Experimental asymmetry in CMD3 2π data vs prediction

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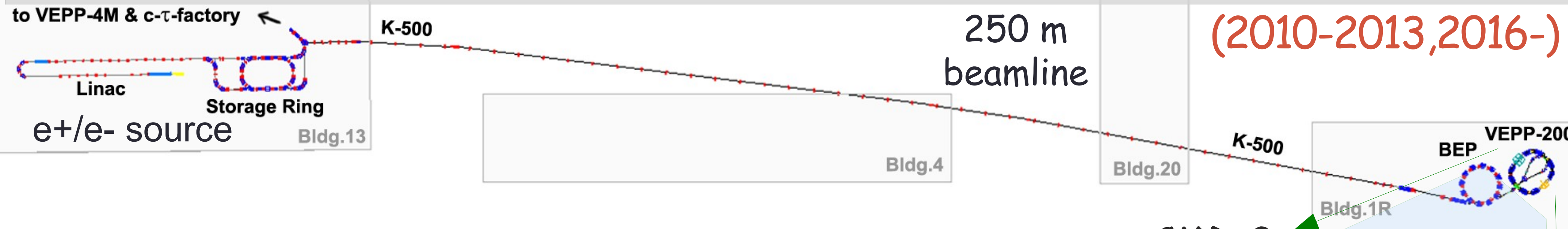
STRONG2020 virtual Workshop
24 November 2021

CMD3 at VEPP-2000 e+e- collider

(2010-2013,2016-)



<u>VEPP-2000: direct exclusive measurement of σ (e+e- → hadrons)</u>

Only one working this days on scanning 2E = 0.32-2 GeV

Unique optics, "round beams" to reach higher L

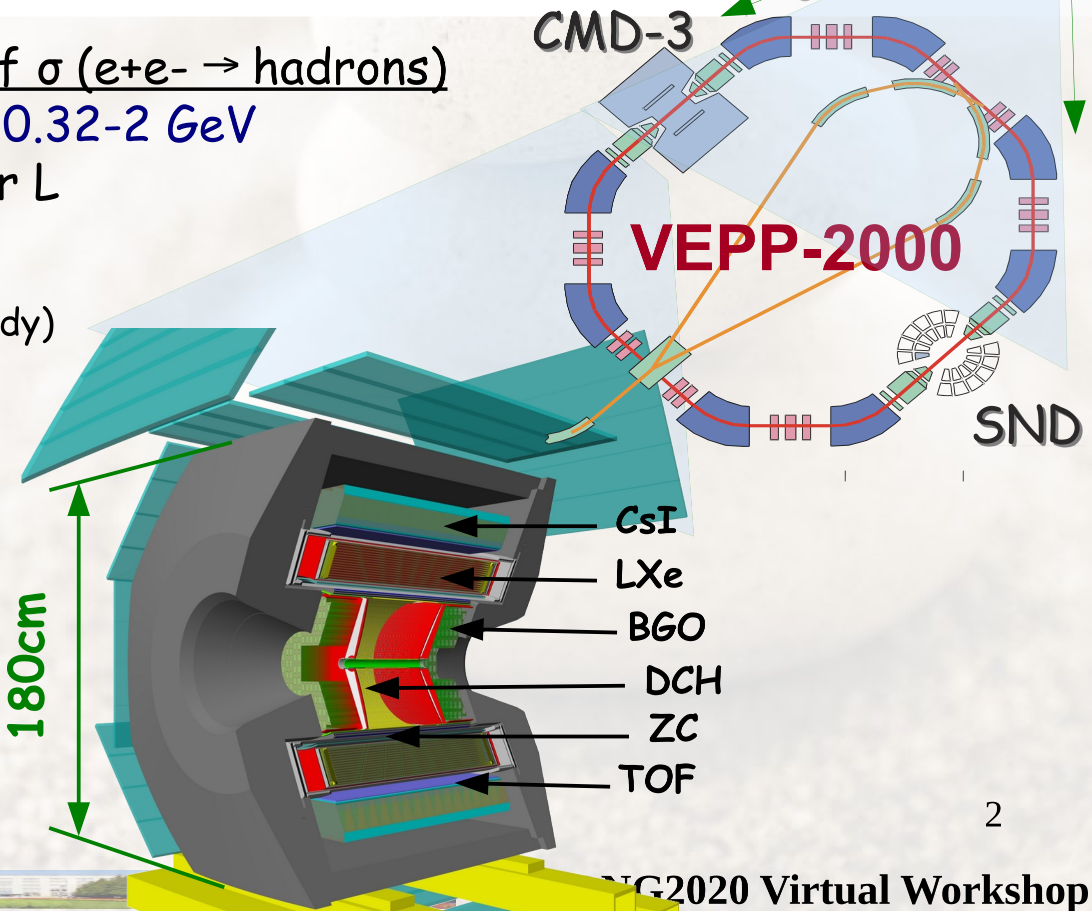
World-best luminosity below 2 GeV :

(except at 1 GeV point, where KLOE outperform everybody)

$L = 0.5\times10^{32}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ at 2E= 2 GeV

<u>Two detectors: CMD-3 and SND</u>

Only CMD-3 has magnetic field and suitable for Asymmetry study



e+e- -> π+π- by CMD3

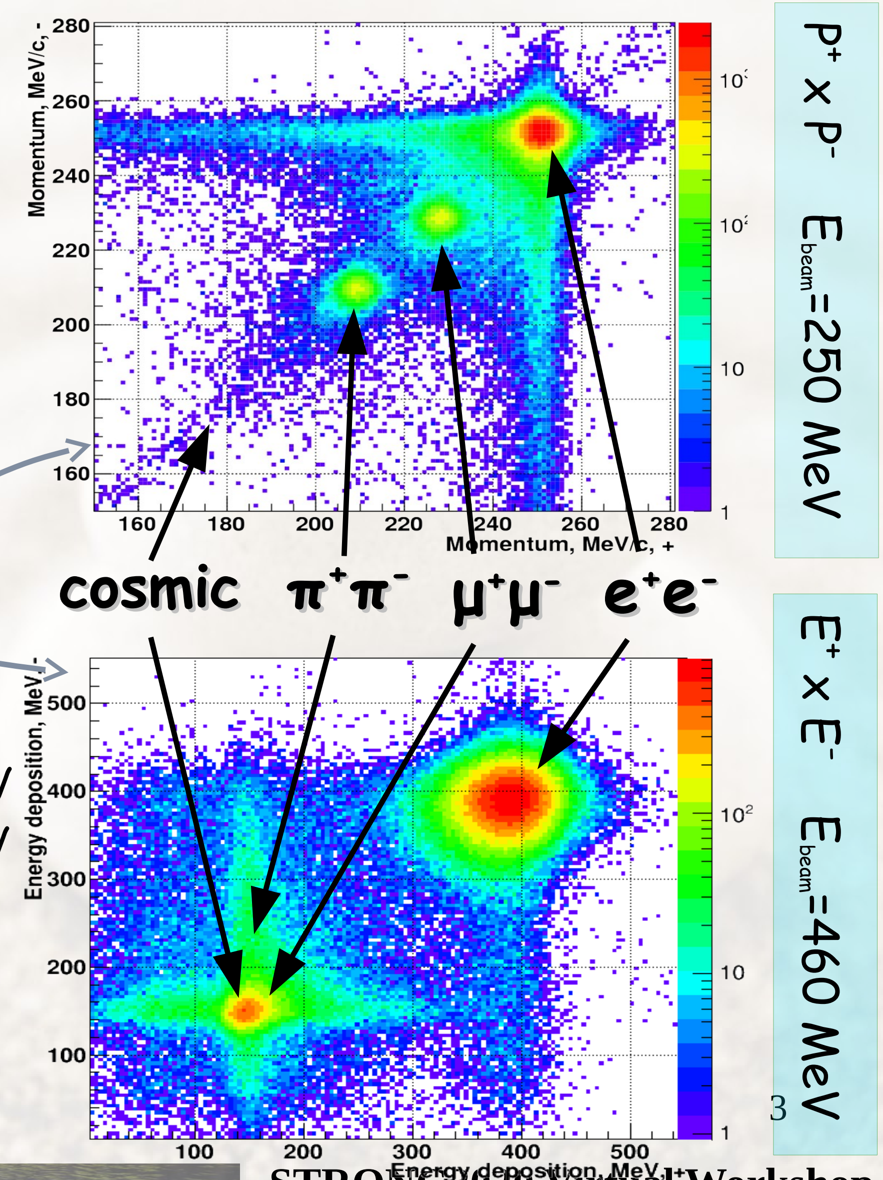
Very simple topology (just 2 track back to back),
but the most challenging channel
due to high precision requirement.
Original plans was to reach systematic ~0.35-0.5%

Crucial pieces of analysis:

- ✗ e/μ/π separation
- ✗ radiative corrections
- ✗ precise fiducial volume
- ✗ ...

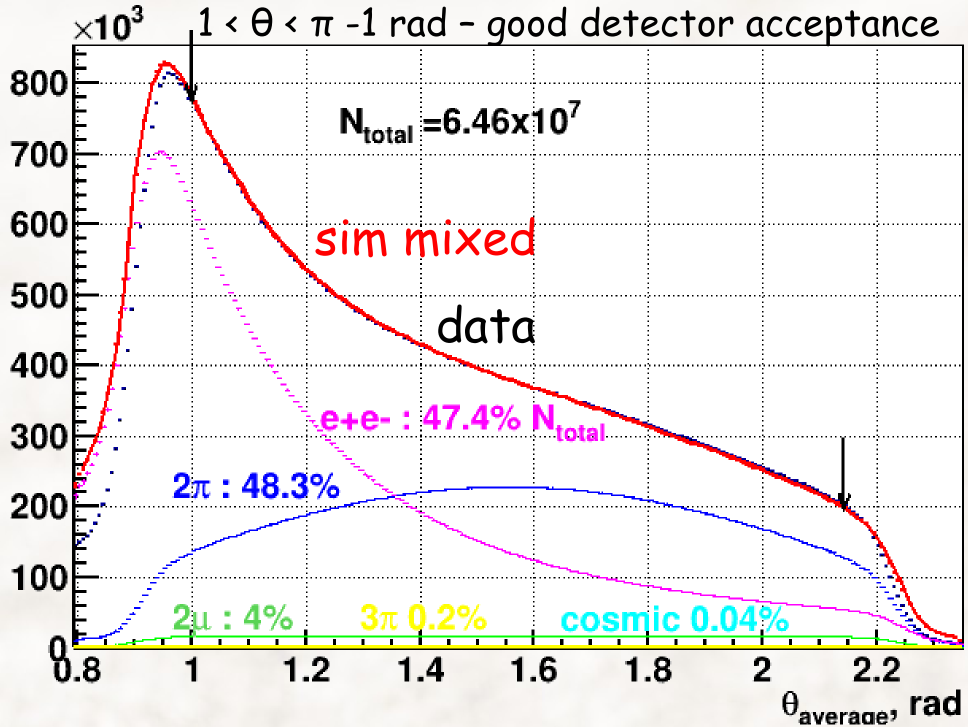
events separation either
by momentum
or by energy deposition

Momentums works better
at low energy 2E< 0.8 GeV
Energy deposition > 0.6 GeV



Fiducial volume cross check

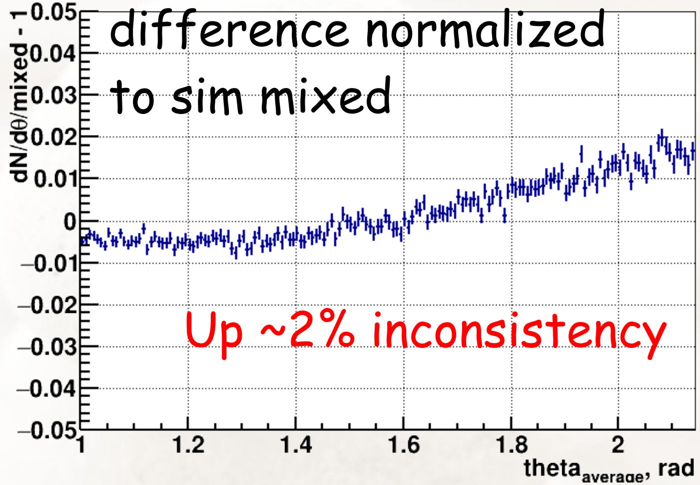
All events at ρ-peak : E_{beam} = 350 – 410 MeV



(data – sim mixed)

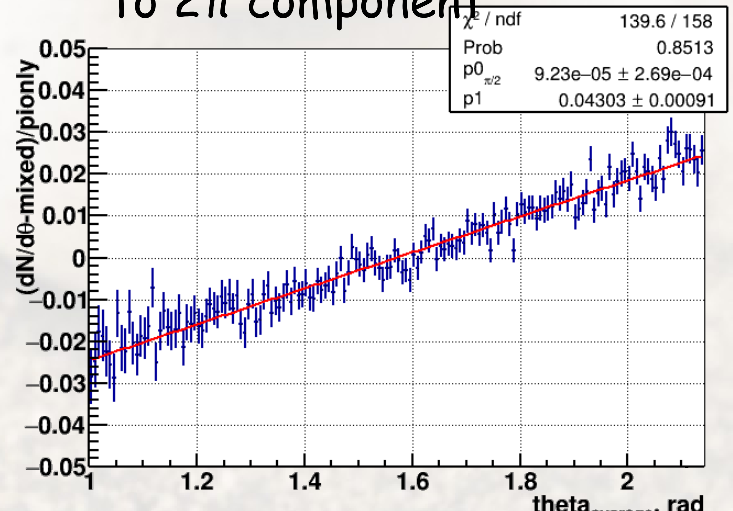
difference normalized

to sim mixed



Difference normalized

to 2π component

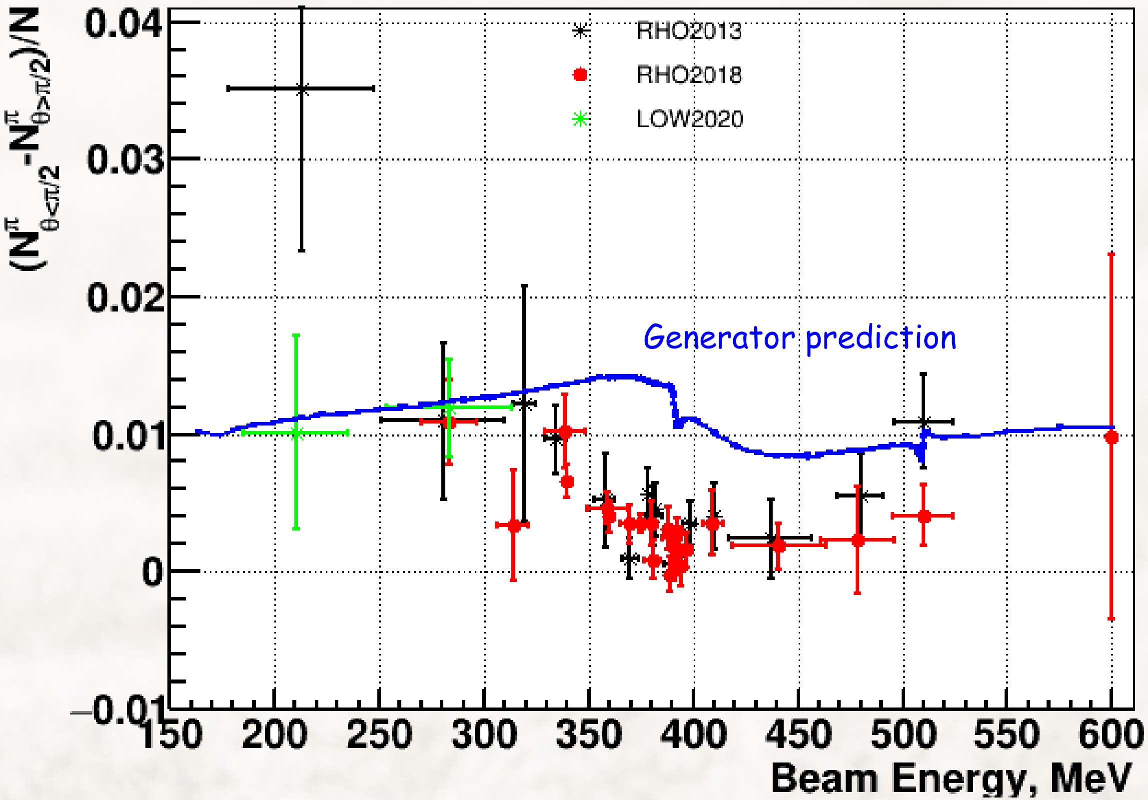


Sim mixed:

Generators spectra + all efficiencies/smearing extracted from data and full simulation

$N_{\pi\pi/ee/\mu\mu,etc}$ – from event separation

Asymmetry



Full 2π analysis redone for θ > and < π/2

Asymmetry definition:

$A = (N_{\theta < \pi/2} - N_{\theta > \pi/2})/N$

N - corrected with efficiencies, etc

with selection cuts:

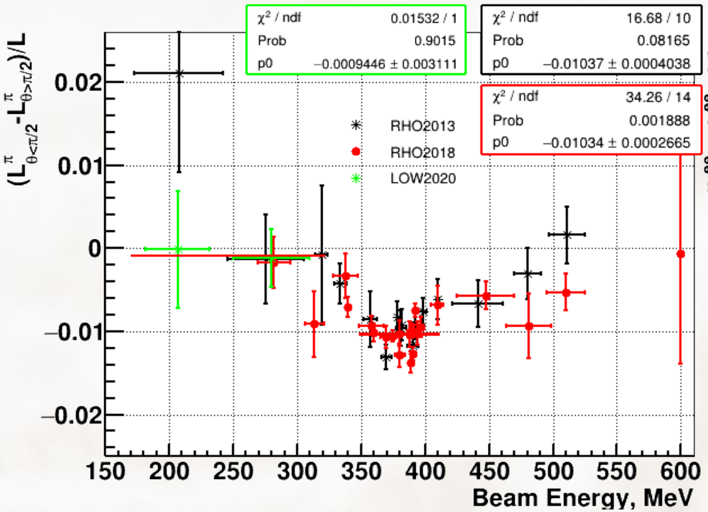
$|\Delta\varphi|<0.15$, $|\Delta\theta|<0.25$,

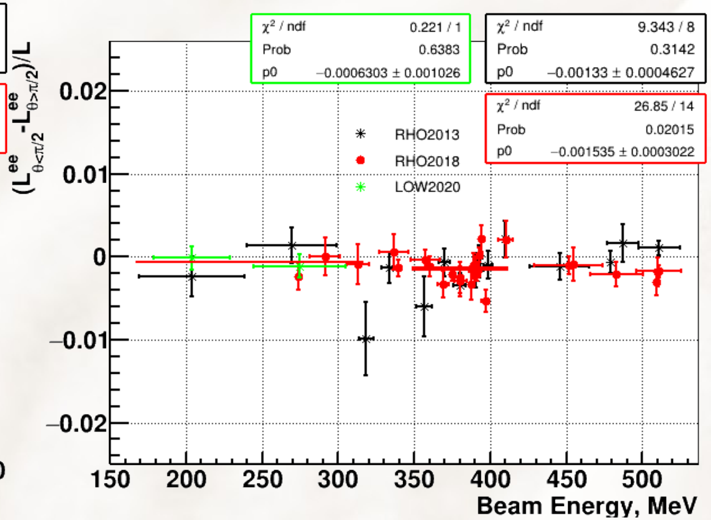
$1< \theta_{average}<\pi -1$, $P^{+-} >0.45\ E_{beam}$

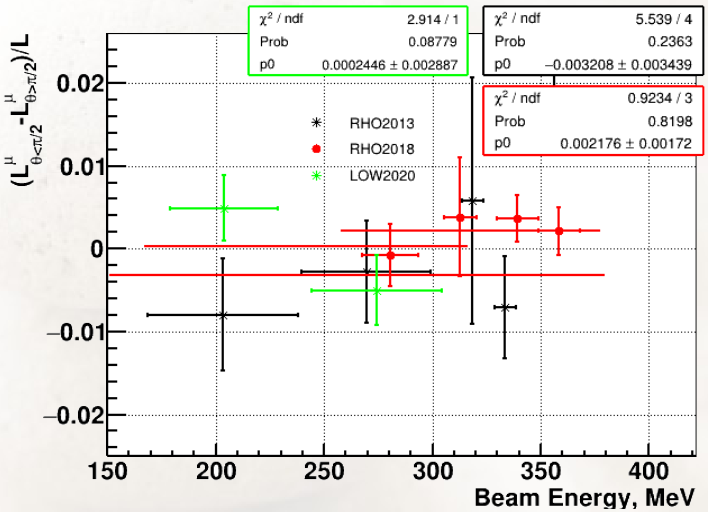
Asymmetry 2π/e+e-/2μ

Asymmetry relative to generator prediction

δA (π+π-) | δA (e+e-) | δA (μ+μ-)







Average at 2E=350-410 MeV

<δA> = -1.04 ± 0.02 %

ρ - like behaviour

with MCGPJ:

<δA> = -0.15 ± 0.03 %

with BaBaYaga@NLO:

-0.07 ± 0.03 %

<δA> = 0.10 ± 0.14 %

Nμμ can be extracted only at lowest energies

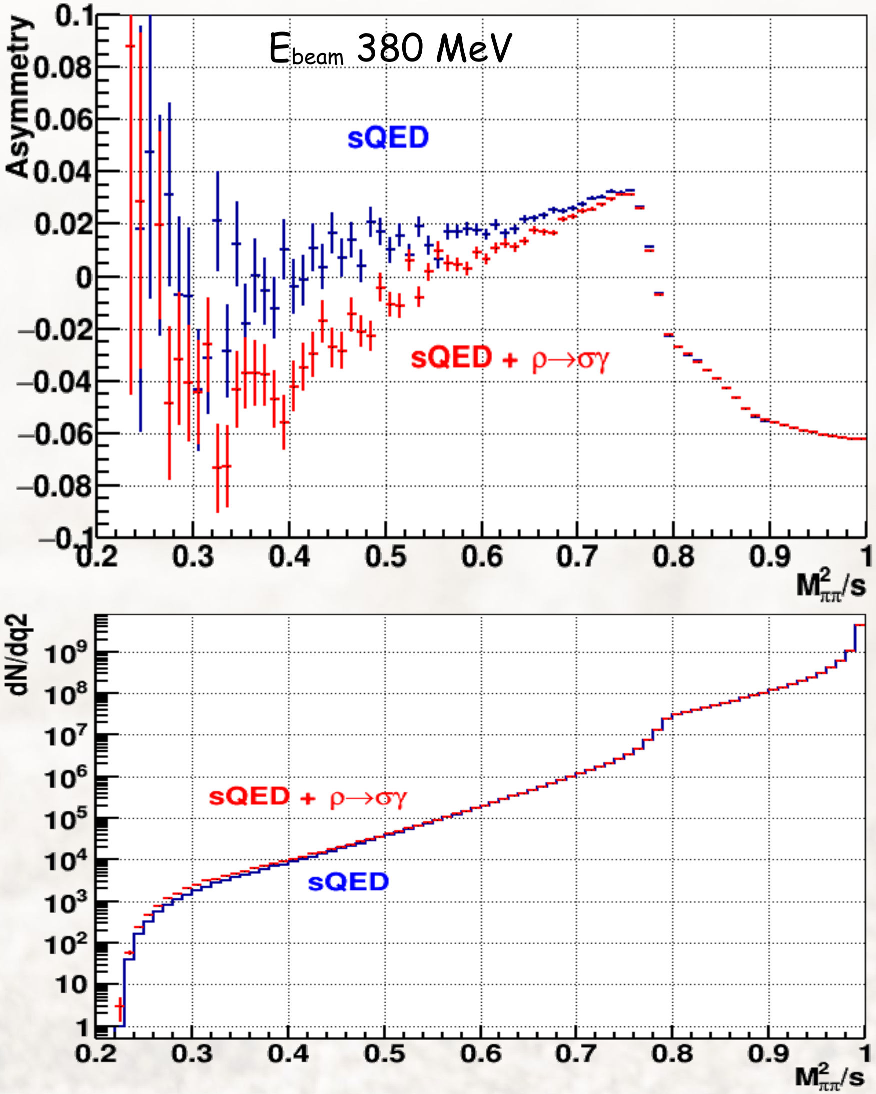
No trends for e+e-

BabaYaga/MCGPJ difference gives ~ 0.08%

Detector systematic can be ~ 0.1-0.2%

Scalar production

Could it be: e+e- → ρ → σγ or $a_1^{\pm}\pi^{\pm}$?



With help of FASTERD generator

O. Shekhovtsova, G. Venanzoni, G. Panccheri, Comp.Phys.C. 180 (2009) 1206-1218

Mixed in ρ → σγ instead of φ → (f_0+σ)γ
in non structure model
with some rough σ production parameters

|δA| ~< 2×10^{-5} effect only in far tails

Br (ρ->σγ) ~ 1×10^{-4} [x2 Br(ρ→π0π0γ)]
Interference with sQED e+e- → $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$: => ~ 1×10^{-3}
x Collinearity selection cuts 1×10^{-2}
Total rate ~ 10^{-5} too small to affect something

ρ → $a_1^{\pm}\pi^{\pm}$ effect should be same or less:
Phys.Rev.D 76 (2007) 033001

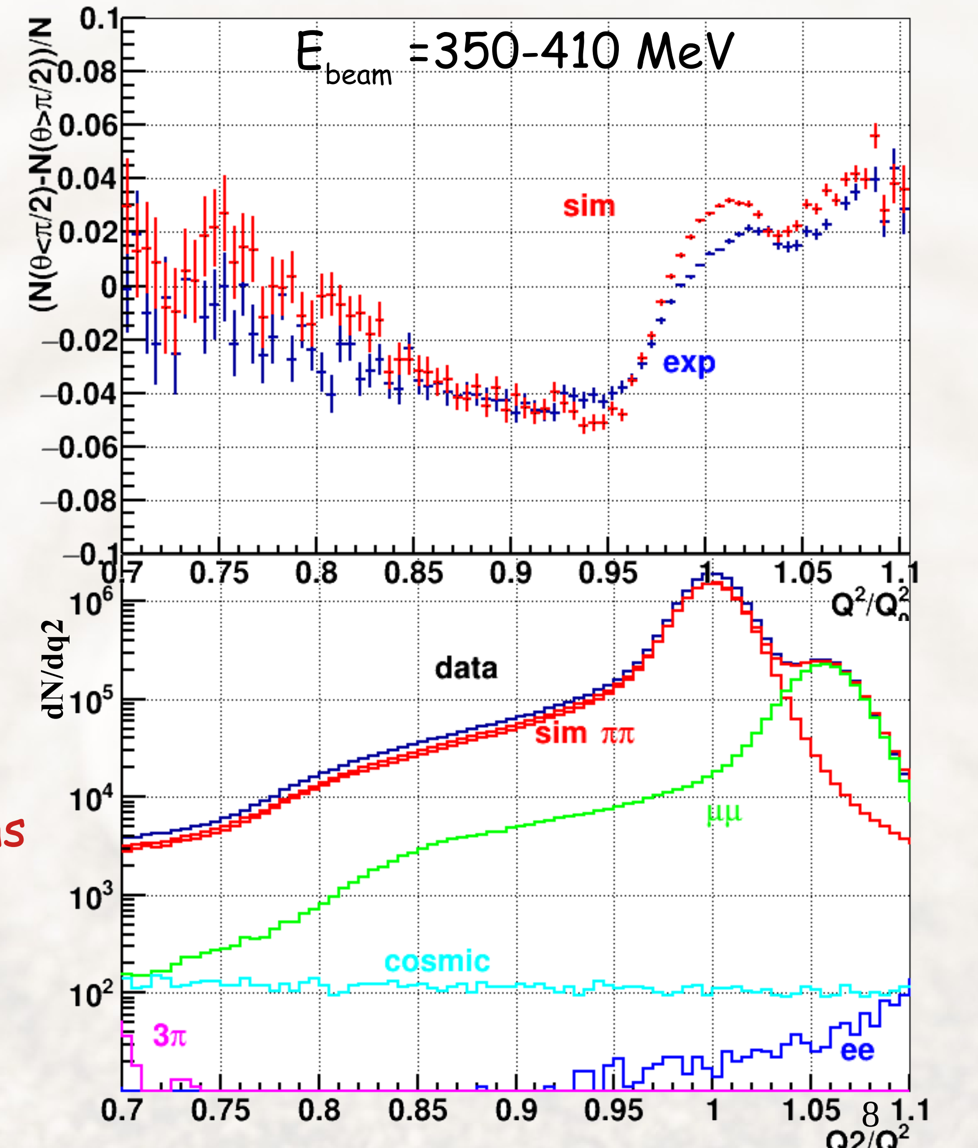
Asymmetry with Mπ2

Asymmetry vs $M_{\pi\pi}^2$

Sample of 2π can be selected by energy deposition as MIP with E_{LXe}^{+-}<100 MeV (with some admixture of 2μ)

Comparison with full mixed simulation

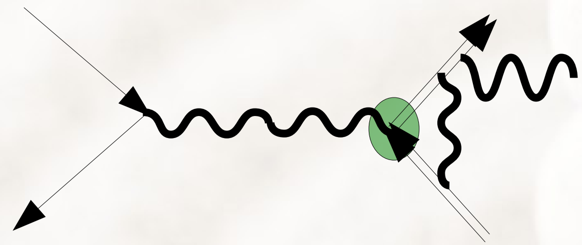
Main difference comes from $M_{\pi\pi}^2/s \sim 1$: correspond to virtual/soft radiative corrections



sQED assumptions

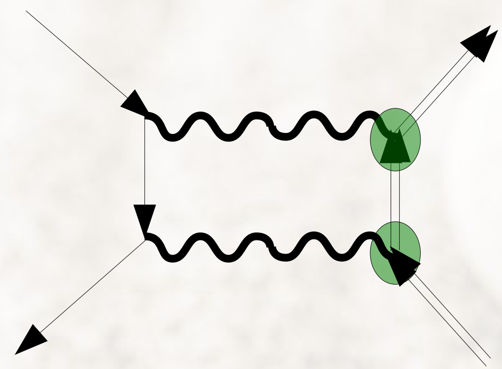
The radiative correction calculations is commonly done in the sQED approach,
It's mean that the calculations are performed without form factor,
then final Amplitude is scaled by $F(q^2)$

It works well for such amplitudes:



$A = sQED*F(s)$

But it is too naive for loop diagrams:



sQED: $|M^2| \sim |F(q_0^2)|^2$

But two pion vertex can gives:
$|M^2| \sim F(q_0^2)*F((q_0-q)^2)*F(q^2)$
and as $|F(M_\rho^2)|^2 \sim 50$
additional scale up can be
by x5-10?

Proper way will be to put $F(q^2)$ to each vertex

Thanks to Roman Lee, this calculations was done with above sQED

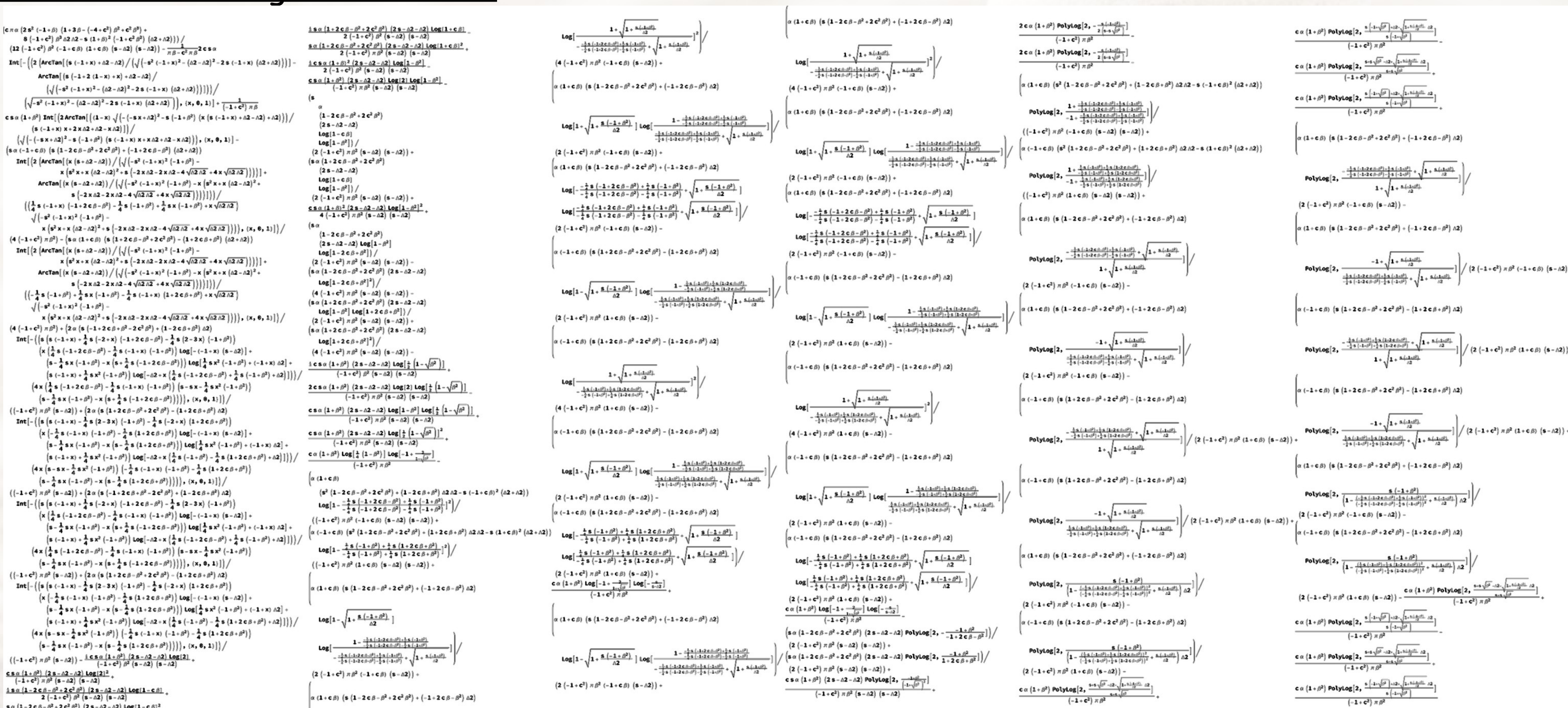
Virtual + soft corrections

<u>Point Like formula</u> consistent with A.B. Arbuzov et al., Mod.Ph.Lett.A 35 (2020) 25, 2050210 , inconsistent with A.Hoefer et al. Eur.Ph.J.C 24 (2002) 51-69

$$\delta^{Virt}_{odd}(\lambda)+\delta^{Soft}_{odd}(\lambda,\Delta)=\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\Big\{4\ln\left(\frac{1+\beta c}{1-\beta c}\right)\ln\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2\omega_0}+\ln\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)\ln\left(\frac{1+\beta c}{1-\beta c}\right)+\frac{c}{\beta(1-c^2)}\ln^2(1-\beta^2)-\frac{2c(1+\beta^2)}{(1-c^2)\beta^2}\Big[\frac{\pi^2}{12}+\frac{1}{4}\ln^2\left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}\right)+Li_2\left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}\right)\Big]$$

$$+\Big\{\frac{(1-\beta c)^2}{(1-c^2)\beta^2}\ln(1-\beta c)\ln\left(\frac{1-\beta c}{1-\beta^2}\right)+2Li_2\left(\frac{(1+c)\beta}{1+\beta}\right)+2Li_2\left(\frac{(1+c)\beta}{1+\beta c}\right)+\frac{1-2\beta c+\beta^2}{(1-c^2)\beta^2}\Big[\frac{\pi^2}{12}+Li_2\left(\frac{1-2\beta c+\beta^2}{1-\beta^2}\right)\Big]\Big\}-\Big\{c\to -c\Big\}\Big\}$$

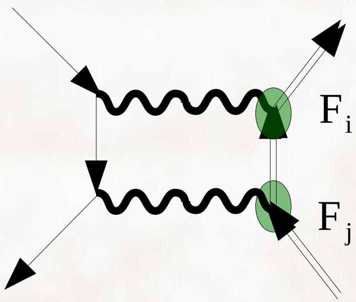
<u>Double FF in box diagram addition:</u>



Calculations by Roman Lee (BINP)

FormFactor parametrization

Analytical calculation was done
with constant BW parametrization:
(off mass shell effect in FF was out of scope)



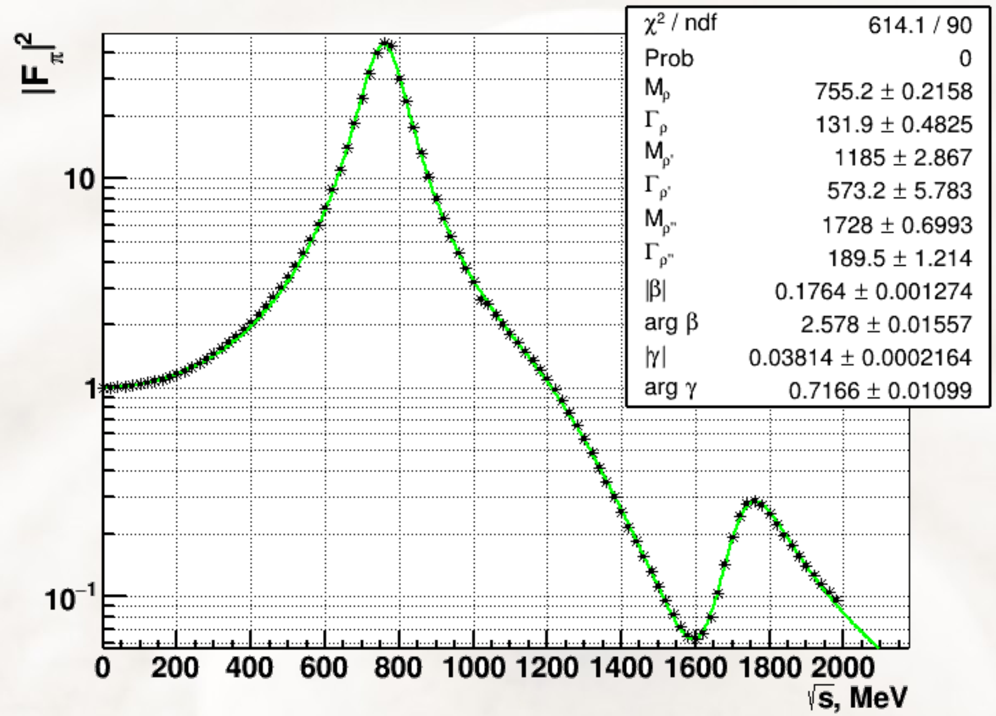
$$F_i(q^2)=\frac{\Lambda_i^2}{\Lambda_i^2-q^2},\Lambda^2=M^2-i\,M\,\Gamma$$

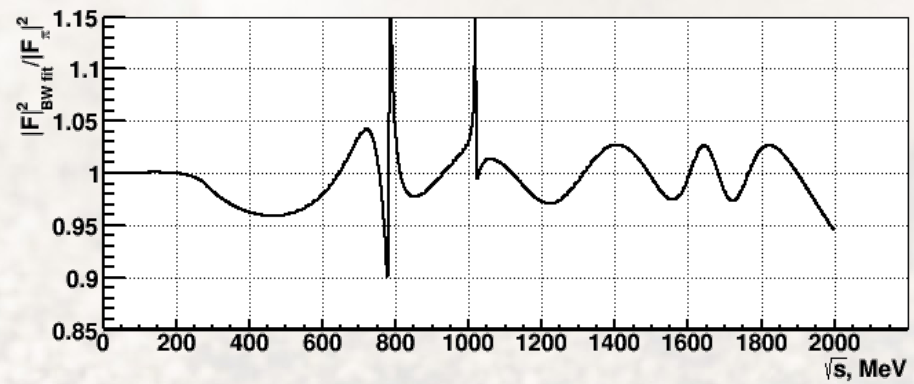
$$F_j(q^2)$$

Full GS function was re-parametrized
by sum of constant BW:

$$F(s)=\sum \alpha_i \frac{\Lambda_i^2}{\Lambda_i^2-s}$$

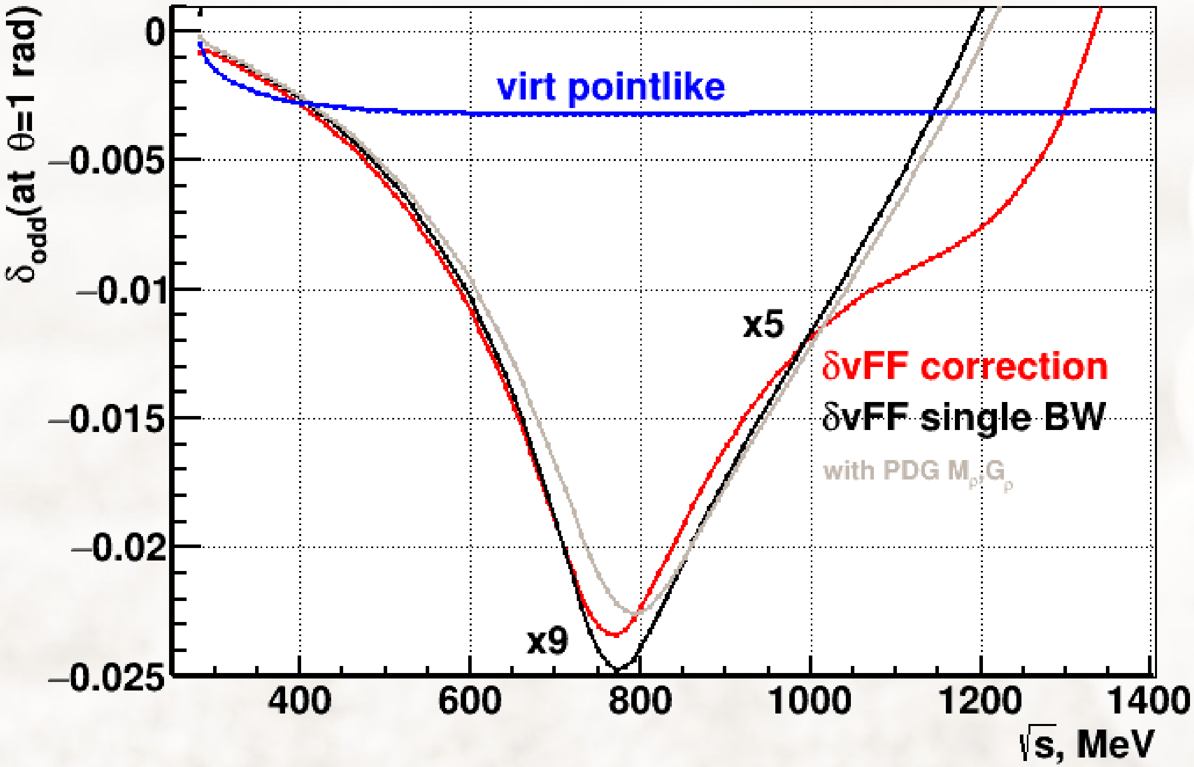
3 BW gives ~ 5% precision

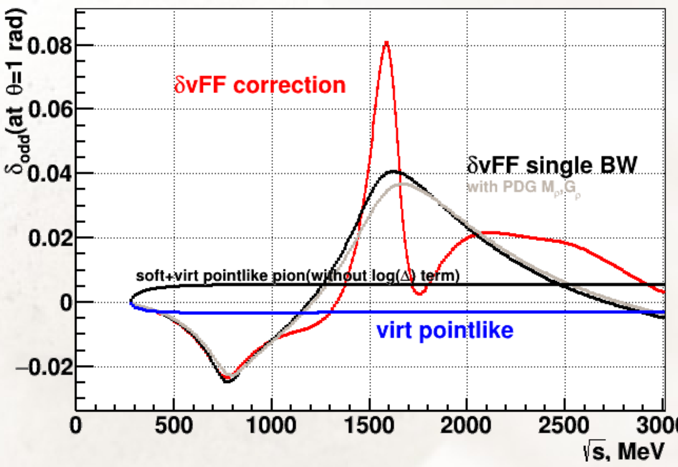


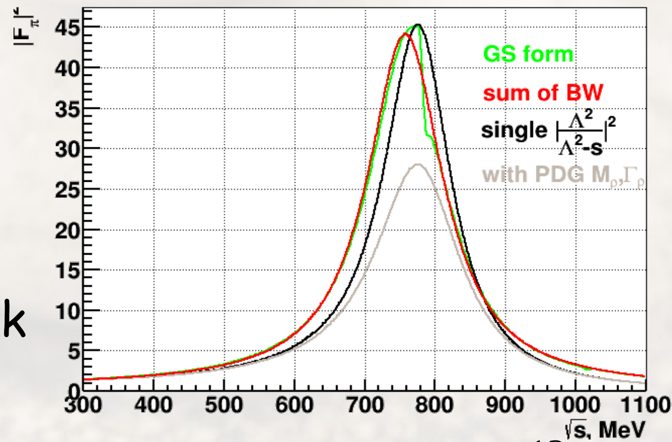


Virtual + soft corrections

$$d\sigma/d\theta = d\sigma^{Born}/d\theta * (1 + \delta^{PL}_{odd}(s,\theta) + \delta^{vFF}(s,\theta))$$







Red line - with sum of BW,

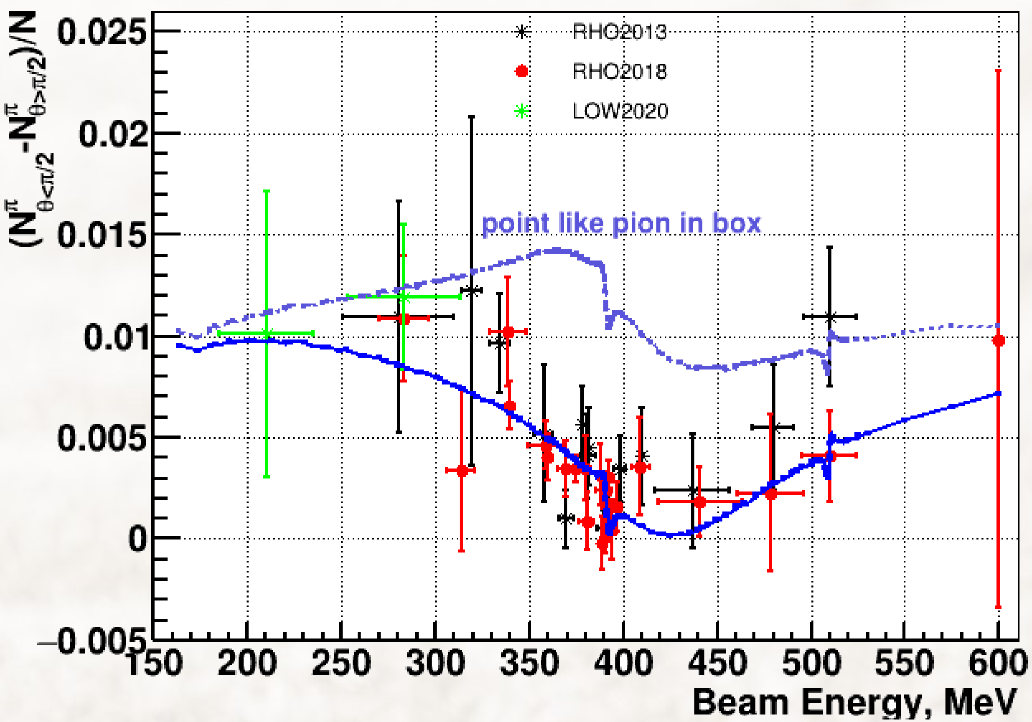
for comparison (black,grey) with single BW: result stable at ρ-peak

Enhancement of virtual correction by x5-10 factor!

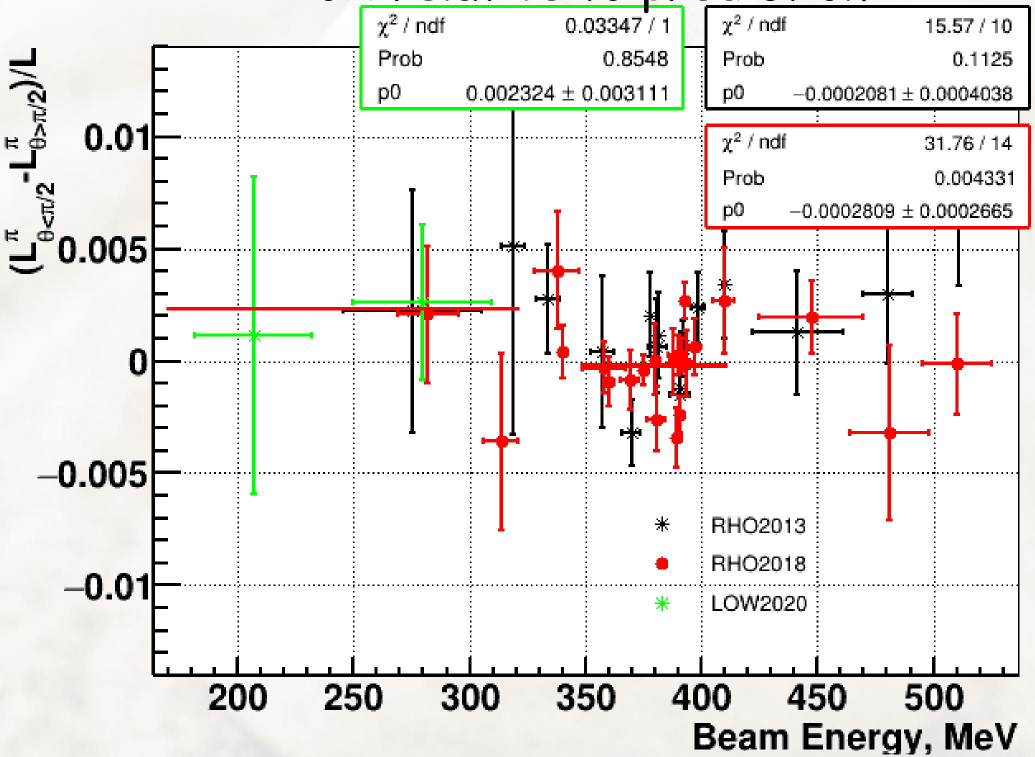
Asymmetry

After plugging δvFF in MCGPJ generator

Asymmetry



δA relative to prediction



at 2E=350-410 MeV

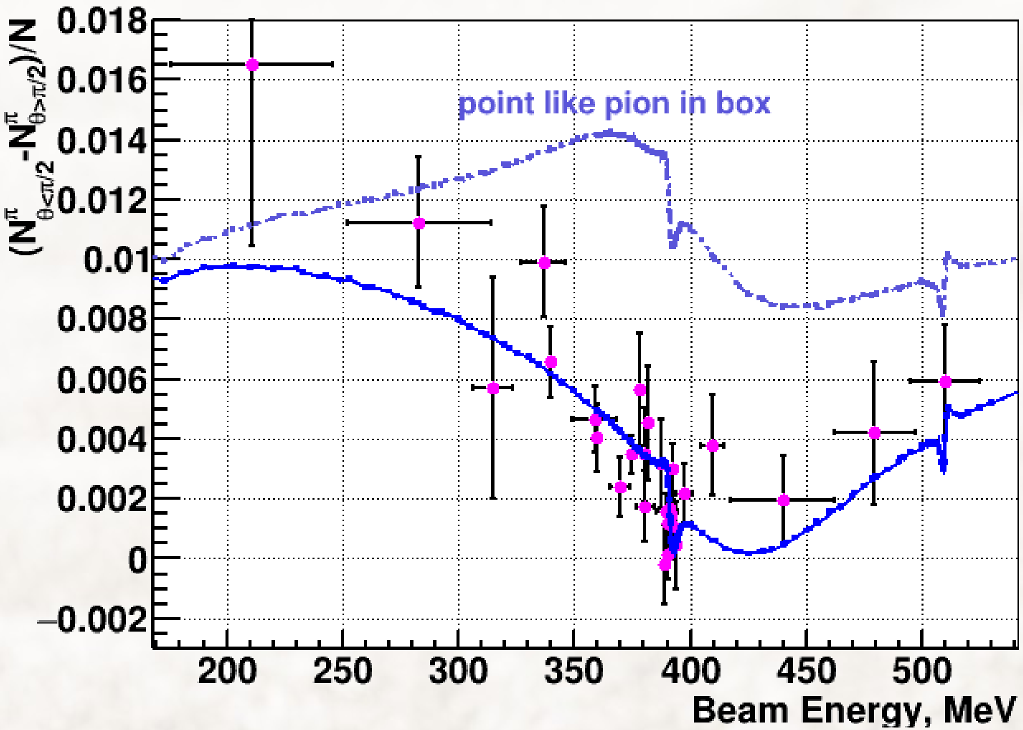
$\langle \delta A \rangle = -1.035 \pm 0.022\ \%$

$\langle \delta A \rangle = -0.026 \pm 0.022\ \%$

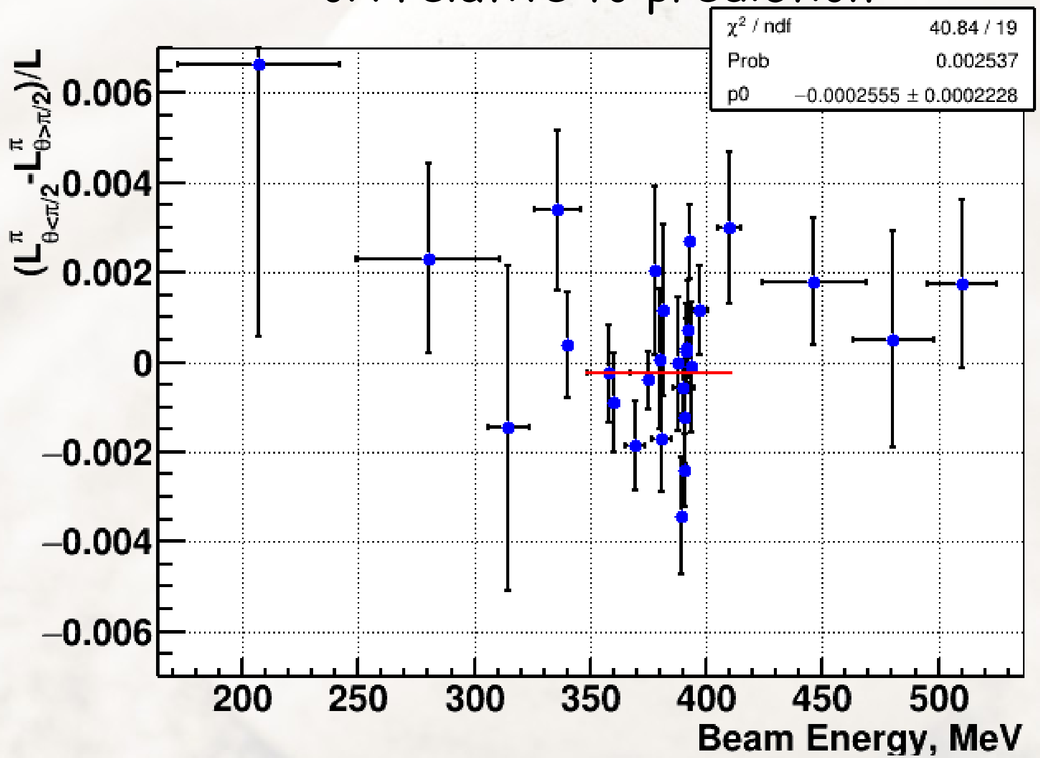
Asymmetry

After plugging δvFF in MCGPJ generator

Asymmetry



δA relative to prediction



at 2E=350-410 MeV

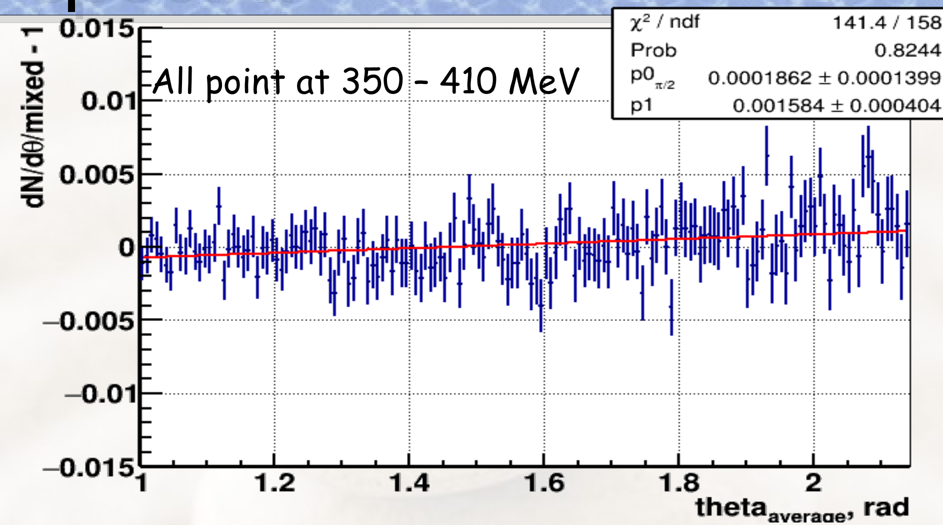
<δA> = -1.035 ± 0.022 %

<δA> = -0.026 ± 0.022 %

Final angle spectra

Still some disagreement in dN/dθ between data and prediction at level ~ 0.1%:

1) Bhabha generator or Asym. in 2π
2) detector inefficiencies
3) $N_{\pi\pi} / N_{ee}$



But already it allow to fit angle spectra with released $N_{\pi\pi} / N_{ee}$, Asym parameters.

For sum of 350-410 MeV points

Event separation by momentums:

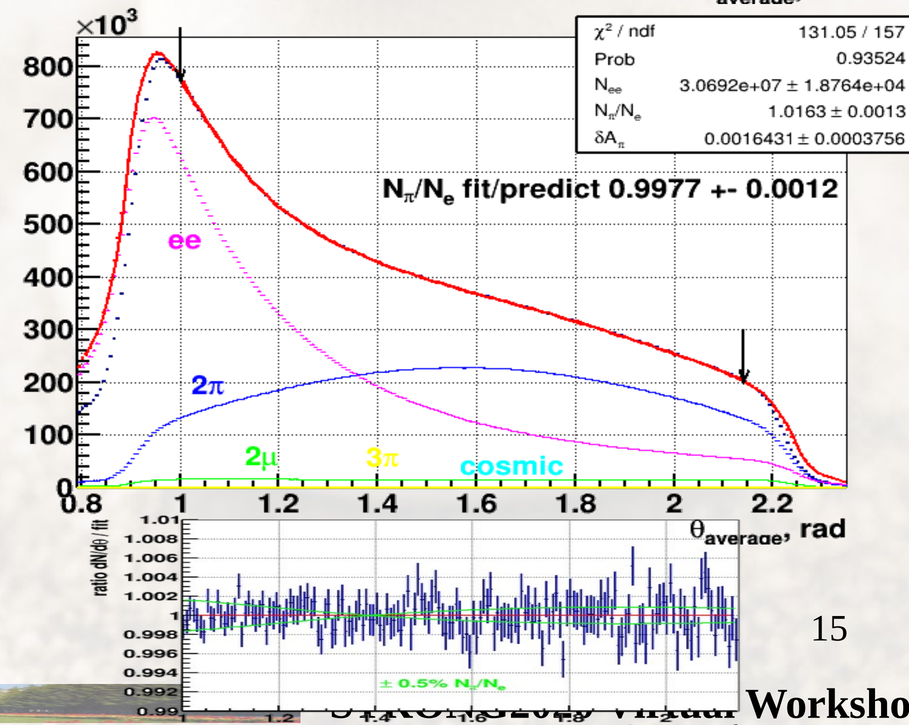
$N_{\pi\pi} / N_{ee}$ = 1.0187 +- 0.00028

by energies in LXe $\Delta N_{\pi\pi} / N_{ee}$ = +0.05 +- 0.033%

from theta with free δA: = -0.23 +- 0.12%

with fixed δA=0: = +0.20 +- 0.08%

Common stat from √N: 0.025%



We have 3 fully independent methods for $N_{\pi\pi} / N_{ee}$ determination, they are consistent at ~ 0.2%

How it can affect pion form factor measurements?

Usually event selections in analyses are charge/angle symmetric

Main effect at lowest order comes from:
Interference of box vs born diagrams => only charge-odd contribution
effect is integrated out
in full cross-section

Interference of ISR & box vs FSR (or v.v.) => charge-even

ISR measurements

The team:
F. Campanario, G. Rodrigo, Sz. Tracz (Valencia)
H.C., J. Gluza, (Katowice)
T. Jeliński, D. Zhuridov (left physics)

Henryk Czyz
the Muon g-2 Theory Initiative Worksop 2019

NLO $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$

Status - finished: arXiv:1903.10197

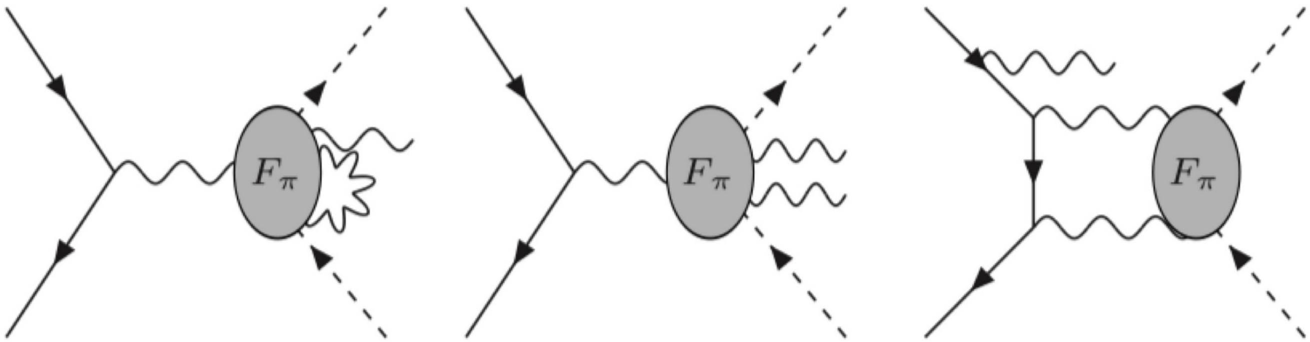
F. Campanario et al.
Phys.Rev.D 100 (2019) 7, 076004

$\Rightarrow$ sQED + form factors:
FSR at NLO and pentaboxes ready and fully tested

$\Rightarrow$ Phokhara10.0
http://ific.uv.es/$\sim$ rodrigo/phokhara/

FSRNLO

TVP (two virtual photon)

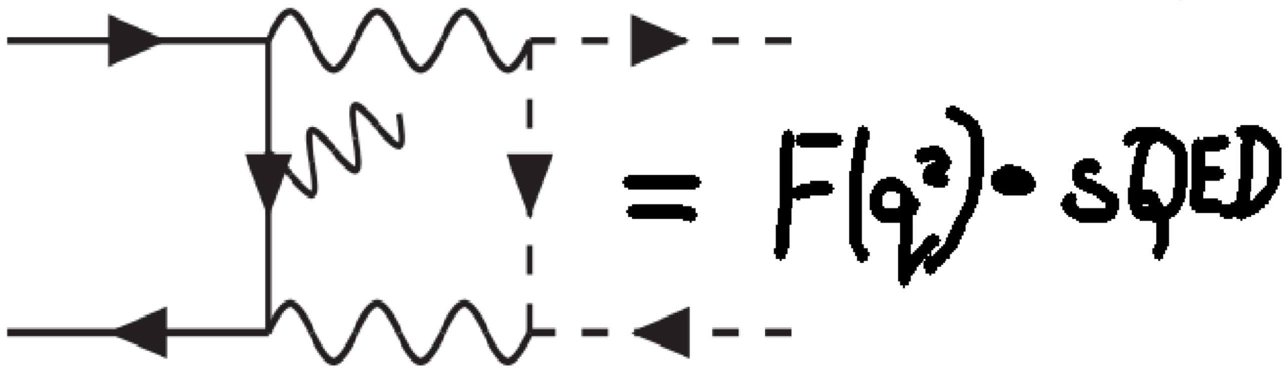


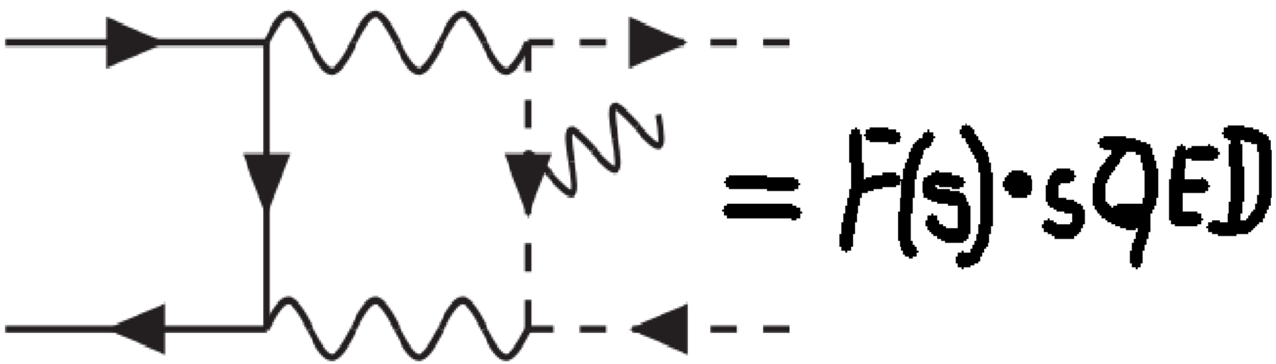
a) b) c)

sQED assumption

Henryk Czyz
the Muon g-2 Theory Initiative Worksop 2019

Model assumptions

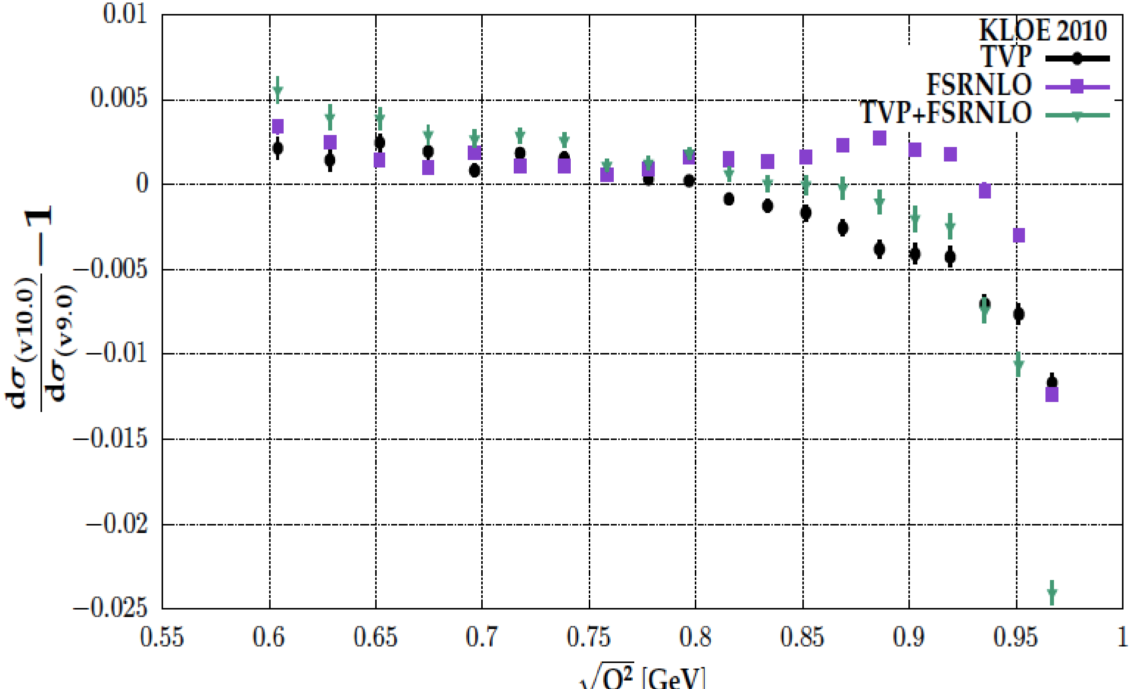




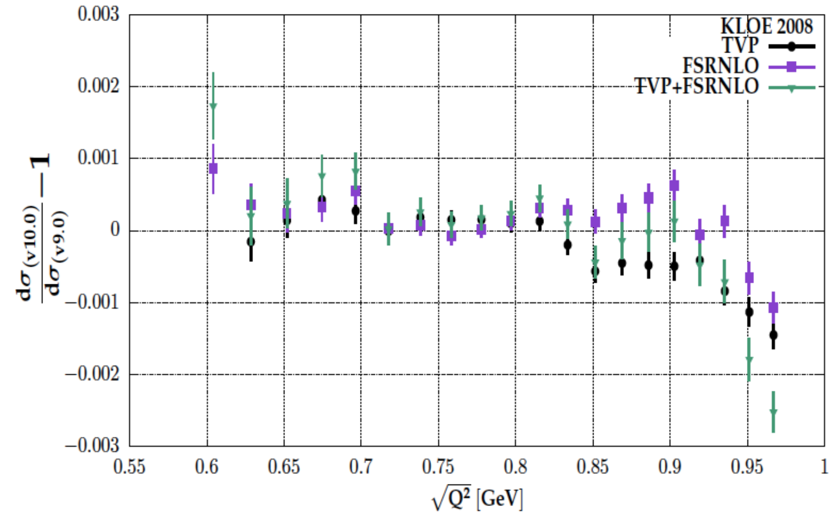
H. Czyż Radiative corrections in PHOKHARA and EKHARA MC generators, 12

ISR measurements

Complete NLO: KLOE-large



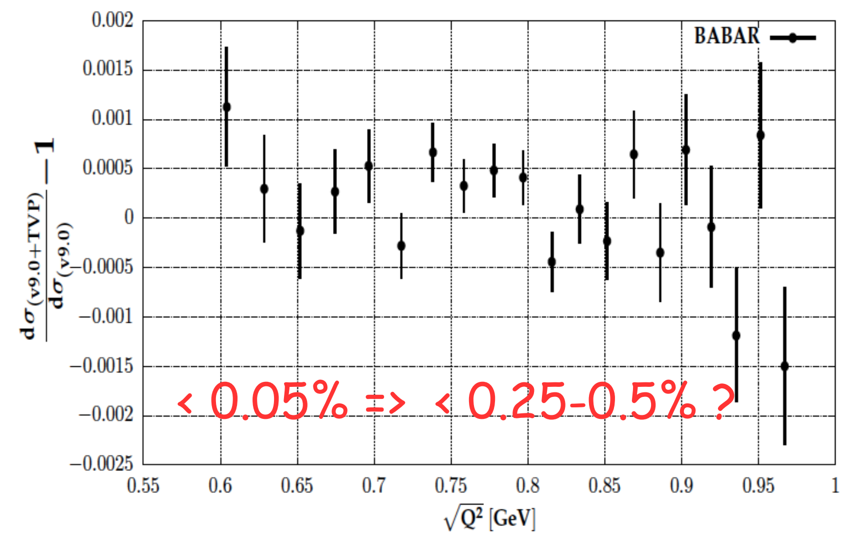
Complete NLO: KLOE-small



TVP 0.2 – 1% => can be scaled up with x5-10

to 1-5% correction?

Complete NLO: BaBar



KLOE-2010 with tag photon measurement can be affected

Summary

It seen ~1% disagreement in the asymmetry
between 2π CMD3 data vs prediction based on sQED assumption

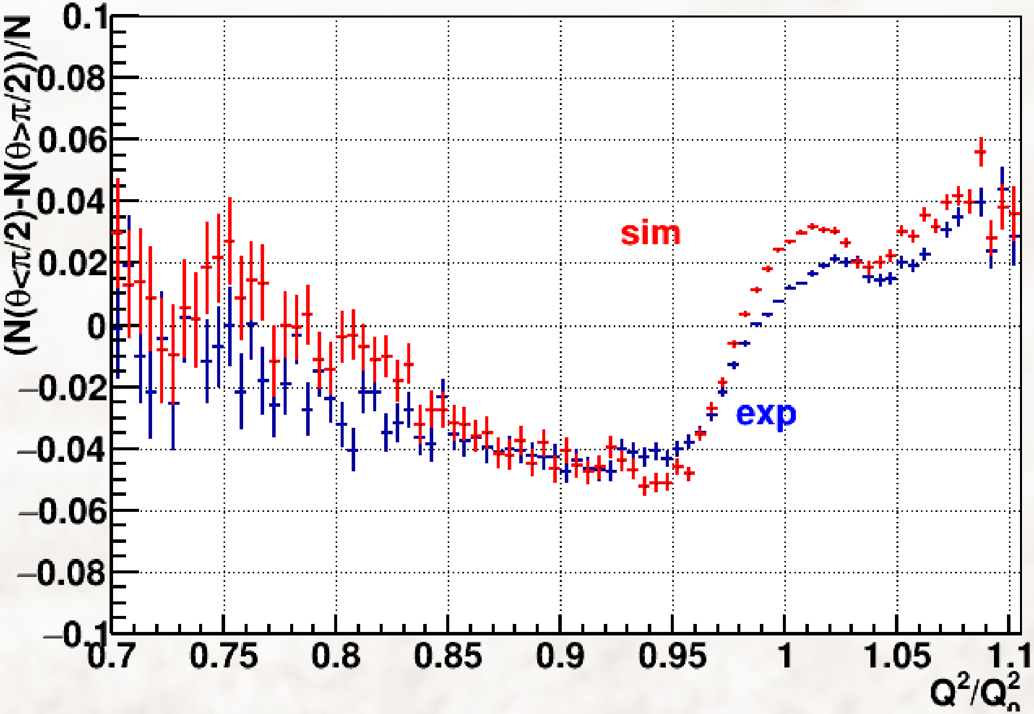
Proper account of the Form Factor in the box diagrams
gives x5-10 enhancement of them.

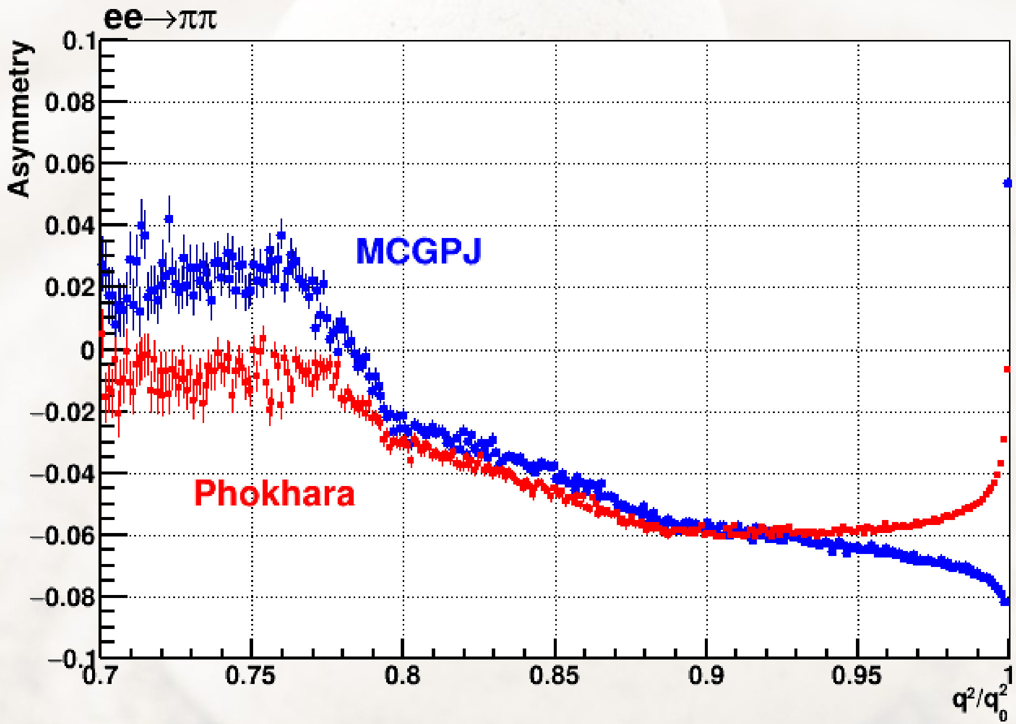
It can gives sizeable effect both in charge-odd
and in some cases in the charge-even parts of radiative corrections.

Inclusion of double FF in box diagram describe well
seen effect in the 2π Asymmetry with CMD3 data at the current precision.

backups

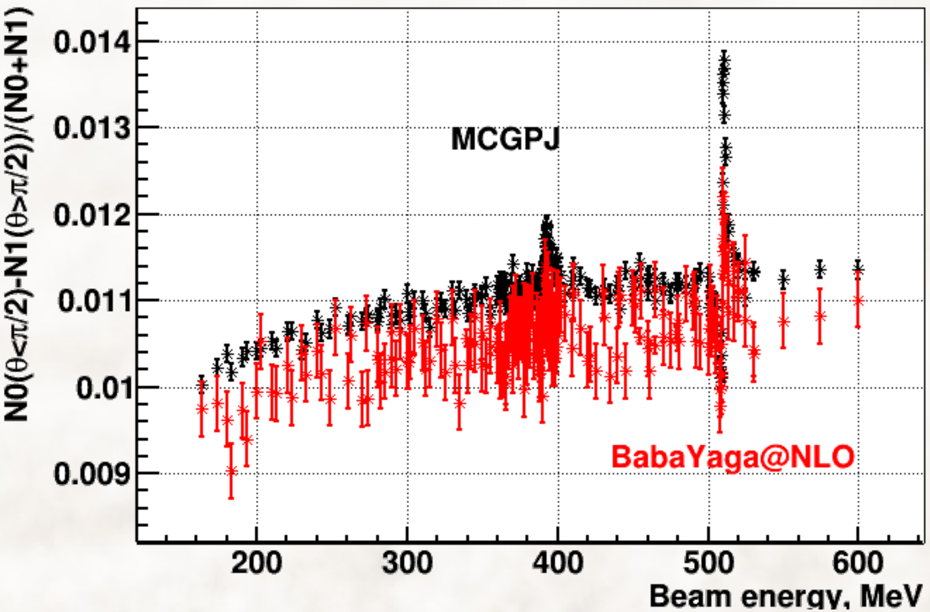
Generators MCGPJ/Phokhara

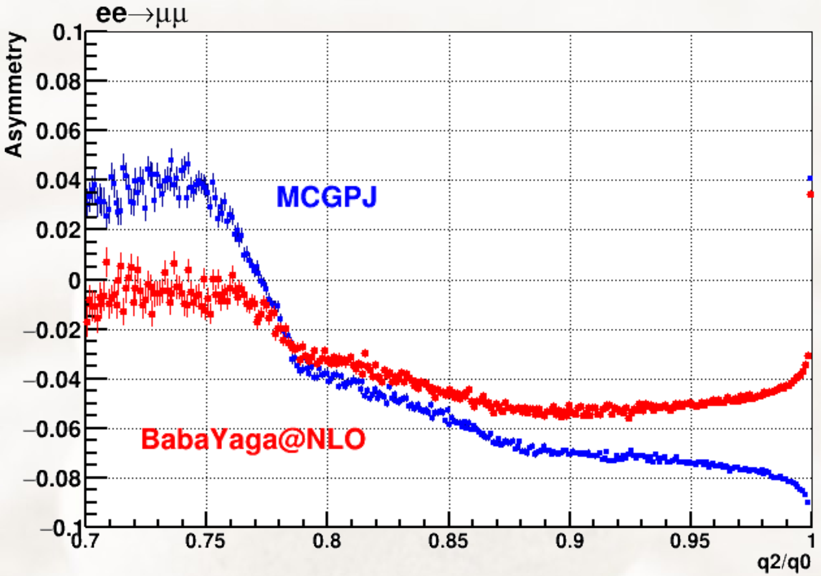


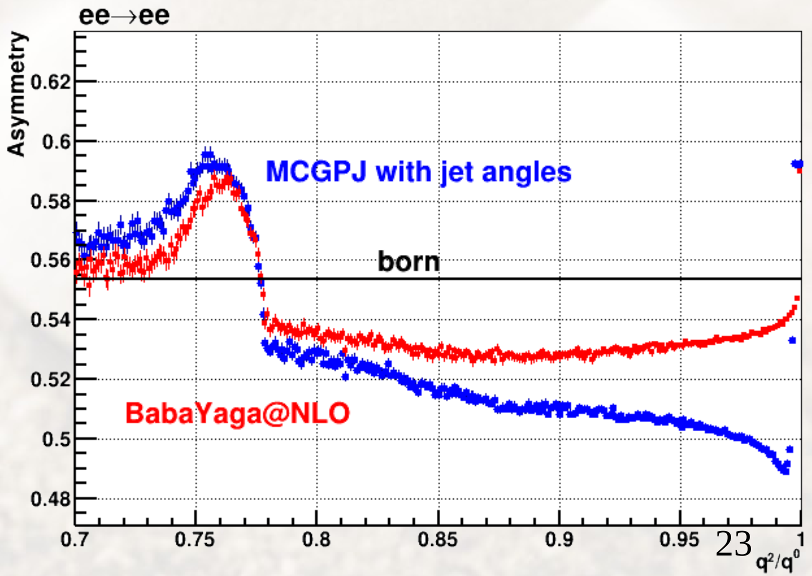


Generators MCGPJ/BabaYaga@NLO

Для μ+μ- интегральная асимметрия совпадает
между MCGPJ/BabaYaga@NLO
с абс. точностью ~0.05% (5% относительная точность)







BabaYaga@NLO моделирует фотоны рекурсивно
У нас только один фотон на большой угол
Поведение BabaYaga около q2~ 1 более физично
Скорее всего это отличие дает эффект в систематику
разделения по P из-за разницы генераторов

Asymmetry with q2

Ebeam 350-410 MeV, MIP: E_{LXe}^{+-}<100 MeV