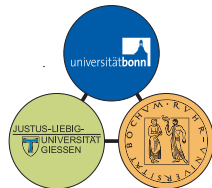
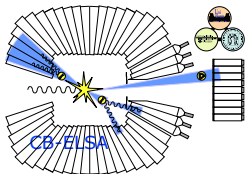


Double polarization measurements with the Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment at ELSA

Jan Hartmann

for the CBELSA/TAPS collaboration

HISKP, University of Bonn



25/05/2011

Double polarization measurements with the Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment at ELSA

1 Introduction

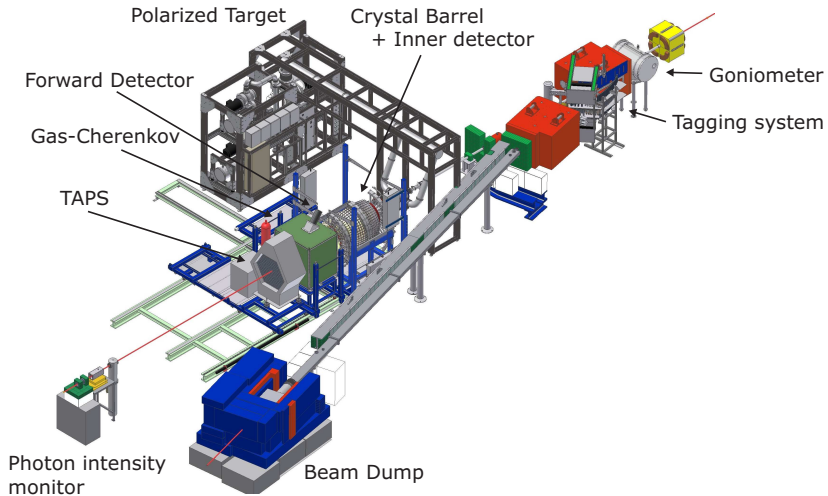
- The Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment

2 Results

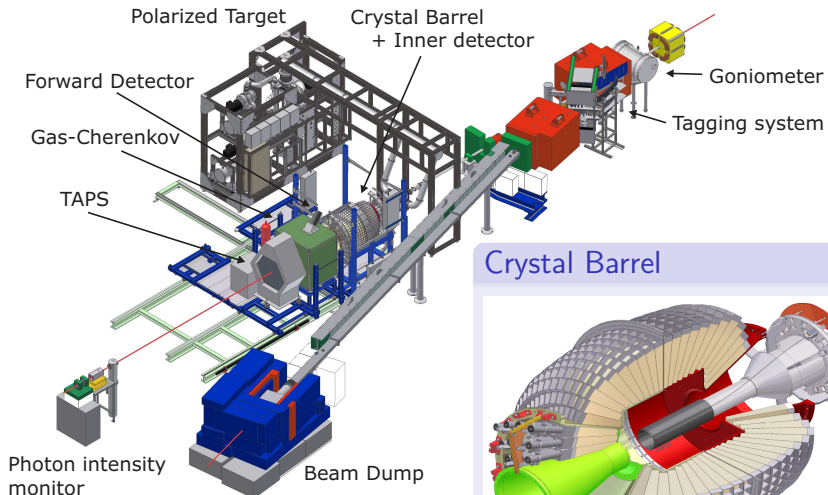
- Transversely polarized target
- Longitudinally polarized target
- Deuteron target

3 Summary

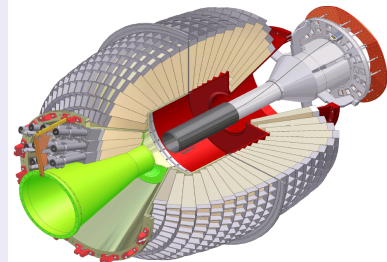
The Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment



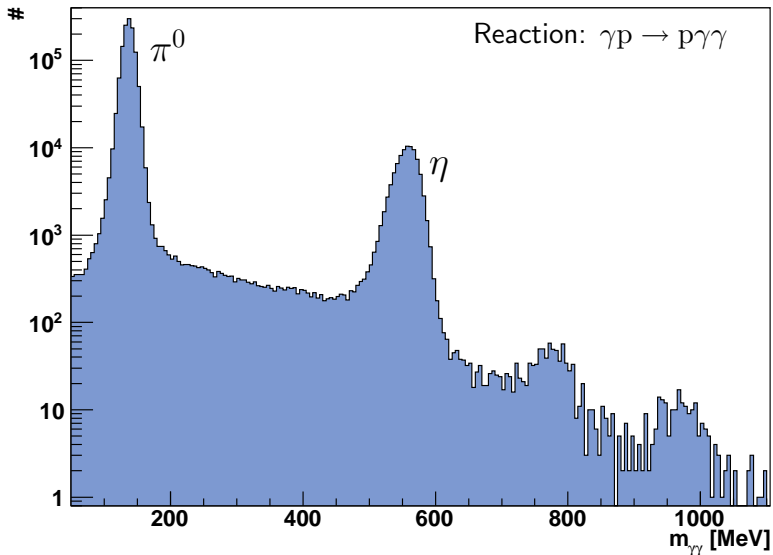
The Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment



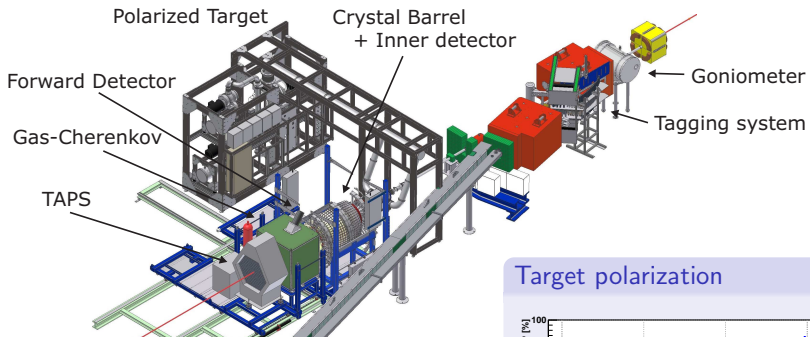
Crystal Barrel



Meson Reconstruction



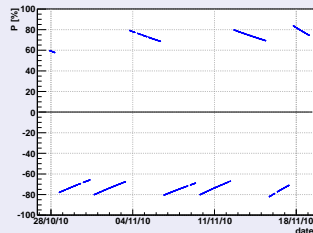
The Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment



Frozen Spin Target



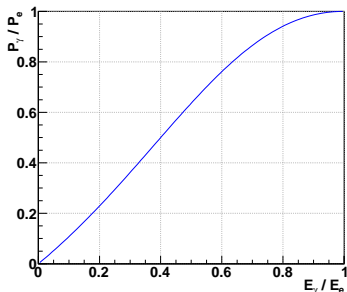
Target polarization



Polarized Photon Beams

circularly polarized:

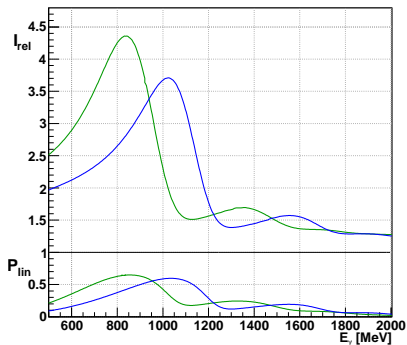
- bremsstrahlung of longitudinally pol. electrons
- helicity transfer:



- measurement of electron polarization using Møller polarimeter

linearly polarized:

- coherent bremsstrahlung using diamond crystal
- crystal orientation defines plane of linear polarization

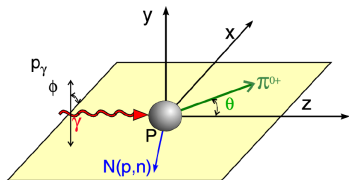


Polarization Observables

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		
		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
unpolarized	σ		T	
linear	$-\Sigma$	H	$-P$	G
circular		F		$-E$

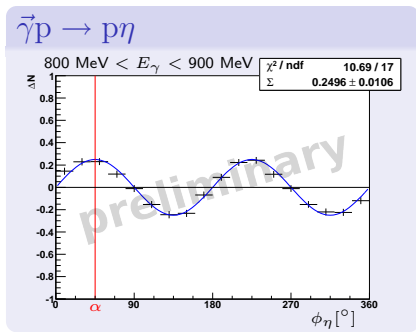
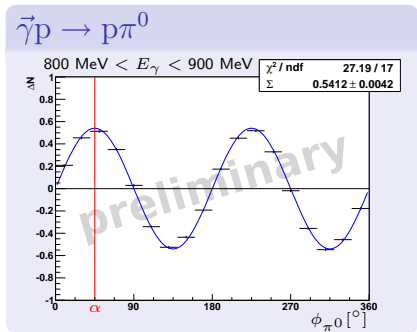
$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta, \phi) = & \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\theta) \cdot \left[1 - P_{\gamma}^{\text{lin}} \Sigma(\theta) \cos(2\phi) \right. \\
 & + P_x \cdot \left(-P_{\gamma}^{\text{lin}} H(\theta) \sin(2\phi) + P_{\gamma}^{\text{circ}} F(\theta) \right) \\
 & + P_y \cdot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

[1] W.-T. Chiang, F. Tabakin, Phys. Rev. C 55 (1997)

Beam Asymmetry Σ

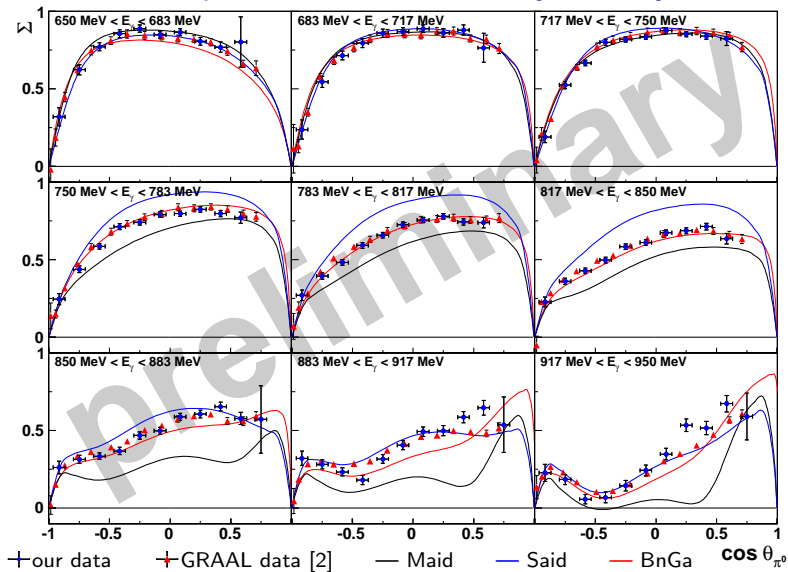
- linearly polarized photon beam (angle of pol. plane: $\alpha = 45^\circ$)
- unpolarized target

$$\Delta N(\phi) = \frac{1}{P_{\text{beam}}} \cdot \frac{N_{\perp} - N_{\parallel}}{N_{\perp} + N_{\parallel}} = \Sigma \cdot \cos(2(\phi - \alpha))$$



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

π^0 Photoproduction: Beam Asymmetry Σ



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

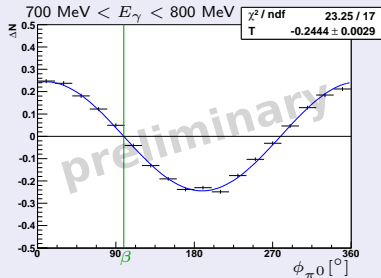
[2] O. Bartalini *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. A **26**, 399-419 (2005)

Target Asymmetry T

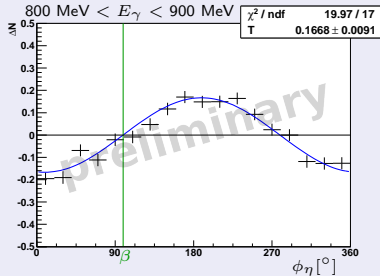
- unpolarized beam
- transversely polarized target (direction of pol.: $\beta = 99^\circ$)

$$\Delta N(\phi) = \frac{1}{fP_{\text{target}}} \cdot \frac{N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}}{N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}} = T \cdot \sin(\phi - \beta)$$

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



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



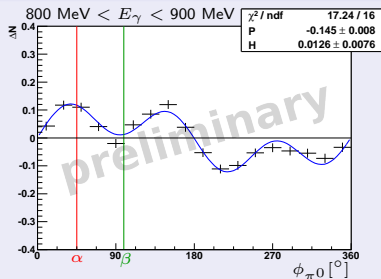
Recoil Polarization P and Observable H

- linearly polarized photon beam (angle of pol. plane: $\alpha = 45^\circ$)
- transversely polarized target (direction of pol.: $\beta = 99^\circ$)

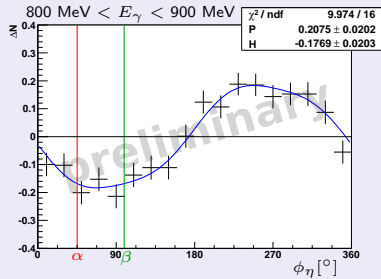
$$\Delta N(\phi) = \frac{1}{f P_{\text{beam}} P_{\text{target}}} \cdot \frac{(N_{\perp\uparrow} - N_{\perp\downarrow}) - (N_{\parallel\uparrow} - N_{\parallel\downarrow})}{(N_{\perp\uparrow} + N_{\perp\downarrow}) + (N_{\parallel\uparrow} + N_{\parallel\downarrow})}$$

$$= (P \sin(\phi - \beta) \cos(2(\phi - \alpha)) + H \cos(\phi - \beta) \sin(2(\phi - \alpha)))$$

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



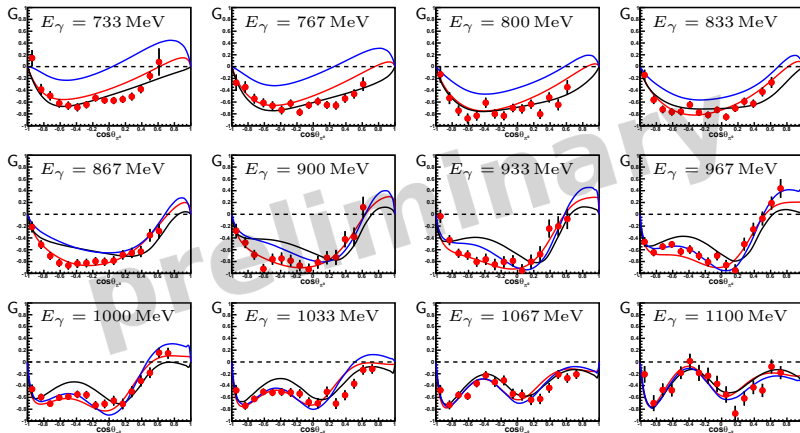
$\vec{\gamma} \vec{p} \rightarrow p \eta$



Double Polarization Observable G

linearly polarized beam, longitudinally polarized target:

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

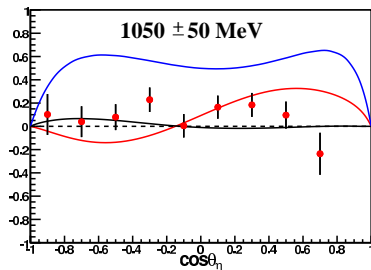
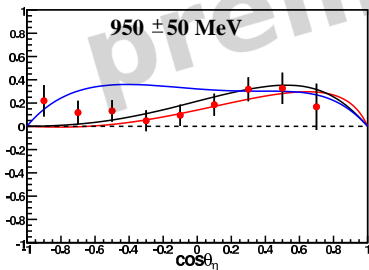
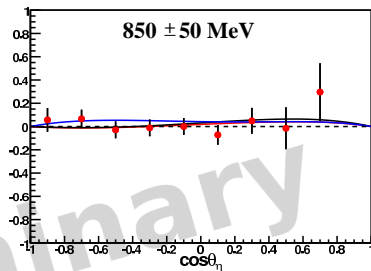
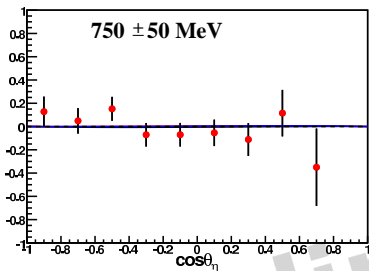


$\vec{\gamma} \vec{p} \rightarrow p \pi^0$

— Maid — Said — BnGa

A. Thiel (Bonn)

Double Polarization Observable G



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

— Maid

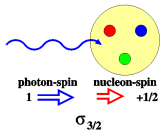
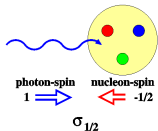
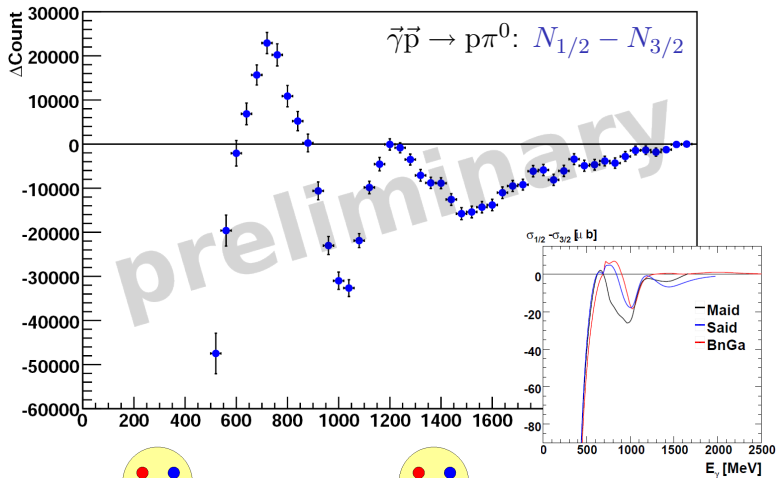
— Said

— BnGa

A. Thiel (Bonn)

Double Polarization Observable E

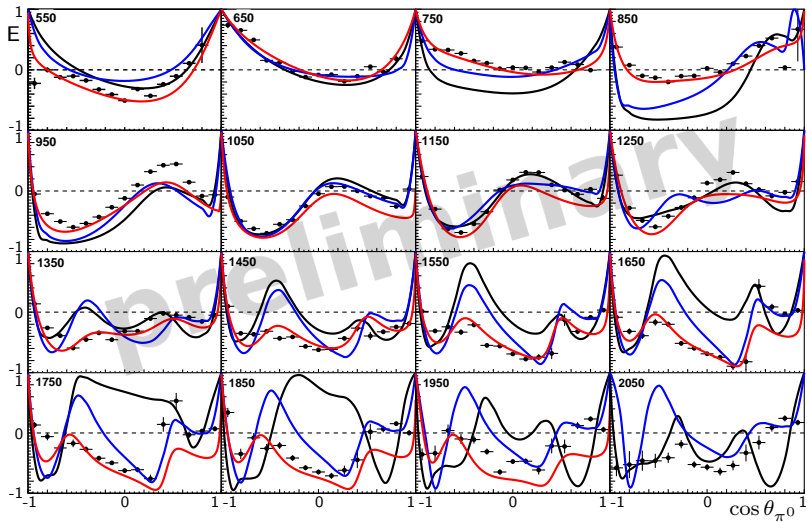
circularly polarized beam, longitudinally polarized target:



M. Gottschall (Bonn)

π^0 Photoproduction: E

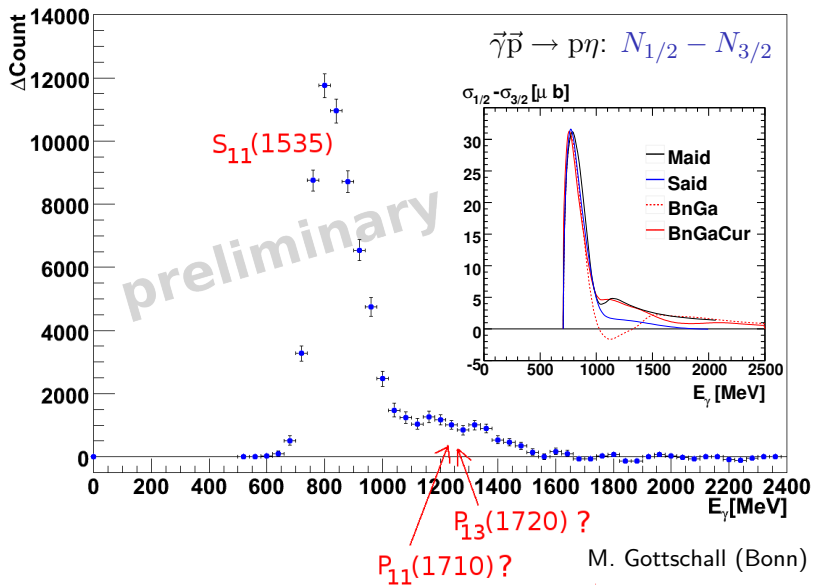
circularly polarized beam, longitudinally polarized target:



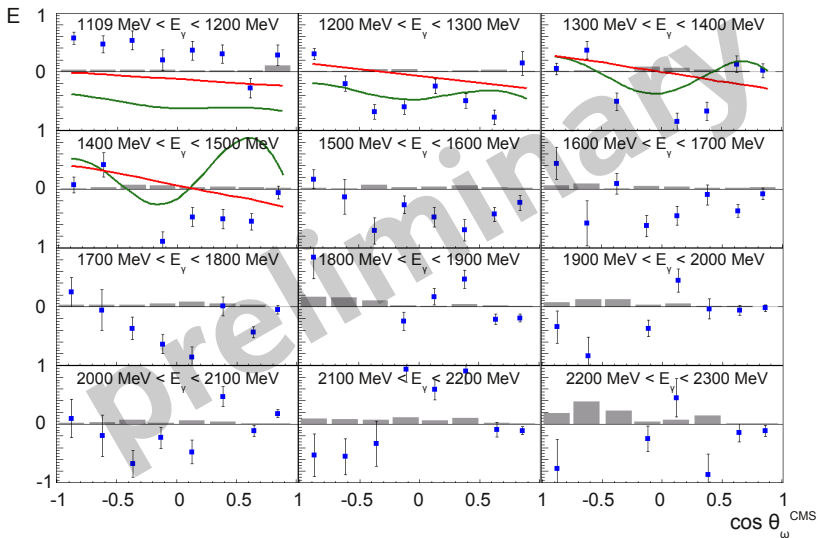
— Maid — Said — BnGa

M. Gottschall (Bonn)

η Photoproduction: E



ω Photoproduction: E

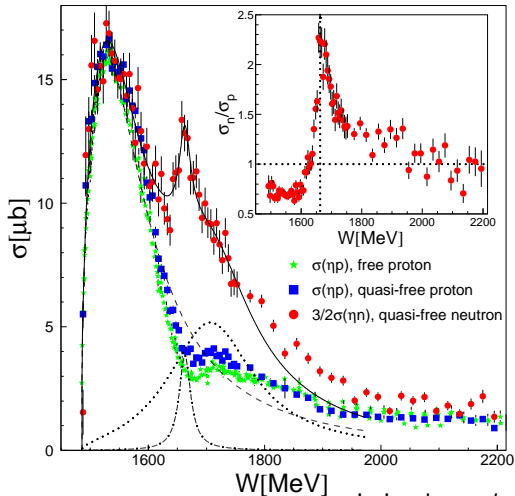
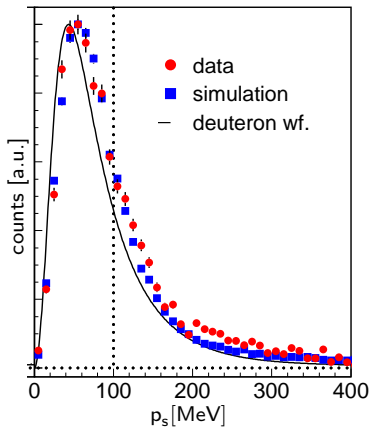


- this work (H. Eberhardt, Bonn)
- A.V. Sarantsev et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 39 (t-channel)
- A.V. Sarantsev et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 39 (incl. s-channel)

Deuteron target: quasi-free $\gamma n \rightarrow \eta n$

unfold effects of fermi motion: use $\gamma d \rightarrow \eta np$ kinematics:

calculate T of neutron
and \vec{p} of spectator proton



I. Jaegle *et al.*

Summary

First double polarization data has been taken with the Crystal Barrel/TAPS experiment at ELSA:

- linearly or circularly polarized photon beam
- longitudinally or transversely polarized target
- ongoing measurements with D-butanol target

Preliminary results shown:

- π^0 and η photoproduction:
 - Target Asymmetry T
 - Recoil Polarization P
 - Double Polarization Observables E , G , and H \rightsquigarrow One step closer towards the complete experiment.
- $\pi^0\pi^0$ photoproduction, ω photoproduction

The new results will be important input for PWA.