

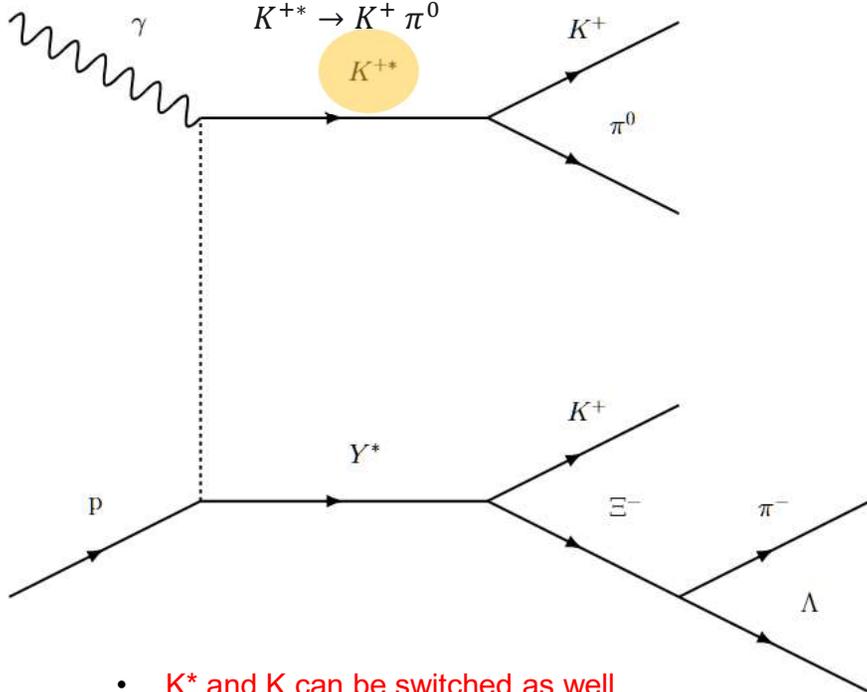
# Analysis of $K^+$ $K^{+*}$ $\Xi^-$

Connor Ouellette

# Decay Sequence

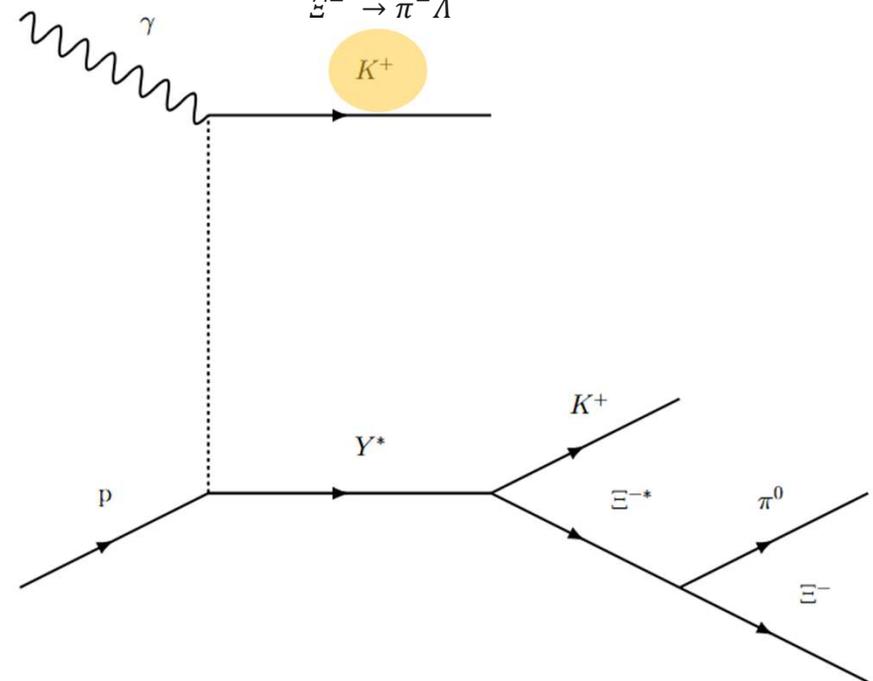
## Diagrams

This reaction:  
 $\gamma p \rightarrow K^{*+} K^+ \Xi^-$   
 $\Xi^- \rightarrow \pi^- \Lambda$   
 $K^{*+} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$



- $K^*$  and  $K$  can be switched as well

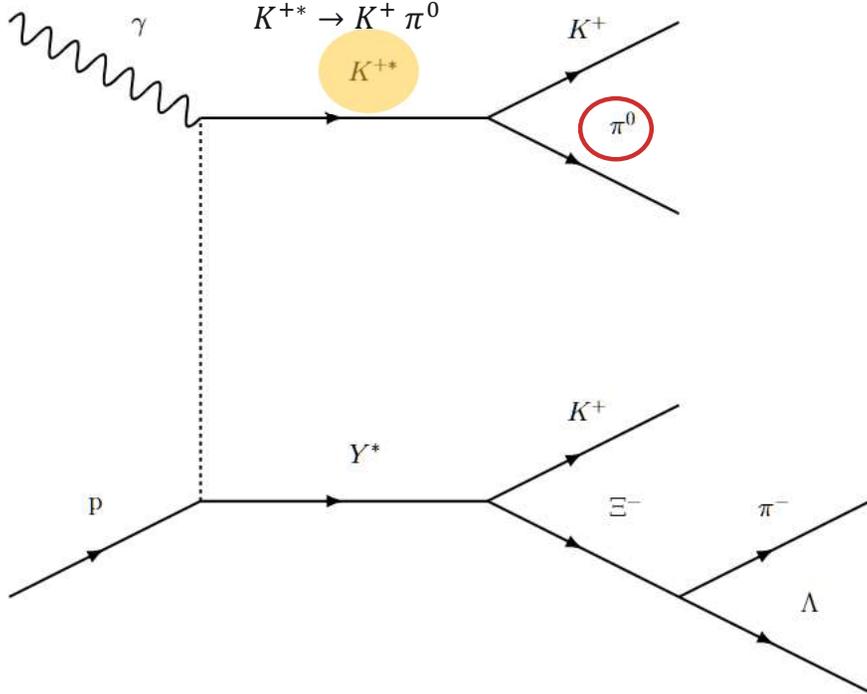
Background:  
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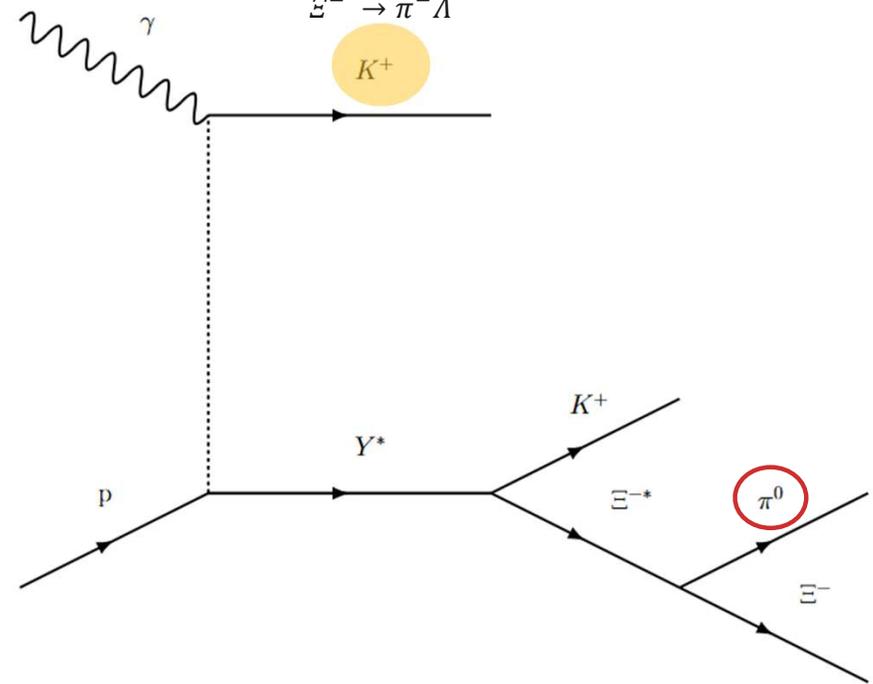
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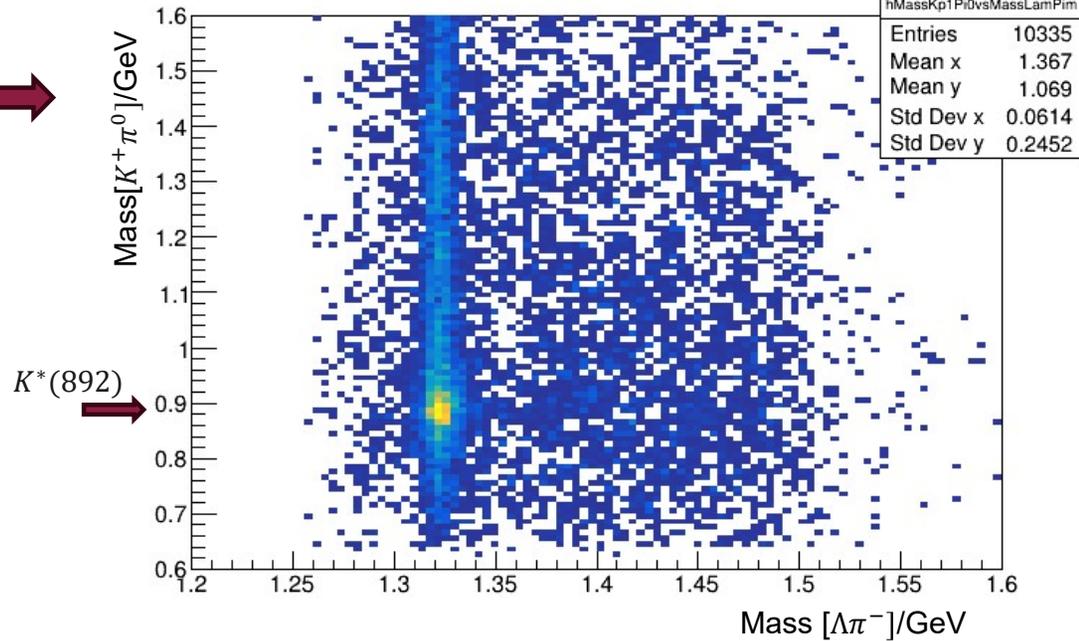
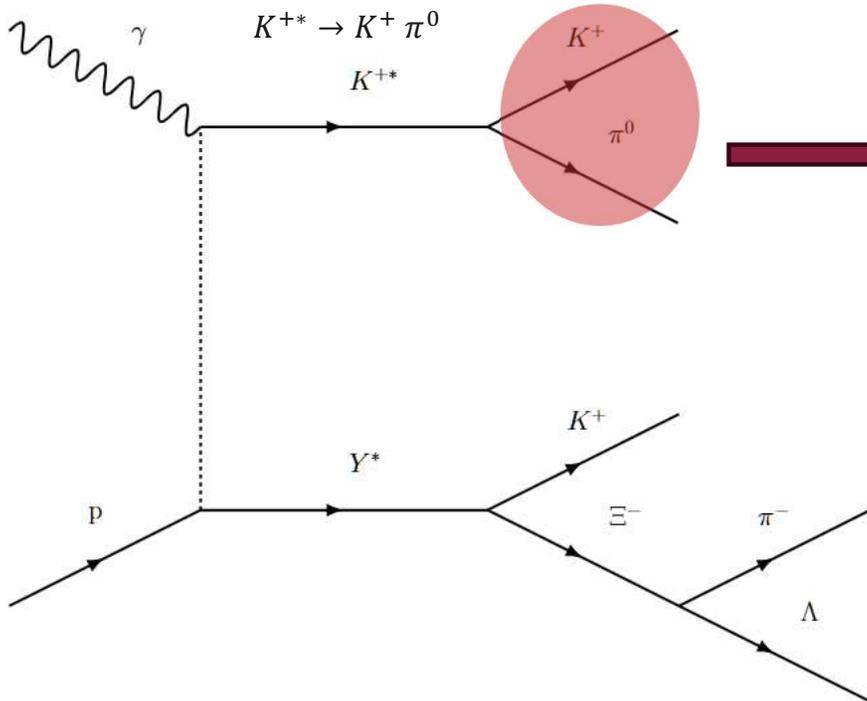
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# Decay Sequence

## Histograms

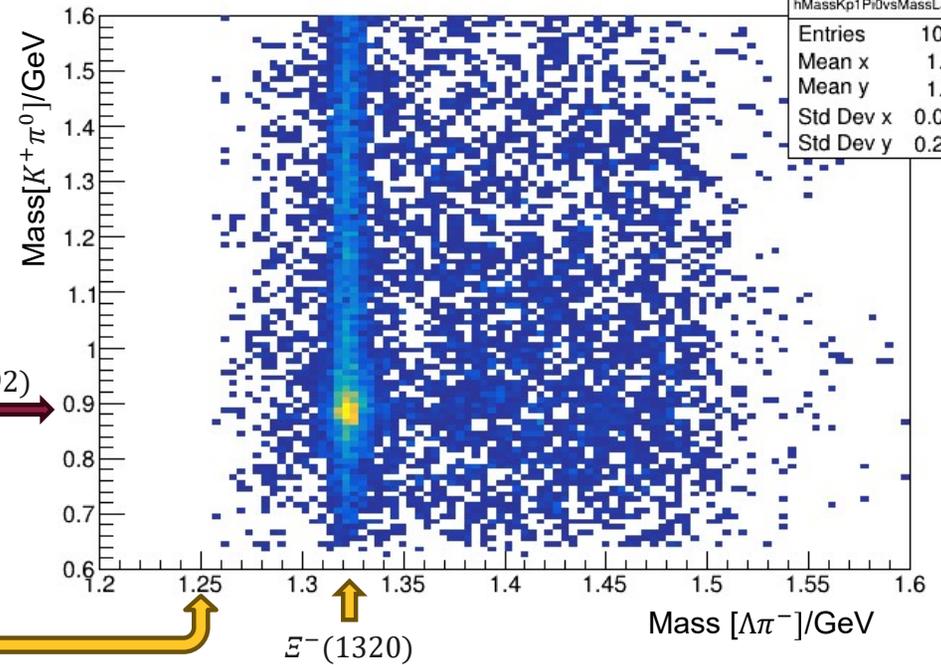
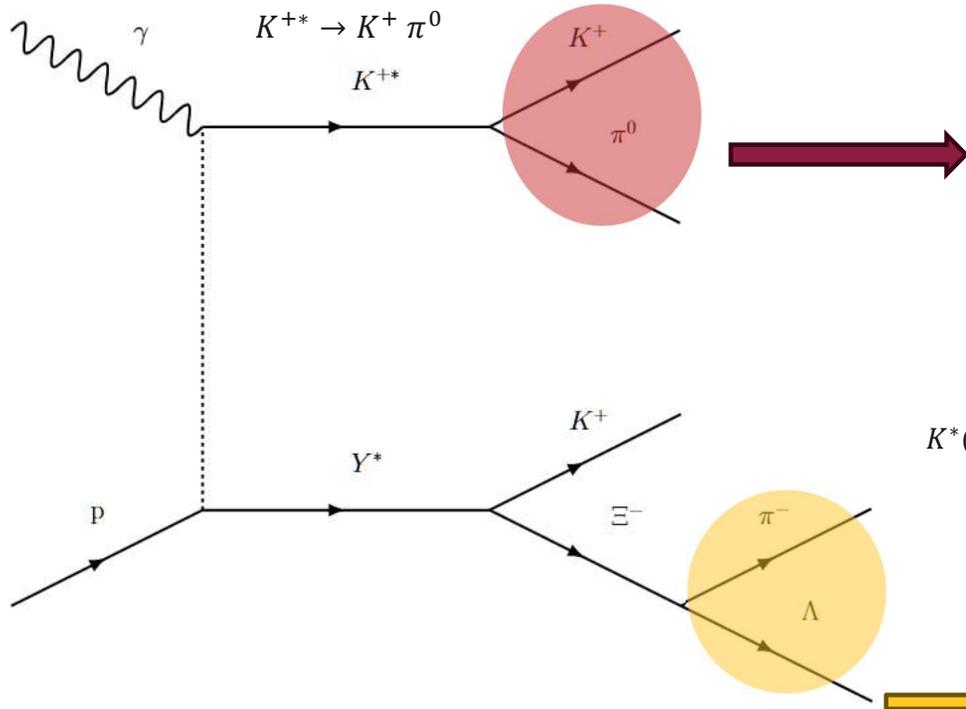
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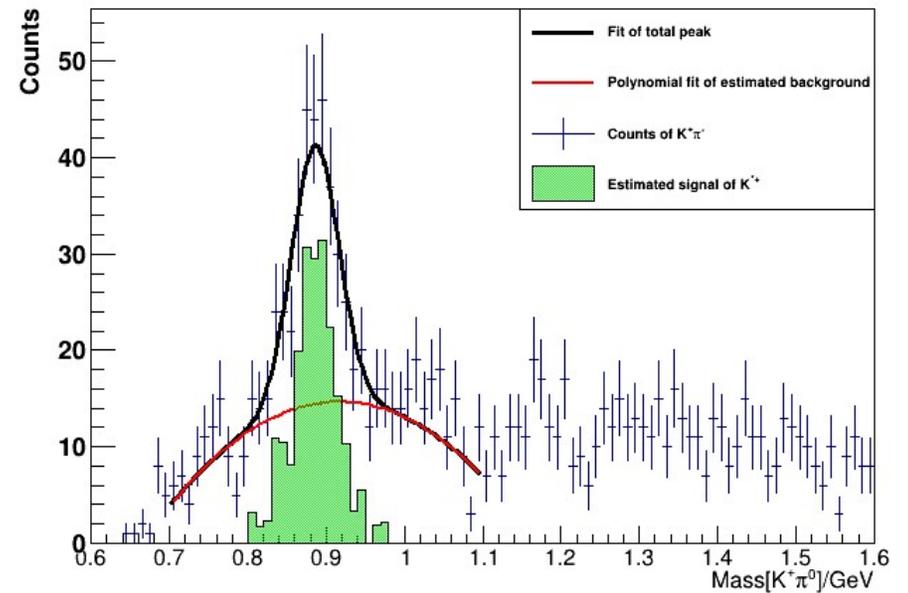
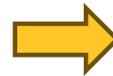
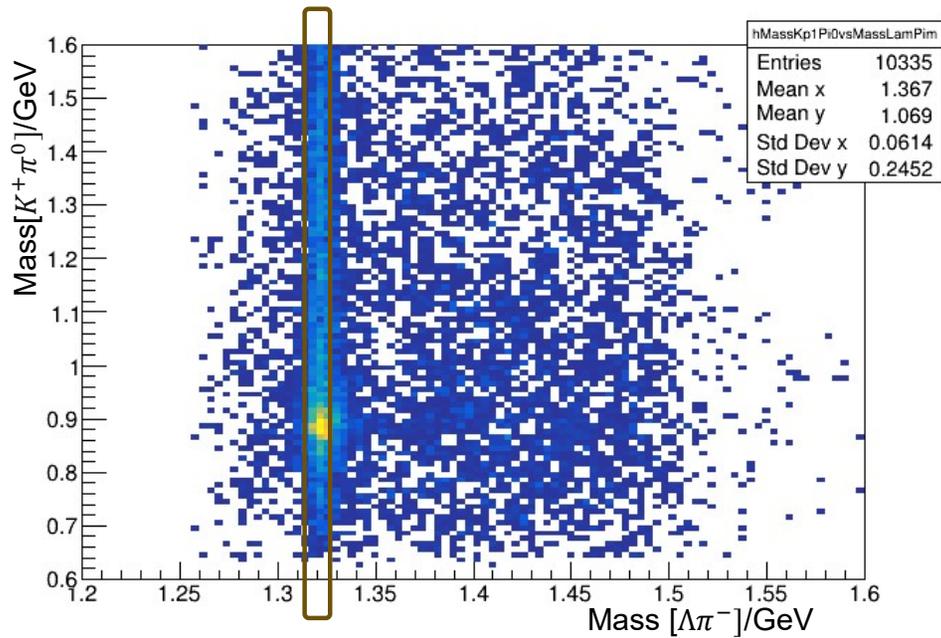
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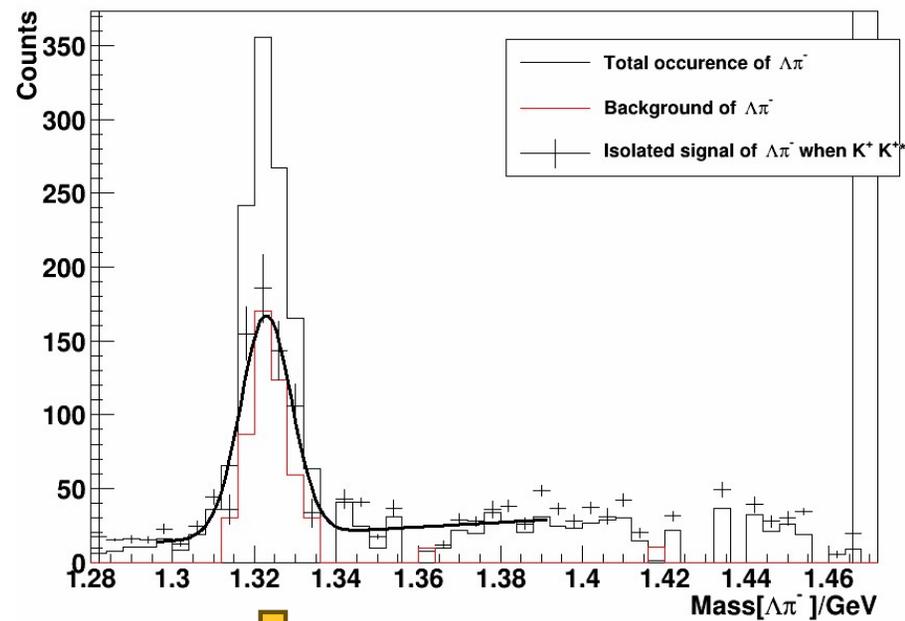
## Fitting Routine



\*\*Repeat for each Mass [ $\Lambda\pi^-$ ] bin

# Decay Sequence

## Fitting Routine, contd.



Average Mass[ $\Lambda\pi^-$ ] :  $1322.9 \pm 0.47$  MeV  
- PDG value:  $1321.71 \pm 0.07$  MeV  
Width[ $\Lambda\pi^-$ ] :  $5.648 \pm 0.4$  MeV

# Cross Section

## Methodology

$$\sigma = \frac{Y}{Nt\epsilon}$$

- $Y$  = Yield from fitting routine
  - Accidental subtraction (Hybrid with out of time weighted by  $-\frac{1}{6}$ )
- $t$  = Scattering centers (protons per barn of target)
- $N$  = Incident photons
- $\epsilon$  = Detector efficiency ( $= \frac{Y_{\text{seen}}}{Y_{\text{thrown}}}$ )

# Cross Section

## Yield Data & Cuts

- From 2018-1, 2019-11 runs
- Cuts:
  - Confidence level  $> 10^{-6}$
  - Path length significance  $> 4$

# Cross Section

## Monte Carlo for $Y_{\text{seen}}$

- Monte Carlo generated Breit-Wigner with PDG mean and width for  $E^-$  and  $K^{*}$
- Fixed  $t$ -slope
- Incident photon distribution from experiment
- All other decays phase space
- Passed through simulations for detector resolution and geometry
- No other generator refinement (currently)

# Cross section

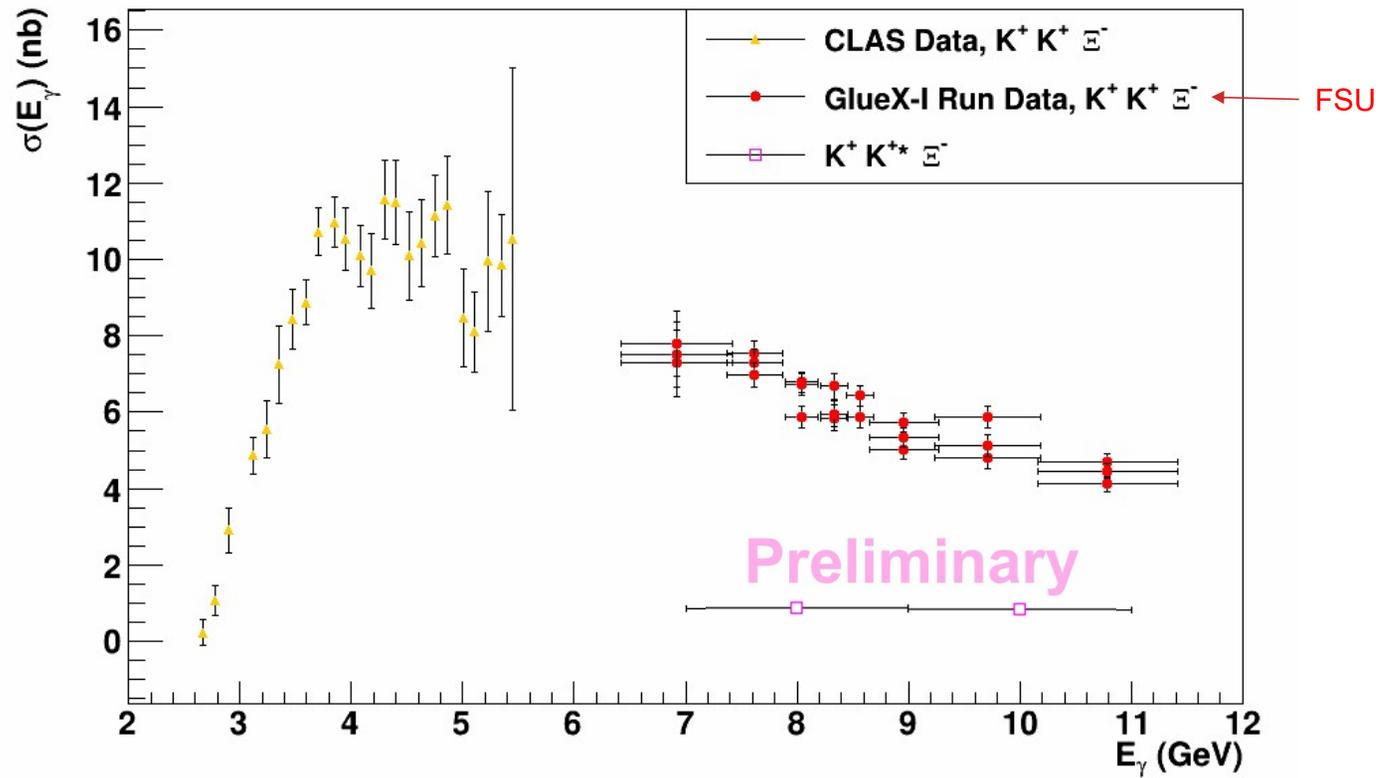
## Results

- $$\sigma(8 \text{ GeV}) = \frac{(862.096 \text{ } \Xi^- \text{ particles})}{(2.1711 \times 10^{14} \text{ photo } )(1.3156 \text{ protons/barn})(1.0345 \times 10^{-9})} = 0.8510 \text{ nbarns}$$

- $$\sigma(10 \text{ GeV}) = \frac{(616.475 \text{ } \Xi^- \text{ particles})}{(1.5595 \times 10^{14} \text{ photons})(1.3156 \text{ protons/barn})(1.0345 \times 10^{-9})} = 0.8352 \text{ nbarns}$$

# Cross section

## Results



# Future Work

- Exploration of which  $K^+$  is associated with the  $K^{+*}$
- Generator refinement
- How this  $(K^+ K^{+*} \Xi^-)$  serves as a background to  $K^+ K^+ \Xi^{*-}$



# Cross Section Backup

## Scattering Centers

- Protons per volume =  $4.3854 \times 10^{22} \frac{\text{protons}}{\text{cm}^3}$
- Number of scattering centers per area  
 $= 4.3854 \times 10^{22} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} \times 30 \text{ cm} = 1.3156 \times 10^{24} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^2} = 1.3156 \frac{1}{\text{barn}}$

### Hall D LH2 Cryotarget

Values listed below are nominal. Final dimensions will be determined on an as-built basis.  
 CD Keith, Jan 28, 2014

Item	Material	Z position (cm)	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Dimensions (cm)
Target entrance window	Kapton, 75um	0	1.42 <sup>1</sup>	1.56 id, 75 um thick
Target fluid, conical ~18 K, 16 psiA	Liquid hydrogen, 30 cm	0-30	0.0734 <sup>2</sup>	2.42 dia. at entrance 1.56 dia. at exit
Target Exit window	Kapton, 75 um	30	1.42	1.56 id
Super-insulation	Aluminized- mylar+cerex (5 layers)	30	2.9 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> per layer <sup>3</sup>	--
Scattering chamber exit window <sup>4</sup>	Aluminum, 25 um	TBD	2.70	2.54 dia.
Target cell, conical (not in beam path)	Aluminized kapton, 127 um	--	1.42	2.42 id at ent. window 1.56 id at exit window
Super-insulation (not in beam path)	Aluminized- mylar+cerex (5 layers)	--	2.9 mg/cm <sup>2</sup> per layer <sup>3</sup>	--
Scattering chamber <sup>5</sup> (not in beam path)	Aluminum-lined Rohacell	--	~110 mg/cm <sup>3</sup>	11.1 OD, 1 thick

[https://halldweb.jlab.org/wiki/images/b/b8/HallID\\_Target\\_Table.pdf](https://halldweb.jlab.org/wiki/images/b/b8/HallID_Target_Table.pdf)