

Excited Ξ Photoproduction Utilizing 9 GeV Photons on a Proton Target: $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ K^+ \Xi^{-*}$

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① Motivation

- The Standard Model
- Hadrons
- Ξ Resonances
- PDG Status

② Experiment

- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (TJNAF)
- GlueX Detector

Our Reaction:



③ Data Analysis

- Data Without Cuts
- Applying Cuts to Data
- Fractional Uncertainty
- Comparison
- Without Cuts
- Fitting Histogram Slices

④ Future Work

The Standard Model

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

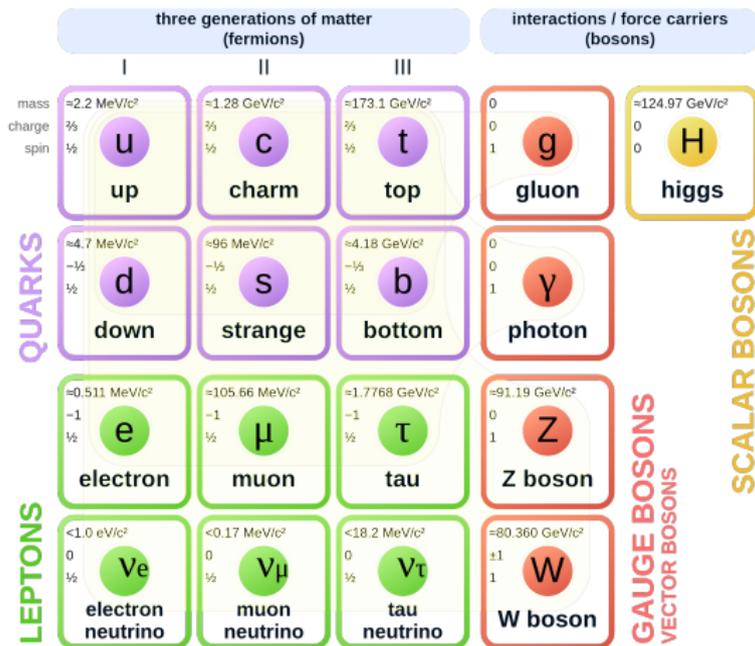
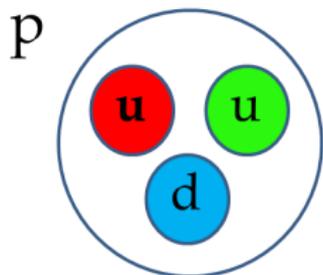
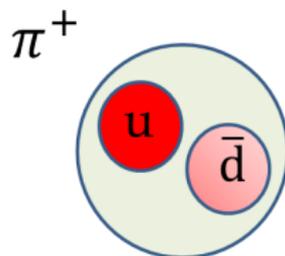


Figure: Standard Model

Hadrons: Baryons and Mesons



Colorless proton
(red, green, blue quarks)



Colorless pi meson
(red-antired quarks)

Figure: <https://www.quantumdiaries.org/2012/01/20/thats-right-count-them-4-quarks/>

Missing Cascade States:

- Under explored compared to non-strange baryons:
 - smaller cross sections producing the Ξ states
 - inability to produce Ξ resonances through direct formulation
- Many resonances predicted have yet to be discovered
- This lack of data limits our understanding of these particles

Particle	J^P	Overall status	Status as seen in —				
			$\Xi\pi$	ΛK	ΣK	$\Xi(1530)\pi$	Other channels
$\Xi(1318)$	1/2+	****					Decays weakly
$\Xi(1530)$	3/2+	****	****				
$\Xi(1620)$		*	*				
$\Xi(1690)$		***		***	**		
$\Xi(1820)$	3/2-	***	**	***	**	**	
$\Xi(1950)$		***	**	**		*	
$\Xi(2030)$		***		**	***		
$\Xi(2120)$		*		*			
$\Xi(2250)$		**					3-body decays
$\Xi(2370)$		**					3-body decays
$\Xi(2500)$		*		*	*		3-body decays

**** Existence is certain, and properties are at least fairly well explored.
 *** Existence ranges from very likely to certain, but further confirmation is desirable and/or quantum numbers, branching fractions, *etc.* are not well determined.
 ** Evidence of existence is only fair.
 * Evidence of existence is poor.

Figure: 4 Star Status Cascade

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$\Xi(1820)$	3/2-	***	**	***	**	**	
$\Xi(1950)$		***	**	**		*	
$\Xi(2030)$		***		**	***		
$\Xi(2120)$		*		*			
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Figure: 1 Star Status Cascade

Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility (TJNAF)

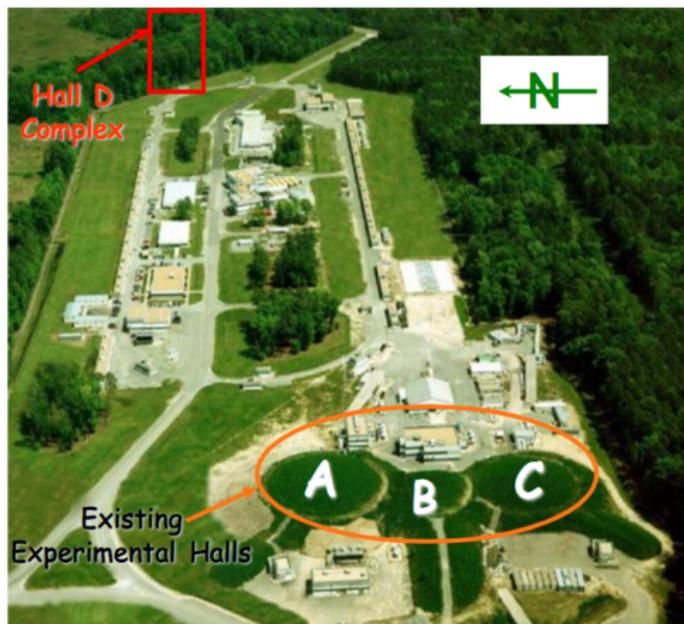


Figure: Jefferson Lab (JLab) Aerial View

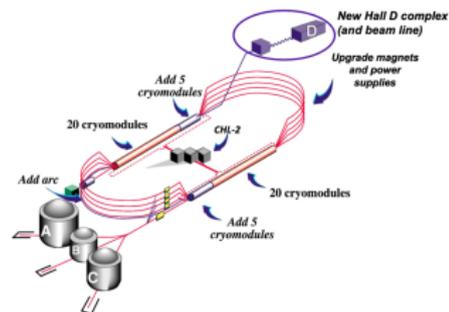


Figure: Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF)

GlueX Detector

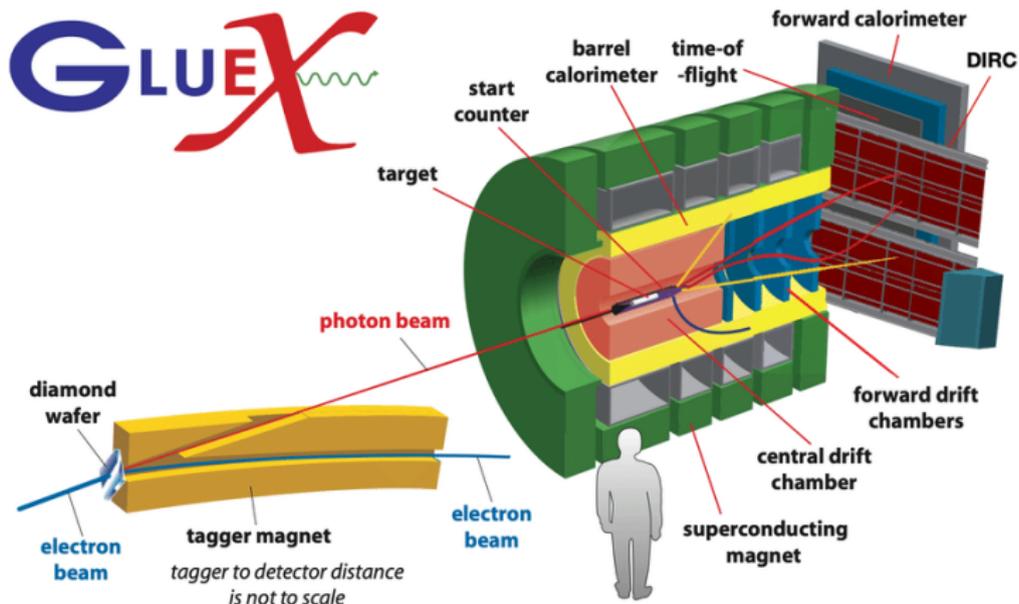
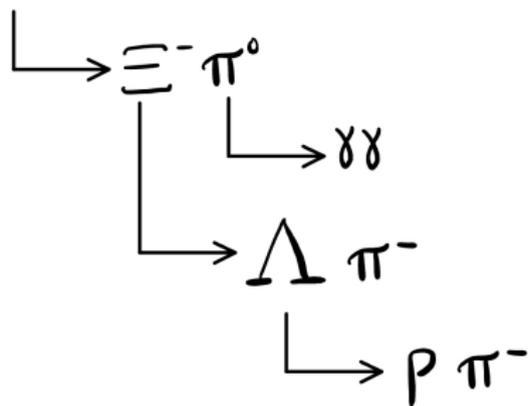


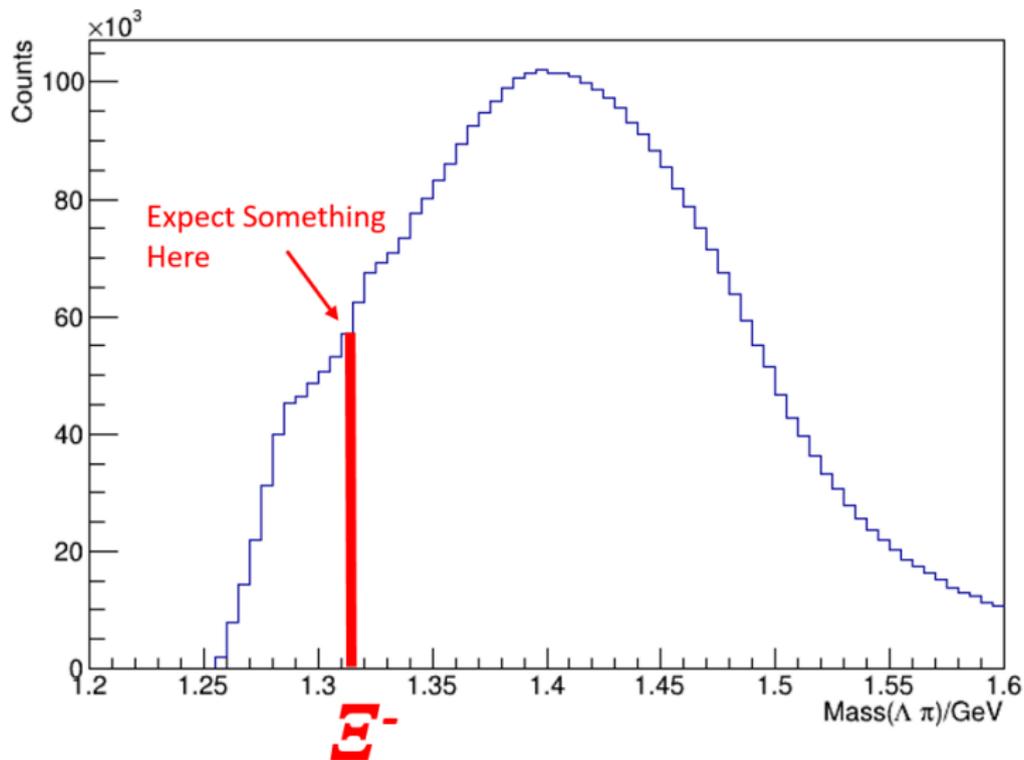
Figure: GlueX Detector

Our Reaction: $\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ K^+ \Xi^{-*}$



FINAL STATE PARTICLES: $K^+ K^+ \gamma \gamma p \pi^- \pi^-$

Data Without Cuts

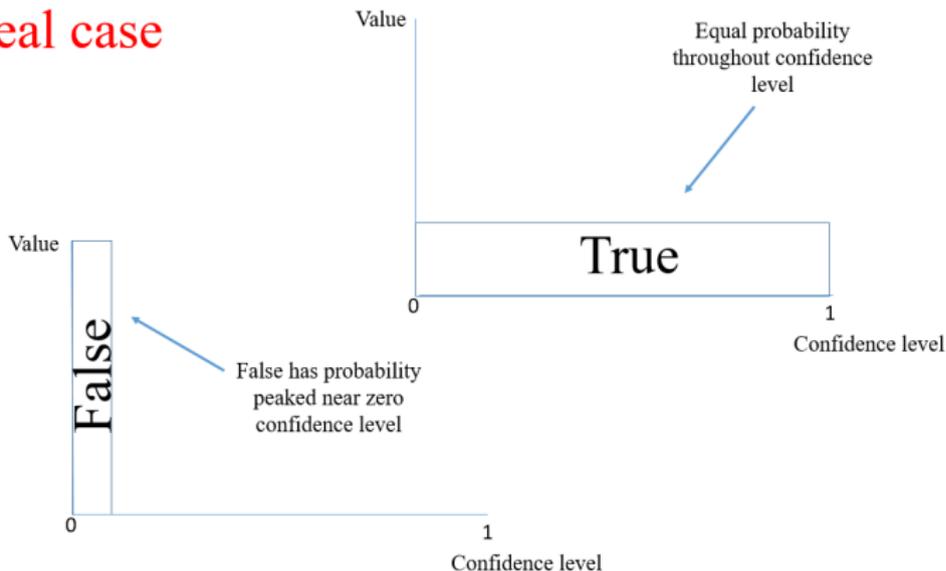


Applying Cuts to Data

- Cuts are criteria to select events from data
 - e.g. if reaction doesn't produce particles above certain threshold, we can 'cut' all events that have particles above that energy
- Isolate events representing physics of interest from the sea of background events
- One type of cut is a confidence level cut

Confidence Level Cuts

Ideal case



Confidence Level Plotted

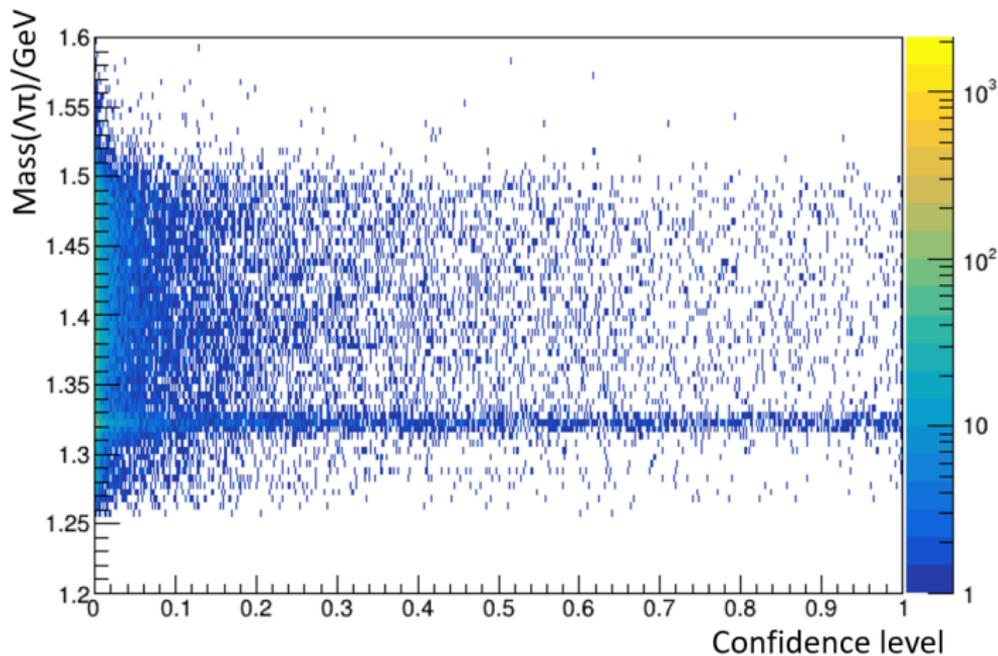


Figure: Confidence Level 2D Plot

Confidence Level Plotted in 1D

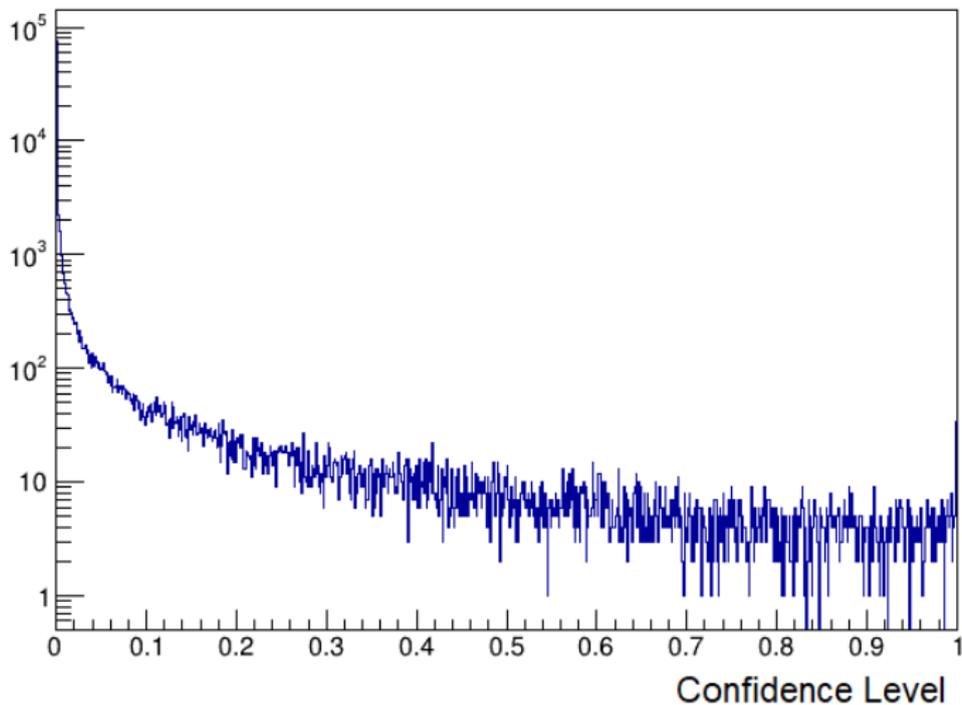
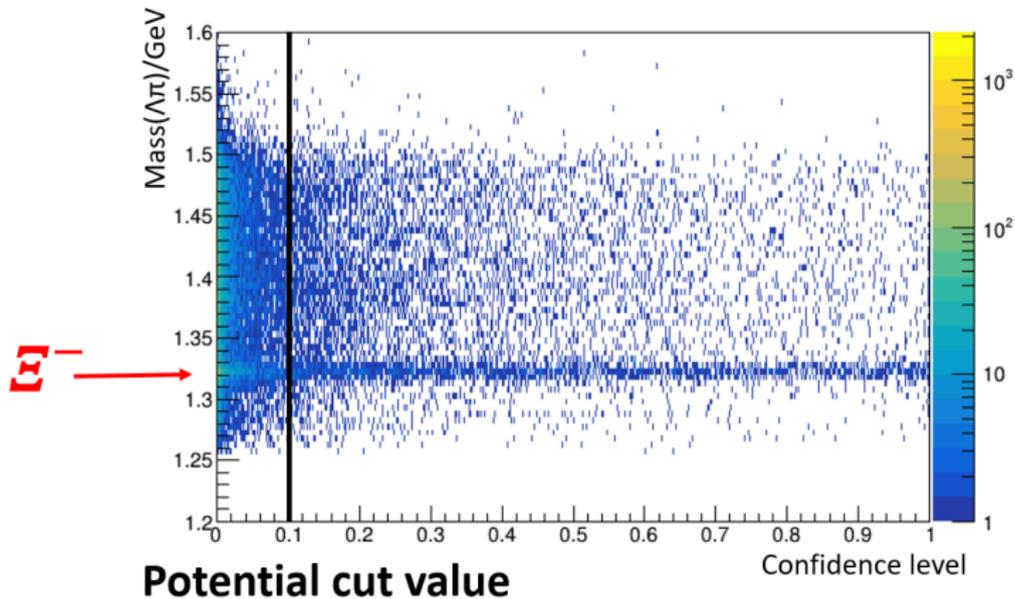
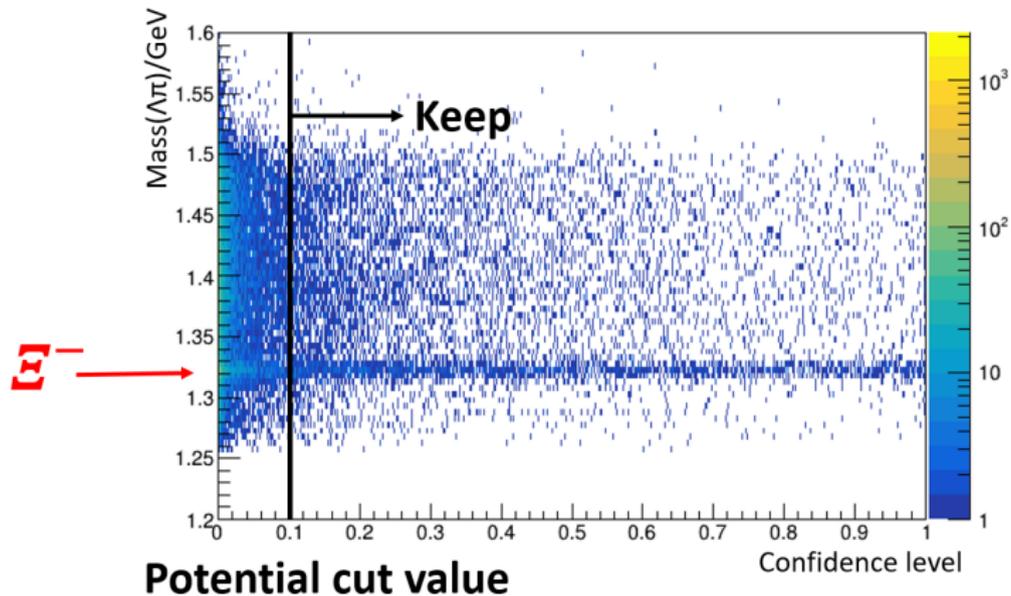


Figure: Confidence Level 1D Plot: Log Scale

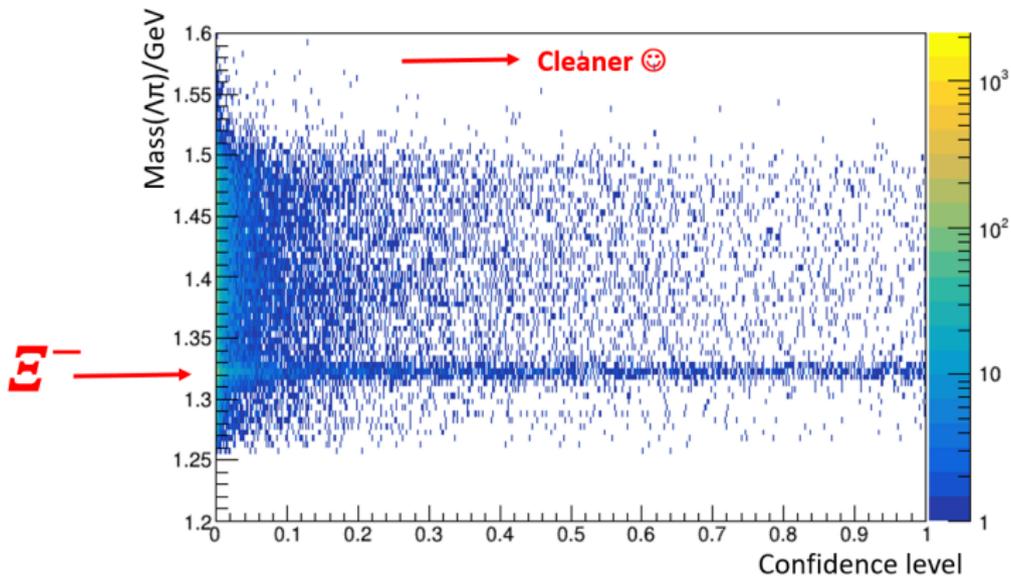
Confidence Level Plotted



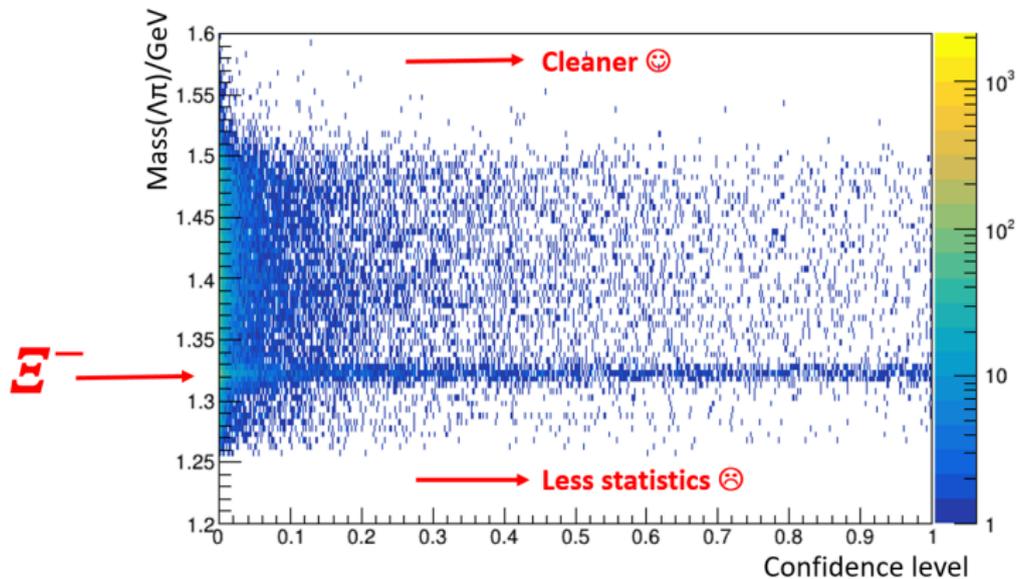
Confidence Level Plotted



Confidence Level Plotted



Confidence Level Plotted



Cuts from 0.1 to 0.00000001

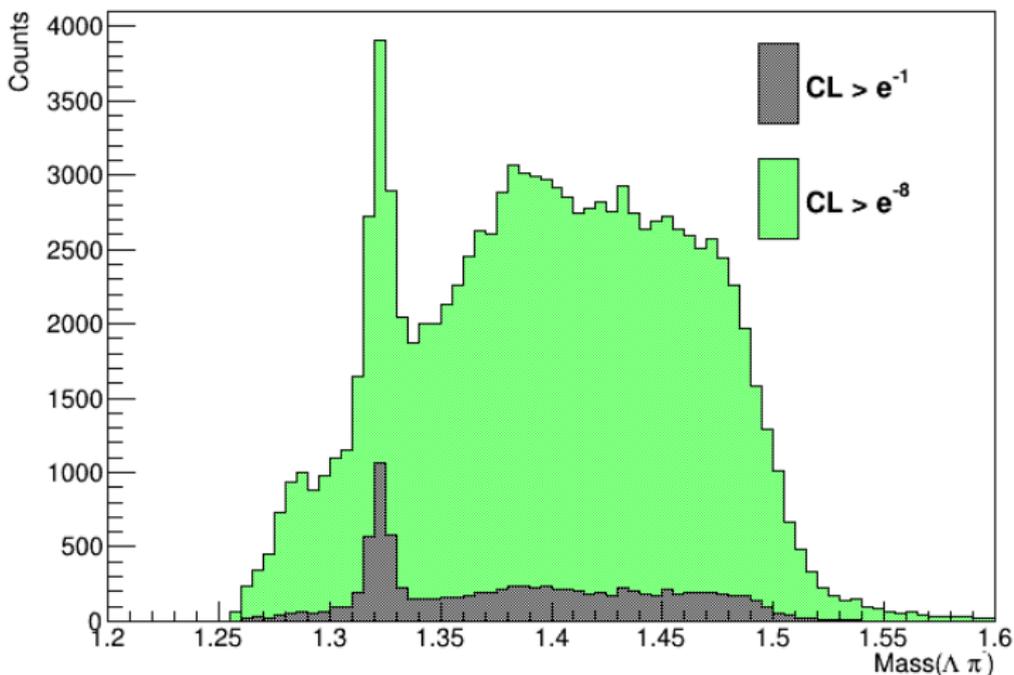
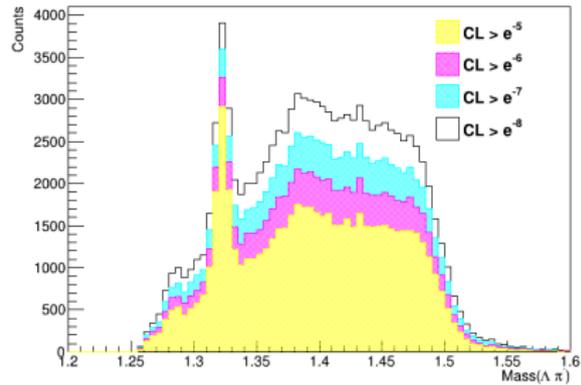
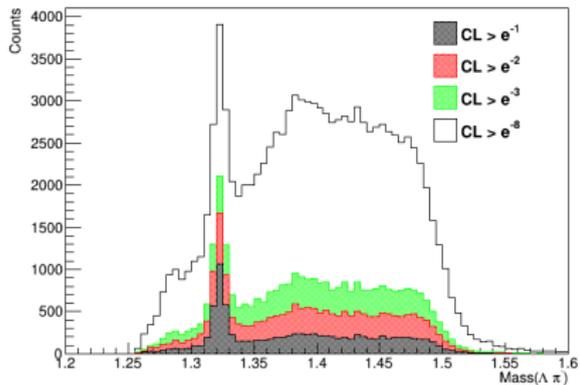


Figure: Grey: $\text{CL}=0.1$, Green: $\text{CL}=0.00000001$



Fractional Uncertainty Comparison

- To determine what the best confidence level cut is we can compare their fractional uncertainties
- e.g. We can see here that the 0.01 cut has less statistics, but is cleaner than the 0.0001 cut

Fractional Uncertainty

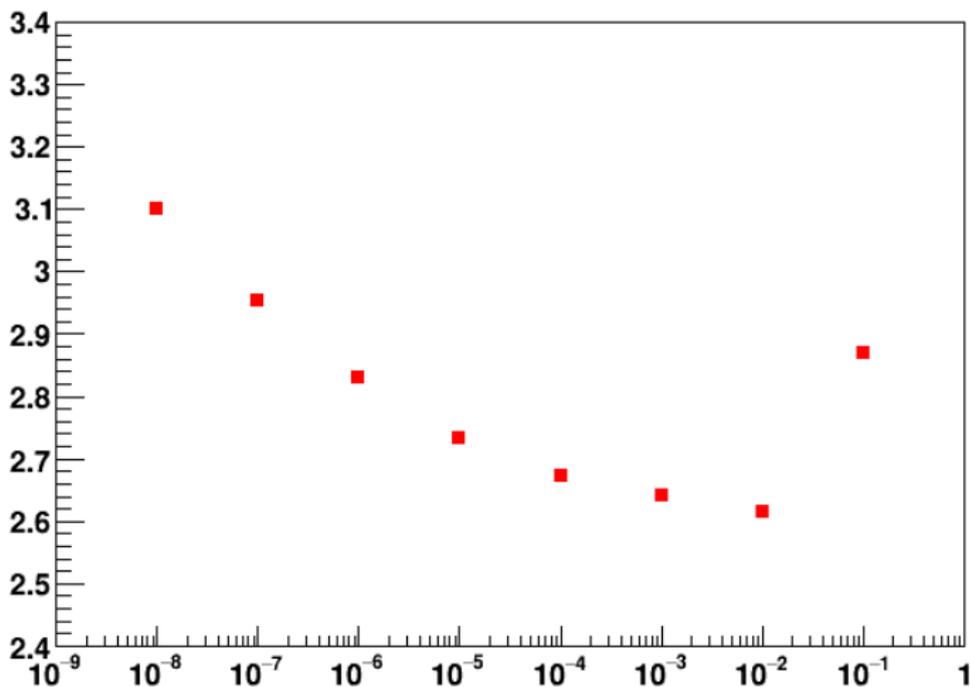
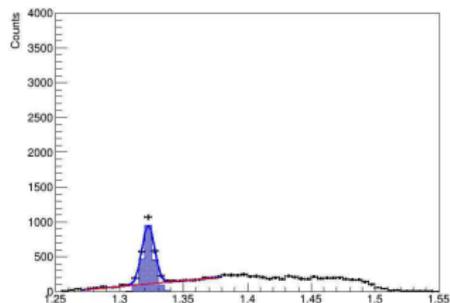
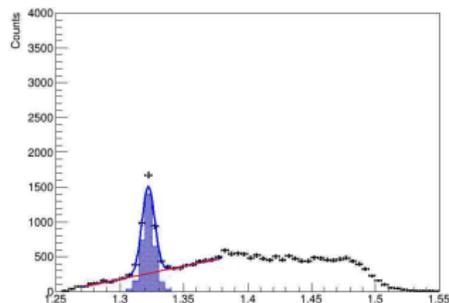


Figure: Fractional Uncertainty

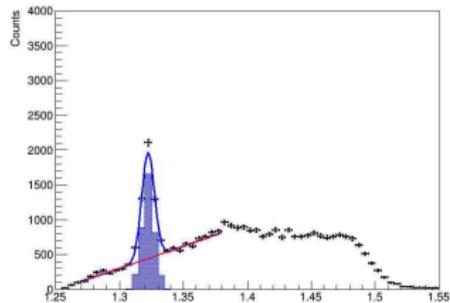
Determining Best Confidence Level Cuts



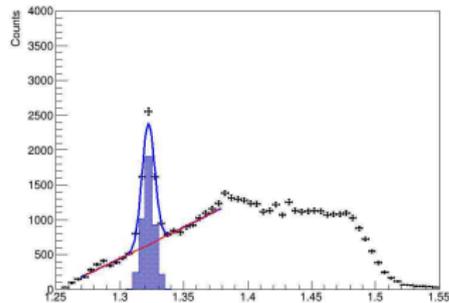
(a) 10^{-1}



(b) 10^{-2}

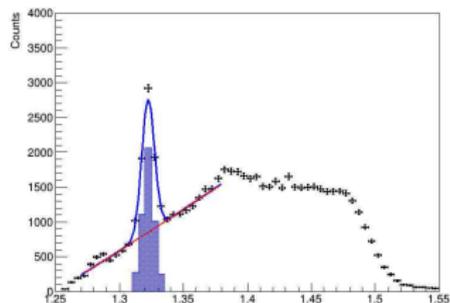


(c) 10^{-3}

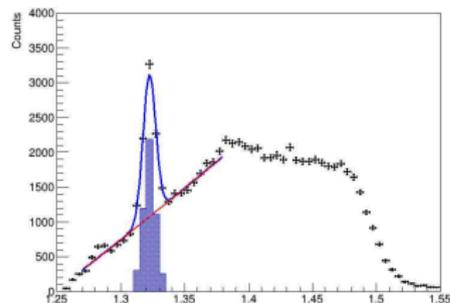


(d) 10^{-4}

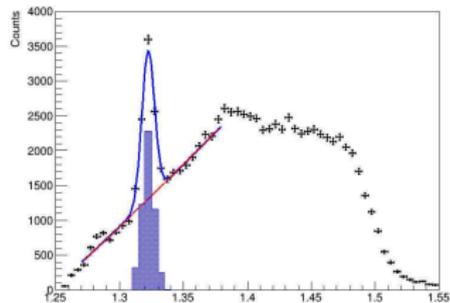
Best Confidence Level Cuts Cont'd...



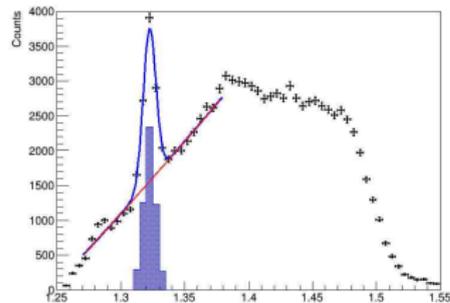
(a) 10^{-5}



(b) 10^{-6}

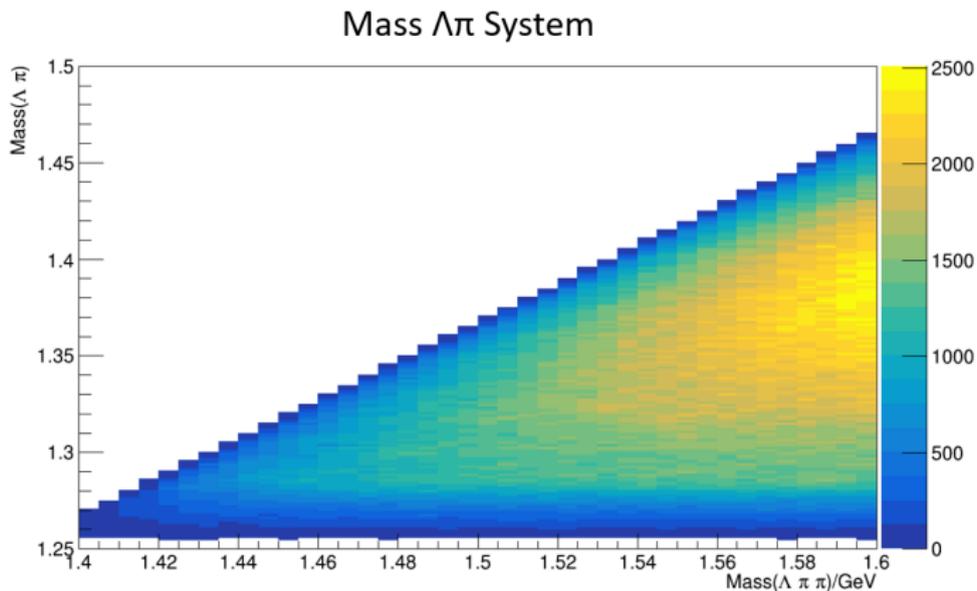


(c) 10^{-7}

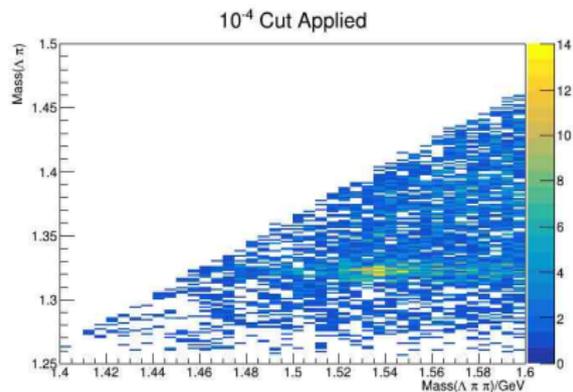
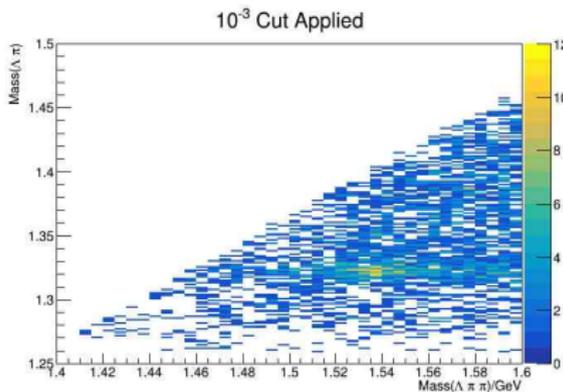
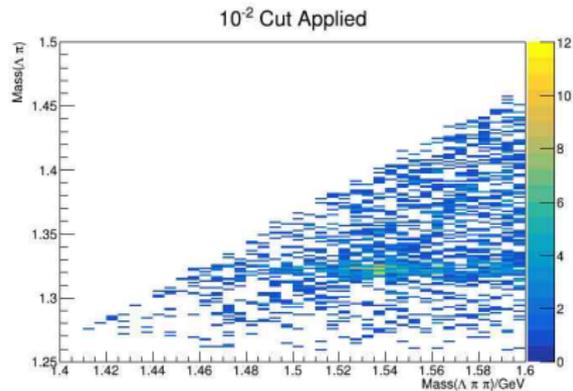
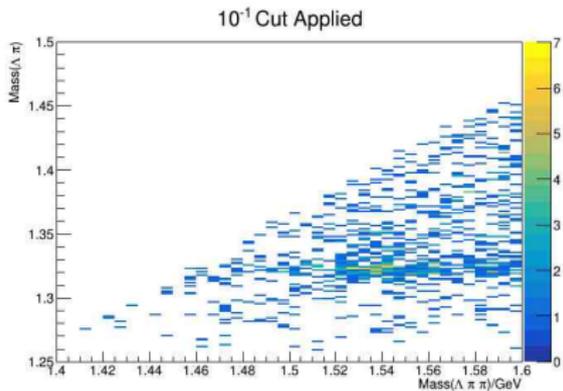


(d) 10^{-8}

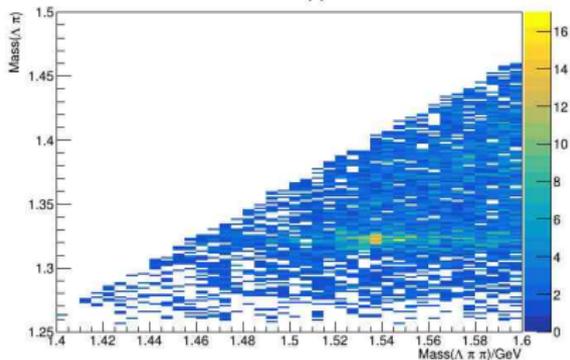
Mass $\Lambda\pi$ System



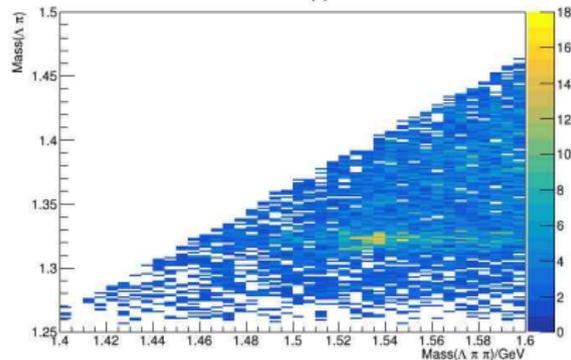
CL Cuts Applied to 2D Histograms



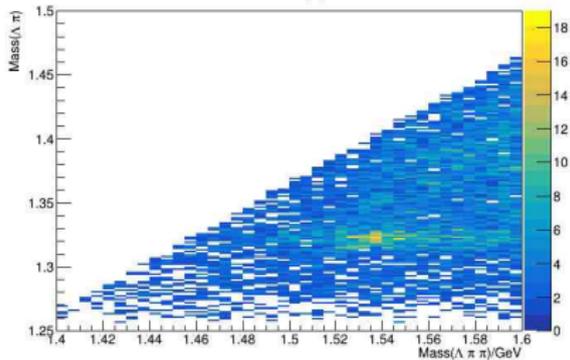
10^{-5} Cut Applied



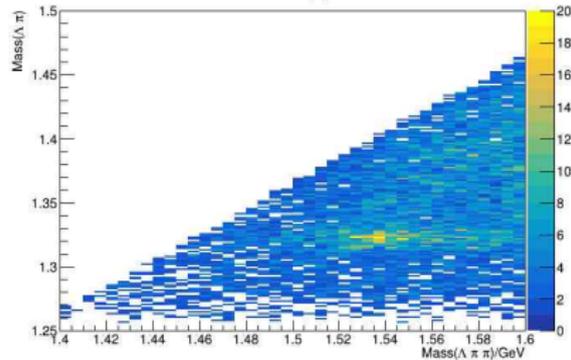
10^{-6} Cut Applied



10^{-7} Cut Applied



10^{-8} Cut Applied



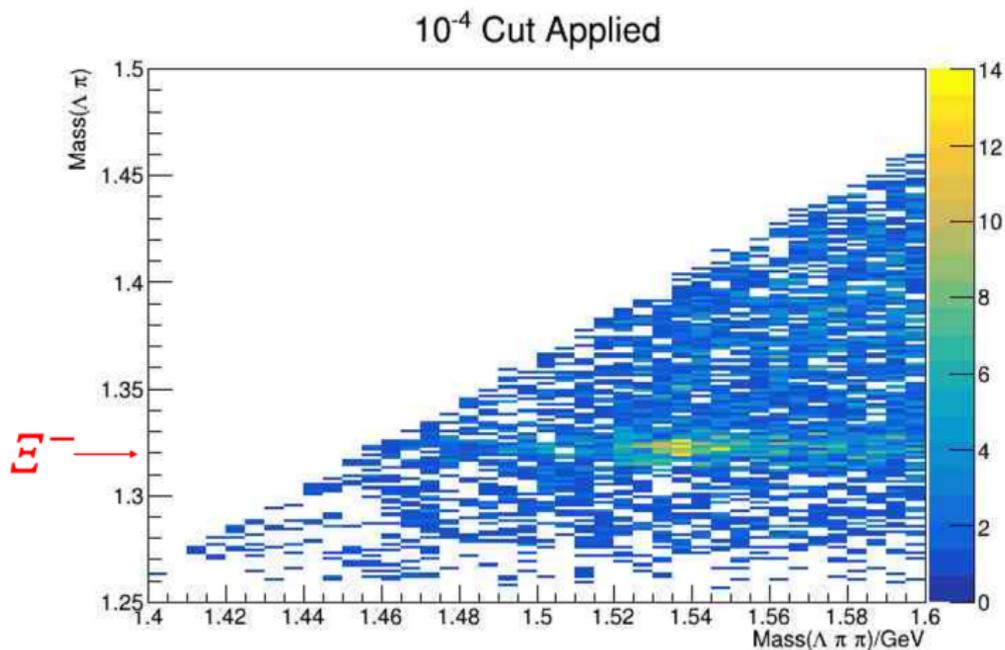


Figure: 10⁻⁴ CL Cut Showing Ξ^-

Binning 2D Histogram After CL Cuts

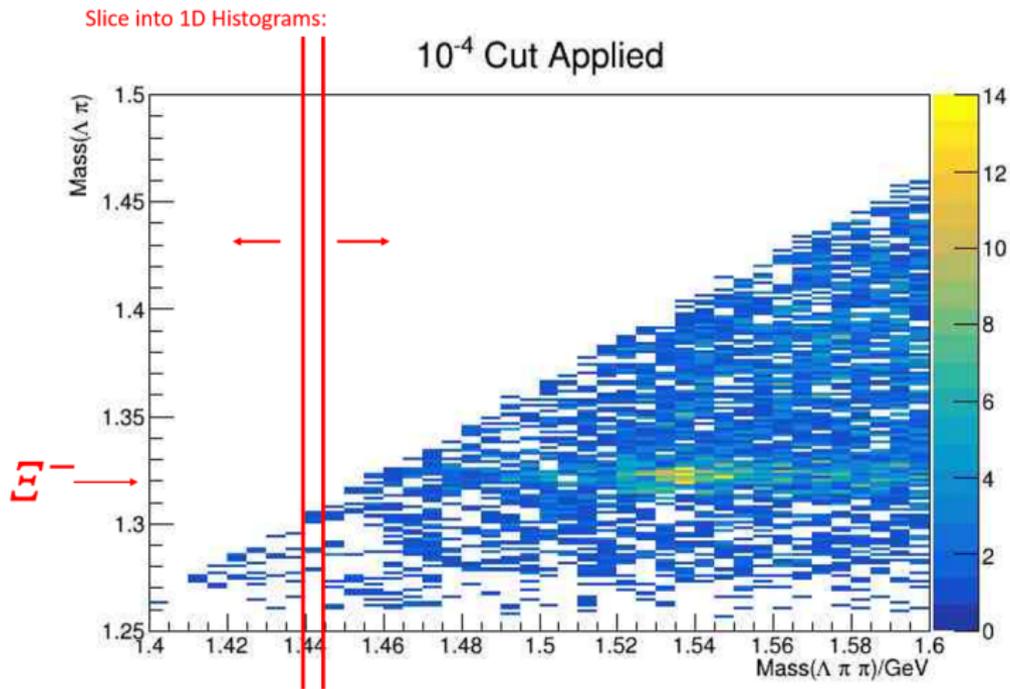


Figure: 2D Histogram Sliced by Bins into 1D Histograms

Fitting 1D Histogram Slices

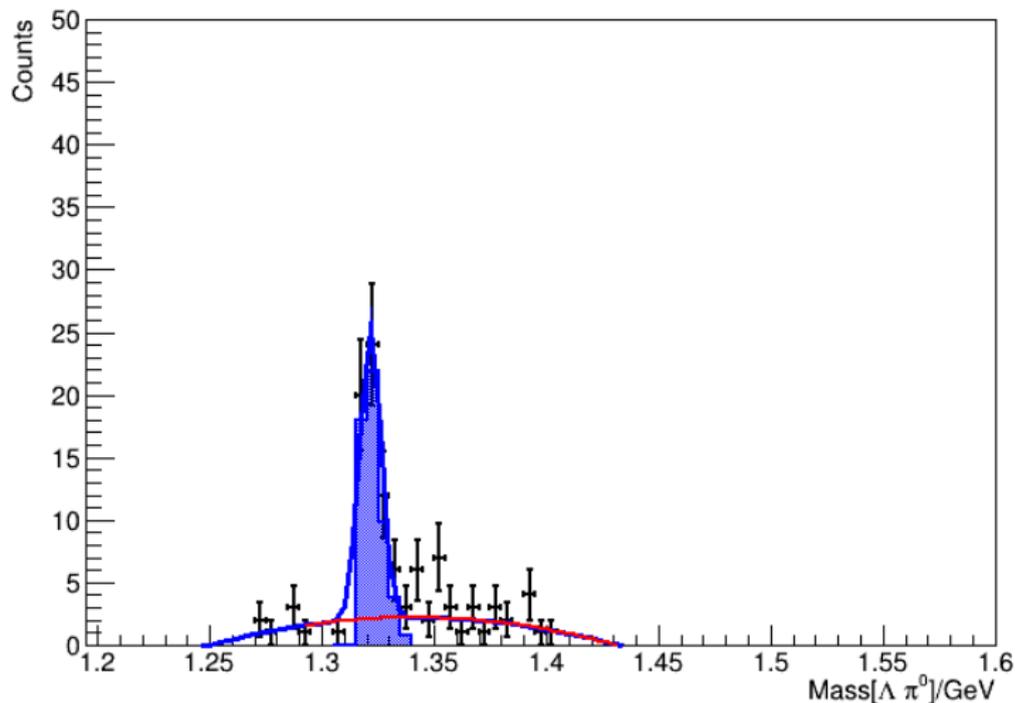


Figure: Fit of Bin 28 after 10^{-2} CL Cut Applied

Now that I have completed this CL cut study on a well established resonance state, I can use this method onto other, lesser established resonances such as the $\Xi(1620)$ or other resonant states.

Acknowledgements

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- Alan Gardner

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- DOE
- ASU

The End

Questions? Comments?