





## Stefan Diehl

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### **Physics Motivation**

$$par{p} o \gamma M$$
 at large Mandelstamm variables  $\, s, -t, -u \gg \Lambda^2$ 

#### process amplitudes factorizes:





### Theoretical work and possible channels

#### Theoretical work for baryon-antibaryon GDAs:

- P. Kroll, A. Schäfer, The process  $p \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0$  within the handbag approach, The European Physical Journal A 26, 89-98 (2005)
- P. Kroll, A. Schäfer, Probing moments of baryon-antibaryon generalized parton distributions at BELLE and FAIR, The European Physical Journal A 50, 1 (2014)

possible channels:
$$p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \gamma$$
 $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \pi^0$  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \eta$  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \rho$  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \omega$  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \eta$ ` $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \phi$  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ J / \psi$ + other charmonium states



### Phenomenology

P. Kroll, A. Schäfer, The European Physical Journal A 50, 1 (2014)

$$\frac{d\sigma/dt(p\bar{p}\to\gamma\eta)}{d\sigma/dt(p\bar{p}\to\gamma\pi^{0})} = \cos^{2}\Phi_{P} \Big[\frac{f_{q}\langle 1/\tau\rangle_{\eta_{q}}}{f_{\pi}\langle 1/\tau\rangle_{\pi}}\frac{e_{u}+e_{d}\rho_{d}}{e_{u}-e_{d}\rho_{d}}\Big]^{2} |1-\kappa_{P}\tan\Phi_{P}|^{2}$$
$$\frac{d\sigma/dt(p\bar{p}\to\gamma\eta')}{d\sigma/dt(p\bar{p}\to\gamma\eta)} = \tan^{2}\Phi_{P} \left|\frac{1+\kappa_{P}\cot\Phi_{P}}{1-\kappa_{P}\tan\Phi_{P}}\right|^{2} \quad \kappa_{P} = \sqrt{2}\frac{f_{s}\langle 1/\tau\rangle_{\eta_{s}}}{f_{q}\langle 1/\tau\rangle_{\eta_{q}}}\frac{e_{s}\rho_{s}}{e_{u}+e_{d}\rho_{d}}$$

Annihilation form factor:	$R_i^{\gamma}(p\bar{p}) = e_u^2 F_i^{\nu}$	$^{\iota} + e_d^2 F_i^{\ d} + e_s^2 F_i^{\ s}$
	$F_i^{d} = \rho_d  F_i^{u}$	$F_i^{s} = \rho_s F_i^{u}$

- → Cross section ratios are independent on the scattering angle
- → The annihilation form factors can be estimated by a fit to BELLE, L3 and CLEO data for the reactions  $\gamma\gamma \to \Lambda\overline{\Lambda}$  and  $\gamma\gamma \to \Sigma^0\overline{\Sigma}^0$

### Phenomenology





- → Large error range due to the uncertainty of the available data from BELLE, L3 and CLEO
   + the included assumptions
- ➔ For a reliable extraction of the annihilation form factors and the GDAs the cs for a set of mesons has to be measured and a global fit has to be performed

### **Cross sections and backgrounds**

- B/S π<sup>0</sup> γ - B/S π<sup>0</sup> π<sup>0</sup>

1000 -

signal:  $\gamma\gamma$ 

The process  $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow B\overline{B}$  measured at BELLE can be used together with symmetry relations to predict the cross sections of  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \gamma$ 



### **Feasibility studies**

- ➔ A phase space simulation has been perfromed for a set of mesons
- ➔ Exclusive events have been selected with a 5C kinematic fit and a cut on the invariant mass of the meson
- → For each meson the background has been estimated (for equal cross section)
- $\rightarrow$  The acceptance in  $\cos(\theta)$  has been checked
- The cos(θ) dependence of the cross section has been implemented and a reconstruction study has been performed
- → Simulations have been performed at  $\sqrt{s} = 2.6 \ GeV$   $\sqrt{s} = 3.4 \ GeV$   $\sqrt{s} = 4.5 \ GeV$  $p_{beam} = 2.5 \ GeV$   $p_{beam} = 5.0 \ GeV$   $p_{beam} = 10 \ GeV$
- → The following reactions have been studied:  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \gamma$   $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \pi^{0}$   $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \eta$   $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \rho \gamma$   $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \omega \gamma$  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \phi$   $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ J/\psi$



### $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \gamma$

potential background: 
$$p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ \pi^0$$
  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ 











# $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \pi^0 \to \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma$

2.5 GeV



Stefan Diehl, JLU

13

BR ~ 99 %







# $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \pi^0 \to \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma$





## $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \eta \to \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma$

potential background:

$$p \ \overline{p} \to \pi^0 \ \eta$$





### $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \eta \to \gamma \ \gamma \ \gamma$



## $p \ \overline{p} \to \rho \gamma \to \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$

#### BR ~ 100 %

22



stunos 1400

1200

1000

800

600<sup>†</sup>

400

200

0<sup>L</sup>



10 GeV





## $p \ \overline{p} \to \rho \gamma \to \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$

potential background:  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \rho \pi^0$ 



signal to background ratio



25

signal to background ratio



### $p \ \overline{p} \to \omega \gamma \to \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \gamma$

potential background: *p* 

$$p \ \overline{p} \to \omega \pi^0$$





 $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \phi \to \gamma \ K^+ \ K^-$ 

BR ~ 49 %

29

2.5 GeV



10 GeV



![](_page_30_Figure_0.jpeg)

### $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \phi \to \gamma \ K^+ \ K^-$

potential background:  $p \ \overline{p} 
ightarrow \pi^0 \phi$  + hadronic background

![](_page_31_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_0.jpeg)

## $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ \phi \to \gamma \ K^+ \ K^-$

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

# $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma \ e^+ \ e^-$ BR~6%

![](_page_34_Figure_1.jpeg)

## $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma \ e^+ \ e^-$

potential background:  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \pi^0 \ J / \psi$  + leptonic background

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

# $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ J / \psi \to \gamma \ e^+ \ e^-$

#### 5 GeV

![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_3.jpeg)

## $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma \ J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma \ e^+ \ e^-$

![](_page_37_Figure_1.jpeg)

 $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ J / \psi \to \gamma \ \mu^+ \ \mu^-$ 

BR ~ 6 %

![](_page_38_Figure_2.jpeg)

### $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ J / \psi \to \gamma \ \mu^+ \ \mu^-$

potential background:  $p \ \overline{p} \rightarrow \pi^0 \ J / \psi$  + leptonic background

![](_page_39_Figure_2.jpeg)

## $p \ \overline{p} \to \gamma \ J / \psi \to \gamma \ \mu^+ \ \mu^-$

#### 5 GeV

![](_page_40_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Figure_4.jpeg)

### **Summary and Outlook**

- GPDs in the space like region are currently extensively studied at experiments like CLAS12.
- The study of GDAs / time-like GPDs with PANDA can help us to get more detailed / additional insights into the 3D nucleon structure.
- First theoretical modells and predictions exist by Kroll and Schäfer.
- An initial feasability study has been done for a set of mesons.
- The results show, that GDAs can be extracted with PANDA.
- → More cuts have to be added to reduce the background.
- More detailed studies, including count rate / beamtime estimates are in progress.

The GDA program can be extended to charmonium resonances and measurements can probably be done together with the spectroscopy program.