### Exploring the Strange-Meson Spectrum with COMPASS

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Max Planck Institute for Physics

13<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on  $e^+e^-$  Collisions from Phi to Psi August 18, 2022

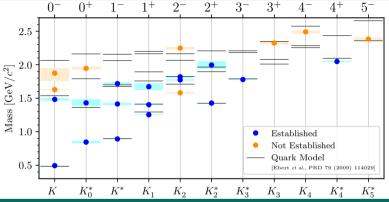




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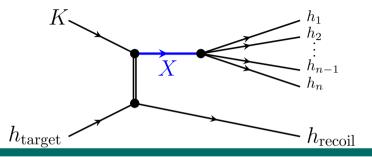


PDG lists 25 strange mesons

- 16 established states, 9 need further confirmation
- Missing states with respect to quark-model predictions
- ▶ No experimental evidence for strange exotica (except for  $K_0^*(700)/\kappa$ )

Production of Strange Mesons

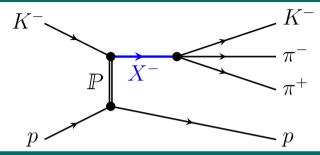




- Diffractive scattering of high-energy kaon beam
- Strange mesons appear as intermediate resonances X<sup>-</sup>
- Decay to multi-body hadronic final states
- $\blacktriangleright K^-\pi^-\pi^+$  final state
  - Study in principle all strange mesons
  - Study a wide mass range
  - Study different decay mode

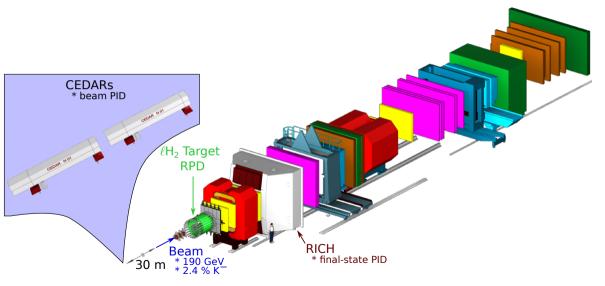
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### Strange-Meson Spectroscopy at COMPASS COMPASS Setup for Hadron Beams

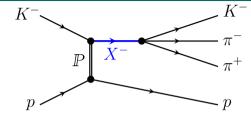


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[COMPASS, Nucl. Instrum, Methods 779 (2015) 69]

# Strange-Meson Spectroscopy at COMPASS The $K^{-}\pi^{-}\pi^{+}$ Data Sample



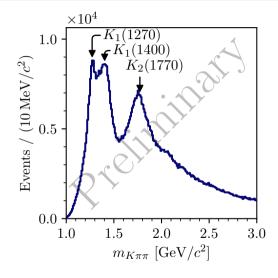


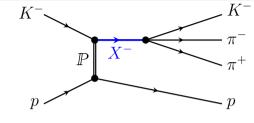
World's largest data set of about 720 k events

- $\cdot$  Rich spectrum of overlapping and interfering X
  - Dominant well known states
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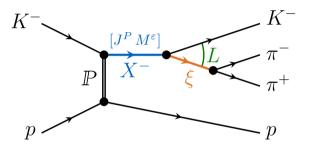
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## Strange-Meson Spectroscopy at COMPASS Partial-Wave Analysis of $K^{-}\pi^{-}\pi^{+}$ Final State



### Partial wave: $J^P M^{\varepsilon} \xi b^- L$

- ► *J<sup>P</sup>* spin and parity
- M<sup>ε</sup> spin projection
- ξ isobar resonance
- ▶ b<sup>−</sup> bachelor particle
- L orbital angular momentum

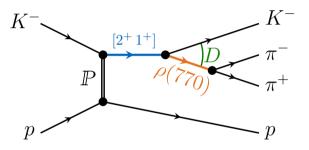


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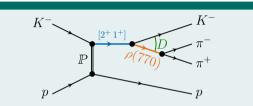


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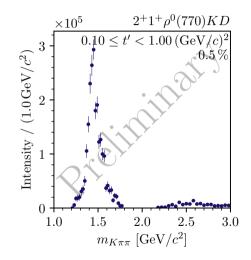
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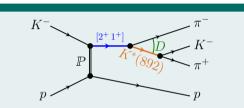




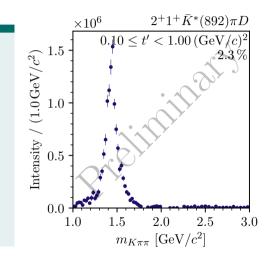
- ▶ Signal in K<sub>2</sub><sup>\*</sup>(1430) mass region
- In different decays
  - ▶ ρ(770) K D
  - K\*(892) π D
- In agreement with previous measurements
- Cleaner signal in COMPASS data



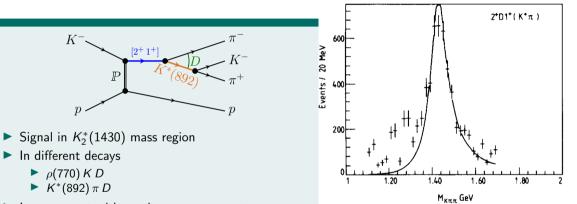




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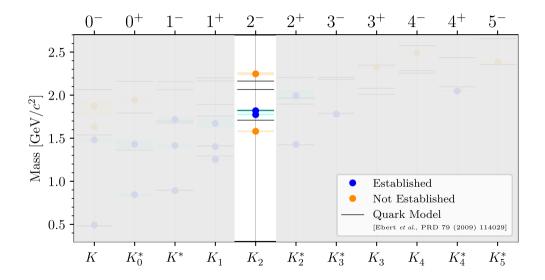




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WA03 (CERN), 200 000 events, ACCMOR, Nucl. Phys. B 187 (1981)





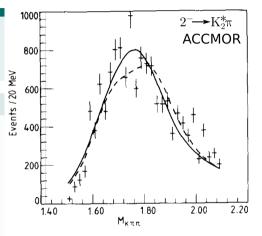


### Existence of one or two low-mass K<sub>2</sub> state not clear at previous measurements

•  $K_2(2250)$  observed mainly in  $\Lambda \bar{p}$  final state

### $B^+ ightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ from LHCb

- Both K<sub>2</sub>(1770) and K<sub>2</sub>(1820) considered
- Limited kinematic range
  - Cannot access low- and high-mass states
- Updated analysis of larger sample
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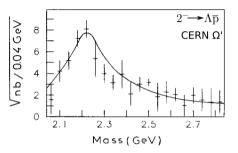


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CERN Ω' spectrometer, 10 000 events, Nucl. Phys. B 227 (1983)

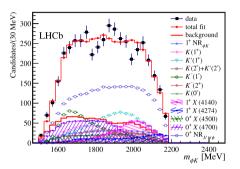


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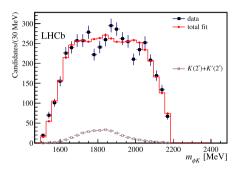


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LHCb, 4 289 events, Phys. Rev. Lett. 118 (2017)

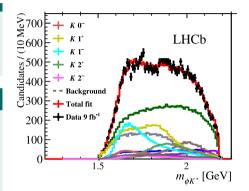


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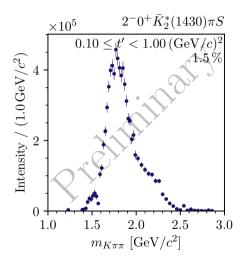
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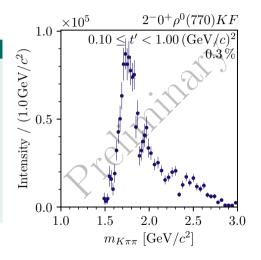
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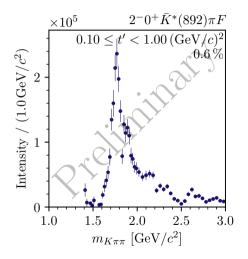
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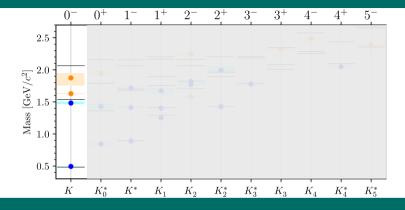


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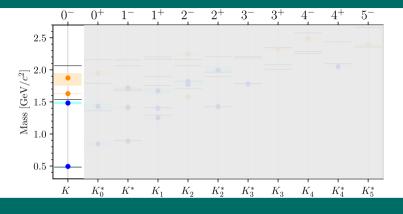




### PDG

- ► *K*(1460) and *K*(1830)
- ► K(1630)
  - Unexpectedly small width of only  $16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
  - ►  $J^P$  of K(1630) unclear





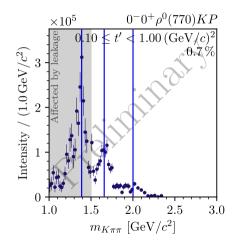
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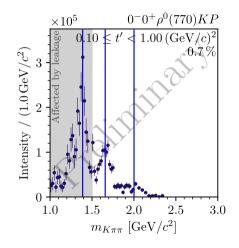
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- Second peak at about 1.7 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>
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    - Accompanied by clear phase motion:
  - Width presumably larger than 16 MeV/a
- Weak signal at about 2.0 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>
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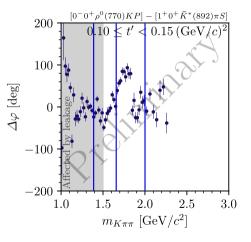


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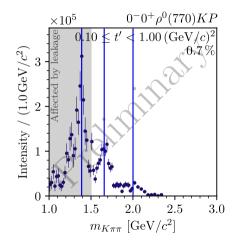
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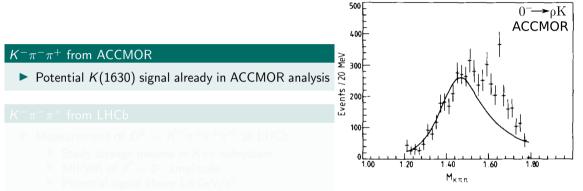
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Limited by kinematic range

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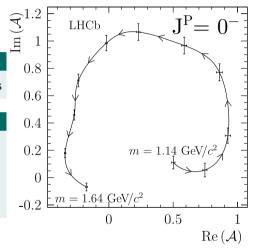
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• Measurement of 
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- Study strange mesons in  $K\pi\pi$  subsystem
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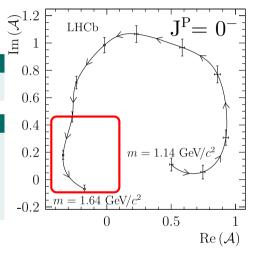


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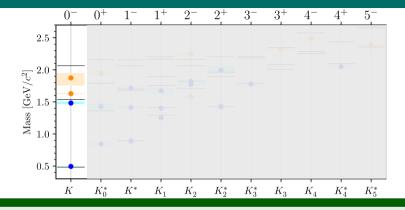
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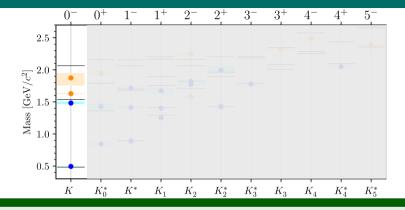






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- Search for strange partners of exotic non-strange light mesons

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- ▶ World's largest data sample on  $K^- + p \rightarrow K^- \pi^- \pi^+ + p$ 
  - Most detailed and comprehensive analysis of the  $K^-\pi^-\pi^+$  final state so far
  - Studying K, K<sub>1</sub>, K<sub>2</sub><sup>\*</sup>, K<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>3</sub><sup>\*</sup>, K<sub>3</sub>, K<sub>4</sub><sup>\*</sup>, K<sub>4</sub>
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- Studying states in high-mass region
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High-precision strange-meson spectroscopy at AMBER: A new QCD facility at CERN's M2 beam line

- Rewrite the PDG for strange mesons, with a single and self-consistent measurement
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