

Particle production in two-photon collisions at Belle



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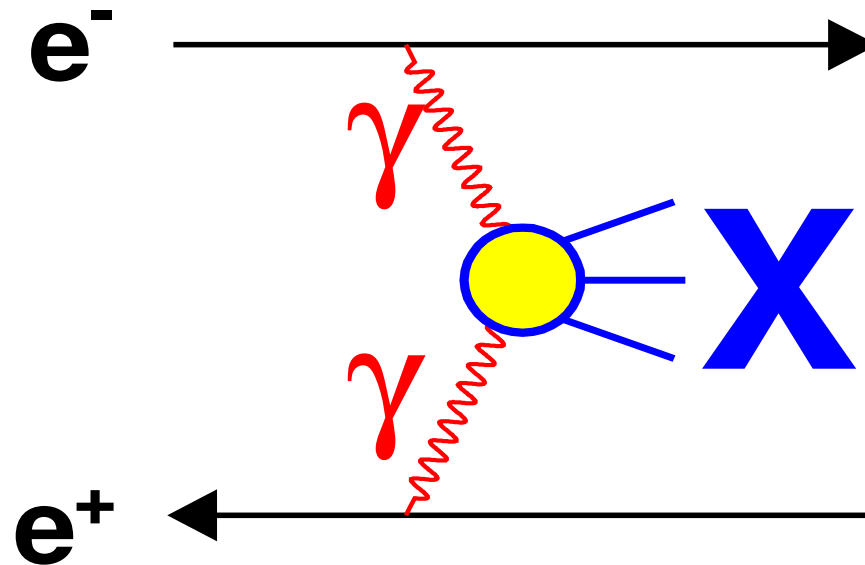
Belle Collaboration

July 23, 2010



1. Two-Photon process at Belle
2. $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta\eta$
3. $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta_c(2S) \rightarrow 6\text{prong}$
4. Summary

Two-photon processes at Belle



- **No-tag method**

- **Event where beam particles escape to beam pipes with small scattering angle**
- **Apply tight transverse momentum cut to select exclusive two-photon events**
- **Small virtuality, almost real photons \rightarrow Measurement of $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}$**
- **$\gamma\gamma$ axis $\approx e^+e^-$ axis**

Derivation of physics parameters

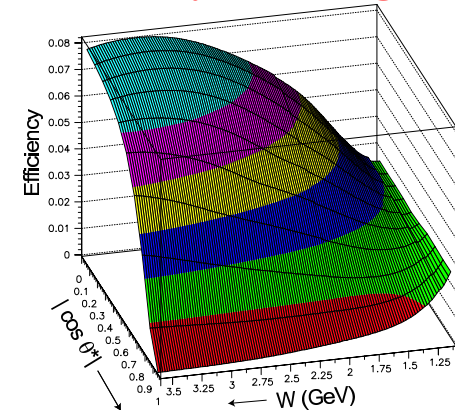
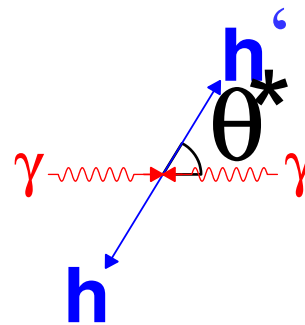
- Differential cross section and invariant mass spectrum for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta\eta$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d|\cos\theta^*|} = \frac{\Delta Y - \Delta B}{\Delta W \Delta|\cos\theta^*| \varepsilon \frac{dL_{\gamma\gamma}}{dW} \int L dt}$$

$$\sigma(W) = \Sigma \frac{d\sigma}{d|\cos\theta^*|} \Delta|\cos\theta^*|$$

$W = M(\gamma\gamma) = M(\text{final state})$

ε : Efficiency from signal MC



- Amplitude for resonance with two-photon decay width $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}$

$$A_R^J(W) = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi(2J+1)m_R}{W}} \frac{\sqrt{\Gamma(W)\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(W)Br(R \rightarrow \eta\eta)}}{m_R^2 - W^2 - im_R\Gamma(W)}$$

Luminosity function

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-X) = \int \sigma_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X}(W) \frac{dL_{\gamma\gamma}}{dW} dW$$

■ $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow \eta \eta$

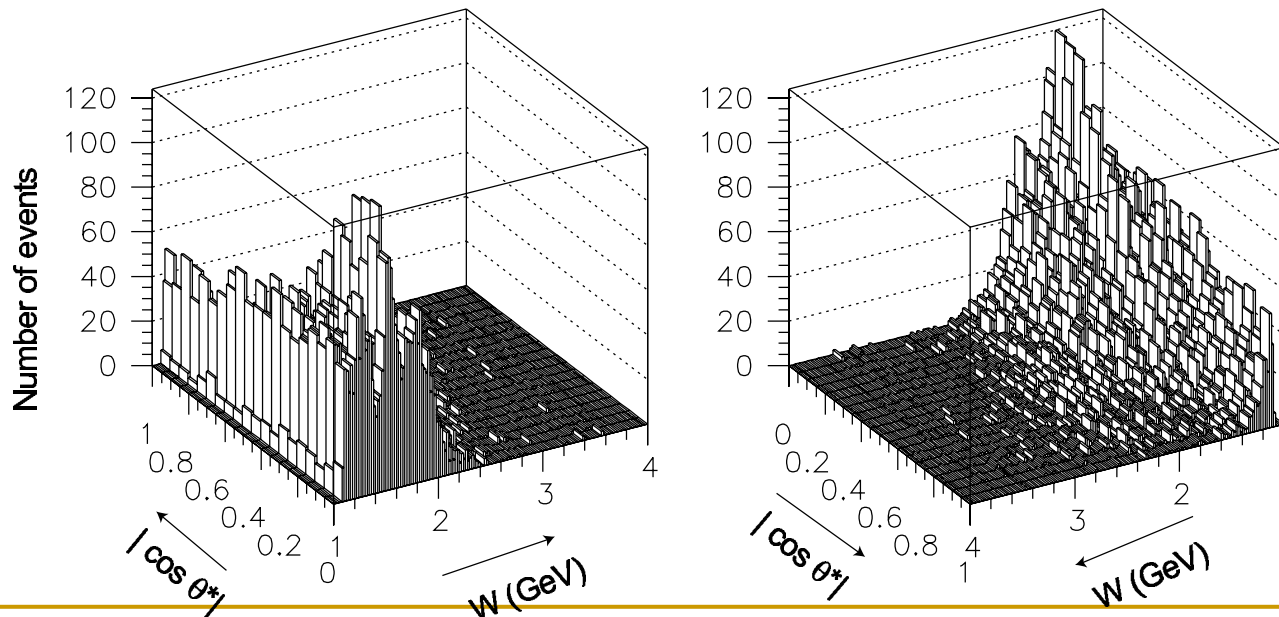
□ 393/fb

□ First measurement

Event Selection

- **All neutral final state ($\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ mode only)**
- Triggered by **Energy sum ($>1.15\text{GeV}$)** and **cluster counting ($>110\text{ MeV}$ for each)** information from Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- Just 4 γ 's with $E_\gamma > 100\text{MeV}$
 - 2 combinations with $0.52\text{ GeV} < M(\gamma \gamma) < 0.57\text{ GeV}$
- π^0 -veto, charged ($p_t > 0.1\text{GeV}/c$)-veto
- **Scale E_γ with factor $m_\eta/M(\gamma \gamma)$**
- $|\Sigma p_t^*| < 50\text{ MeV}/c$

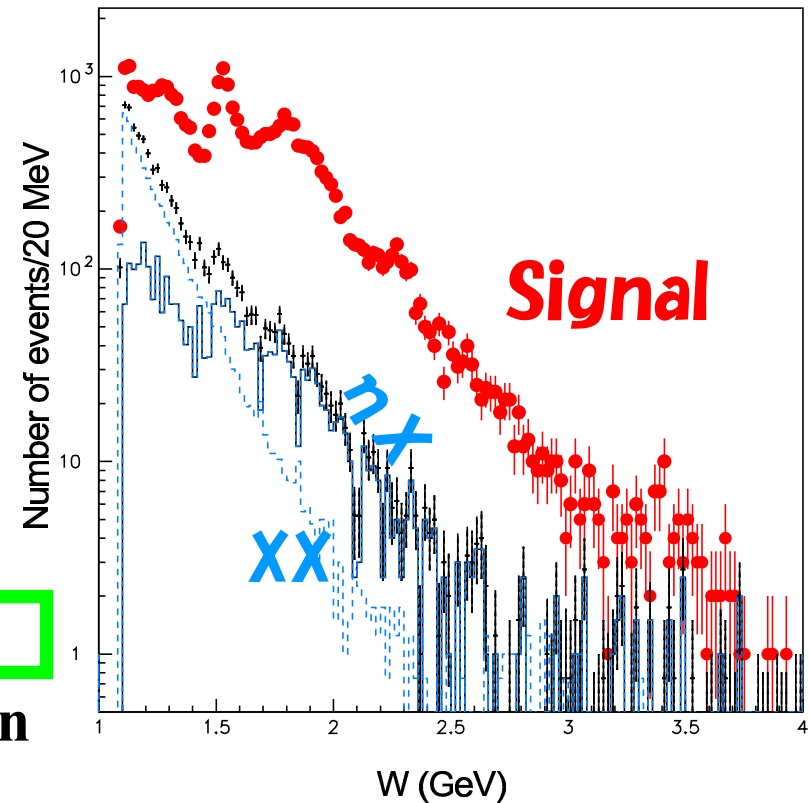
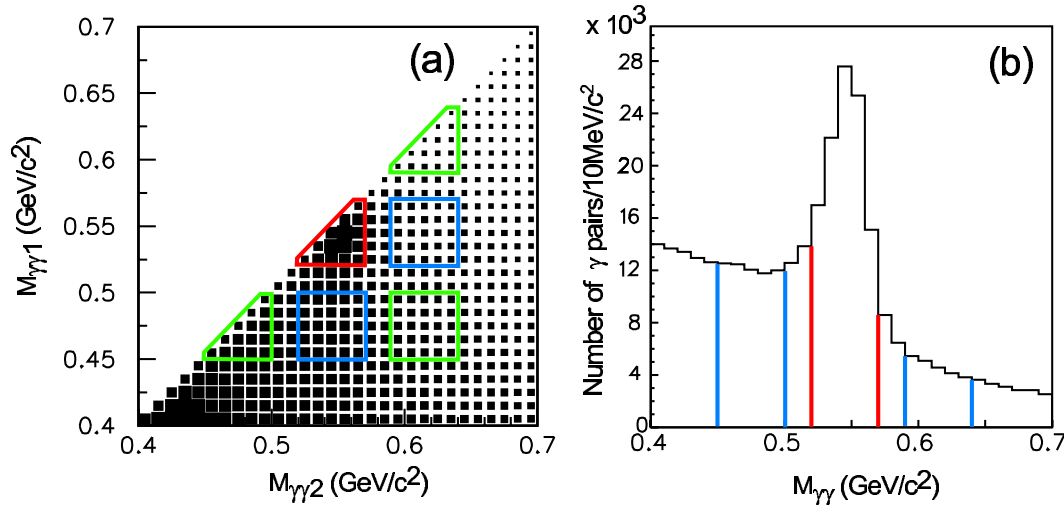
**31655 candidates
in $W < 4.0\text{GeV}$**



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at Belle H. Nakazawa

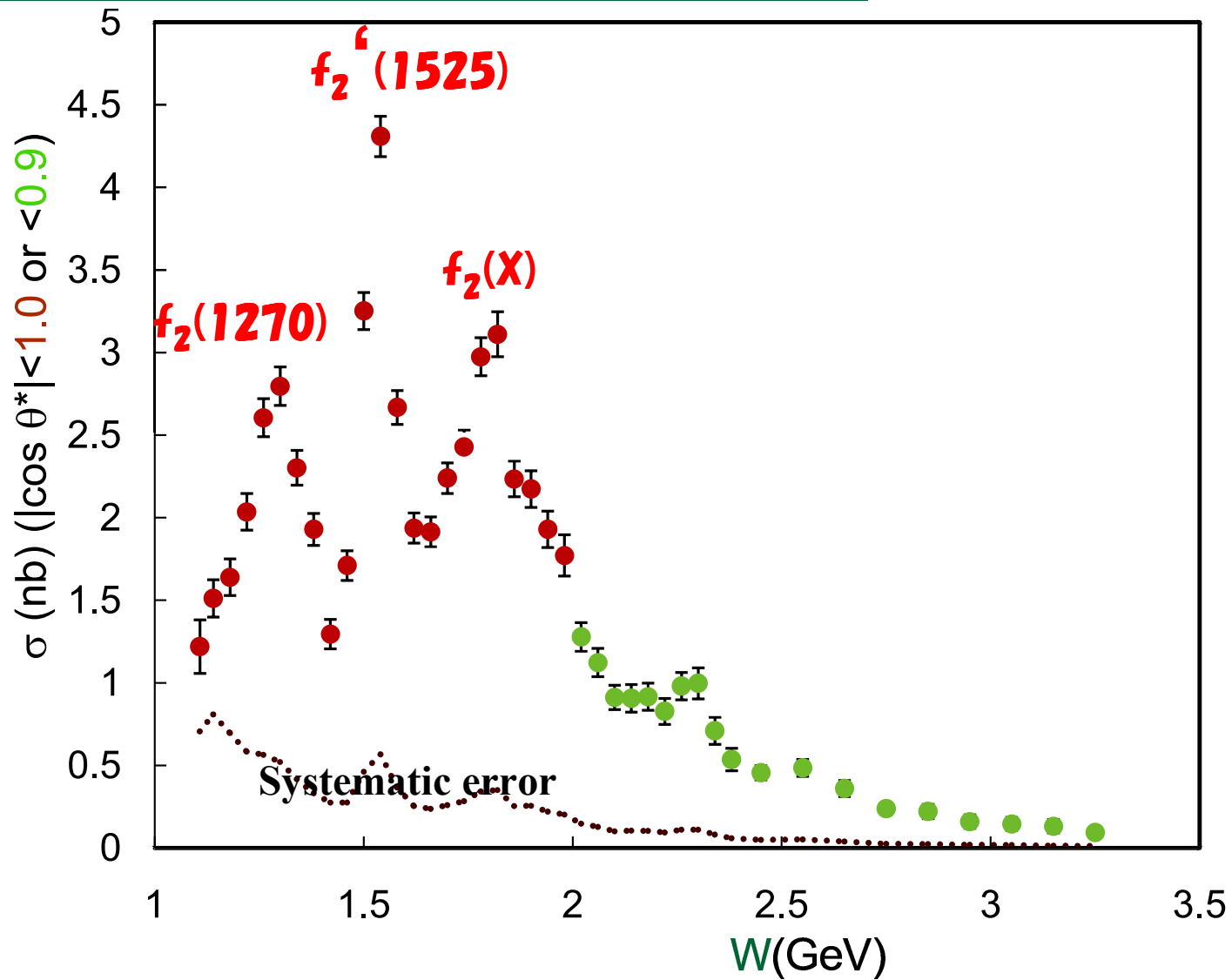
Background subtraction

- Background from $\eta \eta X$ where X is missed is small
- Estimate ηX and XX ($\eta \neq X$) background using $M(\gamma \gamma)$ sideband.



- Total Background = $0.5 * \square - 0.25 * \square$
- Subtract in each $\Delta W - \Delta |\cos \theta^*|$ bin

Cross Section for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta\eta$

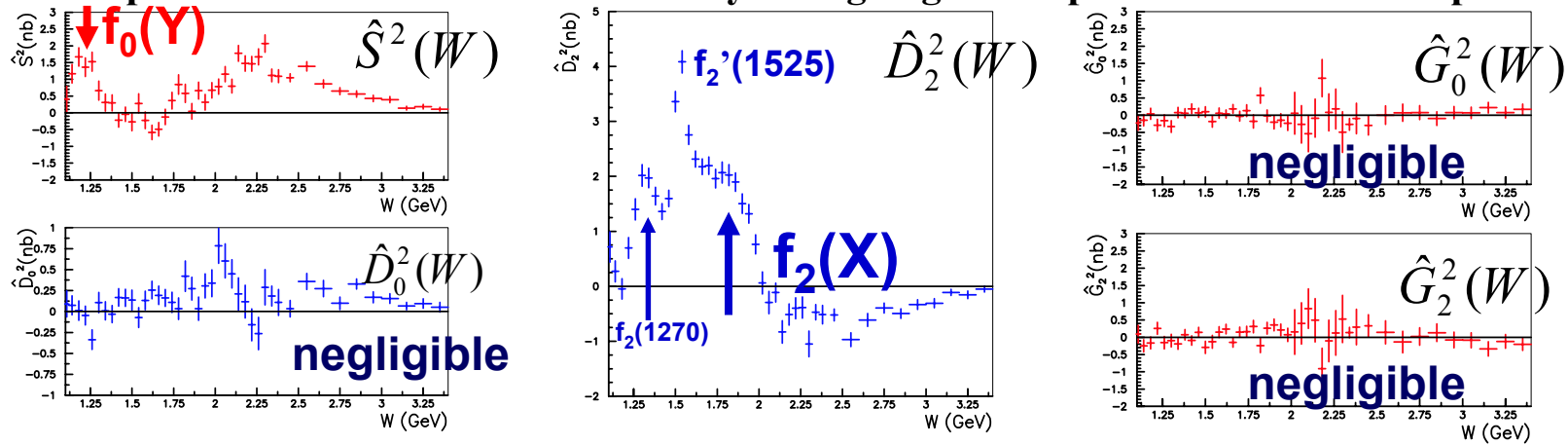


Partial Wave Analysis and Resonant Substructure in $\eta\eta$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{4\pi d|\cos\theta^*|} = |SY_0^0 + D_0Y_2^0 + G_0Y_4^0|^2 + |D_2Y_2^2 + G_2Y_4^2|^2$$

$$= \hat{S}^2 |Y_0^0|^2 + \hat{D}_0^2 |Y_2^0|^2 + \hat{D}_2^2 |Y_2^2|^2 + \hat{G}_0^2 |Y_4^0|^2 + \hat{G}_2^2 |Y_4^2|^2$$

- **W dependence of each wave obtained by fitting angular dependence for each W point**



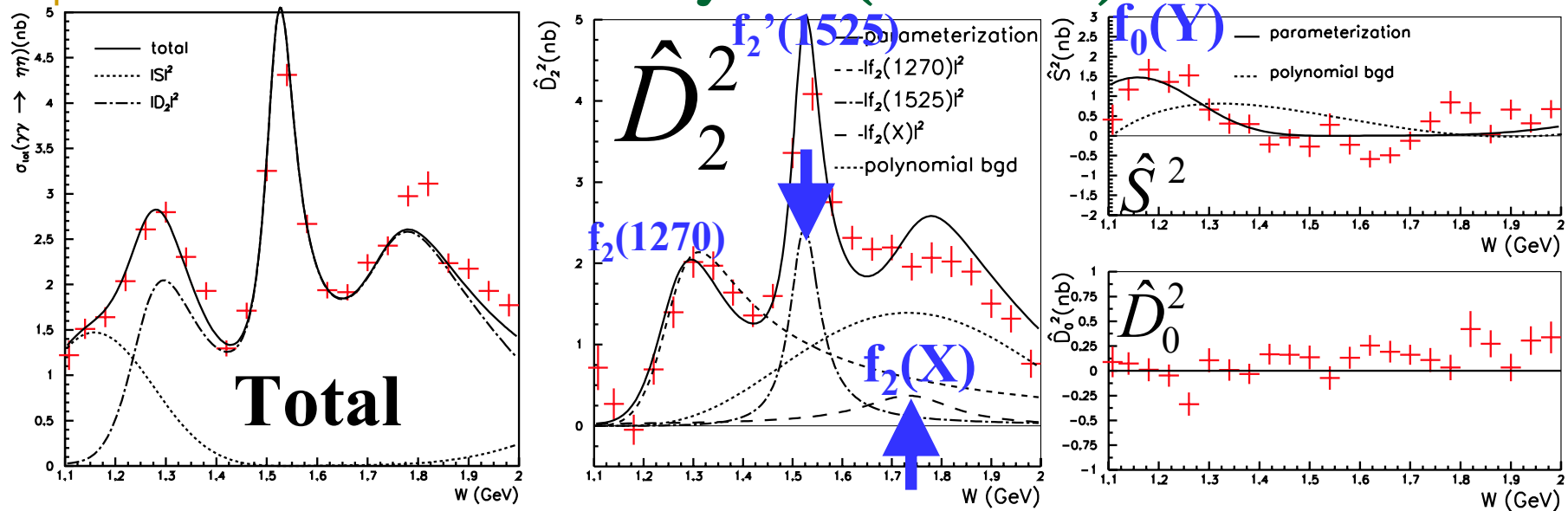
- **Based on information above, perform 2D fit for $1.12 < W < 2.0$ GeV with**

$$S(W) = A_{f_0(Y)} e^{i\phi_Y} + B_S$$

$$D_2(W) = A_{f_2(1270)} e^{i\phi_2} + A_{f_2'(1525)} e^{i\phi_5} + A_{f_2(X)} e^{i\phi_X} + B_{D_2}$$

A: Breit-Wigner Resonance
B: Coherent Background

Partial Wave Analysis (results)



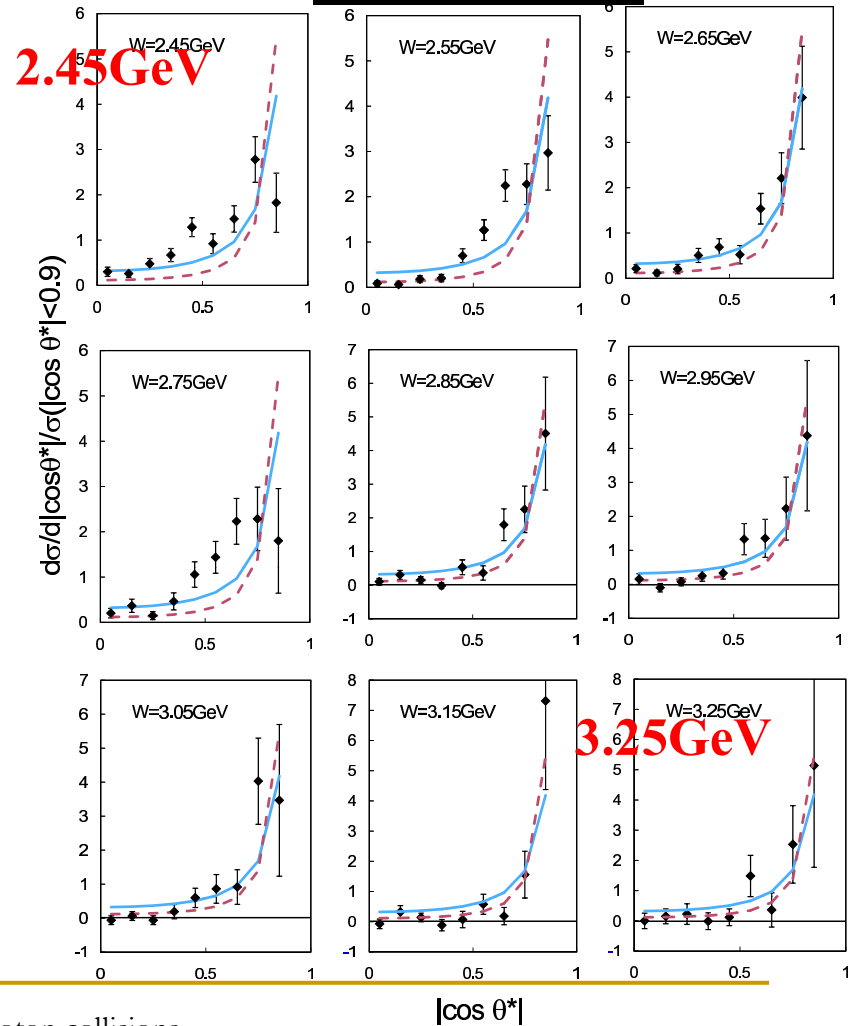
| | |
|--|---|
| $M(f_2(X))$ | $1742 \pm 9^{+198}_{-65} \text{ MeV}/c^2$ |
| $\Gamma(f_2(X))$ | $228^{+21}_{-20}{}^{+234}_{-153} \text{ MeV}$ |
| $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(f_2(X)) B(\eta\eta)$ | $5.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8}{}^{+37.3}_{-4.5} \text{ eV}$ |
| $M(f_0(Y))$ | $1262^{+51}_{-78}{}^{+82}_{-103} \text{ MeV}/c^2$ |
| $\Gamma(f_0(Y))$ | $484^{+246}_{-170}{}^{+246}_{-263} \text{ MeV}$ |
| $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(f_0(Y)) B(\eta\eta)$ | $121^{+133}_{-53}{}^{+169}_{-106} \text{ eV}$ |
| $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(f_2(1270)) B(\eta\eta)$ | $11.5^{+1.8}_{-2.0}{}^{+4.5}_{-3.7} \text{ eV}$ |

Angular dependence in 2.4 – 3.3 GeV

$$1 / \sin^4 \theta^*$$

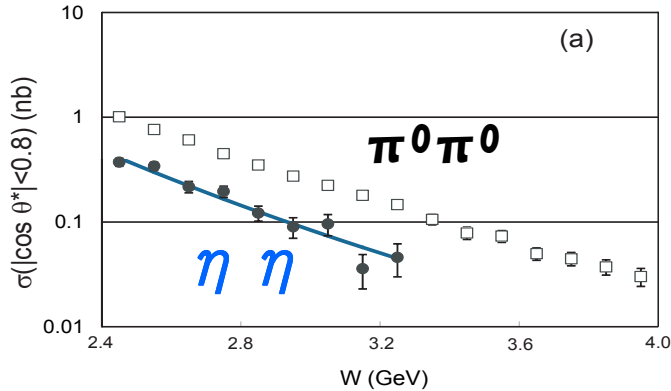
$$1 / \sin^6 \theta^*$$

- $1/\sin^4 \theta^*$ poor agreement with $\eta \eta$, though agrees with $\pi^0 \pi^0$ and other modes for $W > 3.1 \text{ GeV}$.
- $\eta \eta$ close to $1/\sin^6 \theta^*$ for $W > 3.0 \text{ GeV}$
 - May imply different production mechanism from $\pi^0 \pi^0$ and other modes



Cross Section: Comparison with (p)QCD

in 2.4 – 3.3 GeV

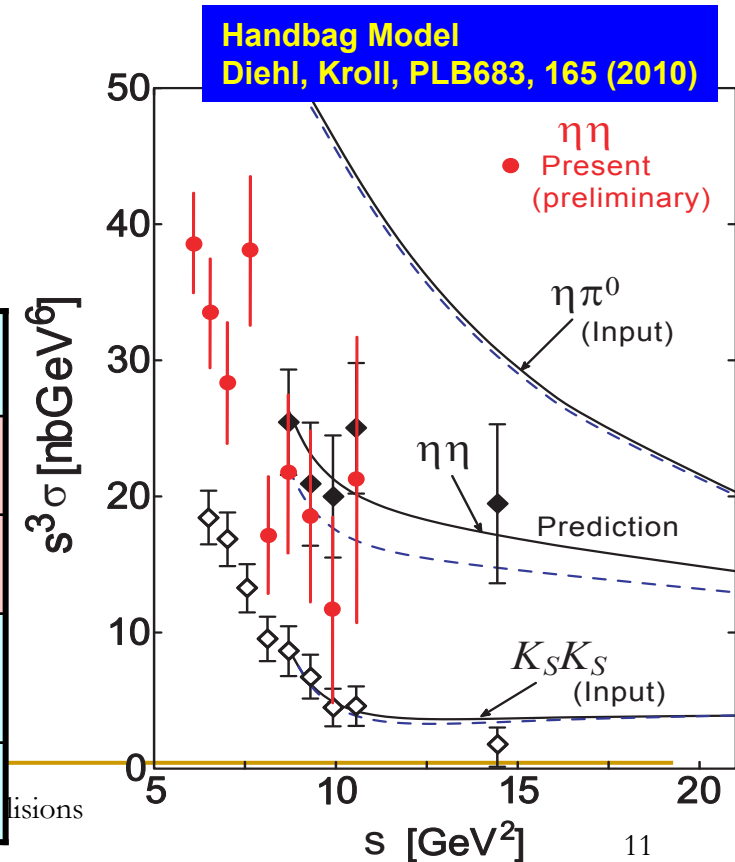


- $\sigma(W) \sim W^{-n}$
 - $n = 7.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.4$ ($\eta\eta$)
 - $n = 8.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.4$ ($\pi^0\pi^0$: PRD79, 052009(2009))
- Handbag model
 - SU(3) flavor symmetry and charge counting
 - Agrees well with the present study

- pQCD prediction for σ ratio by Brodsky, Lepage (PRD24, 1808 (1981))

| η in SU(3) | $\sigma(\eta\pi^0)/\sigma(\pi^0\pi^0)$ | $\sigma(\eta\eta)/\sigma(\pi^0\pi^0)$ |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Octet | $0.24 R_f$ | $0.36 R_f^2$ |
| $\theta_P = -18^\circ$ | $0.46 R_f$ | $0.62 R_f^2$ |
| Measurement | $0.48 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04$ (PRD80, 032001(2009)) | $0.37 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03$ |
| | $3.1 < W < 4.0$ GeV | $2.4 < W < 3.3$ GeV |

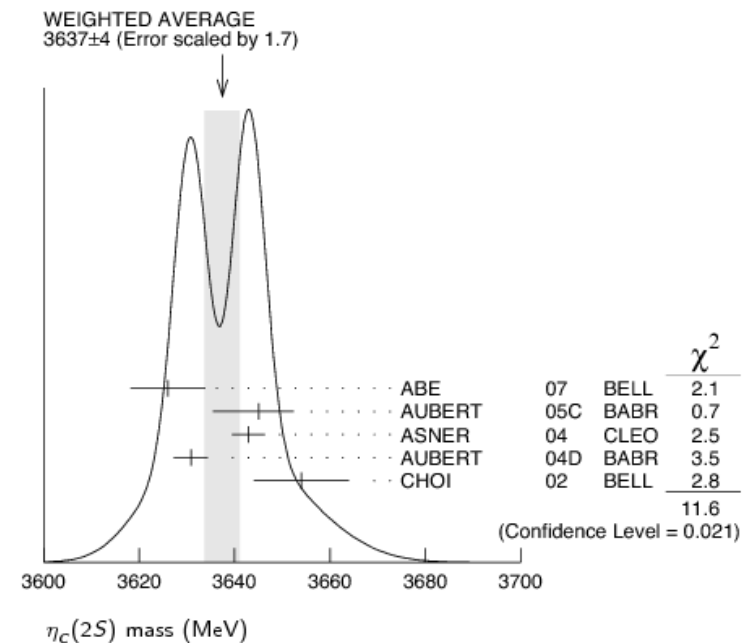
$$R_f = (f_\eta / f_\pi)^2$$



-
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta_c(2S) \rightarrow 6\text{-prong}$
 - 923/fb
 - First measurement of $\eta_c(2S)$ decay to 6-prong

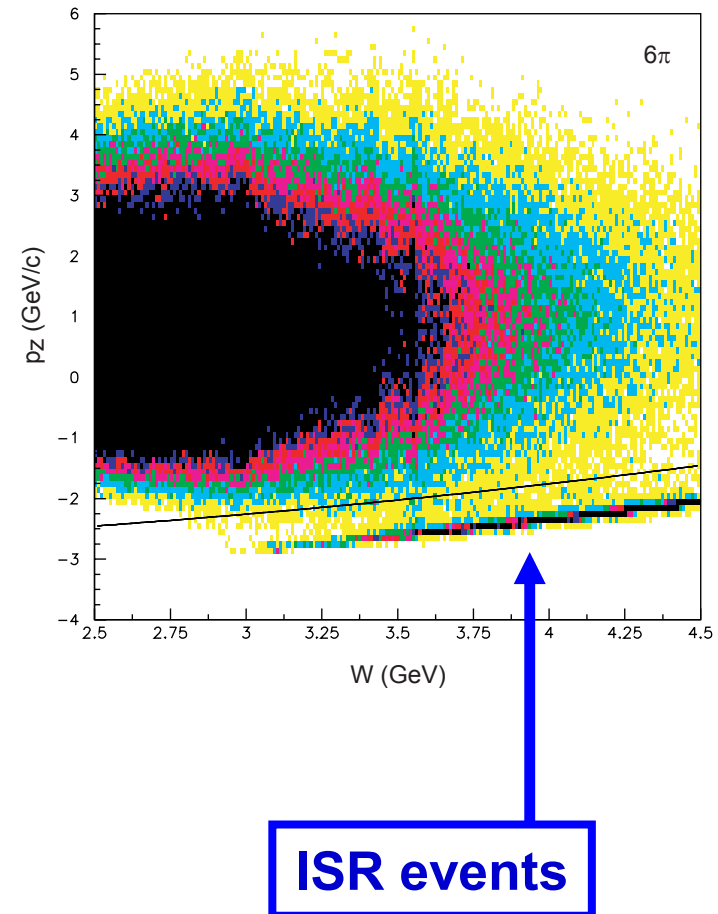
Current situation of $\eta_c(2S)$

- Only one exclusive decay mode, $K\bar{K}\pi$
- Not seen in 4-meson final state (Belle EPJC53, 1 (2008))
- World average
 - $M=3637 \pm 4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - Not quite consistent
 - $\Gamma=14 \pm 7 \text{ MeV}$
 - Large error

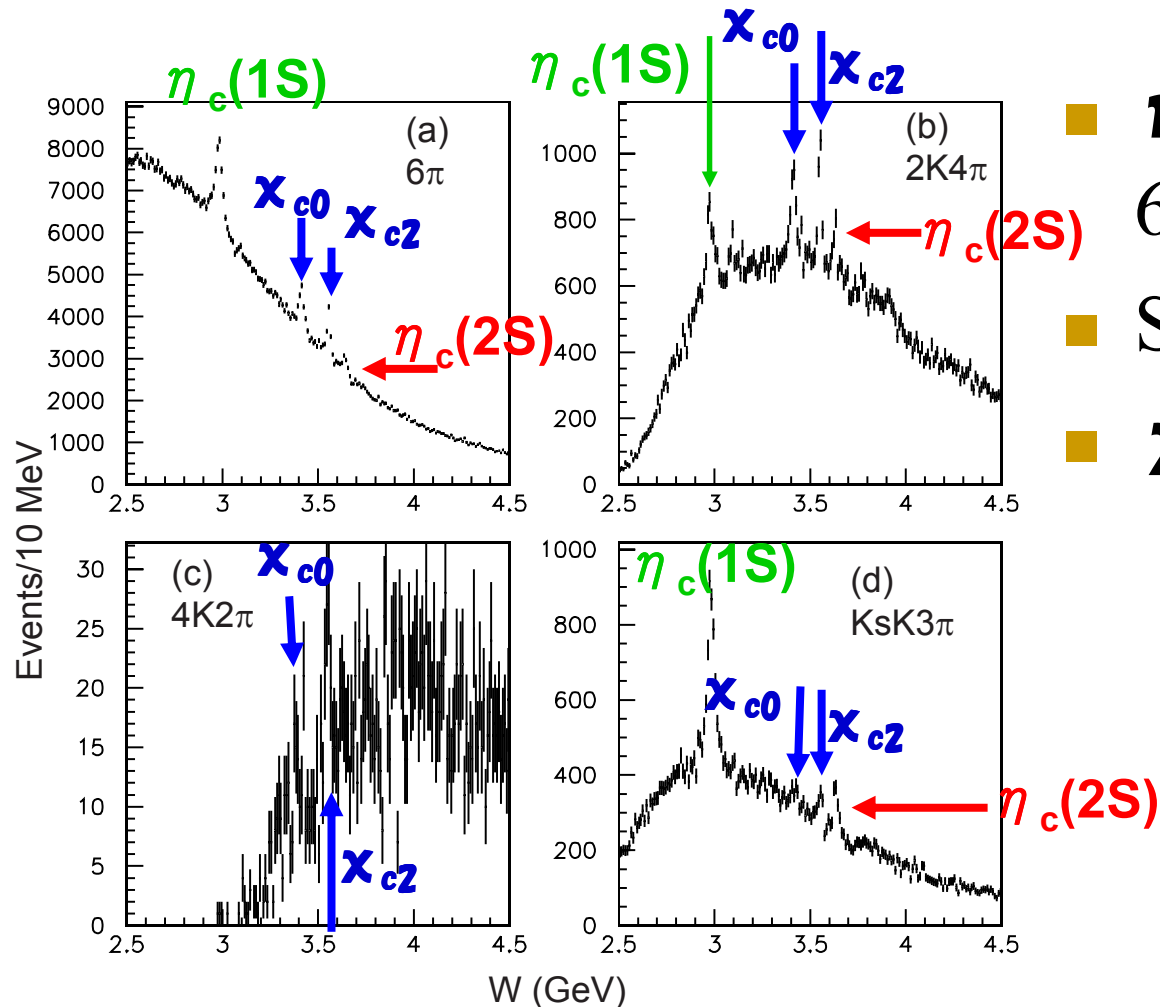


Event Selection

- 4 modes – all charged final states
 - 6π ($\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$),
 - $2K4\pi$ ($K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$),
 - $4K2\pi$ ($K^+K^-K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$),
 - $K_S K3\pi$ ($K_S K^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$)
- ISR events are rejected with $\sum p_z$
- $|\sum \mathbf{p}_t^*| < 100 \text{ MeV}/c$

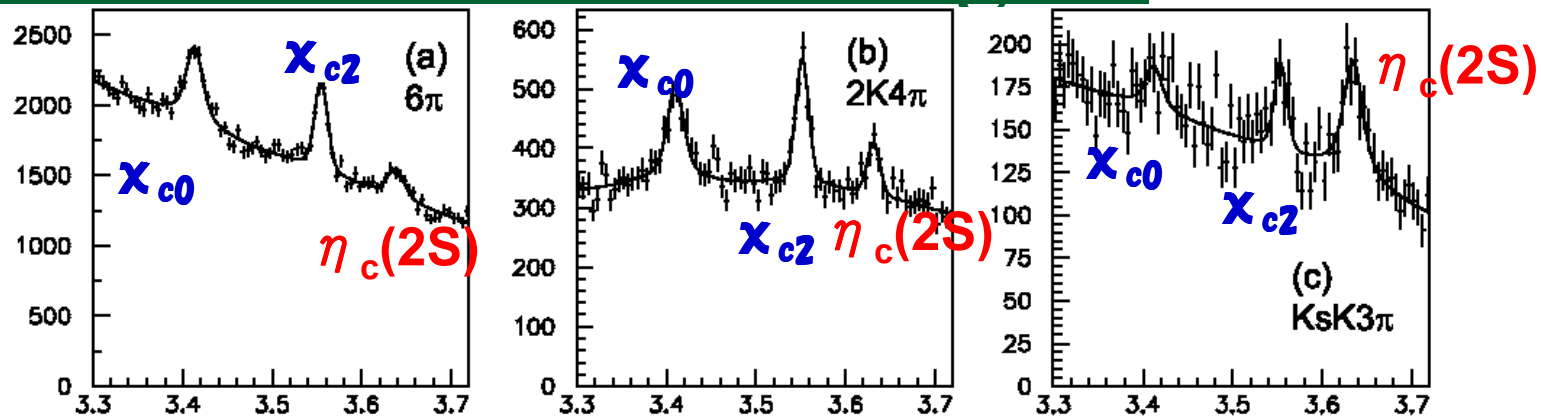


Raw mass spectra



- $\eta_c(2S)$ seen in $6\pi, 2K4\pi, K_S K 3\pi$
- So is $\eta_c(1S)$
- X_{c0}, X_{c2} seen in all 4 modes

Fits to the charmonia region



- Interference not taken into account
- Relativistic Breit-Wigner with double-Gaussian smearing, plus 2nd polynomial
- X_{c0} , X_{c2} with X_{c2} masses floated as reference

Preliminary results

First observations

| | $M(\eta_c(2S)) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ | $\Gamma(\eta_c(2S)) \text{ MeV}$ | $E_{\nu}(\eta_c(2S))$ | Signi. | $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} B(\eta_c(2S)) \text{ eV}$ |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| 6π | $3638.9 \pm 1.6 \pm 2.3$ | 10.7 ± 4.9 | 1485 ± 274 | 8.5σ | $20.1 \pm 3.7 \pm 3.2$ |
| $2K4\pi$ | $3634.7 \pm 1.6 \pm 2.8$ | $1.4^{+6.3}_{-1.4}, <13 \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$ | 407 ± 91 | 6.2σ | $10.2 \pm 2.3 \pm 3.4$ |
| $K_s K 3\pi$ | $3636.5 \pm 1.8 \pm 2.4$ | 15.9 ± 5.7 | 563 ± 71 | 8.7σ | $30.7 \pm 3.9 \pm 3.7$ |
| Average | $3636.9 \pm 1.1 \pm 2.5 \pm 5.0$ | $9.9 \pm 3.2 \pm 2.6 \pm 2.0$ | | | |

Uncertainty from possible interference

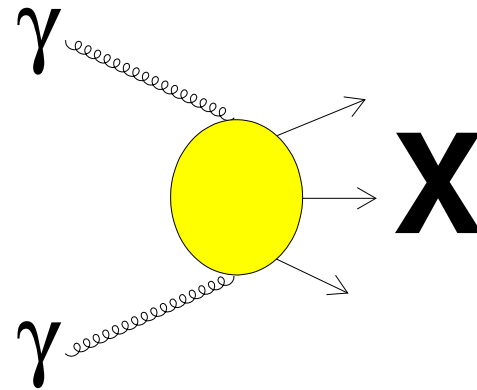
Good agreement of $M(X_{c2})$ among 3 modes and PDG

Summary

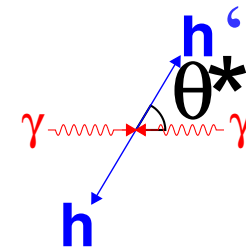
- Differential Cross Section for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta\eta$ measured for the first time
 - f_J mesons have been studied using Partial Wave Analysis
 - $f_0(Y)$, $f_2(X)$ were required
 - Comparison of $\sigma(\eta\eta)$, $\sigma(\eta\eta)/\sigma(\pi^0\pi^0)$ with (p)QCD for $2.4 < W < 3.3$ GeV
- New decay modes $\eta_c(2S)$ to $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $K^+K^-2(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $K_S K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ observed in two-photon collision
 - Probably $\Gamma(\eta_c(2S)) < \Gamma(\eta_c(1S))$.
 - $\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow K_S K 3\pi$,
 $\chi_{c0} \rightarrow 2K4\pi$, $K_S K 3\pi$,
 $\chi_{c2} \rightarrow 2K4\pi$, $4K2\pi$, $K_S K 3\pi$
clearly seen for the first time

Two-photon Process

- Process with almost real photons
- (Differential) Cross section at $W \gtrsim 2.4 \text{ GeV}$
 - pQCD leading-order calculation for hadron pair production
 - $\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow hh') \sim W^{-n} (W \rightarrow \infty)$
 - $n = 6$ for charged meson pair
 - $n = 10$ for baryon pair
 - $d\sigma / d|\cos\theta^*| \sim \sin^{-4}\theta^*$ for charged meson pair
 - Consistent with $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-, K^+K^-$ for $W > 3.1 \text{ GeV}$
 - Handbag model (non pQCD) $\sim \sin^{-4}\theta^*$ also for neutral pair
- Resonance study
 - $C=\text{even}$ ($\leftrightarrow C=\text{odd}$ for X in $e^+e^- \rightarrow X$), $J \neq 1$
 - Comparison with calculations for $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}$
 - $W \leq 3.0 \text{ GeV}$
 - Light meson study by Partial Wave Analysis
 - Provides information to solve light scalar meson puzzle
 - $W \geq 3.0 \text{ GeV}$
 - Charmonium study, XYZ search



$$W = M(\gamma\gamma) = M(X)$$



$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta\eta$: Systematic Errors (%)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Trigger efficiency | 4 |
| eta-pair reconstruction efficiency | 6 |
| Pt-balance cut | 3 |
| Sideband background subtraction | 2-27 ($W > 1.2\text{GeV}$) |
| | 28-60 ($W < 1.2\text{GeV}$) |
| Pt-unbalanced background subtraction | 2 |
| Luminosity function and integrated Luminosity | 4-5 |
| Overlapping hits from beam background etc. | 3-4 |
| Without unfolding | 4-7 |
| Other efficiency errors | 4 |
| Overall | 11-29 ($W > 1.2\text{GeV}$) |
| | 30-61 ($W < 1.2\text{GeV}$) |

Partial Wave Analysis (formalism)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{4\pi d|\cos\theta^*|} = |SY_0^0|^2 + |D_2Y_2^2|^2 = \hat{S}^2 |Y_0^0|^2 + \hat{D}_2^2 |Y_2^2|^2$$

$$S(W) = A_{f_0(Y)} e^{i\phi_Y} + B_S e^{i\phi_S}$$

$$D_2(W) = A_{f_2(1270)} e^{i\phi_2} + A_{f_2'(1525)} e^{i\phi_5} + B_{D_2} + A_{f_2(X)}$$

- $Y_J^\lambda(|\cos\theta^*|)$: Spherical Harmonics with spin J , helicity λ
- $B_L(W)$ coherent background with 2nd-polynomial of $W^* \beta^{(2J+1)}$
- From pre-study
 - Contributions from G-waves ($J=4$) and $\hat{D}_0^2(W)$ are small
 - Introduce $f_0(Y)$ for structure found in lower energy region in $\hat{S}^2(W)$
 - Introduce $f_2(X)$ for structure found around 1.8GeV in $\hat{D}_2^2(W)$
- Fit
 - At first, fit $1.12 \text{ GeV} < W < 1.64 \text{ GeV}$ (below $f_2(X)$ region)
 - Fixing $f_2(1270)$ and $f_2'(1525)$ parameters to nominal values, except $\Gamma_{rr}(f_2(1270)) B(\eta\eta)$
 - Then, fit $1.16 \text{ GeV} < W < 2.0 \text{ GeV}$ (up to $f_2(X)$ region)
 - Fixing parameters to values obtained from the first step