

# Baryon Spectroscopy and Resonances

Robert Edwards  
Jefferson Lab

*Hadron 2011*

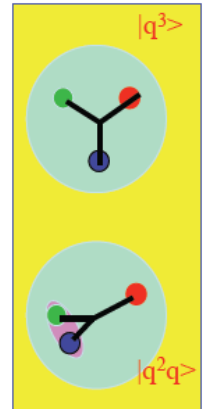
Collaborators:

J. Dudek, B. Joo, D. Richards, S. Wallace

Auspices of the Hadron Spectrum Collaboration

# Where are the “Missing” Baryon Resonances?

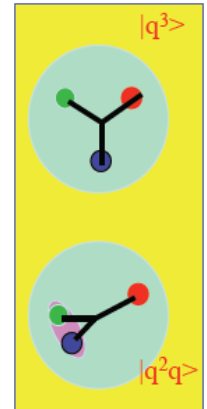
- What are collective modes?
- Is there “freezing” of degrees of freedom?
- What is the structure of the states?



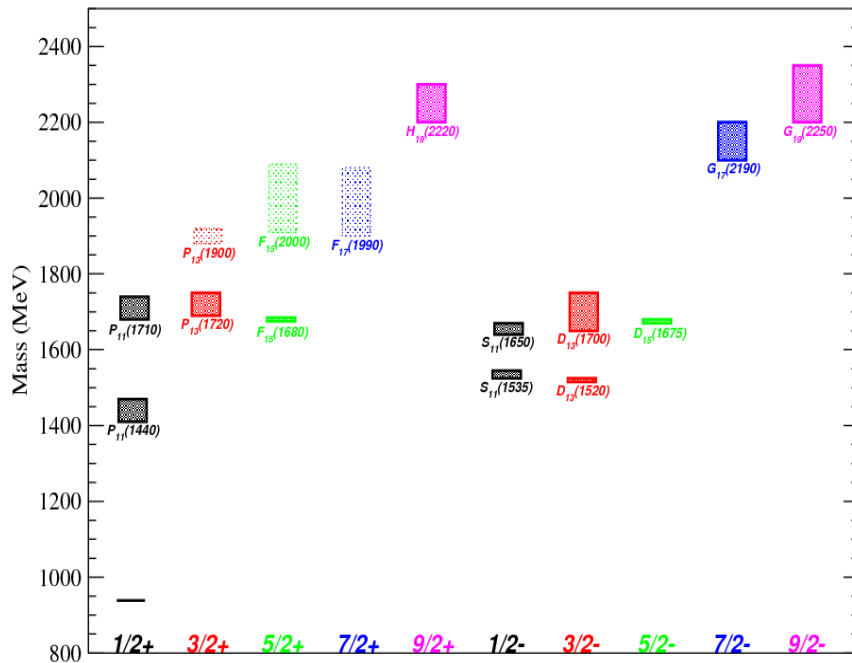
# Where are the "Missing" Baryon Resonances?

- What are collective modes?
- Is there "freezing" of degrees of freedom?
- What is the structure of the states?

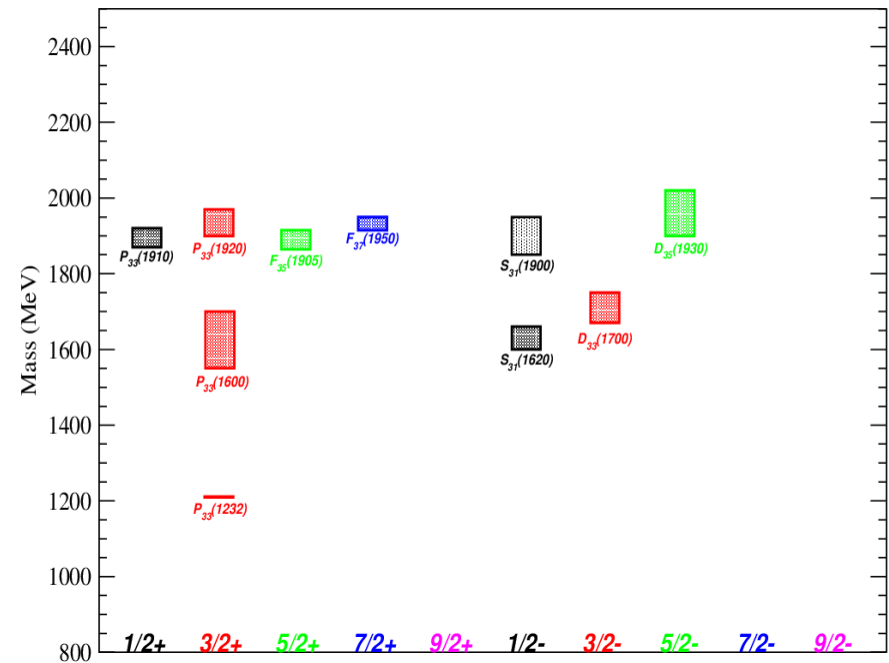
Nucleon & Delta spectrum  
PDG uncertainty on  
B-W mass



Nucleon Mass Spectrum (Exp):  $4^*, 3^*, 2^*$

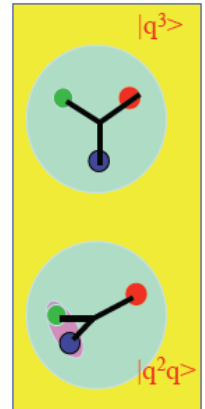


Delta Mass Spectrum (Exp):  $4^*, 3^*, 2^*$



# Where are the "Missing" Baryon Resonances?

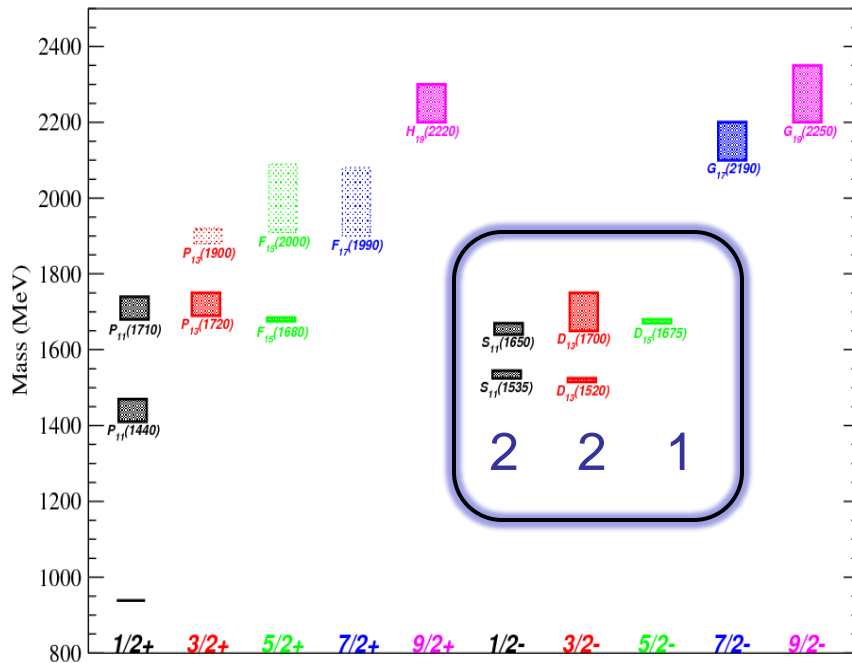
- What are collective modes?
- Is there "freezing" of degrees of freedom?
- What is the structure of the states?



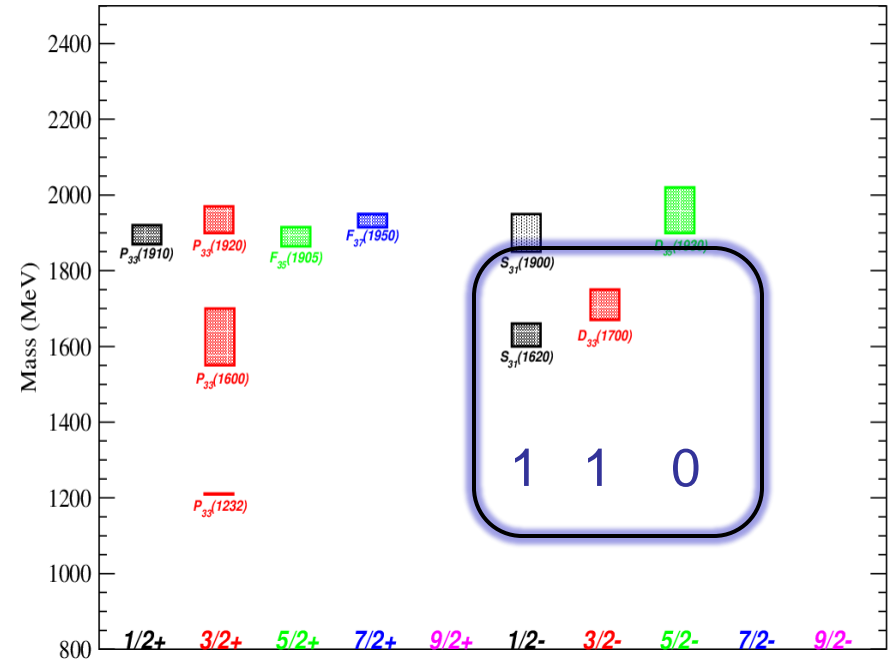
Nucleon & Delta spectrum  
PDG uncertainty on  
B-W mass

QM predictions

Nucleon Mass Spectrum (Exp):  $4^*, 3^*, 2^*$

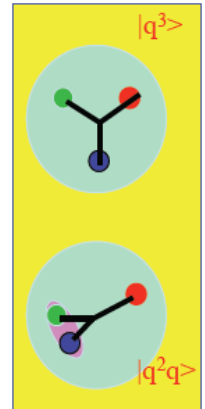


Delta Mass Spectrum (Exp):  $4^*, 3^*, 2^*$



# Where are the "Missing" Baryon Resonances?

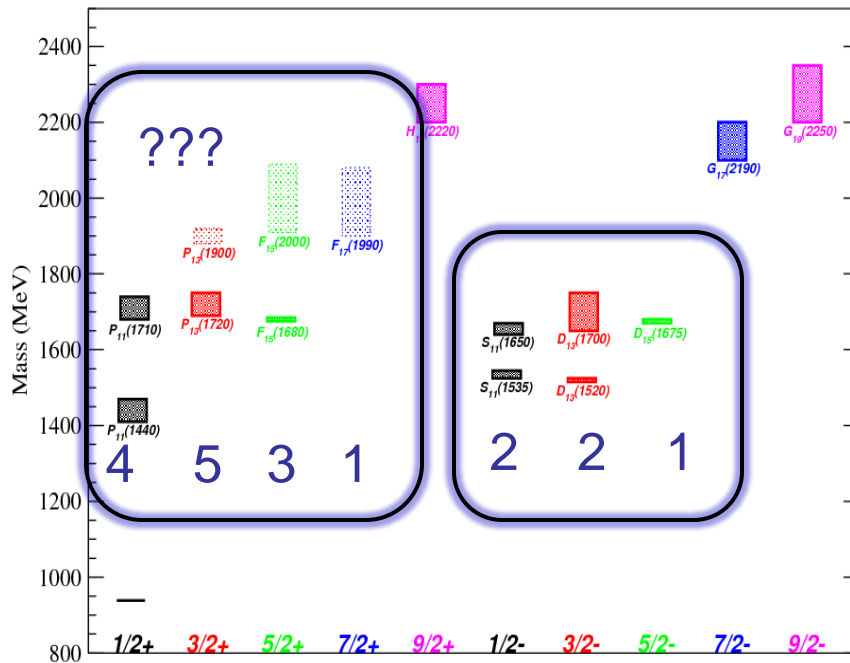
- What are collective modes?
- Is there "freezing" of degrees of freedom?
- What is the structure of the states?



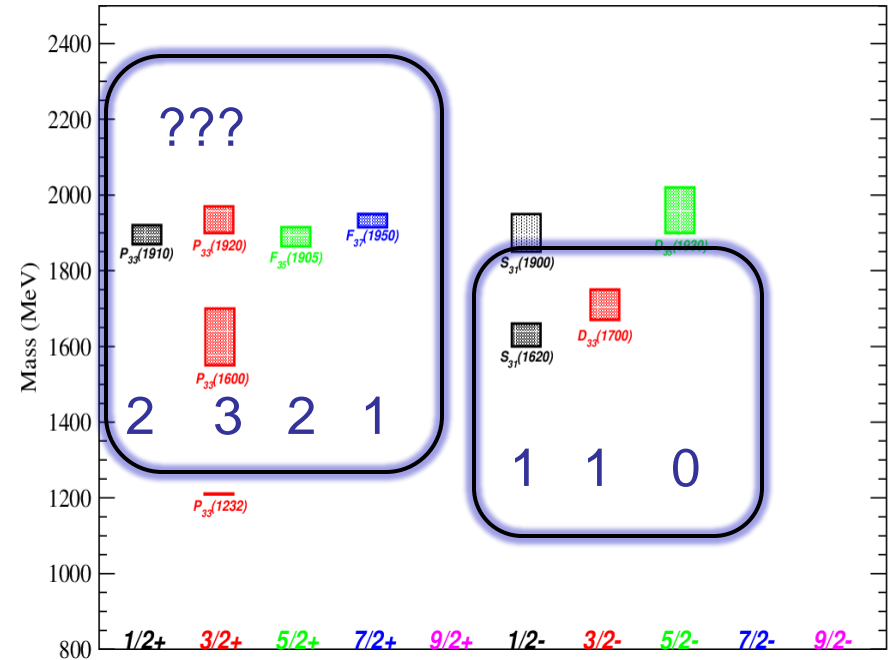
Nucleon & Delta spectrum  
PDG uncertainty on  
B-W mass

QM predictions

Nucleon Mass Spectrum (Exp):  $4^*, 3^*, 2^*$



Delta Mass Spectrum (Exp):  $4^*, 3^*, 2^*$



# Spectrum from variational method

Two-point correlator

$$C_{ij}(t) = \langle 0 | \Phi_i(t) \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$C_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-E_{\mathbf{n}} t} \langle 0 | \Phi_i(0) | \mathbf{n} \rangle \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$Z_i^{\mathbf{n}} \equiv \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_i^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

# Spectrum from variational method

Two-point correlator

$$C_{ij}(t) = \langle 0 | \Phi_i(t) \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$C_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-E_{\mathbf{n}} t} \langle 0 | \Phi_i(0) | \mathbf{n} \rangle \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$Z_i^{\mathbf{n}} \equiv \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_i^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

Matrix of correlators

$$C(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

# Spectrum from variational method

Two-point correlator

$$C_{ij}(t) = \langle 0 | \Phi_i(t) \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$C_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-E_{\mathbf{n}} t} \langle 0 | \Phi_i(0) | \mathbf{n} \rangle \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$Z_i^{\mathbf{n}} \equiv \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_i^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

Matrix of correlators

$$C(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

“Rayleigh-Ritz method”

Diagonalize:

eigenvalues  $\rightarrow$  spectrum

eigenvectors  $\rightarrow$  spectral “overlaps”  $Z_i^{\mathbf{n}}$



# Spectrum from variational method

Two-point correlator

$$C_{ij}(t) = \langle 0 | \Phi_i(t) \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$C_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-E_{\mathbf{n}} t} \langle 0 | \Phi_i(0) | \mathbf{n} \rangle \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$Z_i^{\mathbf{n}} \equiv \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_i^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

Matrix of correlators

$$C(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

“Rayleigh-Ritz method”

Diagonalize:

eigenvalues  $\rightarrow$  spectrum

eigenvectors  $\rightarrow$  spectral “overlaps”  $Z_i^{\mathbf{n}}$

Each state optimal combination of  $\Phi_i$

$$\Omega^{(\mathbf{n})} = \sum_i v_i^{(\mathbf{n})} \Phi_i$$

# Spectrum from variational method

Two-point correlator

$$C_{ij}(t) = \langle 0 | \Phi_i(t) \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$C_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-E_{\mathbf{n}} t} \langle 0 | \Phi_i(0) | \mathbf{n} \rangle \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_j^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$Z_i^{\mathbf{n}} \equiv \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_i^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

Matrix of correlators

$$C(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_1(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_1^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \langle 0 | \Phi_2(t) \Phi_2^\dagger(0) | 0 \rangle & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

“Rayleigh-Ritz method”

Diagonalize:

eigenvalues  $\rightarrow$  spectrum

eigenvectors  $\rightarrow$  spectral “overlaps”  $Z_i^{\mathbf{n}}$

Each state optimal combination of  $\Phi_i$

$$\Omega^{(\mathbf{n})} = \sum_i v_i^{(\mathbf{n})} \Phi_i$$

Benefit: orthogonality for near degenerate states

# Baryon operators

Construction : permutations of 3 objects

1104.5152

# Baryon operators

Construction : permutations of 3 objects

- **Symmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud + udu + duu$
- **Antisymmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud - udu + duu - \dots$
- **Mixed:** (antisymmetric & symmetric)
  - e.g.,  $udu - duu$  &  $2duu - udu - uud$

1104.5152

# Baryon operators

Construction : permutations of 3 objects

- **Symmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud + udu + duu$
- **Antisymmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud - udu + duu - \dots$
- **Mixed:** (antisymmetric & symmetric)
  - e.g.,  $udu - duu$  &  $2duu - udu - uud$

## Multiplication rules:

- Symmetric Antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Antisymmetric
- Mixed  $\times$  Mixed  $\rightarrow$  Symmetric  $\oplus$  Antisymmetric  $\oplus$  Mixed
- ....

1104.5152

# Baryon operators

Construction : permutations of 3 objects

- **Symmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud + udu + duu$
- **Antisymmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud - udu + duu - \dots$
- **Mixed:** (antisymmetric & symmetric)
  - e.g.,  $udu - duu$  &  $2duu - udu - uud$

**Multiplication rules:**

- Symmetric Antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Antisymmetric
- Mixed  $\times$  Mixed  $\rightarrow$  Symmetric  $\oplus$  Antisymmetric  $\oplus$  Mixed
- ....

Color antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Require **Space  $\times$  [Flavor  $\times$  Spin]** symmetric

1104.5152

# Baryon operators

Construction : permutations of 3 objects

- **Symmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud + udu + duu$
- **Antisymmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud - udu + duu - \dots$
- **Mixed:** (antisymmetric & symmetric)
  - e.g.,  $udu - duu$  &  $2duu - udu - uud$

**Multiplication rules:**

- Symmetric Antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Antisymmetric
- Mixed  $\times$  Mixed  $\rightarrow$  Symmetric  $\oplus$  Antisymmetric  $\oplus$  Mixed
- ....

Color antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Require **Space  $\times$  [Flavor  $\times$  Spin]** symmetric

**Space:** couple covariant derivatives onto single-site spinors - build any J,M

$$\Phi^{JM} \leftarrow (CGC's)_{i,j,k} \left[ \vec{D} \right]_i \left[ \vec{D} \right]_j [\Psi]_k$$

$$J \leftarrow 1 \otimes 1 \otimes S$$

1104.5152

# Baryon operators

Construction : permutations of 3 objects

- **Symmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud + udu + duu$
- **Antisymmetric:**
  - e.g.,  $uud - udu + duu - \dots$
- **Mixed:** (antisymmetric & symmetric)
  - e.g.,  $udu - duu$  &  $2duu - udu - uud$

**Multiplication rules:**

- Symmetric Antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Antisymmetric
- Mixed  $\times$  Mixed  $\rightarrow$  Symmetric  $\oplus$  Antisymmetric  $\oplus$  Mixed
- ....

Color antisymmetric  $\rightarrow$  Require **Space  $\times$  [Flavor  $\times$  Spin]** symmetric

**Space:** couple covariant derivatives onto single-site spinors - build any J,M

$$\Phi^{JM} \leftarrow (CGC's)_{i,j,k} \left[ \vec{D} \right]_i \left[ \vec{D} \right]_j [\Psi]_k$$

$$J \leftarrow 1 \otimes 1 \otimes S$$

Classify operators by permutation symmetries:

- **Leads to rich structure**

1104.5152



# Baryon operator basis

3-quark operators & up to two covariant derivatives: some  $J^P$

$$\left( \left[ \text{Flavor} \otimes \text{Dirac} \right] \otimes \text{Space}_{\text{symmetry}} \right)^{J^P}$$

# Baryon operator basis

3-quark operators & up to two covariant derivatives: some  $J^P$

$$\left( \left[ \text{Flavor} \otimes \text{Dirac} \right] \otimes \text{Space}_{\text{symmetry}} \right)^{J^P}$$

Spatial symmetry classification:

e.g., Nucleons:  $N^{2S+1}L_{\pi} J^P$

$J^P$	#ops	E.g., spatial symmetries	
$J=1/2^-$	24	$N^{2P_M \frac{1}{2}^-}$	$N^{4P_M \frac{1}{2}^-}$
$J=3/2^-$	28	$N^{2P_M 3/2^-}$	$N^{4P_M 3/2^-}$
$J=5/2^-$	16	$N^{4P_M 5/2^-}$	
$J=1/2^+$	24	$N^{2S_S \frac{1}{2}^+}$ $N^{2S_M \frac{1}{2}^+}$	$N^{4D_{M \frac{1}{2}^+}}$ $N^{2P_A \frac{1}{2}^+}$
$J=3/2^+$	28	$N^{2D_S 3/2^+}$ $N^{2D_M 3/2^+}$ $N^{2P_A 3/2^+}$	$N^{4S_M 3/2^+}$ $N^{4D_M 3/2^+}$
$J=5/2^+$	16	$N^{2D_S 5/2^+}$ $N^{2D_M 5/2^+}$	$N^{4D_M 5/2^+}$
$J=7/2^+$	4	$N^{4D_M 7/2^+}$	

# Baryon operator basis

3-quark operators & up to two covariant derivatives: some  $J^P$

$$\left( \left[ \text{Flavor} \otimes \text{Dirac} \right] \otimes \text{Space}_{\text{symmetry}} \right)^{J^P}$$

Spatial symmetry classification:

e.g., Nucleons:  $N^{2S+1}L_{\pi} J^P$

By far the largest operator basis ever used for such calculations

$J^P$	#ops	E.g., spatial symmetries	
$J=1/2^-$	24	$N^{2P_M \frac{1}{2}^-}$	$N^{4P_M \frac{1}{2}^-}$
$J=3/2^-$	28	$N^{2P_M 3/2^-}$	$N^{4P_M 3/2^-}$
$J=5/2^-$	16	$N^{4P_M 5/2^-}$	
$J=1/2^+$	24	$N^{2S_S \frac{1}{2}^+}$ $N^{2S_M \frac{1}{2}^+}$	$N^{4D_{M \frac{1}{2}^+}}$ $N^{2P_A \frac{1}{2}^+}$
$J=3/2^+$	28	$N^{2D_S 3/2^+}$ $N^{2D_M 3/2^+}$ $N^{2P_A 3/2^+}$	$N^{4S_M 3/2^+}$ $N^{4D_M 3/2^+}$
$J=5/2^+$	16	$N^{2D_S 5/2^+}$ $N^{2D_M 5/2^+}$	$N^{4D_M 5/2^+}$
$J=7/2^+$	4	$N^{4D_M 7/2^+}$	

# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

arXiv:1104.5152

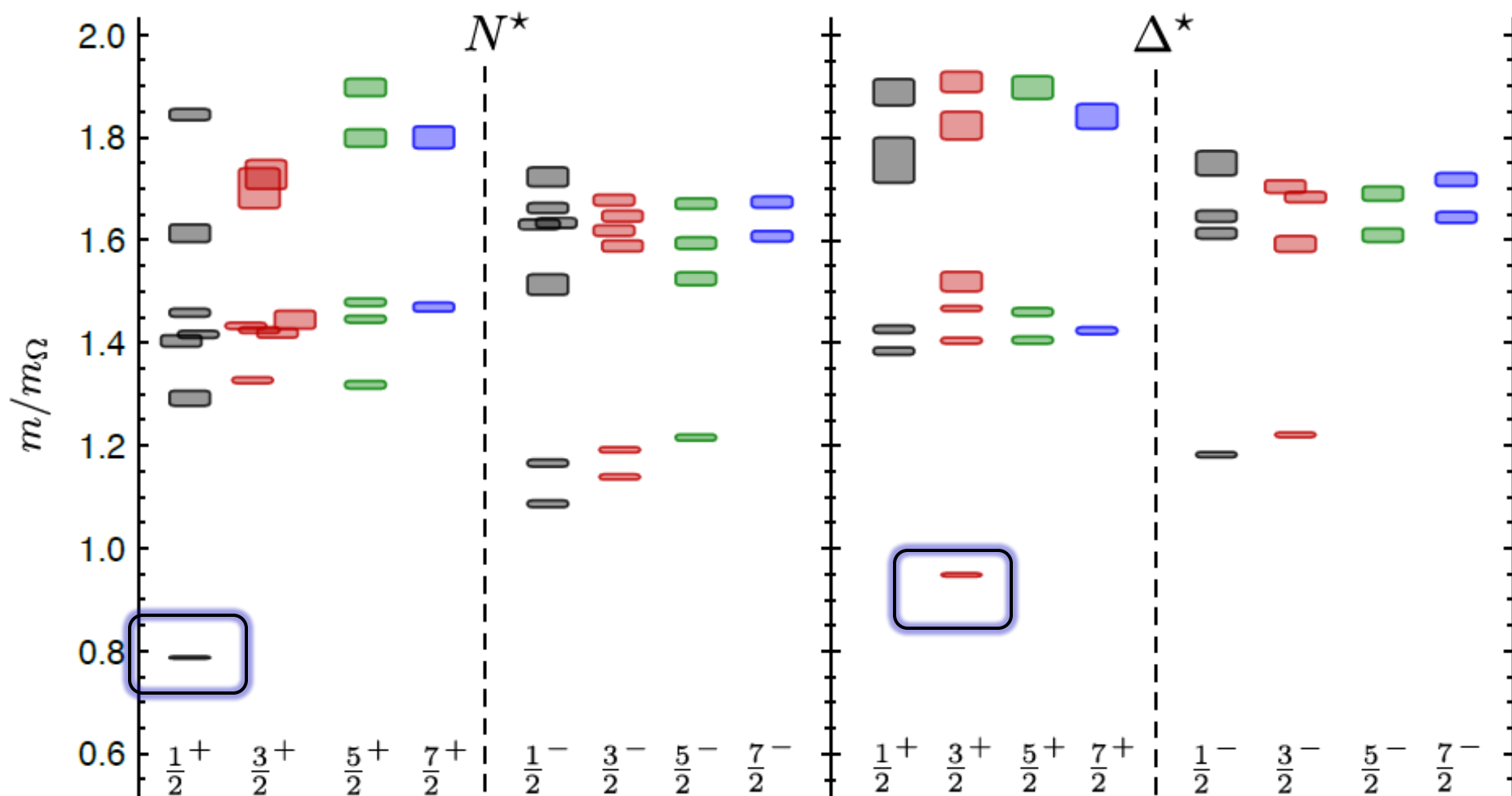
$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$



# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

arXiv:1104.5152

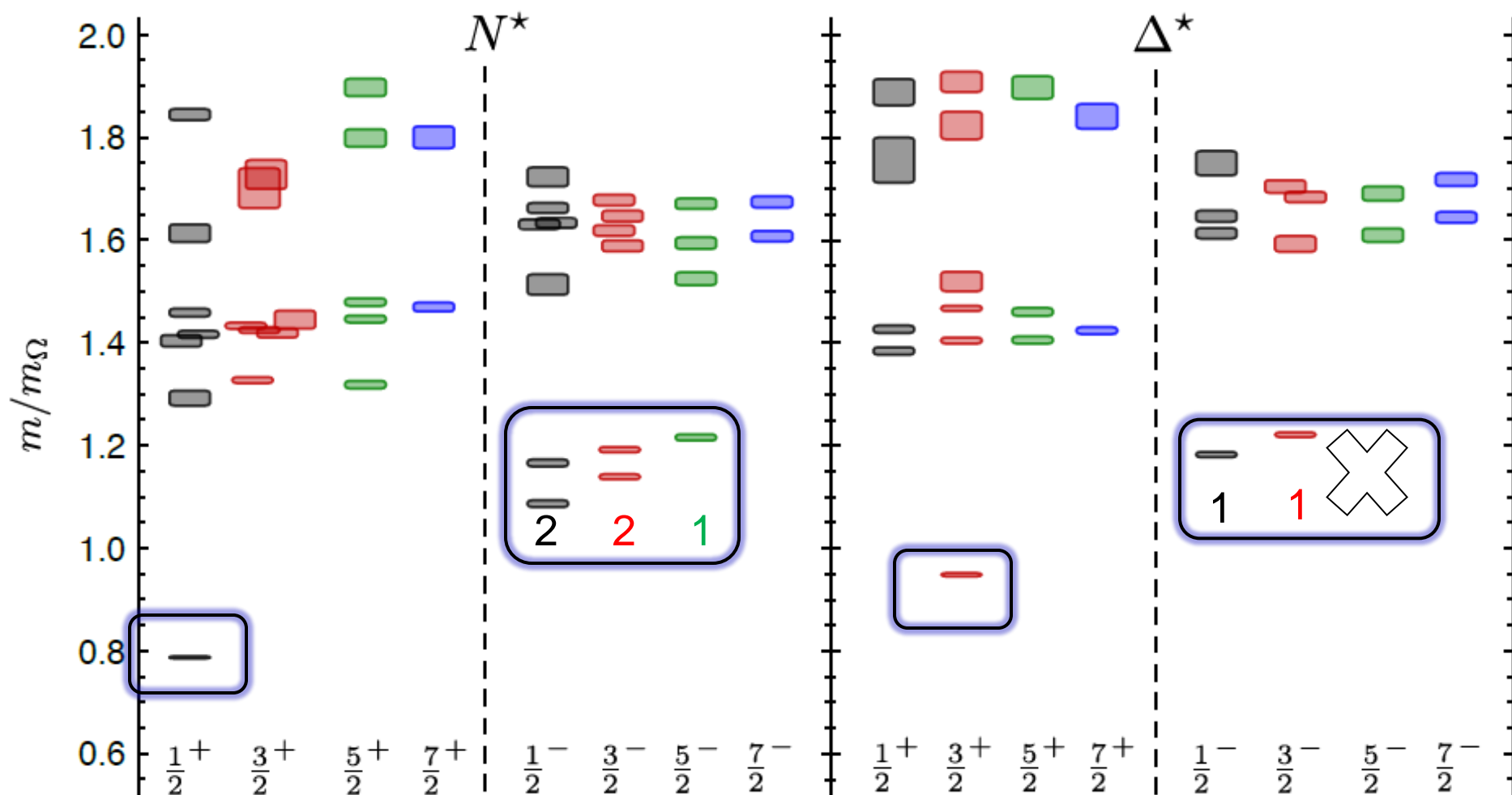
$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$



# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

arXiv:1104.5152

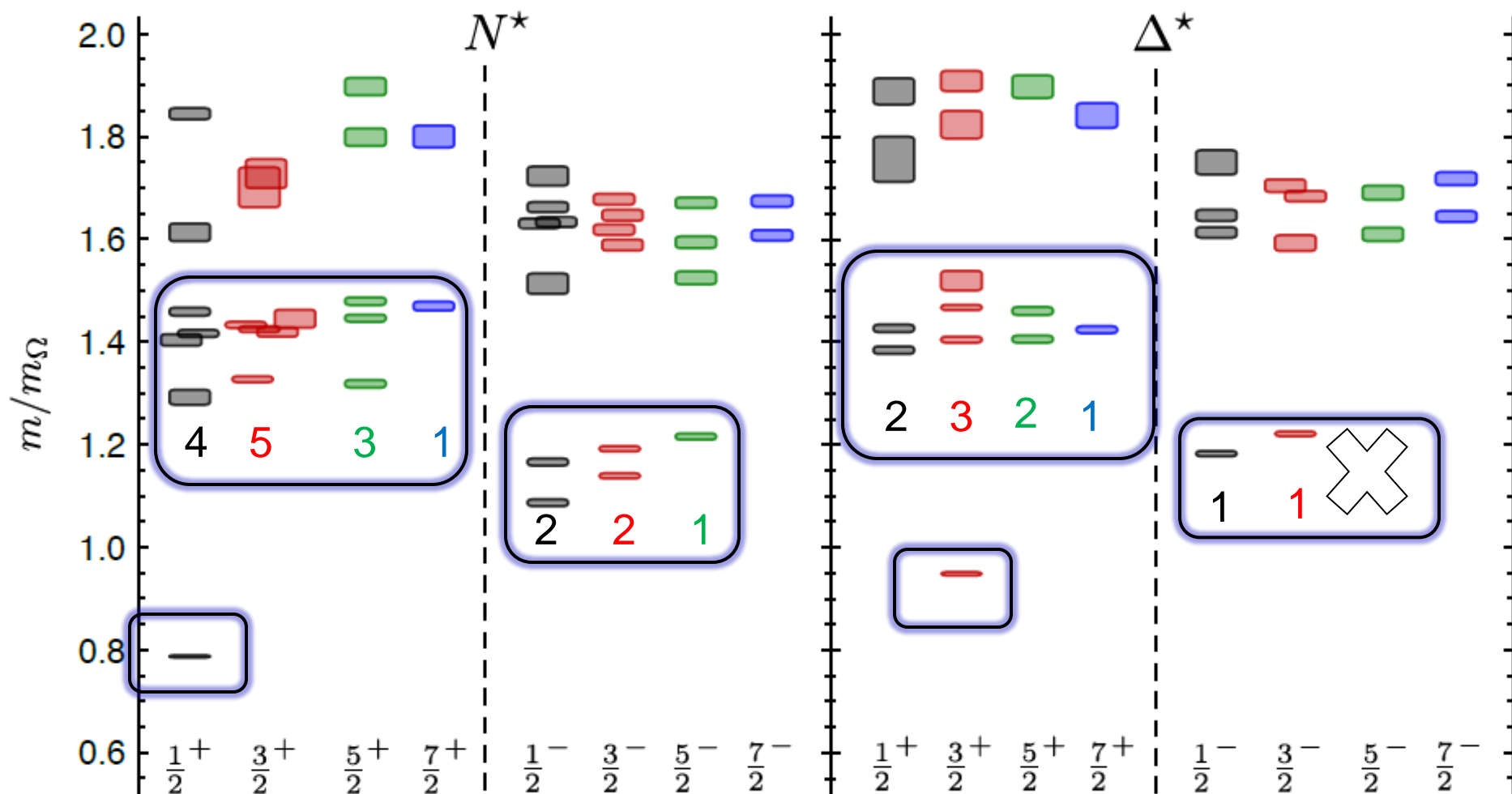
$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$



# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

arXiv:1104.5152

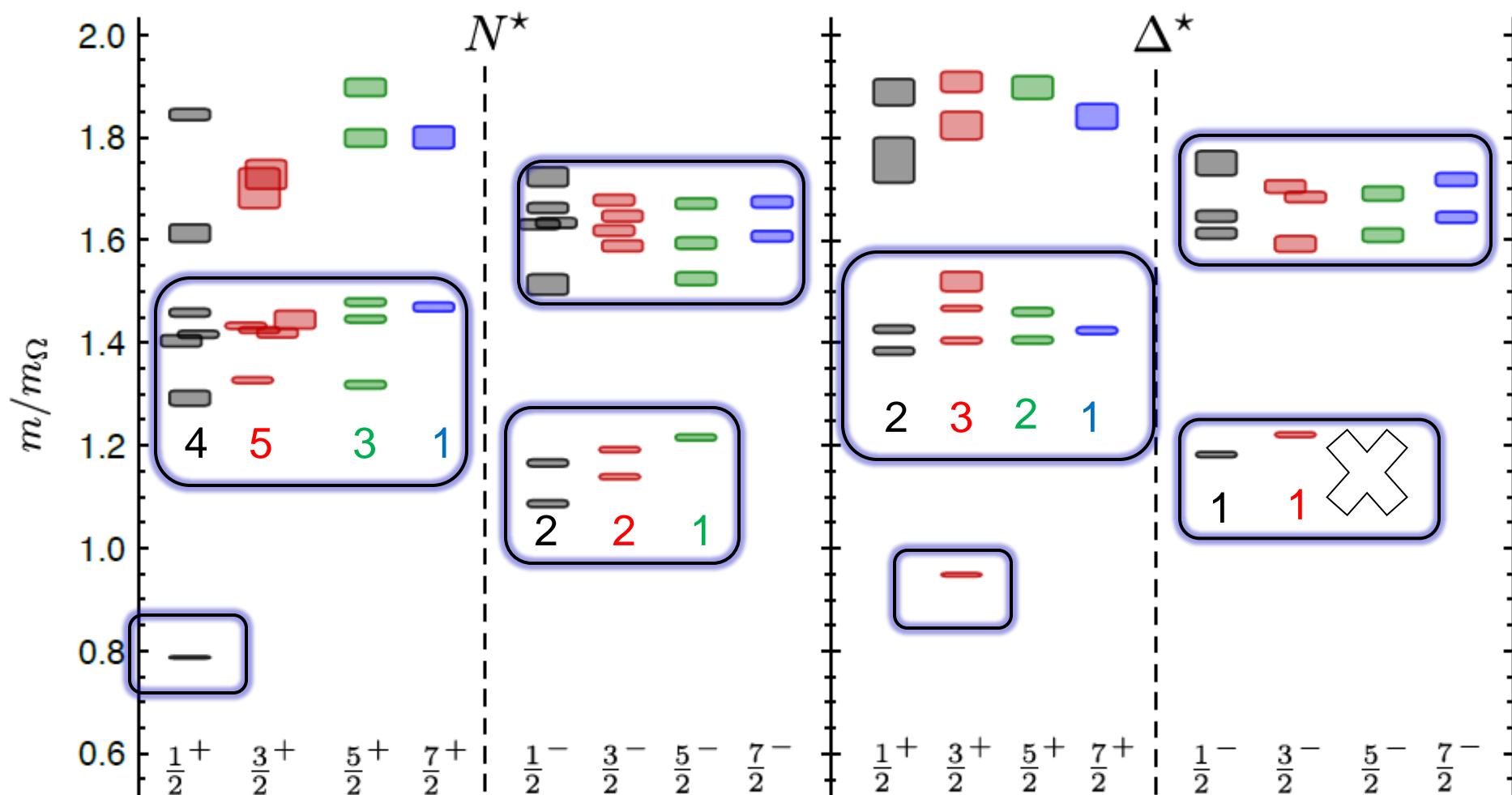
$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$



# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

arXiv:1104.5152

$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$

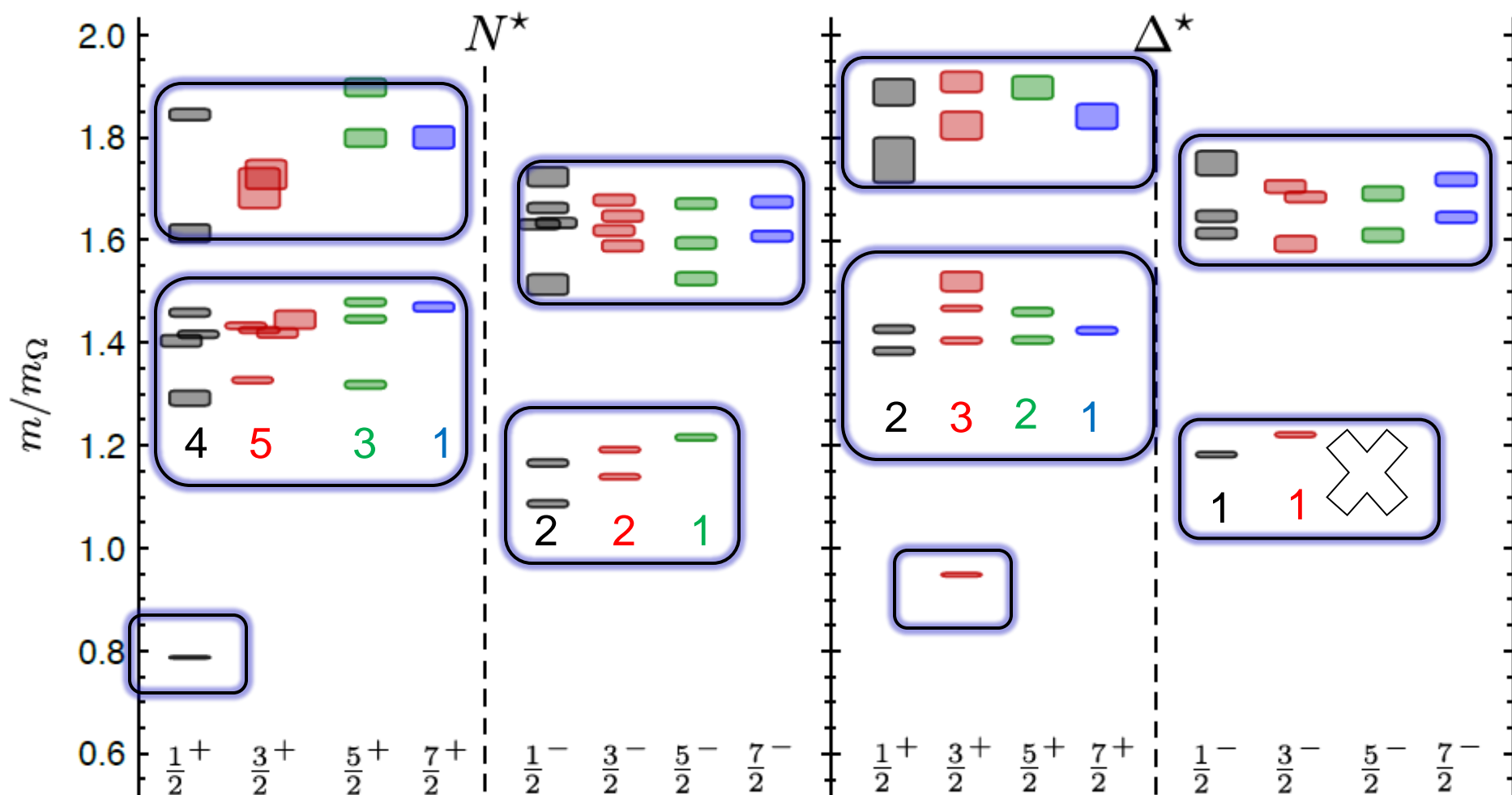


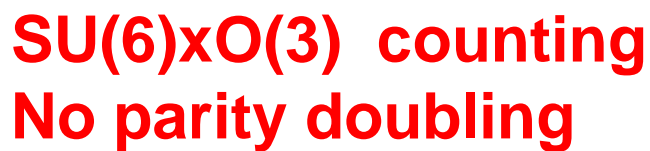


# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

arXiv:1104.5152

$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$



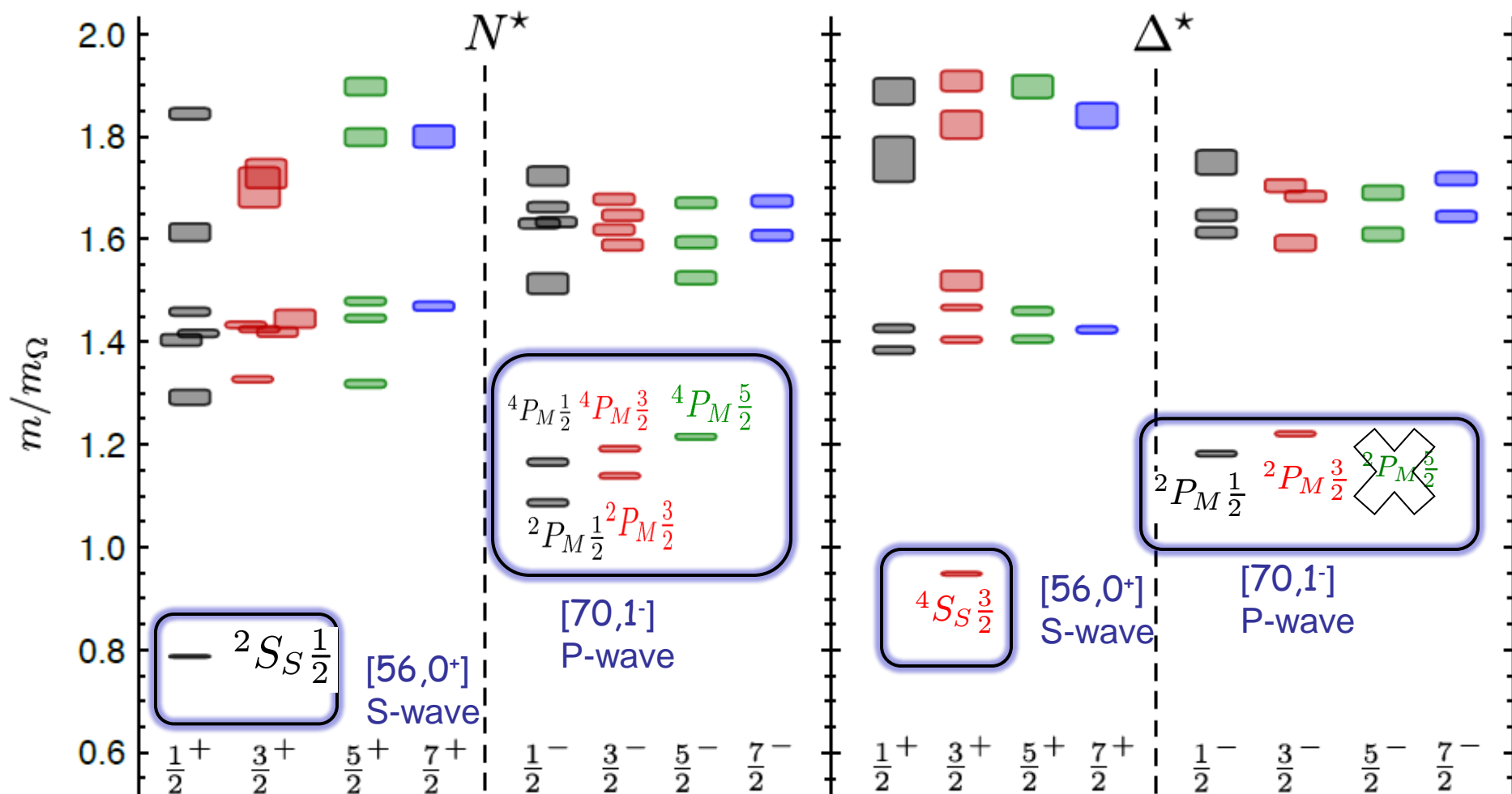
$$m_{\pi} \sim 520 \text{ MeV}$$


# Spin identified Nucleon & Delta spectrum

Discern structure: spectral overlaps

arXiv:1104.5152

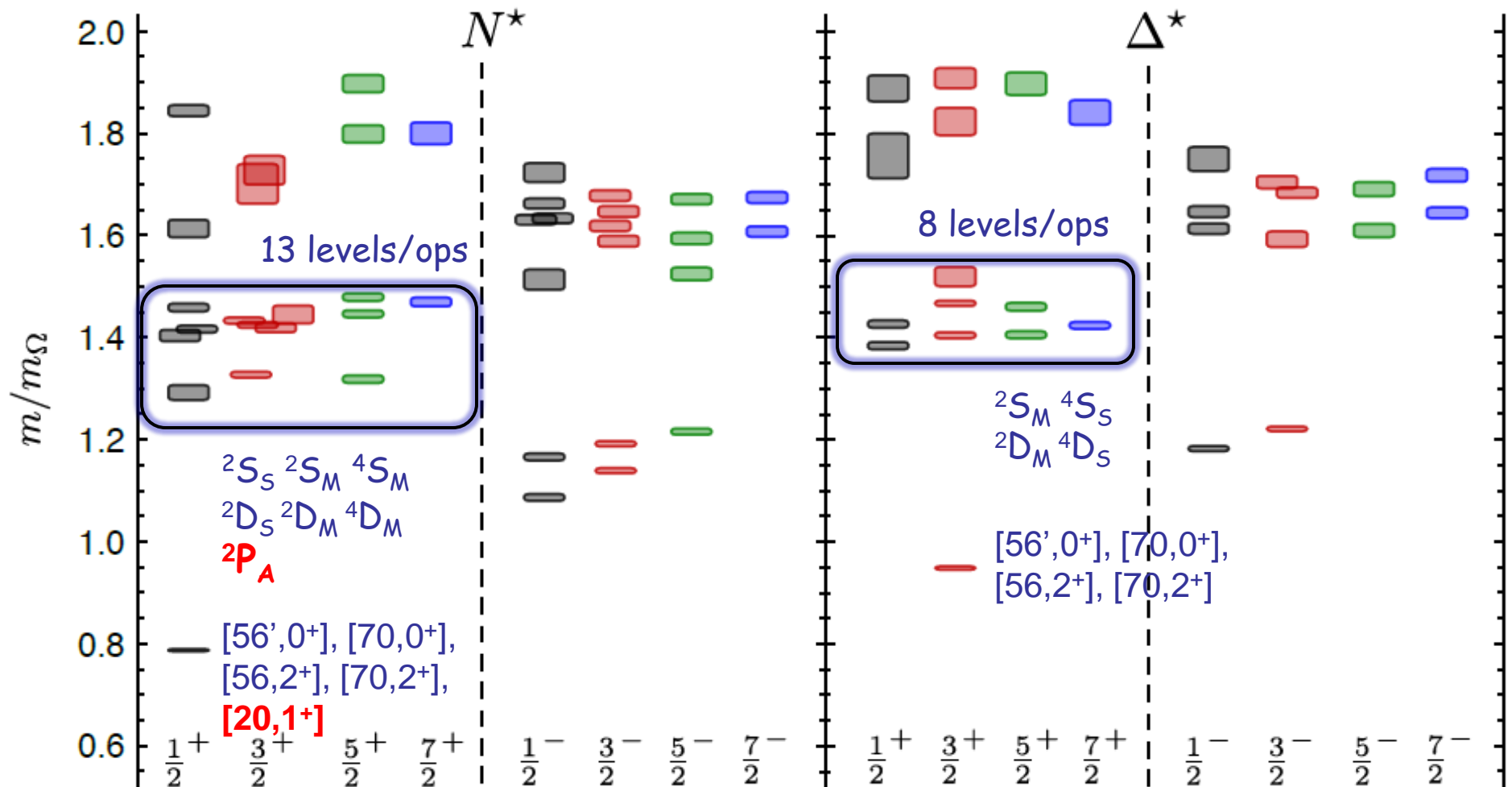
$m_\pi \sim 520\text{MeV}$



# N=2 J<sup>+</sup> Nucleon & Delta spectrum

Discern structure: spectral overlaps

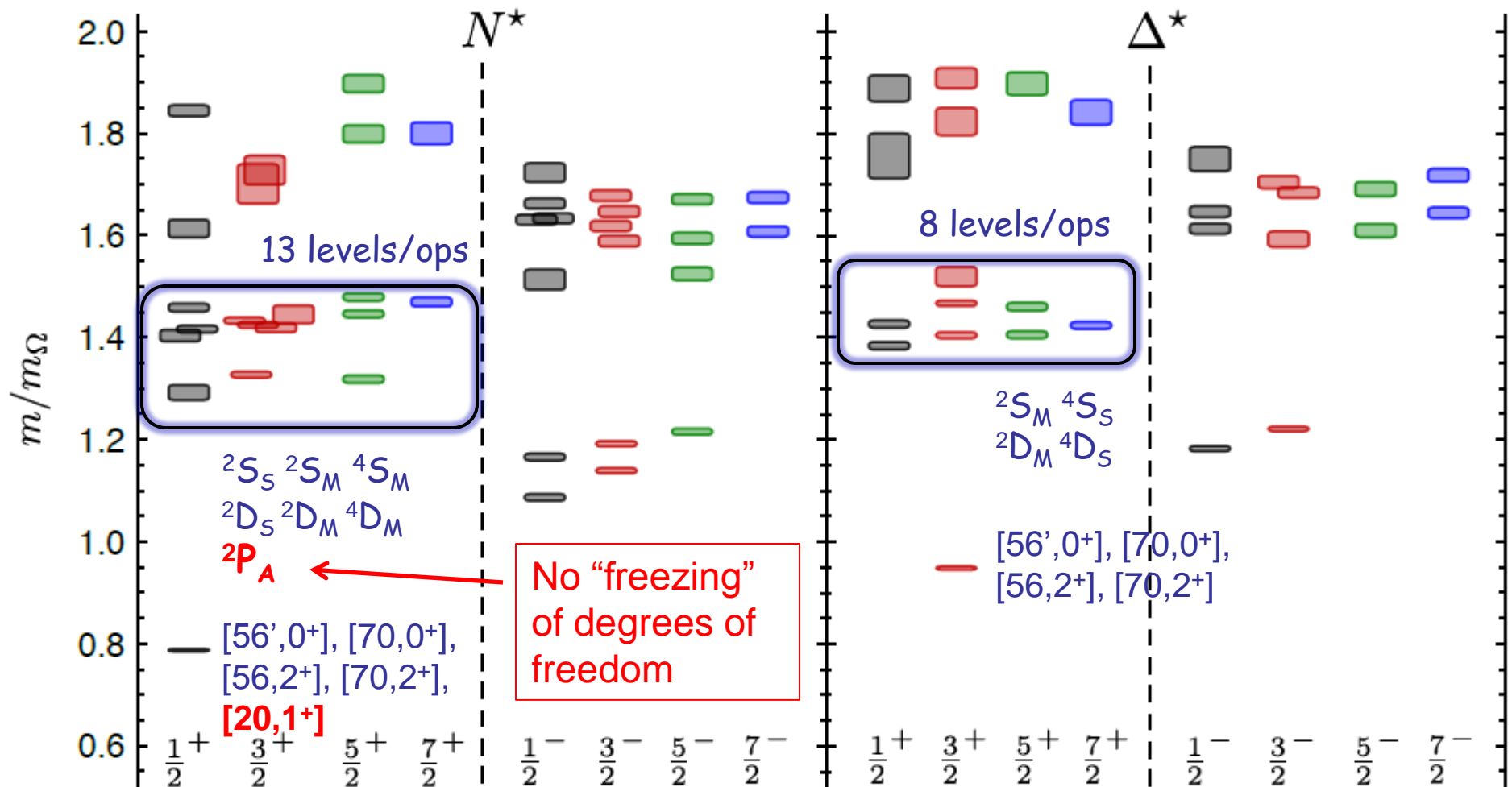
Significant mixing in J<sup>+</sup>



# N=2 J<sup>+</sup> Nucleon & Delta spectrum

Discern structure: spectral overlaps

Significant mixing in J<sup>+</sup>

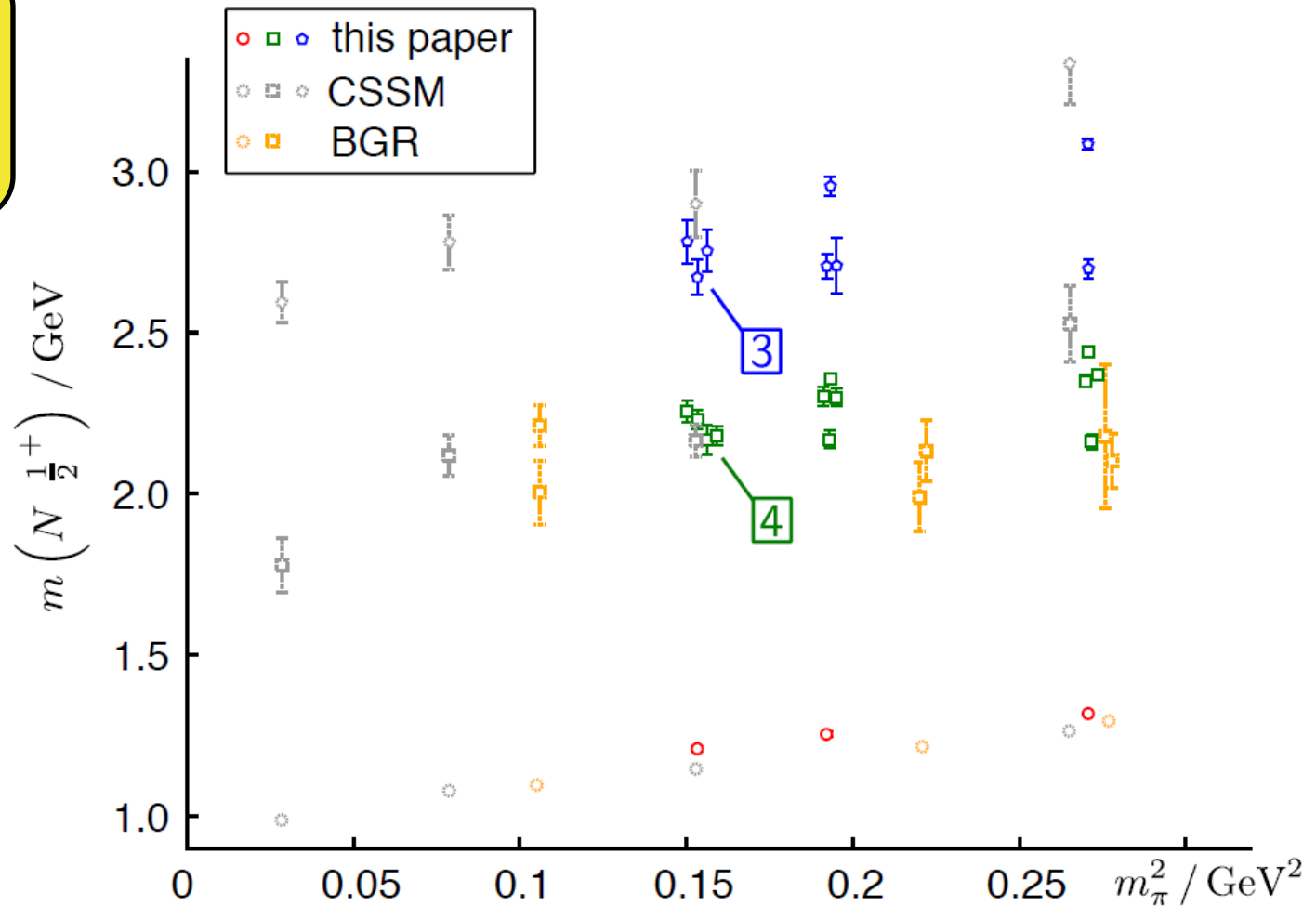


# Roper??

Near degeneracy in  $\frac{1}{2}^+$  consistent with SU(6) O(3) counting, but heavily mixed

Discrepancies??

Operator basis –  
spatial structure



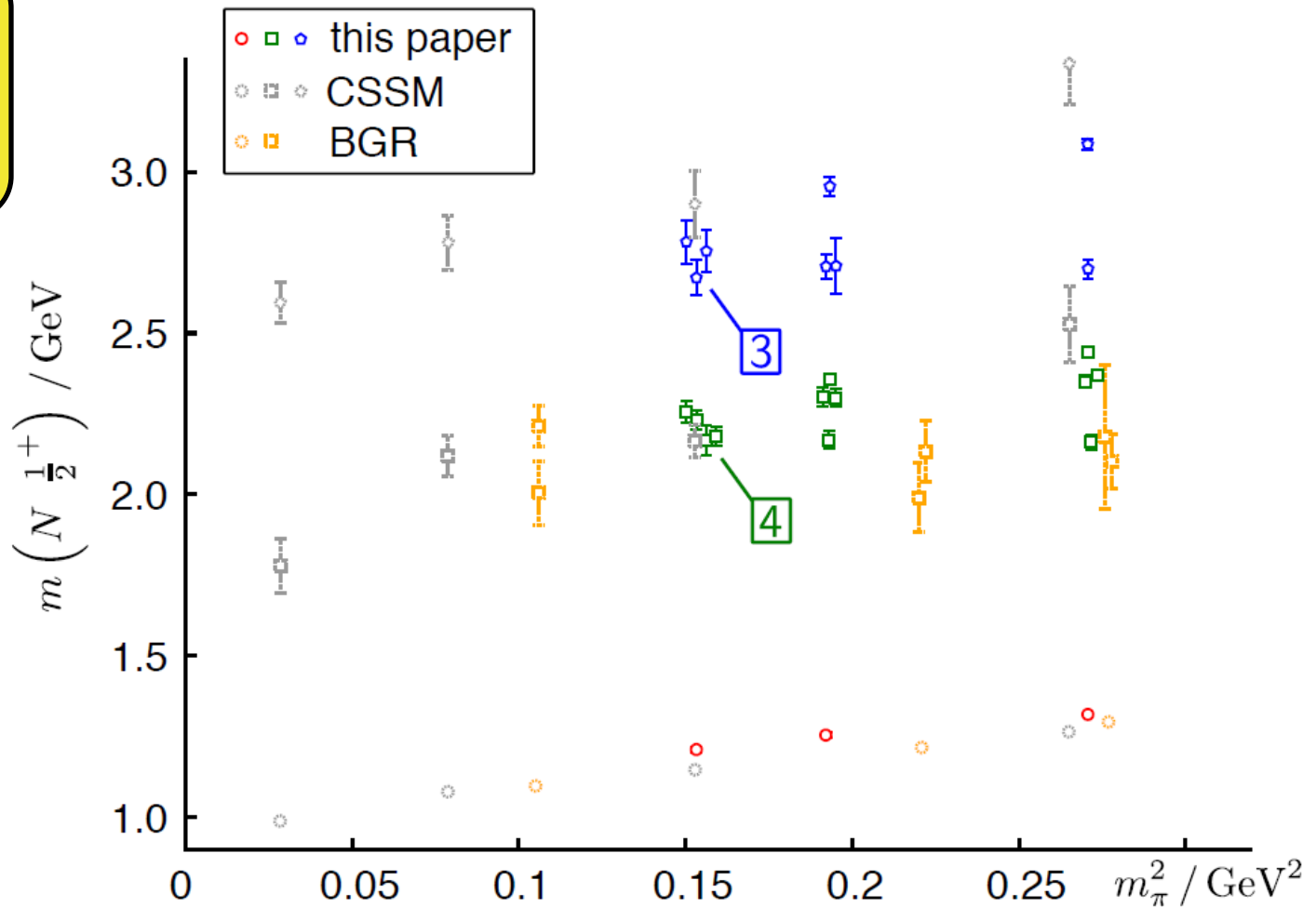
# Roper??

Near degeneracy in  $\frac{1}{2}^+$  consistent with SU(6) O(3) counting, but heavily mixed

Discrepancies??

Operator basis –  
spatial structure

What else?  
Multi-particle  
operators



# Spectrum of finite volume field

The idea: 1 dim quantum mechanics

Two spin-less bosons:  $\psi(x,y) = f(x-y) \rightarrow f(z)$

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{m} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + V(z) \right] f(z) = E f(z)$$

Solutions

$$f(z) \rightarrow \cos [k|z| + \delta(k)], \quad E = k^2/m$$

Quantization condition when  $-L/2 < z < L/2$

$$kL + 2\delta(k) = 0 \mod 2\pi$$

Same physics in 4 dim version (but messier)  
Provable in a QFT (and relativistic)

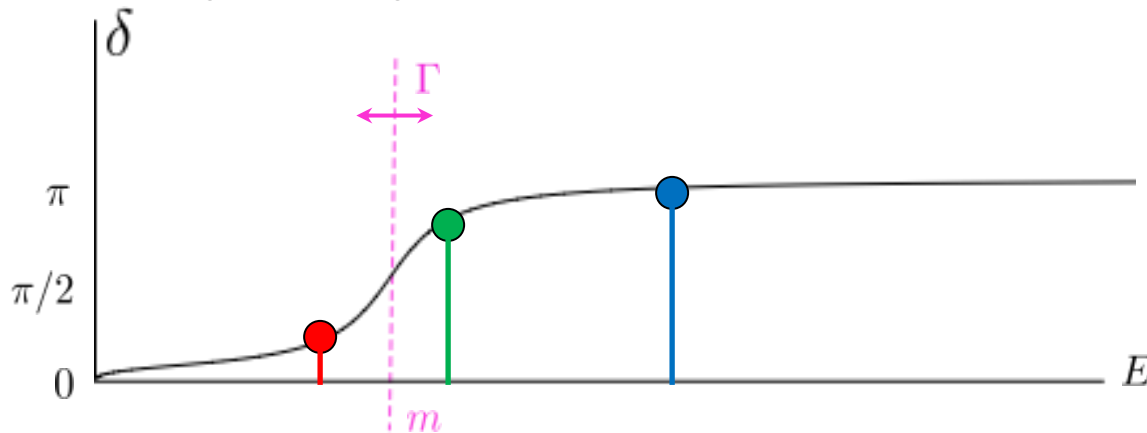


# Finite volume scattering

Scattering in a periodic cubic box (length  $L$ )

- Discrete energy levels in finite volume

E.g. just a single elastic resonance



e.g.

$$\pi\pi \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \pi\pi$$

$$\pi N \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow \pi N$$

At some  $L$ , have discrete excited energies

$$E \rightarrow k; \quad kL + 2\delta(k) = 0 \pmod{2\pi}$$

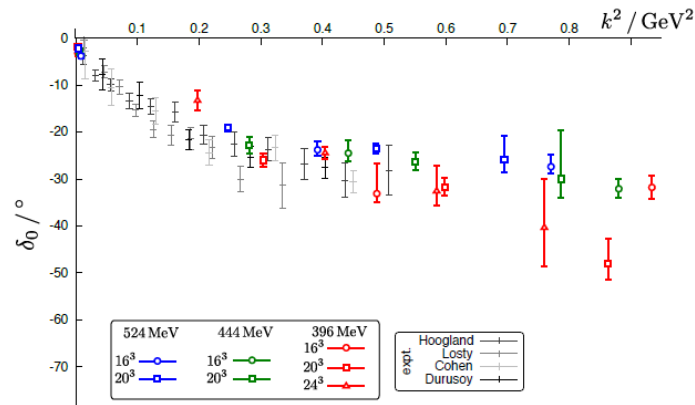
- T-matrix amplitudes  $\rightarrow$  partial waves
- Finite volume energy levels  $E(L) \leftrightarrow \delta(E)$

# Resonances

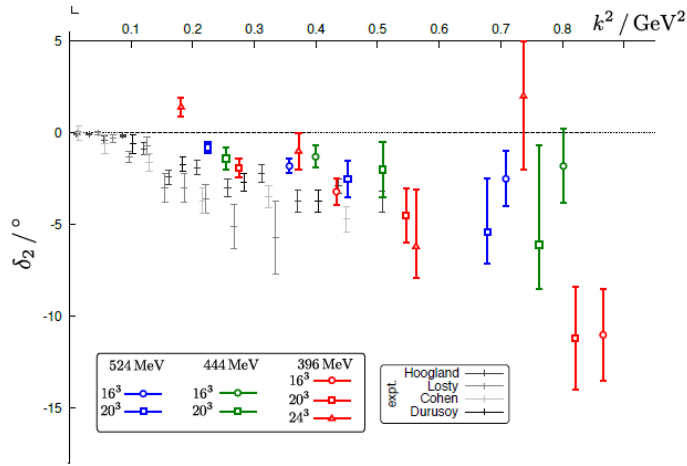
Scattering of composite objects in non-perturbative field theory

isospin=2  $\pi\pi$

$\delta_0(E)$



$\delta_2(E)$



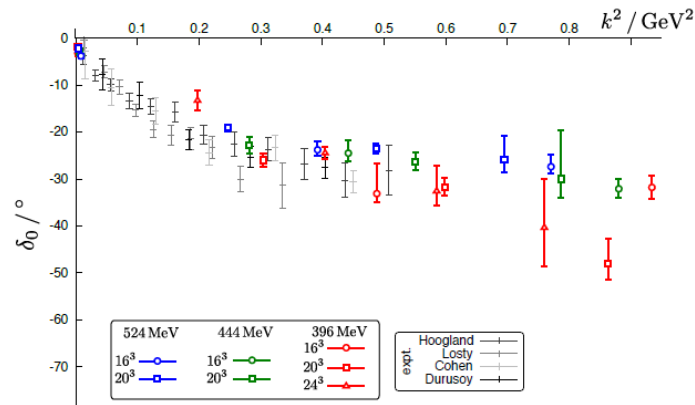
1011.6352

# Resonances

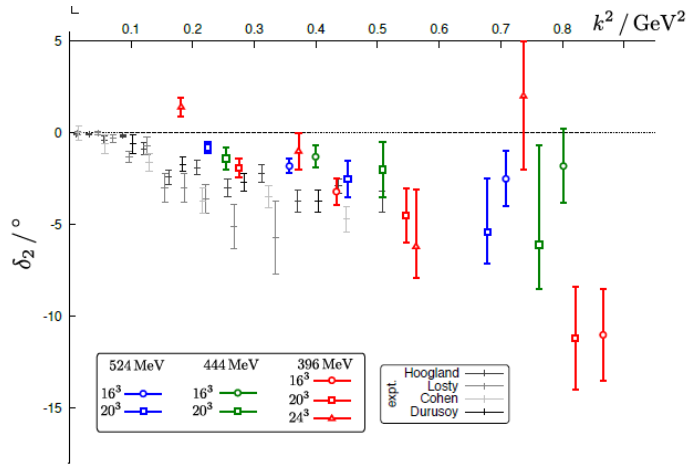
Scattering of composite objects in non-perturbative field theory

isospin=2  $\pi\pi$

$\delta_0(E)$

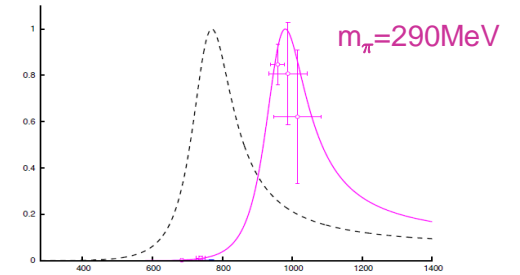
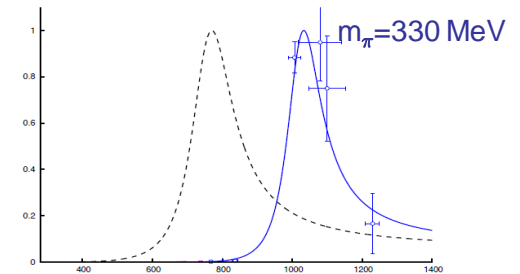
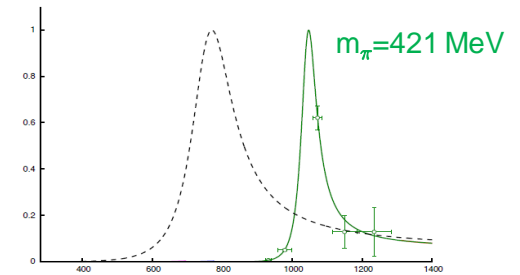
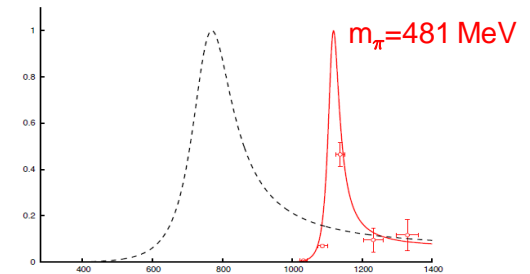


$\delta_2(E)$



1011.6352

isospin=1  $\pi\pi$



Feng, et.al, 1011.5288

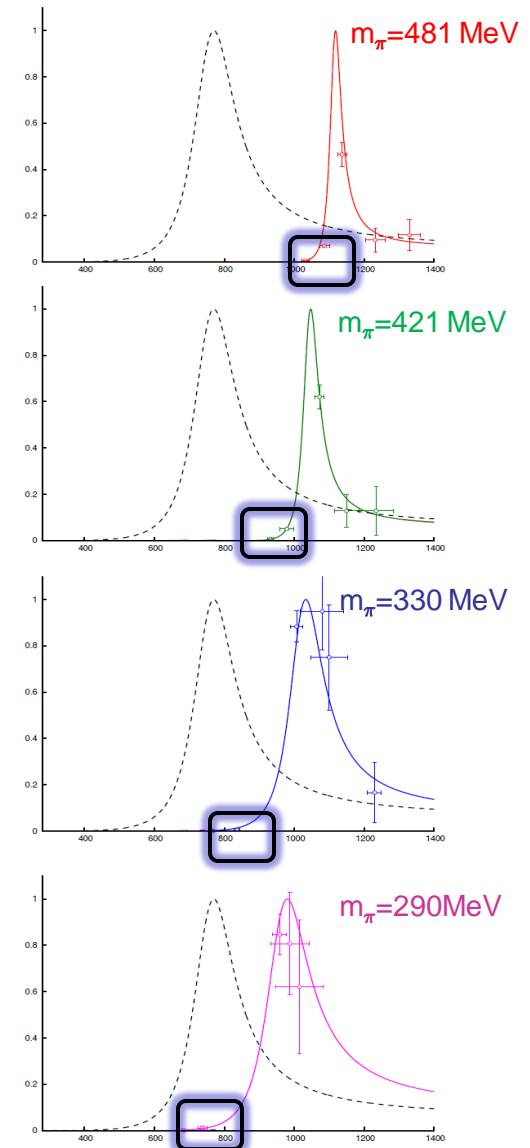
# Resonances

Scattering of composite objects in non-perturbative field theory

Manifestation of “decay” in  
Euclidean space

Can extract pole position

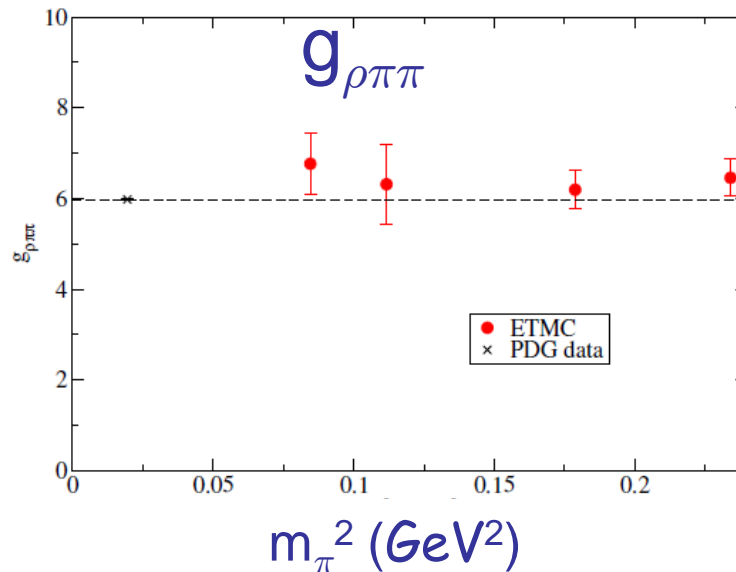
isospin=1  $\pi\pi$



# Resonances

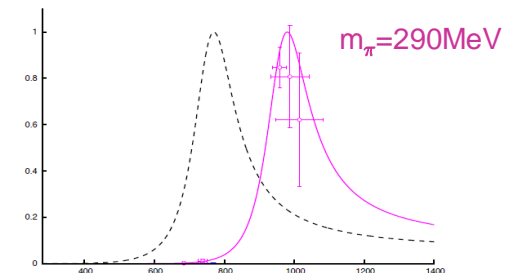
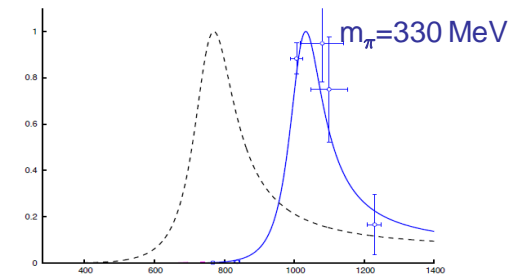
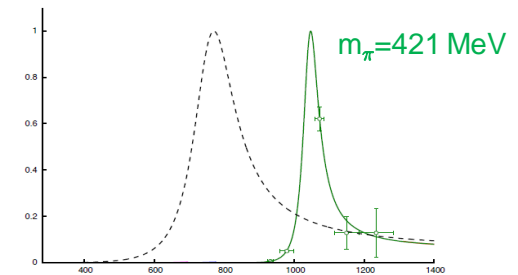
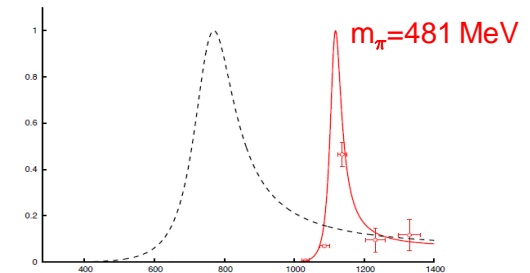
Scattering of composite objects in non-perturbative field theory

Extracted coupling: stable in pion mass



Stability a generic feature of couplings??

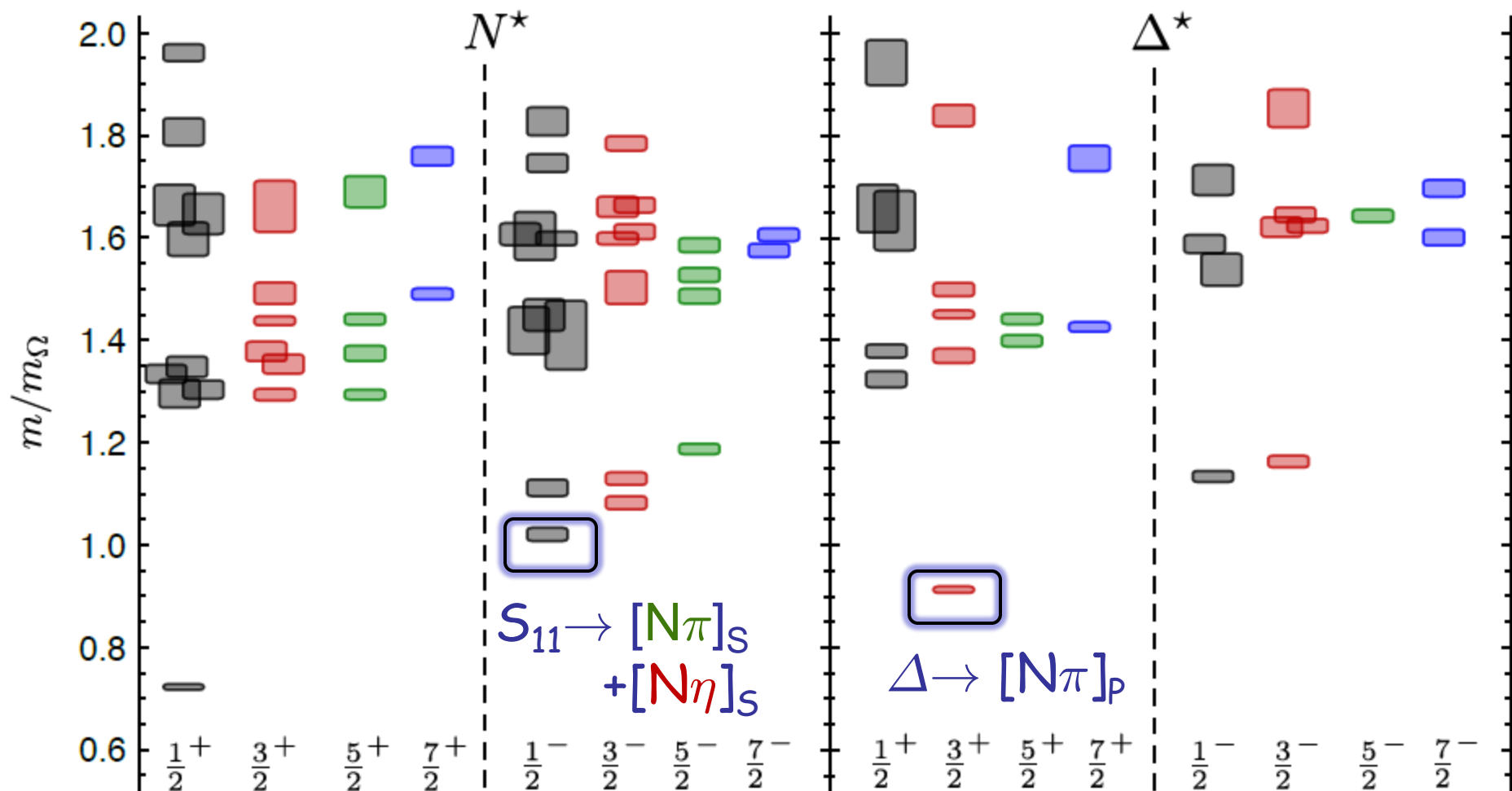
isospin=1  $\pi\pi$



# Hadronic Decays

Some candidates: determine phase shift  
Somewhat elastic

$m_\pi \sim 400$  MeV

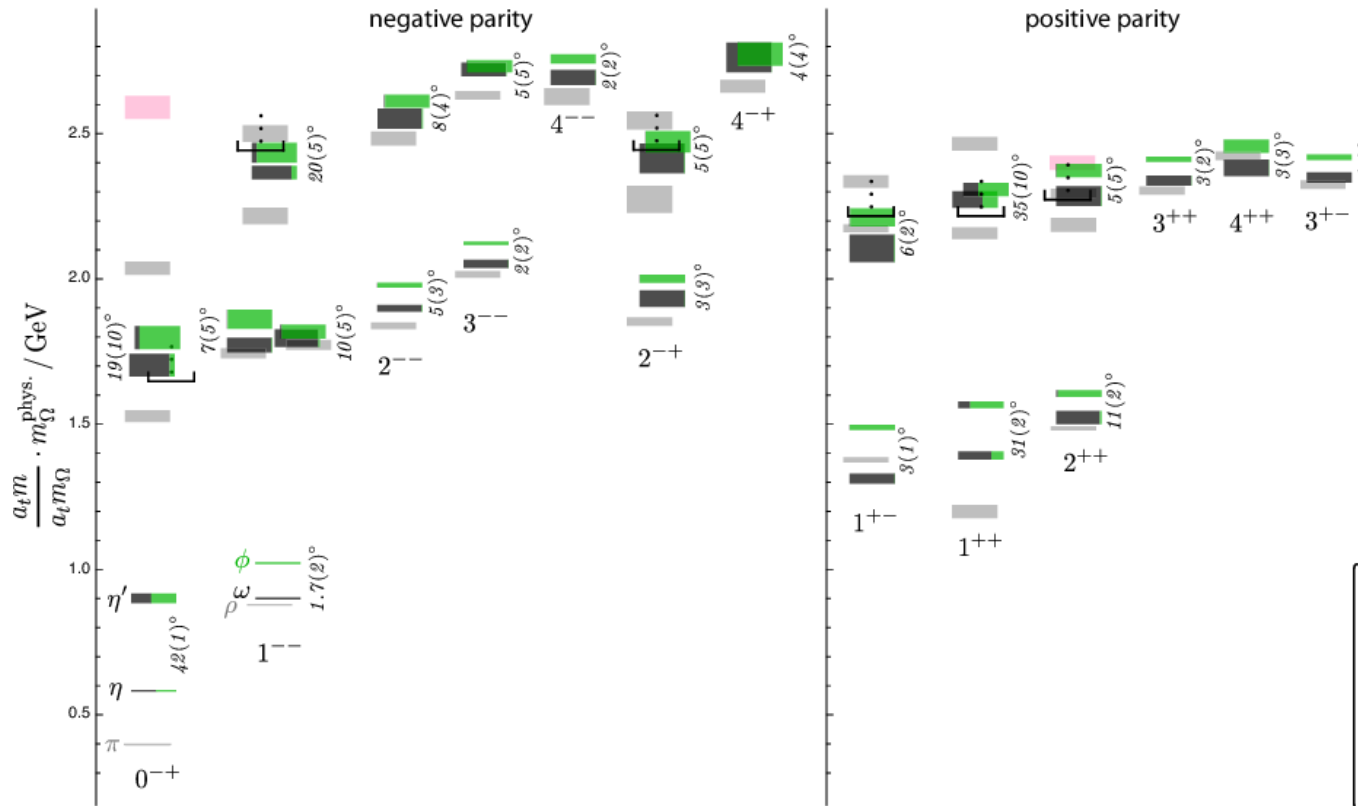


Isoscalars: flavor mixing determined



# Isoscalar & isovector meson spectrum

Isoscalars: flavor mixing determined

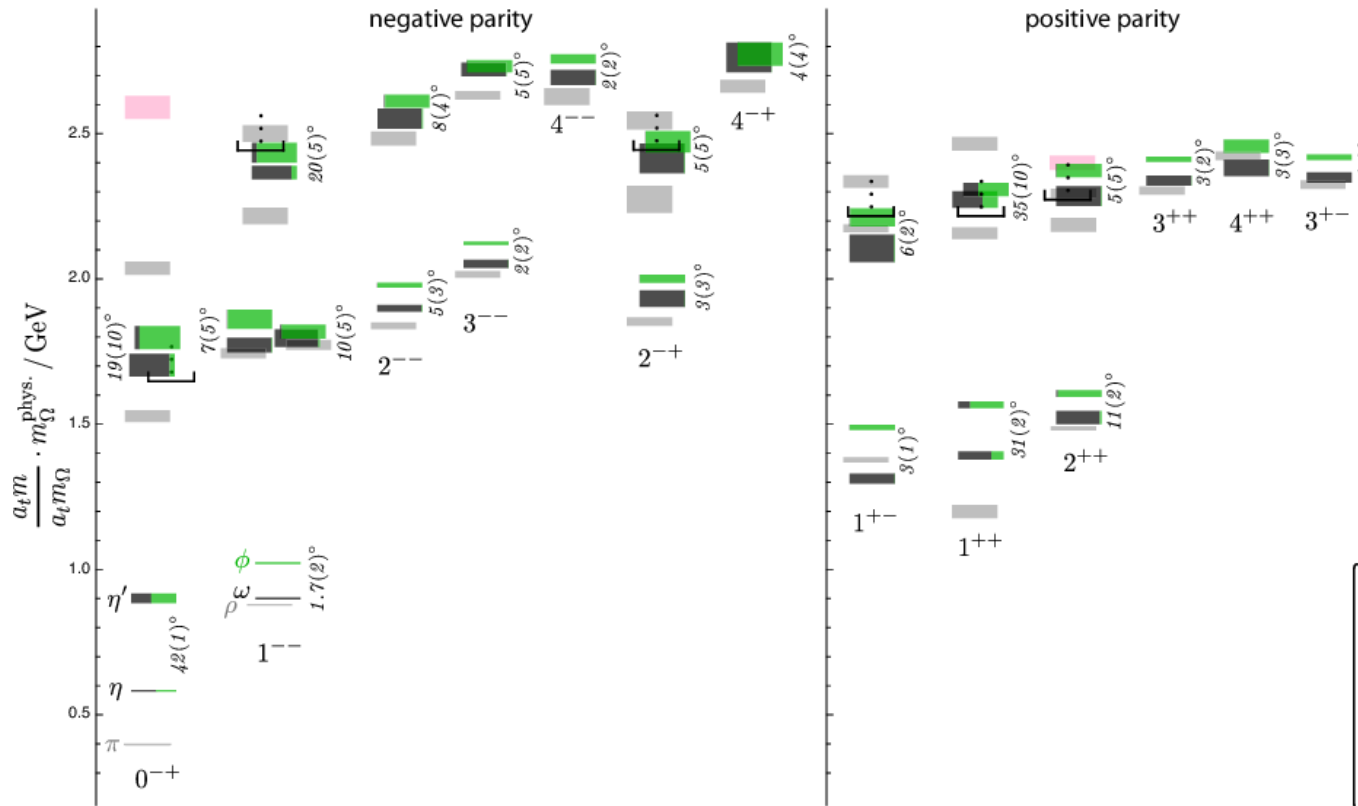


1102.4299



# Isoscalar & isovector meson spectrum

Isoscalars: flavor mixing determined



Will need to build PWA within mesons

1102.4299

# Summary & prospects

## Results for baryon excited state spectrum:

- No “freezing” of degrees of freedom nor parity doubling
- Broadly consistent with non-relativistic quark model
- Add multi-particles  $\rightarrow$  baryon spectrum becomes denser

# Summary & prospects

## Results for baryon excited state spectrum:

- No “freezing” of degrees of freedom nor parity doubling
- Broadly consistent with non-relativistic quark model
- Add multi-particles  $\rightarrow$  baryon spectrum becomes denser

## Short-term plans: **resonance determination!**

- Lighter pion masses (230MeV available)
- Extract couplings in multi-channel systems (with  $\pi$ ,  $\eta$ , K...)

# Summary & prospects

## Results for baryon excited state spectrum:

- No “freezing” of degrees of freedom nor parity doubling
- Broadly consistent with non-relativistic quark model
- Add multi-particles  $\rightarrow$  baryon spectrum becomes denser

## Short-term plans: **resonance determination!**

- Lighter pion masses (230MeV available)
- Extract couplings in multi-channel systems (with  $\pi$ ,  $\eta$ , K...)

T-matrix “poles” from Euclidean space?

# Summary & prospects

## Results for baryon excited state spectrum:

- No “freezing” of degrees of freedom nor parity doubling
- Broadly consistent with non-relativistic quark model
- Add multi-particles → baryon spectrum becomes denser

## Short-term plans: **resonance determination!**

- Lighter pion masses (230MeV available)
- Extract couplings in multi-channel systems (with  $\pi$ ,  $\eta$ , K...)

T-matrix “poles” from Euclidean space?

**Yes!** [with caveats]

- Also complicated
- But all Minkowski information is there

# Summary & prospects

## Results for baryon excited state spectrum:

- No “freezing” of degrees of freedom nor parity doubling
- Broadly consistent with non-relativistic quark model
- Add multi-particles → baryon spectrum becomes denser

## Short-term plans: **resonance determination!**

- Lighter pion masses (230MeV available)
- Extract couplings in multi-channel systems (with  $\pi$ ,  $\eta$ , K...)

T-matrix “poles” from Euclidean space?

**Yes!** [with caveats]

- Also complicated
- But all Minkowski information is there

Optimistic: see confluence of methods (an “amplitude analysis”)

- Develop techniques concurrently with decreasing pion mass

# Backup slides

- The end

# Lattice QCD

**Goal:** resolve highly excited states

$$N_f = 2 + 1 \text{ (u,d + s)}$$

**Anisotropic lattices:**

$$(a_s)^{-1} \sim 1.6 \text{ GeV}, \quad (a_t)^{-1} \sim 5.6 \text{ GeV}$$

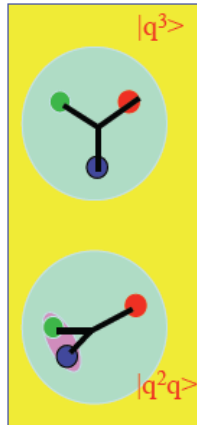
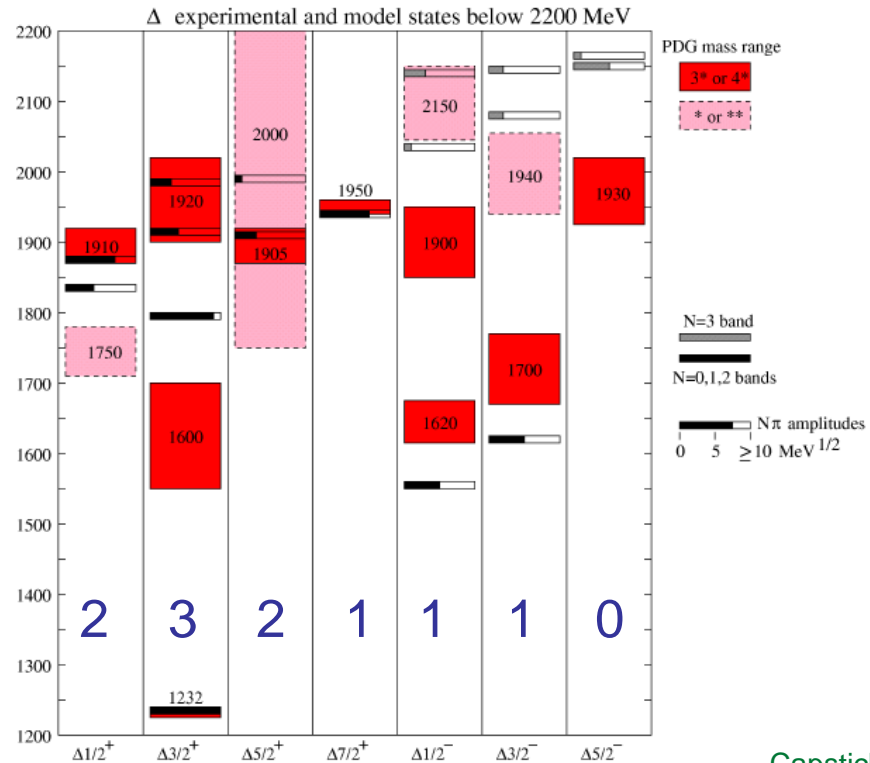
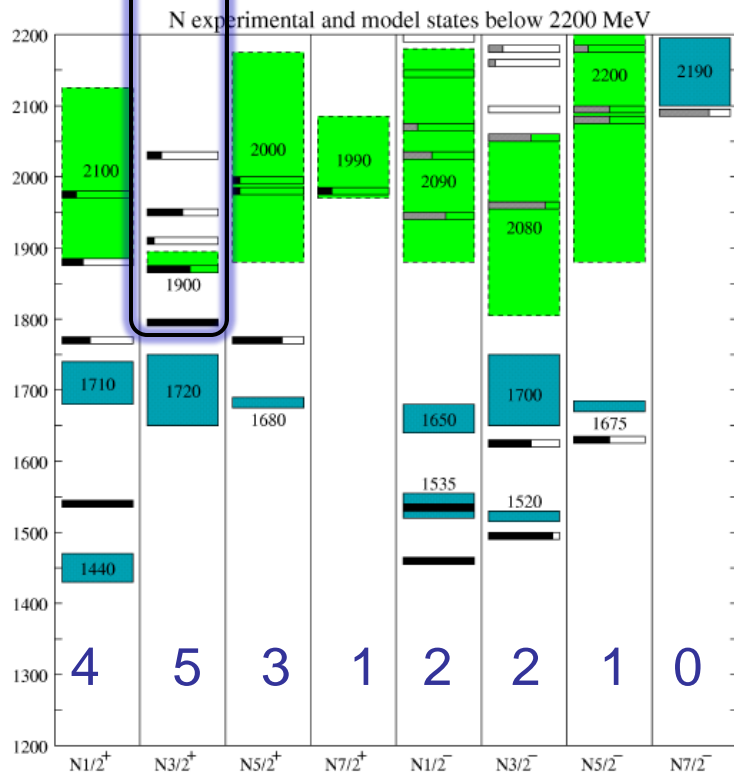
0810.3588, 0909.0200, 1004.4930



# Where are the "Missing" Baryon Resonances?

- What are collective modes?
- Is there "freezing" of degrees of freedom?
- What is the structure of the states?

5



Capstick, Isgur;  
Capstick, Roberts

# Operators are not states

Two-point correlator

$$C(t) = \langle 0 | \Phi'(t) \Phi(0) | 0 \rangle$$

$$C(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} e^{-E_{\mathbf{n}} t} \langle 0 | \Phi'(0) | \mathbf{n} \rangle \langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi(0) | 0 \rangle$$

Full basis of operators: many operators can create same state

Spectral “overlaps”

$$\langle \mathbf{n}; J^P | \Phi_i | 0 \rangle = Z_i^{\mathbf{n}}$$

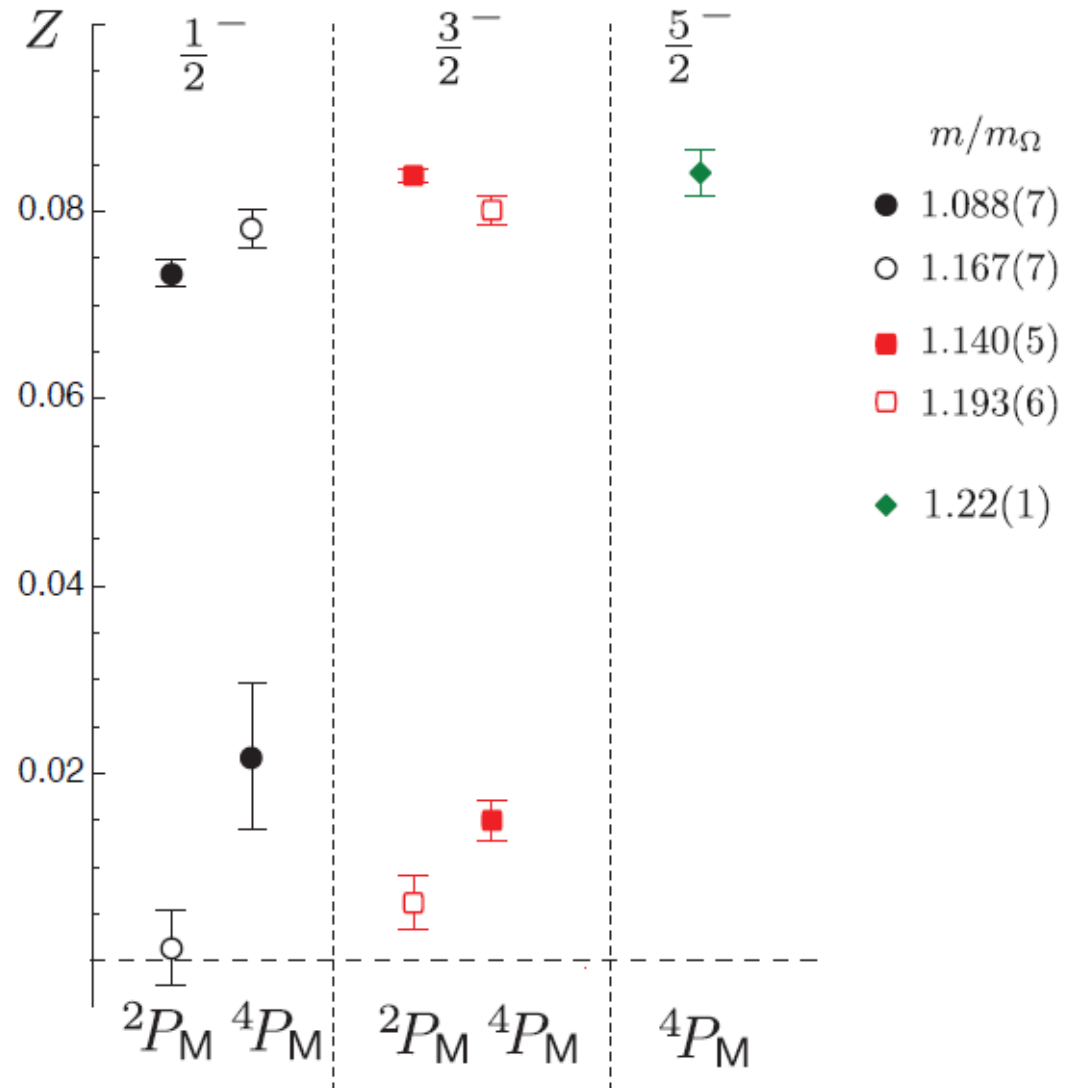
States may have subset of allowed symmetries

# Nucleon $J^-$

Overlaps

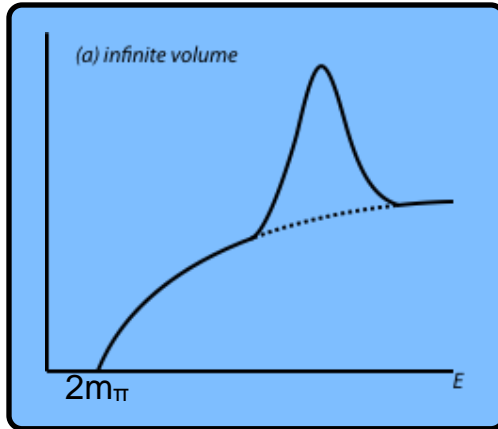
$$Z_i^n = \langle J^- | \Phi_i | 0 \rangle$$

Little mixing in each  $J^-$   
 Nearly "pure"  $[S=1/2 \text{ \& } 3/2] \quad 1^-$



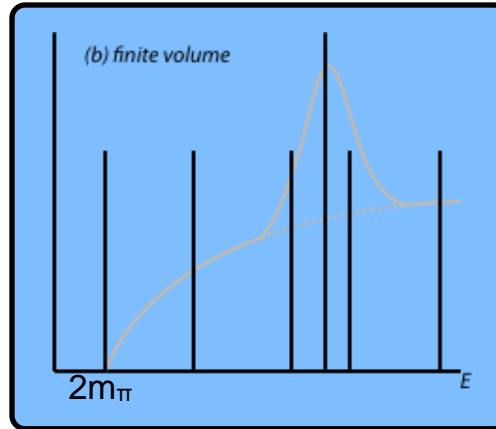
# Spectrum of finite volume field theory

**Missing states:** “continuum” of multi-particle scattering states

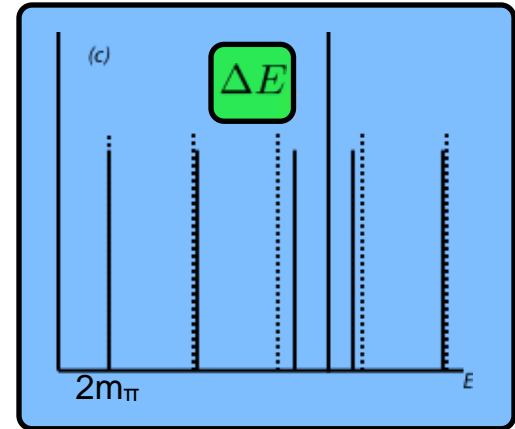


**Infinite volume:**  
continuous spectrum

$$E(p) = 2\sqrt{m_\pi^2 + p^2}$$



**Finite volume:** discrete spectrum

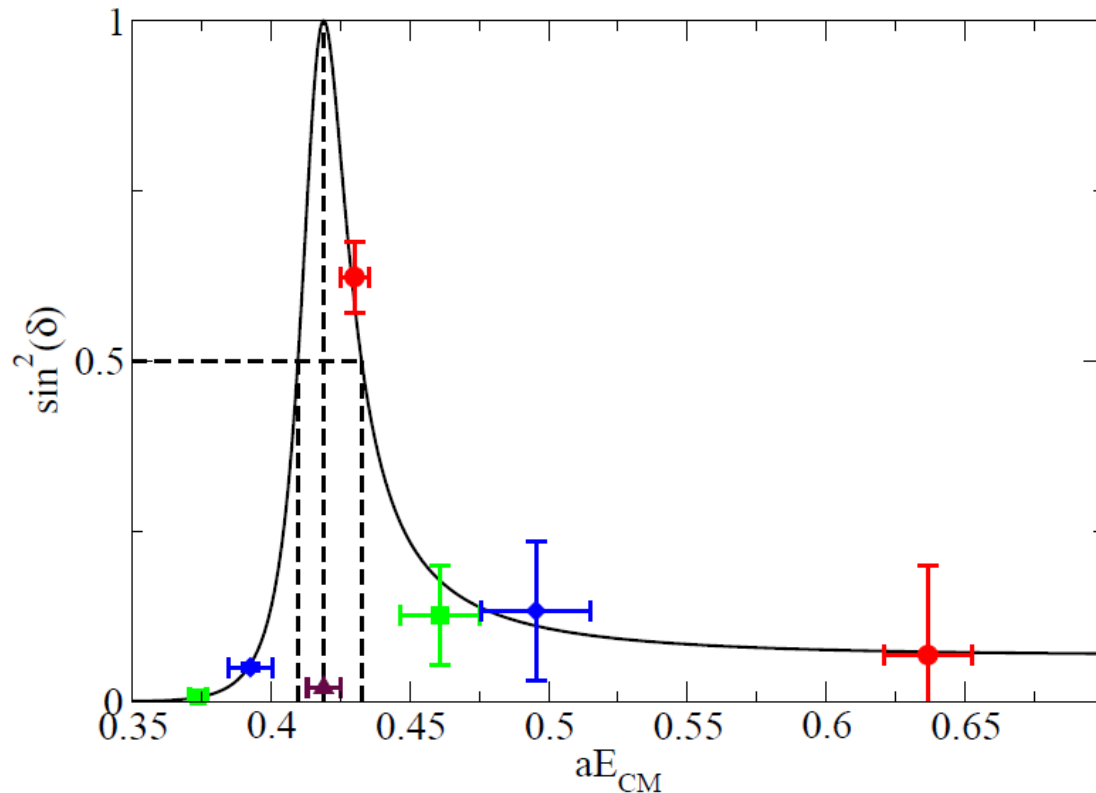


Deviation from (discrete) free energies depends upon interaction - contains information about scattering phase shift

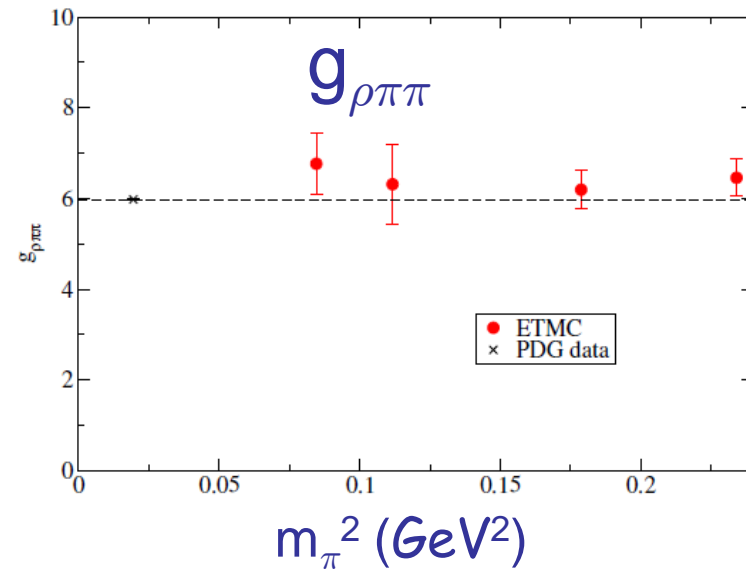
$\Delta E(L) \leftrightarrow \delta(E)$  : Lüscher method

# $I=1 \pi\pi$ : the " $\rho$ "

Extract  $\delta_1(E)$  at discrete E



Extracted coupling:  
stable in pion mass



Stability a generic feature  
of couplings??

Feng, Jansen, Renner, 1011.5288

# Form Factors

What is a form-factor off of a resonance?

What is a resonance? Spectrum first!

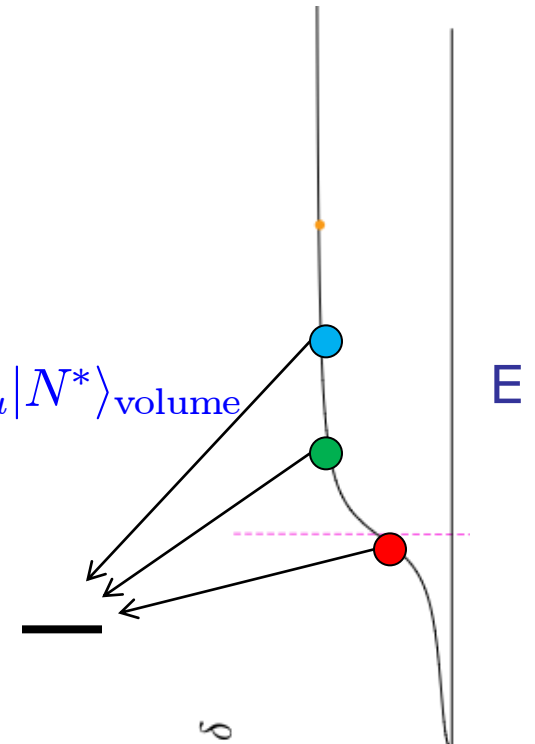
Extension of scattering techniques:

▪ Finite volume matrix element modified

$$\langle N | J_\mu | N^* \rangle_\infty(Q^2, E) \leftarrow [\delta'(E) + \Phi'(E)] \langle N | J_\mu | N^* \rangle_{\text{volume}}$$

Phase shift

Kinematic  
factor



Requires excited level transition FF's: some experience

- Charmonium E&M transition FF's (1004.4930)
- Nucleon 1<sup>st</sup> attempt: "Roper" → N (0803.3020)

Range: few  $GeV^2$

Limitation: spatial lattice spacing