$\pi^+\pi^-$ photoproduction on the proton with polarized target and beam

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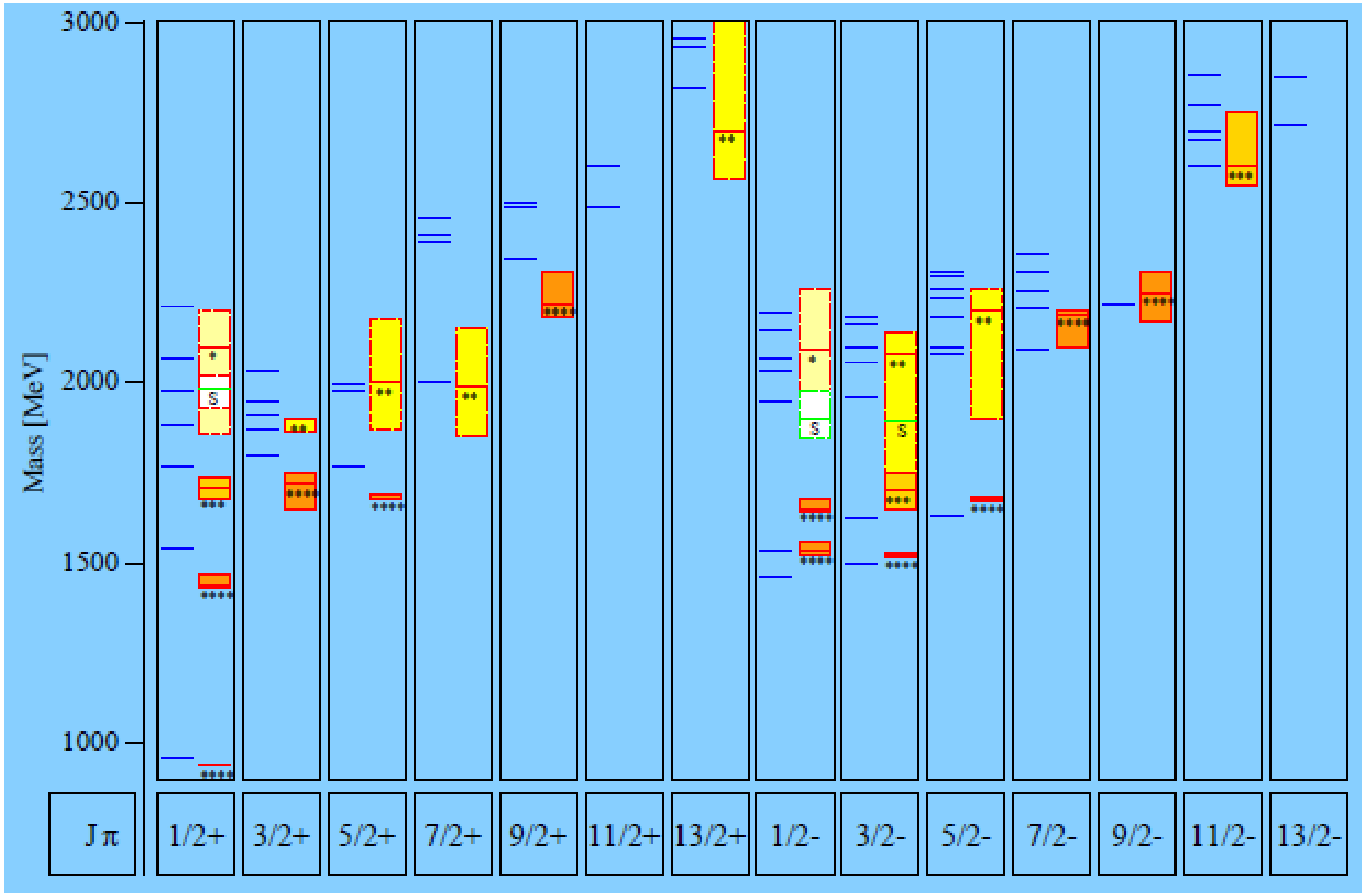
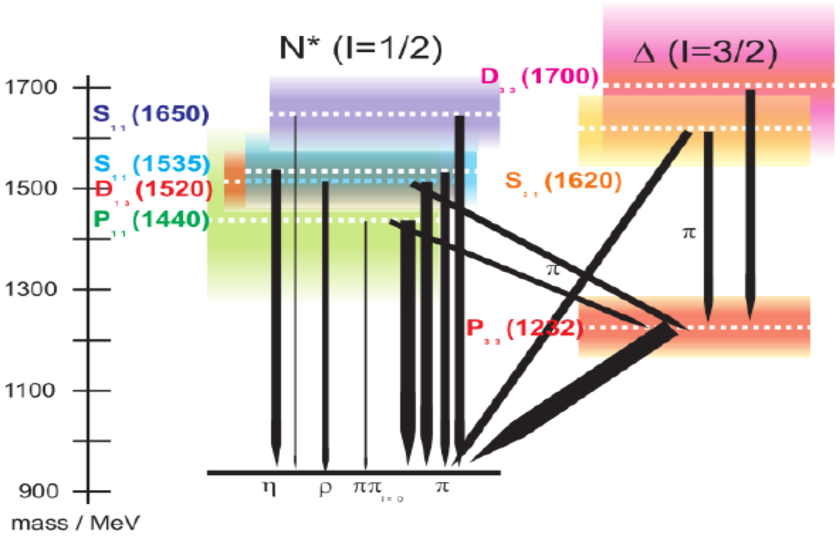
The light baryon (N*, Δ) spectrum in the Constituent Quark Model

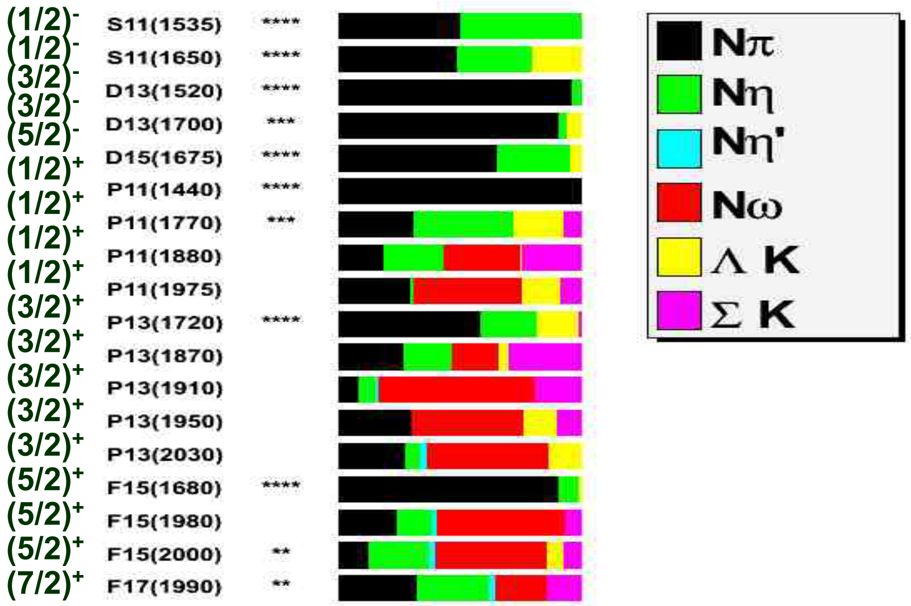


- Quarks confined into colorless hadrons

- Description by first principle QCD and constituent Quark Models:
  - Blue lines: expected states
  - Yellow/orange boxes: observations

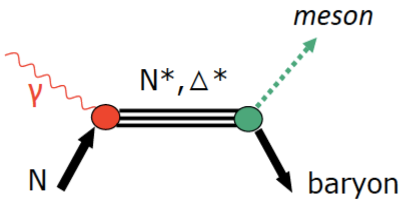
The light baryon spectrum: experimental situation



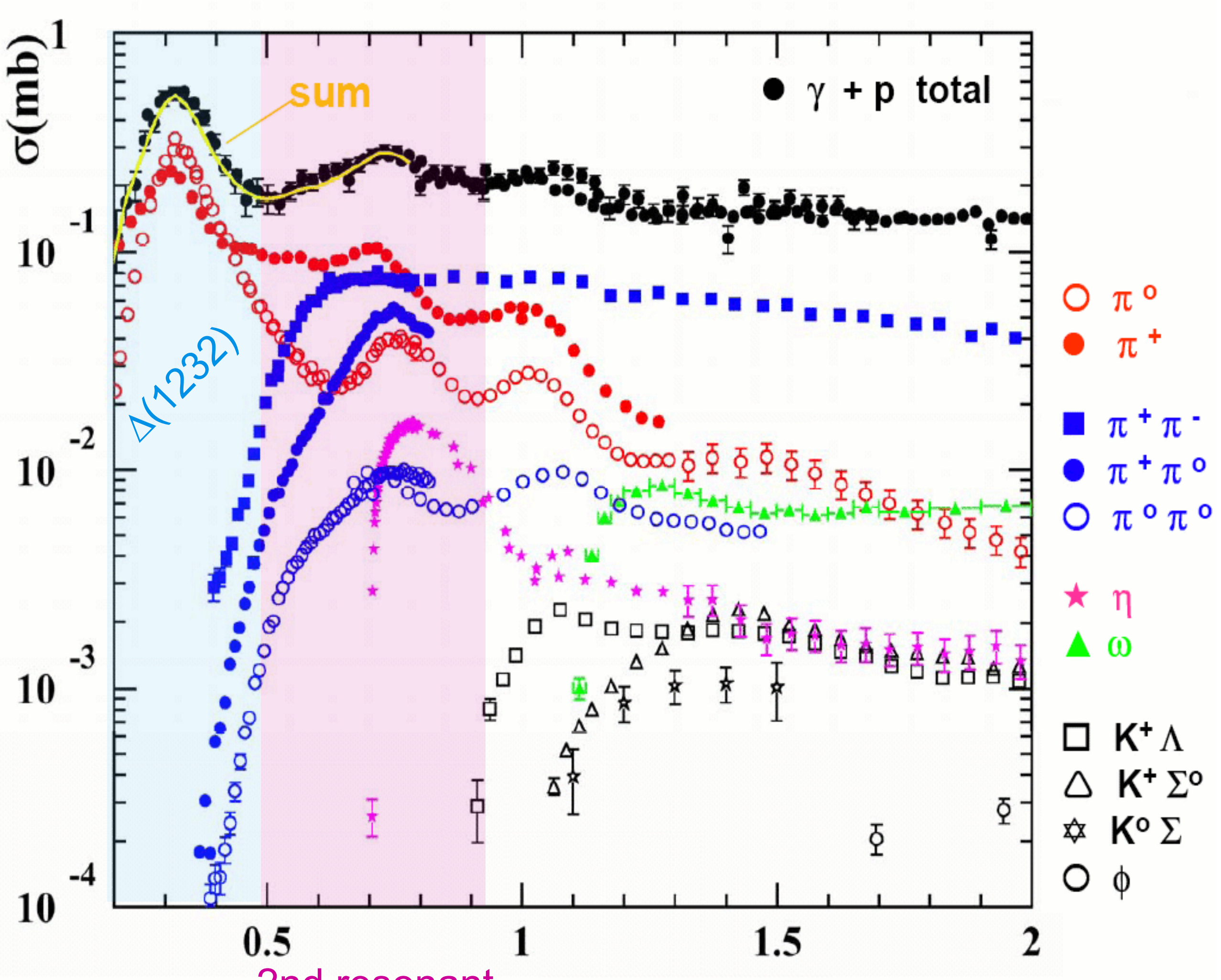


- Lowest lying N* and Δ* resonances
  - 1.3-2 GeV mass range: second resonant region
  - Overlapping states in the same mass region
  - Broad widths (short lifetimes)
  - Shared decay modes
- Most of the available information from pion/kaon beams experiments
  - Missing states: too small couplings with mesons?
- How to disentangle each signal and spot missing resonances?
  - Difficult task if based only on the measurement of cross-sections
  - Use new approaches: analysis of polarization observables (additional information: spin)
  - Perform precision measurements in as many reactions as possible

N*/Δ* in photoproduction reactions



Photonuclear cross sections



2nd resonant region

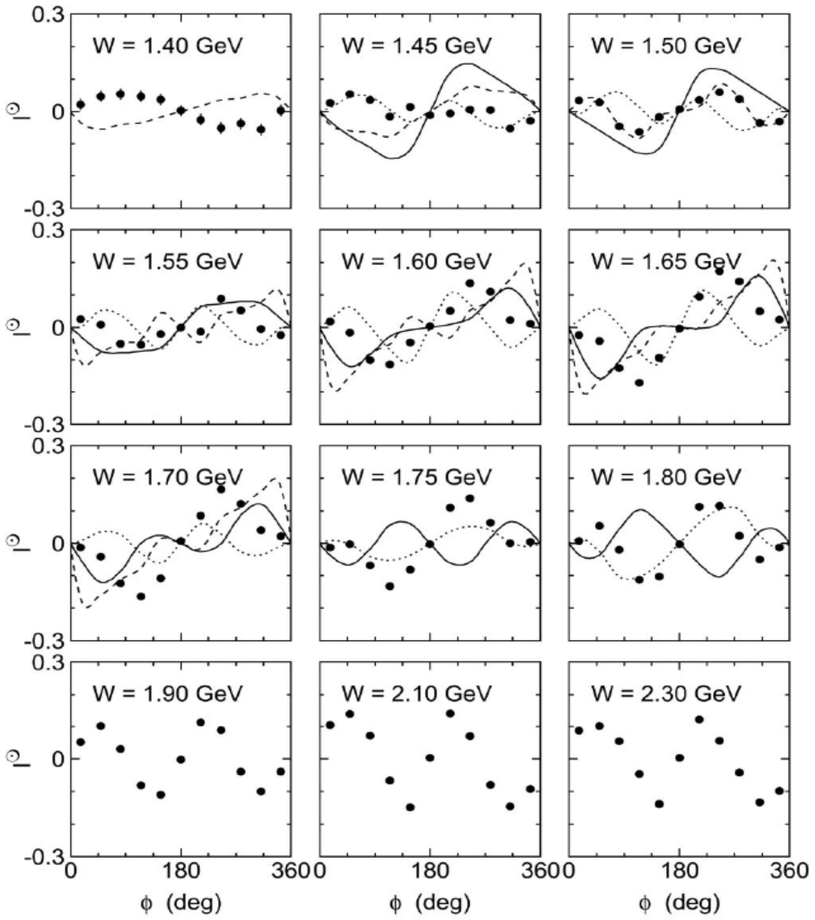
- Photon induced reaction could favor the formation of missing resonances which might couple strongly to the γN vertex
- γ reactions not studied extensively in the past - lack of good enough (energy/intensity) photon beams
- Dominant contributions to the "second resonant region": double-pion and η channels
  - Double-pion photoproduction: good tool to investigate this mass region

Photoproduction of $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs from protons with circularly polarized beam

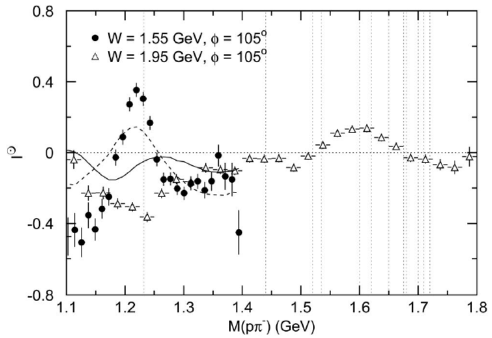
S. Strauch et al. (CLAS) PLR95 (2005), 162003

- CLAS data: 1.35 < W < 2.30 GeV
  - Missing resonances predicted to lie in the region W > 1.8 GeV
- Circularly polarized photon beam, no polarization specified for target and recoil proton
- First measurement of beam-helicity asymmetry distributions as a function of the helicity angle:

$$I^{\odot} = \frac{1}{P_\gamma} \frac{\sigma^+ - \sigma^-}{\sigma^+ + \sigma^-}$$



- Odd trend in all W sub-ranges
- Large asymmetries which change with W up to 1.8 GeV
- Compared with models based on electroproduction of double-charged pions including a set of quasi-two body intermediate states (Mokeev et al.):
  - *πΔ, ρN, πN(1520), πN(1680)* + contributions from *Δ(1600), N(1700), N(1710), N(1720)*
  - The agreement is not satisfactory, calls for a more detailed description
  - The $I^{\odot}$ observable is critically sensitive to interferences

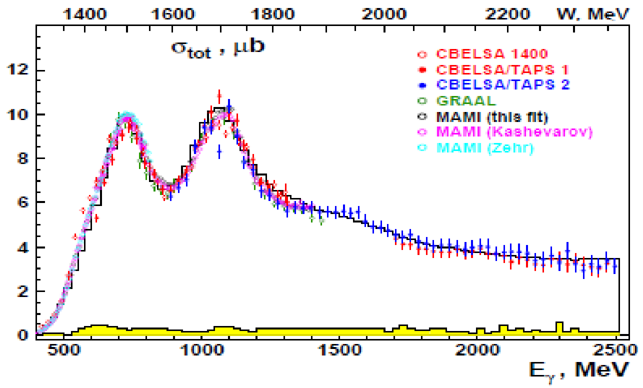


Photoproduction of $\pi^0\pi^0$ pairs off protons
V. Sokhoyan (CB@ELSA/TAPS) EPJ A51 (2015), 95

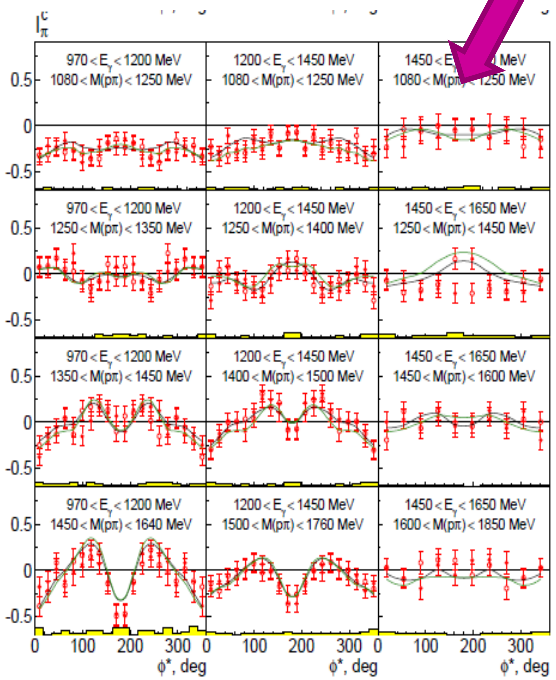
- The double-π^0 production is suitable to investigate the $\Delta(1232)\ \pi$ intermediate channel
  - Less channels contribute compared to the charged pion channel, especially to the non resonant background
    - Diffractive ρ production
    - Dissociation of the proton into $\Delta^{++}\pi^-$
    - π exchange is not possible

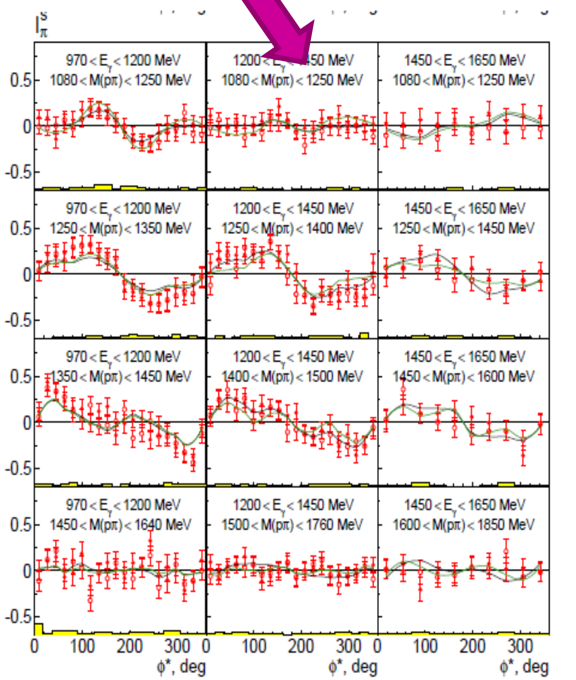
- Use of real linearly polarized photons (ELSA) from 600 MeV to 2500 MeV: access to the 4th resonance region

- Extraction of:
  - total cross section
  - PWA of the Dalitz plot
  - Beam-helicity asymmetries for double-π^0 production on the proton



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_0 \{1 + \ P_l[I^s(\phi^*)\sin(2\phi) + I^c(\phi^*)\cos(2\phi)\ ]\}$$

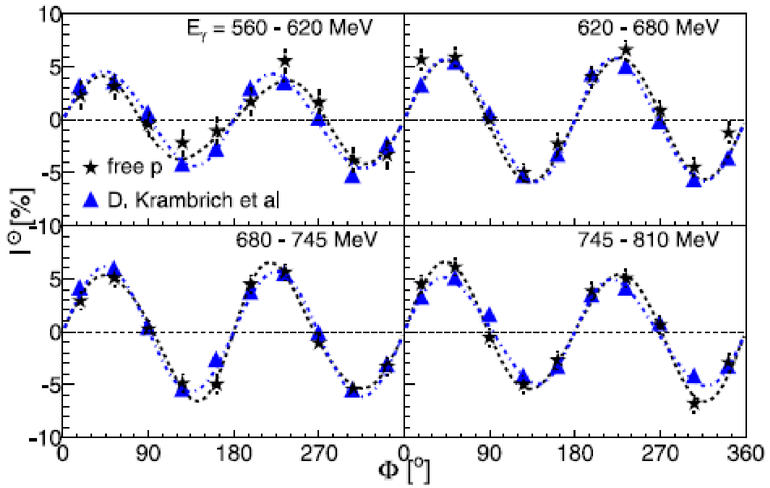




Photoproduction of $\pi^0\pi^0$ pairs from protons and neutrons

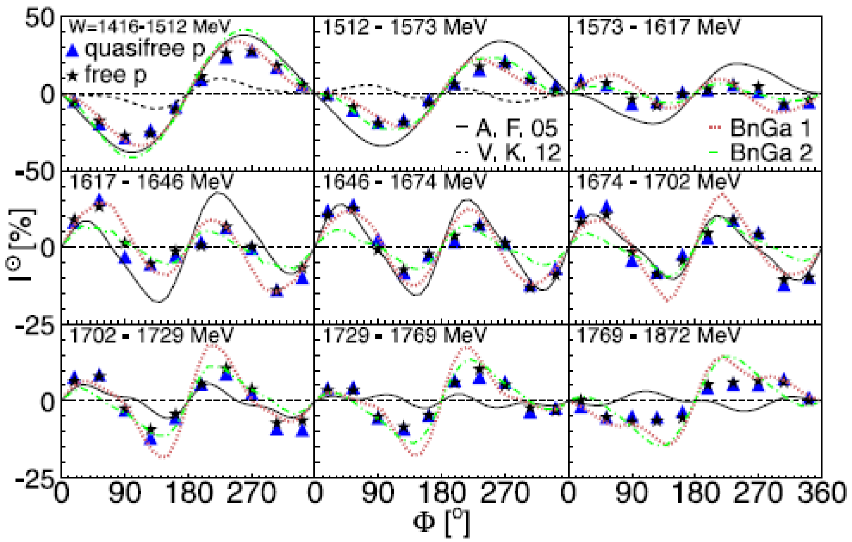
M. Oberle et al. (CB, TAPS & A2 @MAMI) PLB271 (2013), 237

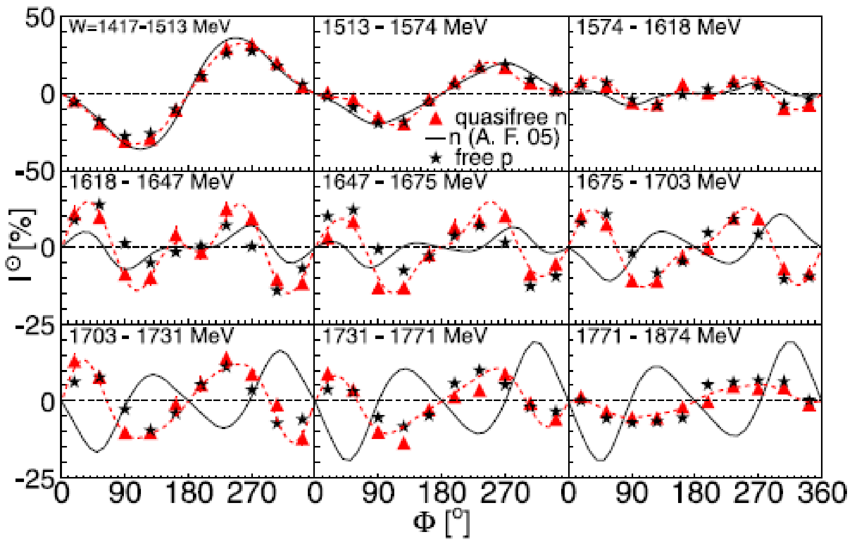
- Beam-helicity asymmetries in double-π^0 production on LH_2/LD_2 target (free p + quasi-free p & n) with circularly polarized photons up to 1.4 GeV @MAMI
- $I^{\odot}$ evaluated through cross-section asymmetries
- Identical beam-helicity asymmetry measured for free and quasi-free protons; very similar results from neutrons
  - Expected up to the second resonance region (W < 1.6 GeV)
  - Surprising at larger energies due to difference resonances produced!
- Reasonable reproduction of $I^{\odot}$ trend by Bonn-Gatchina and two-pion MAID models (much worse for Valencia), at least up to the second resonance region



$$I^{\odot}(\varphi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\varphi)$$

Free and quasi-free p



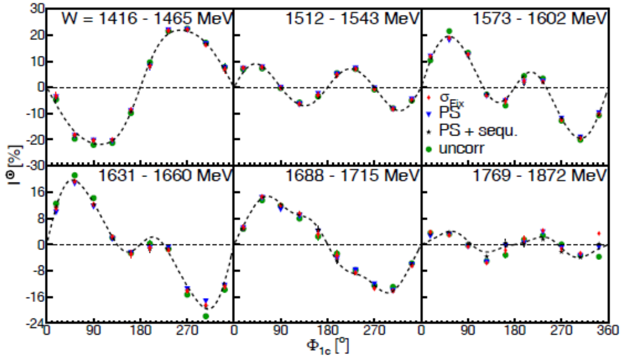


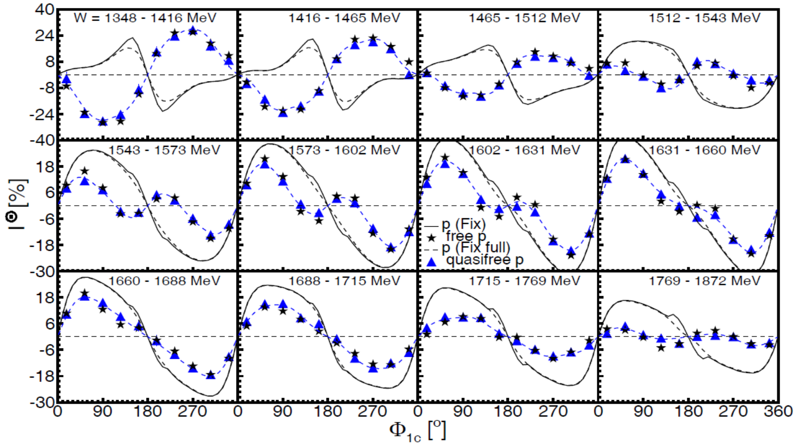
quasi-free n

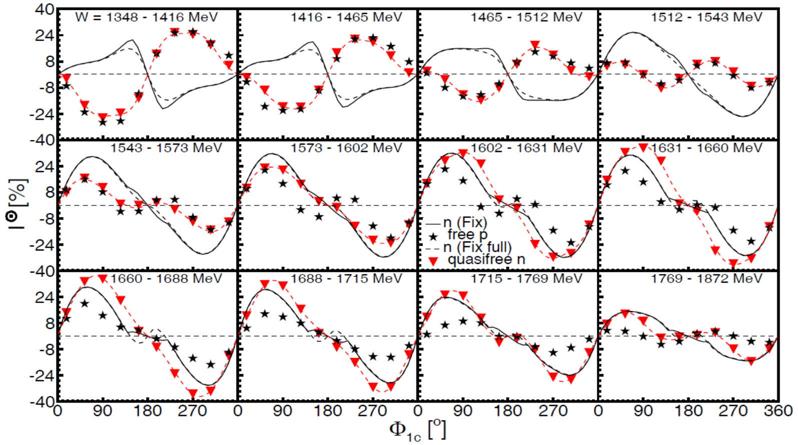
Photoproduction of $\pi^0\pi^\pm$ pairs from protons and neutrons

M. Oberle et al. (CB, TAPS & A2 @MAMI) EPJ A (2014), 50

- Beam-helicity asymmetries in double-π with mixed charge production on LH_2/LD_2 target (free p + quasi-free p & n) with circularly polarized photons up to 1.4 GeV @MAMI
  - Sensitive channels to $\rho^\pm$ production effects
  - More background-populating channels compared to $2\pi^0$
- $I^\odot$ evaluated through cross-section asymmetries ordering particles by charge and by mass
- Good agreement between measurements on free and quasi-free proton, reasonable with quasi-free neutrons
- Worse agreement with models compared to $2\pi^0$, especially at higher energies:
  - more contributions from mixed charge channels, call to finer tuning of models
  - Two-pions MAID model behaves better, overall
  - Beam-helicity asymmetries are very sensitive to interference terms



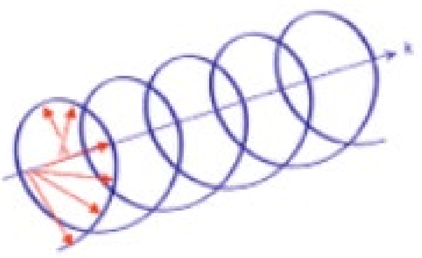




Experimental method – polarized beam and target

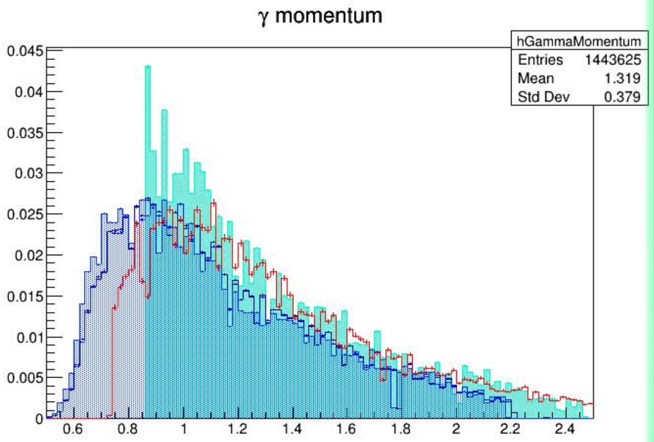
CLAS-g14 data taking (2011-2012): *circularly polarized* photon beam with momentum up to 2.5 GeV/c interacting on a cryogenic HD *longitudinally* polarized target

- **Beam:** circularly polarized photons by bremsstrahlung from a longitudinally polarized electron beam (>85%) through a gold foil radiator
  - Circular: ↑/↓ (960 Hz flip frequency)
  - Energy dependent γ polarization

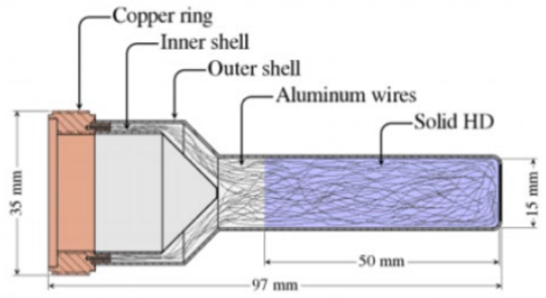


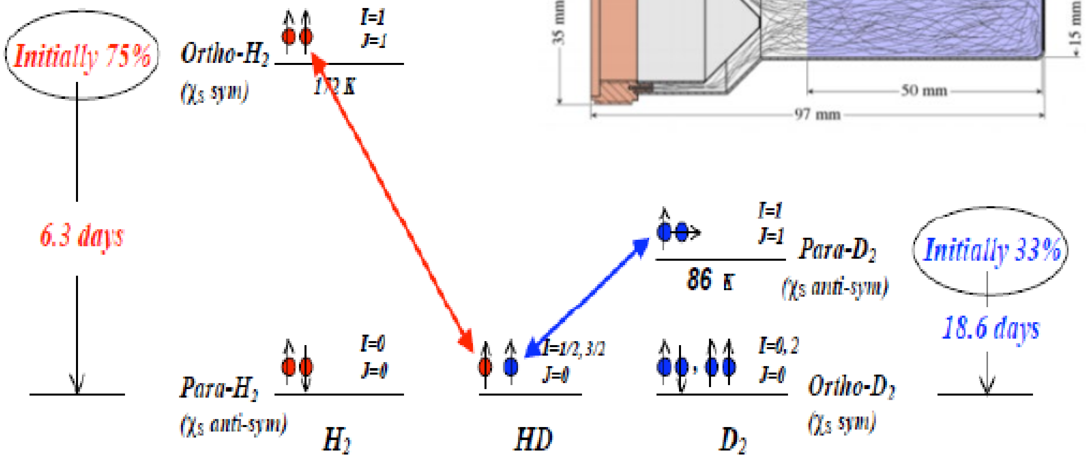
$$x = \frac{E_\gamma}{E_{beam}}$$

$$\delta_\odot = P_{el}\frac{4x - x^2}{4 - 4x + 3x^2}$$



- **Target:** "brute-force + aging" polarization method (< 30%)
  - Longitudinal (along beam direction): ⇒/⇐
  - Fixed in different data-sets
  - Protons/neutrons





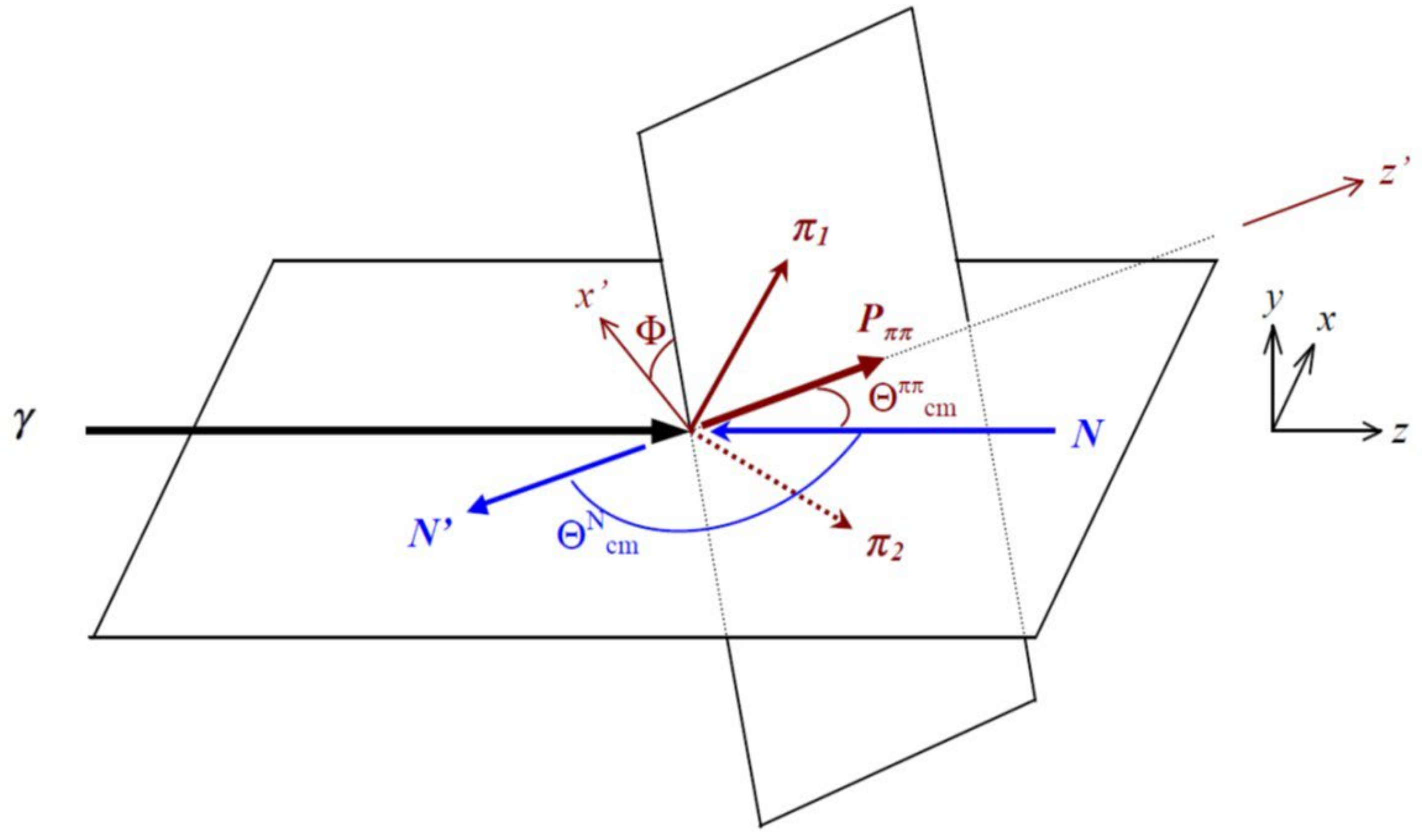
The available data sets

- 11 data sets available characterized by different conditions:
  - maximum e^- beam energy and the degree of e^- beam polarization
  - target polarization extent (sometimes a critical parameter)
  - torus magnet polarization (determining the event acceptance)
  - trigger
- Only homogeneous/proper data samples can be combined to extract results

Data set	statistics	Λ_D	Λ_H	<Λ>	e^- beam pol.	e^- beam energy	Torus pol	trigger
Silver1	830M	0.256	0.147	0.201	-0.82	2.28	--	1p
Silver2	1170M	0.230	-0.143	0.043	-0.76	2.28	--	1p
Silver3	250M	0.209	-0.003	0.103	-0.76	2.28	+	2p
Silver4	820M	-0.172	-0.008	0.046	-0.76	2.28	+	2p
Silver5a	1750M	-0.155	-0.008	-0.082	+0.76	2.28	+	2p 1p pr8
Silver5b	3081M	-0.155	-0.008	-0.082	+0.89	2.23	+	2p 1p pr8
Silver6a	130M	-0.018	-0.025	-0.022	-0.89	2.23	+	2p
Silver6b	1200M	-0.018	-0.025	-0.022	-0.89	2.23	--	1p
Gold2a	440M	0.268	0.269	0.27	-0.88	2.54	+	2p 1p pr16
Gold2b	1660M	0.268	0.269	0.27	-0.83	2.54	+	2p 1p pr 16
Gold3	88M	0.158	0.183	0.17	-0.83	2.54	+	2p 1p pr 16

negative Λ

Study of polarization observables in the $\vec{\gamma}\vec{N} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- N$ reaction



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_i} = \sigma_0\{(1 + \Lambda_z \cdot \mathbf{P_z}) + \delta_\odot(\mathbf{I}^\odot + \Lambda_z \cdot \mathbf{P}_z^\odot)\}$$

- The differential cross-section can be expressed by **four contributions** which depend on polarization observables weighted by the extent of beam $\delta_\odot$ and/or the target Λ polarization
- The trend of the polarization observables depends on the resonance content in a given energy range
- Polarization observables are bilinear combinations of partial amplitudes (Roberts, Oed PRC71 (2005), 0552001): very sensitive to interference effects

Polarization observables extraction

- **Problem**: extract from the number of collected events the $I^{\odot}$, P_z, $P^{\odot}_z$ observables as a function of the Φ azimuthal angle in the helicity reference system, in W energy ranges

$$P_z = \frac{1}{\Lambda_z} \frac{[N(\rightarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Rightarrow)] - [N(\rightarrow\Leftarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Leftarrow)]}{[N(\rightarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Rightarrow)] + [N(\rightarrow\Leftarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Leftarrow)]}$$

$$I^{\odot} = \frac{1}{\delta_{\odot}} \frac{[N(\rightarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\rightarrow\Leftarrow)] - [N(\leftarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Leftarrow)]}{[N(\rightarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\rightarrow\Leftarrow)] + [N(\leftarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Leftarrow)]}$$

$$P_z^{\odot} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_z \delta_{\odot}} \frac{[N(\rightarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Leftarrow)] - [N(\rightarrow\Leftarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Rightarrow)]}{[N(\rightarrow\Rightarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Leftarrow)] + [N(\rightarrow\Leftarrow) + N(\leftarrow\Rightarrow)]}$$

- Related to differential cross-section asymmetries
- Depending on the relative beam/target spin configurations
- Two data sets with opposite target ($\Rightarrow$/$\Leftarrow$) polarizations needed

Polarization asymmetries in every φ_{hel} bin

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_i} = \sigma_0\{(1+\Lambda_z\cdot\mathbf{P_z}) + \delta_\odot(\mathbf{I}^\odot + \Lambda_z\cdot\mathbf{P}_z^\odot)\}$$

- This equation (Roberts et al., PRC 718(2005), 055201) can be split in four depending on the sign combination of beam helicity and target polarization
- Two data sets with opposite target polarization need to be used (but properly normalized)
- The system of equations can be solved analytically extracting, in every bin, $I^\odot$, P_z, $P^\odot_z$ and σ_0 as solutions

$$N_{exp}^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_0 \mathbf{L}\,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\left[1+\Lambda_z P_z + \delta_\odot(I_\odot + \Lambda_z P_z^\odot)\right]$$

$$N_{exp}^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_0 \mathbf{L}\,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\left[1+\Lambda_z P_z - \delta_\odot(I_\odot + \Lambda_z P_z^\odot)\right]$$

$$N_{exp}^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_0 \mathbf{L}\,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\left[1-\Lambda_z P_z + \delta_\odot(I_\odot - \Lambda_z P_z^\odot)\right]$$

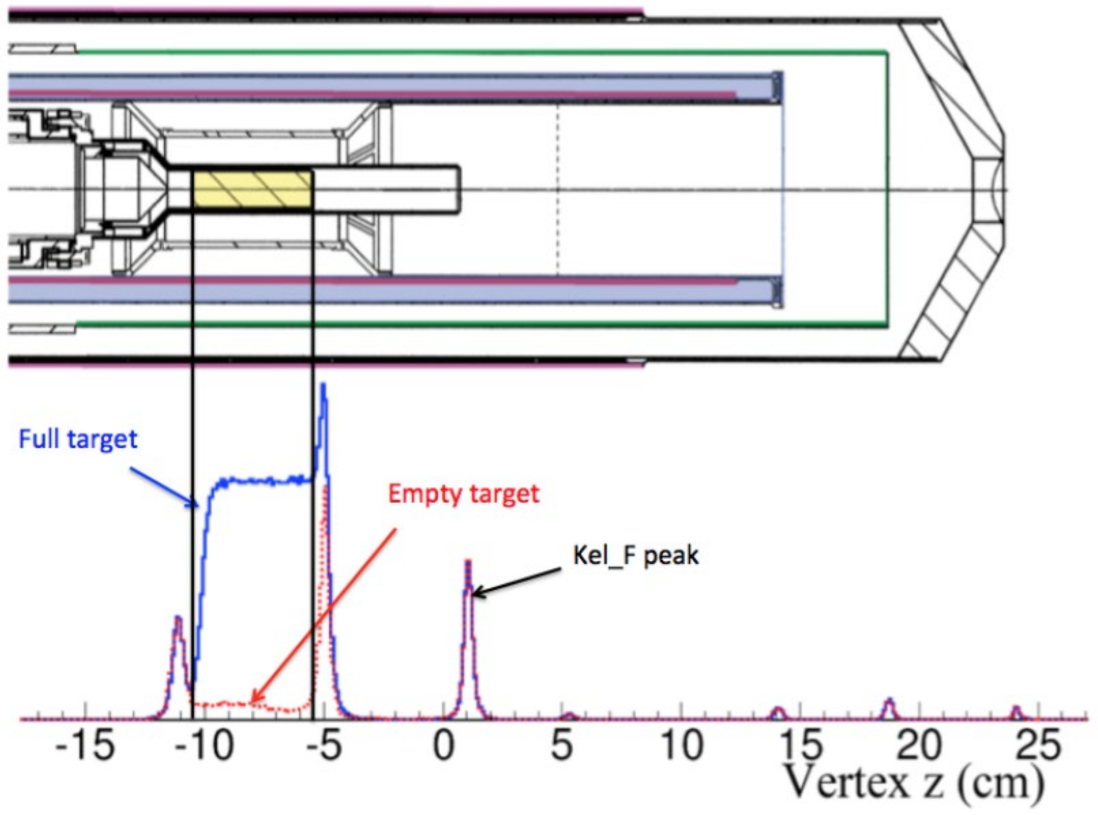
$$N_{exp}^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_0 \mathbf{L}\,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\left[1-\Lambda_z P_z - \delta_\odot(I_\odot - \Lambda_z P_z^\odot)\right]$$

$$I_\odot = \frac{\frac{N_1^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}-N_1^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}}{\delta_{\odot1}} + \frac{\Lambda_{z1}}{\Lambda_{z2}}\cdot\frac{L_{eff1}}{L_{eff2}}\cdot\frac{N_2^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow}-N_2^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow}}{\delta_{\odot2}}}{(N_1^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}+N_1^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}) + \frac{\Lambda_{z1}}{\Lambda_{z2}}\cdot\frac{L_{eff1}}{L_{eff2}}\,(N_2^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow}+N_2^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow})}$$

$$P_z^\odot = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{z2}}\cdot\frac{\frac{N_1^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}-N_1^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}}{\delta_{\odot1}} - \frac{L_{eff1}}{L_{eff2}}\cdot\frac{N_2^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow}-N_2^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow}}{\delta_{\odot2}}}{(N_1^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}+N_1^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}) + \frac{\Lambda_{z1}}{\Lambda_{z2}}\cdot\frac{L_{eff1}}{L_{eff2}}\,(N_2^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow}+N_2^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow})}$$

$$P_z = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{z2}}\cdot\frac{(N_1^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}+N_1^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}) - \frac{L_{eff1}}{L_{eff2}}\cdot(N_2^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow}+N_2^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow})}{(N_1^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}+N_1^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}) + \frac{\Lambda_{z1}}{\Lambda_{z2}}\cdot\frac{L_{eff1}}{L_{eff2}}\,(N_2^{\rightarrow\Leftarrow}+N_2^{\leftarrow\Leftarrow})}$$

Experimental data: empty target subtraction



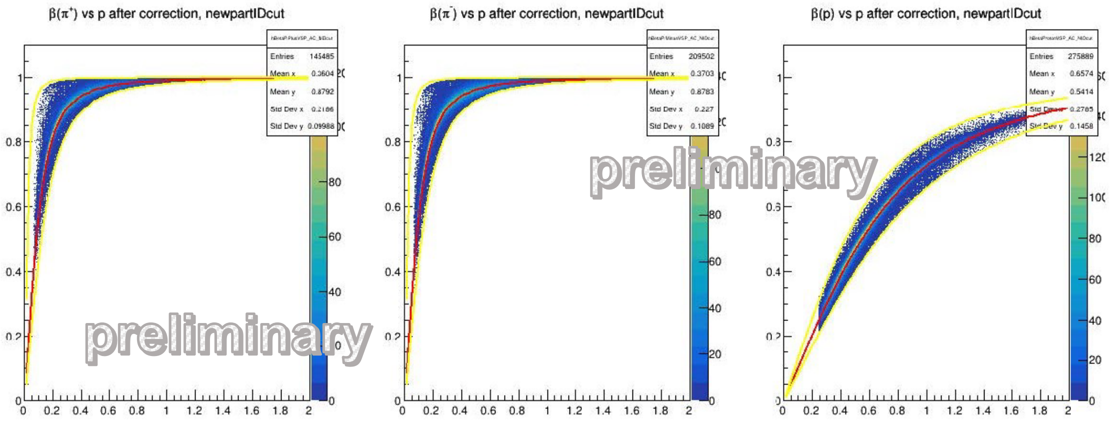
- Selection of events from the HD target: fiducial cut in r and z

- The events selected in the fiducial volume of the target contain the contribution from the target walls
  - Empty target subtraction needed
  - Relative normalization of different runs: height of Kel-F wall peak
  - Two empty-target runs available with opposite torus normalizations to perform subtraction

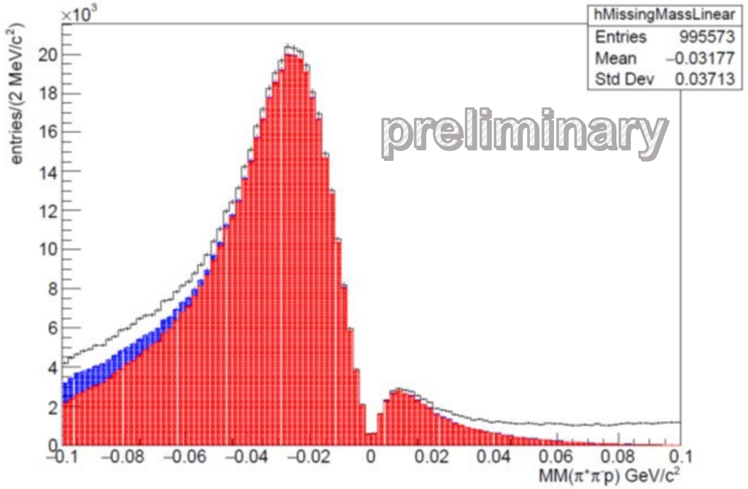
- Events in the Kel-F peak also used for relative luminosity normalizations between different data sets

Data selection – exclusive $\vec{\gamma}\vec{p} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- p$ reaction

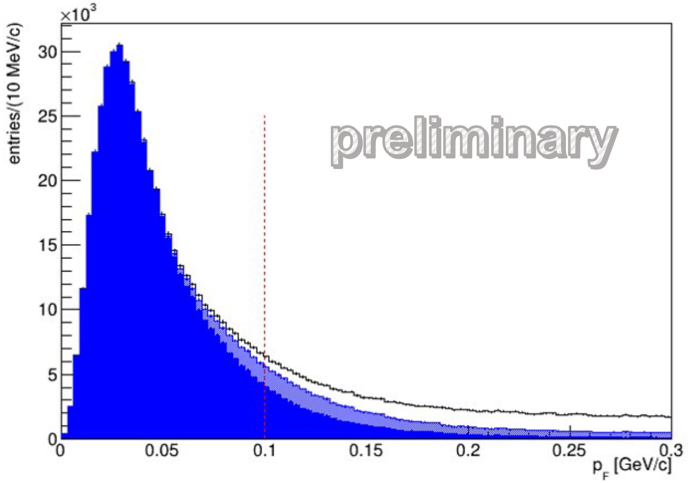
Description	Cut
Particle multiplicity	1 negative, 2 positives
Time coincidence	Time coincidence between: 1 proton, 1 π^+, 1 π^-
$2\pi p$ z-vertex in HD target	$-9.5 < z_{vertex} < -5.8$ cm
$2\pi p$ pId: β_{corr}	$p_{\pi^\pm}/\sqrt{p^2_{\pi p_m} + (m_\pi - 80\ [\mathrm{MeV}])^2} \le \beta^{corr}_{\pi^\pm} \le p_{\pi^\pm}/\sqrt{p^2_{\pi^\pm} + (m_\pi + 80\ [\mathrm{MeV}])^2}$ $p_p/\sqrt{p^2_p + (m_p - 200\ [\mathrm{MeV}])^2} \le \beta^{corr}_p \le p_p/\sqrt{p^2_p + (m_p + 200\ [\mathrm{MeV}])^2}$
$2\pi p$ pId: $\lvert\Delta\beta\rvert$	$\lvert\Delta(\beta_p)\rvert < 0.08$ $p_{\pi^\pm} \le 500\ [\mathrm{MeV}/c]$: $\lvert\Delta(\beta_{\pi^\pm})\rvert < 0.08$ $p_{\pi^\pm} \ge 500\ [\mathrm{MeV}/c]$: $\lvert\Delta(\beta_{p)\pm})\rvert < 0.2$
$2\pi p$ fiducial cuts	π^+ && π^- && p within fiducial volume
Missing mass for proton pId Total missing mass	$0.824 \le \mathrm{m.m.}(\pi^+\pi^-) \le 1.052\ [\mathrm{GeV}/c^2]$ $\mathrm{m.m.}(\pi^+\pi^- p) < 0\ [\mathrm{GeV}/c^2]$
Fermi momentum	$p_F < 100$ MeV/c
Coplanarity	$\lvert$coplanarity$\rvert < 10°$



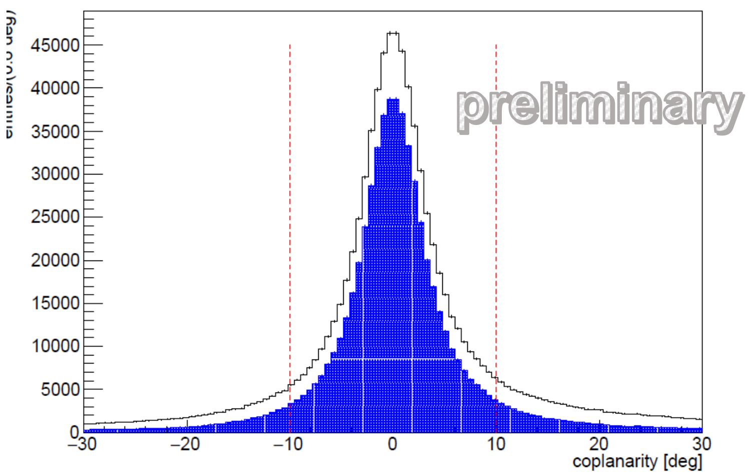
Particle ID for π+π- and p based on TOF
Further selection on (π+π-) missing mass to identify the proton



Total missing mass cut



Missing momentum cut to discard reactions without spectator at rest



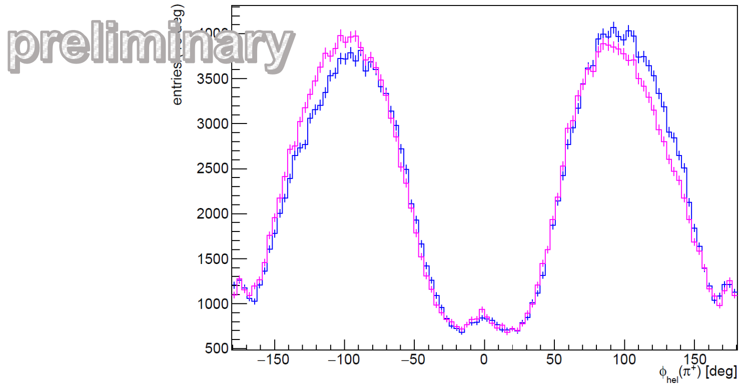
Coplanarity cut for pion pairs

Experimental angular distributions

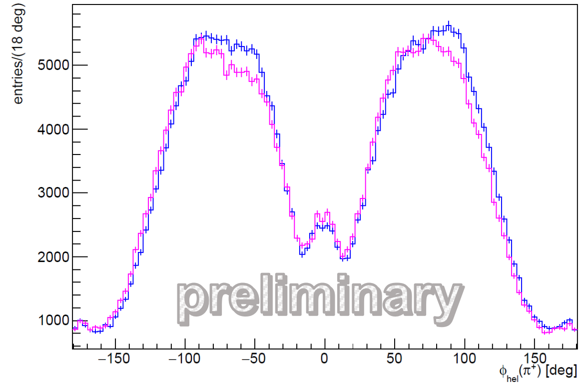
- Needed input: angular distributions (φ_{hel})
- Bin by bin: number of events selected with
  - Given helicity (positive/negative in the same data set)
  - Given target polarization (in different data sets)
  - Selection in W energy ranges (100 MeV wide window)
  - Counts to be properly normalized between different data sets

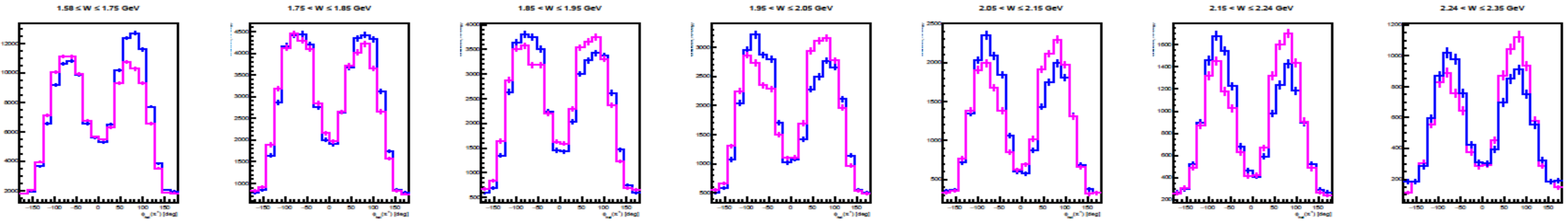
- Slight differences when selecting different combinations of helicities/target polarization: origin of the investigated asymmetries

Positive target polarization



Negative target polarization



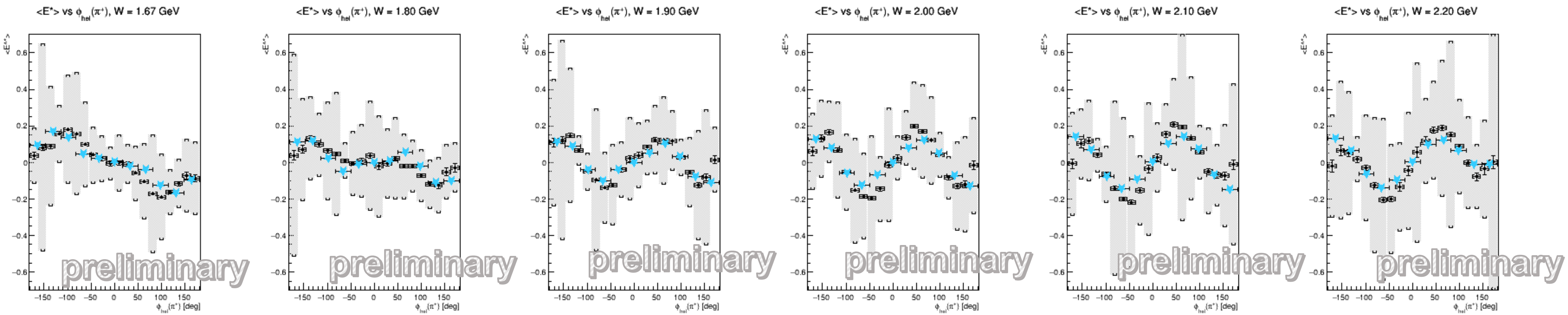


Evaluation of experimental beam-helicity asymmetries E*

- Similar to the extraction of beam-helicity asymmetry by Strauch, the E* variable can be extracted from the data, matching proper samples (with similar experimental conditions, and extracting the weighted average for all samples)
- For each data set:

$$E^* = \frac{1}{\delta_{\odot}} \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-}$$

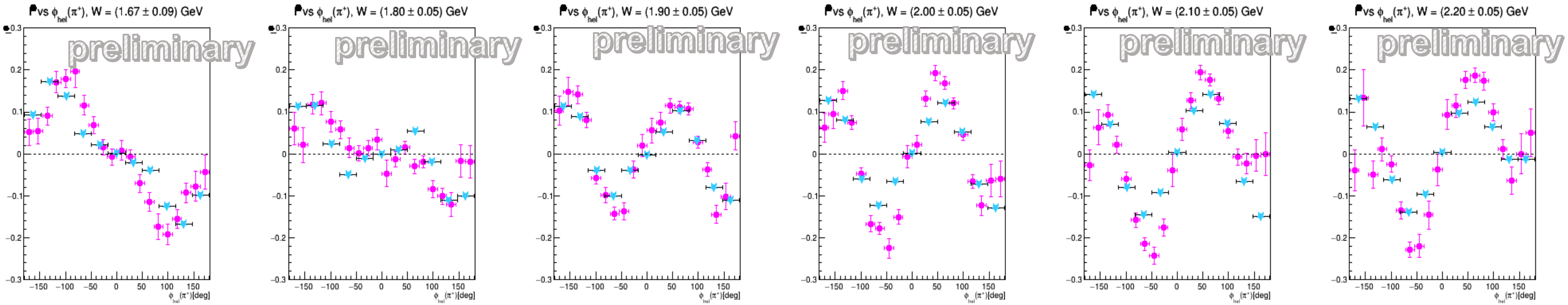
- The E* values match fairly well with previous measurements with polarized beam only (blue points)
- Systematic errors (grey bars) from spread of values obtained in different data sets



Blue points from S. Strauch et al., CLAS Coll., PRL **95** (2005), 162003

Preliminary results - $I^{\odot}$ on proton

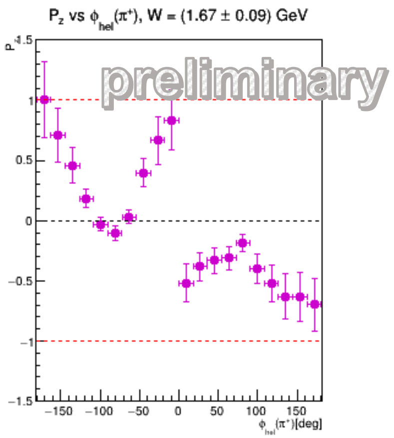
- Extraction of polarization asymmetries from the equation by Roberts et al., choosing proper data sets with matching helicity and target polarization
- According to general symmetry principles $I^{\odot}$ is expected to be an *odd* function of the helicity angle
- It does not depend on the target polarization
- The trend is in reasonable agreement with the earlier observations by CLAS based on a different data-set (unpolarized target)

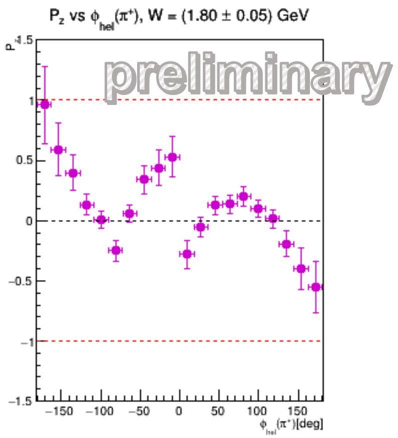


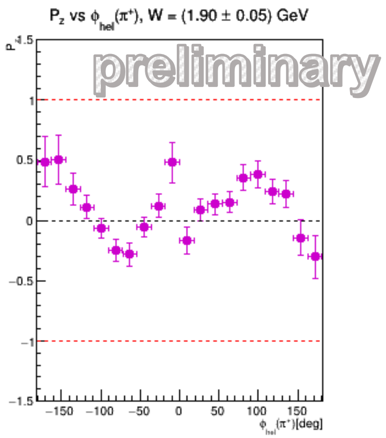
Blue points from S. Strauch et al., CLAS Coll., PRL **95** (2005), 162003

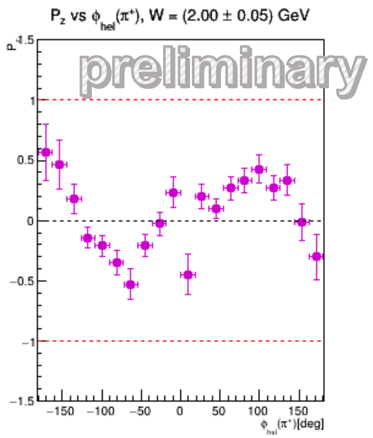
Preliminary results – P_z on proton

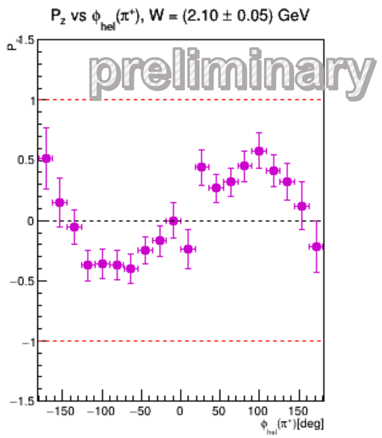
- No other results available for comparisons: first results ever
- P_z expected to be odd based on partial amplitudes symmetry
  - Vanishing at zero angle: coplanarity condition
  - *Beware*: when the helicity angle is oriented in the bottom hemisphere a sign flip occurs in Roberts' equations and, consequently, in the parity of the solutions
- The odd trend shows a discontinuity at zero for low W energies, with an improving symmetric shape as long as W increases
  - The lack of left/right symmetry could be due to instrumental reasons (different acceptance, …)

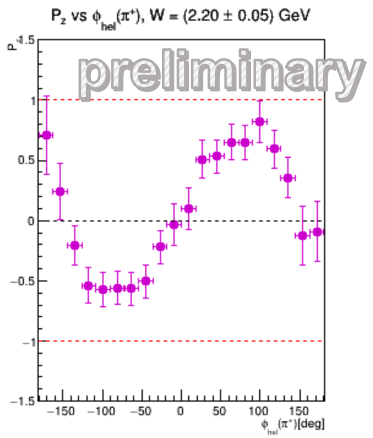






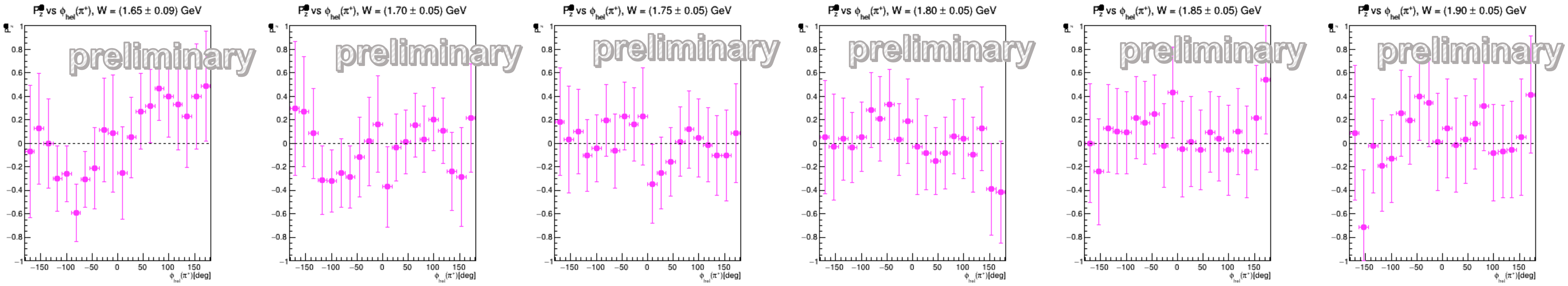






Preliminary results – $P_z^{\odot}$ on proton

- No other results available for comparisons: first results ever
- $P_z^{\odot}$ expected to be even based on partial amplitudes symmetry
- $P_z^{\odot}$ is, in general, almost compatible with zero (within errors)
  - Large statistical uncertainties obtained from the error propagation of the system solutions – small extent of target polarization (23% max.)



Summary and outlook

- Double-pion photoproduction with polarized beam and/or target as a novel tool to extract information about the baryonic spectrum
  - γp channel
    - Analysis completed
      - extraction of results for all compatible data set pairs underway
    - Final evaluation of systematics in progress (take care of correlations among the sets)
  - Outlook: γn channel – in progress
    - Same data analysis chain used for γp to be applied to the $\pi^+\pi^-n(p)$ final state
      - Use the same W binning and overall analysis approach
      - Stay tuned: some novel results upcoming!

- The interpretation of results in terms of partial amplitudes contribution call for new models updating the interaction pattern and reproducing all the new extracted observables
  - So far, none of the available reaction models agrees completely with the asymmetries extracted from reactions involving the production of charged pion pairs