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Baryon Spectroscopy at

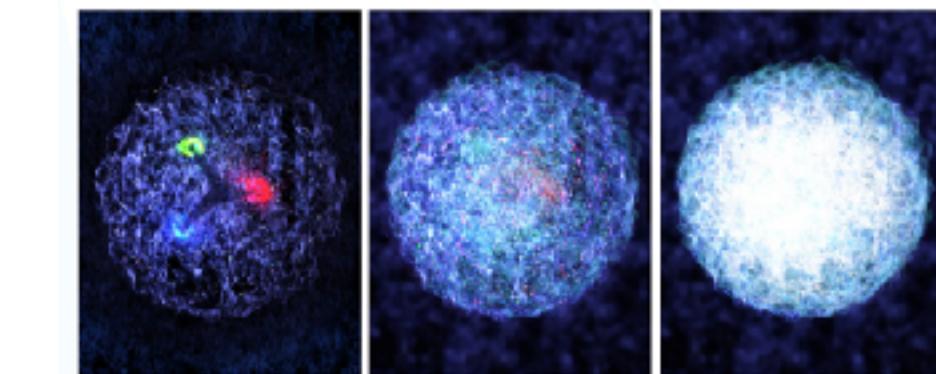
GLUE χ

The logo for the GlueX experiment. It features the word "GLUE" in blue capital letters followed by a red Greek letter "chi" (χ). A small green wavy line is positioned to the right of the "chi".

Hao Li (W&M)

on behalf of the GlueX Collaboration

Baryon Spectroscopy at GlueX



Images courtesy of James LaPlante, Sputnik Animation in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for Art, Science & Technology and Jefferson Lab

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| p | $1/2^+$ **** | $\Delta(1232)$ | $3/2^+$ **** | Σ^+ | $1/2^+$ **** |
| n | $1/2^+$ **** | $\Delta(1600)$ | $3/2^+$ **** | Σ^- | $1/2^+$ **** |
| $N(1440)$ | $1/2^+$ **** | $\Delta(1620)$ | $1/2^-$ **** | Σ^- | $1/2^+$ **** |
| $N(1520)$ | $3/2^-$ **** | $\Delta(1700)$ | $3/2^-$ **** | $\Xi(1385)$ | $3/2^+$ **** |
| $N(1585)$ | $1/2^-$ **** | $\Delta(1750)$ | $1/2^+$ * | $\Sigma(1580)$ | $3/2^-$ * |
| $N(1650)$ | $1/2^-$ *** | $\Delta(1900)$ | $1/2^-$ *** | $\Sigma(1620)$ | $1/2^-$ * |
| $N(1675)$ | $5/2^-$ *** | $\Delta(1905)$ | $5/2^+$ *** | $\Sigma(1660)$ | $1/2^+$ *** |
| $N(1680)$ | $5/2^+$ *** | $\Delta(1910)$ | $1/2^+$ *** | $\Sigma(1670)$ | $3/2^-$ *** |
| $N(1700)$ | $3/2^-$ *** | $\Delta(1920)$ | $3/2^+$ *** | $\Sigma(1750)$ | $1/2^-$ *** |
| $N(1710)$ | $1/2^+$ *** | $\Delta(1930)$ | $5/2^-$ *** | $\Xi(1775)$ | $5/2^-$ *** |
| $N(1720)$ | $3/2^+$ *** | $\Delta(1940)$ | $3/2^-$ ** | $\Sigma(1780)$ | $3/2^+$ * |
| $N(1860)$ | $5/2^+$ ** | $\Delta(1950)$ | $1/2^+$ *** | $\Sigma(1880)$ | $1/2^+$ ** |
| $N(1875)$ | $3/2^-$ ** | $\Delta(2000)$ | $5/2^+$ ** | $\Xi(1900)$ | $1/2^-$ ** |
| $N(1880)$ | $1/2^+$ ** | $\Delta(2150)$ | $1/2^-$ * | $\Sigma(1910)$ | $3/2^-$ *** |
| $N(1895)$ | $1/2^-$ *** | $\Delta(2200)$ | $7/2^-$ *** | $\Sigma(1915)$ | $5/2^+$ *** |
| $N(1900)$ | $3/2^+$ *** | $\Delta(2300)$ | $9/2^+$ ** | $\Xi(1940)$ | $3/2^+$ * |
| $N(1940)$ | $1/2^+$ ** | $\Delta(2350)$ | $5/2^-$ * | $\Sigma(2010)$ | $3/2^-$ * |
| $N(2000)$ | $5/2^+$ ** | $\Delta(2390)$ | $7/2^+$ * | $\Sigma(2030)$ | $1/2^+$ *** |
| $N(2040)$ | $3/2^+$ * | $\Delta(2400)$ | $9/2^-$ ** | $\Xi(2070)$ | $5/2^+$ * |
| $N(2060)$ | $5/2^-$ *** | $\Delta(2420)$ | $11/2^+$ *** | $\Sigma(2080)$ | $3/2^+$ * |
| $N(2100)$ | $1/2^+$ *** | $\Delta(2750)$ | $13/2^-$ ** | $\Sigma(2100)$ | $7/2^-$ * |
| $N(2120)$ | $3/2^-$ *** | $\Delta(2950)$ | $15/2^+$ ** | $\Xi(2110)$ | $1/2^-$ * |
| $N(2190)$ | $7/2^-$ *** | | | $\Sigma(2230)$ | $3/2^+$ * |
| $N(2220)$ | $9/2^+$ *** | Λ | $1/2^+$ *** | $\Sigma(2250)$ | ** |
| $N(2250)$ | $9/2^-$ *** | $\Lambda(1380)$ | $1/2^-$ ** | $\Xi(2455)$ | * |
| $N(2300)$ | $1/2^+$ ** | $\Lambda(1405)$ | $1/2^-$ *** | $\Sigma(2620)$ | * |
| $N(2570)$ | $5/2^-$ ** | $\Lambda(1520)$ | $3/2^-$ *** | $\Sigma(3000)$ | * |
| $N(2600)$ | $11/2^-$ *** | $\Lambda(1600)$ | $1/2^+$ *** | $\Xi(3170)$ | * |
| $N(2700)$ | $13/2^+$ ** | $\Lambda(1670)$ | $1/2^-$ *** | | |
| | | $\Lambda(1690)$ | $3/2^-$ *** | Ξ^0 | $1/2^+$ *** |
| | | $\Lambda(1710)$ | $1/2^+$ * | Ξ^- | $1/2^+$ *** |
| | | $\Lambda(1800)$ | $1/2^-$ *** | $\Xi(1530)$ | $3/2^+$ *** |
| | | $\Lambda(1810)$ | $1/2^+$ ** | $\Xi(1620)$ | ** |
| | | $\Lambda(1820)$ | $5/2^+$ *** | $\Xi(1690)$ | *** |
| | | $\Lambda(1830)$ | $5/2^-$ *** | $\Xi(1820)$ | $3/2^-$ *** |
| | | $\Lambda(1890)$ | $3/2^+$ *** | $\Xi(1950)$ | *** |
| | | $\Lambda(2000)$ | $1/2^-$ * | $\Xi(2030)$ | $\geq \frac{5}{2}^+$ *** |
| | | $\Lambda(2050)$ | $3/2^-$ * | $\Xi(2120)$ | * |
| | | $\Lambda(2070)$ | $3/2^+$ * | $\Xi(2250)$ | ** |
| | | $\Lambda(2080)$ | $5/2^-$ * | $\Xi(2370)$ | ** |
| | | $\Lambda(2085)$ | $7/2^+$ ** | $\Xi(2500)$ | * |
| | | $\Lambda(2100)$ | $7/2^-$ *** | | |
| | | $\Lambda(2110)$ | $9/2^+$ *** | Ω^- | $3/2^+$ *** |
| | | $\Lambda(2325)$ | $3/2^-$ * | $\Omega(2012)^-$ | ?- *** |
| | | $\Lambda(2350)$ | $9/2^+$ ** | $\Omega(2250)^-$ | *** |
| | | $\Lambda(2585)$ | * | $\Omega(2380)^-$ | ** |
| | | | | $\Omega(2470)^-$ | ** |

- Light baryons (u, d, s) have 6 families: $N, \Delta, \Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi, \Omega$

- Many excited baryon states predicted, few well-established, many's J^P to be determined [Phys. Rev. D 87, no. 7, 074504 (2013)][Phys. Rev. D 87, no. 5, 054506 (2013)]

- "Hybrid" baryon state, but unfortunately populate the same J^P values as conventional excited baryons [Phys. Rev. D 85, 054016 (2012)]

- Interaction dynamics and spin structure not well-understood in $N\bar{Y}, Y\bar{Y}$ system

GlueX Baryon Spectroscopy Program:

- Pole structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ from coupled-channel analysis in $N\bar{K} - \Sigma\pi$ system
- Attractive dynamics and spin structure in photoproduced Baryon-antibaryon pairs: $N\bar{N}, Y\bar{Y}, N\bar{Y}, \dots$
- Excited Cascades states

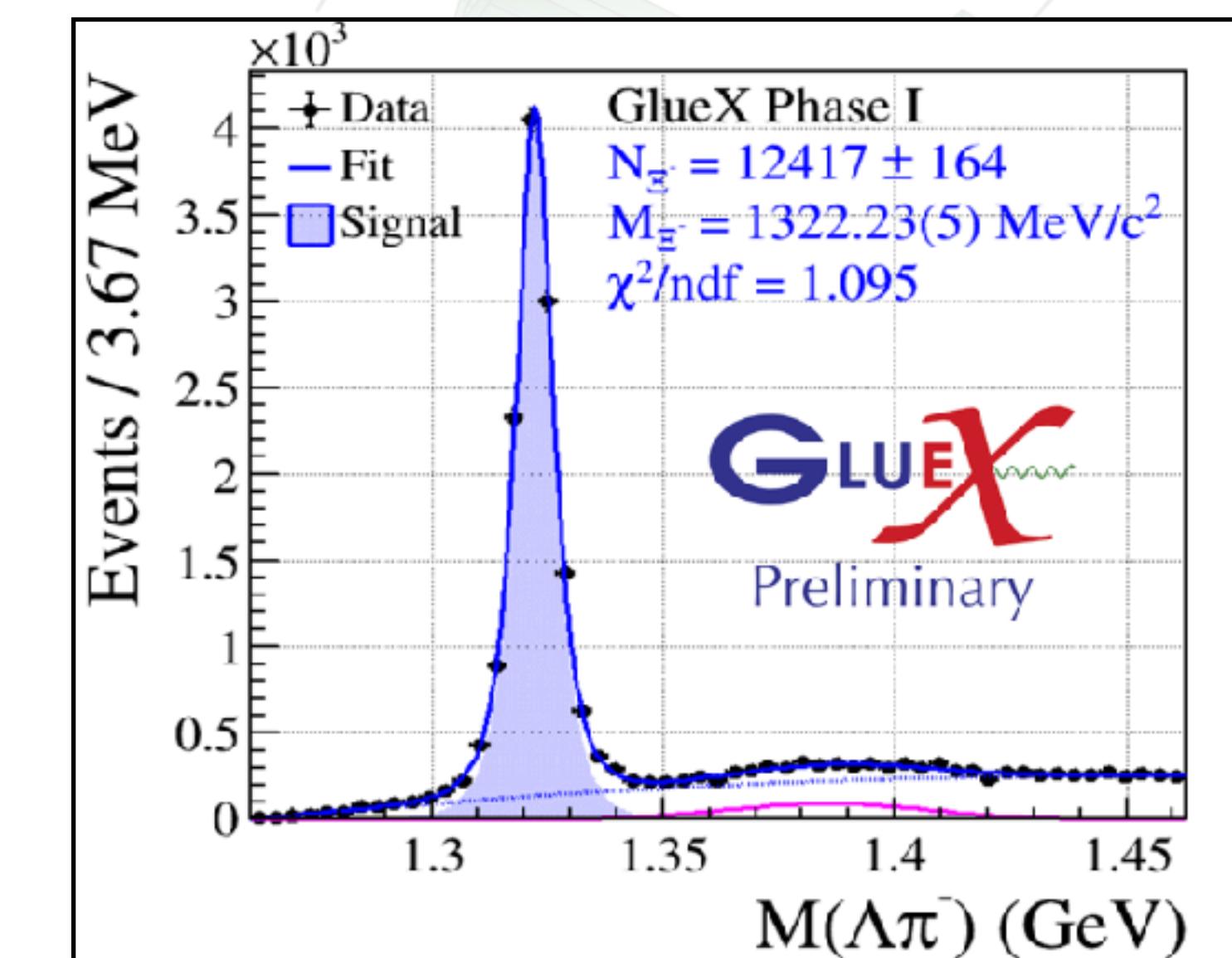
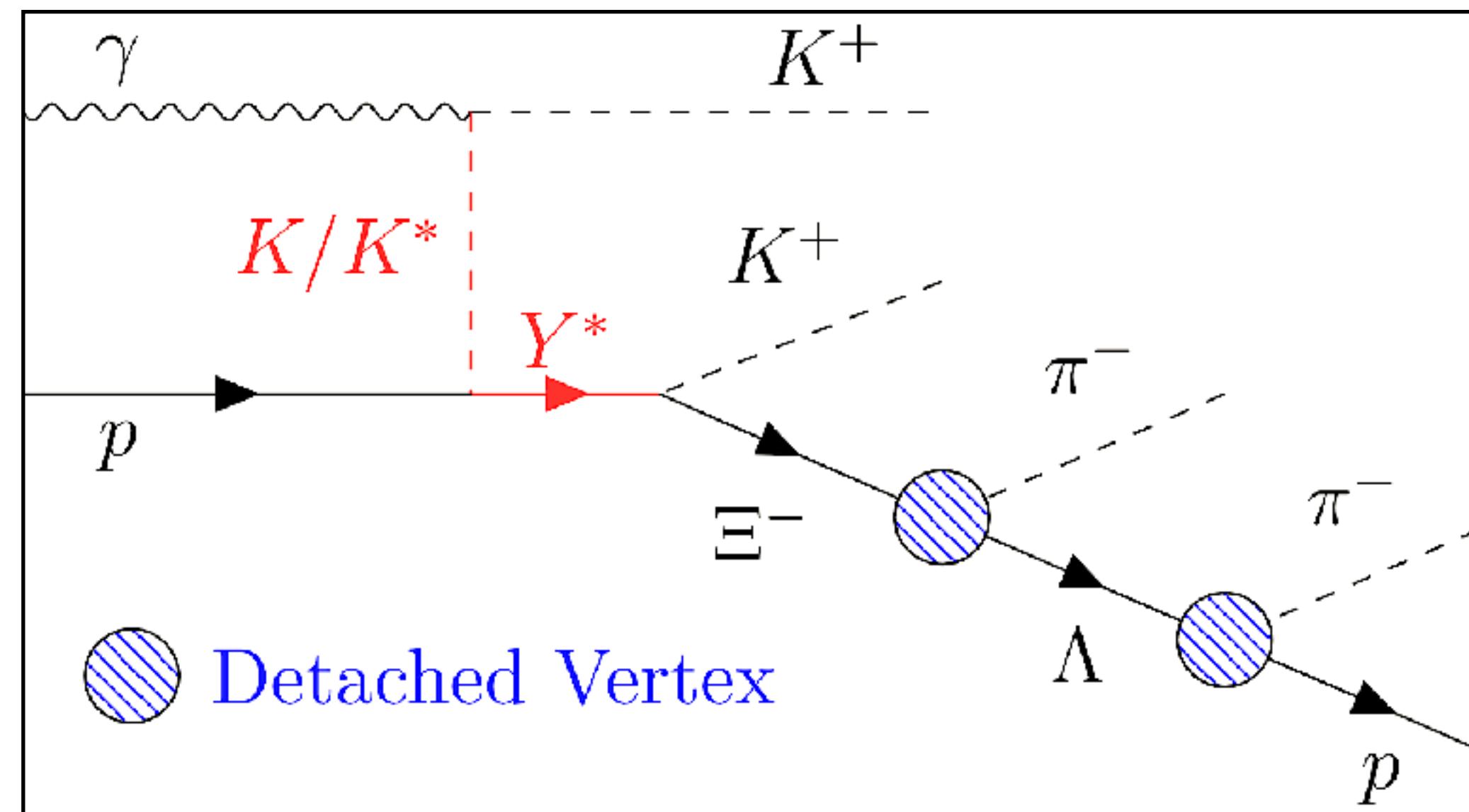
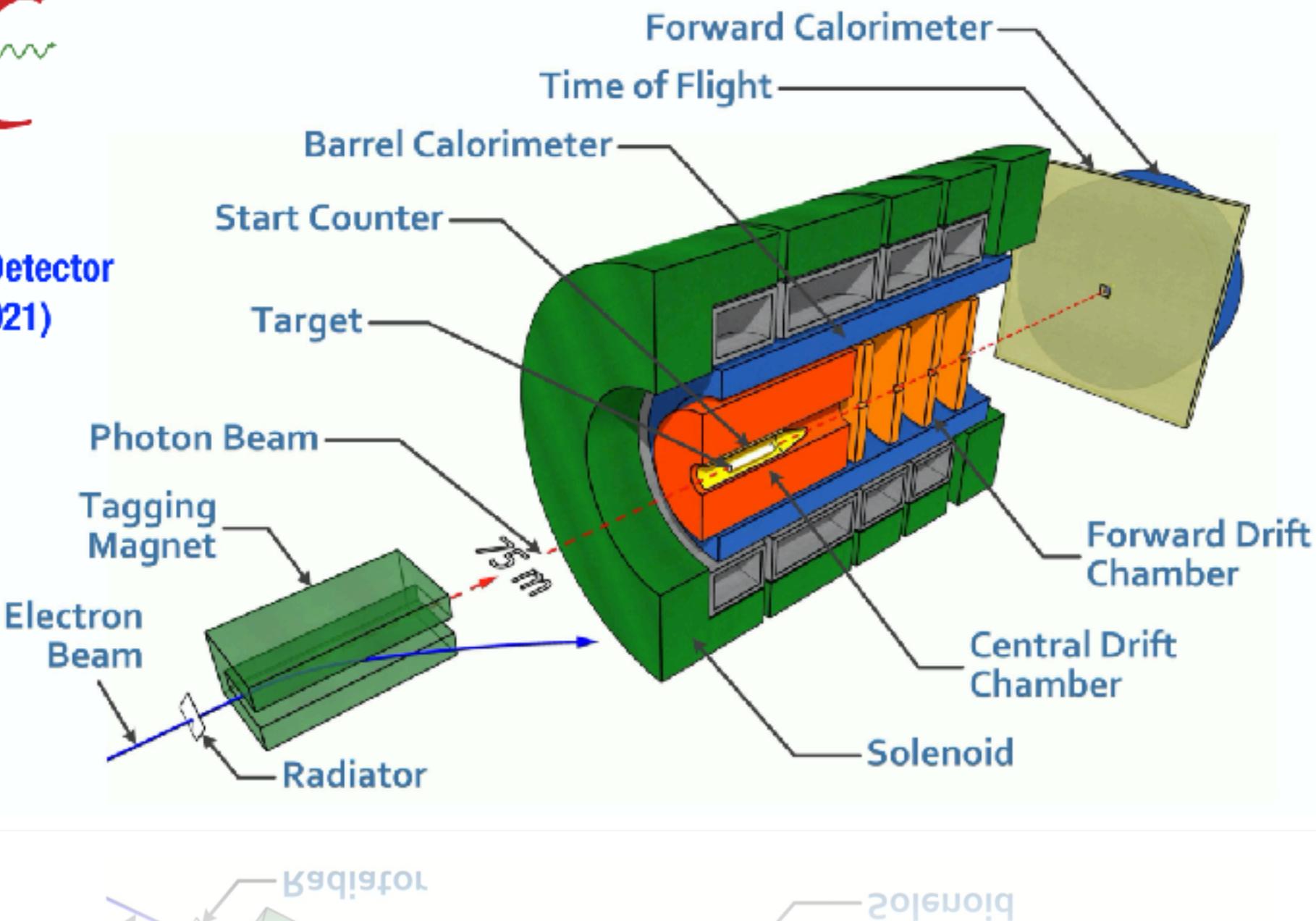
Baryon Spectroscopy via Photoproduction at



Large acceptance (near-hermetic) detector:

- Exclusive event reconstruction with charged and neutral tracks
- Linearly polarized photon → moment analysis / partial wave analysis
- Capable of multi-stage detached vertices reconstruction

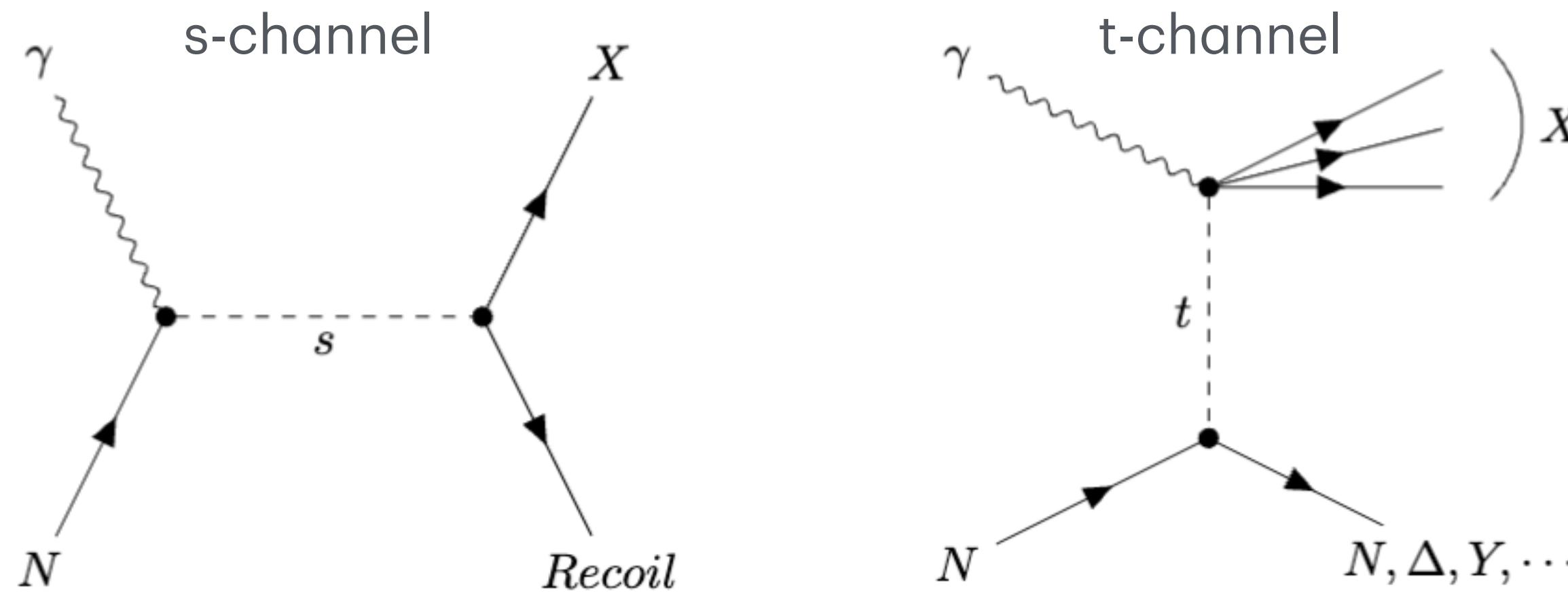
The GlueX Beamline and Detector
NIM A 987, 164807 (2021)



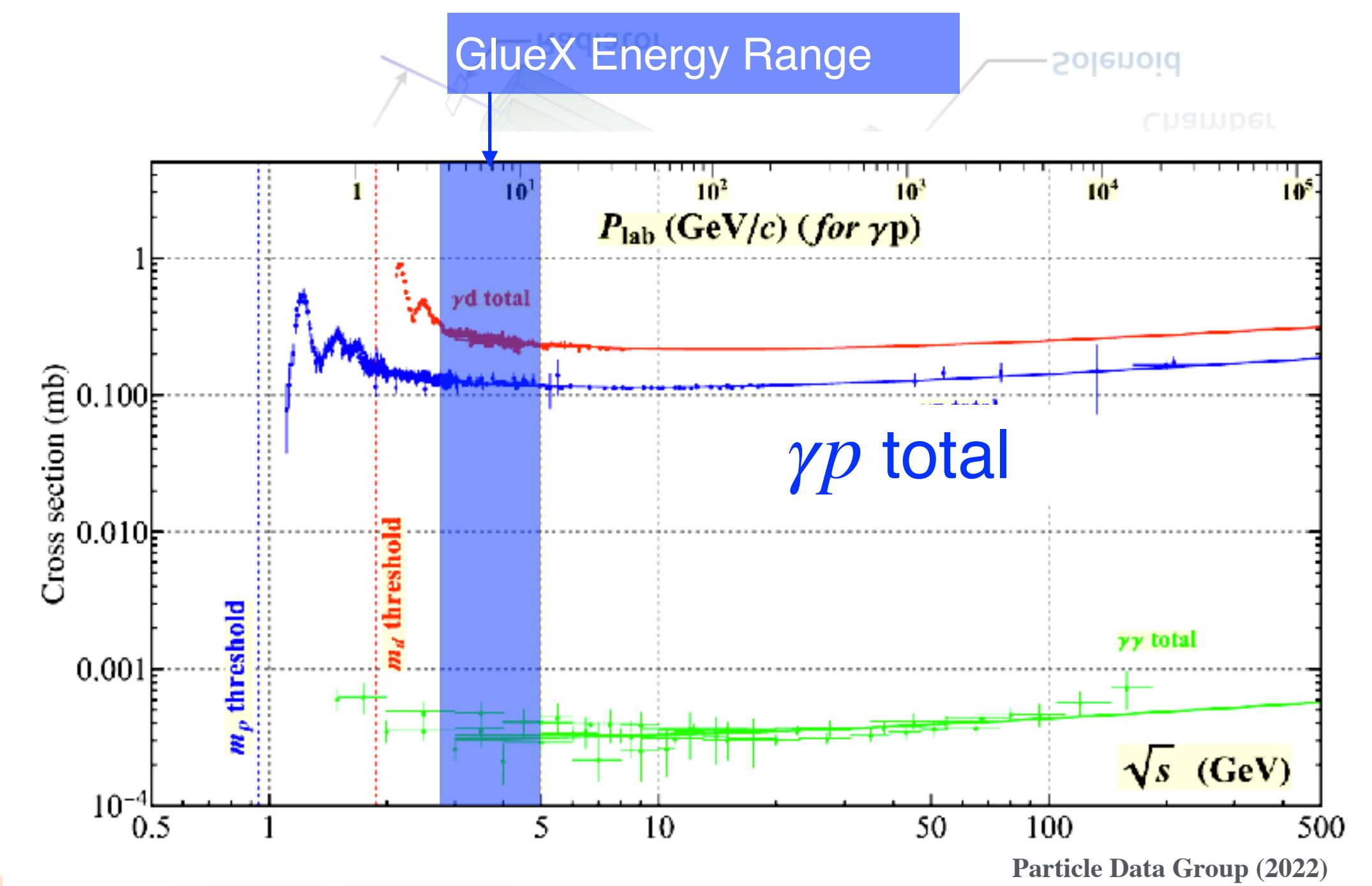
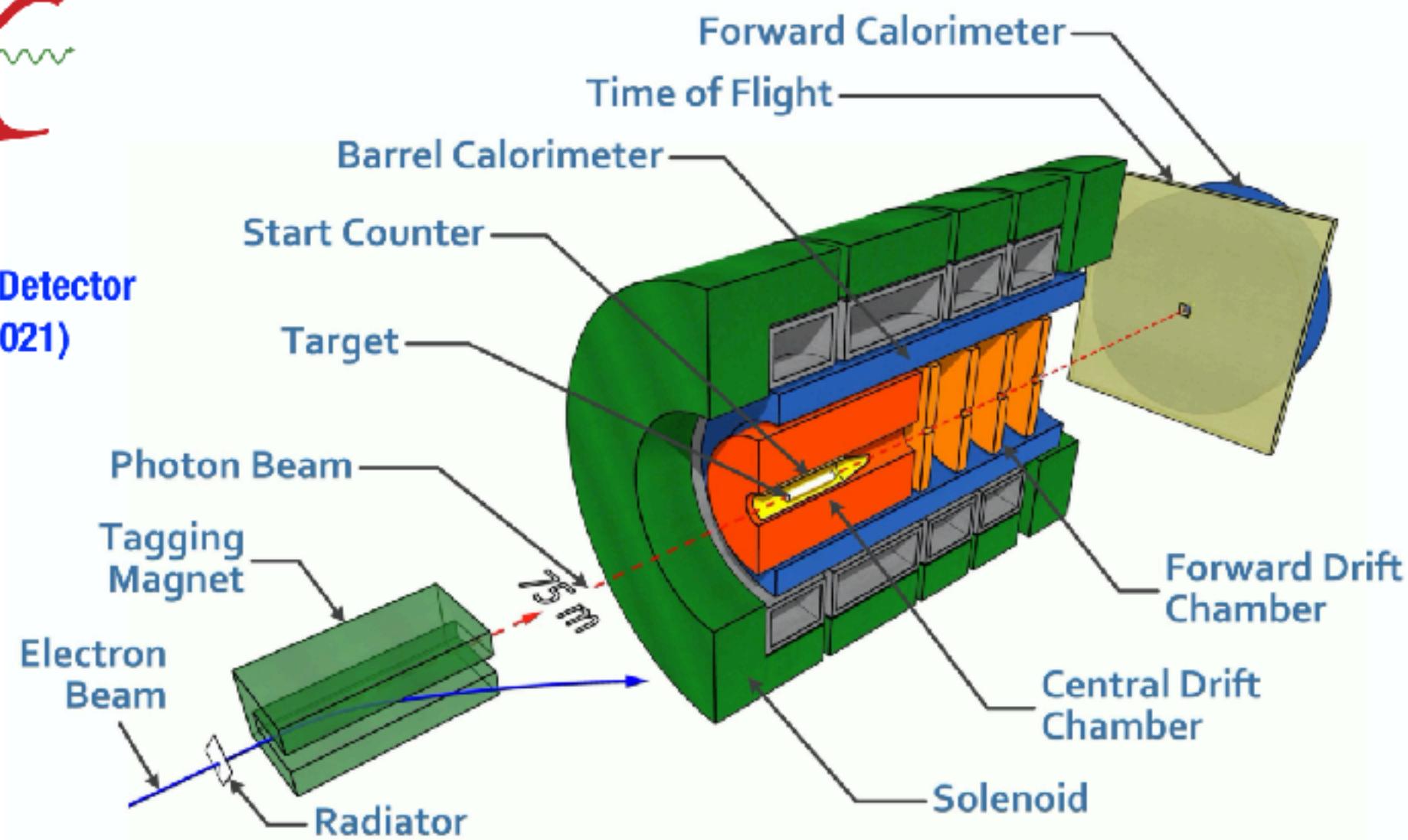
Baryon Spectroscopy via Photoproduction at



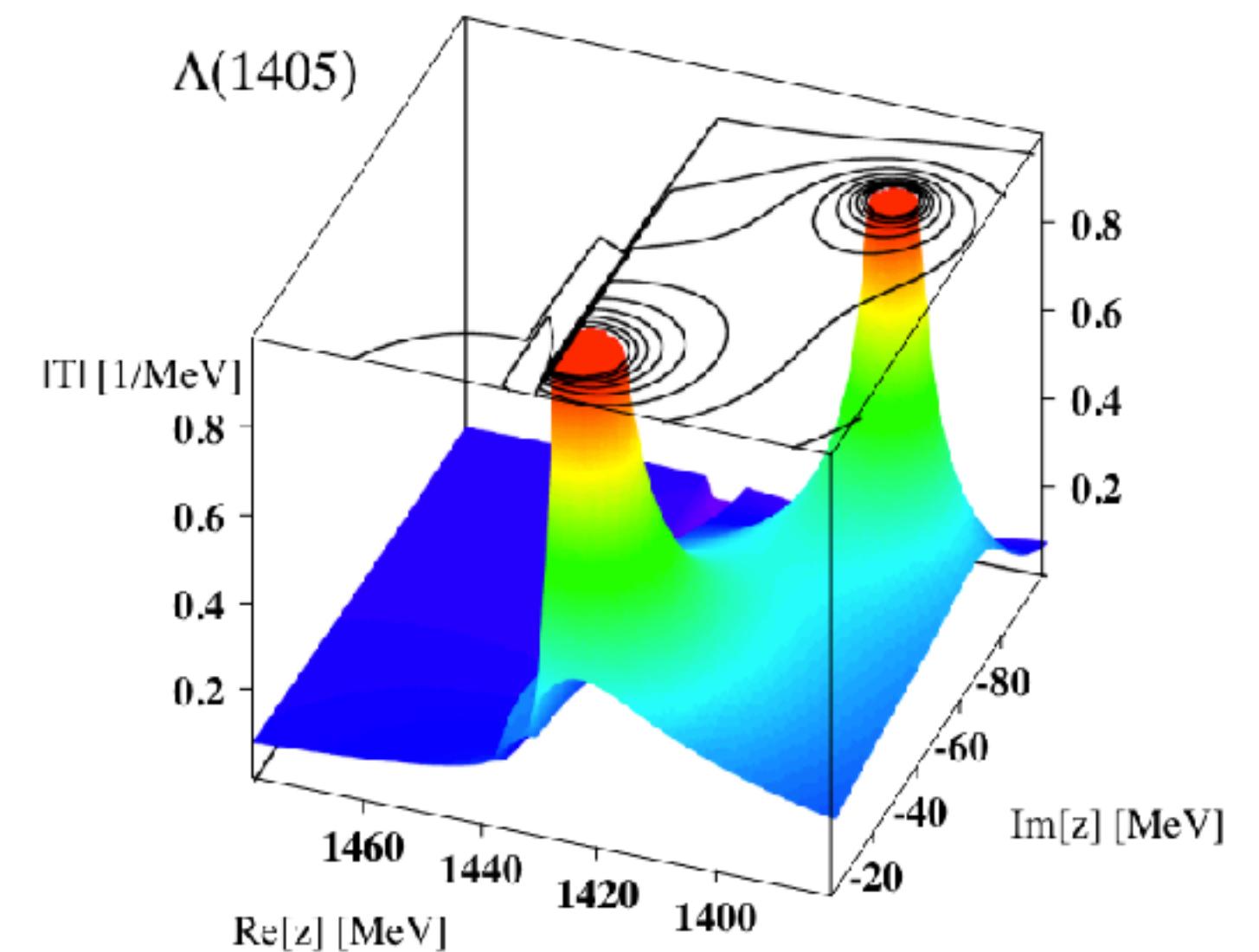
- World largest photoproduction dataset at $6 < E_\gamma < 11.4$ GeV
 - Phase-I dataset $\sim 439.6 \text{ pb}^{-1}$, Phase-II ongoing
- s-channel vanishes, t-channel dominates GlueX energies
 - Top vertex production recoiling against target proton (possibly excited) \rightarrow access to the near-threshold region of baryon production
 - Total cross section, differential cross section measurement \rightarrow study production mechanism \rightarrow extraction of physics



The GlueX Beamline and Detector
NIM A 987, 164807 (2021)

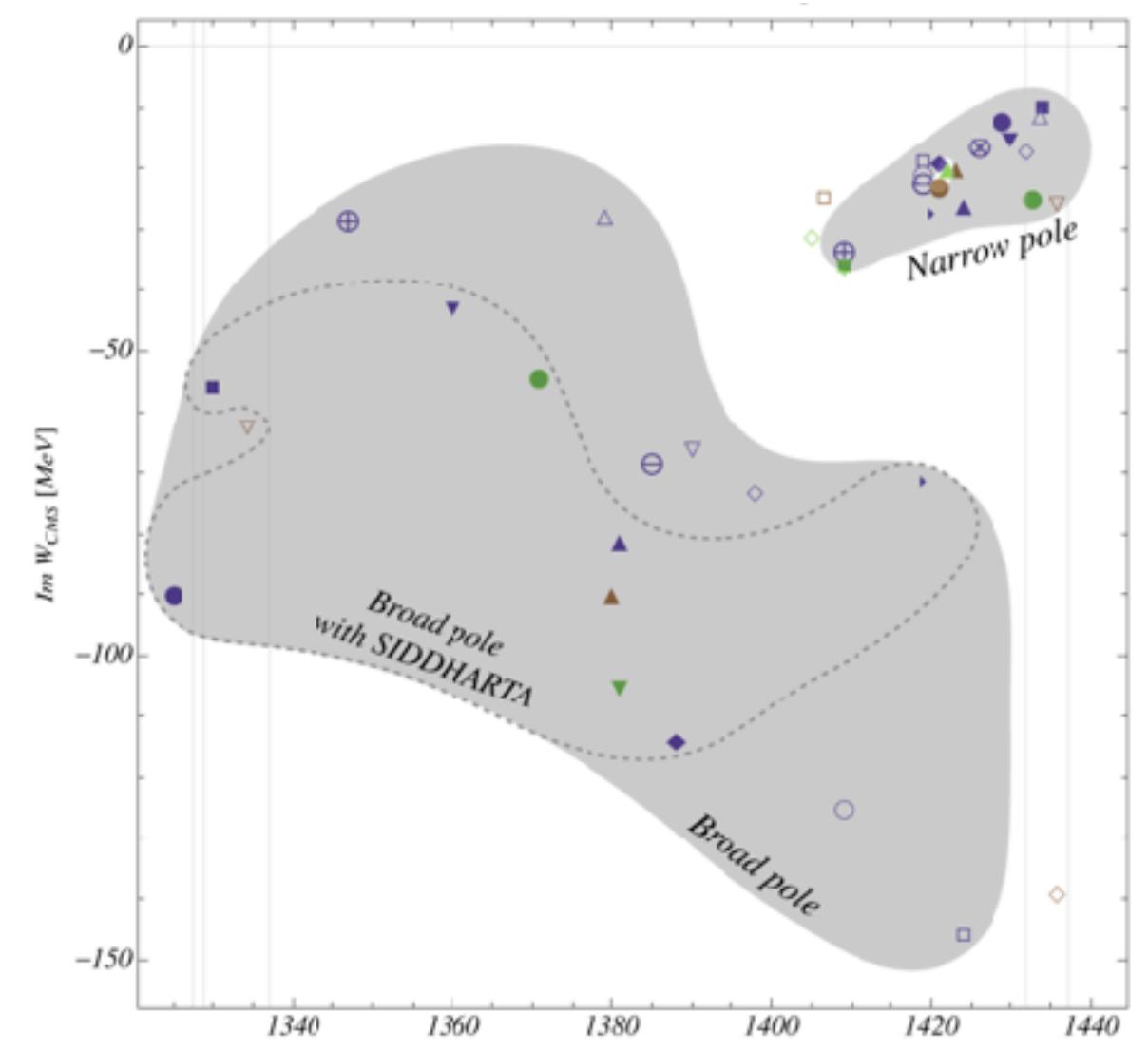


Pole structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ from coupled-channel analysis in $N\bar{K} - \Sigma\pi$ system

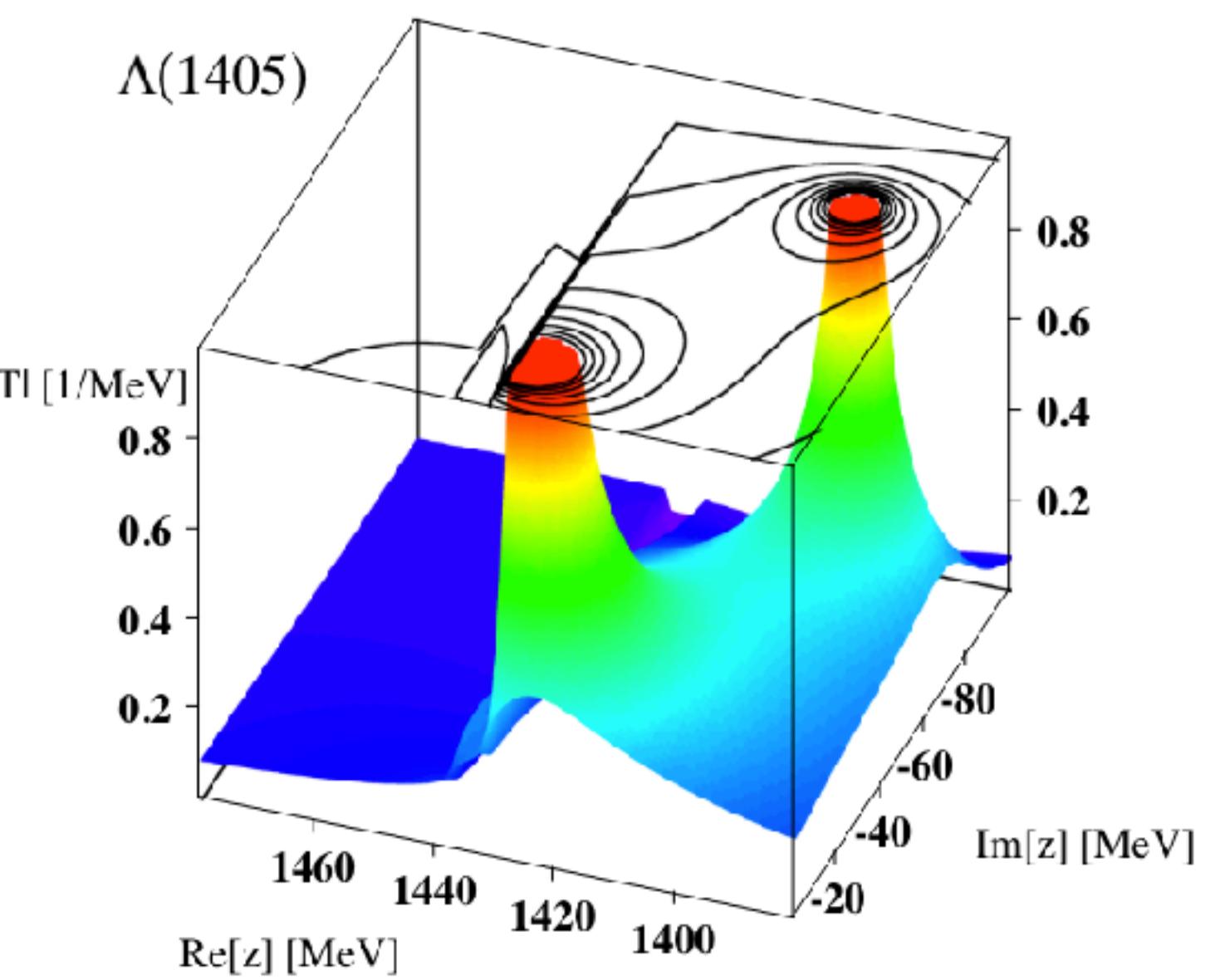


[Hyodo, T., & Jido, D. (2012). Prog. in Part. and Nucl. Phys, 67(1), 55-98.]

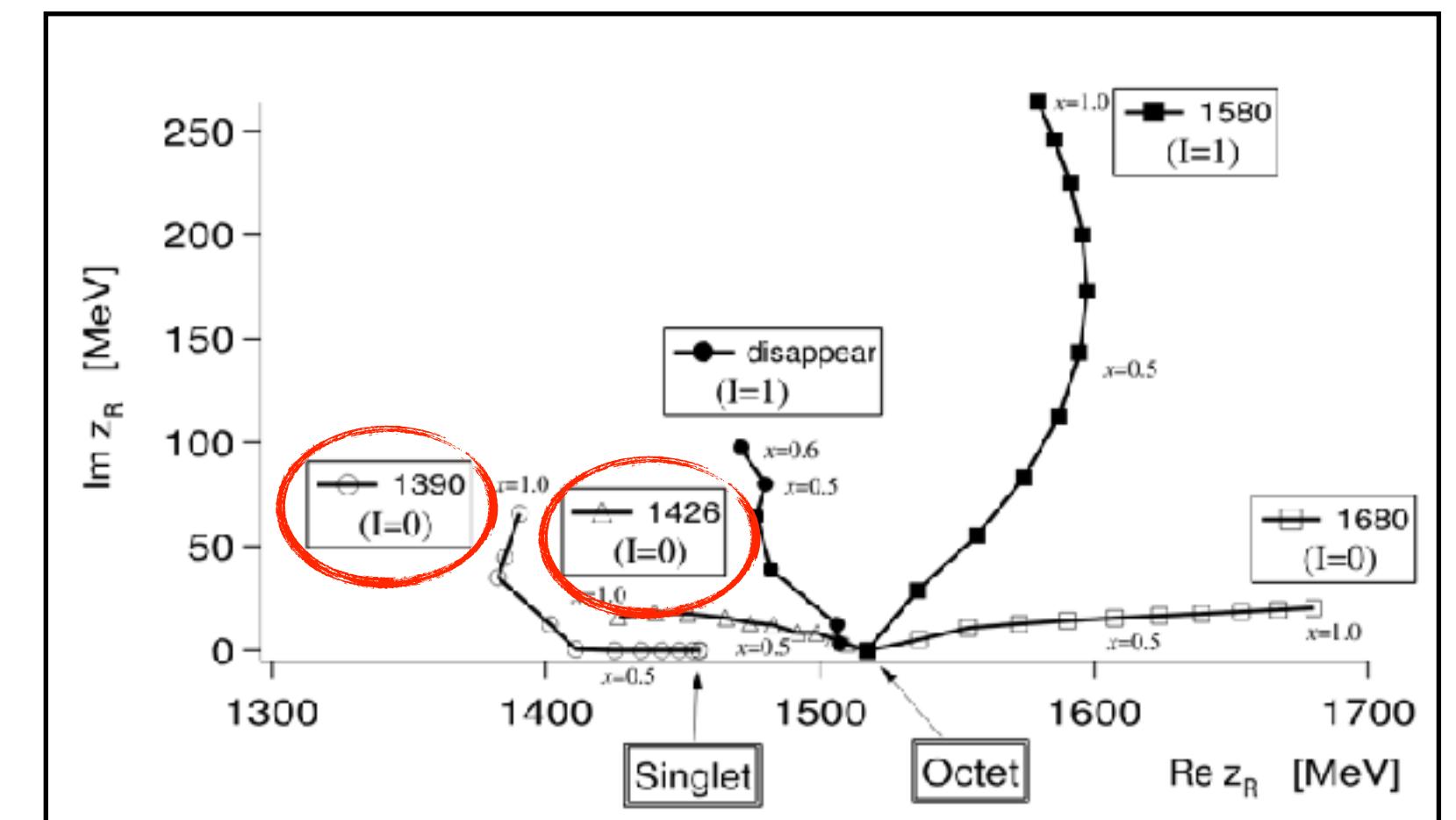
Pole Structure of $\Lambda(1405)$



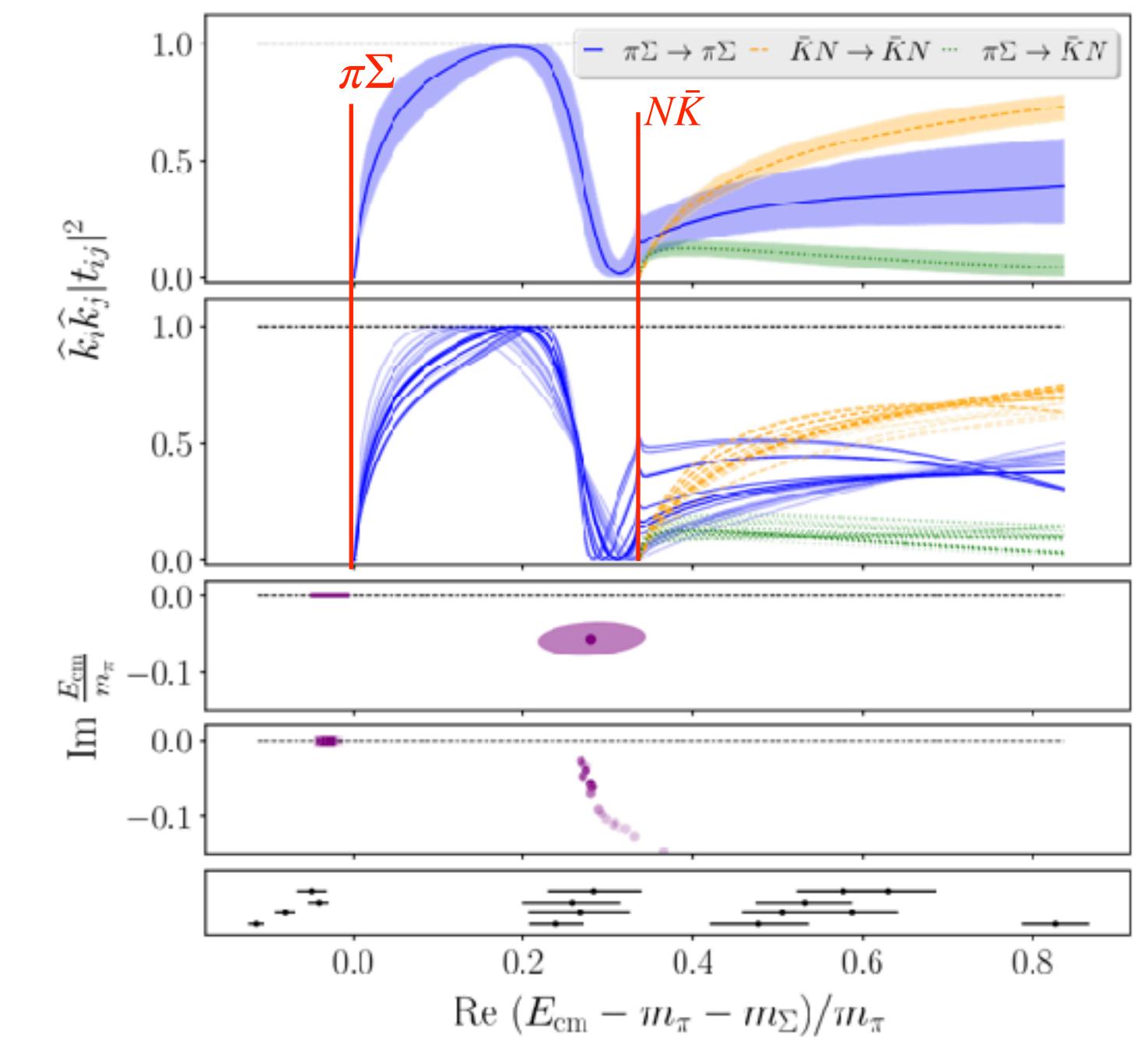
Mai, Eur. Phys. J. 230 (2021)10.1140



[Hyodo, T., & Jido, D. (2012). Prog. in Part. and Nucl. Phys, 67(1), 55-98.]



D. Jido, J.A Oller, E. Oset, A. Ramos, U-G Meissner Nucl. Phys. A 725 181 (2003)

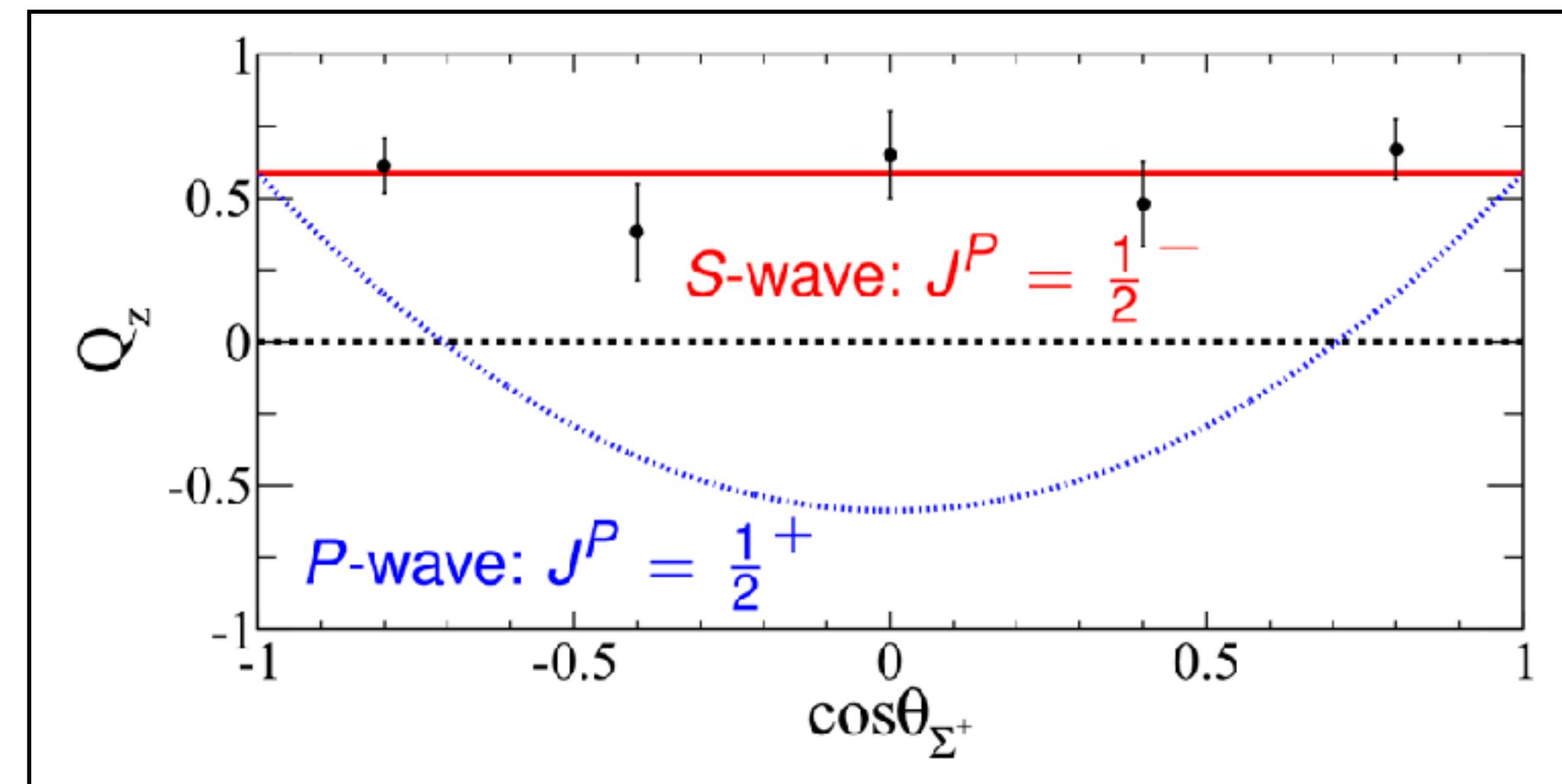


[J. Bulava et al., Phys Rev Lett 132, 051901 (2024)]

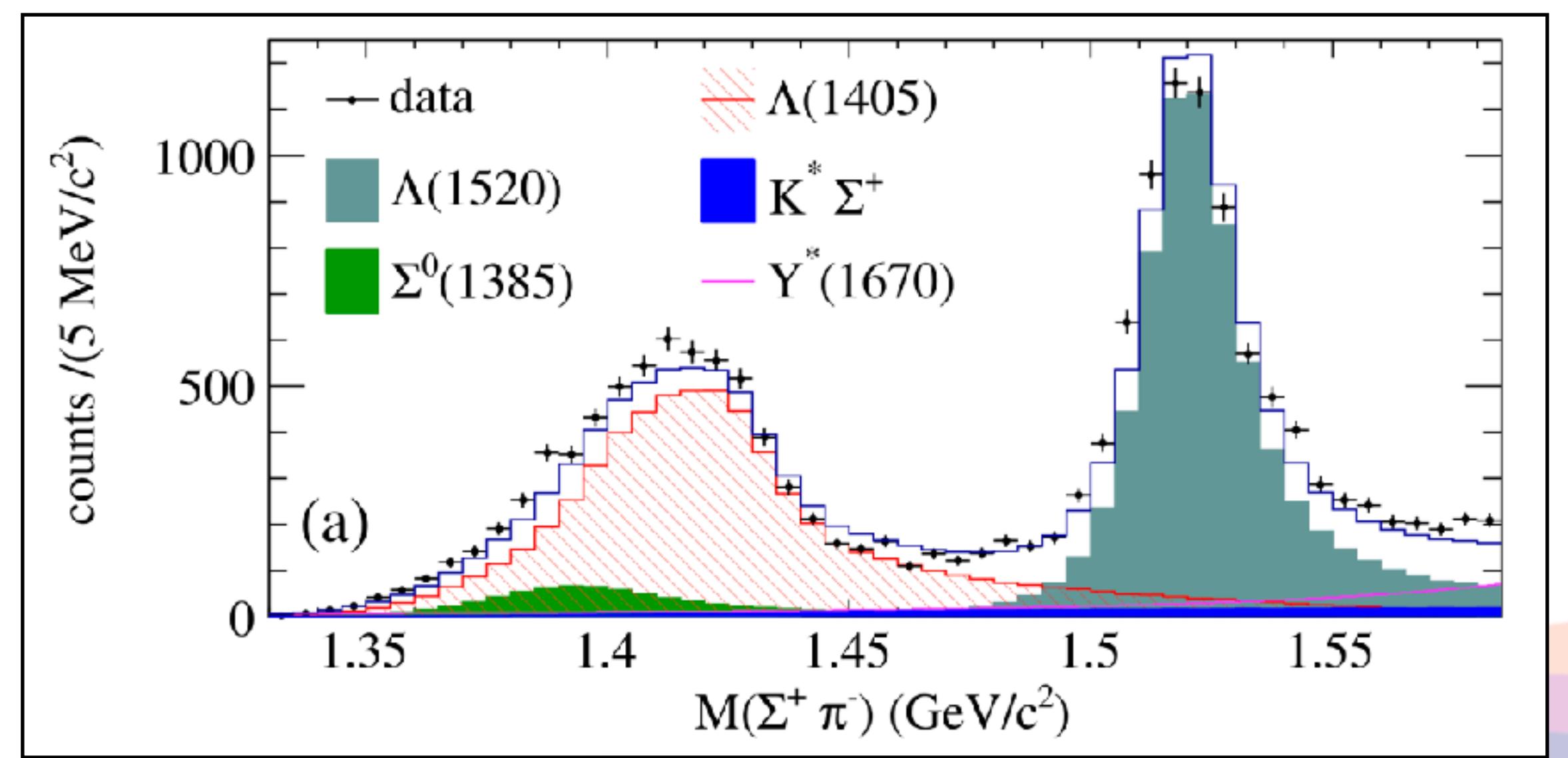
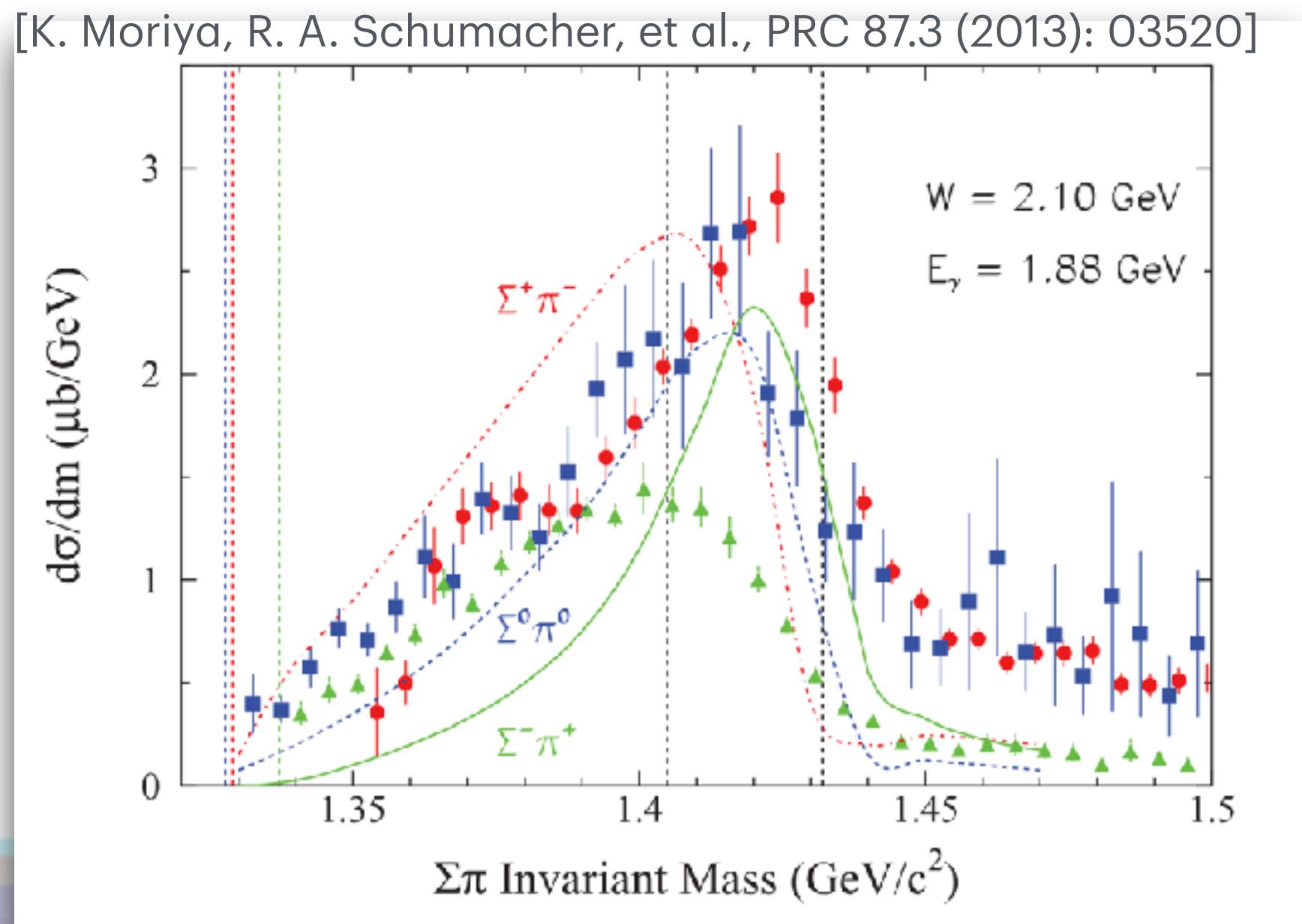
- Chiral Unitary Approach: SU(3) breaking leads to two ($|l|=0$) poles:
 - higher pole (~1425 MeV) couples strongly to $N\bar{K}$
 - lower pole (~1390) couples mostly to $\Sigma\pi$
- LQCD: prediction in $N\bar{K}$ - $\Sigma\pi$ coupled-channel support second pole picture
- Most previous low-energy $N\bar{K}$ experiments not sensitive to $\Sigma\pi$; Some experiments consistent with one-pole solution [Physics Letters B 837 (2023): 137637] [EPJA 56 (2020)56:139]
- GlueX: the best data for clean photoproduction $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda(1405) \rightarrow K^+ \{\Sigma^0 \pi^0\} \rightarrow K^+ \{p K^-\}$

CLAS6 Results of $\Lambda(1405)$

- "Measurement of the $\Sigma\pi$ photoproduction line shapes near the $\Lambda(1405)$ " [K. Moriya, R. A. Schumacher, et al., PRC 87.3 (2013): 03520]
- "Spin and parity measurement of the $\Lambda(1405)$ baryon" [K. Moriya, R. A. Schumacher, et al., PRL 112.8 (2014): 082004]

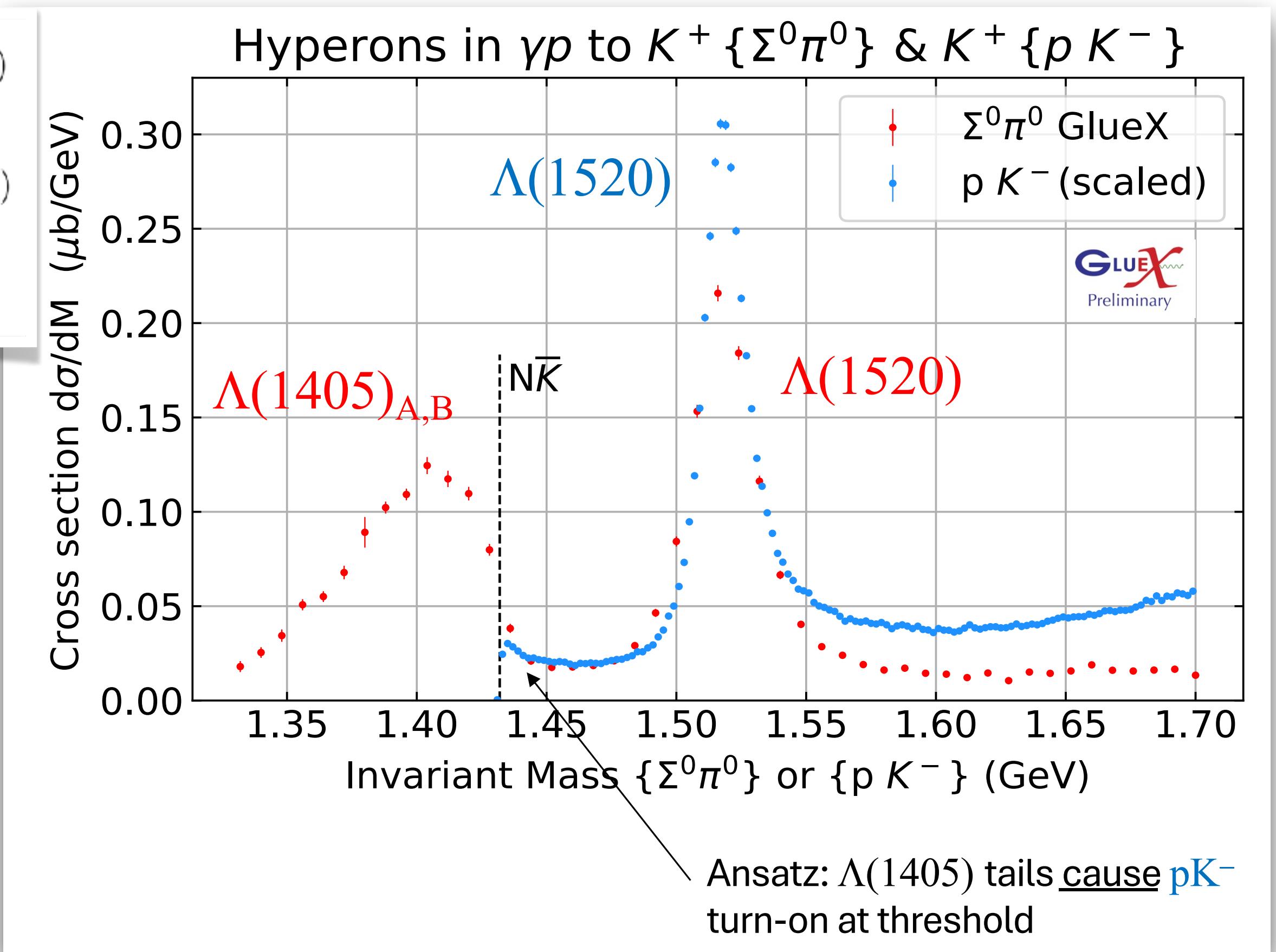
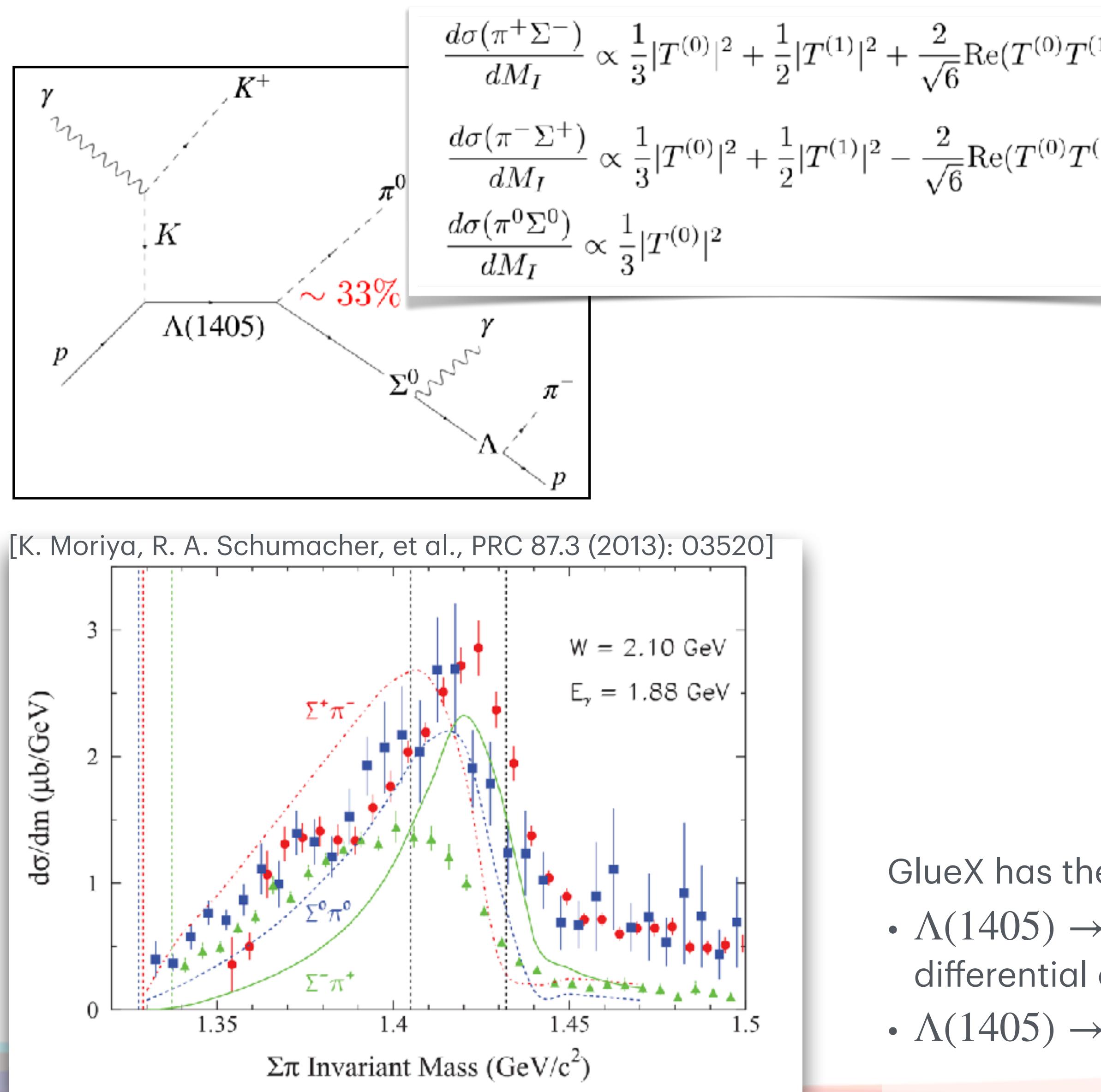


PRL 112.8 (2014): 082004



Measurement of $\Lambda(1405)$ Lineshape at GlueX

Reinhard Schumacher, Nilanga Wickramaarachchi,
Peter Hurck

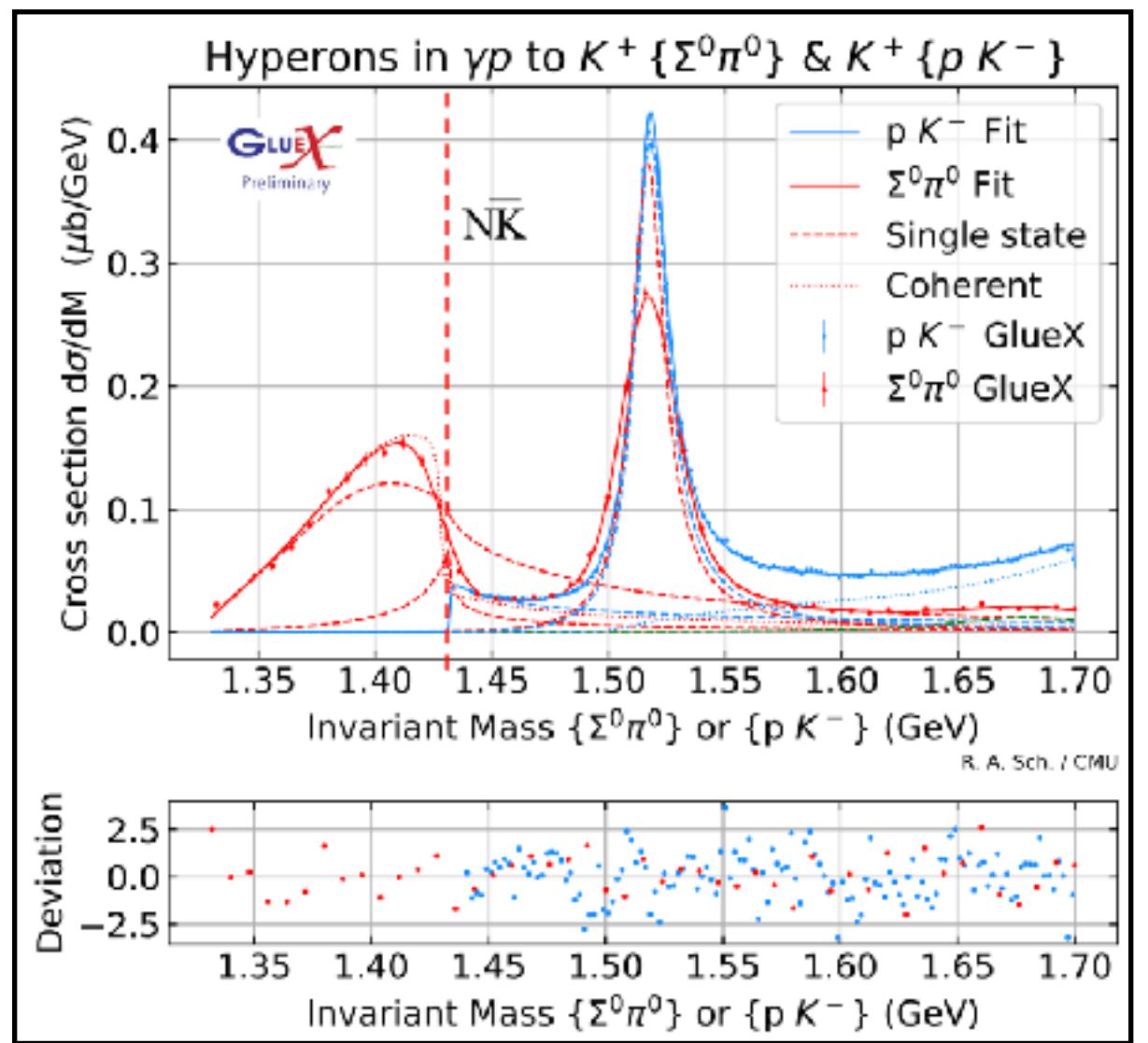


GlueX has the best dataset to analyze coupled-channel $N\bar{K} - \Sigma\pi$:

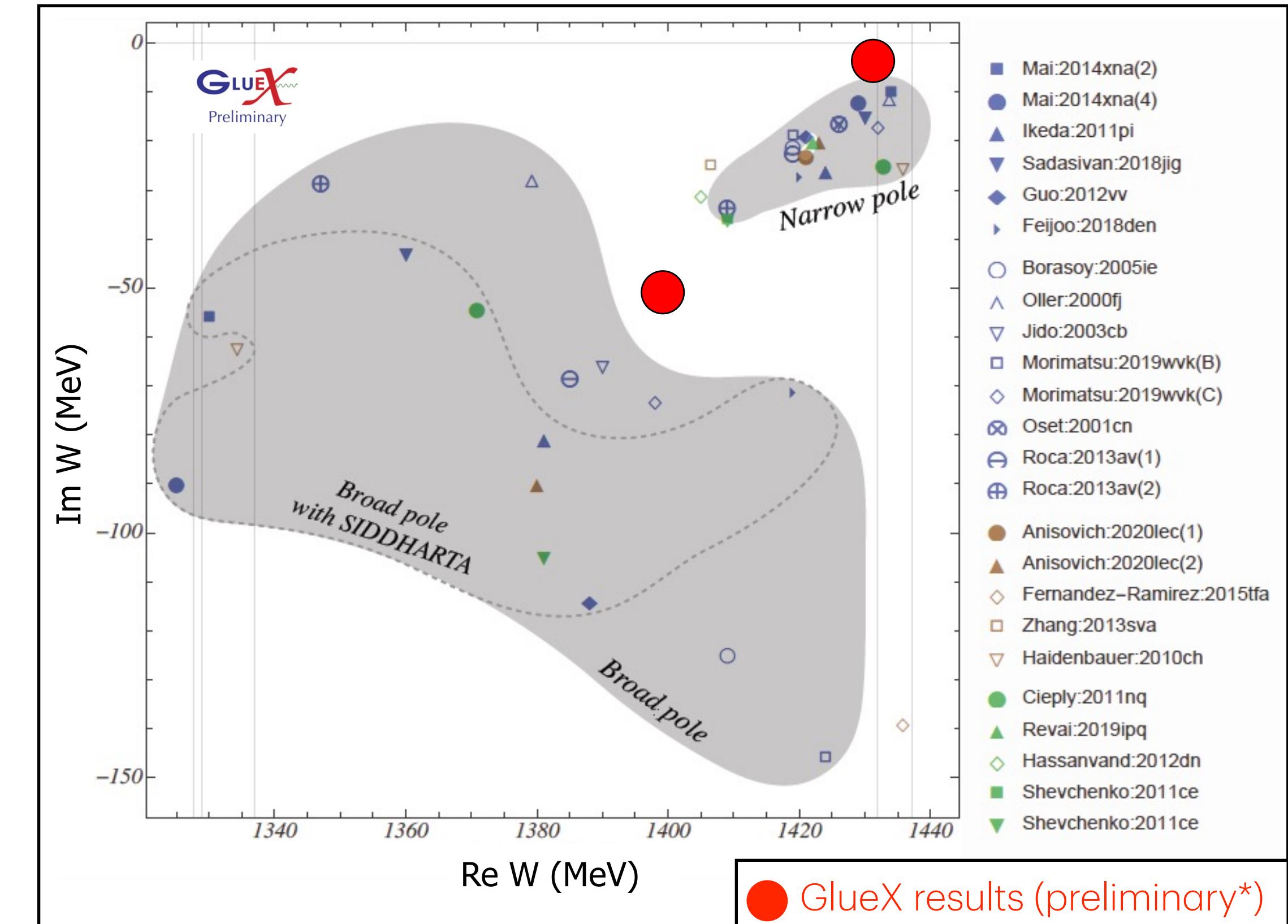
- $\Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^0$ is pure $I = 0$ with no contamination from $\Sigma^0(1385)$, differential cross section shows threshold effect
- $\Lambda(1405) \rightarrow pK^-$ shows instant turn-on at $N\bar{K}$ threshold

K-matrix Fitting of $\Lambda(1405)$ Lineshape at GlueX

Reinhard Schumacher, Nilanga Wickramaarachchi,
Peter Hurck



- K-matrix formalism: a scattering theory approach that ensures unitarity in description of resonances and their interferences
- Each element of K-matrix describe one specific propagation from initial state to final state and a pole refers to the singularity of a propagator on the complex plane:
 - real part → Resonance Mass
 - Imaginary part → Resonance Width



*pole positions not finalized yet with systematics in progress

- First coupled-channel K-matrix fit on GlueX data, seems to favor the two-pole structure ansatz
- Planned for publication soon

Baryon-antibaryon Photoproduction

Baryon-antibaryon Photoproduction

- Rich channels of exclusive baryon-antibaryon photo-production:

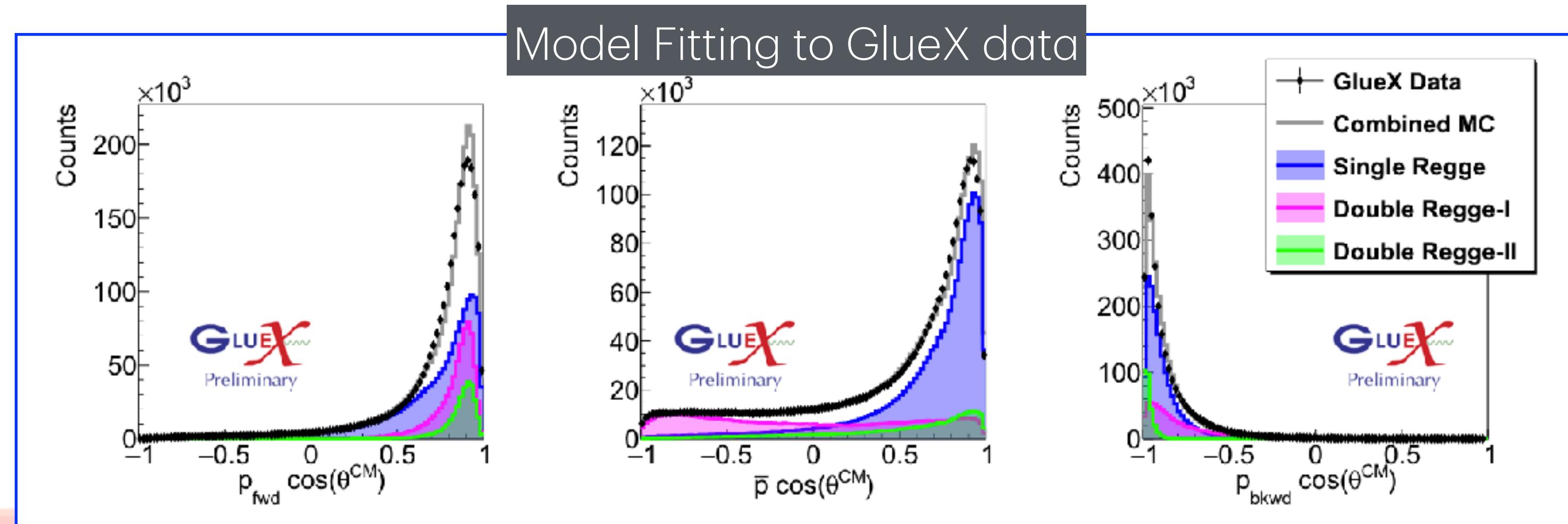
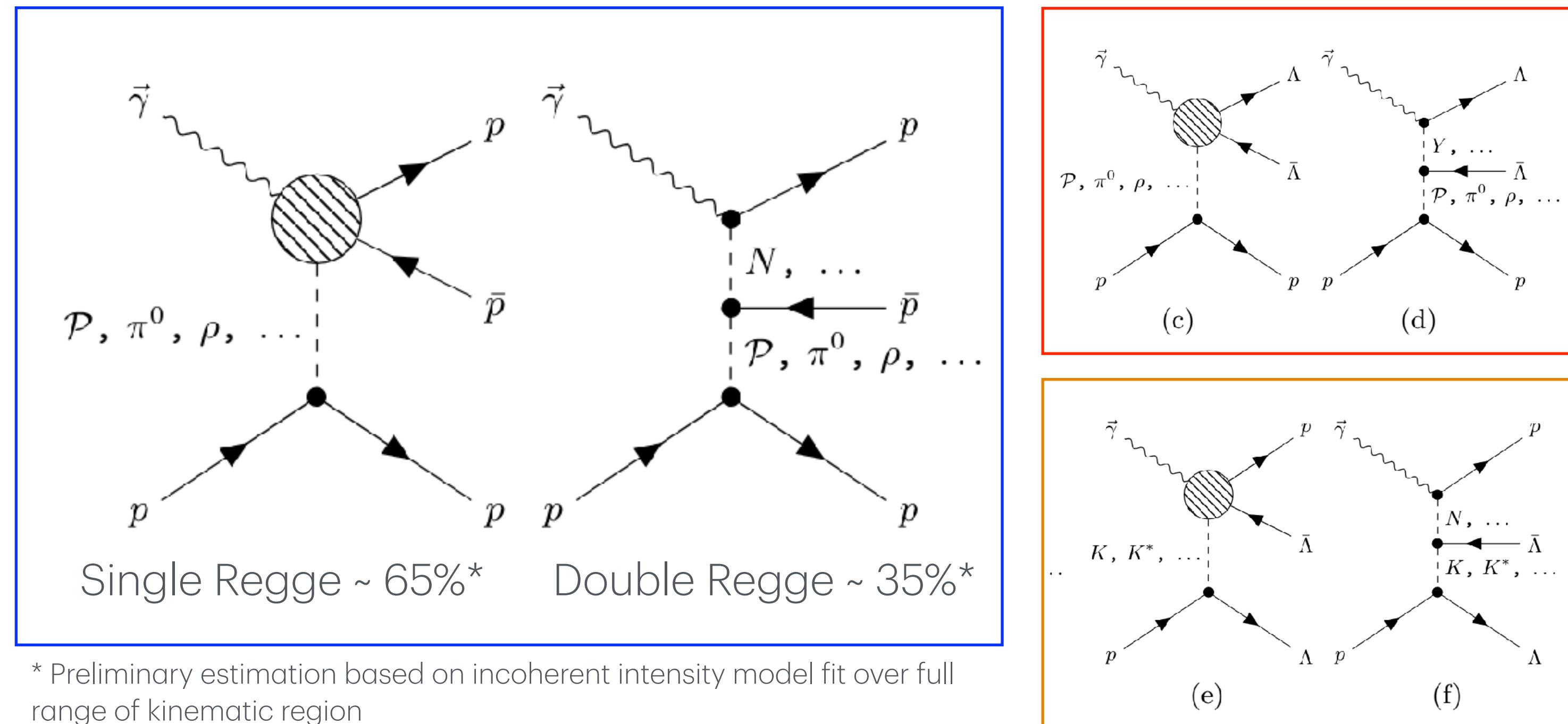
$$p\bar{p}, \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}, p\bar{\Lambda}, \Sigma^0\bar{\Sigma}^0, \Sigma^+\bar{\Sigma}^-, \Xi^0\bar{\Xi}^0,$$

...

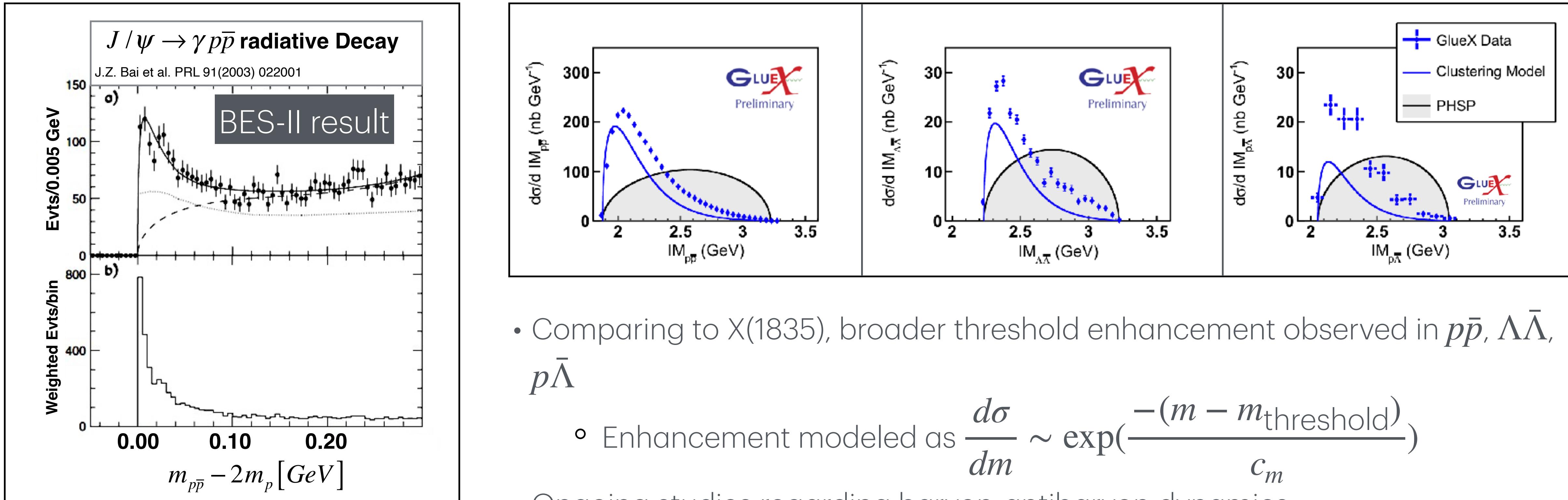
- Single Regge: “angular gap” between the baryon-antibaryon system and recoiling particle

- Double Regge: “flat” angular distribution for the particle produced off the middle vertex

- Unprecedented statistics to test Regge Modeling, without mesonic/baryonic background.

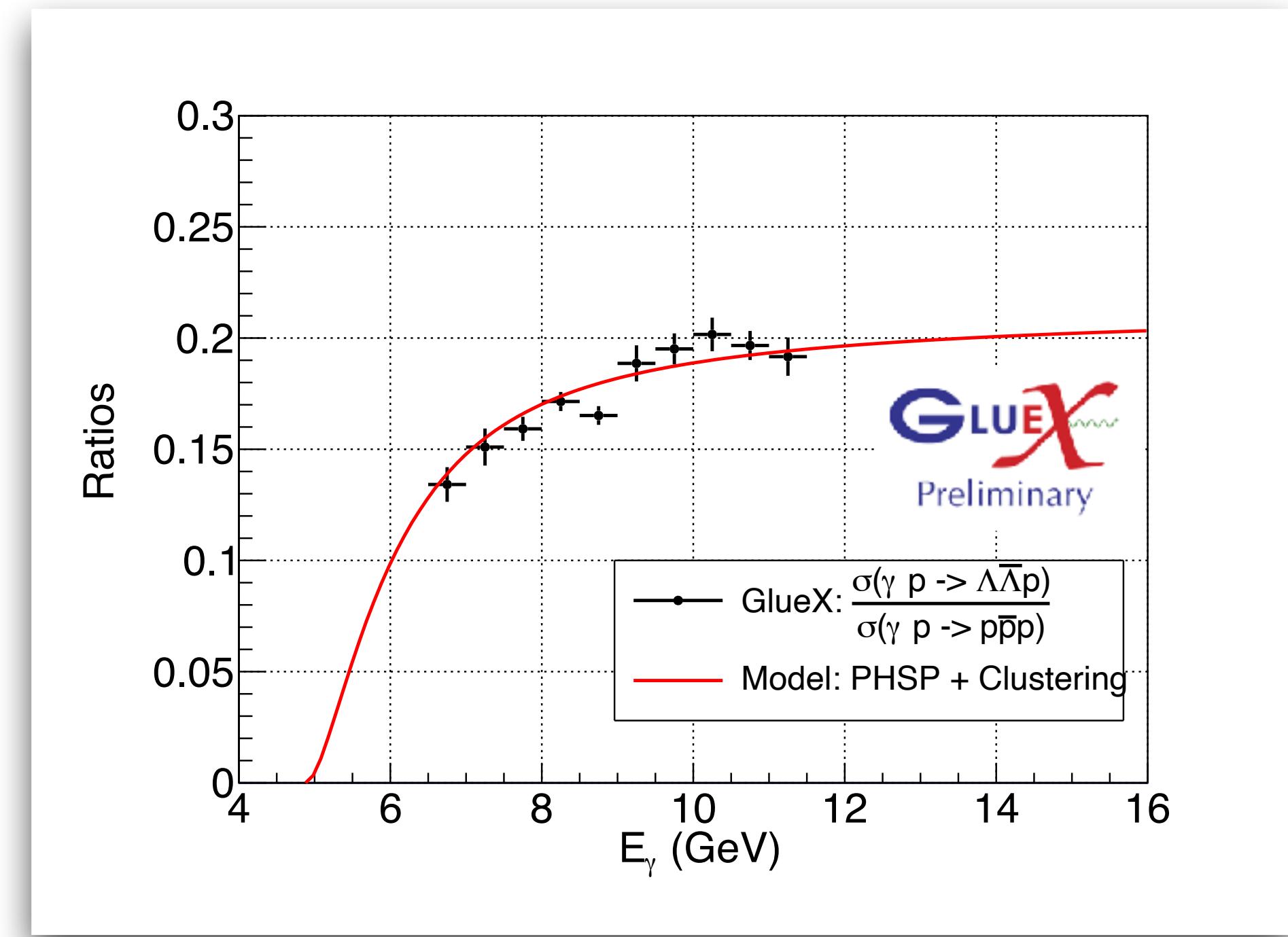
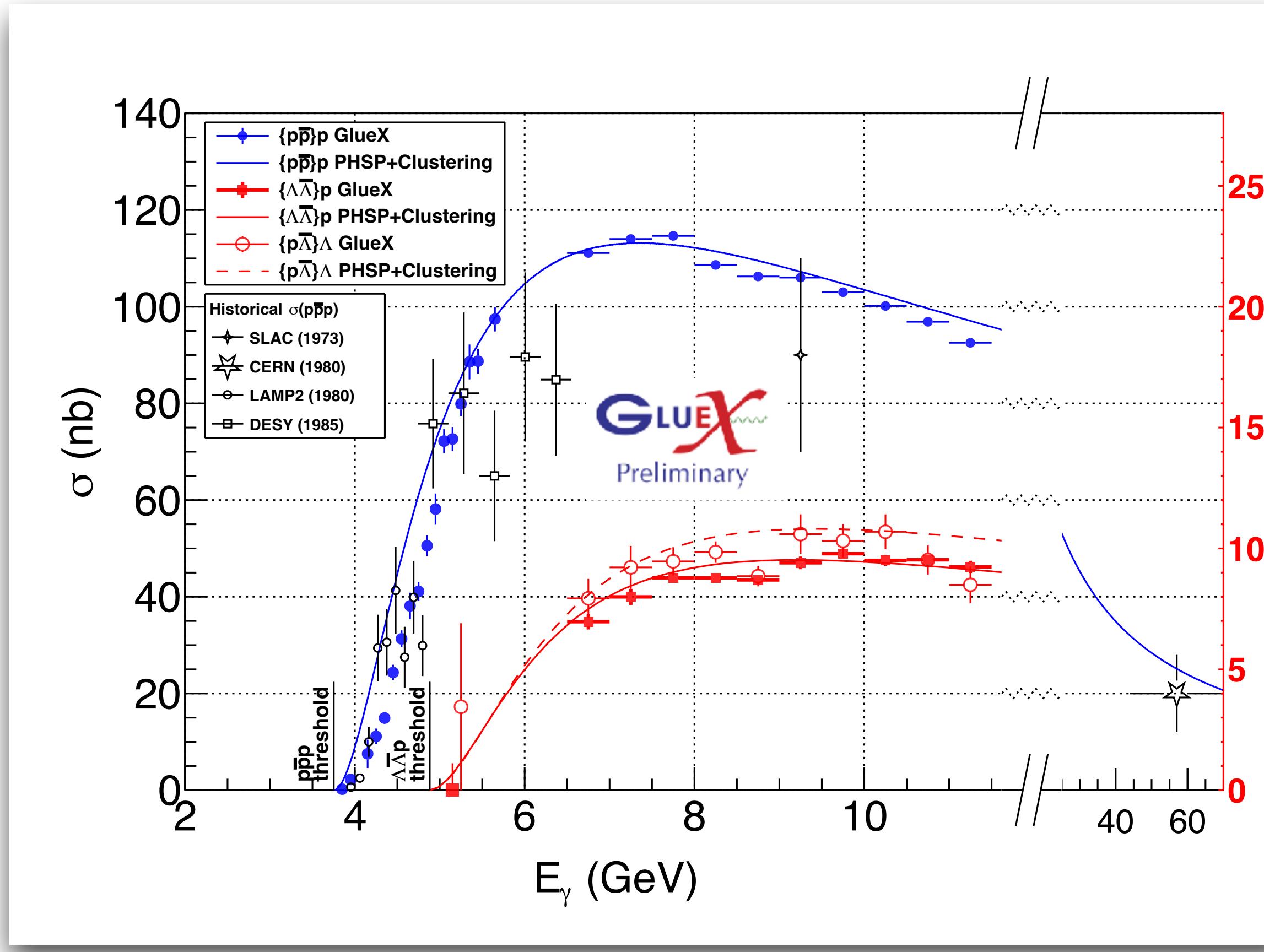


Threshold Enhancement: Invariant Mass of $p\bar{p}$, $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $p\bar{\Lambda}$



- Threshold enhancement $X(1835)$
 - First by BESII and confirmed by CLEO [Phys. Rev. D 82, 092002]
 - $I^G(J^{PC}) = ?^?(0^{-+})$ determined by BES-III [Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 112003]
- Comparing to $X(1835)$, broader threshold enhancement observed in $p\bar{p}$, $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $p\bar{\Lambda}$
 - Enhancement modeled as $\frac{d\sigma}{dm} \sim \exp\left(\frac{-(m - m_{\text{threshold}})}{c_m}\right)$
- Ongoing studies regarding baryon-antibaryon dynamics
 - Final-state Interaction (FSI) [Eur. Phys. J. A (2023) 59:136] [Eur. Phys. J. A (2024) 60:119],
 - Sub-threshold scalar meson $f_0(1370)$, $f_0(1500)$, $f_0(1710)$ with glue ball content [Phys. Rev. D 96, 054024]
 - Hyperon-antihyperon spin correlation [PRC 54.4 (1996): 1877][H Li, Hadron Spectroscopy with Strangeness 2024]

Total Cross-sections of $p\bar{p}$, $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $p\bar{\Lambda}$ photoproduction



- First measurement of photoproduction cross sections combining $N\bar{N}$, $Y\bar{Y}$, $N\bar{Y}$

- Non-strange/strange ratio related to probability $P(u\bar{u})/P(s\bar{s})$ in QCD hadronization
- Publication in preparation (under collaboration review)

Excited Cascades

Excited Hyperons

- Many excited Cascade states to be confirmed in the spectra predicted by quark model
- Many data points in PDG are from decades ago with limited statistics, some has unknown J^P yet to be determined
- Recent contribution from Belle^{1,3} and BaBar² Collaboration (charmed baryon decay):
 - $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow (\Sigma^+ K^-)_{\Xi(1690)} K^+$ [Phys. Lett. B 524, 33-43 (2002)]
 - $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow (\Xi^- \pi^+)_{\Xi(1530)} K^+$ [Phys. Rev. D 78, 034008 (2008)]
 - $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow (\Xi^- \pi^+)_{\Xi(1620), \Xi(1690)} \pi^+$ [Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 072501 (2019)]

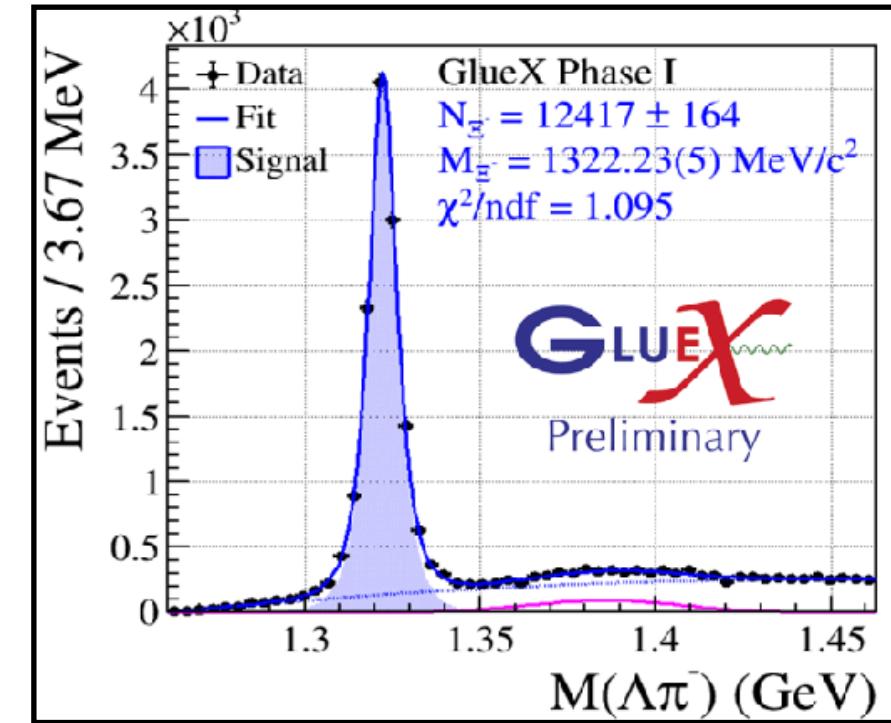
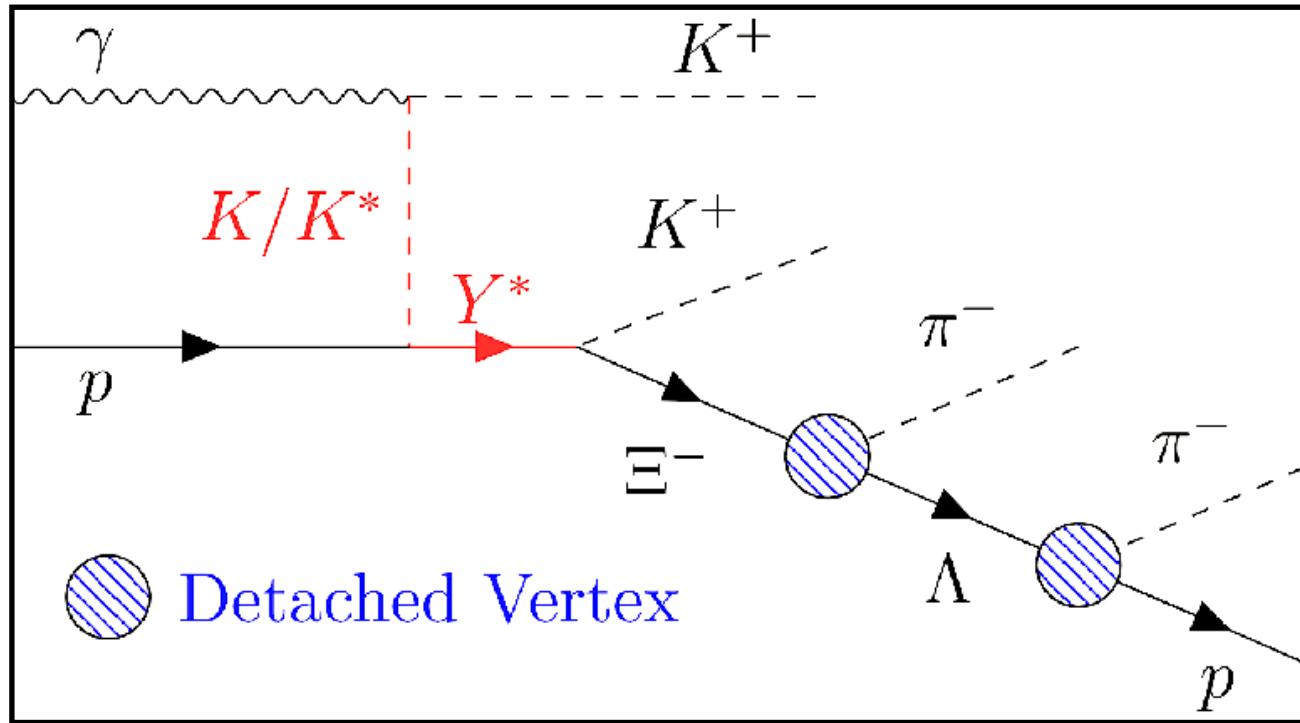
| Particle | J^P | Overall status | Status as seen in — | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | $\Xi\pi$ | ΛK | ΣK | $\Xi(1530)\pi$ |
| $\Xi(1318)$ | 1/2+ | **** | | | | |
| $\Xi(1530)$ | 3/2+ | **** | **** | | | |
| $\Xi(1620)$ | 1/2- ? | ** | ** | | | |
| $\Xi(1690)$ | 1/2- ? | *** | ** | *** | ** | |
| $\Xi(1820)$ | 3/2- | *** | ** | *** | ** | ** |
| $\Xi(1950)$ | 3/2- ? | *** | ** | ** | | * |
| $\Xi(2030)$ | > 5/2 ? | *** | | ** | *** | |
| $\Xi(2120)$ | | * | | | * | |
| $\Xi(2250)$ | | ** | | | | |
| $\Xi(2370)$ | | ** | | | | |
| $\Xi(2500)$ | | * | * | * | * | |



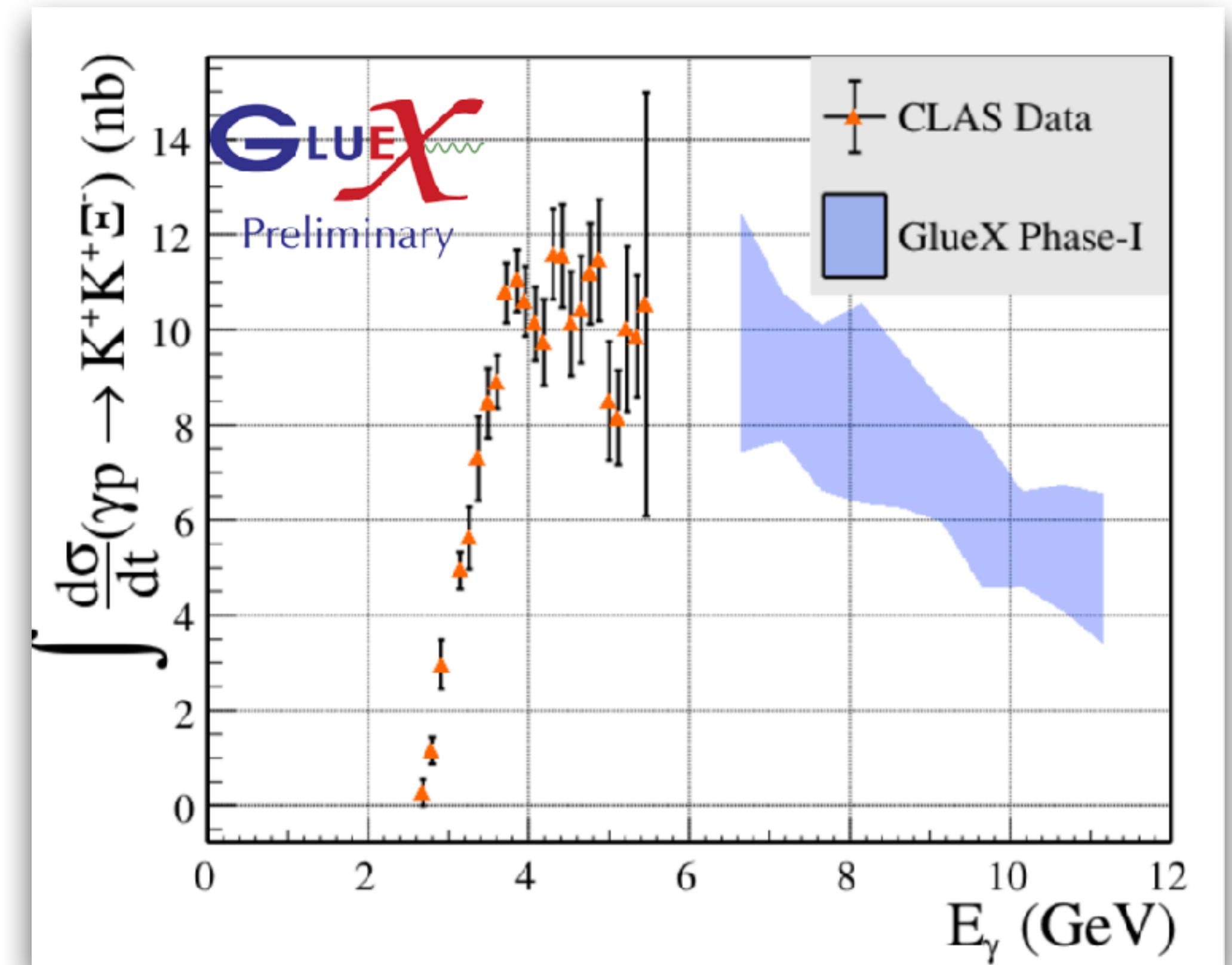
Currently being investigated at GlueX

Particle Data Group

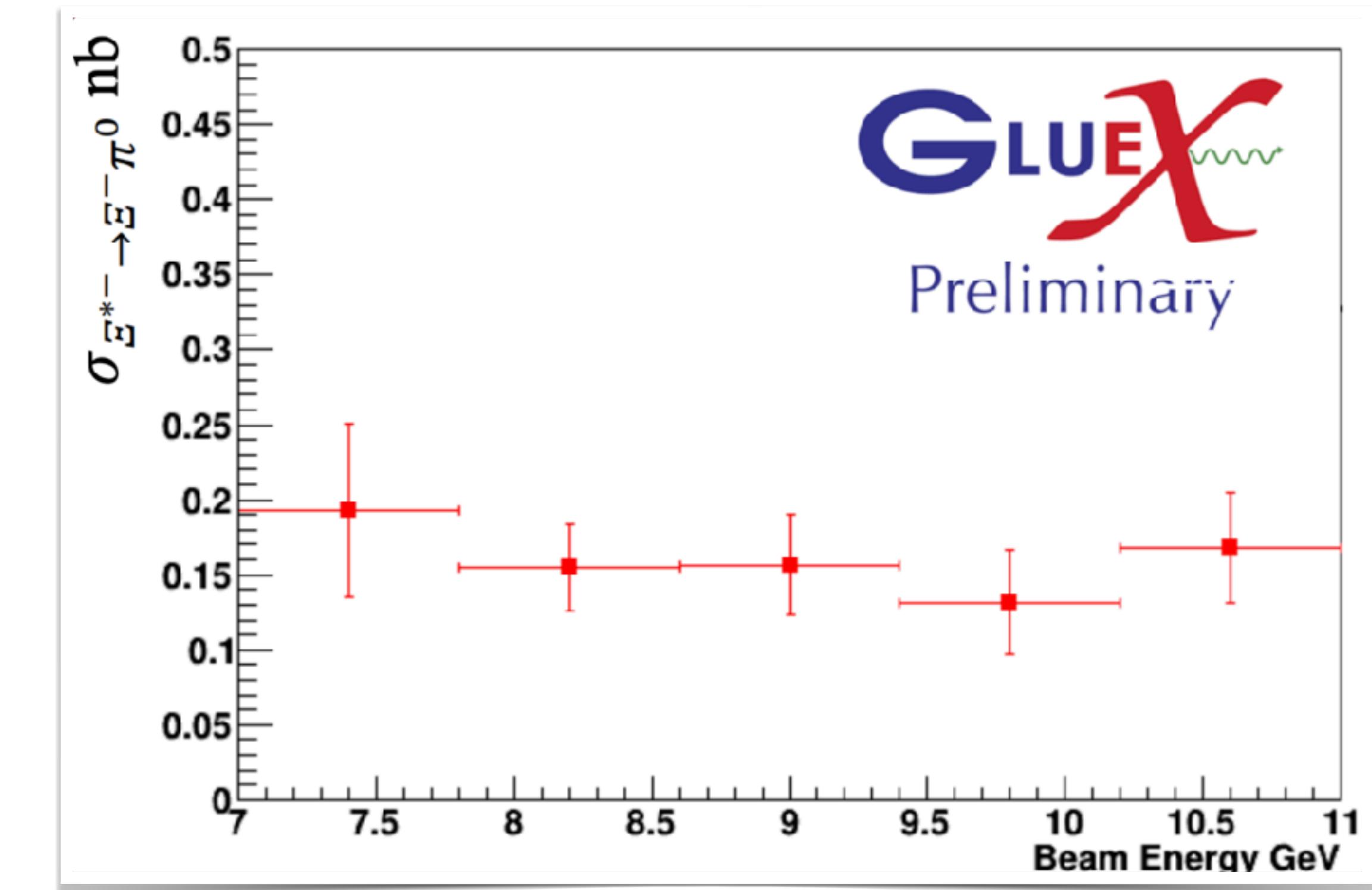
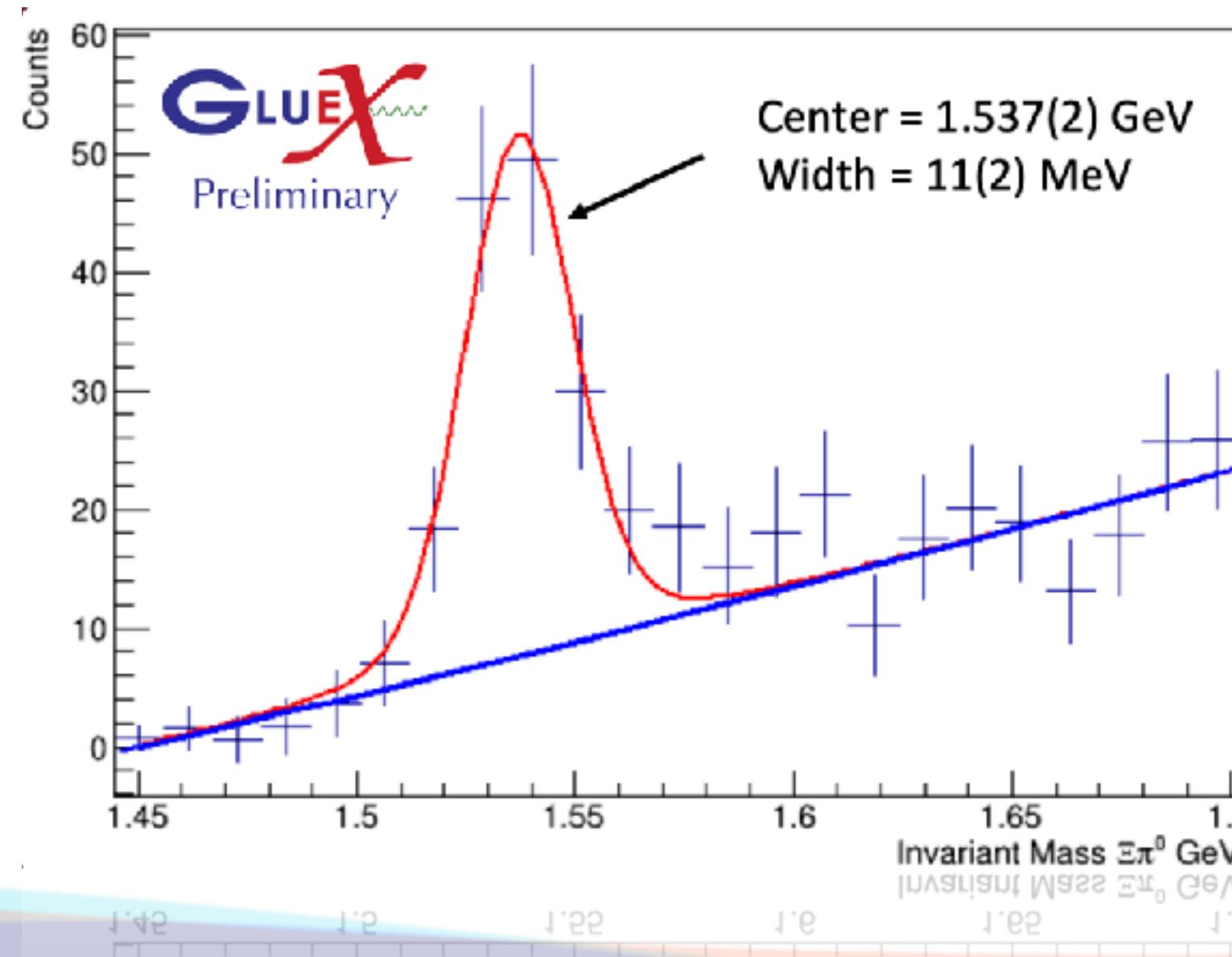
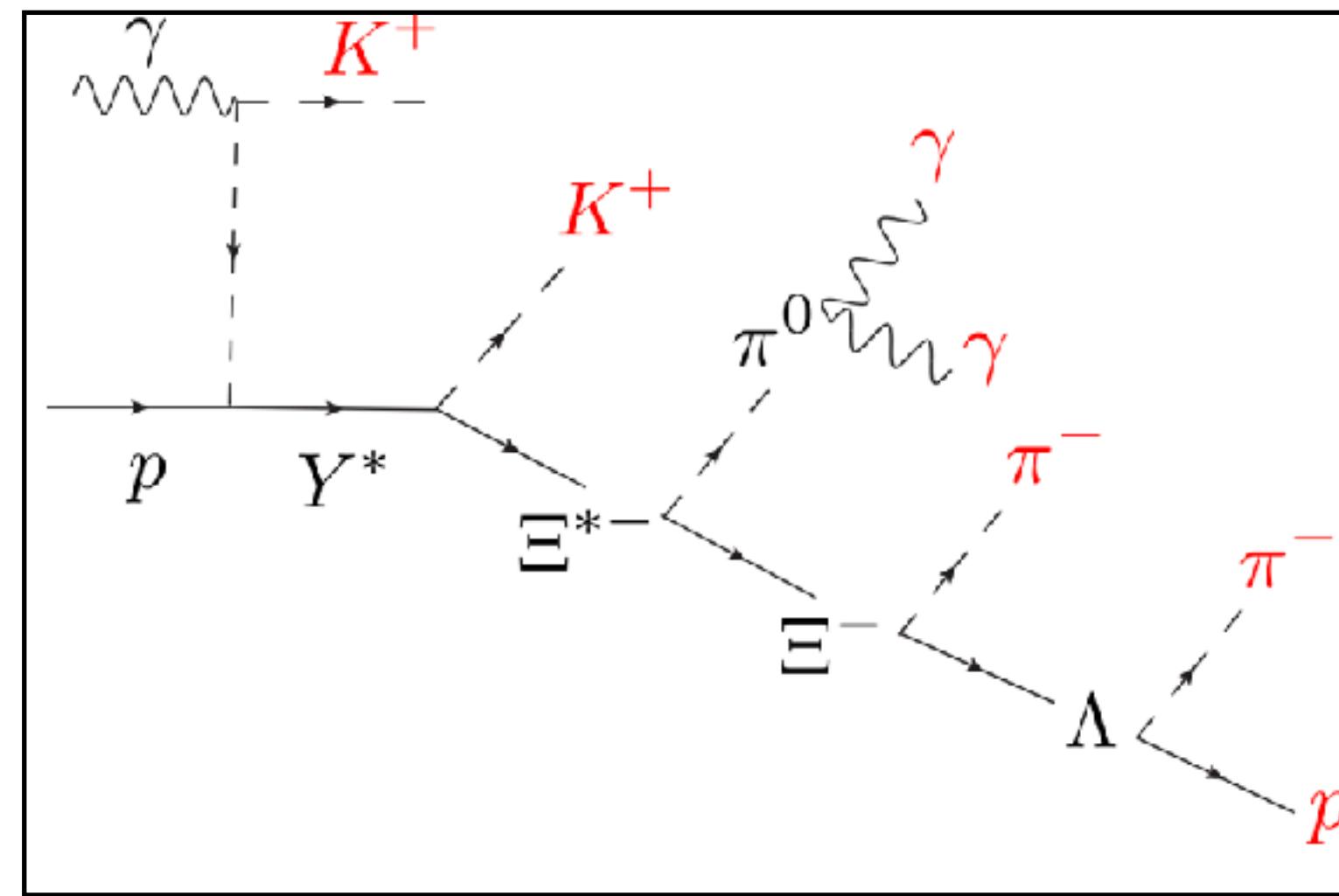
$\Xi^-(1320)$ Cross Section



- Necessary building block for heavier excited cascade search, proof-of-principle for GlueX detected vertices reconstruction
- Total cross section compared with CLAS data only up to 5.4 GeV [Phys. Rev. C 98, 062201(R) (2018)]
- Good agreement with CLAS data and show cross section falls with increasing beam energy
- Analysis near finishing, overall scale to be finalized with ongoing systematics study

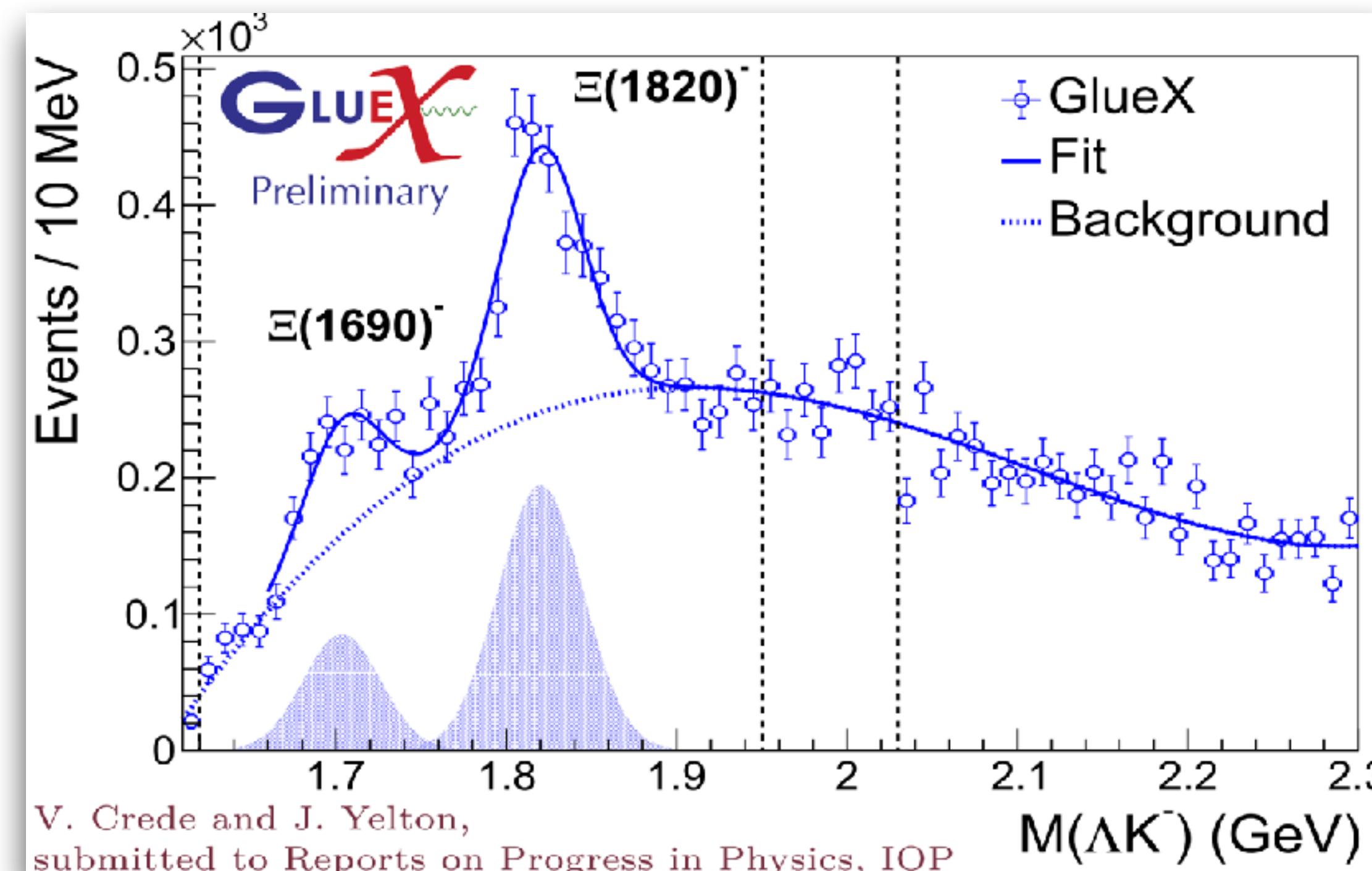


$\Xi^-(1530)$

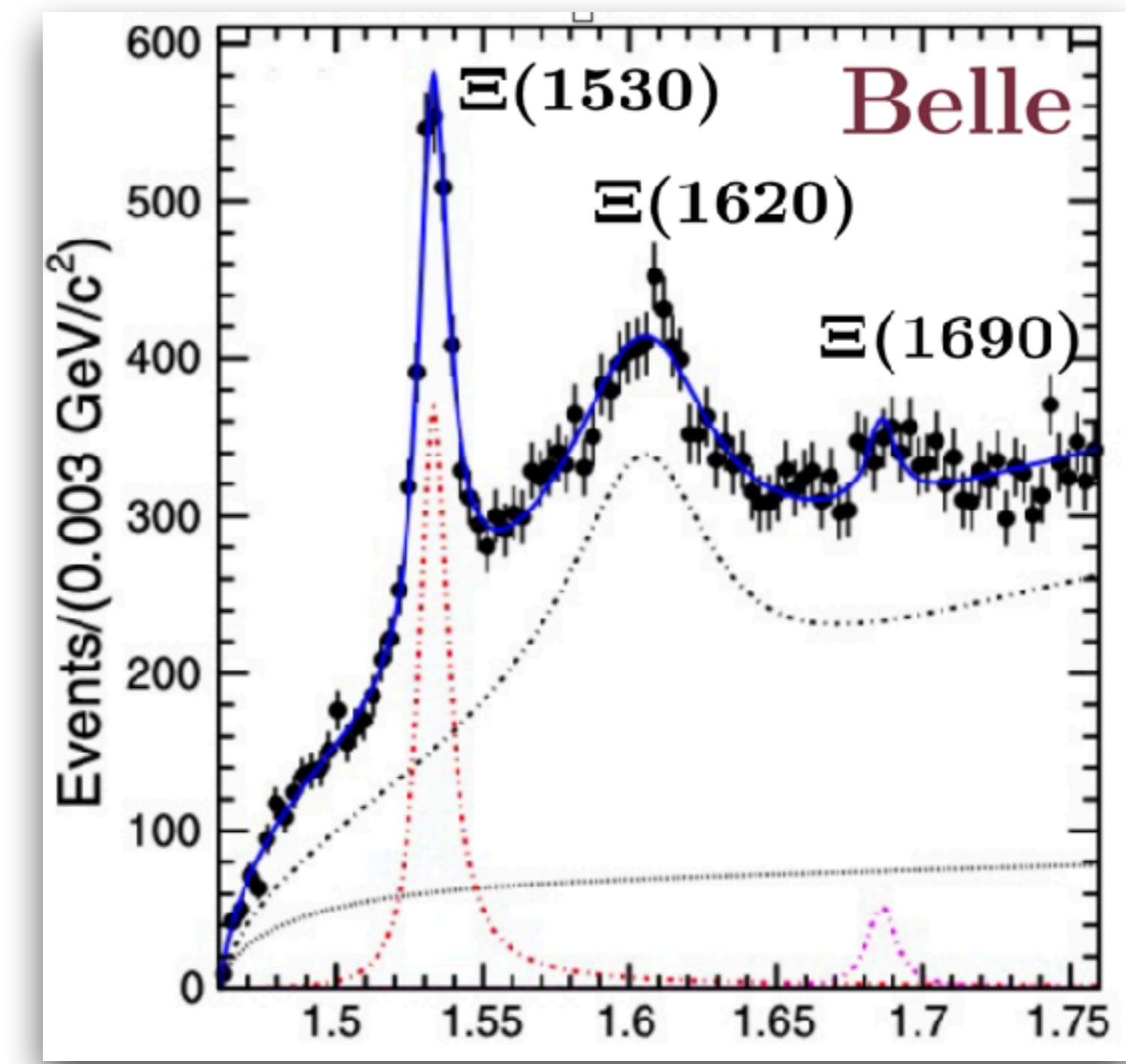


- 50% of the GlueX Phase-I data
- No significant energy dependence found in total cross section, surprisingly different from ground state $\Xi(1320)$

$\Xi^*(1820)$



Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 072501 (2019)



- Entire GlueX Phase-I data, much wider ΛK^- invariant mass than Belle
- First photoproduction measurement for $\Xi^*(1690,1820) \rightarrow K^- \Lambda$
- Opportunity: more data coming in GlueX phase-II with better K/π separation

Summary



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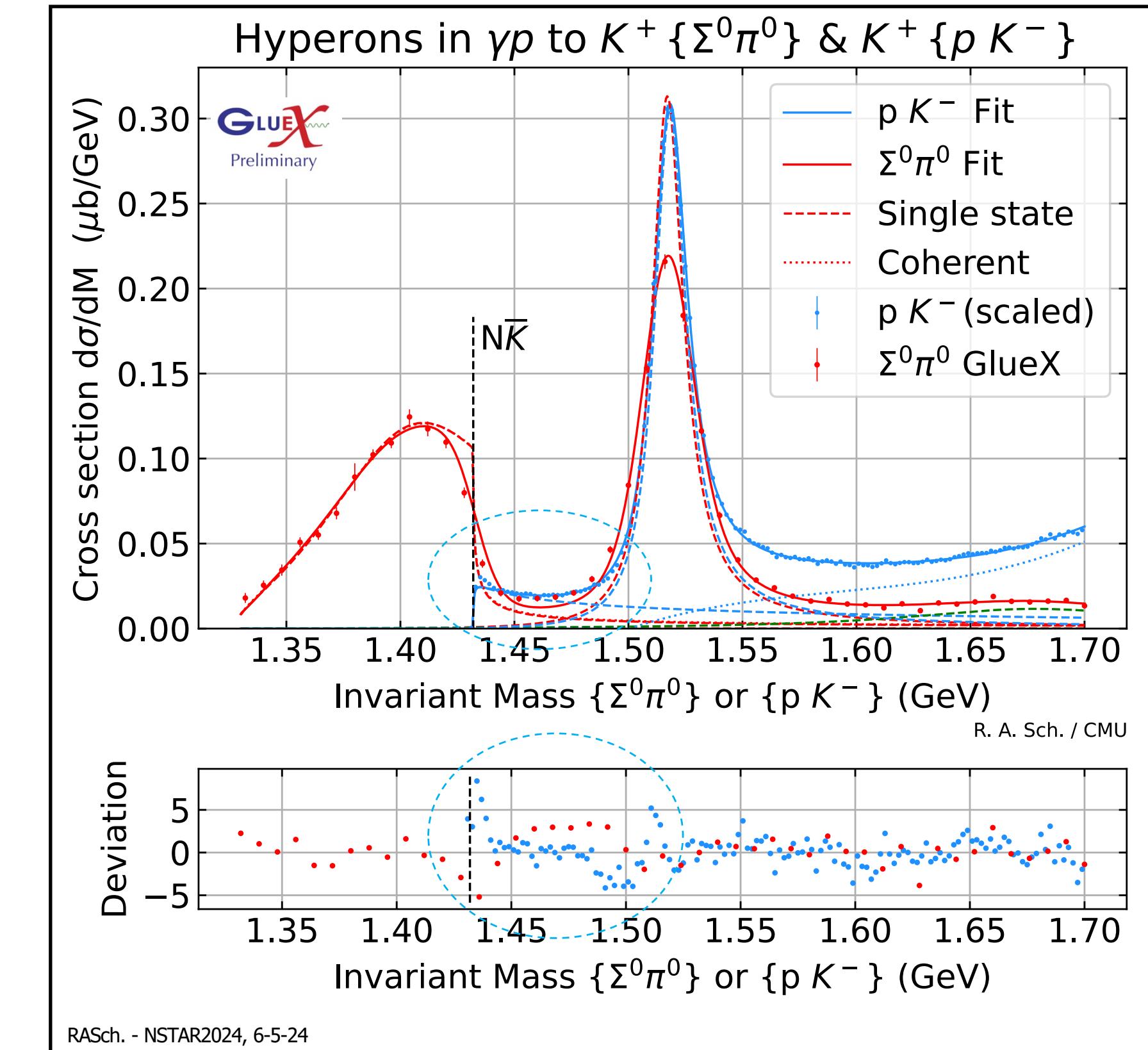
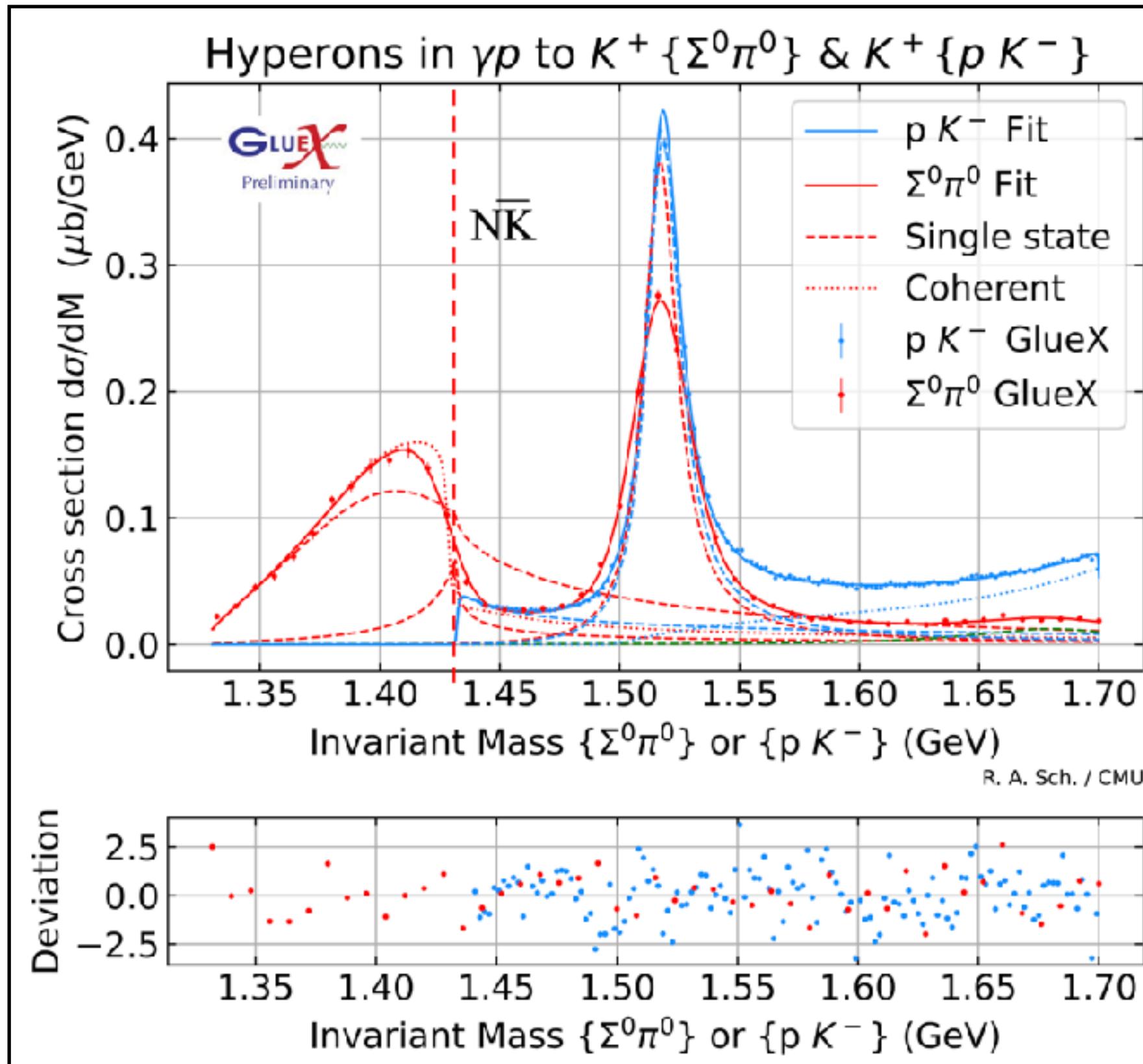
- GlueX's coupled-channel measurement of $N\bar{K} - \Sigma\pi$ system is important to understand the confusing pole structure in $\Lambda(1405)$
- Photoproduction of $p\bar{p}$, $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $p\bar{\Lambda}$... systems provide rich data to study various aspect of baryon-antibaryon dynamics
- Investigation of the **excited cascades cross sections** will contribute important new dataset to the PDG and provide better understanding the role of **strangeness** in baryon sector

GlueX acknowledges the support of several funding agencies and computing facilities (<http://gluex.org/thanks>)



Backup Slides

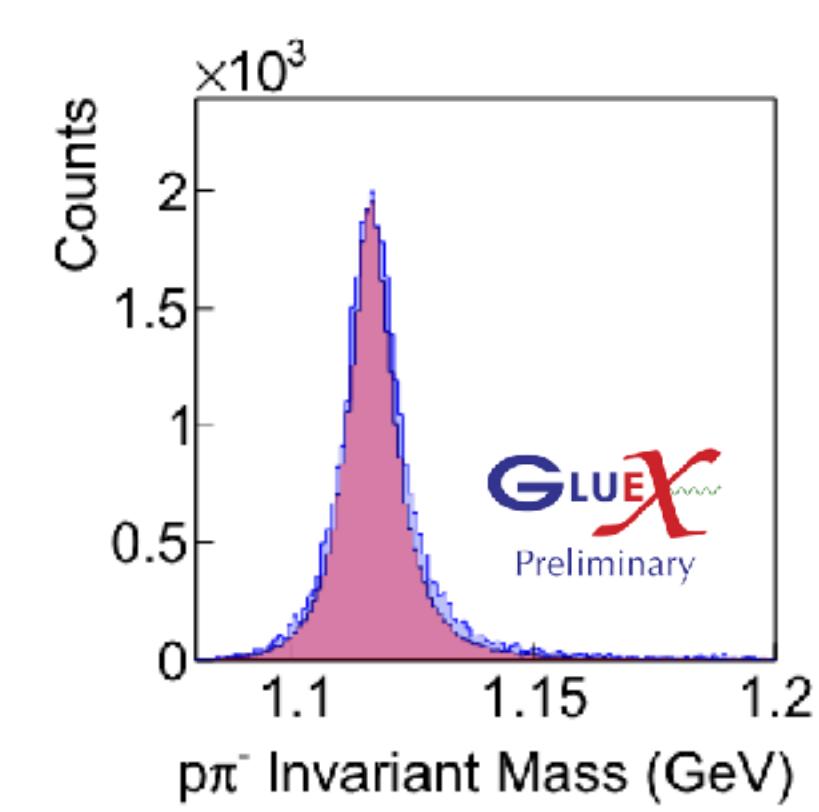
K-matrix Fit of $\Lambda(1405)$ Lineshape at GlueX



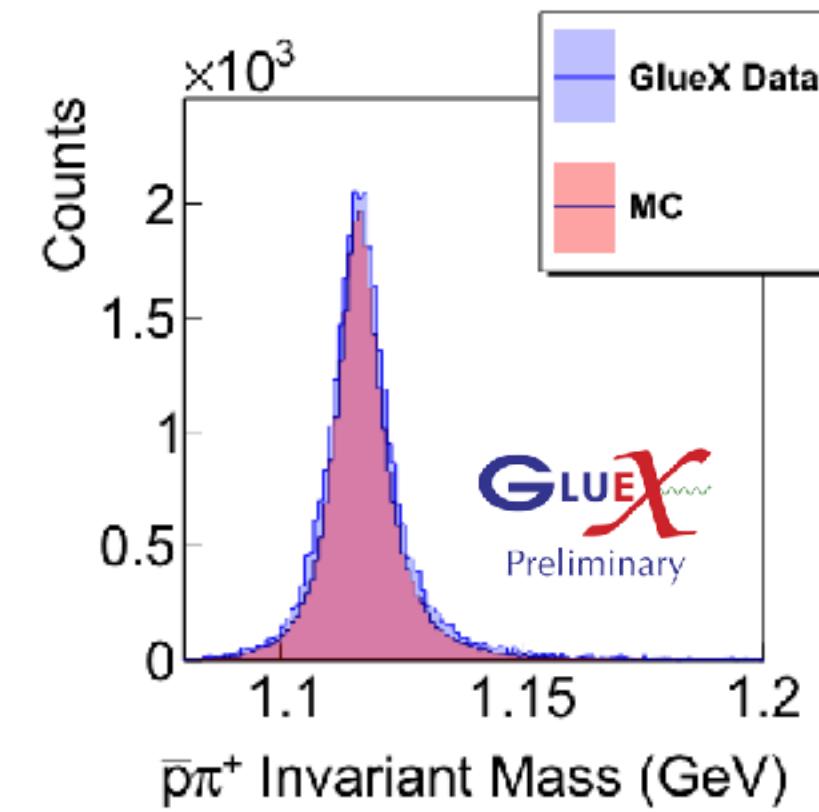
Two-pole Fit

One-pole Fit

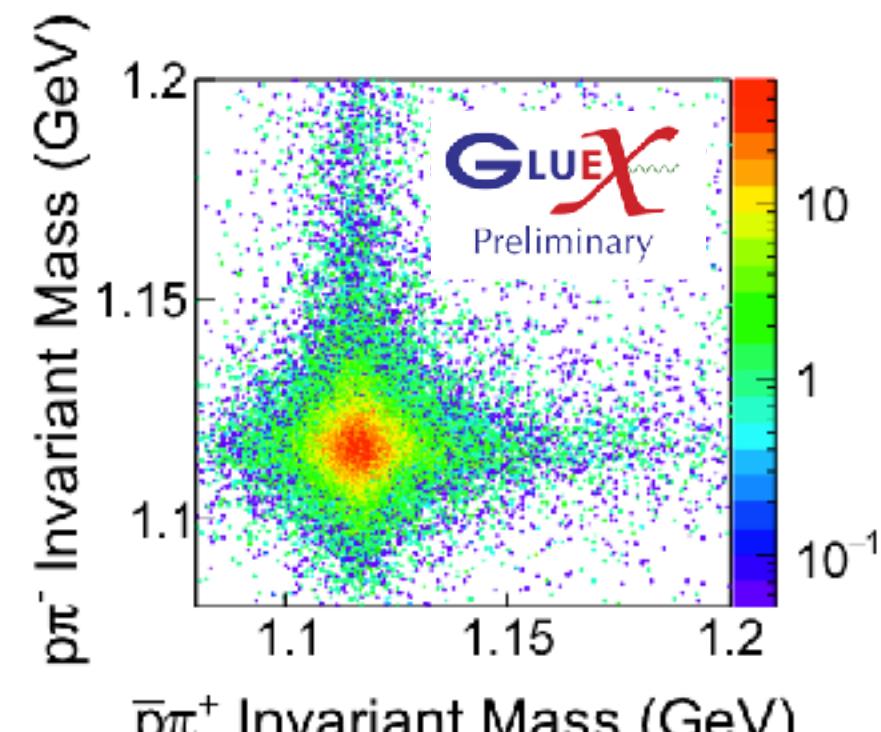
Event Reconstruction for $\gamma p \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda} p$



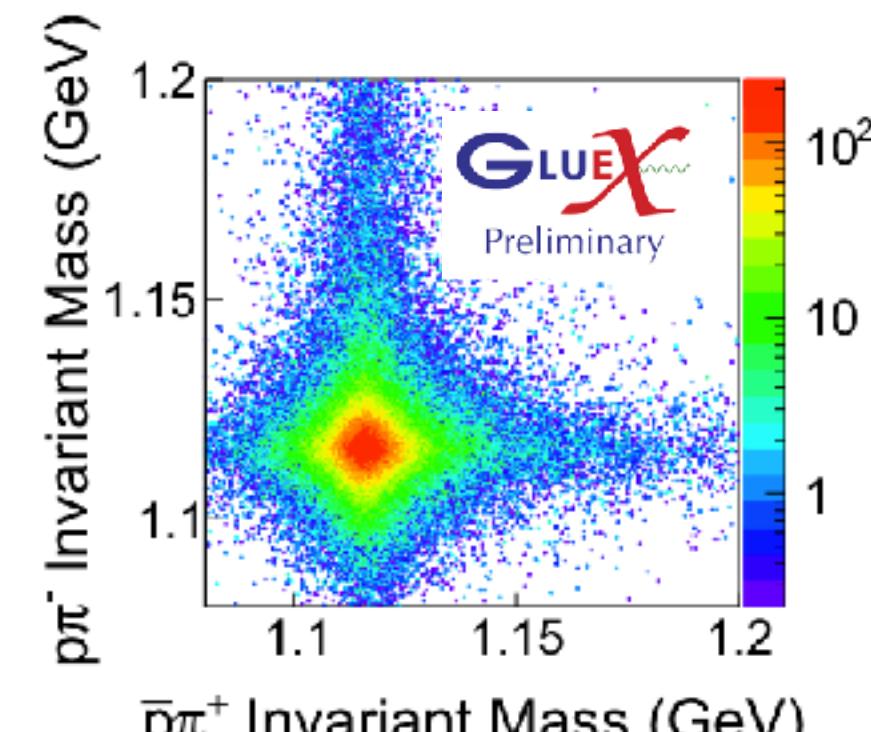
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

