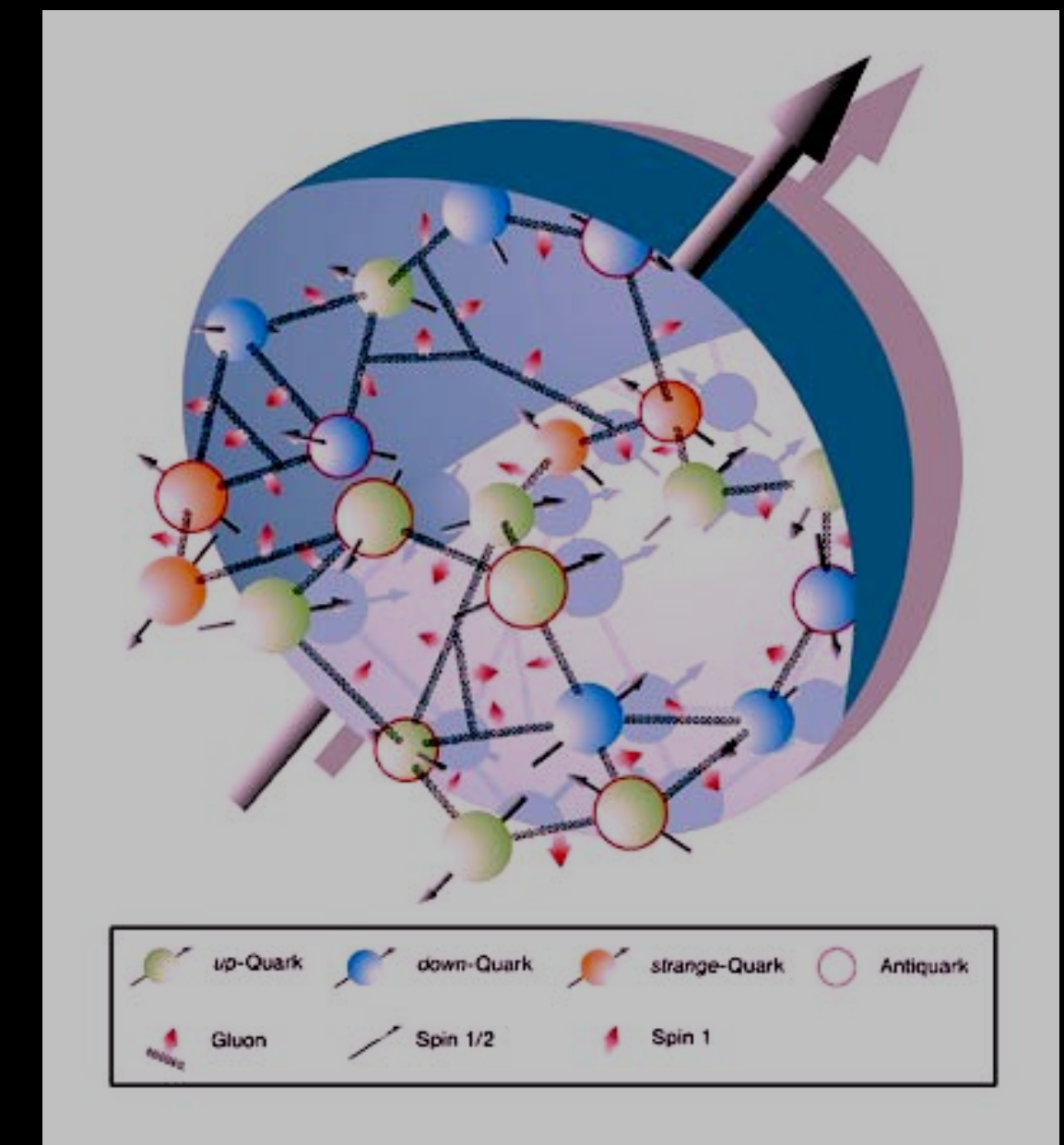
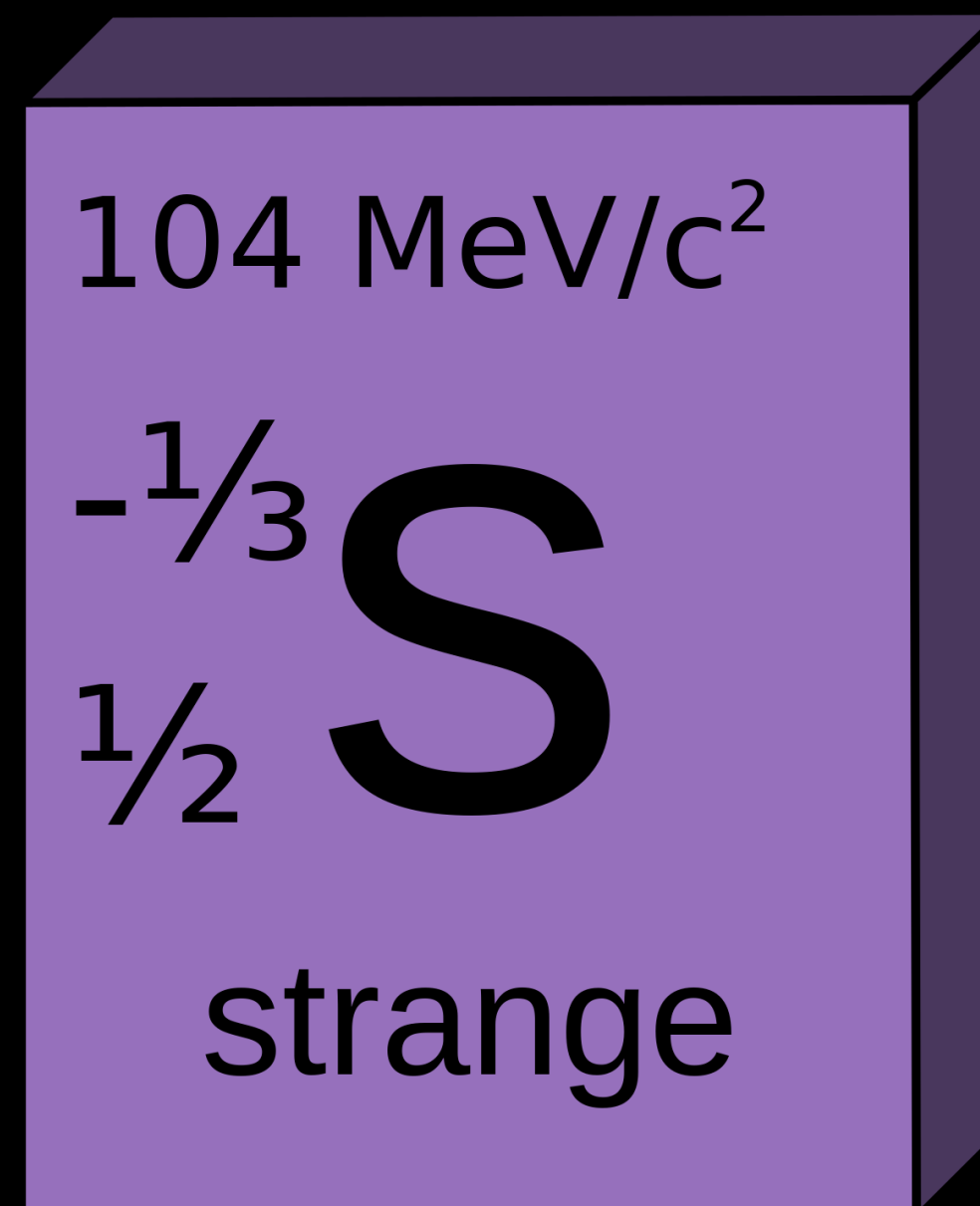
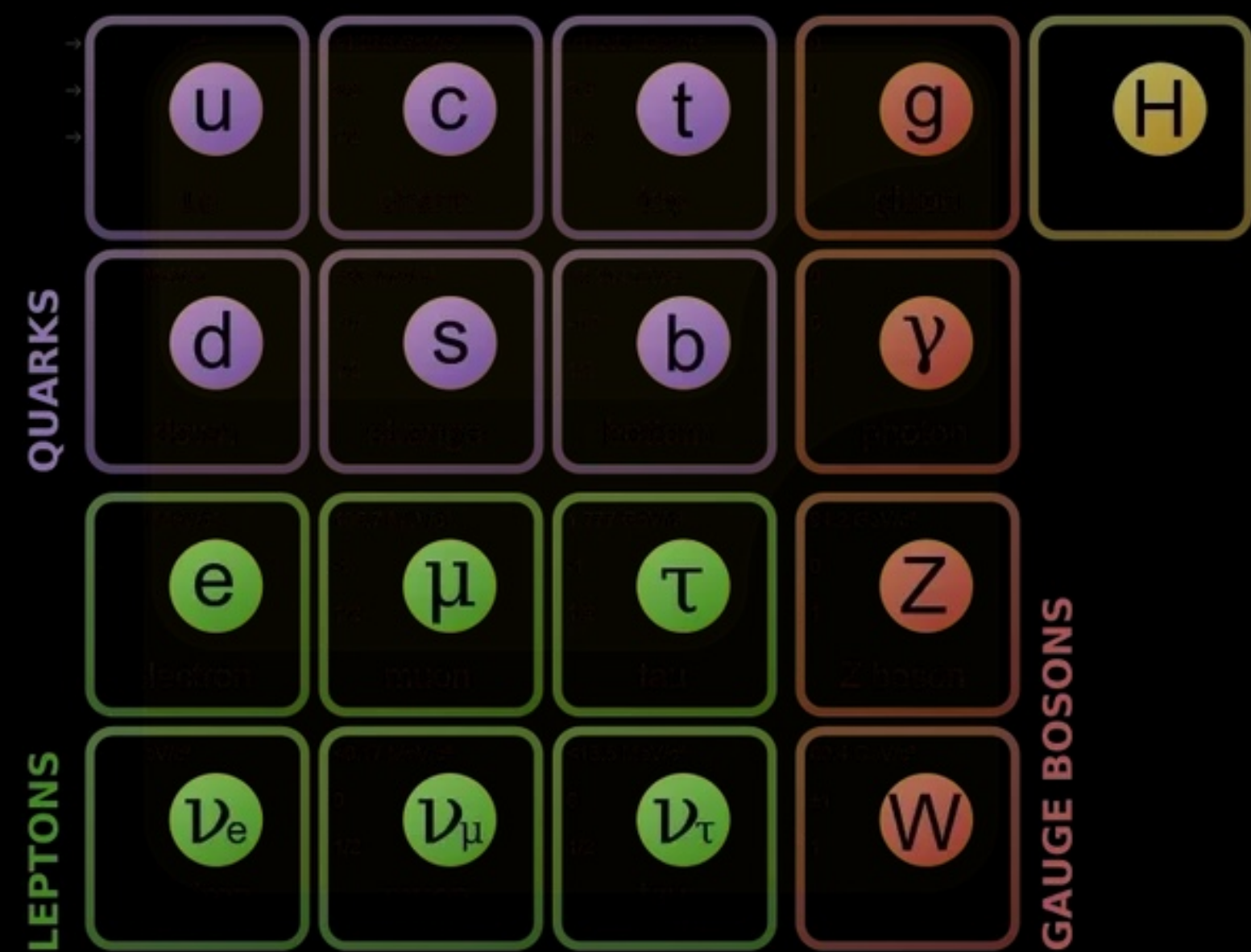


ELUCIDATING STRANGENESS

with

ELECTROMAGNETIC PROBES



QCD PUZZLES

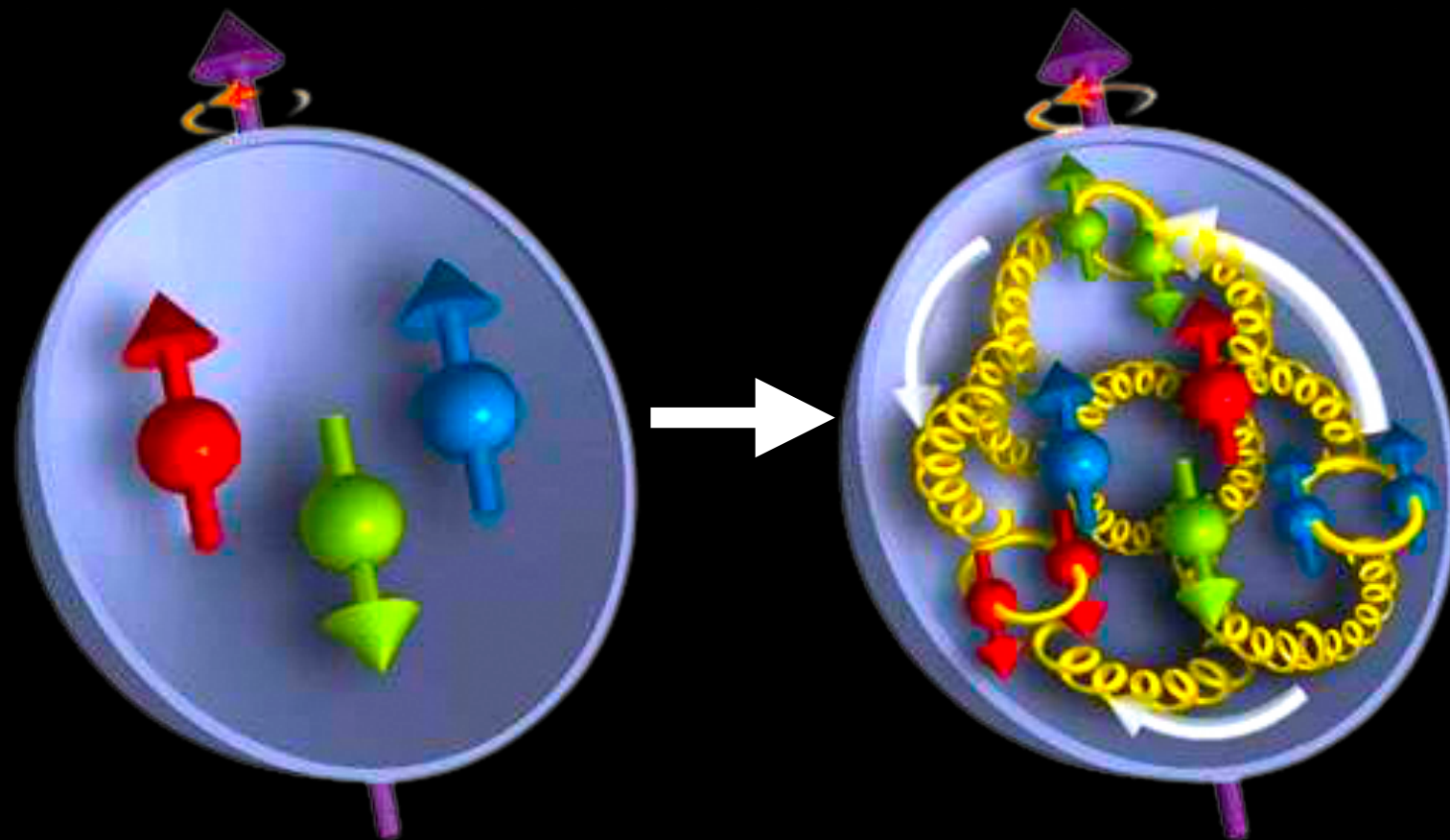
ISGUR & CAPSTICK

TABLE VIII. The Ξ and Ω baryons below 2400 and 2500 MeV, respectively.

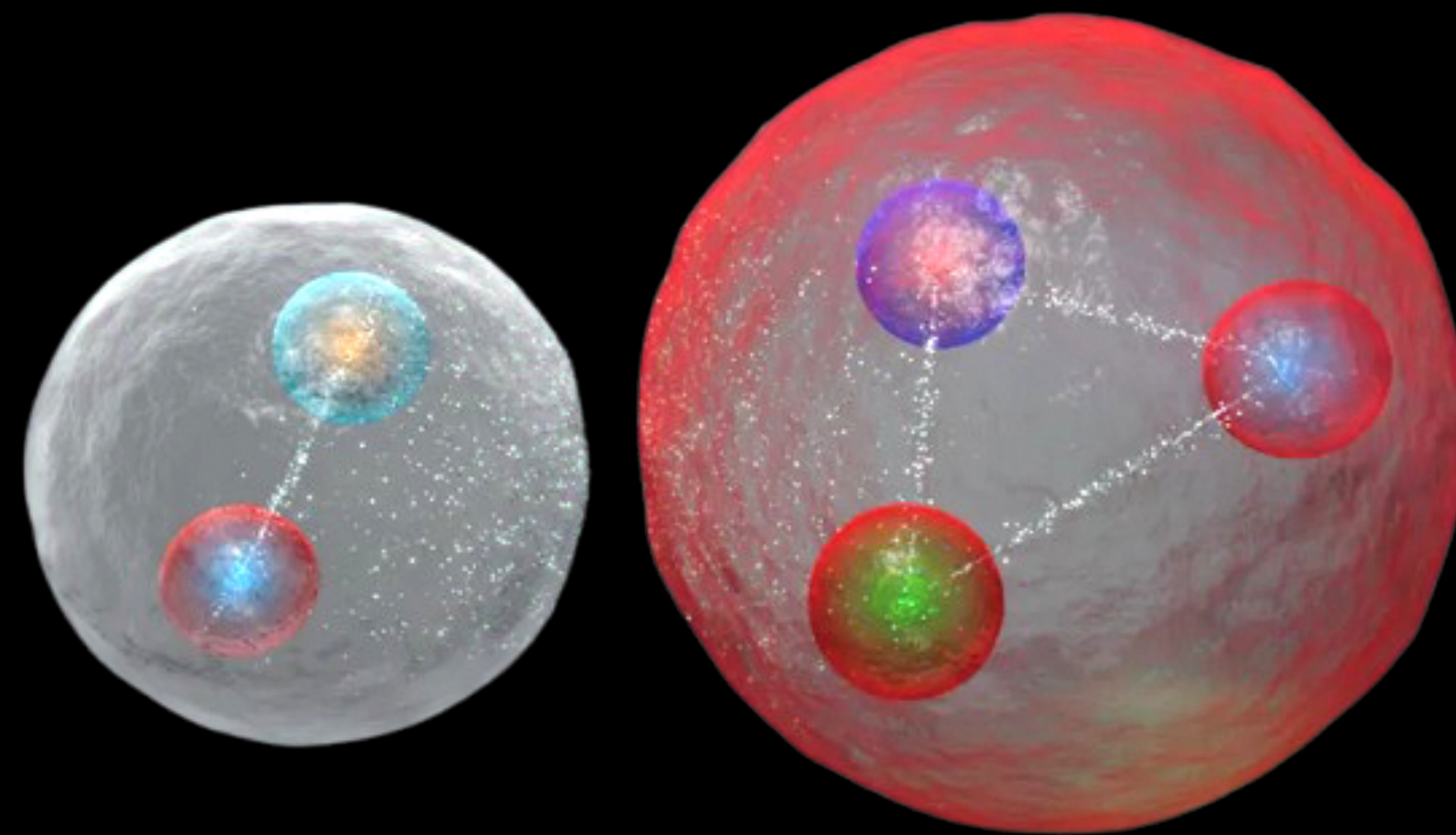
State, J^P	Predicted masses (MeV)							
$\Xi \frac{1}{2}^+$	1305							
$\Xi \frac{3}{2}^+$	1505							
$\Xi \frac{1}{2}^-$	1755	1810	1835	2225	2285	2300	2320	2380
$\Xi \frac{3}{2}^-$	1785	1880	1895	2240	2305	2330	2340	2385
$\Xi \frac{5}{2}^-$	1900	2345	2350	2385				
$\Xi \frac{7}{2}^-$	2355							
$\Xi \frac{1}{2}^+$	1840	2040	2100	2130	2150	2230	2345	
$\Xi \frac{3}{2}^+$	2045	2065	2115	2165	2170	2210	2230	2275
$\Xi \frac{5}{2}^+$	2045	2165	2230	2230	2240			
$\Xi \frac{7}{2}^+$	2180	2240						

94
STATES

RELATIVIZED
QUARK
MODEL



MESON-BARYON
MOLECULES

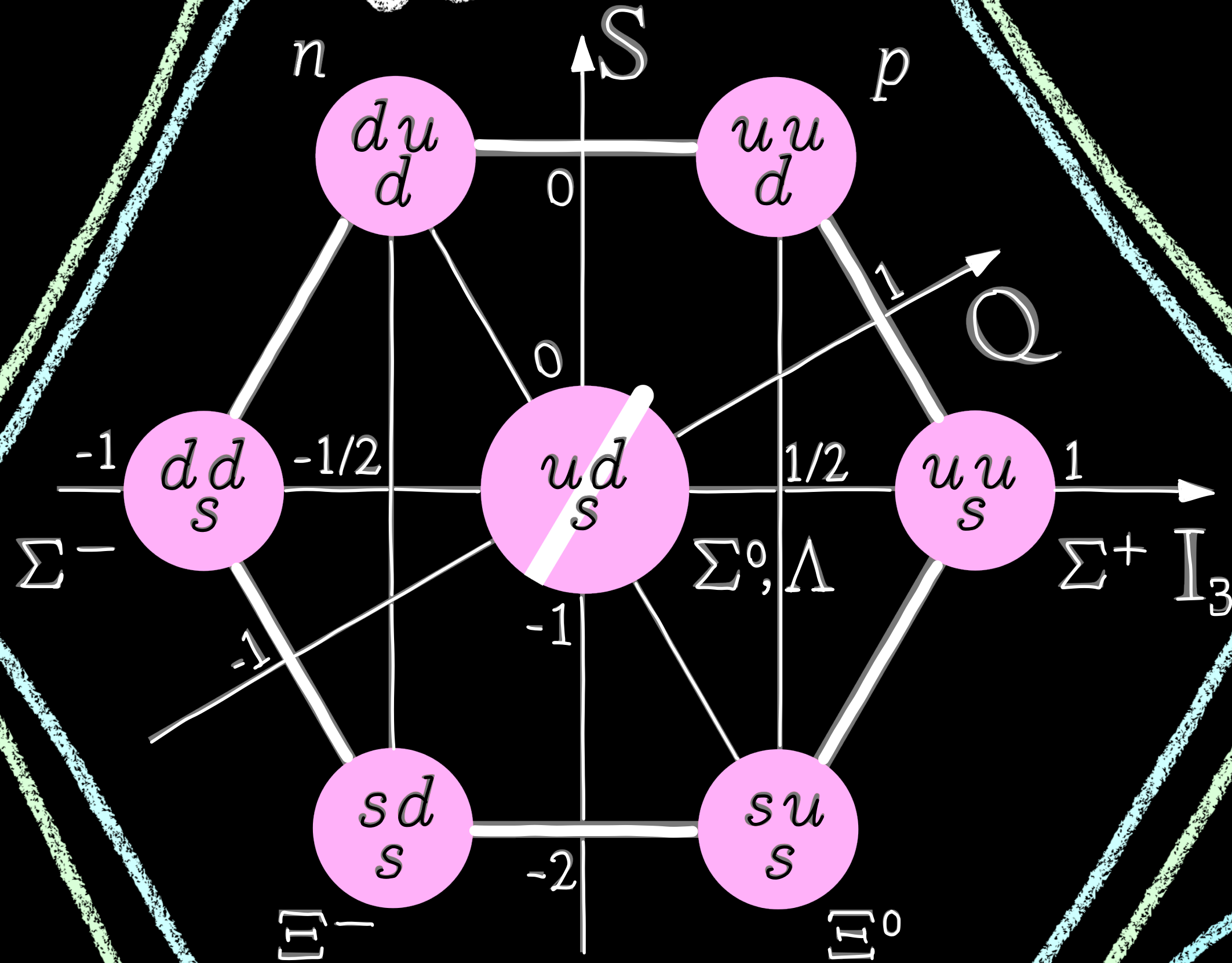


DO WE UNDERSTAND
BARYONS?

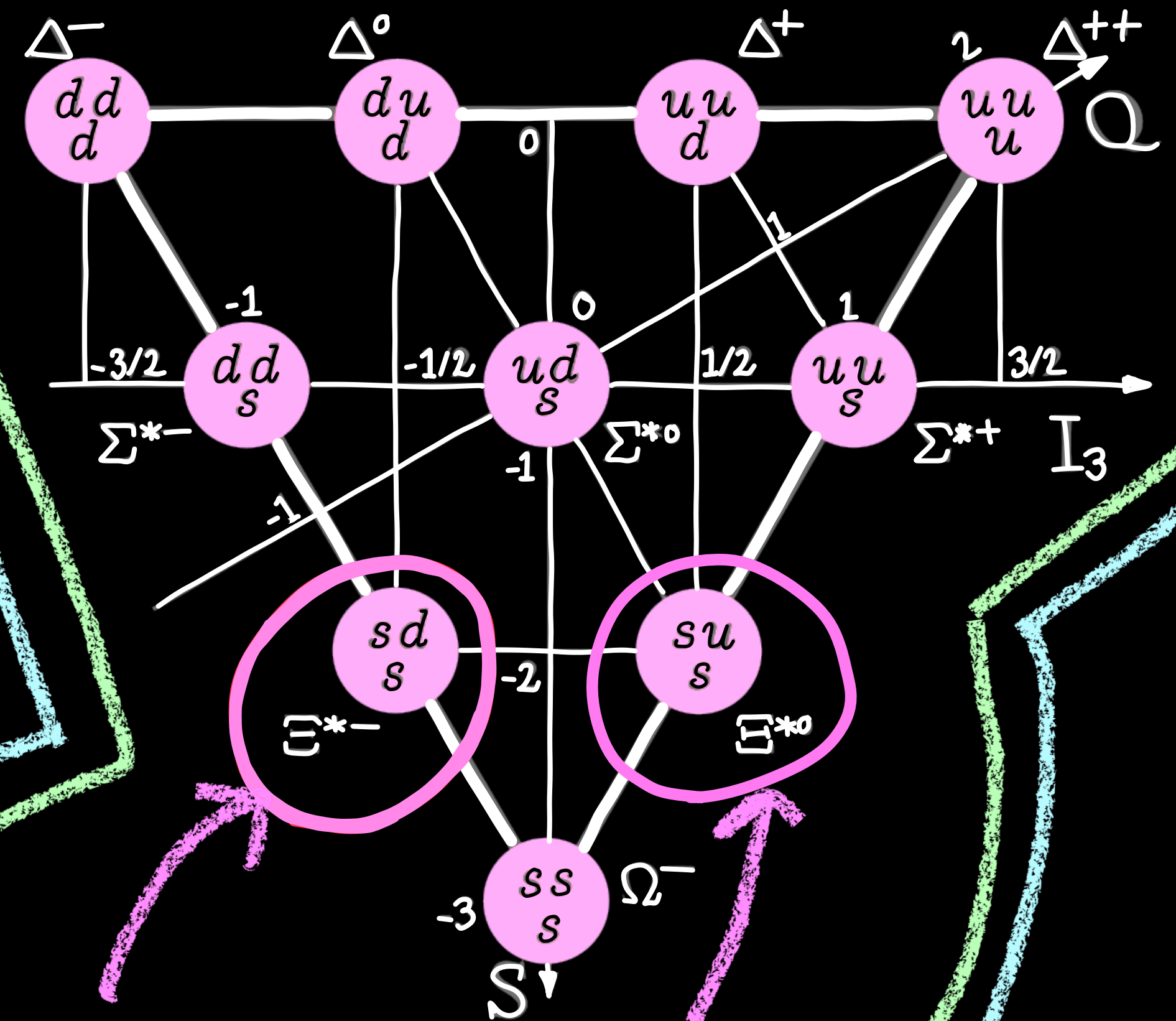


BARYONS

OCTET



DECUPLET



EXCITED CASCADES

THE MISSING STATES

Current Particle	Current Status	Previous Mass	Previous Status	Mass from MPS (MeV)
$\Xi(1318)$	**** ✓	1320	**** ✓	1320 ± 6
$\Xi(1530)$	**** ✓	1530	**** ✓	1541 ± 12
$\Xi(1620)$	* ?	1630	** ?	
$\Xi(1690)$	** *	1680	**	
$\Xi(1820)$	***	1820	***	1822 ± 6
$\Xi(1950)$	** *	1940	**	
$\Xi(2030)$	*** ?	2030	*** ?	2022 ± 7
$\Xi(2120)$	* ?	2120	* ?	
$\Xi(2250)$	** *	2250	*	2214 ± 5
$\Xi(2370)$	** ?	2370	** ?	2356 ± 10
$\Xi(2500)$	* ?	2500	** ?	2505 ± 10

6

EXCITED
STATES IN
PDG

NOT MUCH PROGRESS
IN PAST: 4 DECADES

NOW

1981

MISSING J^P and BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Xi(1690)$

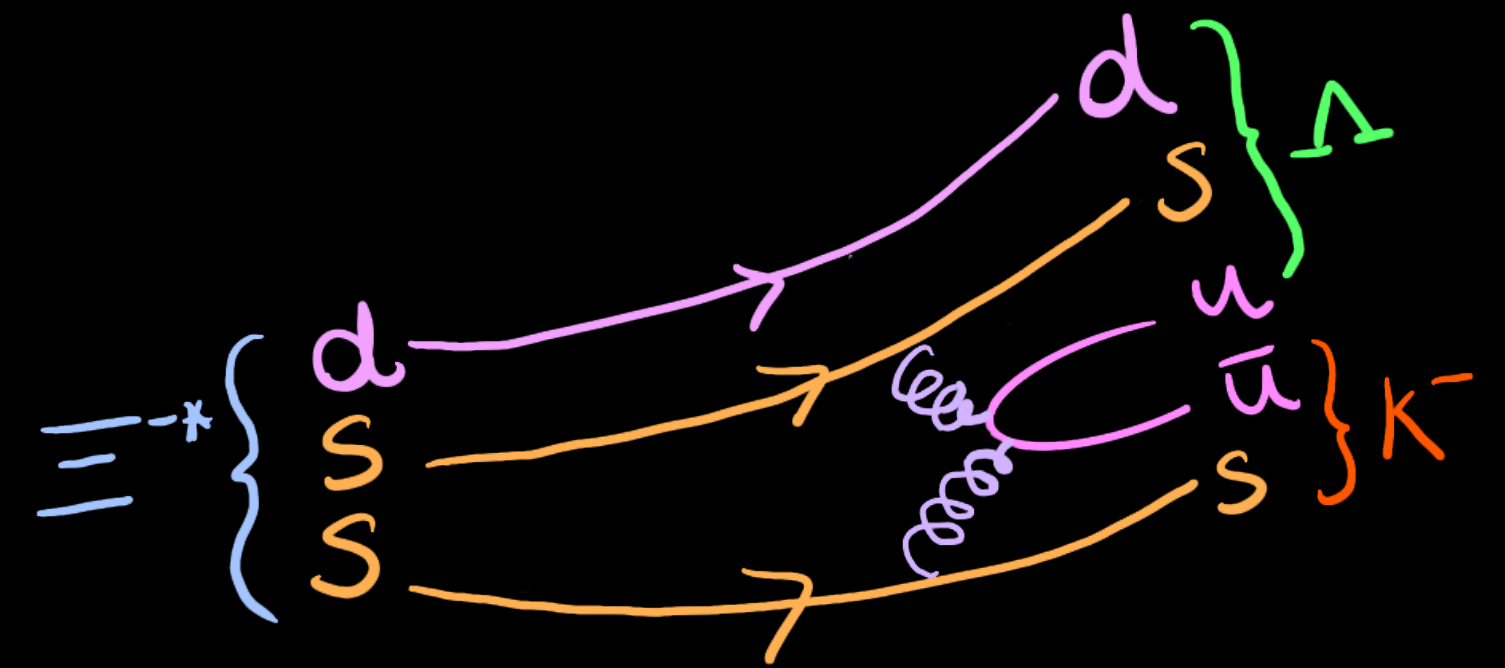
$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(??)$$

Mass $m = 1690 \pm 10$ MeV [c]

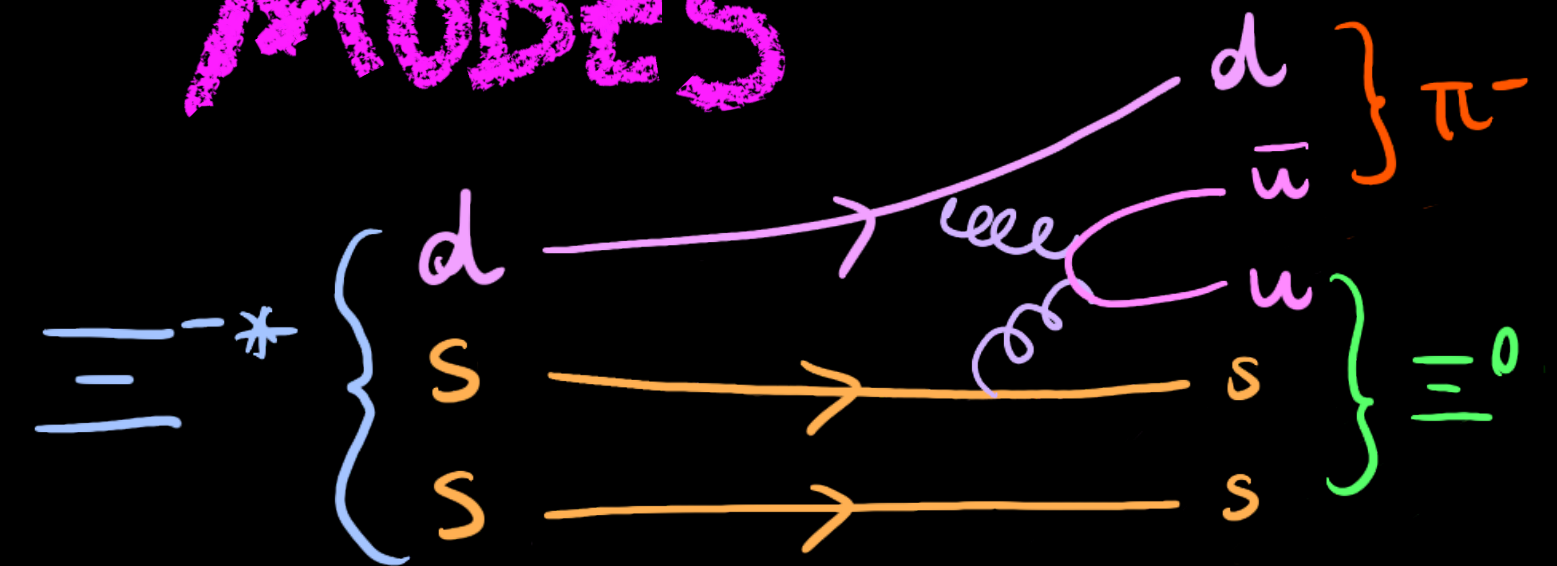
Full width $\Gamma < 30$ MeV

$\Xi(1690)$ DECAY MODES

	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda \bar{K}$	seen	240
$\Sigma \bar{K}$	seen	70
$\Xi \pi$	seen	311
$\Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	possibly seen	213



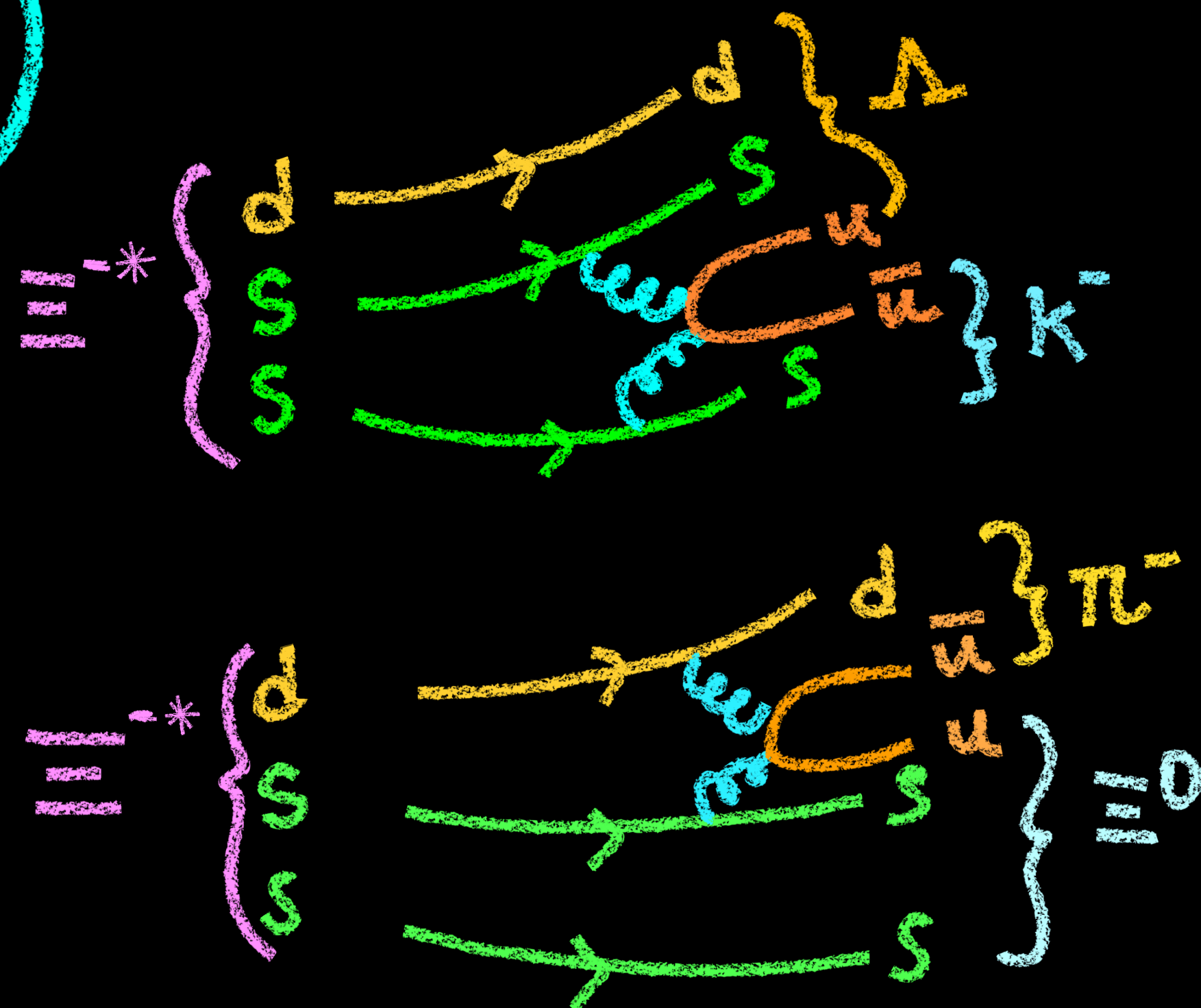
POSSIBLE DECAY MODES



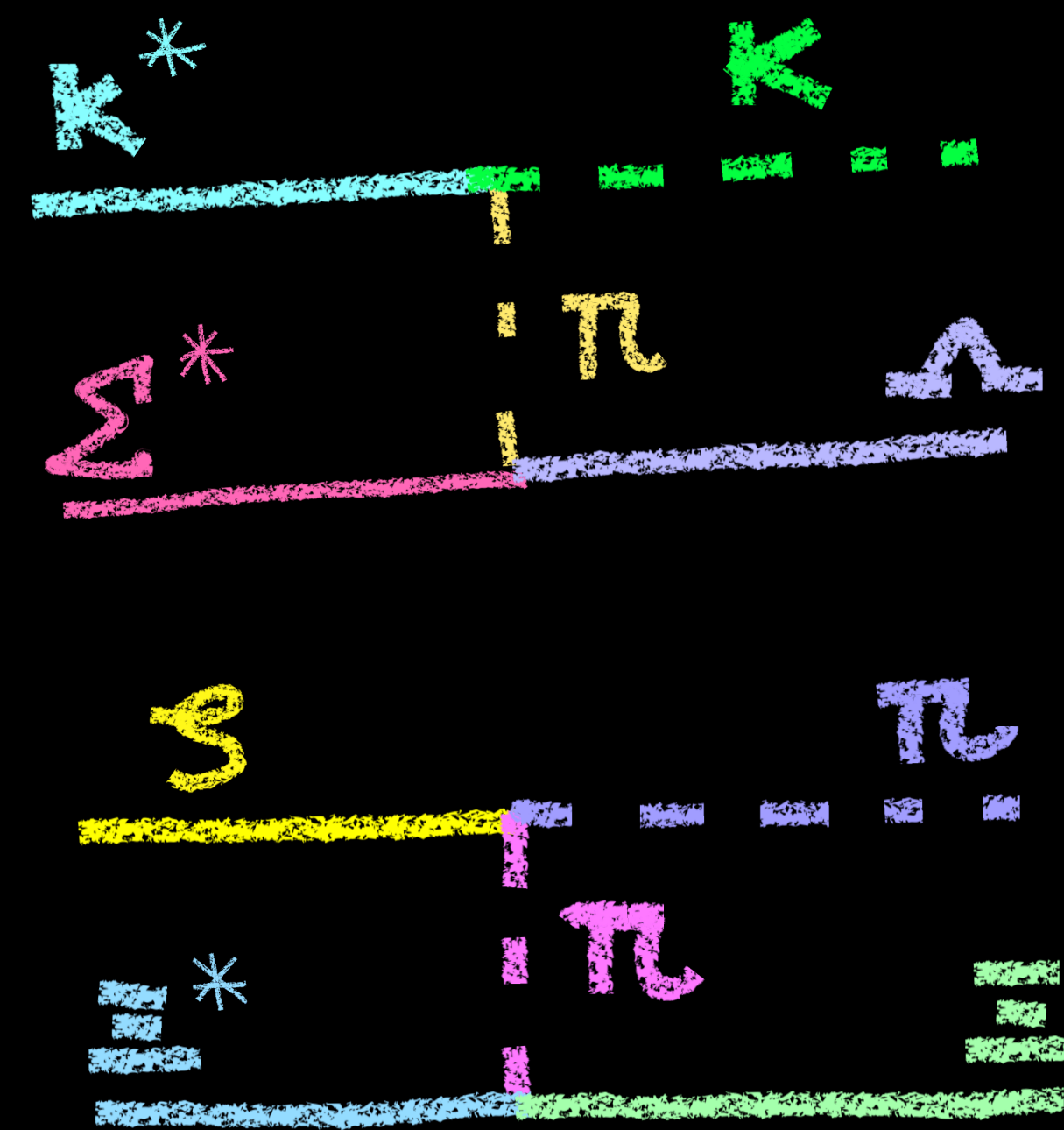
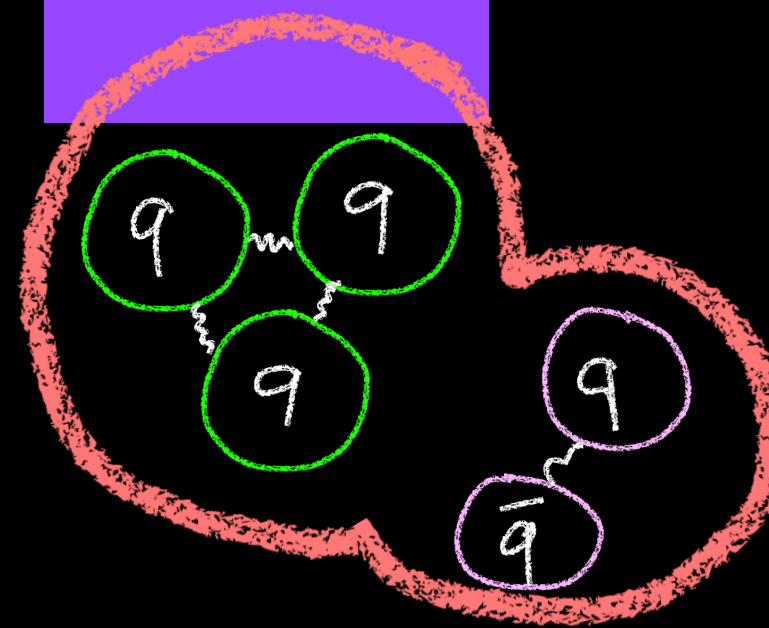
THEORETICAL MODELS



3q STATE



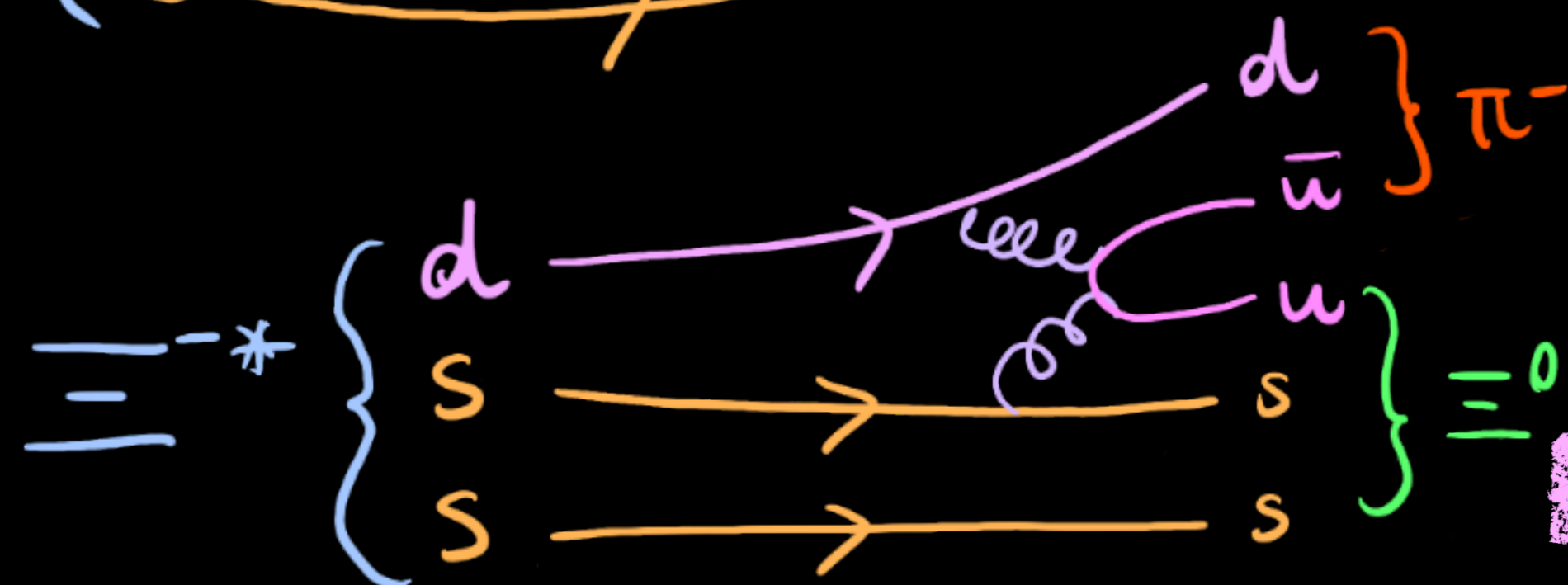
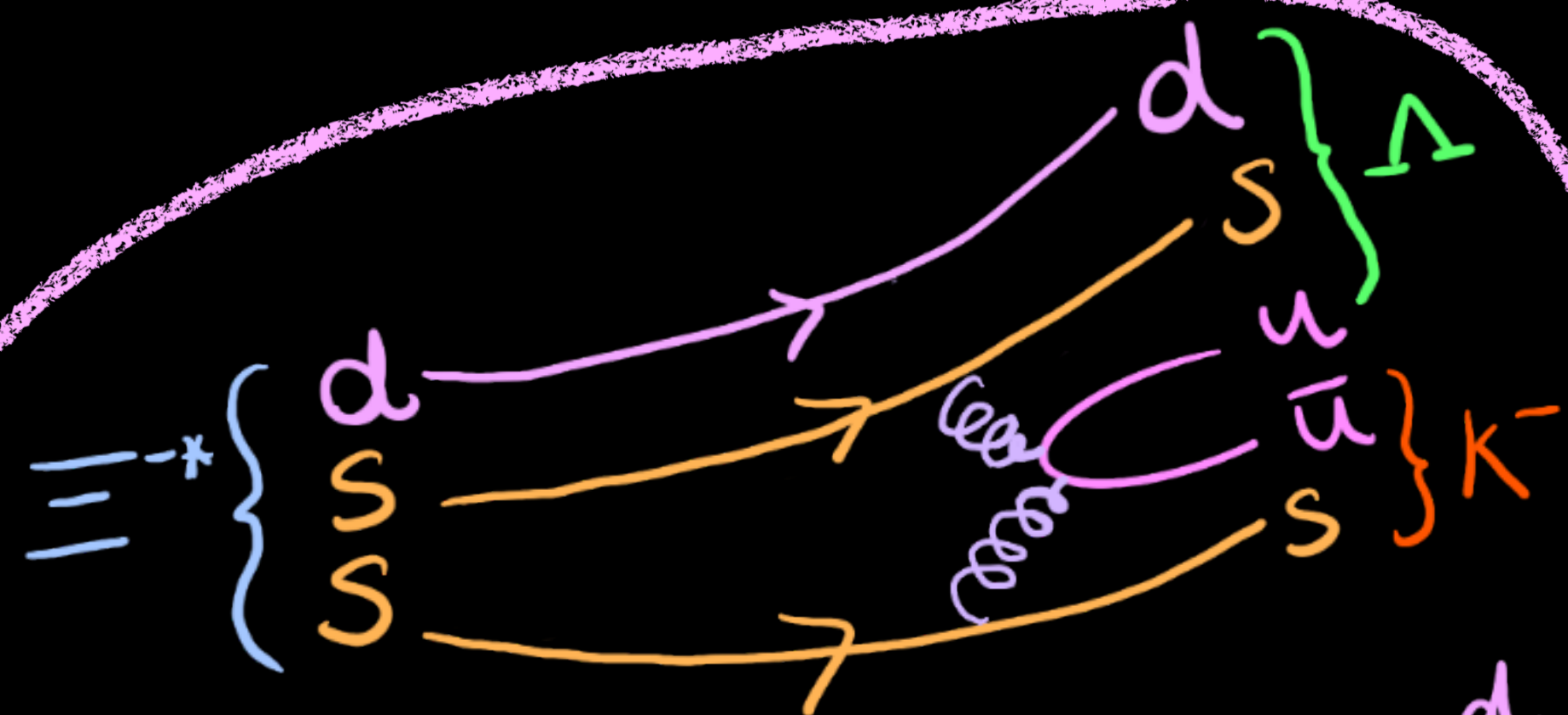
MOLECULAR



SU(3) CLEBSCH-GORDAN

FROM DECUPLLET

$$|\Xi^*\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|\Xi\pi\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|\Sigma\bar{K}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|\Xi\eta\rangle - \frac{1}{2}|\Lambda\bar{K}\rangle$$



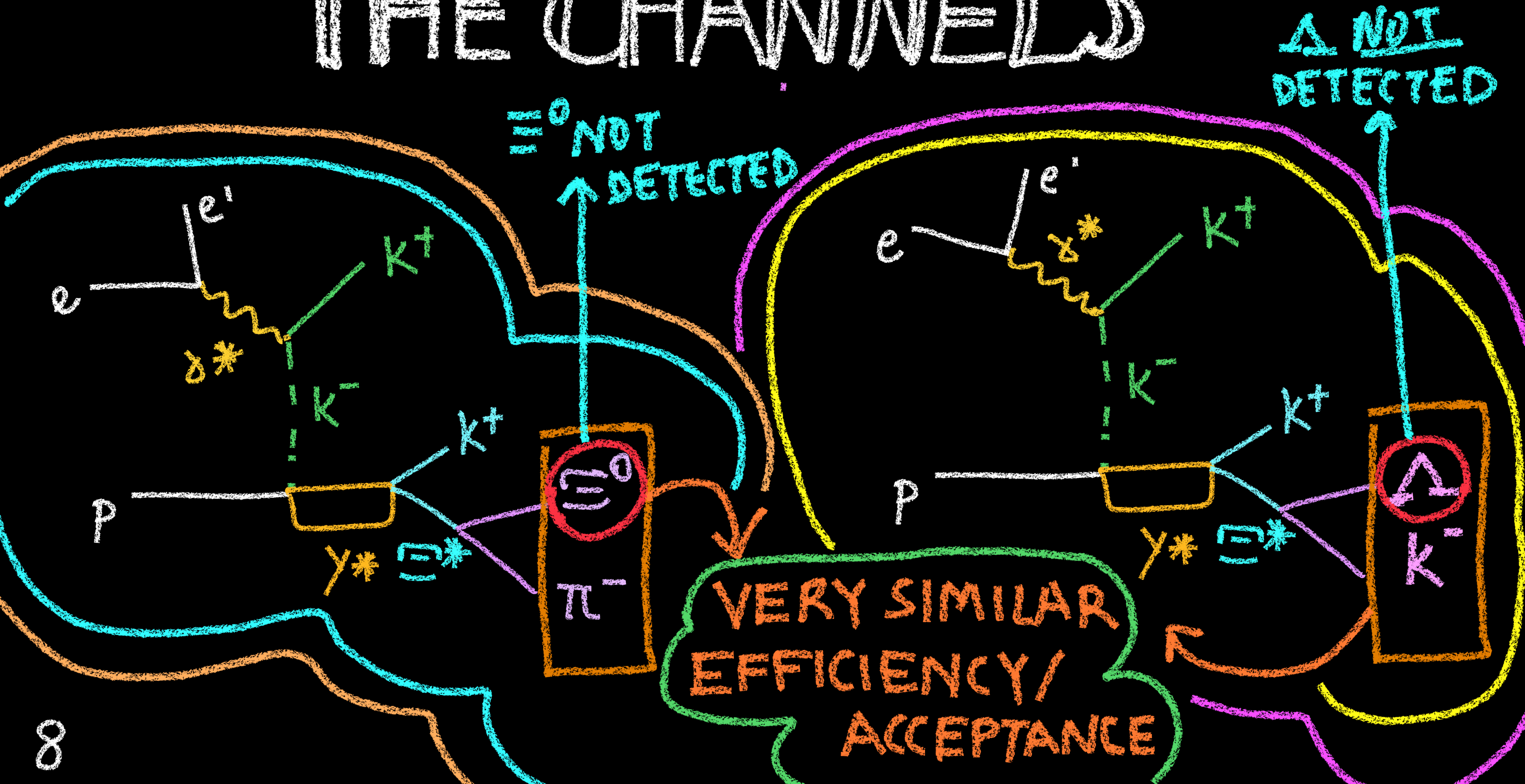
TWO OF
THE
POSSIBLE
CHANNELS

FROM OCTET

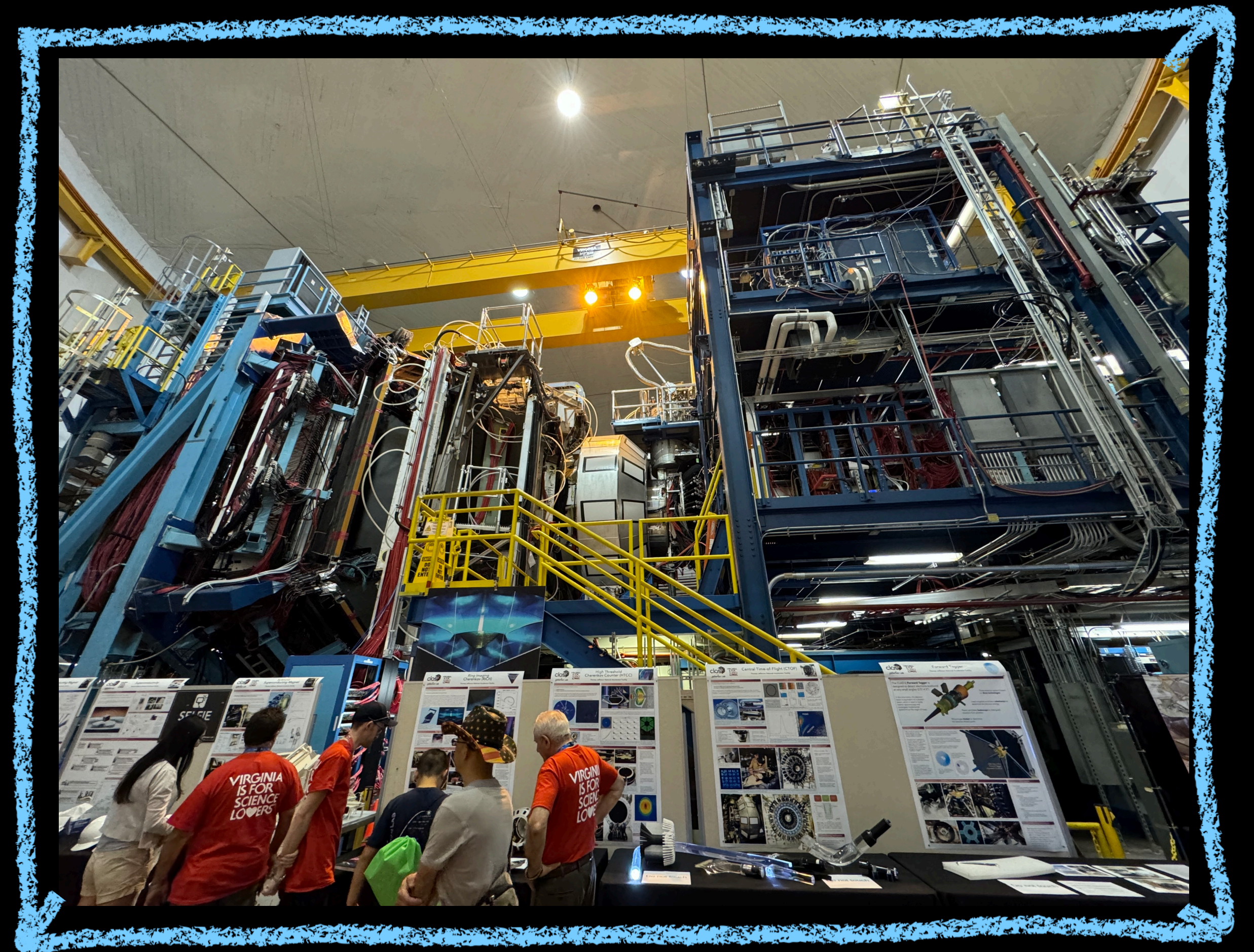
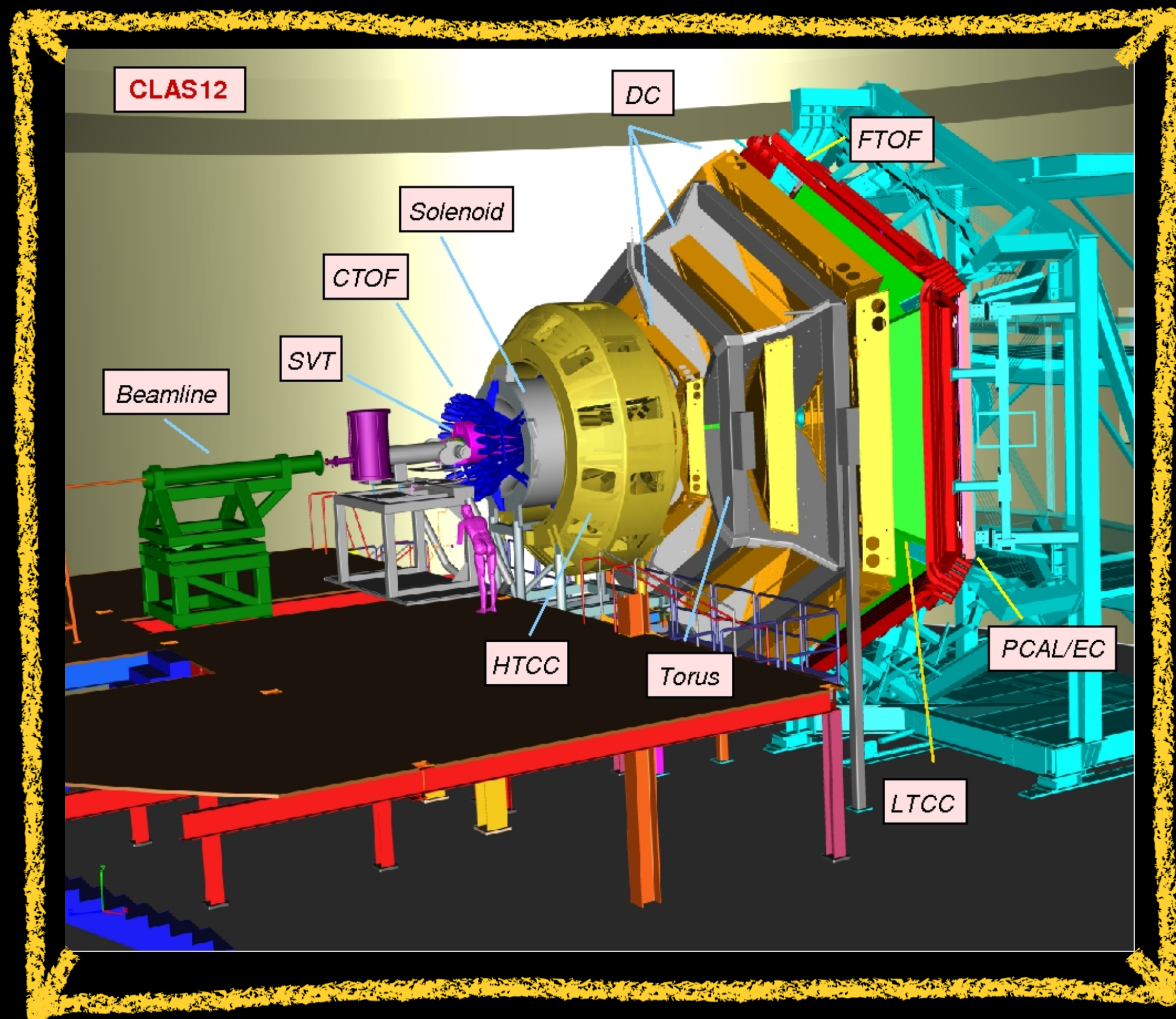
$$|\Xi^*\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|\Xi\pi\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|\Sigma\bar{K}\rangle - \frac{1}{2}|\Xi\eta\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|\Lambda\bar{K}\rangle$$

ALL CHANNELS
POSSIBLE!

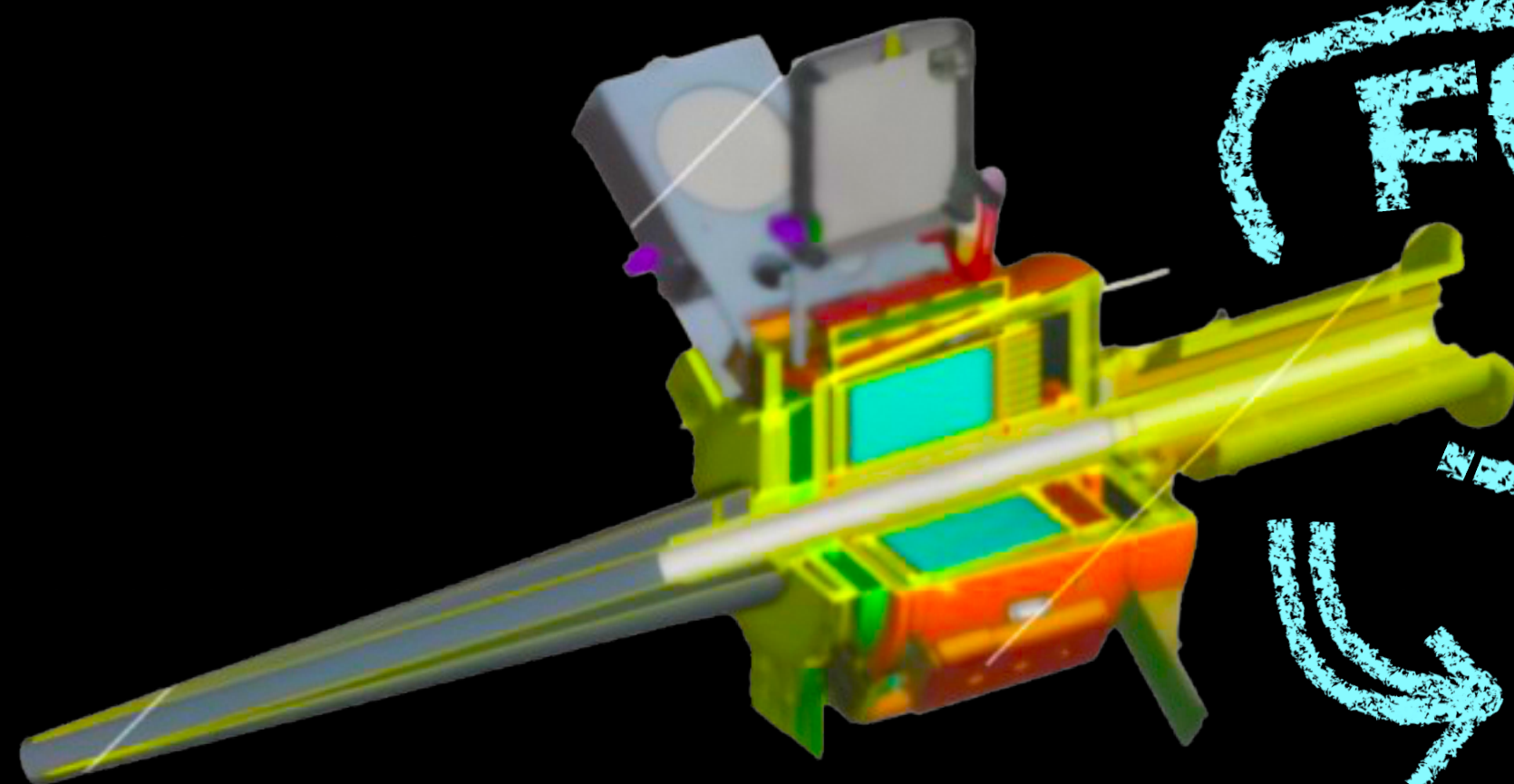
THE CHANNELS



CLAS 12



DETECTORS

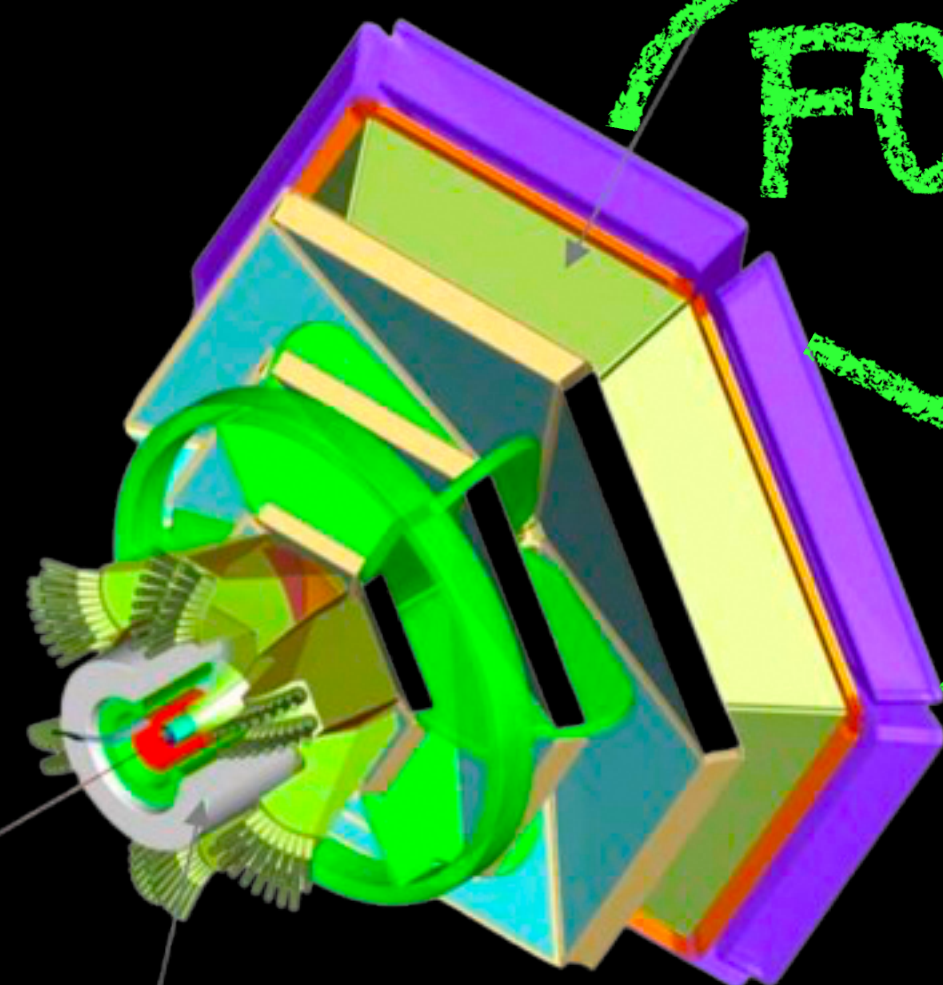


FORWARD
TAGGER

* $2.5^\circ < \theta < 4.5^\circ$

* LOW Q^2

* CALORIMETER



FORWARD
DETECTOR

* $5^\circ < \theta < 35^\circ$

* HIGH Q^2

* MAGNETIC SPECTROSCOPY

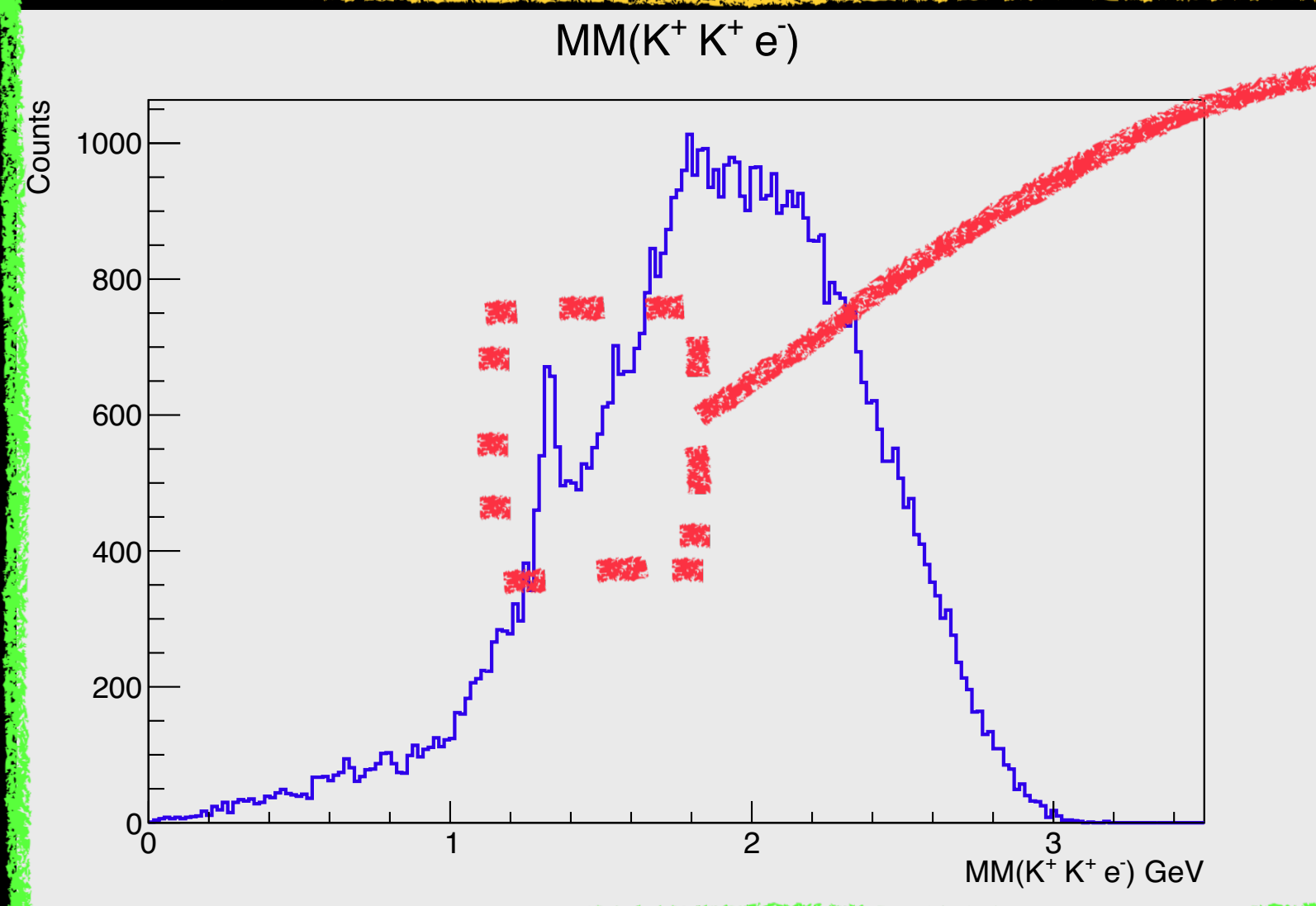
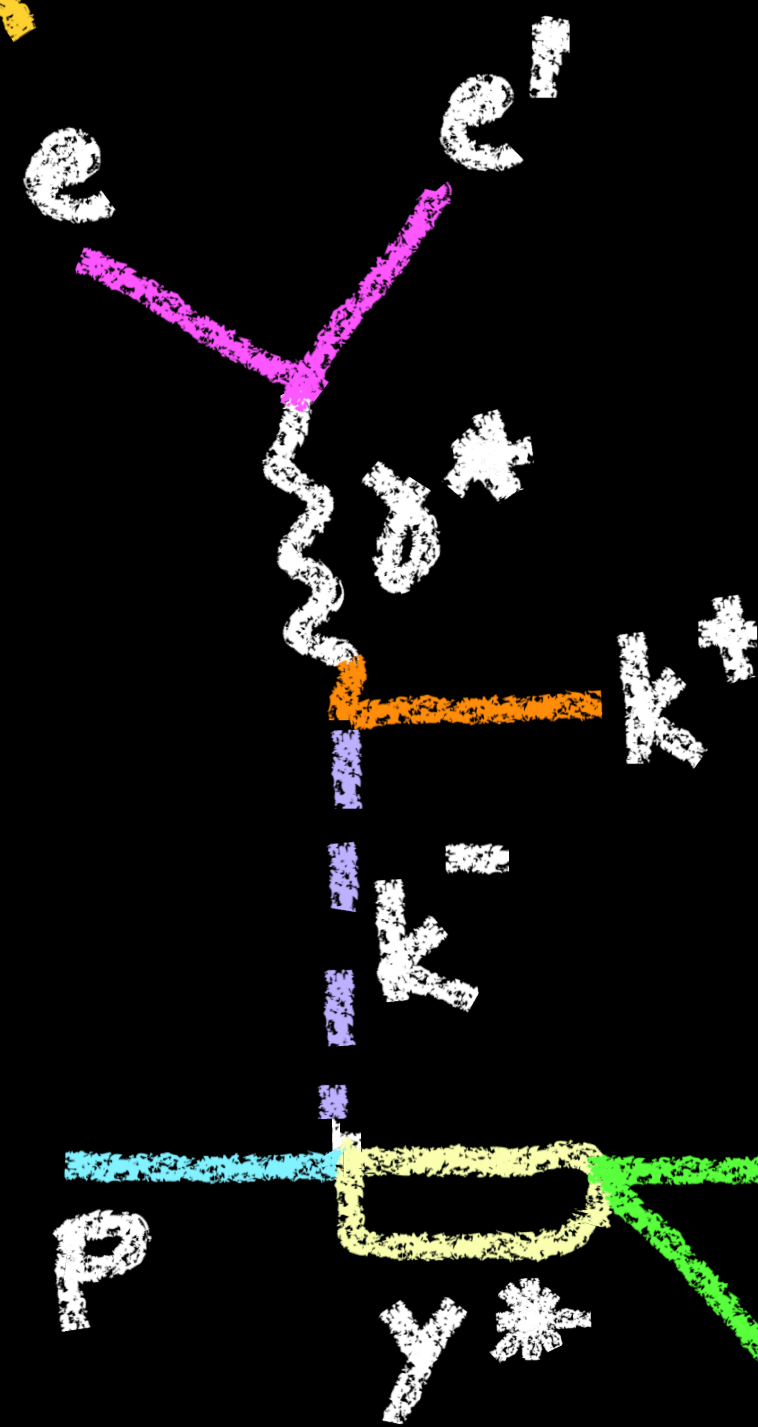
PARTICLE
IDENTIFICATION

TARGET

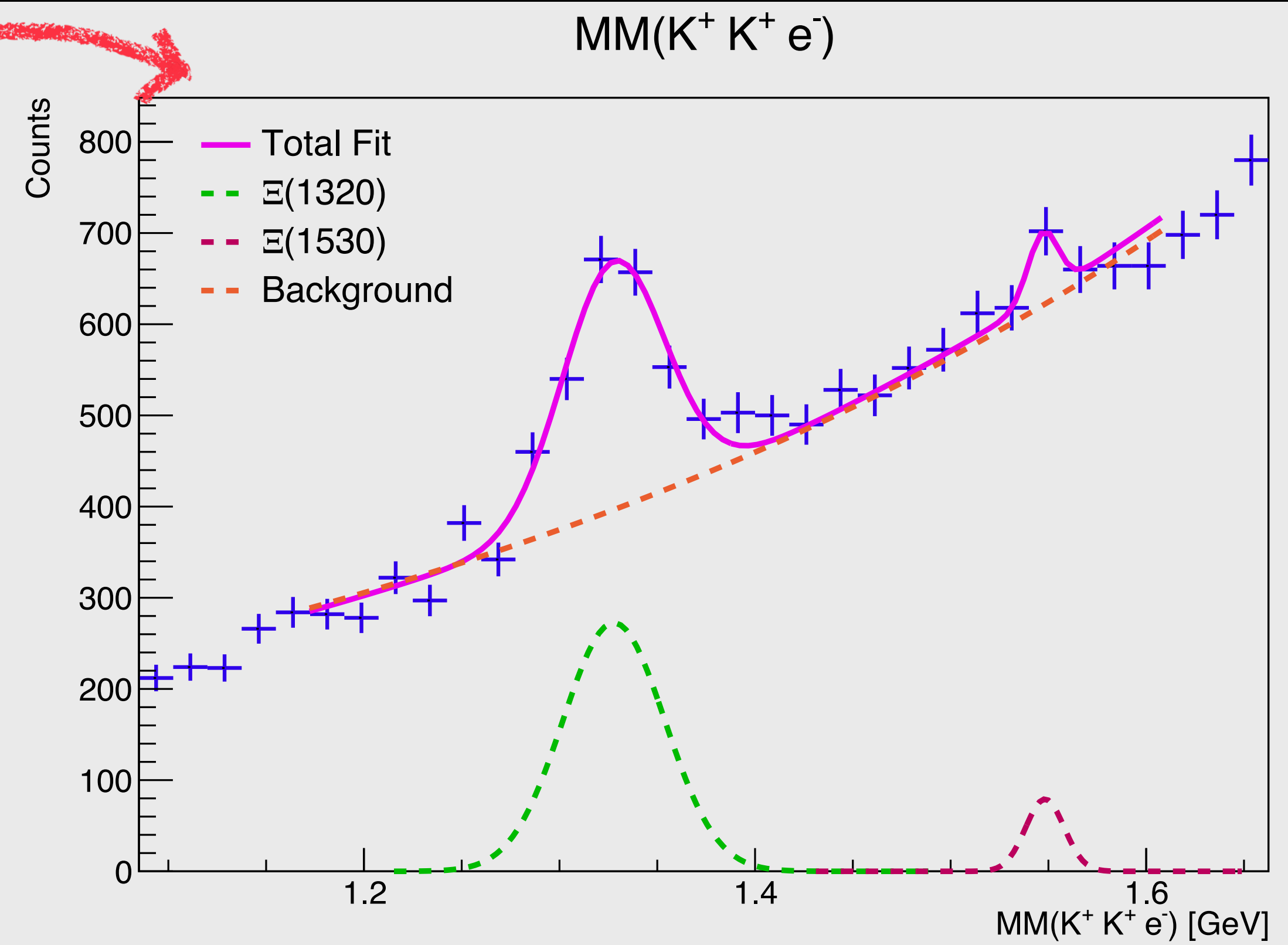
DC

ToF

FORWARD DETECTOR



$X \rightarrow \Xi(1320), \Xi(1530)$

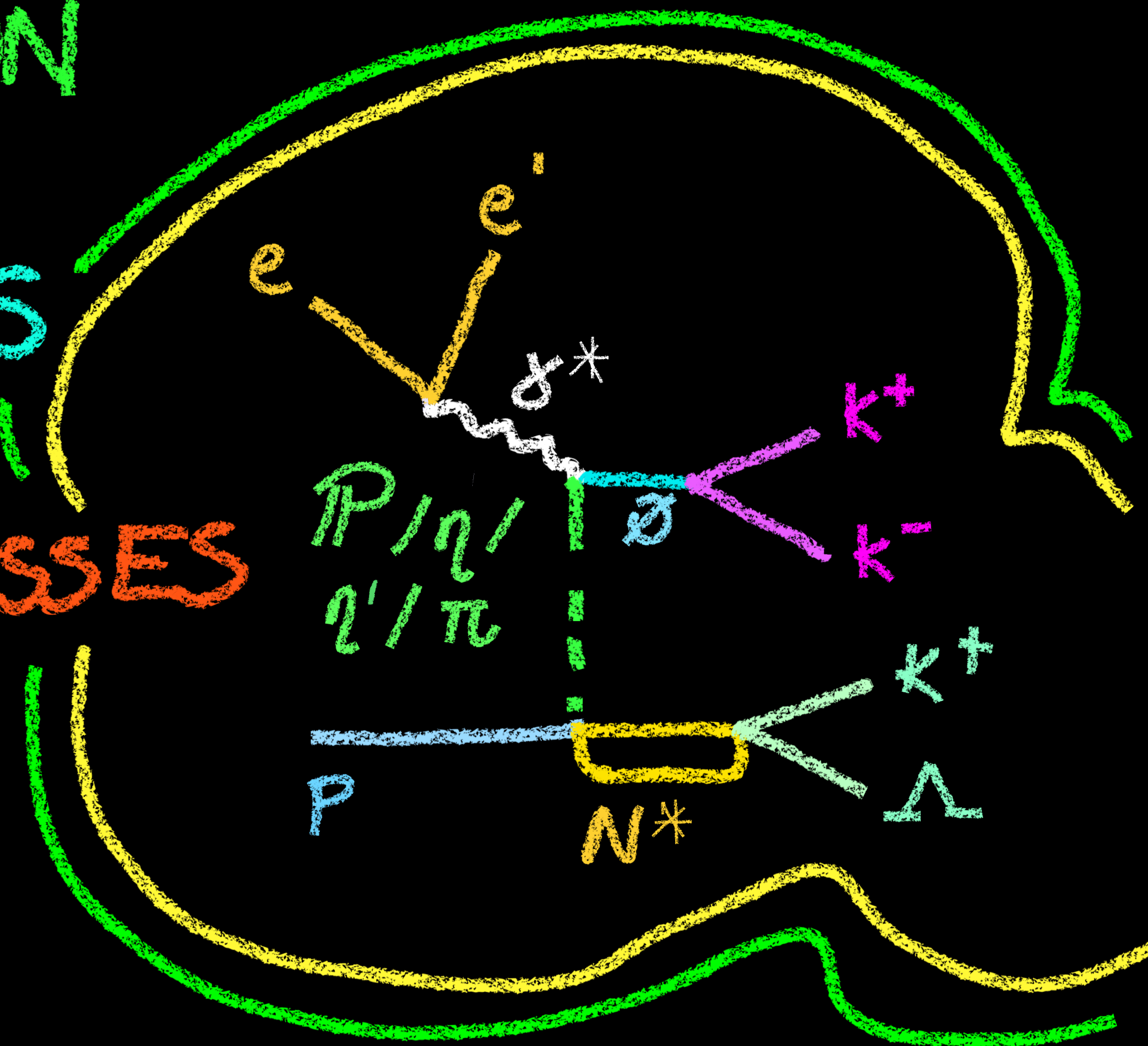


BACKGROUND

1. K/TL MISIDENTIFICATION

2. OUT OF TIME PARTICLES

3. OTHER PHYSICAL PROCESSES



Kaon ID

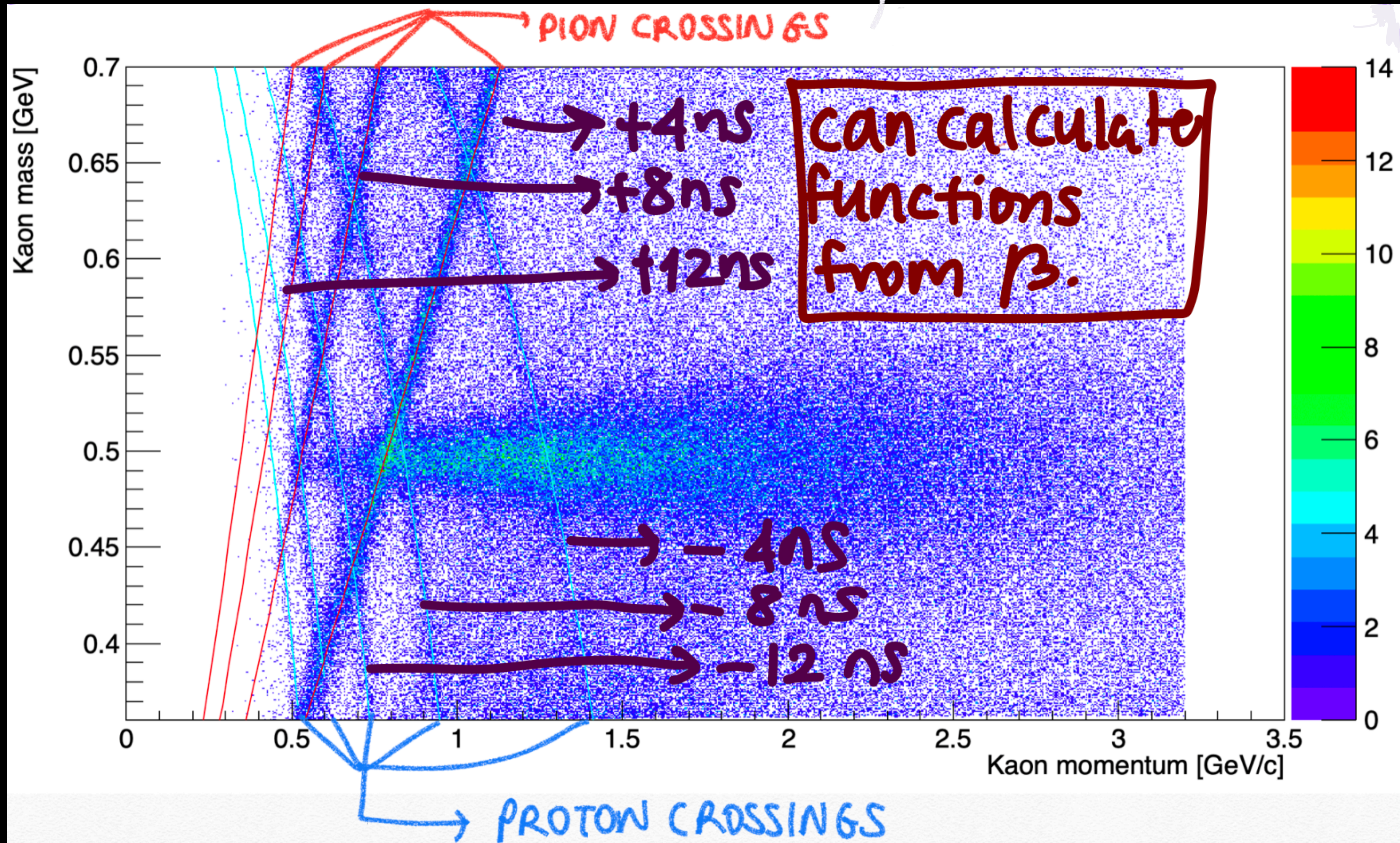
PDF'S used in s-weights don't have to be 1-D.

↳ can use kaon mass as a discriminatory variable (it's a 2D PDF)

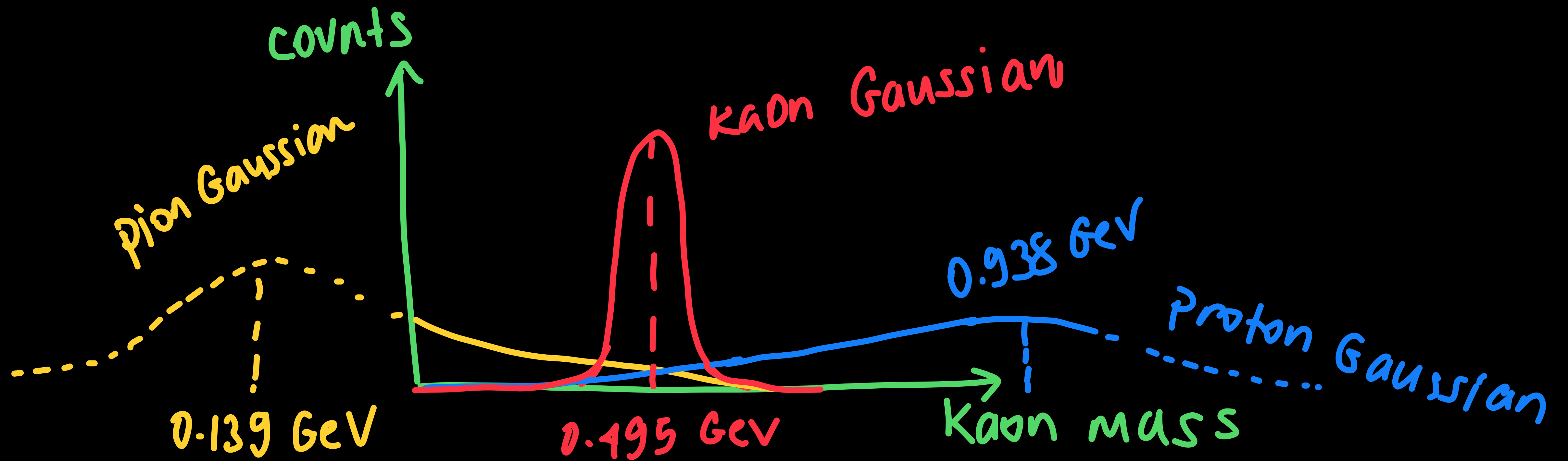
↳ can utilise both kaons
(sequential s-weighting)

TWO KAONS USED
TO PLOT KAON MASS VS
KAON MOMENTUM.

PDF's are not as simple
as example, but we can
still make
a good model.

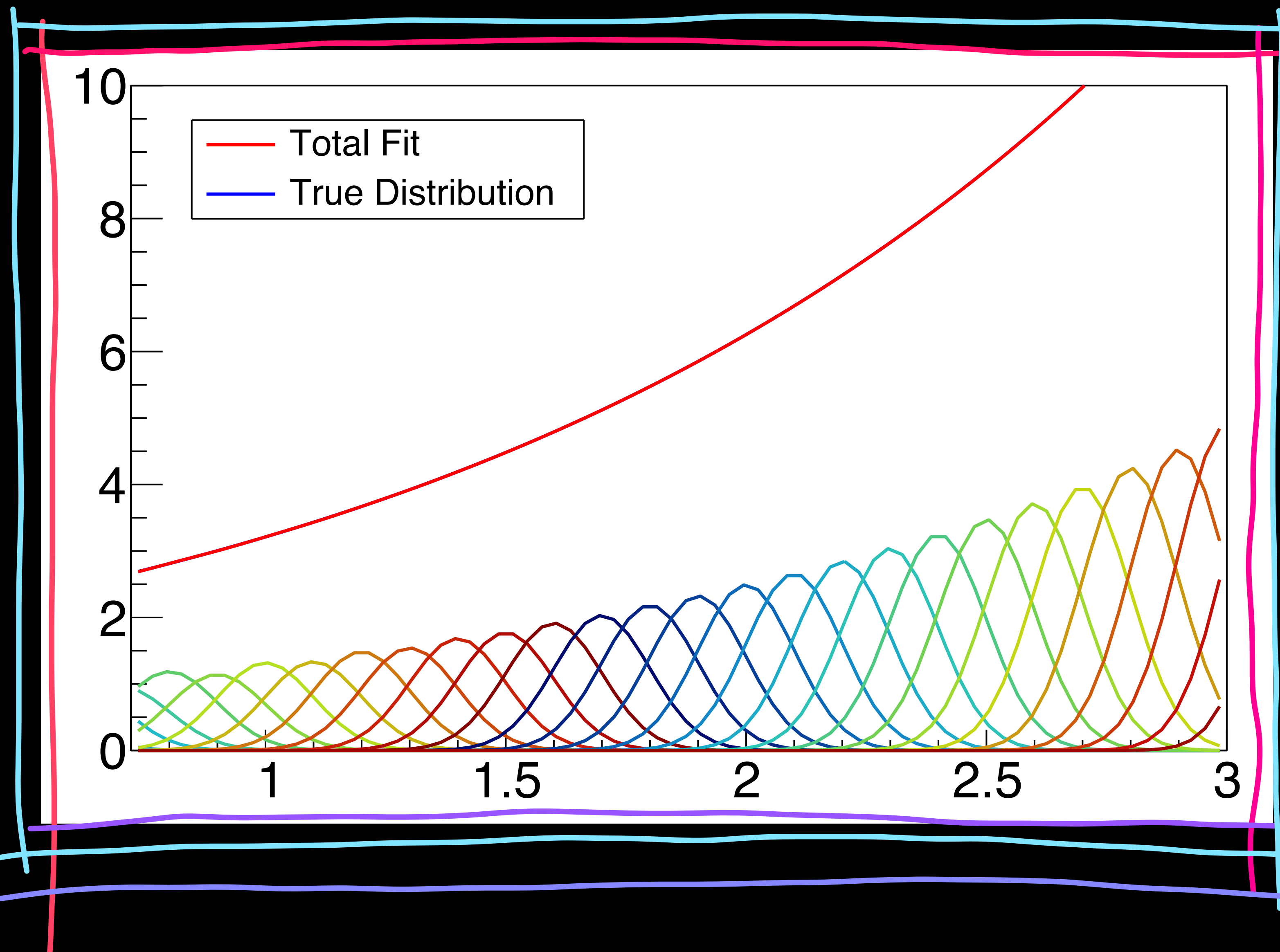


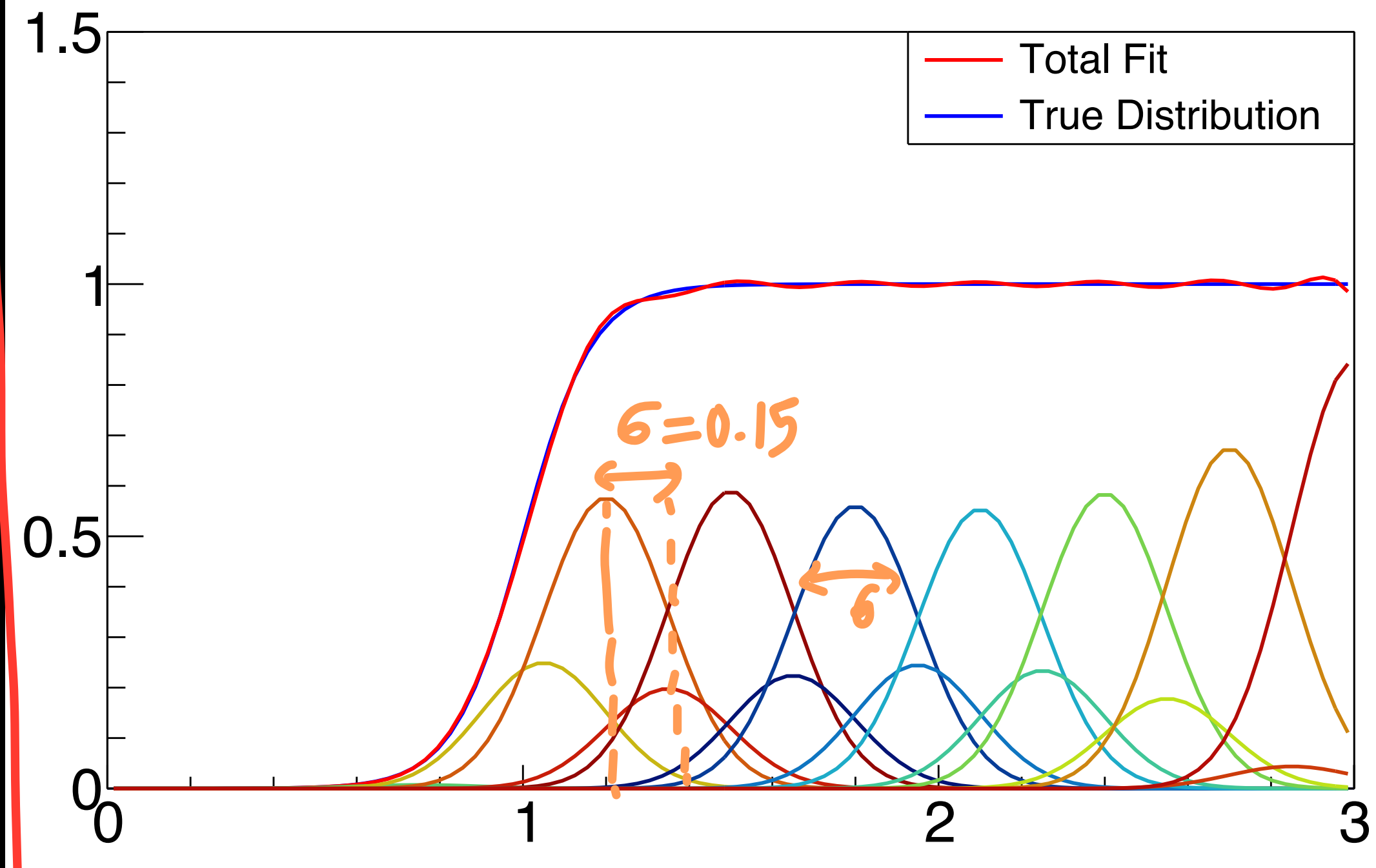
- Model signal with Gaussian at kaon mass
- Model background with the sum of 1 Gaussian at pion mass and 1 Gaussian at proton mass.



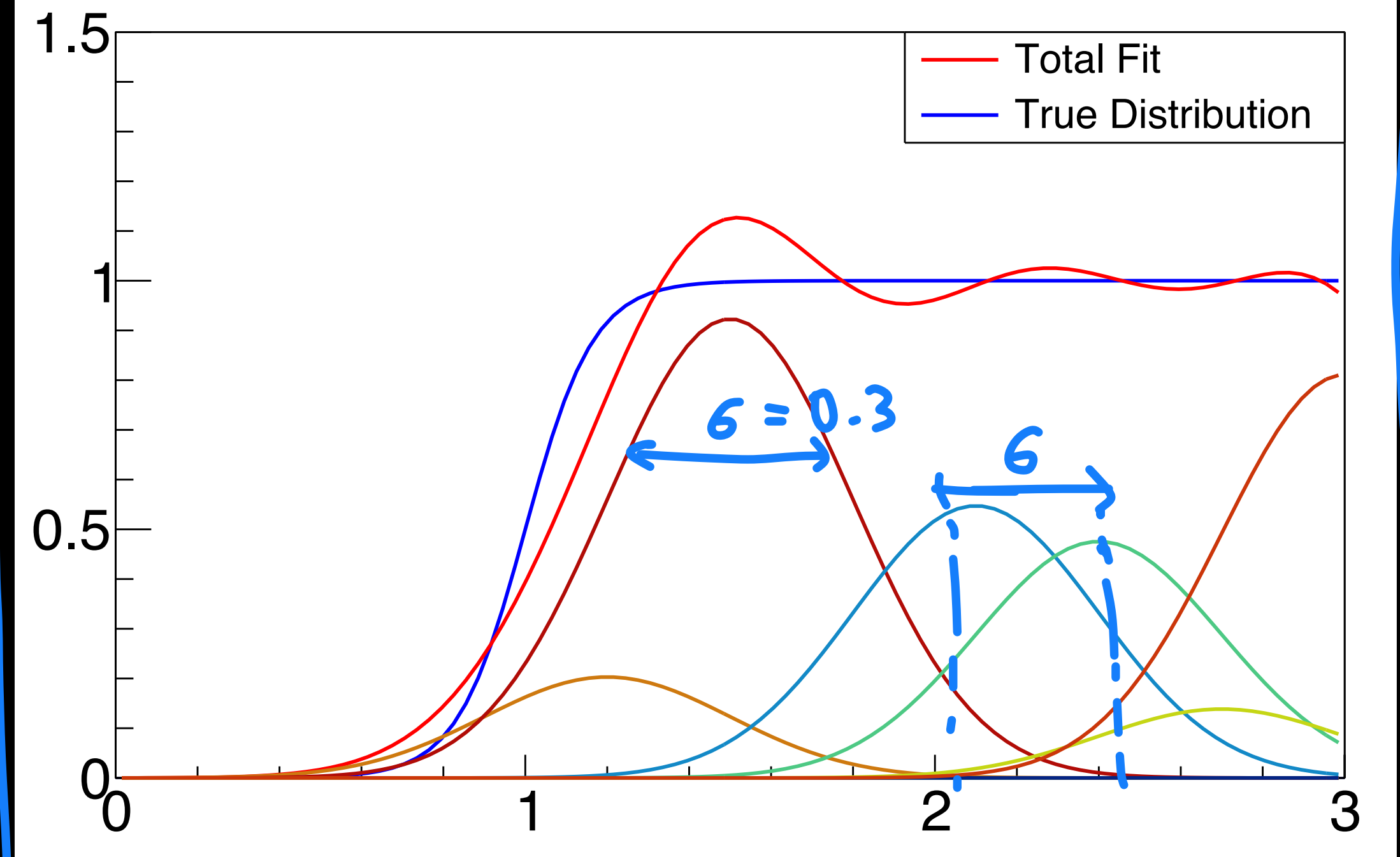
GAUSSIAN SAMPLING

1. HAS PROPER ASYMPTOTICAL BEHAVIOUR.
2. POSITIVELY DEFINED.
3. CONTROL of SMOOTHNESS.
4. FLEXIBLE.
5. NO CROSS-CORRELATION.
6. ONE PARAMETER PER GAUSSIAN (HEIGHT).





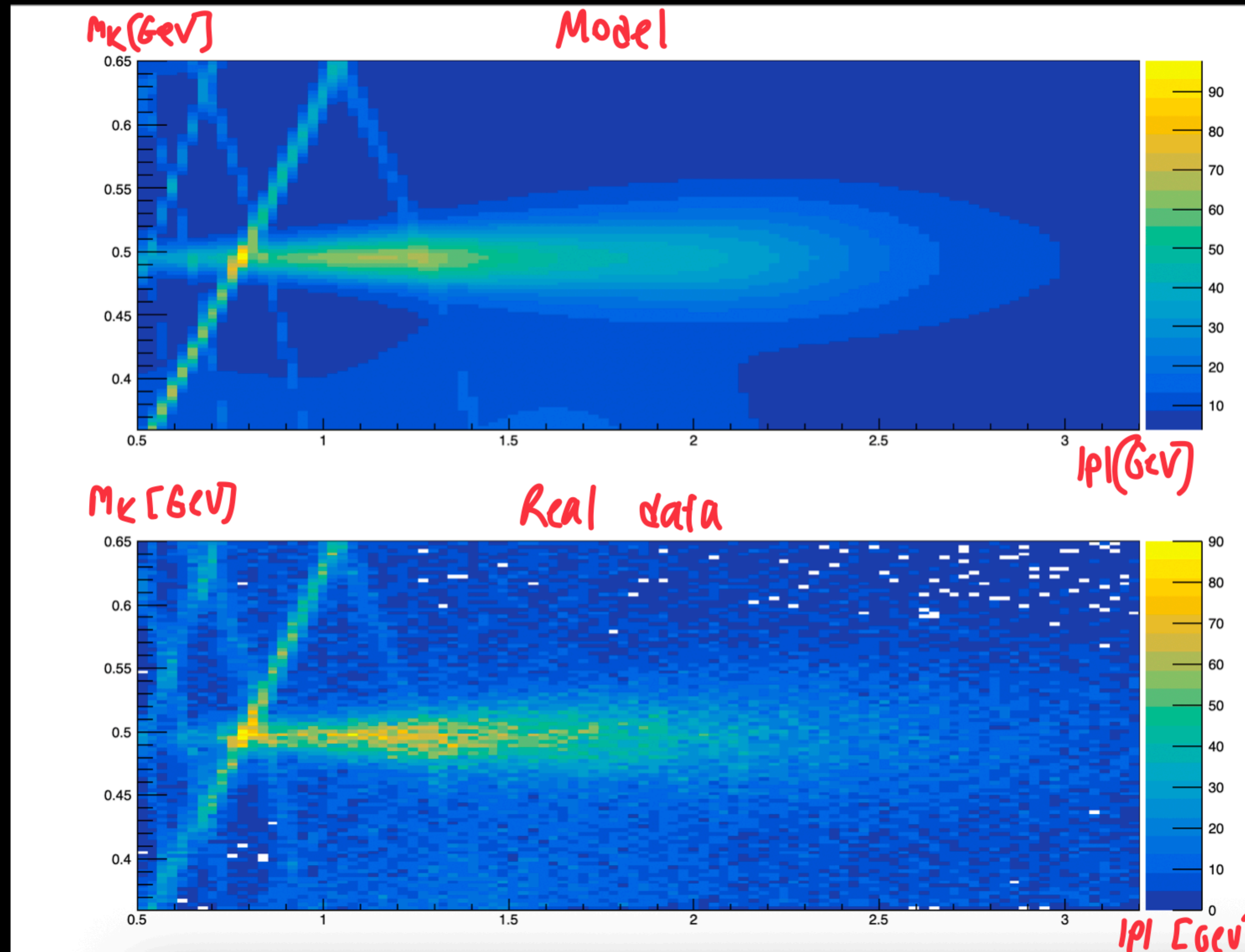
GAUSSIAN WIDTH: 0.15



GAUSSIAN WIDTH: 0.3

- SMOOTHNESS of FIT DEPENDS ON σ & BEHAVIOUR of FUNCTION.

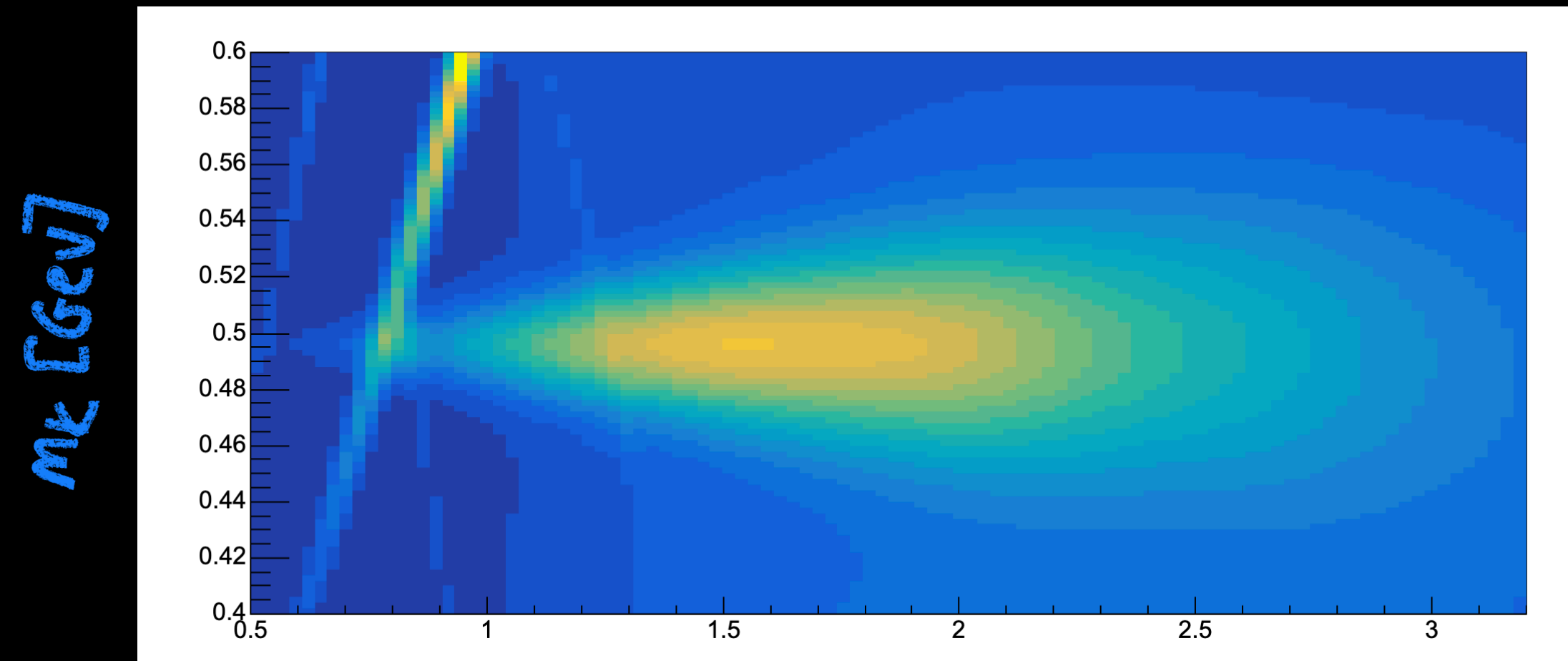
IF WE PUT IT ALL TOGETHER...



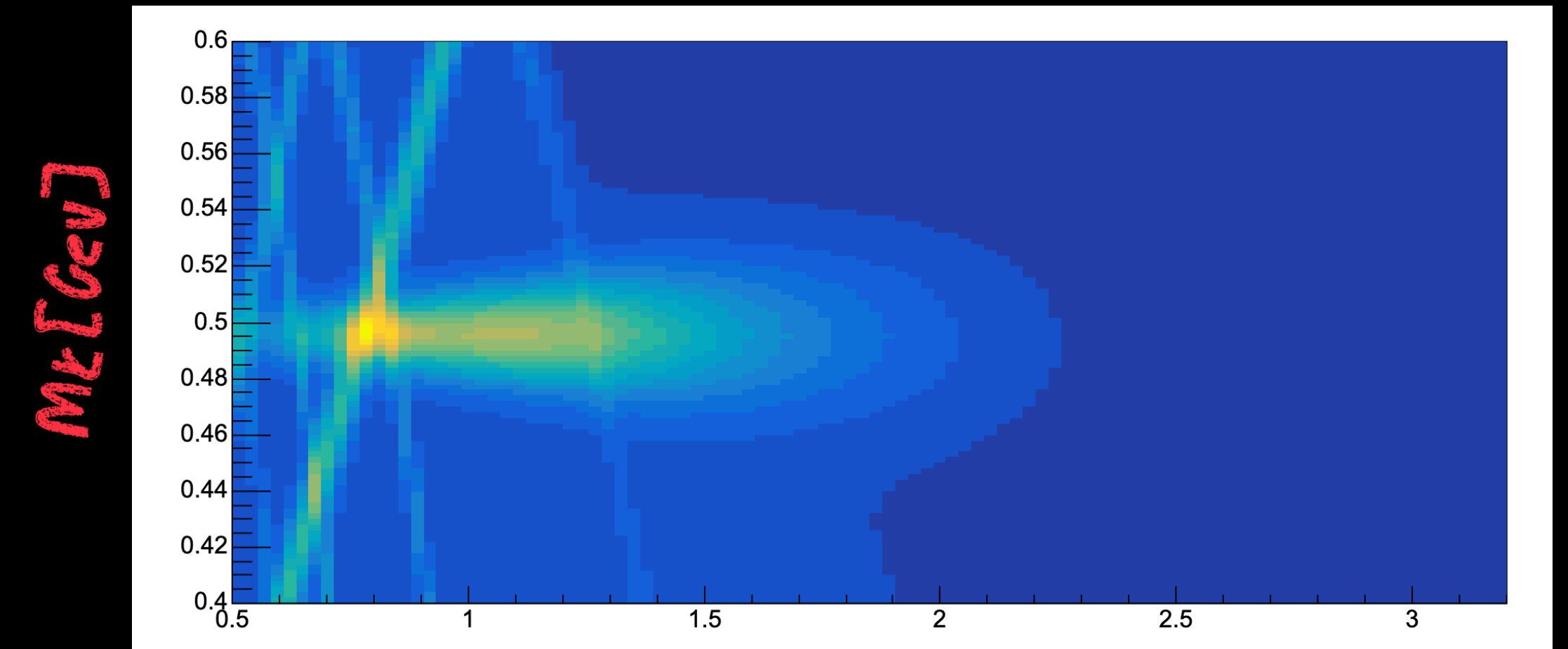
BOTH KAONS
USED TO FIT,
NO DISCRIMINATION

FIT BOTH KAONS SEPARATELY

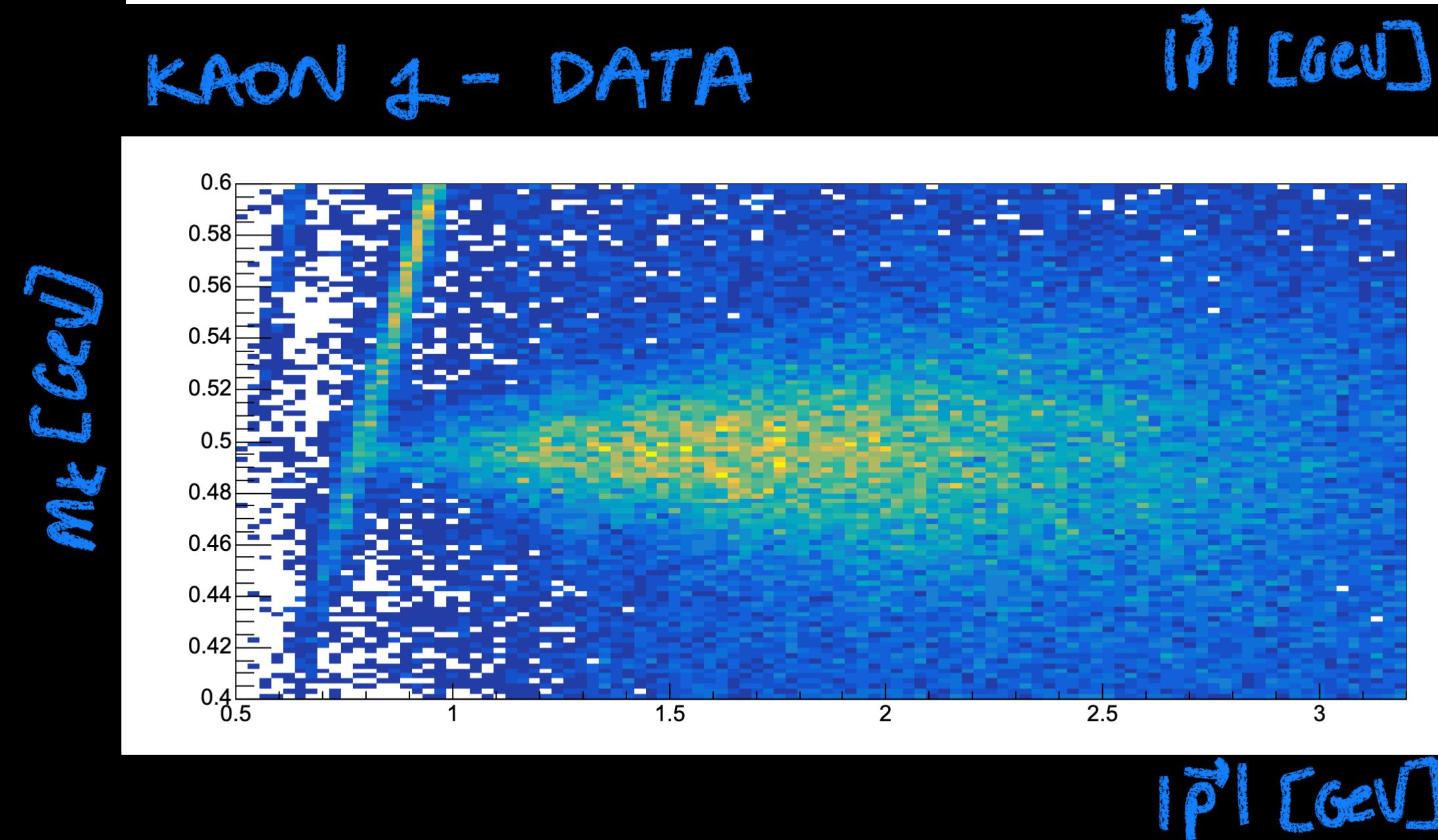
KAON 1 - FIT



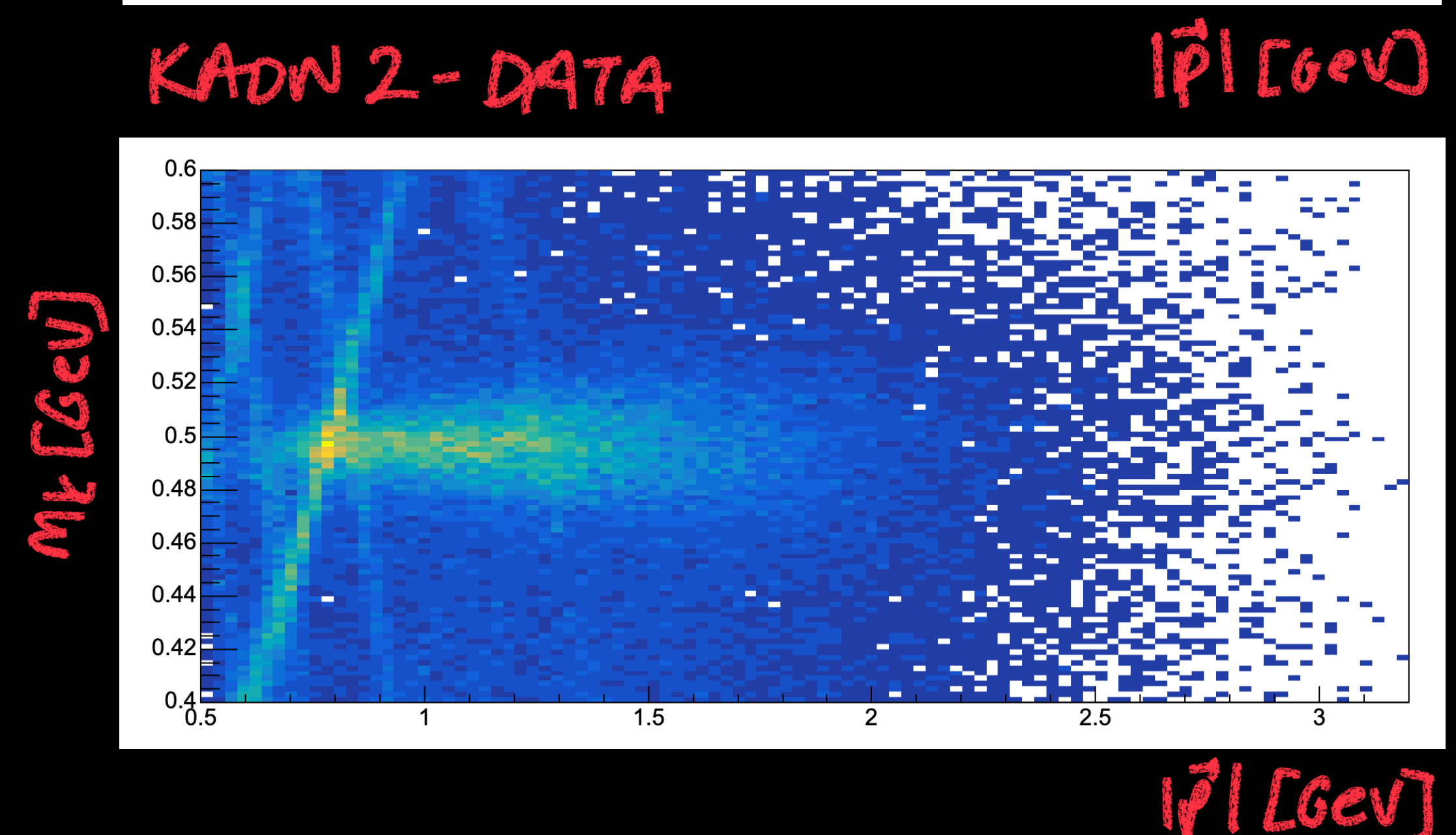
KAON 2 - FIT



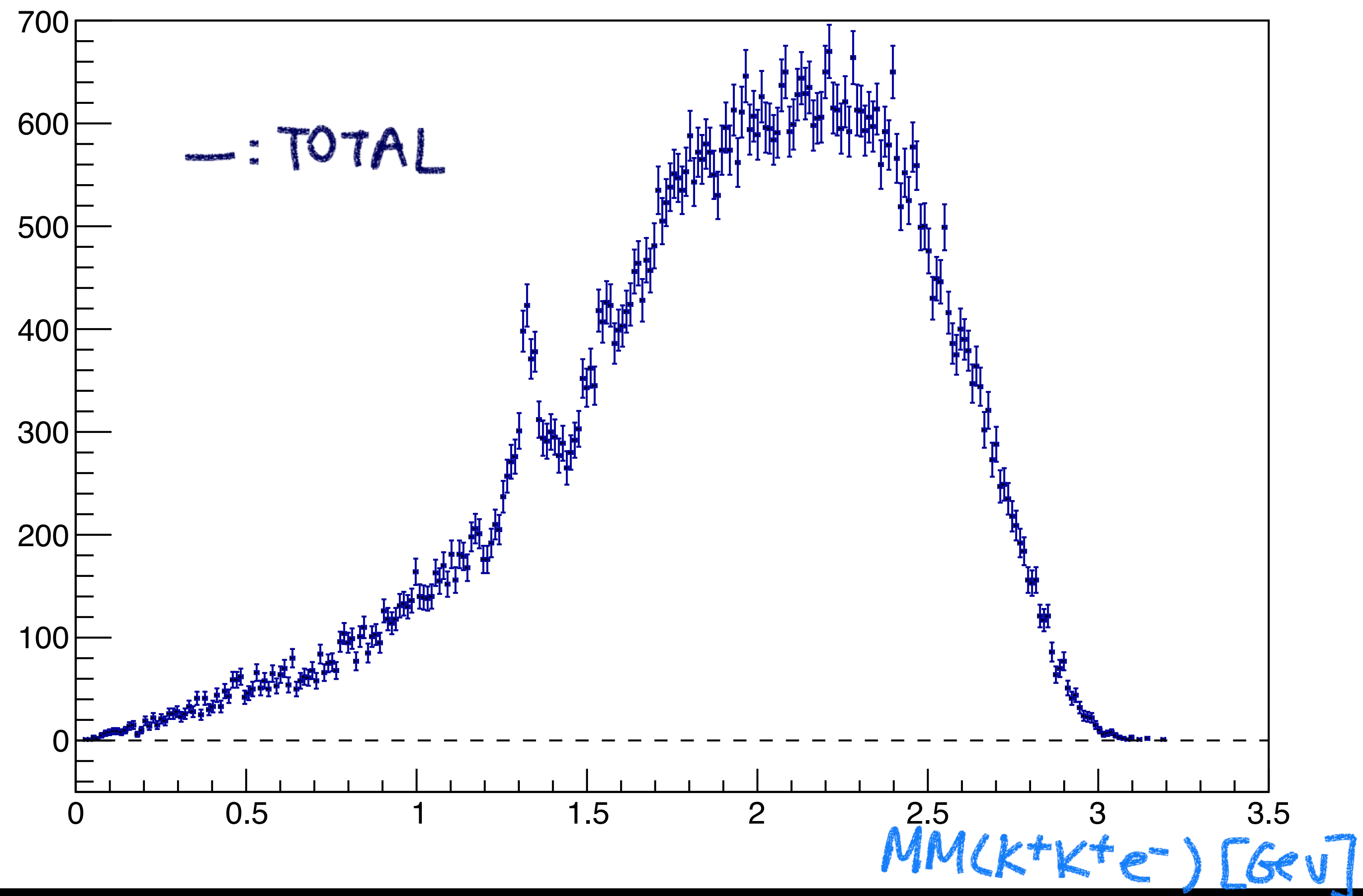
KAON 1 - DATA



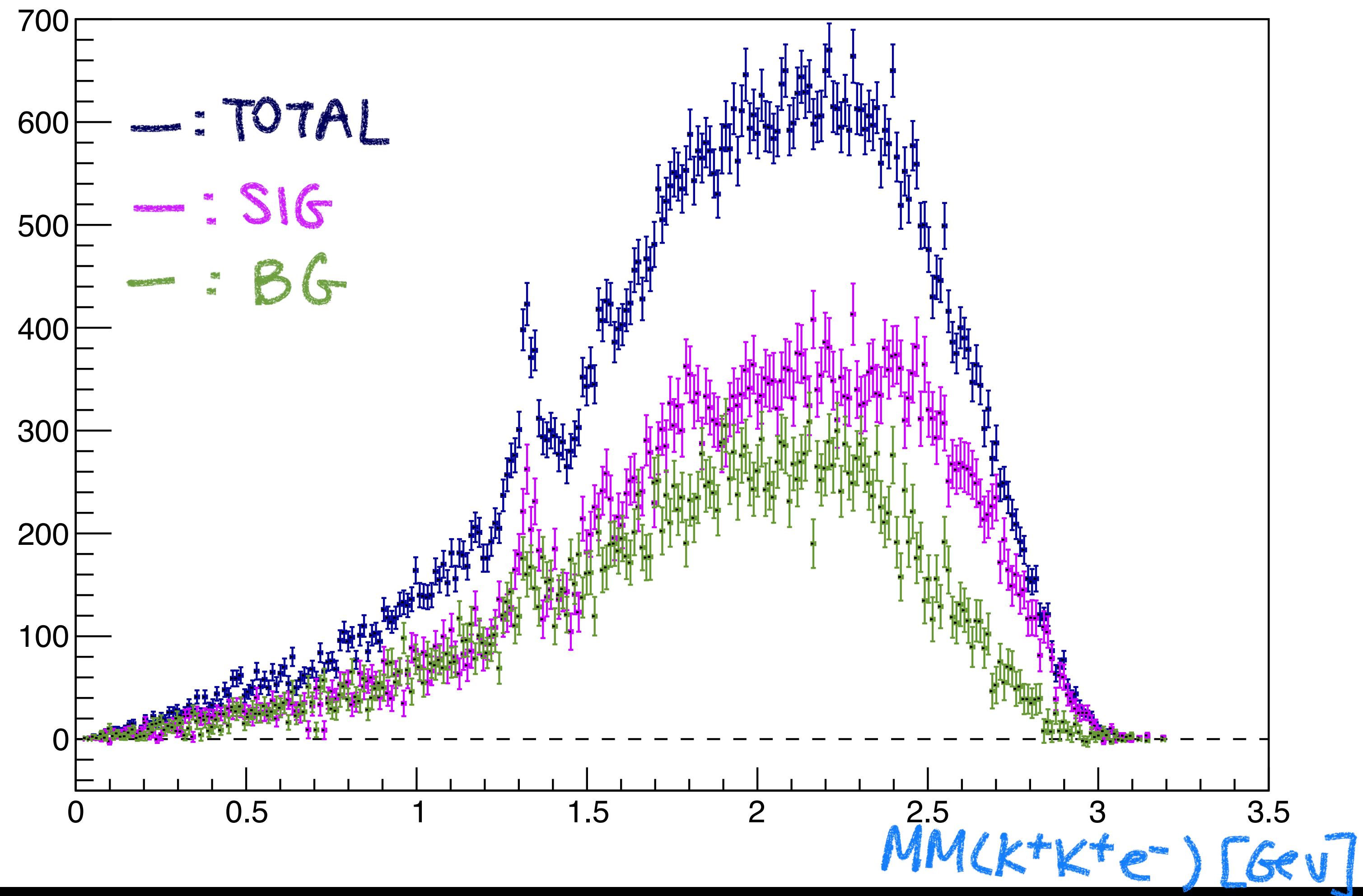
KAON 2 - DATA



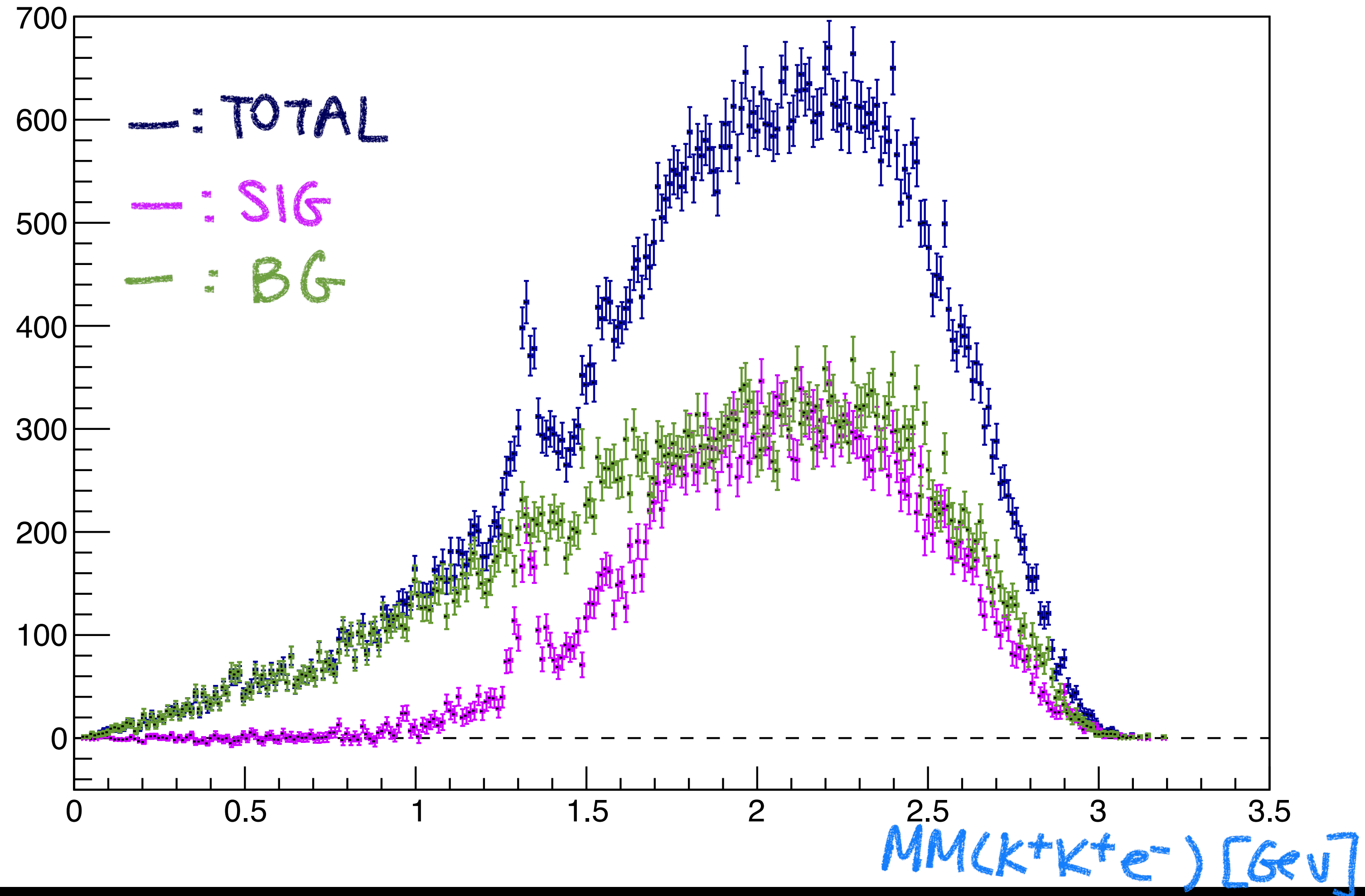
TOTAL MISSING MASS ($K^+K^+e^-$)



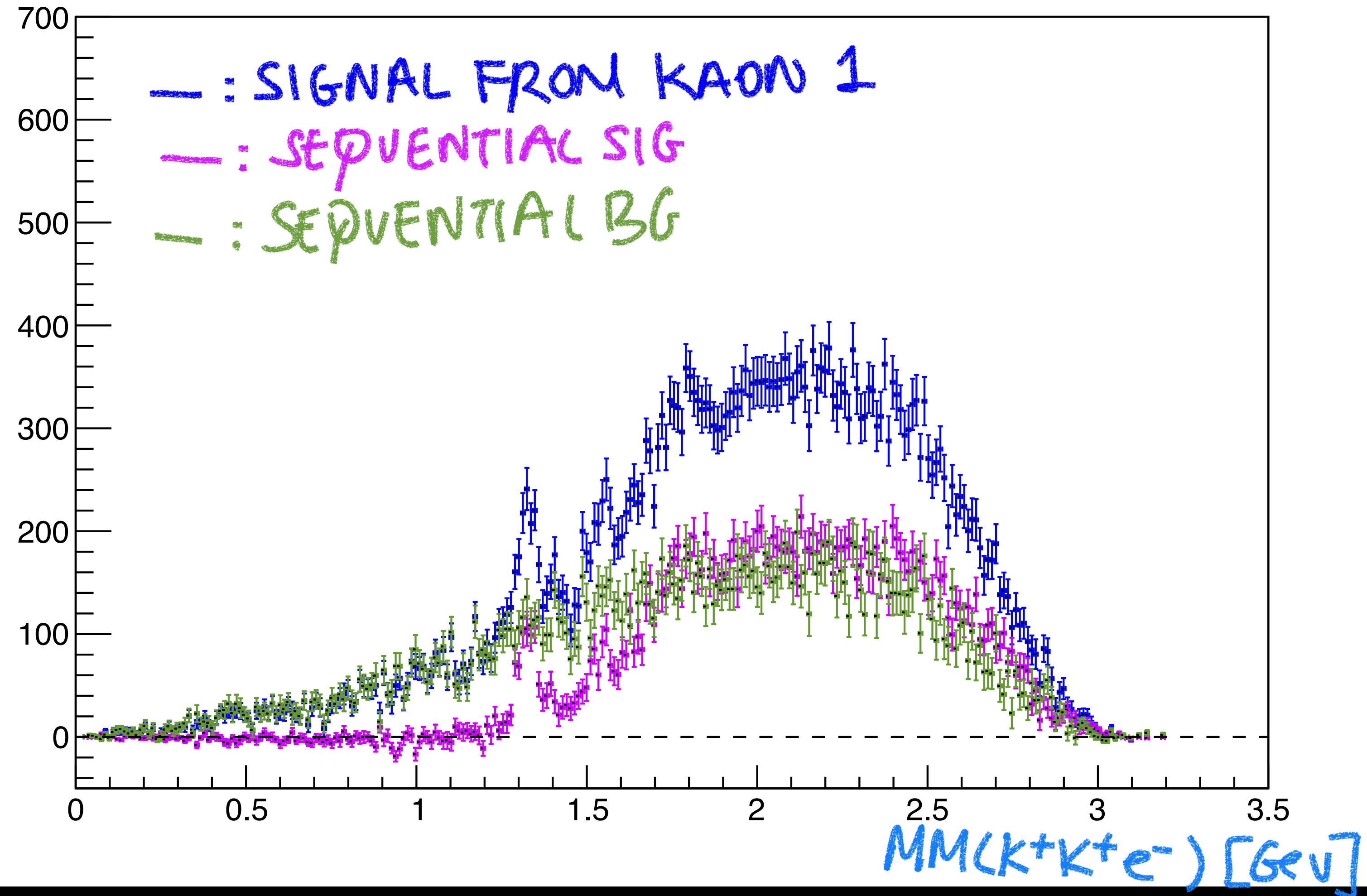
S-WEIGHTED $MM(K^+K^+e^-)$ FROM KAON 1



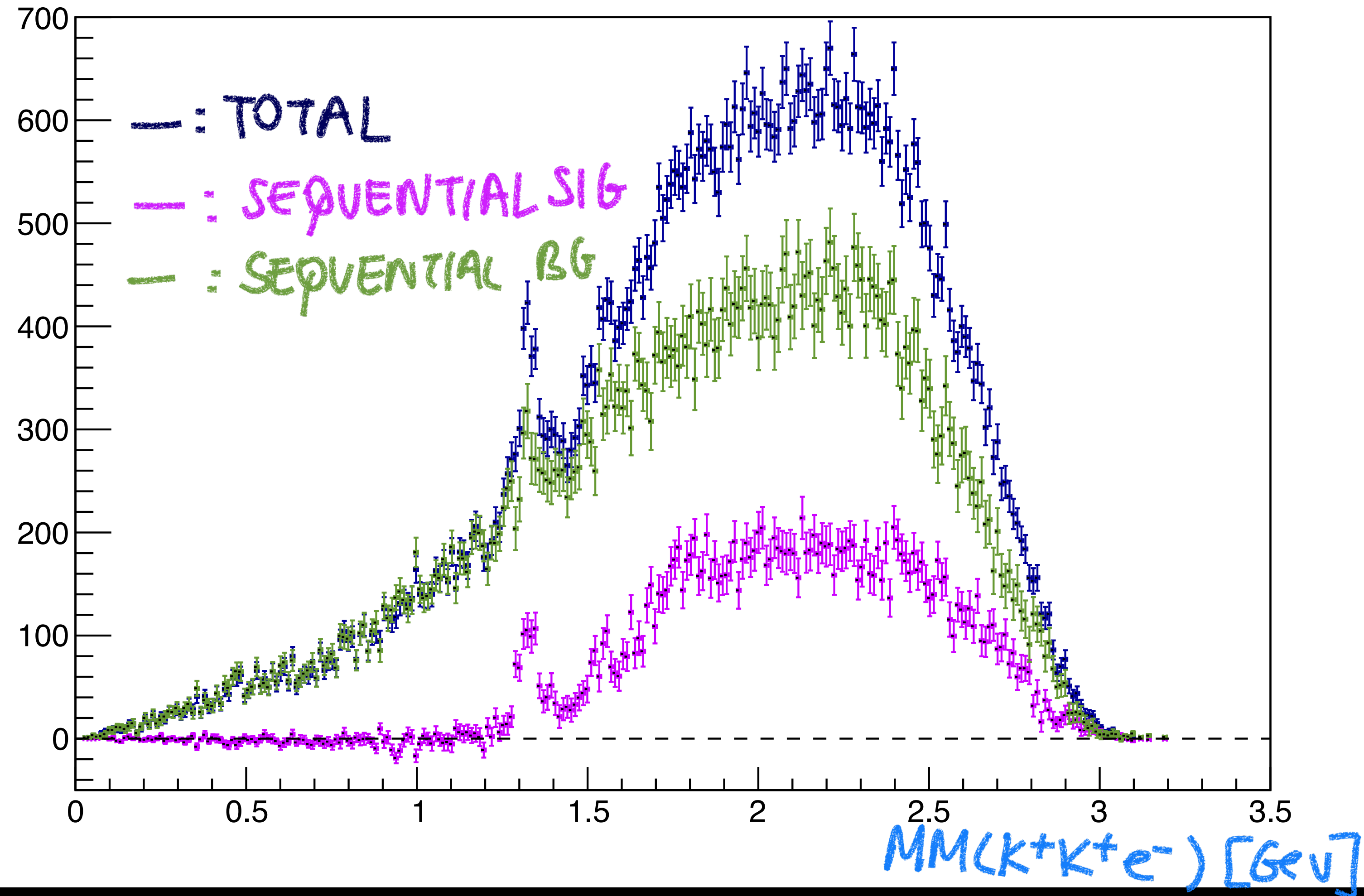
S-WEIGHTED $MM(K^+K^+e^-)$ FROM KAON 2

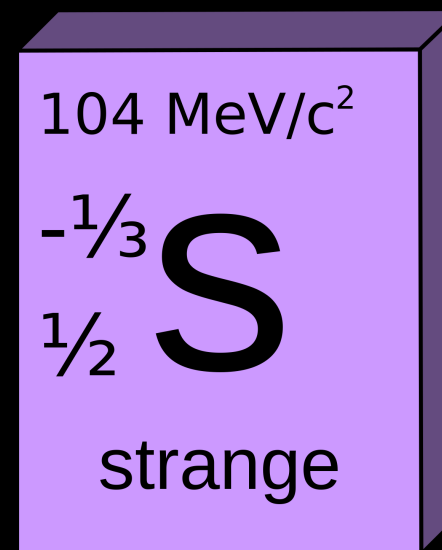


S-WEIGHTED $MM(K^+K^+e^-)$ FROM KAON 1 & KAON 2

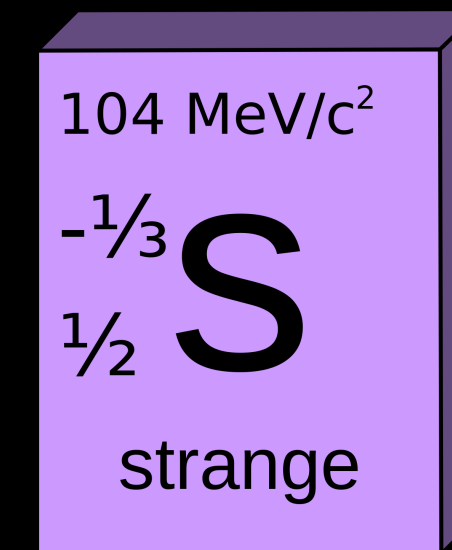


S-WEIGHTED $MM(K^+K^+e^-)$ FROM KAON1 & KAON2



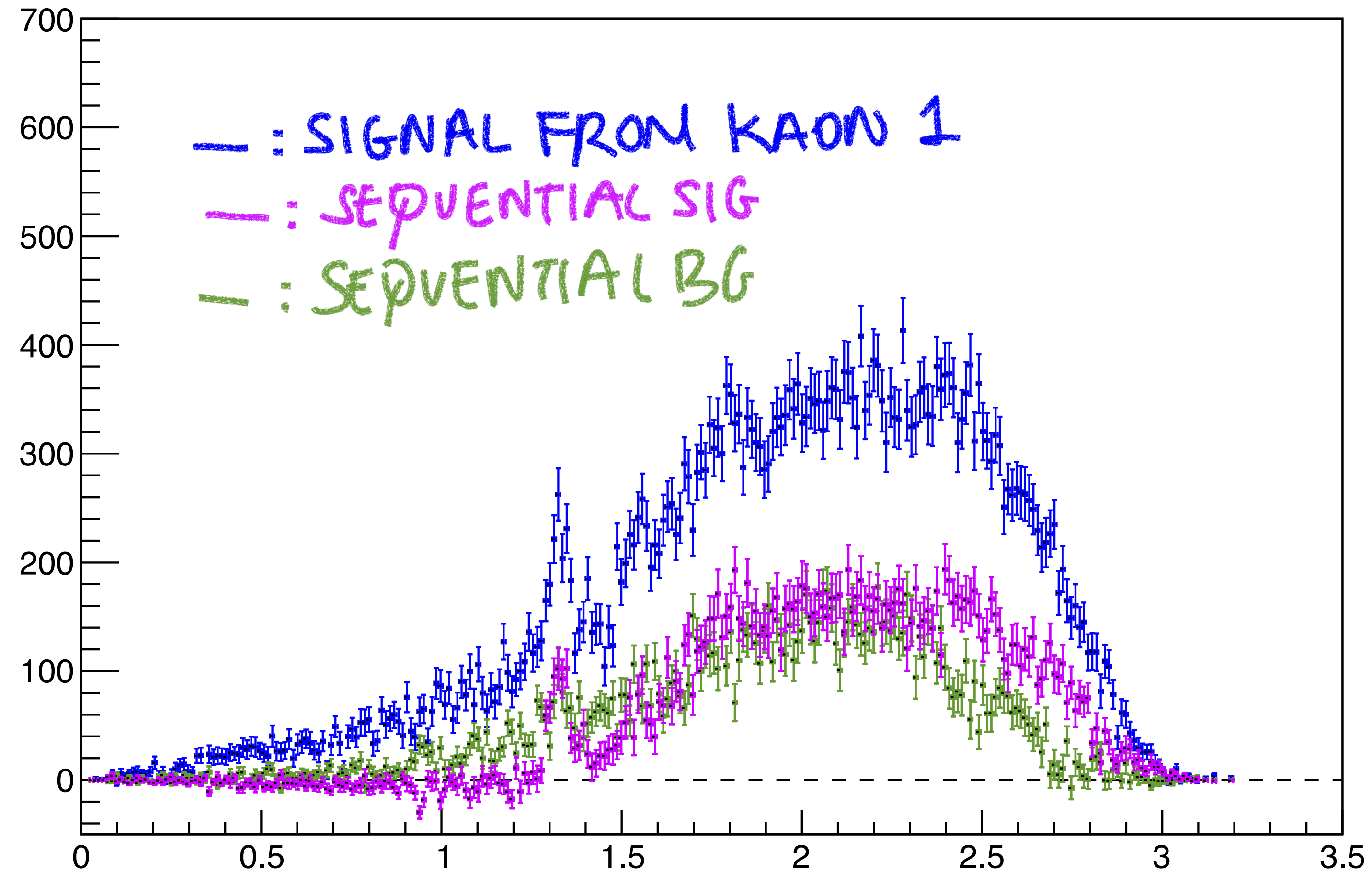


CONCLUSIONS



1. New universal technique of particle ID
2. Testing on different run groups (AGA, RGB, RGM)
3. New way of clean analysis of strange channels
(strange, very strange, very very strange).
4. Clean cascade extraction
5. Additional sequential s-weights to eliminate physical background.

S-WEIGHTED $MM(K^+K^+e^-)$ FROM KAON2 & KAON1



S-WEIGHTED $MM(K^+K^+e^-)$ FROM KAON2 & KAON1

