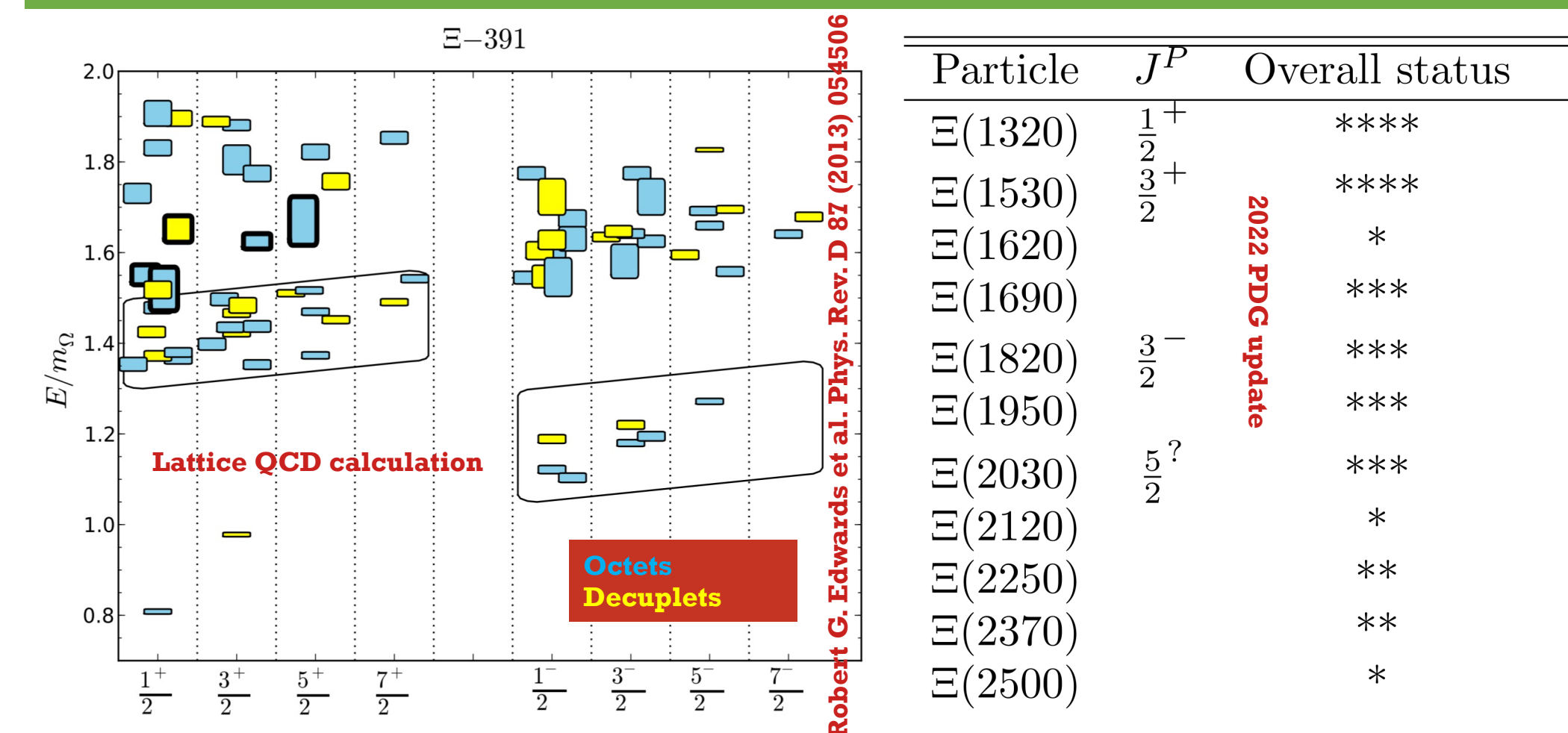


Abstract

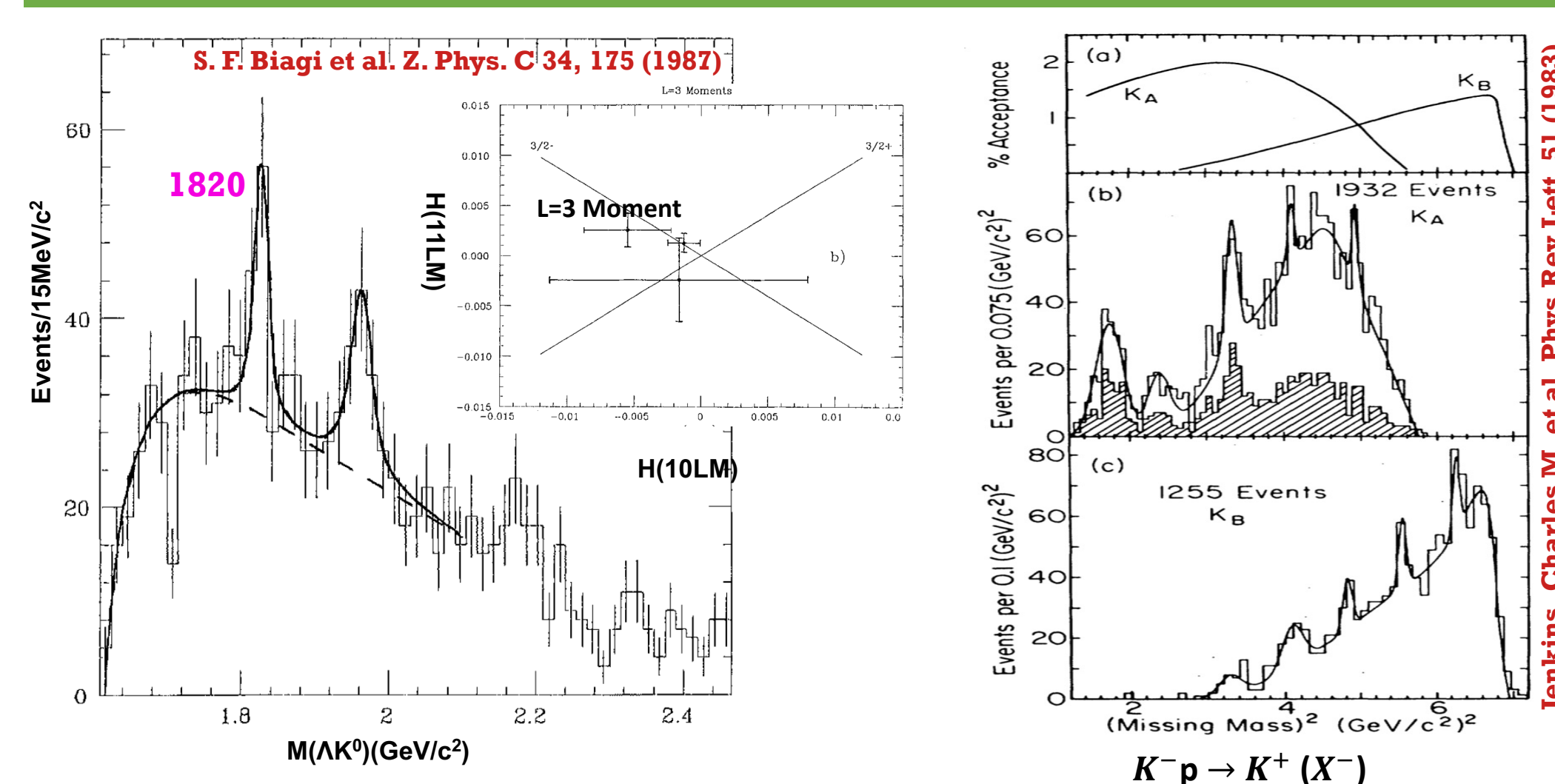
Doubly strange cascade hyperons are experimentally underexplored. The CLAS12 Very Strange physics program aims to study the electroproduction of these states. The reaction $ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ K^- (\Lambda/\Sigma^0)$ is studied with an electron beam energy of 10.6 GeV using CLAS12 RG-A data. Scattered electrons are detected with either the Forward Detector (FD), covering a polar angle range of 5° to 35° to study electroproduction, or with the Forward Tagger (FT) covering a polar angle range of 2.5° to 4.5° to study quasi-real photoproduction. The CLAS12 detector with nearly 4π solid angle coverage is used to detect charged kaons in the final state. Λ/Σ^0 hyperons are reconstructed using the missing mass technique to explore intermediate double strange hyperons (Ξ^{*-}) which decays to K^- and Λ/Σ^0 . No statistically significant Ξ^{*-} states other than $\Xi^{*-}(1530)$ was found in the $e' K^+ K^+$ missing mass spectra in the FD acceptance only. Upper limits on the production cross section for the reaction $ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}(1820)$ is being investigated for low- Q^2 and high- Q^2 electroproduction processes.

Motivation

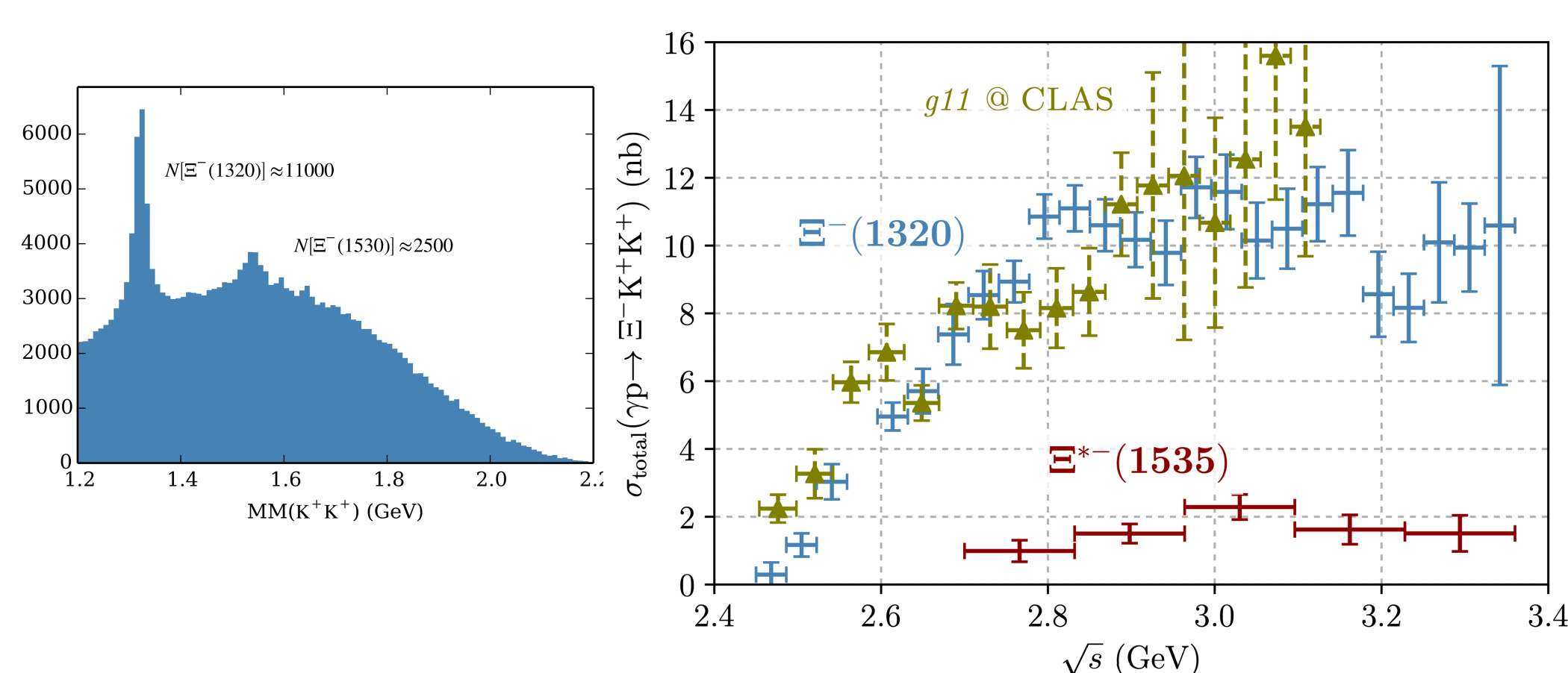


- There are far fewer experimentally observed Cascade states than have been predicted.
- Validate SU(3) flavor symmetry of QCD.
- Advance QCD to understand the physics of the early universe.

Early Experiments on Ξ Search



- Used K^- beam on low sensitivity hydrogen bubble chamber.
- SPS charged hyperon beam at CERN studied $\Xi^- N$ interaction.
- Kaon production using MPS at BNL claimed multiple Ξ states.
- CLAS6 photoproduction data showed $\Xi^-(1320)$ and $\Xi^{*-}(1530)$.



CLAS Collaboration: Guo, L. et al. Phys. Rev. C 76, 025208 (2007) / Goetz, J. T. et al. Phys. Rev. C 98, 062201 (2018)

CLAS12 Spectrometer

Forward Detector:

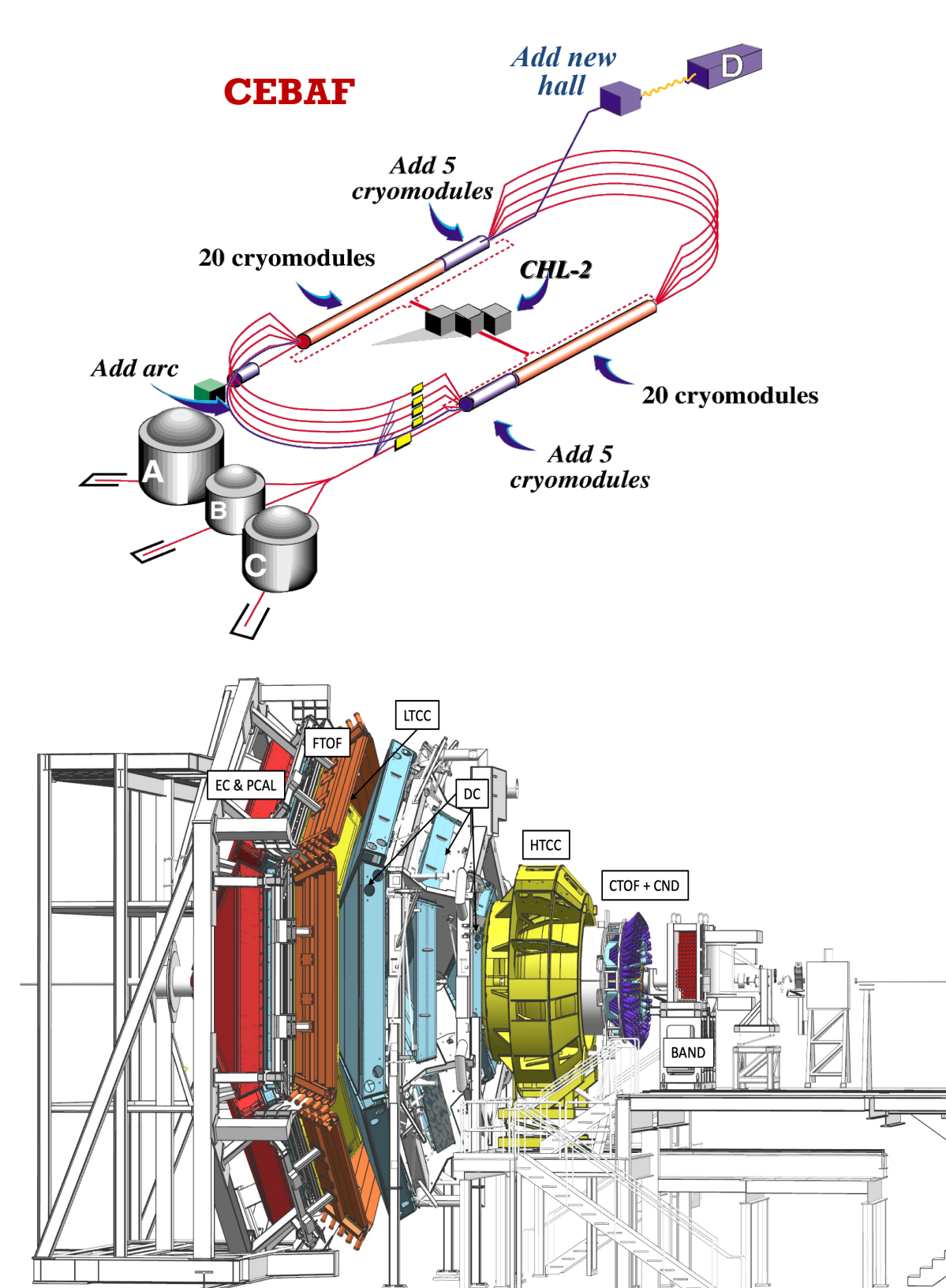
($5^\circ \leq \theta \leq 35^\circ$)

- TORUS magnet
- HT Cherenkov Counter
- Drift chamber system
- LT Cherenkov Counter
- Forward ToF System
- Preshower calorimeter
- E.M. calorimeter (EC)

Central Detector:

($35^\circ \leq \theta \leq 125^\circ$)

- SOLENOID magnet
- Barrel Silicon Tracker
- Central Time-of-Flight
- Micromegas (CD)
- Neutron detector (CD)
- RICH detector (FD)



V. Burkert et al., Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 959(2020) 163419

CLAS12 RG-A Experiment

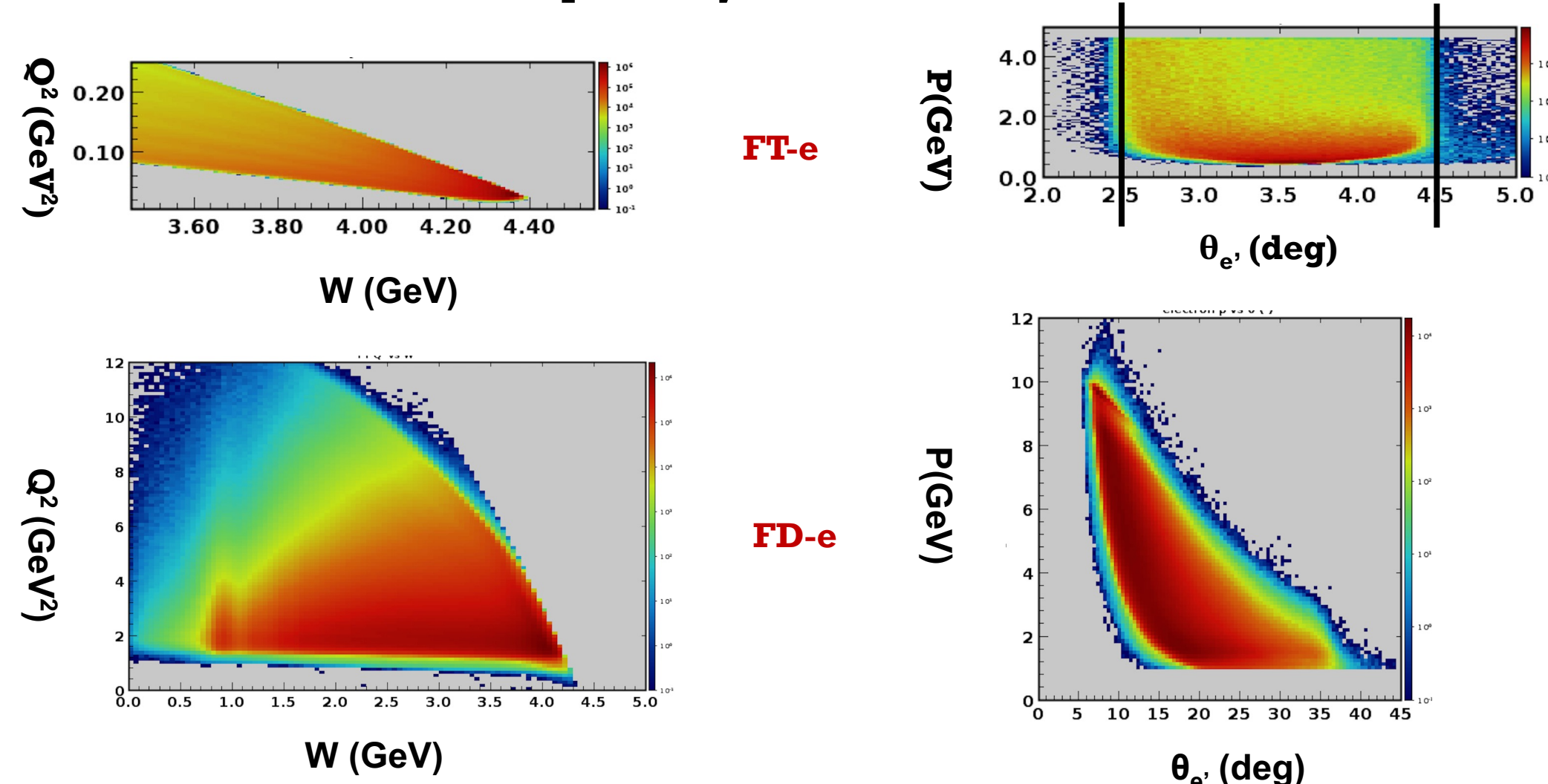
- Electron beam: 10.6 GeV and 10.2 GeV longitudinally polarized electron beam from CEBAF.
- Beam Current: 5 nA to 75 nA.
- Target: 5 cm unpolarized liquid hydrogen (LH2) target.
- The Superconducting Torus and Solenoid Magnet for momentum measurement.
- Forward Tagger on to detect electrons and photons at a very forward polar angle of 2° to 5° .

Data Analysis Strategy

$ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}(1820)$

$\Xi^{*-}(1820) \rightarrow K^- (\Lambda/\Sigma^0)$

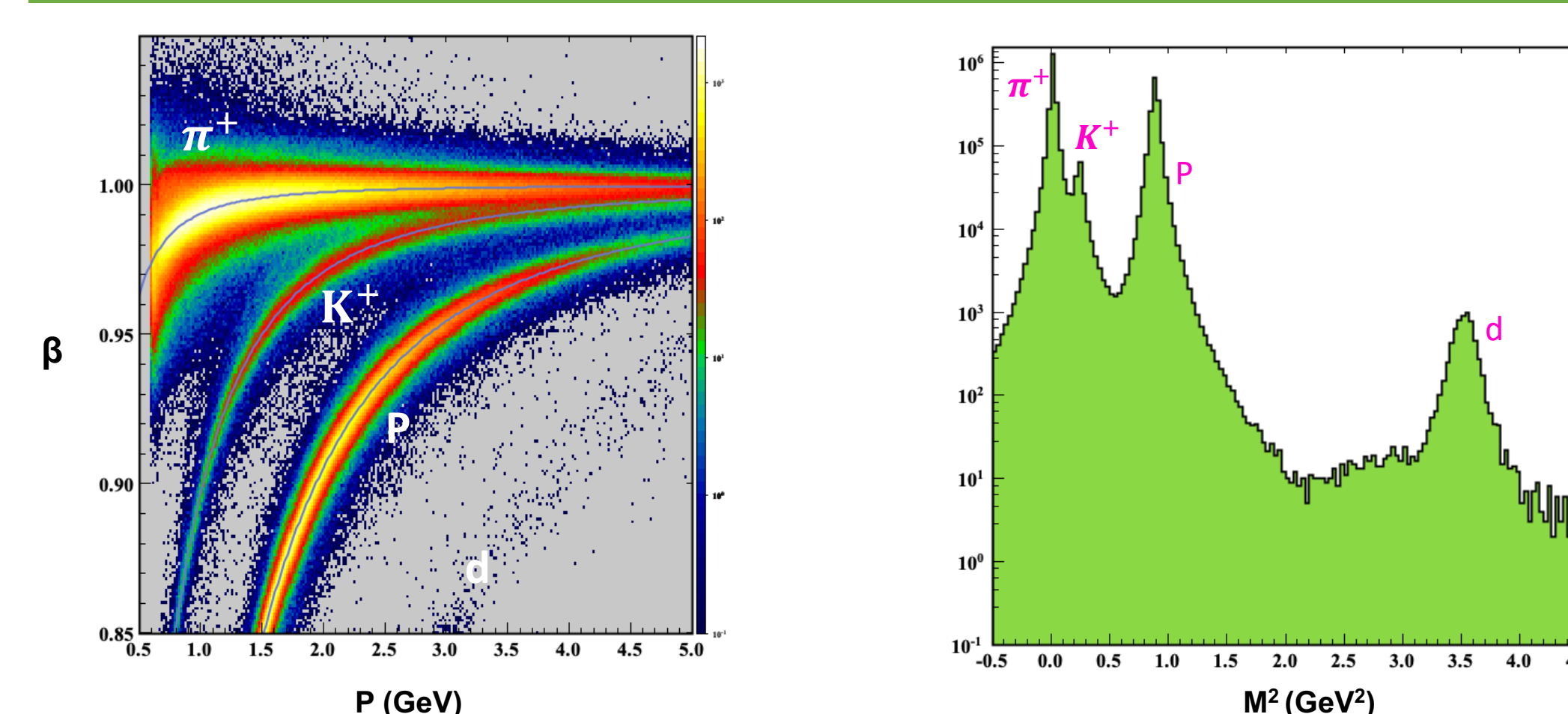
- Scattered electron e' detected in two different regions.
 - Low- Q^2 region to study quasi-real photoproduction - e' detected in the FT system which covers a very forward polar angle range of 2° to 5° .
 - High- Q^2 region to study electroproduction - e' detected in the FD system which covers a forward polar angle range of 5° to 35° .
- Charged kaons detected in the CLAS12 detector (FD) in coincidence with scattered electrons.
- Analyzed Fall2018 and Spring2019 data. Total six data sets analyzed with FT/FD electron separately.



Acknowledgements

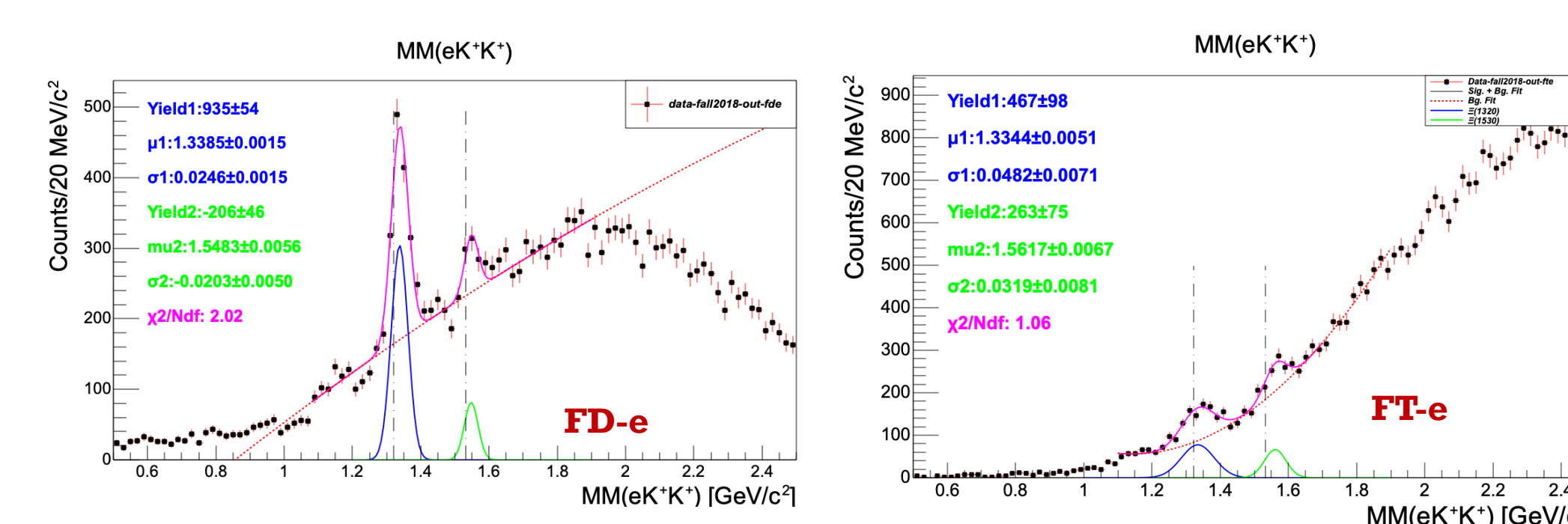
- This work is funded by DOE Grant **DE-SC0013620**

Charged Kaon Selection



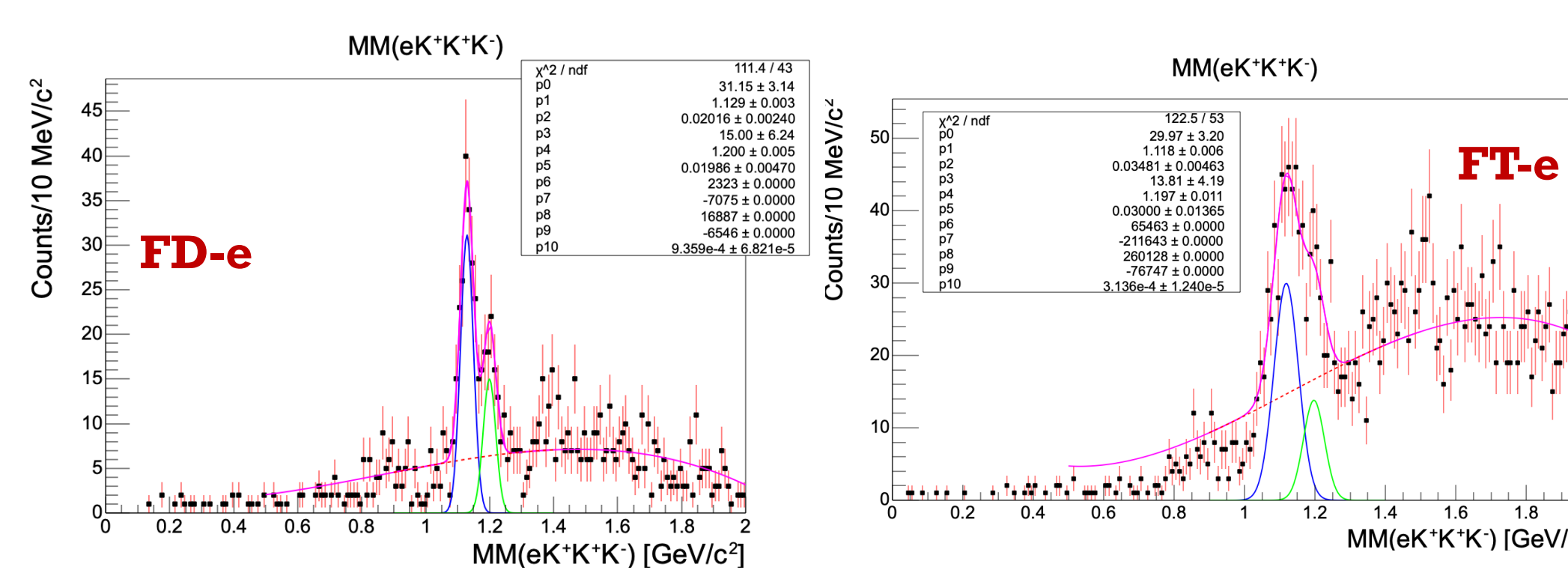
- Kaons detected in FD ($5^\circ < \theta_{K^\pm} < 35^\circ$).
- DC fiducial cut.
- $0.4 < P_{K^\pm} < 10.604$ GeV.
- $0.4 < \beta_{K^\pm} < 1.05$.
- $-10 < v_{K^\pm}^z < 1$ cm.
- Momentum dependent vertex time cut.

Missing Mass Spectra

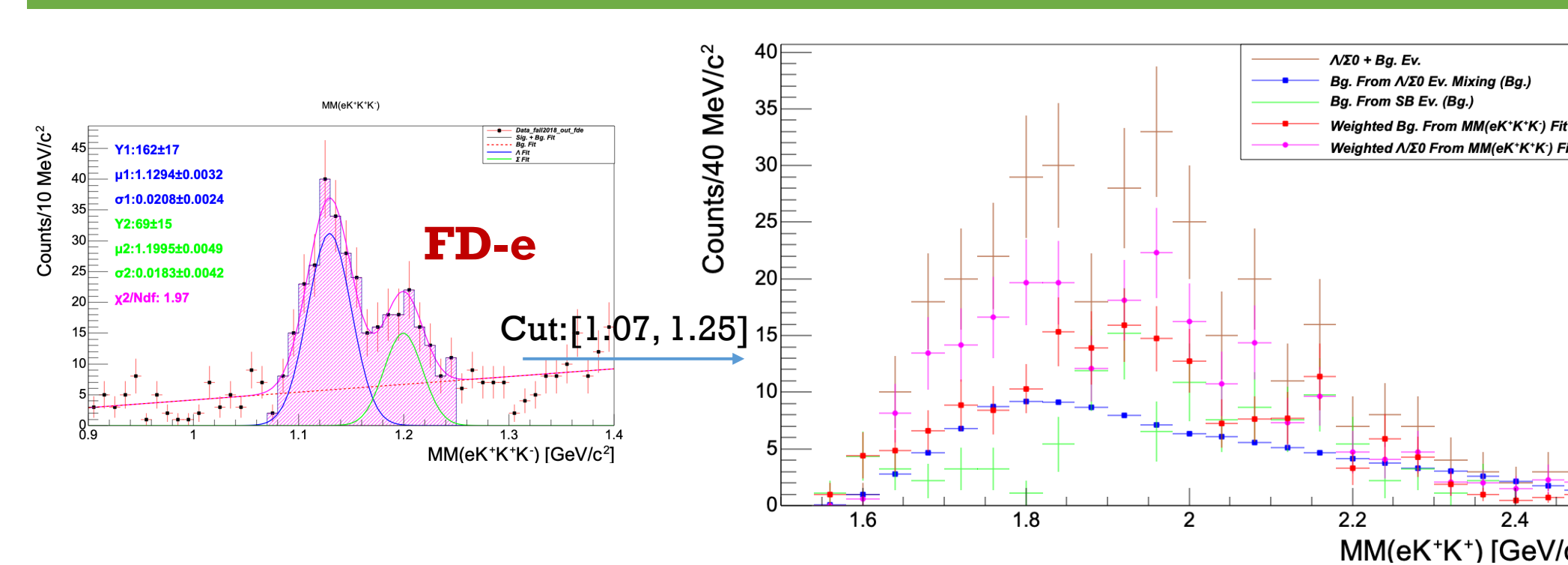


- $\Xi^-(1320)$, $\Xi^-(1530)$ clearly visible (First-time seen from electroproduction data) in the $MM(e' K^+ K^+)$ distributions.
- Smeared Λ/Σ^0 visible in the $MM(e' K^+ K^+ K^-)$ distributions.
- Background template modeled with event mixing technique.
- Fit uses Gaussian convolution with polynomial bkgd template.

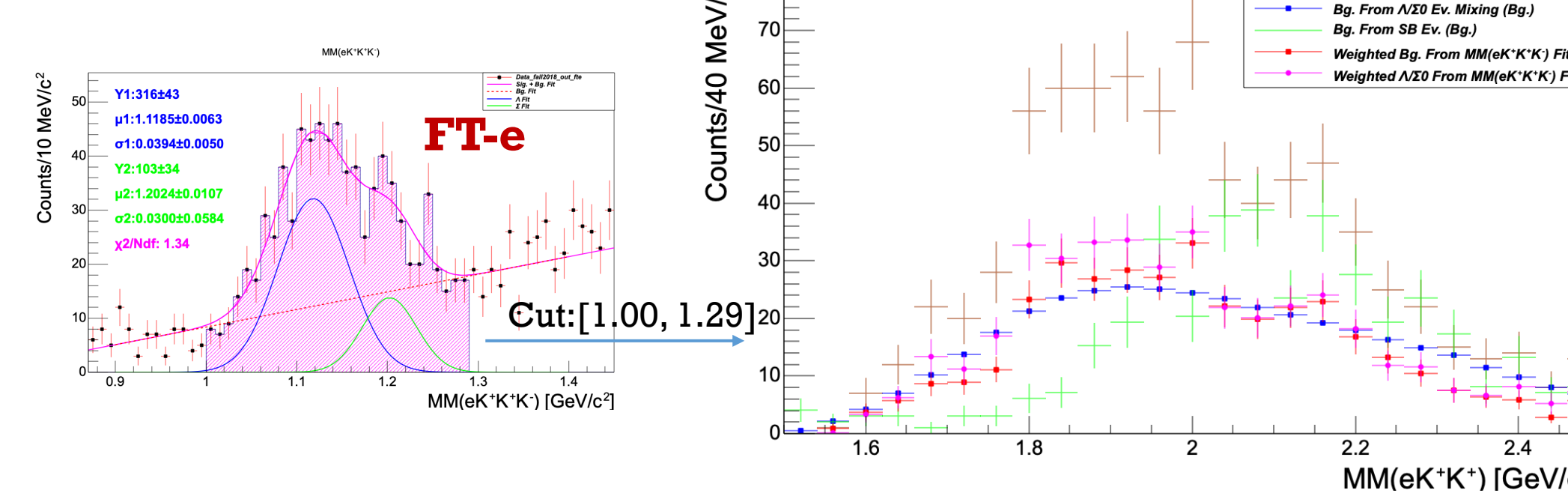
$MM = \text{gaus}(\Lambda) + \text{gaus}(\Sigma^0) + C^*[\text{bkgd}]$



Background Shape in the $MM(e' K^+ K^+)$ for $e' K^+ K^+ K^-$ Events

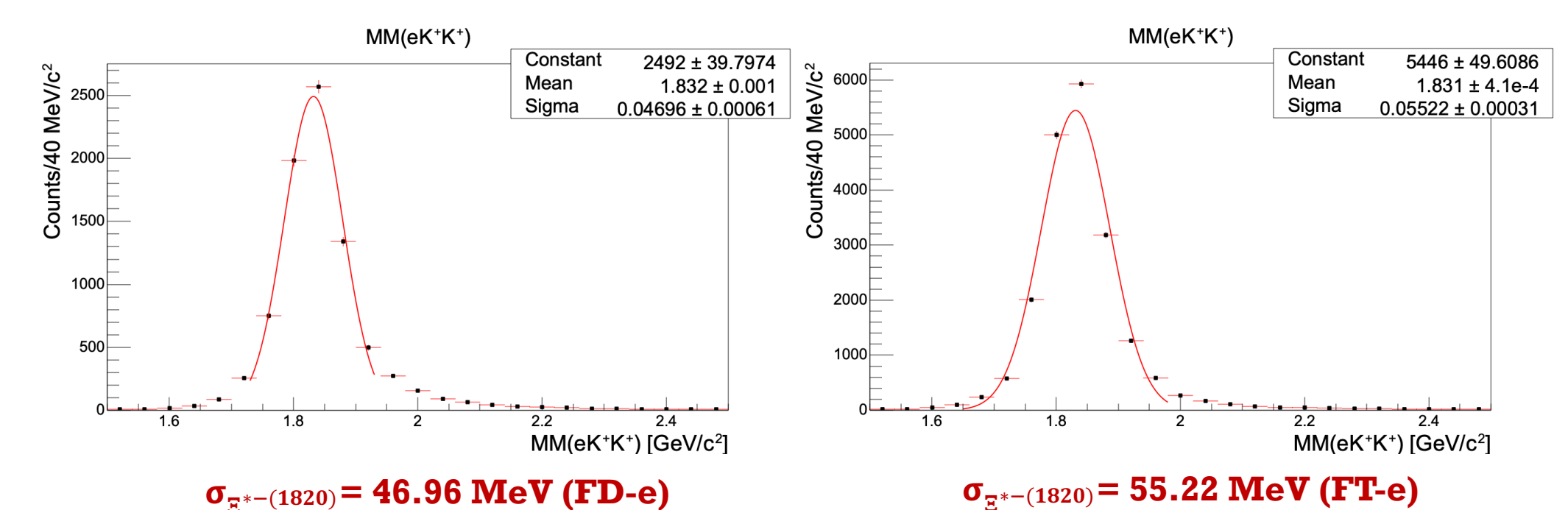


- Used multiple techniques (Event Mixing, Sideband, Fit weighting) to model background shape.



MC Simulation

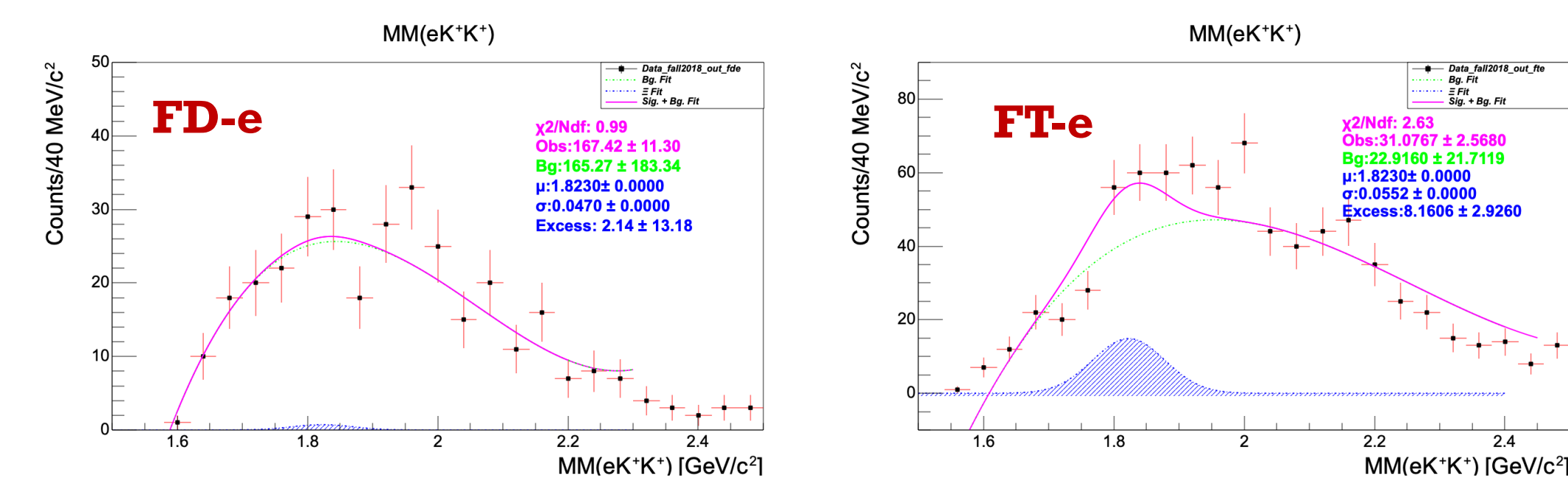
- Performed GEANT4-based MC simulation for reaction efficiency.
- MC tuning was performed by measuring known $\Xi^-(1320)$ width as a function of the momentum smearing factor to derive experimental resolution.
- $\Xi^{*-}(1820)$ state experimental mass resolution inferred from MC.



$ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}(1820) \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ K^- (\Lambda/\Sigma^0)$

Signal Yield/Statistical Significance

$MM = \text{gaus}(\Xi^{*-}(1820) \text{ fixed } \mu/\sigma) + C^*[\text{bkgd}]$



- Allowed only signal strength to fluctuate in the fit.
- Implemented maximum log-likelihood ratio ($\lambda = \frac{\max(L(X/H_1))}{\max(L(X/H_0))}$) test to determine 95% CL-boundaries for small signals over a background.
- Test Statistics (TS) = $-2\ln\lambda$.
- Statistical Significance in terms of $\sigma = \pm\sqrt{TS}$.

Preliminary Cross Section Upper Limit for $ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}(1820)$

- Converted 95% upper-limit yield to upper-limit on the cross section in FT-e Q^2 ($10^{-2} - 0.3$ GeV 2) and FD-e Q^2 ($10^{-1} - 0.6$ GeV 2) range. Our preliminary result for the upper limit cross section is extracted to be approximately around 2 nb and further work to set on the production cross section of the reaction $ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}$ as a function of Ξ^{*-} mass is in progress.

Summary

- No statistically significant $\Xi^{*-}(1820)$ signal was observed from the preliminary data analysis using CLAS12 Forward Detector acceptance.
- Estimated upper limit on the $\Xi^{*-}(1820)$ yield using maximum log-likelihood ratio test method for counts and fit statistics.
- Upper limits on the production cross section for $ep \rightarrow e' K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}(1820)$ is being investigated for low- Q^2 and high- Q^2 electroproduction processes.