Baryon form factors at BESIII

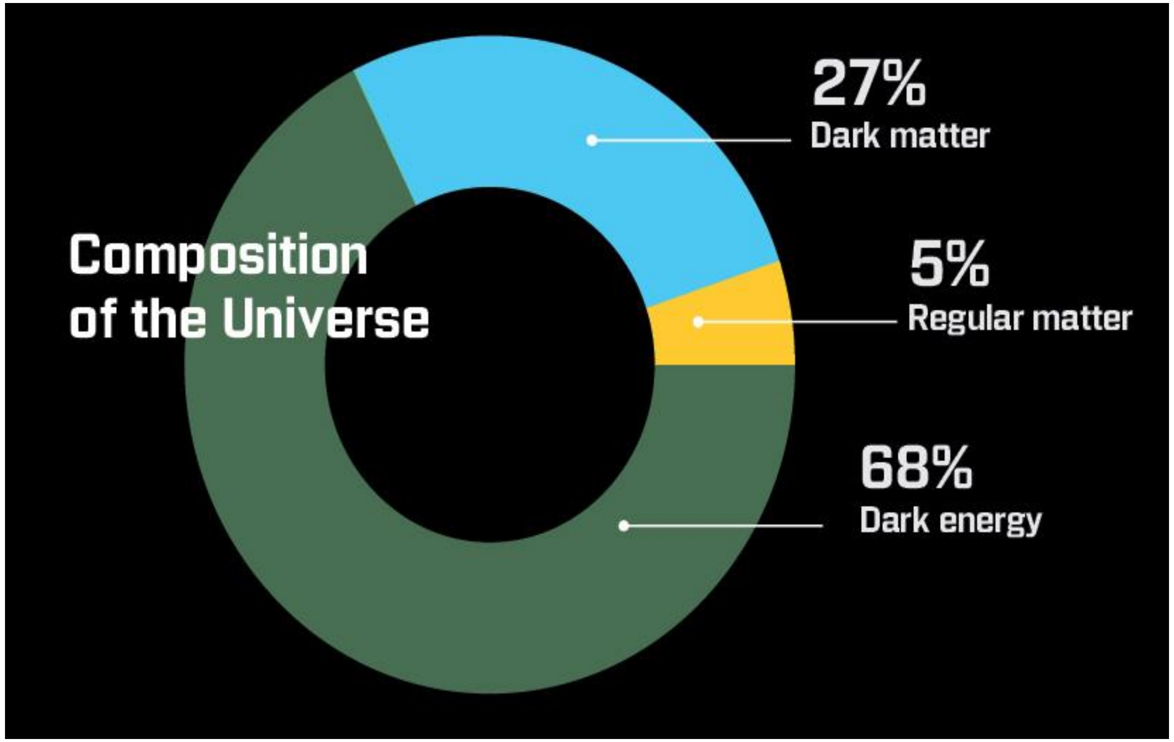
Xiaorong Zhou (on behalf of BESIII Collaboration)
State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics
University of Science and Technology of China

Workshop on form factor, polarization and CP violation in quantum-correlated hyperon-antihyperon production
Fudan University, 7.9th, 2019

Outline

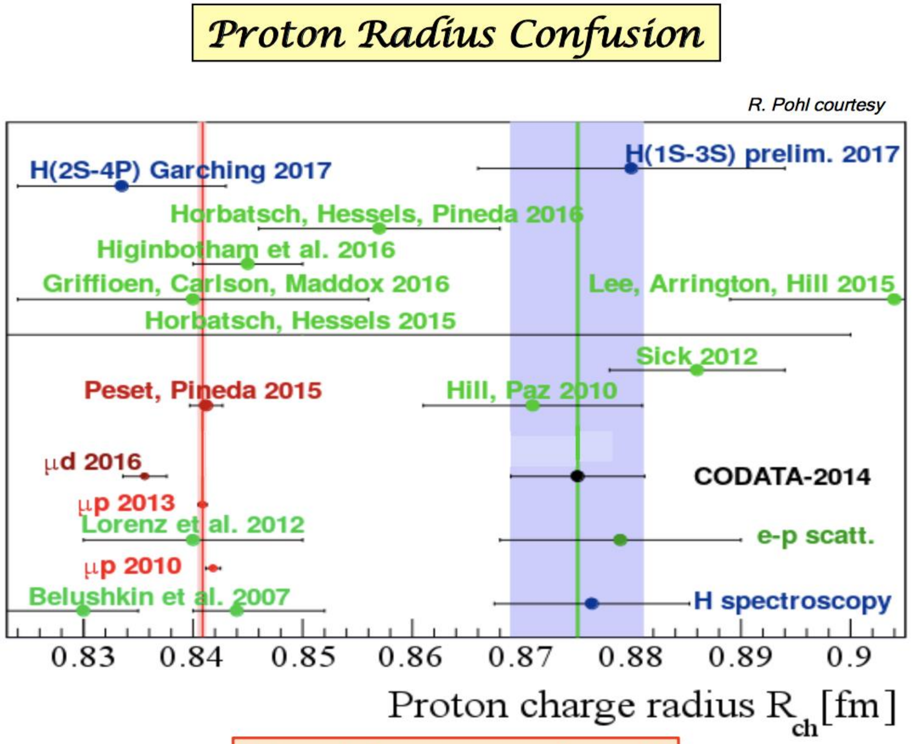
- Introduction
- Baryon Form factors
  - Nucleon form factors
  - Hyperon form factors
- Summary and prospect

Composition of the Universe



NASA

- Nucleon is the dominant component of visible universe (>99%)



Need for more data !!

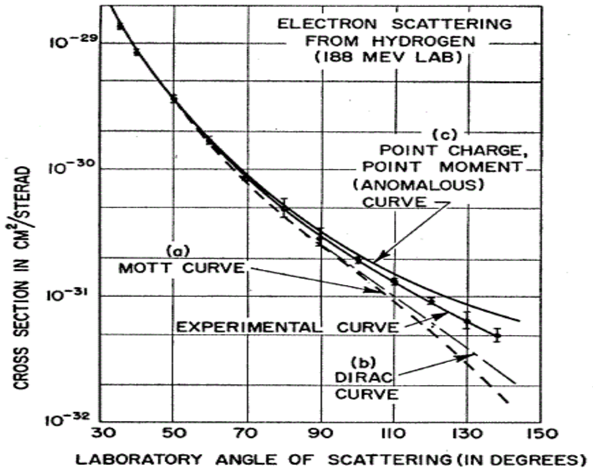
- Probe nucleon charge radius:

$G_E(Q^2) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} r_E^2 Q^2 + \cdots$ （Q：four momentum transfer）

Nucleon Electromagnetic Form Factor (NEFF)

- Elastic scattering of electron and proton (Hofstadter, Nobel Prize 1961)
  - Theoretically, differential cross section is:

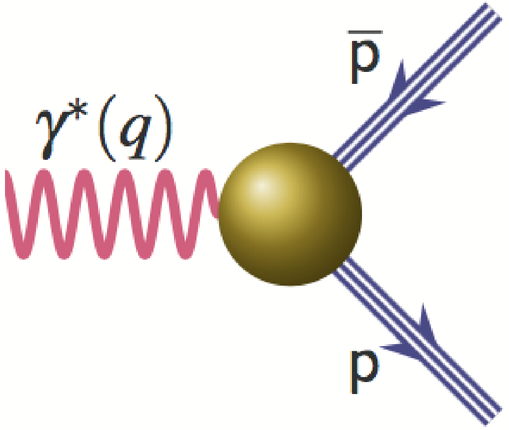
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{ep}=\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{Mott}(1+2\tau\tan^2\frac{\theta}{2})F(q^2)$$



- The nucleon electromagnetic vertex Γ_μ describing the hadron current:

$$\Gamma_\mu(p',p)=\gamma_\mu F_1(q^2)+\frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu}q^\nu}{2m_p}F_2(q^2)$$

- Sachs FFs:

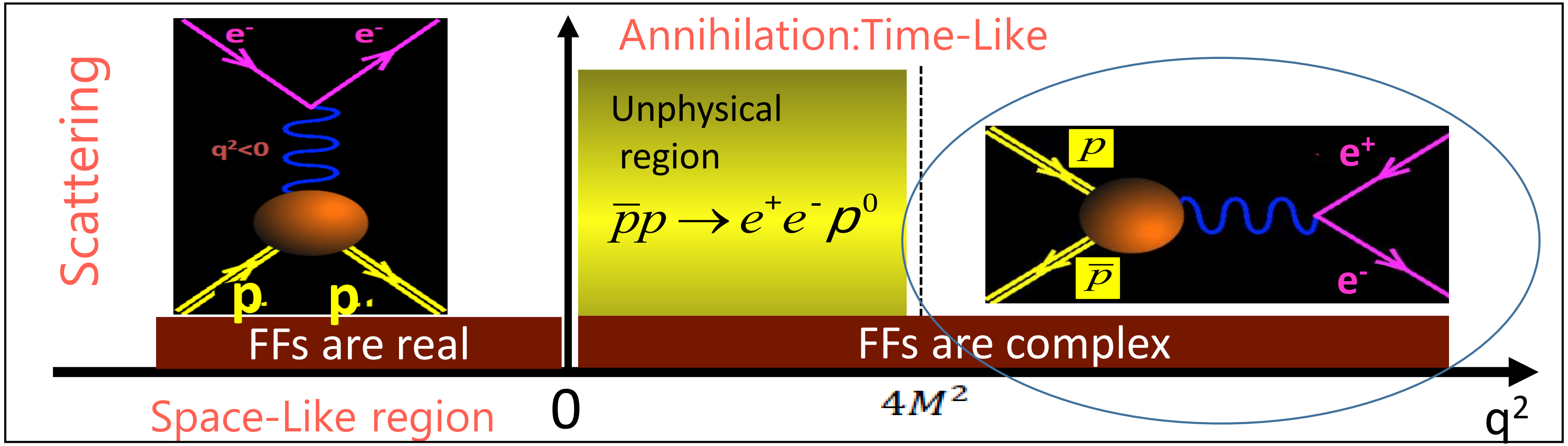


Electric FF： $G_E(q^2)=F_1(q^2)+\tau\kappa_p F_2(q^2)$

Magnetic FF： $G_M(q^2)=F_1(q^2)+\kappa_p F_2(q^2)$

$\tau=\frac{q^2}{4m^2},\quad \kappa=\frac{g-2}{2},\quad g=\frac{\mu}{J}$

Playground of EMFFs



- **In SL**, FFs are real.
  - Encode information about charge distribution of the nucleon
- **In TL**, FFs are complex, $|G_E/G_M|$ and $\Delta\Phi$.
  - Can be related to the time evolution of the EM charges within the nucleon
- BESIII has access to the FFs in TL

Measurement techniques for baryon FF

	Energy Scan	Initial State Radiation
E_{beam}	discrete	fixed
$\mathcal{L}$	low at each beam energy	high at one beam energy
σ	$\frac{d\sigma_{p\bar{p}}}{d(\cos\theta)} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2\beta C}{2q^2}[\lvert G_M\rvert^2(1+\cos^2\theta) + \frac{4m_p^2}{q^2}\lvert G_E\rvert^2\sin^2\theta]$	$\frac{d^2\sigma_{p\bar{p}\gamma}}{dq^2 d\theta_\gamma} = \frac{1}{s}W(s,x,\theta_\gamma)\sigma_{p\bar{p}}(q^2)$ $W(s,x,\theta_\gamma) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi x}(\frac{2-2x+x^2}{\sin^2\theta_\gamma} - \frac{x^2}{2})$
q^2	single at each beam energy	from threshold to s

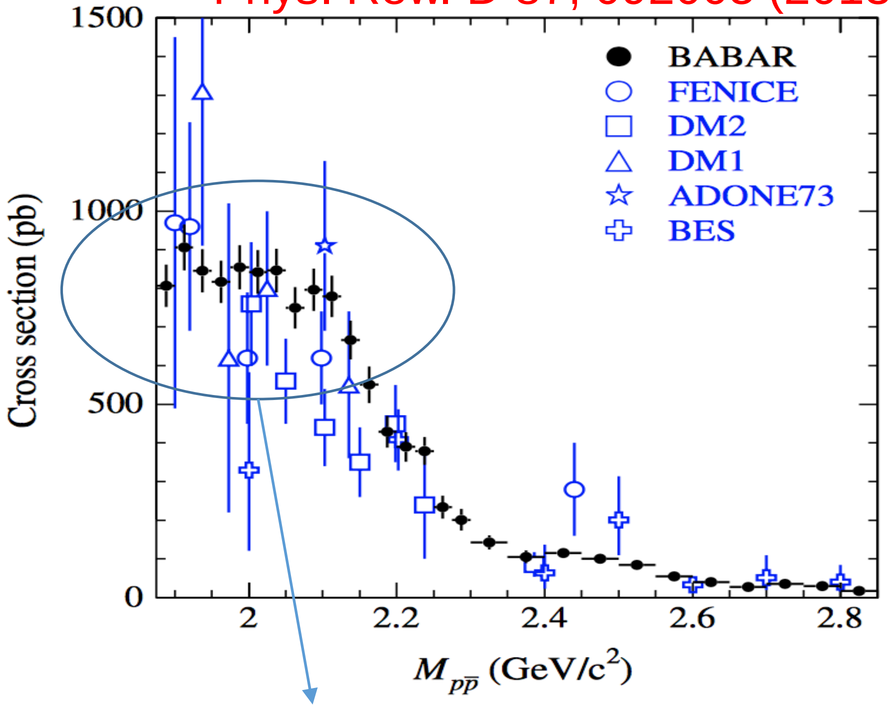
Both techniques, energy scan and initial state radiation. can be used at BESIII

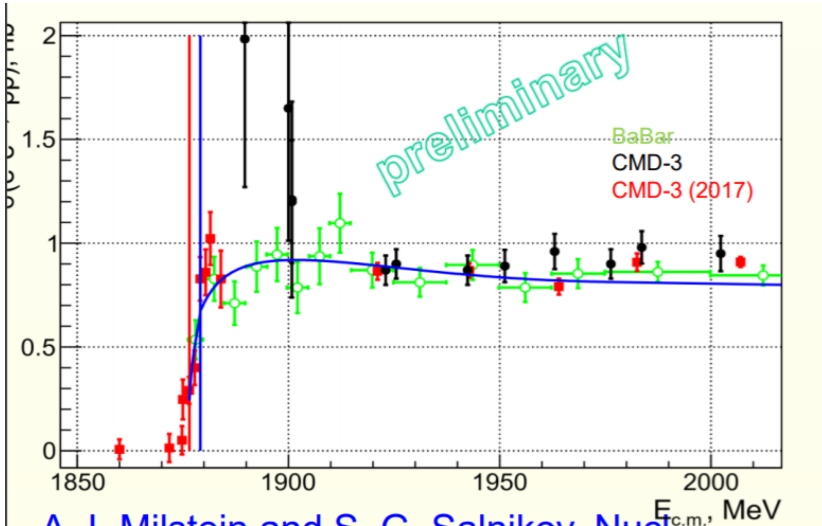
$\sim \frac{1}{400}$

Status on proton FFs

- Still mystery on proton cross section line-shape

Phys. Rew. D 87, 092005 (2013)





A. I. Milstein and S. G. Salnikov, Nucl. Phys. A 977 , 60 (2018)

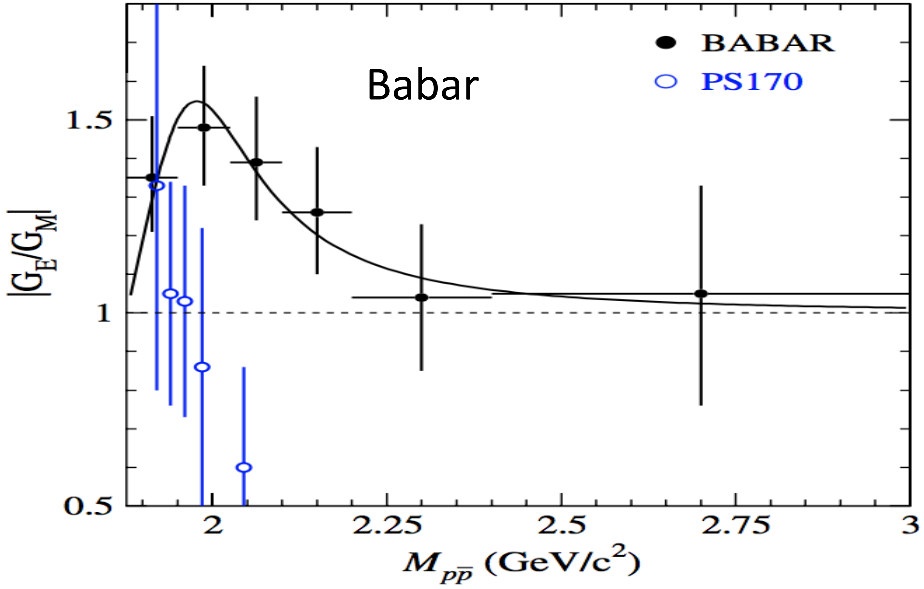
- Point-like cross section near threshold,
- $\sigma_{\text{point}} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{3m^2\tau}[1 + \frac{1}{2\tau}]$

- The e+e- → ppbar cross section shows an exponential growth in 1 MeV interval above threshold.

Status on proton FFs

- Inconsistence on $|G_E/G_M|$ of proton & poor precision

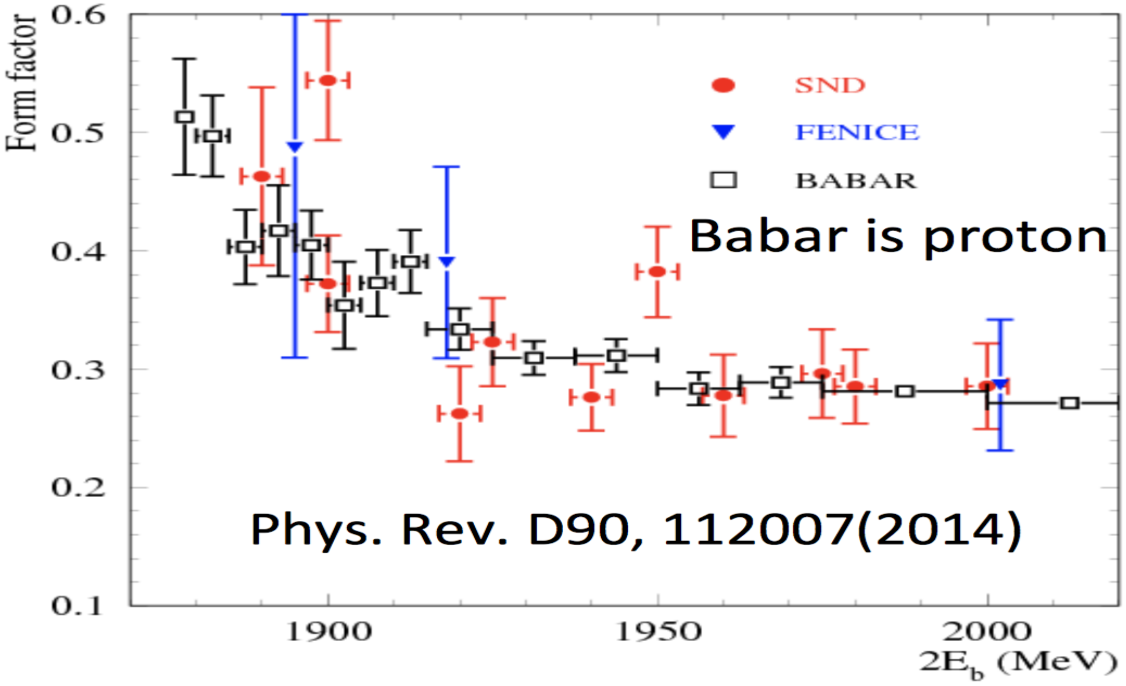
Phys. Rew. D 87, 092005 (2013)



- pQCD predictes a continuous transition and SL-TL equality at high Q^2
- SL best accuracy in $Q^2(0.5, 8.5)$ GeV^2: 1.7%
- TL accuracy before BESIII: exceeding 20%

Status on neutron FFs

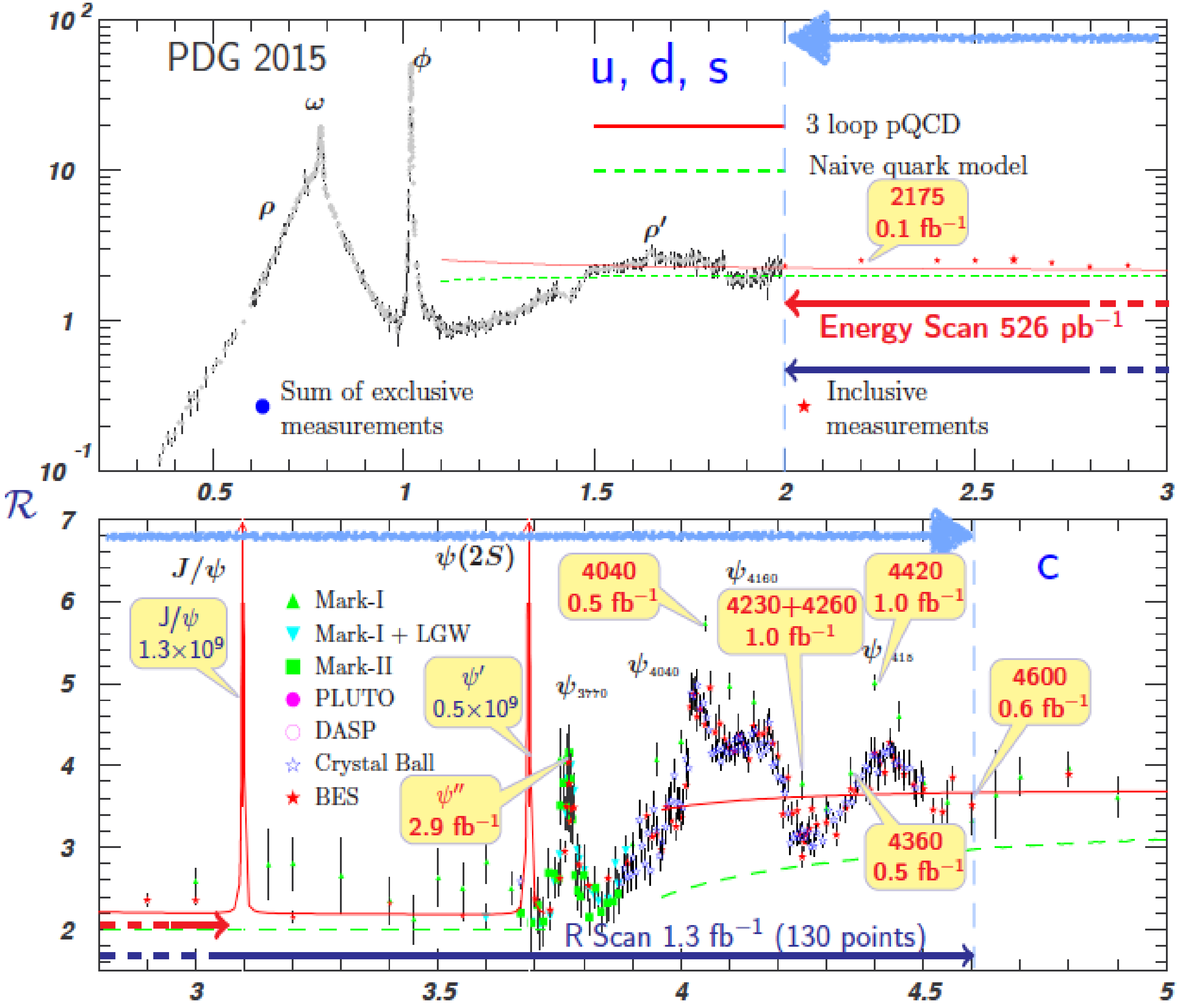
- Poor precision, limited q^2 range in neutron FF



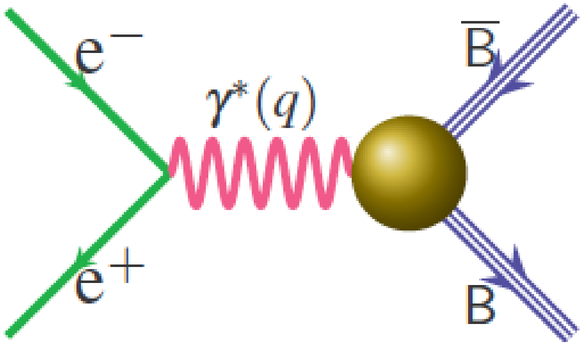
- pQCD prediction[1]: $|\frac{G_M^n}{G_M^p}|^2 \approx (\frac{q_d}{q_u})^2 = 0.25$
- VMD prediction[2]: $|\frac{G_M^n}{G_M^p}|^2 \approx 1$

[1] V. L. Chernyak and I. R. Zhitnitsky, Nucl. Phys. B 246 (1984) 52.
[2] J. G. Körner and m. Kuroda, Phys. Rev. D 16 (1988) 2165.

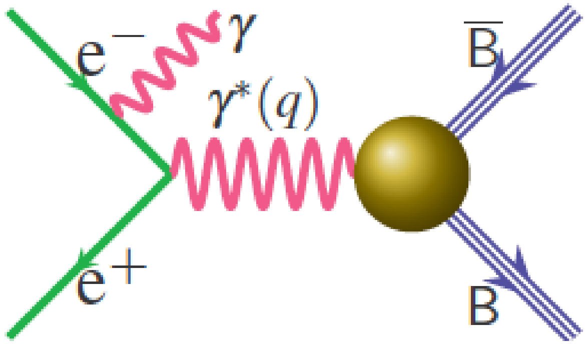
BESIII data samples



Scan technique



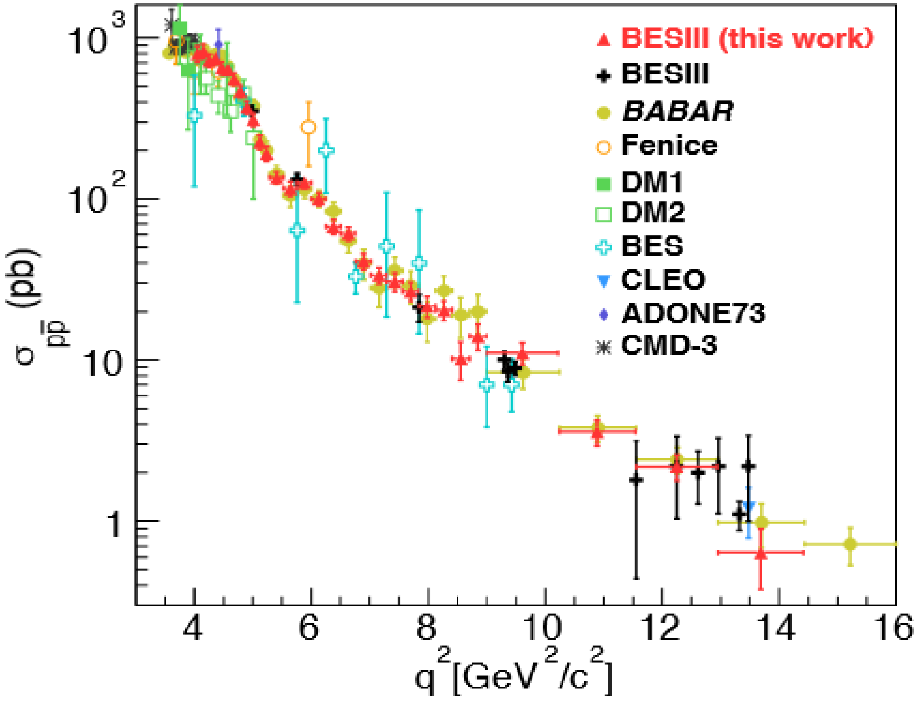
ISR technique

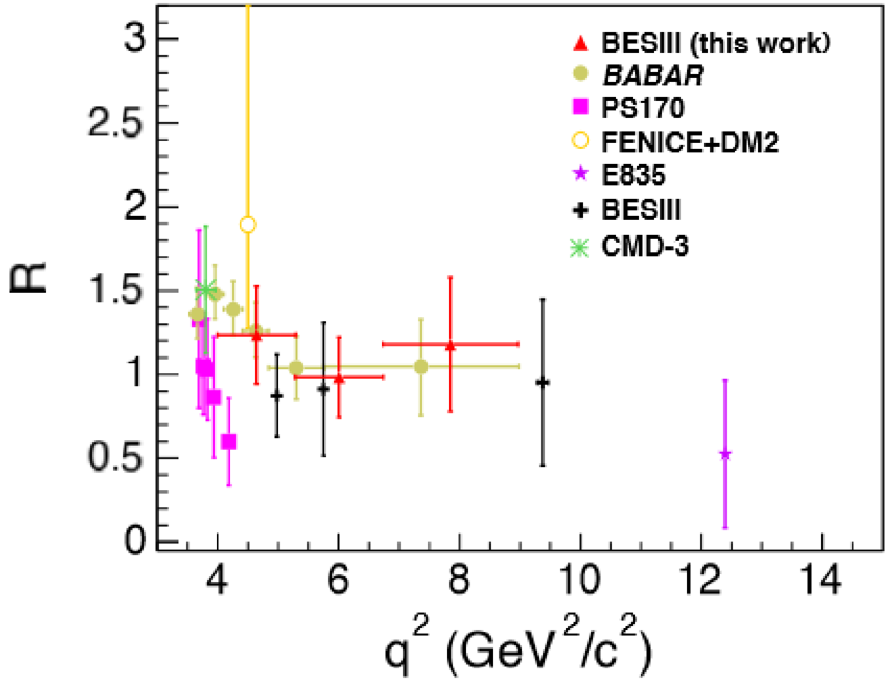


Proton FFs with ISR technique

Phys. Rev. D99, 092002 (2019)

- Combined seven data samples (7.4 fb^{-1})



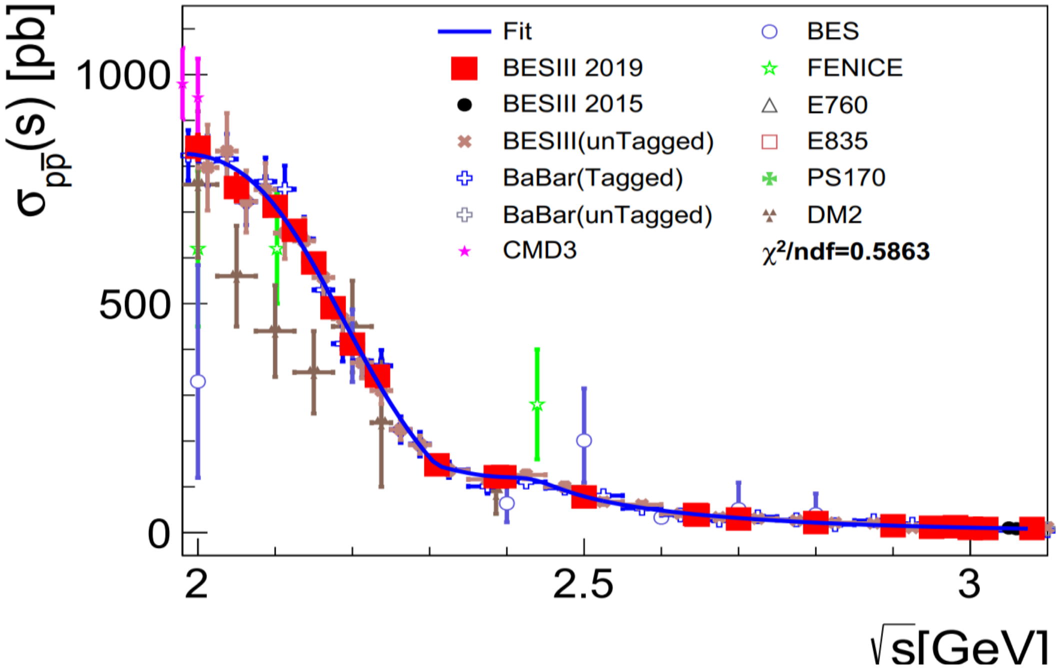


- Precision on $|G_{eff}|$: 4.1%-28.7%(untagged)
- Precision $|G_E/G_M|$ ratio: 23.0%-31.4%(untagged)
- Confirm Babar's result on $|G_E/G_M|$ above threshold

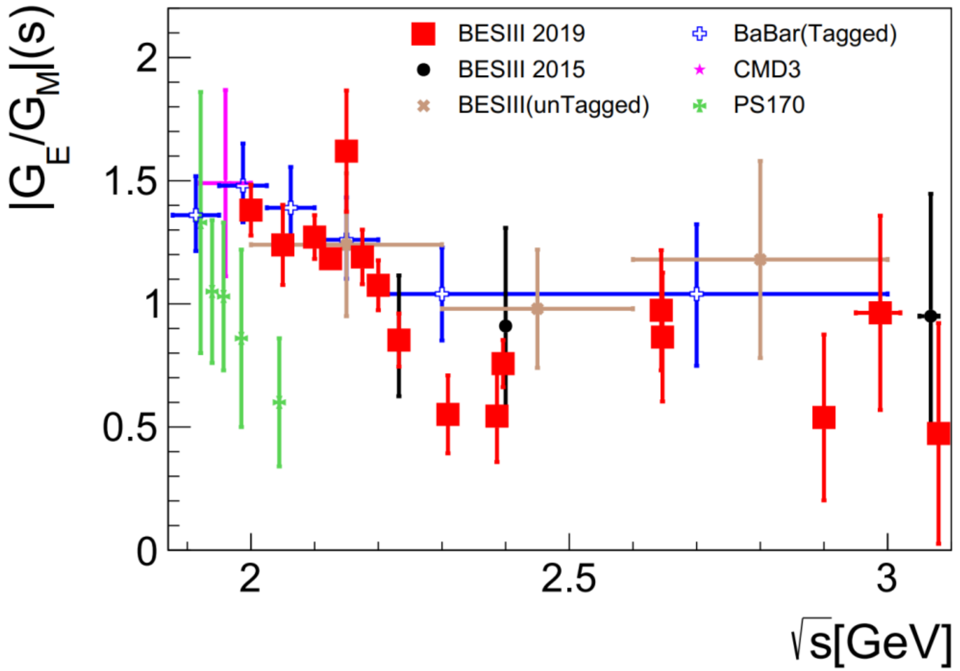
Proton FFs with scan technique

arxiv:1905.09001 (submit to PRL)

- Precise measurement of cross section $e^+e^- \to p\bar{p}$ at 22 points from 2.0 to 3.08 GeV, 688.5 pb^{-1}
- $|G_E/G_M|$, $|G_M|$ are determined with high accuracy, with uncertainty comparable to data in SL
- $|G_E|$ is measured for the first time



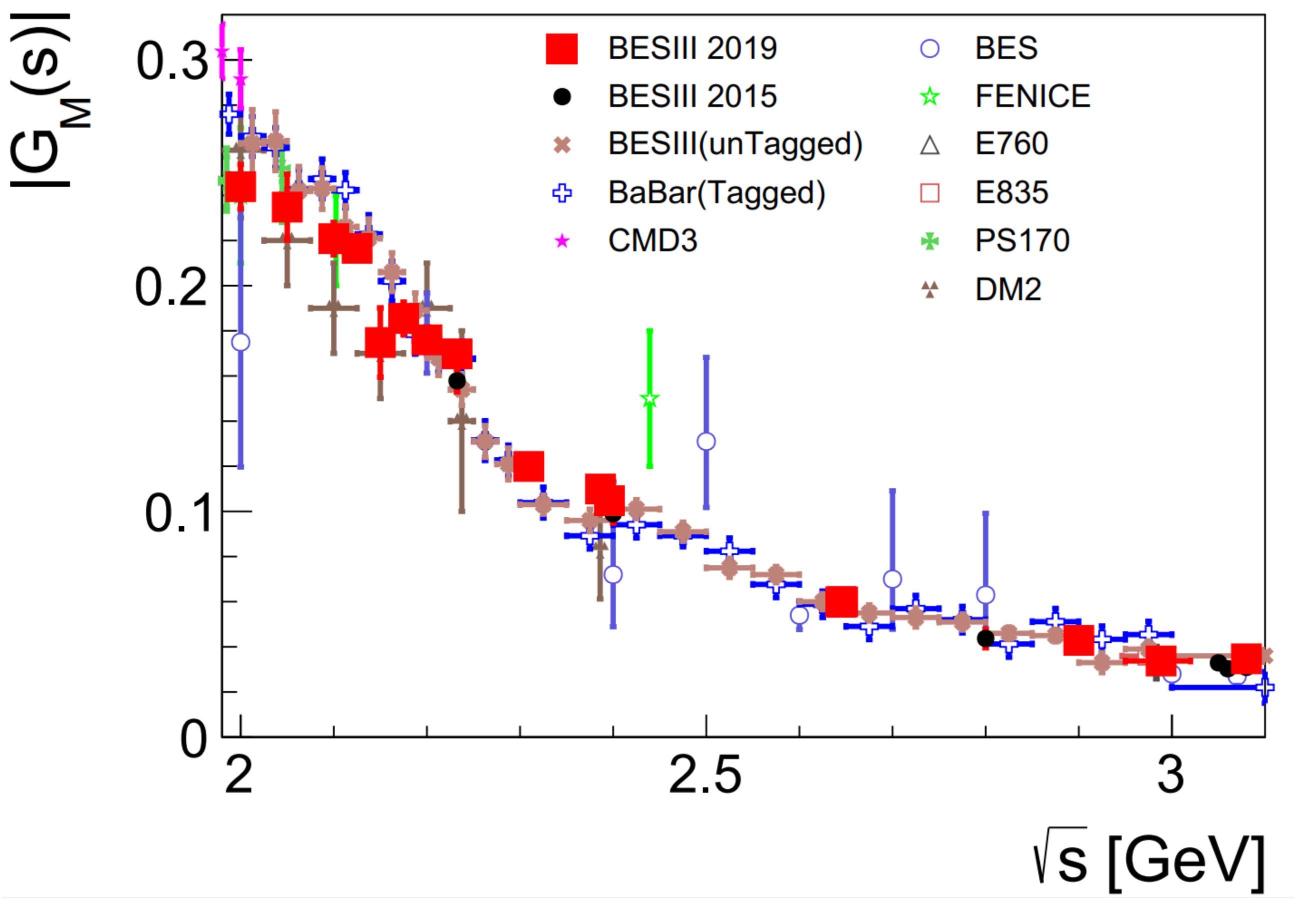
Best precision on σ: 3% (systematic dominant)



Best precision on $|G_E/G_M|$: 3.4% (statistical dominant)

Proton FFs with scan technique

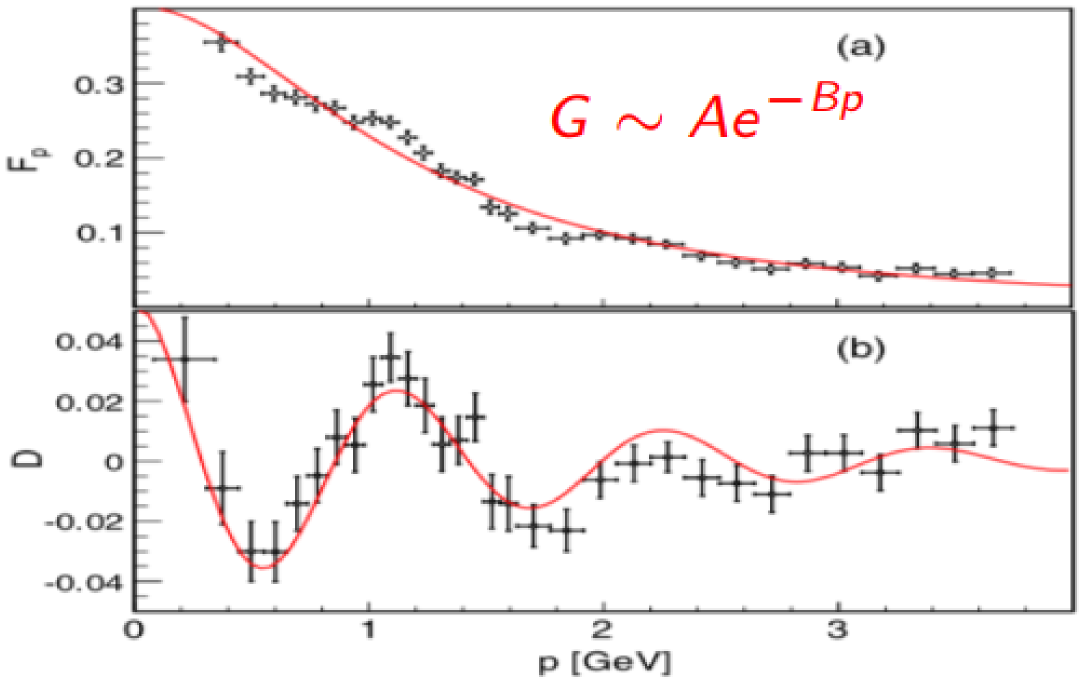
arxiv:1905.09001 (submit to PRL)

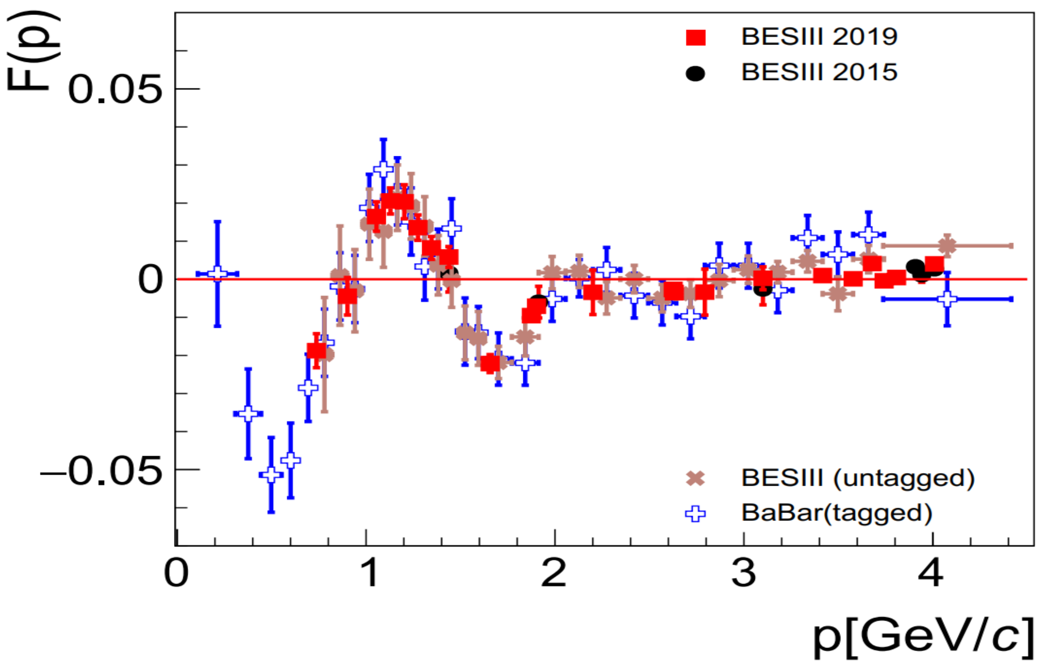


- Hypothesis on other results: $|G_E|=|G_M|$
- First line-shape of $|G_M|$ without hypothesis, achieved by BESIII scan data.

Oscillation structures ?

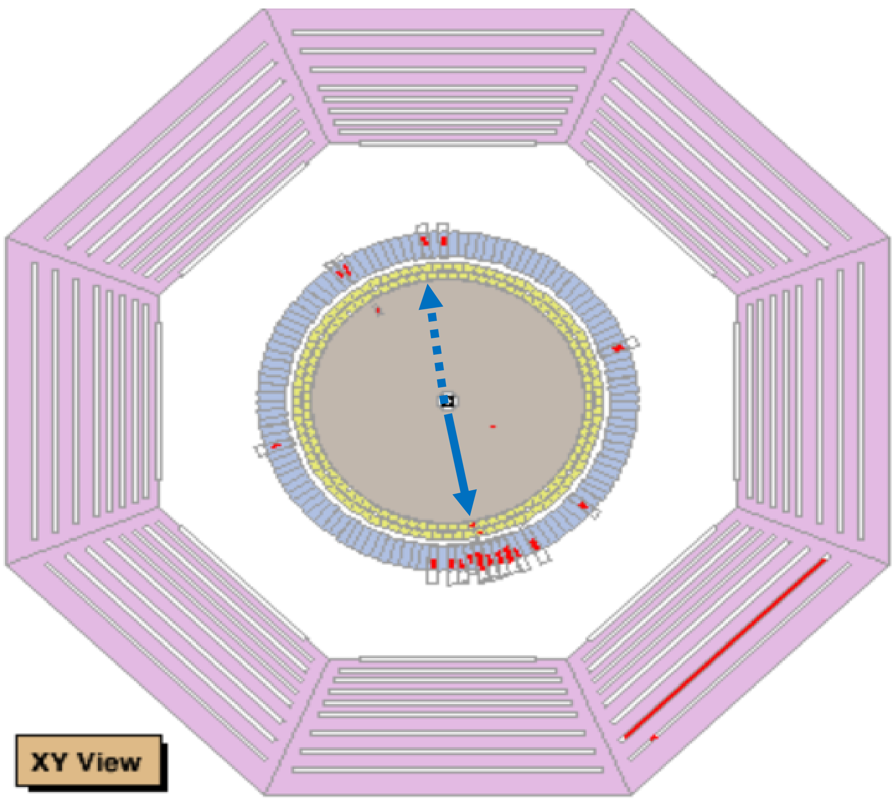
PRL. 114, 232301 (2015)



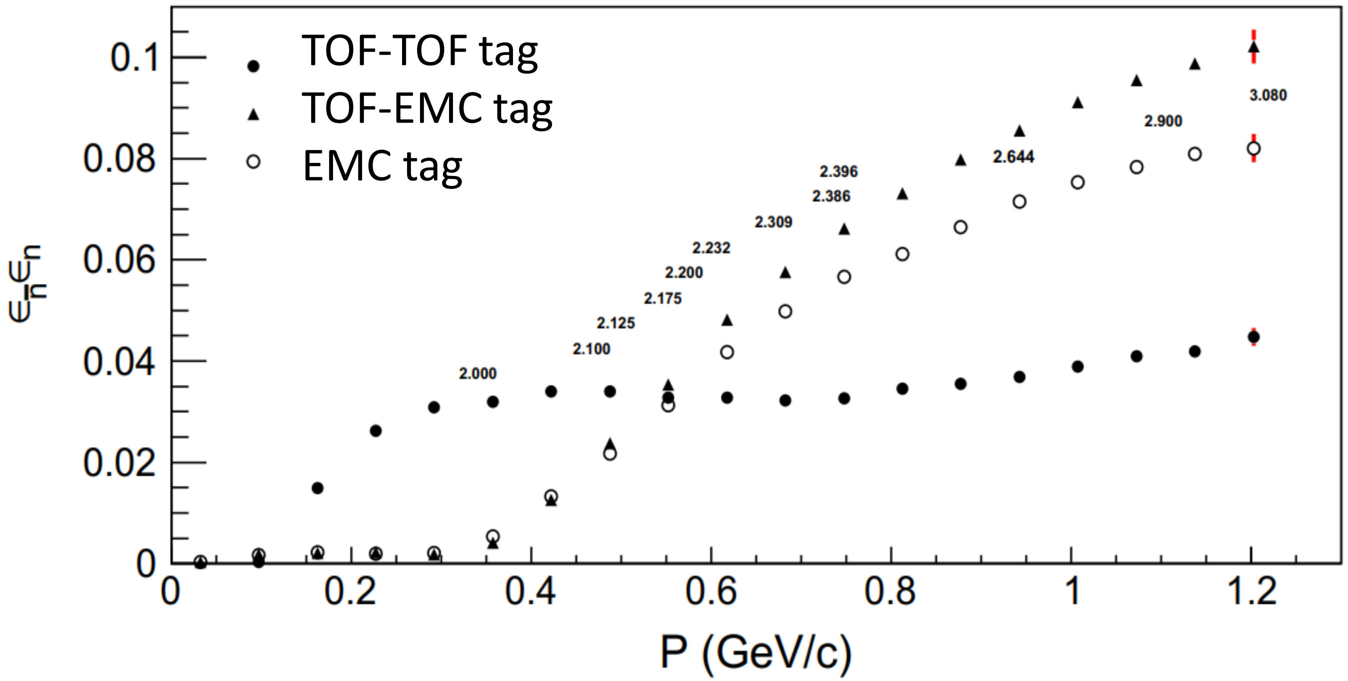


- Oscillating structures observed in the EFF minus modified dipole parameterization in Babar.
  - Rescattering process in final state
  - Independent resonant structure

Neutron form factors at BESIII

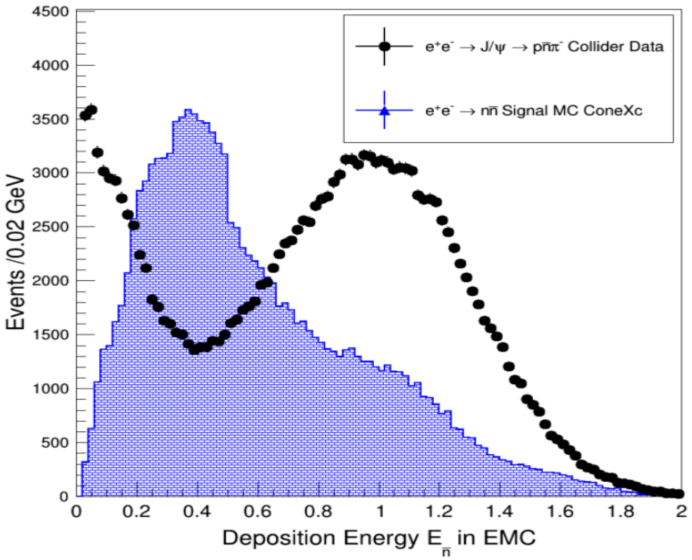


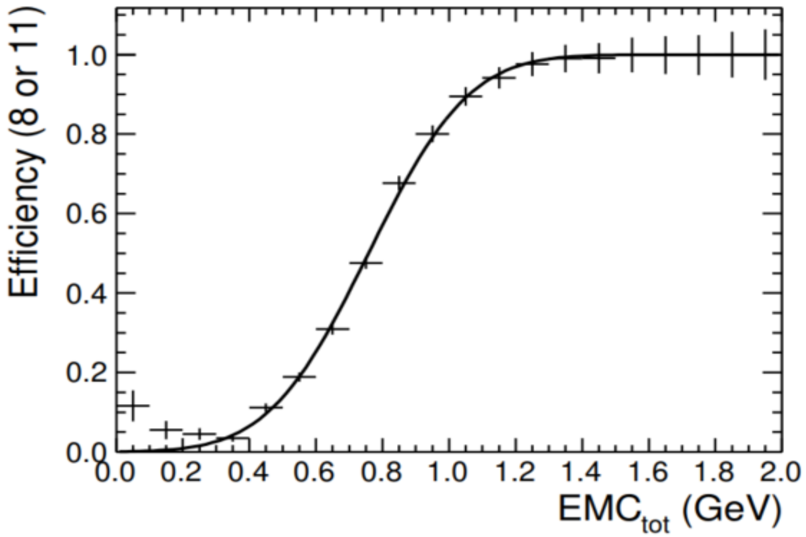
- Analysis Challenges: Reconstruction of $e^+e^- \to n\bar{n}$
  - No MDC signal
  - Low EMC efficiency,
  - No TOF reconstruction



Neutron form factors at BESIII

Analysis Challenges: Insufficient MC simulation

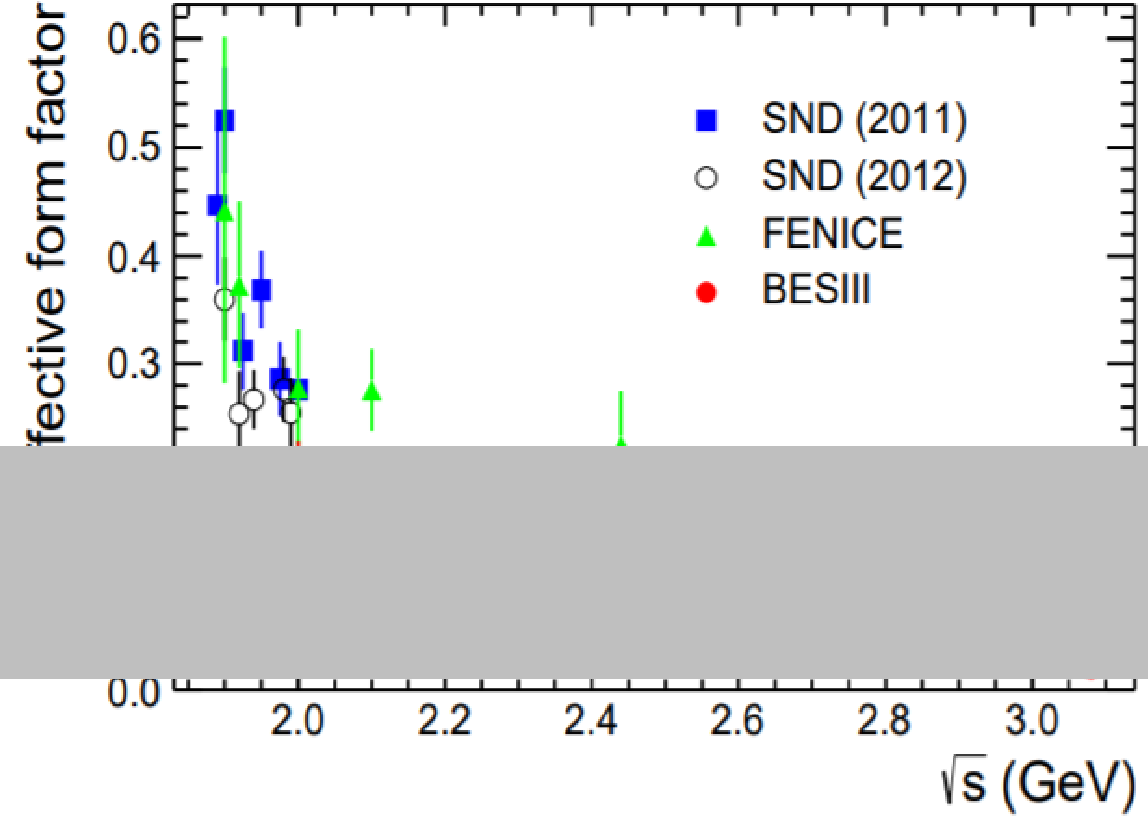




- Corrections need to be applied for MC efficiency:
  - $C_{data/MC}$: correction due to data/MC difference
  - C_{trg}: trigger efficiency correction (in dependence of total deposition energy)

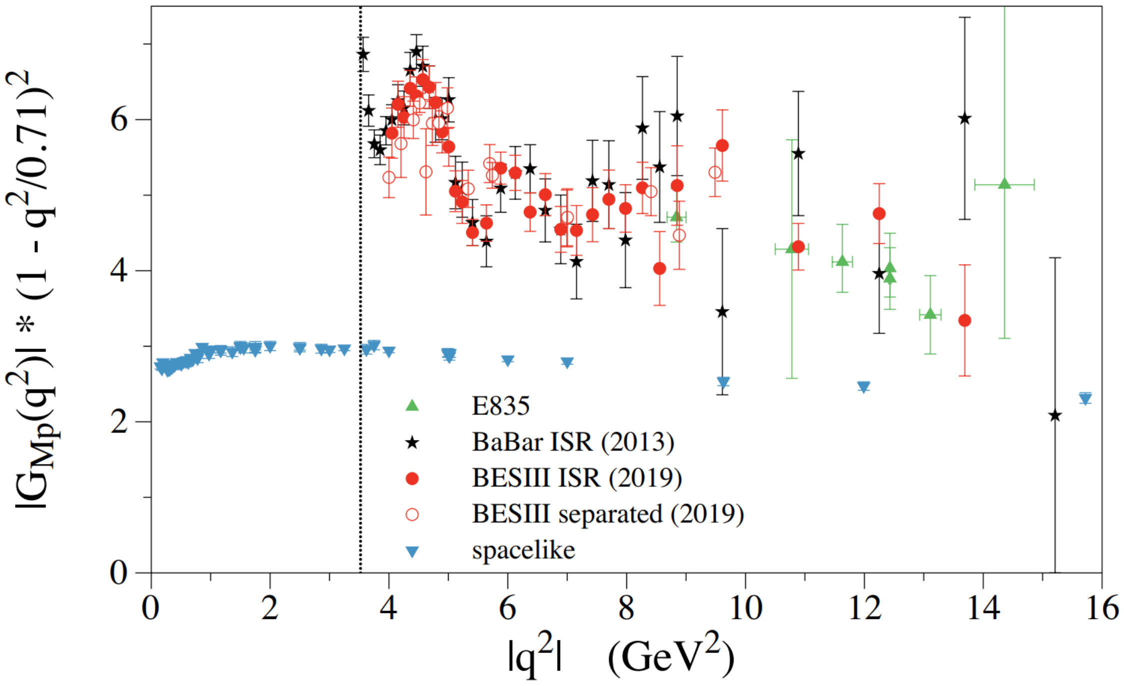
Neutron form factors at BESIII

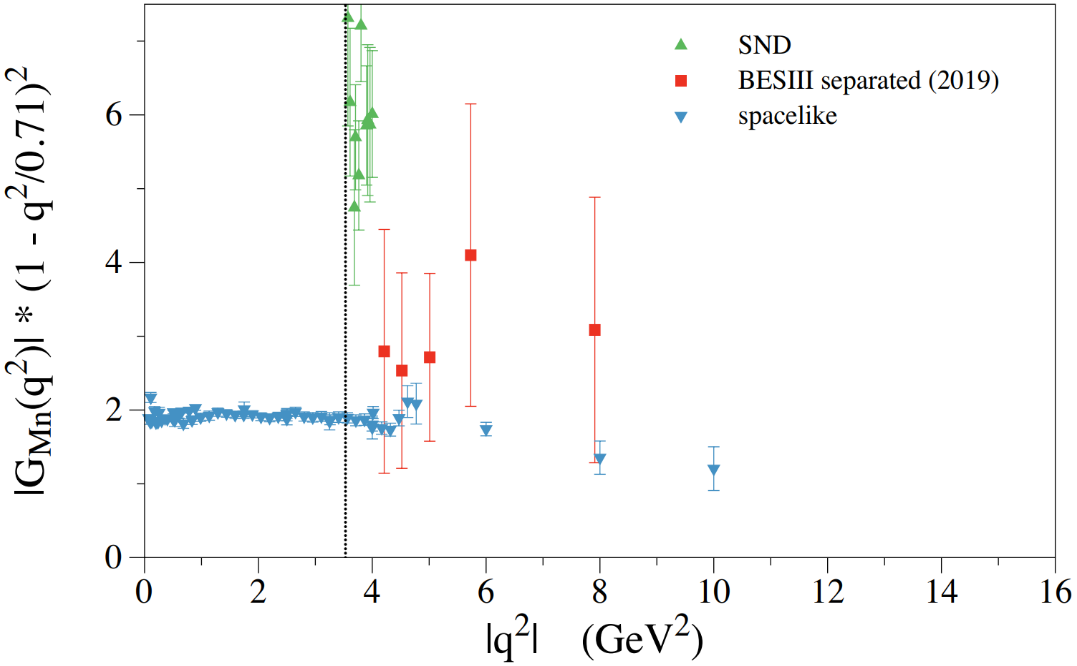
$$\sigma^{Born}_{N\bar{N}}(q^2) = \frac{N_{data}}{\mathcal{E}_{MC} \times \mathcal{E}_{cor} \times \mathcal{L}_{int} \times (1+\delta)} \qquad \mathcal{E}_{cor} = \mathcal{C}_{data/MC} \times \mathcal{C}_{trg}$$



Comparison with Space-Like Results

- pQCD predicted asymptotic behavior of FFs



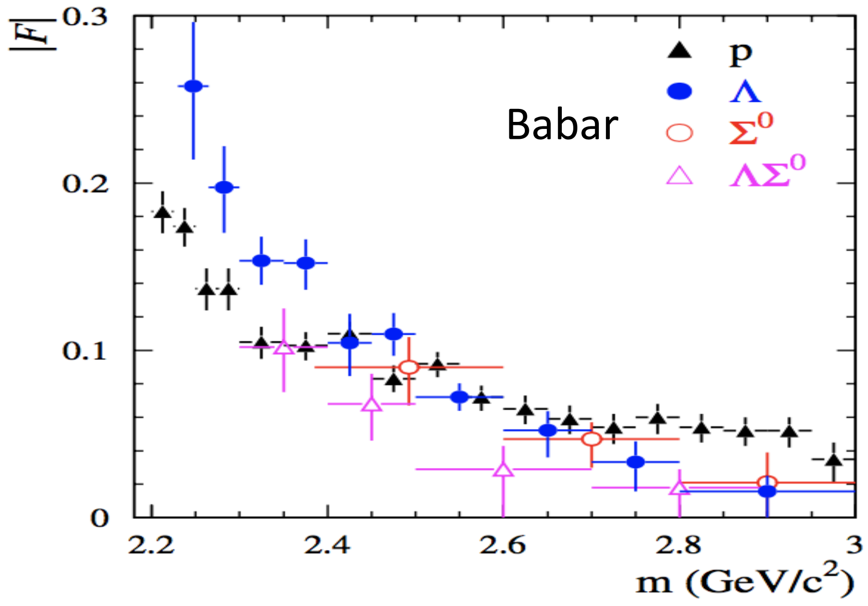


Figures from Prof. Vanderhaeghen

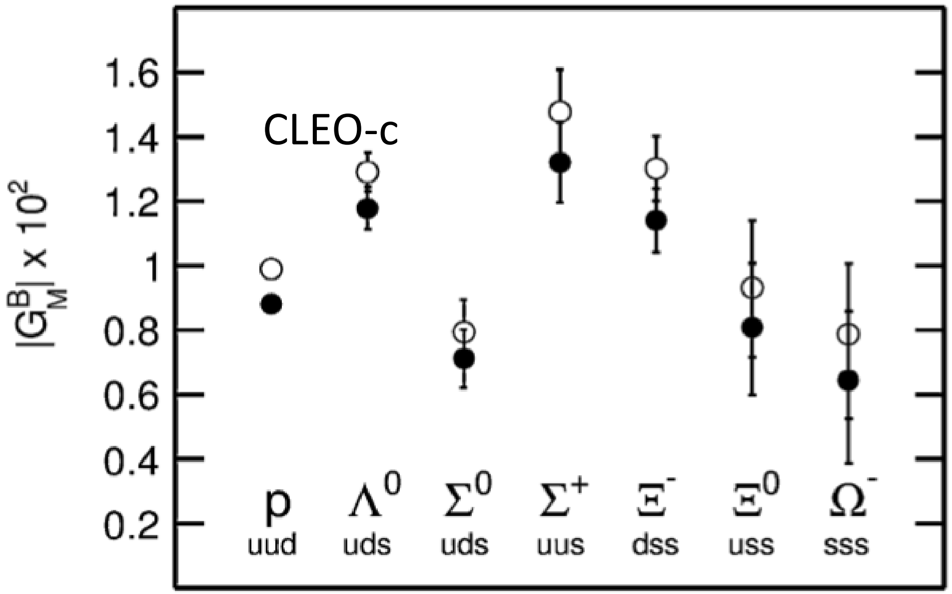
Status on hyperon FFs

- Rare experimental results on Hyperon FF

Phys. Rev. D **76,** 092006 (2007)



Phys. Lett. B 739 (2014) 90–94

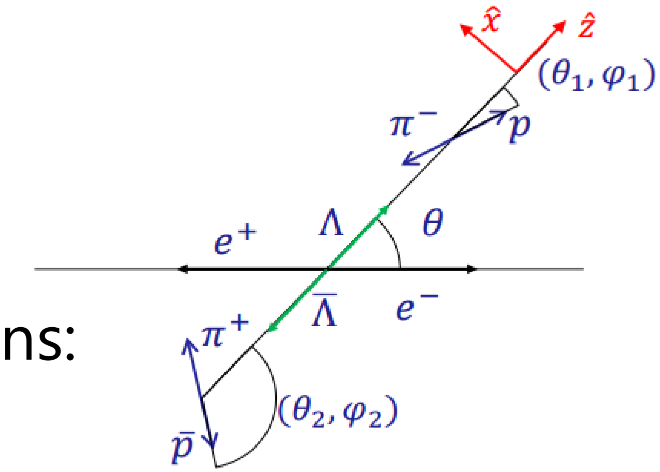


q^2=14.2 GeV^2

- diquark correlation evidence
- favor spin–isospin singlet

Relative phase of baryon

- Complex form of FFs:
  - $G_E = |G_E|e^{i\Phi_E}$, $G_M = |G_M|e^{i\Phi_M}$
  - Relative phase: $\Delta\Phi = \Phi_E$-Φ_M
- A non-zero phase has polarization effect on the Baryons:
  - $P_y \propto \sin\Delta\Phi$



- The angular distribution of daughter baryon from Hyperon weak decay is:
  - $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto 1 + \alpha_\Lambda \boldsymbol{P_y} \cdot \boldsymbol{\hat{q}}$
  - α_Λ: asymmetry parameter
  - $\hat{q}$: unit vector along the daughter baryon in hyperon rest frame

With hyperon weak decay to B+P, the polarization of hyperon can be measurement, so does the relative phase between G_E and G_M !

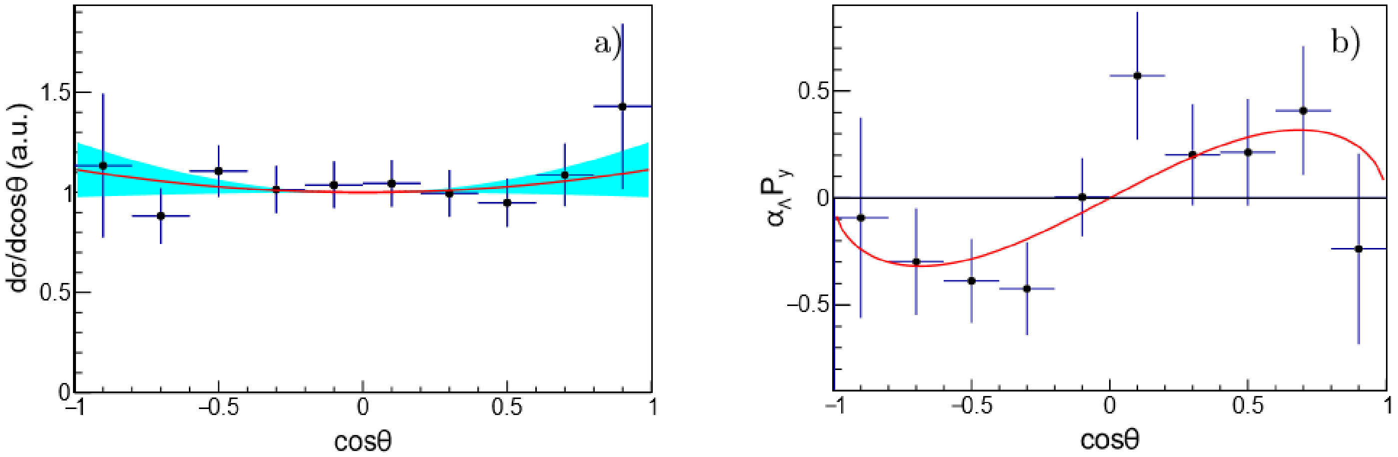
Complete measurement of Λ EMFFs

arXIv: 1903.09421 (submit to PRL)

- An event of the reaction $e^+e^- \to \Lambda(\to p\pi^-)\bar{\Lambda}(\to \bar{p}\pi^+)$ is specified by the five dimensional vector $\xi = (\theta, \Omega_1, \Omega_2)$, the differential cross section is:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathscr{W}(\xi) =& \mathscr{T}_0(\xi) + \eta\,\mathscr{T}_5(\xi) \\ &- \alpha_\Lambda^2 \left(\mathscr{T}_1(\xi) + \sqrt{1-\eta^2}\cos(\Delta\Phi)\,\mathscr{T}_2(\xi) + \eta\,\mathscr{T}_6(\xi) \right) \\ &+ \alpha_\Lambda \sqrt{1-\eta^2}\sin(\Delta\Phi)\left(\mathscr{T}_3(\xi) - \mathscr{T}_4(\xi)\right).\end{aligned}$$

Phys.Lett. B772 (2017) 16-20



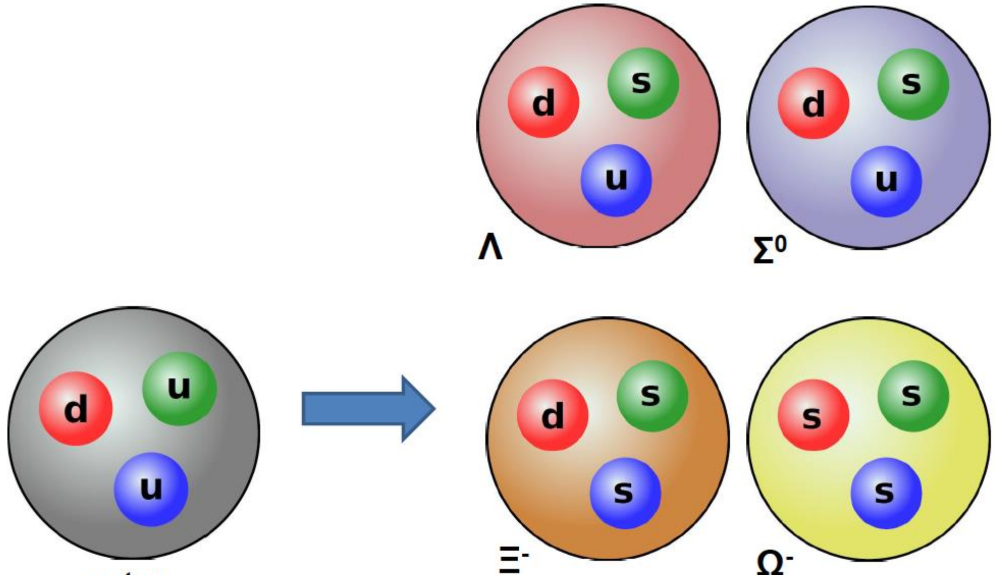
$$\left|\frac{G_E}{G_M}\right| = 0.96 \pm 0.14(stat.) \pm 0.02(sys.)$$

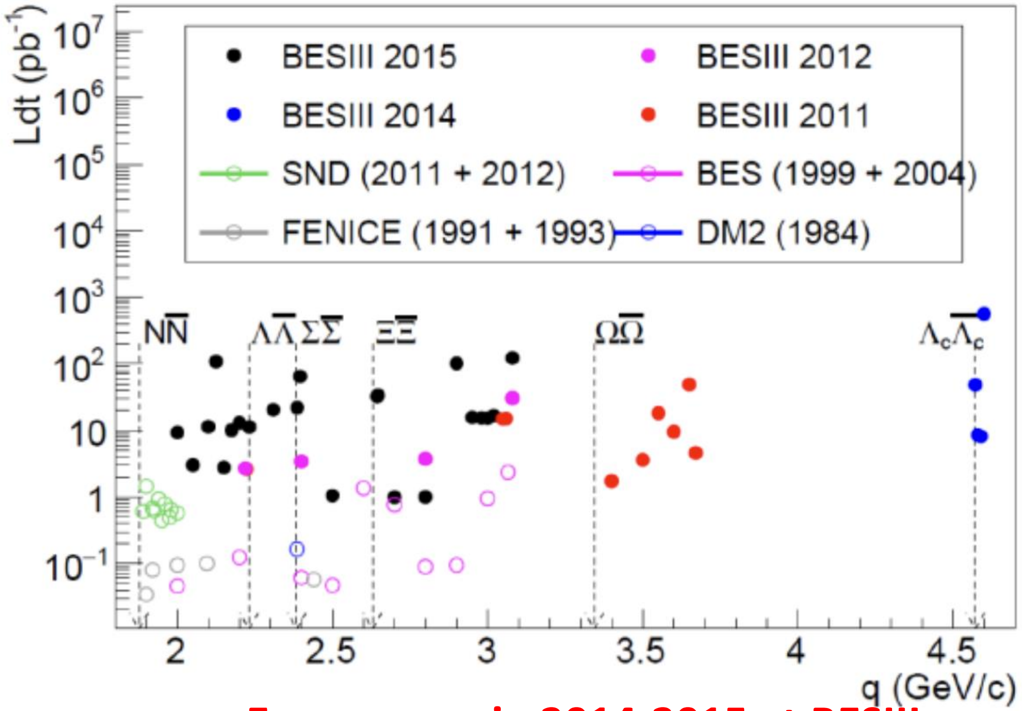
$$\Delta\Phi = 37^\circ \pm 12^\circ(stat.) \pm 6^\circ(sys.)$$

Fit data by Maximum Log Likelihood

Threshold effect

- Hyperon pair production:
  - Possibility to reconstruct hyperon pair production much close to threshold than the proton



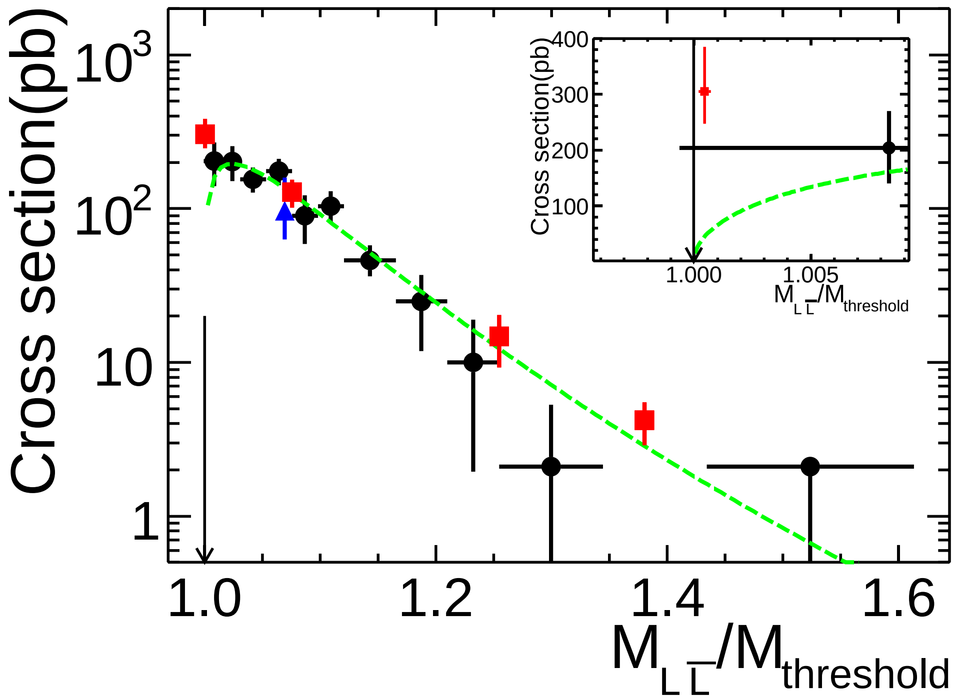


Energy scan in 2014-2015 at BESIII

Measurement of $e^+e^- \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ at $\sqrt{s}$ =2.2324 GeV

Phys. Rev. D 97, 032013 (2018)

- Near threshold production ($2M_\Lambda$ +1.0 MeV) and small PHSP in $\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ decays
- Indirect search for antiproton in $\boldsymbol{\Lambda \to p\pi^-, \bar{\Lambda} \to \bar{p}\pi^+}$
- Search for mono-energetic π^0 in $\boldsymbol{\bar{\Lambda} \to \bar{n}\pi^0}$



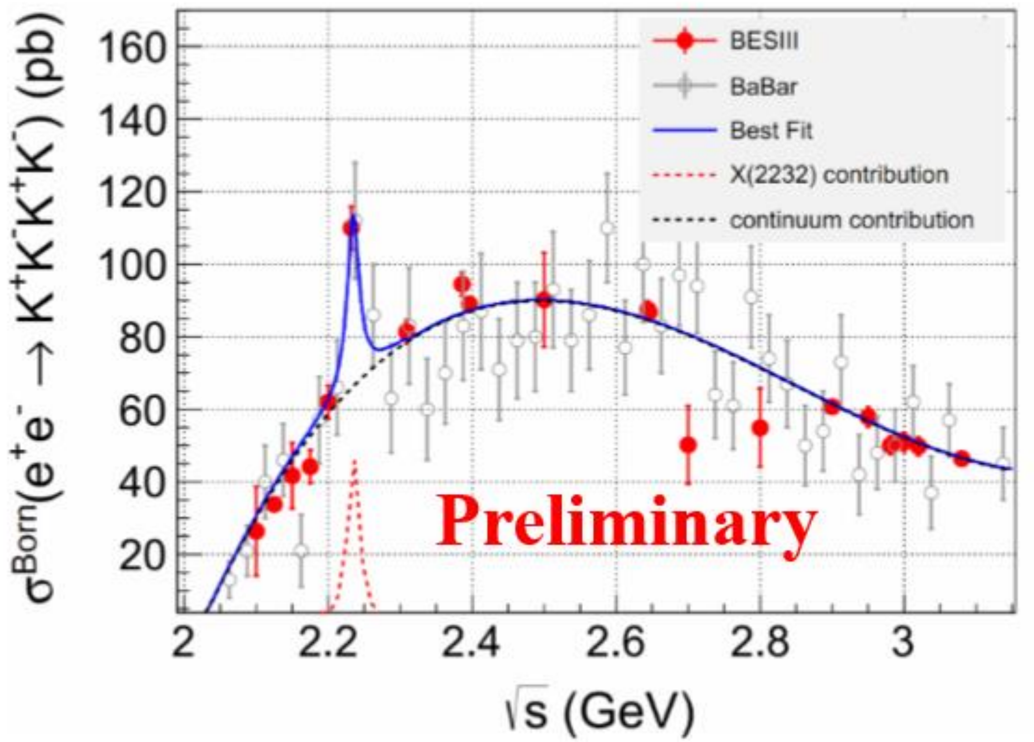
- The anomalous behavior differing from the pQCD prediction at threshold is observed.

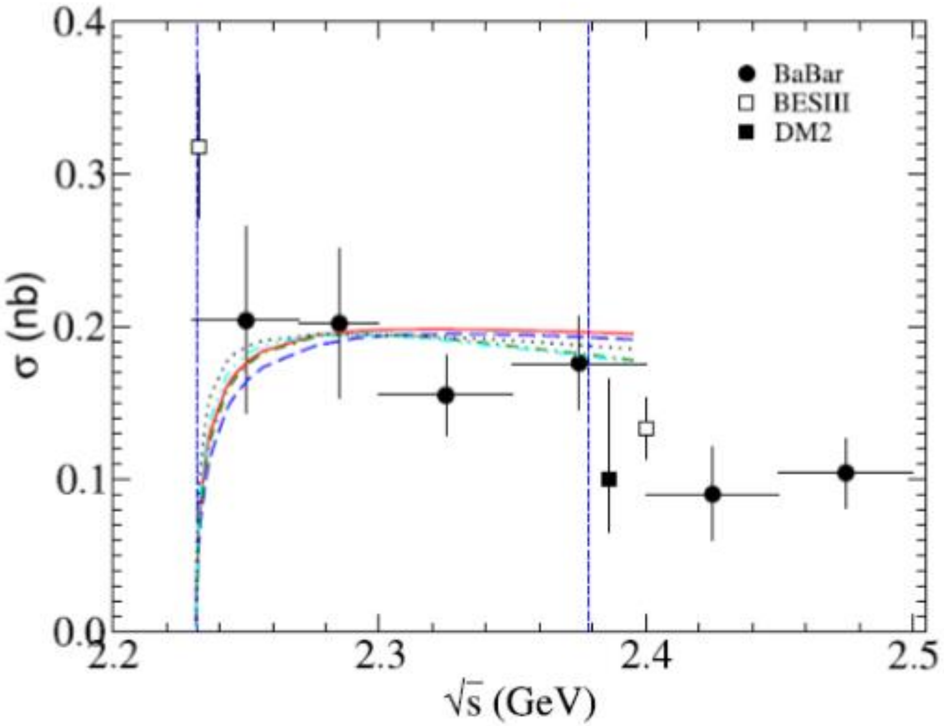
•Recalling the baryon pair production cross section:

$\sigma_{B\bar{B}}(q) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2 C\beta}{3q^2}[|G_M(q)|^2 + \frac{1}{2\tau}|G_E(q)|^2]$

•The Columb correction factor C=$\frac{\pi\alpha}{\beta}\frac{1}{1-\exp(-\frac{\pi\alpha}{\beta})}$(Q), cancel the β for a charged $B\bar{B}$ pair, equals to 1 for a neutral $B\bar{B}$ pair

A possible resonance around $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ resonance?

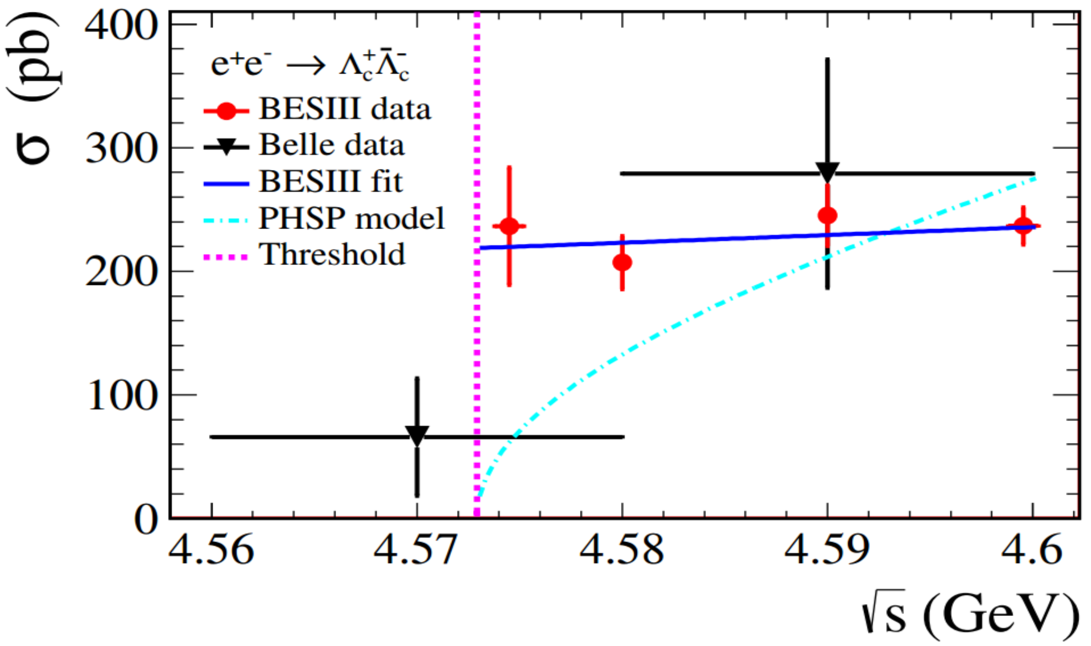


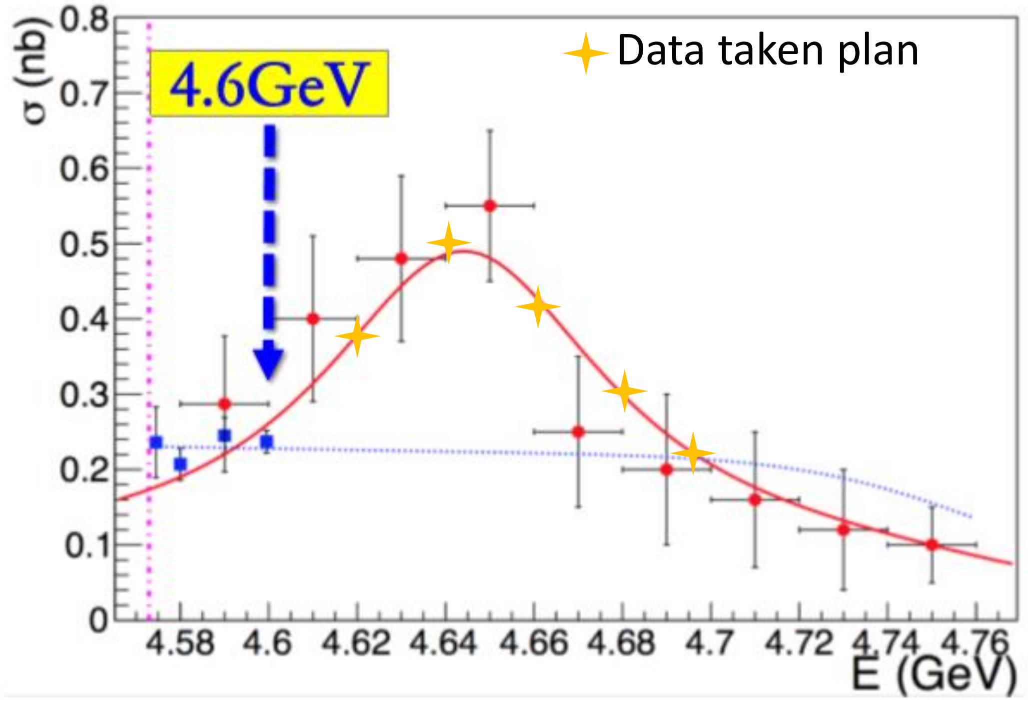


- A hint for resonance around $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ threshold in $e^+e^- \to KKKK$ cross section
  - Mass=2232±3.5 MeV， width=20 MeV

$e^+e^- \to \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ near kinematic threshold

Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 132001 (2018)

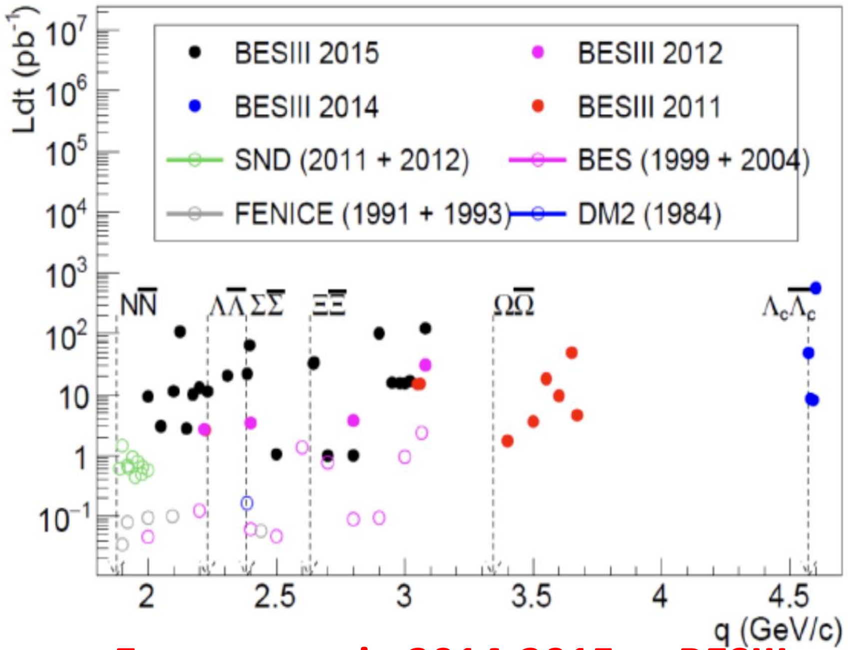




- Ten modes of Λ_c^+ ($\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$) are reconstructed
- Measurement of the Born cross section at 4 energy points below 4.6 GeV with **unprecedented statistical accuracy** (~1.3% at 4.6 GeV)

Summary and discussion

- Nucleon FFs is measured with scan and ISR techniques at BESIII
  - Answered the remaining questions on proton FFs
  - Precise measurement on neutron FFs is ongoing
- With the large data set, more precise results on Hyperon FFs are expected on BESIII.
  - More precise cross section line-shape
  - Test on threshold effect
  - Complete determination of G_E and G_M



Energy scan in 2014-2015 at BESIII

Thank you for the attention!