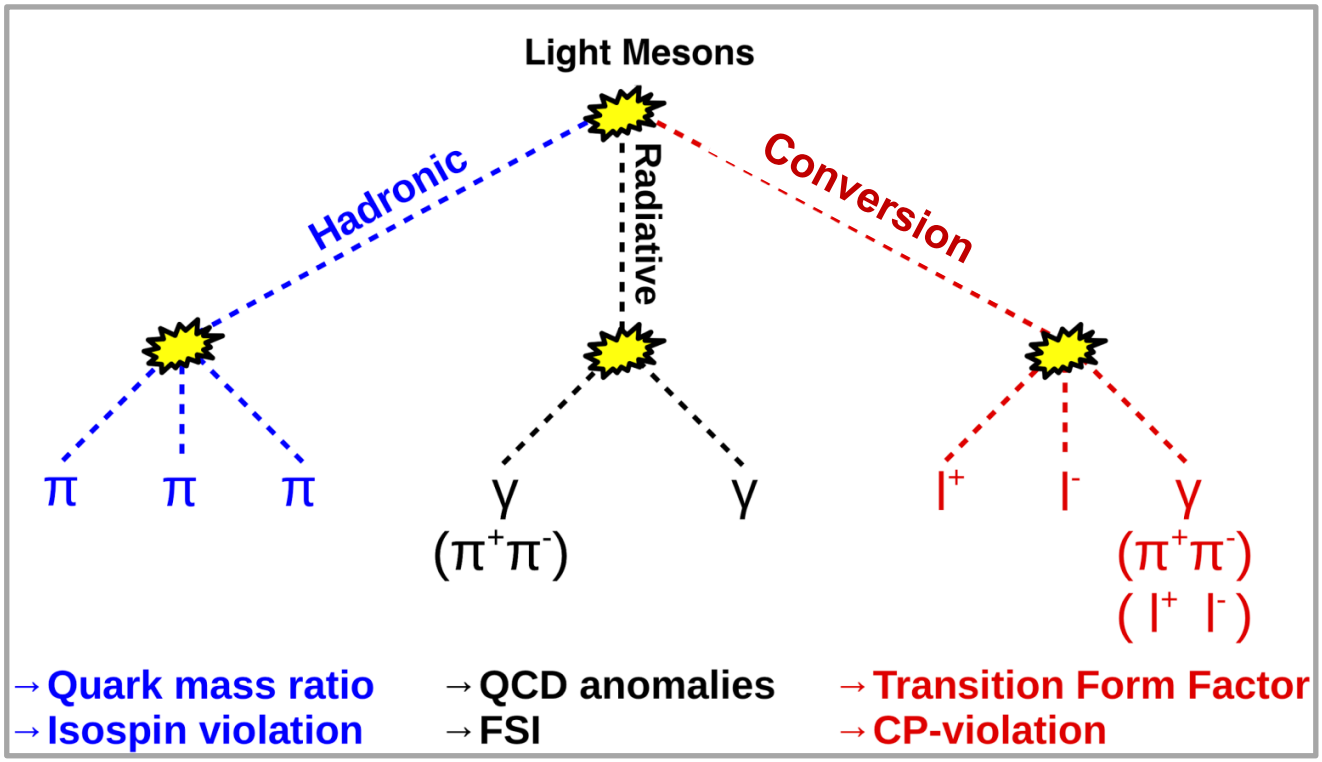
Electromagnetic Transitionon Form Factors of Light Mesons

EuNPC 2018
Bologna

Susan Schadmand, IKP

light meson decays



WASA-at-COSY: π, η

the orginal proposal for bringing WASA to COSY :

Proposal for the wide angle shower apparatus (WASA) at COSY-Julich: WASA at COSY
WASA-at-COSY Collaboration, e-Print: **nucl-ex/0411038**

CLAS: π, η, ω, η'

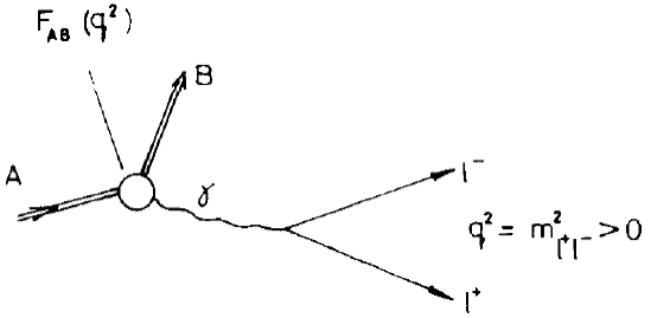
the orginal proposal:
CAA Photoproduction and Decay of Light Mesons in CLAS
https://wiki.jlab.org/lmd/

Stefan Leupold
Uppsala University

conversion decays

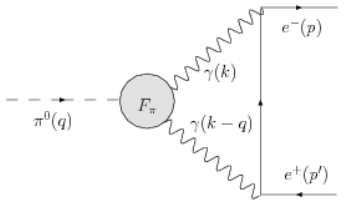
Reactions of hadrons with virtual photons

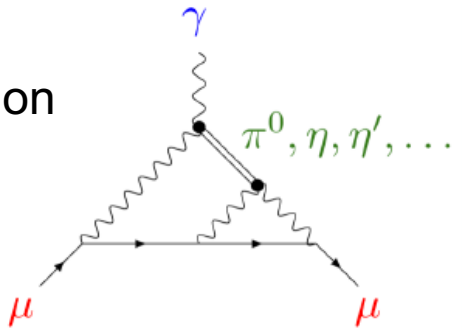
- intrinsic structure of hadrons
  - transition form factors
  - validity of vector meson dominance



- background for physics beyond the standard model
  - rare decays
    - eg $\pi \to ee$
  - g-2 anomalous magnetic moment of the muon
    - light-by-light scattering

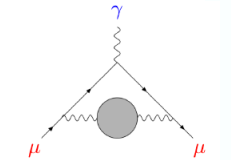
g-2 measurements: Fermilab and J-PARC

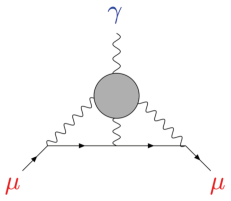


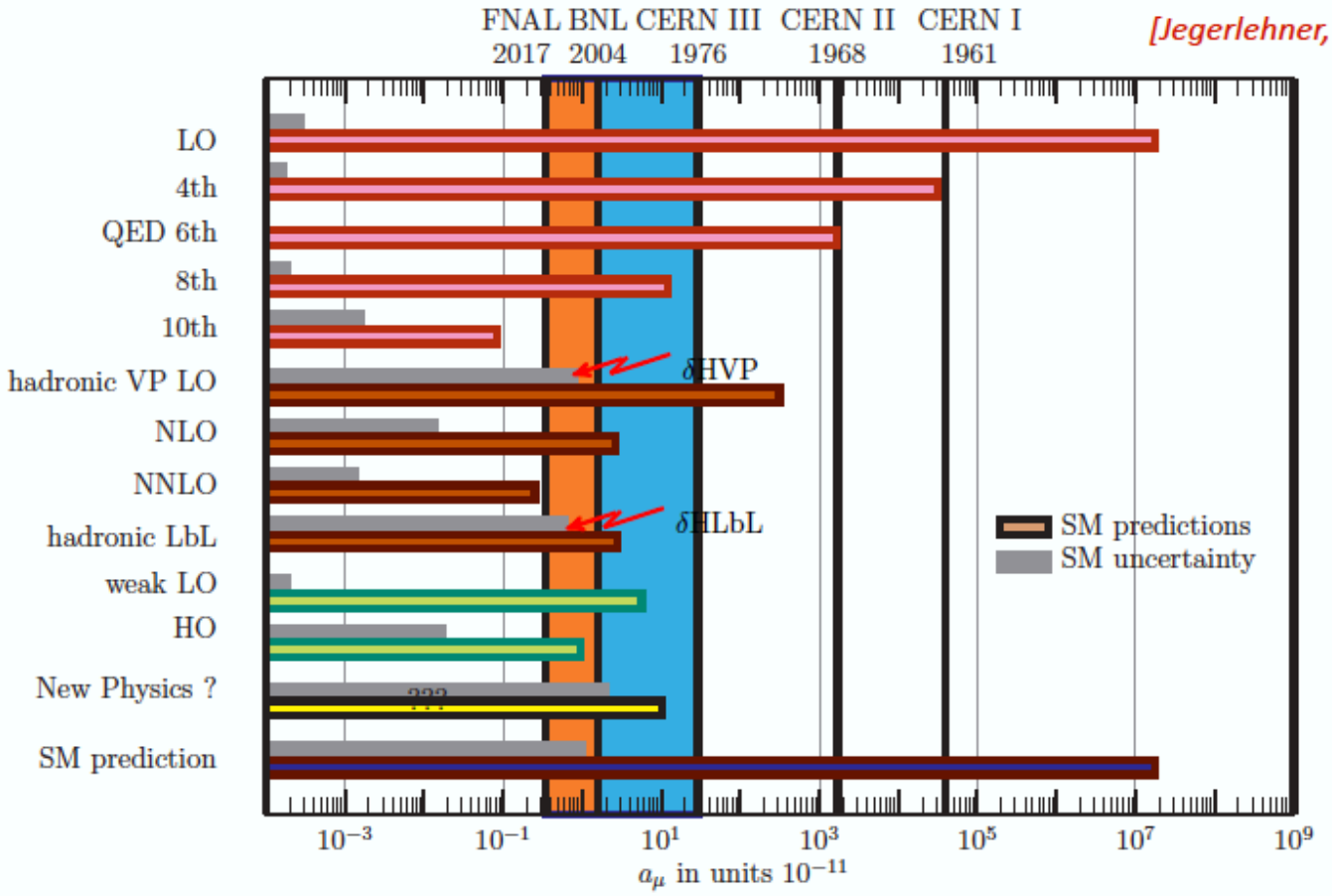


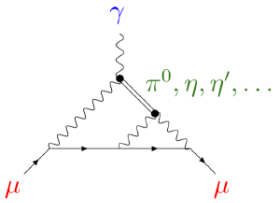
theory confronts experiment

Role of hadronic decays for g-2



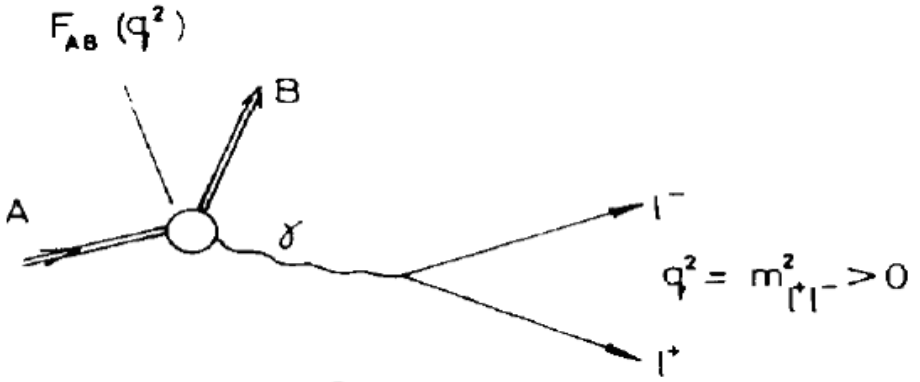






conversion decays

Transition Form Factors



$$\frac{d\Gamma(A \to B\, l^+ l^-)}{dq^2 \cdot \Gamma(A \to B\gamma)} = \left|F_{A\to B}(q^2)\right|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{QED}|$$

$F_{AB}(q^2) = [1 - q^2/\Lambda^2]^{-1}$ (single) pole approximation

$$F_{AB}(q^2) \simeq 1 + q^2[\mathrm{d}F_{AB}/\mathrm{d}q^2]|_{q^2\simeq 0} = 1 + q^2 b_{AB} = 1 + \tfrac{1}{6}q^2\langle r^2_{AB}\rangle$$

$\Lambda \simeq m_\rho$ $(\Lambda^{-2} = b_{AB})$

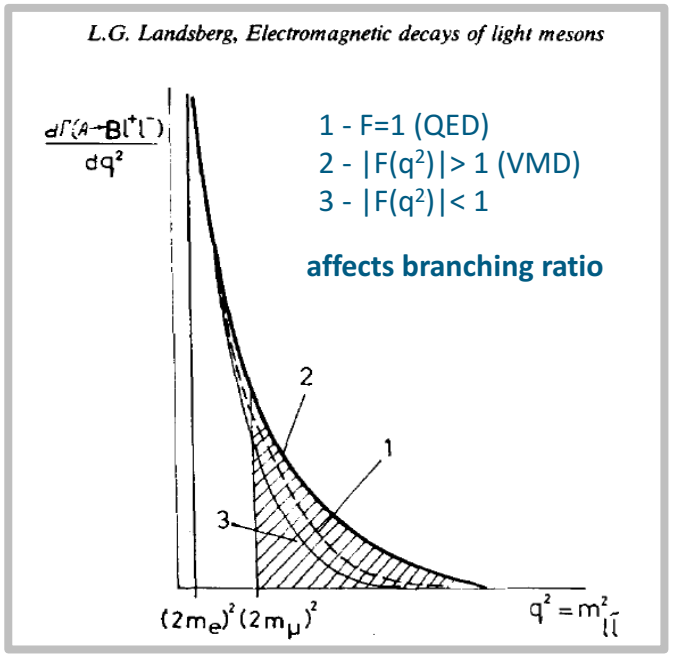
'standard' VMD, b~1.69/GeV^2

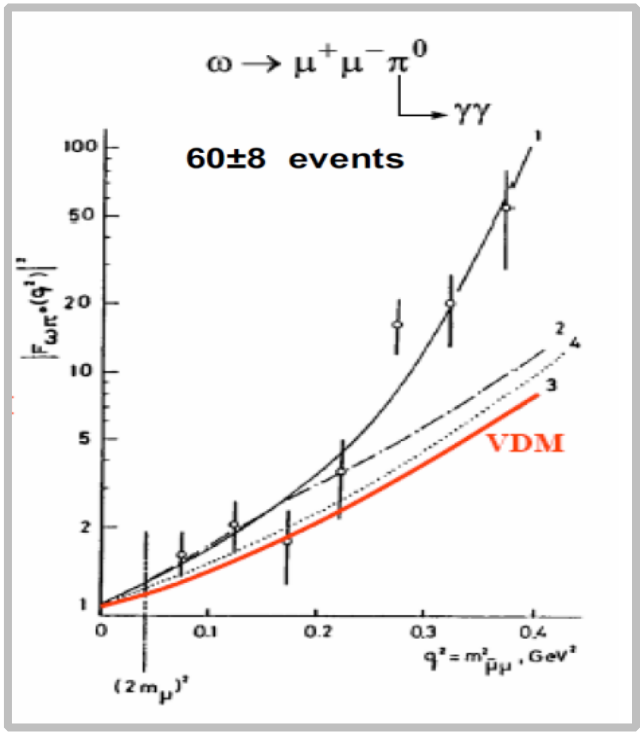
slope parameter

size (transition region)

conversion decays

Transition Form Factors



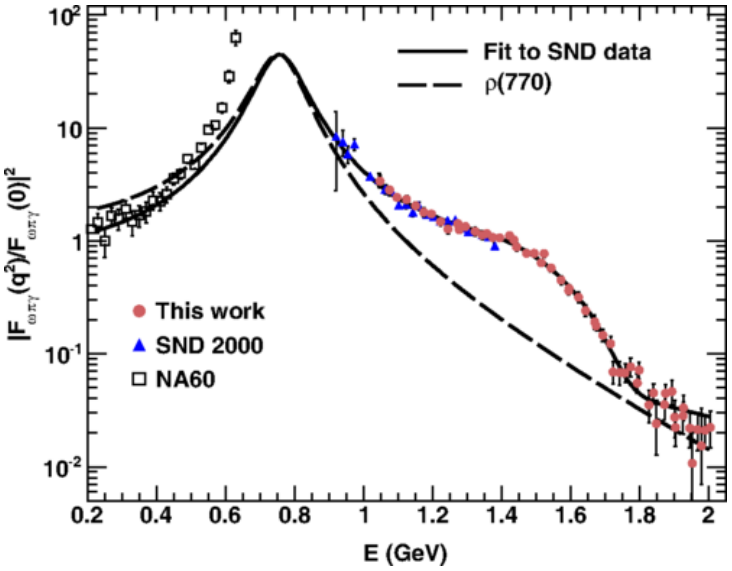


form factor: divide experimental q^2 distribution by QED

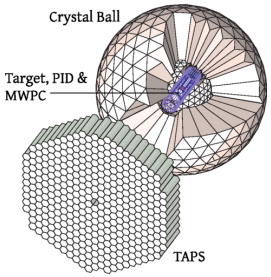
$$\Lambda \simeq m_\rho \ (\Lambda^{-2} = b_{AB})$$ 'standard' VMD, b~1.69/GeV^2

status of the ω-π transition form factor

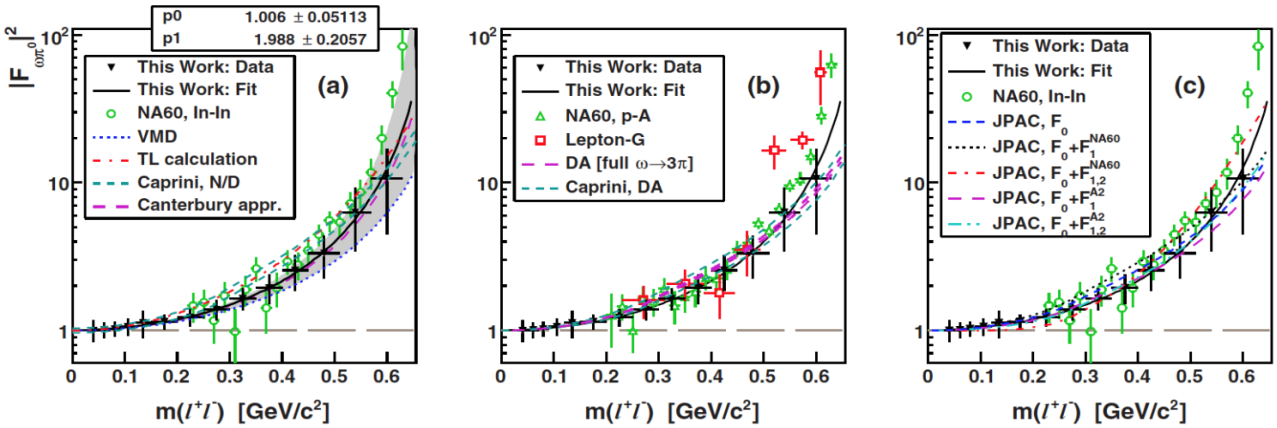
M. N. Achasov *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D 94, (2016) 112001



S. Prakhov (A2 Collaboration at MAMI)
Phys. Rev. C 95, 035208



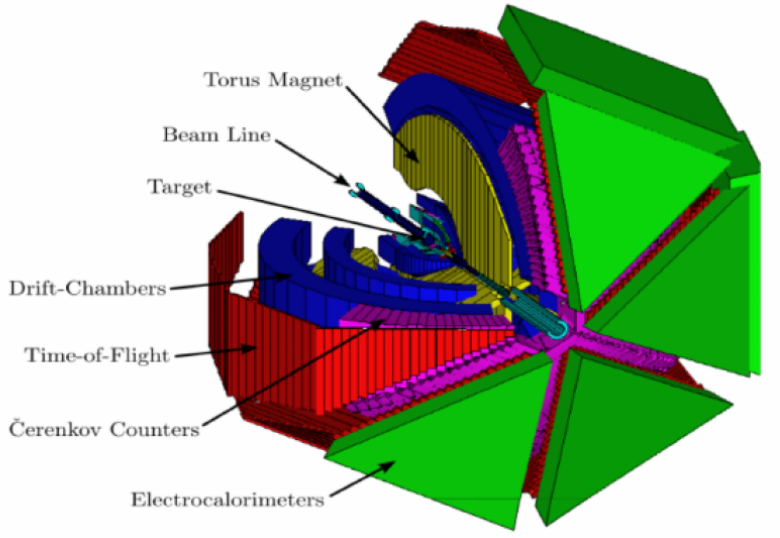
$\Lambda^{-2}=(1.99\pm0.21_{tot})$ GeV^{-2}
1100 overall statistics

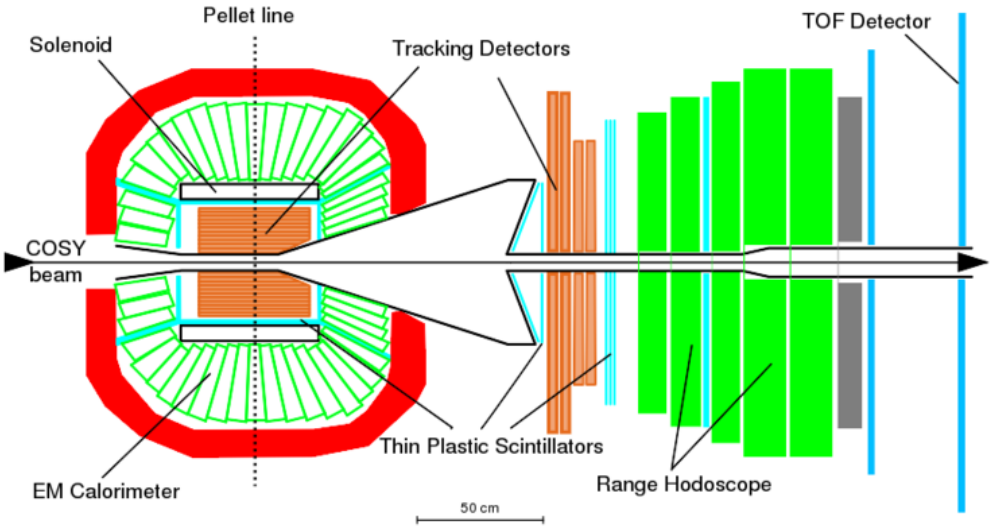


conclusion:

- A2 results are in better agreement with theoretical calculations, compared to earlier experiments
- statistical accuracy of the present data points at large m (ee) masses does not allow a final conclusion

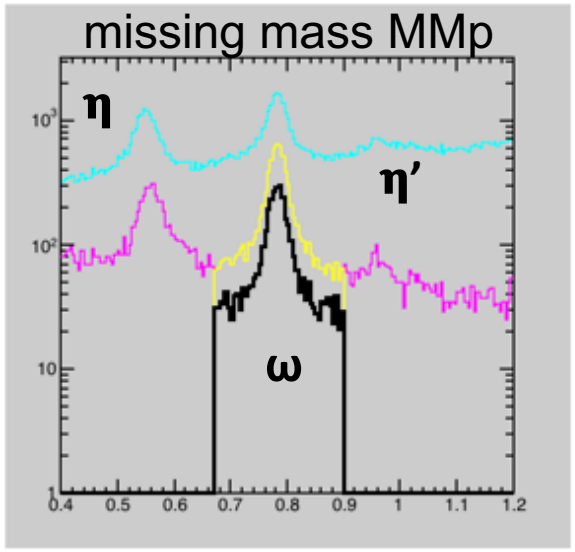
a tale of two experiments

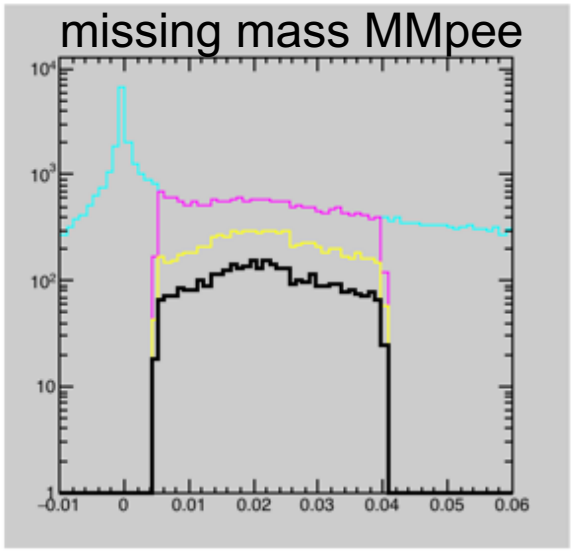


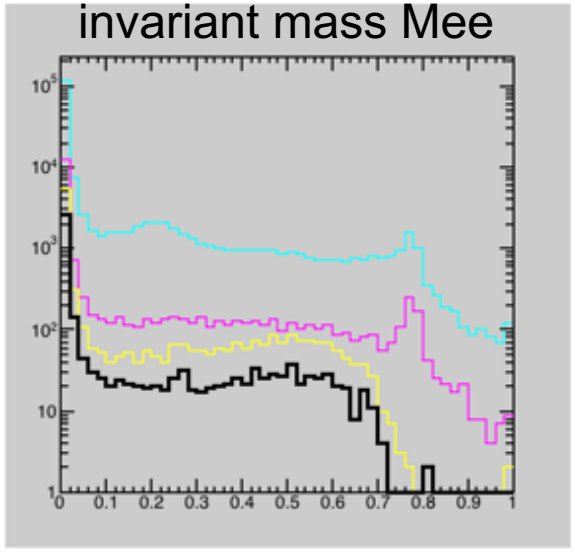


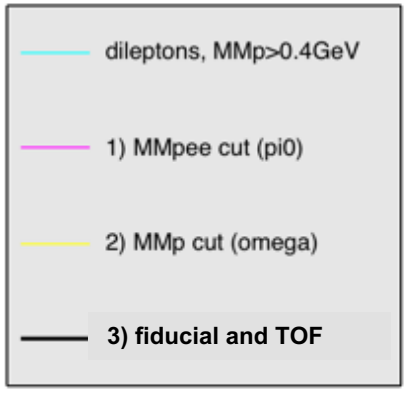
CLAS Jefferson Lab	experimental issue	WASA COSY-Jülich
$\gamma + p$ (g12 experiment)	• cross section • multipion background	$p + p$ (2010)
LH_2 target	external γ conversion	pellet target + beam pipe
Cerenkov Counters	dilepton identification	
EM calorimeter	photon detection	CsI EM Colrimeter

analysis strategy cut-based analysis









e^+e^- detection
and missing particle

missing pion:
- missing mass is pion
- missing energy finite

ω→πee

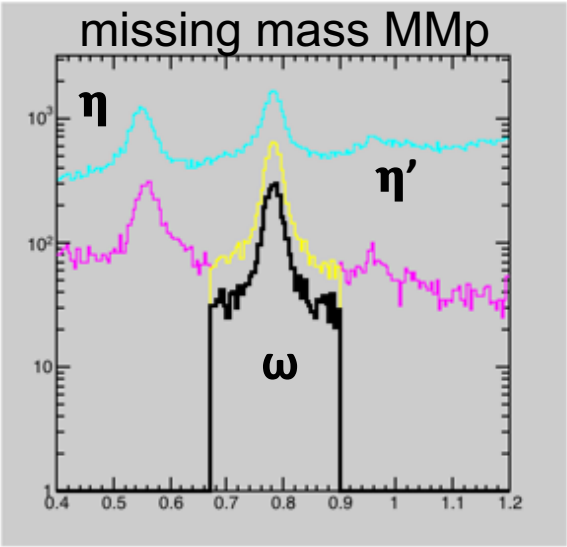
missing photon:
- missing mass zero
- missing energy finite

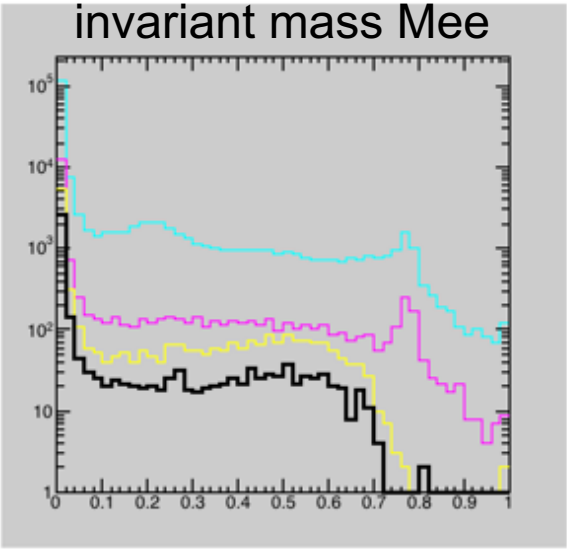
η(´)→γee

missing nothing:
- missing mass zero
  missing energy zero

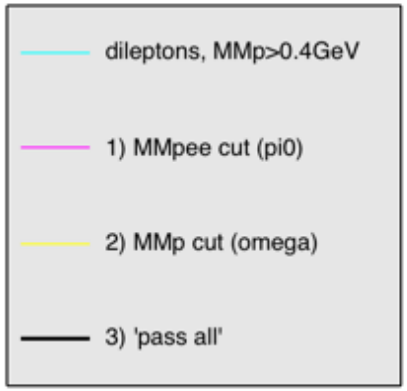
ρ/ω→ee

analysis strategy cut-based analysis



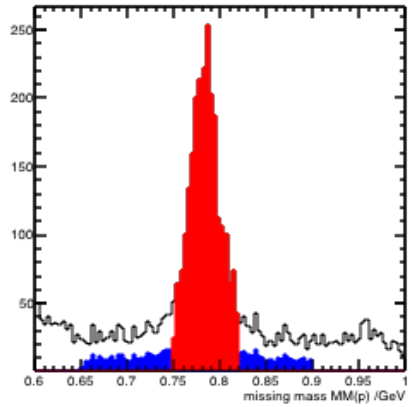


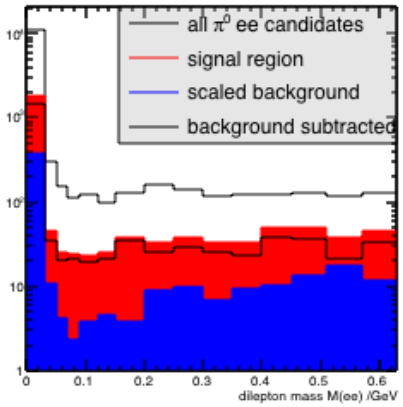
- smooth background
  ← subtract via MMp spectrum
- in-peak background (competing decays)
  ← simulations
- photon conversion from $\pi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (small ee masses)
  ← simulations



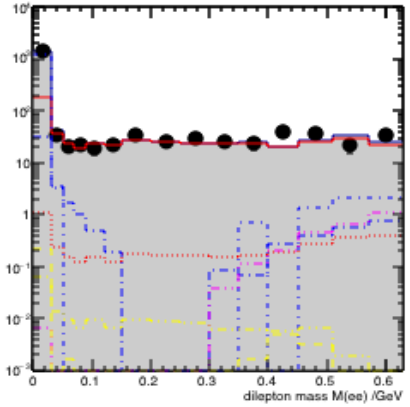
preliminary look at ω-π⁰ transition form factor

smooth background subtraction

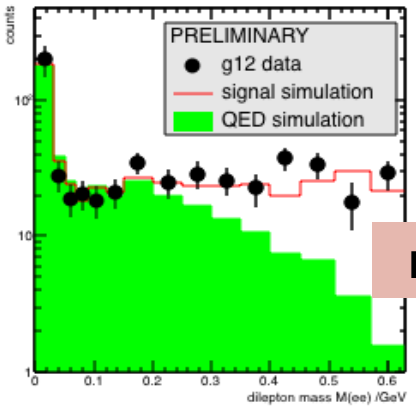




in-peak background



in-peak and smooth background subtracted



data / QED simulation

PRELIMINARY

simulations for n-peak background reveal:

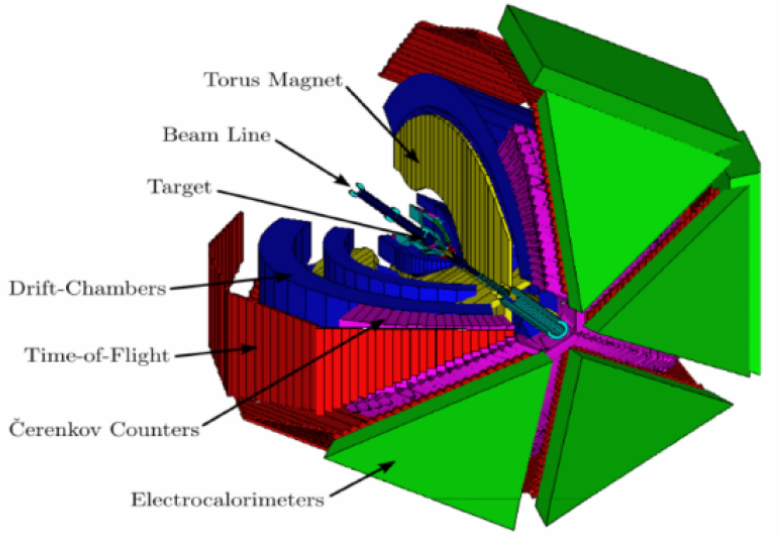
- **external conversion** at small masses
- **combinatorics** at large masses
- influence of rho/omega dilepton decay

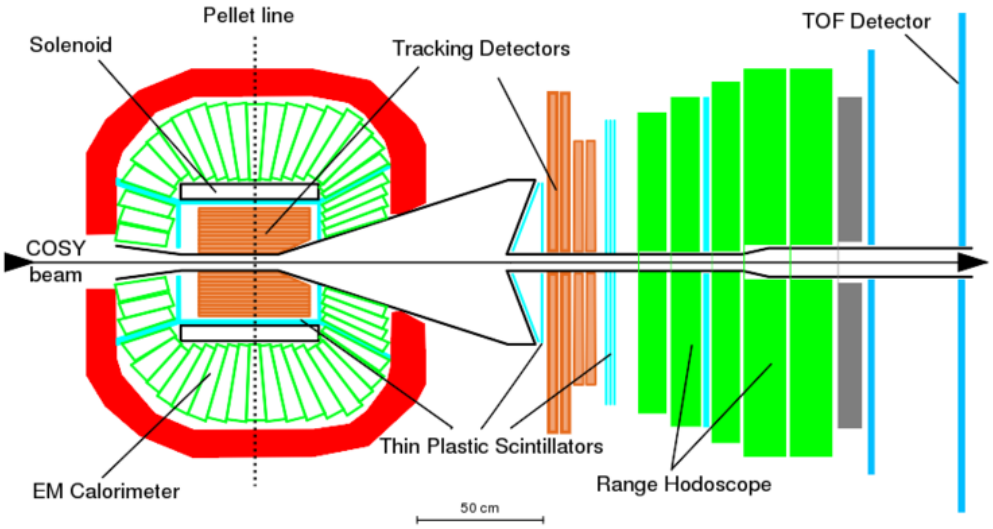
- effect of (strict) cut-based analysis
- **new analysis**
  - **statistics**
  - **combinatorics**

preliminary analysis:
so far, consistent with A2 result (and 'extended' VMD)

C. Terschlüsen and S. Leupold, Phys. Lett. B 691, 191 (2010)

a tale of two experiments





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experimental challenge p+p reactions

method:
reconstruct meson mass peak, use full final state information

2 types of background:

1. multi-pion background
   meson production cross sections

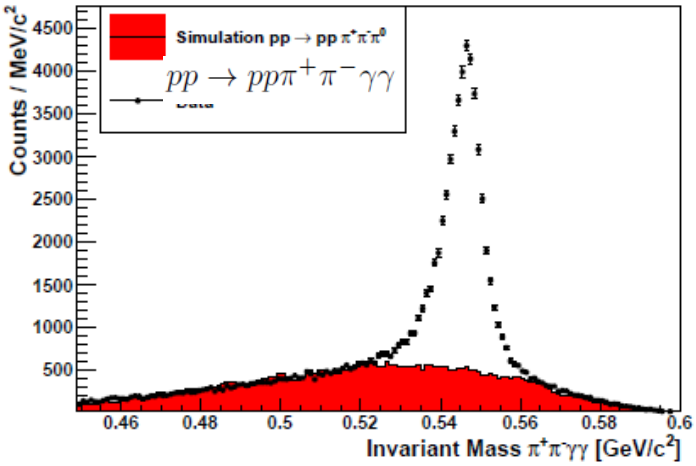
→ smooth background under meson mass peak
example:

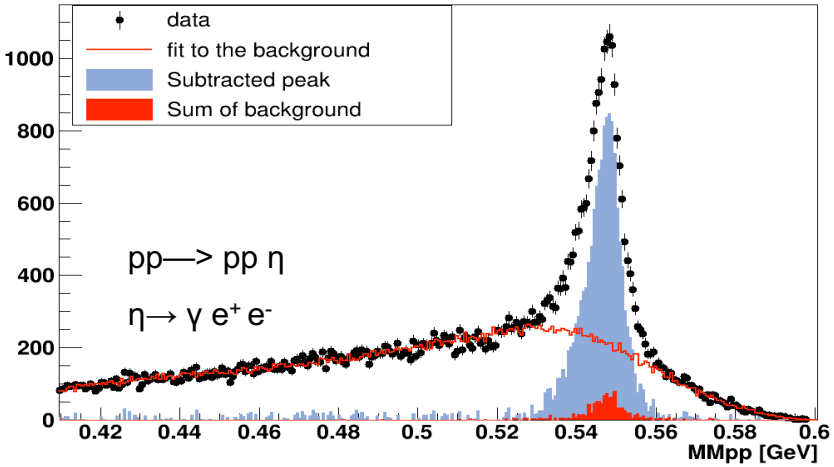
- signal $\eta \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay
- background direct $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ production

2.) competing meson decays
relative branching ratios

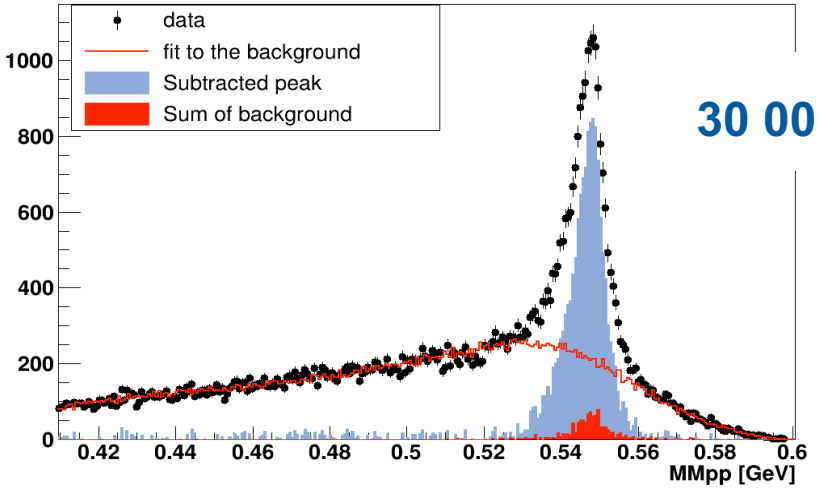
→ peaked background at the meson mass peak
subtract via simulations
example:

- signal $\eta \to e^+e^-\gamma$ decay
- background (eg) from $\eta \to \gamma\gamma$ decay



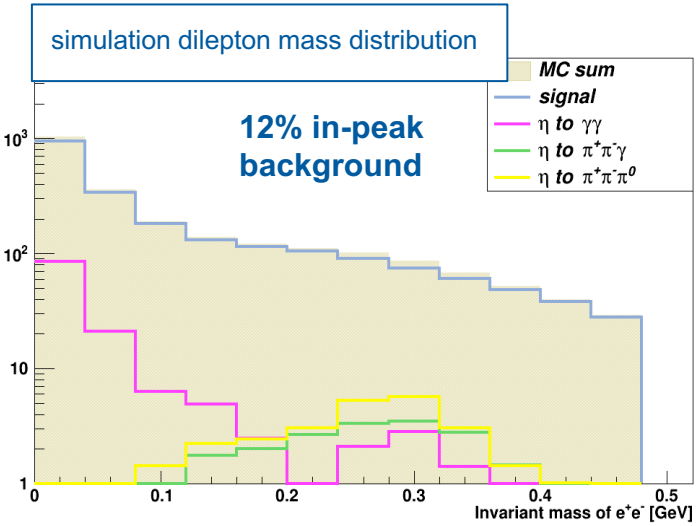


conversion decay η→ γ e^+ e^-



30 000 η→ γ e^+ e^-

pp—> pp η (2010 data set)
Ankita Goswami
preliminary



'benchmark decay'

analysis: new base class for pp eta analyses

- full particle multiplicities
- improved particle id (neural networks)
- kinematic fit

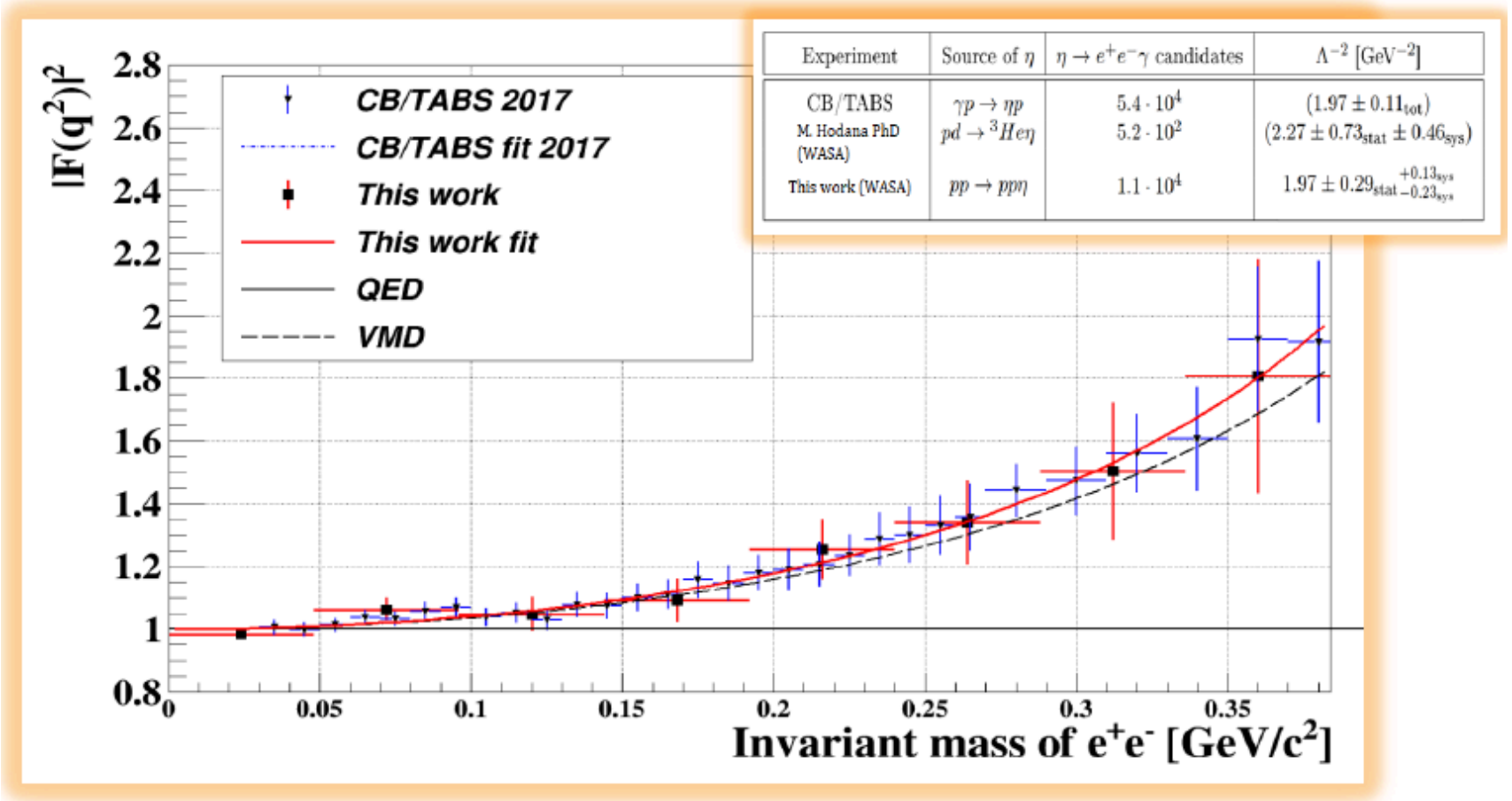
→ can improve the efficiency and signal/background

- in parallel, look at **η→ eeee**

further: *study in γ p—> p η(') and ω with CLAS/JLab*

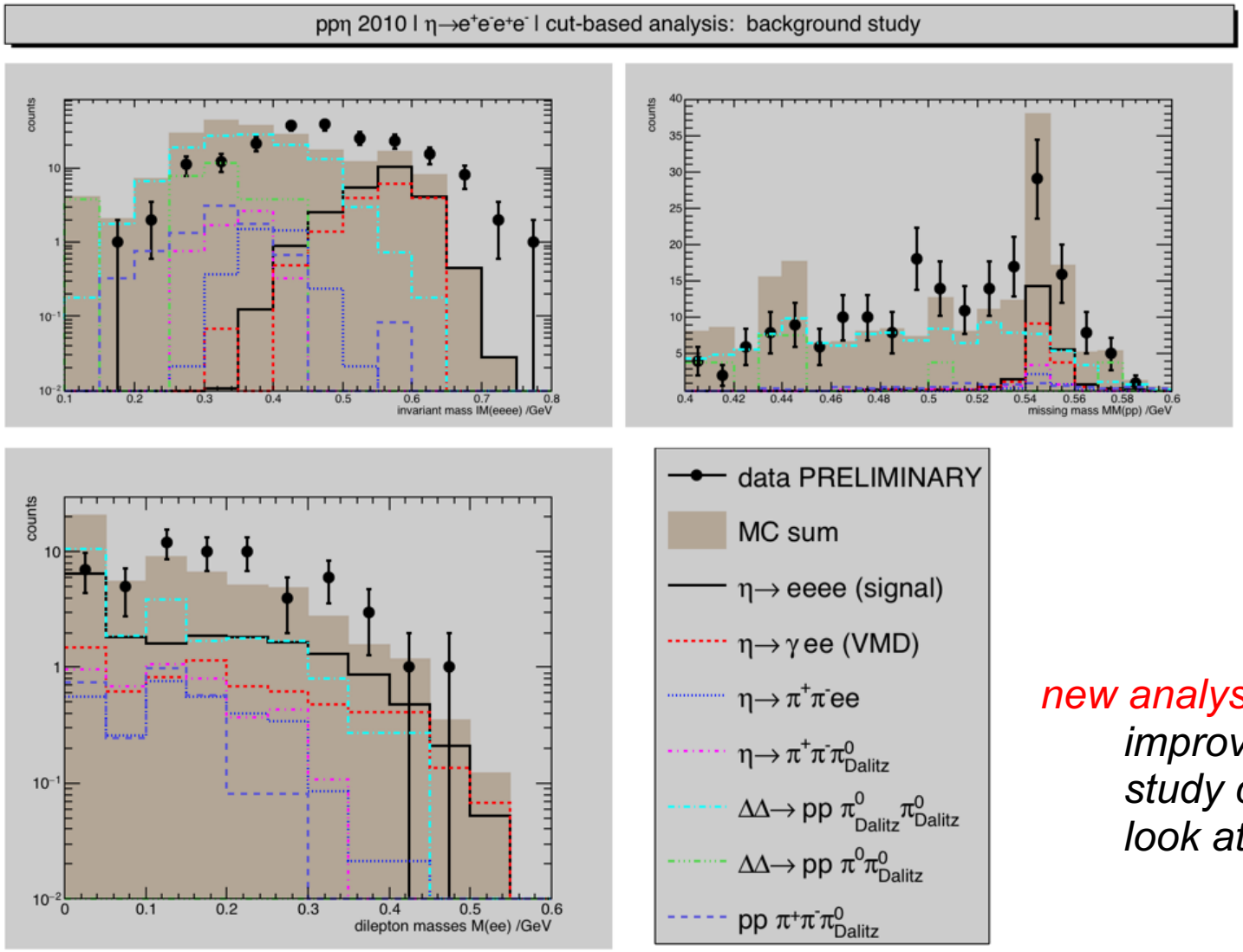
conversion decay η→ γ e^+ e^-

pp—> pp η (2012 data set)
Damian Pszczel, preliminary



Experiment	Source of η	$\eta \to e^+e^-\gamma$ candidates	Λ^{-2} [GeV^{-2}]
CB/TABS	$\gamma p \to \eta p$	$5.4 \cdot 10^4$	$(1.97 \pm 0.11_{\text{tot}})$
M. Hodana PhD (WASA)	$pd \to {}^3He\eta$	$5.2 \cdot 10^2$	$(2.27 \pm 0.73_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.46_{\text{sys}})$
This work (WASA)	$pp \to pp\eta$	$1.1 \cdot 10^4$	$1.97 \pm 0.29_{\text{stat}}{}^{+0.13_{\text{sys}}}_{-0.23_{\text{sys}}}$

status analysis η→eeee



new analysis:

improve statistics

study combinatorics

look at pp pi0 data?

summary meson transition form factors

results coming up from the experiments
CLAS g12 and WASA at COSY:

$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\, e^+ e^-$ benchmark channel
$\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- e^+ e^-$ double VMD ?

ω-π^0 transition form factor solve the puzzle?