CLAS 12: Plan and Status

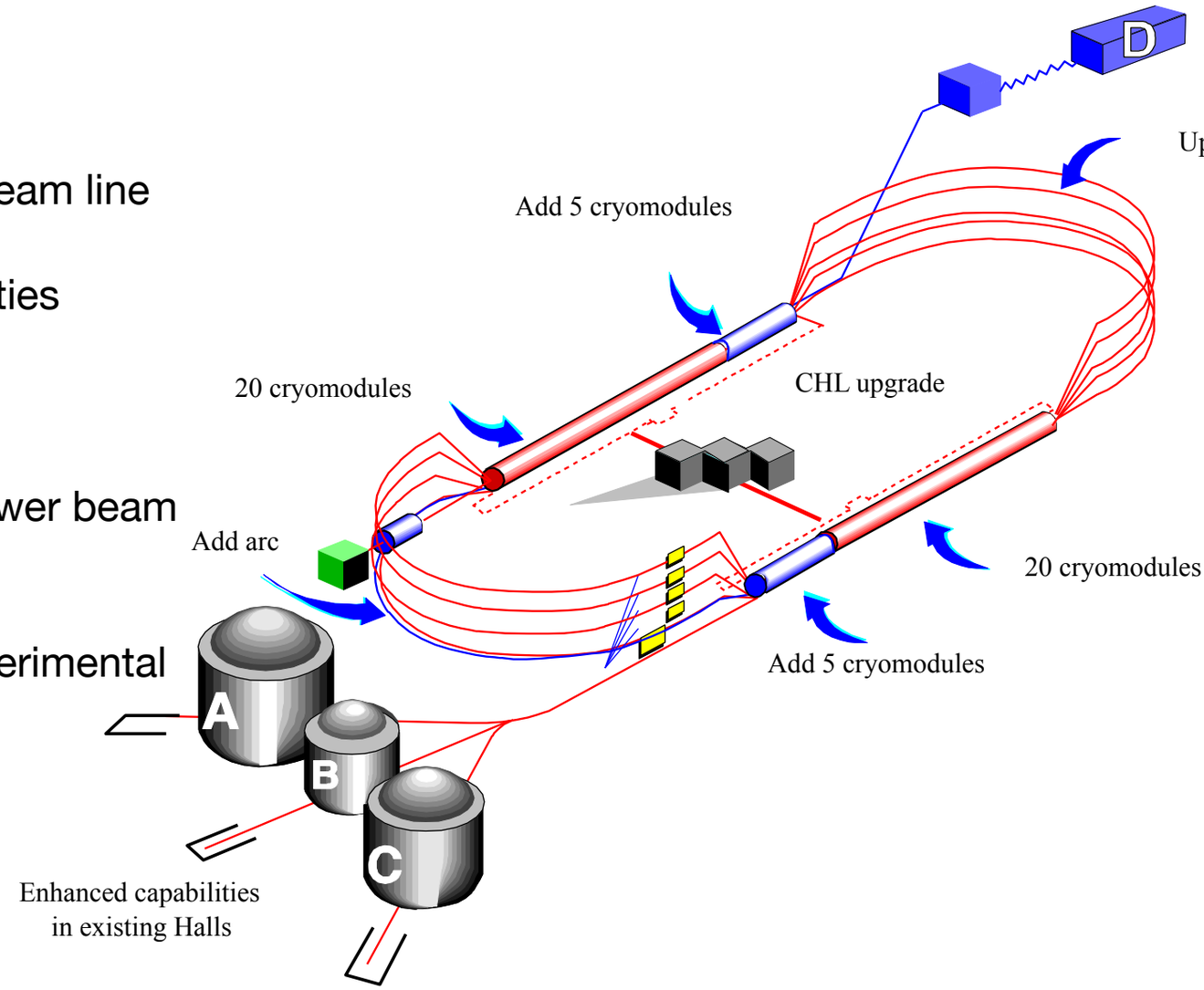
Lei Guo, Florida International University
For the CLAS Collaboration
Menu 2018
June 7th, Krakow, Poland

Jefferson Lab: Overview

- Located in Newport News?, Virginia
- Superconducting electron accelerating facility
- Simultaneous distribution to 4 experimental Halls (We did it!)
- 12GeV for Hall D
- Hall ABC ~11GeV
- Beam Polarization >85%

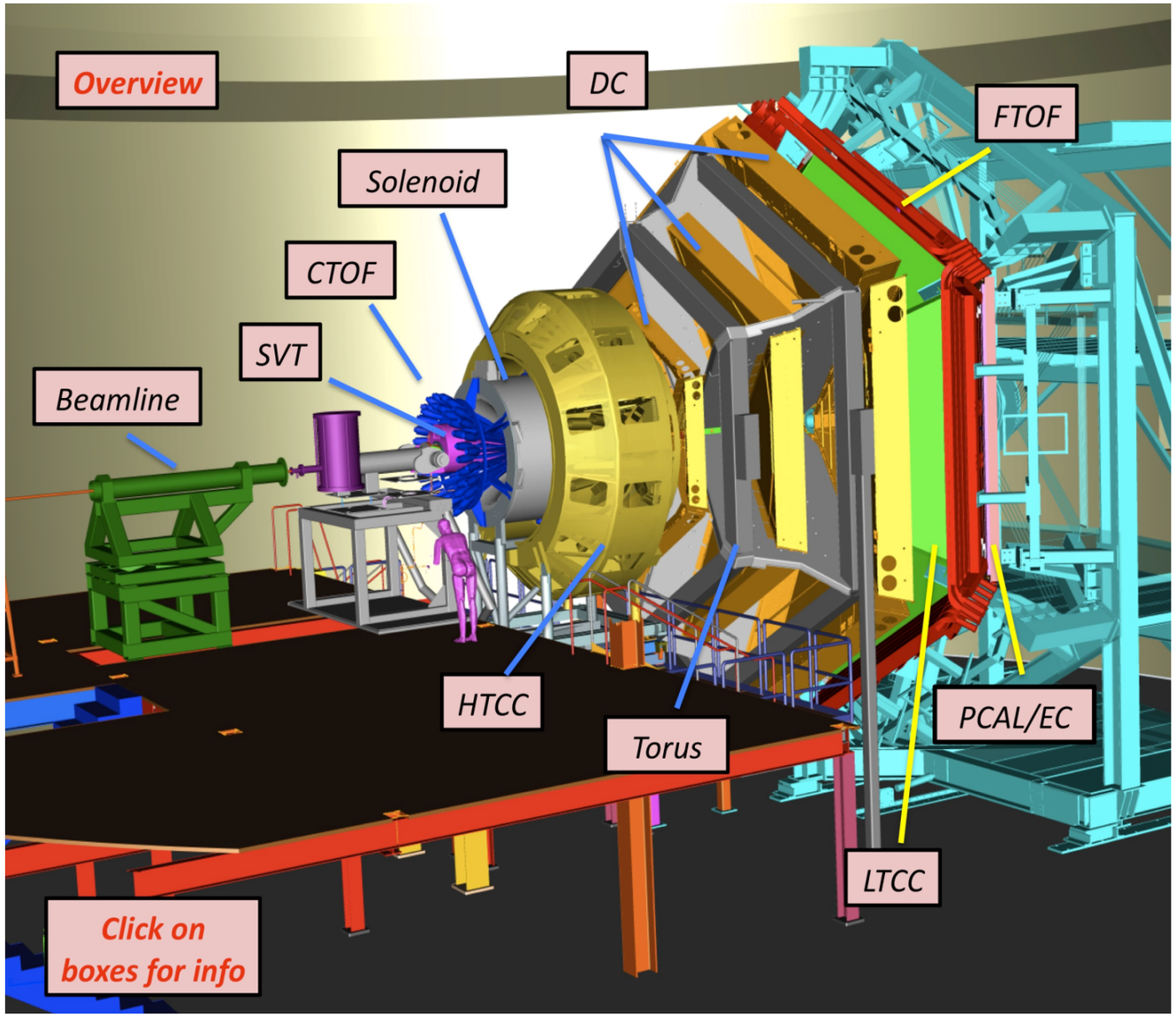
The 12GeV Upgrade: It's done

- Doubling beam energy
- New experimental Hall D and beam line
- Civil construction including utilities
- Upgrades to Halls B and C
- Maintain capability to deliver lower beam energies
- Majority of accelerator and experimental equipment are reused



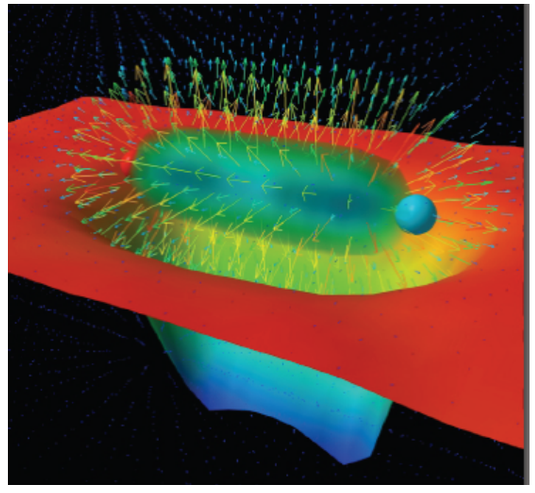
CLAS12 Overview

- Baseline Equipments:
  - Torus and Solenoid Magents
  - HT/LT Cerenkov Counter
  - Forward/Central TOF
  - Drift Chambers
  - Preshower and EM calorimeters
  - Silicon tracker
- Upgrades
  - Micromegas
  - Neutron detectors
  - RICH detectors (1 sector)
  - Forward Tagger

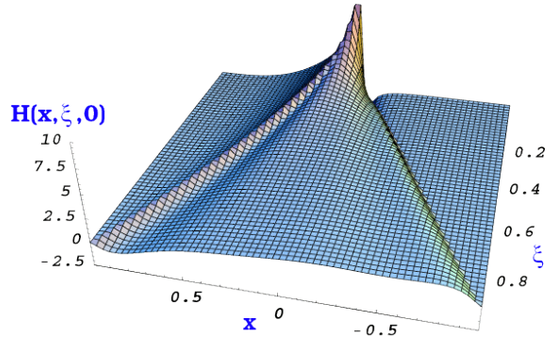


Key Components of CLAS12 Science Program

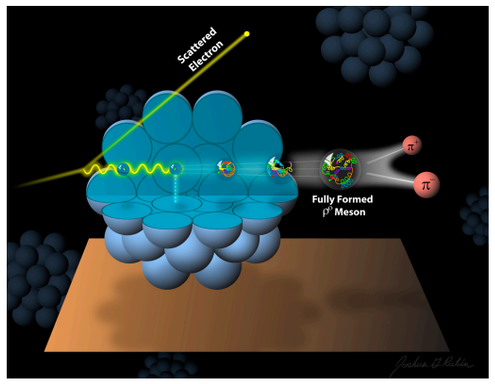
- **Quark confinement and the role of the glue in meson and baryon spectroscopy**



- The 3D structure of the nucleon – from form factors and PDFs to GPDs and TMDs



- The strong interaction in nuclei – evolution of quark hadronization, nuclear transparency of hadrons



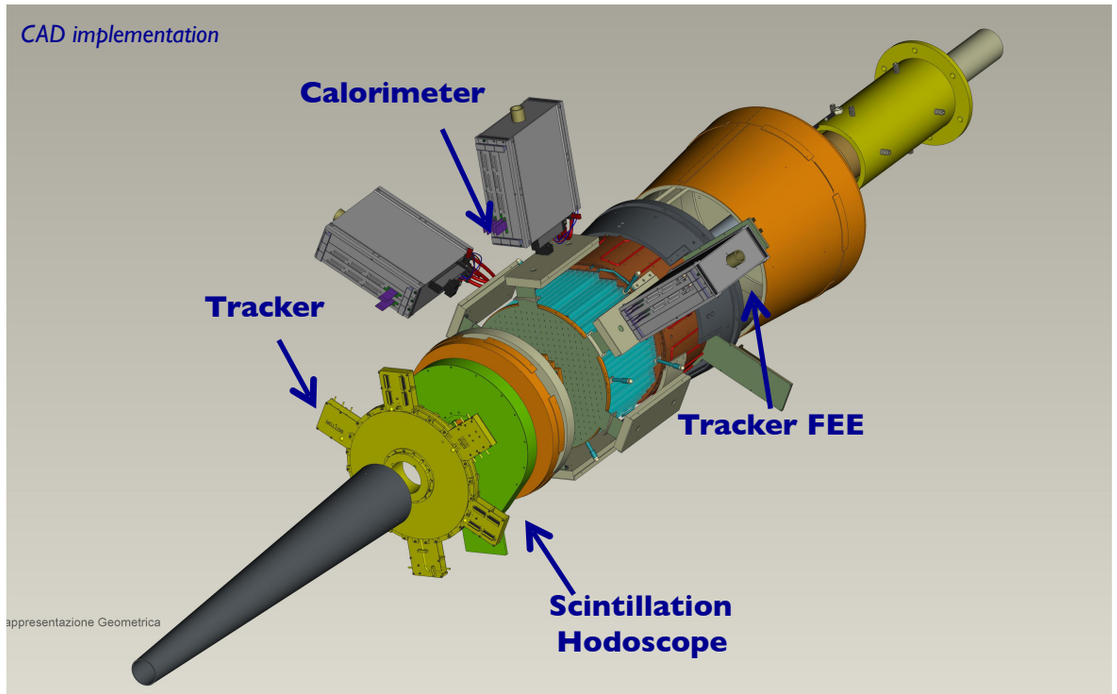
CLAS12 Upgrade: Forward Tagger

- **FT layout**
  - Calorimeter determine the electron energy using homogenous PbWO4 crystals
  - Tracker: Determines electron scattering plane, hence the photon polarization
  - Hodoscope: Distinguish photons from electrons

Forward Tagger	
E’	0.5-4.5 GeV
ν	7-10.5 GeV
θ	2.5-4.5 deg
Q^2	0.007 – 0.3 GeV^2
W	3.6-4.5 GeV
Photon Flux	5 x 10^7 γ/s @ $L_e=10^{35}$

Why do we want FT:

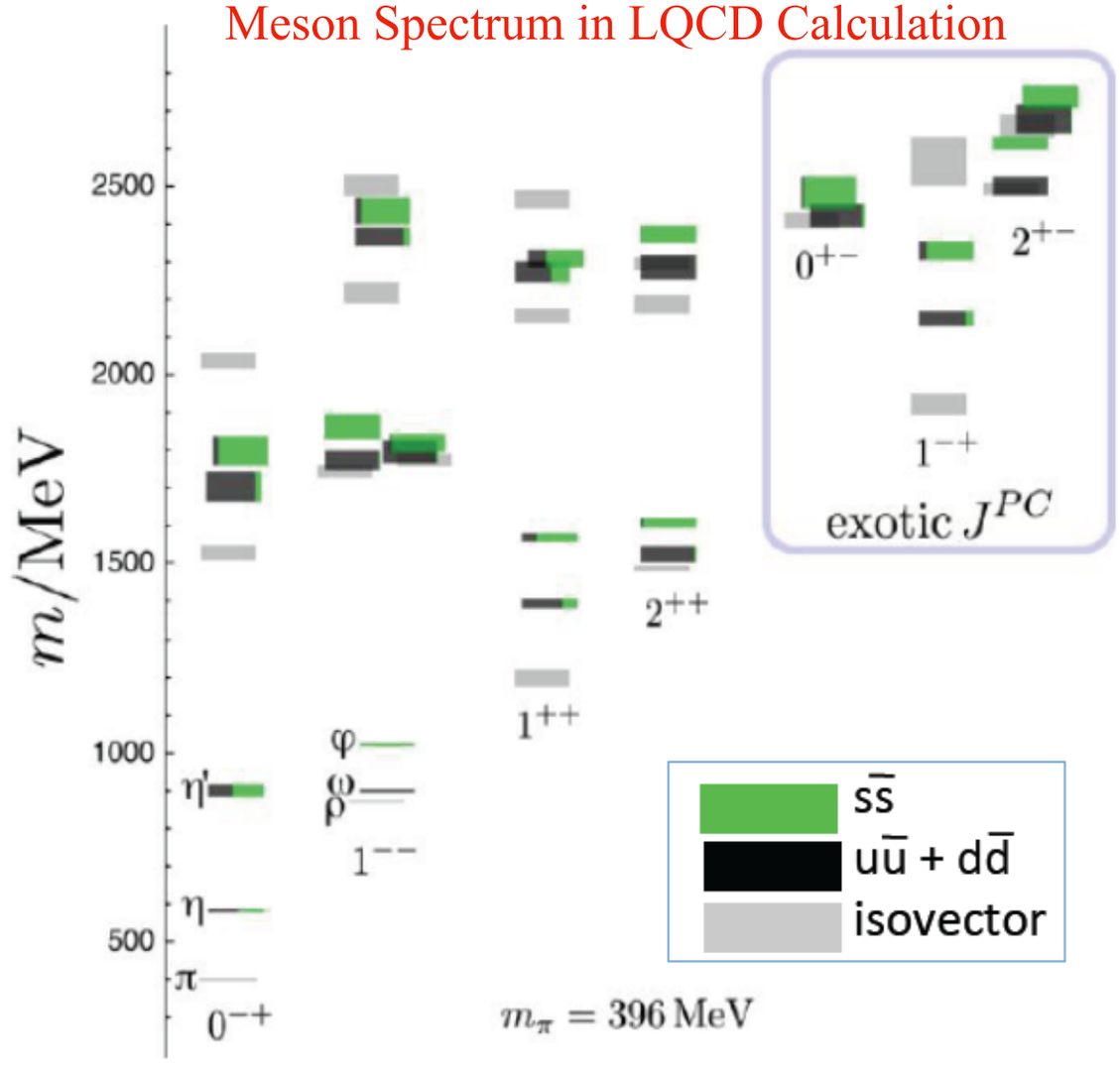
- First of its kind
- Quasi-real photon production (FT) of multiple particle final states (CLAS12)
- Wide range of hadron spectroscopy programs
  - Hybrid meson and baryons
  - Multi-strangeness hyperons
  - ….



CLAS12: MesonX experiment with FT
Search for exotic mesons

- New Lattice QCD calculations consistent with earlier quark-model and other calculations
  - Hybrid mesons should exist
- Exotic quantum numbers J^{PC}, cannot be accomplished by quark-antiquark configuration alone
  - $0^{--}, 0^{+-}, 1^{-+}, 2^{+-}$
- GlueX (Linearly polarized photon beam) dedicated to hybrid meson search
- CLAS12 search using quasi-real photon beam is complimentary

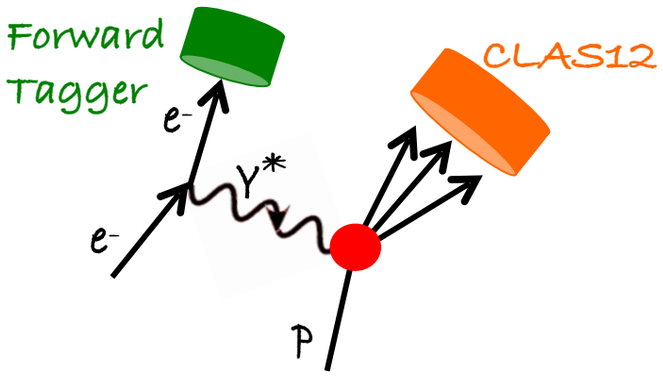
Meson Spectrum in LQCD Calculation



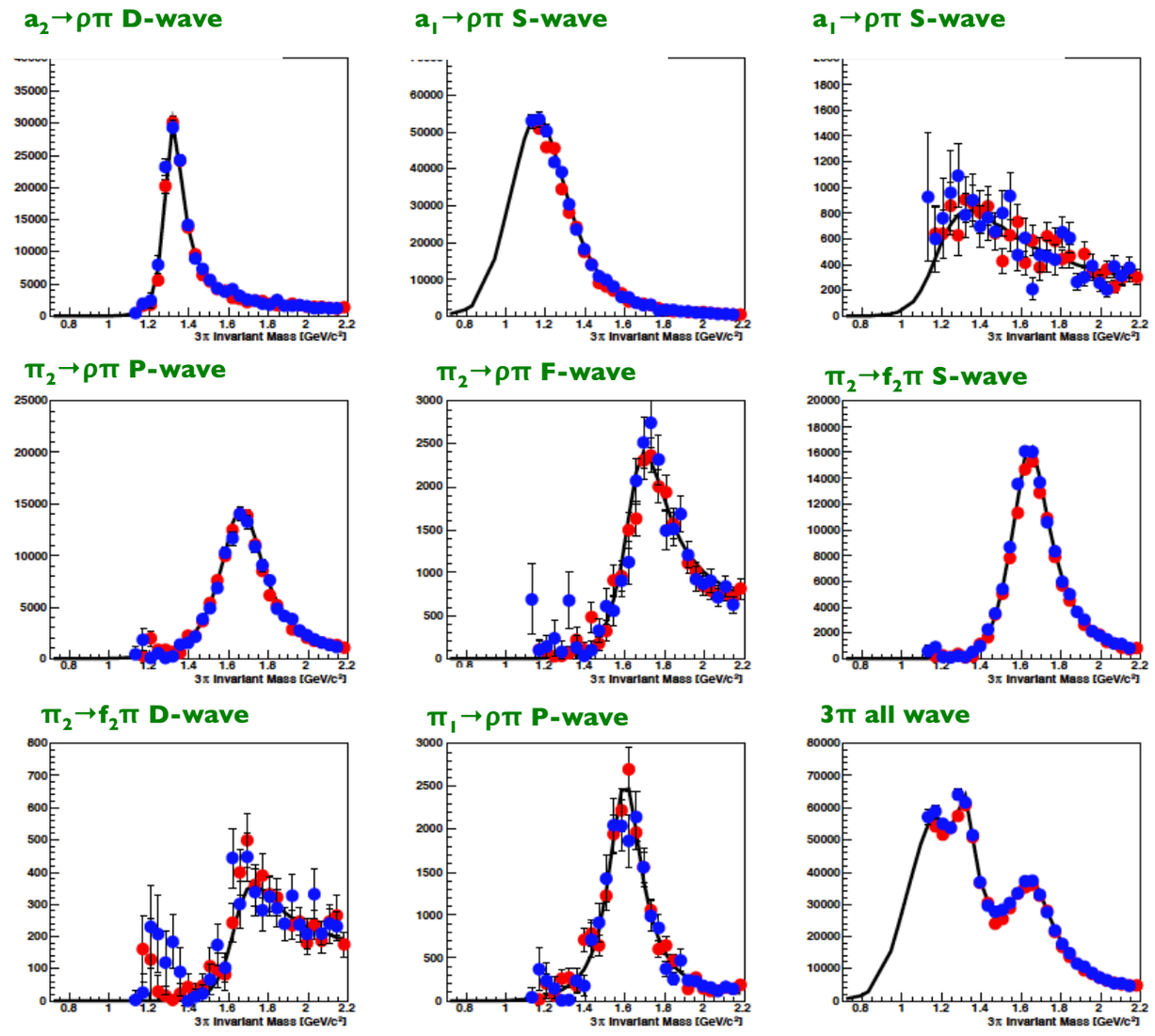
Dudek, Edwards, Guo and Thomas, PRD 88, 094505 (2013)

CLAS12: MesonX experiment with FT

Search for exotic mesons: $\gamma p \rightarrow n \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$



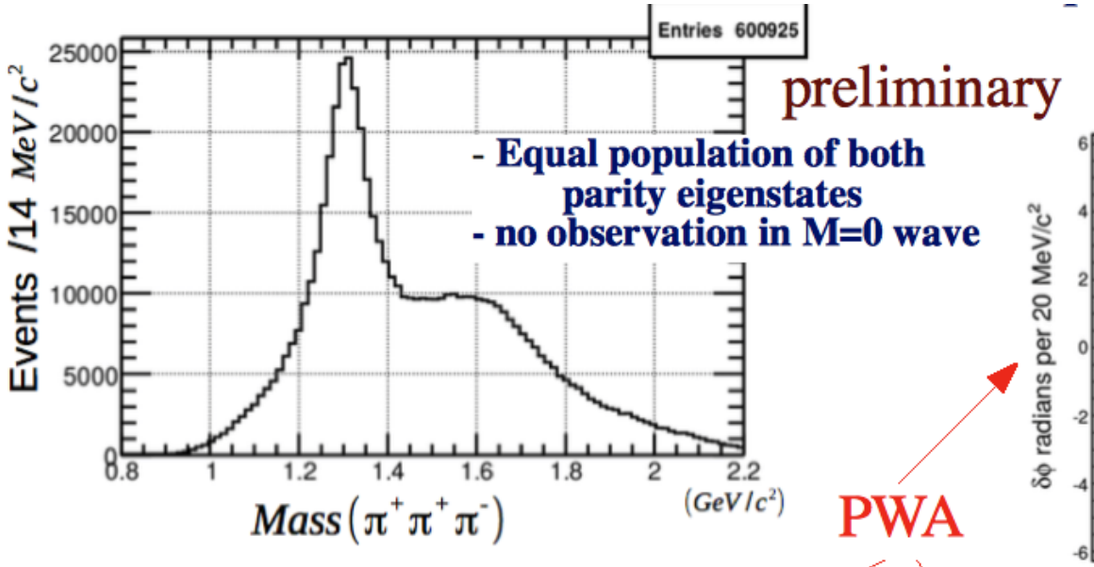
- Partial Wave Analysis:
  - Detector acceptance accounted
  - Event-based maximum log likelihood method
  - Various mesons can be successfully reconstructed
  - The exotic wave you see here is not real data!
- Other meson related program:
  - Vector meson: Beam asymmetry
  - Pseudoscalar mesons



t=0.2(0.5)GeV²

Black: Generated

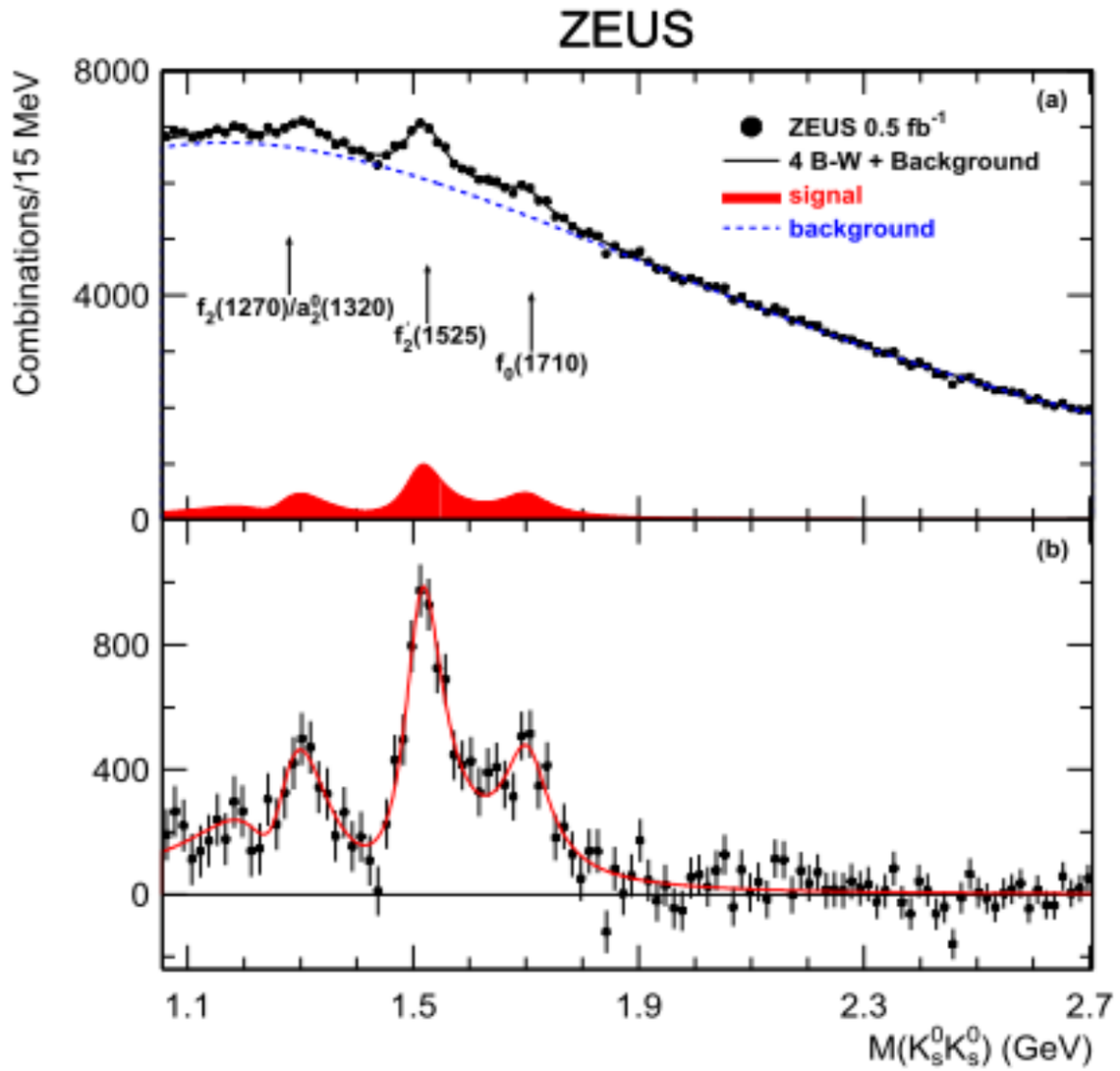
CLAS 6 (g12) results: $\gamma p \rightarrow n\, \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$



A. Tsaris (2016 FSU Dissertation)

No exotic wave required;
Results under review

CLAS 6 (g12) results: Scalar Mesons and Glueball candidates



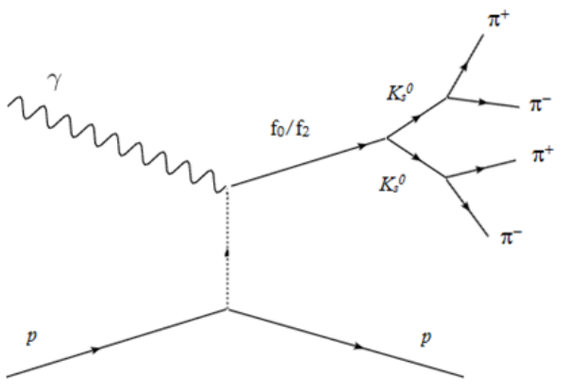
ZEUS Collaboration: S. Chekanov, et al, *Inclusive $K^0_S K^0_S$ resonance production in ep collisions at HERA, Phys.Rev.Lett. 101:112003,2008, arXiv:0806.0807v2*

Why choose strange decay?

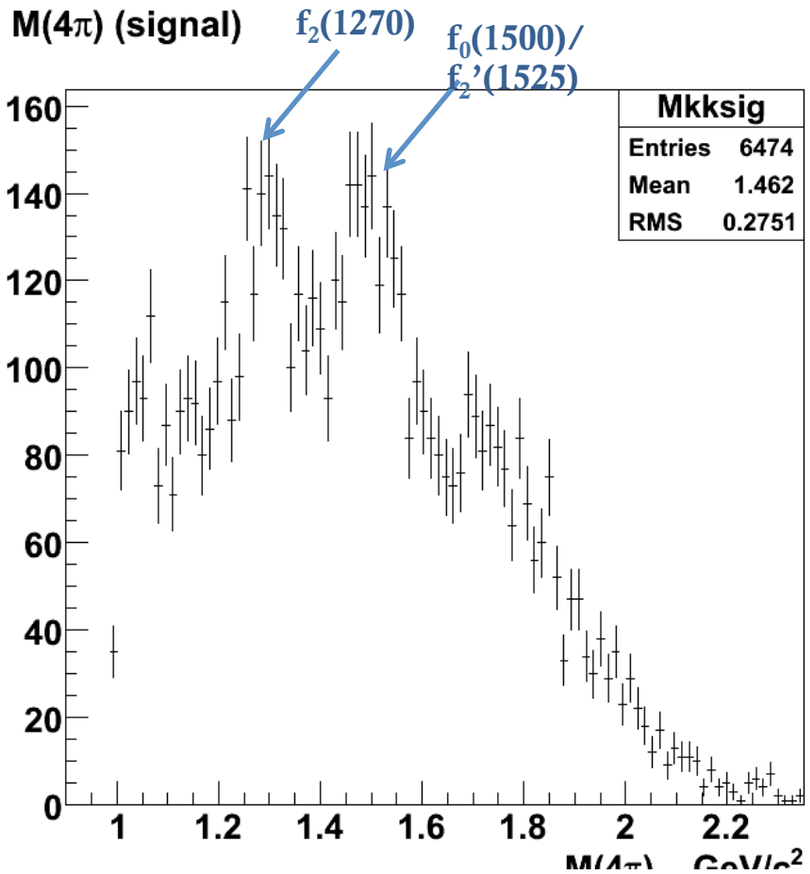
M.Chanowitz suggests in PRL 95, 172001 (2005) that glueballs are more likely to decay to strange channels

Why choose $K_s^0 K_s^0$?

Ensure that the final state has the same PC =++ as the lightest glueball



CLAS 6 (g12) results: Scalar Mesons and Glueball candidates

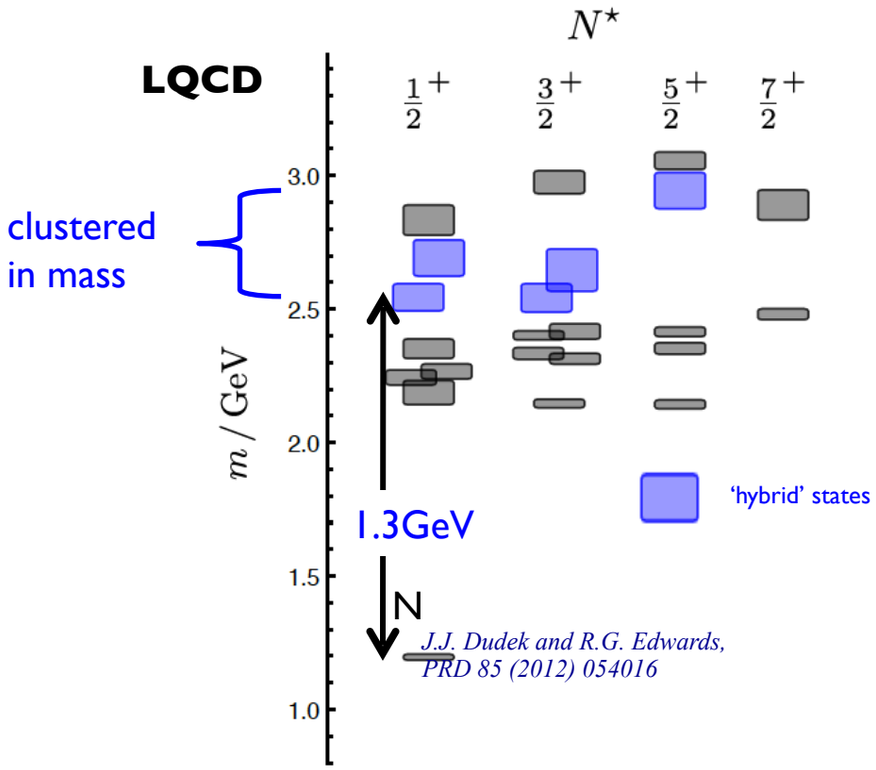


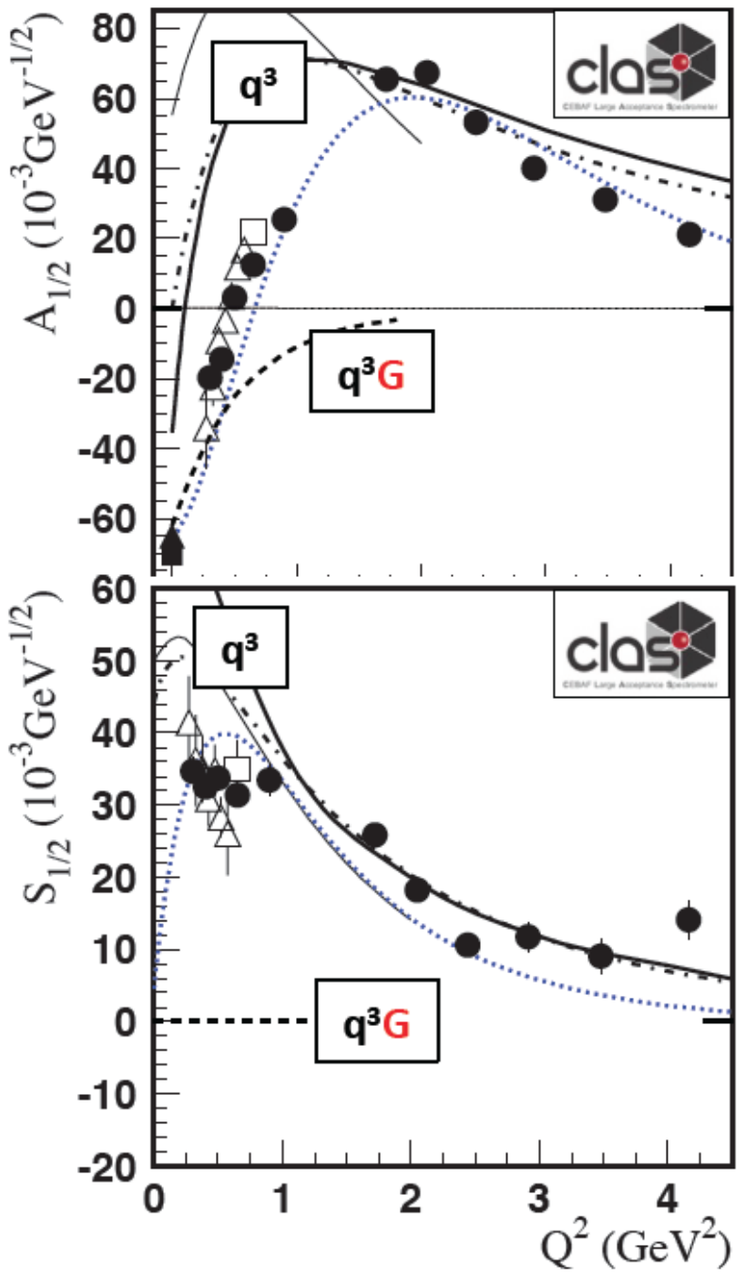
- Angular distributions analyzed and compared with simulaton
- S-wave dominates; No glueball evidence.

Mass Bin (MeV)	S-wave fraction (S+B region)	S-wave fraction (Sidebands)
1000-1050	1.000 ± 0.045	1.000 ± 0.031
1050-1100	1.000 ± 0.031	1.000 ± 0.029
1100-1150	0.973 ± 0.025	0.982 ± 0.018
1150-1200	1.000 ± 0.023	1.000 ± 0.015
1200-1250	1.000 ± 0.022	1.000 ± 0.011
1250-1300	1.000 ± 0.013	1.000 ± 0.063
1300-1350	1.000 ± 0.020	1.000 ± 0.011
1350-1400	1.000 ± 0.028	1.000 ± 0.026
1400-1450	1.000 ± 0.025	0.922 ± 0.019
1450-1500	0.928 ± 0.037	0.890 ± 0.023
1500-1550	0.903 ± 0.039	0.879 ± 0.021
1550-1600	0.803 ± 0.044	0.897 ± 0.024
1600-1650	0.791 ± 0.056	0.883 ± 0.032
1650-1700	0.762 ± 0.052	0.910 ± 0.031
1700-1750	0.660 ± 0.053	0.902 ± 0.033
1750-1800	0.690 ± 0.071	0.941 ± 0.041
1800-1850	0.845 ± 0.086	0.994 ± 0.096

S. Chandavar *et al.* , Phys. Rev. C 97, 025203 (2018)

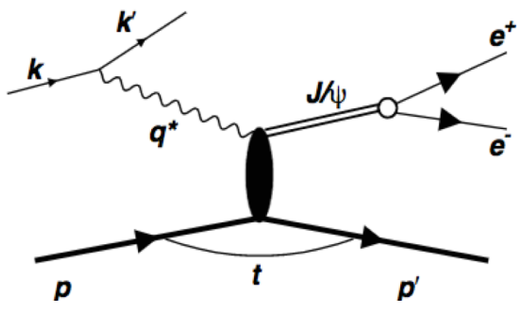
CLAS12:Search for Hybrid Baryons

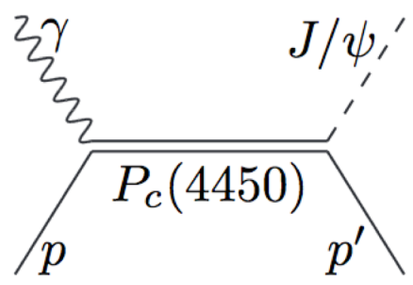


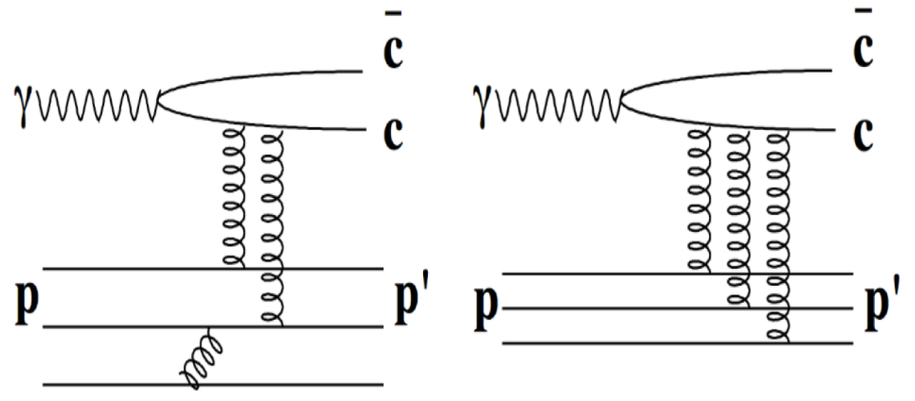


- Hybrid baryons have no "exotic" quantum numbers
- q^3G expected to be more extended objects
- Transition form factors have different Q^2 dependence for hybrid baryons (q^3G) from the "normal" (q^3)ones.

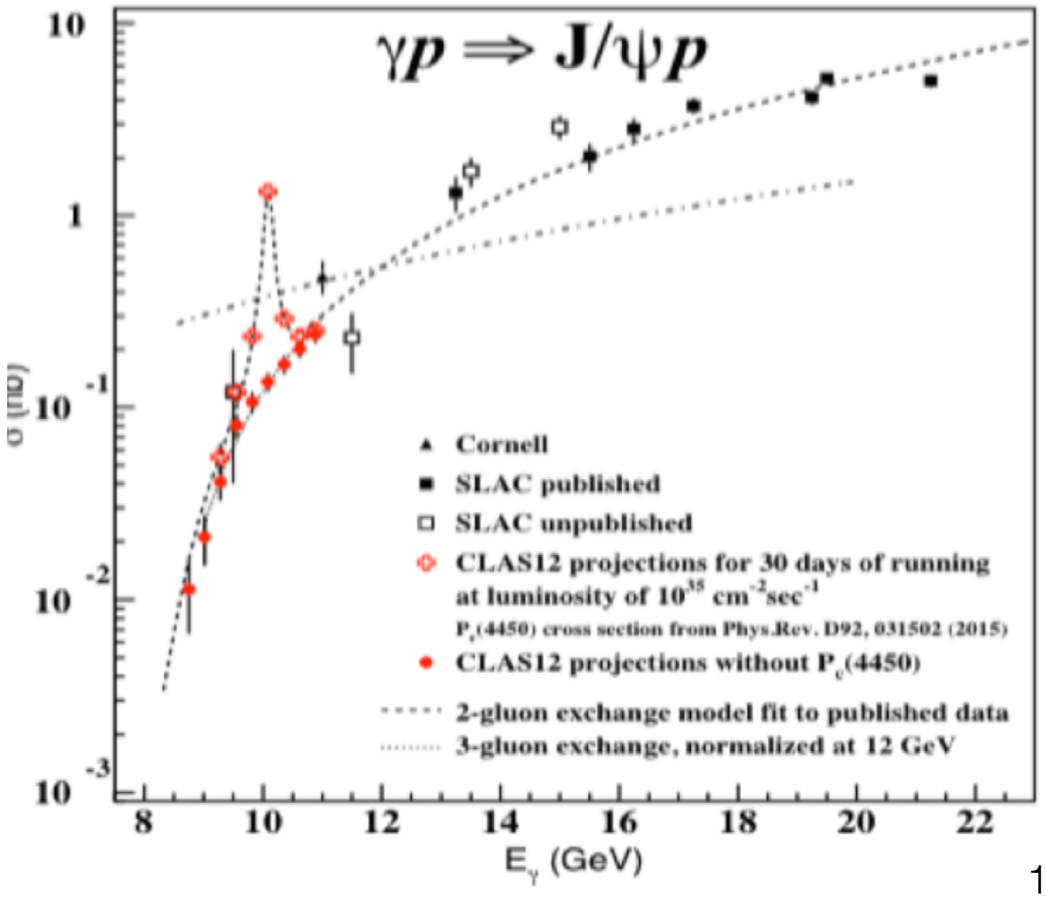
CLAS12:J/Ψ Photoproduction





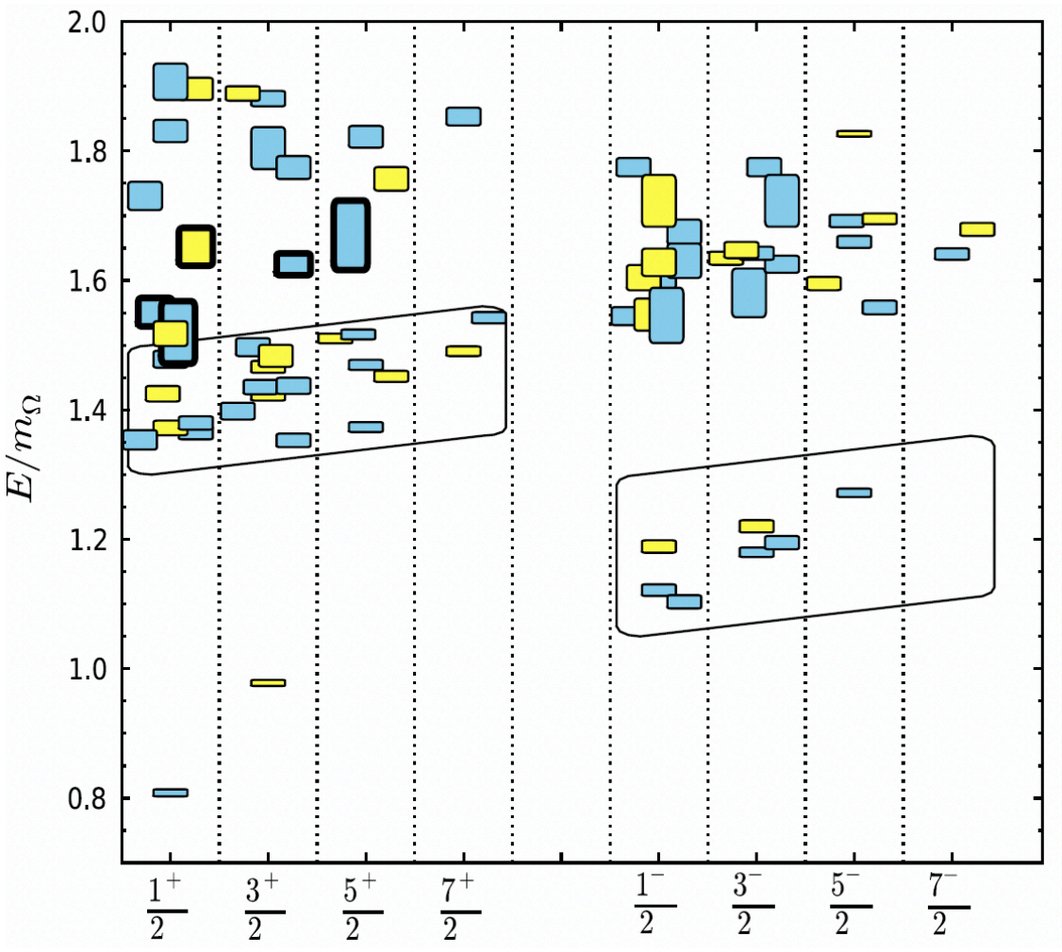


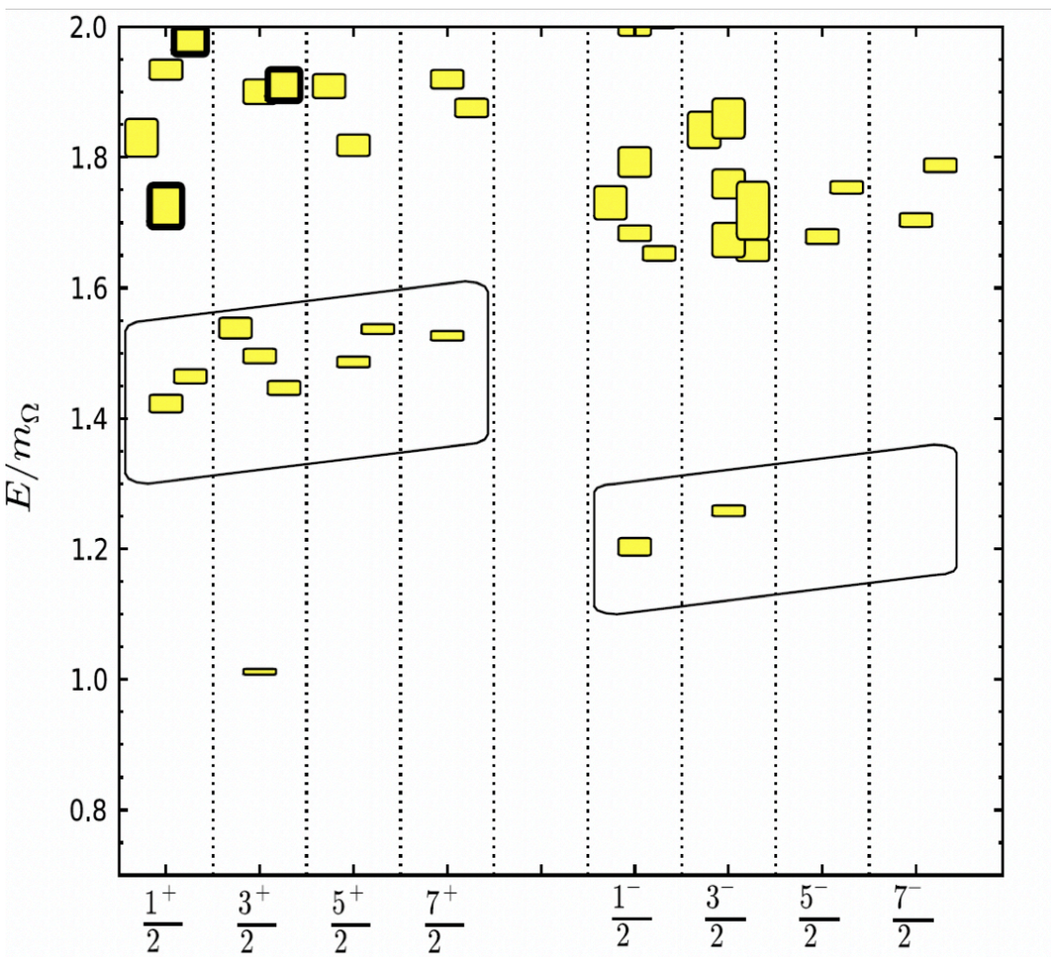
t-channel or s-channel?



- Photon couples to the gluon field via intermediate virtual charm-anticlharm pair according to VDM
- Near threshold J/Ψ production allows the study of gluonic form factors of the proton (t-dependence)
- Rate estimation: 45 J/Ψ per day (No pentaquark assumption)
- Similar search can be performed on deuteron target
- Tagged quasi-real photon or untagged photon

CLAS12: Very Strange Experiment
LQCD Calculation for the Ξ and Ω spectra

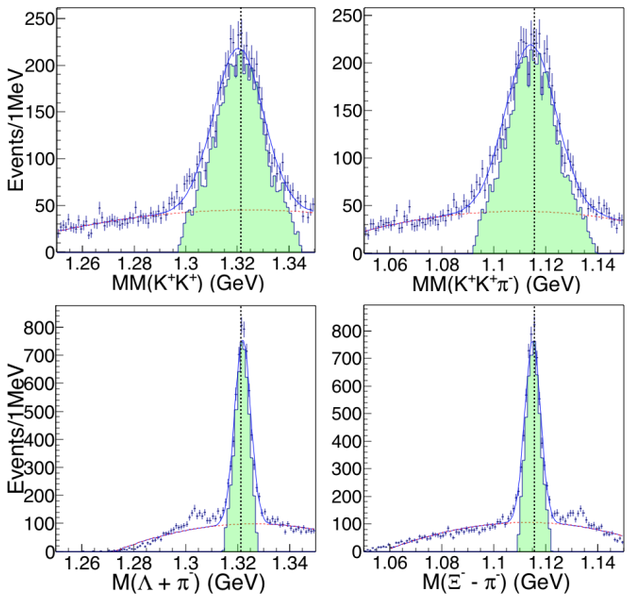


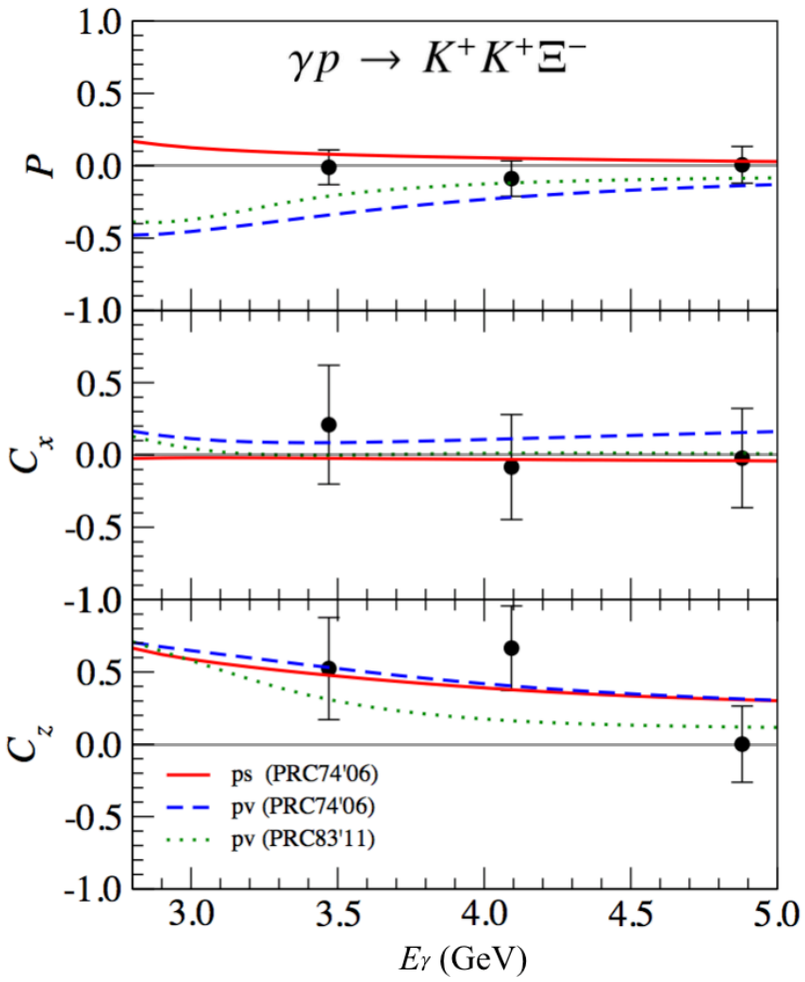


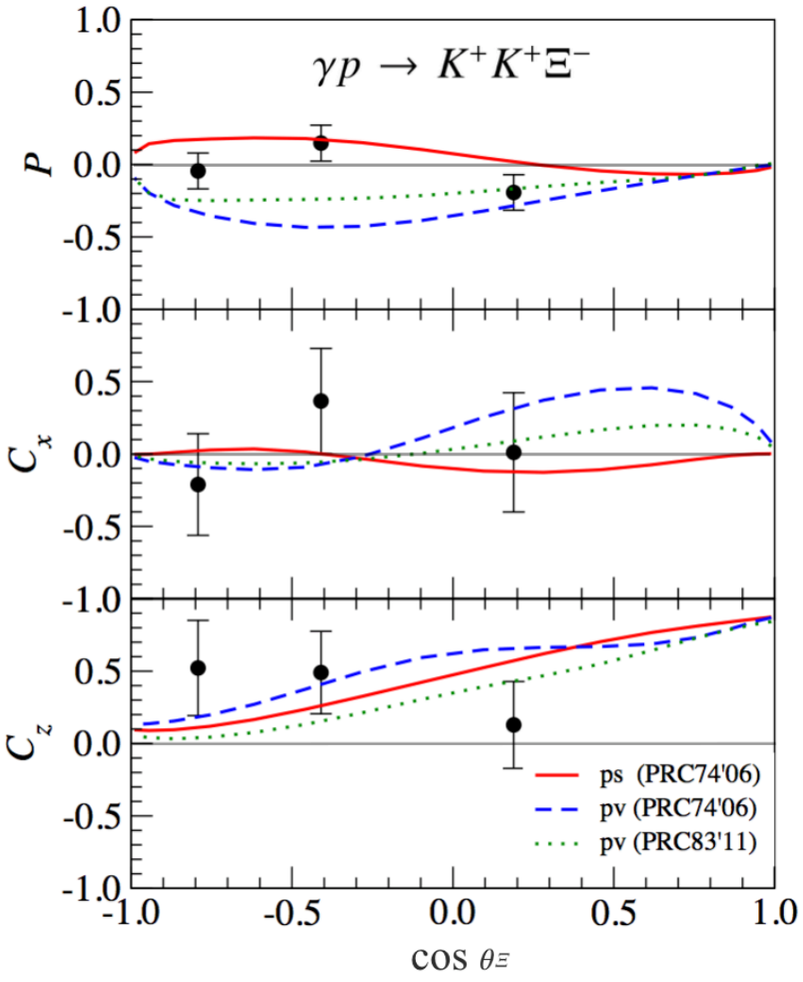
R. Edwards et al., PRD 87, 054506(2013)

Very few Ξ states established, with even fewer (only four) has J^P measured

CLAS6 (g12) Cascade Polarization results







- Results VS prediction: Limited by statistics
  R~0.3
  vs R~1 for Λ results
- Unable to distinguish models
  - (K or K* exchange? Higher-mass hyperon contribution)
- CLAS12 needed

J. Bono et al., arxiv 1804.04564 [nucl-ex], submitted to PLB

CLAS12: Spin-Parity Determination of Ξ*

- Spin can be measured by angular distributions
  - Parity measurement challenge: Minami ambiguity
  - $\Xi^* \rightarrow Y\,(1/2^+) + M_1\,(0^-)$: two solutions J^P

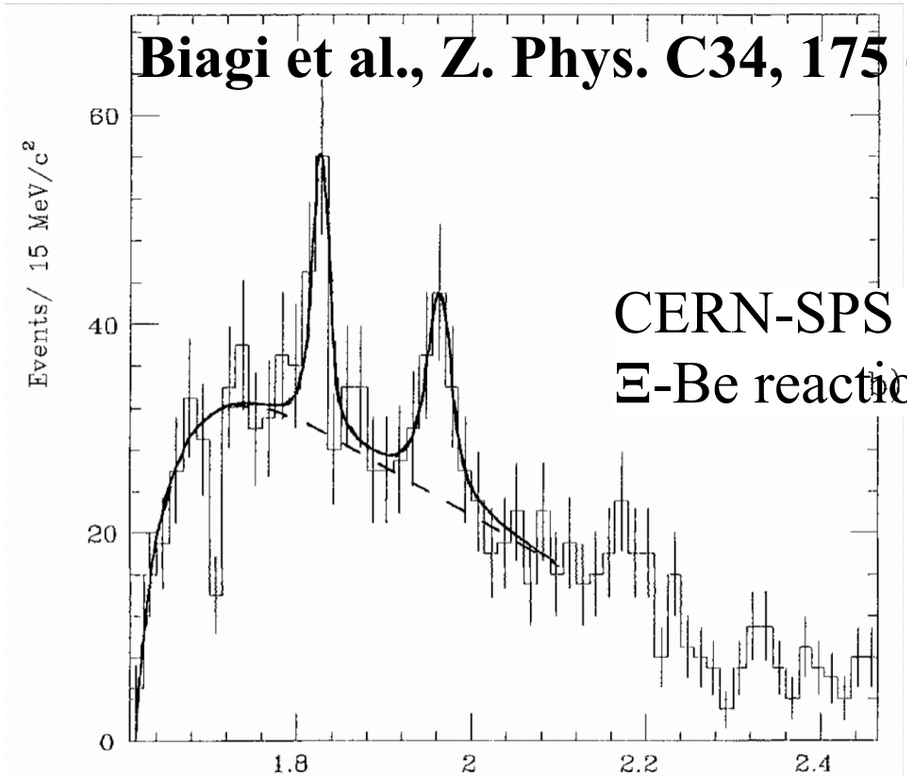
- DoubleMomentAnalysis(DMA)

  $Y\,(1/2^+) \rightarrow B\,(1/2^+) + M_2\,(0^-)$

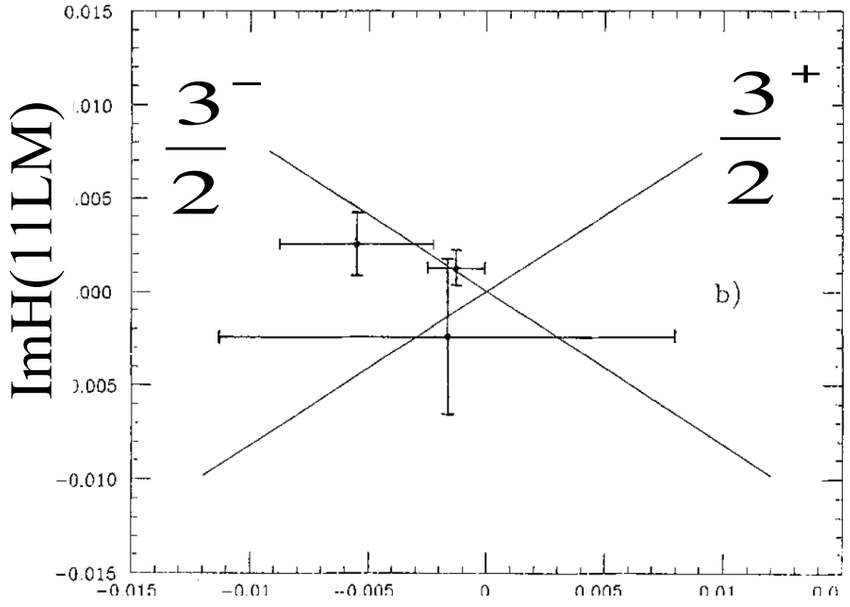
  Double moments:

  - $H(lmLM) = \Sigma\, D^L_{Mm}(\theta_1, \phi_1)\, D^1_{m0}(\theta_2, \phi_2)$

- Linear dependence gives simple, multiple tests for J, P for any odd $L \leq 2J$ and $M \leq L$



Needs corroboration



CLAS12: some expected Ξ results

- Ξ^- polarization measurement: (should be E_γ dependent)

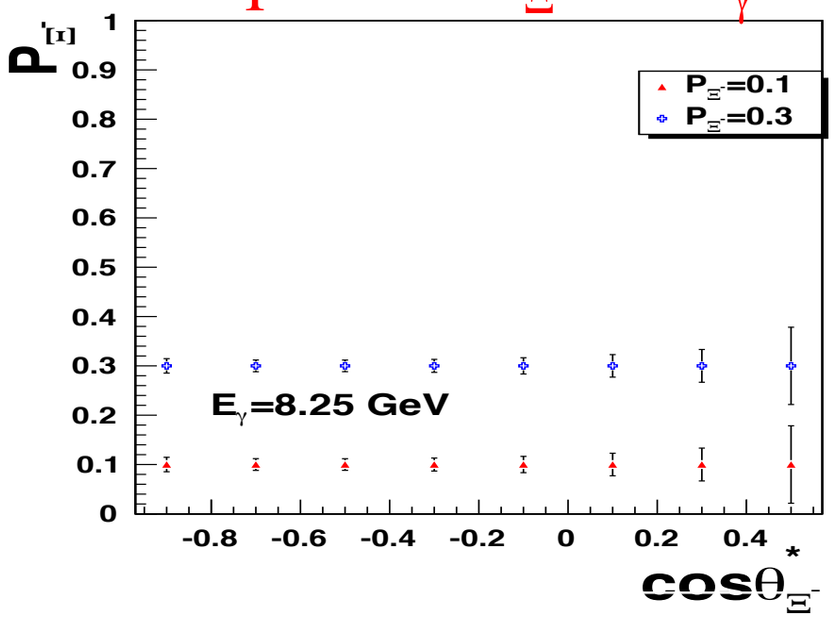
$$\gamma p \to K^+K^+\Xi^- \to K^+K^+\pi^-(\Lambda)$$

- $\Xi^-(1820)$ double moments

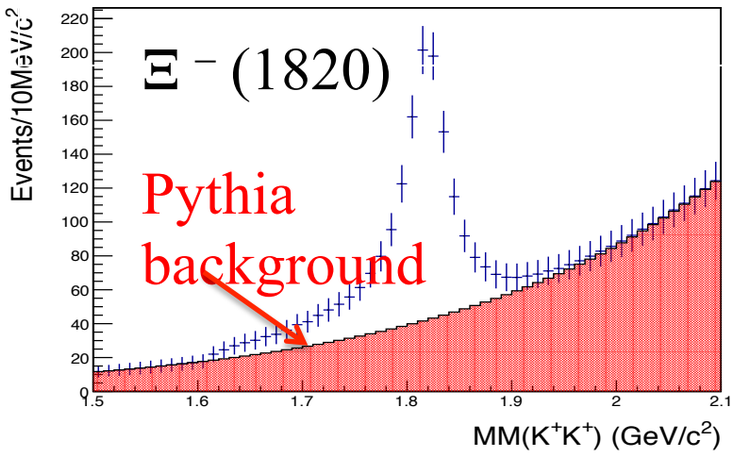
$$\gamma p \to K^+K^+\Xi^-(1820)$$

$$\Xi^-(1820) \to K^-(\Lambda \to \pi^- p)$$

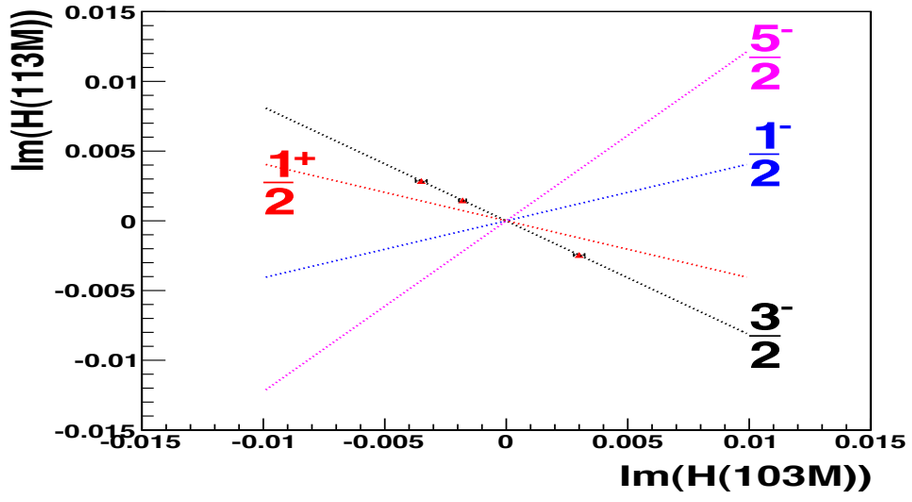
Expected P_{Ξ^-} vs E_γ



Expected $M(\Lambda K^-)$ spectrum



Expected double moments (L=3)



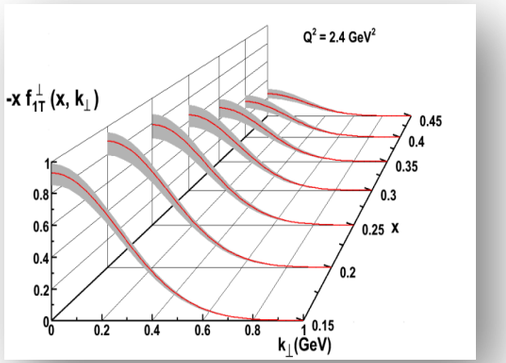
CLAS12: 3D-mapping of the nucleon

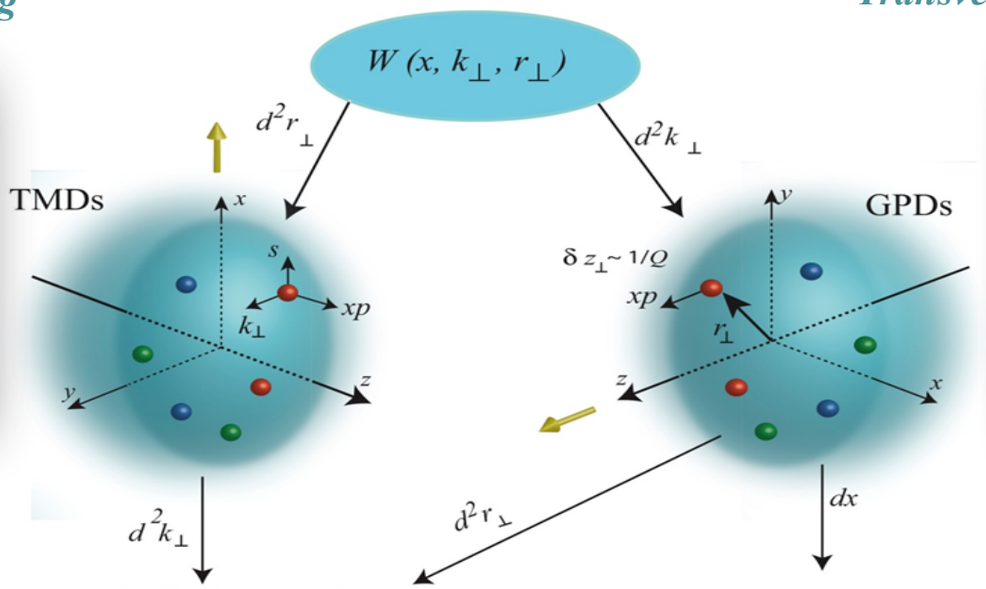
TMDs: Longitudinal momentum fraction x
and transverse momentum k

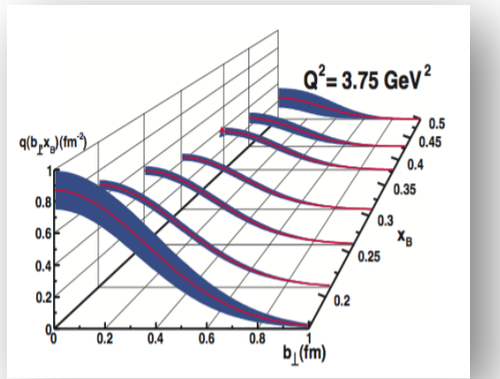
Transverse Momentum Imaging

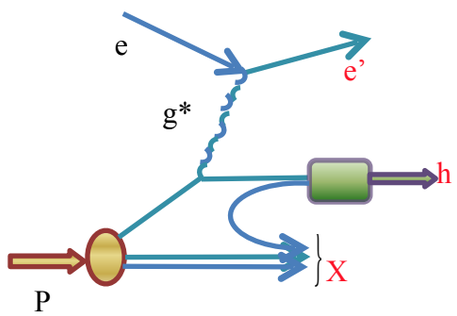
GPDs: Longitudinal momentum fraction x at transverse location b

Transverse Spatial Imaging

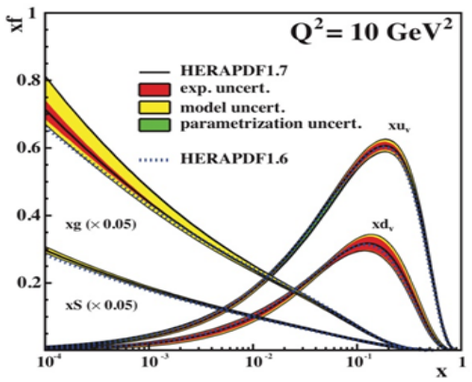




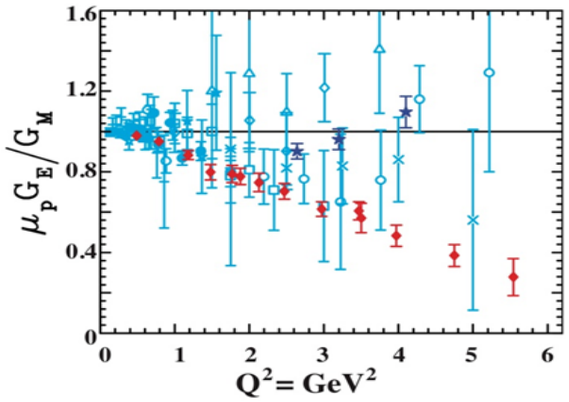


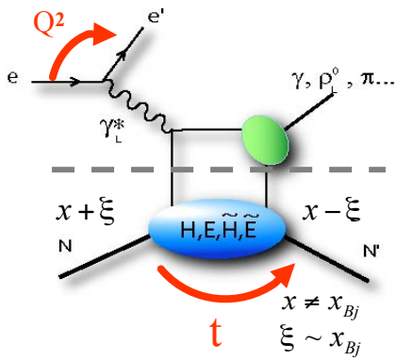


Parton Distribution Functions

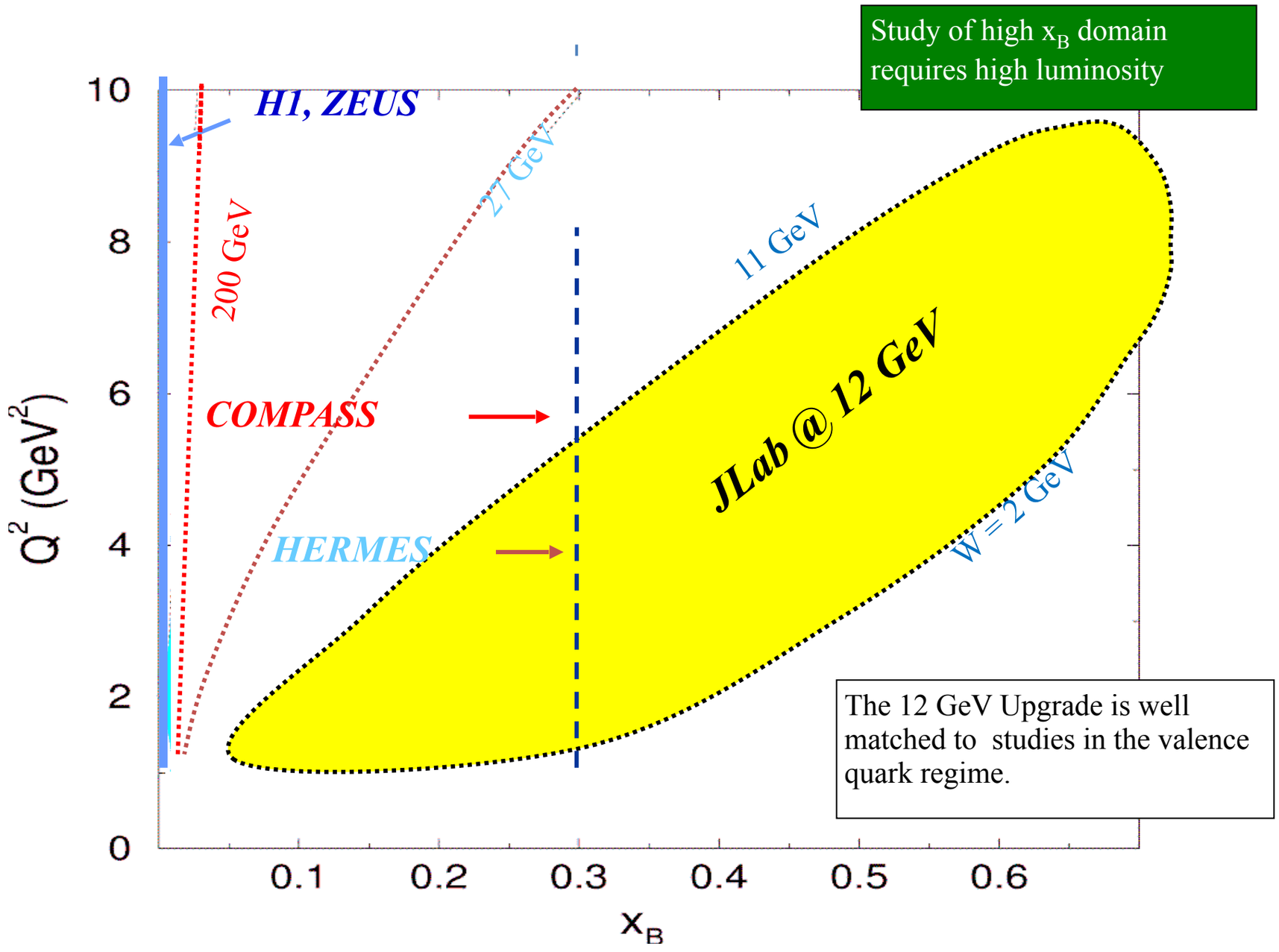


Form Factors



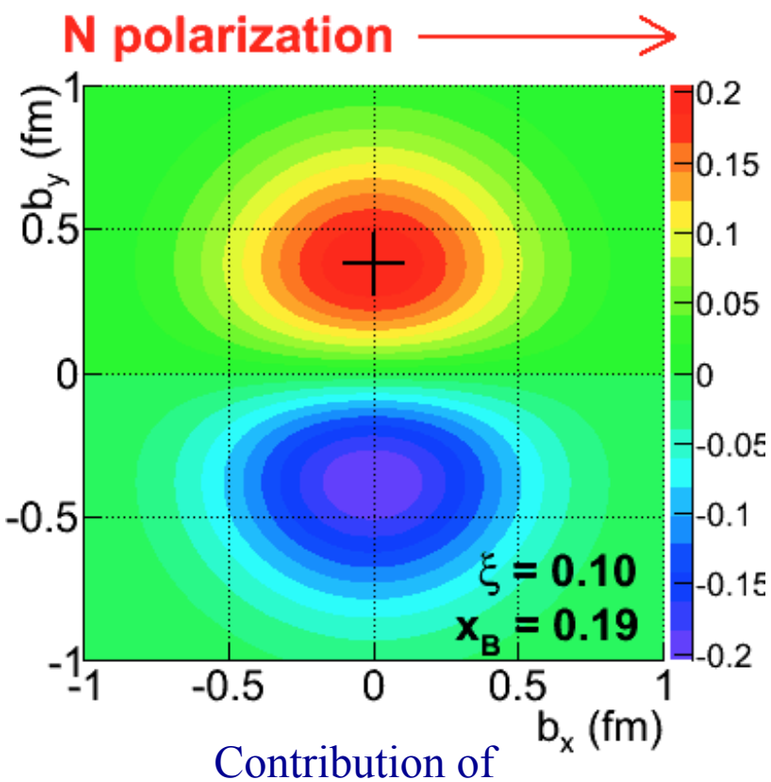


CLAS12: 3D-mapping of the nucleon Kinematic Coverage



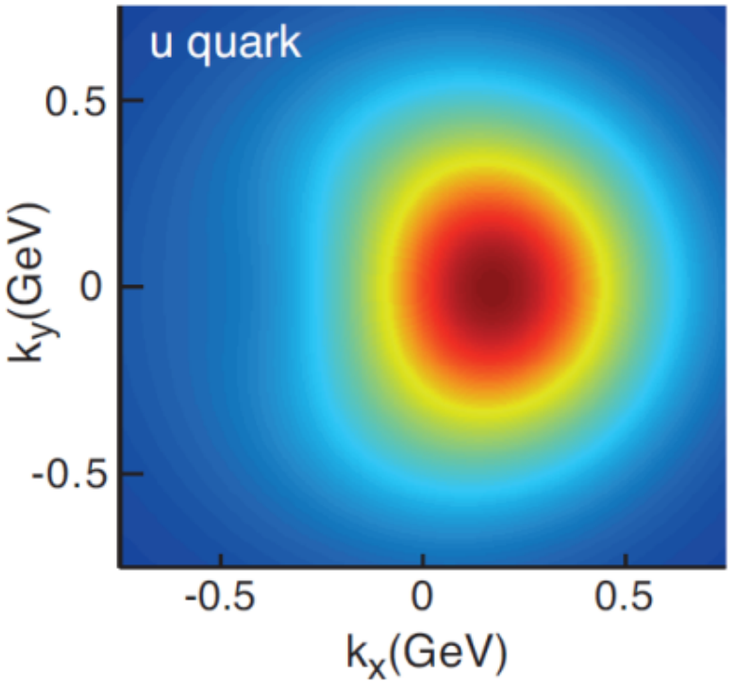
CLAS12: 3D-mapping of the nucleon

Spatial Imaging



Contribution of
GPD E

Momentum Imaging

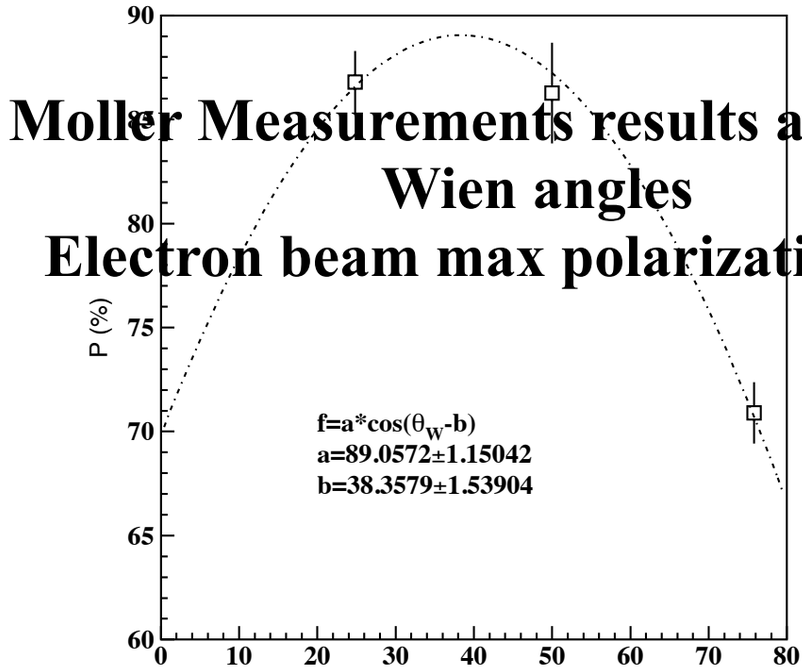


Contribution of
TMD f_{1T}

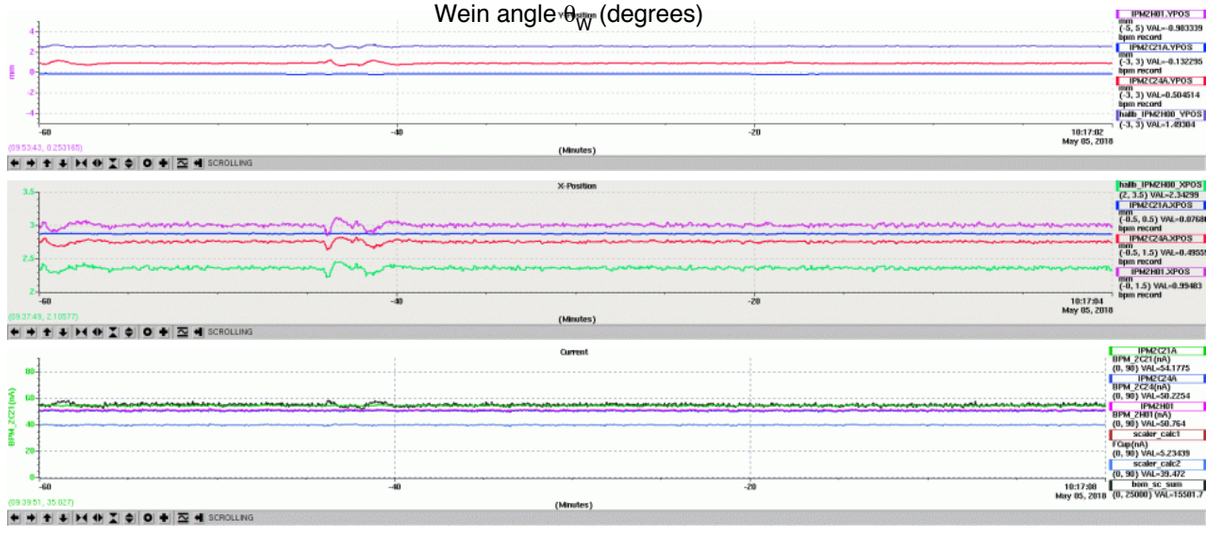
Various beam/target polarization, target types planned at CLAS12
For DVCS experiments (GPD)
Various SIDIS experiments also planned at CLAS12 for TMD

CLAS12 Data Collection Status

- Run Group A(proton target):
  - Five experimental groups
  - First running period: Feb -May 6 (20% data collected)
- Second running period: RGA and RGK
  - Aug 20-Dec 21, 2018
- Third running period: RGB (Deuterium target)
  - Jan 28 - Mar 12, 2019

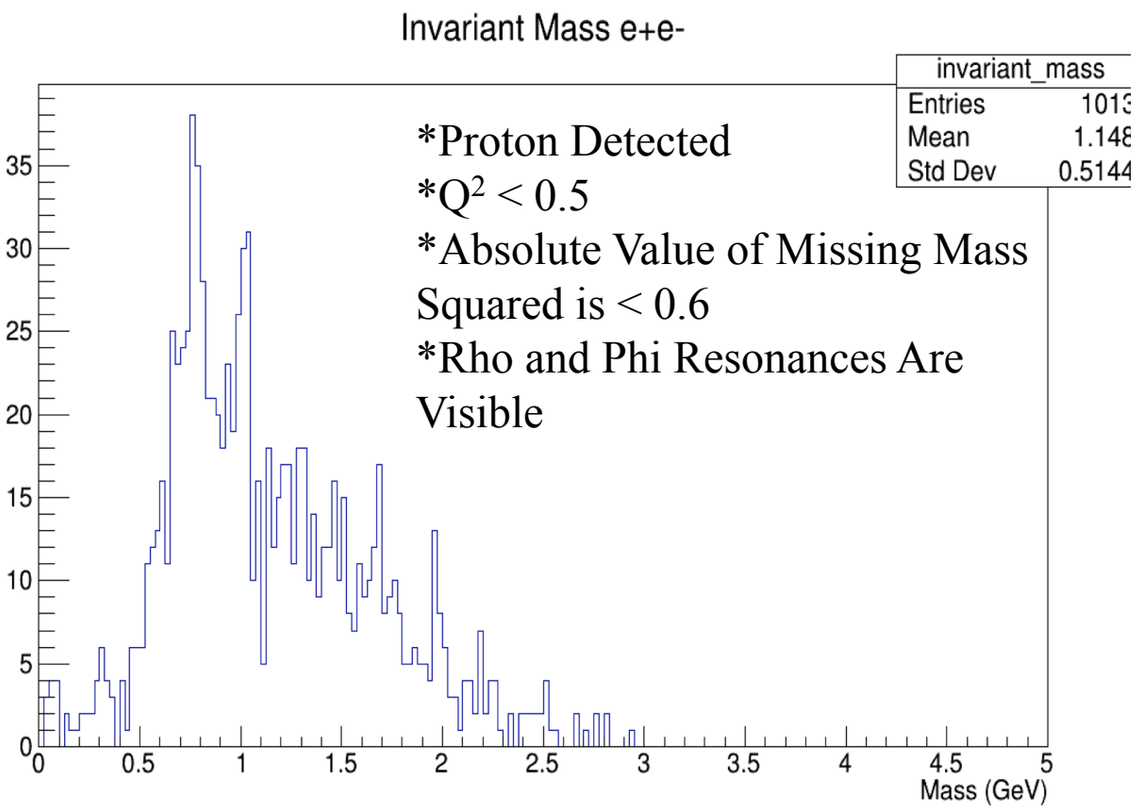


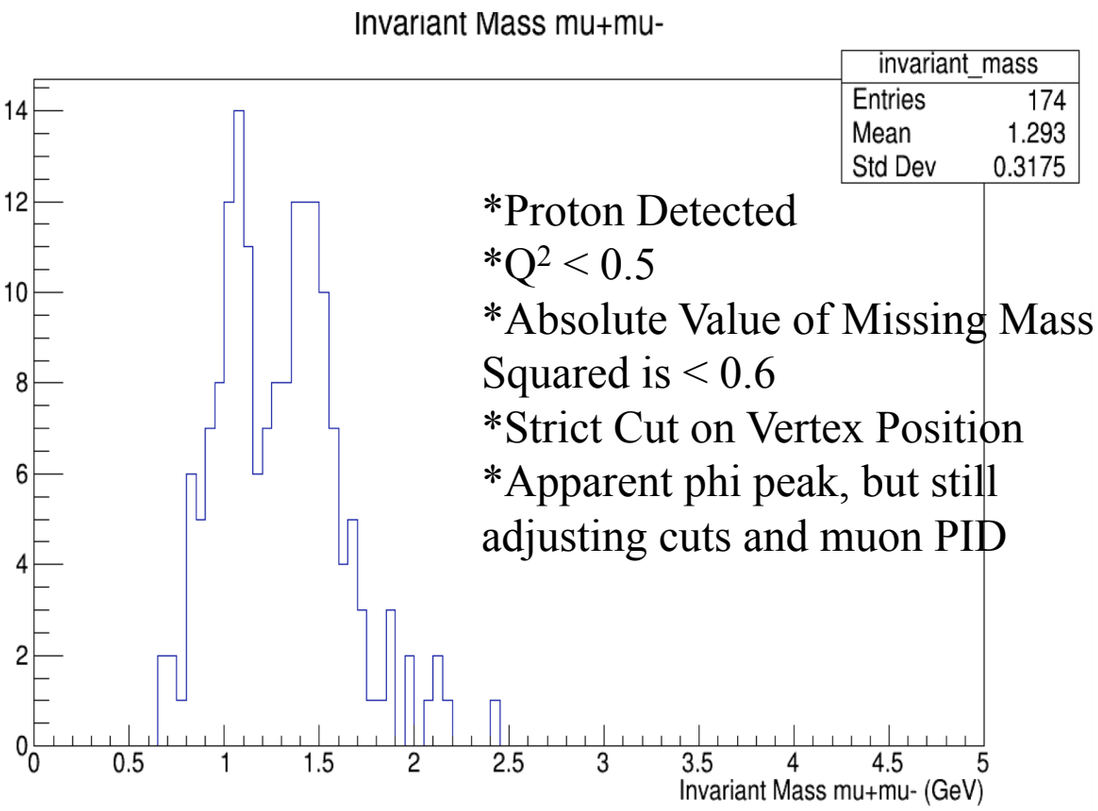
Moller Measurements results at different Wien angles
Electron beam max polarization: 89%

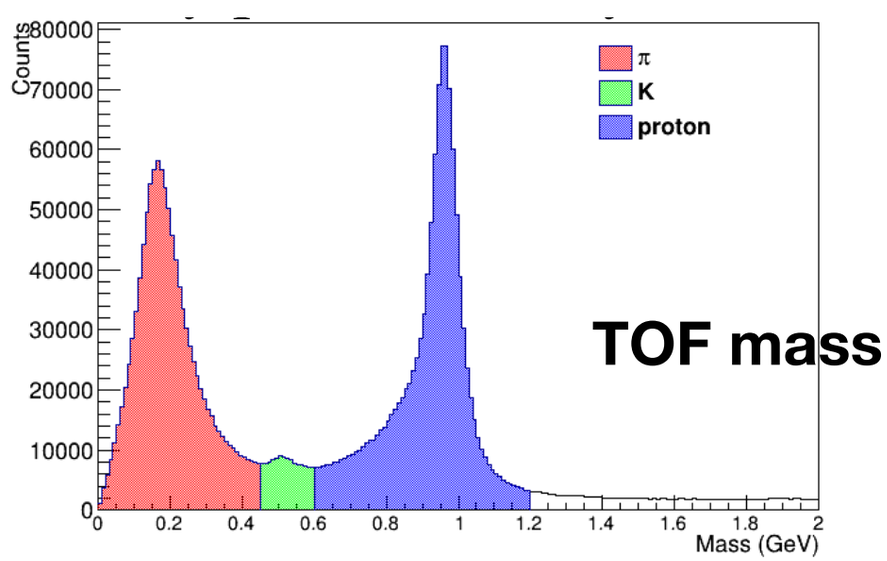


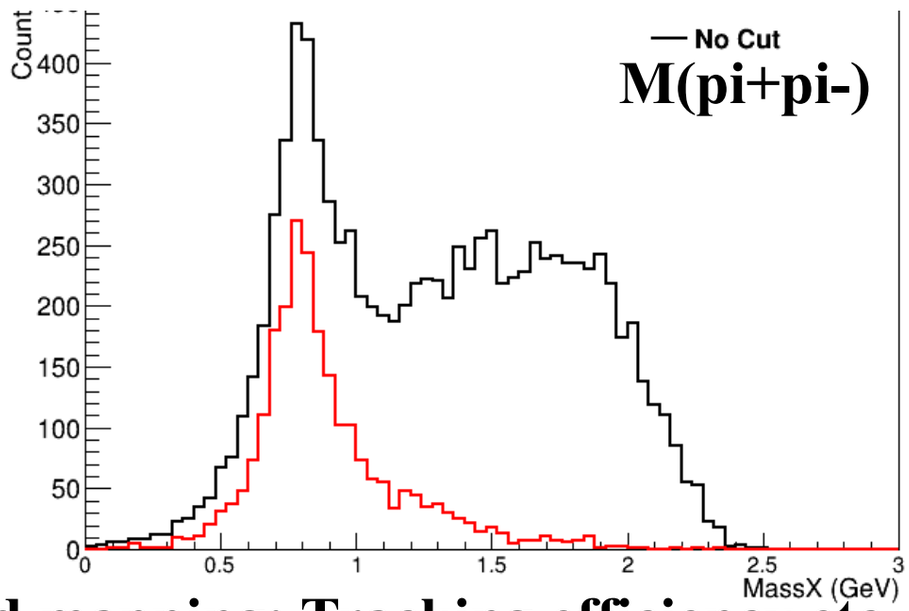
Beam quality during the last day shift
Disclaimer (Not representative)

CLAS12 Status: Some basic data features



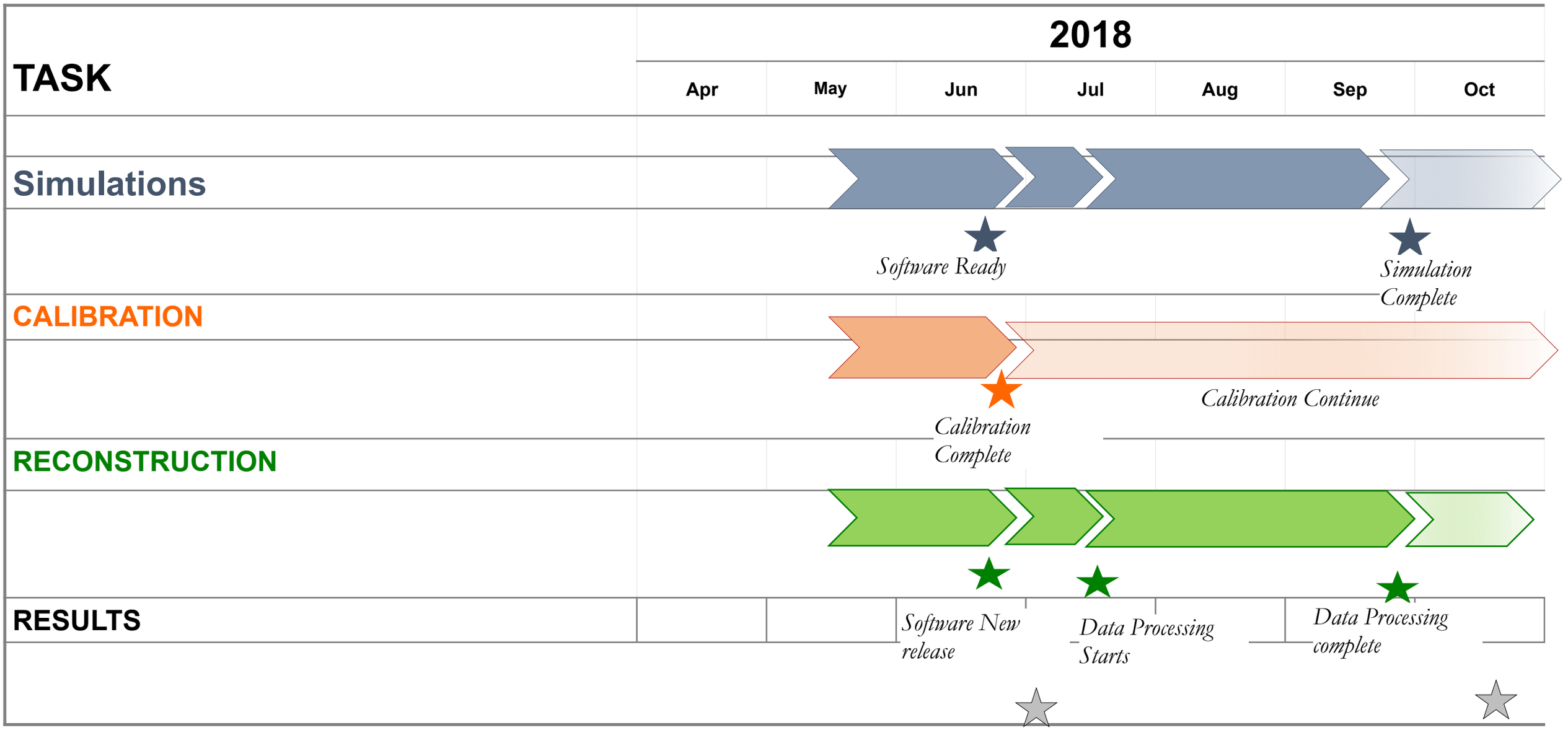






Many improvements expected: Calibration; Field mapping; Tracking efficiency etc

CLAS12: Towards first results and first publication



Acknowledgement: The CLAS Collaboration

Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ
University Bari, Bari, Italy
University of California, Los Angeles, CA
California State University, Dominguez Hills, CA
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA
Catholic University of America
CEA-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Christopher Newport University, Newport News, VA
University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT
Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, UK
University of Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy
Florida International University, Miami, FL
Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL
George Washington University, Washington, DC
University of Genova, Genova, Italy
University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

University of Grenoble, Grenoble, France
Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho
INFN, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy
INFN, Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy
INFN, Sezione di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy
INFN, Sezione di Torino, Torino, Italy
Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Orsay, France
Institut fur Kernphysik, Jülich
ITEP, Moscow, Russia
James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA
Kyungpook University, Daegu, South Korea
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA
Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH
Norfolk State University, Norfolk, VA

Ohio University, Athens, OH
Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY
Rice University, Houston, TX
University of Richmond, Richmond, VA
University of Rome Tor Vergata and INFN, Italy
University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, VA
Union College, Schenectady, NY
University Santa Maria, Valparaiso, Chile
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, VA
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA
Yerevan Institute of Physics, Yerevan, Armenia
Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine,
, have individuals or groups involved with CLAS,
but with no formal collaboration at this stage.

Speaker is supported by DOE award: DE-SC0013620

Summary

- CLAS12 has successfully completed the upgrade
  - All detectors performed extremely well
  - Data acquisition upgrade should enable data taking at full luminosity very soon
- First data taking period ended on May 6th, 2018
- Many more experiments to come
- First results expected to be reported at DNP 2018 at the joint APS/JPS meeting in Hawaii
- First publication expected at the end of 2019
  - Stay tuned