

High Resolution Search for Pentaquark Partner States in JLab/Hall A

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Jefferson Lab

Pentaquark 2005
Jefferson Lab
20 October 2005

E04-012 Collaboration

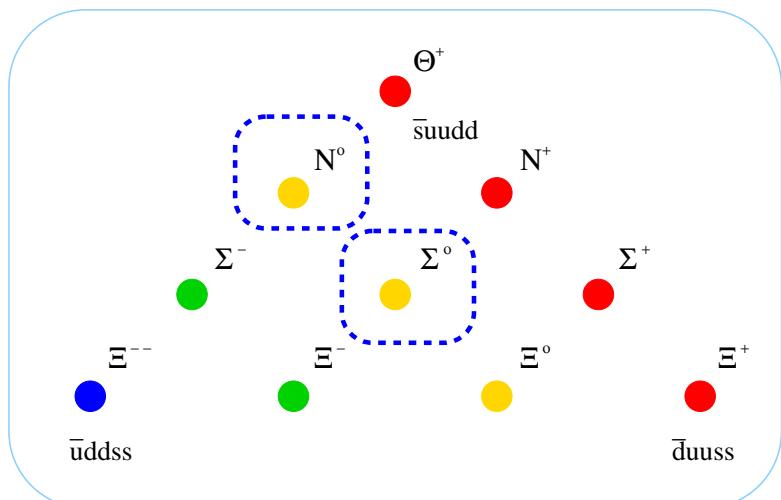
J. Annand, J. Arrington, Y. Azimov, C. M. Camacho, G. Cates, J.-P Chen,
S. Choi, E. Chudakov, F. Cusanno, K. de Jager, M. Epstein, R. Feuerbach,
J. Gomez, O. Gayou, F. Garibaldi, R. Gilman, D. Hamilton, J.-O. Hansen
(analysis coordinator), D. Higinbotham, T. Holmstrom, M. Iodice, X. Jiang,
M. Jones, J. LeRose, R. Lindgren, N. Liyanage, D. Margaziotis, P. Markowitz,
V. Mamyan, R. Michaels, Z.-E. Meziani, P. Monaghan, V. Nelyubin, K. Paschke,
E. Piasetzky, I. Racheck, **P Reimer (co-spokesperson)**, J. Reinhold, B. Reitz,
R. Roche, **Yi Qiang (Ph.D. student)**, A. Sarty, A. Saha, E. Schulte, A. Shahinyan,
R. Sheyor, J. Singh, I. Strakovsky, R. Subedi, R. Suleiman, V. Sulkovsky,
B. Wojtsekowski (contact and spokesperson), X. Zheng.

and the Hall A Collaboration

Motivation

Chiral Quark Soliton Model (Diakonov *et al.*, 1997) predicts an anti-decuplet of pentaquarks

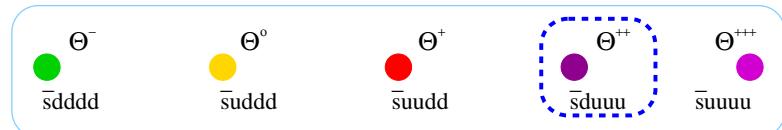
- Narrow (≤ 30 MeV)
- Low mass ($\approx 1500\text{-}1800$ MeV)
- $M = M_{\Theta^+} + (1 - S) \times 107$ MeV



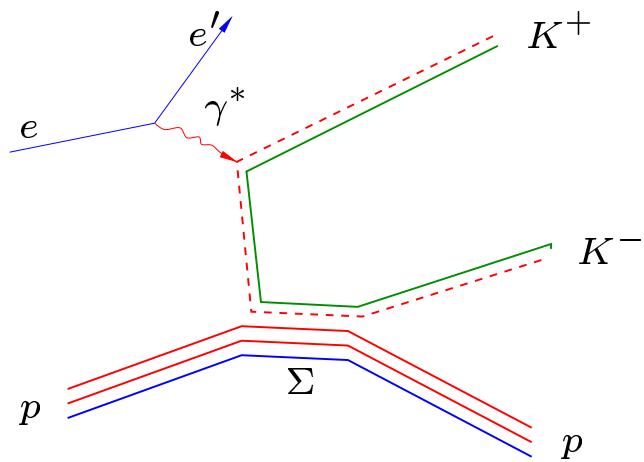
One of several alternative explanations of Θ^+ : **Isotensor multiplet** (Capstick *et al.*, 2003)

- Explains narrow width in terms of isospin-violating strong decays
- Predicts different set of narrow (and exotic!) partners

State	Quark Content	I_z	Strong decay modes
Θ^-	$dddd\bar{s}$	-2	
Θ^0	$uddd\bar{s}$	-1	nK^0
Θ^+	$uudd\bar{s}$	0	nK^+, pK^0
Θ^{++}	$uuud\bar{s}$	1	pK^+
Θ^{+++}	$uuuu\bar{s}$	2	



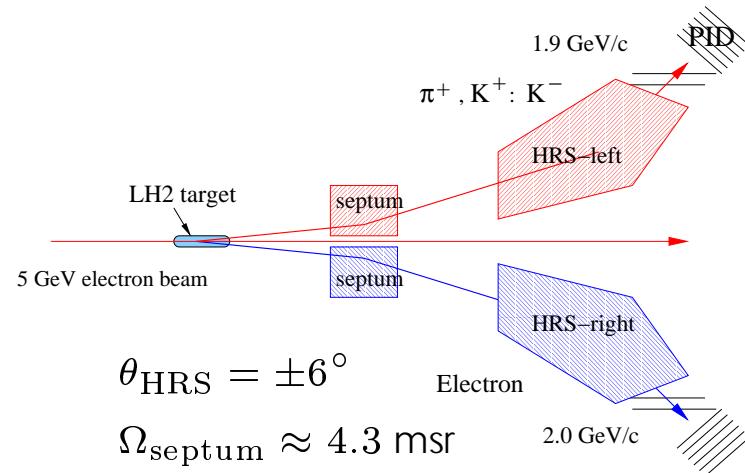
JLab Hall A Experiment E04-012



$$Q^2 \approx 0.1 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$$

$$\theta_{\gamma^* K(\pi)} \approx 6^\circ (7^\circ)$$

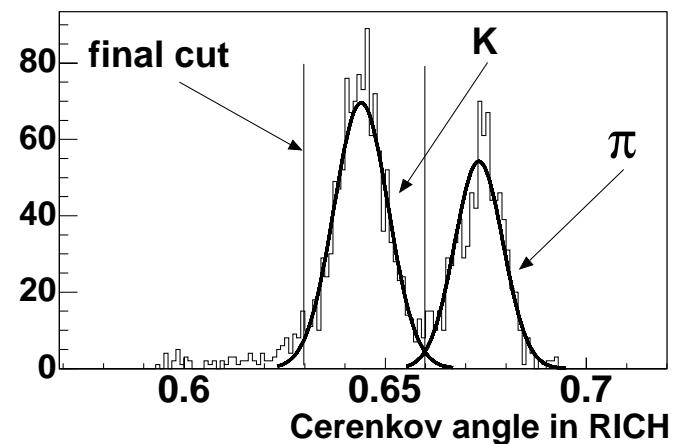
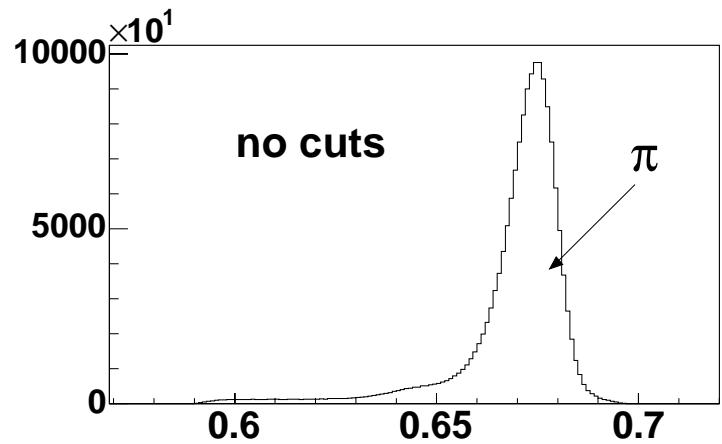
$p(e, e' K^+) \Sigma_{\frac{1}{10}}^{\circ}$	$M(\Sigma^0) = 1530\text{-}1820 \text{ MeV}$
$p(e, e' K^-) \Theta^{++}$	$M(\Theta^{++}) = 1500\text{-}1600 \text{ MeV}$
$p(e, e' \pi^+) N^{\circ}$	$M(N^0) = 1600\text{-}1830 \text{ MeV}$



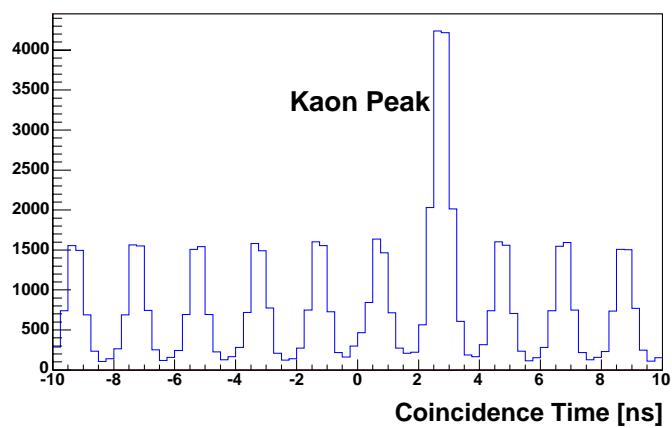
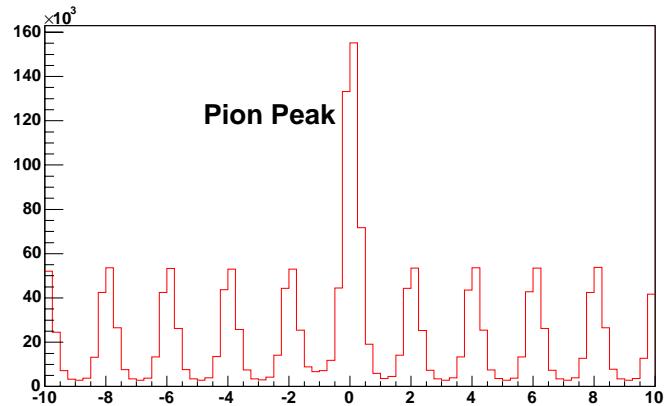
Particle ID

- Left HRS:
 - Two aerogels ($n = 1.015, 1055$)
 - RICH ($n = 1.30$)
 - Pion rejector (lead glass shower)
- Right HRS:
 - Gas Cherenkov (CO_2)
- Coincidence (ToF)

π rejection $\approx 3 \cdot 10^4$
Final K/π ratio > 20



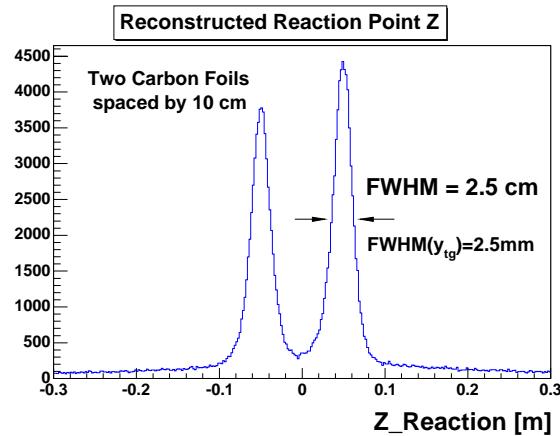
Coincidence System



ToF resolution ≈ 600 ps FWHM

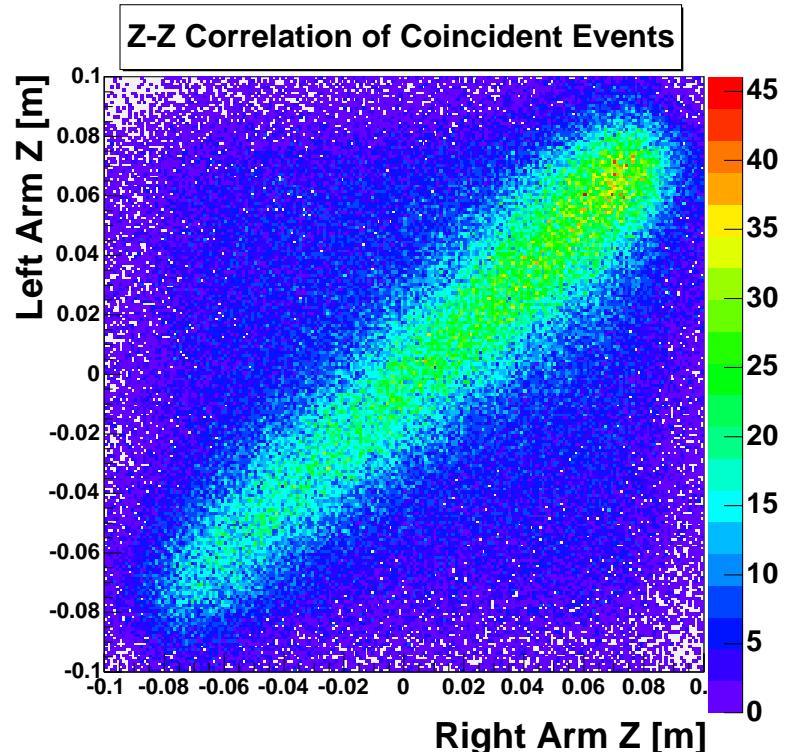
27 m flight path separates pion and kaon coincidences by ≈ 2 ns at $p = 2.0$ GeV/c

Coincidence System (cont.)

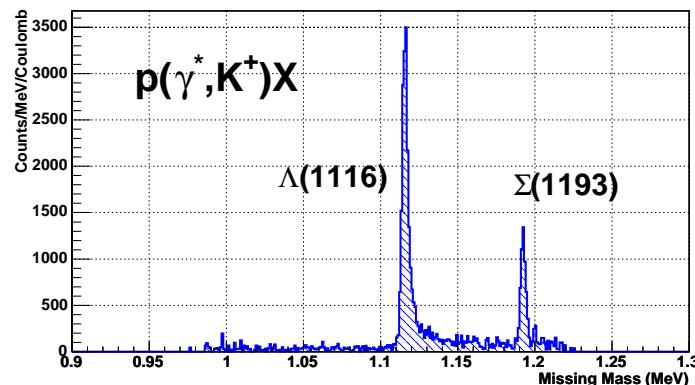
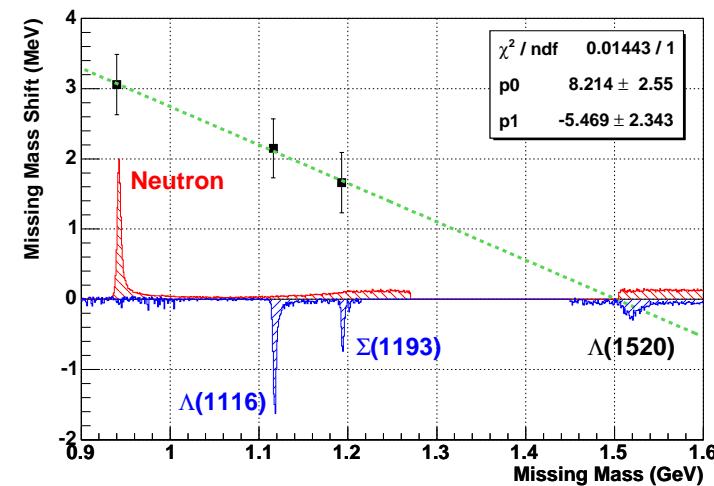
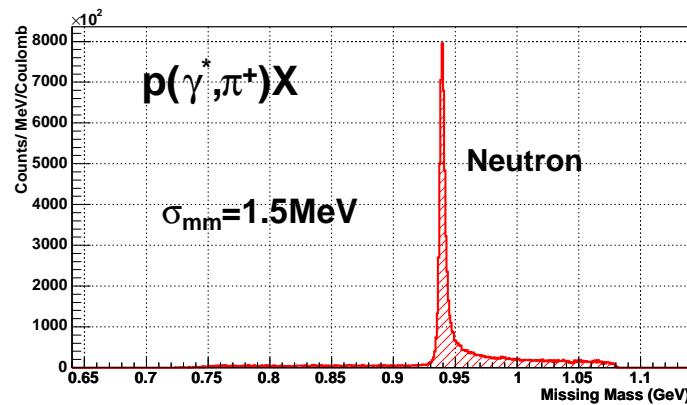


Vertex resolution ≈ 2.5 cm FWHM

With 15 cm extended target, the vertex cut reduces accidental background by a factor of 2.



Mass Resolution and Calibration



Resolution: $\approx 3.5 \text{ MeV FWHM}$

Absolute uncertainty: $\leq 3 \text{ MeV}$

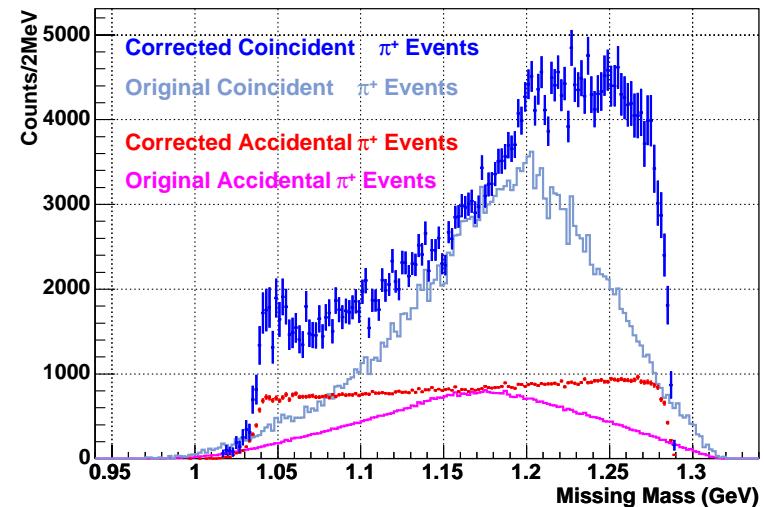
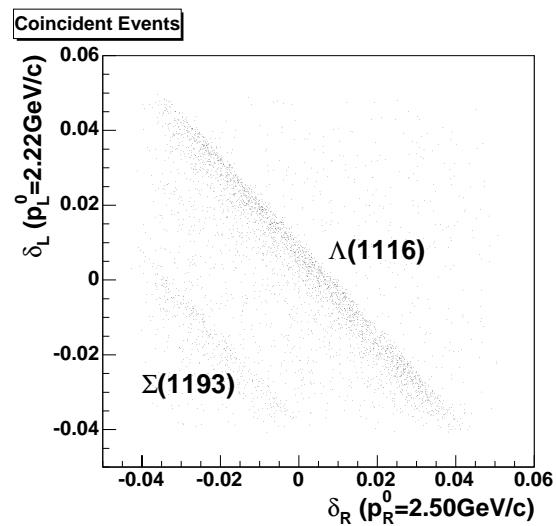
Assume zero offset in scan region

Acceptance Correction

$$e + p \rightarrow e' + \pi^+ (K^\pm) + X$$

$$M_X \approx \text{const} - E_{e'} - E_{\pi(K)}$$

Missing mass acceptance proportional
to length of constant mass lines



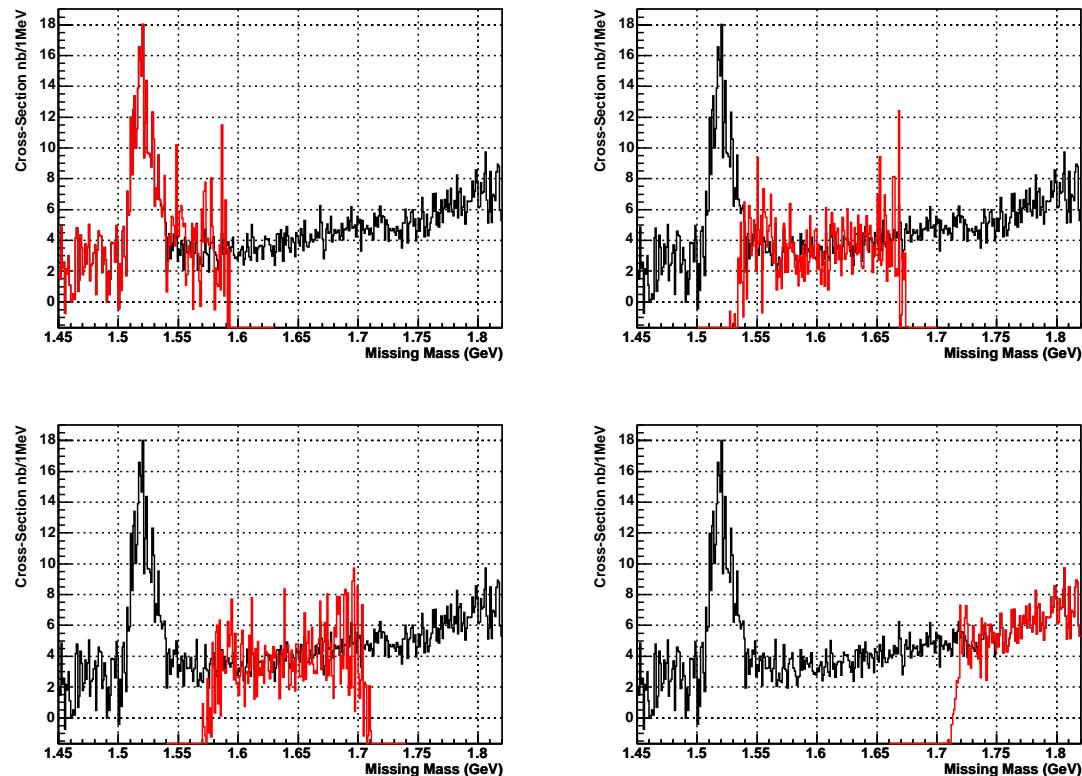
Combining Measurements

Example: Kin 4–7

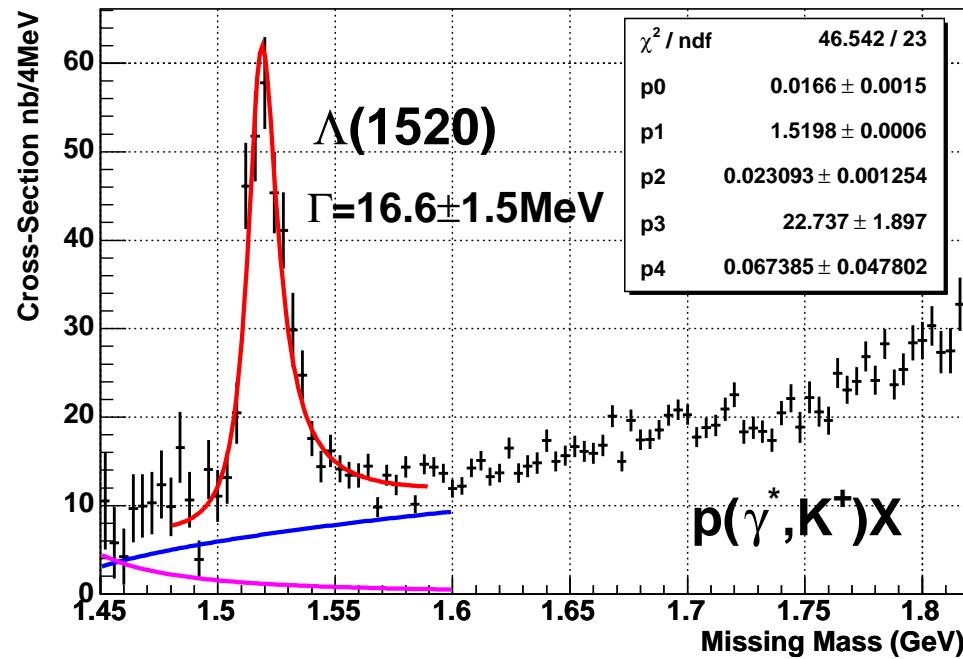
Combine different data sets after applying corrections

- Efficiencies
- Effective charge
- Acceptances

Transitions are smooth!



Λ(1520) fit



$$M = 1519.8 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 16.6 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$$

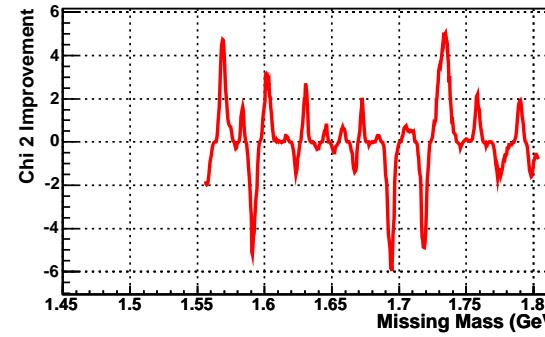
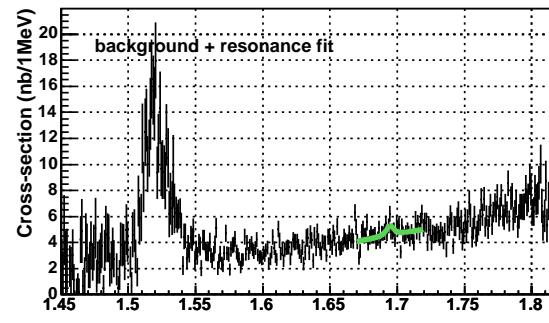
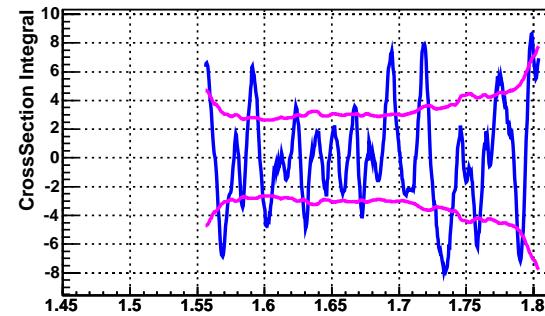
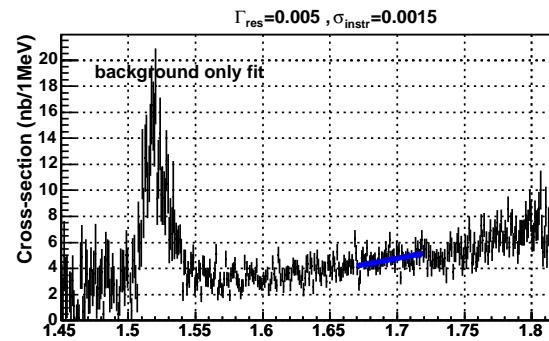
$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right|_{lab} (\gamma^* p \rightarrow \Lambda K) \approx 350 \text{ nb}$$

$$\text{at } \theta_{\gamma^* K} \approx 6^\circ$$

Background model: phase space plus tail from $\Lambda(1405)$

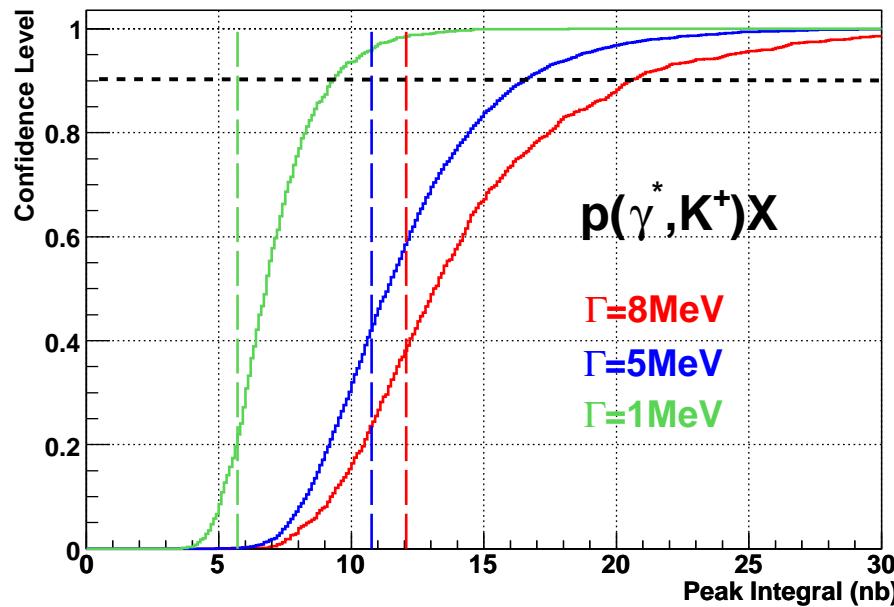
Search for Σ_{10}^0 Partner

- Assume linear background in fitting region
- Breit-Wigner peak convoluted with Gaussian resolution ($\sigma_{\text{instr}} = 1.5 \text{ MeV}$)
- Vary Breit-Wigner width, $\Gamma = 1, 3, 5, 8 \text{ MeV}$



Monte Carlo Analysis of Statistical Significance

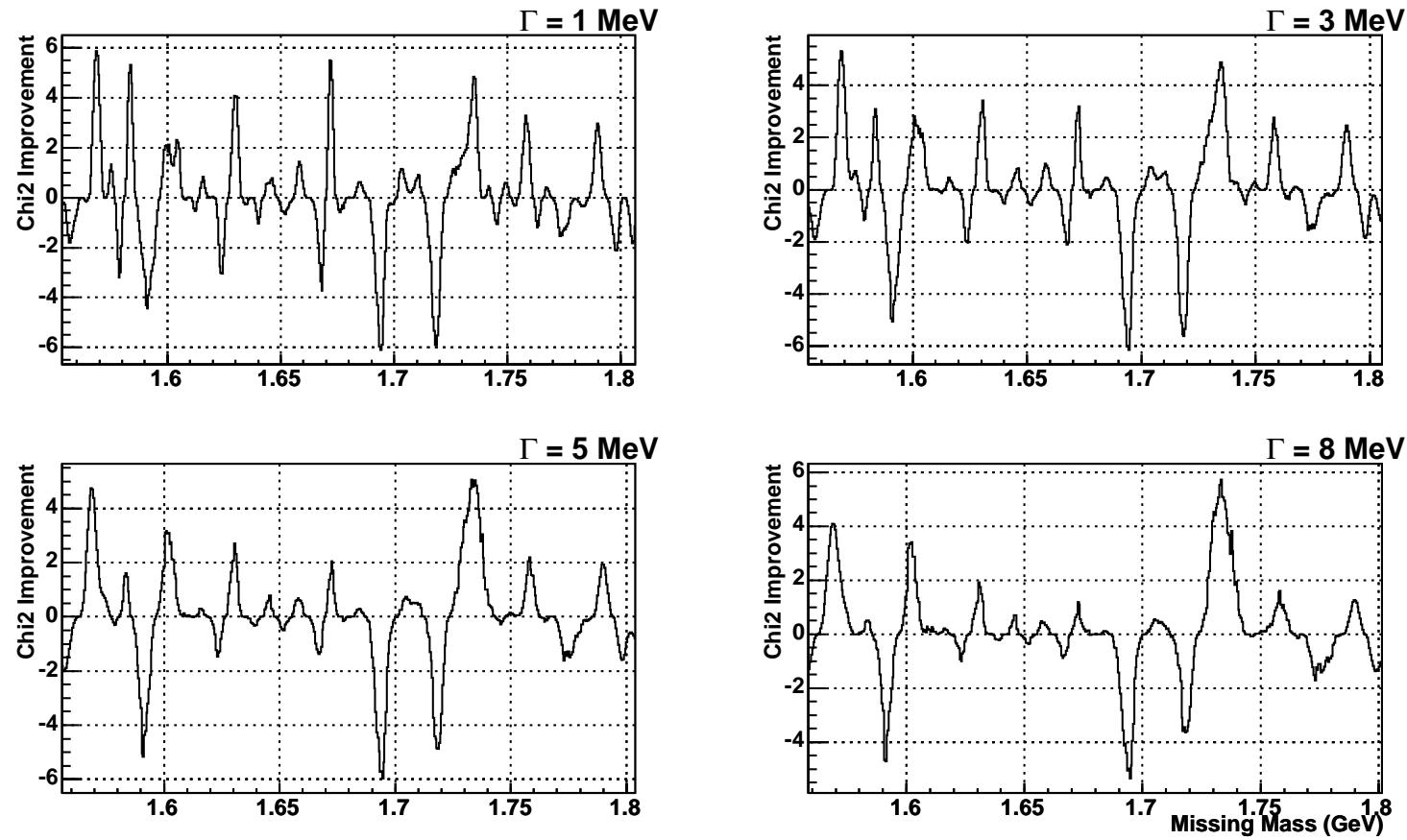
- Generate 1000 background-only spectra w/ statistics of the experiment
- Run peak search algorithm over each spectrum
- Find probability that background fluctuates above certain limit



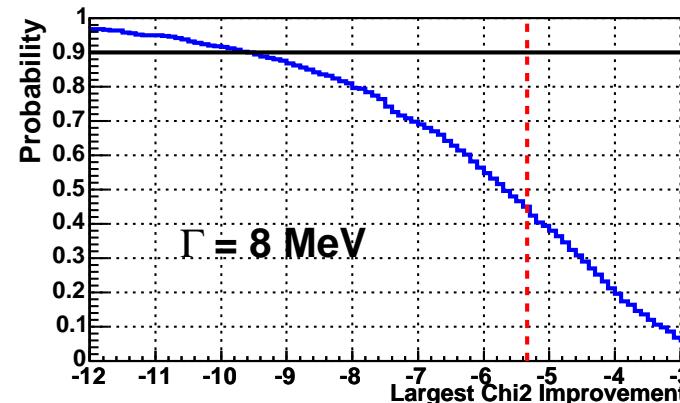
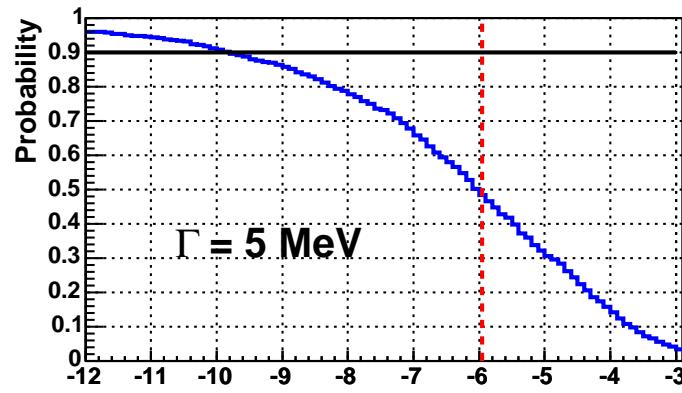
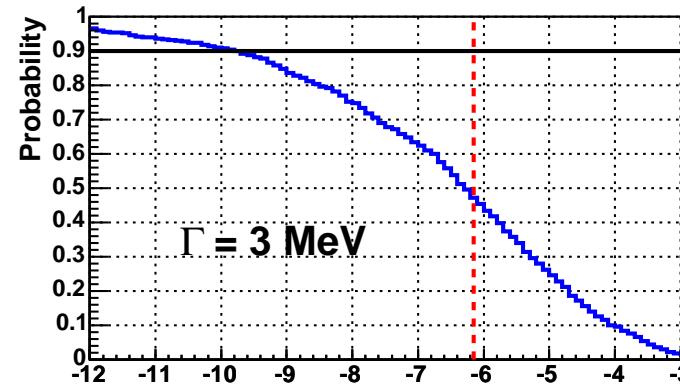
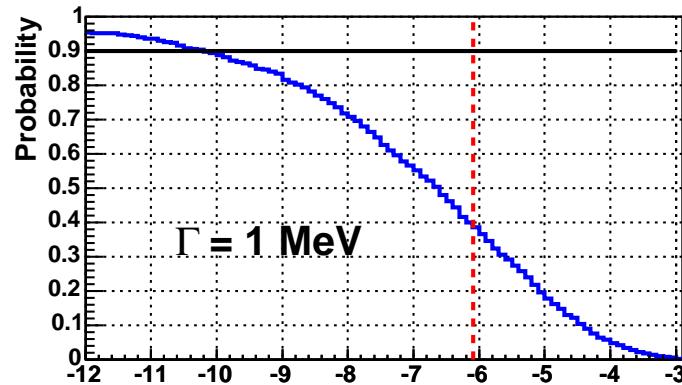
short-dashed: 90% confidence level that peak is NOT background

long-dashed: largest observed peak

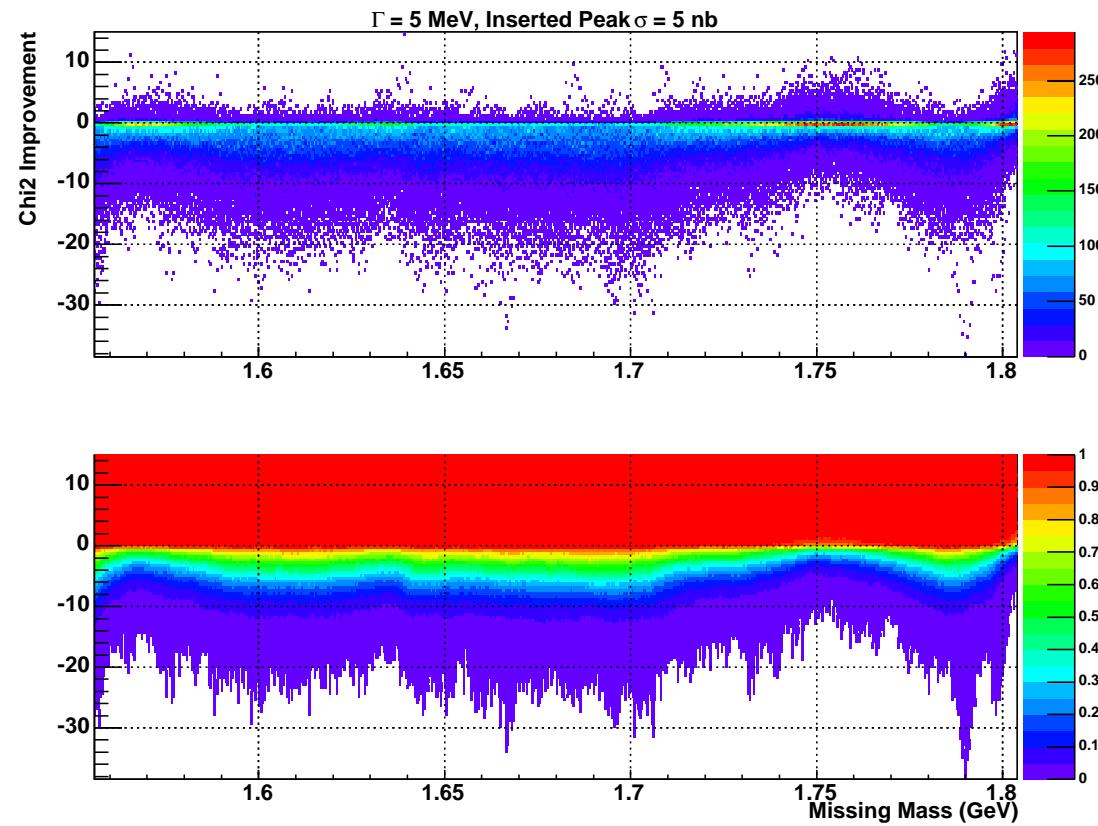
Detailed Σ_{10}^0 Study: χ^2 Improvement



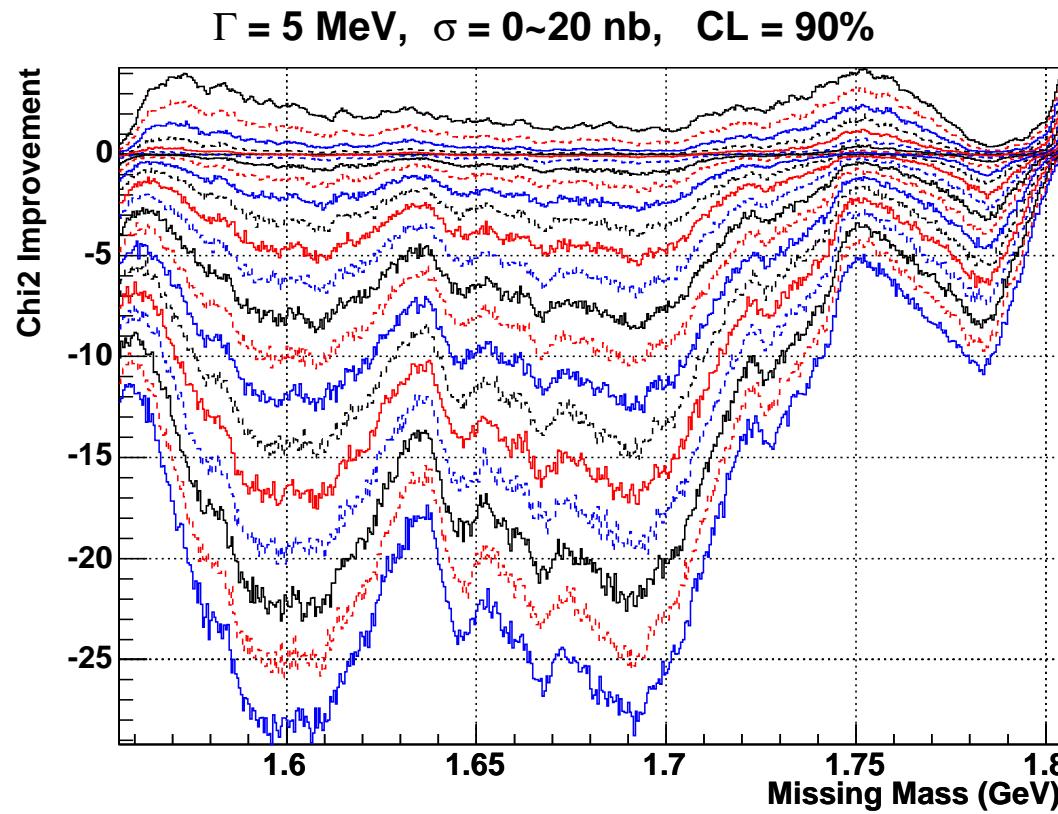
Σ_{10}^0 : Significance of Background Fluctuations



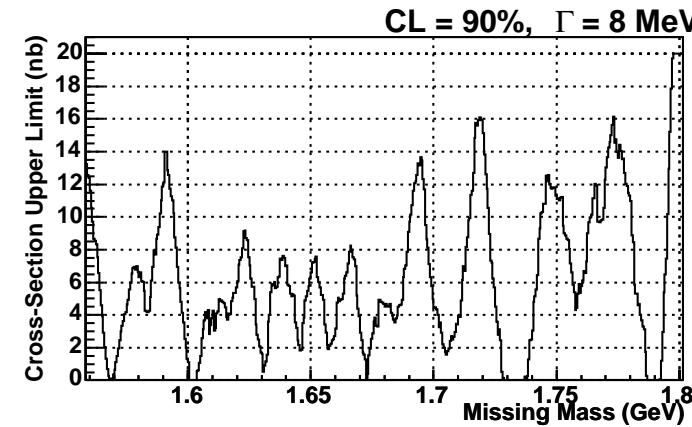
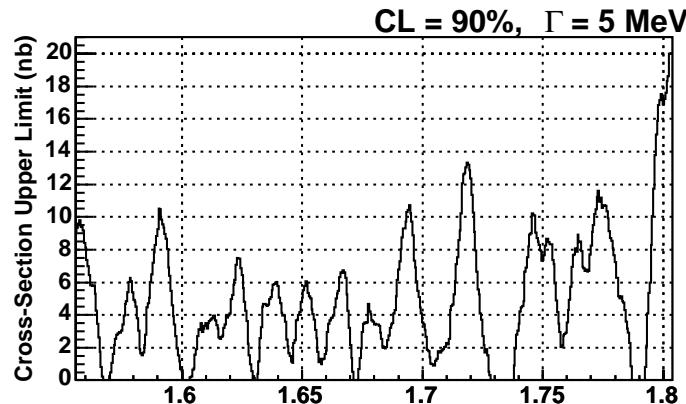
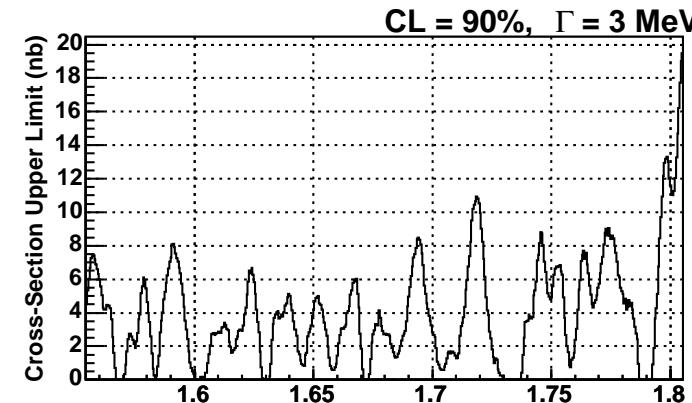
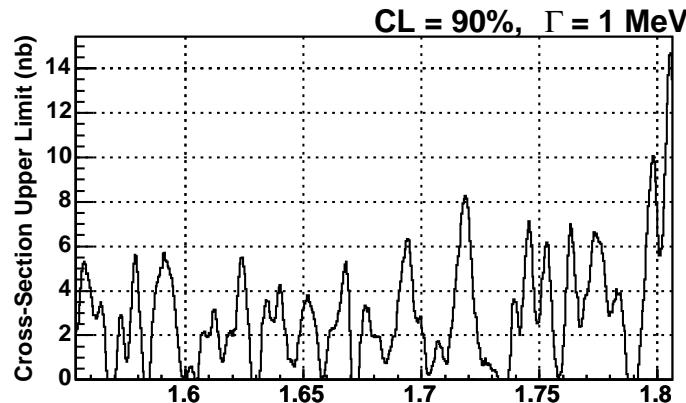
Σ_{10}^0 : Peak Insertion Study



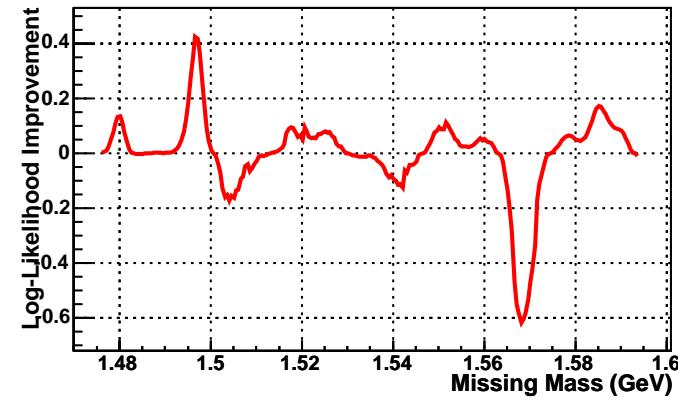
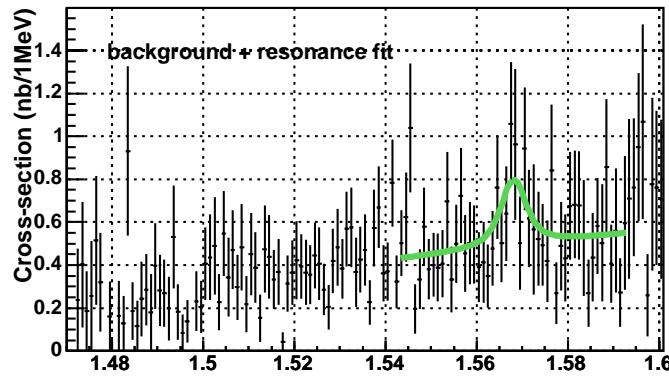
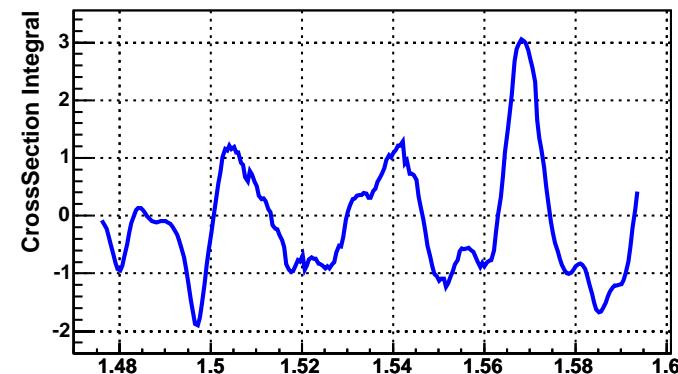
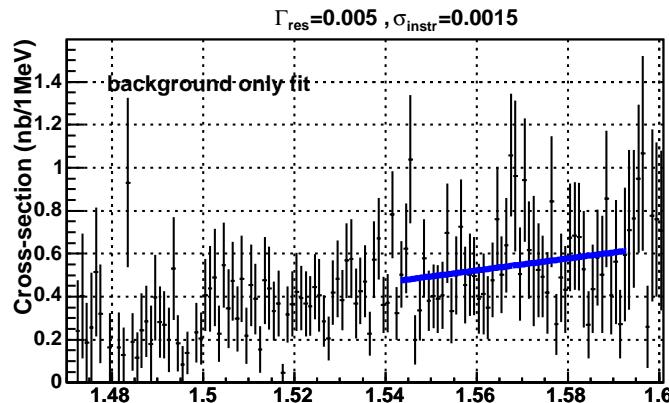
Σ_{10}^0 : Confidence Level vs. Peak Amplitude



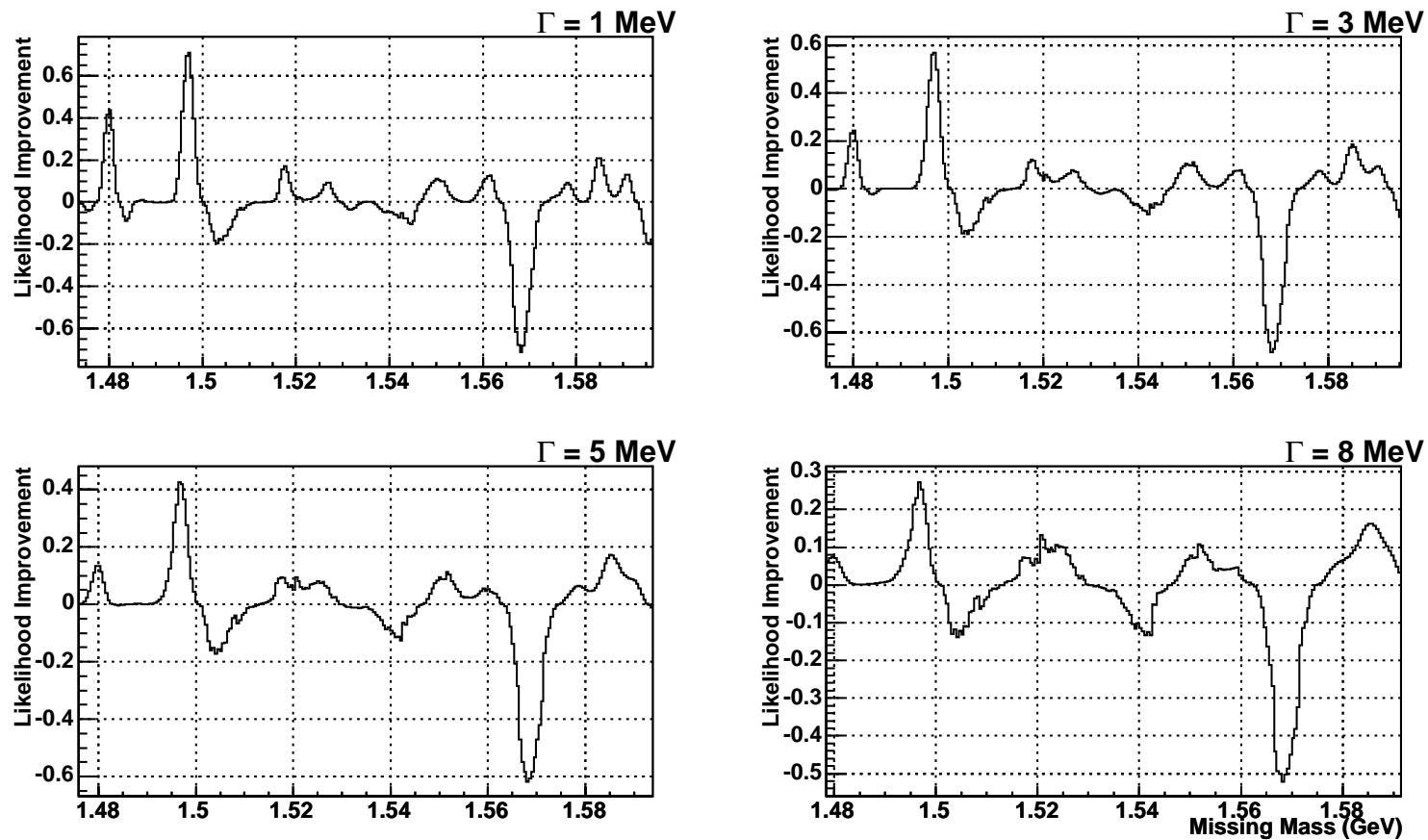
Σ_{10}^0 : Cross Section Upper Limits



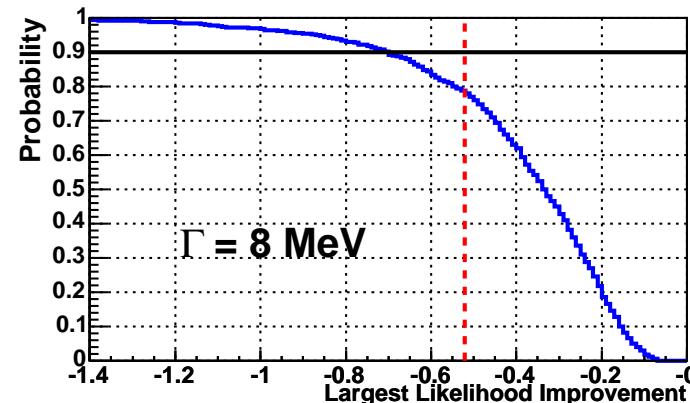
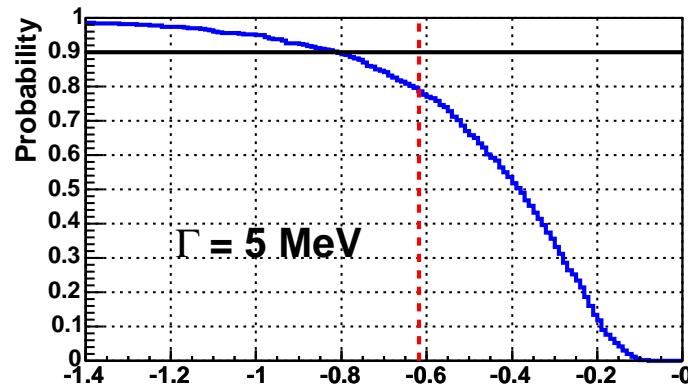
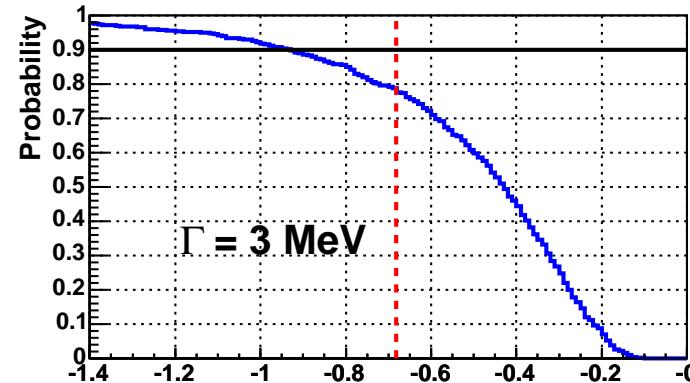
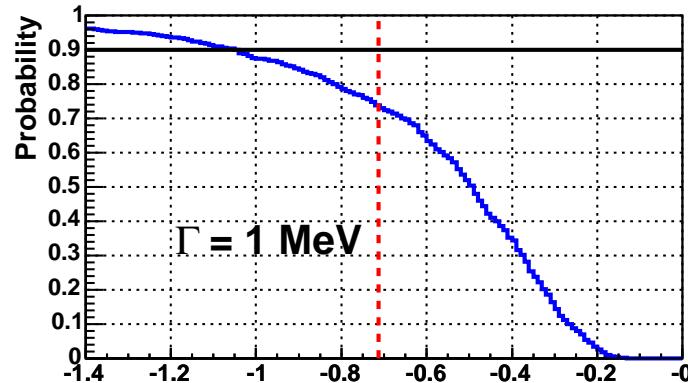
Search for Isotensor Partner Θ^{++}



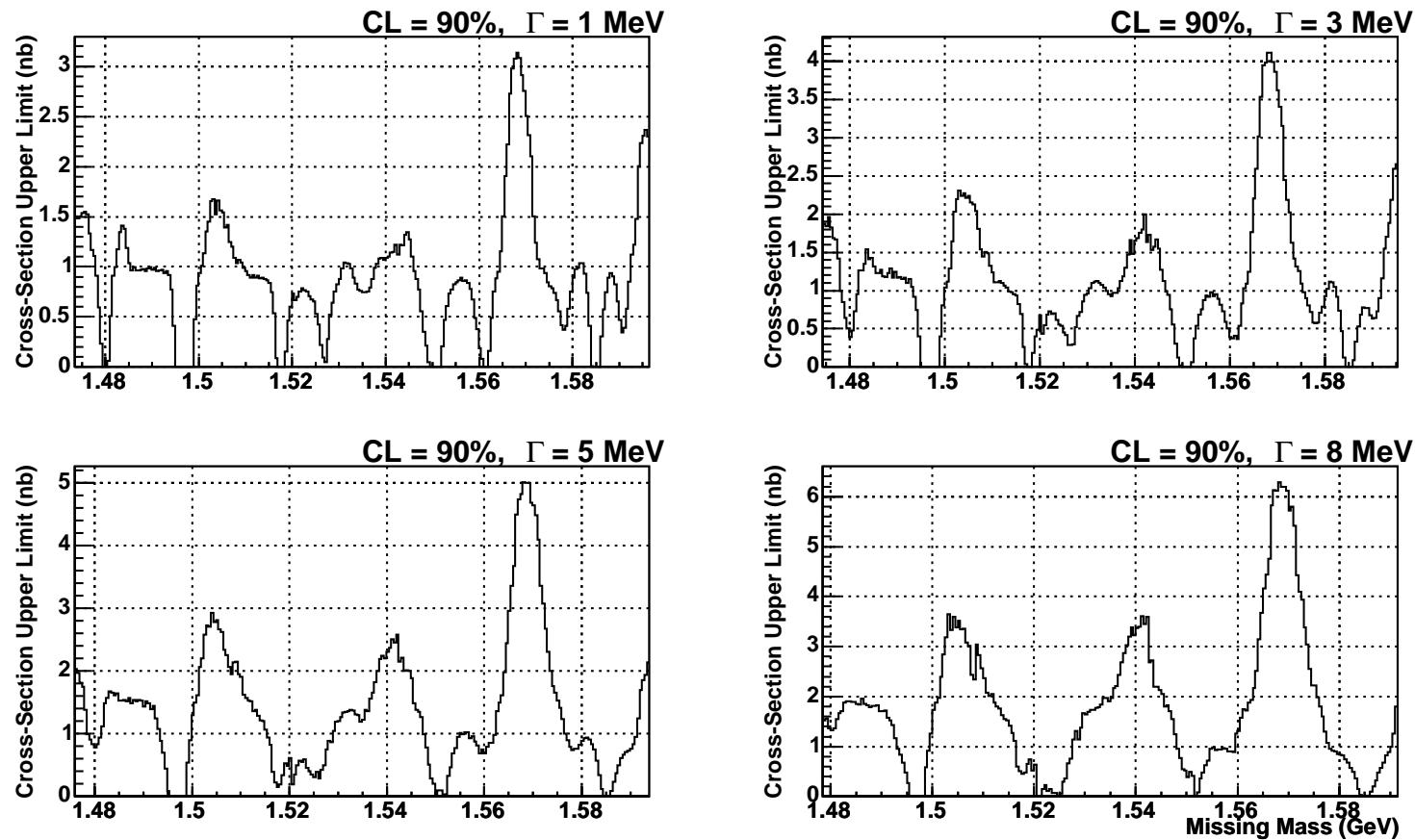
Θ^{++} : Likelihood Improvement



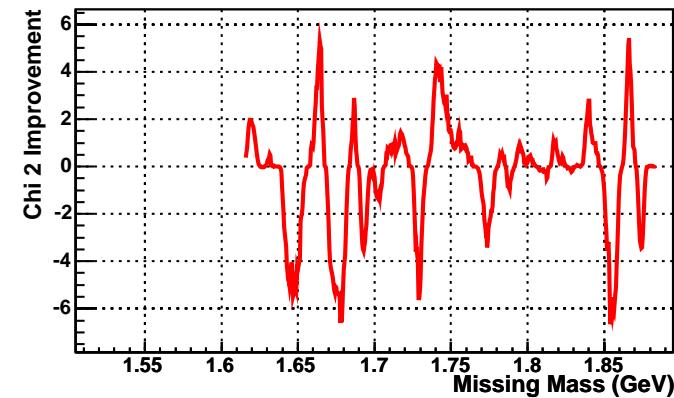
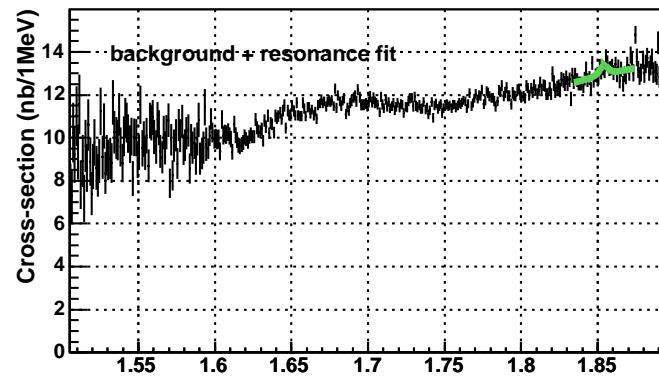
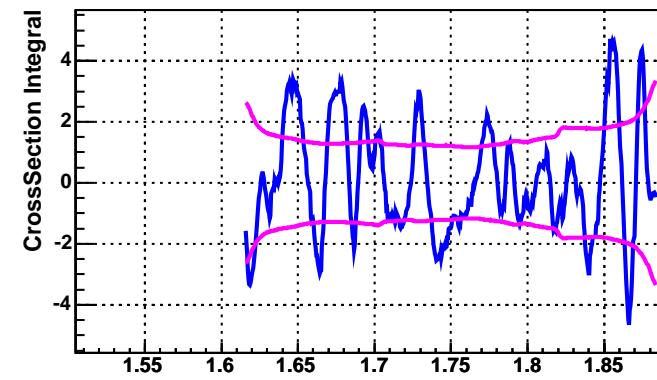
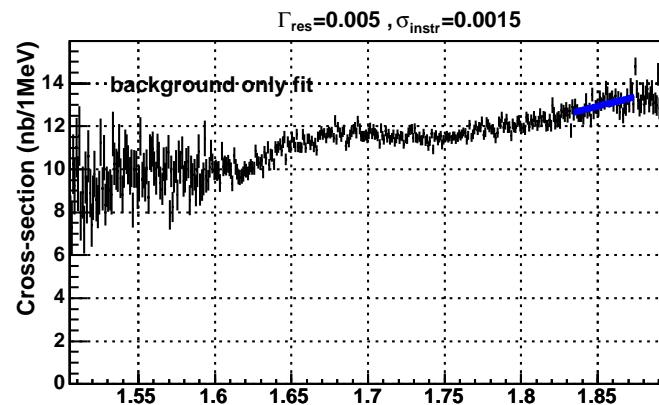
Θ^{++} : Significance of Background Fluctuations



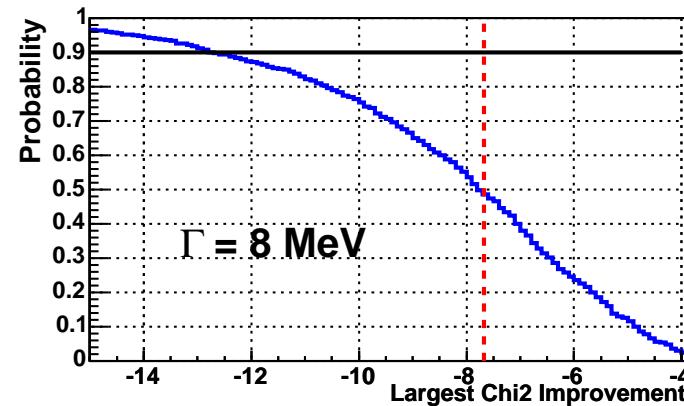
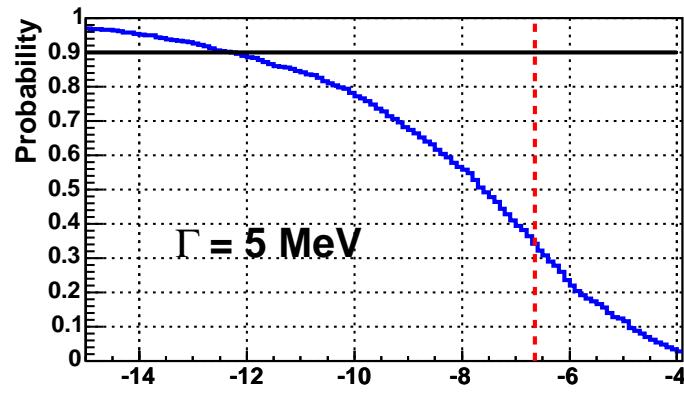
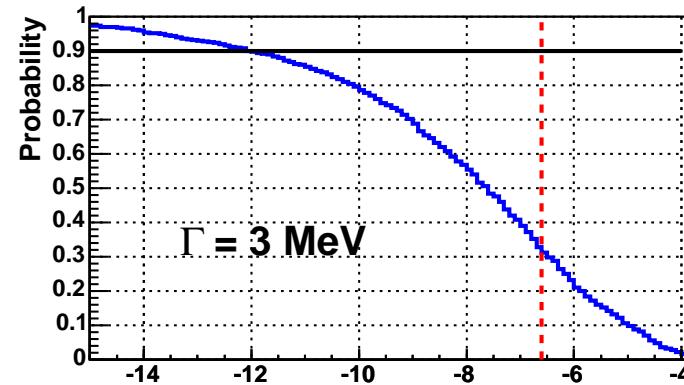
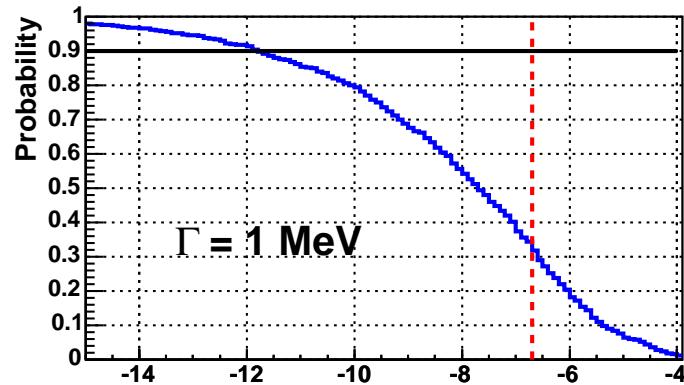
Θ^{++} : Cross Section Upper Limits



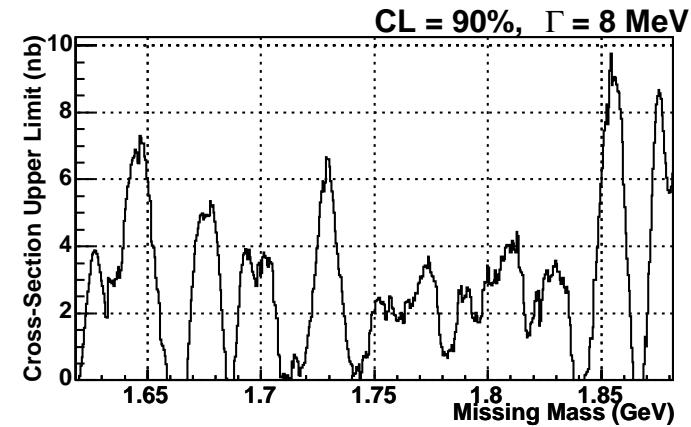
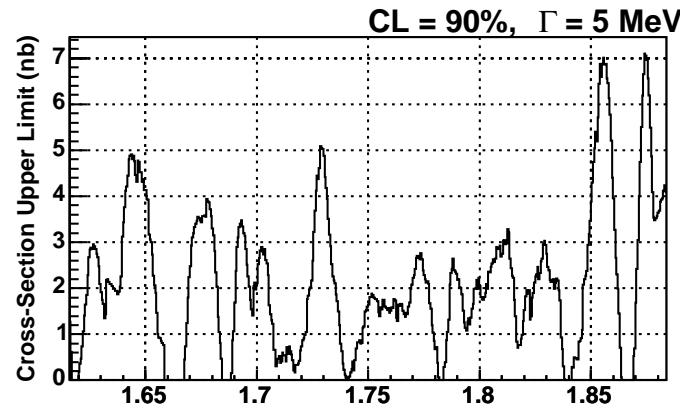
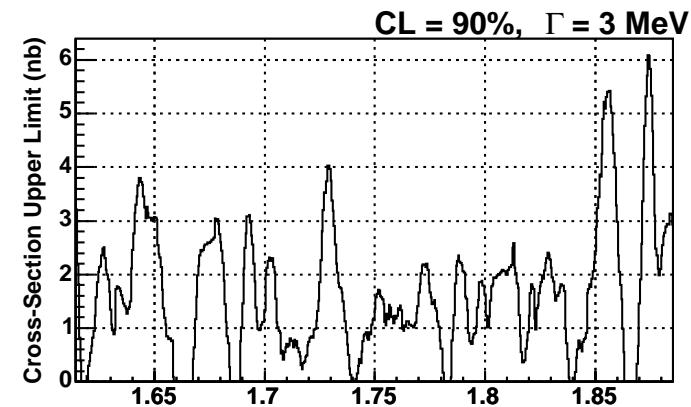
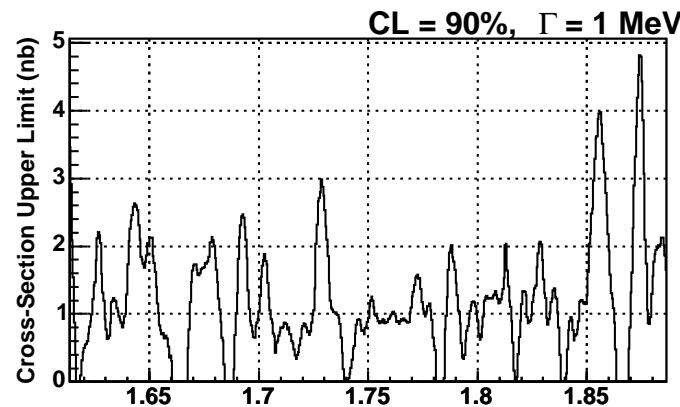
Search for Non-Strange $N_{\bar{1}0}^0$ Partner



N_{10}^0 : Significance of Background Fluctuations



N_{10}^0 : Cross Section Upper Limits



Conclusions

- E04-012 carried out high resolution search for narrow exotic states in the missing mass region 1500-1820 MeV in kaon electroproduction at forward angles.
- We do not observe strong **narrow** $\Sigma_{\frac{1}{10}}^0$ (Θ^{++} , $N_{\frac{1}{10}}^0$) resonances in the search region **1530-1820** (**1500-1600**, **1620-1860**) MeV.
- Bumps seen are statistically consistent with background.
- For widths $\Gamma < 10$ MeV, we find 90% CL upper limits of
 - * $\sigma < 16$ nb for $\Sigma_{\frac{1}{10}}^0$
 - * $\sigma < 6$ nb for Θ^{++}
 - * $\sigma < 10$ nb for $N_{\frac{1}{10}}^0$.

NB: Differential cross sections at forward angles!

- Results still somewhat preliminary — final checks in progress.