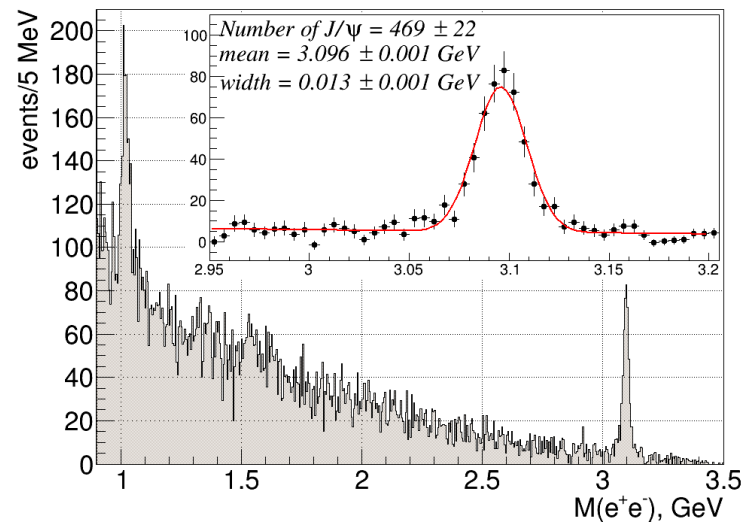
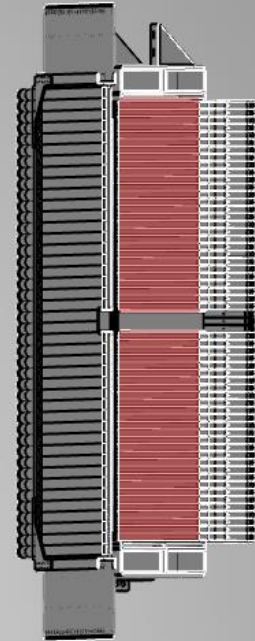
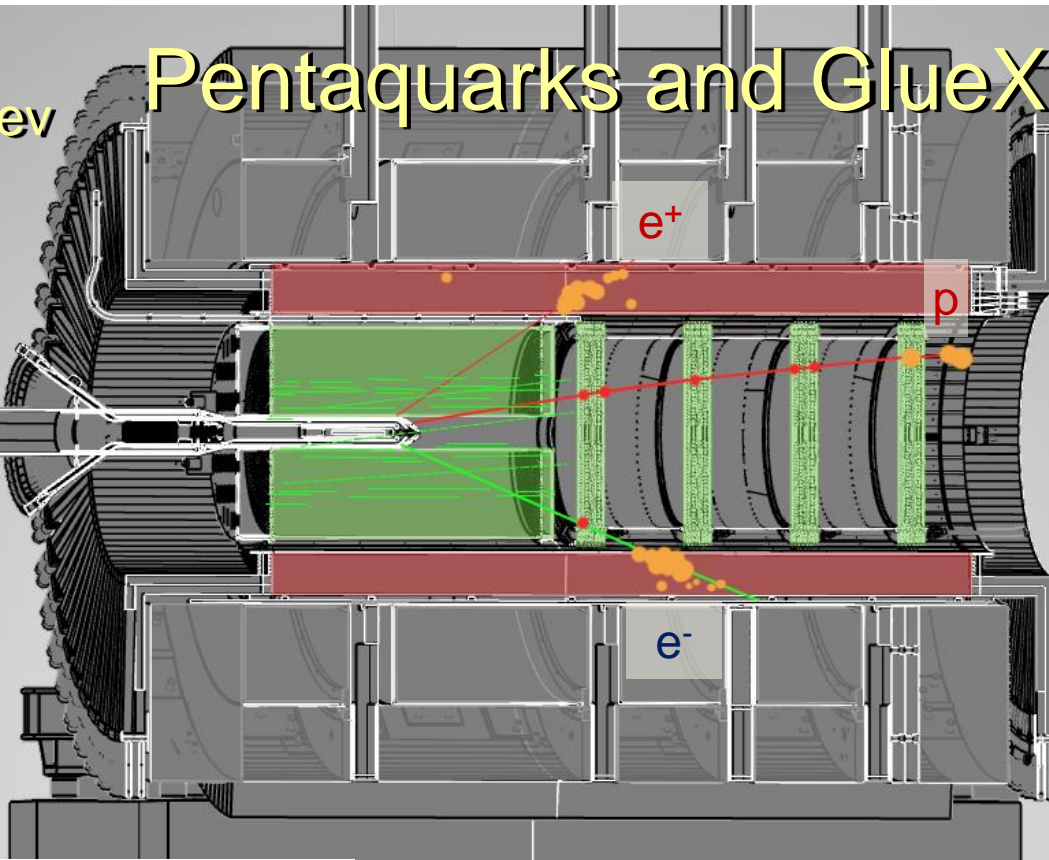
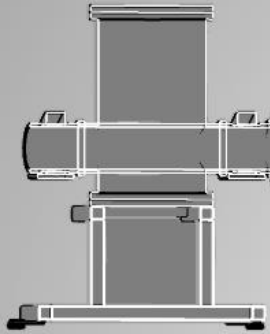


Pentaquarks and GlueX

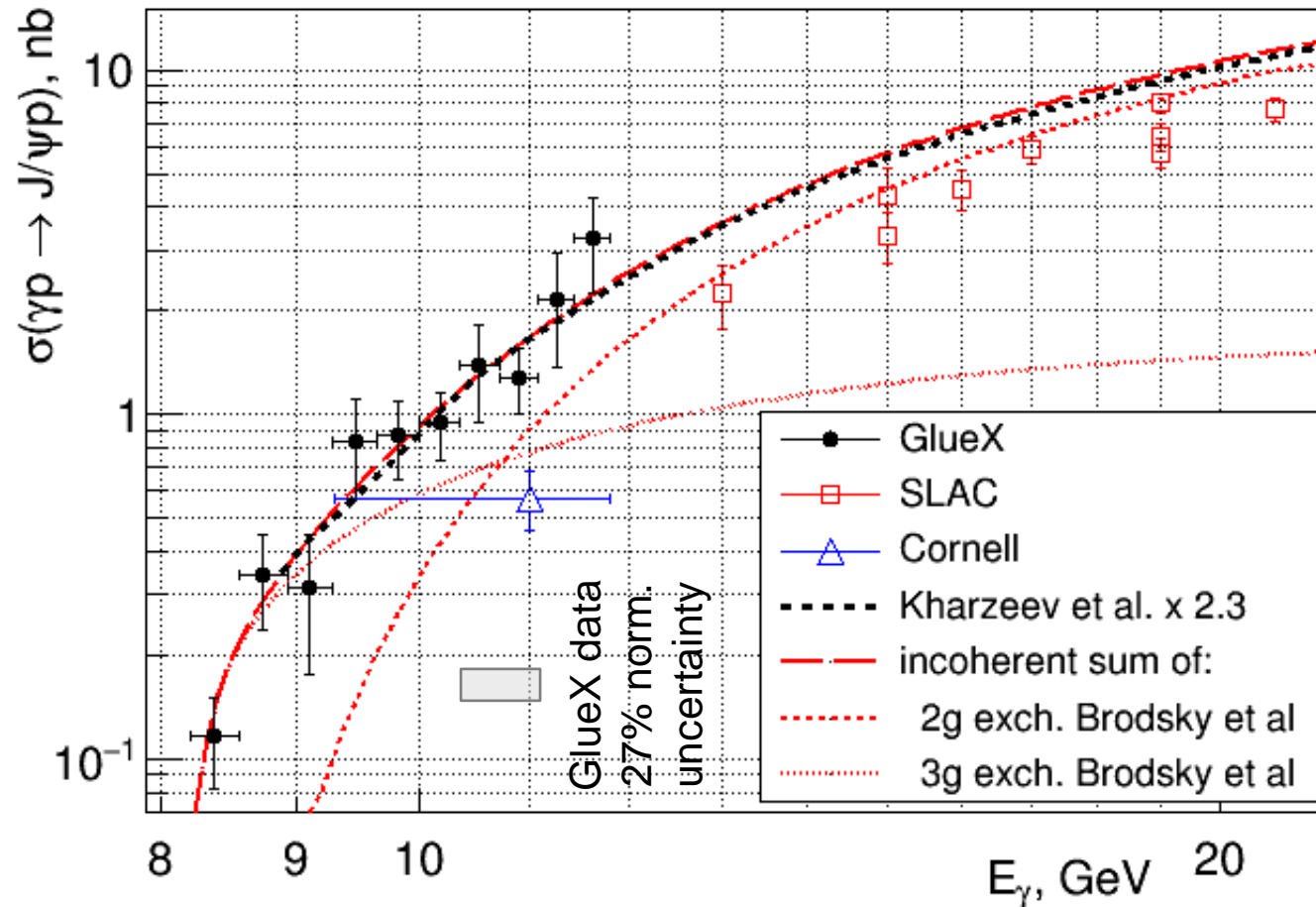
Lubomir Pentchev
for the GlueX
collaboration



GlueX collaboration:
“First measurement of near-threshold J/ψ exclusive
photoproduction off the proton”

arXiv:1905.10811 (May 26) submitted to PRL

J/ψ total cross-section



GlueX errors: quadratic sums of statistical and systematic ones

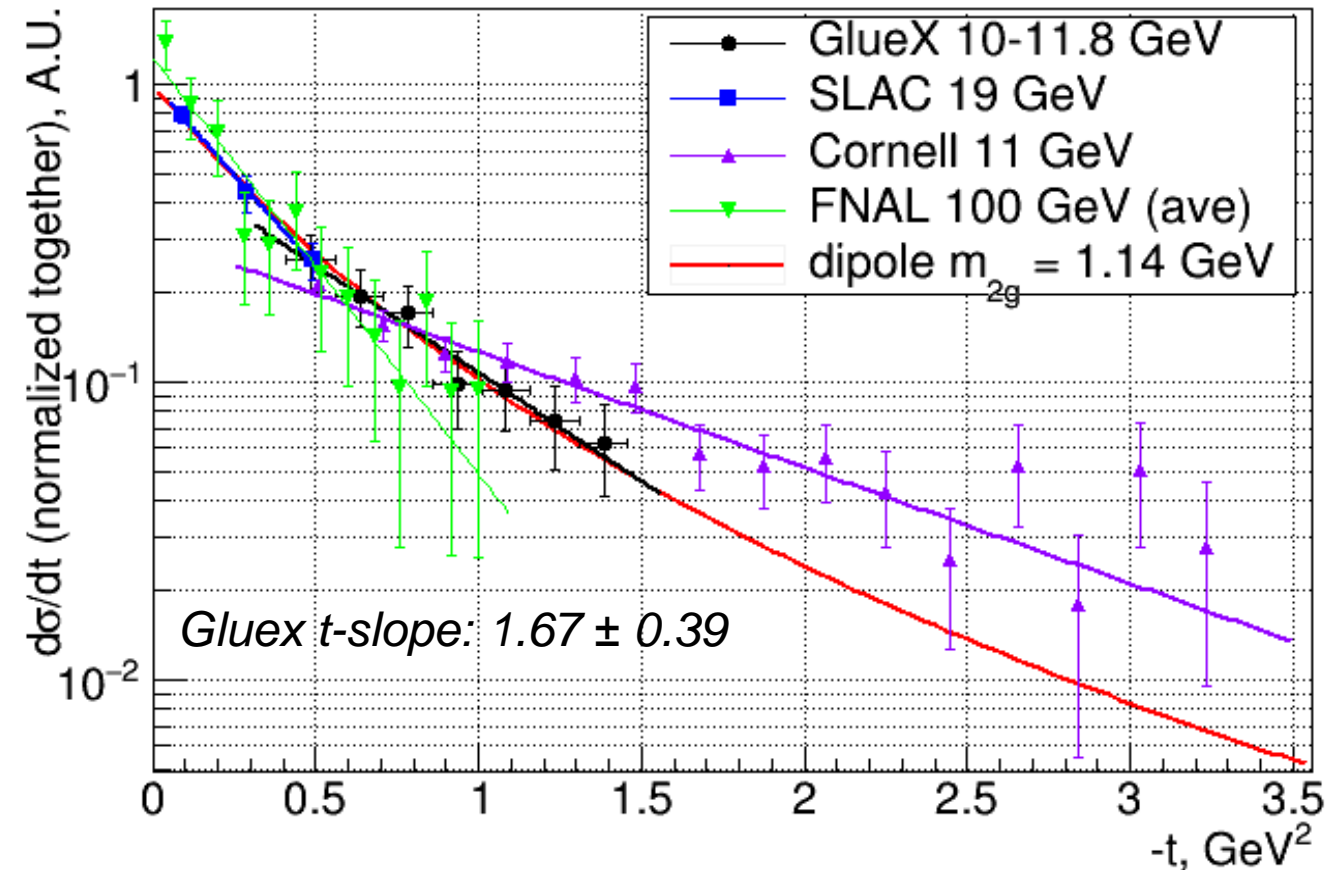
SLAC data: $\gamma d(p) \rightarrow J/\psi X$ calculated from $d\sigma/dt(t=t_{\min})$ using:
 $F^2(t) = 1/(1-t/m_{2g}^2)^4$
 $m_{2g} = 1.14$ GeV

Cornell data: $\gamma Be \rightarrow J/\psi X$

- Brodsky et al.: $\sigma(E_\gamma)$ depending on number of hard-gluons exchanged.
- Kharzeev et al.: real part of the amplitude dominates, contains scale anomaly term related to the mass of the proton arising from gluons.

GlueX data falls toward threshold less steeply than 2g exchange model

J/ψ differential cross-section and proton gluonic FF



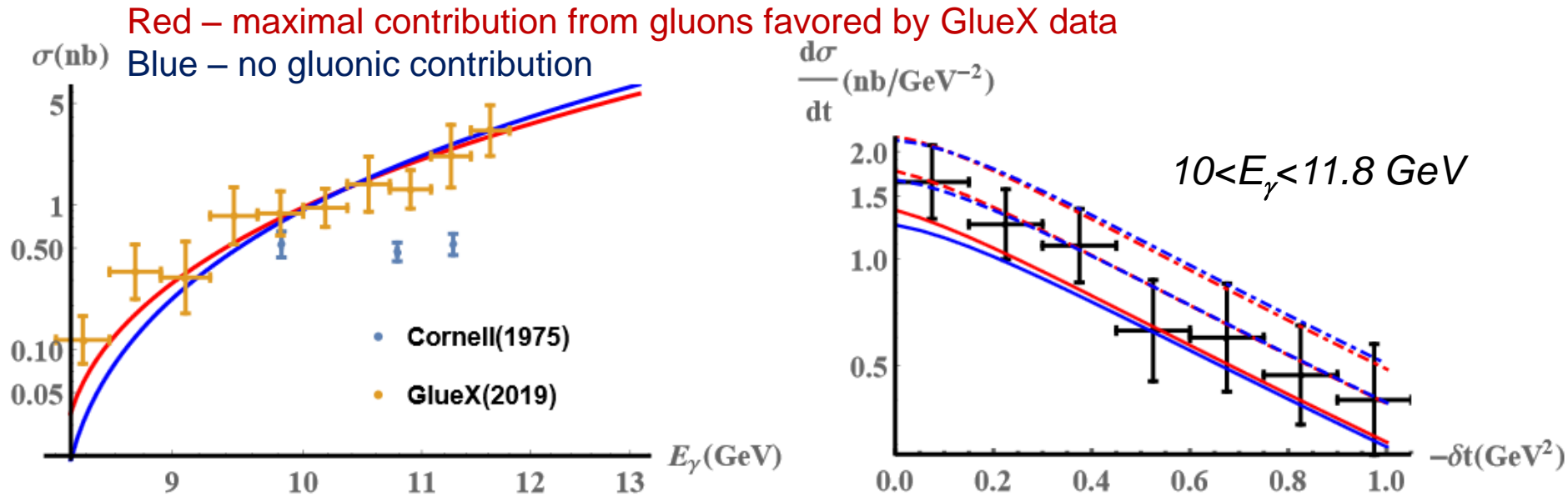
Using VMD ($\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi$) one can study $J/\psi p \rightarrow J/\psi p$ and the gluonic form factor (dipole form in analogy with the e.-m. FF):

$$F(t) \sim 1/(1 - t/m_0^2)^2$$

Frankfurt and Strikman
PRD66 (2002)

	e.m. FF	gluonic FF
reaction	$ep \rightarrow ep$	$J/\psi p \rightarrow J/\psi p$
transverse size of probe	0	$\ll 1 \text{ fm}$
effective mass scale m_0	0.84 GeV (vector meson)	$\sim 1.1 \text{ GeV}$ (two-gluon mass)

Near-threshold J/ψ cross-sections and gluonic contribution to the mass of the proton



Y. Hatta, A. Rajan, and D.-L. Yang, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.00894>:

Proton gluonic FF: “..these are nothing but the gravitational form factors A_g, B_g, C_g, \bar{C}_g ”

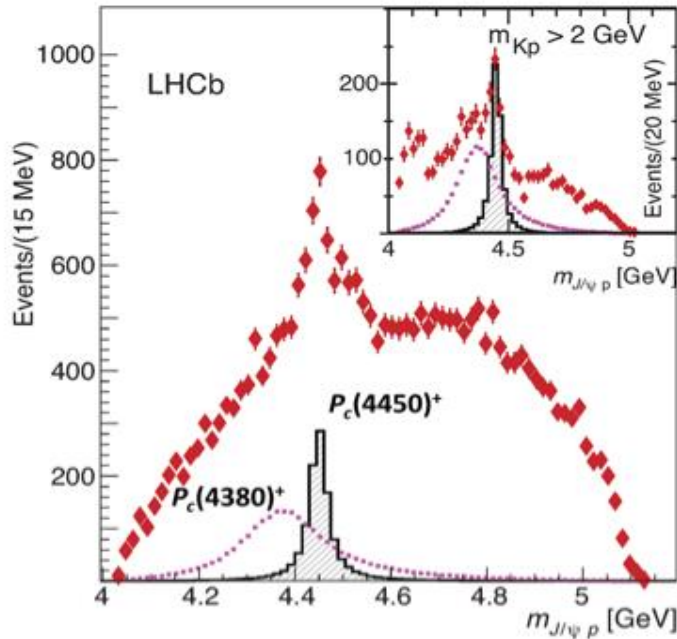
$$\begin{aligned} \langle P' | (T_g)^\mu | P \rangle &= \langle P' | \left(\frac{\beta(g)}{2g} F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu} + m \gamma_m \bar{\psi} \psi \right) | P \rangle \\ &= \bar{u}(P') \left[A_g M + \frac{B_g}{4M} \Delta^2 - 3 \frac{\Delta^2}{M} C_g + 4 \bar{C}_g M \right] u(P) \end{aligned}$$

A_g, B_g, C_g were recently calculated on lattice:

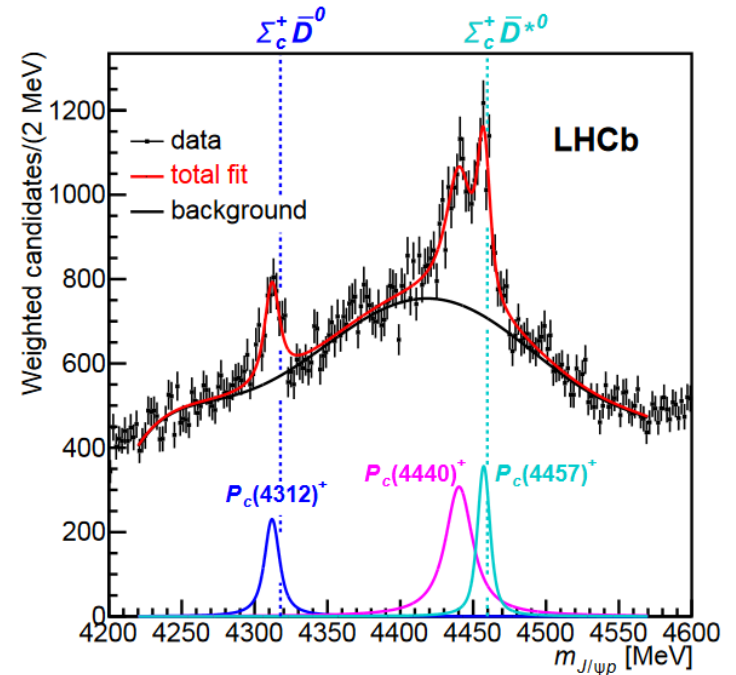
P. E. Shanahan and W. Detmold, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.04626>

LHCb pentaquarks

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$$



Phys. Rev. Lett., 115,072001 (2015)



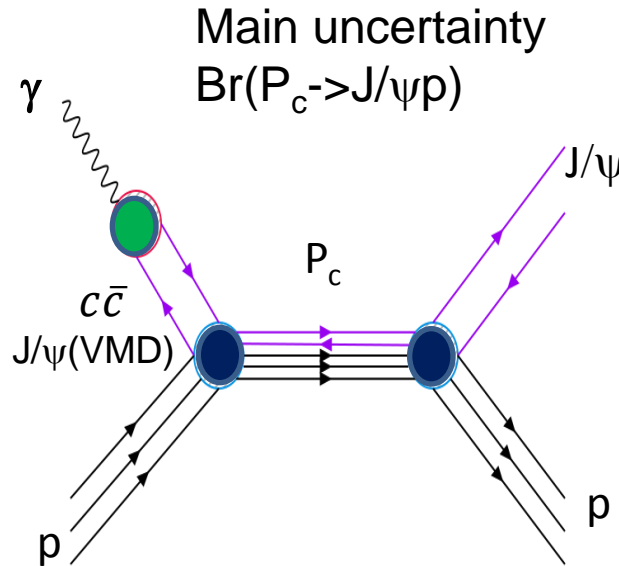
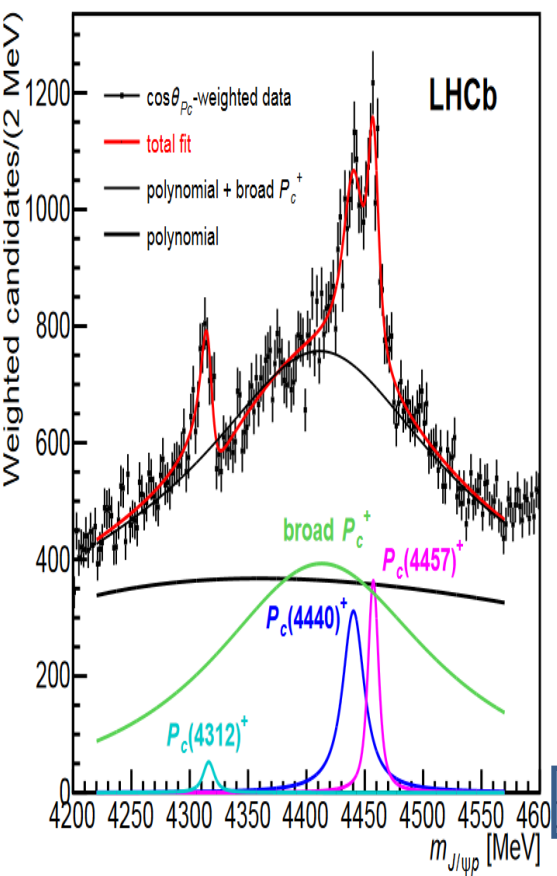
Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 222001 (2019)

- J^P of P_c states not determined yet
- Molecules (most likely), but compact states or rescattering effects not excluded

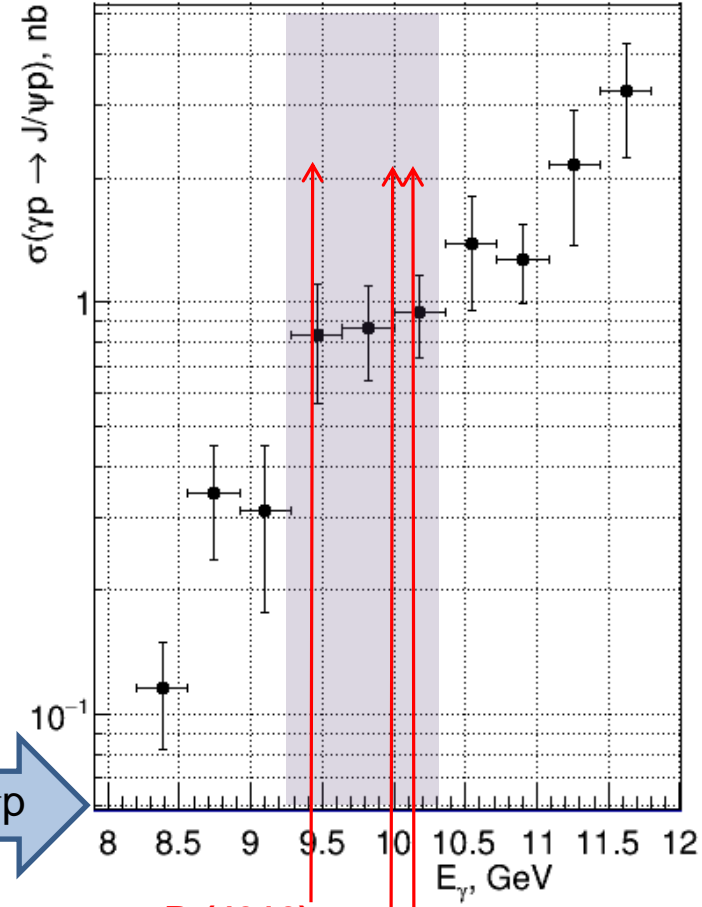
State	M [MeV]	Γ [MeV]	(95% CL)	\mathcal{R} [%]
$P_c(4312)^+$	$4311.9 \pm 0.7^{+6.8}_{-0.6}$	$9.8 \pm 2.7^{+3.7}_{-4.5}$	(< 27)	$0.30 \pm 0.07^{+0.34}_{-0.09}$
$P_c(4440)^+$	$4440.3 \pm 1.3^{+4.1}_{-4.7}$	$20.6 \pm 4.9^{+8.7}_{-10.1}$	(< 49)	$1.11 \pm 0.33^{+0.22}_{-0.10}$
$P_c(4457)^+$	$4457.3 \pm 0.6^{+4.1}_{-1.7}$	$6.4 \pm 2.0^{+5.7}_{-1.9}$	(< 20)	$0.53 \pm 0.16^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$

LHCb pentaquarks and J/ψ photo-production

- If LHCb pentaquarks exist they should be seen in s-channel photoproduction (free of rescattering effects in the final state):



LHCb P_c related to $\gamma p \rightarrow P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$



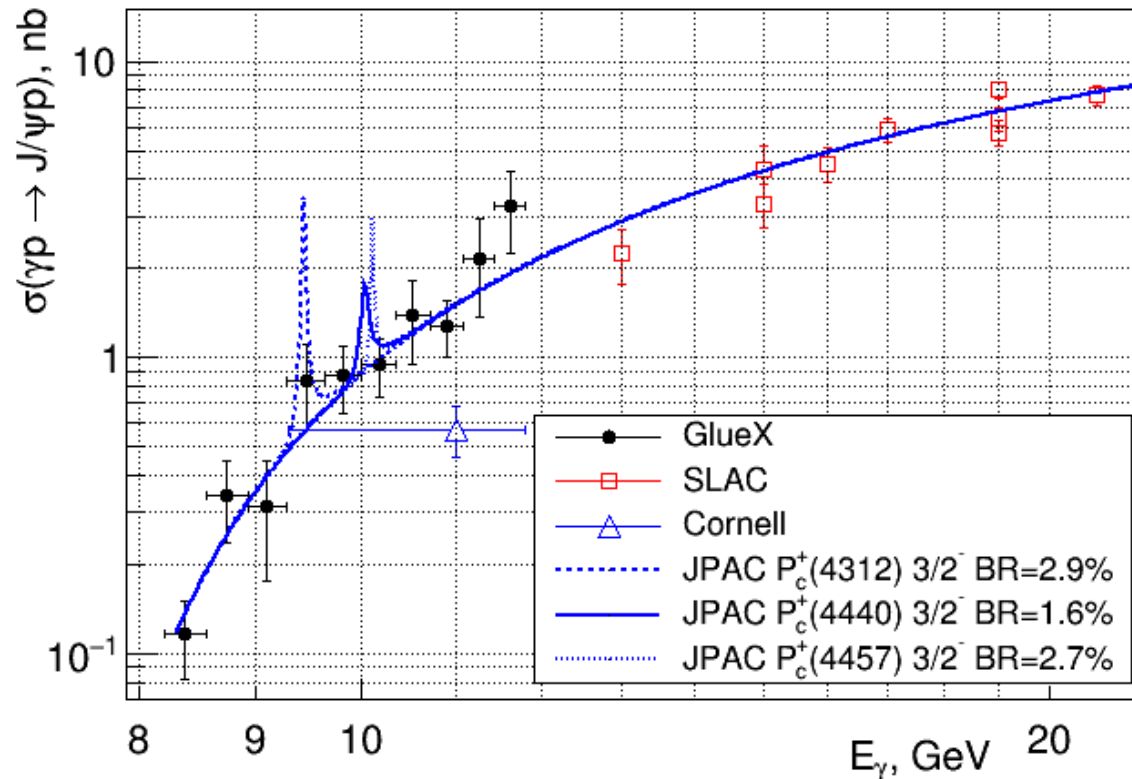
$P_c(4312)$

$P_c(4440)$

$P_c(4457)$

- V.Kubarovsky and M.B.Voloshin, PRD 92.031502 (2015).*
- M.Karliner and J.Rosner, arXiv: PLB 752, 329 (2016).*
- A.Blin, C.Fernandez-Ramirez, A.Jackura, V.Mathieu, V.Mokeev, A.Pilloni, and A.Szczepaniak, PRD 94,034002 (2016).*

J/ψ cross-section: model-dependent upper limits



Assuming:

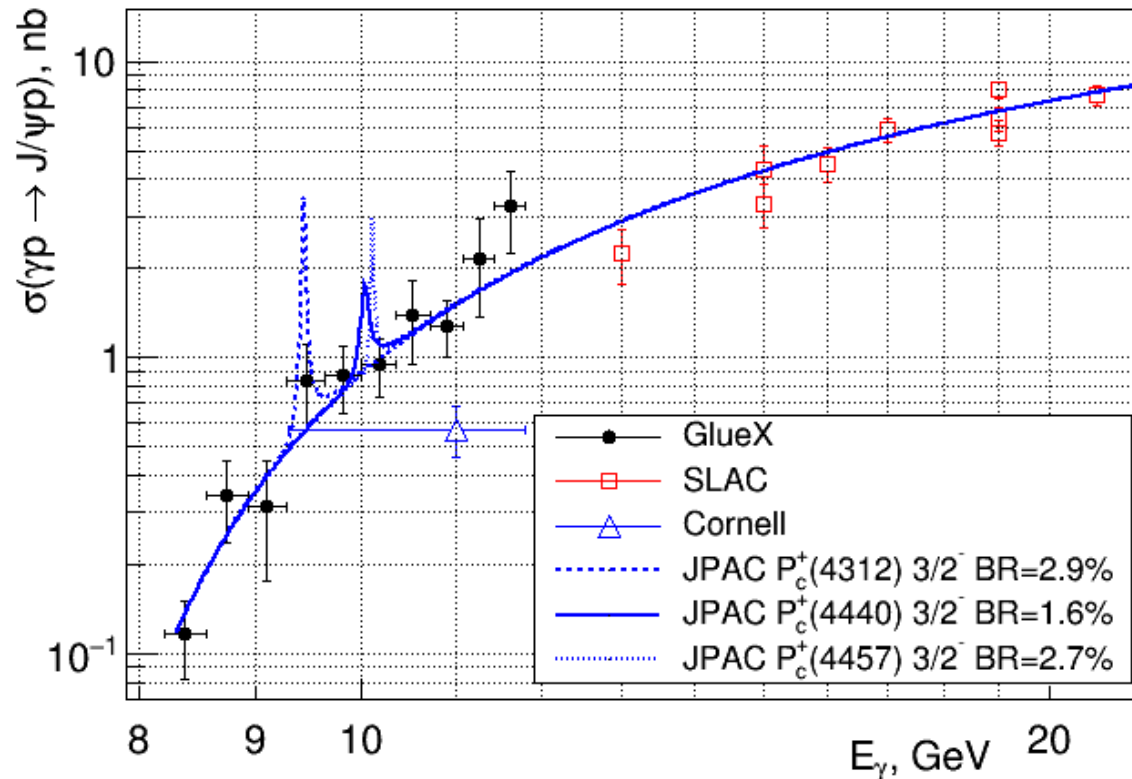
- all P_c independent $J^P = 3/2^-$
- s-channel model:

$$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p) \approx 0.35 \mu\text{b} \text{ Br}^2(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p) (2J+1)$$
- JPAC model for t-channel:
 Pomeron and tensor part extracted at high energies

	$\mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ Upper Limits, %		$\sigma_{\text{max}} \times \mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ Upper Limits, nb	
	p.t.p. only	total	p.t.p. only	total
$P_c^+(4312)$	2.9	4.6	3.7	4.6
$P_c^+(4440)$	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.8
$P_c^+(4457)$	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.9

Upper limits at 90% confidence level

J/ψ cross-section: model-dependent upper limits



Assuming:

- all P_c independent ($J^P = 3/2^-$)
- s-channel model:

$$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p) \approx 0.35 \mu\text{b} \text{ Br}^2(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p) (2J+1)$$
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	$\mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ Upper Limits, %		$\sigma_{\text{max}} \times \mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ Upper Limits, nb	
	p.t.p only	total	p.t.p only	total
$P_c^+(4312)$	2.9	4.6	3.7	4.6
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$P_c^+(4457)$	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.9

Upper limits at 90% confidence level

Br($P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$) calculations: pentaquark models

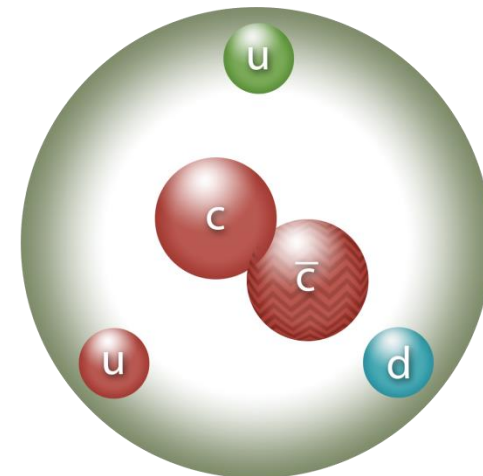
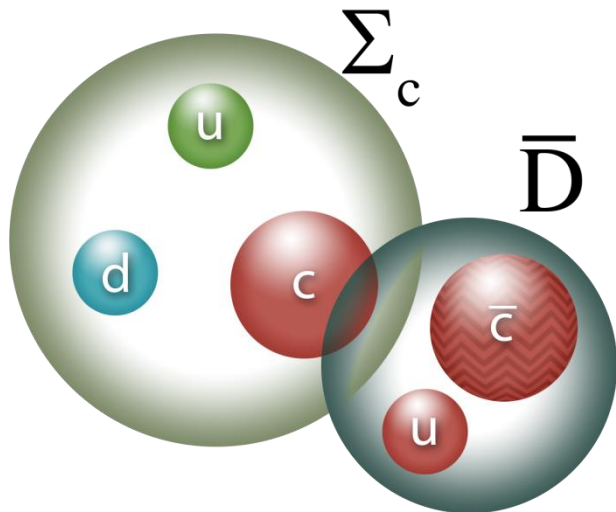
model	Γ_{P_c} , MeV	$\Gamma_{J/\psi p}$, MeV	$\mathcal{B}(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p)$	J^P	reference
molecular (OPE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$	21.7 (4450)	0.03 (4450)	0.14% (4450)	1/2 ⁻ (4312) 1/2 ⁻ (4440) 3/2 ⁻ (4457)	M.Eides and V.Petrov Phys.Rev.D98, 114037
hadro- charmonium	– (4312) 44.8 (4440) 16.2 (4457)	suppr.(4312) 11 (4440) 11 (4457)	suppr. (4312) 25% (4440) 68% (4457)	1/2 ⁺ (4312) 1/2 ⁻ (4440) 3/2 ⁻ (4457)	same as above and M.Eides, V.Petrov M.Polyakov,arXiv:1904.1161
compact diquark	–	suppressed	suppressed	3/2 ⁻ (4312) 3/2 ⁺ (4440) 5/2 ⁺ (4457)	A.Ali, A.Parkhomenko Phys.Lett.B793, 365
molecular (ERE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$	9.8* (4312) 20.6* (4440) 6.4* (4457)	6.5 16.3 3.5	66% 79% 55%	1/2 ⁻ (4312) 1(3)/2 ⁻ (4440) 1(3)/2 ⁻ (4457)	Z.-H. Guo and J.Oller Phys.Lett.B793, 144
molecular (DSE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$	15.2 (4306) 23.4 (4453) 3.0(4453)	4** 18** 2**	26% 77% 67%	1/2 ⁻ (4306) 1/2 ⁻ (4453) 3/2 ⁻ (4453)	C.Xiao, J.Nieves, E.Oset, arxiv:1904.01296 Phys.Rev.D88, 056012

* The total width measured by LHCb has been used.

** The width calculated from coupling constants.

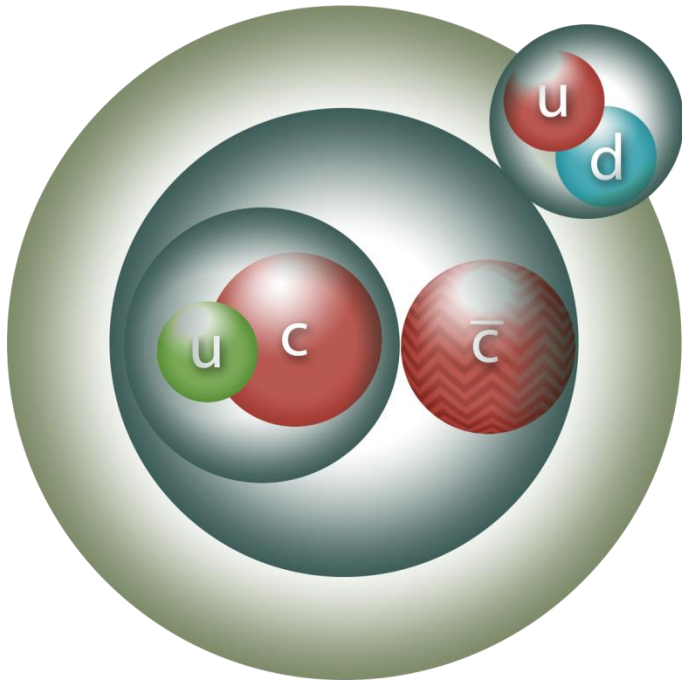
Br($P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$) calculations: molecular vs hadrocharmonium

model	Γ_{P_c} , MeV	$\Gamma_{J/\psi p}$, MeV	$\mathcal{B}(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p)$	J^P	reference
molecular (OPE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^*$	21.7 (4450)	0.03 (4450)	0.14% (4450)	$1/2^-$ (4312)	M.Eides and V.Petrov Phys.Rev.D98, 114037
				$1/2^-$ (4440)	
				$3/2^-$ (4457)	
hadro- charmonium	$-$ (4312)	suppr.(4312)	suppr. (4312)	$1/2^+$ (4312)	same as above
	44.8 (4440)	11 (4440)	25% (4440)	$1/2^-$ (4440)	and M.Eides, V.Petrov
	16.2 (4457)	11 (4457)	68% (4457)	$3/2^-$ (4457)	M.Polyakov, arXiv:1904.1161



Br($P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$) calculations: compact diquark

compact diquark	-	suppressed	suppressed	$3/2^-$ (4312)	A.Ali, A.Parkhomenko
				$3/2^+$ (4440)	Phys.Lett.B793, 365
				$5/2^+$ (4457)	



Diquarks in color anti-triplet states

The bound-state effect in (u \bar{c})-diquark reduces the probability to form $c\bar{c}$ -state

Br($P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$) calculations: pentaquark models

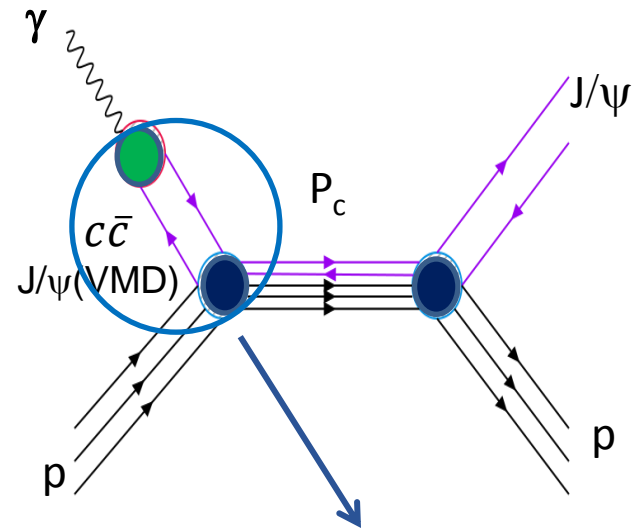
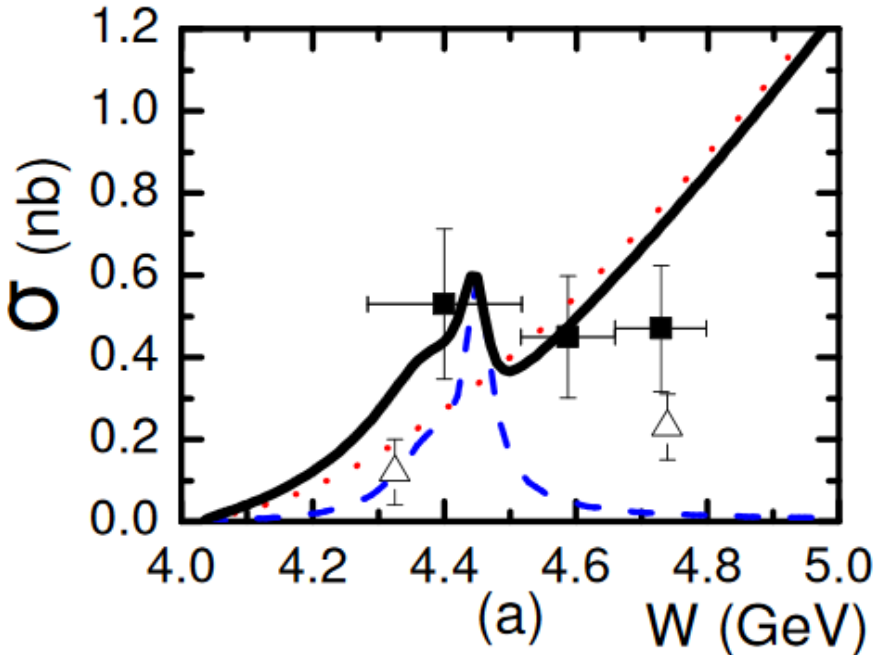
model	Γ_{P_c} , MeV	$\Gamma_{J/\psi p}$, MeV	$\mathcal{B}(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p)$	J^P	reference
molecular (OPE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$	21.7 (4450)	0.03 (4450)	0.14% (4450)	1/2 ⁻ (4312)	M.Eides and V.Petrov
				1/2 ⁻ (4440)	Phys.Rev.D98, 114037
				3/2 ⁻ (4457)	
hadro- charmonium	– (4312)	suppr.(4312)	suppr. (4312)	1/2 ⁺ (4312)	same as above
	44.8 (4440)	11 (4440)	25% (4440)	1/2 ⁻ (4440)	and M.Eides, V.Petrov
	16.2 (4457)	11 (4457)	68% (4457)	3/2 ⁻ (4457)	M.Polyakov,arXiv:1904.1161
compact diquark	–	suppressed	suppressed	3/2 ⁻ (4312)	A.Ali, A.Parkhomenko
				3/2 ⁺ (4440)	Phys.Lett.B793, 365
				5/2 ⁺ (4457)	
molecular (ERE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$	9.8* (4312)	6.5	66%	1/2 ⁻ (4312)	Z.-H. Guo and J.Oller
	20.6* (4440)	16.3	79%	1(3)/2 ⁻ (4440)	Phys.Lett.B793, 144
	6.4* (4457)	3.5	55%	1(3)/2 ⁻ (4457)	
molecular (DSE) $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$	15.2 (4306)	4**	26%	1/2 ⁻ (4306)	C.Xiao, J.Nieves, E.Oset,
	23.4 (4453)	18**	77%	1/2 ⁻ (4453)	arxiv:1904.01296
	3.0(4453)	2**	67%	3/2 ⁻ (4453)	Phys.Rev.D88, 056012

* The total width measured by LHCb has been used.

** The width calculated from coupling constants.

Attempts to suppress VMD coupling

J.-J. Wu, T.-S. Lee, B.-S. Zou arXiv:1906.05375



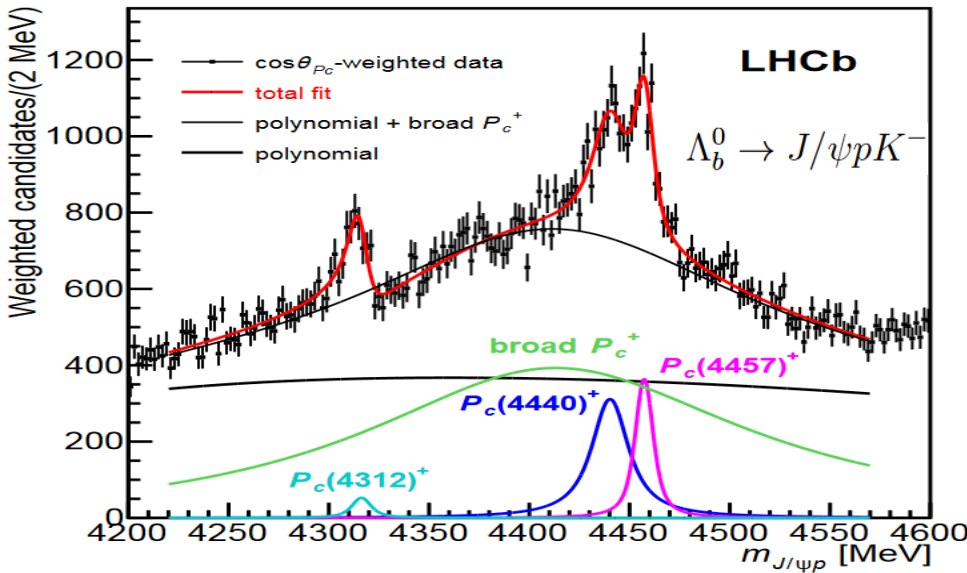
$$F_V(q) = \frac{\Lambda_V^4}{\Lambda_V^4 + (q^2 - m_V^2)^2}$$

$$\Lambda = 0.55 \text{ GeV}$$

- J/ψ is suppressed by 10^{-3} , VMD coupling dominated by ρ and ω
- How to explain J/ψ photoproduction at high energies with such suppression???
- Other papers (*J. Phys. G4* (1978) 989, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 38 (1977) 263) suggest some moderate suppression (2-3)

Lower limits on $\text{Br}(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ from data?

X. Cao, J-P. Dai *arXiv:1904.06015*



$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow P_c^+ K^-) \mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p)}{\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-)}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-) = (3.2^{+0.6}_{-0.5}) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow P_c^+ K^-) \mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p) = \begin{cases} (0.96^{+1.13}_{-0.39}) \times 10^{-6} & \text{for } P_c(4312)^+, \\ (3.55^{+1.43}_{-1.24}) \times 10^{-6} & \text{for } P_c(4440)^+, \\ (1.70^{+0.77}_{-0.71}) \times 10^{-6} & \text{for } P_c(4457)^+. \end{cases}$$

at level of $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-)$ and $\mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-)$

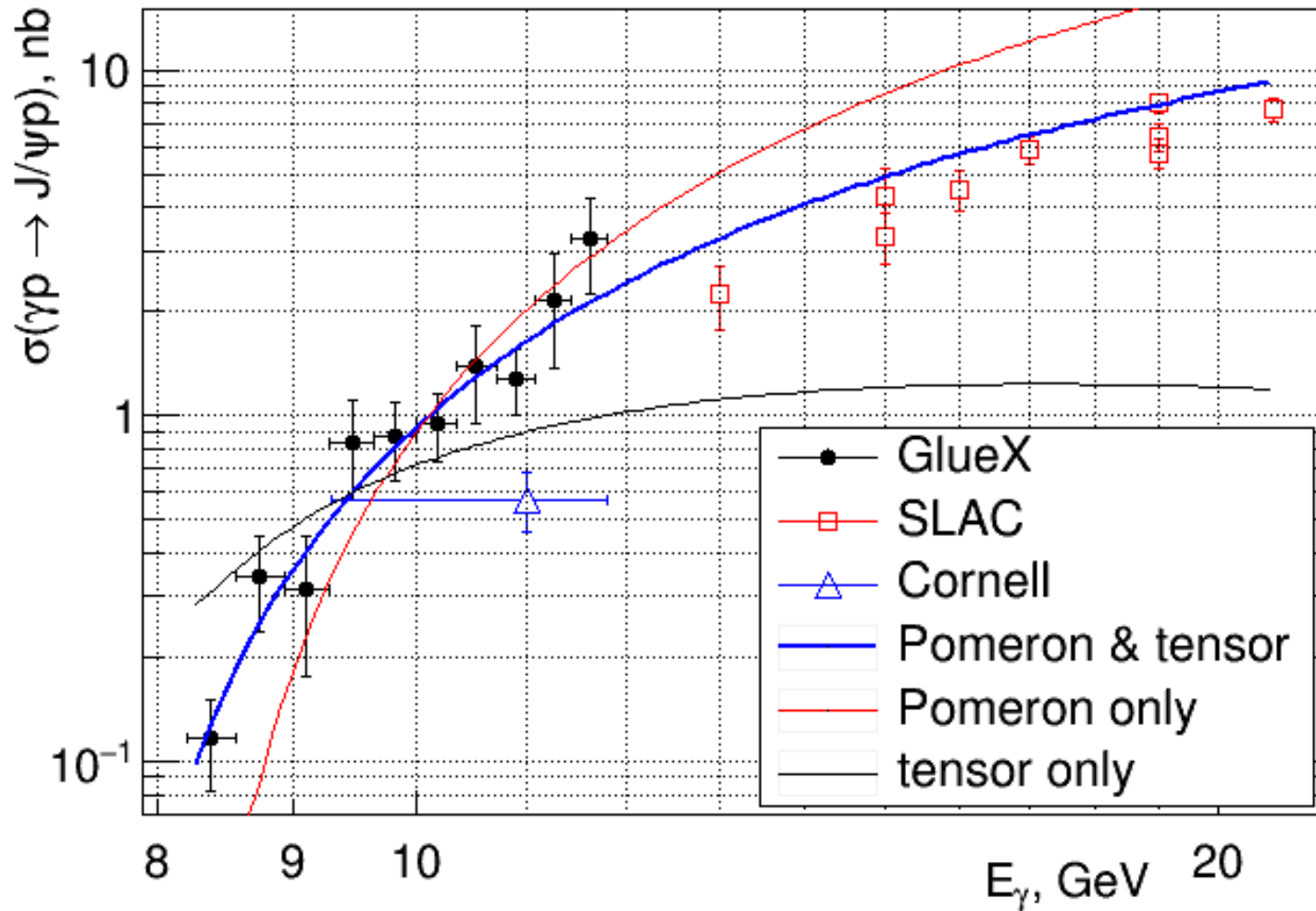
(model dependent 2-4%) $> \mathcal{B}(P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p) > 0.05\%$
 GlueX

Conclusions

- JLab 12GeV accelerator has unique opportunity (high intensity, correct energy, polarized beam) to study J/ψ photo-production right above the threshold ($E_\gamma=8.2$ GeV) up to 12 GeV
- Do not see evidence for LHCb pentaquarks and set **model-dependent** limits on $\text{Br}(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ at several percent level, and limits on the $\sigma_{\text{max}}(gp \rightarrow Pc)$ $\text{Br}(P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p)$ at nb level
- This allows us to discriminate between different pentaquark models. Our results exclude the hadrocharmonium model but not the molecular one
- Extraction of the JP numbers of the pentaquark states (by LHCb) will certainly reduce many ambiguities in their interpretation
- Higher statistics results from the other halls will allow to reduce the upper limits or find positive signals
- Depending on these results further experiments might be needed, including polarization observables

Back-ups

J/ψ total cross-section: t-channel



JPAC model Pomeron model that includes also tensor part:

A.Blin, C.Fernandez-Ramirez, A.Jackura, V.Mathieu, V.Mokeev, A.Pilloni, and A.Szczepaniak, PRD 94,034002 (2016).