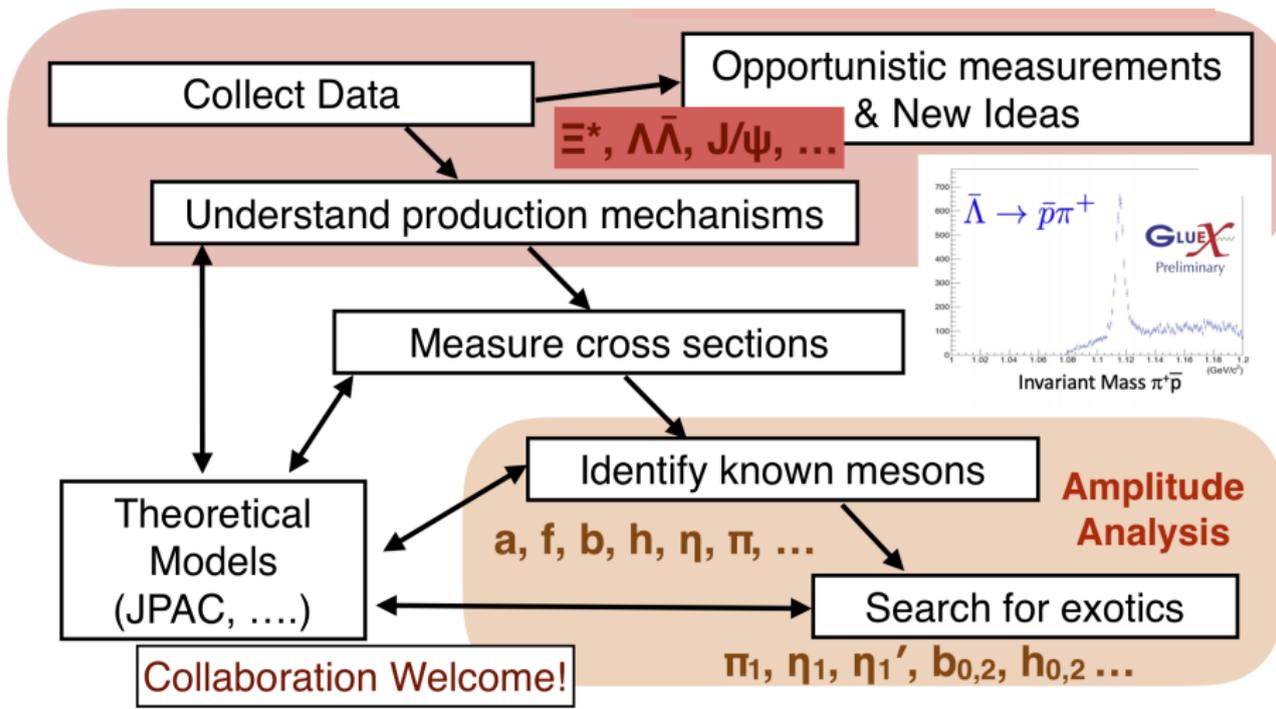
Physics Roadmap

Diagram taken from Sean Dobbs



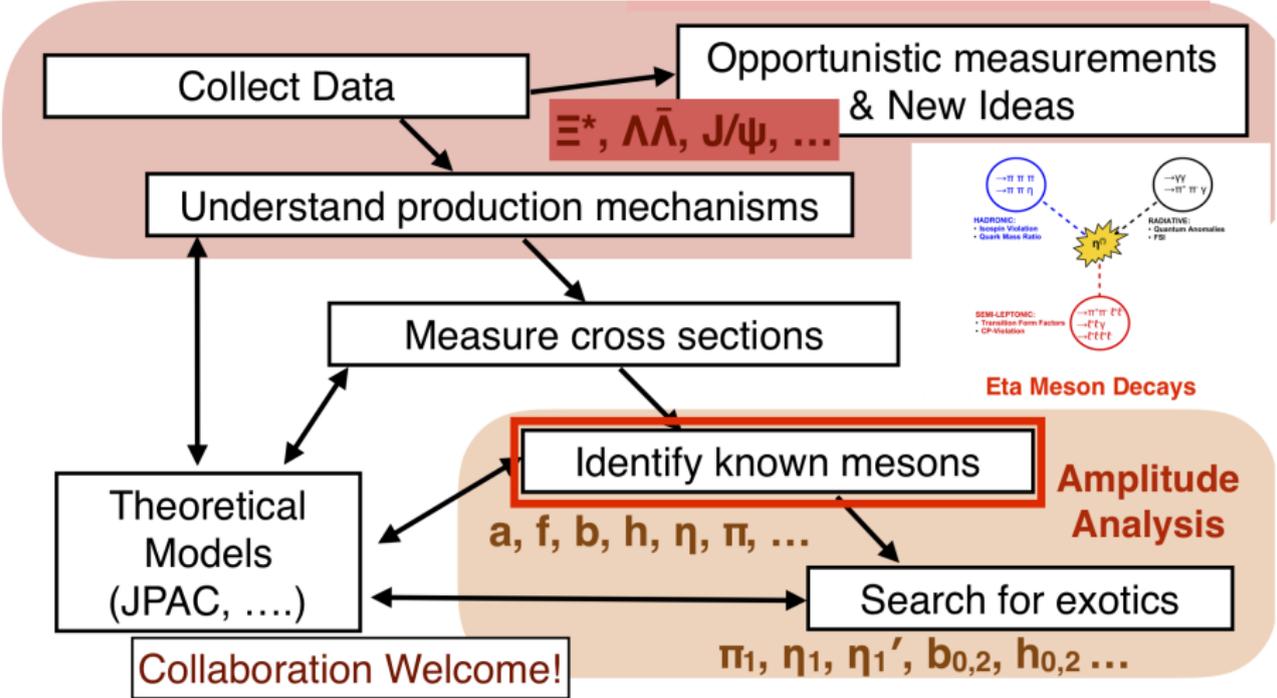
Physics Roadmap

Diagram taken from Sean Dobbs

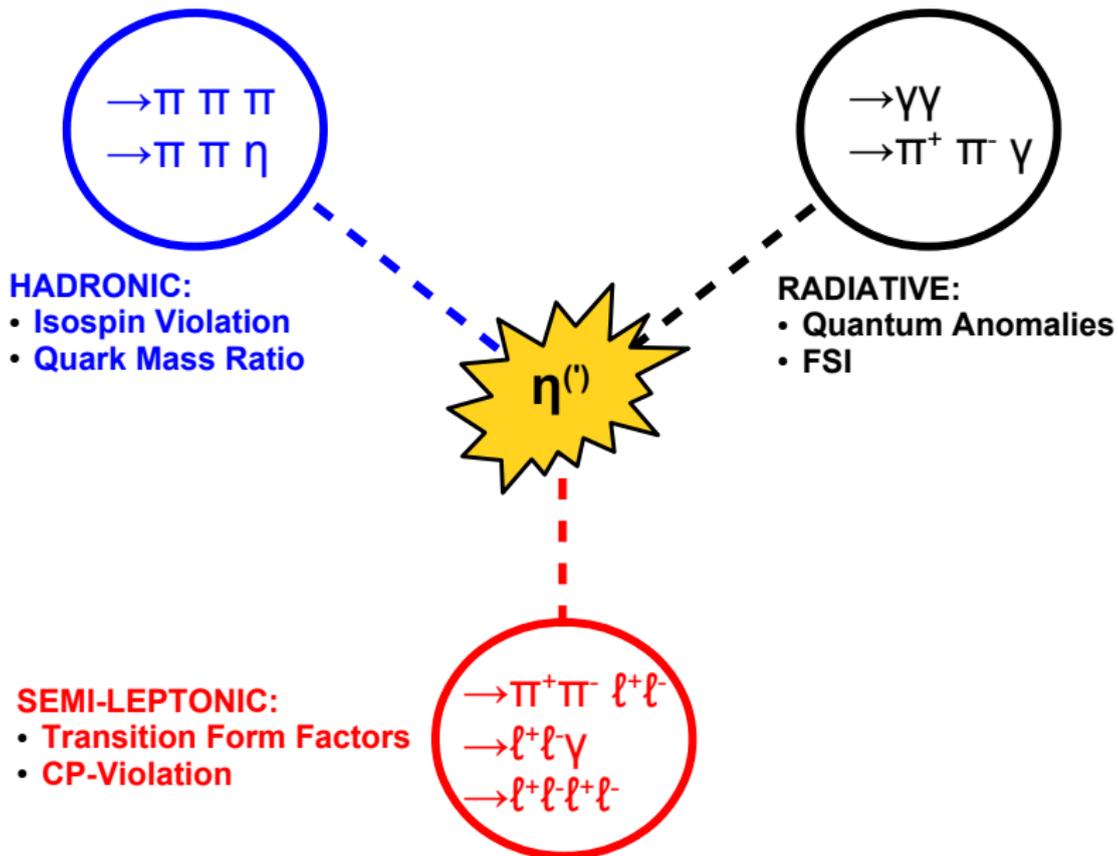


Physics Roadmap

Diagram taken from Sean Dobbs



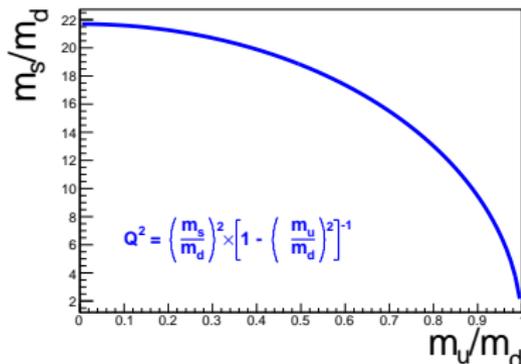
$\eta/\eta^{(\prime)}$ Decays



$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Decay Properties

System	Isospin $ I, I_z\rangle$	C-Eigenvalue	G-Eigenvalue
η	$ 0, 0\rangle$	+1	+1
$(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$	$ 0, 0\rangle$	-1	-1
$(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$	$ 0, 0\rangle$	+1	-1

- Decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ is...
 - ... G-violating
 - ... C-conserving \Leftrightarrow Isospin breaking
- Determine quark mass ratio by measuring decay width: $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \propto Q^{-4}$



\Rightarrow Experimental access to Γ :

- Relative branching fraction: e.g. $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) / \Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
- Dalitz Plot analysis

$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Dalitz Plot Analysis

- Parameterize decay width Γ :

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{dXdY} \propto (1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2 + eXY + fY^3 + gX^2Y + \dots)$$

- With dimensionless variables:

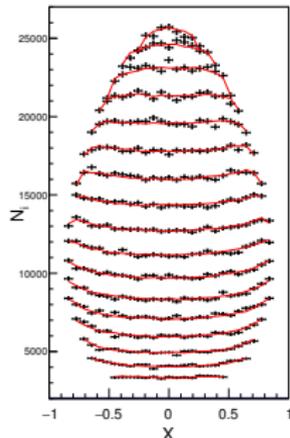
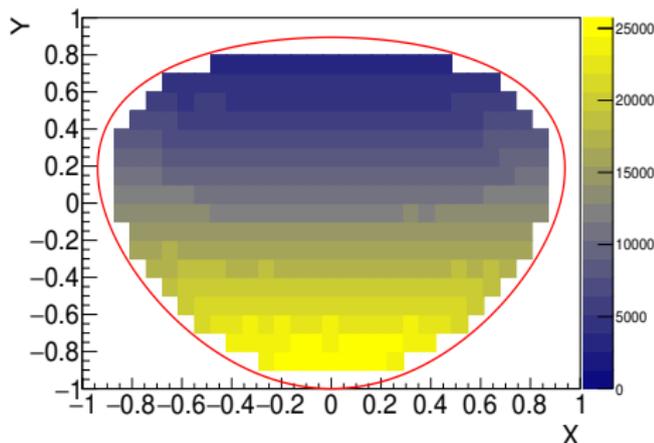
$$X = \sqrt{3}(T_{\pi^+} - T_{\pi^-})/\Sigma_T \rightarrow \text{Sensitive to charge conjugation}$$

$$Y = 3T_{\pi^0}/\Sigma_T - 1$$

- Results from KLOE: KLOE coll., *JHEP*, 019, (2016)

i) η -Mesons produced via: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Phi \rightarrow \eta\gamma$

ii) ≈ 4.7 M $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ events



$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Dalitz Plot Analysis

- Parameterize decay width Γ :

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{dXdY} \propto (1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2 + eXY + fY^3 + gX^2Y + \dots)$$

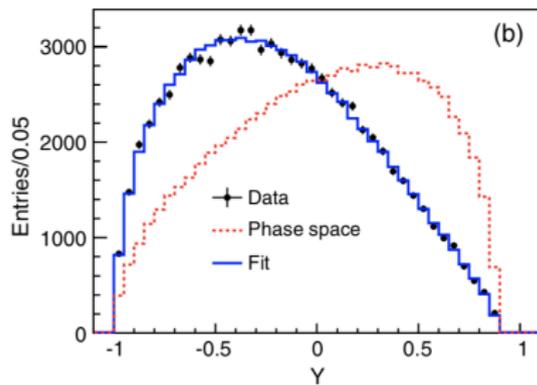
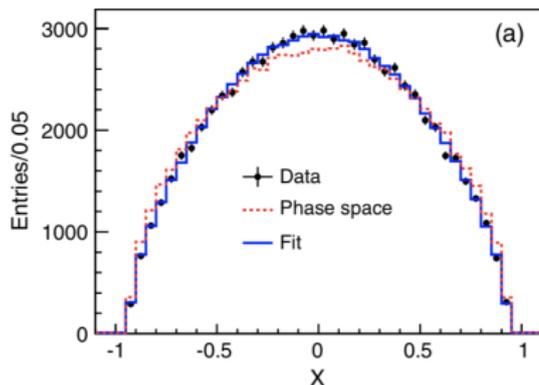
- With dimensionless variables:

$$X = \sqrt{3}(T_{\pi^+} - T_{\pi^-})/\Sigma_T \rightarrow \text{Sensitive to charge conjugation}$$

$$Y = 3T_{\pi^0}/\Sigma_T - 1$$

- Results from BESIII: *BESIII, Phys. Rev., D92(012014), (2015)*

- η -Mesons produced via: $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \eta\gamma$
- $\approx 80 \text{ k } \eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ events



$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Dalitz Plot Analysis

- Parameterize decay width Γ :

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{dXdY} \propto (1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2 + eXY + fY^3 + gX^2Y + \dots)$$

- With dimensionless variables:

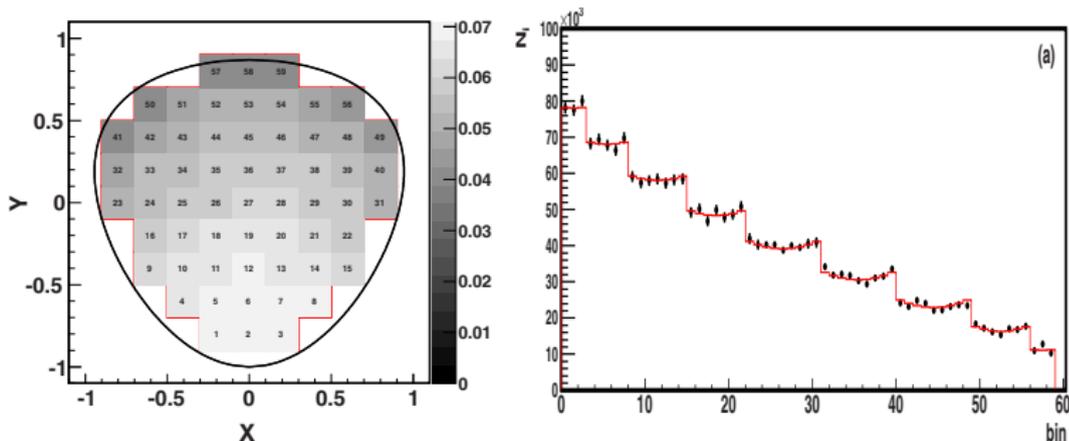
$$X = \sqrt{3}(T_{\pi^+} - T_{\pi^-})/\Sigma_T \rightarrow \text{Sensitive to charge conjugation}$$

$$Y = 3T_{\pi^0}/\Sigma_T - 1$$

- Results from WASA-at-COSY: WASA-at-COSY coll., *Phys. Rev.*, C90(045207), (2014)

i) η -Mesons produced via: $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He}\eta$

ii) $\approx 170 \text{ k } \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ events



$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Recent Results

Parameter:		- a	b	d	f
Exp.	KLOE(08) ^(a)	1.090(5)($^{+8}_{-19}$)	0.124(6)(10)	0.057(6)($^{+7}_{-16}$)	0.14(1)(2)
	WASA ^(b)	1.144(18)	0.219(19)(47)	0.086(18)(15)	0.115(37)
	BESIII ^(c)	1.128(15)(8)	0.153(17)(4)	0.085(16)(9)	0.173(28)(21)
	KLOE(16) ^(d)	1.104(3)(2)	0.142(6)($^5_{-4}$)	0.073(3)($^{+4}_{-3}$)	0.154(6)($^{+4}_{-5}$)
Theo.	PWA ^(e)	1.116(32)	0.188(12)	0.063(4)	0.091(3)
	PWA ^(f)	1.077(29)	0.170(8)	0.060(2)	0.091(3)
	KT ^(g)	1.142(45)	0.172(16)	0.097(13)	0.122(16)

(a) KLOE coll., *JHEP*, 05, (2008)

(b) WASA-at-COSY coll., *Phys. Rev.*, C90(045207), (2014)

(c) BESIII, *Phys. Rev.*, D92(012014), (2015)

(d) KLOE coll., *JHEP*, 019, (2016)

(e) Peng Guo et al., *Phys. Rev.*, D92(05016), (2015)

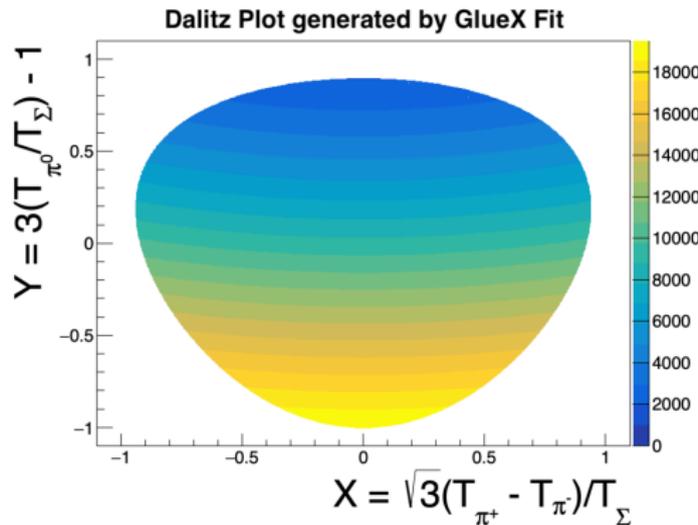
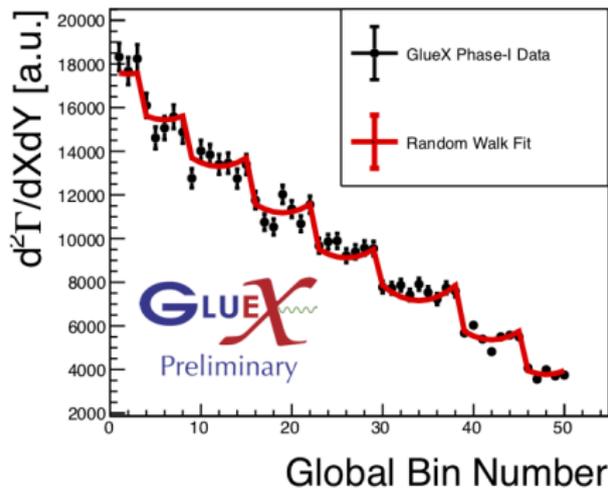
(f) Peng Guo et al., *Phys. Lett.*, B771(497-502), (2017)

(g) M.Albaladejo and B. Moussallam, *Eur. Phys. J., C*, (2017)

- Partial wave analysis performed by JPAC:
 - WASA-at-COSY: $Q = 21.4 \pm 1.1$ ^(e) (~ 120 k events)
 - KLOE: $Q = 21.7 \pm 1.1$ ^(g) ($\sim 4.7 \cdot 10^6$ events)
- CLAS6 Dalitz Plot analysis on g12 data ongoing
- Perform Dalitz Plot Analysis with GlueX-I Data
 - 1.) $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
 - 2.) $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$

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

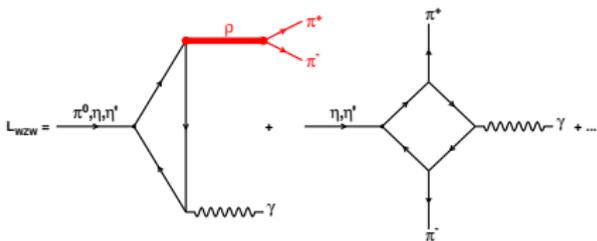
Status GlueX-I Data Analysis



- ≈ 300 k $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ events reconstructed in 20% of GlueX Phase-I data
 - ▶ Found consistency with previous measurements
 - ▶ No asymmetries in Dalitz Plot observed
 - ▶ Checks for systematic uncertainties ongoing
- Dalitz Plot analysis for remaining GlueX Phase-I data ongoing

$$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$$

Box Anomaly, FSI and CP-Violation



Underlying decay: $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$

- Wess-Zumino-Witten-Lagrangian
+ $\pi\pi$ -FSI
- CP-Conserving for M_1 and E_2 photon transitions

- Study $M(\pi^+, \pi^-)$ -Distribution:

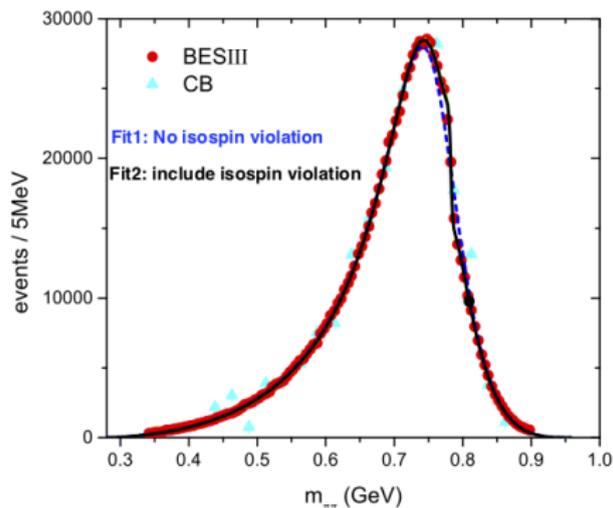
- Determine contributions from box anomaly term
- Insights into $\pi\pi$ -FSI

- Amplitude analysis for decay:

$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$$

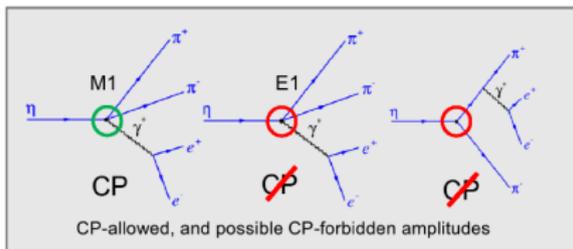
Ling-Yun Dai et al., Phys. Rev. D97(036012), (2018)

Amplitude/Resonance	[keV]
$\eta' \rightarrow \rho \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	56.6 ± 5.3
Box Anomaly	3.34 ± 0.35
$\eta' \rightarrow \omega \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	$(67.5 \pm 16.0)10^{-3}$



$$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$$

Box Anomaly, FSI and CP-Violation



Underlying decay: $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$

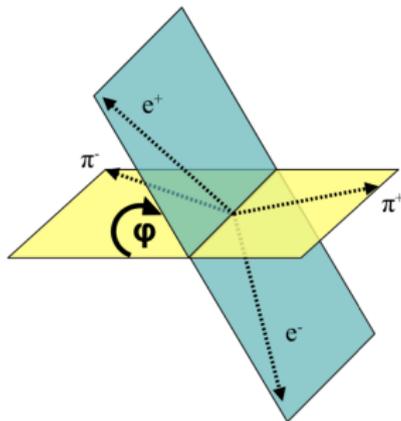
- Wess-Zumino-Witten-Lagrangian + $\pi\pi$ -FSI
- CP-Conserving for M_1 and E_2 photon transitions
- Access to CP-violation \rightarrow Need information about γ polarization

Virtual case: $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma^*$

- Where: $\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
 \Rightarrow suppressed by $\approx \alpha$
- Polarization encoded in pion-lepton decay planes

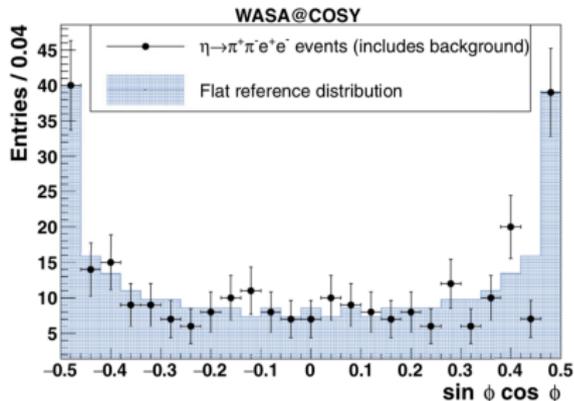
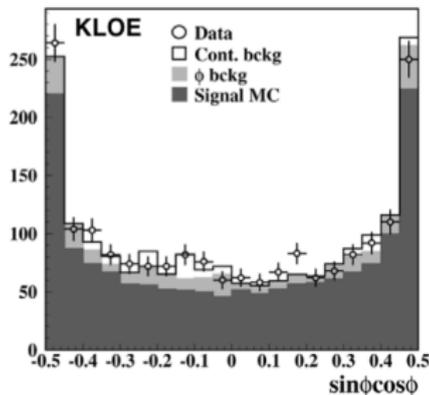
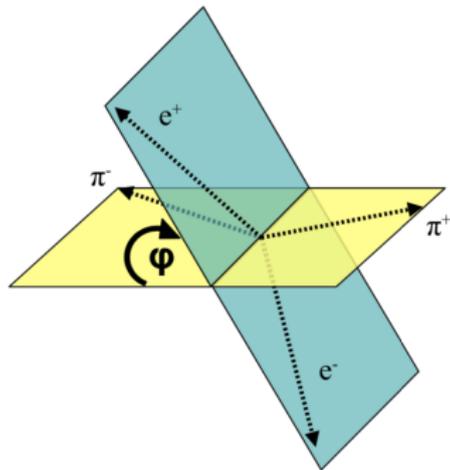
Illustration on the bottom right taken from:

WASA-at-COSY coll. *Phys. Rev.C*,94 ,065206 (2016)



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

- $A_\phi = \frac{N(\sin[\Phi] \cos[\Phi] > 0) - N(\sin[\Phi] \cos[\Phi] < 0)}{N(\sin[\Phi] \cos[\Phi] > 0) + N(\sin[\Phi] \cos[\Phi] < 0)}$
- Measuring A_ϕ reveals information about CP-violating transitions
- Upper limit predicted by theory^(a): $\sim 1\%$
(a) D. Gao. *Mod. Phys. Lett.*, A17:1583-1588,(2002)
- Measurements of A_ϕ performed by WASA-at-COSY and KLOE



$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$ Asymmetry and Branching Fraction

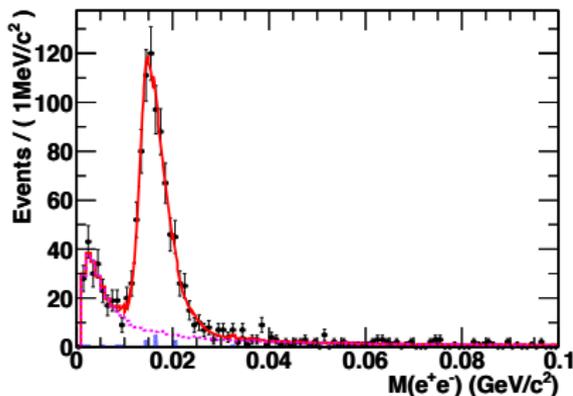
Experiment	X	$\frac{\Gamma(X \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-)}{\Gamma_X}$ [10^{-4}]	A_Φ [10^{-2}]	#Events [k]
WASA ^(b)	η	$2.7 \pm 0.2_{stat} \pm 0.2_{sys}$	$-1.1 \pm 6.6_{stat} \pm 0.2_{sys}$	0.215
KLOE ^(c)	η	$2.68 \pm 0.09_{stat} \pm 0.07_{sys}$	$-0.6 \pm 2.5_{stat} \pm 1.8_{sys}$	1.6
BESIII ^(d)	η'	$21.1 \pm 1.2_{stat} \pm 1.5_{sys}$	n/a	0.429

(b) WASA-at-COSY coll. *Phys. Rev.C*,94 ,065206 (2016)

(c) KLOE coll. *Phys. Lett.B*,675 ,283-288 (2009)

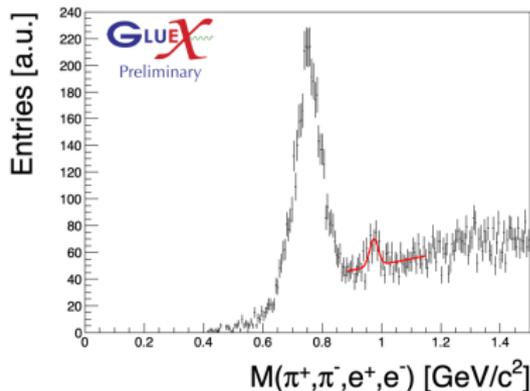
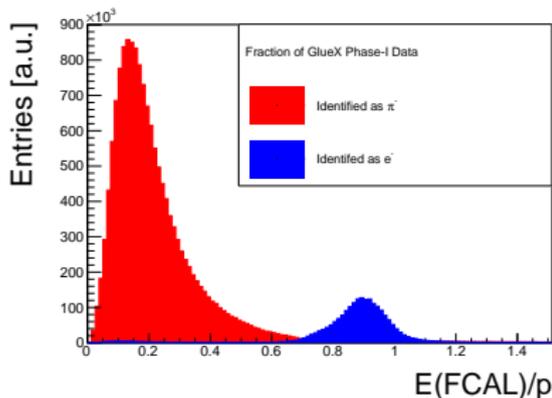
(d) BESIII coll. *Chinese Phys. C* 42, 04202 (2108)

- Shown on the right:
BESIII^(d) analysis of $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$
- Main background contribution:
 $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ at $M(e^+, e^-) \approx 0.015$ GeV



$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ Plans and Analysis Strategy for GlueX-I

- Want to measure/study:
 - i) Branching fraction
 - ii) $M(\pi^+, \pi^-)$ and $M(e^+, e^-)$
 - iii) A_Φ
- PID is crucial part of analysis:
 - ▶ Utilize machine learning to identify particles within detector
 - ▶ Combine information into Bayesian probability
- Analyzed subsample of the GlueX Phase-I data:
 - ▶ Reconstructed $\sim 120 \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ event candidates
 - ▶ Main background contributions from: ρ^0 , ω , K_S and $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$



Summary and Outlook

1. Dalitz Plot Analysis for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$:

- ▶ Reconstructed ~ 300 k events in 20% of GlueX Phase-I data
- ▶ Dalitz Plot distribution shows no C-violating asymmetries
 \Rightarrow Uniform reconstruction efficiency
- ▶ Analysis of remaining data ongoing
- ▶ Estimation of systematic uncertainties and parameter extraction on the way
- ▶ Expected statistics after analyzing total GlueX Phase-I data comparable with KLOE

2. Anomalous Decay $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$:

- ▶ Reconstructed ~ 120 η' event candidates in subsample of GlueX Phase-I data
- ▶ Electron identification important for analysis:
 - i) Suppression of π^\pm background
 - ii) Calculation of asymmetry A_Φ
- ▶ Analysis of remaining data set is ongoing
- ▶ Expected to have at least statistics as current BESIII result

Content

1. General

1.1 GlueX at Thomas Jefferson National Laboratory (2)

1.2 Physics Roadmap (3)

1.3 $\eta/\eta^{(\prime)}$ Decays (4)

2. $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

2.1 Decay Dynamics (5)

2.2 Dalitz Plot Analysis (6)

2.3 Recent results (7)

2.4 Status GlueX-I Data Analysis (8)

3. $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$

3.1 Box Anomaly, FSI and CP-Violation (9)

3.2 Asymmetry (10)

3.3 Asymmetry and Branching Fraction (11)

3.4 Plans and Analysis Strategy for GlueX-I (12)

4. Summary and Outlook (13)