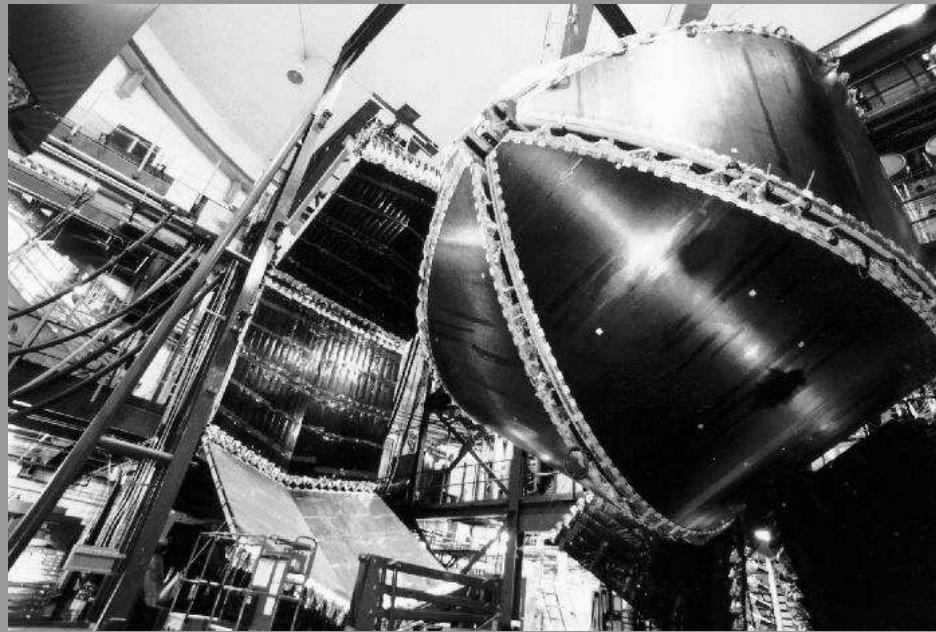


Hadron Spectroscopy at Jefferson Laboratory

D.P. Weygand
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility



Hadron Spectroscopy at Jefferson Laboratory

N^* electro-production

N^* photo-production partial wave analysis

Θ^+ photo-production on deuterium and hydrogen

Meson partial wave analysis

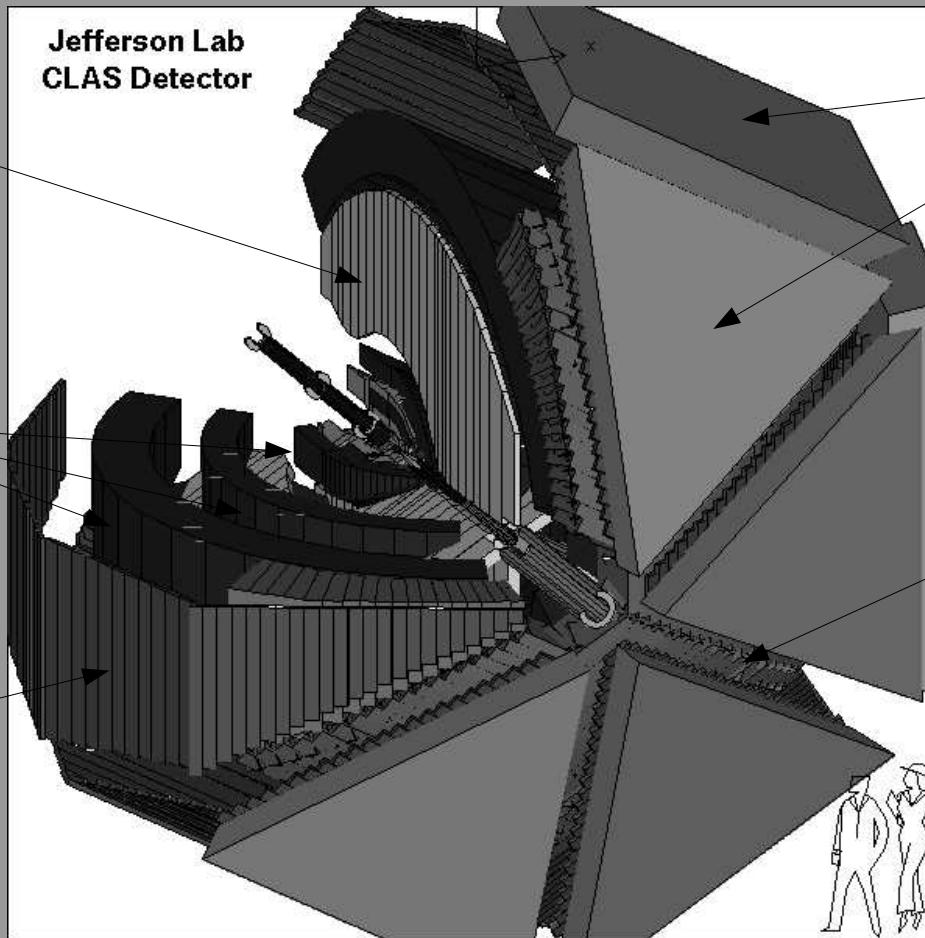
Ξ, Ξ^* photo-production

Future prospects at CLAS

Future prospects at JLab

Cebaf Large Acceptance Spectrometer (CLAS)

Superconducting Torus Magnet
6 Superconducting coils



Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Lead-Scintillator

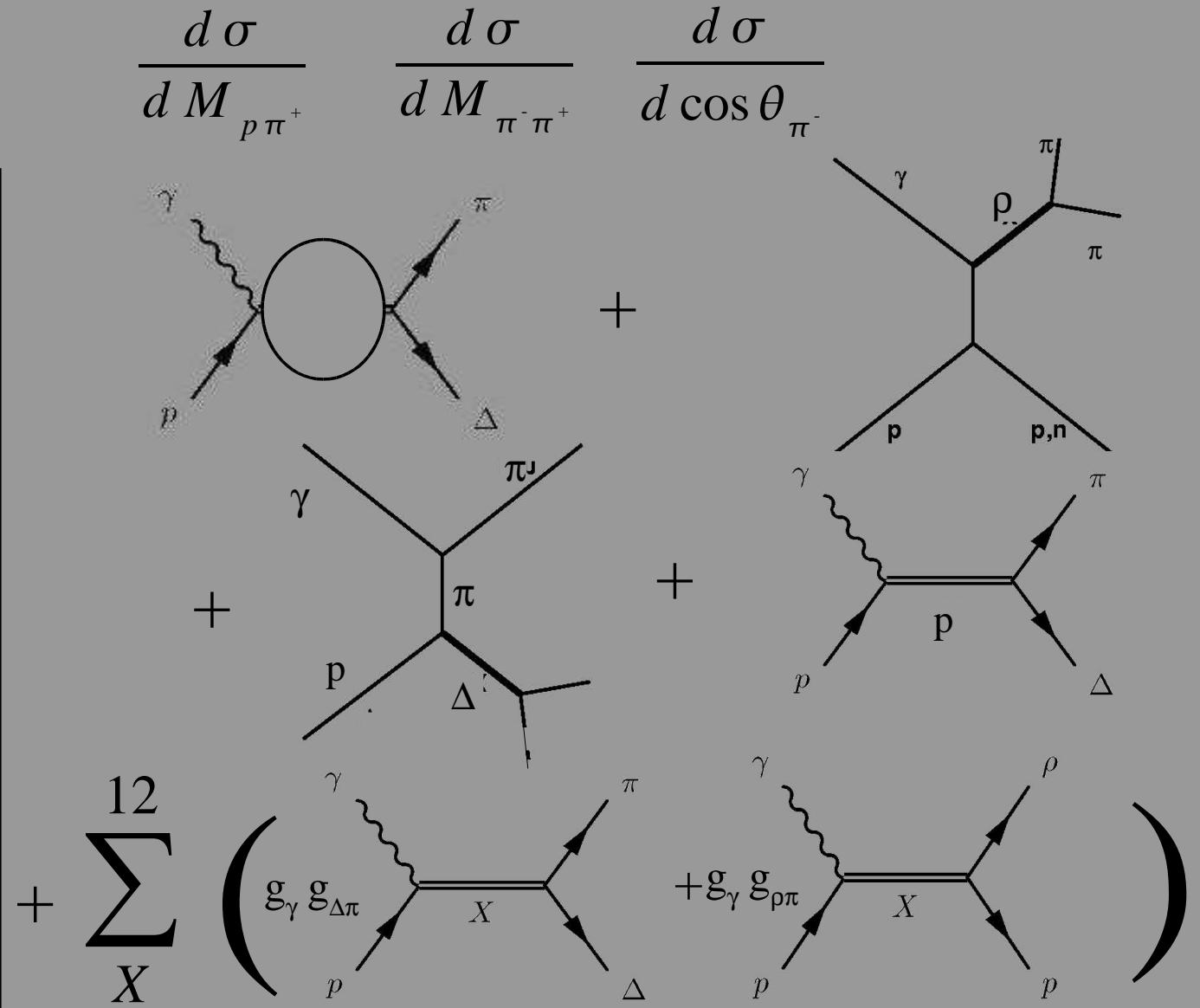
Drift Chambers
Ar-CO₂
6500 channels/sector

Time-of-Flight Hodoscope
48 Scintillators/sector

Gas Cherenkov Counter
e/π separation

$$e^- p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^+ \pi^- p$$

Differential Cross Sections



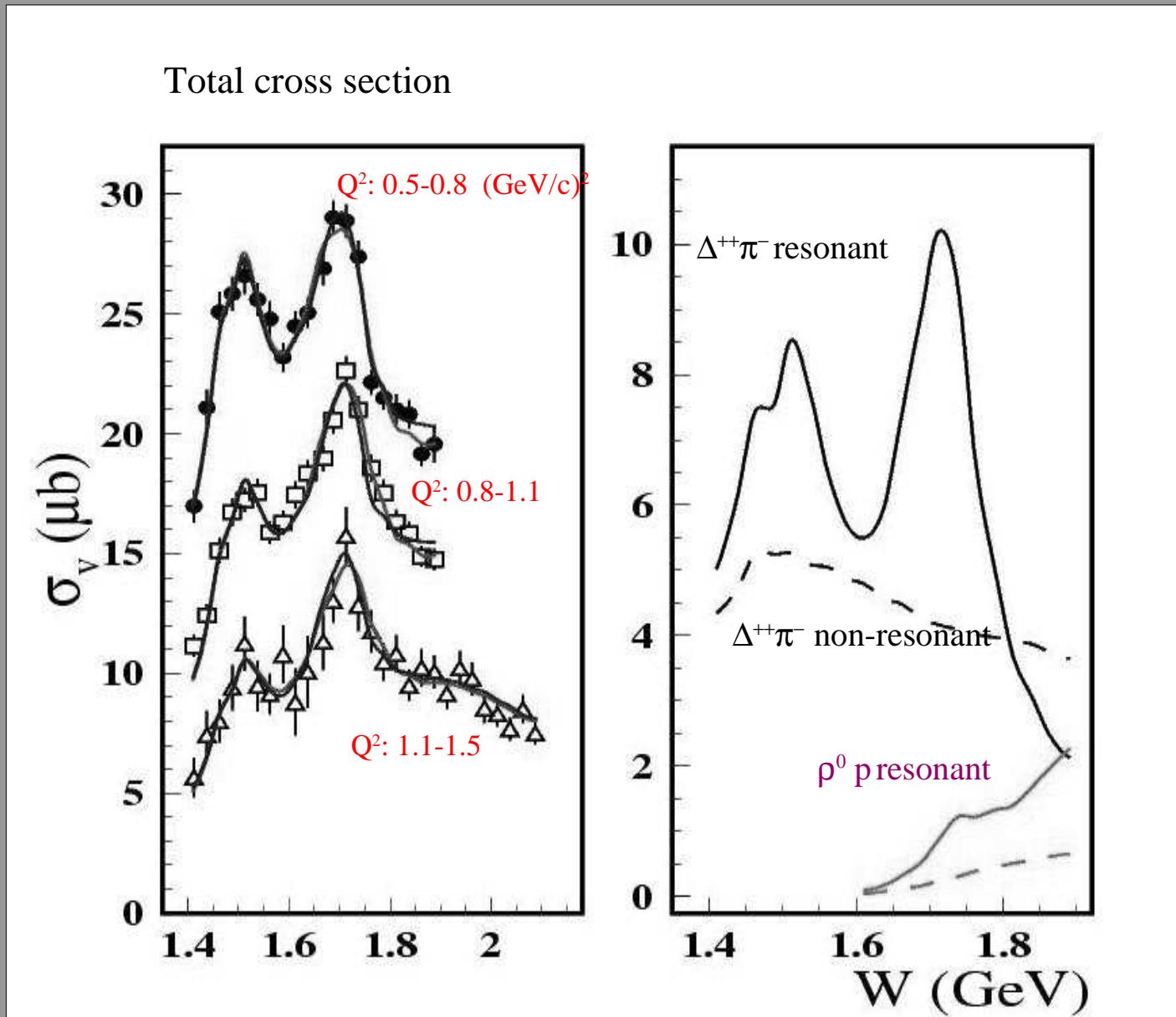
Non-resonant $\Delta\pi$
Diffractive ρp

2

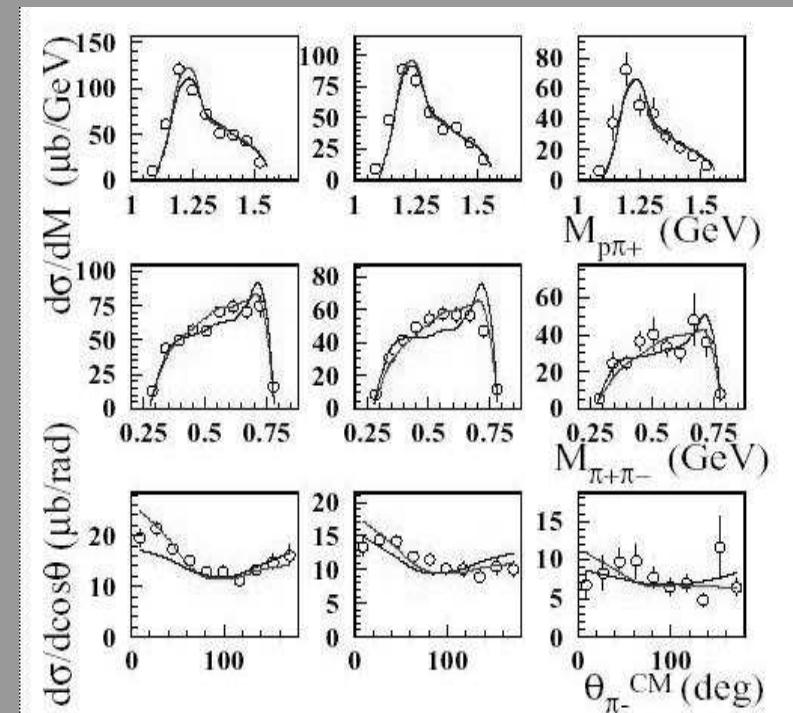
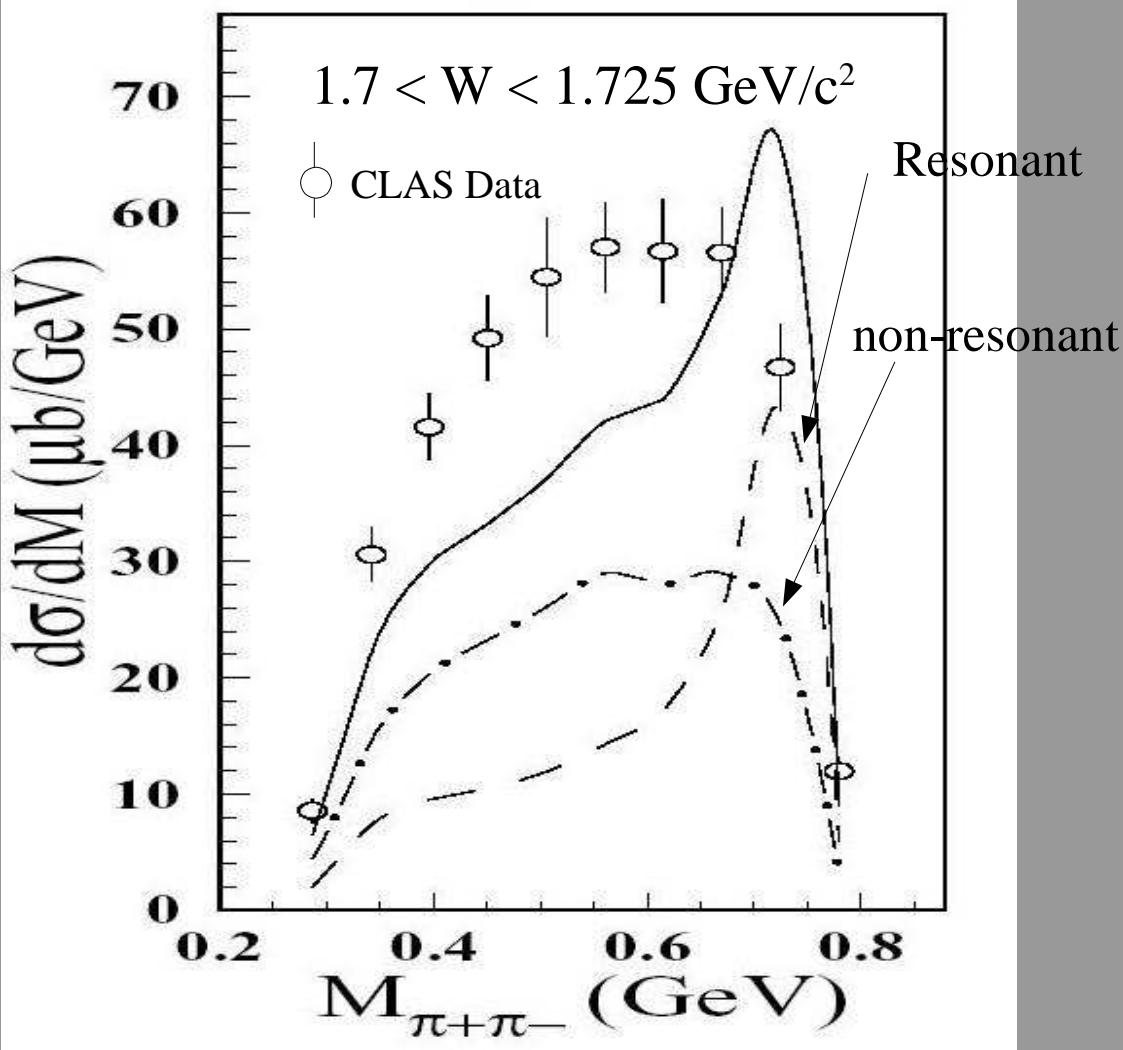
12 resonant states:

$P_{11}(1440)$	$\frac{1}{2}^+$
$D_{13}(1520)$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$
$S_{11}(1535)$	$\frac{1}{2}^-$
$S_{11}(1650)$	$\frac{1}{2}^-$
$D_{15}(1675)$	$\frac{5}{2}^-$
$F_{15}(1680)$	$\frac{5}{2}^+$
$P_{13}(1720)$	$\frac{3}{2}^+$
$D_{13}(1700)$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$
$S_{31}(1620)$	$\frac{1}{2}^-$
$D_{33}(1700)$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$
$F_{35}(1905)$	$\frac{5}{2}^+$
$F_{37}(1950)$	$\frac{7}{2}^+$

$$\gamma^* p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p$$



$$\gamma^* p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p$$

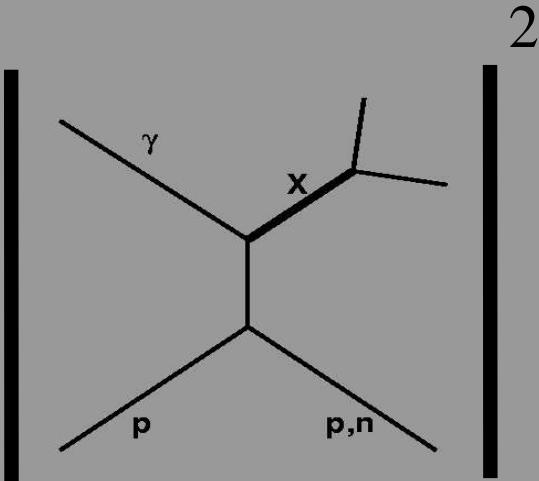


- 1) Change $P_{13}(1720)$ hadronic couplings
- 2) Introduce new $P_{13} \sim 1700 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

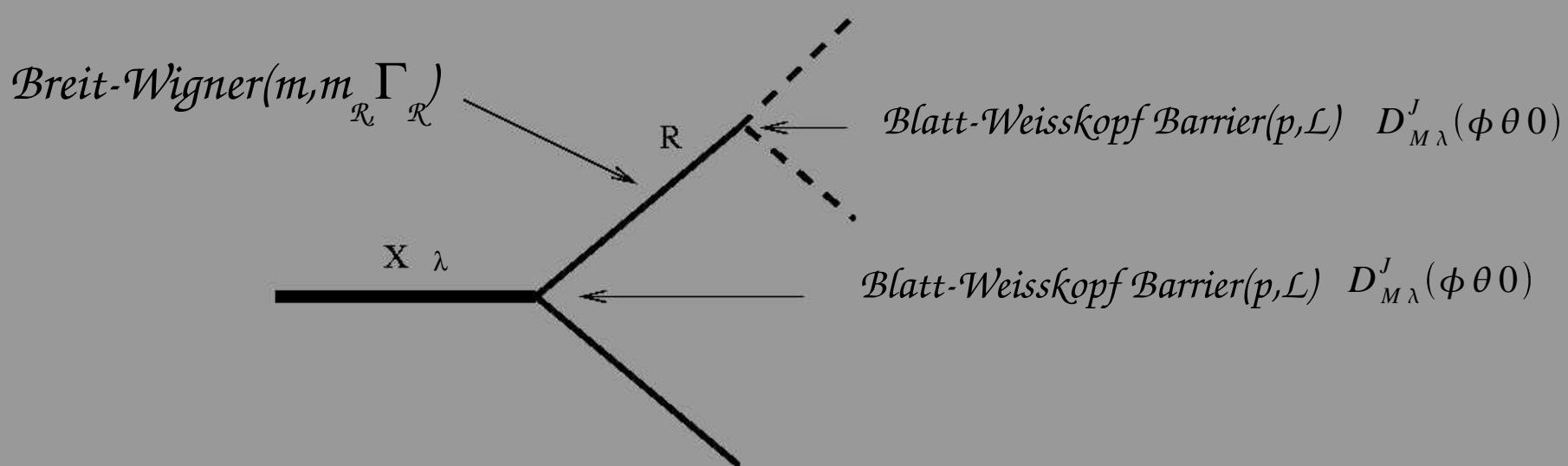
Partial Wave Analysis Formalism (Mesons)

Angular Distributions:

$$I(\tau) = \sum_{\epsilon k} \sum_X$$



$$\begin{aligned} T_{fi} &= \langle \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \dots | T | \gamma p ; E \rangle \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \langle \vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \dots | \alpha \rangle \langle \alpha | T | \gamma p ; E \rangle \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \psi^{\alpha}(\tau_f) V^{\alpha}(E) \end{aligned}$$



Partial Wave Formalism

Distribution Function:

$$I(\tau) = \sum_{\epsilon k} |\epsilon U_k(\tau)|^2 \quad \text{where} \quad \epsilon U_k(\tau) = \sum_a \epsilon V_{ak} \epsilon A_a(\tau)$$

'a' denotes a partial wave: J^P |M| isobar L etc...

$\epsilon = + / -$ for even/odd naturalities, k represents non-interfering terms (rank), eg. external spins

Decay Amplitudes:

$\epsilon A_a(\tau)$: QM gives the angular form, calculated for each event
coupling constants absorbed into production amplitude

$$A_a \propto D_{M\lambda}^{J^*}(\phi \theta 0) \quad \text{where} \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2$$

Production Amplitudes:

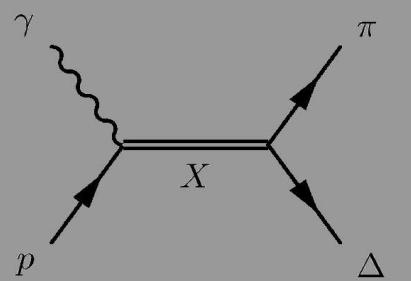
ϵV_{ak} : Fitted in mass and t bins

S.U. Chung, Spin Formalisms, CERN 71-8 (1971)

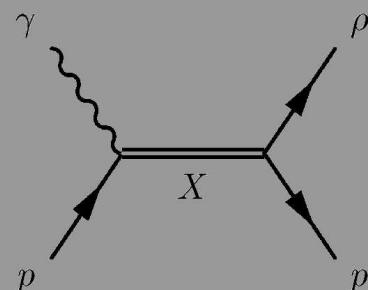
Partial Wave Formalism (s-channel)

2

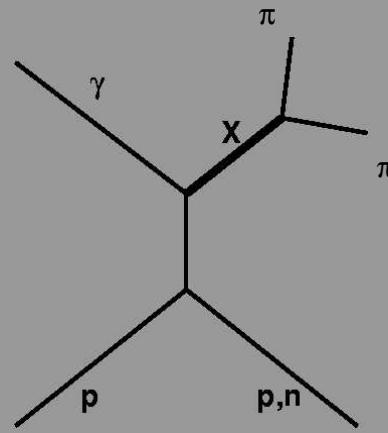
Angular Distributions:



+



+



$\mathcal{B}reit-Wigner(m, m_{\mathcal{R}}, \Gamma_{\mathcal{R}})$

R

$\mathcal{B}latt-Weisskopf\ Barrier(p, \mathcal{L})$

$\mathcal{B}latt-Weisskopf\ Barrier(p, \mathcal{L})$

g_{1c}

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p$$

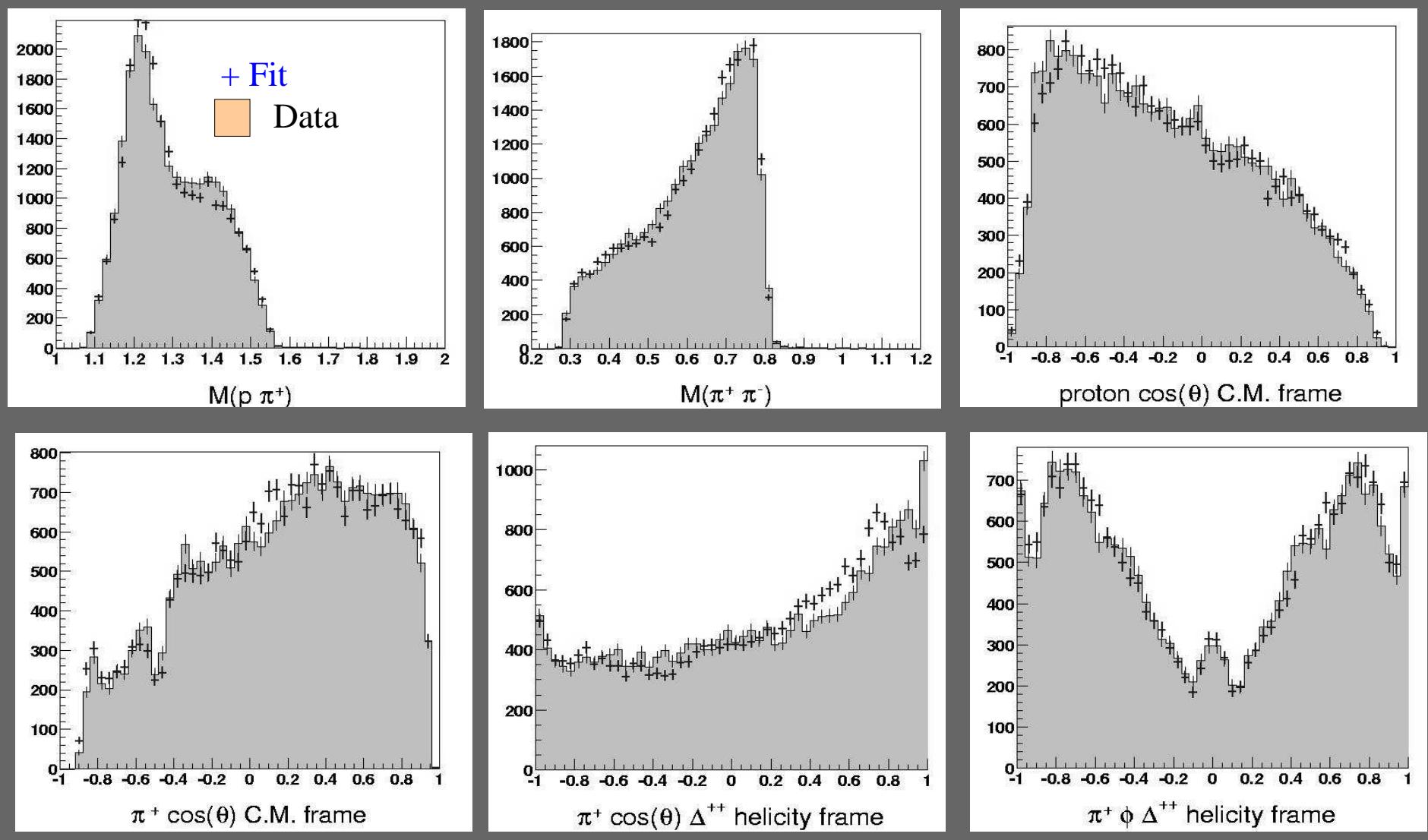
$$\frac{1}{8} \times 1.8 \frac{\text{events}}{\text{pb}} = 230 \frac{\text{events}}{\text{nb}}$$

J^P	M	Isobars
$1/2^+$	$1/2$	$\Delta\pi$ ($\equiv \{\Delta^{++}\pi^-, \Delta^0\pi^+\}$)
$1/2^-$	$1/2$	$\Delta\pi, (p\rho)_{(s=1/2)}$
$3/2^+$	$1/2, 3/2$	$(\Delta\pi)_{(\ell=1)}, (p\rho)_{(s=1/2)}, (p\rho)_{(s=3/2; \ell=1,3)}, N^\star(1440)\pi$
$3/2^-$	$1/2, 3/2$	$(\Delta\pi)_{(\ell=0,2)}$
$5/2^+$	$1/2, 3/2$	$(\Delta\pi)_{(\ell=1)}, p\sigma$
$5/2^-$	$1/2, 3/2$	$(\Delta\pi)_{(\ell=2)}$

35 waves + ρ diffractive

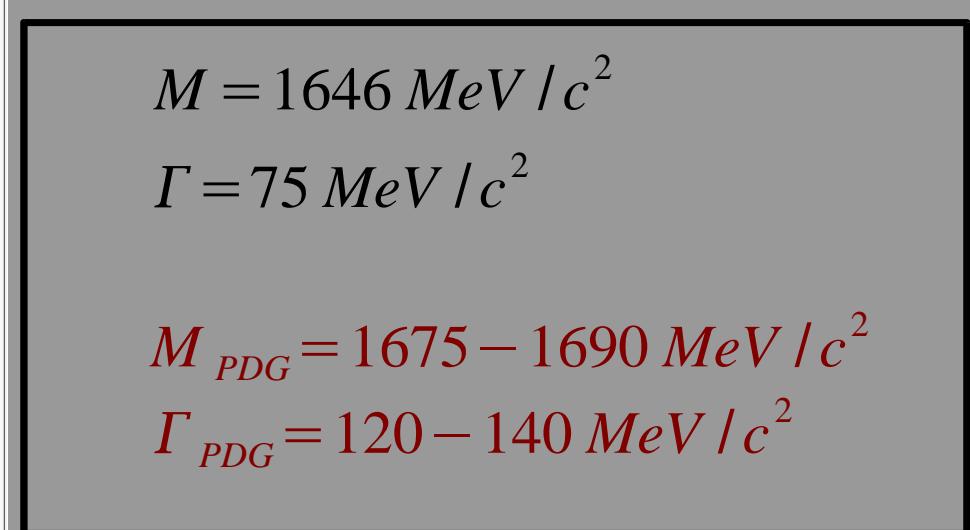
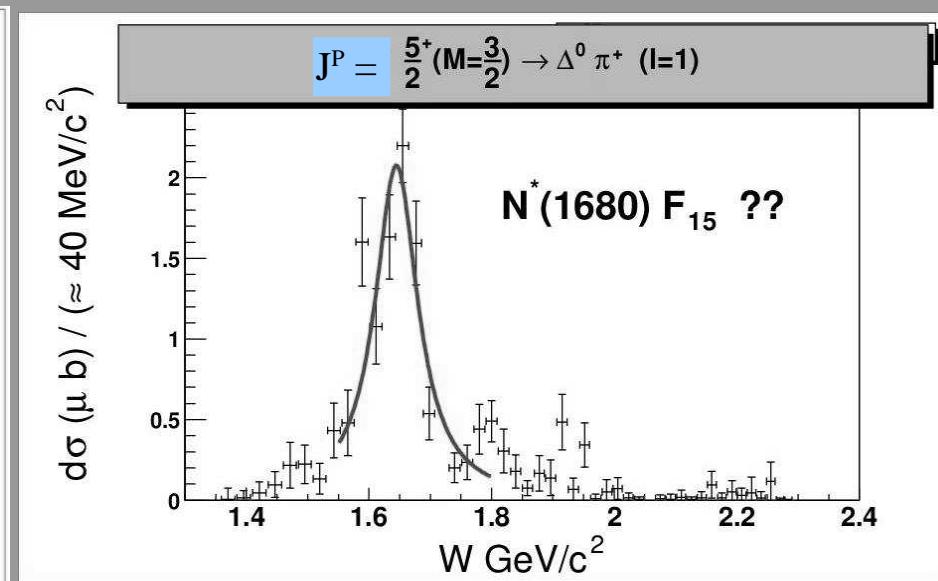
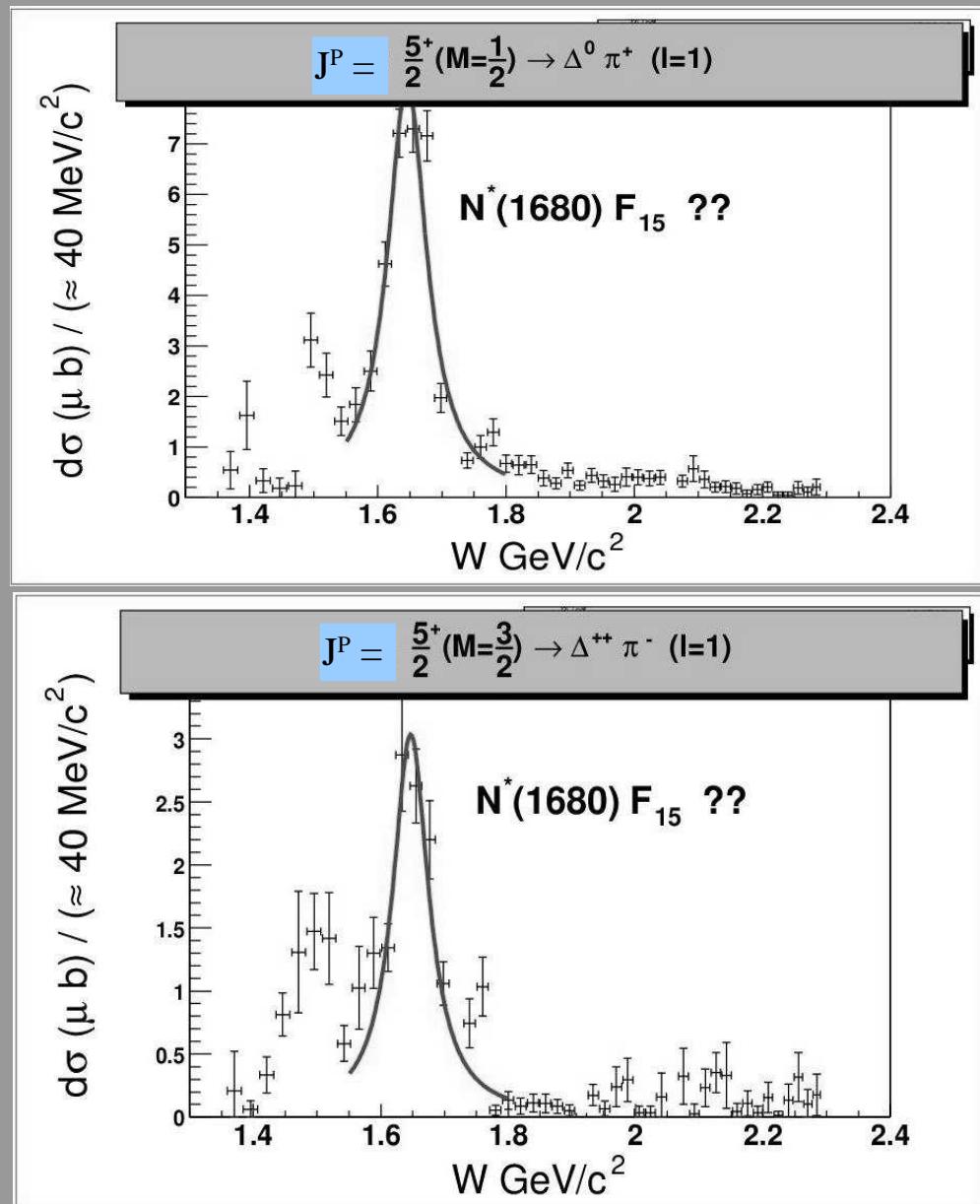
g_{1c} $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p$

Data/Fit Comparison: $1.72 < W < 1.75$ (GeV/c^2)



$N^*(1680) F_{15}$

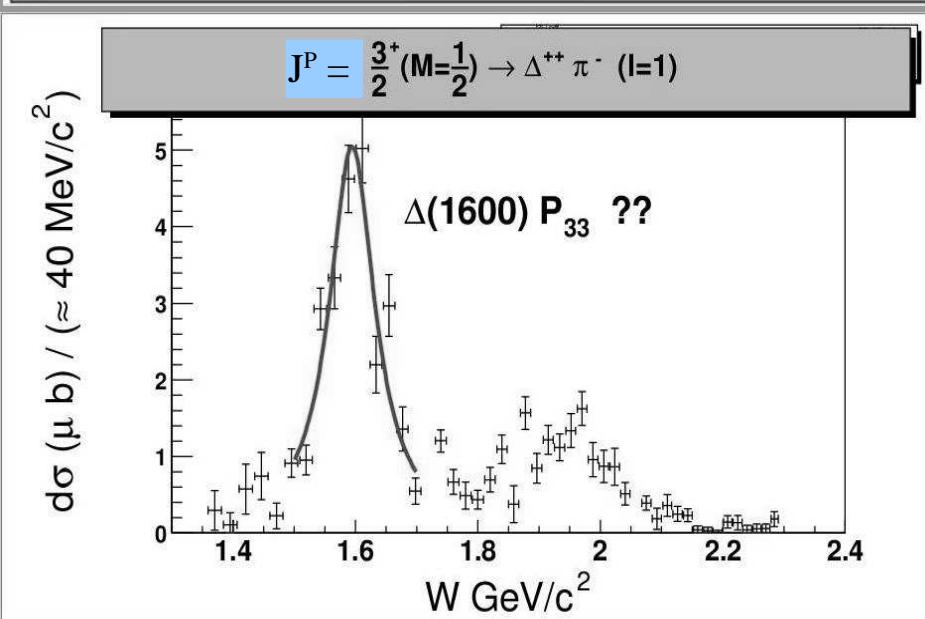
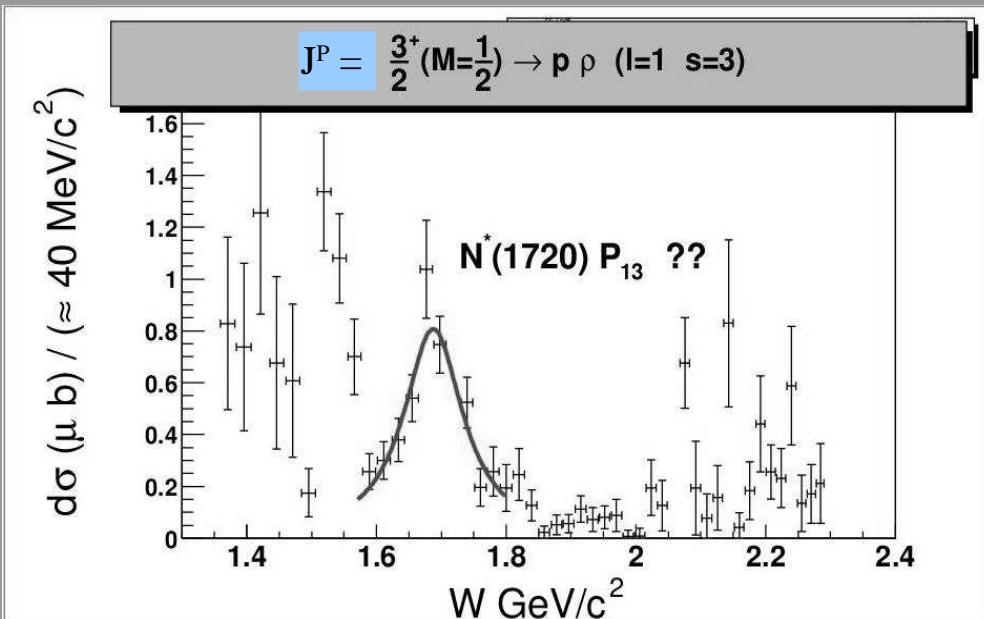
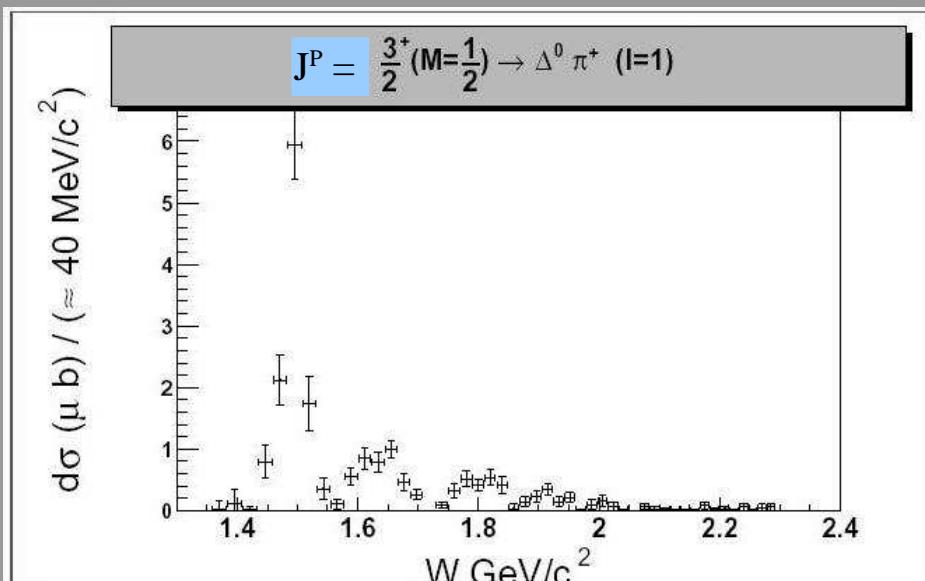
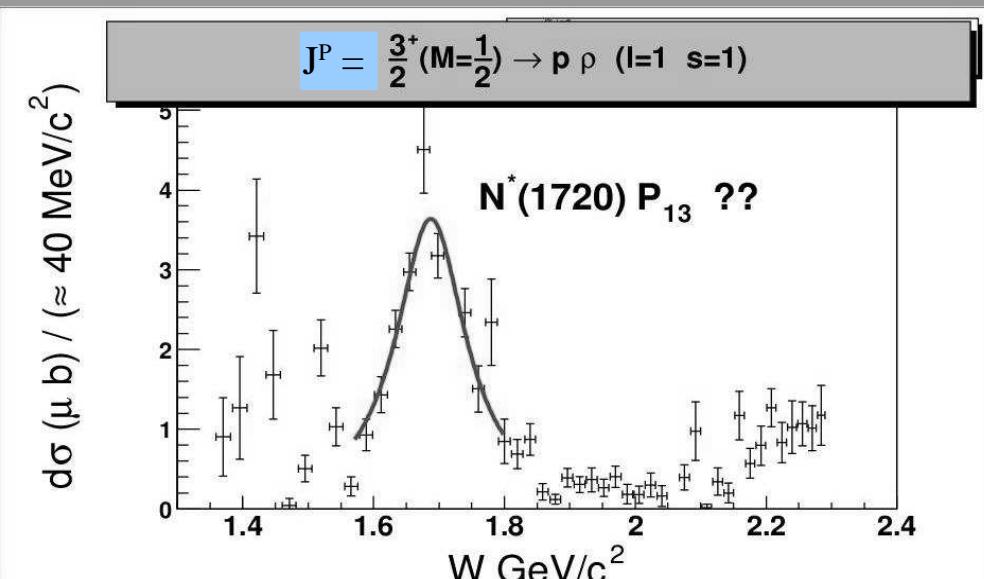
Preliminary



$N^*(1720) P_{13}$

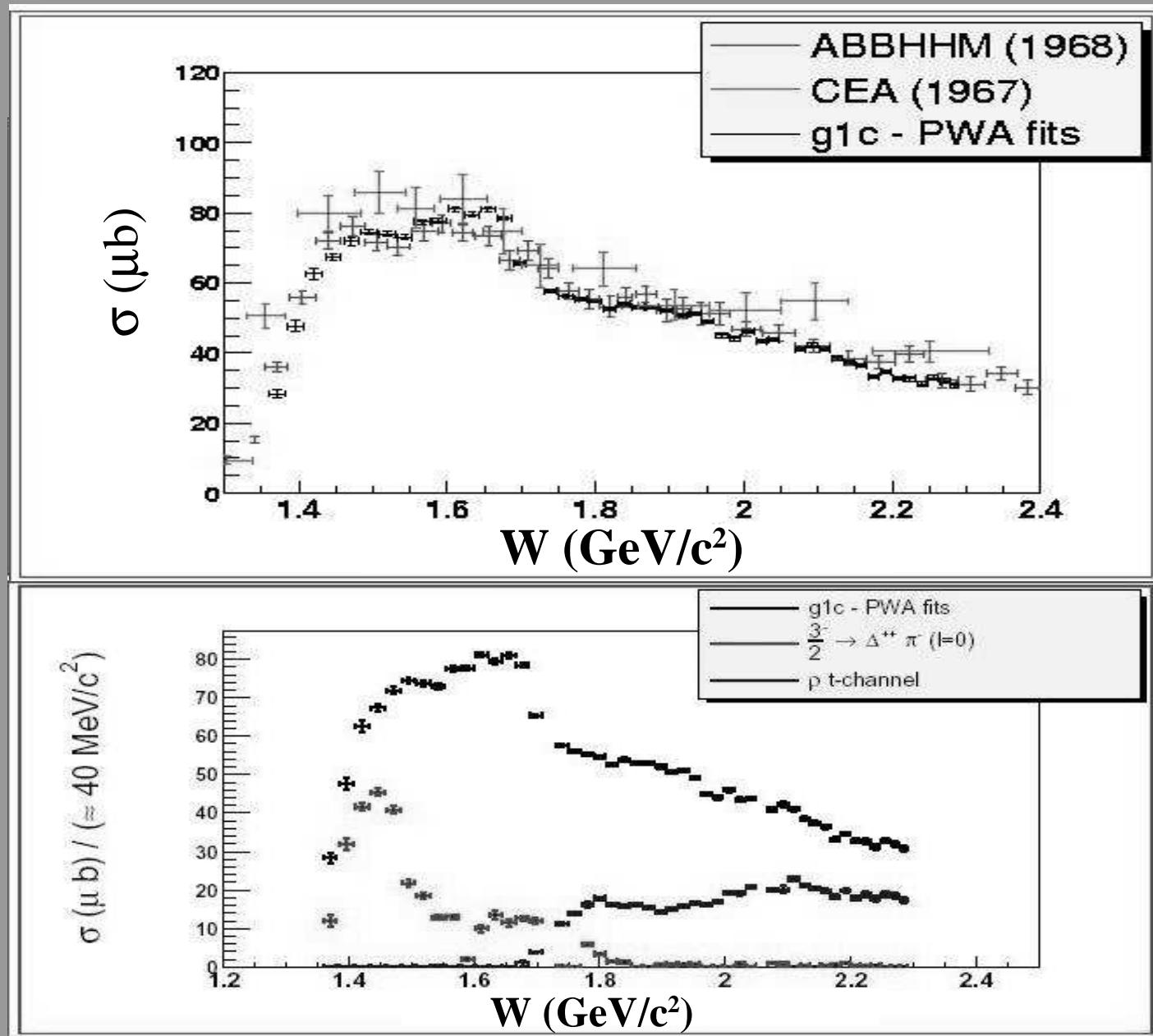
Preliminary

$\Delta(1600) P_{33}$ $M = 1595 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $PDG 1500 - 1700$
 $\Gamma = 90 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\Gamma \sim 350 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



$g_{1c} \quad \gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p$

Cross Section



SLAC (1969)

 $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ n$ 5.4 and 4.3 GeV 60 events/ μb

Ballam et al., PRL 23, 1322 (1969)

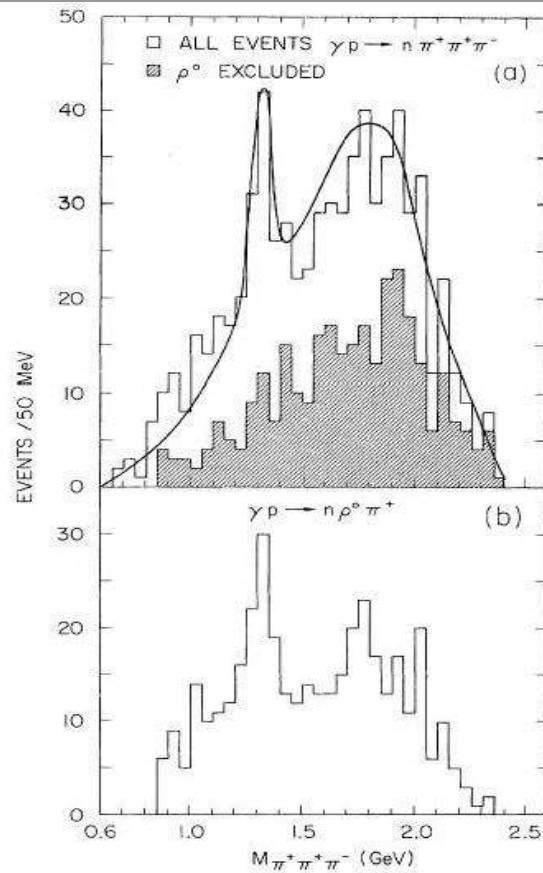


FIG. 1. (a) $M(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ distribution for $\gamma p \rightarrow n\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$. The shaded area represents the $M(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ distribution for events with no $\pi^+\pi^-$ combination in the ρ^0 band (0.60–0.85 GeV). The curve is the best fit by an A_2 resonance plus invariant phase space (see text). (b) $M(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ distribution for events having at least one $\pi^+\pi^-$ combination in the ρ^0 band.

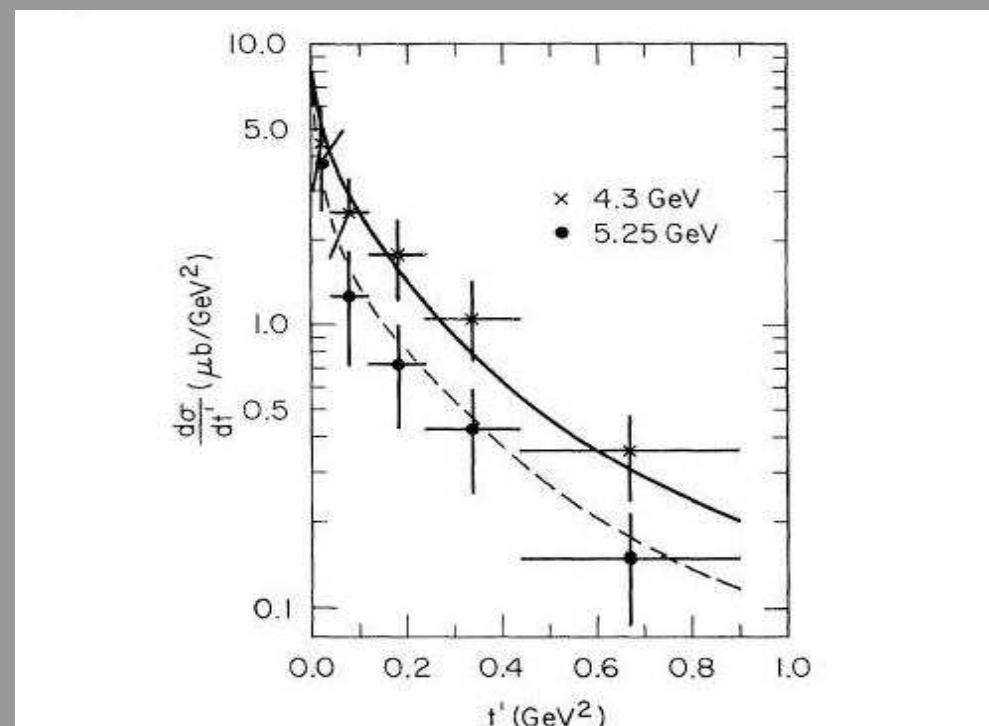


FIG. 2. $d\sigma/dt'$ for Reaction (2) with $M(3\pi) = 1.2\text{--}1.4$ GeV, normalized to $\sigma(A_2)$. The curves are the calculated A_2 cross sections using an OPE plus strong absorption model and correspond to an absorption radius of ≈ 1.0 F and a width of $\Gamma(A_2 \rightarrow \pi\gamma) = 0.55$ MeV.

SLAC Hybrid Bubble Chamber

$$E_\gamma \approx 19 \text{ GeV}, \Gamma = 1.7 \text{ GeV}$$

Condo et al., PRD 43 #9, 2787 (1991)

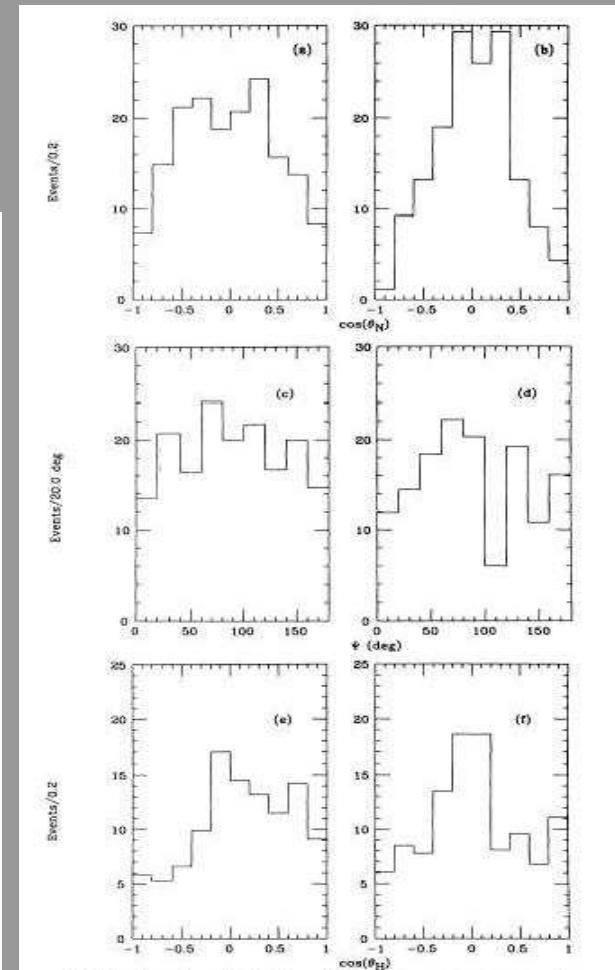
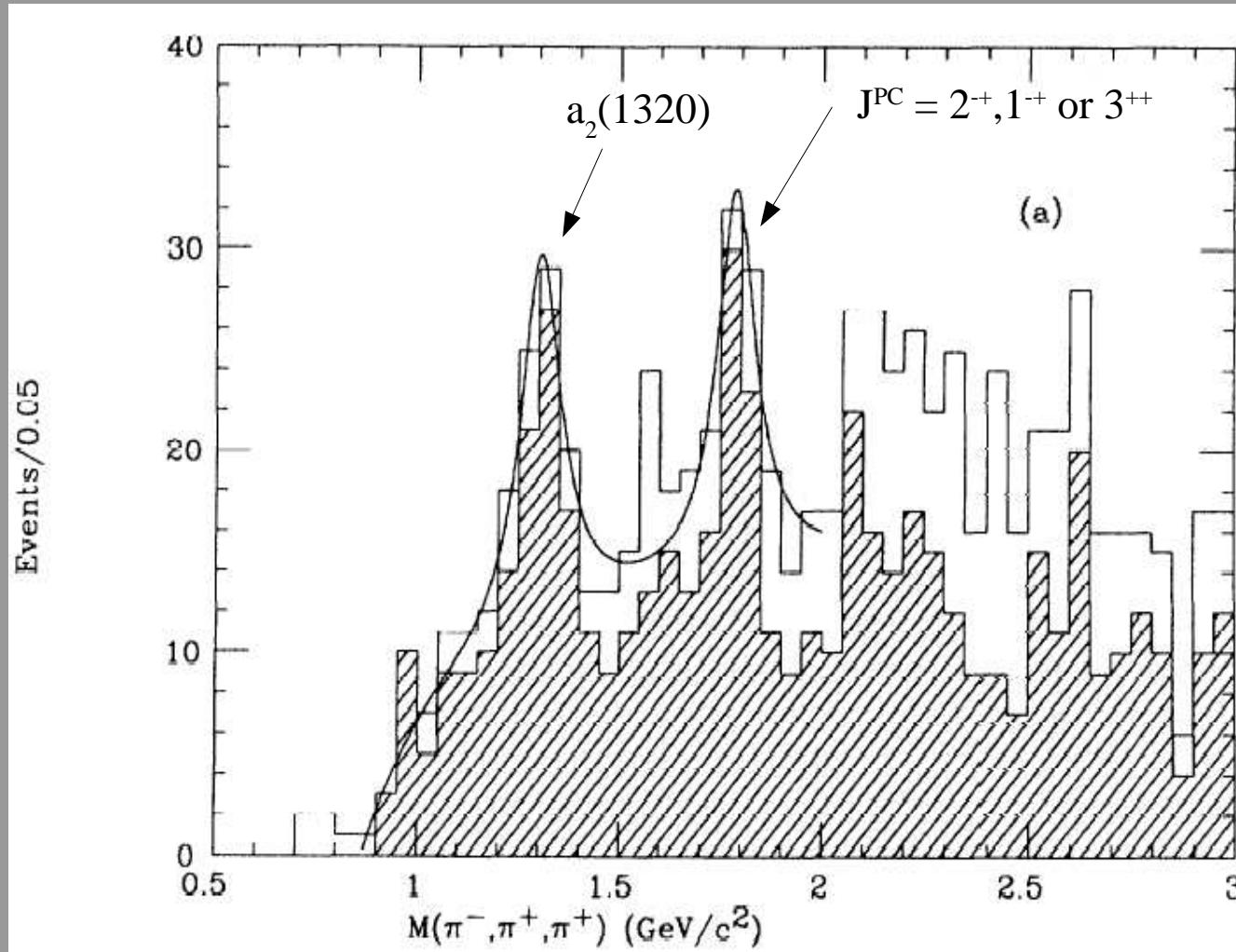


FIG. 3. Angular distributions for the resonant mass regions for the reactions $\gamma p \rightarrow \Delta^{2+} x^-$ (a,c,e) and $\gamma p \rightarrow nx^+$ (b,d,f). (a) and (b) are the distributions of the decay plane normal in the Gottfried-Jackson frame (θ_N). (c) and (d) are the distributions of the corresponding azimuth relative to the difference between the photon polarization direction and the normal to the production plane (Ψ). (e) and (f) are the ρ^0 helicity angular distributions (θ_B). All of the angular distributions have been corrected for experimental acceptances. The distributions for the negative meson include a small correction for $\rho^0 N^*$ removal as described in Ref. 6. The distributions for the positive meson, which include all events, are relatively unaffected by any $\rho^0 N^*$ contamination. None of these corrections has a material effect on the shape of any of the angular distributions presented in this paper.

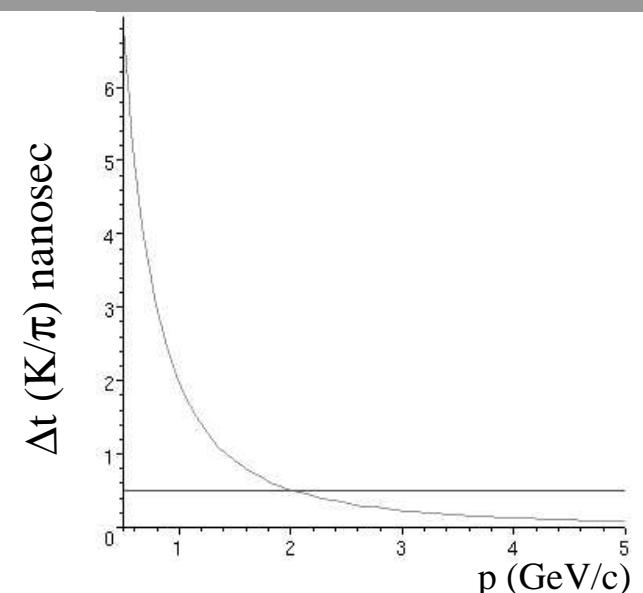
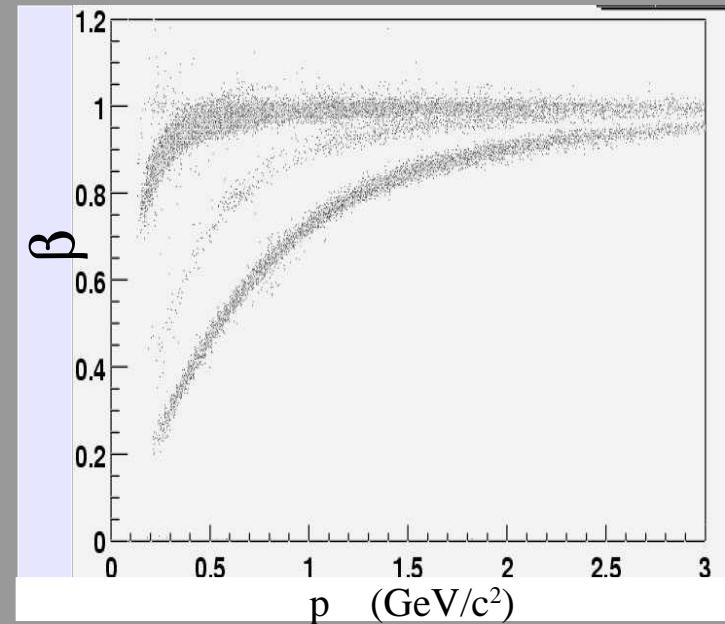
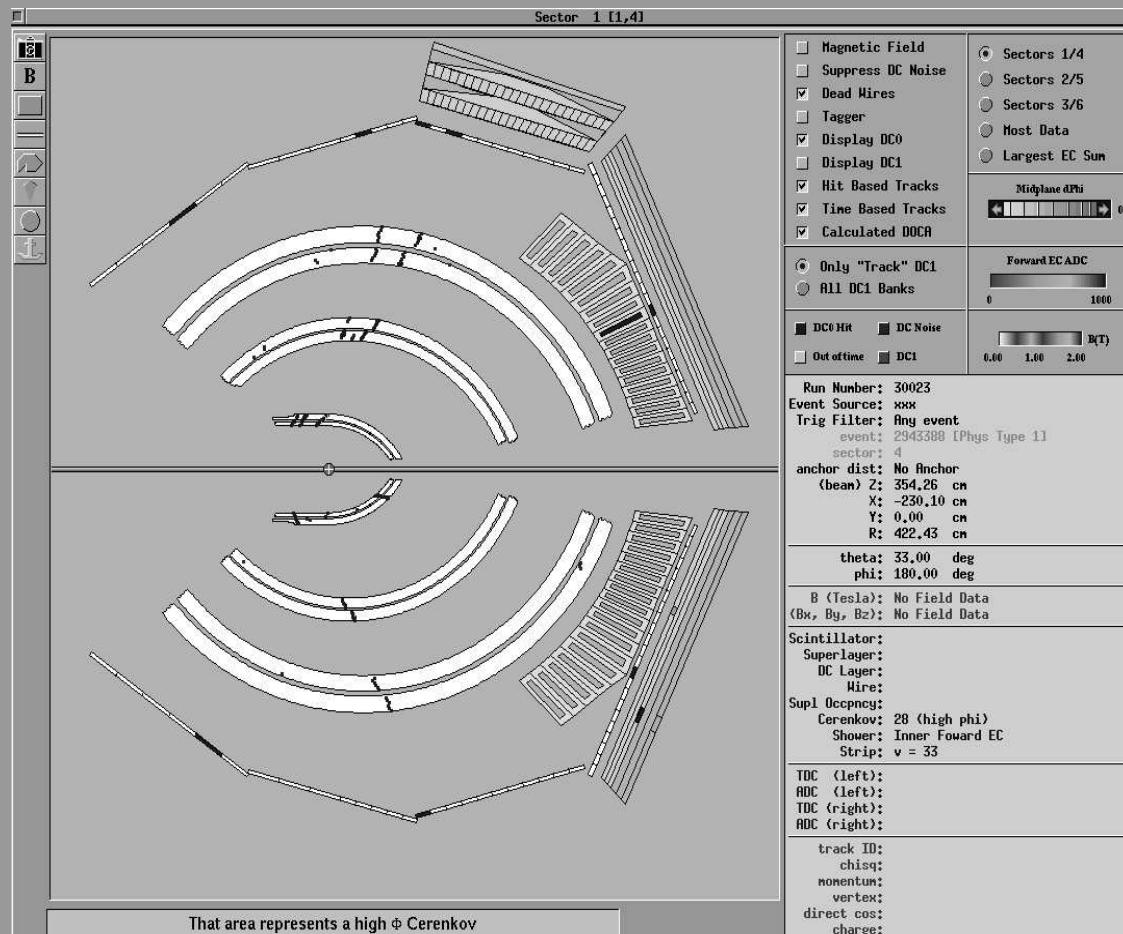
g6c Run: 5.7 GeV Electron

August 17-September 11, 2001

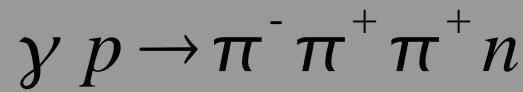
$4.8 < E\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$

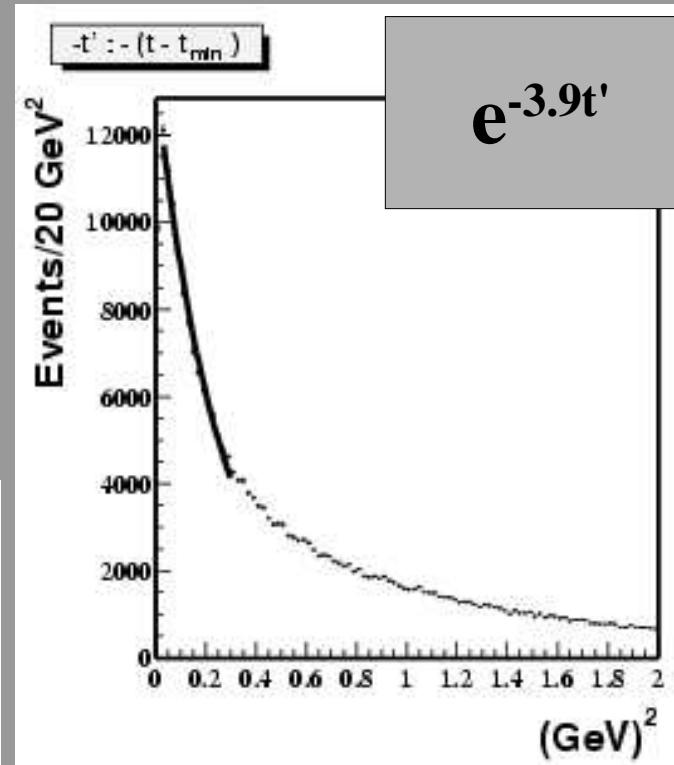
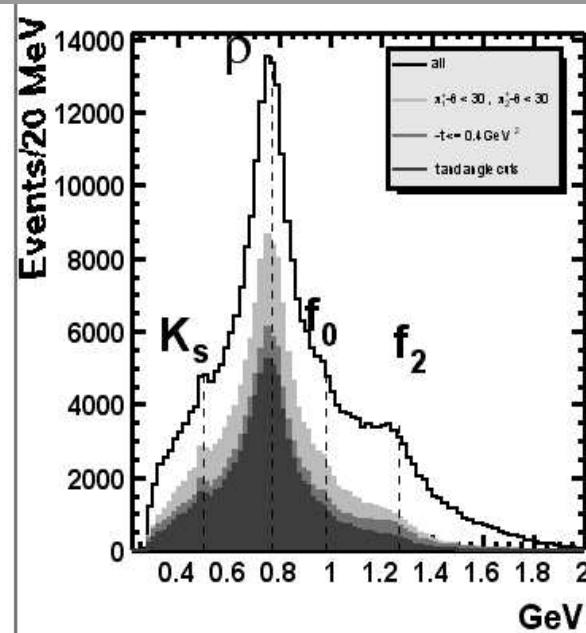
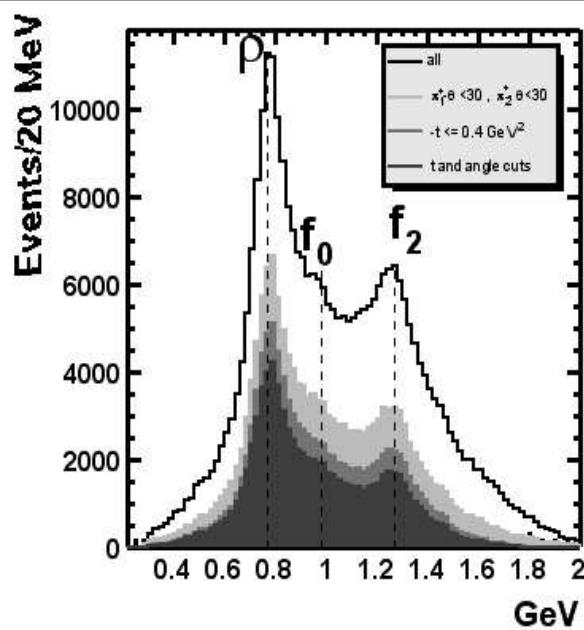
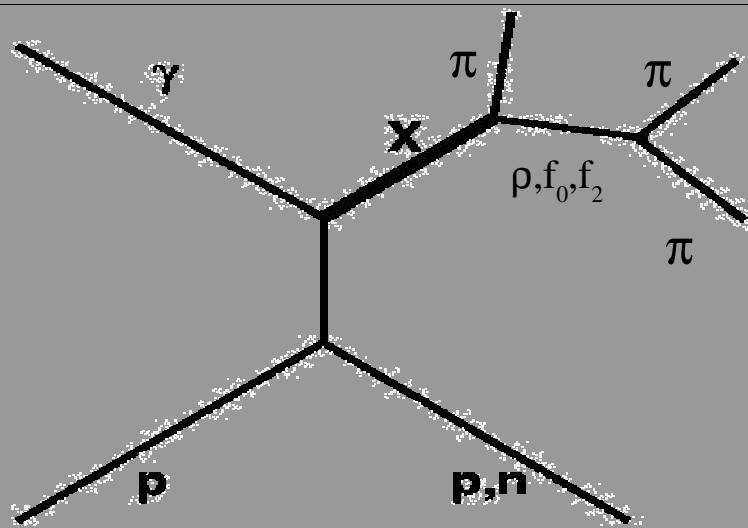
γ Flux: $\sim 5 \times 10^6/\text{sec}$

sensitivity: $\sim 2.7 \text{ events/pb}$

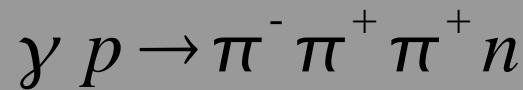


g_{6c}

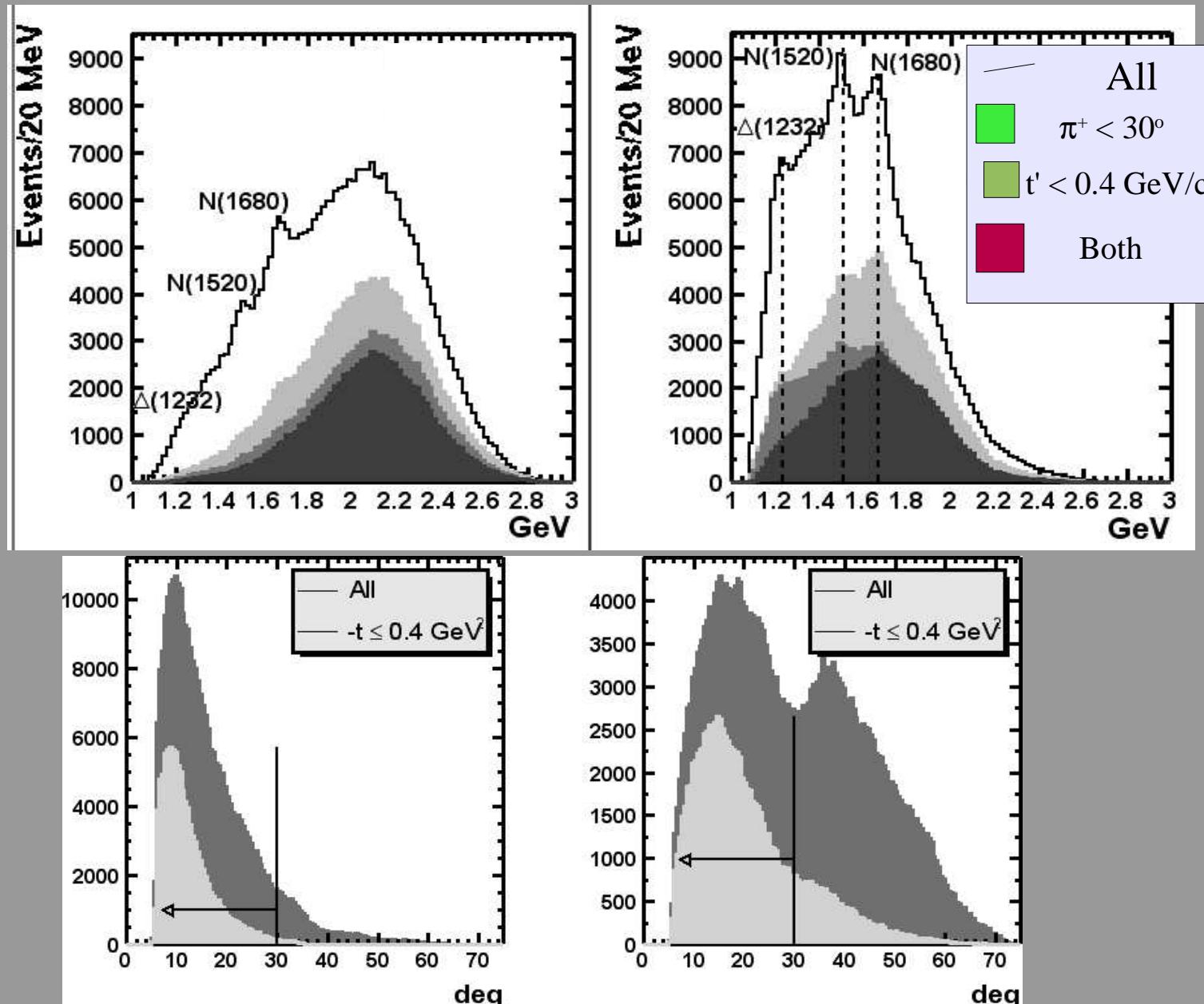


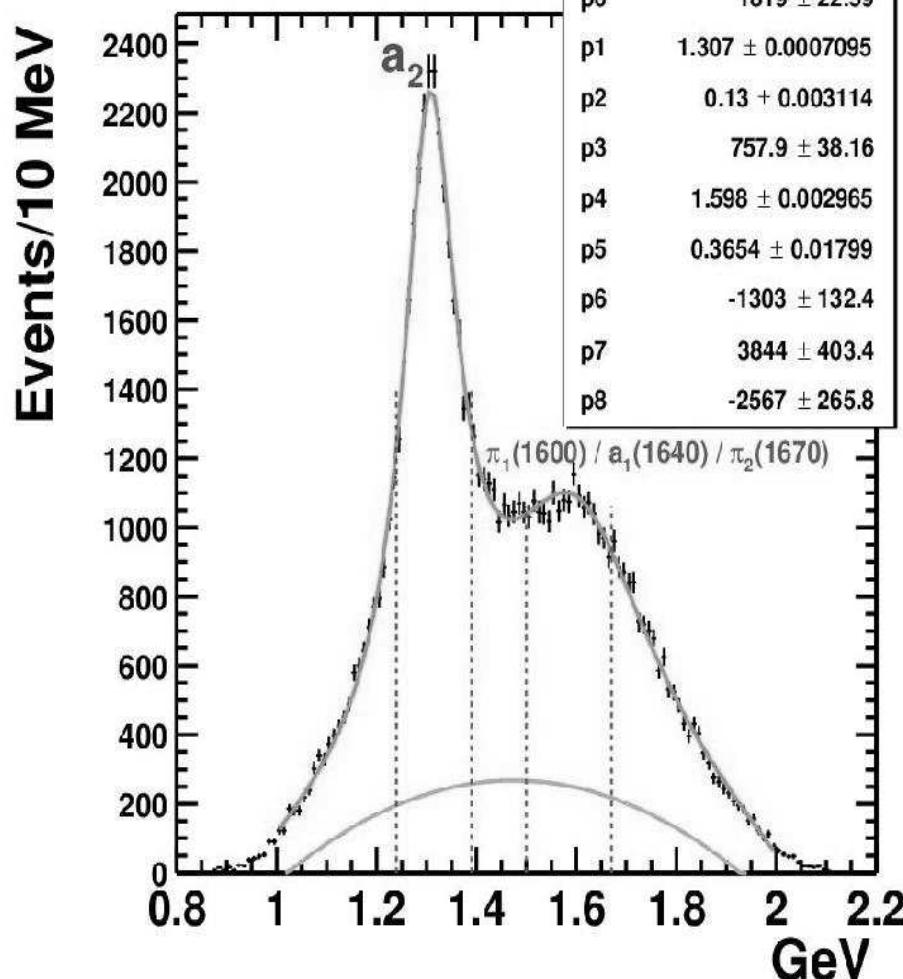
$$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$$


g_{6c}



4.8 < E _{γ} < 5.4 GeV



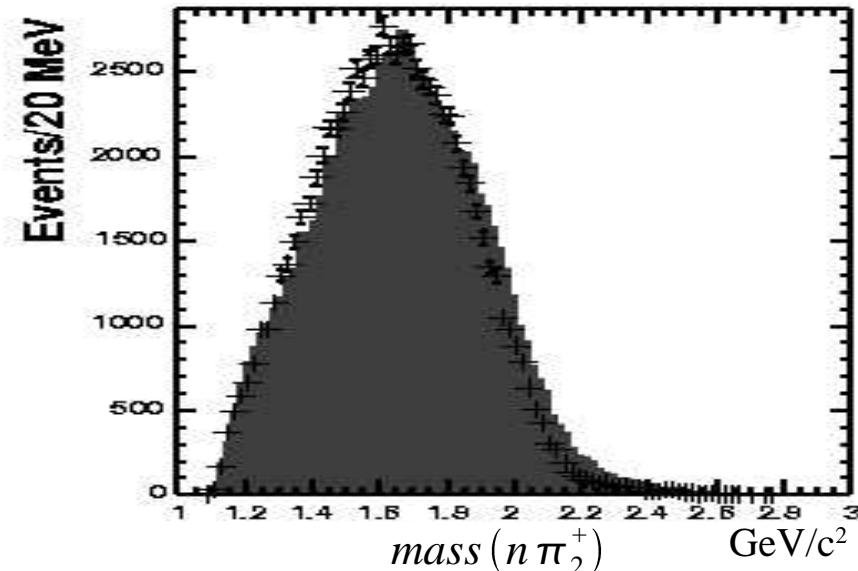
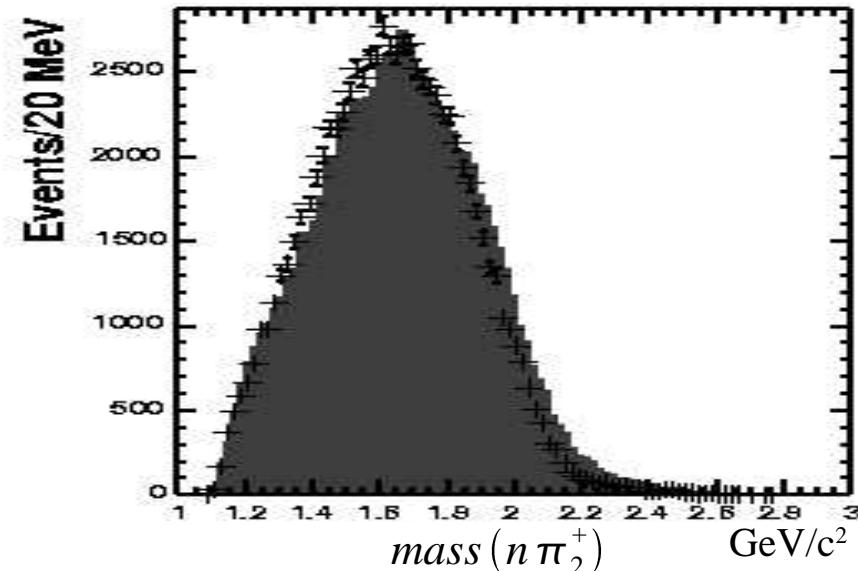
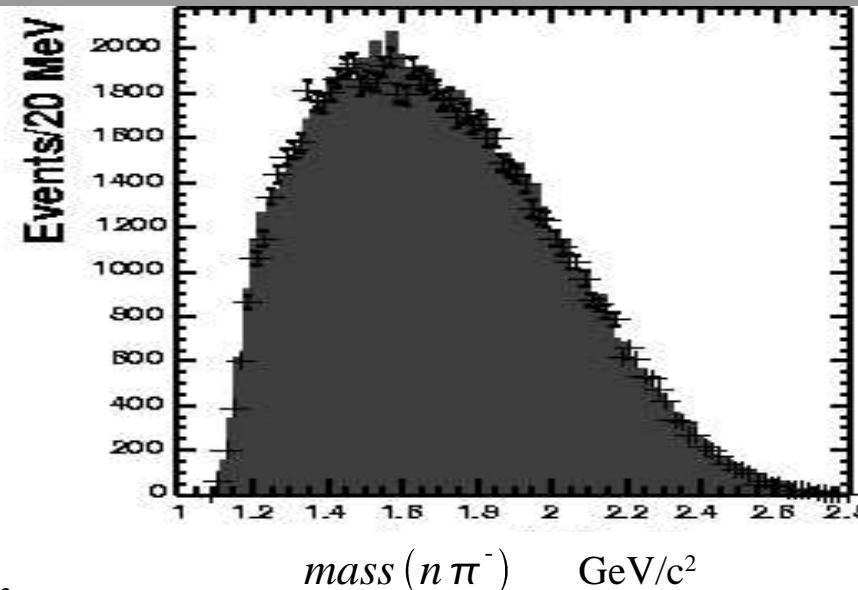
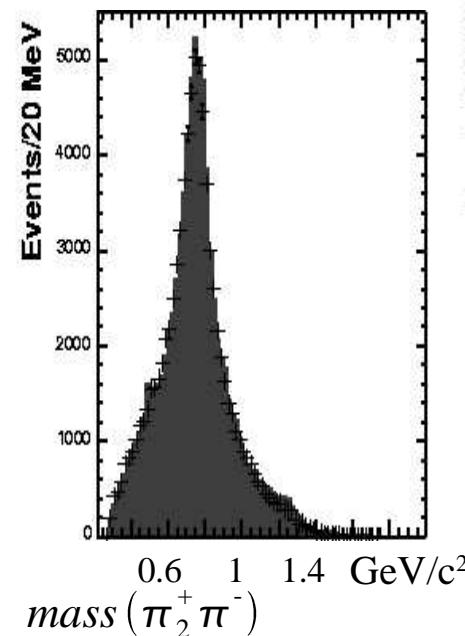
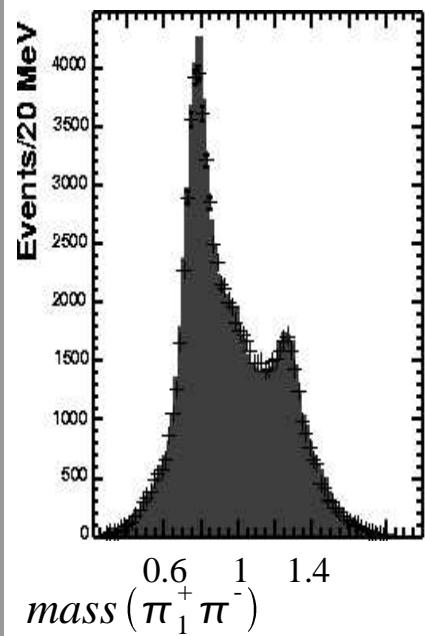
Mass($\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)

Partial Waves:

J^{PC}	m^ϵ	L	Isobar	# Waves
0^{-+}	0^+	0	σ	1
0^{-+}	0^+	0	$f_0(980)$	1
0^{-+}	0^+	1	$\rho(770)$	1
1^{++}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	0,2	$\rho(770)$	6
1^{++}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	1	σ	3
1^{-+}	$0^-, 1^\pm$	1	$\rho(770)$	3
2^{++}	$0^-, 1^\pm, 2^\pm$	2	$\rho(770)$	5
2^{-+}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	1,3	$\rho(770)$	6
2^{-+}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	2	σ	3
2^{-+}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	0,2	$f_2(1270)$	6
Background				

Total of 36 waves (complex amplitudes) \Rightarrow 72 parameters

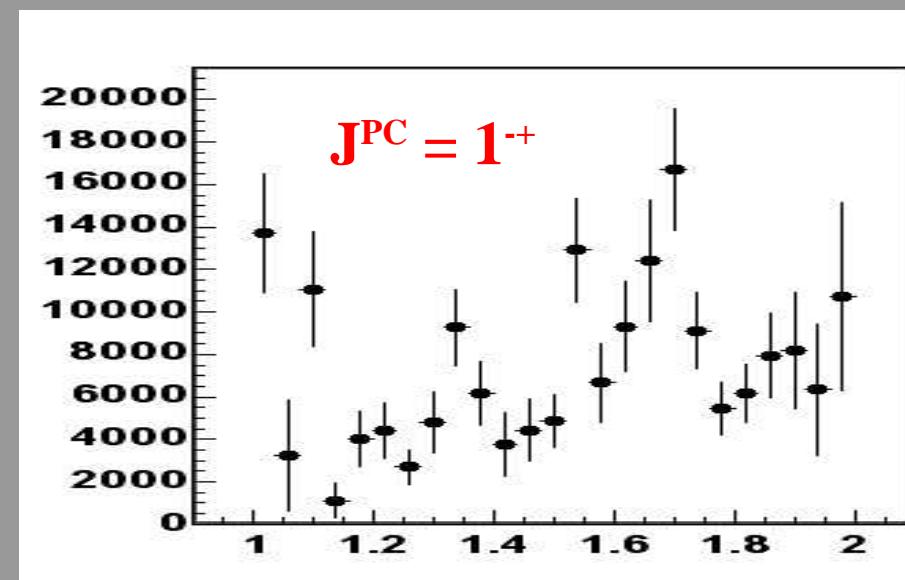
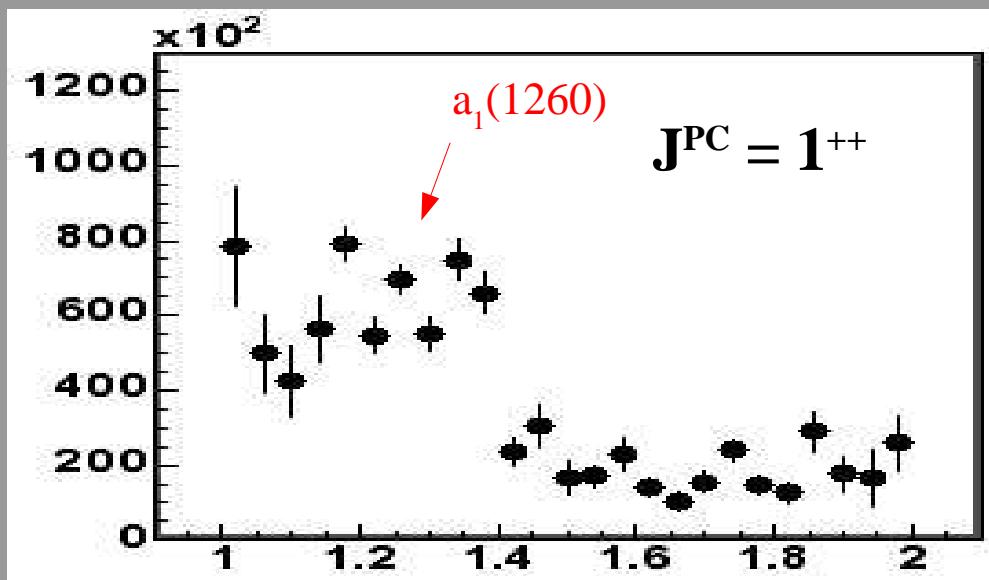
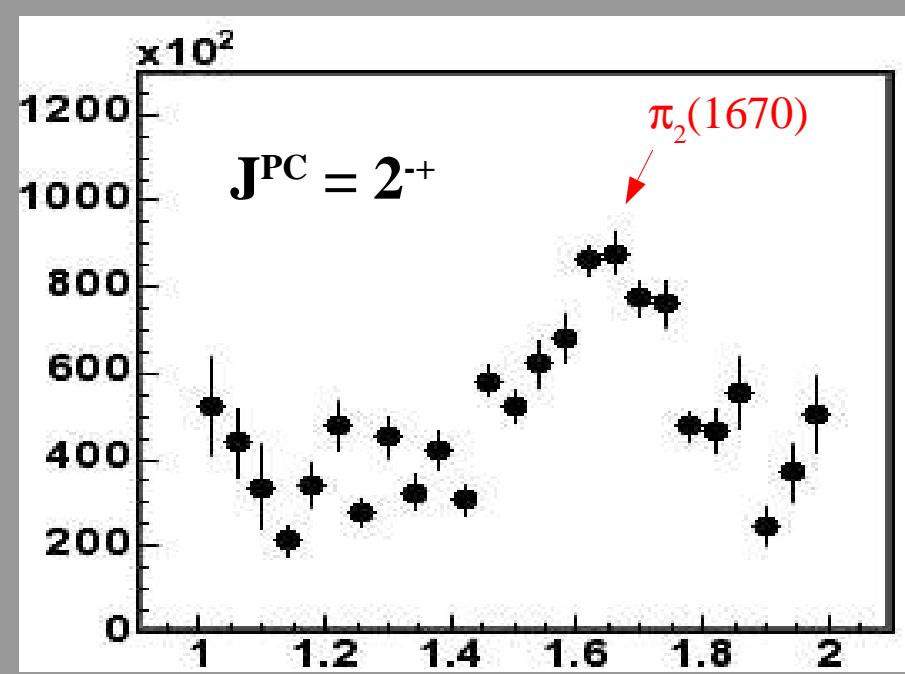
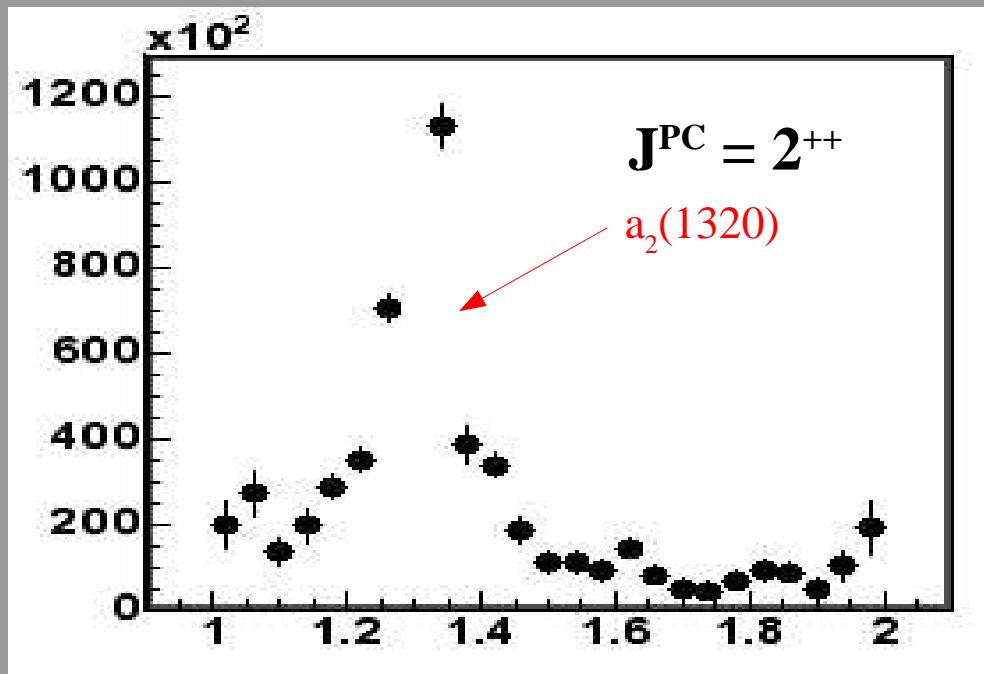
Partial Wave Fit Quality



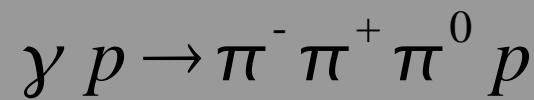
Partial Wave Analysis

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ n$$

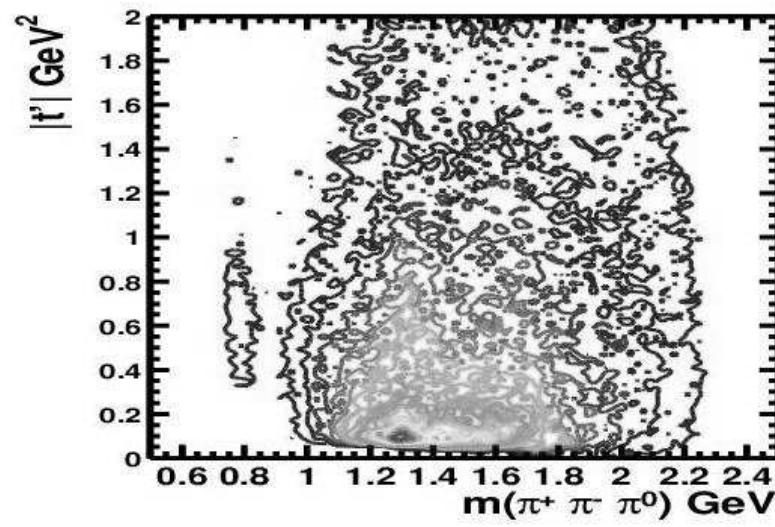
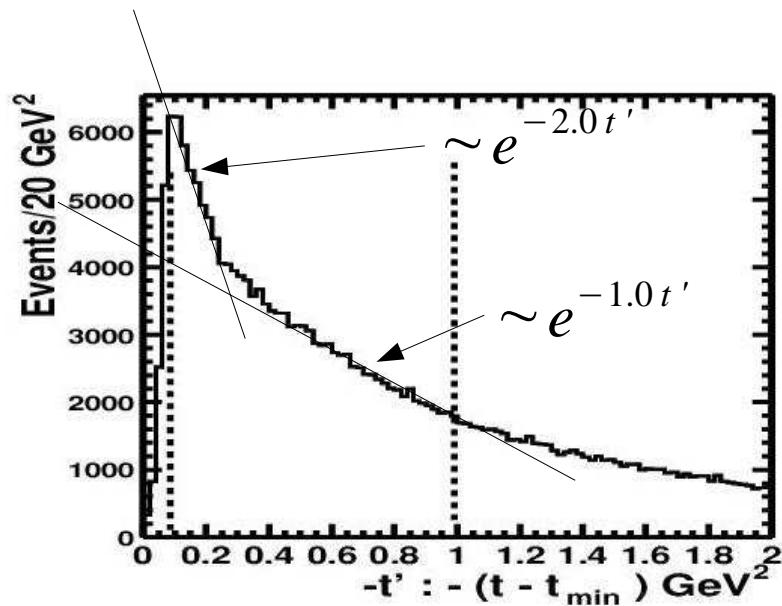
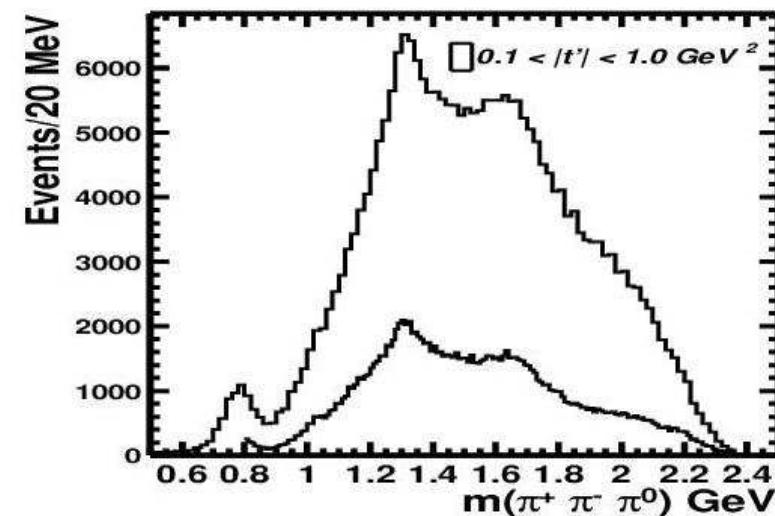
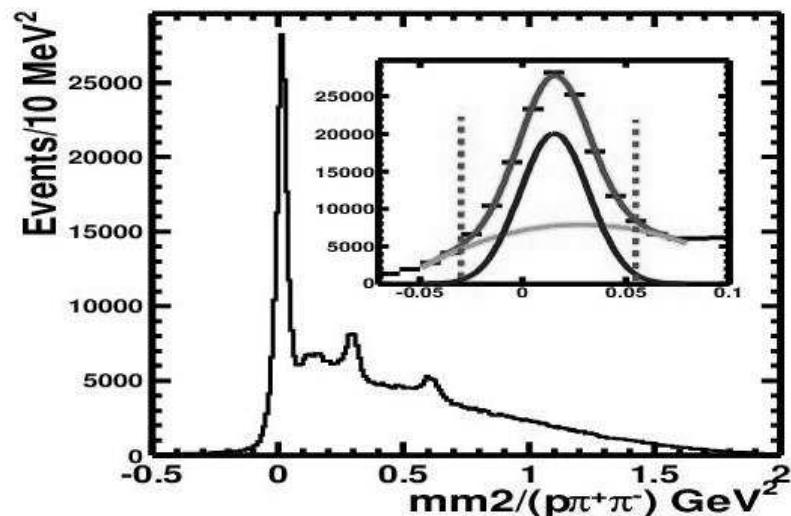
Preliminary



g_{6c}



$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$



g_{6c} $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 p$ $4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$

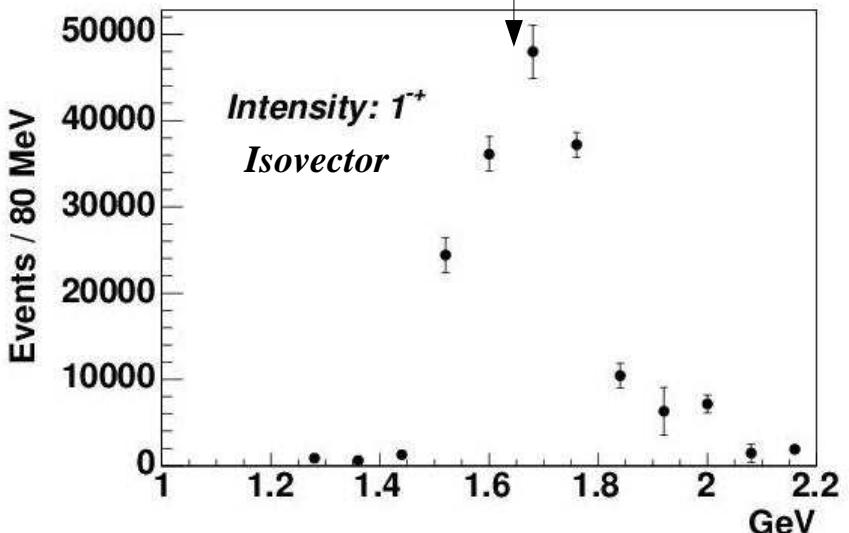
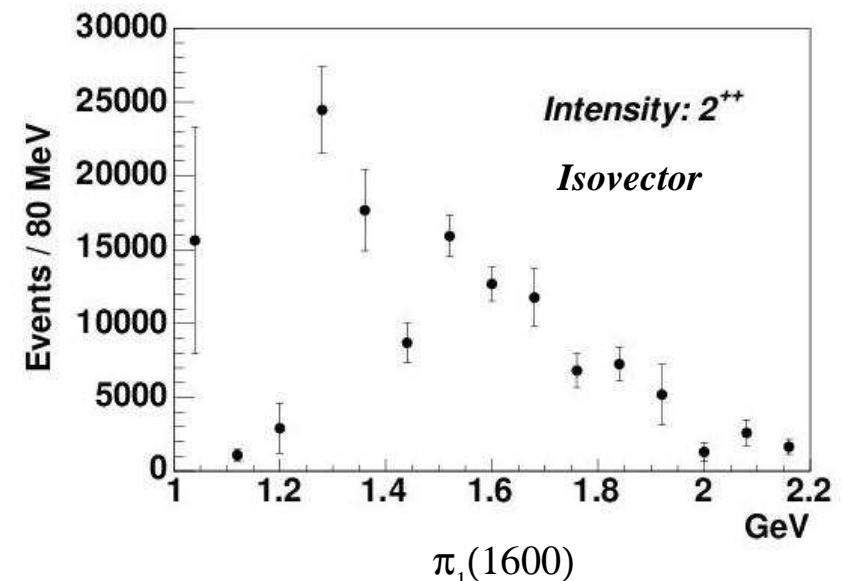
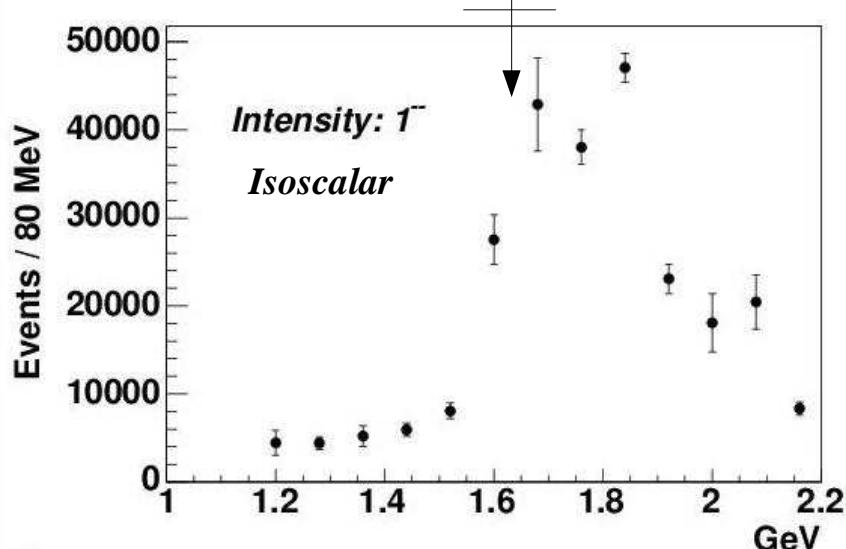
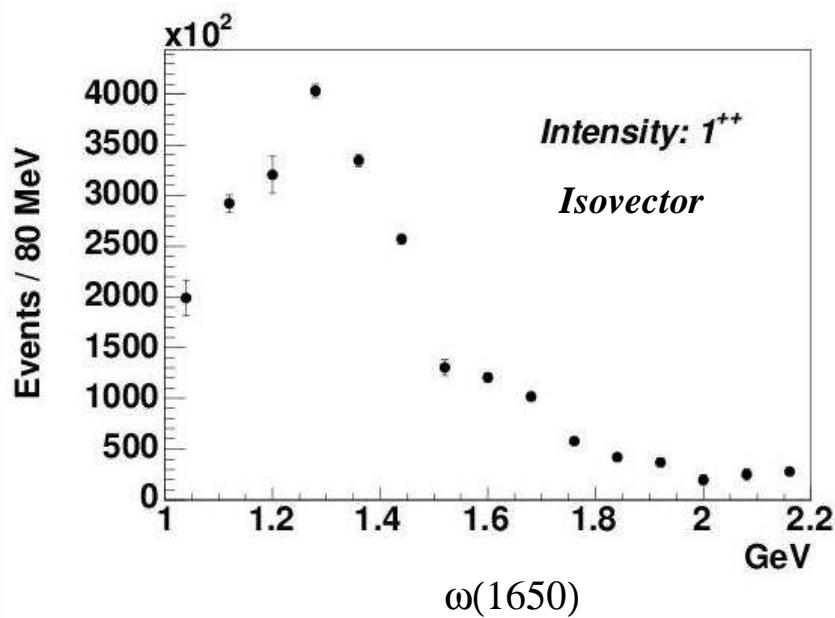
$J^P C$	M^ϵ	L	Isobars
1^{++}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	$0, 2$	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
1^{--}	$0^-, 1^\pm$	1	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
1^{-+}	$0^-, 1^+$	1	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
2^{++}	$0^-, 1^+$	2	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
2^{-+}	$0^+, 1^\pm$	0	$[f_2(1270)]\pi$
	0^+	2	$[f_2(1270)]\pi$
	$0^+, 1^\pm$	$1, 3$	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
2^{+-}	0^-	2	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
3^{--}	$0^-, 1^+$	3	$[\rho(770)]\pi$
3^{++}	$0^-, 1^\pm$	1	$[f_2(1270)]\pi$
4^{++}	$0^-, 1^-$	3	$[f_2(1270)]\pi$
Background			21 waves

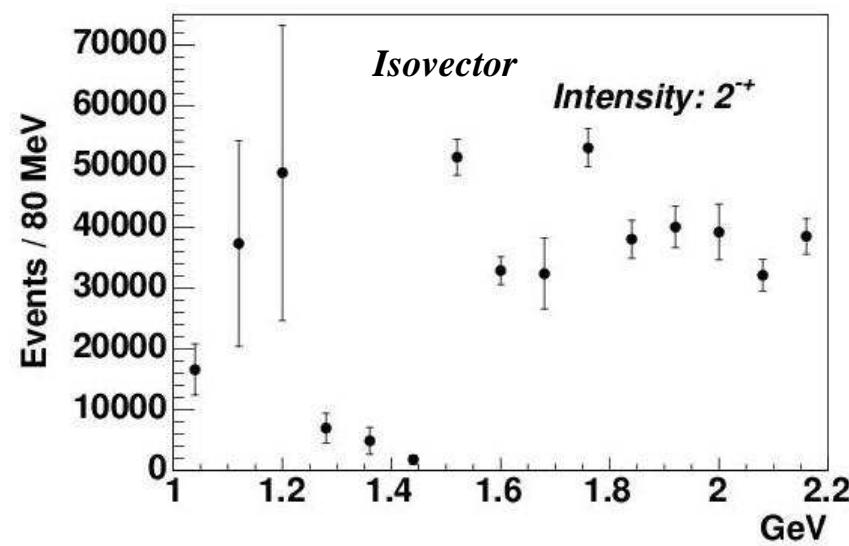
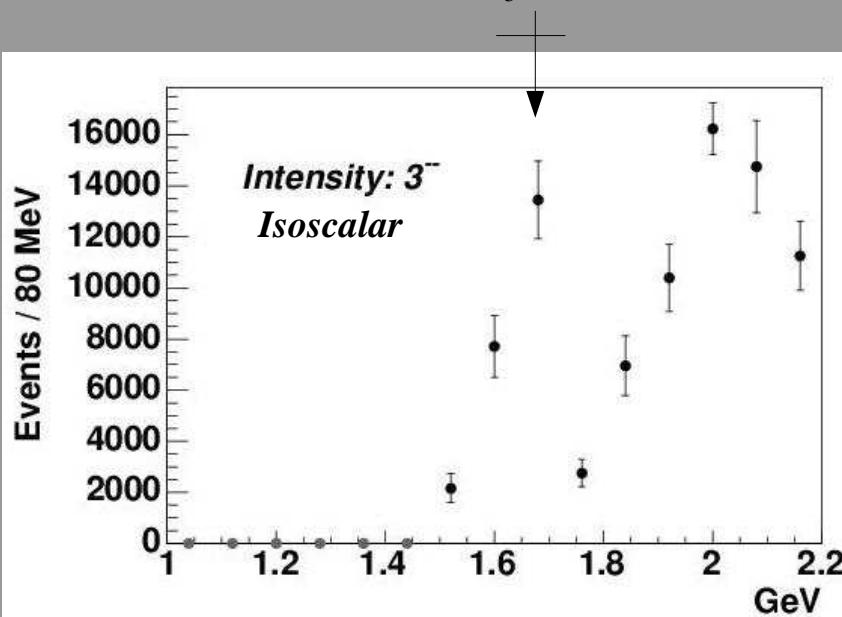
g_{6c}

$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 p$

$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$

Preliminary



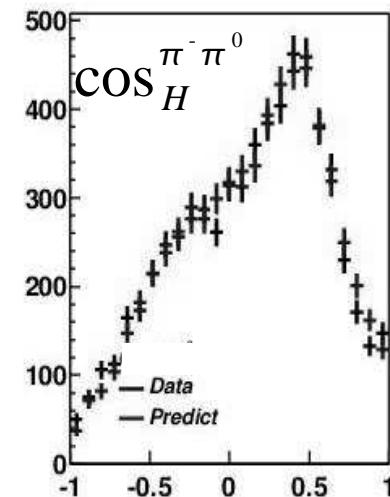
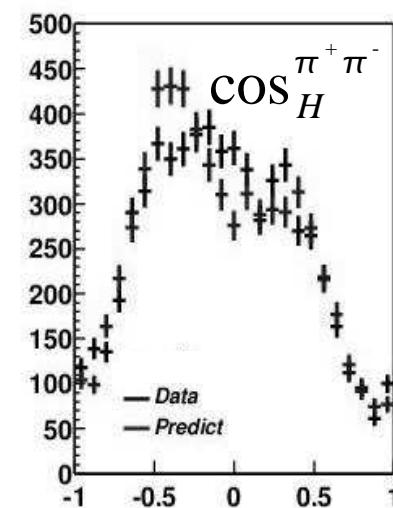
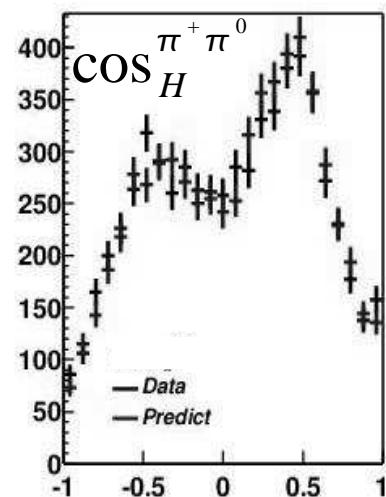
$\omega_3(1670)$ 

g_{6c}

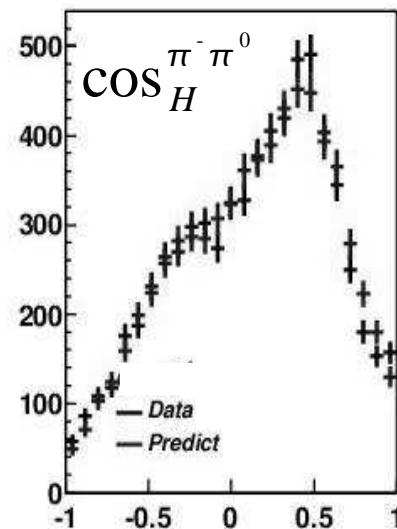
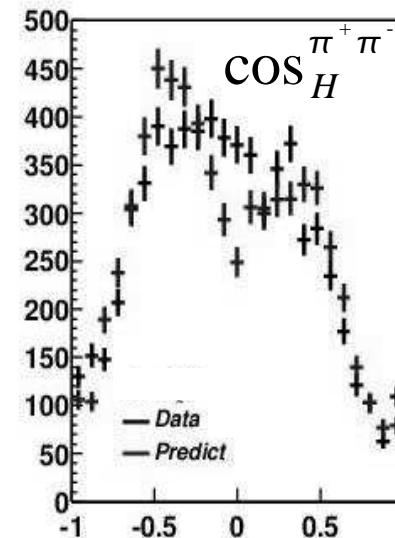
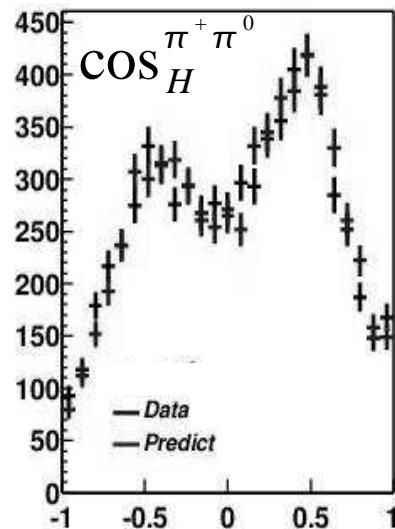
$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 p$

$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$

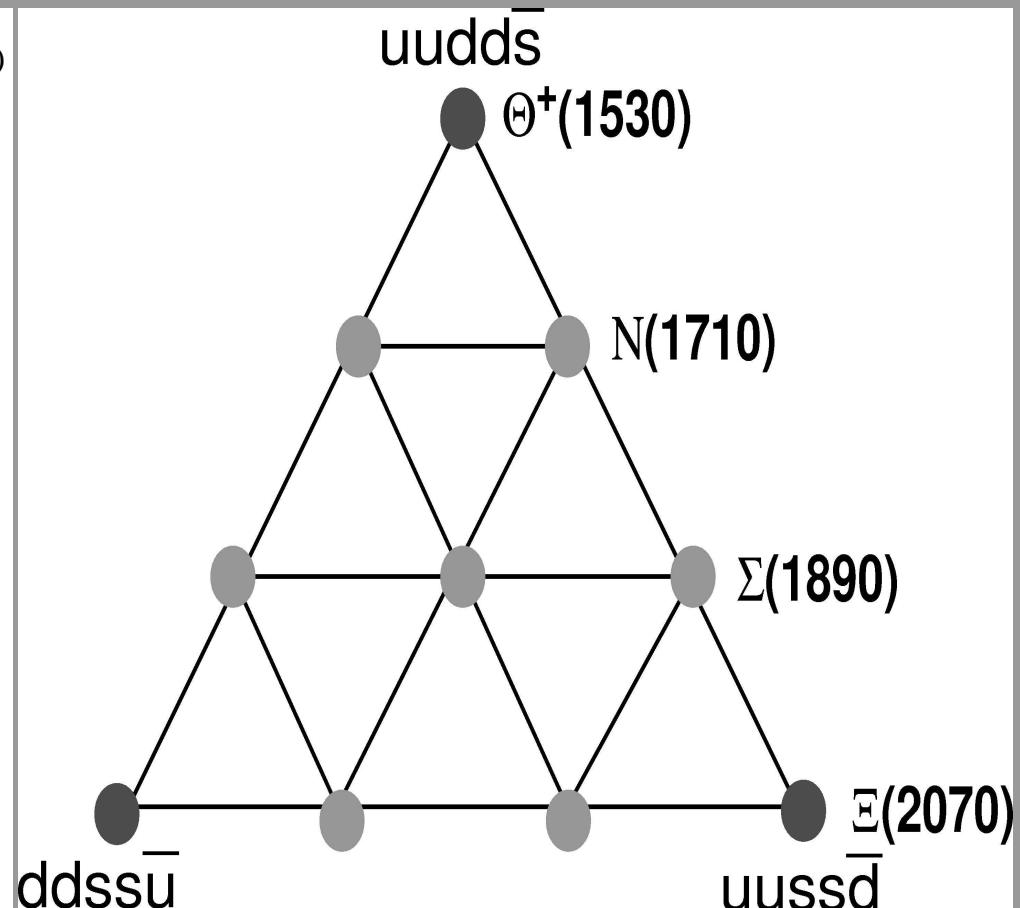
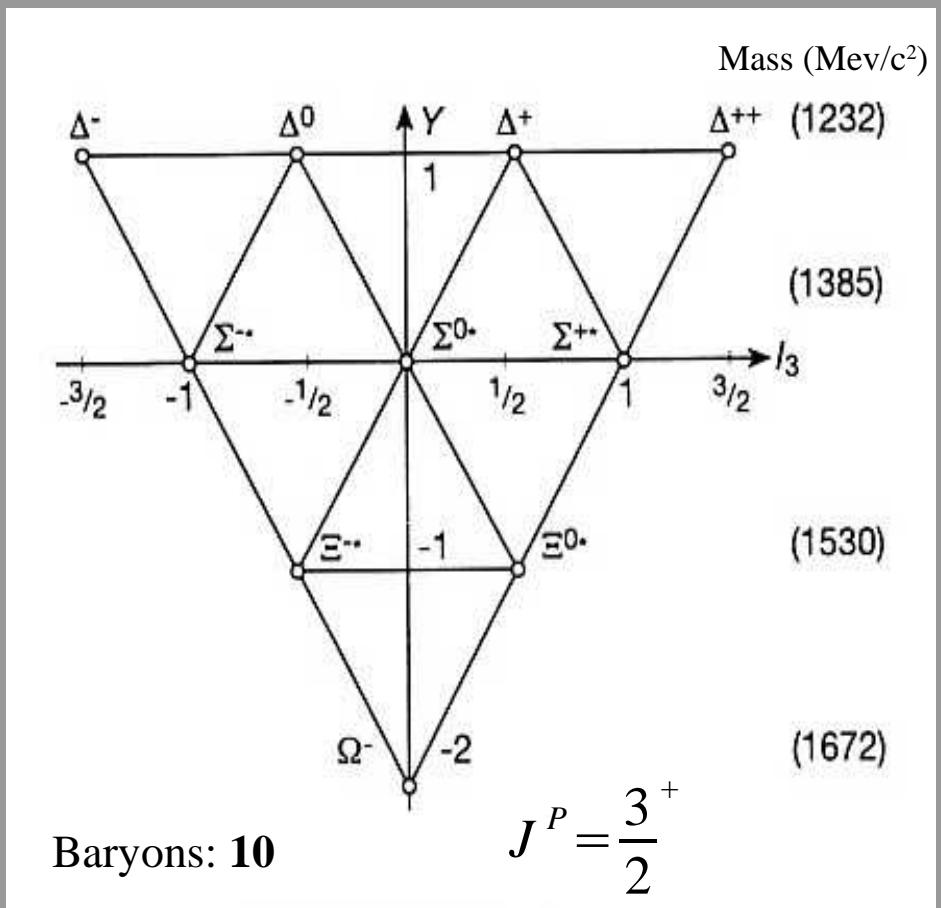
Including $J^{PC}=1^{++}$



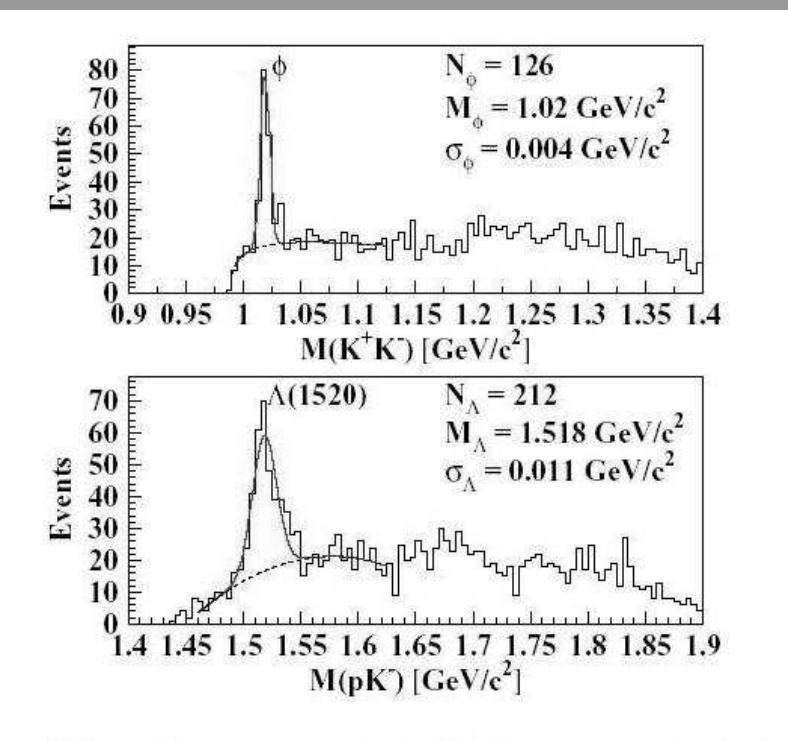
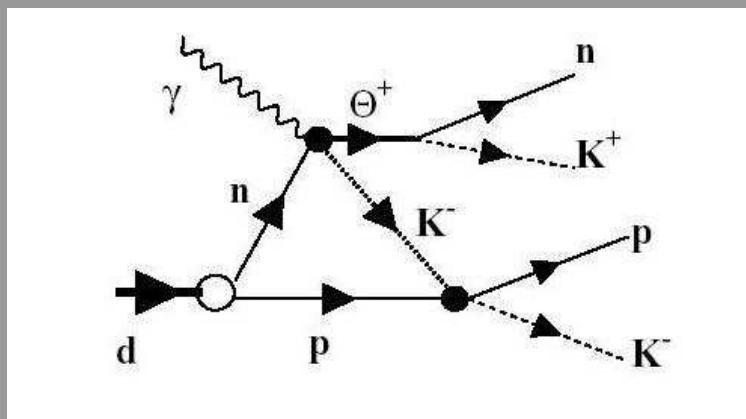
Excluding $J^{PC}=1^{++}$



Baryon decuplet



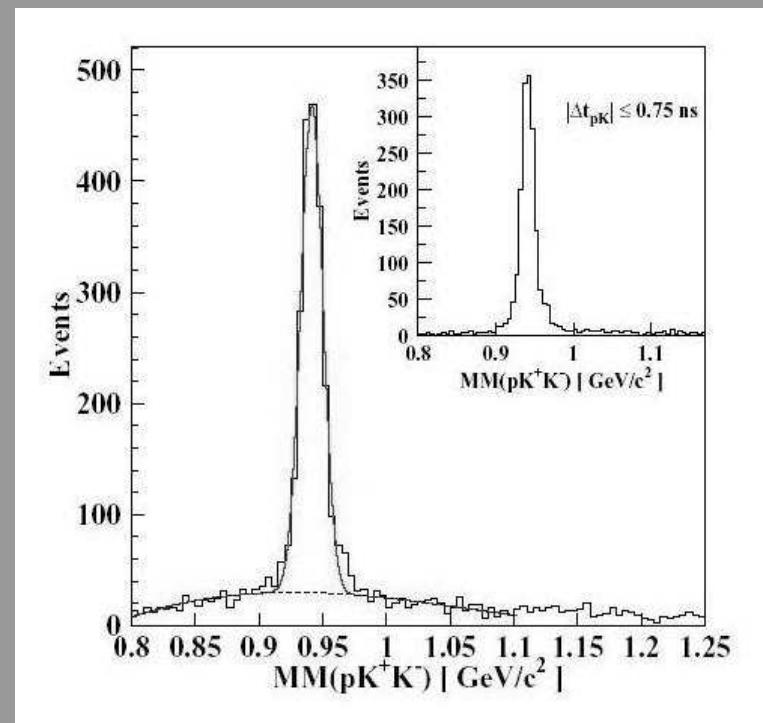
g_{6c}



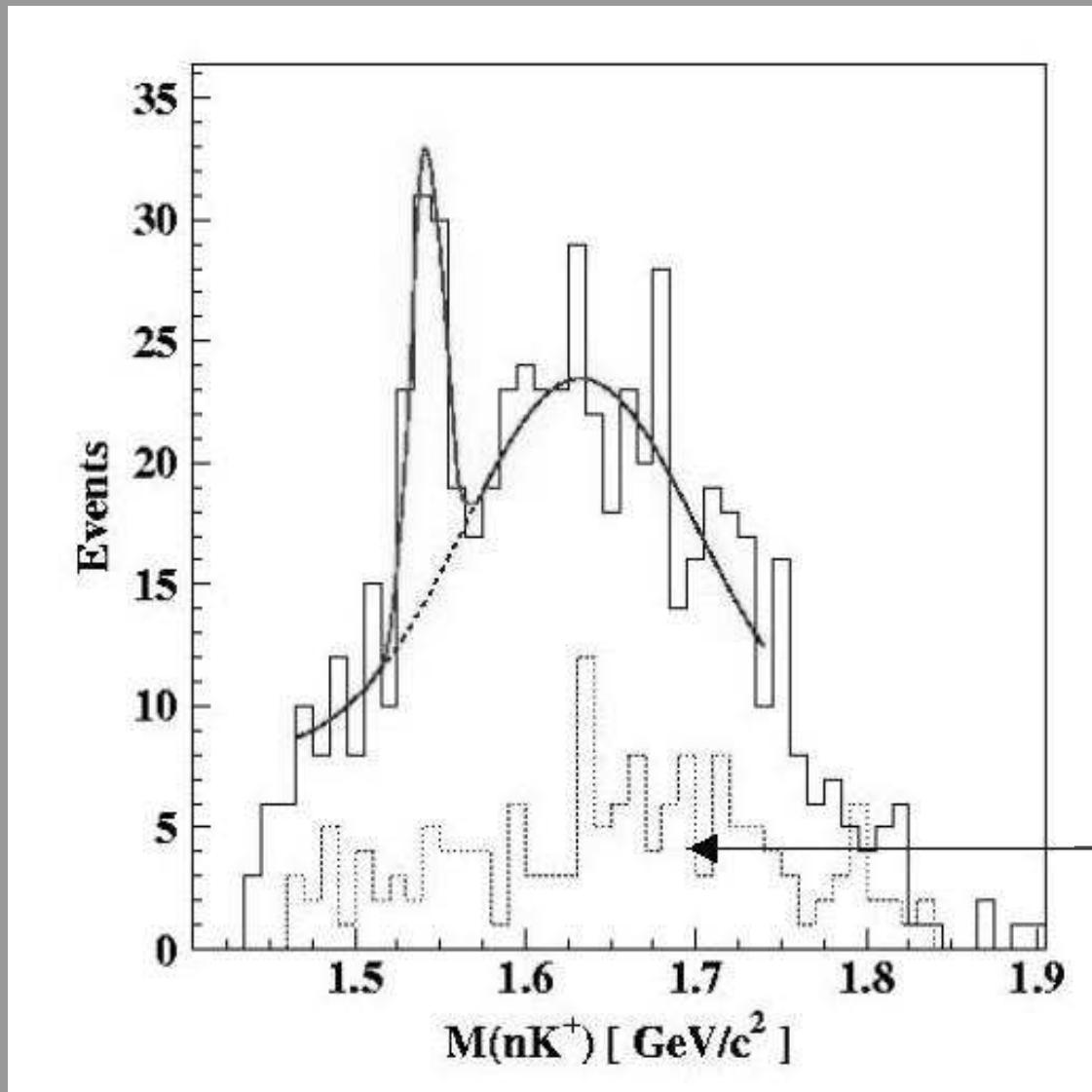
2 Data Runs:

$1.51 < E_\gamma < 2.35 \text{ GeV}$
 0.7 events/pbarn

$1.51 < E_\gamma < 2.96 \text{ GeV}$
 0.3 events/pbarn



g_{6c}



~ 42 events

$$M = 1542 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \pm 5$$

$$\Gamma \sim 21 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

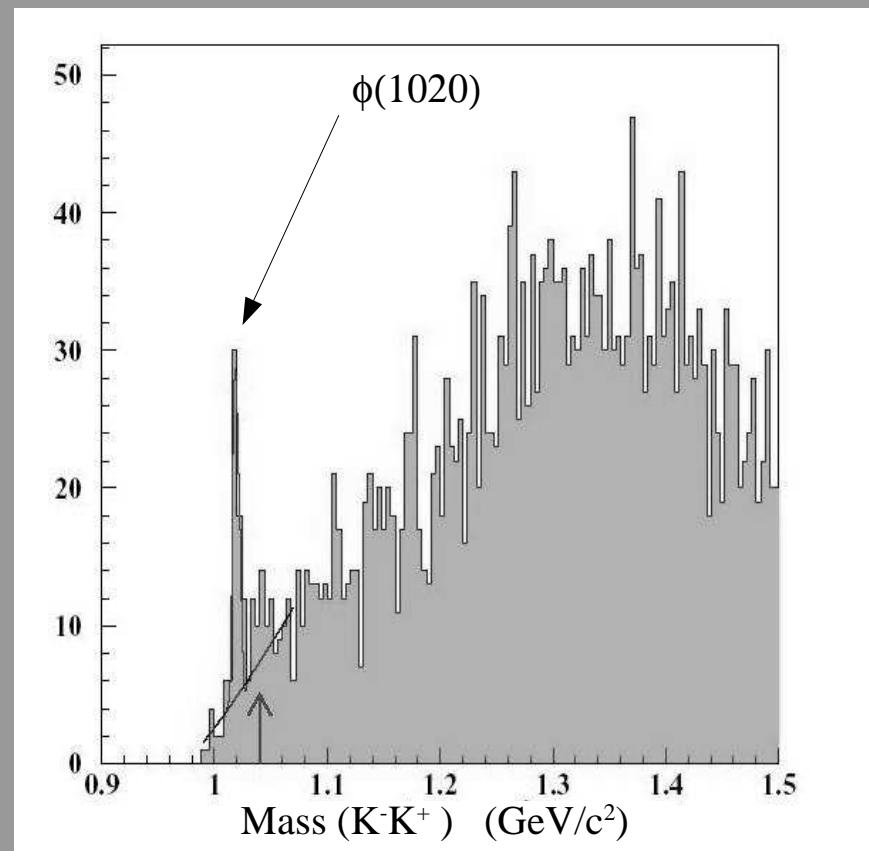
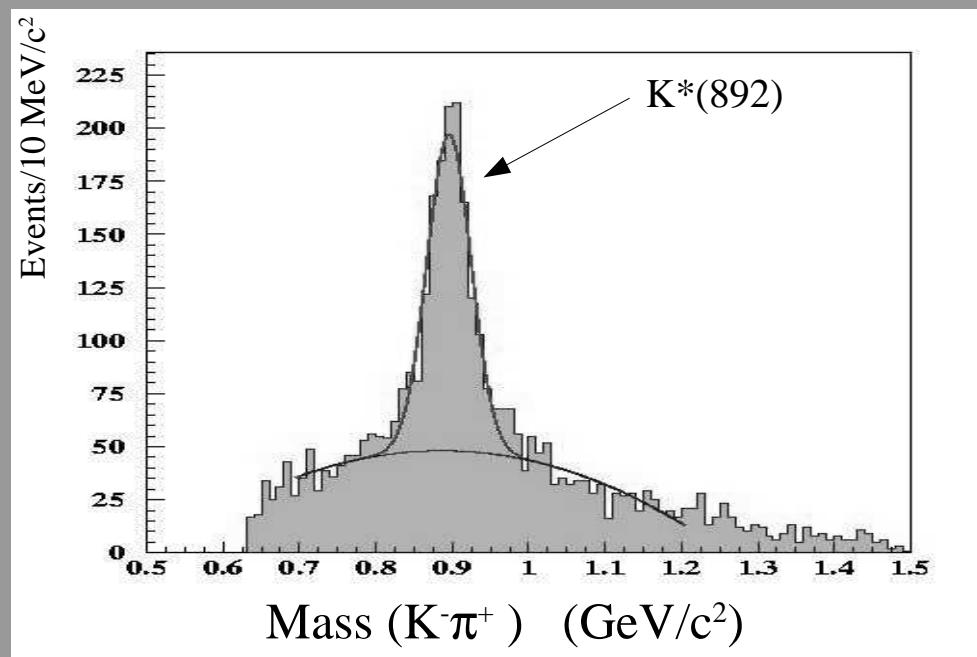
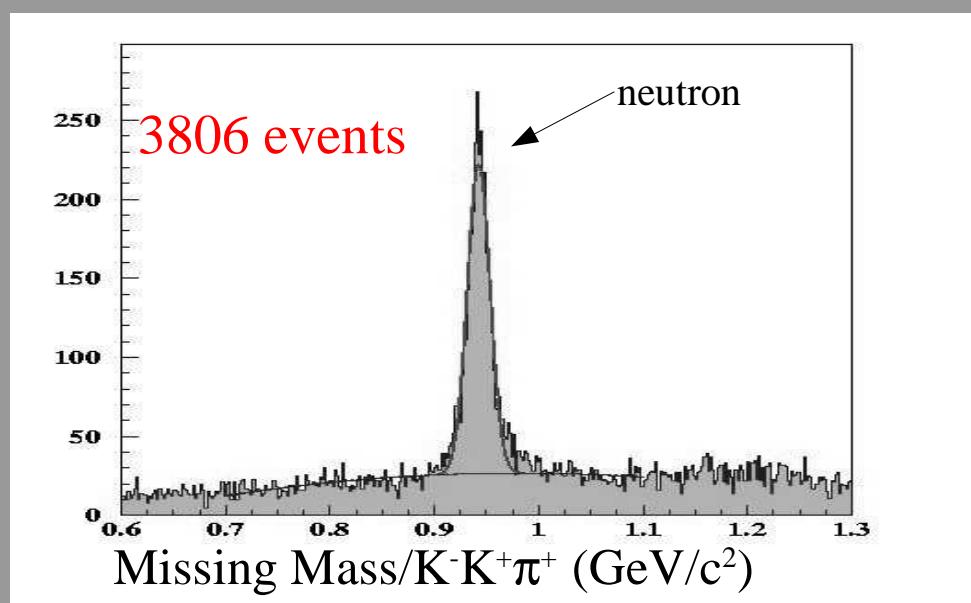
$\sim 5.3 \sigma$

$\Lambda(1520)$ events

g_{6a-b}

$\gamma p \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+ n$

$3.0 < E_\gamma < 5.25 \text{ GeV}$



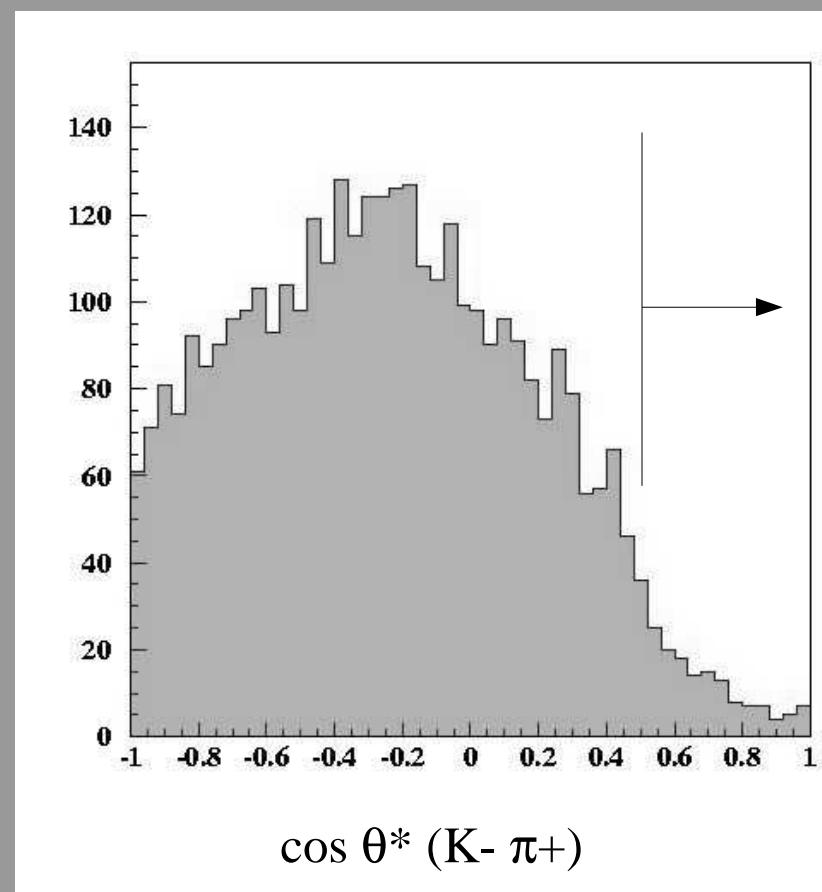
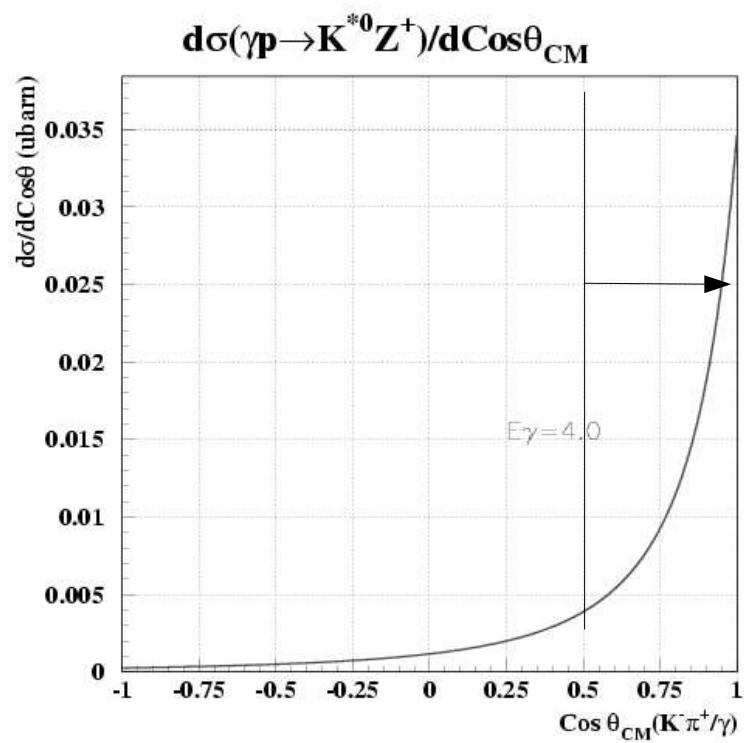
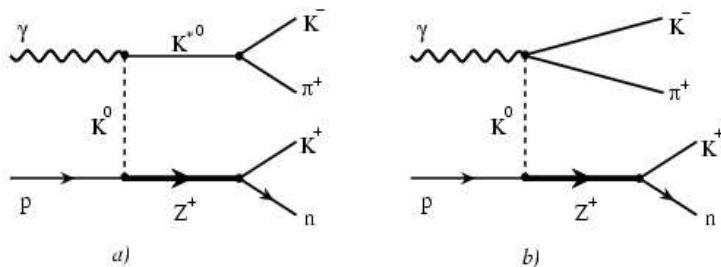
2 Data Runs

2 events/pbarn

g_{6a-b}

$\gamma p \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+ n$

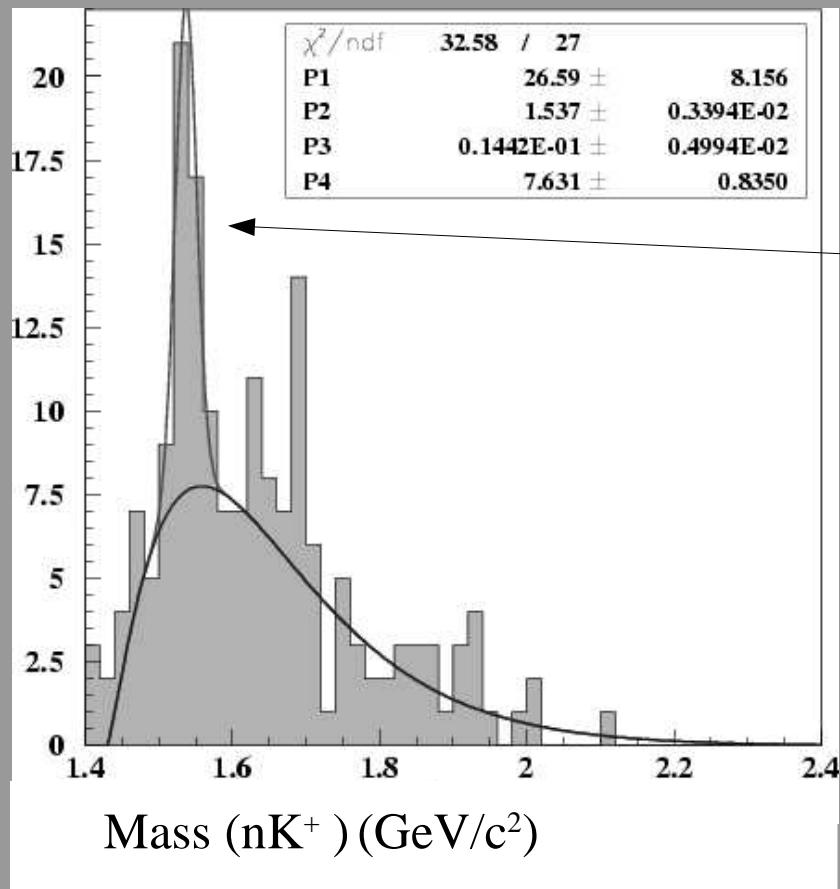
$3.0 < E_\gamma < 5.25 \text{ GeV}$



g_{6a-b}



$$3.0 < E_\gamma < 5.25 \text{ GeV}$$



~ 26.6 events

background: 30.4 events

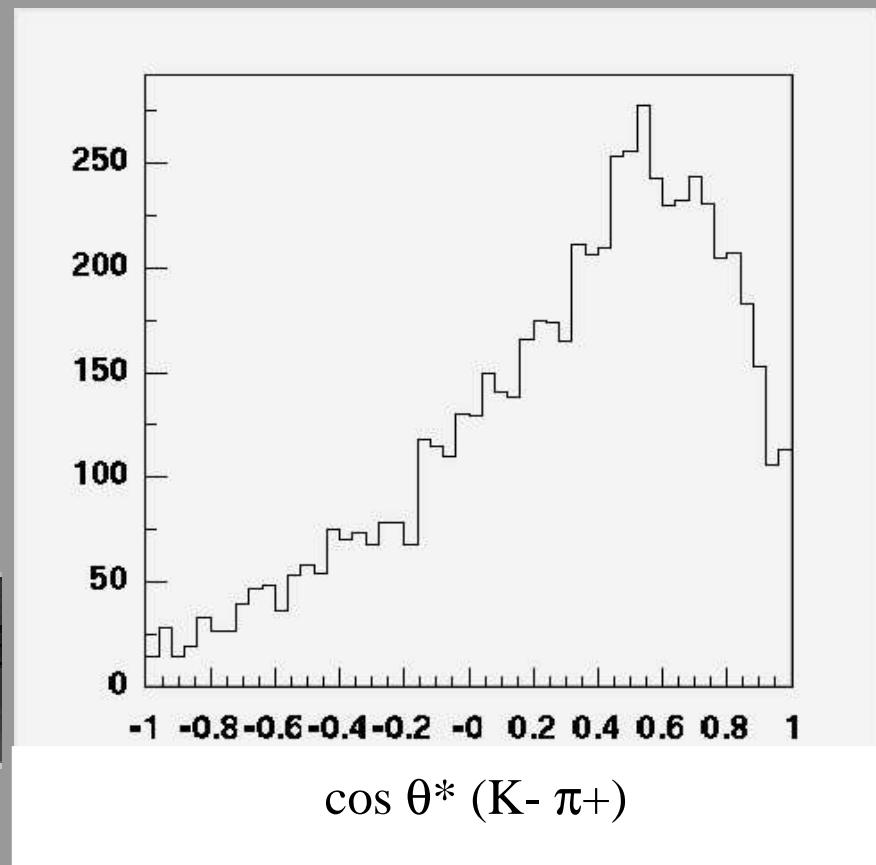
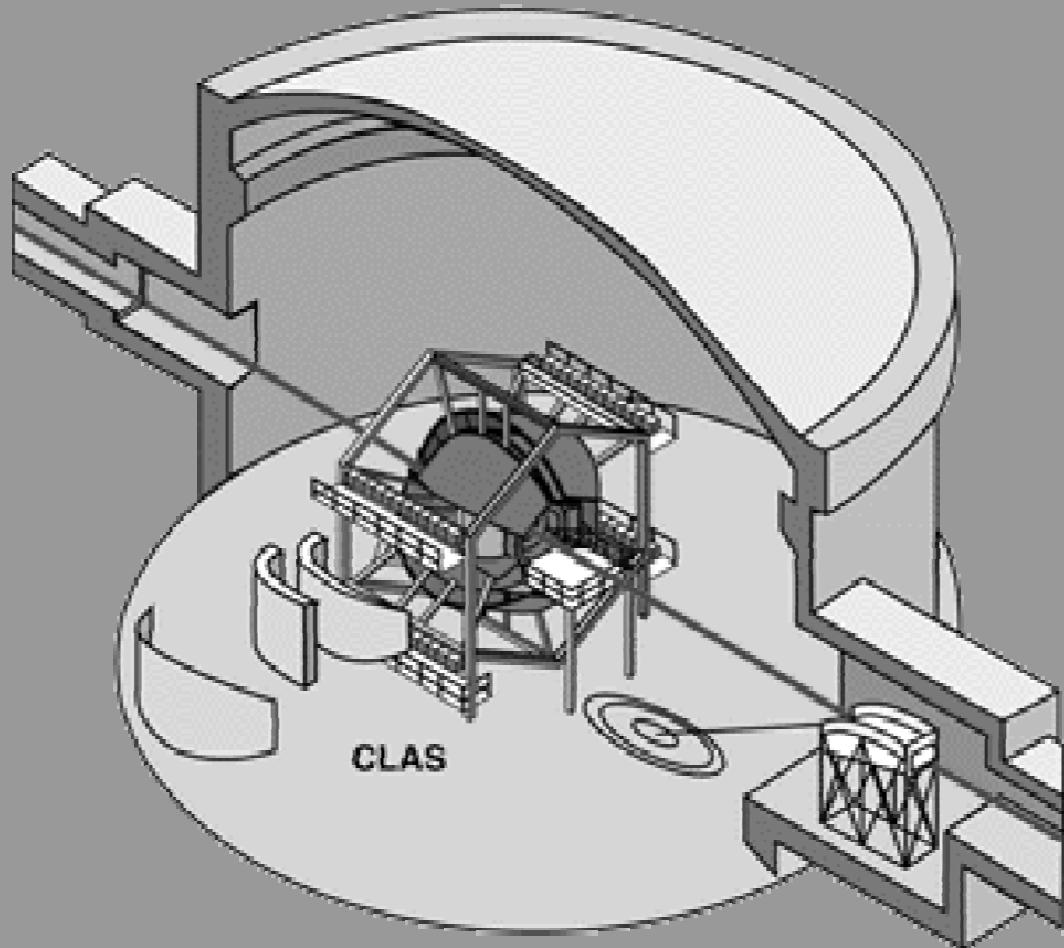
$$\Gamma \sim 33 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$\sim 4.8 \sigma$

g_{6c}



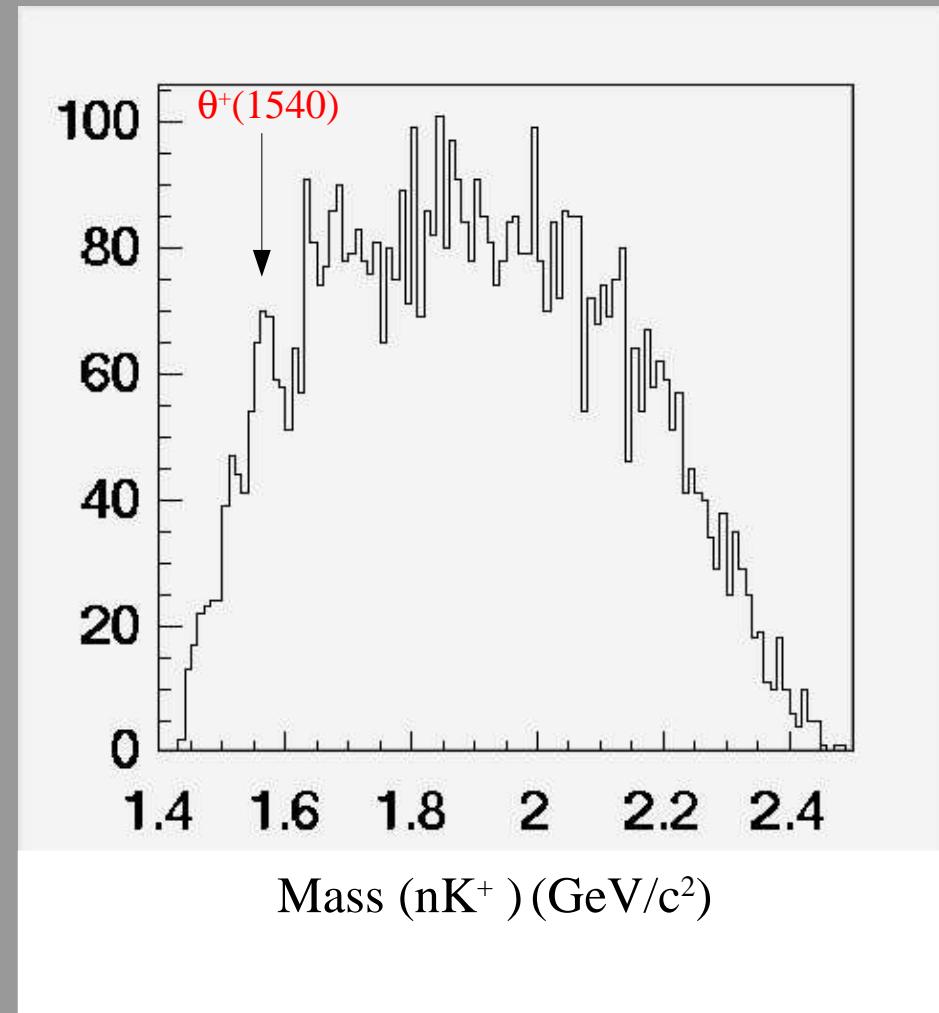
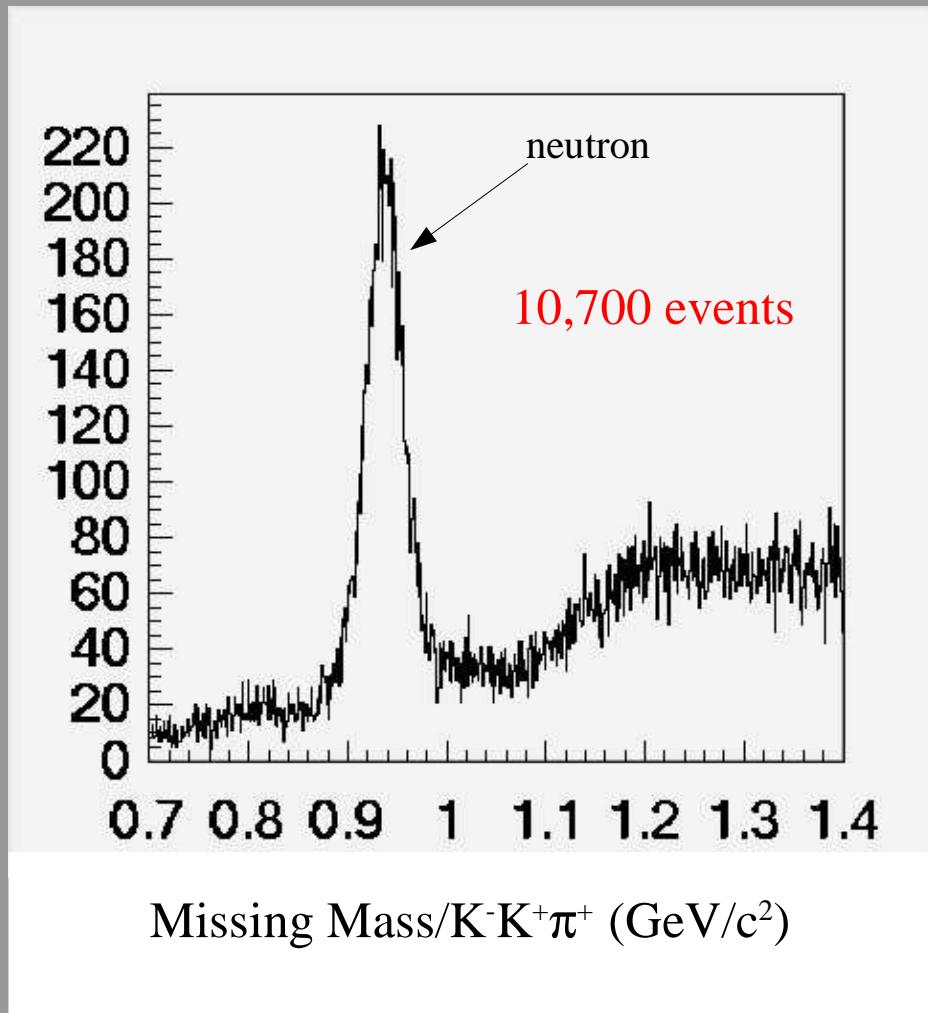
$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$



g_{6c}



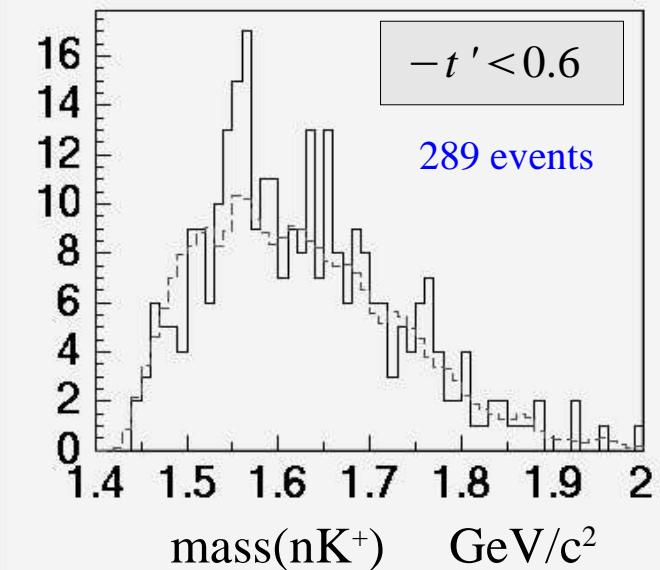
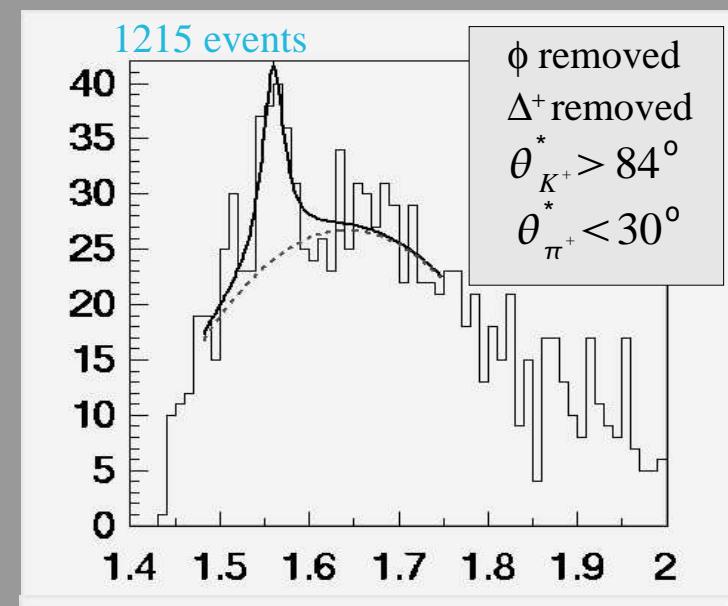
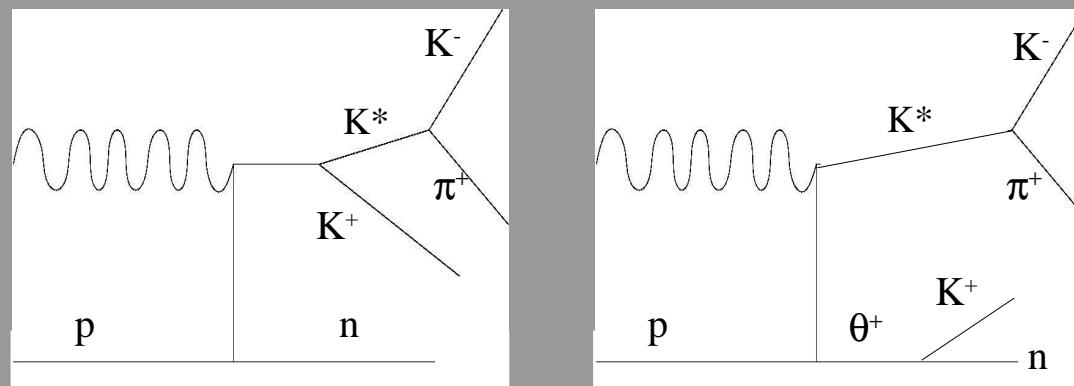
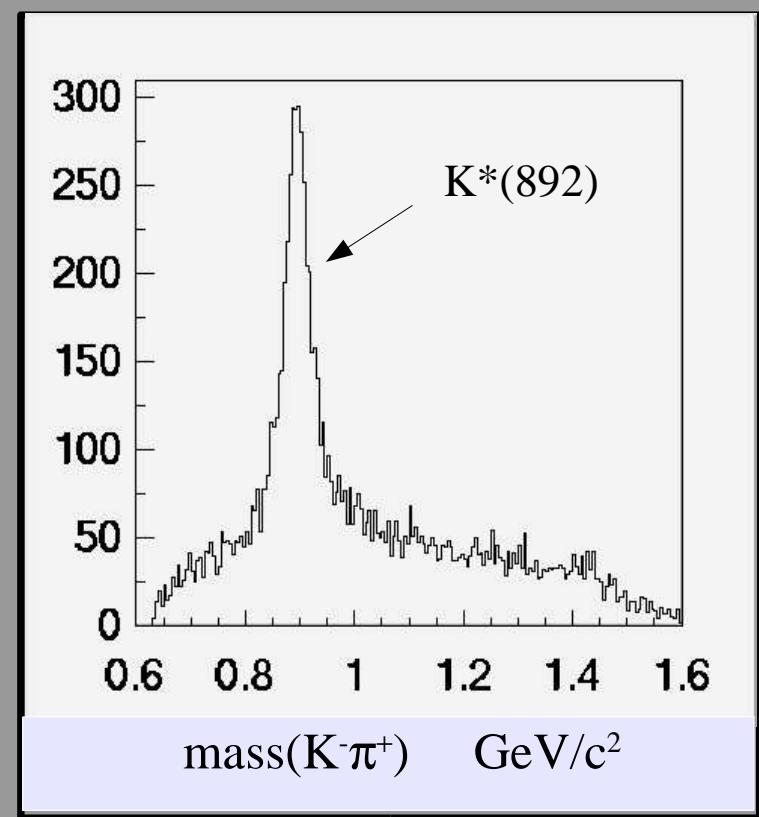
$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$



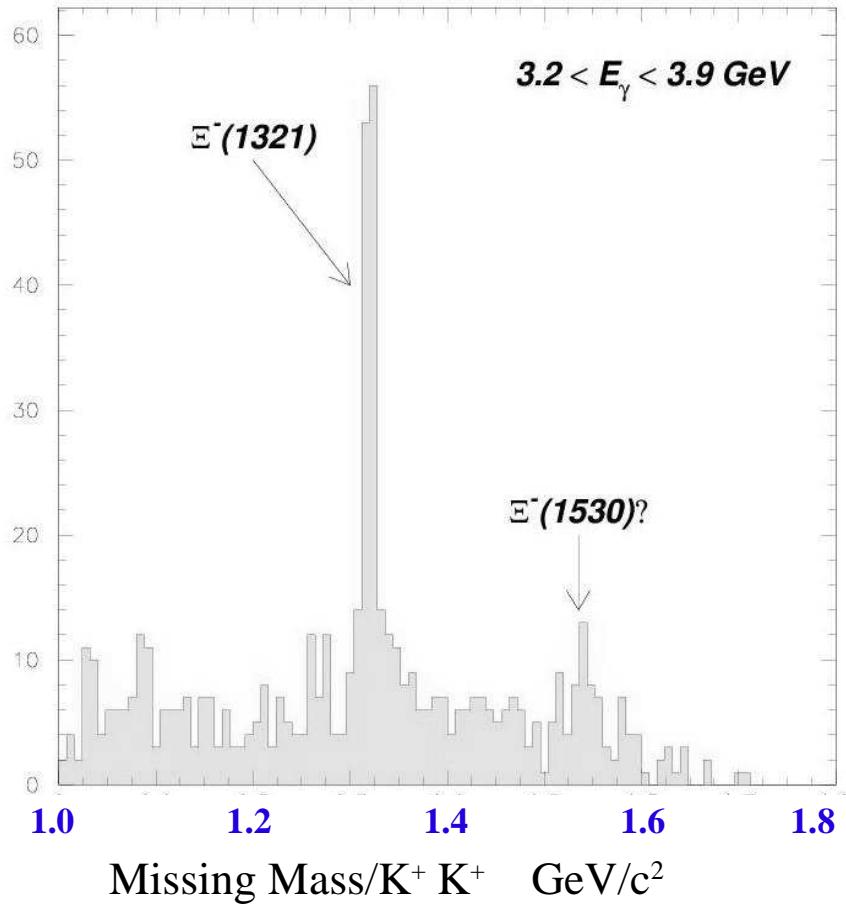
g_{6c}

$$\gamma p \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+ n$$

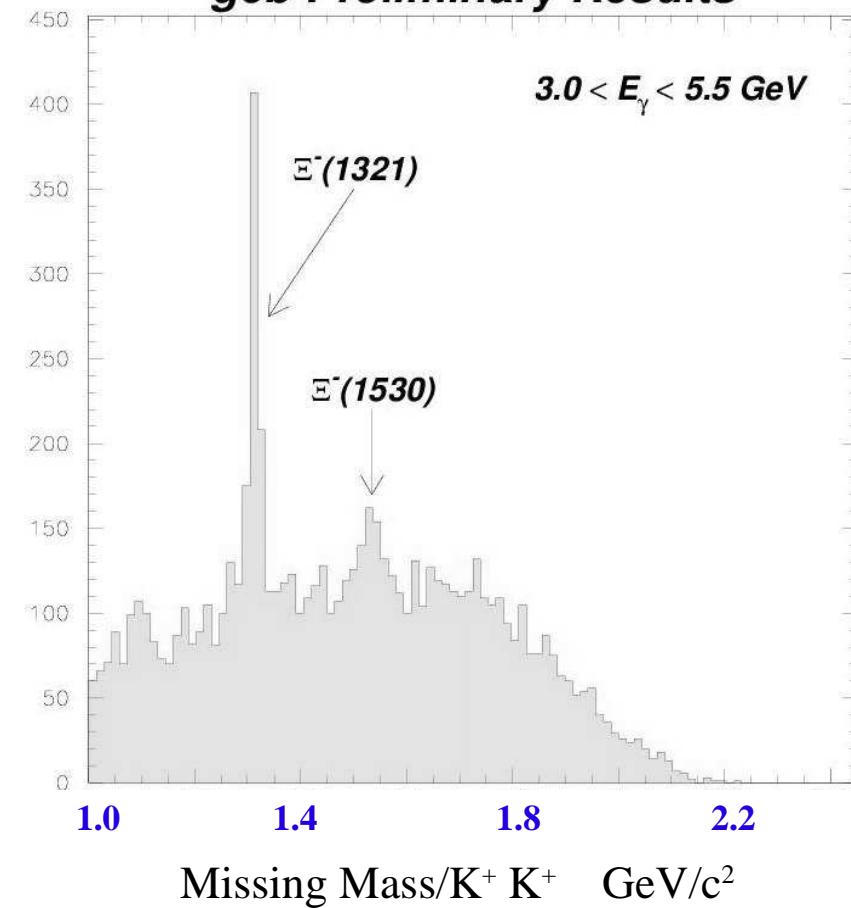
$4.8 < E_\gamma < 5.4 \text{ GeV}$



g6a Preliminary Results

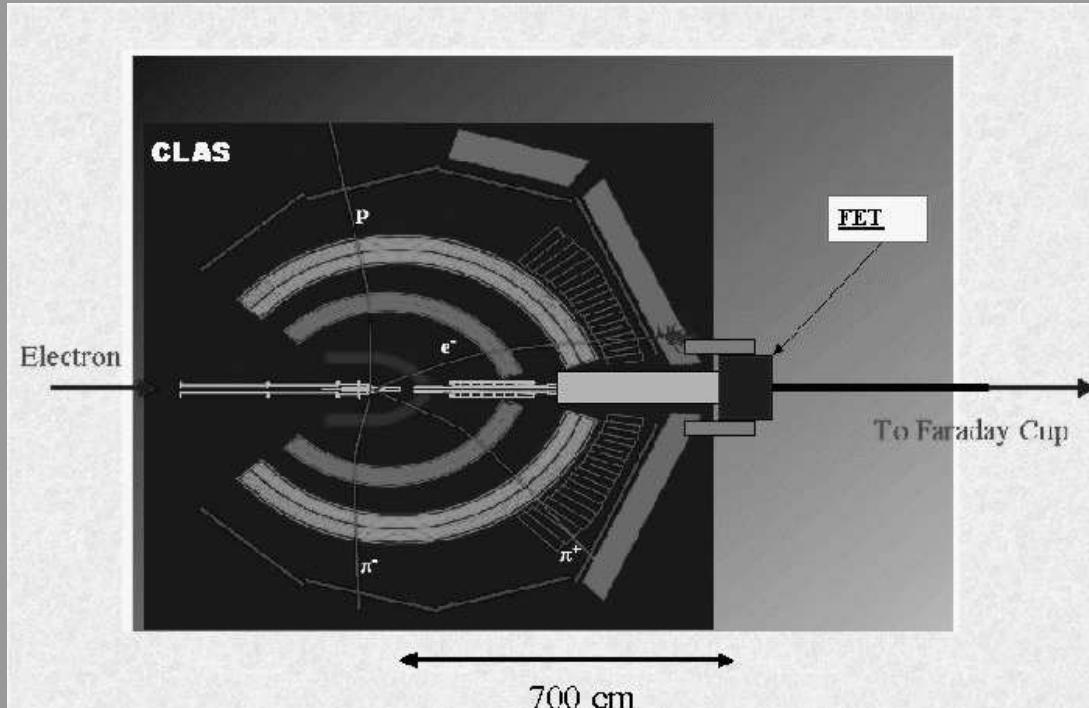


g6b Preliminary Results

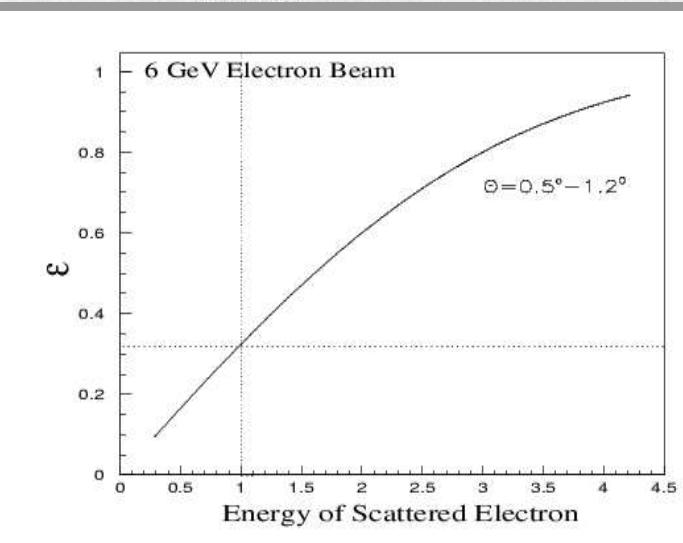


J. Price, J. Ducote, B.M.K. Nefkens (UCLA)

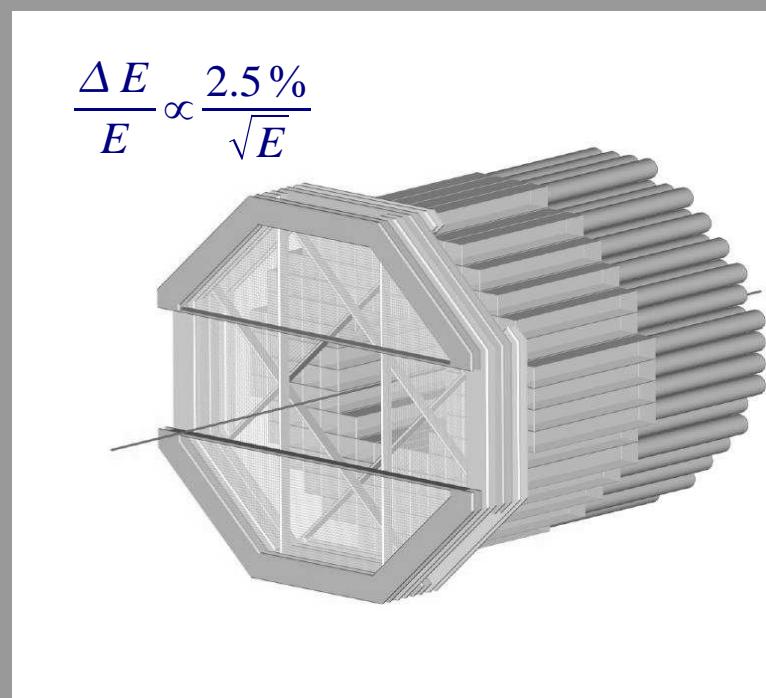
Meson Spectroscopy with Near Real Linear Polarized Photons at CLAS



γ^* Polarization

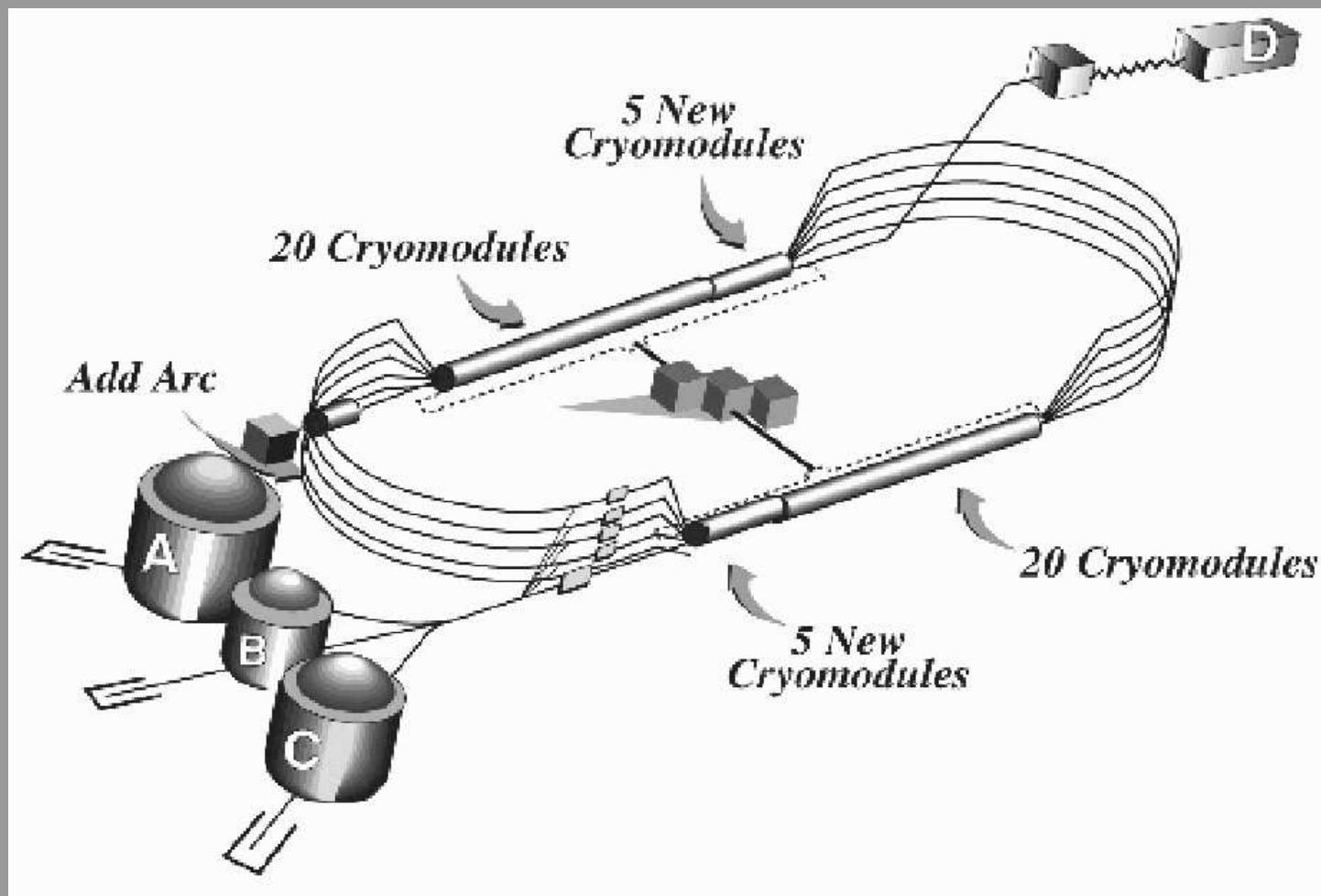


PbWO₄ or PbF₂ Calorimeter:

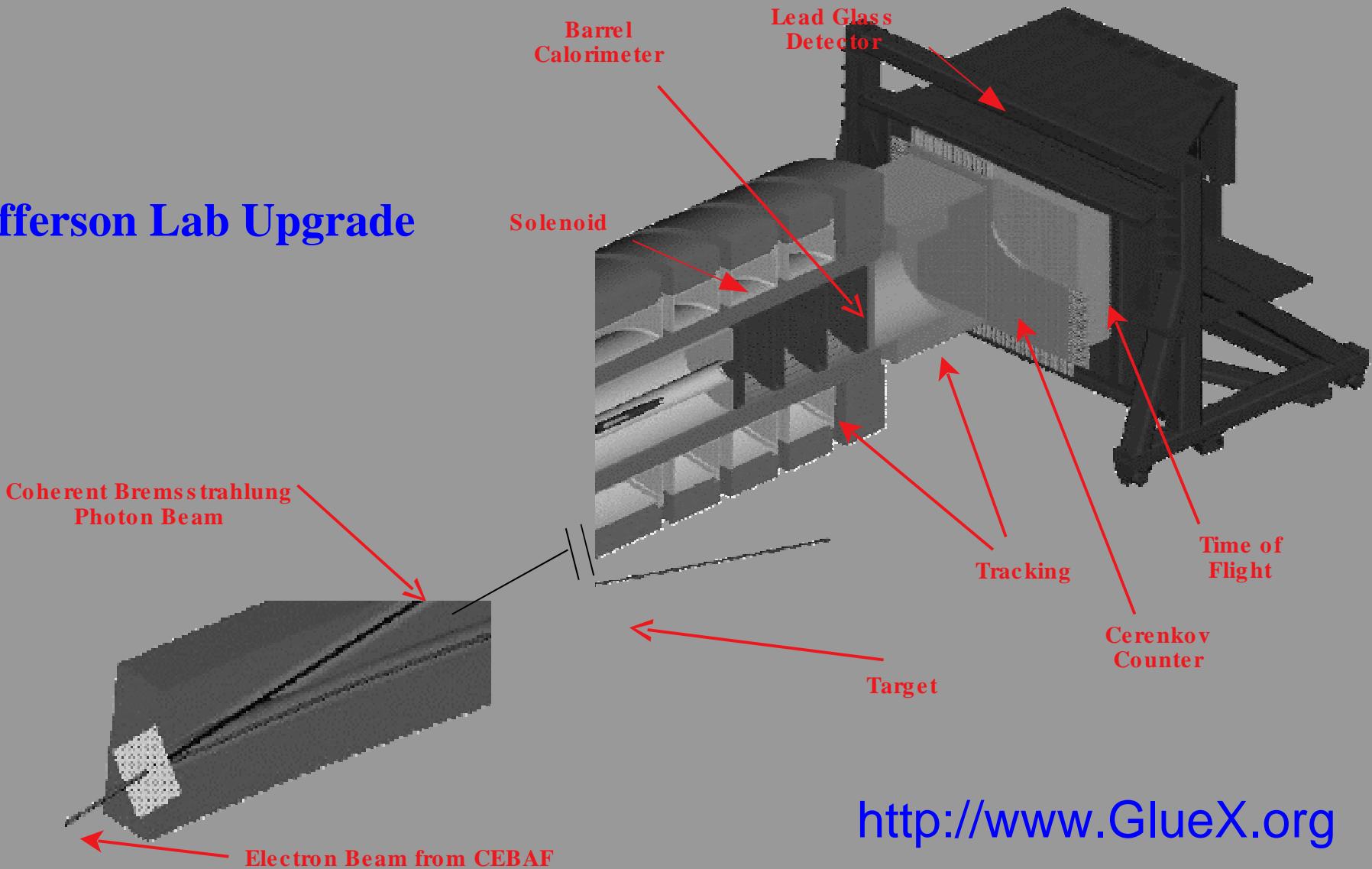


$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \propto \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}}$$

CEBAF 12 GeV Upgrade



Jefferson Lab Upgrade



<http://www.GlueX.org>

and furthermore,

Ken Hicks:

Evidence for the Θ^+ Pentaquark at LEPS and CLAS

Exotics II

Paul Eugenio:

Proton-Antiproton Photo-production at CLAS

Reactions I

