



Recent results on hyperon pair production and nucleon time-like form factors at BESIII

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BESIII Collaboration





Agenda

- The BESIII experiment
- Experimental results
Nucleon electromagnetic form factors
- Experimental results
Hyperon pair production
- Summary

The BESIII experiment

Beijing Electron-Positron Collider (started in 1984, first operation in 1989, upgrade to BEPCII in 2008)
BEPCII is a double ring machine with beam energy tunable (RECORD ECM 4.946 GeV in feb 2021)

Chin.Phys.C 44 (2020) 4, 040001

Nature Rev.Phys. 1
(2019) no.8, 480-494

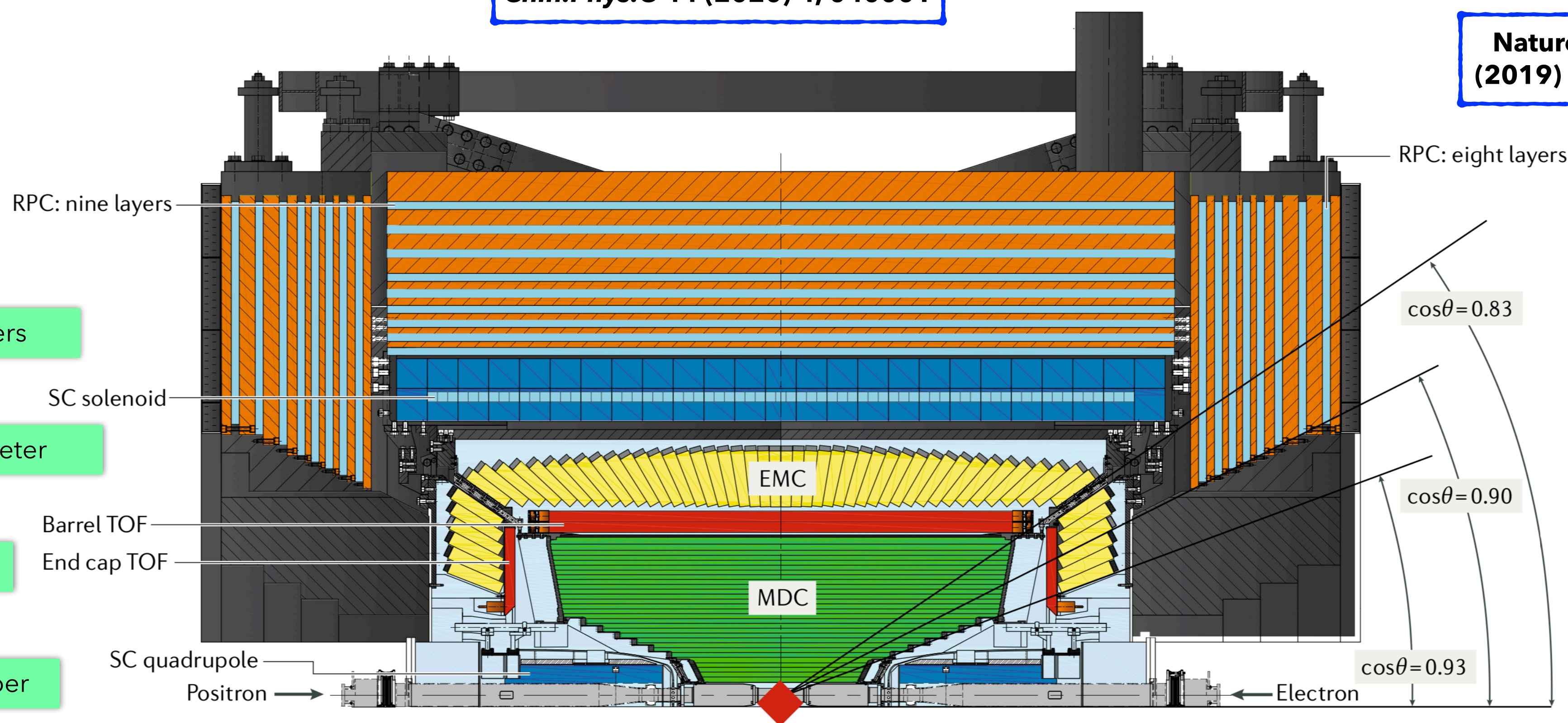
Solid angle:
93% of 4π
covered

Resistive Plate Chambers

Electromagnetic calorimeter

Time-Of-Flight

Multi-layer Drift Chamber



The BESIII experiment

Physics program:

- 🌐 Tests of electroweak interactions
- 🌐 Studies of light hadron spectroscopy and decay properties
- 🌐 Studies of the production and decay properties of the main charmonia
- 🌐 Studies of charm and τ -physics
- 🌐 Search for glueballs, quark-hybrids, multi-quark states and other exotic states
- 🌐 Precision measurements of QCD and CKM parameters and search for new physics

Remarkable results:

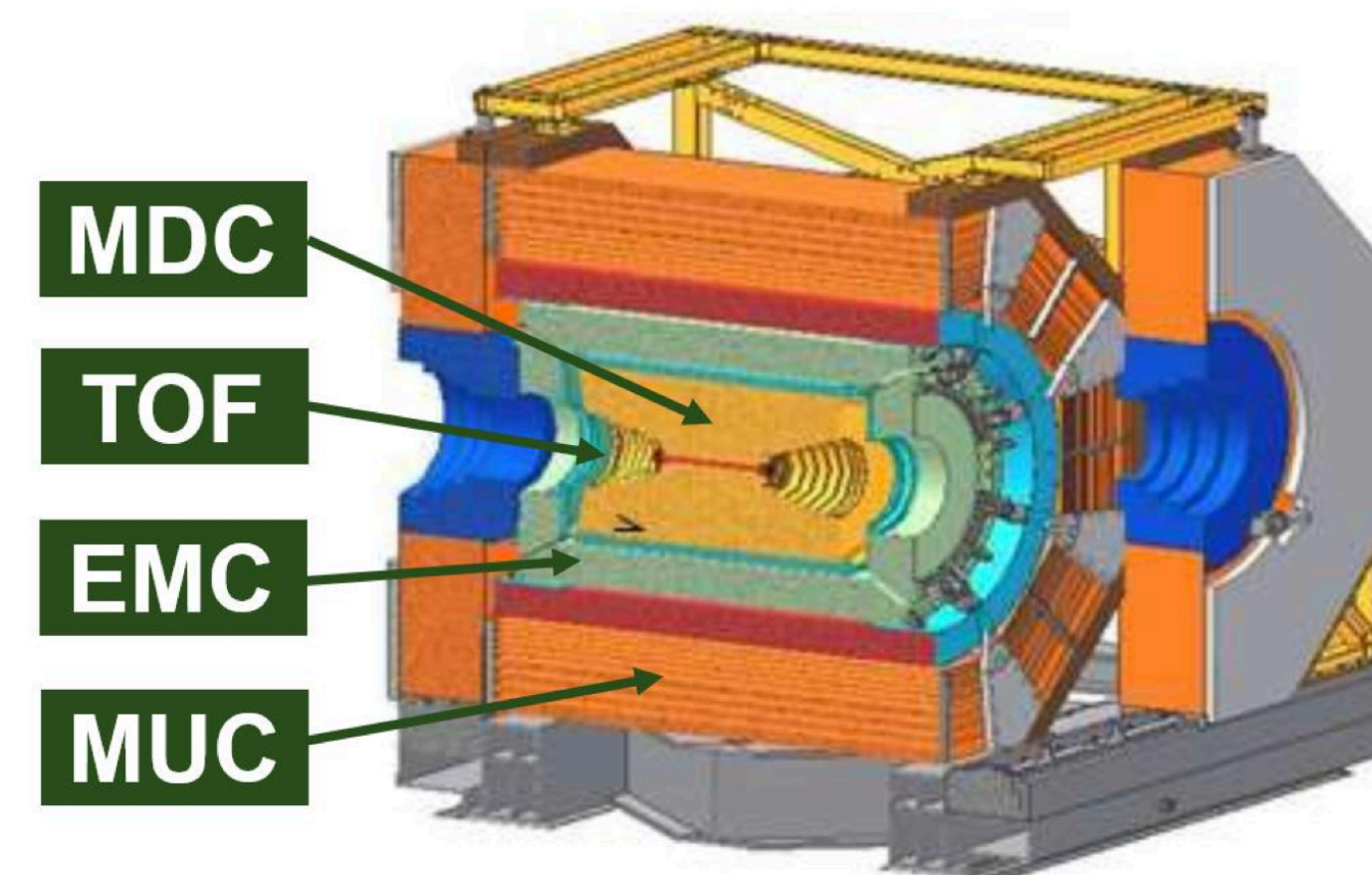
- ✅ BESIII accumulates 10 billion J/ψ events (2019-02-11)
- ✅ BESIII observes polarization of baryons in J/ψ decay (2019-05-07)

(based on 1.3 billions of J/ψ)

***Nature Phys.* 15 (2019) 631-634**

About 500 members
78 institution
16 countries

BESIII Detector

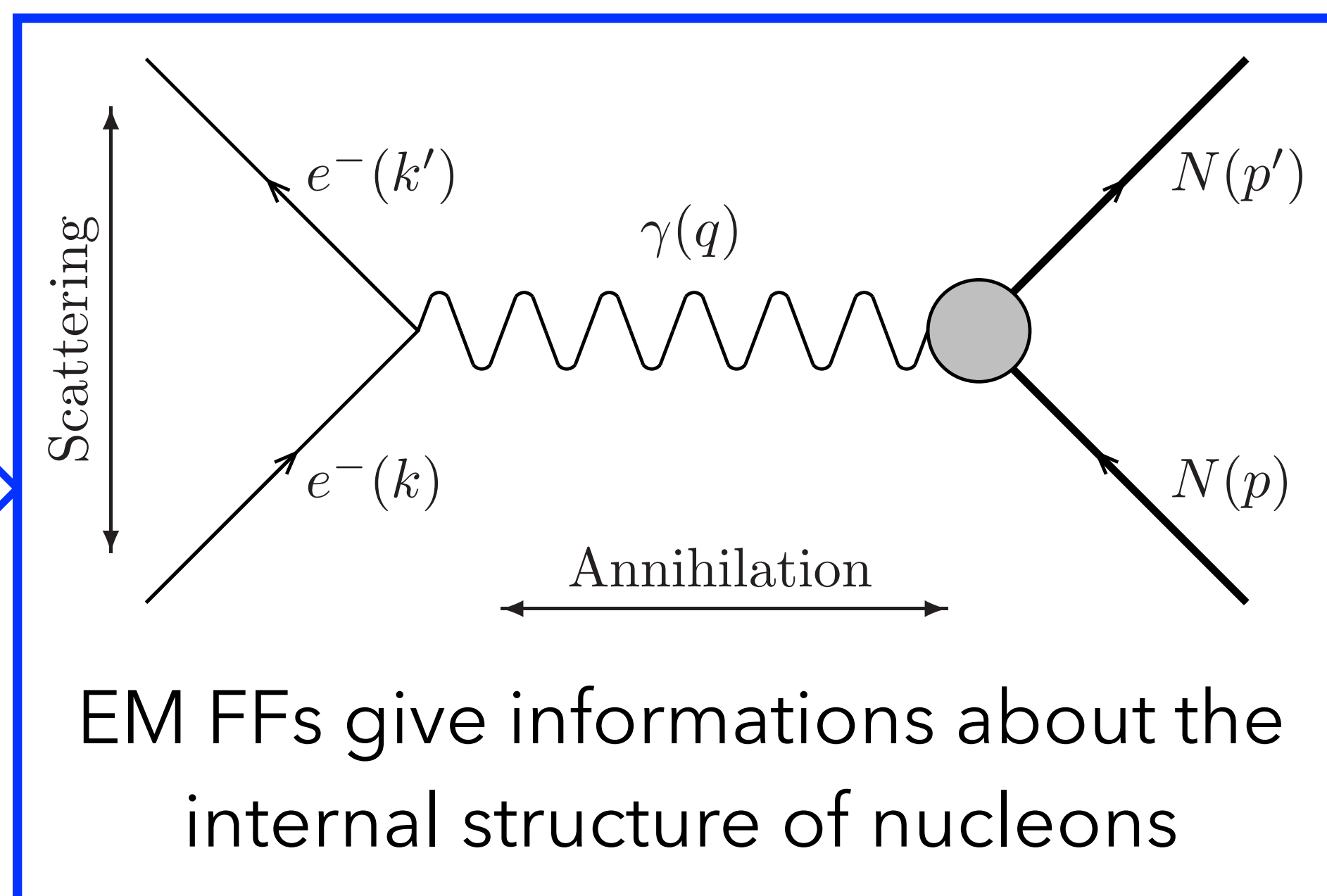


Nucleon electromagnetic form factors

The nucleon electromagnetic (EM) form factors (FFs) are Lorentz scalar functions of q^2 (squared four-momentum transfer of the photon)

Space-like FFs are related to the elastic scattering process
 $e^-N \rightarrow e^-N$

Time-like FFs are related to the annihilation processes
 $e^+e^- \leftrightarrow N\bar{N}$



$$G_E(q^2) = F_1(q^2) + \frac{q^2}{4M_N} F_2(q^2)$$

$$G_M(q^2) = F_1(q^2) + F_2(q^2)$$

$$\Gamma^\mu = F_1(q^2)\gamma^\mu - \frac{\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_\nu}{2m}F_2(q^2)$$

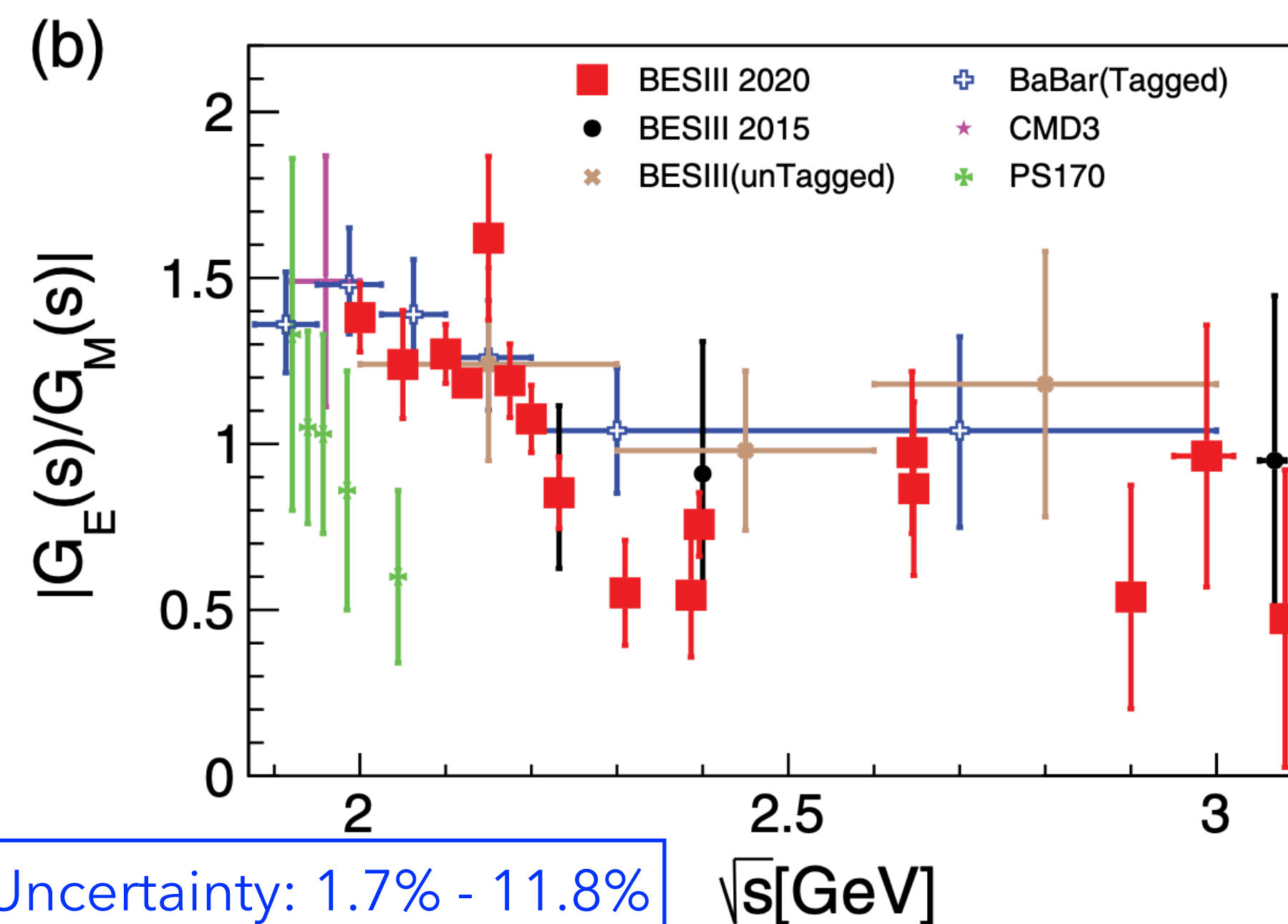
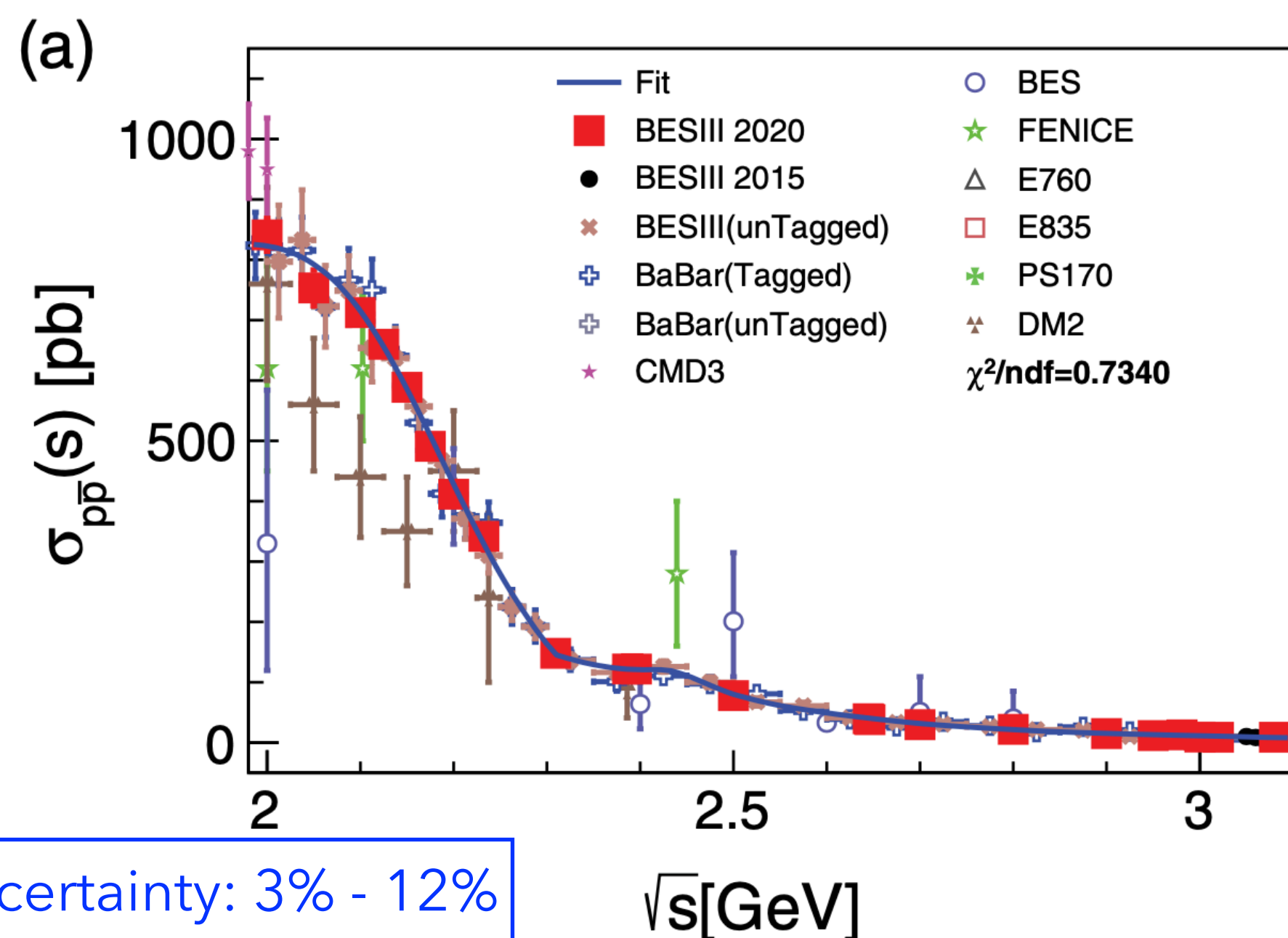
F_1 and F_2 are the Dirac and Pauli FFs

Study of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$ at BESIII

Phys.Rev.Lett. 124, 042001 (2020)

energy-scan technique

Accurate measurement of cross section
from 2.0 to 3.08 GeV (22 points)

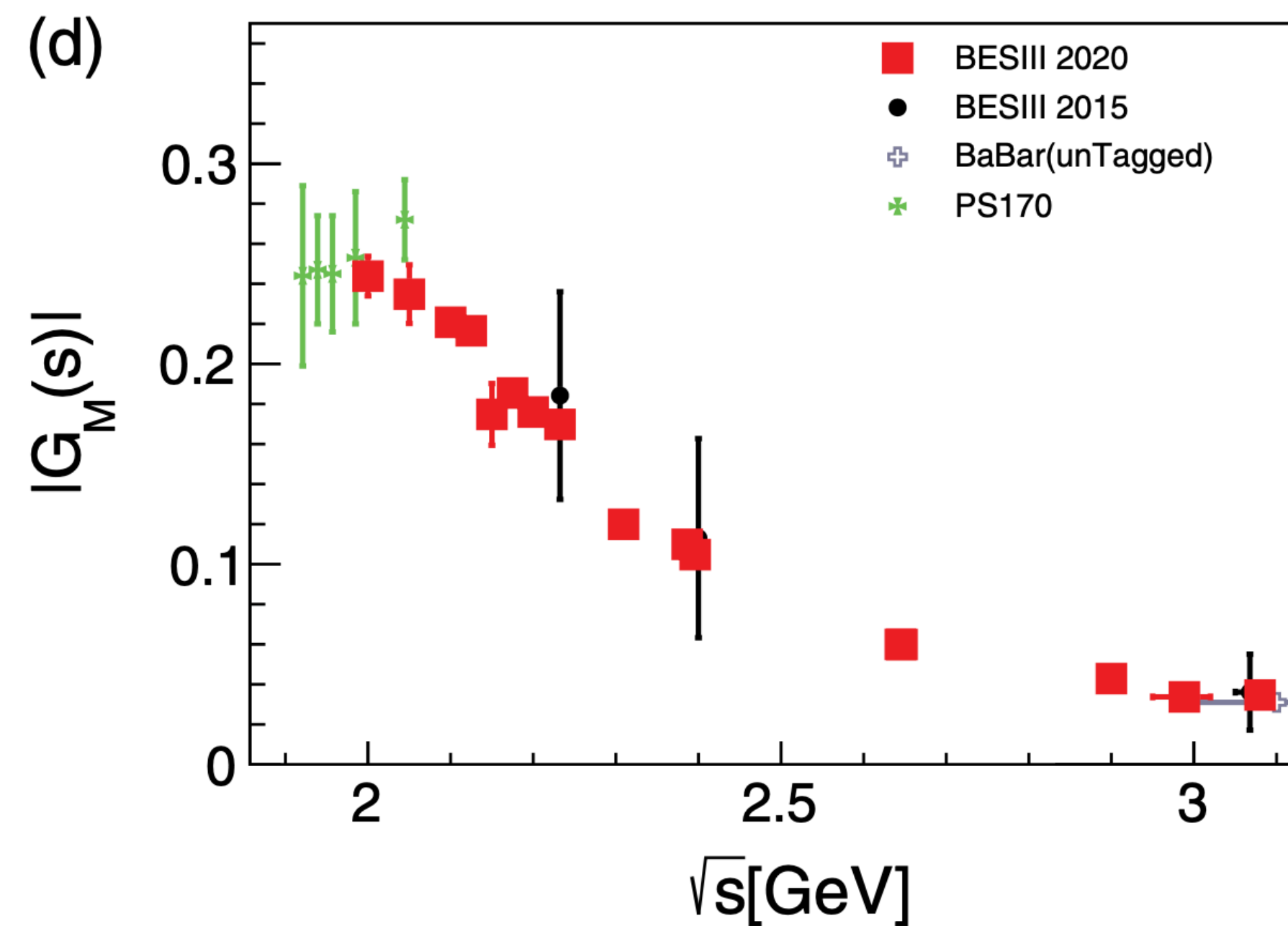
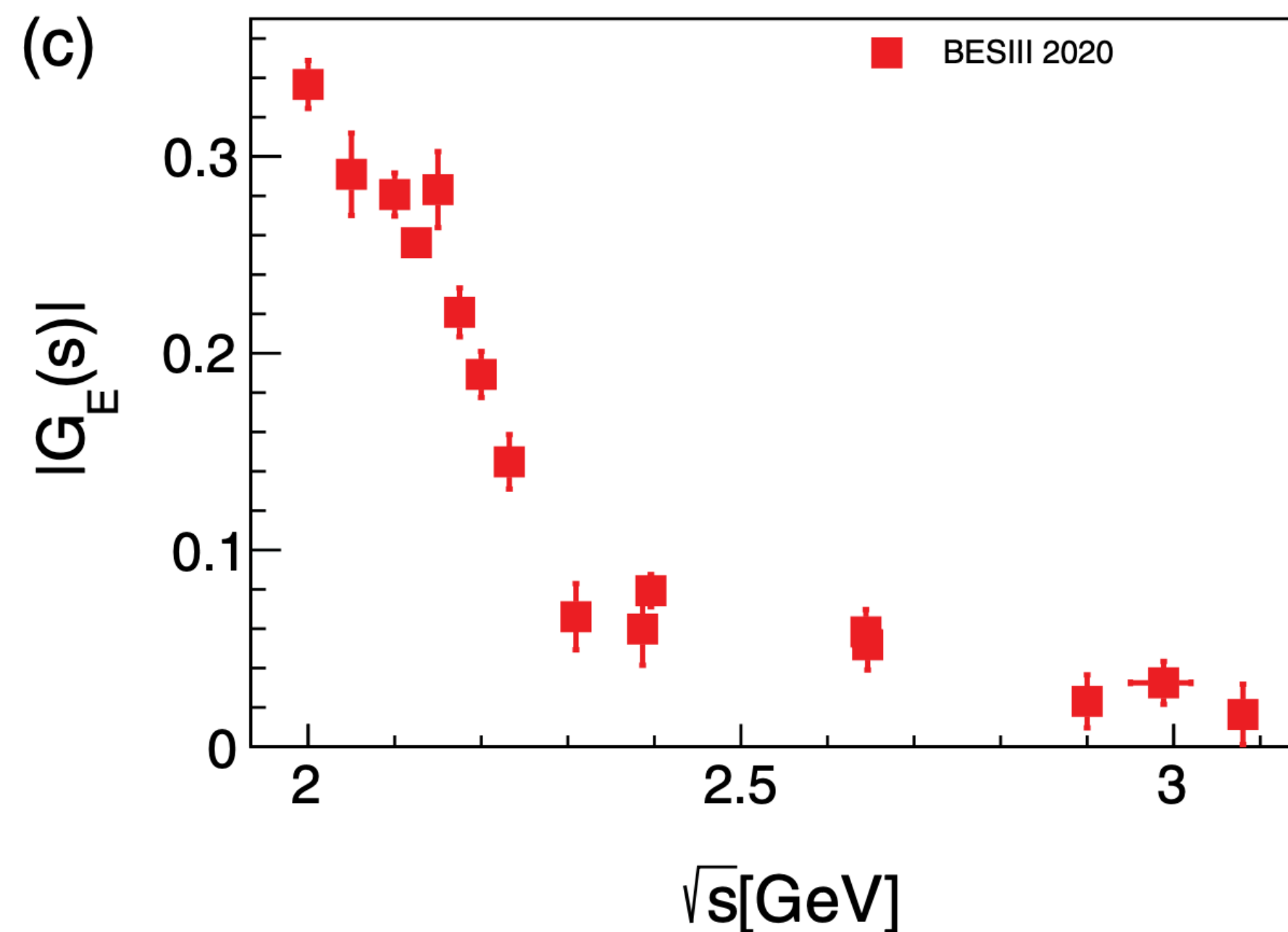


Study of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$ at BESIII

Phys.Rev.Lett. 124, 042001 (2020)

$|G_E|$ measured for the first time

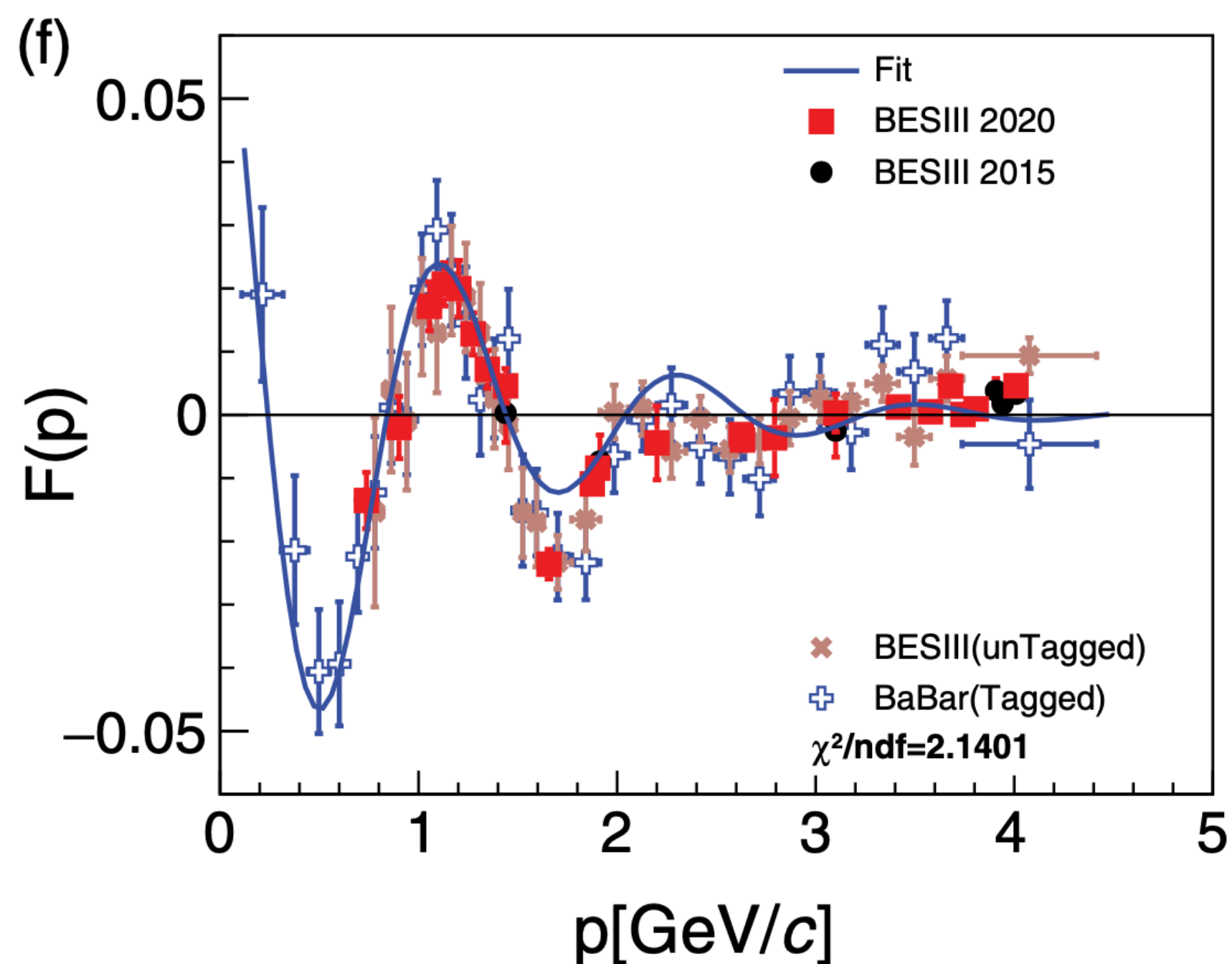
$|G_M|$ determined with high accuracy



Study of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$ at BESIII

Phys.Rev.Lett. 124, 042001 (2020)

Oscillating behavior observed in effective FF as function of relative momentum p between proton and anti-proton



Observed also by further BESIII analysis and BABAR experiment

Possible explanations:

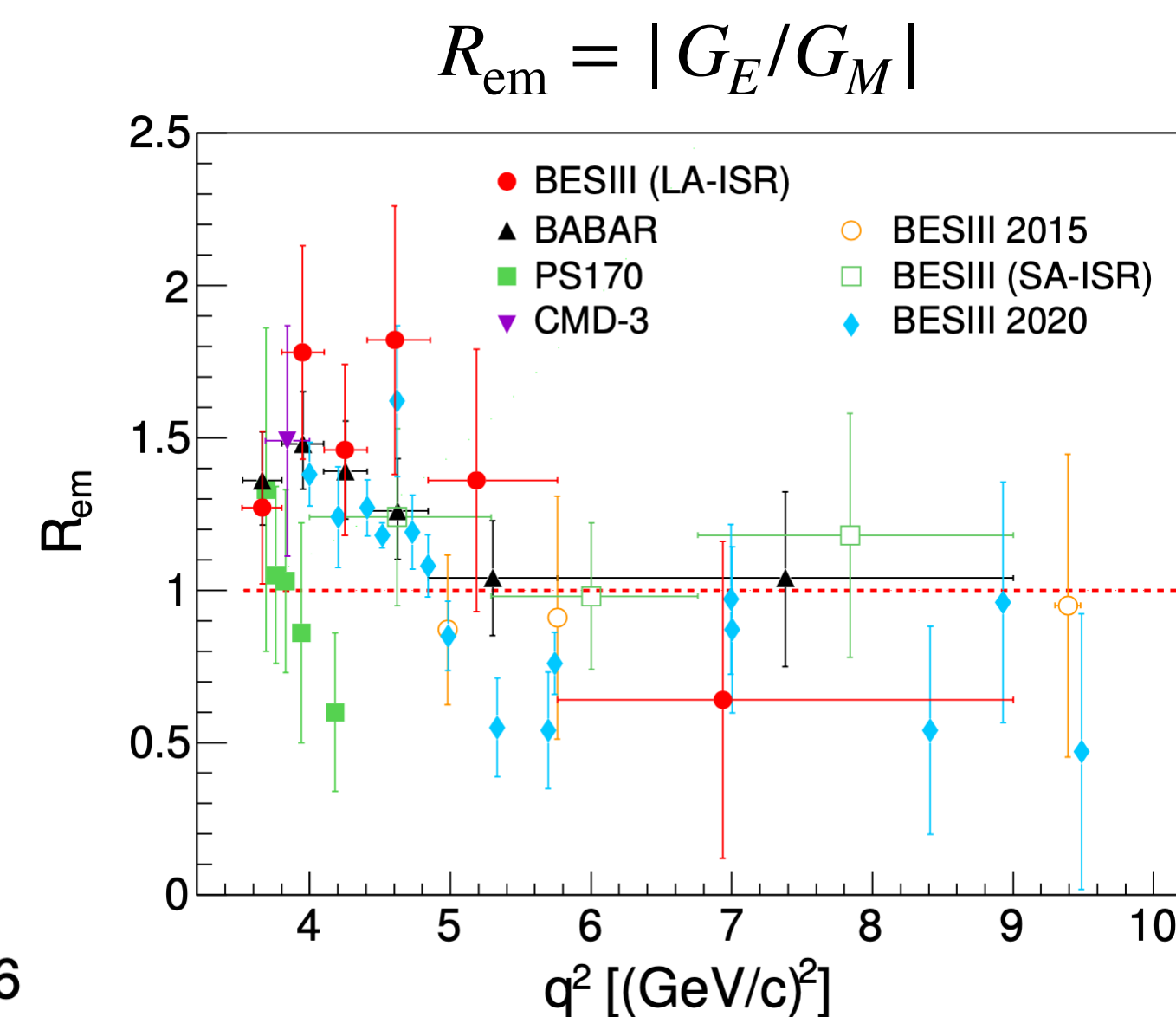
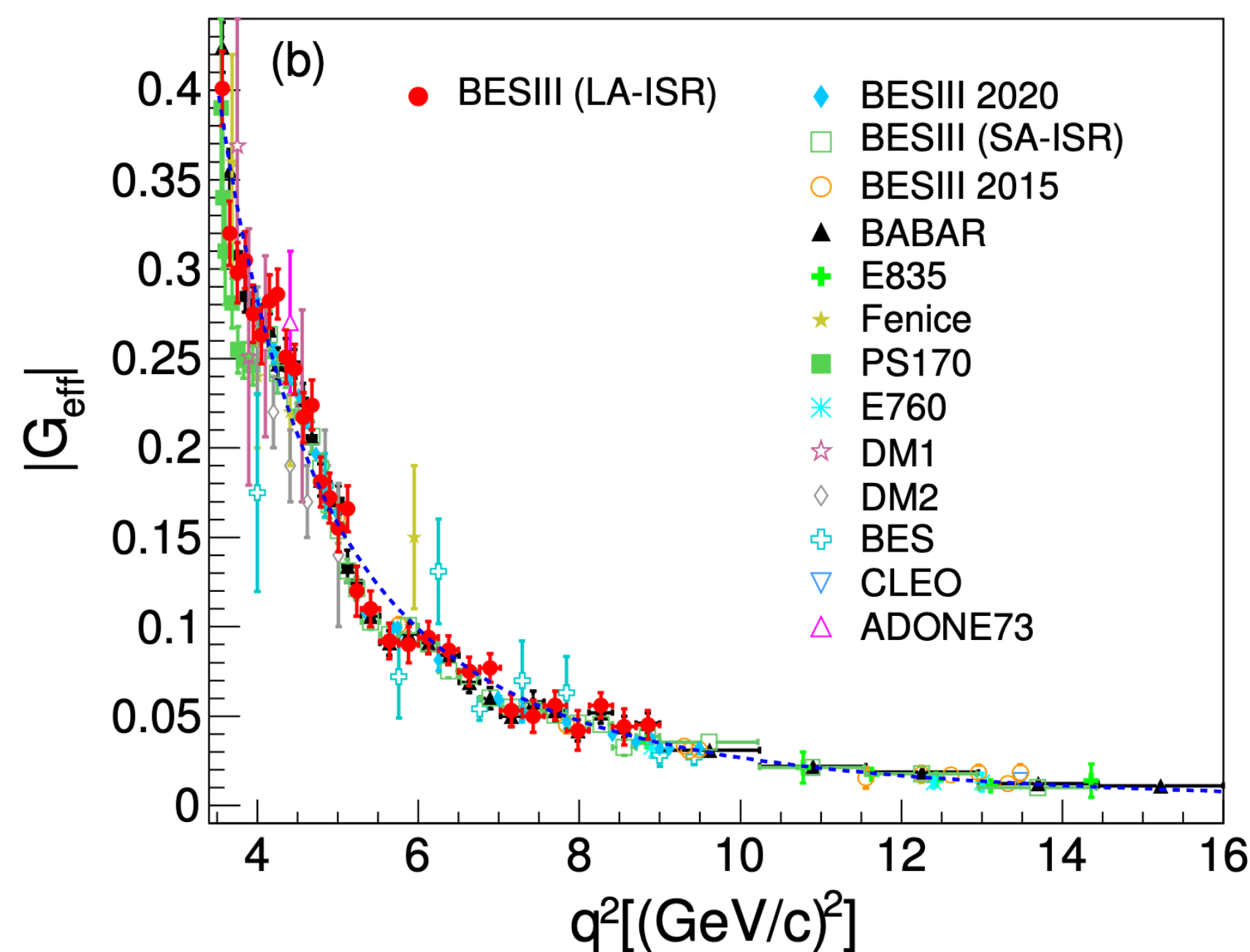
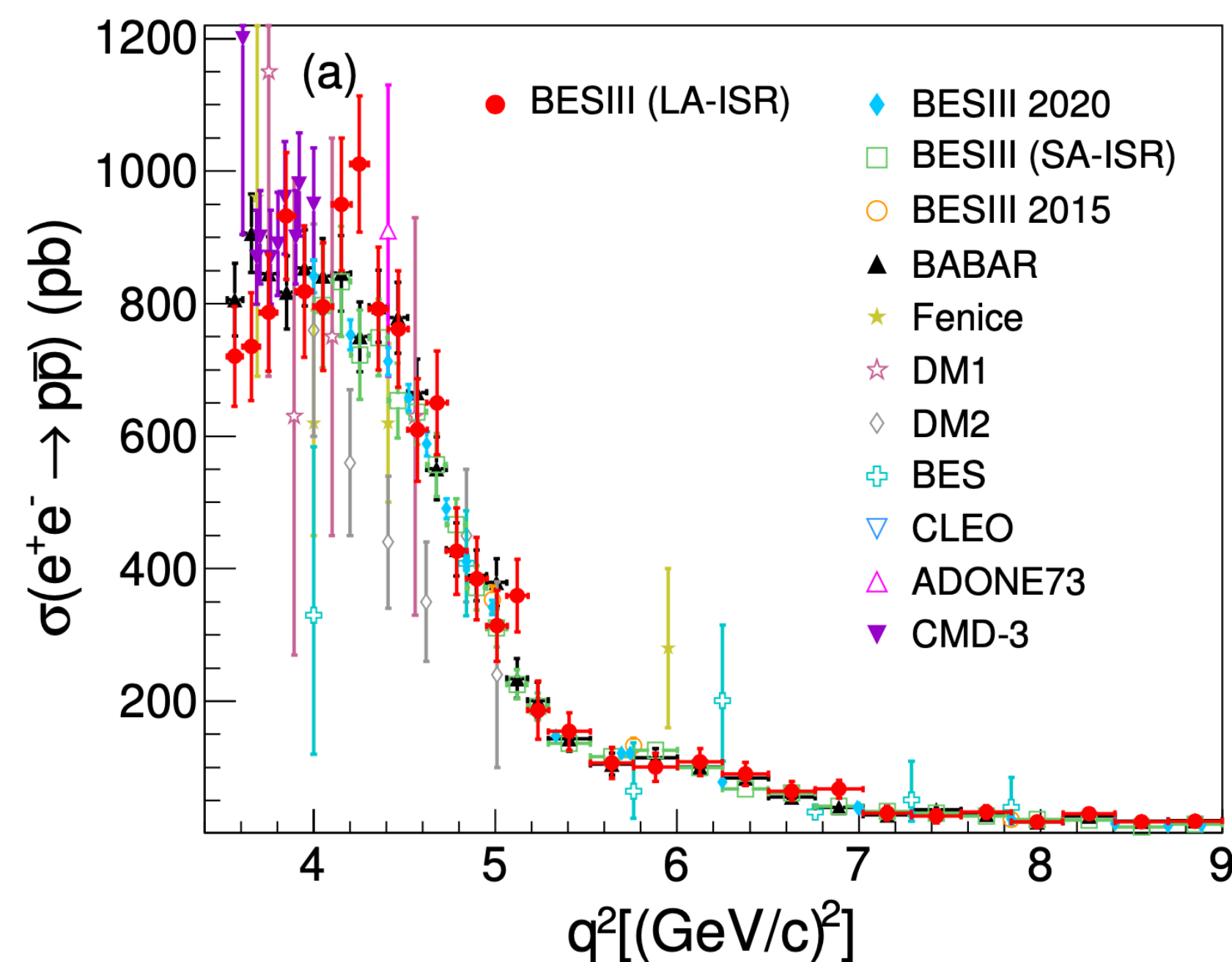
- resonant structures; [Phys.Rev.D 92 \(2015\) 3, 034018](#)
- interference effects in the final state. [Phys.Rev.C 103 \(2021\) 3, 035203](#)

Study of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$ at BESIII

Phys.Lett.B 817, 136328 (2021)

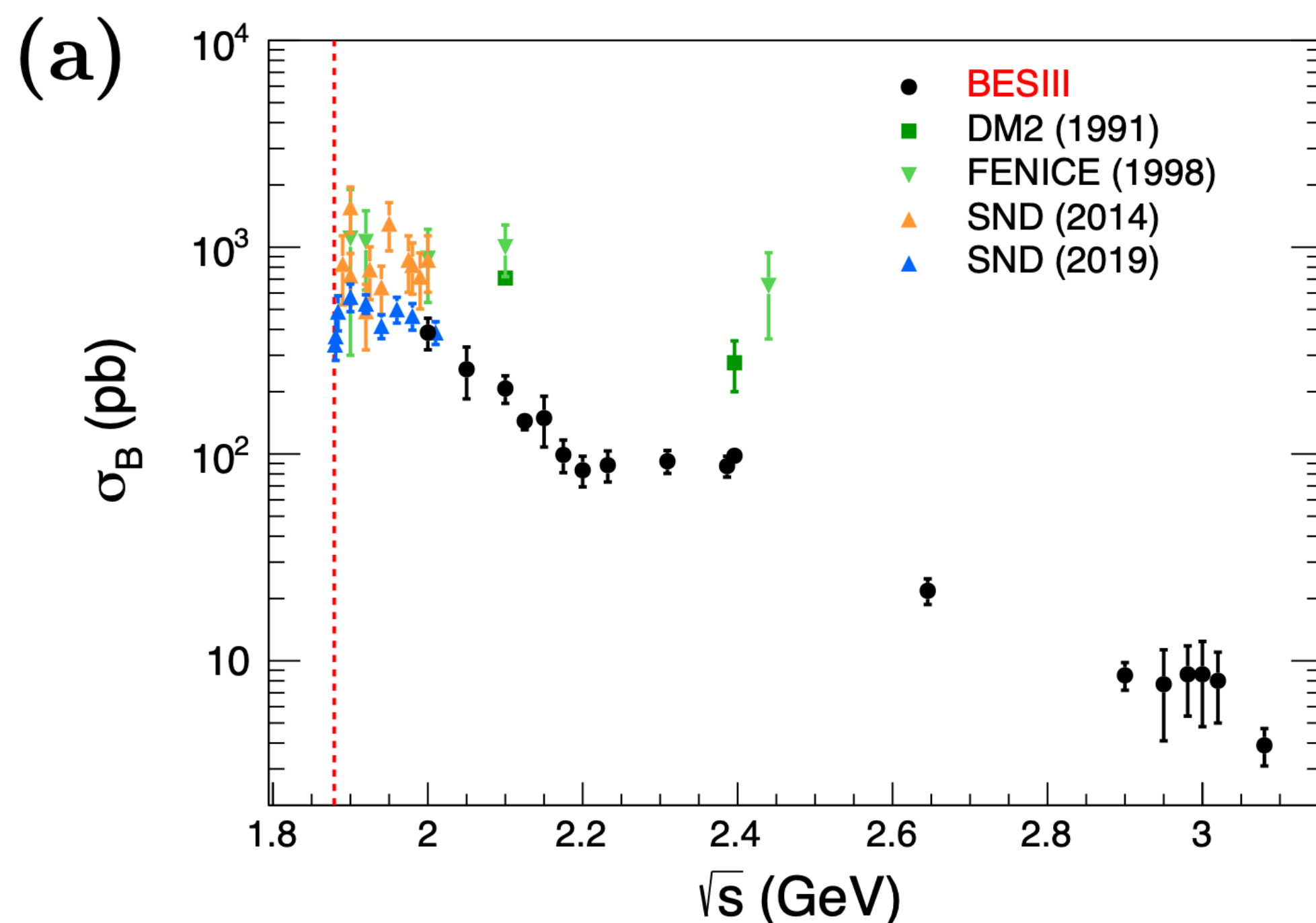
initial-state-radiation
(ISR) technique

Measurement of cross section from 3.773 to 4.600 GeV (7 points)



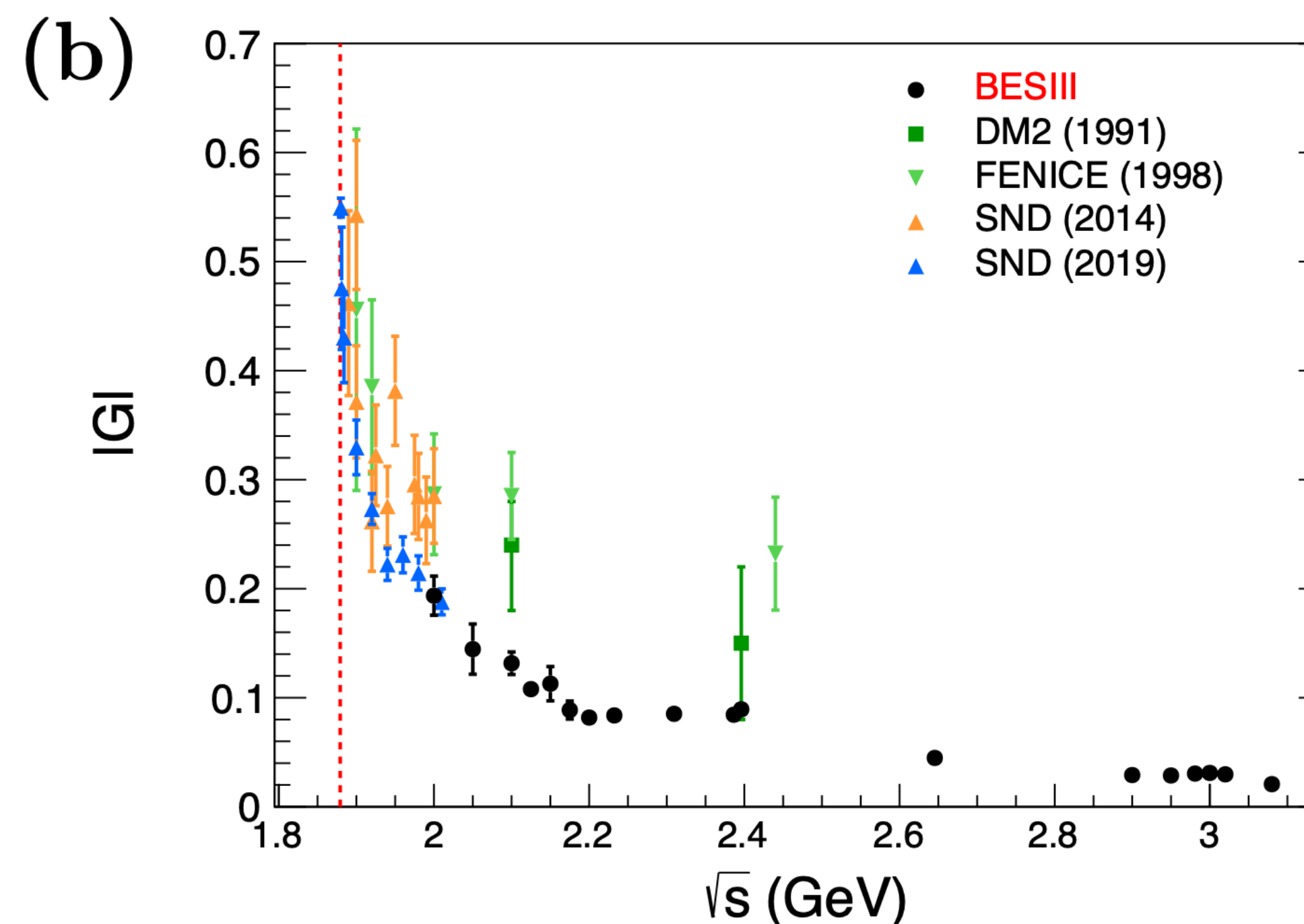
Study of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow n\bar{n}$ at BESIII

Measurement of cross section
from 2.0 to 3.08 GeV (18 points)



arXiv:2103.12486 (2021)

Best precision for the cross section of 8.1%
at energy 2.396 GeV



Study of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow n\bar{n}$ at BESIII

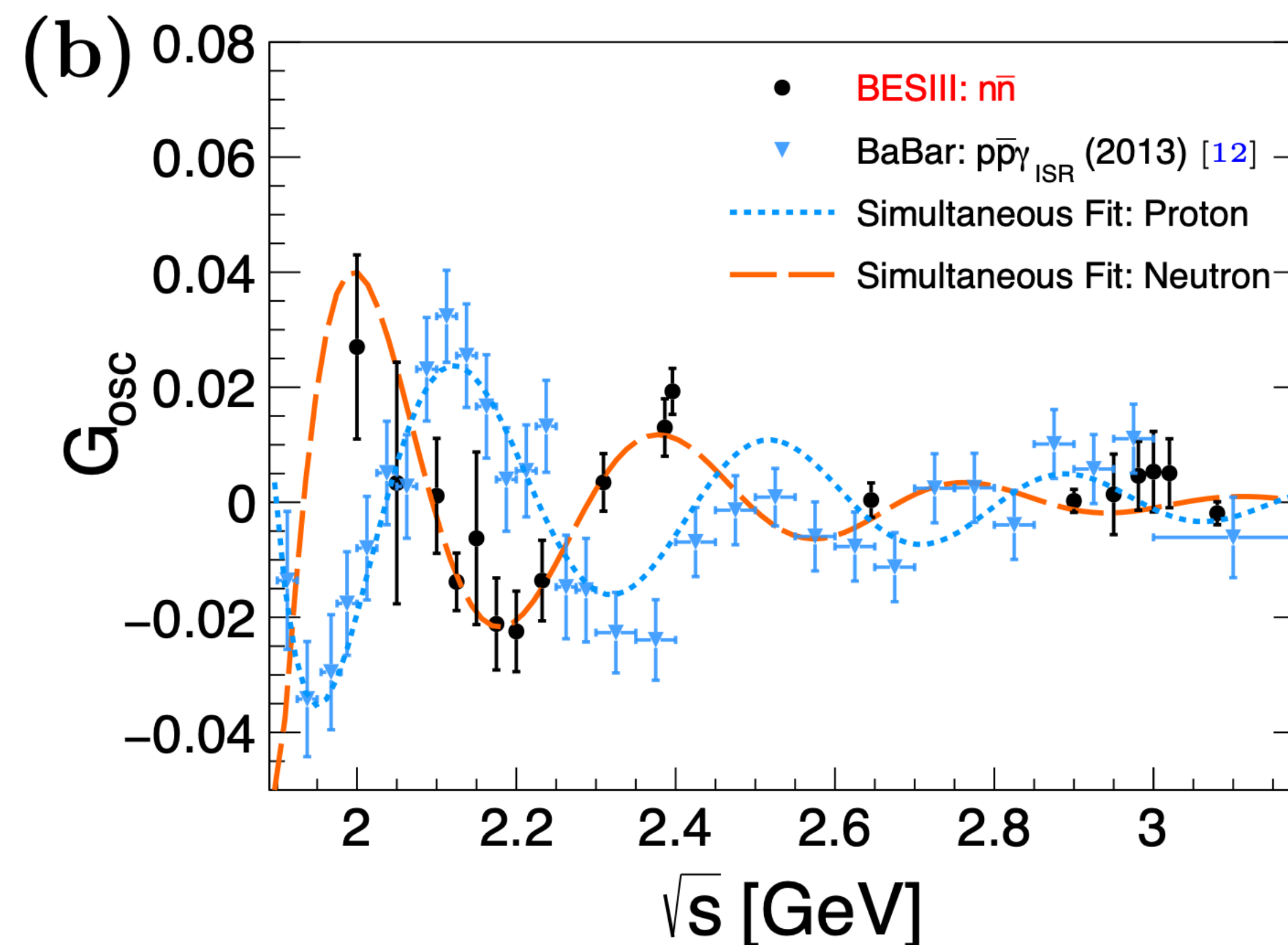
arXiv:2103.12486 (2021)

Measurement of cross section
from 2.0 to 3.08 GeV (18 points)

Oscillation observed in the effective FF
of the neutron

$$G_{osc}(q^2) = |G| - G_D,$$

$$G_D(q^2) = \frac{\mathcal{A}_n}{\left(1 - \frac{q^2}{0.71(\text{GeV}^2)}\right)^2}$$



Hyperons are ideal probes for studying the strong interaction in the transition region where the regime is not completely perturbative; [Phys.Rev.Lett. 125 \(2020\) 5, 052004](#)

The polarization of Λ baryons in the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ was recently measured by BESIII; [Nature Phys. 15 \(2019\) 631-634](#)

Considering the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^+(p\pi^0)\bar{\Sigma}^-(\bar{p}\pi^0)$, the polarization of Σ hyperons can be determined analyzing the two-body weak decays $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\pi^0$ and $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^0$

The $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \Sigma^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ production process is described by the psionic electric and magnetic FFs G_E^ψ and $G_{M'}^\psi$ related to the parameters α_ψ and $\Delta\Phi$

$\alpha_\psi \rightarrow$ angular decay asymmetry parameter

$\Delta\Phi \rightarrow$ relative phase between FFs

- ▶ Determination of the polarization parameters $\alpha_0, \bar{\alpha}_0$ and the FFs relative phase $\Delta\Phi$
- ▶ The parameter $\bar{\alpha}_0 = 0.990 \pm 0.037$ (stat) ± 0.011 (syst) has been measured **for the first time**

The FFs relative phases are determined to be

$$\Delta\Phi_{J/\psi} = (-15.5 \pm 0.7 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (syst)})^\circ$$

$$\Delta\Phi_{\psi(2S)} = (21.7 \pm 4.0 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.8 \text{ (syst)})^\circ$$

The obtained decay asymmetry parameters are

$$\alpha_0 = -0.998 \pm 0.037 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.009 \text{ (syst)}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_0 = 0.990 \pm 0.037 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.011 \text{ (syst)}$$

where $\bar{\alpha}_0$ has been measured for the first time

Based on $1310.6 \times 10^6 J/\psi$ and $448.1 \times 10^6 \psi(2S)$ events collected by the BESIII collaboration

Phys.Rev.Lett. 125 (2020) 5, 052004

Parameter	Measured value
$\alpha_{J/\psi}$	$-0.508 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.004$
$\Delta\Phi_{J/\psi}$	$-0.270 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.009$
$\alpha_{\psi'}$	$0.682 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.011$
$\Delta\Phi_{\psi'}$	$0.379 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.014$
α_0	$-0.998 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.009$
$\bar{\alpha}_0$	$0.990 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.011$

Study of the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Sigma^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ and
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Sigma^-\bar{\Sigma}^+$ at BESIII

Phys.Lett.B 125 (2021) 814, 136110

Measurements for CM energies
from 2.3864 to 3.0200 GeV

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta C |G_M|^2}{4s} \left[1 + \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{\tau} \left| \frac{G_E}{G_M} \right|^2 \sin^2 \theta \right]$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m^2}{s}} \quad \tau = \frac{s}{4m^2}$$

m is the mass of the baryon in the final state
 C is the Coulomb correction factor

$$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow uu\textcolor{red}{s} \quad p \rightarrow uu\textcolor{red}{d}$$

$$\Sigma^- \rightarrow dd\textcolor{red}{s} \quad n \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{u}dd$$

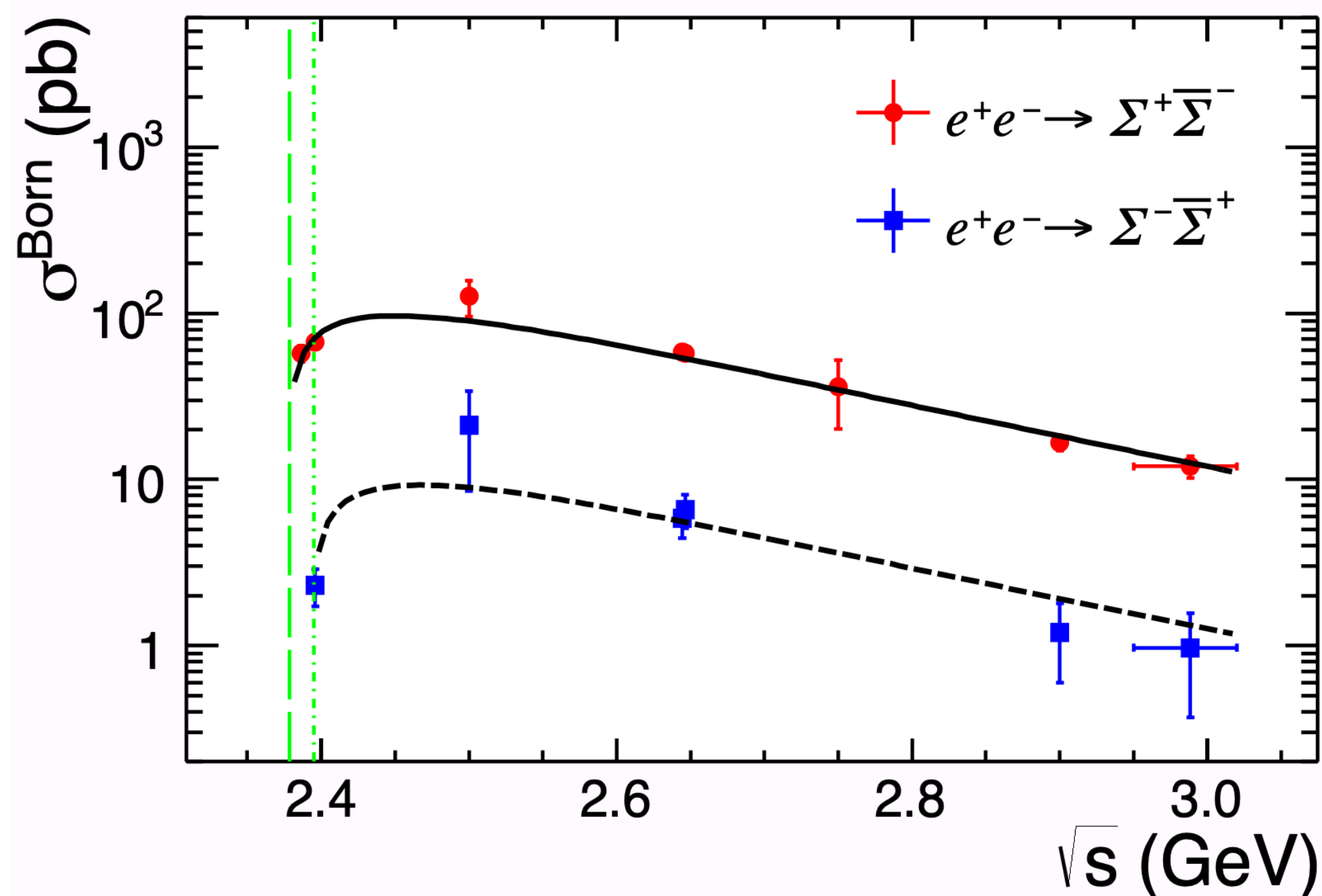
FFs ratio of Σ hyperons could
provide guidance for the nucleons

Phys.Lett.B 125 (2021) 814, 136110

Study of the processes $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Sigma^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Sigma^-\bar{\Sigma}^+$ at BESIII

$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow |G_E/G_M| = 1.83 \pm 0.26$
is significantly higher than 1

First time measurement for the cross section in the off-resonance region



Cross sections near threshold disagree with the point-like expectations as has been seen for the proton

Eur.Phys.J.A 39 (2009) 315-321

Eur.Phys.J.A 48 (2012) 33

Phys.Rev.D 87, 092005 (2013)

Phys.Lett.B 759, 634 (2016)

$$\frac{\sigma^{\text{Born}}(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Sigma^+\bar{\Sigma}^-)}{\sigma^{\text{Born}}(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Sigma^-\bar{\Sigma}^+)} = 9.7 \pm 1.3$$

consistent with the prediction of **Phys.Lett.B 799 (2019) 135041**

inconsistent with predictions from various models,
Phys.Rept.112, 173 (1984), Rev.Mod.Phys.65, 1199 (1993), Z. Phys.Phys.C42, 569 (1989),
Phys.Rev.Lett.91, 232003 (2003), Phys.Rept.409, 1 (2005), Phys.Rev.D 101, 014014 (2020)

- BESIII can precisely measure the nucleon FFs.
- The $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$ process has been studied to obtain the differential cross section, the EM FFs, $|G_E|$ and $|G_M|$, and their ratio $|G_E/G_M|$.
- The moduli of electric and magnetic proton FFs has been measured for the first time for the proton.
- The $e^+e^- \rightarrow n\bar{n}$ process has been studied to obtain the cross section and the ratio of EM FFs, $|G_E/G_M|$.
- An oscillating behavior has been observed in the effective FF of proton and neutron.
- The processes of hyperon pairs production can be used to study their polarization, this represents a unique opportunity for studying polarization phenomena.
- BESIII has measured for the first time all the Λ and Σ polarization parameters.