



Chinese Academy  
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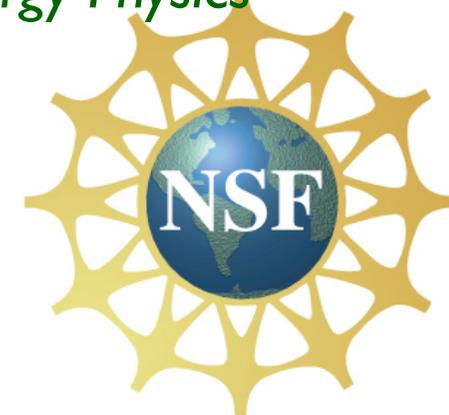
National Natural Science  
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# Gluonic Mesons: Experimental Status and Prospects

Jim Napolitano, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

*Workshop on Future PRC-US Cooperation in High Energy Physics  
Beijing, China, 11-18 June 2006*



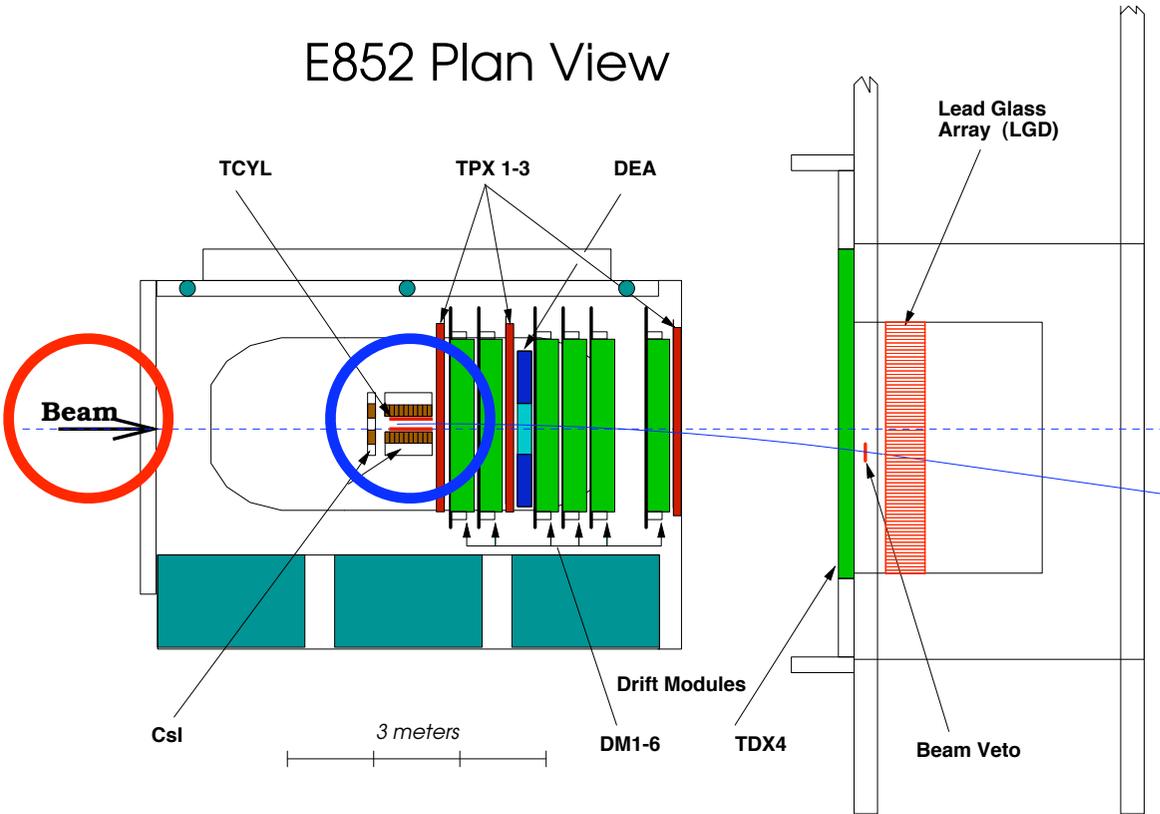
# Main Point of this Talk

Experimental investigations of gluonic mesons need to move beyond “bump hunting.” Amplitudes must be extracted and poles identified.

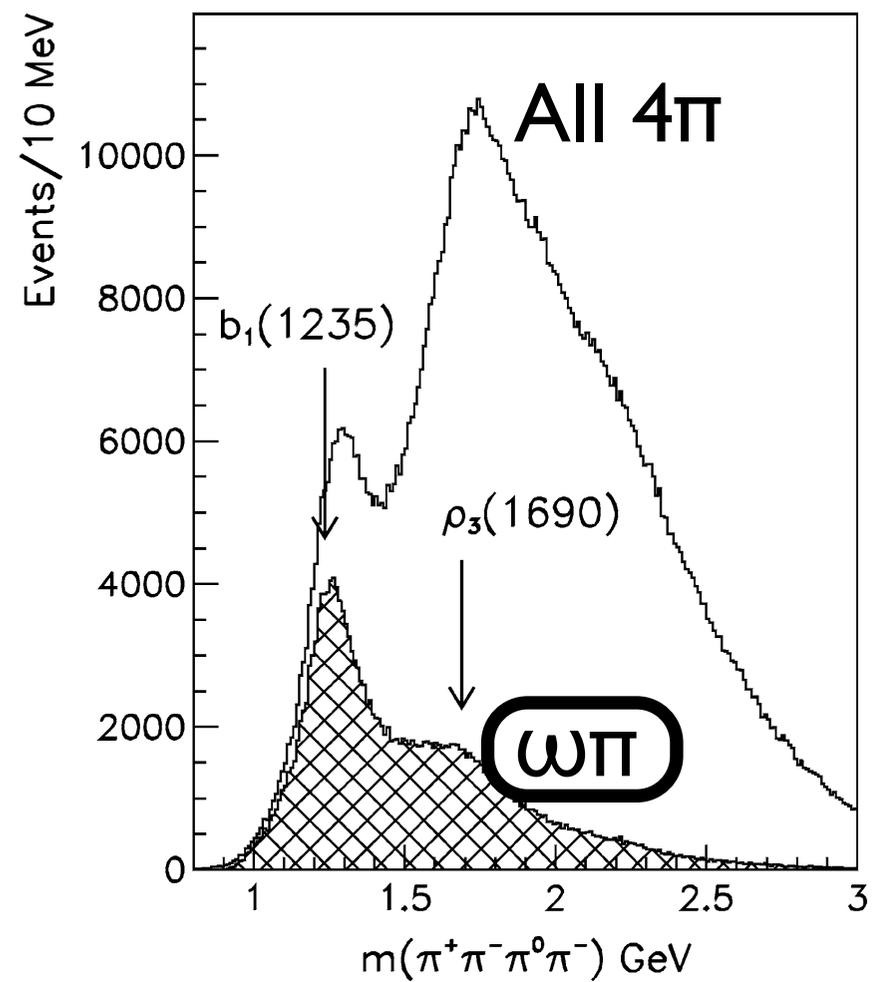
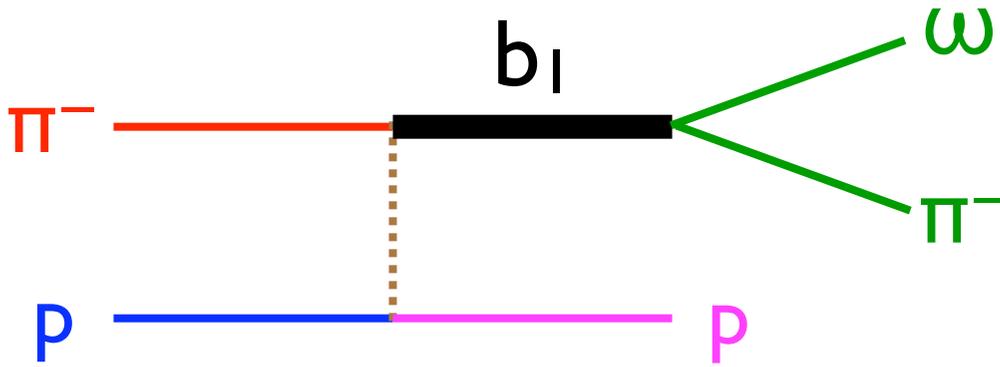
Careful “amplitude analyses” are difficult and it is necessary to keep a close eye on systematic effects.

Resonant poles may have large widths. Various manifestations of the strong interaction will have to be considered and, possibly, used to interpret results.

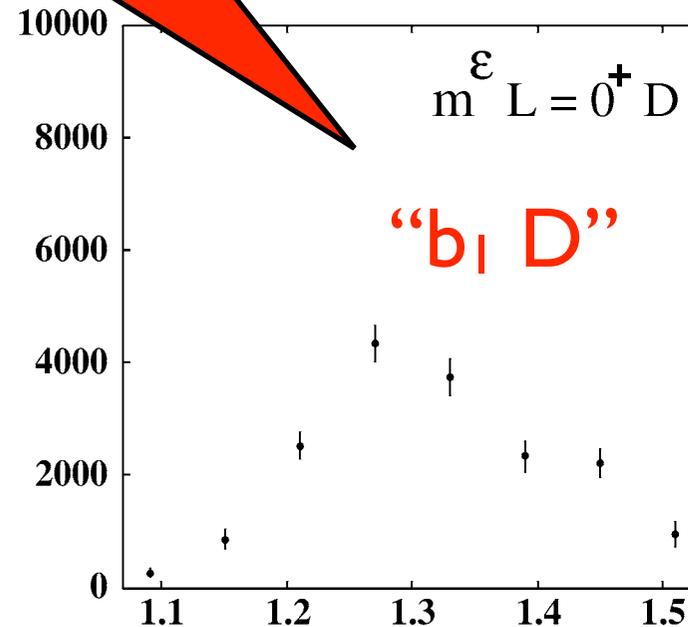
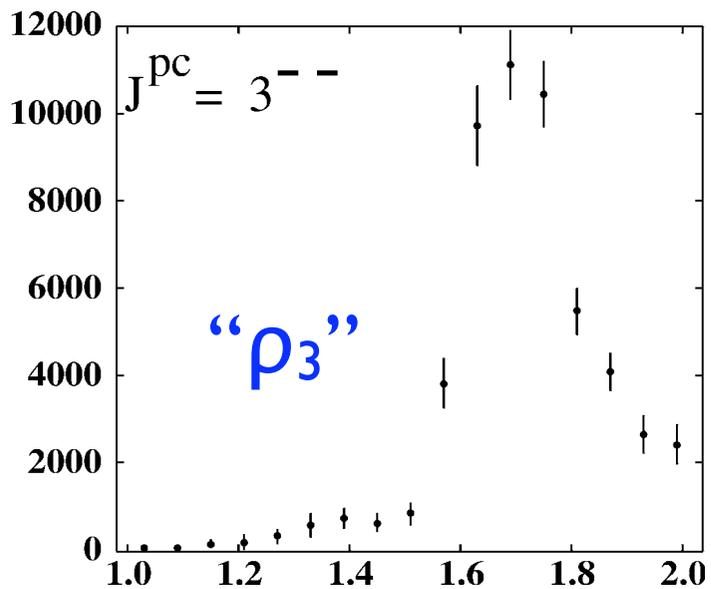
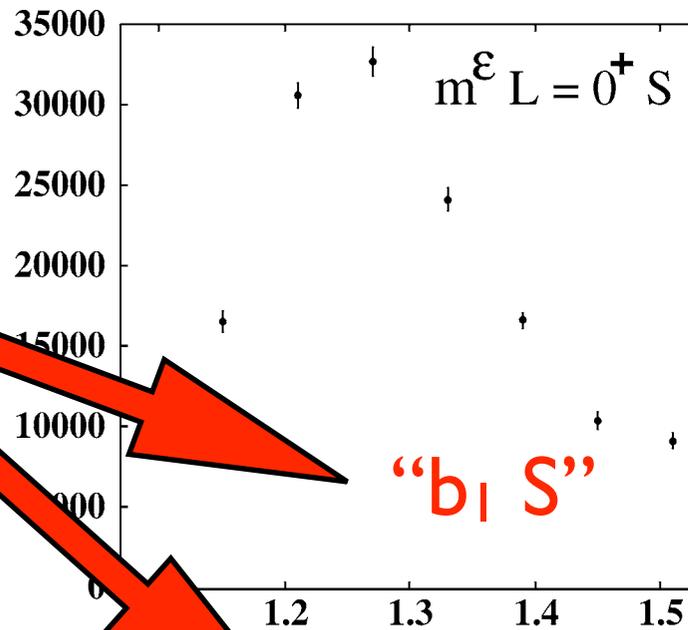
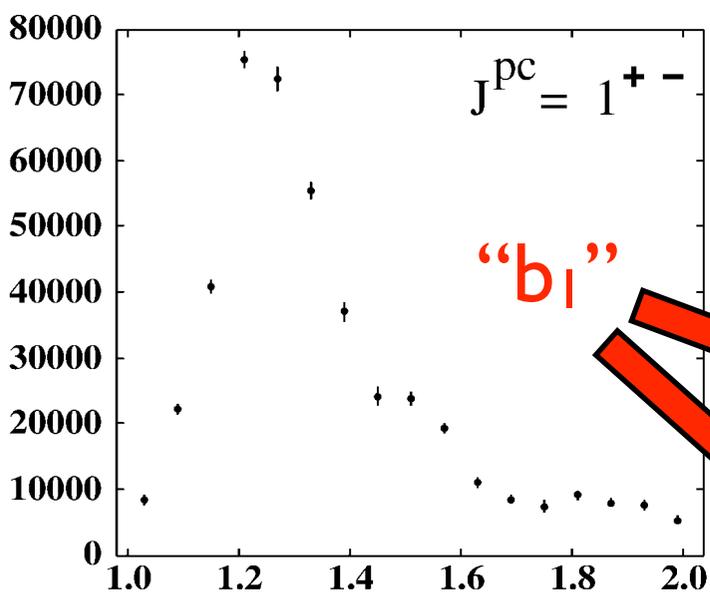
# E852 Plan View



Example (not exotic):  
Peripheral Production  
of  $b_1(1235)$  in E852



# Amplitude analysis (“PWA”)

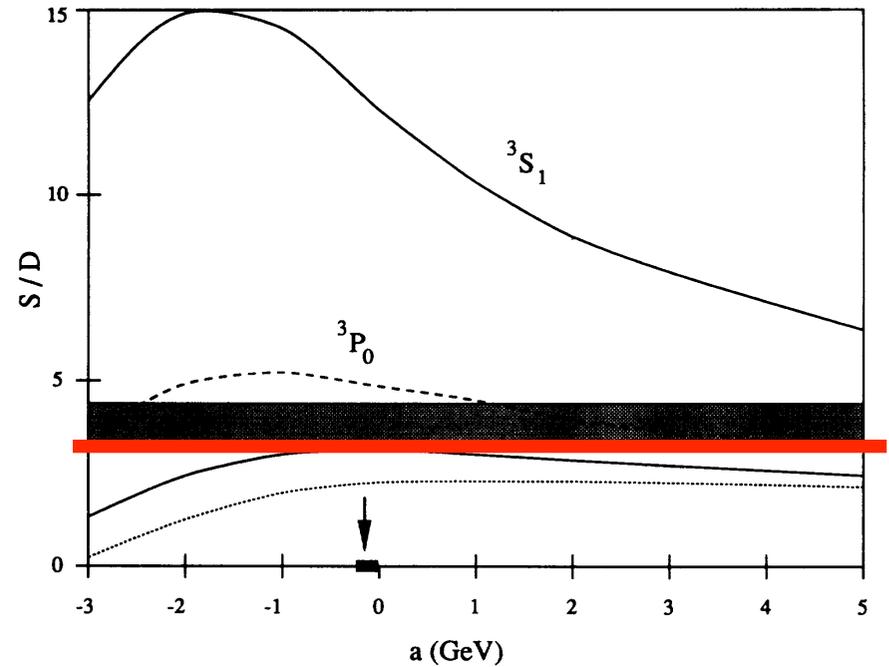
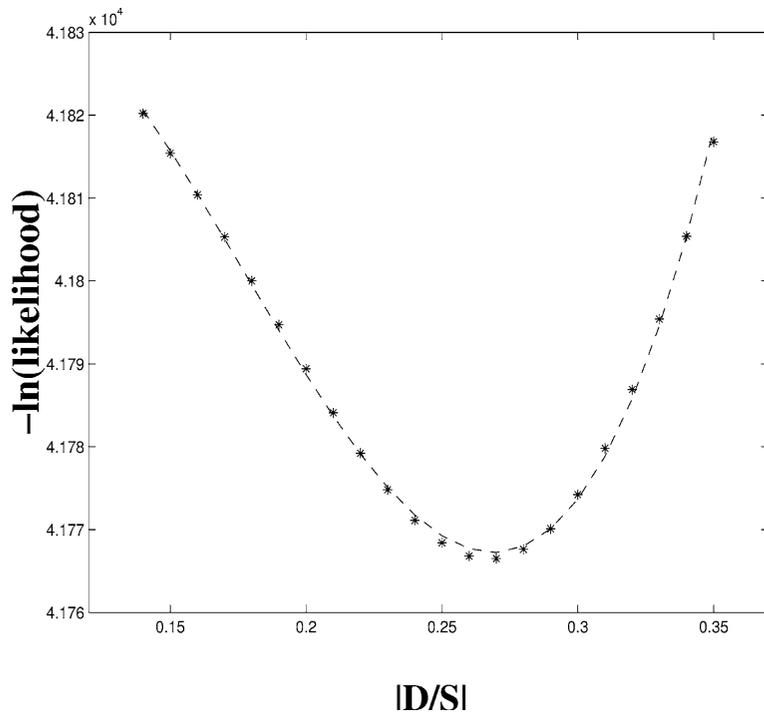


*M. Nozar, et al.,  
Phys.Lett. B541  
(2002)35*

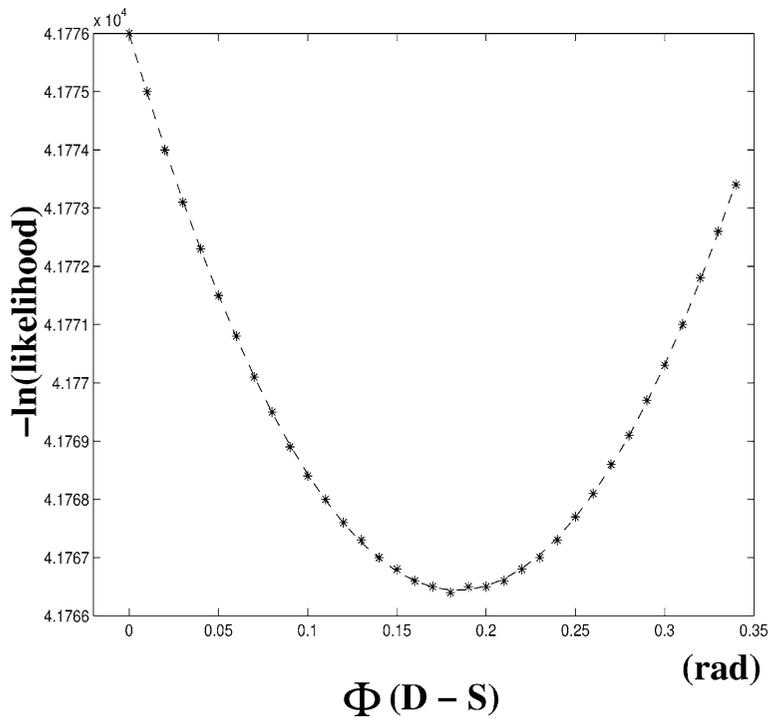
Mass( $\omega\pi$ ) (GeV/c<sup>2</sup>)

# Precision Result

$$|D/S|=0.269\pm 0.009\pm 0.010$$
$$\Phi(D-S)=+0.184\pm 0.042\pm 0.07$$



Note:  $\Phi(D-S)$  agrees with Ackleh, Barnes, & Swanson Phys.Rev.D54(1996)6811



# Two Important Classes of Gluonic Mesons

- Exotic Quantum Numbers

“Manifestly exotic” states that cannot be formed by a quark plus antiquark

*Best bet for the future: GlueX*

- Glueballs

States with “pure glue” as the largest component of the wave function

*Best bet for the future: BES III*

# Exotic Quantum Numbers

- Some meson quantum numbers cannot be formed from a quark-antiquark pair

e.g.  $J^{PC}=0^{--}, 0^{+-}, 1^{-+}, 2^{+-}, \dots$

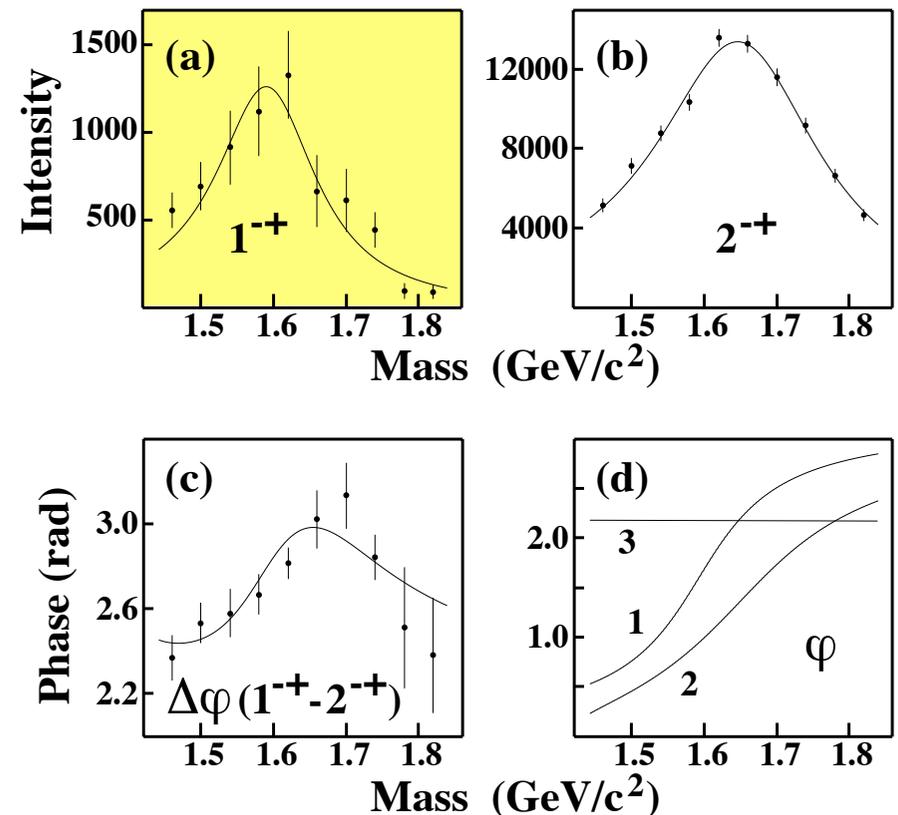
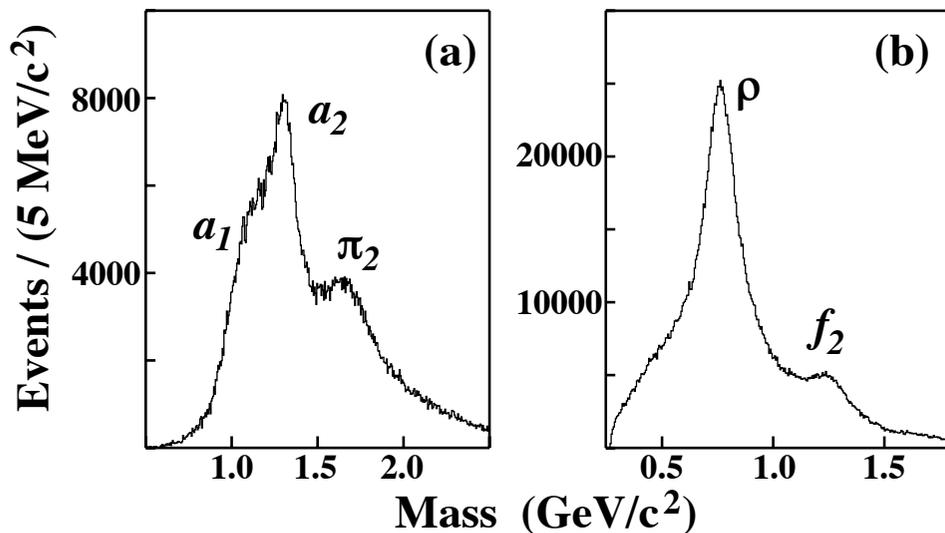
- The identification of such a “resonance” is unequivocal evidence for an “exotic” meson
- *Is it a gluonic meson?* Do the spectroscopy and investigate the decay patterns.

In other words, the dynamics are the key

# One Example: $J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$ in $3\pi$

Observation of a New  $J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$  Exotic State  
in the Reaction  $\pi^{-} p \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{-} p$  at  $18 \text{ GeV}/c$

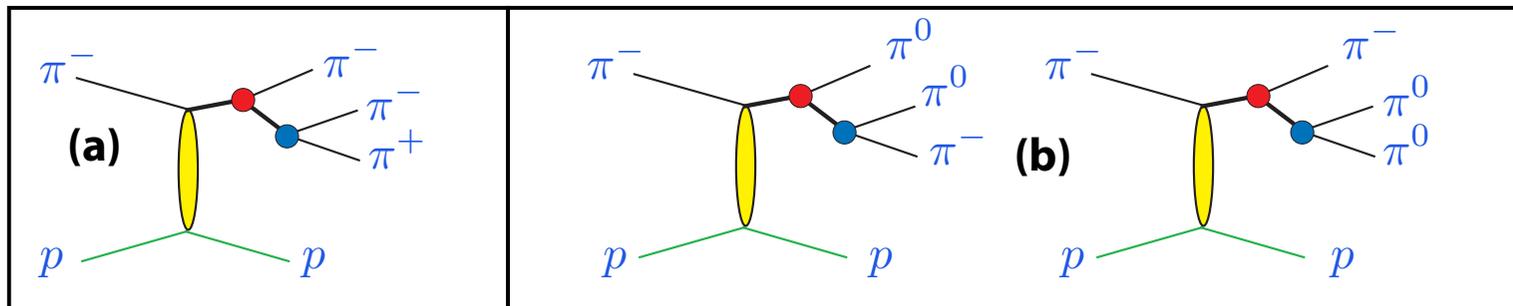
*E852, Phys.Rev.Lett. 81 (1998)5760*



# Same experiment, more data, another mode, and new analysis:

*Phys Rev D73(2006)072001*

The 1998 analysis based on **250K** events of reaction (a). New analysis is based on **3M** events each of reactions (a) and (b). The two modes provide important cross-checks.



PWA shows:

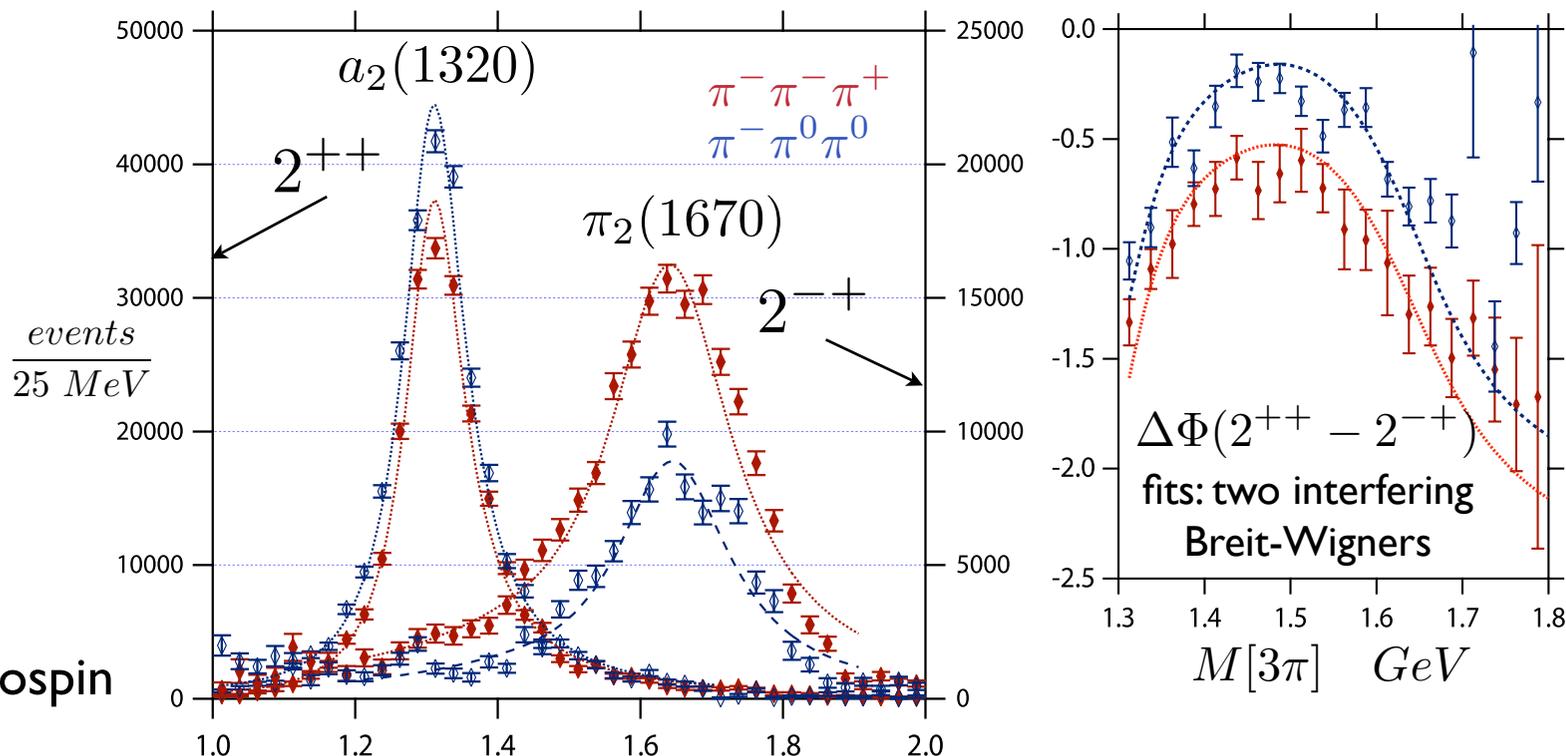
$$a_2 \rightarrow \rho\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi^- \pi^- \pi^+}{\pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0} \approx 1$$

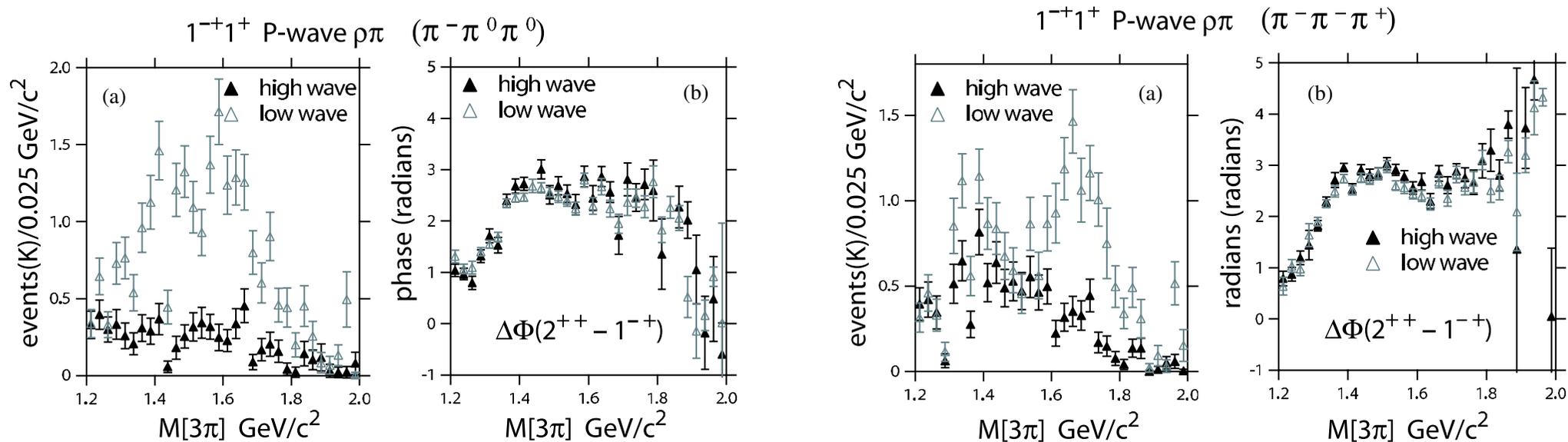
$$\pi_2 \rightarrow f_2\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi^- \pi^- \pi^+}{\pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0} \approx 2$$

as expected from isospin



# The effect of including the important waves...



Adding waves corresponding to allowed decays of the  $\pi_2(1670)$  results in the disappearance of evidence for the exotic meson

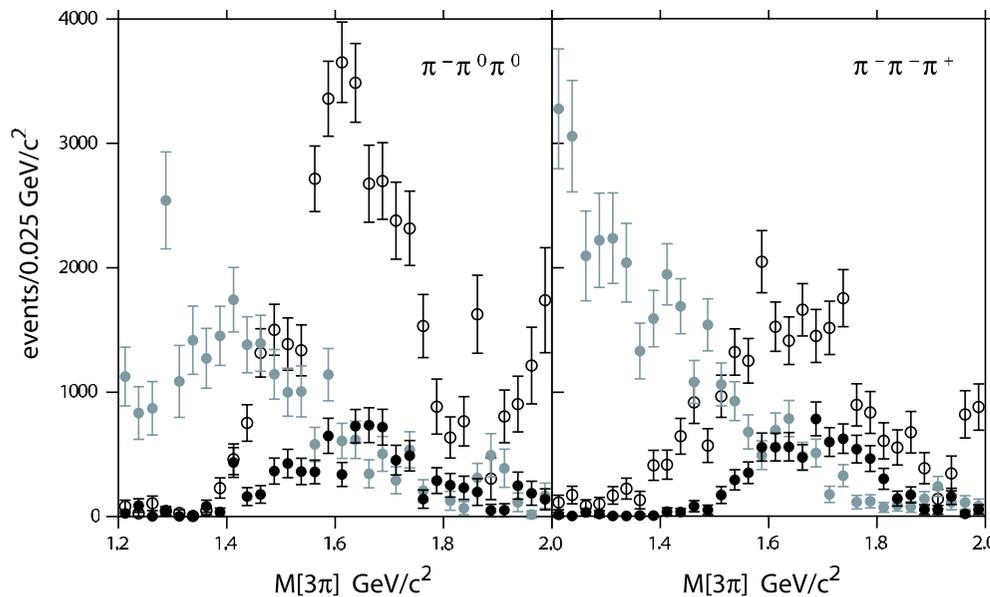
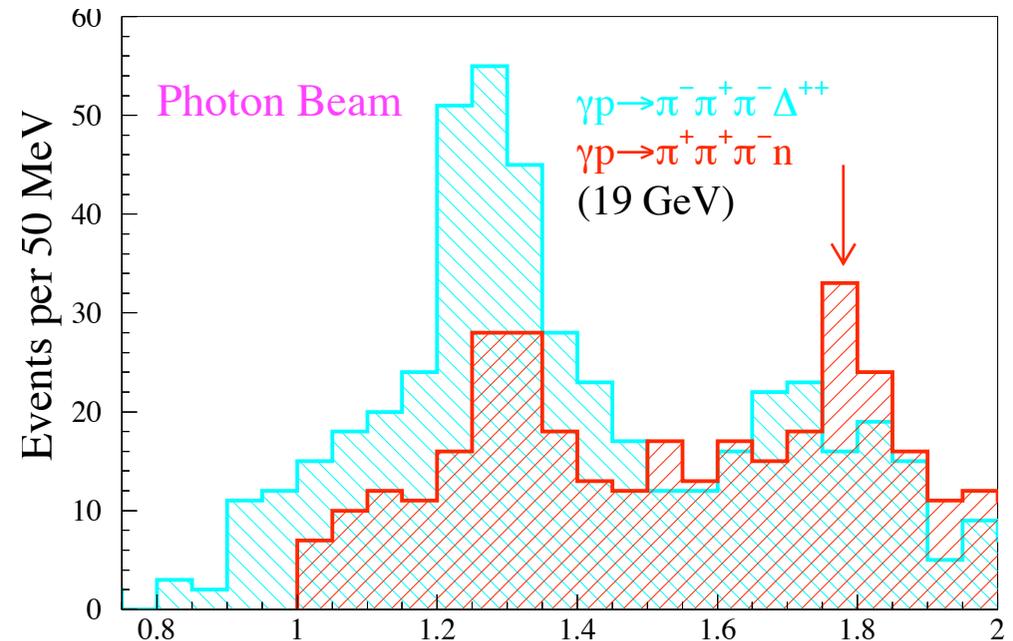
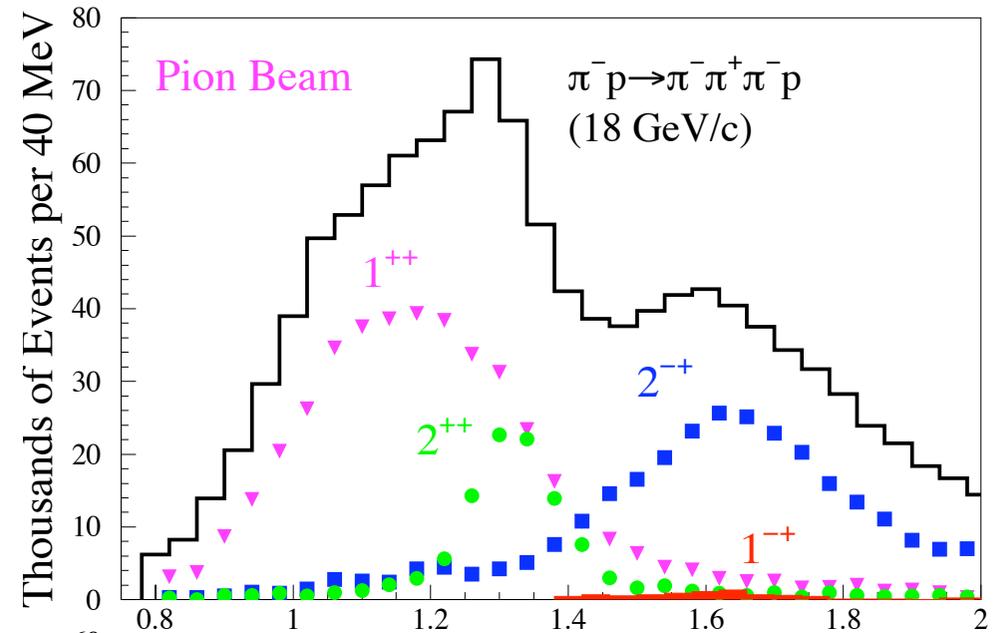
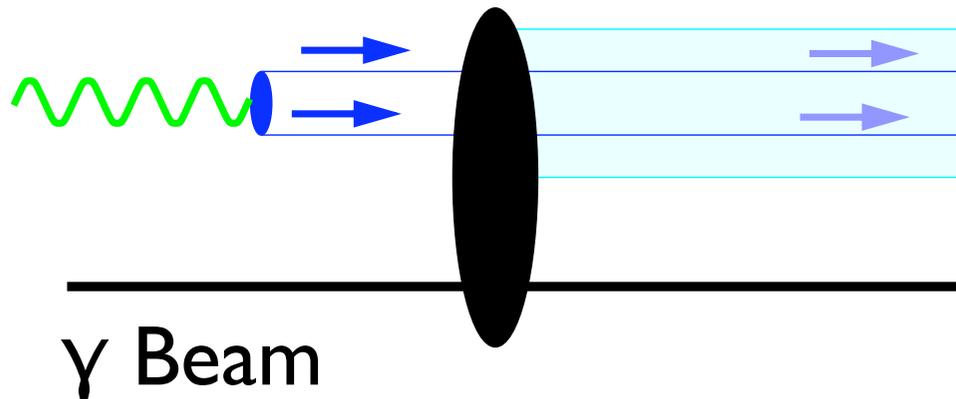
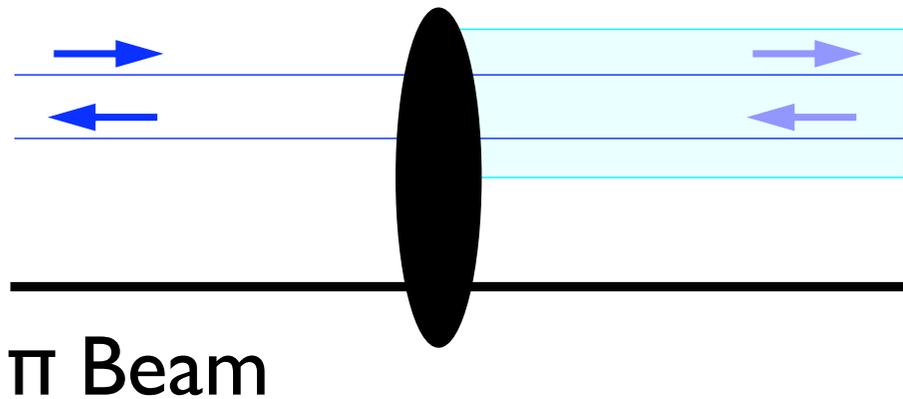


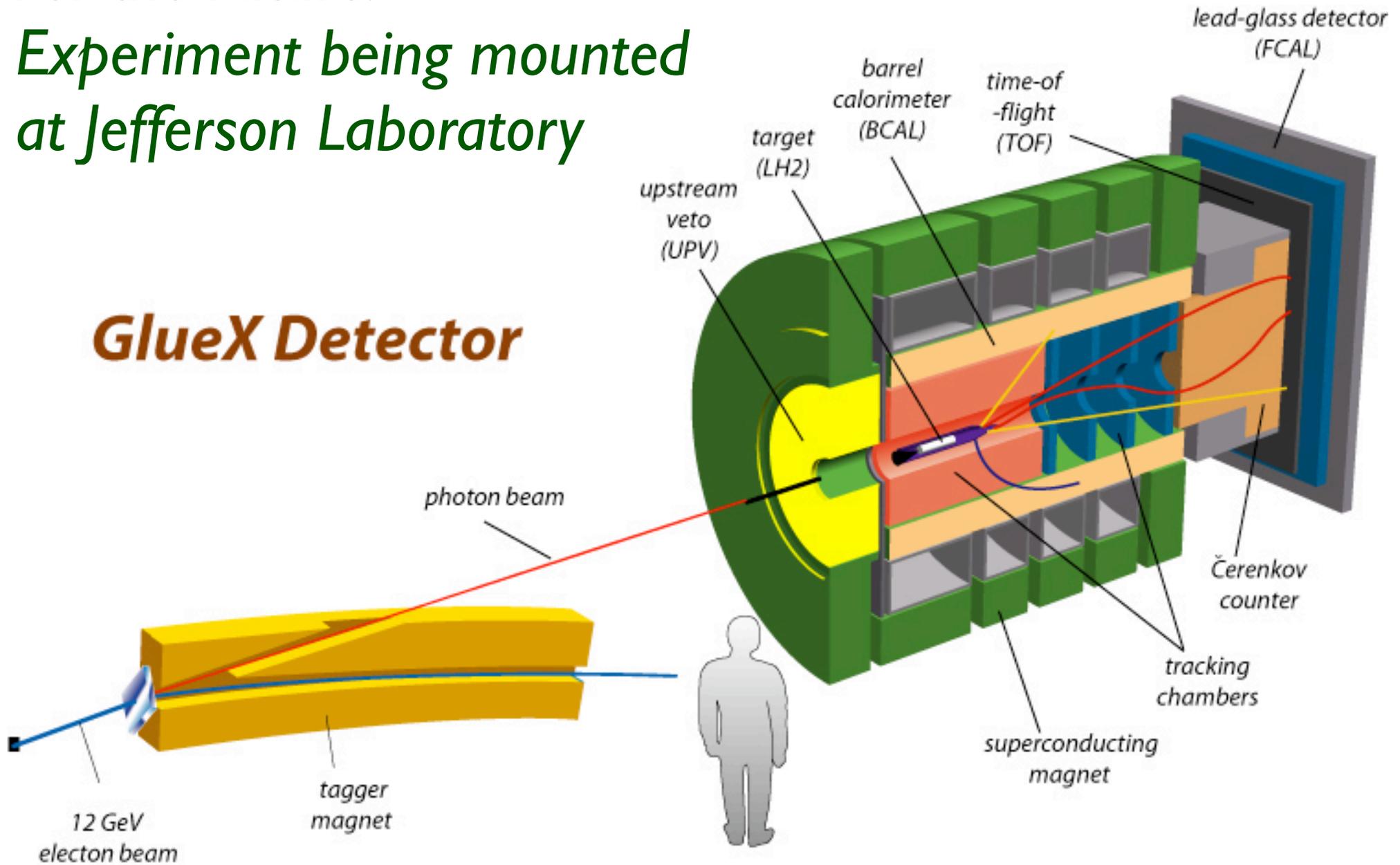
FIG. 26 (color online). The intensities for the  $2^{-+}0^{+}$  F-wave  $\rho\pi$  (open circles),  $2^{-+}1^{+}$  F-wave  $\rho\pi$  (filled black circles), and  $2^{-+}1^{+}$  P-wave  $\rho\pi$  (filled gray circles) waves for the neutral and charged modes. These waves were included in the high-wave set but not in the low-wave set.

# For the Future: The Production Mechanism Makes a Difference!



*For the Future:  
Experiment being mounted  
at Jefferson Laboratory*

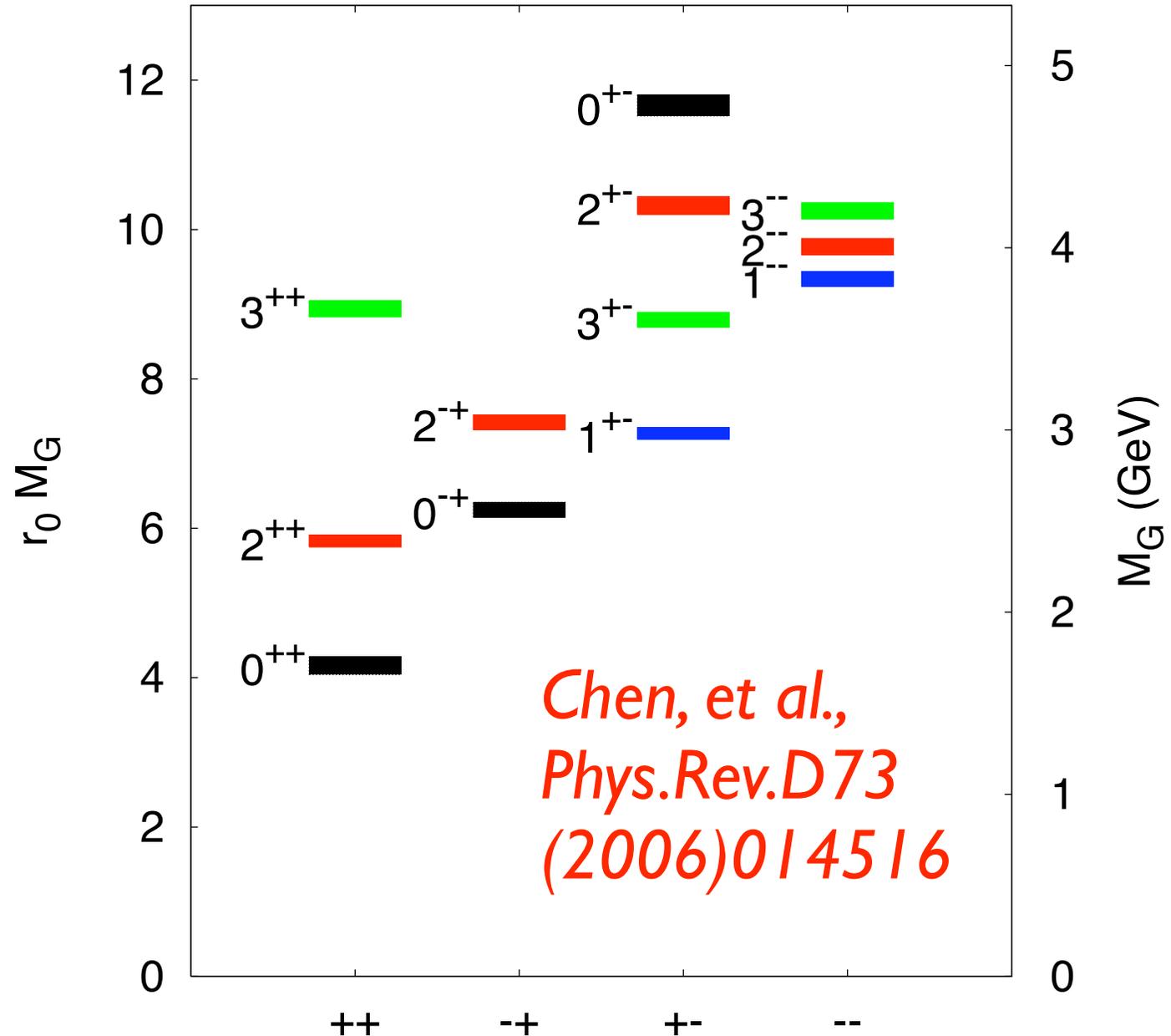
**GlueX Detector**



# Glueballs

Two big issues:

- What is the production mechanism to utilize?
- What is the mixing with quark model mesons?

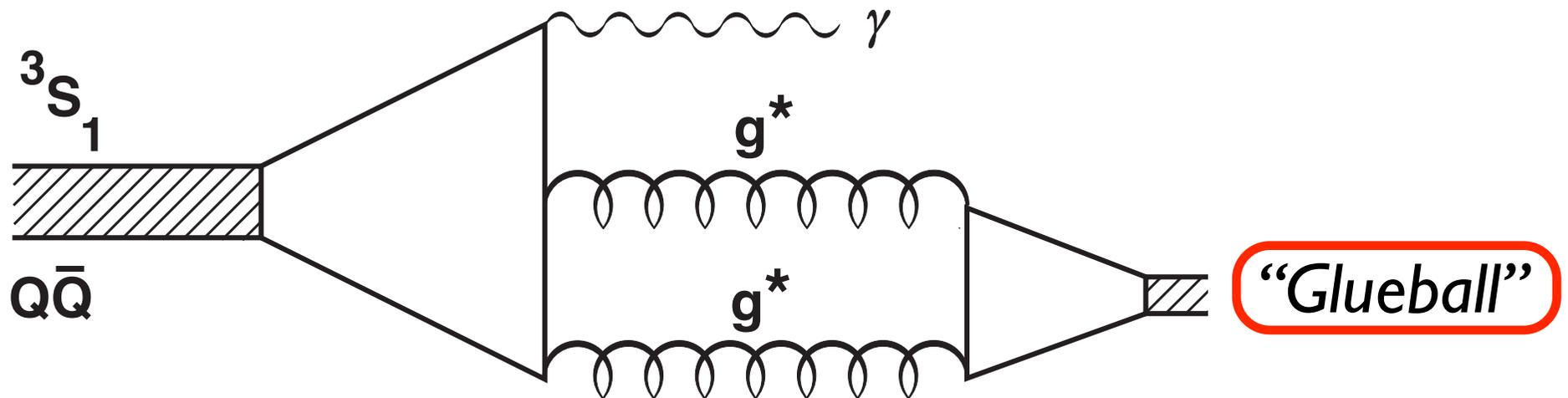


*Chen, et al.,  
Phys.Rev.D73  
(2006)014516*

# The Golden Production Mechanism

(In my opinion)

“J/ψ Radiative Decay” i.e.  $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma + \text{Glueball}$



Production rate should be calculable in pQCD but the manifestation of a “glueball” can be tricky!

See, e.g., Chanowitz, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 95(2005)172001

# How to Identify the Glueball(s)

*(Again, in my opinion)*

- Hermetic detector with excellent photon resolution and good background rejection
  - Keep the final state as simple as possible  
e.g.  $(\gamma)\pi\pi$ ,  $(\gamma)KK$ ,  $(\gamma)\eta\eta$  for  $0^{++}, 2^{++}$
  - Model-independent amplitude analyses
  - Fit final amplitudes to poles while forcing unitarity and allowing channels to couple
- ➔ Unravel the scalar (and tensor?) spectrum and look for “extra” states compared to the quark model

# *For the Future: BES III is the Place to Be!*

Expect very large  $J/\psi$  sample, taken with a detector having all the right characteristics.

The collaboration already has lots of experience!

Note: CLEO-c will not take data at the  $J/\psi$

謝 (Thank you)