# Studying the $P_{c}(4450)$ resonance in $J / \psi$ photoproduction off protons 

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> PRD 94 (2016) 034002 1606.08912 [hep-ph]

## Pentaquark-like structure



Discovery in 2015 of exotic resonances in $J / \psi p$ channel:

LHCb collaboration, PRL 115 (2015) 072001
Narrow 39 MeV , at 4.45 GeV
Broad 205 MeV , at 4.38 GeV

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Narrow 39 MeV , at 4.45 GeV
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- Favored spin-parity assignment for $P_{c}(4450): 3 / 2^{-}$or $5 / 2^{+}$
- Excellent candidate for $J / \psi$ photoproduction off protons

Wang et al., PRD 92 (2015), 034022; Karliner and Rosner, PLB 752 (2016), 329

- Probing this approved for JLab Hall C with A rating

Meziani et al., arXiv:1609.00676

## Advantages of study in $J / \psi$ photoproduction

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## Advantages of study in $J / \psi$ photoproduction

- The structure appears close to threshold: low background
- Sneak preview:

- Photoproduction constrains the nature of the structure


## Nature of the structures

- Triangle singularities (rescattering effects): not a resonance

Mikhasenko, arXiv:1507.06552
Liu et al., PLB 757 (2016) 231
Guo et al., EPJA 52 (2016) 318
Guo et al., PRD 92 (2015) 071502

- Quark degrees of freedom

Anisovich et al., arXiv:1507.07652
Lebed, PLB 749 (2015) 454
Maiani et al., PLB 749 (2015) 289

- Meson-baryon molecules or bound states

He, PLB 753 (2016) 547
Eides et al., PRD 93 (2016) 054039
Meißner and Oller, PLB 751 (2015) 59
Roca et al., PRD 92 (2015) 094003
Chen et al., PRL 115 (2015) 172001
$P_{c}(4450)$ in $J / \psi$ photoproduction would exclude scenarios of kinematical effects!

## Reaction model



## Reaction model



$$
\left.\frac{d \sigma}{d \cos \theta} \sim \sum_{\lambda_{\gamma}, \lambda_{p}, \lambda_{\psi}, \lambda_{p^{\prime}}}\left|\left\langle\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{p^{\prime}}\right| T_{r}\right| \lambda_{\gamma} \lambda_{p}\right\rangle\left.\right|^{2}
$$



- Resonant amplitude - Breit-Wigner ansatz
- Non-resonant contribution - Pomeron exchange


## Breit-Wigner s-channel contribution: hadronic couplings



$$
\left\langle\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{p^{\prime}}\right| T_{r}\left|\lambda_{\gamma} \lambda_{p}\right\rangle=\frac{\left\langle\lambda_{r}\right| T_{\mathrm{em}}^{\dagger}\left|\lambda_{\gamma} \lambda_{p}\right\rangle\left\langle\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{p^{\prime}}\right| T_{\mathrm{dec}}\left|\lambda_{r}\right\rangle}{M_{r}^{2}-W^{2}-\mathrm{i} \Gamma_{r} M_{r}}
$$

- Three independent (parity) helicity amplitudes $\sim g_{\lambda_{p^{\prime}}, \lambda_{\psi}}$ :
- $\lambda_{\psi}= \pm 1,0, \lambda_{p}= \pm \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow$ in total 6 helicity amplitudes
- Assumption: $g_{\lambda_{\rho^{\prime}}, \lambda_{\psi}}=g$
- $g$ extracted from hadronic decay width

$$
\Gamma_{\psi \boldsymbol{p}}=\mathcal{B}_{\psi \boldsymbol{p}} \Gamma_{r}=\mathcal{B}_{\psi \boldsymbol{p}} 39 \mathrm{MeV}
$$

## Breit-Wigner s-channel contribution: photocouplings



$$
\left\langle\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{p^{\prime}}\right| T_{r}\left|\lambda_{\gamma} \lambda_{p}\right\rangle=\frac{\left\langle\lambda_{r}\right| T_{\mathrm{em}}^{\dagger}\left|\lambda_{\gamma} \lambda_{p}\right\rangle\left\langle\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{p^{\prime}}\right| T_{\mathrm{dec}}\left|\lambda_{r}\right\rangle}{M_{r}^{2}-W^{2}-\mathrm{i} \Gamma_{r} M_{r}}
$$

- Photocouplings $A_{1 / 2}, A_{3 / 2}$ estimated with VMD:

Karliner and Rosner, PLB 752 (2016) 329

- J/ $\psi$ exchange dominates radiative decays
- Electromagnetic width $\Gamma_{\gamma}$ related to hadronic width:

$$
\Gamma_{\gamma}=\Gamma_{\psi p}\left(\frac{e f_{\psi}}{M_{\psi}}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{p_{i}}{p_{f}}\right)^{2 \ell+1} \times \frac{4}{6} \Longrightarrow A_{1 / 2}, A_{3 / 2} \text { fixed by } \mathcal{B}_{\psi p}
$$

## Pomeron t-channel exchange



- Background described by Pomeron exchange

$$
\mathrm{i} A\left(\frac{s-s_{t}}{\mathrm{GeV}^{2}}\right)^{\alpha_{0}+\alpha^{\prime} t} e^{b_{0}\left(t-t_{\min }\right)} \delta_{\lambda_{p} \lambda_{\rho^{\prime}}} \delta_{\lambda_{\psi} \lambda_{\gamma}}
$$

- $A, b_{0}, s_{t}, \alpha_{0}, \alpha^{\prime}$ fitted to world $J / \psi$ photoproduction data from threshold up to 300 GeV
- Simultaneous fit with branching ratio $\mathcal{B}_{\psi p}$


## Background fit to high-energy data...



Chekanov et al. [ZEUS], EPJC 24 (2002) 345

Aktas et al. [H1],
EPJC 46 (2006) 585
... simultaneously to low-energy data

Spin-3/2 vs. spin-5/2



Camerini et al., PRL 35 (1975) 483
Two points closest to threshold: unpublished SLAC data (only forward direction!) Ritson, AIPCP 30 (1976) 75; Anderson, SLAC-PUB-1741 (1976) Relevant to constrain pentaquark peak and branching ratio!
First results: no smearing due to experimental resolution

## Different smearing scenarios



## Branching ratio and photocouplings

- Branching ratio $P_{c}(4450) \rightarrow J / \psi p$ not yet known We gave a first prediction for its upper limit!

| $\sigma_{s}(\mathrm{MeV})$ | 0 | 60 | 120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spin- $3 / 2$ case | $\leq \mathbf{2 9} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{3 0} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{2 3} \%$ |
| Spin- $5 / 2$ case | $\leq \mathbf{1 7} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{1 2} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{8} \%$ |

- Status: data at peak scarce and only for forward direction
- At JLab the angular distributions at the $P_{c}(4450)$ energy are to be studied
- Excellent opportunity to fix the photocouplings!


## Angular dependence of the differential XS



Relax VMD condition on $A_{1 / 2}$ and $A_{3 / 2}$ :
Angular behavior and choice of photocouplings strongly related!

## Total cross section



## Summary

- The narrow resonance might have escaped detection: we estimate the upper limit of the branching ratio
- $P_{c}(4450)$ in $J / \psi$ photoproduction to confirm resonance: JLab Hall C experiment
- Strong correlation angular distributions $\leftrightarrow$ photocouplings: helps fixing them experimentally!
- Code and interactive website (own parameter choices) available at www.indiana.edu/~jpac/


## Outlook

- Extension to $J / \psi$ electroproduction (approved: JLab Hall A)
- To obtain SDMs: upgrade CLAS12 to muon detection


## Additional material

## Comparing with previous work



Karliner and Rosner, PLB 752 (2016) 329
For $\left\{\begin{array}{l}E_{\gamma}=E_{r}=10.1 \mathrm{GeV} \\ \mathcal{B}_{\psi p}=10 \% \\ J=3 / 2 \\ \text { no background }\end{array}\right.$

Integrated cross section in the different best-fit scenarios


Couplings and widths for the spin-3/2 case

| $J_{r}^{P}$ | $3 / 2^{-}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\sigma_{s}(\mathrm{MeV})$ | 0 | 60 | 120 |
| $\mathcal{B}_{\psi p}$ | $\leq 29 \%$ | $\leq 30 \%$ | $\leq 23 \%$ |
| $g(\mathrm{GeV})$ | $\leq 2.1$ | $\leq 2.2$ | $\leq 1.9$ |
| $\Gamma_{\gamma}(\mathrm{keV})$ | $\leq 14.4$ | $\leq 14.9$ | $\leq 11.0$ |
| $A_{1 / 2,3 / 2}\left(\mathrm{Ge}^{-1 / 2}\right)$ | $\leq 0.007$ | $\leq 0.007$ | $\leq 0.006$ |
| $\left.\frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{dt}} \mathrm{I} \right\rvert\, E_{\gamma}=E_{r}, t=t_{\text {min }}\left(\mathrm{nb} \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| $\sigma_{\text {tot }} E_{E_{\gamma}}=E_{r}(\mathrm{nb})$ | $\leq 21.8$ | $\leq 7.2$ | $\leq 3.1$ |
|  | $\leq 120$ | $\leq 38$ | $\leq 14$ |

Couplings and widths for the spin-5/2 case

| $J_{r}^{P}$ | $5 / 2^{+}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\sigma_{s}(\mathrm{MeV})$ | 0 | 60 | 120 |
| $\mathcal{B}_{\psi p}$ | $\leq 17 \%$ | $\leq 12 \%$ | $\leq 8 \%$ |
| $g(\mathrm{GeV})$ | $\leq 2.0$ | $\leq 1.5$ | $\leq 1.4$ |
| $\Gamma_{\gamma}(\mathrm{keV})$ | $\leq 56.9$ | $\leq 33.5$ | $\leq 26.8$ |
| $A_{1 / 2,3 / 2}\left(\mathrm{Ge}^{-1 / 2}\right)$ | $\leq 0.017$ | $\leq 0.013$ | $\leq 0.012$ |
| $\left.\frac{\mathrm{~d}}{\mathrm{~d} t} \right\rvert\,$ | $E_{\gamma}=E_{r}, t=t_{\text {min }}\left(\mathrm{nb} \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}\right)$ |  |  |
| $\sigma_{\text {tot }} E_{E_{\gamma}}=E_{r}(\mathrm{nb})$ | $\leq 95.8$ | $\leq 11.3$ | $\leq 3.9$ |
|  | $\leq 396$ | $\leq 44$ | $\leq 14$ |

## Branching ratio and fit results

Branching ratio $P_{c}(4450) \rightarrow J / \psi p$ not yet known We gave the first prediction for its upper limit!

| $\sigma_{s}(\mathrm{MeV})$ | 0 | 60 | 120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A$ | $0.156_{-0.020}^{+0.029}$ | $0.157_{-0.021}^{+0.039}$ | $0.157_{-0.022}^{+0.037}$ |
| $\alpha_{0}$ | $1.151_{-0.020}^{+0.018}$ | $1.150_{-0.026}^{+0.018}$ | $1.150_{-0.023}^{+0.015}$ |
| $\alpha^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{GeV}^{-2}\right)$ | $0.112_{-0.053}^{+0.033}$ | $0.111_{-0.064}^{+0.037}$ | $0.111_{-0.053}^{+0.038}$ |
| $s_{t}\left(\mathrm{GeV}^{2}\right)$ | $16.8_{-0.9}^{+1.7}$ | $16.9_{-1.6}^{+2.0}$ | $16.9_{-1.1}^{+2.0}$ |
| $b_{0}\left(\mathrm{GeV}^{-2}\right)$ | $1.01_{-0.29}^{+0.47}$ | $1.02_{-0.32}^{+0.61}$ | $1.03_{-0.31}^{+0.49}$ |
| $\mathcal{B}_{\psi p}(95 \% \mathrm{CL})$ | $\leq \mathbf{2 9} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{3 0} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{2 3} \%$ |

## Spin-3/2 case

## Branching ratio and fit results

Branching ratio $P_{c}(4450) \rightarrow J / \psi p$ not yet known We gave the first prediction for its upper limit!

| $\sigma_{s}(\mathrm{MeV})$ | 0 | 60 | 120 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A$ | $0.152_{-0.024}^{+0.032}$ | $0.150_{-0.034}^{+0.043}$ | $0.150_{-0.041}^{+0.044}$ |
| $\alpha_{0}$ | $1.154_{-0.020}^{+0.020}$ | $1.156_{-0.028}^{+0.027}$ | $1.156_{-0.028}^{+0.033}$ |
| $\alpha^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{GeV}^{-2}\right)$ | $0.120_{-0.054}^{+0.064}$ | $0.125_{-0.089}^{+0.076}$ | $0.126_{-0.077}^{+0.070}$ |
| $s_{t}\left(\mathrm{GeV}^{2}\right)$ | $16.6_{-1.1}^{+1.6}$ | $16.6_{-1.5}^{+2.2}$ | $16.6_{-2.0}^{+2.1}$ |
| $b_{0}\left(\mathrm{GeV}^{-2}\right)$ | $0.95_{-0.51}^{+0.51}$ | $0.90_{-0.65}^{+0.85}$ | $0.90_{-0.69}^{+1.00}$ |
| $\mathcal{B}_{\psi p}(95 \% \mathrm{CL})$ | $\leq \mathbf{1 7} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{1 2} \%$ | $\leq \mathbf{8} \%$ |

## Spin-5/2 case

## The meson sector: $X Y Z$



- Many unexpected structures decaying into $c \bar{c}+$ light $\Longrightarrow$ Hardly reconciled with quarkonium interpretation See talk by A. Pilloni
- It is not possible to explore $c \bar{c} q \bar{q}$ mesons at JLab But: $s \bar{s} q \bar{q}$ yes. $Y(2175), \ldots$


## Resonances beyond the 3-constituent quark models





- After observing a new state: study the $Q^{2}$ dependence of the electrocouplings and the hadronic decays
- Complex interplay: 3 constituent quarks $\leftrightarrow$ meson-baryon cloud ( $q \bar{q}$ )(qqq)
- Strongly dependent on $\mathrm{N}^{*}$ quantum numbers
- New direction: $(q \bar{q})(q q q)$ quark core

