

Beam Asymmetry from $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \Delta^+$ reaction at Jefferson Lab

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On Behalf of the GlueX Collaboration



University
of Regina



Physics Background

Properties

- Color confinement
- Asymptotic freedom
- Chiral symmetry breaking

Challenges

- Non-perturbative Regime
- Confinement

Explore Meson Spectrum

- Ground states \rightarrow mesons
- Excited states \rightarrow hybrid mesons
- J^{PC} quantum numbers

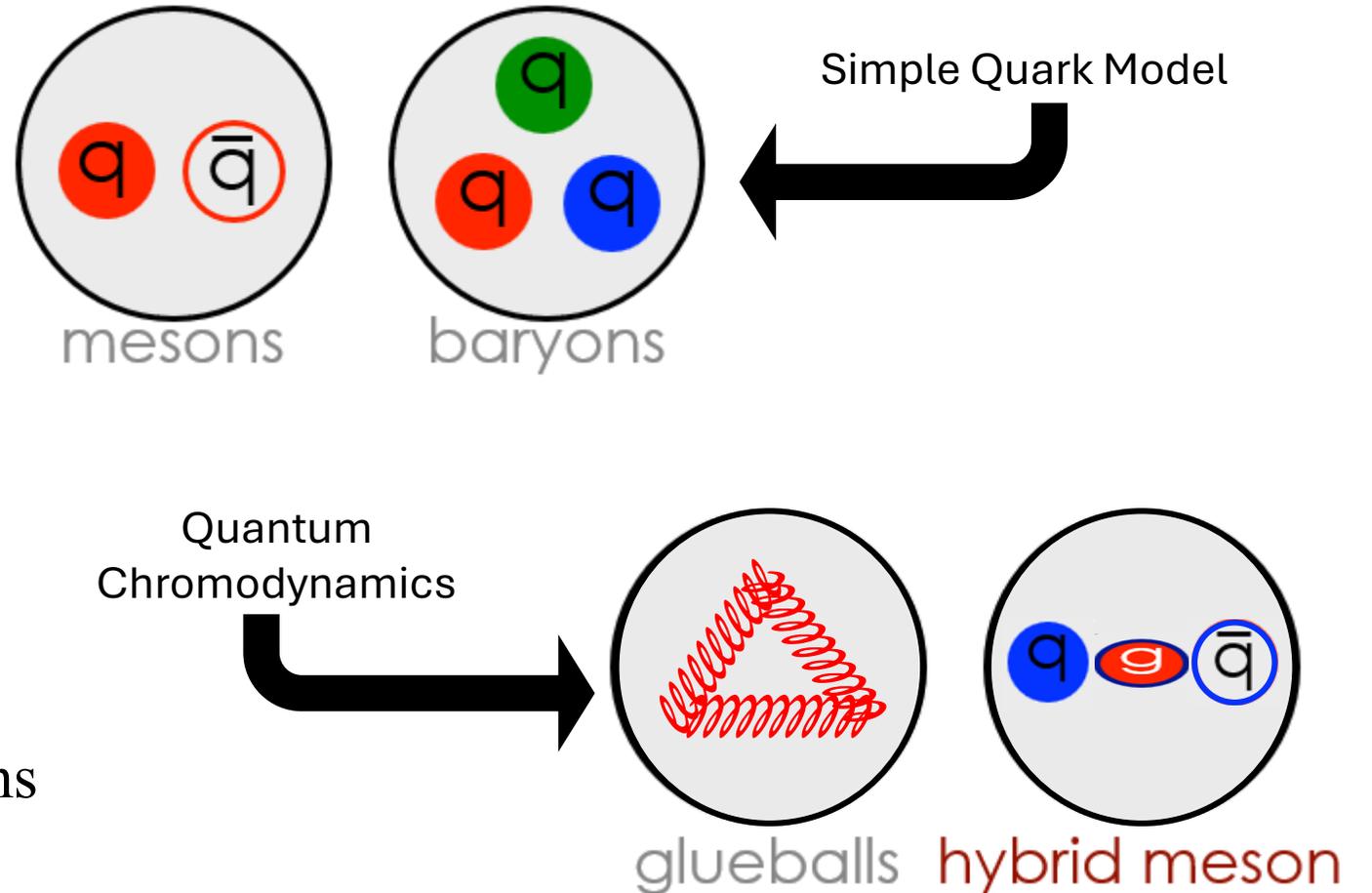
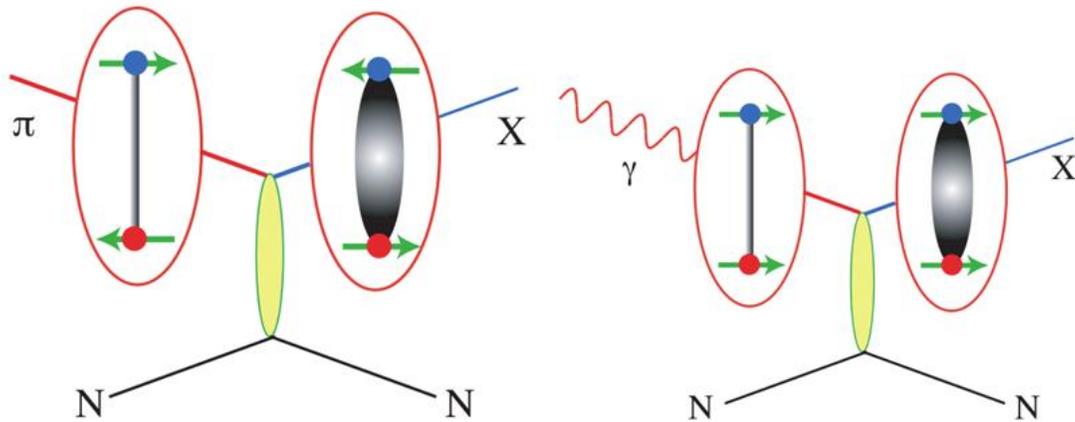


Photo-Production and Beam Asymmetry

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- **Conventional mesons:** gluons form flux tubes between the quark and anti-quark
- **Exotic mesons:** excitation of the flux tube
- Photo-production is more powerful than hadron probes, because no spin-flip is needed.

- **Beam Asymmetry** is an important polarization observable in photoproduction experiments
- It is relatively easy to access
- It provides information on the photoproduction mechanism



Hall D / GlueX Technical Design Report. Gluex-doc 2442, 2014

GlueX Publications

Measurement of the beam asymmetry Σ for π^0 and η photoproduction on the proton at $E_\gamma = 9$ GeV

H. Al Gholi *et al.* (GlueX Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. C **95**, 042201(R) – Published 24 April 2017

Direct method

Beam asymmetry Σ for the photoproduction of η and η' mesons at $E_\gamma = 8.8$ GeV

S. Adhikari *et al.* (The GlueX Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. C **100**, 052201(R) – Published 27 November 2019

Direct method

Measurement of beam asymmetry for $\pi^- \Delta^{++}$ photoproduction on the proton at $E_\gamma = 8.5$ GeV

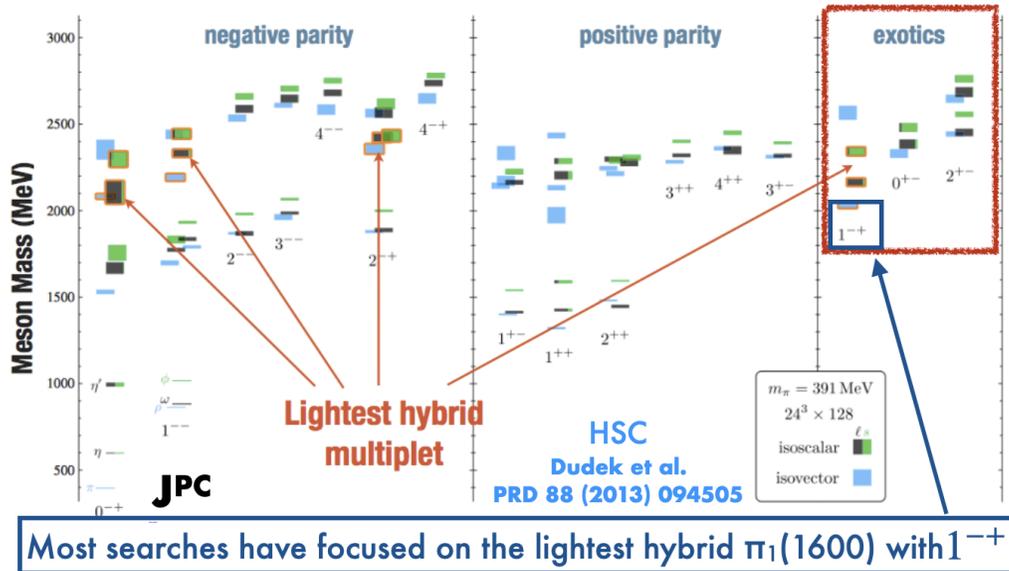
S. Adhikari *et al.* (The GlueX Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. C **103**, L022201 – Published 22 February 2021

Moment Yield method

Importance of Beam Asymmetry (Σ)

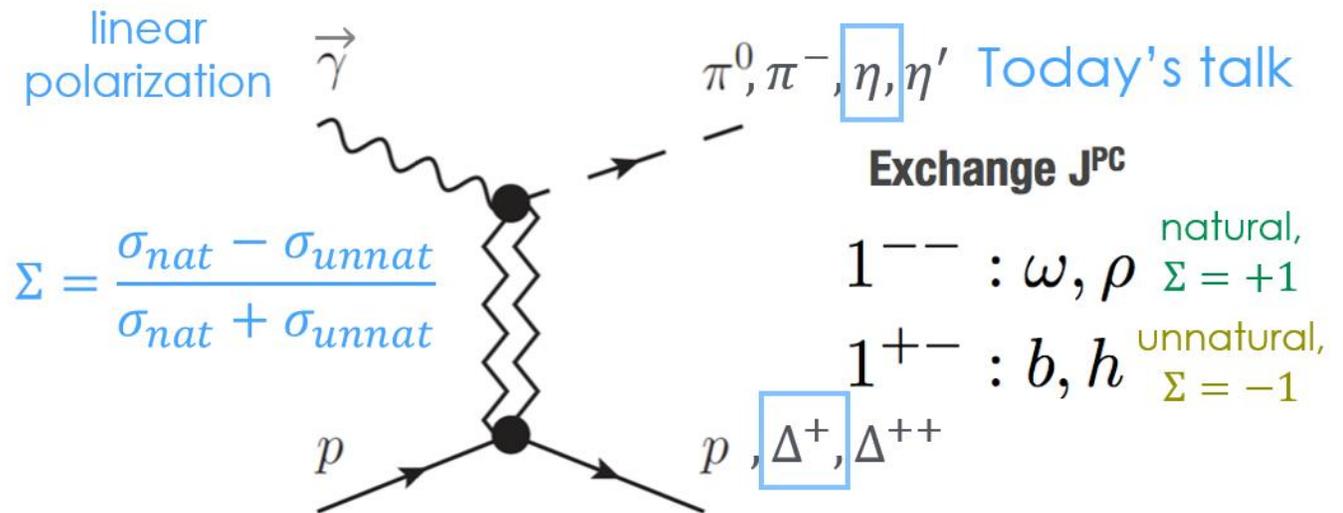
- Σ (-t) is needed as a constraint for complex Partial Wave Analyses used to disentangle the quantum numbers of meson nonet patterns (normal and exotics)

LQCD Meson Spectrum



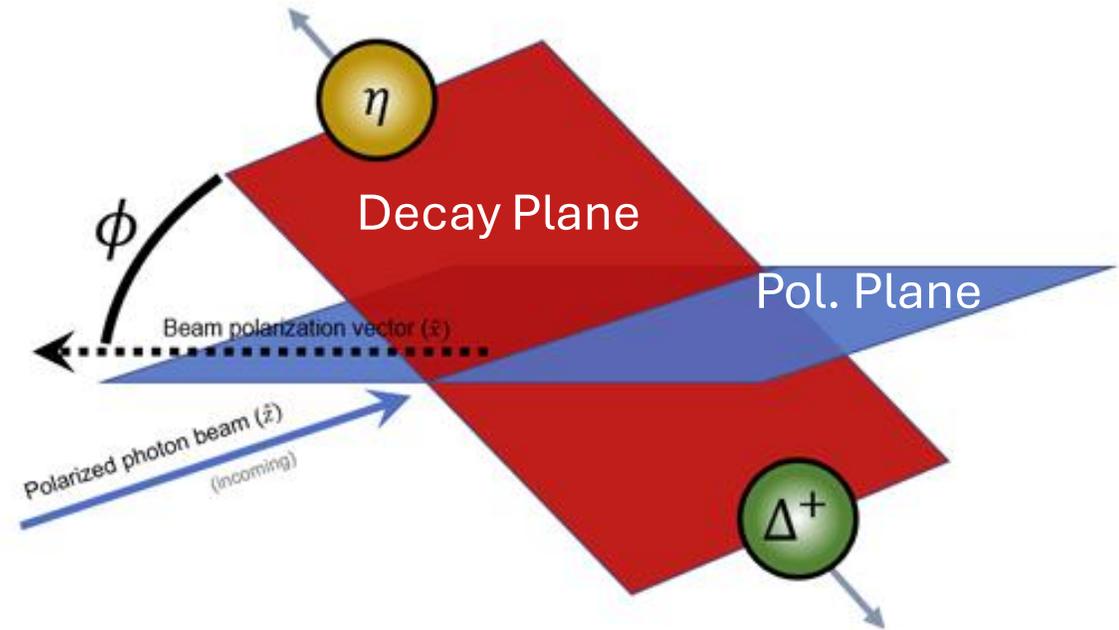
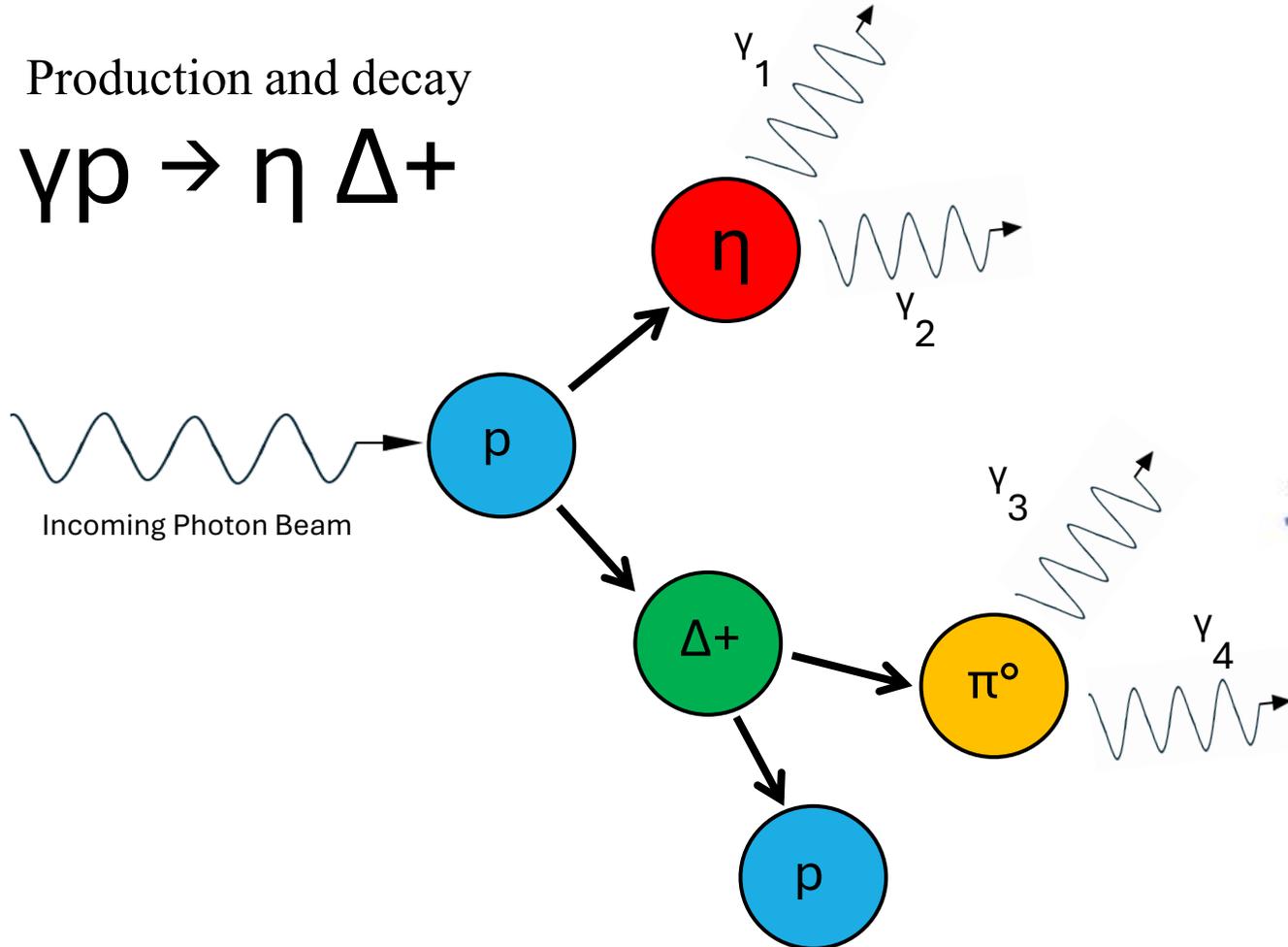
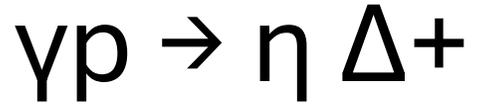
From Regge theory:

- Σ extensively studied in $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$
- Expect $\Sigma \approx 1$ for natural parity exchange (ρ, ω trajectories) for ηp . Past work: ratio $\Sigma_{\eta'}/\Sigma_\eta$ shows no unnatural exchanges
- Question: is coupling at the lower vertex p vs Δ^+ significant or different? (ηp vs $\eta \Delta^+$)



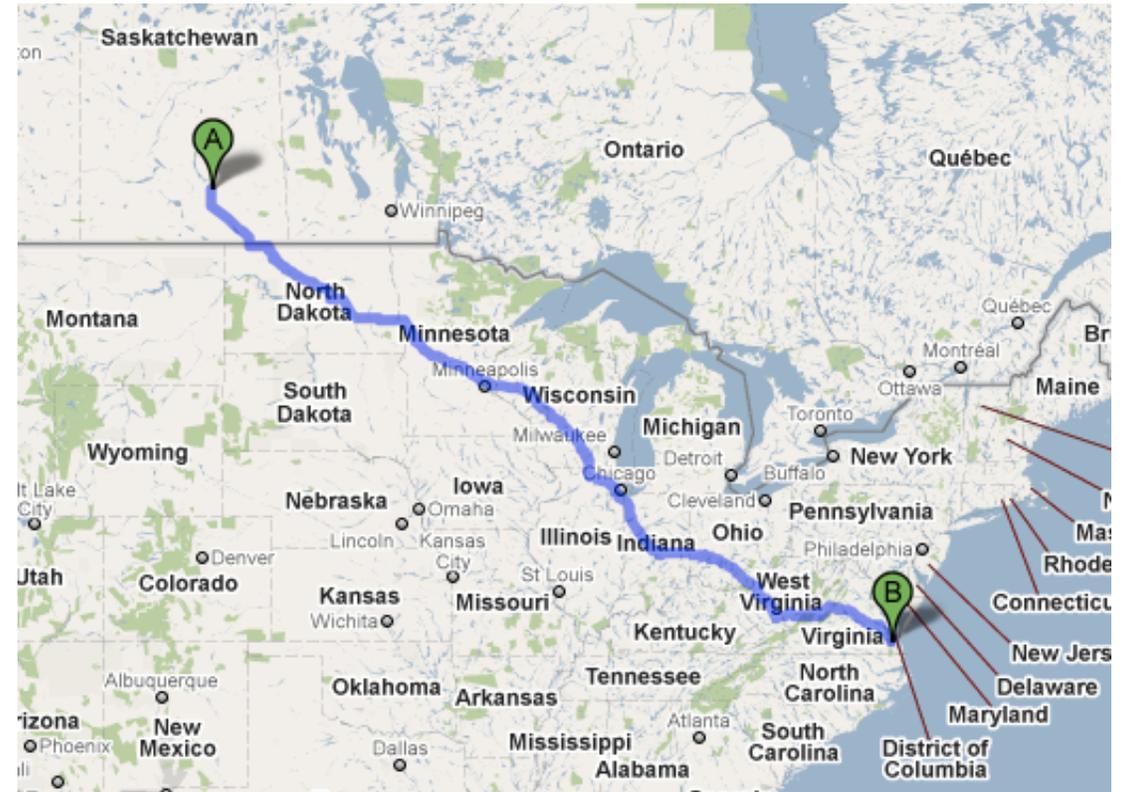
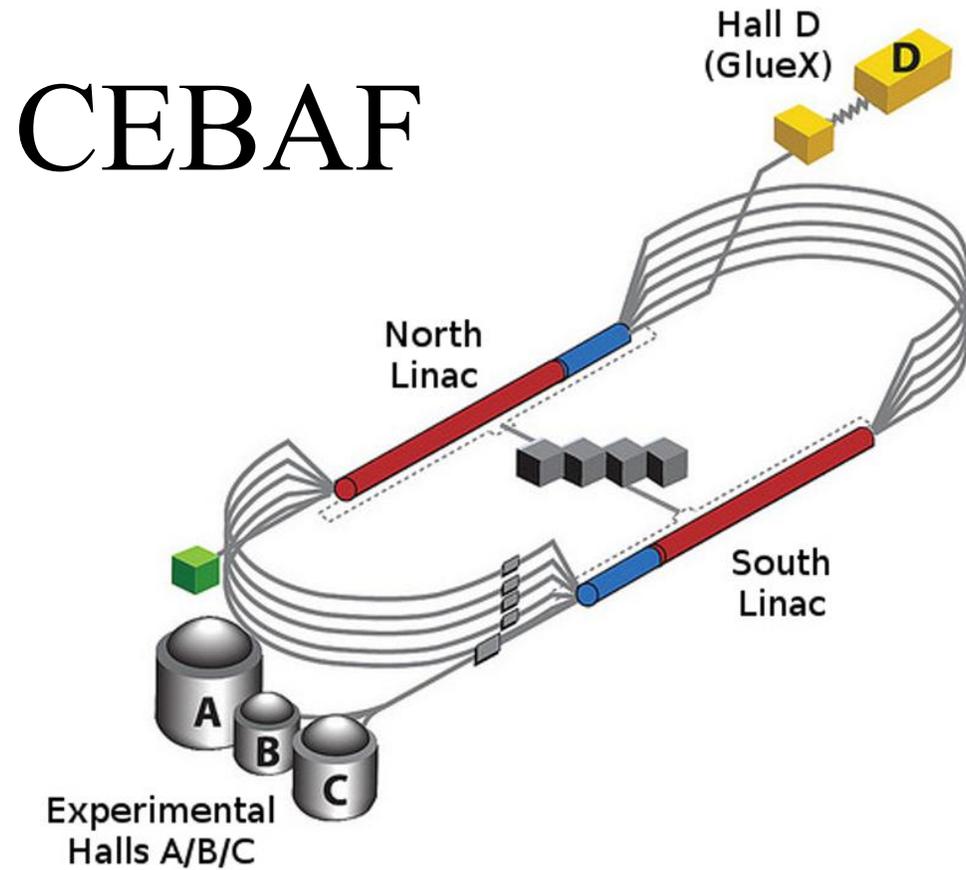
Our Reaction

Production and decay



- Final (detected) state has 4 photons and 1 proton.
- Combinatorics are needed for the 4 γ

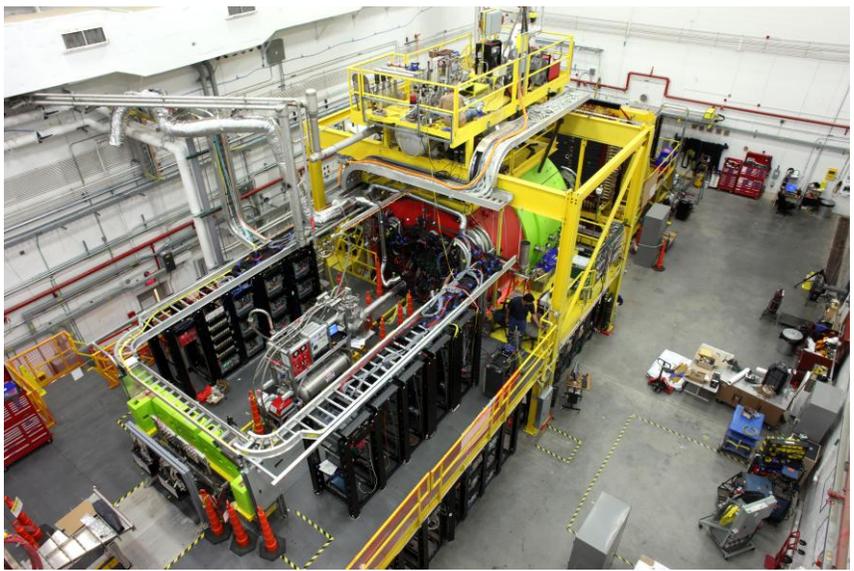
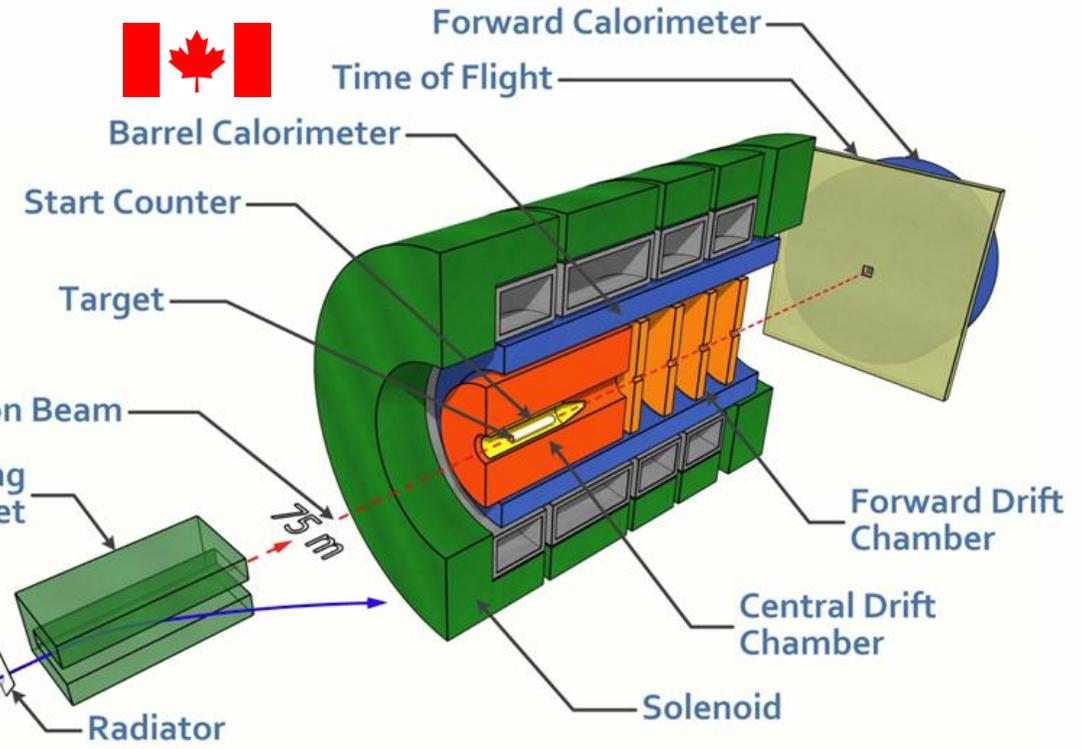
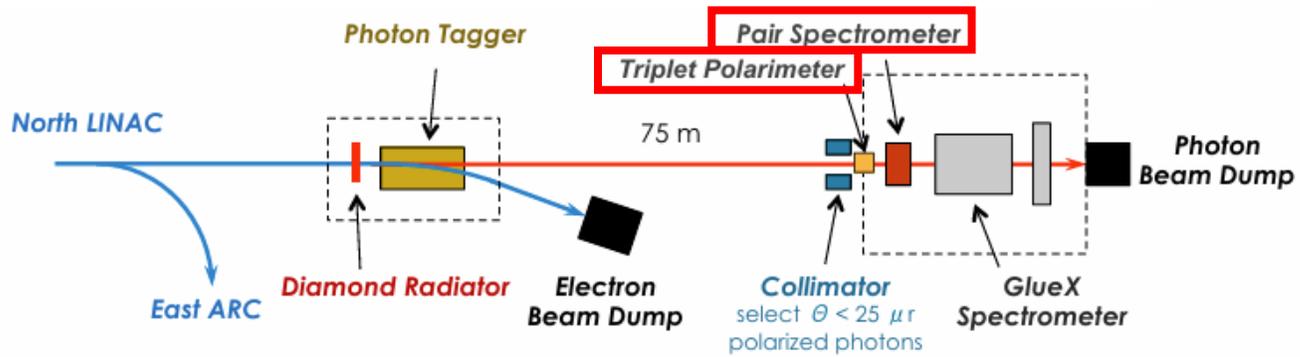
The GlueX Experiment and Experimental Hall D



Electron Accelerator 12 GeV

Feeds Four Halls Simultaneously

The GlueX Experiment and Experimental Hall D



- Linearly polarized photons will be produced by coherent bremsstrahlung
- These photons from the crystal radiator are polarized; polarization vector depends on the orientation of the crystal (PARA or PERP)
- TPOL gives the polarization and PS gives the flux

Moment Yield Method

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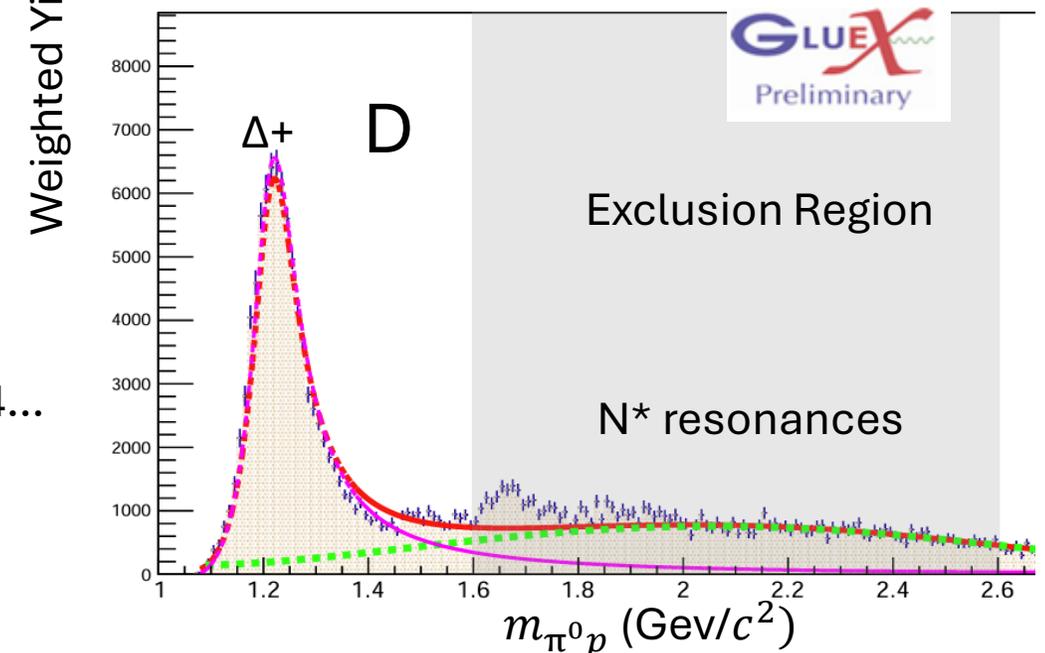
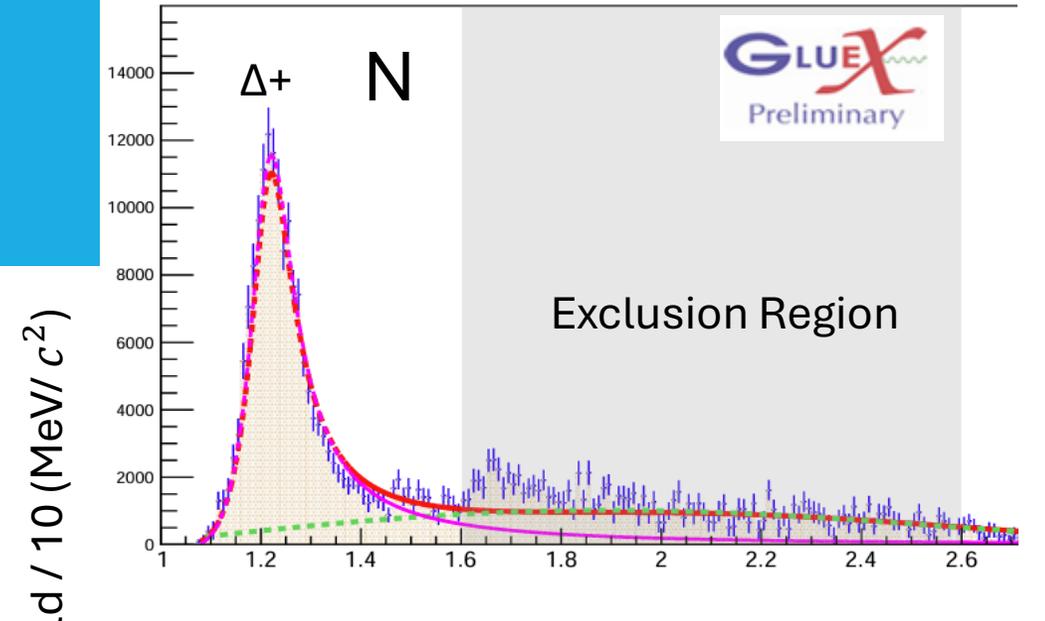
- Δ^+ is a broad resonance
- Spectrum has background difficult to model -> Use moment yield method
- Asymmetry extraction- utilizing known invariant mass line shape with background present

$$\Sigma = \frac{N}{D} = \frac{Y_2^\perp - Y_2^\parallel}{\frac{P_\parallel}{2} (Y_0^\perp + Y_4^\perp) + \frac{P_\perp}{2} (Y_0^\parallel + Y_4^\parallel)}$$

$Y_n^{\parallel,\perp}$ - Yields from moment weighted ($\cos(n\phi)$) histograms. $n=0,2,4,\dots$

P_\parallel & P_\perp - Polarization values of PARA and PERP from TPOL

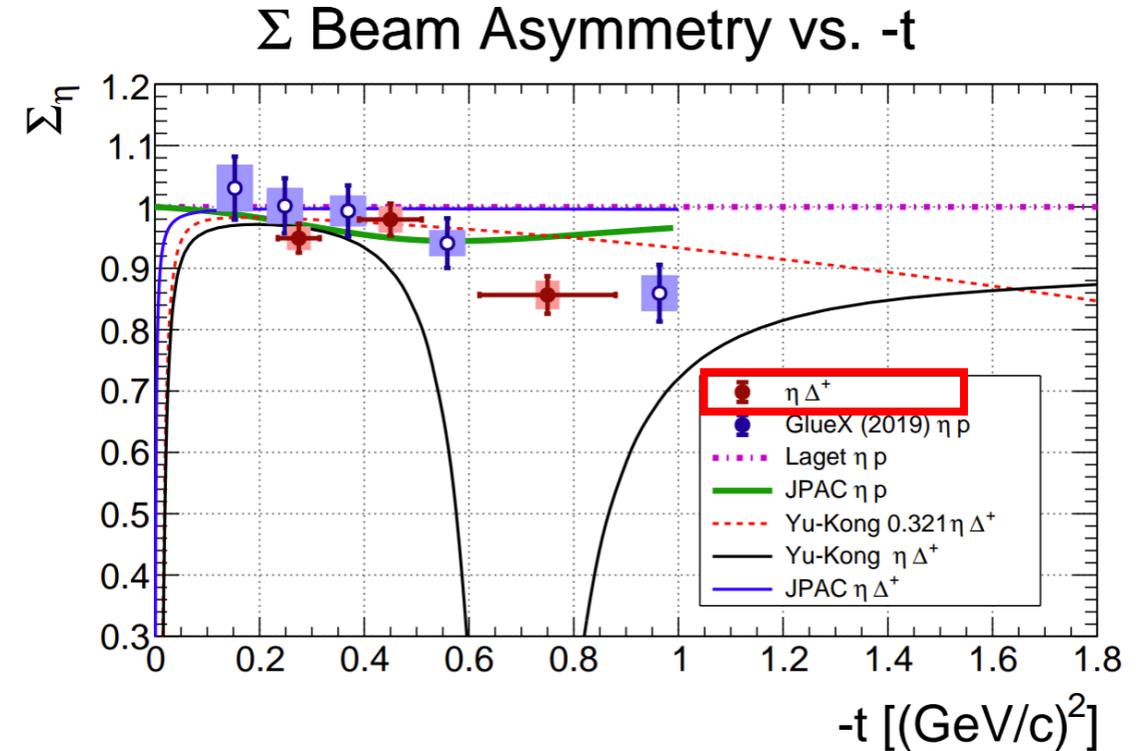
Phys. Rev. C 103, L022201 (2021)



Analysis Workflow

- 50% of GlueX Phase I data (2018)
- Utilized both low-level cuts (beam energy, proton momentum, vertex position) and high-level cuts (missing mass squared and confidence level)
- Utilizing known invariant mass to extract the signal (N and D)
- Monte Carlo simulations used to extract the detector efficiency and make corrections

$$\Sigma = \frac{N}{D} = \frac{Y_2^\perp - Y_2^\parallel}{\frac{P_\parallel}{2} (Y_0^\perp + Y_4^\perp) + \frac{P_\perp}{2} (Y_0^\parallel + Y_4^\parallel)}$$

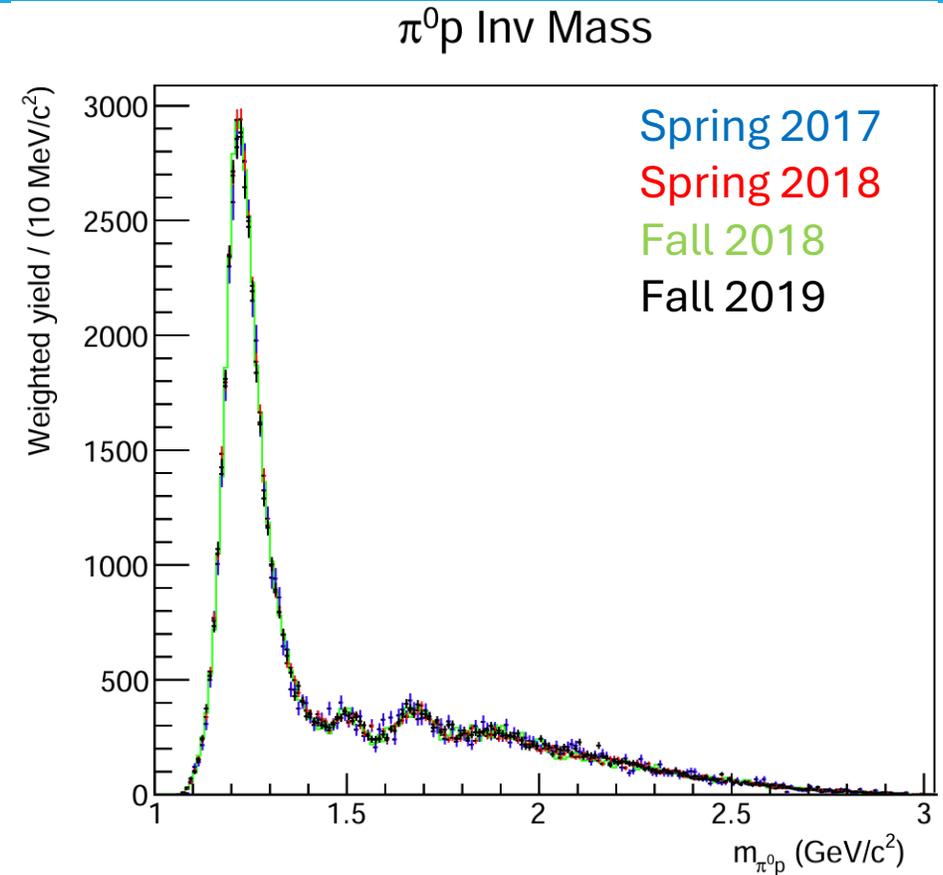


- **Purple**: published GlueX results from ηp
- **Red**: new results from $\eta\Delta^+$ (under review)
- Theory curves are all Regge-based models from different groups with different parameters

Adding More Data

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- Adding other two data sets of GlueX Phase I and the first data set of GlueX Phase II (2019 - Present)
- Currently being processed through analysis pipeline, but so far there is good agreement.
- Data now includes all of Phase I and ~25% of Phase II representing a >3x increase in events

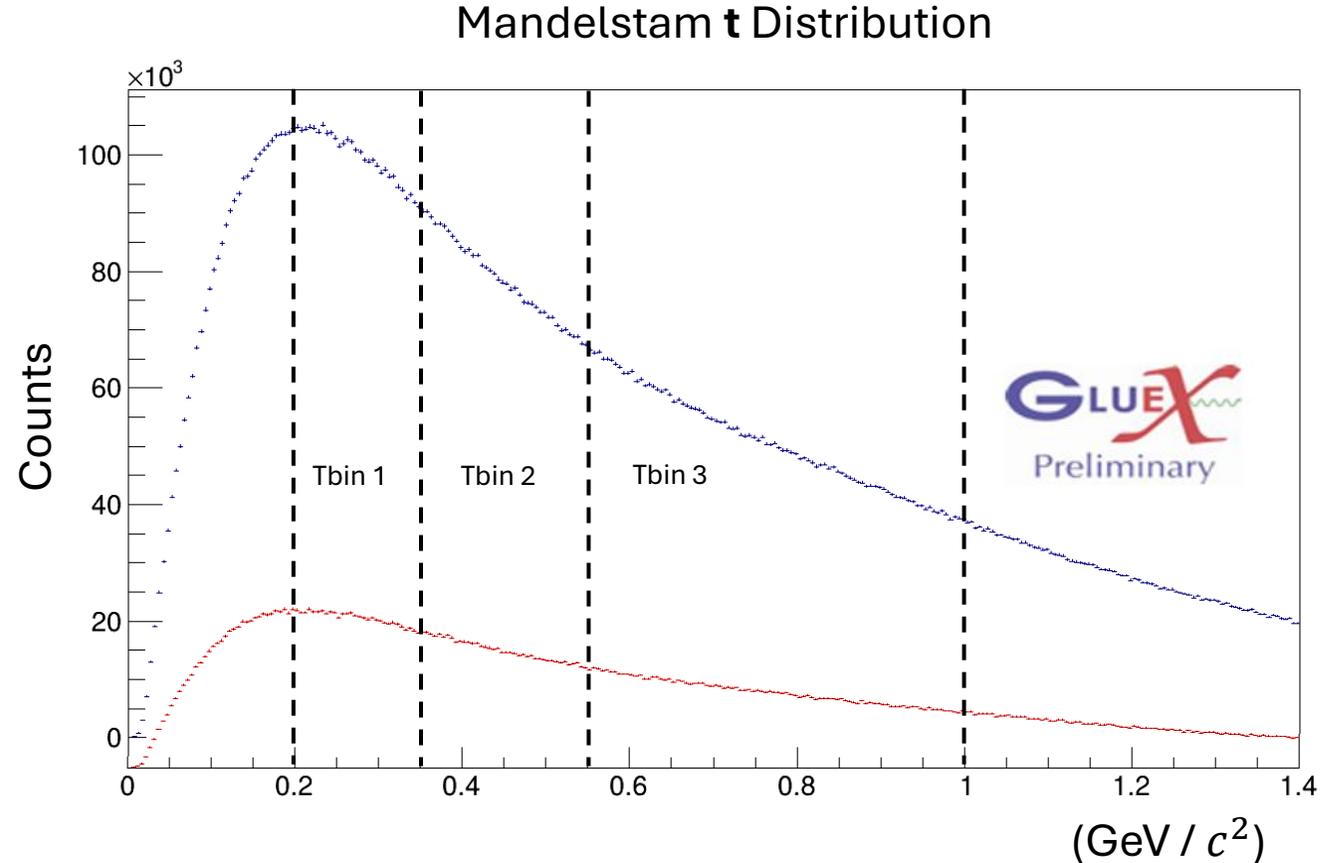


Example histogram of $\pi^0 p$ mass for several run periods normalized using integral of Fall 2018

Why More Data is Important

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- Original analysis allowed only 3 Tbins due to limited statistics at higher t values
- New data set allows for finer bins in momentum transfer $-t$ to probe regions where theory deviates from $\Sigma = +1$



Graph of Counts by t distribution of original data (red) and combined data (blue)

Completed Analysis

V. Neelamana, PhD 2024

- Extracted Σ for the reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \Delta^+$ with systematics
- Shows natural parity exchanges are dominant
- Found slight deviation from theoretical models
- Gives more info on η photoproduction- shows polarization transfer doesn't depend on the lower vertex (ηp , $\eta \Delta^+$)

Future Analysis

My MSc thesis

- Use a larger data set in order to increase precision
- Create finer Tbins, extend to higher t values, study regions $\Sigma < 1$
- Investigate $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta' \Delta^+$ with the same analysis pipeline
- Working with Theorists to improve models

5.4.5 Additional Reparameterization

For the case of $\Sigma > 0$, the expected yield of \tilde{Y}_2^{\parallel} should be negative. Similarly, when $\Sigma < 0$, the expected yield of \tilde{Y}_2^{\perp} should be negative. Performing χ^2 minimization to determine a negative yield is suitable, however likelihood fitting cannot be used with negative yields. If χ^2 performed well, this would not be an issue. Unfortunately, χ^2 fitting with low statistics can be problematic: it tends to give poor parameter determination in the sample sizes of this analysis.

We found that fitting to the histogram combination $H_N(\equiv H_2^{\perp} - H_2^{\parallel})$ to determine $N(\equiv \tilde{Y}_2^{\perp} - \tilde{Y}_2^{\parallel})$ using likelihood fitting performed comparatively very well. However, this is only valid for $\Sigma > 0$. We expect both positive and negative asymmetries in this analysis.

Therefore, we solve for $\Sigma' \equiv \Sigma + 1$. This Σ' then ranges from 0 to 2 and should have positive amplitudes everywhere. In terms of the original method, we re-parameterize to solve for

$$\Sigma' = \frac{N'}{D} \equiv \frac{N + D}{D}. \quad (5.36)$$

Full Cuts

Cut	Range/Limit
Low-level Cuts	
Beam Energy (BE)	$8.2 < BE < 8.8$ GeV
Vertex Position (Z)	$52 < Z < 78$ cm
Vertex Radial Distance (R)	< 1 cm
Beam Hole Angle	$\eta p > 2.0^\circ$, $\eta' p > 2.5^\circ$
Photon Fiducial Cut	10.3° to 11.5°
Proton Momentum	> 0.30 GeV/ c
Beam Hole Angle	$\eta\Delta^+ > 2.0^\circ$
High-level Cuts	
$ M_{\pi^0} $	$\in (0.125, 0.150 (GeV/c^2)) \approx 3\sigma$
$ M_\eta $	$\in (0.50, 0.60 (GeV/c^2)) \approx 3\sigma$
Missing Mass Squared (MM^2)	$\in (-0.1, 0.1)$
Confidence Level $\eta\Delta^+$	$> 10^{-4}$

Beam Asymmetry - Publications

Measure Σ asymmetry of η' and η as functions of t

$$\begin{array}{l} \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \\ \pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma \\ (\text{BR} \approx 22.9\%) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0 \\ \pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma \\ (\text{BR} \approx 32.7\%) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \eta \rightarrow 2\gamma \\ (\text{BR} \approx 39.4\%) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta \\ \eta \rightarrow 2\gamma \\ (\text{BR} \approx 42.9\% * 39.4\%) \end{array}$$

Rapid Communication

(1)

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Rapid Communication

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Letter

(3)

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