Collins asymmetry and proton form factors at BESIII

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On behalf of the BESIII Collaboration

Baryons 2016, 16-20 May 2016, Florida State University Alumni Center
The structure of hadrons

- Hadrons: non-perturbative systems

- Their interactions can be described by long distance functions:
  - Electromagnetic form factors,
  - Parton Distribution Amplitudes,
  - Fragmentation Functions,
  - Generalized Parton Distributions,
  - …..

- Only by a global analysis of scattering and annihilation experiments we can determine these functions and test their **analyticity and universality**

**Crossing symmetry channels:**
- different kinematical regions
- observables are counterparts
Probing the structure of hadrons at BESIII by the annihilation of electron-positron beams of 1.0 - 2.3 GeV:

- BEPC-II and BESIII detector
- Baryons electromagnetic form factors at BESIII
  - Proton form factors
  - $\Lambda_c$ from factors
- Collins asymmetry (Collins fragmentation function) measurement at BESIII
- Summary
BEPC-II and BESIII detector

**Beijing Electron Positron Collider**

- Symmetric $e^+e^-$ collider
- Beam energy: 1.0 - 2.3 GeV
- Optimum energy: 1.89 GeV
- Design luminosity: $10^{33}$ cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$
- Crossing angle: 22 mrad

**BESIII detector**

- **Electromagnetic Calorimeter**
  \[ \sigma_{E/\sqrt{E}}(\%) = 2.5\% \text{ (1 GeV)} \]
  \[ (\text{Csl}) \sigma_{z,\phi}(\text{cm}) = 0.5-0.7 \text{ cm}/\sqrt{E} \]

- **Muon Counter**
  \[ \sigma_{xy} < 2 \text{ cm} \]

- **Time Of Flight**
  \[ \sigma_{T}(\text{barrel}) = 90 \text{ ps} \]
  \[ \sigma_{T}(\text{endcap}) = 110 \text{ ps} \]

- **Main Drift Chamber**
  \[ \sigma_{xy} = 130 \text{ mm}, \quad \text{dE/dx} \sim 6\% \]
  \[ \sigma_p/p = 0.5\% \text{ at 1 GeV} \]
PROTON ELECTROMAGNETIC FORM FACTORS at BESIII

Measurement of proton form factor by $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 91, 112004 (2015)
**Proton electromagnetic form factor: the analyticity**

- **Electric** $G_E$ and **magnetic** $G_M$ proton form factors (FFs) are analytical functions of the momentum transfer squared $q^2$

- Playground for theory and experiment:
  - at low $q^2$, probe the size of the nucleus,
  - at high $q^2$, test QCD scaling
Time-Like proton electromagnetic form factors

- No individual determination of $G_E$ and $G_M$
- Steep behaviour of the effective form factor ($G_{\text{eff}}$) at threshold
- Structures appeared in BaBar data?
  - Resonances (PRD 92 (2015) 034018 )
  - Rescattering processes between few coherent sources (PRL 114 (2015) 232301 )
- **Form factor ratio (R):** discrepancy between LEAR and BaBar data
Based on 157 pb⁻¹ collected in 12 scan points between 2.22 – 3.71 GeV in 2011/2012:

### Event selection

1. Good charged tracks from the MDC
2. Particle identification:
   - dE/dx and TOF (Prob(p) > Prob(K/π))
   - Proton: \(E_{\text{EMC}}/p<0.5\), \(\cos\theta < 0.8\)
3. Two charged tracks
   - \(|\text{tof}_p - \text{tof}_{\bar{p}}| < 4\text{ns}, \text{back-to-back in c.m.s}\)
   - Momentum window cut for p and pbar

### Background and signal efficiency

- Beam associated background
- Physical background: charged pair production, \(pp\bar{p}\pi^0, pp\bar{p}\pi^0\pi^0, \Lambda\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}\)
- Background negligible or subtracted
- Signal efficiency between 60% and 3%
Measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow p\bar{p}$ at BESIII Phys. Rev. D91, 112004 (2015)

(a) The Born cross section

\[
\sigma_{\text{Born}} = \frac{N_{\text{obs}} - N_{\text{bkg}}}{L \cdot \varepsilon \cdot (1+\delta)}
\]

$N_{\text{obs}}$: observed number of data  
$N_{\text{bkg}}$: background evaluated from MC  
$L$: luminosity; $\varepsilon$: detection efficiency; $(1+\delta)$: radiative correction factor

(b) The effective FF ($|G_E| = |G_M|$)

\[
\sigma = \frac{\pi \alpha^2}{3 m_p^2 \tau} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2\tau} \right] |G_{\text{eff}}|^2
\]

The measured born cross sections and the effective FFs are in good agreement with previous experiments, improving the overall uncertainty by $\sim 30\%$
Extraction of the electromagnetic $R_{em} = |G_E|/|G_M|$ ratio

\[
\frac{dN}{d\cos\theta_p} = N_{\text{norm}} \left[ (1 + \cos^2\theta_p) + R_{em}^2 \frac{1}{\tau} \sin^2\theta_p \right]
\]

| $\sqrt{s}$ (MeV) | $|G_M|$ ($\times 10^{-2}$) |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 2232.4           | 18.42 ± 5.09 ± 0.98      |
| 2400.0           | 11.30 ± 4.73 ± 1.53      |
| (3050.0, 3080.0) | 3.61 ± 1.71 ± 0.82       |
Prospects: Proton FFs @ BESIII

- **Direct production** *(scan data 2015):*
  - 21 points between 2.0 and 3.08 GeV (552 pb\(^{-1}\))
  - Expected (MC) statistical accuracies on
    \[ R_{em} = \frac{|G_E|}{|G_M|} = 1 \]
    between 9% and 35%
  - Measurement of \(|G_M|\) and \(|G_E|\) separately

- **Initial state radiation (ISR) technique:**
  - Data samples collected at \(\psi(3770), \psi(4040), Y(4230), Y(4260), Y(4360), Y(4420), Y(4600)\). Total: **7.408 fb\(^{-1}\)**
  - Tagged + untagged photon analysis
  - Continuous \(q^2\)-range available from the threshold
  - Angular distribution measurements (FF ratio)
  - **Final statistics are competitive with BaBar:**
    Possibility to examine the structures seen in the total cross section
LAMBDAC FORM FACTORS AT BESIII

Cross section measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ near threshold at BESIII
Baryon pair production: unexpected behavior near threshold

Annihilation cross section

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

$$C = \varepsilon \times R, \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - 4m_B^2/q^2}$$

Enhancement factor: \( \varepsilon = \pi\alpha/\beta \)
- Dominates at threshold and cancel the phase space factor

Resummation factor: \( \sqrt{1 - \beta^2/(1 - e^{-\pi\alpha/\beta})} \)
- Becomes ineffective few MeV above threshold

Coulomb factor: \( C = \varepsilon R \)
- Non-perturbative correction
- Neutral baryons: \( C=1, \sigma=0 \)
- Predicts non flat behavior close to threshold

\( \Lambda_c \) pair production:
Possibility to be much closer to the threshold than the proton case

From R. Baldini
Cross section measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ at BESIII

BESIII has collected in 2014 significant data sample close to the $\Lambda_c$ threshold:

\[ e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c^- \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)</th>
<th>Luminosity (pb⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5745</td>
<td>47.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.580</td>
<td>8.545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.590</td>
<td>8.162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5995</td>
<td>566.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Belle PRL 101, 172001 (2008)

ISR technique, $L=695$ fb⁻¹

\[ e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c^- \gamma_{ISR} \]

Statistical uncertainties (<4.6 GeV):

\[ \sim 30\%-70\% \]

- Measurement of the Born cross section at 4 energy points below 4.6 GeV with unprecedented statistical accuracy (~2% at 4.6 GeV )

- First measurement of the $\Lambda_c$ form factor ratio (at 4.57 and 4.6 GeV)
Cross section measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c$ at BESIII

- Always Postulated in $e^+e^-$ -> baryon-antibaryon at threshold: angular distribution is isotropic ($|G_E| = |G_M|$), due to the FF analyticity

- Anisotropic angular distribution ($|G_E| \neq |G_M|$): leads to analytical violation of Coulomb interaction (D-wave contribution)

- Hint for non isotropic angular distribution at threshold from proton data (PRD 73, 012005)

Analyticity Violation in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c\bar{\Lambda}_c$ ?
A request for additional integrated luminosity at threshold

Rinaldo Baldini, Guangshun Huang, RongGang Ping, Weimin Song, Weiping Wang, Liang Yan, Zhengguo Zhao, Xiaorong Zhou, Kai Zhu,
and the BESIII Italian Collaboration Team
Measurement of Azimuthal Asymmetries in Inclusive Charged Dipion Production in $e^+e^-$ Annihilations at $\sqrt{s} = 3.65$ GeV

PRL 116, 042001 (2016)
• The parton (quark, gluon)-hadron fragmentation process is parametrized with the help of Fragmentation Functions (FFs):

\[
D_h^{q^\uparrow} (z, P_h^\perp) = D_1^q (z, P_{h}^{\perp,2}) + H_1^{q\, T} (z, P_{h}^{\perp,2}) \frac{(\hat{k} \times P_h^\perp) \cdot S_q}{\sigma_{M.}},
\]

Unpolarized FF  Collins FF

Fractional energy of hadron:

\[
z = \frac{2E_h}{Q} = \frac{2E_h}{\sqrt{s}}
\]

• **Collins FF**: chiral-odd function that describes the fragmentation of a transversely polarized quark ($q^\uparrow$) into a spinless hadron

  • Incorporate long distance non perturbative physics

  • Assumed to be universal functions (process-independent)
Measurements of Collins asymmetry: the universality

Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering (SIDIS)

Collins FF $\otimes$ transversity

Unpolarized $e^+e^-$ annihilation

Collins FF $\otimes$ Collins FF

- Direct access to Collins functions
- Clean environment to study fragmentation processes

$(u,d,s)$

1-10 GeV$^2$  25 GeV$^2$  100 GeV$^2$
Measurements of Collins asymmetry: the universality

Combined data from e+e- (at different energies) and SIDIS

- Universality of Collins fragmentation functions
- Quark transversity distribution inside the nucleon
- Energy evolution of the spin dependent fragmentation functions
Collins asymmetry in “$e^+ e^- \rightarrow p p X$” (event selection)

Based on 62 pb$^{-1}$ collected at c.m. energy 3.65 GeV

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Event selection for $e^+ e^- \rightarrow p p X$</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Good charged tracks from MDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Photons from EMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PID by combined information of dE/dx and TOF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$N_{trk} \geq 3$ &amp; $N_{\pi} \geq 2$ &amp; $N_e = 0$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• $E_{\text{tot-traks}} &gt; 1.5$ GeV</td>
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</table>

**Pion pair**

| • Fractional energy $0.3 < z < 0.9$ ($z \equiv 2 \frac{E_h}{\sqrt{s}}$) |
| • Open angle $\theta_{\pi\pi} > 120^\circ$ |
| • Save all possible combinations |

Backgrounds are suppressed to a negligible level, less than 2.5%
Collins asymmetry in “\(e^+e^- \rightarrow p p X\)” at BESIII

Collins effect: transverse quark spin relates to an azimuthal asymmetry (\(\phi_0\))

Parameterization: \(a \cos(2\phi_0) + b\)

\[a = a(\theta_2, z_1, z_2), \quad z = 2E_H/Q\]

- **Normalized ratios:** \(R = \frac{N(2\phi_0)}{\langle N_0 \rangle}\)
  - \(N(2\phi_0)\): the dipion yield in each \(2\phi_0\) subdivision
  - \(\langle N_0 \rangle\): the averaged bin content
  - Three types of ratio:
    - Unlike-sign (\(\pi^\pm\pi^\mp\)): \(R^U\)
    - Like-sign (\(\pi^\pm\pi^\pm\)): \(R^L\)
    - All pion-pairs (\(\pi\pi\)): \(R^C\)

- **Double ratios:**
  \[
  \frac{R^U}{R^{L(C)}} = A\cos(2\phi_0) + B
  \]

A: contains the Collins effect (A_{UL}, A_{UC})
B: should be consistent with unity
Collins asymmetry in \( e^+ e^- \rightarrow p \ p \ X \) at BESIII (Results)

- Analysis of Collins asymmetry in bins of the fractional energy of hadrons \((z_1, z_2)\)

\[
\frac{R^U}{R^L} = A_{UL} \cos(2\phi_0) + B, \quad \frac{R^U}{R^C} = A_{UC} \cos(2\phi_0) + B
\]

- Adding statistical and systematic uncertainties, **significant nonzero Collins asymmetries** are observed

*Prediction is from Z.-B. Kang, etc arXiv: 1505.05589*
Collins asymmetry in “e^+ e^- \rightarrow p p X” at BESIII (Results)

- Asymmetry dependence on transverse momentum and $\sin^2\theta_2/(1+\cos^2\theta_2)$

- The asymmetries rise with fractional energies and $p_t$ as expected theoretically, and seen in higher-energy $e^+e^-$ experiments

- Linear dependence on $\sin^2\theta_2/(1+\cos^2\theta_2)$

*Prediction is from Z.-B. Kang, etc arXiv: 1505.05589
Summary

- The **proton effective FF** is measured at 12 c.m. energies. The Born cross section and effective FF are in good agreement with previous experiments, improving the overall uncertainty by ~30%.

- The $|GE|/GM$ ratio is extracted at three energy points, with uncertainty in 25% and 50% (dominated by statistics).

- Promising results from the ISR and new scan 2015 data will be released soon
  - Based on the BESIII data collected close to the $\Lambda_c$ pair threshold, the first measurement of $\Lambda_c$ FFs will be possible

- The **Collins asymmetry** is measured @ 3.65 GeV using 62 pb$^{-1}$ BESIII data: Obvious asymmetry is observed