#### Use 9 GeV polarized photons on a proton target

to produce hyb

- part of the JL (*in Newport*
- data expected
- use 12 GeV el diamond radia
   9 GeV polari
- 10<sup>7</sup> 10<sup>8</sup> γ/s
   proton target

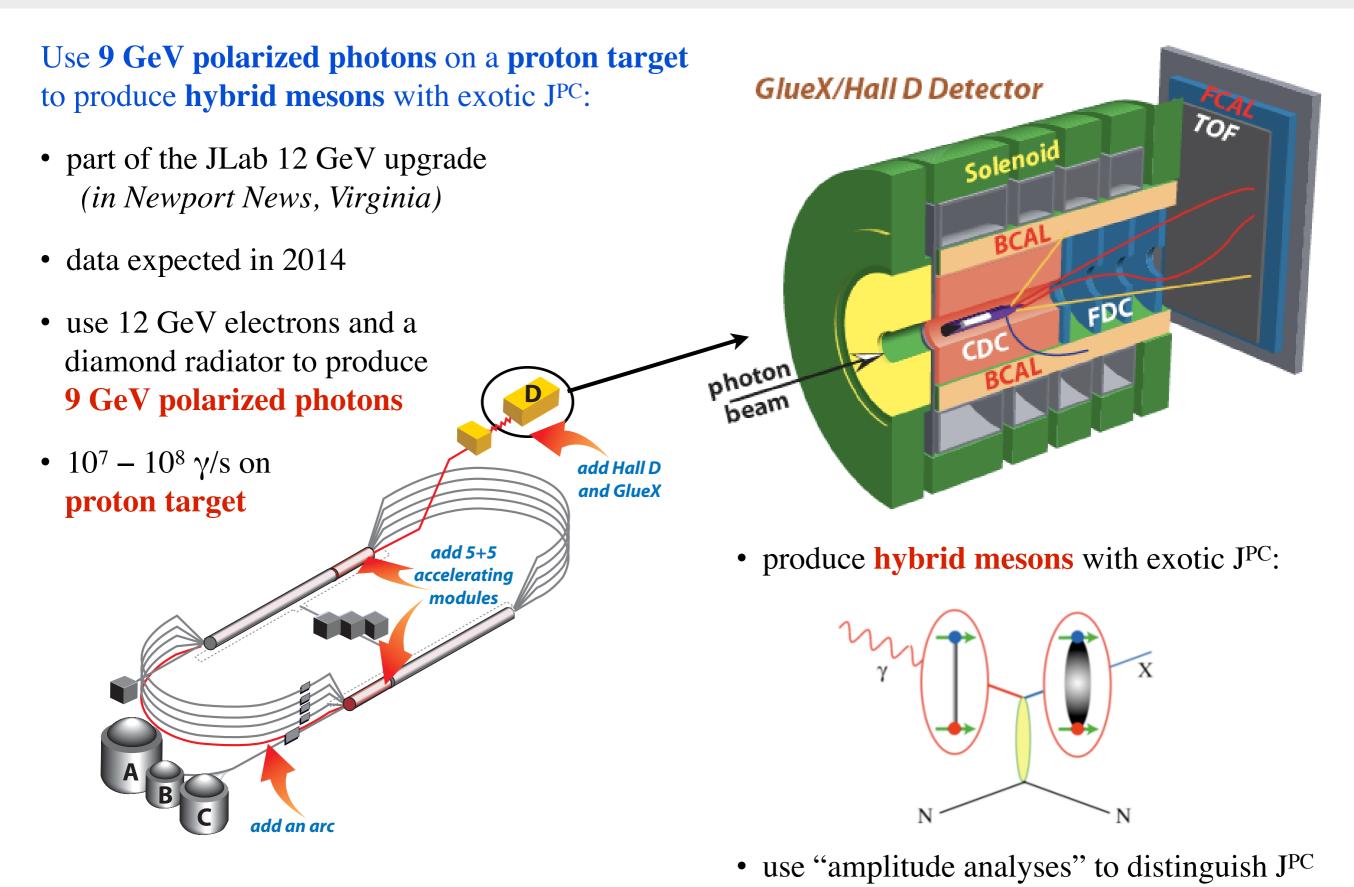
# The GlueX Experiment (and its Context)

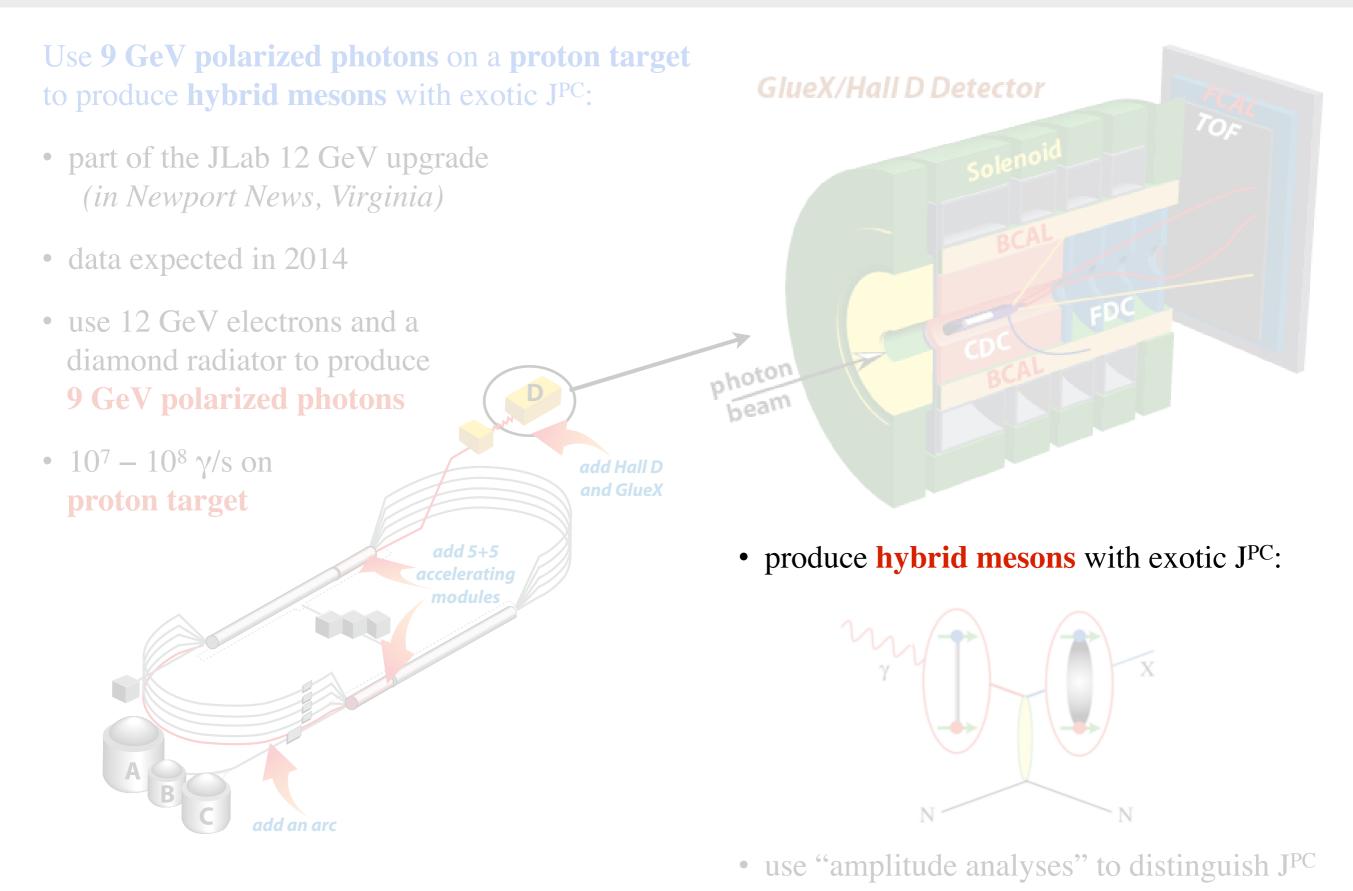
Ryan Mitchell Indiana University Hirschegg 2011 January 18, 2011

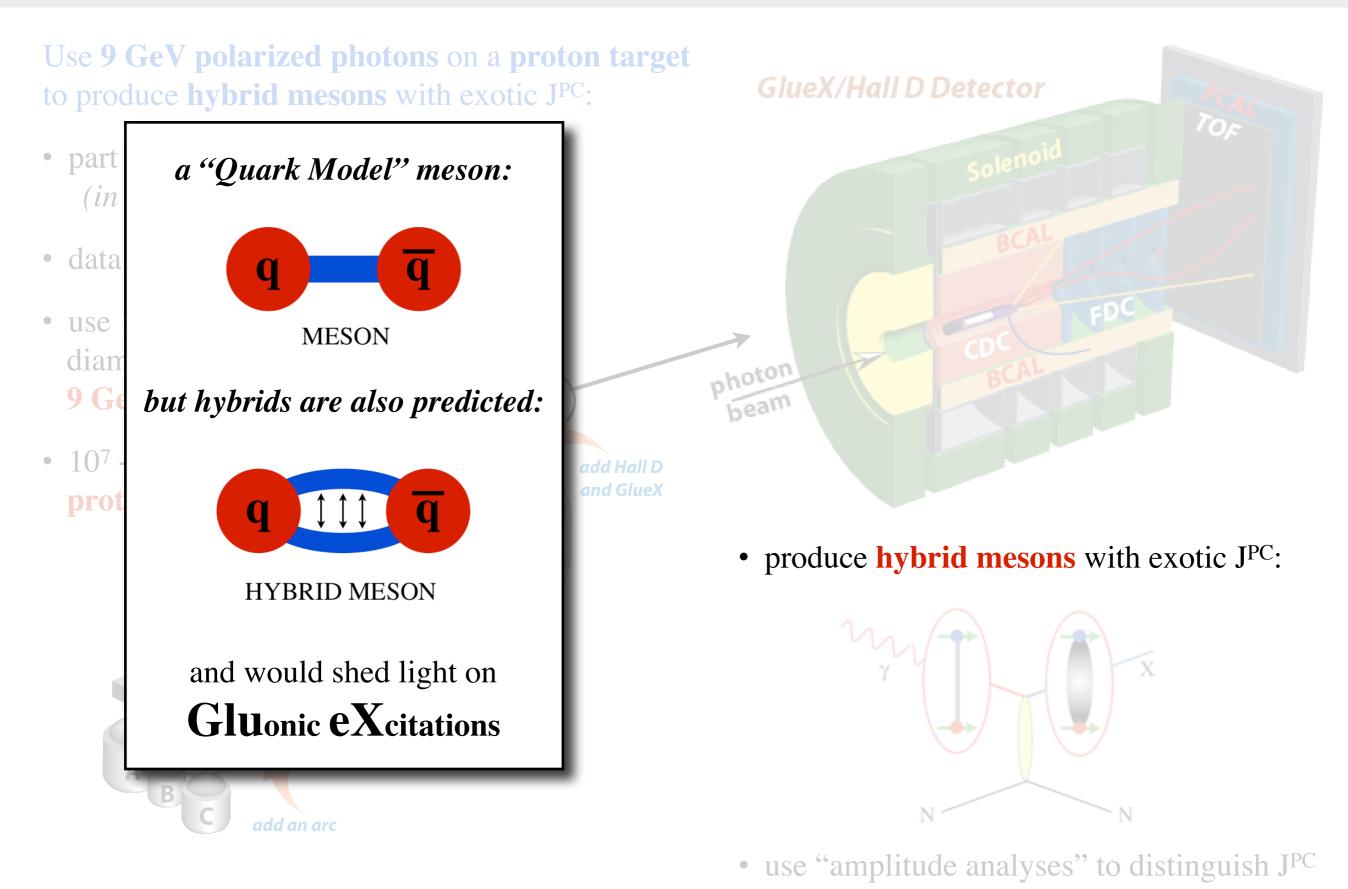
exotic J<sup>PC</sup>:

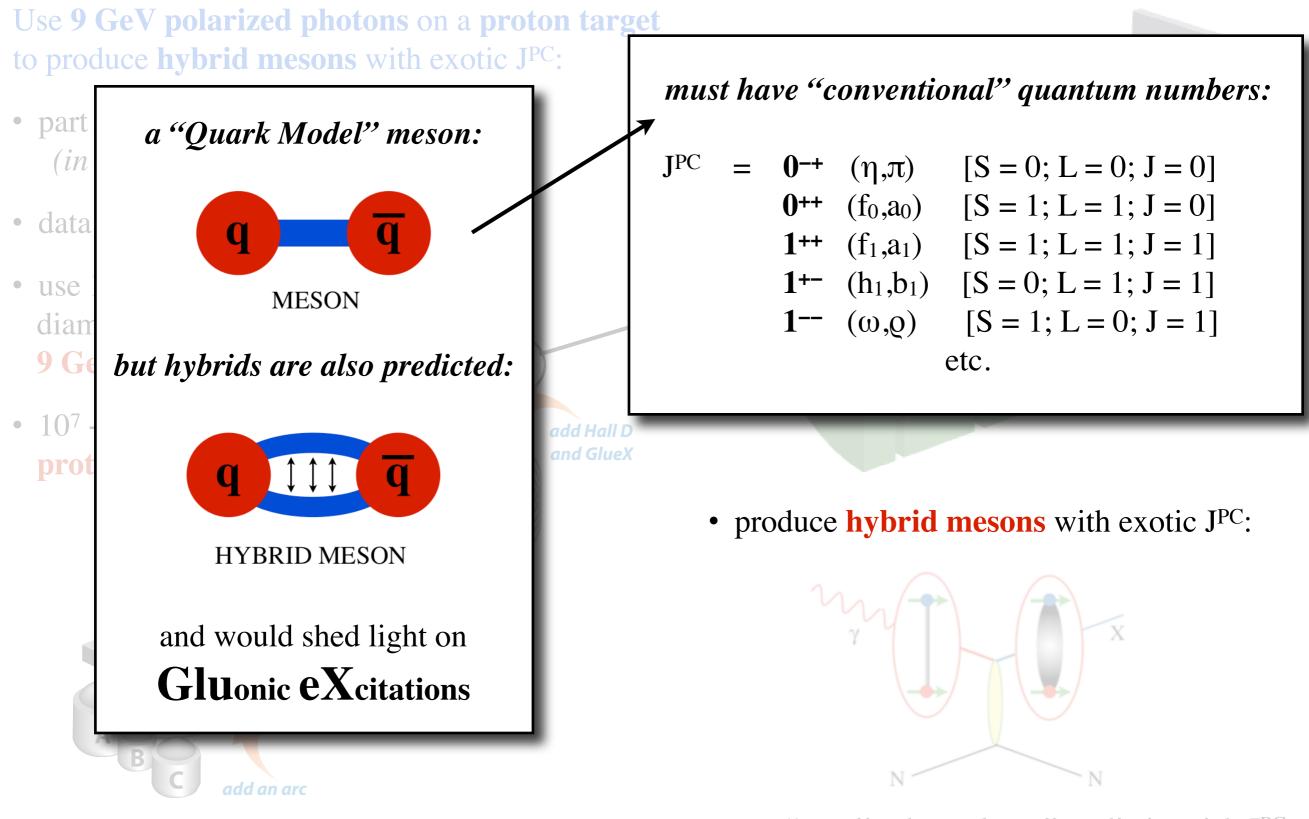
TOP

• use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish J<sup>PC</sup>

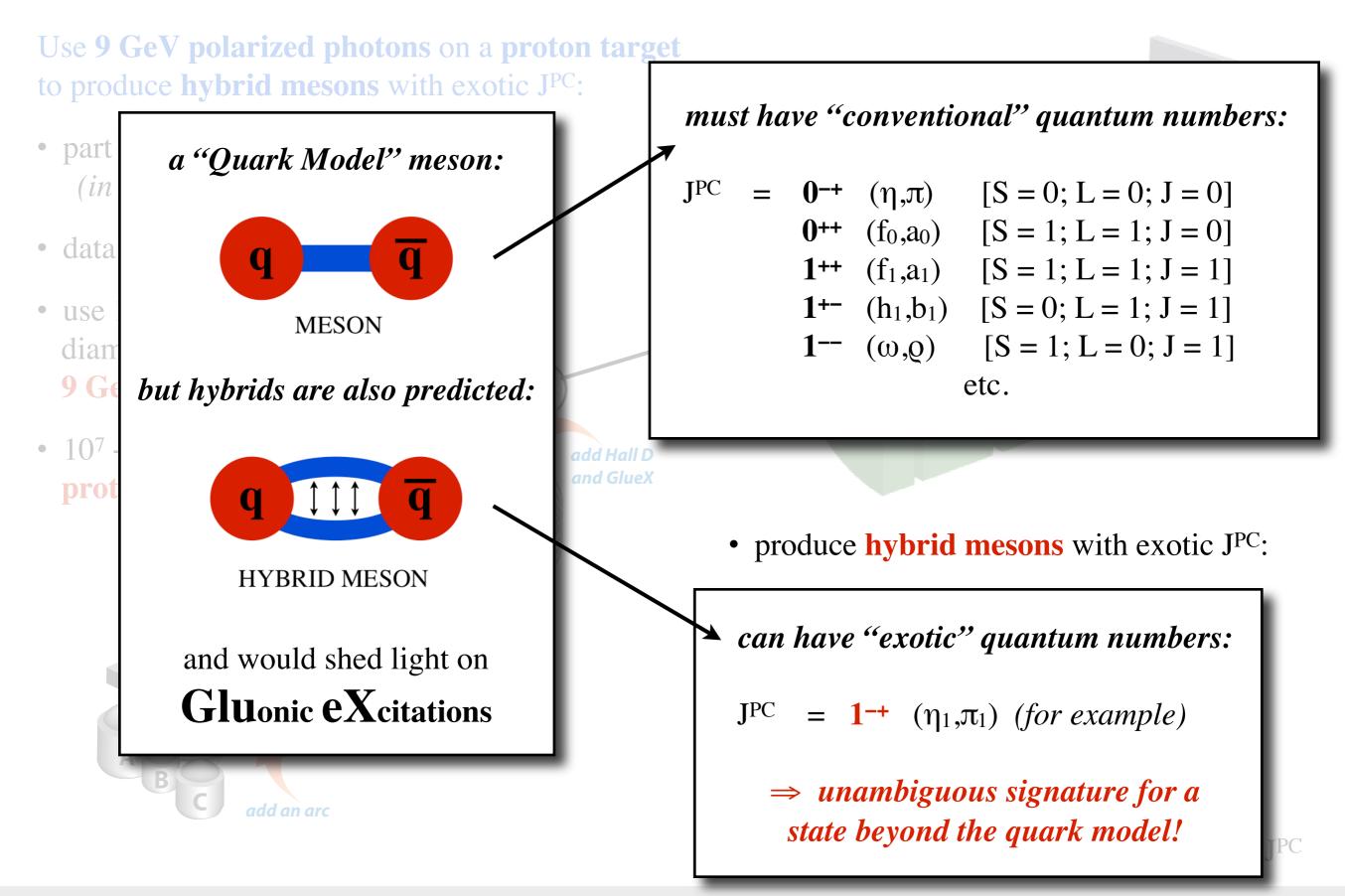


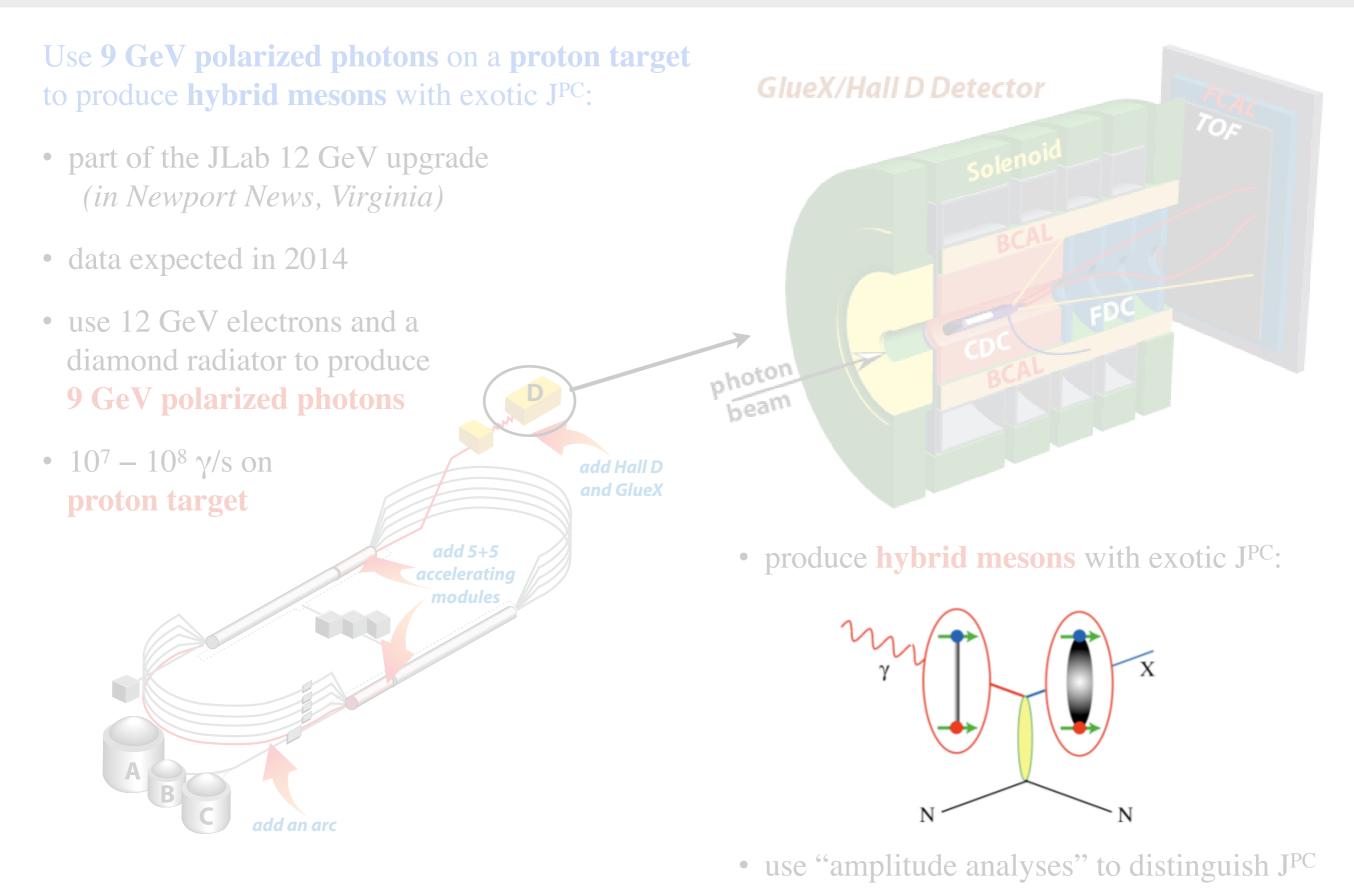




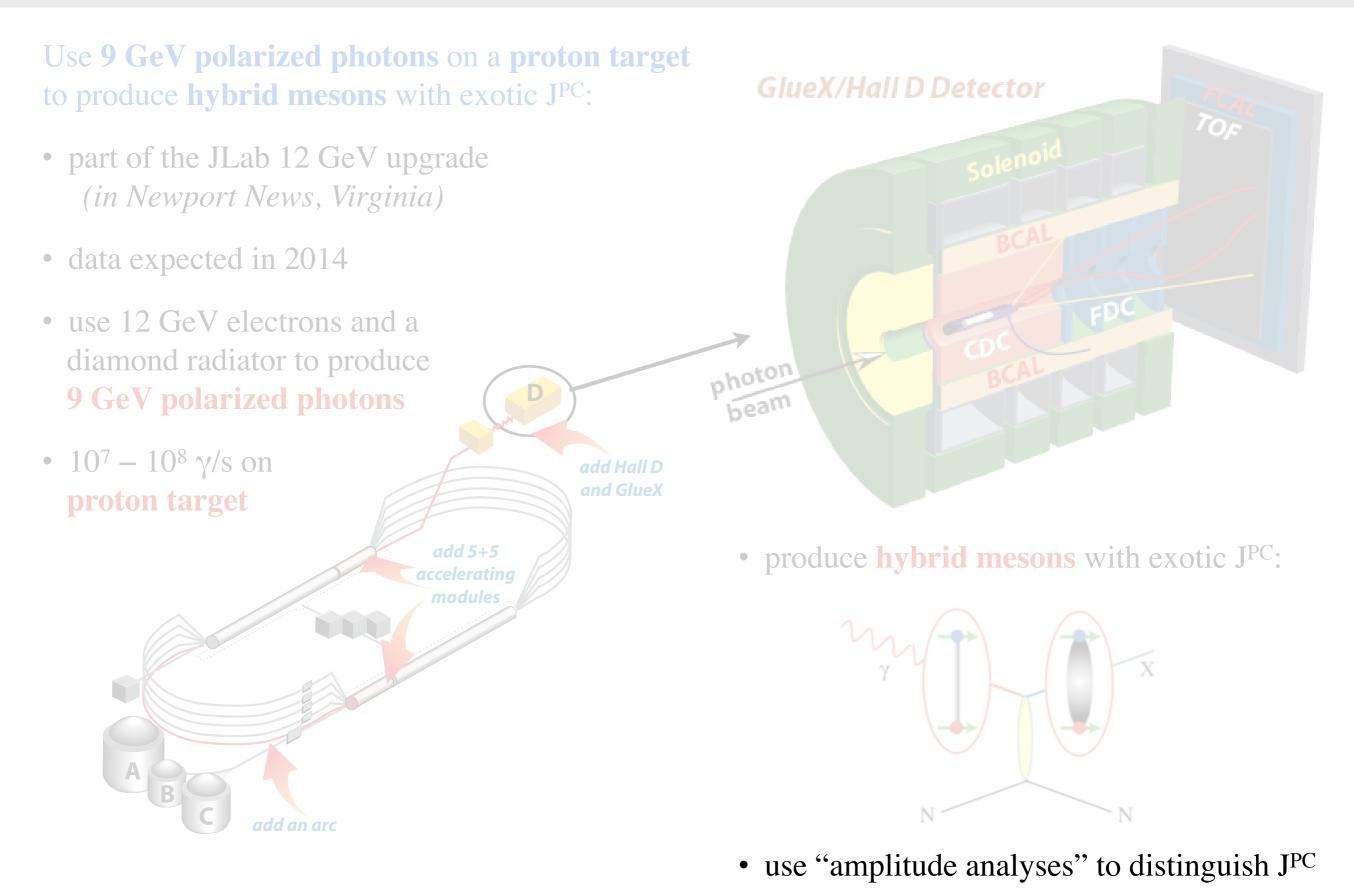


• use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish J<sup>PC</sup>





#### hybrid meson production Use **9** ieX/Hall D Detector to pro Х π • part **PION BEAM** (in data • use simplest S = 0 hybrids have $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ or $1^{--}$ dian (i.e. they mix with quark model states) 9 G • 107 pro X roduce **hybrid mesons** with exotic J<sup>PC</sup>: **PHOTON BEAM** X but simplest S = 1 hybrids can have $J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$ (*i.e.* they can be exotic) Ν $\Rightarrow$ photoproduction should be more favorable e "amplitude analyses" to distinguish J<sup>PC</sup> for exotic meson production?

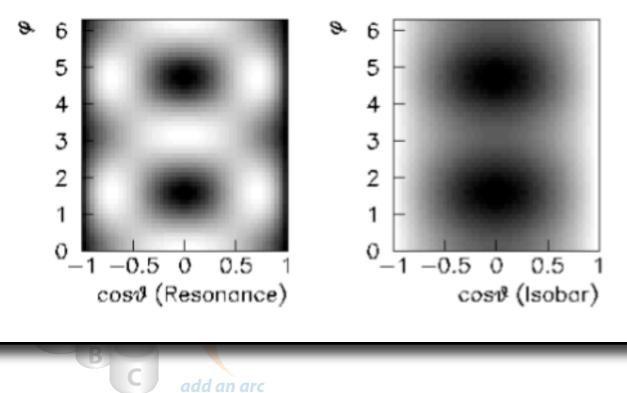


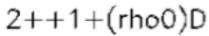
distinguish quantum numbers using angular distributions of decay products

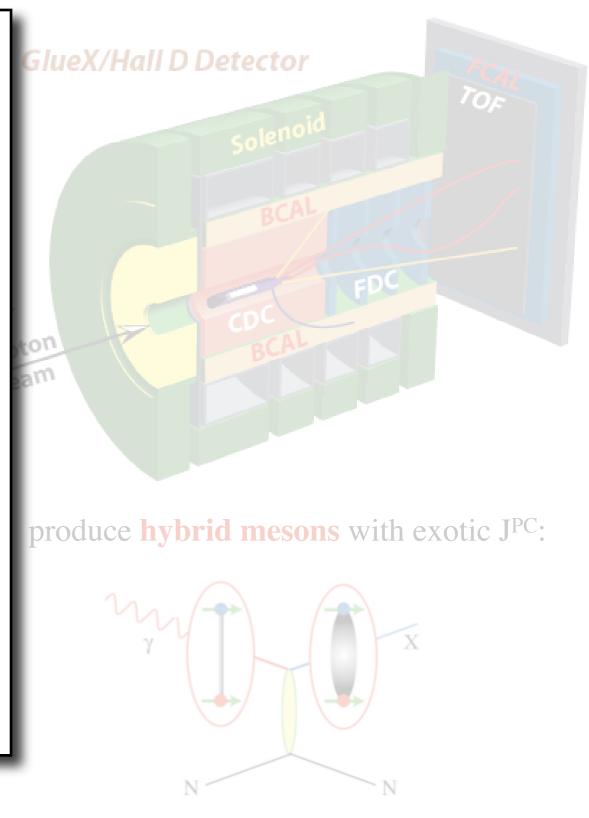
for example:

 $\pi^- p \to X^- p \to \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- p$ 

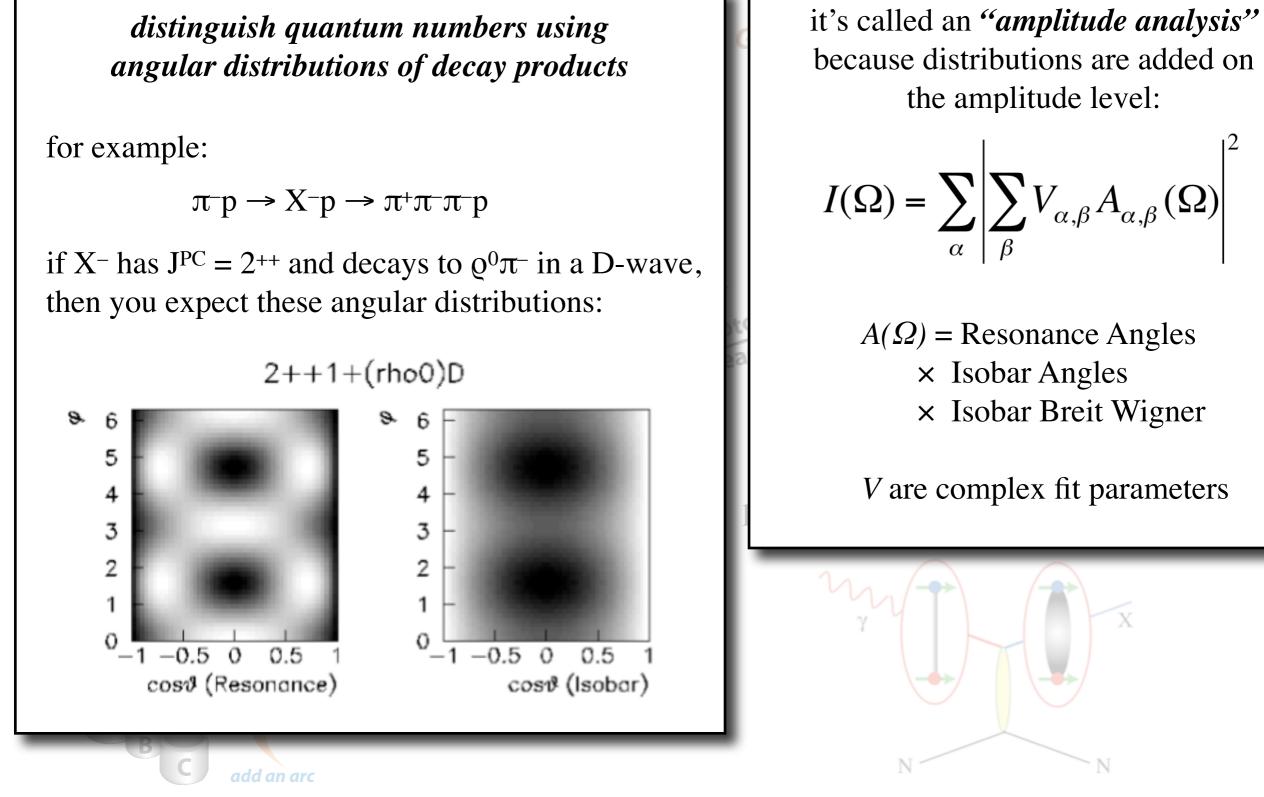
if X<sup>-</sup> has J<sup>PC</sup> = 2<sup>++</sup> and decays to  $\varrho^0\pi^-$  in a D-wave, then you expect these angular distributions:



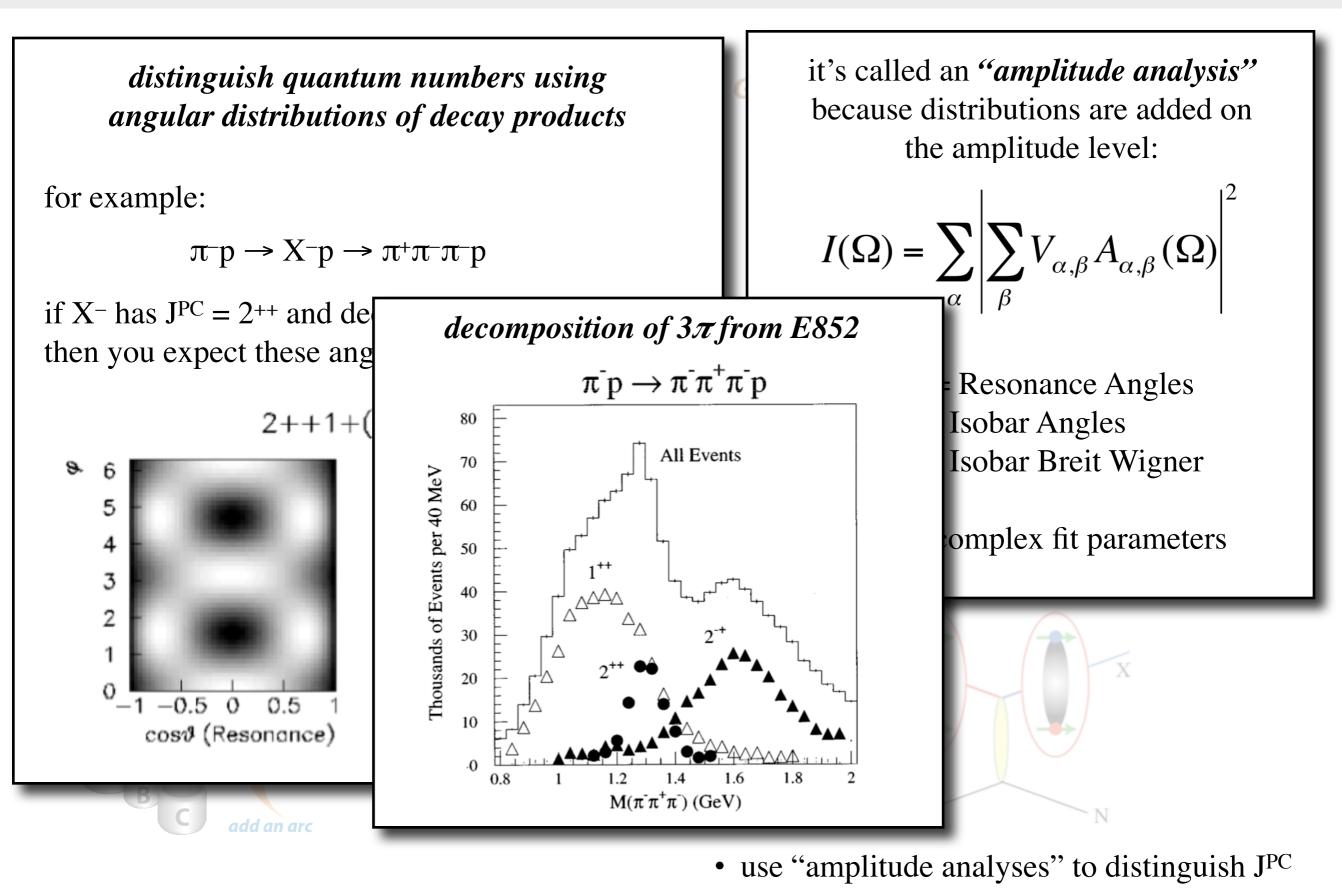


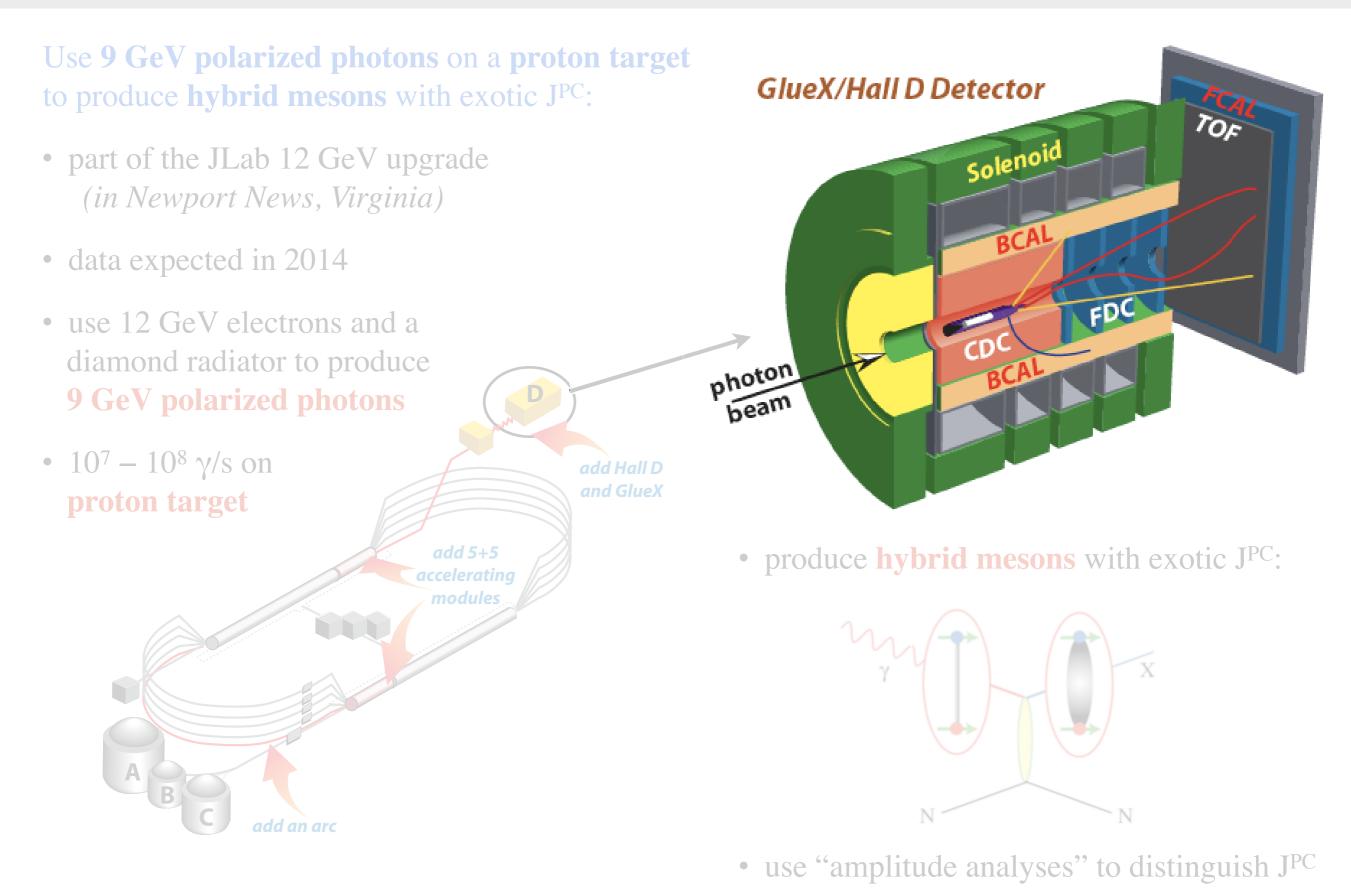


- use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish  $J^{PC}$ 



- use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish  $J^{PC}$ 

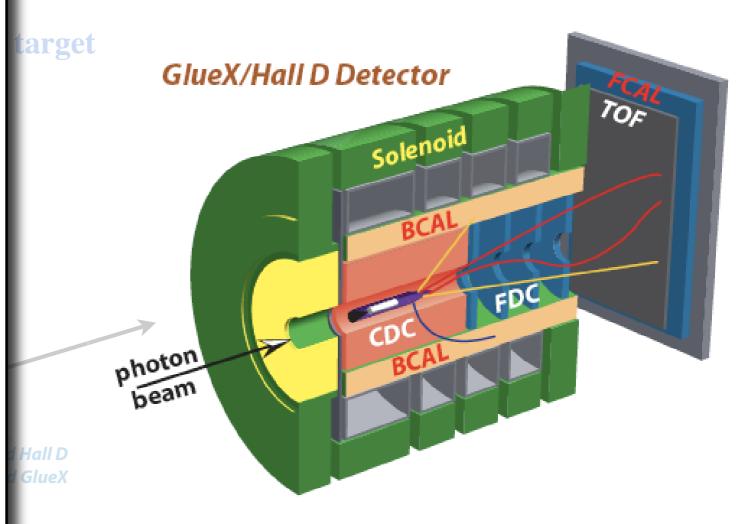




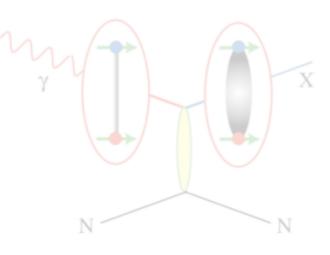
#### the GlueX detector

- designed to have:
  - uniform acceptance
  - good resolution
  - ability to handle "high" multiplicities (up to ~8 particles)
- tracking
  - Central Drift Chamber (CDC)
  - Forward Drift Chamber (FDC)
  - momentum resolution 1-3%
- calorimetry
  - Forward Calorimeter (FCAL)
  - Barrel Calorimeter (BCAL)
  - energy resolution  $\sim 6\%/\sqrt{E} + 2\%$
- pid
  - Time of Flight (**TOF**)
  - timing from BCAL
  - dE/dx from tracking chambers
  - future Cerenkov Detector?

# he GlueX Experiment



• produce **hybrid mesons** with exotic J<sup>PC</sup>:



• use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish J<sup>PC</sup>

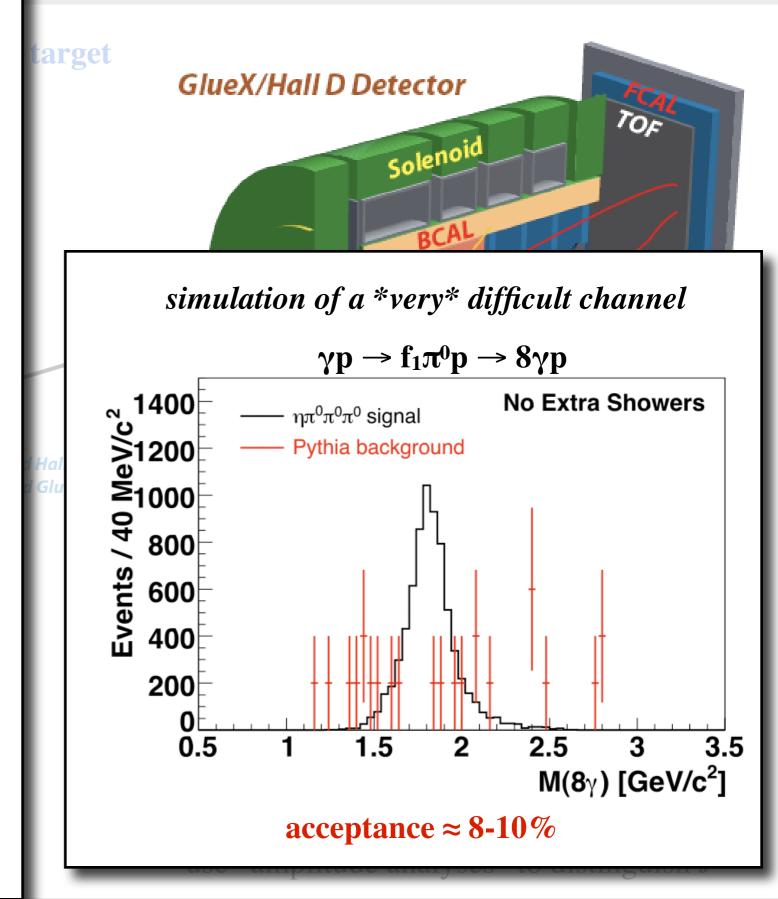
#### the GlueX detector

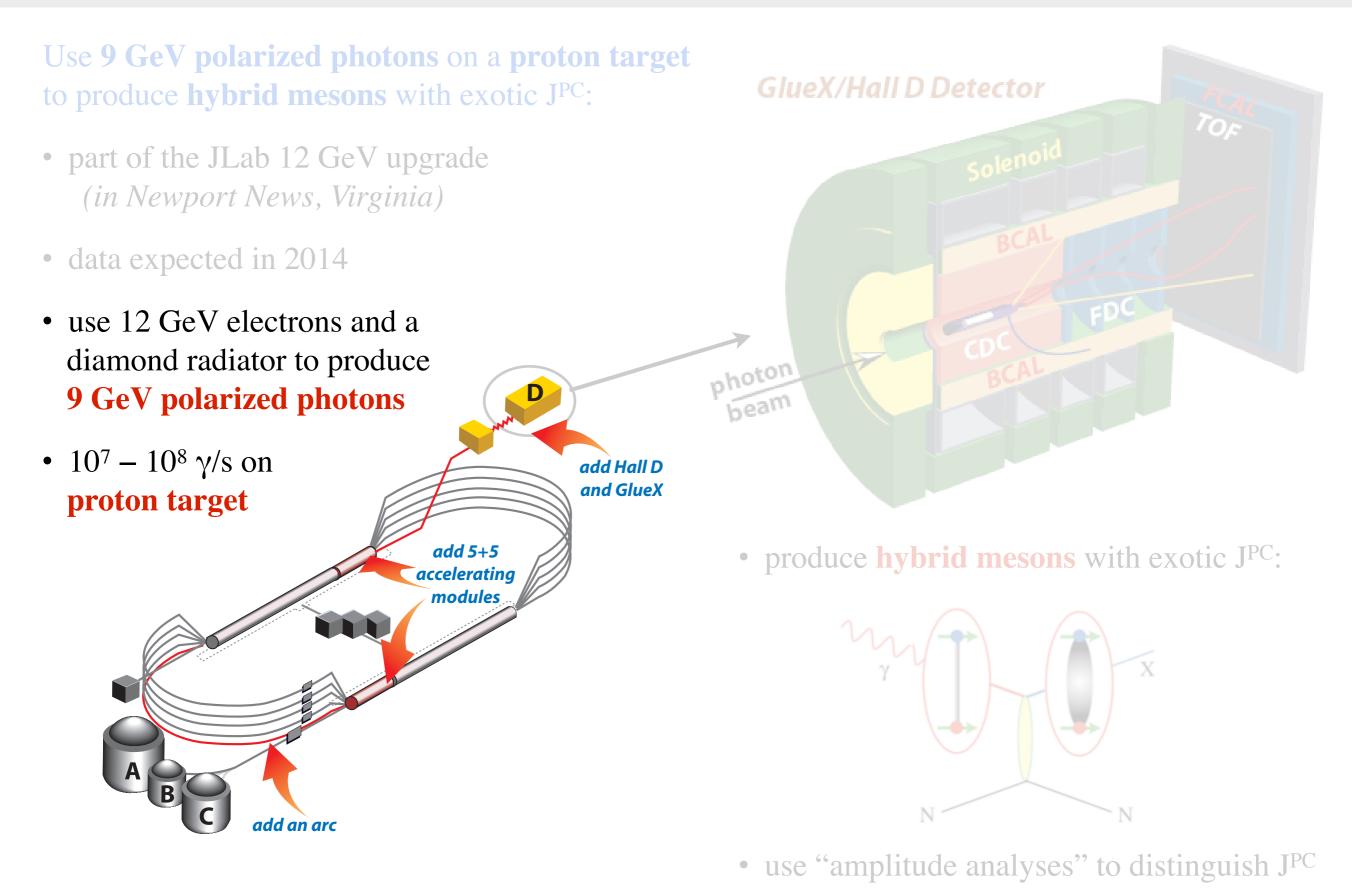
- designed to have:
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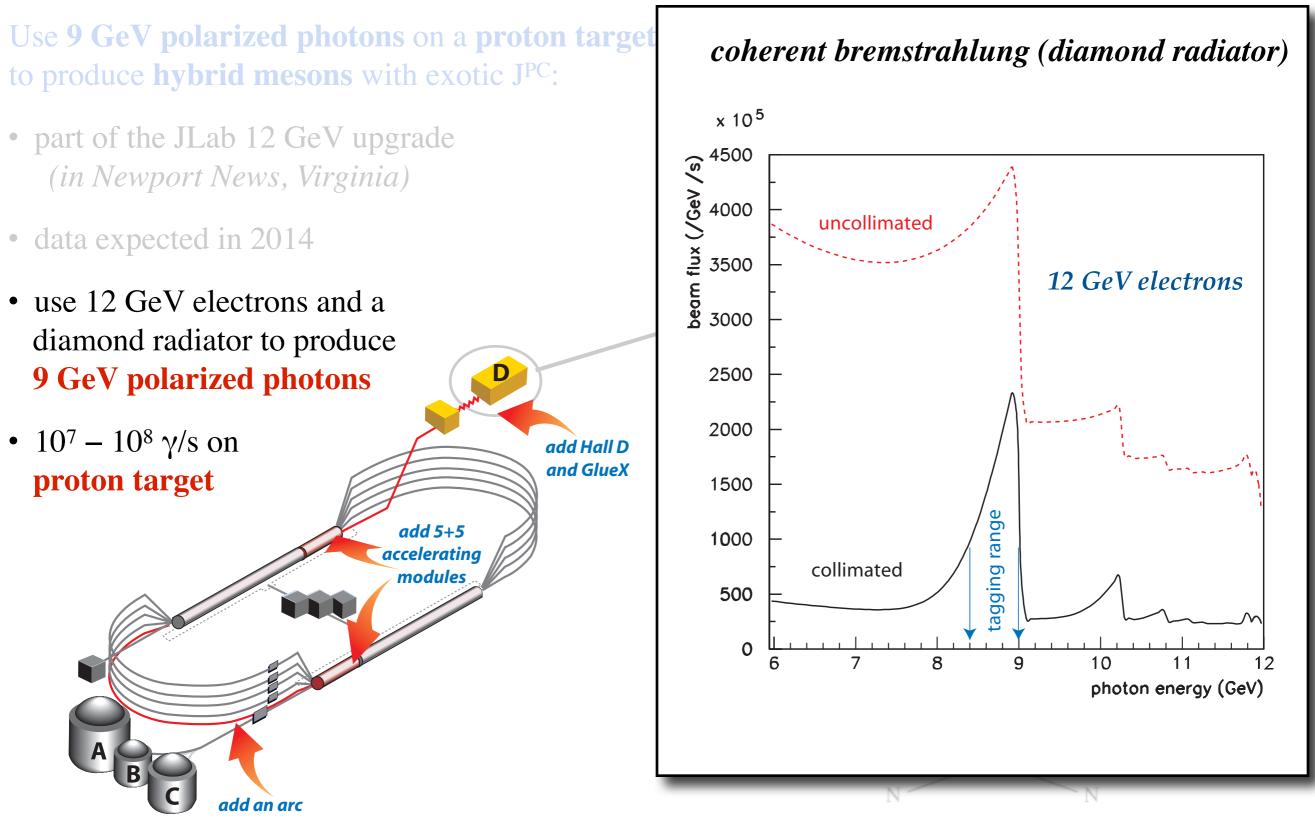
#### • calorimetry

- Forward Calorimeter (FCAL)
- Barrel Calorimeter (BCAL)
- energy resolution  $\sim 6\%/\sqrt{E} + 2\%$
- pid
  - Time of Flight (**TOF**)
  - timing from BCAL
  - dE/dx from tracking chambers
  - future Cerenkov Detector?

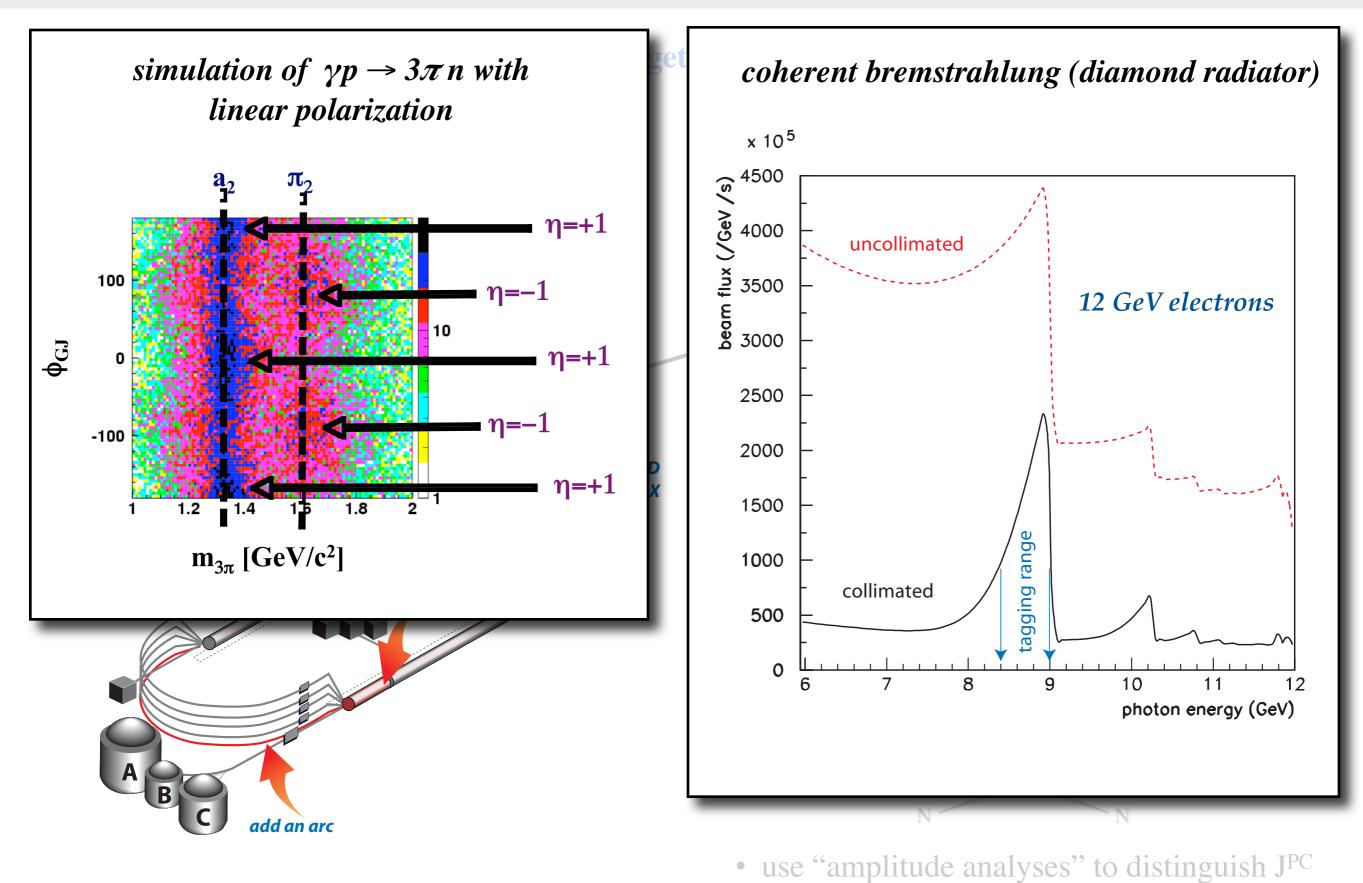
# the GlueX Experiment

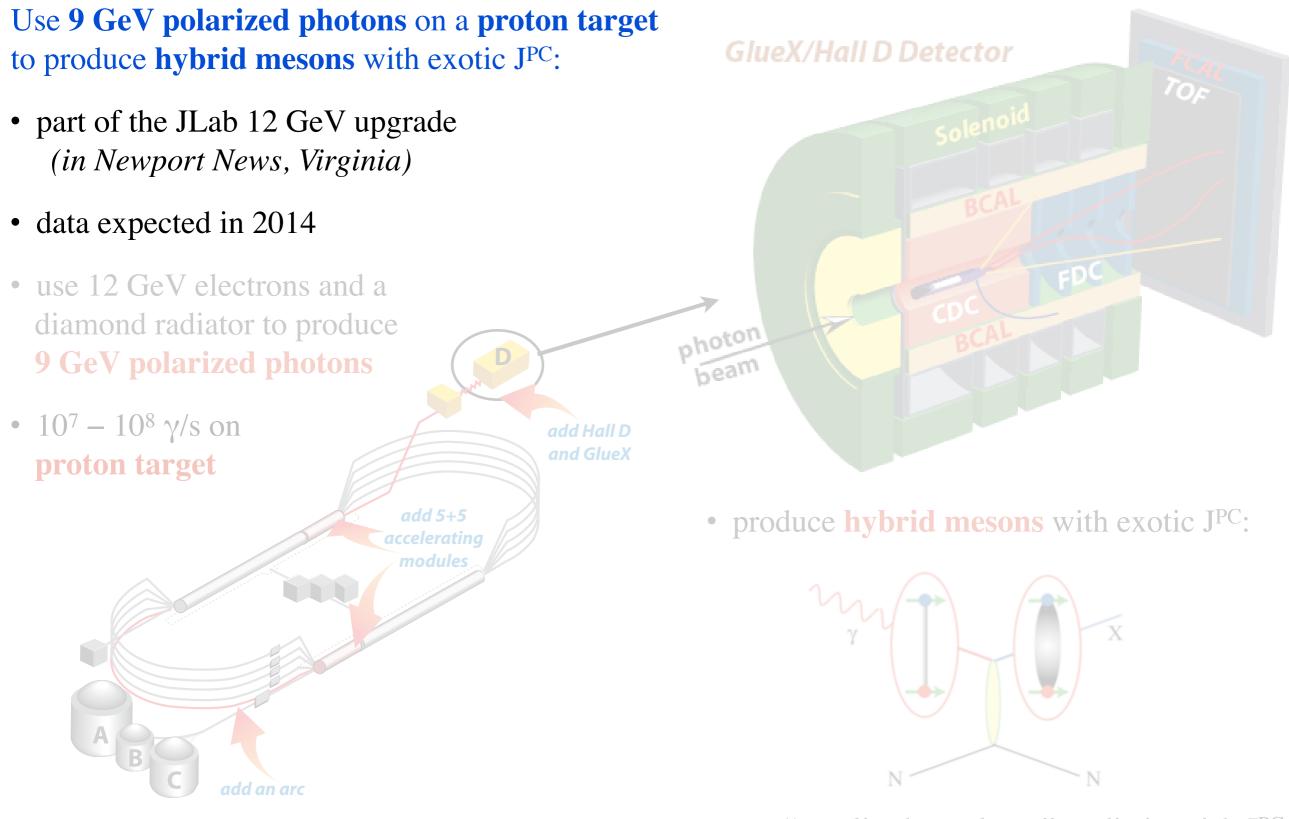






• use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish J<sup>PC</sup>

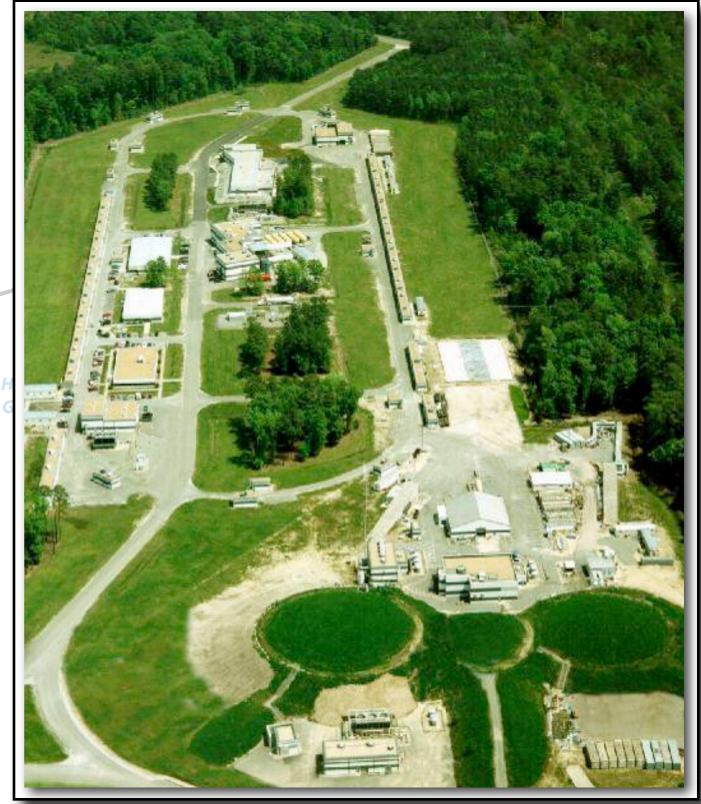




• use "amplitude analyses" to distinguish J<sup>PC</sup>

Use **9 GeV polarized photons** on a **proton target** to produce **hybrid mesons** with exotic J<sup>PC</sup>:

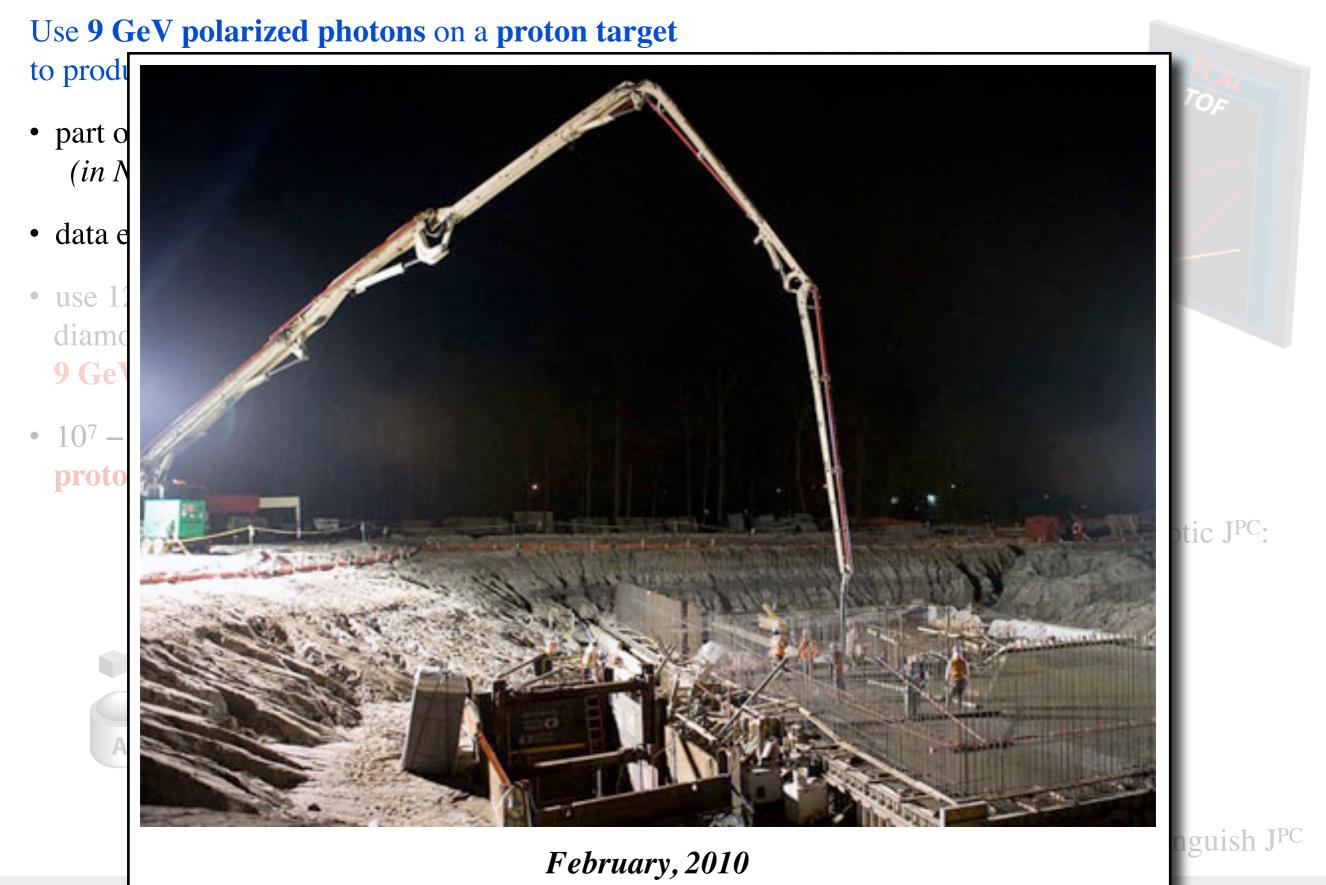
- part of the JLab 12 GeV upgrade (in Newport News, Virginia)
- data expected in 2014
- use 12 GeV electrons and a diamond radiator to produce
  9 GeV polarized photons
- 10<sup>7</sup> 10<sup>8</sup> γ/s on
   proton target





Use 9 GeV polarized photons on a proton target





Use 9 GeV polarized photons on a proton target



September, 2010

Us MOQUES 55548 modules of the Barrel Calorimeter (lead and scintillating fibers) to



ullet

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Mod 05



Mod 09



Mod 06



Mod 10



Mod 07



Mod 11





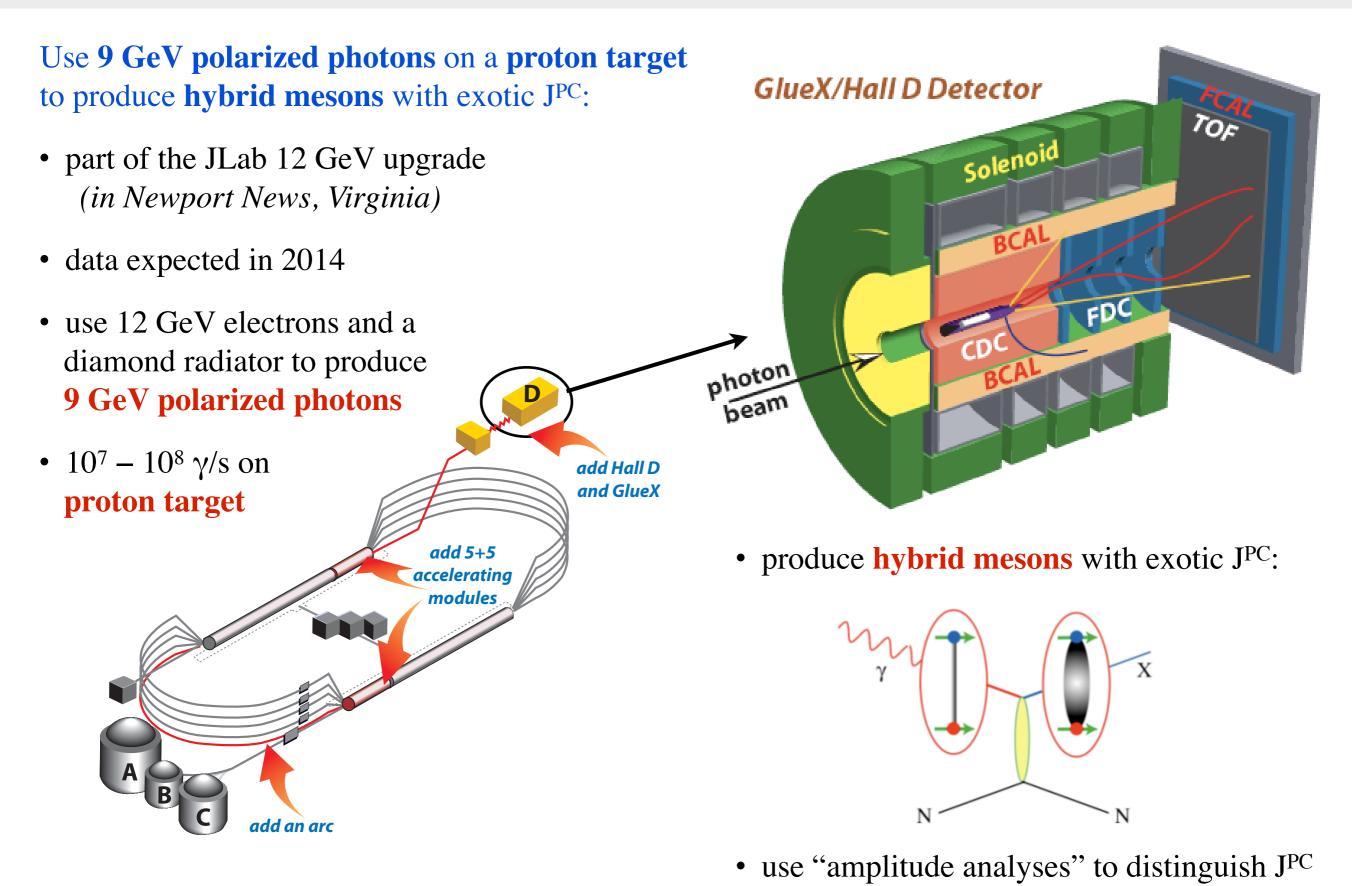


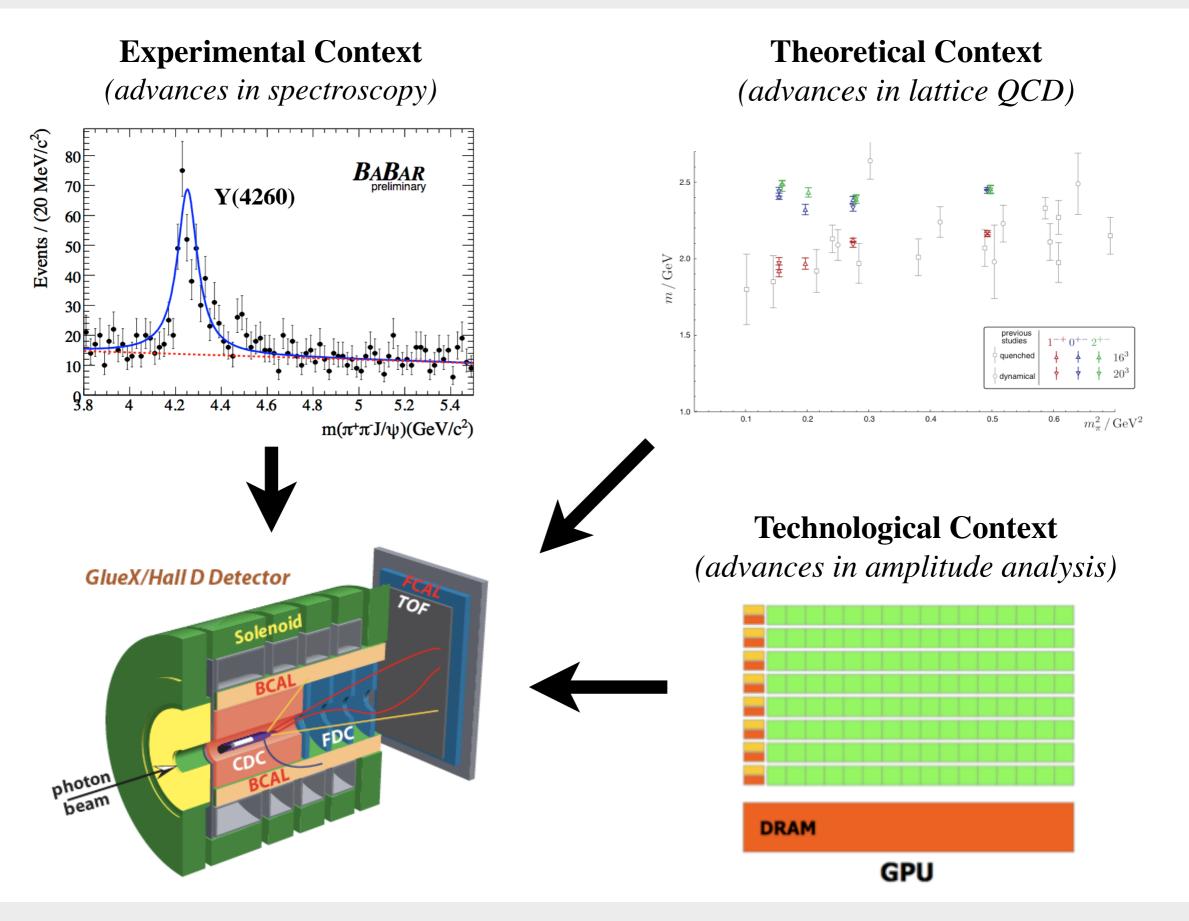
Mod 12

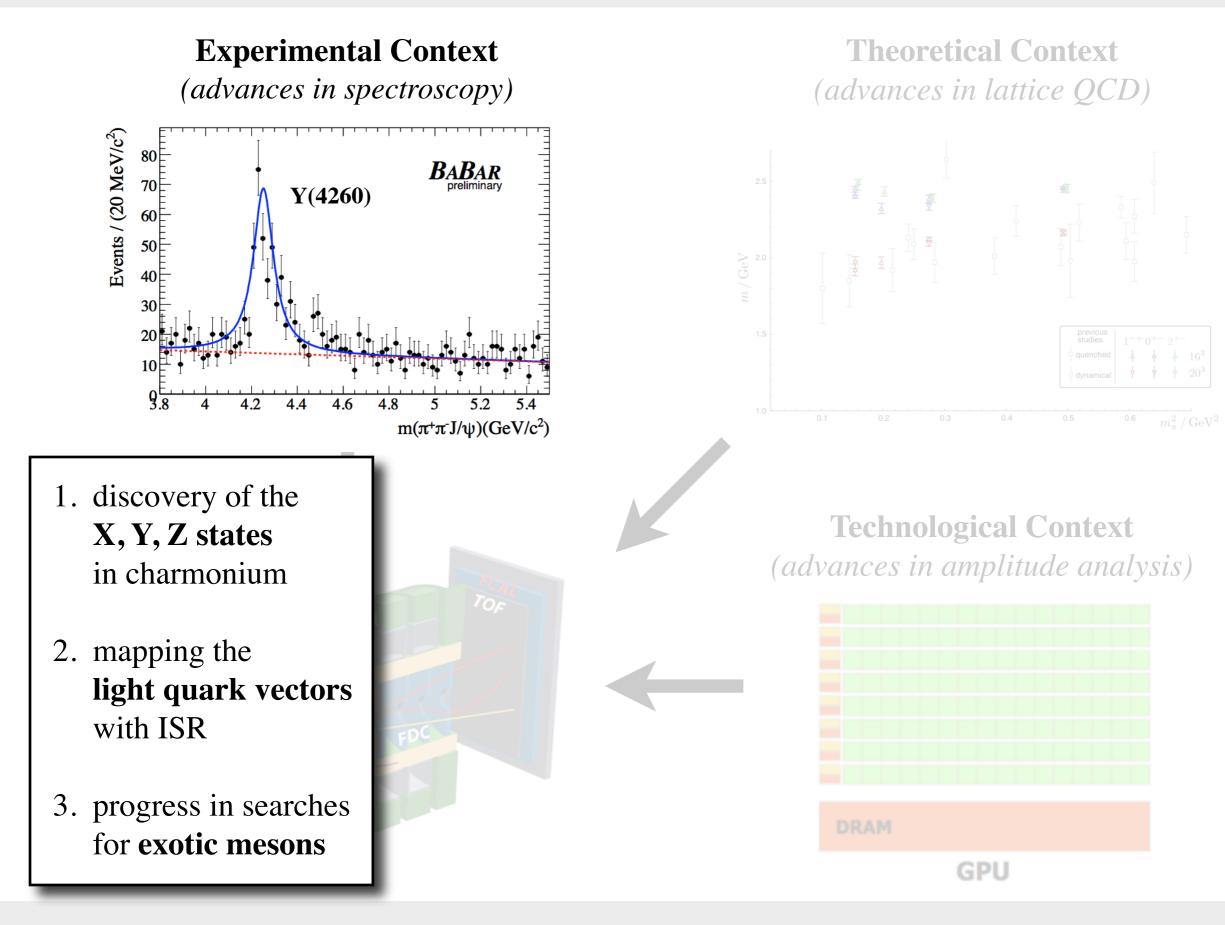
e ampittude anal

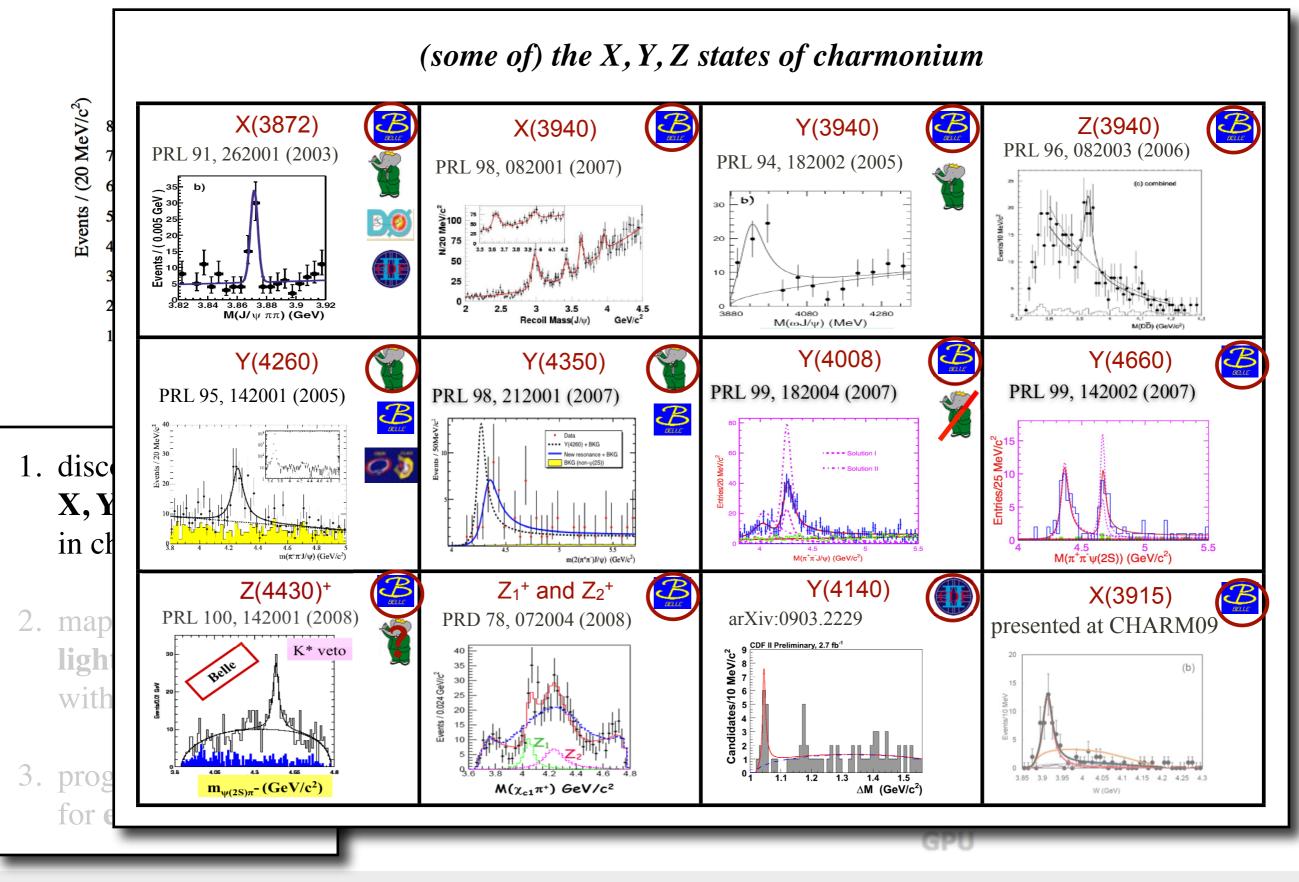


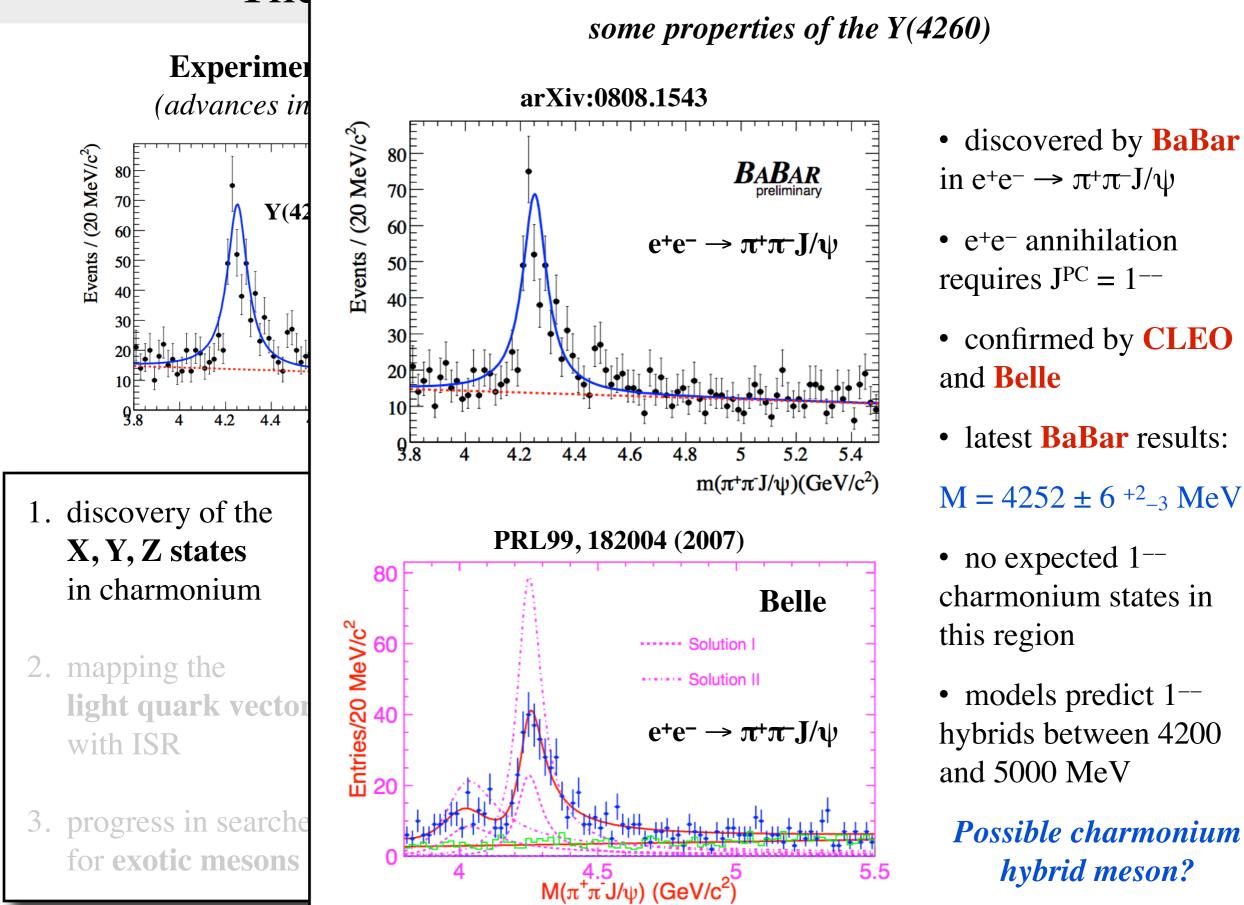


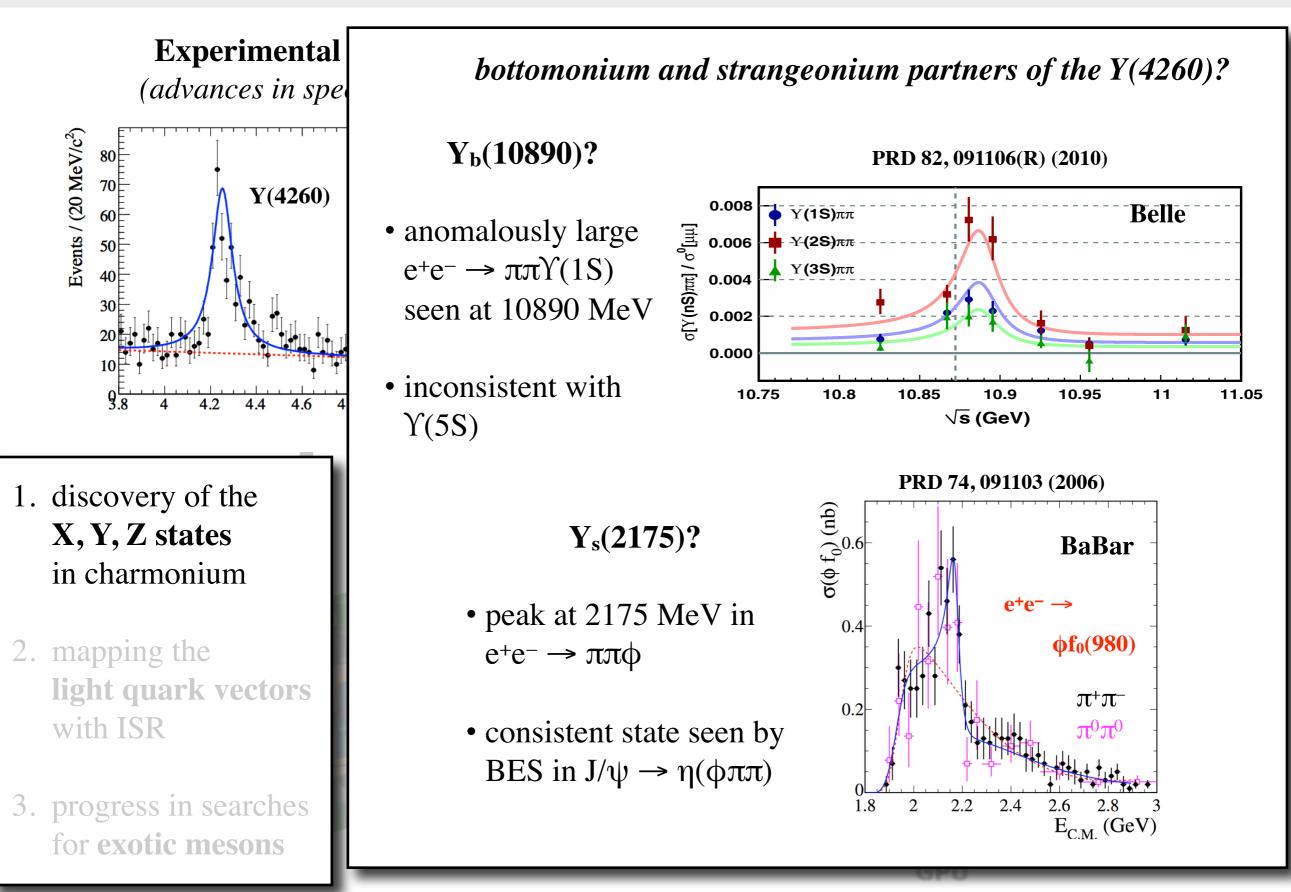


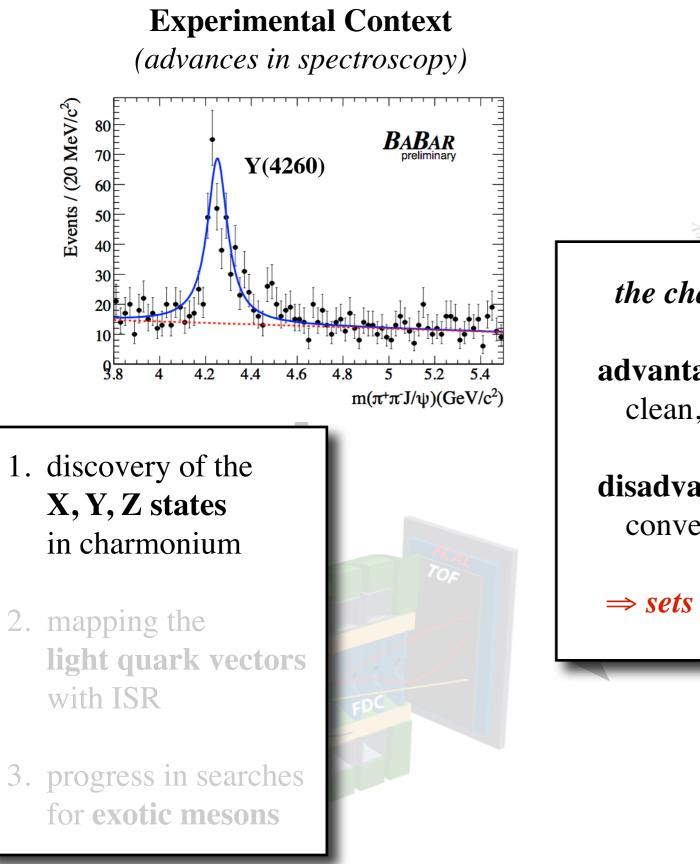


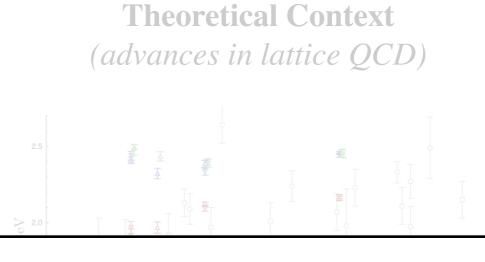












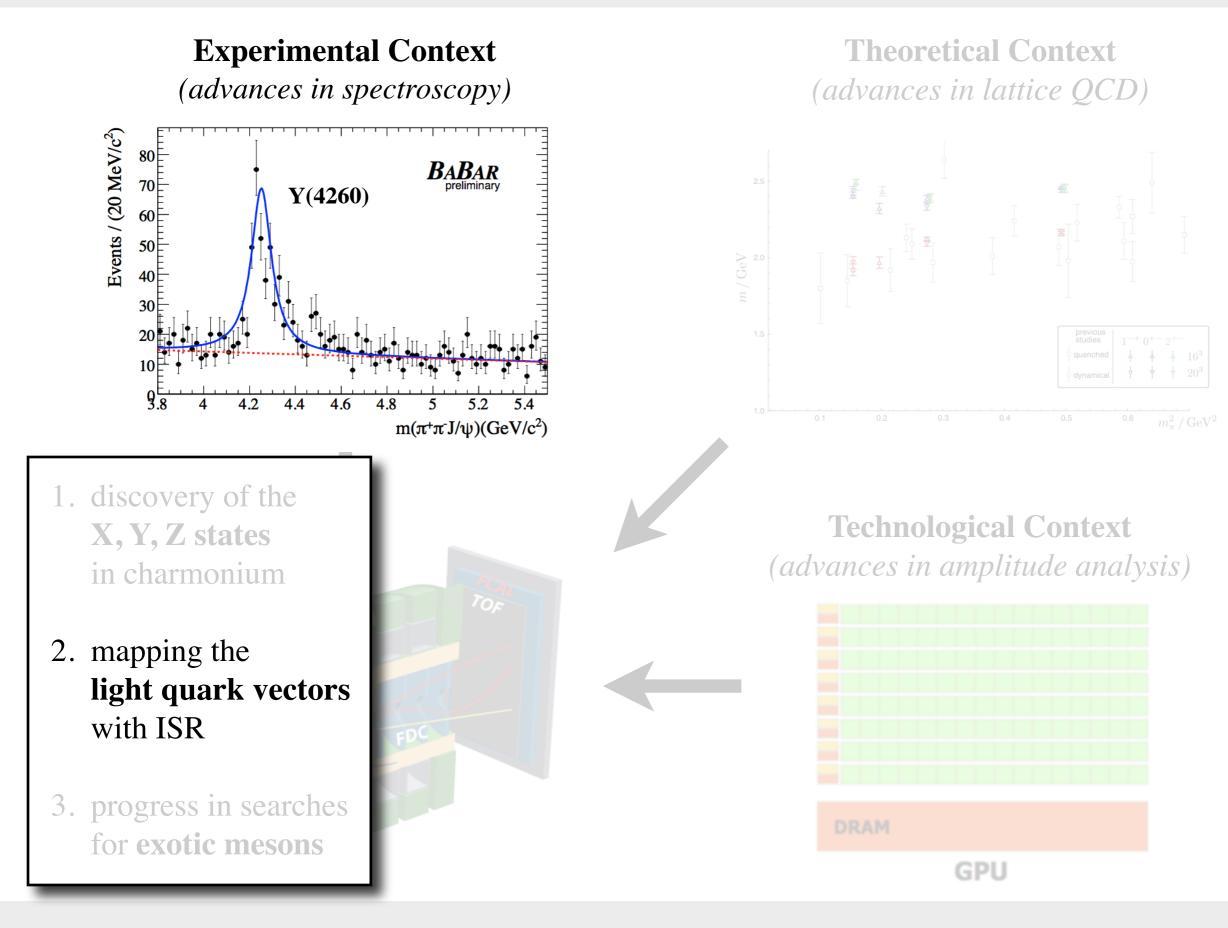
the charmonium renaissance and GlueX

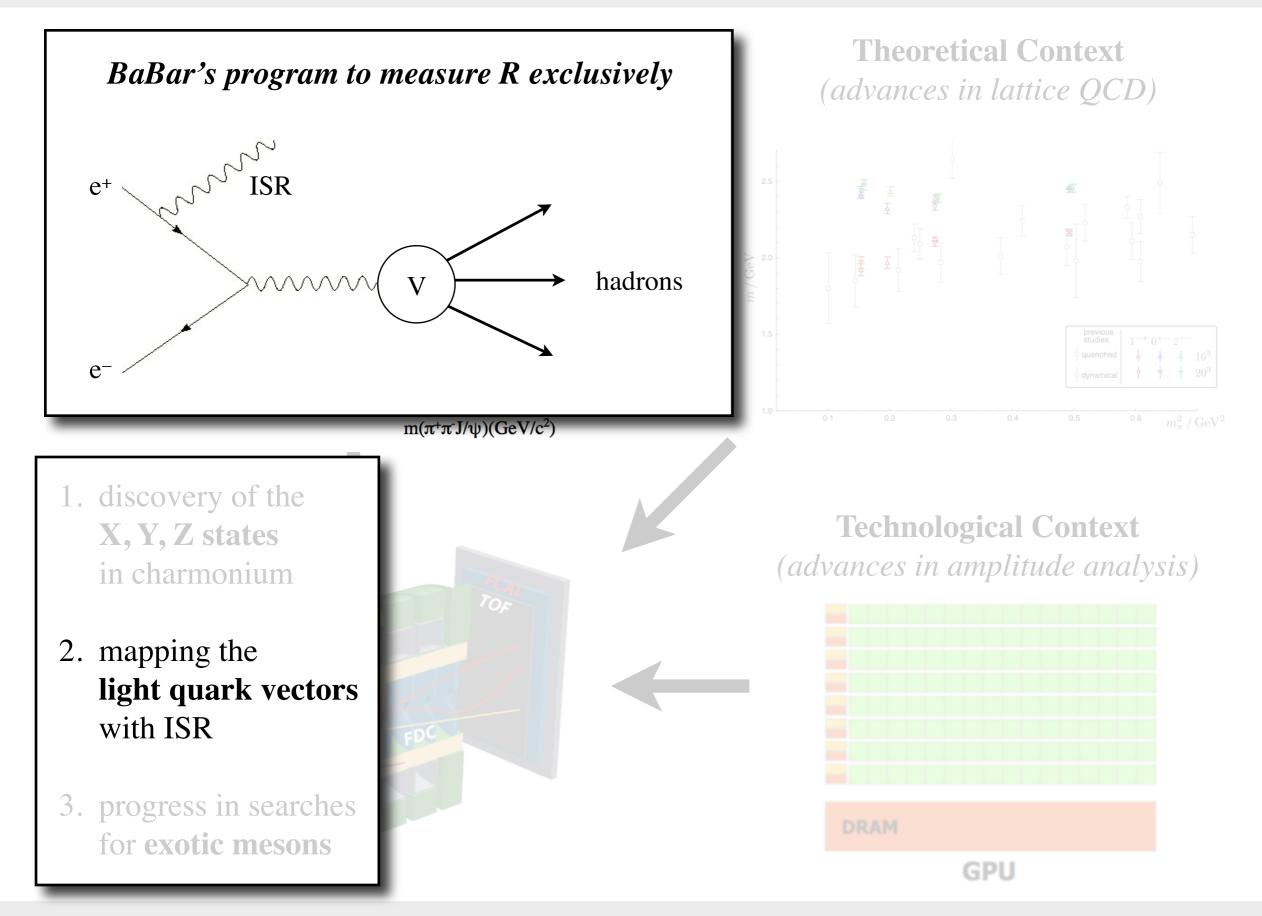
**advantage** of charmonium states: clean, narrow, obvious states

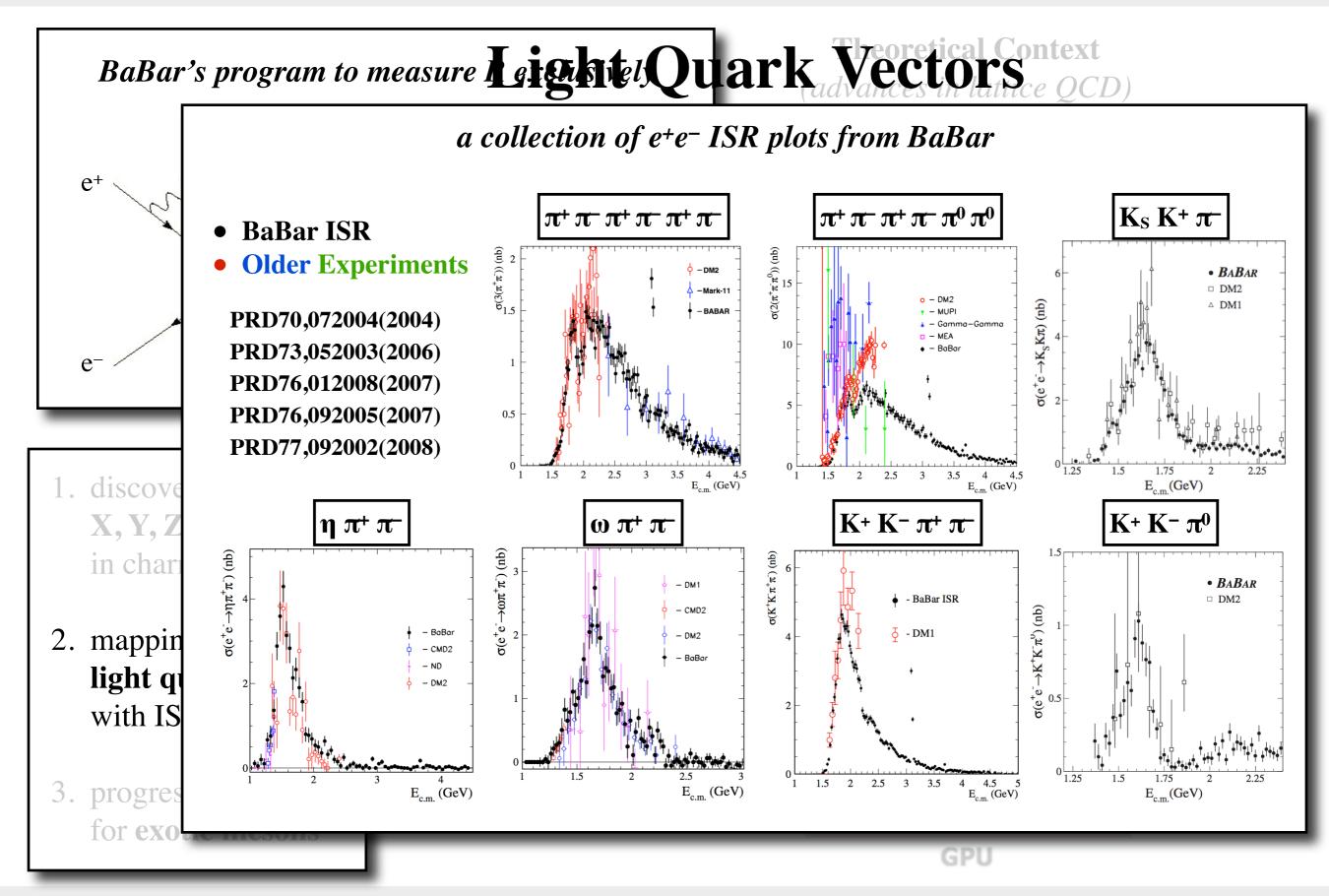
**disadvantage** of charmonium states: conventional J<sup>PC</sup>

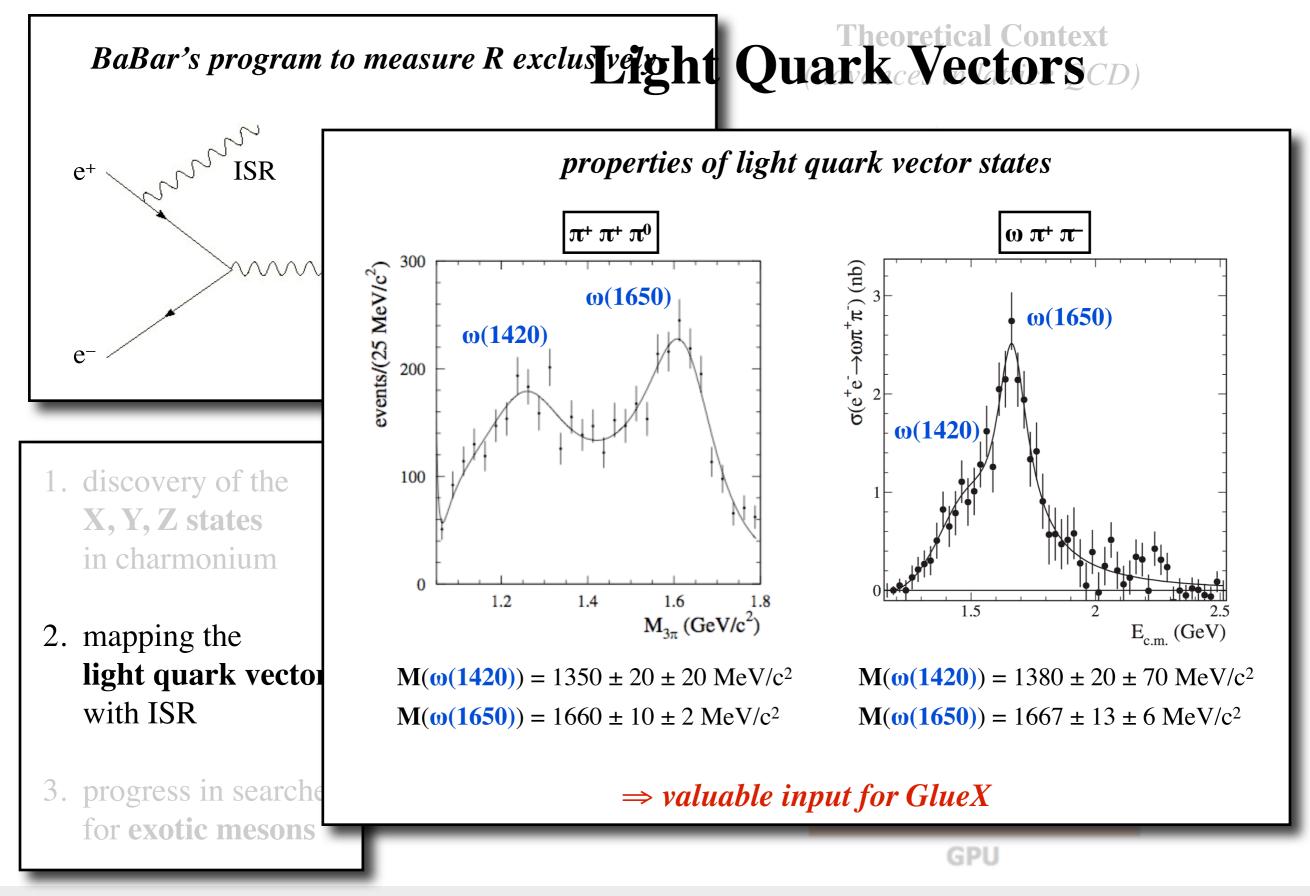
 $\Rightarrow$  sets the stage for GlueX and exotic  $J^{PC}$ !

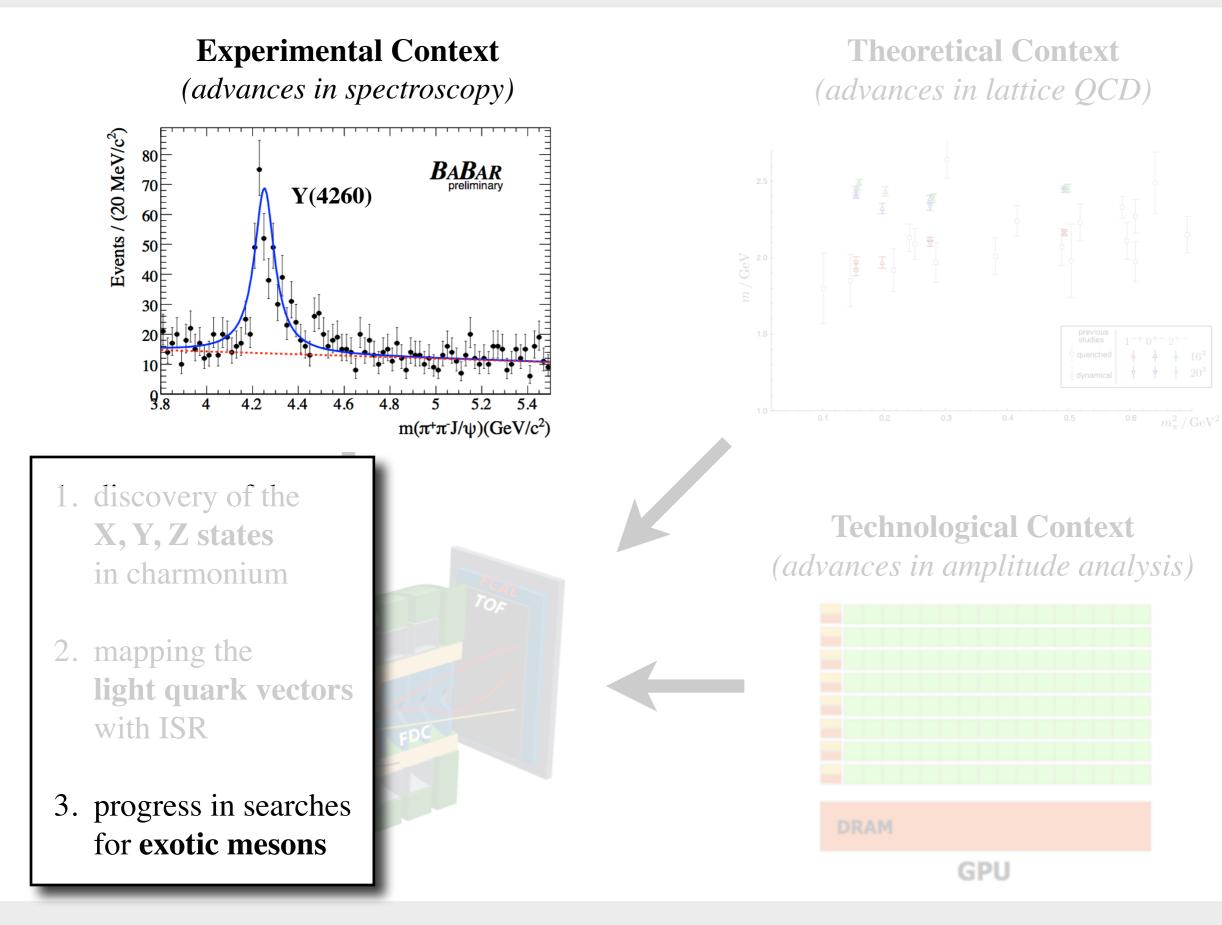
GPU

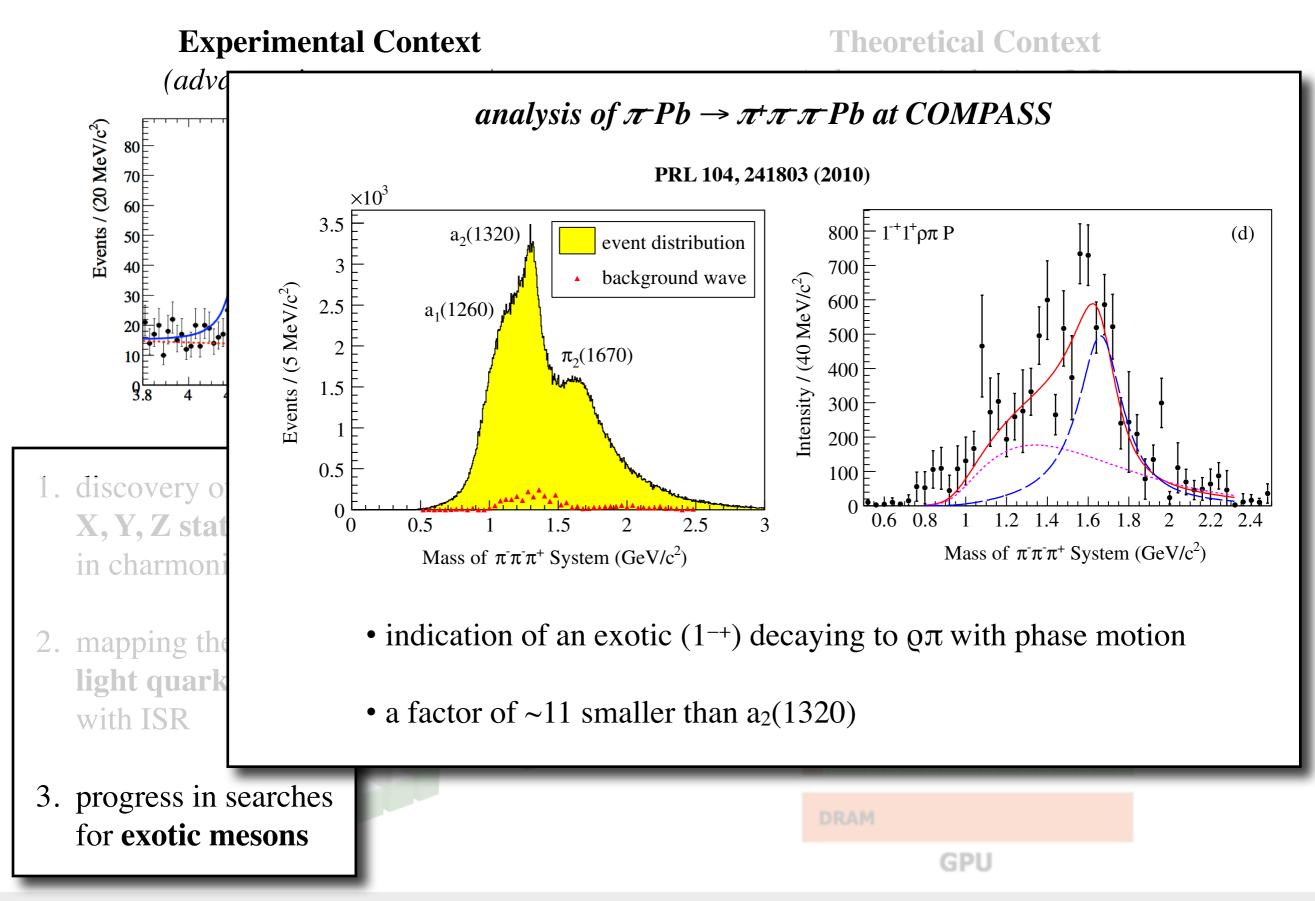


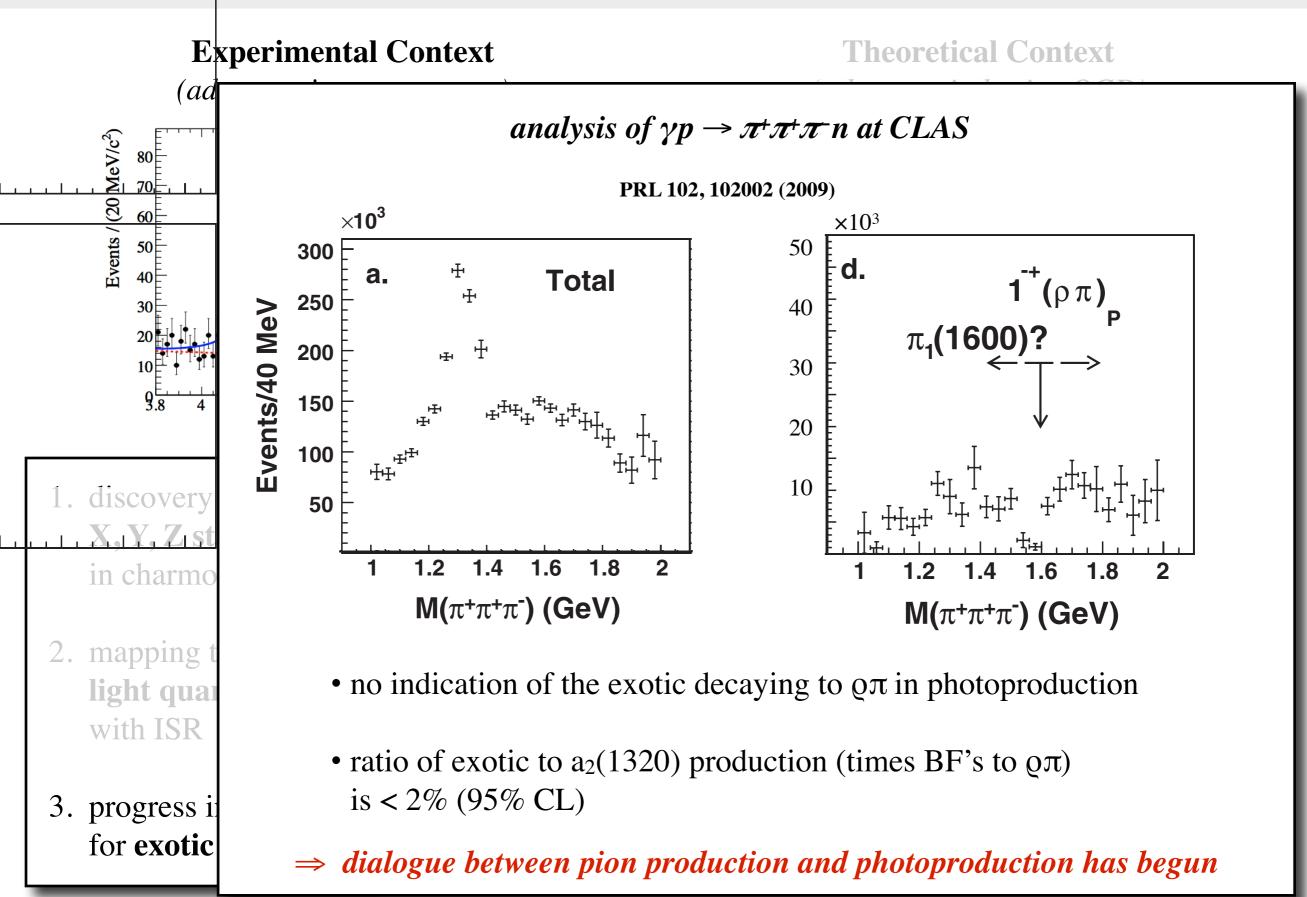


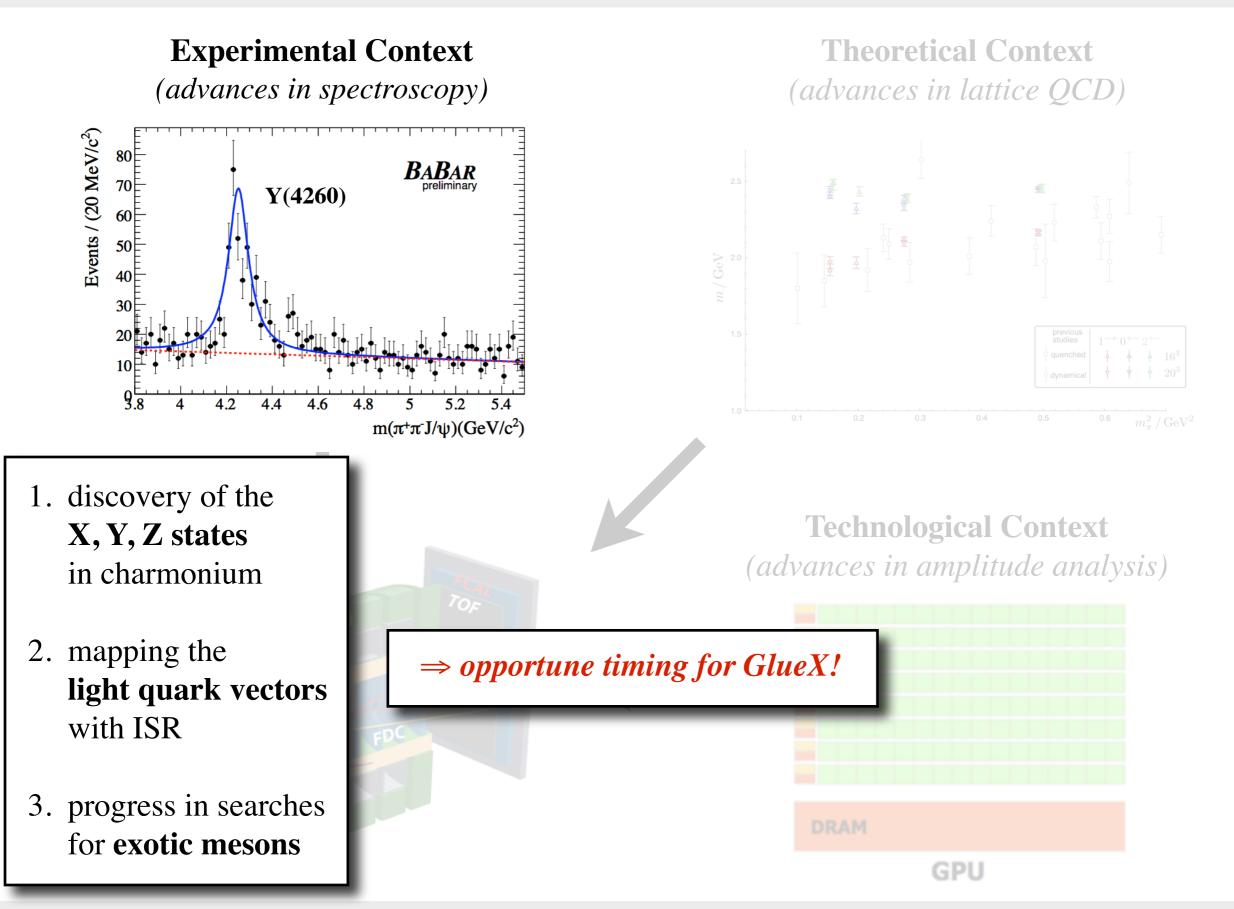


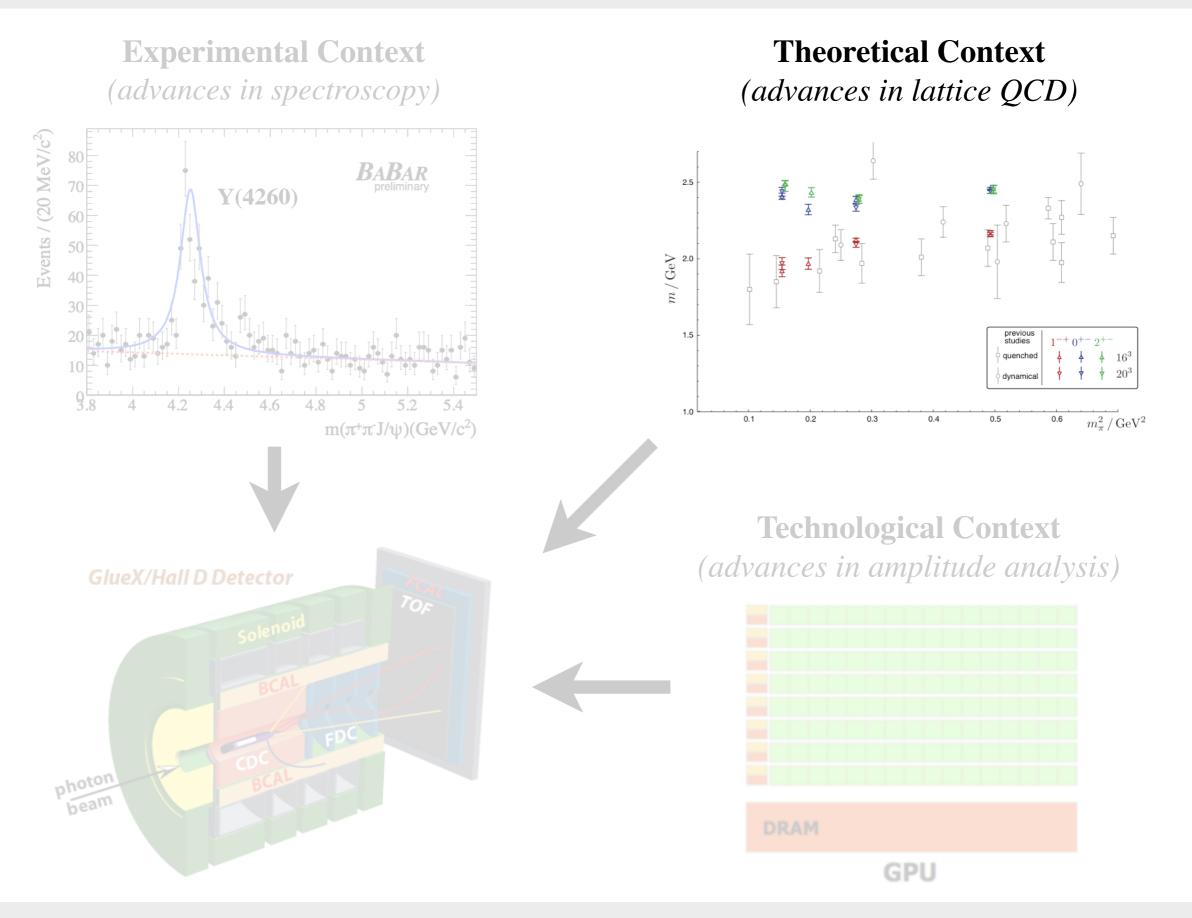


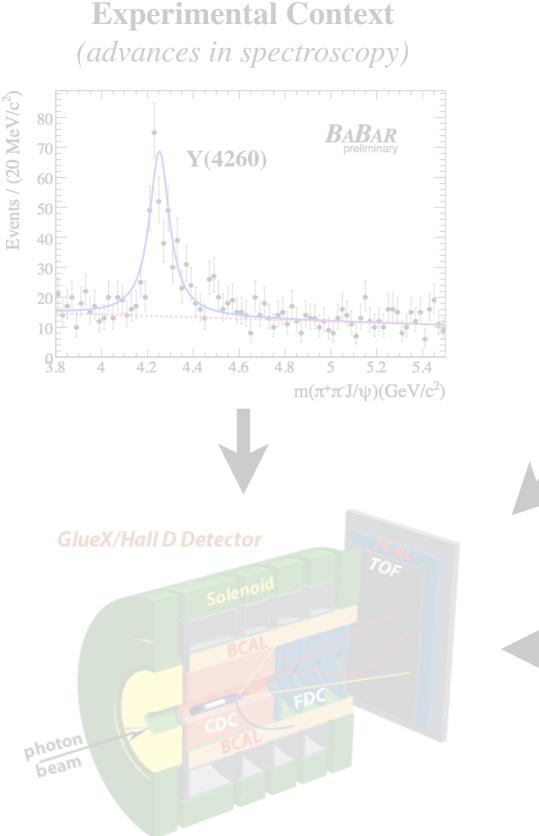




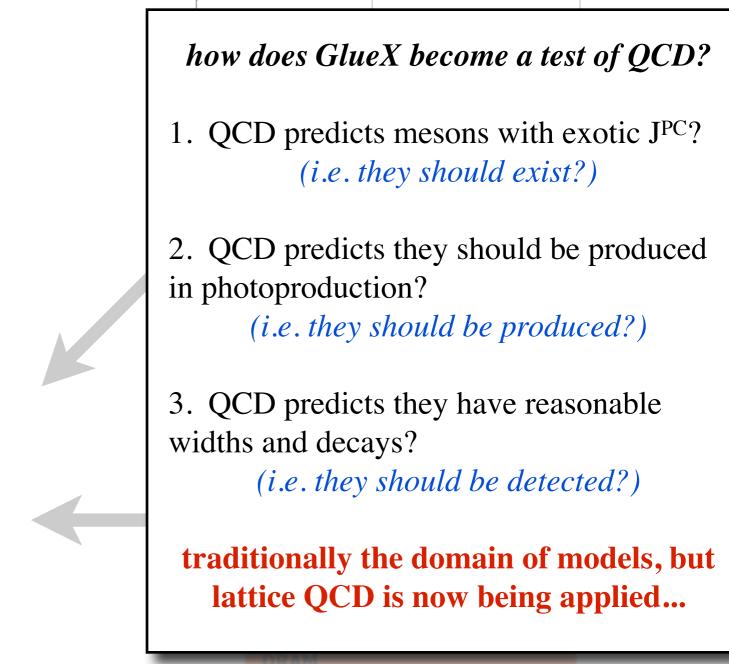


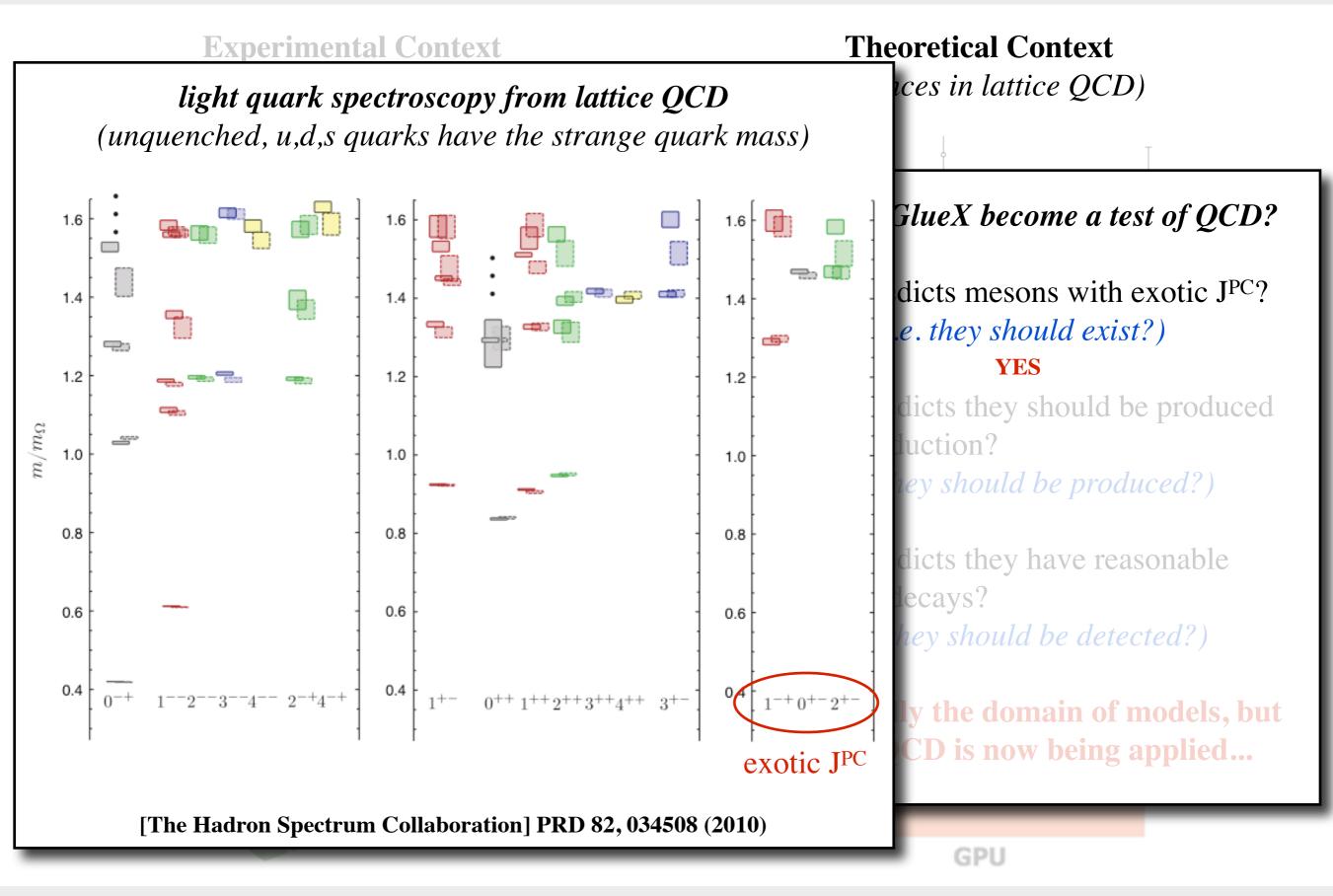






**Theoretical Context** (advances in lattice QCD)



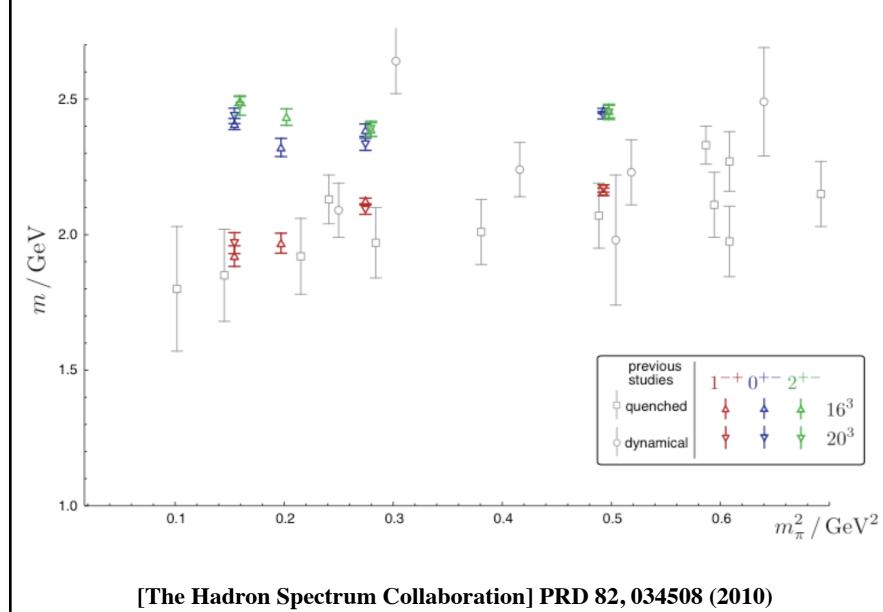


**Experimental Context** (advances in spectroscopy)

C7

**Theoretical Context** (advances in lattice QCD)

*exotic meson spectroscopy from lattice QCD (exotic meson mass as a function of pion mass)* 



GlueX become a test of QCD?

dicts mesons with exotic J<sup>PC</sup>? .e. they should exist?) YES

dicts they should be produced fuction? hey should be produced?)

dicts they have reasonable lecays? *hey should be detected?*)

y the domain of models, but CD is now being applied...

 $\eta_{c1} \ (1^{-+})$ 

1. calculate radiative transitions in charmonium (PRD 73, 074507 (2006))

2. extend to radiative transitions with exotic mesons (related to photoproduction)(PRD 79, 094504 (2009))

Ynny

is much larger than

 $\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c) =$ 

 $\Gamma(\eta_{cl} \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi) =$ 

 $(115 \pm 16) keV$ 

 $(2.51 \pm 0.08) \ keV$ 

looks promising!

 $J/\psi \ (1^{--})$ 

3. extend to light quarks (in progress)

[The Hadron Spectrum Collaboration]

**Theoretical Context** (advances in lattice QCD)

#### how does GlueX become a test of QCD?

1. QCD predicts mesons with exotic J<sup>PC</sup>? (*i.e. they should exist*?) YES

2. QCD predicts they should be produced in photoproduction?

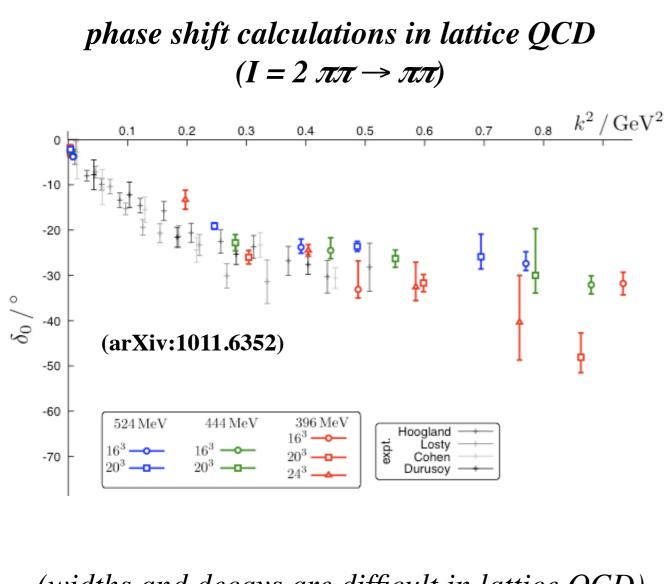
(*i.e. they should be produced?*)

3. QCD predicts they have reasonable widths and decays?

(*i.e. they should be detected*?)

traditionally the domain of models, but lattice QCD is now being applied...

**Experimental Context** (advances in spectroscopy)

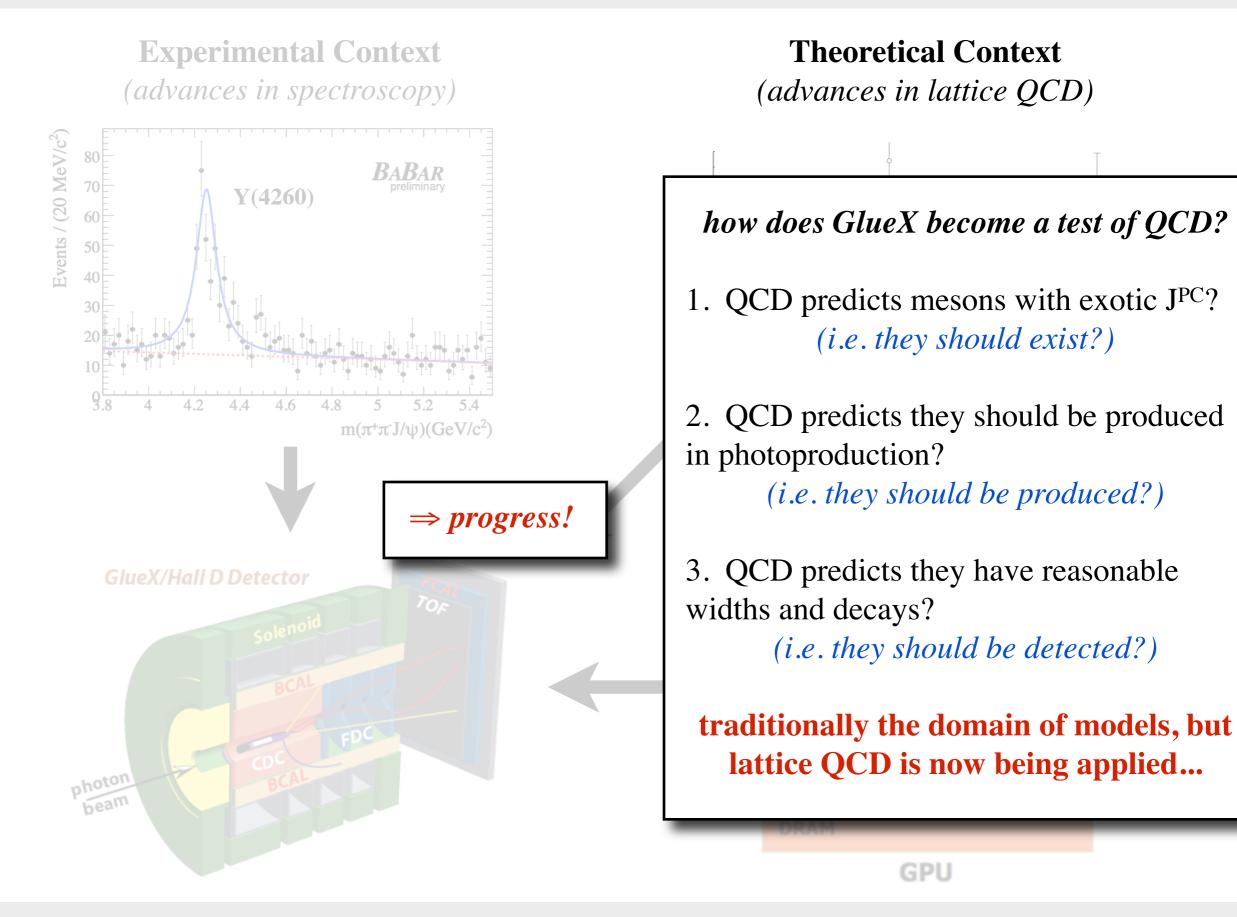


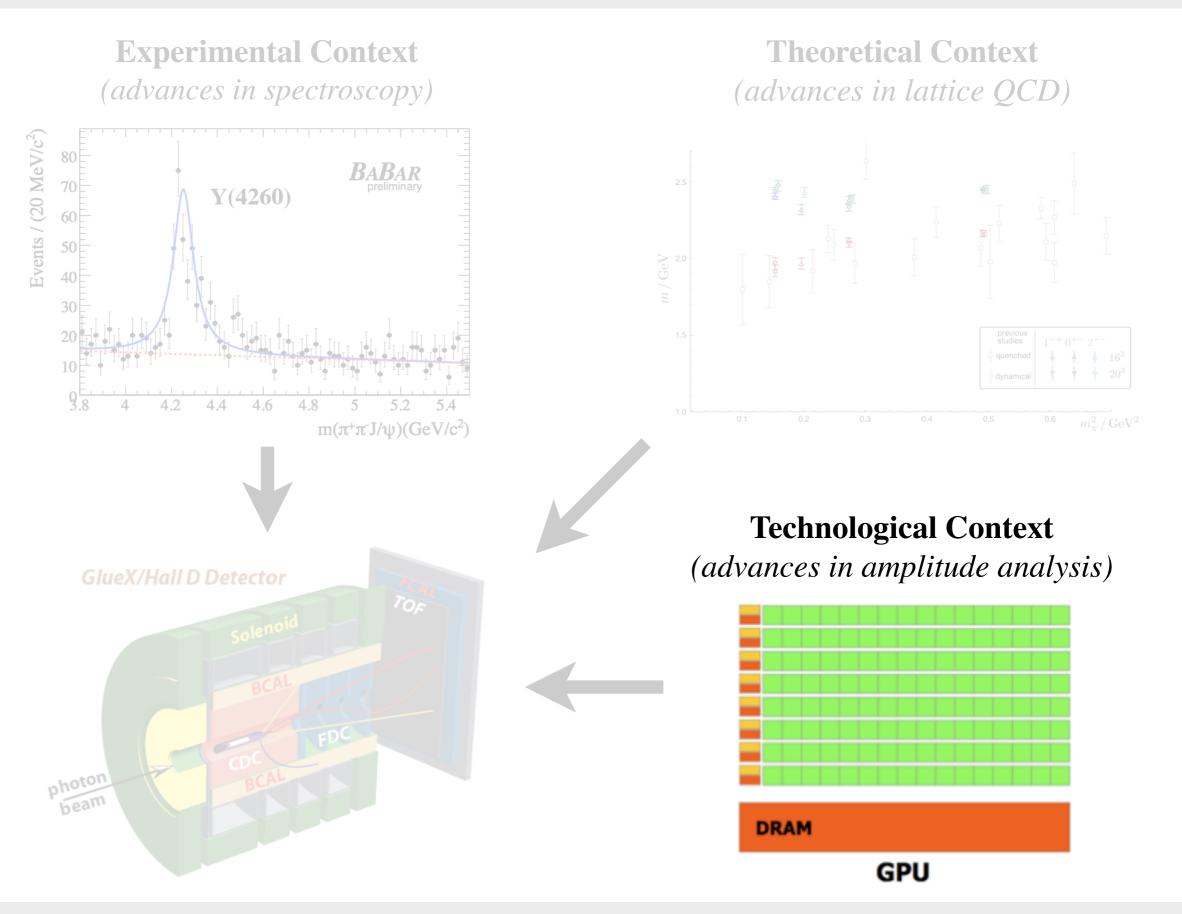
(widths and decays are difficult in lattice QCD)

[The Hadron Spectrum Collaboration]

**Theoretical Context** (advances in lattice QCD)

#### how does GlueX become a test of QCD? 1. QCD predicts mesons with exotic $J^{PC}$ ? (*i.e. they should exist?*) 2. QCD predicts they should be produced in photoproduction? (*i.e.* they should be produced?) LIKELY 3. QCD predicts they have reasonable widths and decays? (*i.e.* they should be detected?) SOME PROGRESS traditionally the domain of models, but lattice QCD is now being applied...





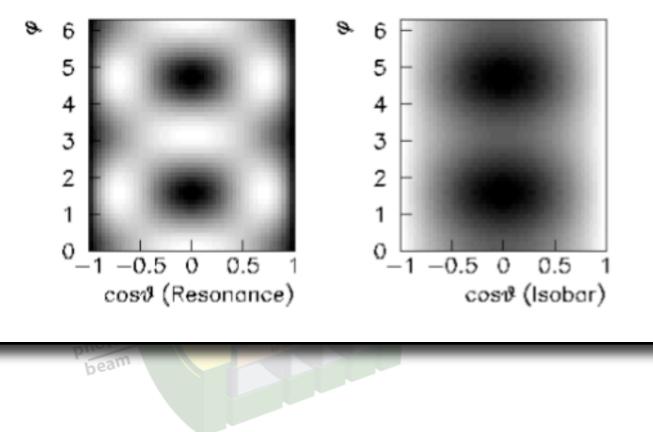
distinguish quantum numbers using angular distributions of decay products

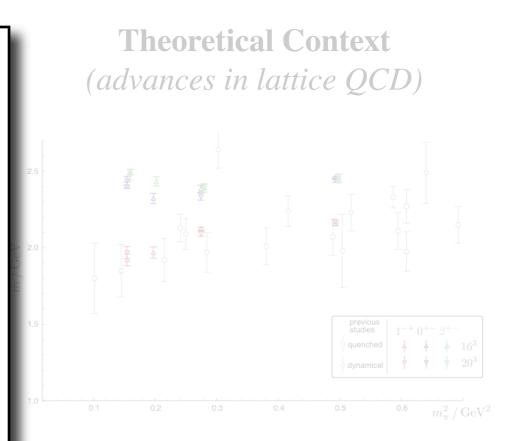
for example:

 $\pi^- p \rightarrow X^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- p$ 

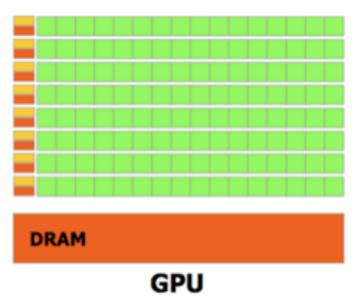
if X<sup>-</sup> has  $J^{PC} = 2^{++}$  and decays to  $\varrho^0 \pi^-$  in a D-wave, then you expect these angular distributions:

2++1+(rho0)D





**Technological Context** (advances in amplitude analysis)



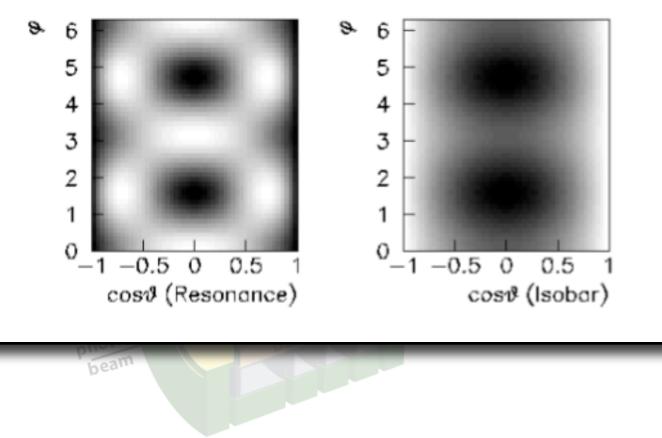
distinguish quantum numbers using angular distributions of decay products

for example:

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if X<sup>-</sup> has J<sup>PC</sup> = 2<sup>++</sup> and decays to  $\varrho^0\pi^-$  in a D-wave, then you expect these angular distributions:

2++1+(rho0)D



it's called an *"amplitude analysis"* because distributions are added on the amplitude level:  $I(\Omega) = \sum_{\alpha} \left| \sum_{\beta} V_{\alpha,\beta} A_{\alpha,\beta}(\Omega) \right|$  $A(\Omega)$  = Resonance Angles × Isobar Angles × Isobar Breit Wigner *V* are complex fit parameters

DRAM

GPU

**Experimental** Context

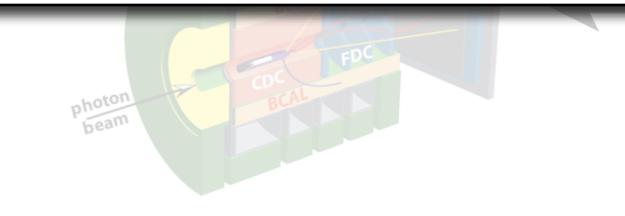
fit  $I(\Omega)$  (modified by detector acceptance) to data using an unbinned extended likelihood

the likelihood simplifies to two sums:

$$-2\ln(L) = -2\sum_{data} \ln(I(\Omega_i)) + 2\sum_{MC} I(\Omega_i)$$

doing an "amplitude analysis" means finding the V, or any free parameters within A, that minimize this function

ideal function for parallelization!

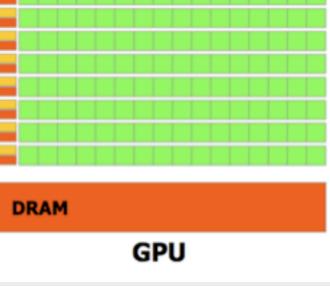


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$$I(\Omega) = \sum_{\alpha} \left| \sum_{\beta} V_{\alpha,\beta} A_{\alpha,\beta}(\Omega) \right|^2$$

 $A(\Omega)$  = Resonance Angles × Isobar Angles × Isobar Breit Wigner

V are complex fit parameters



### The Context of the Glu

**Experimental** Context

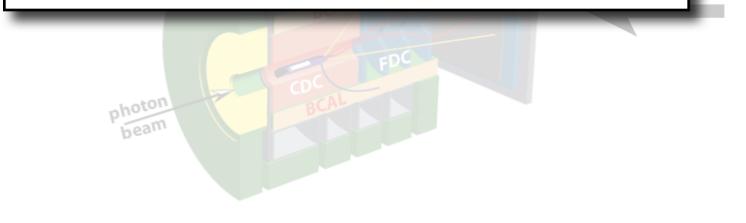
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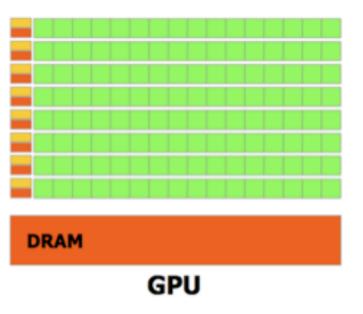
a progression of strategies

(NSF Physics at the Information Frontier Grant)

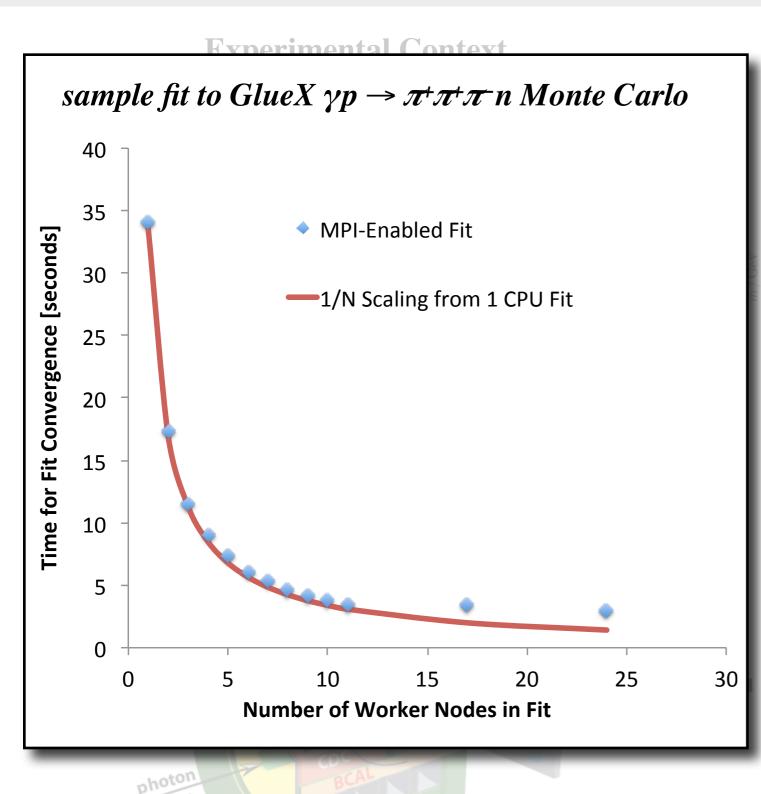
Open Science Grid
 X latencies, if you lose one node

you lose the fit, etc.

- 2. Clusters of CPU's
  × good progress, but we can do better
- 3. Clusters of GPU's✓ revolutionary speed gains!



## The Context of the Glue

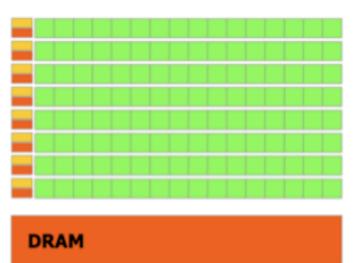


beam

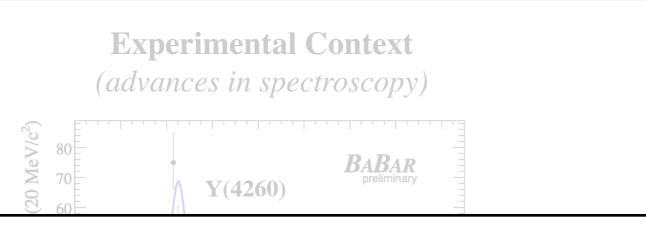
a progression of strategies

(NSF Physics at the Information Frontier Grant)

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   X latencies, if you lose one node you lose the fit, etc.
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  X good progress, but we can do better
- 3. Clusters of GPU's✓ revolutionary speed gains!



# The Context of the Glue



GPU's provide massive parallelization (100's of computing cores)

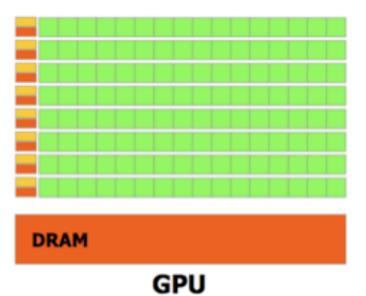


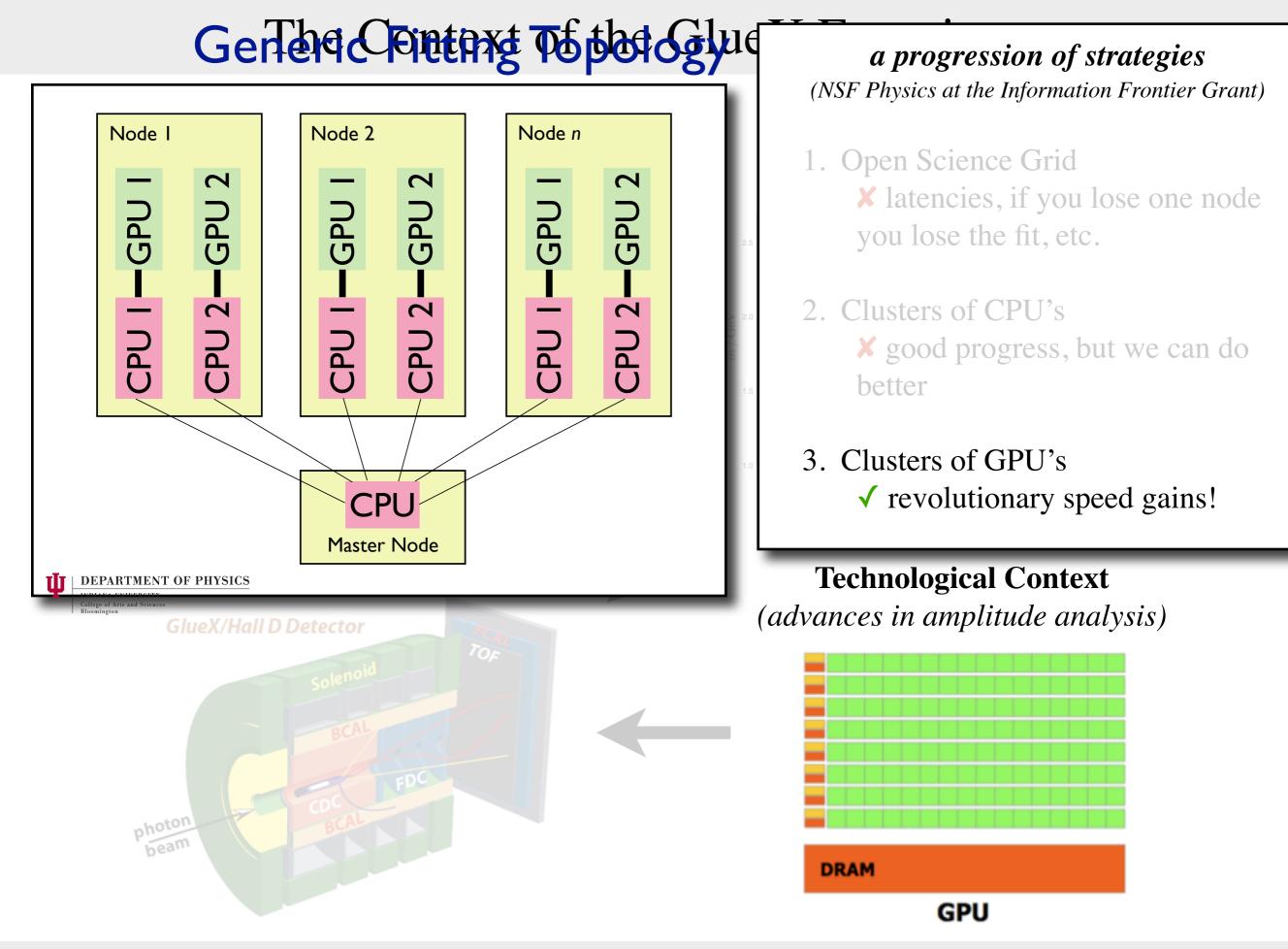
photon beam

#### a progression of strategies

(NSF Physics at the Information Frontier Grant)

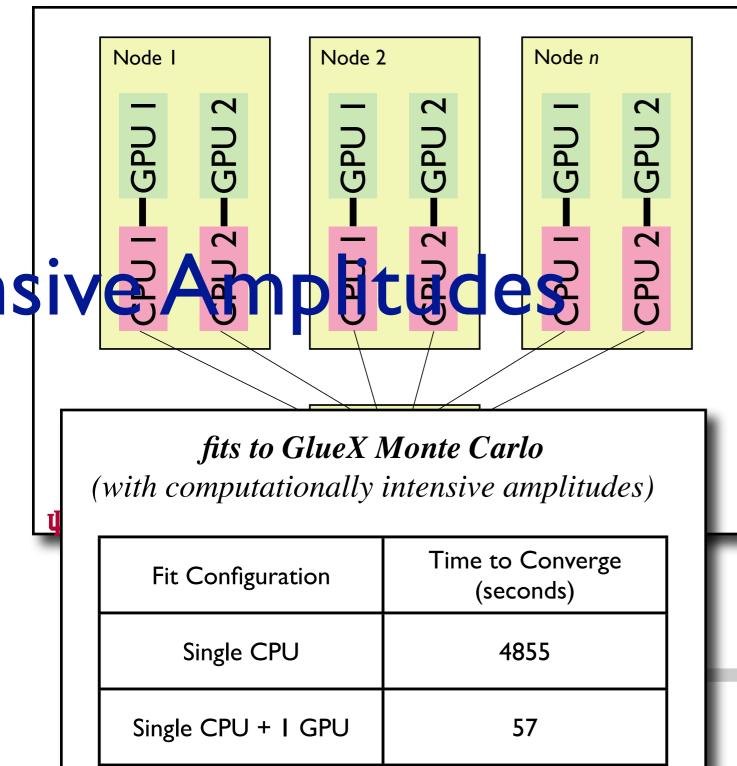
- Open Science Grid
   X latencies, if you lose one node you lose the fit, etc.
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# Gender Contents Topbo Glue

16

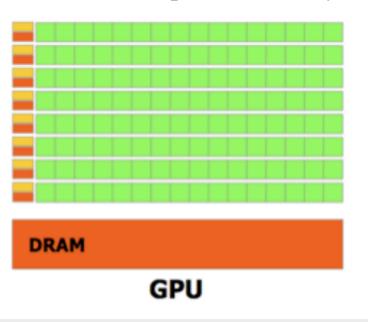


CPU Master +

4 ( CPU + GPU )

*a progression of strategies* (NSF Physics at the Information Frontier Grant)

- Open Science Grid
   X latencies, if you lose one node you lose the fit, etc.
- 2. Clusters of CPU's
  X good progress, but we can do better
- 3. Clusters of GPU's✓ revolutionary speed gains!



## The Context of the Glue

#### **Experimental Context**

#### amplitude analysis software (AmpTools)

- currently being used for a CLEO-c analysis and GlueX and CLAS-12 simulations (*will be released soon*)
- revolutionary speed gains with GPU's!
- accommodates more sophisticated phenomenology
- physicists (theorists and experimentalists) write amplitudes

 $\Rightarrow$  will meet the needs of GlueX

#### a progression of strategies

(NSF Physics at the Information Frontier Grant)

#### 1. Open Science Grid

X latencies, if you lose one node you lose the fit, etc.

- 2. Clusters of CPU's
  X good progress, but we can do better
- 3. Clusters of GPU's✓ revolutionary speed gains!

