

Beam-Asymmetry Measurement in a photo-produced η' at GlueX

Churamani Paudel

(On behalf of the GlueX Collaboration)

87th annual meeting of the Southeastern Section of the
APS
(November 5-6, 2020)

The logo for Florida International University (FIU), featuring the letters 'FIU' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font with a gold outline.The logo for the GlueX experiment. The word 'GLUEX' is written in a stylized font. 'G' is blue, 'L' is blue, 'U' is blue, 'E' is red, and 'X' is red. A green wavy line representing a photon is positioned to the right of the 'X'.

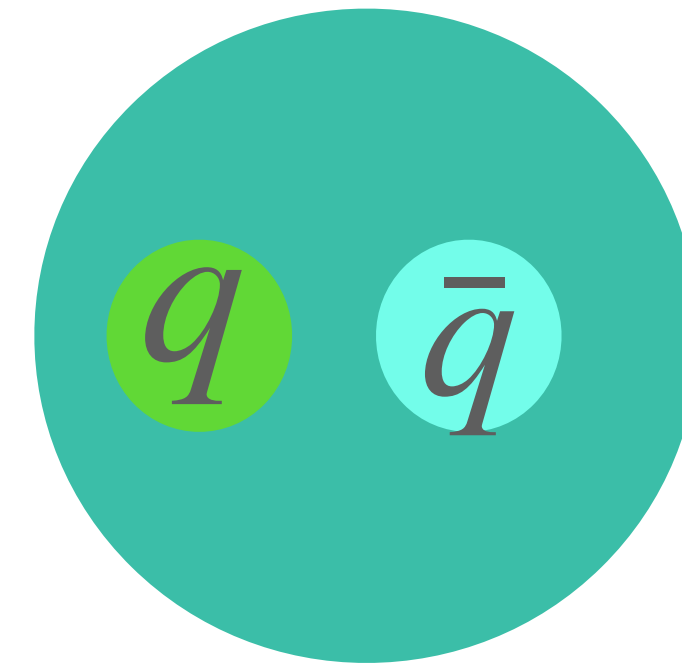
Motivation-GlueX

- To map out spectrum of light hybrid mesons/in particular exotics
- Mesons: particles with quark antiquark pair

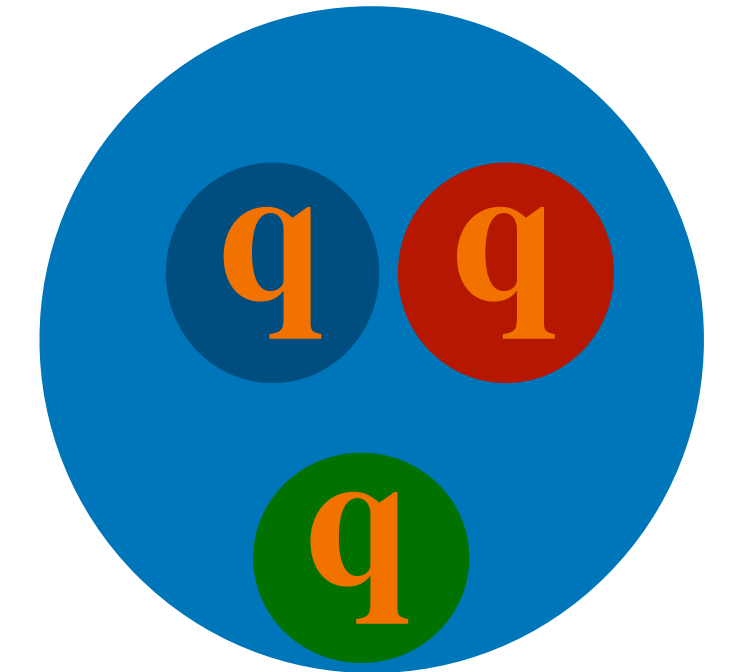
Hybrid Mesons: Quark antiquark pair with gluons which carry angular momentum

Exotic mesons are hybrids with explicitly exotic quantum numbers which are not possible in quark model*. $\pi_1(1600) J^{PC} : 1^{-+} : J = L+S$

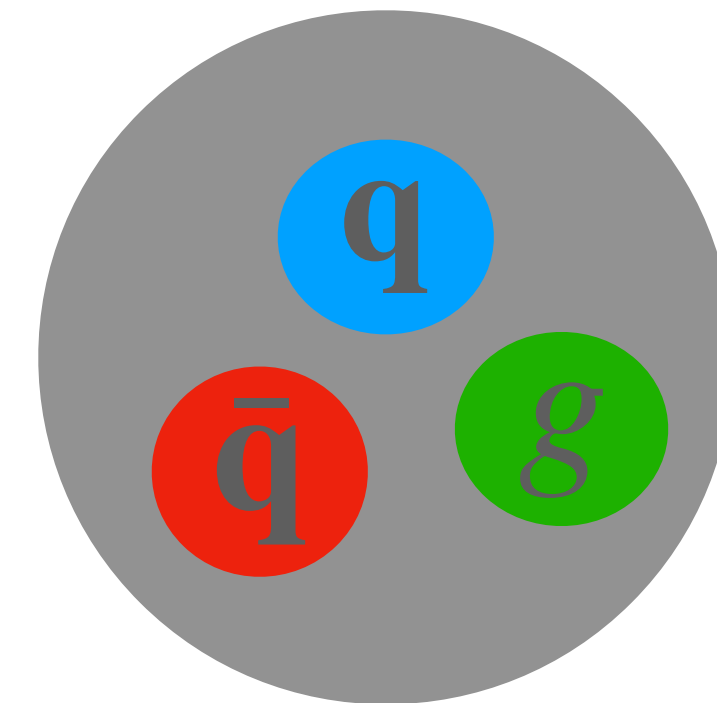
*classification scheme of hadrons in terms of their valence quarks



Meson



Baryon



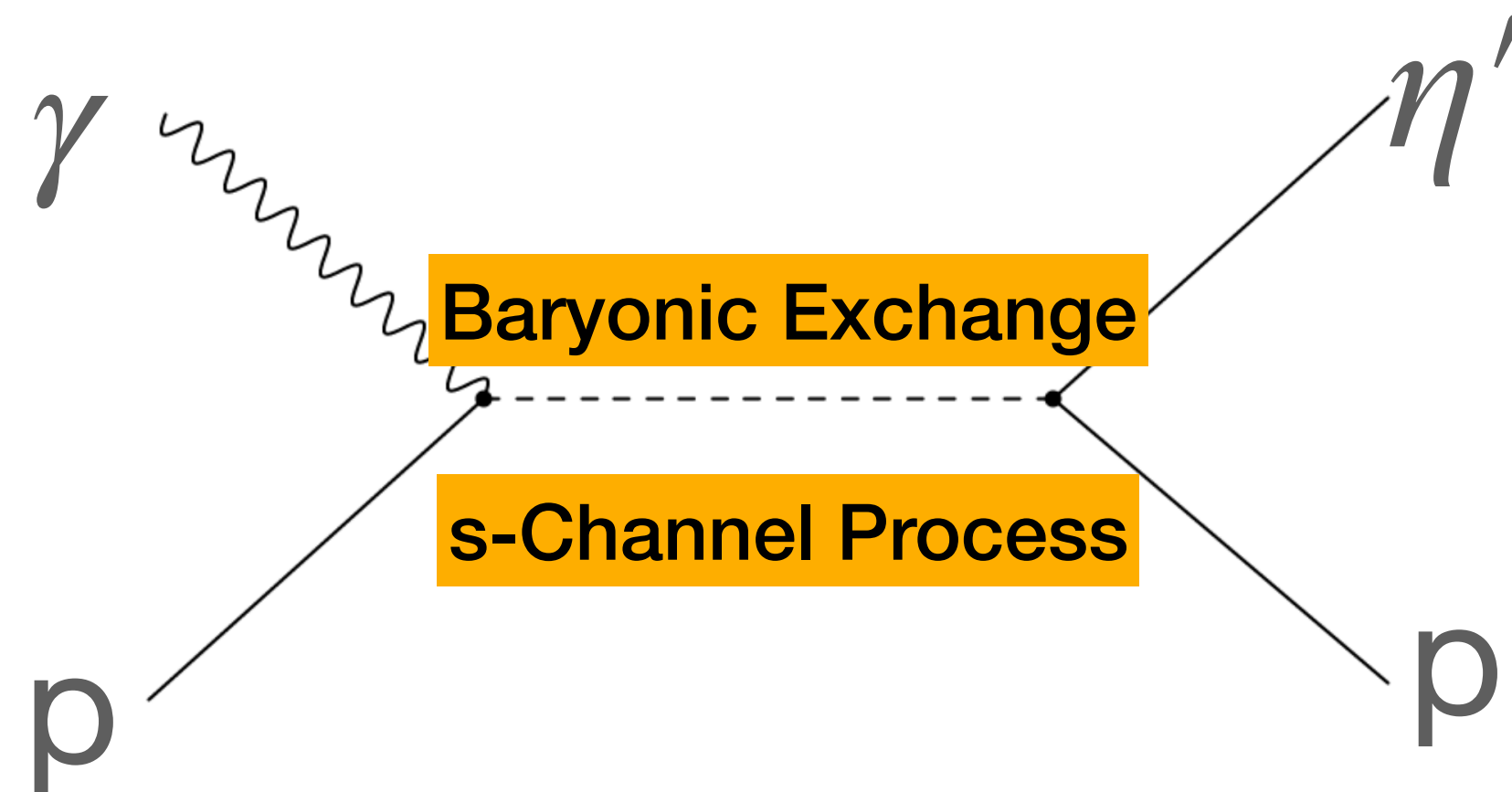
Hybrid mesons

Beam Asymmetry (Σ) Motivation at GlueX

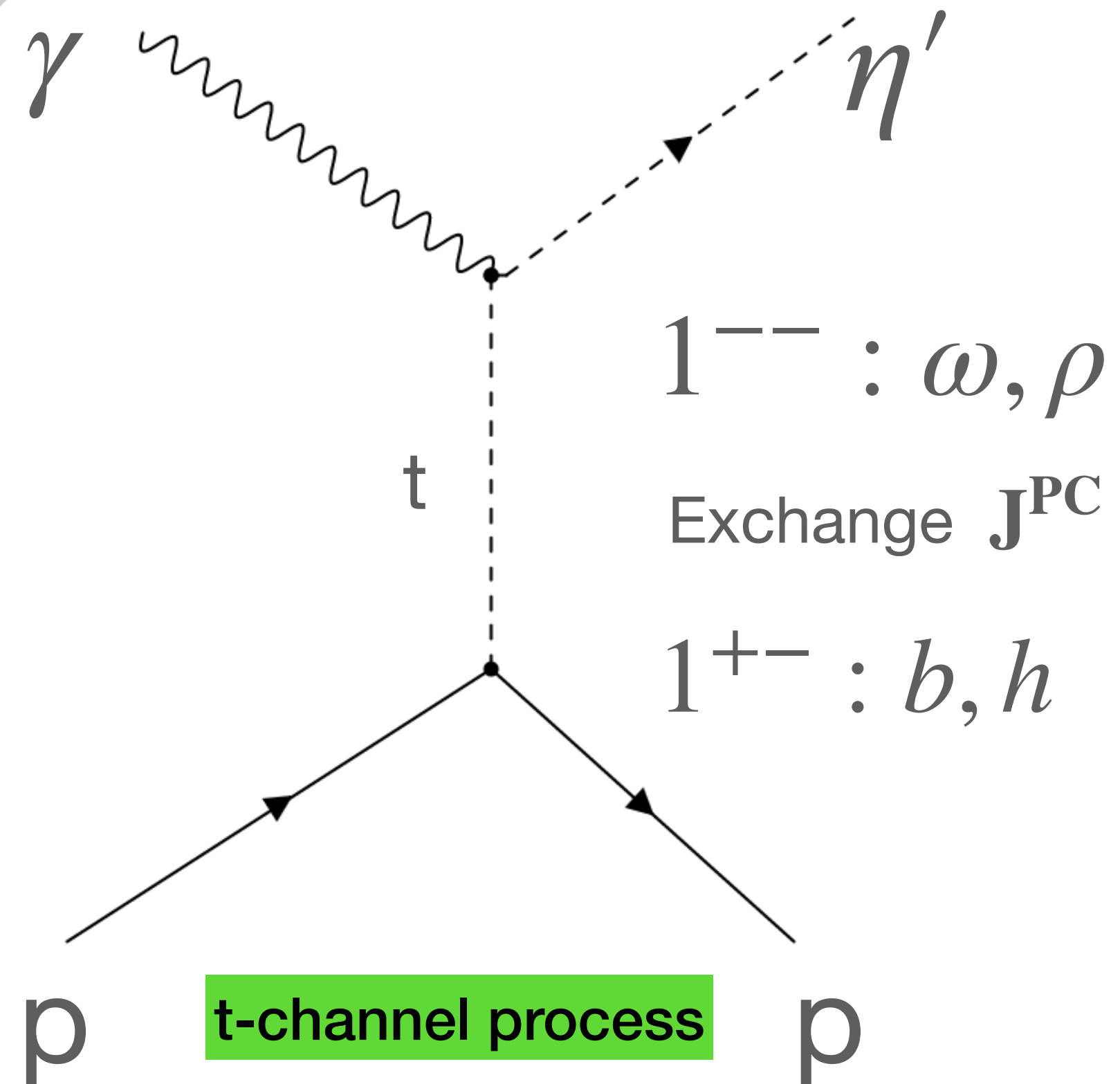
Common Regge Exchanges: Production of lightest multiplet of exotics with $J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$ ($\pi_1(1600)$) and production of some of pseudoscalars mesons such as η', η and π^0 $P(-)^J = \pm 1$

Finding new resonances involves requiring quantum numbers first, perform amplitude analysis to know quantum states, which constrains decays & production mechanism

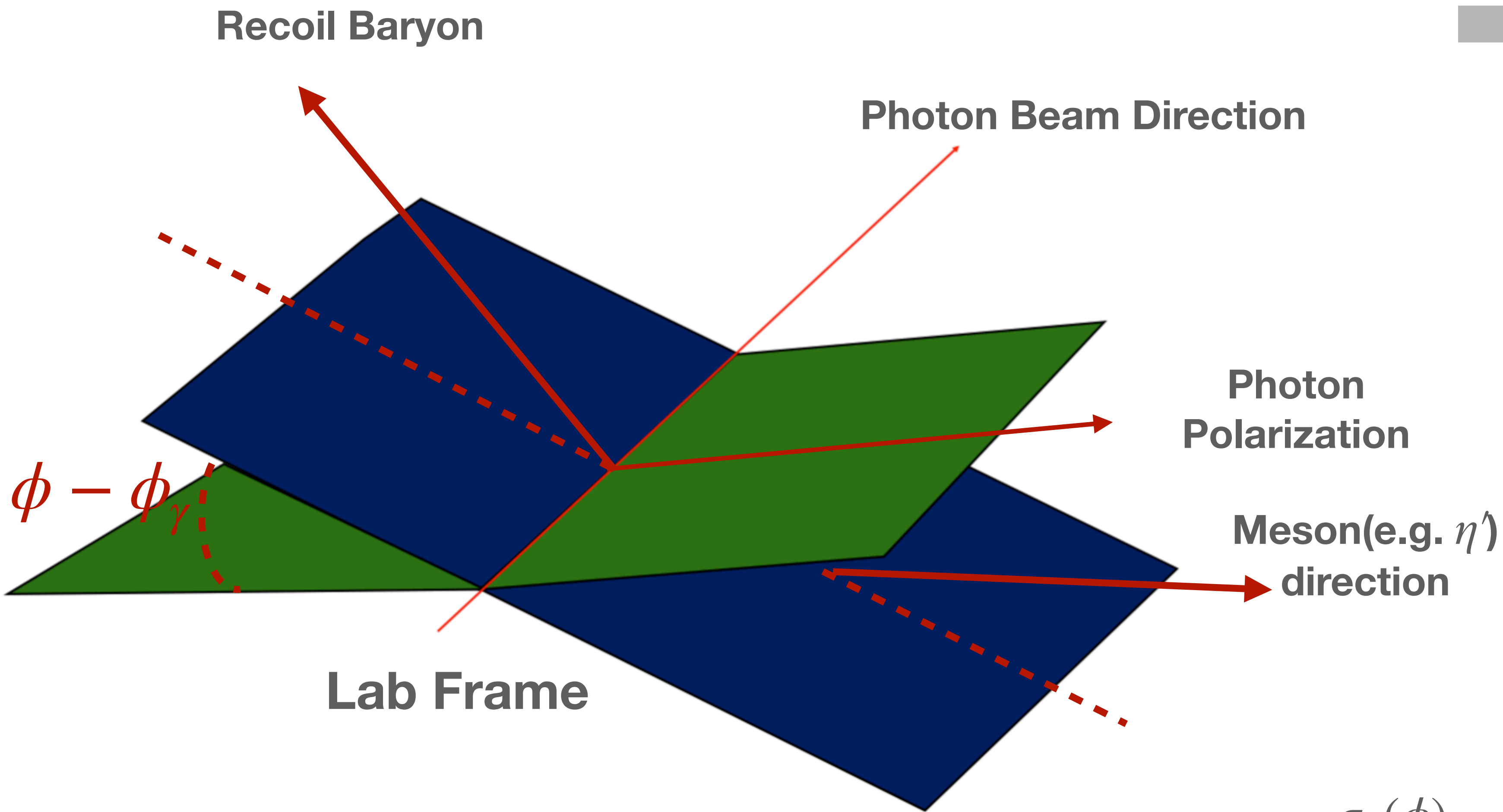
Beam Asymmetry is an appropriate observable sensitive to these production mechanism (Exchange Processes)



- Putting new constraints to Regge models
- Understanding resonance production mechanisms for pseudoscalar mesons.



Observable of interest: Beam Asymmetry(Σ)



Natural Parity Exchange

Unnatural Parity Exchange

$$\Sigma = \frac{|\omega + \rho|^2 - |h + b|^2}{|\omega + \rho|^2 + |h + b|^2}$$

$\Sigma = 1$: Vector meson dominance

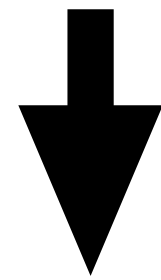
$\Sigma = -1$: Axial vector mesons

$$\sigma_{\perp \text{ or } \parallel}(\phi, \phi_\gamma) = \sigma_{unpol} [1 - P_\gamma \Sigma \cos(2(\phi - \phi_\gamma))]$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{\sigma_{\perp}(\phi) - \sigma_{\parallel}(\phi)}{\sigma_{\perp}(\phi) + \sigma_{\parallel}(\phi)} \left(\approx \frac{\sigma_{nat} - \sigma_{unnat}}{\sigma_{nat} + \sigma_{unnat}} \right)$$

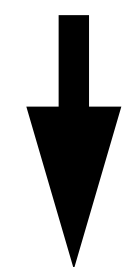
Reaction Channels

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta' p$$



$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta, \eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \quad \Gamma_1^* \rightarrow (42.6 \pm 0.7) \%$$

$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta \quad \Gamma_2^* \rightarrow (22.8 \pm 0.8) \%$$



$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

(η, π^0 mass unconstrained)

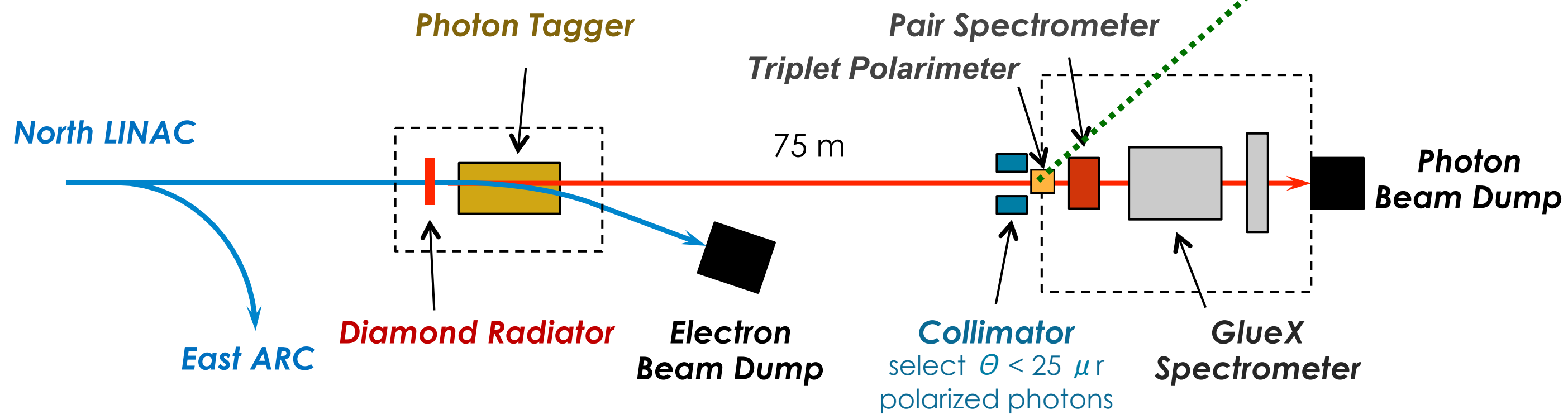
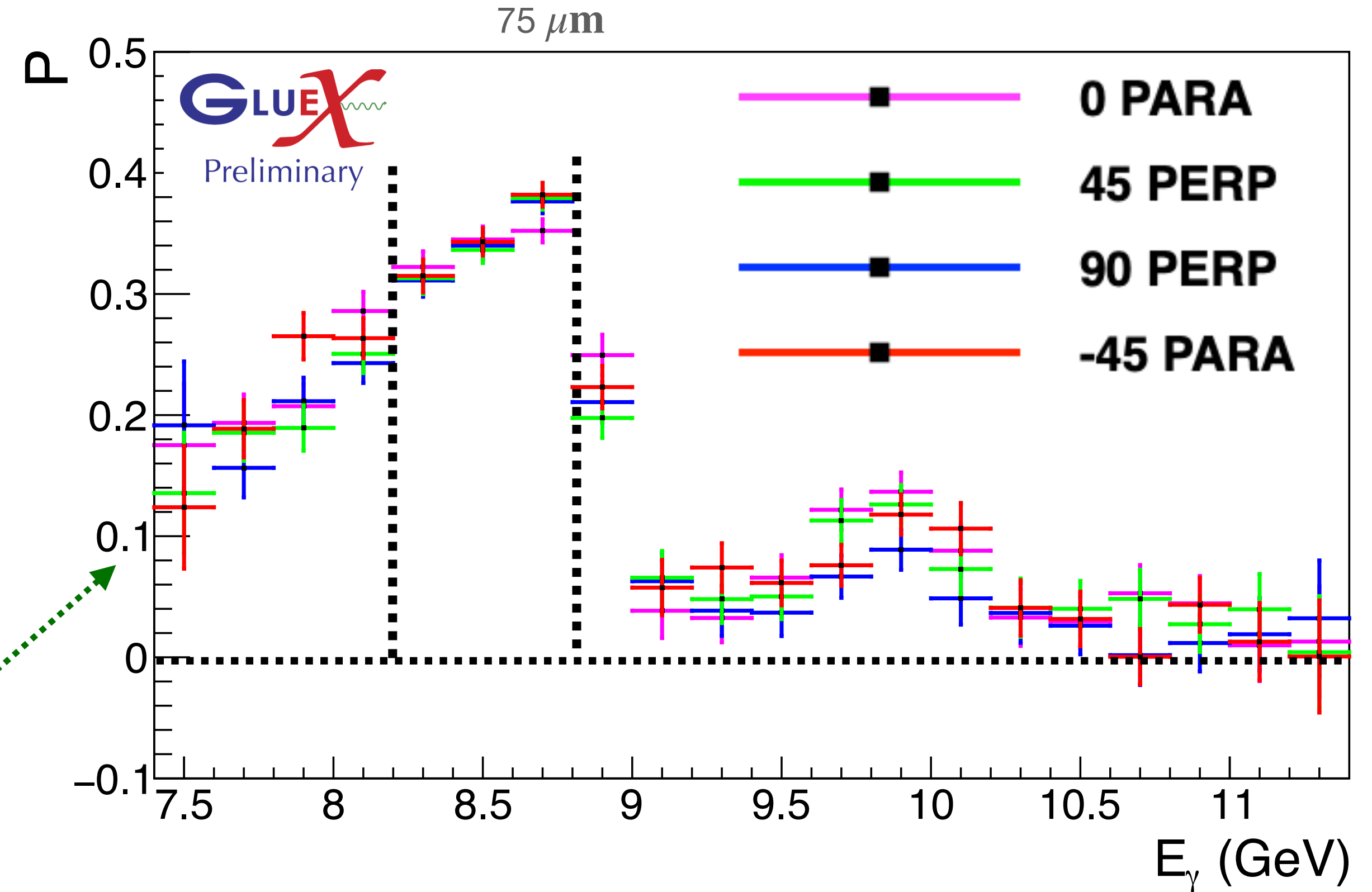
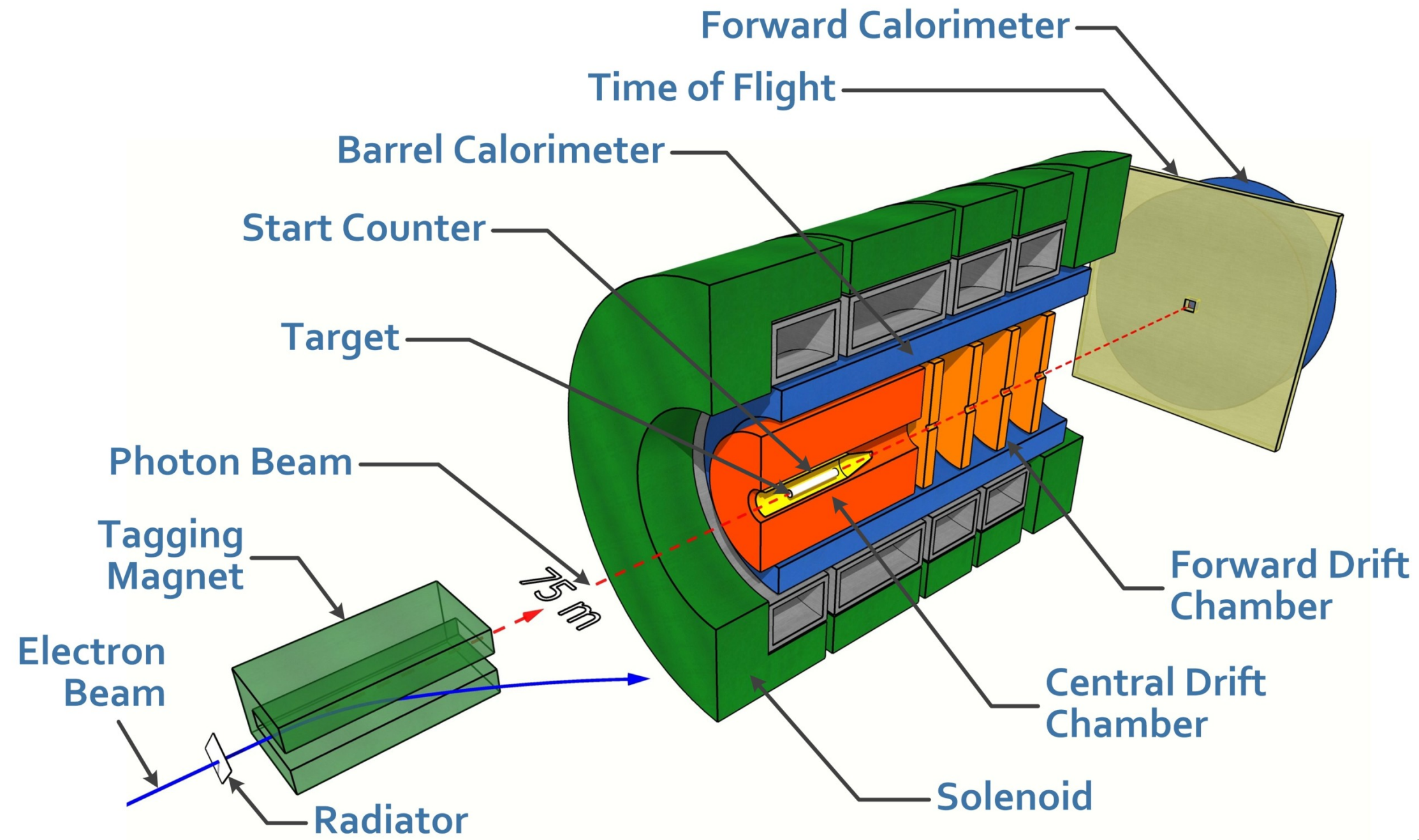
Mass: 957.78 ± 0.06 (MeV/c²)
(PDG average)

$$I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^+(0^{-+})$$

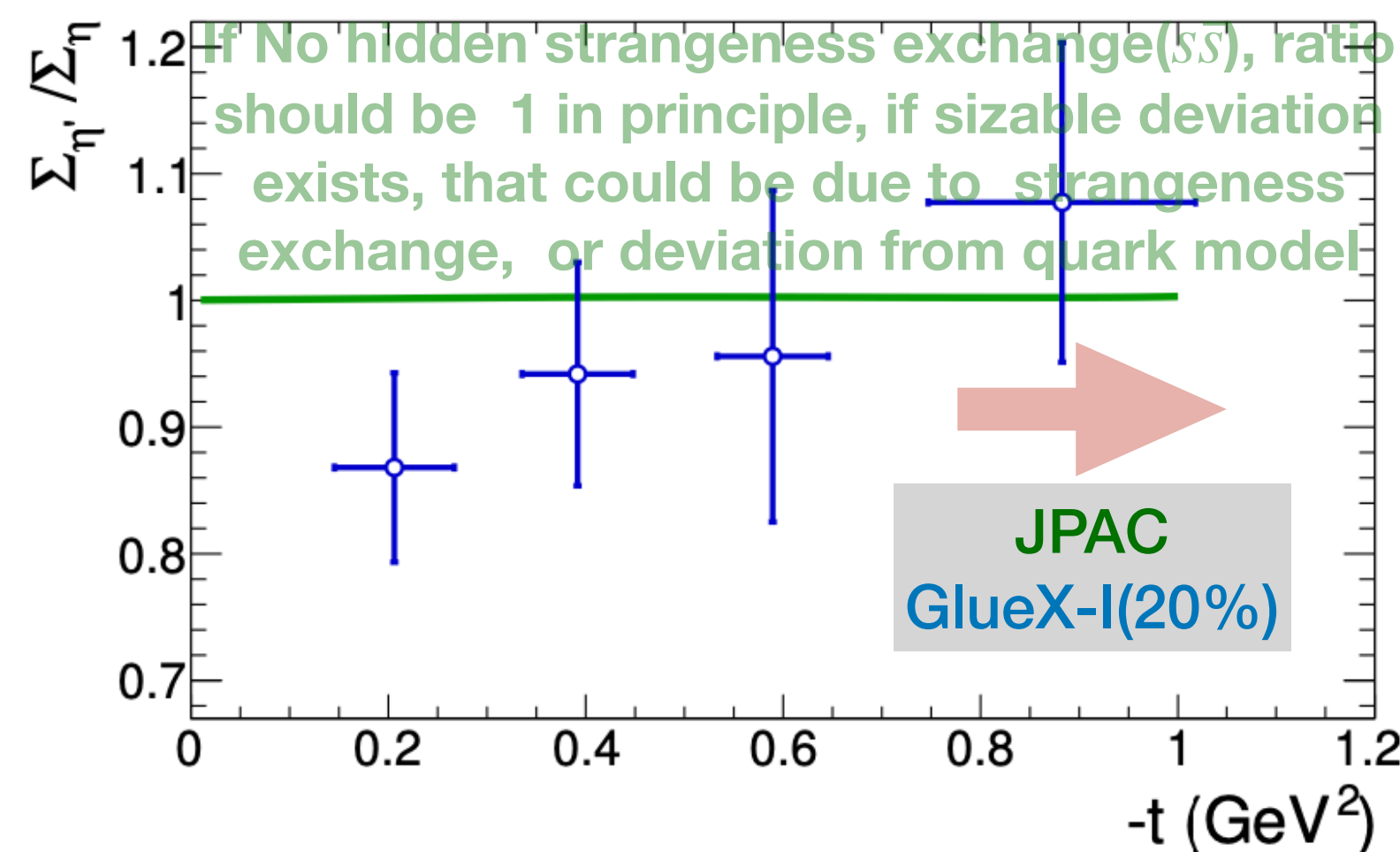
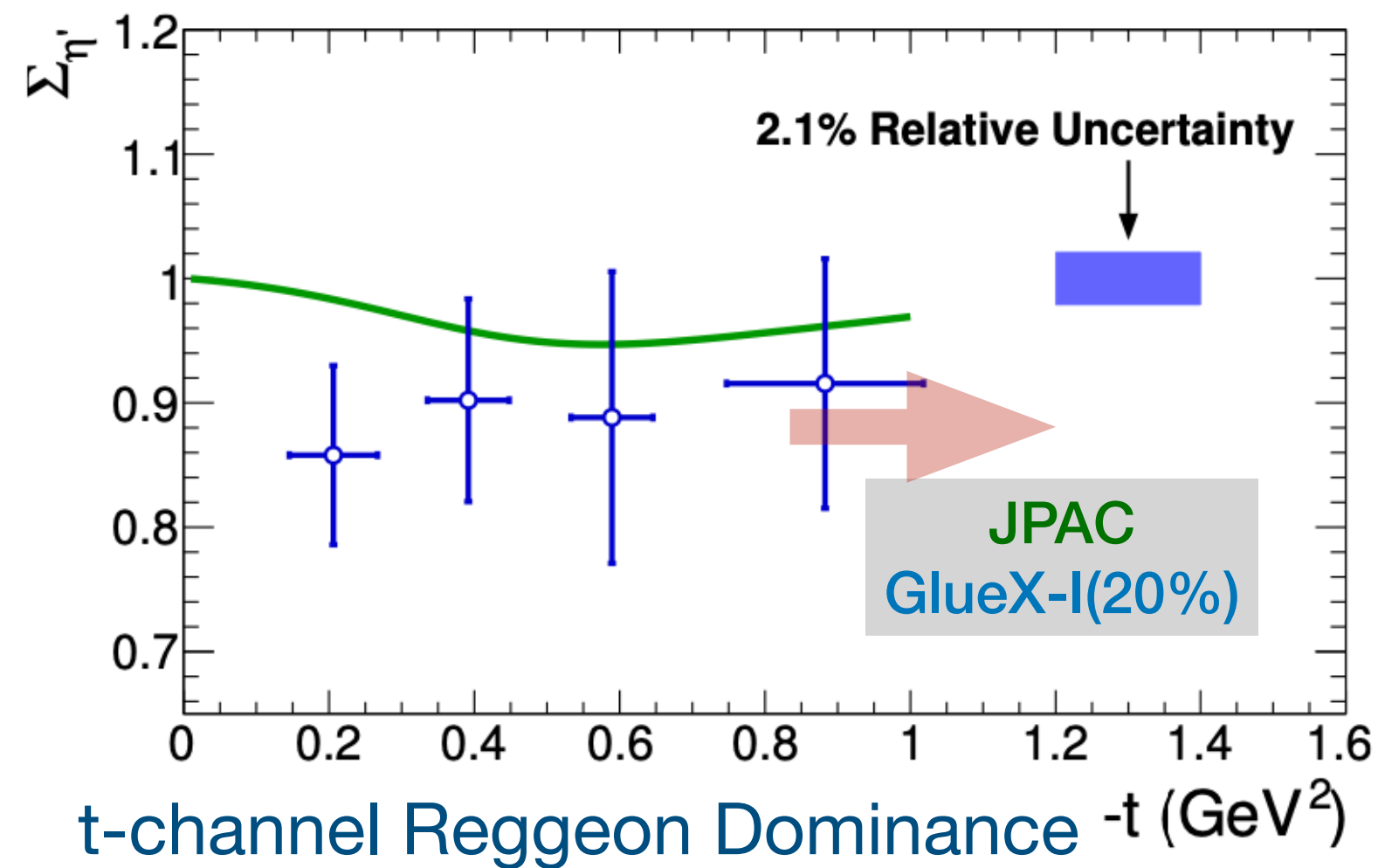
$$\eta' : \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(u\bar{u} + d\bar{d} + s\bar{s})$$

*M. Tanabashi et al. (Particle Data Group), Phys. Rev. D 98, 030001 (2018)

GlueX Detector, Beamline & Polarization

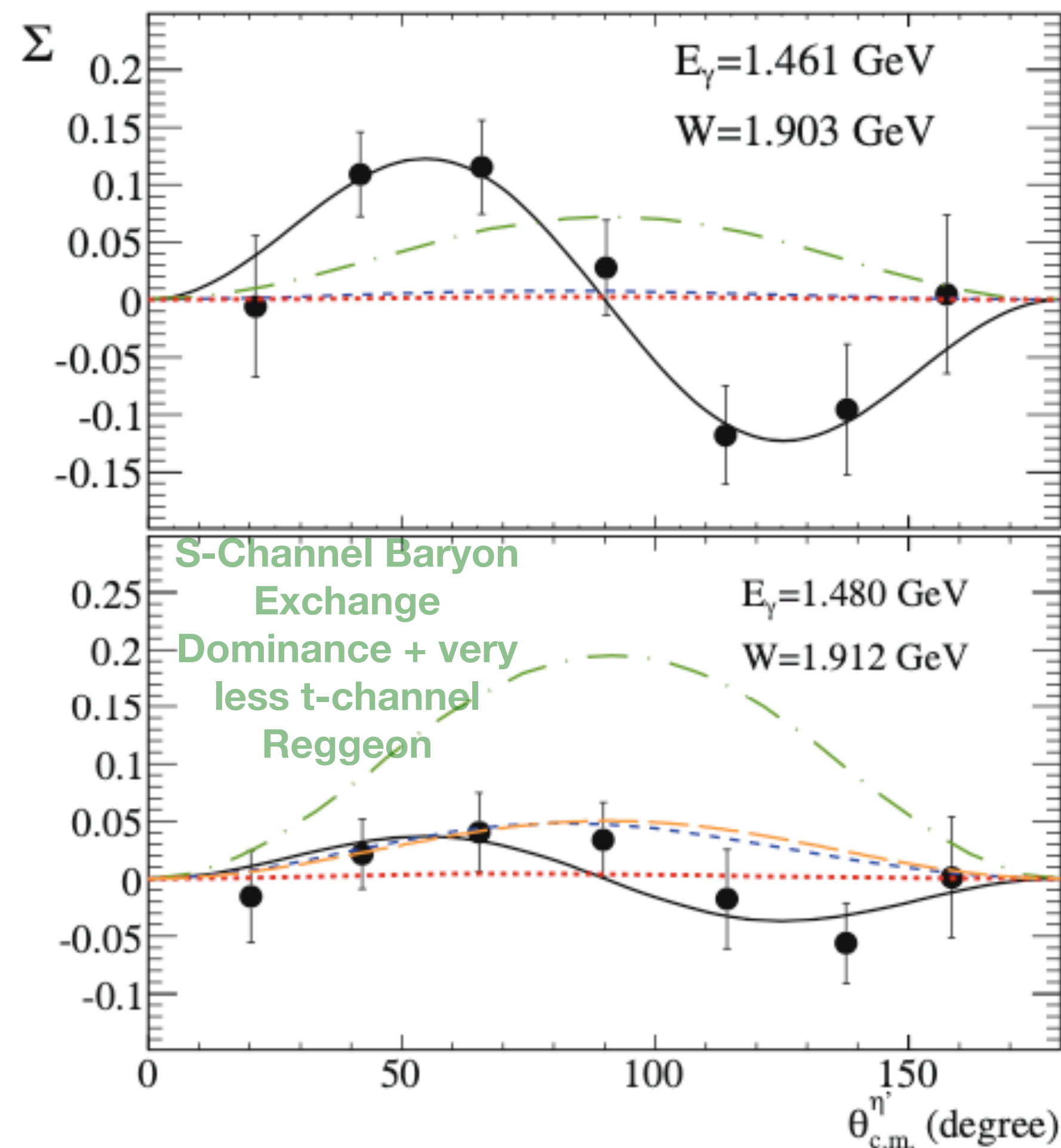


Prior Measurements & Models:



Phys. Rev. C **100**, 052201(R)

(From GlueX Collaboration)



Eur. Phys. J.A 51 (2015) 7, 77

(From GrAAL Collaboration, CLAS results were similar to this.)

...Eta-MAID(EtaPrime -MAID)
(Phys. Rev. C 68, 045202
(2003))

...Nakayama &
Haberzettl(Phys.Rev.C87,0540
04 (2013)

.....(V. A. Tryasuchev)
Part. Nucl. Lett. 10, 315 (2013)

...Chiral-Quark Model
(Phys. Rev. C 84, 065204 (2011))

Invariant Mass

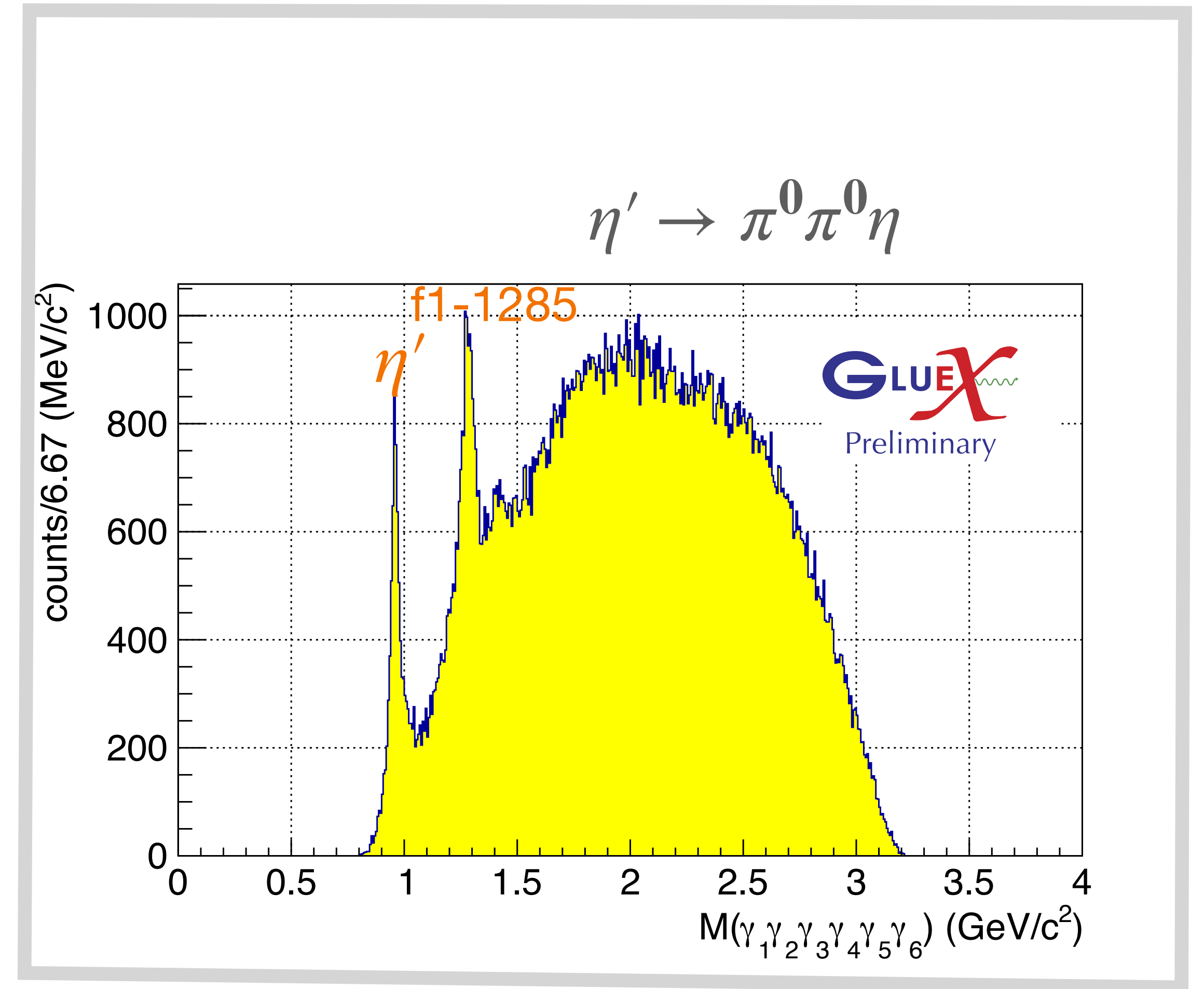
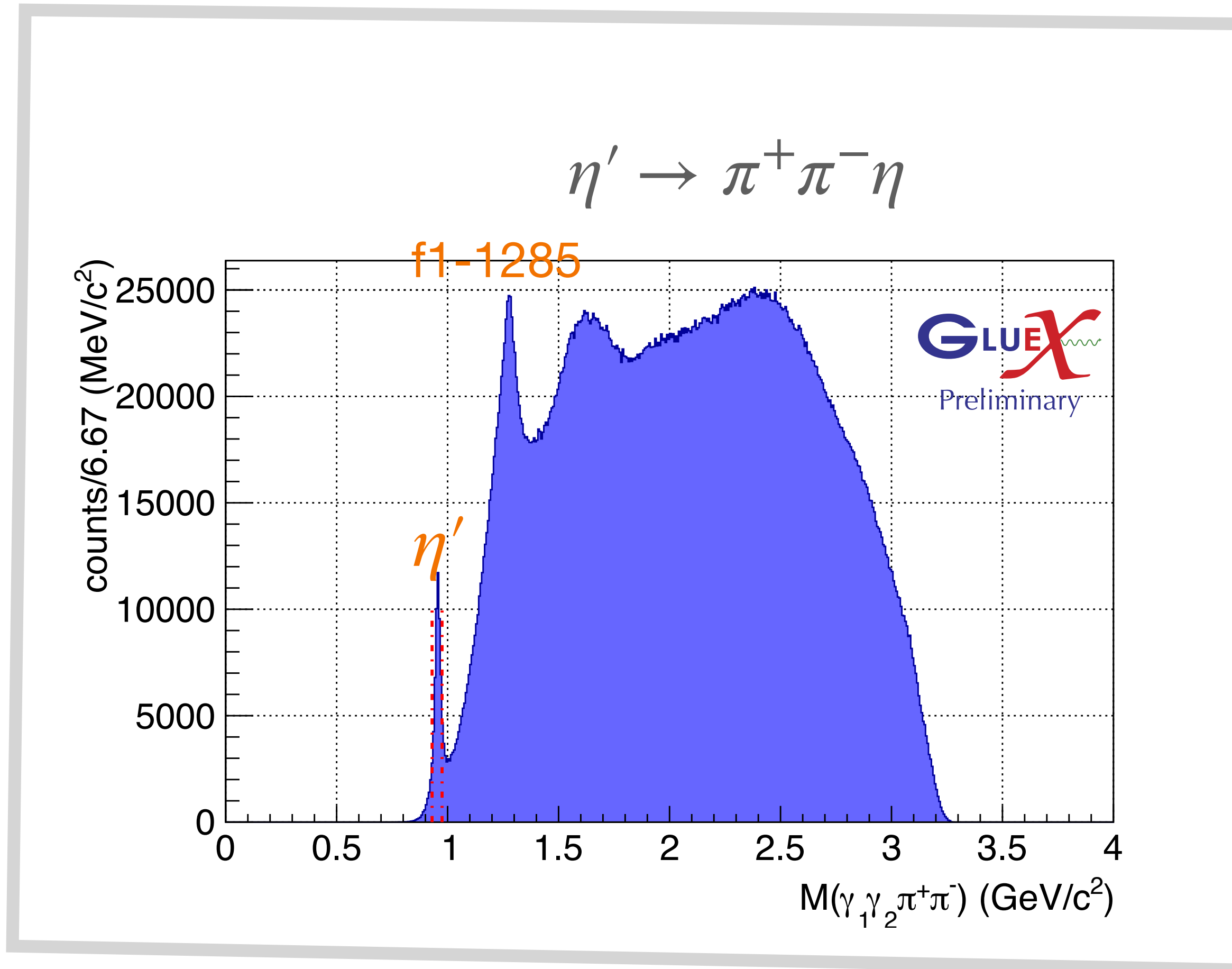
- Inner product of four-momentum vectors

$$\bullet M^2 = (\Sigma \mathbf{P})^2 = (\Sigma \mathbf{E})^2 - (\Sigma \vec{\mathbf{p}})^2$$

$$\bullet M^2 = (\mathbf{E}_{\pi^+} + \mathbf{E}_{\pi^-} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_1} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_2})^2 - (\vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\pi^+} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\pi^-} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_1} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_2})^2$$

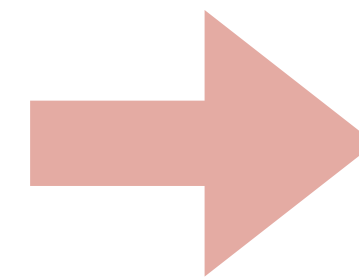
$$\bullet M^2 = (\mathbf{E}_{\gamma_1} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_2} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_3} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_4} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_5} + \mathbf{E}_{\gamma_6})^2 - (\vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_1} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_2} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_3} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_4} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_5} + \vec{\mathbf{P}}_{\gamma_6})^2$$

Invariant Mass Spectra



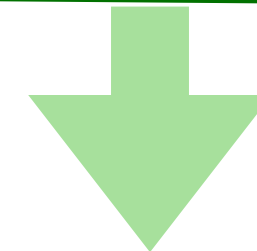
Beam Asymmetry Method

Extract ϕ dependent yields

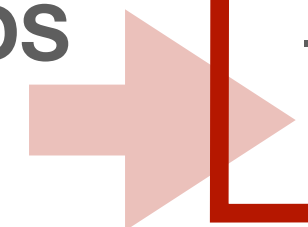


$$Y_{\parallel}(\phi, \phi_{\gamma} = 0, -45) \propto N_{\parallel}[\sigma_0 A(\phi)(1 - P_{\parallel} \Sigma \cos 2\phi)]$$

$$Y_{\perp}(\phi, \phi_{\gamma} = 45, 90) \propto N_{\perp}[\sigma_0 A(\phi)(1 + P_{\perp} \Sigma \cos 2\phi)]$$



FORM A RATIO OF diff. & sum of YIELDS
(REDUCE SOME OF SYSTEMATICS)



$$\frac{Y_{\perp} - F_R Y_{\parallel}}{Y_{\perp} + F_R Y_{\parallel}} = \frac{(P_{\perp} + P_{\parallel}) \Sigma \cos 2(\phi - \phi_0)}{2 + (P_{\perp} - P_{\parallel}) \Sigma \cos 2(\phi - \phi_0)}$$

ϕ_0 is the diamond misalignment offset

$$F_R = \frac{N_{\perp}}{N_{\parallel}}$$

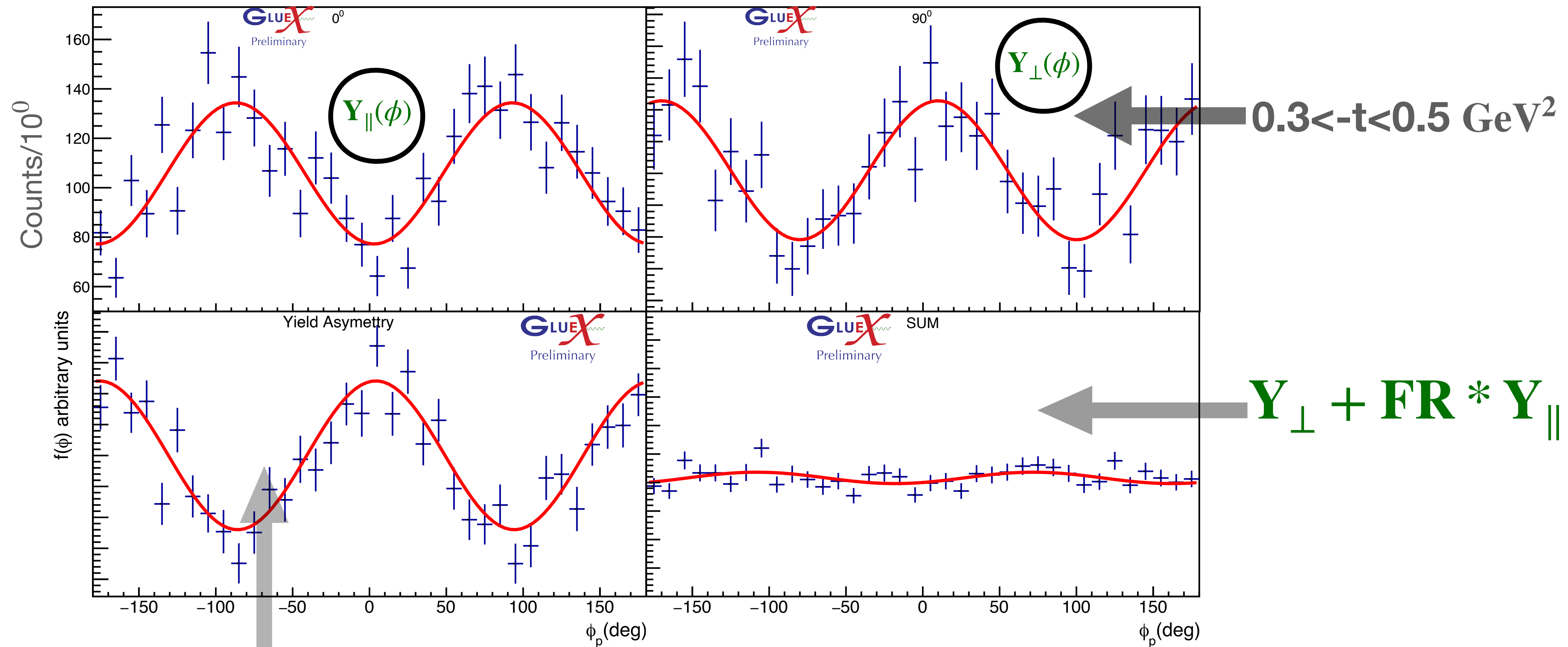


Two orthogonal polarizations combined appropriately result in a cancellation of acceptance & detector inefficiencies in principle

$$\Sigma_{\text{Signal}} = \frac{\Sigma_{\text{Peak}} - \delta \Sigma_{\text{BG}}}{1 - \delta}$$

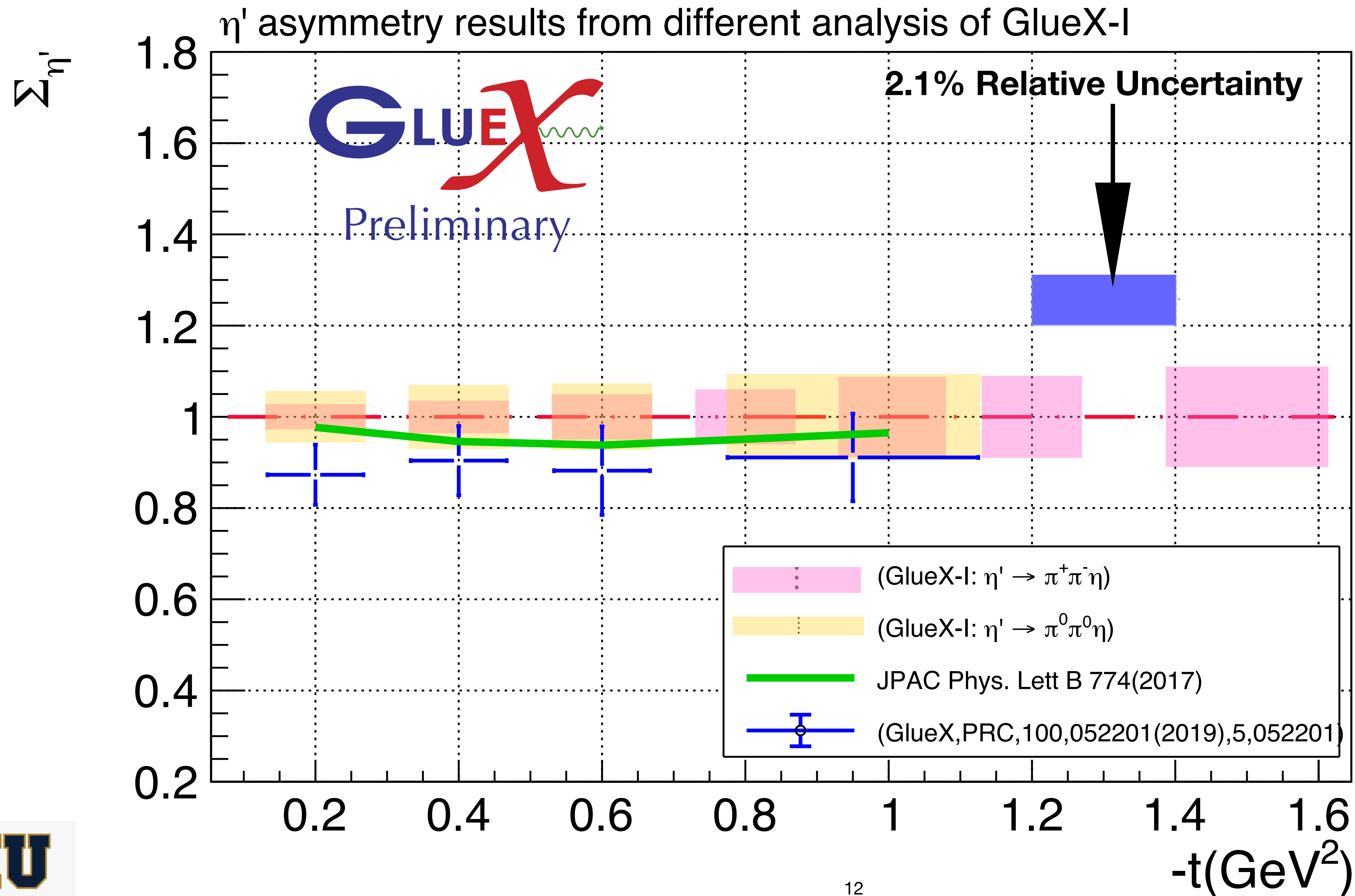
$$\delta = \frac{\text{B}}{\text{S} + \text{B}} \quad \Sigma_{\text{BG}} \approx \Sigma_{\text{SB}}$$

Phi_Distributions for one data set, Yield Asymmetry and Sum



$$YA = \frac{Y_{\perp} - \text{FR} * Y_{\parallel}}{Y_{\perp} + \text{FR} * Y_{\parallel}} = \frac{(P_{\perp} + P_{\parallel})\Sigma \cos 2(\phi - \phi_0)}{2 + (P_{\perp} - P_{\parallel})\Sigma \cos 2(\phi - \phi_0)}$$

Projected Preliminary Uncertainties from GlueX-I



Outlook

- Ongoing analysis, event selections/Data Quality, invariant Masses, angular distributions etc..
- Able to see preliminary projections to see how far in $-t$ we can access
- Get results using full data sets from GlueX-I,II
- Systematics on various aspects

Thank You so much everyone!!!

Backup

SB region selection

