

CEBAF Experiment 94-009
Photoproduction of ~~Meson~~ from the Proton with
Linearly Polarized Photons

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Protons are not fundamental particles. Experiments performed over the years have shown that protons have an internal structure. Physicists believe that protons (as well as other hadronic particles) are composed of quarks and gluons. The interaction governing the quark/gluon dynamics is described by Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD). Unfortunately, precise calculations in the non-perturbative regime explored at CEBAF are not yet possible. For this reason, theoretical calculations in this non-perturbative regime employ models that capture key aspects of QCD but retain enough simplicity to allow predictions to be compared with experiment.

In the energy regime from the Delta threshold to 3 GeV, the dominant feature of the photoproduction experiments is the spectrum of resonances that rise above the available energy in the sub-nucleonic system. Many experiments have been performed at CEBAF to study this resonance spectrum; the widths, positions, and branching ratios of the resonances offer rigid constraints in the understanding of the internal structure of the proton. This experiment will look at a very narrow subset of the possible resonances in the CEBAF baryon resonance spectrum. We will excite the proton with linearly polarized photons and measure the decays of proton resonances into mesons (π^+).

One of the most successful models in describing the baryon resonance spectrum is the constituent quark model of Isgur and Karl. However, an outstanding problem is the prediction of more resonances than have been seen experimentally with pion beams. One possible explanation for these missing resonances is that they have a very weak coupling to the photon. The model does indicate that these resonances have a reasonable hadronic decay branching ratio. By looking at the photoproduction of mesons at the center-of-mass energies where resonances are expected, our experiment may give a clear indication of which resonances exist.

One of the difficulties in extracting fundamental information about resonances is that the experimental observables are only connected to the resonance parameters (such as the partial width or branching ratio) through the case of the photoproduction of mesons with a baryon resonance intermediate state. At least 12 amplitudes must be determined. In order to unambiguously extract the resonance parameters, a complete set of experiments must be performed, using polarized beams and measuring the recoil polarization of the proton. This experiment, using a linearly polarized photon beam, is the next step in a set of experiments to determine the parameters of the resonance spectrum.