

Reanalysis of the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \phi(1020)p$ with the recent CLAS data

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In collaboration with
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Investigation
of **strange** sector

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^{*0} \Lambda$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^{*0} \Sigma^0$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^{*+} \Sigma^-$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Sigma^0$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^-$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*+} \Lambda$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*+} \Sigma^0$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*0} \Sigma^+$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^0$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^0 \Sigma^+$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow \phi n$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \phi p$$

Extension (Prediction)
to **charm** sector

PRODUCTION of HADRONS

Investigation
of **strange** sector

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^- p &\rightarrow K^{*0} \Lambda \\ \pi^- p &\rightarrow K^{*0} \Sigma^0 \\ \pi^- p &\rightarrow K^{*+} \Sigma^-\end{aligned}$$

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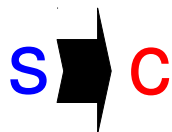
$$\begin{aligned}\gamma p &\rightarrow K^+ \Lambda \\ \gamma p &\rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^0 \\ \gamma p &\rightarrow K^0 \Sigma^+\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^- p &\rightarrow \phi n \\ \gamma p &\rightarrow \phi p\end{aligned}$$

Extension (Prediction)
to **charm** sector

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^- p &\rightarrow D^{*-} \Lambda_c^+ \\ \pi^- p &\rightarrow D^{*-} \Sigma_c^+ \\ \pi^- p &\rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \Sigma_c^0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^- p &\rightarrow D^- \Lambda_c^+ \\ \pi^- p &\rightarrow D^- \Sigma_c^+ \\ \pi^- p &\rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \Sigma_c^0\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\gamma p &\rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \Lambda_c^+ \\ \gamma p &\rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \Sigma_c^+ \\ \gamma p &\rightarrow D^{*-} \Sigma_c^{++}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\pi^- p &\rightarrow J/\Psi n \\ \gamma p &\rightarrow J/\Psi p\end{aligned}$$

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$$\pi^- p \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \Sigma_c^0$$

➔ (O) PRD92.094021(2015)
with J-PARC collaborators

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Sigma^0$$

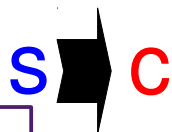
$$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^-$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow D^- \Lambda_c^+$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow D^- \Sigma_c^+$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \Sigma_c^0$$

➔ (O) Drafting



$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*+} \Lambda$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*+} \Sigma^0$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*0} \Sigma^+$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \Lambda_c^+$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} \Sigma_c^+$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow D^{*-} \Sigma_c^{++}$$

➔ (O) Only **strange** sector
(**N*** physics)

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$$

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$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^0 \Sigma^+$$

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$$\gamma p \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \Sigma_c^+$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow D^- \Sigma_c^{++}$$

➔ (Δ) Preliminary (**strange** sector)
with LEPS collaborators

P_c(4380), P_c(4450) ?

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow \phi n$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \phi p$$

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow J/\Psi n$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow J/\Psi p$$

➔ PRD93.034009(2016), IHEP

➔ PRD92.034022(2015), Julich

Investigation
of **strange** sectorExtension (Prediction)
to **charm** sector

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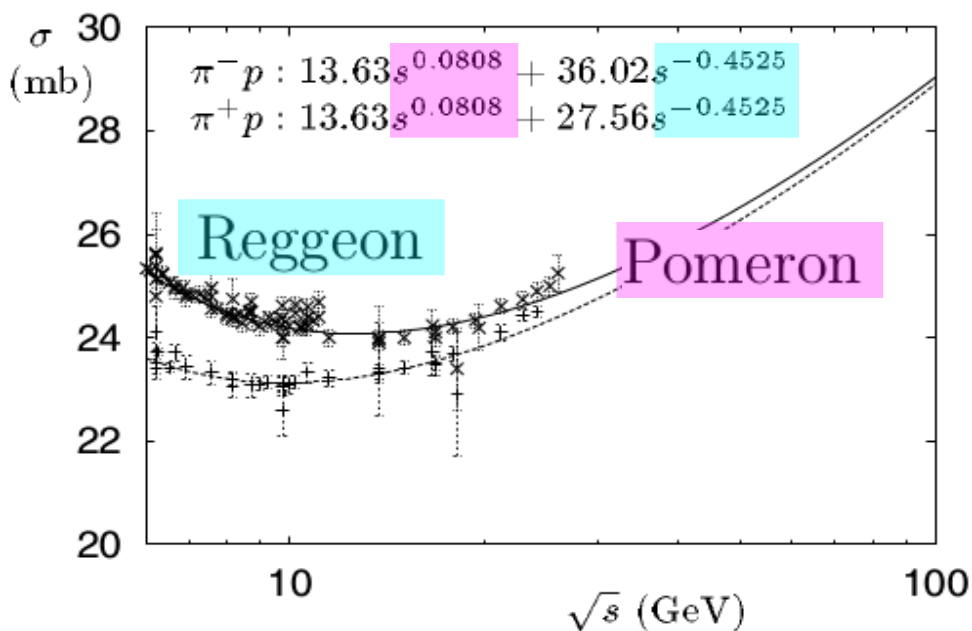
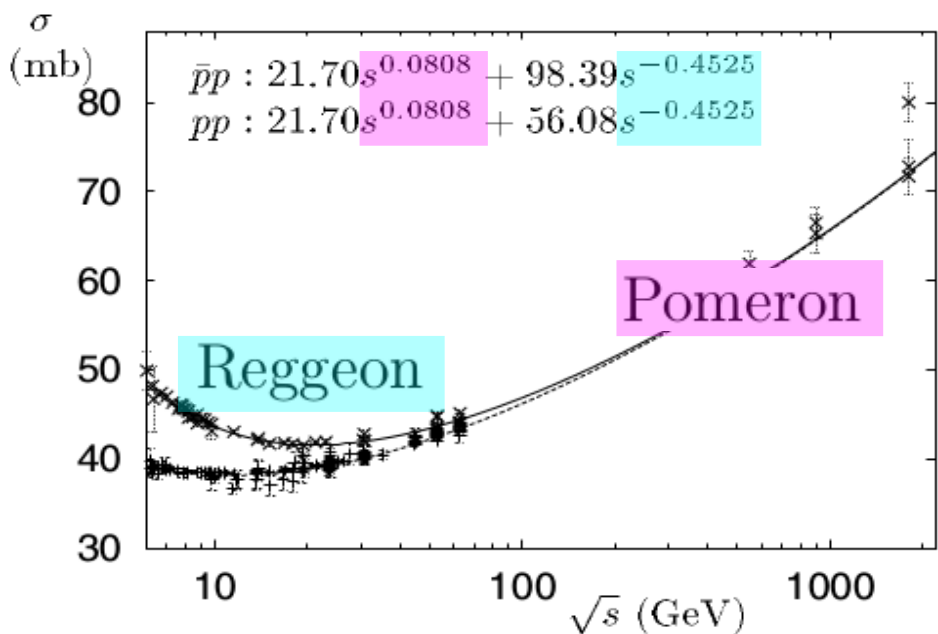
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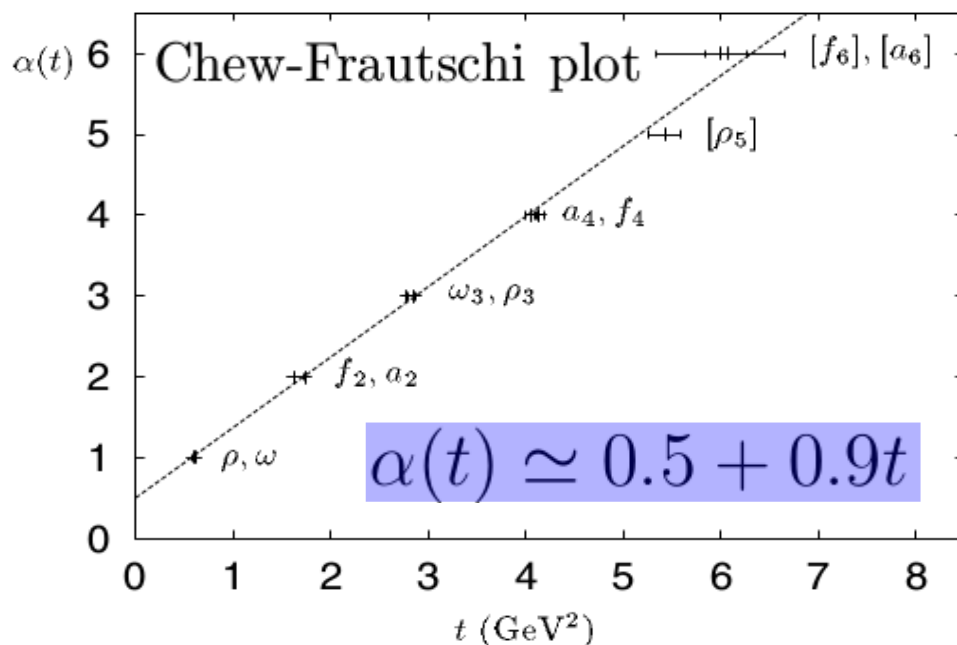
$$\gamma p \rightarrow \phi p$$

- ◆ Background
- ◆ Previous analyses
- ◆ Problems of current theoretical works
- ◆ Results :
 - total cross sections (σ)
 - differential cross sections ($d\sigma/d\Omega$, $d\sigma/dt$)
- ◆ Summary

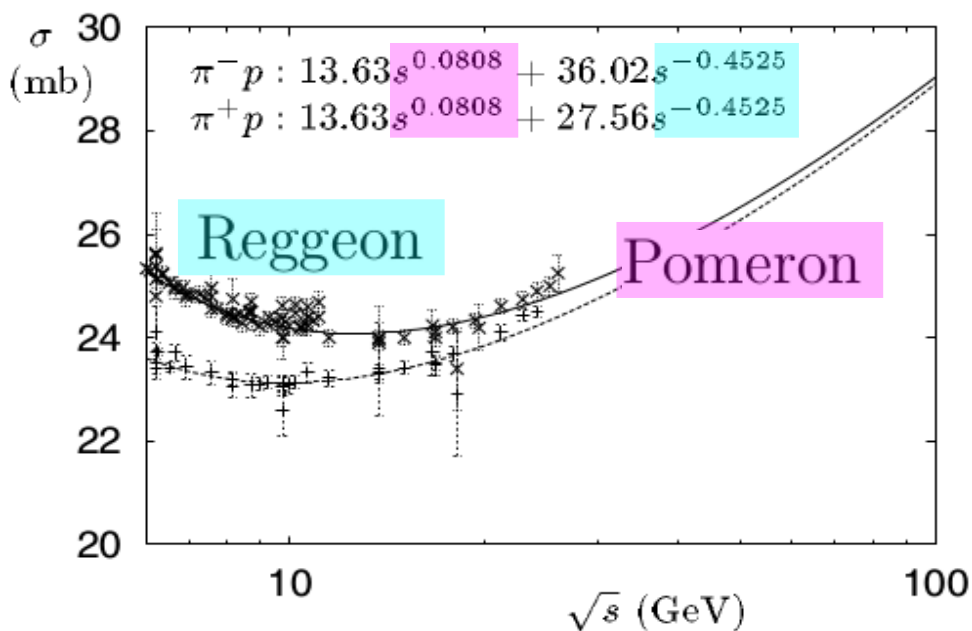
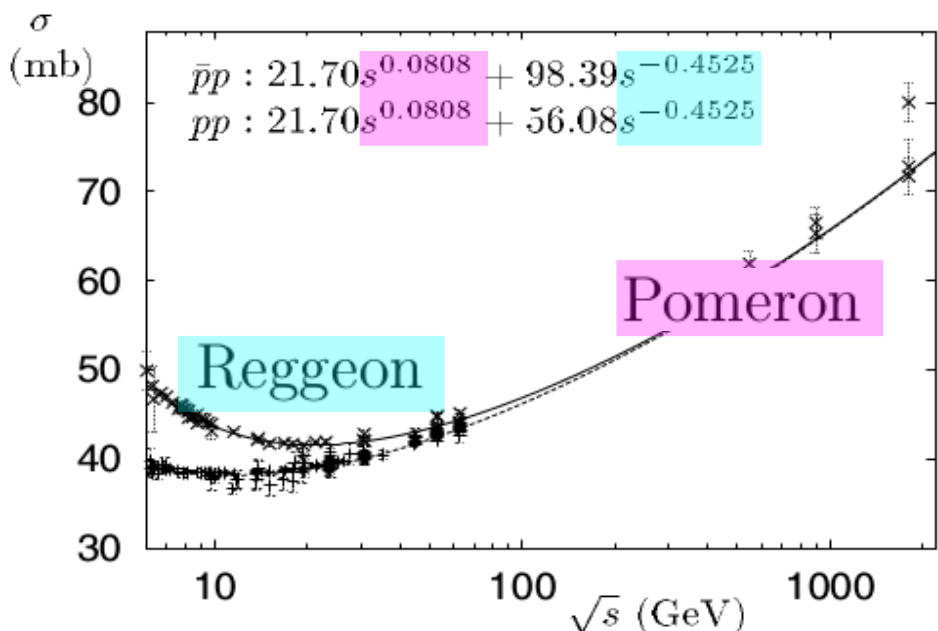


Reggeon (Meson exchange)

- Describes an exchange of a family of ordinary mesons.
- Governs relatively low energy regions.
- (ρ, ω) trajectories ($C=-1$, natural parity) & (f_2, a_2) trajectories ($C=+1$, natural parity) are all degenerate.



$$\sigma \propto s^{\alpha(0)-1} = s^{-0.5}$$

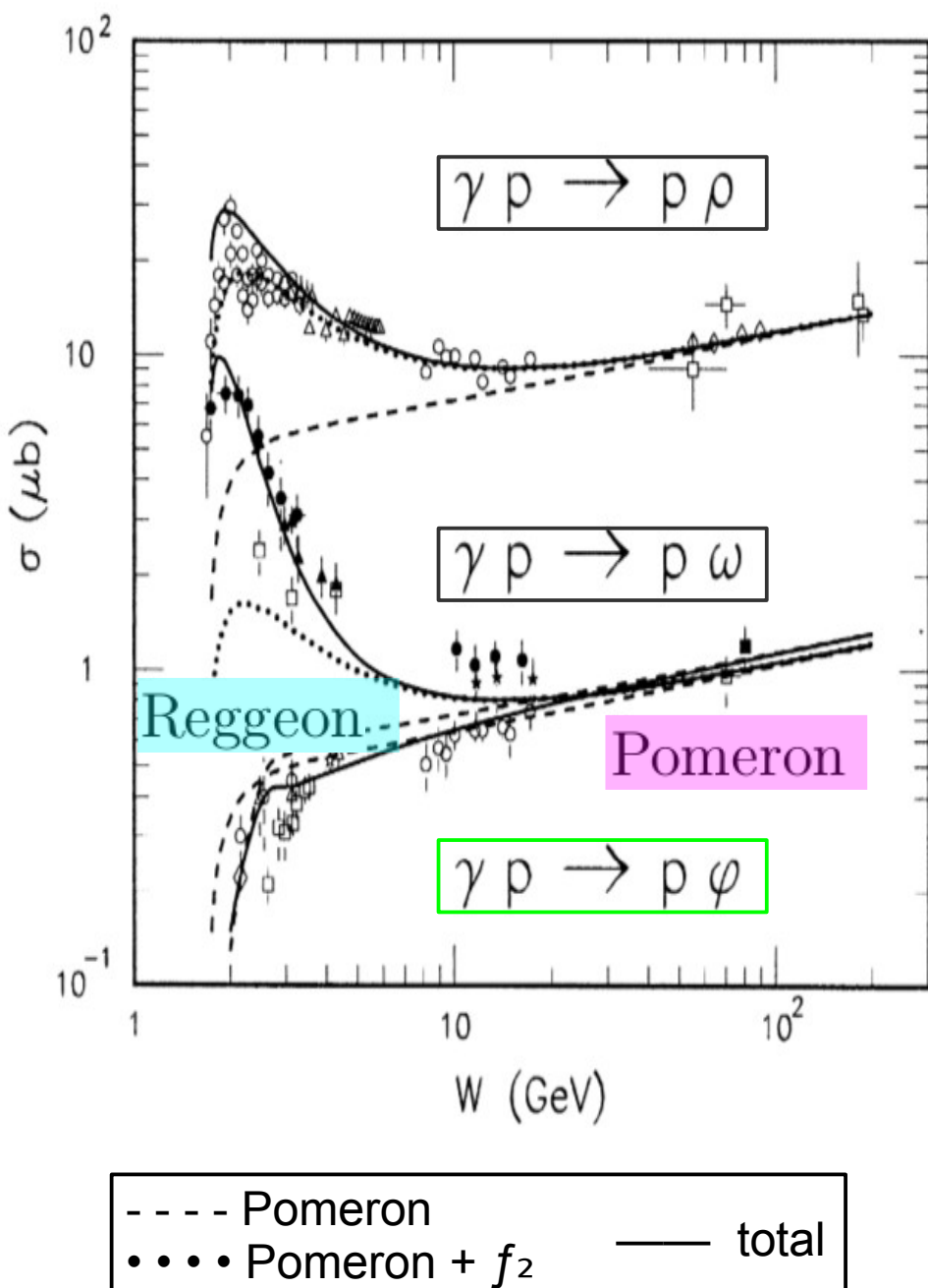


Pomeron

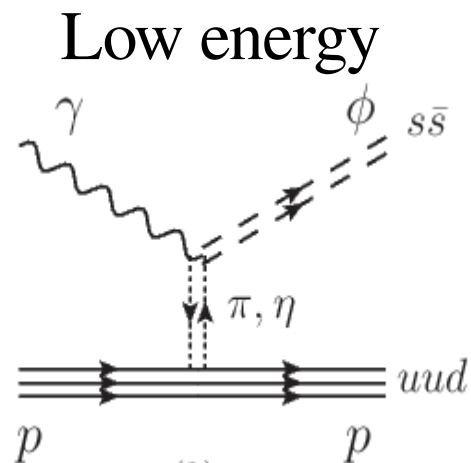
- Is not associated with the meson traj.s.
- Has the q.n.s of the vacuum, $I=0$ and $C=+1$.
- Governs relatively high energy regions.
- There is no deep theory reason for the Pomeron hypothesis, but the phenomenology based on which turns out to be very successful.
- Assuming the trajectory:

$$\alpha_P(t) \simeq 1.08 + 0.25t$$

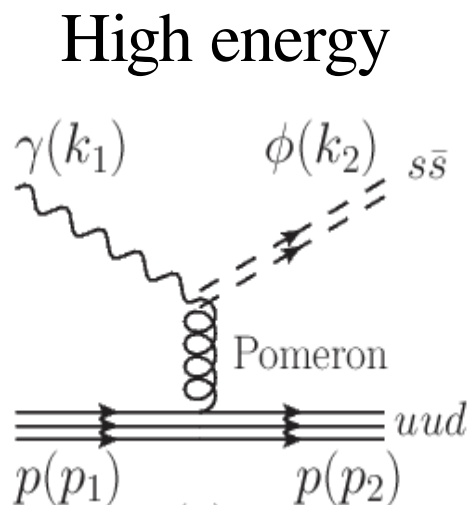
$$\sigma \propto s^{\alpha(0)-1} = s^{0.08}$$



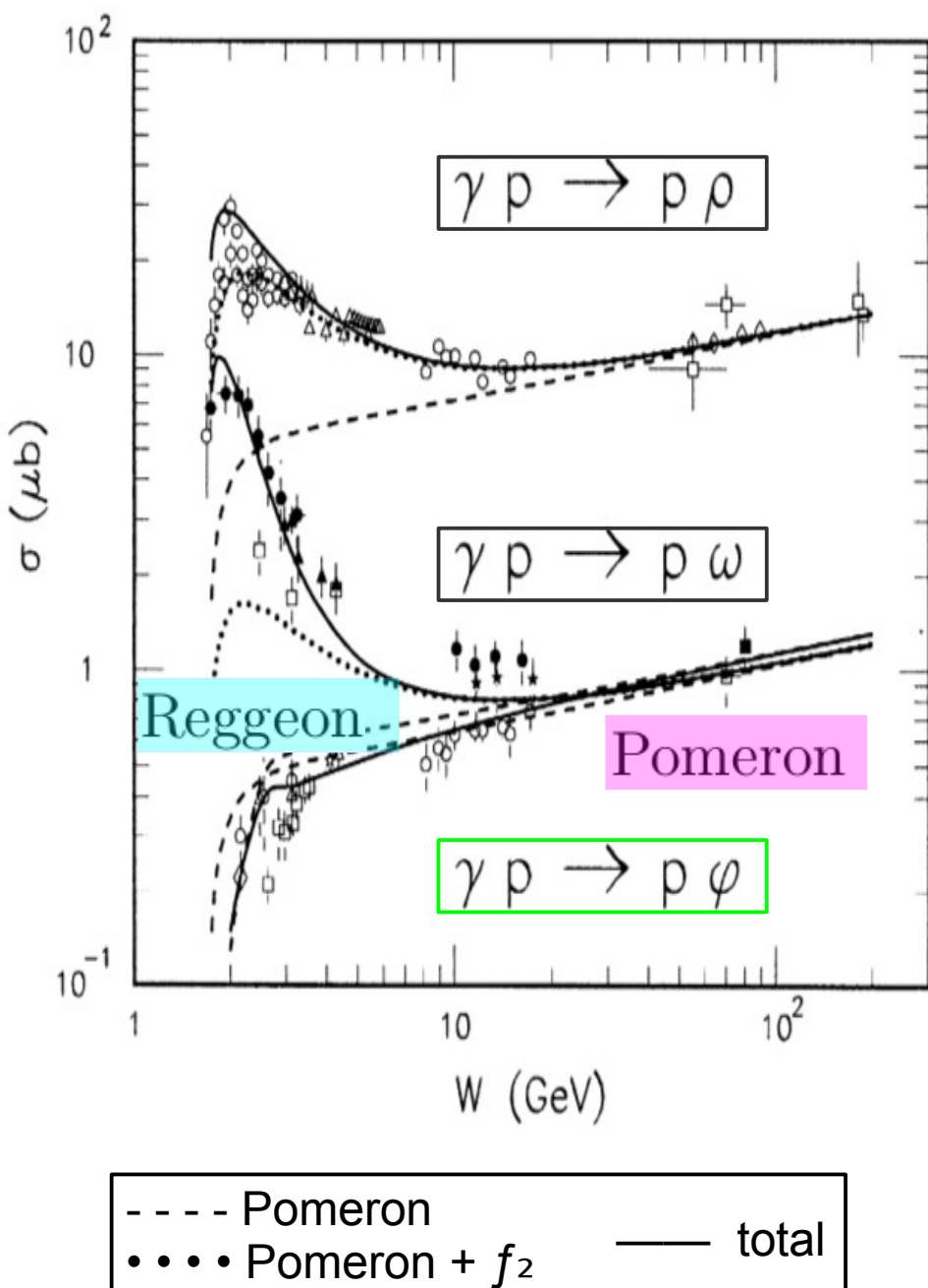
Laget, PLB.489.313(2000)



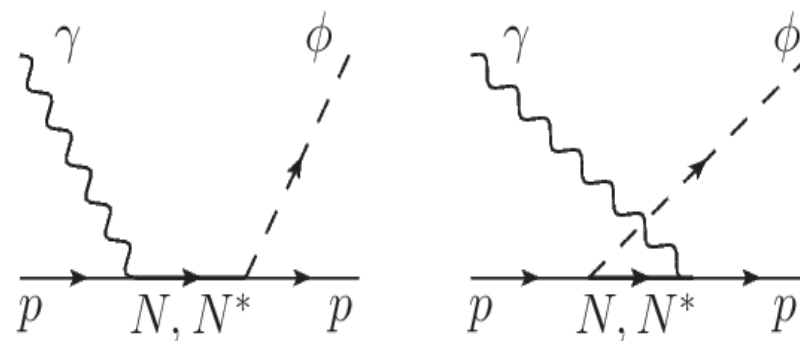
- The dynamics of **Reggeon** is related to non-perturbative QCD in q-q sector.
- Unnatural parity (-1).
- OZI suppressed.



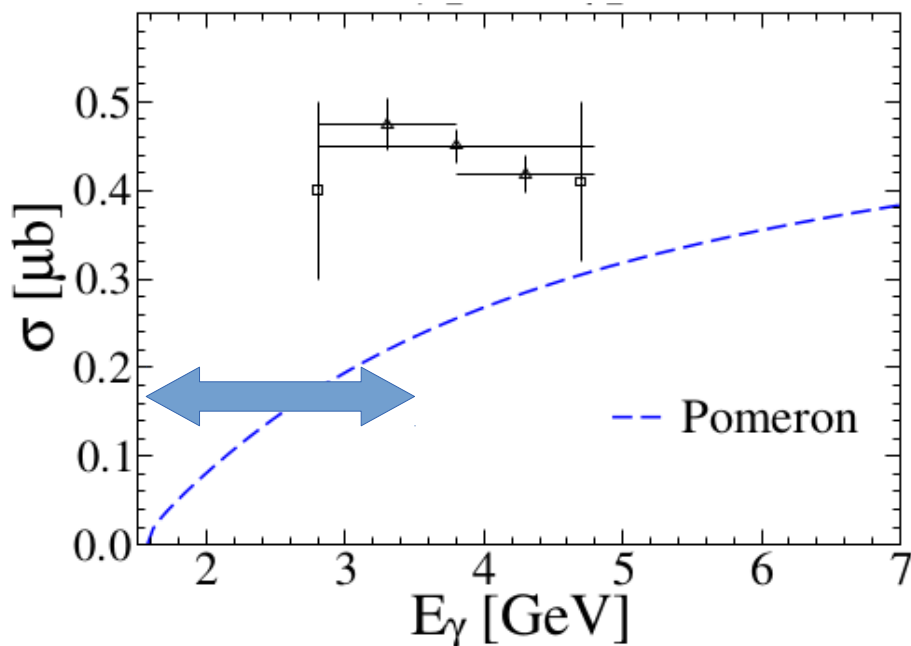
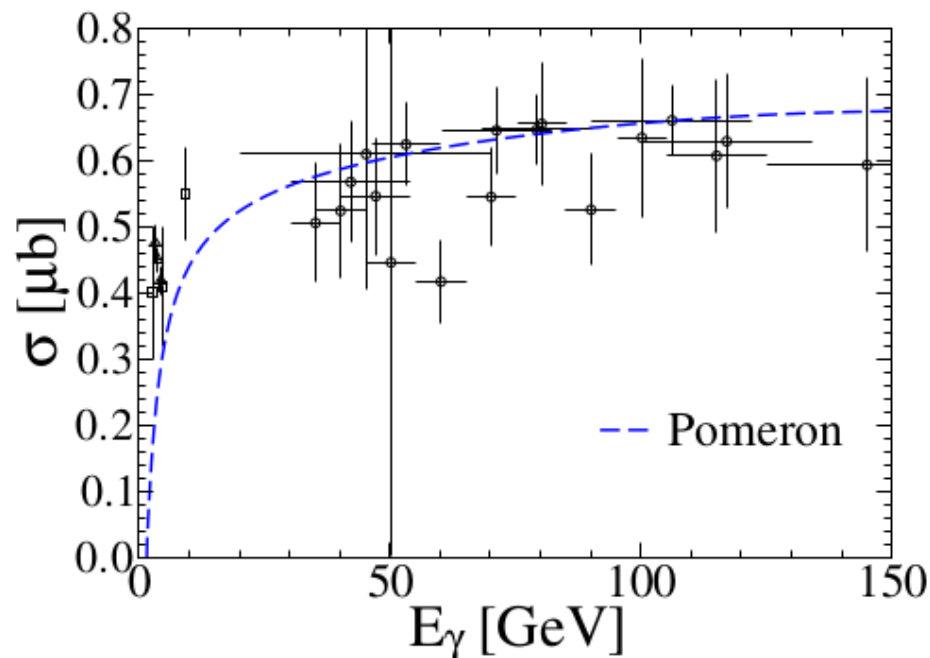
- **Pomeron** is the result of non-perturbative QCD interaction in gluon sector.
- Natural parity (+1).



- General vector meson exchanges (ρ, ω) [$J^{PC}(1^{--})$] are not allowed due to their negative charge conjugations ($C=-1$).
- Vector mesons with exotic q.n. [$J^{PC}(1^{-+})$] are possible but they, possibly hybrid exotic mesons, are not much known experimentally.
- s- and u- channel exchanges



$$\gamma p \rightarrow \phi(1020)p$$



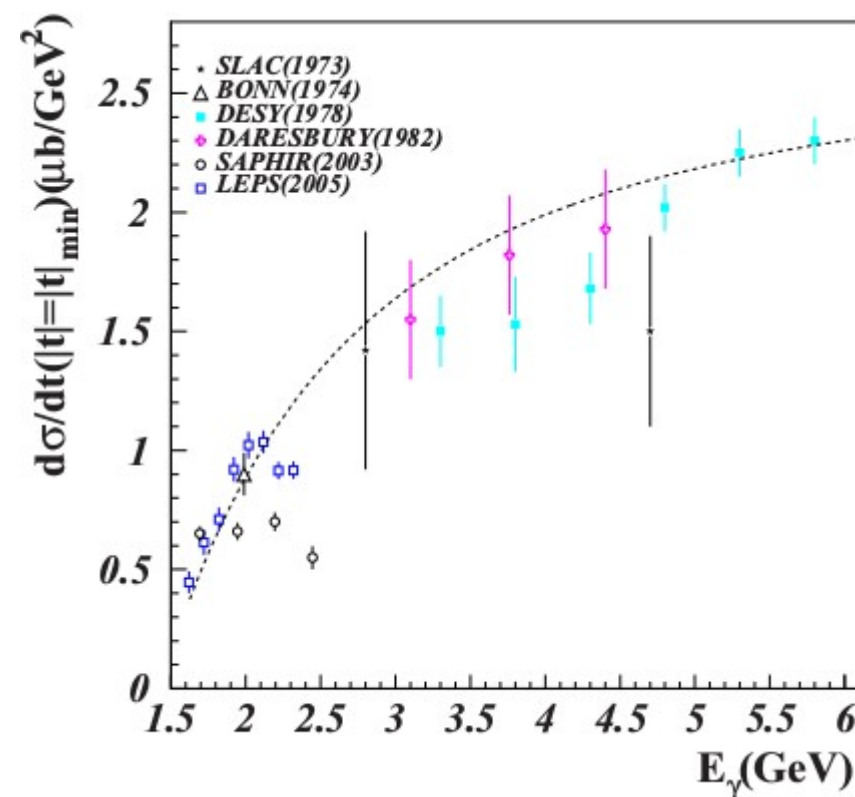
- Meson photoproduction has been a very useful experimental tool to investigate QCD as a hadronic degrees of freedom.
- Abundant exp.al data are reported recently at CLAS in low energy regions ($E_\gamma = 1.6 \sim 3.6$ GeV).
[Seraydaryan, PRC.89.055206 (2014)] & [Dey, PRC.89.055208 (2014)].
- Pomeron alone is not sufficient to describe low energy regions.
- Our goal is to reanalyze them theoretically.

- Nagano, Toki, Proceedings (1998)
: scalar glueball ($J^{\pi}=0^{+}$, $M_{gl}^2 \simeq 3 \text{ GeV}^2$).
- Williams, PRC, 57, 223 (1998)
: $s\bar{s}$ knockout, nonzero ϕNN couplings.
- Titov et al., PRC, 60, 035205 (1999)
: scalar mesons (σ, a_0, f_0).
- Laget, PLB, 489, 313 (2000)
: $f_2(1270)$ meson, two gluon exchange.
- Titov, Lee, PRC, 67, 065205 (2003)
: $f_2(1270)$, $f'_2(1525)$ mesons, N^* .
- ∴ Pomeron & pseudoscalar mesons (π^0, η)
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t-channel contributions are widely studied.

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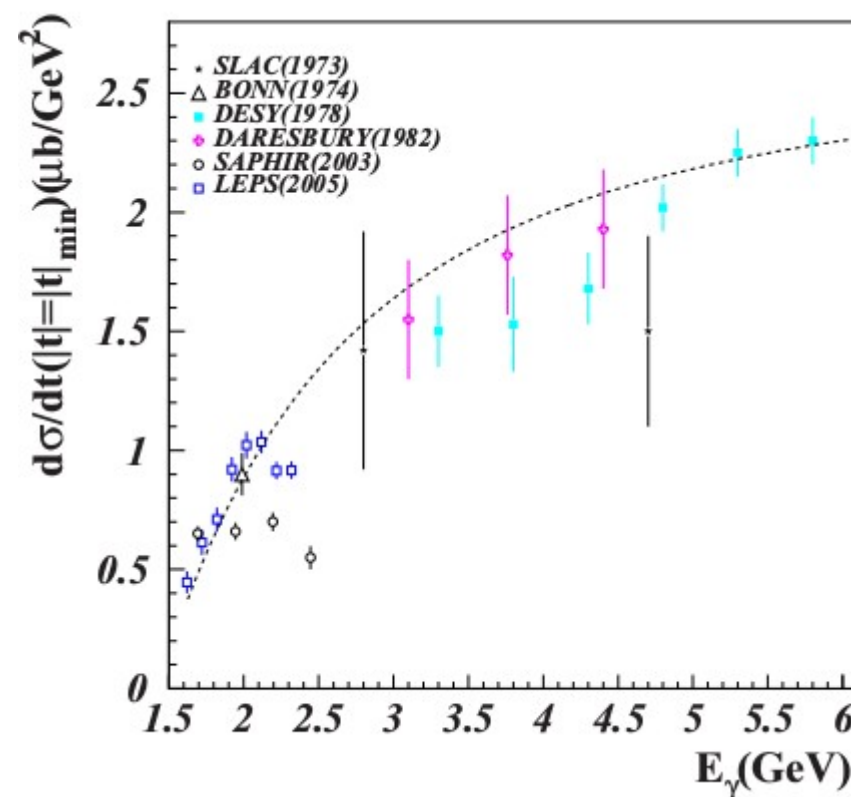
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Mibe(LEPS)PRL.95.182001(2005)

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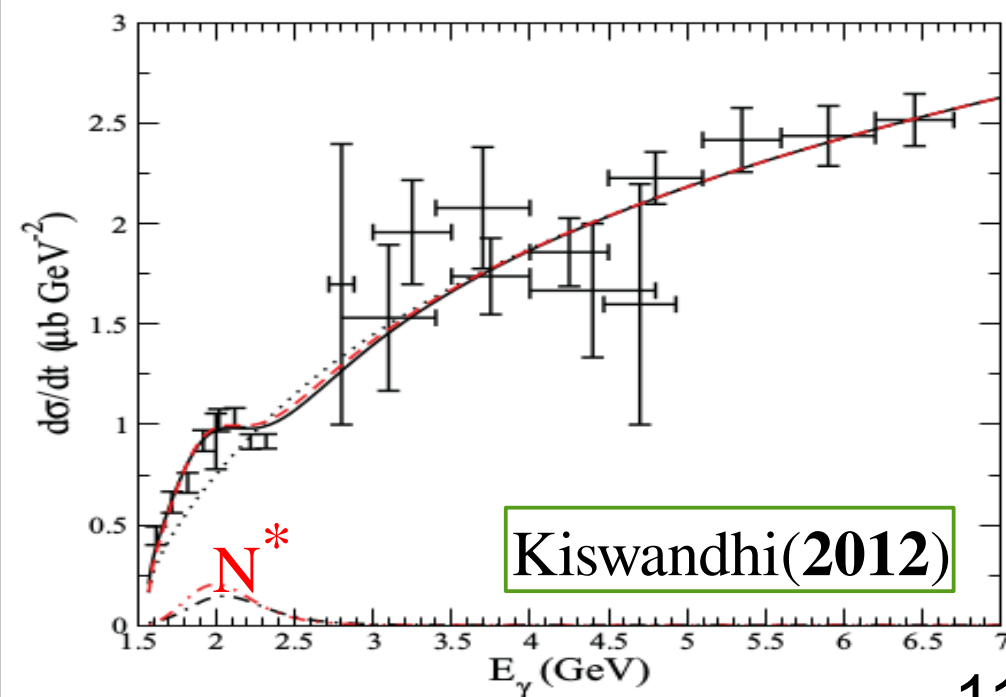
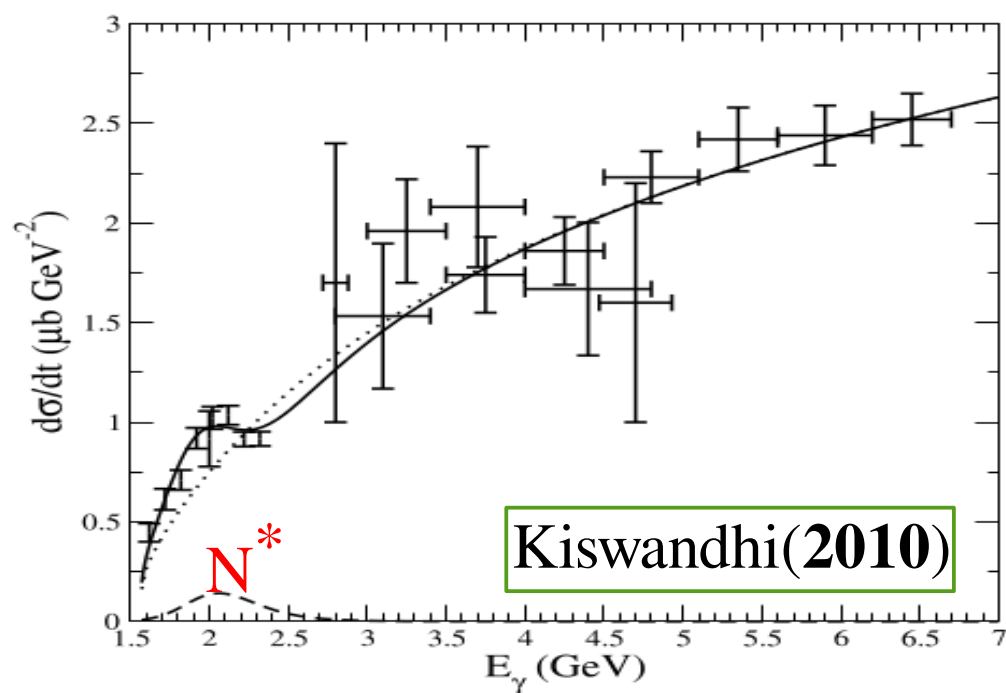
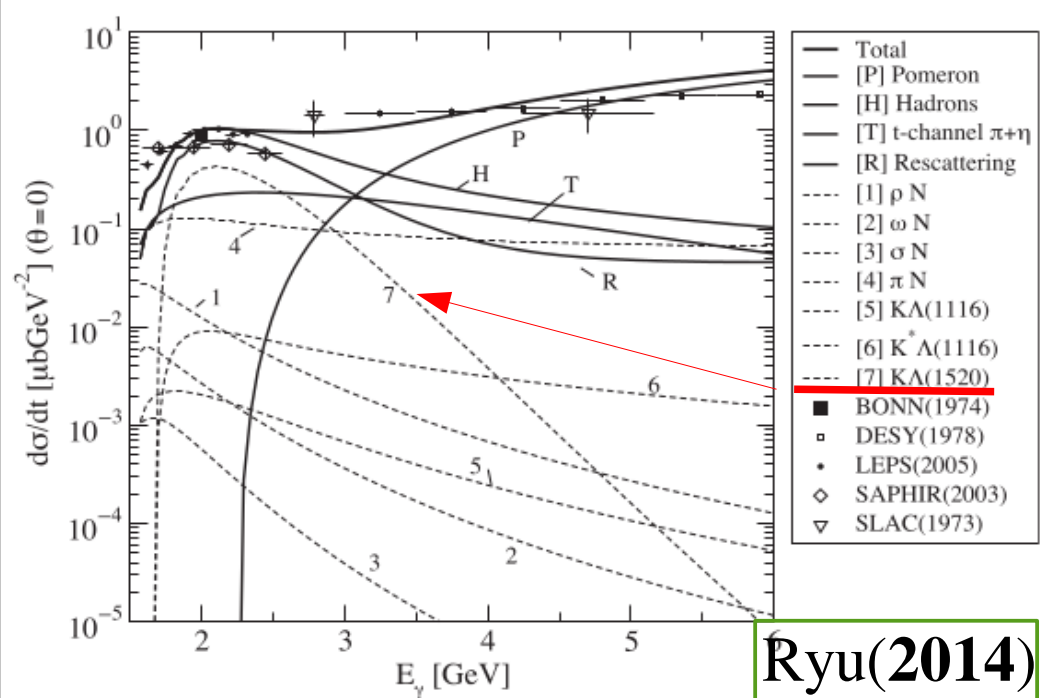
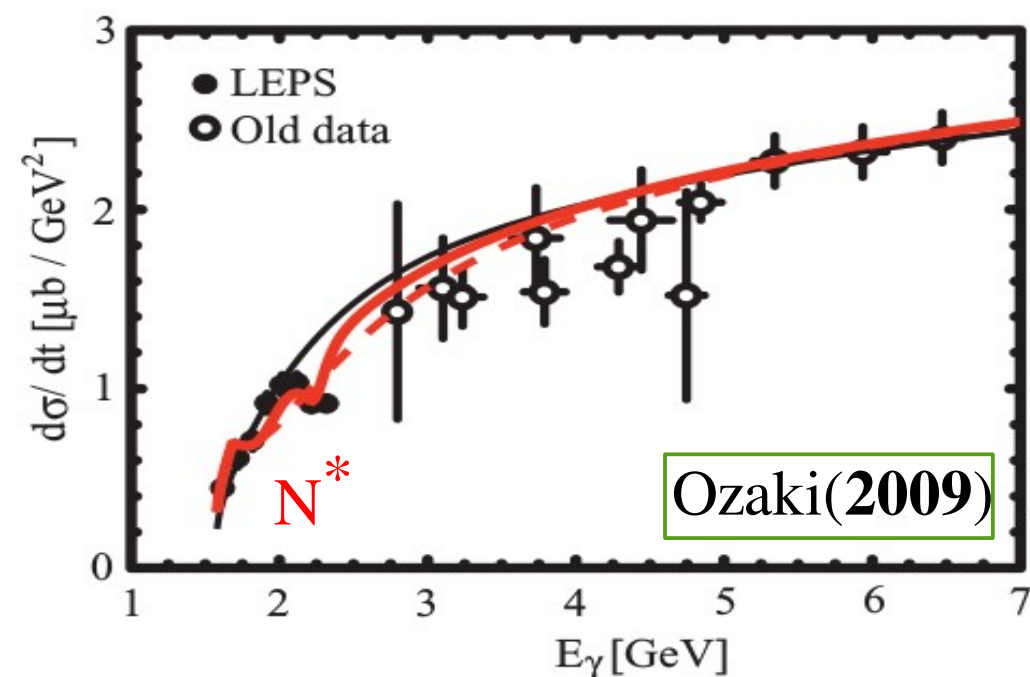
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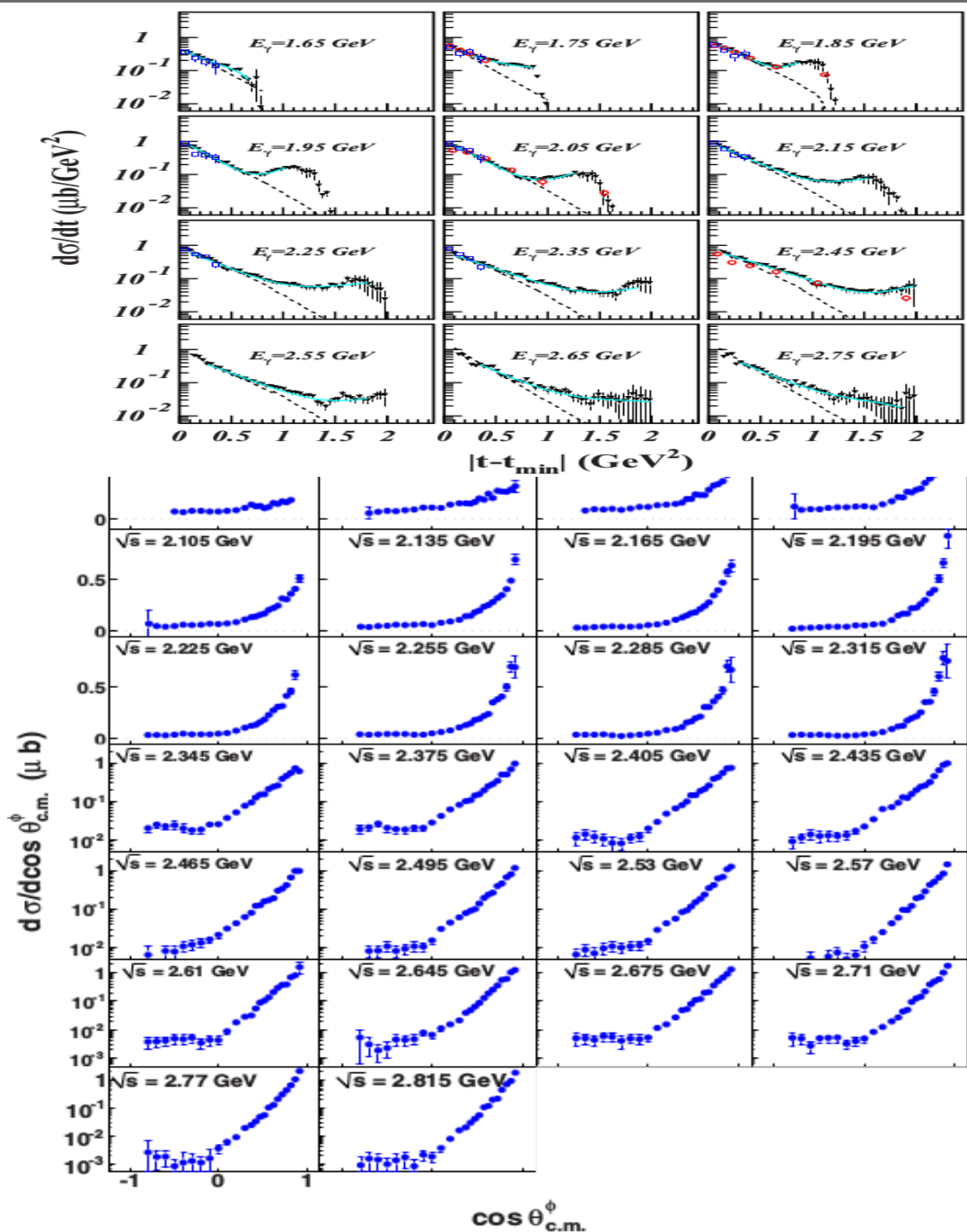
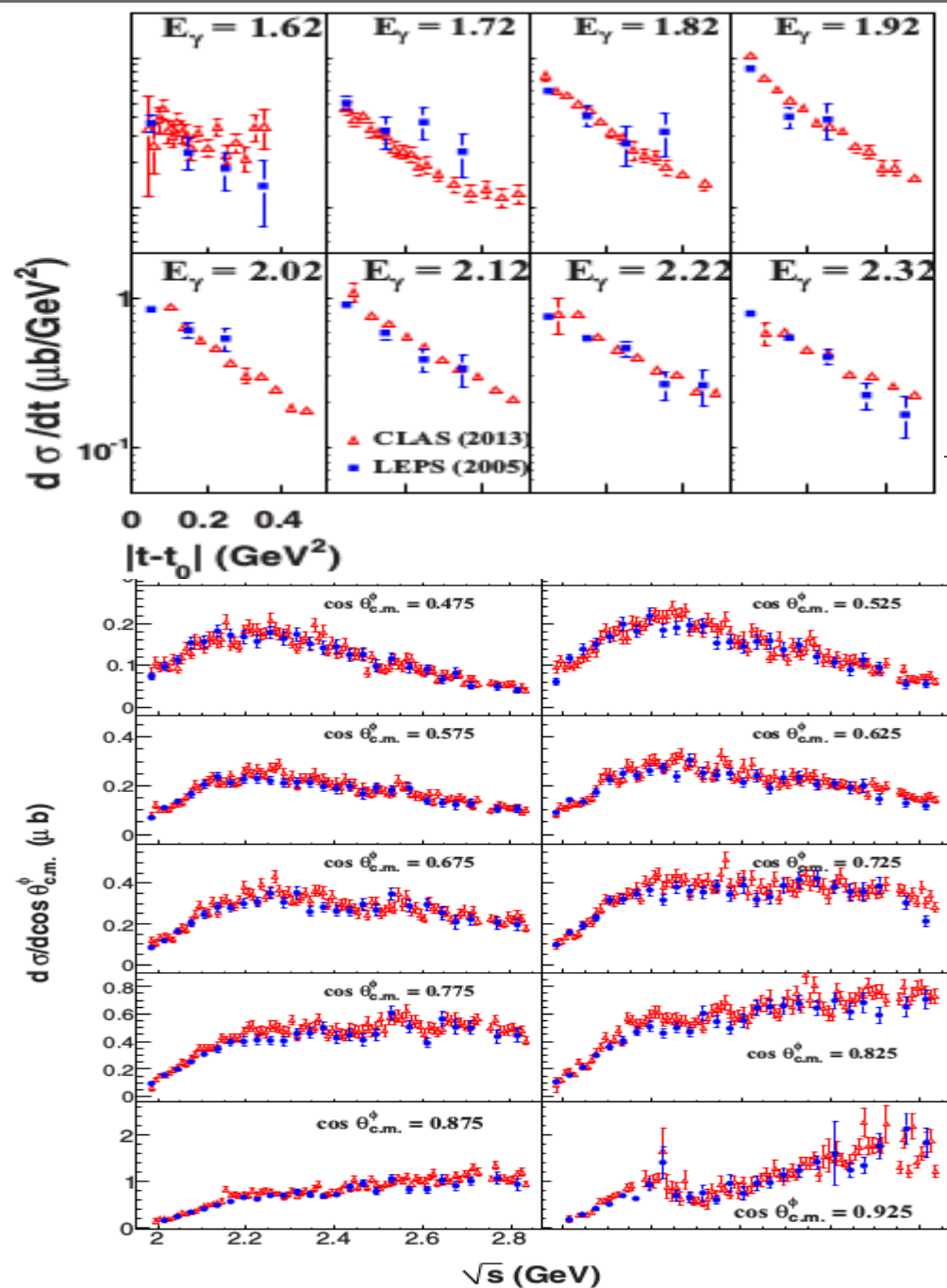


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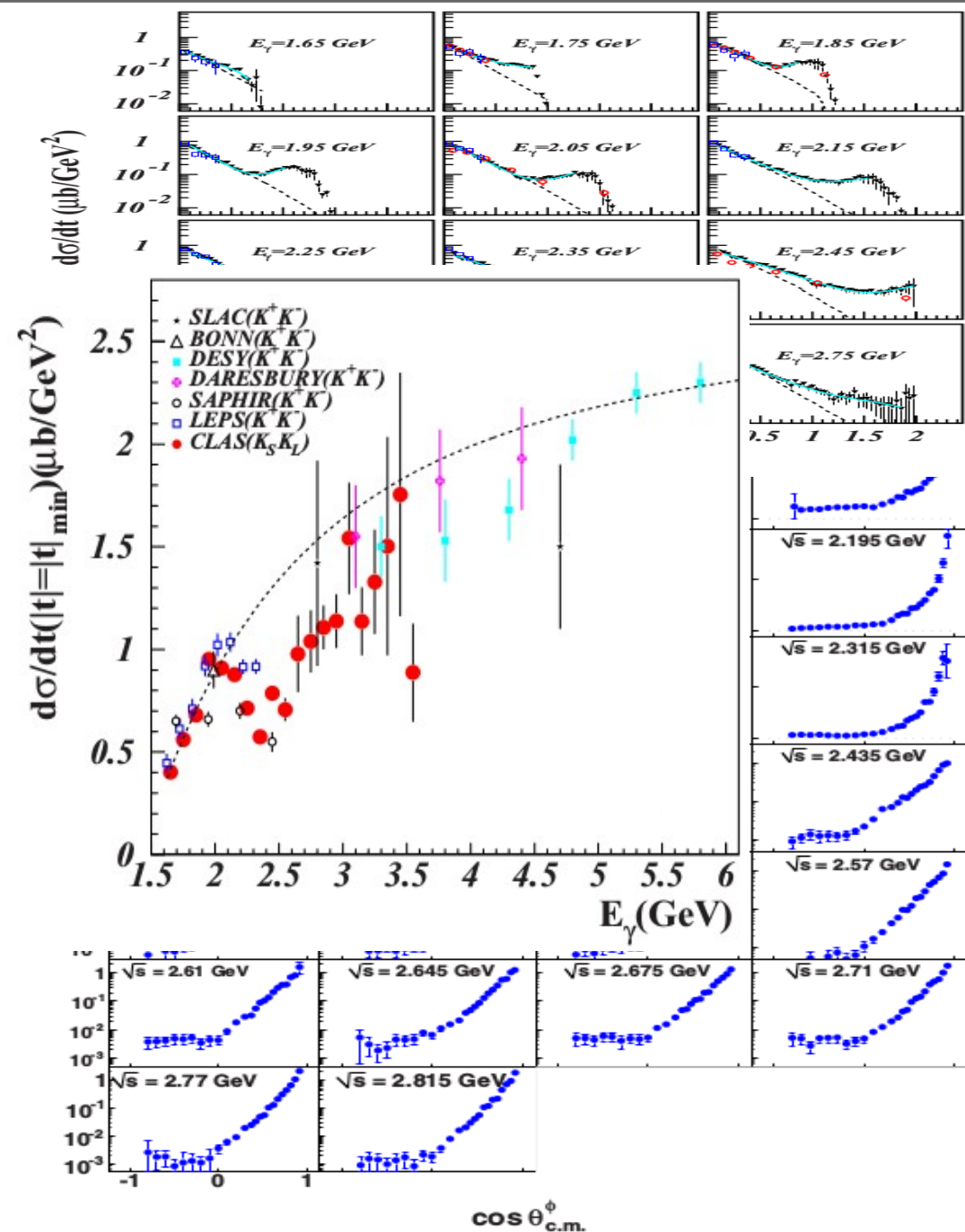
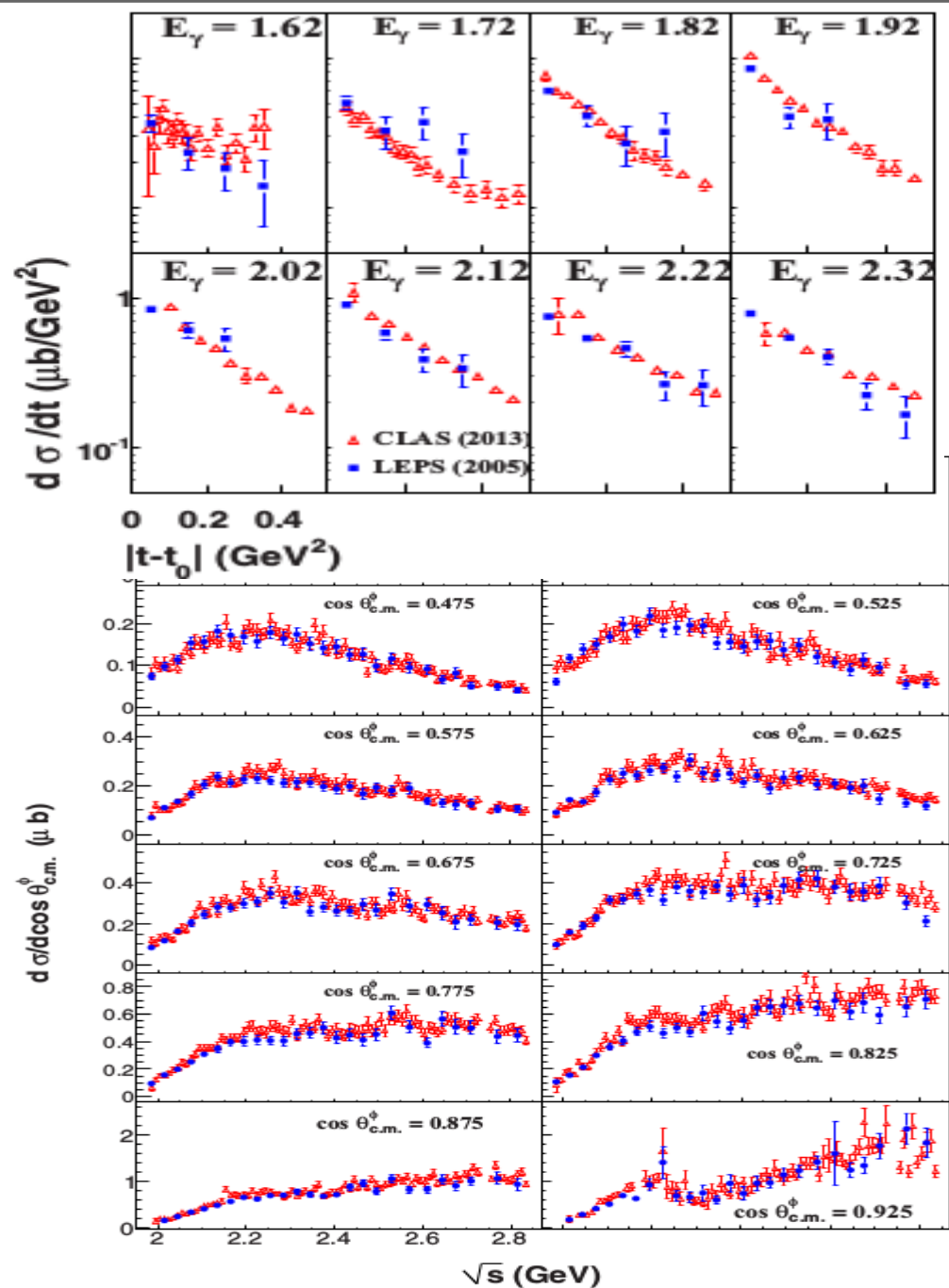
After an observation of the bump structure, most of works have moved on to the investigation of N^* resonances.

- Titov, Kampf, PRC, 76, 035202 (**2007**)
: **Pomeron + (π^0, η) mesons.**
- Ozaki, Hosaka, Nagahiro, Scholten, PRC, 80, 035201 (**2009**)
: coupled-channel effective-Lagrangian method based on the K-matrix approach.
Suggest the existence of **a N^* , $J^P=1/2^-$ resonance** ($M=2.250$, $\Gamma=0.100$ [GeV]).
- Kiswandhi, Xie, Yang, PLB, 691, 214 (**2010**)
: Assume **a N^* resonance of $J^P=3/2^-$** ($M=2.10\pm0.03$, $\Gamma=0.465\pm0.141$ [GeV]).
- Kiswandhi, Yang, PRC, 86, 015203 (**2012**)
: **N^* of $J^P=3/2^\pm$** ($M=2.08\pm0.04$, $\Gamma=0.501\pm0.117(P=+)$, $0.570\pm0.159(P=-)$ [GeV]).
- Ryu, Titov, Hosaka, Kim, PTEP, 2014, 023D03 (**2014**)
: various **hadronic rescattering** contributions, focusing on **the $K\Lambda(1520)$ channel.**

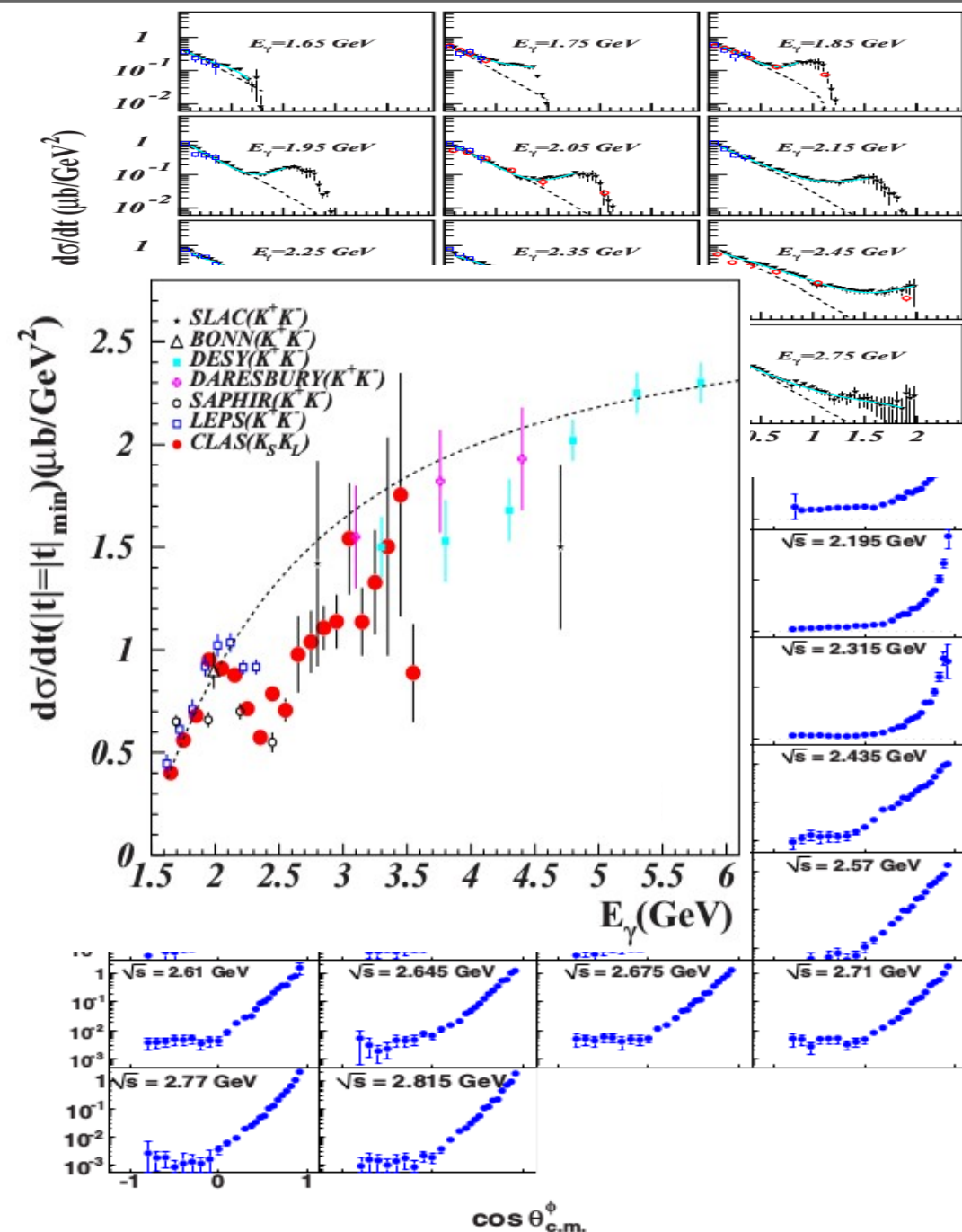
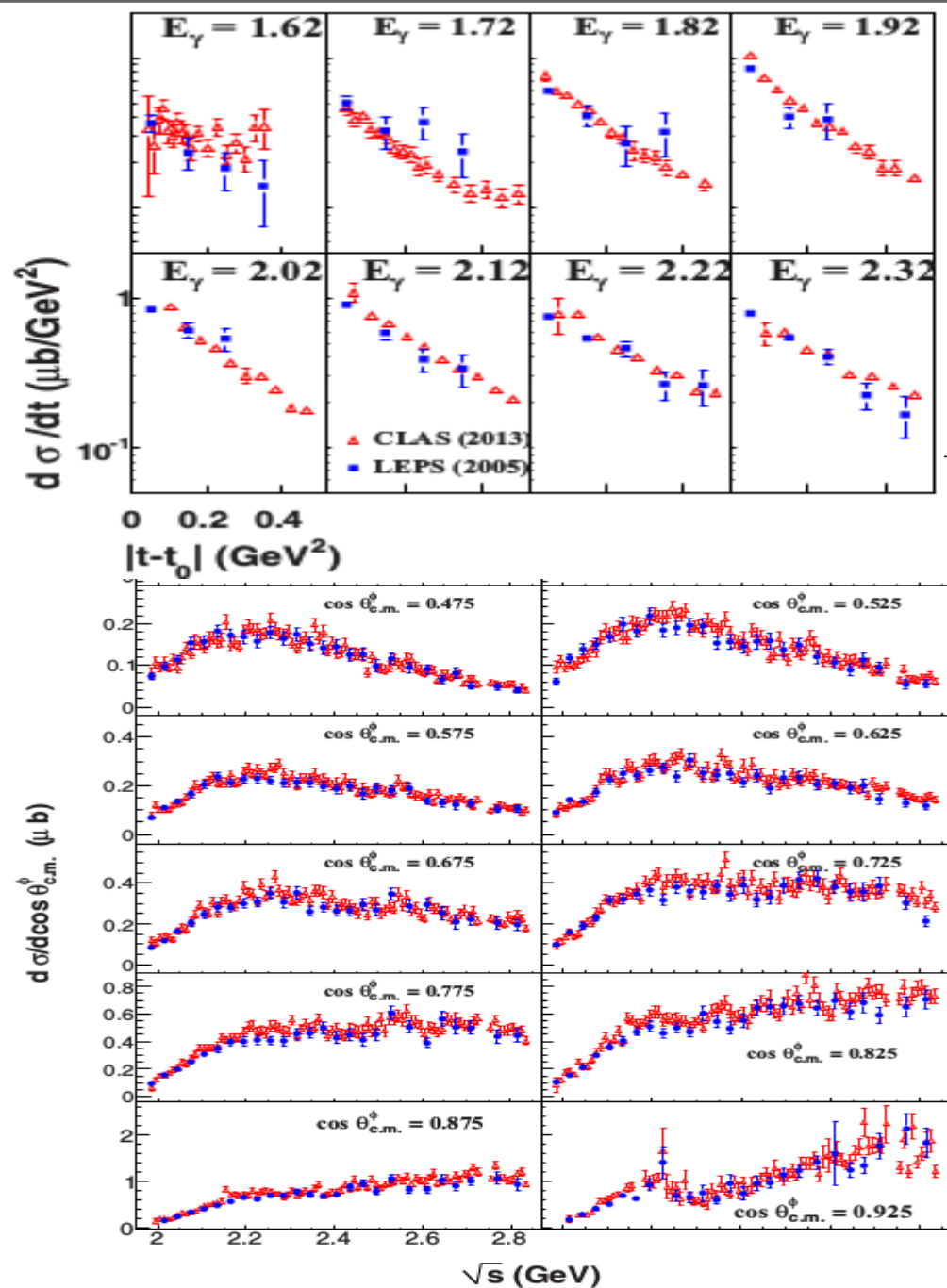




Do these theories describe the recent CLAS data well?



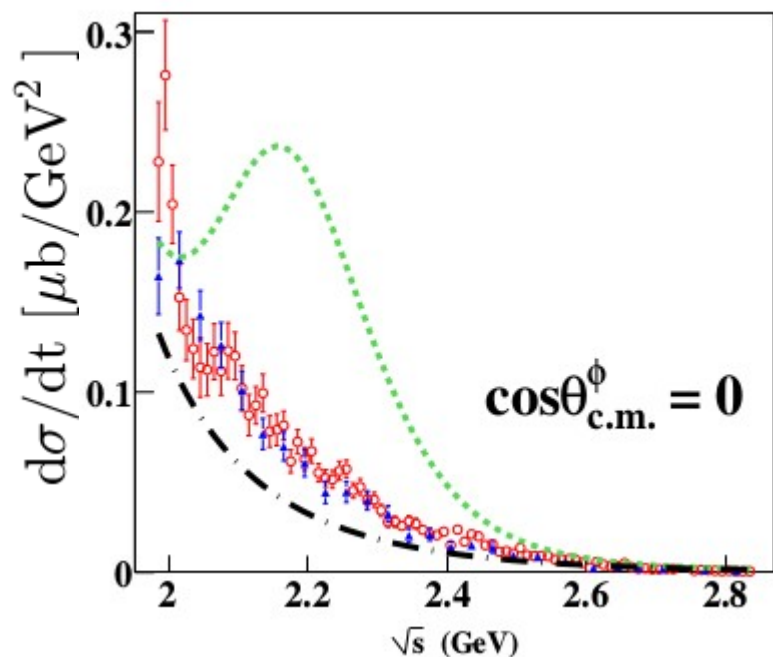
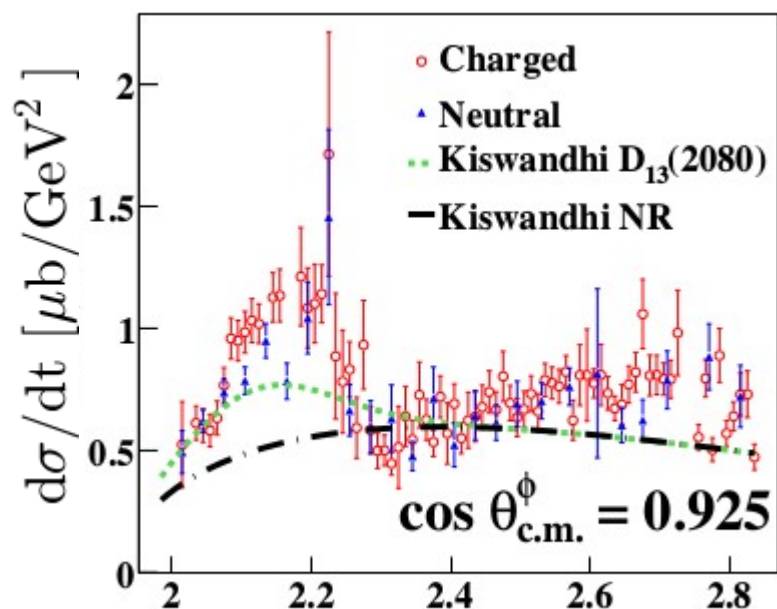
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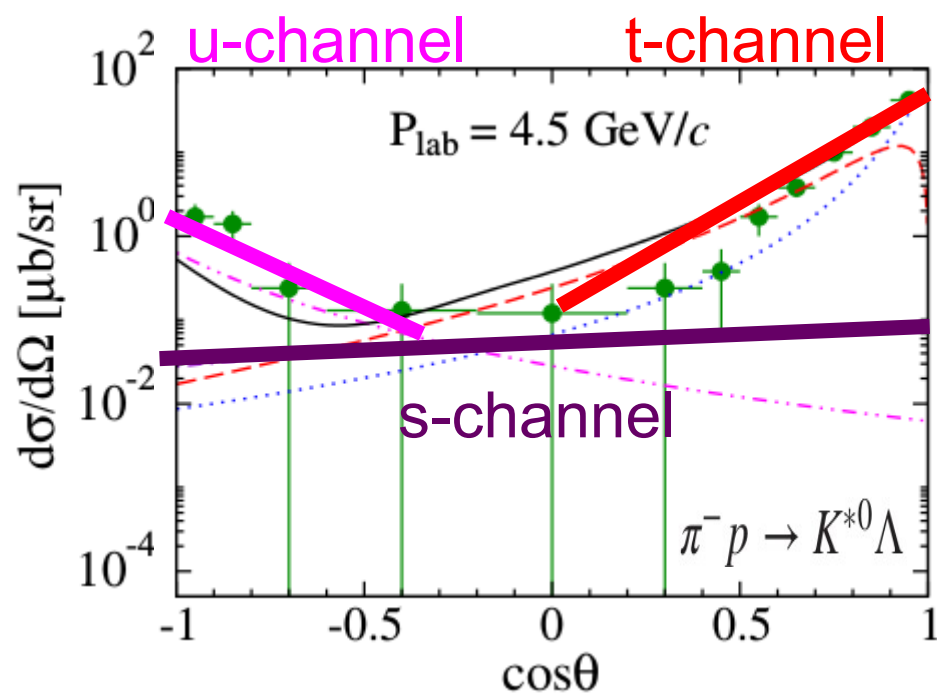
Do these theories describe the recent CLAS data well?

No!

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \phi(1020)p$$

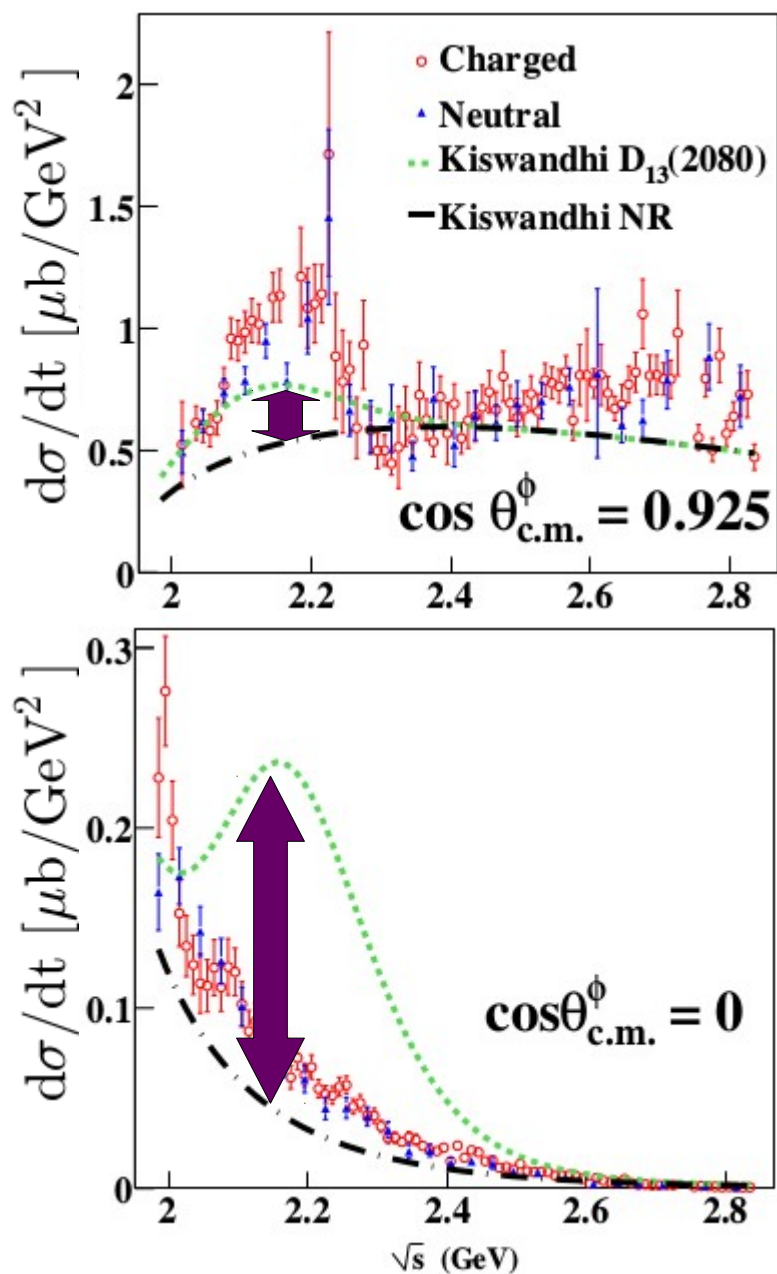


arXiv:1403.3730, Dey

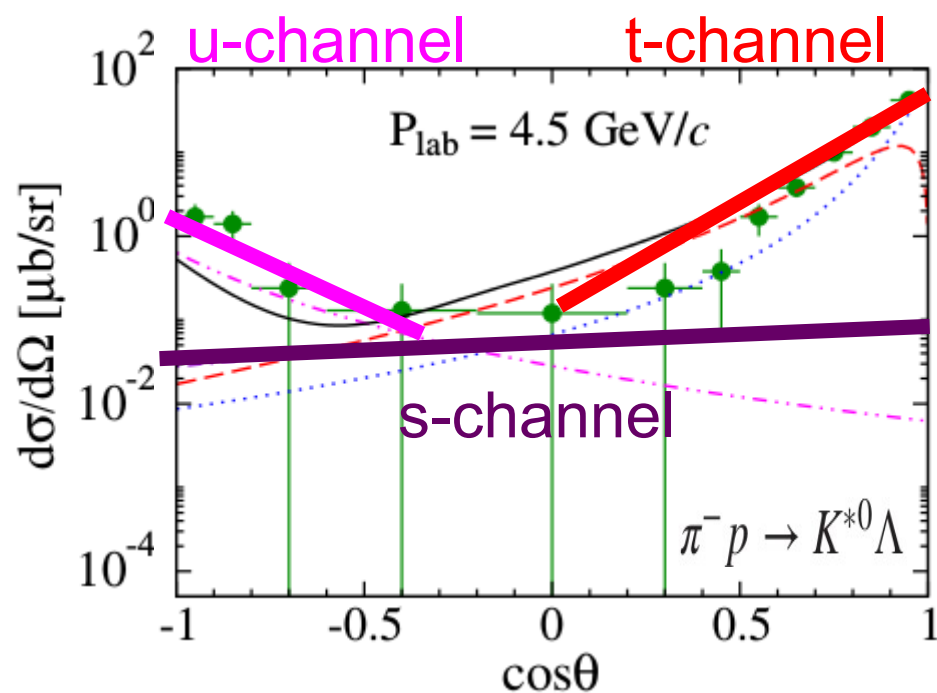


Kim et al, PRD92.094021 (2015)

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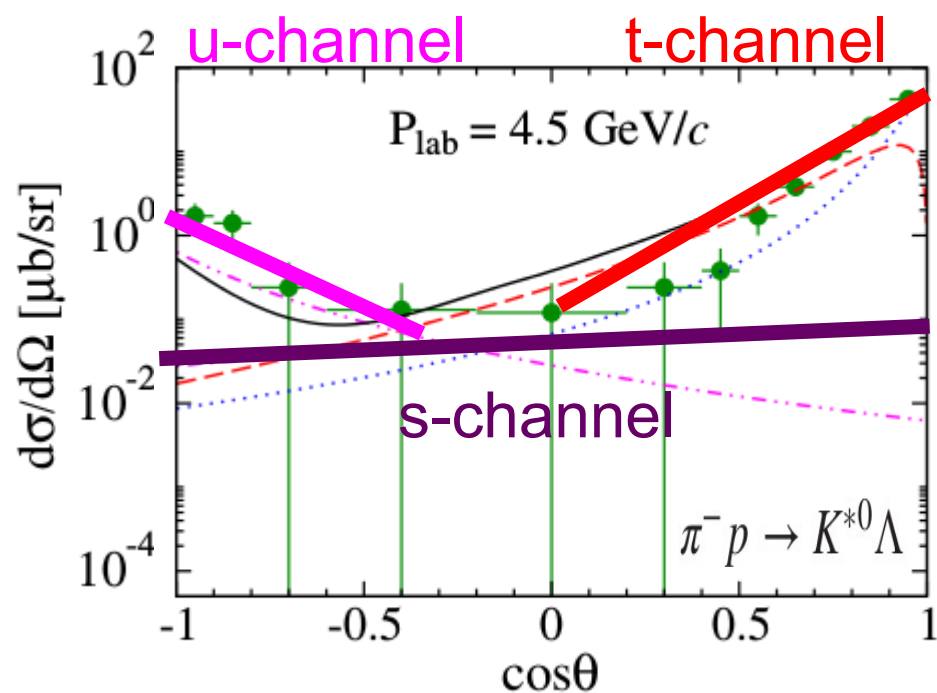
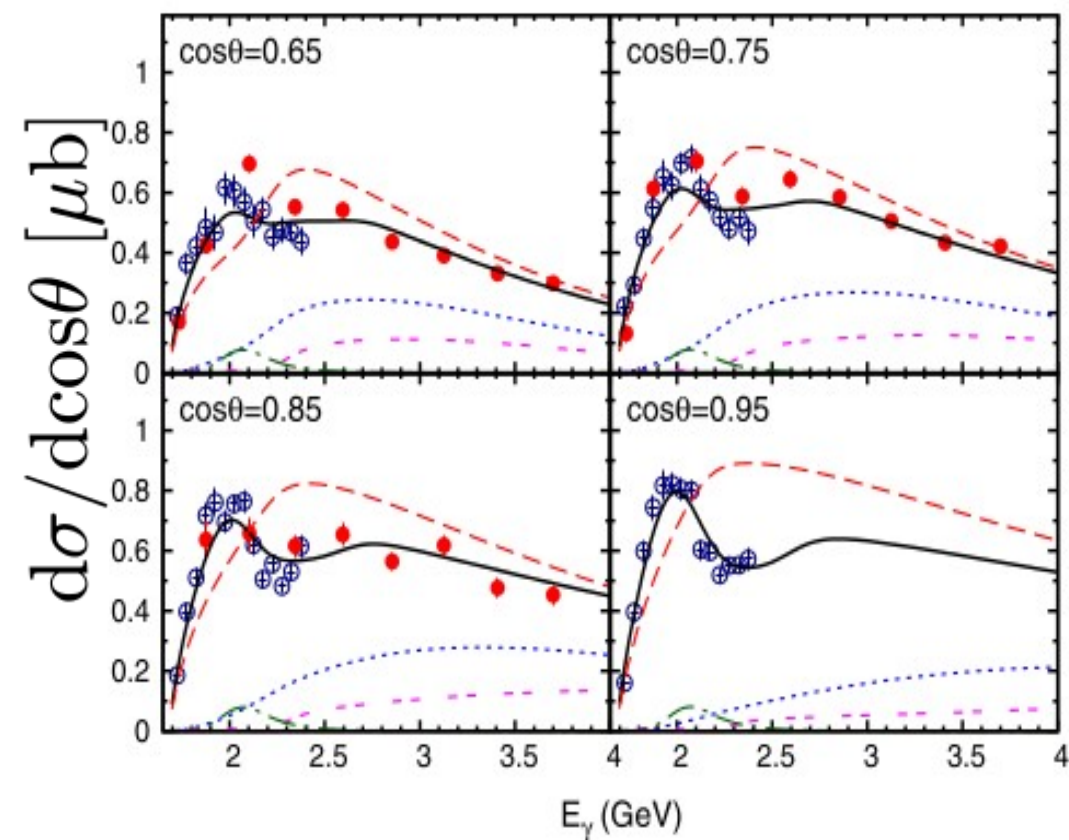


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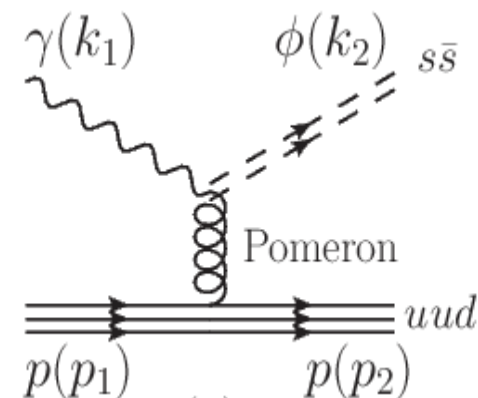
Kim et al, PRD92.094021 (2015)

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K \Lambda(1520)$$



- scattering amplitude:

$$\mathcal{M} = \varepsilon_\nu^* \bar{u}_{N'} \mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu} u_N \epsilon_\mu \quad \mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu} = -M(s, t) \Gamma^{\mu\nu}$$



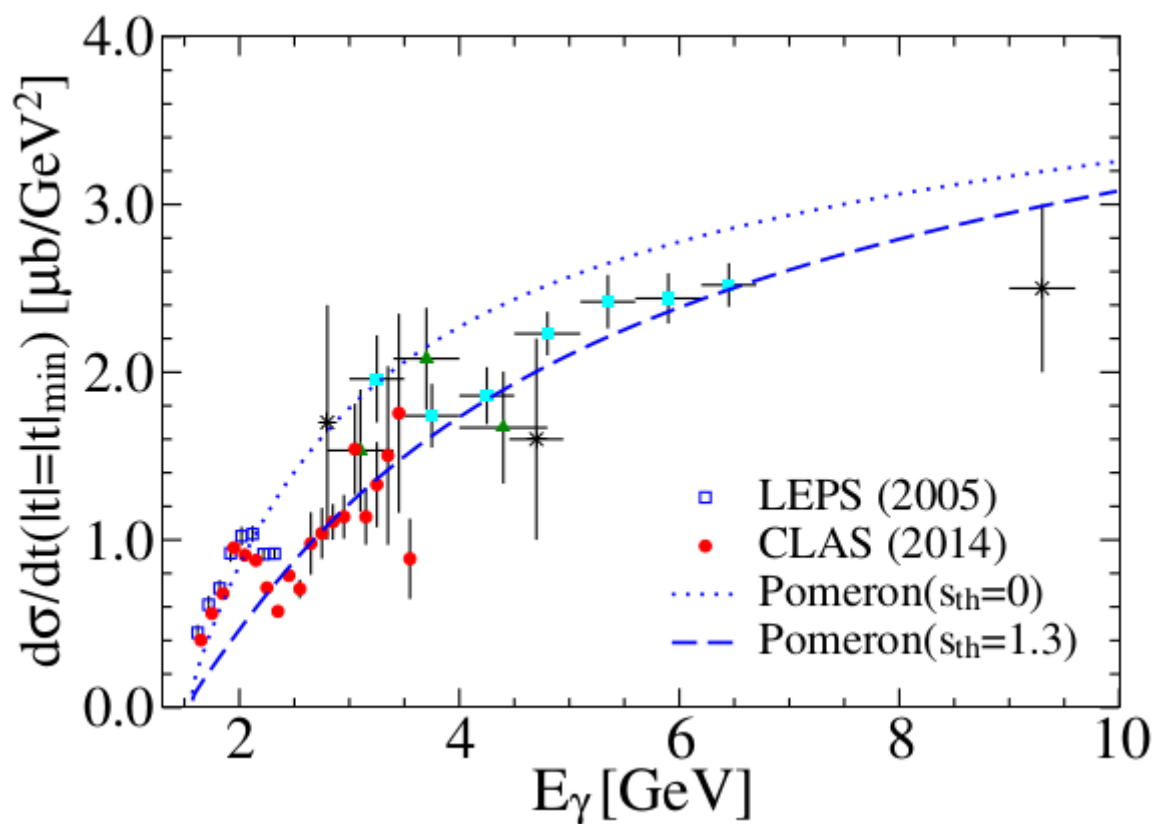
- transition operator:

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu} = \not{k}_1 \left(g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{k_2^\mu k_2^\nu}{k_2^2} \right) - \gamma^\mu \left(k_1^\nu - \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 k_2^\nu}{k_2^2} \right) - \left[k_2^\mu - \frac{k_1 \cdot k_2 (p_1^\mu + p_2^\mu)}{k_1 \cdot (p_1 + p_2)} \right] \left(\gamma^\nu - \frac{\not{k}_2 k_2^\nu}{k_2^2} \right)$$

- scalar function: $M(s, t) = C_P F_1(t) F_2(t) \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s - s_{\text{th}}}{s_P} \right)^{\alpha_P(t)} \exp \left[-\frac{i\pi}{2} \alpha_P(t) \right]$

- form factors: $F_1(t) = \frac{4M_N^2 - a_N^2 t}{(4M_N^2 - t)(1 - t/t_0)^2}, \quad F_2(t) = \frac{2\mu_0^2}{(1 - t/M_\phi^2)(2\mu_0^2 + M_\phi^2 - t)}$

	$\alpha_P(t)$	s_P [GeV ²]	s_{th} [GeV ²]	C_P	a_N^2	μ_0^2	t_0 [GeV ²]
Titov (2003)	1.08+0.25t	4	0	3.65	2.8	1.1	0.7
Titov (2007)	"	"	"	3.20	4	"	"
Kiswandhi (2012)	"	$(M_N + M_\phi)^2$	1.3	3.65	2.8	"	"



	$\alpha_P(t)$	s_P [GeV ²]	s_{th} [GeV ²]	C_P	a_N^2	μ_0^2	t_0 [GeV ²]
Titov (2003)	$1.08+0.25t$	4	0	3.65	2.8	1.1	0.7
Titov (2007)	"	"	"	3.20	4	"	"
Kiswandhi (2012)	"	$(M_N + M_\phi)^2$	1.3	3.65	2.8	"	"

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\phi P\gamma} &= g_{\phi P\gamma} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\mu A_\nu P \partial_\alpha \phi_\beta, & \mathcal{L}_{PNN} &= -ig_{PNN} \bar{N} \gamma_5 P N, \\ \mathcal{L}_{\phi S\gamma} &= g_{\phi S\gamma} A_{\mu\nu} S \phi^{\mu\nu}, & \mathcal{L}_{SNN} &= -g_{SNN} \bar{N} S N.\end{aligned}$$

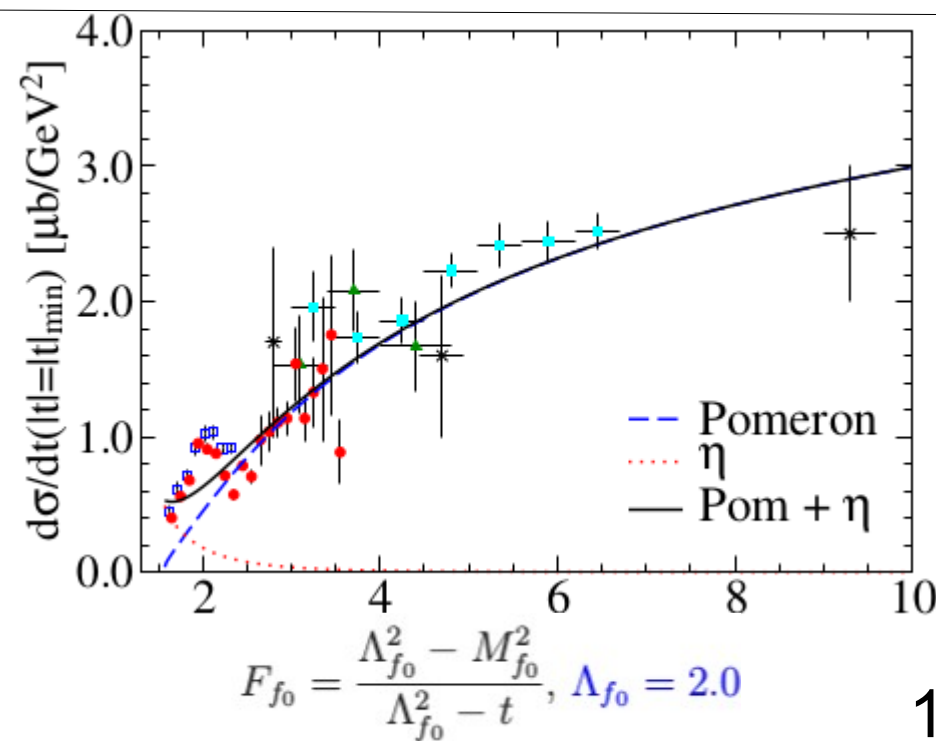
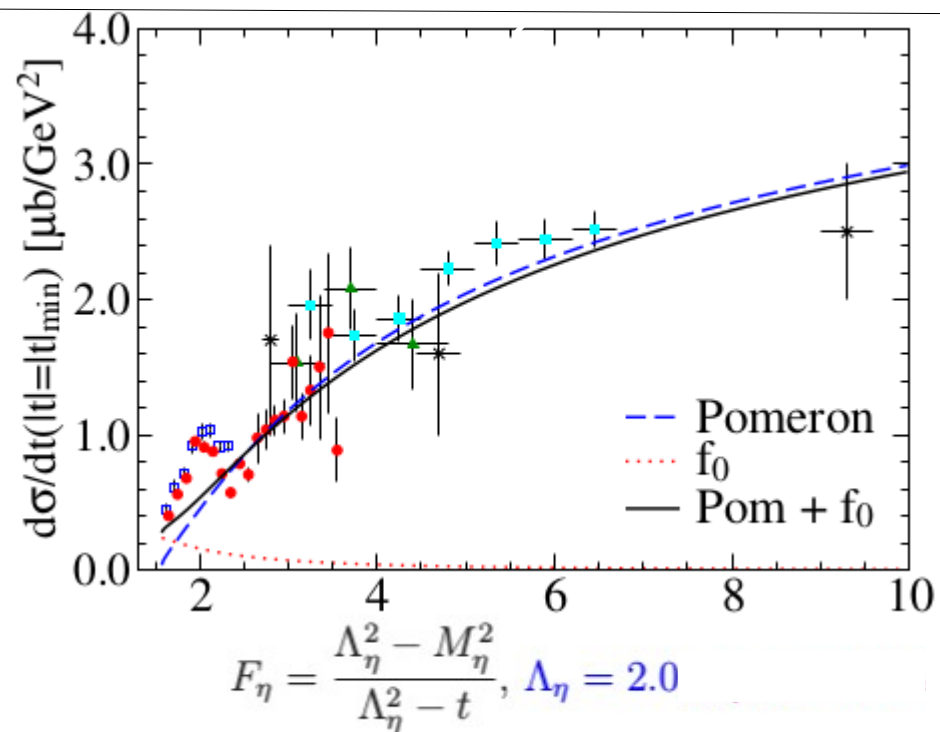
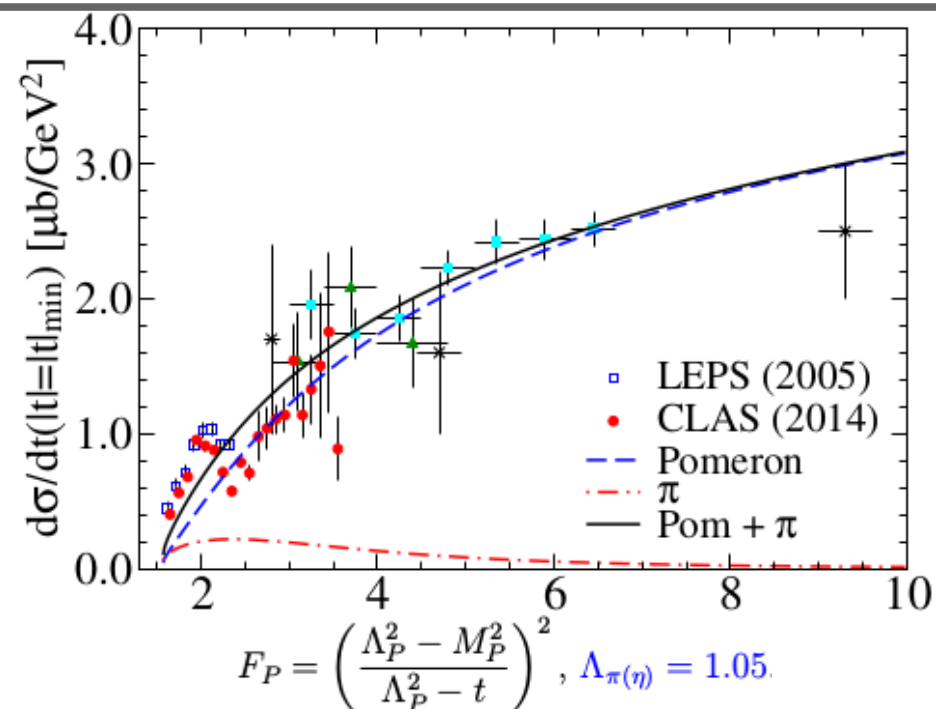
State	Fraction(Γ_i/Γ)	$g_{\phi P(S)\gamma}$
$\pi(139)$	$(1.27 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-3}$	-0.040
P $\eta(548)$	$(1.309 \pm 0.024) \times 10^{-2}$	-0.210
$\eta'(958)$	$(6.25 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-5}$	-0.217
S $f_0(980)$	$(3.22 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-4}$	0.727
$a_0(980)$	$(7.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-5}$	0.230

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\phi P\gamma} &= g_{\phi P\gamma} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\mu A_\nu P \partial_\alpha \phi_\beta, & \mathcal{L}_{PNN} &= -ig_{PNN} \bar{N} \gamma_5 P N, \\ \mathcal{L}_{\phi S\gamma} &= g_{\phi S\gamma} A_{\mu\nu} S \phi^{\mu\nu}, & \mathcal{L}_{SNN} &= -g_{SNN} \bar{N} S N.\end{aligned}$$

State	Fraction(Γ_i/Γ)	$g_{\phi P(S)\gamma}$
<u>$\pi(139)$</u>	$(1.27 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-3}$	-0.040
P <u>$\eta(548)$</u>	$(1.309 \pm 0.024) \times 10^{-2}$	-0.210
$\eta'(958)$	$(6.25 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-5}$	-0.217
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- scattering amplitude: $\mathcal{M} = \varepsilon_\nu^* \bar{u}_{N'} \mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu} u_N \epsilon_\mu \quad \mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu} = -M(s, t) \Gamma^{\mu\nu}$
- effective Lagrangians for $VV\xi$ interactions, $(V, \xi) \Rightarrow (0^+, 2^+)$ fields

$$\mathcal{L}_{0^+} = \frac{1}{4} g_{\alpha\beta} (\Lambda^{\alpha\beta} + \Lambda^{\beta\alpha}) \xi,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{2^+} = \frac{1}{4} (\Lambda^{\alpha\beta} + \Lambda^{\beta\alpha}) \xi_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{4} (\Lambda^{\alpha\beta} - \Lambda^{\beta\alpha}) \xi_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\Lambda^{\alpha\beta} = \partial_\mu V_1^\alpha \partial^\mu V_2^\beta + \partial^\alpha V_1^\mu \partial^\beta V_{2\mu} - \partial^\alpha V_1^\mu \partial_\mu V_2^\beta - \partial_\mu V_1^\alpha \partial^\beta V_2^\mu$$

- transition operator:

$$\Gamma_{0^+}^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} k_1 \cdot k_2 - k_1^\mu k_2^\nu,$$

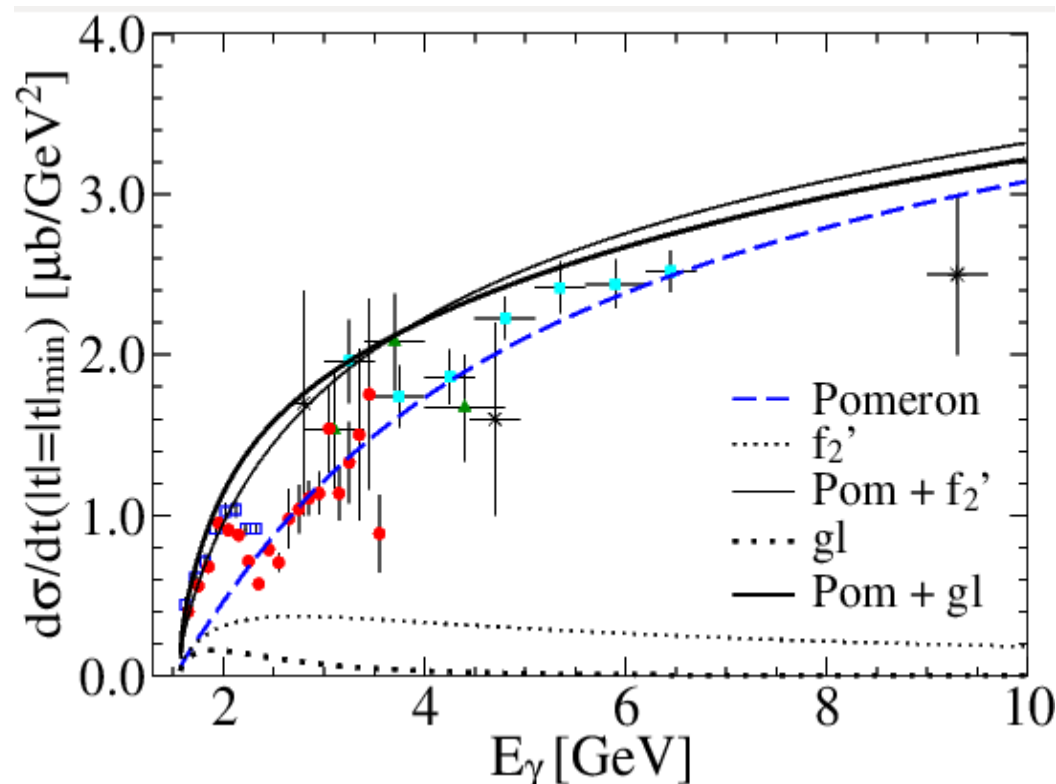
$$\Gamma_{2^+}^{\mu\nu} = \Gamma_{0^+}^{\mu\nu} - 2i\sigma_{\alpha\beta} [g^{\alpha\mu} g^{\beta\nu} k_1 \cdot k_2 + k_2^\alpha k_1^\beta g^{\mu\nu} + g^{\alpha\nu} k_2^\beta k_1^\mu + g^{\beta\nu} k_1^\alpha k_2^\nu]$$

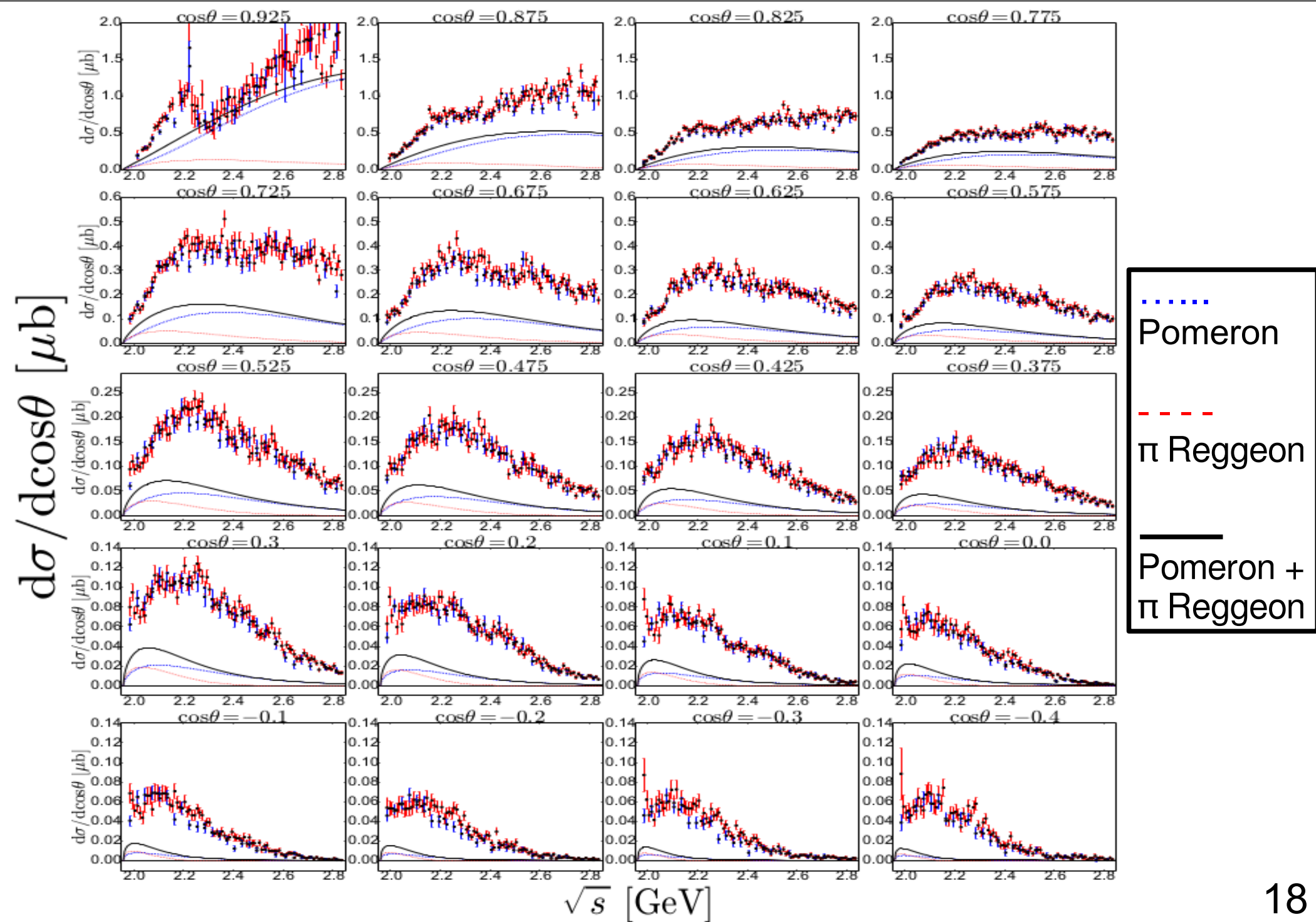
- scalar function:

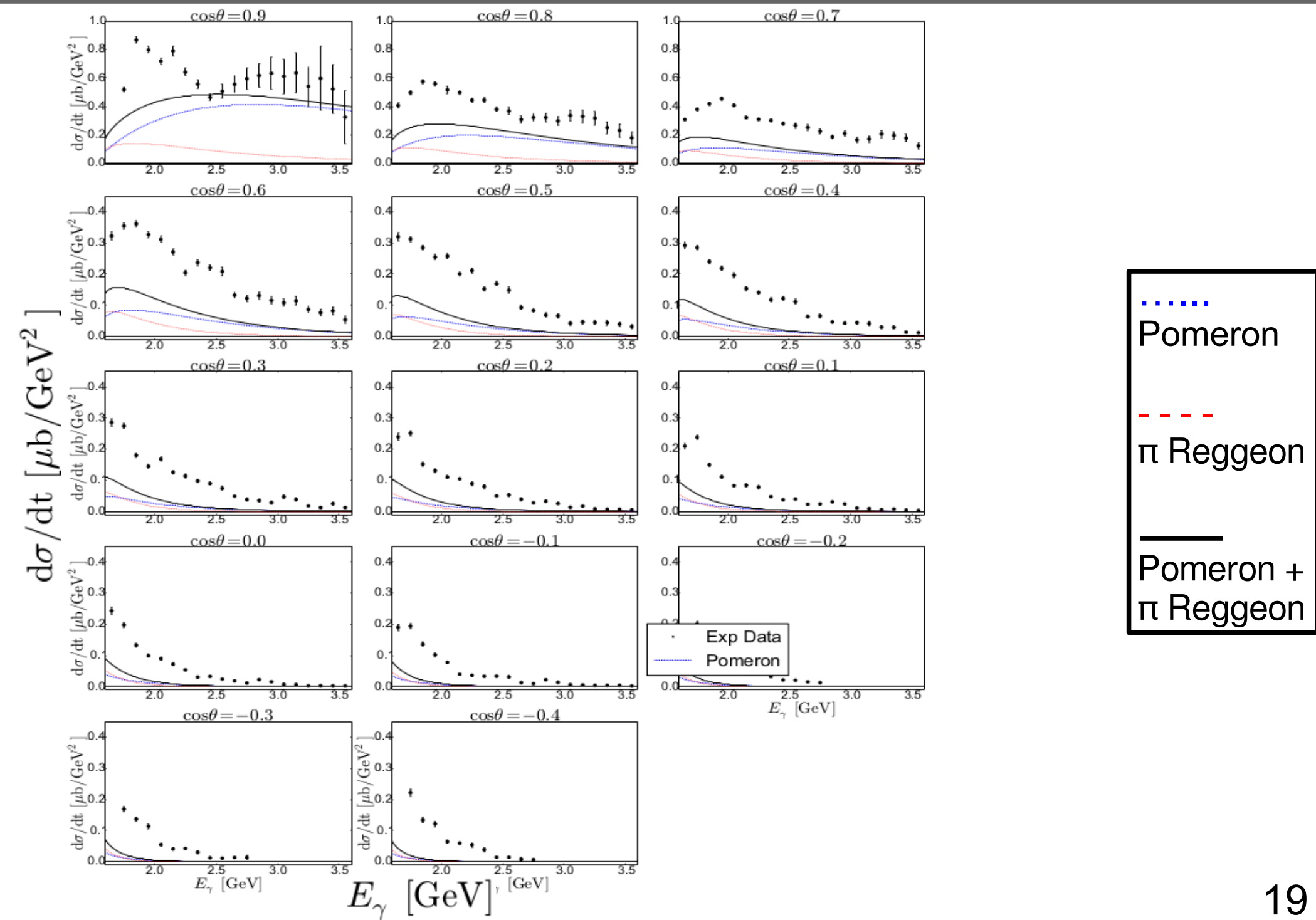
$$M(s, t) = C_R F_1(t) F_V(t) \frac{1}{N_R} \left(\frac{s}{s_R} \right)^{\alpha_R(t)} \times \frac{\eta_R}{2} (1 + e^{-i\pi\alpha_R(t)}) \Gamma(1 - \alpha_R(t) \alpha'_R)$$

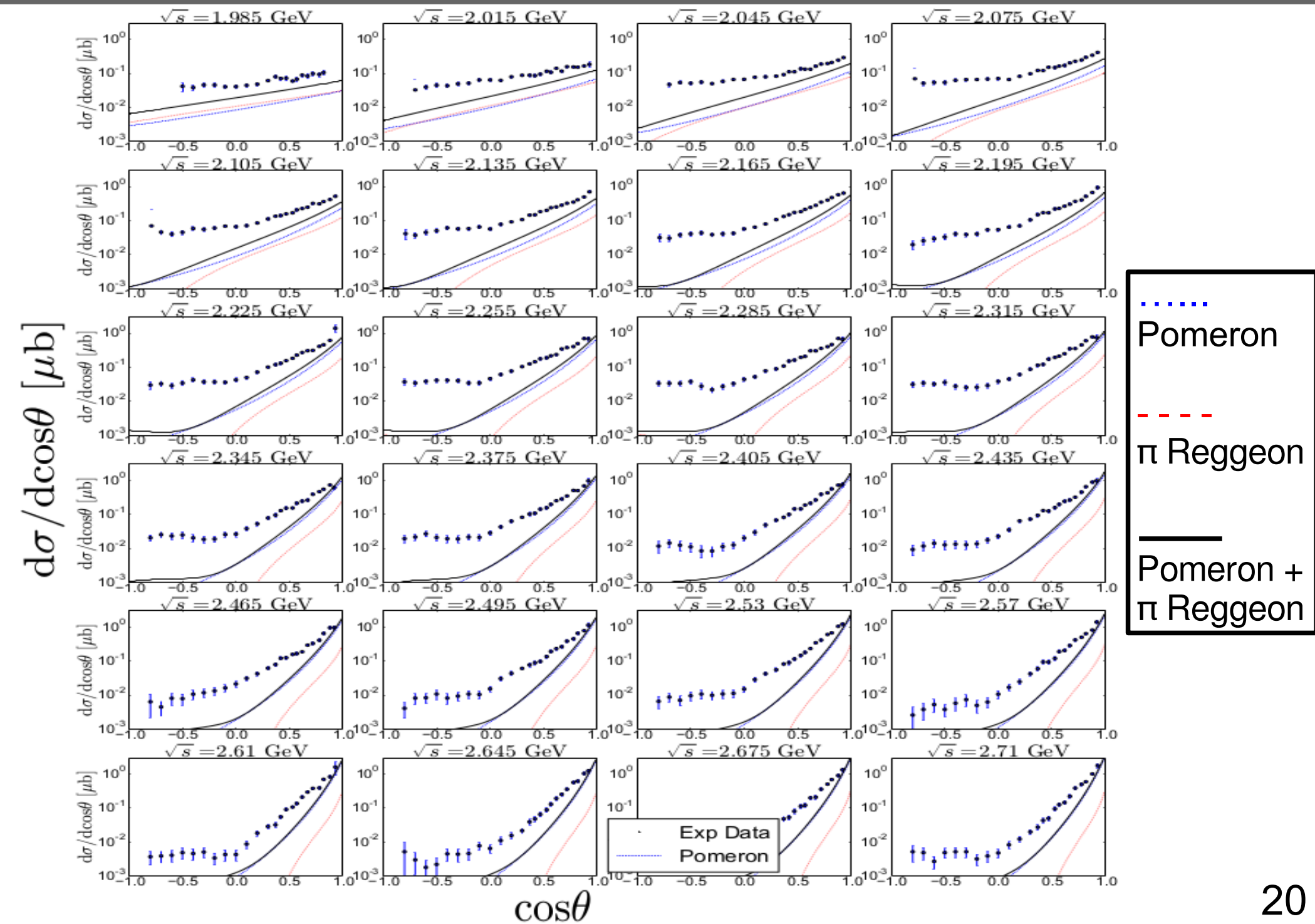
$$N_{0^+} \simeq M_N M_V^2, \quad \alpha_{gl} = -0.75 + 0.25t, \quad s_{gl} = \alpha_{gl}'^{-1}$$

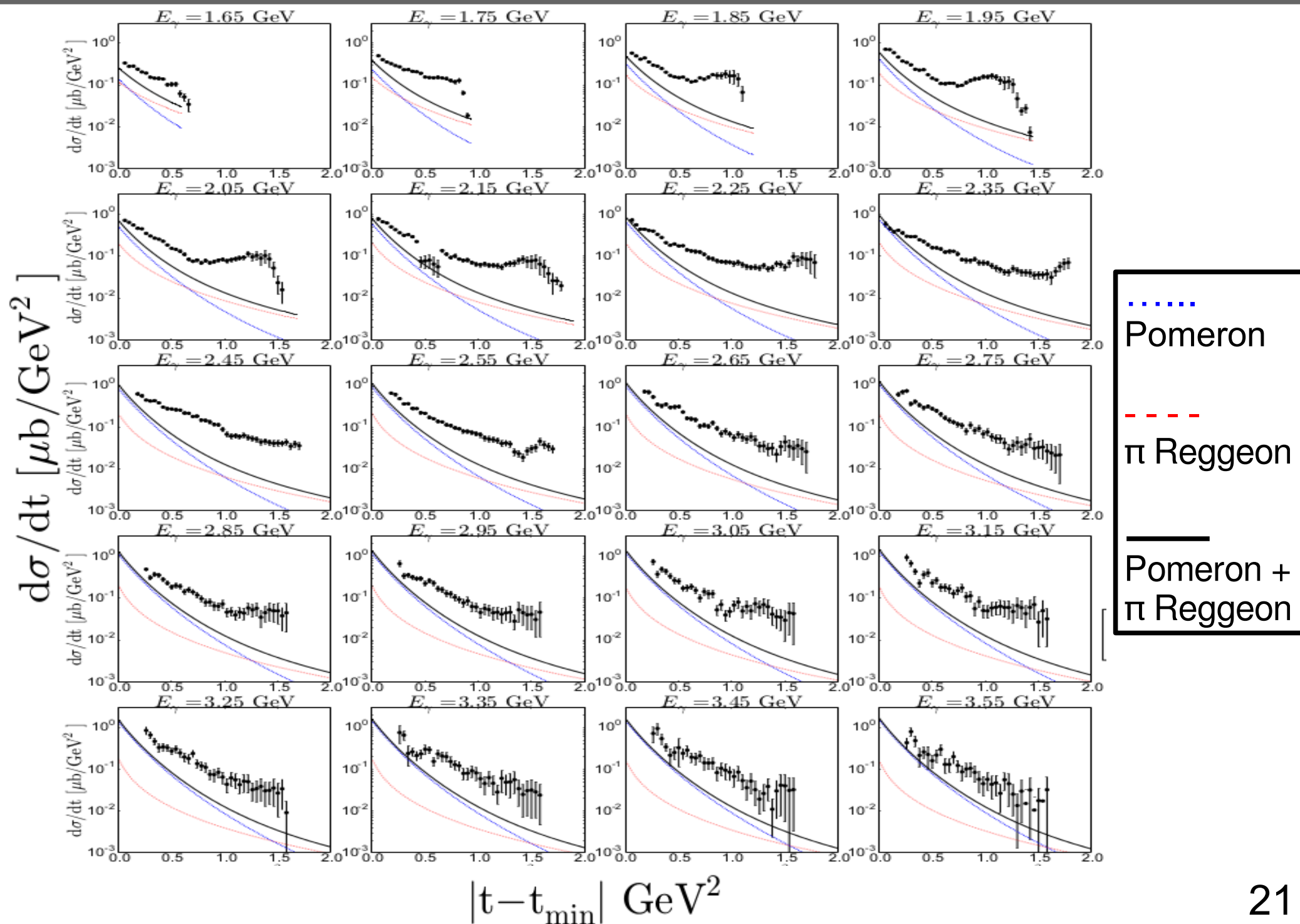
$$N_{2^+} \simeq 2s M_V, \quad \alpha_{f_2'} = 0.55 + 0.7t, \quad s_{f_2'} = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

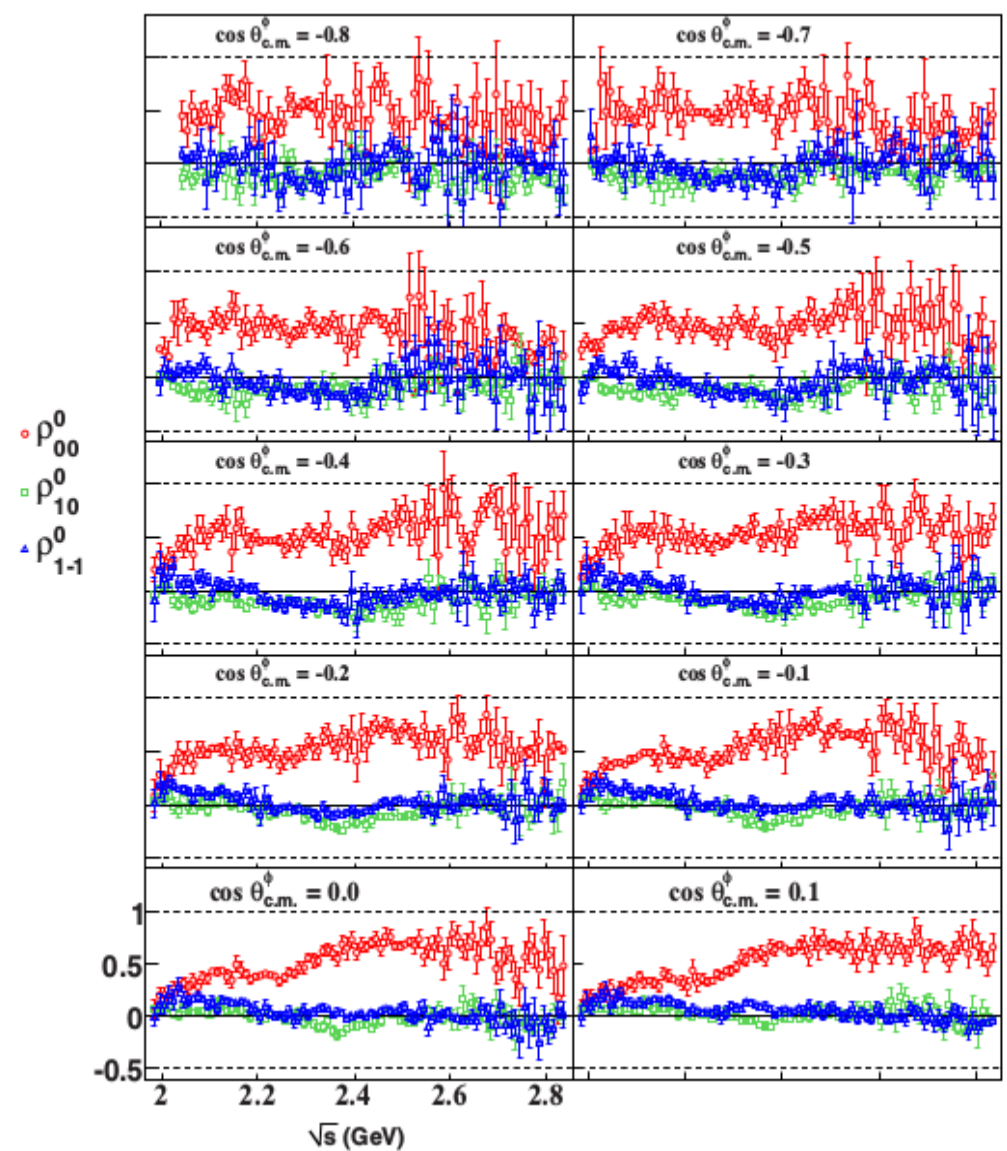
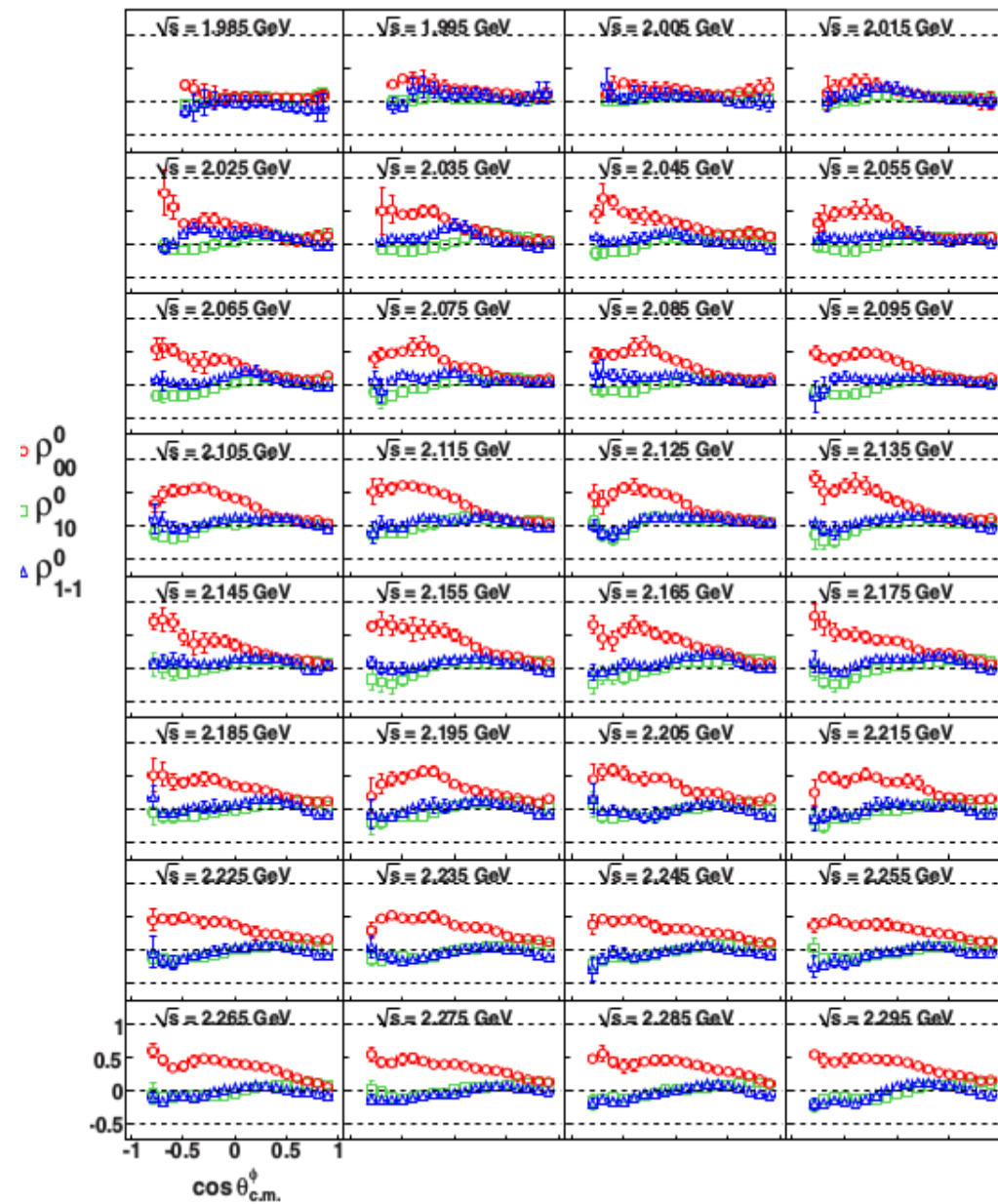












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- ◇ A bump structure is observed at both LEPS(2005) & CLAS(2014) Collaborations in forward angle region.
- ◇ N^* scenario may not be a correct answer for this description.
- ◇ Various contributions from t-channel exchanges are considered in addition to the dominant Pomeron exchange.
 - $\Rightarrow$ pseudoscalar meson (π, η)
 - $\Rightarrow$ scalar meson (σ, a_0, f_0)
 - $\Rightarrow$ glueball ($J^{\pi}=0^+, M_{gl}^2 \simeq 3 \text{ GeV}^2$)
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Thank you very much