

The K_L Facility at



Moskov Amaryan



$\pi - K$ Interactions Workshop, February 14-15, 2018

A Letter of Intent to Jefferson Lab PAC-43.

Physics Opportunities with a Secondary K_L^0 Beam at JLab.

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Strange Hadron Spectroscopy with a Secondary K_L Beam at GlueX

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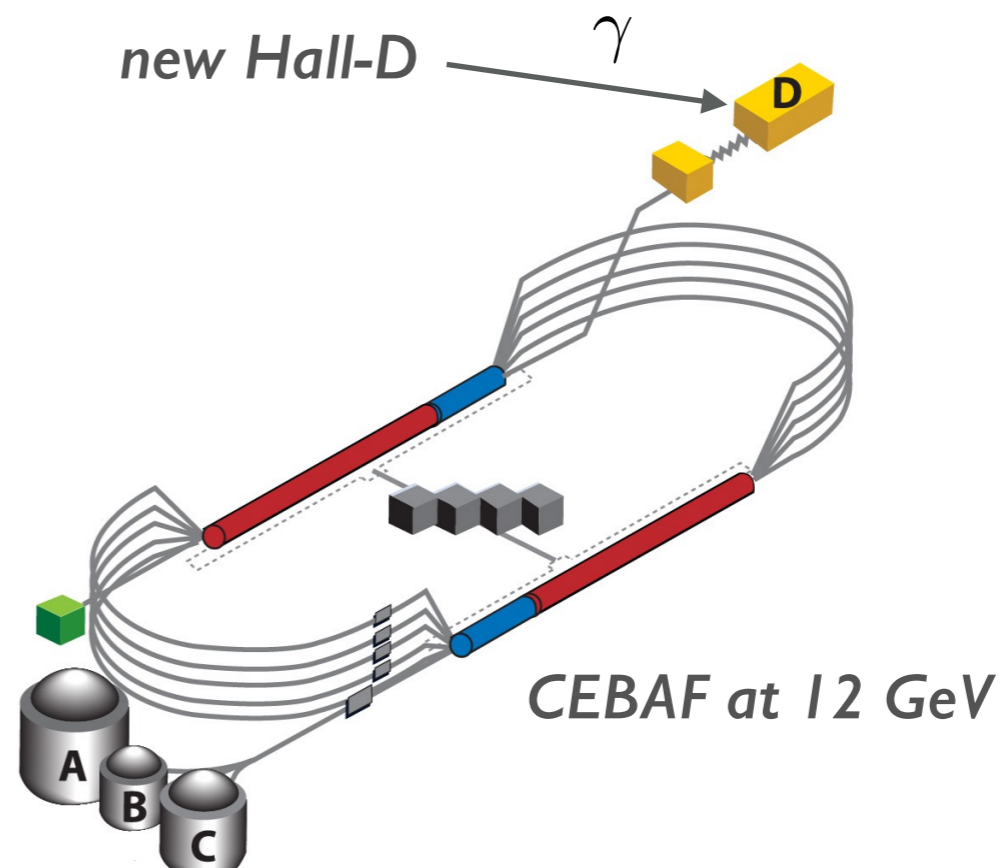
Currently 178 members from 54 institutions

How to make a kaon beam?

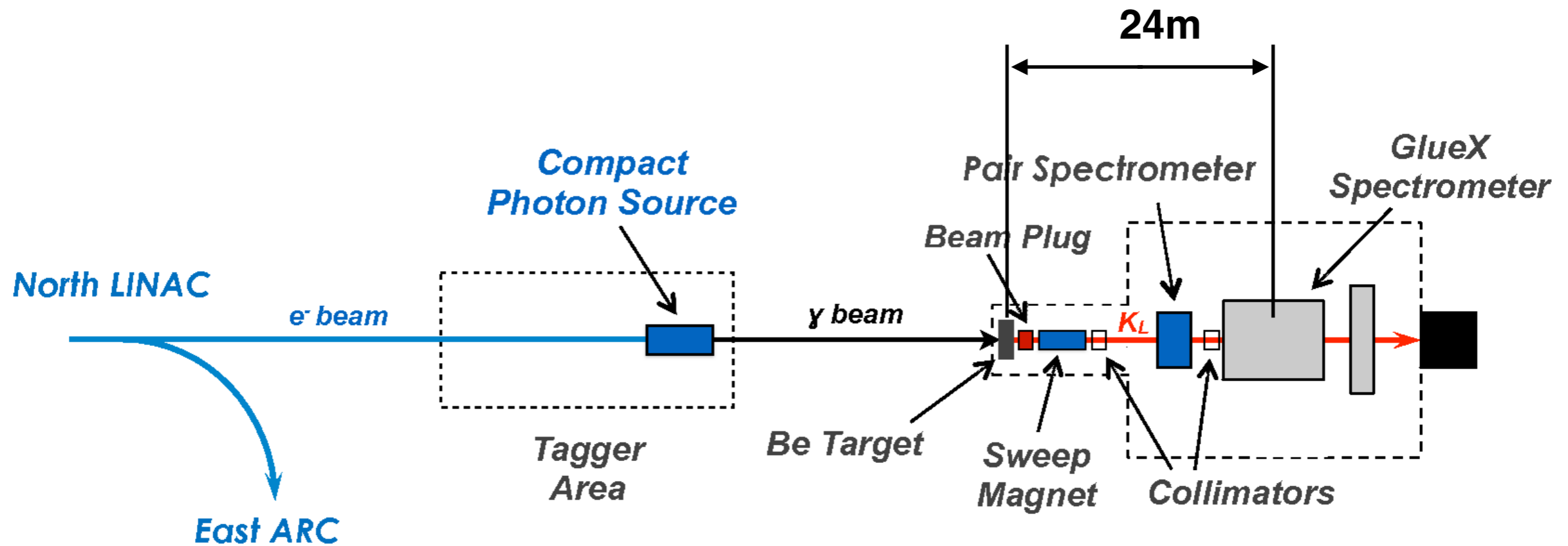
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility



Aerial View



Hall-D beamline and GlueX Setup



K^0_L beam (continued)

- Electron beam with $I_e = 5\mu A$
- Delivered with 64 ns bunch spacing avoids overlap in the range of $P=0.3-10.0$ GeV/c
- Momentum measured with TOF
- K^0_L flux measured with pair spectrometer
- Side remark: Physics case with polarized targets is under study and feasible*

Rate of neutrons and K_L^0 on GlueX target

- JLAB

- PRL22.996 (1969) Brody et al.

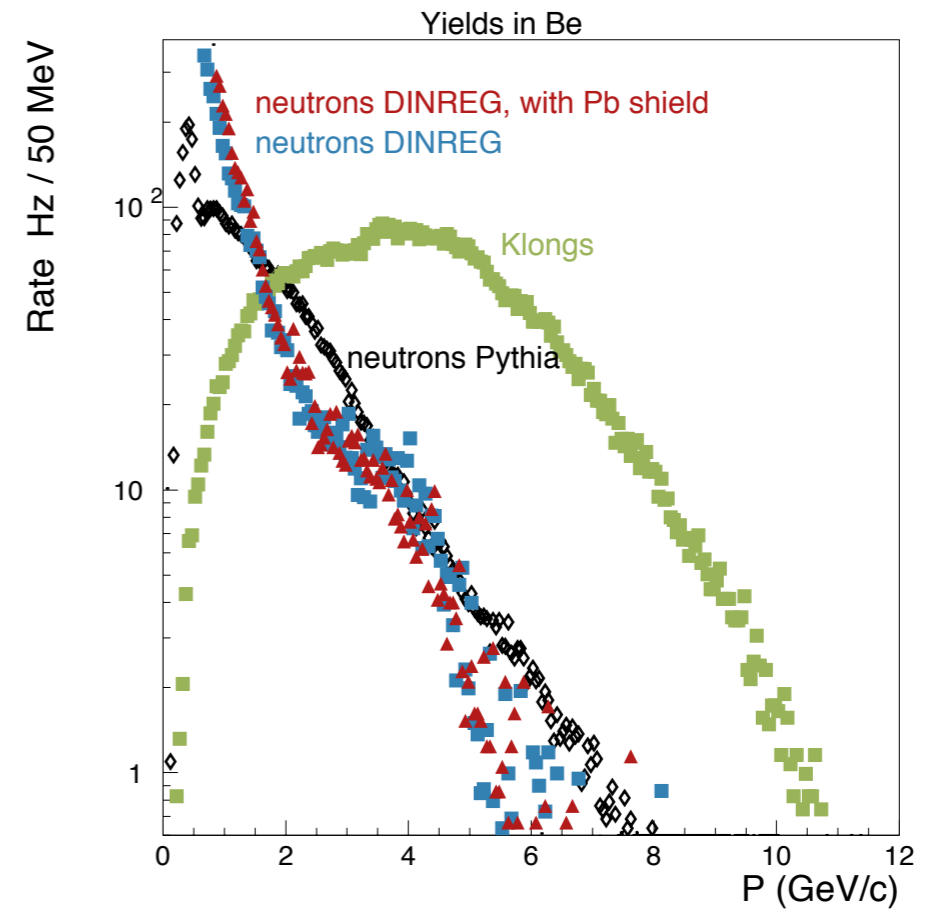
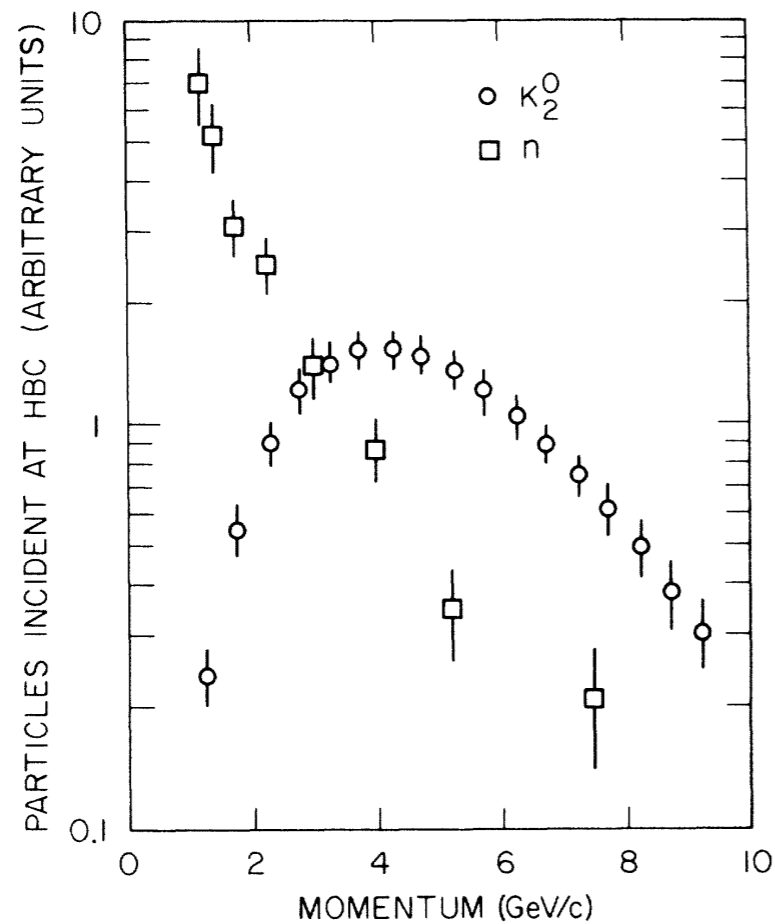


FIG. 2. Comparison of the neutron and K_L^0 fluxes at the hydrogen bubble chamber for 2° production with 16-GeV electrons.

- With a proton beam ratio $n/K_L = 10^3-10^4$

- **ProjectX (Fermi Lab) arXiv:1306.5009**

Table III-2: Comparison of the K_L production yield. The BNL AGS kaon and neutron yields are taken from RSVP reviews in 2004 and 2005. The *Project X* yields are for a thick target, fully simulated with LAQGSM/MARS15 into the KOPIO beam solid angle and momentum acceptance.

	Beam energy	Target (λ_I)	$p(K)$ (MeV/c)	K_L/s into $500 \mu\text{sr}$	$K_L : n$ ($E_n > 10 \text{ MeV}$)
BNL AGS	24 GeV	1.1 Pt	300-1200	60×10^6	$\sim 1 : 1000$
<i>Project X</i>	3 GeV	1.0 C	300-1200	450×10^6	$\sim 1 : 2700$

*KL beam can be used to study rare decays
 However it will be extremely difficult to use for spectroscopy
 measurements because of n/K Ratio*

K_L^0 beam

- **Electron beam**

$$E_e = 12\text{GeV}; I_e = 5\mu\text{A}$$

- **Radiator (rad. length)**

10%

- **Be target (R=3cm)**

$$L = 40\text{cm}$$

- **LH2 target(L=30cm)**

$$R = 3\text{cm}$$

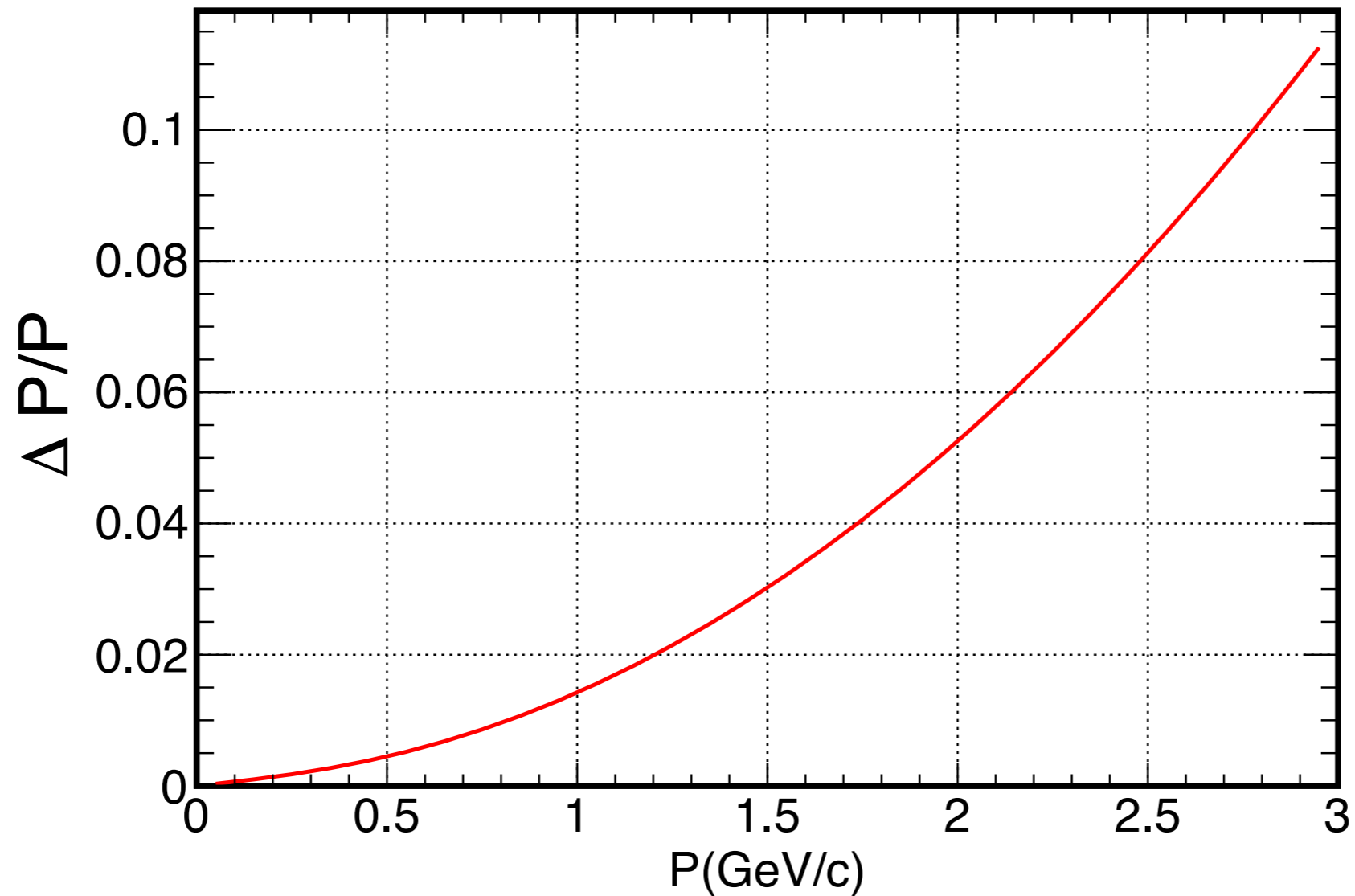
- **Distance Be-LH2**

24m

- **K_L Rate/sec**

$\sim 10^4$

K_L Momentum Resolution



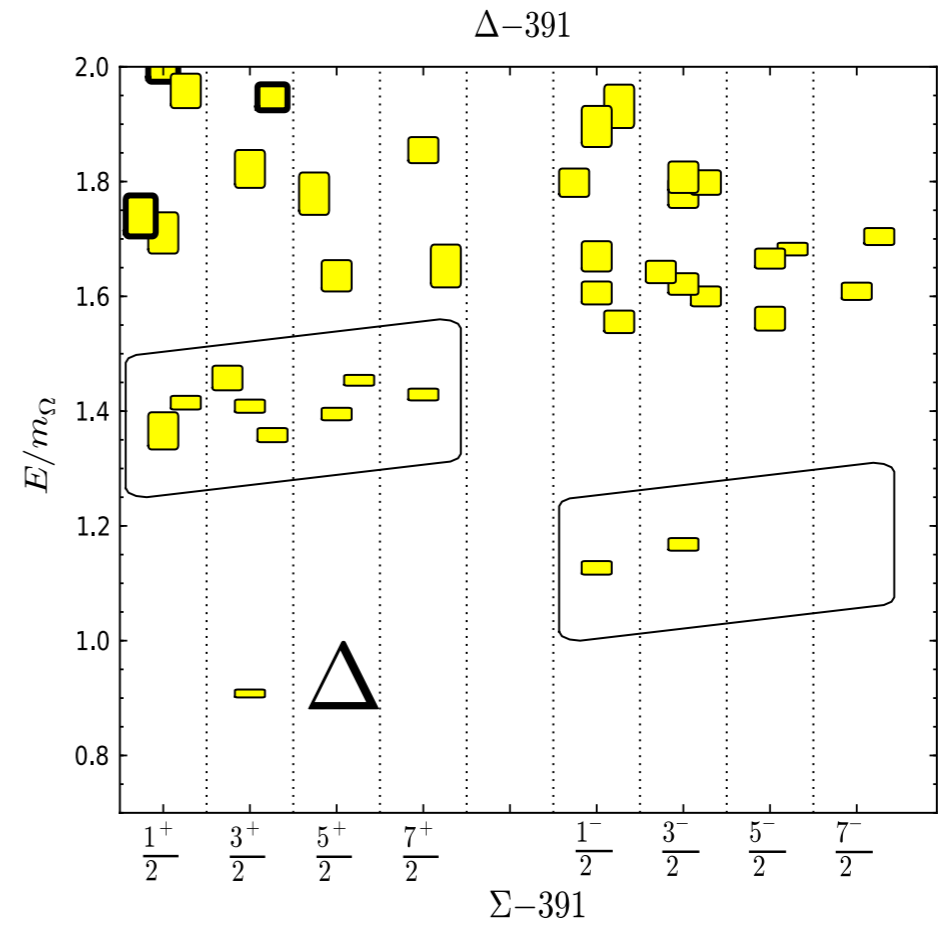
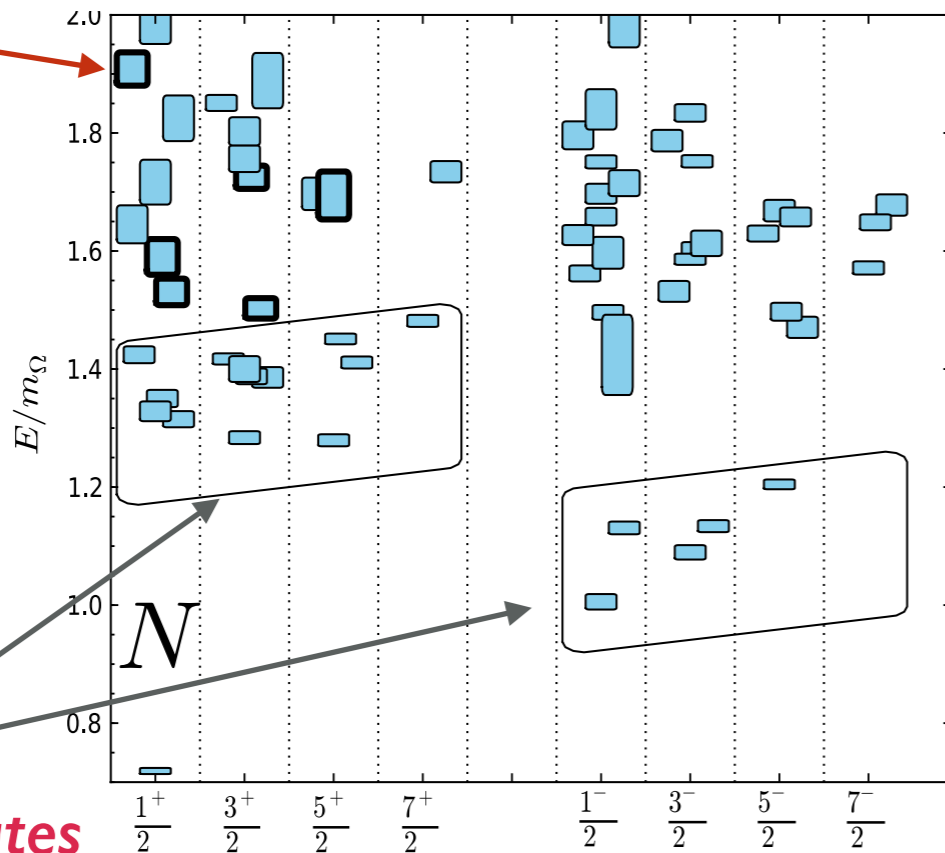
Time-of-Flight, $L=24\text{m}$; $\Delta t = 250\text{ps}$

**Not everything could be measured with
electron and photon beams**

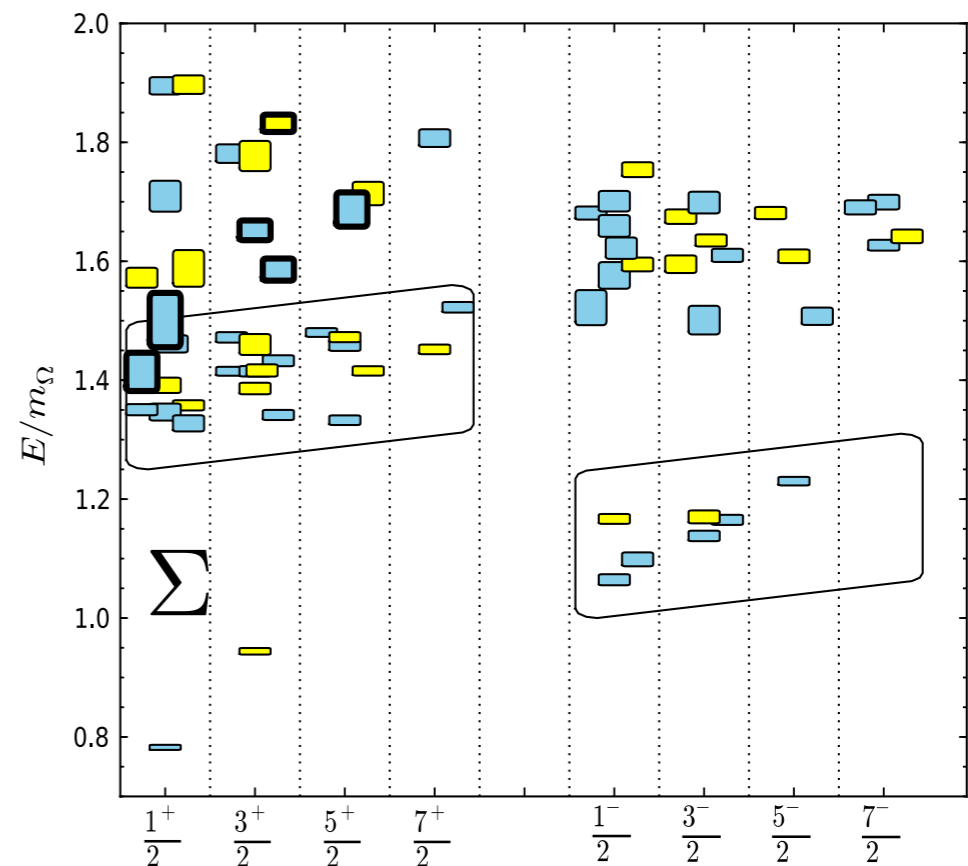
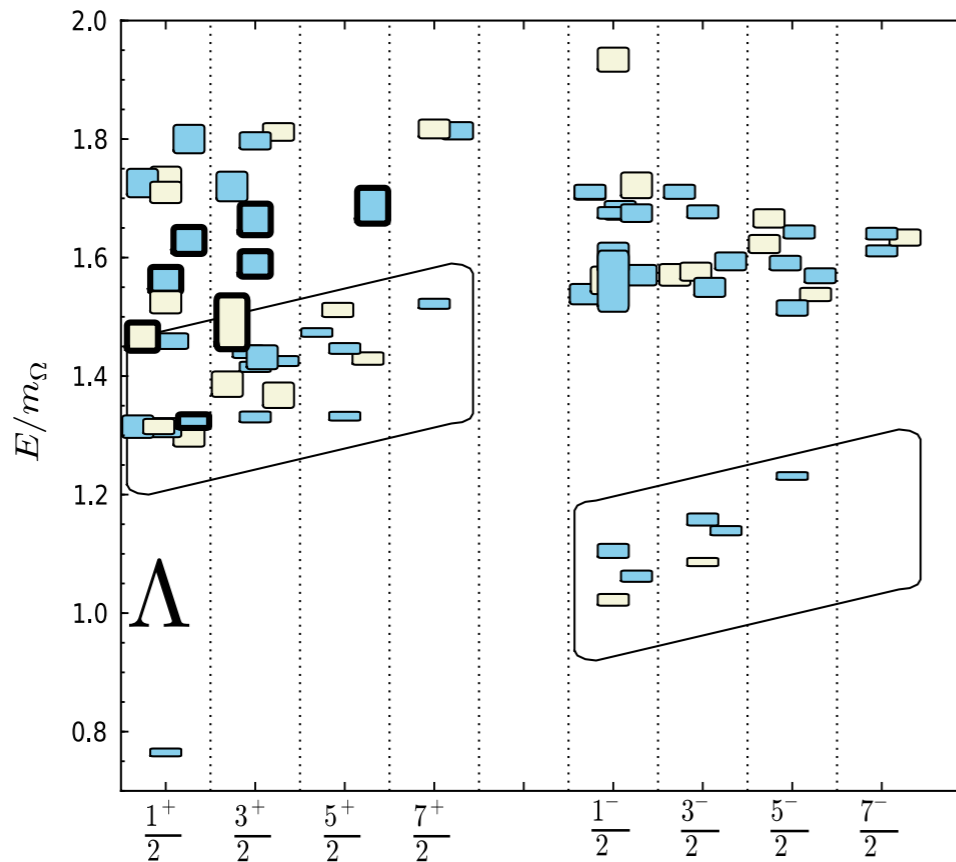
What can be done with kaon beams ?

Lattice QCD calculations

Thick borders: Hybrid states

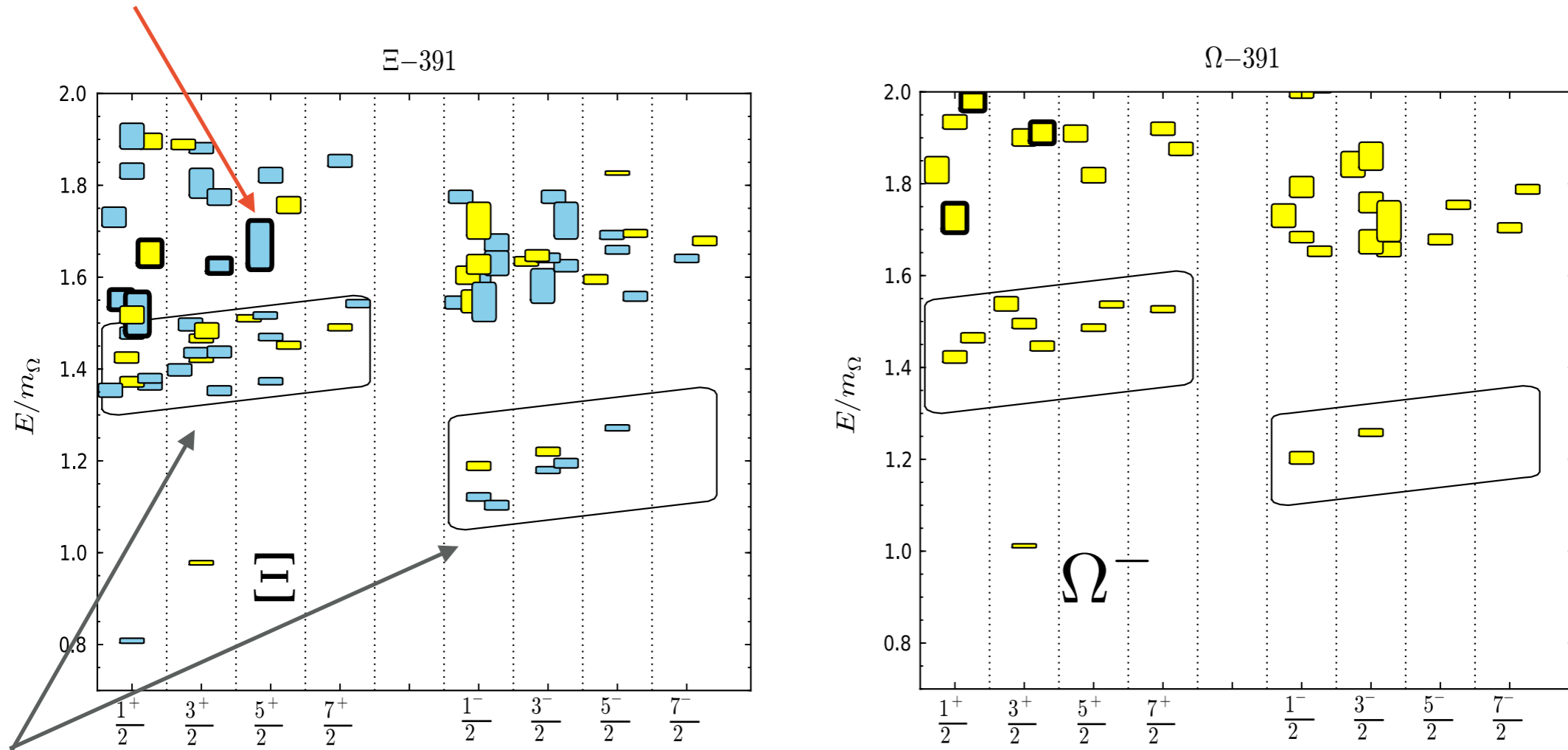


Low Lying states



Lattice QCD calculations

Thick borders: Hybrid states

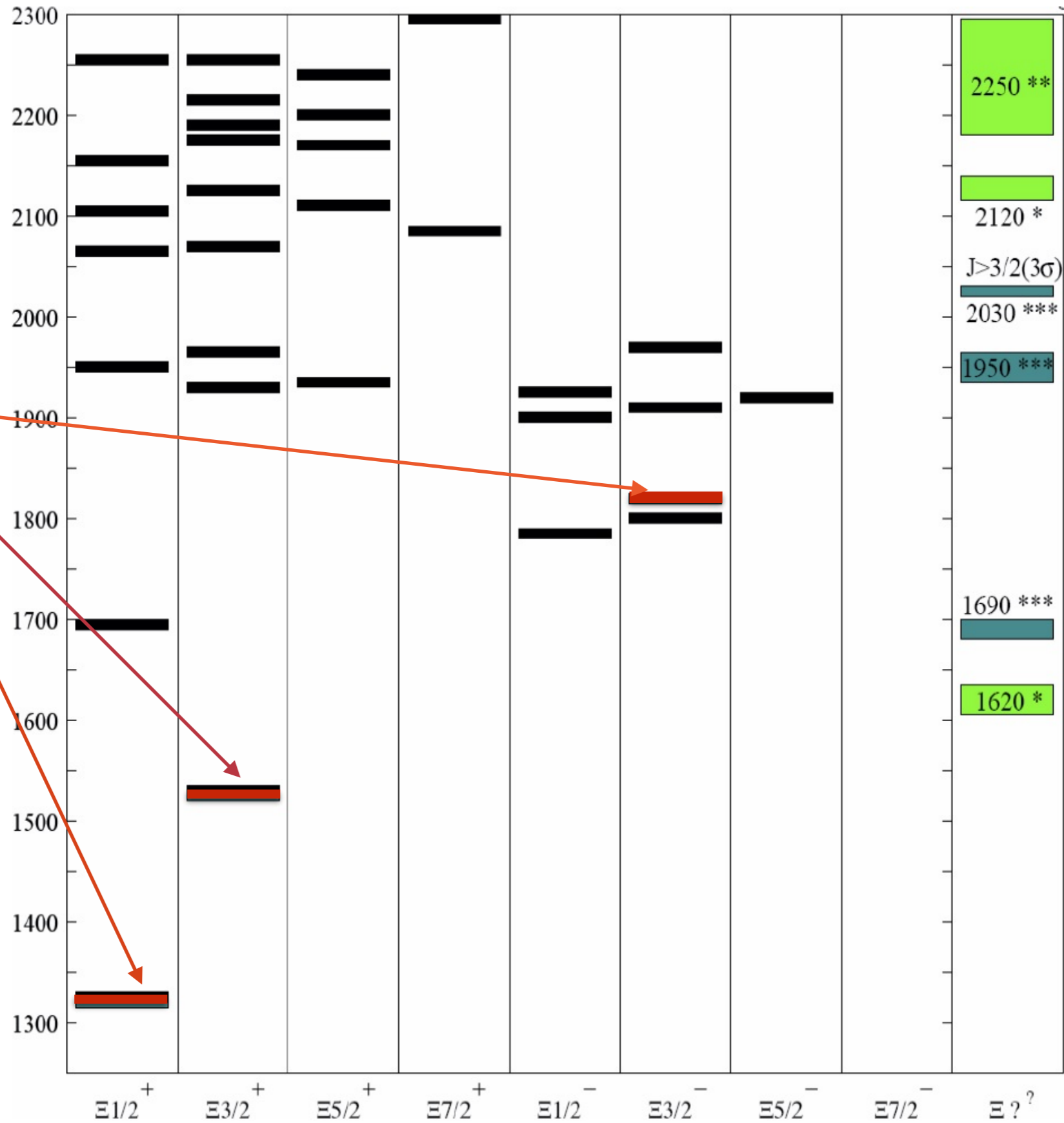


Low Lying states

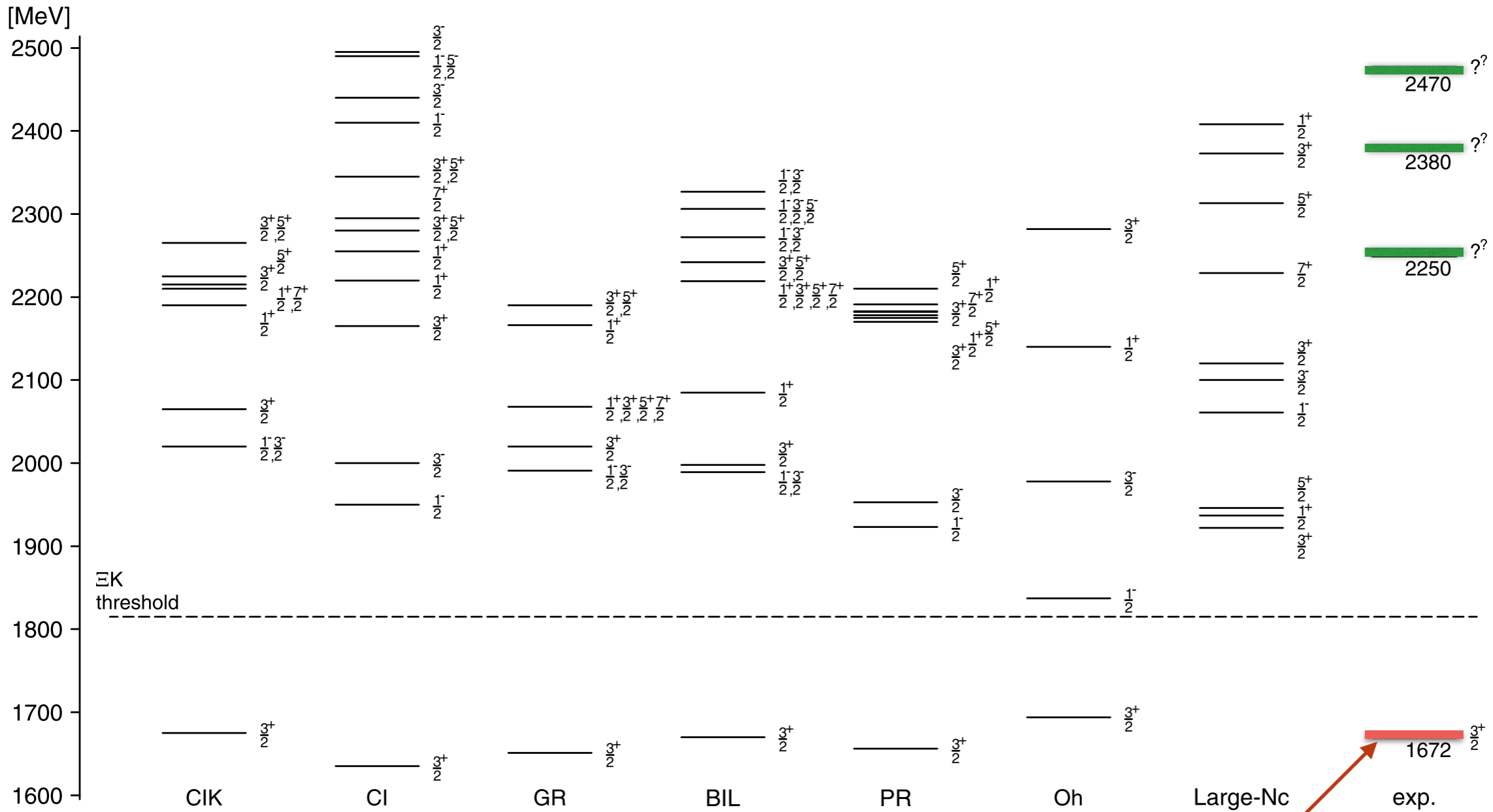
Edwards, Mathur, Richards and Wallace
 Phys. Rev. D 87, 054506 (2013)

Status of $[I]^*$

well known



Status of Ω^{-*}



only one well known state?

Expected Cross Sections vs Bubble Chamber Data

- **GlueX** measurements will span $\cos\theta$ from -0.95 to 0.95 in c.m. above $W = 1490$ MeV.

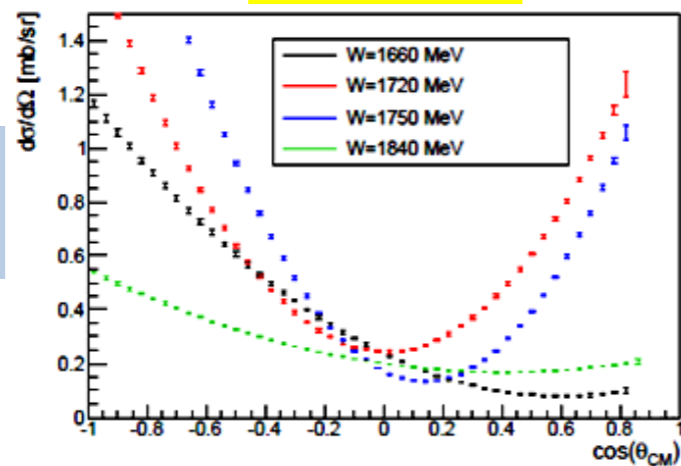
- K_L rate is $10^4 K_L/s$

- Uncertainties correspond to **100** days of running time.

- Cross section uncertainty estimates (statistics only) for

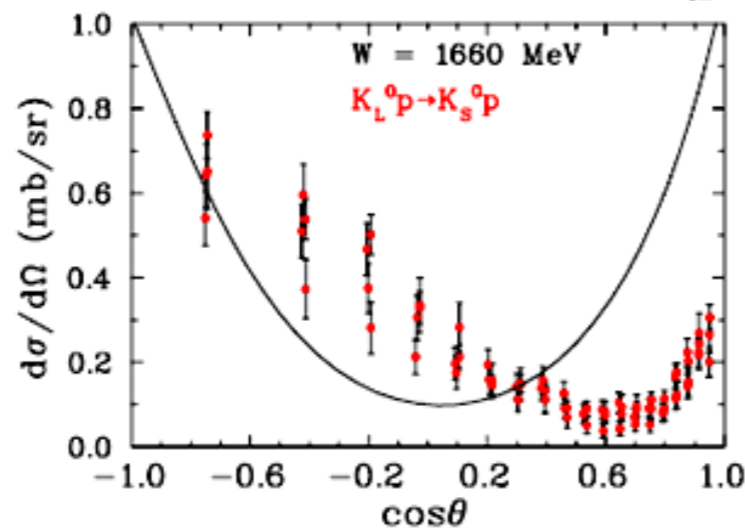
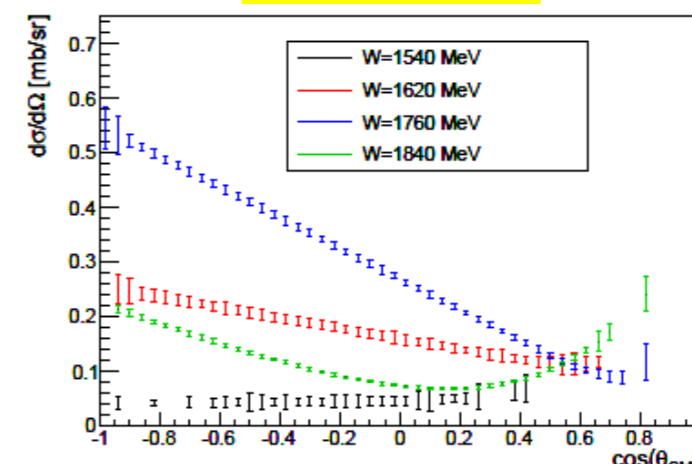
Courtesy of Simon Taylor, KL2016
Mark Manley, KL2016

$K_L p \rightarrow K_S p$

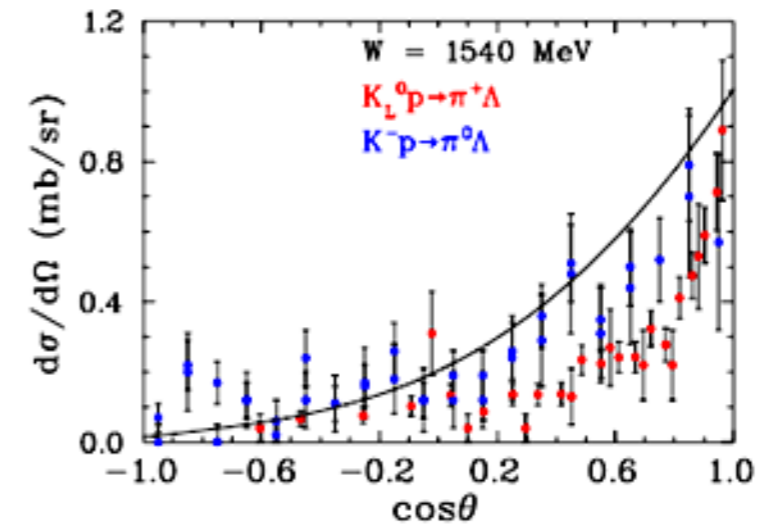


Expected
GlueX Data

$K_L p \rightarrow \pi^+ \Lambda$



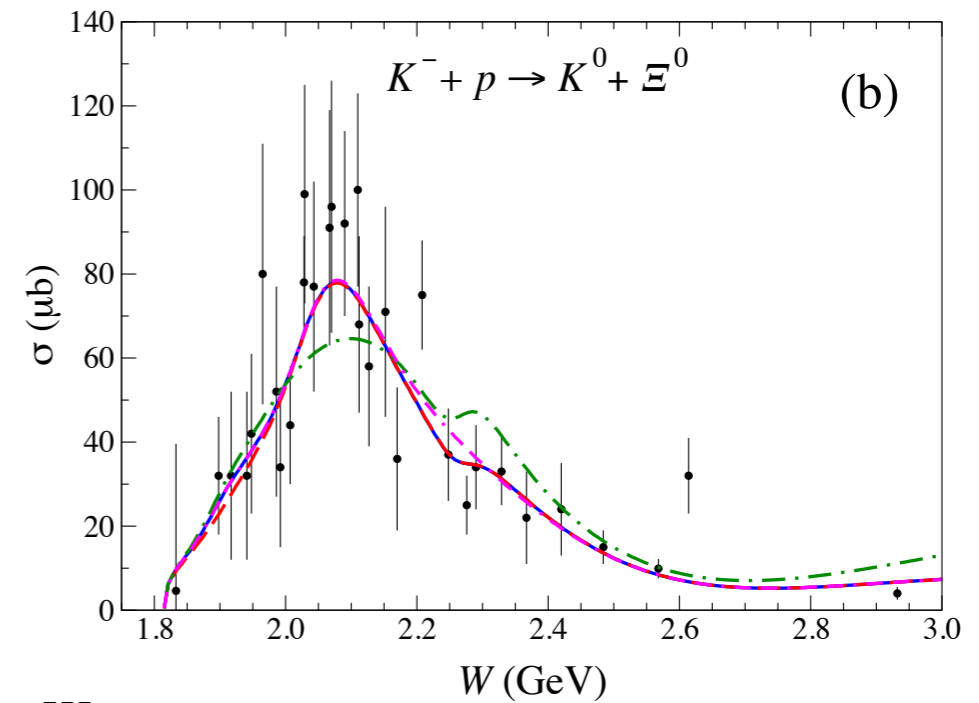
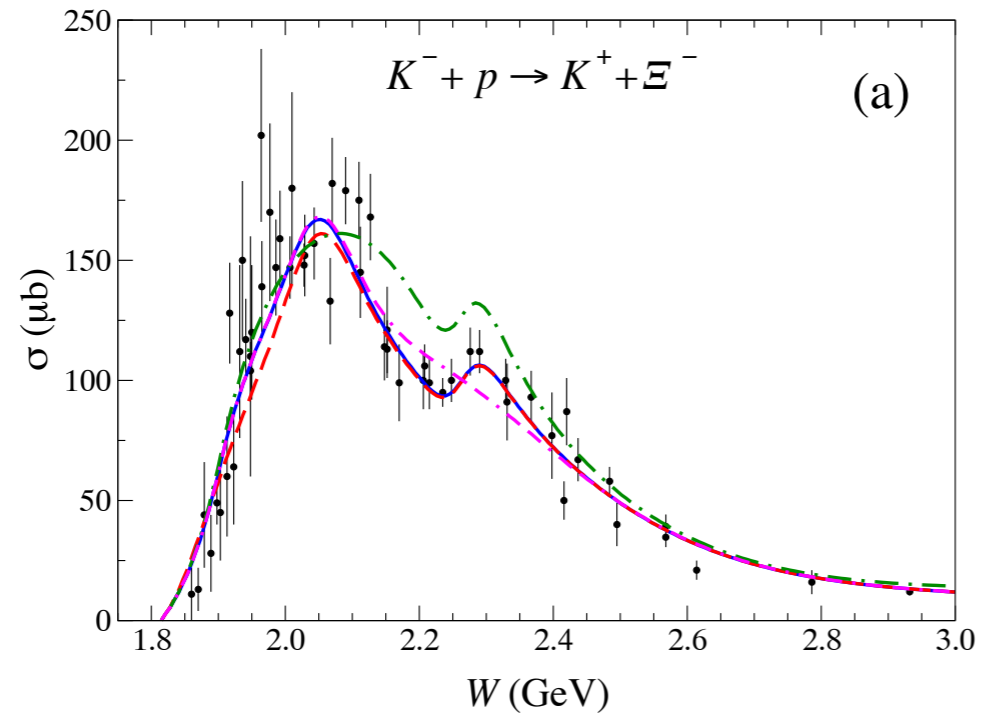
BC Data



More details in KL2016 Workshop Proceedings

arXiv: 1604.02141

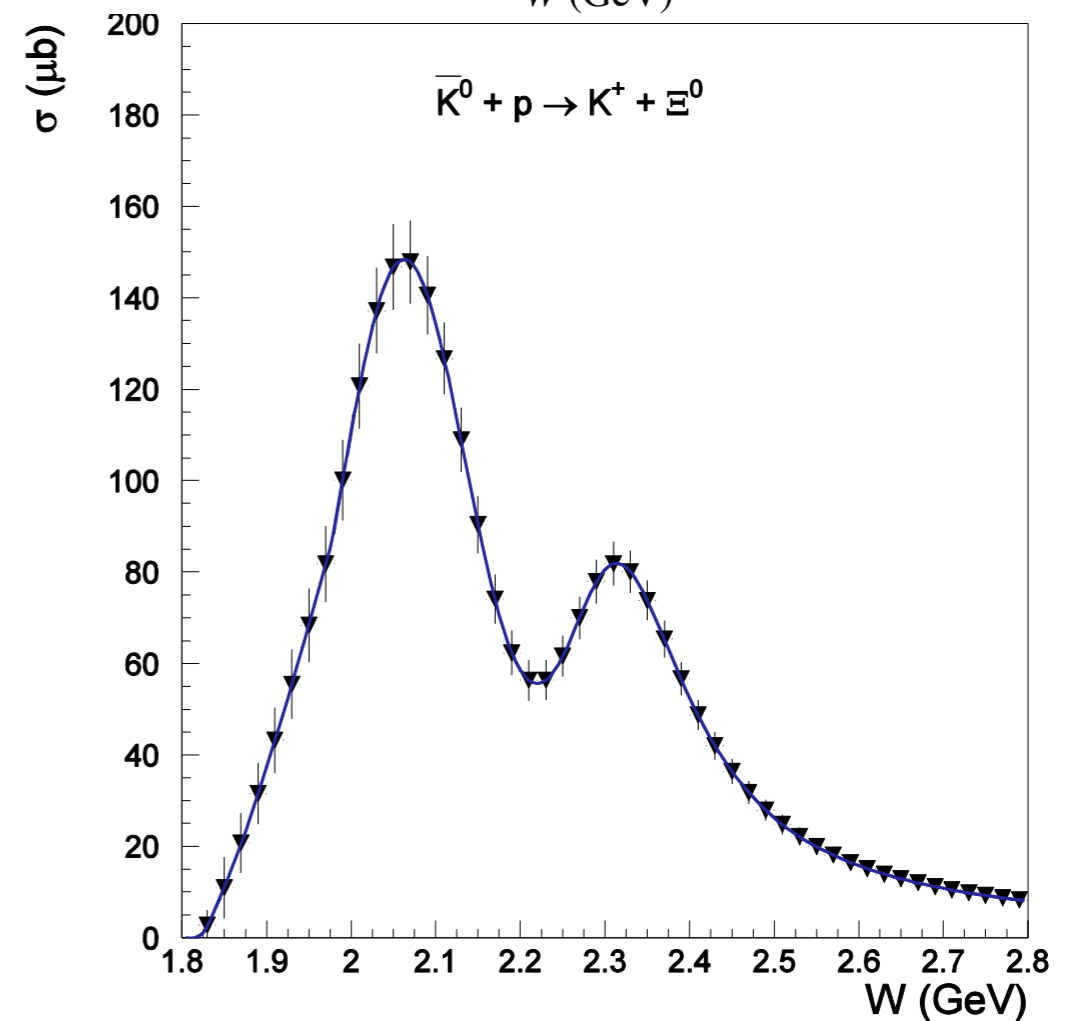
World Data on $[I]$



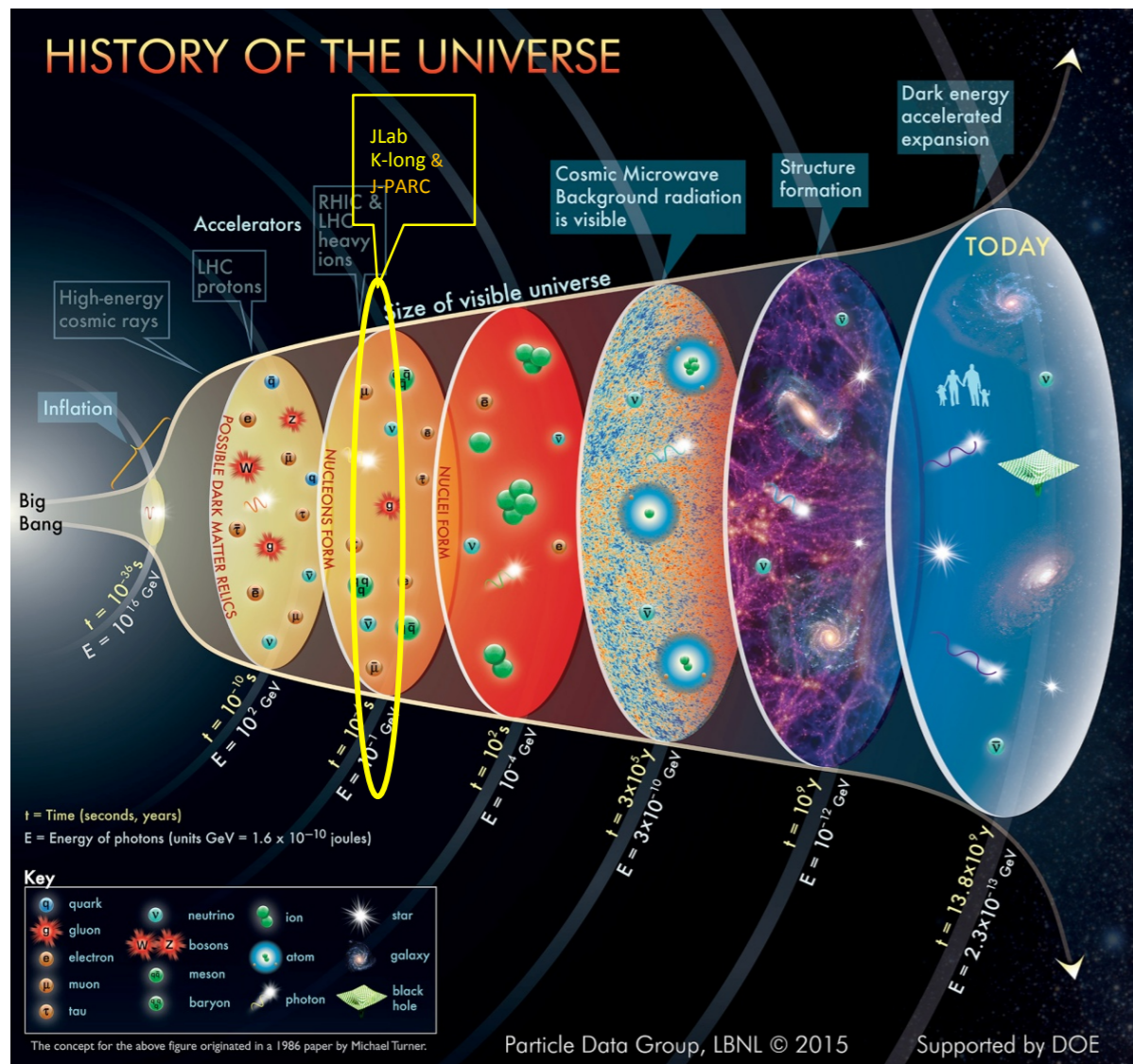
Simulated with GlueX
 10^4 K_L /sec, one day of running



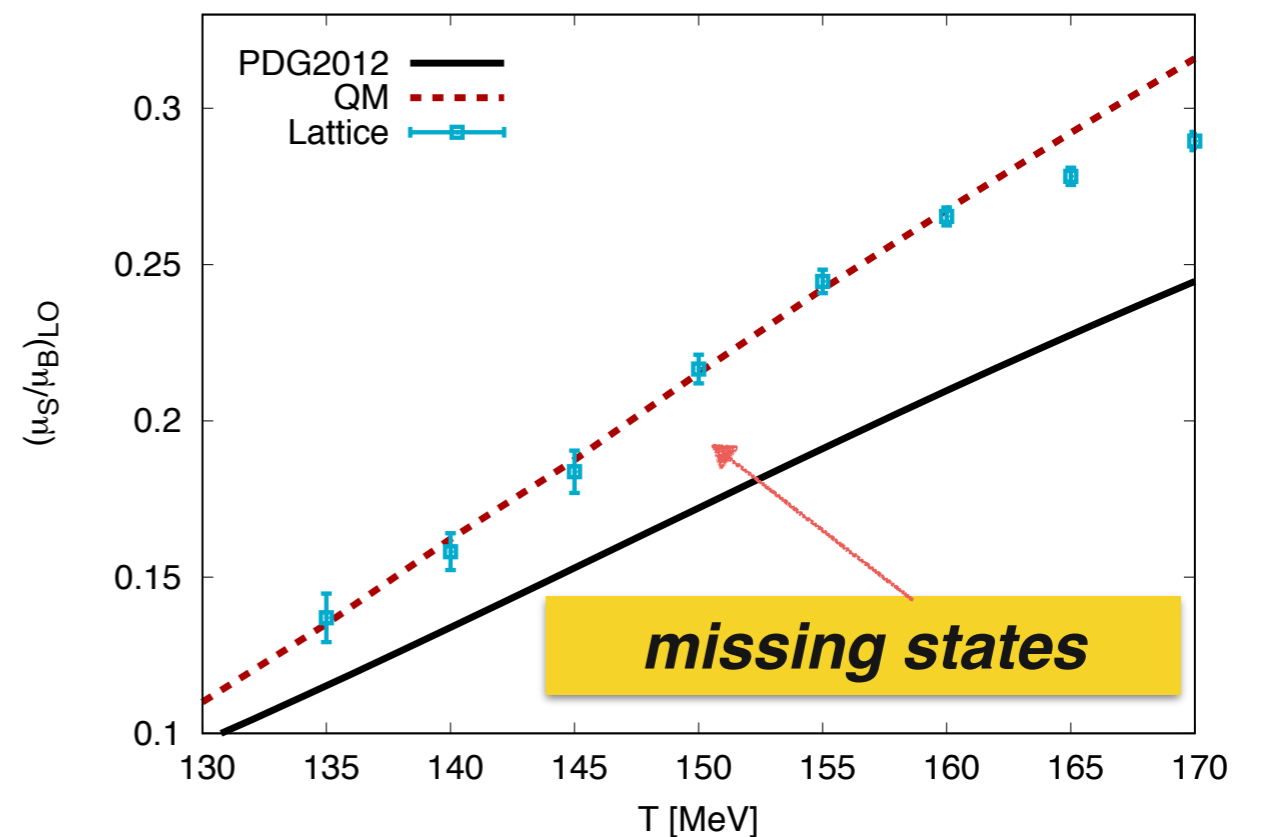
Jackson, Oh, Haberzettl, Nakayama
Phys. Rev. C 91, 065208 (2015)



How Important are Missing Hyperons for the Evolution of an Early Universe at Freeze-out

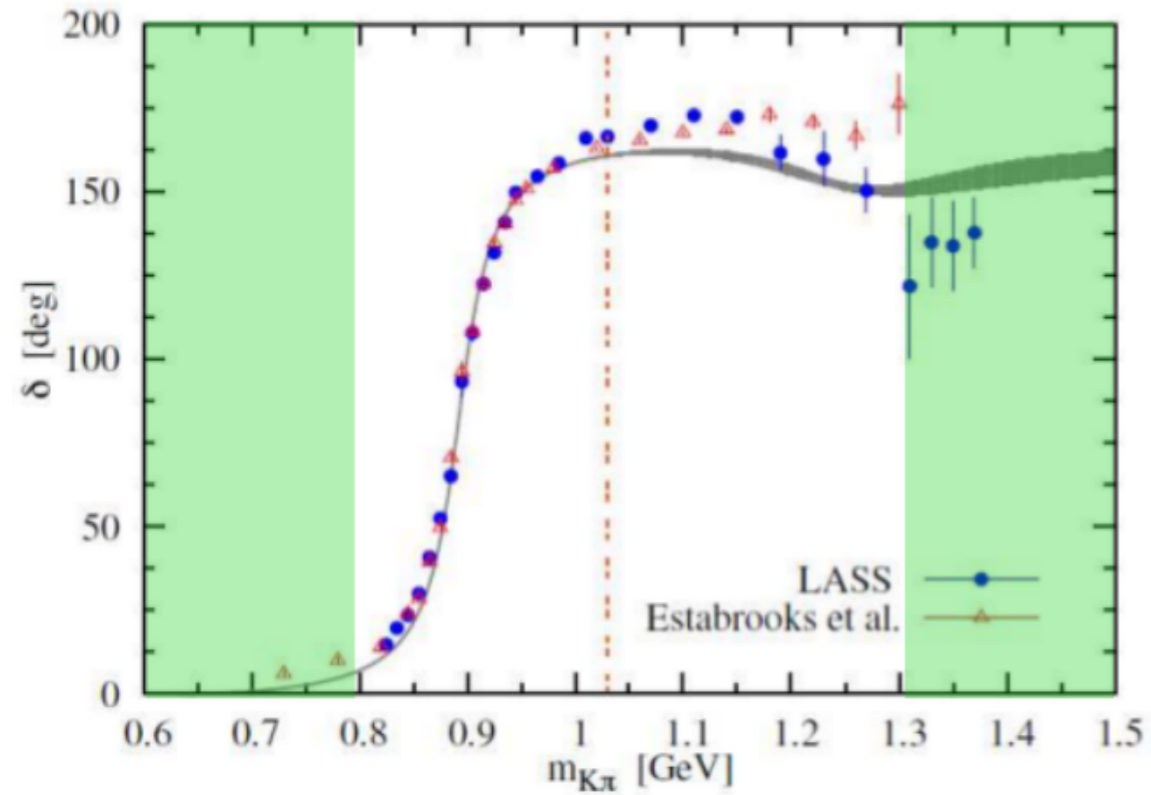


Chemical potential

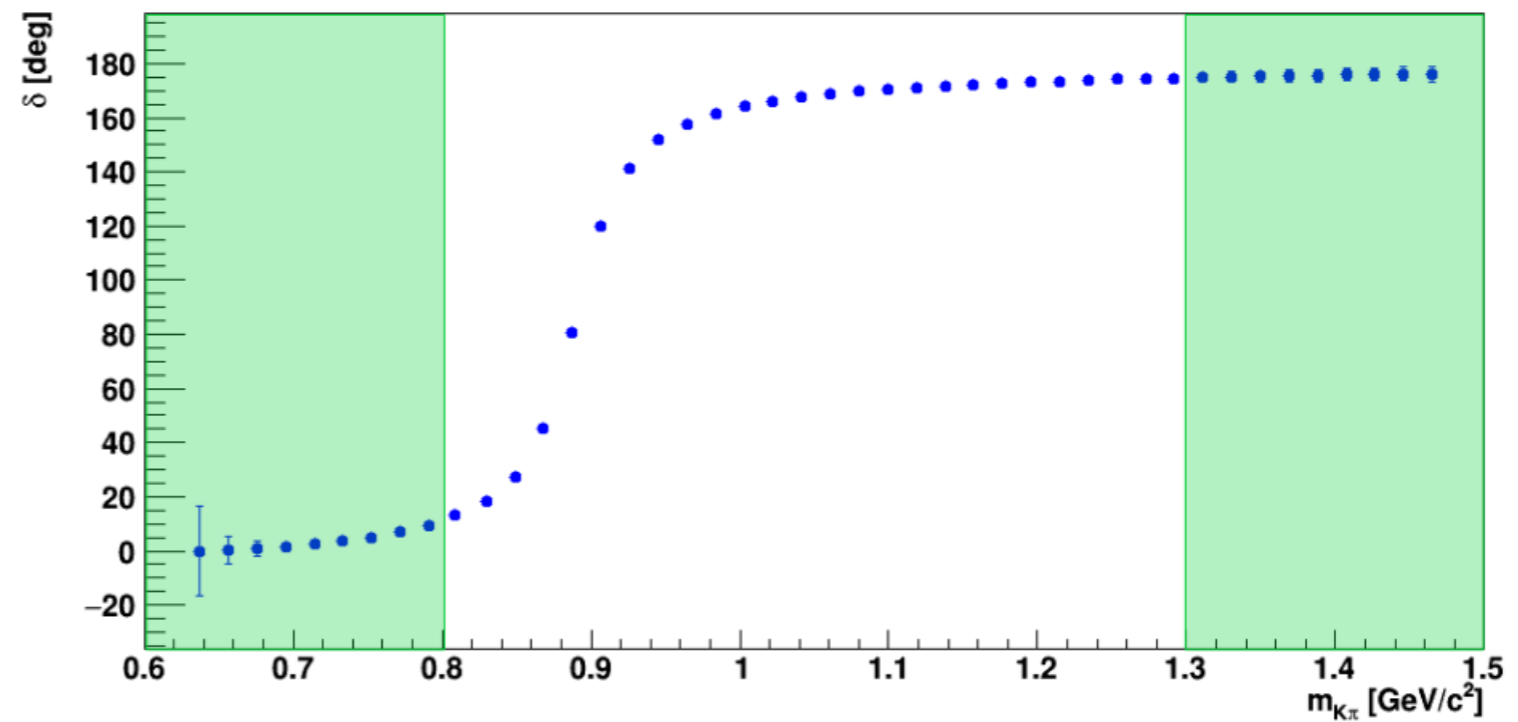


YSTAR2016 Proceedings arXiv: 1701.07346

$K - \pi$ Scattering



Current status



KLF Projected for 100 days

Summary

- KL Facility is feasible at JLAB with intensity $\sim 10^4/s$**
- It has a potential to observe dozens of missing hyperons***
- Significant improvement in K-pi scattering database**

Looking forward to learn more during this workshop!