# Photoproduction of Λ\* Resonances at CLAS

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### $\Lambda^*$



- Missing baryon resonances play important role to explore the fundamental degrees of freedom inside hadrons.
- Study of quark dynamics to determine properties of hadrons that are responsible for spectrum of hadrons.

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## **Motivation**



Particle	$J^P$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Overall} \\ \mathbf{status} \end{array}$	$N\overline{K}$	$\Lambda\pi$	$\Sigma\pi$	Other channels
$\Lambda(1116)$	1/2 +	****		F		$N\pi$ (weakly)
$\Lambda(1405)$	1/2-	****	****	0	****	
$\Lambda(1520)$	3/2 -	****	****	r	****	$\Lambda\pi\pi,\Lambda\gamma$
$\Lambda(1600)$	1/2+	***	***	b	**	
$\Lambda(1670)$	1/2-	****	****	i	****	$\Lambda\eta$
$\Lambda(1690)$	3/2 -	****	****	$\mathbf{d}$	****	$\Lambda\pi\pi,\Sigma\pi\pi$



Photo-prodution off a proton creates a  $\Lambda^*$ , which can decay by  $\Sigma \pi$  channel. With  $\Sigma$  giving n &  $\pi$ , the final particles detected are K<sup>+</sup>,  $\pi^+$  &  $\pi^-$ .



### Outline (Cuts)

Trigger	$\Sigma^{\scriptscriptstyle +}\pi^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$	$\Sigma^{\text{-}}\pi^{\text{+}}$
Data	~78 %	~78 %
MC	~74 %	~77 %

- Photon selection  $\rightarrow$  1 and 2 photon case (Photon Multiplicity)
- The g12 trigger: all three particles detected in three different sectors.
- PID  $\rightarrow$  K<sup>+</sup>,  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$ . Straight cuts of 1 ns on Momentum Vs Timing plots were made for particle identification.
- Fiducial and Paddle Cuts for the g12 requirements were carried out.
- A series of Missing Mass cut was followed to obtain the nature of  $\Lambda^*$  resonances.
- Further analysis includes an appropriate binning and fitting scheme to obtain yield and acceptances for differential cross-section.

$0.9 \leq MM(K^{+}\pi\pi) \leq 1$	Select neutron events
$0.48 \le IM(\pi^+\pi^-) \le 0.51^-$	Remove nK <sup>0</sup> channel
$1.15 \le MM(K^+\pi^-) \le 1.25$ $1.15 \le MM(K^+\pi^+) \le 1.25$	Select $\Sigma^+$ and $\Sigma^-$ events for exclusive $\Sigma\pi$ channels
$1.44 \leq MM(K^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) \leq 1.6$	Fitting Range
$2.15 \le W \le 2.45 \text{ GeV}$ - $0.9 \le \cos \theta^{\text{K+}}_{\text{cm}} \le 0.9$	Kinematic Ranges

















## **Global Spectrum**

 $\Lambda (1520) \rightarrow \Sigma^{-} + \pi^{+}$ 

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Global spectrum integrated over all angles leads towards fitting the  $\Lambda(1520)$  peak with a Lorentzian function that rests on a smooth quadratic background.

## **Bin Scheme**

#### Data: Binning Scheme



## Fitting



### Yield & Acceptance





### Yield

#### Lorentzian Signal Fit





### Acceptance

 $Acceptance = \frac{Accepted Events}{Generated Events}$ 

#### **GEANT Based MC Simulation**

 $2.25 < W(K^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}) < 2.35$  $2.35 < W(K^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}) < 2.45$ 10 10 Σ<sup>-</sup> π<sup>+</sup>, g12  $\Sigma^{-}\pi^{+}$ , g12 8 8 Acceptance (per 100 events) Acceptance (per 100 events) 6 6 0 0 0.2 0.6 0.8 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0 0.4 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4-0.2 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 cosec.m  $cos\theta_{K^+}^{c.m}$ 

## **Differential Cross-section**



**Differential Cross-section** 

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dCos\theta_{K^{+}}^{c.m.}} = \frac{Y_{d}}{\tau \Delta cos\theta_{K^{+}}^{c.m.} A L(W)}$$

 $\tau = Branching \ ratio$   $Y_d = Signal \ Yield$  A = Acceptance  $\Delta \cos \theta_{K^*}^{c \cdot m \cdot} = Width \ of \ cos\theta \ bin$  L(W) = Luminosity





 $2.25 < W(K^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}) < 2.35$ 

 $2.35 < W(K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) < 2.45$ 



Preliminary!!!

### Differential **Cross-section**

#### $\Lambda(1520)$ dcs for $\Sigma^+\pi^-$ & $\Sigma^-\pi^+$ channels with g11 CLAS results



 $2.25 < W(K^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}) < 2.35$ do do do do sec.m.(µb)  $\frac{d\sigma}{dcos\theta_{K^{*}}^{c.m.}(\mu b)}$  $\Sigma^{+} \pi^{-}, g12$  $\Sigma^{-}\pi^{+}, g12$  $10^{-2}$ Moriva(2013)  $10^{-2}$ -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0 0.8 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4-0.2 0.2 0.4 0.6 0 cosθ<sup>c.m</sup><sub>κ⁺</sub>

 $2.35 < W(K^{+} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}) < 2.45$ 



Preliminary!!!

### Next

- The  $\Lambda(1520)$  cross section using CLAS g12 data set show consistent shape.
- Screening the run list to select only good runs from the inclusive good run list as provided by the g12 analysis procedures.
- Beam energy corrections and z-vertex cut will also be employed.
- More stringent cuts are to be applied to the particle identification procedure. A momentum dependent timing cuts will be employed.
- Momentum distribution for all three final state particles in all six sectors will be studied for MC and compared with that for the data.
- Proper modeling of the backgound and use of other fit funciton for background estimation are important. A bin-by-bin analysis of the yield values will follow for samples with poor fitting result.
- The Binning Scheme will be extended to higher W-ranges.
- Analysis of higher mass resonances, ie,  $\Lambda(1670) \& \Lambda(1690)$ , using partial wave analysis can be studied.

## Analysis W



## Extras

Used PART bank reconstruction for the	N/A	Yes	No
analysis. EVNT was NOT used			
Momentum corrections as described in	N/A	Yes	No
the g12 note			
Beam energy correction as described in	N/A	Yes	No
the g12 note			
Inclusive Good run list as described in ta-	N/A	Yes	No
ble 7. Individual analysis may use a subset			
of it			
Target density and its uncertainty as de-	N/A	Yes	No
scribed in the g12 note			
Photon flux calculation procedure as de-	N/A	Yes	No
scribed in the g12 note			
Lower limit for the systematic uncertainty	N/A	Yes	No
of normalized yield is 5.7%			
Photon polarization calculation procedure	N/A	Yes	No
as described in the g12 note			
Systematic uncertainty of the photon po-	N/A	Yes	No
larization as described in the g12 note			
gsim parameters	N/A	Yes	No
gpp smearing parameters	N/A	Yes	No
DC efficiency map	N/A	Yes	No
EC knockout	N/A	Yes	No