

# $\Lambda^*(1520)$ Photoproduction on *Proton* and *Neutron* from CLAS eg3 data set

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APS April 2010    2010/2/14

- Physics motivation
- Data analysis
- Preliminary results
- Summary and outlook



# Physics Motivation

$\Lambda(1520) D_{03}$

Mass  $m = 1519.5 \pm 1.0$  MeV

$I(J^P) = 0(3/2^-)$

Full width  $\Gamma = 15.6 \pm 1.0$  MeV

- $\Lambda^*(1520)$  production mechanism is still poorly understood due to the lack of experimental data.

on the *Proton*

1. two photoproduction measurements

[1] D. Barber *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **7**, 17 (1980)

[2] A. Boyarski *et al.*, Phys. Lett. **34B**, 547 (1971)

2. two electroproduction measurements

[3] T. Azemoon *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B95**, 77 (1975)

[4] S. P. Barrow *et al.* (Clas Collaboration), Phys. Rev. C **64**, 044601 (2001).

on the *Neutron*,

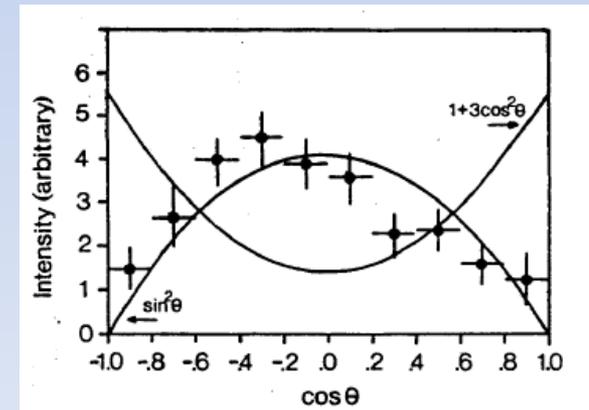
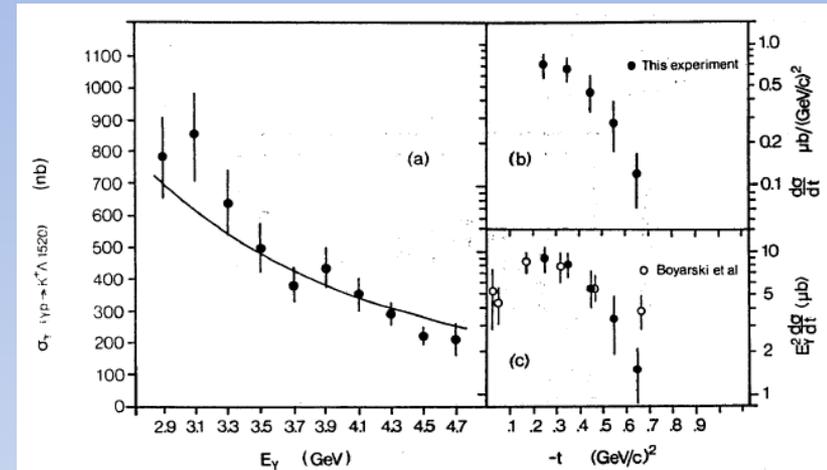
*No published data*

- Existing Data suggest dominance of t-channel processes and  $K^*$  or K exchange.
- Several model predictions for total and differential cross sections are available.
- Measurement of cross section and decay angular distribution can provide constraints on model prediction and insights into the production mechanism.
- Possible missing  $N^*$  resonances decaying through strange channels.

# Existing Data photoproduction

- Photoproduction measurements on the **Proton** were performed at SLAC and Daresbury
- Daresbury measured differential and total cross section as well as decay angular distribution in the energy range of 2.8-4.8 GeV
  - First look at the decay angular distribution showed dominance of  $m_z = \pm 3/2$  spin projection
  - Limited statistics

• **No data on Neutron yet**



# Theoretical Result photoproduction

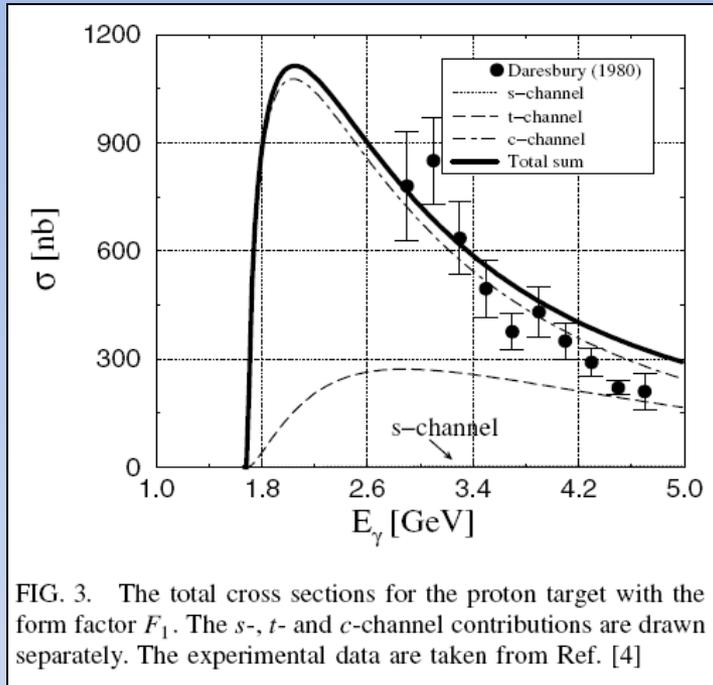


FIG. 3. The total cross sections for the proton target with the form factor  $F_1$ . The  $s$ -,  $t$ - and  $c$ -channel contributions are drawn separately. The experimental data are taken from Ref. [4]

**Proton**  
Comparing between  
data and theory

Reactions	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda^*$	$\gamma n \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda^*$
$\sigma$	$\sim 900 \text{ nb}$	$\sim 30 \text{ nb}$

>>

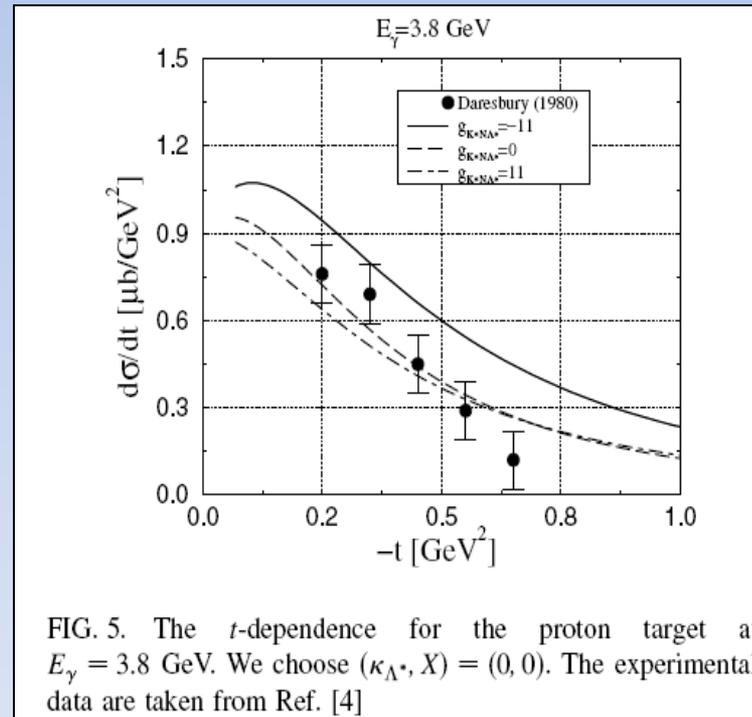
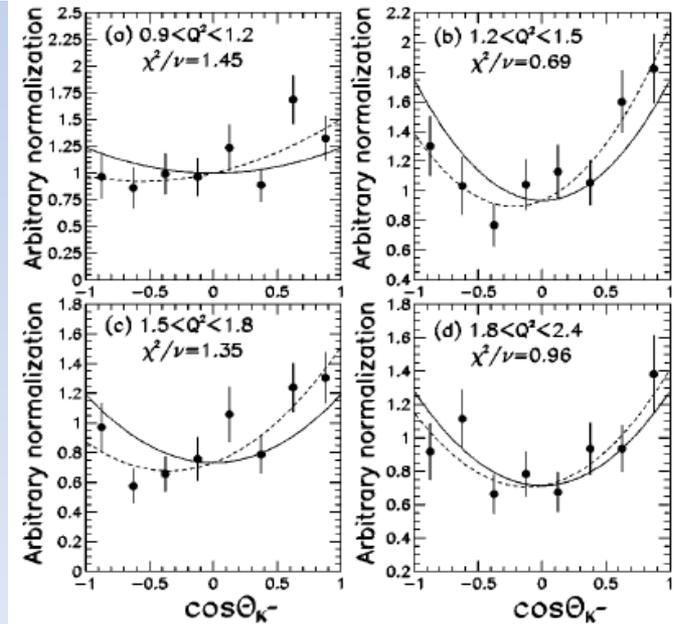
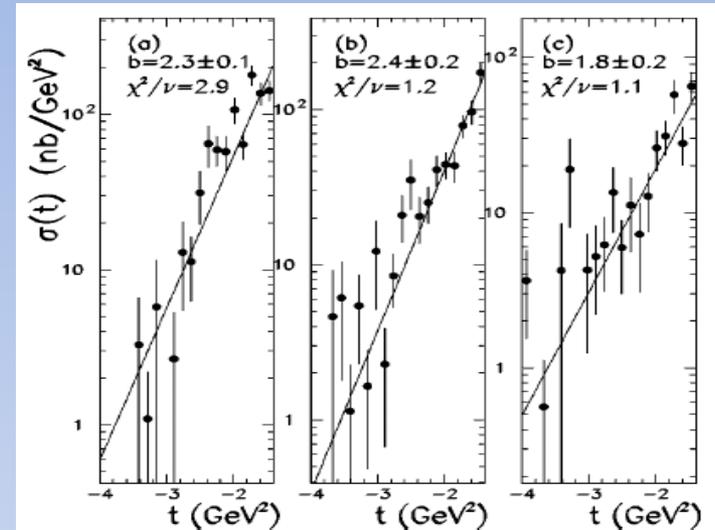


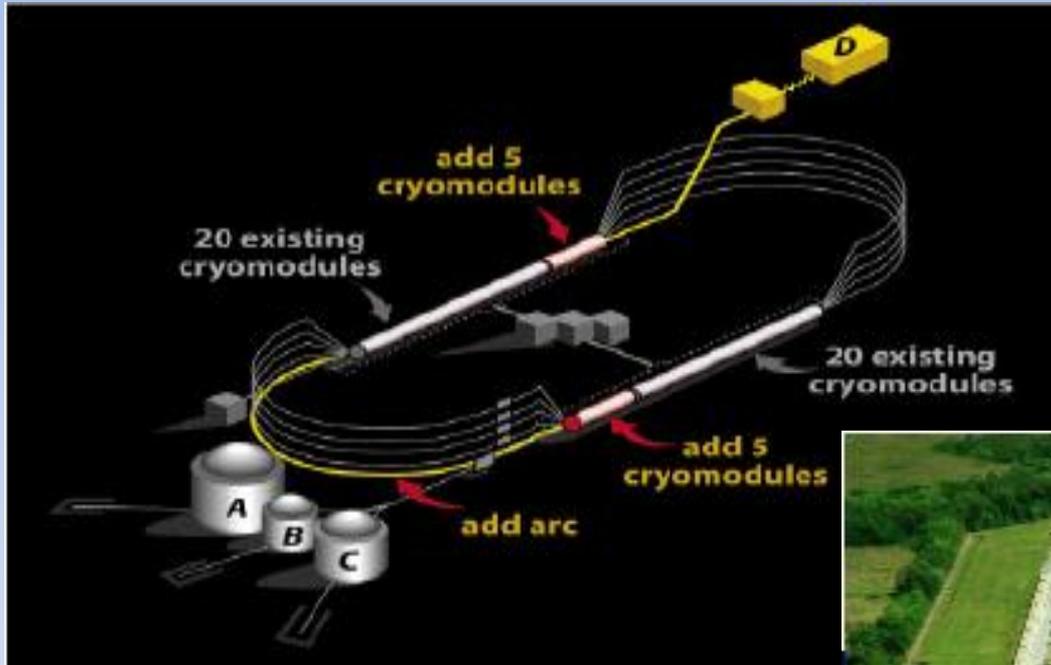
FIG. 5. The  $t$ -dependence for the proton target at  $E_\gamma = 3.8 \text{ GeV}$ . We choose  $(\kappa_{\Lambda^*}, X) = (0, 0)$ . The experimental data are taken from Ref. [4]

# Existing Data electroproduction

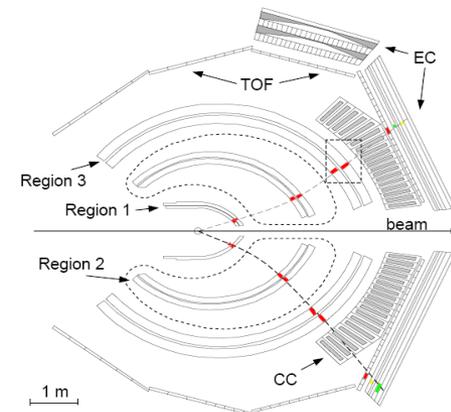
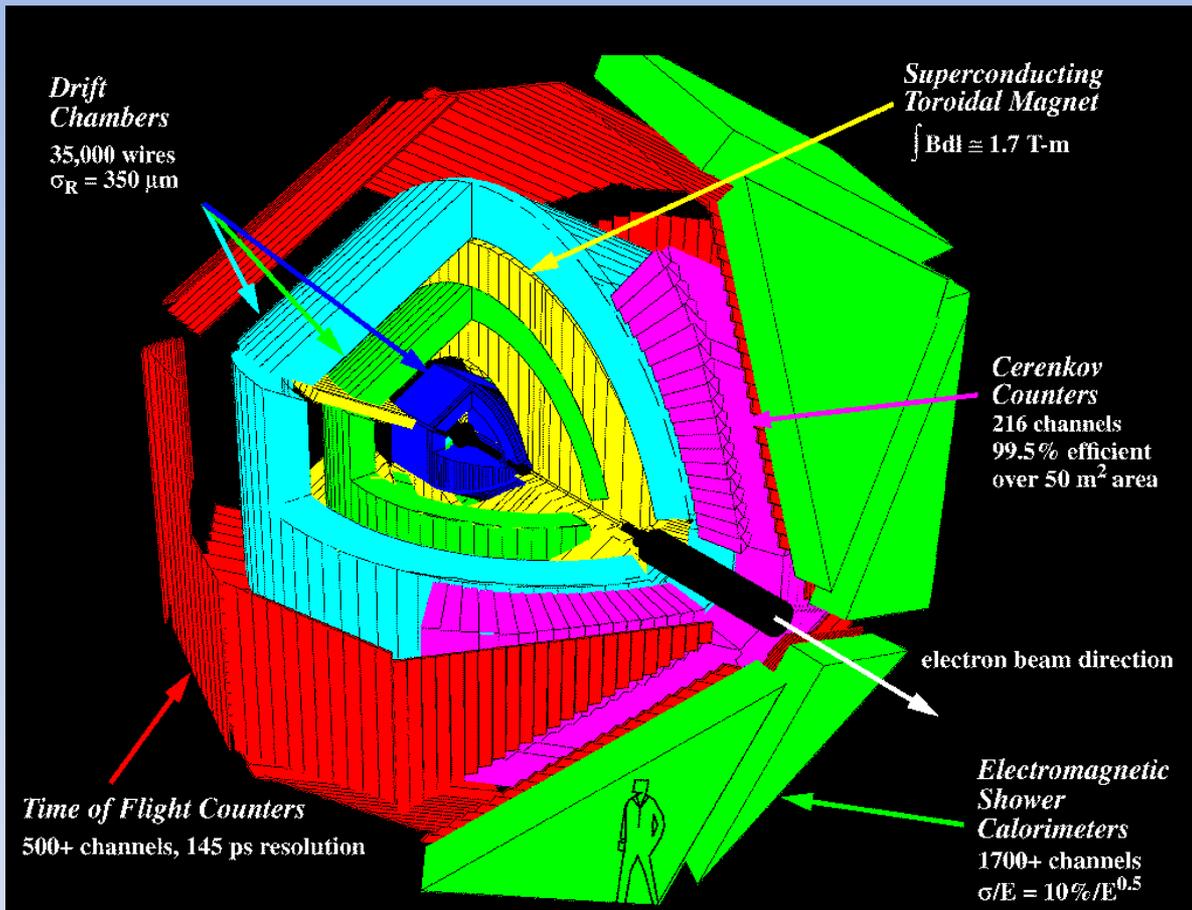
- Electroproduction of  $\Lambda^*$  off **Proton** has been studied at DESY and CLAS
- CLAS data (S. Barrow, e1c) showed
  - Dominance of t-channel process confirmed
  - Decay angular distribution showed significant contribution from  $m_z = \pm 1/2$  spin projection



# Jefferson Lab

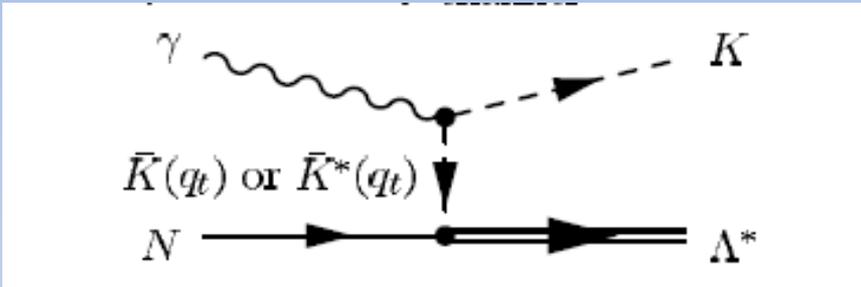


# CLAS Detector

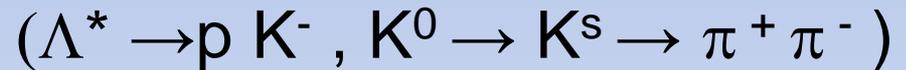
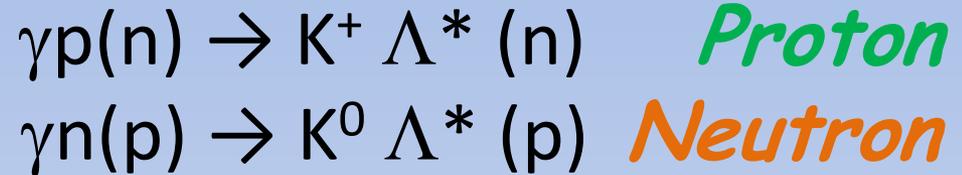


# Reaction Channels

deuteron target



*exclusive*



## *eg3 run*

- **Photon beam** electron beam 5.77 GeV, photon energy Tagger  $1.15 < E < 5.5$  GeV, 30 nA
- **Target** 40 cm upstream, LD2
- **Trigger** Tagger  $4.5 < E < 5.5$  GeV, STxTOF (3 sectors and prescaled 2 sectors), ST
- **Torus field** optimized to -1980 A, negative outbending
- **Run period** 12/06/2004 – 01/31/2005, 29 days of production on LD2 target
- **Data** 4.2 billion physics events, 32 TB raw data, average 2.7 tracks/event

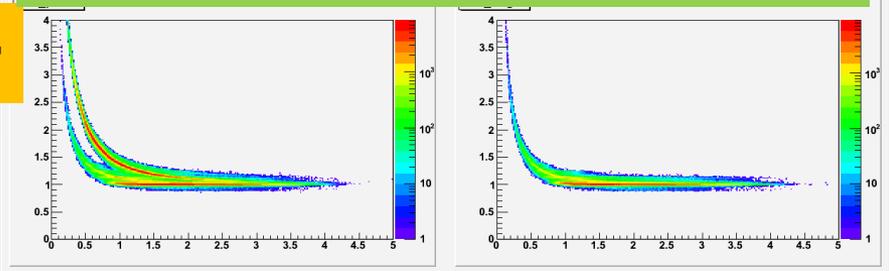
Proton

# Event Selection

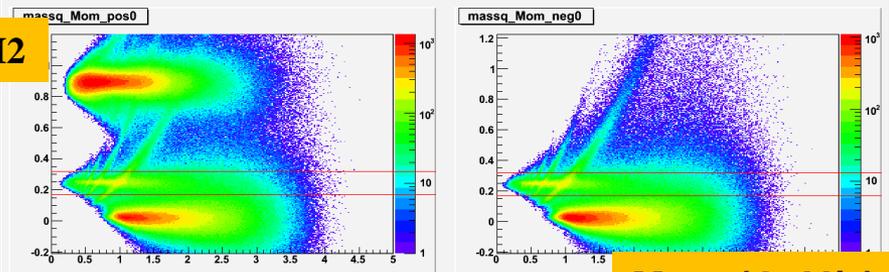
Positive

Negative

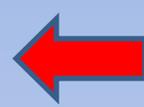
$\tau$



M2

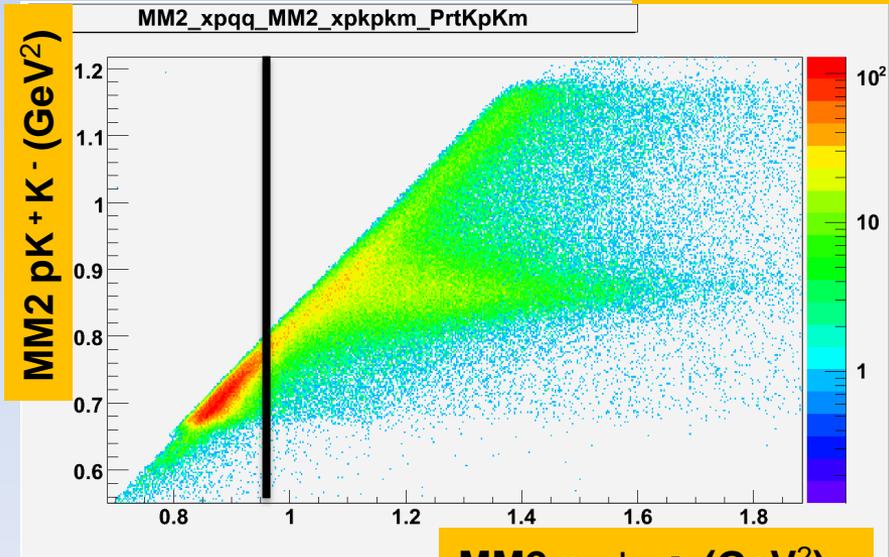


Mom (GeV/c)



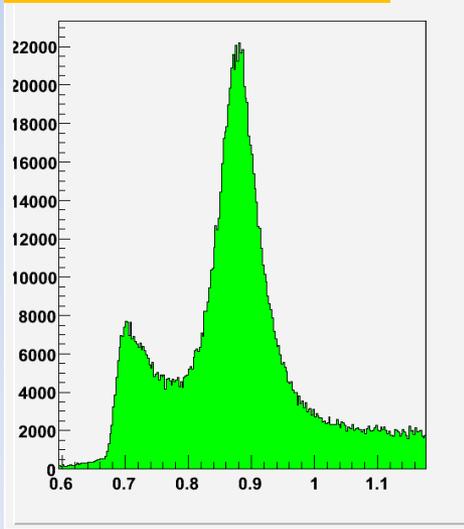
Particle timing after photon selected

Cut Missidentified Pions

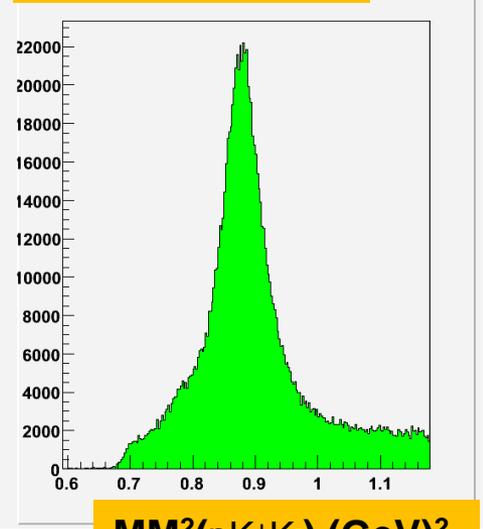


MM2 p $\pi^+ \pi^-$  (GeV<sup>2</sup>)

Before misid  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  cut



After misid  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  cut



MM<sup>2</sup>(pK<sup>+</sup>K<sup>-</sup>) (GeV<sup>2</sup>)

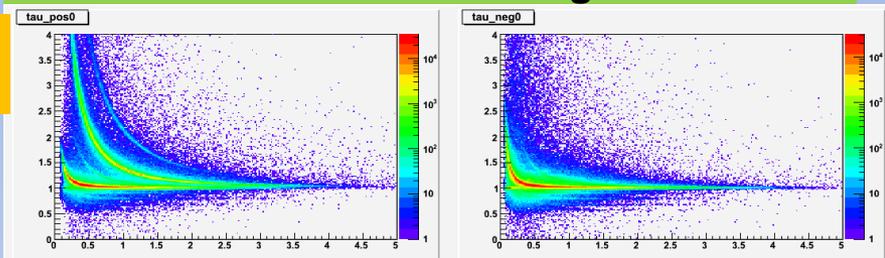
Neutron

# Event Selection

Positive

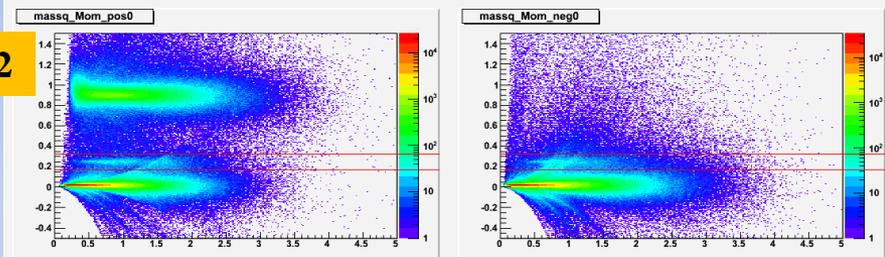
Negative

$\tau$



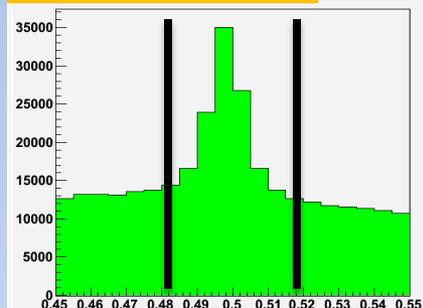
Particle timing after photon selected

M2



Mom (GeV/c)

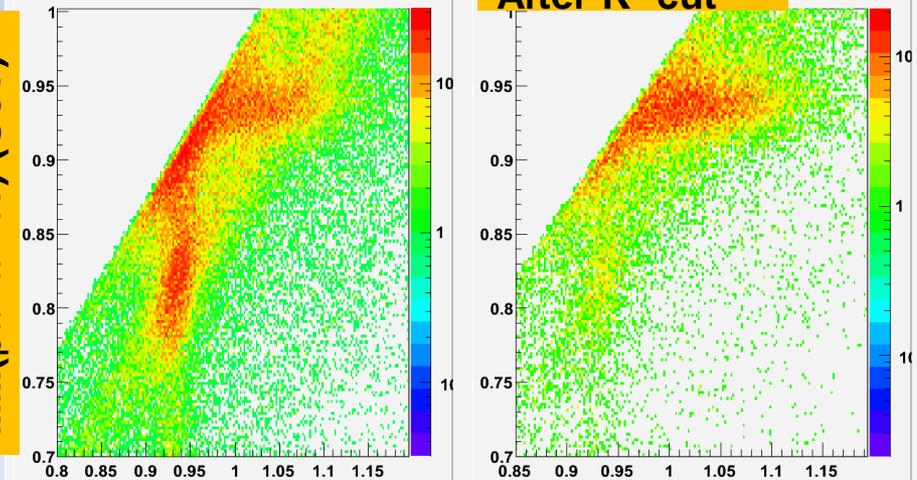
InvM of  $K^0$



Before  $K^0$  cut

After  $K^0$  cut

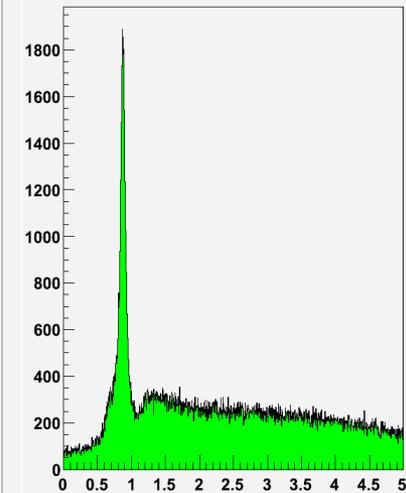
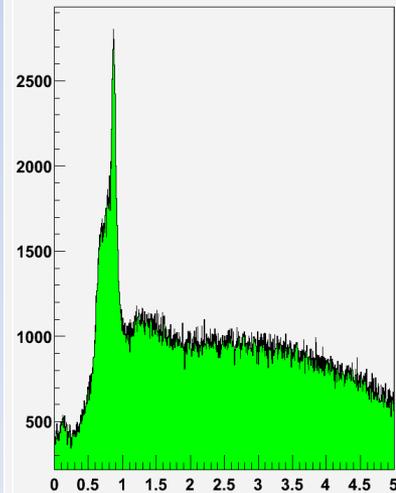
$MM(\rho\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-)$  (GeV)



$MM(\rho\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-)$  (GeV)

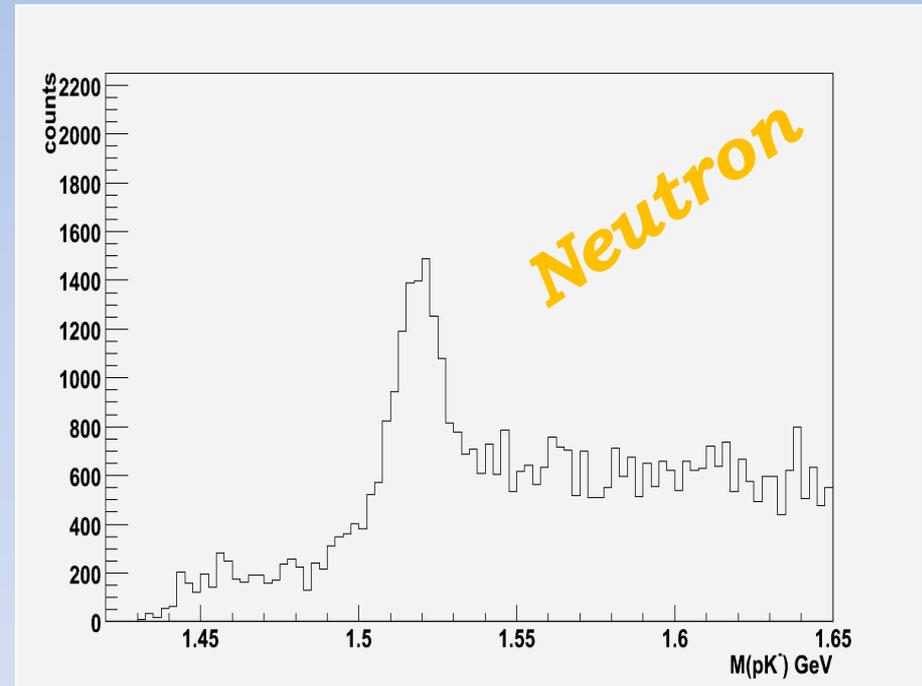
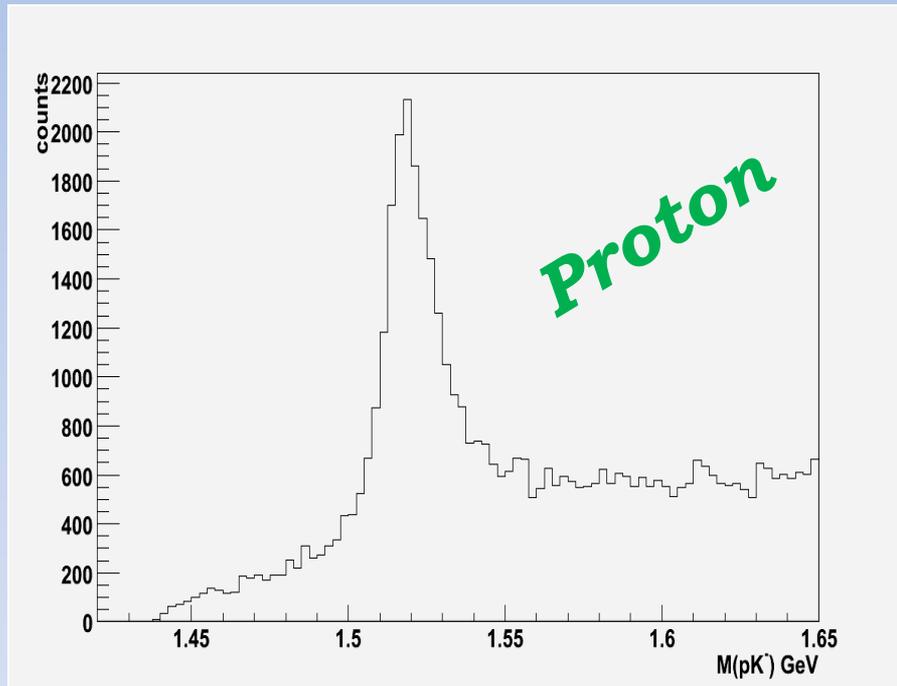
Before  $K^0$  cut

After  $K^0$  cut



$MM(\rho\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-)$  (GeV)

# InvM of p K<sup>-</sup>



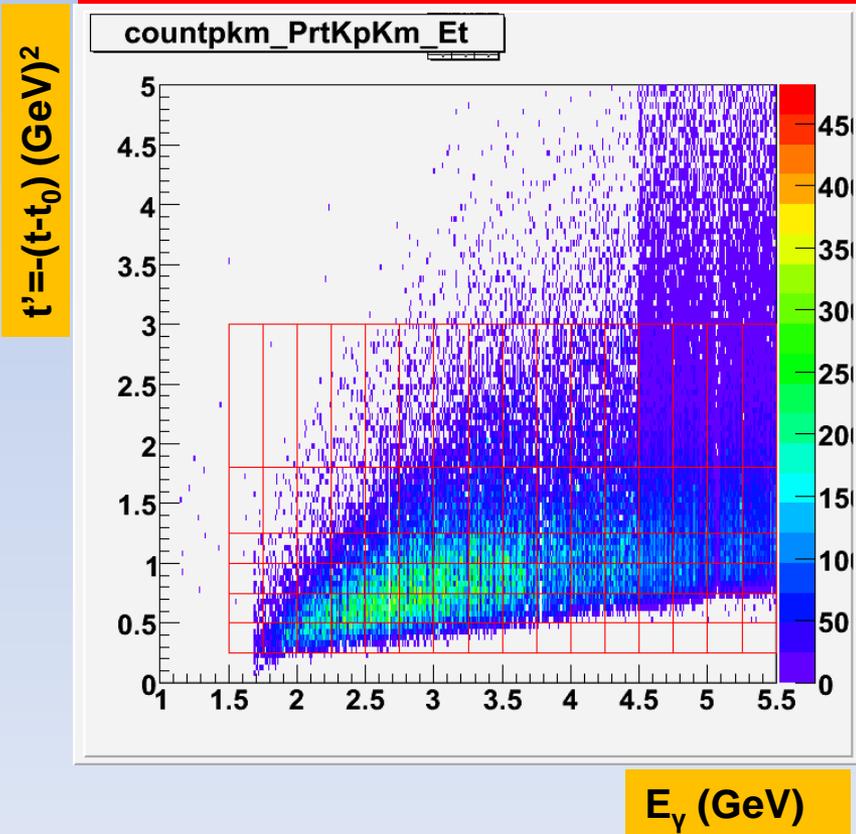
Proton

# Kinematic Distribution

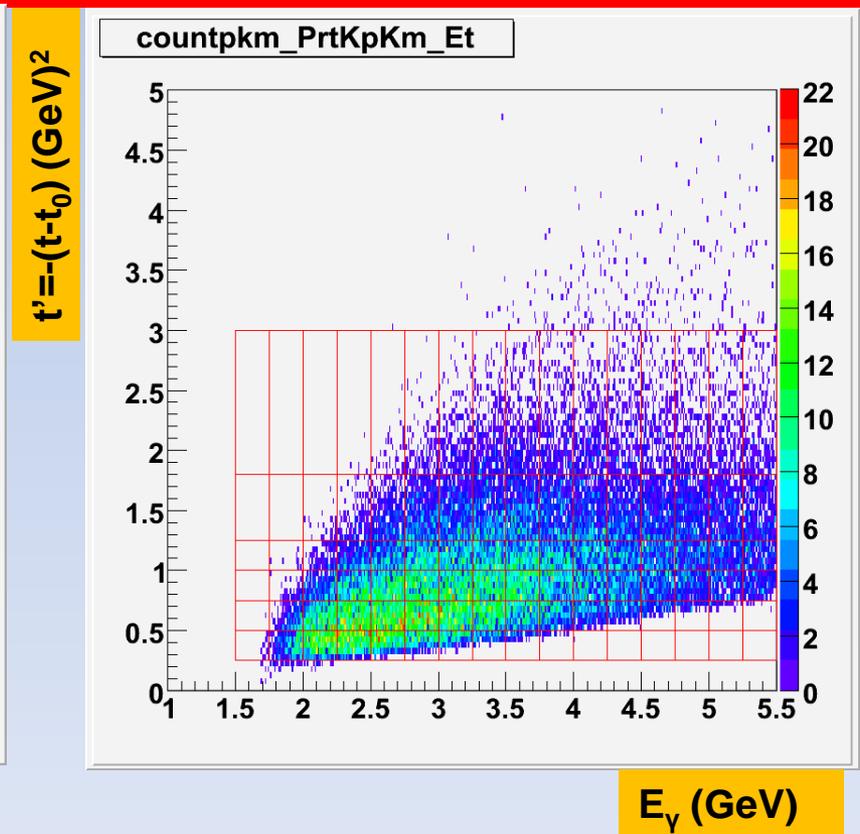
$1.5 < E_\gamma < 5.5 \text{ GeV}$   
16 bins, bin width = 250MeV

$0.25 < t' < 3 \text{ GeV}^2$   
6 bins, bin width varies

Data



Simulation



Neutron

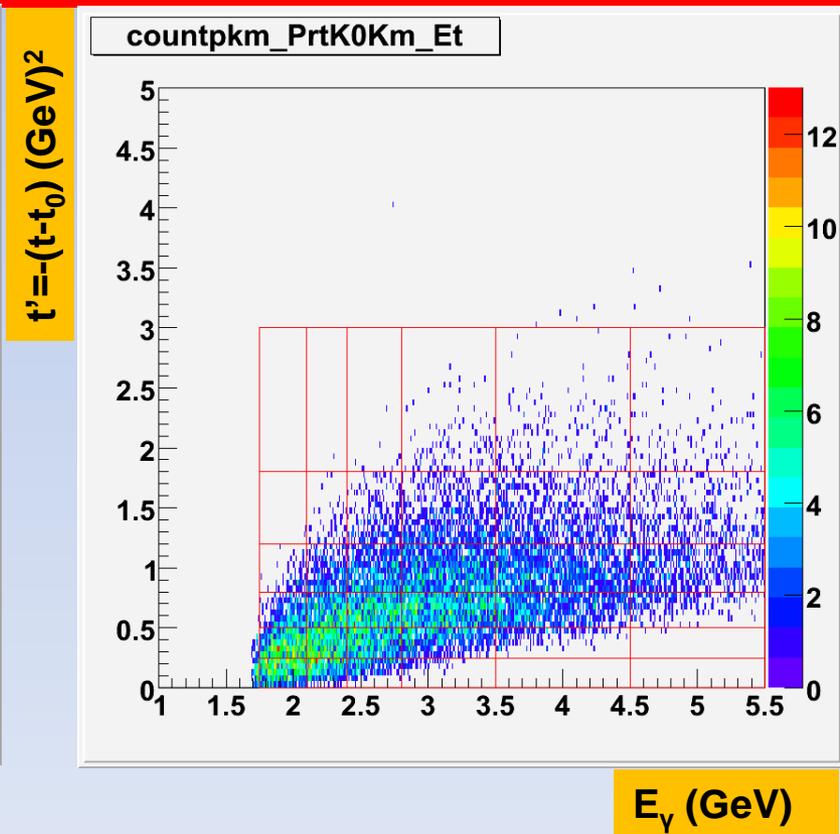
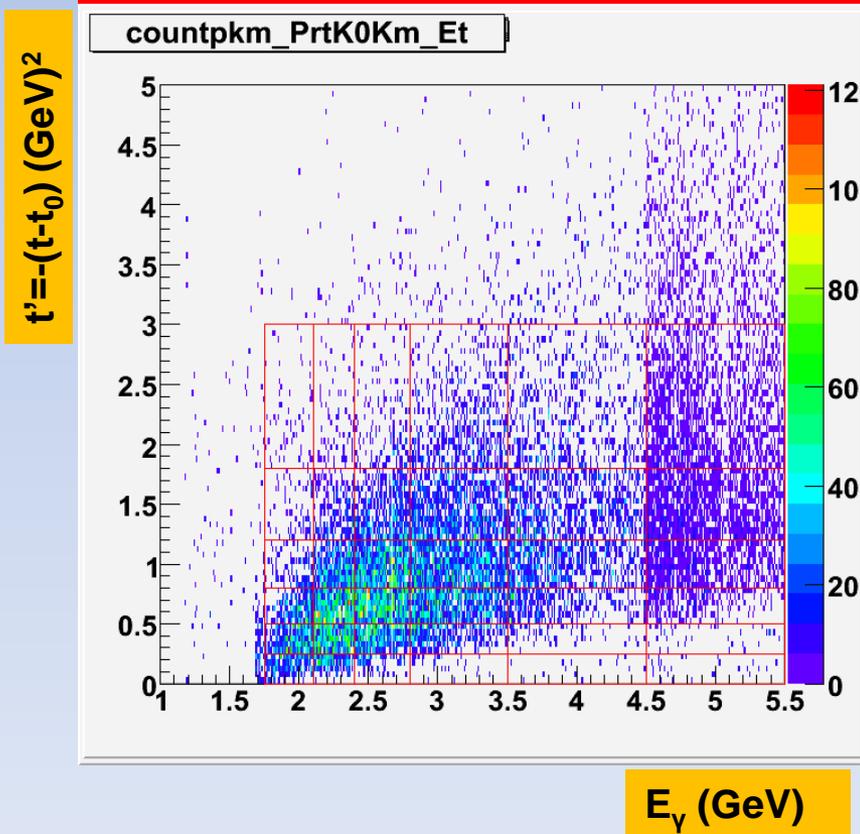
# Kinematic Distribution

$1.75 < E_\gamma < 5.5 \text{ GeV}$   
6 bins, bin width varies

$0. < t' < 3 \text{ GeV}^2$   
6 bins, bin width varies

Data

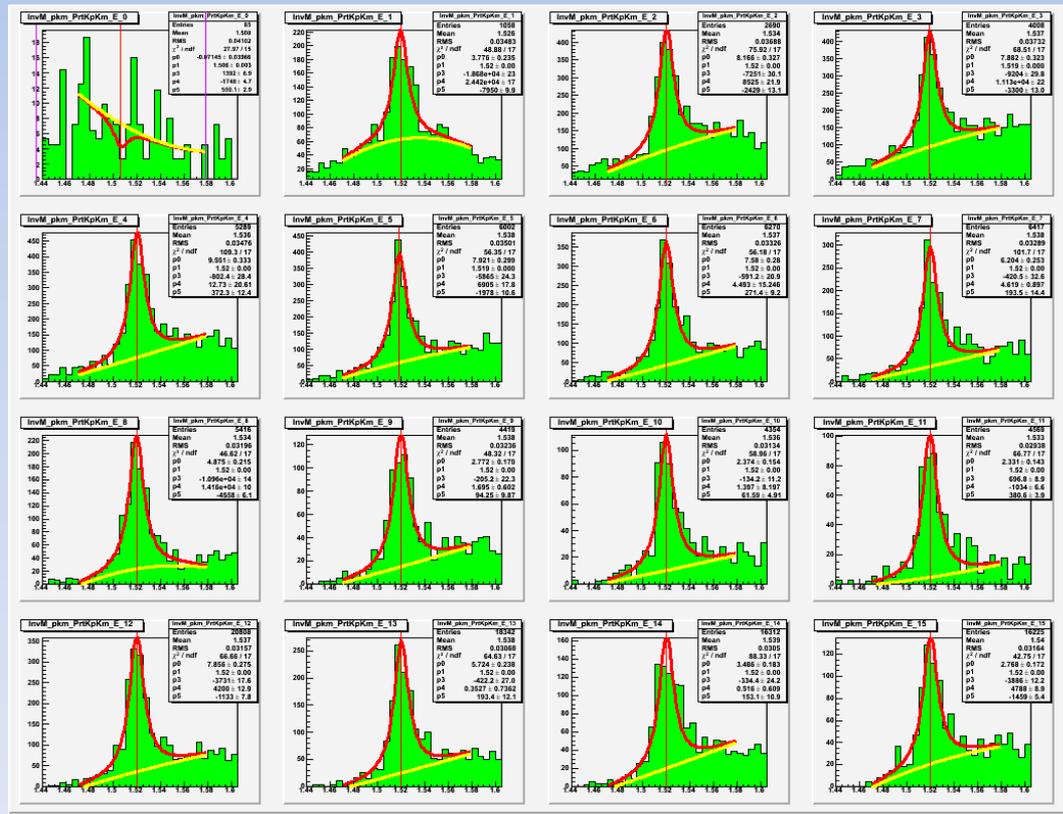
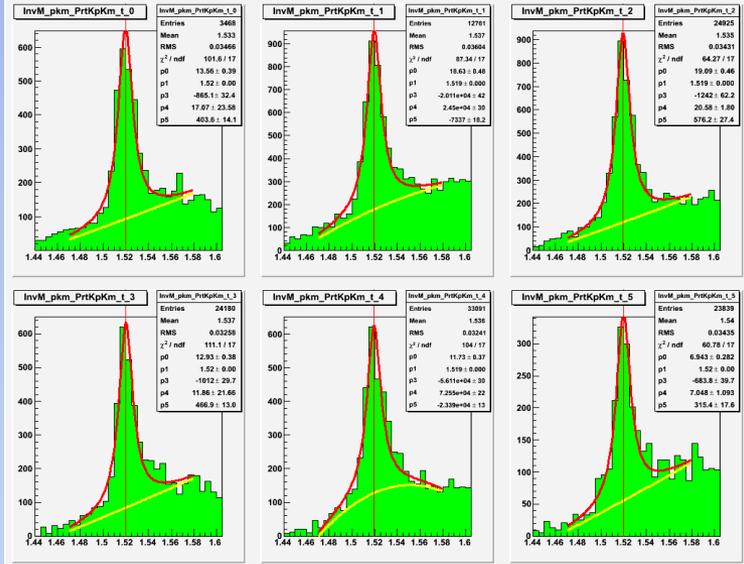
Simulation



Proton

# Yield Extraction (data)

$1.5 < E_\gamma < 5.5$  GeV  
 16 bins, bin width=250MeV



$M(pK^-)$  GeV

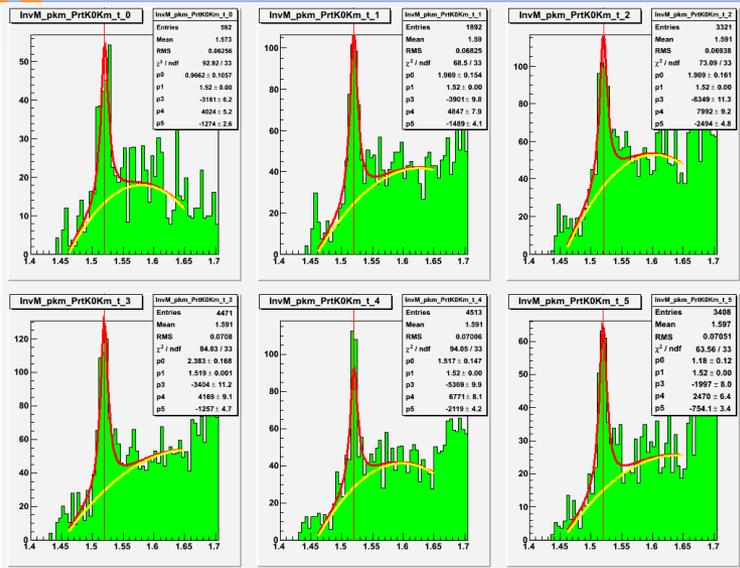
$0.25 < t' < 3$  GeV<sup>2</sup>  
 6 bins, bin width varies

$M(pK^-)$  GeV

Neutron

# Yield Extraction (data)

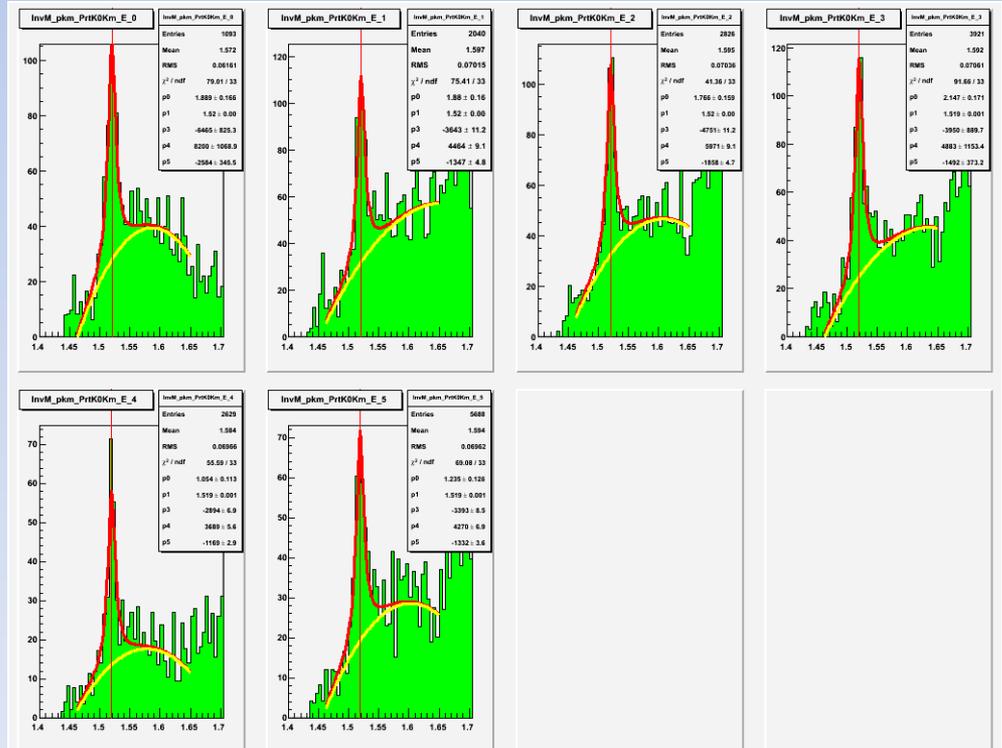
$1.75 < E_\gamma < 5.5 \text{ GeV}$   
6 bins, bin width varies



**M(pK-) GeV**



$0. < t' < 3 \text{ GeV}^2$   
6 bins, bin width varies



**M(pK-) GeV**

Proton

# Yield and Acceptance

Data

Simulation

Yield

Yield

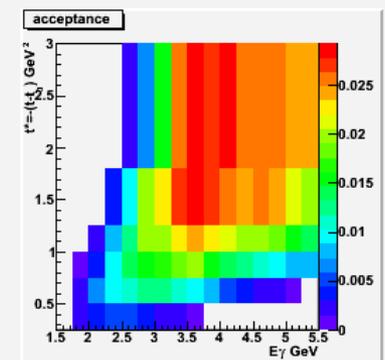
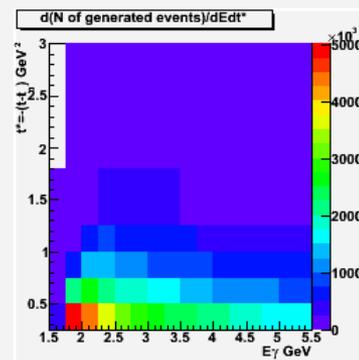
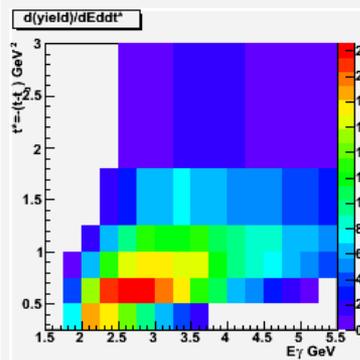
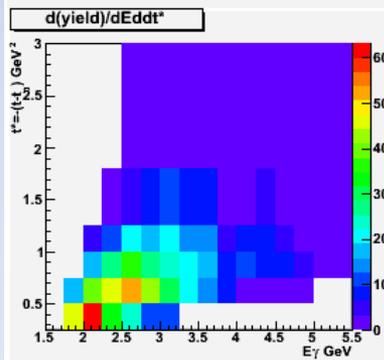
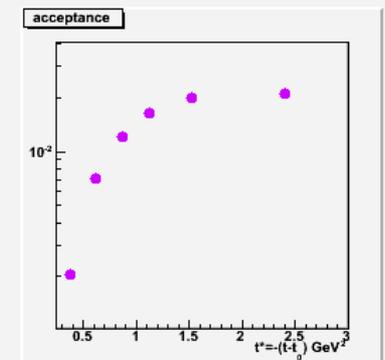
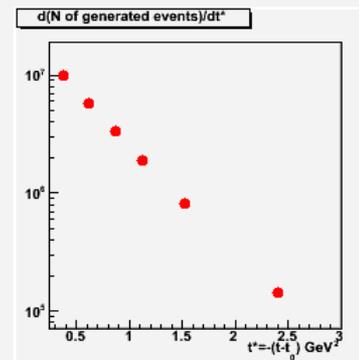
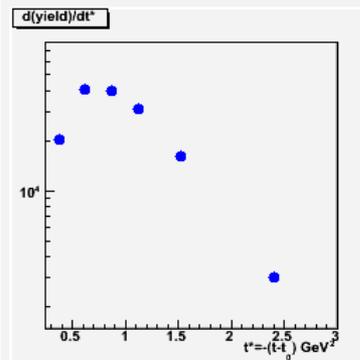
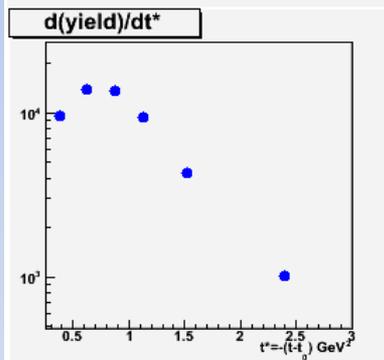
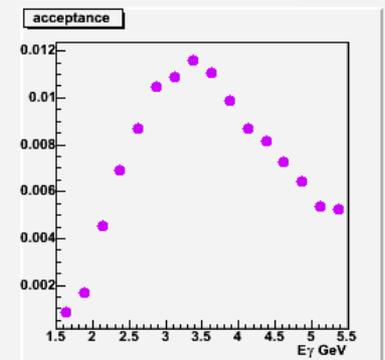
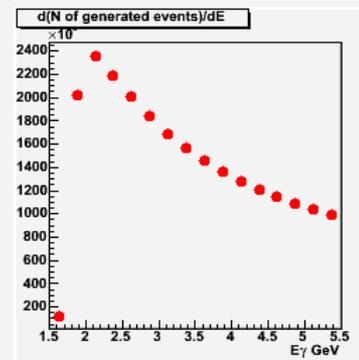
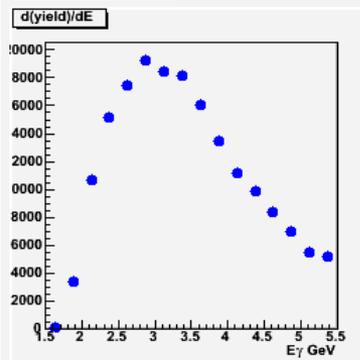
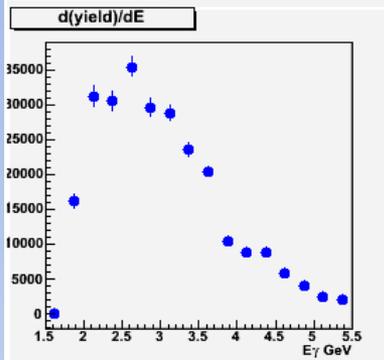
N of generated

Acceptance

$E_\gamma$  bin

$t'$  bin

$E_\gamma, t'$  bin



Neutron

# Yield and Acceptance

Data

Simulation

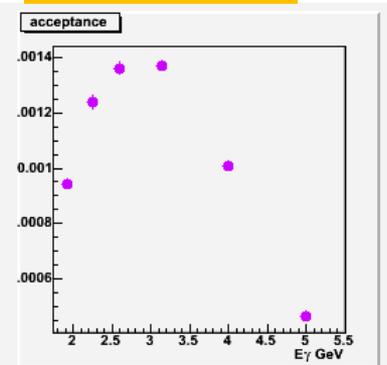
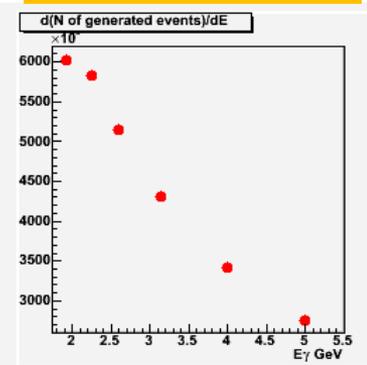
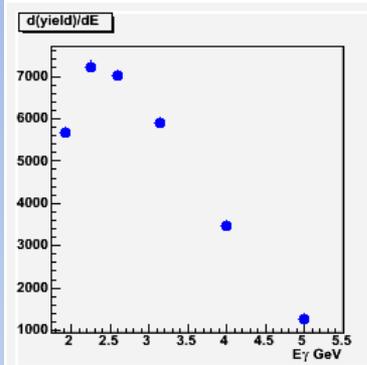
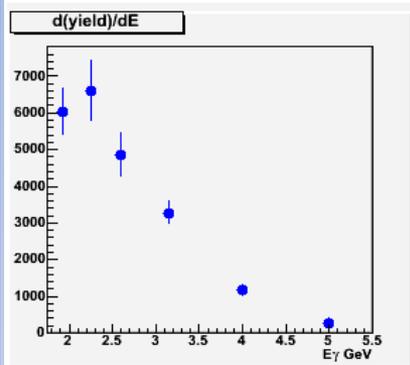
Yield

Yield

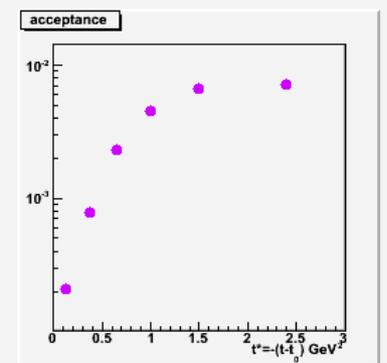
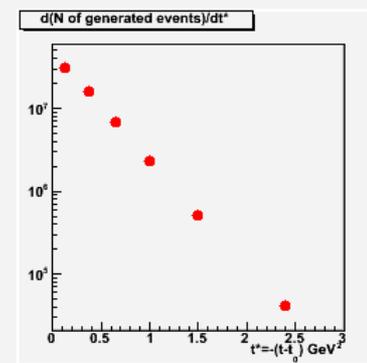
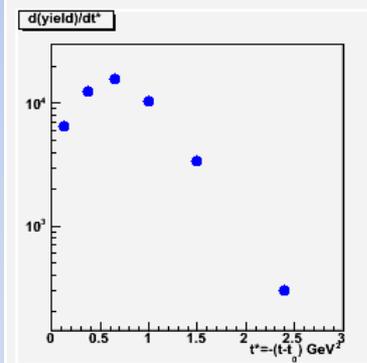
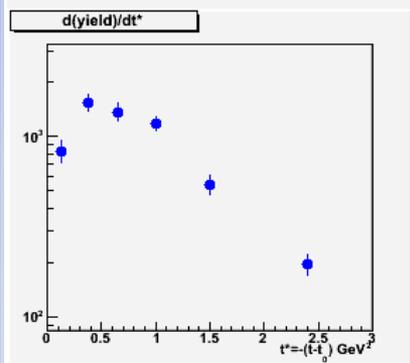
N of generated

Acceptance

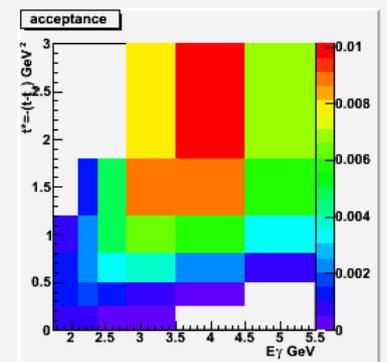
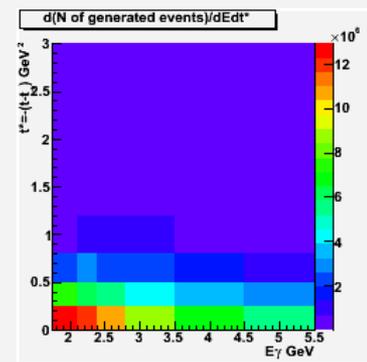
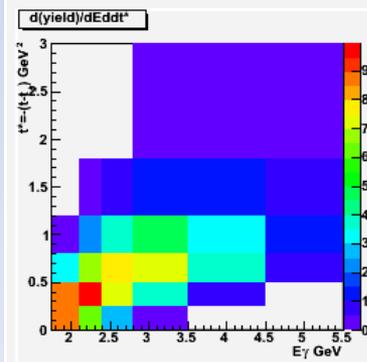
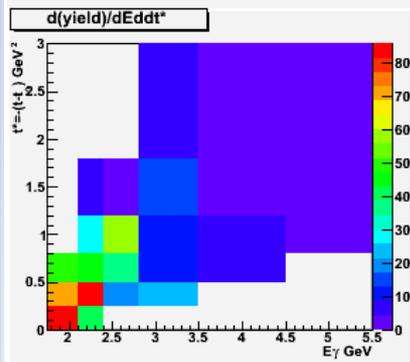
$E_\gamma$  bin



$t'$  bin



$E_\gamma, t'$  bin



Proton

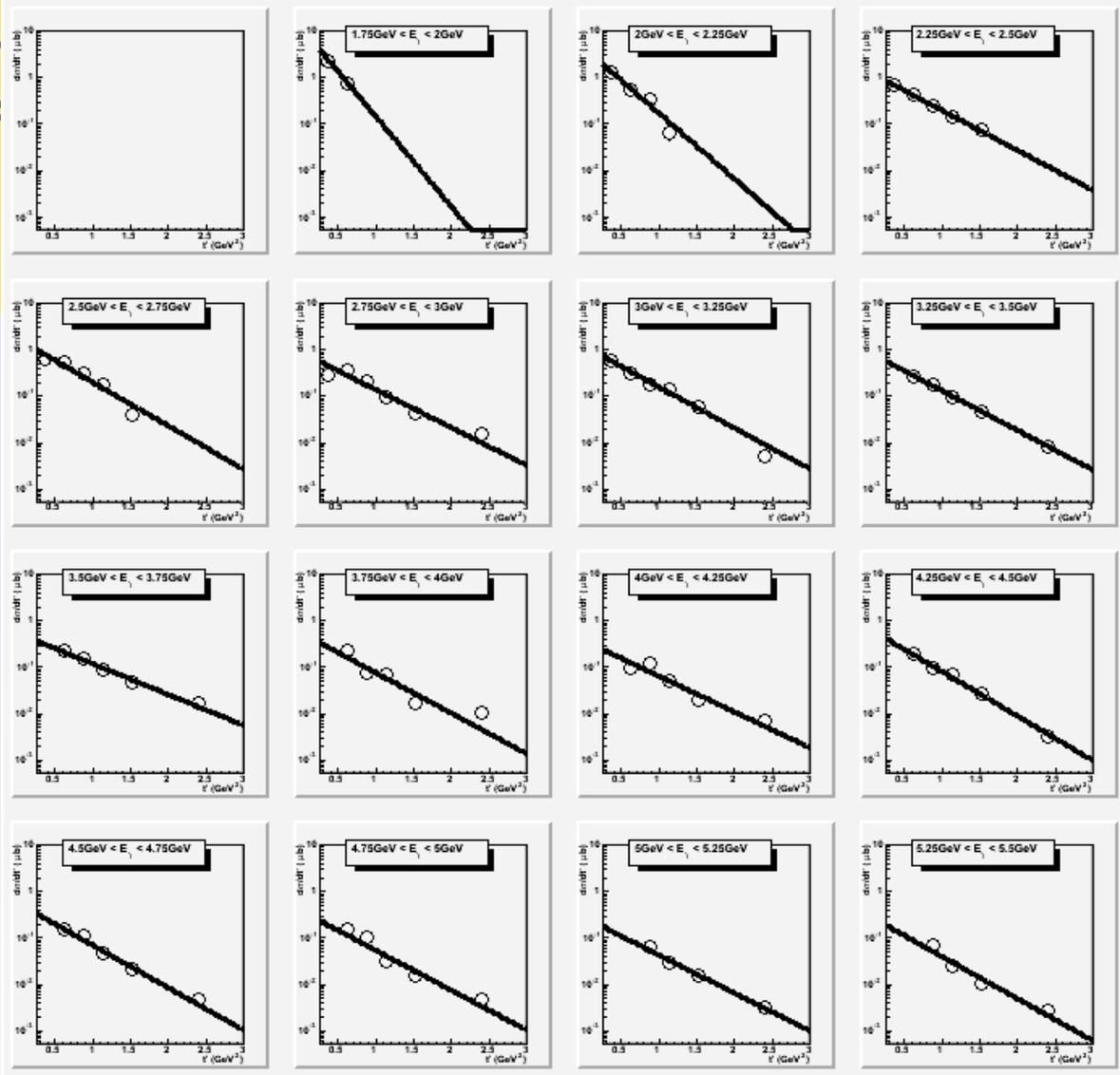
# Differential Cross Section

- $1.5 < E_\gamma < 5.5 \text{ GeV}$   
16 bins, bin width=250MeV

- Extrapolating to low  $t'$  with an exponential function

- Integrating over  $t'$  to get total cross section.

$d\sigma/dt$  ( $\mu\text{b}$ )



Preliminary,  
stat error only

$t'$  ( $\text{GeV}^2$ )

Neutron

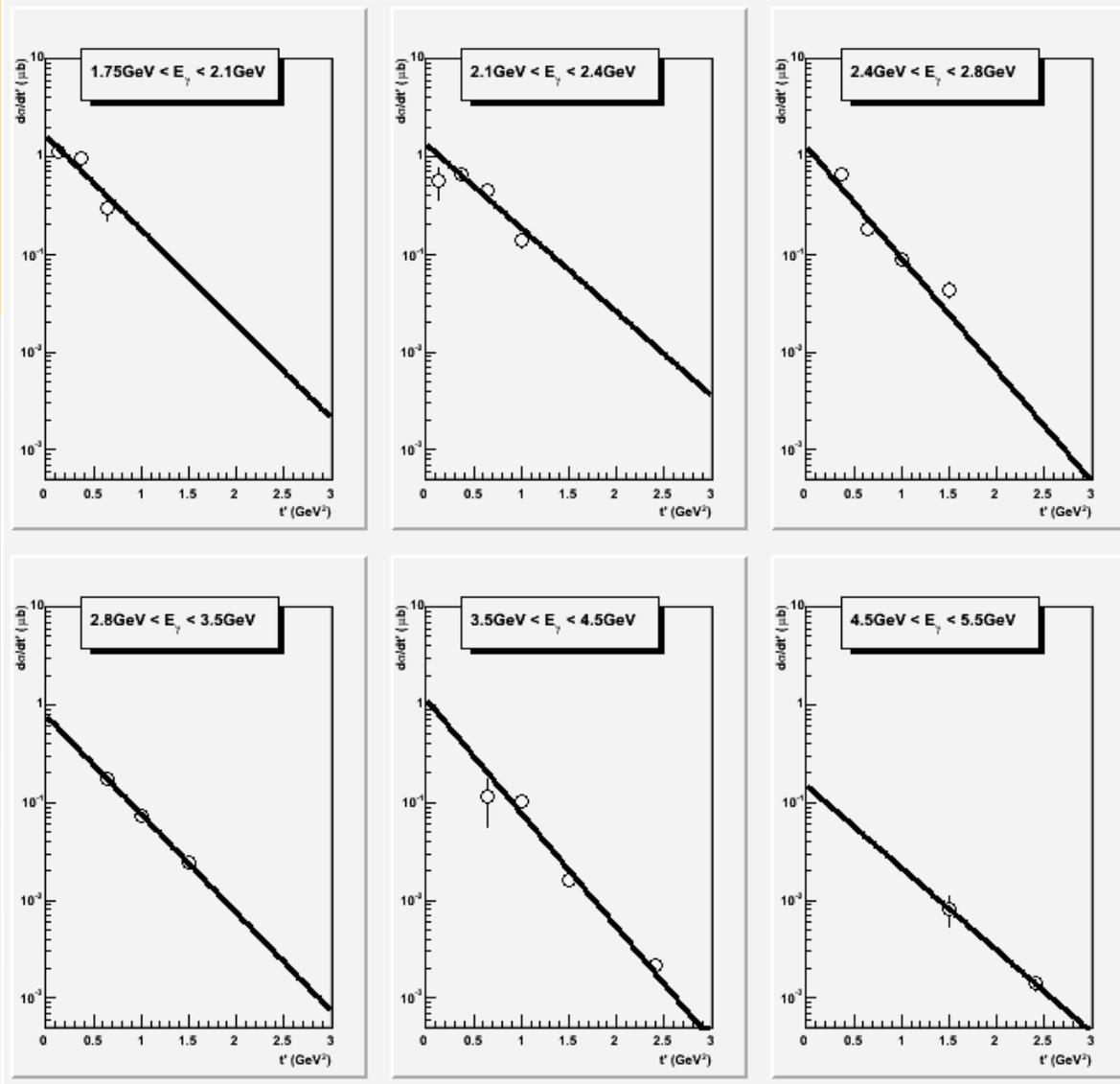
# Differential Cross Section

- $1.75 < E_\gamma < 5.5$  GeV  
6 bins, bin width varies

- Extrapolating to low  $t'$  with an exponential function

- Integrating over  $t'$  to get total cross section.

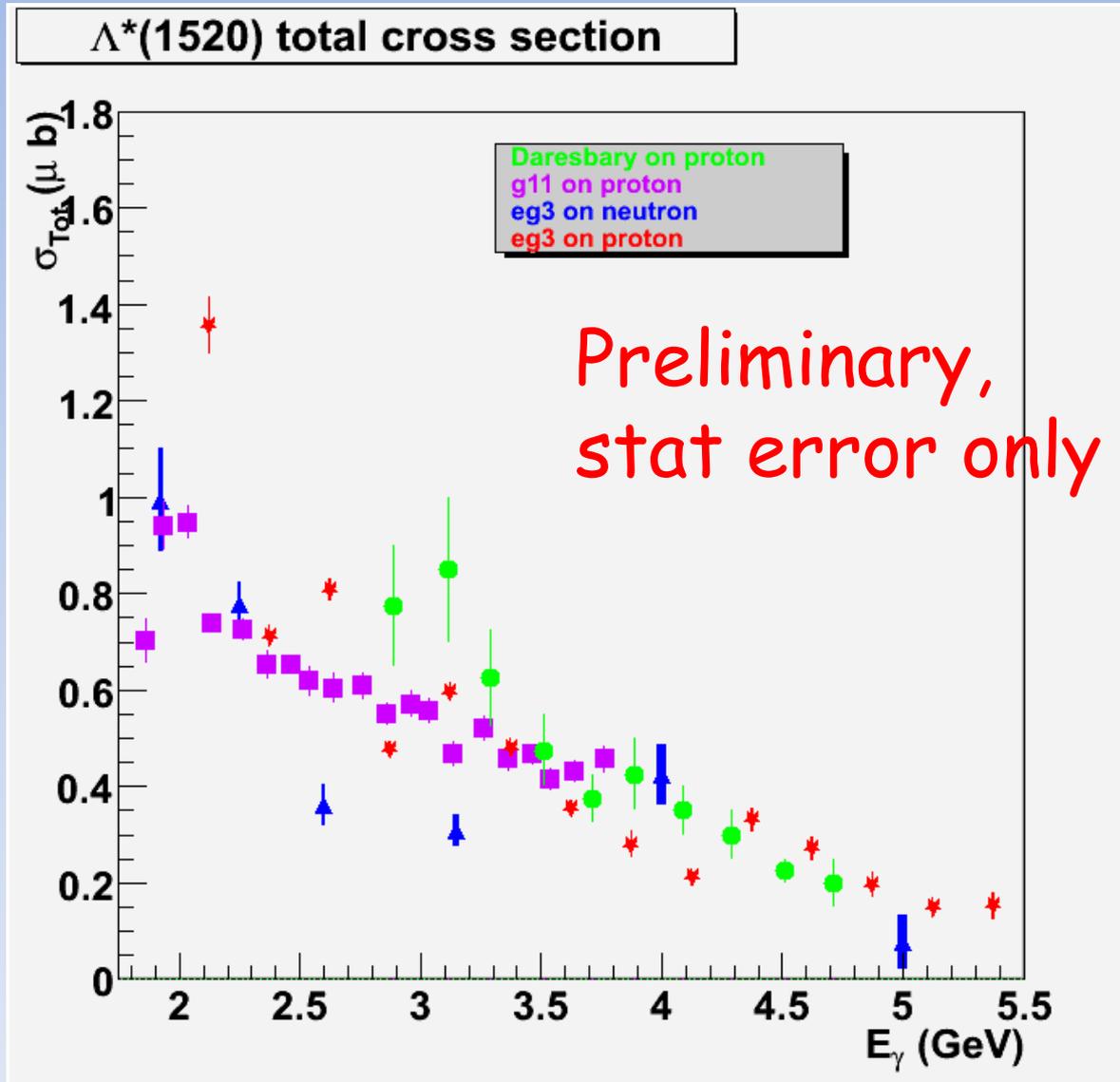
$d\sigma/dt$  ( $\mu\text{b}$ )



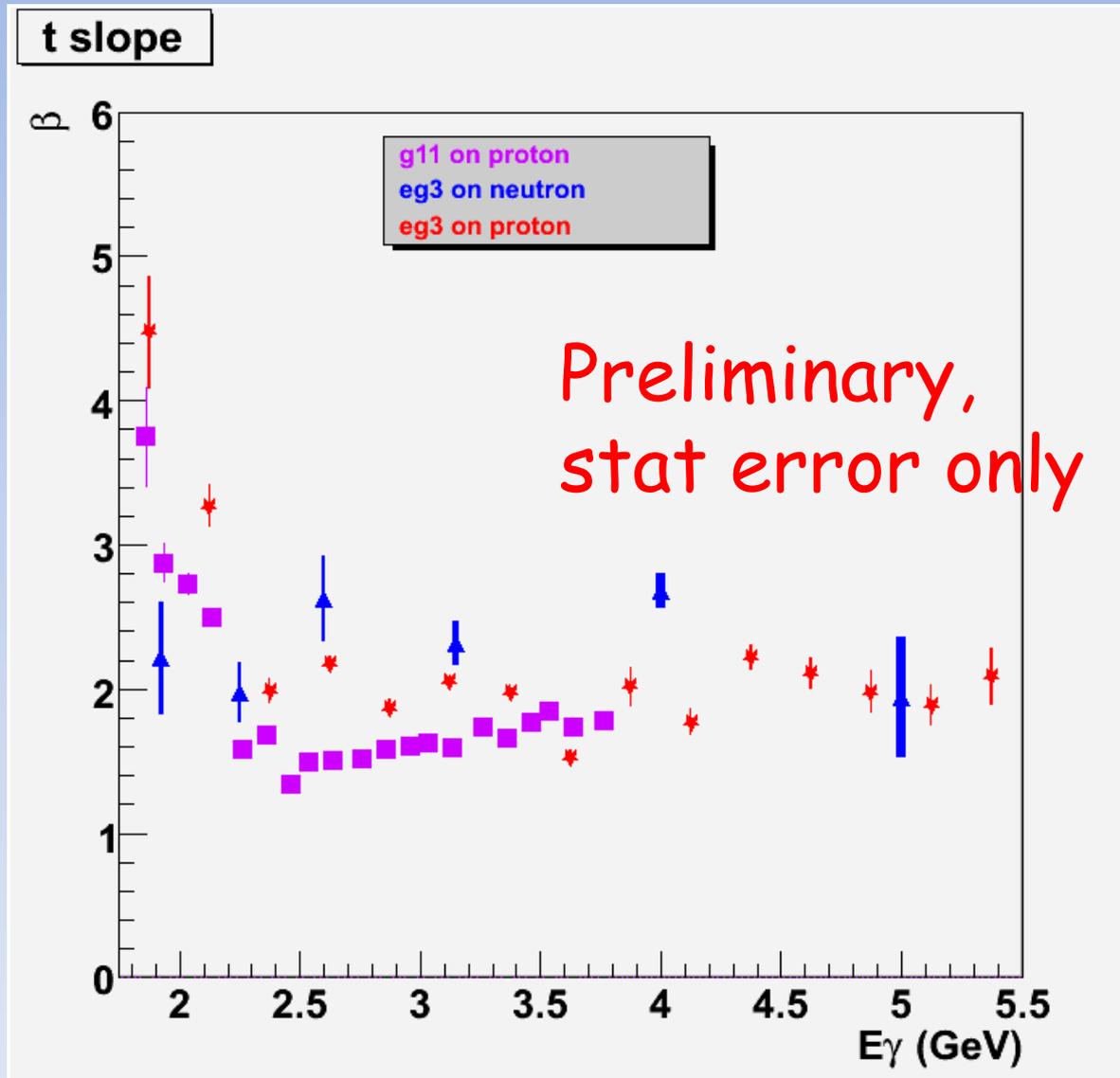
Preliminary,  
stat error only

$t'$  ( $\text{GeV}^2$ )

# Total Cross Section



# t-slope



# Summary

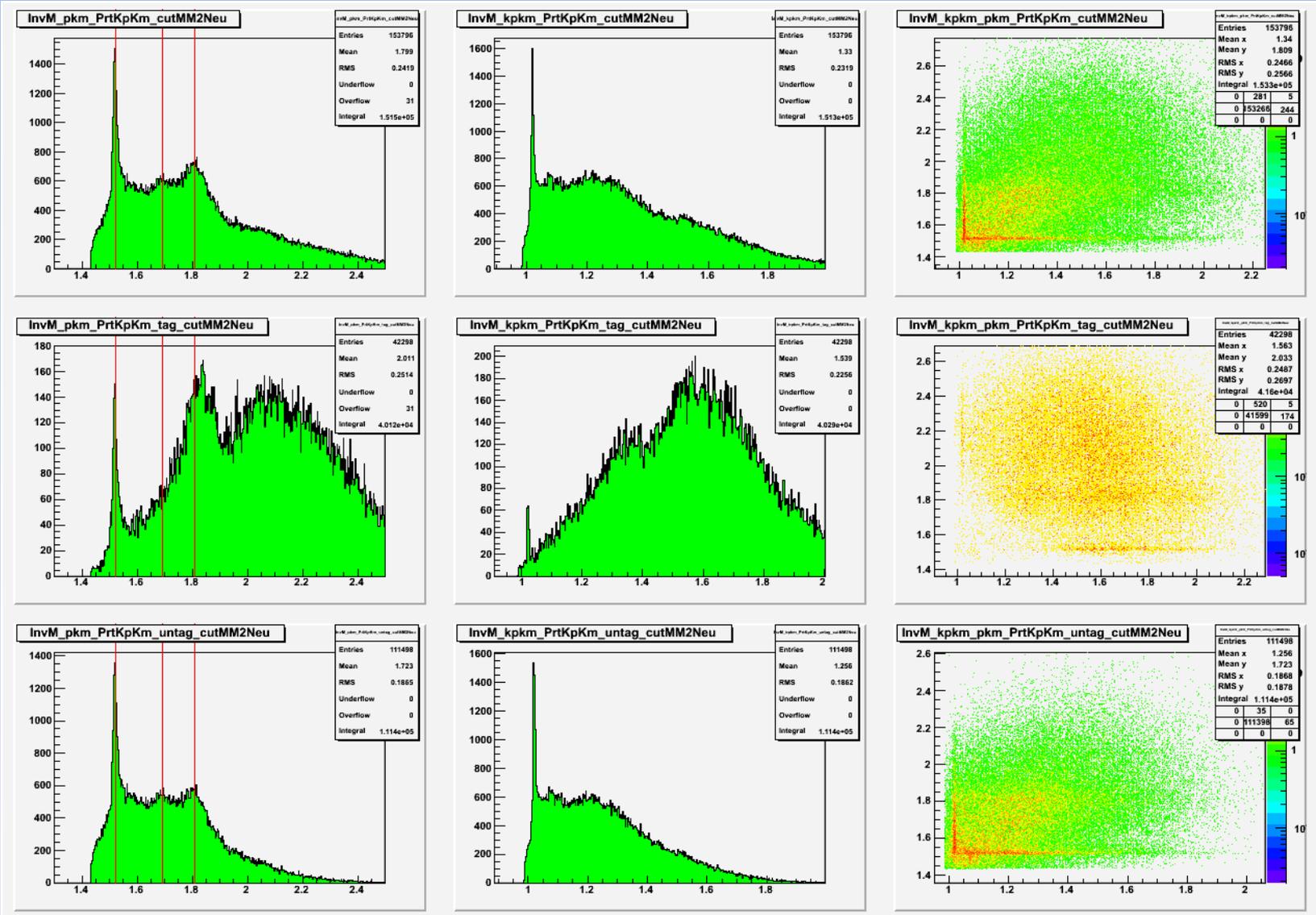
- The  $\Lambda^*(1520)$  differential and total cross sections up to 5.5 GeV on the *Proton* are extracted. The total cross section is in good agreement with the the CLAS g11 run and Daresbury results.
- The  $\Lambda^*(1520)$  differential and total cross sections on the *Neutron* are obtained for the *first time*. The total cross section is much *larger* than what the theory expected.

# Outlook

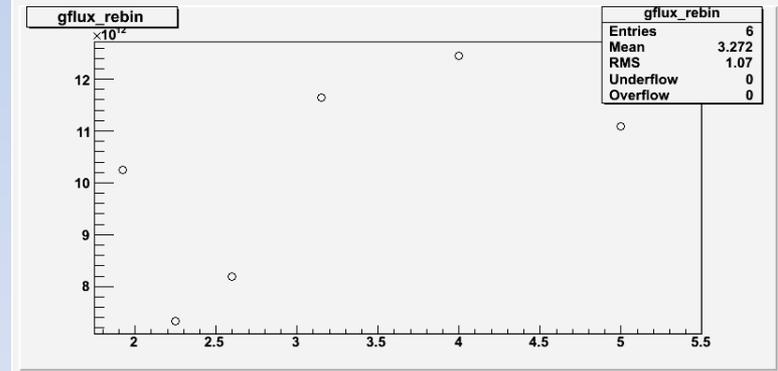
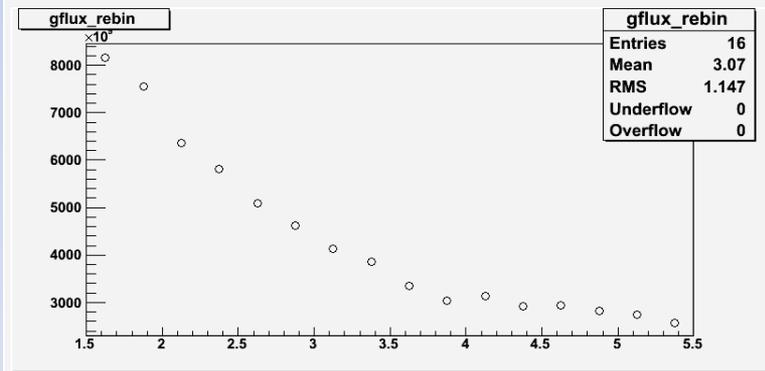
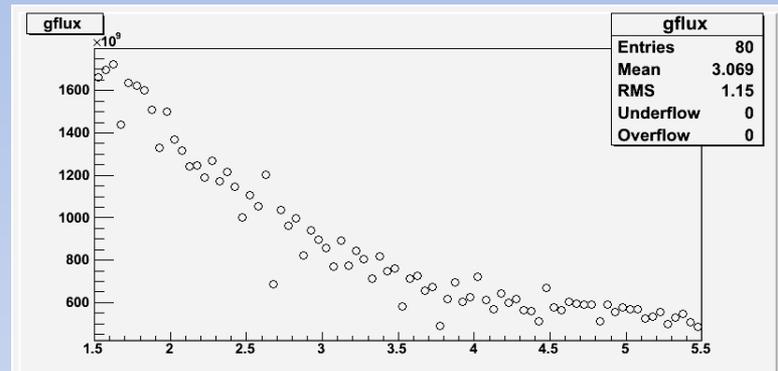
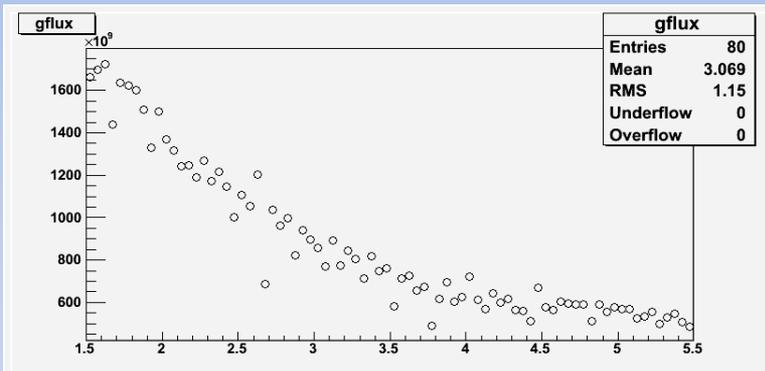
- Decay angle study
- systematics
- Look for possible missing  $N^*$  resonances.

Back up

# Phi and Lambda1520 interference



# gflux



# Decay angle

