#### **GlueX Experimental Efforts**

Alexander Austregesilo for the GlueX Collaboration

International Workshop on Partial Wave Analyses and Advanced Tools for Hadron Spectroscopy (PWA11/ATHOS6)

> CBPF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil September 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019









# Introduction

- Motivation
- GlueX Status

# Early Results

- Beam Asymmetries for Pseudoscalar Meson Production
- Spin-Density Matrix Elements for Vector Mesons
- J/ $\psi$  Cross Section and the Search for LHCb Pentaquarks

# Ongoing Efforts

- Search for Exotic Hybrids
- The Future of GlueX

# Introduction

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#### Gluons: the central theme of nuclear physics

- Gluons are an essential part of hadronic matter
- Major contributions to mass and spin of hadron
- Underlying degree of freedom in the hadronic spectrum?

# Introduction

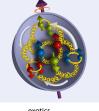
#### Gluons: the central theme of nuclear physics

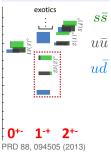
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#### Meson Spectroscopy

- Constituent quark model describes conventional mesons
- Exotic states: quantum numbers forbidden by qq̄
- Lattice QCD suggests several exotic nonets
- Sound experimental evidence for one single state:  $\pi_1(1600)$
- Where are the other states?

 $\Rightarrow$  Gluon Excitation Experiment part of global program

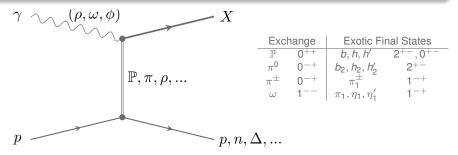






# Photoproduction



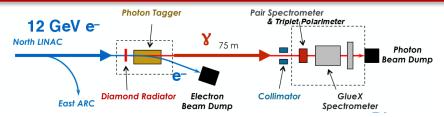


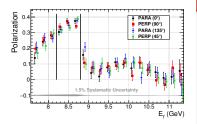
#### Complementary Production Mechanism

- Photon coupling via vector meson dominance
- Wide variety of quantum numbers I<sup>G</sup>J<sup>PC</sup> accessible
- Photon polarization provides constraints on produced systems
- Understanding of **production mechanism** is prerequisite for interpretation
- Very limited photoproduction data existing at these energies

# Photon Beam Line

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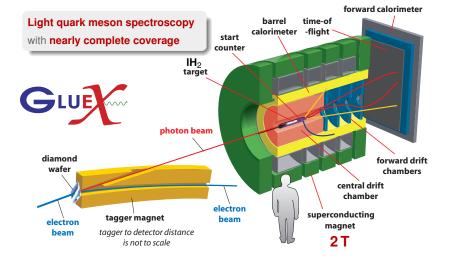


#### 9 GeV Polarized Photon Beam

- Coherent Bremsstrahlung on thin diamond
  - Energy tagged by scattered electrons
- Collimator to suppress incoherent part
- Linear polarization in peak  $P_{\gamma} \sim 40\%$ , measured by Triplet polarimeter:  $\gamma e^- \rightarrow e^- e^+ e^-$
- Rotate polarization into 4 different orientations
- Beam intensity:  $1 5 \cdot 10^7 \gamma/s$  in peak

# GlueX Detector

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# GlueX Data Taking



#### Spring 2016: GlueX Engineering Run

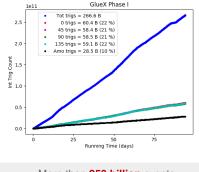
- Initial physics data ( $\approx$  80 h, 2 pb<sup>-1</sup>)
- First publication

#### Spring 2017

- Luminosity: 21 pb<sup>-1</sup>
- Most results presented here

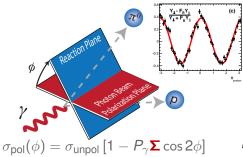
#### Spring + Fall 2018

- Luminosity ≈90 pb<sup>-1</sup>
- Completes first stage of GlueX
- Majority of data set processed, analysis started



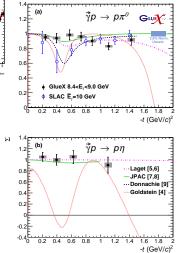
More than 250 billion events and over 5 PB of data!

# Pseudoscalar Beam Asymmetry First GlueX Publication: PRC 95, 042201 (2017)



#### $\pi^0$ and $\eta$ from 2016 Data

- Modeling production mechanism necessary for hybrid search
- $\Sigma$  sensitive to exchanged  $J^{PC}$
- Cancel systematic effects by rotating polarization plane by 90°
- First measurement for  $\eta$  in this energy

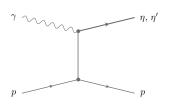


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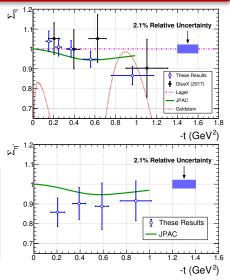
# $\eta ~ {\rm and} ~ \eta' ~ {\rm Beam} ~ {\rm Asymmetries} \\ {\rm arXiv:1908.05563, ~ submitted ~ to} ~ {\rm PRC}$

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#### $\eta$ and $\eta'$ from 2017 Data

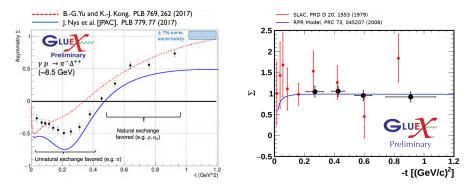
- Significantly higher precision for η
- First measurement for  $\eta'$  in this energy
- Dominated by natural-parity exchanges
- Weak dependence on -t
- Ratio sensitive to ss exchange



### Charged Pseudoscalar Mesons Publications in Preparation

 $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^0$ 

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



#### Charge Exchange Processes

- $\pi^{-}\Delta^{++}$  production: unnatural exchange favored for small -t
- No visible -t-dependence for  $K^+\Sigma^0$ , but significant contribution from *u*-channel

# Vector Meson Photoproduction Spin-Density Matrix Elements

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- Full angular distribution of vector meson production and decay is described by spin-density matrix elements ρ<sup>k</sup><sub>ii</sub>
- Linear beam polarization provides access to nine linearly independent SDMEs
- Intensity W is expressed as function of angles cos θ, φ, Φ and degree of polarization P<sub>γ</sub>

$$P_{7}$$

Ť

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{W}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi,\Phi) = \mathcal{W}^{0}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi) - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma}\cos(2\Phi)\mathcal{W}^{1}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi) - \mathcal{P}_{\gamma}\sin(2\Phi)\mathcal{W}^{2}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi) \\ & \mathcal{W}^{0}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi) = \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2}(1-\rho_{00}^{0}) + \frac{1}{2}(3\rho_{00}^{0}-1)\cos^{2}\vartheta - \sqrt{2}\operatorname{Re}\rho_{10}^{0}\sin2\vartheta\cos\varphi - \rho_{1-1}^{0}\sin^{2}\vartheta\cos2\varphi \right) \\ & \mathcal{W}^{1}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi) = \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \rho_{11}^{1}\sin^{2}\vartheta + \rho_{00}^{1}\cos^{2}\vartheta - \sqrt{2}\operatorname{Re}\rho_{10}^{1}\sin2\vartheta\cos\varphi - \rho_{1-1}^{1}\sin^{2}\vartheta\cos2\varphi \right) \\ & \mathcal{W}^{2}(\cos\vartheta,\varphi) = \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \sqrt{2}\operatorname{Im}\rho_{10}^{2}\sin2\vartheta\sin\varphi + \operatorname{Im}\rho_{1-1}^{2}\sin^{2}\vartheta\sin2\varphi \right) \end{split}$$

Schilling et al. [Nucl. Phy. B, 15 (1970) 397]

# Extraction of SDMEs with Amplitude Analysis Technique

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#### Extended Maximum-Likelihood Fit

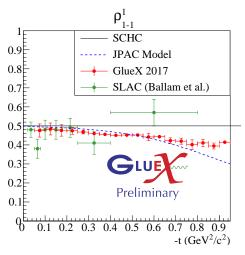
$$\ln L = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln l(\Omega_i)}_{\text{Signal Events}} - \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{M} \ln l(\Omega_j)}_{\text{Background}} - \underbrace{\int d\Omega \, l(\Omega) \, \eta(\Omega)}_{\text{Normalization Integral}}$$

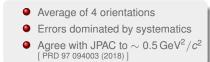
- Maximize by choosing SDMEs such that the intensity fits the observed N events
- Background can be subtracted in likelihood
- Normalization integral evaluated by a phase-space Monte Carlo sample with the acceptance  $\eta(\Omega) = 0/1$

#### Analysis Strategy

- Improve theoretical description of photoproduction process
- Understand and evaluate detector acceptance
- Both prerequisites for amplitude analysis of possible exotic signals

# Result in Bins of Momentum Transfer t



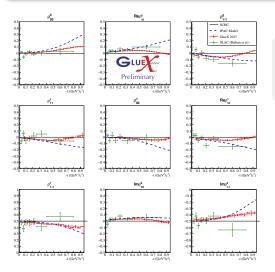


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MENU2019 Proceedings [arXiv:1908.07275]

Result in Bins of Momentum Transfer  $t_{\gamma p \rightarrow \rho(770)p}$ 



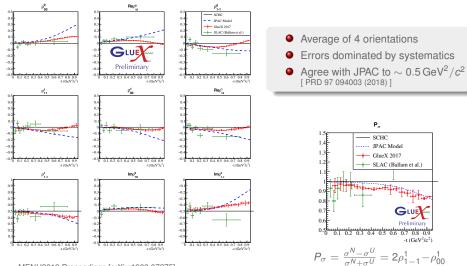
 Average of 4 orientations
 Errors dominated by systematics
 Agree with JPAC to ~ 0.5 GeV<sup>2</sup>/c<sup>2</sup> [PRD 97 094003 (2018)]

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MENU2019 Proceedings [arXiv:1908.07275]

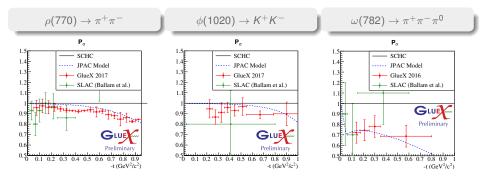
Result in Bins of Momentum Transfer  $t_{\gamma p \rightarrow \rho(770)p}$ 



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# Parity Asymmetry



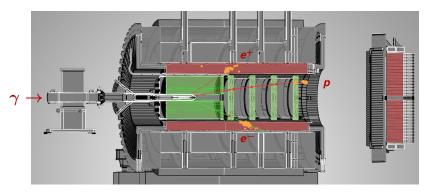
- Analysis in various stages, but all results improve previous measurements
- Generally good agreement with model predictions
- Natural-parity exchange dominates for all channels

MENU2019 Proceedings [arXiv:1908.07275]

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Event Selection  $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p, J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$ 

Threshold for  $J/\psi$  production:  $E_{\gamma} = 8.22 \, {
m GeV}$ 

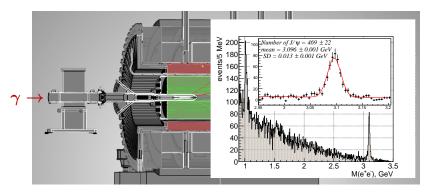


Electron identification: *E/p* in calorimeters, pion background suppression by 10<sup>-4</sup>
 Kinematic Fit with 0.1% precision on photon beam energy

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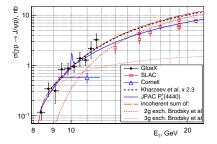


- Electron identification: E/p in calorimeters, pion background suppression by 10<sup>-4</sup>
- Kinematic Fit with 0.1% precision on photon beam energy
- Cross section normalized by non-resonant e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> production (Bethe-Heitler)

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# J/ $\psi$ Cross Section at Threshold PRL 123, 072001 (2019): Editor's Suggestion!

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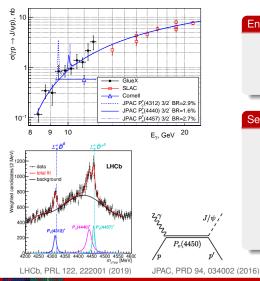
#### Energy dependence probes

- Production dynamics
   Brodsky et al. [PRL 498 (2001)]
- Gluon distribution in proton Kharzeev et al. [NPA 661, 568 (1999)]



# $J/\psi$ Cross Section at Threshold PRL 123, 072001 (2019): Editor's Suggestion!

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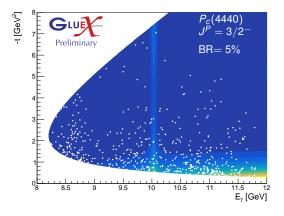


#### Energy dependence probes Production dynamics Brodsky et al. [PRL 498 (2001)] Gluon distribution in proton Kharzeev et al. [NPA 661, 568 (1999)] Search for Resonance in $J/\psi p$ No evidence for P<sup>+</sup><sub>c</sub> states • Upper limit for $J^{PC} = 3/2^{-1}$ State BR

- $P_{c}^{+}(4312)3/2$  < 2.9%  $P_{c}^{+}(4440)3/2-$  < 1.6%  $P_{c}^{+}(4457)3/2-$  < 2.7%
- Disfavors hadrocharmonium and some molecular models

# J/ $\psi$ Cross Section at Threshold Search for LHCb $P_c^+$ states continued

- Beam energy resolution « energy bins
- 3x larger data set available
- Resonance has characteristic t distribution



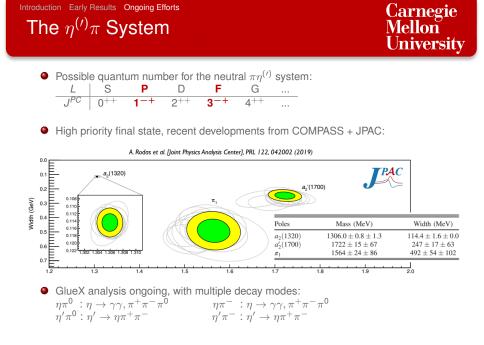
 $\Rightarrow$  Unbinned analysis in  $E_{\gamma}$  and t

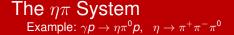
- Higher sensitivity
- Requirement: detailed understanding of beam spectrum and acceptance

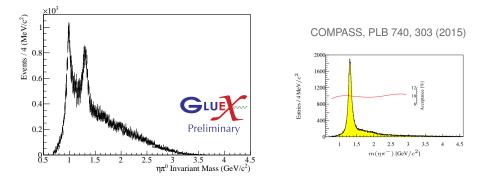
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 No clear evidence for s-channel production



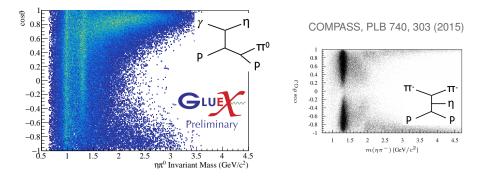




Comparable statistical precision, but different production and multiple decay modes

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Comparable statistical precision, but different production and multiple decay modes

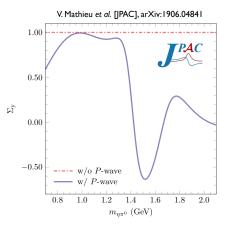
- Same exotic signal in presence of different backgrounds?
- Linear beam polarization provides enhanced sensitivity

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# Analysis with Beam Polarization

#### Moment Analysis

- Model-independent
- Sensitive to exotic *P*-wave through interference
- Generalization of beam asymmetry



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# Analysis with Beam Polarization

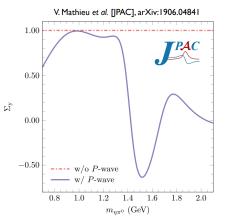
#### Moment Analysis

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#### Amplitude Analysis

- Chung-Truman parametrization has to be extended with polarized beam [PRD 11, 633 (1975)]
- Collaboration with JPAC to develop new analysis techniques
- Test new methods on known systems (e.g. vector meson SDMEs)





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# The Future of GlueX

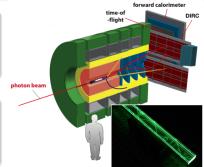
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#### Detector Upgrade: GlueX DIRC

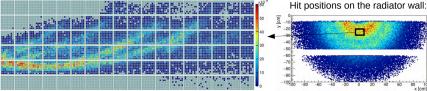
- Extend PID using 1/3 of BaBar DIRC
- New MAPMT photon cameras
- Partially commissioned in Spring 2019

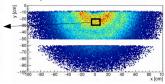
#### Second data taking campaign

- Start Fall 2019, approved for at least 4 years
- Emphasis on final states with strangeness
- Higher luminosity: rare processes









# Summary and Outlook

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#### Status

- Successful commissioning and early physics analyses
- Full data set for initial phase of GlueX taken
- Understanding of detector acceptance and systematics
   Comparison with previous measurements and models

#### Study production mechanism

- $\Rightarrow$  Cross sections, beam asymmetries and spin-density matrix elements
- 2 paper published, 1 submitted, 2 more underway

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#### **Ongoing Efforts**

- Precise measurement of known resonances and ultimately hybrid candidates
- Robust analysis framework in collaboration with theory
- Second phase starts this fall: focus on meson spectrum with strangeness content

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