

# Light Baryon Spectroscopy - Recent Results

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- Introduction
- Recent Results ELSA, JLAB and MAMI:

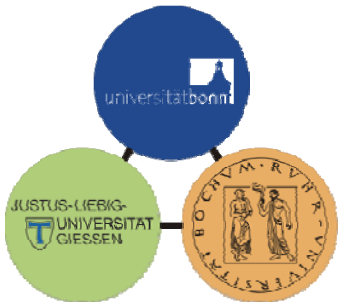
$$\vec{\gamma} \vec{p} \rightarrow p \pi^0$$

$$\vec{\gamma} \vec{p} \rightarrow p \eta$$

- Narrow structure

$$\vec{\gamma} n \rightarrow n \eta$$

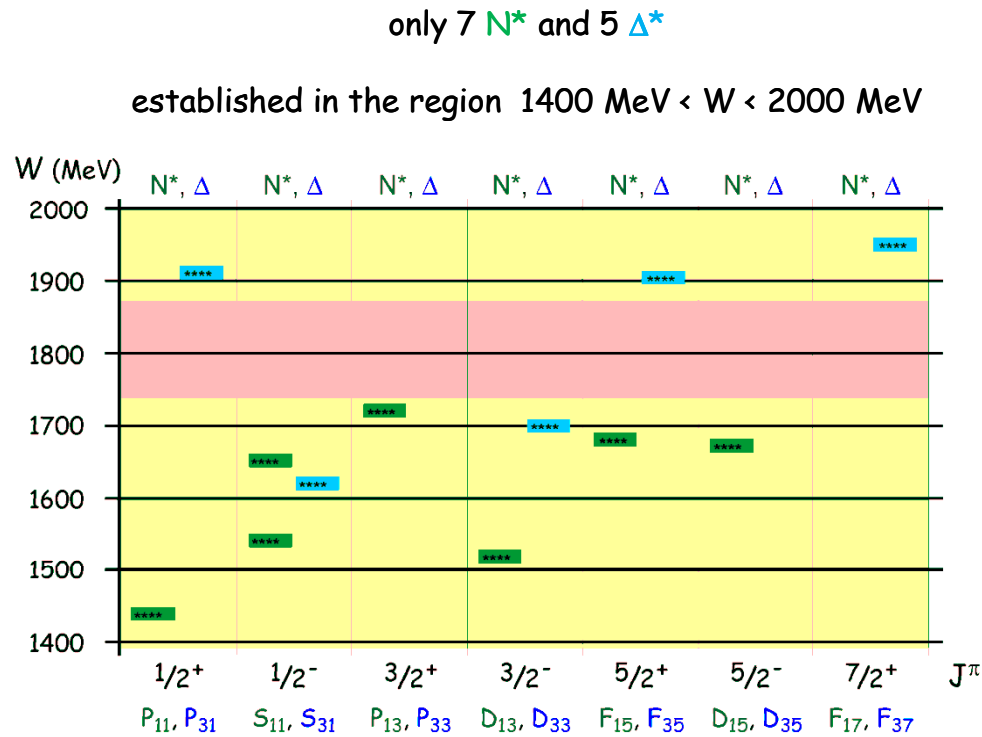
- Summary and Outlook



supported by the DFG within the SFB/TR16

# Introduction

PDG 2010: Status on nucleon resonances

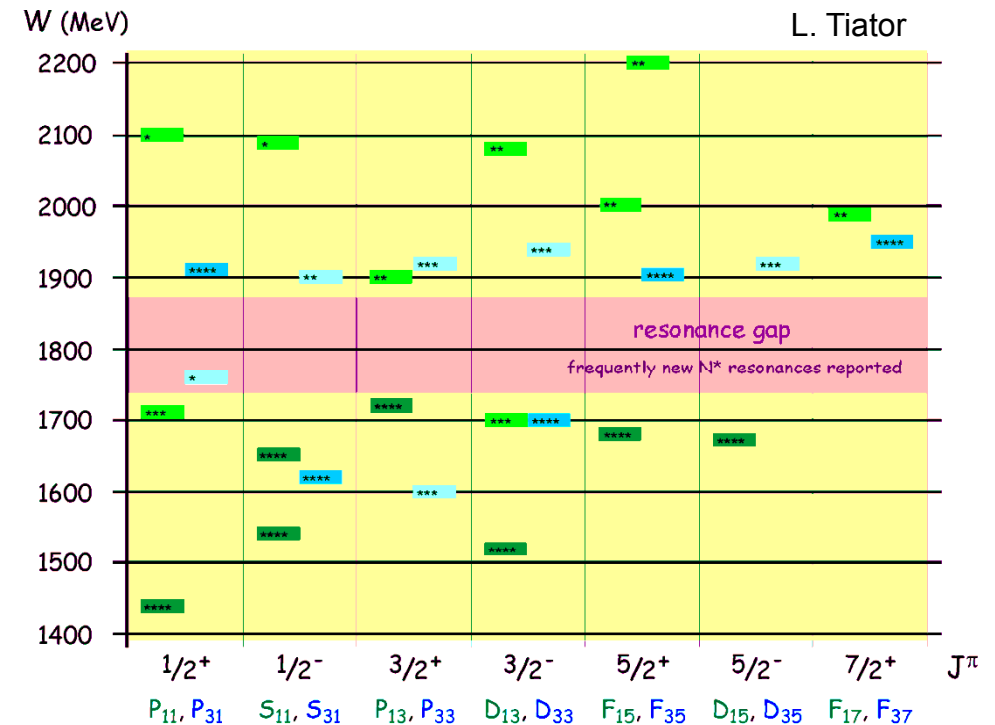


- Energy pattern for the dominant states

Constituent Quark Models

Dynamical Models

Lattice QCD



- Various nucleon models predict many more states

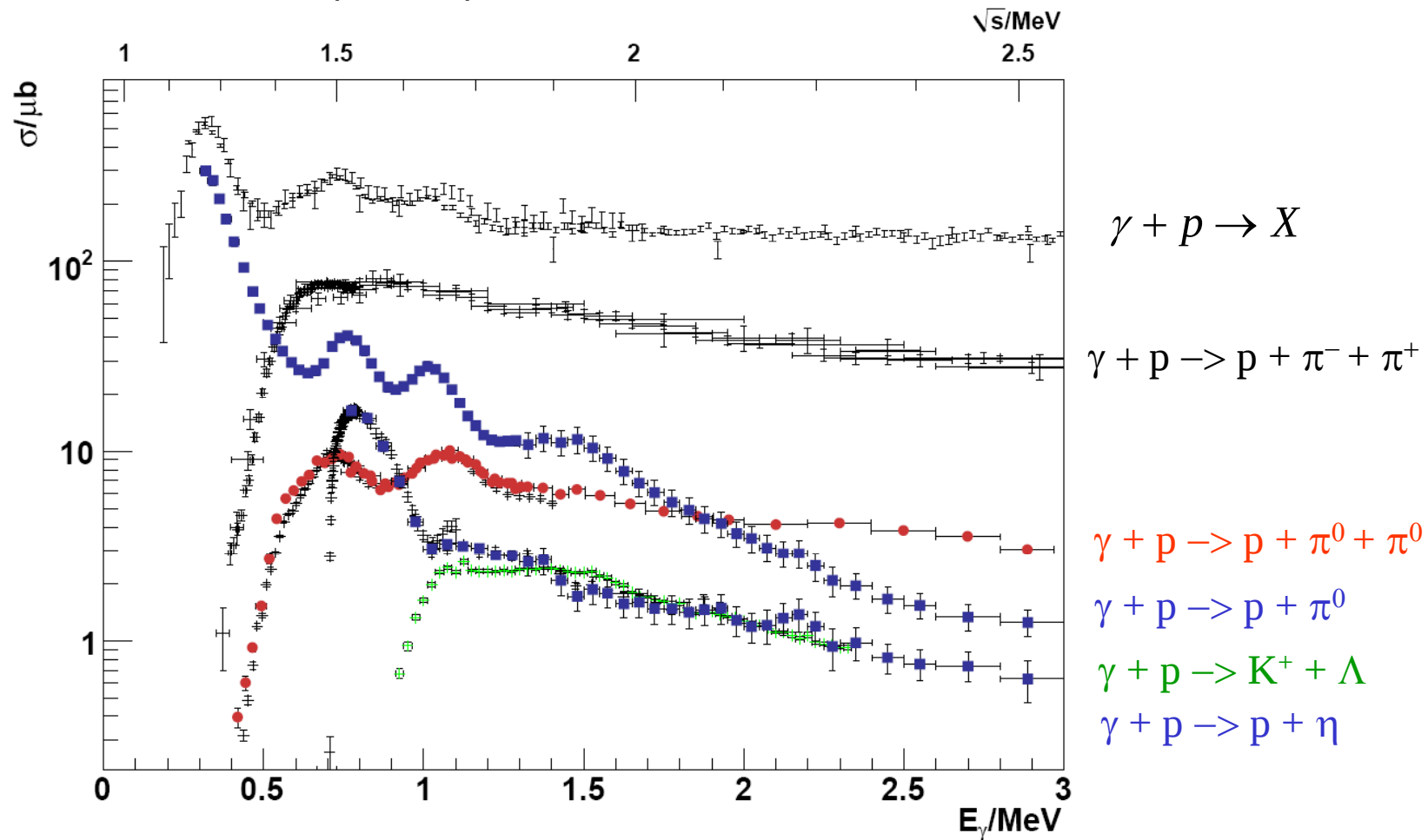
weak coupling to  $\pi N$  final state

insufficient data base

# Experimental program for N\*

Common effort at [ELSA](#), [JLab](#) and [MAMI](#),

- Precision data for different final states ( $p\pi^0$ ,  $n\pi^+$ ,  $p\eta$ ,  $K\Lambda$ ,  $p\pi^0\pi^0$ ....)
- Polarization experiments (beam, target and recoil)  
“complete experiment”



# Complete Experiment

$$\vec{\gamma} + \vec{N} \rightarrow N + \pi$$

8 well chosen observable have to be measured to determine the production amplitudes ( $F_1, F_2, F_3$  and  $F_4$ )

- $\pi$ - threshold until  $\Delta^+(1232)$ - region

additional constraints:

(a) s- and p- wave approximation

(b) Fermi- Watson theorem

$$\gamma + N \rightarrow N + \pi$$

$$\pi + N \rightarrow N + \pi$$

same I, J in the final state

→ same scattering phase  $\delta_{IJ}$

two observable sufficient for “complete experiment”

differential cross section :  $d\sigma/d\Omega$

beam asymmetry :  $\Sigma$

- above  $\pi\pi$ - threshold

Fermi- Watson theorem not valid any more

More observable needed to find unique partial wave solution

# Observables in Meson Photoproduction

| Photon polarization |          | Target polarization           | Recoil nucleon polarization                    | Target and recoil polarizations                                                     |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                     |          | X    Y    Z <sub>(beam)</sub> | X'    Y'    Z'                                 | X'    X'    Z'    Z'<br>X    Z    X    Z                                            |
| unpolarized         | $\sigma$ | - <b>T</b> -                  | - <b>P</b> -                                   | <b>T<sub>x</sub></b> <b>L<sub>x</sub></b> <b>T<sub>z</sub></b> <b>L<sub>z</sub></b> |
| linear              | $\Sigma$ | <b>H</b> (-P) <b>G</b>        | <b>O<sub>x</sub></b> (-T) <b>O<sub>z</sub></b> | (-L <sub>z</sub> )    (T <sub>z</sub> )    (L <sub>x</sub> )    (-T <sub>x</sub> )  |
| circular            | -        | <b>F</b> - <b>E</b>           | <b>C<sub>x</sub></b> - <b>C<sub>z</sub></b>    | -    -    -    -                                                                    |

data only for:

Differential cross section:  $\sigma$

Beam asymmetry:  $\Sigma$

Double polarization: **E**

Sensitive to:  $\text{Re}(P_1 \cdot P_2)$

data needed for:

Target asymmetry: **T**

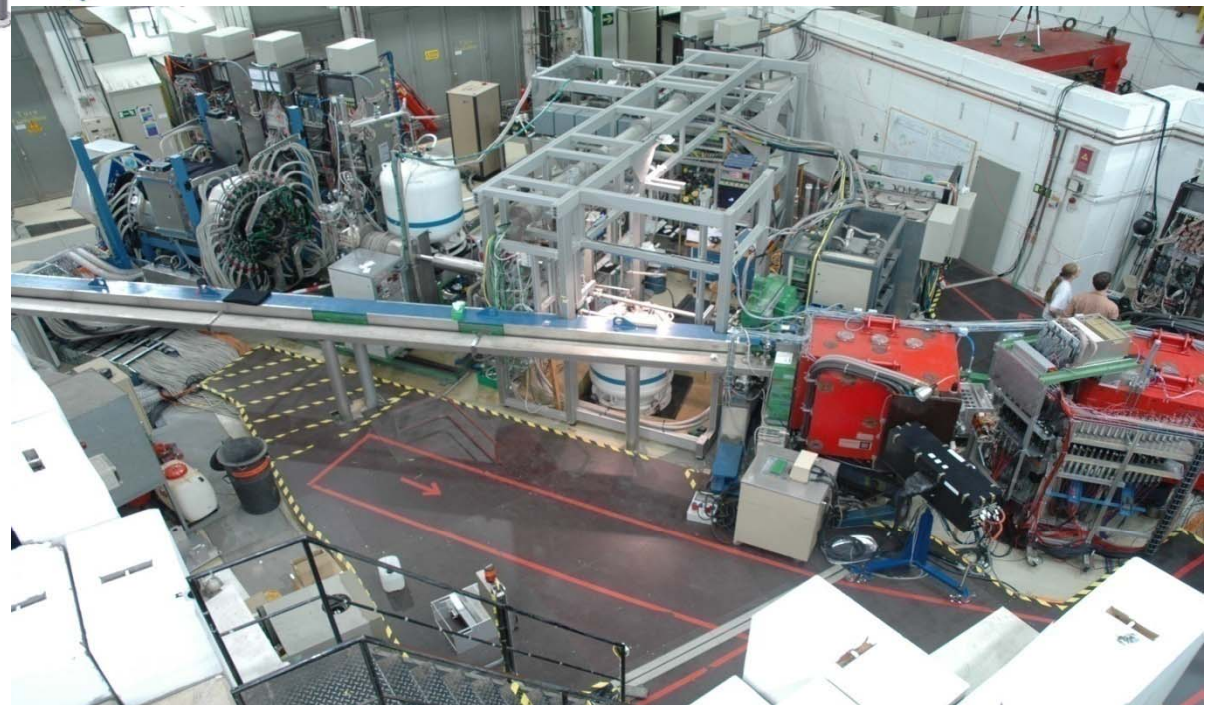
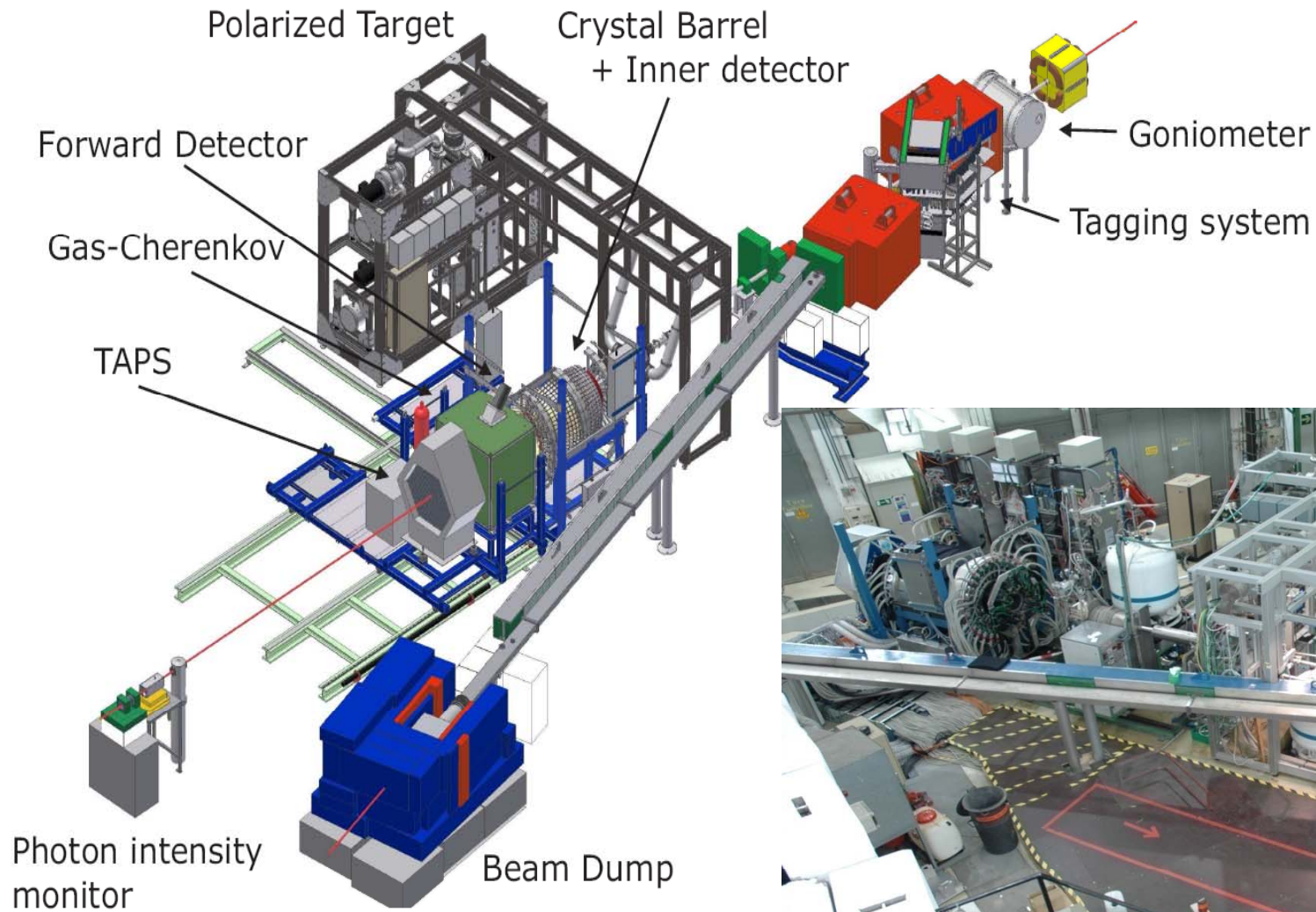
Recoil polarization: **P**

Double polarization: **G**

Sensitive to:  $\text{Im}(P_1 \cdot P_2)$

ELSA, JLAB, MAMI : polarized photons, polarized targets and  $4\pi$  acceptance

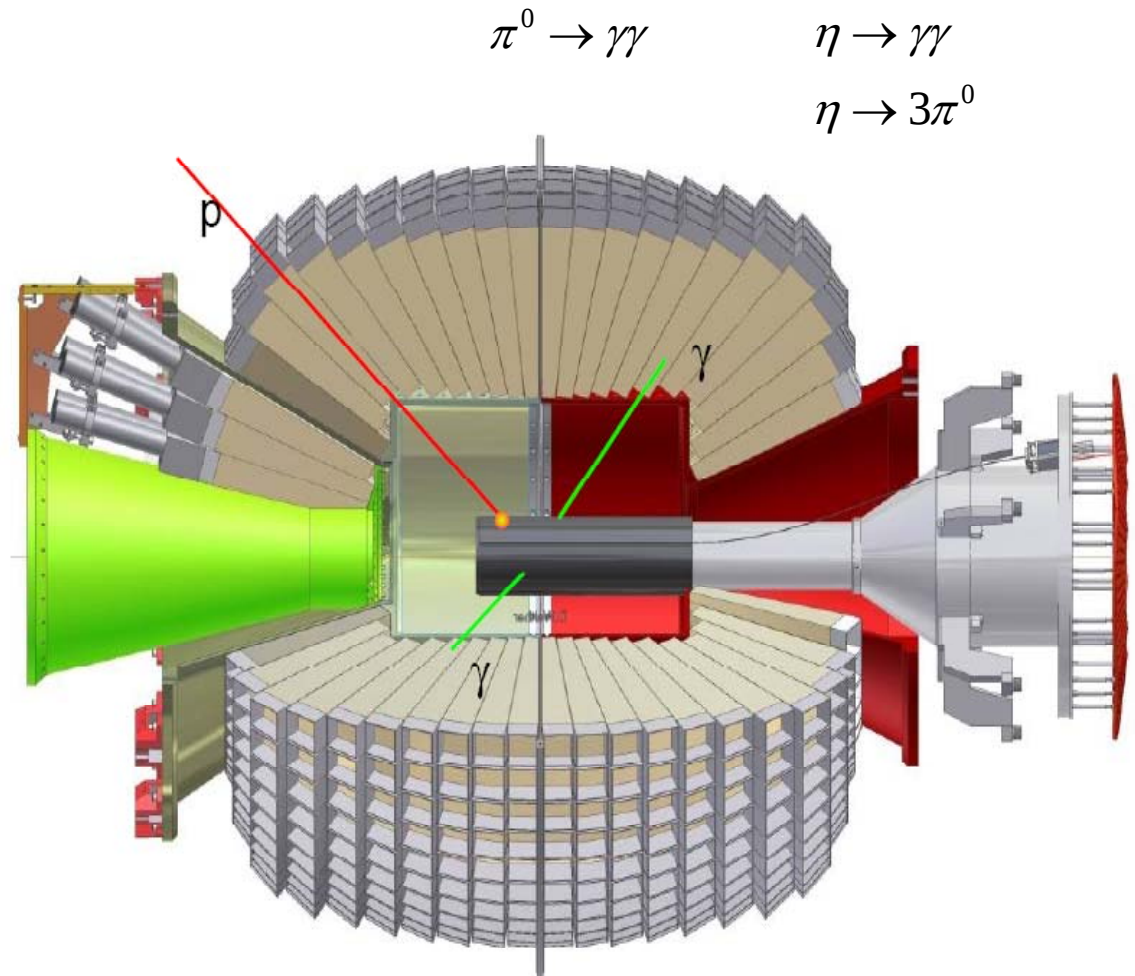
# Crystal Barrel Set Up at ELSA



# Crystal Barrel Set Up at ELSA

- Crystal Barrel detector  
1230 CsI crystals
- Inner-detector  
cylinder of 513 scintillating fibers
- forward detector (FWPlug)  
90 CsI crystals with PM's,  $12^\circ$ - $30^\circ$
- forward detector (MiniTAPS)  
216 BaF<sub>2</sub>,  $1^\circ$ - $12^\circ$

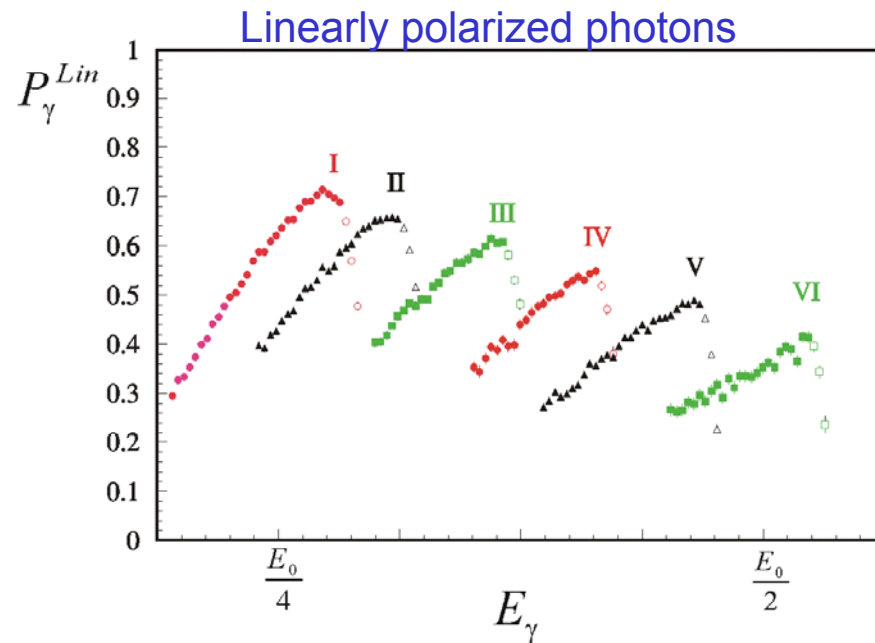
Close to  $4\pi$  coverage



# Polarized Photons

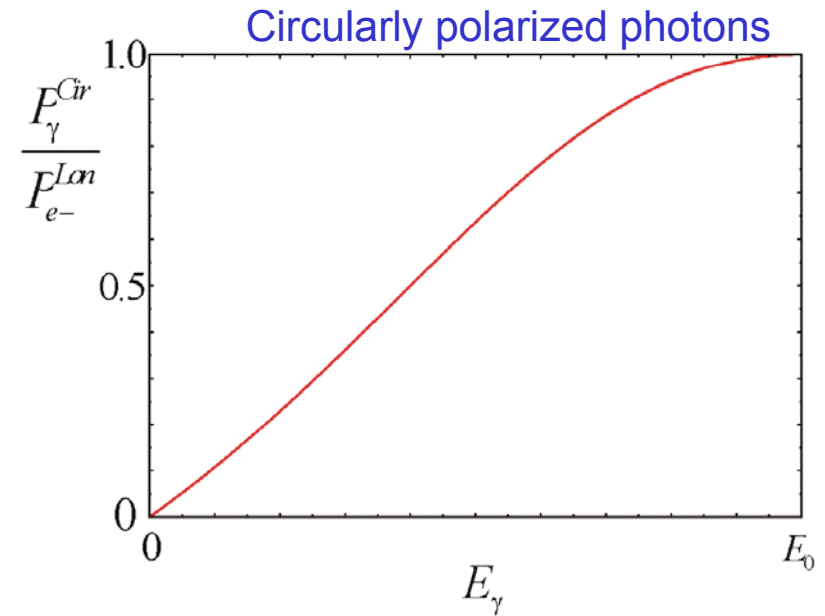
## Linearly polarized photons:

- coherent bremsstrahlung
- diamond radiator

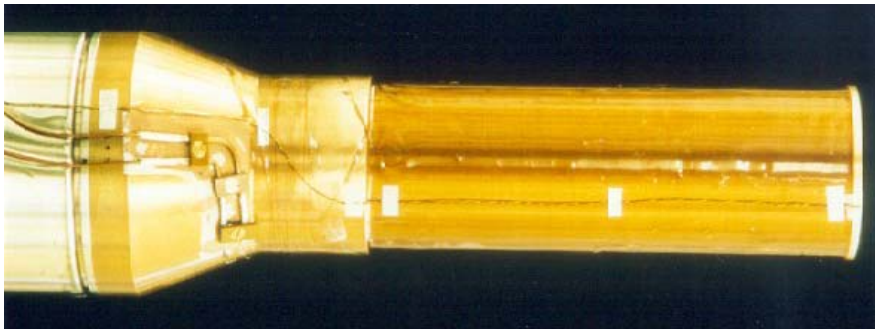
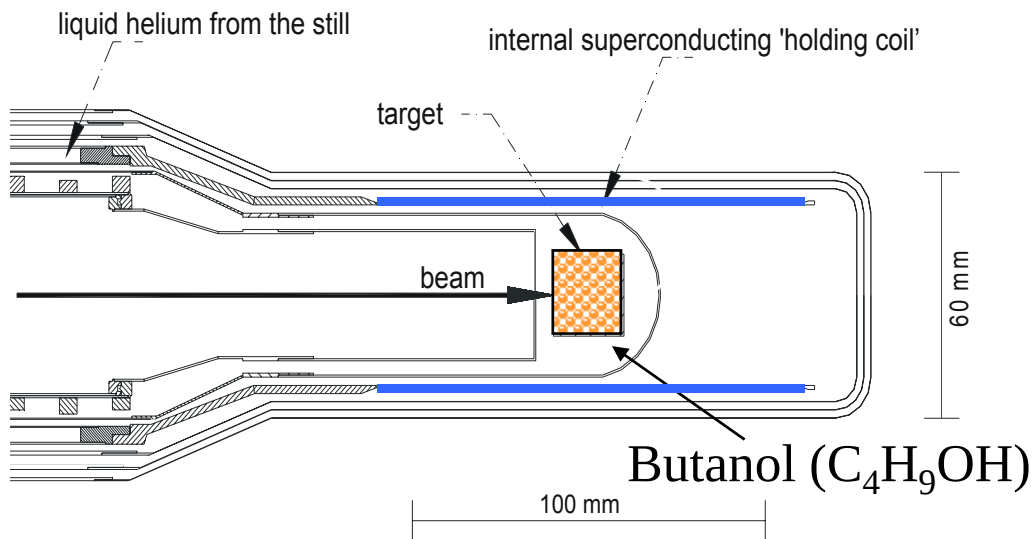


## Circularly polarized photons:

- longitudinally polarized electrons
- helicity transfer to photon



## Polarized Target



„longitudinally polarized Target“

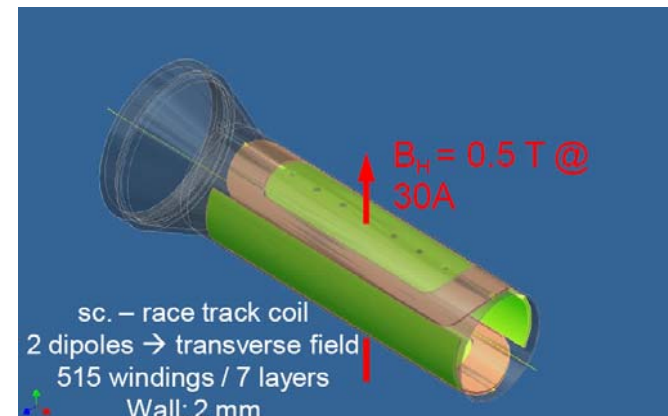
## ELSA, JLAB and MAMI

## „Frozen Spin Target“

Horizontal cryostat with integrated solenoid to freeze up the spin

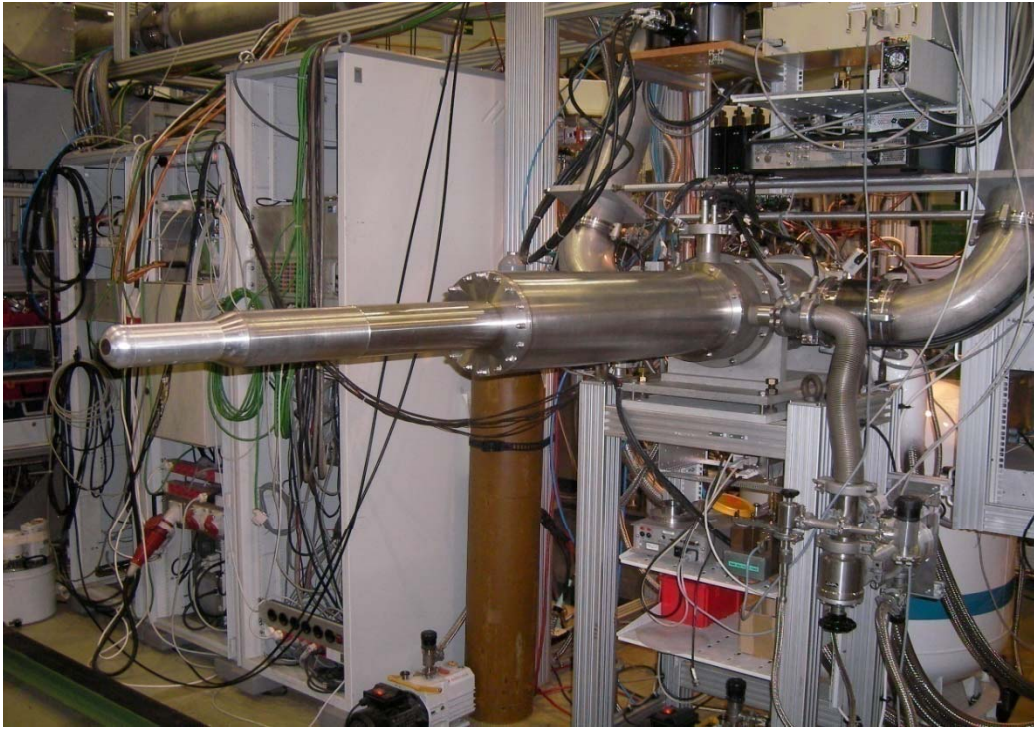
Target: Butanol (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>OH)

Polarization: DNP at high B-field (2.5 T)  
„freeze“ up the spin (0.4 T)  
relaxation time  $T \sim 500$ h



„transversely polarized Target“

# Polarized Target at ELSA



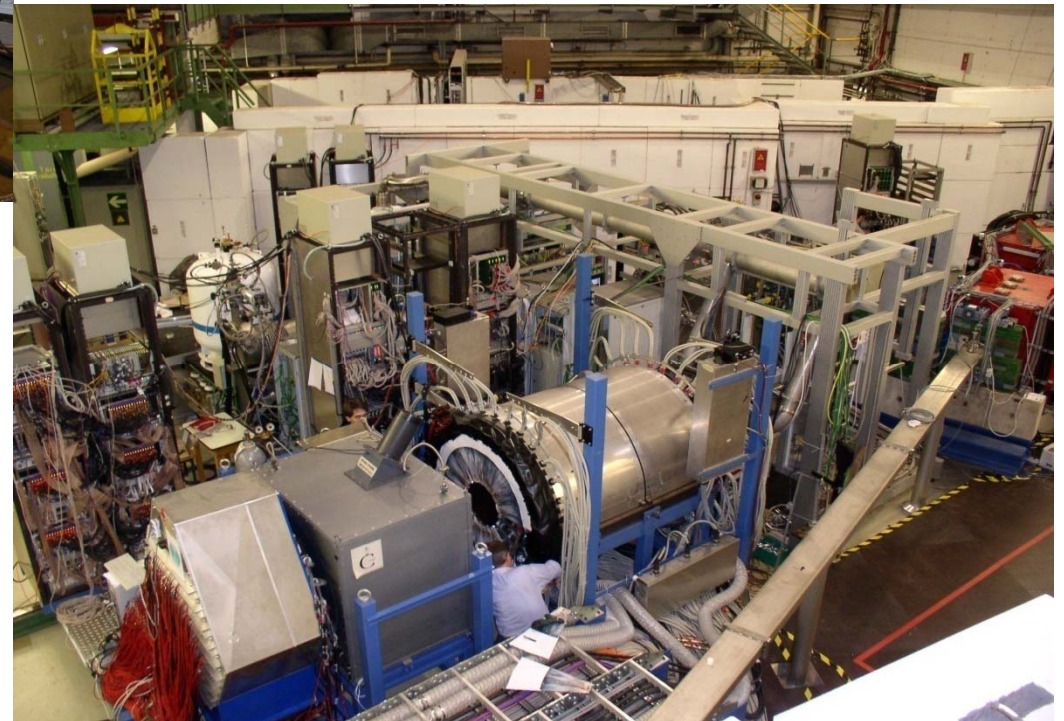
↑  
horizontal cryostat  
in experimental area

data taking →

Running time over 2500 hours in year 2008  
over 2200 hours in year 2009  
over 1500 hours in year 2010

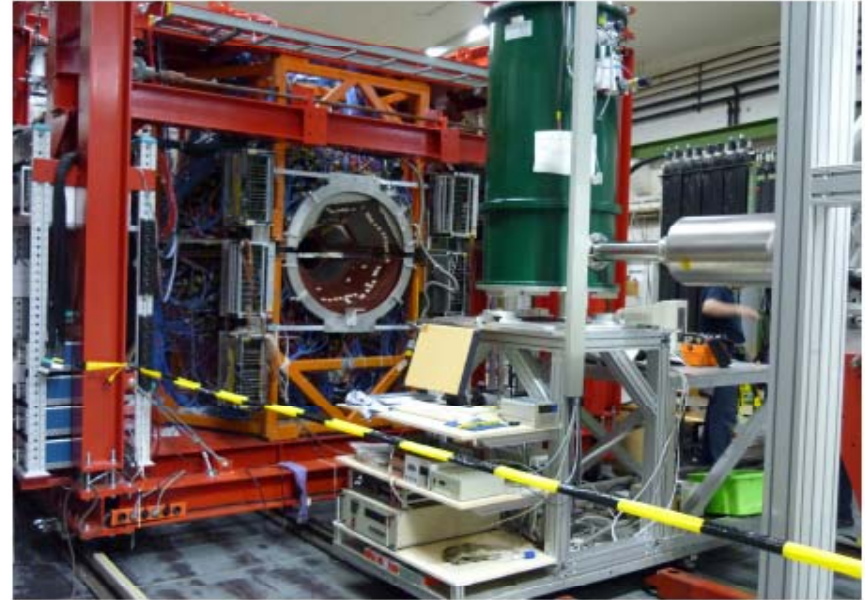
High. polarization       $P_+ = 83.4 \%$   
                                  $P_- = -80.9 \%$

fast build-up              05h04min (May/June)  
                                 05h39min (August)  
Pol.-time                  06h10min



# Polarized Target at MAMI

Polarized Target running since beginning 2010



$^3\text{He}^4\text{He}$ -Dilution refrigerator (Mainz/JINR Dubna)

Material: Butanol, Polarization > 90%

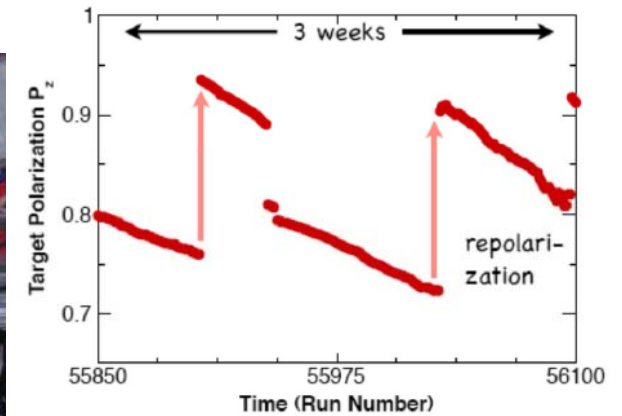
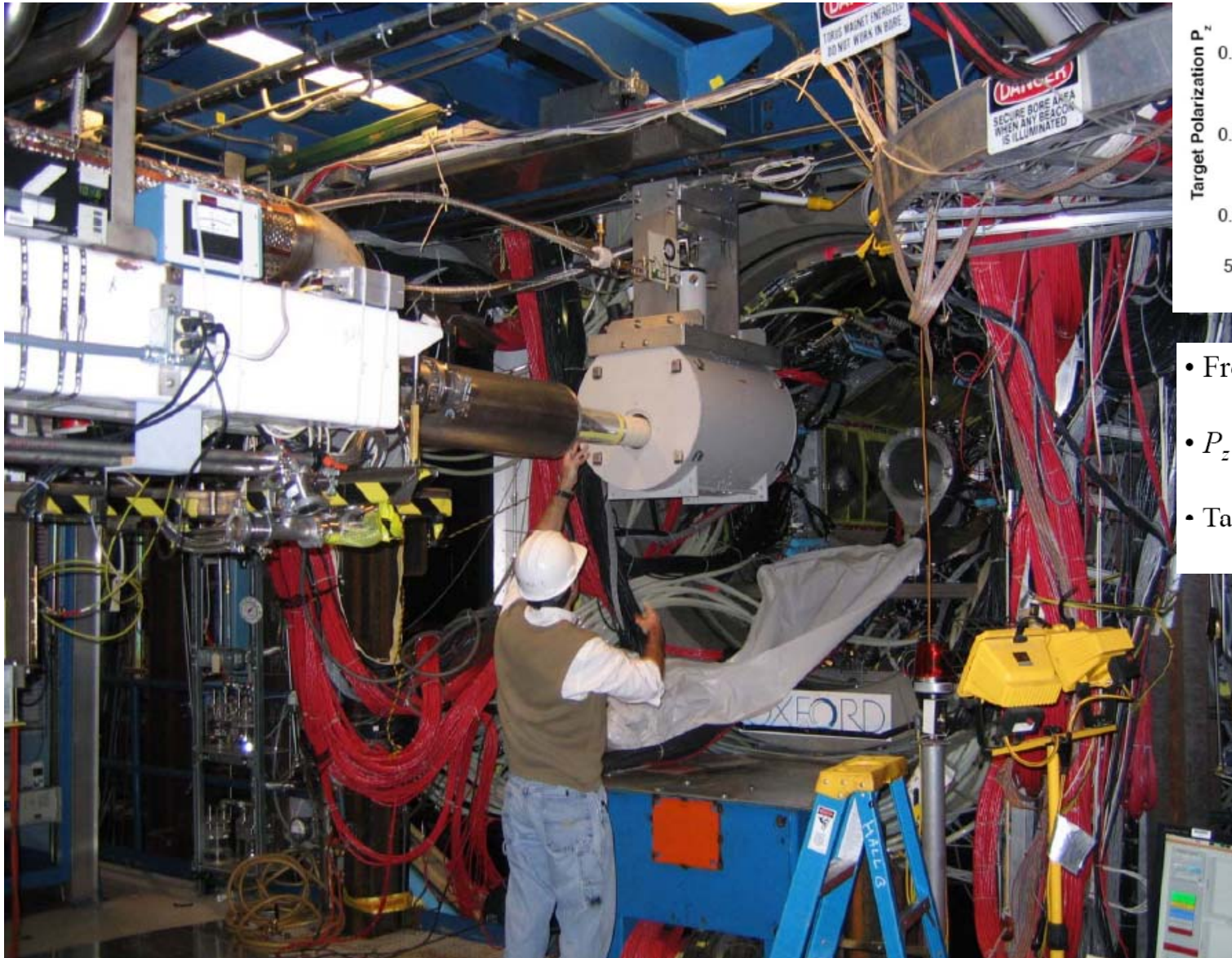
~1000 hours relaxation time & low He consumption

Running with transverse polarized target!



# Polarized Target at JLAB

Polarized Target running since beginning 2007



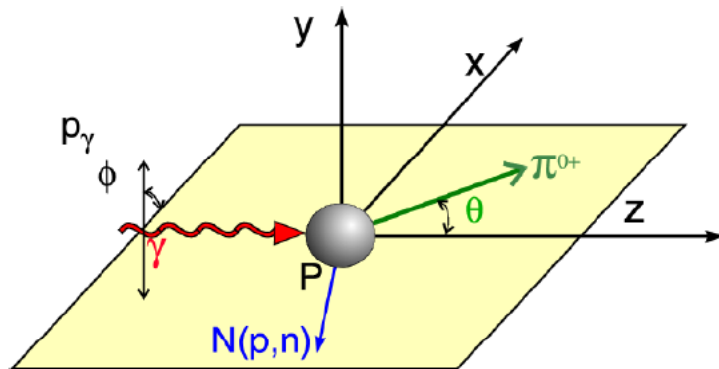
- Frozen spin butanol ( $C_4H_9OH$ )
- $P_z \approx 80\%$
- Target depolarization:  $\tau \approx 100$  days

# Beam-Target Polarization Observables

photoproduction of pseudoscalar mesons:

- all 3 single polarization observables
- 4 double polarization observables

can be measured with the Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment



| photon pol. |           | target pol. axis |      |      |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|------|------|
|             |           | $x$              | $y$  | $z$  |
| unpolarized | $\sigma$  | $T$              |      |      |
| linear      | $-\Sigma$ | $H$              | $-P$ | $-G$ |
| circular    |           | $F$              |      | $-E$ |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta, \phi) = & \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) \cdot \left[ 1 - P_{\gamma}^{\text{lin}} \Sigma(\theta) \cos(2\phi) \right. \\
 & + P_x \cdot \left( -P_{\gamma}^{\text{lin}} H(\theta) \sin(2\phi) + P_{\gamma}^{\text{circ}} F(\theta) \right) \\
 & + P_y \cdot \left( +P_{\gamma}^{\text{lin}} P(\theta) \cos(2\phi) - T(\theta) \right) \\
 & \left. - P_z \cdot \left( -P_{\gamma}^{\text{lin}} G(\theta) \sin(2\phi) + P_{\gamma}^{\text{circ}} E(\theta) \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

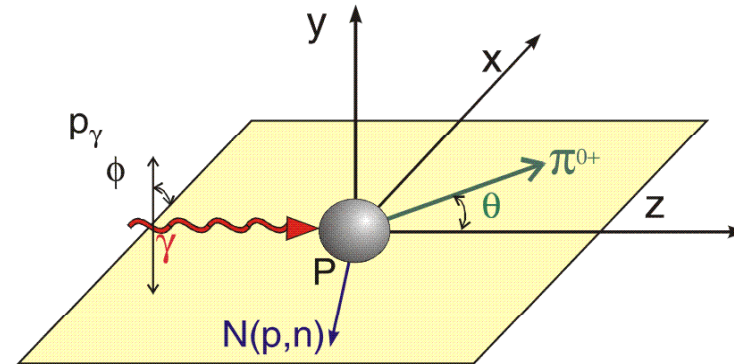
# Polarization Observables with long. pol. Target

$$\vec{\gamma} \vec{p} \rightarrow p \pi^0$$

Linearly polarized photons:  $p_{\gamma}^{Lin}$

Circularly polarized photons:  $p_{\gamma}^{Cir}$

Longitudinally polarized protons:  $p_z$



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta, \phi) = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) \left( 1 - p_{\gamma}^{Lin} \Sigma \cdot \cos(2\phi) - p_{\gamma}^{Lin} p_z \textcolor{red}{G} \cdot \sin(2\phi) + p_{\gamma}^{Cir} p_z \textcolor{red}{E} \right)$$

Linearly polarized photons → beam asymmetry  $\Sigma$

Circularly polarized photons  
Longitud. polarized protons → double polarization asymmetry  $\textcolor{red}{E}$

Linearly polarized photons  
Longitud. polarized protons → double polarization asymmetry  $\textcolor{red}{G}$

**Crystal Barrel experiment at ELSA:** Preliminary results for  $\textcolor{red}{G}$  and  $\textcolor{red}{E}$  for  $p\pi^0$  and  $p\eta$

Parallel Session: M. Grüner, J. Müller

**CLAS experiment at JLAB:**

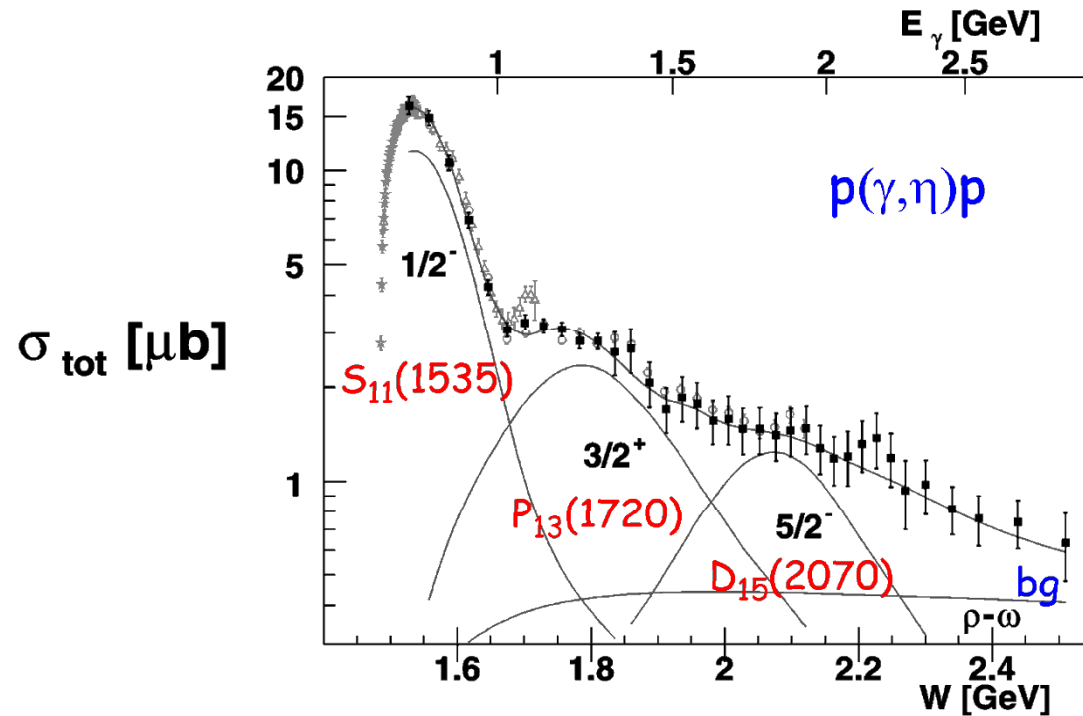
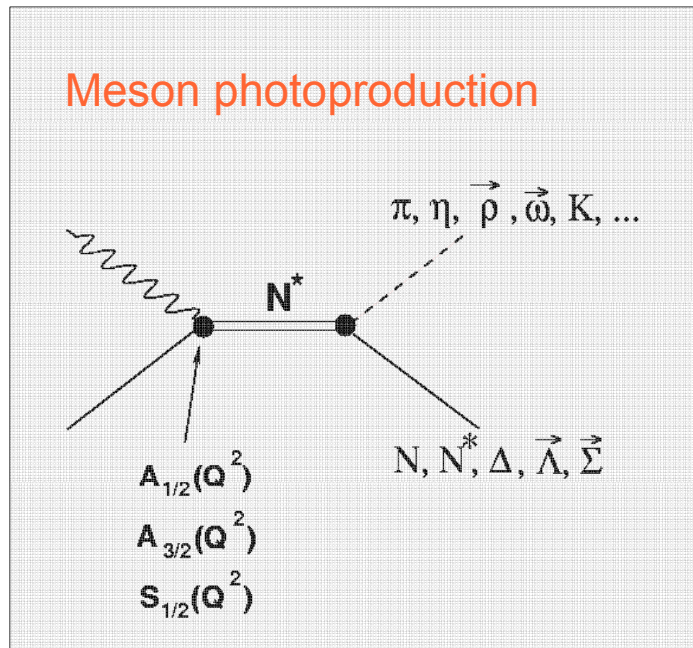
Preliminary results for  $\textcolor{red}{G}$  and  $\textcolor{red}{E}$  for  $n\pi^+$  and  $p\eta$

Parallel Session: V. Crede

# Results for $p\eta$

$$\vec{\gamma} + p \rightarrow p + \eta$$

V. Crede, O. Bartolomy et al.,  
PRL 94 (2005) 012004,  
EPJ A33 (2007) 133



Photon helicity couplings:  $A_{1/2}$  und  $A_{3/2}$

$S_{11}(1535)$ :  $A_{1/2}$  ( $S_{11}(1535)$ ) only

$D_{13}(1520)$ :  $A_{1/2}$  ( $D_{13}(1520)$ ) and  $A_{3/2}$  ( $D_{13}(1520)$ )

$P_{13}(1720)$ :  $A_{1/2}$  ( $P_{13}(1720)$ ) and  $A_{3/2}$  ( $P_{13}(1720)$ )

Total cross section:

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} \sim |A_{1/2}(S_{11})|^2 + |A_{1/2}(P_{13})|^2 + |A_{3/2}(P_{13})|^2 + \dots$$

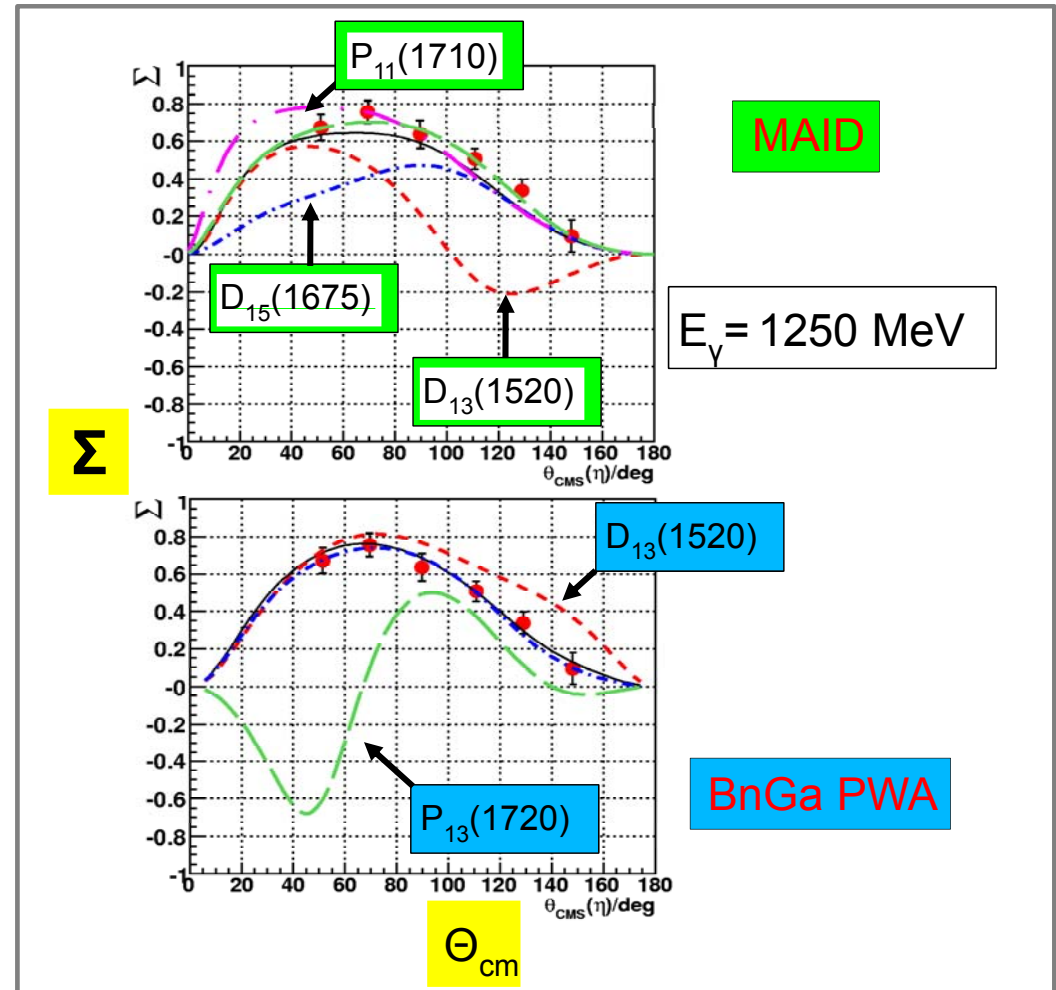
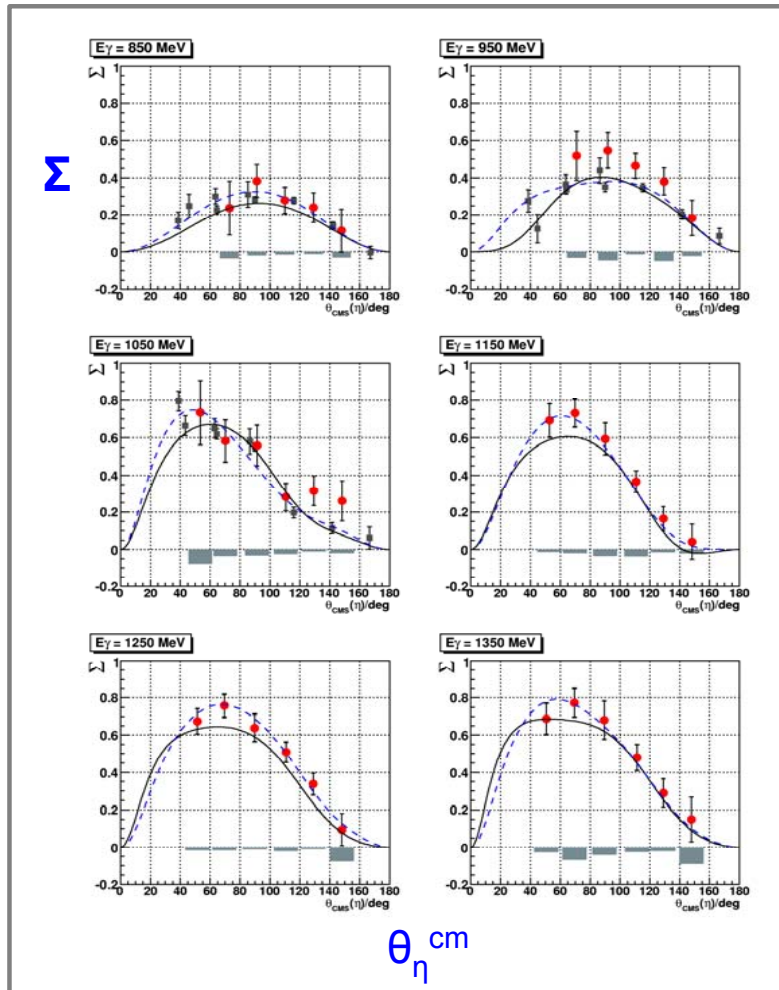
# Results for $p\eta$

Beam asymmetry:  $\Sigma$   
 $\vec{\gamma} + p \rightarrow p + \eta$

Higher sensitivity because of interference between different resonance contributions

$$\Sigma \sim A_{1/2}(S_{11}) * A_{1/2}(P_{13}) + \dots$$

D. Elsner et al., EPJ A33 (2007) 147

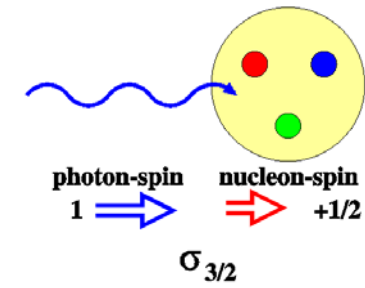
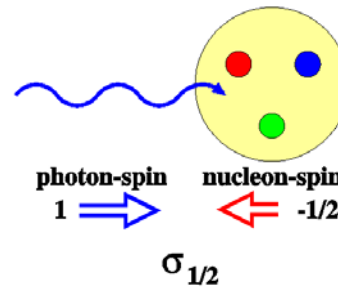


# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\eta$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \eta$

circularly polarized photons

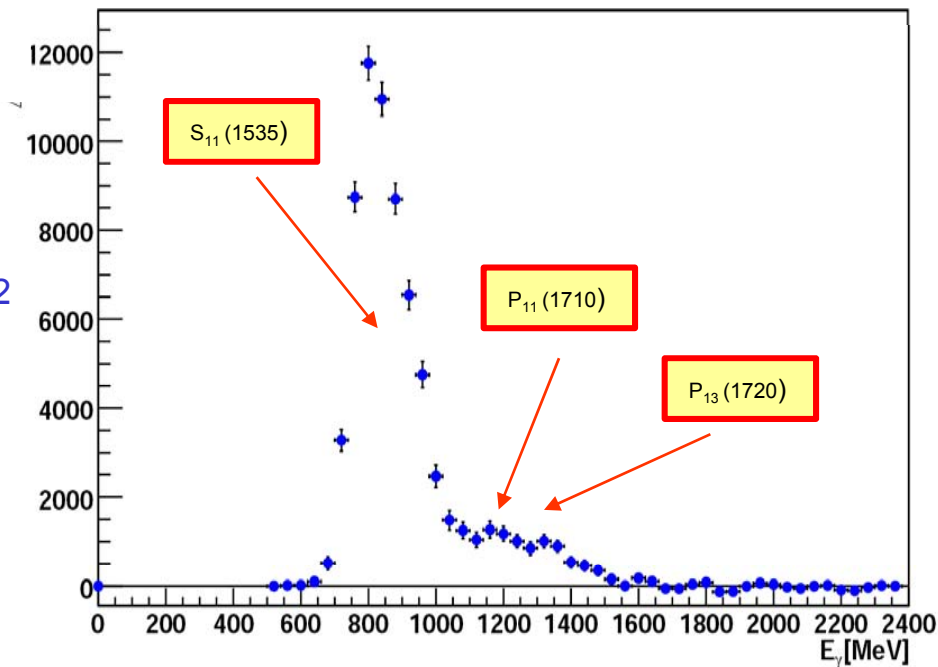
longitudinally polarized proton



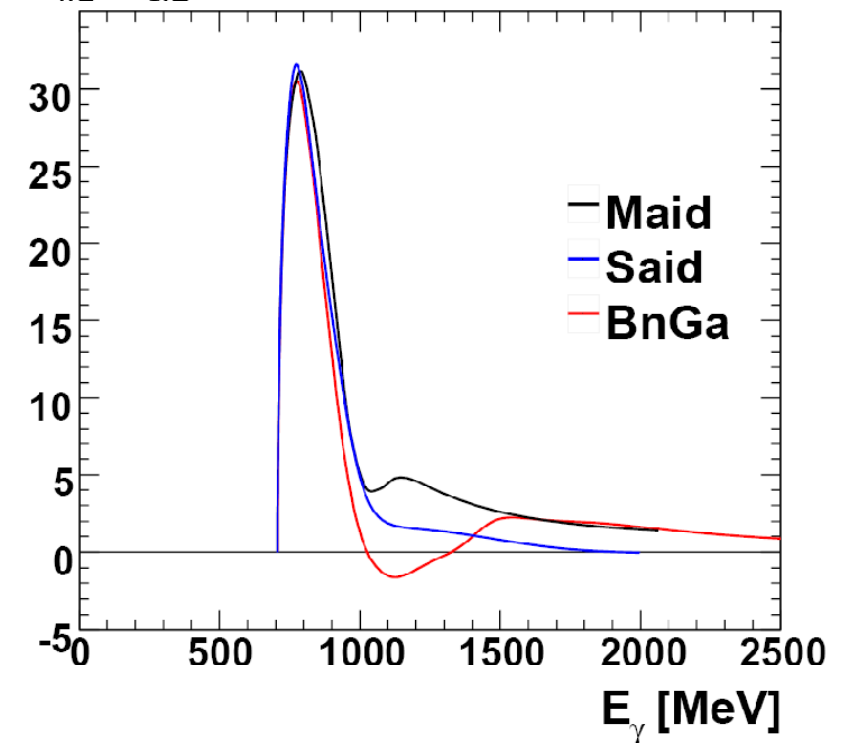
Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (J. Müller)

$N_{1/2} - N_{3/2}$

no acceptance  
correction



$\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}$  [ $\mu$  b]

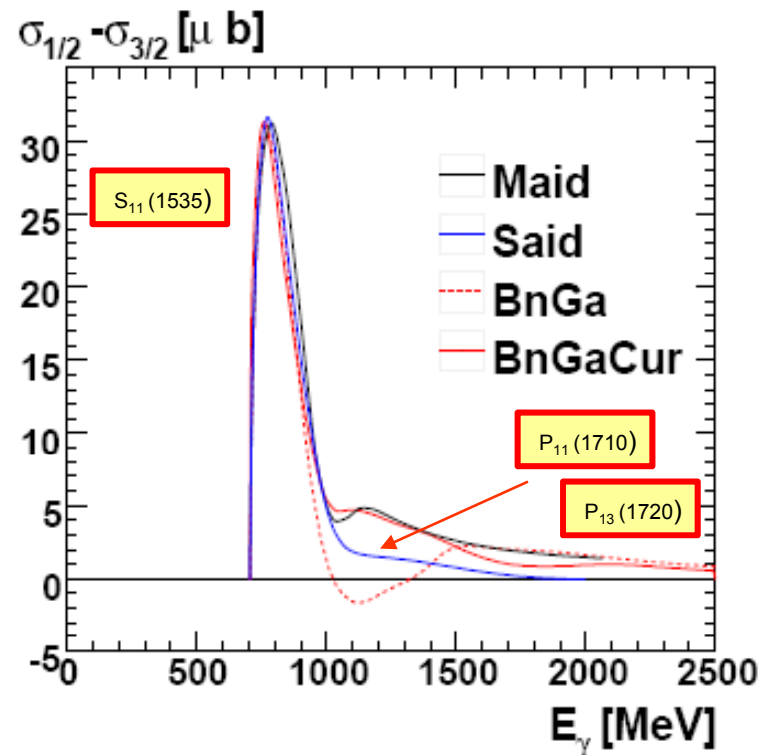


# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\eta$

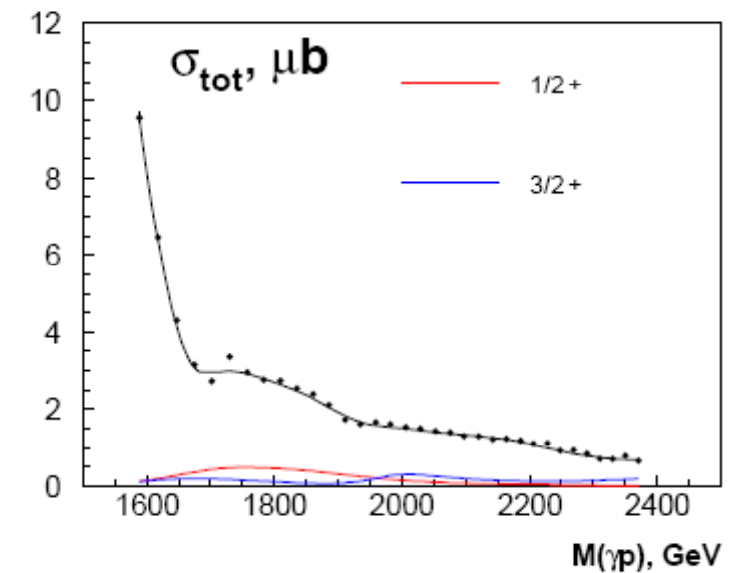
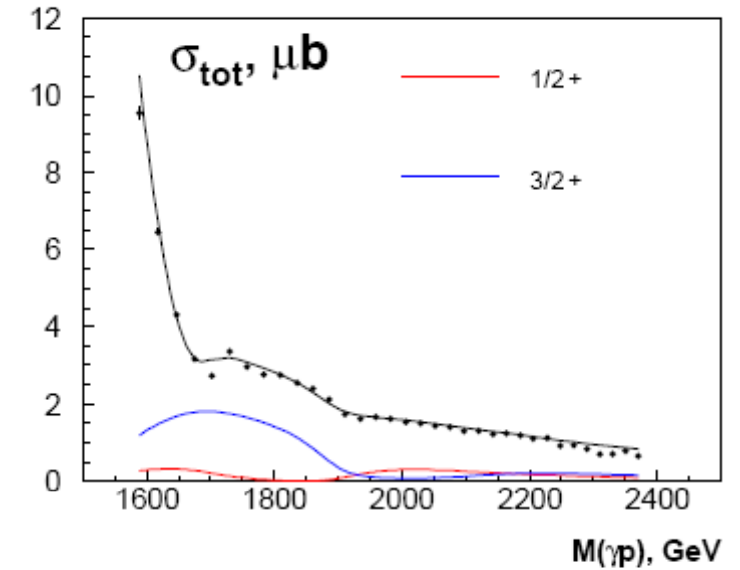
reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \eta$

circularly polarized photons

longitudinally polarized proton



$\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$



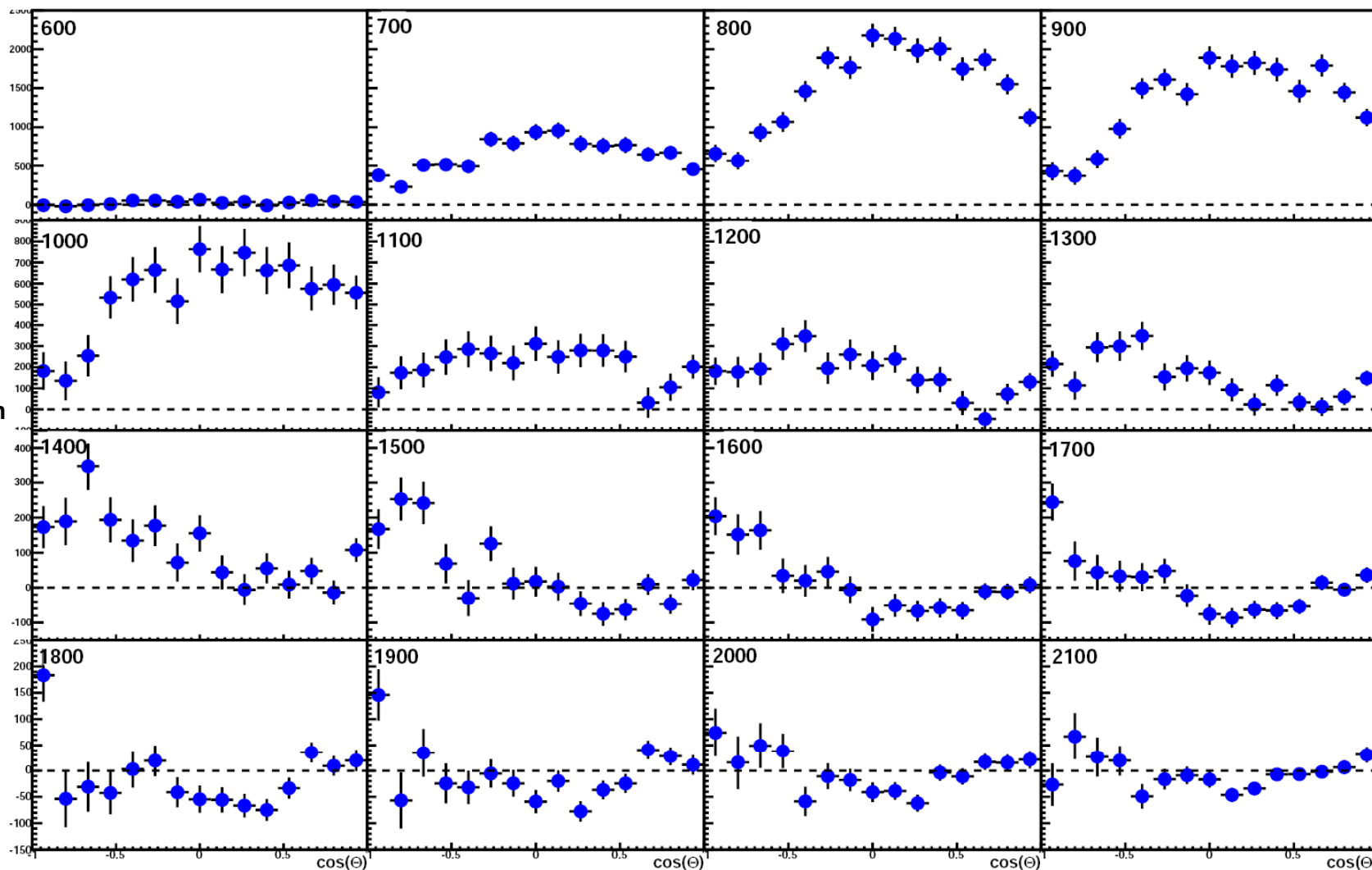
# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\eta$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \eta$

Angular distribution

Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (M. Gottschall, J. Müller)

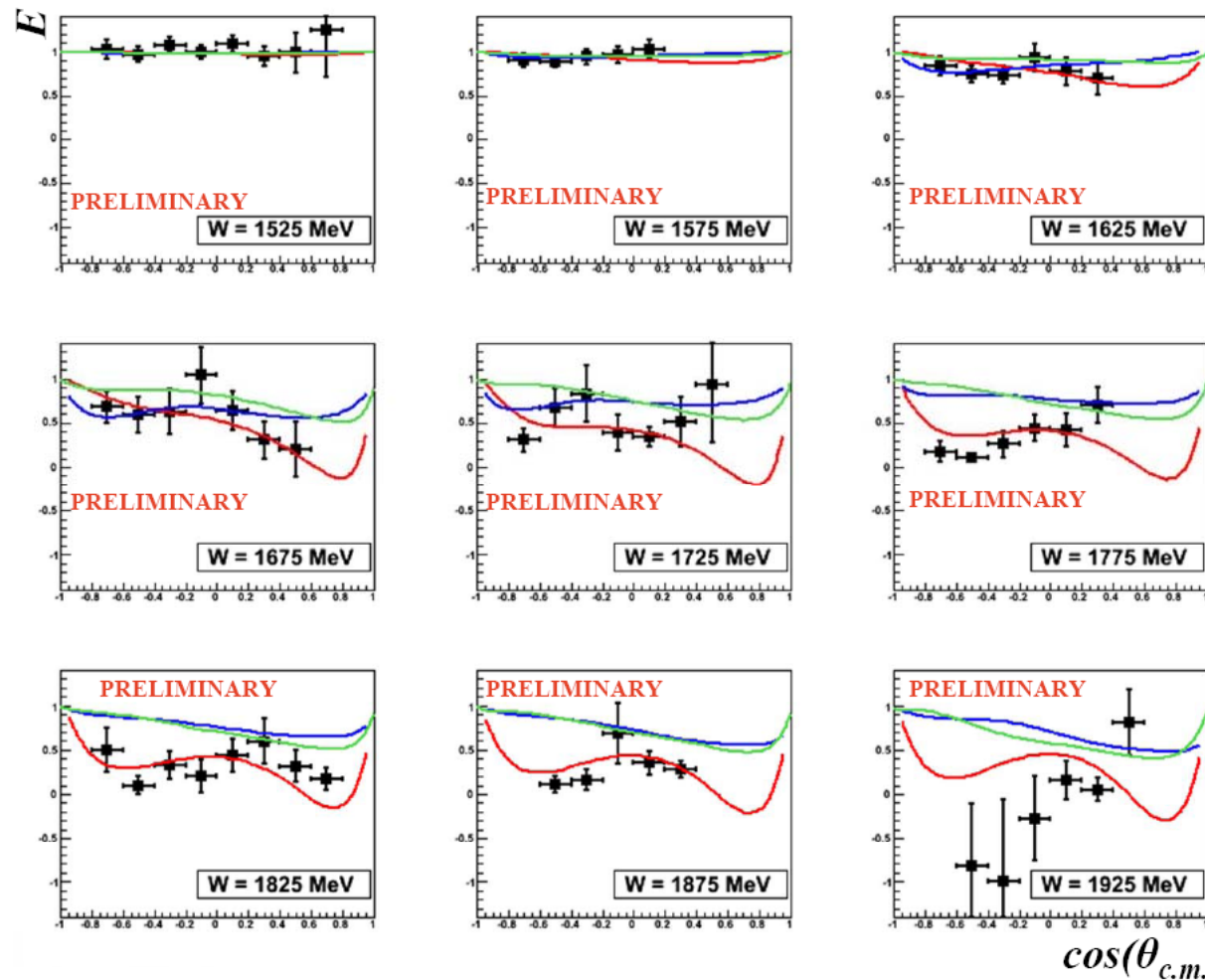
$N_{1/2} - N_{3/2}$   
count rate difference  
no acceptance correction



# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\eta$

$$E = \frac{\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}}$$

Preliminary results CLAS at JLAB (V. Crede, M. Dugger)



SAID  
MAID  
Bonn-Gatchina

# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\pi^0$

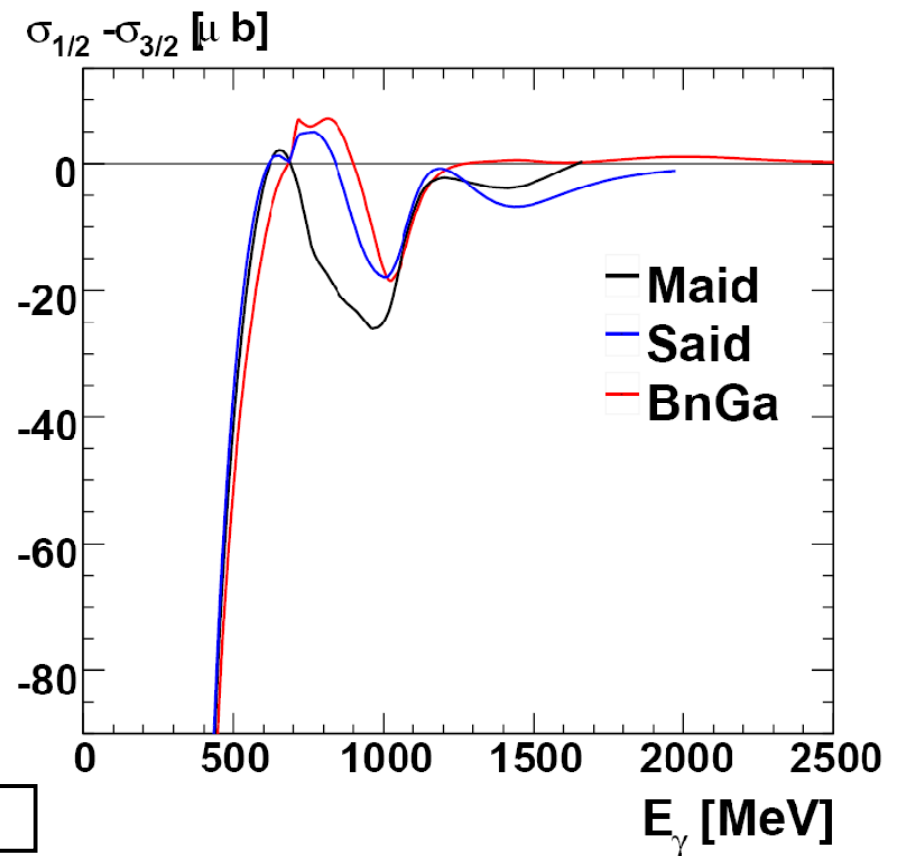
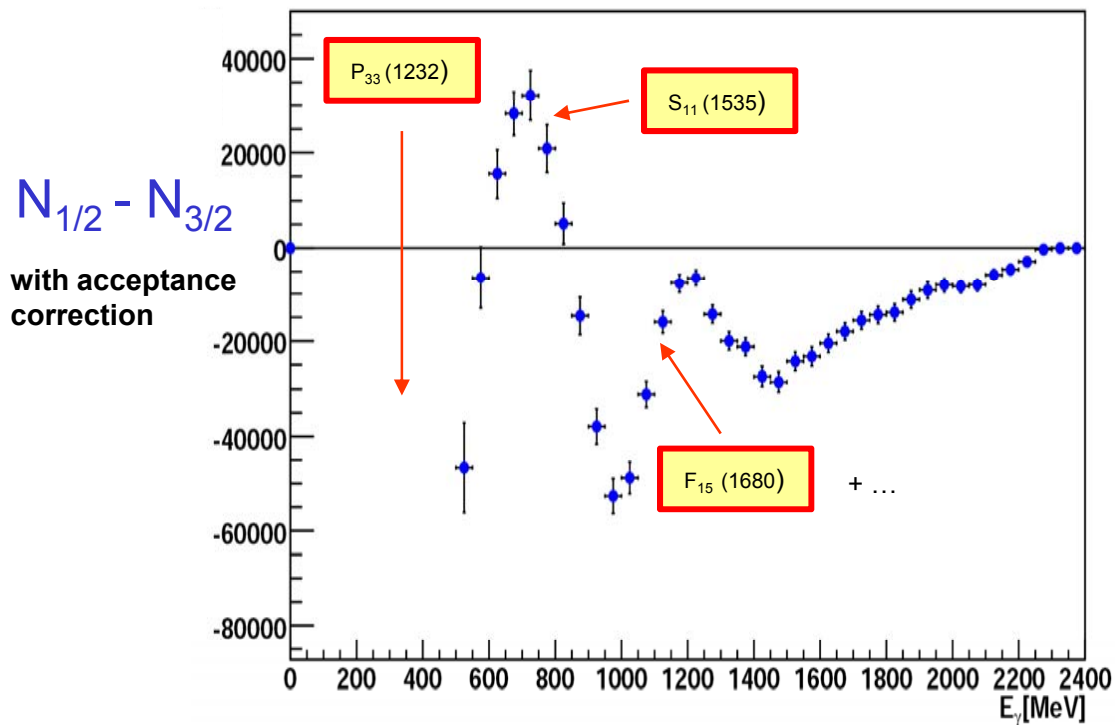
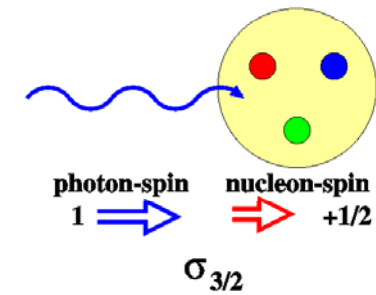
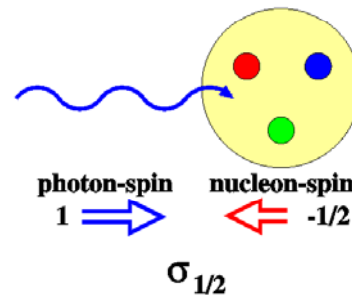
reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \pi^0$

circularly polarized photons

longitudinally polarized proton

count rate difference

acceptance correction



Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (M. Gottschall, J. Müller)

# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\pi^0$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \pi^0$  Angular distributions sensitive to interference between resonances

Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (M. Gottschall, J. Müller)

$$E \sim \frac{N_{1/2} - N_{3/2}}{N_{1/2} + N_{3/2}}$$

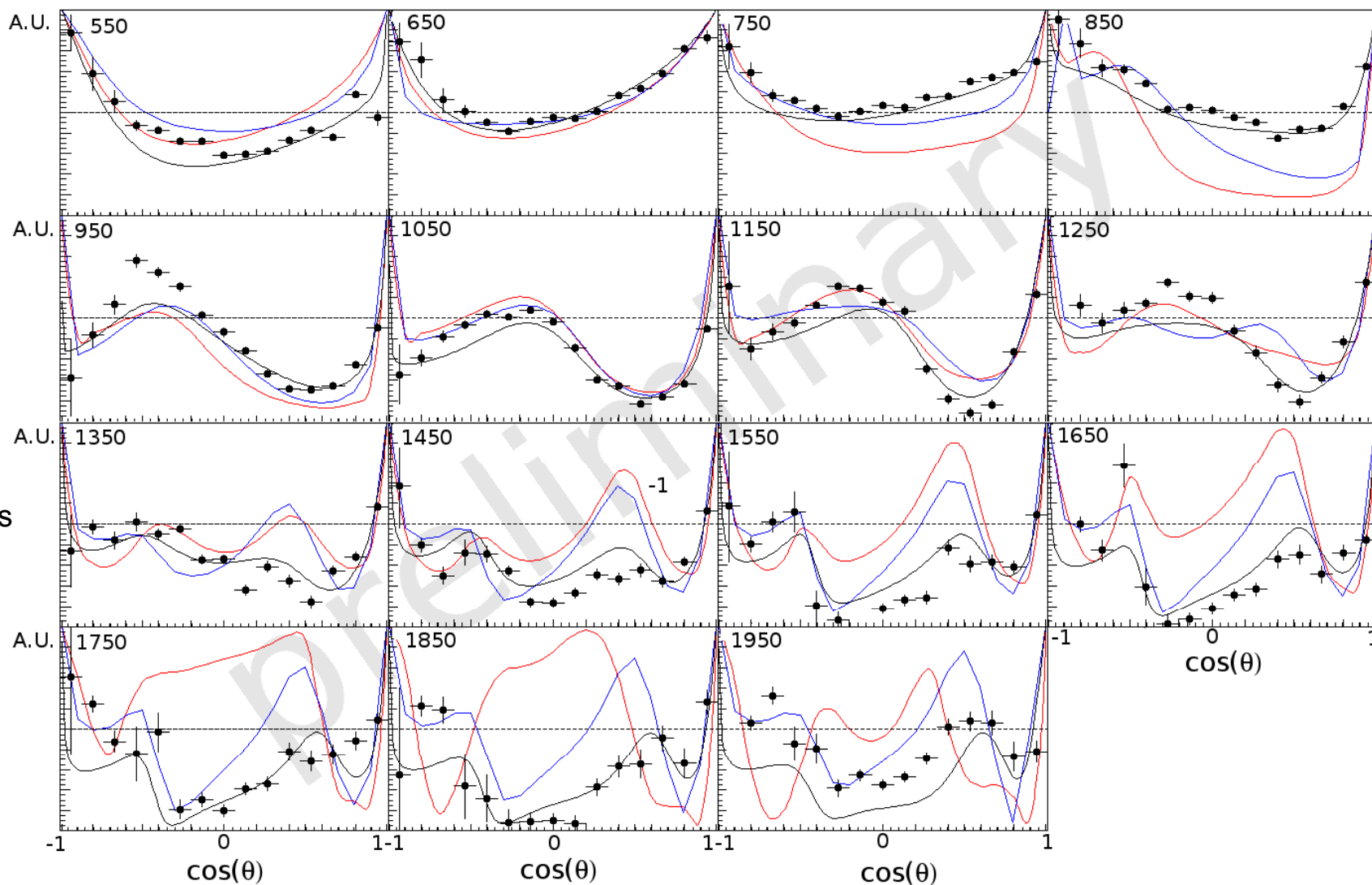
with acceptance  
correction

prediction  
partial wave analysis

— MAID

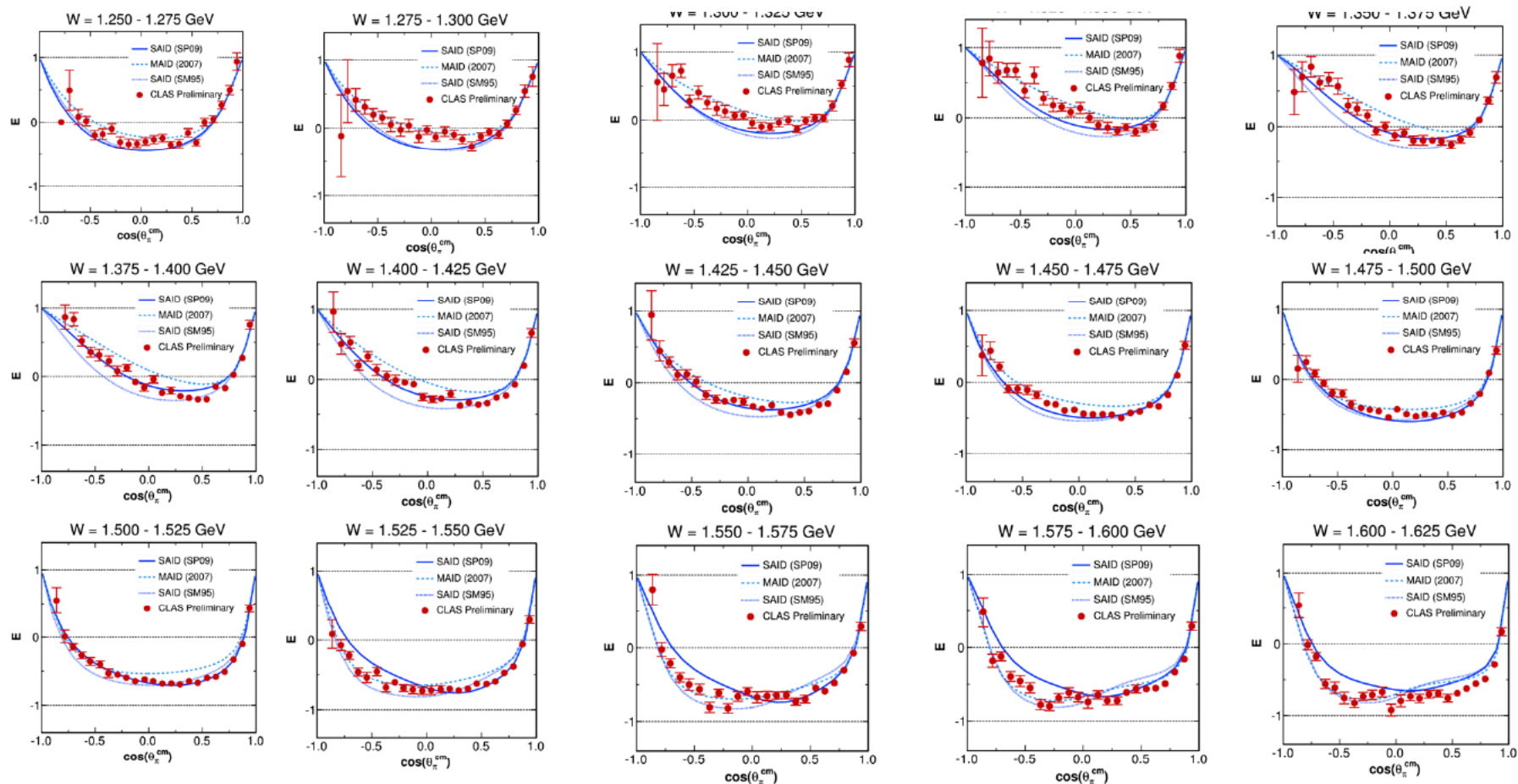
— SAID

— BoGa



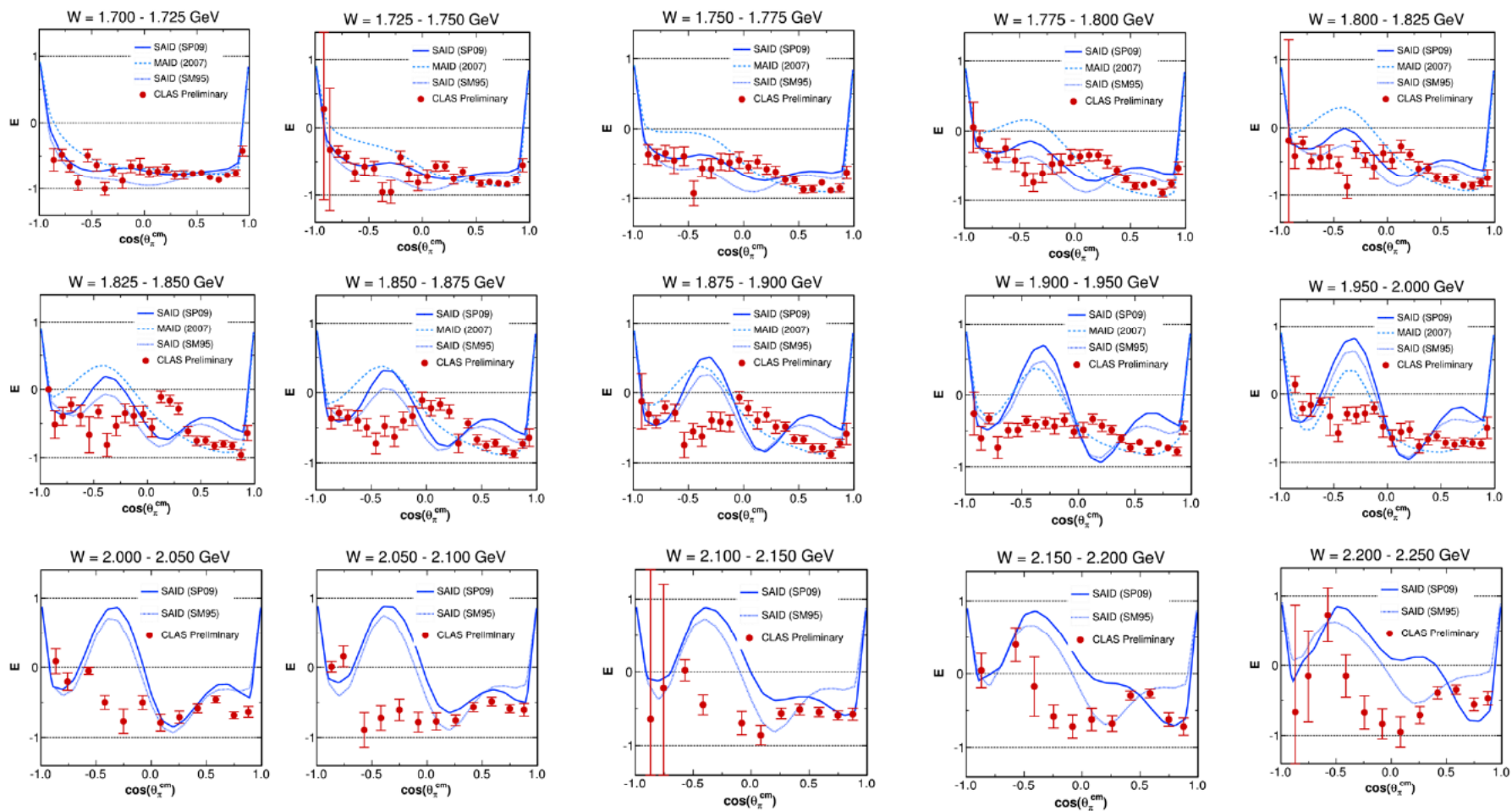
# Double Polarization observable E for $n\pi^+$

Preliminary results CLAS at JLAB (V. Crede, M. Dugger)



# Double Polarization observable E for $n\pi^+$

Preliminary results CLAS at JLAB (V. Crede, M. Dugger)

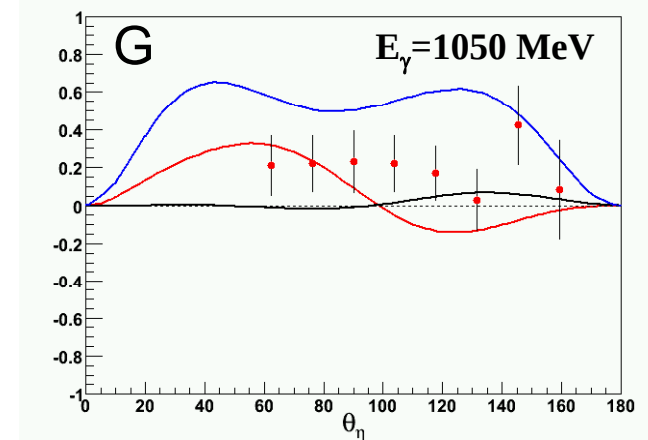
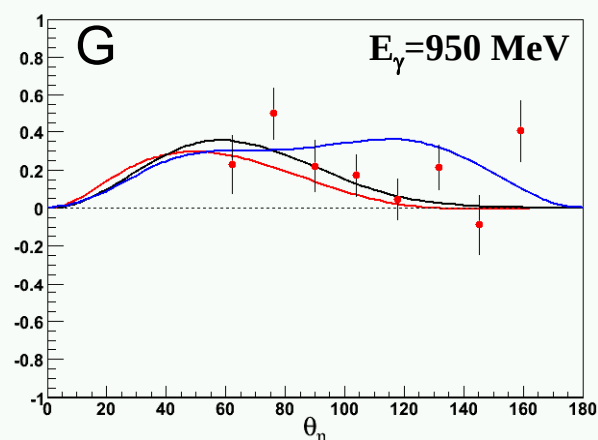
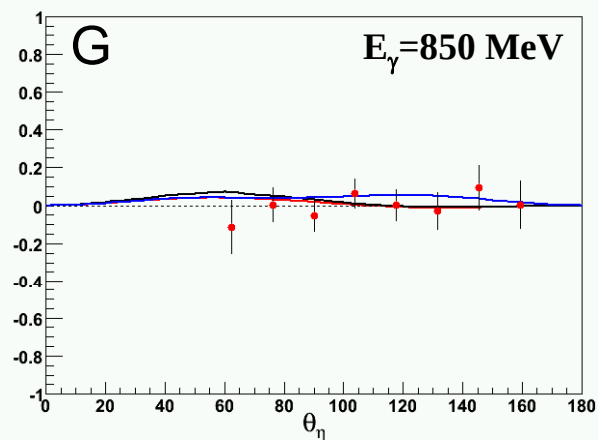
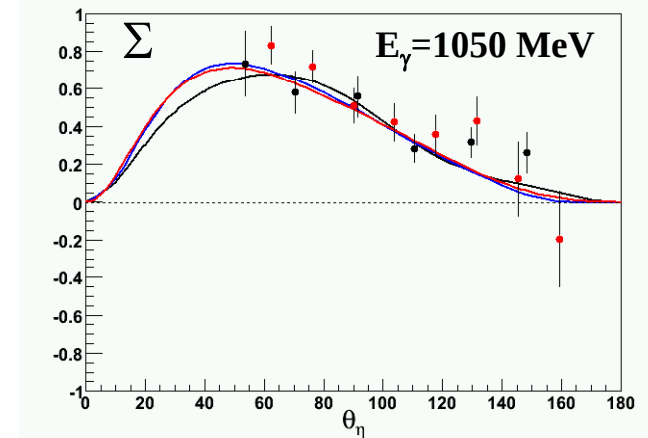
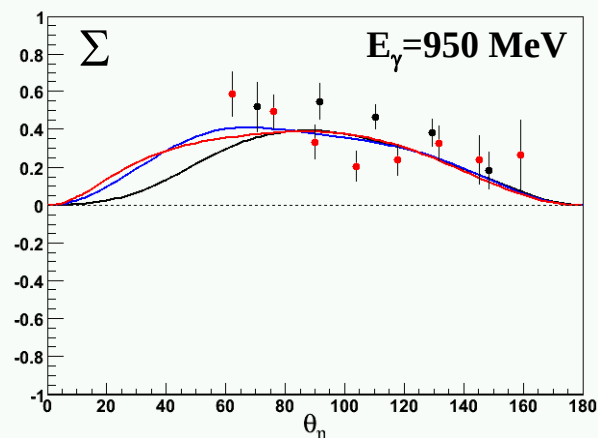
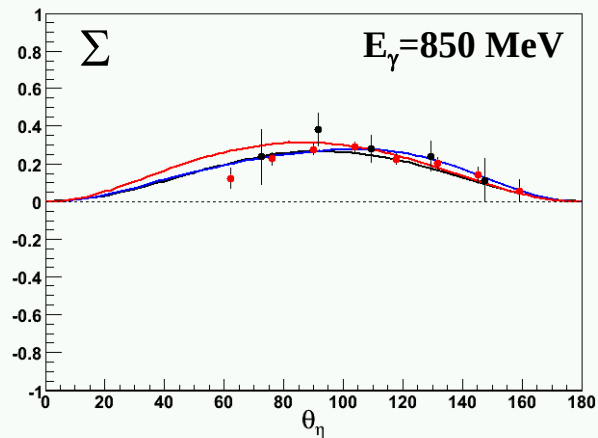


# $\Sigma$ - and $G$ - Asymmetry for $p\eta$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \eta$  linearly polarized photons  
longitudinally polarized proton

Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (A. Thiel, M. Grüner)

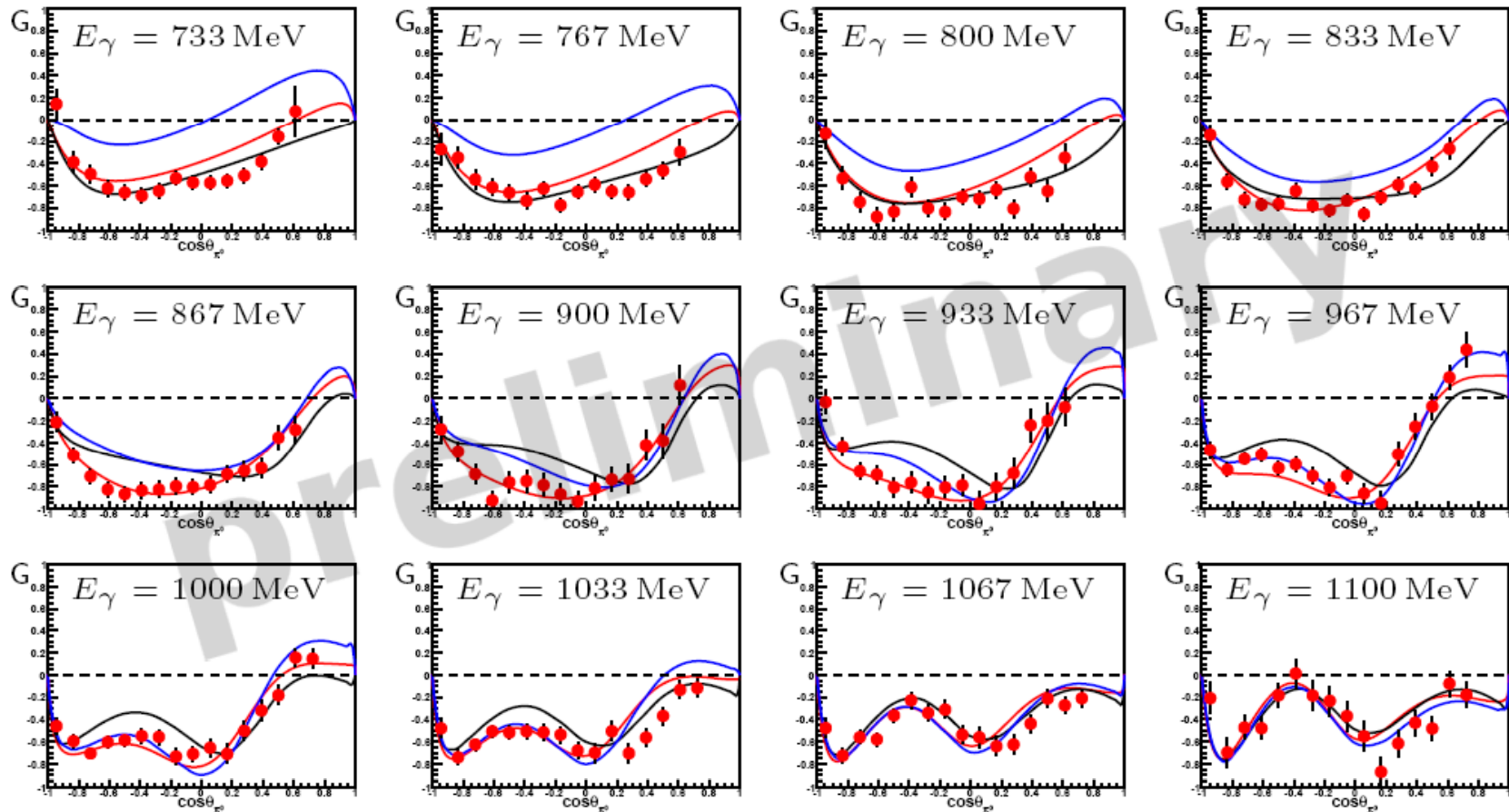
— BoGa  
— SAID  
— MAID



# G- Asymmetry for $p\pi^0$

linearly polarized beam, longitudinally polarized target:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\phi) = \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_0} \cdot (1 - P_\gamma^{\text{lin}} \Sigma \cos(2\phi) + P_\gamma^{\text{lin}} P_z G \sin(2\phi))$$



$\vec{\gamma}p \rightarrow p\pi^0$

— Maid    — Said    — BnGa

A. Thiel (Bonn)

# Polarization Observables with trans. pol. Target

| photon pol. |           | target pol. axis |      |      |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|------|------|
|             |           | $x$              | $y$  | $z$  |
| unpolarized | $\sigma$  | $T$              |      |      |
| linear      | $-\Sigma$ | $H$              | $-P$ | $-G$ |
| circular    |           | $F$              |      | $-E$ |

Circularly polarized photons

Transversely polarized protons

→ double polarization asymmetry  $F$

Linearly polarized photons

Transversely polarized protons

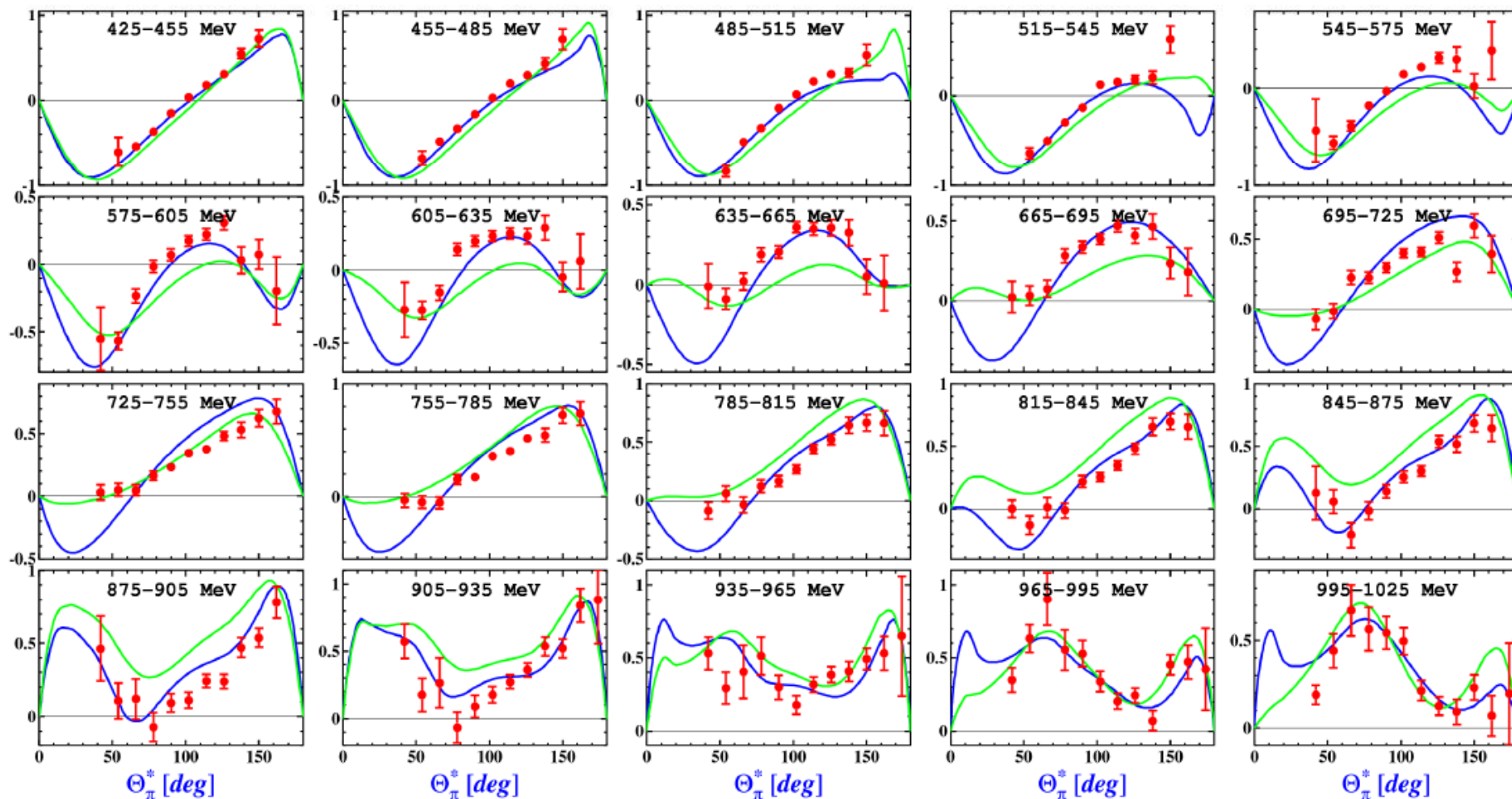
→ double polarization asymmetry  $H$  and  $P$

→ in addition Beam asymmetry  $\Sigma$  and  
Target asymmetry  $T$

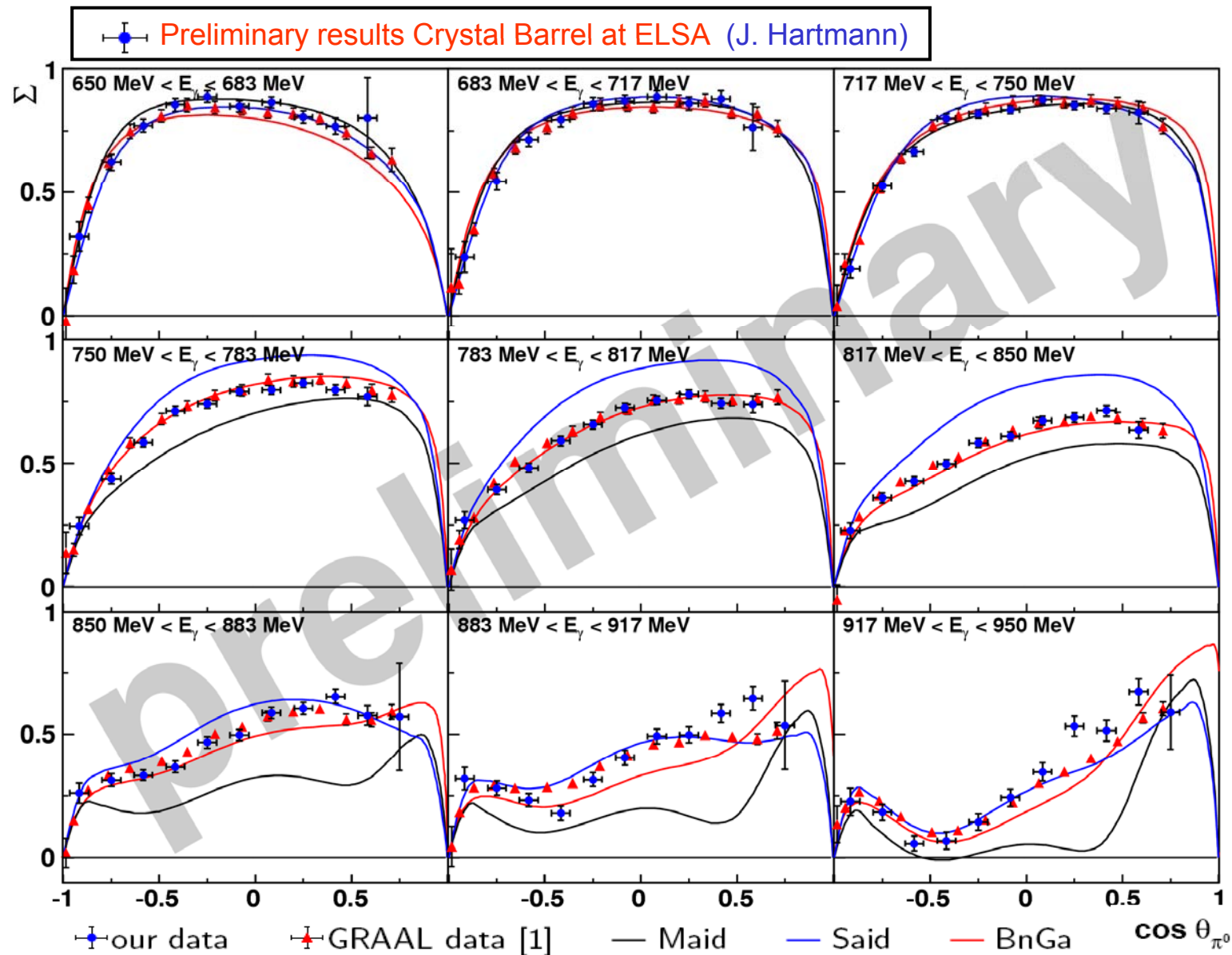
# Double Polarization Asymmetry F for $p\pi^0$

Preliminary results Crystal Ball at MAMI (H.J. Arends, M. Ostrick)

blue line – MAID-2007  
green line – SAID



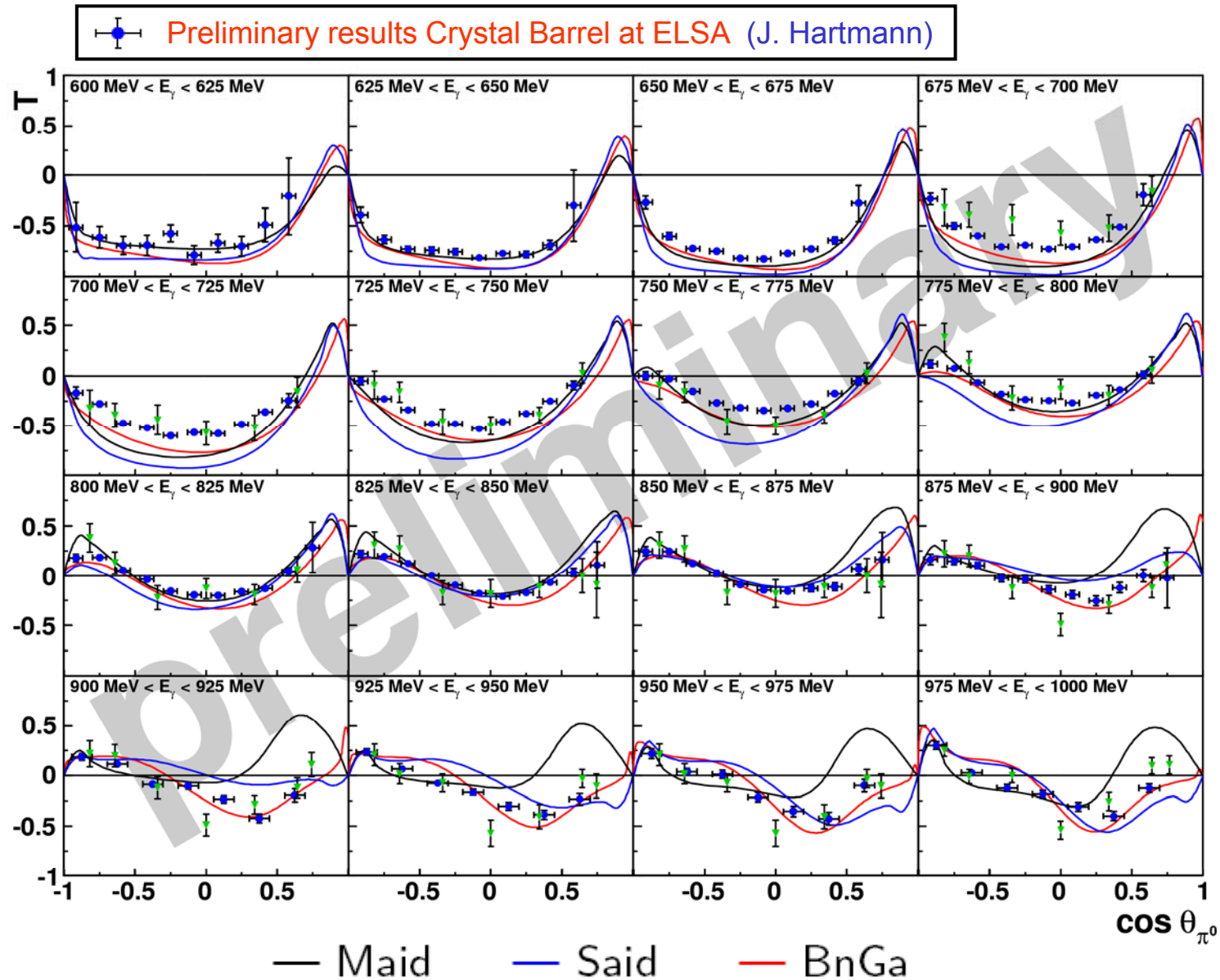
# Beam Asymmetry $\Sigma$ for $p\pi^0$



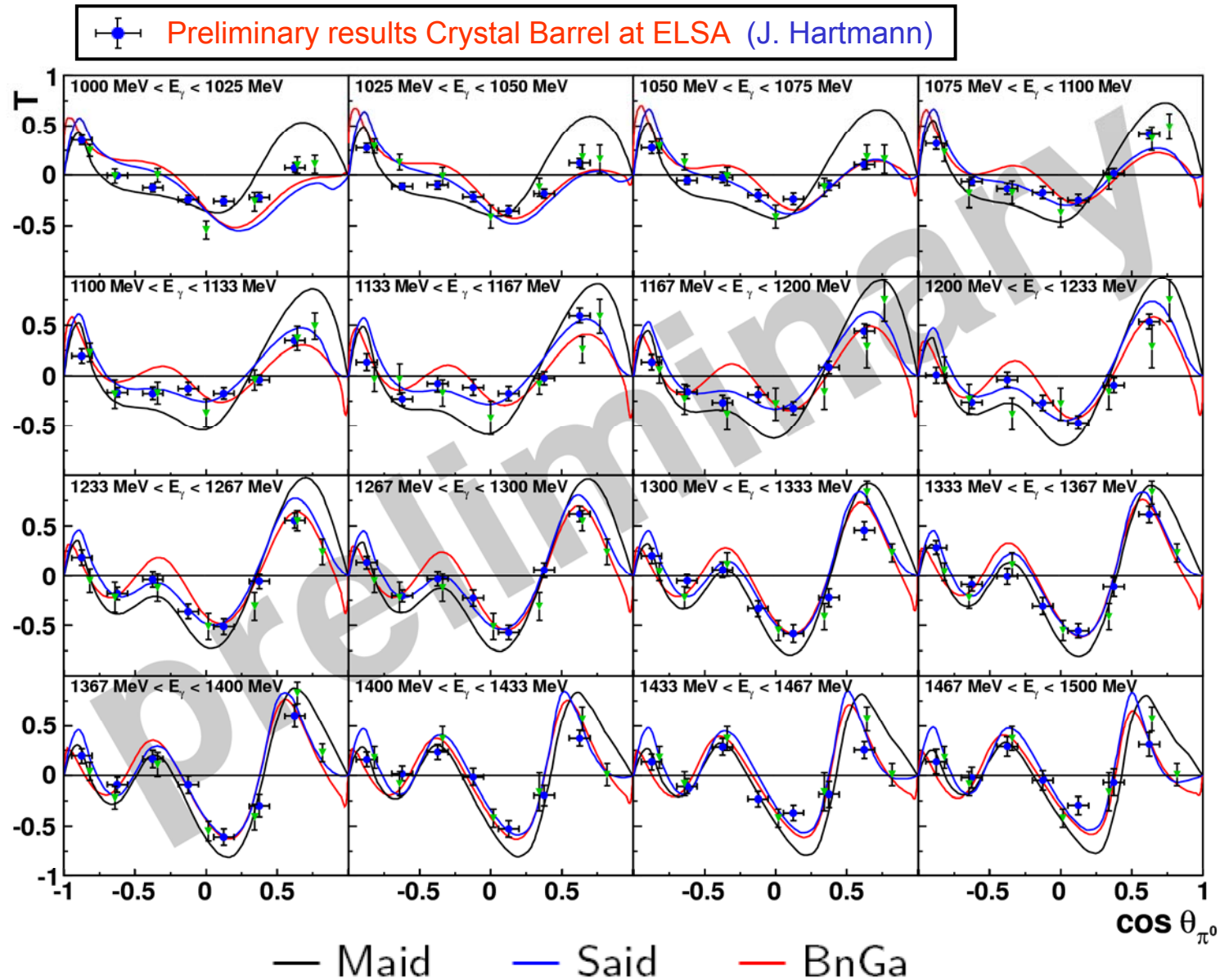
Note: target material butanol  $\rightsquigarrow$  also small contribution from C

[1] O. Bartalini *et al*, Eur. Phys. J. A 26, 399-419 (2005)

# Target Asymmetry $T$ for $p\pi^0$

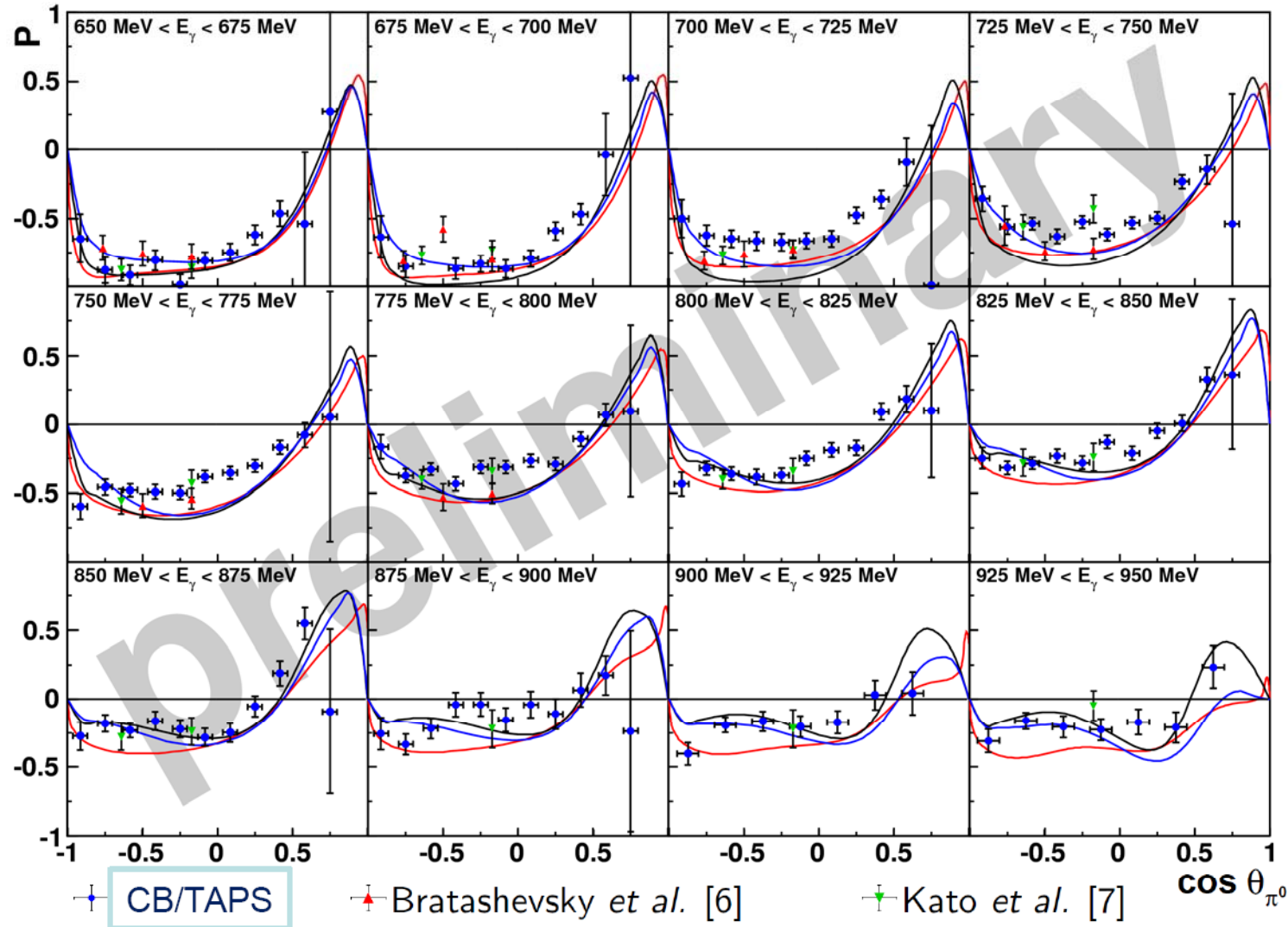


# Target Asymmetry T for $p\pi^0$



# Recoil Polarization $P$ for $p\pi^0$

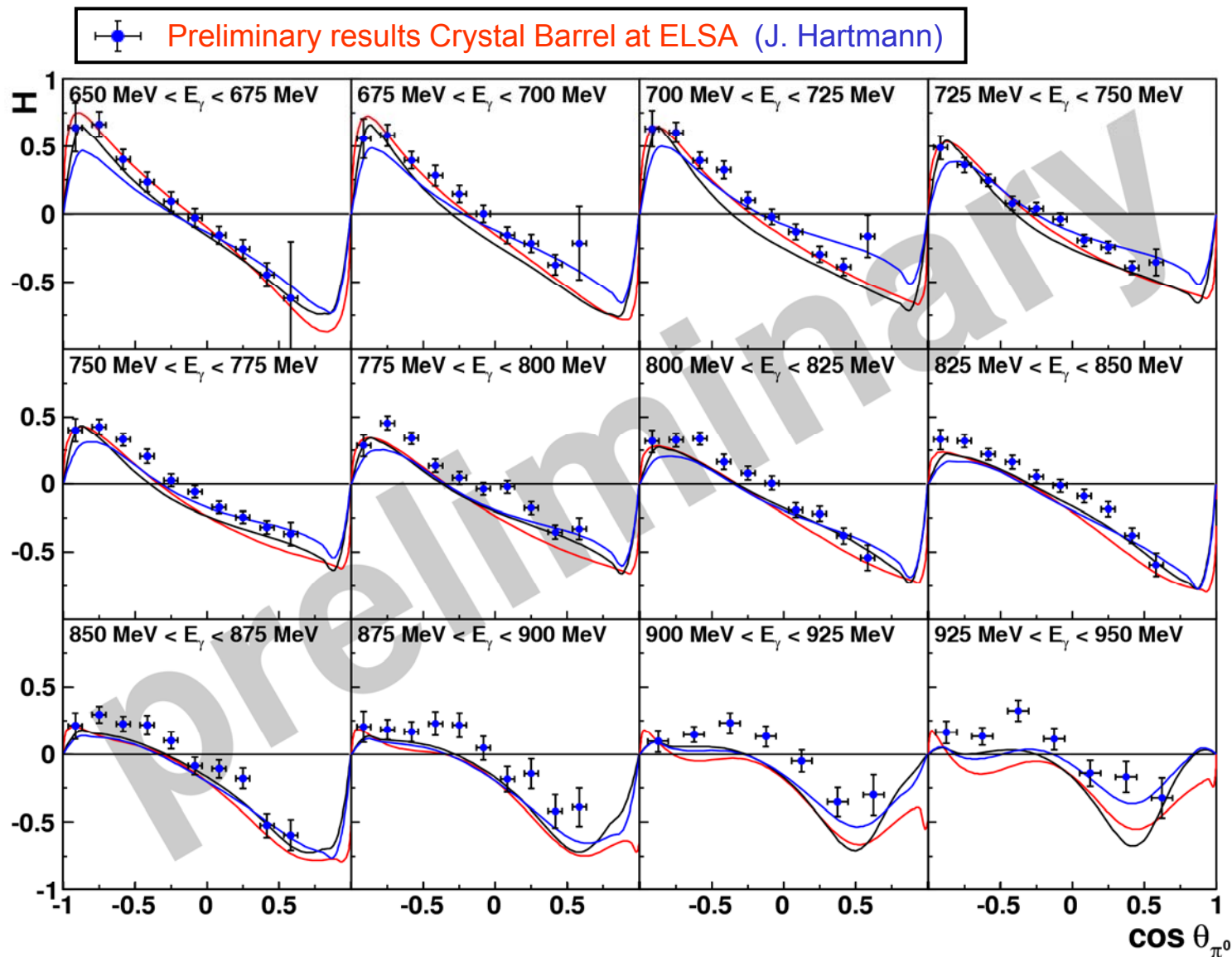
—+— Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (J. Hartmann)



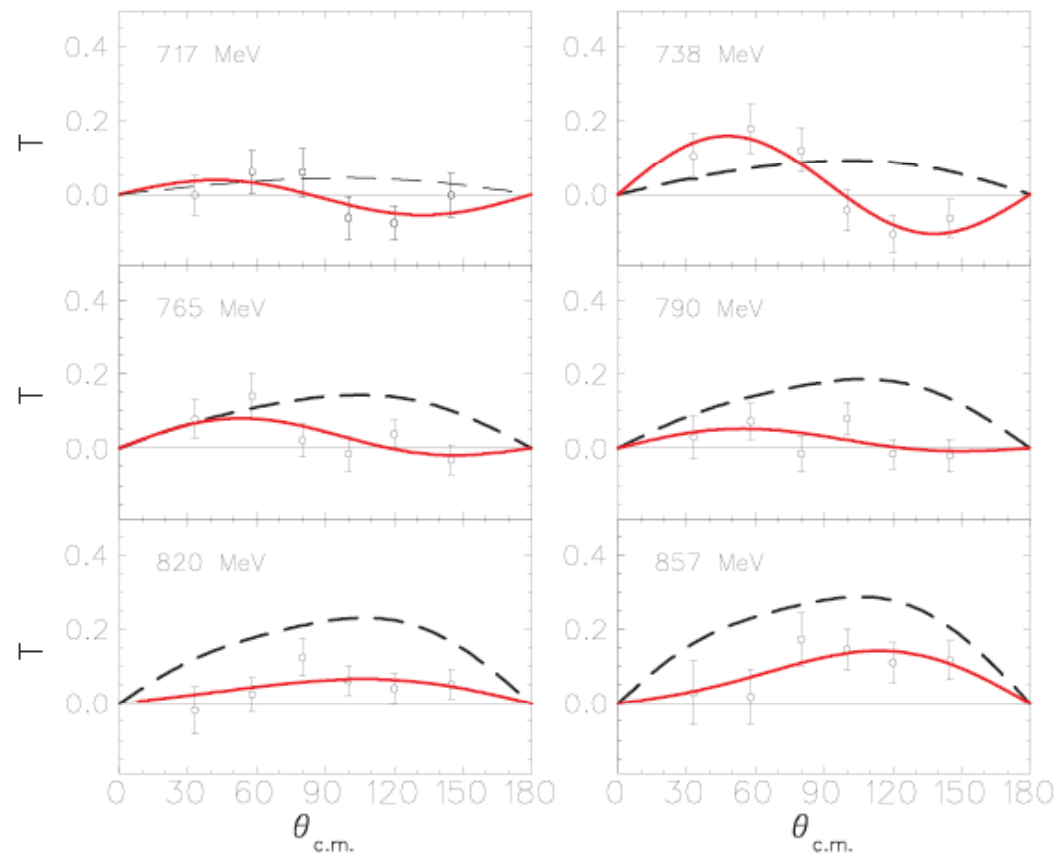
[6] A.S. Bratashevsky *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B166** (1980)

[7] S. Kato *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B168** (1980)

# Double Polarization Asymmetry $H$ for $p\pi^0$

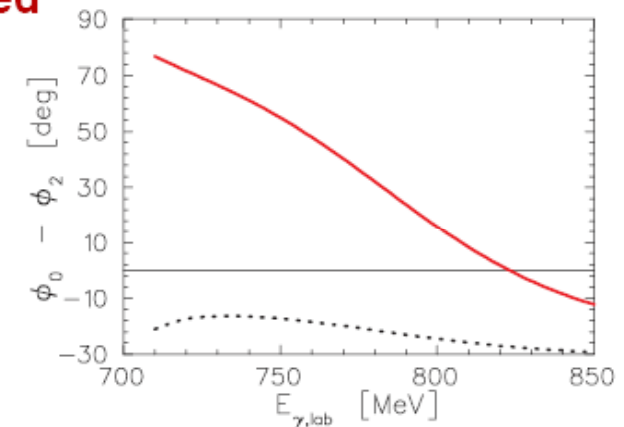


# Target Asymmetry in $p\eta$



— Tiator et al.:  
Model independent fit, assuming S-wave  
multipoles and their interference with  
p- and d-waves sufficient ( $E_\gamma \leq 900$  MeV)

⇒ Energy dependent phase  
between  $S_{11}(1535)$  and  $D_{13}(1530)$   
needed



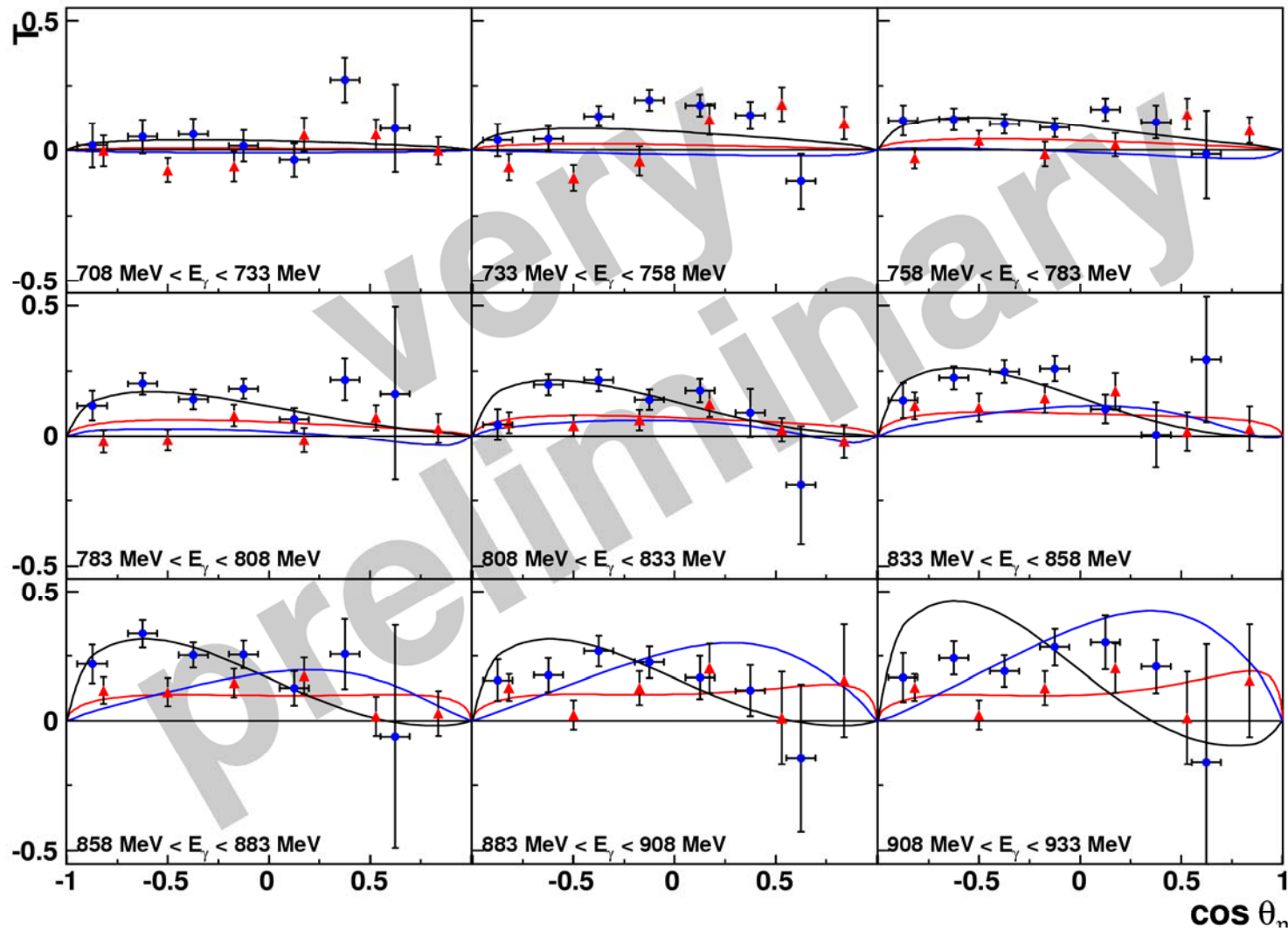
⇒ Energy dependent phase  $\leftrightarrow$  origin presently not understood

- nature of the  $S_{11}(1535)$  ?
- interpretation of the data ?

⇒ Cross check and improve the precision of the existing data !

# Target Asymmetry T for $p\eta$

 Preliminary results Crystal Barrel at ELSA (J. Hartmann)

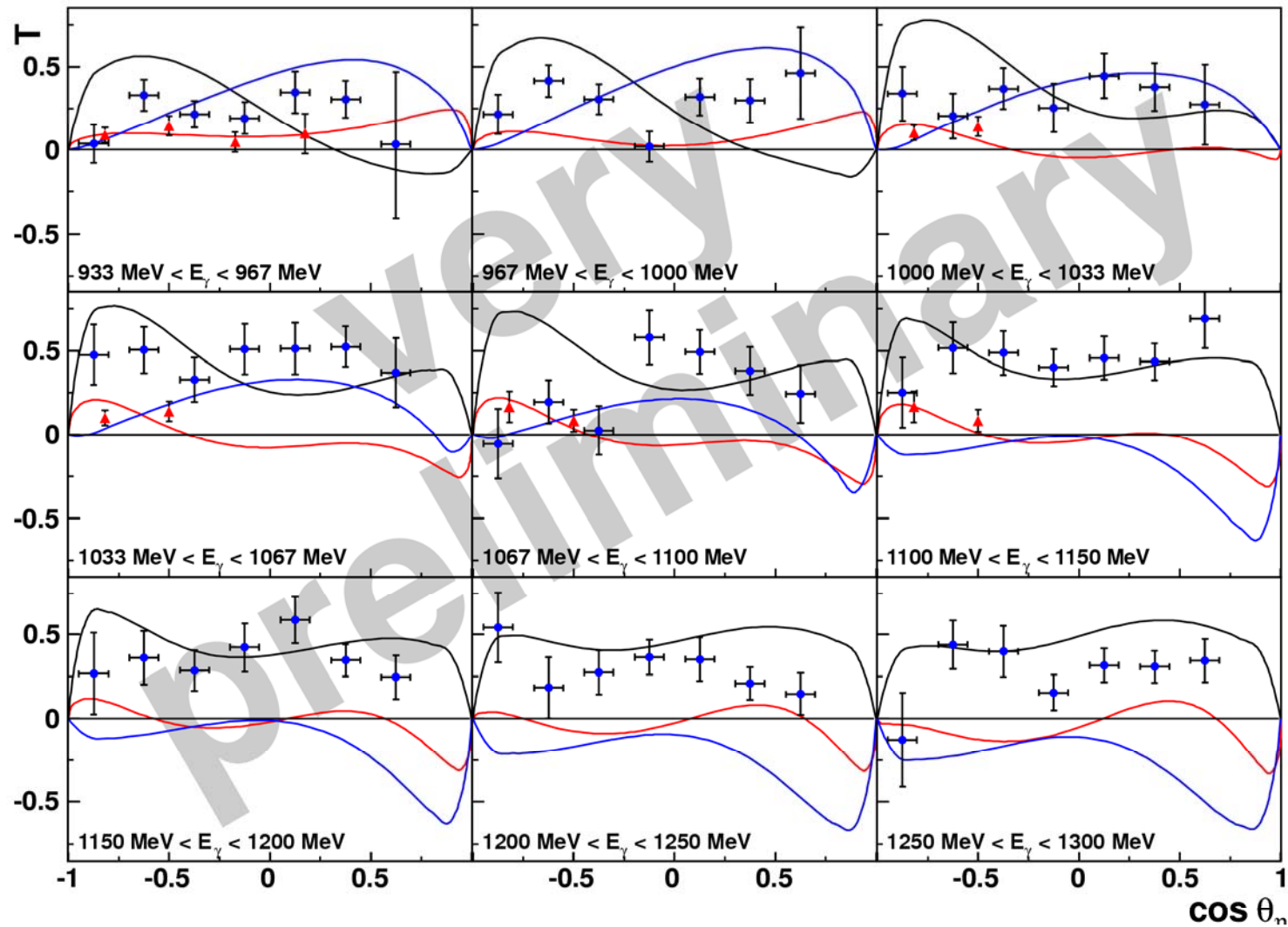


 CB/TAPS  
  PHOENICS data [5]  
 — Maid  
 — Said  
 — BnGa

Note: preliminary dilution factor

[5] A. Bock *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett 81 (1998) 534

# Target Asymmetry $T$ for $p\eta$



 CB/TAPS 
  PHOENICS data [5]

— Maid

— Said

— BnGa

Note: preliminary dilution factor

[5] A. Bock *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett 81 (1998) 534

# Status on Meson Photoproduction

|                                          | $\sigma$         | $\Sigma$ | $T$ | $P$ | $E$ | $F$ | $G$ | $H$ | $T_x$ | $T_z$ | $L_x$ | $L_z$ | $O_x$ | $O_z$ | $C_x$ | $C_z$ |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crystal Barrel<br>at ELSA                | Proton target    |          |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $p\pi^0$         | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $n\pi^+$         | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $p\eta$          | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $p\eta'$         | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| CLAS<br>at JLAB                          | $p\omega$        | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $K^+\Lambda$     | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |
| Crystal Ball<br>at MAMI                  | $K^+\Sigma^0$    | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |
|                                          | $K^{0*}\Sigma^+$ | ✓        | ✓   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       | ✓     | ✓     |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | Neutron target   |          |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $p\pi^-$         | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   |     | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $p\rho^-$        | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   |     | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $K^-\Sigma^+$    | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   |     | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|                                          | $K^0\Lambda$     | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |
|                                          | $K^0\Sigma^0$    | ✓        | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓   | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     | ✓     |
|                                          | $K^{0*}\Sigma^0$ | ✓        | ✓   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| ✓ - published, ✓ - acquired, ✓ - planned |                  |          |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

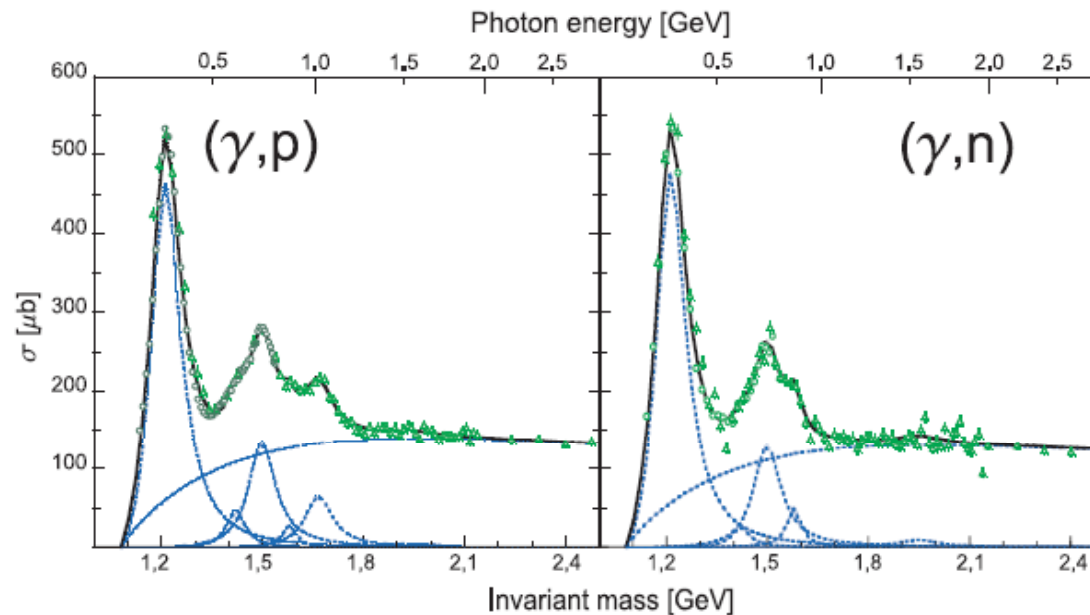
Nearly complete  
data base

Complete data base

Only a few  
experiments

# Electromagnetic excitation off the neutron

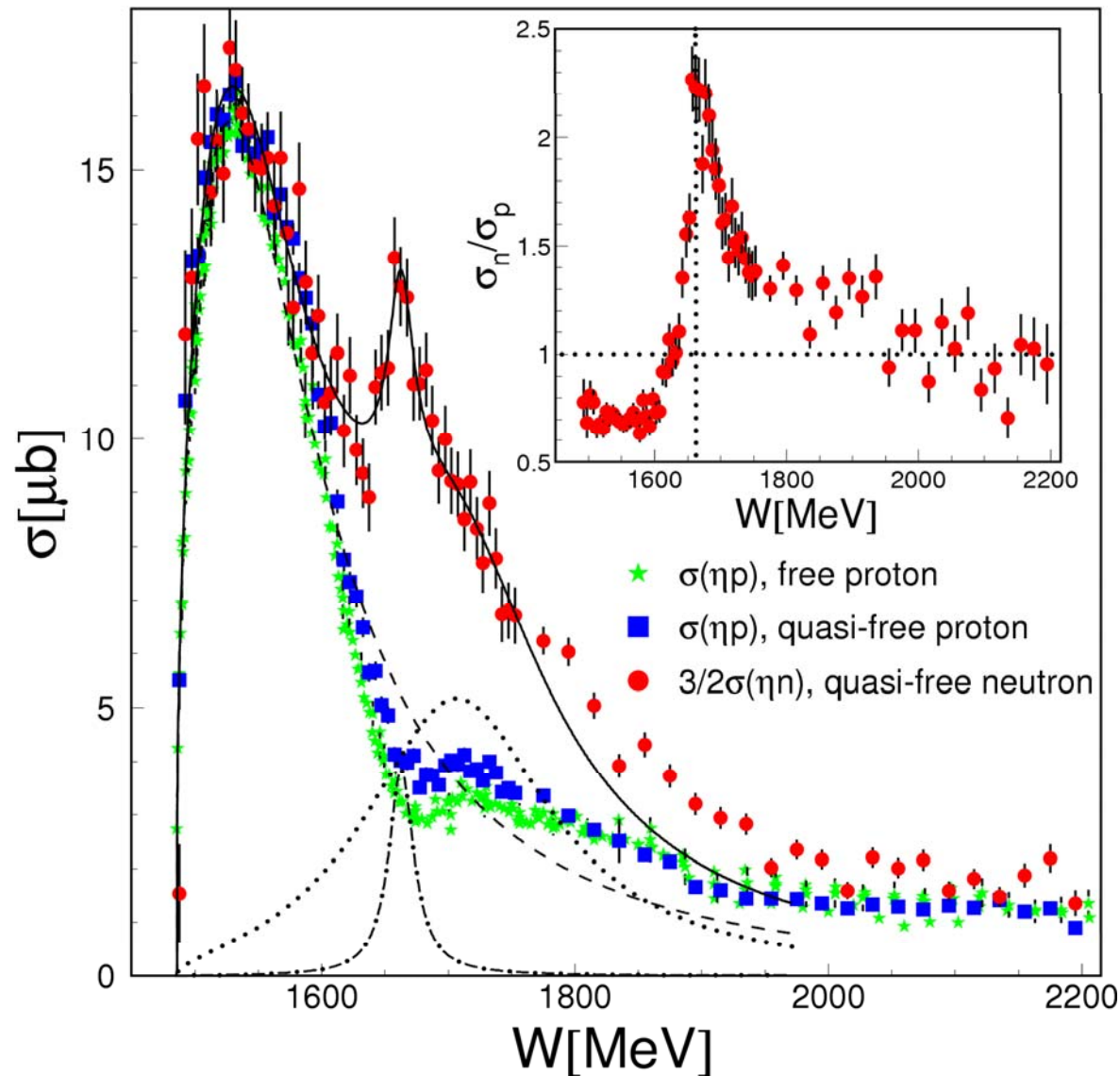
- importance of measurements off the neutron:
  - different resonance contributions
  - needed for extraction of iso-spin composition of elm. couplings



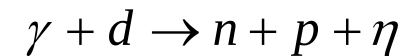
- complications due to use of nuclear targets (deuteron):
  - Fermi motion
  - nuclear effects like FSI, re-scattering, coherent contributions

# Electromagnetic excitation off the neutron

Crystal Barrel at ELSA result



quasifree  $\eta$  photoproduction:



Narrow structure in  $n\eta$  - final state

$$W \approx 1670 \text{ MeV}$$

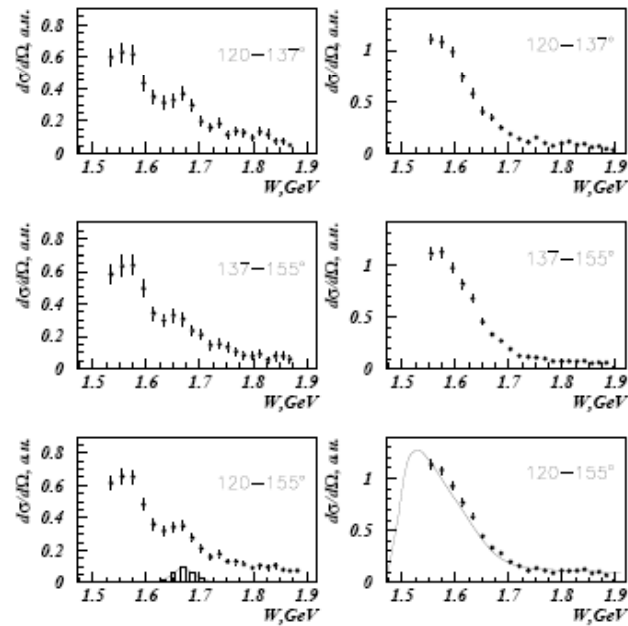
$$\sigma \approx 25 \text{ MeV (FWHM)}$$

Publication:

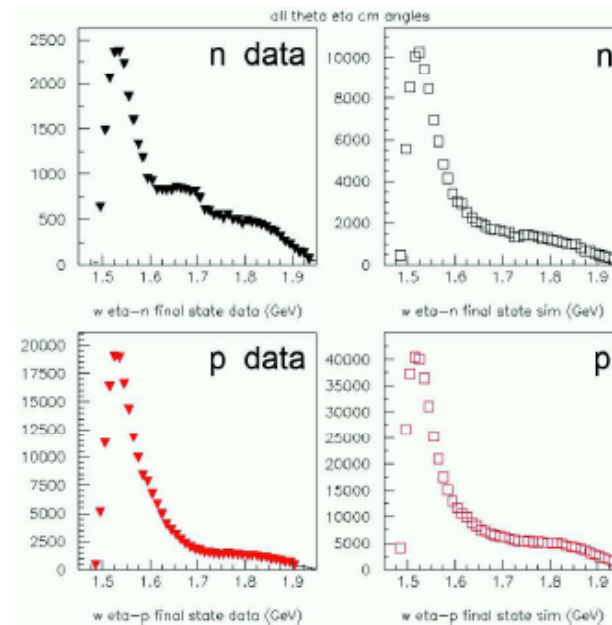
I. Jaegle, B. Krusche, ...  
accepted by EPJA

# Experimental evidence from other Labs

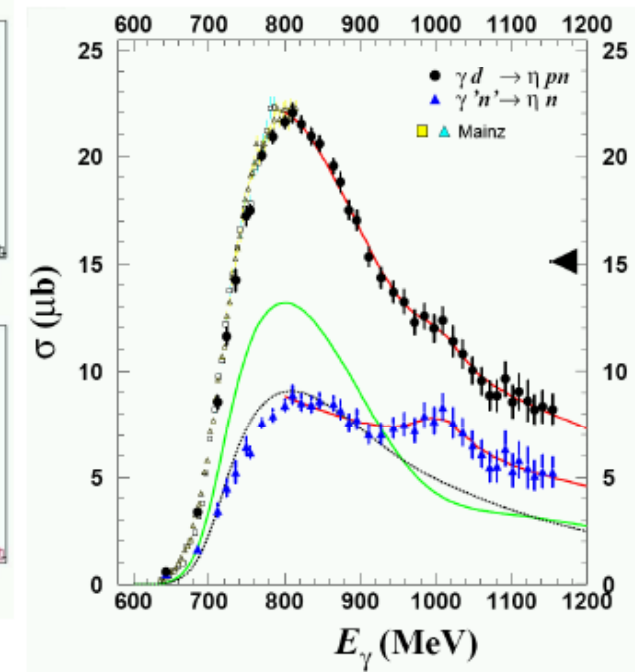
## GRAAL (Kuznetsov 04)



## GRAAL (Schaerf 09)



## Sendai 07



# Comparison Narrow Structure

- narrow structure in excitation function of  $\gamma n \rightarrow n\eta$ :

- GRAAL:  $W \approx 1680 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 30 \text{ MeV}$

- Tohoku-LNS:  $W \approx 1666 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 40 \text{ MeV}$

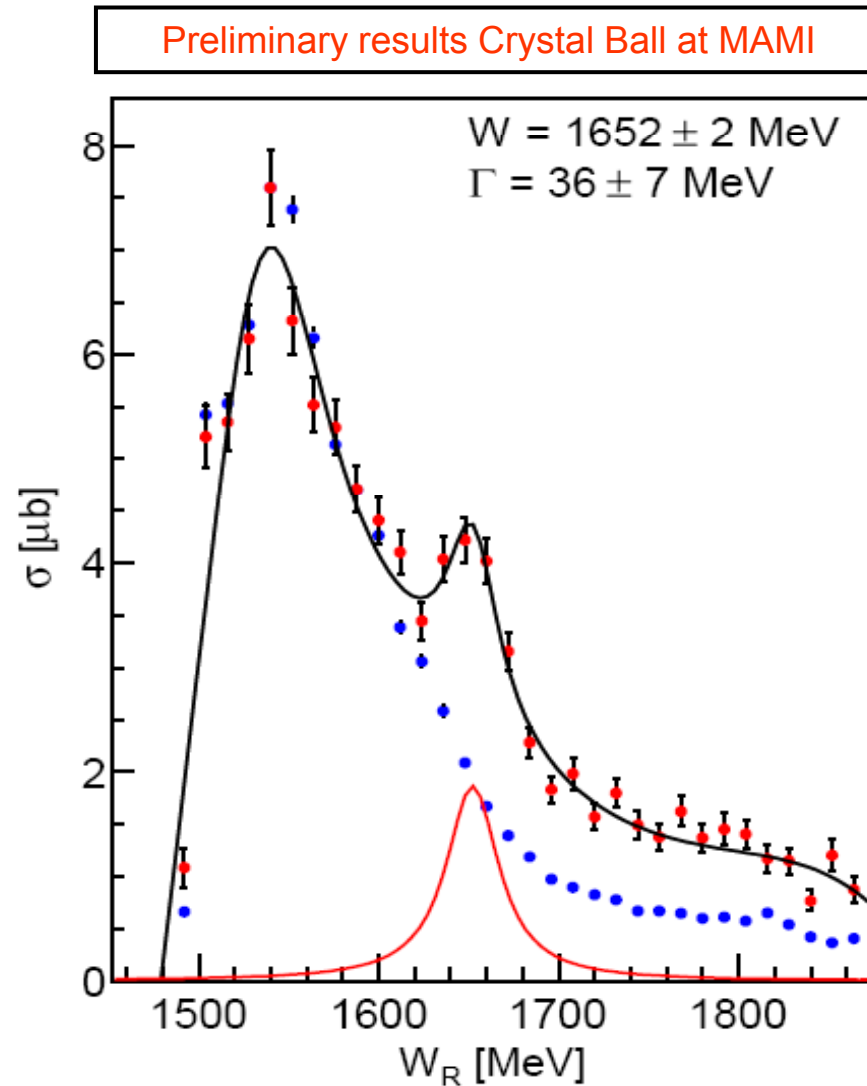
- ELSA:  $W \approx 1685 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 60 \text{ MeV}$

- MAMI-C:  $W \approx 1675 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 40 \text{ MeV}$

- Effect of photo-excitation of D15(1675) ?
- Coupled channel effect of S11(1535) and P11(1710) ?
- Interference effect of S11(1535) and S11(1650) ?
- New narrow state with stronger photo-coupling to the neutron ?
  - polarization observables needed !!

|                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|
| Parallel session on monday<br>M. Polyakov |
|-------------------------------------------|

# Narrow structure in other reaction channels



$\gamma \text{ } ^3\text{He} \rightarrow \eta p \text{ (np)}$

$\gamma \text{ } ^3\text{He} \rightarrow \eta n \text{ (pn)}$

nucleons via TOF  
in TAPS only,

$\eta$  at backward angles

Parallel session on monday  
L. Witthauer

# Summary

- First round of double polarization experiments at [ELSA](#), [JLAB](#) and [MAMI](#)
- Preliminary results for the polarization observable T, P,G,E,F and H
$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{\gamma} \ \vec{p} \rightarrow p \ \pi^0 \\ \vec{\gamma} \ \vec{p} \rightarrow p \ \eta \end{array}$$
- Model independent partial wave analysis
  - [polarization observables are essential](#)
  - [different final states are essential](#)
- Will shed new light on the nucleon excitation spectrum

# $\Sigma$ and $G$ -Asymmetry for $p\pi^0$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \pi^0$

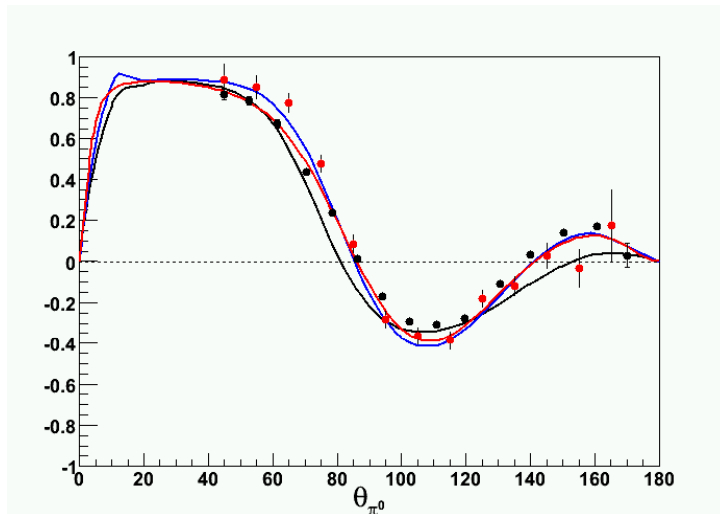
linearly polarized photons

longitudinally polarized proton

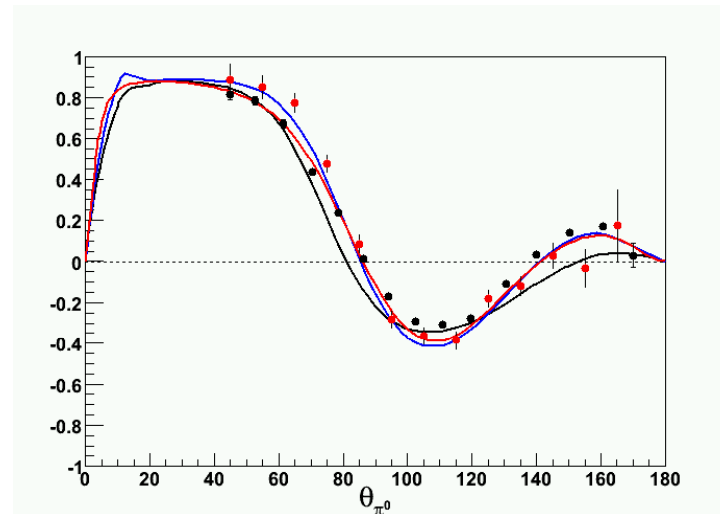
$E_\gamma = 966 \text{ MeV}$

$E_\gamma = 1000 \text{ MeV}$

$\Sigma$



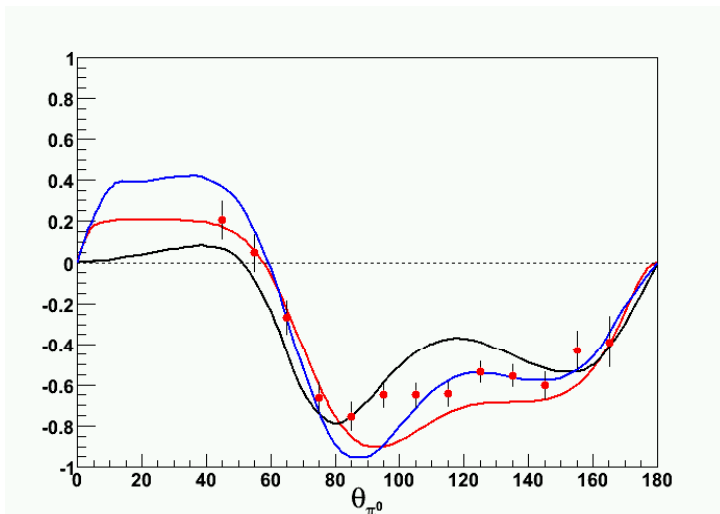
$\Sigma$



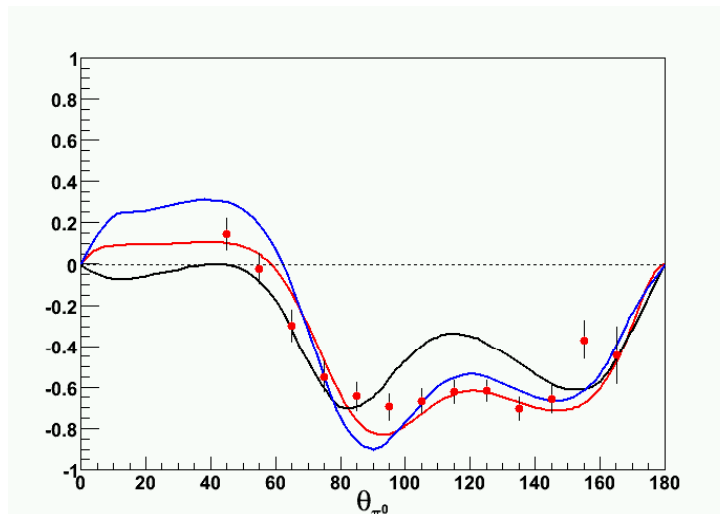
● Preliminary results  
(A. Thiel)

● GRAAL data

$G$



$G$



prediction  
partial wave analysis

— BoGa

— SAID

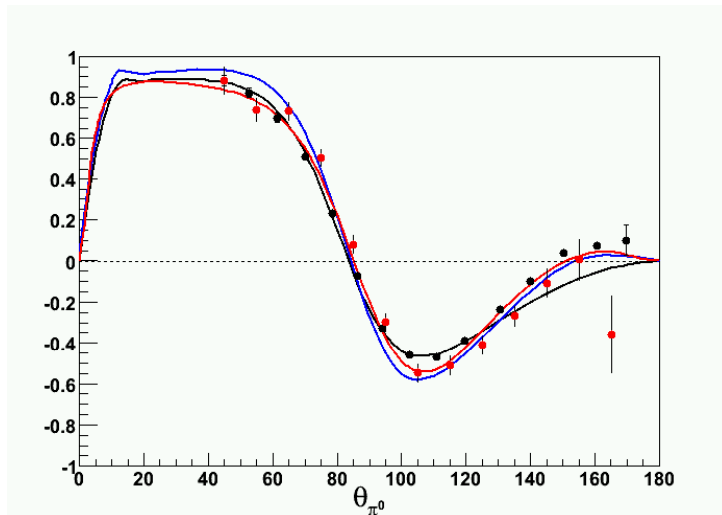
— MAID

# $\Sigma$ and $G$ -Asymmetry for $p\pi^0$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \pi^0$

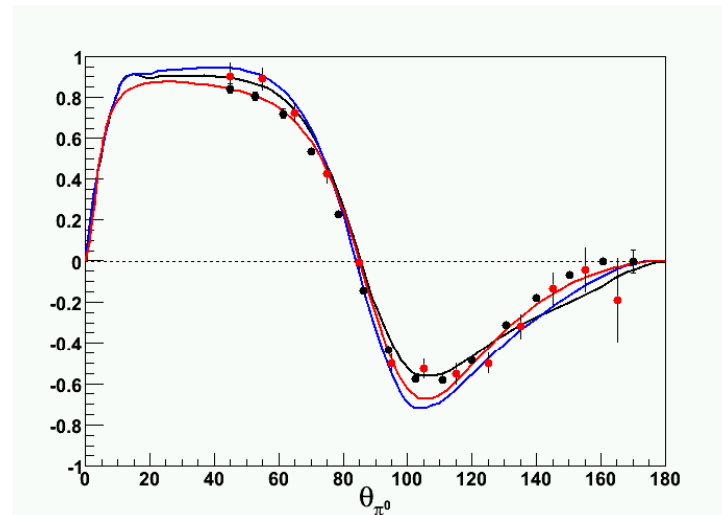
$E_\gamma = 1033 \text{ MeV}$

$\Sigma$



$E_\gamma = 1066 \text{ MeV}$

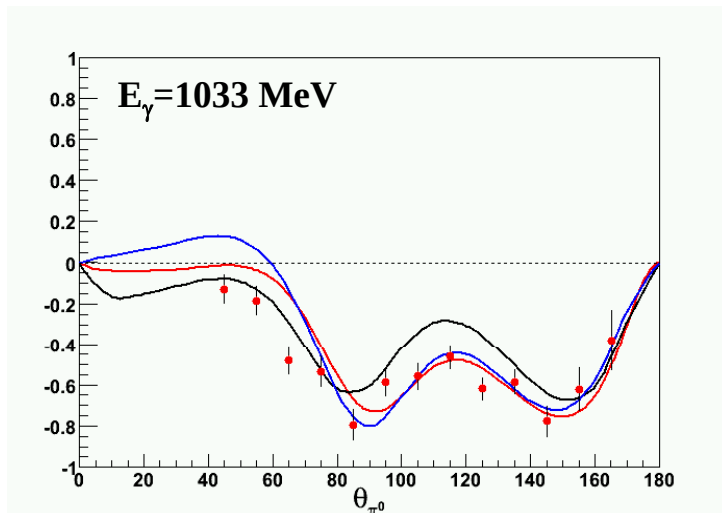
$\Sigma$



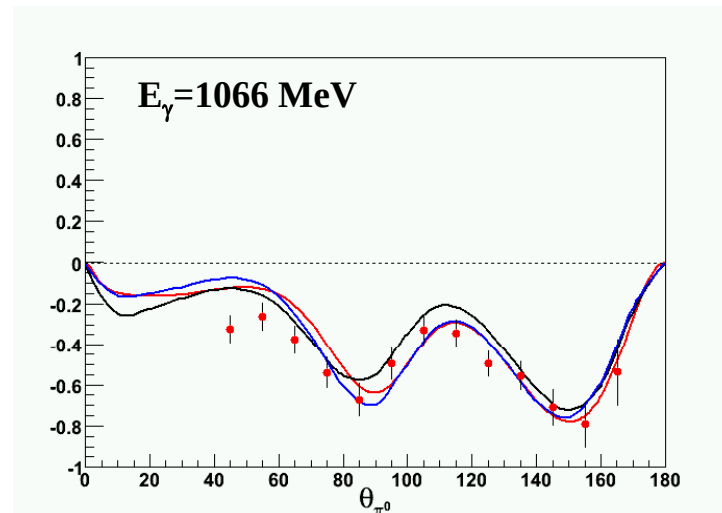
● Preliminary results  
(A. Thiel)

● GRAAL data

$G$



$G$



prediction  
partial wave analysis

— BoGa

— SAID

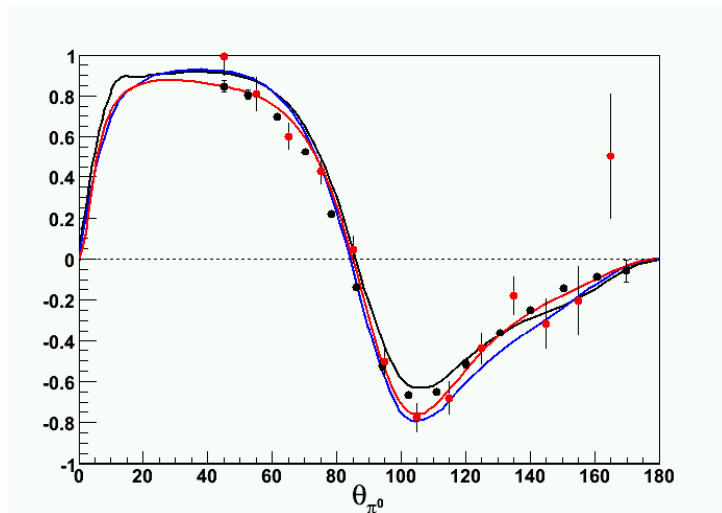
— MAID

# $\Sigma$ and $G$ -Asymmetry for $p\pi^0$

reaction:  $\vec{\gamma} + \vec{p} \rightarrow p + \pi^0$

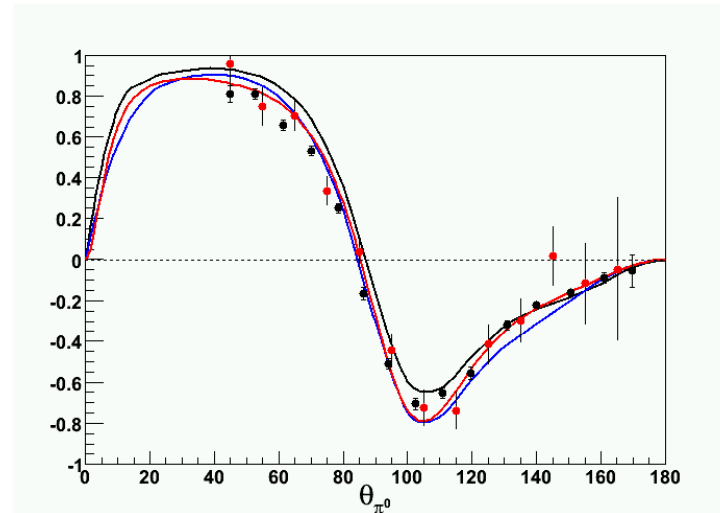
$E_\gamma = 1100$  MeV

$\Sigma$



$E_\gamma = 1133$  MeV

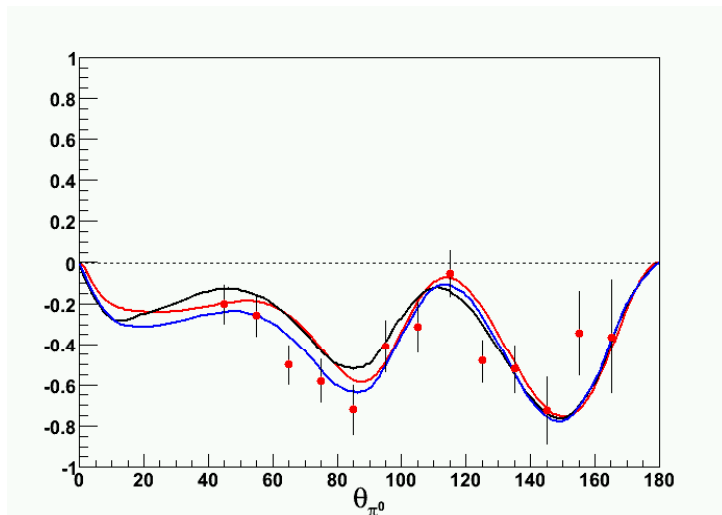
$\Sigma$



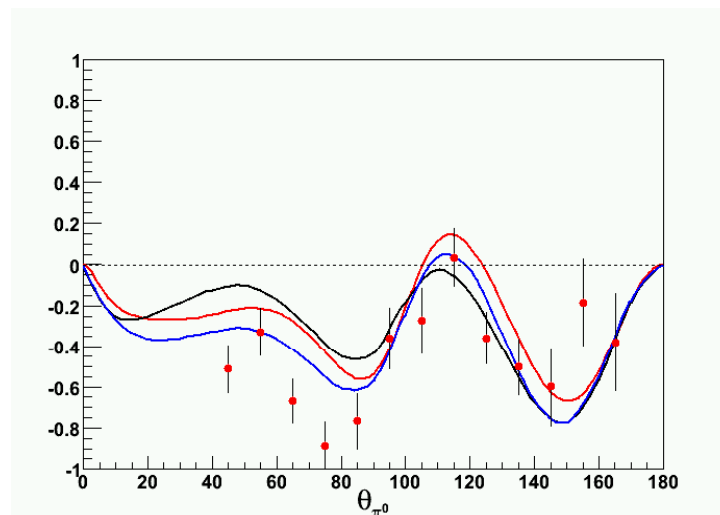
● Preliminary results  
(A. Thiel, M. Grüner)

● GRAAL data

$G$



$G$



prediction  
partial wave analysis

— BoGa

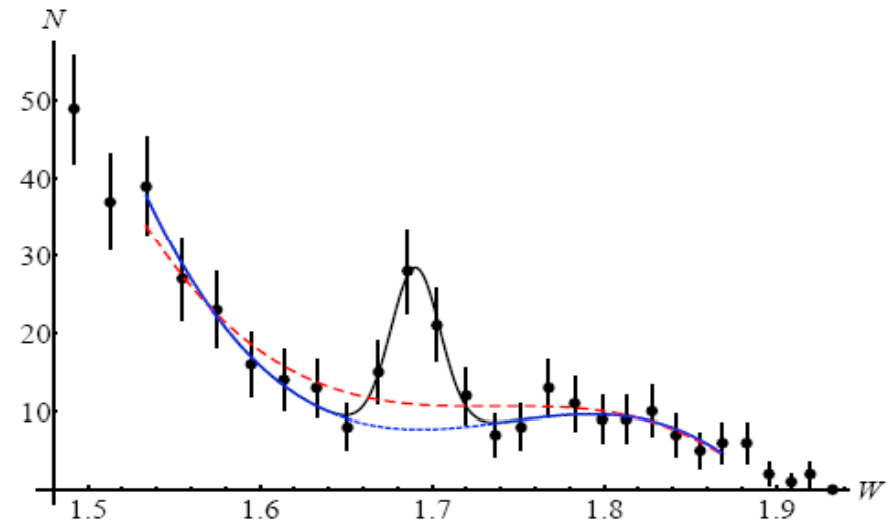
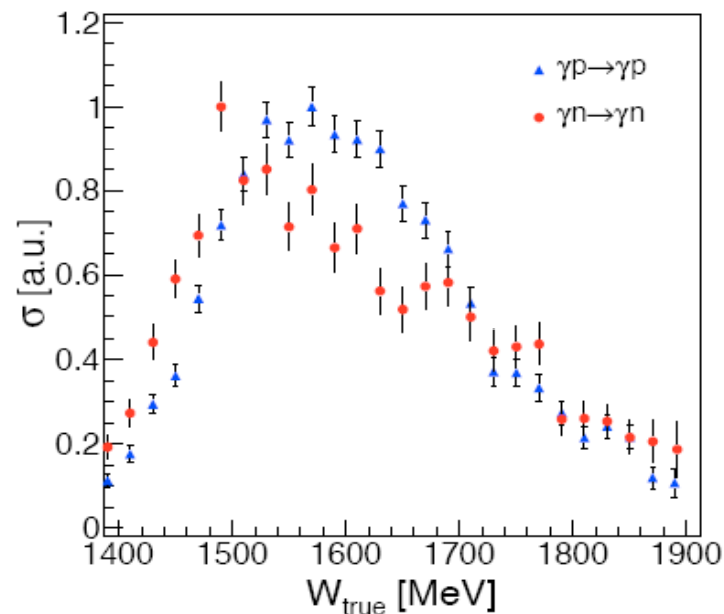
— SAID

— MAID

# Compton Scattering

- a resonance with strong electromagnetic coupling to the neutron could (should) show up in  $\gamma n \rightarrow n\gamma$
- experimentally extremely challenging!
- positive result reported in:

V. Kuznetsov et al. Phys. Rev. C83 (2011) 022201(R)



- MAMI data under analysis  
first very preliminary results  
(less than 50 % statistics,  
still contaminated with  
 $\pi^0$  decay photons)  
 $\Rightarrow$  not yet conclusive

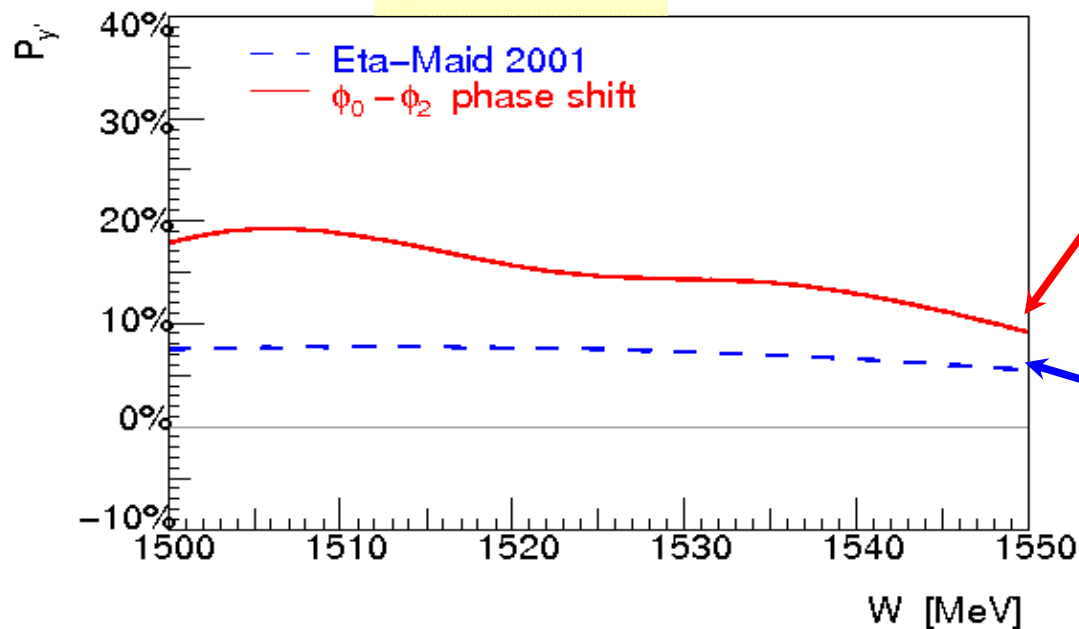
# Recoil proton polarisation: $p(e, e' p \vec{\eta})$

First experiment with MAMI C and the 3-spectrometer setup

Merkel et al., PRL 99:132301 (2007)

$$P_y \sim \text{Im} (E_{0+}^* (E_{2-} + M_{2-})) \quad \sim T$$

$$\Theta = 120^\circ$$

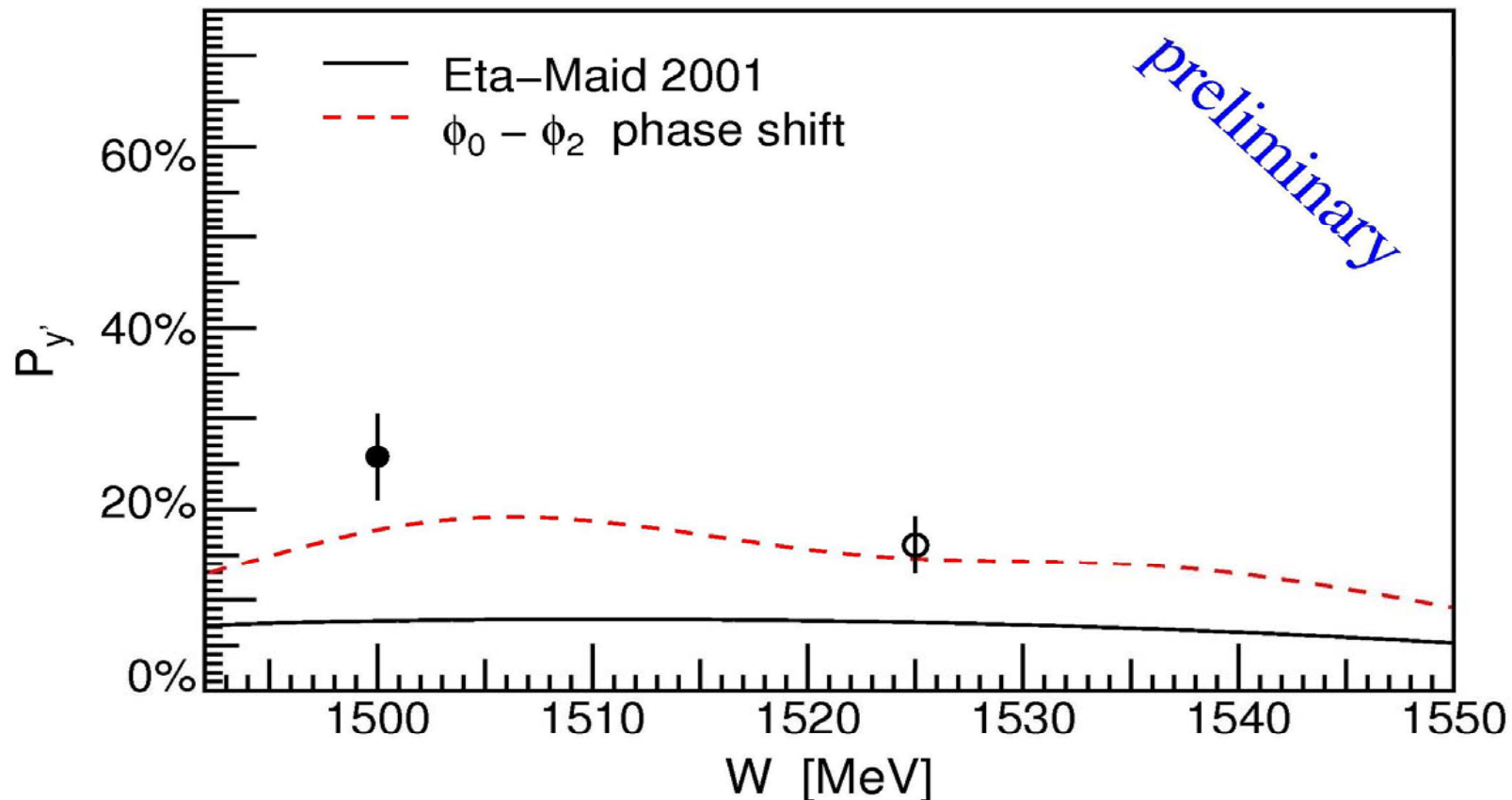


energy dependent phase shift  
between  $J^P = 1/2^-$  and  $3/2^+$   
partial wave amplitudes

Breit-Wigner resonances in  
 $J^P = 1/2^-$  and  $3/2^+$  partial waves

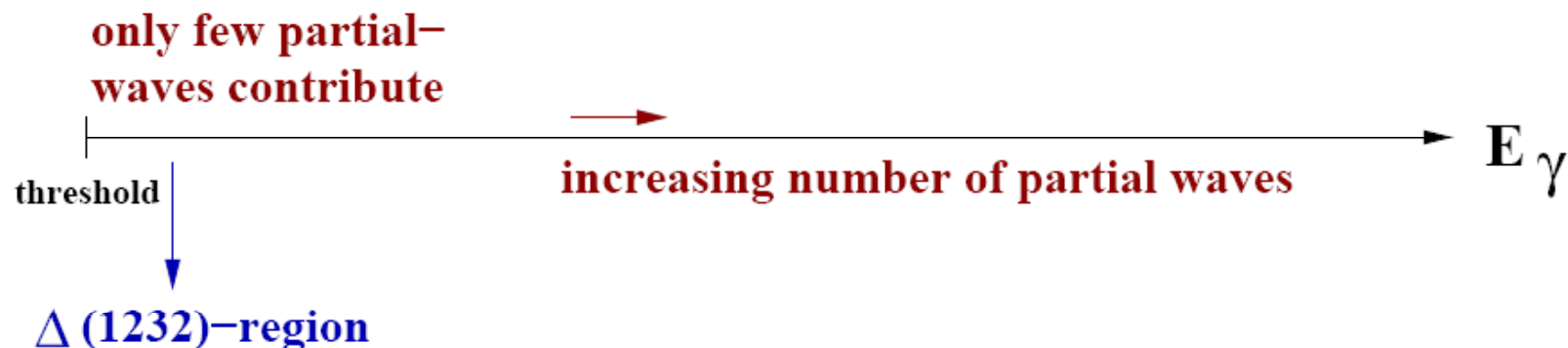
# Recoil proton polarisation: $p(e, e' p) \eta$

$$\Theta = 120^\circ$$



PRL 99, 132301 (2007), and K. Griesinger et al., to be published  
target asymmetry measurement with real photons under analysis  
in A2 (MAMI); also  $F$ ,  $C_{x'}$ ,  $P$

# Target Asymmetry in $p\eta$

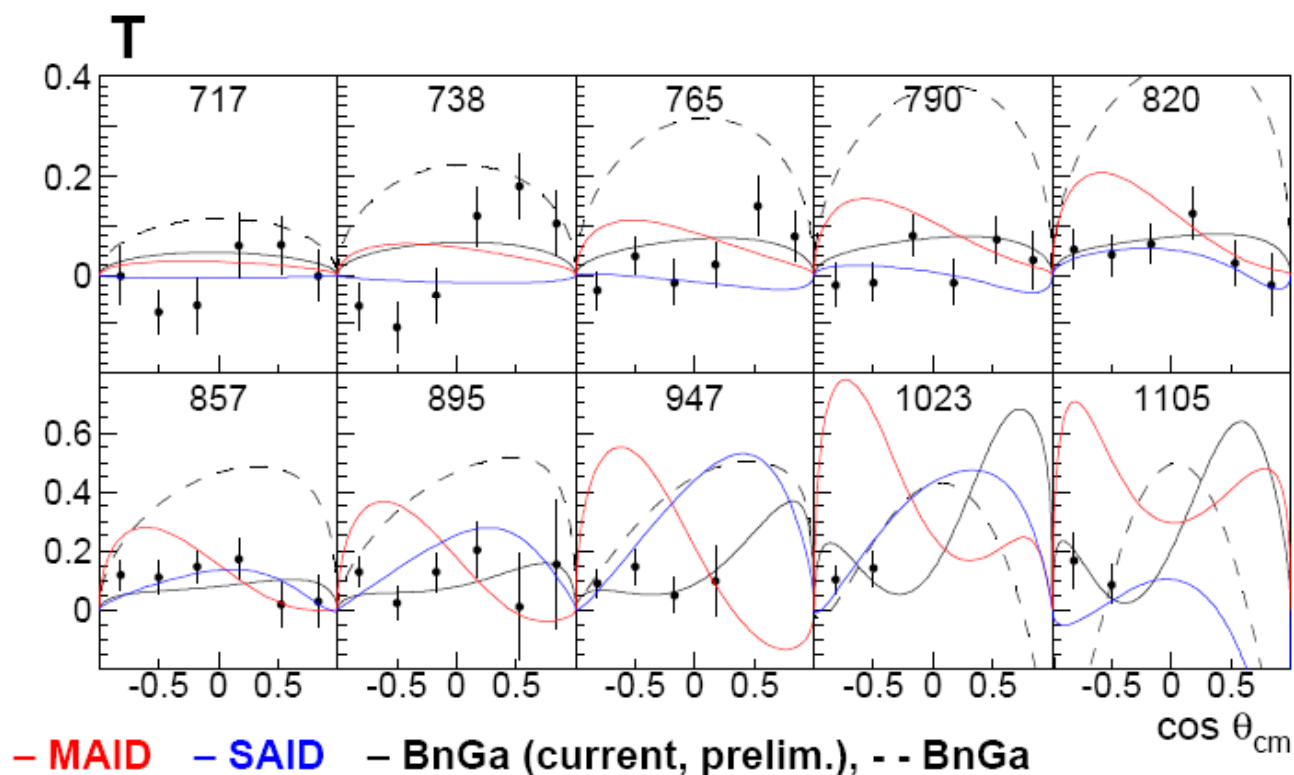


Low energy regime:

$\gamma p \rightarrow p\eta$  :

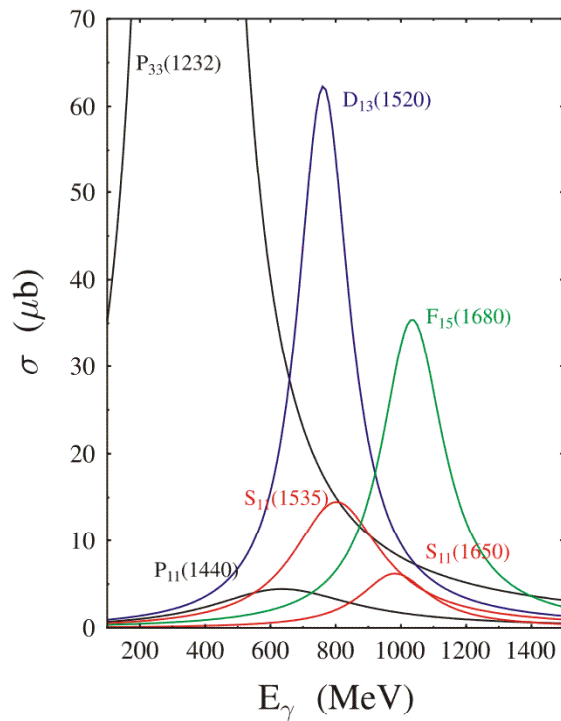
PHOENICS data on T

- $\Rightarrow$  isobar models fail to describe the data
- $\Rightarrow$  big differences between the different solutions

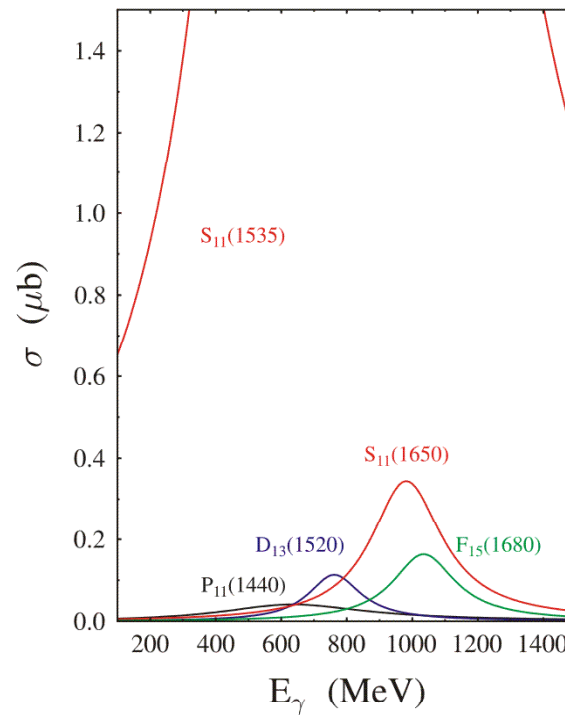


# Nucleon Resonances

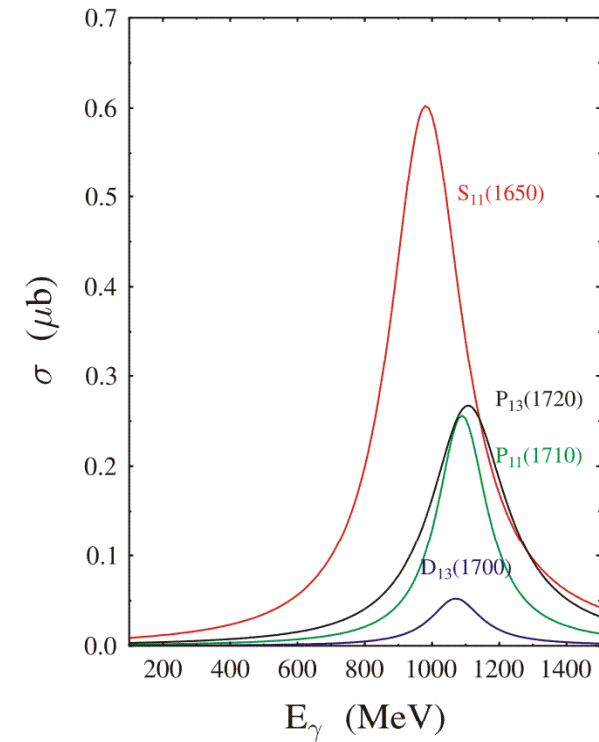
## Pion-Production



## Eta-Production



## Kaon-Production

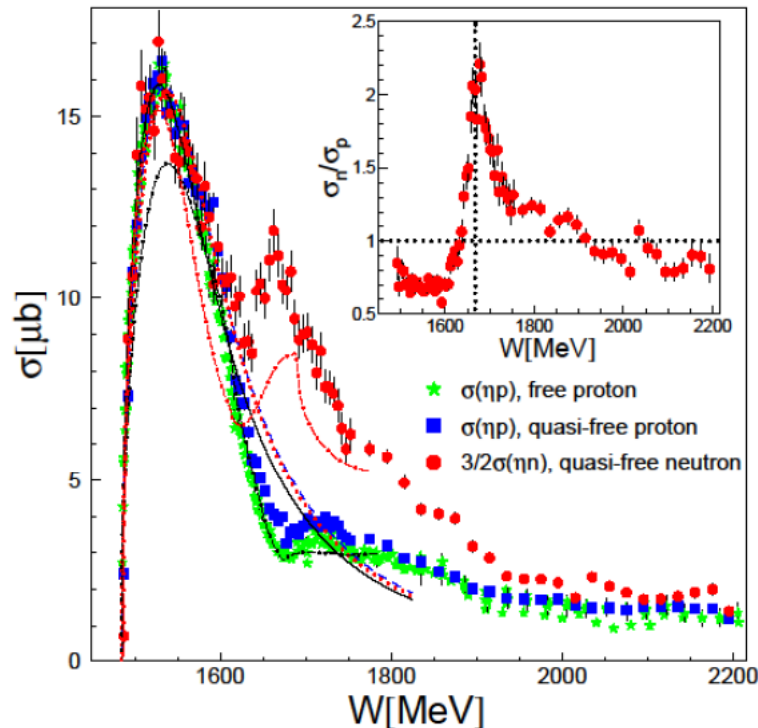


**Problem :** overlapping resonances  
Polarization observable

**ELSA and MAMI :** polarized photons and polarized targets

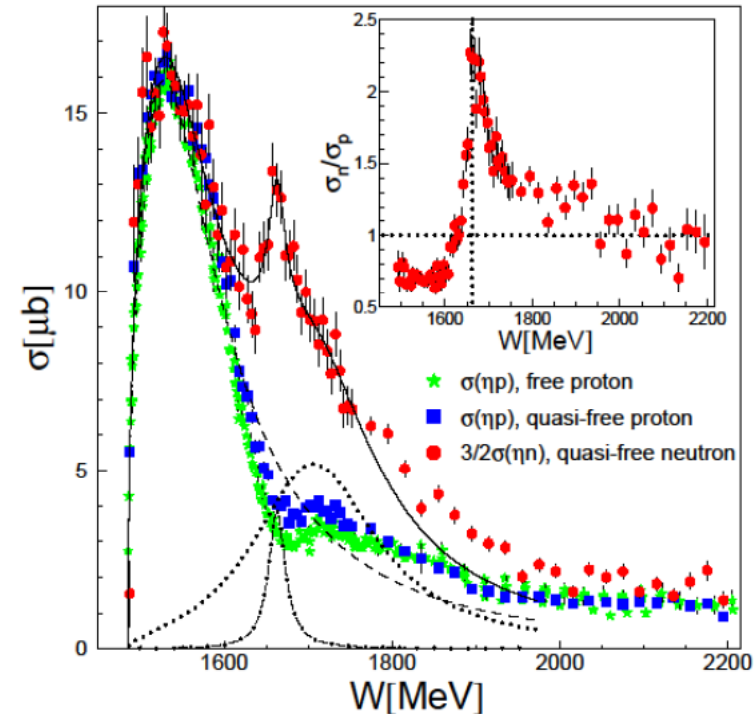
# Electromagnetic excitation off the neutron

no cut on spectator momentum



position:  $W \approx 1.67 \text{ GeV}$   
width:  $\sigma \approx 25 \text{ MeV}$  (FWHM)

spectator momenta  $p < 100 \text{ MeV}$



narrow structure in excitation fct. of  $\gamma n \rightarrow n \eta$ :

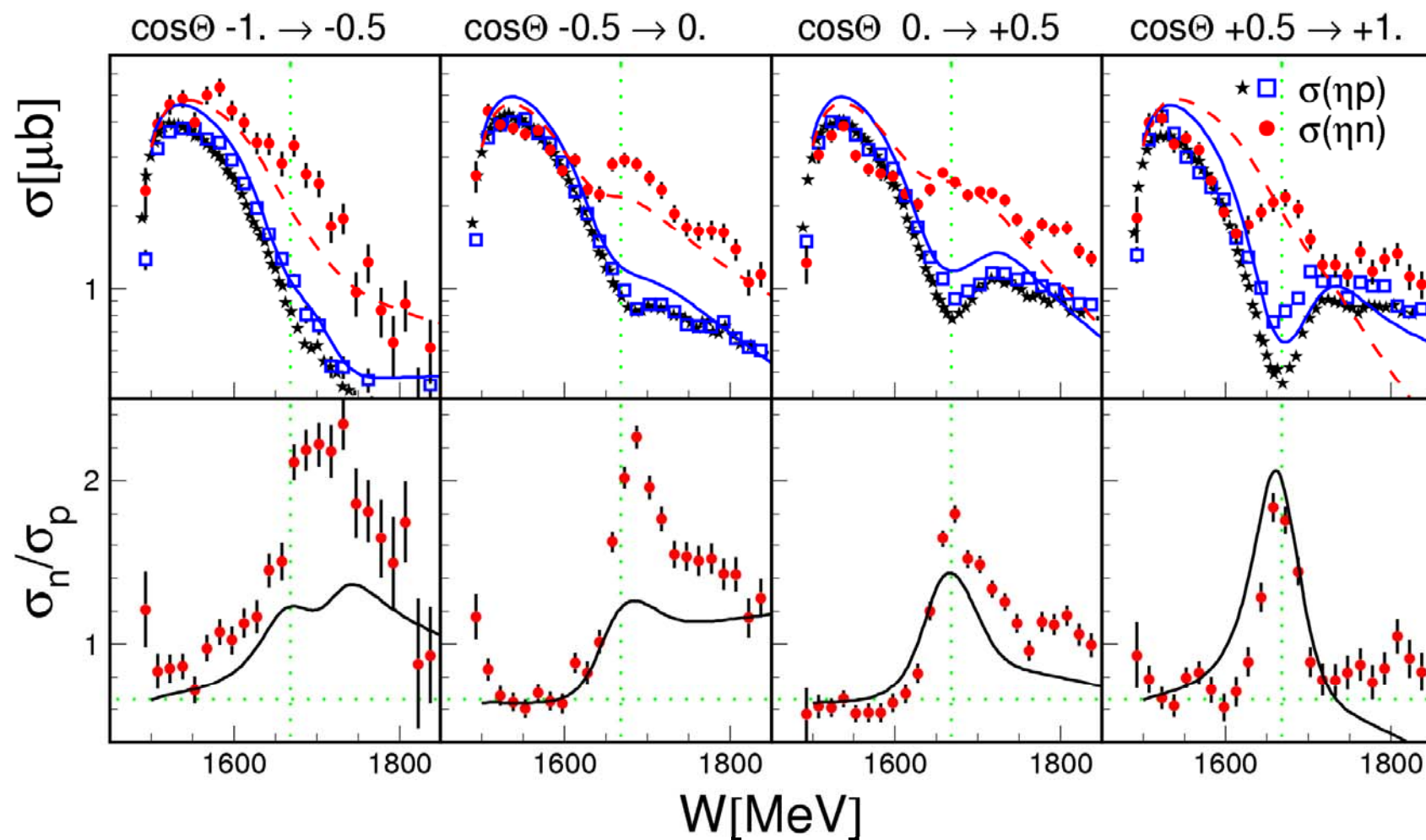
GRAAL:  $W \approx 1680 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 30 \text{ MeV}$

Tohoku-LNS:  $W \approx 1666 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 40 \text{ MeV}$

ELSA:  $W \approx 1685 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 50 \text{ MeV}$

MAMI-C:  $W \approx 1675 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 40 \text{ MeV}$

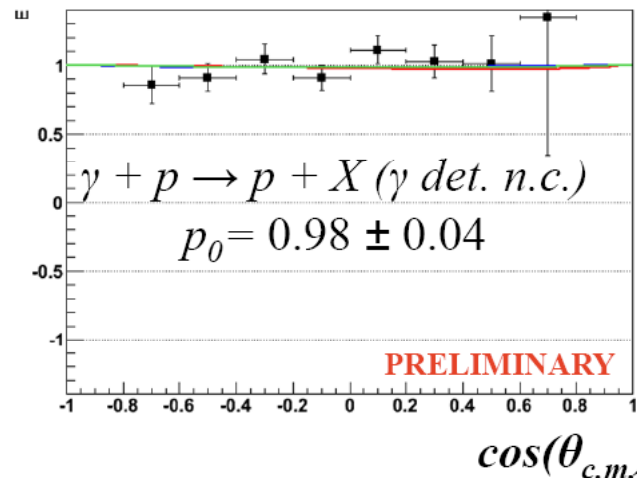
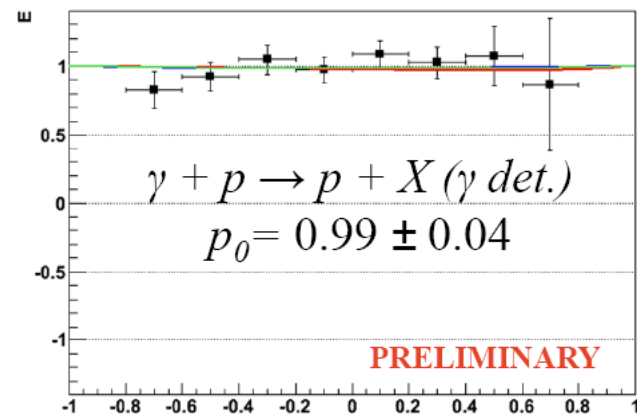
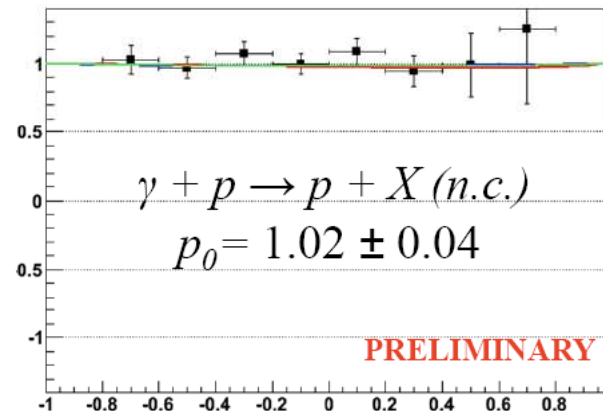
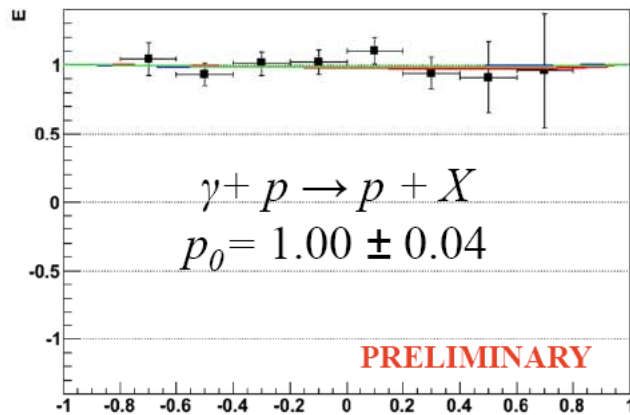
# Electromagnetic excitation off the neutron



# Helicity dependent cross section for $p\eta$

$$E = \frac{\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}}$$

Preliminary results CLAS at JLAB (V. Crede, M. Dugger)

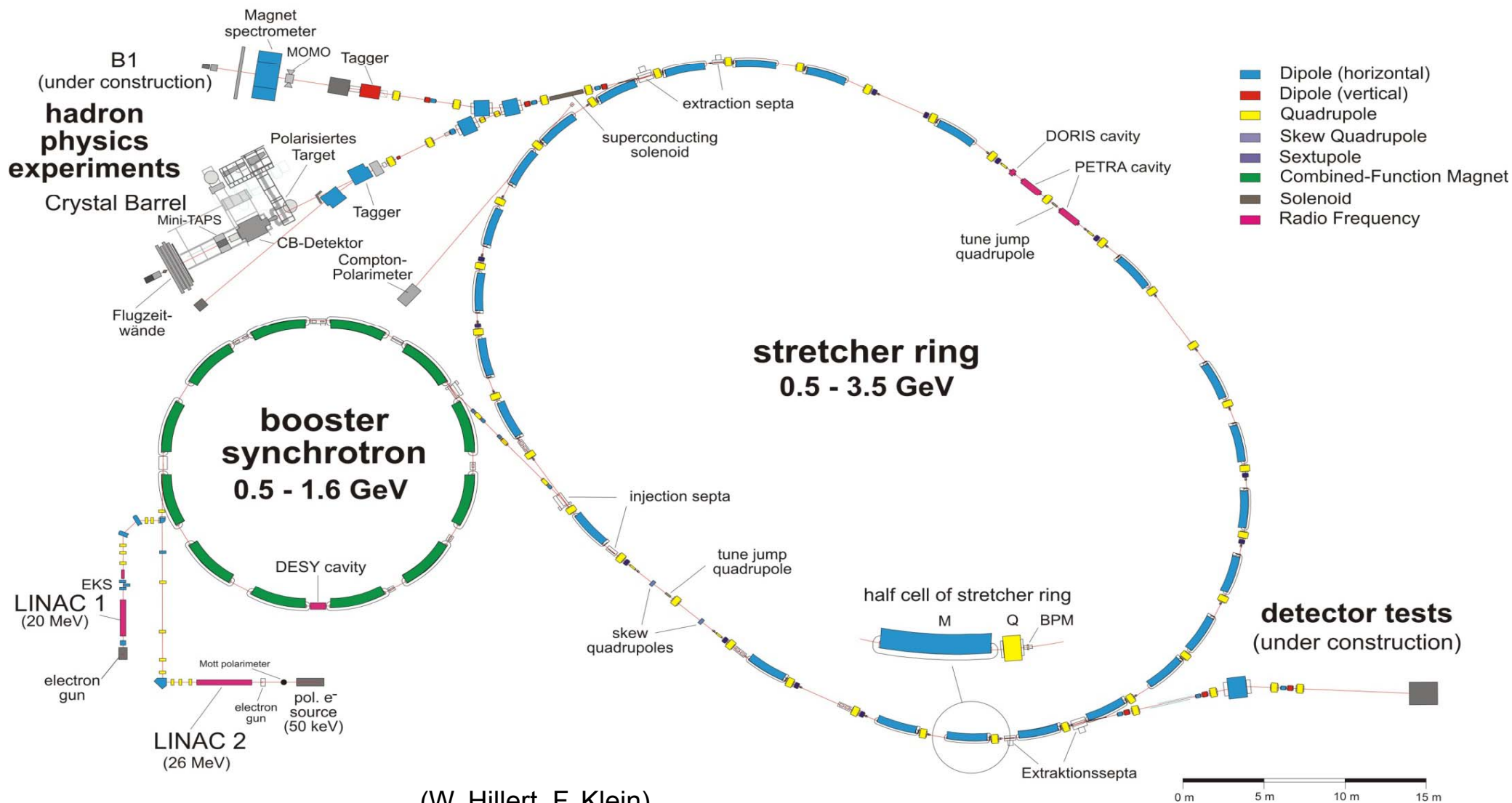


SAID  
 MAID  
 Bonn-Gatchina

- $W = 1525$  MeV
- All have  $E=1$ , within statistical uncertainties



# Electron Stretcher Accelerator (ELSA)



(W. Hillert, F. Klein)