Physics Perspectives for Future K-Long Facility at JLab

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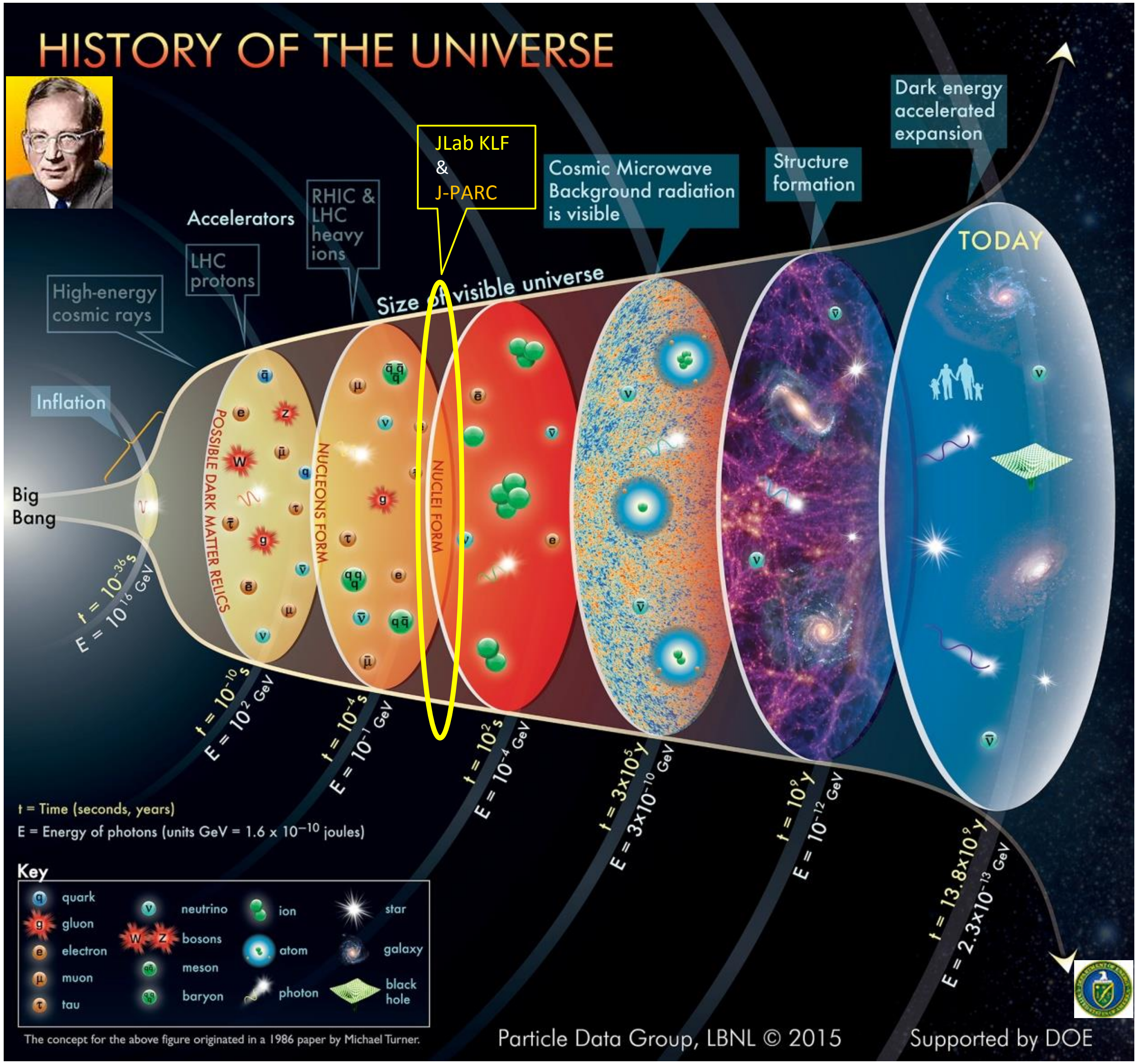
(for GlueX Collaboration)

- Thermodynamics at freeze-out
- Spectroscopy of hyperons
- PWA for strange sector
- $K_L p$ database
- Opportunity with K_L beam
- Expected $K_L p$ data
- Summary

* Supported by DE-SC0016583

History of the Universe



- The omission of any ``**missing hyperon states**" in **Standard Model** will negatively impact our understanding of QCD **freeze-out** in heavy-ion & hadron collisions, hadron spectroscopy, & thermodynamics of **early Universe**.

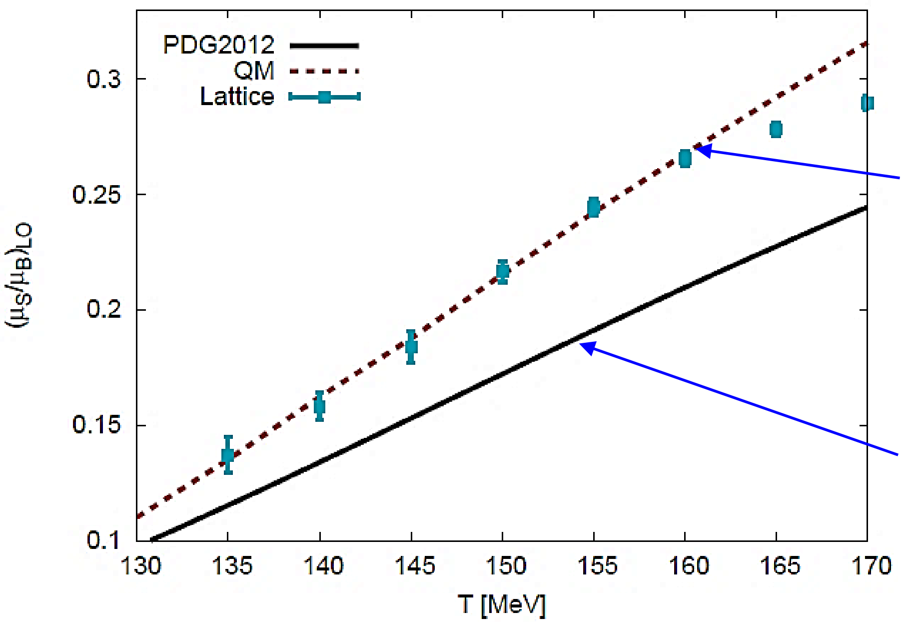
- For that reason, advancing our understanding of formation of **baryons** from quarks & gluons requires new experiments to search for any **missing** hyperon states or resonances.

Thermodynamics at Freeze-Out

- Recent studies that compare **LQCD** calculations of thermodynamic, statistical **Hadron Resonance Gas** models, & ratios between measured yields of different hadron species in heavy ion collisions provide indirect evidence for presence of ``**missing**” resonances in all of these contexts.

Chemical Potential

$$\left(\frac{\mu_S}{\mu_B}\right)_{LO} = -\frac{\chi_{11}^{BS}}{\chi_2^S} - \frac{\chi_{11}^{QS}}{\chi_2^S}\frac{\mu_Q}{\mu_B}$$

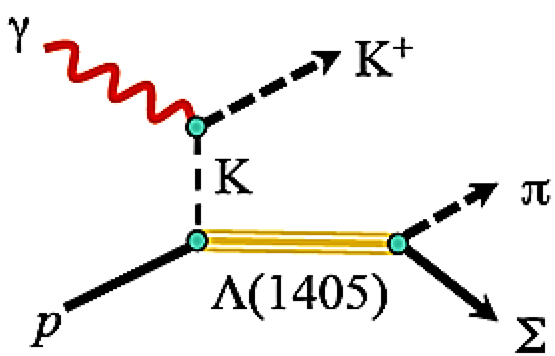


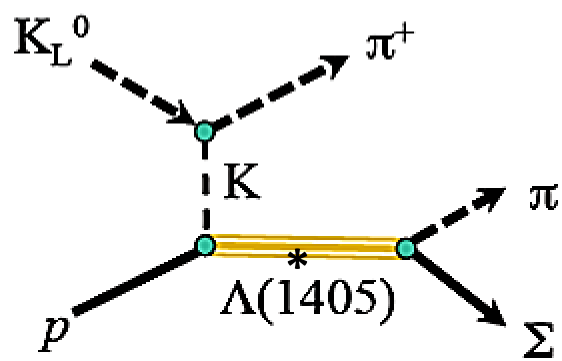
- **+ ``Missing” Hyperons (QM calculations).**
- Contribution from **observed Resonances.**

Courtesy of Claudia Ratti, YSTAR2016

Outlook at GlueX for Λ(1405) Line-Shape Measurement

- That is doable while **PWA** technology is much more promising.





- Measurement may be feasible

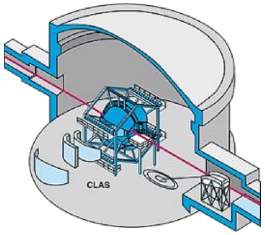
- $K_L^0 p \to \Lambda(1405)\pi^+ \to \Sigma^{+0-}\pi^{-0+}\pi^+$

Courtesy of Reinhard Schumacher, KL2016

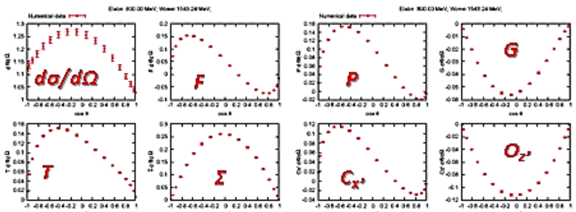
Road Map to Baryon Spectroscopy

Facility

Experiment

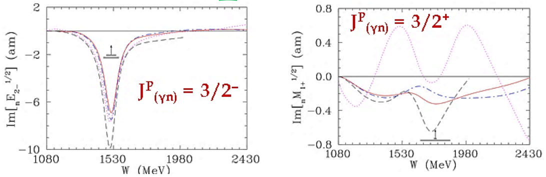


Data

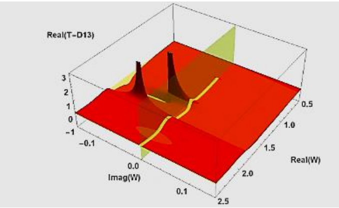


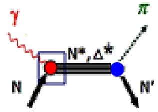
PWA

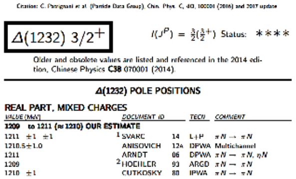
Amplitudes



Resonances






Citation: C. Patrignani et al. (Particle Data Group), Chin. Phys. C, 40, 100001 (2016) and 2017 update

$\Delta(1232)\ 3/2^+$ $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^+)$ Status: ****

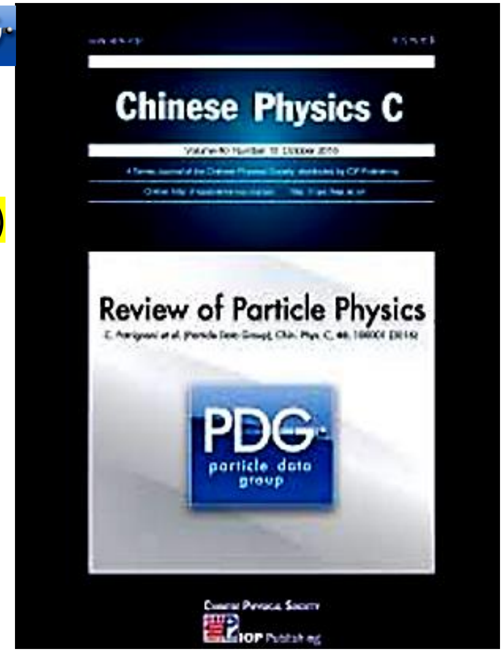
Older and obsolete values are listed and referenced in the 2014 edition, Chinese Physics **C38** 070001 (2014).

Δ(1232) POLE POSITIONS

REAL PART, MIXED CHARGES

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
1209 to 1211 (≈ 1210) OUR ESTIMATE				
1211 ±1 ±1	1 SVARC	14	L+P	$\pi N \to \pi N$
1210.5±1.0	ANISOVICH	12A	DPWA	Multichannel
1211	ARNDT	06	DPWA	$\pi N \to \pi N, \eta N$
1209	2 HOEHLER	93	ARGD	$\pi N \to \pi N$
1210 ±1	CUTKOSKY	80	IPWA	$\pi N \to \pi N$

Baryon Sector at PDG16



GW Contribution

C. Patrignani *et al,* Chin Phys C **40**, 090001 (2016)

p	$1/2^+$	****
n	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1440)$	$1/2^+$	****
$N(1520)$	$3/2^-$	****
$N(1535)$	$1/2^-$	****
$N(1650)$	$1/2^-$	****
$N(1675)$	$5/2^-$	****
$N(1680)$	$5/2^+$	****
$N(1685)$		*
$N(1700)$	$3/2^-$	***
$N(1710)$	$1/2^+$	***
$N(172$[illegible]$)$	$3/2^+$	[illegible]
$N(19$[illegible]$)$	$5/2^+$	[illegible]
$N(18$[illegible]$)$	$3/2^-$	[illegible]
$N(1$[illegible]$)$	[illegible]$/2^+$	**
$N($[illegible]$5)$	[illegible]	**
$N($[illegible]$00)$	[illegible]	***
$N($[illegible]$90)$	$7/$[illegible]	**
$N(2000)$	$5/2^+$	**
$N(2040)$	$3/2^+$	*
$N(2060)$	$5/2^-$	**
$N(2100)$	$1/2^+$	*
$N(2120)$	$3/2^-$	**
$N(2190)$	$7/2^-$	****
$N(2220)$	$9/2^+$	****
$N(2250)$	$9/2^-$	****
$N(2600)$	$11/2^-$	***
$N(2700)$	$13/2^+$	**

$\Delta(1232)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Delta(1600)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Delta(1620)$	$1/2^-$	****
$\Delta(1700)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Delta(1750)$	$1/2^+$	*
$\Delta(1900)$	$1/2^-$	**
$\Delta(1905)$	$5/2^+$	****
$\Delta(1910)$	$1/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Delta(1920)$	$3/$[illegible]	[illegible]
$\Delta(1930)$	[illegible]$/2^-$	[illegible]
$\Delta(1940)$	$3/2^-$	[illegible]
$\Delta(1950)$	$7/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Delta(20$[illegible]$)$	$5/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Delta(2150)$	[illegible]	[illegible]
$\Delta(2200)$	$7/2^-$	*
$\Delta(2300)$	$9/2^+$	**
$\Delta(2350)$	$5/2^-$	*
$\Delta(2390)$	$7/2^+$	*
$\Delta(2400)$	$9/2^-$	**
$\Delta(2420)$	$11/2^+$	****
$\Delta(2750)$	$13/2^-$	**
$\Delta(2950)$	$15/2^+$	**
Λ	$1/2^+$	****
$\Lambda(1405)$	$1/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1520)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1600)$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(1670)$	$1/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1690)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(1800)$	$1/2^-$	[illegible]
$\Lambda(1810)$	$1/2$[illegible]	[illegible]
$\Lambda(1820)$	$5/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Lambda(1830)$	[illegible]$/2^-$	[illegible]
$\Lambda(1890)$	$3/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Lambda(200$[illegible]$)$		
$\Lambda($[illegible]$)$	$7/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Lambda(2100)$	$7/2^-$	****
$\Lambda(2110)$	$5/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2325)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Lambda(2350)$	$9/2^+$	***
$\Lambda(2585)$		**

Σ^+	$1/2^+$	****
Σ^0	$1/2^+$	****
Σ^-	$1/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(1385)$	$3/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(1480)$		*
$\Sigma(1560)$		**
$\Sigma(1580)$	$3/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(1620)$	$1/2^-$	**
$\Sigma(1660)$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Sigma(1670)$	$3/2^-$	****
$\Sigma(1690)$		**
$\Sigma(1750)$	[illegible]	[illegible]
$\Sigma(1770)$	[illegible]2^+	*
$\Sigma(1775)$	[illegible]	****
$\Sigma(1840)$	[illegible]	*
$\Sigma(1880)$	$1/2^+$	**
$\Sigma(1915)$	$5/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Sigma($[illegible]$)$	[illegible]	***
$\Sigma(2000)$	$1/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(2030)$	$7/2^+$	****
$\Sigma(2070)$	$5/2^+$	*
$\Sigma(2080)$	$3/2^+$	**
$\Sigma(2100)$	$7/2^-$	*
$\Sigma(2250)$		***
$\Sigma(2455)$		**
$\Sigma(2620)$		**
$\Sigma(3000)$		*
$\Sigma(3170)$		*

Ξ^0	$1/2^+$	****
Ξ^-	$1/2^+$	****
$\Xi(153$[illegible]$)$	[illegible]	[illegible]
$\Xi(162$[illegible]$)$		*
$\Xi(1690)$		***
$\Xi(182$[illegible]$)$	[illegible]	***
$\Xi(19$[illegible]$)$		***
$\Xi(2030)$	$\geq \frac{5}{2}^?$	***
[illegible]		*
$\Xi(2250)$		**
$\Xi(2370)$		**
$\Xi(2500)$		*
Ω^-	$3/2^+$	[illegible]
$\Omega($[illegible]$)^-$		[illegible]
$\Omega($[illegible]$80)^-$		[illegible]
$\Omega($[illegible]$70)^-$		

Λ_c^+	$1/2^+$	****
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Lambda_c(2765)^+$		*
$\Lambda_c(2880)^+$	$5/2^+$	***
$\Lambda_c(2940)^+$		***
$\Sigma_c(2455)$	$1/2^+$	****
$\Sigma_c(2520)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Sigma_c(2800)$		***
Ξ_c^+	$1/2^+$	***
Ξ_c^0	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c'^+$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c'^0$	$1/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c(2645)$	$3/2^+$	***
$\Xi_c(2790)$	$1/2^-$	***
$\Xi_c(2815)$	$3/2^-$	***
$\Xi_c(2930)$		*
$\Xi_c(2980)$		***
$\Xi_c(3055)$		**
$\Xi_c(3080)$		***
$\Xi_c(3123)$		*
Ω_c^0	$1/2^+$	***
$\Omega_c(2770)^0$	$3/2^+$	***
Ξ_{cc}^+		*
Λ_b^0	$1/2^+$	***
Σ_b	$1/2^+$	***
Σ_b^*	$3/2^+$	***
Ξ_b^0, Ξ_b^-	$1/2^+$	***
Ω_b^-	$1/2^+$	***

N Δ Σ Ξ Ω Λ

- **First hyperon** was discovered in **1947**.

- **Pole** position in complex energy plane for **hyperons** has been made only recently, in **2010**.

Y. Qung *et al,* Phys Lett B **694**, 123 (2010)

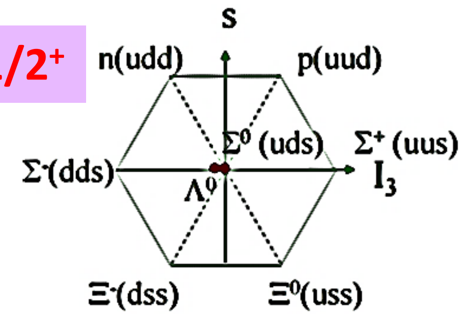
- **PDG16** has **109 Baryon Resonances** (**58** of them are **4*** & **3***).

- In case of **SU(6) X O(3)**, **434** states would be present if all revealed multiplets were fleshed out (**three 70** & **four 56**).

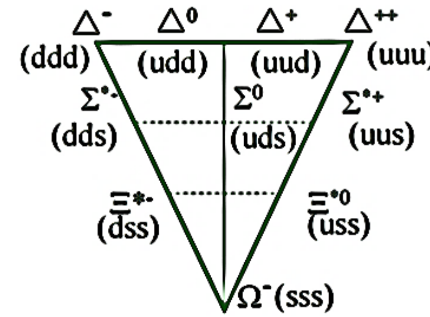
Baryon Resonances

- **Three light quarks** can be arranged in **6** baryonic **families**, **N^*, Δ^*, Λ^*, Σ^*, Ξ^*, & Ω^***.
- **Number of members** in **family** that can exist **is not arbitrary**.
- If **$SU(3)_F$** symmetry of **QCD** is controlling, then:

$1/2^+$



Octet: N^*, Λ^*, Σ^*, Ξ^*
Decuplet: Δ^*, Σ^*, Ξ^*, & Ω^*



$3/2^+$

- Number of experimentally identified resonances of each baryon **family** in PDG **Summary Tables** is **16 N^*, 10 Δ^*, 14 Λ^*, 10 Σ^*, 6 Ξ^*, & 2 Ω^***.
- **Constituent Quark** models, for instance, predict existence of no less than **64 N^*, 22 Δ^*** states with **mass < 3** GeV.

- Seriousness of "**missing-states**" problem is obvious from these numbers.

- To complete **$SU(3)_F$** multiplets, one needs no less than **17 Λ^*, 43 Σ^*, 42 Ξ^*, & 24 Ω^***.

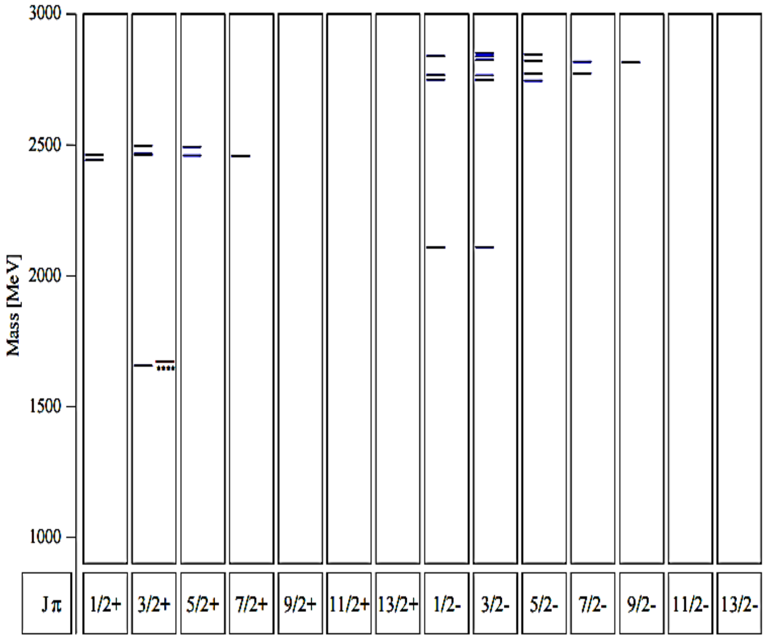
B.M.K. Nefkens, πN Newsletter, **14**, 150 (1997)

Very Strange Resonances & Problem of "Missing" States

- Experimental **knowledge** of hadron spectrum is **incomplete**: more excited states are **expected** to exist.

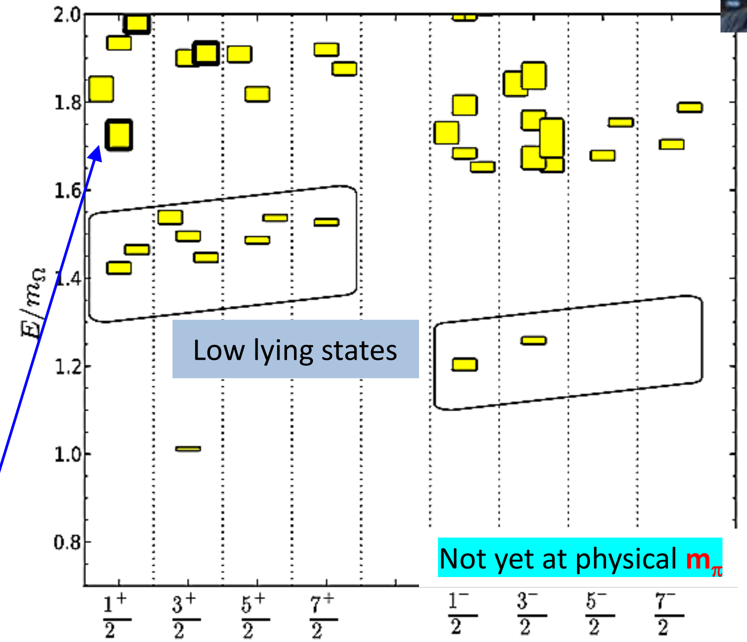
R. Koniuk & N. Isgur, Phys Rev Lett **44**, 845 (1980)

- Ω baryon spectrum in **QM**.



U. Lőring *et al* Eur Phys J A **10**, 447 (2001)

- Ω baryon spectrum in **LQCD**.



R.G. Edwards *et al* Phys Rev D **87**, 054506 (2013)

Thick frame: **Hybrid states**

What Can Be Learned with K^0_L Beam ?

Elastic and charge-exchange	$K^0_L p \to K^0_S p$ $K^0_L p \to K^+ n$
Two-body with S=-1	$K^0_L p \to \pi^+ \Lambda$ $K^0_L p \to \pi^+ \Sigma^0$
Two-body with S=-2	$K^0_L p \to K^+ \Xi^0$ $K^0_L p \to K^+ \Xi^{0*}$
Three-body with S=-2	$K^0_L p \to \pi^+ K^+ \Xi^-$ $K^0_L p \to \pi^+ K^+ \Xi^{-*}$
Three-body with S=-3	$K^0_L p \to K^+ K^+ \Omega^-$ $K^0_L p \to K^+ K^+ \Omega^{-*}$

Why We Have to Measure Double-Strange Cascades in JLab

N. Isgur & M.B. Wise, Phys Rev Lett **66** 1130 (1991)

- **Heavy quark symmetry** (**Isgur**–**Wise symmetry**) suggests that multiplet splittings in **strange**, **charm**, & **bottom** **hyperons** should scale as approximately inverses of corresponding **quark masses**: $1/m_s : 1/m_c : 1/m_b$
- If they don't, that scaling failure implies that structures of corresponding states are **anomalous**, & very **different** from one another.
- So far only **hyperon** resonance multiplet, where this scaling can be ``tested" & seen is lowest **negative parity** multiplet:

$$\Lambda(1405)1/2^-–\Lambda(1520)3/2^-,\ \Lambda_c(2595)1/2^-–\Lambda_c(2625)3/2^-,\ \Lambda_b(5912)1/2^-–\Lambda_b(5920)3/2^-$$

- It works **approximately** (**30**%) well for those Λ-splittings.
  It would work **even better** for Ξ, Ξ_c, Ξ_b splittings,
  & should be **very good** for Ω, Ω_c, Ω_b splittings.

Particle	J^P	Overall status	Status as seen in — $\Xi\pi$	ΛK	ΣK	$\Xi(1530)\pi$	Other channels
$\Xi(1318)$	1/2+	****					Decays weakly
$\Xi(1530)$	3/2+	****	****				
$\Xi(1620)$		*	*				
$\Xi(1690)$		***		***	**		
$\Xi(1820)$	3/2−	***	**	***	**	**	
$\Xi(1950)$		***	**	**		*	
$\Xi(2030)$		***		**	***		
$\Xi(2120)$		*		*			
$\Xi(2250)$		**					3-body decays
$\Xi(2370)$		**					3-body decays
$\Xi(2500)$		*		*	*		3-body decays

Courtesy of Dan-Olof Riska, 2017

- Jefferson Lab (Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility) can do **double cascade** spectrum.
  As LHCb is doing **double charm cascade** spectrum.

$$\Xi_c(2790)1/2^-–\Xi_c(2815)3/2^-$$

R. Aaij *et al*, Phys Rev Lett **119**, 112001 (2017)

PWA Formalism

- **Differential cross section** & **polarization** for **$K_L p$** scattering are given by

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \lambda\!\!\!^{-2}\left(|f|^2 + |g|^2\right)$$

$$P\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = 2\lambda\!\!\!^{-2}\,\mathrm{Im}(fg^*)$$

$\lambda\!\!\!^{-} = \hbar/k$ & **k** is momentum of incoming kaon in CM.

f(**W**,**θ**) & **g**(**W**,**θ**) are **nonspin–flip** & **spin–flip** amplitudes at **W** & **θ**.

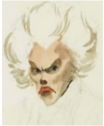
Partial-Wave Expansion

- In terms of partial waves, **$f(W,\theta)$** & **$g(W,\theta)$** can be expanded as

$$f(W,\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty}[(l+1)T_{l+} + lT_{l-}]P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$g(W,\theta) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty}[T_{l+} - T_{l-}]P_l^1(\cos\theta)$$

l is initial orbital angular momentum.
$P_l(\cos\theta)$ is **Legendre** polynomial.
$P_l'(\cos\theta)$ is associated **Legendre** function.



Total angular momentum for **T_{l+}** is **$J=l+1/2$**, while that for **T_{l-}** is **$J=l-1/2$**.

- Ignoring small **CP**-violating terms (**~10^{-3}**), we can write

$$K_L^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(K^0 - \overline{K^0})$$

$$K_S^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(K^0 + \overline{K^0})$$

We have both **I = 0** & **I = 1**amplitudes for **KN** & **$\overline{K}$N** scattering.

Amplitudes **T_{l+-}** can be expanded in isospin amplitudes as

$$T_{l\pm} = C_0 T^0_{l\pm} + C_1 T^1_{l\pm}$$

T^I_{l+-} are partial-wave amplitudes
with isospin **I** & total angular momentum **J = l+–1/2**
C^I are appropriate **Clebsch**–**Gordon** coefficients.

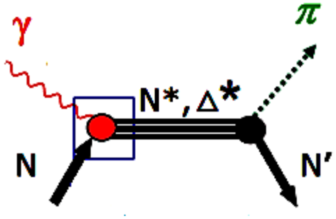


Photo-Decay Amplitudes in BW & Pole Forms

● **Pole** is **main signature** of **resonance !**

$$A_h^{BW} = C\sqrt{\frac{q_r}{k_r}\frac{\pi(2J+1)M_r\Gamma_r^2}{m_N\Gamma_{\pi,r}}}\tilde{A}_\alpha^h \qquad A_h^{pole} = C\sqrt{\frac{q_p}{k_p}\frac{2\pi(2J+1)W_p}{m_N \mathrm{Res}_{\pi N}}}\,\mathrm{Res}\,A_\alpha^h$$

Evaluated at Res Energy

Evaluated at Pole

TABLE I. Breit-Wigner and pole values for selected nucleon resonances. Masses, widths, and residues are given in units of MeV, the helicity 1/2 and 3/2 photo-decay amplitudes in units of $10^{-3}(\mathrm{GeV})^{-1/2}$. Errors on the phases are generally 2–5 degrees. For isospin 1/2 resonances the values of the proton target are given.

Resonance	Breit-Wigner values				Pole values			
	(Mass, width)	$\Gamma_\pi/2$	$A_{1/2}$	$A_{3/2}$	(Re W_p, -2 Im W_p)	R_π	$A_{1/2}$	$A_{3/2}$
$\Delta(1232)\,3/2^+$	(1233, 119)	60	-141 ± 3	-258 ± 5	(1211, 99)	52 [−47°]	-136 ± 5 [−18°]	-255 ± 5 [−6°]
$N(1440)\,1/2^+$	(1485, 284)	112	-60 ± 2		(1359, 162)	38 [−98°]	-66 ± 5 [−38°]	
$N(1520)\,3/2^-$	(1515, 104)	33	-19 ± 2	$+153 \pm 3$	(1515, 113)	38 [−5°]	-24 ± 3 [−7°]	$+157 \pm 6$ [+10°]
$N(1535)\,1/2^-$	(1547, 188)	34	$+92 \pm 5$		(1502, 95)	16 [−16°]	$+77 \pm 5$ [+4°]	
$N(1650)\,1/2^-$	(1635, 115)	58	$+35 \pm 5$		(1648, 80)	14 [−69°]	$+35 \pm 3$ [−16°]	

R.L. Workman *et al*, Phys Rev C **87**, 068201 (2013)

A. Svarc *et al*, Phys Rev C **89**, 065208 (2014)

KN & $\overline{K}N$ Final States

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(K^-p \to K^-p) &= \frac{1}{2}T^1(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N) + \frac{1}{2}T^0(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N)\\
T(K^-p \to \overline{K^0}n) &= \frac{1}{2}T^1(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N) - \frac{1}{2}T^0(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N)\\
T(K^+p \to K^+p) &= T^1(KN \to KN)\\
T(K^+n \to K^+n) &= \frac{1}{2}T^1(KN \to KN) + \frac{1}{2}T^0(KN \to KN)
\end{aligned}
$$

- New GlueX data with J-PARC hadronic program via **K^-** induced measurements (complimentary program) will greatly constrain **PWA**s & reduce model-dependent uncertainties in extraction of strange resonance properties.

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(K^0_Lp \to K^0_Sp) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}T^1(KN \to KN) + \frac{1}{2}T^0(KN \to KN)\right)\\
&- \frac{1}{2}T^1(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N)\\
T(K^0_Lp \to K^0_Lp) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}T^1(KN \to KN) + \frac{1}{2}T^0(KN \to KN)\right)\\
&+ \frac{1}{2}T^1(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N)\\
T(K^0_Lp \to K^+n) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{2}T^1(KN \to KN) - \frac{1}{2}T^0(KN \to KN)\right)\\
&- \frac{1}{2}T^1(\overline{K}N \to \overline{K}N)
\end{aligned}
$$

How to Search for "Missing" Hyperons

- **New data** for inelastic $K_L p$ scattering would significantly improve our knowledge of Σ^*, Λ^*, & Ξ^* resonances.

- Very few **polarization** data are available for any $K_L p$ reactions but are needed to help **remove ambiguities** in **PWA**s.

- To search for ``missing" hyperons, we need measurements of production reactions:

$$\Sigma^*: \quad K_L^0 p \to \pi \Sigma^* \to \pi\pi\Lambda$$
$$\Lambda^*: \quad K_L^0 p \to \pi \Lambda^* \to \pi\pi\Sigma$$
$$\Xi^*: \quad K_L^0 p \to K\Xi^*, \pi K \Xi^*$$
⟹ Double Strange Cascades
$$\Omega^*: \quad K_L^0 p \to K^+ K^+ \Omega^*$$

- If such measurements can be performed with good **energy** & **angular** coverage with good **statistics**.

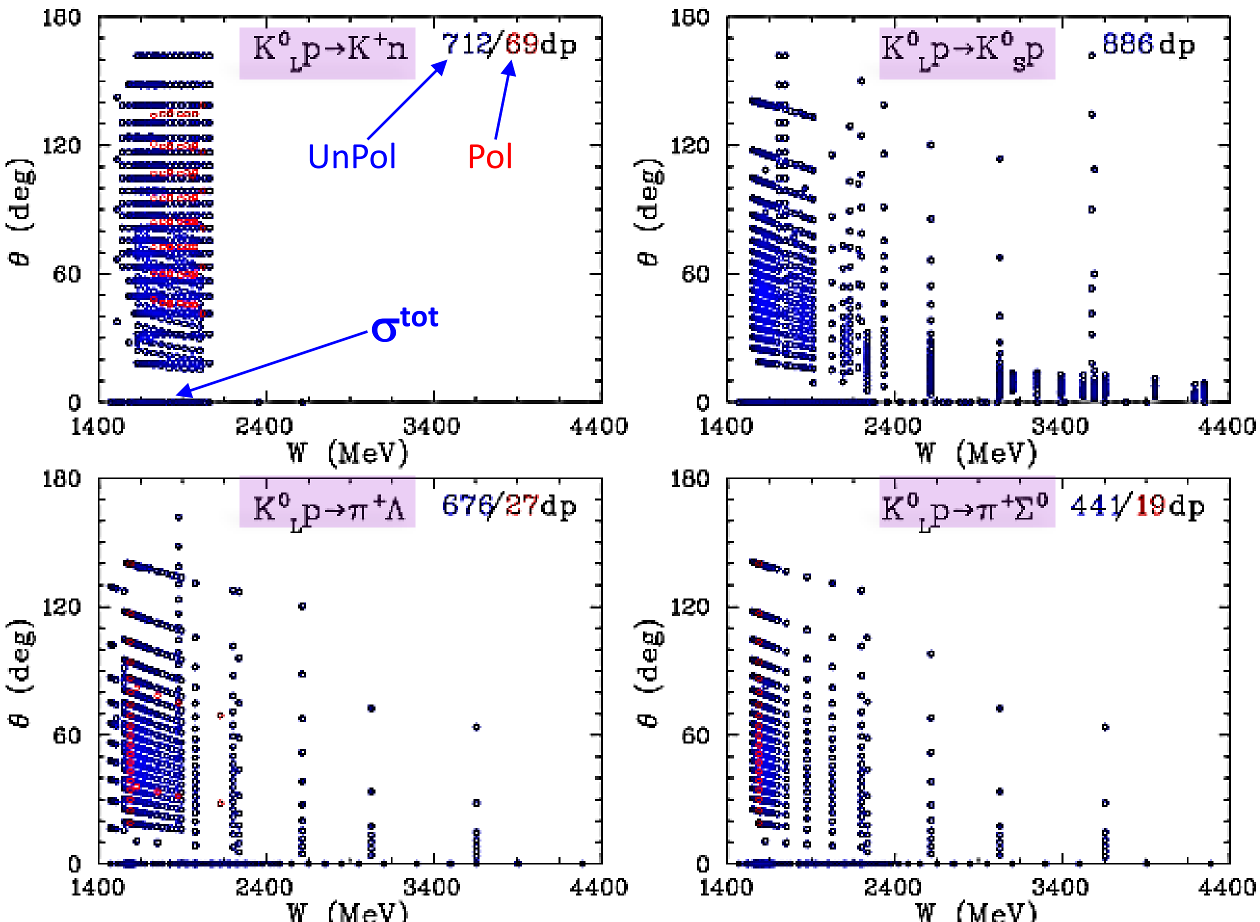
- Then it is very likely that measurements with K_L beam would find several ``**missing**" **hyperons**.

World K–long Data – Ground for Hyperon Phenomenology

W = 1.45 – 5.05 GeV

SAID: http://gwdac.phys.gwu.edu/

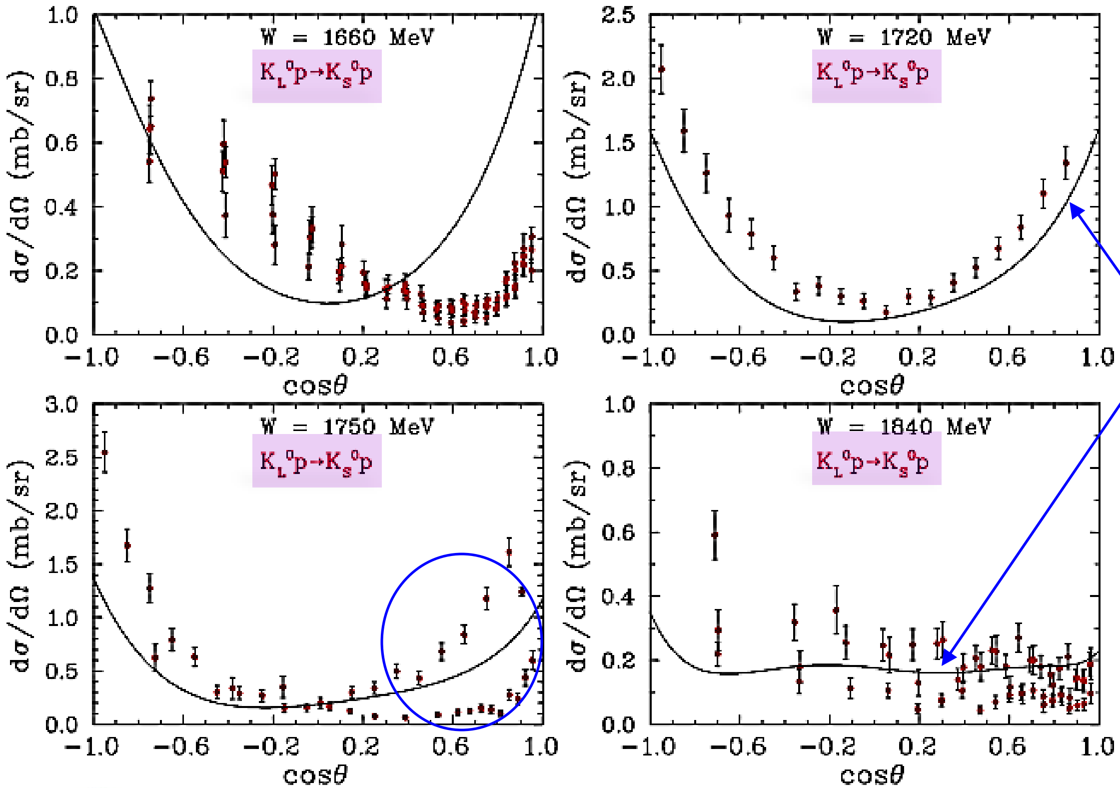
- Limited number of K_L induced measurements (**1961 – 1982**) **2426 dσ/dΩ**, **348 σ^{tot}**, & **115 P** observables do not allow today to **feel comfortable** with **Hyperon Spectroscopy** results.



- Limited number of K_L observables in **hyperon spectroscopy** at present poorly constrain theoretical analyses.
- **Overall systematics** of previous experiments varies between **15%** & **35%**. **Energy binning** is much broader than hyperon widths.
- There were no measurements using **polarized target**. It means that there are no **double polarized** observables which are critical for **complete experiment** program.
- We are not aware of any data on **neutron** target

Data for $K_L p \rightarrow K_S p$

- No **dσ/dΩ** data are available for **$K_L p \rightarrow K_L p$** below **W = 3** GeV.

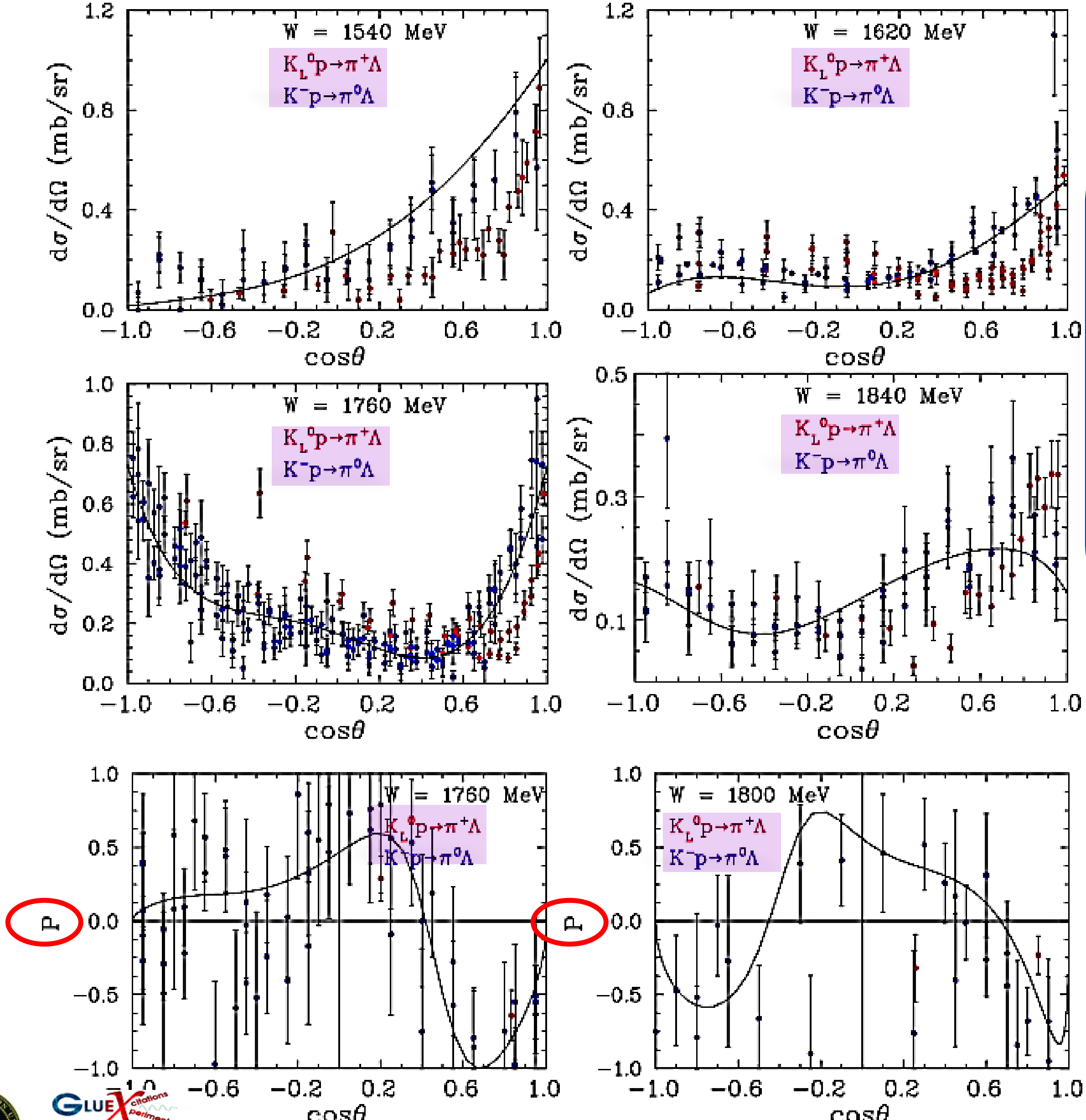


- **PWA** (**KSU**&**GW**) predictions at lower & higher energies have poorer agreement for **S ≠ 0** data than for **S = 0** data.

R.L. Workman *et al* Phys. At. Nucl. **69**, 90 (2006)
R.L. Workman *et al* Phys. Rev. C **70**, 028201 (2004)

H. Zhang *et al* Phys Rev C **88**, 035204 (2013)
H. Zhang *et al* Phys Rev C **88**, 035205 (2013)

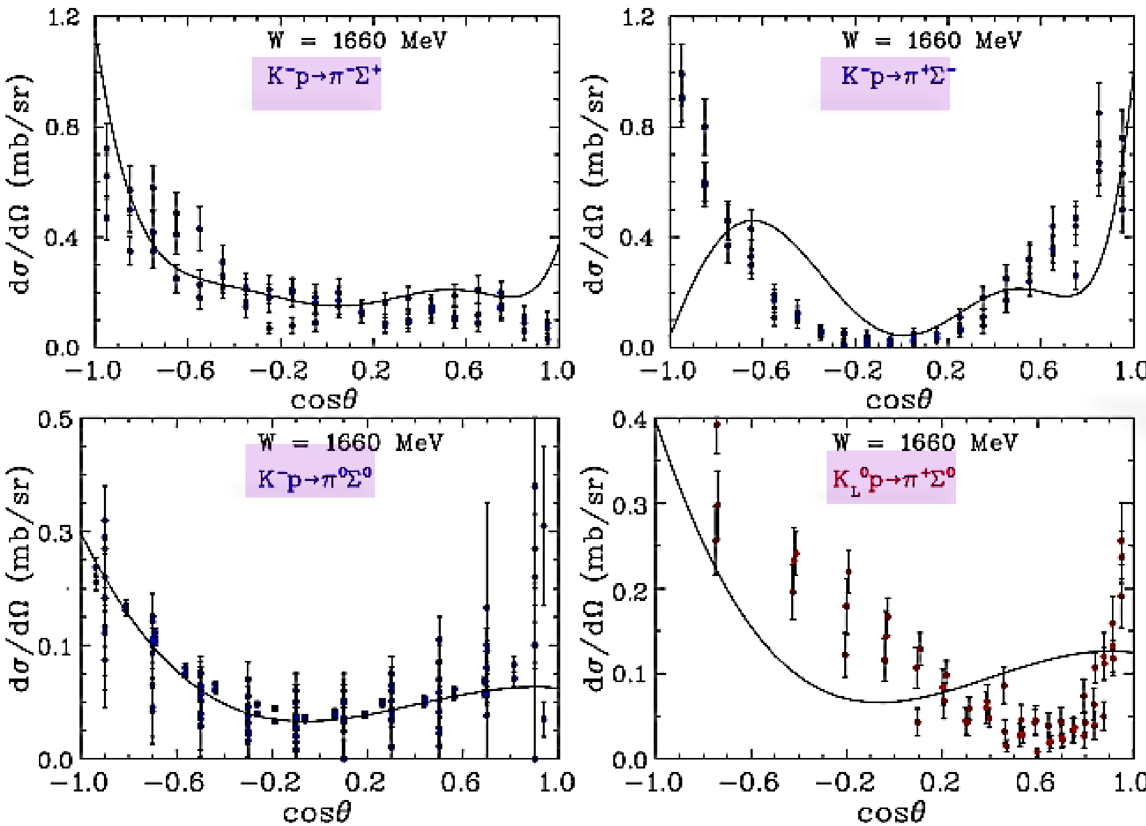
Data for $K_L p \to \pi^+ \Lambda$ & $K^- p \to \pi^0 \Lambda$



- **$K^- p \to \pi^0 \Lambda$** & **$K_L p \to \pi^+ \Lambda$** amplitudes imply that their observables measured at same energy should be identical except for small differences due to isospin-violating mass differences in hadrons.

- Polarized measurements are **tolerable** for **any PWA** solutions.

Data for $K_Lp \to \pi^+\Sigma^0$ & $K^-p \to \pi\Sigma$



- Reactions $K_Lp \to \pi^+\Sigma^0$ & $K_Lp \to \pi^0\Sigma^+$ are Isospin selective (only **I = 1** amplitudes are involved) & $K^-p \to \pi^0\Sigma^0$ isospin selective for **I = 0** whereas reactions $K^-p \to \pi^-\Sigma^+$ & $K^-p \to \pi^+\Sigma^-$ involve both **I = 0** & **I = 1** amplitudes.
- New measurements with **K_L-beam** would lead to better understanding of Σ^* states & help constrain **amplitudes** for $K^-p \to \pi\Sigma$ reactions.
- Quality of K_Lp data is comparable to that for K^-p data. It would be advantageous to combine K_Lp data in new coupled-channel **PWA** with available K^-p measurements.
- PDG lists only **two** results on **BR** to $K\Sigma$ $\Lambda(2100)7/2^-$ (BR < **3%**) $\Sigma(2030)7/2^+$ (BR < **2%**).

A bit of History

PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 138, NUMBER 5B 7 JUNE 1965

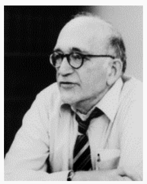
First paper on subject

Photoproduction of Neutral K Mesons*

S. D. Drell and M. Jacob†
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California

(Received 6 January 1965)

CP-violation (1964)
Hot topic!



Photoproduction of a neutral K-meson beam at high energies from hydrogen is computed in terms of a K^* vector-meson exchange mechanism corrected for final-state interactions. The results are very encouraging for the intensity of high-energy K_2 beams at high-energy electron accelerators. A typical magnitude is 20 μb/sr for a lower limit of the K^0 photoproduction differential cross section, at a laboratory peak angle of 2°, for 15-BeV incident photons.

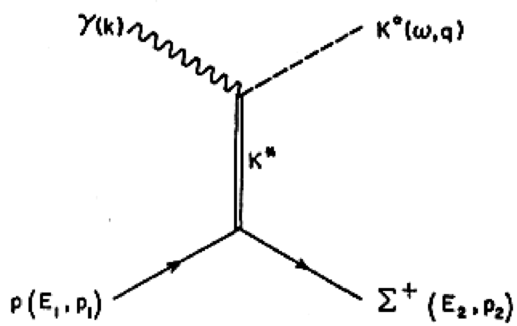


Fig. 1. K^* exchange in photoproduction.

[Not dominant]

Our motivation in carrying out this calculation is to emphasize the strong suggestion that an intense "healthy" K_2 beam will emerge from high-energy electron accelerators (SLAC in particular) and will be available for detailed experimental studies.

50 μb/sr

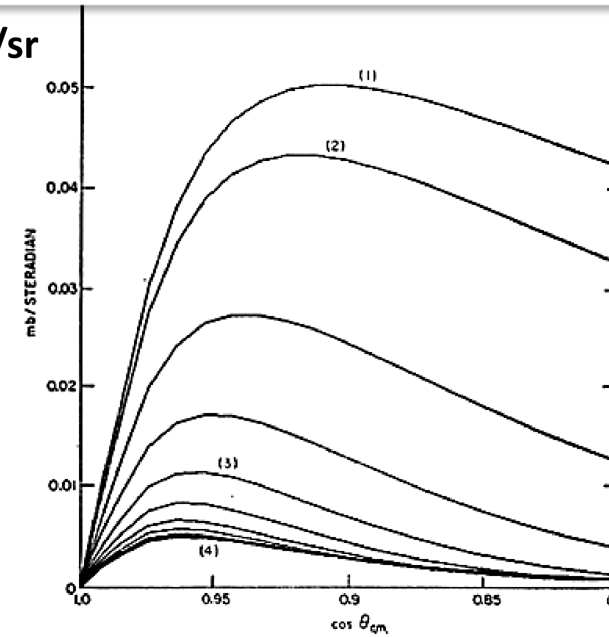


Fig. 3. Center-of-mass differential cross section at 10 BeV. Curve (1) gives the Born approximation. Curve (2) is obtained after subtraction of the $j=\frac{1}{2}$ partial wave. Curves (3) and respectively obtained after the $j=\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2},\frac{5}{2},\frac{7}{2}$, and all parti have been corrected for absorption in final state. The re shown as directly obtained from and drawn by the comp

Courtesy of Mike Albrow, KL2016

A bit of History

The possibility that useful K_L beam could be made at electron synchrotron by photoproduction was being considered, & 1965 prediction for SLAC by Drell & Jacob was optimistic.

8.B.5
8.B.6
Nuclear Physics B23 (1970) 509-524. North-Holland Publishing Company

PHOTOPRODUCTION OF K^0 MESONS FROM PROTONS AND FROM COMPLEX NUCLEI

M. G. ALBROW ‡, D. ASTON, D. P. BARBER, L. BIRD ‡‡, R. J. ELLISON, C. HALLIWELL, A. E. HARCKHAM ‡‡‡, F. K. LOEBINGER, P. G. MURPHY, J. WALTERS ‡‡ and A. J. WYNROE
Schuster Laboratories, The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL
R. F. TEMPLEMAN
Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Daresbury, Near Warrington, Lancs.

Received 16 July 1970

Sci-Tech DARESBURY

*"We were at Manchester Univ. close to Daresbury **5** GeV e-synchrotron."*

CP-violation

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 18 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 5 MAY 1969

PRODUCTION OF K_2^0 MESONS AND NEUTRONS BY 10- AND 16-GeV ELECTRONS ON BERYLLIUM*

A. D. Brody, W. B. Johnson, D. W. G. S. Leith, G. Loew, J. S. Loos, G. Luste, R. Miller, K. Moriyasu, B. C. Shen, W. M. Smart, and R. Yamartino
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305
(Received 13 March 1969)

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

Systematics of particle anti-particle processes through intrinsic property of K-longs.

JLab PR12-17-001

Proposal for JLab PAC46

PR12–17–001

Jefferson Lab
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Strange Hadron Spectroscopy with a Secondary K_L Beam at GlueX

GlueX


S. Adhikari[12], H. Al Ghoul[13], A. Ali[17], M. J. Amaryan[40,*,†], E. G. Anassontzis[2], A. V. Anisovich[20,14], A. Austregesilo[33], M. Baalouch[40], F. Barbosa[22], A. Barnes[9], M. Bashkanov[16,†], T. D. Beattie[44], R. Bellwied[22], V. V. Berdnikov[37], T. Black[41], W. Boeglin[12], W. J. Briscoe[15], T. Britton[22], W. K. Brooks[46], B. E. Cannon[13], E. Chudakov[22], P. L. Cole[23], V. Crede[13], M. M. Dalton[22], A. Deur[22], P. Degtyarenko[22], S. Dobbs[42], G. Dodge[40], A. G. Dolgolenko[29], M. Döring[15,22], M. Dugger[1], R. Dzhygadlo[17], R. Edwards[22], H. Egiyan[22], S. Eidelman[4,31], A. Ernst[13], A. Eskandarian[15], P. Eugenio[13], C. Fanelli[25], S. Fegan[26], A. M. Foda[44], J. Frye[24], S. Furletov[22], L. Gan[41], A. Gasparian[39], G. Gavalian[22], V. Gauzshtein[47,48], N. Gevorgyan[50], D. I. Glazier[16], K. Goetzen[17], J. Goity[22,21], V. S. Goryachev[29], L. Guo[12], H. Haberzettl[15], M. Hadžimehmedović[49], H. Hakobyan[46], A. Hamdi[17], S. Han[53], J. Hardin[25], A. Hayrapetyan[19], T. Horn[7], G. M. Huber[44], C. E. Hyde[40], D. G. Ireland[16], M. M. Ito[22], B. C. Jackson[18], N. S. Jarvis[6], R. T. Jones[9], V. Kakoyan[50], G. Kalicy[7], M. Kamel[12], C. D. Keith[22], C. W. Kim[15], F. J. Klein[15], C. Kourkoumeli[2], S. Kuleshov[46], I. Kuznetsov[47,48], A. B. Laptev[30], I. Larin[29], D. Lawrence[22], M. Levillain[39], W. I. Levine[6], K. Livingston[16], G. J. Lolos[44], V. E. Lyubovitskij[47,48,23,46], D. Mack[22], M. Mai[15], D. M. Manley[27], U.-G. Meißner[20,34], H. Marukyan[50], V. Mathieu[24], P. T. Mattione[22], M. Matveev[14], V. Matveev[29], M. McCaughan[22], M. McCracken[6], W. McGinley[6], J. McIntyre[9], C. A. Meyer[6], R. Miskimen[34], R. E. Mitchell[24], F. Mokaya[9], V. Mokeev[22], K. Nakayama[18], F. Nerling[17], Y. Oh[28], H. Osmanović[49], A. I. Ostrovidov[13], R. Omerović[49], Z. Papandreou[44], K. Park[22], E. Pasyuk[22], M. Patsyuk[25], P. Pauli[16], R. Pedroni[39], M. R. Pennington[16], L. Pentchev[22], K. J. Peters[17], W. Phelps[12], E. Pooser[22], B. Pratt[9], J. W. Price[5], N. Qin[53], J. Reinhold[12], D. Richards[22], D.-O. Riska[11], B. G. Ritchie[1], J. Ritman[3,36,†], L. Robison[42], D. Romanov[37], H-Y. Ryu[43], C. Salgado[38], E. Santopinto[25], A. V. Sarantsev[20,14], R. A. Schumacher[6], C. Schwarz[17], J. Schwiening[17], A. Semenov[44], I. Semenov[44], K. K. Seth[42], M. R. Shepherd[24], E. S. Smith[22], D. I. Sober[7], D. Sokhan[16], A. Somov[22], S. Somov[37], O. Soto[46], N. Sparks[1], J. Stahov[49], M. J. Staib[6], J. R. Stevens[51,†], I. I. Strakovsky[15,†], A. Subedi[34], A. Švarc[45], A. Szczepaniak[24,22], V. Tarasov[29], S. Taylor[22], A. Teymurazyan[44], A. Tomaradze[42], A. Tsaris[13], G. Vasileiadis[2], D. Watts[10], D. Werthmüller[16], N. Wickramaarachchi[40], T. Whitlatch[22], M. Williams[25], B. Wojtsekhowski[22], R. L. Workman[15], T. Xiao[42], Y. Yang[25], N. Zachariou[10], J. Zarling[24], Z. Zhang[53], B. Zou[8], J. Zhang[22], X. Zhou[53], B. Zihlmann[22]



- **177** people from **54** institutes are co-authors.

Hyperon & Strange Meson Spectroscopy

- We plan to resubmit full **Proposal** for **JLab PAC46** in **2018**.

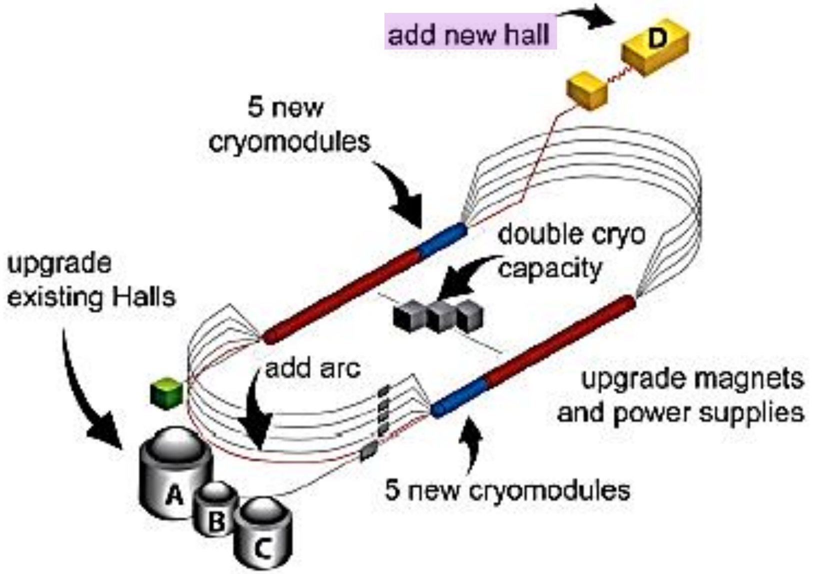
Aims of Jlab KLF Project

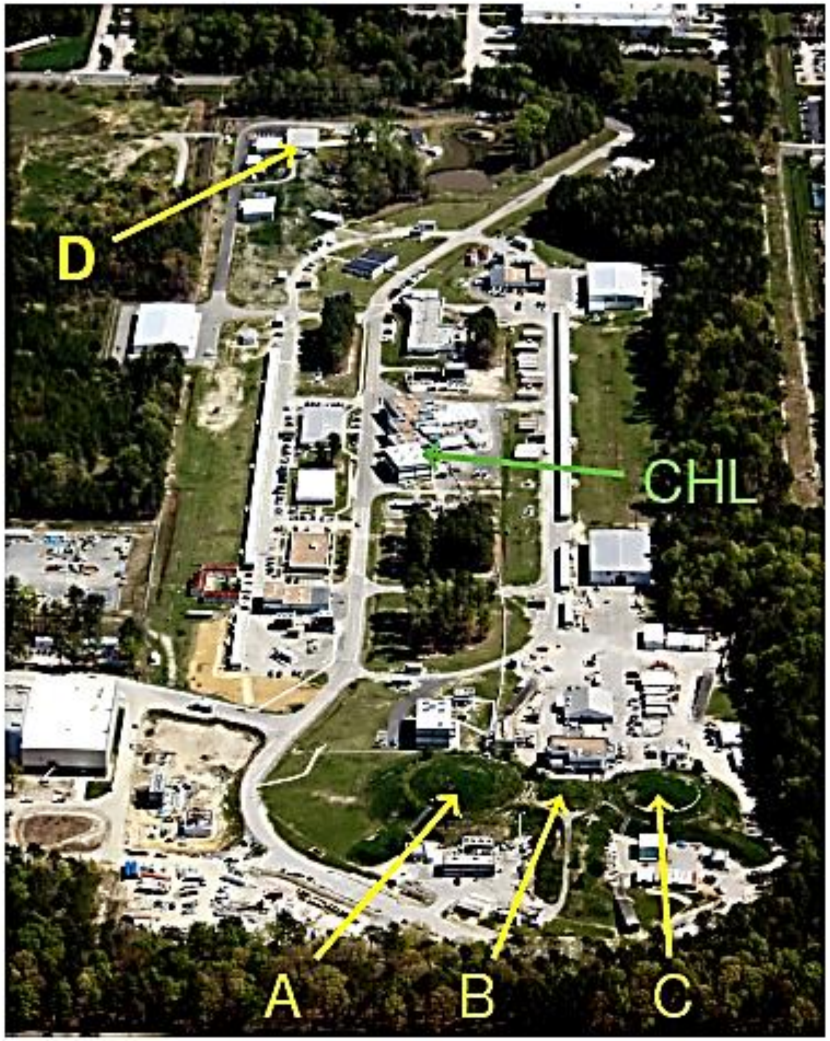
- **KLF** project has to **establish** secondary K_L beam line at Jefferson Lab, with **flux** of ***three order of magnitude*** higher than SLAC had, for scattering experiments on both **proton** & **neutron** (first time **!**) targets in order to determine **differential cross sections** & **self-polarization** of strange **hyperons** with GlueX detector to enable precise **PWA** in order to determine all **resonances** up to **3** GeV in spectra of Λ^*, Σ^*, Ξ^*, & Ω^*.

- In addition, we intend to do **strange meson spectroscopy** by studies of the **π-K** interaction to locate the **pole** positions in **I** = **1/2** & **3/2** channels.

- **KLF** has link to **ion-ion high energy** facilities as CERN & BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY & will allow understand formation of our world in **several microseconds** after **Big Bang**.

CEBAF Upgrade to 12 GeV





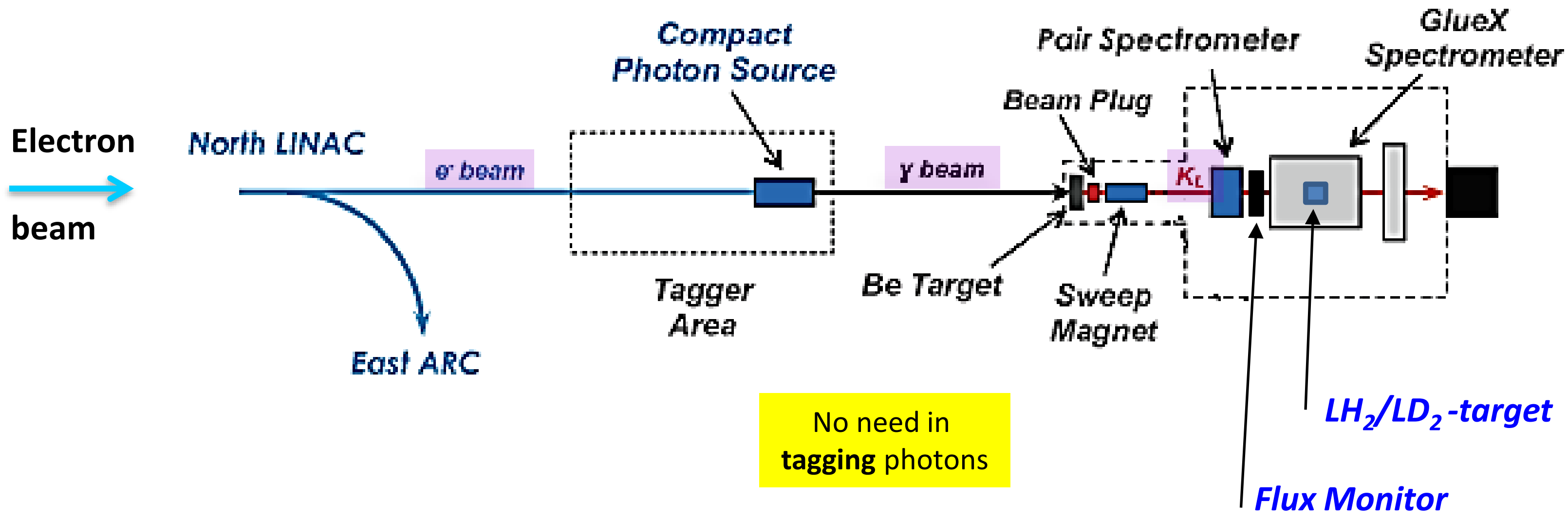
Upgrade Goals

- Accelerator: 6 GeV $\Rightarrow$ 12 GeV
- Halls A,B,C: e^- <11 GeV, < 100 μA
- Hall D: e^- 12 GeV $\Rightarrow$ γ-beam

Upgrade Status

- Reached 12 GeV in Dec 2015
- Halls A,D: finished
- Halls B,C: about a year to go

Hall D Beam Line Set up for K-longs

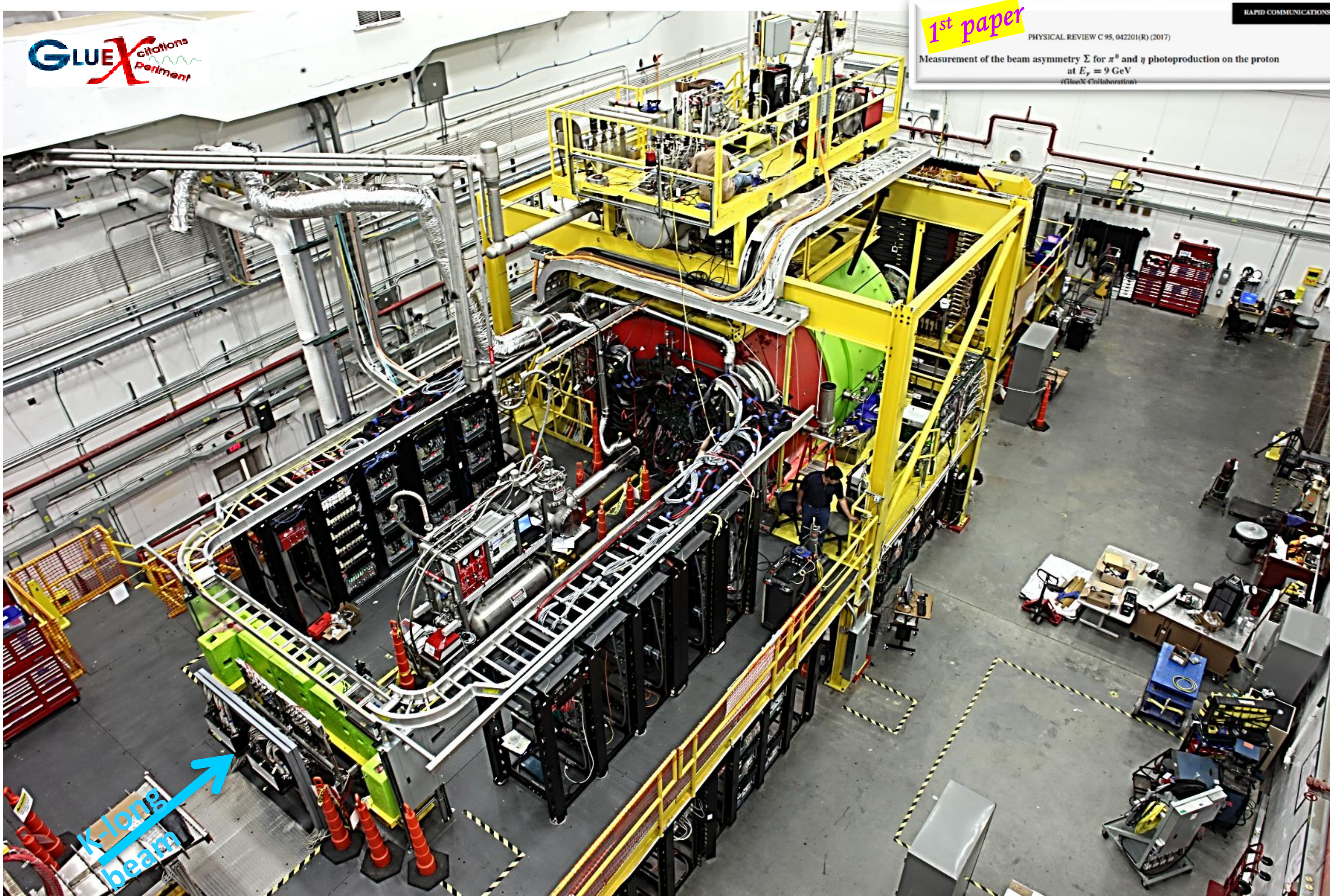


No need in **tagging** photons

I_e = **5** μA
W-radiator = **0.1** R.L.
Be-target = **1.7** R.L.

- **Electrons** are hitting **W**-radiator at **CPS**.
- **Photons** are hitting **Be**-target at **cave**.
- **K_Ls** are hitting the **LH_2/LD_2** target within **GLueX** setting.

Hall D/GlueX



1st paper

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

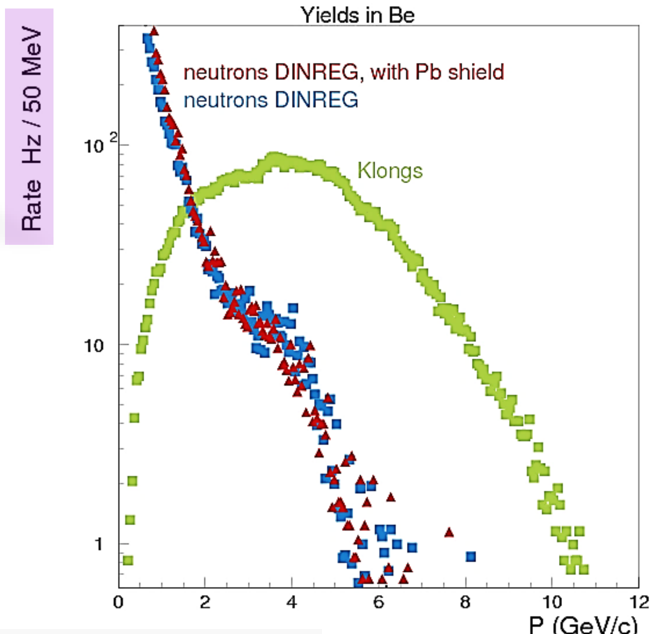
PHYSICAL REVIEW C 95, 042201(R) (2017)

Measurement of the beam asymmetry Σ for π^0 and η photoproduction on the proton at $E_\gamma = 9$ GeV

(GlueX Collaboration)

K-long & Neutron Rate on GlueX LH_2/LD_2-target

MC @ 12 GeV



Data @ 16 GeV

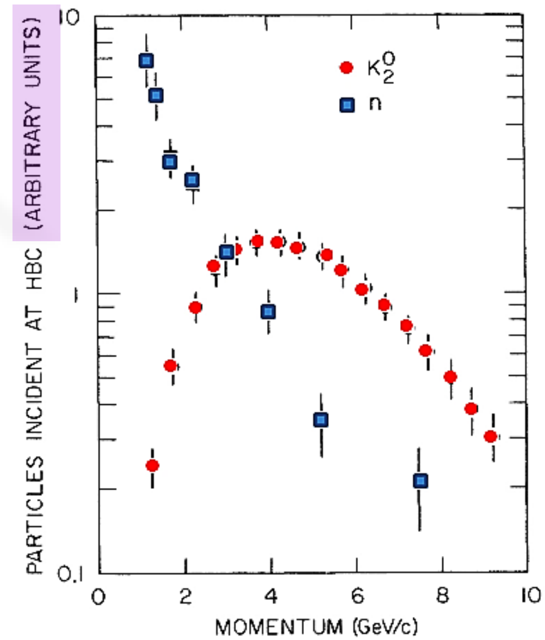
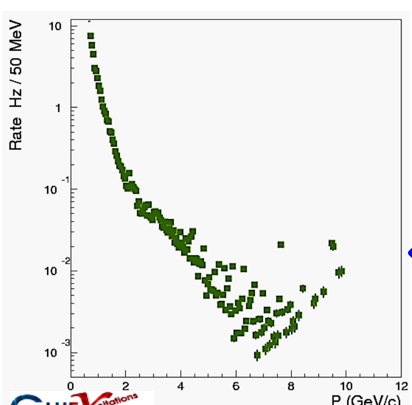


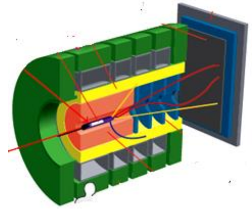
FIG. 2. Comparison of the neutron and K_2^0 fluxes at the hydrogen bubble chamber for 2° production with 16-GeV electrons. A.D. Brody *et al* Phys Rev Lett **22**, 966 (1969)



Flux ratio n/K_L

- Delivered with **64** ns bunch spacing avoids overlap in range of **p** = **0.35** – **10.0** GeV/c.

- With **proton** beam, ratio n/K_L = 10^3–10^4.

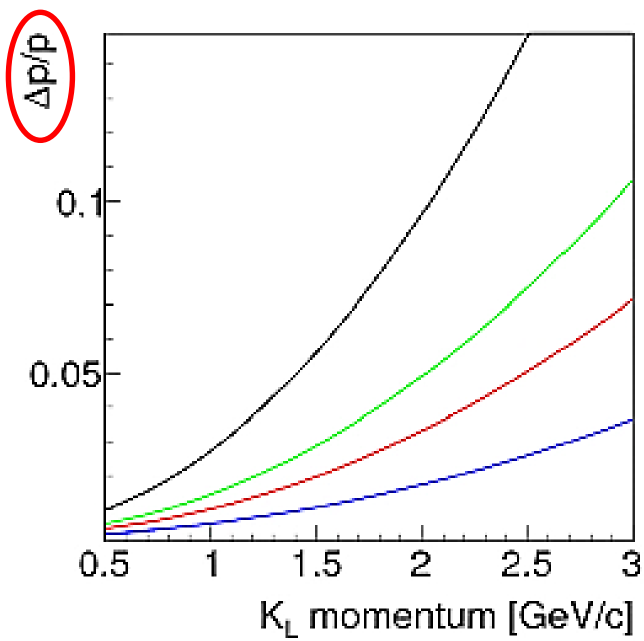


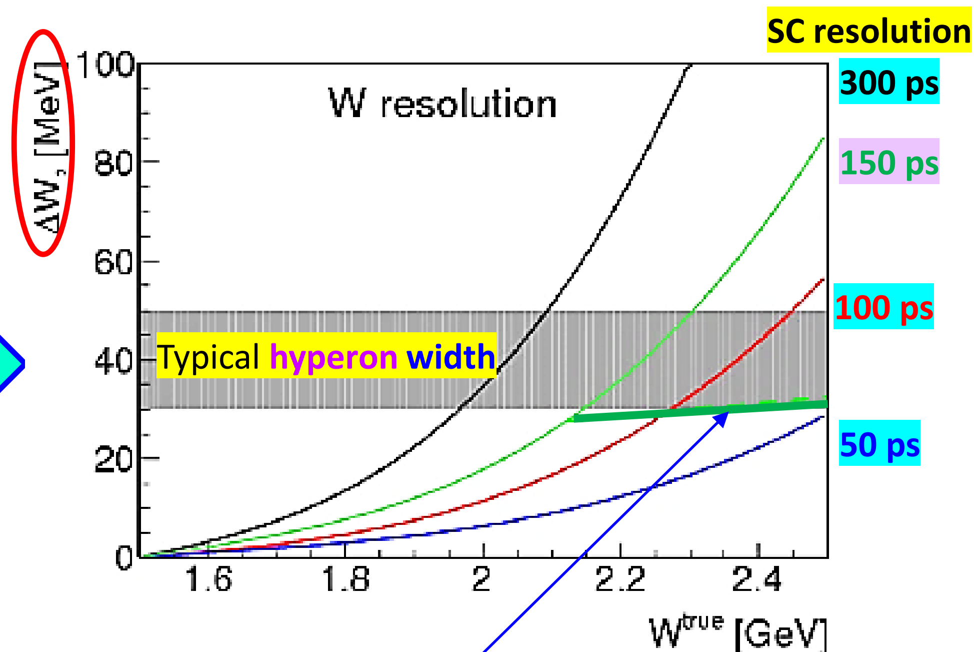
Expected Energy-Resolution

- Mean lifetime of K^- is **12.38** ns ($c\tau$ = **3.7** m) whereas mean lifetime of K_L is **51.16** ns ($c\tau$ = **15.3** m).

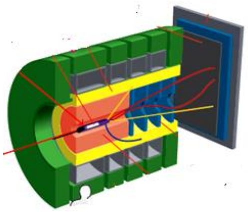
Thus, it is possible to perform measurements of **K_Lp** scattering at **lower energies** than **K^-p** scattering due to high beam flux.

- Momentum measured with **TOF** between **SC** (surrounded **LH_2/LD_2**) & **RF** from **CEBAF**.



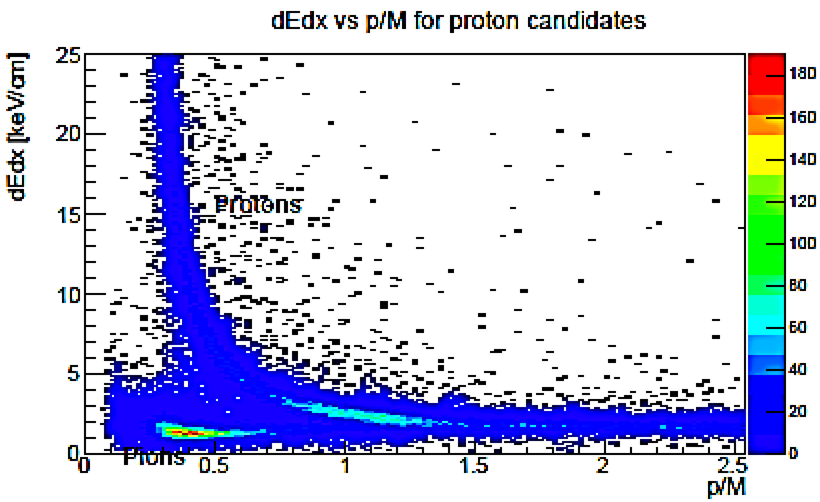


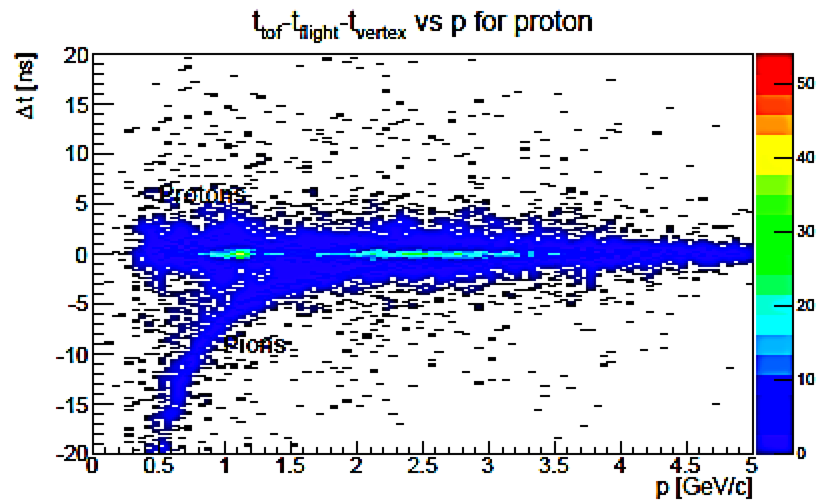
150 ps & final state reconstruction



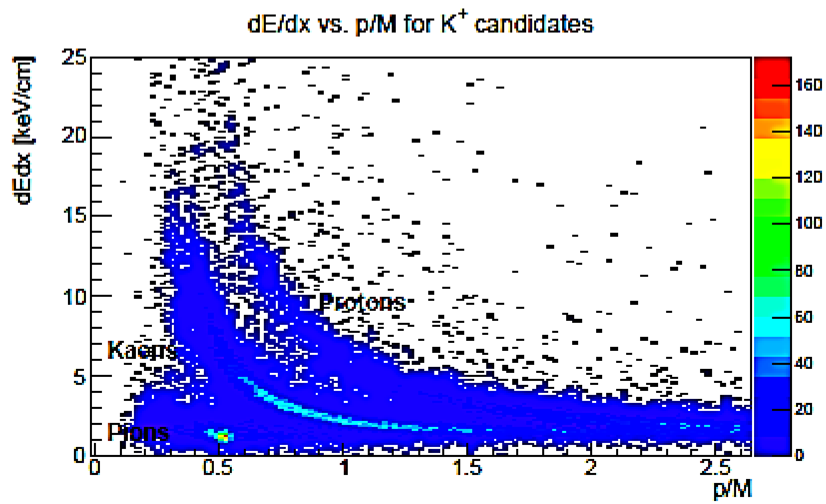
Expected Particle Identification

- **dE/dx** for **pK_S**.
- Time difference at primary ``vertex” for proton hypothesis for **pK_S** using **TOF.**





- **dE/dx** for **$K^+\Xi^0$**.

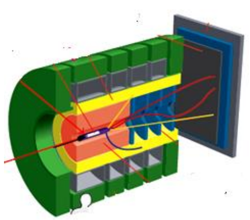


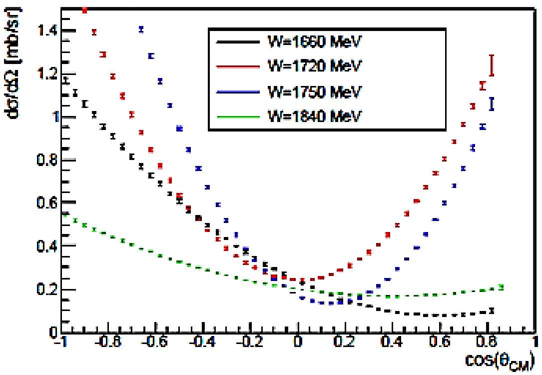
Expected Cross Sections vs Bubble Chamber Data

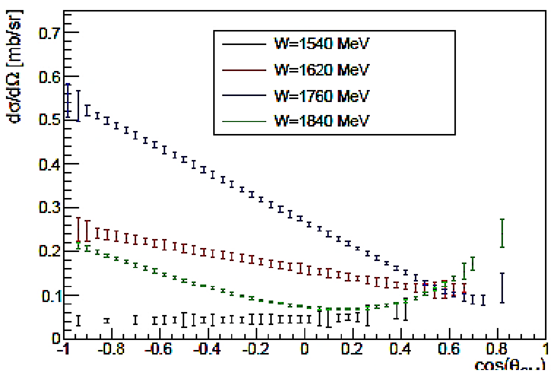
- **GlueX** measurements will span **cosθ** from **–0.95** to **0.95** in CM above **W** = **1490** MeV.

- K_L rate is 10^4 K_L/s = **2500 x** SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY
- Uncertainties (statistics only) correspond to **100** days of running time for:

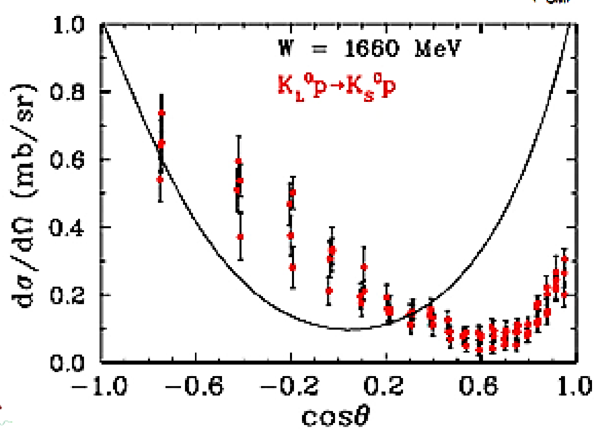
$K_L p \to K_S p$ | $K_L p \to \pi^+ \Lambda$

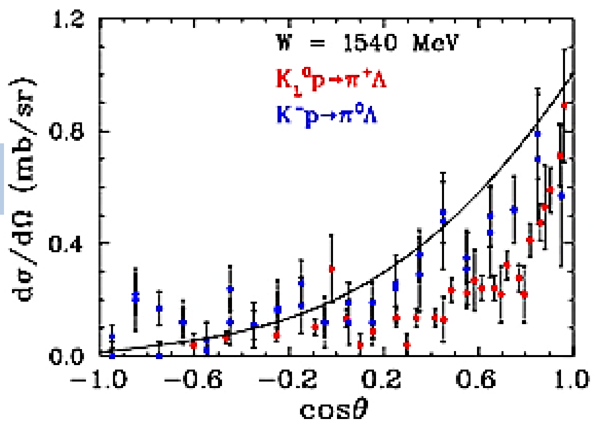




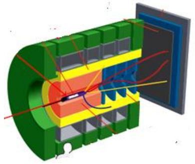


Expected **GlueX Data**



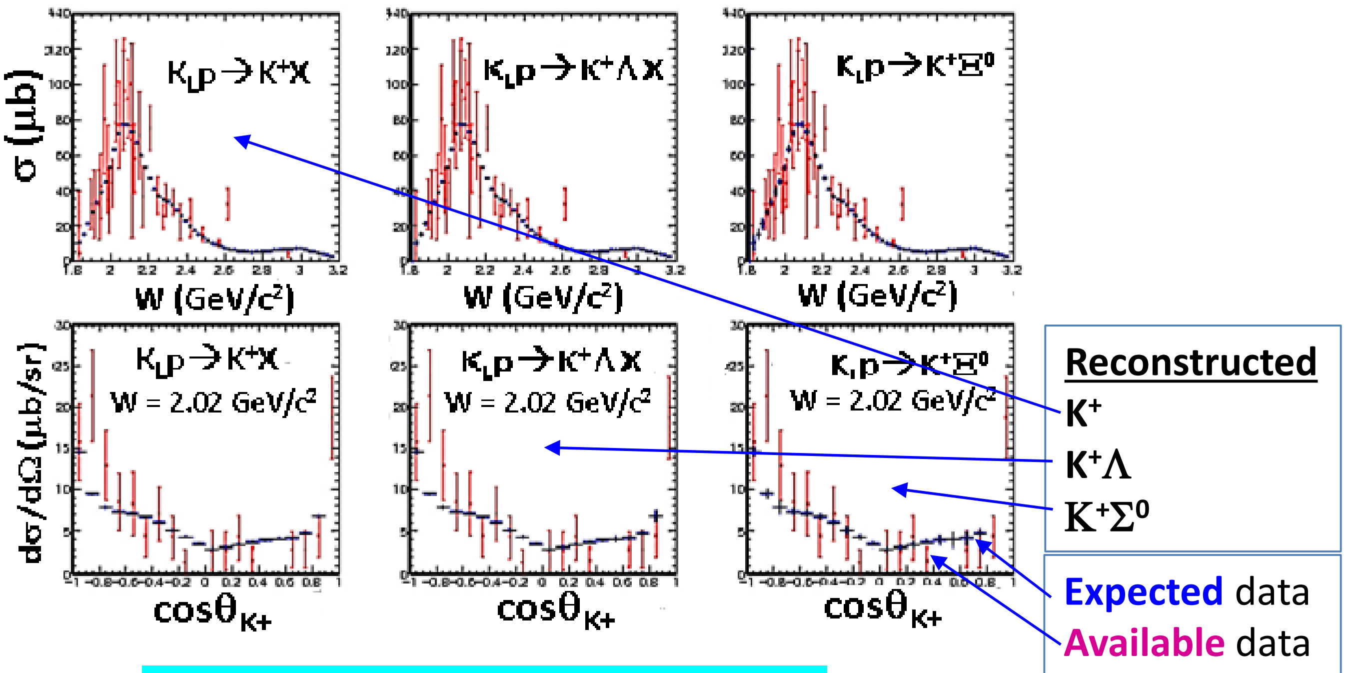


BC Data



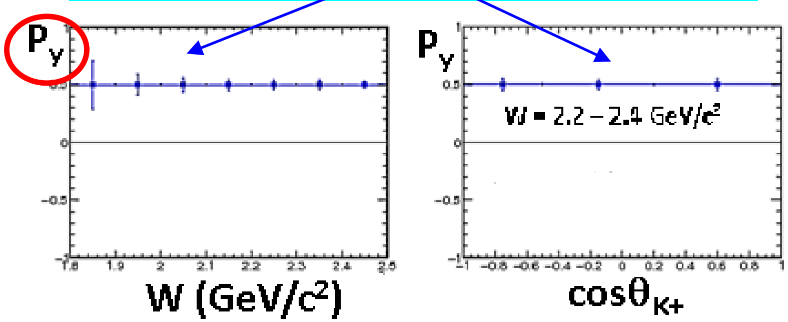
$K_L p \to K^+\Sigma^0$ for Double Strange Hyperons

- Total & diff **Xsec** for different **topologies**



D.A. Sharov, V.L. Korotkikh, D.E. Lanskoy, Eur. Phys. J. A **47**, 109 (2011)

- **Recoil Polarization** for **one**-fold differential
  two-fold differential



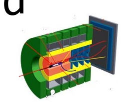
$$K_l p \to K^+\overrightarrow{\Xi^0} \to K^+\overrightarrow{\Lambda}\pi^0 \to K^+ p \pi^- \pi^0$$

(**measured**, **reconstructed**)

PAC45 Report:

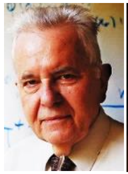
The beam time request is dominated by the hyperon polarimetry measurements. A simulated example of a partial wave analysis, and how it would feed into the proposed spectroscopy measurements, will be needed in a future proposal.

- **JPAC** & **GW** groups will evaluate impact of new **KLF** measurements to compare available data **w**/**o** GlueX quasi-data generated using GEANT4 & knowing detector properties.



Pion-Kaon Interaction

- Detailed study of **Kπ** system is very important to extract so-called **Kπ** vector & scalar form factors to be compared with $\tau \rightarrow K\pi\nu_\tau$ decay & can be used to constrain V_{us} Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (**CKM**) matrix element as well as to be used in testing **CP** violation from **Dalitz** plot analysis of open **charm D meson** decays & in **charmless** decays of **B mesons** into **Kππ** final states.




$K_0^*(800)$ MASS VALUE (MeV)			EVTS	Err	$K_0^*(800)$ WIDTH VALUE (MeV)			EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
682	**±29**	**OUR AVERAGE**			**547**	**± 24**	**OUR AVERAGE**		Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
826	±49	$^{+49}_{-34}$	1338	1	449	±156	$^{+144}_{-81}$	1338	[18] ABLIKIM	11B	BES2	$J/\psi \rightarrow K^0_S K^0_S \pi^+\pi^-$
849	±77	$^{+18}_{-14}$	1421	2,3	512	± 80	$^{+92}_{-44}$	1421	[19,20] ABLIKIM	10E	BES2	$J/\psi \rightarrow K^\pm K^0_S \pi^\mp \pi^0$
841	±30	$^{+81}_{-73}$	25k	4,5	618	± 90	$^{+96}_{-144}$	25k	[19,21] ABLIKIM	06C	BES2	$J/\psi \rightarrow \overline{K}^*(892)^0 K^+\pi^-$
658	±13			6	557	± 24			[22] DESCOTES-G..	06	RVUE	$\pi K \rightarrow \pi K$
797	±19	±43	15k	7,8	410	± 43	± 87	15k	[23,24] AITALA	02	E791	$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$

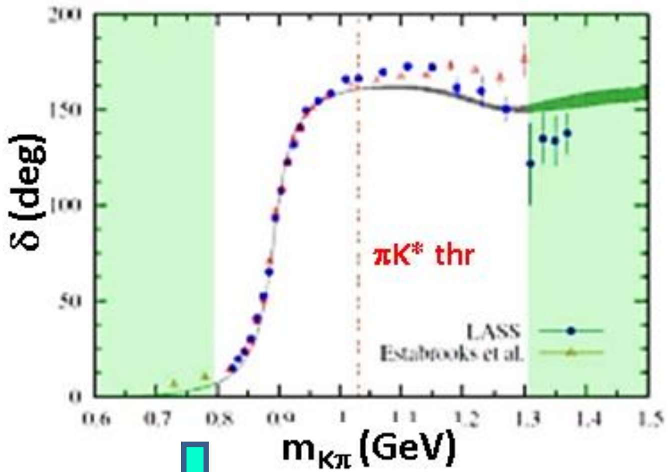
PDG particle data group

$K^*(892)$

- Results coming from **Roy–Steiner** & data at higher energy not in agreement with low energy experimental data **need** improvement **!**

S. Descotes-Genon & B. Moussallam, Eur Phys J C **48**, 553 (2006)

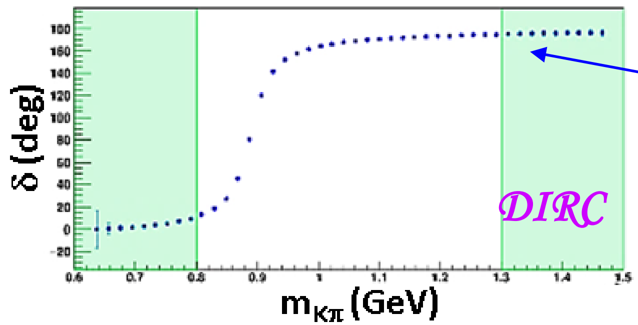
- I = 1/2 $K\pi$ scattering **P**-wave phase-shift



Fit to τ-decay from BELLE:
D.R. Boito, R. Escribano, M. Jamin, JHEP **1009**, 031 (2010)

LASS @ SLAC: D. Aston *et al*. Nucl Phys B **296**, 493 (1988)
SLAC: P. Estabrooks *et al*. Nucl Phys B **133**, 490 (1978)

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY



- **100** days of running period. **Statistical errors** are increased by factor of **10** for better visibility.

IV

Pion-Kaon Interaction [PKI2018]
Workshop at JLab
February 14th through 16th , 2018

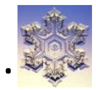
The π-K scattering enables direct investigations of scalar and vector K* states, including the not yet established S-wave κ(800) state. These studies are also needed to get precise values of vector and scalar form factors: to independently extract CKM matrix element Vus and to test the Standard Model unitarity relation in the first row of CKM matrix, to study CP violation from the Dalitz plot analysis of open charm D meson decays and in a charmless decays of B mesons in Kππ final states. Significant progress is made lately in Lattice QCD, in the phenomenology and in the Chiral Perturbation Theory to describe different aspects of π-K scattering. The main source of experimental data is based on experiments performed in SLAC almost five decades ago at 1970-80s. The recently proposed KL Facility incorporating the GlueX spectrometer at JLab will be able to improve the π-K scattering database by about three orders of magnitude in statistics. The workshop will discuss the necessity for and the impact of the future high statistics data obtained at JLab on π-K scattering.

Organizers:
Moskov Amaryan
Ulf-G. Meissner
Curtis Meyer
James Ritman
Igor Strakovsky

https://www.jlab.org/conferences/pki2018/

Summary

- **Our goal is**
  - To **establish KL Facility** at **JLab**. Jefferson Lab Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
  - To do **measurements** which bring new physics.

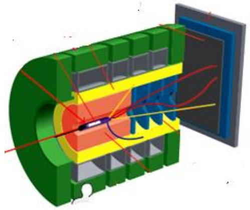
- Here we reviewed what can be learned by studying **K_Lp** & **K_Ln** scattering leading to **two–body** final states (**1st stage**).
  At later stages, we plan to do **K_LN** on **aka FROST** with hydrogen & deuterium. 

- **JLab K-long Facility** would advance **Hyperon Spectroscopy** & study of **strangeness** in nuclear & hadronic physics.
  It may extract very many missing strange states.
  To complete **$SU(3)_F$** multiplets, one needs no less than **17 Λ***, **43 Σ***, **42 Ξ***, & **24 Ω***.

- **Discovering** of ``**missing**" **hyperon states** would assist in advance our understanding of **formation** of **baryons** from **quarks** & **gluons** **microseconds** after **Big Bang**.

- **Full Proposal** is coming for **PAC46** in **2018**, **WELCOME** to **JOIN US**.

Backup Slides



Time Request

- Expected statistics for differential cross sections of different reactions with **LH_2** & below **W = 3.5** GeV for **100 days** of beam time.

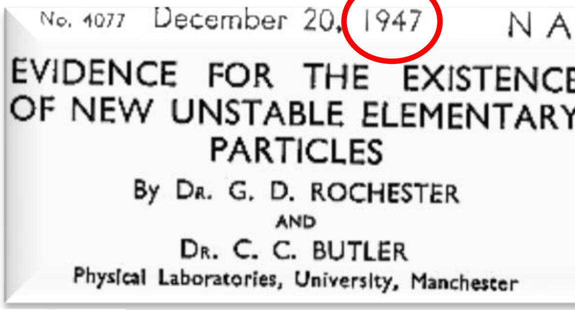
For **dσ/dΩ**

Reaction	Statistics (events)
$K_L p \to K_S p$	8M
$K_L p \to \pi^+ \Lambda$	24M
$K_L p \to K^+ \Xi^0$	4M
$K_L p \to K^+ n$	200M
$K_L p \to K^- \pi^+ p$	2M

⟹ For **P**, statistics is **0.4M**

- There are no data on ``neutron" targets &, for this reason, it is hard to make realistic estimate of statistics for **$K_L n$** reactions.
  If we assume similar statistics as on proton target, full program will be completed after running **100 days** with **LH_2** & **100 days** with **LD_2** targets.

A bit of Strange History

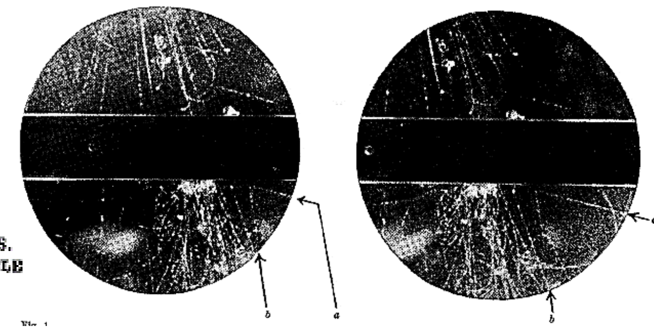

No. 4077 December 20, 1947 NATURE

EVIDENCE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF NEW UNSTABLE ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

By Dr. G. D. ROCHESTER AND Dr. C. C. BUTLER

Physical Laboratories, University, Manchester

- **First** hyperon, **Λ(1116)1/2$^+$**, **was** discovered during study of cosmic-ray interactions.
- It **led** to discovery of **strange quark**.

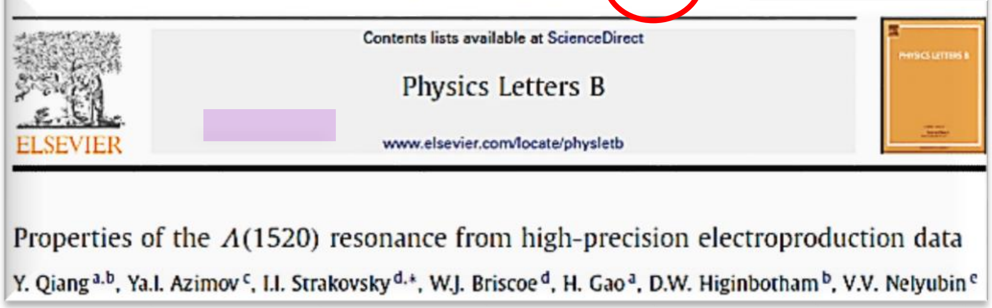


STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING AN UNUSUAL FORK (a b) IN THE GAS. THE DIRECTION OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD IS SUCH THAT A POSITIVE PARTICLE COMING DOWNWARDS IS DEVIATED IN AN ANTICLOCKWISE DIRECTION

- **Pole** position in complex energy plane for **hyperons** has began to be studied only recently, first of all for **Λ(1520)3/2$^-$**.

Phys Lett B 694, 123 (2010)

Jefferson Lab
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility


Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

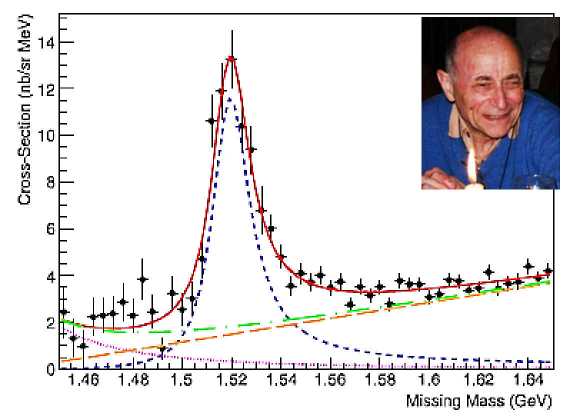
Physics Letters B

www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb

ELSEVIER

Properties of the Λ(1520) resonance from high-precision electroproduction data

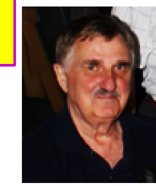
Y. Qiang[a,b], Ya.I. Azimov[c], I.I. Strakovsky[d,*], W.J. Briscoe[d], H. Gao[a], D.W. Higinbotham[b], V.V. Nelyubin[e]



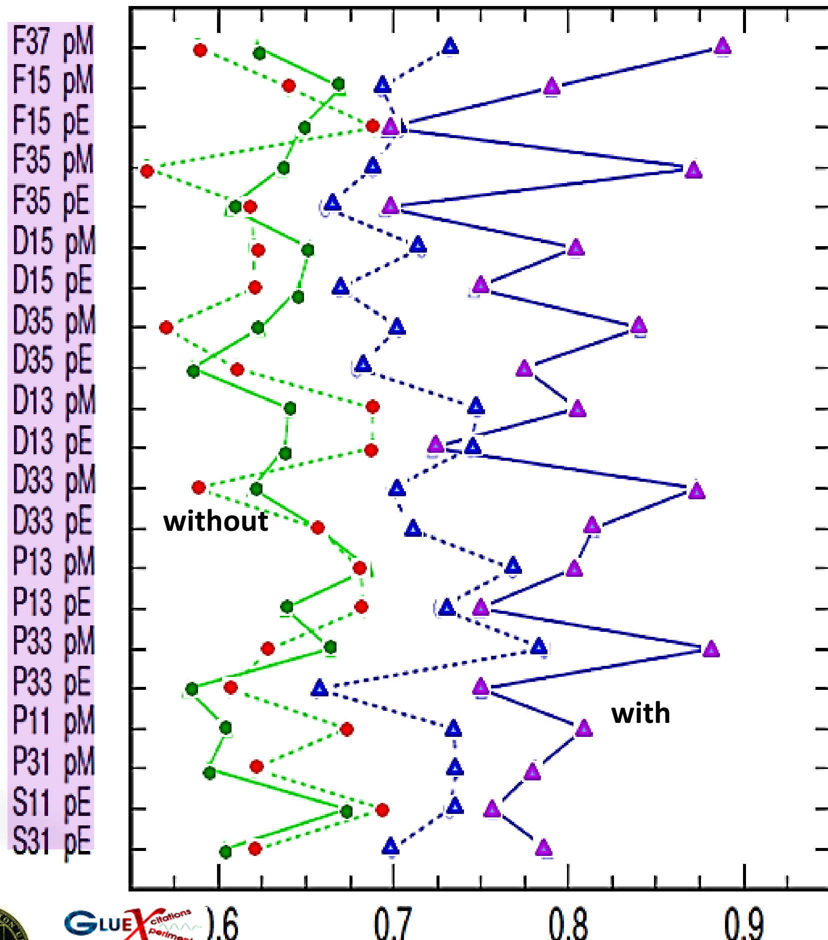
Quasi-Data: What to Expect When you're Expecting

- Prove motivation of **JLab** Proposal ***E-03-105***
  Pion PhotoProduction from Polarized Target for **FROST** Project.

R = u(A_{MC}) / u(A_{world})



Transverse Polarization [**H**, **P**, **T**, **F**] **Longitudinal Polarization** [**G**, **E**]



Average ratio of **uncertainties** of amplitudes **w/o** expected **FROST** data.

- The data generated by this work will fill # of **gaps** in existing database of single & double meson photoproduction.

- Greatest effect naturally requires measurement of all possible quantities as accomplished by **FROST**.

$\pi^+ n$ **E**: S. Strauch *et al,* Phys Lett B **750**, 53 (2015)
ηp **E**: I. Senderovich *et al,* Phys Lett B **755**, 64 (2016)
ωp **E**: Z. Akbar *et al*, arXiv:1708.02608 [nucl-ex]
More results are coming...

Hall D/GlueX Spectrometer and DAQ

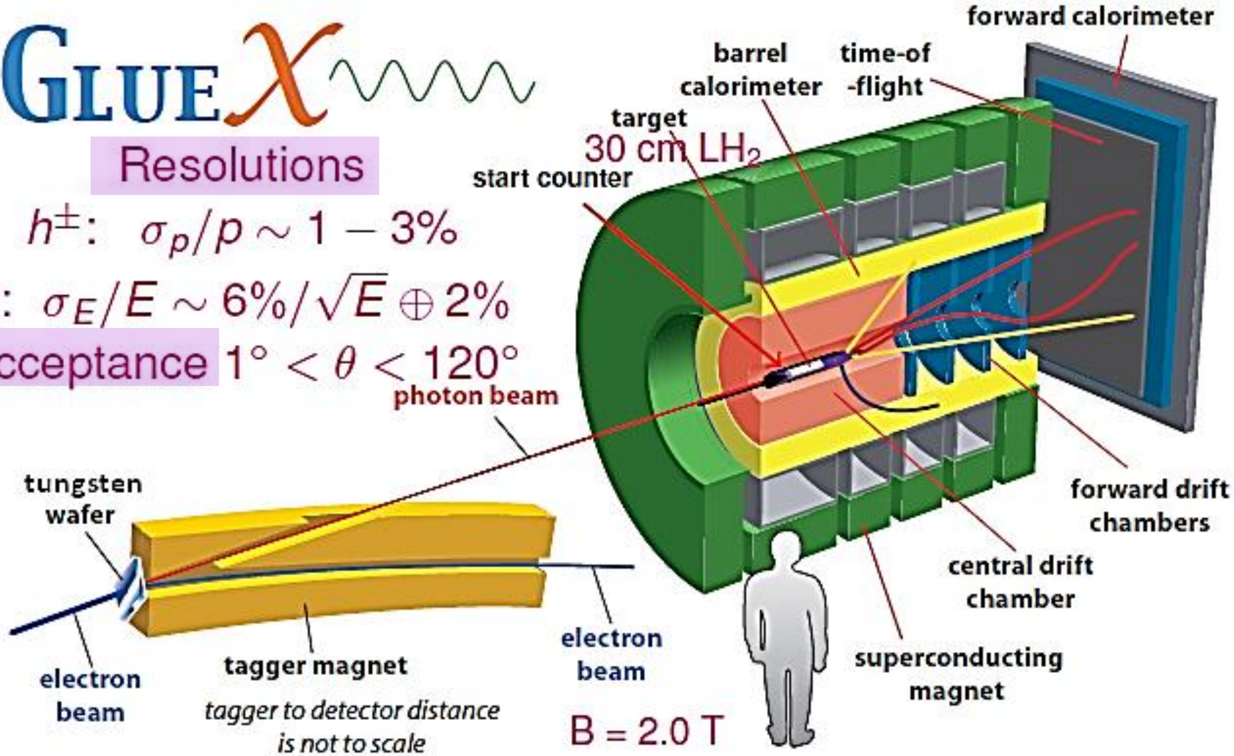
GlueX

Resolutions

$h^{\pm}$: $\sigma_p/p \sim 1-3\%$

γ: $\sigma_E/E \sim 6\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2\%$

Acceptance $1° < \theta < 120°$



Detectors

- CDC, FDC
- BCAL, FCAL
- TOF, ST

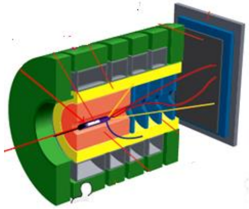
Plans to add

- 2017 L3
- 2018 DIRC

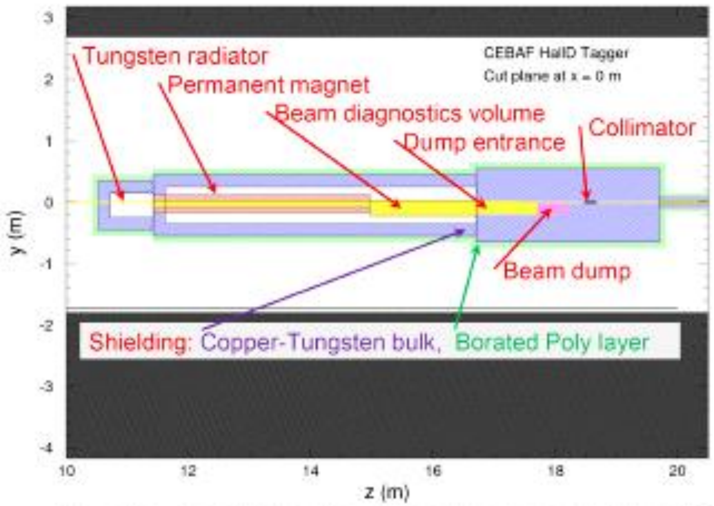
Photoproduction γp 1.5 kHz for a 10 MHz beam; Trigger $\sum E_{CAL} > X$

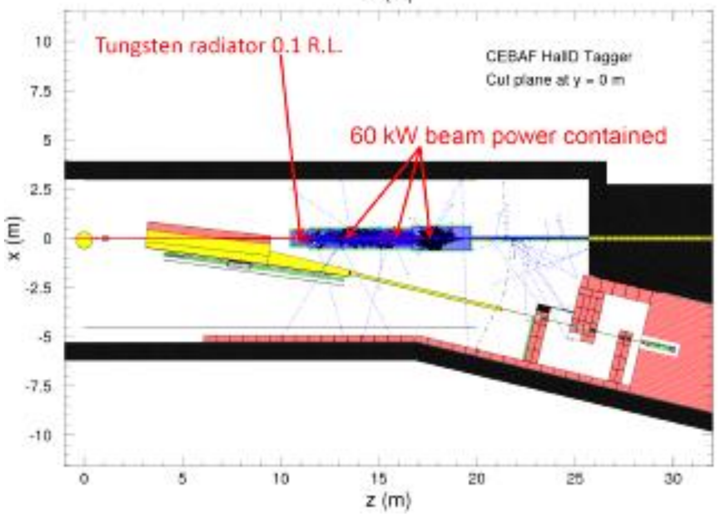
GlueX-I 10 MHz/peak: trigger 20 kHz $\Rightarrow$ DAQ $\Rightarrow$ tape 30 kHz spring 2016

GlueX-II 50 MHz/peak: trigger 100 kHz $\Rightarrow$ DAQ $\Rightarrow$ L3 farm $\sim$ 20 kHz $\Rightarrow$ tape



Compact Photon Source



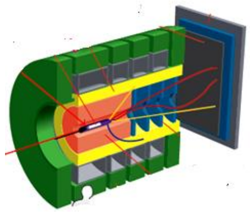


PAC45 Report:

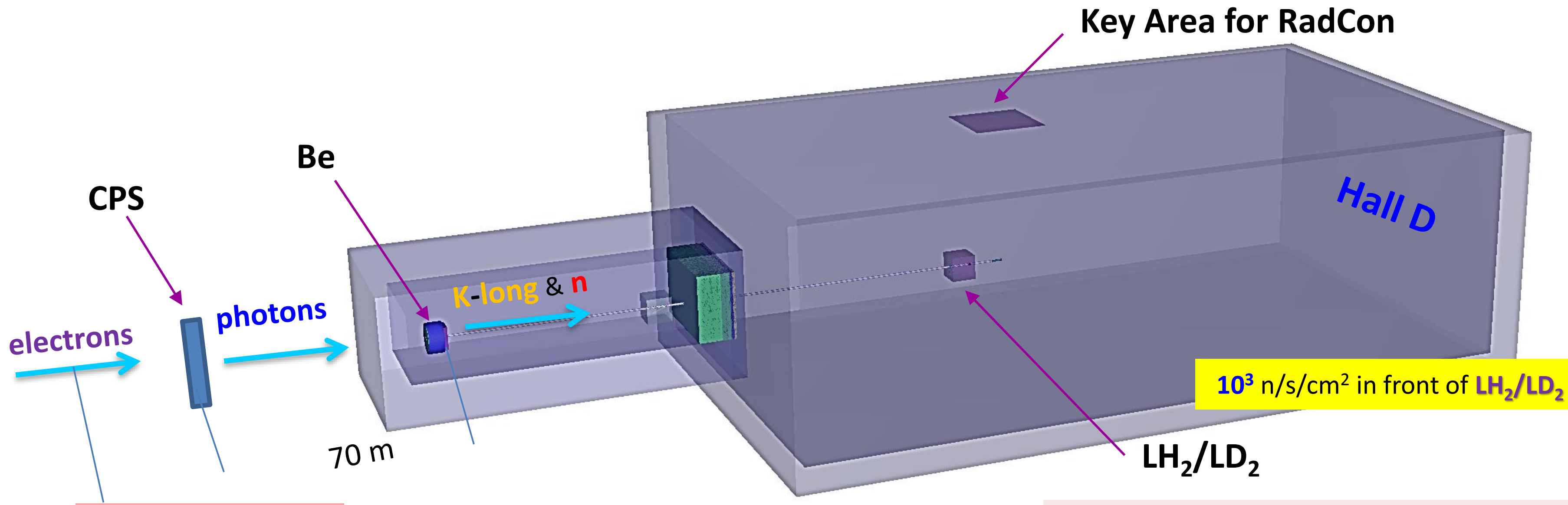
*The **CPS** design is progressing but details on the **KL** target and shielding for the detector need to be fleshed out.*

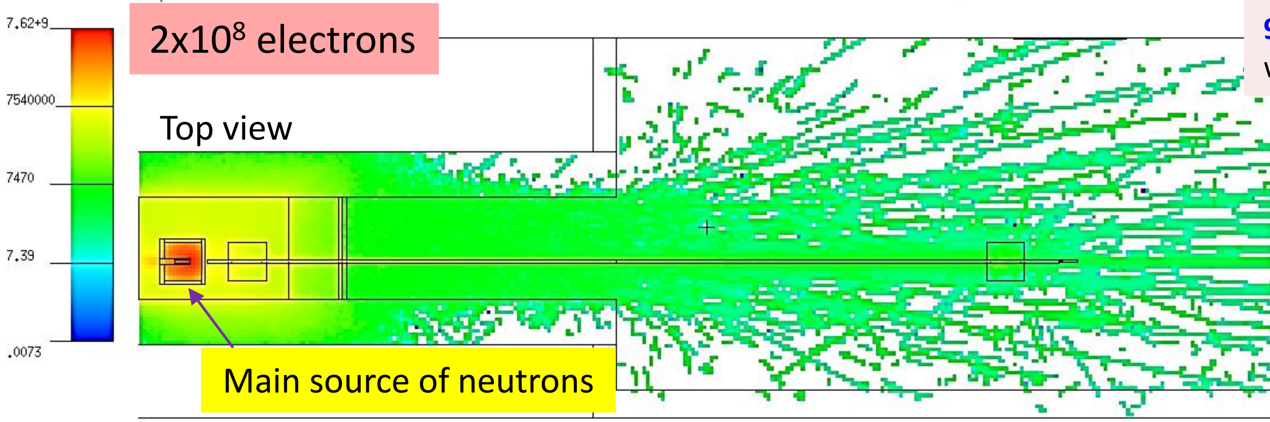
*JLab **CPS** group is still working to make general design which will work for both Halls **D** & **C**.*

Expected Neutron Background

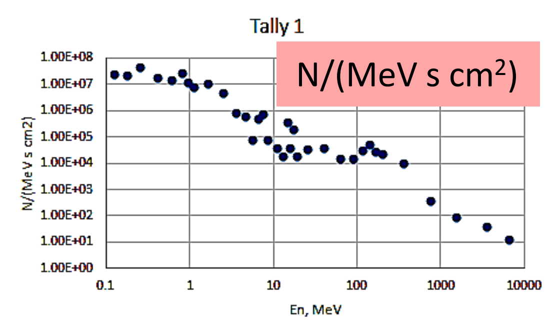


- Most **important** & **unpleasant background** for K_L comes from **neutrons**.





99% of neutrons associated with **T** < **90** MeV while **0.6%** of them are for **T** > **125** MeV.



- For **neutron** calculations, we use **MCNP6** transport code.

Speakers:

Chudakov, Albrow, Richards, Amaryan, Ramos, Zou, Manley, Schumacher, Filippi, Oset, Myhrer, Montgomery, Degtyarenko, Kamano, Nakayama, Santopinto, Ohnishi, Szczepaniak, Goity, Mathieu, Mai, Passemar, Ziegler, Taylor, Noumi, Oh, Keith, Kohl, Larin, Pennington

60 people from **9** countries & **30** talks

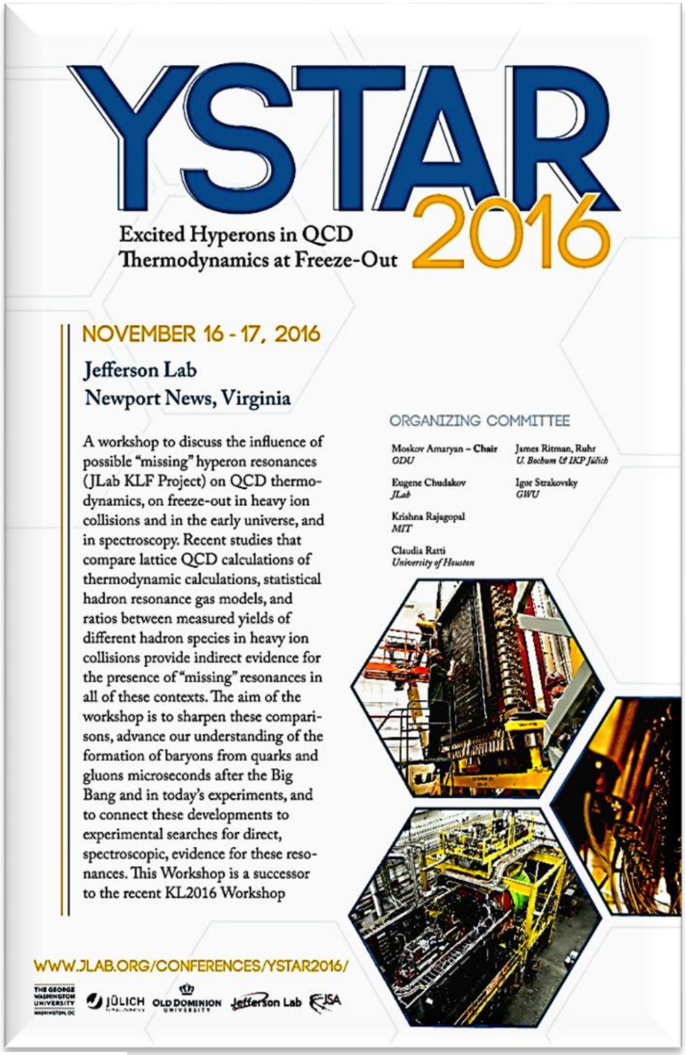
Organizers:
Moskov Amaryan
Eugene Chudakov
Curtis Meyer
Michael Pennington
James Ritman
Igor Strakovsky

https://www.jlab.org/conferences/kl2016/

II

Speakers:

Mai, Chudakov, Garcilazo, Amaryan, Begun, Noronha-Hostler, Myhrer, Ohnishi, Ritman, Capstick, Noumi, Bellwied, Ratti, Tang, Stroth, Guo, Alba, Crede, Manley, Montgomery, Goity, Edwards, Xie, Arriola, Tsuchikawa, Huovinen, Doenigus



71 people from **11** countries & **27** talks

Organizers:
Moskov Amaryan
Eugene Chudakov
Krishna Rajagopal
Claudia Ratti
James Ritman
Igor Strakovsky

https://www.jlab.org/conferences/YSTAR2016/

Jefferson Lab
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Speakers: Mai

Goity

Perera

Dominguez

Tadevosyan

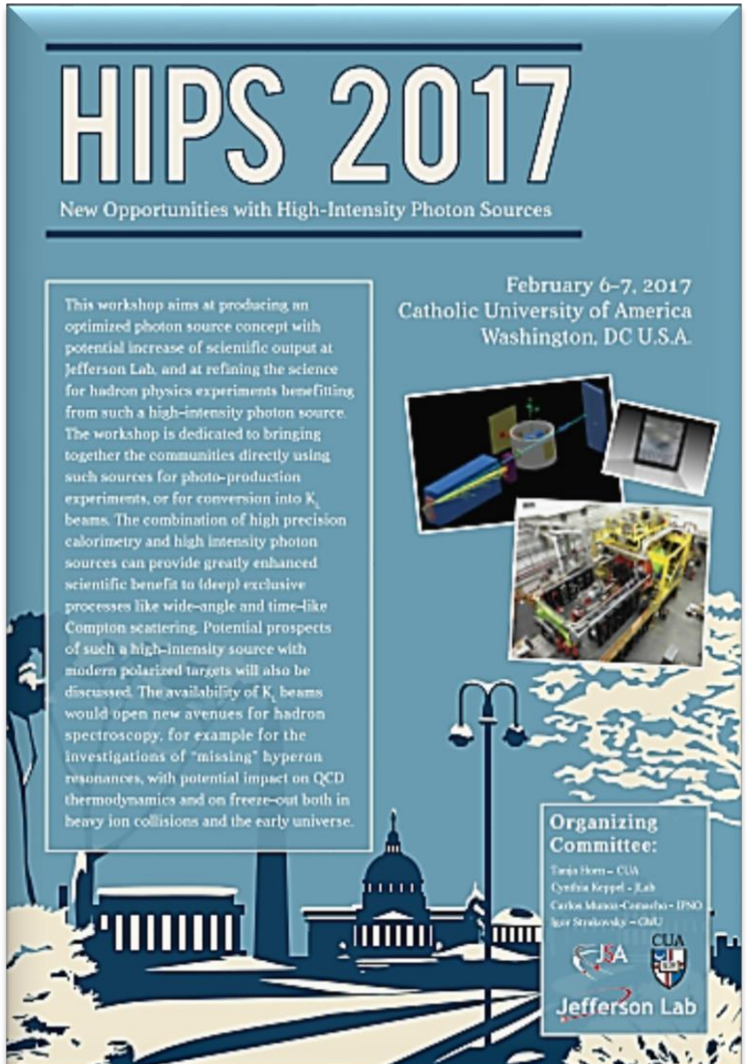
Beminiwhatta

Wojtsekhowski

Degtyarenko

Niculescu

Liuti



Sargsian

Patsyuk

Zhang

Sirca

43 people from **4** countries & **19** talks

Keppel

Strakovsky

Hamilton

Keller

Kroll

Organizers:
Tanja Horn
Cynthia Keppel
Carlos Munoz-Camacho
Igor Strakovsky

https://www.jlab.org/conferences/HIPS2017/