

The Program at Jefferson Lab

- **Spectrum of Mesons**
 - Quark model, lattice calculations
- **The GlueX experiment**
- **Early physics**
 - Asymmetries, SDMEs, Charm at threshold
- **Summary**

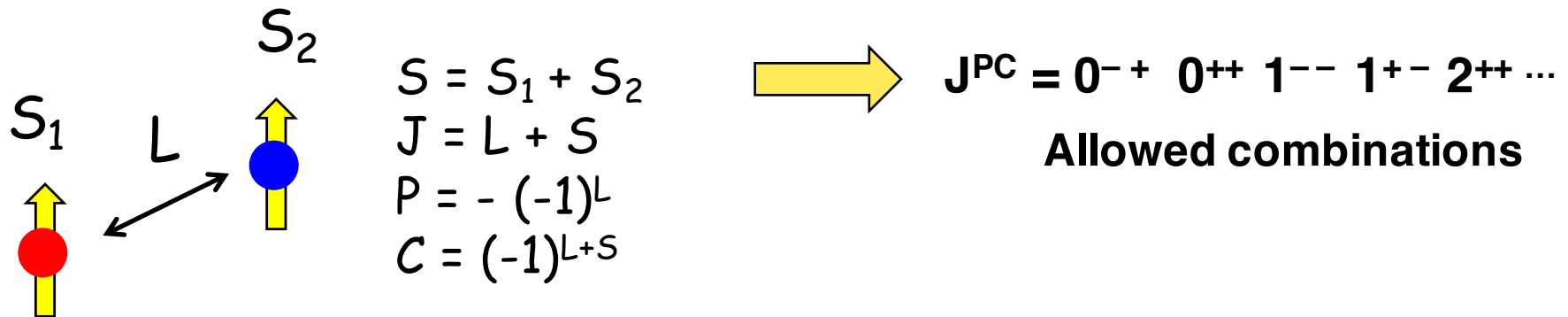
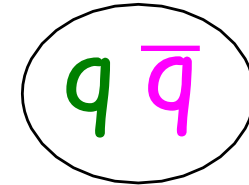
Elton S. Smith, Jefferson Lab

APCTP Workshop on “The Nature of Hadron Mass and Quark-Gluon Confinement from JLab Experiments in the 12-GeV Era”

Pohang, Korea, July 1-4, 2018

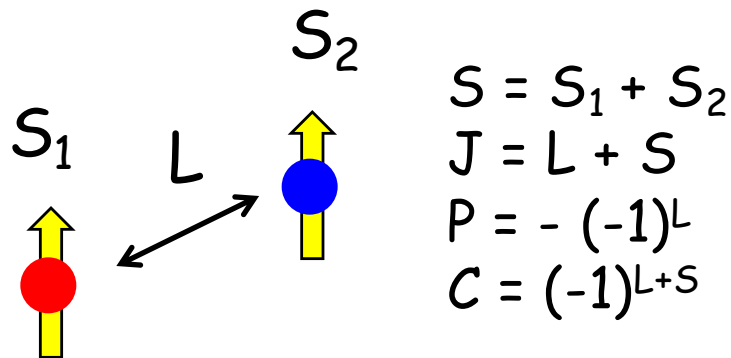
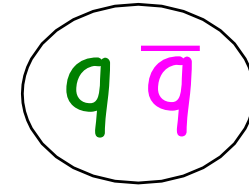
QCD \leftrightarrow Spectroscopy

- Quark model is amazingly successful at describing the hadron spectrum.
- Yet most of the hadron mass is not due to quarks
- Search for glue using non- $q\bar{q}$ degrees of freedom

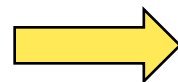


QCD \leftrightarrow Spectroscopy

- Quark model is amazingly successful at describing the hadron spectrum.
- Yet most of the hadron mass is not due to quarks
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$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= S_1 + S_2 \\
 J &= L + S \\
 P &= -(-1)^L \\
 C &= (-1)^{L+S}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\mathbf{J^{PC} = 0^{-+} \ 0^{++} \ 1^{--} \ 1^{+-} \ 2^{++} \dots}$$

Allowed combinations

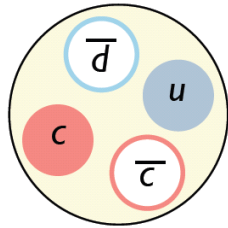


$$\mathbf{J^{PC} = 0^{--} \ 0^{+-} \ 1^{-+} \ 2^{+-} \dots}$$

Not-allowed: exotic

Tetraquarks and Pentaquarks (Heavy Quarks)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$$

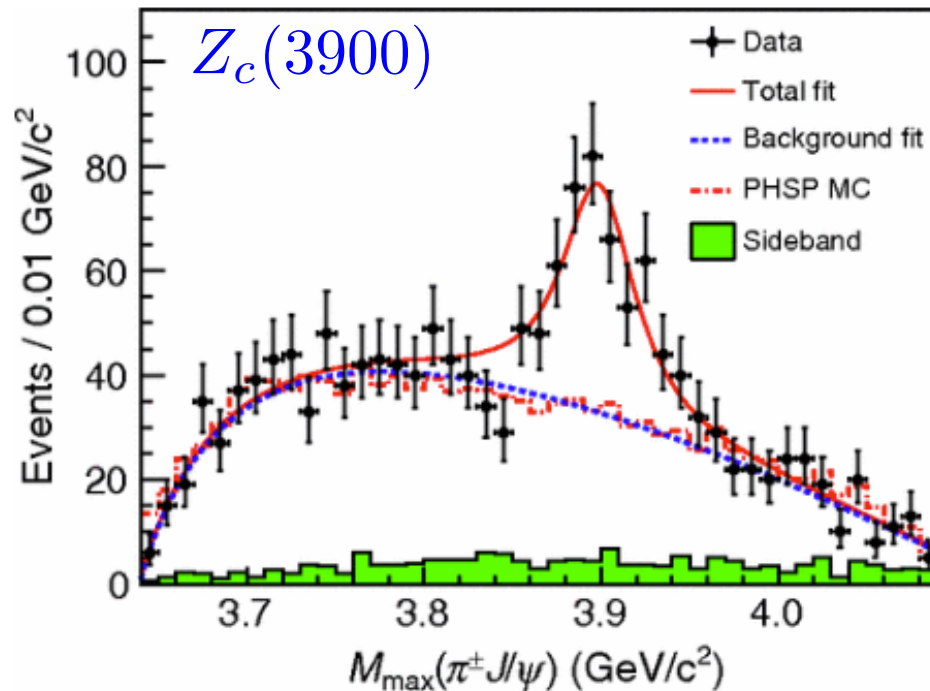


BESIII



BESIII PRL 110 (2013) 252001

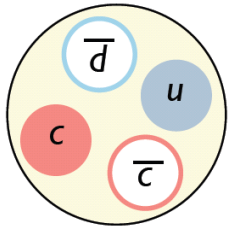
BELLE PRL 110 (2013) 252002



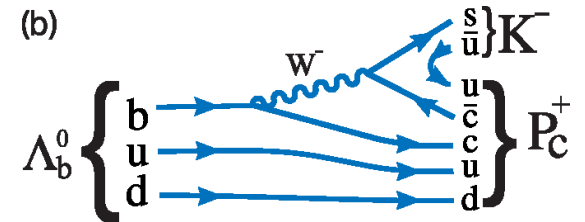
Tetraquarks and Pentaquarks (Heavy Quarks)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$$

$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$$



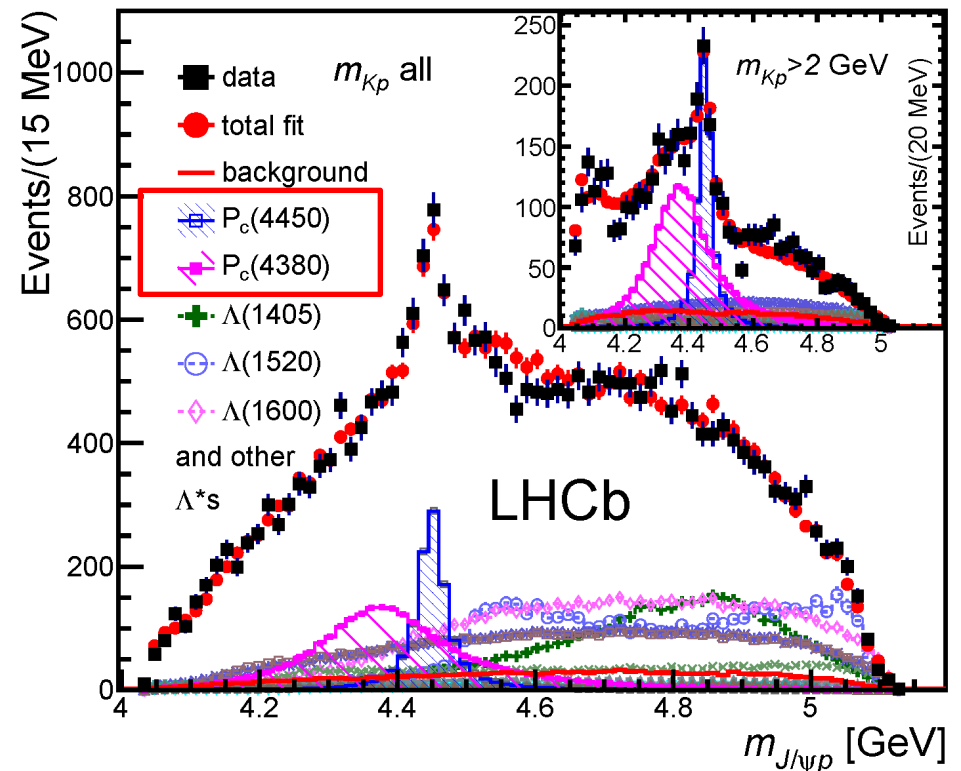
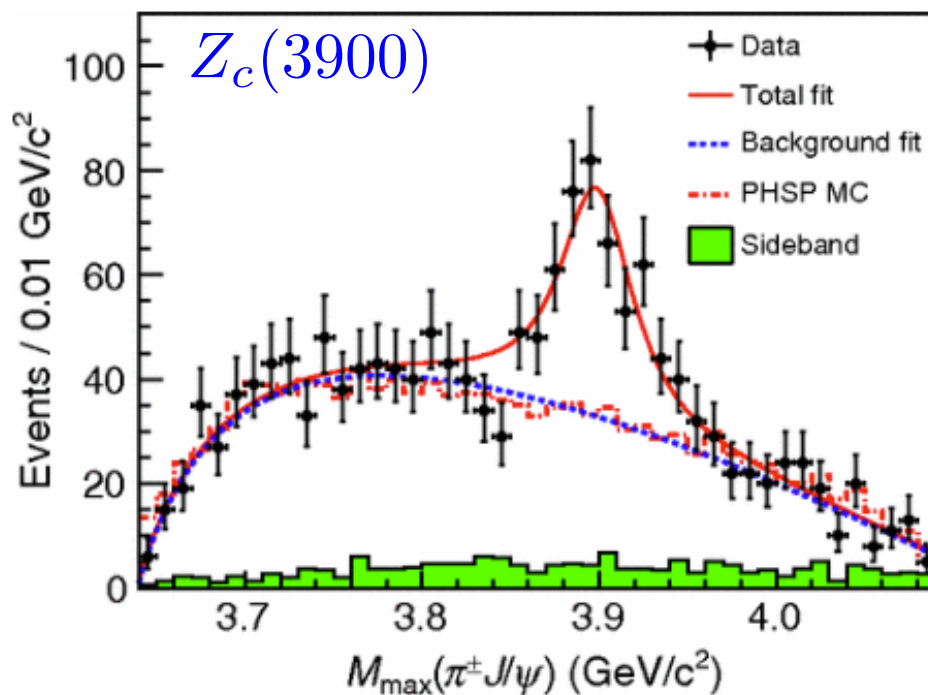
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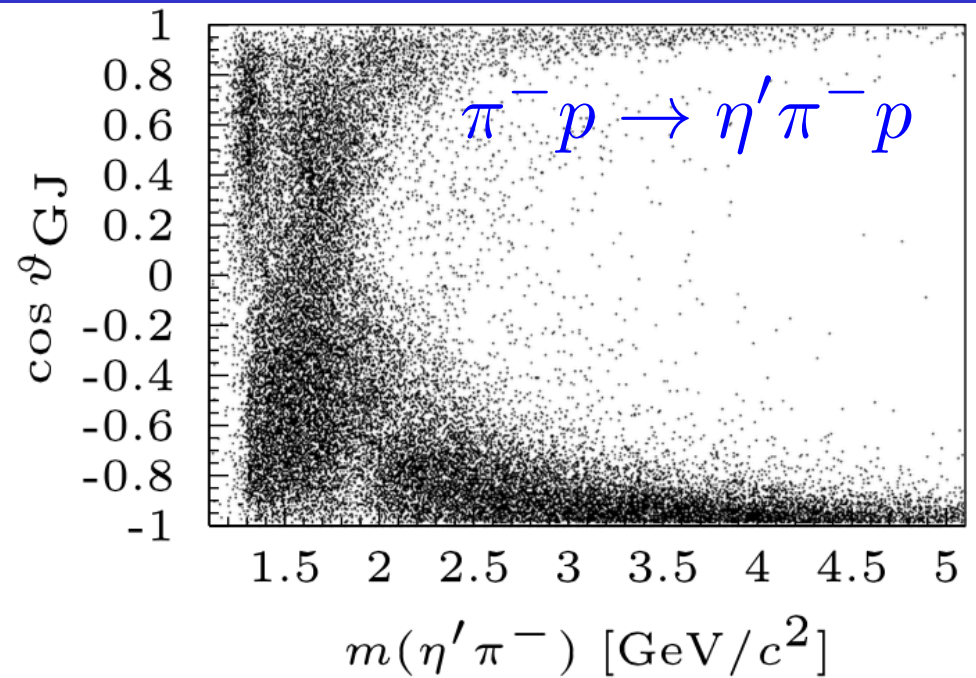
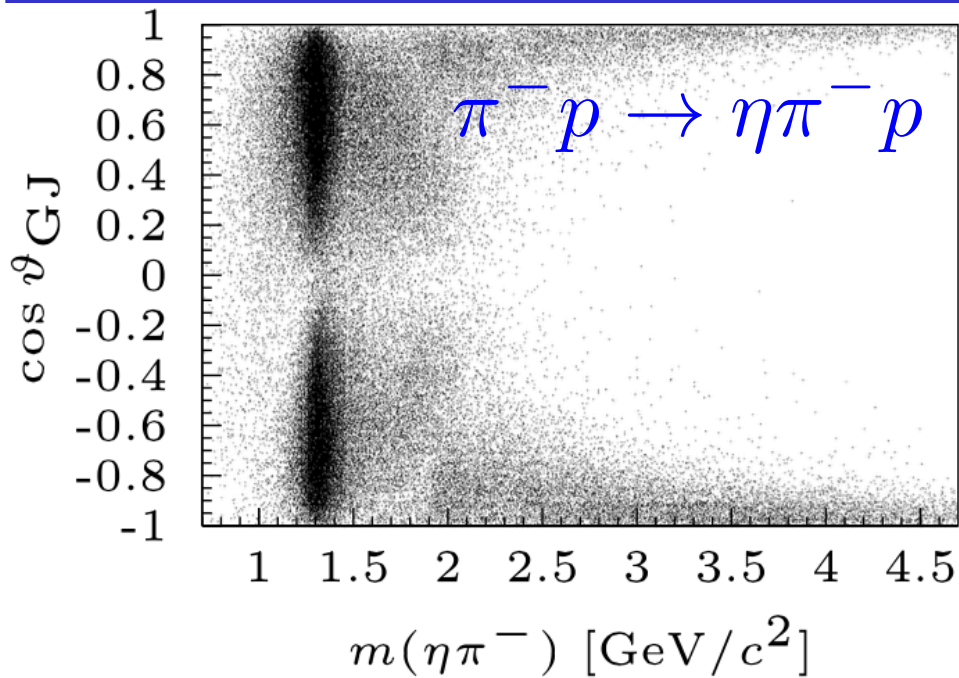
BESIII PRL 110 (2013) 252001

BELLE PRL 110 (2013) 252002

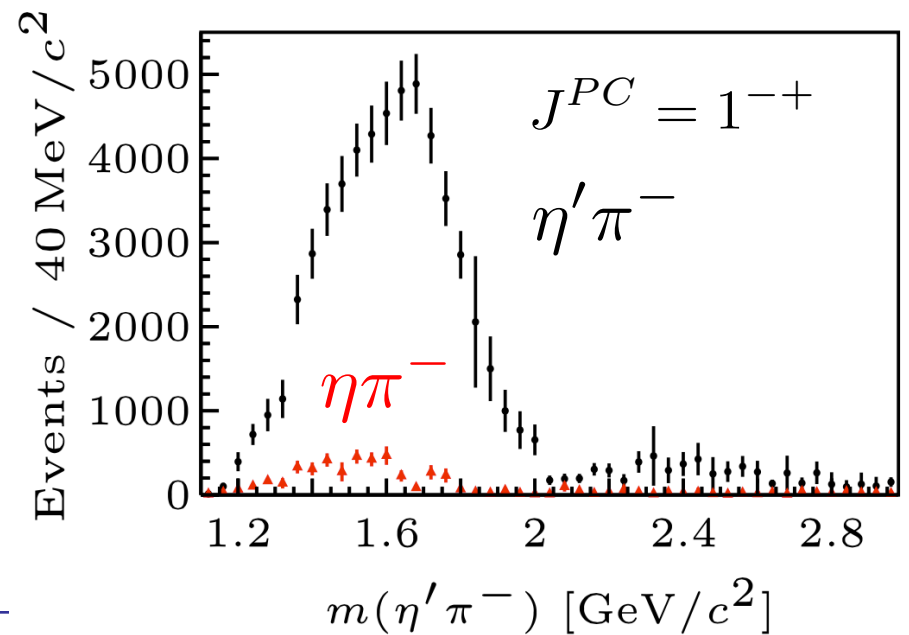
LHCb PRL 115 (2015) 072001



COMPASS: Exotic π_1 , η_1 , η'_1 ?



- Asymmetry in $\cos\theta$ is a result of interference between even and odd partial waves
- Exotic 1^{++} larger in $\eta'\pi^-$ than $\eta\pi^-$
- No resonance parameters are presented for the exotic L odd-waves

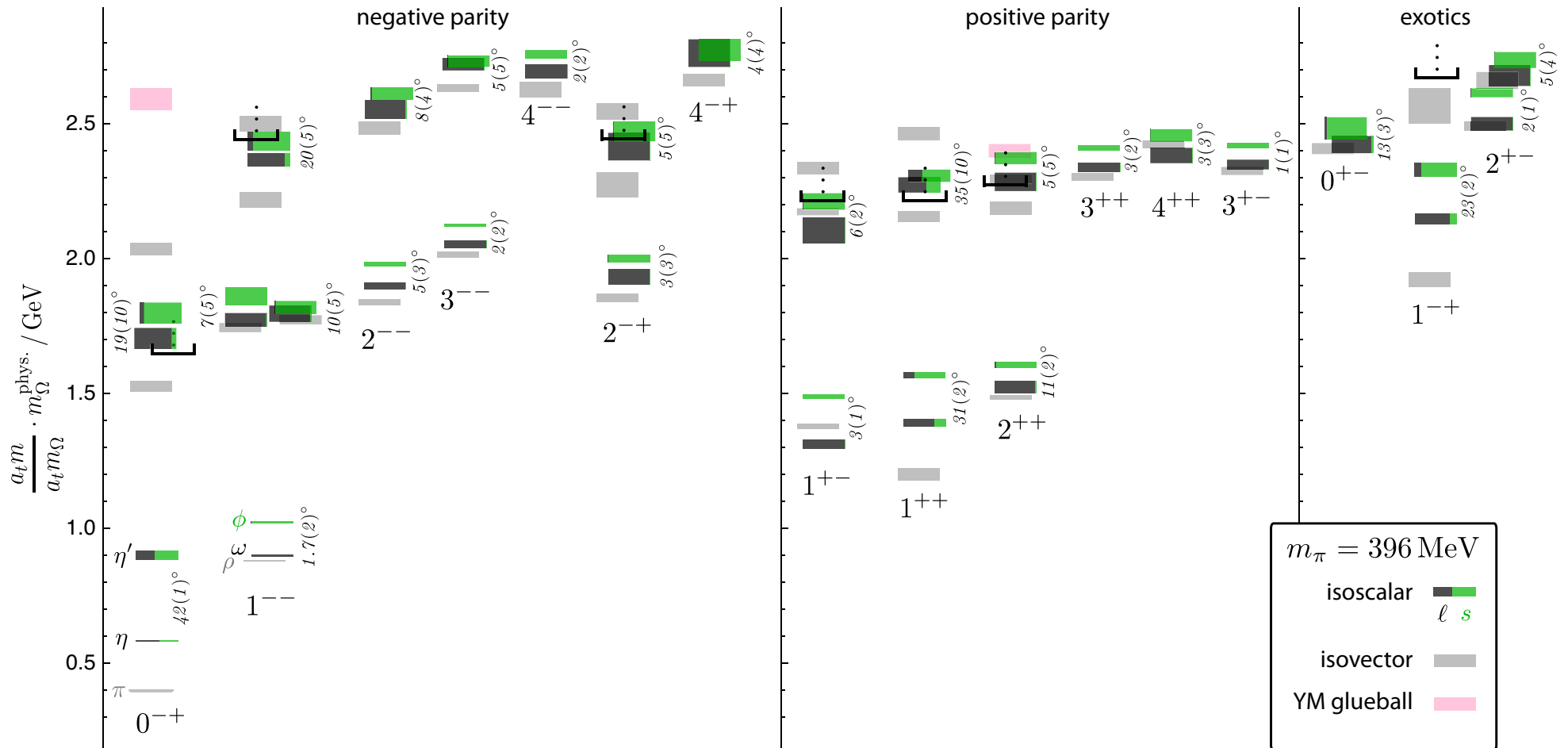


LQCD Meson spectrum for light quarks

Dudek PRD 83 (2011) 111502

Dudek PRD 84 (2011) 074023

$M_\pi \sim 400$ MeV



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (u\bar{u} - d\bar{d})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (u\bar{u} + d\bar{d})$$

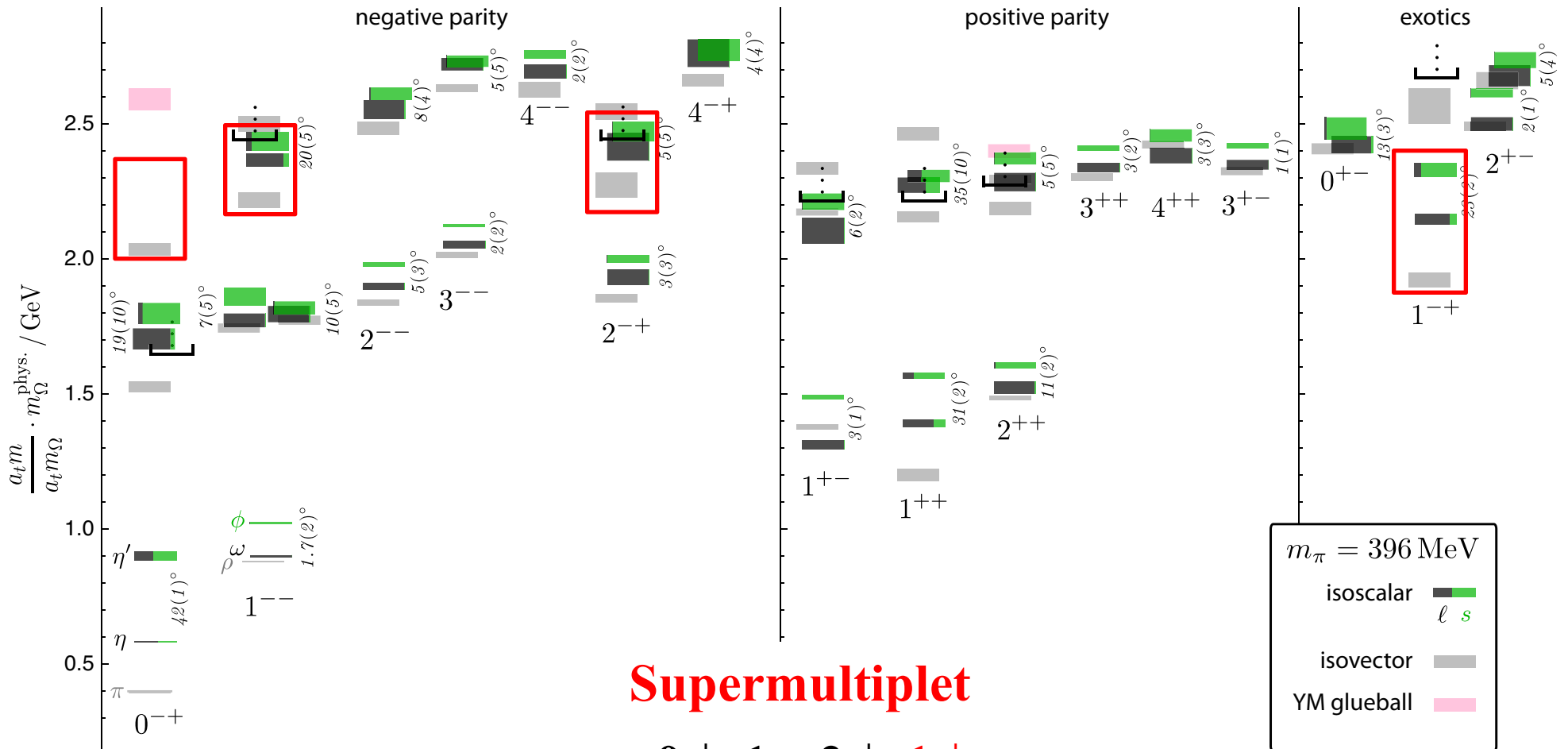
$$(s\bar{s})$$

LQCD Meson spectrum for light quarks

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Dudek PRD 84 (2011) 074023

$M_\pi \sim 400 \text{ MeV}$



Supermultiplet

$0^+, 1^{--}, 2^+, 1^{-+}$

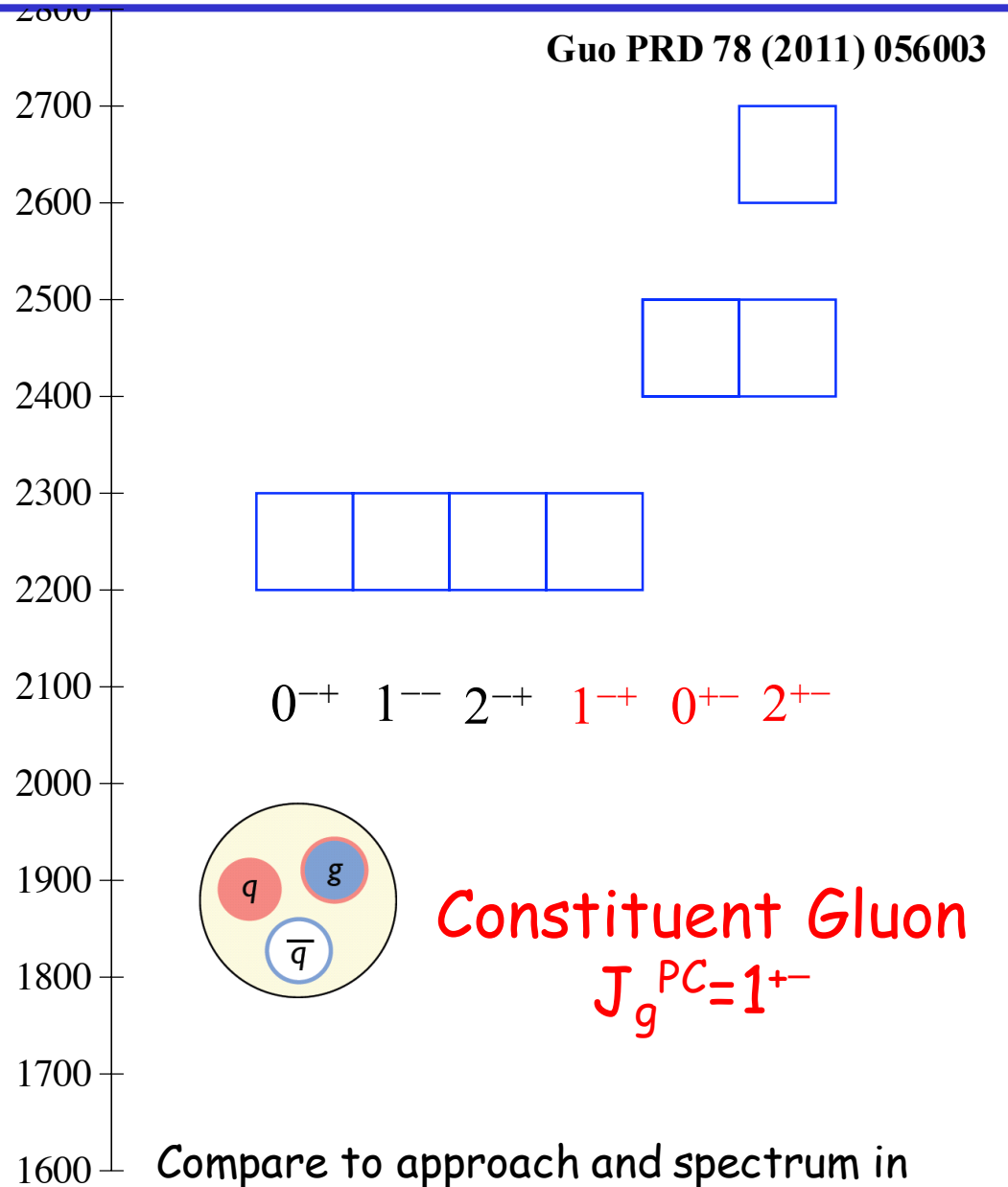
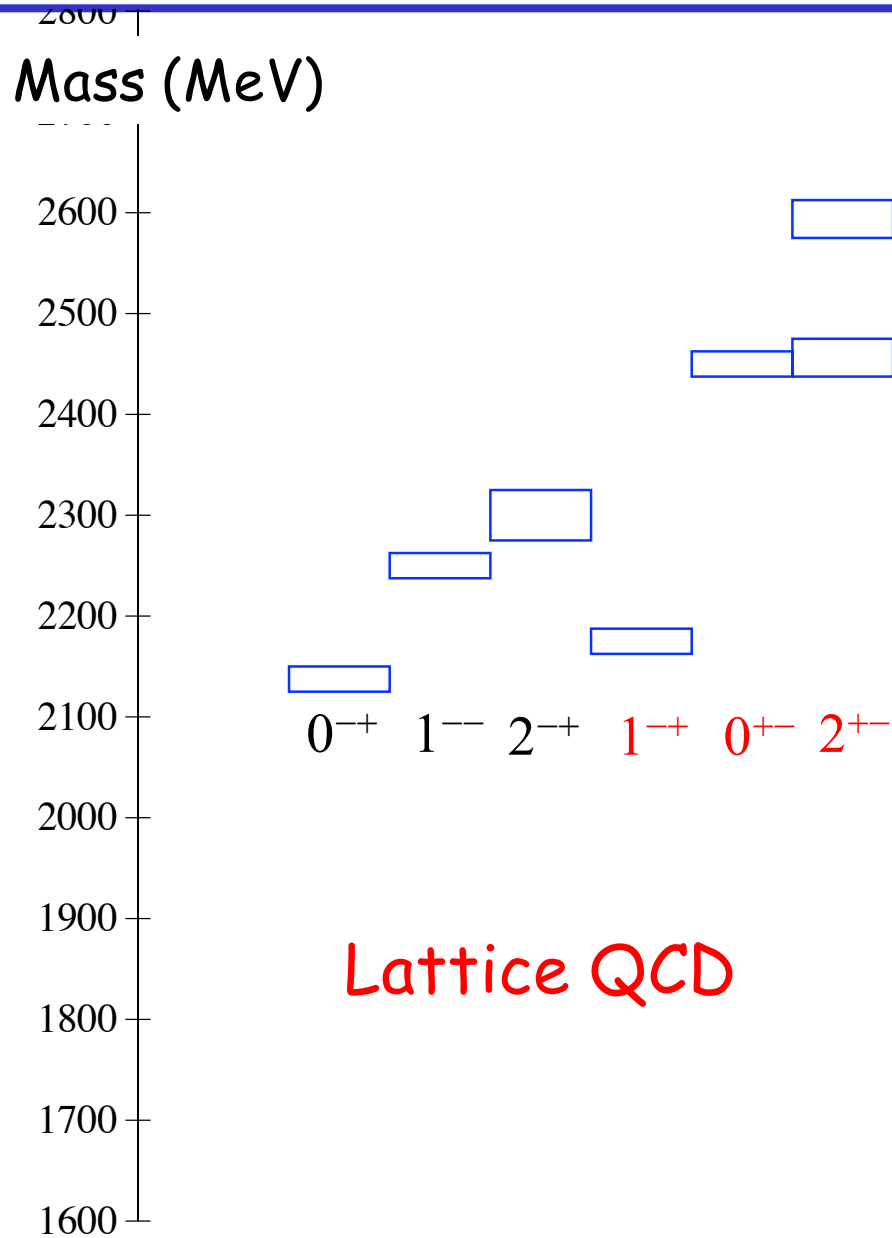
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (u\bar{u} - d\bar{d})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (u\bar{u} + d\bar{d})$$

$$(s\bar{s})$$

States with non-trivial gluonic fields $F_{j,\mu\nu}$ $F_j^{\mu\nu}$

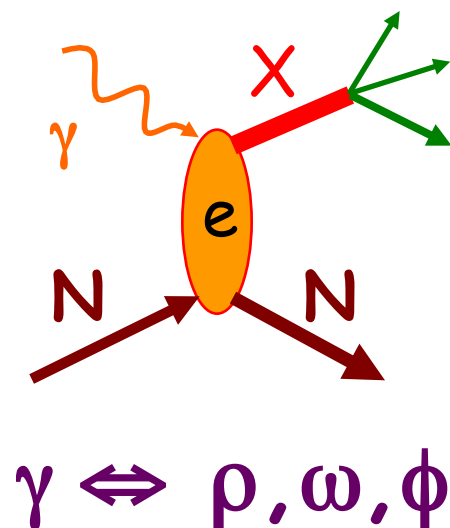
Models for hybrid mesons



Compare to approach and spectrum in
 Xu *et al.*, arXiv:1805.06430

Photoproduction

- Very little photoproduction data in this energy range
- Approximately the 70% of total cross section in the energy region $E_\gamma \sim 7-12$ GeV has multiple neutrals and is completely unexplored
- Polarized photons may help disentangle different production mechanisms



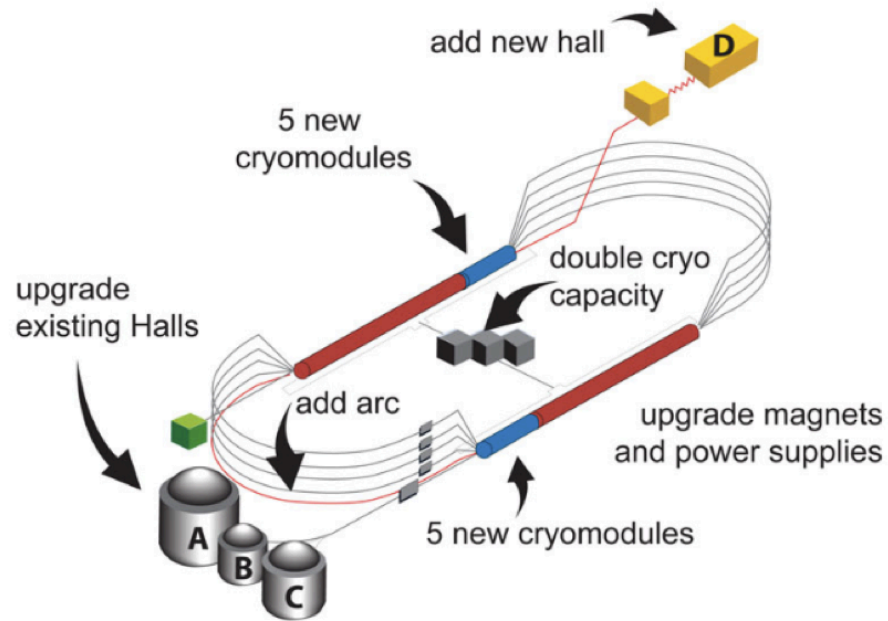
Possible decay modes

$$\pi_1 \rightarrow \rho\pi, \eta'\pi$$

$$\eta_1 \rightarrow \eta f_2, a_2\pi$$

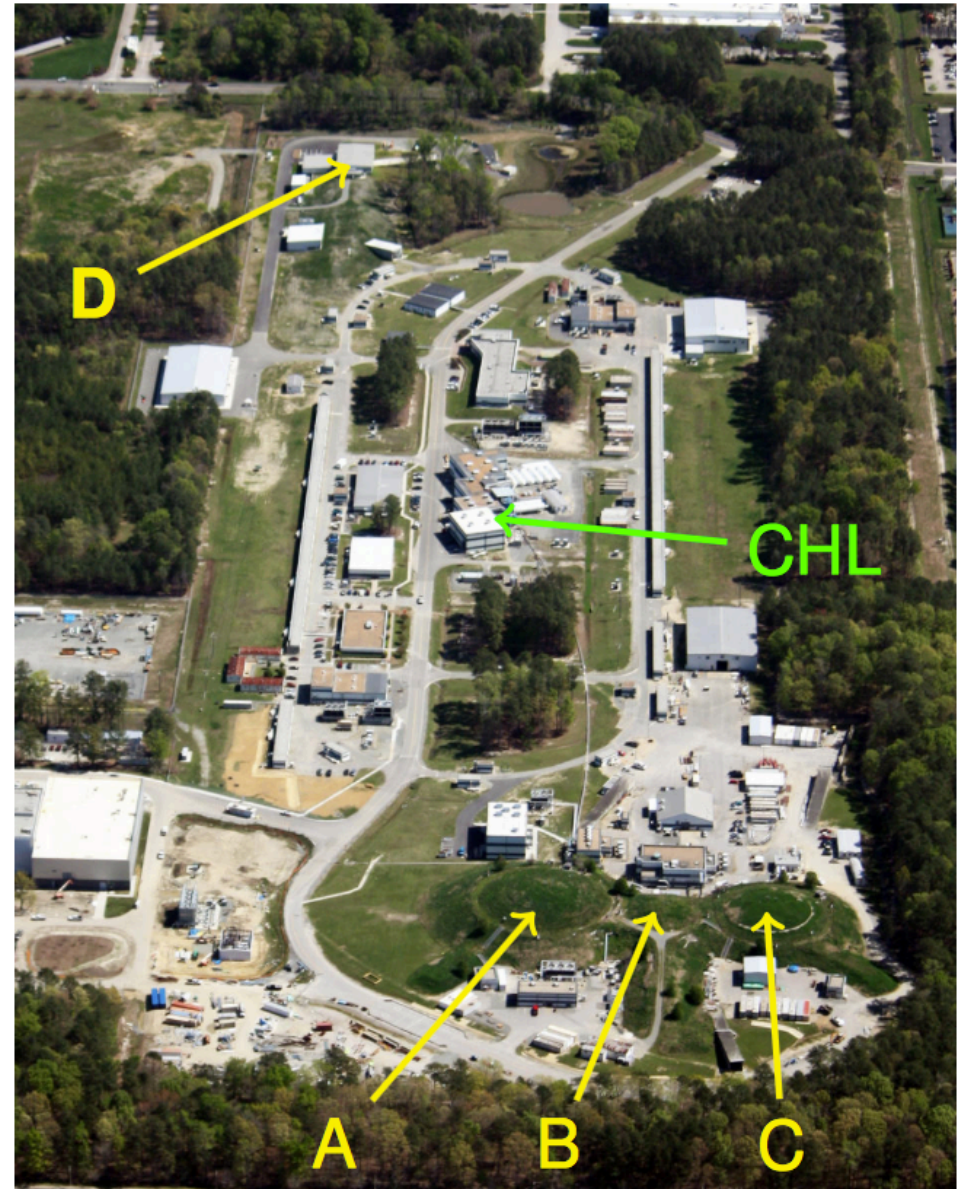
$$\eta'_1 \rightarrow K^*K$$

Jefferson Lab site

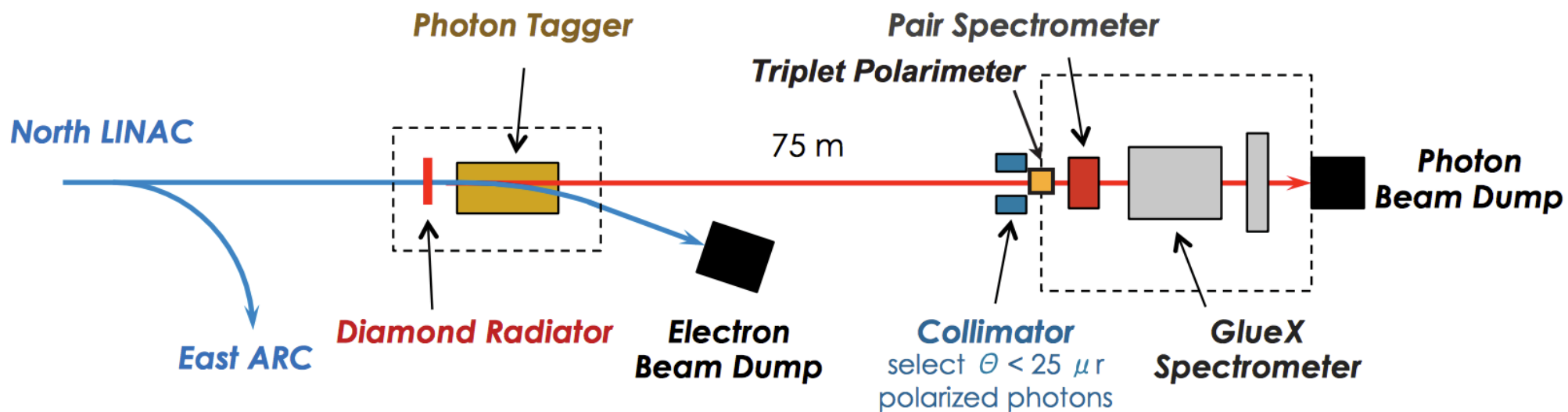


Upgrade Goals

- Accelerator: 6 GeV \Rightarrow 12 GeV
- Halls A,B,C: $e^- < 11$ GeV, $< 100 \mu\text{A}$
- Hall D: $e^- 12$ GeV $\Rightarrow \gamma$ -beam

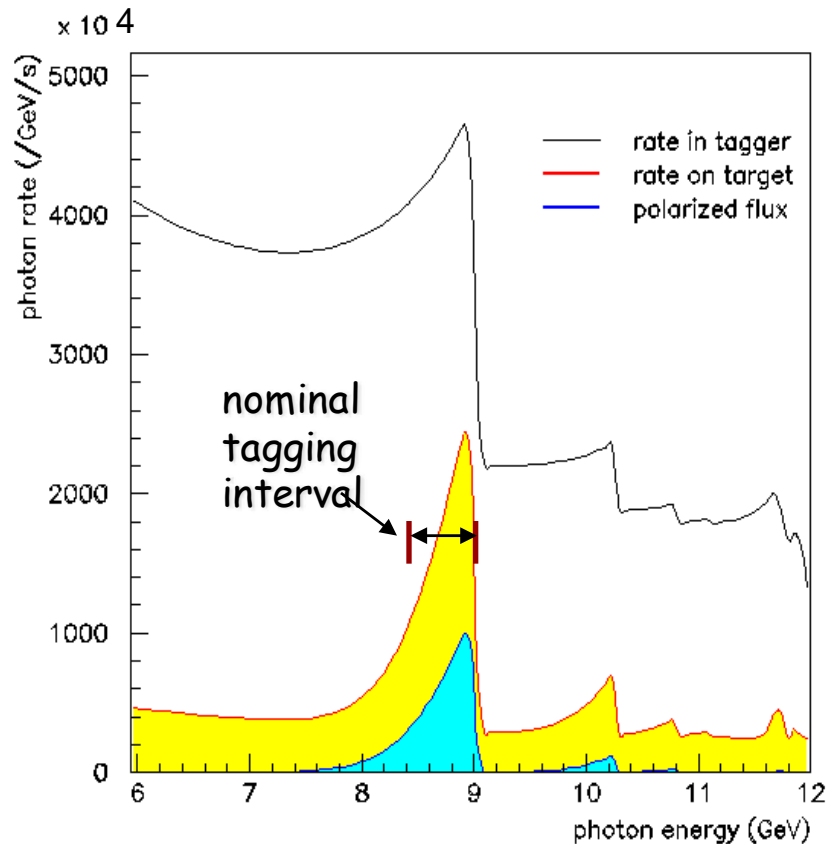


Photon beam and experimental area

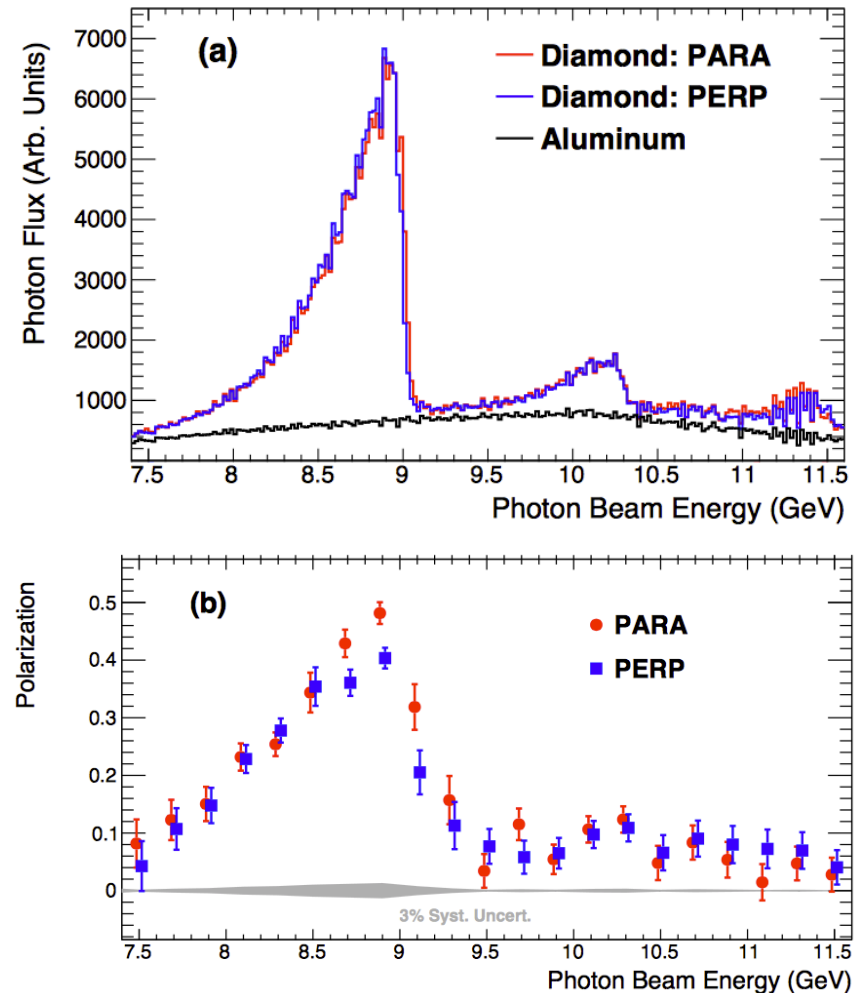


Linearly Polarized Photon Beam

*Calculated Spectrum
(12 GeV beam)*



*Measured Spectrum
(over PS acceptance)*



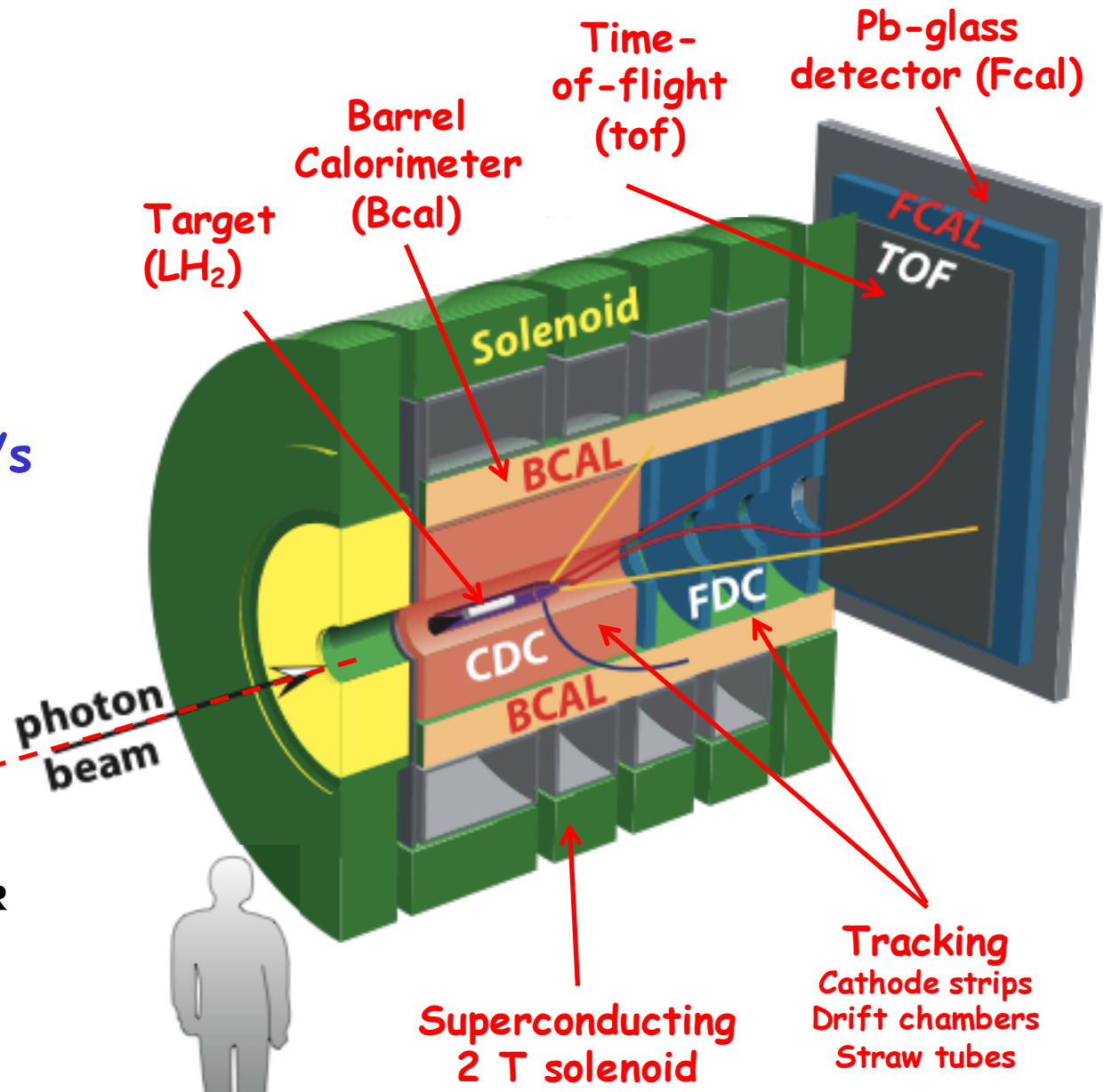
GlueX PRC95 (2017) 042201

Hall D – GlueX detector

Hermetic detection
of charged and
neutral particles in
solenoid magnet

Flux (peak) $\sim 2 \times 10^7 \gamma/s$
18,000 FADCs
4,000 pipeline TDCs
50 KHz L1 trigger
600 MB/s to tape

TAGGER SPECTROMETER
(UPSTREAM)

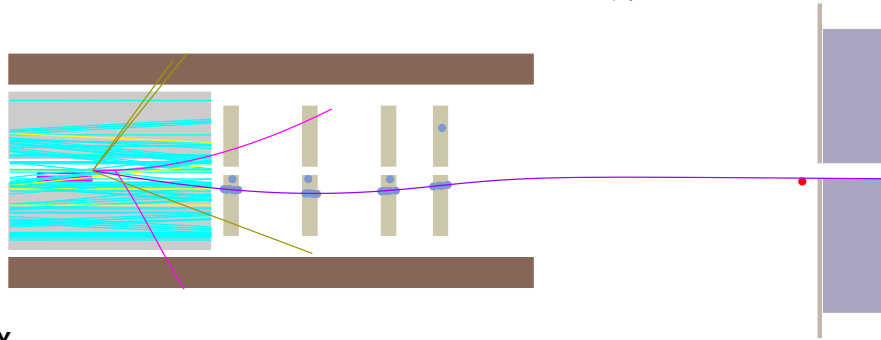


Viewer single-event

- Tracks, calorimeter showers reconstructed

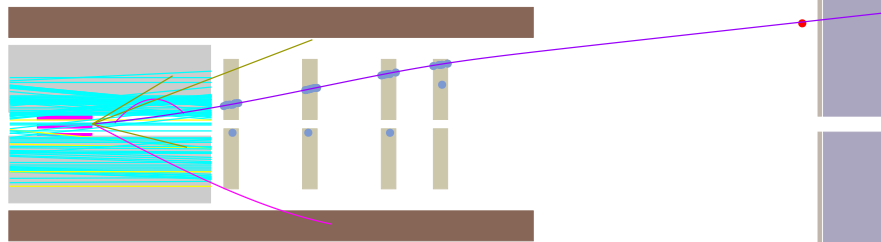
side view from beam right (south)

Side view



Y
top view (looking down from above detector)

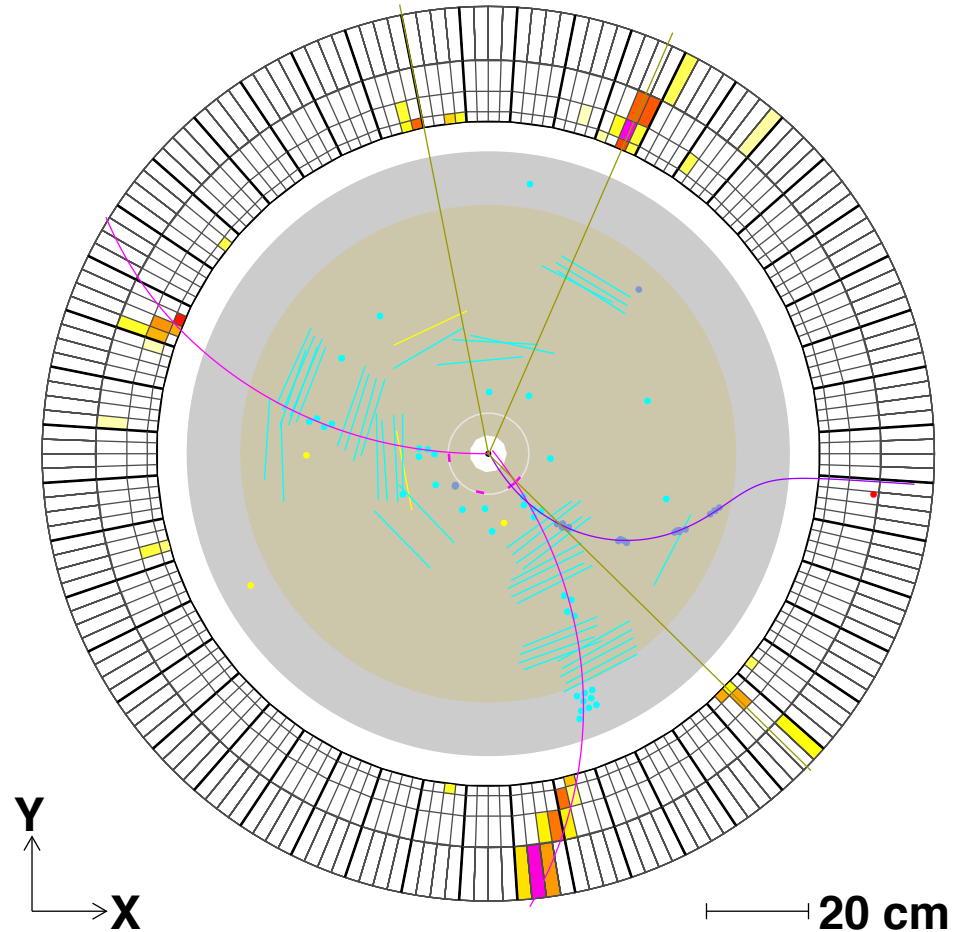
Top view



X
Z

70 cm

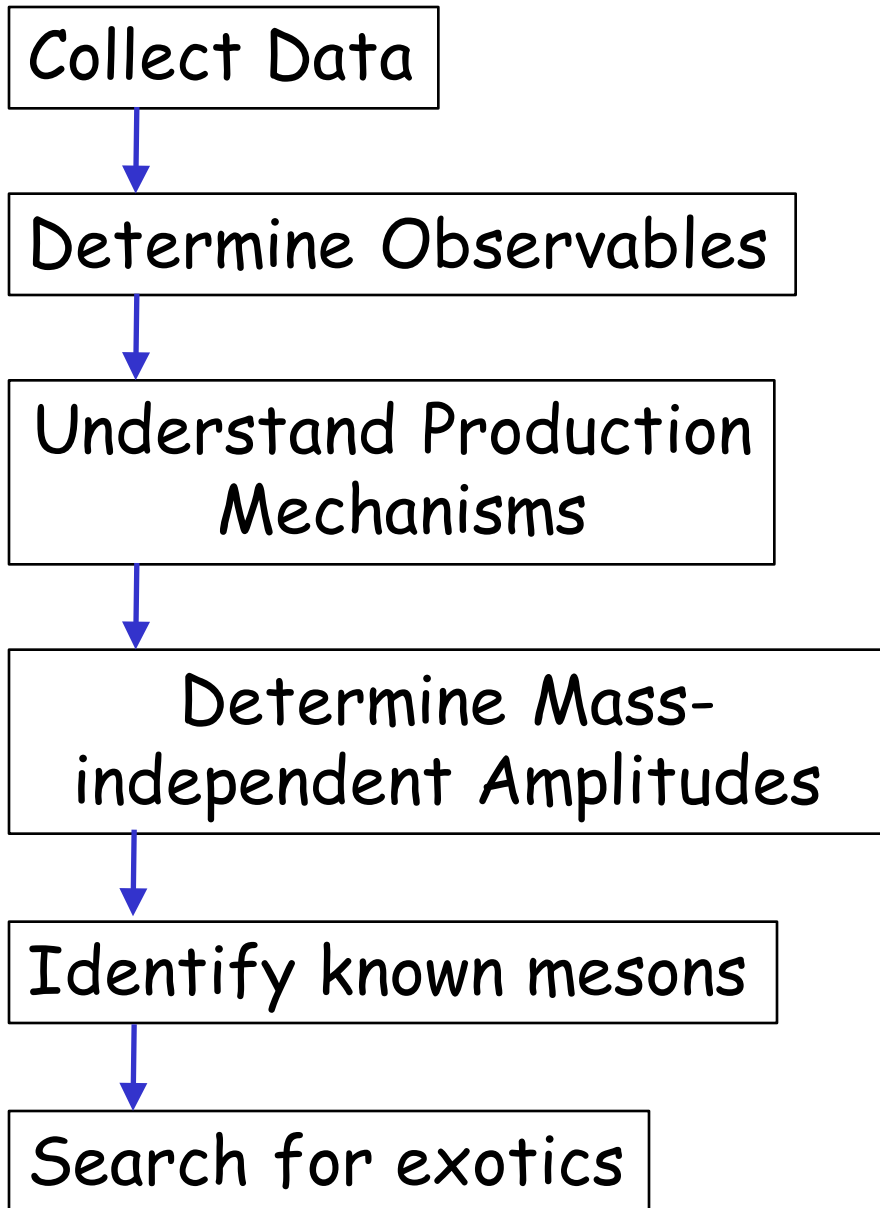
BCAL view from downstream looking upstream



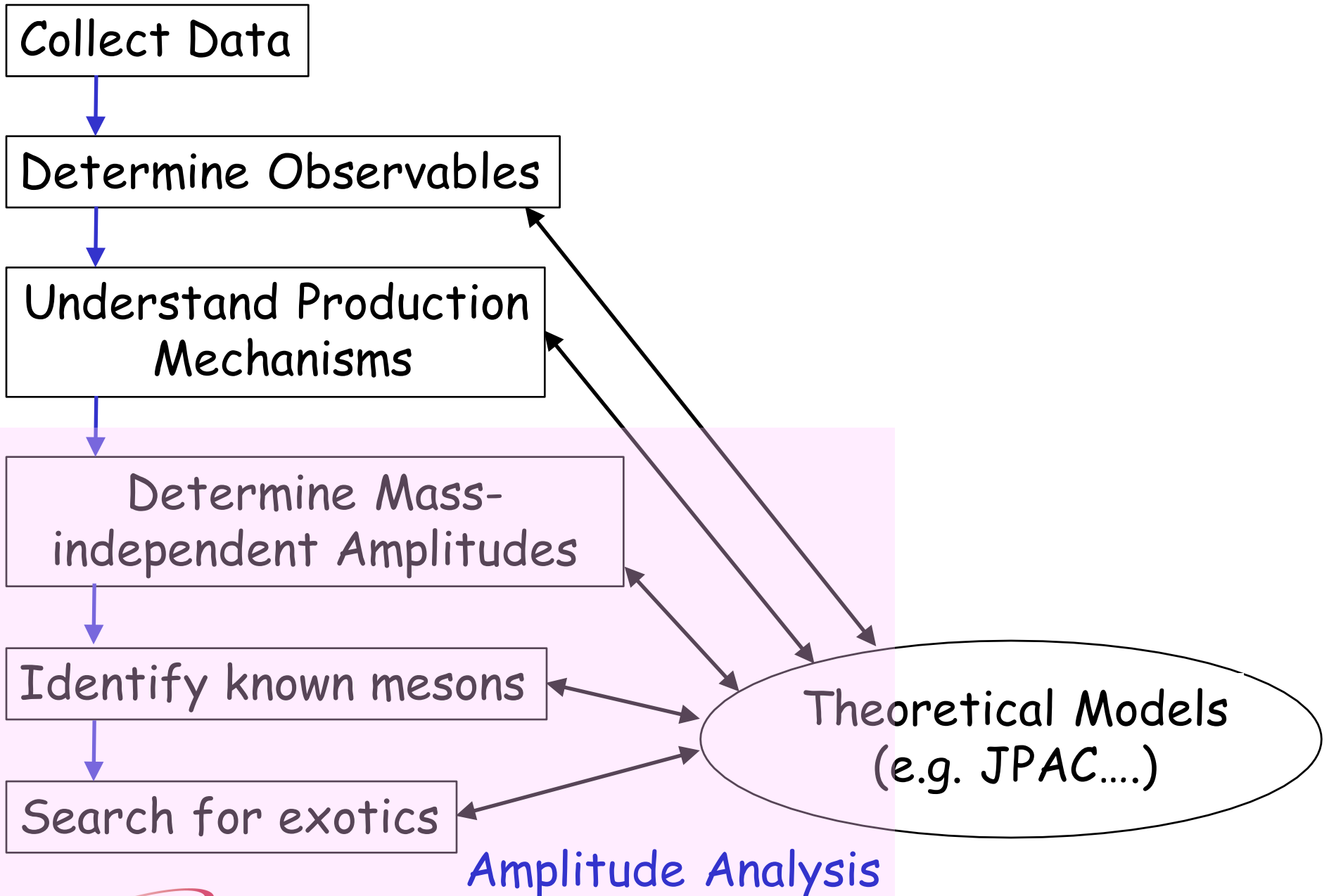
Y
X

20 cm

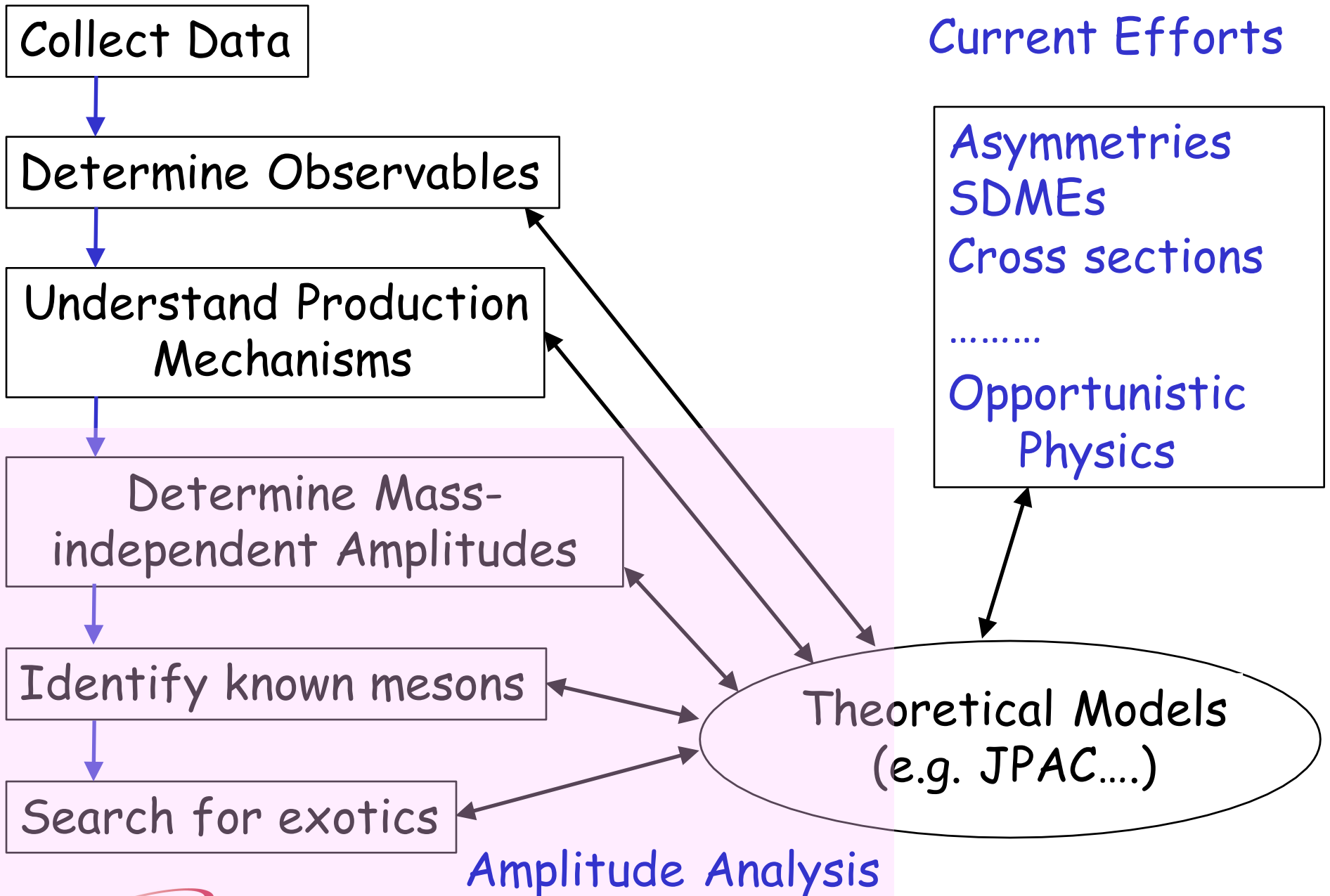
Program to study meson spectrum



Program to study meson spectrum

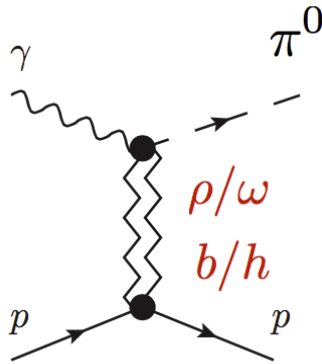


Program to study meson spectrum



π^0 and η azimuthal asymmetry

JPAC PRD 92 (2015) 074013



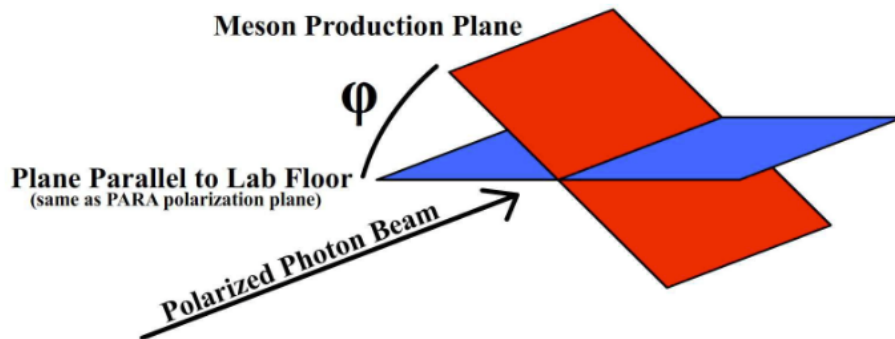
Exchange J^{PC}

$$1^{--} : \omega, \rho$$

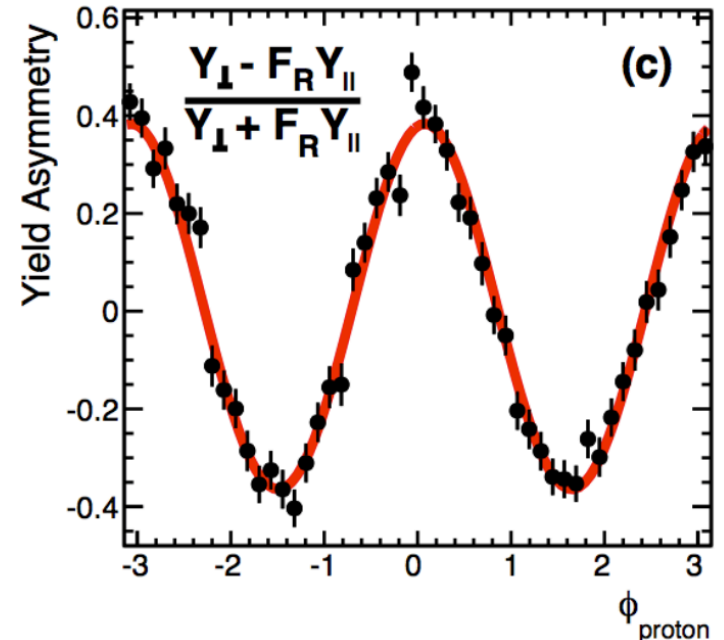
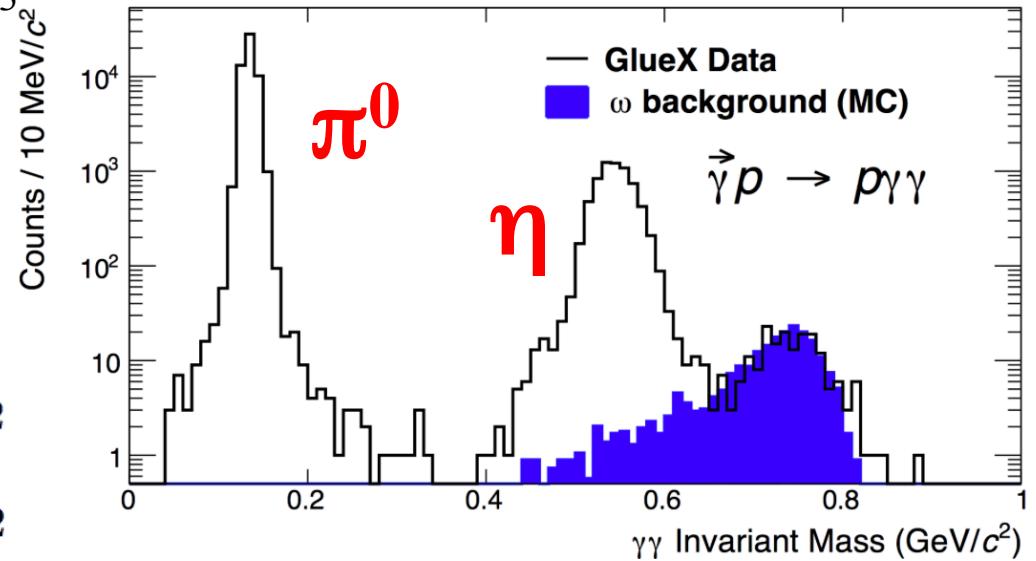
$$1^{+-} : b, h$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \sigma_{\perp} + \sigma_{\parallel} = |\rho + \omega|^2 + |b + h|^2$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{\sigma_{\perp} - \sigma_{\parallel}}{\sigma_{\perp} + \sigma_{\parallel}} = \frac{|\rho + \omega|^2 - |b + h|^2}{|\rho + \omega|^2 + |b + h|^2}$$



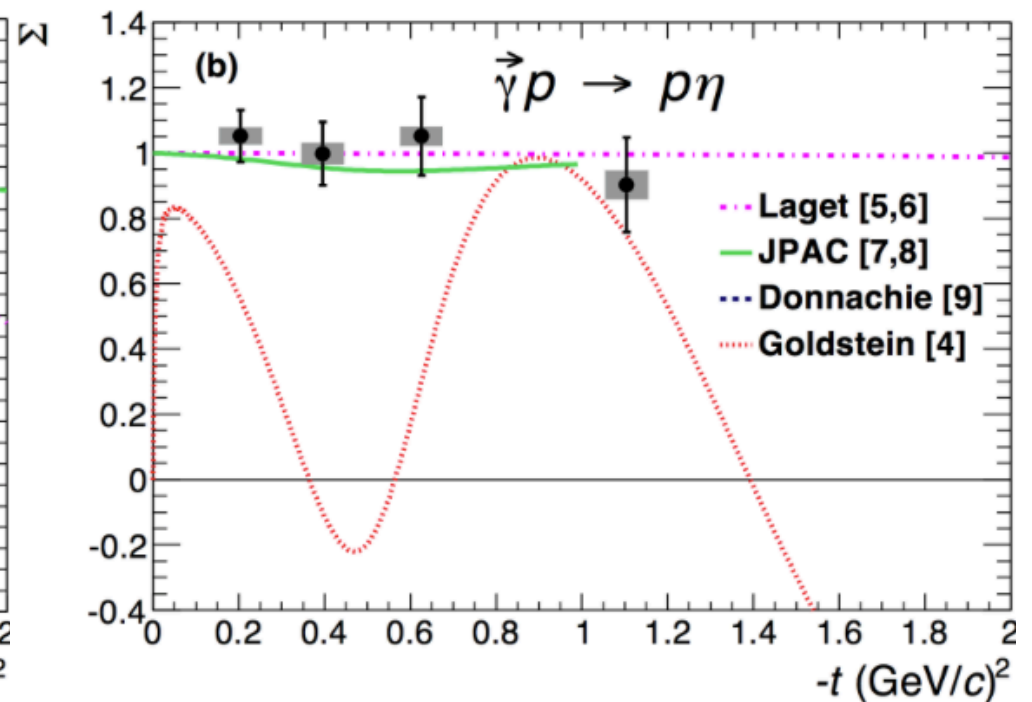
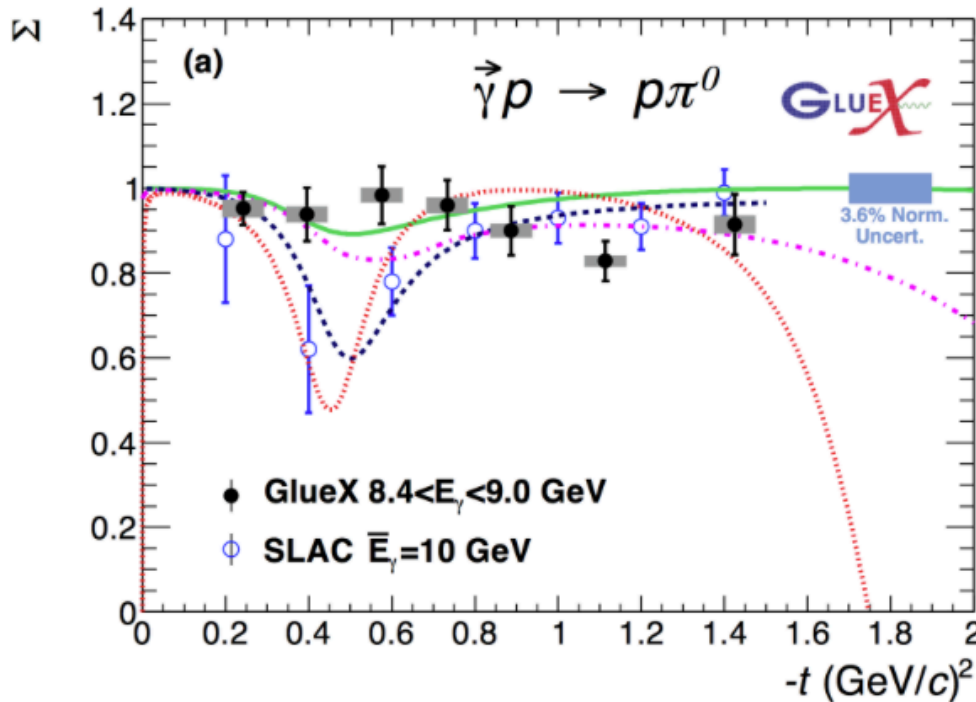
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\phi_{\text{proton}}} \propto 1 - P\Sigma \cos 2(\phi_{\text{proton}} - \phi_{\gamma})$$



π^0 and η asymmetries

$$\vec{\gamma}p \rightarrow \gamma\gamma p$$

GlueX PRC95 (2017) 042201



- π^0 and η azimuthal asymmetries measured for $0 < -t < 1.5 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Measurements are being compared to model calculations to understand particle exchange mechanisms
- First asymmetry measurements for η at this energy

Pseudo-scalar asymmetries

$$\vec{\gamma}p \rightarrow \eta p$$

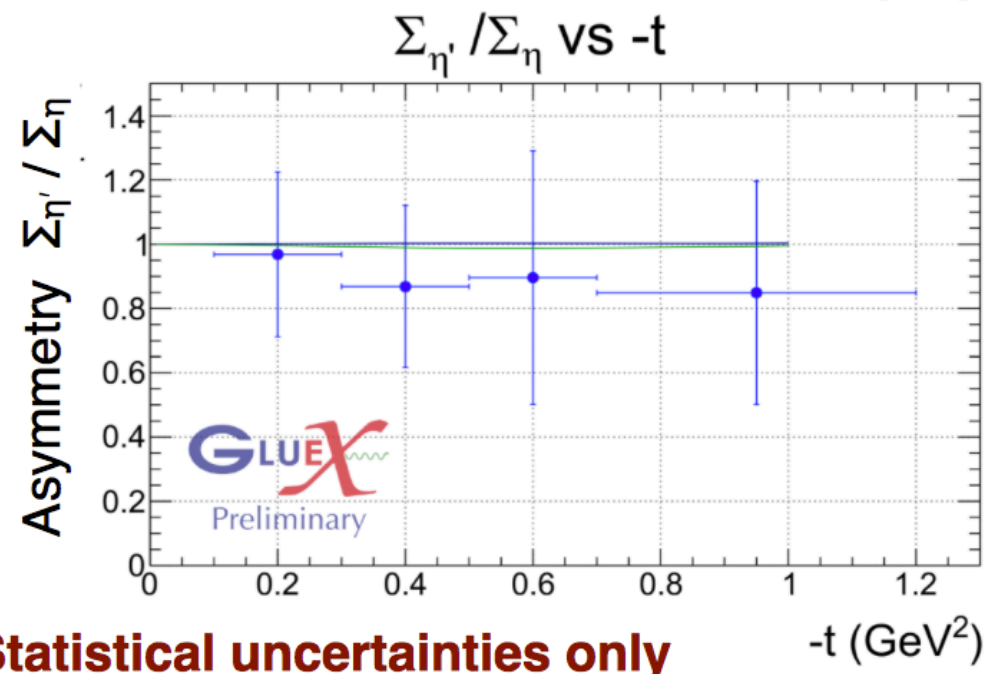
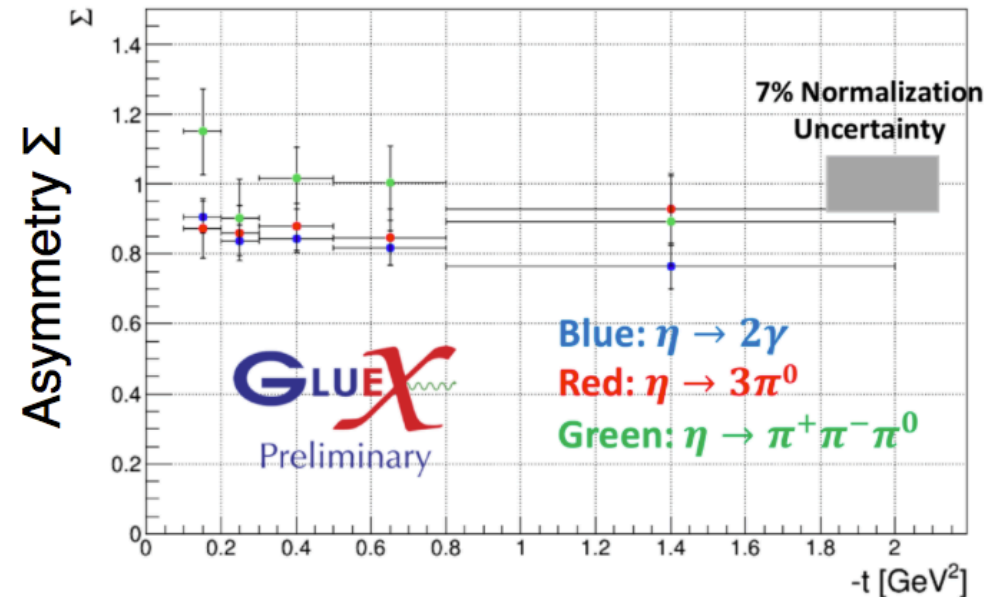
$$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$$

$$\vec{\gamma}p \rightarrow \eta' p$$

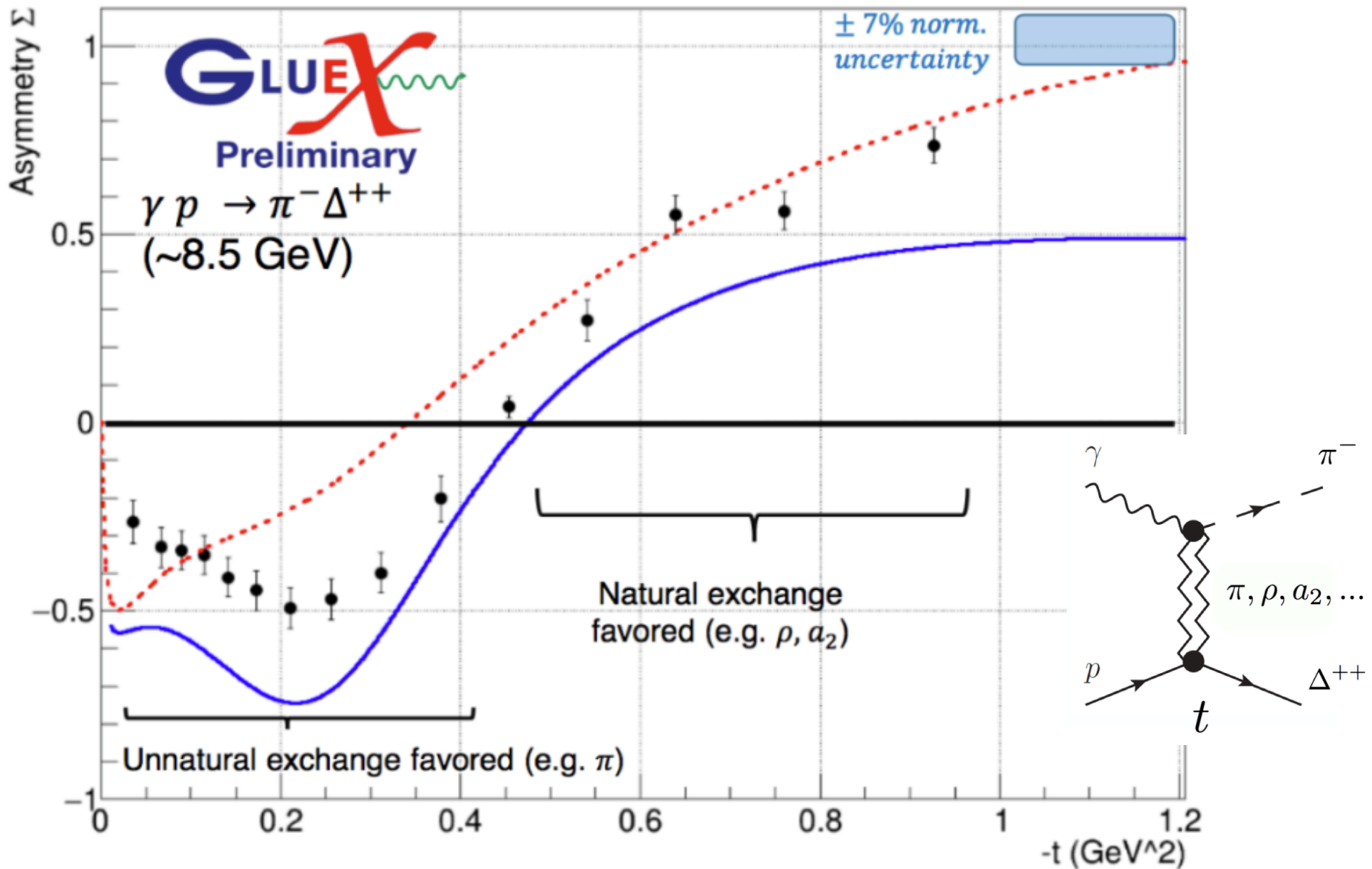
- Production is consistent with vector exchange dominance
- Expect similar mechanism for exotics



Statistical uncertainties only

$\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^- \Delta^{++}$ Asymmetry

- B.G Yu (Korea Aerospace U.), arxiv:1611.09629v5 (16 GeV) *See Yu, Session 2*
- J. Nys (JPAC), arxiv: 1710.09394v1 (8.5 GeV)



Spin density matrix elements (SDMEs)

See McGinley, JLab User's Meeting 2018

SDMEs measure the transfer polarization from the photon to the vector meson V

$$\rho(V) = T \rho(\gamma) T^\dagger$$

$$\rho(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2}I + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_\gamma \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_\gamma = P_\gamma(-\cos 2\Phi, -\sin 2\Phi, 0)$$

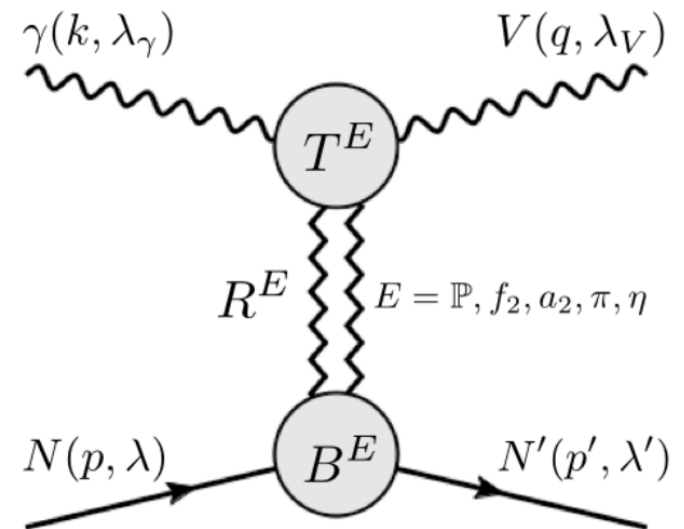
Φ is the angle between the photon polarization and the production plane

Helicity Conservation: $\rho(V) = \rho(\gamma)$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{ik}^\alpha = 0, \text{ except}$$

$$\rho_{1-1}^1 = -\text{Im} \rho_{1-1}^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

JPAC PRD 97 (2018) 094003



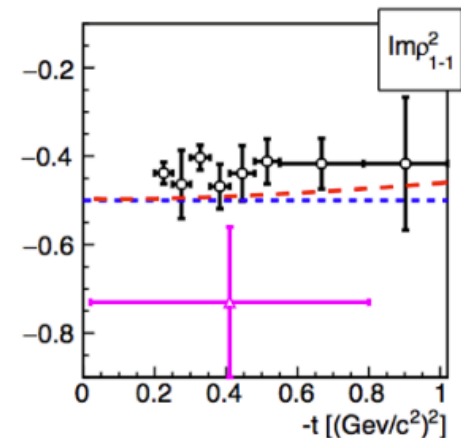
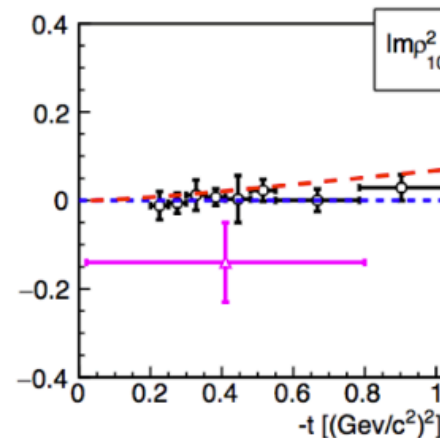
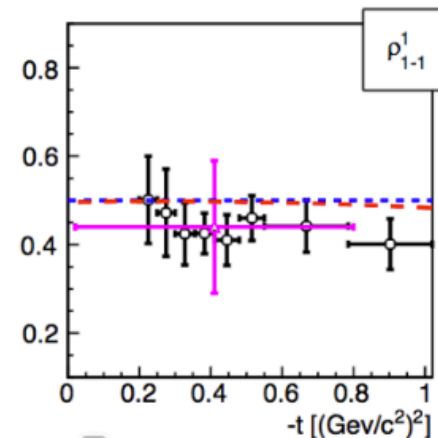
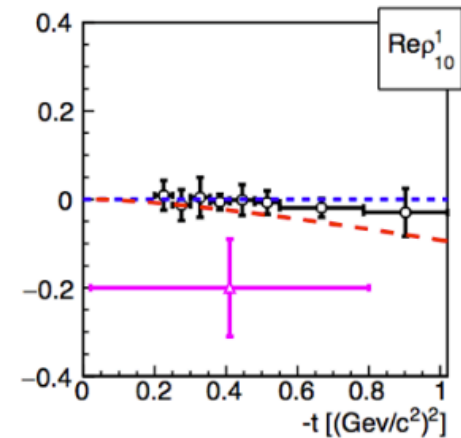
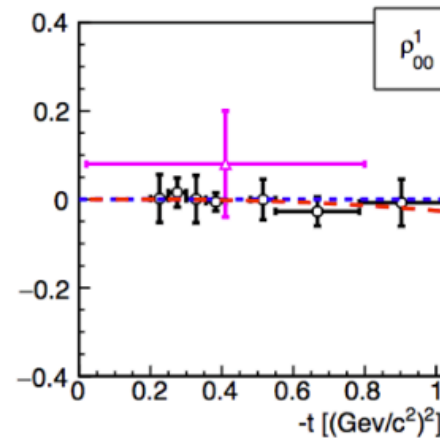
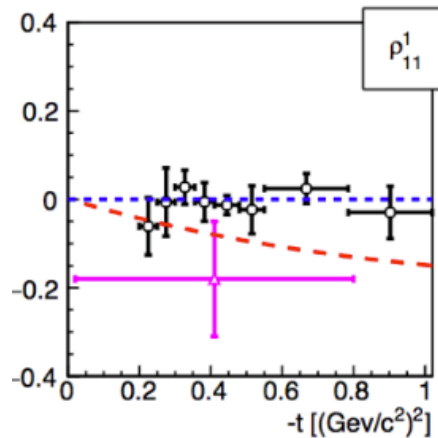
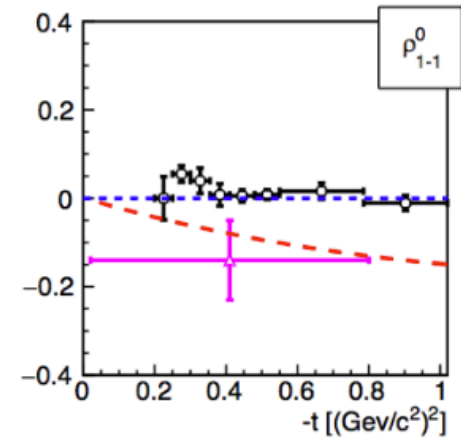
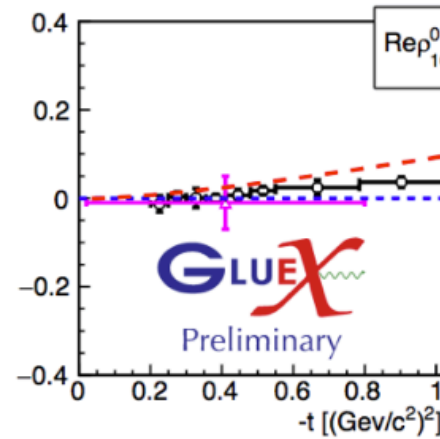
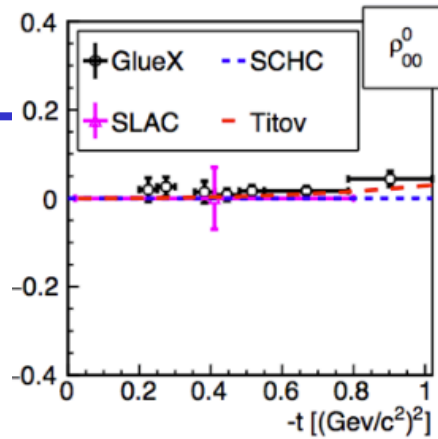
Standard Decomposition

$$\rho(V) = \rho^0 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 P_\gamma^\alpha \rho^\alpha$$

$\gamma p \rightarrow \phi p$

$$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$

- Consistent with s-channel helicity conservation
- Production mechanism dominated by Pomeron exchange

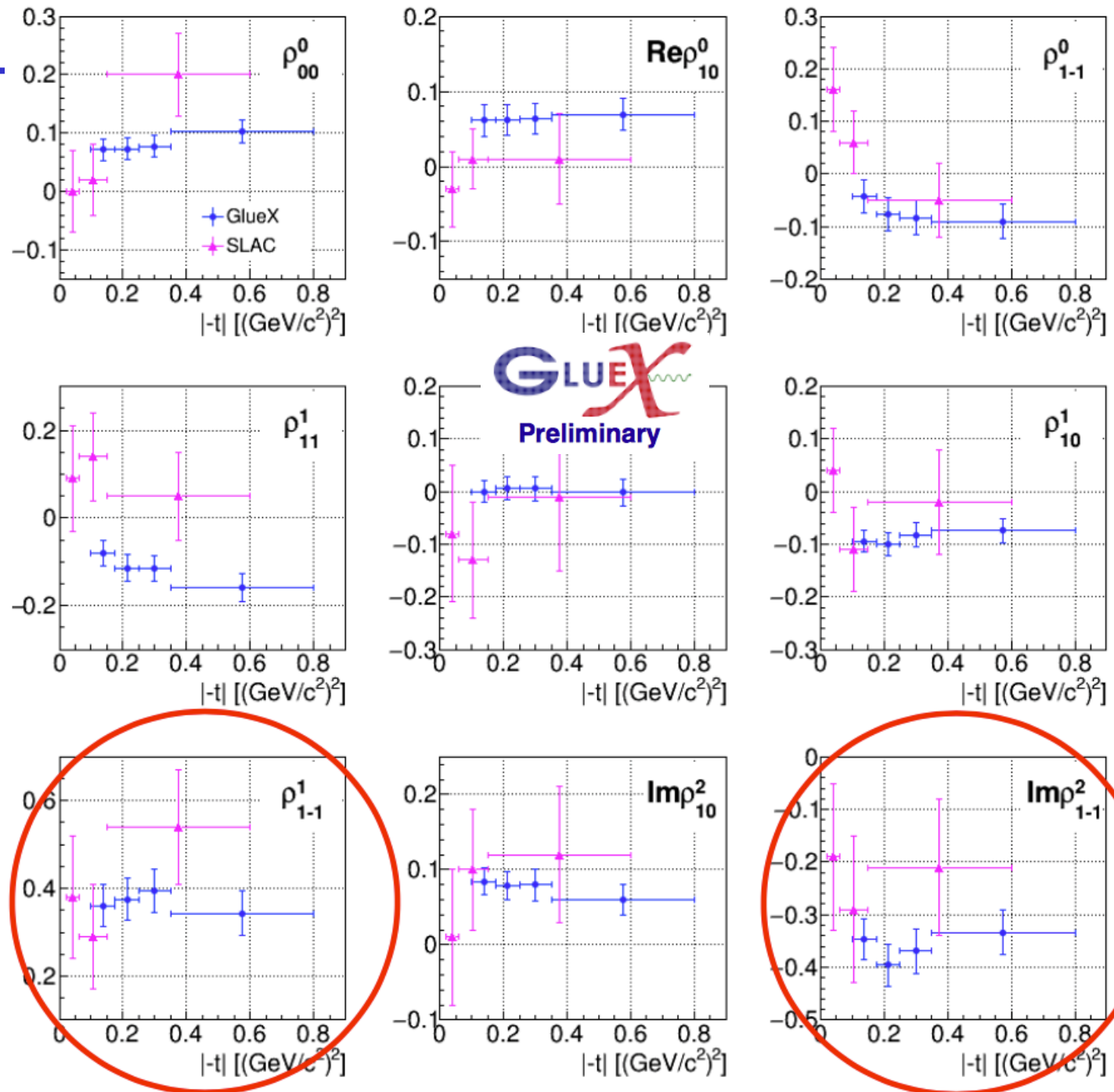


A. Barnes, Ph.D. UConn, 2017

$\gamma p \rightarrow \omega p$

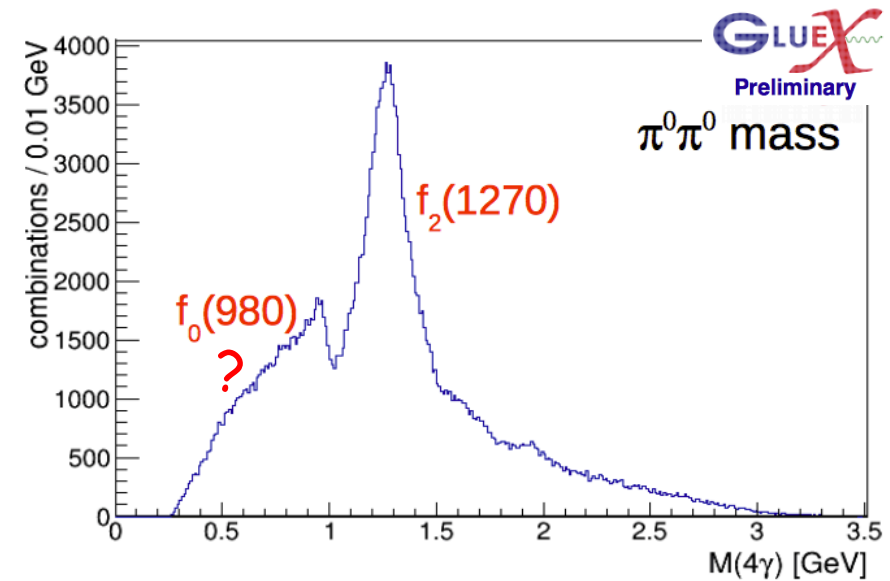
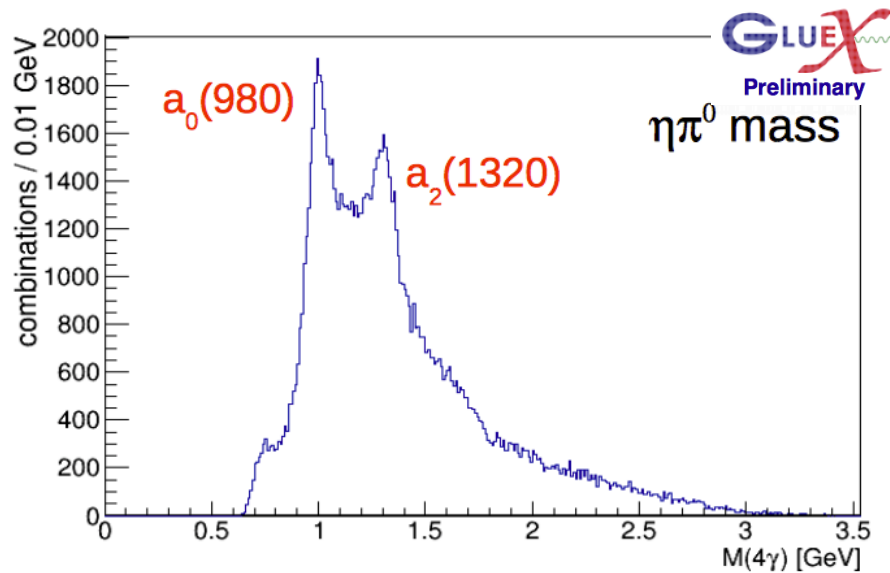
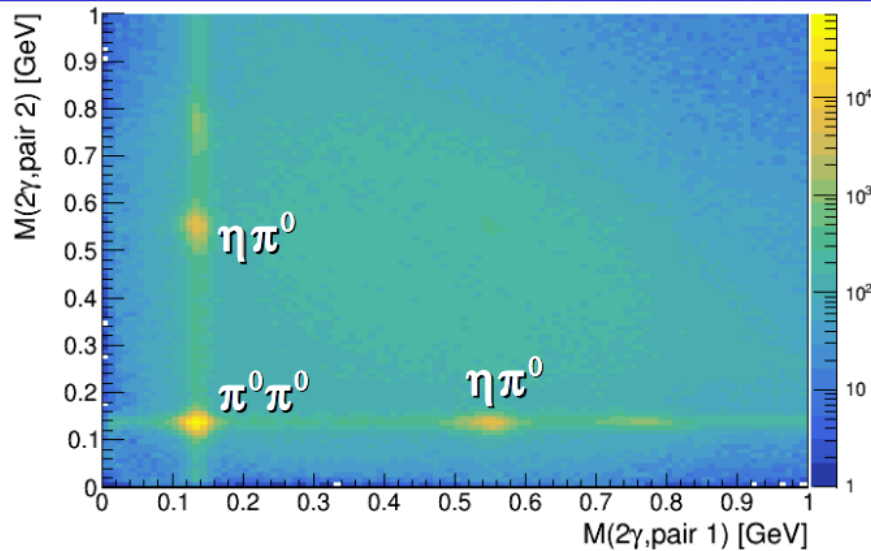
$$\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$$

- Expect contributions from pseudo-scalar exchange
- Consistent with previous SLAC results
- Provides insight into the exchange mechanisms



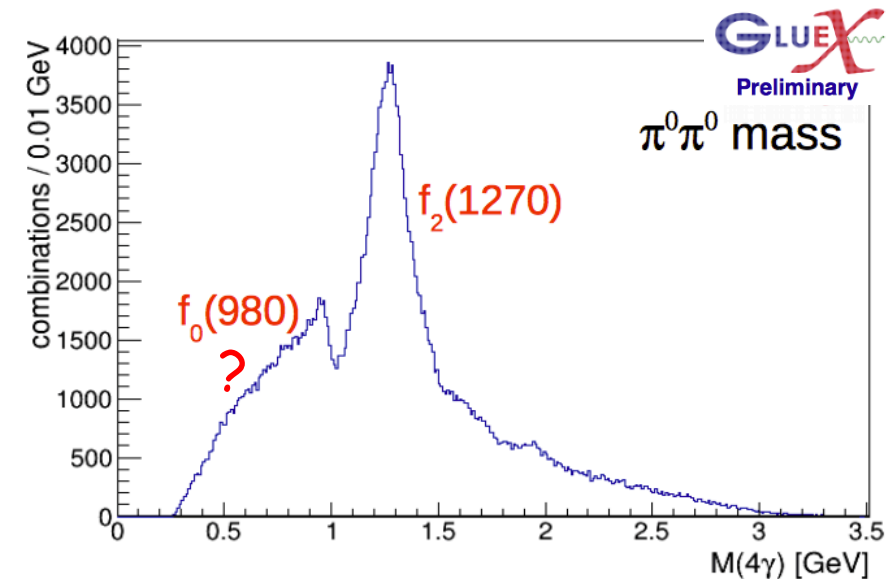
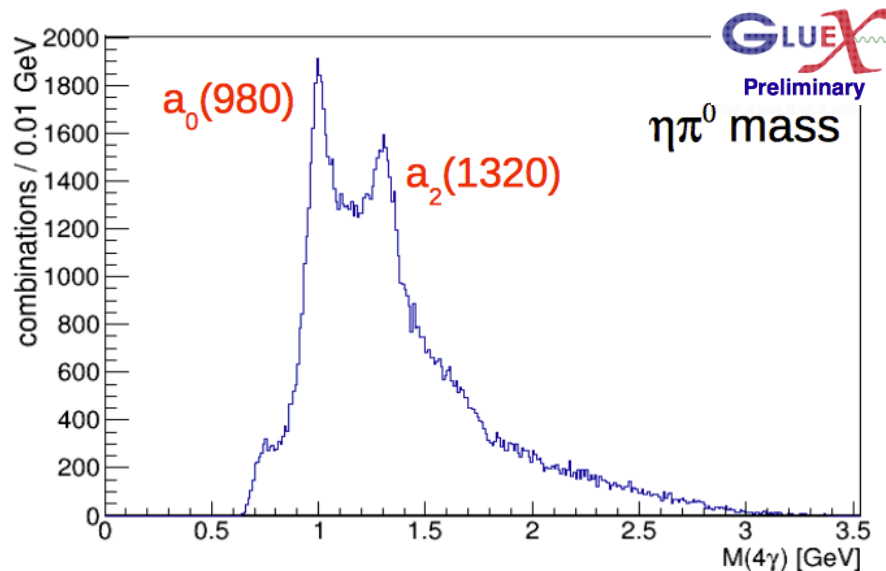
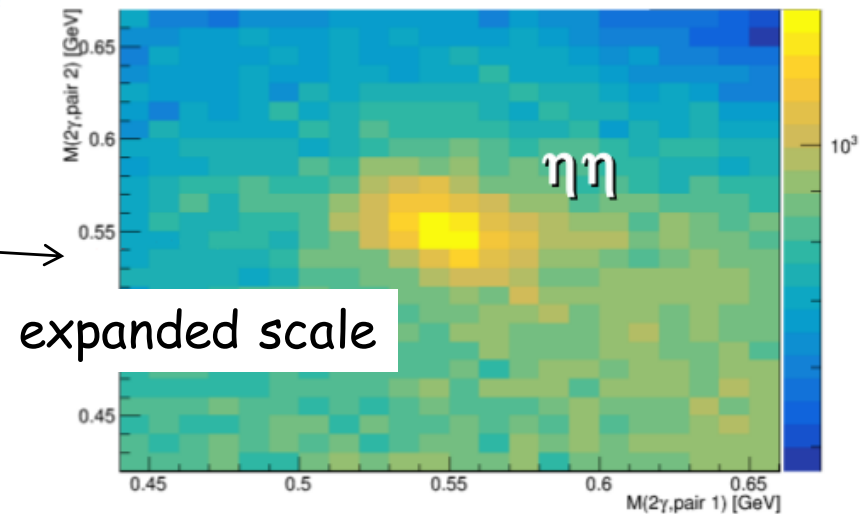
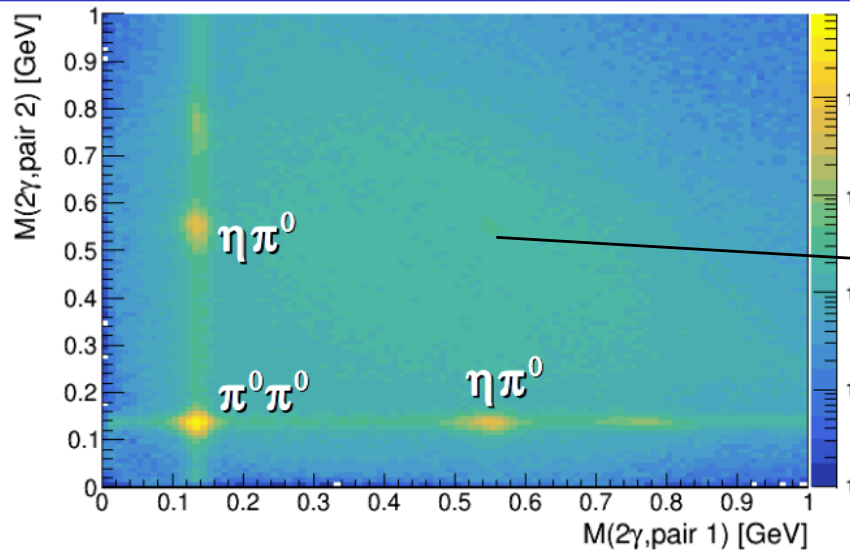
M. Staib, Ph.D. CMU, 2017

Opportunities in spectroscopy: 4γ systems



- Previous photoproduction data with multiple neutrals is very limited
- Systems decaying with $L=\text{odd}$ to $\eta\pi$ have exotic J^{PC} .

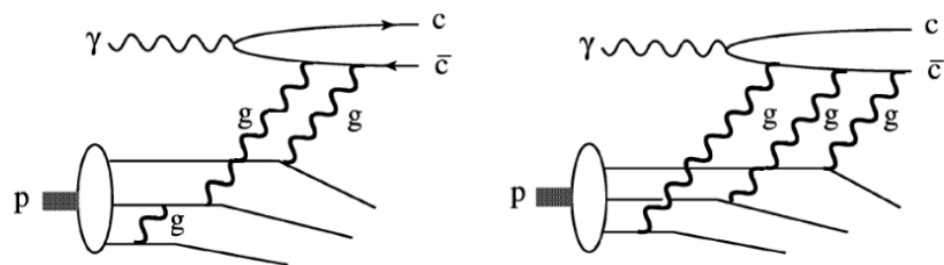
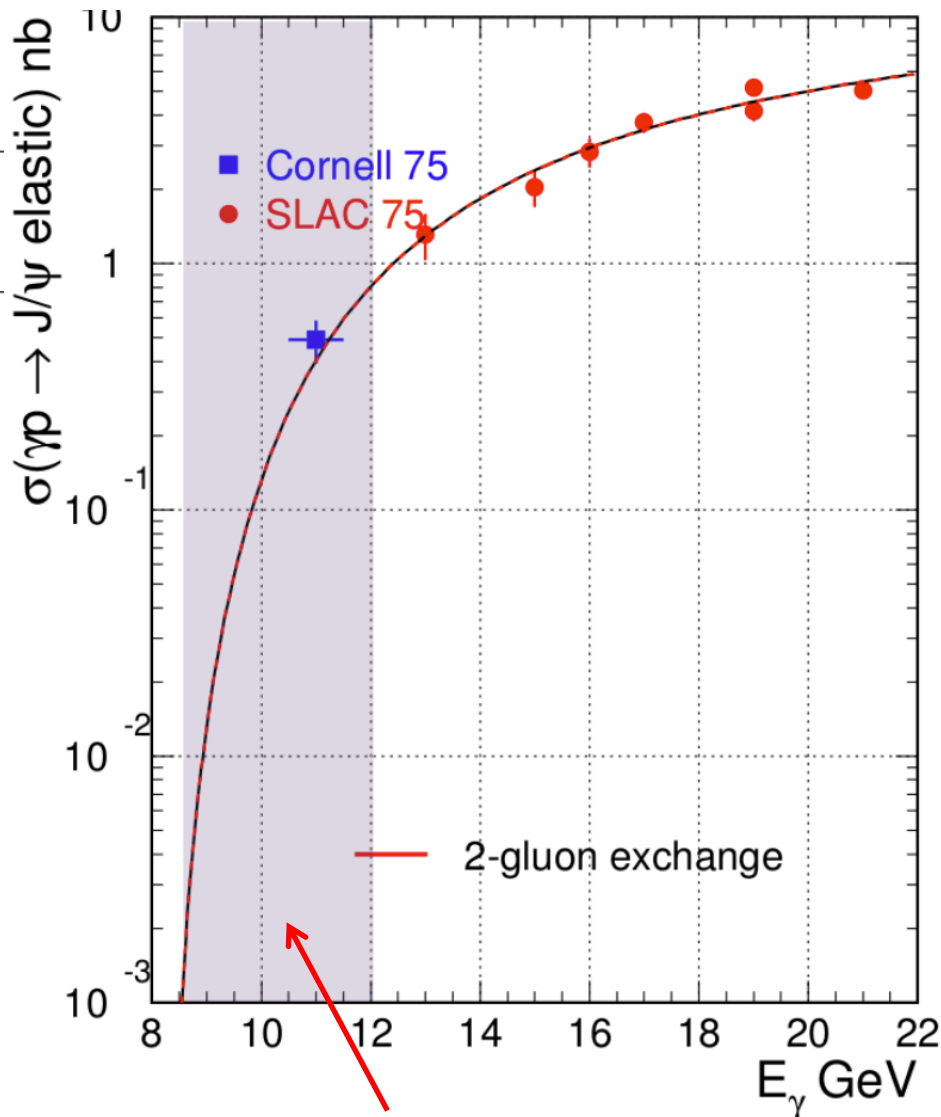
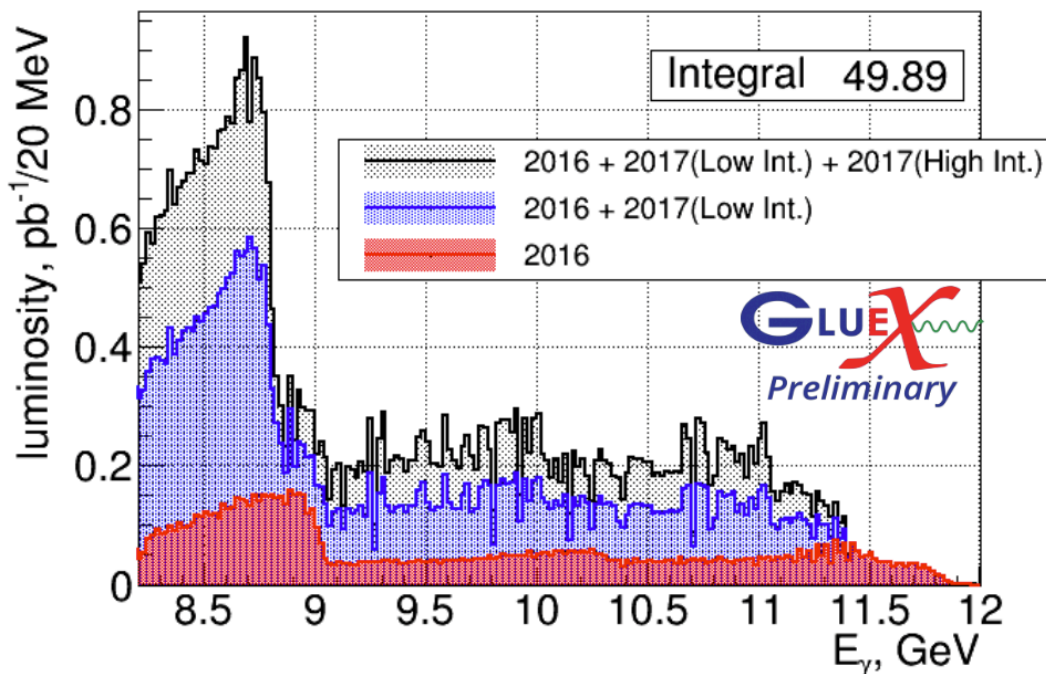
Opportunities in spectroscopy: 4γ systems



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Charm production near threshold

See Pentchev, JLab User's Meeting 2018

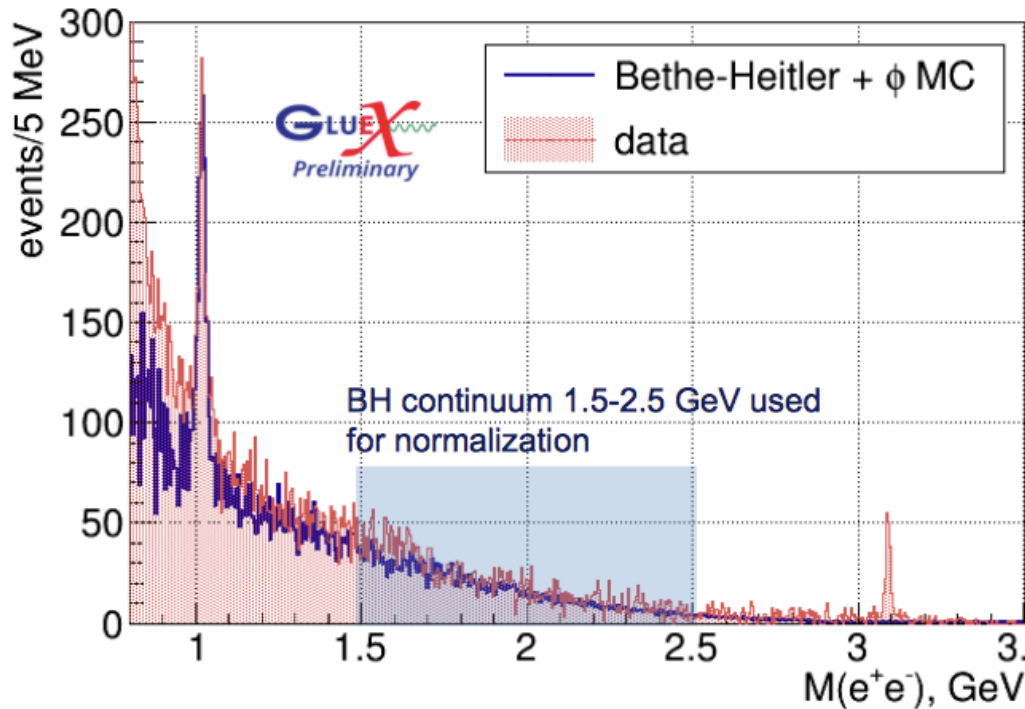


Brodsky *et.al.* PLB 498 (2001) 23

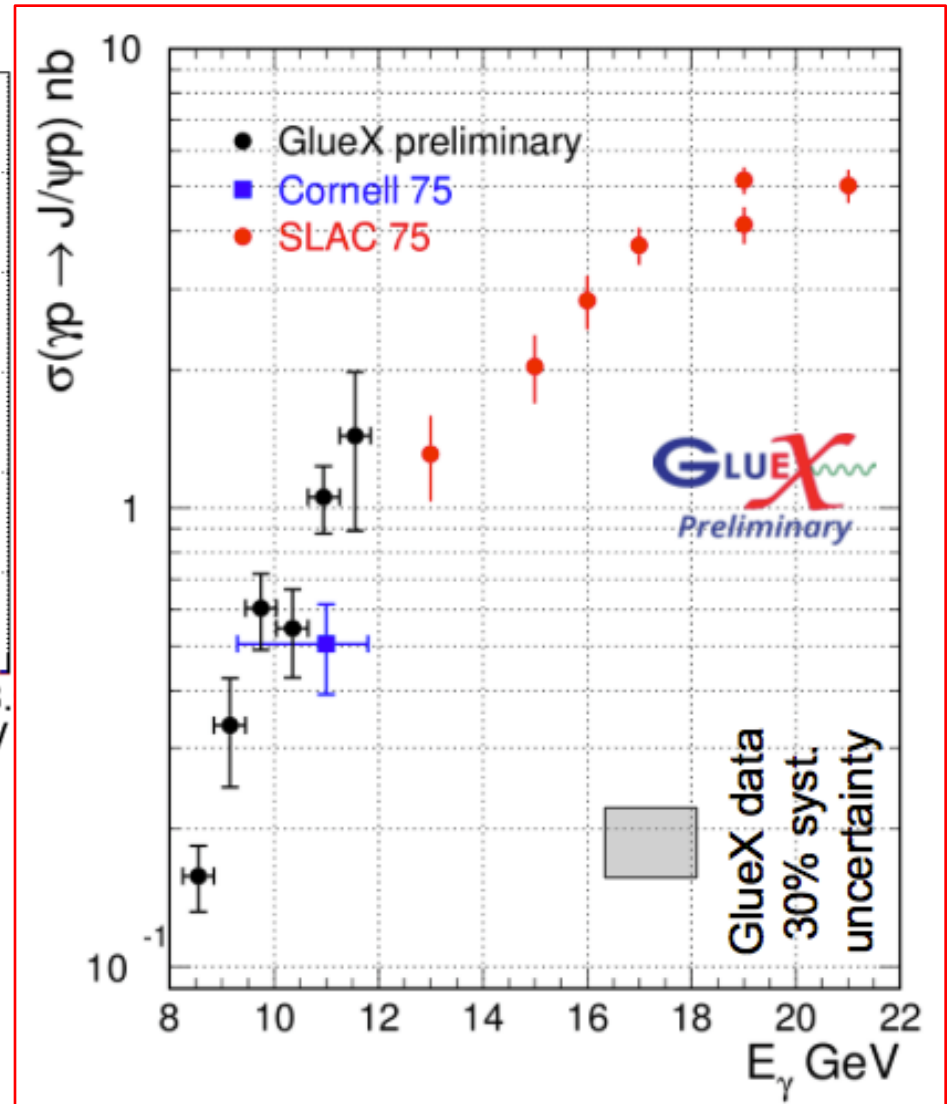
GlueX Energy Range

Preliminary J/ψ results

$$\gamma p \rightarrow e^+ e^- p$$

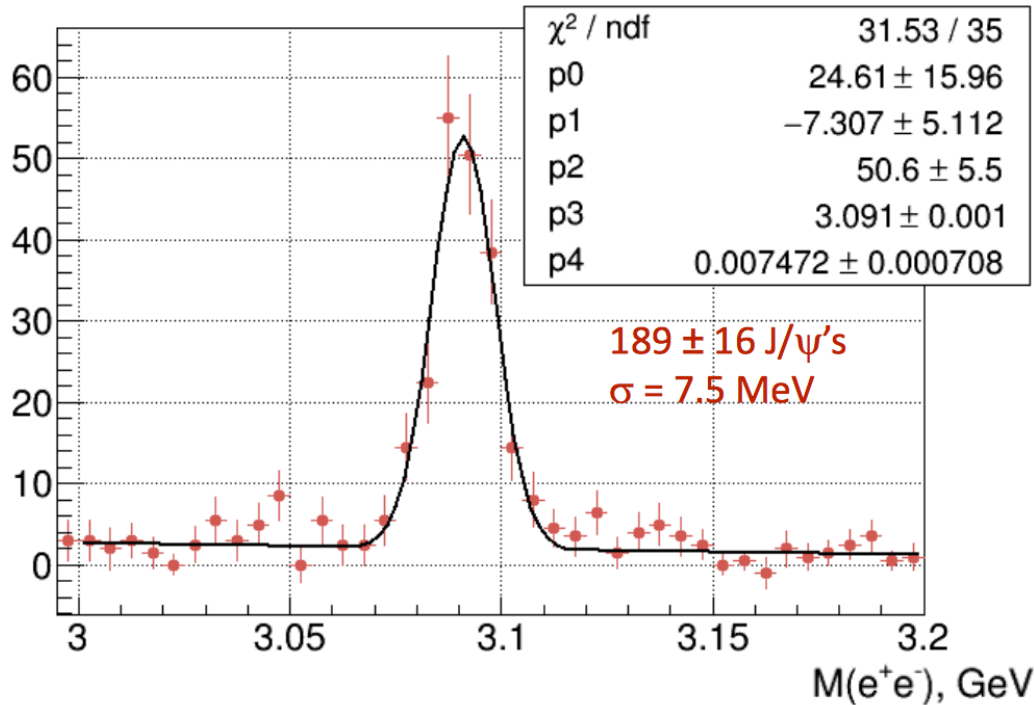


- Preliminary cross sections $E_\gamma \sim 8-12$ GeV

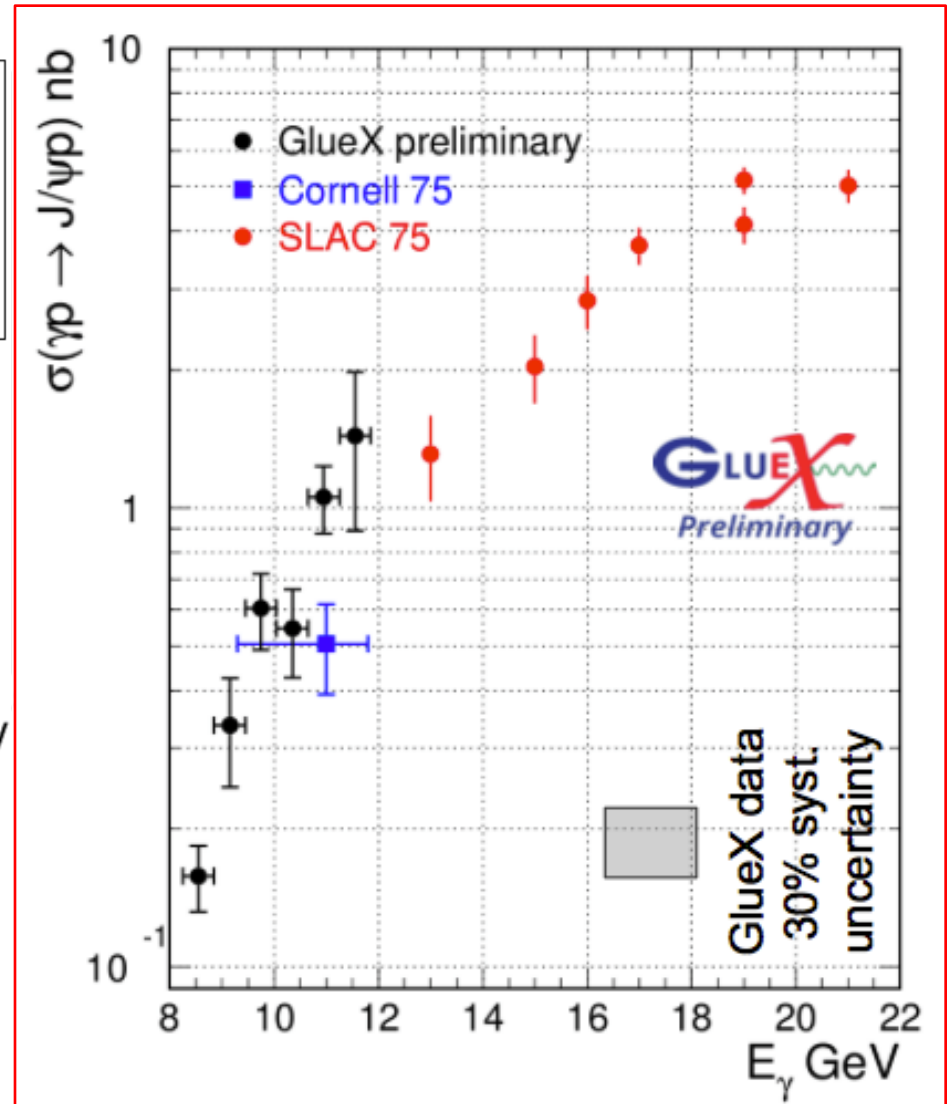


Preliminary J/ψ results

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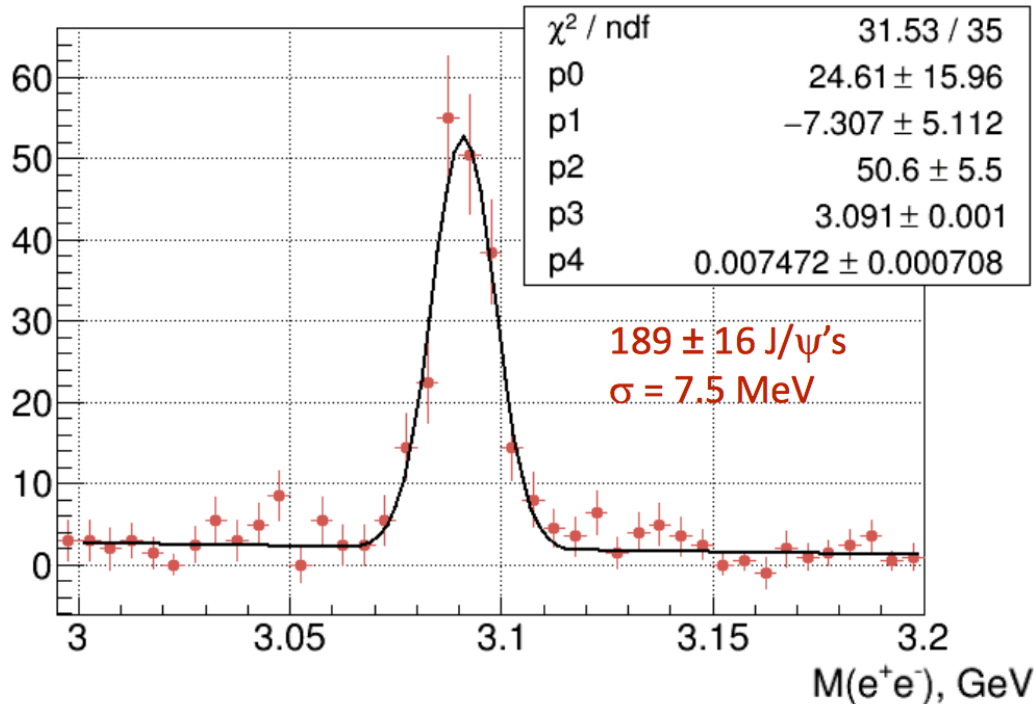


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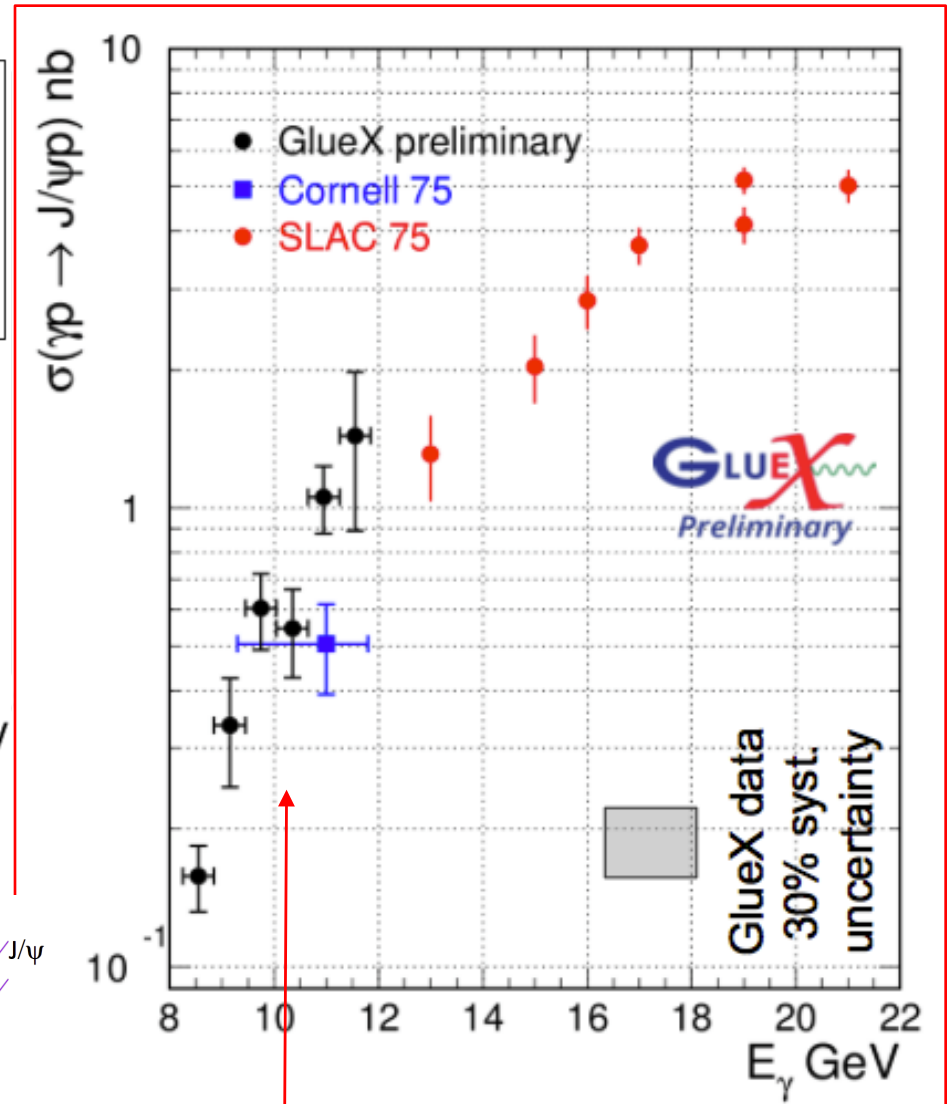
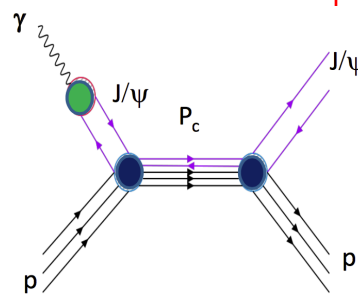
Preliminary J/ψ results

$$\gamma p \rightarrow e^+ e^- p$$



- Preliminary cross sections $E_\gamma \sim 8-12$ GeV

- No indication of LHCb pentaquark



$P_c(4450)$

Summary

- We have mounted the GlueX experiment in Hall D at Jefferson Lab devoted to the study of hybrid mesons. Their existence and properties will yield fundamental information regarding the force that confines quarks.
- On the road toward finding exotic hybrids, we are
 - **Measuring beam-spin asymmetries** for several particles to understand production mechanisms
 - **Measuring spin density matrices** for vector mesons
 - Working on amplitude analysis of some simple systems such as $\eta\pi$ and $\eta'\pi$ (exotic J^{PC} for $L=\text{odd}$)
- Pursuing opportunistic physics such as **J/ψ production at threshold**
 - **Upcoming experiments:**
 - Primakoff η and rare η decays
 - High Intensity GlueX (with DIRC)
 - Charged Pion Polarizability

Also see Somov, Session 4

Backup Slides

Program and upgrades

| Experiment | Description | Beam Time (days) |
|------------------|--|------------------|
| GlueX I | Study spectrum of light mesons and gluonic excitations (low intensity) | 80 |
| GlueX II | Study of hadron decays to strange final states (high intensity) | 200+220(*) |
| Primakoff eta | Eta radiative decay width | 79 |
| CPP | Charged pion polarizability measurement | 25 |
| Jlab Eta Factory | Rare eta decays | 42 (conditional) |

(*) May run concurrently

- DIRC detector for enhanced π /kaon identification will be installed starting this summer
- Online computer farm will be added for high intensity running
- High resolution calorimeter is needed for parts of the JEF program

Spin density matrix elements (SDMEs)

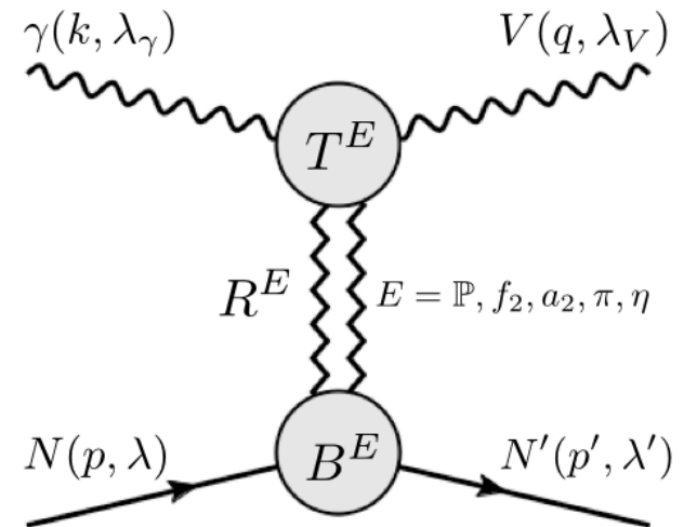
JPAC PRD 97 (2018) 094003

$$\rho(V) = T \rho(\gamma) T^\dagger$$

$$\rho(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2}I + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_\gamma \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_\gamma = P_\gamma(-\cos 2\Phi, -\sin 2\Phi, 0)$$

Φ is the angle between the photon polarization and the production plane



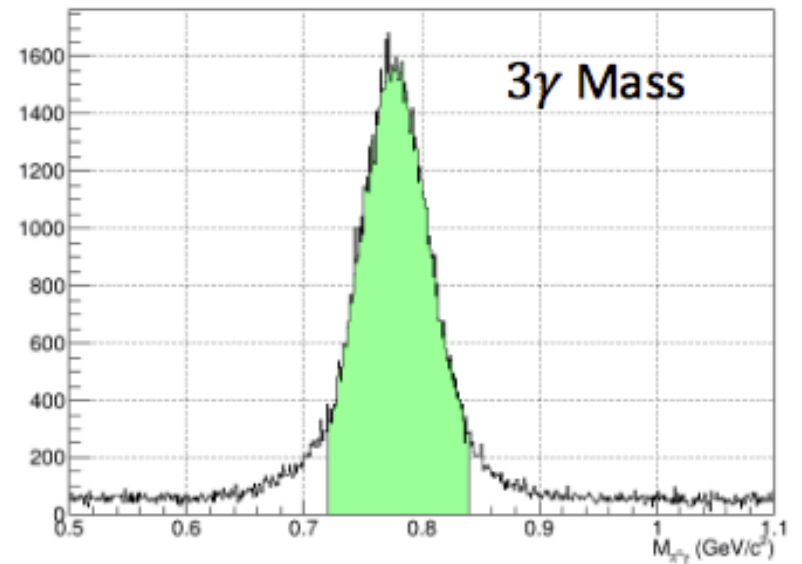
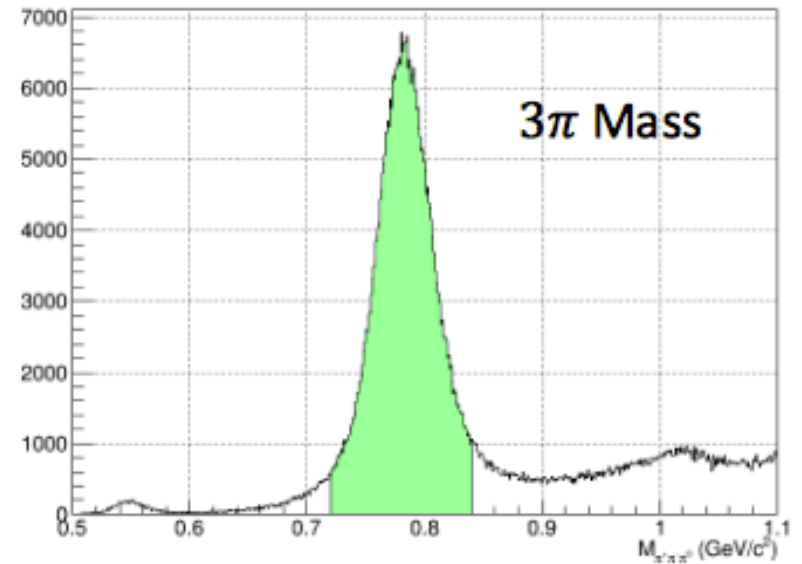
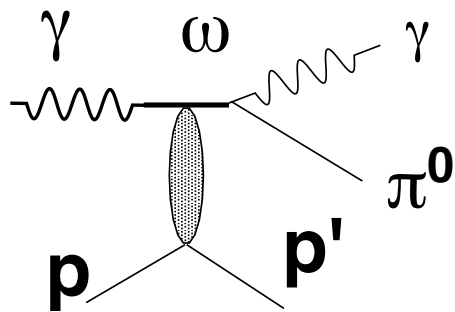
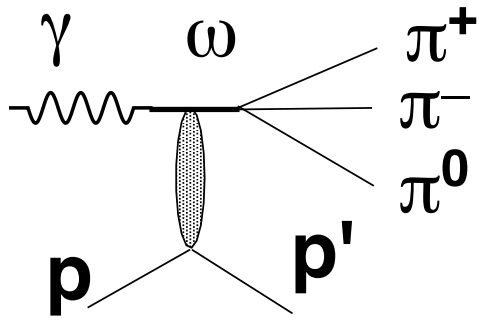
$$\rho_{\lambda_V \lambda_{V'}}^0 = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{\lambda_\gamma \lambda_N \lambda_{N'}} T_{\lambda_V \lambda_{N'}, \lambda_\gamma \lambda_N} T_{\lambda_{V'}, \lambda_{N'}, \lambda_\gamma \lambda_N}^*$$

Sum over external helicities Helicity amplitudes

SDMEs measure the transfer polarization from the photon to the vector meson V

Omega production and decay

Use different decays to probe the same production mechanism



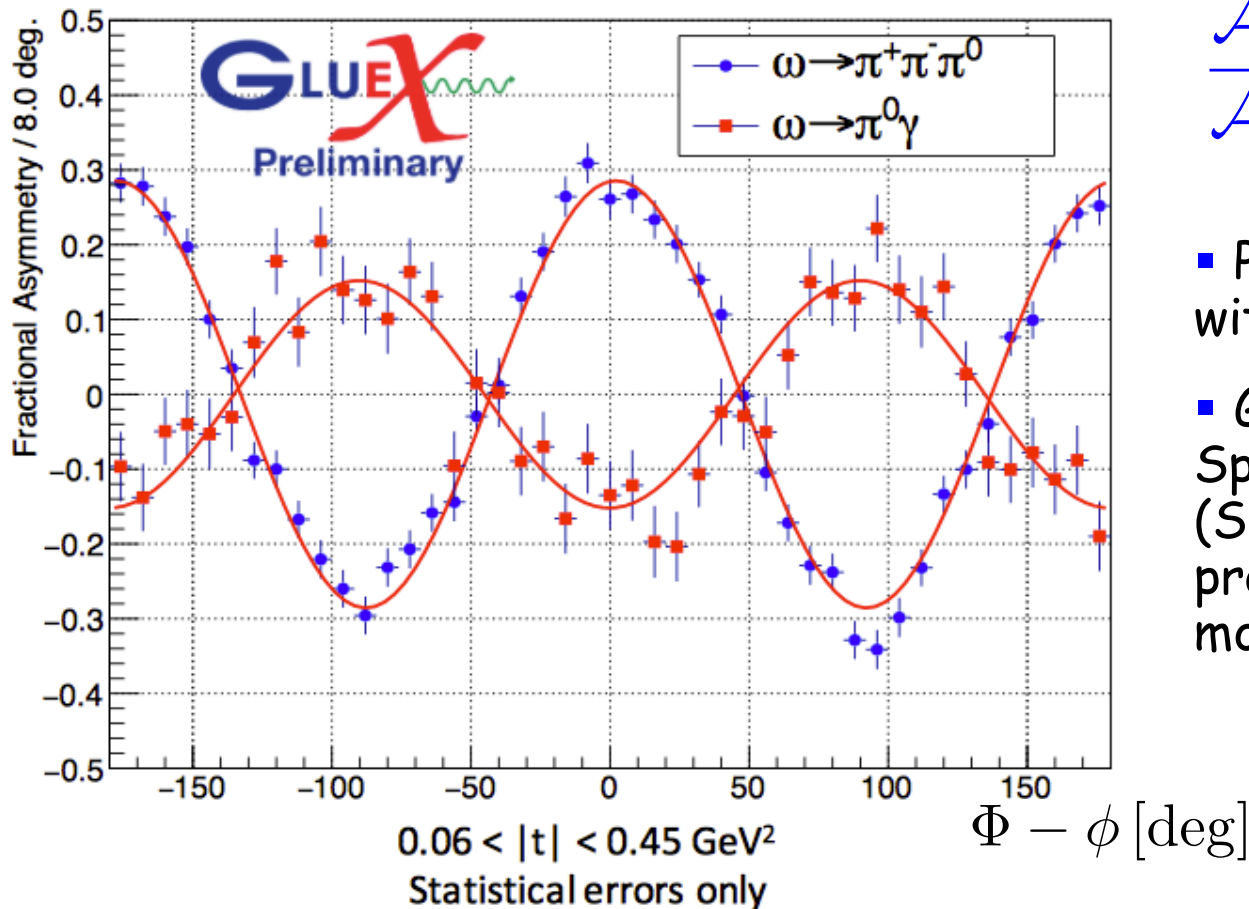
Titov PRC 78 (2008) 038201

Zhao PRC 71 (2005) 054004

ω asymmetry

Assuming Vector Meson Dominance (VMD), angles in helicity frame

$$\mathcal{A}^{\pi\gamma} = -\frac{1}{2} P \cos 2(\Phi - \phi) \quad \mathcal{A}^{3\pi} = P \cos 2(\Phi - \phi)$$



$$\frac{\mathcal{A}^{3\pi}}{\mathcal{A}^{\pi\gamma}} = -1.88 \pm 0.13$$

- Preliminary data consistent with VMD
- Goal is to determine the Spin Density Matrix Elements (SDMEs) to probe the production mechanisms in more detail.

Naming Scheme for u,d Mesons

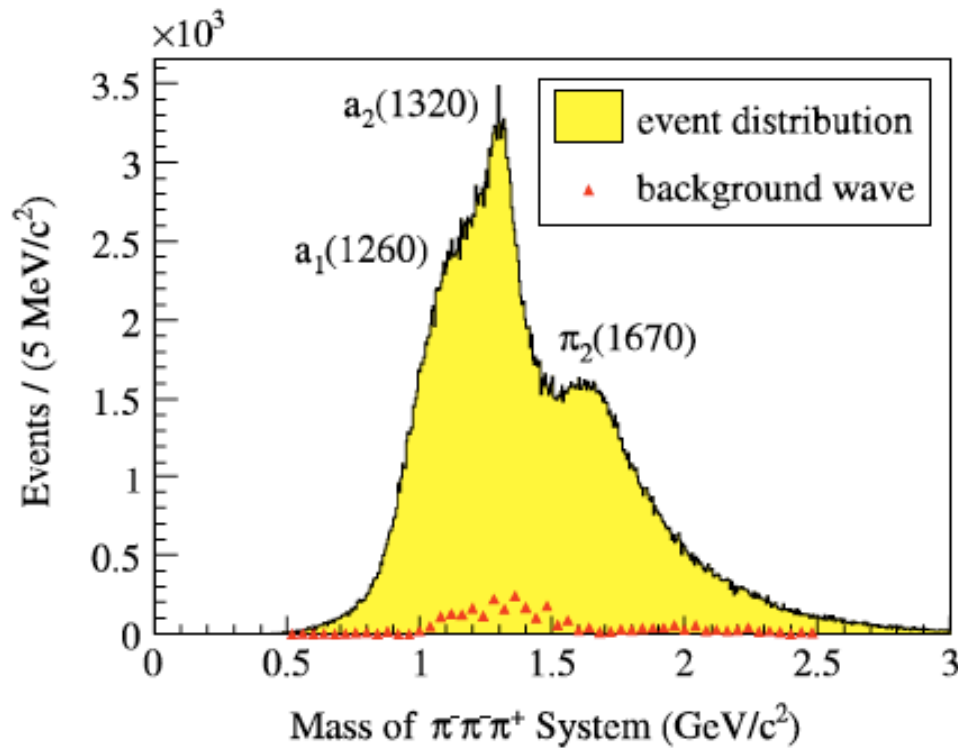
| Name (I=1, I=0) | L | S | J ^{PC} | 2S+1L _J | Examples |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| π, η | 0 | 0 | 0 ⁻⁺ | ¹ S ₀ | π, η |
| ρ, ω | 0 | 1 | 1 ⁻⁻ | ³ S ₁ | $\rho(770), \omega(782)$ |
| b, h | 1 | 0 | 1 ⁺⁻ | ¹ P ₁ | b₁(1235), h₁(1170) |
| a, f | 1 | 1 | 0 ⁺⁺ | ³ P ₀ | a₀(980), f₀(980) |
| a, f | 1 | 1 | 1 ⁺⁺ | ³ P ₁ | a₁(1260), f₁(1285) |
| a, f | 1 | 1 | 2 ⁺⁺ | ³ P ₂ | a₂(1320), f₂(1270) |
| π, η | 2 | 0 | 2 ⁻⁺ | ¹ D ₂ | $\pi_2(1670)$ |
| ρ, ω | 2 | 1 | 1 ⁻⁻ | ³ D ₁ | $\rho_1(1700), \omega_1(1600)$ |
| ρ, ω | 2 | 1 | 2 ⁻⁻ | ³ D ₂ | |
| ρ, ω | 2 | 1 | 3 ⁻⁻ | ³ D ₃ | $\rho_3(1670)$ |
| b, h | 3 | 0 | 3 ⁺⁻ | ¹ F ₃ | |
| a, f | 3 | 1 | 2 ⁺⁺ | ³ F ₂ | |
| a, f | 3 | 1 | 3 ⁺⁺ | ³ F ₃ | |
| a, f | 3 | 1 | 4 ⁺⁺ | ³ F ₄ | |

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= (-1)^{L+1} \\
 C &= (-1)^{L+S} \\
 PC &= (-1)^{S+1} \\
 G &= C(-1)^I
 \end{aligned}$$

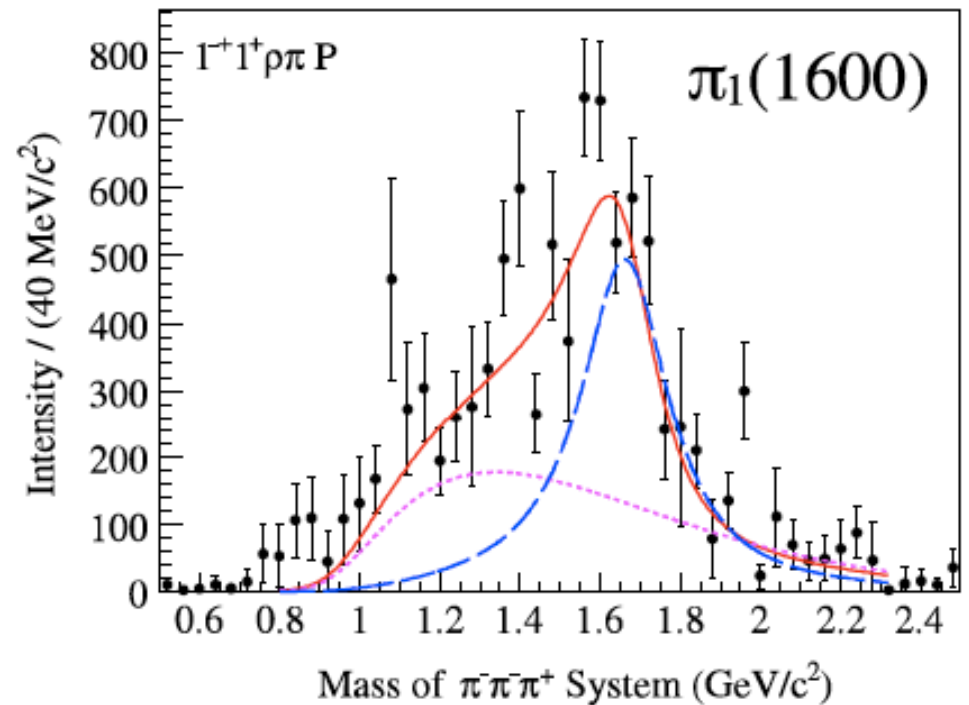
COMPASS: Exotic $1^{-+} \pi_1(1600) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$

Analysis of $\pi^- \text{Pb} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- \text{Pb}$ at COMPASS

PRL 104, 241803 (2010)



$\sim 0.4 \text{ M events}$



Intensity = 1.7% of total

COMPASS: Phase Motion of Exotic

COMPASS PRL 104 (2010) 241803

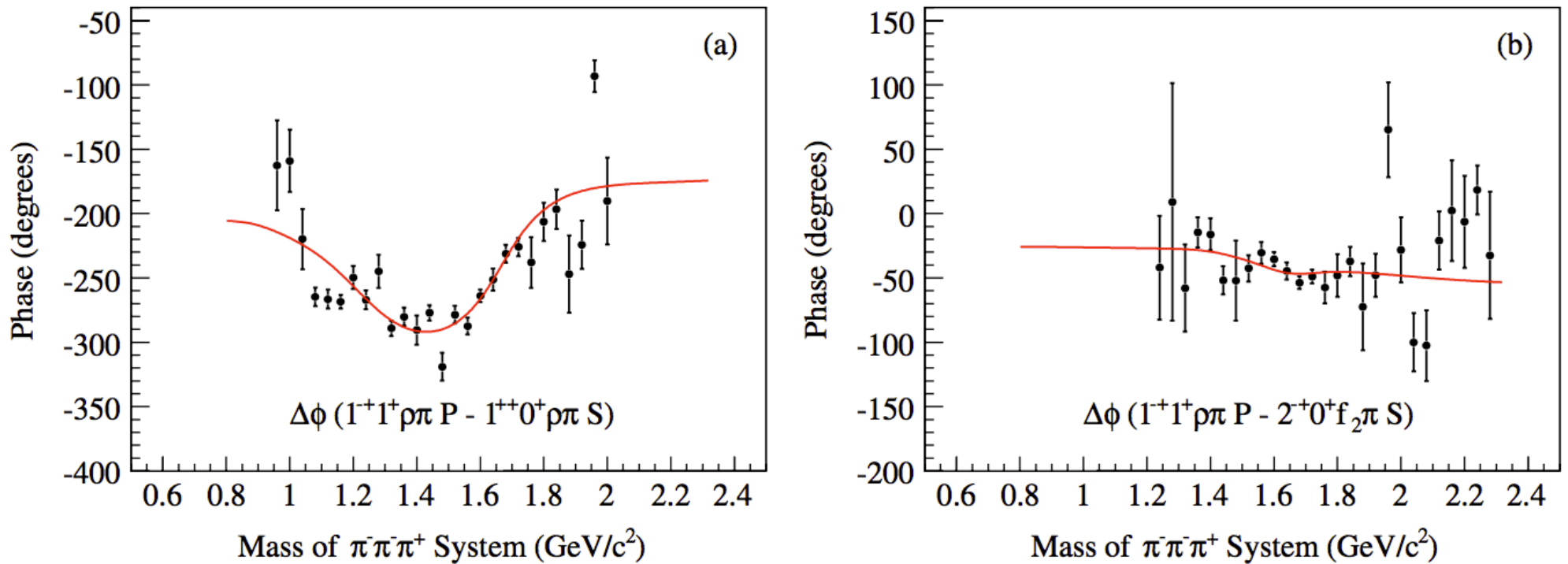


FIG. 3 (color online). Phase differences of the exotic $1^-+1^+\rho\pi P$ wave to the $1^{++}0^+\rho\pi S$ (a) and the $2^{-+}0^+f_2\pi S$ (b) waves. The data points represent the result of the fit in mass bins; the lines are the result of the mass-dependent fit.

COMPASS: $J^{PC}=1^{-+} \eta\pi^{-}, \eta'\pi^{-}$

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COMPASS Collaboration / Physics Letters B 740 (2015) 303–311

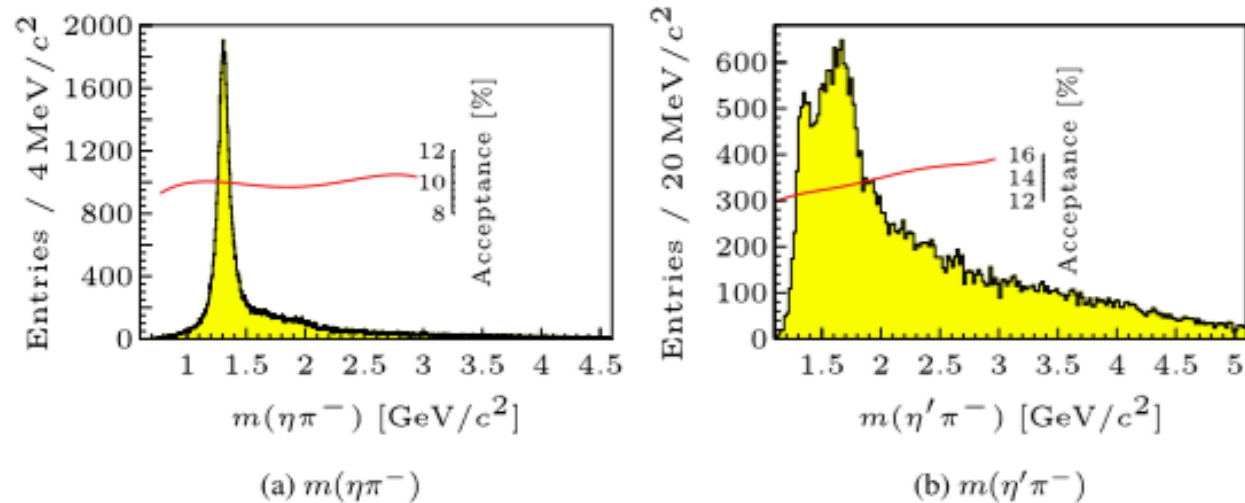


Fig. 1. Invariant mass spectra (not acceptance corrected) for (a) $\eta\pi^{-}$ and (b) $\eta'\pi^{-}$. Acceptances (continuous lines) refer to the kinematic ranges of the present analysis.

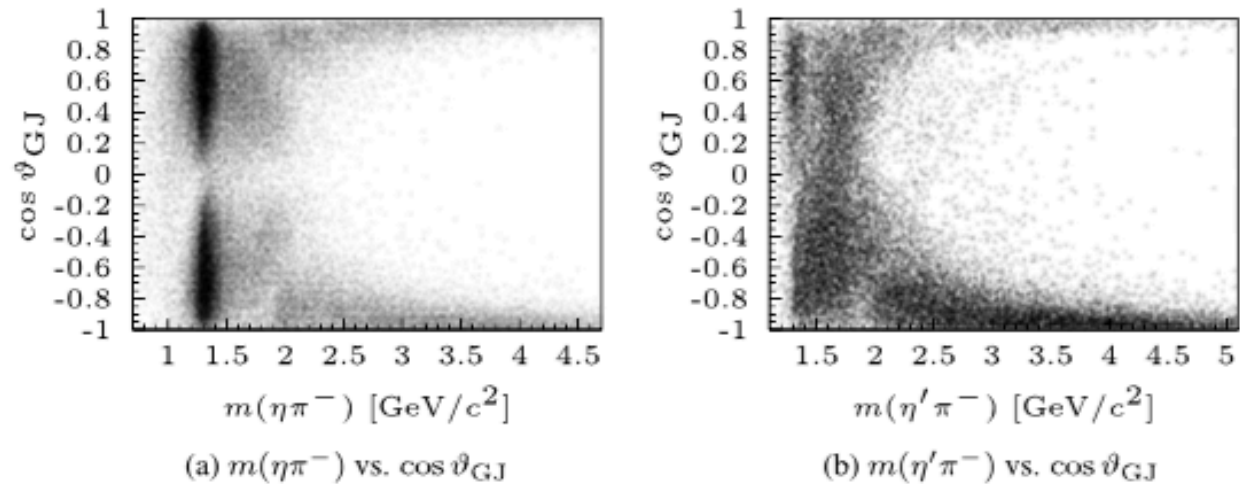
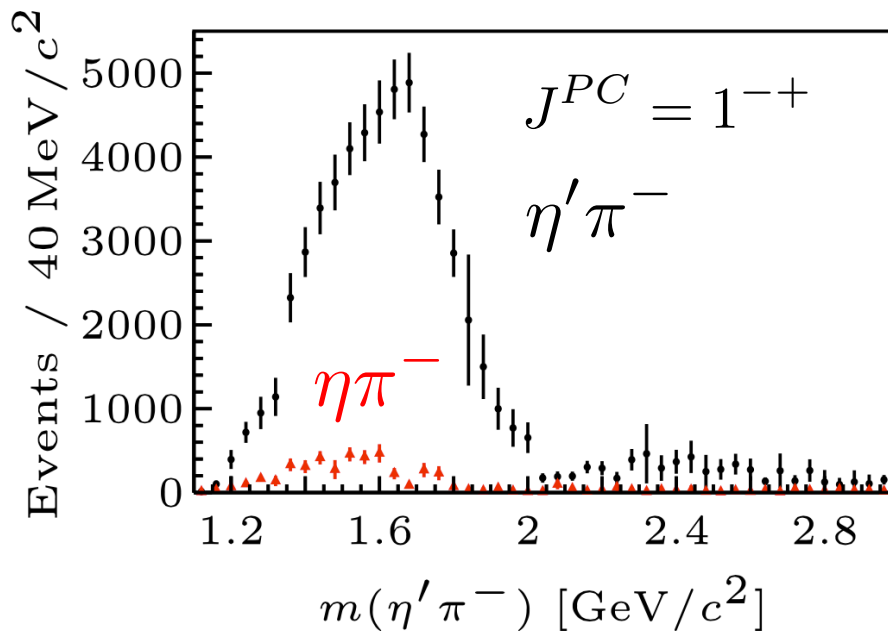


Fig. 2. Data (not acceptance corrected) as a function of the invariant $\eta\pi^{-}$ (a) and $\eta'\pi^{-}$ (b) masses and of the cosine of the decay angle in the respective Gottfried–Jackson frames where $\cos\vartheta_{GJ} = 1$ corresponds $\eta^{(\prime)}$ emission in the beam direction. Two-dimensional acceptances can be found in Ref. [20].

COMPASS: $J^{PC}=1^{-+} \eta\pi^{-}, \eta'\pi^{-}$

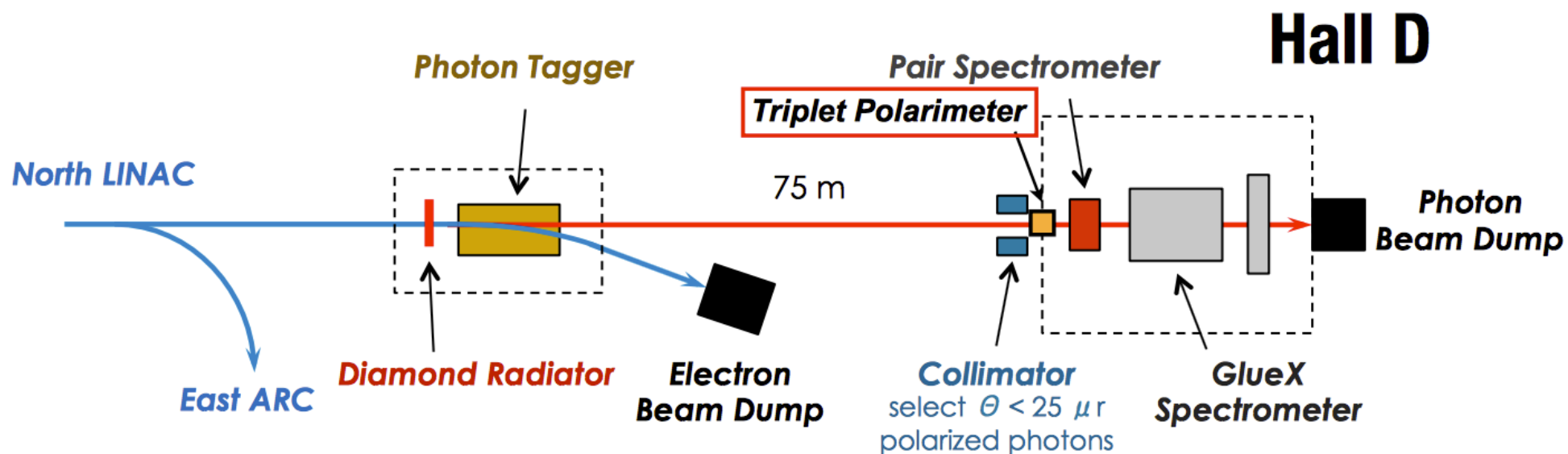
COMPASS PLB 740 (2015) 303



“The even partial waves with $L=2,4,6$ show a close similarity between the two channels, both in the intensities as a function of mass -after scaling by the phase-space and barrier factors- as well as in their phase behavior.”

“ The odd partial waves with $L=1,3,5$ carrying non- $q\bar{q}$ quantum numbers, are suppressed in $\eta\pi^-$ with respect to $\eta'\pi^-$, underlining the importance of flavour symmetry.”

Photon beam and experimental area



Decay modes for exotics

$$\pi_1 \rightarrow \pi\rho, \pi b_1, \pi f_1, \pi\eta', \eta a_1$$

$$\eta_1 \rightarrow \eta f_2, a_2\pi, \eta f_1, \eta\eta', \pi(1300)\pi, a_1\pi,$$

$$\eta_1' \rightarrow K^*K, K_1(1270)K, K_1(1410)K, \eta\eta'$$

$$b_2 \rightarrow \omega\pi, a_2\pi, \rho\eta, f_1\rho, a_1\pi, h_1\pi, b_1\eta$$

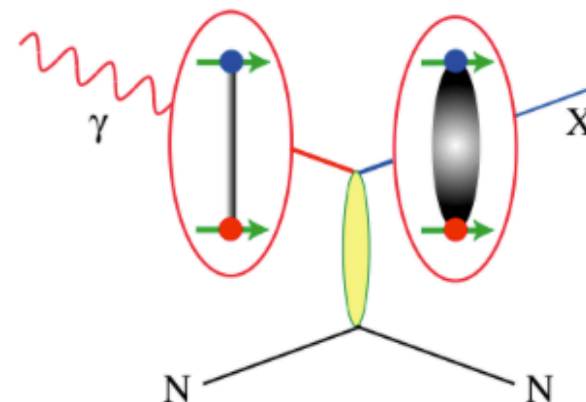
$$h_2 \rightarrow \rho\pi, b_1\pi, \omega\eta, f_1\omega$$

$$h_2' \rightarrow K_1(1270)K, K_1(1410)K, K_2^*K, \phi\eta, f_1\phi$$

$$b_0 \rightarrow \pi(1300)\pi, h_1\pi, f_1\rho, b_1\eta$$

$$h_0 \rightarrow b_1\pi, h_1\eta$$

$$h_0' \rightarrow K_1(1270)K, K(1460)K, h_1\eta$$



Early Reach With Statistics Hard

Hybrid kaons do not have exotic QN's

Models suggest narrower states are in the spin-1 and spin-2 nonets, while the spin-0 nonets are broad.