



J/ ψ Near Threshold Production with SoLID

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SoLID Collaboration

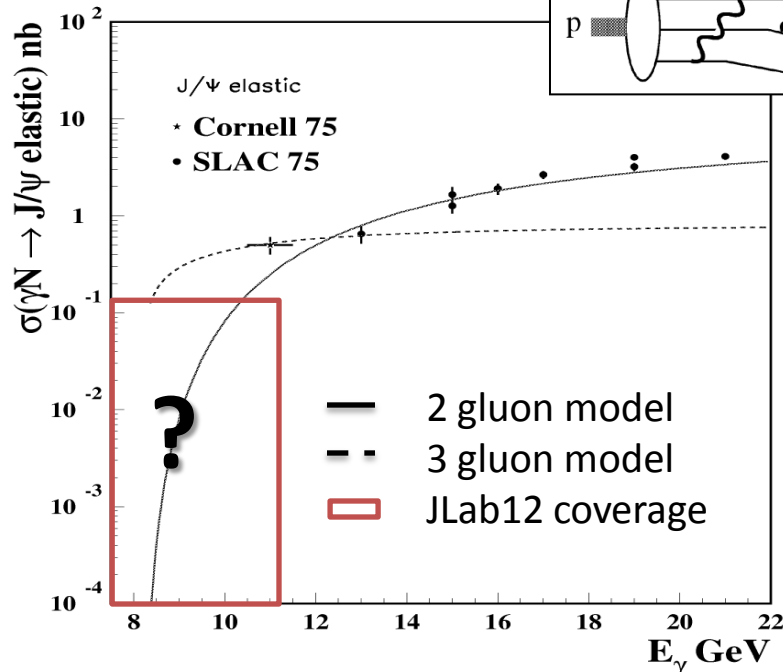
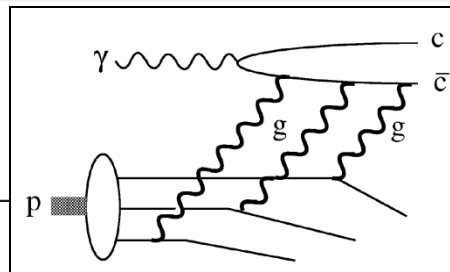
J/ψ as a Unique Probe of Strong Color Field in Nucleon

- Probes strong gluonic interaction between two color neutral objects J/ψ and nucleon near threshold
- Models relate J/ψ production near threshold to trace anomaly and proton mass budget

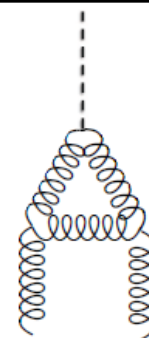
(D. Kharzeev et al. Eur.Phys.J. C9 459 (1999), A. Sibirtsev et al. Phys. Rev., D71:076005 (2005))

Multiple gluon exchange may cause enhancement near threshold

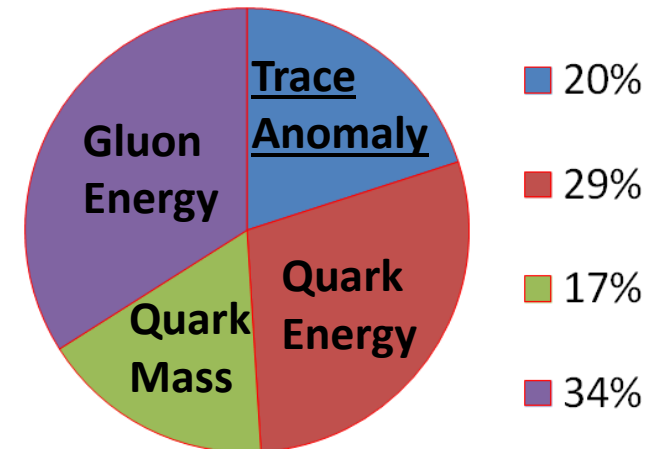
Trace anomaly of QCD energy momentum tensor plays an essential part in proton mass budget



$$G^{\alpha\beta\gamma} G^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta}$$

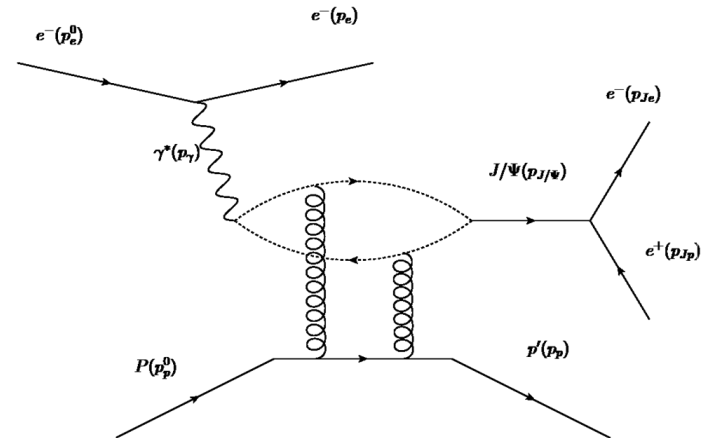
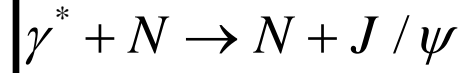
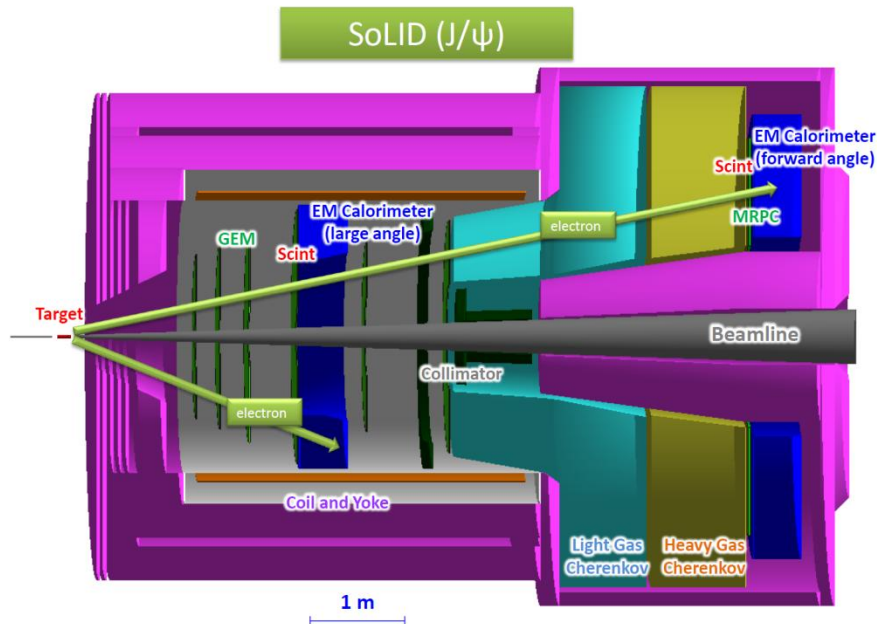


Proton Mass Budget

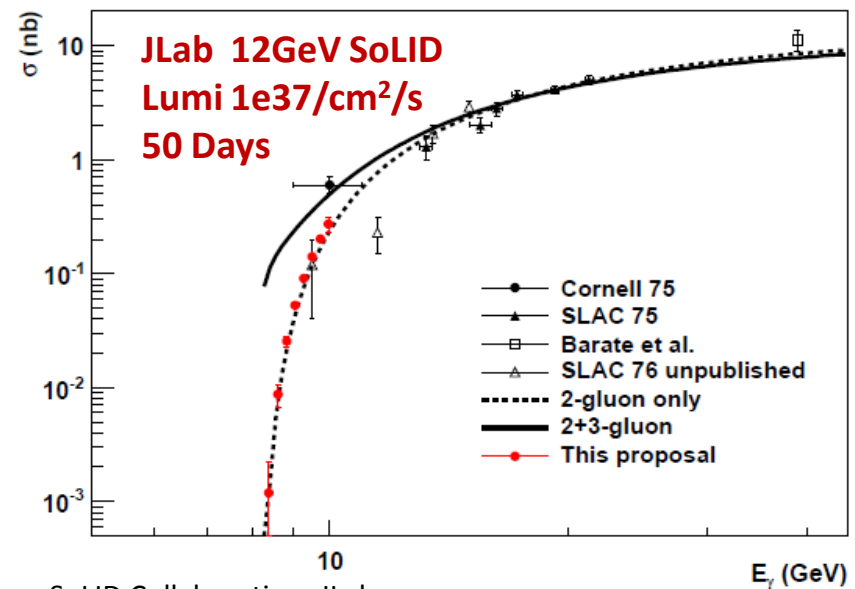


X. Ji PRL 74 1071 (1995)

J/ψ Near Threshold Production with SoLID



J/ψ Photoproduction Total Cross Section from nucleon



- high luminosity & large acceptance capability of SoLID enables a unique “**precision**” measurement near threshold
- Search for possible enhancement
- Study multiple gluons exchange
- Shed light on the low energy J/ψ-nucleon interaction (**color Van der Waals force**)
- Shed light on the **trace anomaly**, an important piece in the proton mass budget

Trace Anomaly and Proton Mass Budget

Backup

D. Kharzeev. Quarkonium interactions in QCD, 1995

D. Kharzeev, H. Satz, A. Syamtomov, and G. Zinovjev, Eur.Phys.J., C9:459–462, 1999

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\gamma N \rightarrow \psi N}}{dt}(s, t=0) = \frac{3\Gamma(\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)}{\alpha m_\psi} \left(\frac{k_{\psi N}}{k_{\gamma N}}\right)^2 \frac{d\sigma_{\psi N \rightarrow \psi N}}{dt}(s, t=0)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\psi N \rightarrow \psi N}}{dt}(s, t=0) = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{1}{m_\psi^2(\lambda^2 - m_N^2)} |\mathcal{M}_{\psi N}(s, t=0)|^2$$

$$H_{QCD} = H_a + H_m + H_g + H_a$$

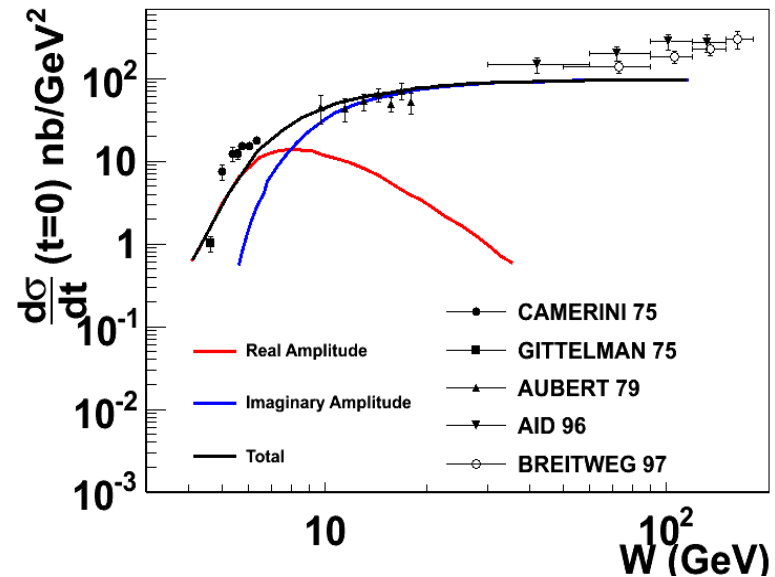
$$H_a = \int d^3x \frac{9\alpha_s}{16\pi} (\mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{B}^2)$$

$$H_q = \int d^3x \psi^\dagger (-i\mathbf{D} \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \psi$$

$$H_m = \int d^3x \bar{\psi} m \psi$$

$$H_g = \int d^3x \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{B}^2)$$

$$H_a = \int d^3x \frac{9\alpha_s}{16\pi} (\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2)$$



$$\mathcal{T}_{AB} = 2\sqrt{M_A M_B} \alpha_{AB} \langle N | \frac{1}{2} \vec{E}^a \cdot \vec{E}^a | N \rangle,$$

$$\langle N | \frac{1}{2} \vec{E}^a \cdot \vec{E}^a | N \rangle \geq \frac{8\pi^2}{b} 2m_N^2,$$

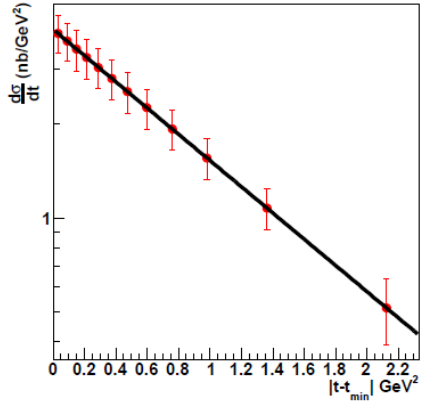
X. Ji PRL 74 1071 (1995)

A. Sibirtsev et al. Phys. Rev., D71:076005 (2005)

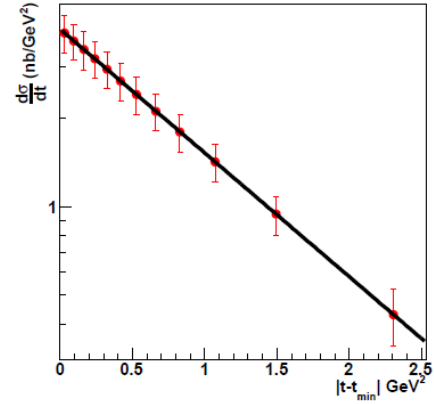
SoLID J/ψ Exp Details

Backup

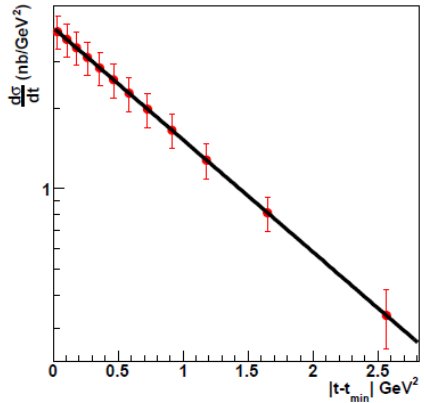
Effective Photon Energy 9.05 GeV



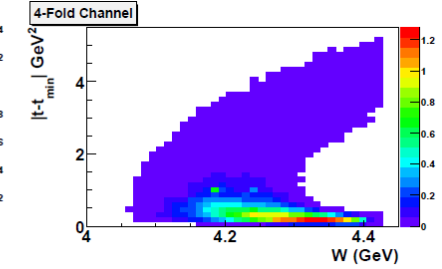
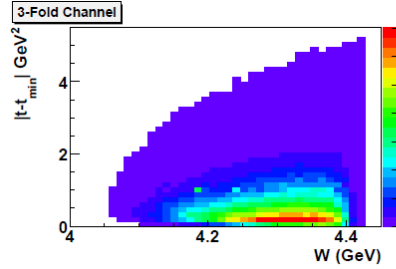
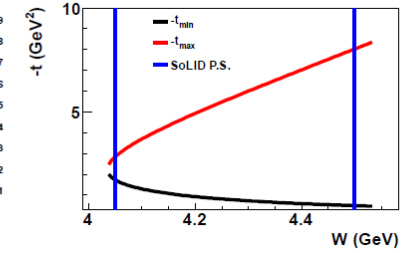
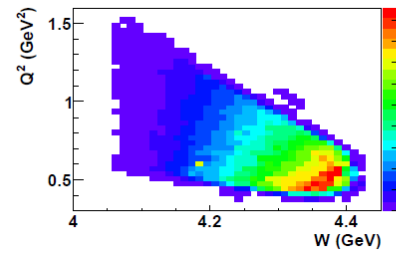
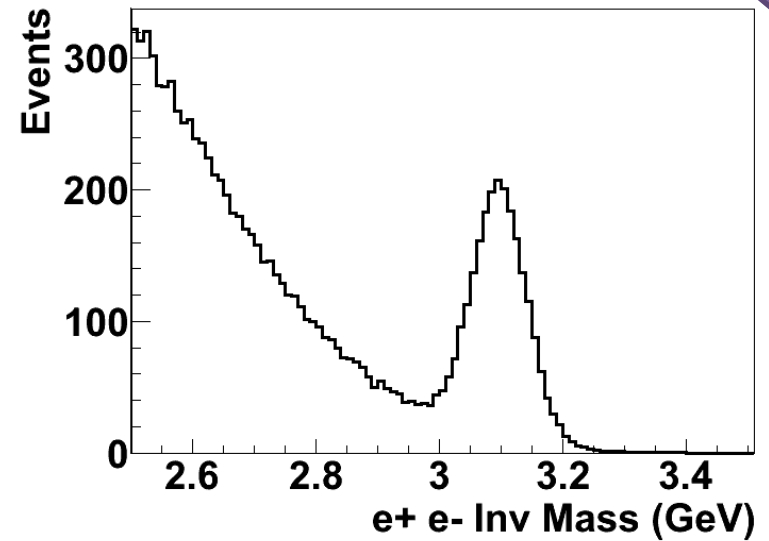
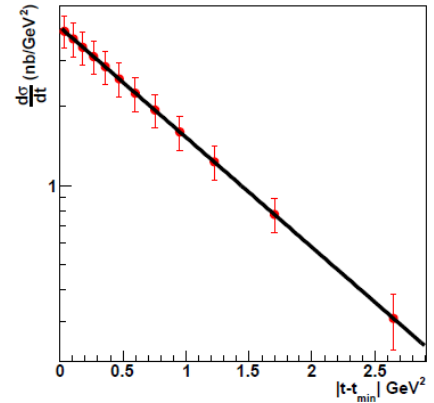
Effective Photon Energy 9.39 GeV



Effective Photon Energy 9.59 GeV



Effective Photon Energy 9.78 GeV



$$E_{\gamma}^{eff} = \frac{W^2 - M_p^2}{2M_p}$$