# Measurement of $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}, \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$ 

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## Introduction

- $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \bar{n}$ has been measured with poor precision.
- The difference between $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}})$ and $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{J} /$ $\psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$ ) is a good test for the pQCD prediction.
- The final states involving baryons may take a large proportion of the missing part of $\mathrm{J} / \psi$ decay modes


## Introduction

Comparable $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{nn})$ and $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{J} /$ $\psi \rightarrow \mathbf{p p}$ ) indicate a large phase angle between the strong ( $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{g}}$ ) and electromagnetic ( $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{em}}$ ) decay amplitudes of $\mathbf{J} / \psi$.


Although previous measurements have provide high precision $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{pp})$, the $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{nn})$ is still suffering from a large

$$
R=\frac{\mathrm{BR}(J / \psi \rightarrow n \bar{n})}{\operatorname{BR}(J / \psi \rightarrow p \bar{p})}=\frac{\left|A_{g}+A_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{n}}\right|^{2}}{\left|A_{g}-0.03 A_{g}+A_{\mathrm{em}}^{\mathrm{p}}\right|^{2}} .
$$ error.

- BESII@BEPC : $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{pp})=(2.26 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}(\mathrm{PLB591}, 42)$
- FENICE@Adone : $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{nn})=(2.31 \pm 0.49) \times 10^{-3}(\mathrm{PLB} 444,111)$


## Data samples

Based on boss 6.5.1 at BESIII

Data samples: $\sim 226 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{J} / \psi$ data
$\mathrm{MC} \mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}} 1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{PHSP}$
Control sample of $n \bar{n}: J / \psi \rightarrow p \overline{n \pi}-+c c$.
Inclusive MC samples: $200 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{J} / \psi$ inclusive MC
MC e ${ }^{+} \mathrm{e}^{-} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \mathrm{MC}(|\cos \theta|<0.8)$

$$
\mathrm{N}_{\gamma \gamma}=\mathrm{L} \times \sigma=80981.43 \mathrm{nb} \times 19.2984 \mathrm{nb}^{-1}=1.56 \mathrm{M}
$$

## $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}$

## Event Selection

Good charged tracks

- IP region: $\left|\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{xy}}\right| \leq 1 \mathrm{~cm},|\mathrm{Rz}| \leq 10 \mathrm{~cm}$
- Momentum: $\mathbf{p}<\mathbf{2 . 0 G e V}$
- Polar angle: $|\cos \theta|<0.93$

Particle Identificatioin

- TOF + dE/dX
- p $\operatorname{Prob}(p)>\operatorname{Prob}(\pi)$
- p $\operatorname{Prob}(\mathrm{p})>\operatorname{Prob}(K)$

Event level

- Two tracks opening angle $>\mathbf{1 7 8}^{\circ}$
- $|\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{p})-1.232|<0.05 \mathrm{GeV}$
- $|\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{p})-1.232|<0.05 \mathrm{GeV}$
- $|\cos \theta|<0.8$, polar angle of $p$

The selection of $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}$ does not depend on information of the calorimeter, and the energy deposit in EMC of $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}$ is also used to verify efficiency of $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \bar{n}$

## Data/MC






## Angular distribution

polar angle of $p$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{N}=303190 \\
& \mathbf{N}_{\text {side }}=294 \\
& \mathbf{N}_{\text {side }} / \mathbf{N}=\mathbf{0 . 1 \%}
\end{aligned}
$$

polar angle of $\mathbf{p}$ in $\mathbf{p} \overline{\mathbf{p}}$ momentum sideband


Normalized with signal area

## Inclusive MC background

| No. | decay chain | final states | iTopo | nEvt | nTot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta_{c}, \eta_{c} \rightarrow p \bar{p}$ | $\bar{p} \gamma p$ | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | $\mu^{-} \mu^{+}$ | 8 | 7 | 20 |
| 2 | $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$ | $e^{-} e^{+}$ | 4 | 5 | 25 |
| 3 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \Sigma^{0} \bar{\Lambda}, \Sigma^{0} \rightarrow \gamma \Lambda, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^{+}, \Lambda \rightarrow \pi^{-} p$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} \gamma p$ | 14 | 3 | 28 |
| 4 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma_{F S R} e^{+} e^{-}$ | $e^{-} e^{+}$ | 17 | 2 | 30 |
| 5 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | 19 | 2 | 32 |
| 6 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{K}^{-0} \pi^{-} K^{+}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} K^{+}$ | 6 | 1 | 33 |
| 7 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \rho^{+} \pi^{-} b_{1}^{0} \rho^{0}, \rho^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0}, b_{1}^{0} \rightarrow \omega \pi^{0}, \rho^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-}, \omega \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 7 | 1 | 34 |
| 8 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{*+} \bar{K}^{*} \rho^{-}, K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} K^{0}, \bar{K}^{*} \rightarrow \pi^{+} K^{-}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{0}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} K^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 2 | 1 | 35 |
| 9 | $J / \psi \rightarrow a_{2}^{+} \rho^{-}, a_{2}^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \rho^{0}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-}, \rho^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 9 | 1 | 36 |
| 10 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma \bar{K}^{*} K_{1}^{0}, \bar{K}^{*} \rightarrow K^{-} \pi^{+}, K_{1}^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{0} K^{0} \pi^{0}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ | $K^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \gamma$ | 10 | 1 | 37 |
| 11 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{0} \gamma \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \gamma$ | 11 | 1 | 38 |
| 12 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{+} f_{1}(1285) \rho^{-}, f_{1}(1285) \rightarrow K^{0} \pi^{0} \bar{K}^{0}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} K_{L} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 12 | 1 | 39 |
| 13 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K_{2}^{*+} K^{*-} \omega, K_{2}^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} K^{0}, K^{*-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} K^{-}, \omega \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} K^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} K_{L} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 13 | 1 | 40 |
| 14 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{-} \gamma \rho^{0} \rho^{+}, \rho^{0} \rightarrow \gamma_{F S R} \pi^{-} \pi^{+}, \rho^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+} \gamma$ | 3 | 1 | 41 |
| 15 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{\Sigma}^{0} \Lambda, \bar{\Sigma}^{0} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \gamma, \Lambda \rightarrow \pi^{-} p, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} \gamma p$ | 15 | 1 | 42 |
| 16 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^{0} p$ | $\bar{p} \pi^{0} p$ | 16 | 1 | 43 |
| 17 | $J / \psi \rightarrow h_{1}\left(\underline{1170)} \rho^{-} \rho^{+}, h_{1}(1170) \rightarrow \rho^{+} \pi^{-}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{0}, \rho^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0}, \rho^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0}\right.$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 1 | 1 | 44 |
| 18 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \Sigma^{+} \bar{\Sigma}^{-}, \Sigma^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{0} p, \bar{\Sigma}^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \bar{p}$ | $\bar{p} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} p$ | 18 | 1 | 45 |
| 19 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{-} \phi \pi^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}, \phi \rightarrow K_{L} K_{S}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{-} K_{L} \pi^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 5 | 1 | 46 |
| 20 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta_{c}, \eta_{c} \rightarrow f_{1}(1285) b_{1}^{0}, f_{1}(1285) \rightarrow K^{+} \pi^{-} \bar{K}^{0}, b_{1}^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \omega, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+}, \omega \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+} \gamma K^{+}$ | 20 | 1 | 47 |
| 21 | $J / \psi \rightarrow a_{2}^{0} \rho^{0}, a_{2}^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \rho^{-}, \rho^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 21 | 1 | 48 |
| 22 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{-} K^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $K^{-} K_{L} \pi^{+}$ | 22 | 1 | 49 |
| 23 | $J / \psi \rightarrow a_{2}^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{0}, a_{2}^{-} \rightarrow \rho^{-} \pi^{0}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | 23 | 1 | 50 |
| 24 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \eta \pi^{0} \rho^{0}, \eta \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{0}, \rho^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 24 | 1 | 51 |
| 25 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \rho^{-} \pi^{+}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | 25 | 1 | 52 |
| 26 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{-} K_{0}^{*+} K_{0}^{*-} \pi^{+}, K_{0}^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \gamma_{F S R} K^{0}, K_{0}^{*-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} K^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} K^{-} \pi^{0} K_{L} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 26 | 1 | 53 |
| 27 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \omega \rho^{-} \rho^{+}, \omega \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{0}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{0}, \rho^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 27 | 1 | 54 |
| 28 | $J / \psi \rightarrow a_{0}^{-} \pi^{+} \omega, a_{0}^{-} \rightarrow \eta \pi^{-}, \omega \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-} \pi^{+}, \eta \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} \pi^{+}$ | 28 | 1 | 55 |
| 29 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{+} K^{-} \eta, \eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ | $K^{-} \gamma \gamma K^{+}$ | 29 | 1 | 56 |

## $\mathrm{N}=303190$ <br> $\mathrm{N}_{\text {incbkg }}=104$ <br> $\mathrm{N}_{\text {incbkg }} / \mathrm{N}=\mathbf{0 . 0 3 \%}$

## Efficiency correction

Polar angle of p of PHSP MC


Efficiency correction function


$$
\varepsilon(\cos \theta)=C_{0}+C_{1} \cos q+C_{2} \cos ^{2} \theta
$$

## Fit to angular distribution



## Branching ratio

Correction for angular acceptance

$$
\left.\mathbf{N}_{\text {cor }}=\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{i}}(\cos \theta) / \varepsilon_{\mathbf{i}}(\cos q) \cdot\left[\int_{-1}^{1}\left(1+\alpha \cos ^{2} \theta\right) \mathrm{d} \theta / \int_{-0.8}^{0.8}\left(1+\alpha \cos ^{2} \theta\right) \mathrm{d} \theta\right)\right]
$$

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| N | $\mathbf{3 0 3 1 9 0} \pm 551$ |
| $\alpha$ | $0.628 \pm 0.013$ |
| $\mathrm{~N}_{\text {cor }}$ | $492191 \pm \mathbf{8 9 4}$ |
| Eff. | $\mathbf{6 1 . 6 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{N}(\mathrm{J} / \psi)$ | $2.26 \times 10^{\mathbf{8}}$ |
| Br | $(2.179 \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 0 4}) \times 10^{-3}$ |

## Systematic errors and results

|  | $\alpha=0.628 \pm 0.013$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Br}=(2.179 \pm 0.004) \\ & \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tracking (1\%) | 0.021 | 0.022 |
| PID (1\%) | 0.021 | 0.022 |
| Background | 0.004 | 0.002 |
| Eff. Correction | 0.010 | 0.008 |
| Error of $\alpha($ tot 0.035) | - | 0.007 |
| $\mathbf{N}(\mathrm{J} / \Psi)(1.2 \%)$ | - | 0.026 |
| Total | 0.032 | 0.042 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{pp})=(2.179 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.042) \times 10^{-3} \\ & \alpha=0.628 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.032 \\ & \mathrm{PDG}: \operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{pp})=(\mathbf{2 . 1 7} \pm \mathbf{0 . 0 7}) \times 10^{-3} \\ & \text { BESII: } \alpha=\mathbf{0 . 6 7 6} \pm 0.036 \pm 0.042 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$

## Event selection for $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$

## Event level

## Good Shower

- Barrel $(|\cos \theta|<0.8): \mathrm{E}_{\gamma}>25 \mathrm{MeV}$
- Endcap(0.86<|cos $\mid<0.92): \mathrm{E}_{\gamma}>50 \mathrm{MeV}$
- EMC time: $\left|t-t_{\text {emax }}\right| \leq 10 * 50 \mathrm{~ns}$
nbar identification
- Most energetic shower
- $\mathrm{E}>0.6 \mathrm{GeV}, \mathrm{E}<2.0 \mathrm{GeV}$
- SecondMoment>20
- Total hits nearby $50^{\circ}$ the most energetic shower : Nhit50>40
$n$ identification
- $0.6 \mathrm{GeV}>\mathbf{E}>0.06 \mathrm{GeV}$
- No good charged tracks
- The most energetic shower which pass nbar ID criteria is taken as the nbar candidate
- The shower which is most near the recoil direction of nbar and passes $n$ ID criteria is taken as $n$
- $\quad E_{\text {miss }}=E_{\text {tot }}-\mathbf{E}($ nbarsum50 $)-E(n)=0$, $E_{\text {tot }}$ is the total deposit energy in the calorimeter, $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{nbarsum} 50$ ) is the energy deposit in a $50^{\circ}$ cone nearby the nbar candidate
- $|\cos \theta|<0.8$ (the polar angle of the nbar candidate)
- The signal will be an enhancement nearby zero in the distribution of the the angle between $n$ and recoil direction of nbar.


## $\mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}($ red cross) vs $\gamma$ (histogram)




$\mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$ (red cross) sample: $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{n}} \boldsymbol{\pi}^{-}+\mathrm{cc}$.

in the data (Selected by the missing mass of $p \pi$ ) $\gamma$ (red cross) sample: $\mathbf{e}^{+} \mathbf{e}^{-} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$
The deposit energy, secondmoment and $N$ nits in a $50^{\circ}$ cone near the $\bar{n}$ candidate can well discriminate $n \bar{n}$ and $\gamma \gamma$ events. Only $8 \gamma \gamma$ events in a 1.56 M sample pass our selection criteria.

## Distributions in the data(dot) and inclusive MC(hist)






$\mathrm{E}_{\text {miss }}$ cut can well eliminate backgrounds as it appears in the inclusive MC

## Deposit energy of n vs $\overline{\mathrm{n}}$ candidate in the data



## Inclusive MC background




## Topology in inclusive MC

| No. | decay chain | final states | iTopo | nEvt | n'Tot |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{0} \bar{n} n$ | $\bar{n} \pi^{0} n$ | 2 | 1024 | 1024 |
| 1 | $J / \psi \rightarrow p \bar{p}$ | $\bar{p} p$ | 3 | 445 | 1469 |
| 2 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{K}^{0} K^{0}$ | $K_{L} K_{L}$ | 5 | 176 | 1645 |
| 3 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{*} \bar{K}^{0}, K^{*} \rightarrow \pi^{0} K^{0}$ | $\pi^{0} K_{L} K_{L}$ | 1 | 130 | 1775 |
| 4 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{0} \bar{K}^{*}, \bar{K}^{*} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \bar{K}^{0}$ | $\pi^{0} K_{L} K_{L}$ | 46 | 106 | 1881 |
| 5 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{0} \pi^{0} \bar{K}^{0}$ | $\pi^{0} K_{L} K_{L}$ | 4 | 82 | 1963 |
| 6 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{\Delta}^{-} \Delta^{-} \pi^{0}, \bar{\Delta}^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \bar{n}, \Delta^{-} \rightarrow n \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{n} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} n$ |  | 81 | 2044 |
| 7 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ |  | 62 | 2106 |
| 8 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^{+} p \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} p$ | 15 | 55 | 2161 |
| 9 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{0} \bar{K}^{0} \gamma$ | $K_{L} K_{L} \gamma$ | 11 | 54 | 2215 |
| 10 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \Lambda, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \bar{p}, \Lambda \rightarrow \pi^{-} p$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} p$ | 8 | 49 | 2264 |
| 11 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K_{L} K_{S}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ | $\pi^{0} \pi^{0} K_{L}$ | 12 | 44 | 2308 |
| 12 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{+} n \bar{p}$ | $\bar{p} \pi^{+} n$ | 42 | 25 | 2333 |
| 13 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{+} K^{-}$ | $K^{-} K^{+}$ | 137 | 25 | 2358 |
| 14 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda} \gamma, \Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^{-}, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} \gamma p$ | 25 | 24 | 2382 |
| 15 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \gamma f_{4}(2050), f_{4}(2050) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ | $\pi^{0} \pi^{0} \gamma$ | 26 | 23 | 2405 |
| 16 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{0} \bar{p} p$ | $\bar{p} \pi^{0} p$ | 21 | 23 | 2428 |
| 17 | $J / \psi \rightarrow f_{0}(1710) \gamma, f_{0}(1710) \rightarrow K^{0} \bar{K}^{0}$ | $K_{L} K_{L} \gamma$ | 40 | 22 | 2450 |
| 18 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \Lambda \Sigma^{0}, \Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^{-}, \Sigma^{0} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \gamma, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \bar{p}$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} \gamma p$ | 59 | 22 | 2472 |
| 19 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{0} \bar{K}^{0}, K_{S} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ | $\pi^{0} \pi^{0} K_{L}$ | 32 | 22 | 2494 |
| 20 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}, \Lambda \rightarrow \pi^{0} n, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \bar{p}$ | $\bar{p} \pi^{0} \pi^{+} n$ | 48 | 21 | 2515 |
| 21 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{*} \bar{K}^{0}, K^{*} \rightarrow K^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} K_{L} K^{+}$ | 65 | 20 | 2535 |
| 22 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \Sigma^{0}, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \bar{p}, \Sigma^{0} \rightarrow \gamma \Lambda, \Lambda \rightarrow \pi^{-} p$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} \gamma p$ | 16 | 18 | 2553 |
| 23 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{+} K^{*-}, K^{*-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \bar{K}^{0}$ | $\pi^{-} K_{L} K^{+}$ | 30 | 18 | 2571 |
| 24 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{0} K^{-} \pi^{+}$ | $K^{-} K_{L} \pi^{+}$ | 9 | 17 | 2588 |
| 25 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \rho^{-} \pi^{+}, \rho^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{-}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | 52 | 17 | 2605 |
| 26 | $J / \psi \rightarrow K^{-} K^{*+}, K^{*+} \rightarrow K^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $K^{-} K_{L} \pi^{+}$ | 128 | 17 | 2622 |
| 27 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{-} \rho^{+}, \rho^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{+}$ | 58 | 17 | 2639 |
| 28 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \bar{p} \Delta^{++} \pi^{-}, \Delta^{++} \rightarrow p \pi^{+}$ | $\pi^{-} \bar{p} \pi^{+} p$ | 109 | 16 | 2655 |
| 29 | $J / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{0} \bar{n} \pi^{0} n$ | $\bar{n} \pi^{0} \pi^{0} n$ | 13 | 14 | 2669 |

## Use bkg shape of Monte Carlo $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \pi^{0} \mathrm{nnbar}$ to estimate number of bkg events in signal region



Bkg shape obtained from
$\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{psi} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \mathrm{nnbar}$ in MC.
Normalize data and
Bkg in sideband 10~20 ${ }^{\circ}$
signal region: angle $<10^{\circ}$

Angle between n and recoil direction of $\overline{\mathrm{n}}$

## Number of signal extraction in every polar angle region






Angle between a and recoil direction of $\bar{n}$






## Event selection for $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \bar{n} \bar{\pi}^{-}+\mathrm{cc}$. (calibration channel)

- Identify P: $\operatorname{Prob}(\mathrm{p})>\operatorname{Prob}(\pi), \operatorname{Prob}(\mathrm{p})>\operatorname{Prob}$ (K), $\operatorname{Prob}(\mathrm{p})>0.001$
- Identify $\pi$ : $\operatorname{Prob}(\pi)>\operatorname{Prob}(p), \operatorname{Prob}(\pi)>\operatorname{Prob}$ $(\mathrm{K}), \operatorname{Prob}(\pi)>0.001$
- Recoil mass of $\mathrm{p} \pi \sim\left|\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{n}}\right|<0.05 \mathrm{GeV}$
- Recoil momentum of $\mathrm{p} \pi \sim(1.1 \sim 1.2) \mathrm{GeV}$ (near by momentum of $n \bar{n}$ in $J / \psi \rightarrow n \bar{n})$
- Angle between recoil direction and $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{Nbar})$ candidate shower $\sim 10^{\circ}$


## Distributions of $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \overline{\mathrm{pn}} \pi^{-}+\mathrm{cc}$.





$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{n})$ in $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}(1.23 \mathrm{GeV})$



## Comparisons of $\overline{\mathbf{n}}$ samples in $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \overline{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{n}$ (red cross) and $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{n}} \bar{\pi}^{-}$(hist)



Events having small back-to-back angle ( $2^{\circ}$ ) are taken as $\mathbf{n} \bar{n}$ sample in $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{n} \bar{n}$
$\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{n}} \pi^{-}$is used to calibrate efficiency of $\overline{\mathbf{n}}$ selection




## Comparisons of $\mathbf{n}$ samples in $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{n} \overline{\mathbf{n}}$ (red cross), $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{p}} \pi^{+}$and $\psi^{\prime} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \mathrm{J} / \psi, \mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{p}} \boldsymbol{\pi}^{+}$



Momentum of $\mathbf{n}$ (1.1-1.2) GeV


Momentum of $\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{1 . 2 - 1 . 3}) \mathbf{G e V}$
$\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \overline{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{n} \pi^{+}$is used to calibrate efficiency of $\mathbf{n}$ selection, $\psi^{\prime} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \mathrm{J} / \psi, \mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \overline{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{n} \pi^{+}$is used to estimate systematic error.

## $\mathrm{E}_{\text {miss }}$ in $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$ and $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}$



The $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}$ sample is selected by means of MDC information only. It is used to calibrate the efficienry of $\mathbf{E}_{\text {miss }}$ cut. We select showers in EMC in $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{p} \overline{\mathrm{p}}$ sample with the same method as $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}}$.

## Efficiency corrections






## Corrected number of events vs. polar angle and the fitting



## Branching ratio

Correction for angular acceptance

## Systematic errors and results

|  | $\alpha=$ <br> $0.59 \pm 0.16$ | $\mathrm{Br}=$ <br> $(2.01 \pm 0.005) \times 10^{-3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trigger(2\%) | $\mathbf{0 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 4}$ |
| Eff (nbar) | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Eff (n) | 0.05 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 6}$ |
| Error of $\alpha$ | - | 0.03 |
| Background | 0.08 | 0.04 |
| N(J/廿) (1.2\%) | - | 0.02 |
| Total | $\mathbf{0 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 9}$ (Preliminary) |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{Br}(\mathrm{~J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{nn})=(2.01 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3} \\
& \alpha=0.59 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.10
\end{aligned}
$$

## Summary

We have measured

```
Br}(\textrm{J}/\psi->\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p})=(2.179\pm0.004\pm0.042)\times10-3
\alpha=0.628\pm0.013 }\pm0.03
PDG: }\operatorname{Br}(\textrm{J}/\psi->\mathbf{p}\overline{\mathbf{p}})=(2.17\pm0.07)\times1\mp@subsup{0}{}{-3
BESII: }\alpha=0.676\pm0.036\pm0.04
```

$\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{n} \overline{\mathbf{n}})=(2.01 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-3}$
$\alpha=0.59 \pm 0.16 \pm 10$
PDG: $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{n} \overline{\mathrm{n}})=(2.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$

Our $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{n} \overline{\mathbf{n}})$ is much larger than $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ which is expected with 0 phase angle assumption.
The consistency between $\operatorname{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{p} \overline{\mathbf{p}})$ and $\mathrm{Br}(\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathbf{n} \overline{\mathbf{n}})$ suggests a large phase angle ( $\sim 90^{\circ}$ ) between the strong and the em amplitude.

## Thanks!

## Backup

## Estimation for real $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{g}}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{em}}(0$ phase $)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \cdot\left|\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{em}}\right|^{2}= \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{~J} / \psi \rightarrow \mu \mu)^{*} \mathrm{R}(3.1 \mathrm{GeV})^{*} \sigma(\mathrm{pp}) / \sigma(\mathrm{tot}) \\
&= \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{~J} / \psi \rightarrow \mu \mu) * \mathrm{R}(3.1 \mathrm{GeV}) * \sigma(\mathrm{pp}) / \\
&\left(\sigma(\mu \mu) * \mathrm{R}(3.1 \mathrm{GeV}) / 3.1^{2}\right) \\
&= \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{~J} / \psi \rightarrow \mu \mu) *(\mathrm{pp}) / \sigma(\mu \mu)^{*} 1 / 9.61 \\
&=\left(5.9 \times 10^{-2}\right)^{*}(4 \mathrm{nb} / 86.8 \mathrm{nb}) * 1 / 9.61 \\
&= 0.28 \times 10^{-4}\left(\left|\mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{em}}\right|=0.53 \times 10^{-2}\right) \\
&\left|\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{g}}+\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{em}}\right|^{2}=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{~J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{pm}), \text { if real, } \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{g}}=4.2 \times 10^{-2} \\
& \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~J} / \psi \rightarrow \mathrm{nn})= \mid \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{g}}-(1 / 2) \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{em}}{ }^{2}=1.5 \times 10^{-3}
\end{aligned}
$$

## DATA/MC for Nbar










## DATA/MC for N

## E(II) (GeV)



Eseed/E3X 3 of the first hit shower (GeV)





