Probing Bound Three-Quark Excitations from Low to High Photon Virtualities

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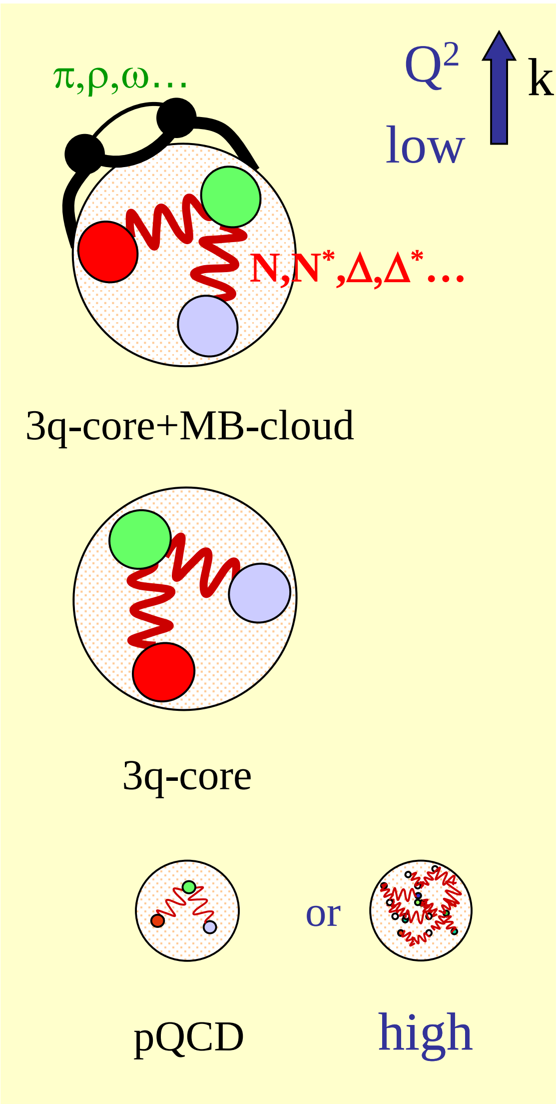
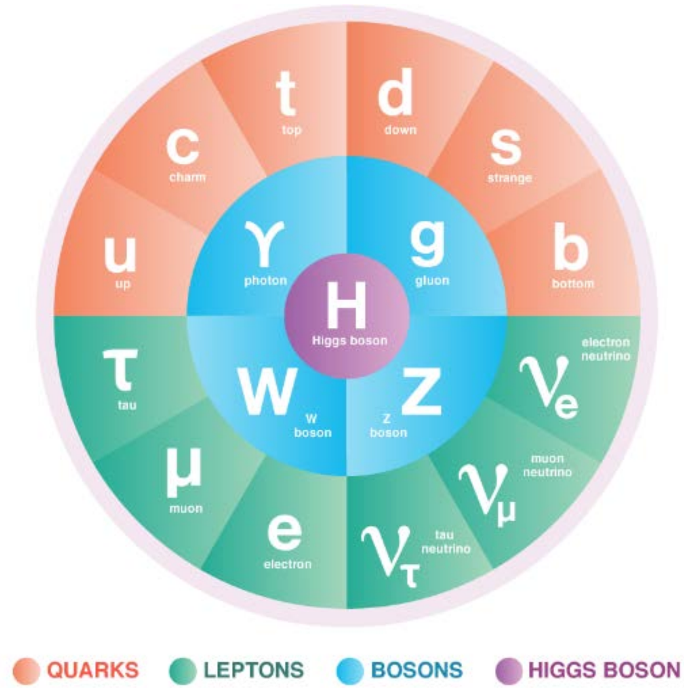
- Why are $\gamma_v NN^*$ electrocouplings interesting? Probing bound valence quarks, baryon wave functions, the emergence of mass, and finally strong QCD.
- What is experimentally possible? Measuring continuously the distance-dependent bound dressed quark structure of N*s mapping the transition to pQCD.
- What is needed beyond CLAS12? Higher beam energy, high acceptance (exclusive), and high-luminosity detector (beam time) with good W resolution.

This work is supported in parts by the National Science Foundation under Grant PHY 10011349.

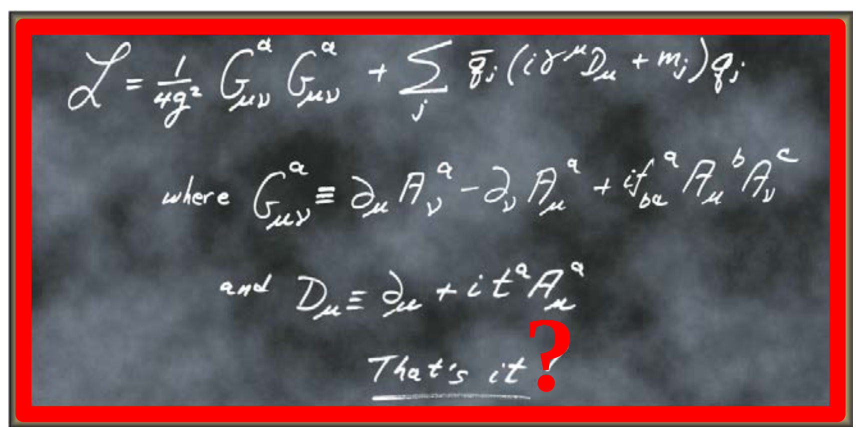
Why is it Interesting?

Emergence of Hadron Mass Traced by Electromagnetic Probes



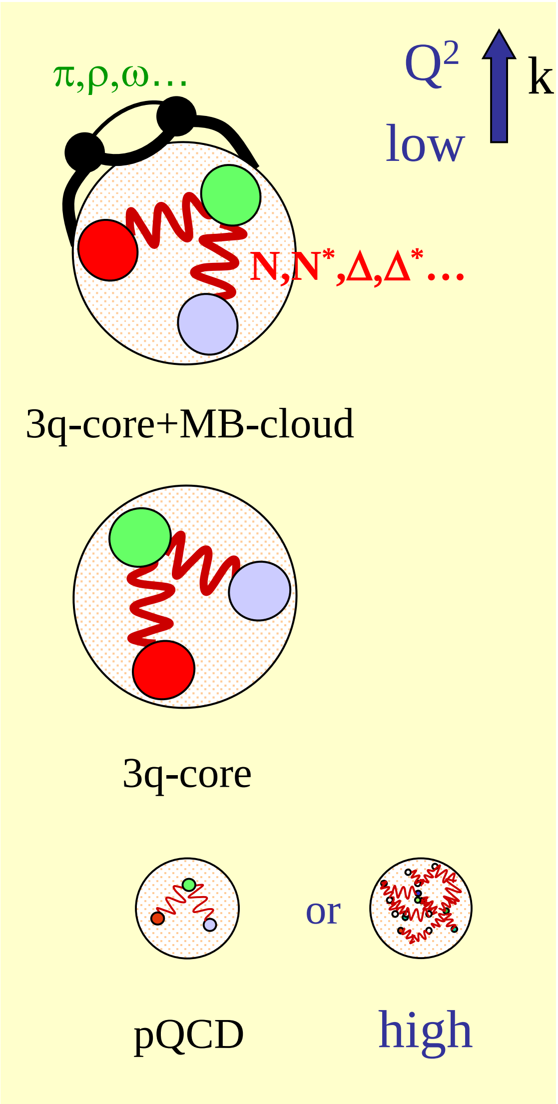


SM

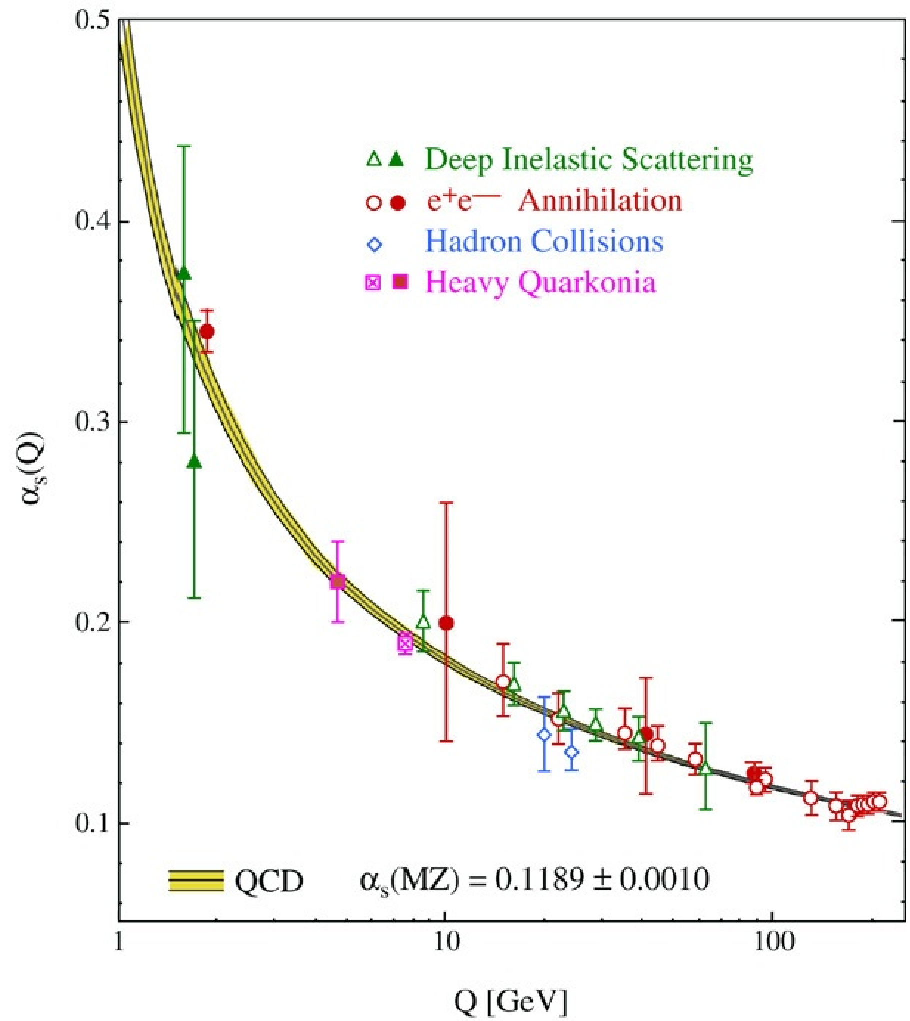


Frank Wilczek, Physics Today, August 2000

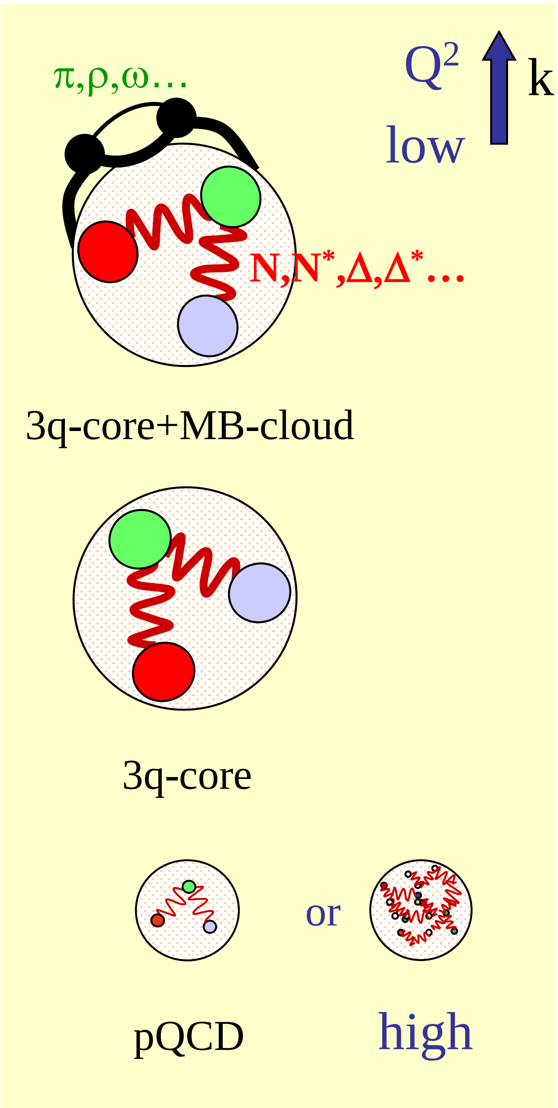
Hadron Structure with Electromagnetic Probes



- The SM α_s diverges as Λ_{QCD}^2 approaches zero, but confinement and the meson cloud heal this artificial divergence as QCD becomes non-perturbative.



Hadron Structure with Electromagnetic Probes



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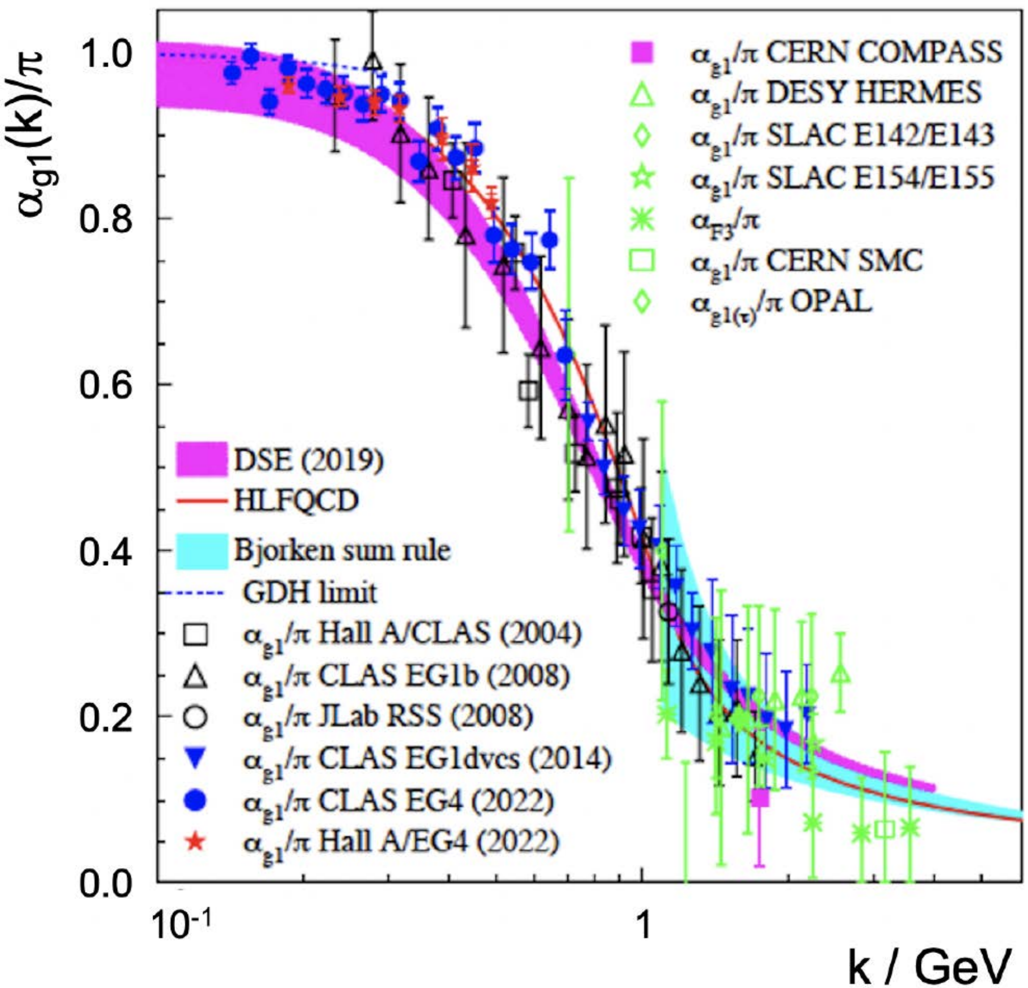
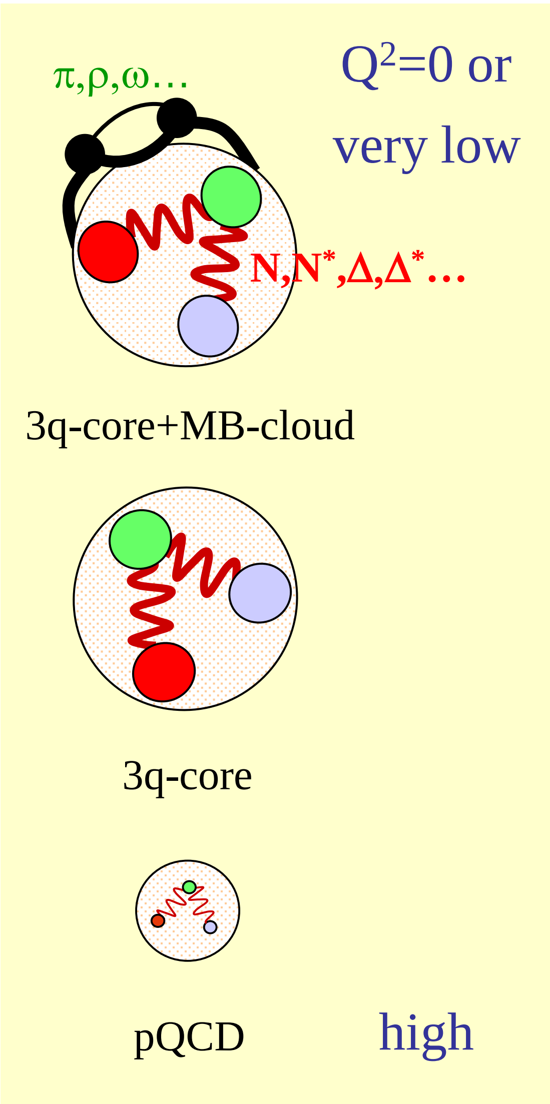
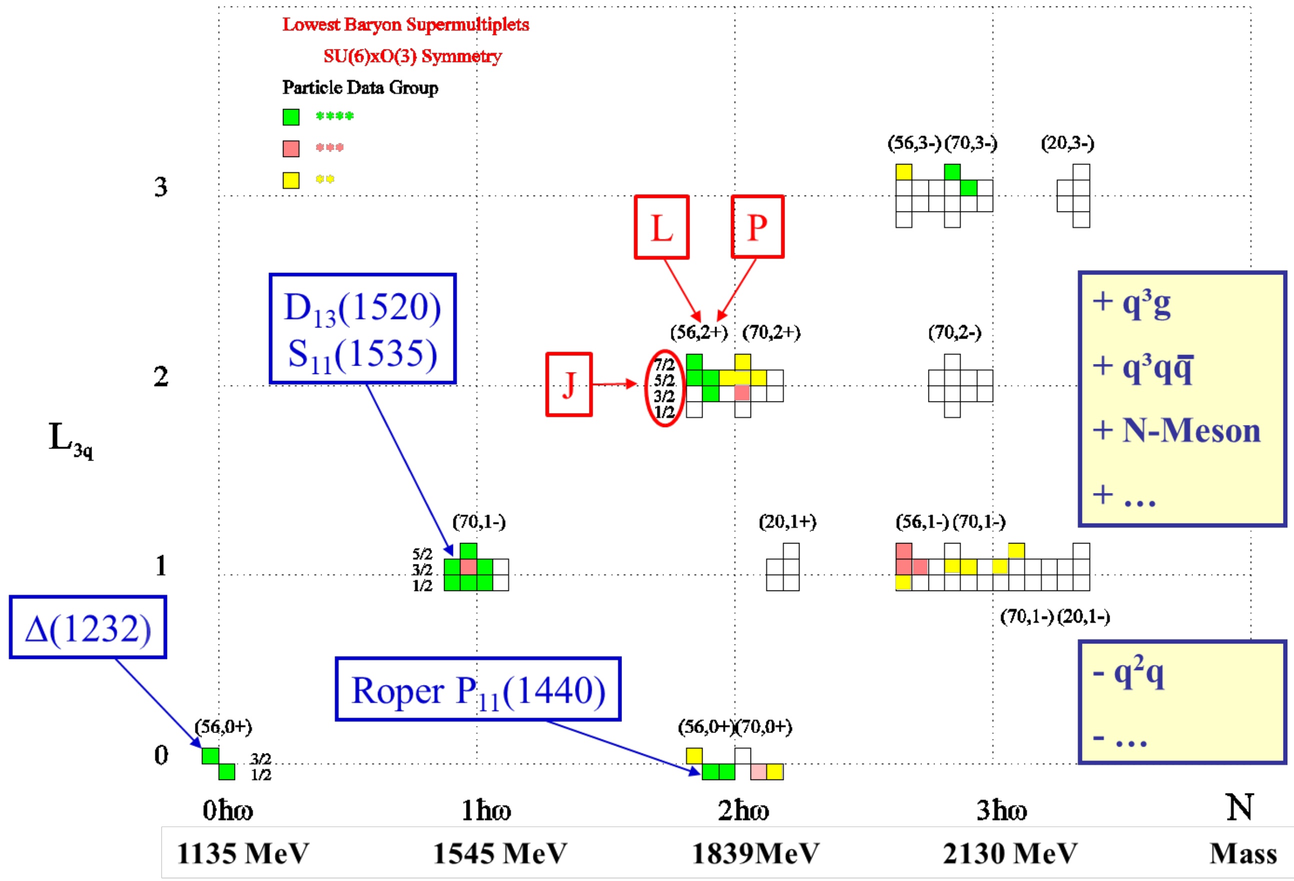


Hadron Spectrum with Electromagnetic Probes

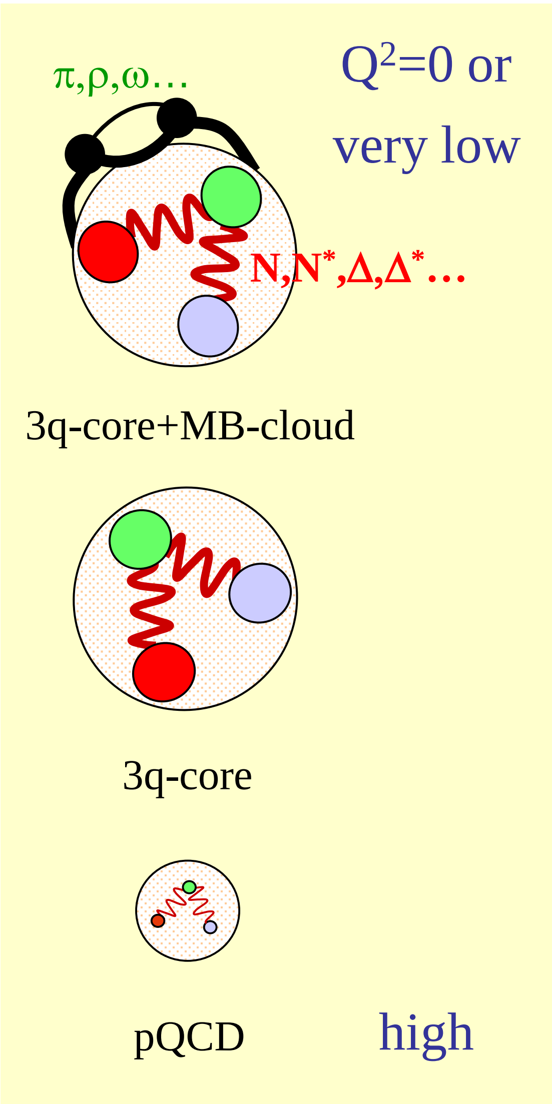
Dietmar Menze



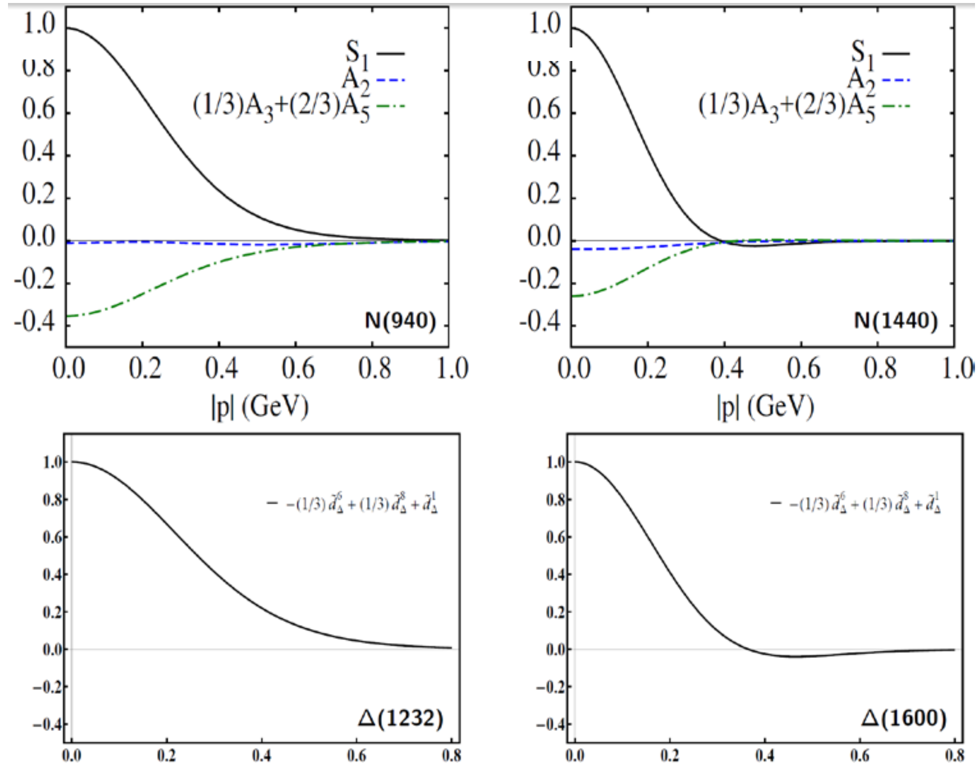


- Study the spectrum of nucleons in the domain where dressed quarks are the major active degree of freedom.
- Explore the formation of excited nucleon states in interactions of fully dressed quarks and their emergence from QCD.

Hadron Spectrum with Electromagnetic Probes

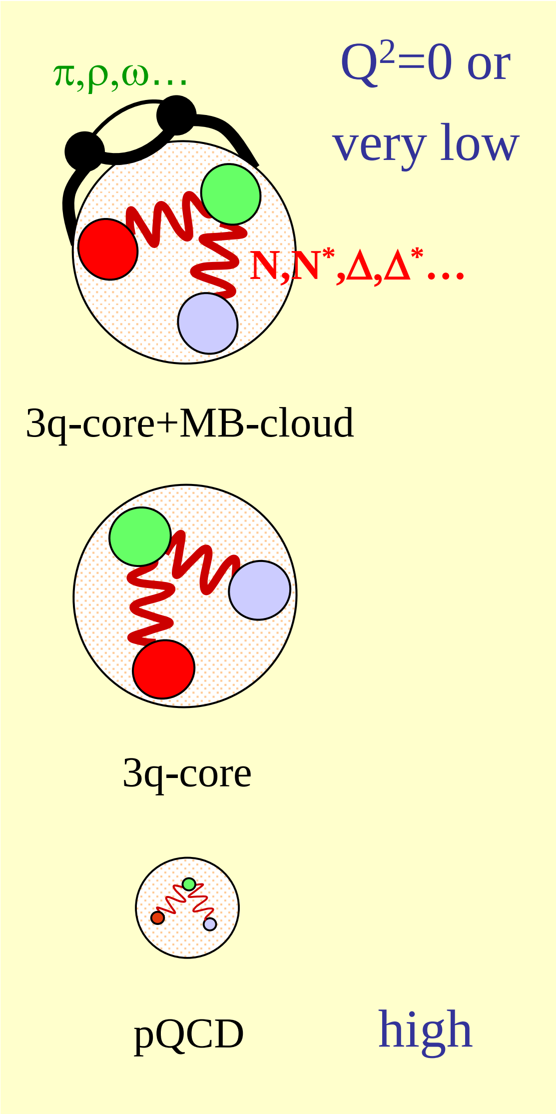


CSM

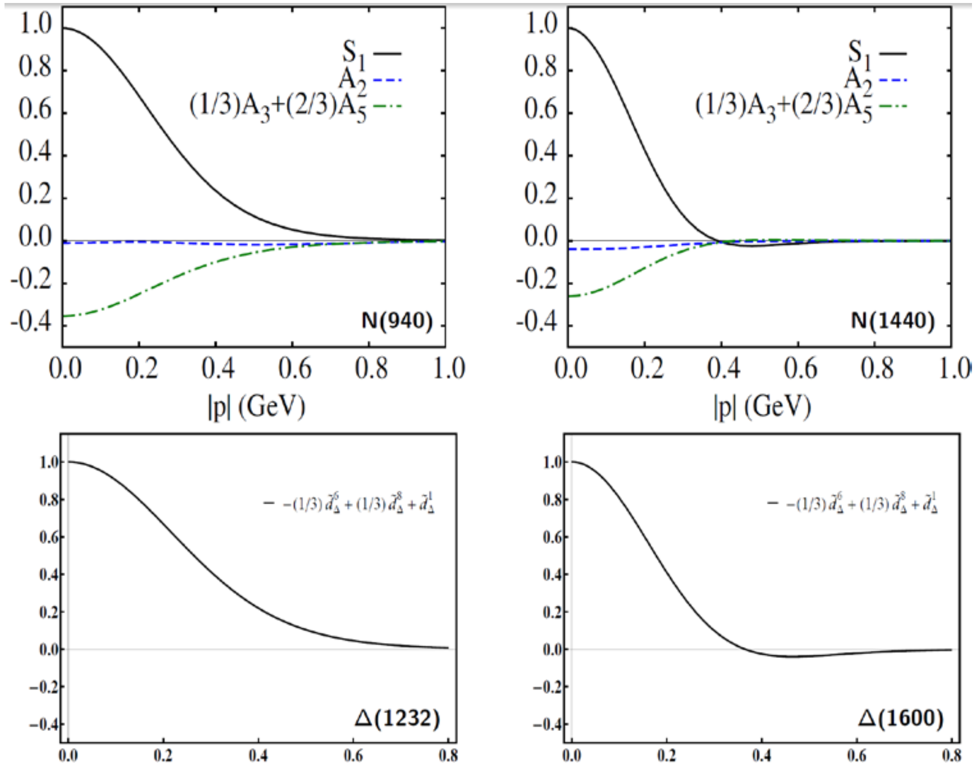


	$N(940)$	$N(1440)$	$\Delta(1232)$	$\Delta(1600)$
scalar	62%	62%	—	—
pseudovector	29%	29%	100%	100%
mixed	9%	9%	—	—
S-wave	0.76	0.85	0.61	0.30
P-wave	0.23	0.14	0.22	0.15
D-wave	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.52
F-wave	—	—	~ 0	0.02

Hadron Spectrum with Electromagnetic Probes

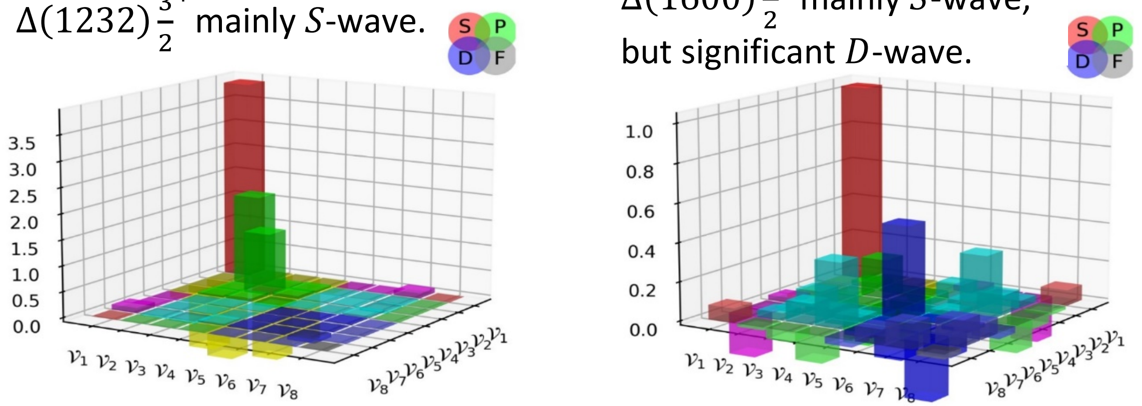


CSM



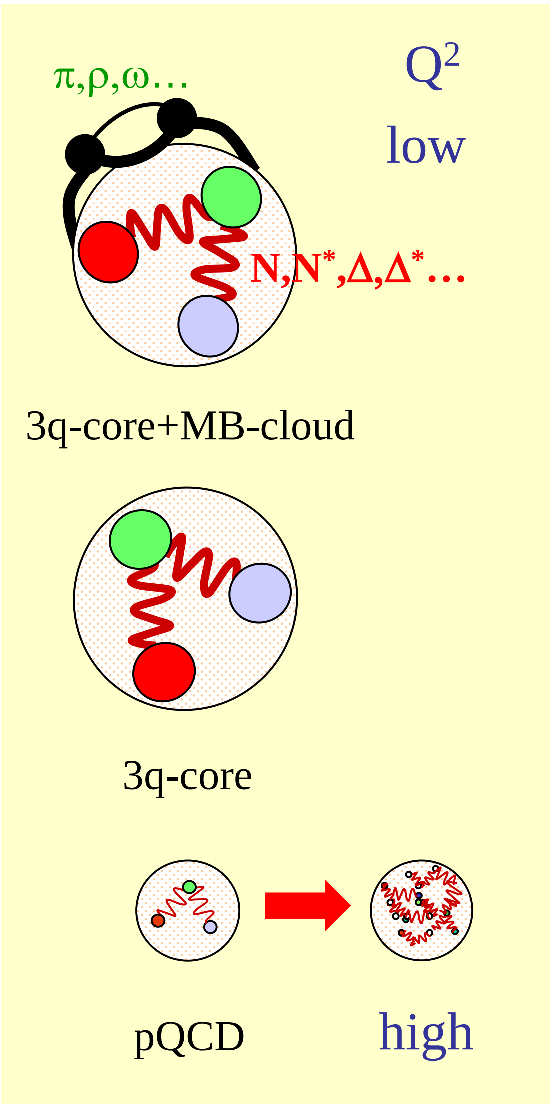
$\Delta(1232)\frac{3}{2}^{+}$ mainly S-wave.

$\Delta(1600)\frac{3}{2}^{+}$ mainly S-wave, but significant D-wave.

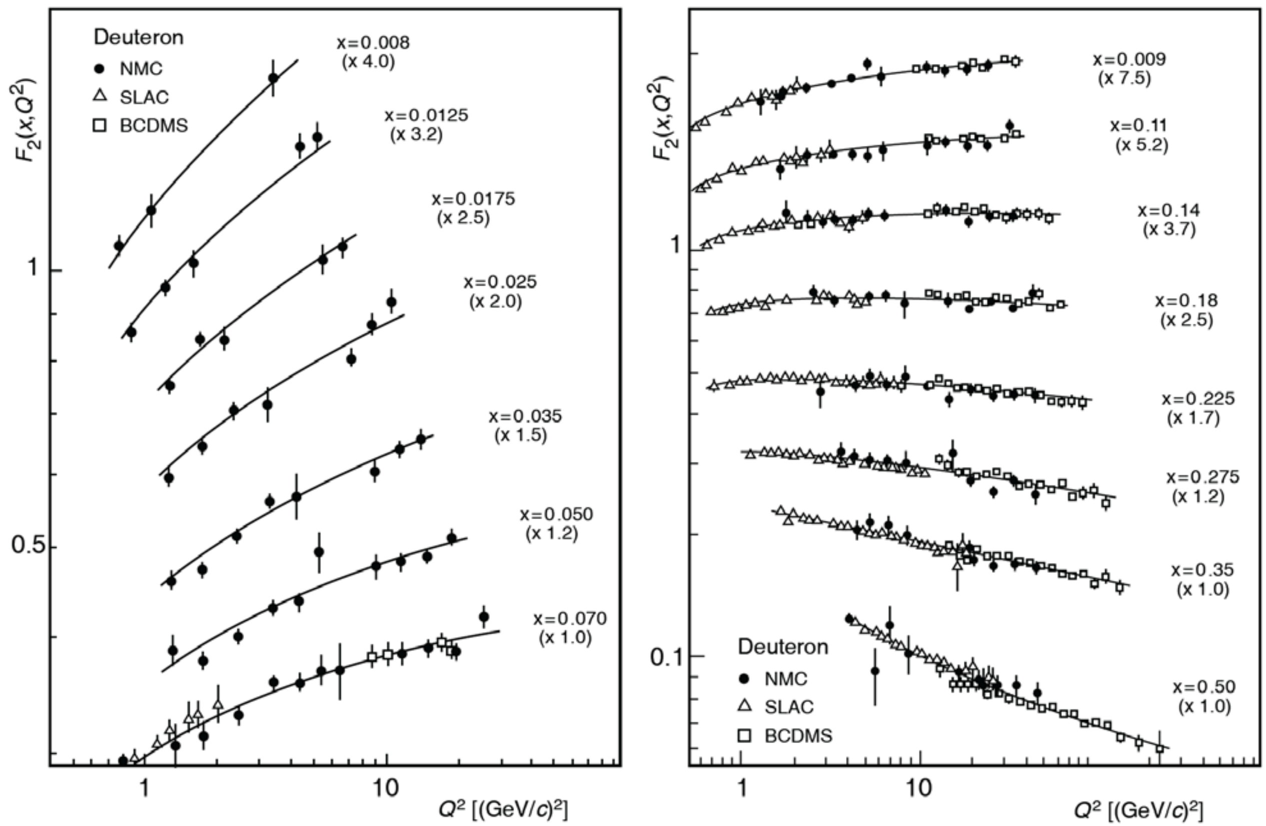


Experimental Approach

Hadron Structure and Emergence of Hadron Mass

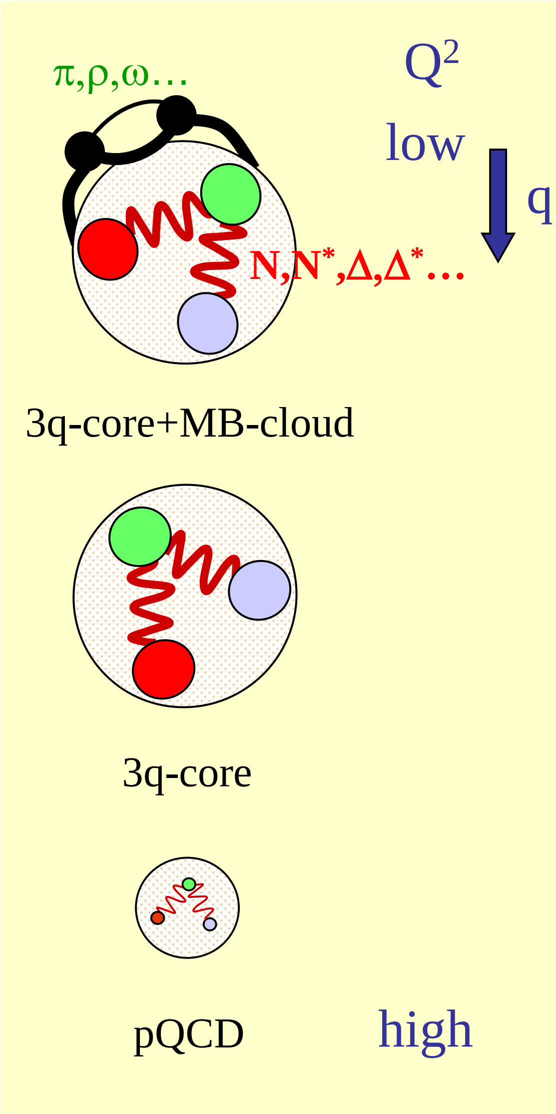


- Study the structure of the nucleon ground state.

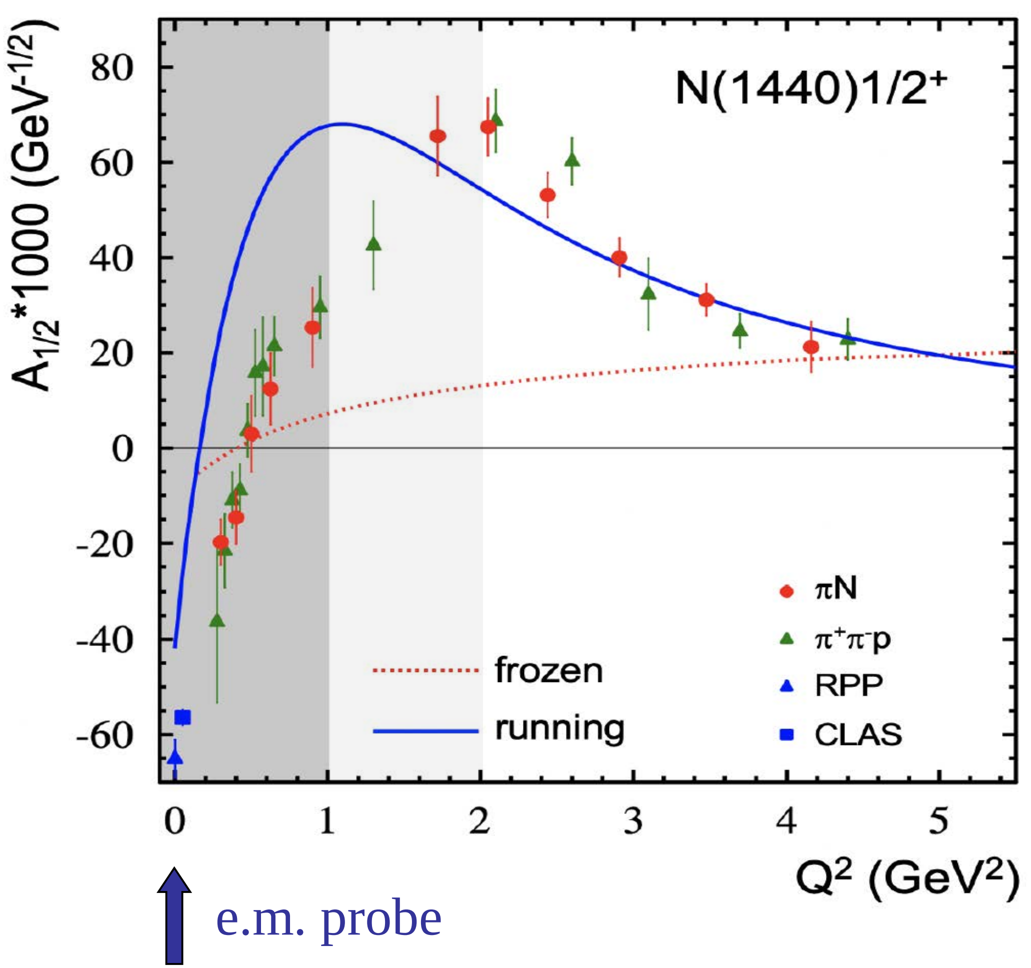


$$F_2(x) = x \cdot \sum_f z_f^2 \left(q_f(x) + \bar{q}_f(x)\right)$$

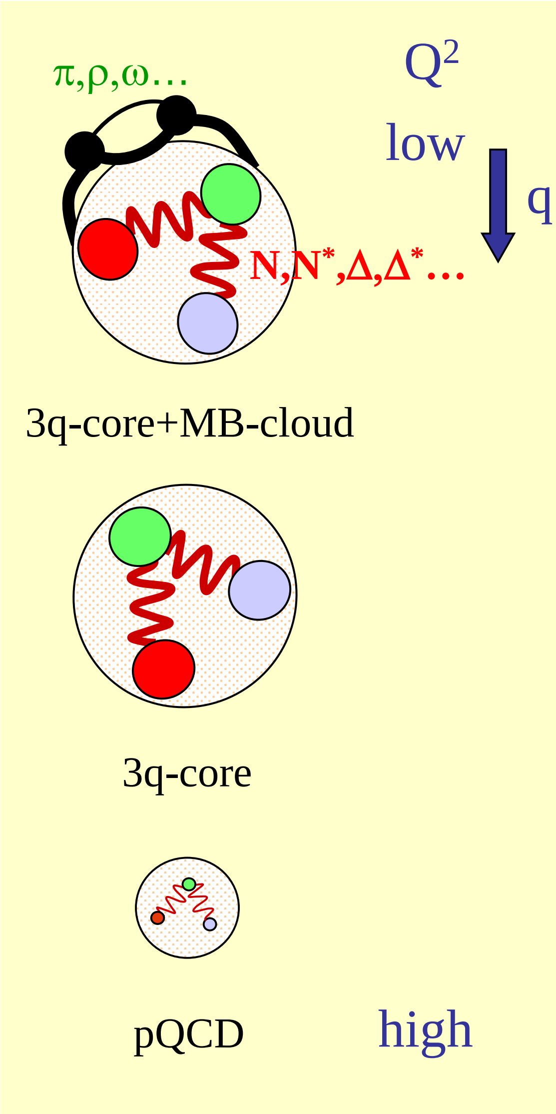
Emergence of Hadron Mass Traced by Electromagnetic Probes



- Study the structure of the nucleon spectrum in the domain where dressed quarks are the major active degree of freedom.

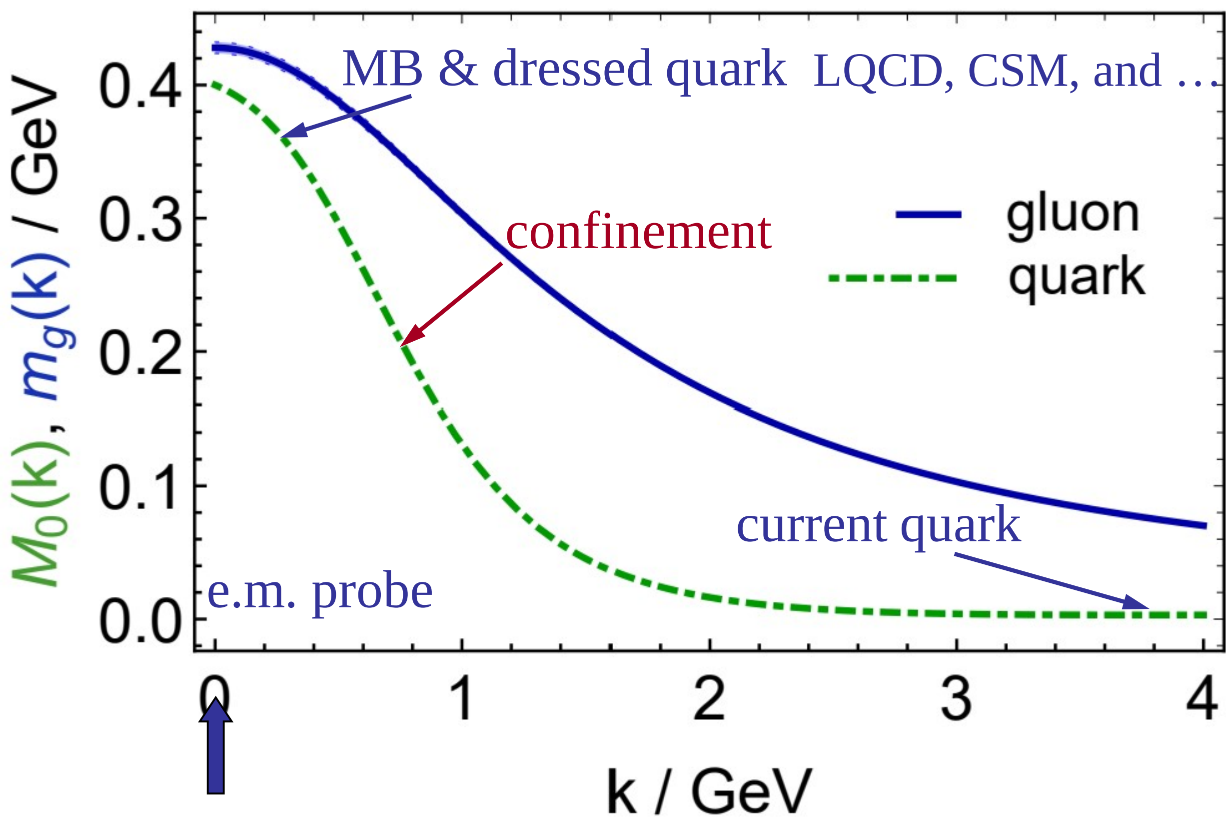


Emergence of Hadron Mass Traced by Electromagnetic Probes



- Study the structure of the nucleon spectrum in the domain where most of the mass is generated by the strong field and dressed quarks are the major active degree of freedom.

Zhu-Fang Cui et al., Chin. Phys. C **44** (2020) 083102/1-10

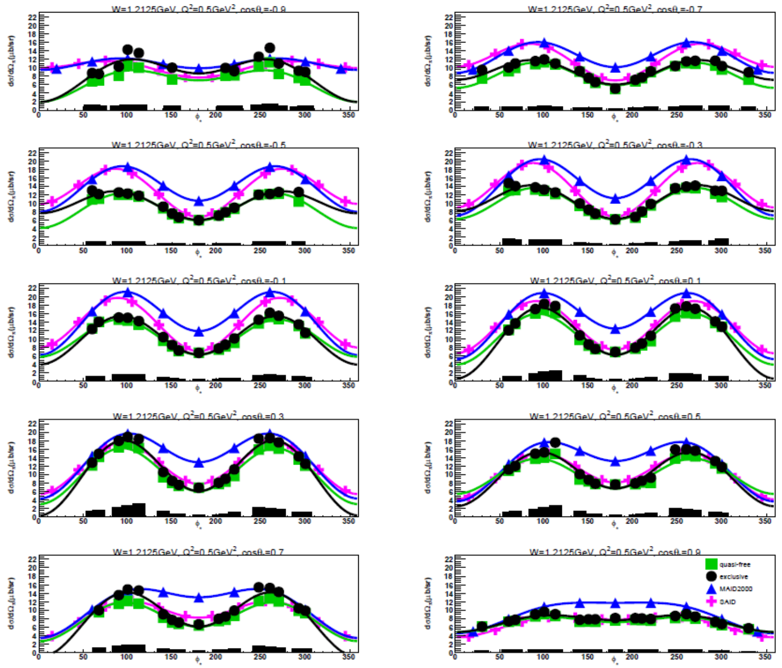


CLAS

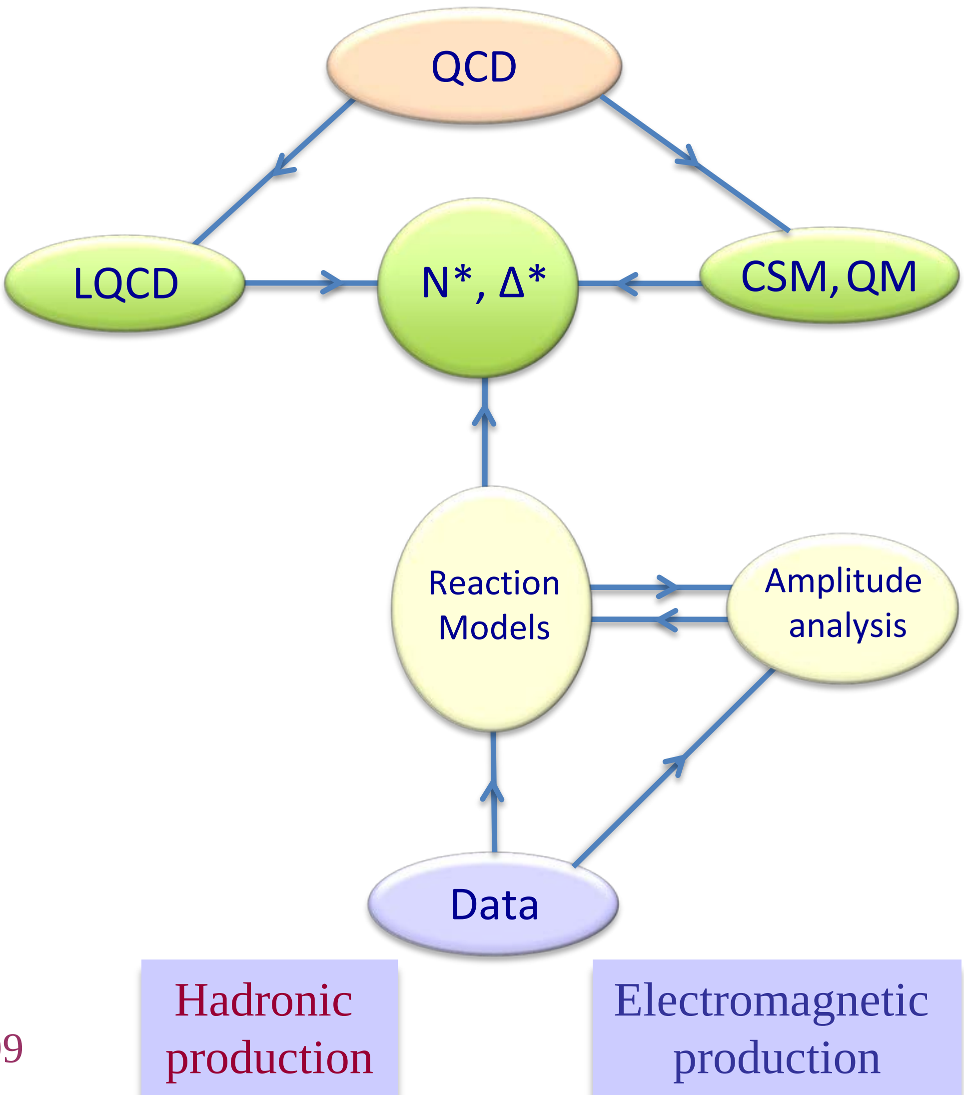
Data-Driven Data Analyses

Consistent Results

Single Pion



Int. J. Mod. Phys. E, Vol. 22, 1330015 (2013) 1-99



Exclusive Single π^- Electroproduction off the Deuteron

Y. Tian *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **C 107**, 015201 (2023) 26

W = 1.2125 GeV

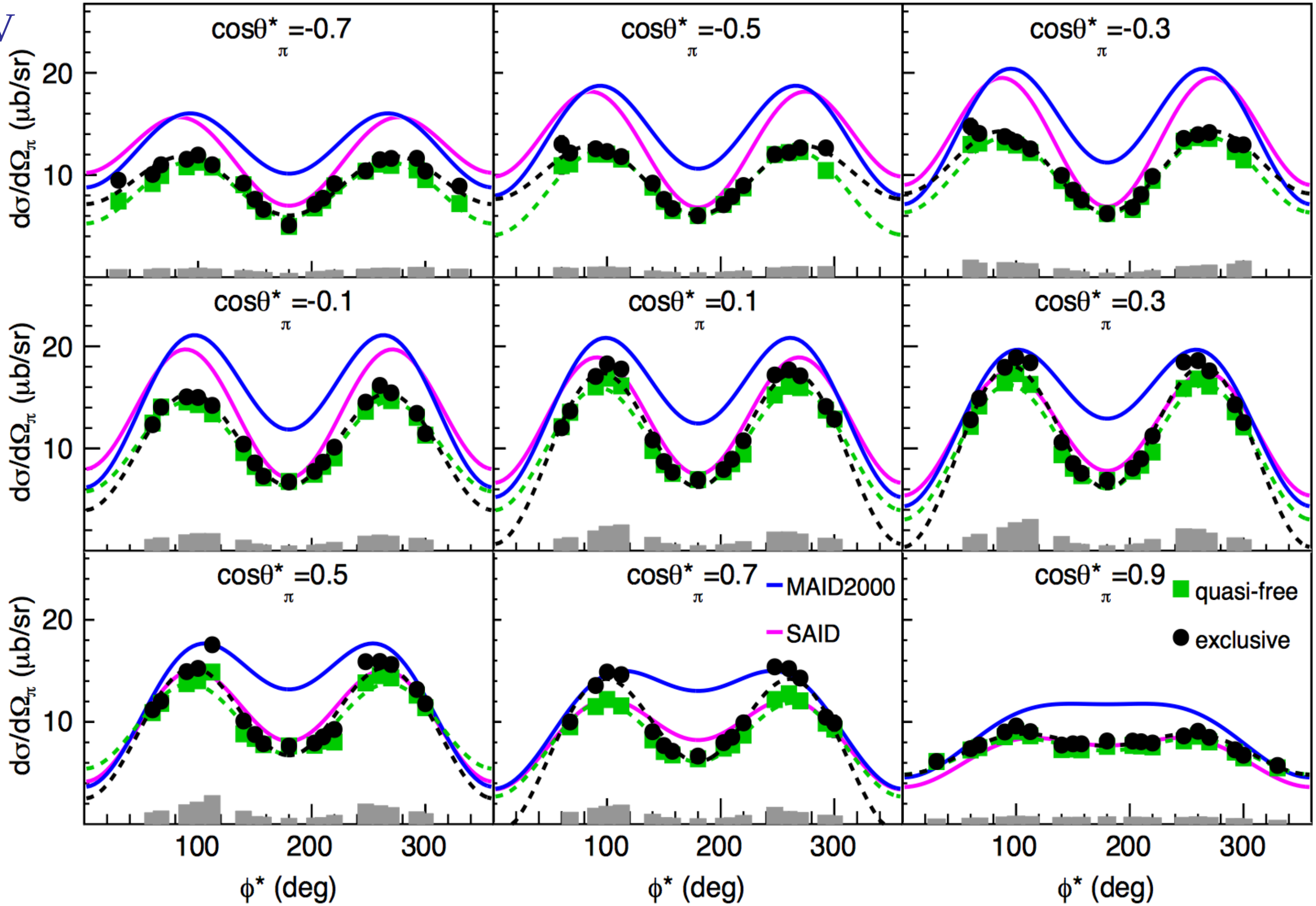
ΔW = 25 MeV

$Q^2 = 0.5\ GeV^2$

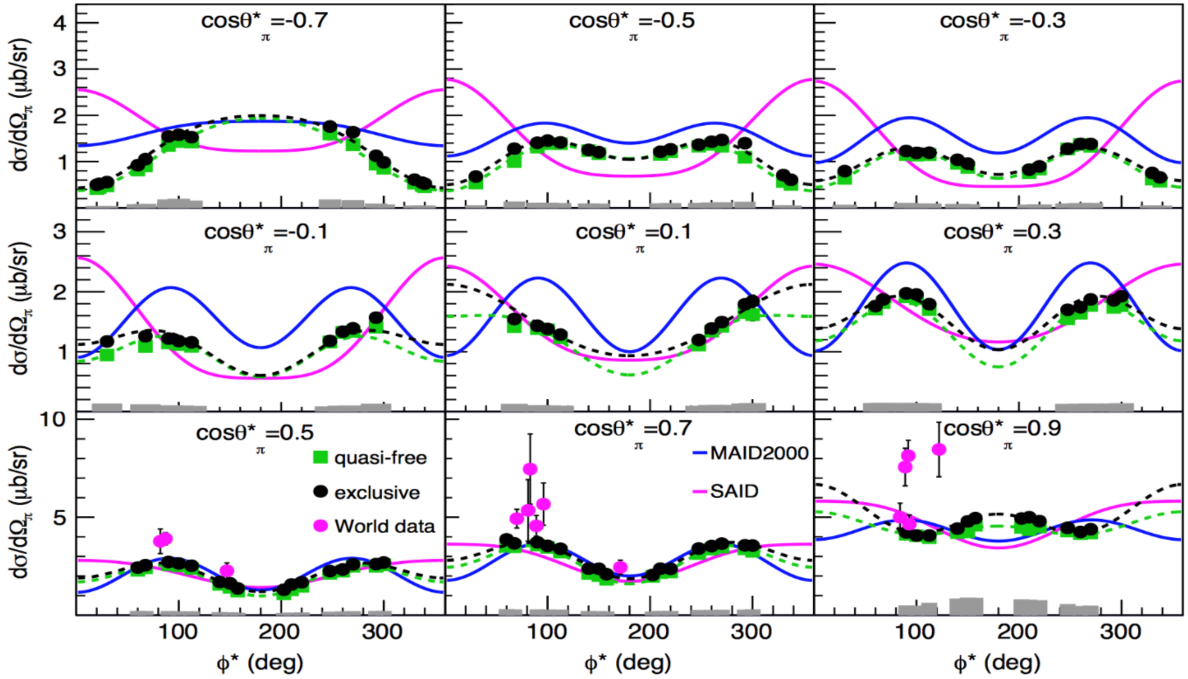
$\Delta Q^2 = 0.2\ GeV^2$

cos(θ) = -0.7
Δcos(θ) = 0.2
cos(θ) = 0.9

ϕ = 20°
Δϕ = 40°
ϕ = 340°



Exclusive Single π⁻ Electroproduction off the Deuteron



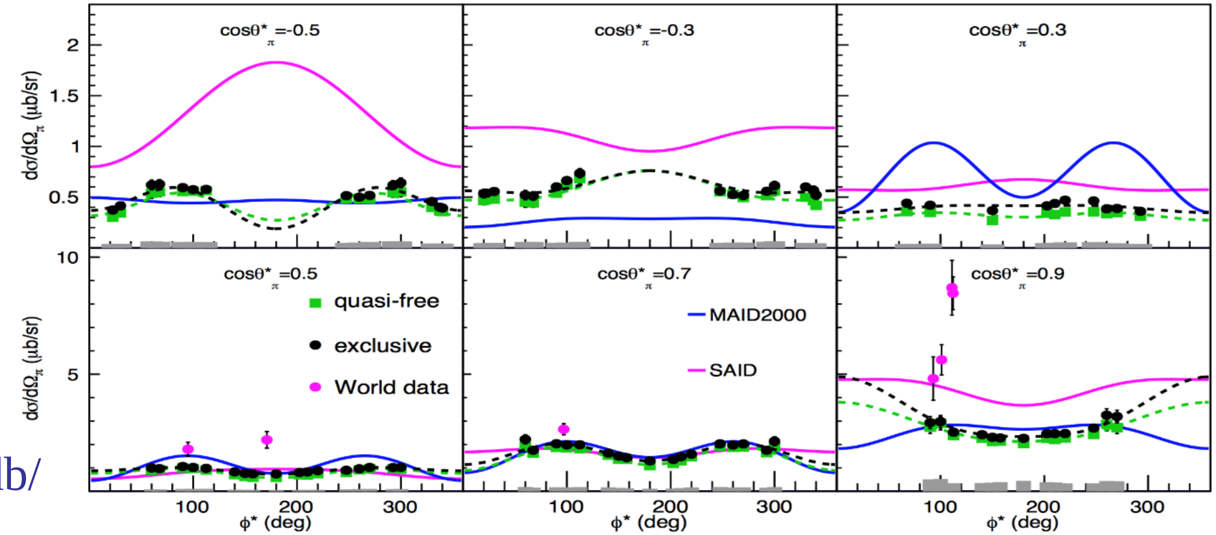
W = 1.5125 GeV

Ye Tian

$Q^2 = 0.5$ GeV^2

$\Delta Q^2 = 0.2$ GeV^2

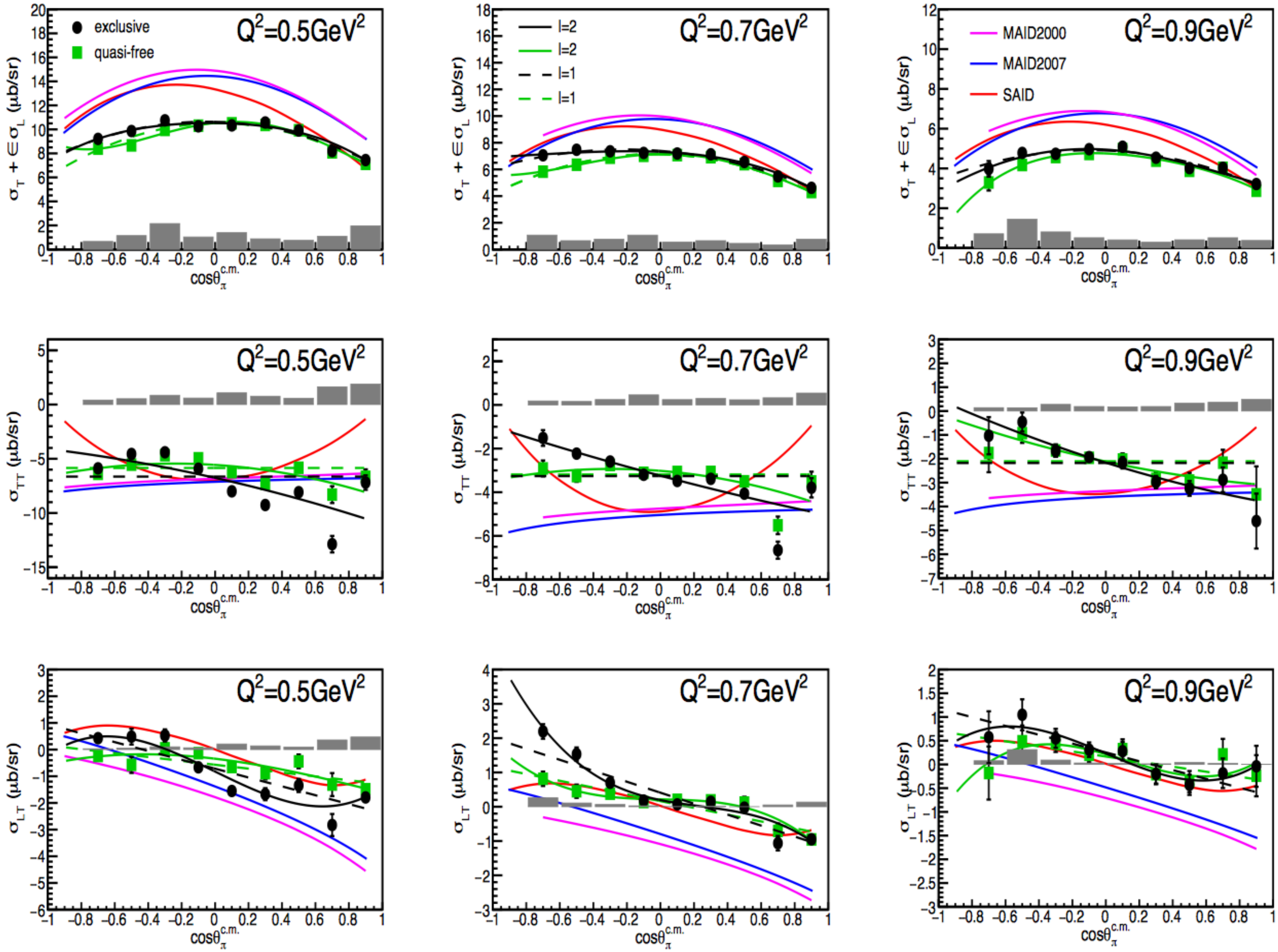
W = 1.6625 GeV



CLAS Database:
https://clasweb.jlab.org/physicsdb/

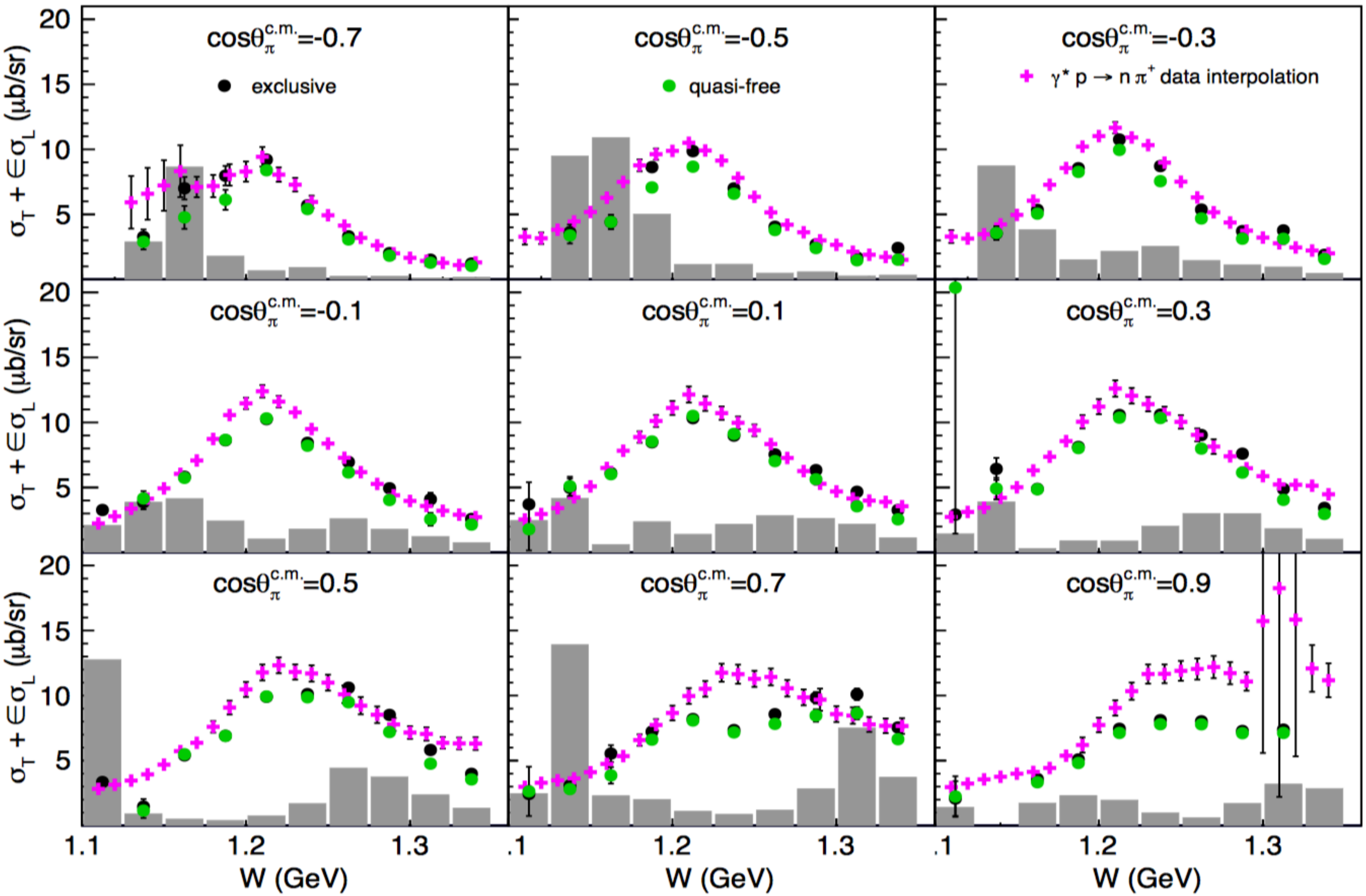
cos θ_π- Dependent Structure Functions @ W=1.2125 GeV

W = 1.2125 GeV   ΔW = 25 MeV   Ye Tian



W-Dependent of the Structure Function $\sigma_T + \varepsilon\sigma_L$

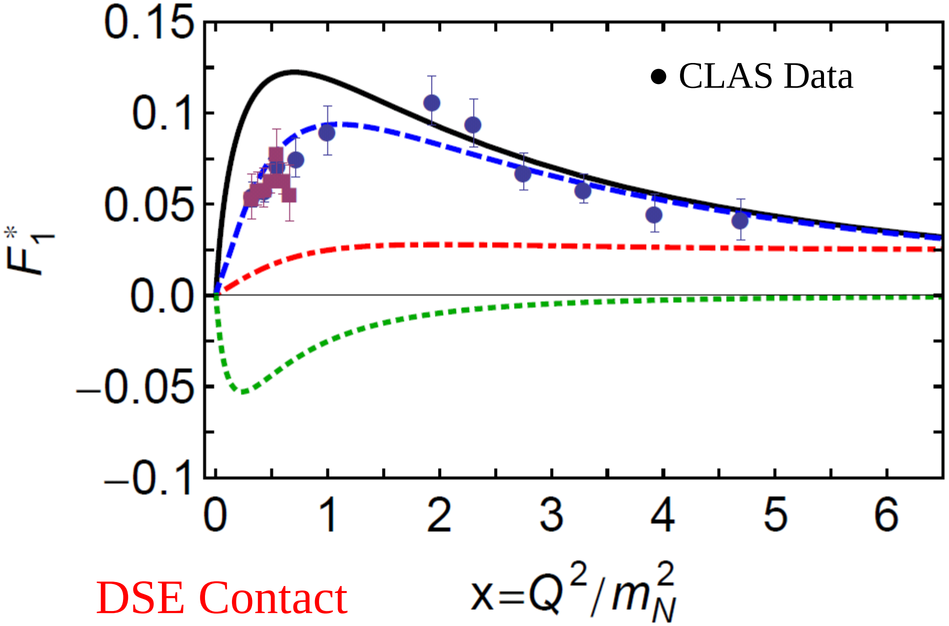
$Q^2 = 0.5\ GeV^2$ $\Delta Q^2 = 0.2\ GeV^2$ Ye Tian

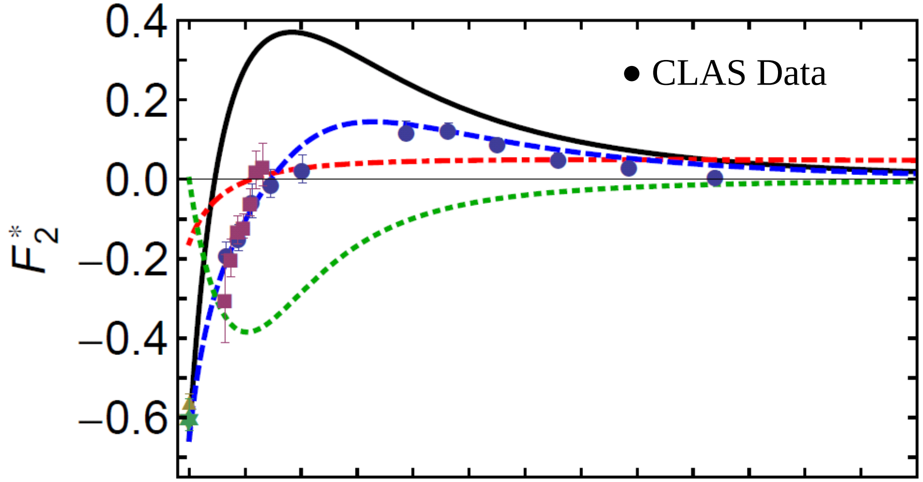


Roper Transition Form Factors in CSM Approach

$N(1440)P_{11}$

J. Segovia *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 171801 (2015)



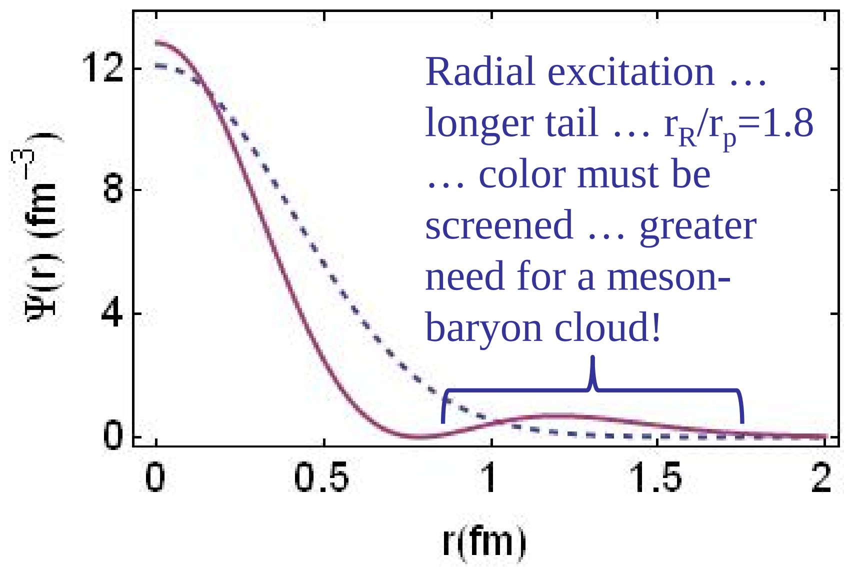


DSE Contact

DSE Realistic

Inferred meson-cloud contribution

Anticipated complete result

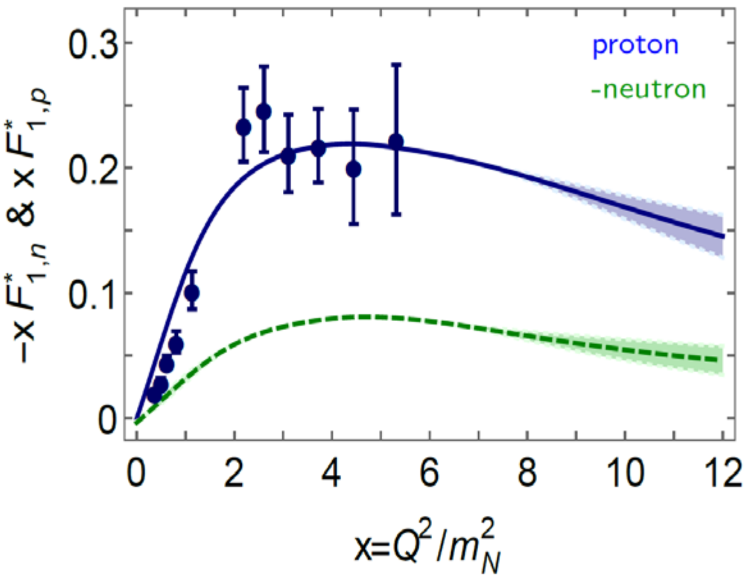


Importantly, the existence of a zero in F_2 is not influenced by meson-cloud effects, although its precise location is.

Roper Transition Form Factors in CSM Approach

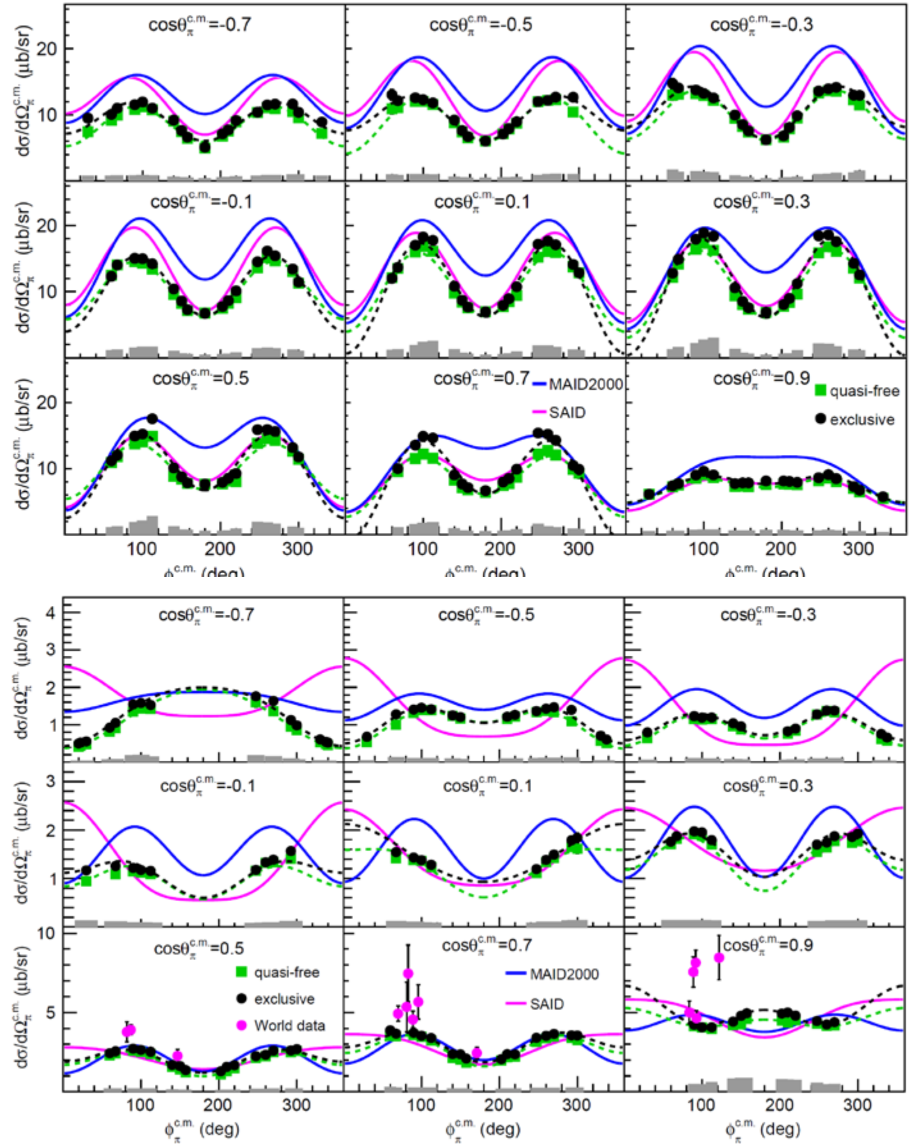
$N(1440)P_{11}$

Y. Tian *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **C 107**, 015201 (2023) 26



W = 1.2125 GeV

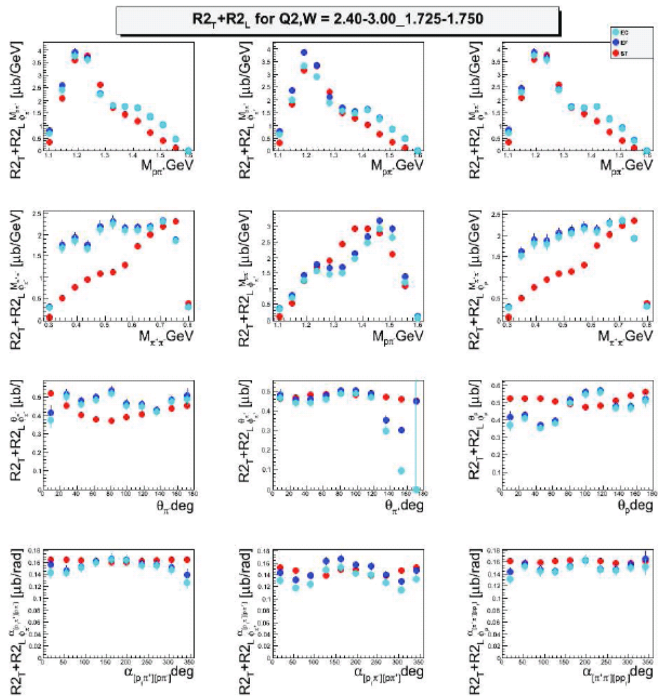
W = 1.5125 GeV



Data-Driven Data Analyses

Consistent Results

Double Pion



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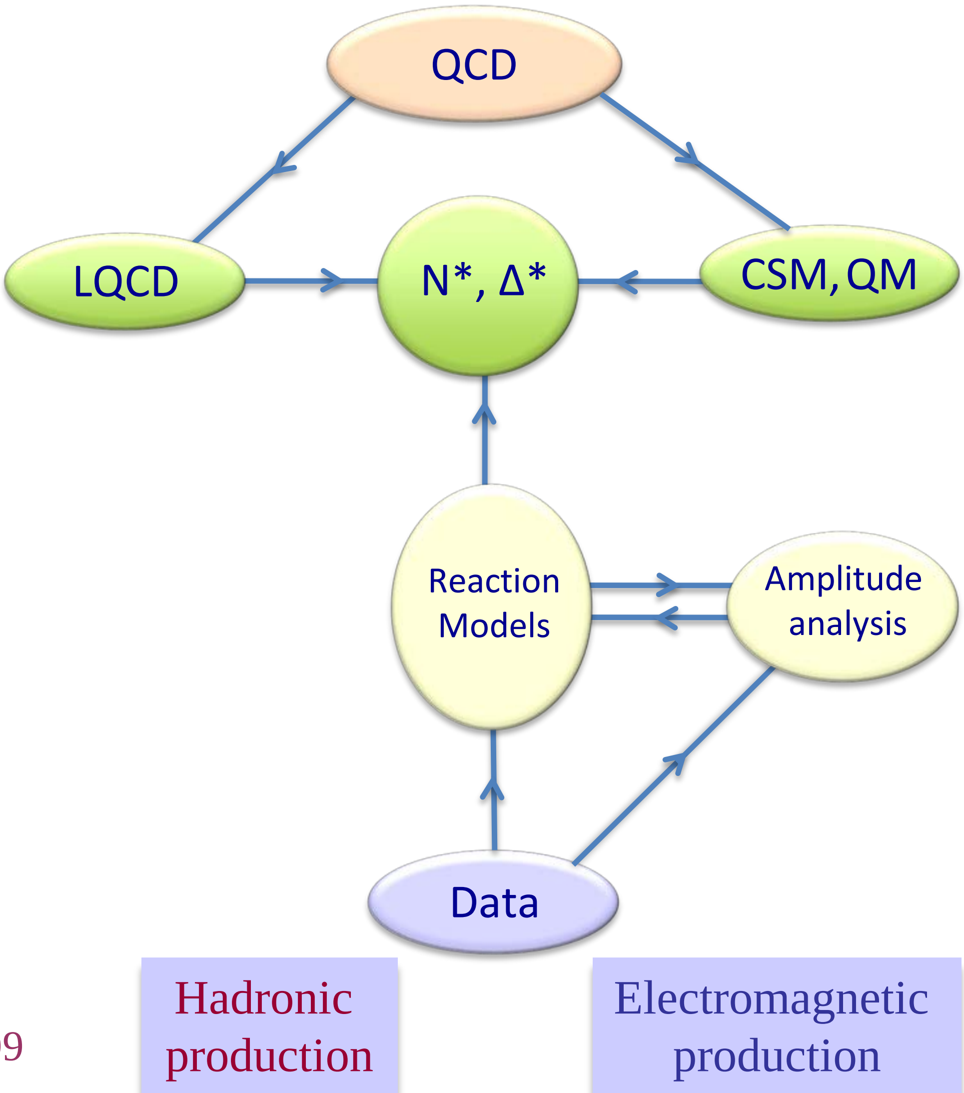
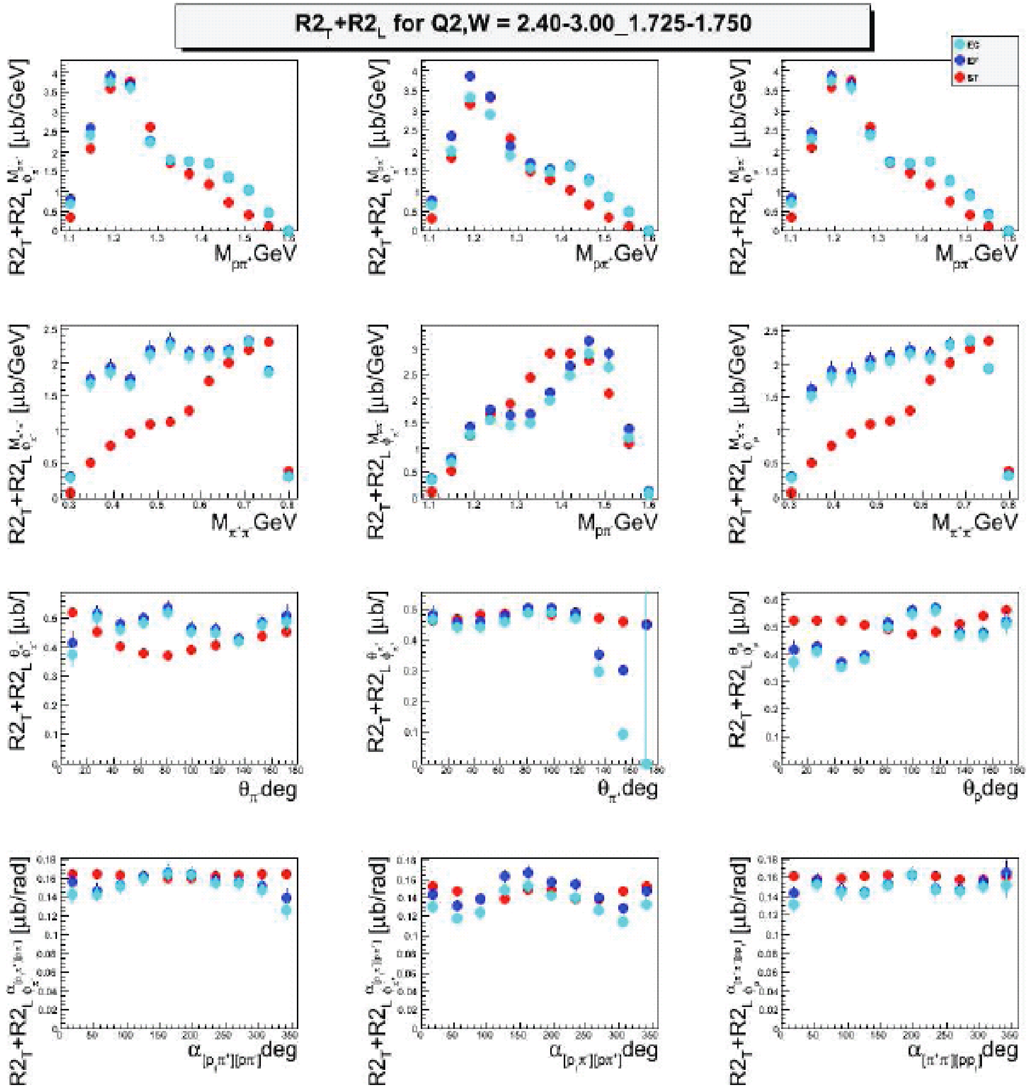


φ-independent Nππ Single-Differential Cross Sections

$Q^2, W \text{ bin} = [2.4, 3.0)GeV^2, [1.725, 1.750)GeV$

Arjun Trivedi
Evgeny Isupov



- normalized
- hole filled
- TWOPEG

$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{dX_{ij}d\phi_i}\right) = \underline{R2_T{}^{X_{ij}} + R2_L{}^{X_{ij}}} + R2_{LT}{}^{c,X_{ij}}\cos\phi_i + R2_{TT}{}^{c,X_{ij}}\cos 2\phi_i + \delta_{X_{ij}\alpha_i}\left(R2_{LT}{}^{s,\alpha_i}\sin\phi_i + R2_{TT}{}^{s,\alpha_i}\sin 2\phi_i\right)$$

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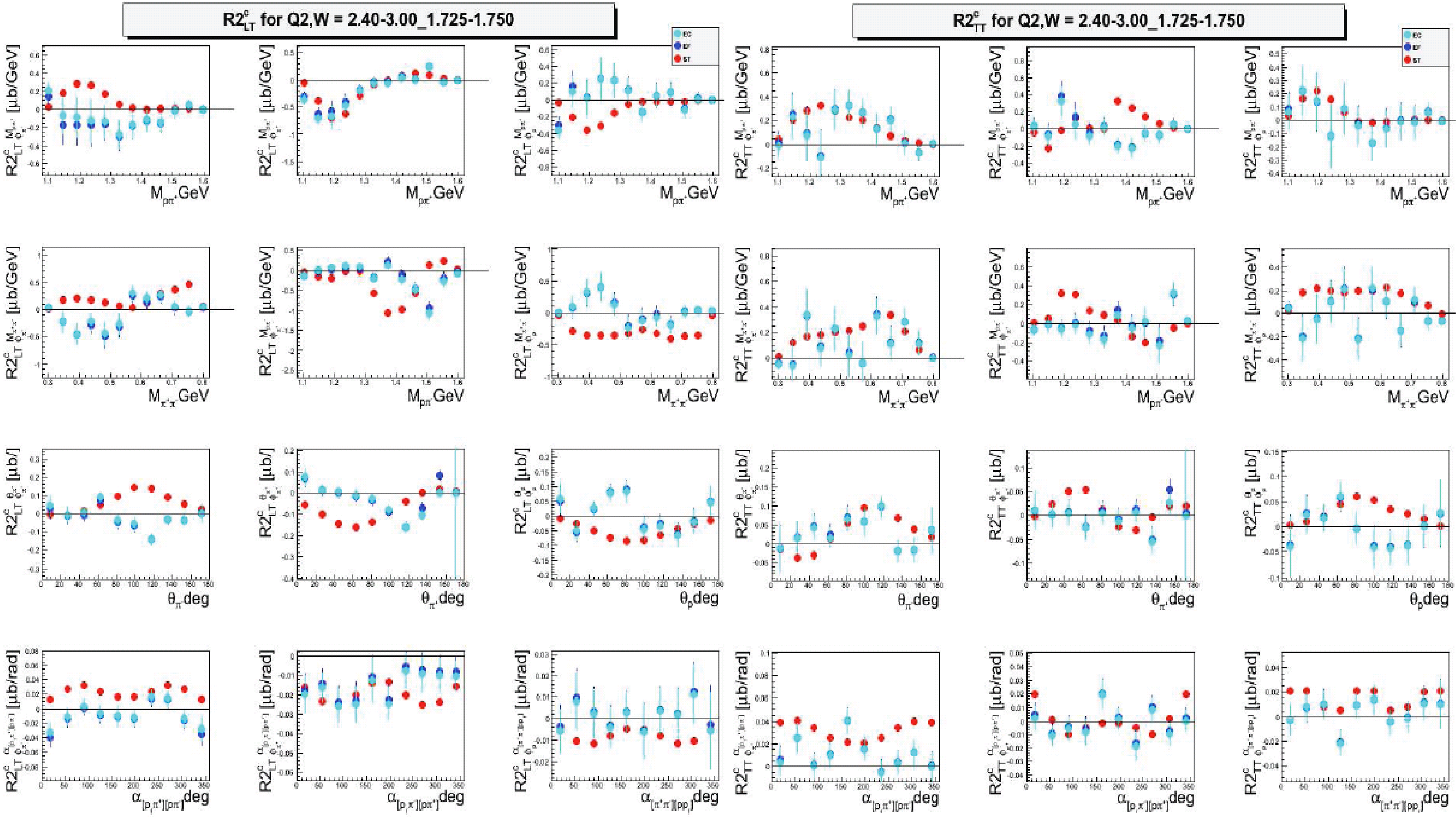
Arjun Trivedi



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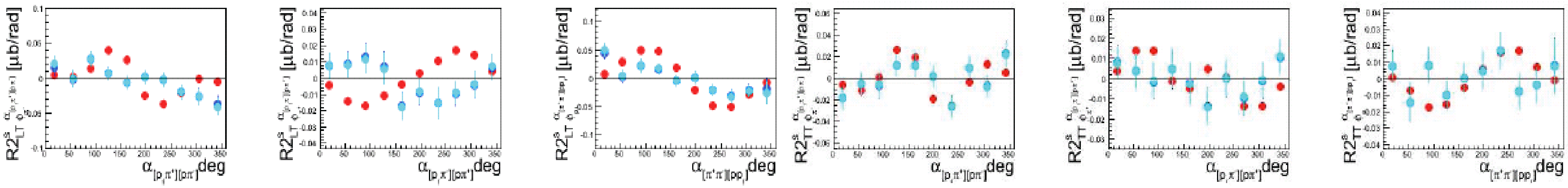
φ-dependent Nππ Single-Differential Cross Sections

$Q^2, W \text{ bin} = [2.4, 3.0) GeV^2, [1.725, 1.750) GeV$ Arjun Trivedi

Chris McLauchlin extracts the beam helicity dependent differential cross sections.



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Data-Driven Data Analyses

Consistent Results

- **Single meson production:**
  - Unitary Isobar Model (UIM)
  - Fixed-*t* Dispersion Relations (DR)
- **Double pion production:**
  - Unitarized Isobar Model (JM)
- **Coupled-Channel Approaches:**
  - EBAC ⇒ Argonne-Osaka
  - JAW ⇒ Jülich-Athens-Washington ⇒ JüBo
  - BoGa ⇒ Bonn-Gatchina

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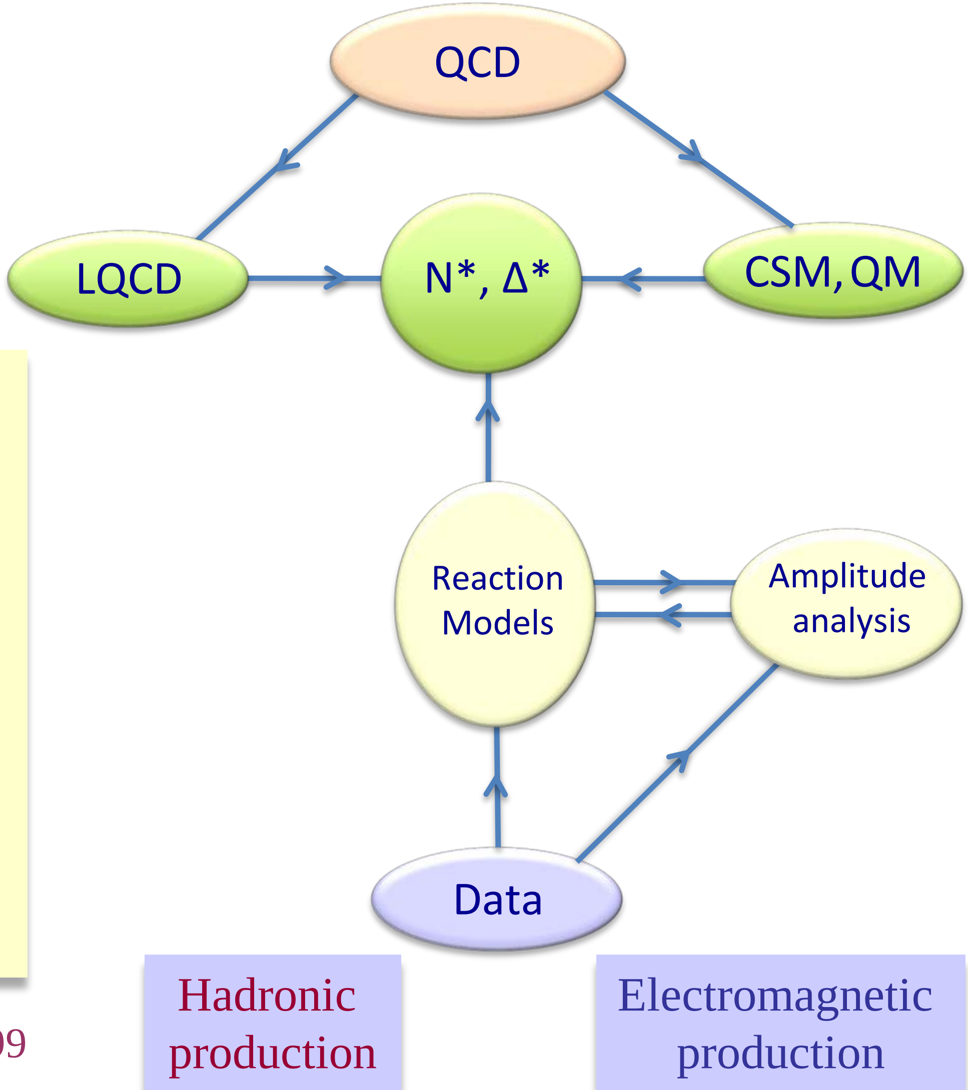
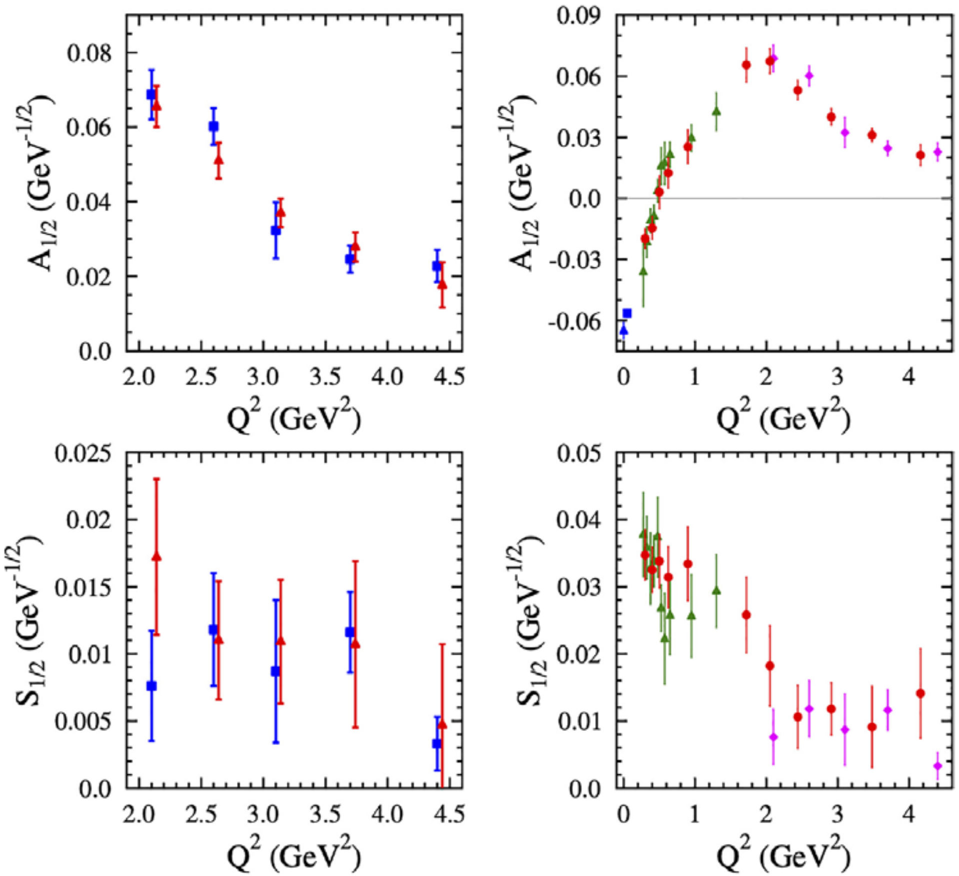


N(1440)1/2$^+$ Couplings from CLAS

Viktor Mokeev



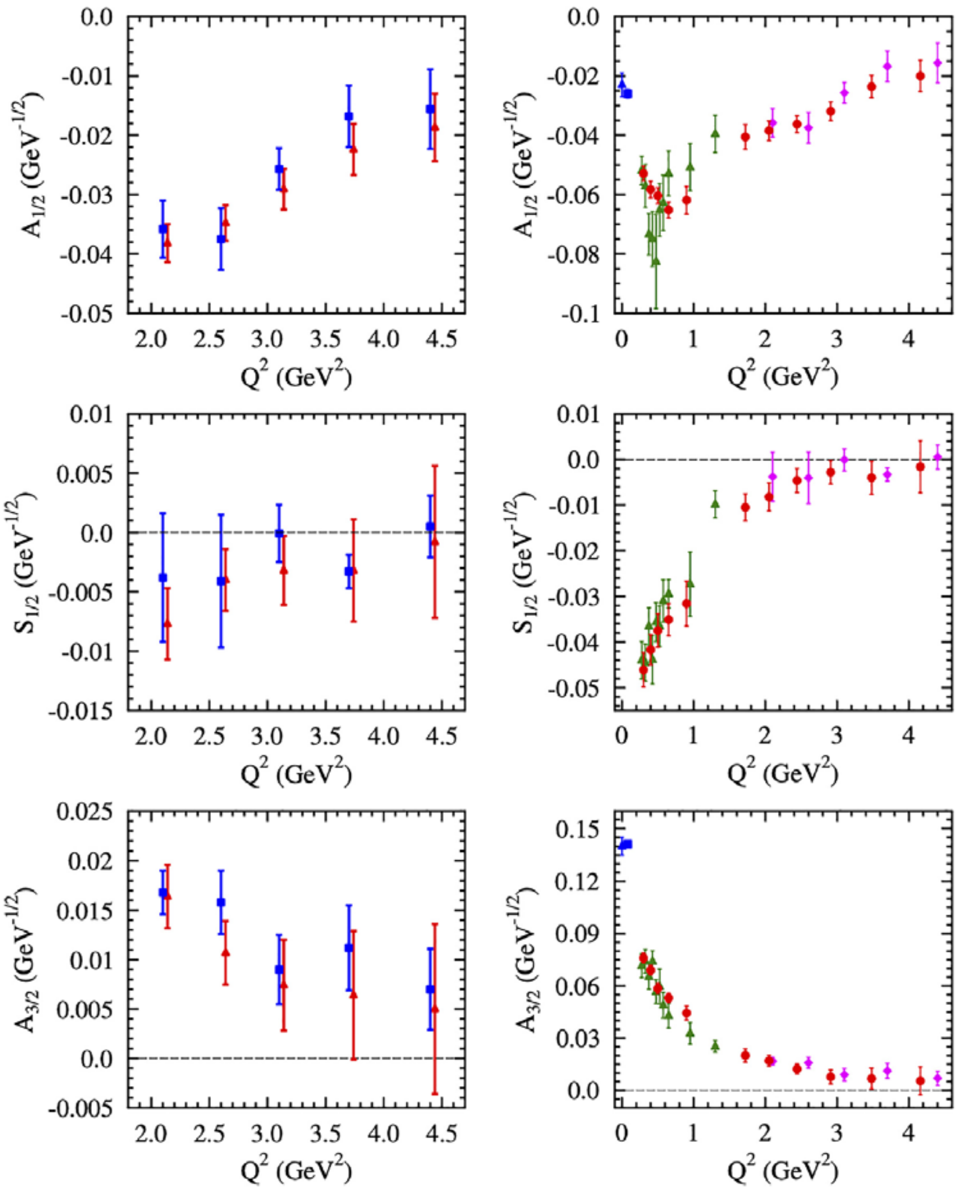
Consistent results are now obtained in the low-lying resonance region up to a Q^2 of 5 GeV^2 by independent analyses from the Nπ differential cross sections, beam, target, and beam-target asymmetries (red triangles) and $p\pi^+\pi^-$ differential cross sections (blue squares).

All observables have fundamentally different mechanisms for the nonresonant background and underscore the capability of the reaction models to extract reliable resonance electrocouplings.

Phys. Rev. C 108, 025204 (2023) 1-26

N(1520) 3/2$^-$ Couplings from CLAS

Viktor Mokeev



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Phys. Rev. C 108, 025204 (2023) 1-26

New N'(1720)$3/2^+$ State and its Properties

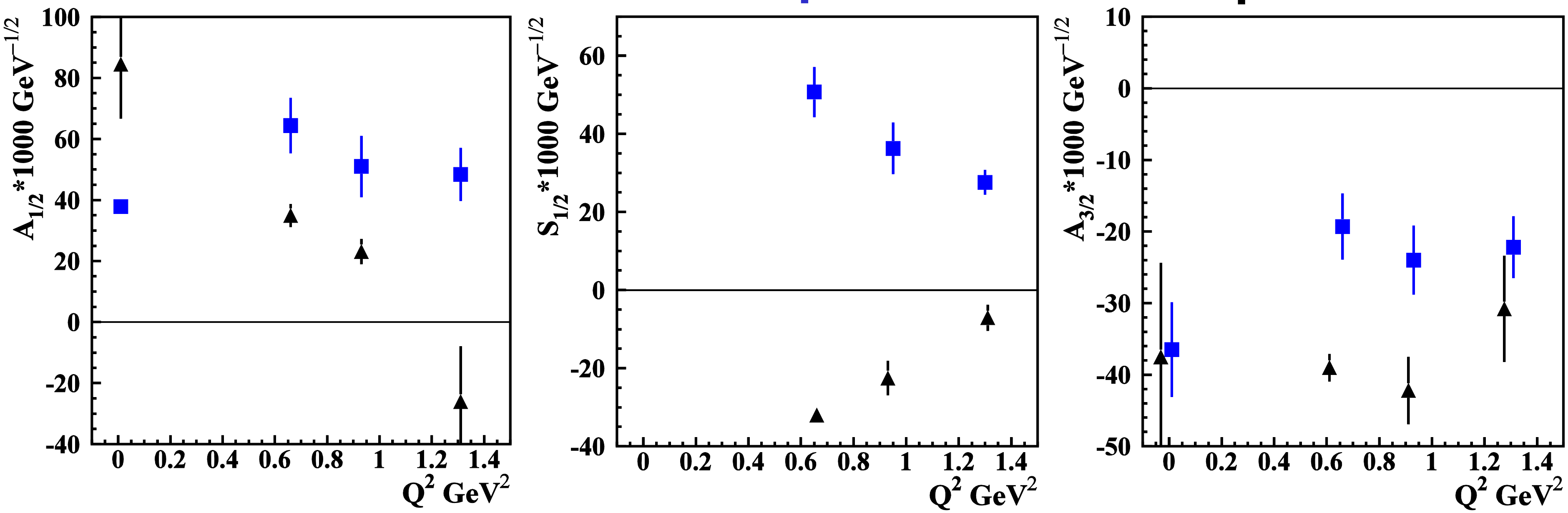
N* hadronic decays from JM15 that incorporates N'(1720)$3/2^+$

Resonance	BF(πΔ), %	BF(ρp), %
N'(1720)$3/2^+$ **electroproduction** **photoproduction**	 **47-64** **46-62**	 **3-10** **4-13**
N(1720)$3/2^+$ **electroproduction** **photoproduction**	 **39-55** **38-53**	 **23-49** **31-46**
Δ(1700)$3/2^-$ **electroproduction** **photoproduction**	 **77-95** **78-93**	 **3-5** **3-6**

A successful description of $\pi^+\pi^-p$ photo- and electro-production cross sections at Q^2=0, 0.65, 0.95, and 1.30 GeV^2 has been achieved by implementing a new N'(1720)$3/2^+$ state with Q^2-independent hadronic decay widths of all resonances that contribute at W~1.7 GeV, that allows us to claim the existence of a new N'(1720)$3/2^+$ state.

Mass: 1.715-1.735 GeV
Width: 120±6 MeV
N'(1720)$3/2^+$

Mass: 1.743-1.753 GeV
Width: 112±8 MeV
N(1720)$3/2^+$



New N’(1720)3/2$^+$ State and its Properties

N* hadronic decays from JM15 that incorporates N’(1720)3/2$^+$

Resonance	BF(πΔ), %	BF(ρp), %
N’(1720)3/2$^+$		
electroproduction	**47-64**	**3-10**
photoproduction	**46-62**	**4-13**
N(1720)3/2$^+$		
electroproduction	**39-55**	**23-49**
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Δ(1700)3/2$^-$		
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A successful description of $\pi^+\pi^-p$ photo- and electro-production cross sections at Q^2=0, 0.65, 0.95, and 1.30 GeV^2 has been achieved by implementing a new N’(1720)3/2$^+$ state with Q^2-independent hadronic decay widths of all resonances that contribute at W~1.7 GeV, that allows us to claim the existence of a new N’(1720)3/2$^+$ state.

Mass: 1.715-1.735 GeV
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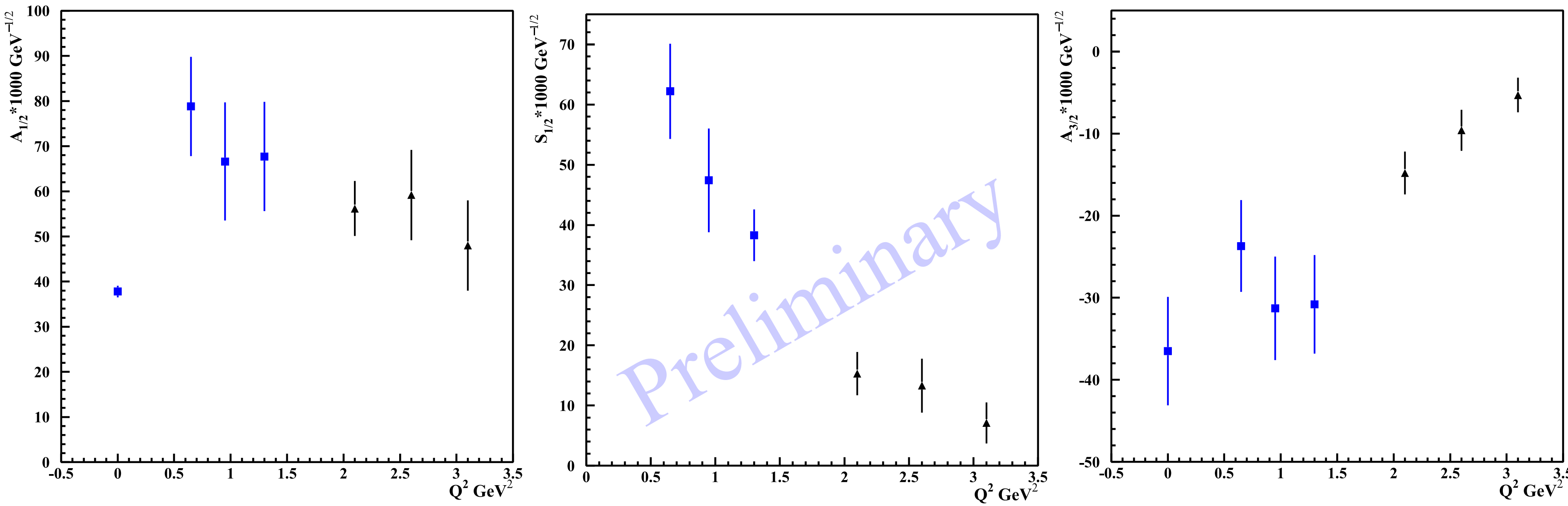
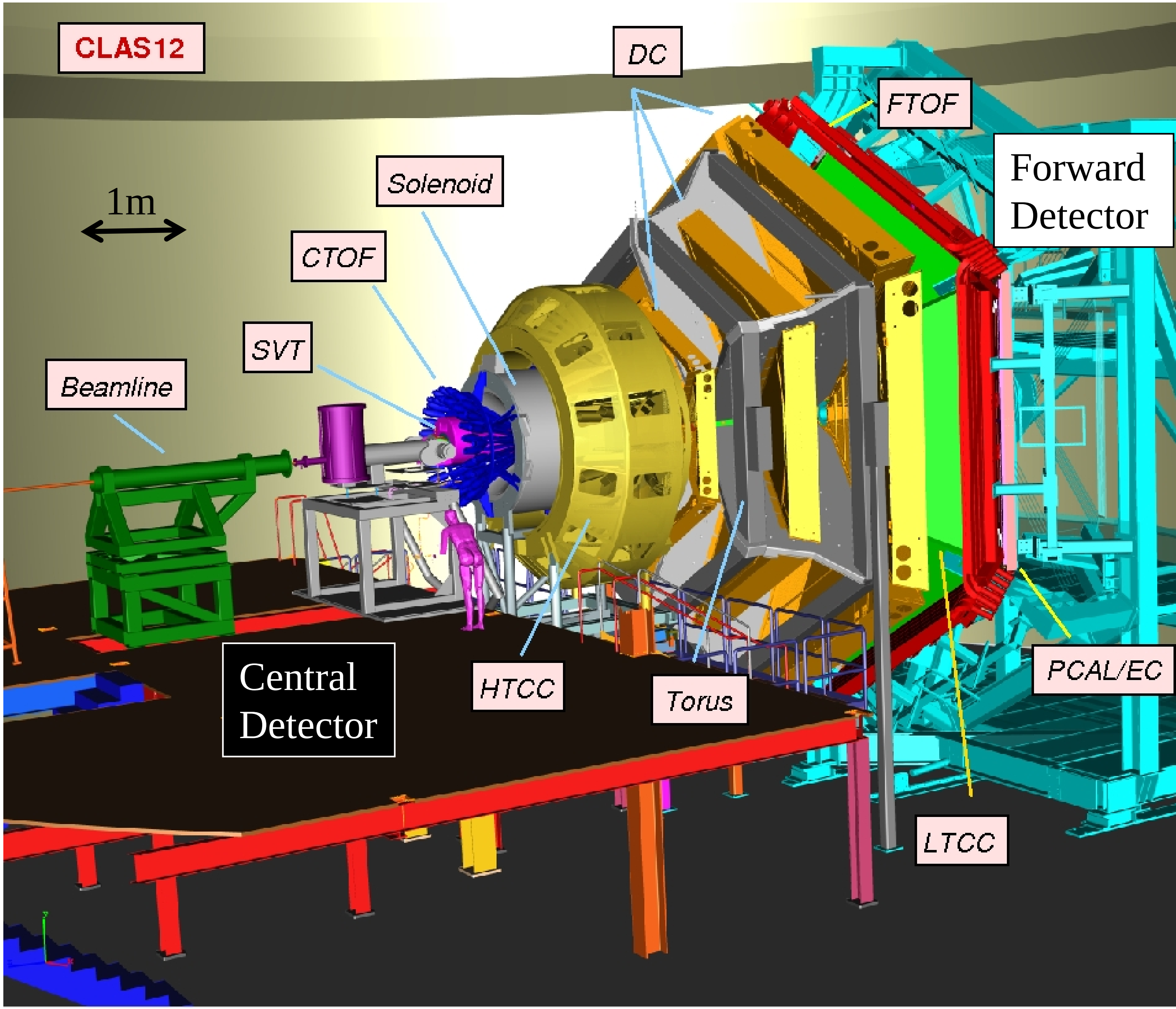
N’(1720)3/2$^+$

May 2024 update



CLAS12

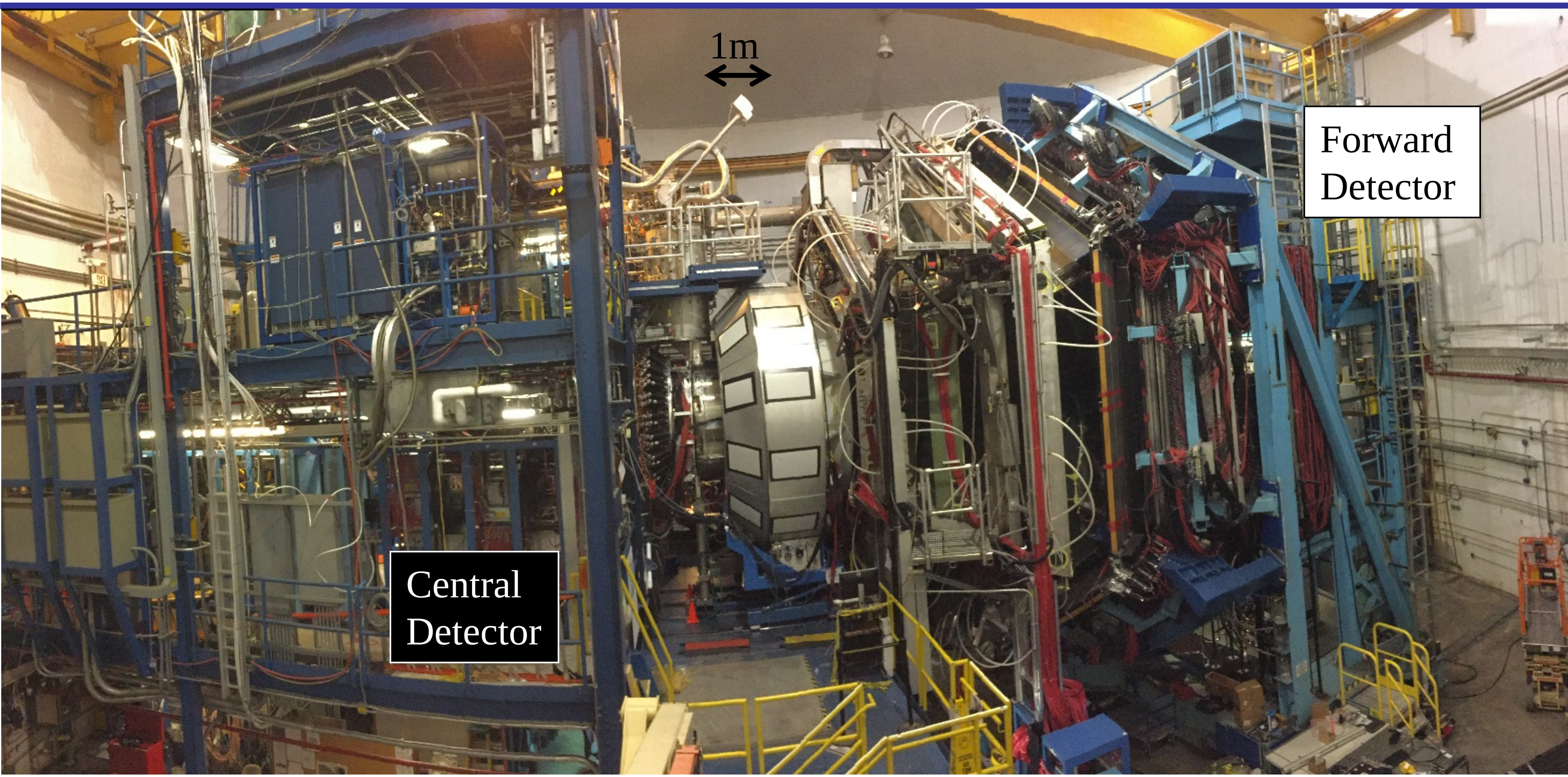
CLAS12



- Luminosity >10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
- Hermeticity
- Polarization

- Baryon Spectroscopy
- Elastic Form Factors
- N → N* Form Factors
- GPDs and TMDs
- DIS and SIDIS
- Nucleon Spin Structure
- Color Transparency
- …

CLAS12



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- Baryon Spectroscopy
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- GPDs and TMDs
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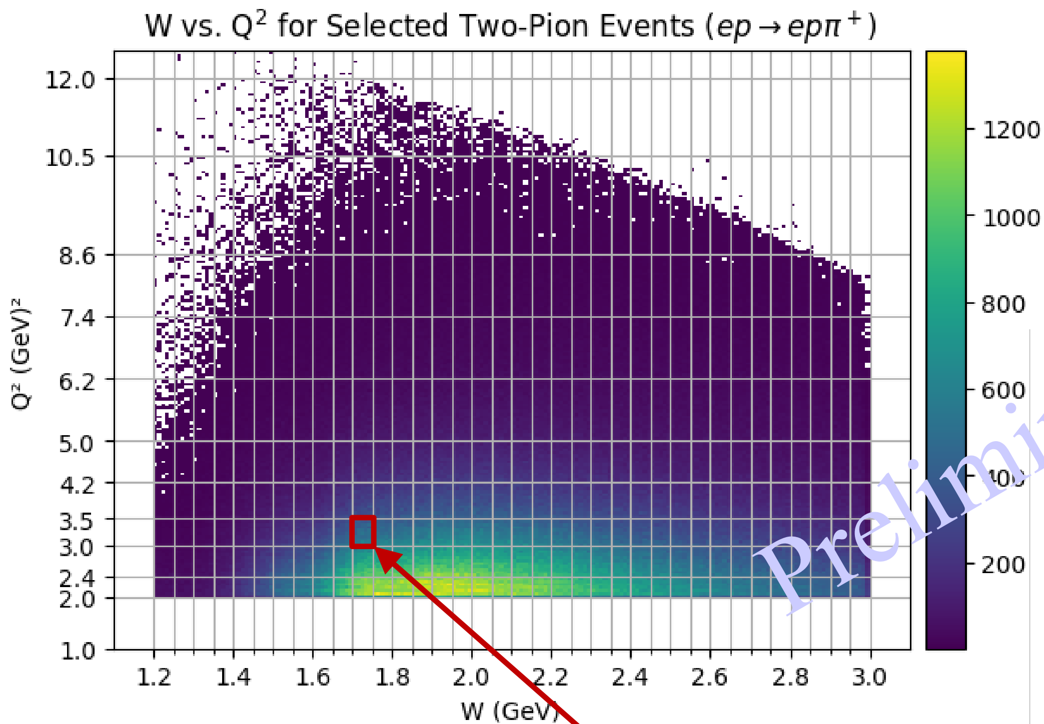
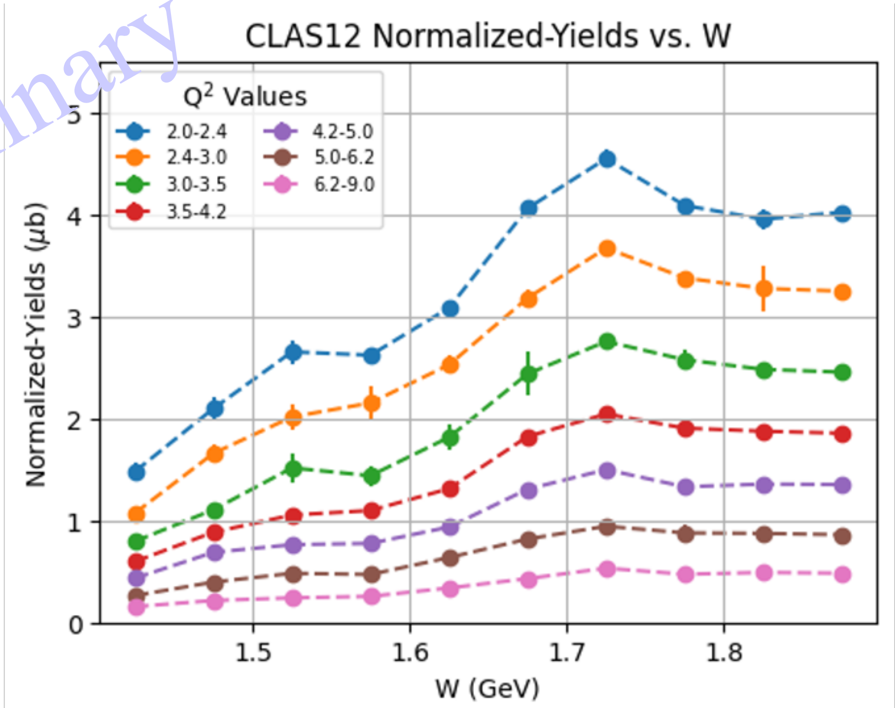
- …

Preliminary RGA CLAS12 Data Analysis: $p\pi^+\pi^-$

Krishna Neupane
CLAS12

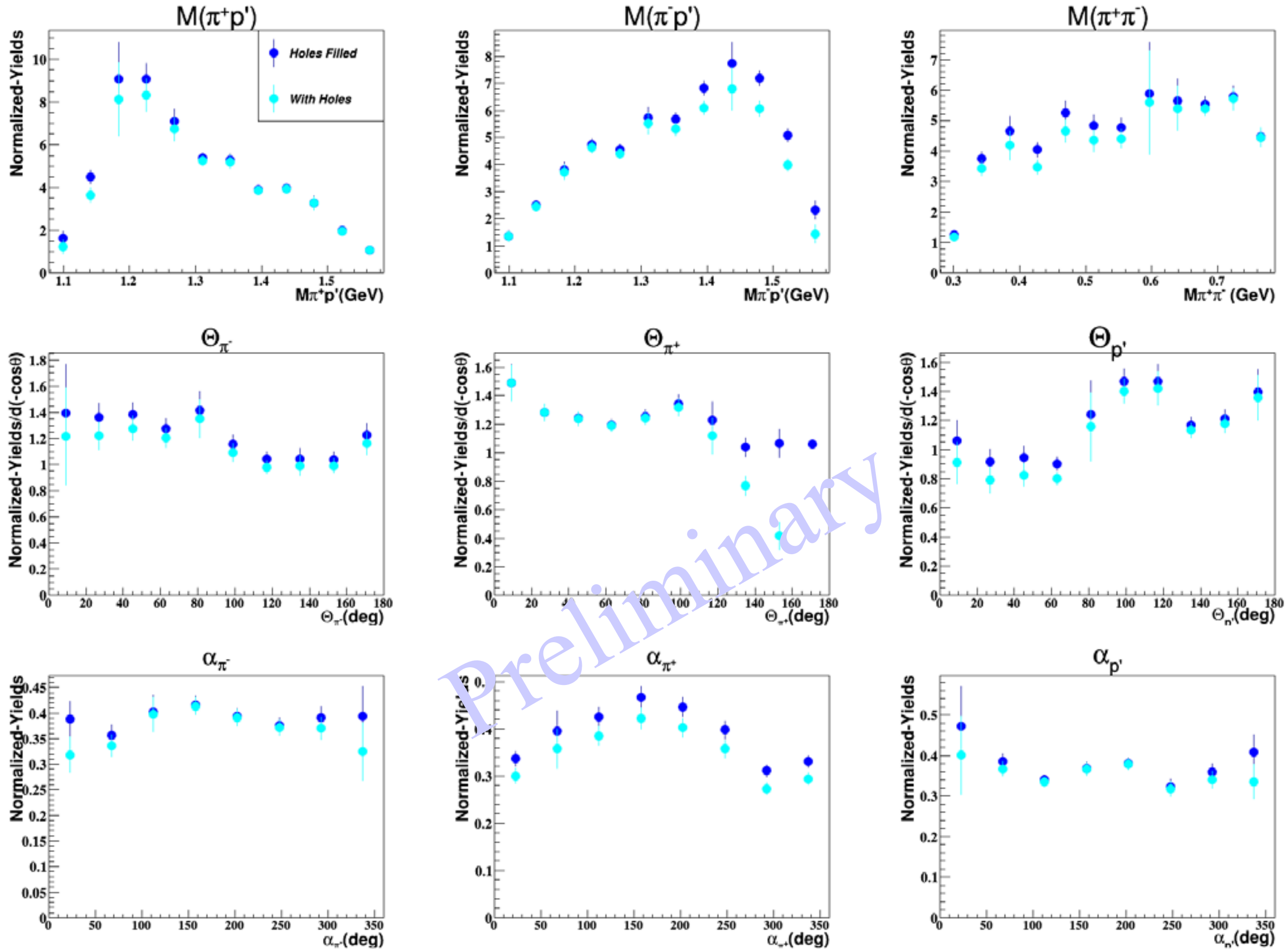




1.725 GeV < W < 1.75 GeV and 3 GeV^2 < Q^2 < 3.5 GeV^2

Preliminary RGA CLAS12 Data Analysis: $p\pi^+\pi^-$

Krishna Neupane
CLAS12

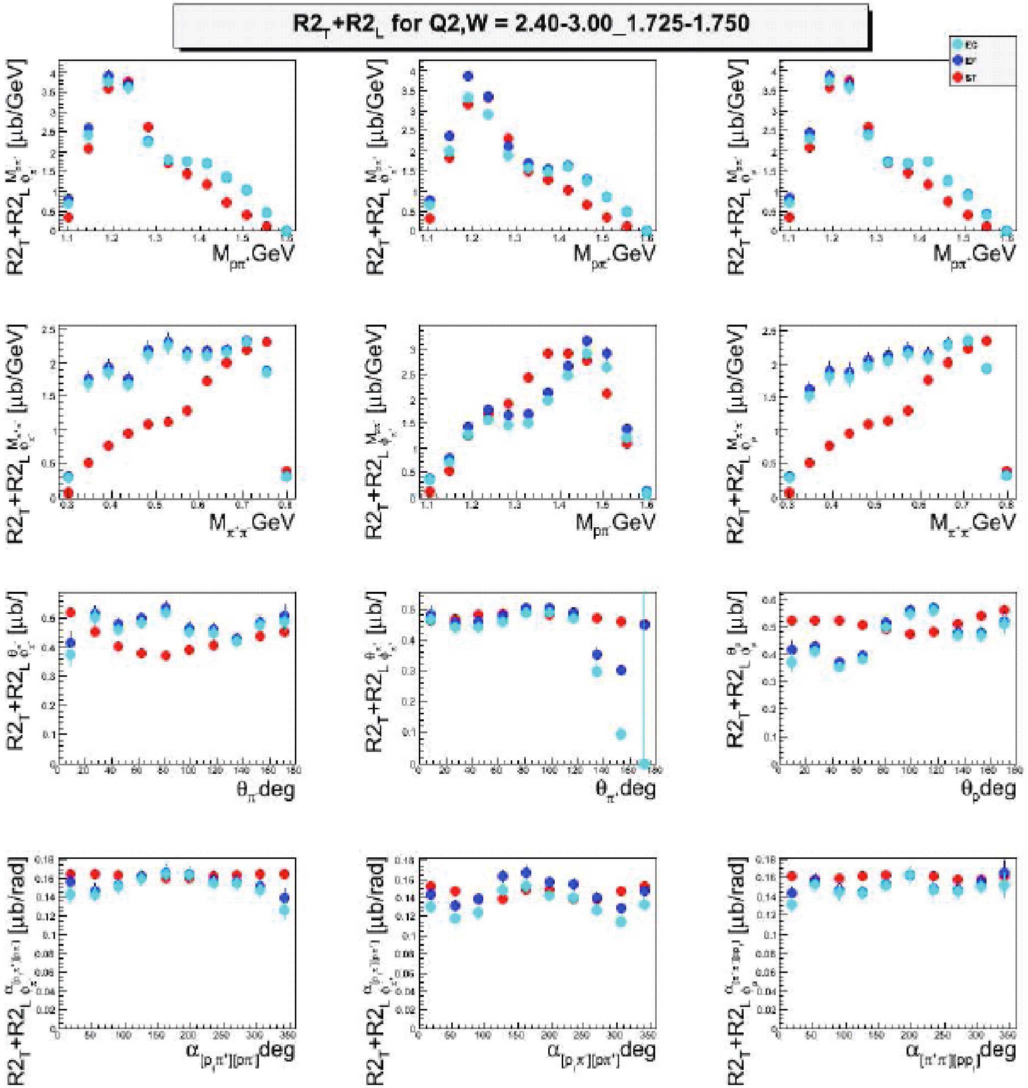


$1.725\ \text{GeV} < W < 1.75\ \text{GeV}$ and $3\ \text{GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 3.5\ \text{GeV}^2$

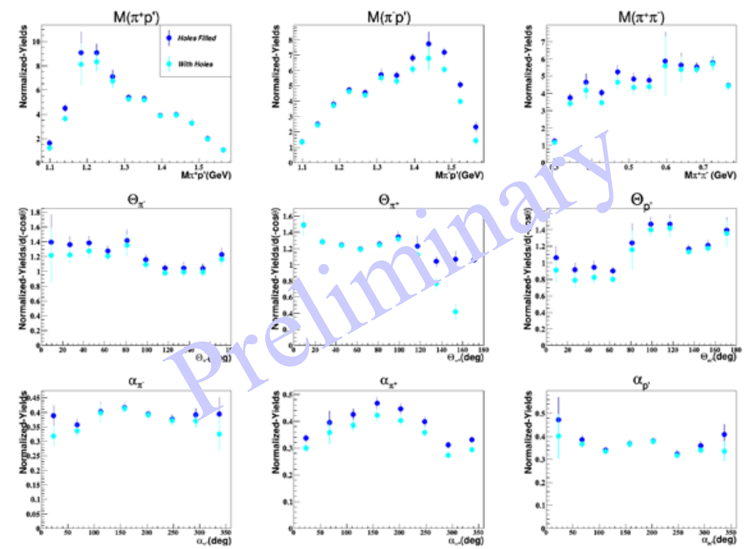
φ-dependent Nππ Single-Differential Cross Sections

$Q^2, W \text{ bin} = [2.4, 3.0)GeV^2, [1.725, 1.750)GeV$

Arjun Trivedi
Evgeny Isupov



Krishna Neupane
CLAS12



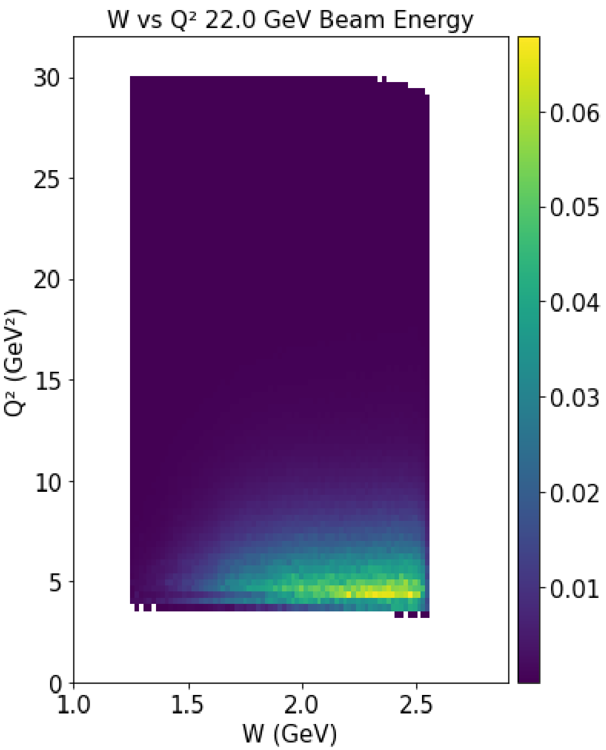
$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{dX_{ij}\,d\phi_i}\right) = R2_T{}^{X_{ij}} + R2_L{}^{X_{ij}} + R2_{LT}{}^{c,X_{ij}}\cos\phi_i + R2_{TT}{}^{c,X_{ij}}\cos 2\phi_i + \delta_{X_{ij}\alpha_i}\left(R2_{LT}{}^{s,\alpha_i}\sin\phi_i + R2_{TT}{}^{s,\alpha_i}\sin 2\phi_i\right)$$

CLAS22

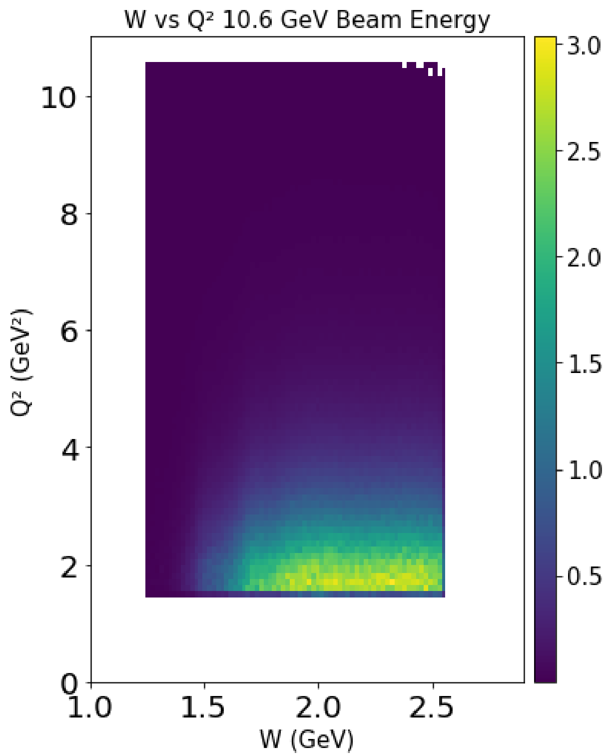
Achievable (W,Q2) Coverage at 22 GeV

Krishna Neupane

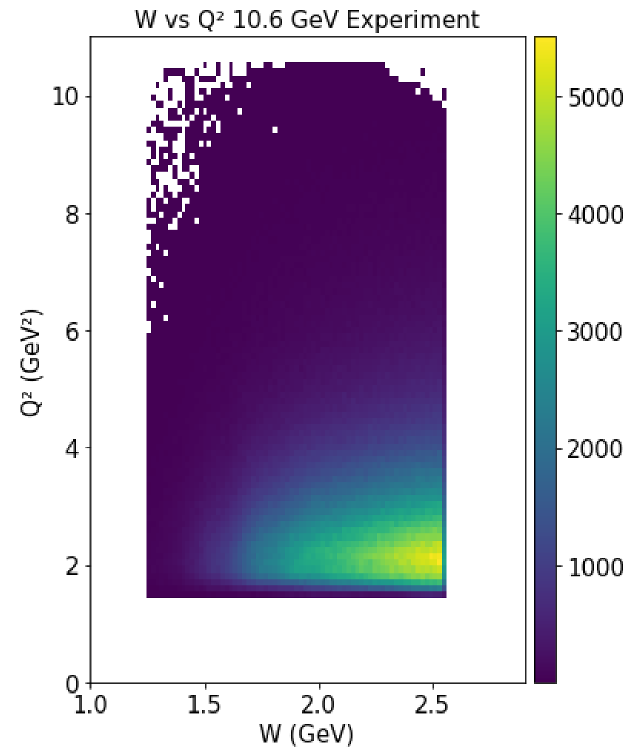
Simulated Reconstructed



Simulated Reconstructed



Measured Reconstructed



HSG is currently simulating:

- ✓ $p\pi^0, n\pi^+$ Maksim Davydov
- ✓ KY Dan Carman
- ✓ $p\pi^+\pi^-$ Krishna Neupane

- ➢ Comparison to RGA Fall 2018
- ➢ RGA inbending simulation
- ➢ Fully exclusive $p\pi^+\pi^-$

TWOPEG Formfactor Extrapolation to 30 GeV^2

Iuliia Skorodumina

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{d^5\tau}(Q^2) = \frac{d^5\sigma}{d^5\tau}(0.65\ GeV^2) * \frac{F^2(Q^2)}{F^2(0.65\ GeV^2)} \quad \text{with } F(Q^2) = \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{Q^2}{0.7\ GeV^2}\right)}$$

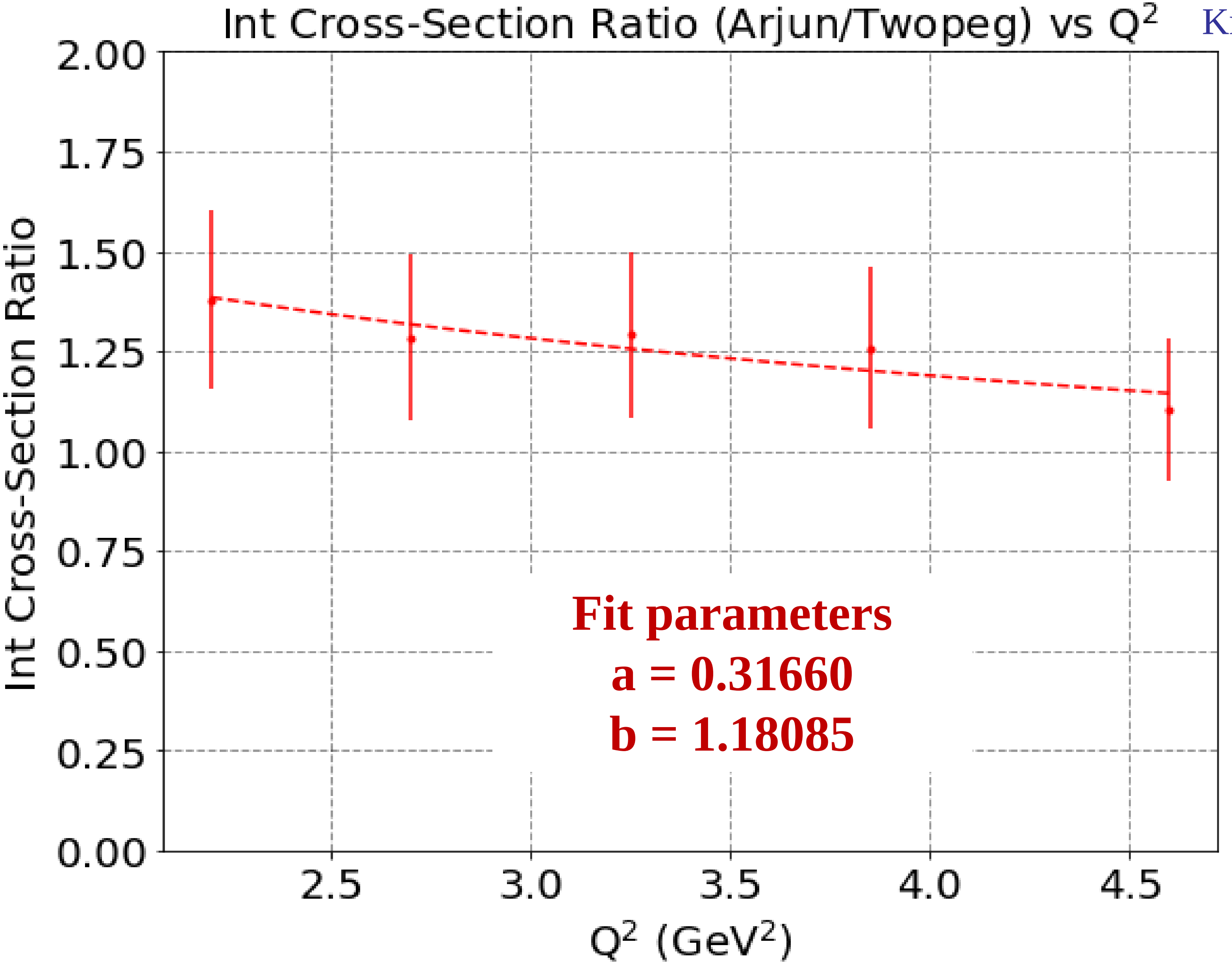
point like	monopole	dipole
$F(Q^2) = 1$	$F(Q^2) = \left(1+\frac{Q^2}{0.7\ GeV^2}\right)^{-1}$	$F(Q^2) = \left(1+\frac{Q^2}{0.7\ GeV^2}\right)^{-2}$
DIS	background	resonance excitation

⚠ inclusive, semi-inclusive, exlusive:
each channel has a different Q^2 dependence ⚠

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{d^5\tau}(Q^2) = \frac{d^5\sigma}{d^5\tau}(0.65\ GeV^2) * \frac{F^2(Q^2)}{F^2(0.65\ GeV^2)} * \frac{\left(F^2(Q^2)\right)^a}{\left(F^2(0.65\ GeV^2)\right)^b}$$

Formfactor Extrapolation to 30 GeV^2

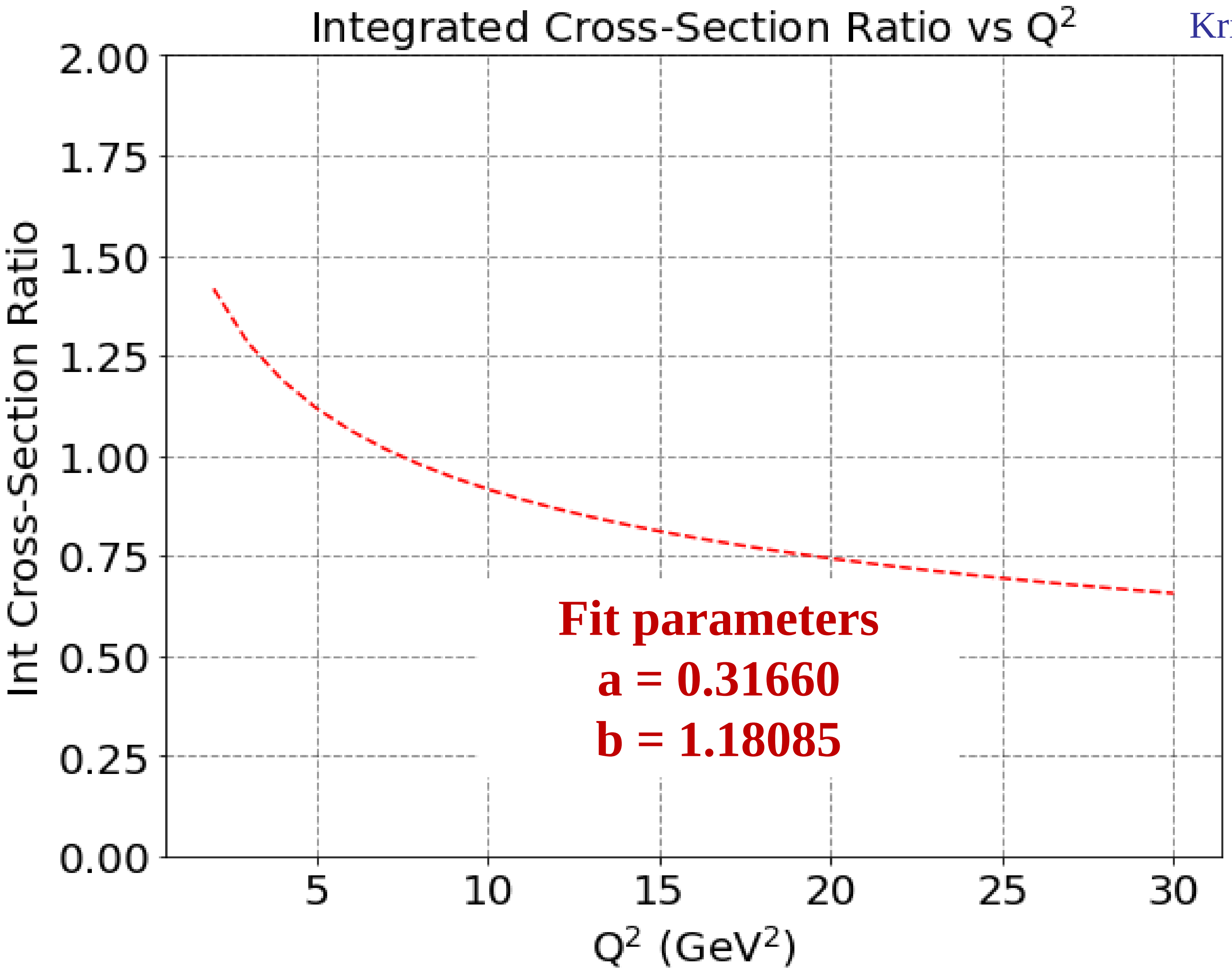
Krishna Neupane



Fit parameters
a = 0.31660
b = 1.18085

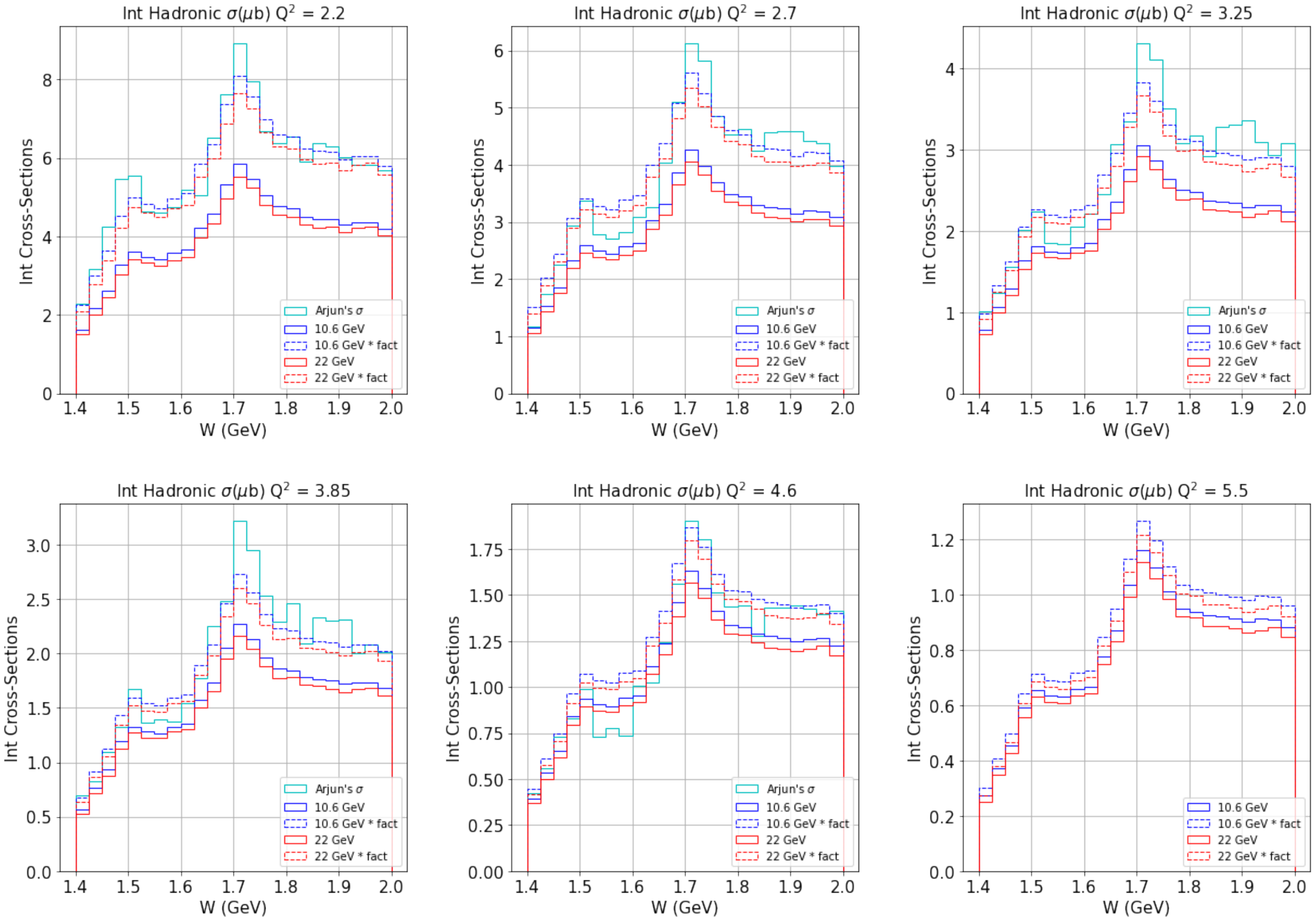
Formfactor Extrapolation to 30 GeV^2

Krishna Neupane



Formfactor Extrapolation to 30 GeV^2

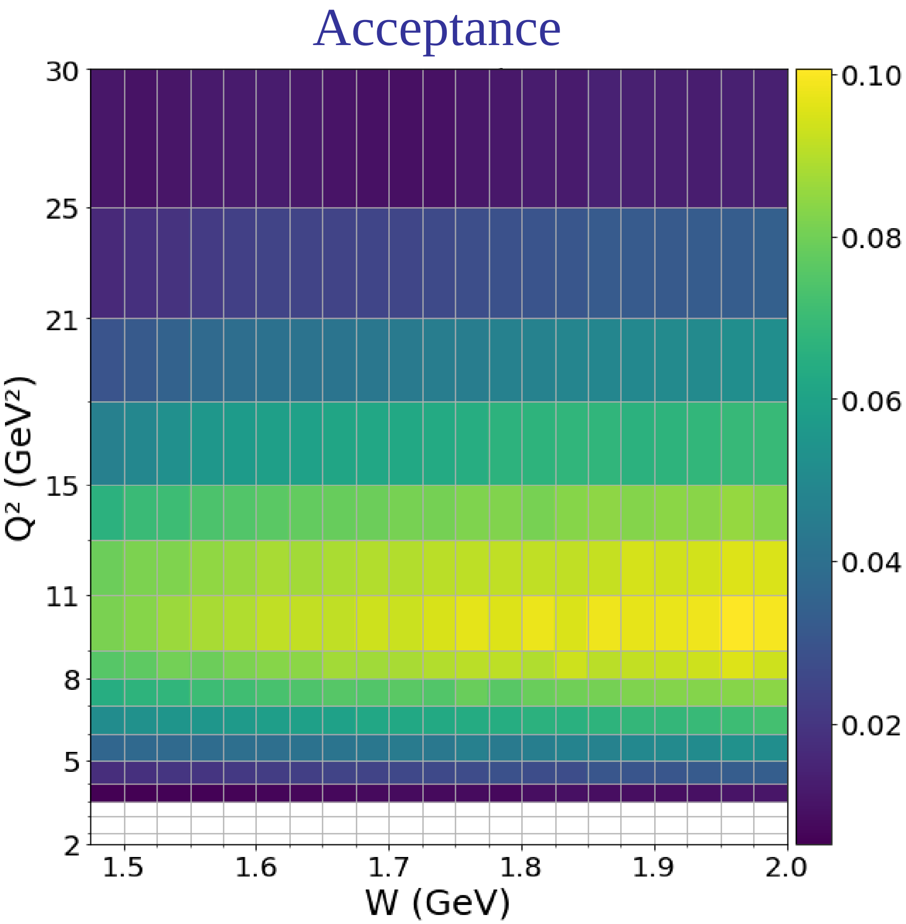
Krishna Neupane



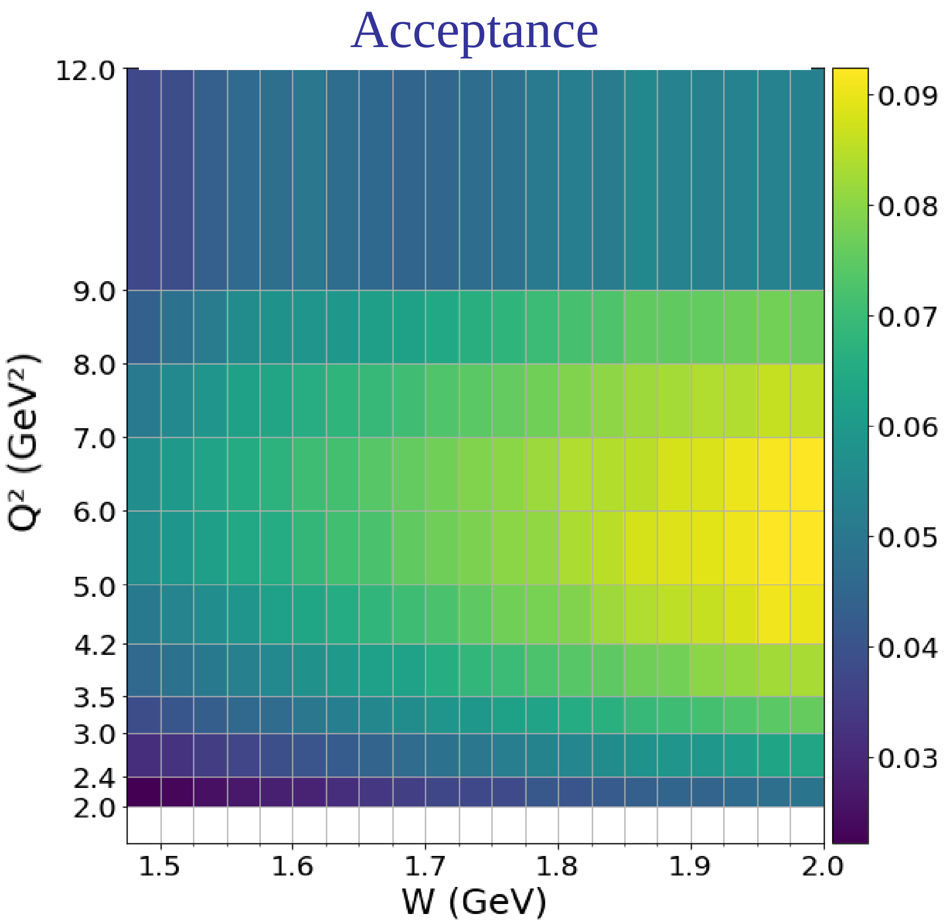
Acceptance for Exclusive $p\pi^+\pi^-$ Final State

Alexis Osmond & Krishna Neupane

Simulated at 22 GeV Beam Energy



Simulated at 10.6 GeV Beam Energy

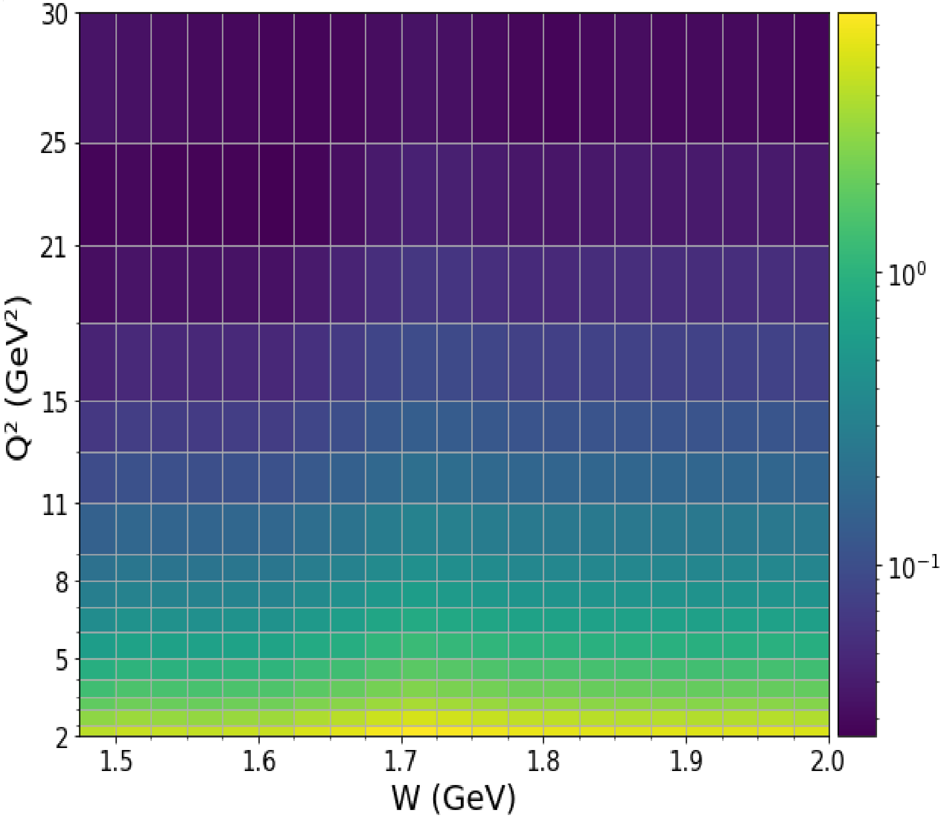


Hadronic Cross Section for Exclusive $p\pi^+\pi^-$ Final State

Alexis Osmond & Krishna Neupane

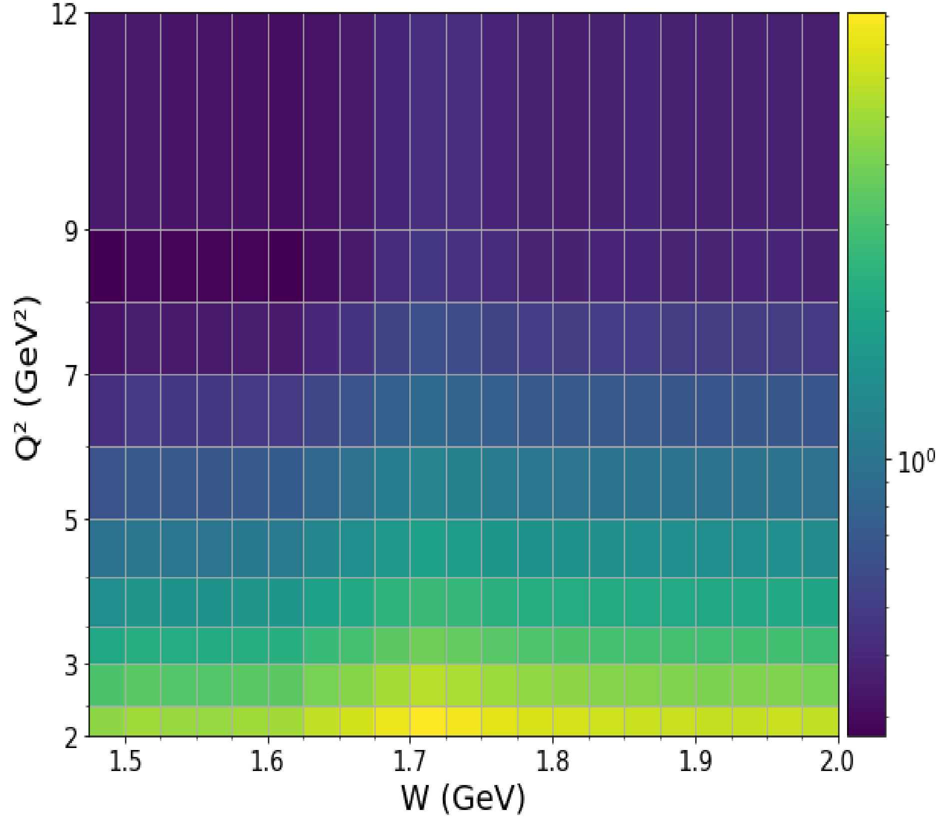
Simulated at 22 GeV Beam Energy

Integrated Hadronic Cross Section (μb)



Simulated at 10.6 GeV Beam Energy

Integrated Hadronic Cross Section (μb)

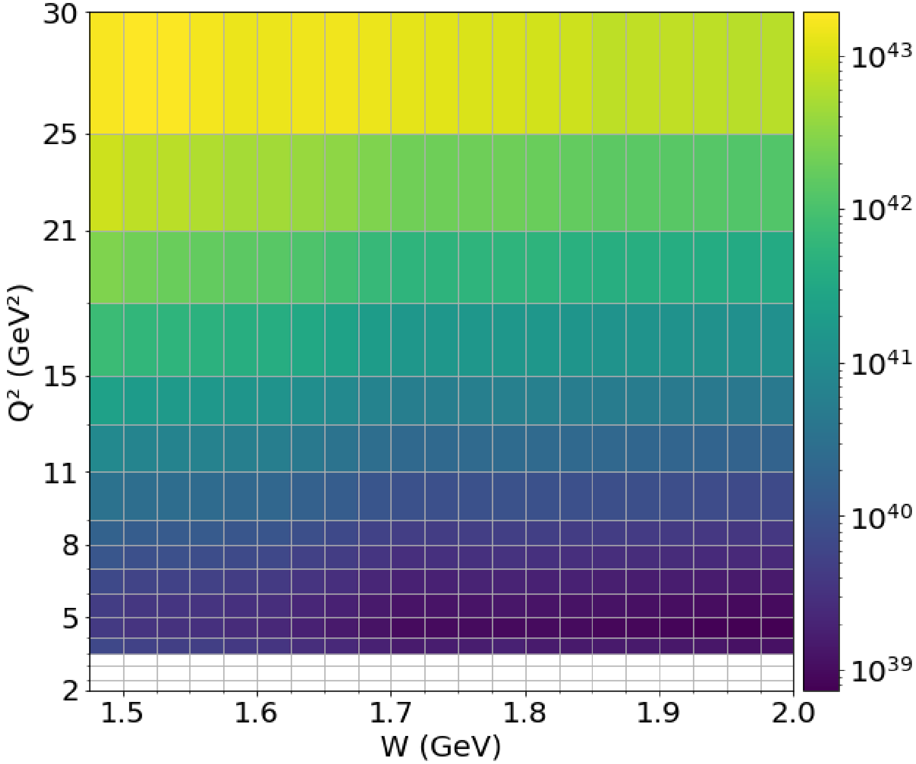


Integrated Luminosity Needs for Exclusive $p\pi^+\pi^-$

Alexis Osmond & Krishna Neupane

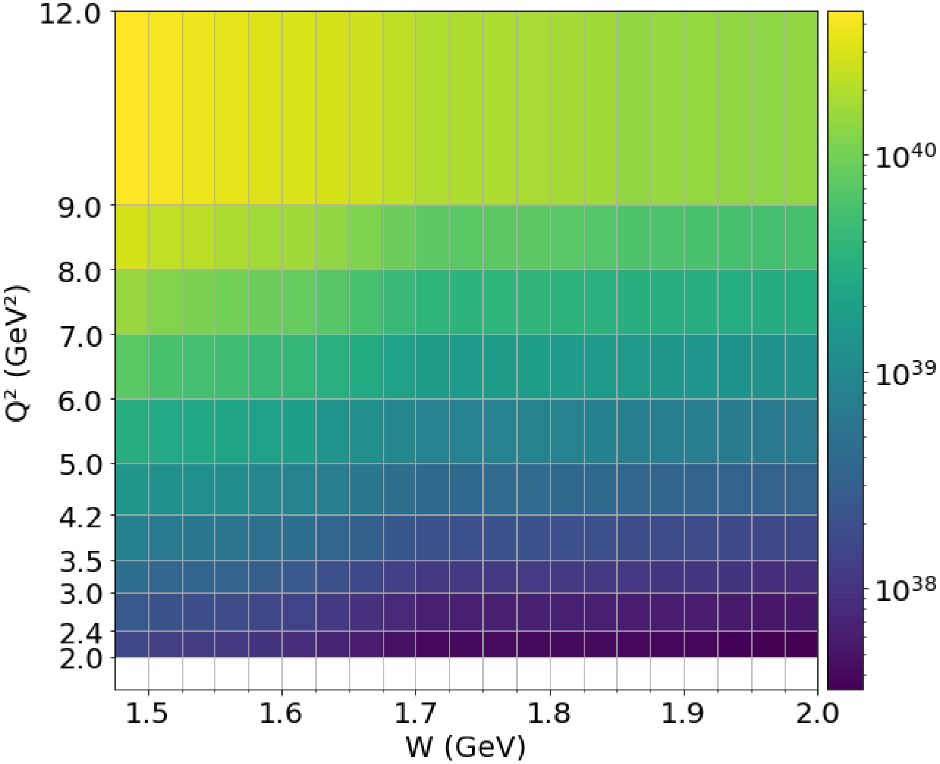
Simulated at 22 GeV Beam Energy

Needed Integrated Luminosity (cm^{-2})



Simulated at 10.6 GeV Beam Energy

Needed Integrated Luminosity (cm^{-2})

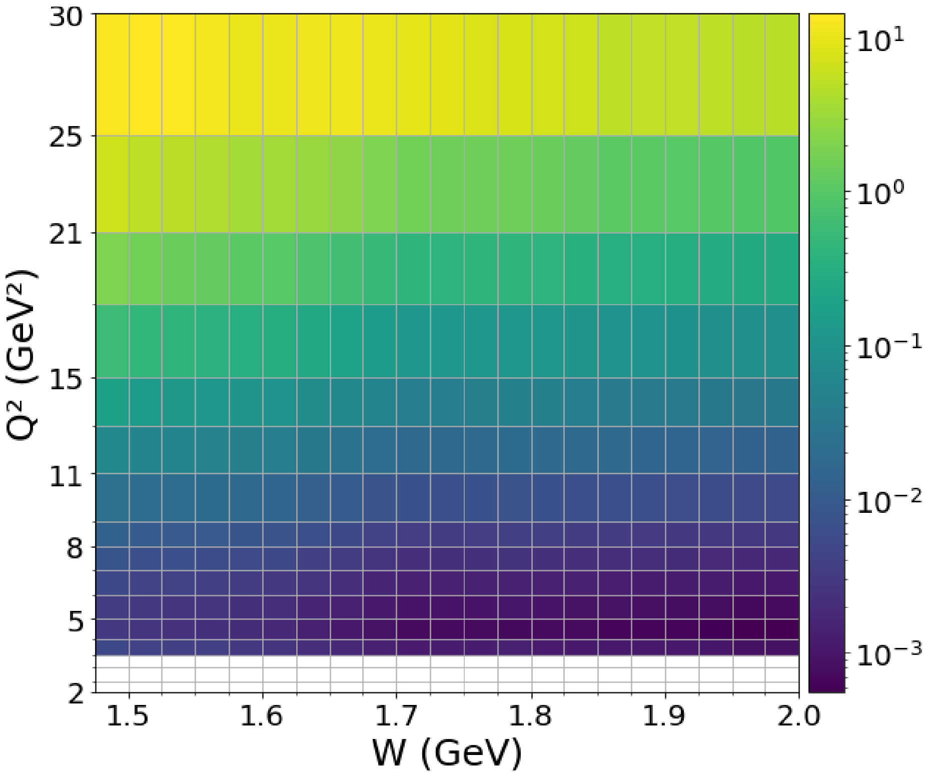


Integrated Charge Needs for Exclusive $p\pi^+\pi^-$

Alexis Osmond & Krishna Neupane

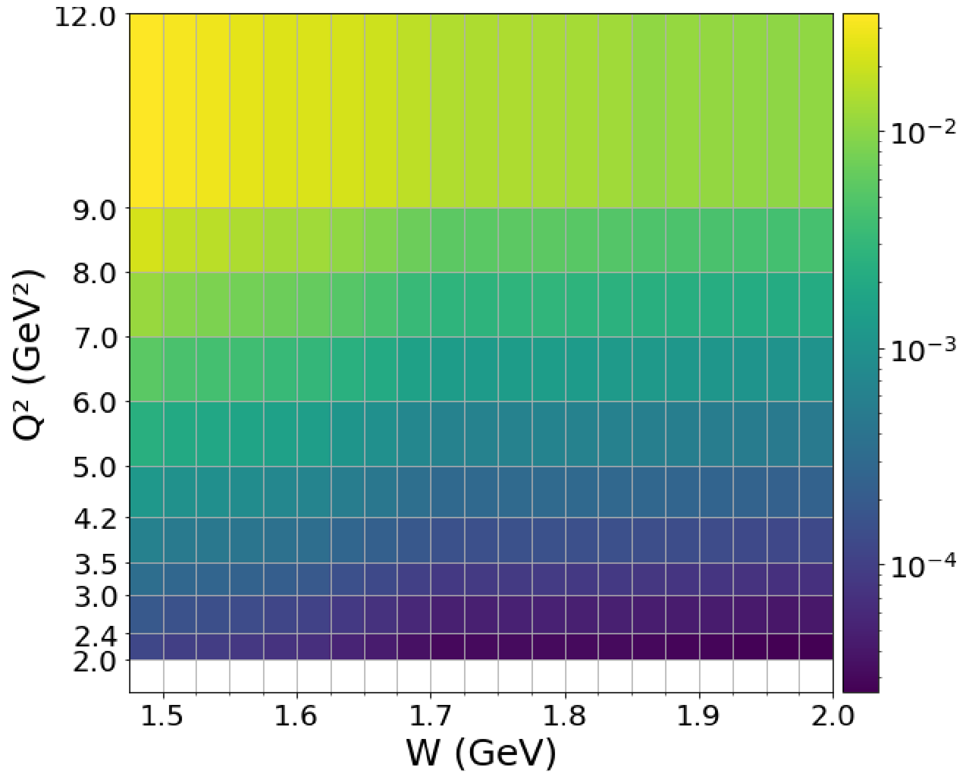
Simulated at 22 GeV Beam Energy

Needed Integrated Charge (C)



Simulated at 10.6 GeV Beam Energy

Needed Integrated Charge (C)



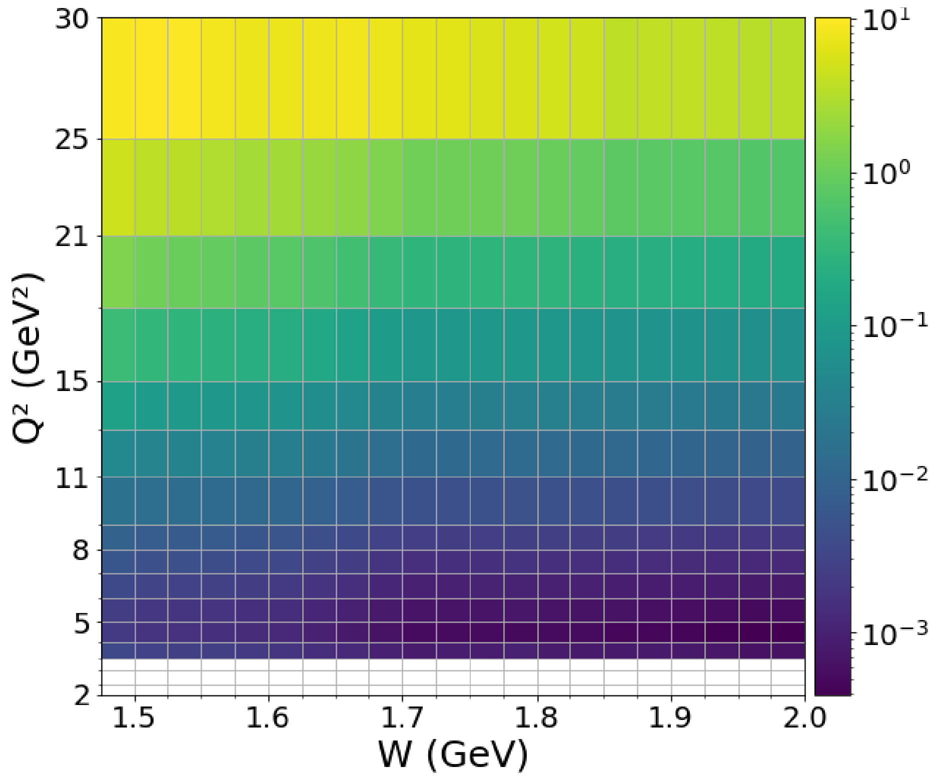
Beam Time Needs for Exclusive $p\pi^+\pi^-$

Alexis Osmond & Krishna Neupane

Based on RGA Fall 2018 Luminosity of $5.96\ 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1} at 45 nA and 5 cm LH_2

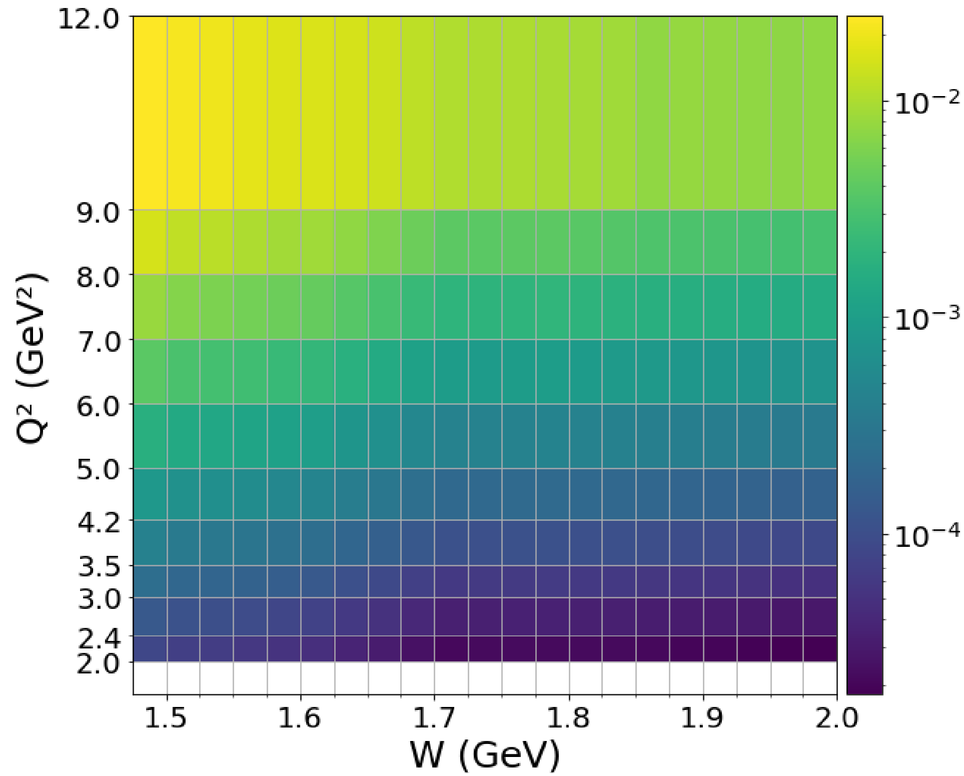
Simulated at 22 GeV Beam Energy

Needed Years at $5.96 \cdot 10^{34}$ (cm^{-2} s^{-1})



Simulated at 10.6 GeV Beam Energy

Needed Years at $5.96 \cdot 10^{34}$ (cm^{-2} s^{-1})



Implementing all analysis cuts (3/2), Golden Run Selection (3), PAC Days (2)

→ 8 (16) years at $5.96 \cdot 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1} or 11 (22) month at $5 \cdot 10^{35}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}

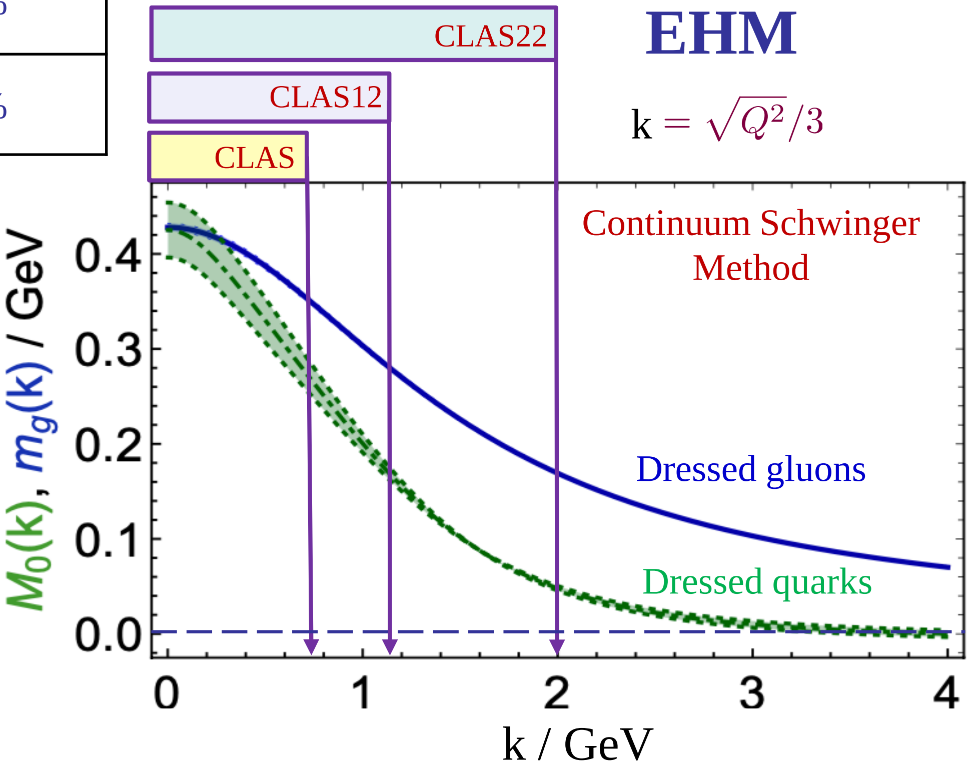
Hadron Structure Needs for CLAS22

	Q^2-coverage of electrocouplings	Range of quark momenta k	Fraction of dressed quark mass at $k<k_{max}$
CLAS	< 5 GeV^2	< 0.8 GeV	30%
CLAS12	< 12 GeV^2	< 1.2 GeV	50%
CLAS22	< 35 GeV^2	< 2.0 GeV	90%

- Beam energy 22 GeV
- Nearly 4π acceptance

Increasing knowledge on running dressed quark mass from the results on $\gamma_v pN^*$ electrocouplings.

Measured $\gamma_v pN^*$ electrocouplings of most prominent N* states of different structure will provide sound evidence for understanding how the dominant part of the hadron mass and the N* structure itself emerge from QCD and will make CEBAF@22 GeV the ultimate QCD-facility at the luminosity frontier.



Luminosity "frontier" is the *unique* advantage of JLab.

Hadron Structure Needs for CLAS22

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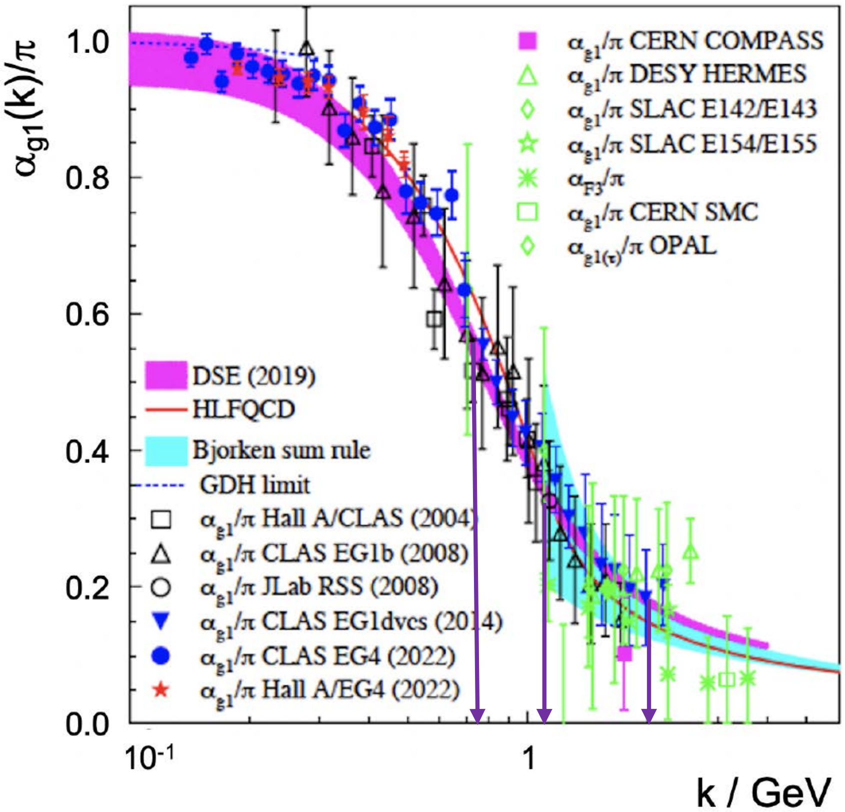
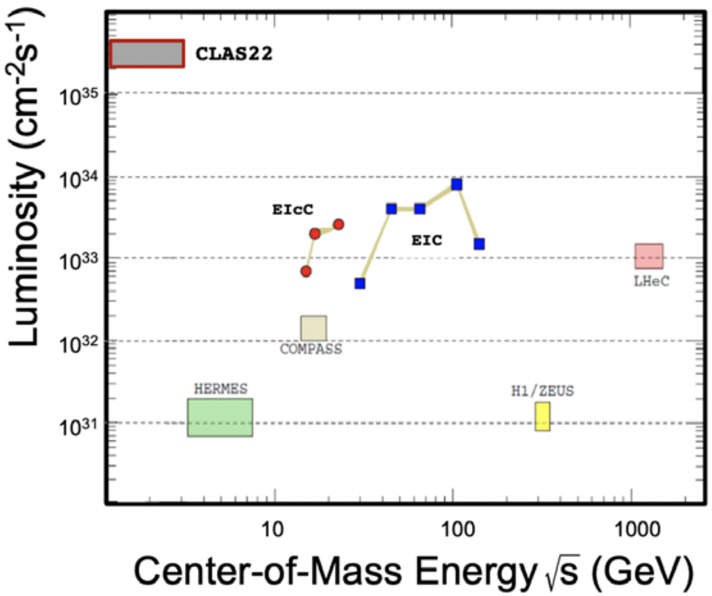


Luminosity "frontier" is the *unique* advantage of JLab.

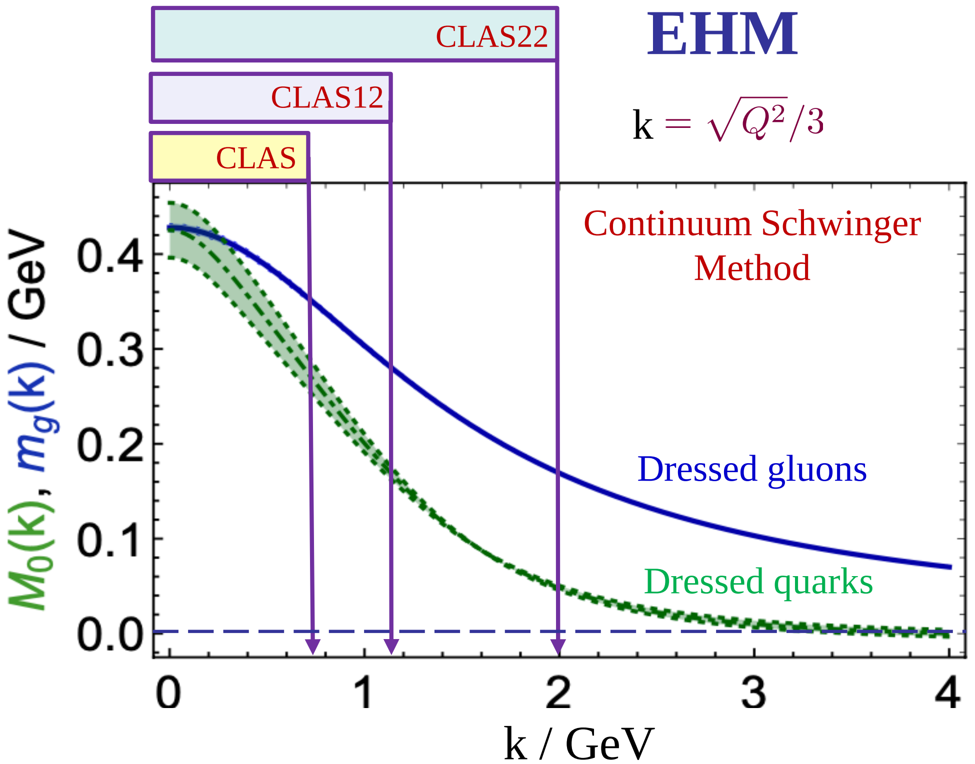
Hadron Structure Needs for CLAS22

- Beam energy 22 GeV
- Nearly 4π acceptance

- High luminosity detector
- High momentum resolution
- Studies of exclusive reactions



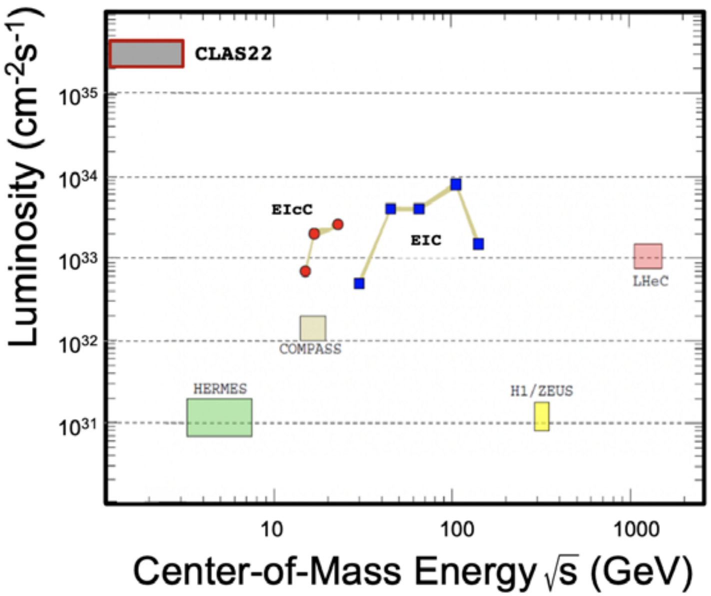
Both EIC and EIcC would need much higher luminosity to carry out this program.



Luminosity “frontier” is the *unique* advantage of JLab.

Hadron Structure Needs for CLAS22

- Beam energy 22 GeV
- Nearly 4π acceptance



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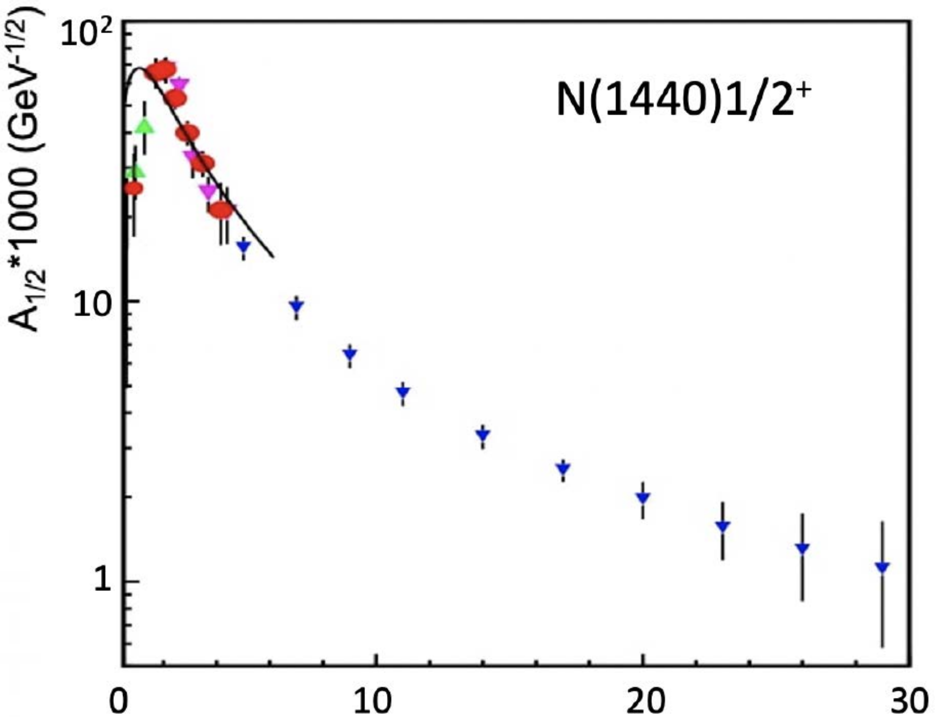
- High luminosity detector
- High momentum resolution
- Studies of exclusive reactions



Extend up to 30+ GeV^2

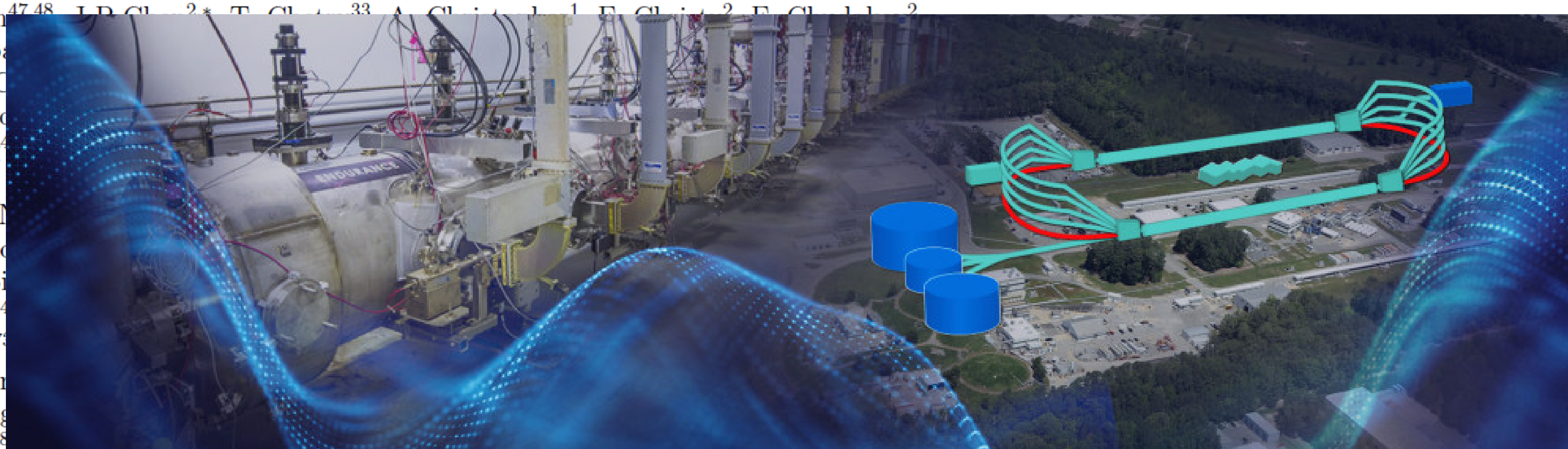
Luminosity "frontier" is the *unique* advantage of JLab.

JLab @ 22 GeV and EHM

e-Print: 2306.09360
accepted in EPJA

Strong Interaction Physics at the Luminosity Frontier
with 22 GeV Electrons at Jefferson Lab

A. Accardi[1], P. Achenbach[2], D. Adhikari[3], A. Afanasev[4], C.S. Akondi[5], N. Akopov[6],
M. Albaladejo[7], H. Albataineh[8], M. Albrecht[2], B. Almeida-Zamora[9], M. Amaryan[10],
D. Androić[11], W. Armstrong[12], D.S. Armstrong[13], M. Arratia[14], J. Arrington[15],
A. Asaturyan[16], A. Austregesilo[2], H. Avagyan[2,*], T. Averett[13], C. Ayerbe Gayoso[13],
A. Bacchetta[17], A.B. Balantekin[18], N. Baltzell[2], L. Barion[19], P. C. Barry[2], A. Bashir[20,2],
M. Battaglieri[21], V. Bellini[22], I. Belov[21], O. Benhar[23], B. Benkel[24], F Benmokhtar[25],
W. Bentz[26], V. Bertone[27], H. Bhatt[28], A. Bianconi[29], L. Bibrzycki[30], R. Bijker[31],
D. Binosi[32], D. Biswas[3], M. Boër[3], W. Boeglin[33], S.A. Bogacz[2,*], M. Boglione[34],
M. Bondí[22], E.E. Boos[35], P. Bosted[13], G. Bozzi[36], E.J. Brash[37], R. A. Briceño[38],
P.D. Brindza[10], W.J. Briscoe[4], S.J Brodsky[39], W.K. Brooks[40,41,42], V.D. Burkert[2],
A. Camsonne[2], T. Cao[2], L.S. Cardman[2], D.S. Carman[2], M Carpinelli[43], G.D. Cates[44],
J. Caylor[2], A. Celentano[21], F.G. Celiberto[45], M. Cerutti[17], Lei Chang[46], P. Chatagnon[2],
C. Chen[47,48] …
E. Cisb…
P.L. C…
C. Cotto…
M. Döring…
Napoli[22], …
P. Di N…
S. Do…
G. Ei…
A. Emmert…
S. Fegan[7…
C.S. Fischer…
L. Gamberg…
K Gates…



G.-P. Gilfoyle[87], F-X Girod[2], D. I. Glazier[84], C. Gleason[88], S. Godfrey[89], J.L. Goity[2,1],
A.A. Golubenko[35], S. Gonzàlez-Solís[90], R.W. Gothe[91,*], Y. Gotra[2], K. Griffioen[13],
O. Grocholski[92], B. Grube[2], P. Guèye[79], F.-K. Guo[93,94], Y. Guo[95], L. Guo[33], T. J. Hague[15],
N. Hammoud[85], J.-O. Hansen[2], M. Hattawy[10], F. Hauenstein[2], T. Hayward[62], D. Heddle[37],
N. Heinrich[96], O. Hen[67], D.W. Higinbotham[2], I.M. Higuera-Angulo[97], A. N. Hiller Blin[98], …

* 16 editors
444 authors

JLab @ 22 GeV and EHM

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accepted in EPJA

Strong Interaction Physics at the Luminosity Frontier
with 22 GeV Electrons at Jefferson Lab

6.5 Bound Three-Quark Structure of Excited Nucleons and Emergence of Hadron Mass

D.S. Carman, R.W. Gothe, V.I. Mokeev, C.D. Roberts

6.5.1 The Emergent Hadron Mass Paradigm

The Standard Model of Particle Physics has one well-known mass-generating mechanism for the most elementary constituents of Nature, *viz.* the Higgs boson [295, 296], which is critical to the evolution of the Universe. Yet, alone, the Higgs is responsible for just 1% of the visible mass in the Universe. Visible matter is constituted from nuclei found on Earth and the mass of each such nucleus is largely the sum of the masses of the nucleons they contain. However, only 9 MeV of a nucleon's mass, $m_N = 940$ MeV, is directly generated by Higgs boson couplings into quantum chromodynamics (QCD). Evidently, as highlighted by Fig. 46, Nature has another, very effective, mass-generating mechanism. Often called emergent hadron mass (EHM) [202, 297–299], it is responsible for 94% of m_N, with the remaining 5% generated by constructive interference between EHM and the Higgs boson. This makes studies of the structure of ground and excited nucleon states in experiments with electromagnetic probes a most promising avenue to gain insight into the strong interaction dynamics that underlie the emergence of the dominant part of the visible mass in the Universe [105, 202, 300–302].

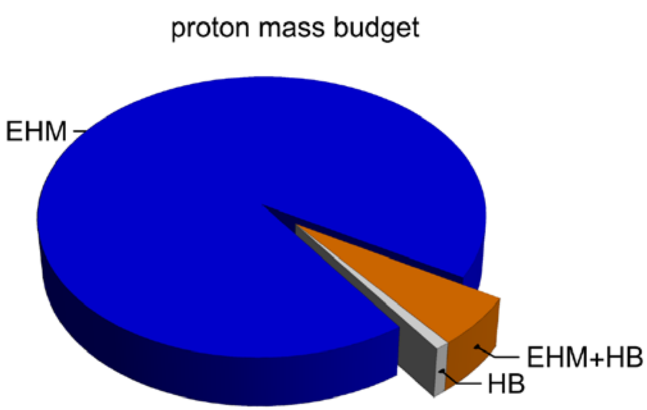

Figure 46: Proton mass budget, drawn using a Poincaré-invariant decomposition: emergent hadron mass (EHM) = 94%; Higgs boson (HB) contribution = 1%; and EHM+HB interference = 5%. (Separation at renormalization scale $\zeta = 2$ GeV, calculated using information from Refs. [22, 303–305]).

* 16 editors
444 authors
…

$\gamma_\nu pN^*$ and EHM

e-Print: 2301.07777
Particles 6 (2023) 1, 416-439

particles

MDPI

Review

Preprint no. JLAB-PHY-23-3744, NJU-INP 069/23

Nucleon Resonance Electroexcitation Amplitudes and Emergent Hadron Mass

Daniel S. Carman [1,†], Ralf W. Gothe [2,†], Victor I. Mokeev [1,†], and Craig D. Roberts [3,4,†] *

Abstract: Understanding the strong interaction dynamics that govern the emergence of hadron mass (EHM) represents a challenging open problem in the Standard Model. In this paper we describe new opportunities for gaining insight into EHM from results on nucleon resonance (N^*) electroexcitation amplitudes (*i.e.* $\gamma_v pN^*$ electrocouplings) in the mass range up to 1.8 GeV for virtual photon four-momentum squared (*i.e.* photon virtualities Q^2) up to 7.5 GeV^2 available from exclusive meson electroproduction data acquired during the 6-GeV era of experiments at Jefferson Laboratory (JLab). These results, combined with achievements in the use of continuum Schwinger function methods (CSMs), offer new opportunities for charting the momentum dependence of the dressed quark mass from results on the Q^2-evolution of the $\gamma_v pN^*$ electrocouplings. This mass function is one of the three pillars of EHM and its behavior expresses influences of the other two, *viz*. the running gluon mass and momentum-dependent effective charge. A successful description of the $\Delta(1232)3/2^+$ and $N(1440)1/2^+$ electrocouplings has been achieved using CSMs with, in both cases, common momentum-dependent mass functions for the dressed quarks, for the gluons, and the same momentum-dependent strong coupling. The properties of these functions have been inferred from nonperturbative studies of QCD and confirmed, *e.g.*, in the description of nucleon and pion elastic electromagnetic form factors. Parameter-free CSM predictions for the electrocouplings of the $\Delta(1600)3/2^+$ became available in 2019. The experimental results obtained in the first half of 2022 have confirmed the CSM predictions. We also discuss prospects for these studies during the 12-GeV era at JLab using the CLAS12 detector, with experiments that are currently in progress, and canvass the physics motivation for continued studies in this area with a possible increase of the JLab electron beam energy up to 22 GeV. Such an upgrade would finally enable mapping of the dressed quark mass over the full range of distances (*i.e.* quark momenta) where the dominant part of hadron mass and N^* structure emerge in the transition from the strongly coupled to perturbative QCD regimes.

check for updates

Citation: Carman, D.S.; Gothe, R.W.; Mokeev, V.I.; and Roberts, C.D. Nucleon Resonance Electroexcitation and Emergent Hadron Mass. *Particles* **2023**, *1*, 1–23. https://doi.org/

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