

Strange Hadron Spectroscopy with Secondary K_L Beam in Hall-D

Moskov Amaryan

*Old Dominion University
Norfolk, VA*

(on behalf of  *Collaboration)*

PAC48, JLab, August 11, 2020

Outline

Proposal Update

- *Hyperon Spectroscopy*
- *Strange Meson Spectroscopy*

K_L Facility Beamline and Hardware

- *Electron Beam*
- *Compact Photon Source*
- *Be Target*
- *Flux Monitor*
- *K_L Beam*
- *LH₂/LD₂ Target*

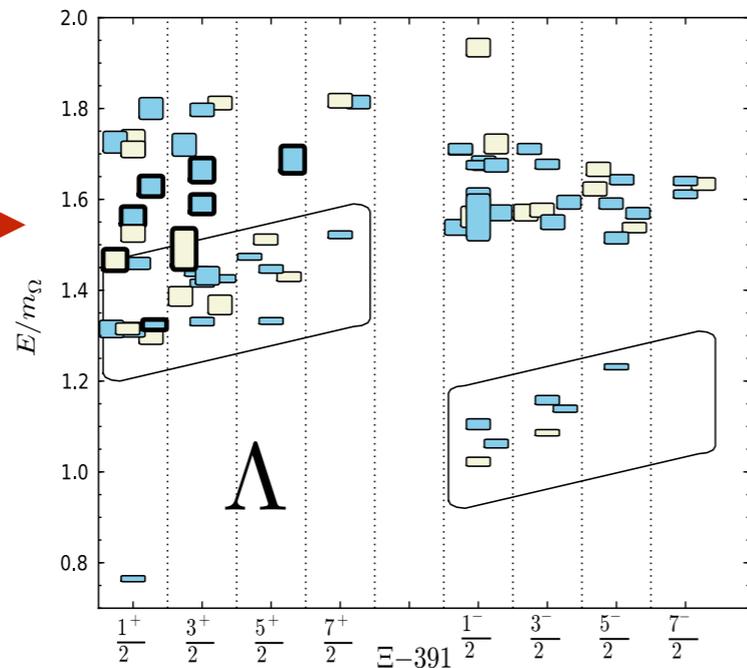
Summary

Hyperon Spectroscopy

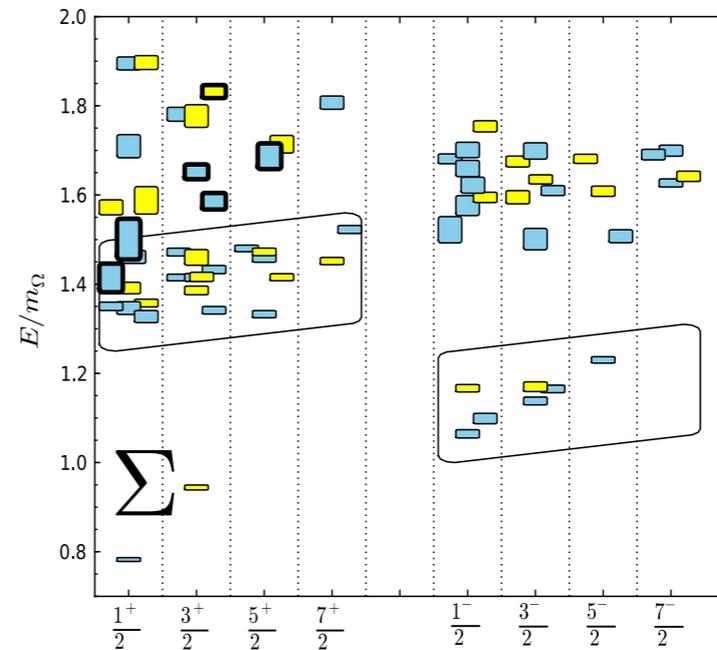
According to *LQCD* there should be many more states including hybrids (thick bordered)

8-states

5-states



$\Sigma-391$



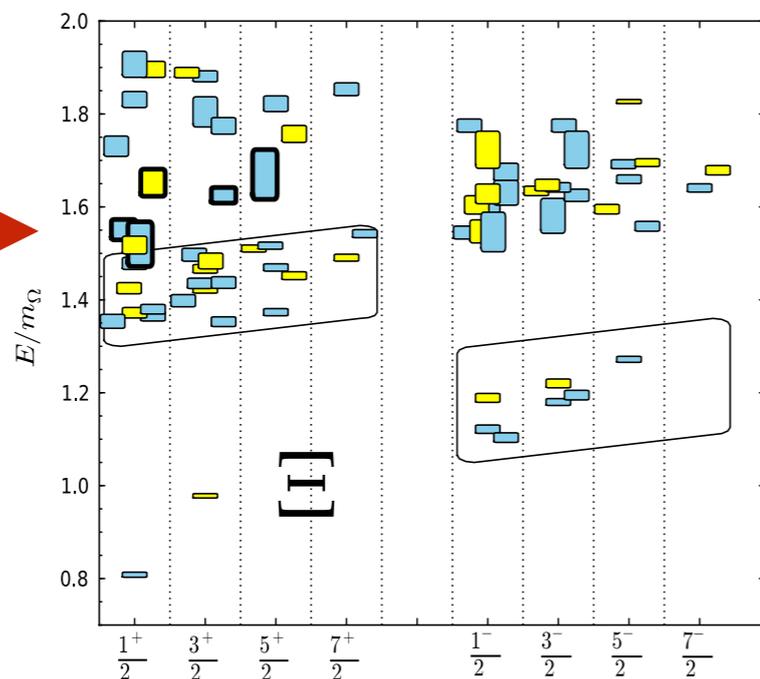
6-states

4-states

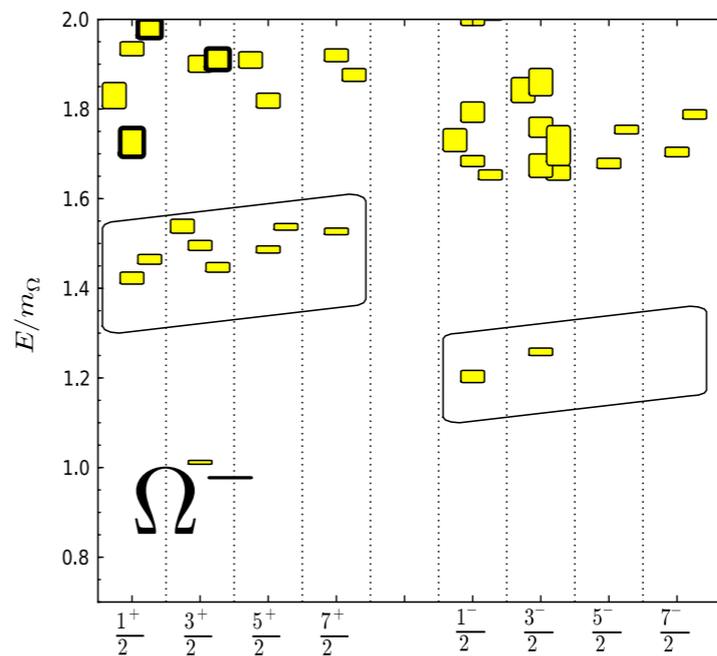


3-states

4-states



$\Omega-391$



1-state

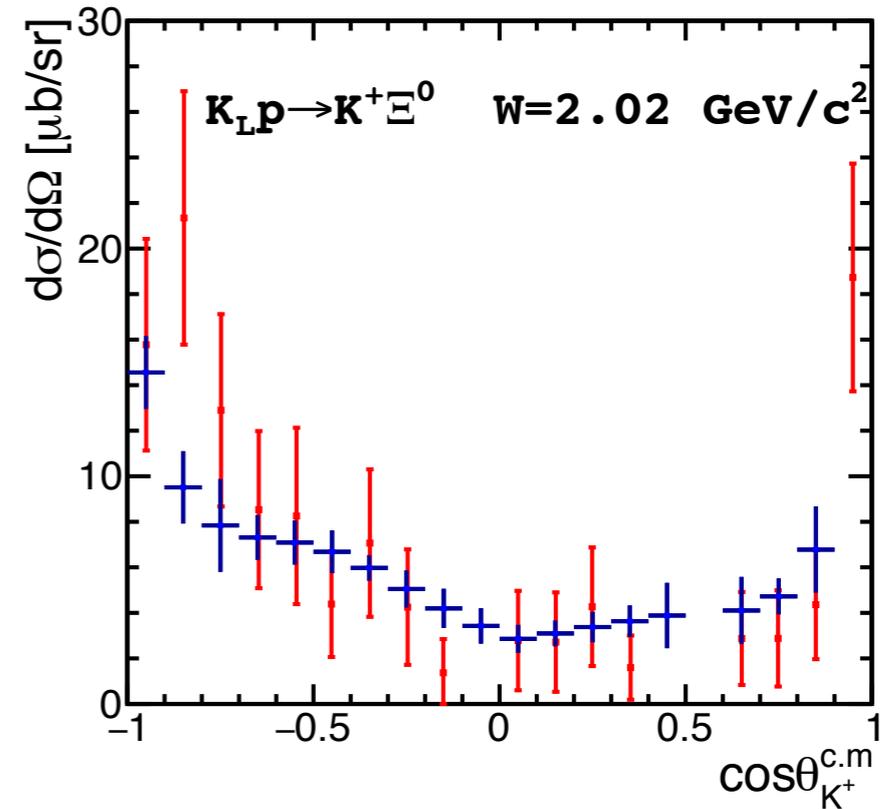
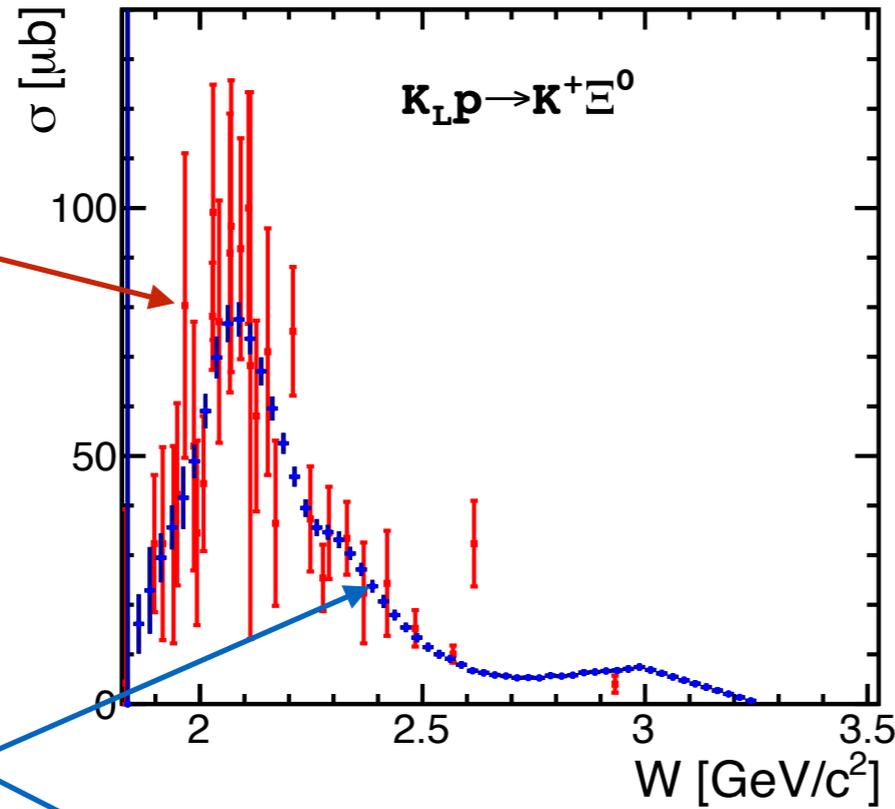
1-state



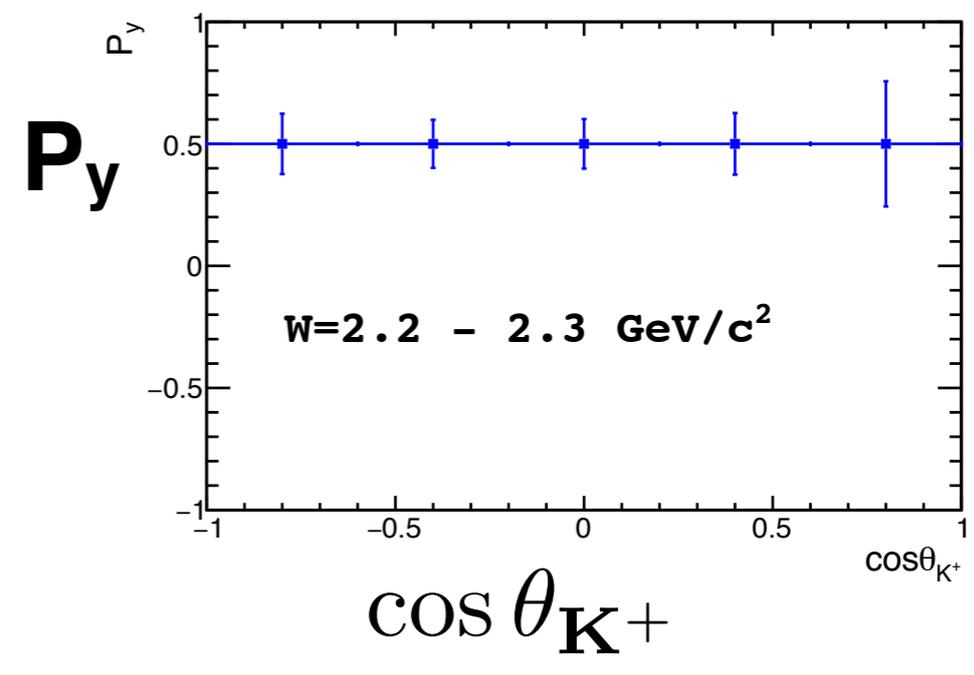
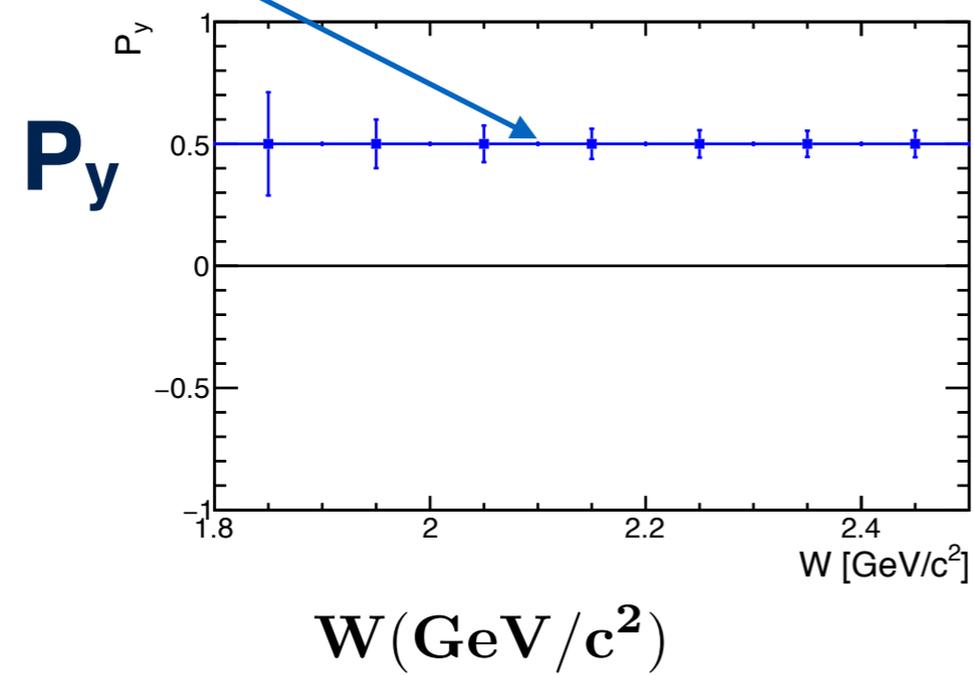
Edwards, Mathur, Richards and Wallace, *Phys. Rev. D* 87, 054506 (2013)

Measurements on Proton Target

existing data

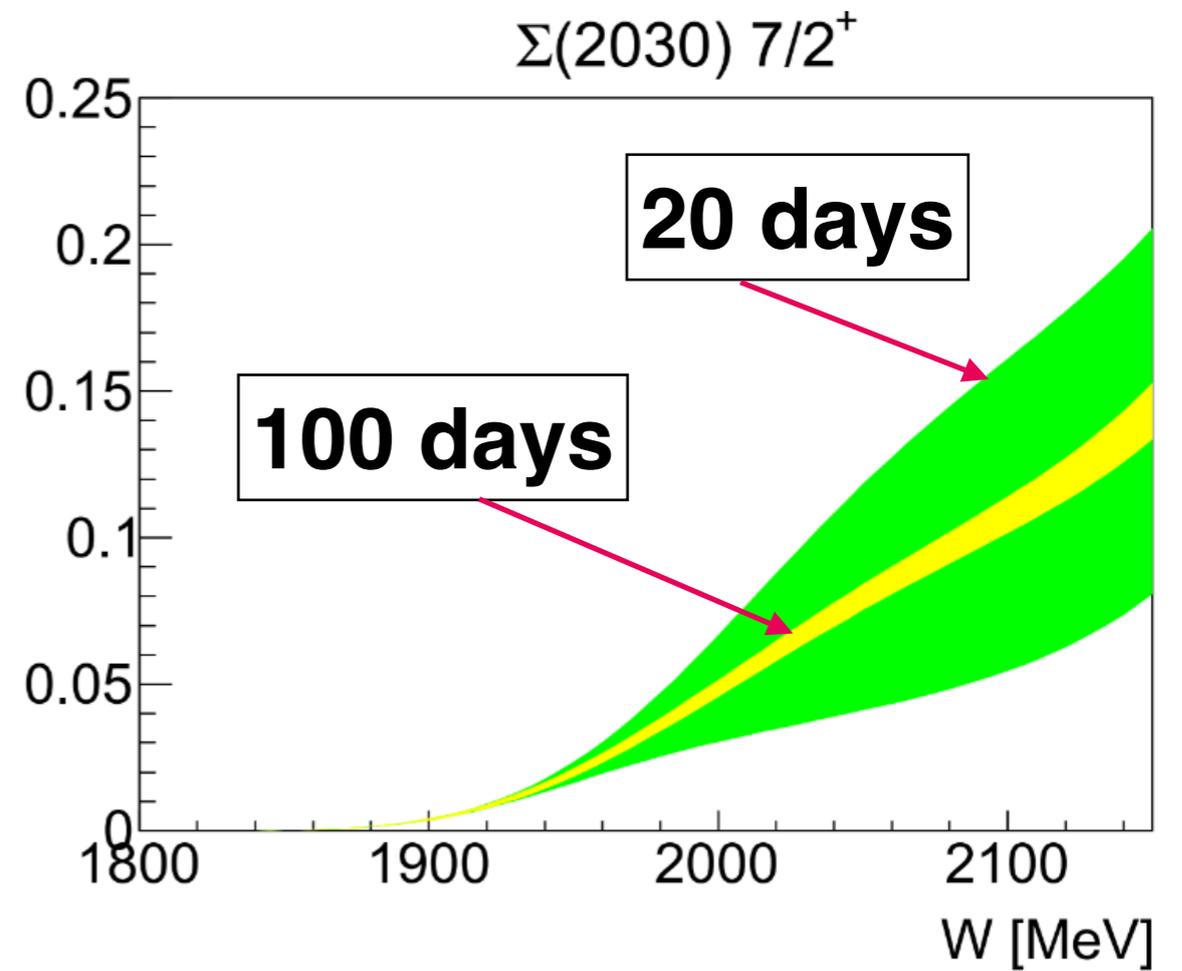
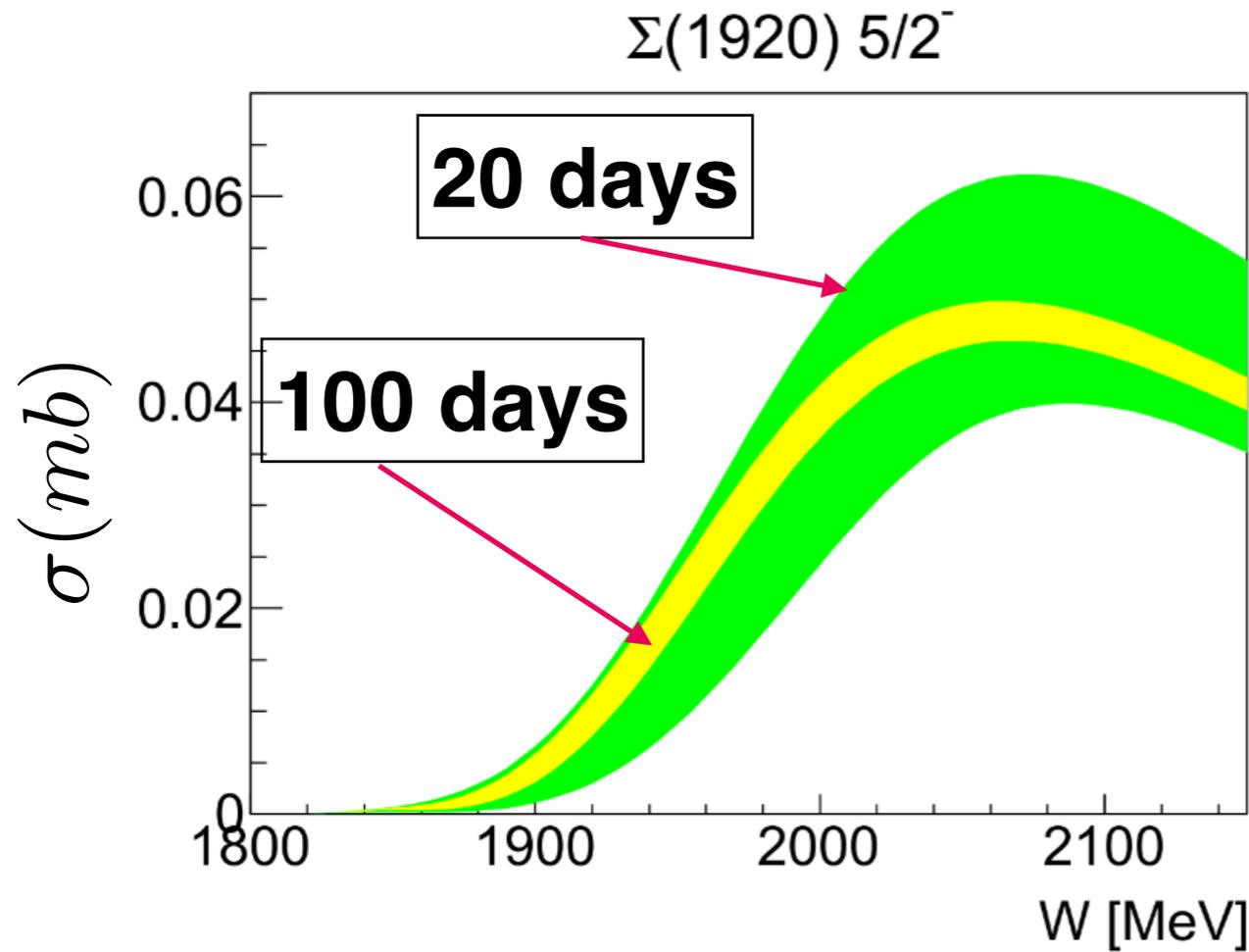
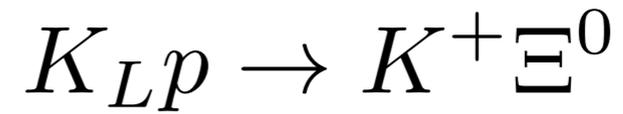


KLF 100 days



Bonn-Gatchina PWA

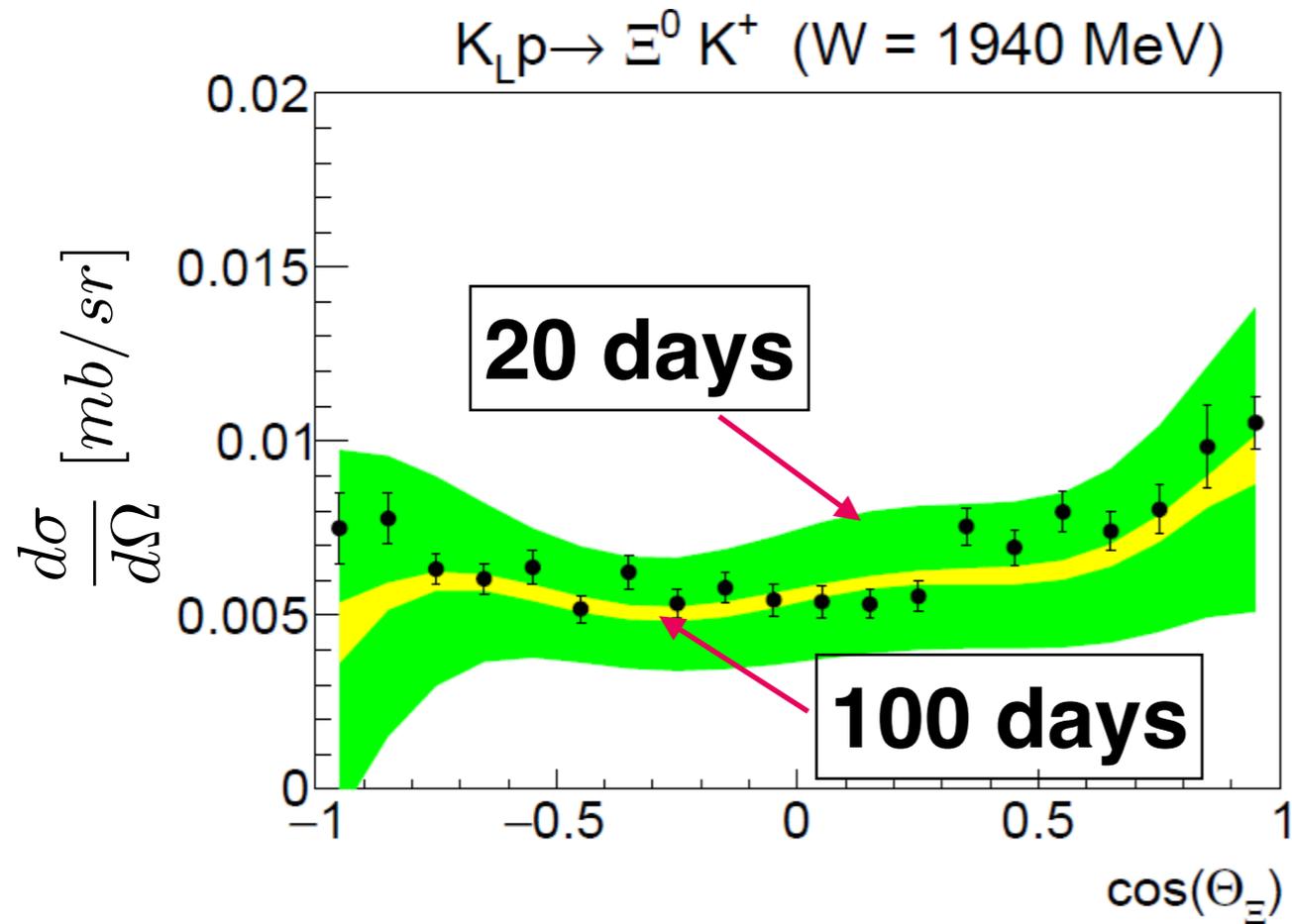
Total Cross Section



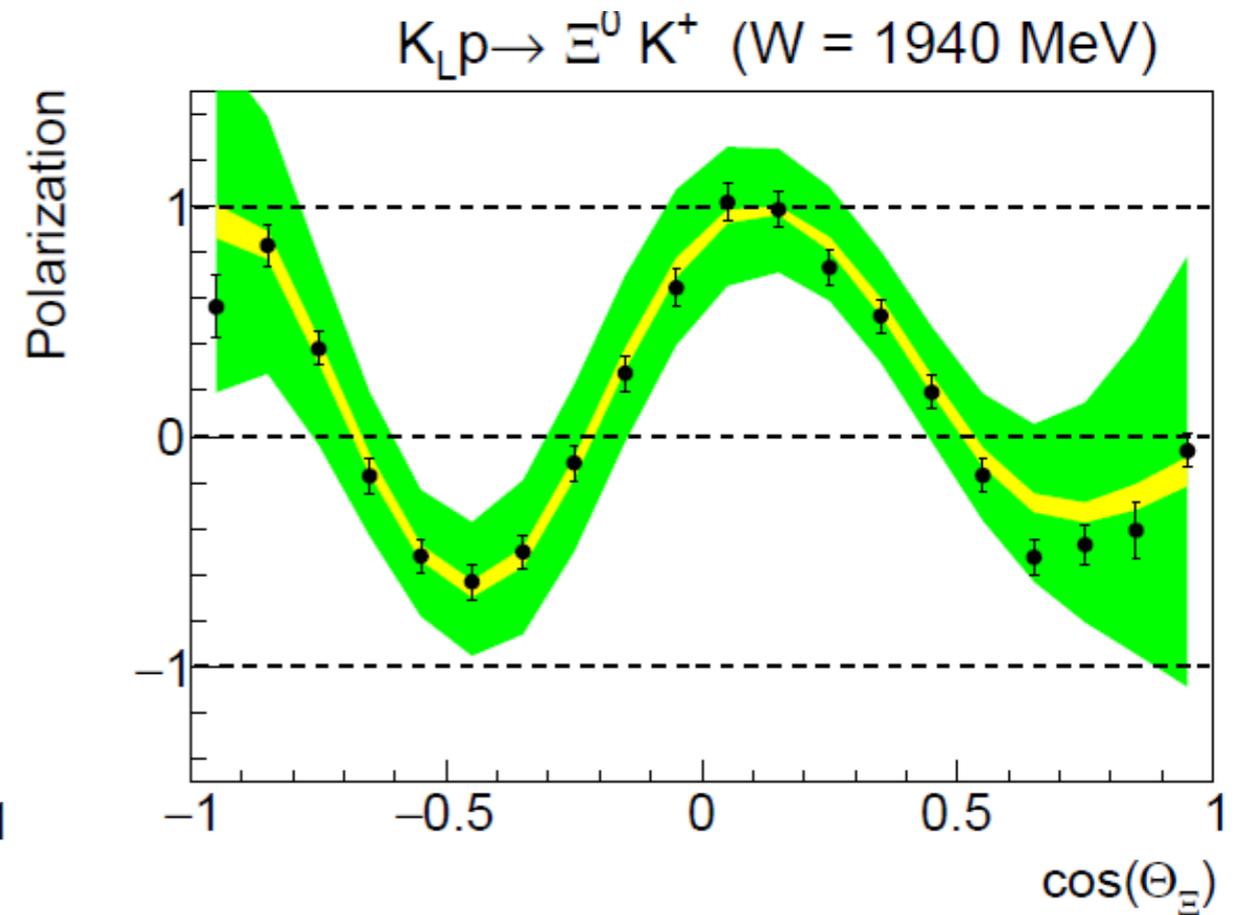
Need **100 days of running** to get precise solution

Bonn-Gatchina PWA

Diff. Cross Section



Polarization



Need 100 days of running to get precise solution

Some Numerical Results

Simulated $\Sigma(1920) \ 5/2^-$


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 100d \ M = \underline{1.923} \pm 0.010 \pm 0.010 \text{ GeV} \\ \quad \Gamma = 0.321 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.010 \text{ GeV} \\ 20d \ M = \underline{1.977} \pm 0.021 \pm 0.025 \text{ GeV} \\ \quad \Gamma = 0.327 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.025 \text{ GeV} \end{array} \right.$$

PDG2020 $M = 1.775 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV}$

LQCD $M =$

**2.027 GeV
2.487 GeV
2.659 GeV
2.781 GeV**

**R.G. Edwards et al.,
PRD 87,no.5. 054506 (2013)**

Search for Hyperon Resonances with PWA

For Scattering experiments on both proton & neutron targets one needs to determine:

- differential cross sections**
- self polarization of strange hyperons**
- perform Partial Wave Analysis**

Neutrons for the first time

- look for poles in complex energy plane**
- identify excited hyperons with masses up to 2400 MeV
In a formation and production reactions**

$$\Lambda^*, \Sigma^*, \Xi^* \text{ \& \ } \Omega^*$$

**we use KN scattering data with statistics
generated according to expected K-long Facility (KLF)
data for 20 and 100 days to show PWA sensitivity
to obtain results close to the best fit**

Strange Meson Spectroscopy

Possible channels with proton and deuterium target and corresponding CG coefficient.

$$K_L p \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp p = \langle K_L \pi^0 | K^\pm \pi^\mp \rangle = \pm \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} - T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L p \rightarrow K_L \pi^0 p = \langle K_L \pi^0 | K_L \pi^0 \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L p \rightarrow K_{(L,S)} \pi^+ n = \langle K_L \pi^+ | K_L \pi^+ \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L p \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 n = \langle K_L \pi^+ | K^+ \pi^0 \rangle = -\frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} - T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L p \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \Delta^{++} = \langle K_L \pi^- | K^- \pi^0 \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} - T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L n \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp n = \langle K_L \pi^0 | K^\pm \pi^\mp \rangle = \pm \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} - T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L p \rightarrow K_{(L,S)} \pi^- \Delta^{++} = \langle K_L \pi^- | K_L \pi^- \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

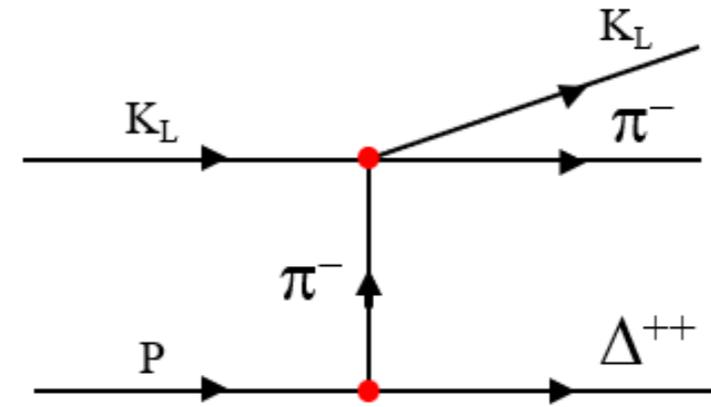
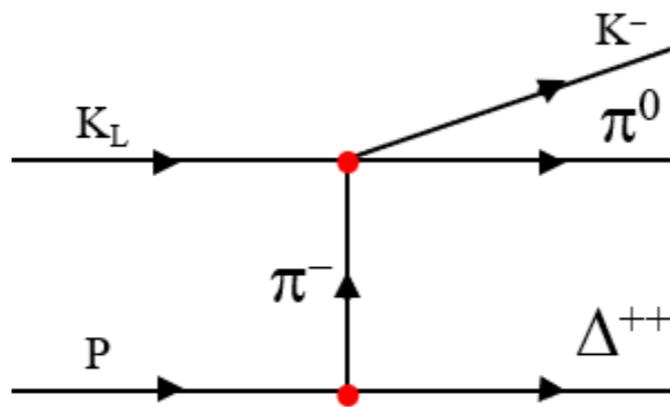
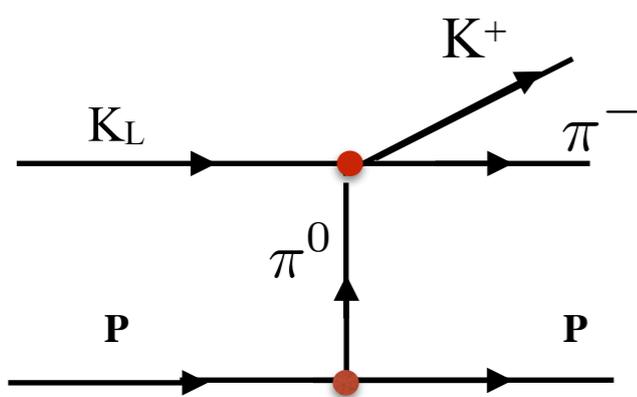
$$K_L n \rightarrow K_L \pi^0 n = \langle K_L \pi^0 | K_L \pi^0 \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L n \rightarrow K_{(L,S)} \pi^\pm \Delta^\mp = \langle K_L \pi^\pm | K_L \pi^\pm \rangle = \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

$$K_L n \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^0 \Delta^\mp = \langle K_L \pi^\pm | K^\pm \pi^0 \rangle = \pm \frac{1}{3}(T^{\frac{1}{2}} - T^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

Strange Meson Spectroscopy

$K\pi$ Scattering



Proposed Measurements

SLAC

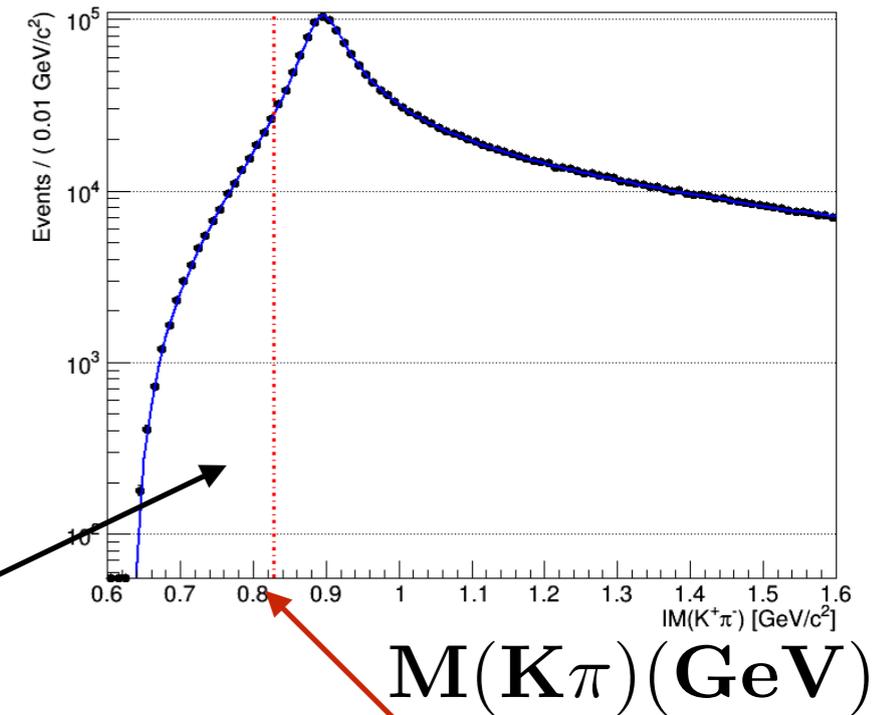
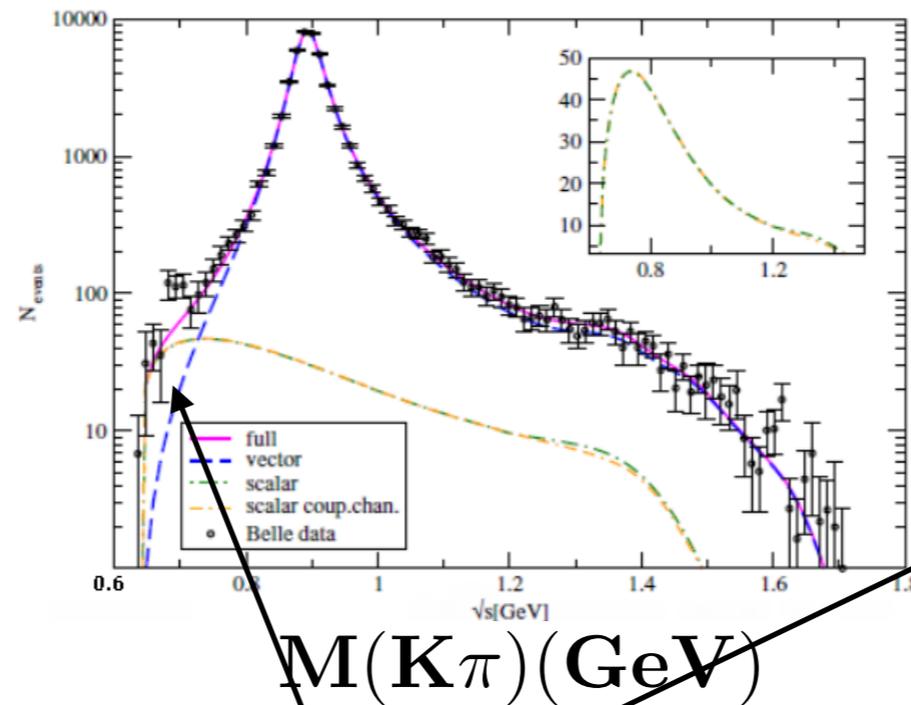
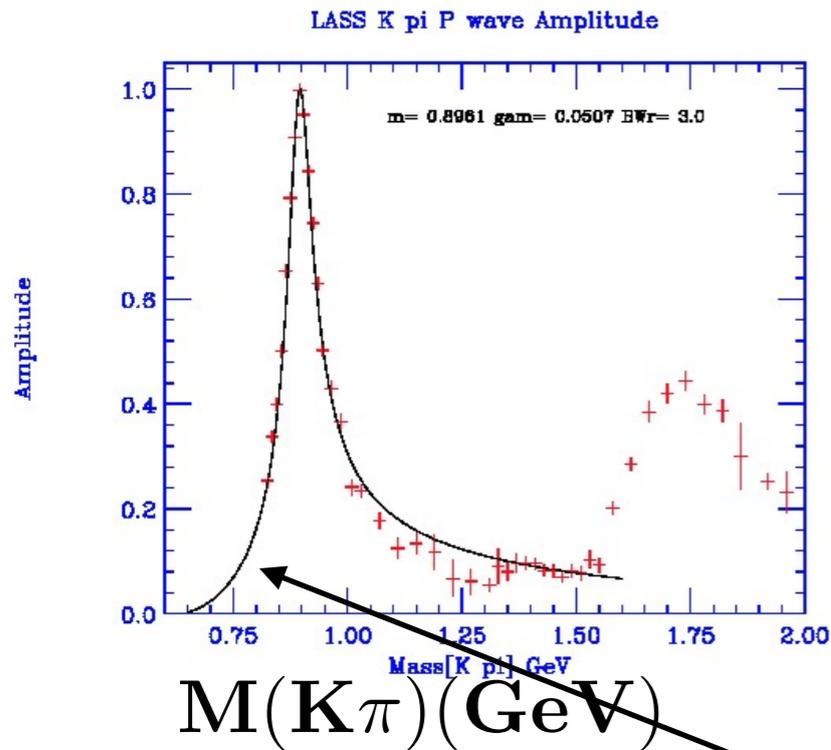
$$K^- \pi^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$$

Belle

$$\tau \rightarrow K \pi \nu_\tau$$

KLF

$$K_L \pi^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$$

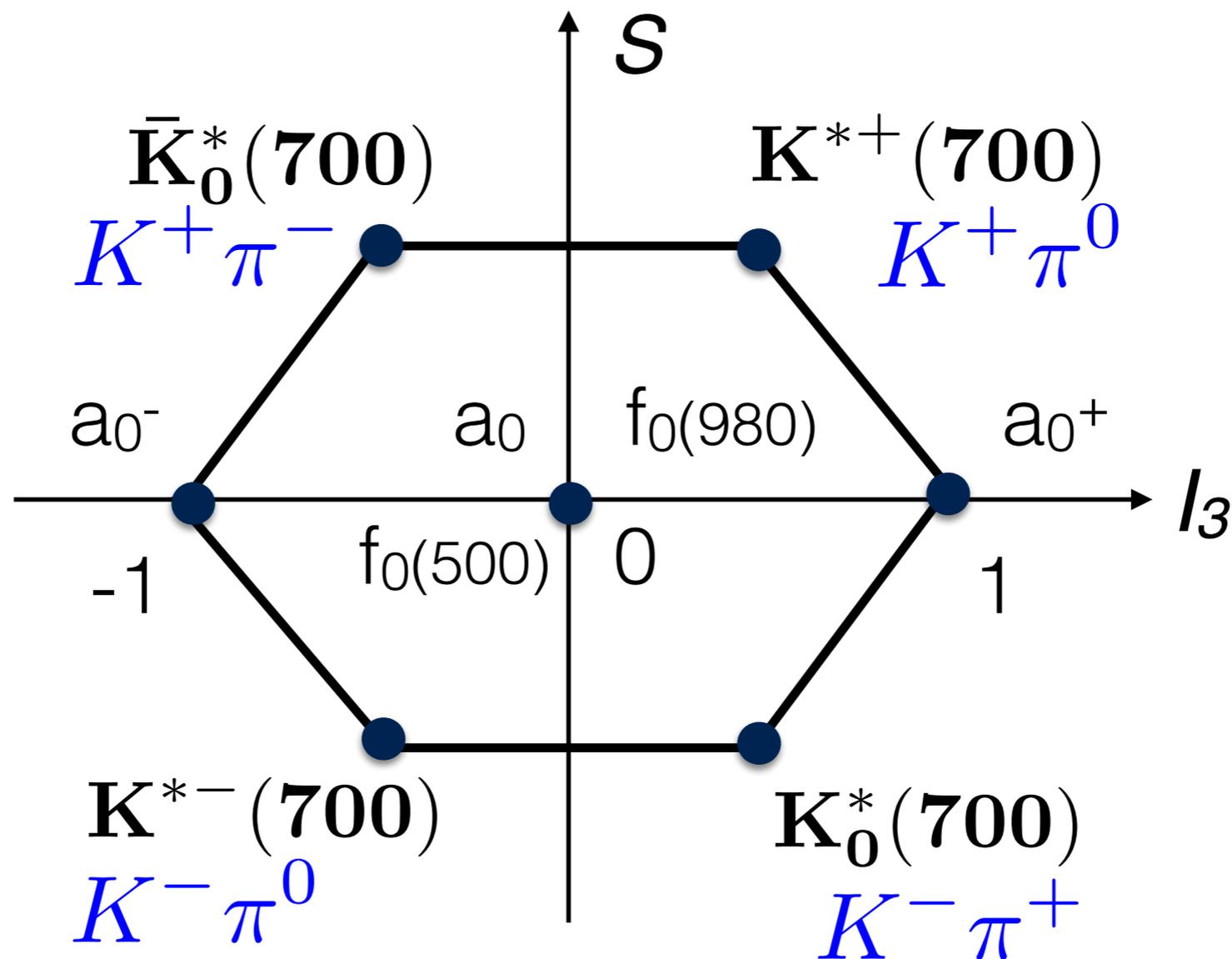


region of $\mathcal{K}(800)$

SLAC Lower limit

Scalar Meson Nonet

$$J^{PC} = 0^{++}$$



Four states called \mathcal{K}

still need further confirmation(PDG)

We can measure all of them

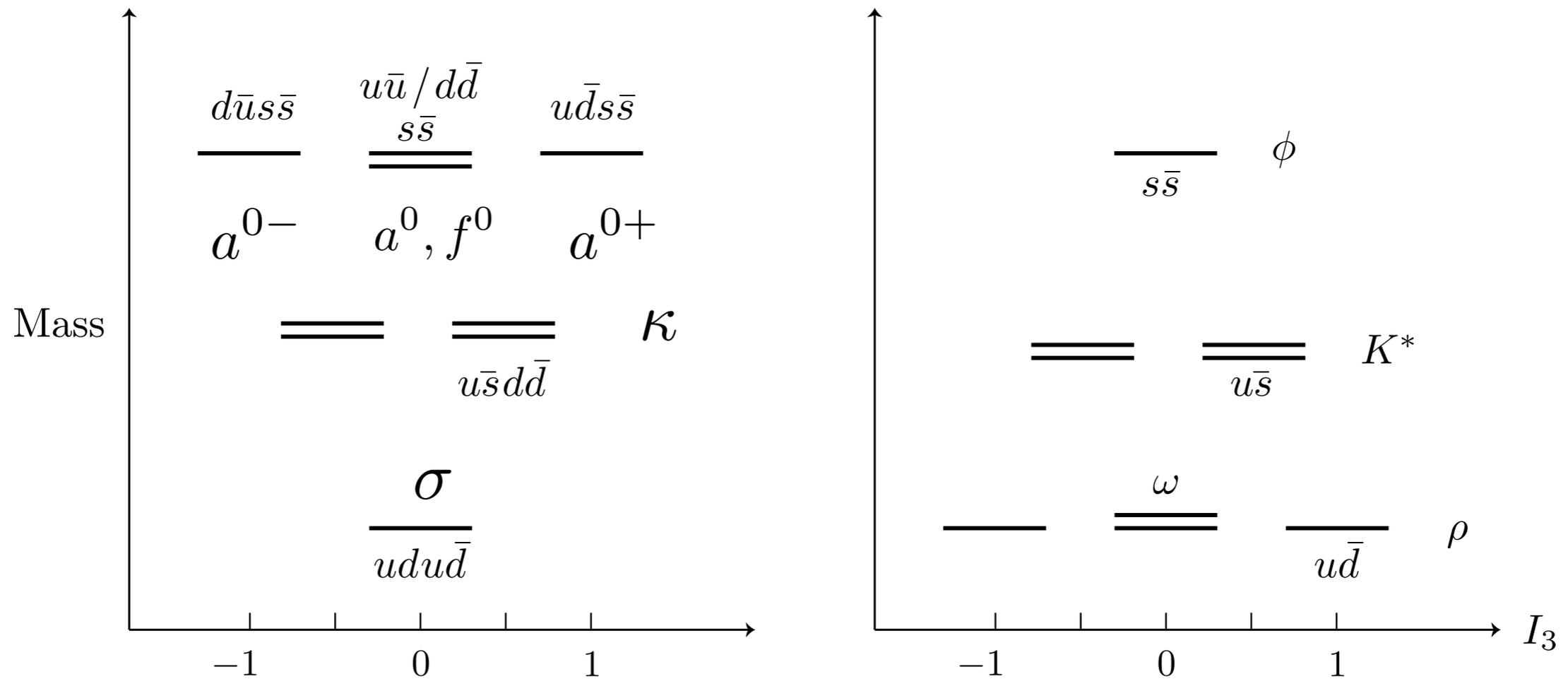
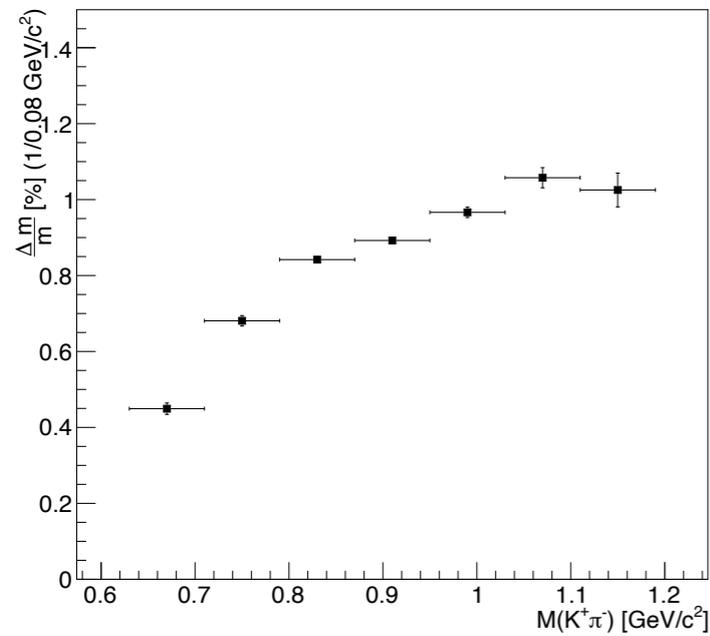


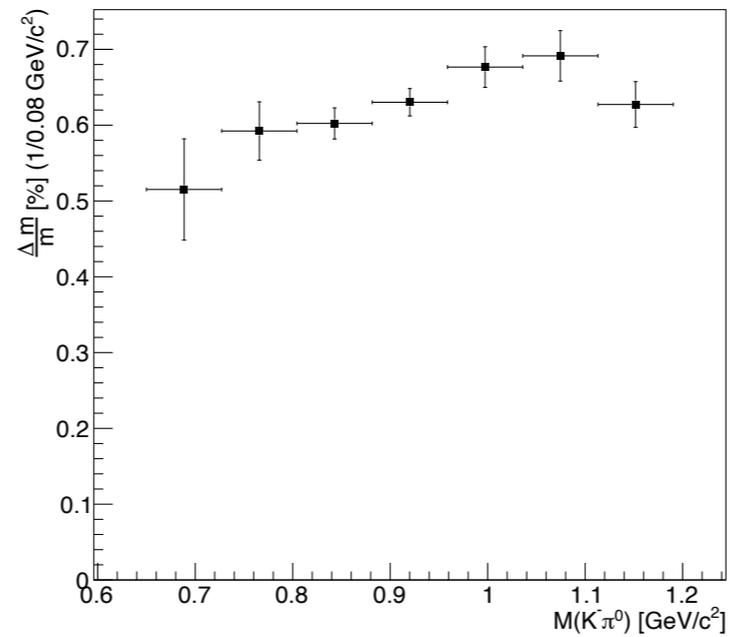
Figure 6. A cartoon representation of the masses of a $\bar{q}q qq$ nonet compared with a $\bar{q}q$ nonet.

R. Jaffe hep-ph/0001123

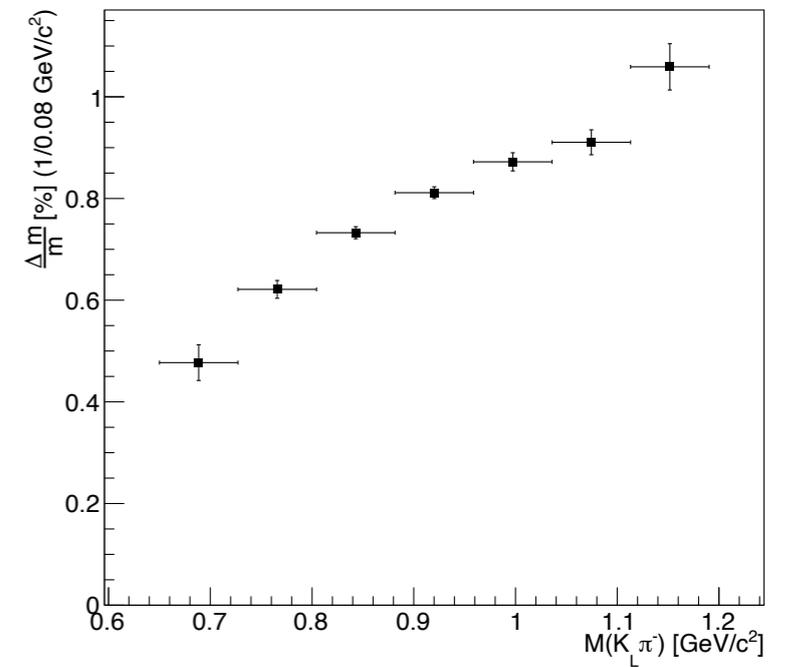
Invariant mass resolution $\Delta m/m$ (%)



$K^+\pi^-$



$K^-\pi^0$



$K_L\pi^-$

Below 1% in all cases

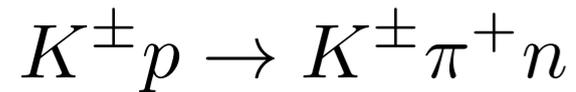
Projected Measurements

$I=3/2+1/2$

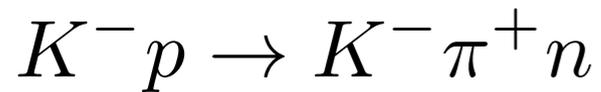
S -wave

PAC47

SLAC Data

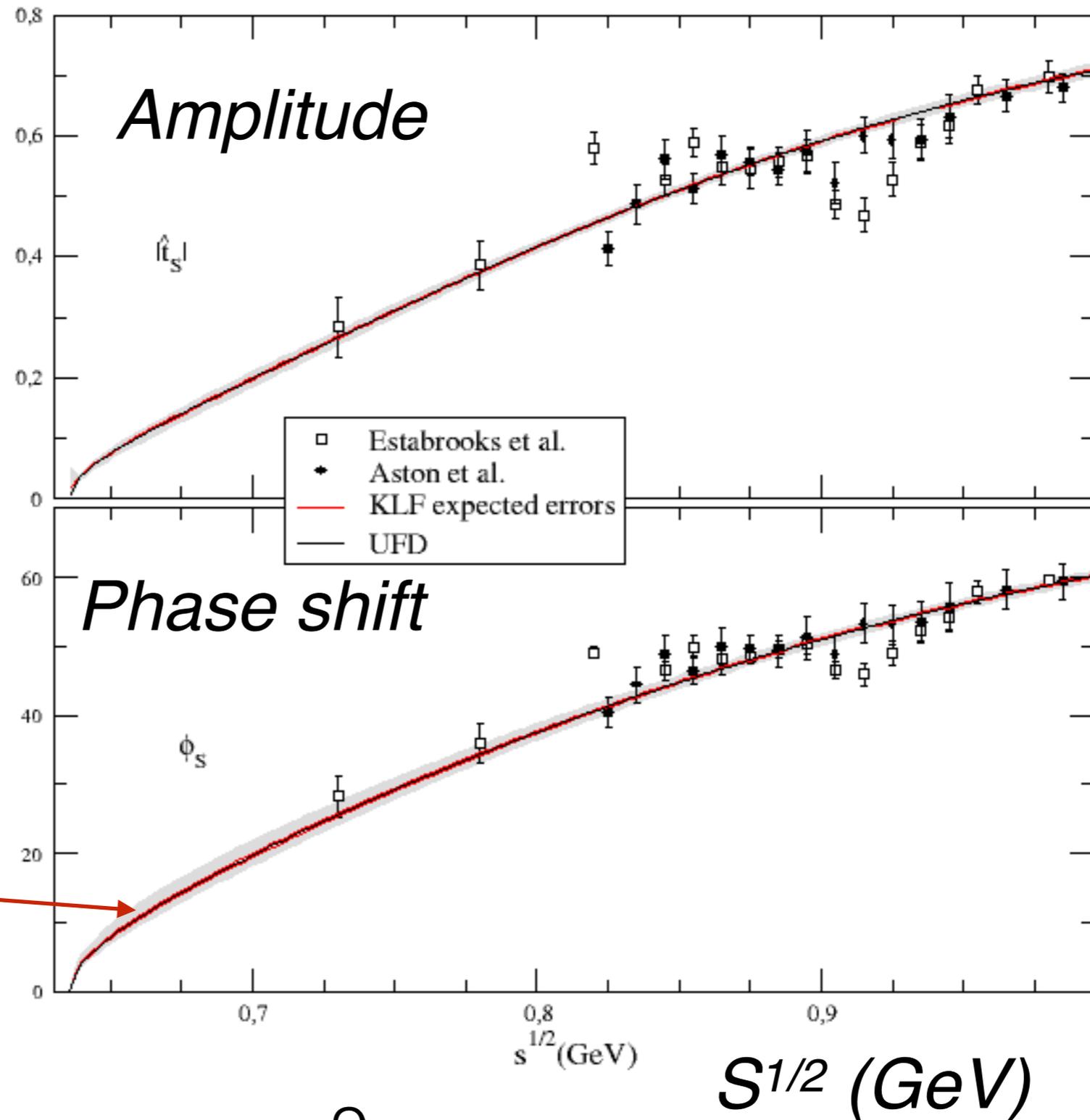


Estabrooks(1978)

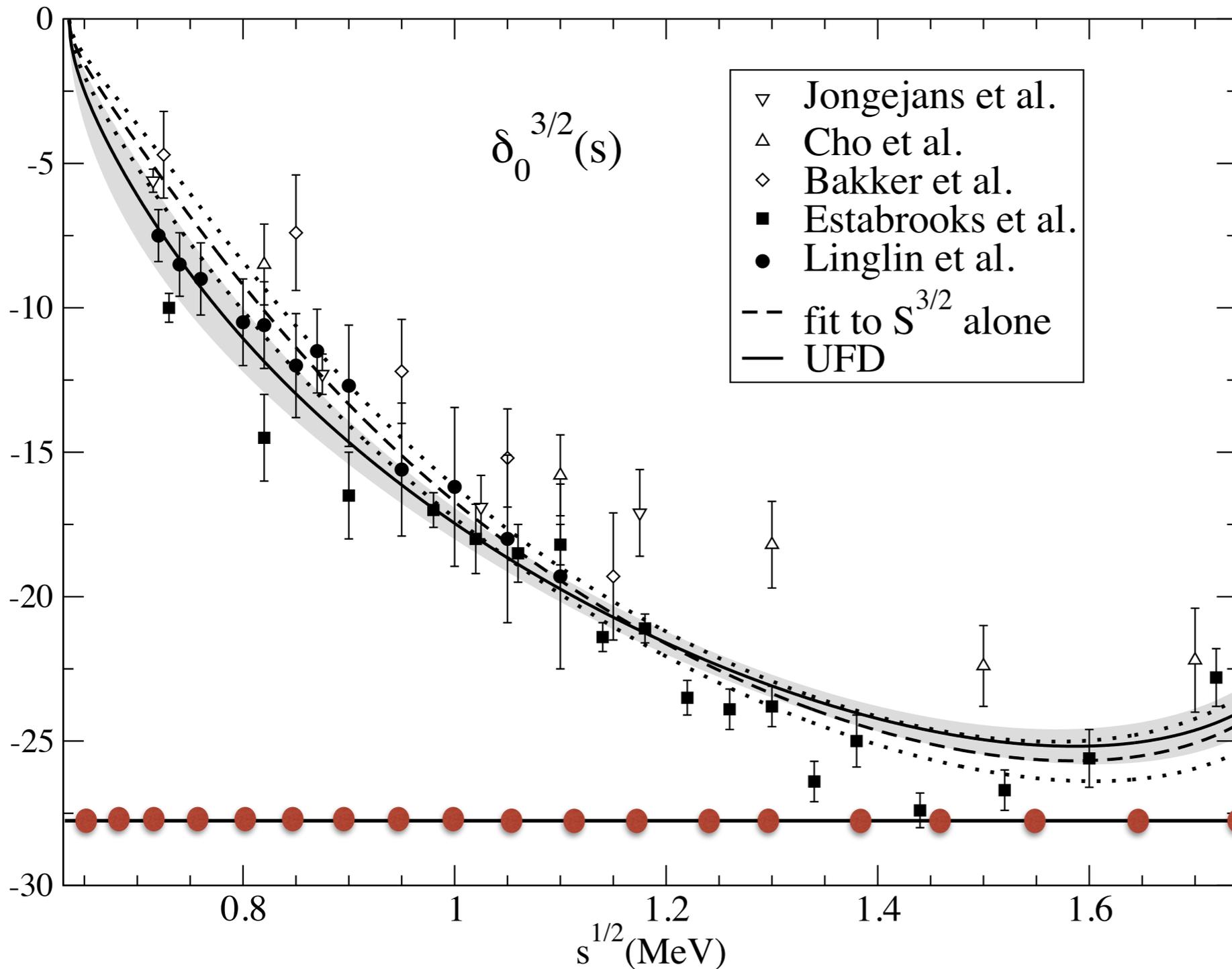


Aston(1988)

**KLF
(100 days)**



$I=3/2$ S -wave



4.25 GeV Saclay
 5.5 GeV CERN
 3.0 GeV ANL
 13.0 GeV SLAC
 14.3 GeV CERN

Estabrooks(1978)

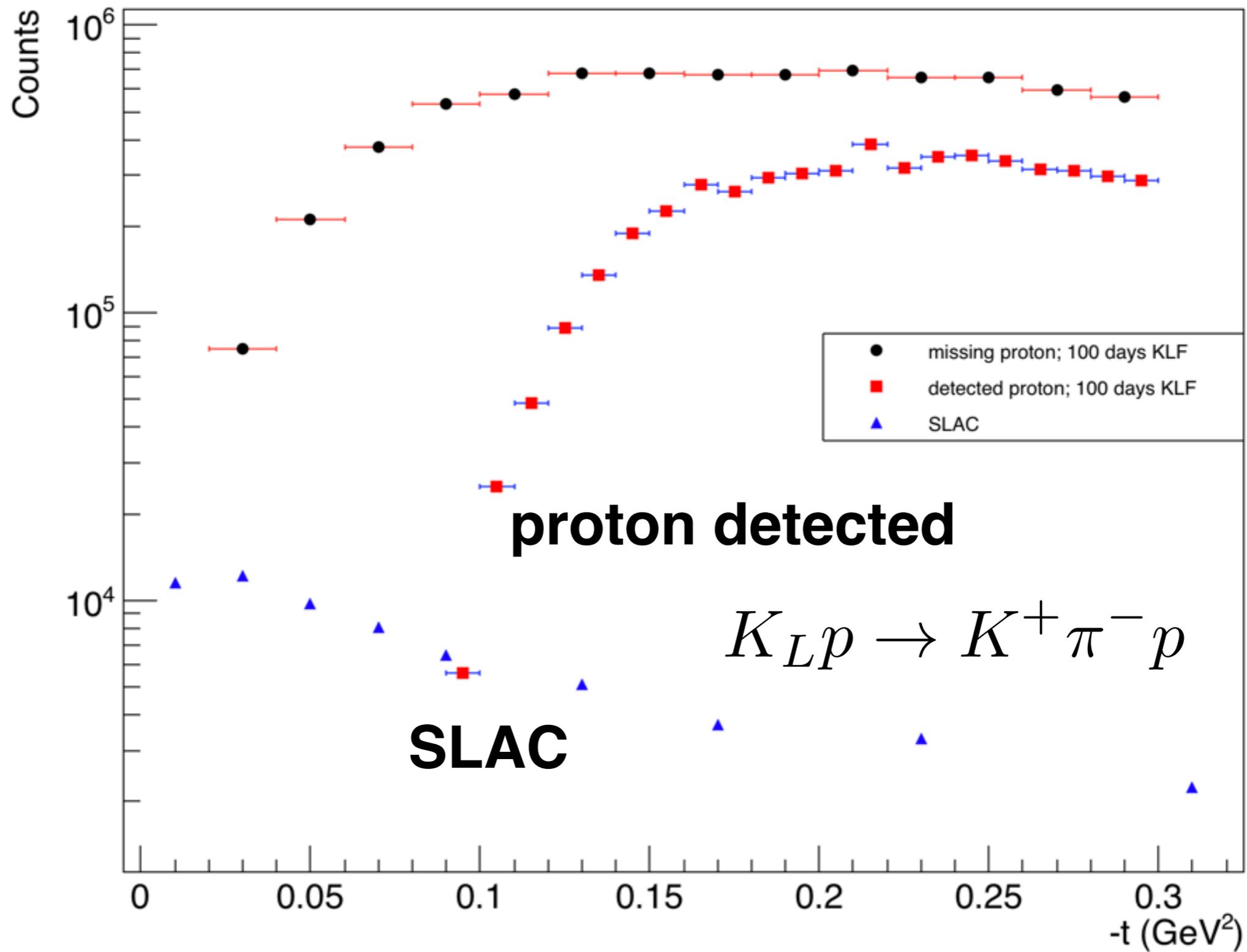
$$K^\pm p \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ n$$

$$K^\pm p \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^- \Delta^{++}$$

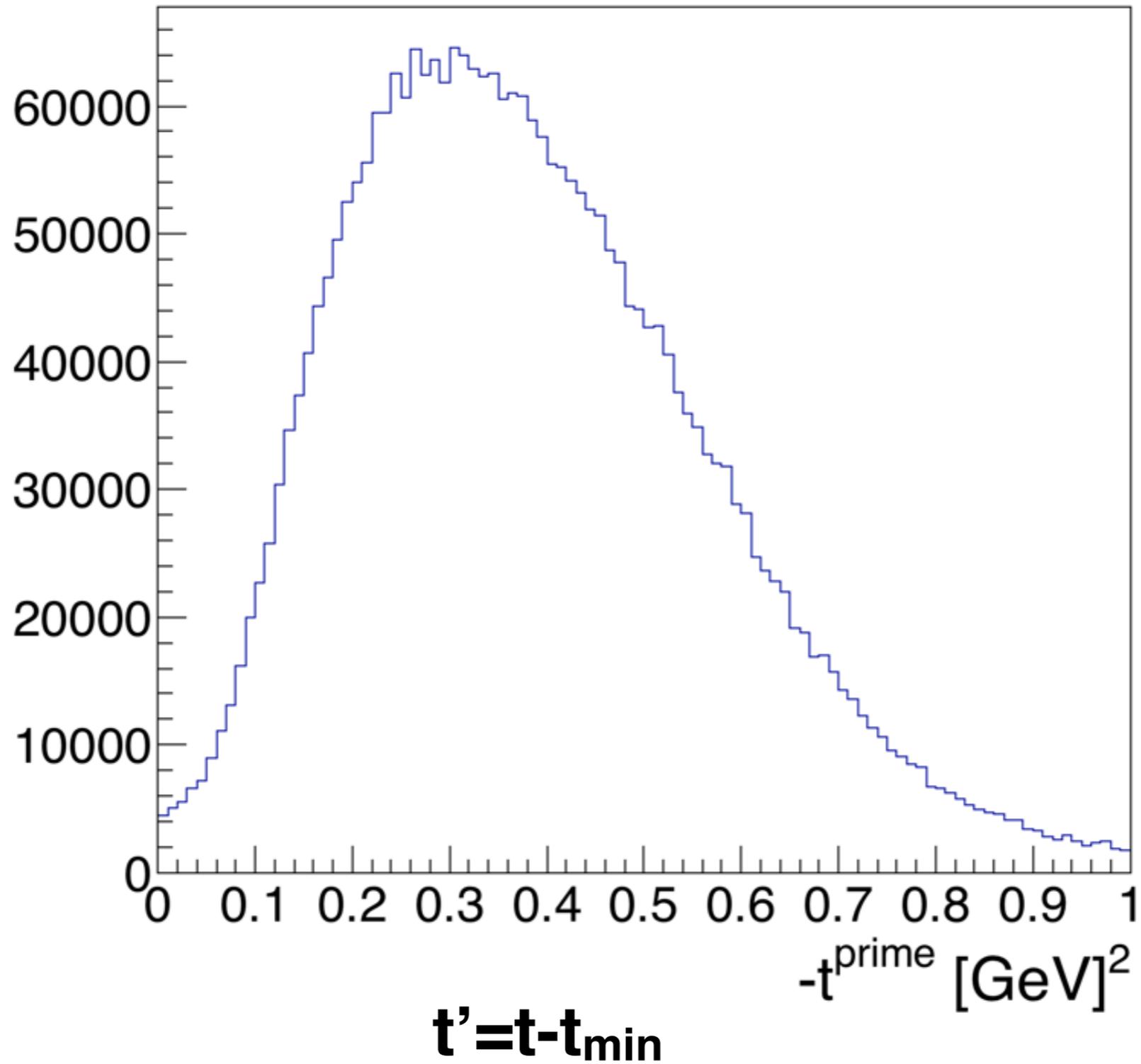
KLF 100 days

From Pelaez and Rodas paper: PRD93(2016)

100 days KLF



$$K_L p \rightarrow K^{(-,0)} \pi^{(0,-)} \Delta^{++}$$



Phase-shift

For $L=0, 1$

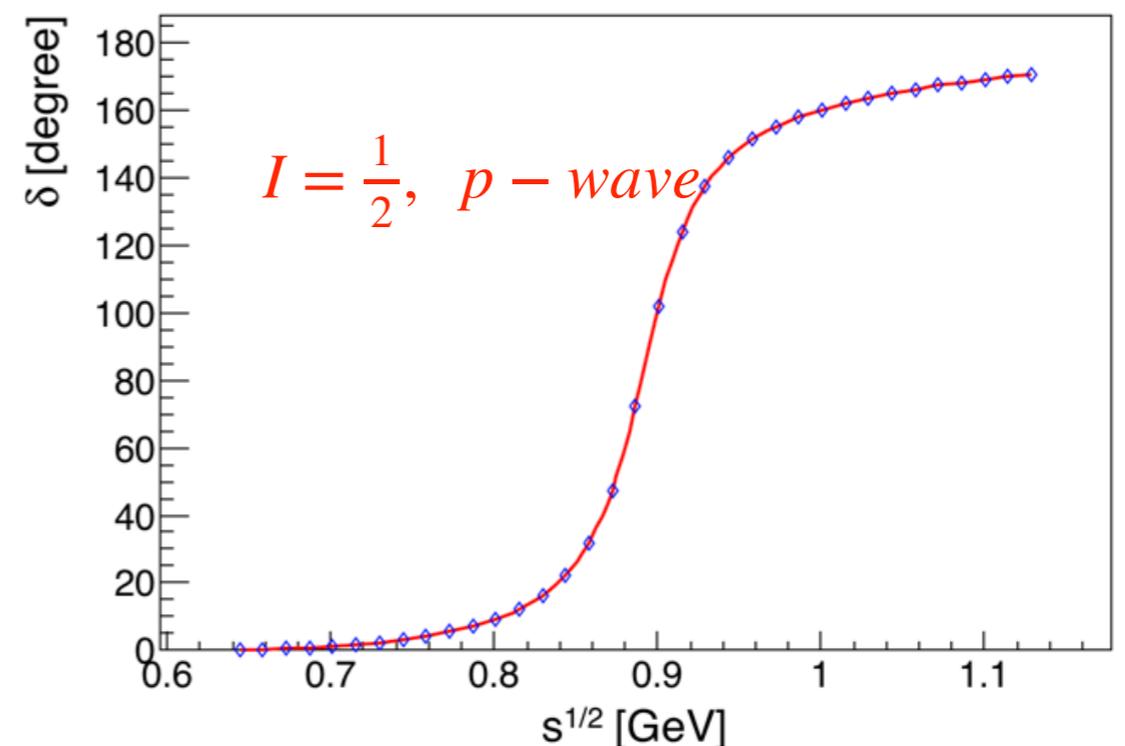
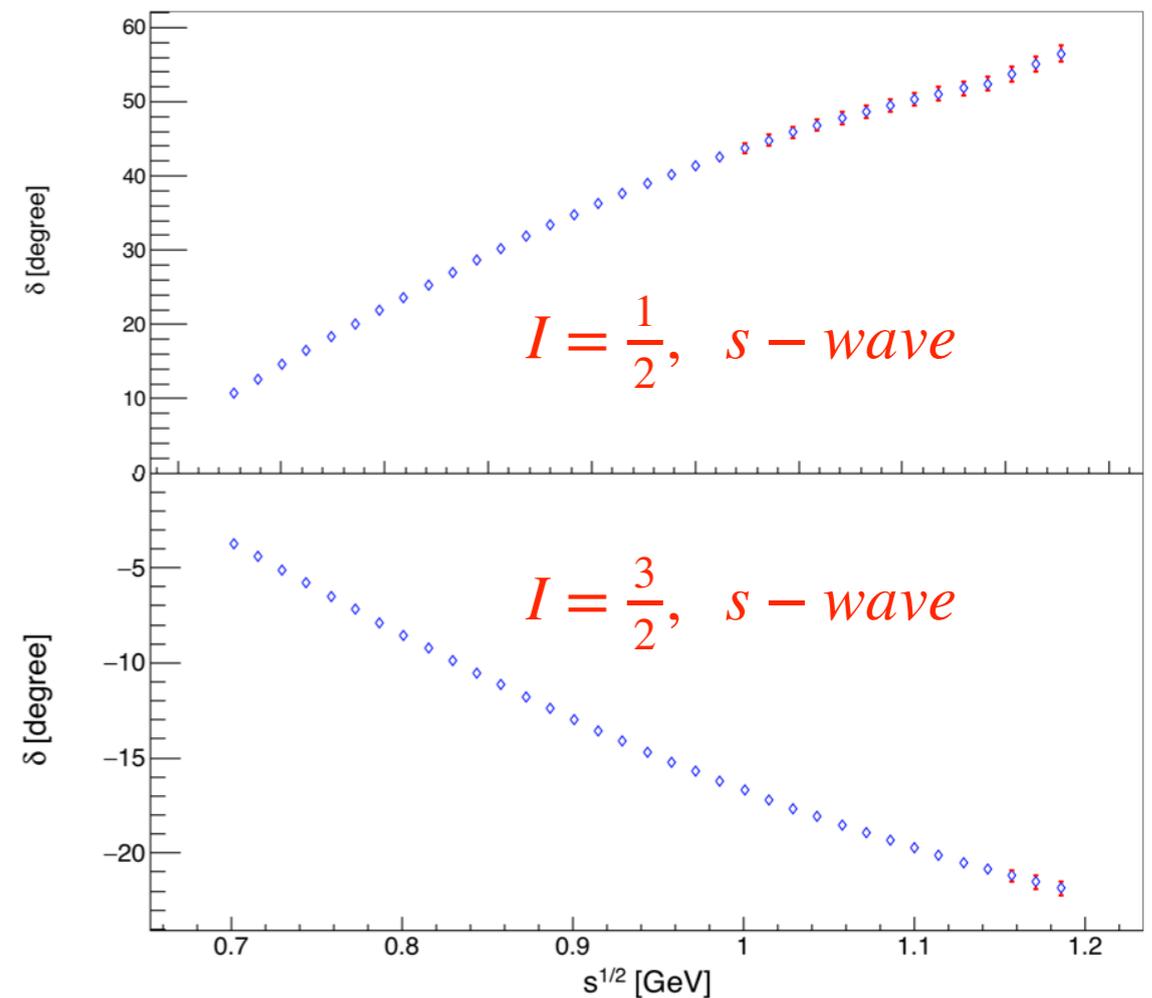
$$A^I(\cos\theta_{GJ}, \phi_{GJ}) = \frac{\sqrt{4\pi}}{q_i} \sum_{l,m} a_l^I (2l+1) Y_l^m(\cos\theta_{GJ}, \phi_{GJ})$$

In the elastic region

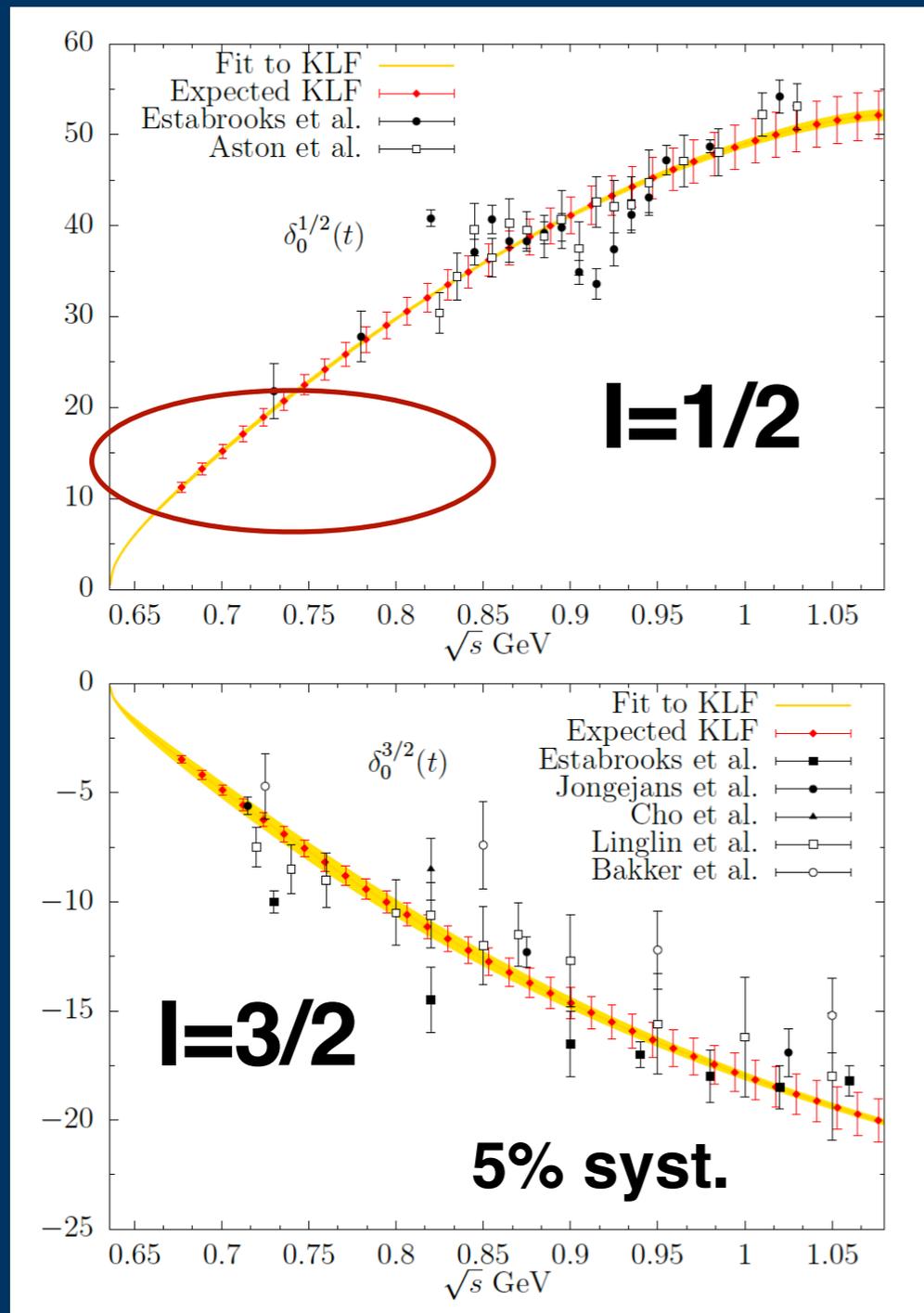
$$a_L^I = a_L^{I=1/2} + \frac{1}{2} a_L^{I=3/2}$$

$$a_L^I = \sqrt{(2L+1)\epsilon^I} \sin \delta_L^I e^{i\delta_L^I}$$

Results include statistical uncertainty only.

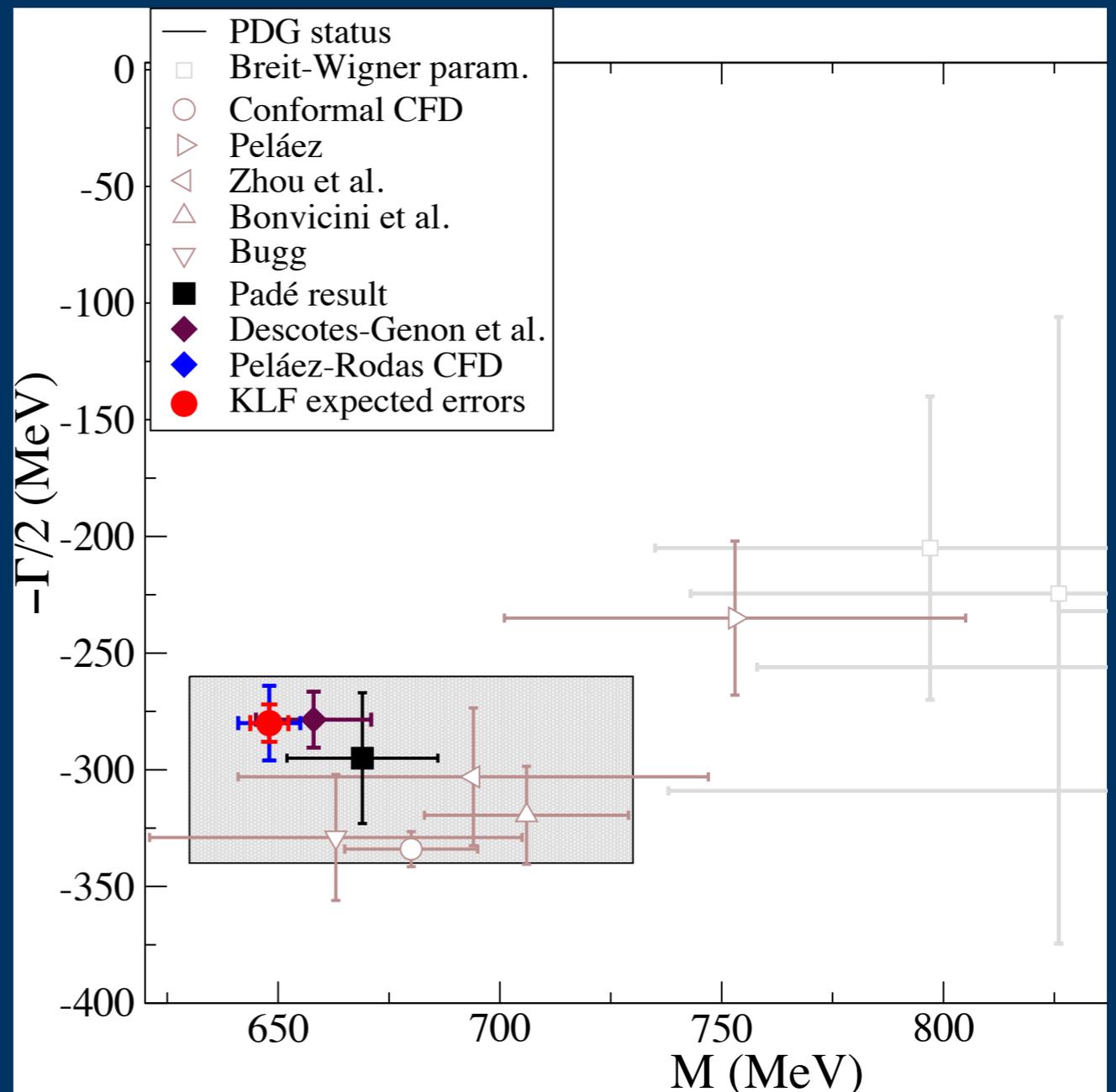


Kappa Mass and Width



S wave phase shift, $I = 1/2$ and $I = 3/2$ with statistical and systematic uncertainties.

More data points are added close to threshold from KLF.



Roy-Steiner dispersion approach

J.R. Peláez and et.al. Phys. Rev. D 93, 074025

$$\sqrt{s_\kappa} \equiv M - i\Gamma/2 = 648 \pm 4 - i280 \pm 8 \text{ MeV}$$

Summary of $K\pi$ Scattering

*-The KLF will have a very significant impact on our knowledge
 $K\pi$ on scattering amplitudes*

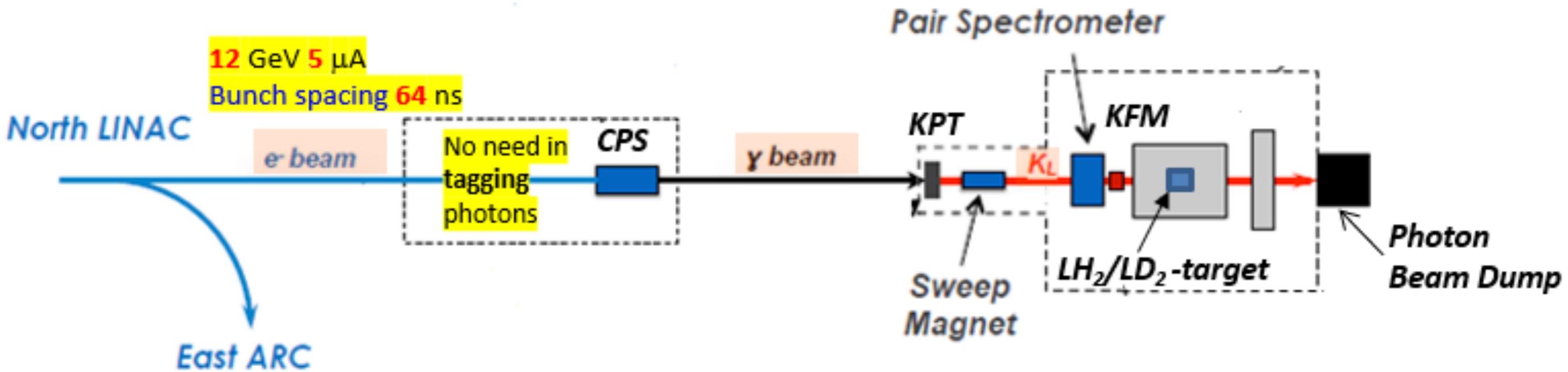
-It will certainly improve still conflictive determination of heavy K^ 's parameters*

*-It will help to settle the tension between phenomenological determinations
of scattering lengths from data versus ChPT and LQCD*

*-Finally, and very importantly, it will reduce by more than a **factor of two** the
uncertainty in the mass determination of $K^*(700)$ and by
factor of five the uncertainty on its width, and therefore on its coupling*

*-It will help to clarify debates of **its existence**, and therefore a long
standing problem of **existence of the scalar nonet***

Hall-D beamline and GlueX Setup



Electron Beam Parameters

$$E_e = 12 \text{ GeV} \quad I = 5 \mu\text{A}$$

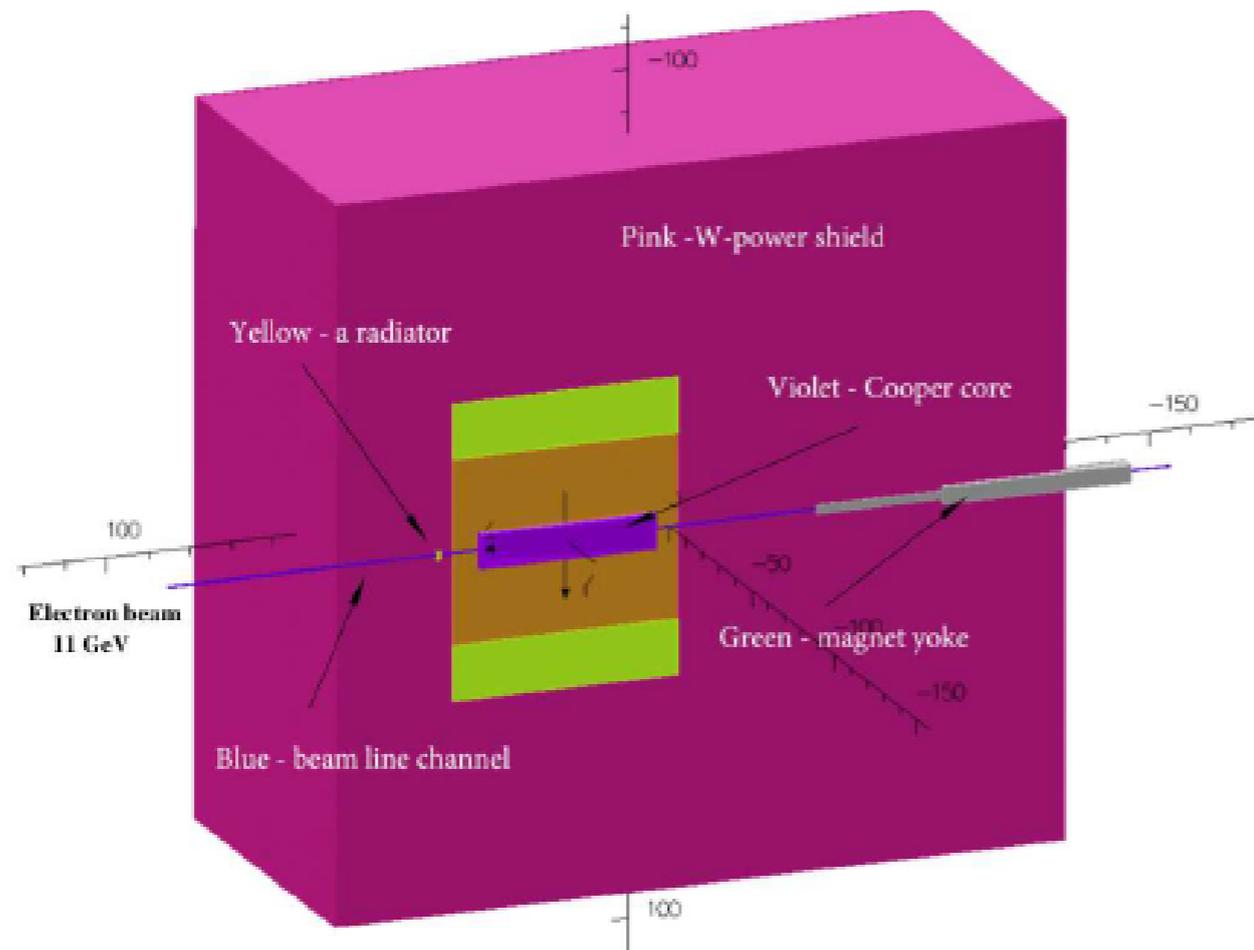
$$\text{Bunch spacing} \quad 64 \text{ ns}$$

No major problems.

Doable !

Confirmed by accelerator experts

Compact Photon Source



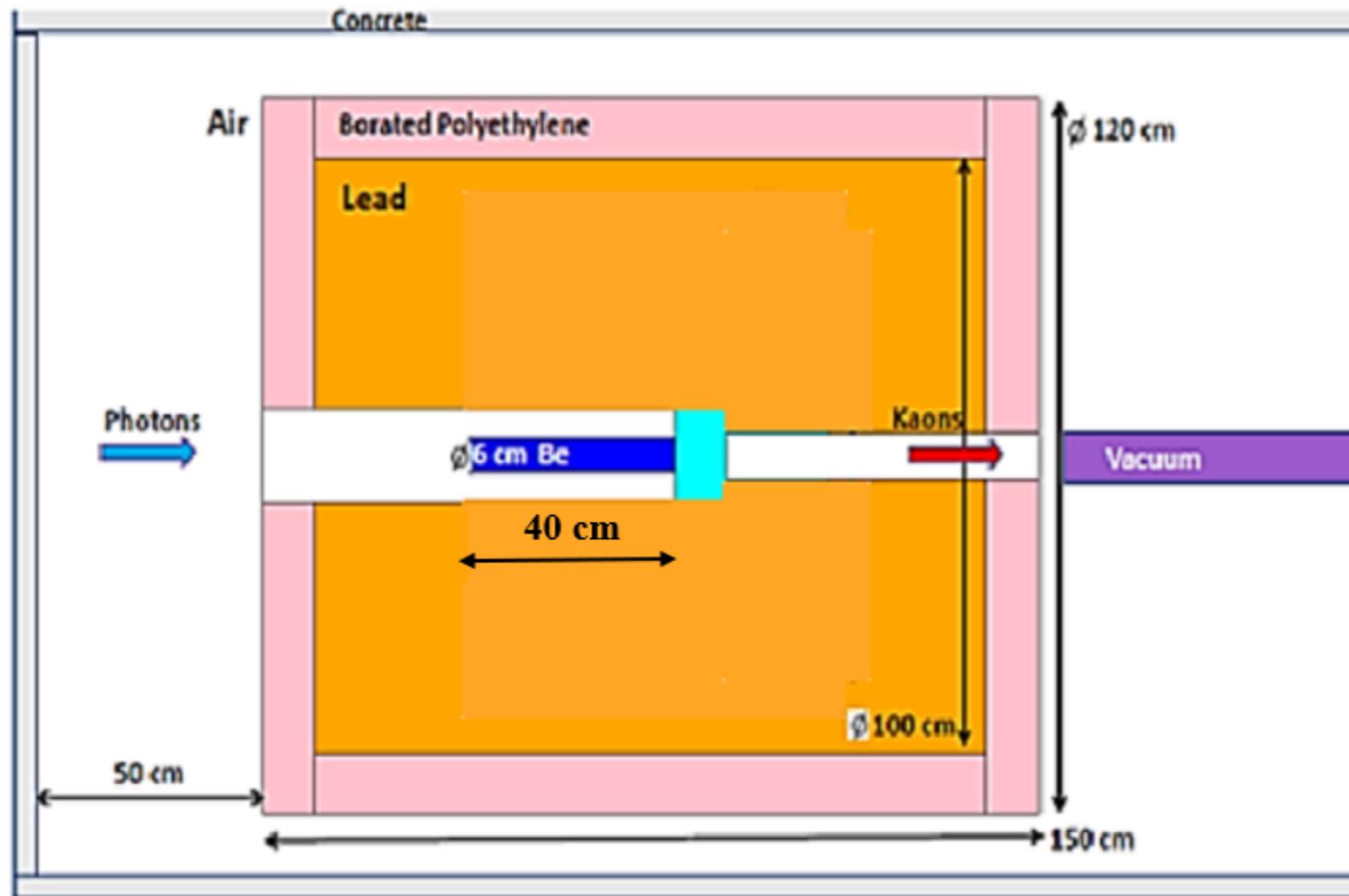
Conceptual design is completed for Halls A&C

The details of the CPS are designed by the CPS Collaboration

Meets RadCon Radiation Requirements

Paper published in NIM, A957(2020)

Be Target Assembly: Conceptual Design

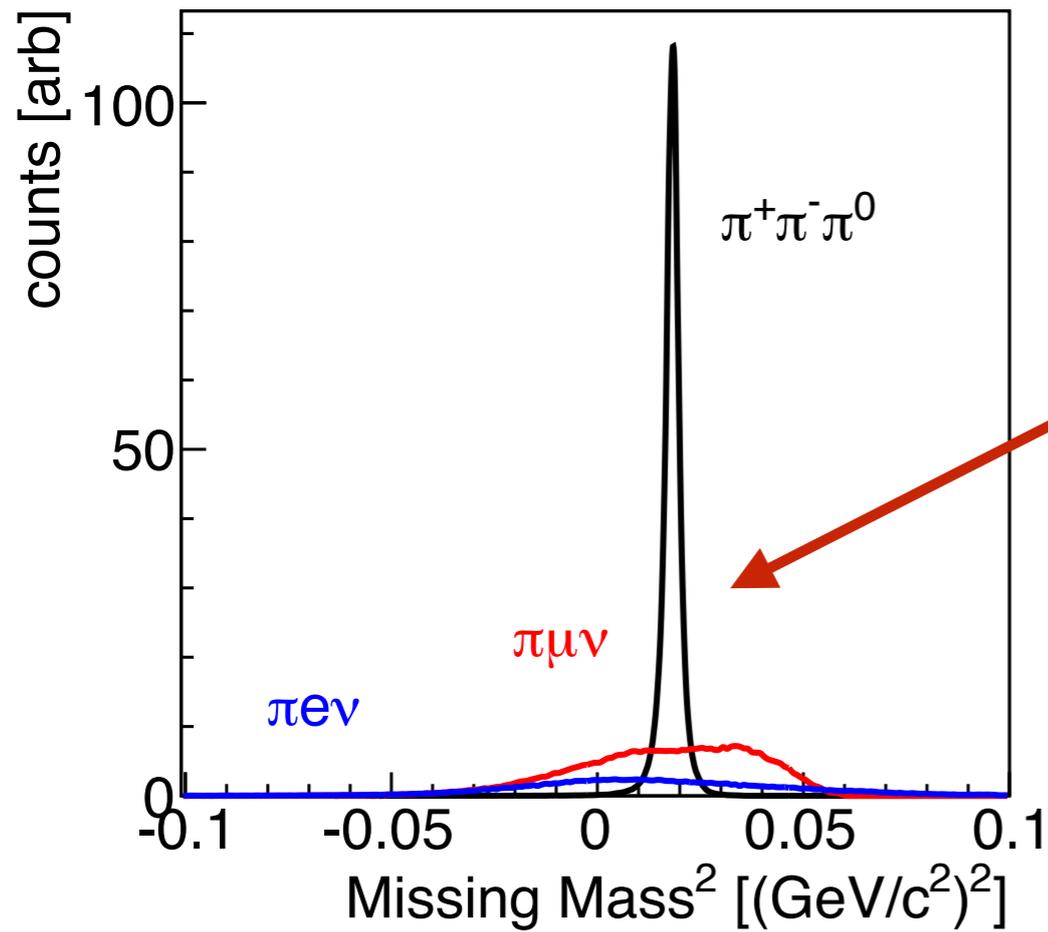
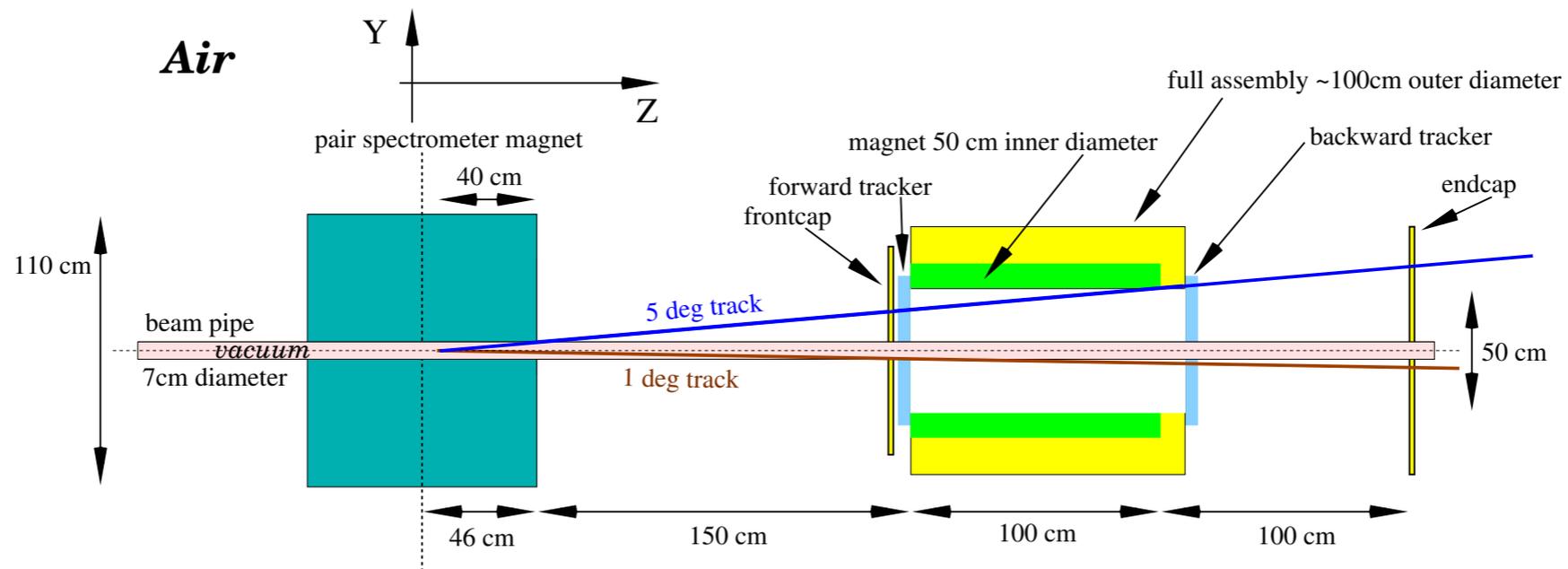


-Meets RadCon Radiation Requirements

-Conceptual Design Endorsed by Hall-D Engineering Staff

arXiv: 2002.04442

Flux Monitor



796cm to LH2/LD2 target

Reconstructed K_L mass

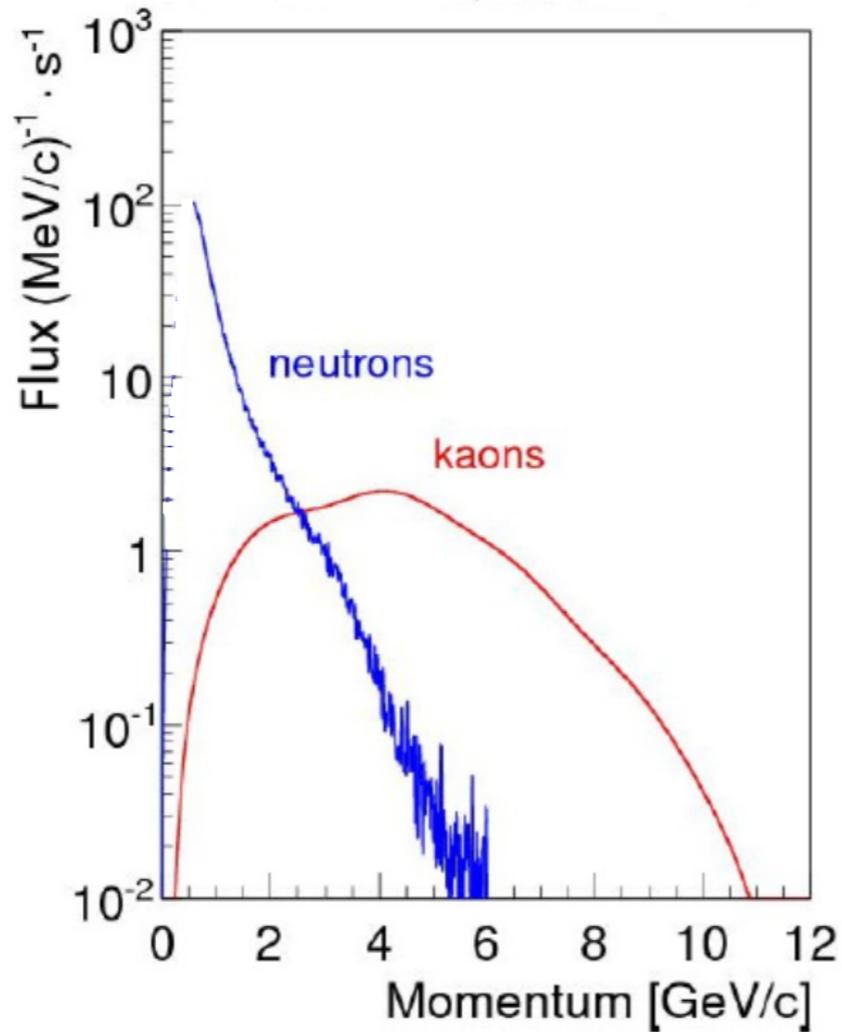
Flux measurement stat. err. <1%

Estimated conservative syst. err. ~5%

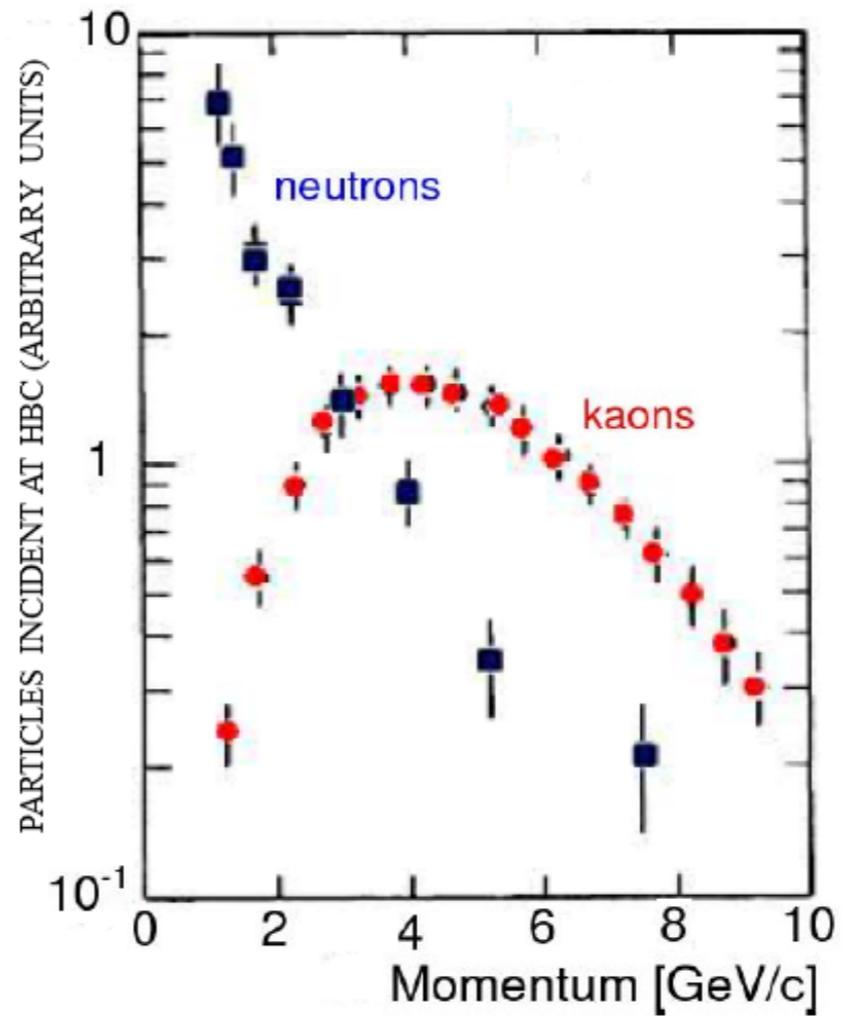
K_L Beam Flux

JLab 12 GeV

SLAC 16 GeV



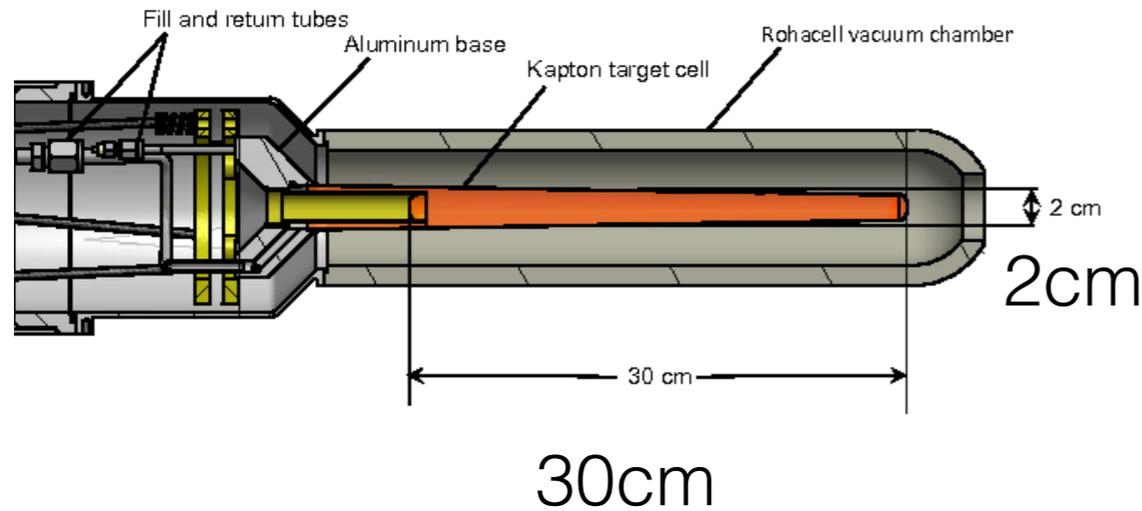
$$N(K_L)/sec \sim 10^4$$



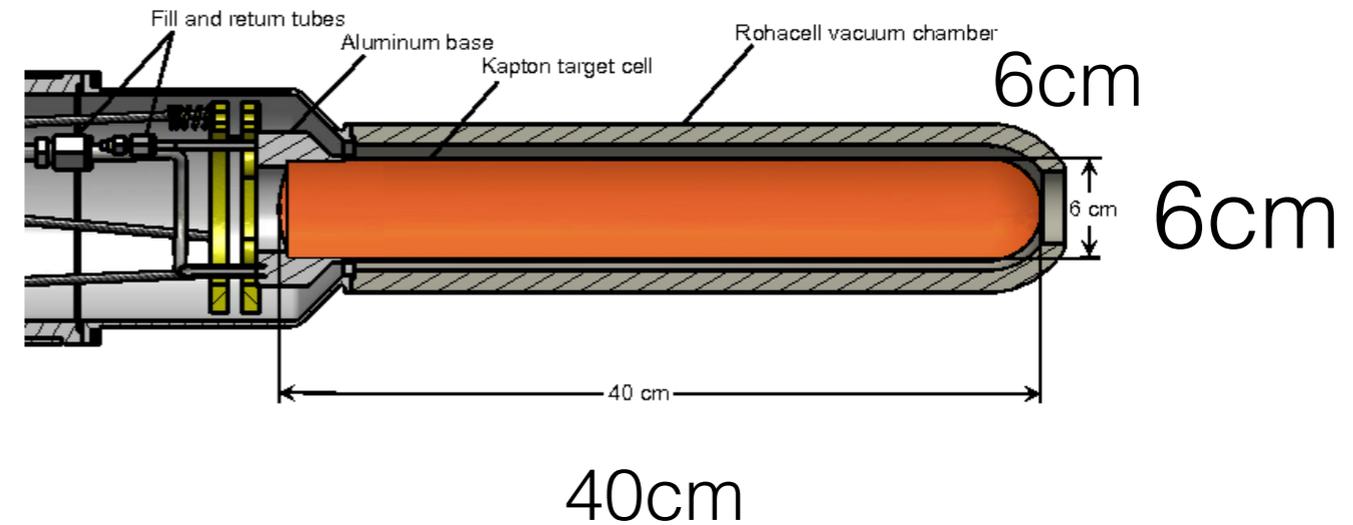
$$\frac{N(K_L)_{JLAB}}{N(K_L)_{SLAC}} \sim 10^3$$

LH₂/LD₂ Cryogenic Target for Neutral Kaon Beam at Hall D

The GlueX liquid hydrogen target.



Current

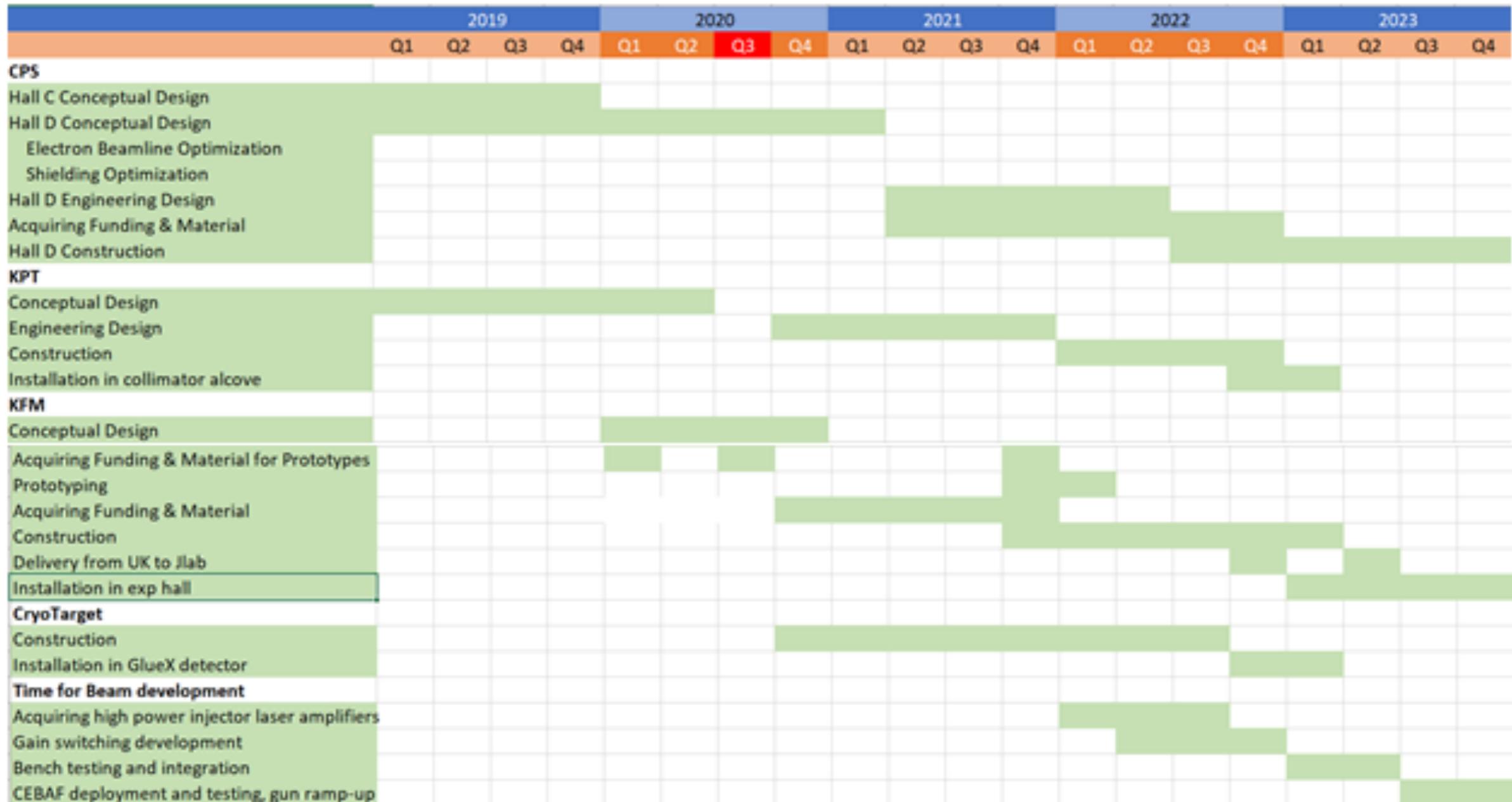


Proposed & Feasible

Longer and thicker target is needed to enhance production rate

Conceptual design has been endorsed by the JLAB target group

Timeline of Design, Construction and Installation



The Facility is Flexible and can be switched to photon beam in 6 months

PHYSICS WITH NEUTRAL KAON BEAM AT JLAB KL2016

FEBRUARY 1-3, 2016
JEFFERSON LAB
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

SCOPE

The Workshop is following Lol12-15-001 "Physics Opportunities with Secondary KL beam at JLab" and will be dedicated to the physics of hyperons produced by the kaon beam on unpolarized and polarized targets with GlueX set up in Hall D. The emphasis will be on the hyperon spectroscopy. Such studies could contribute to the existing scientific program on hadron spectroscopy at Jefferson Lab.

The Workshop will also aim at boosting the international collaboration, in particular between the US and EU research institutions and universities.

The Workshop would help to address the comments made by the PAC43, and to prepare the full proposal for the next PAC44.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Moskov Amaryan, ODU, chair
Eugene Chudakov, JLab
Curtis Meyer, CMU
Michael Pennington, JLab
James Ritman, Ruhr-Uni-Bochum & IKP Jülich
Igor Strakovsky, GWU

WWW.JLAB.ORG/CONFERENCES/KL2016



YSTAR Excited Hyperons in QCD Thermodynamics at Freeze-Out 2016

NOVEMBER 16-17, 2016

Jefferson Lab
Newport News, Virginia

A workshop to discuss the influence of possible "missing" hyperon resonances (JLab KLF Project) on QCD thermodynamics, on freeze-out in heavy ion collisions and in the early universe, and in spectroscopy. Recent studies that compare lattice QCD calculations of thermodynamic calculations, statistical hadron resonance gas models, and ratios between measured yields of different hadron species in heavy ion collisions provide indirect evidence for the presence of "missing" resonances in all of these contexts. The aim of the workshop is to sharpen these comparisons, advance our understanding of the formation of baryons from quarks and gluons microseconds after the Big Bang and in today's experiments, and to connect these developments to experimental searches for direct, spectroscopic, evidence for these resonances. This Workshop is a successor to the recent KL2016 Workshop

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Moskov Amaryan - Chair, ODU
Eugene Chudakov, JLab
Krishna Rajagopal, MIT
Claudia Ratti, University of Houston
James Ritman, Ruhr U. Bochum & IKP Jülich
Igor Strakovsky, GWU



WWW.JLAB.ORG/CONFERENCES/YSTAR2016/

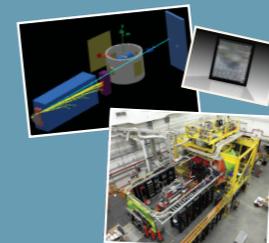


HIPS 2017

New Opportunities with High-Intensity Photon Sources

February 6-7, 2017
Catholic University of America
Washington, DC U.S.A.

This workshop aims at producing an optimized photon source concept with potential increase of scientific output at Jefferson Lab, and at refining the science for hadron physics experiments benefiting from such a high-intensity photon source. The workshop is dedicated to bringing together the communities directly using such sources for photo-production experiments, or for conversion into K_s beams. The combination of high precision calorimetry and high intensity photon sources can provide greatly enhanced scientific benefit to (deep) exclusive processes like wide-angle and time-like Compton scattering. Potential prospects of such a high-intensity source with modern polarized targets will also be discussed. The availability of K_s beams would open new avenues for hadron spectroscopy, for example for the investigations of "missing" hyperon resonances, with potential impact on QCD thermodynamics and on freeze-out both in heavy ion collisions and the early universe.



Organizing Committee:

Tanja Horn - CUA
Cynthia Keppel - JLab
Carlos Munoz-Camacho - IPNO
Igor Strakovsky - GWU



π -K Interactions Workshop

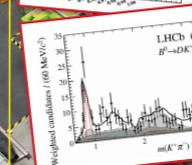
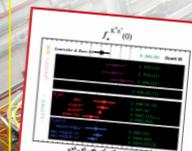
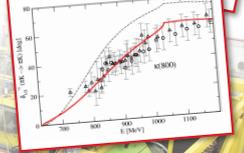
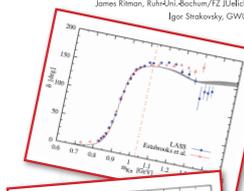
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Moskov Amaryan, ODU (Chair)
U.K.G. Meißner, U. Bonn/FZ Jülich
Curtis Meyer, CMU
James Ritman, Ruhr-Uni-Bochum/FZ Jülich
Igor Strakovsky, GWU

February 14-15, 2018

Jefferson Lab • Newport News, VA

The π -K scattering enables direct investigations of scalar and vector K^* states, including the not yet established S-wave $k(800)$ state. These studies are also needed to get precise values of vector and scalar form factors: to independently extract CKM matrix element V_{us} and to test the Standard Model unitarity relation in the first row of CKM matrix, to study CP violation from the Dalitz plot analysis of open charm D meson decays and in a charmless decays of B mesons in Kpipi final states. Significant progress is made lately in Lattice QCD, in the phenomenology and in the Chiral Perturbation Theory to describe different aspects of π -K scattering. The main source of experimental data is based on experiments performed in SLAC almost five decades ago at 1970-80s. The recently proposed KL Facility incorporating the GlueX spectrometer at JLab will be able to improve the π -K scattering database by about three orders of magnitude in statistics. The workshop will discuss the necessity for and the impact of the future high statistics data obtained at JLab on π -K scattering.



<https://www.jlab.org/conferences/pki2018/>



KL2016

[60 people from 10 countries, 30 talks] <https://www.jlab.org/conferences/kl2016/>

OC: M. Amaryan, E. Chudakov, C. Meyer, M. Pennington, J. Ritman, & I. Strakovsky

YSTAR2016

[71 people from 11 countries, 27 talks] <https://www.jlab.org/conferences/YSTAR2016/>

OC: M. Amaryan, E. Chudakov, K. Rajagopal, C. Ratti, J. Ritman, & I. Strakovsky

HIPS2017

[43 people from 4 countries, 19 talks] <https://www.jlab.org/conferences/HIPS2017/>

OC: T. Horn, C. Keppel, C. Munoz-Camacho, & I. Strakovsky

PKI2018

[48 people from 9 countries, 27 talks] <http://www.jlab.org/conferences/pki2018/>

OC: M. Amaryan, U.-G. Meißner, C. Meyer, J. Ritman, & I. Strakovsky

In total: 222 participants & 103 talks

SUMMARY

- **-Proposed KL Facility has a unique capability to improve existing world database up to three orders of magnitude**
- **-In Hyperon spectroscopy**
PWA will allow to unravel and measure pole positions and widths of dozens of new excited hyperon states
- **-In Strange Meson Spectroscopy**
PWA will allow to measure excited K^* states including scalar $K^*(700)$ states
- **To accomplish physics program**
100 days per LH2 and LD2 is required
- **All components of KL Facility considered are feasible**
-With total cost of the project below \$5M

Thank you !