

Discovering Exotic Mesons @CLAS12

Vincent MATHIEU

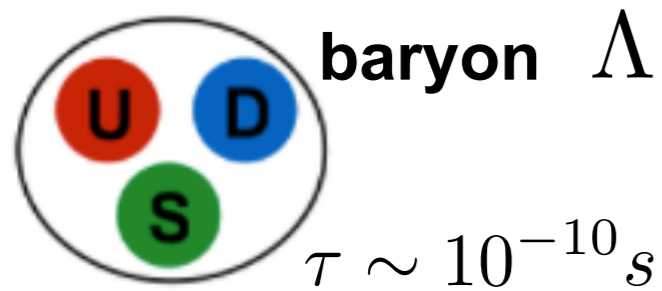
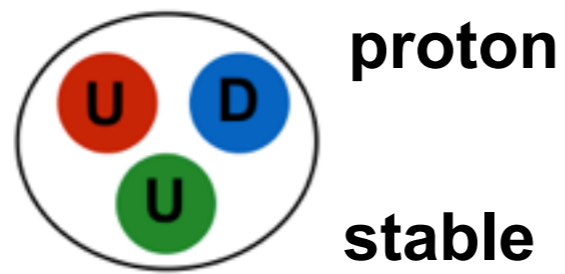
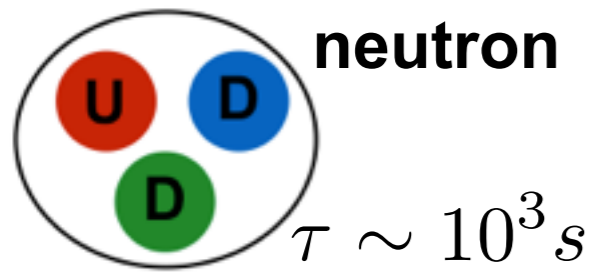
Jefferson Lab
Joint Physics Analysis Center

CLAS collaboration meeting
JLab, March 2019

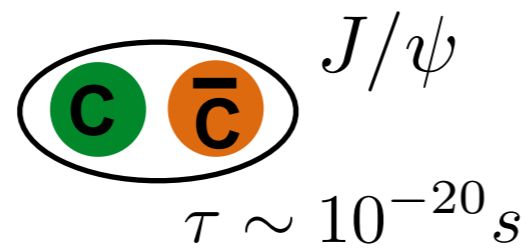


Ordinary and Exotic Hadrons

Ordinary baryons:



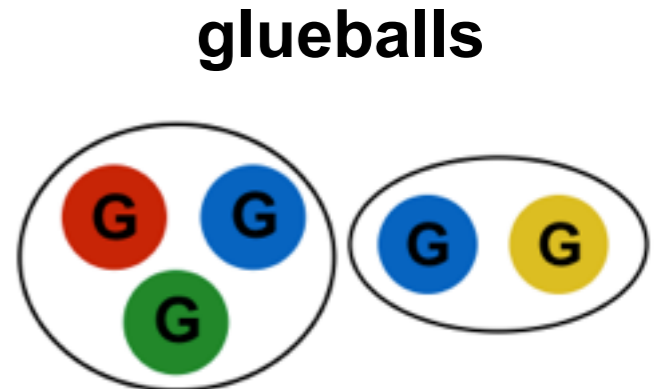
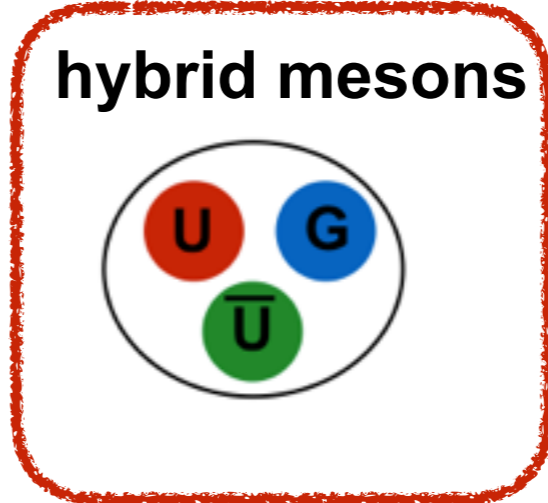
Ordinary mesons



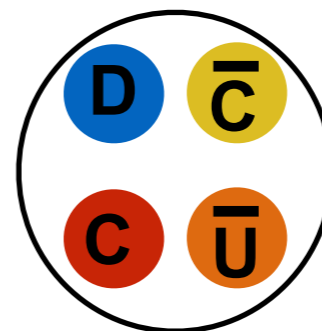
QUARKS

<p>UP mass 2,3 MeV/c² charge 2/3 spin 1/2</p>	<p>CHARM 1,275 GeV/c² 2/3 1/2</p>	<p>TOP 173,07 GeV/c² 2/3 1/2</p>
<p>DOWN 4,8 MeV/c² -1/3 1/2</p>	<p>STRANGE 95 MeV/c² -1/3 1/2</p>	<p>BOTTOM 4,18 GeV/c² -1/3 1/2</p>

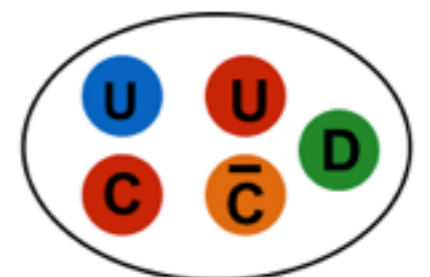
Exotic matter



tetraquarks



pentaquarks



Ordinary mesons



$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} \oplus \vec{S}$$

$$P = -(-1)^L$$

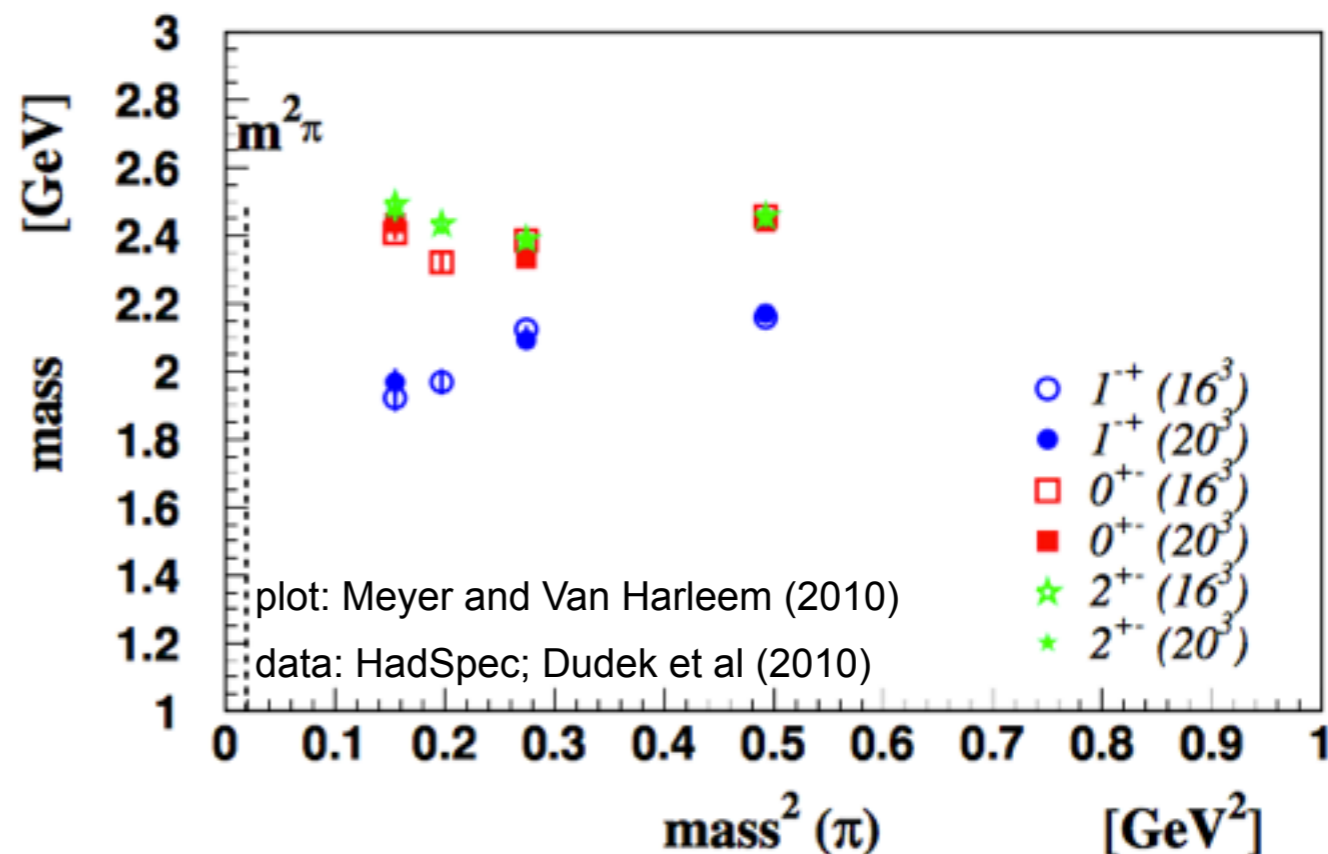
$$C = (-1)^{L+S}$$

Examples of quantum numbers

QNs		Names			
J^{PC}	(I^G)		(I^G)		
1^{++}	(1^-)	a_1	(0^+)	f_1	f_1'
1^{--}	(1^+)	ρ_1	(0^-)	ω_1	ϕ_1
0^{-+}	(1^-)	π_0	(0^+)	η_0	η_0'
1^{-+}	(1^-)	π_1	(0^+)	η_1	η_1'
2^{-+}	(1^-)	π_2	(0^+)	η_2	η_2'
0^{+-}	(1^+)	b_0	(0^-)	h_0	h_0'
1^{+-}	(1^+)	b_1	(0^-)	h_1	h_1'
2^{+-}	(1^+)	b_2	(0^-)	h_2	h_2'

Meyer and Van Harleem (2010)

hybrid mesons



$$\eta_1 \rightarrow \eta\eta', a_2\pi, K_1K, \dots$$

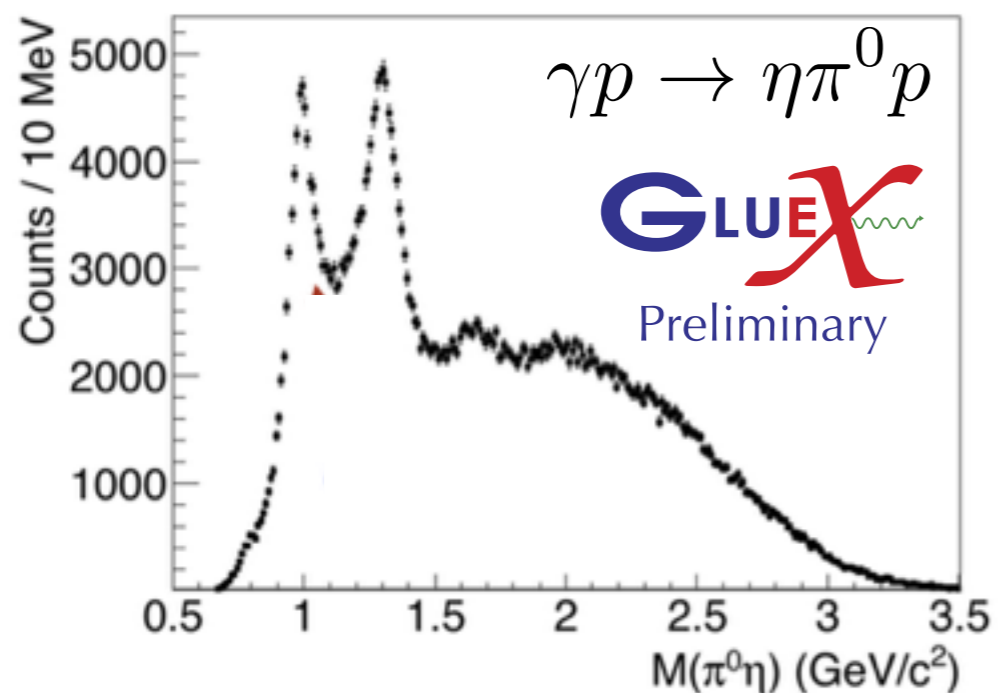
$$\pi_1 \rightarrow \eta\pi, \eta'\pi, \rho\pi, b_1\pi, \dots$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 p$$

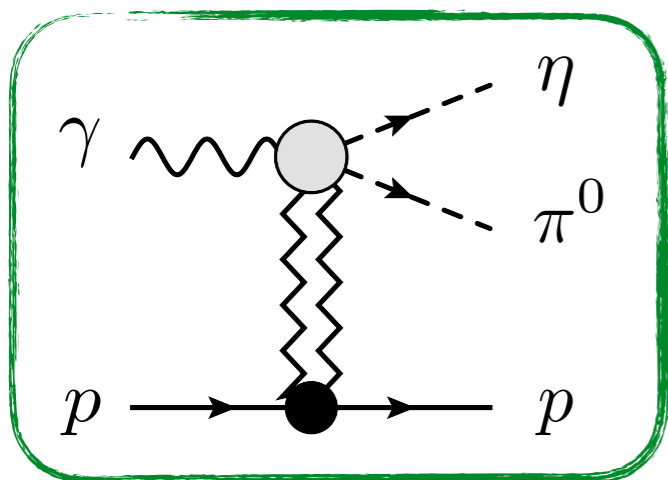
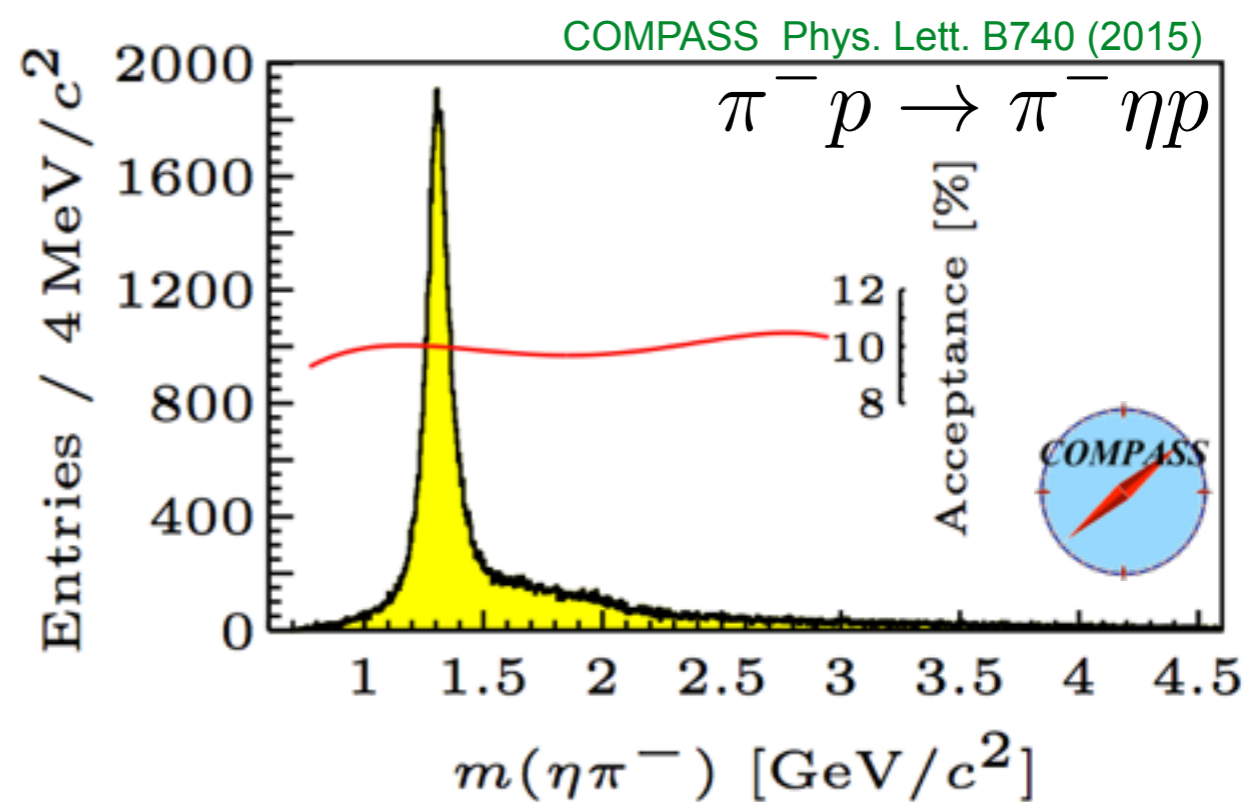
$$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \Delta^{++}$$

in P-wave

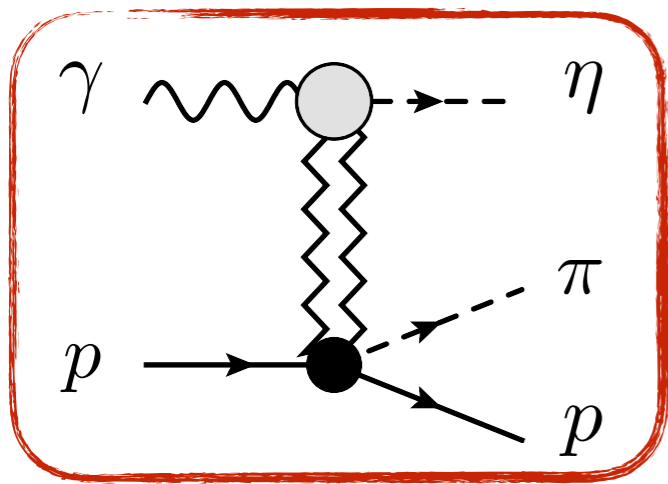
$E_{\text{beam}} = 9 \text{ GeV}$



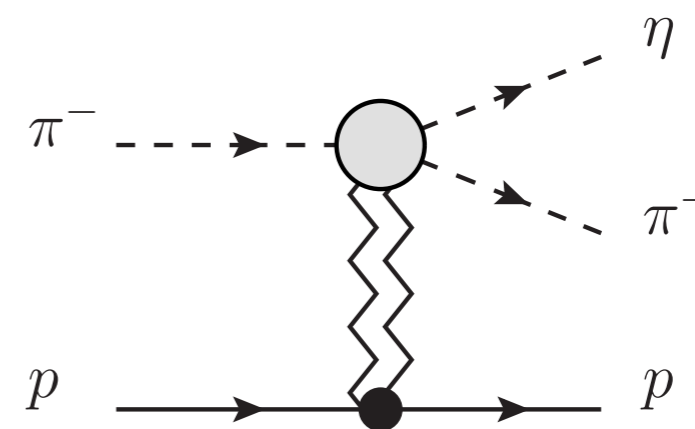
$E_{\text{beam}} = 190 \text{ GeV}$



“signal”



“background”

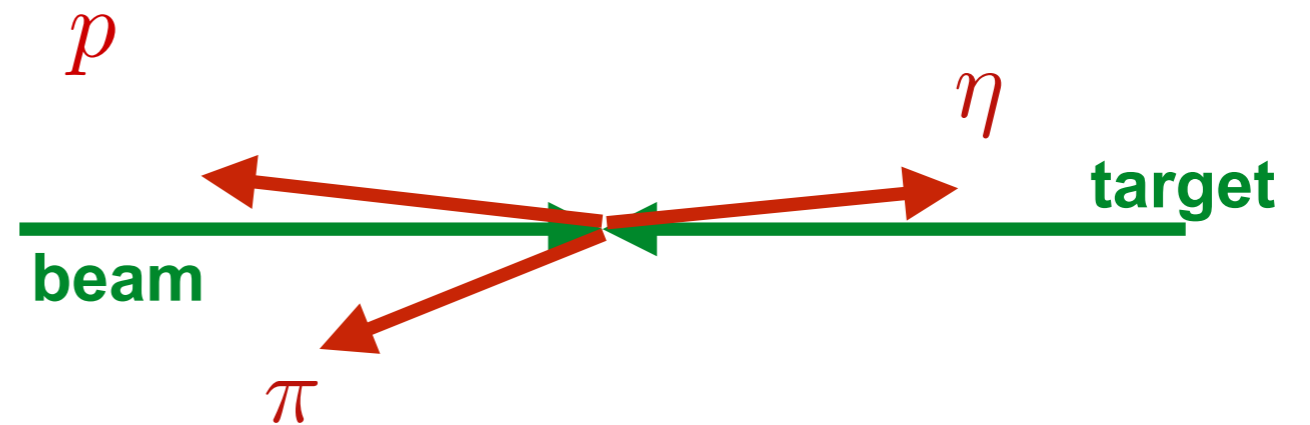
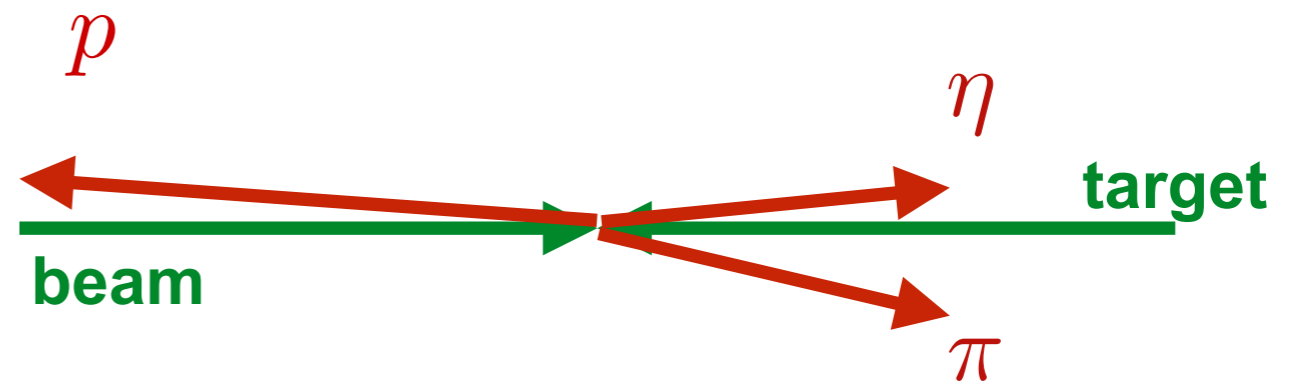
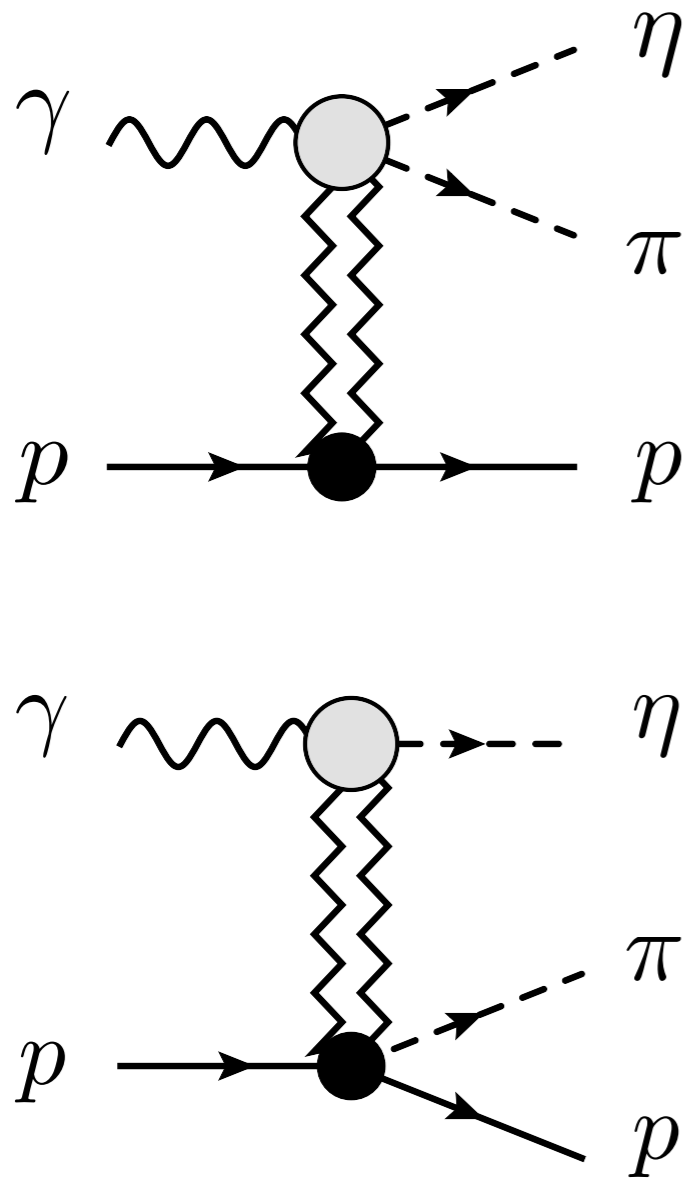


only “signal” at high energy

How do we select beam fragmentation ?



Boost in the rest frame

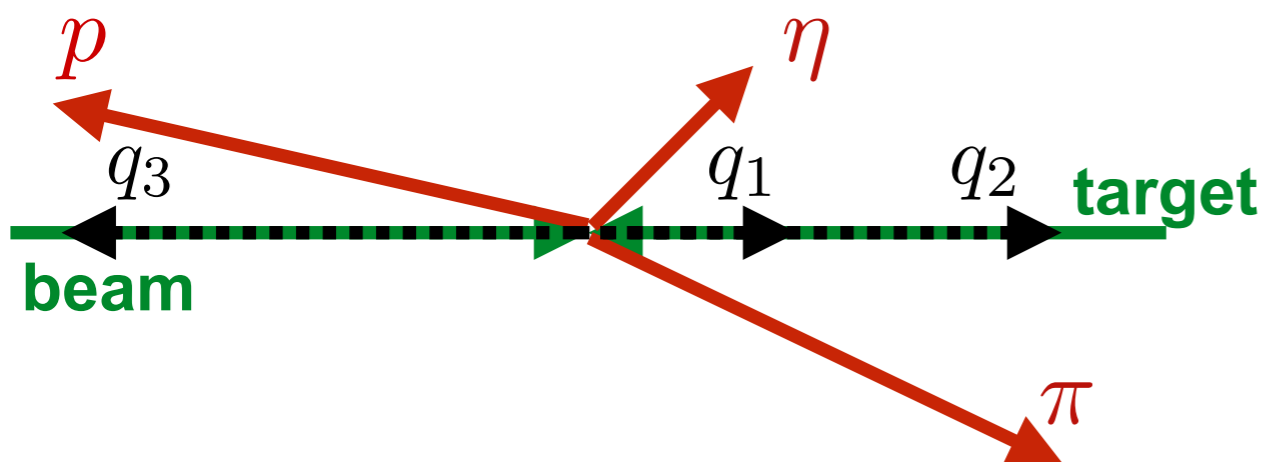


Van Hove NPB9 (1969) 331

Shi et al (JPAC) PRD91 (2015) 034007

Pauli et al PRD98 (2018) 065201

Longitudinal Plot



only 2 variables since $q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0$

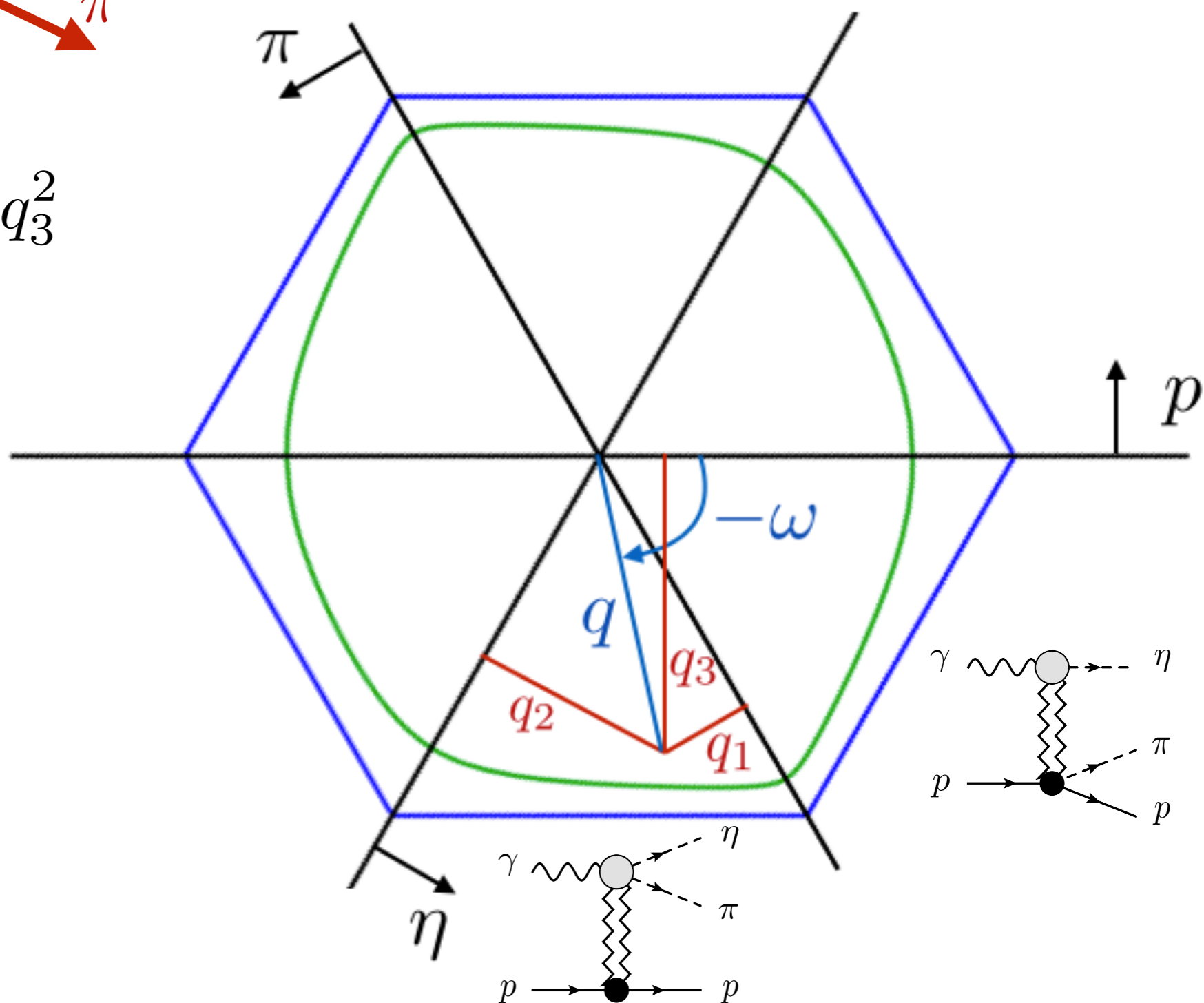
radius: $q^2 = q_1^2 + q_2^2 + q_3^2$

longitudinal angle: ω

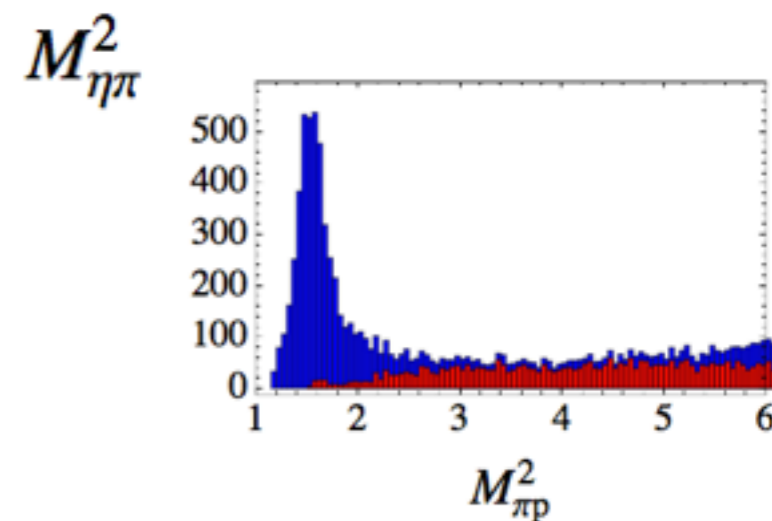
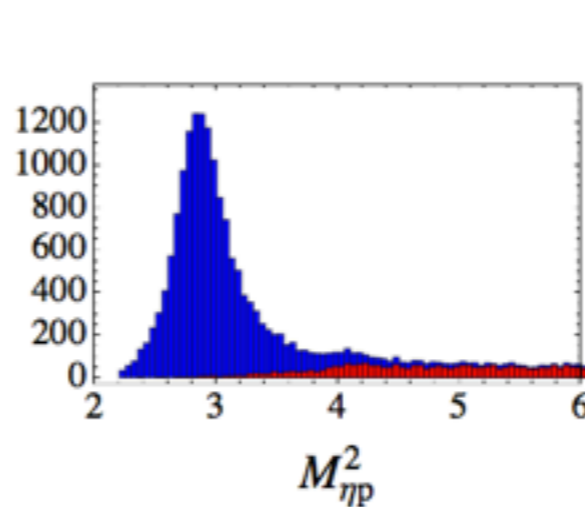
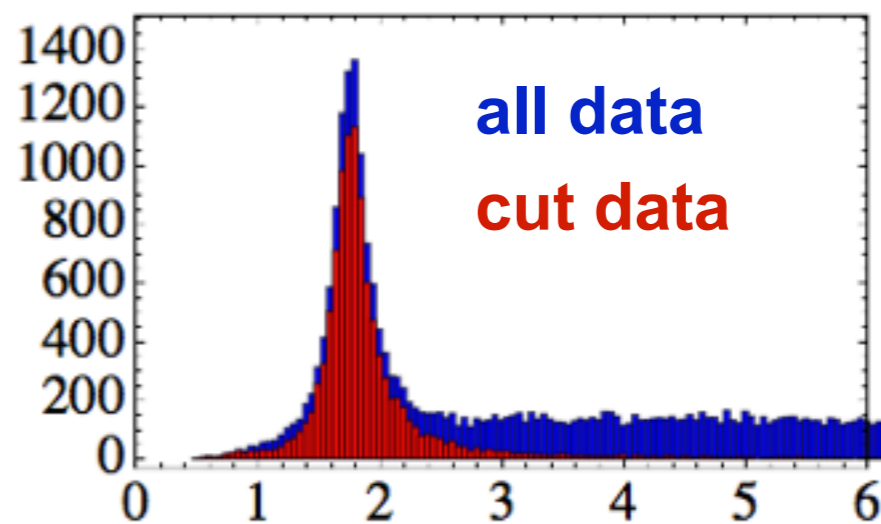
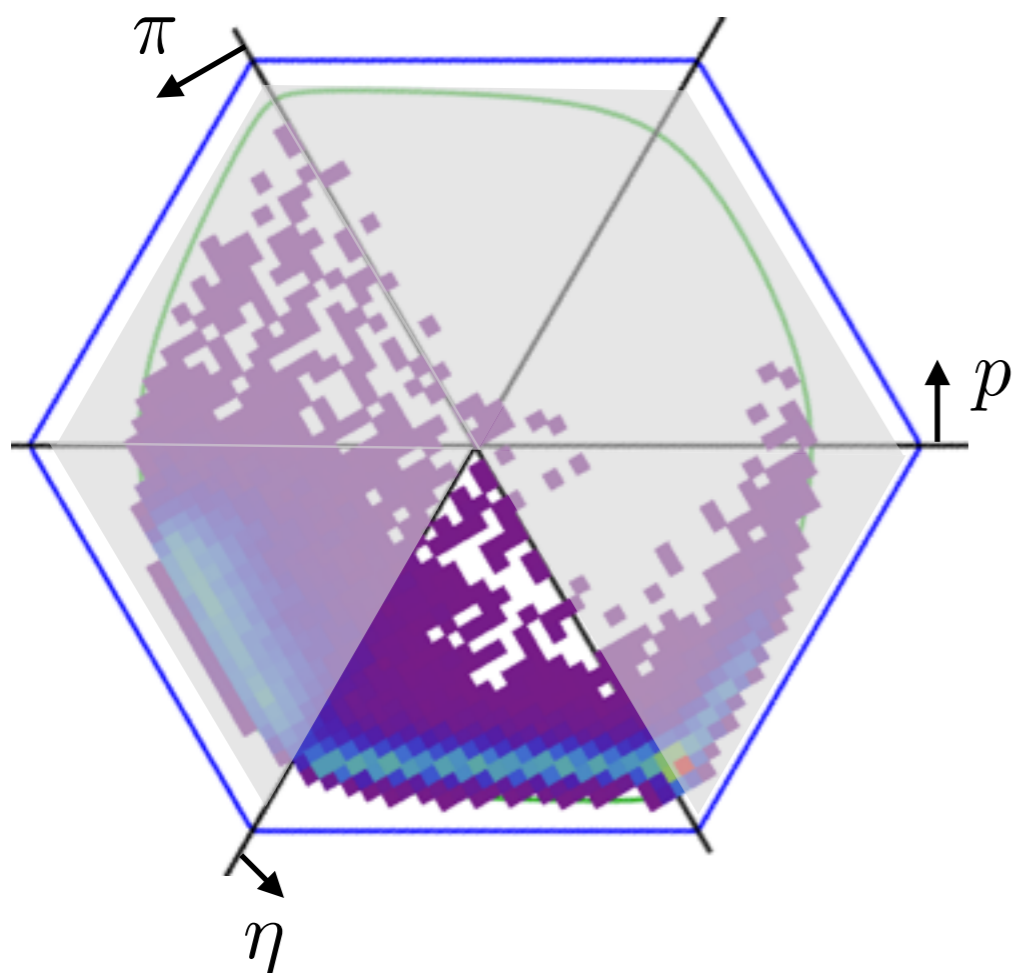
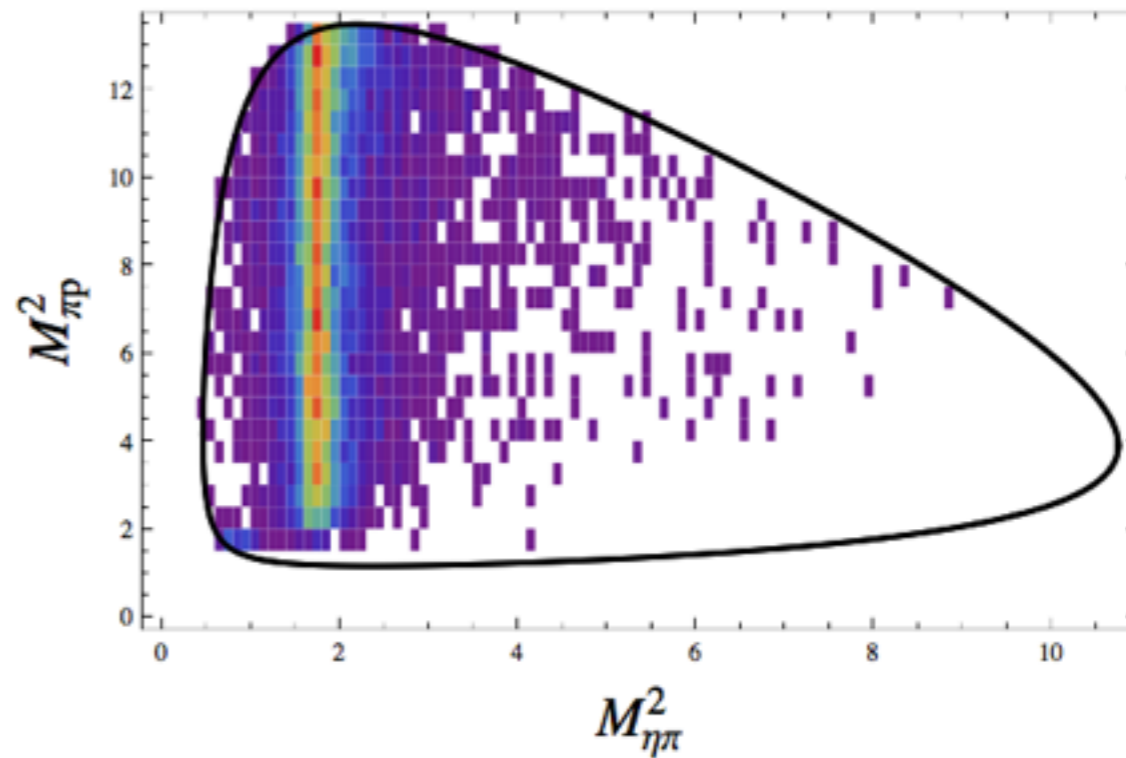
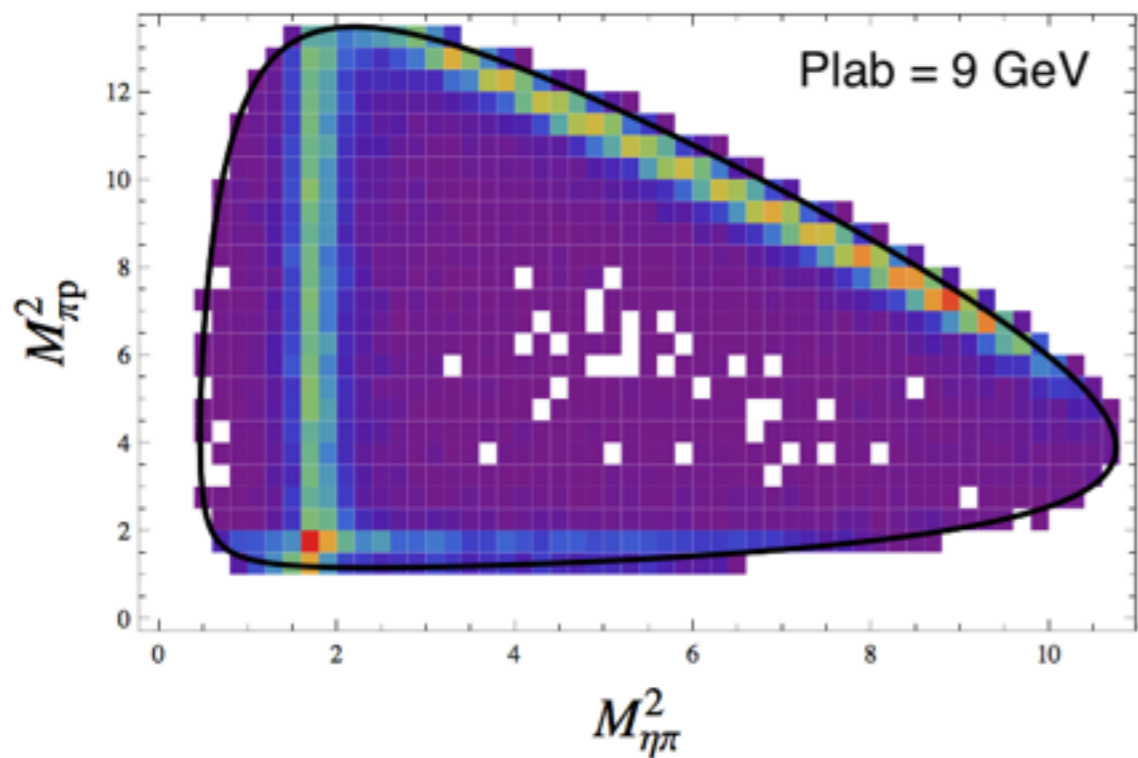
$$q_3 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} q \sin \omega$$

$$q_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} q \sin \left(\omega + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$q_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} q \sin \left(\omega + \frac{4\pi}{3} \right)$$

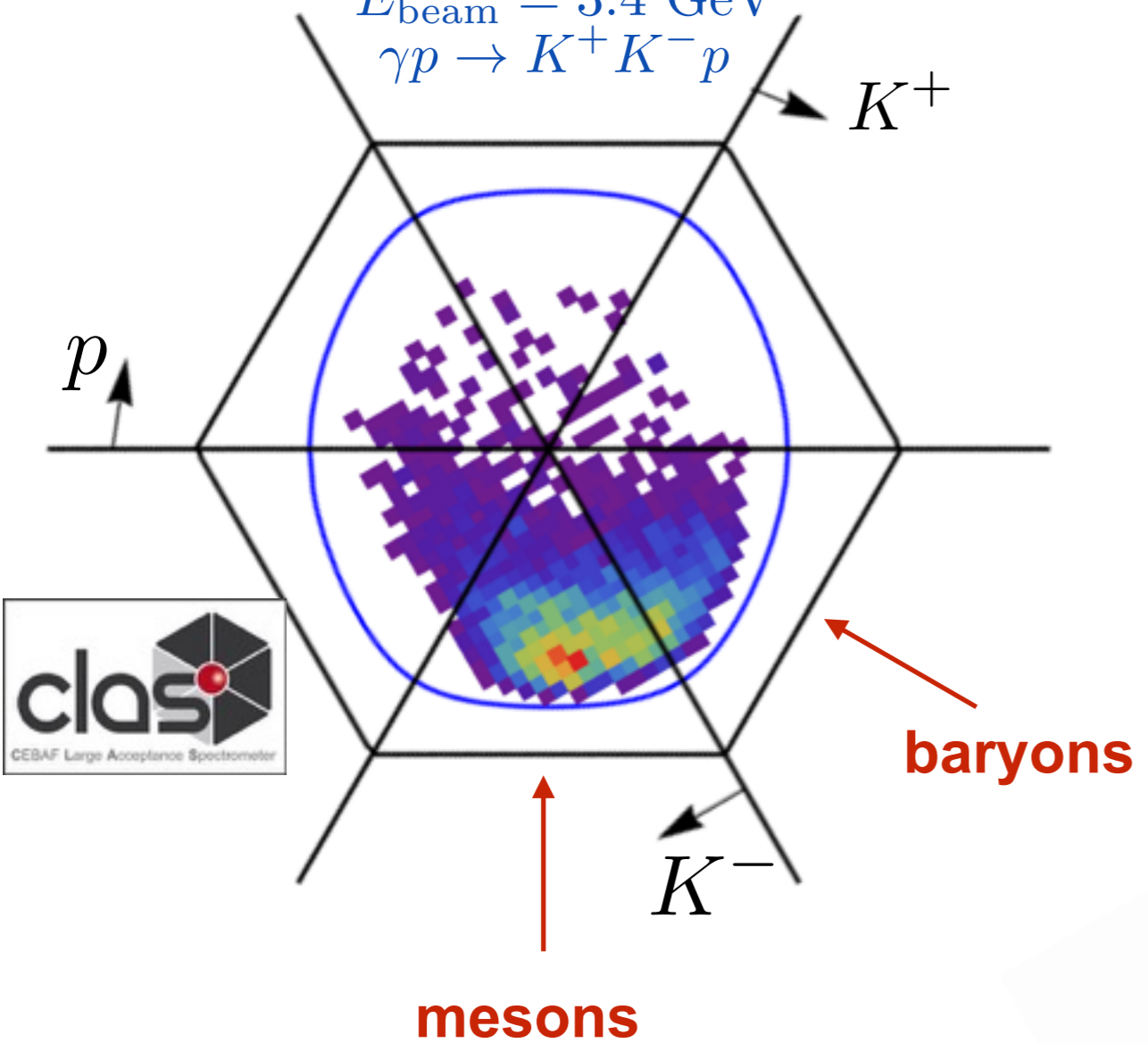


Cut in Longitudinal Angle



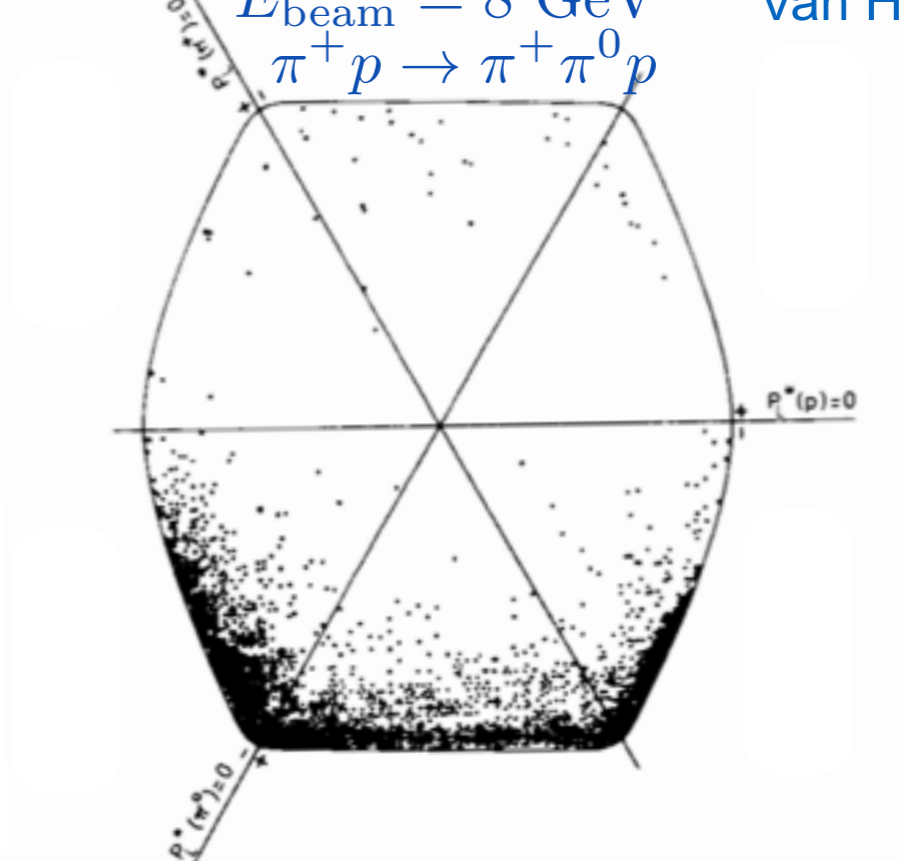
Longitudinal Plot: Energy Evolution

$E_{\text{beam}} = 3.4 \text{ GeV}$
 $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ K^- p$

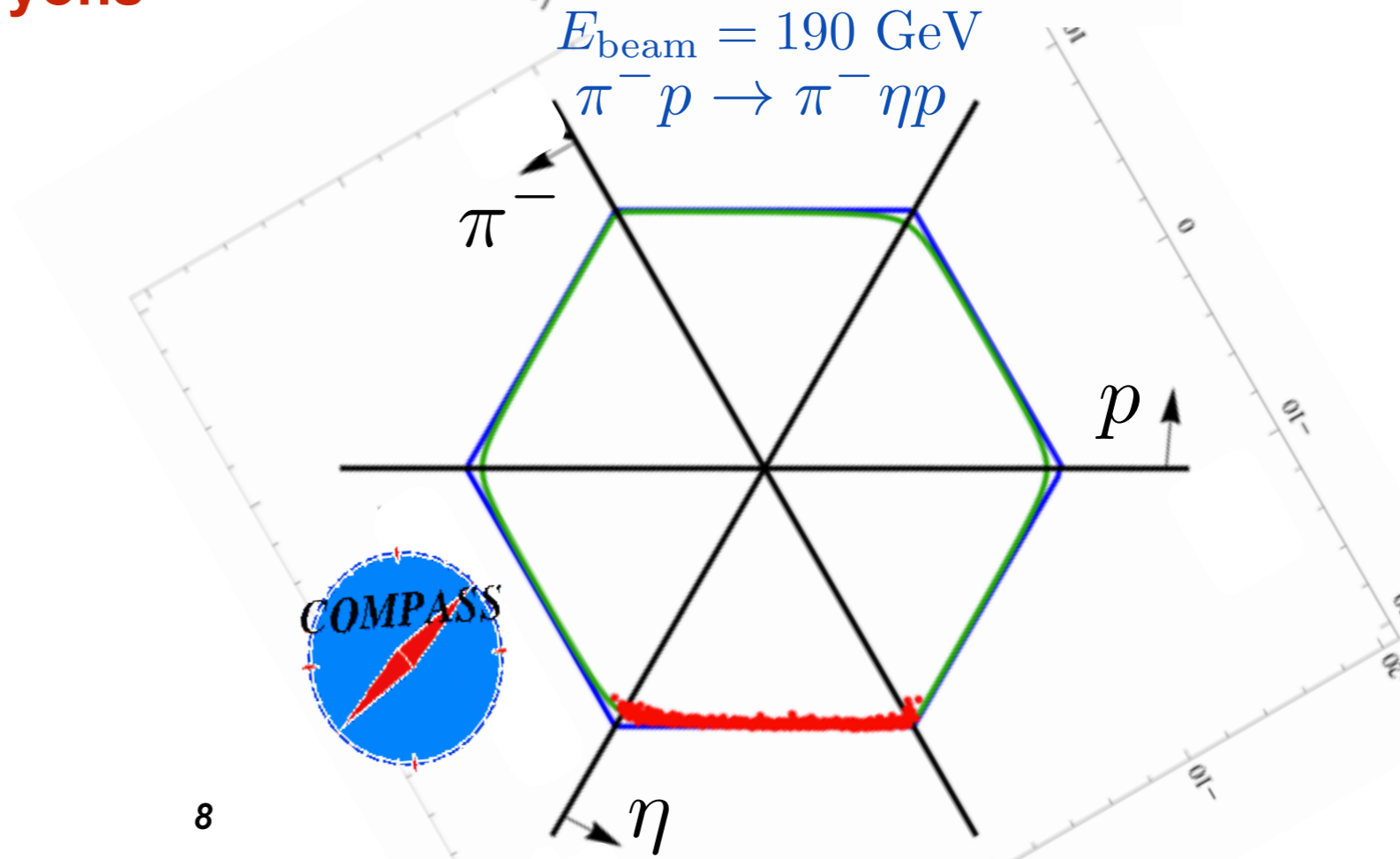


$E_{\text{beam}} = 8 \text{ GeV}$
 $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 p$

Van Hove (1969)



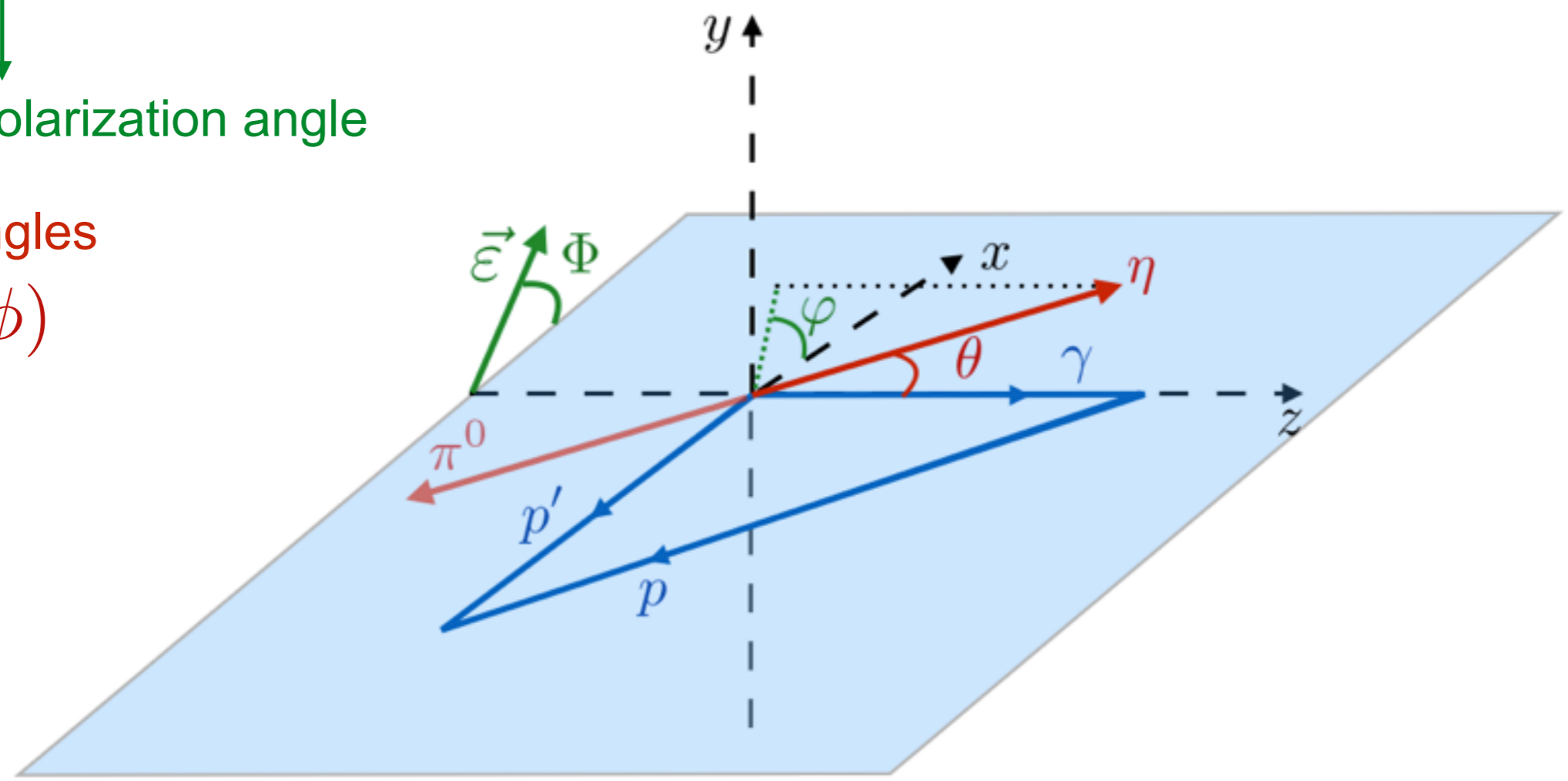
$E_{\text{beam}} = 190 \text{ GeV}$
 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \eta p$



$$I(\Omega, \Phi) = I^0(\Omega) - P_\gamma I^1(\Omega) \cos 2\Phi - P_\gamma I^2(\Omega) \sin 2\Phi + \mathcal{O}(Q^2)$$

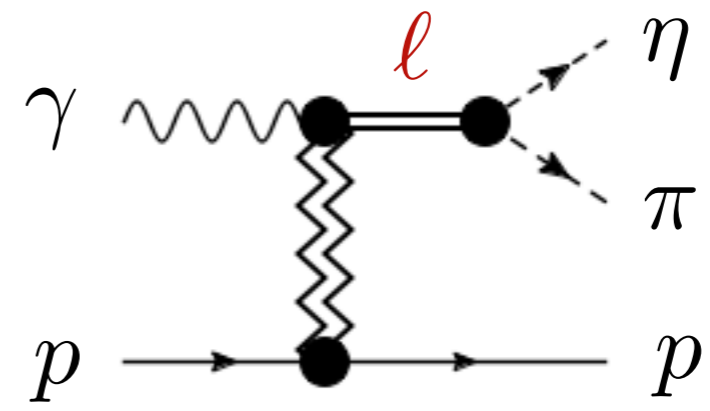
↓ polarization angle

η decay angles
 $\Omega = (\theta, \phi)$



Implicit variables

- Beam energy (fixed)
- momentum transfer (integrated)
- $\eta\pi$ invariant mass (binned)



$$I(\Omega, \Phi) = I^0(\Omega) - P_\gamma I^1(\Omega) \cos 2\Phi - P_\gamma I^2(\Omega) \sin 2\Phi + \mathcal{O}(Q^2)$$

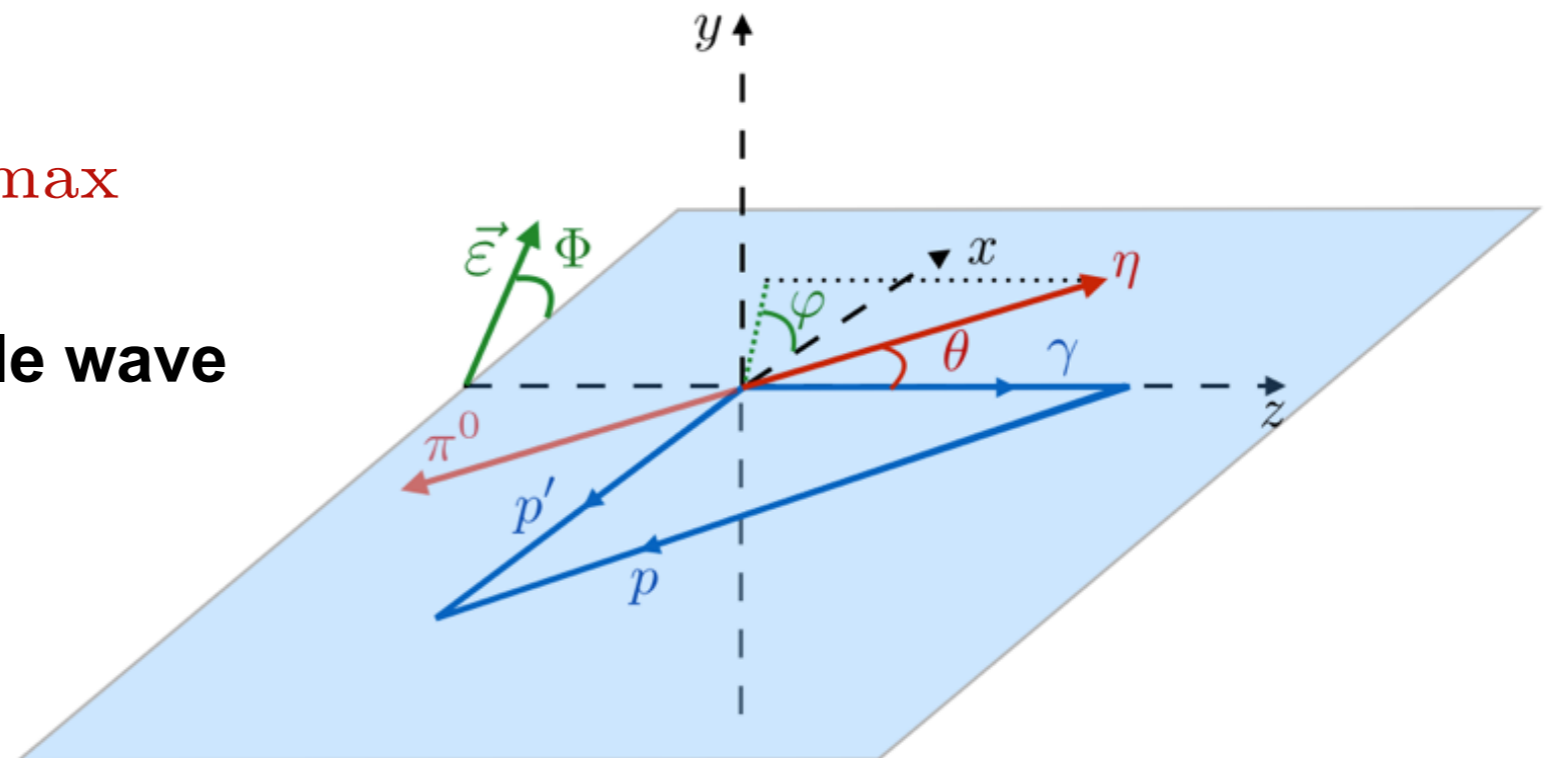
$$H^0(LM) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int I(\Omega, \Phi) d_{M0}^L(\theta) \cos M\phi \, d\Omega d\Phi$$

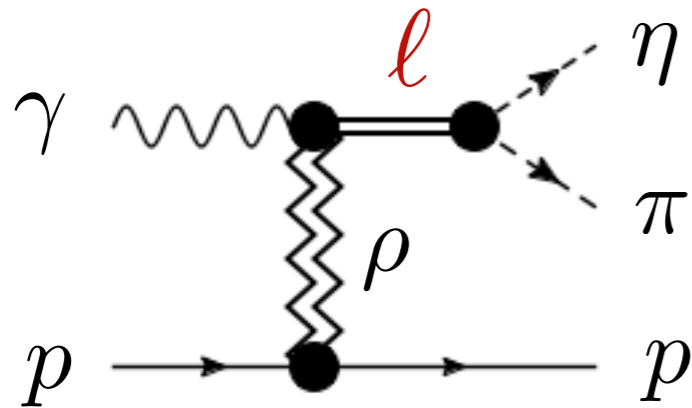
$$H^1(LM) = \frac{-1}{\pi P_\gamma} \int I(\Omega, \Phi) \cos 2\Phi d_{M0}^L(\theta) \cos M\phi \, d\Omega d\Phi$$

$$\text{Im } H^2(LM) = \frac{1}{\pi P_\gamma} \int I(\Omega, \Phi) \sin 2\Phi d_{M0}^L(\theta) \sin M\phi \, d\Omega d\Phi$$

Extract moments up to $L \leq 2\ell_{\max}$

ℓ_{\max} is the highest non-negligible wave





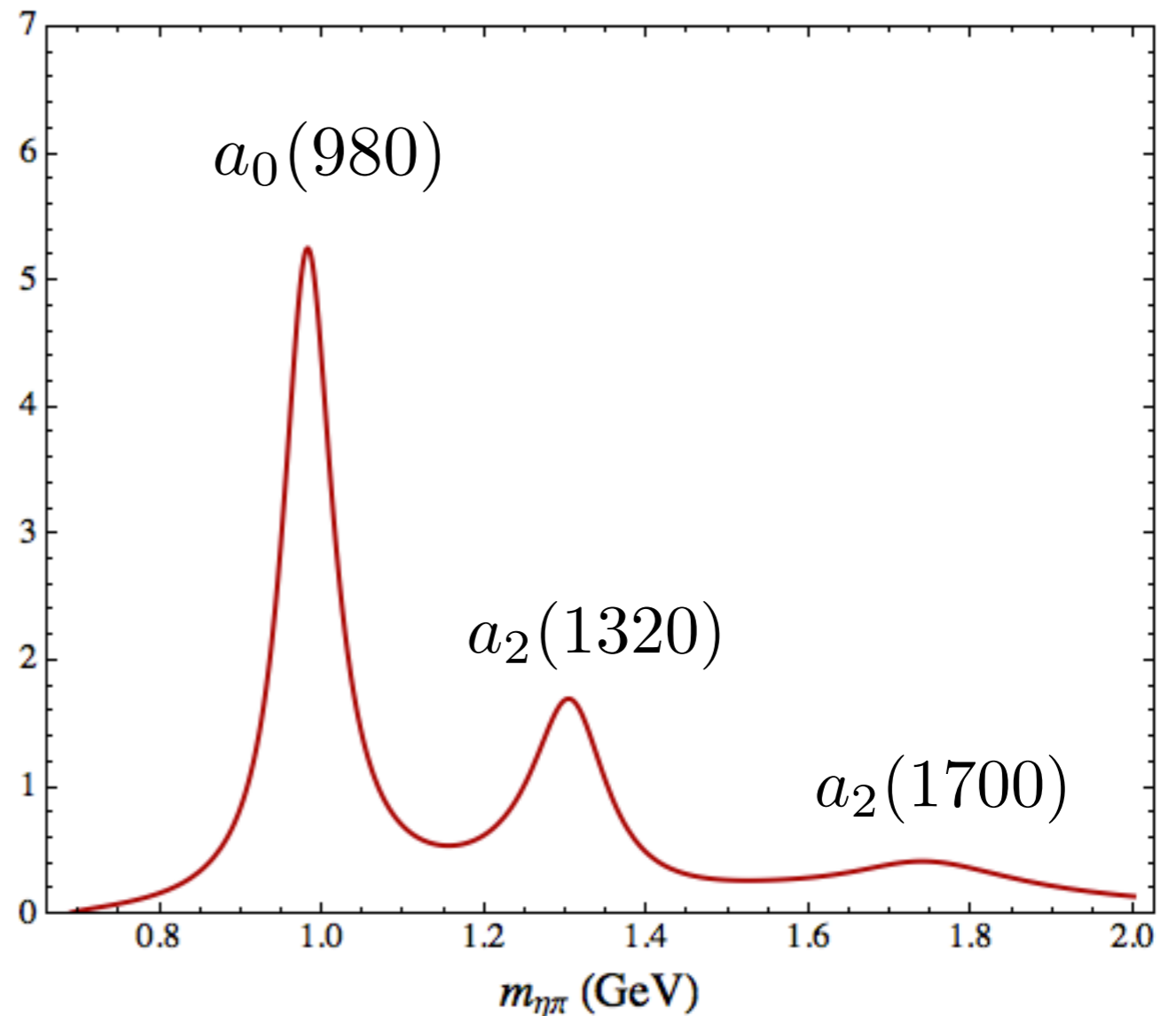
$$R = \underbrace{\{a_0(980)\}}_{S_0^{(+)}} \underbrace{\{\pi_1(1600)\}}_{P_{0,1}^{(+)}} \underbrace{\{a_2(1320), a_2(1700)\}}_{D_{0,1,2}^{(+)}}$$

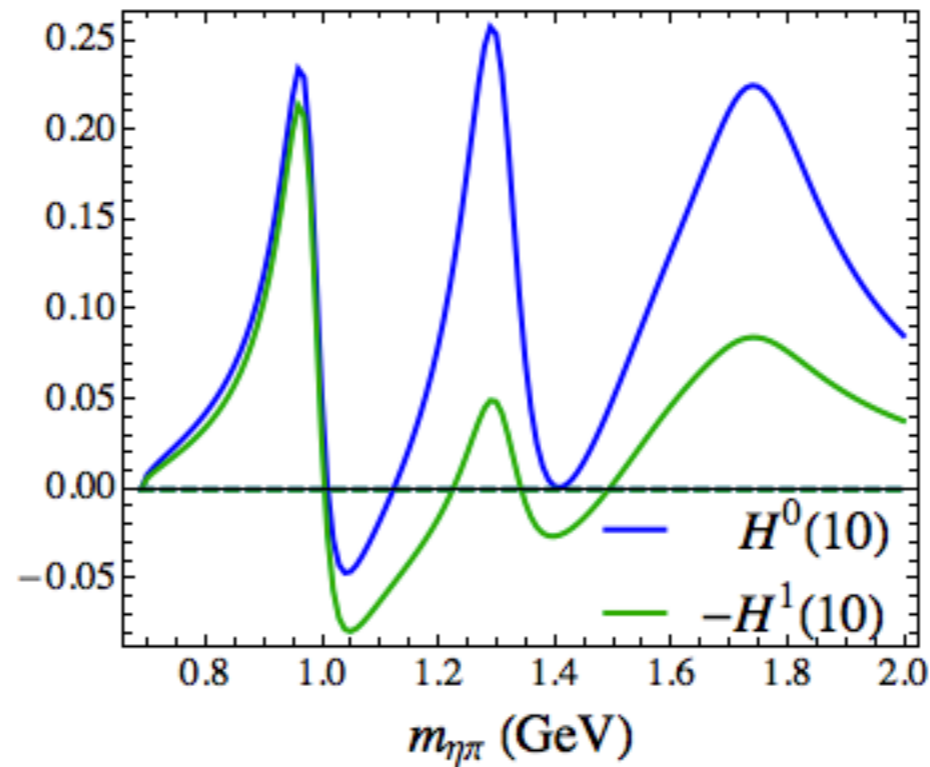
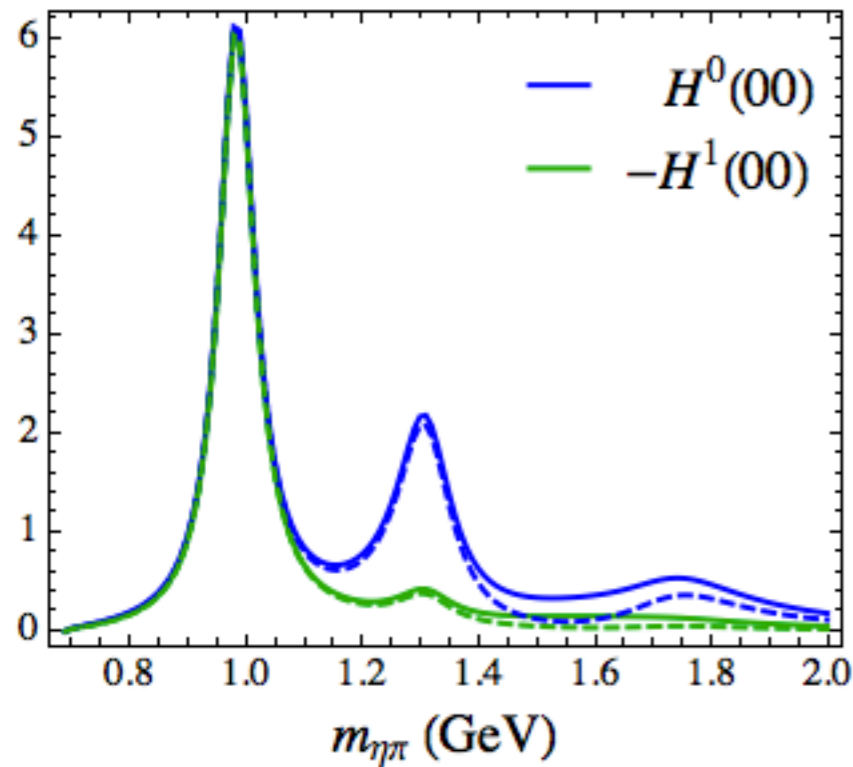
production: natural exchanges

line shape: Breit-Wigner form

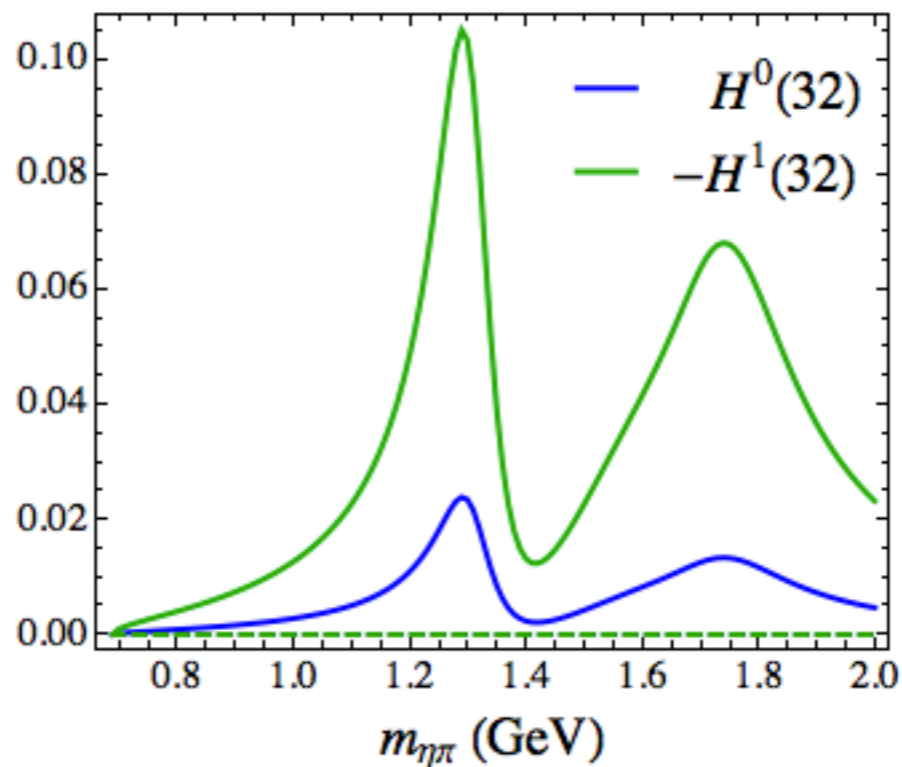
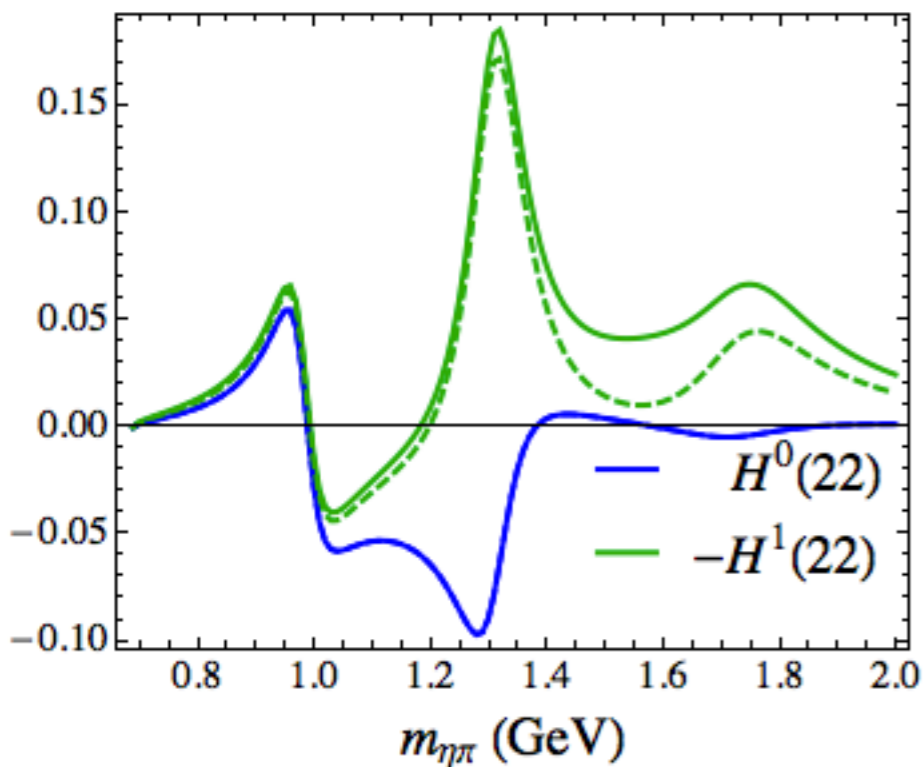
parameters: arbitrary

**Small exotic wave,
not apparent in the diff. cross. section**





P- wave apparent in odd moments but not in even moments



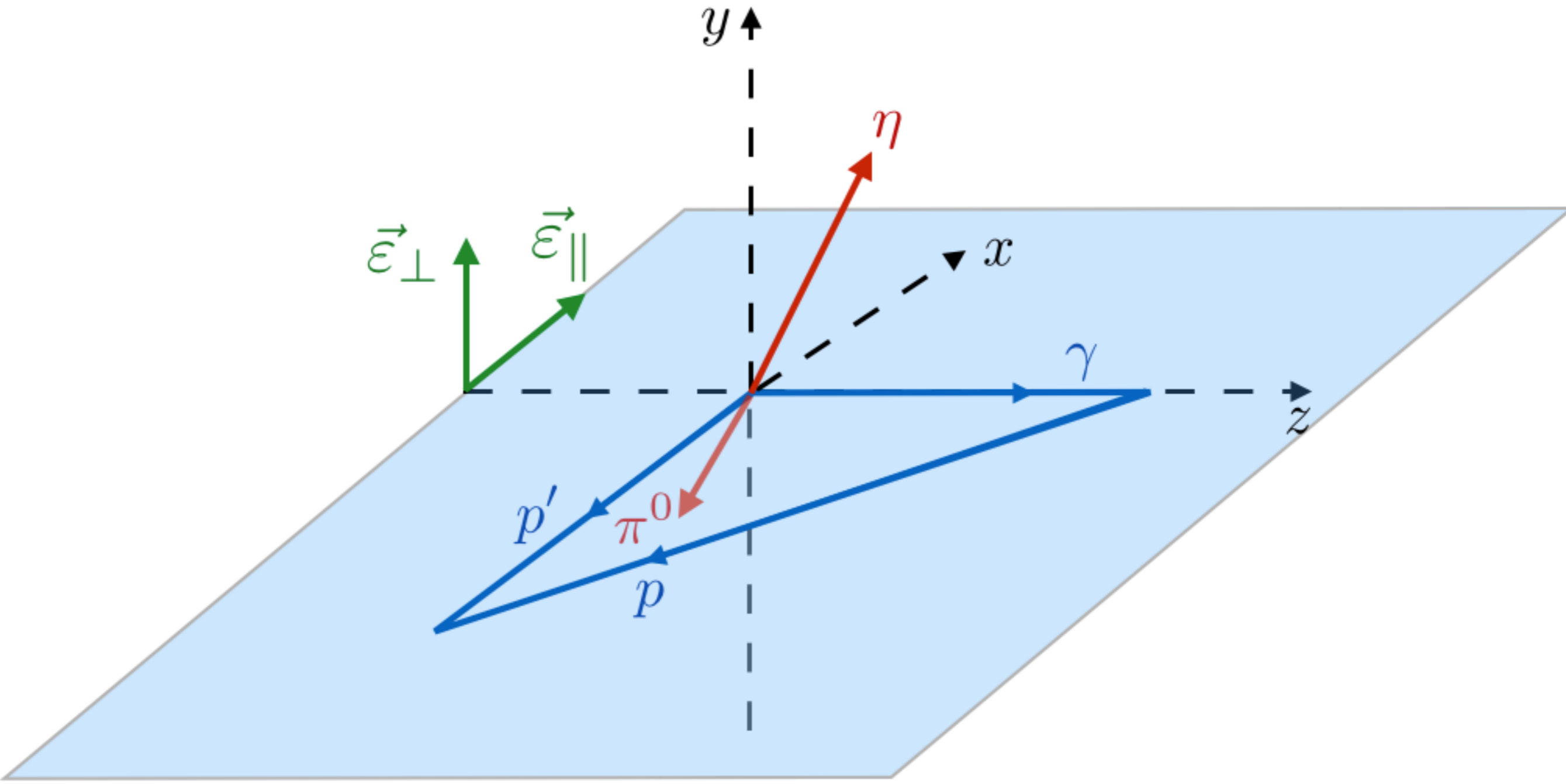
$a_2(1700)$ more apparent in odd moments than in even moments

solid lines: S + P + D waves

dashed lines: S + D waves

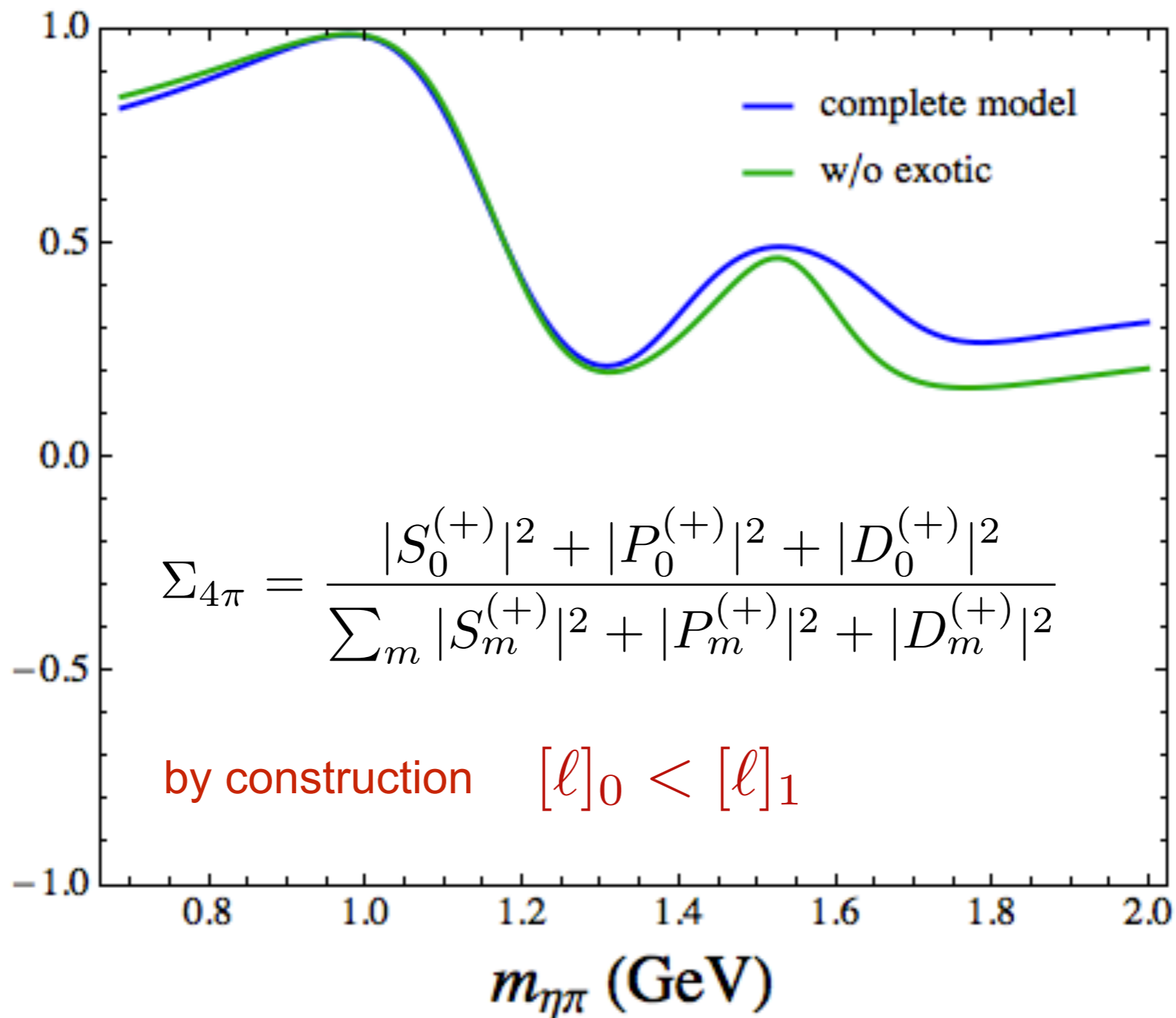
$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{D}} = \frac{1}{P_{\gamma}} \frac{\int_{\mathcal{D}} I^{\parallel}(\Omega) - I^{\perp}(\Omega) d\Omega}{\int_{\mathcal{D}} I^{\parallel}(\Omega) + I^{\perp}(\Omega) d\Omega}$$

$\Sigma_{4\pi} =$ fully integrated



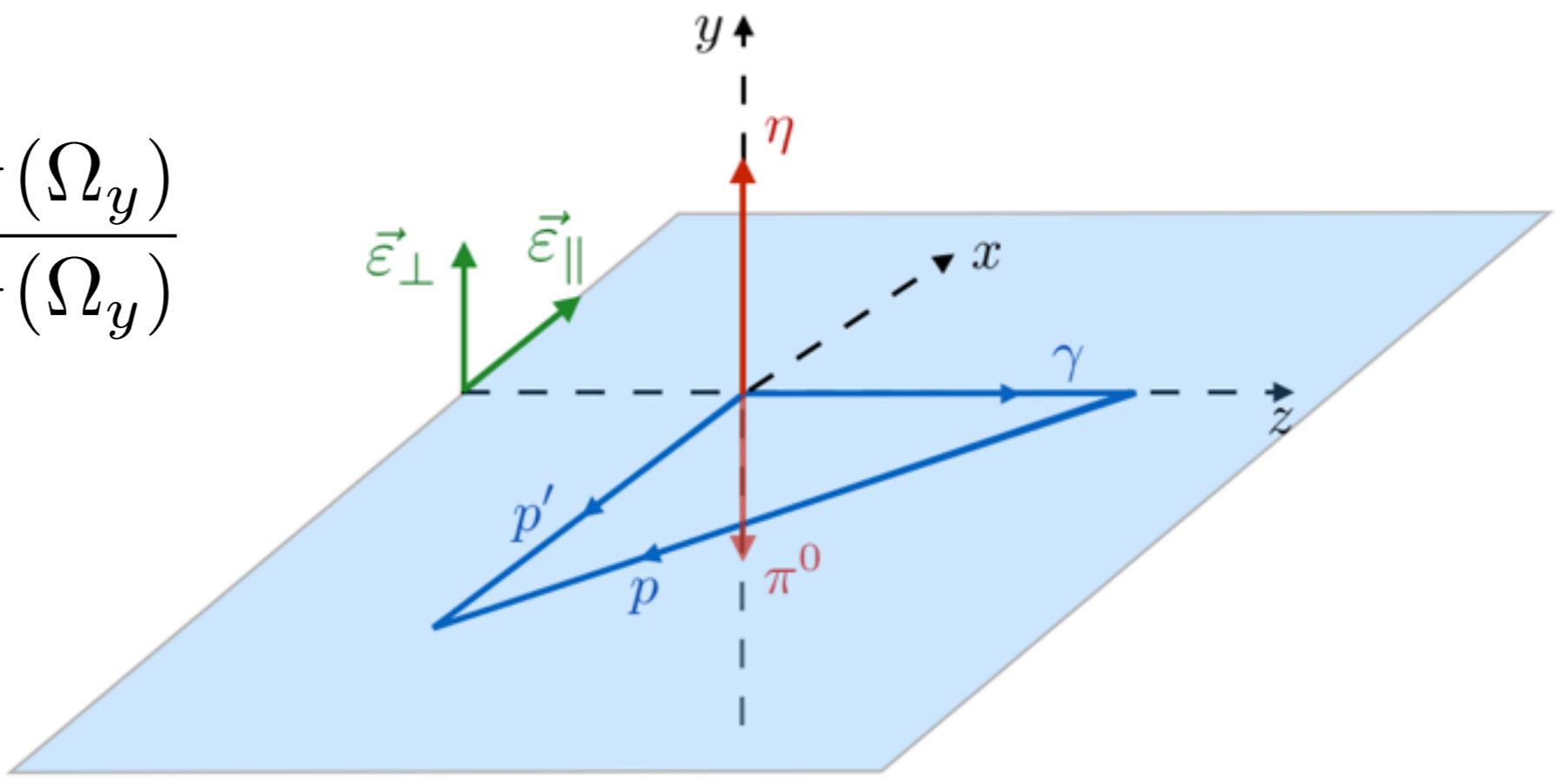
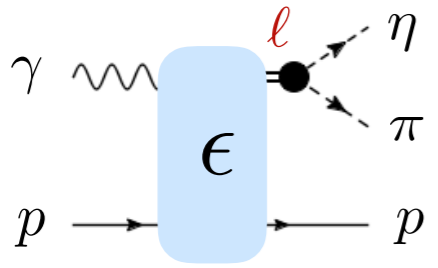
$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{D}} = \frac{1}{P_{\gamma}} \frac{\int_{\mathcal{D}} I^{\parallel}(\Omega) - I^{\perp}(\Omega) d\Omega}{\int_{\mathcal{D}} I^{\parallel}(\Omega) + I^{\perp}(\Omega) d\Omega}$$

$\Sigma_{4\pi} =$ fully integrated



$$\Sigma_y = \frac{1}{P_\gamma} \frac{I^\parallel(\Omega_\gamma) - I^\perp(\Omega_\gamma)}{I^\parallel(\Omega_\gamma) + I^\perp(\Omega_\gamma)}$$

**amplitude:
production x decay**



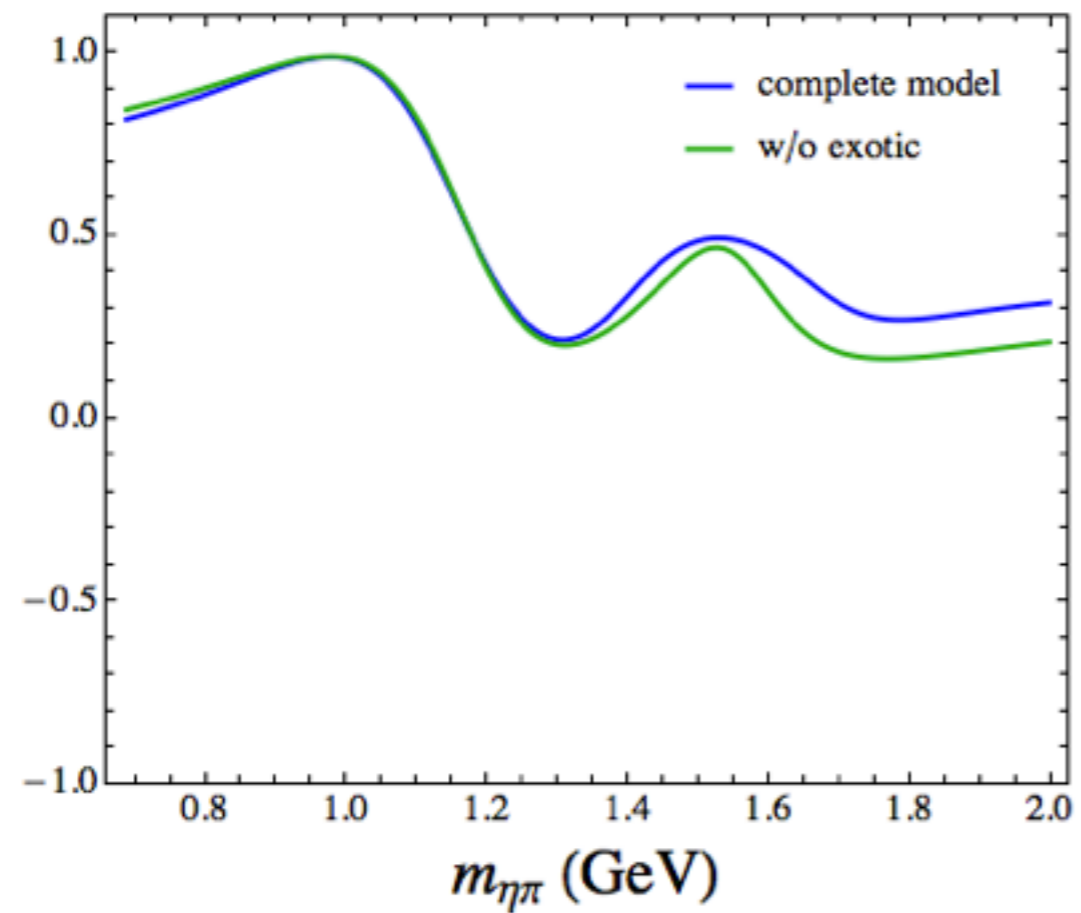
Beam asymmetry sensitive to reflection through the reaction plane

use reflection operator = parity followed by 180° rotation around Y-axis

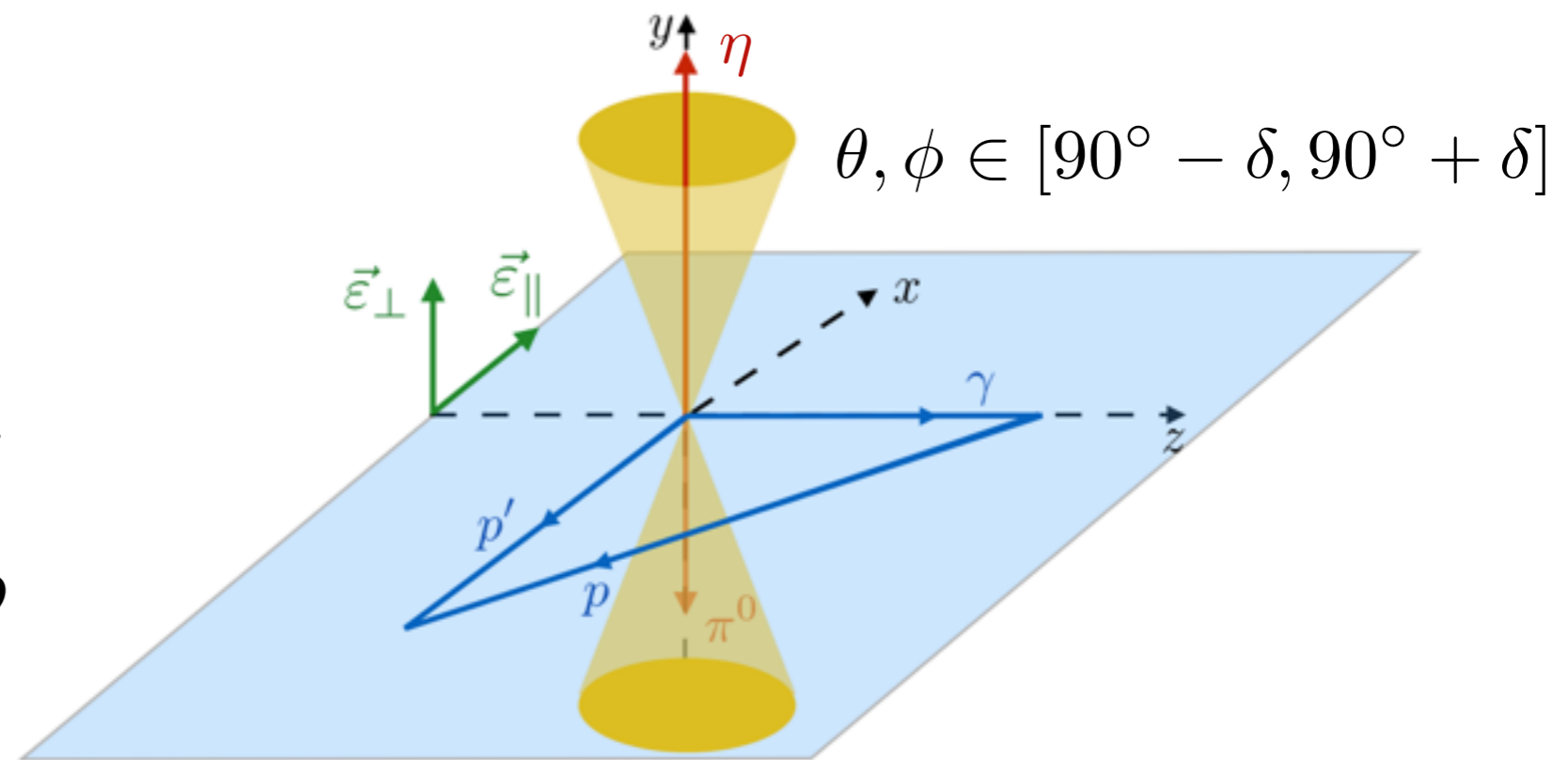
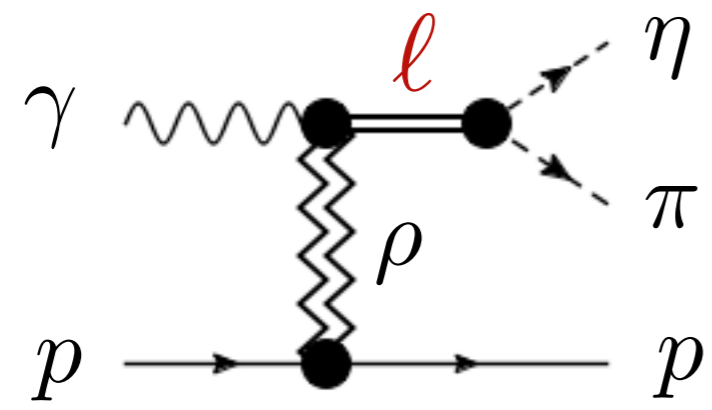
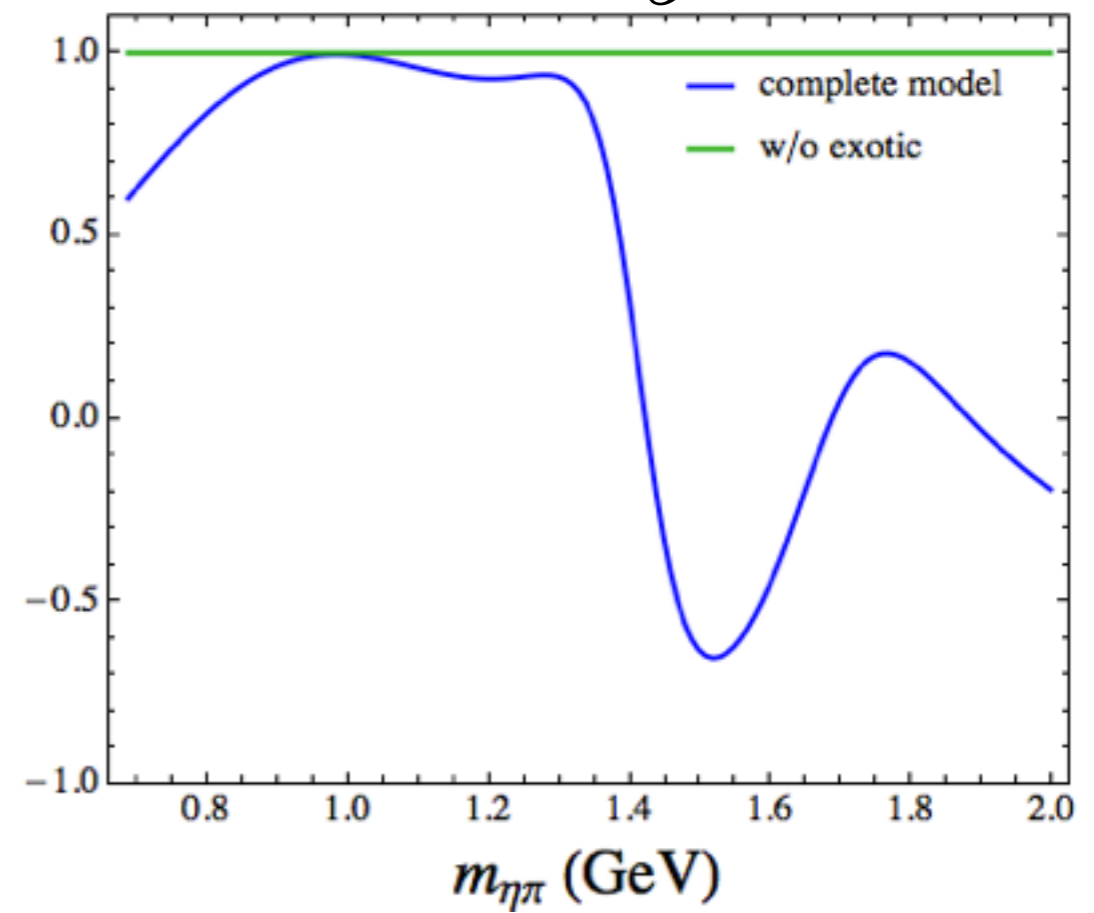
$$[\ell]_m^{(\epsilon)} \longrightarrow \Sigma_y = \epsilon(-1)^\ell$$

Odd waves change sign!!!

$\Sigma_{4\pi}$

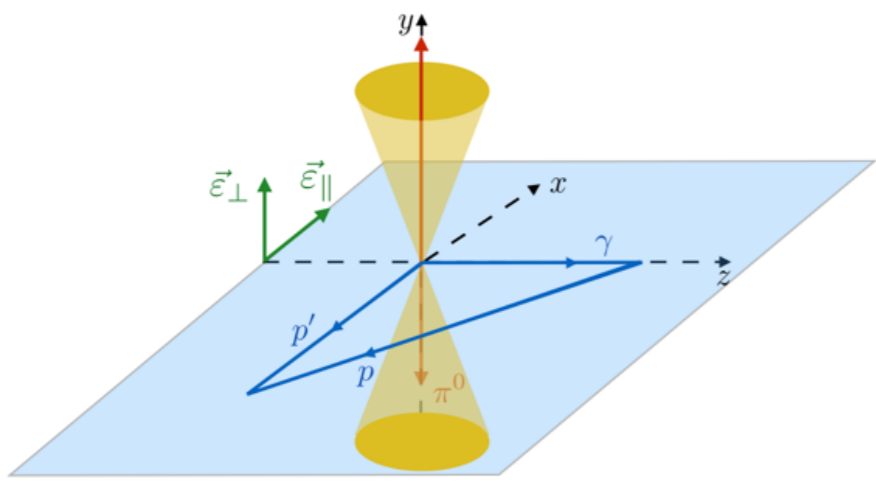
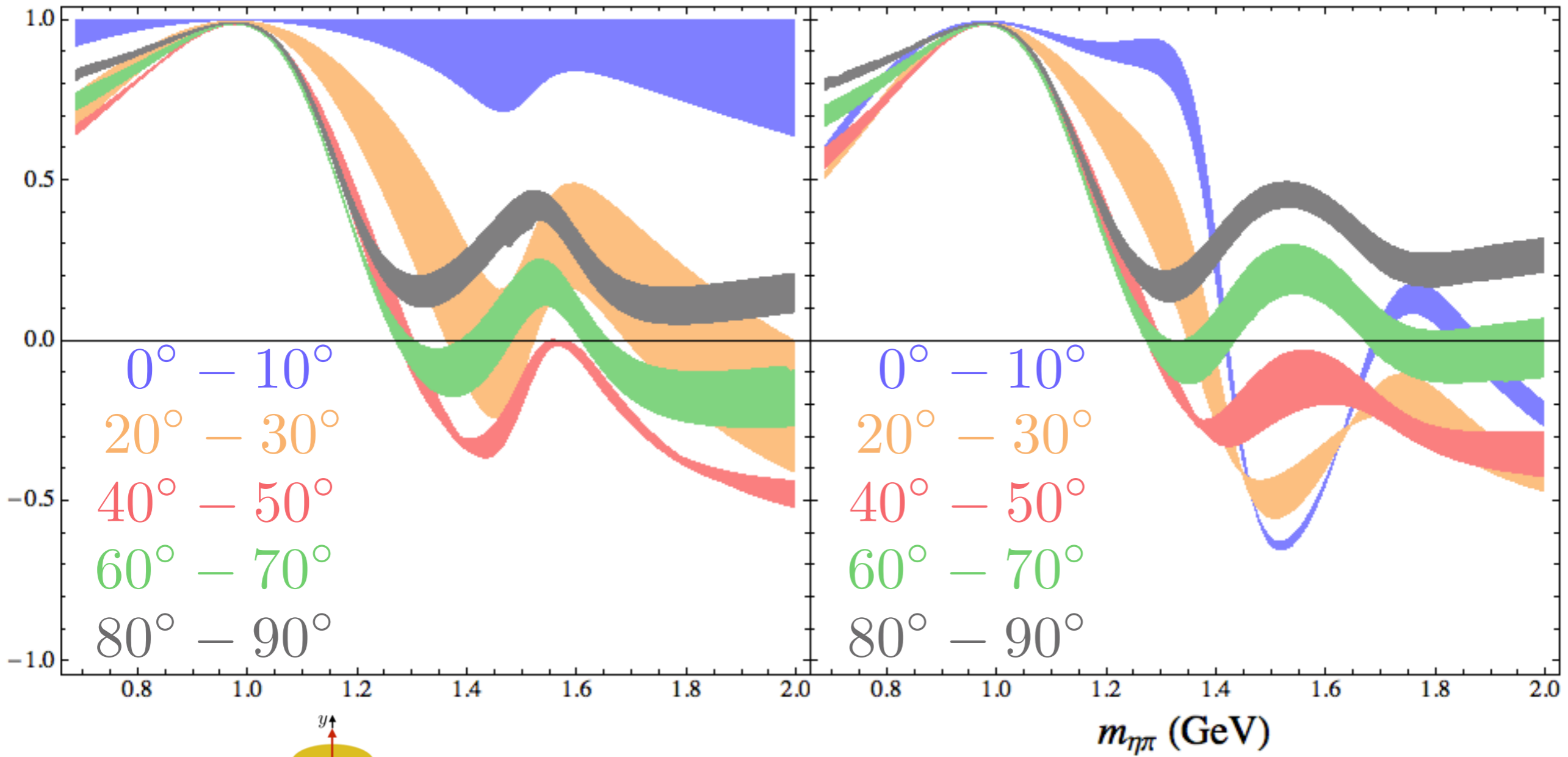


Σ_y



only S and D waves

S, P and D waves



with an opening angle greater than 30° the observables is not sensitive to the P-wave (with our model)

Moments of angular distribution and beam asymmetries provides info on wave content and production mechanism

Current/future applications @GlueX:

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 p$$

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

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

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \eta' p$$

Future plan: partial wave analysis

