Scalar particle production at the STAR experiment in the Double Pomeron Exchange process

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For the STAR Collaboration

1. Physics motivation: Central Exclusive Production in Double Pomeron Exchange process (0^{++} exchange);
2. Experimental Setup: RHIC complex, STAR detector, Roman Pots;
3. Data sample;
4. Preliminary Results:
   - Mass spectrum of exclusive $\pi^+\pi^-$ production from Run 2015;
   - Mass spectrum of exclusive K^+K^- production from Run 2015;
5. Summary and outlook.

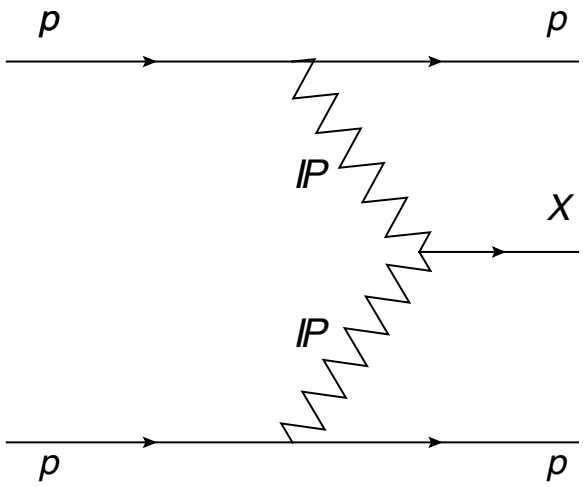
Central Production at High Energies

As predicted by Regge theory the diffractive cross section at high energy, including RHIC is dominated by the Pomeron (gluonic) exchange:

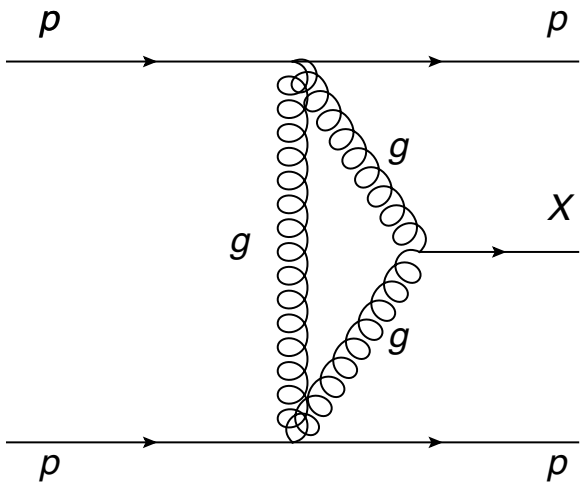
$\sigma_{RR} \sim s^{-2}$

$\sigma_{RP} \sim s^{-1}$

$\sigma_{PP} \sim$ const. or s^{α} where $\alpha \sim (0.1)$

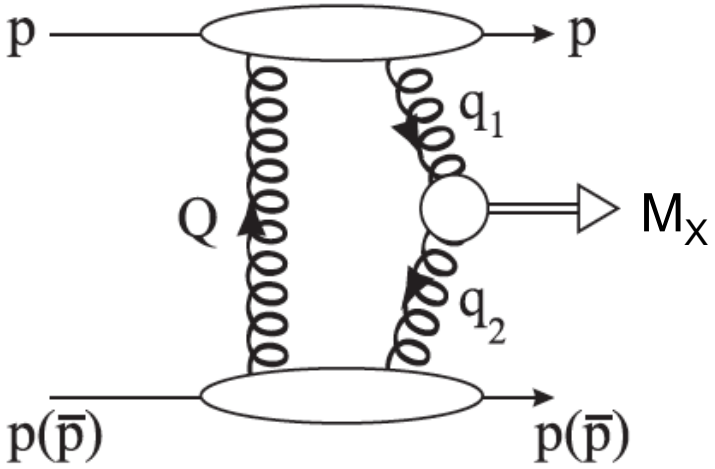


Regge Theory



pQCD

Central Production at High Energies

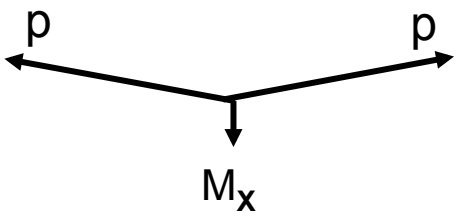


- Colliding protons interact via a colour singlet (0^{++}) exchange as constrained by the Pomeron vertex.
- In the collider experiment those protons follow magnetic field of the accelerator and remain in the beam pipe.
- A system of mass M_X is produced, whose decay products are present in the central detector region.
- Tagging on forward protons assures rapidity gap (modulo) soft rescattering processes, which fill the gap. Such effect is quantified by gap survival probability factor.

Central Exclusive Production in DPE

In the Central Exclusive Production process there is a momentum balance between the central system M_X and the outgoing protons.

$M_X = \sqrt{\xi_1 \xi_2 s}$ - invariant mass



For each proton vertex one has

t four-momentum transfer

$\xi = \Delta p/p$

The massive system could form resonances. We expect that because of the constraints provided by the double Pomeron interaction, glueballs, hybrids, and other states coupling preferentially to gluons, could be produced with much reduced backgrounds compared to standard hadronic production processes.

Glueball Spectrum

Sparse spectrum!

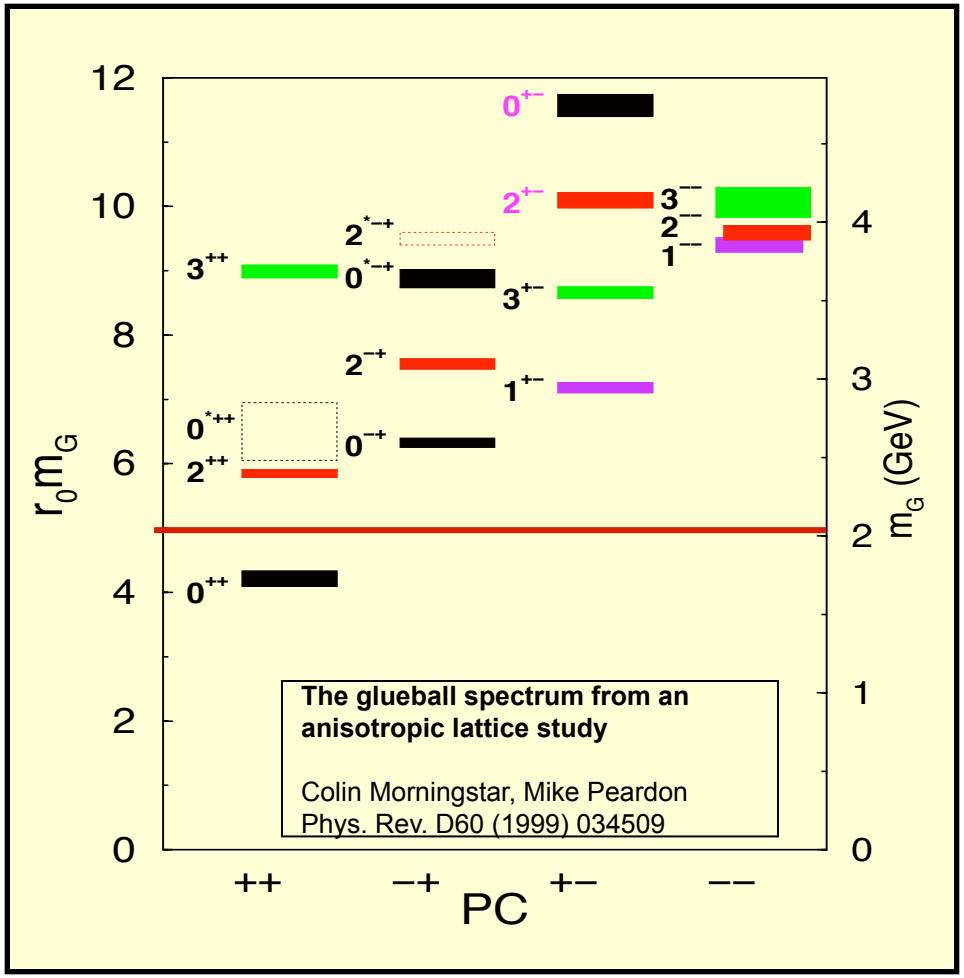
New I=0 mesons starting with

0^{++} 1.6 GeV

0^{-+} , 2^{++} 2.3 - 2.5 GeV

No **J^{PC}-exotic** glueballs until

2^{+-} at 4 GeV



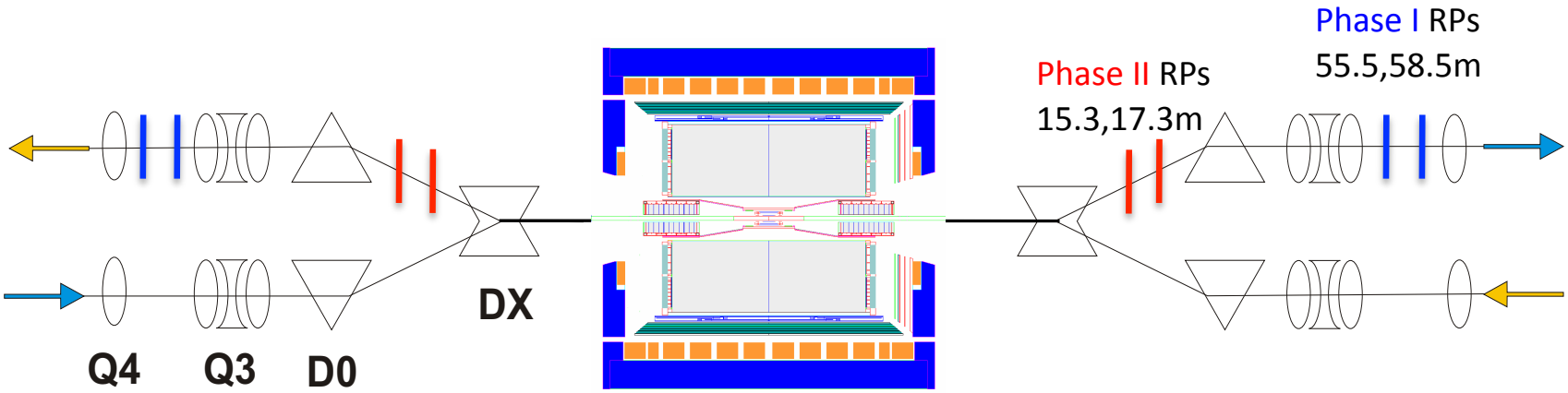
The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

RHIC is a QCD Laboratory:

Nucleus- Nucleus collisions (AuAu, CuCu, UU…); Asym. Nucl. (dAu, pAu, CuAu); Polarized proton-proton; eRHIC - Future

How to measure – Implementation at STAR

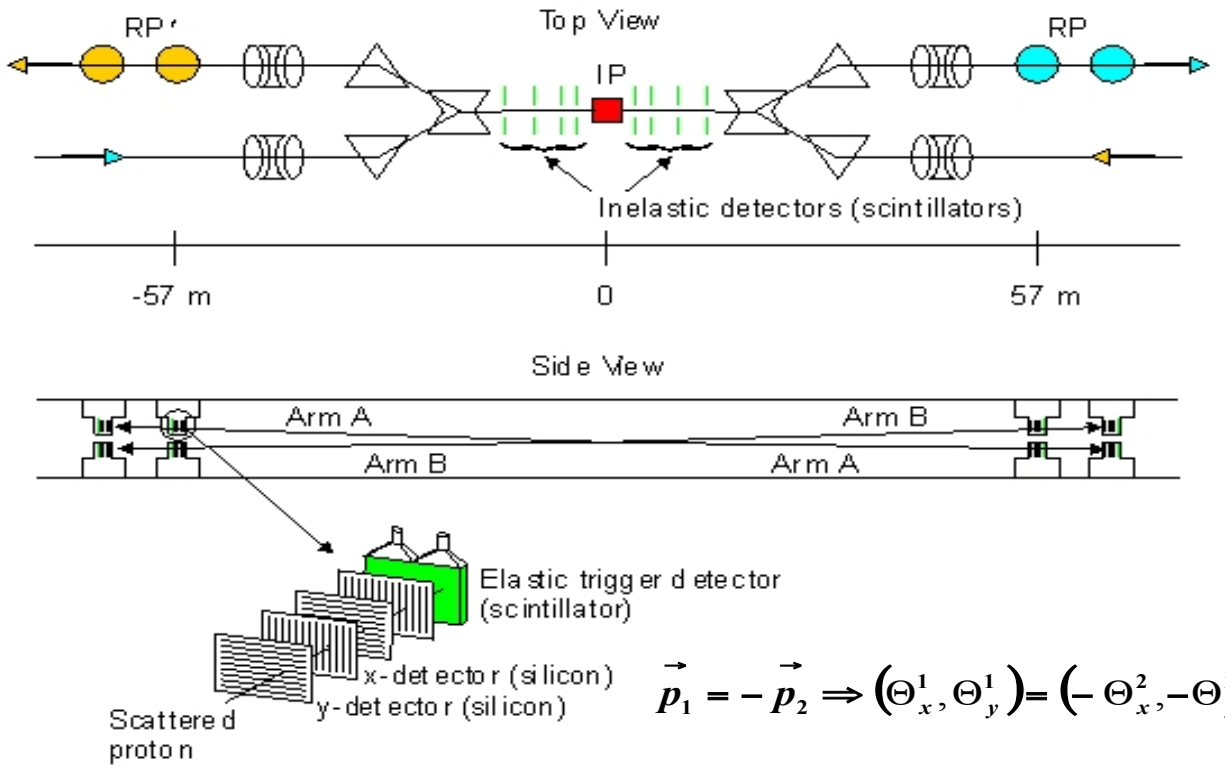
1. Need detectors to measure forward protons: t - four-momentum transfer squared and $\xi = \Delta p/p$, M_X invariant mass Roman Pots of PP2PP and;
2. Detector with good acceptance and particle ID to measure central system - STAR



1. Roman Pots (RP) detectors to measure forward protons
2. Staged implementation for wide kinematic coverage
   - Phase I, low-t coverage run 2009
   - Phase II*, current, no special conditions required Run 15 and Run 17
   - Phase II with bigger acceptance, new detectors will be needed.

Implementation at RHIC – Tag Forward Protons

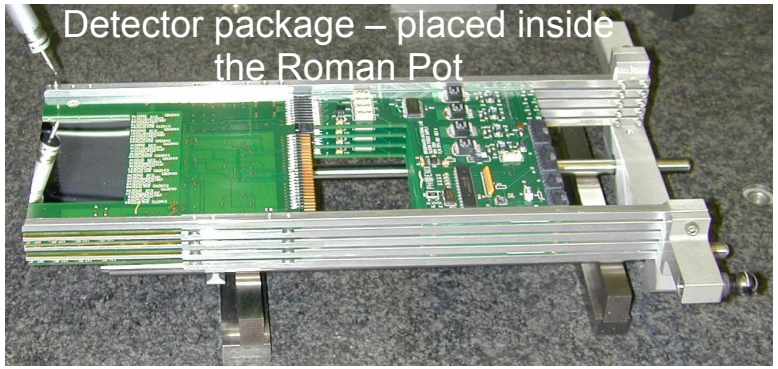
Setup of the PP2PP experiment, used to measure pp elastic scattering at RHIC was moved to STAR to advance a physics program with tagged forward protons



$$\vec{p}_1 = -\vec{p}_2 \Rightarrow (\Theta_x^1, \Theta_y^1) = (-\Theta_x^2, -\Theta_y^2)$$

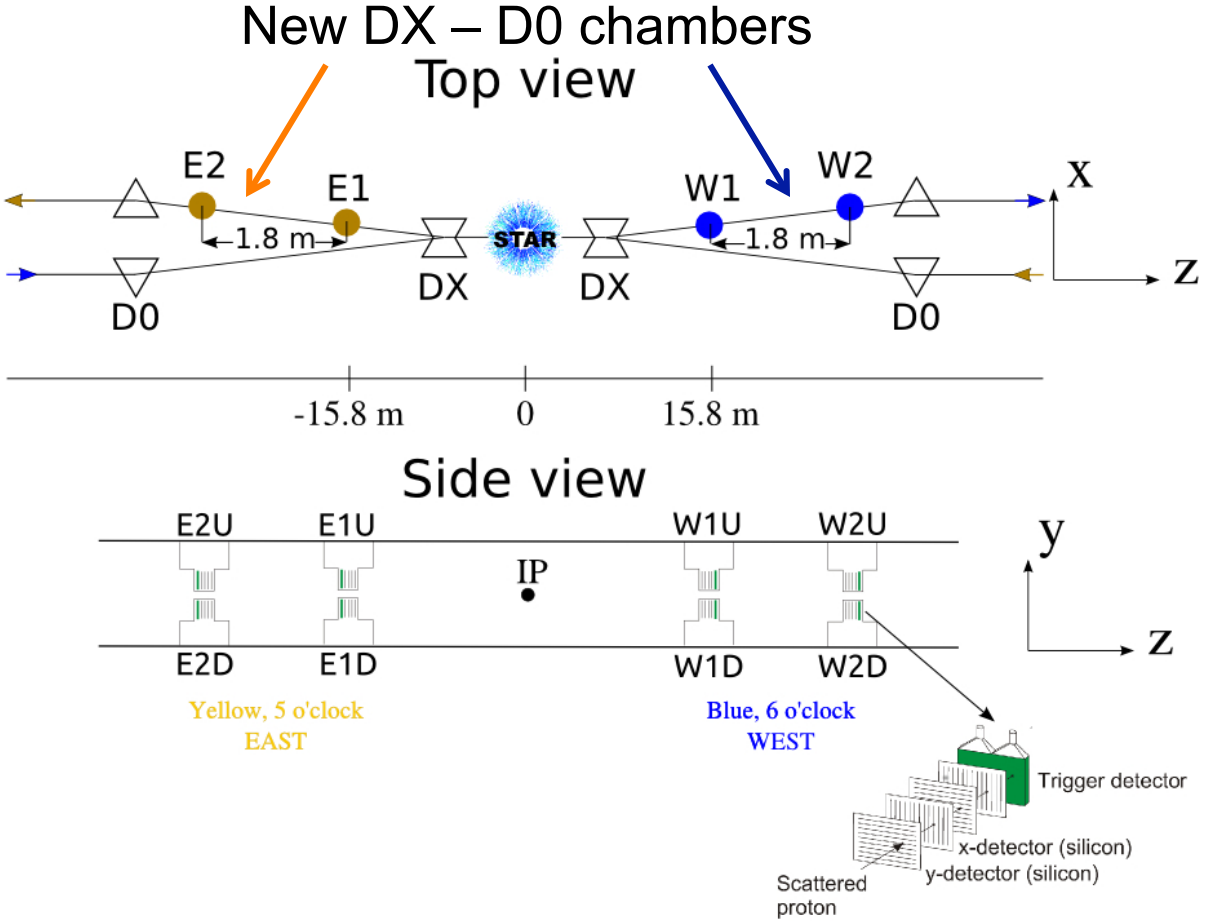
The PP2PP Setup

Roman Pot Station PP2PP and 2009

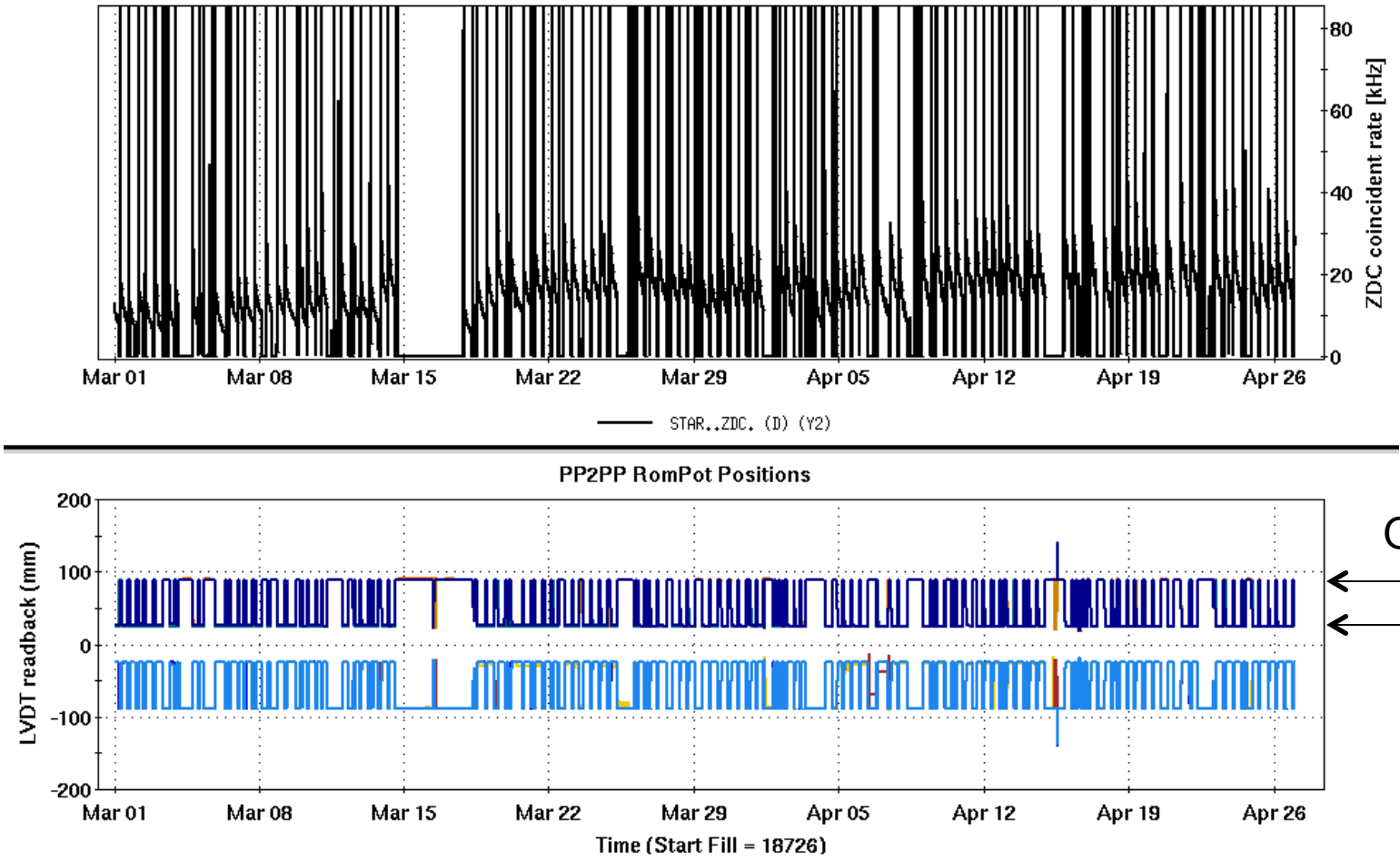


Layout of the setup at STAR in 2015 and beyond

In this configuration CEP program is able to acquire large data samples without special conditions.



Roman Pot Operation in Just Finished Run 2015



Routine operation of Roman Pots at ≈ $8\sigma_y$ of the beam

Data sample in Run 2015

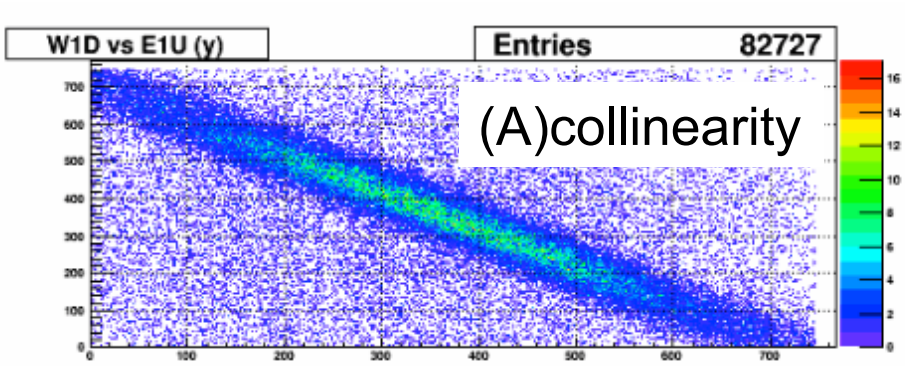
- Collected 6×10^8 CEP triggers in polarized proton - proton collisions with transverse and longitudinal proton polarization
- Integrated luminosity: $\approx 18\ pb^{-1}$
- Trigger conditions for CEP events:

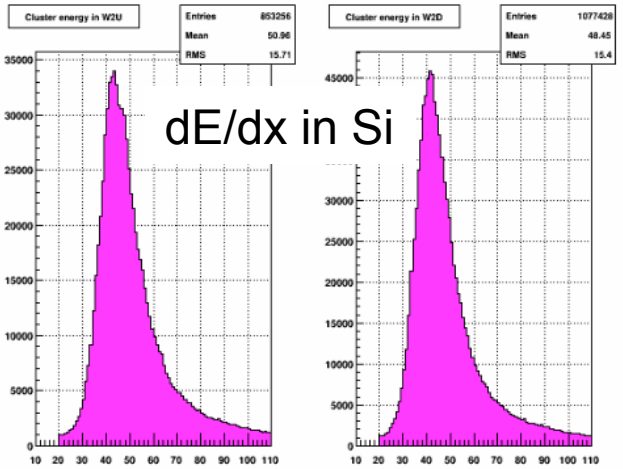
1. At least 2 hits in Time-of-Flight detector (to ensure presence of charged tracks in TPC)
2. Signal in trigger counters in at least 1 Roman Pot at both STAR sides (detecting diffractive protons)
3. Veto on signal in small tiles of Beam Beam Counters (BBC) covering $3.3 < |\eta| < 5.0$ (rapidity gap)

The preliminary results presented here are obtained with 2.5% of whole collected data sample using fast offline processing.

Full reconstruction offline is being done now.

Si Detector Performance Elastic Scattering



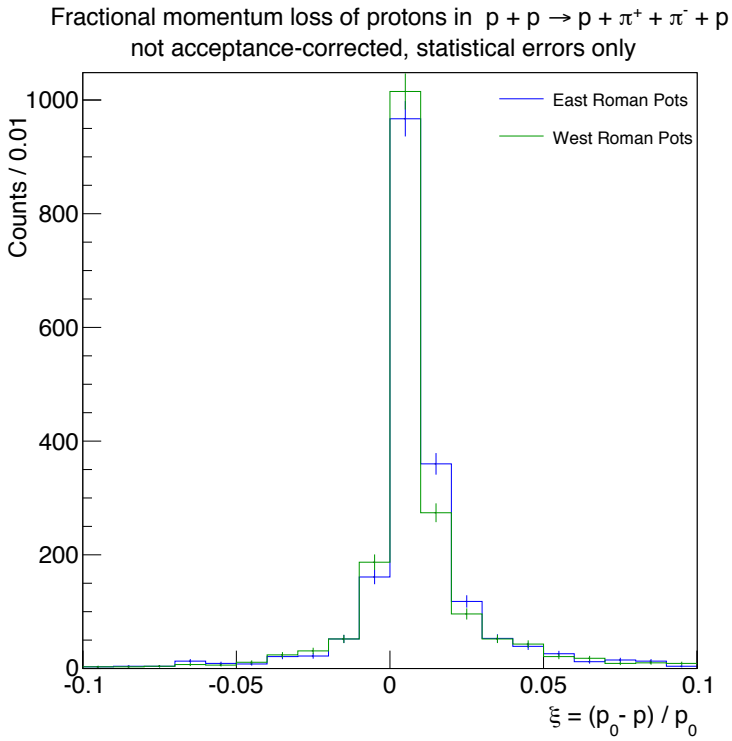


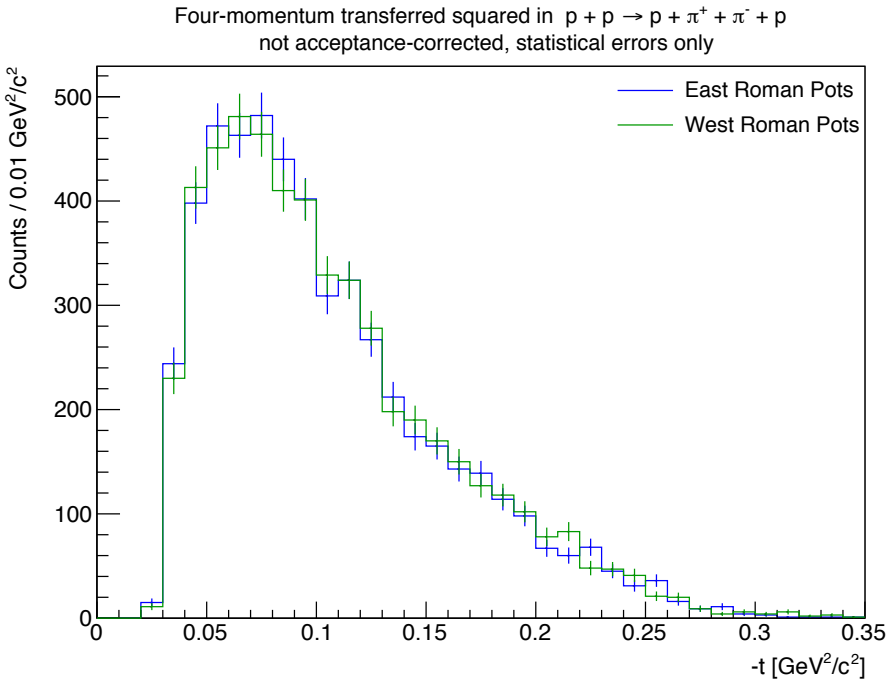
Very good performance of Si detectors:

- Low noise;
- High (> 20) signal to noise ratio;
- High single plane efficiency;
- High proton track reconstruction efficiency.

Geometrical Acceptance of the STAR experiment at √s = 200 GeV

- Majority of protons in exclusive π+π− production have very low momentum loss ξ < 0.05
- Acceptance in -t range [0.03, 0.3] (GeV/c)²





CEP Event Selection – two mesons

- Exactly 2 opposite-sign tracks in TPC matched with hits in Time-of-Flight detector
- Consistence between z-component of vertex measured in TPC and the vertex reconstructed from ToF of protons detected in Roman Pots (to remove overlap of elastic scattering with minimum-bias events)

$$|z_{vtx}^{TPC} - z_{vtx}^{RP}| < 3\sigma$$

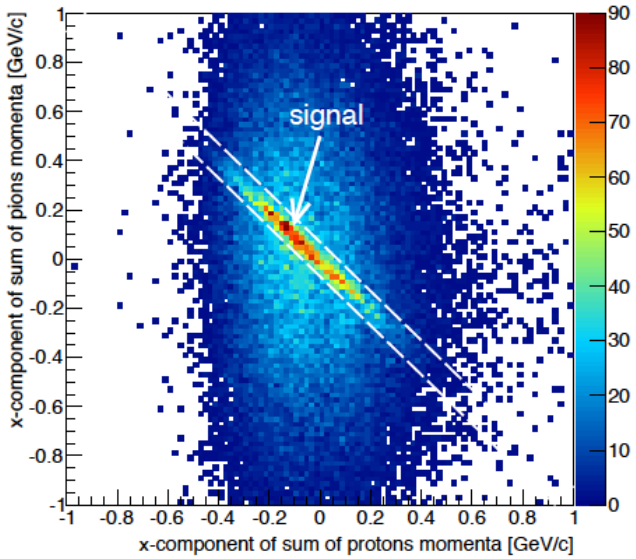
- Protons (consistent with $\xi = 0$) not collinear (to remove elastic events as described above)

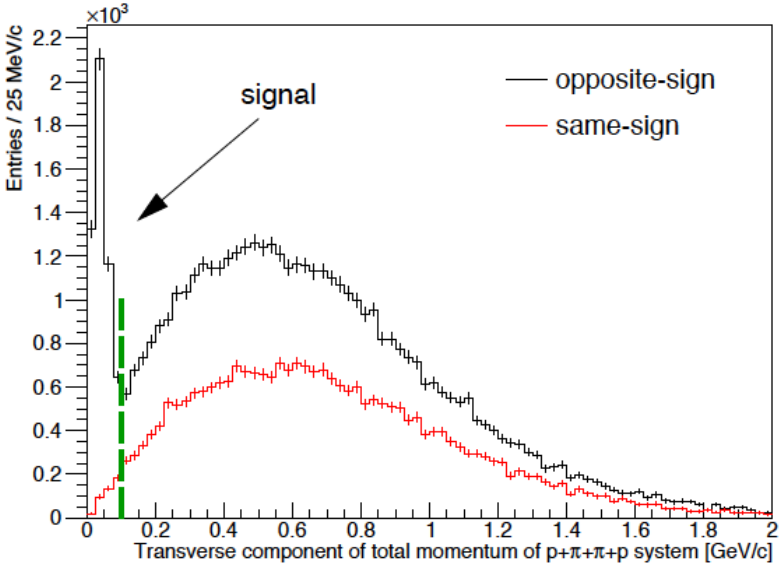
$$\left|\overrightarrow{p_1} + \overrightarrow{p_2}\right|_T > 60 MeV/c$$

- Veto in large BBC tiles ($2.1 < |\eta| < 3.3$) to confirm rapidity gap;
- Particle ID determined by $(dE/dx - dE/dx_{\pi, K}) < 3\sigma$
- Momentum balance between central system MX and protons measured in the Roman Pots

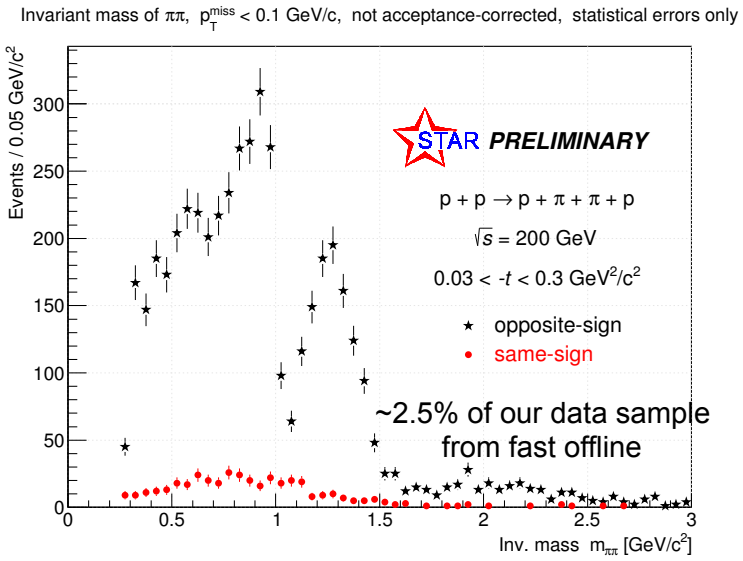
CEP $\pi^+\pi^-$ Sample: Missing Momentum

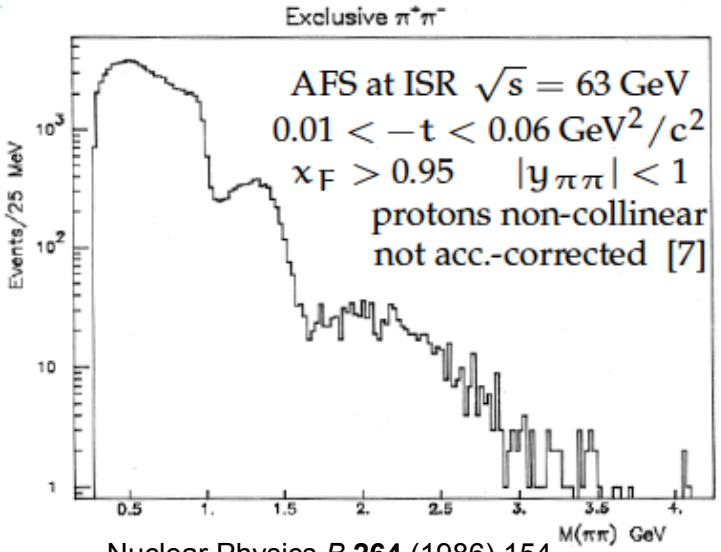
Detection and momentum reconstruction of all final state particles provides the ability to ensure exclusivity of the system via momentum balance check





Invariant Mass Distribution $M_X(\pi\pi)$





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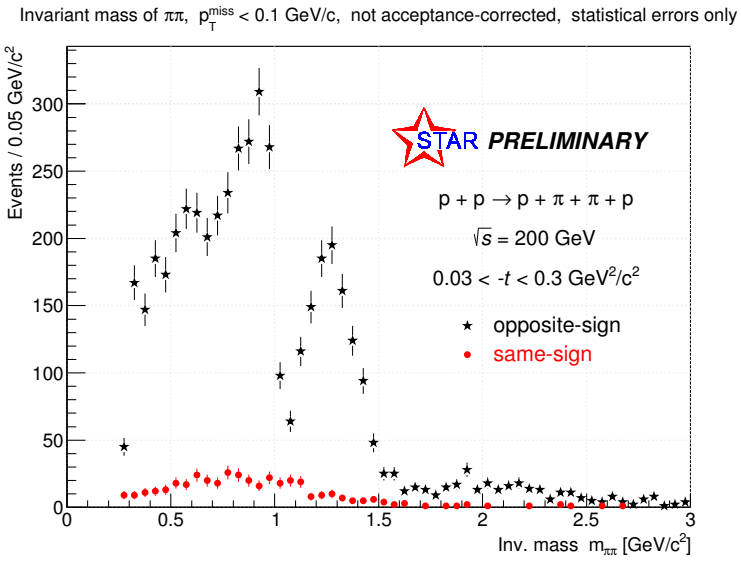
Small Background after momentum balance cut!

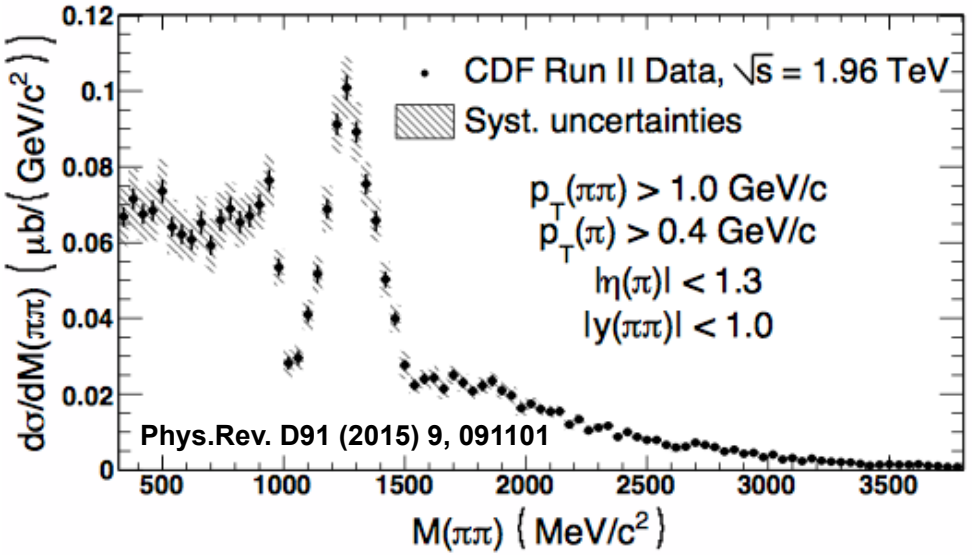
1. broad structure extending from π+π− threshold to approximately 1 GeV/c²;
2. sharp drop around 1 GeV/c² (at about 1 GeV/c²);
3. resonance-like structure between 1-1.5 GeV/c²;

~70K events expected for $M_x(\pi^+\pi^-) > 1$ GeV/c²

Compare with CDF Result on $\pi^+\pi^-$ Central Production

(M. Żurek at this Conference)



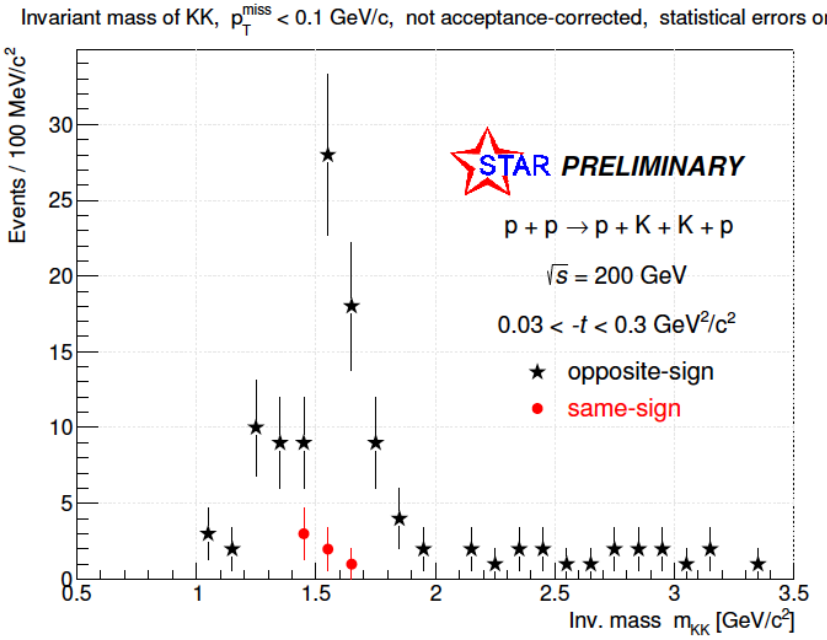


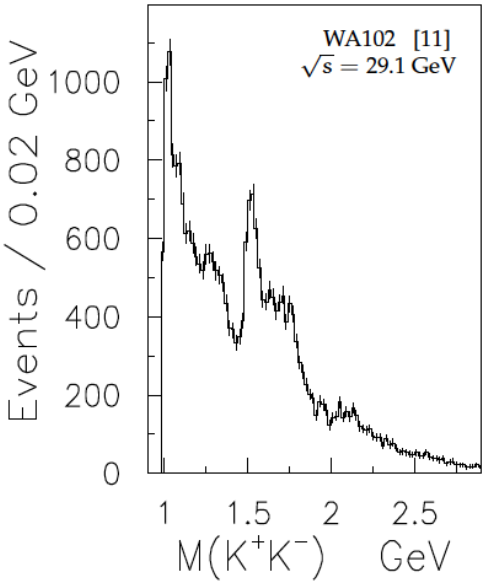
$$pp \Rightarrow p + \pi^+\pi^- + p$$

$$p\bar{p} \Rightarrow gap \oplus \pi^+\pi^- \oplus gap$$

Note that STAR essential features are the same as at other colliders
Similar spectrum found by AFS at ISR (pp) and
by CDF ($p\bar{p}$, no $p\bar{p}$ tagging → rapidity gap method)

Invariant Mass Distribution $M_X(KK)$





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- prominent peak around 1.5-1.6 GeV/c^2
- some enhancement at f2(1270)/f0(1370) region)
- In spectrum measured by WA102 (fixed target) there is significant contribution from f0(980) not seen by STAR (most probably an effect of limited acceptance at low masses (low K p_T))

Expect ~ 10^4 exclusive K+K− events at full statistics allowing measurement of cross-section and Partial Waves Analysis.

Summary

1. STAR experiment at RHIC has suitable conditions to study diffractive physics, which has been demonstrated by CEP measurement with Roman Pot Phase I.
2. We had a very successful data taking run in 2015 both pp and pA (Phase II*).
3. Routine operation of Roman Pots at ≈ $8\sigma_y$ of the beam was achieved.
4. In 2015 STAR collected large sample of high quality CEP-dedicated data, whose 2.5%sub-sample was used to prepare presented preliminary mass distributions of exclusively produced pion and kaon pairs.
5. Search for scalar particles (0^{++}) as well as higher J^{PC} states will be done with the full data sample including 4π states.
6. We are looking forward to proton-proton data run in 2017 at $\sqrt{s}$ = 510 GeV. Data will be collected in larger kinematic region. Allowing comparison of results from two energy.