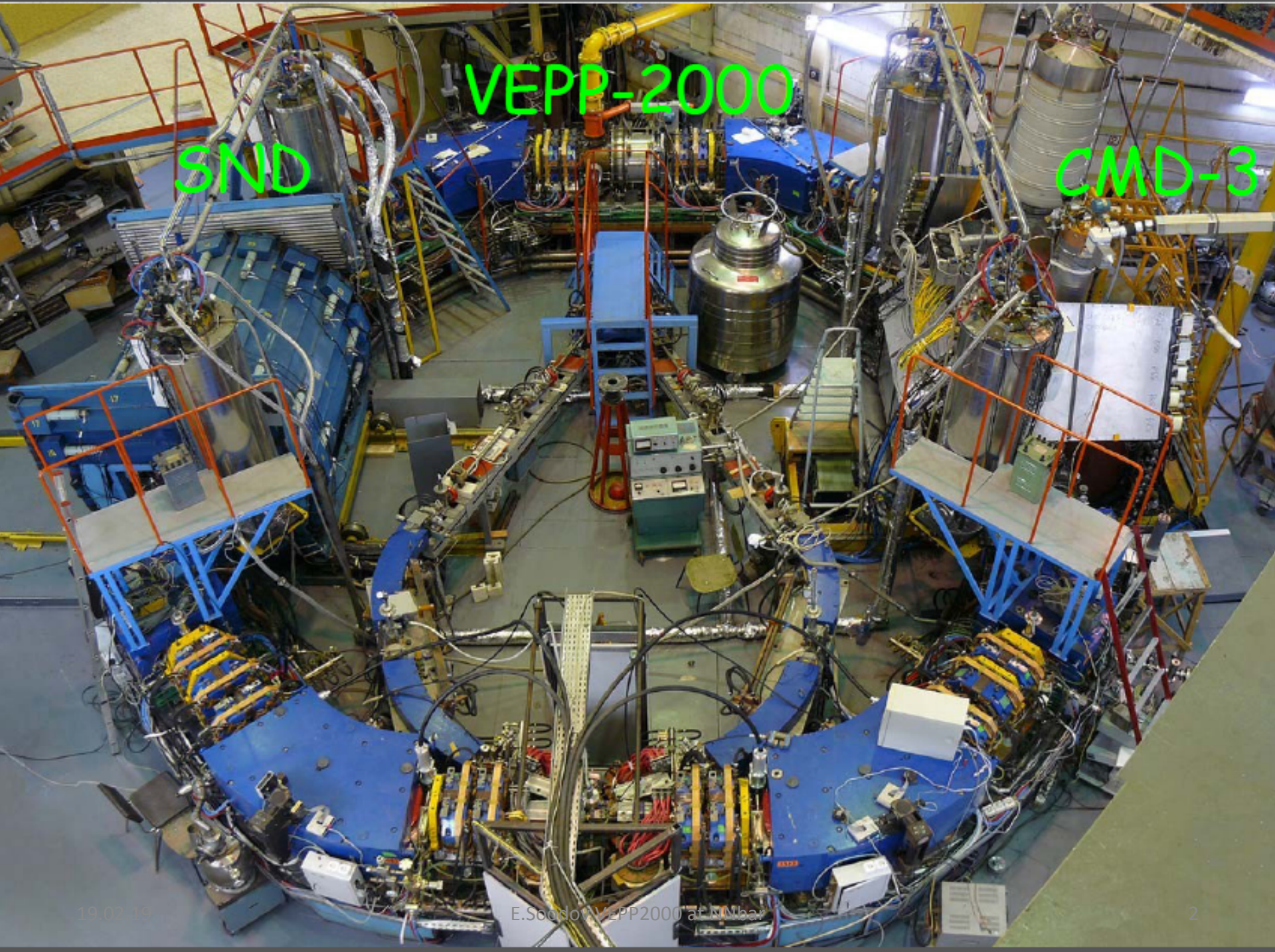
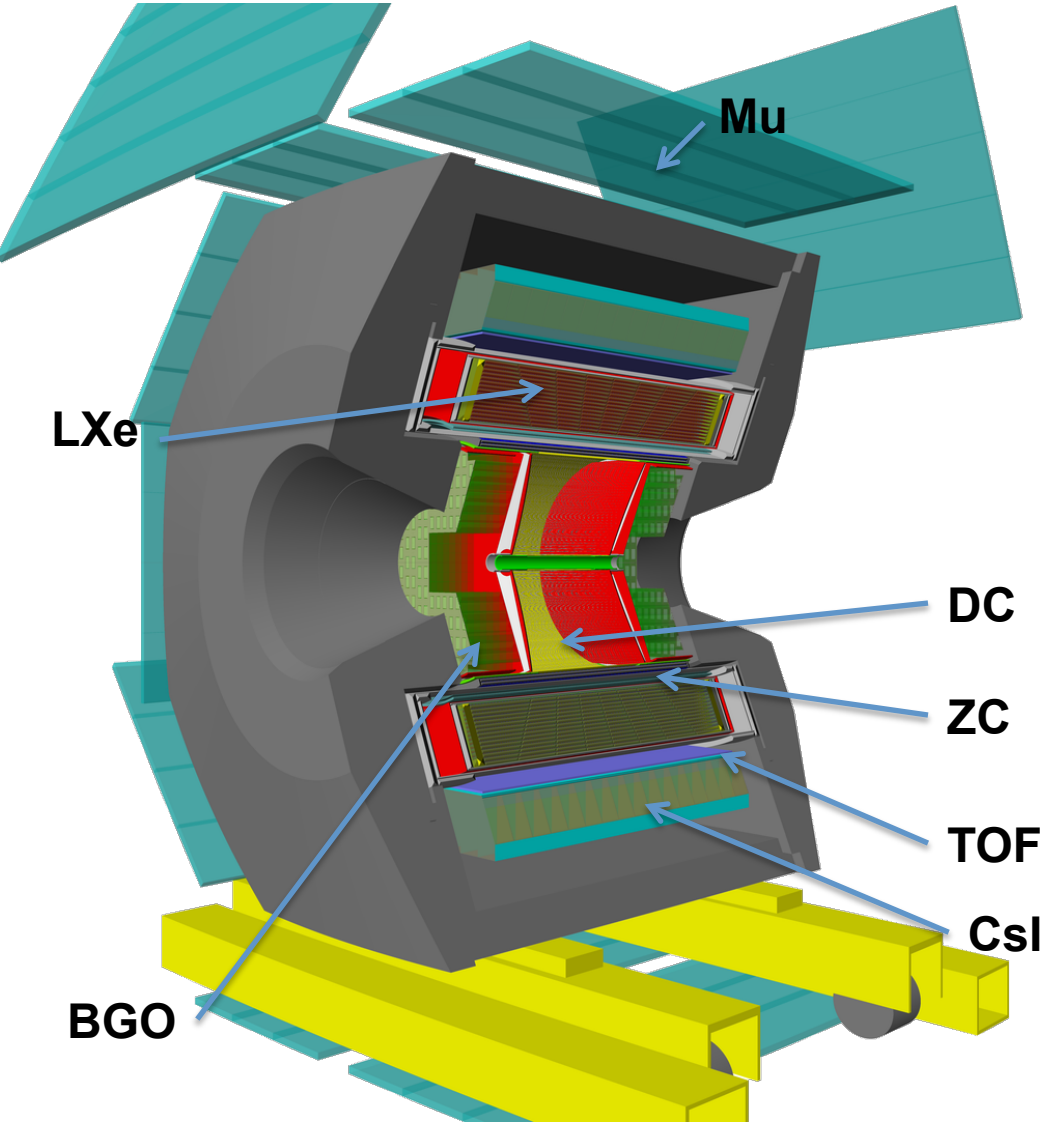
e^+e^- -> ppbar, nnbar, multihadrons at the NNbar threshold with VEPP-2000

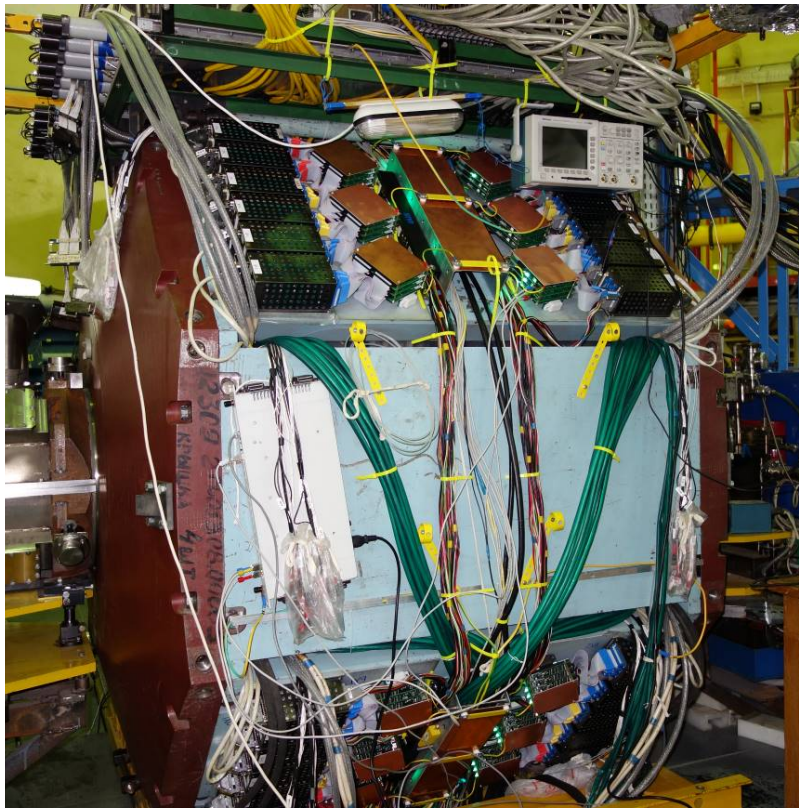
E.Solodov

CMD-3 Collaboration

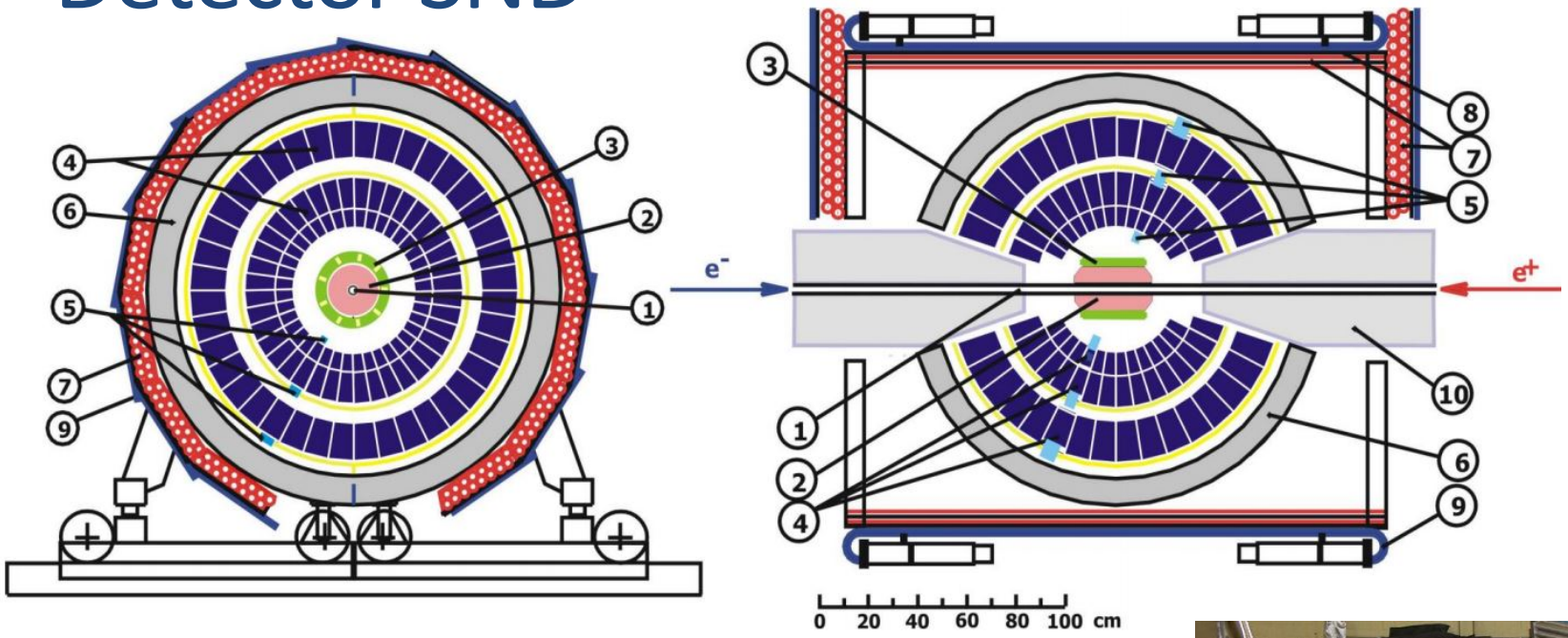

VEPP-2000
SND
CMD-3

Detector CMD-3





Detector SND

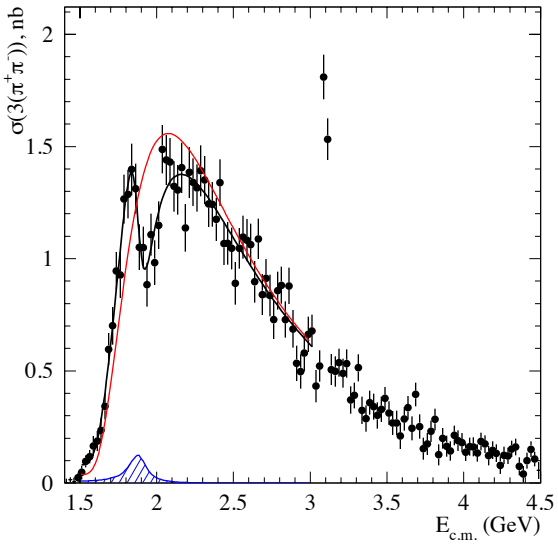


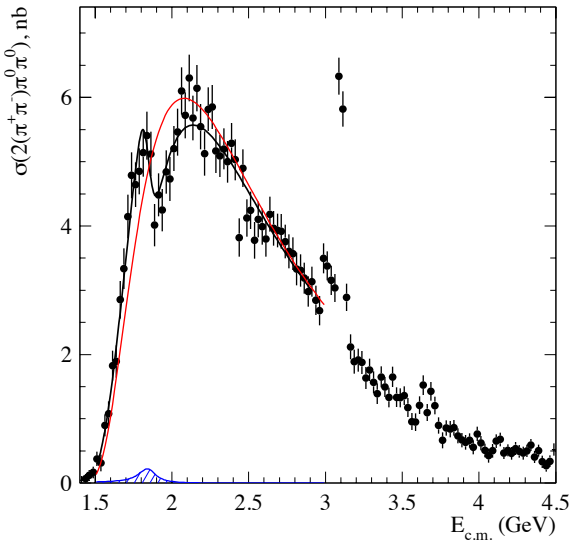
1 – vacuum chamber, 2 – tracking DC,
3 – aerogel n=1.13, 1.05 4 – NaI(Tl) crystals,
5 – phototriodes, 6 – absorber, 7–9 – muon detector, 10 – SC solenoids

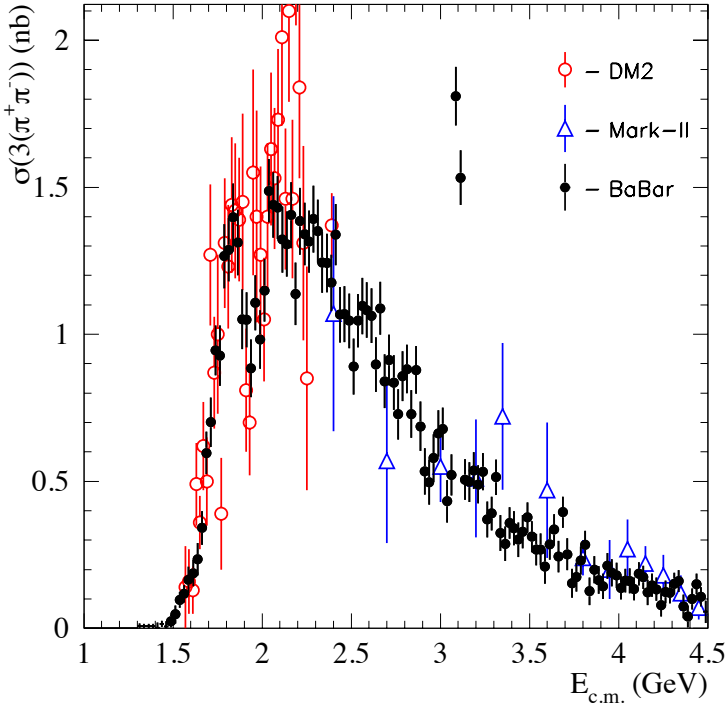
High-resolution NaI calorimeter with excellent tracking and PID

e+e- → 6π before VEPP2000

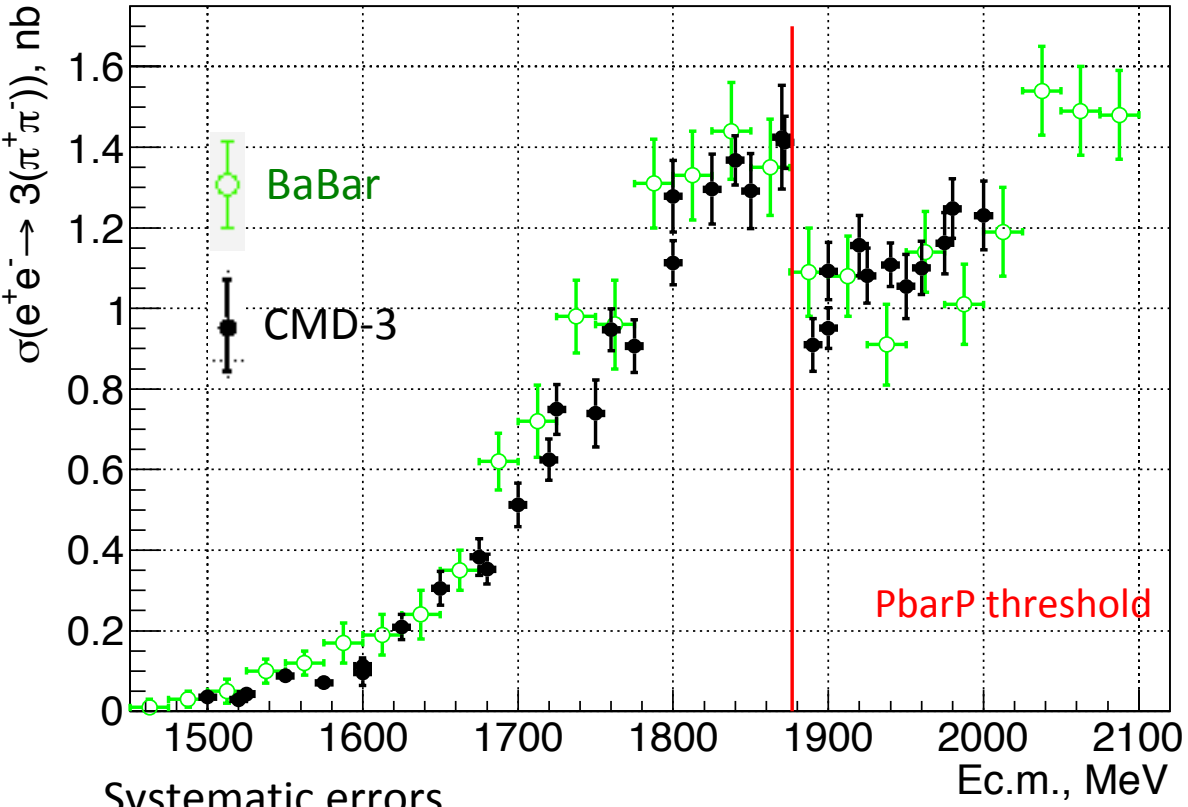
- Interesting cross section behavior by DM-2, confirmed by BaBar
- NO other channels demonstrated it !
- Try to describe by resonance interference with continuum at the NNbar threshold







Cross section for $e^+e^- \to 3(\pi^+\pi^-)$

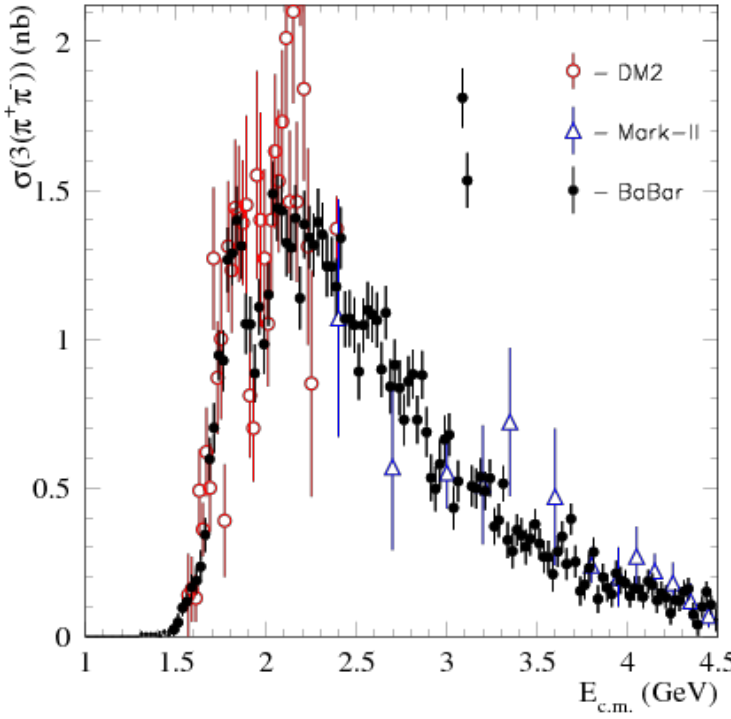


CMD-3 results from the 2011-2012 runs data ~35 pb^{-1}

Phys. Lett. B 723 (2013) 73

It does not look like interference – too sharp < 10 MeV !?

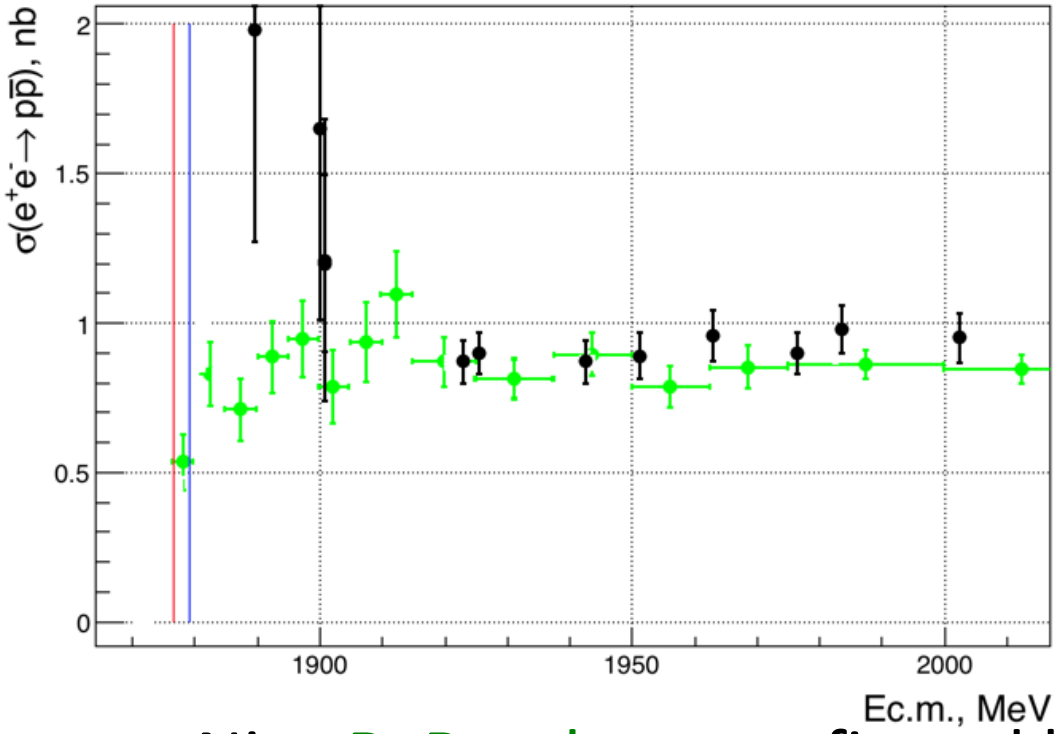
Other data for $e^+e^- \to 3(\pi^+\pi^-)$

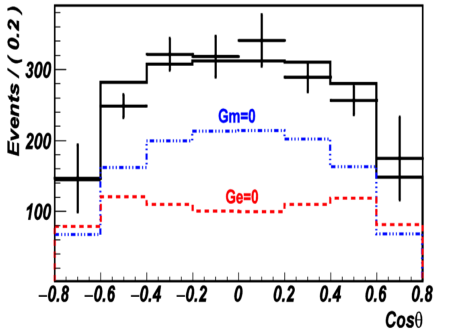


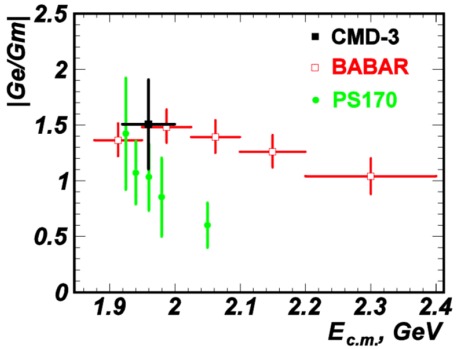
Systematic errors

Model	- 4%
Event selection 5 tr.	- 3%
Event selection 6 tr.	- 1%
Luminosity	- 2%
Rad. correction	- 1%
Energy accuracy	- 1%
Total	- 6%

Cross section for e^+e^- -> ppbar





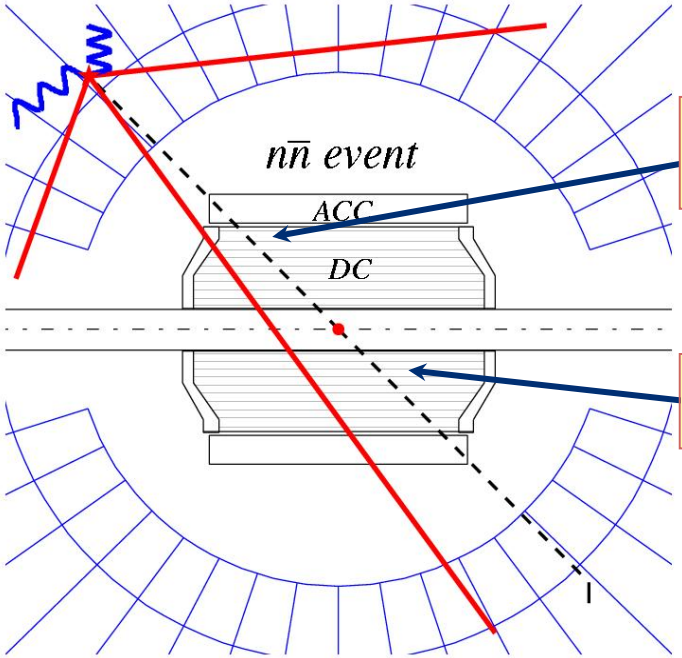


Nice BaBar data, confirmed by CMD-3 and BESIII demonstrate sharp rise cross section at threshold, but more detailed study is interesting

B. Aubert et al., (BaBar Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D 73, 092005 (2013).
R.R. Akhmetshin et al., (CMD-3 Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B759, 634 (2016).

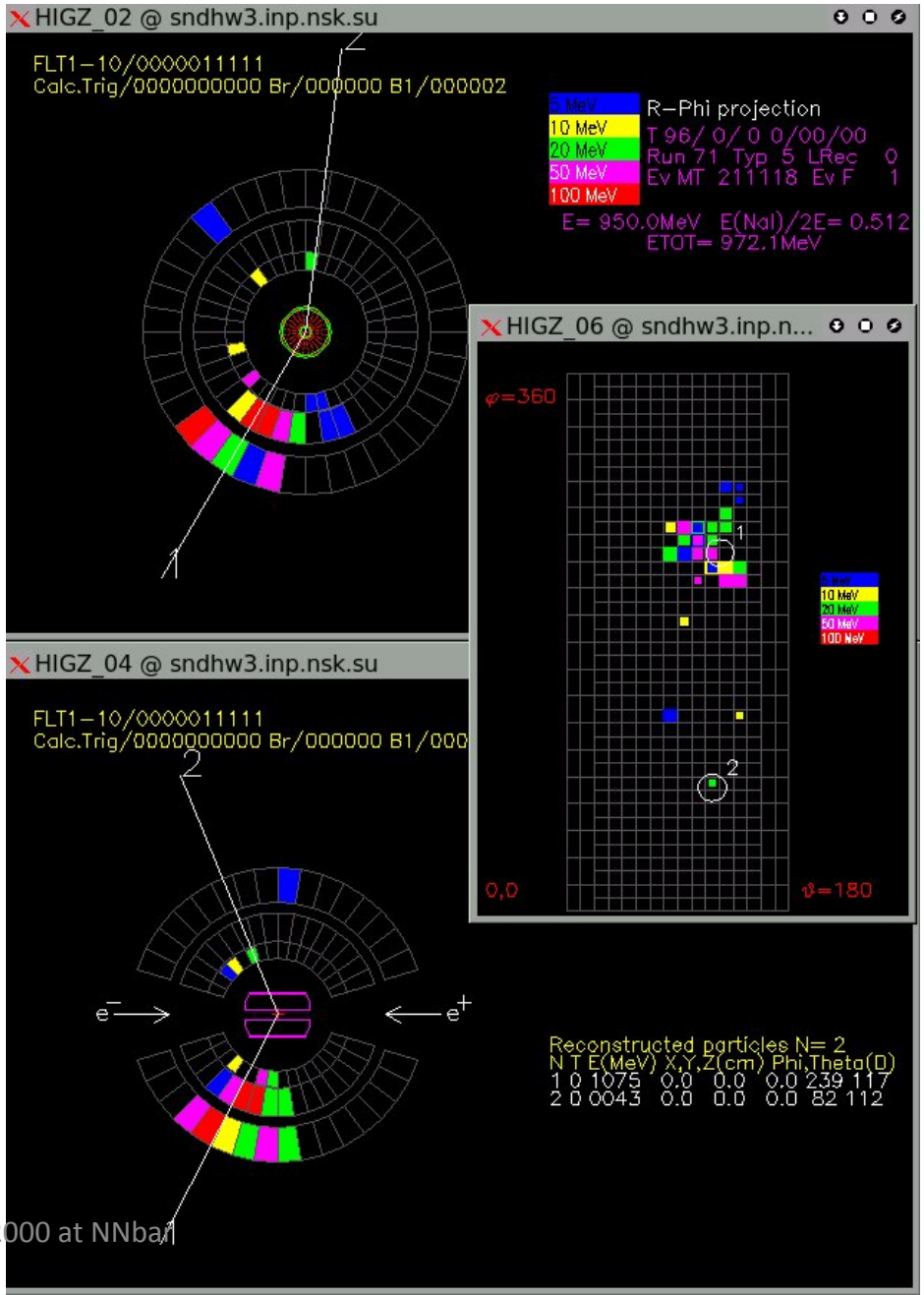
$e^+e^- \to n\bar{n}$

Event topology

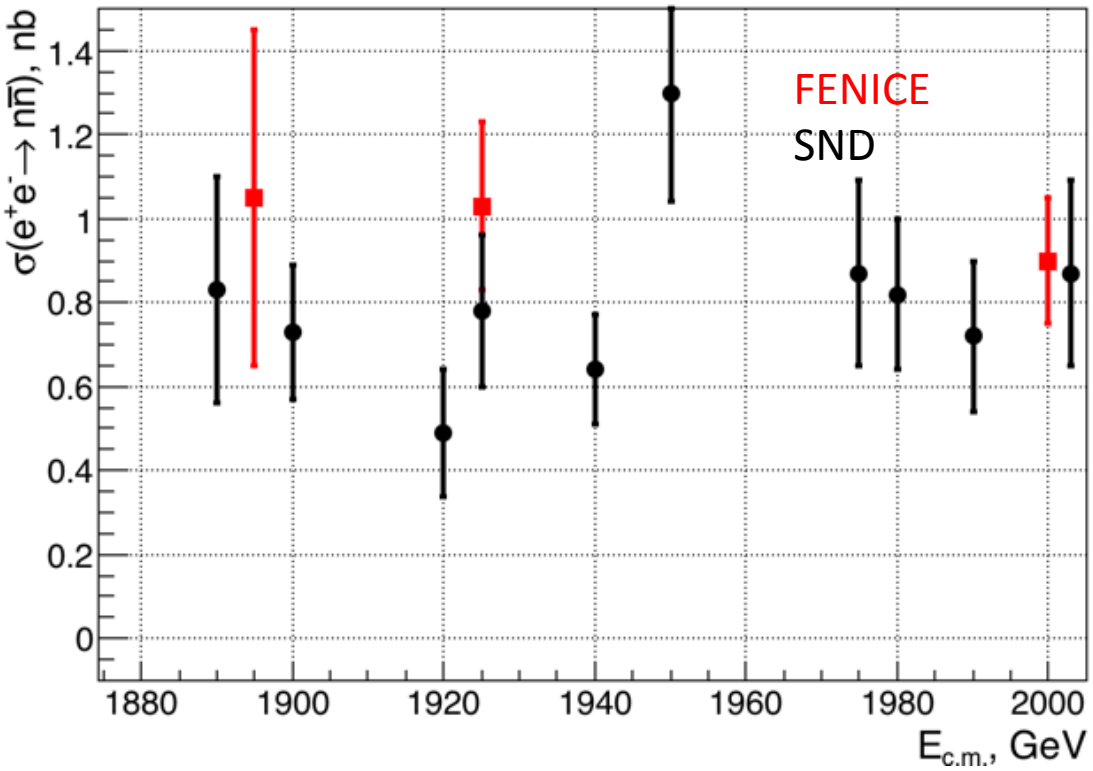


Even signature:

- no signal from neutron
- “star” from anti-neutron

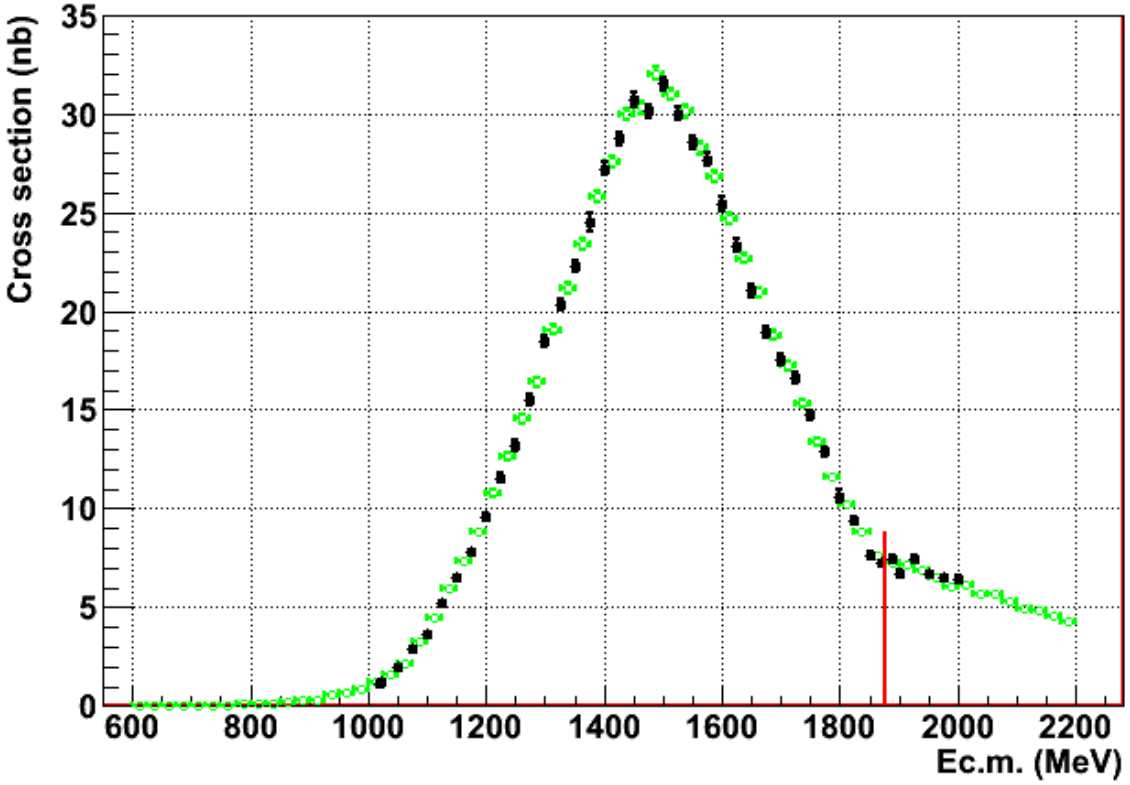


New measurement after ~20 years



M.N.Achasov et. al. Phys. Rev. D 90, 112007 (2014).

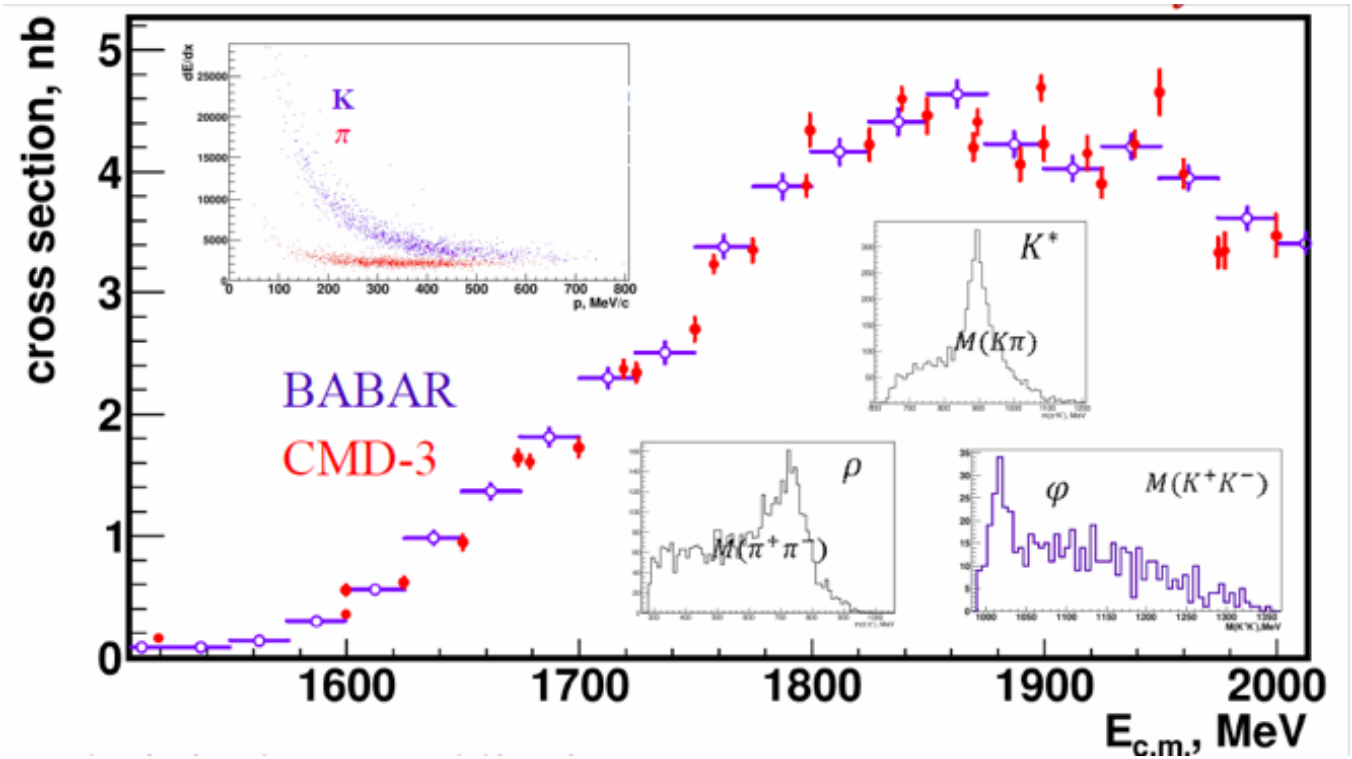
Nothing like that in $e^+e^- \to 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$!?



BaBar and preliminary CMD-3 data

Are any other multi-hadron channels where we can see it?

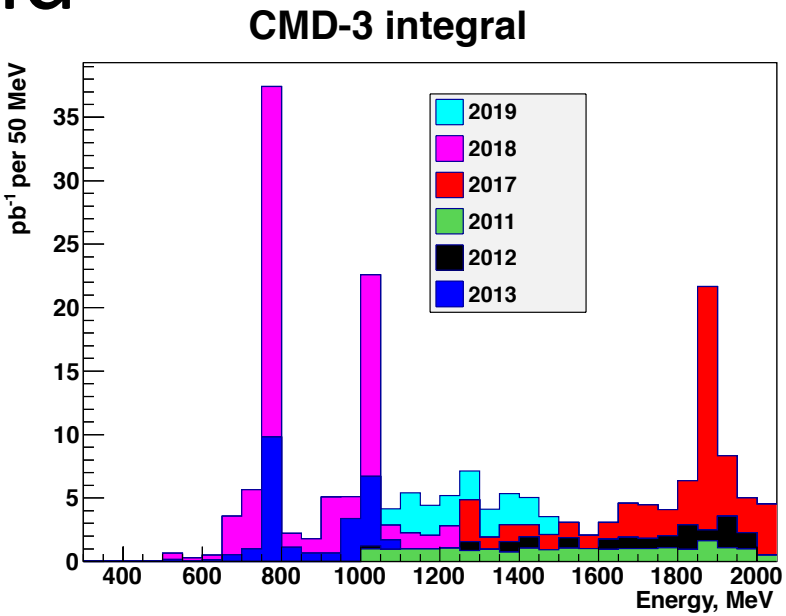
Not enough data in $e^+e^- \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$



D.N. Shemyakin et. al. Phys. Lett. B 723 (2013) 73

Today discussion – runs over NNbar threshold

In addition to general scan with 10-20 MeV step (53 pb^{-1} total) , data at eight points with 0.8 MeV step were recorded around NNbar threshold with 14 pb^{-1} integrated luminosity



- Both detectors are analyzing data to extract

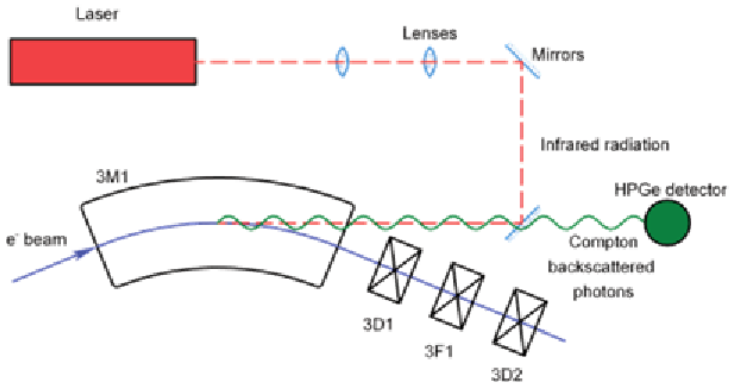
e+e- -> ppbar, e+e- -> nnbar cross sections

- Both detectors are searching NNbar influence

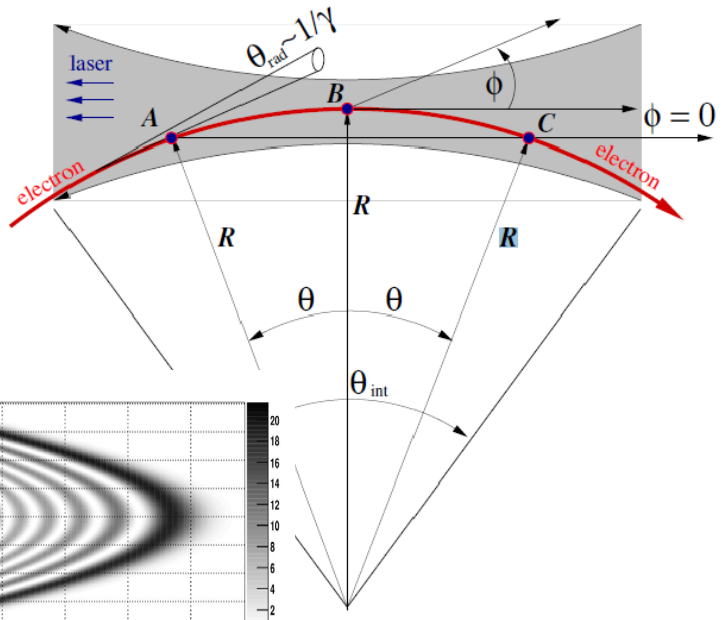
to the e+e- -> hadrons cross sections

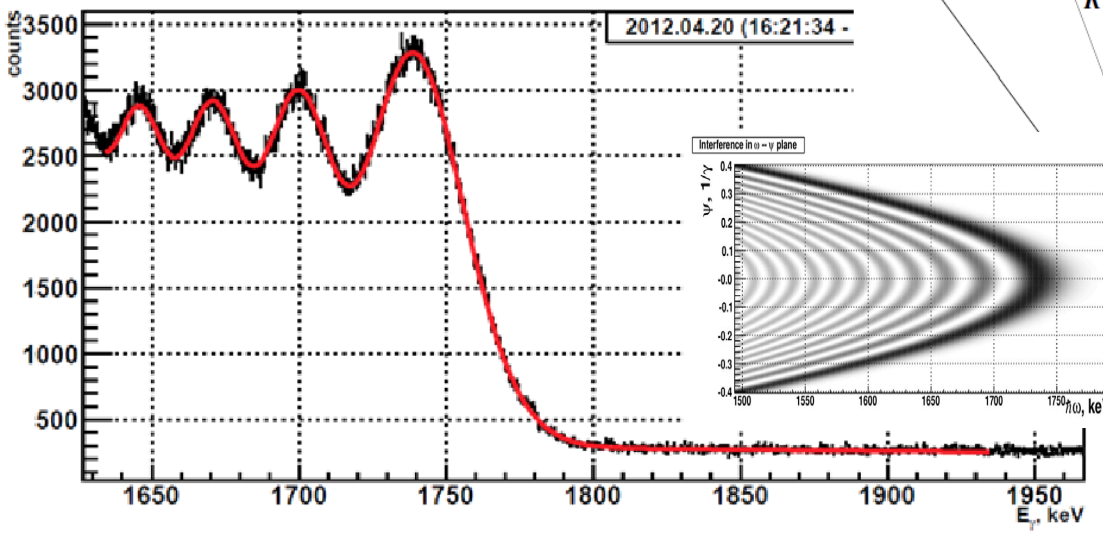
Energy measurement

Starting from 2012, energy is monitored continuously using Compton backscattering



Light from A and B interferes



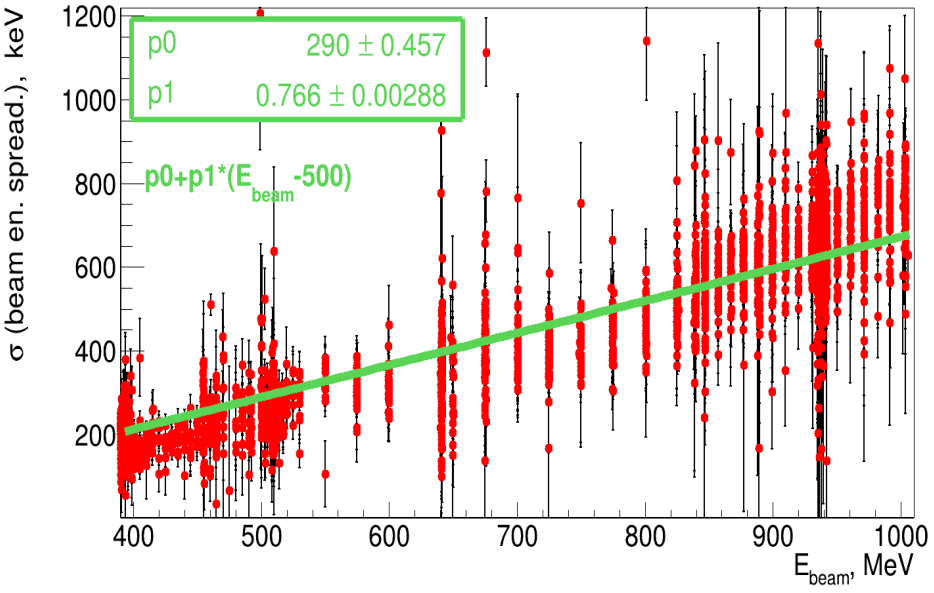


E = 993.662 ± 0.016 MeV

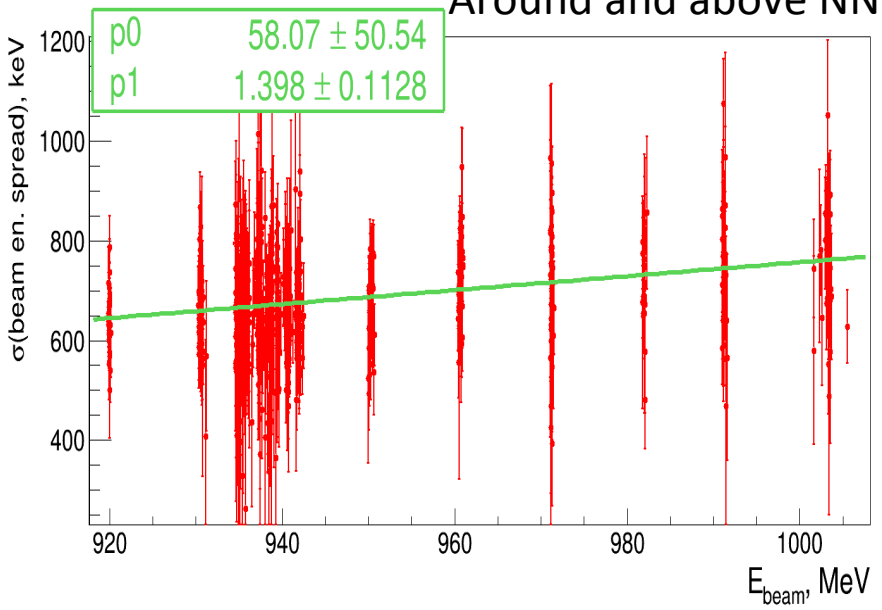
M.N. Achasov et al. arXiv:1211.0103v1 [physics.acc-ph] 1 Nov 2012

Beam energy spread

Using back-scattering Compton signal, the beam energy spread was determined as 0.95+-0.10 MeV for the center-of-mass energy E=~940 MeV.



Around and above NNbar

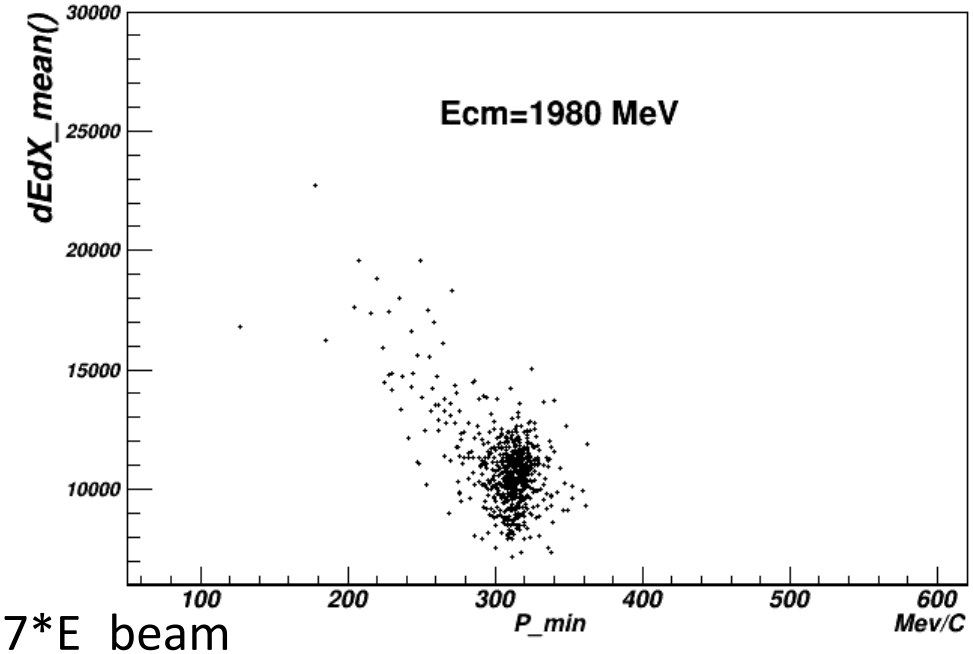


Fit $\sigma = p0 + p1*(E_{beam}-500)$

Some analysis details: e+e- -> ppbar

Two classes of events:

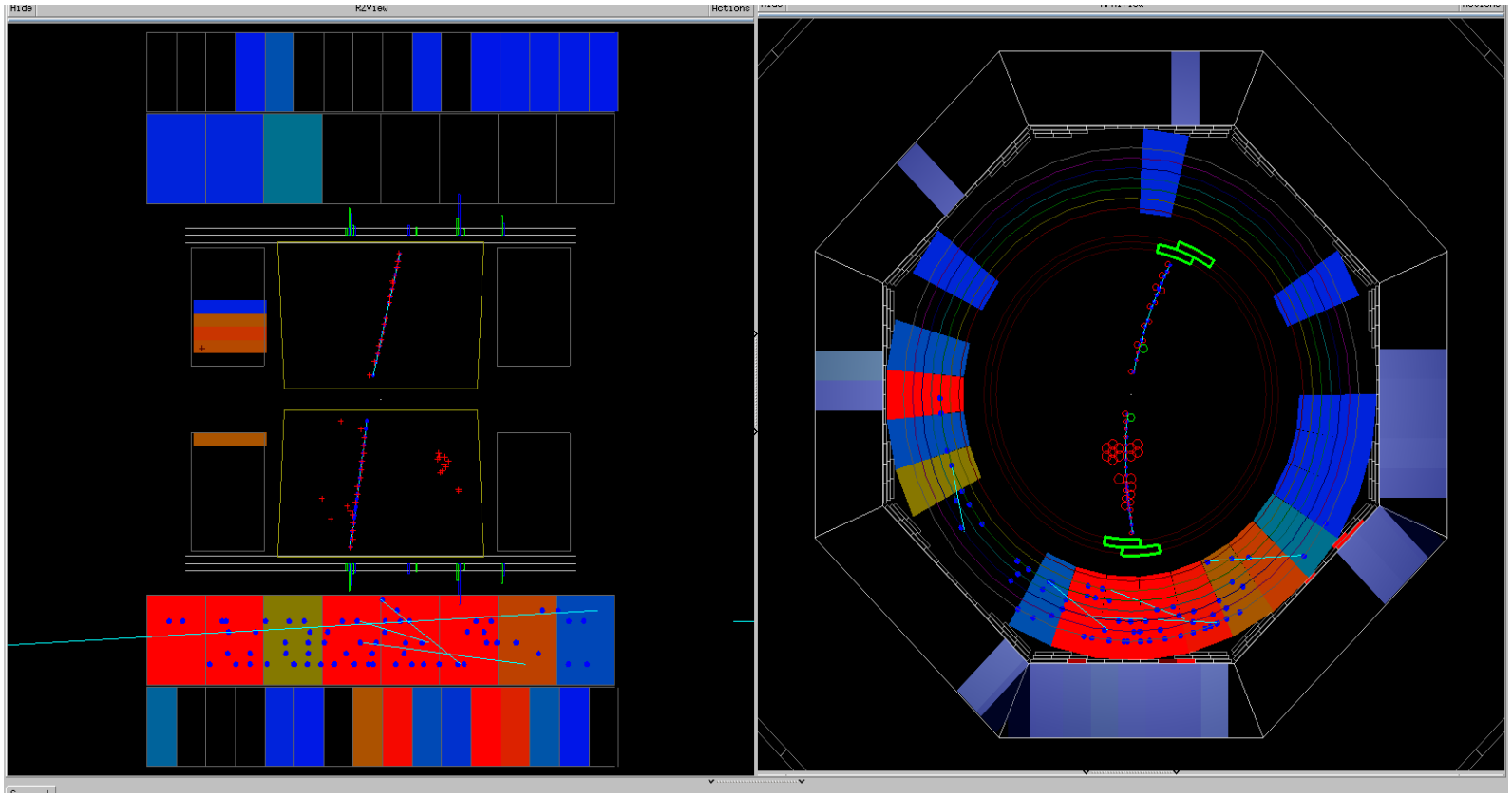
1. Above Ebeam = 950 MeV events are detected as two collinear tracks with large dE/dX



For collinear tracks:

1. N_trackCenter==2
2. δθ < 0.3 рад
3. Δϕ < 0.3 рад
4. Both tracks (dE/dX>6000)
5. E_plus<0.7*E_beam && E_min<0.7*E_beam
6. (P_plu-P_min)/(P_plu+P_min)<0.1
7. All hits in DC are in time

e+e- -> ppbar event display



4770 ppbar events with both tracks detected are found at five $E_{c.m.}$ energy points

Some analysis details: e+e- -> ppbar

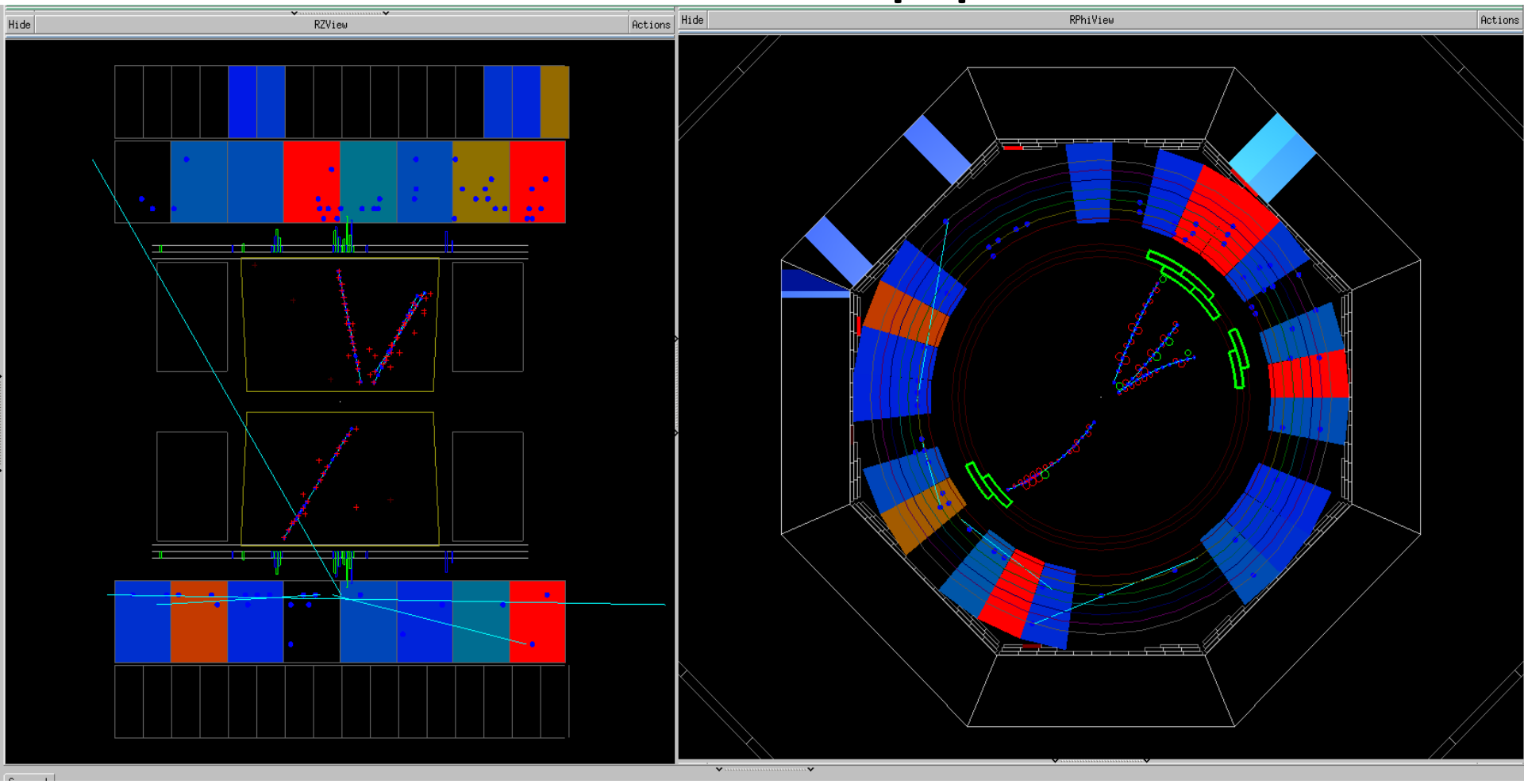
Two classes of events:

2. For E_{beam} < 950 MeV protons and anti-protons stop in the 0.5 mm aluminum beam pipe

We look for the annihilation star of anti-protons:

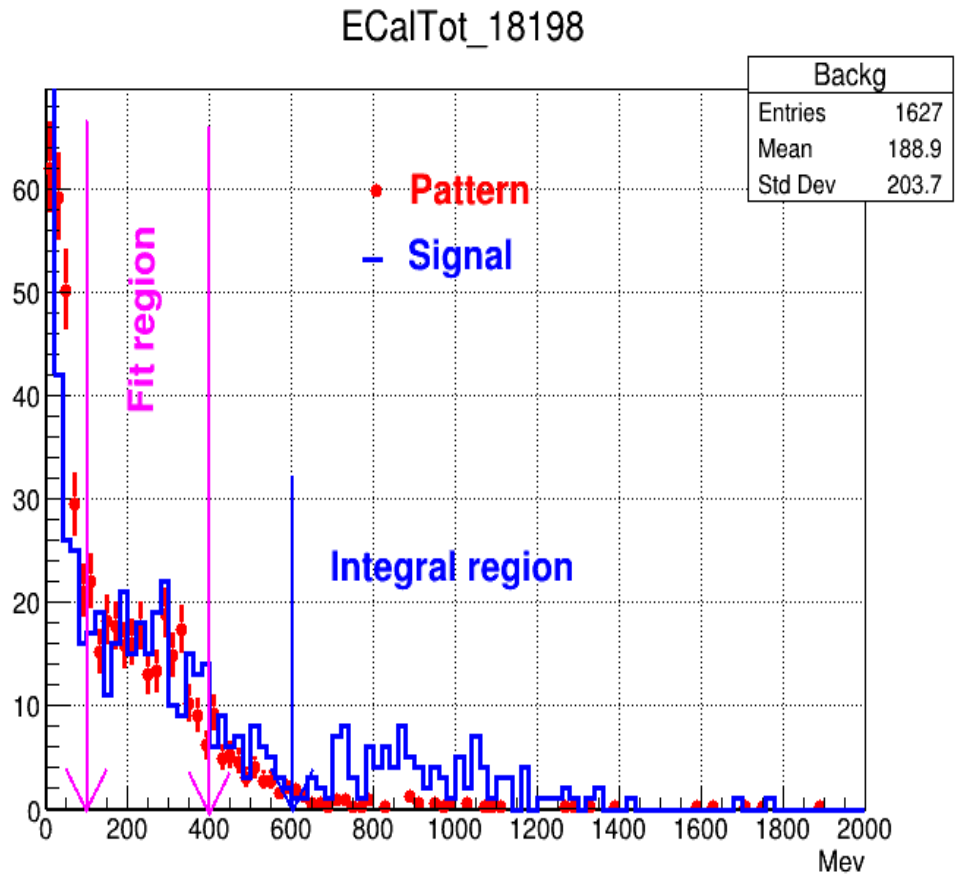
1. N_tracks >2
2. Tracks have common vertex at the beam pipe radius
3. All tracks are not protons (dE/dX<6000)
4. All hits in DC are in time

anti-proton annihilation in the beam pipe



Total energy deposition in calorimeter

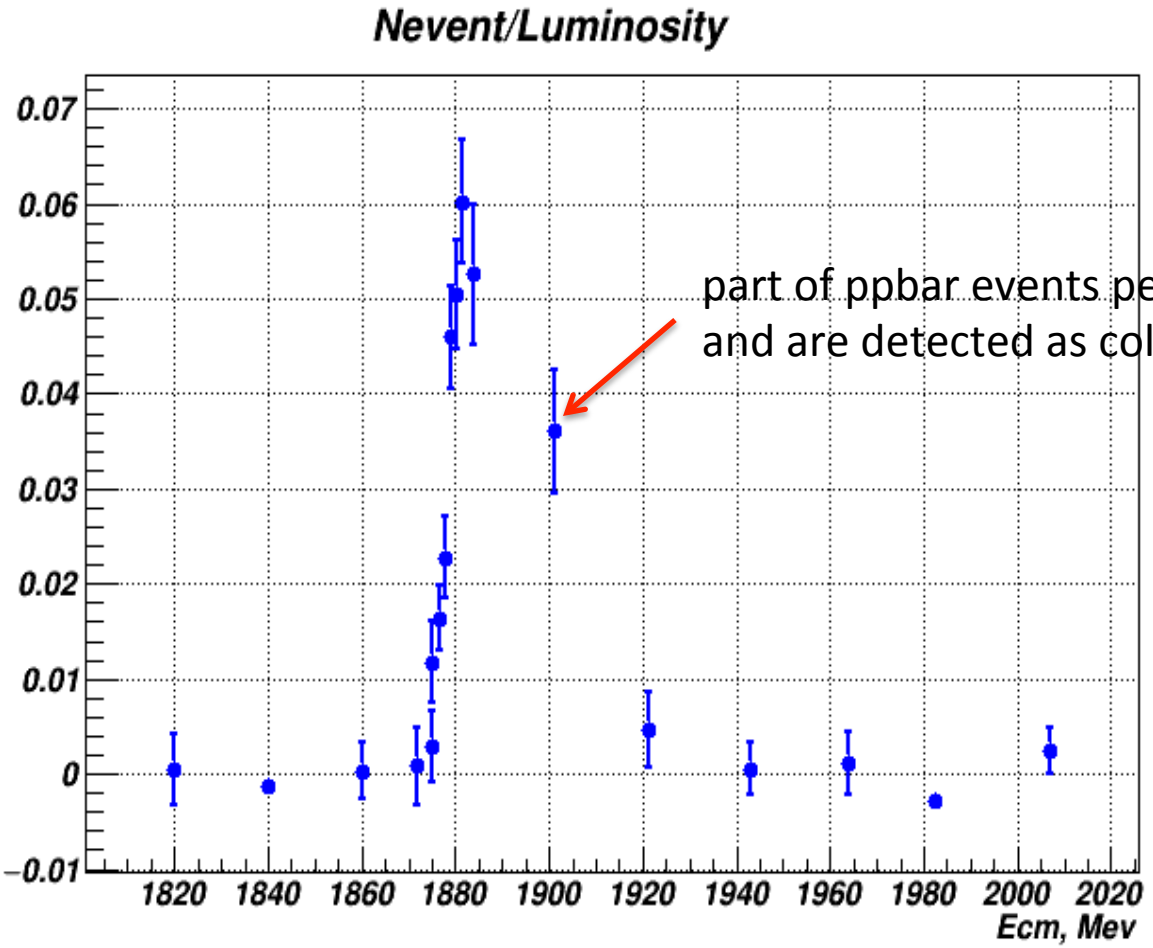
is used to select events with anti-proton annihilation:



RED – below NNbar threshold

BLUE – above NNbar threshold

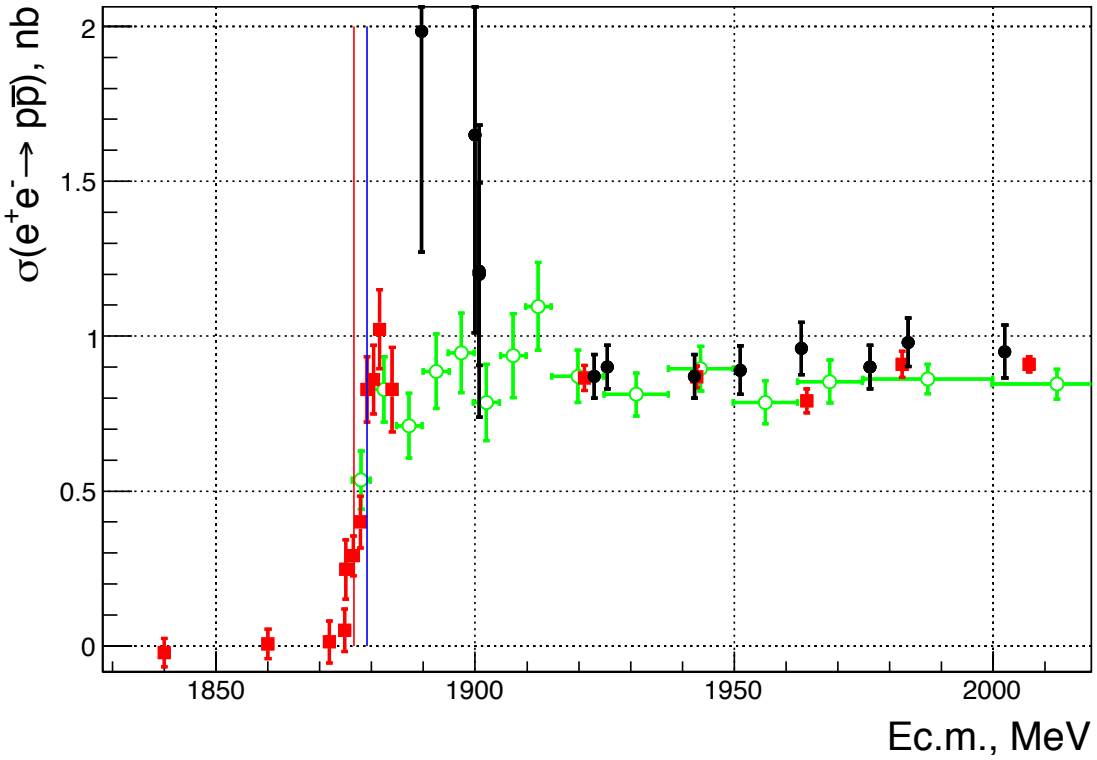
Number of ppbar events with annihilation in the pipe vs energy



part of ppbar events penetrate to DC and are detected as collinears

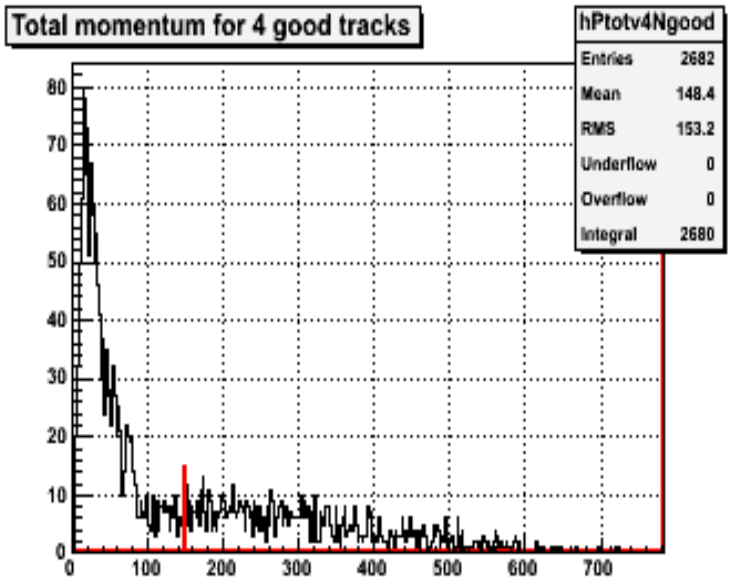
490 events have been found

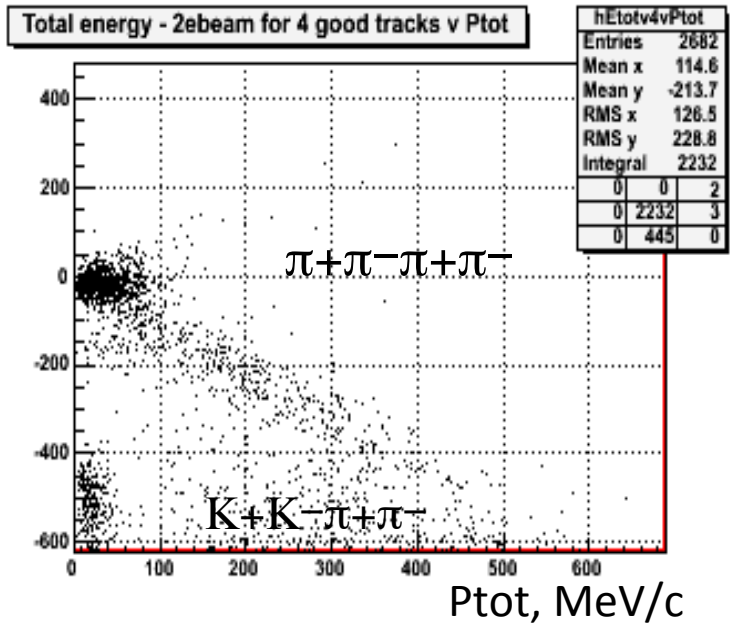
e+e- -> ppbar Born cross section



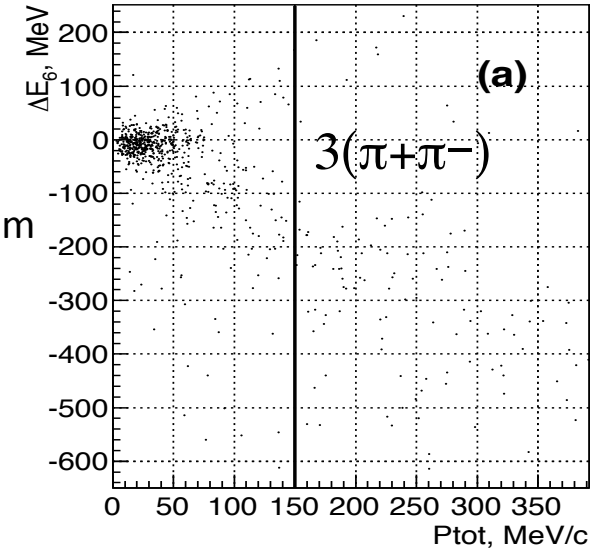
Our new 2017 data in comparison with BaBar and CMD-3 2011-2012 scans (R.R. Akhmetshin et al., (CMD-3 Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B759, 634 (2016).)

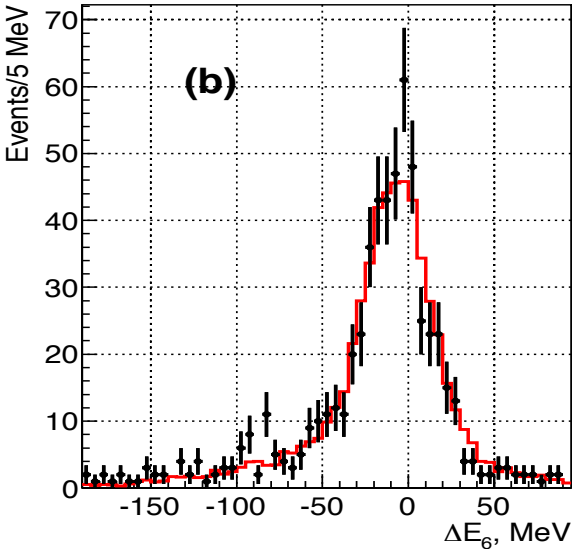
Clean sample of e+e- -> 4,6 charged



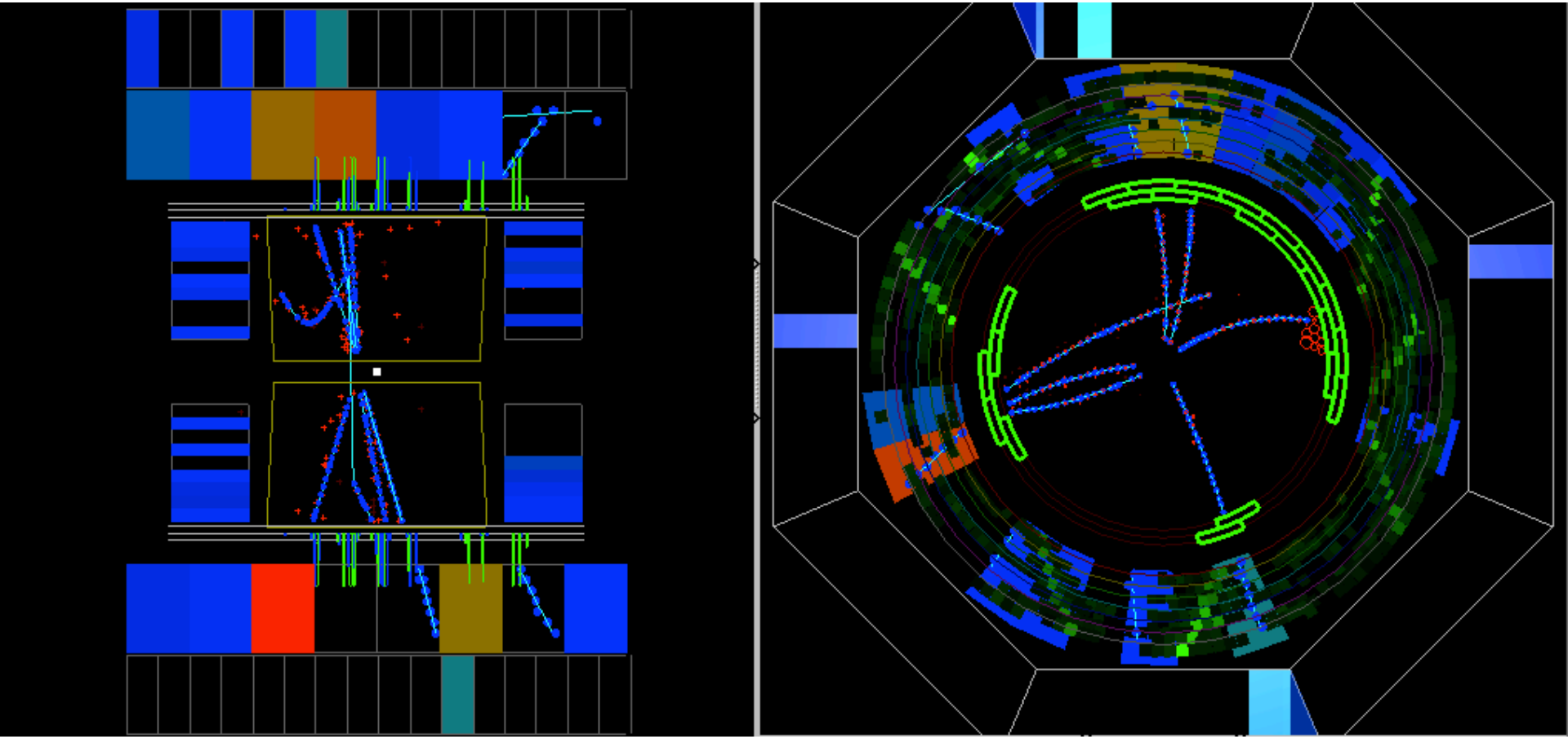


$\Delta E_{4,6} = \Sigma_1^{4,6} E_\pi - 2 E_{beam}$

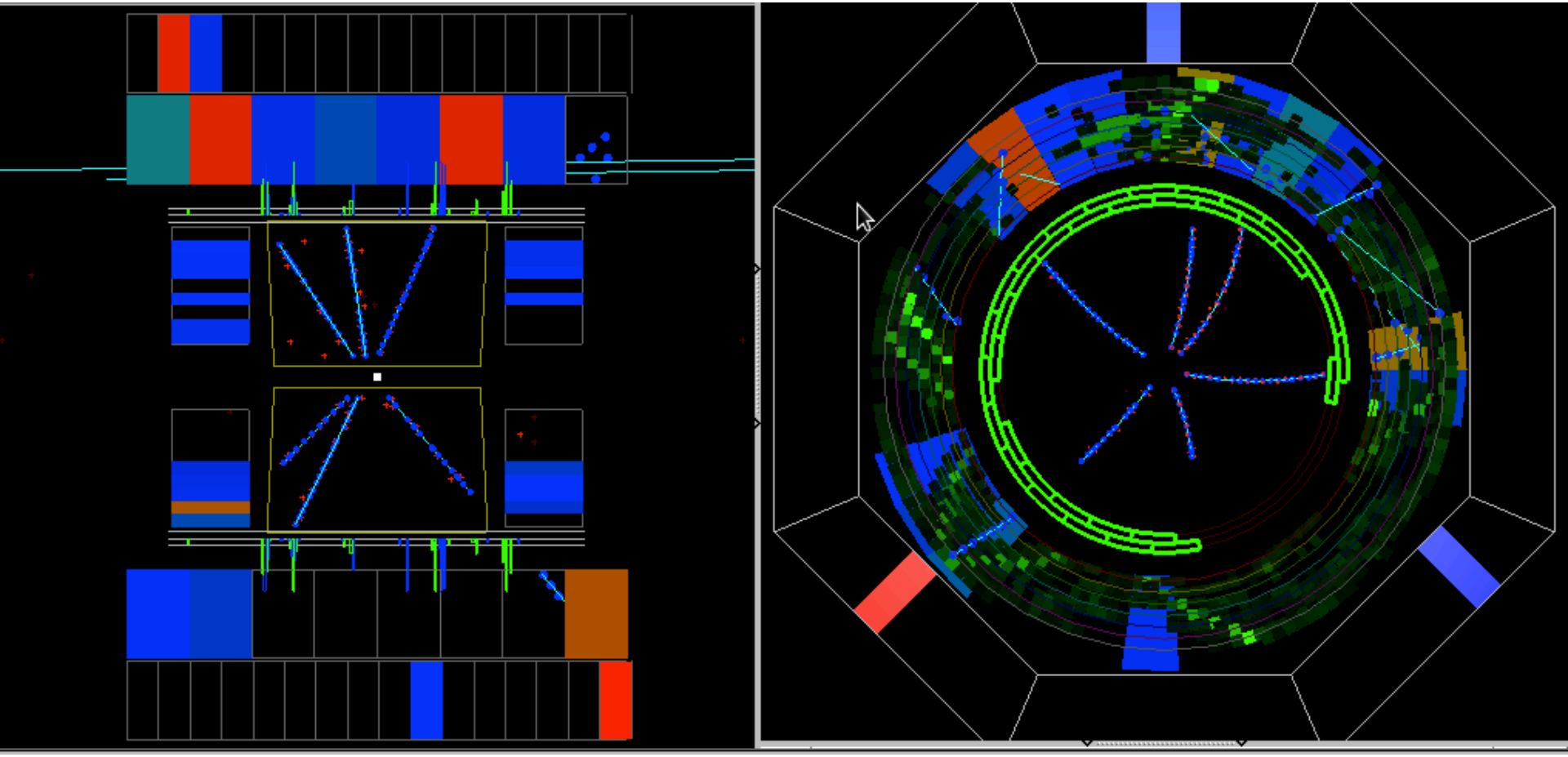




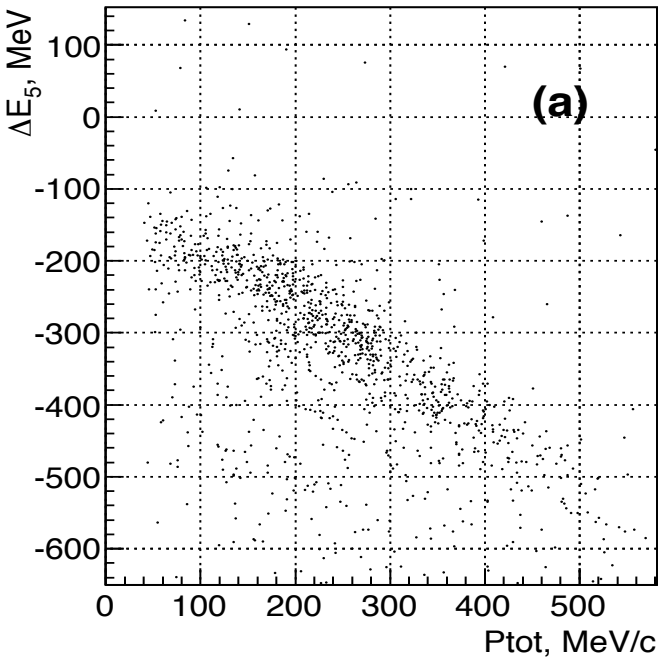
Example of e^+e^- -> $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ from CMD-3

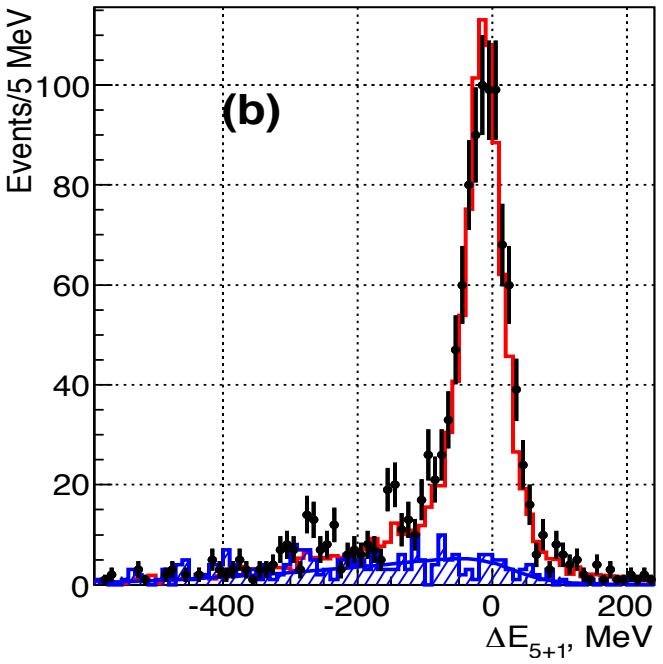


Example of e^+e^- -> $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ from CMD-3



Events with one missing track



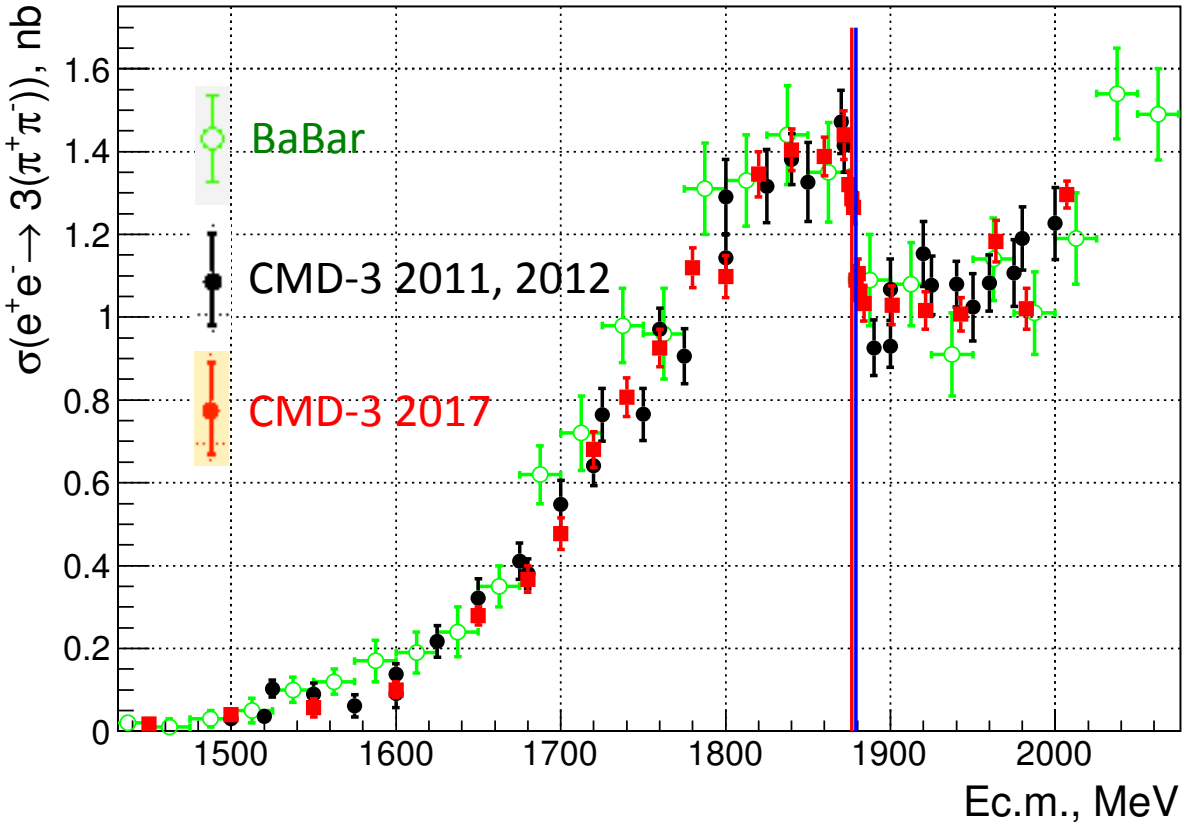


$\Delta E_5 = \Sigma_1^5 E_\pi - 2 E_{beam}$

$\Delta E_{5+1} = \Sigma_1^5 E_\pi + E_{mis} - 2 E_{beam}$

Also relatively clean sample – increase statistic by factor of two!

Cross section for $e^+e^- \to 3(\pi^+\pi^-)$



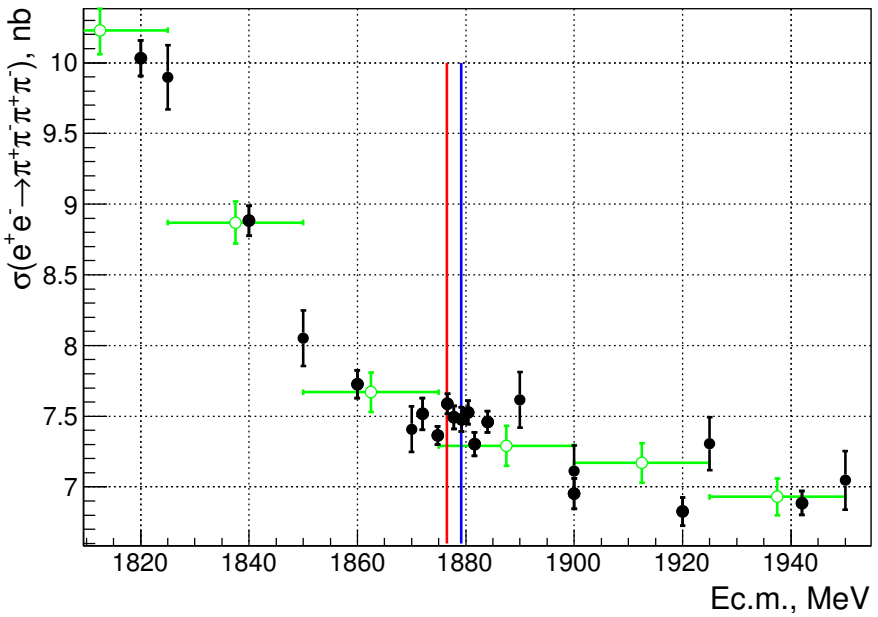
CMD-3 published results
2011-2012 r.r.
Phys. Lett. B 723 (2013) 73

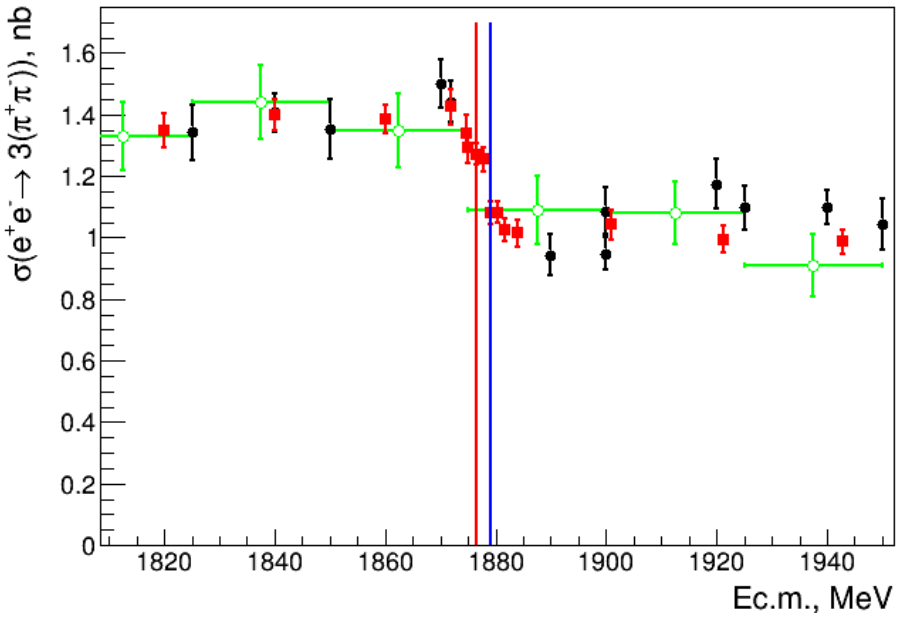
Preliminary 2017 scan data
arXiv 1808.00145

Sharp jump has been confirmed

Systematic error is - 6%

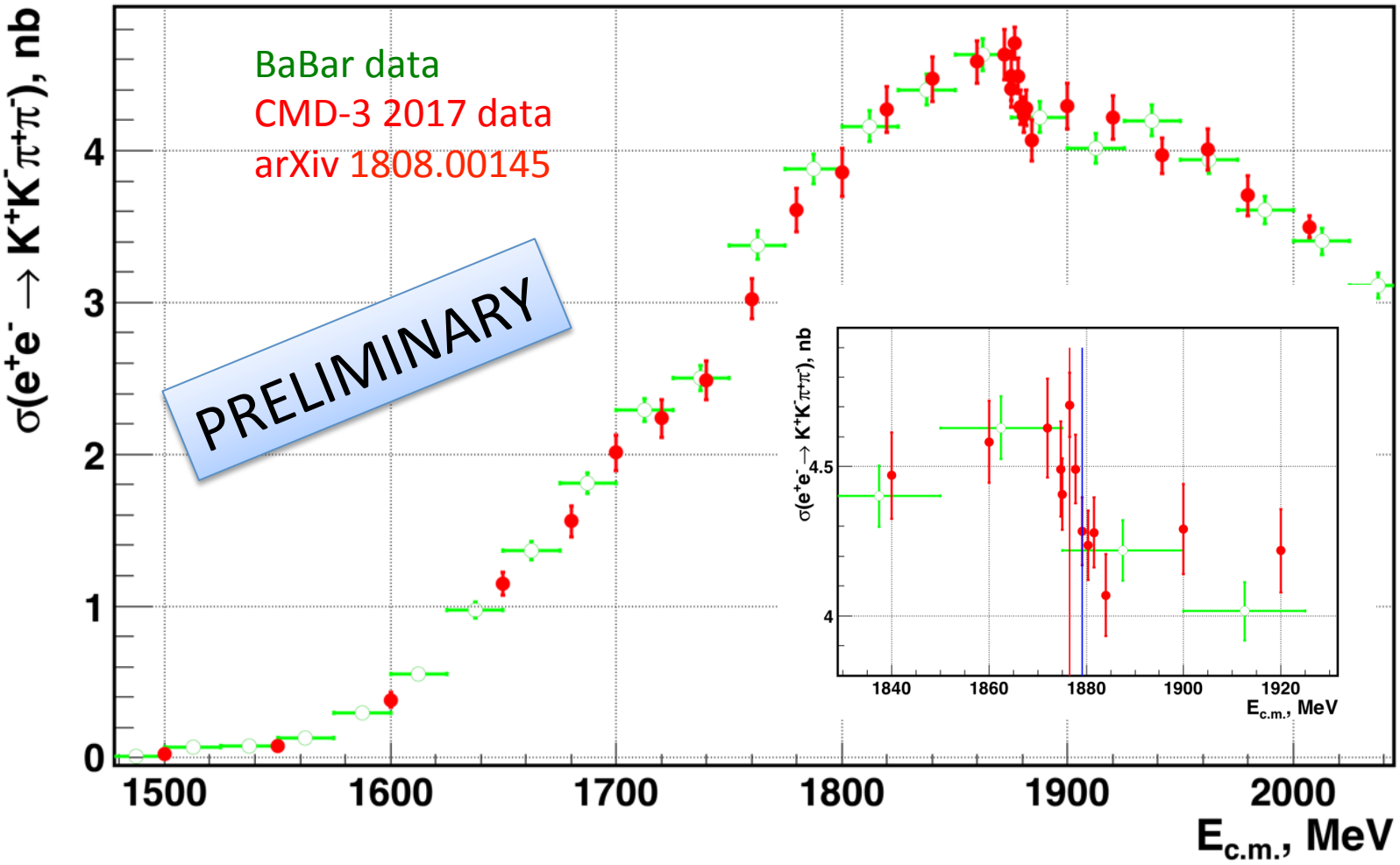
Cross sections around NN threshold





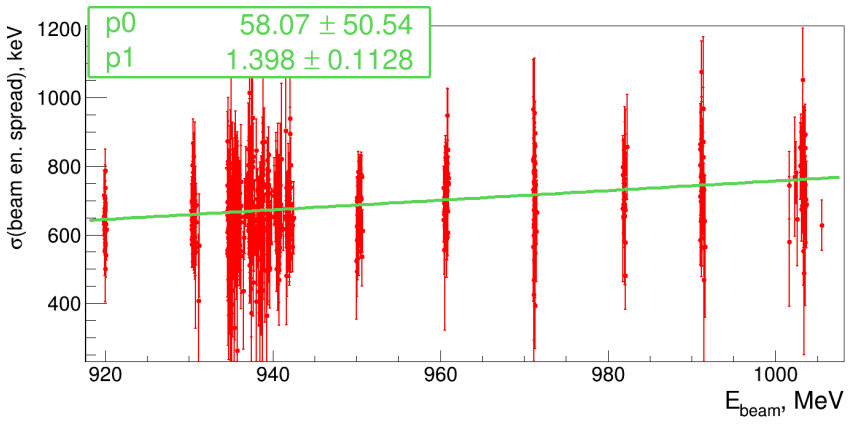
No structure (< 0.1 nb) is seen in e^+e^- -> $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ at the NN threshold !

NEW! Structure in $e^+e^- \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$



One more channel, where NN threshold structure has been observed!

At what energy and how fast?



If Born cross section is changing too fast, visible cross section is a convolution of Born cross section with beam energy spread and radiative effects.

Energy spread is directly measured by the back-scattering Compton photons, and at the NN threshold is measured to be
$\sigma_{Ec.m.}$ = 0.95 +- 0.10 МэВ - fixed

Visible cross section is a convolution of a “radiative” cross section and c.m. energy spread

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{vis}}(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}}} \int \mathrm{dE'_{c.m.}}\sigma_{\mathrm{f\gamma}}(\mathrm{E'_{c.m.}}) \cdot \exp(-\frac{(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}} - \mathrm{E'_{c.m.}})^2}{2\sigma^2_{\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}}})$$

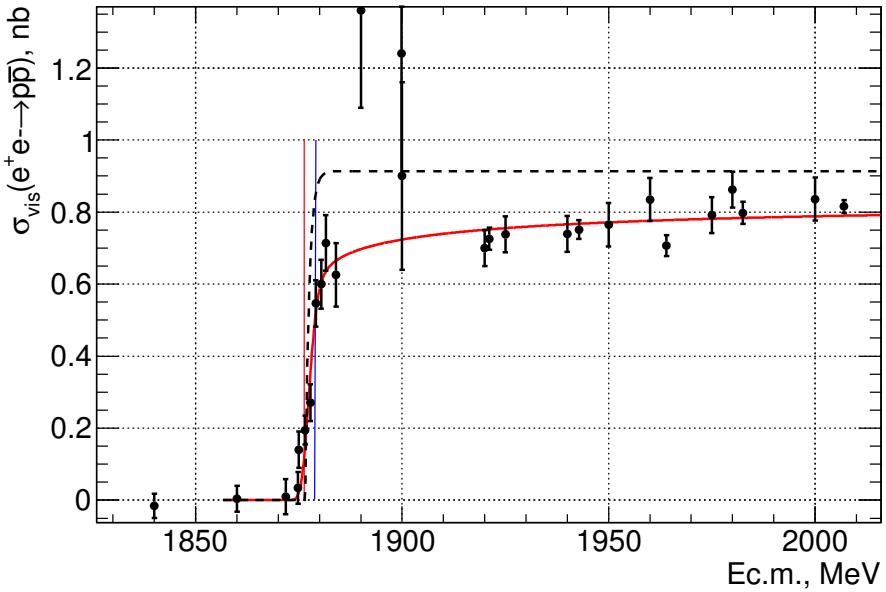
the “radiative” cross section is a convolution of Born cross section and radiative photon spectrum

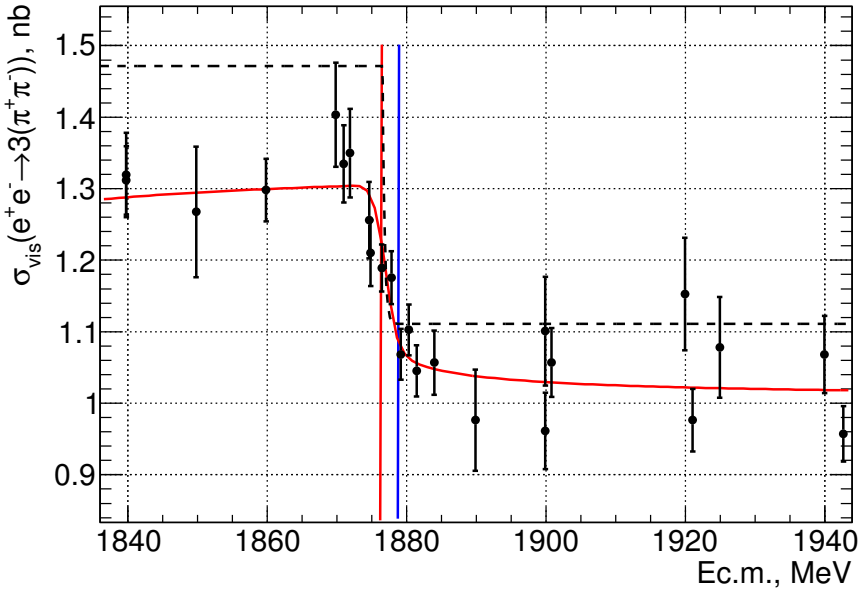
$$\sigma_{\mathrm{f\gamma}}(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}) = \int_0^{\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}} \mathrm{dE_\gamma} \cdot \sigma_{\mathrm{Born}}(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}} - \mathrm{E_\gamma}) \cdot \mathrm{F}(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}, \mathrm{E_\gamma})$$

Cross section changes very fast!

For a demonstration we fit observed (visible) cross sections with a exponentially rised Born cross section, changing from A to B at the threshold energy E_{thr}:

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{Born}}(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}) = \mathrm{A} \pm \mathrm{B}(1 - \exp(-\frac{(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}} - \mathrm{E_{thr}})}{\sigma_{\mathrm{thr}}}))$$

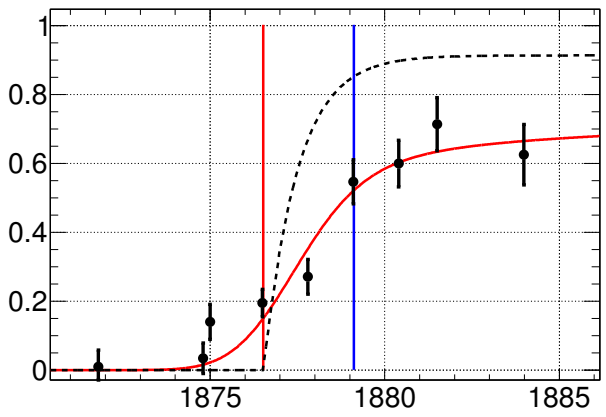


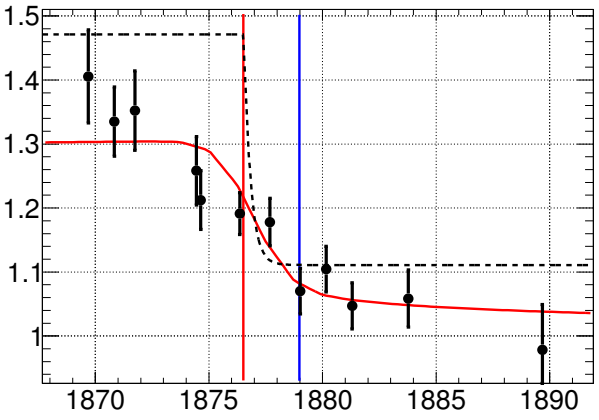


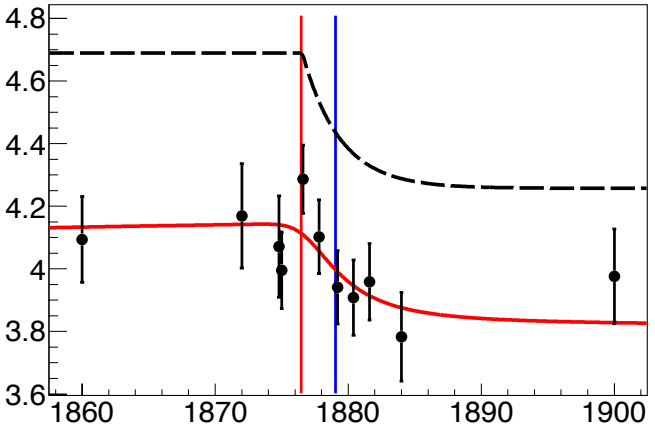
Very fast!

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{Born}}(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}}) = \mathrm{A} \pm \mathrm{B}(1 - \exp(-\frac{(\mathrm{E_{c.m.}} - \mathrm{E_{thr}})}{\sigma_{\mathrm{thr}}}))$$

$\Delta E_{pp\text{-}nn}$= 2.6 MeV



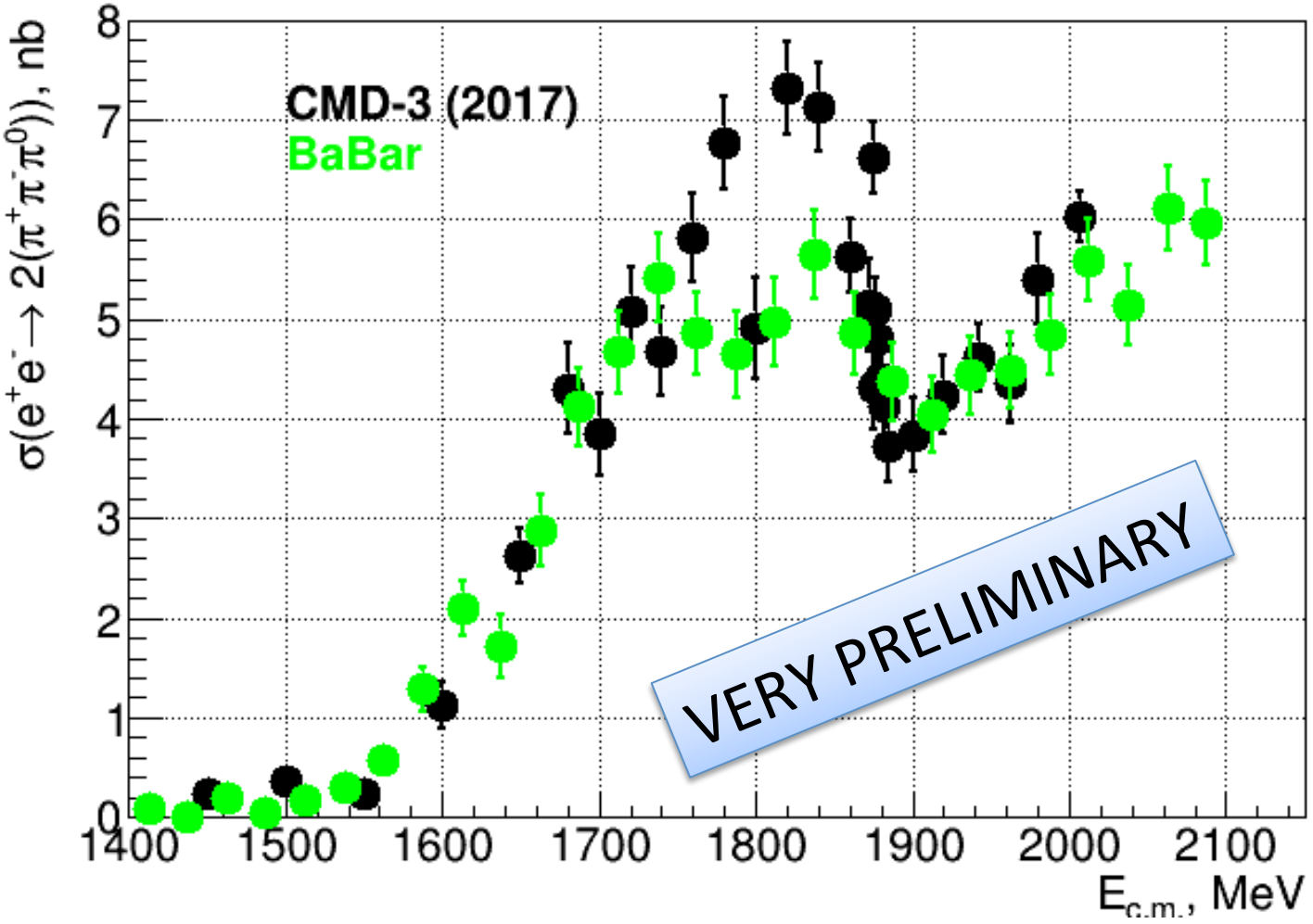




	A,nb	B, nb	E_{thr}, MeV	σ_{thr} , MeV	χ2/n.d.f.
pp	0-fixed	0.91±0.02	1877.1±0.2	0.18±0.27	29/26
pp	0-fixed	0.91±0.02	1876.54-fixed	0.76±0.28	31/27
6π	1.55±0.02	-0.42±0.03	1875.8±0.2	0.18±0.67	17/20
6π	1.54±0.02	-0.41±0.03	1876.54-fixed	0.0±2.5	18/21
2K2π	4.69±0.08	-0.44±0.12	1878.8±0.2	0.35±2.69	7/10
2K2π	4.70±0.08	-0.45±0.12	1876.54-fixed	2.36±2.01	8/11

The rise-time is consistent with ZERO!

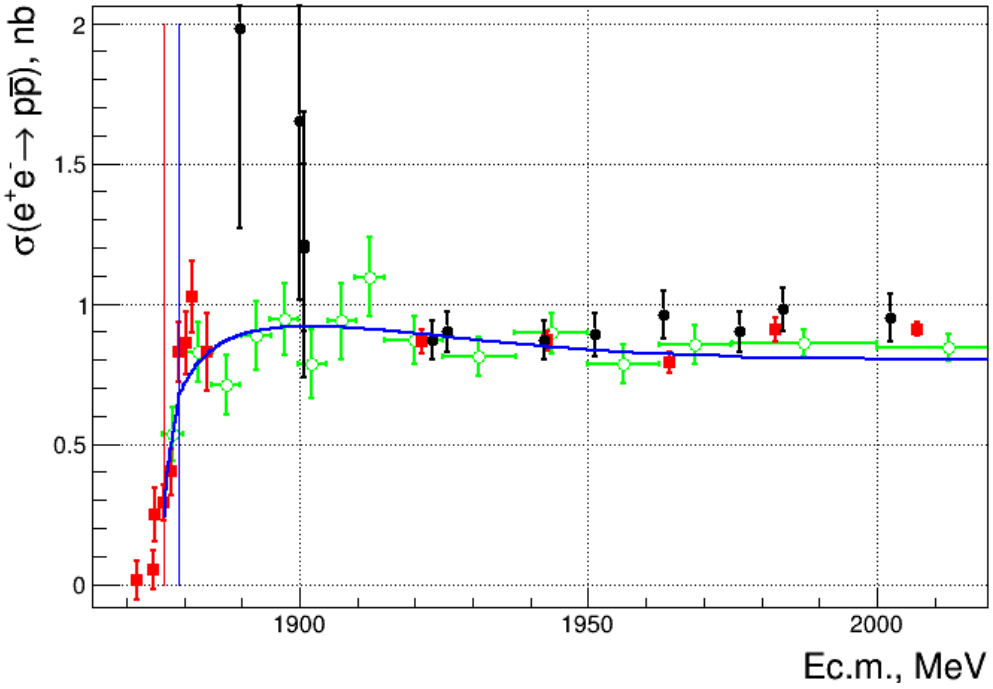
NEW! Structure in e^+e^- -> $2(\pi^+\pi^-)\ \pi^0\pi^0$

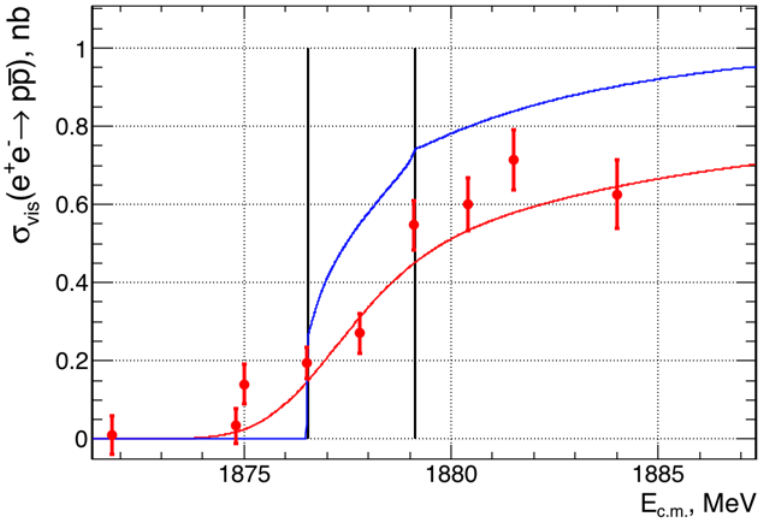


Milstein-Salnikov model (fit?)

Theoretical calculation based on optical potentials, obtained from the fit of many reactions with protons and neutrons, well describes the experimental data for the ppbar production in e+e- collisions at threshold.

A. I. Milstein and S. G. Salnikov, Nucl. Phys. A977, 60 (2018).

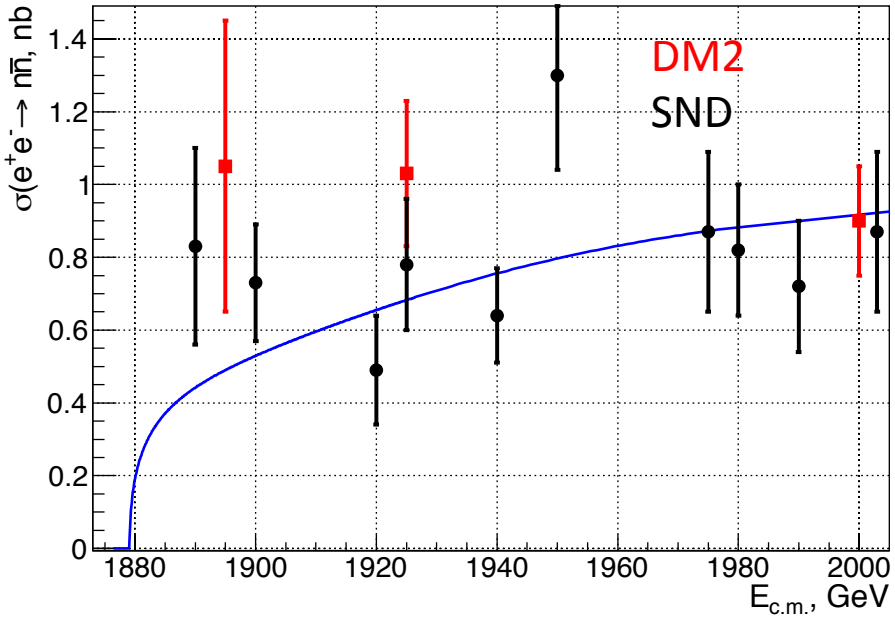




Using predicted shape convoluted with radiative effects and beam energy spread we fit visible XS:
Good agreement in shape
– theoretical prediction should be increased by 10% to fit our 2017 data
Note NON-ZERO XS at the threshold.

Milstein-Salnikov model (fit?)

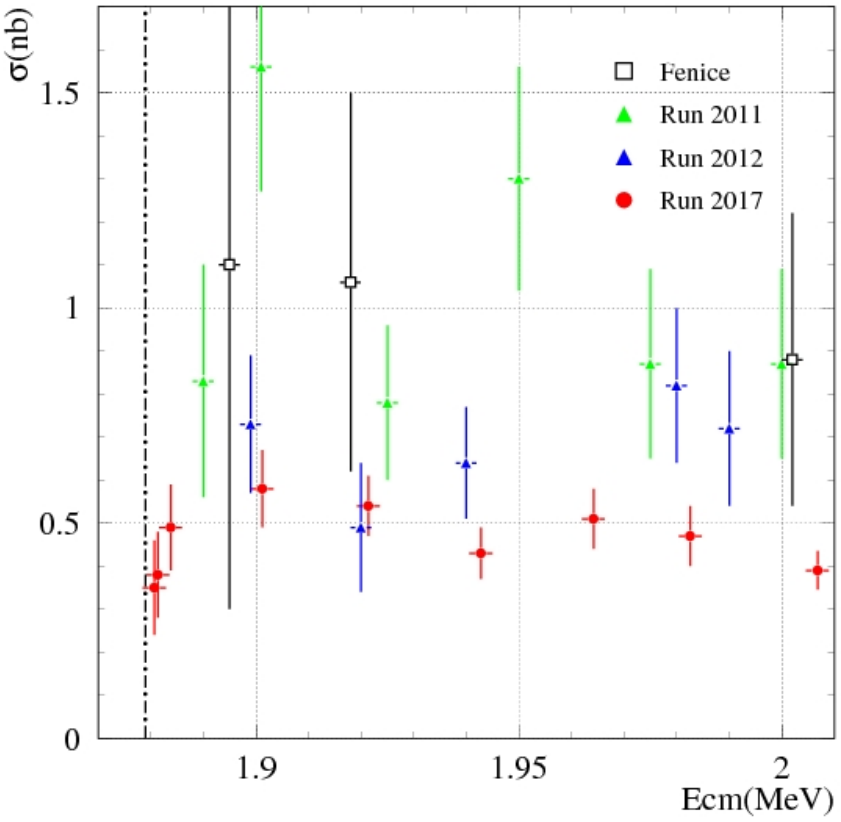
Theoretical calculation not so well describes the experimental data for nnbar production in e+e-, but not in contradiction.



We are eagerly wait for the result of nnbar analysis from SND and CMD-3 at the threshold

Should be later this year.

New preliminary from SND

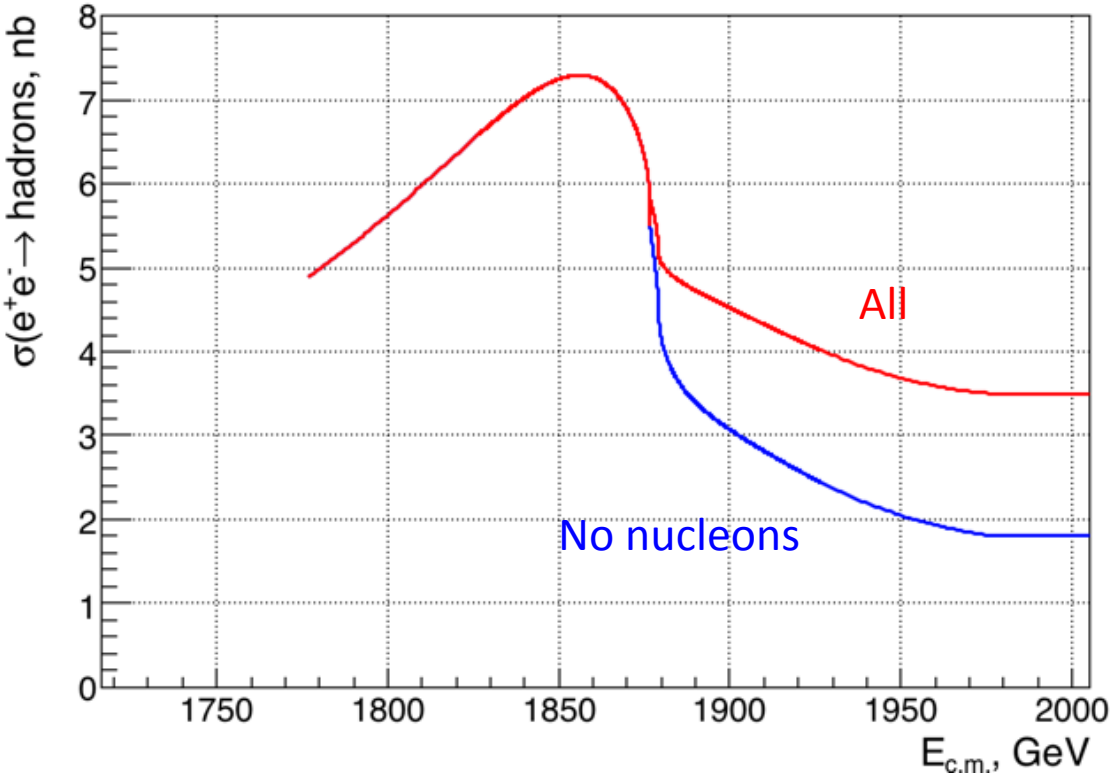


New e+e- -> nnbar cross section is somewhat below previous measurements

See details in Poster by S.Serednyakov

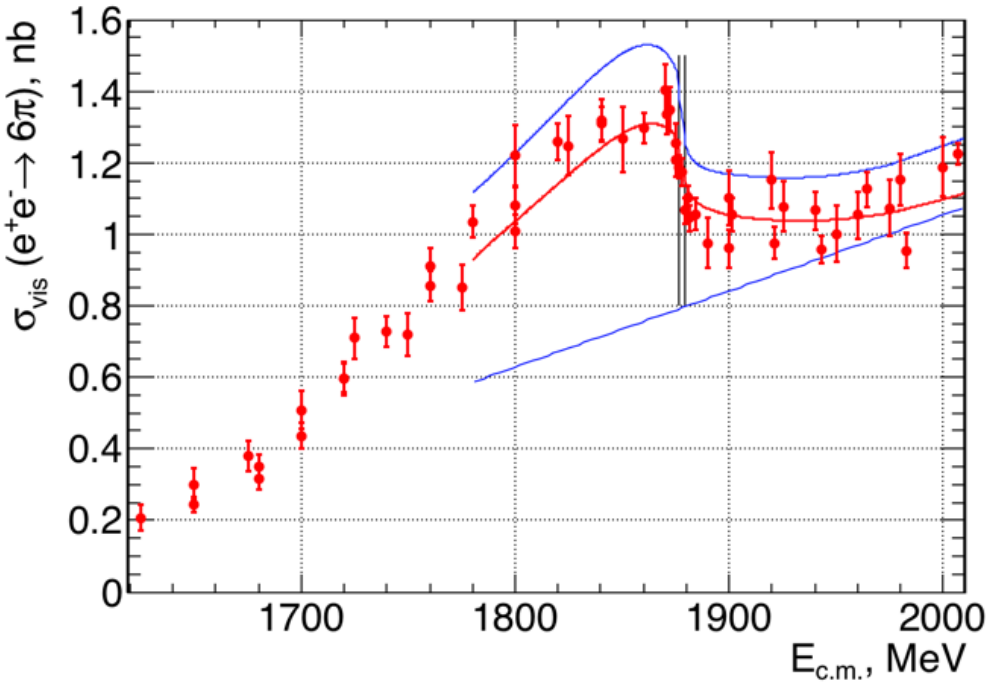
Milstein-Salnikov model

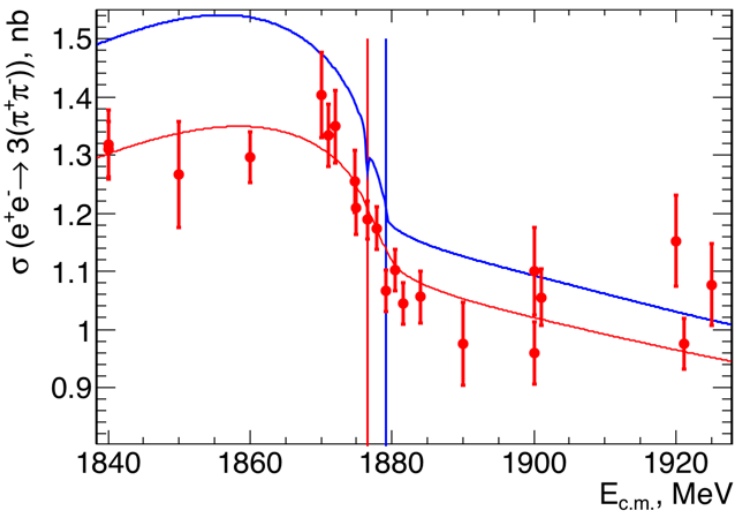
Large contribution to total hadronic cross section!!: ~5 nb to ~40 nb total



Milstein-Salnikov model – fit 6π

Fit visible experimental XS with scaled theoretical function plus linear continuum
Large contribution to 6π hadronic cross section!!: ~50% at maximum!?



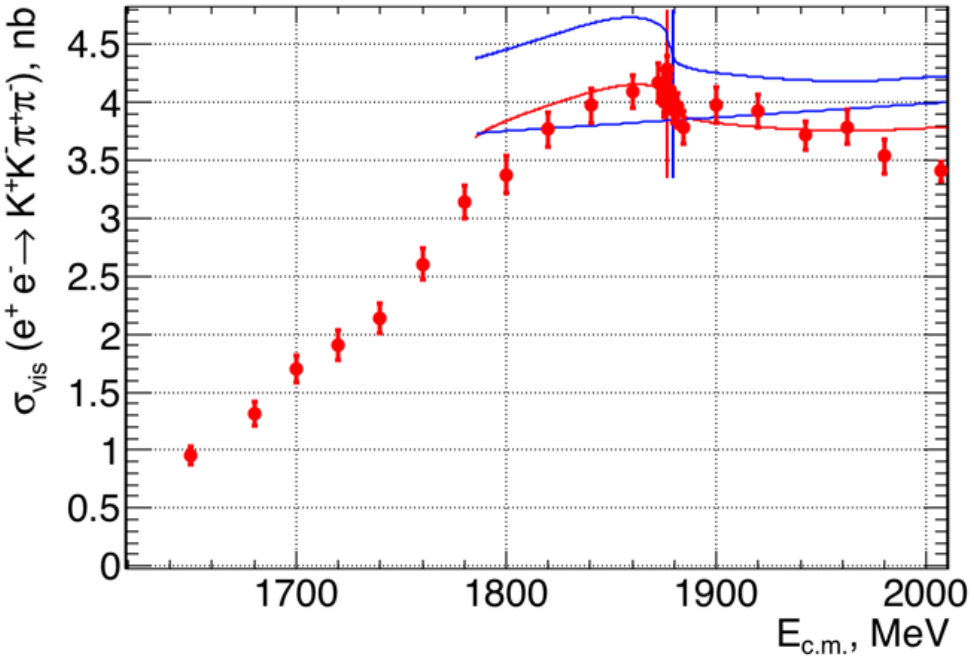


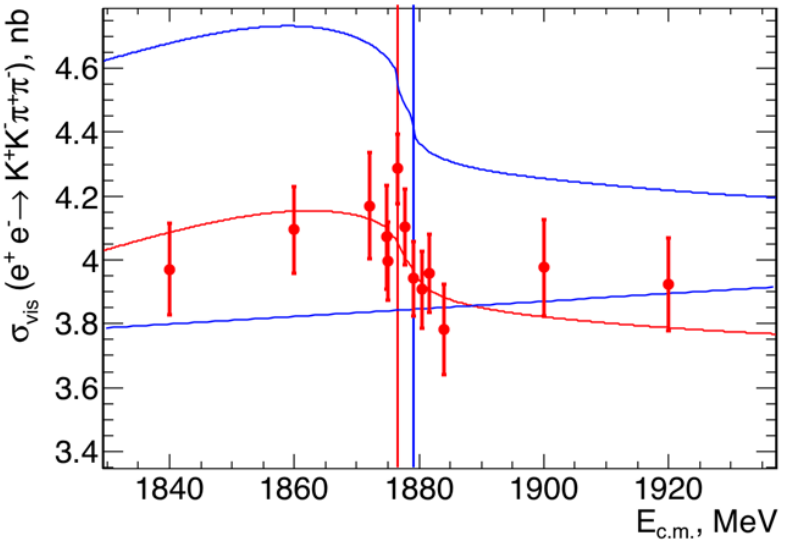
Theoretical function scaled by 0.106+-0.009,
Linear function is for other channel contribution

Experimental drop looks more sharp,
but overall agreement is good

Milstein-Salnikov model – fit 2K2π

Fit visible experimental XS with scaled theoretical function plus linear continuum
Large contribution to 2K2π hadronic cross section!!: ~20% at maximum!?

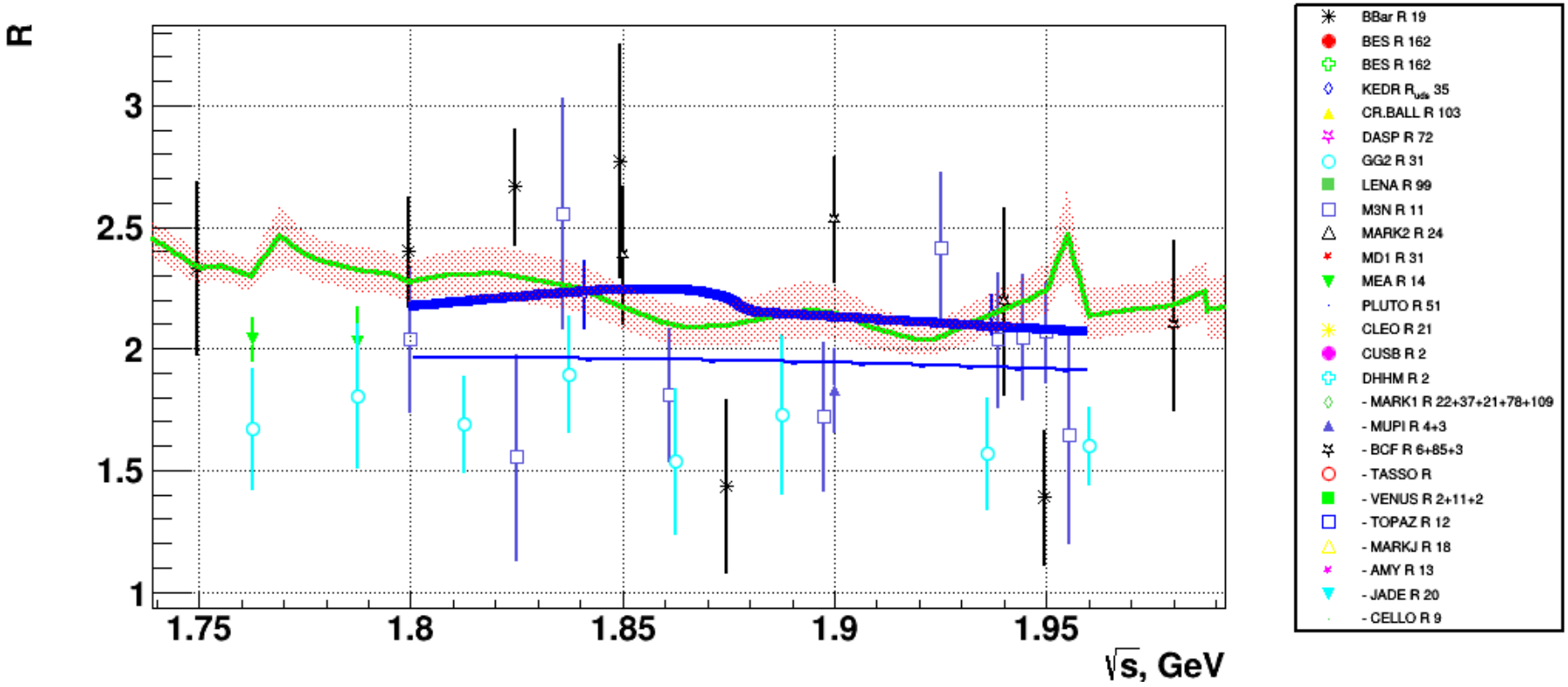




Theoretical function scaled by 0.18+-0.04

Agreement is good
Only ¼ of available data used –
events with one missing track add 3/4

Present accuracy in R is still poor



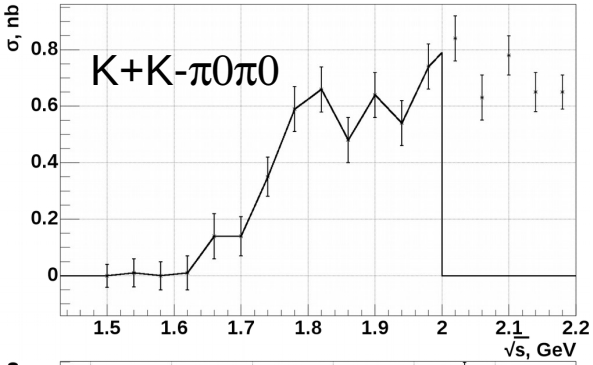
Green line and band – sum of exclusive channels

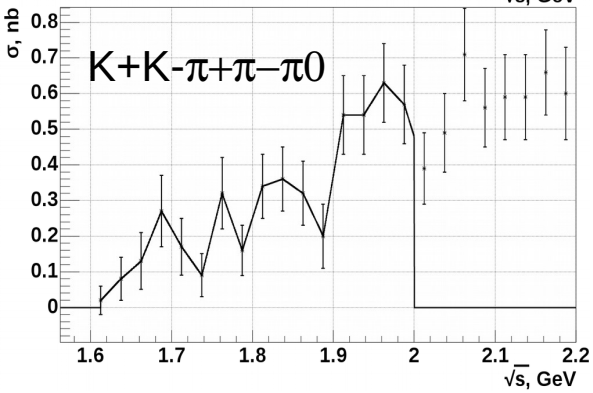
Points – inclusive measurements

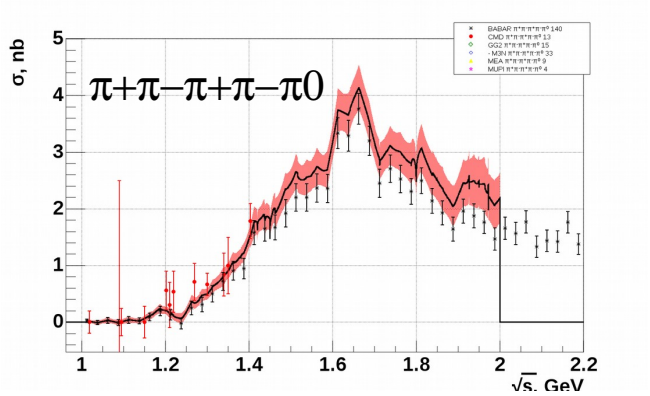
Blue line(s) – Milstein-Salnikov prediction – about 15% of total XS is due to NN interaction !?

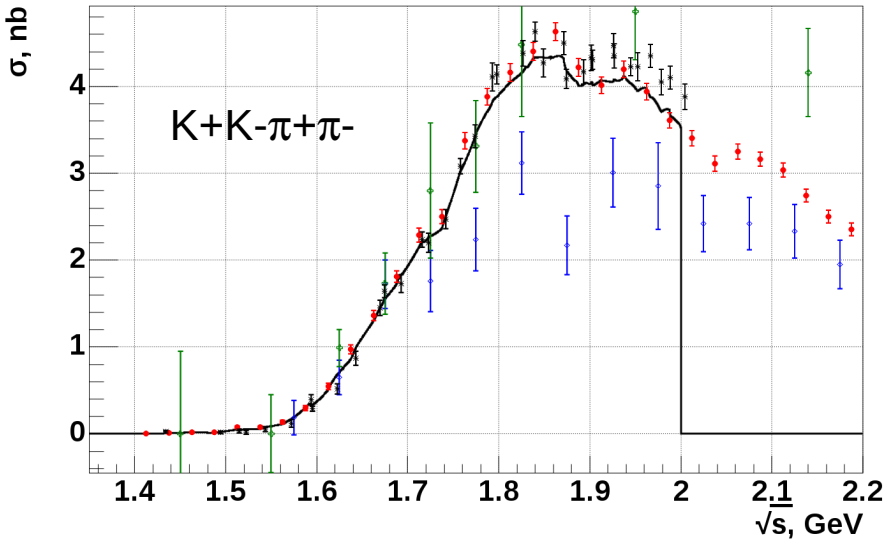
(Latest preliminary measurements are not added)

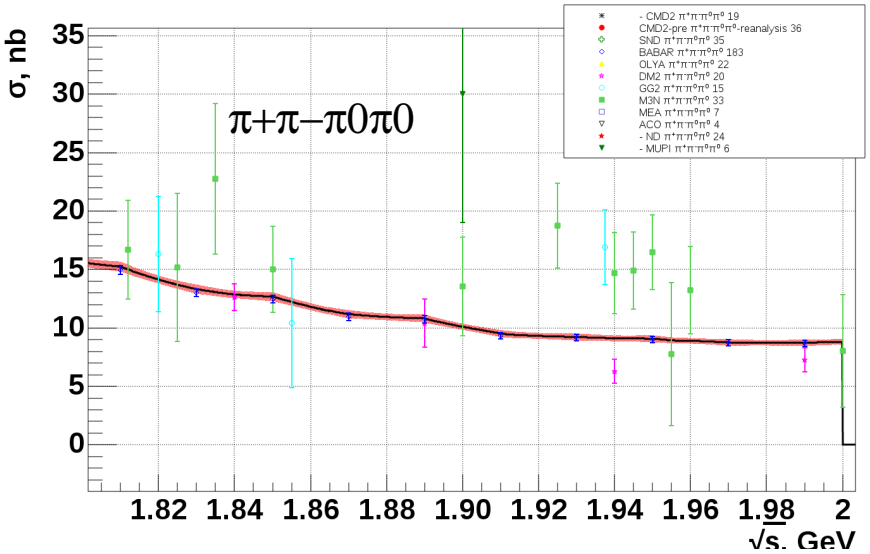
Cross sections data base











Open questions

- Why we do not see structure in 4π?
  - if it is a normal NNbar annihilation it should be 14%/6% larger, than for 6 pions
  - it looks like a complicated dynamics of virtual NN pair before annihilation?
  - in contrary – the NNbar annihilation to $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ is very low, but we see the structure at the same level as for 6π
  - any other channels?
- Can we observe contribution to total cross section?
  - is any changing in dynamics below threshold connected to NNbar contribution?
- Why there is no interference? Can we observe it with more data?
- Can we observe influence of two thresholds?

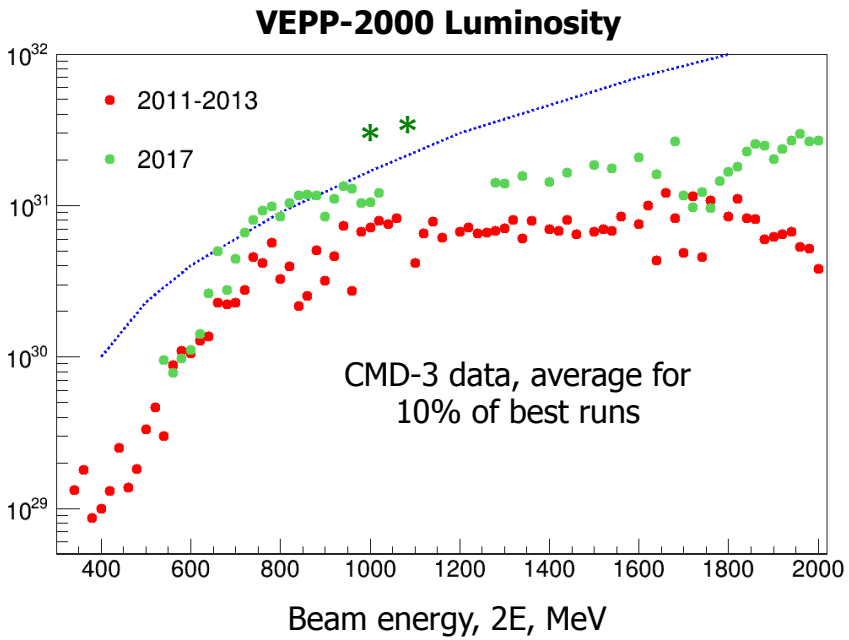
Summary

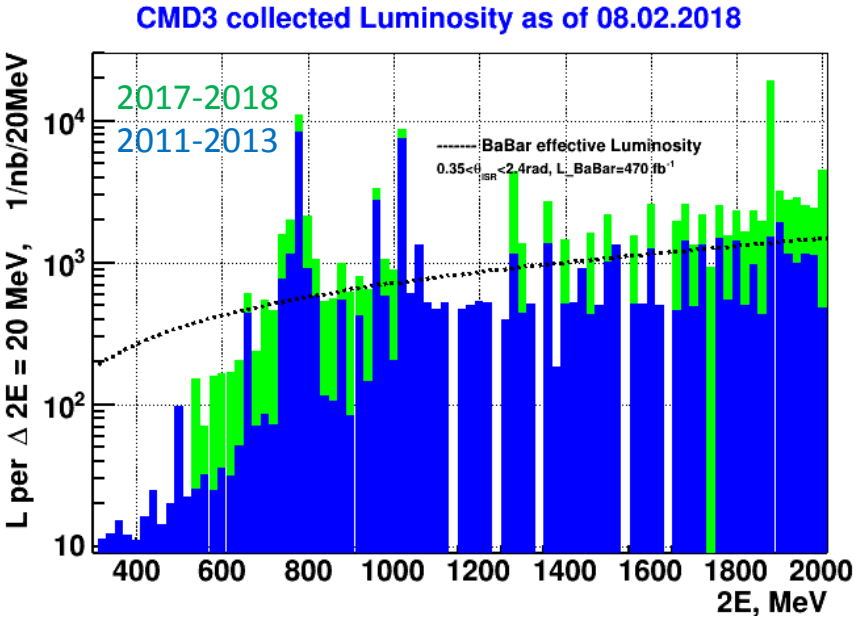
- In 2017 г. we have increase data at E>1 GeV by factor of 3 – Thanks to our machine people.
- We obtain preliminary results for the e^+e^- -> $p\bar{p}$, $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ cross sections in the 1.5 – 2.0 GeV energy range with the detailed scan at the NNbar threshold.
- We confirm sharp structure in e^+e^- -> $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ at the NNbar thresholds and found it in $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$!
- Sharp structure is difficult to explain as interference of the resonance with continuum.
- With the small step scan we observe a “fine structure” of cross sections and for the e^+e^- -> $p\bar{p}$ cross section it is ~ 1 MeV !
- Unfortunately, still low statistic and energy spread do not allow to observe ultra-fine structure, the nnbar influence.
- Many other hadronic channels are under analysis – should be published soon
- Results for the e^+e^- -> $n\bar{n}$ will come out soon

We plan to collect more data (X10) in next season(s)

Thanks

2017-2018 data taking





In 2017-2018: big improvement in luminosity, still way to go.

$3*10^{31}$ at E = 550 MeV has been achieved!

Below 1 GeV: additionally ~66 pb^{-1} has been collected

About 50 pb^{-1} collected

2.007 GeV ($e^+e^-\to D^{0*}$)	4 $1/pb$
pp and nn threshold	14 $1/pb$
Overall:	
1.28−2.007 GeV	53.5 $1/pb$