

# Pion Form Factor Measurement at BESIII

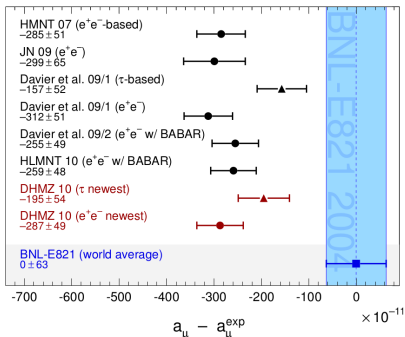
Martin Ripka on behalf of the BESIII coloboration

EINN - November, 2015



# Motivation: Why Form Factor Measurements at BESIII?

- Muon anomalous magnetic moment  $a_\mu = (g_\mu - 2)/2$
- Experimental measurement at BNL:  
 $a_\mu^{exp} = 11659208.9(5.4)(3.3) \times 10^{-10}$  [PRD **73** 072003 (2006)]
- Theoretical calculation:  
 $a_\mu^{theo} = 11659182.8(4.9) \times 10^{-10}$  [J. Phys. G **38**, 085003 (2011)]
- Theory and experiment not in agreement:  
 $a_\mu^{exp} - a_\mu^{theo} \approx (30 \pm 8) \times 10^{-10} \Rightarrow 3 - 4 \sigma$  deviation



M. Davier, A. Hoecker, B. Malaescu and Z. Zhang, Eur. Phys. J. C **71** 1515 (2011)

# Theoretical calculation of $a_\mu$

$$a_\mu^{theo} = a_\mu^{QED} + a_\mu^{weak} + a_\mu^{QCD}$$

$$a_\mu^{QED} = (11658471.8 \pm 0.0) \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{PRL } \mathbf{109}, 111808 \text{ (2012)}]$$

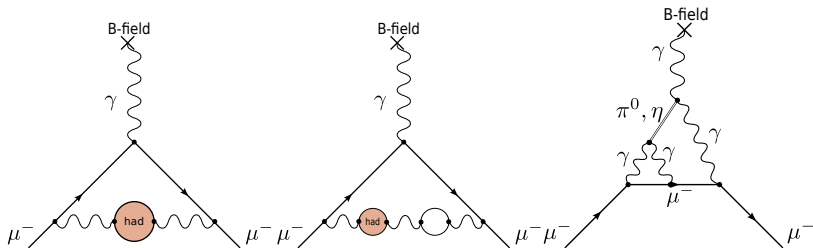
$$a_\mu^{weak} = (15.36 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{PRD } \mathbf{88}, 053005 \text{ (2013)}]$$

$$a_\mu^{QCD} = a_\mu^{LbL} + a_\mu^{VP,LO} + a_\mu^{VP,HO}$$

$$a_\mu^{VP,LO} = (694.9 \pm 4.2) \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{J. Phys. G } \mathbf{38}, 085003 \text{ (2011)}]$$

$$a_\mu^{VP,HO} = (-98.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{J. Phys. G } \mathbf{38}, 085003 \text{ (2011)}]$$

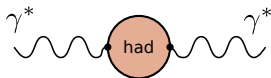
$$a_\mu^{LbL} = (11.6 \pm 3.9) \times 10^{-10} \quad [\text{Phys. Rept. } \mathbf{477}, 1 \text{ (2009)}]$$



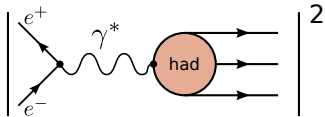
# The Vacuum Polarisation Contribution to $a_\mu^{\text{QCD}}$

- Loop can not be calculated for low momentum hadrons
- Optical theorem connects VP amplitude with hadronic cross sections:

$$\sigma(s)_{e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{s} \text{Im} \Pi_\gamma(s)$$



photon self-energy function  $\text{Im}\Pi_\gamma(s)$



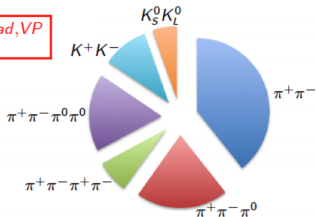
hadronic cross-section  $\sigma_{had}(s)$

- $a_\mu^{\text{VP,LO}} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \int_0^\infty ds K(s) \sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}}(s)$
- Hadronic contributions to  $a_\mu^{\text{QCD}}$ :

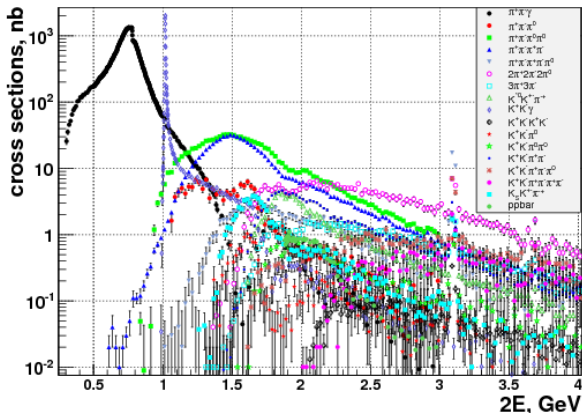
$a_\mu^{\text{had,VP}}$



$\delta a_\mu^{\text{had,VP}}$



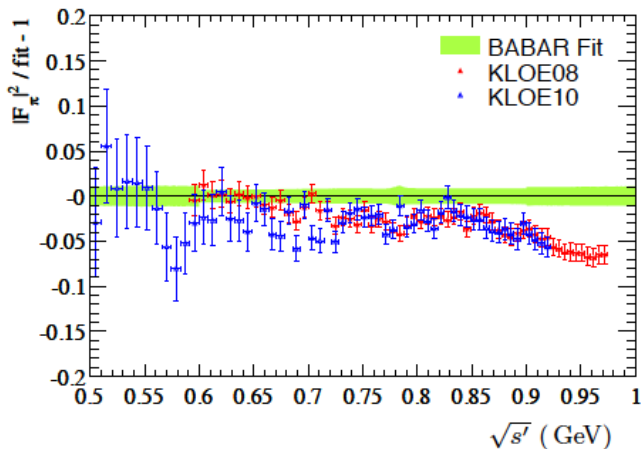
# Hadronic Final States contributing to $a_\mu^{\text{VP,LO}}$



D. Bernard [BaBar Collaboration], PoS Hadron **2013**, 126 (2013) [arXiv:1402.0618 [hep-ex]].

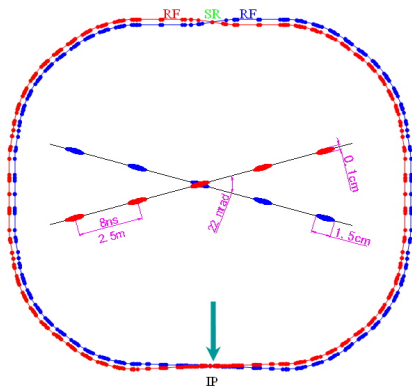
- Most important channels:  $\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $KK$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$
- Largest contribution to uncertainty:  $\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$ ,  $KK$

# $\pi^+\pi^-$ at Babar and Kloe



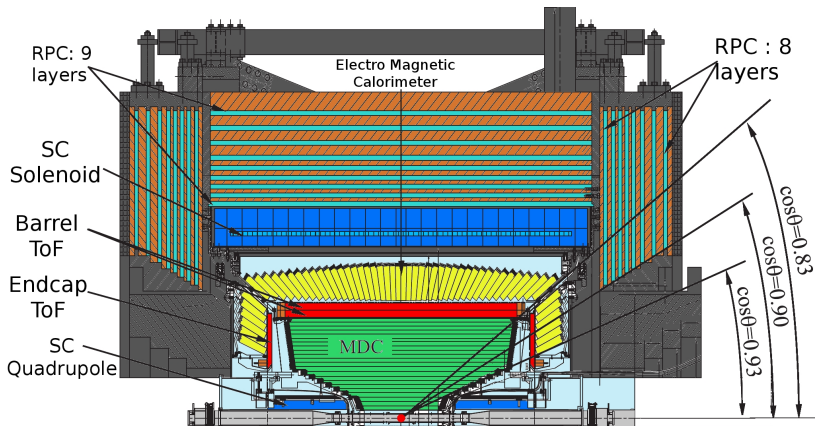
M. Davier, A. Hoecker, B. Malaescu and Z. Zhang, Eur. Phys. J. C **71** 1515 (2011)

- Babar and Kloe each claim sub-percent precision
- Measurements do not agree with each other
- Another high precision measurement needed  $\Rightarrow$  BESIII



- $\tau$ -charm factory
- Energy range: 2 - 4.6 GeV
- Design luminosity:  $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (at 3.77 GeV)
- Linac + double storage ring

# BESIII Detector

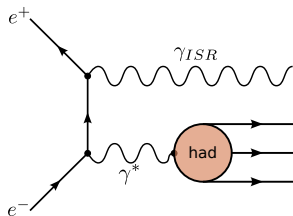


- Multilayer Drift Chamber (MDC)
- Time of Flight system (ToF)
- Electromagnetic Calorimeter (EMC)
- Super Conducting magnet 1 Tesla (SC)
- Resistive Plate Chamber (RPC) for muon detection



# Initial State Radiation Technique I

- Need  $\sigma_{had}(s)$  in the entire energy range where pQCD fails



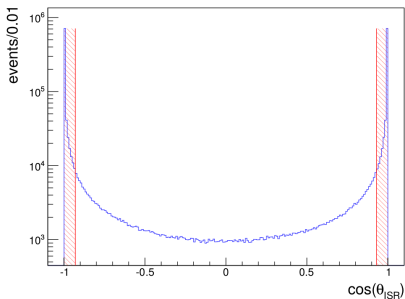
- Initial State Radiation (ISR) reduces the effective CMS-energy of the collision:  $m_{had}^2 = E_{CMS}^2 - 2E_{CMS}E_{ISR}$
- Non radiative cross-section can be obtained by

$$\frac{d\sigma_{(had+\gamma)}}{dm_{had}} = \frac{2m_{had}}{s} W(s, E_{ISR}, \theta_{ISR}) \sigma_{had}$$

- Radiator-function  $W(s, E_{ISR}, \theta_{ISR})$  gives the amplitude to emit an ISR photon

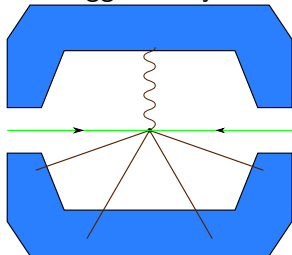
# Initial State Radiation Technique II

polar angle distribution of ISR photons (MC)

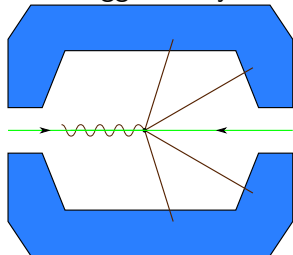


- Emission of ISR photons is suppressed by  $\alpha/\pi$
- High integrated luminosity needed for precision measurements
- Untagged analysis possible above  $\approx 1$  GeV

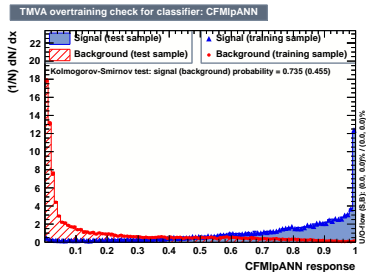
Tagged analysis



Untagged analysis

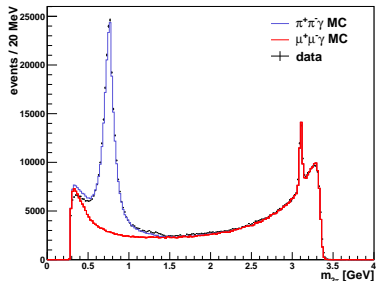


# Event Selection and Particle Identification (PID)

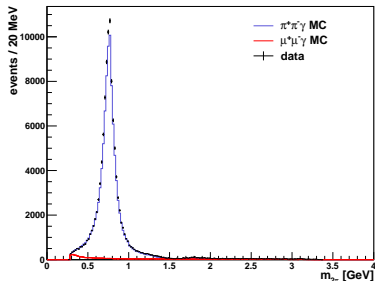


- Kinematic Fit for  $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma_{ISR}$  final state
- Standard BESIII PID system for electron rejection
- Artificial Neuronal Network for muon-pion separation

Before ANN



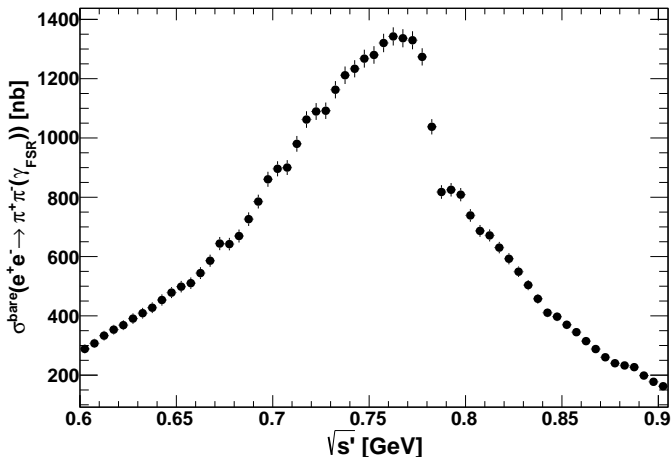
After ANN



# Systematic Uncertainties

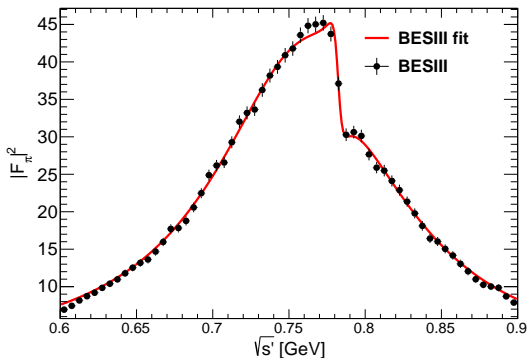
Source	Uncertainty (%)
Photon efficiency correction	0.2
Pion tracking efficiency correction	0.3
Pion ANN efficiency correction	0.2
Pion e-PID efficiency correction	0.2
ANN	negl.
Angular acceptance	0.1
Background subtraction	0.1
Unfolding	0.2
FSR correction $\delta_{FSR}$	0.2
Vacuum polarisation correction $\delta_{vac}$	0.2
Radiator function	0.5
Luminosity $\mathcal{L}$	0.5
<b>Sum</b>	<b>0.9</b>

# $\pi^+\pi^-$ Cross Section



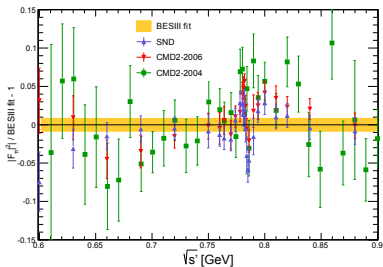
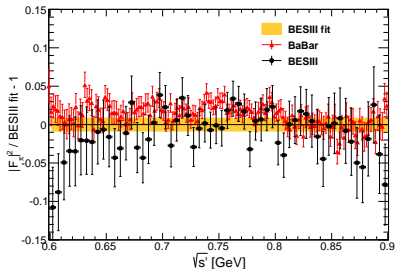
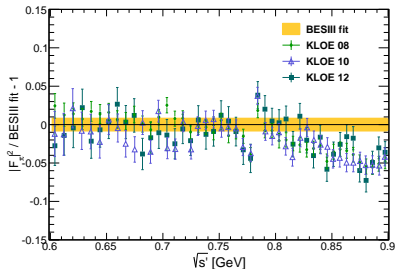
- $\sigma^{\text{bare}}(\sqrt{s'}) = \frac{1}{\frac{2\sqrt{s'}}{s} W(s,x) \epsilon(\sqrt{s'}) \mathcal{L} \delta_{\text{vac}} \delta_{\text{FSR}}} \frac{dN}{d\sqrt{s'}}$
- $\rho$ - $\omega$  interference clearly visible

# $\pi^+\pi^-$ Form Factor (Gounaris-Sakurai Parametrisation)



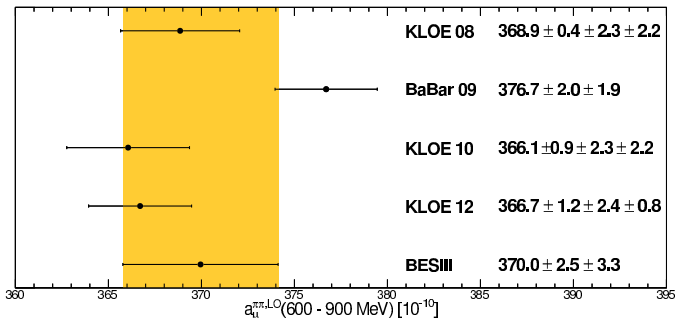
parameter	BESIII value	PDG 2014
$m_\rho$ [MeV/ $c^2$ ]	$776.0 \pm 0.4$	$775.26 \pm 0.25$
$\Gamma_\rho$ [MeV]	$151.7 \pm 0.7$	$147.8 \pm 0.9$
$m_\omega$ [MeV/ $c^2$ ]	$782.2 \pm 0.6$	$782.65 \pm 0.12$
$\Gamma_\omega$ [MeV]	fixed to PDG	$8.49 \pm 0.08$
$ c_\rho $ [ $10^{-3}$ ]	$1.7 \pm 0.2$	-
$ \phi_\omega $ [rad]	$0.04 \pm 0.13$	-

# Comparison to Other $\pi^+\pi^-$ Measurements



- New BESIII measurement agrees with KLOE and BaBar
- Small shift wrt. BaBar above  $\rho$ - $\omega$  interference

# Final Result: Contribution to $a_{\mu}^{\text{VP,LO}}$



- Precision competitive with previous measurements
- BESIII measurement between BaBar and KLOE
- $a_{\mu}^{\pi\pi, \text{LO}}(600 - 900 \text{ MeV}) = (370.0 \pm 2.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 3.3_{\text{sys}}) \cdot 10^{-10}$
- Confirms deviation of  $3.4\sigma$  between experiment and theory
- arXiv:1507.08188 and submitted to PLB



- Extend tagged  $\pi^+\pi^-$  ISR study to threshold region
- Use Untagged ISR technique for  $\pi^+\pi^-$  cross section at higher energies
- Analyse  $\pi^+\pi^-$  form factor from R-scan data (130 points,  $\mathcal{L} \approx 1.3\text{fb}^{-1}$ )
- Ongoing investigation of  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$  and  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$

Thank You