

AGENDA

1 BACKGROUND

Quantum Chromodynamics Richness of η SM Physics BSM η Physics

OPPORTUNITY

The GlueX Experiment and Experimental Hall D
Jefferson eta Factory and the Forward Calorimeter

N SIMULATIONS

Monte Carlo Simulations

∩ ∠ RESULTS

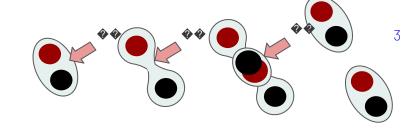
 $\pi^0\gamma\gamma$ Signal and Background removal $\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$ Signal and Background removal Asymmetry Factor

CLOSING

Thank You Ouestions

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)

Theory of the strong interaction between quarks mediated by gluons Non-abelian gauge theory with symmetry group SU(3)



Non-perturbative Regime	Properties	Color confinementAsymptotic freedomChiral symmetry breaking
Weaknesses Confinement Strong CP Problem	Weaknesses	 Confinement Strong CP Problem

Formation of Mesons

- The ground state denotes the formation of a meson, while excited states correspond to hybrid mesons
- \bullet SU(3): $\eta_1 = rac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(uar{u} + dar{d} + sar{s}
 ight) \quad \eta_8 = rac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left(uar{u} + dar{d} 2sar{s}
 ight)$
- Great! We can just calculate everything we need to know...
- Chiral perturbation theory

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Richness of η SM Physics

The nature of QCD confinement still poses challenges in the process of fully understanding the aspects of the SM

CHIRAL PERTURBATION THEORY (ChPT)

- Effective field theories → significant step towards computing scattering amplitudes
- $SU(N_f)_L \times SU(N_f)_R$
- Constraints studied in detail up to O(p⁶)
- Compared to LQCD
- Strong precision test for non-perturbative QCD

 $\pi^0 \gamma \gamma$

TRANSITION FORM FACTORS (TFFs)

$$\mathcal{M}(\eta \to \gamma^{\star}(q_1)\gamma^{\star}(q_2)) = -ie^2\epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}q_1^{\mu}q_2^{\nu}\varepsilon_1^{\alpha}\varepsilon_2^{\beta}F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma^{\star}\gamma^{\star}}(q_1^2,q_2^2)$$

- Electromagnetic transition form factors $F_{\eta(\cdot)v^*v^*}$
- Quark and gluon structure
- Anomalous magnetic moment of the muon (g-2)_u

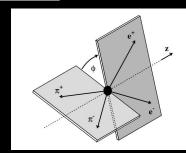
 $\pi^{+}\pi^{-}e^{+}e^{-}$

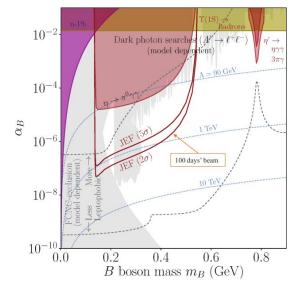
Measure experimentally with low systematic uncertainty

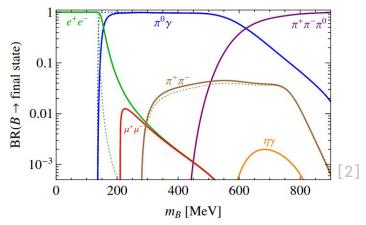
DISCRETE SYMMETRIES

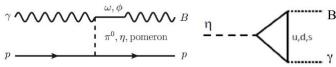
- **P** and **CP** are violated, while **C** is conserved
- Asymmetry factor defined by the pion and lepton decay planes
- Highly suppressed within the SM

$$\mathcal{A}_{\phi} = \frac{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} - N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} + N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}$$







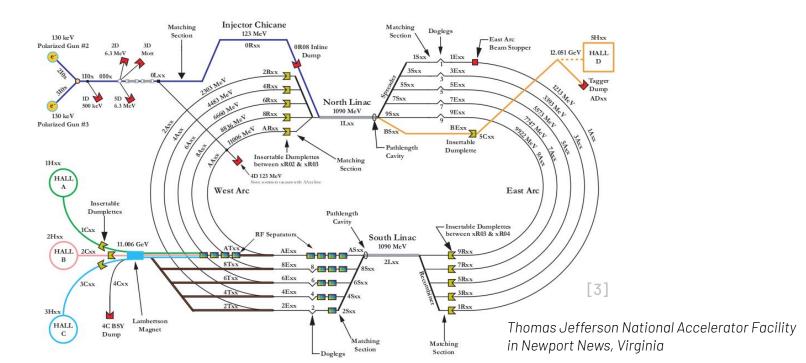


JEF Experiment Goals Branching Ratio Physics of Interest Channel $\gamma + B$ BSM leptophobic vector boson $\pi^0 + \phi'$ BSM electrophobic scalar boson $\pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ $(2.7 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$ ChPTB at $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ $\pi^{0}\pi^{0}\pi^{0}$ $(32.6 \pm 0.2)\%$ $m_u - m_d$ $\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{0}$ $(22.7 \pm 0.3)\%$ $m_{\nu} - m_{d}$, C violation sector $< 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$ C violation sector, C and P $\gamma\gamma\gamma$ violation sector

BSM η Physics $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{I}N\mathcal{T}} = (\frac{1}{3}g_B + \epsilon Q_q e)\bar{q}\gamma^{\mu}qB_{\mu} - \epsilon e\bar{l}\gamma^{\mu}lB_{\mu}$

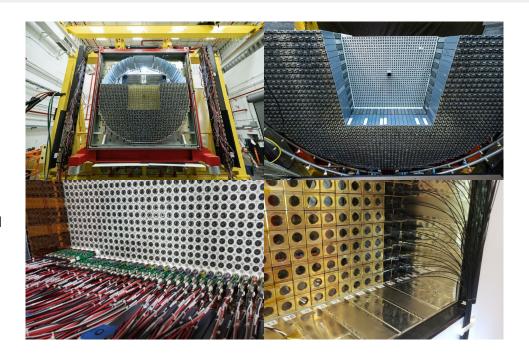
- Various models → connection with SM physics -> massive resonances that decay almost instantly into SM final-states
- Large SM backgrounds
- Interesting model: New force introduced, mediated by "dark photons"
 weakly interact with SM photons through electrically charged particles
- Gauge boson that decays leptonically
- Gauge B-boson which interacts with SM quarks and arises from a redefined U(1)_R gauge symmetry
- $\pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ measurable link between DM and the SM: $\eta \to B \gamma \to \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$

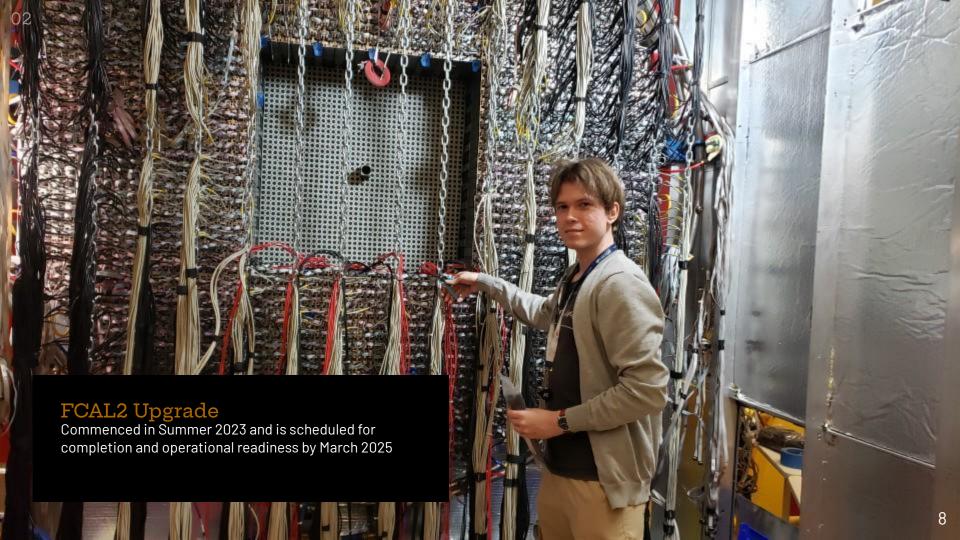
The GlueX Experiment and Experimental Hall D



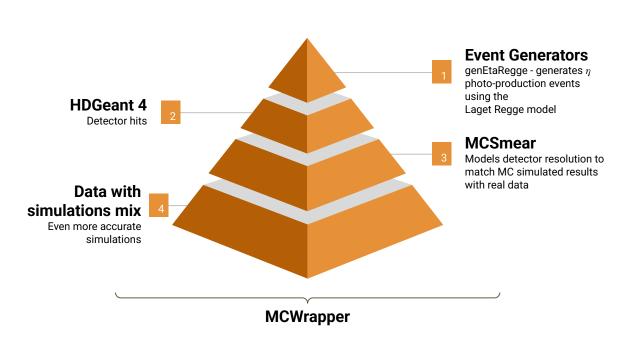
Jefferson η Factory (JEF) and the Forward Calorimeter

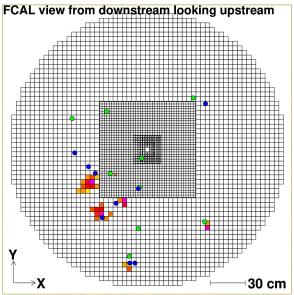
- Photoproduction \rightarrow sample of η and η' with statistical precision comparable to or surpassing that of other facilities worldwide
- Cherenkov light
- Reconstruction four-momenta → timing information, energy, and shower position
- Energy resolution: $5.6\%/\sqrt{E[GeV]} + 3.6\%$
- Positional resolution: $6.4mm/\sqrt{E[GeV]}$
- 2,800 "blocks" containing FEU 84-3 PMTs
- FCAL2 upgrade → smaller, higher-resolution lead tungstate modules
- *PbWO*₄ scintillating material connected to a Hamamatsu PMT 4125

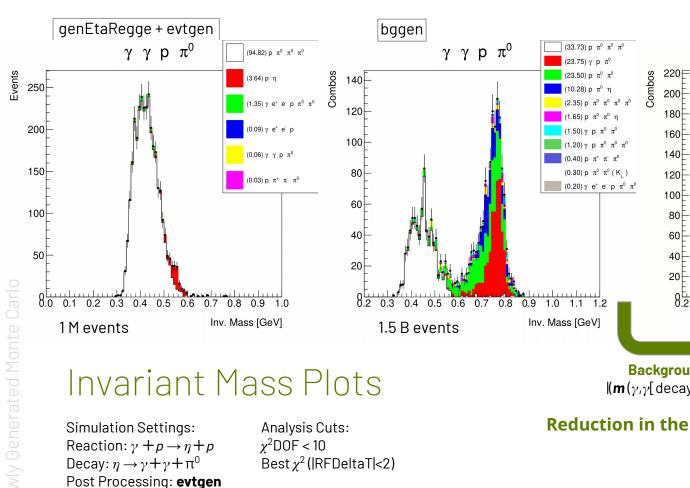




Monte Carlo Simulations







Background removal $|(\mathbf{m}(\gamma, \gamma[\text{decay}]) - 0.135| > 0.015|$

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0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2

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(32.71) γ p π⁰

 $(26.88) p \pi^0 \pi^0$

(9.33) p π⁰ η

 $(1.88) \gamma p \pi^0 \pi^0$

 $(1.71) p \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta$

 $(0.26) p \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

(0.17) p η

Inv. Mass [GeV]

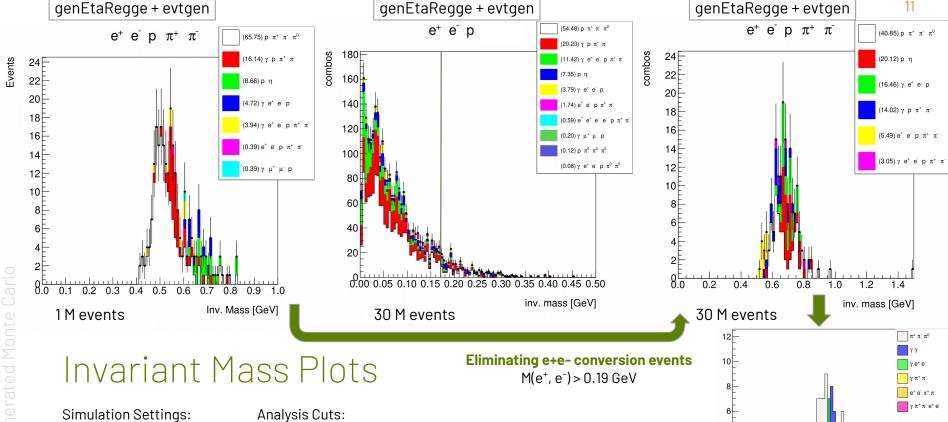
 $(0.17) p \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi$

 $(21.58) p \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

 $(2.91) p \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

Reduction in the $3\pi^0$ background

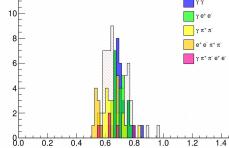


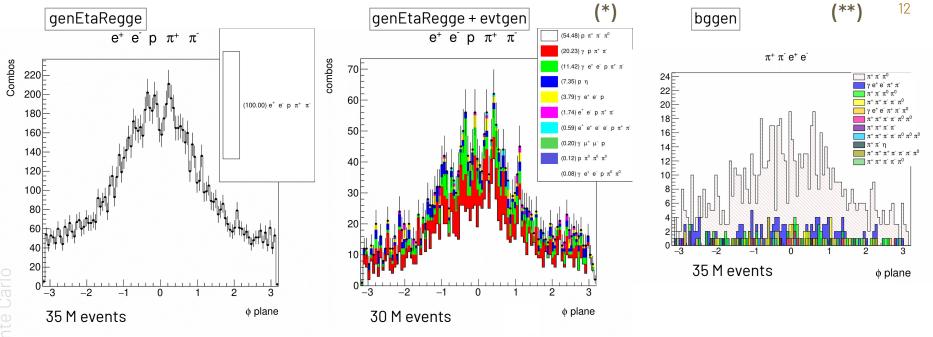


Reaction: $\gamma + p \rightarrow \eta + p$ Decay: $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + e^+ + e^-$ Post Processing: evtgen

 χ^{2} DOF < 10 Best χ^2 (|RFDeltaT|<2)

Signal almost completely isolated!





Asymmetry Plots

Simulation Settings: Reaction: $\gamma + p \rightarrow \eta + p$ Decay: $\eta \rightarrow \pi^{+} + \pi^{-} + e^{+} + e^{-}$ Post Processing: **evtgen** Analysis Cuts: χ^2 DOF < 10 Best χ^2

$$\mathcal{A}_{\phi} = \frac{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} - N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0} + N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0}}$$

(*)
$$\rightarrow A\phi = (0.4 + /- 2.0 \text{ (stat.)}) \times 10^{-2}$$

(**)
$$\rightarrow$$
 A ϕ = -0.06 +/- 0.03 (stat.)

KLOE Collaboration

 $A_{\phi} = (-0.6 \pm 2.5 \,_{Stat.} \pm 1.8 \,_{Sust.}) \times 10^{-2}$

Conclusions

Signal and background plots give insight into future measurements in JEF
Rare decays simulated and analyzed
Cut evaluation done with two generators

JEF

Important feedback for ChPT and BSM physics Significant reduction in the 3π⁰ background Will be a very challenging channel to reconstruct



Possible BSM indications and input for TFFs Signal almost completely isolated Asymmetry Factor calculated and compared to KLOE



Expected defense in June 2025

THANK YOU

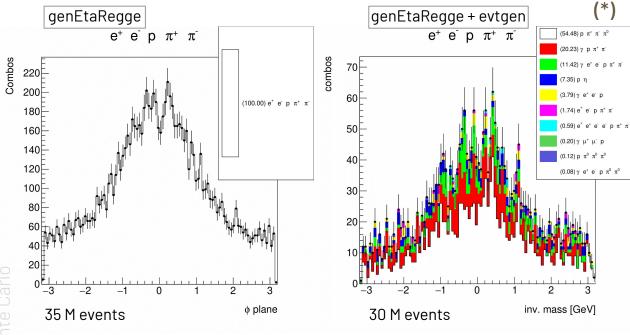
REFERENCES

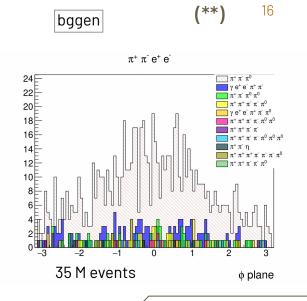
[1] F. Ambrosino et. al. (KLOE Collaboration), Measurement of the branching ratio and search for a CP violating asymmetry in the $\eta \rightarrow \pi + \pi - e + e - (\gamma)$ decay at KLOE, Physics Letters B, 675, 283-288, 2009

[2] G. Liping et. al., Precision tests of fundamental physics with η and η' mesons, Physics Reports, 945, 1-105, 2022

[3] I. Neththikumara et al., Beam study on low dispersion CEBAF arcs, WEPL055, 3240-3243, 2023

[4] logbooks.jlab.org





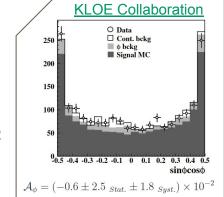
Asymmetry Plots

Simulation Settings: Reaction: $\gamma + p \rightarrow \eta + p$ Decay: $\eta \rightarrow \pi^{+} + \pi^{-} + e^{+} + e^{-}$ Post Processing: **evtgen** Analysis Cuts: χ^2 DOF < 10 Best χ^2

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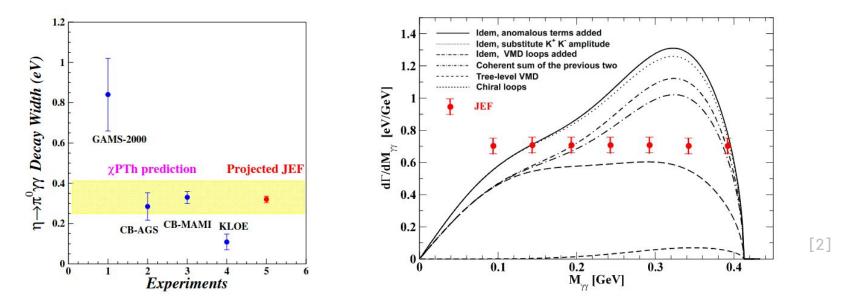


Figure 34: Left: Experimental results on the decay width of $\eta \to \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ [521] [522] [525] [526]. The yellow band is $\Gamma = 0.33(8)$ eV from the unitarized- χ PT calculation of Refs. [510] [511]. The projected JEF measurement with a total error of 5% (in red) for 100 days of beam time is arbitrarily plotted at the CB-MAMI value [522]. Right: Predicted two-photon invariant mass distributions from $\eta \to \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ due to different mechanisms [510] [511] and the projected JEF measurement with 100 days of beam time. Figures reprinted from Ref. [89].

Decay channel	Standard Model	Discrete symmetries	Light BSM particles
$\eta \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	light quark masses	C/CP violation	scalar bosons (also η')
$\eta^{(\prime)} ightarrow \gamma \gamma$	η – η' mixing, precision partial widths		
$\eta^{(\prime)} ightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$	$(g-2)_{\mu}$		Z' bosons, dark photon
$\eta o \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$	higher-order χ PT, scalar dynamics		$U(1)_B$ boson, scalar bosons
$\eta^{(\prime)} \to \mu^+ \mu^-$	$(g-2)_{\mu}$, precision tests	CP violation	
$\eta \to \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$		C violation	scalar bosons
$\eta^{(\prime)} \to \pi^+\pi^-\ell^+\ell^-$	$(g-2)_{\mu}$		ALPs, dark photon
$\eta^{(\prime)} \to \pi^0 \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$		C violation	ALPs

Table 12: Summary of high-priority $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays with emphasis on synergies across Standard Model and BSM investigations.