

# SEARCH FOR EXOTIC QUANTUM- NUMBER MESONS IN THE EXPERIMENT

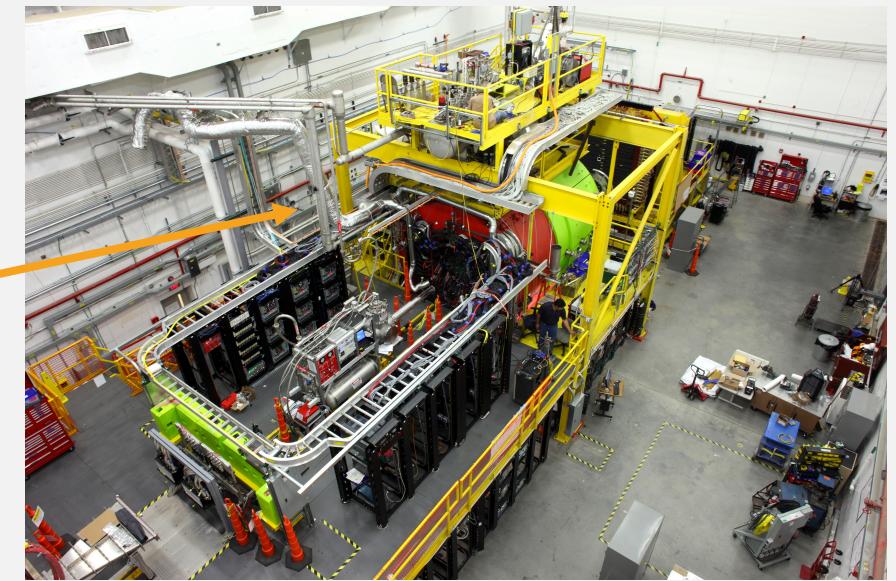
Curtis A. Meyer

Carnegie Mellon University

On behalf of the GlueX Collaboration

# OUTLINE

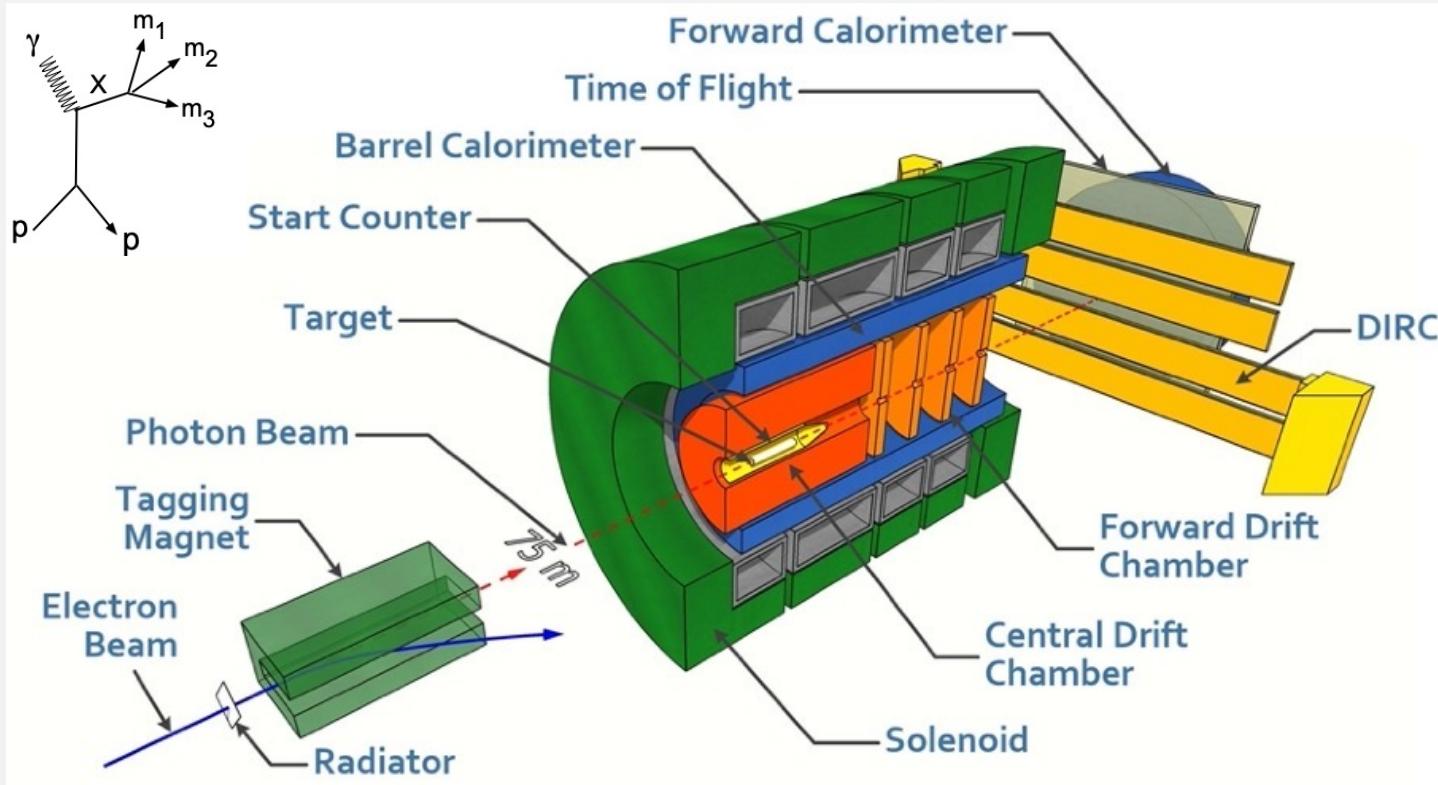
- The GlueX Experiment
- Exotic Quantum Number Mesons
- Photoproduction
- Searching for Exotics
- J/ $\psi$  Photoproduction



The GlueX Detector in Hall D

# THE GLUE<sup>X</sup> EXPERIMENT

- **Search for hybrid mesons.**
  - Gluonic DOF.
  - Predicted by LQCD.
- Linearly-polarized photon beam.
  - Unexplored regime.
- Hermetic detector.
  - Exclusive reaction.
- Very high statistics.
  - $125 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  in Phase I

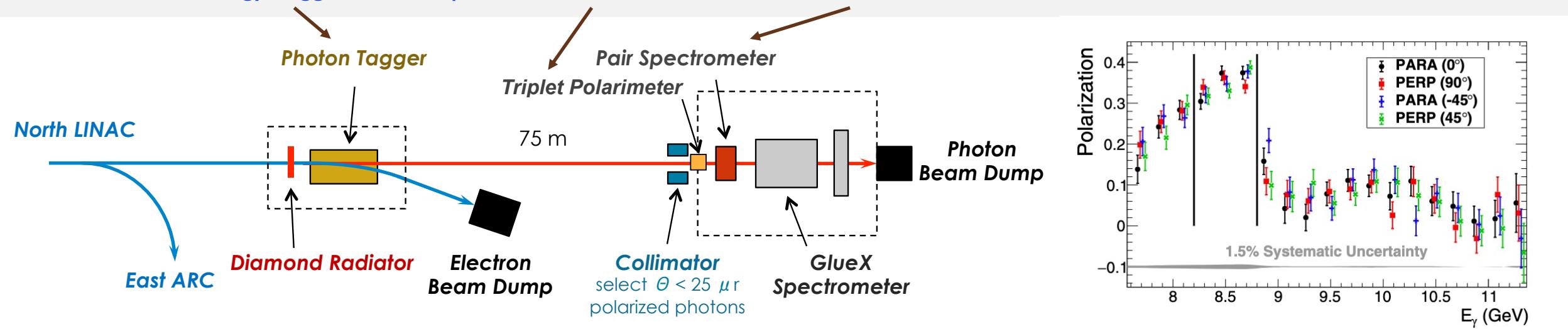


NIM A987, 164807 (2021)

# HALL-D PHOTON COMPLEX

Coherent bremsstrahlung of 12 GeV electron beam on 50 $\mu$ m diamond radiator.  
Linearly polarized photons in coherent peak ( $E_\gamma$  from 8.4 to 9 GeV).

The beam is energy tagged, has its polarization measured, and the flux is determination close to the GlueX detector.

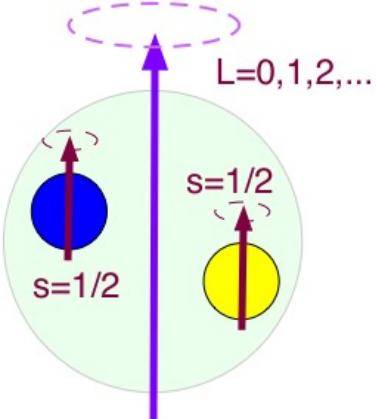
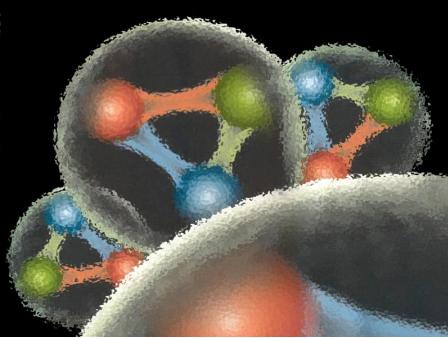


Linearly-polarized photons act as a filter on the naturality of the exchange mechanism.

Photon beams are unique:  $J=1$ , through VMD are effectively beams of  $\rho$ ,  $\omega$  and  $\phi$  mesons.

NIM A987, 164807 (2021)

# QUARK MODEL MESONS



Combine two spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  objects to  $S=0$  or  $S=1$

Orbital angular momentum of two quarks:  $L=0,1,2,3,\dots$

Total angular momentum,  $J=L+S$ :  $J=0,1,2,3,\dots$

Spatial Reflection Symmetry: Parity  $P=(-1)^L$

Quark-antiquark Reflection: C-parity  $C=(-1)^{L+S}$

Mesons are characterized by nonets of  $J^P(C)$

**Exotic Quantum Numbers:**  $J^P(C)=0^{--}, 0^{+-}, 1^{-+}, 2^{+-}$

## Allowed $J^P C$

$L=2, S=1,$	$J^P C=3^{--}$
	$J^P C=2^{--}$
	$J^P C=1^{--}$
$L=2, S=0,$	$J^P C=2^{-+}$
$L=1, S=1,$	$J^P C=2^{++}$
	$J^P C=1^{++}$
	$J^P C=0^{++}$
$L=1, S=0,$	$J^P C=1^{+-}$
$L=0, S=1,$	$J^P C=1^{--}$
$L=0, S=0,$	$J^P C=0^{-+}$

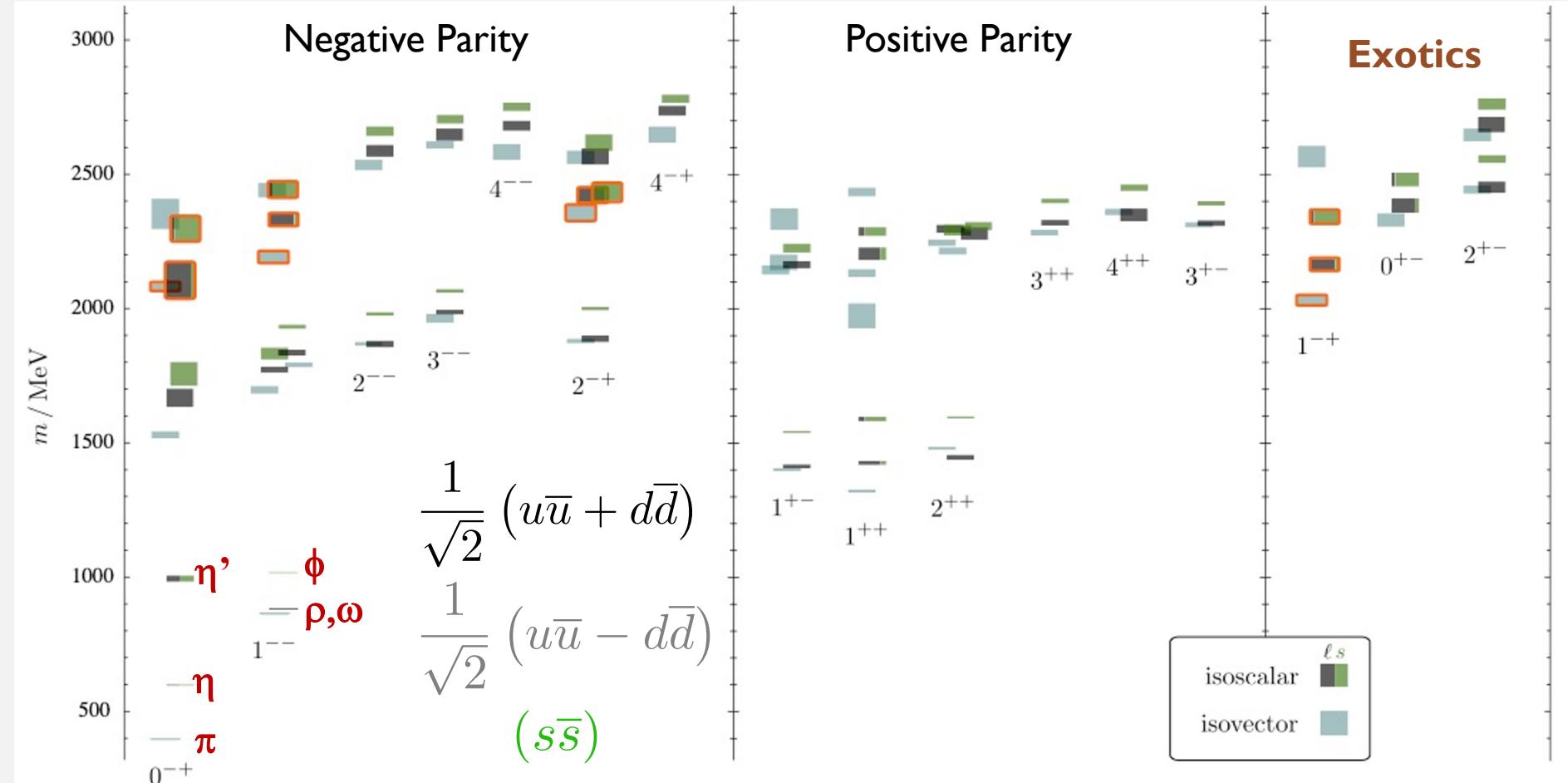
# LATTICE QCD PREDICTIONS

Light-quark mesons, u,d,s  
and their antiquarks.

Shown are are  $I=0$  and  $I=1$   
states.

Color shows mixing of  $I=0$   
states.

Large Gluonic Component



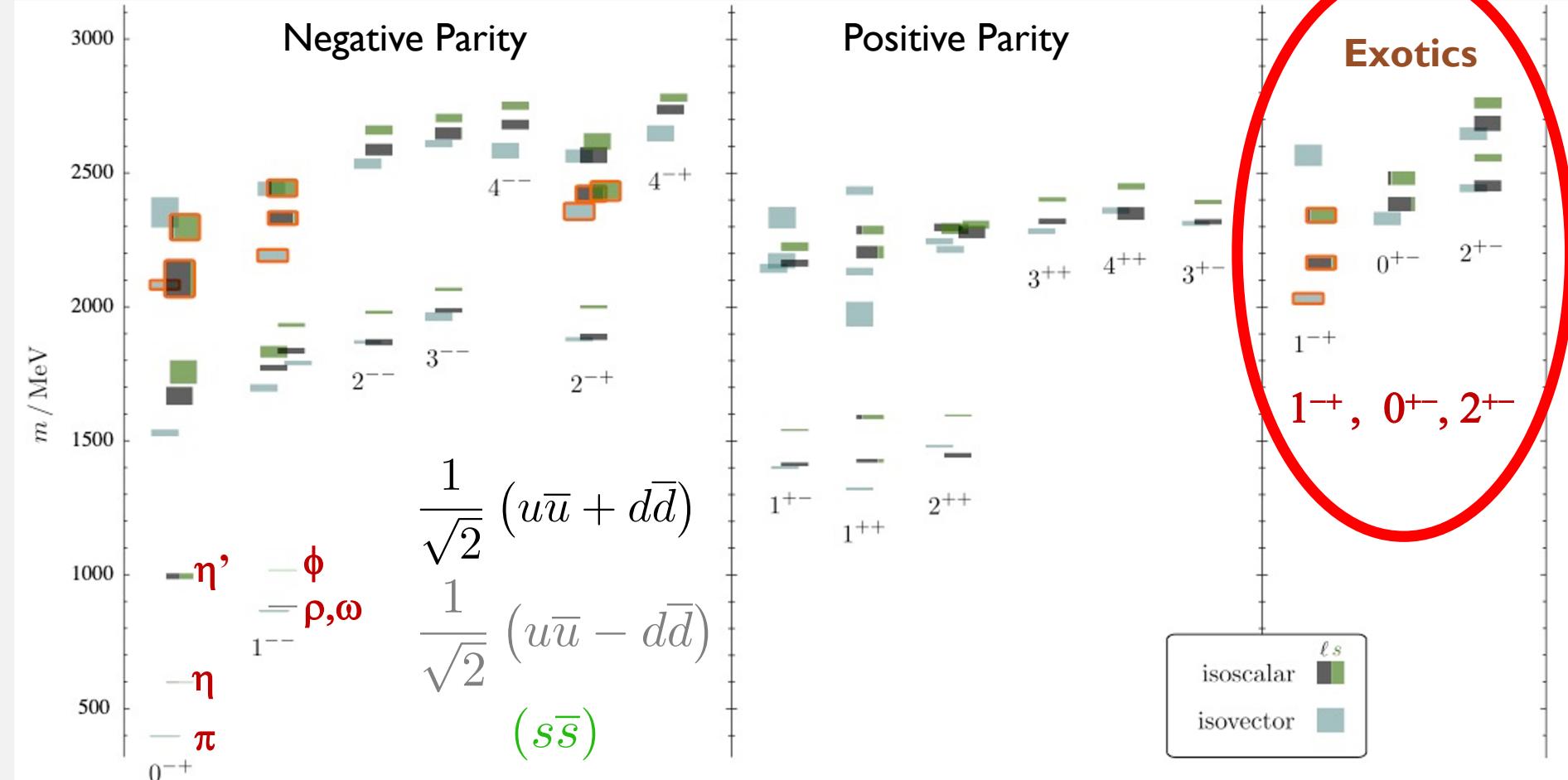
# LATTICE QCD PREDICTIONS

Light-quark mesons, u,d,s  
and their antiquarks.

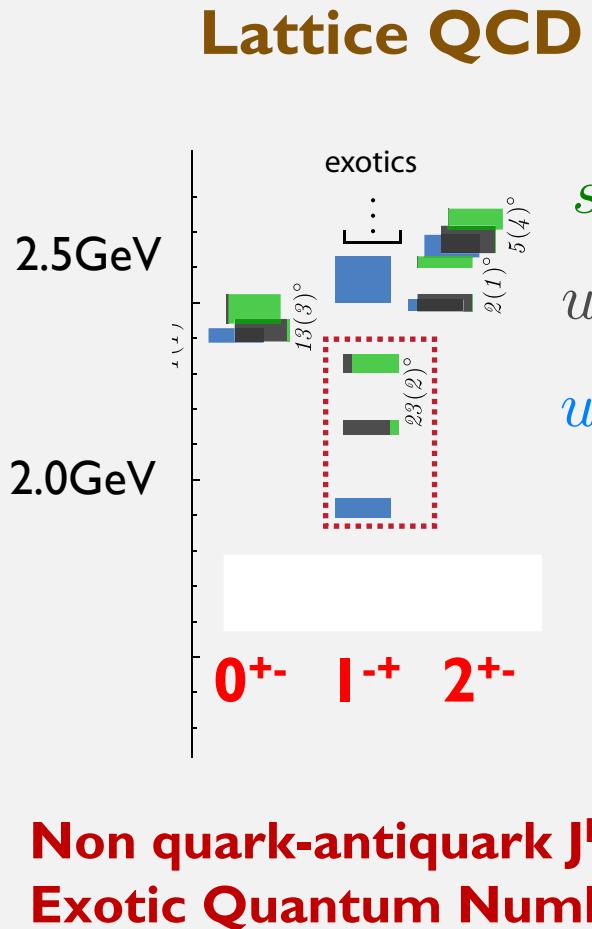
Shown are are  $I=0$  and  $I=1$   
states.

Color shows mixing of  $I=0$   
states.

Large Gluonic Component



# EXOTIC HYBRID MESONS



Lattice QCD suggests 5 nonets with exotic quantum numbers:  
1 nonet of  $0^{+-}$  exotic mesons  
2 nonets of  $1^{+-}$  exotic mesons  
2 nonets of  $2^{+-}$  exotic mesons

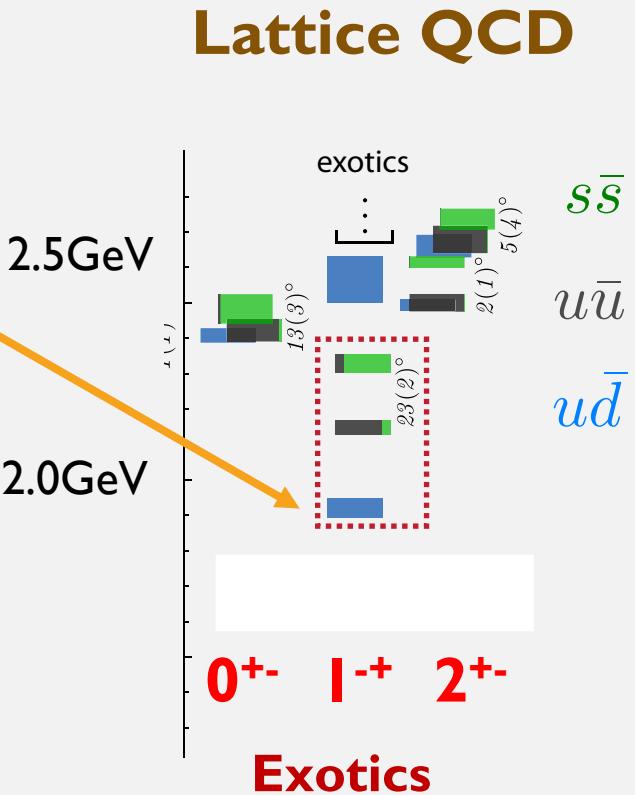
Lattice QCD results are consistent with the gluonic field behaving like a  $J^{PC}=1^{+-}$  constituent with a mass  $\sim 1-1.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ .

# EXOTIC HYBRID MESONS

Experimental Evidence  
for the  $I=1 \pi_1(1600)$ .

$\pi_1(1600)$  reported in:  
 $\eta'\pi$ : COMPASS/JPAC, E852, VES, CLEO-c  
 $\rho\pi$ : COMPASS, E852  
 $b_1\pi$ : VES, E852, CBAR  
 $f_1\pi$ : VES, E852

JPAC  $\eta\pi / \eta'\pi$  coupled channel fit to  
and partial waves in pion production  
measured by COMPASS:  $\pi_1(1600)$   
Mass:  $1564 \pm 24 \pm 86$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>  
Width:  $492 \pm 54 \pm 102$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup>



Lattice QCD suggests 5 nonets  
with exotic quantum numbers:  
 1 nonet of  $0^{+-}$  exotic mesons  
 2 nonets of  $1^{+-}$  exotic mesons  
 2 nonets of  $2^{+-}$  exotic mesons

Lattice QCD results are  
consistent with the gluonic  
field behaving like a  $J^{PC}=1^{+-}$   
constituent with a mass  
 $\sim 1-1.5$  GeV/c<sup>2</sup>.

## WHERE DO WE LOOK?

Where are all the states?

Spin 0:  $b_0, h_0, h'_0$

Spin 1:  $\pi_1, \eta_1, \eta'_1$

Spin 2:  $b_2, h_2, h'_2$

Photoproduction could couple to all of these through simple exchange mechanisms:  $\pi, \eta, \rho, \omega, P, b_1, h_1$

LQCD predicts the decays of the  $\pi_1, b_1\pi$  dominant, much smaller rates to  $\eta'\pi, \rho\pi$  and  $f_1\pi$

Phys. Rev. D 103, 054502 (2021)

# WHERE DO WE LOOK?

Where are all the states?

Spin 0:  $b_0, h_0, h'_0$

Spin 1:  $\pi_1, \eta_1, \eta'_1$

Spin 2:  $b_2, h_2, h'_2$

Photoproduction could couple to all of these through simple exchange mechanisms:  $\pi, \eta, \rho, \omega, P, b_1, h_1$

LQCD predicts the decays of the  $\pi_1, b_1\pi$  dominant, much smaller rates to  $\eta'\pi, \rho\pi$  and  $f_1\pi$

Phys. Rev. D 103, 054502 (2021)



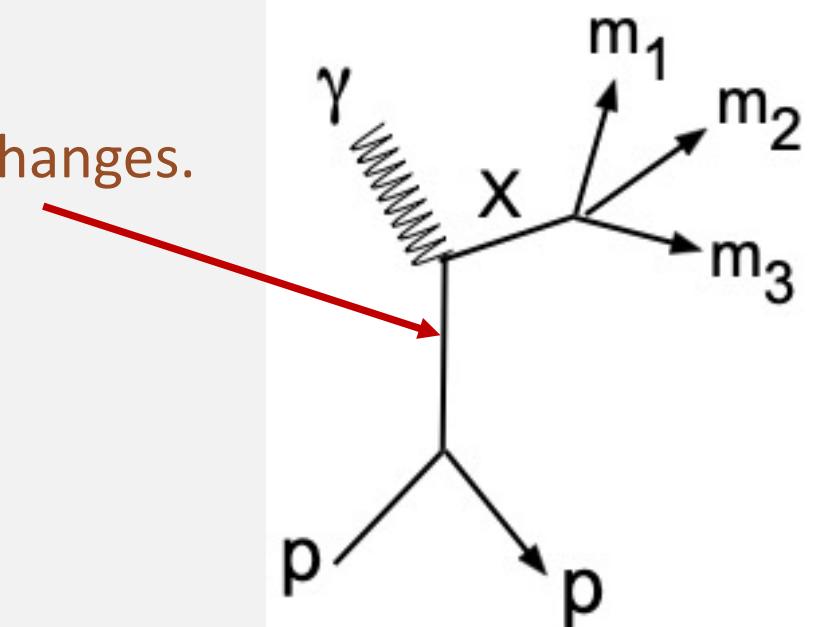
$b_0 \rightarrow \pi(1300)\pi, h_1\pi, f_1\rho, b_1\eta$   
 $h_0 \rightarrow b_1\pi, h_1\eta$   
 $h'_0 \rightarrow K_1(1270)K, K(1460)K, h_1\eta$   
 $\pi_1 \rightarrow \pi\rho, \pi b_1, \pi f_1, \pi\eta', \eta a_1$   
 $\eta_1 \rightarrow \eta f_2, a_2\pi, \eta f_1, \eta\eta', \pi(1300)\pi, a_1\pi$   
 $\eta'_1 \rightarrow K^*K, K_1(1270)K, K_1(1410)K, \eta\eta'$   
 $b_2 \rightarrow \omega\pi, a_2\pi, \rho\eta, f_1\rho, a_1\pi, h_1\pi, b_1\eta$   
 $h_2 \rightarrow \rho\pi, b_1\pi, \omega\eta, f_1\omega$   
 $h'_2 \rightarrow K_1(1270)K, K_1(1410)K, K_2^*K, \phi\eta, f_1\phi$

For the others, look at “allowed” decay modes.

First searches  
Need statistics  
Difficult

# SEARCHING FOR HYBRIDS

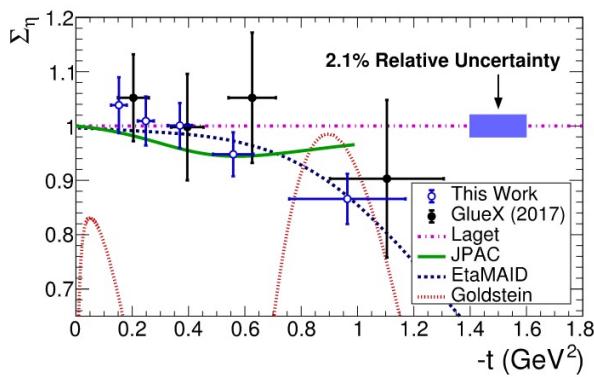
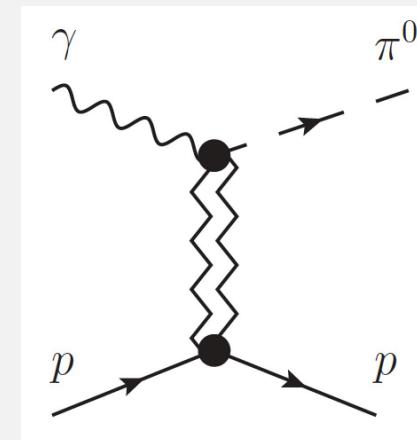
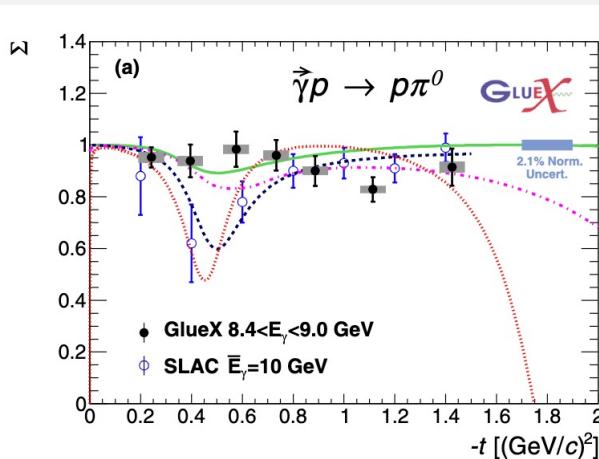
- **Understand production mechanisms:**
  - Natural  $J^P=0^+, 1^-, 2^+, \dots$  and unnatural  $J^P=0^-, 1^+, 2^-, \dots$  exchanges.
  - Linear Photon Polarization!
  - Beam asymmetry  $\Sigma$ , SDMEs  $\rho_{jk}^i, \dots$
- **Understand Acceptance**
  - SDMEs, Cross sections , ....
- **Reproduce known results**
  - Start with  $\eta\pi$  and  $\eta'\pi$



# BEAM ASYMMETRY $\Sigma$

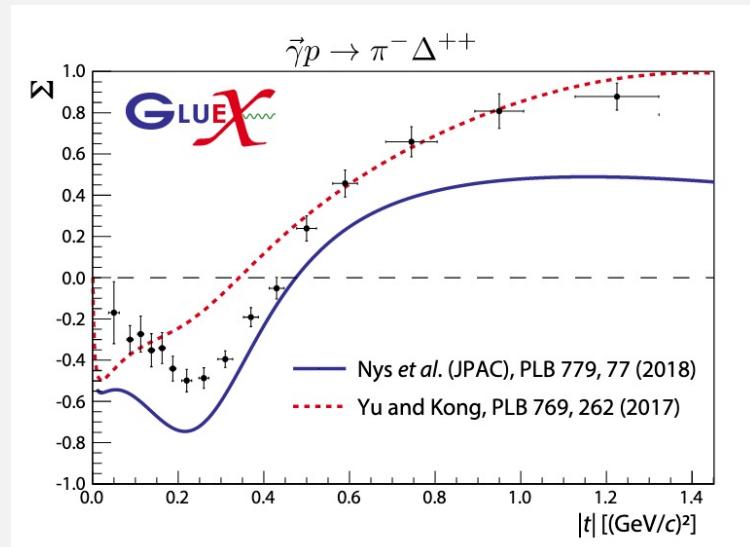
$$Y_{\parallel}(\phi, \phi_{\gamma} = 0) \propto (1 - P_{\parallel}\Sigma \cos 2\phi)$$

$$Y_{\perp}(\phi, \phi_{\gamma} = 90) \propto (1 + P_{\perp}\Sigma \cos 2\phi)$$



Exchange  $J^{PC}$   
 1<sup>--</sup> :  $\omega, \rho$   
 1<sup>+-</sup> :  $b, h$

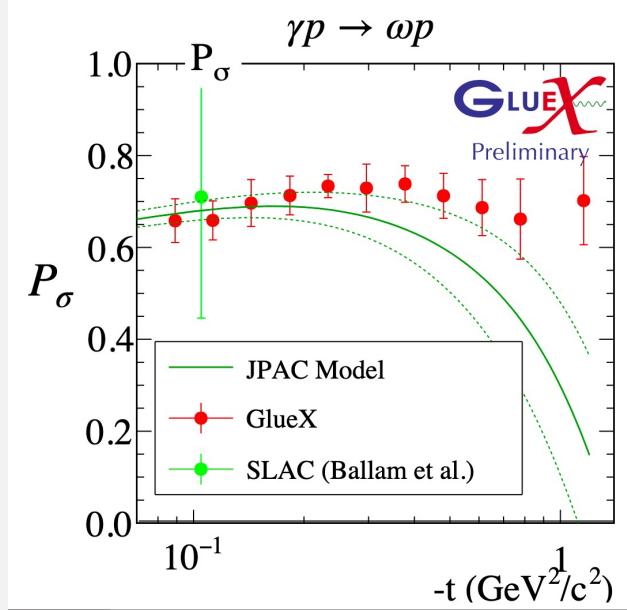
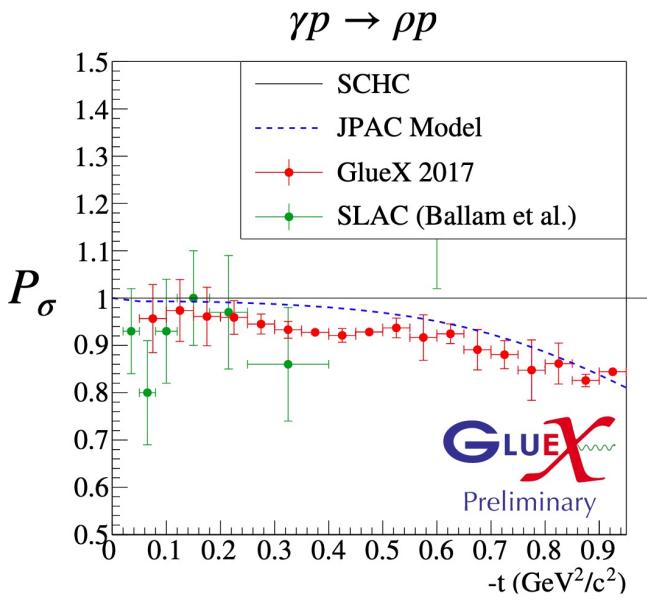
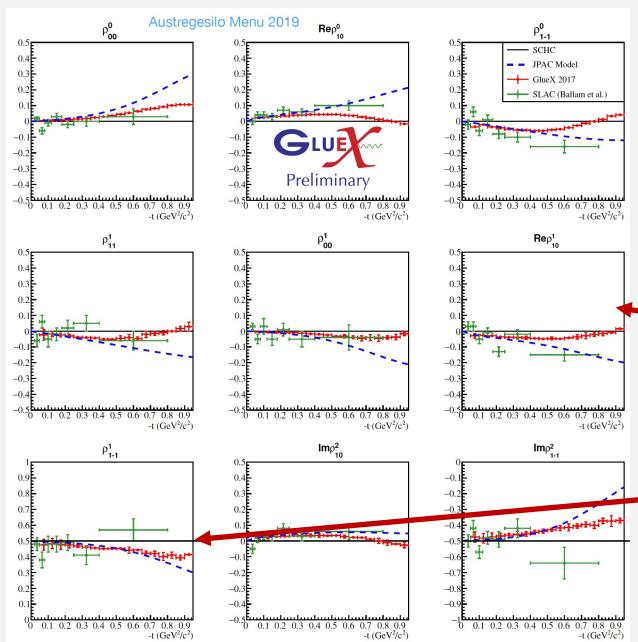
e  
 Phys. Rev. C95, 042201(R), (2017)  
 Phys. Rev. C100, 052201(R) (2019)



Production mechanism:  
 unnatural at low  $|t|$ ,  
 natural at high  $|t|$ .

# SPIN DENSITY MATRIX ELEMENTS

- The Spin-Density matrix  $\rho$  of vector mesons describes the meson's polarization.
- Nine elements can be measured using decay angular distributions.
- Sensitive to production mechanisms.



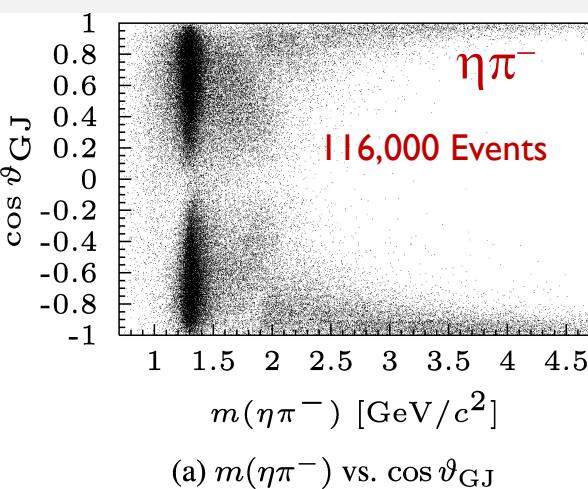
$$P_\sigma = 2\rho^1_{1-1} - \rho^1_{10}$$

- $P_\sigma = 1$  Natural parity exchange:
  - $0^{++}, 1^{--}, 2^{++}, \dots$
- $P_\sigma = -1$  Unnatural parity exchange:
  - $0^{+-}, 1^{+-}, 2^{-+}, \dots$

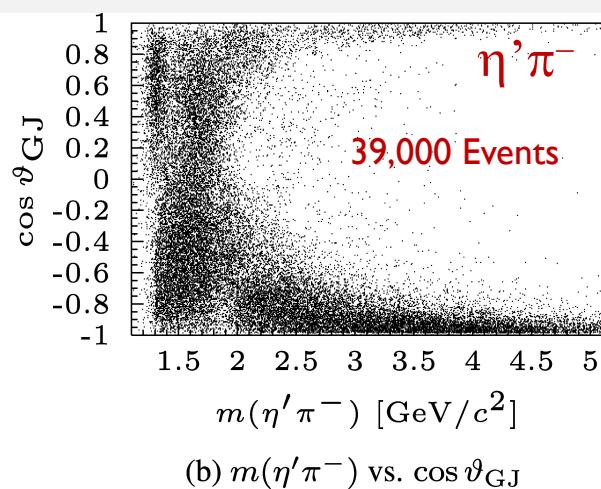
# SEARCH FOR EXOTICS

Highest statistics on  $\pi_1(1600) \rightarrow \eta'\pi$  from COMPASS

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow p \eta\pi^-$$



$$\pi^- p \rightarrow p \eta'\pi^-$$

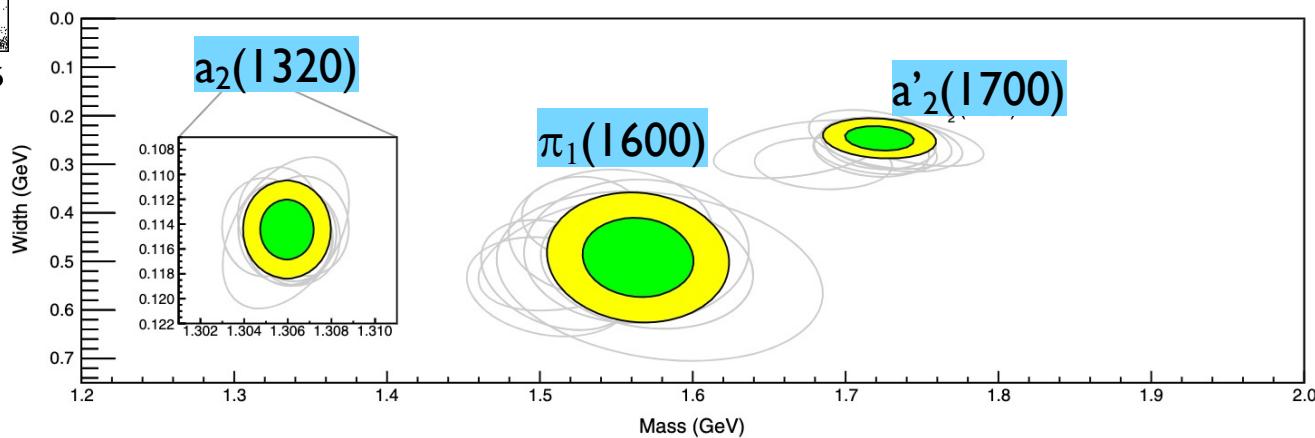


COMPASS: strong exotic wave in the  $\eta'\pi^-$ , but not in the  $\eta\pi^-$  data.

JPAC: Extracted the pole position of the  $\pi_1(1600)$  from the COMPASS amplitudes.

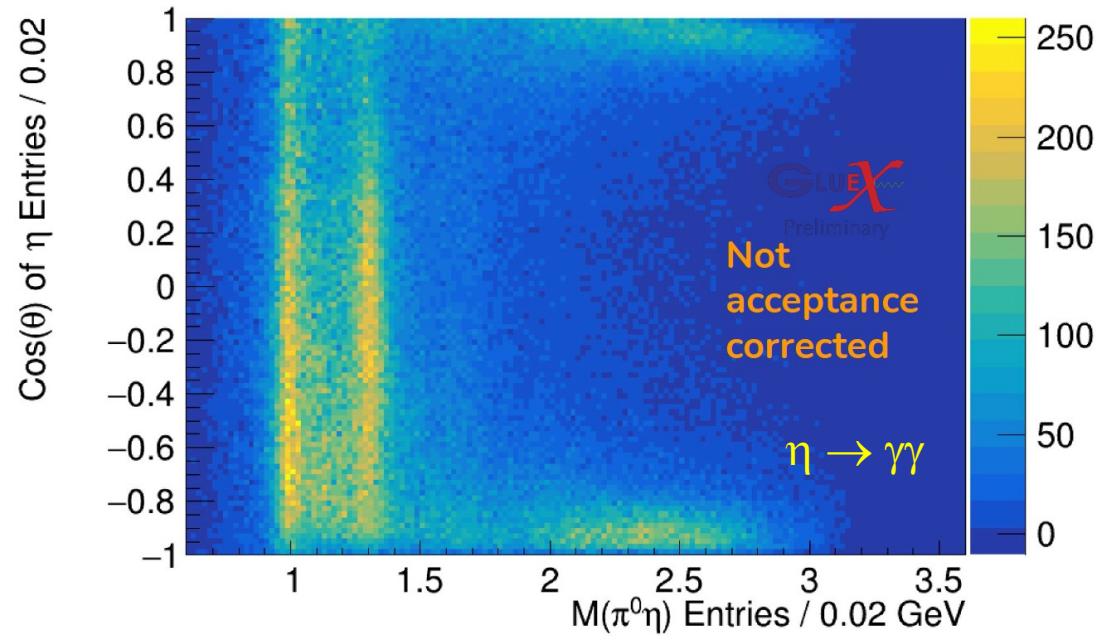
Mass:  $1564 \pm 24 \pm 86$  MeV

Width:  $492 \pm 54 \pm 102$  MeV

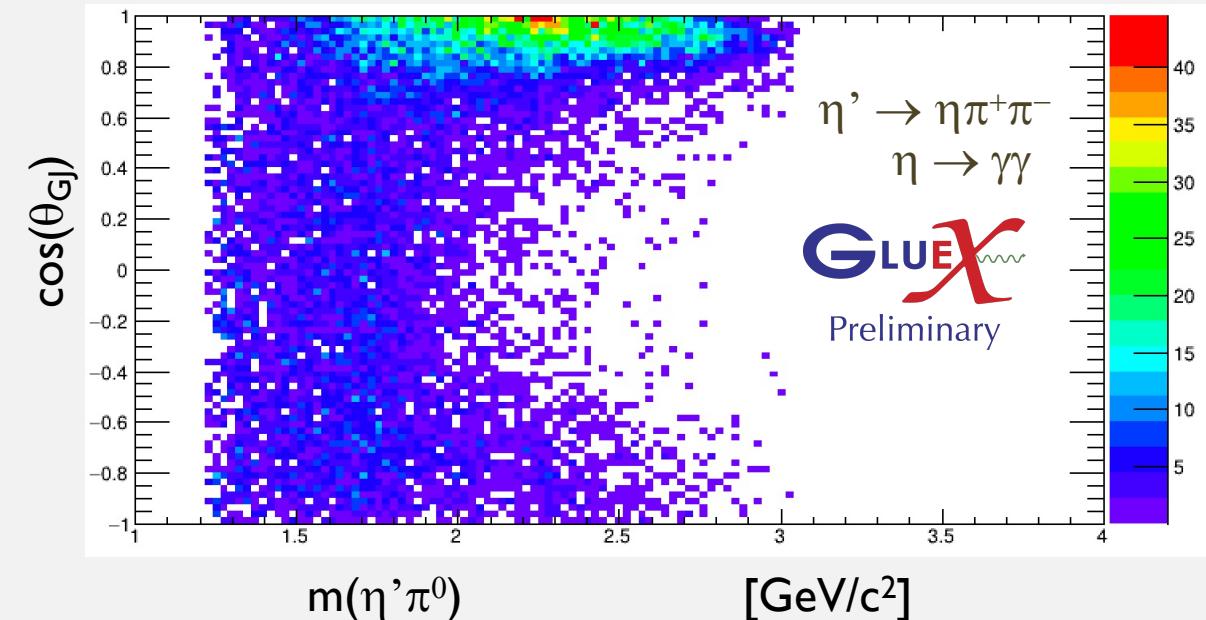


# SEARCH FOR EXOTICS

$\gamma p \rightarrow p \eta \pi^0$



$\gamma p \rightarrow p \eta' \pi^0$



Comprehensive approach:

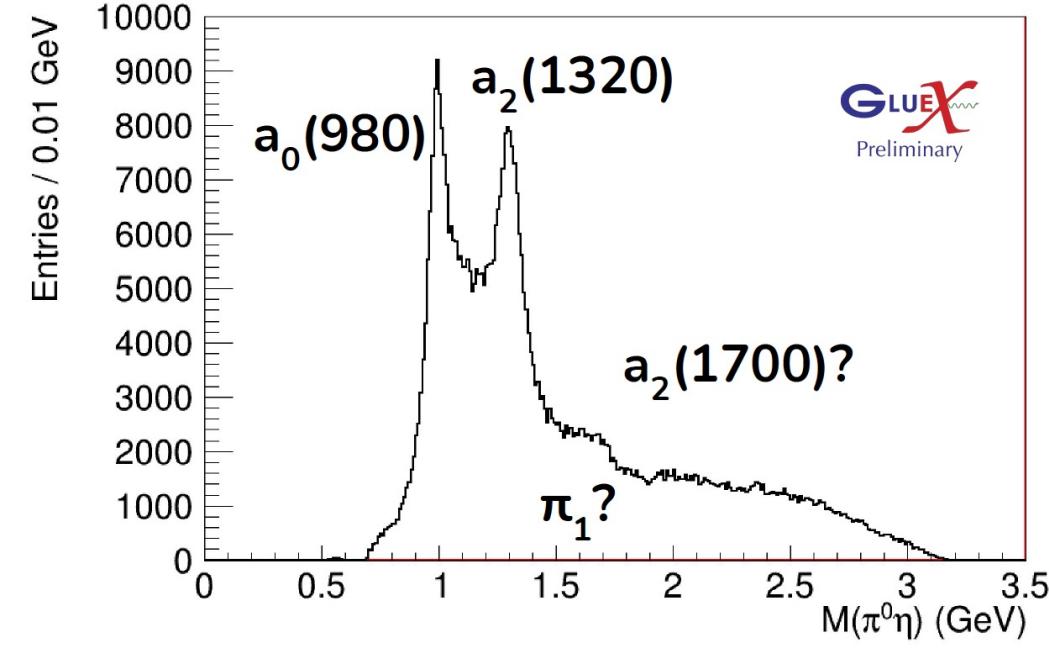
$\gamma p \rightarrow p \eta/\eta' \pi^0$   
 $\gamma p \rightarrow \Delta^{++} \eta/\eta' \pi^-$

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

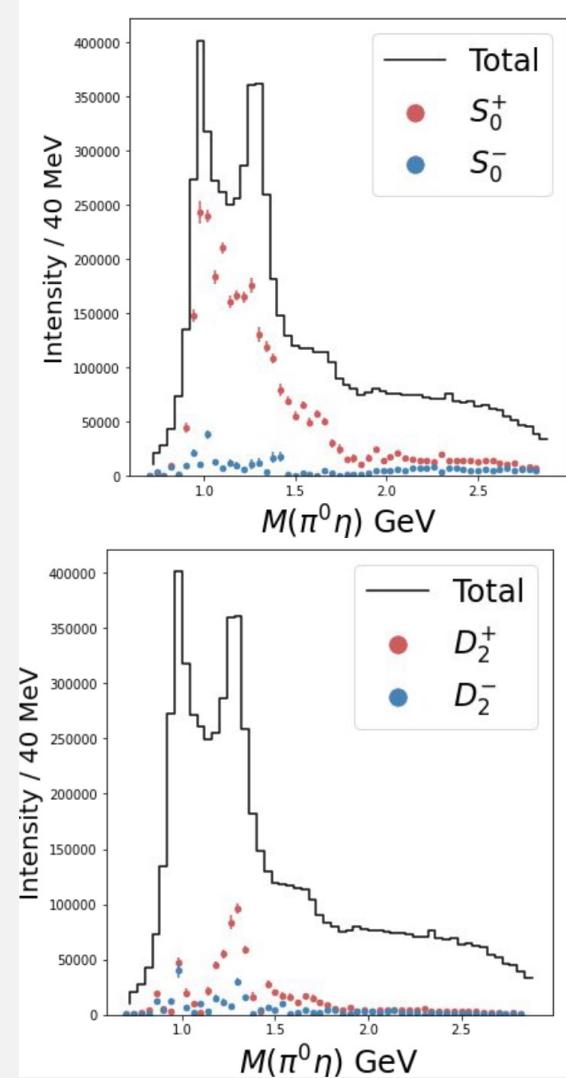
Close collaboration with theory to develop analysis tools.

# SEARCH FOR EXOTICS

## Amplitude Analysis of low-mass $\eta\pi^0$ system



Small wave set includes **positive** and **negative** reflectivity S and D waves.



- Large S-wave contributions.
- The  $a_2(1320)$  produced dominantly in the  $D_2^+$  partial wave.

## OTHER CHANNELS

Exotic searches now looking at vector-pseudoscalar final states

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \pi_1 \rightarrow \pi\rho \\ \eta_1' \rightarrow K^*K \\ b_2 \rightarrow \omega\pi, \rho\eta \\ h_2 \rightarrow \rho\pi, \omega\eta \end{array} \right\}$$

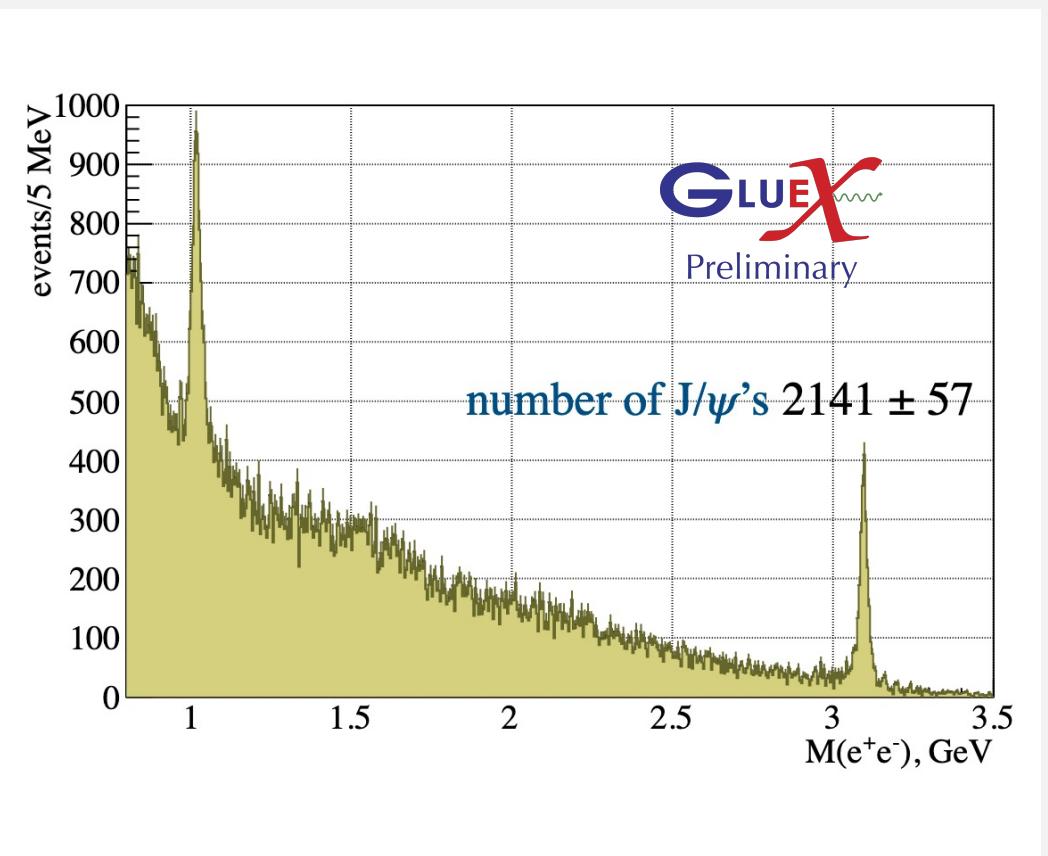
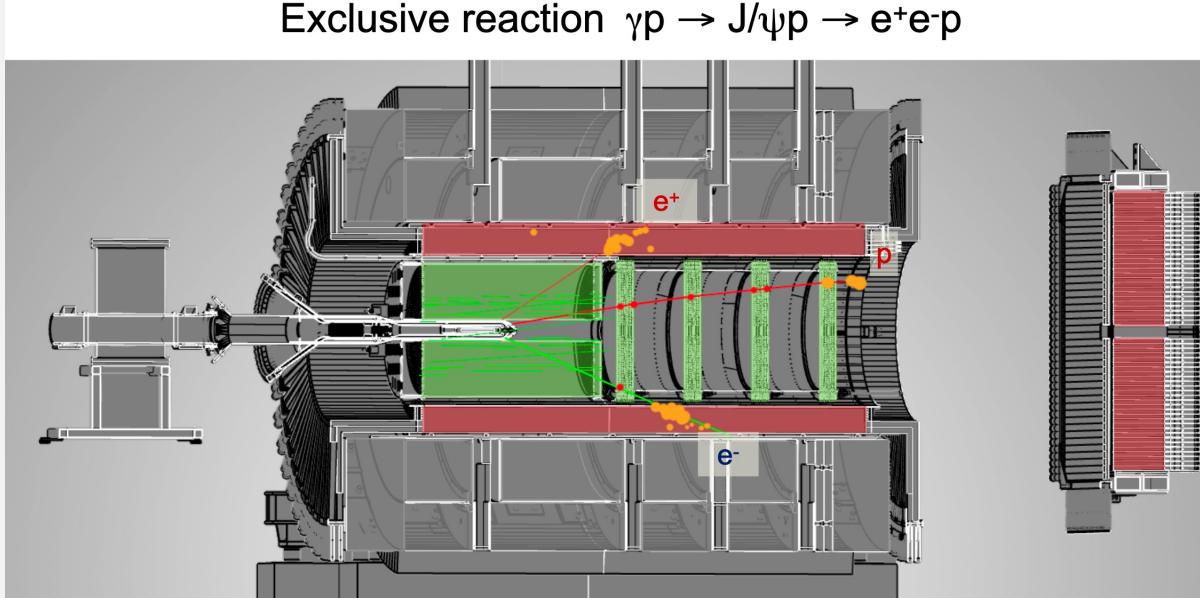
- Possible exotic decays.
- No narrow structures observed in the 1.8 to 2.3 GeV mass region.
- Partial wave analysis needed to search for broad states.
- Related talks:
  - Zisis Papandreou next:  $\omega\pi$  cross sections.
  - Karthik Suresh earlier today:  $\omega\pi$  amplitude analysis.

# OPPORTUNISTIC PHYSICS

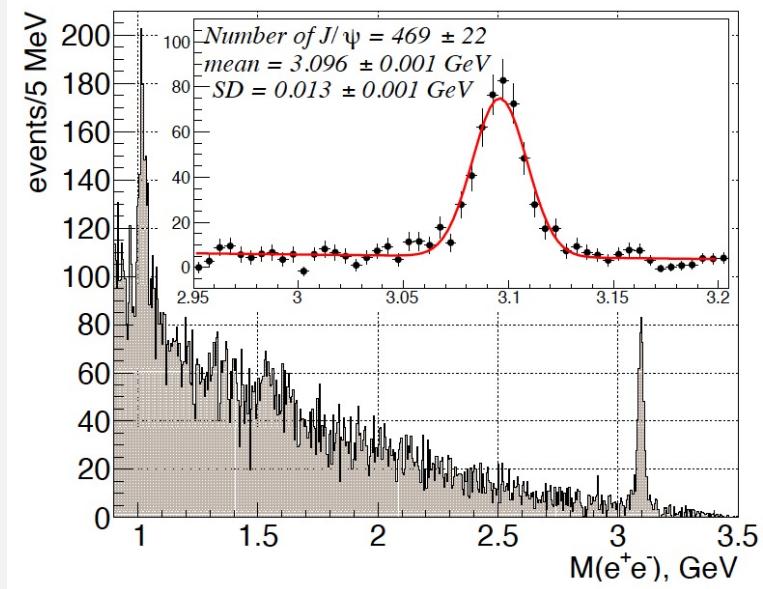
$\gamma p \rightarrow p J/\psi$

Measure cross section near threshold.

Exclusive reaction  $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p \rightarrow e^+e^-p$

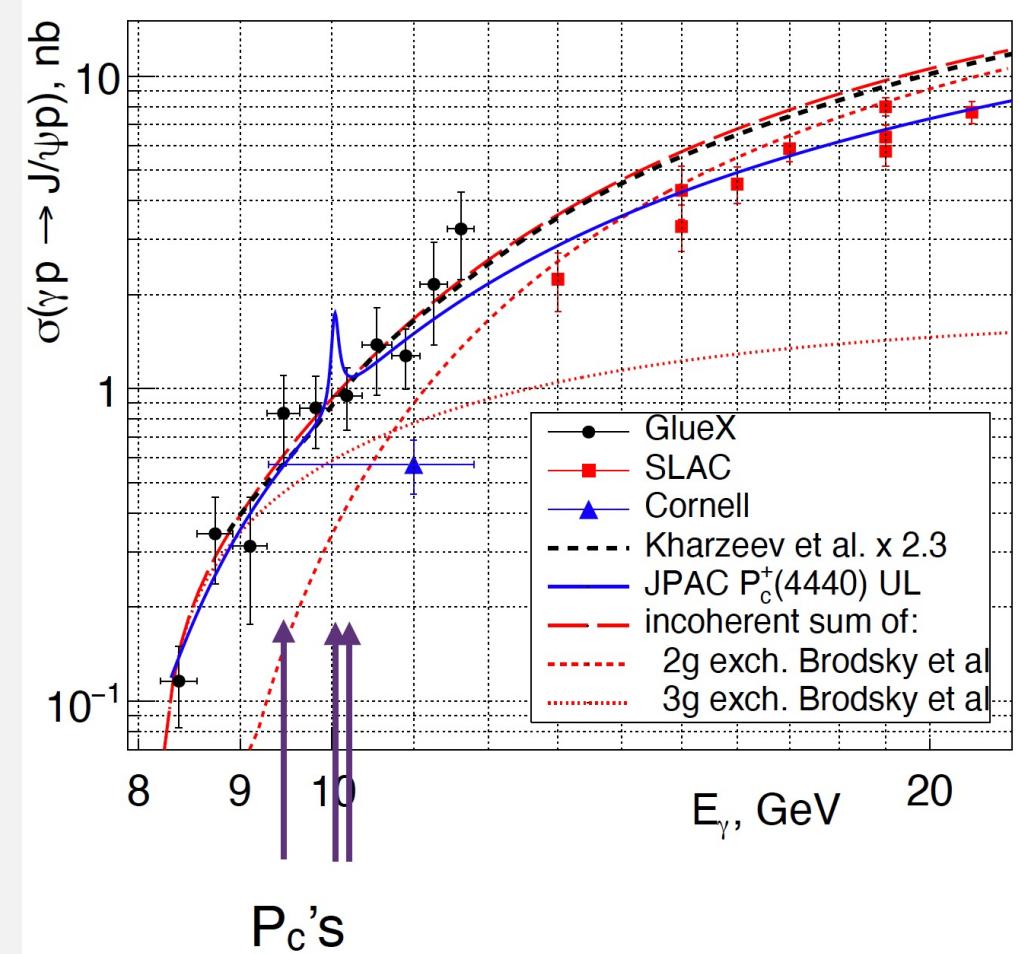


# OPPORTUNISTIC PHYSICS



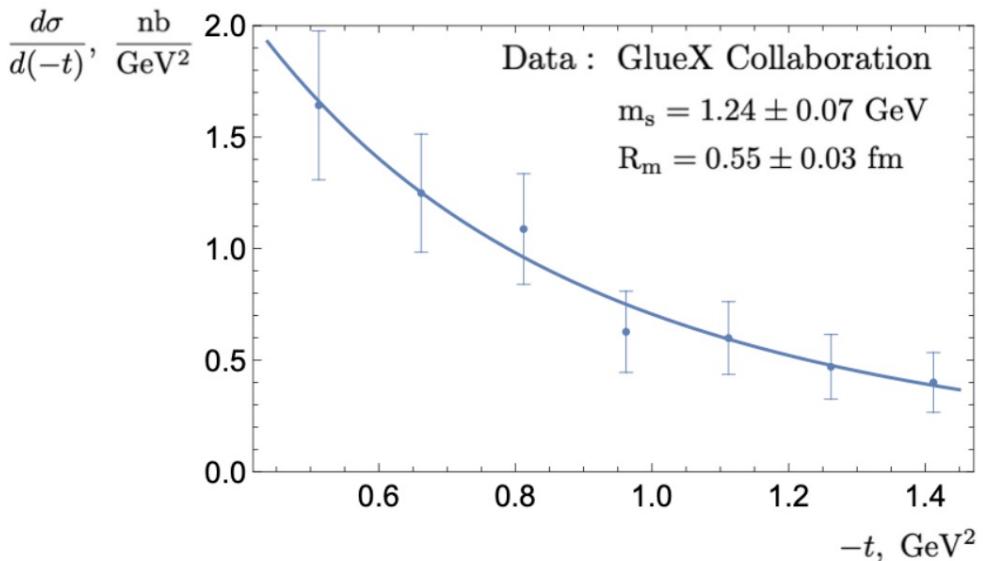
$\gamma p \rightarrow p J/\psi$

- Published a portion (469  $J/\psi$  events) of the Phase-I data.
- 27% Normalization uncertainty.
- Set upper limits on LHCb pentaquark production.
- The full data set is nearing publication.



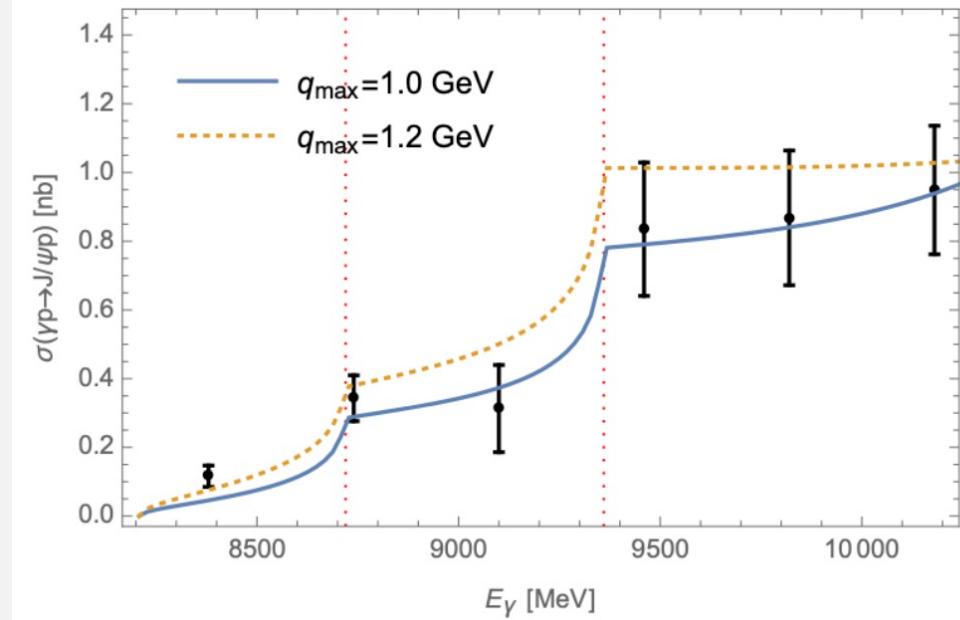
# OPPORTUNISTIC PHYSICS

Kharzeev, arXiv:2102.00110 (2021)



$\gamma p \rightarrow p J/\psi$

Du et al., EPJC 80, 1053 (2020)



mass radius:  $R_m = 0.55 \pm 0.03 \text{ fm}$

charge radius:  $R_c = 0.8409 \pm 0.0004 \text{ fm}$

More data closer to the threshold is needed

Calculated cross section energy dependence including open charm loops Higher precision data is needed

# SUMMARY

- The GlueX Phase I 125 pb-1, Phase II with DIRC will be about a factor of 5.
- Beam asymmetry measurements allow us to study production mechanisms of simple final states.
- Spin-density matrix elements probe more complicated production.
- Initial results on the  $\eta\pi$  and  $\eta'\pi$  system, key first exotic search.
- Next searches focus of vector-pseudoscalar.
- Very interesting results on J/ $\psi$  photoproduction.

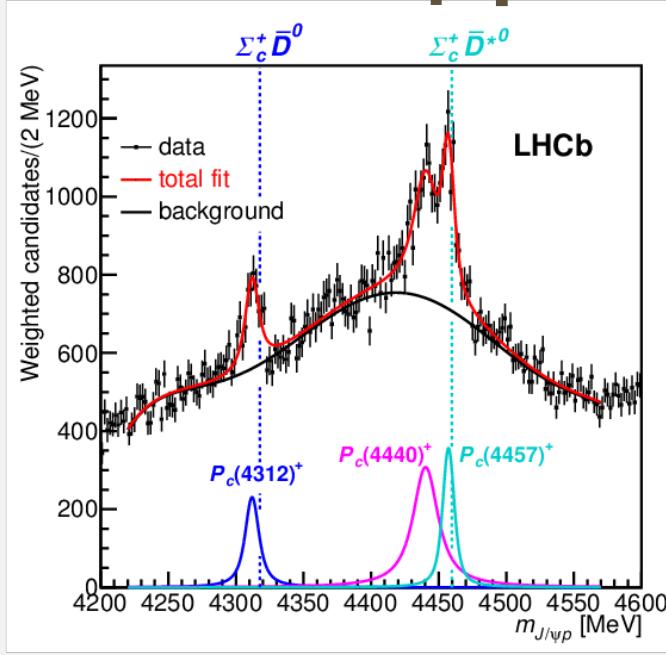


# Backup Slides

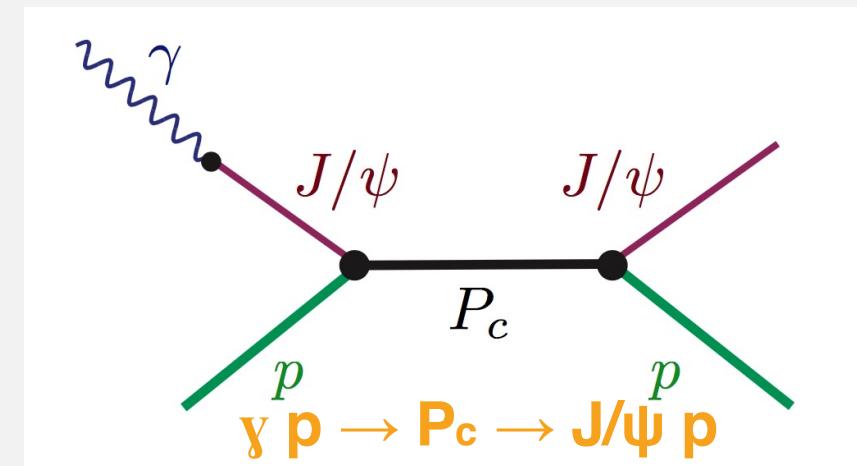
Threshold production is experimentally clean, ideal for studying  $J/\psi + N$  interaction.

Study coupling of resonant  $J/\psi + p$  states to photon.

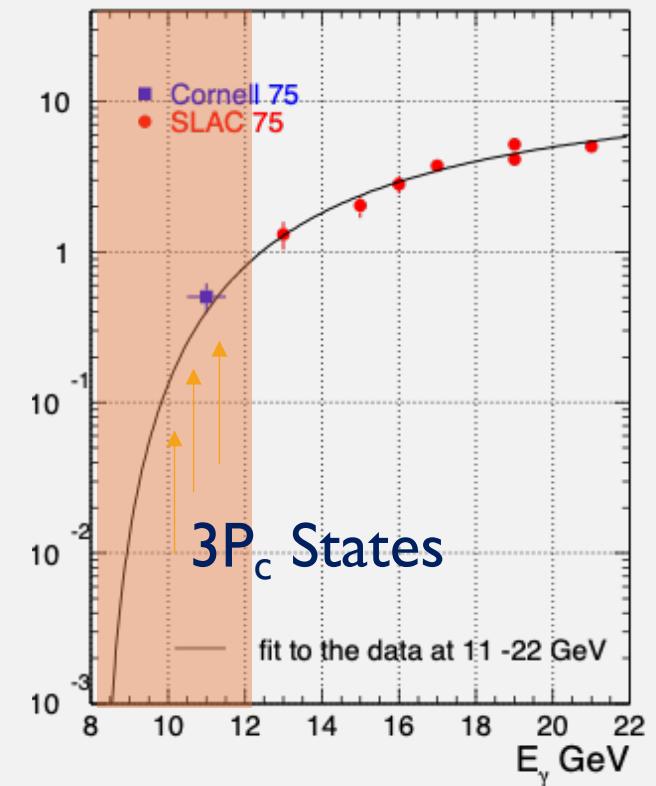
$\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$



Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 222001 (2019)

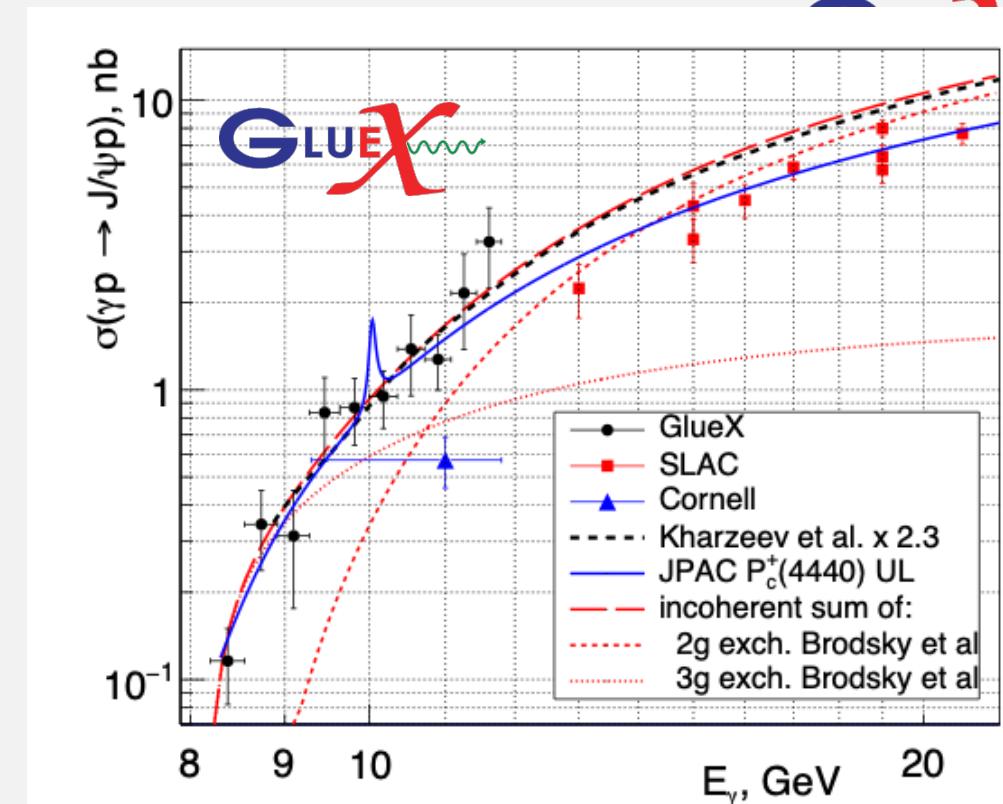
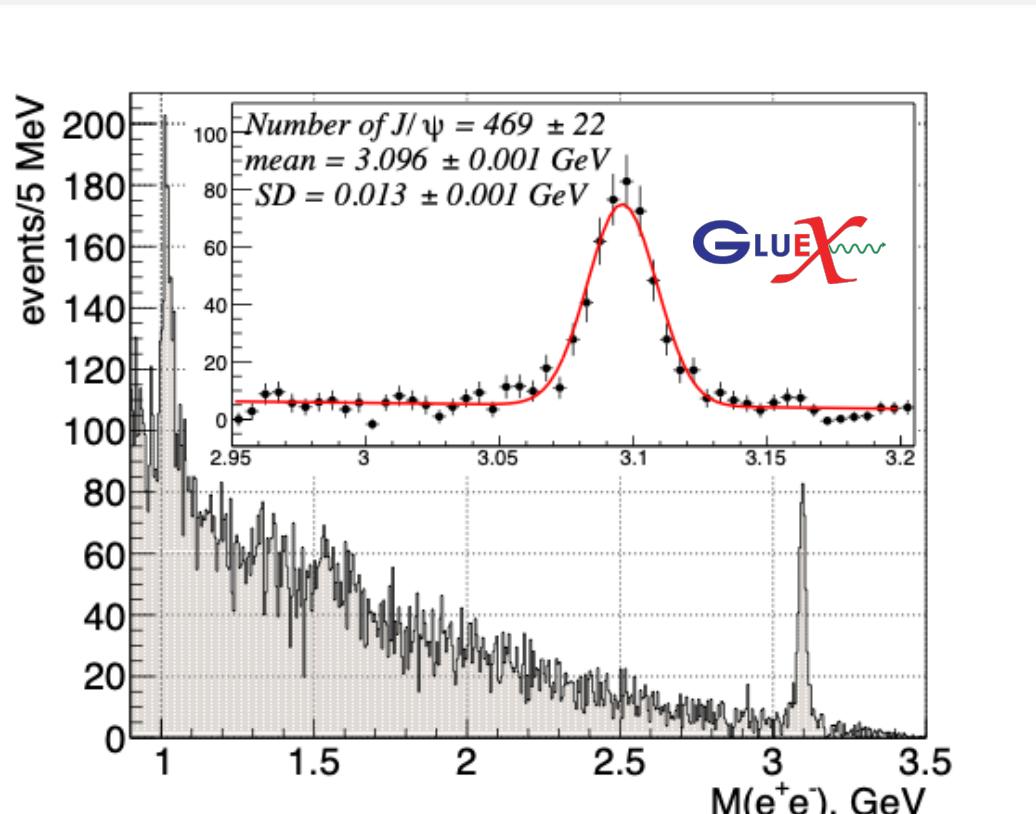


s-channel photoproduction  
probes nature of 5-quark  
interaction!



# J/ψ PHOTOPRODUCTION

First J/ψ cross section measurement at threshold, 27% normalization uncertainty, 3x as much data collected.



A.N. Hiller Blin, et al., PRD 94, 034002 (2016).

Model-dependent upper limits at 90% CL:

$$\text{Br}(\mathbf{P}_c(4312) \rightarrow J/\psi p) < 4.6\%$$

$$\text{Br}(\mathbf{P}_c(4440) \rightarrow J/\psi p) < 2.3\%$$

$$\text{Br}(\mathbf{P}_c(4457) \rightarrow J/\psi p) < 3.8\%$$