Recent results on meson spectroscopy from CLAS



Paul Eugenio Florida State University Tallahassee, FL USA



Results presented at Hadron 2015 by Aristeidis Tsaris & Hussein Al Ghoul

Overview

nπ⁺π⁺π⁻ from CLAS g12
analysis issues uncovered
reanalysis of nπ⁺π⁺π⁻
analysis of Δ⁺⁺ π⁺π⁻π⁻
analysis of Λ K⁺ π⁺π⁻

Results from Jefferson Lab CLAS



CLAS geometry optimized for peripheral production acceptance

CLAS g12: $\gamma p \rightarrow n \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$



PWA 1⁻⁺ Exotic Wave



Error found in the amplitude calculation

1-+0-P:iso=rho -1 1-+1-P:iso=rho -1 1++1-S:iso=rho -1 2-+0-D:iso=f2 -1 2-+0-P:iso=rho -1 2-+0-S:iso=f2 -1 2-+1-D:iso=f2 -1 2++1-D:iso=rho -1 2-+1-P:iso=rho -1 1+1+P:iso=rho +1 2-+0+D:iso=f2 +1 1++1+S:iso=rho +1 2-+0+S:iso=f2 +1 2-+1+D:iso=f2 +1 2-+1+P:iso=rho +1 2-+1+S:iso=f2 +1 flatbg 0

1-+0-P:iso=rho -1 2+1-D:iso=f2 -1 2++1-D:iso=rho -1 2-+1-P:iso=rho -1 2-+1-S:iso=f2 -1 1-+1-P:iso=rho -1 1++1-S:iso=rho -1 1 + 1 + P; iso=rho +1 1++1+S:iso=rho +1 2-+1-S:iso=f2 -1 2-+0+P:iso=rho +1 2-+1+D:iso=f2 +1 2++1+D:iso=rho +1 2++1+D:iso=rho +1 2-+1+P:iso=rho +1 2-+1+S:iso=f2 +1 flatbg 0

- helicity amplitudes are not parity eigenstates

- reflectivity amplitudes are linear combinations of helicity amps which are parity eigenstates.

$$\langle \epsilon am \rangle = \left[|am \rangle - \epsilon P(-1)^{J-m} |a-m \rangle \right] \theta(m)$$
(38)

where P is the parity of the state 'a' and

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$$\theta(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \qquad m > 0$$

= $\frac{1}{2}, \qquad m = 0$
= 0, $m < 0$ (39)

The reflectivity ϵ is here defined such that it coincides with the naturality of exchanged Regge trajectories. Note that

$$|\epsilon am\rangle = 0$$
 for $m = 0$, if $\epsilon = P(-1)^J$ (40)
----- Chung -----

Craig

Aris



Using the CLAS-g12 dataset we selected events with three charge pions, measured by the CLAS spectrometer and identifying a neutron by energy and momentum conservation.

A mass independent partial wave analysis was performed using an event based likelihood fit.

Enhance Peripheral Production





Further Reducing the Baryon Background





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

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

 $(GeV/c^2)^2$

 $M^2(\pi, \pi_{fast})$

Features of the 3π sample



A total of 17 partial waves were included in the high mass region and 13 partial waves in the low mass region for the PWA fit presented here.

Partial waves of the 3**π** System for $\gamma p \rightarrow n \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$



Partial waves of the 3**n** System for $\gamma p \rightarrow n \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$



It was found that the M=0 waves are no longer required!

COMPASS Result Presented at Hadron 2015

Diffractively produced 3-pion and 2-pseudoscalar final states at COMPASS Bernhard Ketzer





Using the CLAS-g12 dataset we selected events with four charge pions, measured by the CLAS spectrometer and identifying a proton by energy and momentum conservation.

A mass independent partial wave analysis was performed using an event based likelihood fit.

Kinematic Separation of the Δ^{++}

Entries 3750040 120 Entries 2460997 Events/30 MeV/c Momentum **Difference:** >0.35 Background Δ^{++} $|\vec{p}_{\pi_{2}^{+}}|$ 2.5 0.5 Δ^{++} Signal $|\vec{p}_{\pi_1^+}|$ (GeV/c)<u>×10¹</u> 70000 50000 40 Entries 3750040 180 Entries 3750040 പ്പ് 120 -Entries 2460997 40000 //140 Me// Entries 2460997 100 **∃**80 30000 ず100 Events/ 08 08 20000 60 10000 40 10000 ²⁰E 0 2.2 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2 2.4 2.4 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.2 2 (GeV/c^2) (GeV/c^2) $Mass(p, \pi_{fast}^{+})$ $Mass(p, \pi_{slow}^{+})$

 $\gamma p \rightarrow \Delta^{++} \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{-}$

Data Selection and Background Reduction

 $\gamma p \rightarrow \Delta^{++} \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{-}$



$\gamma p \rightarrow \Delta^{++} \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{-}$

Features of the 3π sample



A total of 13 partial waves were included in the high mass region and 9 partial waves in the low mass region for the PWA fit presented here.



Partial waves of the 3π System off of the Δ^{++}











The Photoproduction of Excited Strange Mesons in $\gamma p \rightarrow \Lambda K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ With CLAS at Jefferson Lab

Hussein Al Ghoul

Florida State University

Hadron 2015





Lambda identification



Hussein Al Ghoul, Hadron 2015 HADRON 2015 7





Final Features



Partial Wave Analysis

* 16,500 events subjected to mass independent partial wave analysis

- worlds largest $\Lambda K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ photoproduction dataset to date
- * Isospin = $\frac{1}{2}$ amplitudes parameterized by J^PM^{ε}(isobar)
- * Main decay mode are $K^*(892)\pi^+$ & ρK^+ but also include: $K^*_{2}(1430)\pi^+$, σK^+ , $\kappa \pi^+$

Normalization Integrals

$$\Psi = \int A_{\alpha}(\tau_i) A_{\alpha}^*(\tau_i) \eta(\tau_i) d\tau_i$$

- A Study of the dependence of the decay amplitudes on the (K⁺ $\pi^+ \pi^-$) mass



- Mass independent fit
- Data is binned in 100 MeV bins, then shifted by 50 MeV
- 19 waves included in the fit
- Flat background included in the fit
- Rank 1 Spin density matrix



PWA Results

K*(1410)

 $I(J^P) = \tfrac{1}{2}(1^-)$ D

Mass $m = 1414 \pm 15$ MeV (S = 1.3) Full width $\Gamma = 232 \pm 21$ MeV (S = 1.1)

Г	
	P

410

612

305

619

2.2









shown are the accepted yields

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shown are the accepted yields

See Aristeidis and Hussein for details