

Direct production of states with positive charge conjugation in e^+e^- annihilation

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H. Czyż, J.H. Kühn, S. Tracz, Phys. Rev. D94, 034033 (2016)

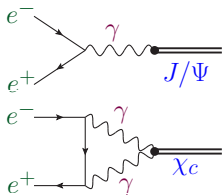
J. Kühn, J. Kaplan, E.G.O. Safiani, NPB 157 (1979) 125

D. Yang, S. Zhao, Eur. Phys. J.C. (2012) 72

N. Kivel, M. Vanderhaegen, JHEP 1602 (2016) 032

A. Denig et al. Phys. Lett. B736 (2014) 221

The Principle



$$J^{PC} = 1^{--}$$

(quantum numbers of photon)

$$J^{PC} = \cancel{0^{++}}, 1^{++}, 2^{++}$$

Spin!

(quantum numbers of 2 photons)

production rates:

$$J/\psi \sim |e^2 Q_c R(0)|^2$$

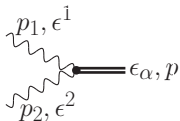
$$\chi_c \sim |e^4 Q_c^2 R'(0)|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Gamma(\chi_{1,2} \rightarrow e^+ e^-)}{\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-)} \sim e^4 Q_c^2 \left| \frac{\Phi'_\chi(0)}{\Phi_\psi(0)} \right|^2$$

$$\approx (4\pi\alpha)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^2 0.1^2$$

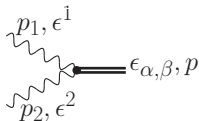
χ_J = nonrelativistic bound state = 3P_J

expect $\Gamma(\chi_J \rightarrow e^+ e^-) \sim (0.05 - 0.5) \text{ eV}$



Spin $J = 1$, polarization ϵ_α ,
momentum $p = p_1 + p_2$

$$A_1^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2, \epsilon) \epsilon_\alpha^1 \epsilon_\beta^2 = ic \{ p_1^2(\epsilon, \epsilon^1, \epsilon^2, p_2) + p_2^2(\epsilon, \epsilon^2, \epsilon^1, p_1) \\ + \epsilon^1 p_1(\epsilon, \epsilon^2, p_1, p_2) + \epsilon^2 p_2(\epsilon, \epsilon^1, p_2, p_1) \}$$



Spin $J = 2$, polarization $\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}$,
momentum $p = p_1 + p_2$

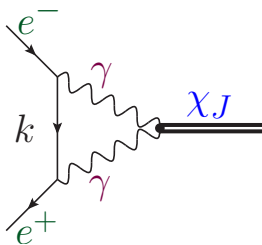
$$A_2^{\alpha\beta}(p_1, p_2, \epsilon) \epsilon_\alpha^1 \epsilon_\beta^2 = \sqrt{2} c M_{\chi_{c2}} \{ (p_1 p_2) \epsilon_\mu^1 \epsilon_\nu^2 + p_{1\mu} p_{2\nu} (\epsilon^1 \epsilon^2) \\ - p_{1\mu} \epsilon_\nu^2 (\epsilon^1 p_2) - p_{2\mu} \epsilon_\nu^1 (\epsilon^2 p_1) \} \epsilon^{\mu\nu}$$

where, in quarkonium model

$$c = \frac{16\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} 3Q_c^2 \phi'(0) \frac{1}{((p_1 - p_2)^2/4 - m^2 + i\epsilon)^2}$$

with

- $m = m_{charm}$
- $Q_c = 2/3$
- $\phi'(0) =$ derivative of wave function at origin
- $\epsilon_{1,2}^\mu =$ polarization vectors of photon
- $\epsilon^\mu =$ polarization vector of χ_1
- $\epsilon^{\mu\nu} =$ polarization tensor of χ_2



$$A(e^+e^- \rightarrow {}^3P_J) = ie \int \frac{d^4p_1}{(2\pi)^4} \bar{v}(l_+) \frac{\gamma_\nu \not{h} \gamma_\mu}{h^2 p_1^2 p_2^2} u(l_-) A_J^{\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2, \epsilon)$$

with $h = l_- - p_1$

- $A(e^+e^- \rightarrow {}^3P_0) = 0$ (helicity)
- $A(e^+e^- \rightarrow {}^3P_1) = g_1 \bar{v} \gamma_5 \not{u}$
- $A(e^+e^- \rightarrow {}^3P_2) = g_2 \bar{v} \gamma_\mu u \epsilon_{\mu\nu} (l_+^\nu - l_-^\nu) / M_{\chi_2}$

leading term: short distance approximation

- $g_1 = -\frac{\alpha^2 \sqrt{2}}{M_{\chi_1}^{5/2}} 32 \frac{3}{\sqrt{4\pi}} Q_C^2 \Phi'(0) \log \frac{2b_1}{M_{\chi_1}}$
- $g_2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{M_{\chi_2}^{5/2}} 64 \frac{3}{\sqrt{4\pi}} Q_C^2 \Phi'(0) \left[\log \frac{2b_2}{M_{\chi_2}} + \frac{1}{3}(i\pi + \log 2 - 1) \right]$

with $b_i = 2m - M_{\chi_i}$ = "binding energy"

- $\Gamma({}^3P_1 \rightarrow - > e^+e^-) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{|g_1|^2}{4\pi} M_{\chi_1}$
- $\Gamma({}^3P_2 \rightarrow - > e^+e^-) = \frac{1}{5} \frac{|g_2|^2}{8\pi} M_{\chi_2}$

Improvement: binding energy corrections

⇒ terms of order $(M_{\chi_i}^2 - 4m^2) / M_{\chi_i}^2$

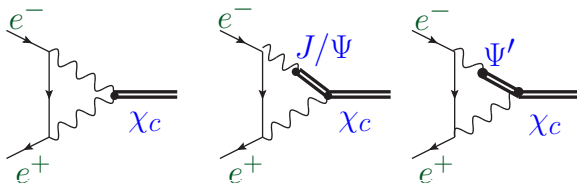
	$\Gamma(\chi_1 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$	$\Gamma(\chi_2 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$
$b = +0.5 \text{ GeV}$		
leading term	0.0226 eV	0.0243 eV
full result	0.0317 eV	0.0159 eV
$b = -0.5 \text{ GeV}$		
leading term	0.164 eV	0.0512 eV
full result	0.141 eV	0.0731 eV

significant impact!

Improvement:

Short and Long distance corrections

include correct coupling of χ_J to $J/\psi \gamma$, χ_J to $\psi' \gamma$, and χ_2 to $\gamma\gamma$, as derived from the corresponding decay rates



	QED	$\gamma\gamma$	$J/\psi\gamma$	$\psi'\gamma$	QED + Z^0
$\Gamma(\chi_1 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ [eV]	0.43	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.41
$\Gamma(\chi_2 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ [eV]	4.25	0.04	1.41	0.45	-

1.) Hadronic final state

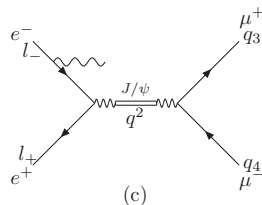
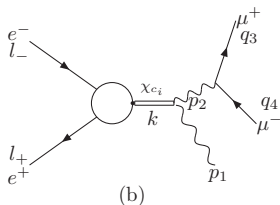
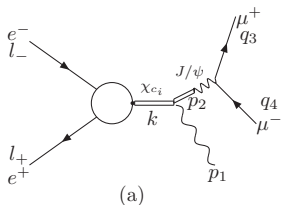
$$R_{\text{peak}} = \frac{\Gamma_{ee}}{\Delta} \frac{9}{4\alpha^2} \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma_{\text{had}}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}} N_Z$$

- $\Delta =$ machine energy resolution ≈ 4 MeV
- $N_Z \approx 0.7$
- $\Gamma_{\text{had}}/\Gamma_{\text{tot}} \approx 0.66$
- $\Gamma_{ee} = 0.1$ eV - 0.5 eV

$$\Rightarrow R_{\text{peak}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3} - 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

2.) Leptonic final state

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \chi_J \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) \text{ and } e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$$

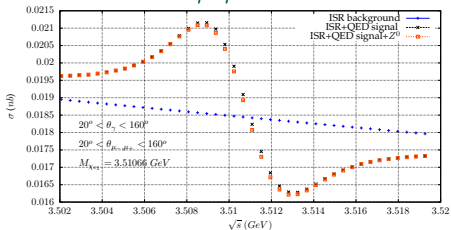


nontrivial phase relation between signal and background

Experiment

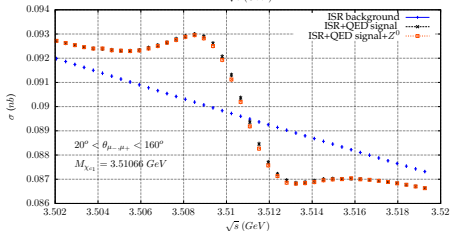
angular cuts on photon and leptons

$(20^\circ < \theta_\gamma < 160^\circ; 20^\circ < \theta_{\mu^+\mu^-} < 160^\circ)$



χ_1

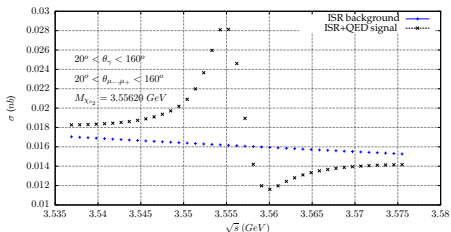
cuts on μ -pairs
and photons



χ_1

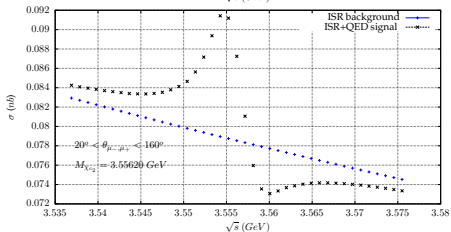
cuts on photons
only

(most optimistic choice for couplings; important effect of phase)



χ^2

cuts on μ -pairs
and photons



χ^2

cuts on pho-
tons only

- resonant production of χ_1 and χ_2 in e^+e^- annihilation is possible
- hadronic final states and leptonic final states are accesible in principle
- precise numerical predictions are strongly model dependent