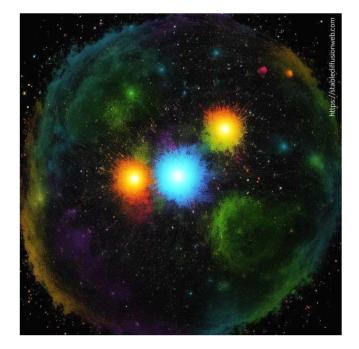


Karin Schönning, Uppsala University

THE WORLD OF HADRONS

- Hadron size: ~ 1 fm.
- Hadron lifetime: $<10^{-24} \text{ s} >10^{30} \text{ y}.$
- Hadron mass: Much larger than the mass of its constituents.
- Hadron decays: Can be complex or rare, or both.

 \rightarrow How do hadron properties emerge from the strong interaction?





THEORY APPROACHES

Challenge: How to describe non-perturbative strong interactions from first principles of Quantum ChromoDynamics (QCD)?



Solutions:

Lattice QCD

Effective field theories (EFTs)

Functional methods

Dispersion relations



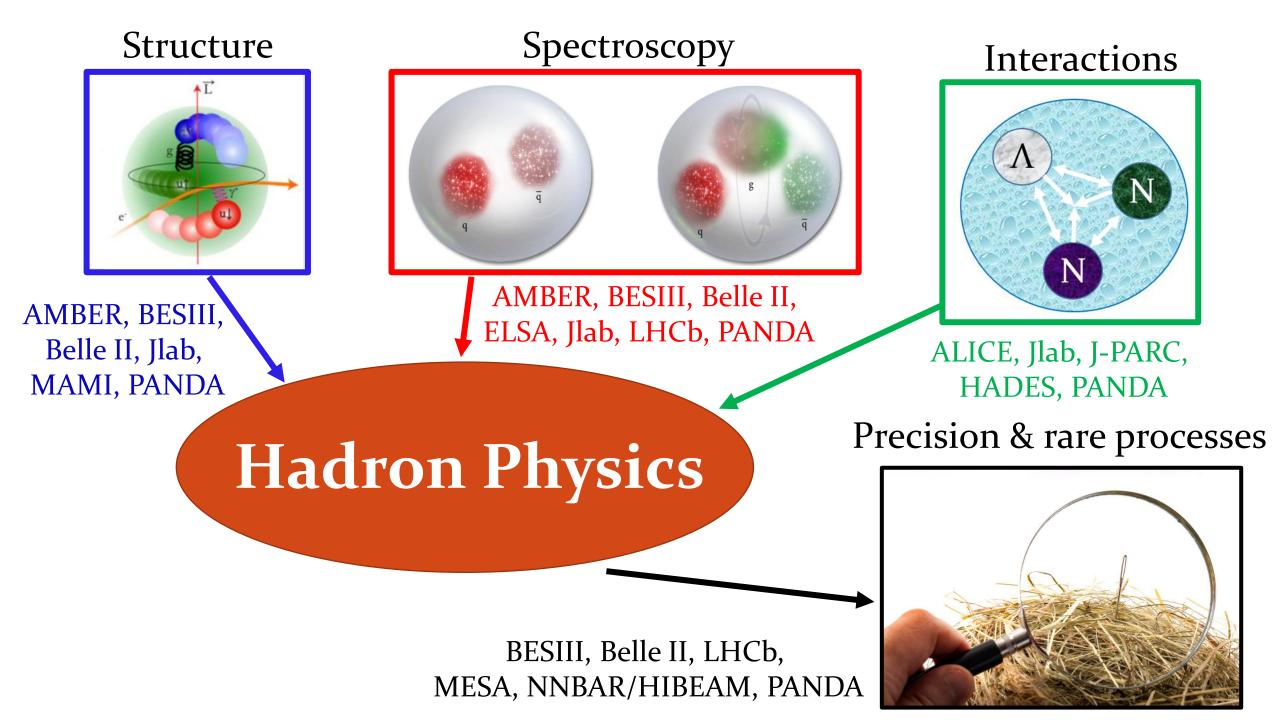
EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES

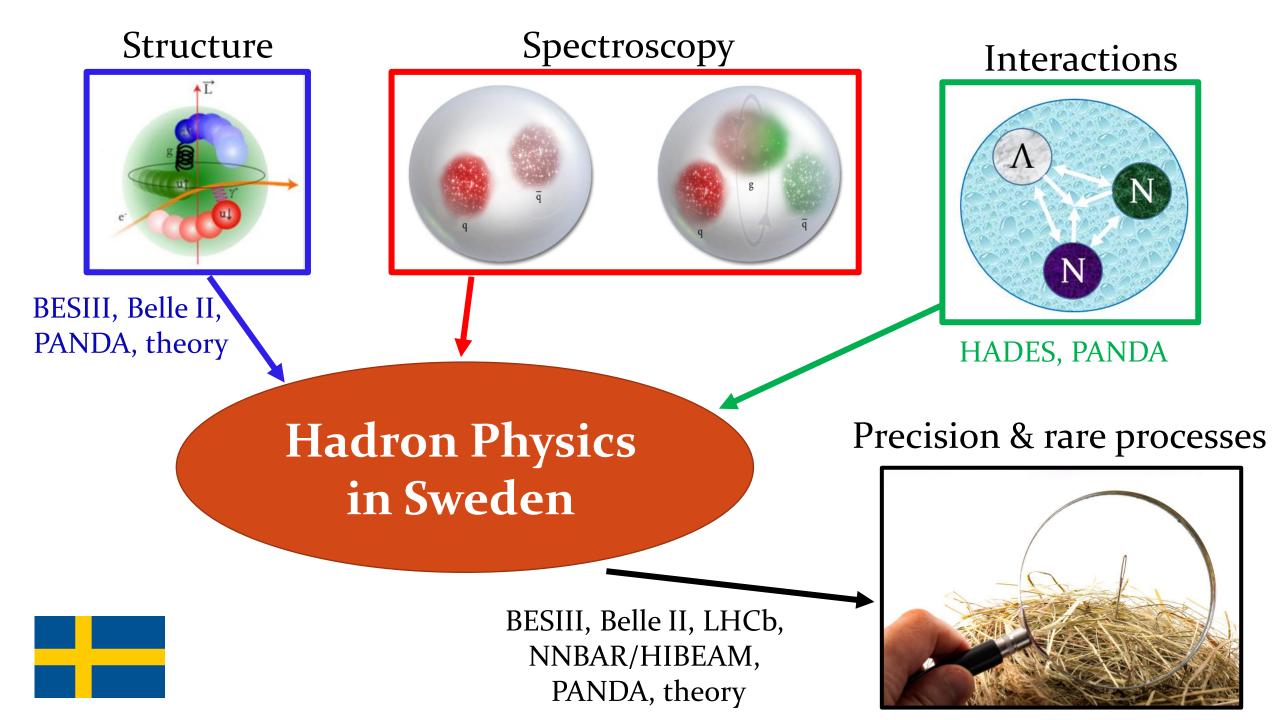
Facilities:	Dedicated hadron experiments					Multi-purpose experiments	
Beams:	Photons		Lepto	ns Hadr	ons	Heavy ions	Nuclei
Targets:	Gas	liquid	solid	polarized	or	Colliding beams	
Energies:	100 MeV			\rightarrow		TeV	

Large variety of combinations

- all are needed to grasp all aspects of the strong interaction!



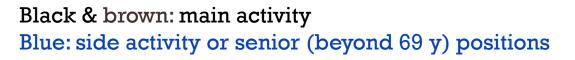


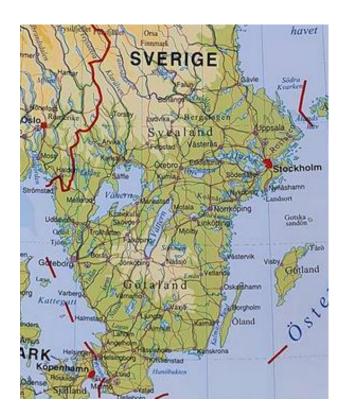


HADRON PHYSICS IN SWEDEN

Disclaimer: Heavy-ion physics and HIBEAM/NNBAR will be treated in separate talks.

- Lund: Theory 🛉
- Stockholm: PANDA, PANDA@HADES 11
- Uppsala:
 Belle II
 BESIII
 LHCb
 PANDA, PANDA@HADES
 Theory

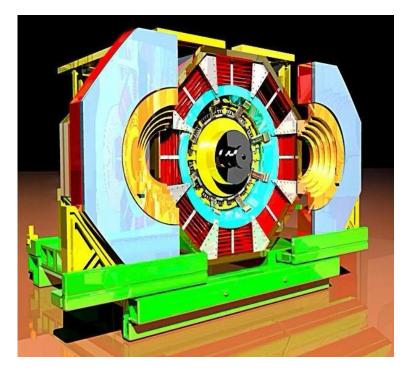


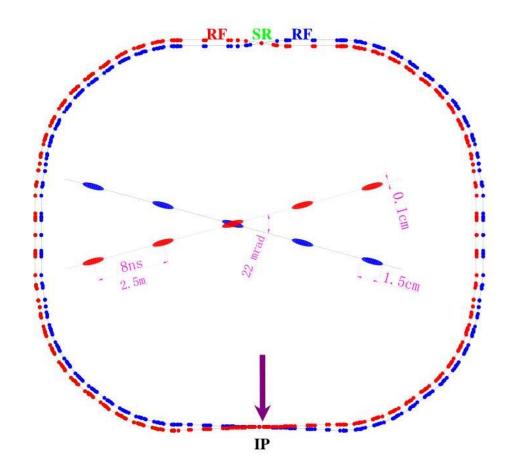




BESIII AT BEPC-II, CHINA

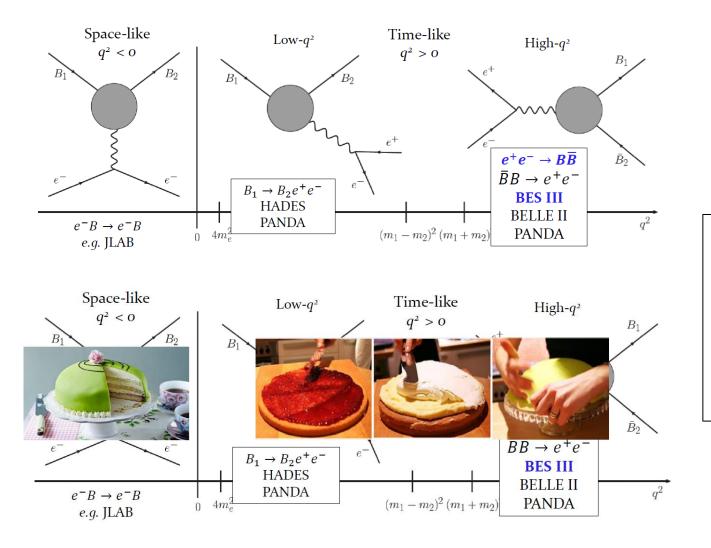
- CMS energies within 2.0 4.95 GeV.
- Optimised in the τ -charm region
- Luminosity ~ 10^{33} cm⁻²s⁻¹
- Uppsala members since 2012







RECENT HIGHLIGHTS





Article Open access Published: 11 October 2024

Extracting the femtometer structure of strange baryons using the vacuum polarization effect

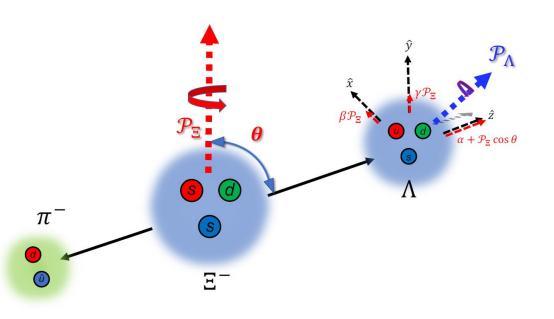
The BESIII Collaboration

Nature Communications 15, Article number: 8812 (2024) Cite this article

2716 Accesses | 182 Altmetric | Metrics



RECENT HIGHLIGHTS



BESI

nature

Article Open Access Published: 01 June 2022

Probing CP symmetry and weak phases with entangled double-strange baryons

The BESIII Collaboration

606, 64–69 (2022) Cite this article

OPEN ACCESS | GO MOBILE » | ACCESS BY UPPSALA UNIVERSITETSBIBLIOTEK

Strong and Weak ${\it CP}$ Tests in Sequential Decays of Polarized Σ^0 Hyperons

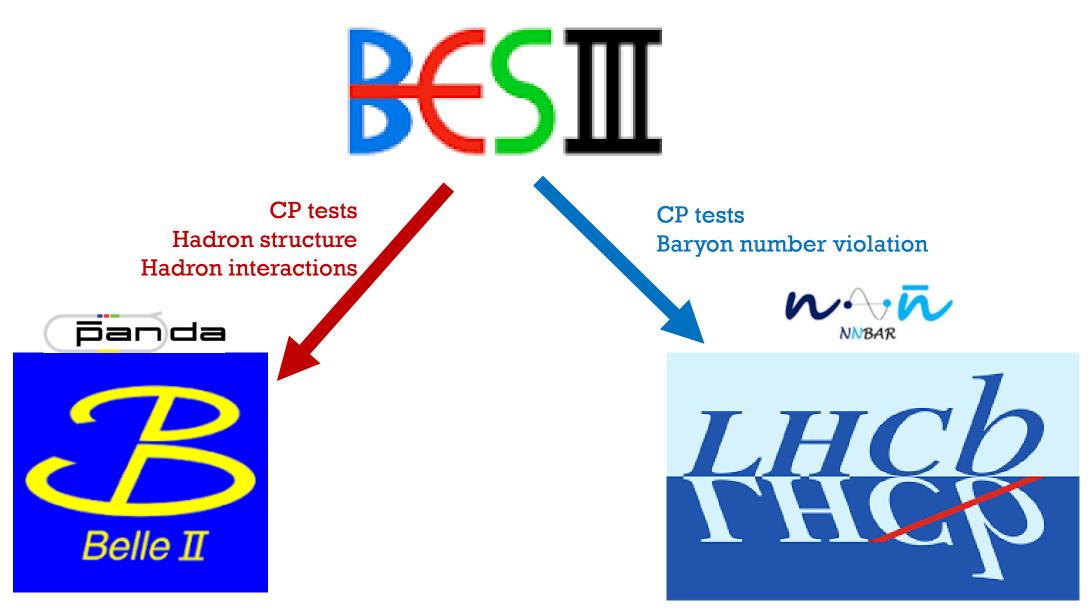
M. Ablikim¹, M. N. Achasov^{4,c}, P. Adlarson⁷⁶, O. Afedulidis³, X. C. Ai⁸¹, R. Aliberti³⁵, A. Amoroso^{75a,75c}, Q. An^{72,58,a}, Y. Bai⁵⁷ et al. (BESIII Collaboration)

Show more 🔷 🗸

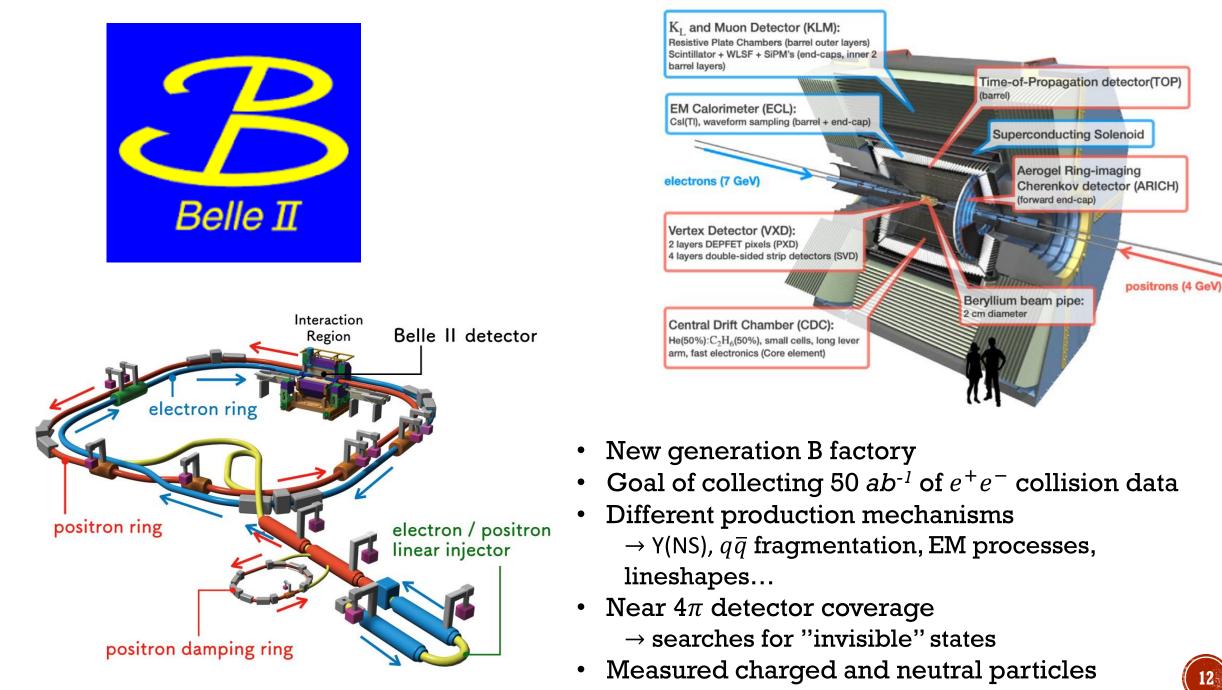
Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 101902 – Published 4 September, 2024

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.133.101902







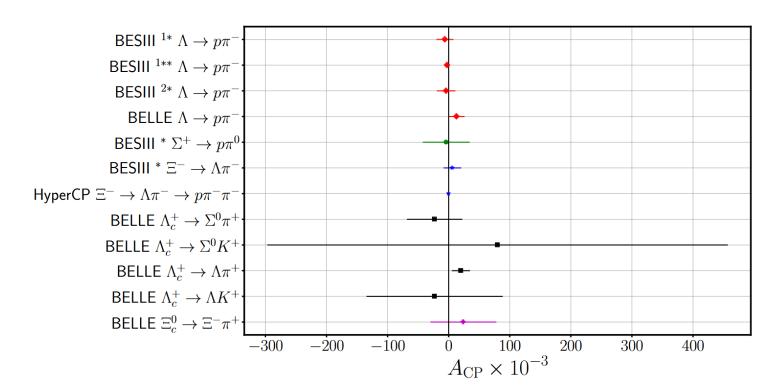




OUR INTERESTS

Hyperon structure

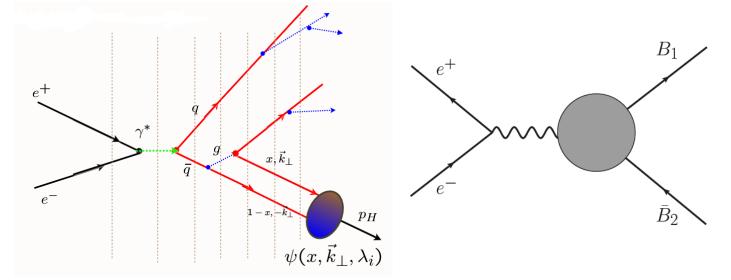
- Fragmentation functions $(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q})$
- Form factors $(e^+e^- \rightarrow Y\overline{Y})$

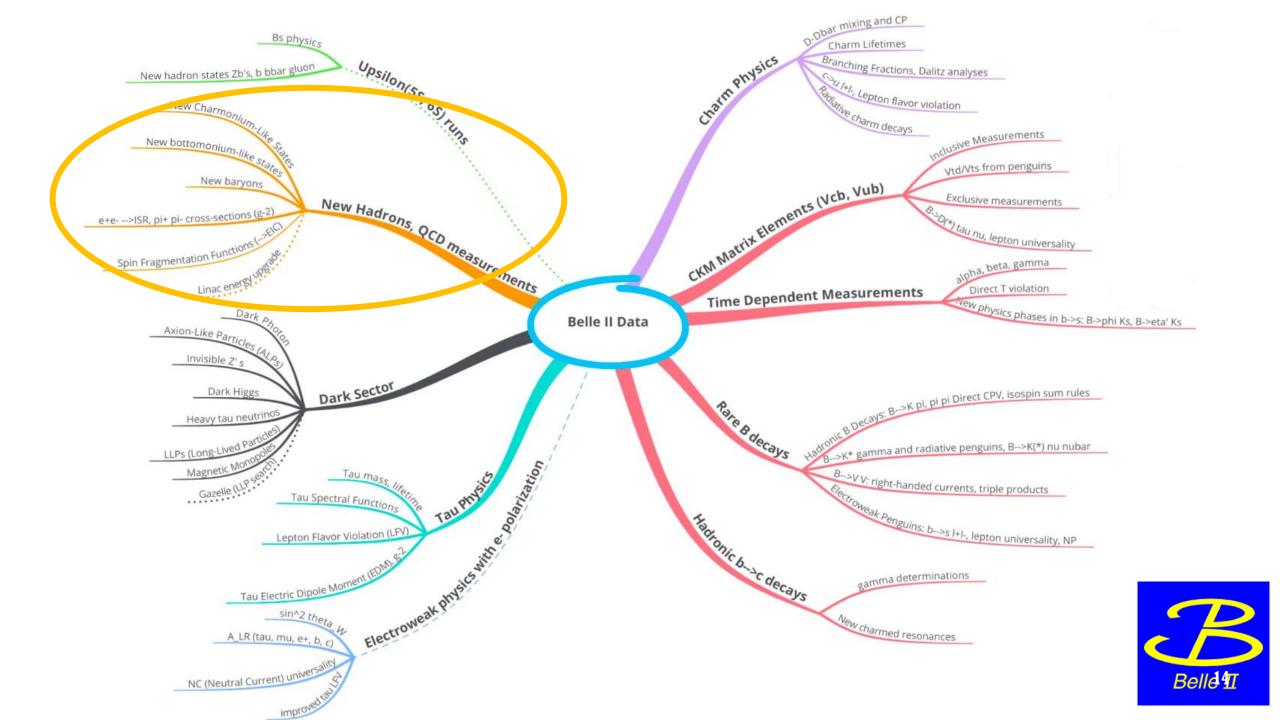


Hyperon decays

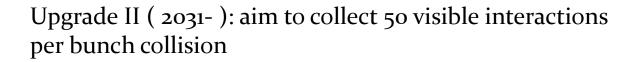
- CP tests in charm baryon decays
- Sequential decays including neutrals
- Large data samples allow multidimensional analyses





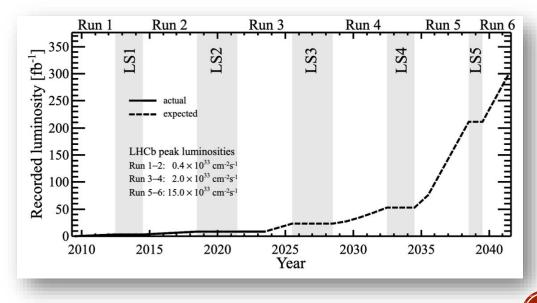


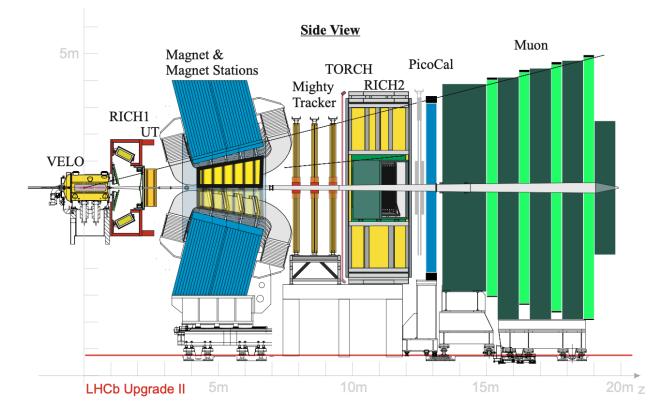




End of Run 6 goal : 300 fb⁻¹

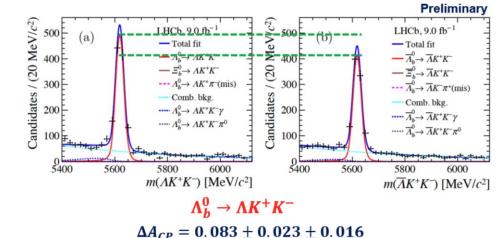
High spatial and timing precision (<50µm, <50ps)





arXiv[hep-ex]:2411.15441





$$\mathcal{A}^{CP}(\Lambda_b^0/\Xi_b^0\to f) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\Lambda_b/\Xi_b\to f) - \Gamma(\Lambda_b/\Xi_b\to f)}{\Gamma(\Lambda_b^0/\Xi_b^0\to f) + \Gamma(\overline{\Lambda}_b^0/\overline{\Xi}_b^0\to \overline{f})},$$

 $\Gamma(A^0/\Xi^0 \to f) = \Gamma(\overline{A}^0/\overline{\Xi}^0 \to \overline{f})$

 $\Delta A_{CP} = 0.003 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.010$

First evidence of CP violation, 3.1σ

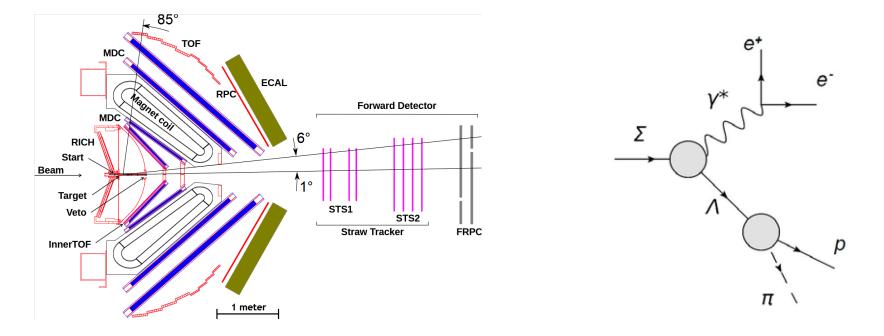


Credit: Patrik Adlarson



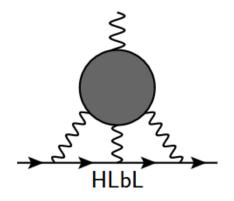


- The stored antiproton beam of PANDA delayed to ~2032 but still in the FAIR agenda and is mentioned as a future flagship in the NuPECC Long Range Plan 2024.
- UU and SU active in the predecessor experiment PANDA@HADES with proton and pion beams.



Antiproton beams at CERN-AD (lower energies) and J-PARC (lower intensity and resolution) may
offer synergies and a chance to keep the antiproton community alive until the launch of PANDA.

HADRON THEORY IN SWEDEN



- Muon g-2: Theory calculations of hadronic light-by-light contribution
 - Connects to experiments at Belle II and BESIII
- Hadron structure:
 - Meson and baryon form factors; connects to experiments at PANDA@HADES, BelleII and BESIII
 - 5D tomography of nucleons and nuclei, photon and gluon form factors; connects to experiments at e.g. Jlab and AMBER
- Flavour physics, CP tests in hyperon decays; connects to experiments at Belle II, BESIII and LHCb



QUESTION 4A-C

4a: "What other areas of physics should be pursued [at CERN I suppose?], and with what relative priority?"

4b: "What are the most important elements in the response to 4a)?"

4c: "To what extent should CERN participate in nuclear physics, astroparticle physics or other areas of science, while keeping in mind and adhering to the CERN Convention?"



NUPECC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HADRON PHYSICS

- **Support of existing facilities:** We recommend the support of the continuation of the successful ongoing hadron physics programs in Europe, and the participation of European groups at global facilities.
- **Future flagship facilities:** We recommend the realisation of the antiproton beam facility at FAIR, including the PANDA experiment, and the support of European groups to contribute to the design and construction of ePIC at the EIC.
- **Theory and computing:** We recommend the support of theory groups at universities and research centers to prepare the community to benefit from the European investments in supercomputing, and to be ready for quantum computing.

SUPPORT OF EXISTING FACILITIES

We recommend the continuing support of the successful hadron physics programs in Europe and the participation of European groups at global facilities. Particularly important hadron physics facilities are

- AMBER at CERN, Switzerland
- ELSA in Bonn, HADES at GSI, and MAMI and MESA in Mainz, Germany
- Jefferson Laboratory in Newport News, USA

Furthermore, we recommend the support of ongoing hadron physics activities at the multi-purpose facilities Belle II, BESIII and the LHC.

NuPECC LRP 2024, hadron chapter

NUPECC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

"Nuclear physics opportunities at CERN constitute a world-leading research programme. The construction of ALICE 3 as part of the HL-LHC plans is strongly recommended. Continued support for exploitation and new developments is recommended to maximise the scientific output of ISOLDE, n_TOF, SPS fixed-target programme and AD/ELENA. As the roadmap for the post-LHC future of CERN is developed, a strategy should be prepared to secure future opportunities for continuing world-leading nuclear-physics programmes that are unique to CERN."

NUPECC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SYMMETRIES AND FUNDAMENTAL INTERACTIONS

"The AD/ELENA physics programme at CERN should be strongly supported over the long term, including running experiments, planned projects, and potential new proposals."



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



BACKUP



FUTURE FLAGSHIP FACILITIES

We recommend the expedited realisation of the antiproton experiment PANDA, and the support of European groups to contribute to the electron-ion experiment ePIC. By virtue of their different beam species and energy regimes, PANDA and ePIC will explore complementary physics aspects. In a ten-year perspective, these two next-generation experiments must be made ready to launch.

- PANDA: A recent review concluded that the physics program, including the prospect of unravelling exotic matter, remains unique and compelling. PANDA will strengthen the European position on the global scene and act as a unifying force for the community. Therefore, we recommend support for its construction and for the development of instrumentation, software and analysis tools.
- **ePIC**: Here, European researchers will be able to explore unknown features of quarks and gluons inside nucleons and nuclei. We recommend to support the participation of European groups in ePIC, and to reinforce scientific and technological activities which synergize with European projects.

THEORY AND COMPUTING

We recommend the support of theory groups at universities and research centres to prepare the community to benefit from the European investment in supercomputing and to be ready for quantum computing.

Theorists play an essential role in interpreting experimental results but also in providing input and predictions for new experiments. To match experimental progress, sophisticated approaches need to be developed. In lattice QCD, the rapid evolution of computational techniques and hardware calls for new algorithms and software. Similarly, quantum computing requires appropriate algorithms and tests on quantum hardware. Support for theoretical groups in terms of positions and career prospects is thus essential for progress in hadron physics.