



Luca Stanco,  
INFN-Padova  
(on behalf of the  
ZEUS collaboration)

# Investigation of high-mass hadrons at HERA

*(abstract # 531)*

①  $\sigma_{\psi(2s)}/\sigma_{J/\psi(1s)}$  in DIS

② Search for strange pentaquarks



[Home](#) ▾

[Scientific programme](#) ▾

[Registration](#) ▾

[Practical Information](#) ▾

[Events](#) ▾

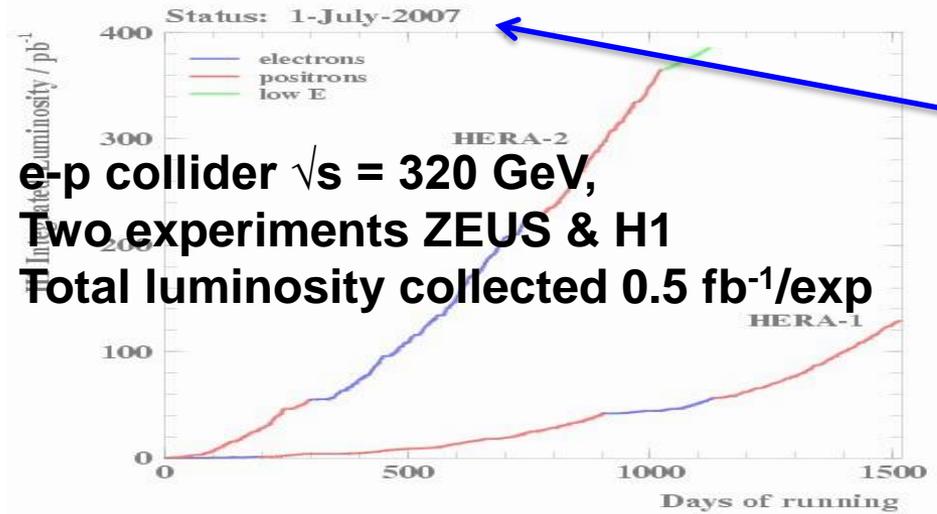
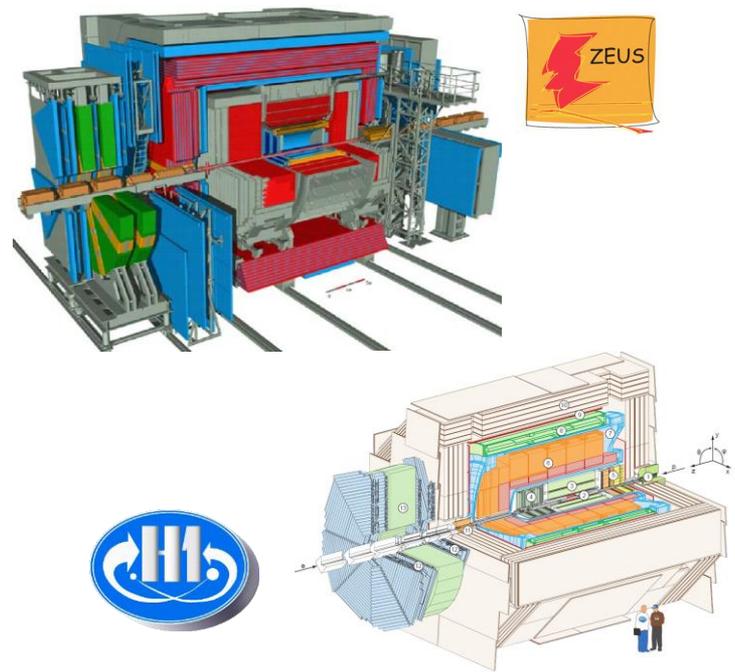
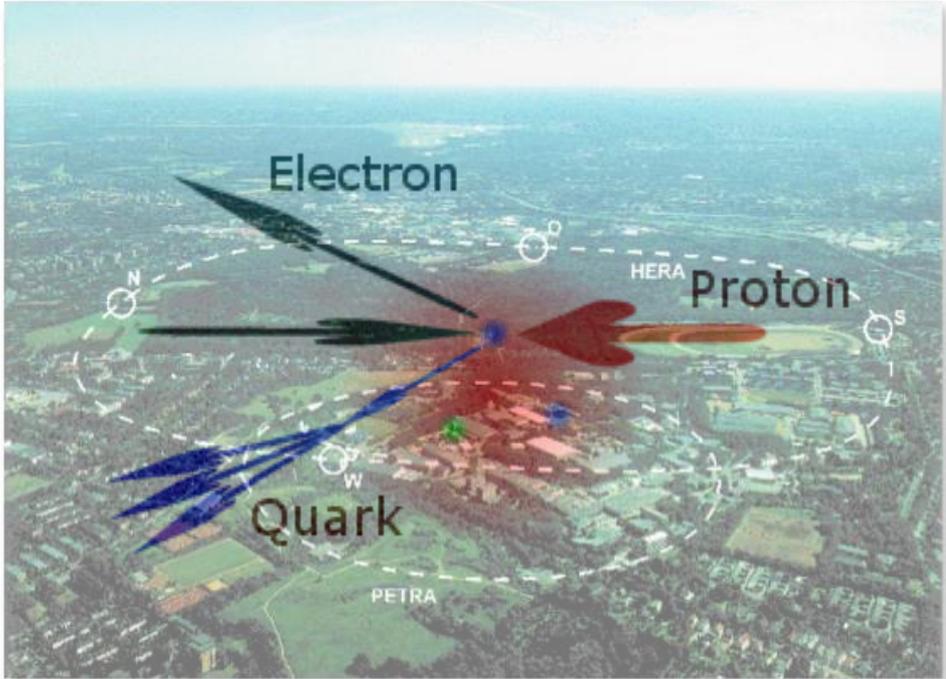
[Committees](#) ▾

EPS Conference on High Energy Physics  
Venice, Italy 5-12 July 2017



# HERA

HERA-1 (1993-2000)  $\approx 120 \text{ pb}^{-1}$   
 HERA-2 (2000-2007)  $\approx 380 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



e-p collider  $\sqrt{s} = 320 \text{ GeV}$ ,  
 Two experiments ZEUS & H1  
 Total luminosity collected  $0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{exp}$

- General-purpose  $4\pi$  detector**
- ◆ Overconstrained
  - ◆ Electron measurement
  - ◆ Jet energy
  - ◆ Total energy
- Systematic uncertainty: 1-2 %  
 Statistical uncertainty: 2-2.5%

**Over 10 years ago,  
 but still valuable analyses!**

# Deep Inelastic Scattering

## Neutral current deep-inelastic scattering

Process:  $ep \rightarrow e'X$

Electron or positron

## Kinematic variables

Virtuality of exchanged boson  $Q^2$

$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$$

Inelasticity

$$y = \frac{p \cdot q}{p \cdot k}$$

## Factorisation in ep collisions

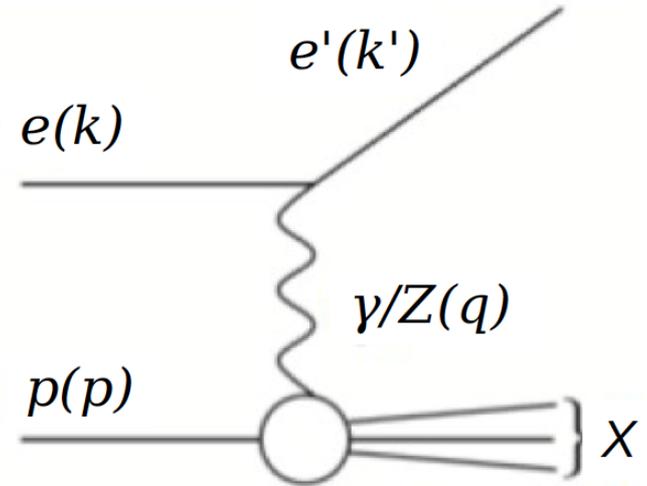
Hard scattering coefficients and parton distribution functions (PDFs)

$$\sigma_{ep \rightarrow eX} = \int_{p \rightarrow i} \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ei \rightarrow eX}$$

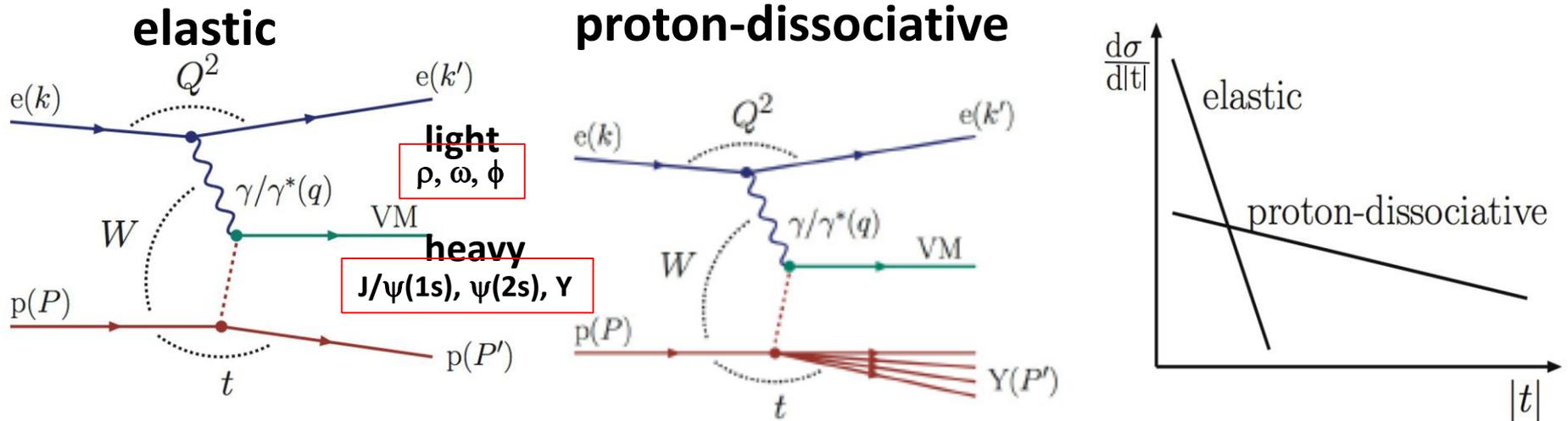
## Predictions in perturbative QCD

Hard scattering is calculated perturbatively

PDFs have to be determined from experimental data (usage of DGLAP)



# Diffractive Vector Meson (VM) production at HERA



## Kinematics of the process

$Q^2$ : photon virtuality	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2: \gamma p \\ Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2: \\ \text{DIS} \end{array} \right\}$	$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2$
$W$ : photon-proton CMS energy		$W^2 = (q+P)^2$
$t$ : 4-mom transfer squared at proton vertex		$t = (P-P')^2$

# Cross-sections ratio of $\psi(2s)$ over $J/\psi(1s)$ in DIS

$$R = \frac{S_{ep \rightarrow \psi(2s)p}}{S_{ep \rightarrow J/\psi(1s)p}} \quad \text{gives information about}$$

The dynamics of hard process *(as function of  $Q^2, W, t$ )*

*pQCD model calculations predicts  $R \sim 0.17$  ( $\gamma P$ ) and rise of  $R$  with  $Q^2$  (DIS)*

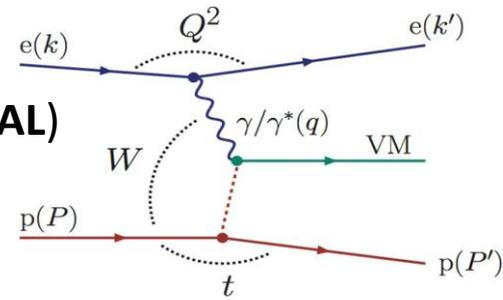
**Investigated channels:**

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(2s) &\rightarrow J/\psi(1s) \quad \rho^+ \rho^-; J/\psi(1s) \quad m^+ m^- \\ \psi(2s) &\rightarrow m^+ m^- \\ J/\psi(1s) &\rightarrow m^+ m^- \end{aligned}$$

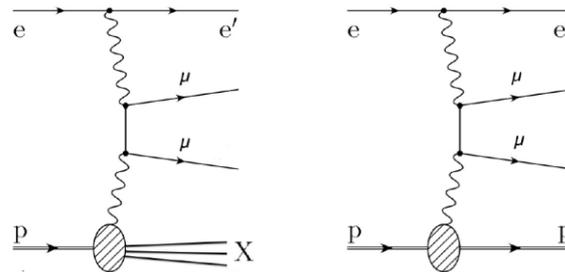
**Data samples:** HERA I + HERA II data (1996 — 2007)  
Integrated luminosity: 468 pb<sup>-1</sup>



**Monte Carlo samples:** DIFFVM for exclusive VM production (**SIGNAL**)



GRAPE for Bethe-Heitler mu-pair production (**BCK**)

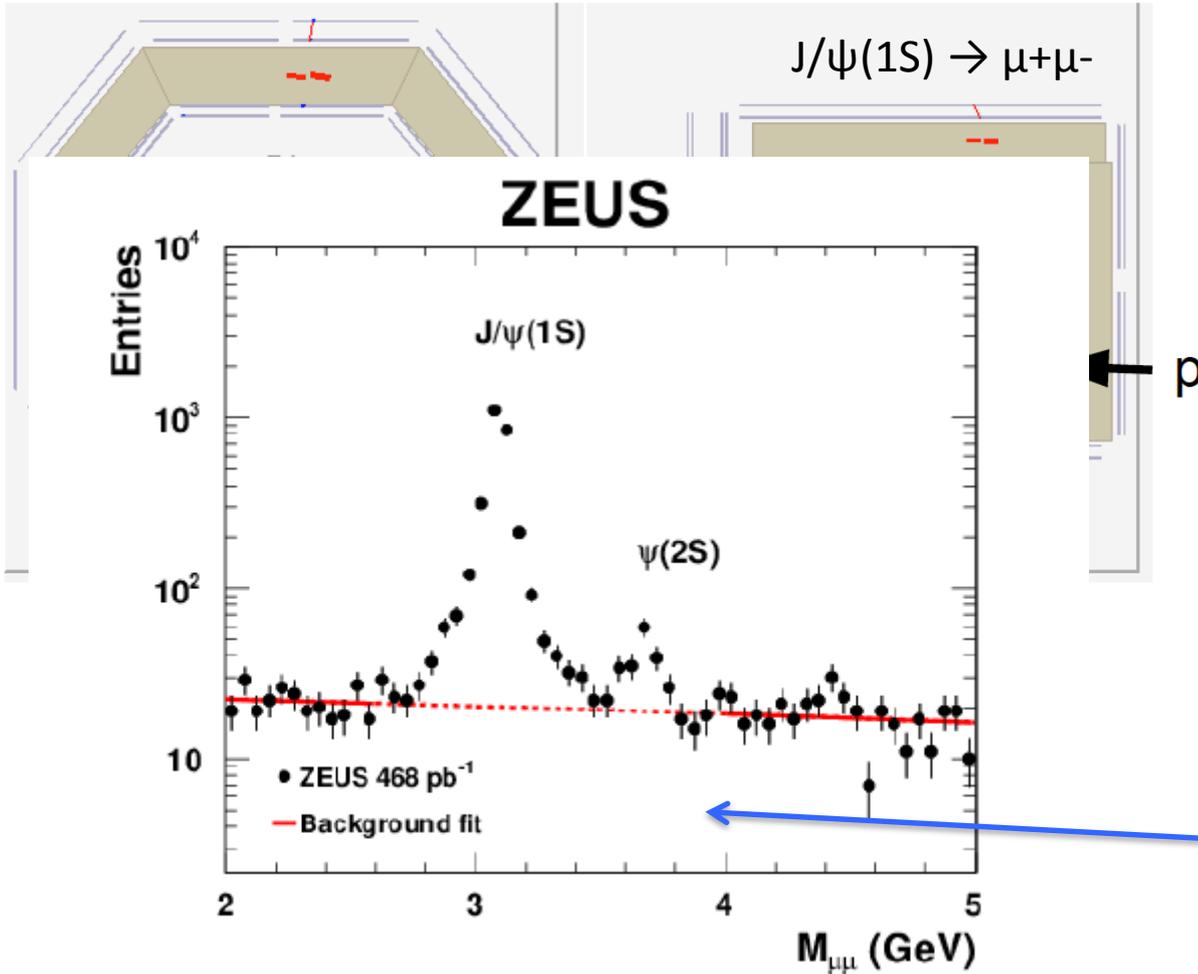


# Selection criteria

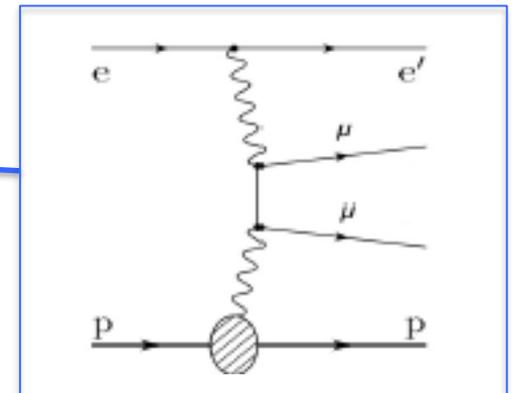
$$30 \leq W \leq 210 \text{ GeV}$$

$$2 \leq Q^2 \leq 80 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$|t| \leq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$



- Scattered e with  $E > 10 \text{ GeV}$  reconstructed in CAL
- Scattered p undetected
- Two reconstructed tracks identified as muons
- for  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) \pi+\pi-$  additionally two pion tracks from  $\mu\mu$  vertex
- Nothing else in detector (above noise)



Even lower bck for  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) \pi+\pi-$  (very clean selection)

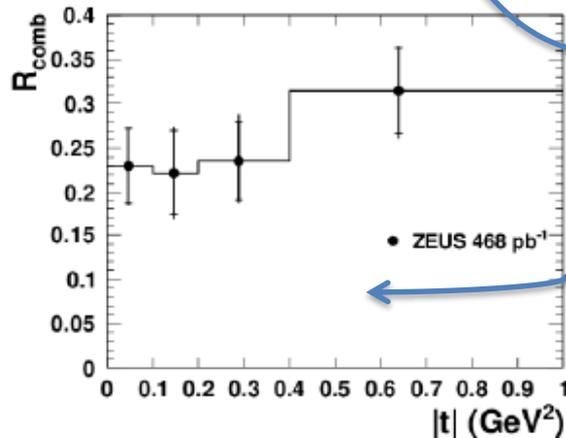
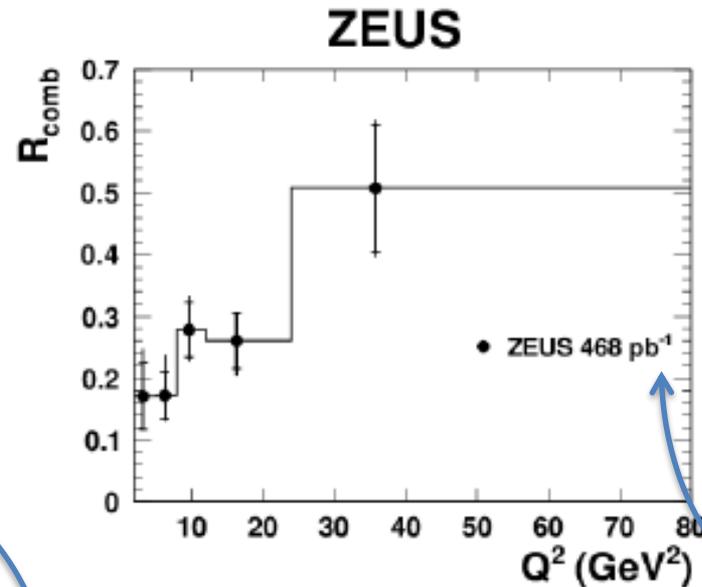
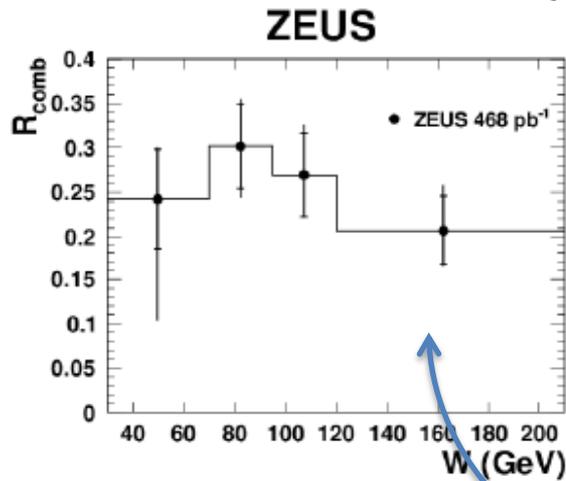
# RESULTS

$$R_{J/\psi\pi\pi} = \frac{\sigma_{\psi(2S)}}{\sigma_{J/\psi(1S)}} = \frac{N_{\psi(2S)}}{N_{J/\psi(1S)}} \cdot \frac{Acc_{J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}}{Acc_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-}} \cdot \frac{1}{BR_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-}}$$

$$R_{\mu\mu} = \frac{\sigma_{\psi(2S)}}{\sigma_{J/\psi(1S)}} = \frac{N_{\psi(2S)}}{N_{J/\psi(1S)}} \cdot \frac{Acc_{J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}}{Acc_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}} \cdot \frac{BR_{J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}}{BR_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-}}$$

$R_{J/\psi\pi\pi}$	$0.26 \pm 0.03^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$
$R_{\mu\mu}$	$0.24 \pm 0.05^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$
$R_{\text{comb}}$	$0.26 \pm 0.02^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$
$R_{\psi(2S)}$	$1.1 \pm 0.2^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$

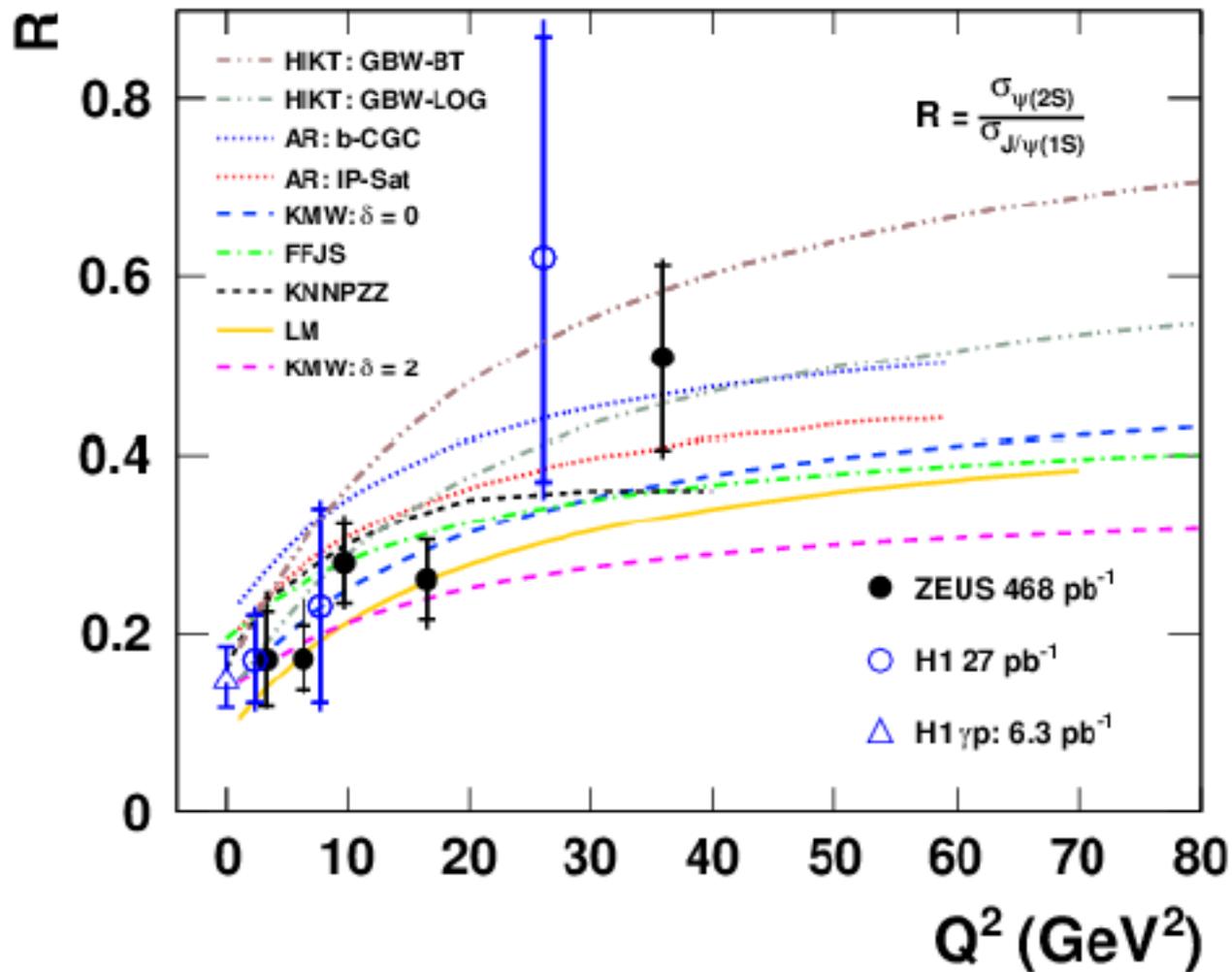
$$R_{\psi(2S)} = R_{J/\psi\pi\pi} / R_{\mu\mu}$$



- Independent of  $W$  and  $|t|$
- Indication of an increase with  $Q^2$

# Comparison with QCD inspired models:

*discrimination of different models possible*



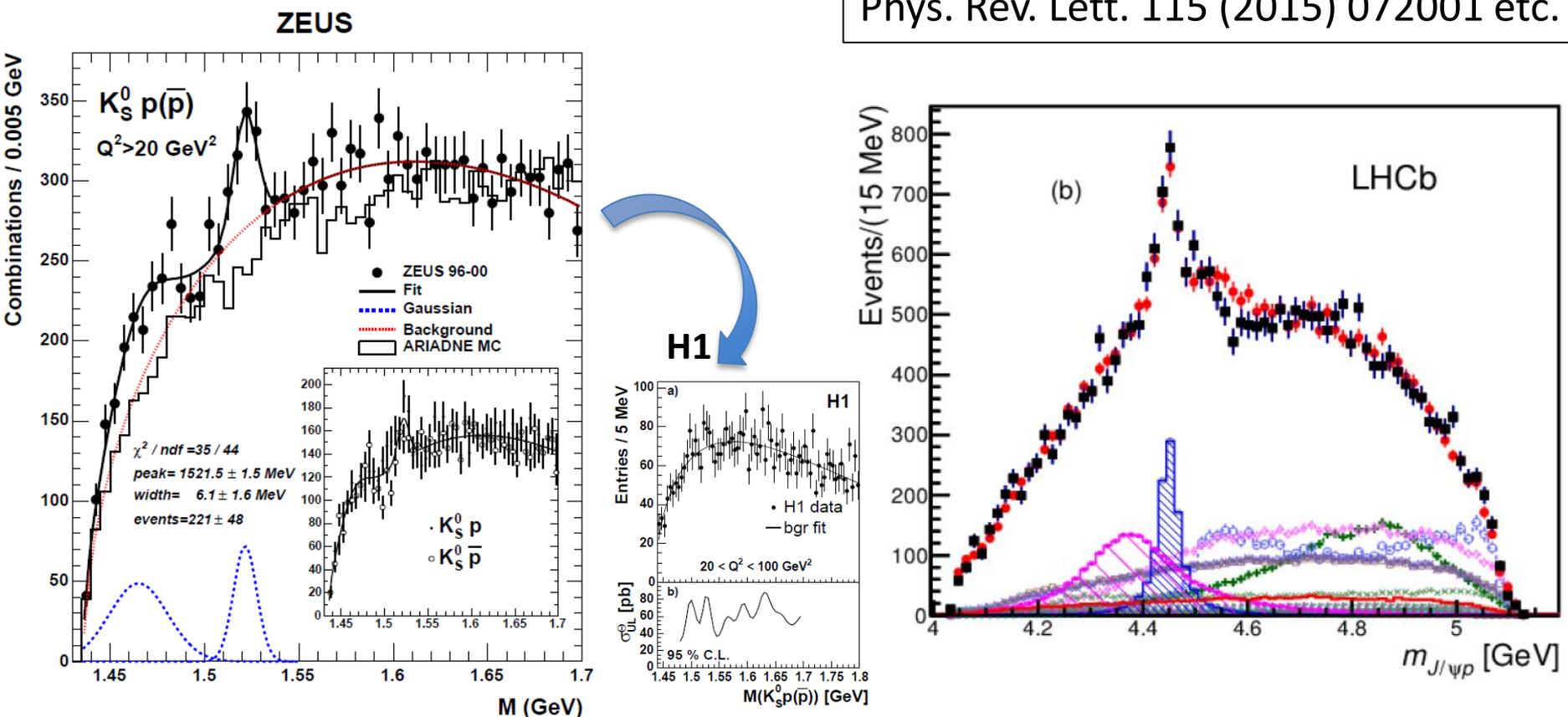
Published: Nuclear Physics B 909 (2016) 934.

# Strange penta-quarks at HERA

Search for a narrow baryonic state decaying to  $p\text{-}K_s^0$  and  $p\text{bar}\text{-}K_s^0$  in DIS at HERA

A candidate for a  $uudd\text{-}s\text{bar}$  state  $\theta^+$  was observed at HERA-I in  $M(p\text{-}K_s^0)$   
 Phys. Lett. B 591 (2004)

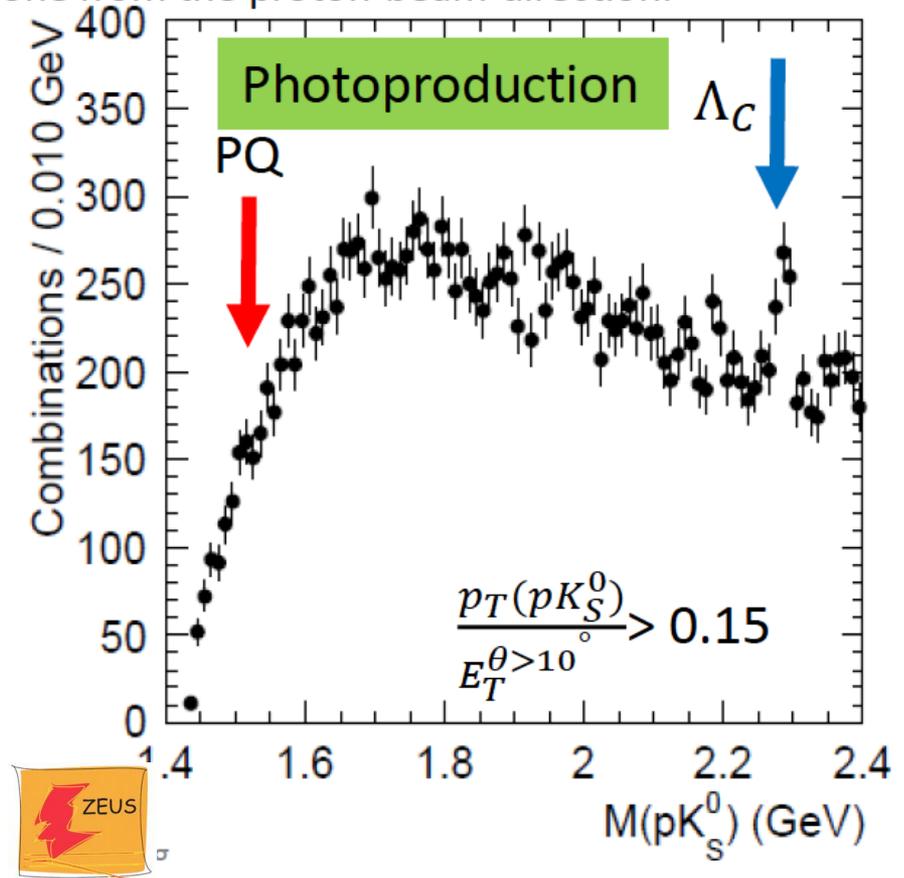
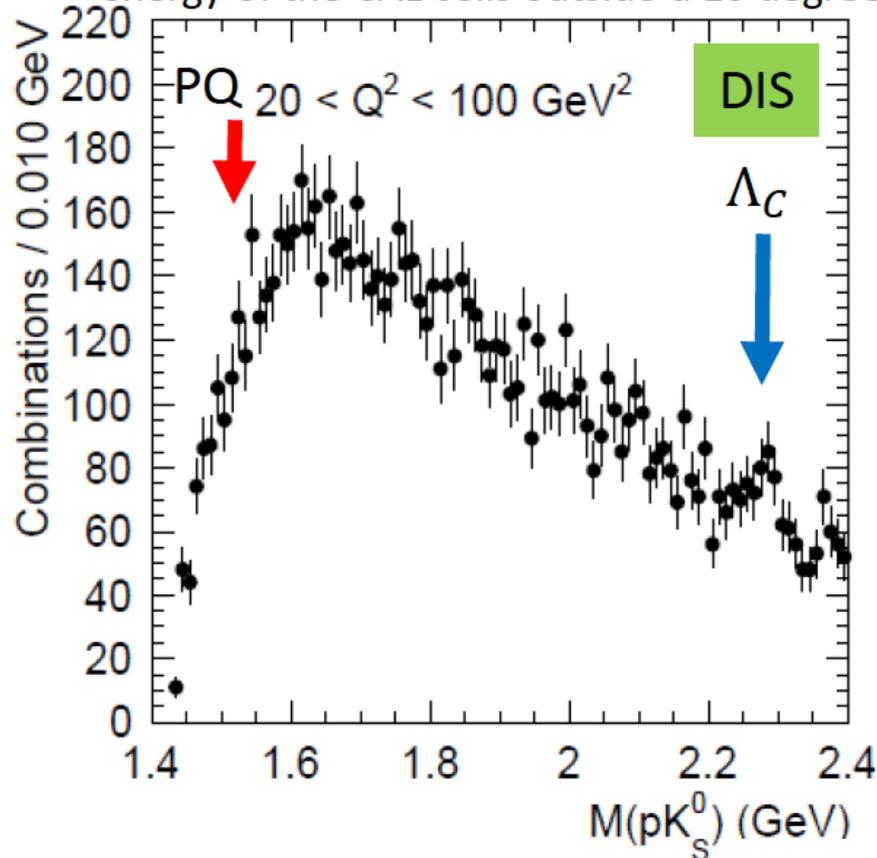
The next observation of LHCb can be considered as a strong evidence of existence of 5q states,  
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 115 (2015) 072001 etc.



# A clear motivation to look for the $\Theta^+$ signal in HERA-II data.

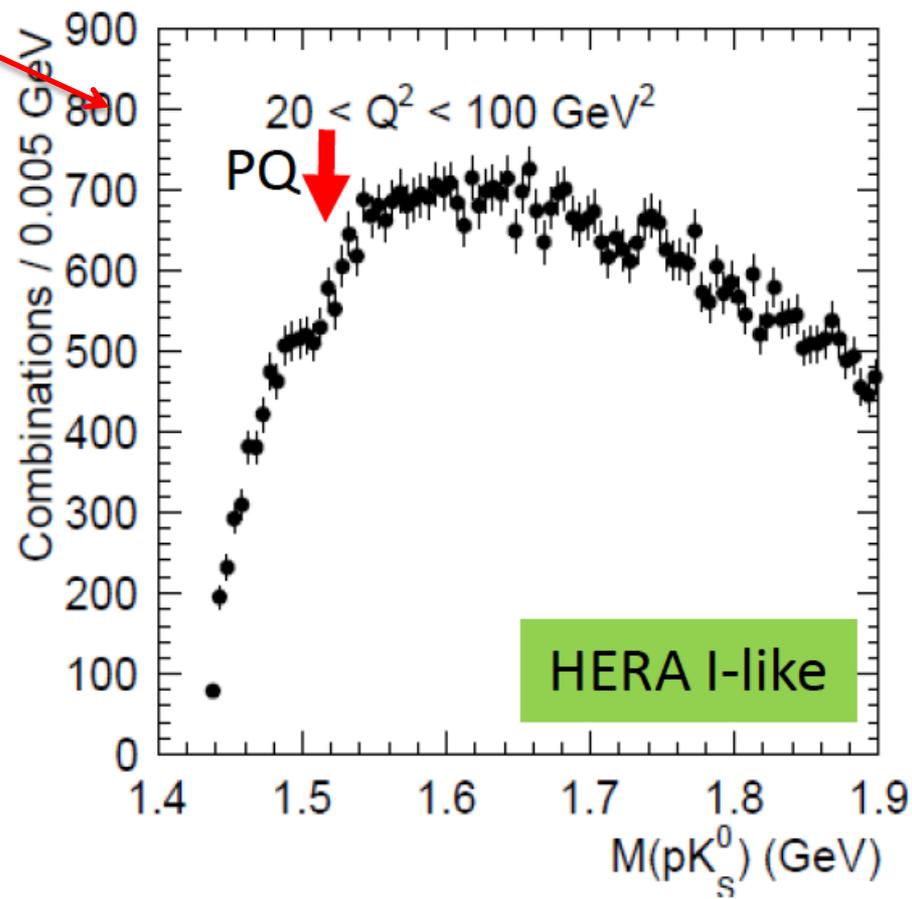
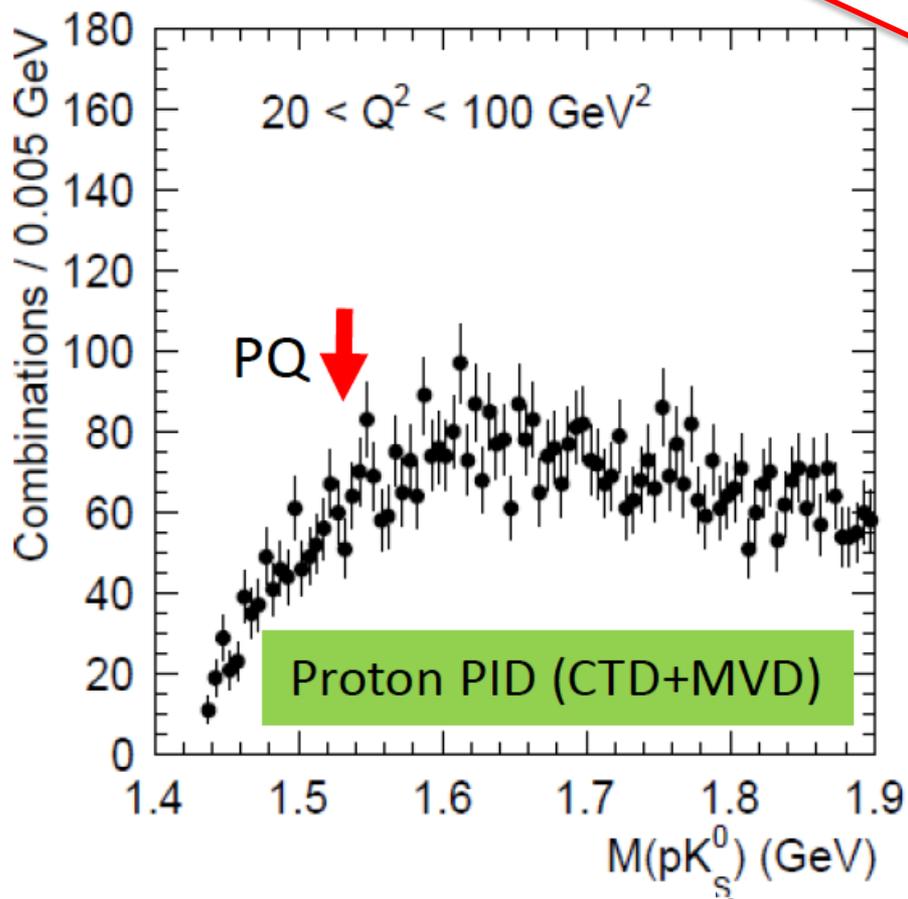
$pK_s^0$  invariant mass distribution in DIS and photoproduction samples:

energy of the CAL cells outside a 10 degree cone from the proton-beam direction.



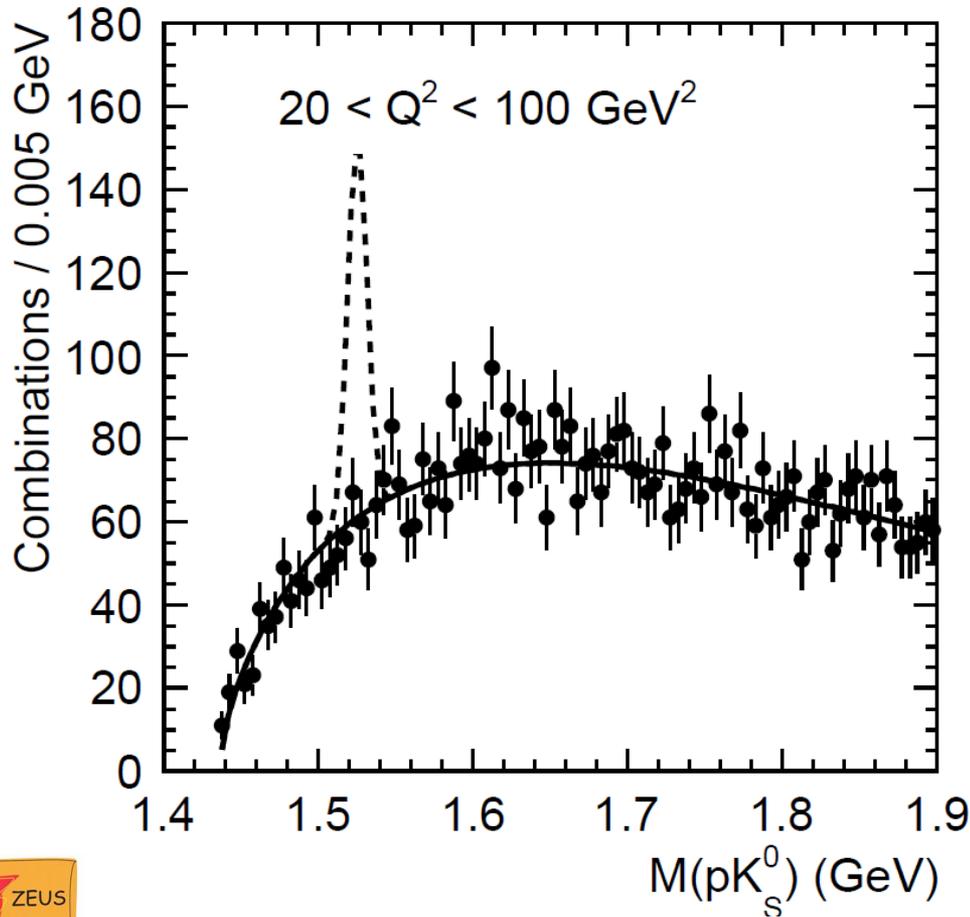
No PQ peak at the mass of  $\Theta^+$  (red arrow) is seen

A closer look (also with similar cuts to HERA-I) in DIS sample



No PQ peak is seen, ever

# Comparison with ZEUS HERA I analysis

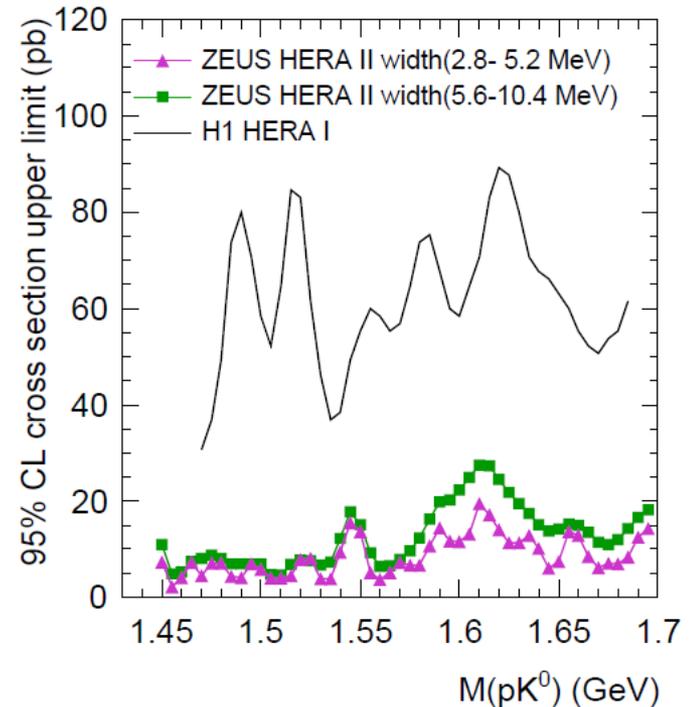
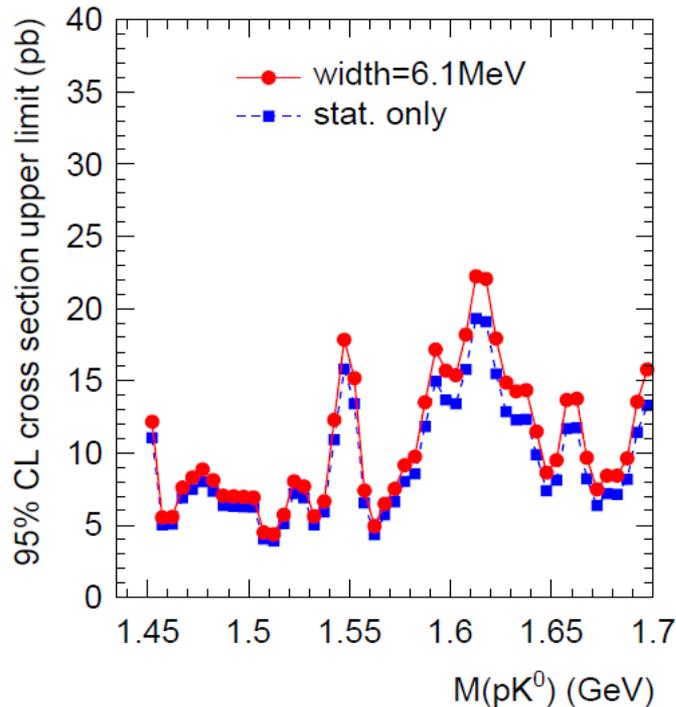


The dashed line represents the  $\Theta^+$  signal as it would be observed if it had the same strength as reported in the ZEUS HERA-I analysis

(expected 286 events)



As no clear signal is seen, the limits on the production cross-section of  $\Theta^\pm$  is set.  
 $B(\Theta \rightarrow p K S0) = 1$  is assumed;  
 different widths hypotheses are tested;  
 results are compared with H1.



**The search contributes to the  $5q$  state puzzle.  
 Published: Phys. Lett. B 759 (2016) 446.**

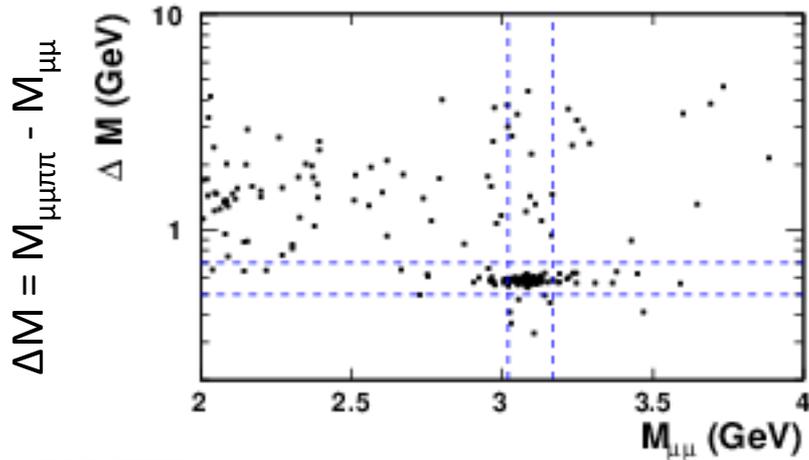
# Conclusions

- Ten years after the end of data taking, HERA experiments continue to deliver innovative, valuable physics results.
- Some results are unique and will remain the only source for the tests of state-of-the-art theoretical predictions for a long time.

- 
- ◆  $\psi(2s)$  over  $J/\psi(1s)$  → refined increase with  $Q^2$ , model comparisons
  - ◆ Strange Pentaquarks → stronger exclusion than previous results
-

**BACKUP**

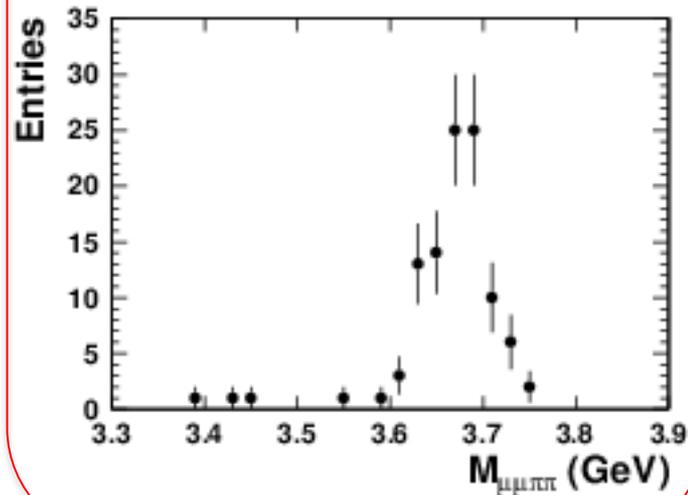
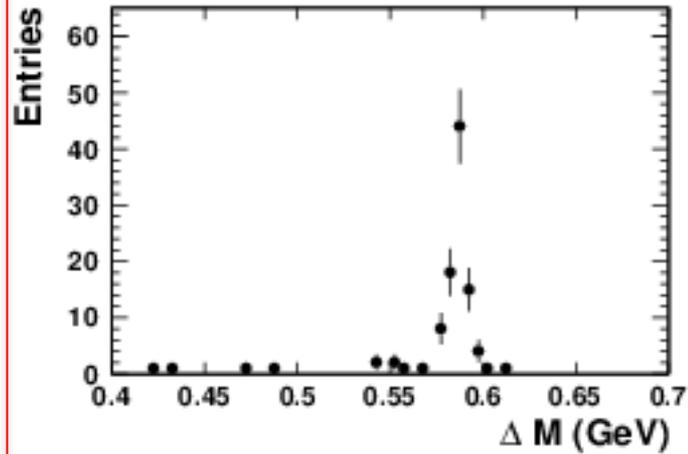
# $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$



• ZEUS 468 pb<sup>-1</sup>

$3.02 < M_{\mu\mu} < 3.17$  GeV

$0.5 < \Delta M < 0.7$  GeV



$\leq 3$  events background (after cut on  $M_{\mu\mu}$ )

L. Maiani' conclusions at La Thuile, March 2016:

- until now, exotics seen contain heavy quark flavours: an experimental reexamination of the lack of existence of light exotic mesons (“bad” diquarks) and positive strangeness baryons is in order.
- much remains to be done, in theory and experiments,
- we look forward to exciting times for hadron spectroscopy: maybe we can understand QCD better.

# STRANGE PENTAQUARKS (Hi)STORY

- The observation of a narrow baryon resonance with a mass of  $\sim 1.53$  GeV was reported first by the LEPS experiment in 2003 in the missing-mass distribution for  $\gamma A \rightarrow nK^+$  reaction. Such a baryon would be manifestly exotic and impossible for a three-quark state. But could be explained as a bound state of five quark state i.e. a pentaquark, named  $\Theta^+(uudd-sbar)$ . Many experimental groups have looked for this state via various production processes in decay mode  $nK^+$  or  $p-K_s^0$  ( $pbar-K_s^0$ ). Some experiments confirmed the signal while others refuted it.
- Recently, interest in pentaquark state has arisen with the discovery of two pentaquark candidates by the LHCb experiment at 4.38 and 4.45 GeV. They have a valence quark content of  $uudc-cbar$  and were observed with high significance.
- The ZEUS experiment reported the evidence of a peak structure in  $p-K_s^0$  ( $pbar-K_s^0$ ) mass distribution in deep inelastic scattering (DIS) data in HERA I period (1996-2000). The present search for a  $\Theta^+$  pentaquark in the  $p-K_s^0$  ( $pbar-K_s^0$ ) system is reported with the ZEUS data taken at HERA II period (2003-2007). The HERA II period not only provided larger statistics (358pb $^{-1}$ ), but the ZEUS tracking system was upgraded. Looking for pentaquarks in DIS event with  $20 < Q^2 < 100$  GeV $^2$  in order to compare with the HERA I results.

# $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ selection

- Two tracks with opposite charge
- $p_T(\pi) > 150\text{MeV}$
- $|\eta(\pi)| < 1.75$
- $\pi$  track's MVD hit  $> 2$
- $p_T(\pi\pi) > 250\text{MeV}$
- $|\eta(\pi\pi)| < 1.6$
- Pion mass constraint fitting
  - $\chi^2$  of fit  $< 5.0$  (of the two tracks fit)
  - DCA between two tracks  $< 1.5$  cm
  - DCA between beam spot and  $K_S^0$  vertex  $> 0.2$  cm
- 2D co-linearity  $< 0.06$  rad
- 3D co-linearity  $< 0.15$  rad  
(co-linearity; the angle between position and momentum vectors.)
- $K_S^0$  decay length (DL)  $> 0.5$  cm
- When we assign the electron mass to the track,  $M(ee) > 0.070$  GeV
- When we assign the proton mass to one of the tracks,  $M(p\pi) > 1.121$  GeV
- Finally, we set a  $K_S^0$  mass window ( $0.482 < M(\pi\pi) < 0.512$  GeV, dashed line).

