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BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
"a passion for discovery"

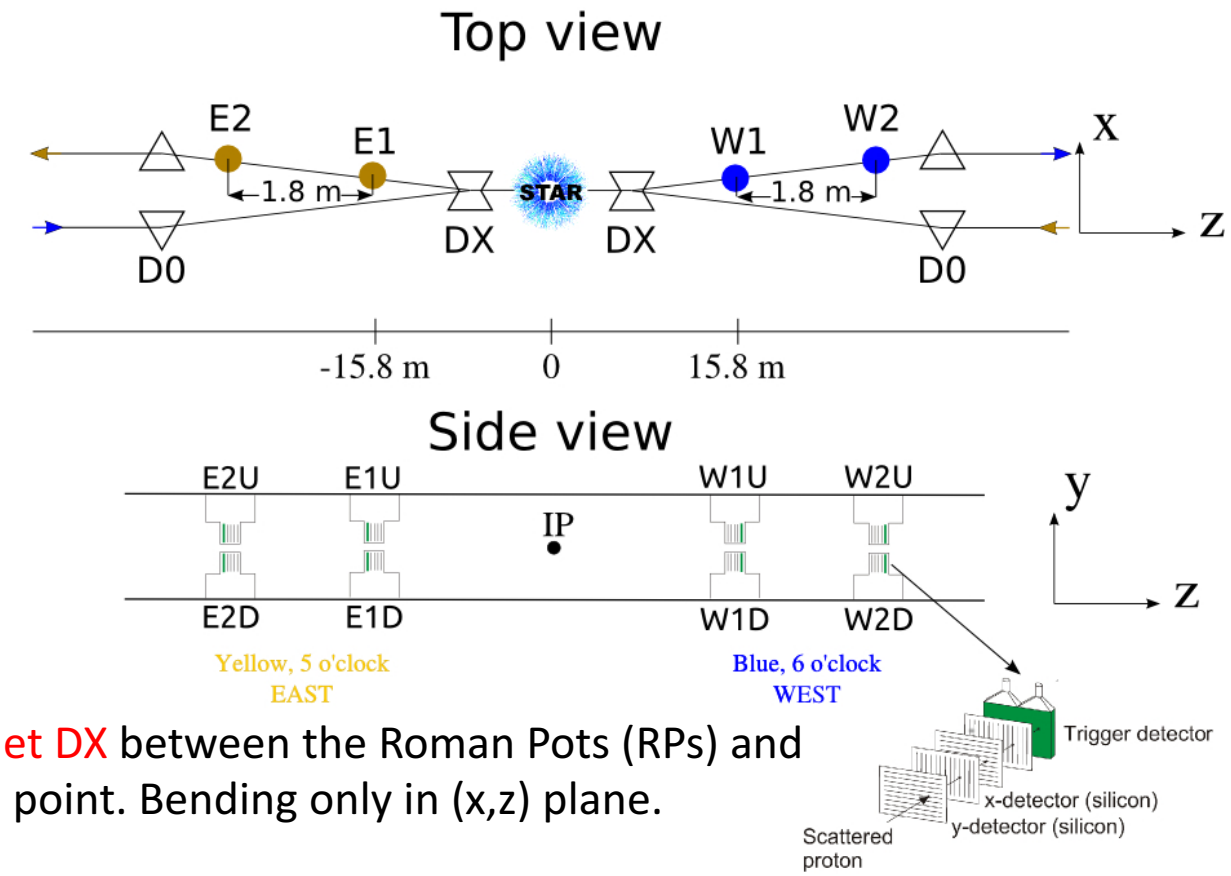
Total Cross Sections and Diffraction at at RHIC

(with detection of forward protons in Roman Pots)

Włodek Guryn

1. Experimental setup at STAR (use of Roman Pots from the pp2pp experiment)
2. Elastic and total cross section
   - Analysis
   - Distributions of physics variables (-t, ϕ)
   - Simulations and efficiency, acceptance corrections
   - Results: dσ/dt, B-slope, σ_{tot}, σ_{el}
3. Results on Central Exclusive Production (CEP)
4. Results on Central Production (CP)
5. Results on Single Diffractive Dissociation (SDD)

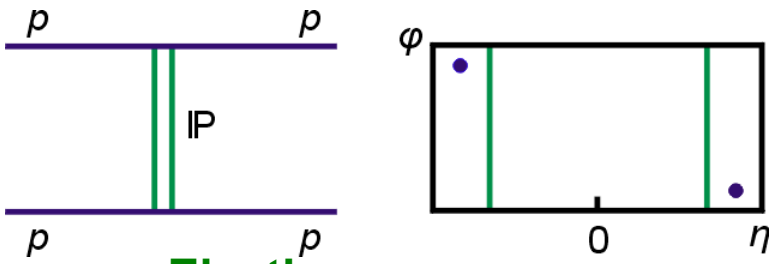
Experimental Setup



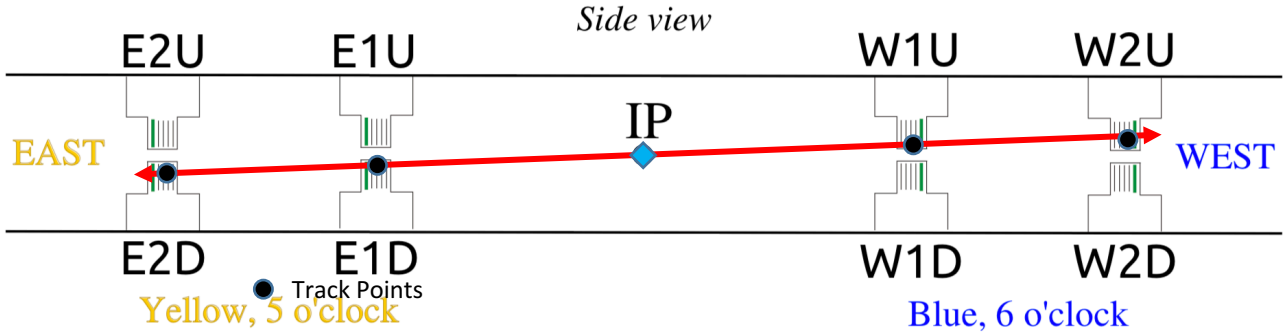
Only a dipole magnet DX between the Roman Pots (RPs) and the collision point. Bending only in (x,z) plane.

In this configuration, RP program at STAR was able to acquire large data samples without special running conditions – mostly for CEP, SDD and CP analyses.

Elastic Scattering: Data Analysis



Elastic: p + p → p + p



- Trigger was very inclusive: it required a signal in at least one RP on each side only.

$$\mathbf{RP\_ET} = (\mathbf{E1U} \vee \mathbf{E2U} \vee \mathbf{E1D} \vee \mathbf{E2D}) \wedge (\mathbf{W1U} \vee \mathbf{W2U} \vee \mathbf{W1D} \vee \mathbf{W2D})$$

- Need to minimize background and maximize efficiency.
- To reduce background need angle reconstruction => two RPs on each side in up – down combination.

$$\mathbf{EU} = (\mathbf{E1U} \wedge \mathbf{E2U}) \; ; \; \mathbf{ED} = (\mathbf{E1D} \wedge \mathbf{E2D})$$
$$\mathbf{WU} = (\mathbf{W1U} \wedge \mathbf{W2U}) \; ; \; \mathbf{WD} = (\mathbf{W1D} \wedge \mathbf{W2D})$$
$$\mathbf{ET1} = (\mathbf{EU} \wedge \mathbf{WD})$$
$$\mathbf{ET2} = (\mathbf{ED} \wedge \mathbf{WU})$$

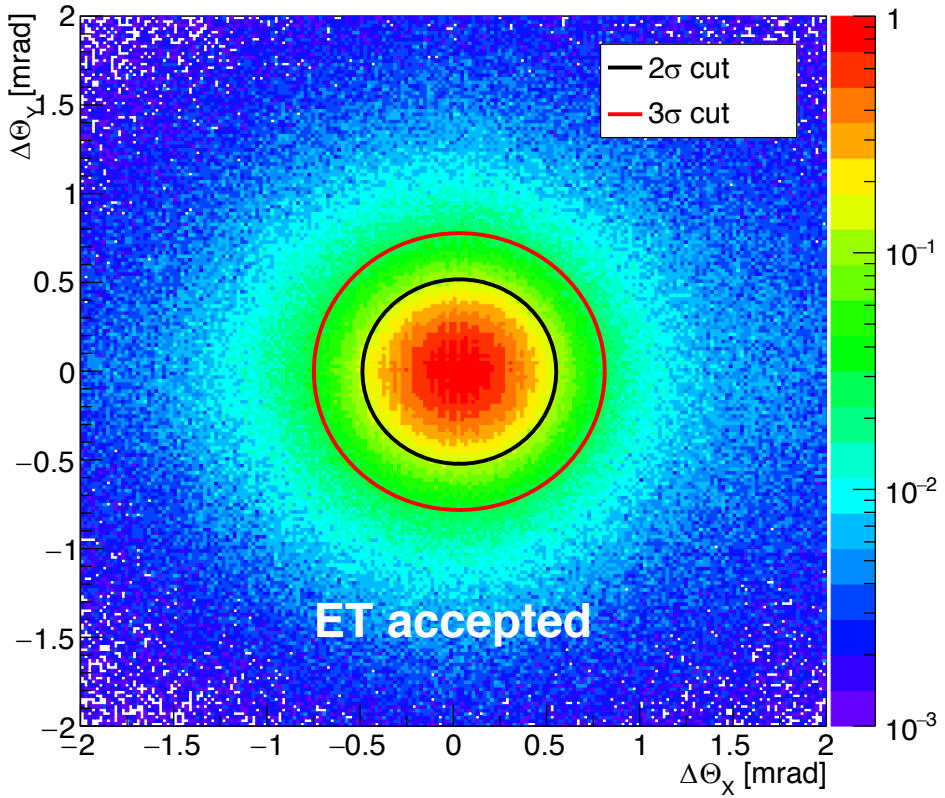
- Use events with four track points – one track point per Roman Pot.
- Finally, choose fiducial region away from the apertures of DX magnet and beam pipe in front of the RPs.

Collinearity

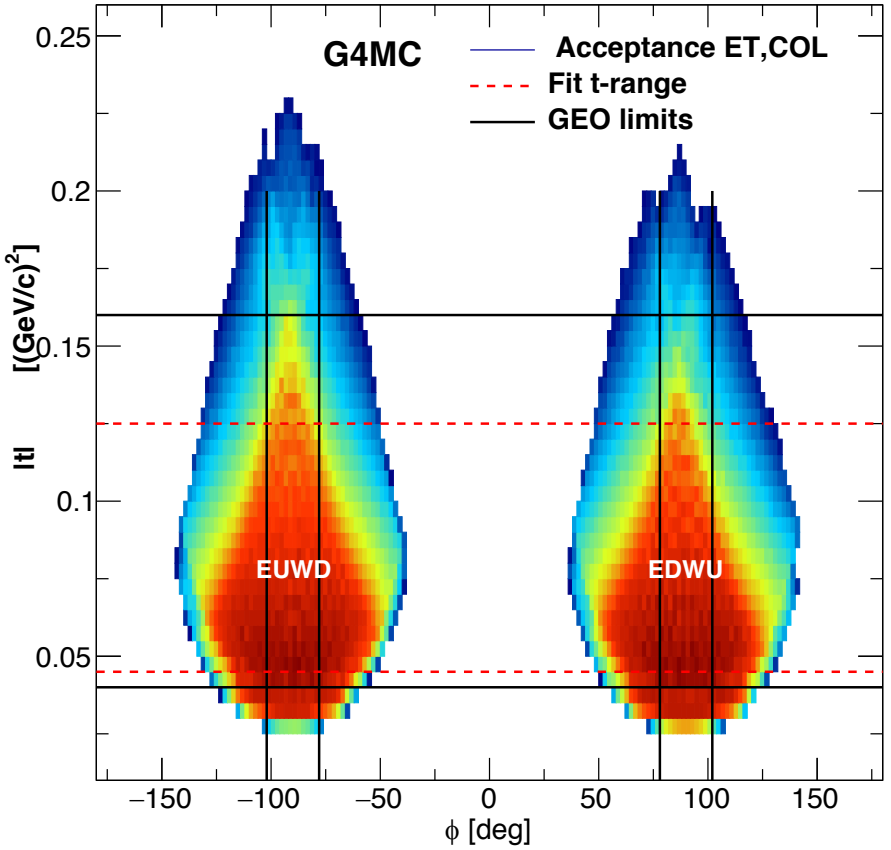
$$\vec{p_1} = -\vec{p_2} \Rightarrow (\Theta_{x1}, \Theta_{y1}) = (-\Theta_{x2}, -\Theta_{y2}) \Rightarrow \Delta\Theta_x = \Delta\Theta_y = 0$$

Since the elastic events must satisfy collinearity condition collinearity within $2\sigma_{\theta}$.
Namely $|\theta_{West} - \theta_{East}| < 2\sigma_{\theta}$, where $\sigma_{\theta} = 255$ μrad, is required.

Events are well centered within
2σ and 3σ contours.



Geometrical Acceptance GEANT4 MC: I



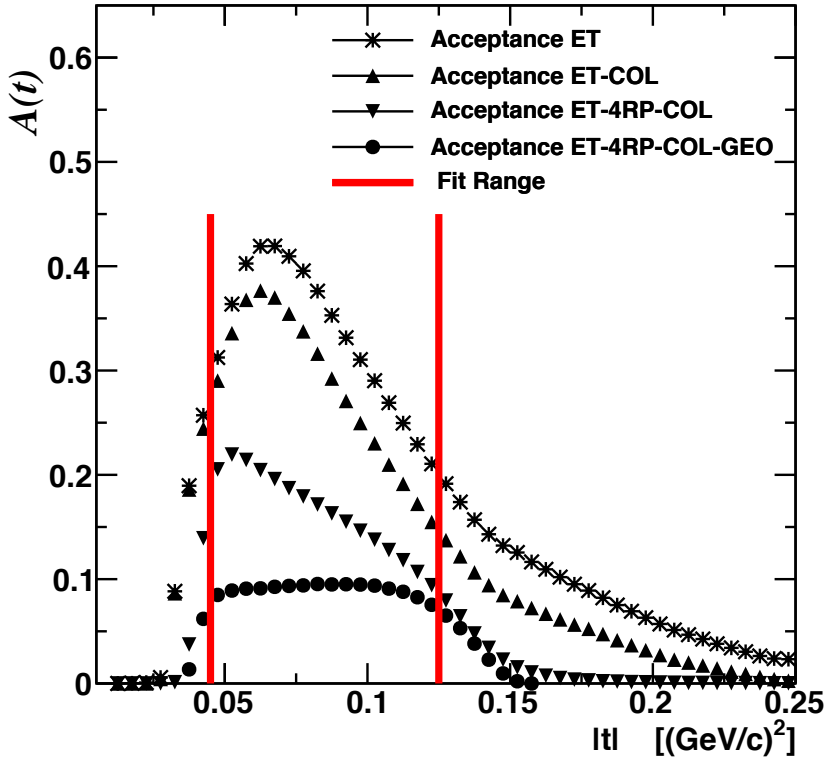
Choice of geometrical acceptance (t,ϕ) plane

$$0.04 \leq |t| \leq 0.16[(GeV/c)^2]$$

$$79.5 \leq |\phi| \leq 101.5[deg]$$

$$2.00 \leq \theta \leq 4.00[mrad]$$

Geometrical Acceptance and Event Yields



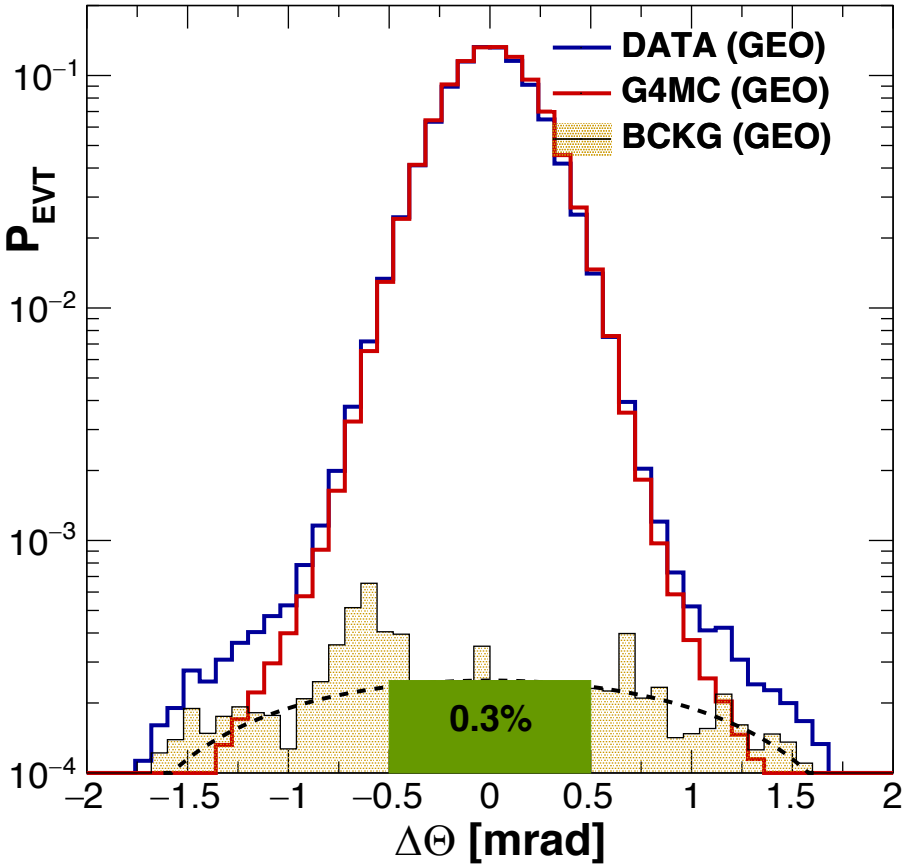
Choose region away from steep variation and edges of acceptance

Condition	# events
ET triggered	6.607M
ET accepted	3.974M
Collinear	2.696M
4 PT Collinear	1.100M
4 PT Collinear Geom.	0.667M

667K events used for the final analysis

GEANT4 MC: Background Study

1. Each distribution is normalized to 1, independently
2. Normalization MC to Data done by normalizing peaks
3. Background mostly due to the re-scattered protons in the the beam pipe and the DX magnet
4. Background is small – 0.3%, after $2\Delta\Theta$ cut and after geometrical acceptance cut



Results: Corrected dσ/dt and Fits

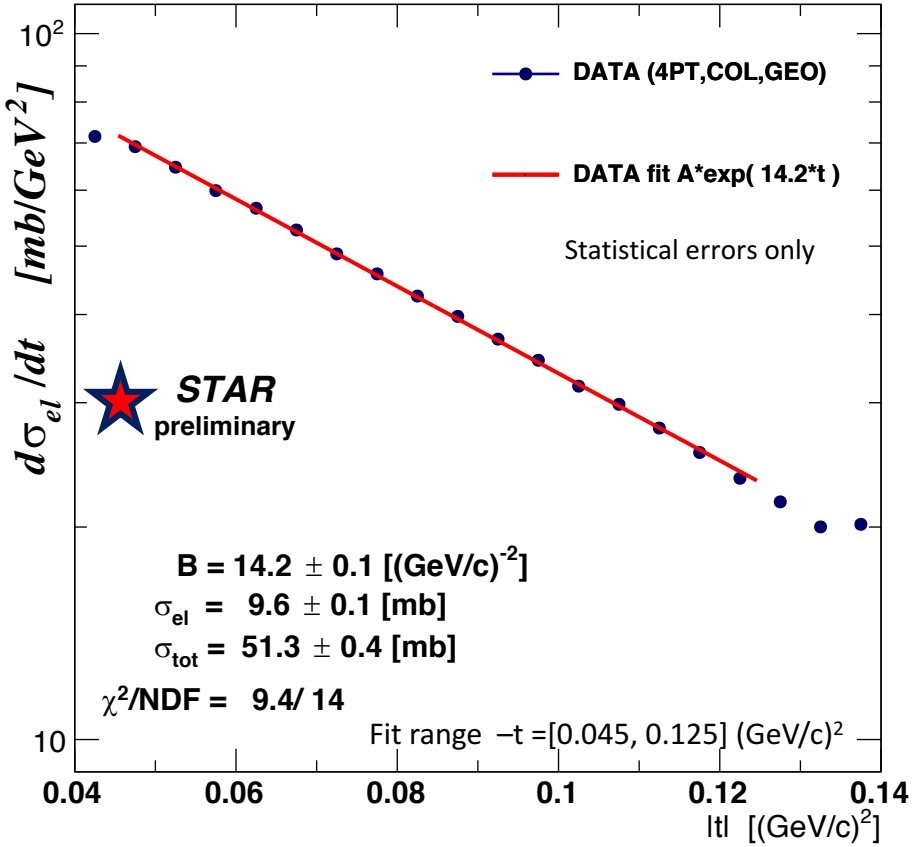
$$\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt} = \frac{1+\rho^2}{16\pi(\hbar c)^2} \cdot \sigma_{tot}^2 \cdot e^{-B|t|}$$

$$\sigma_{tot}^2 = \left(\frac{16\pi(\hbar c)^2}{1+\rho^2}\right) \left.\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt}\right|_{t=0}$$

$$\sigma_{el} = \int \frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt} dt$$

The value of $\rho = 0.128$ from COMPETE model was used*.

* Phys. Rev. Lett. 89 (2002) 201801



Results

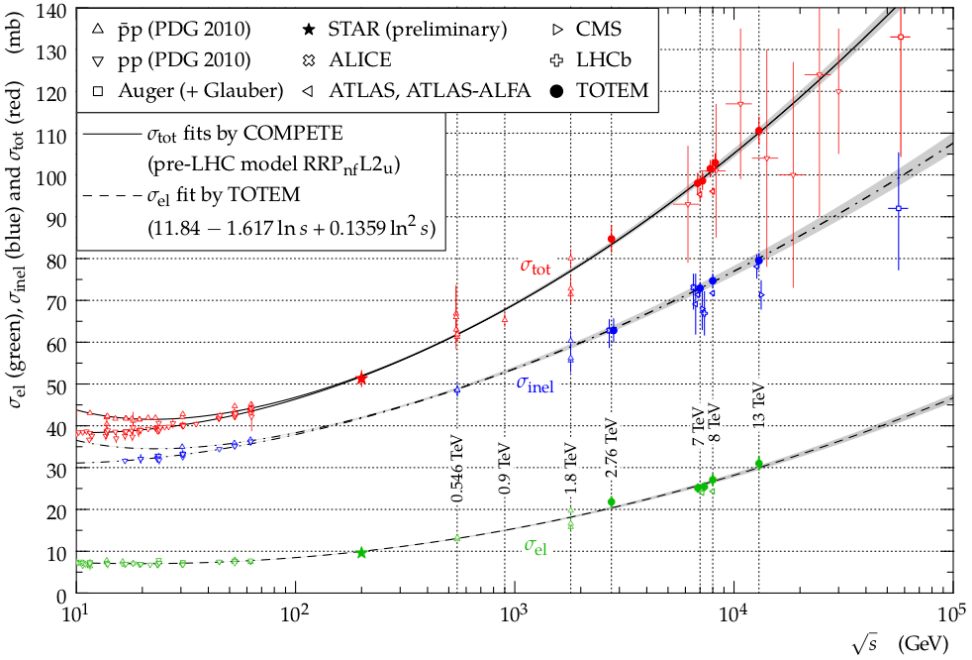
Fit results

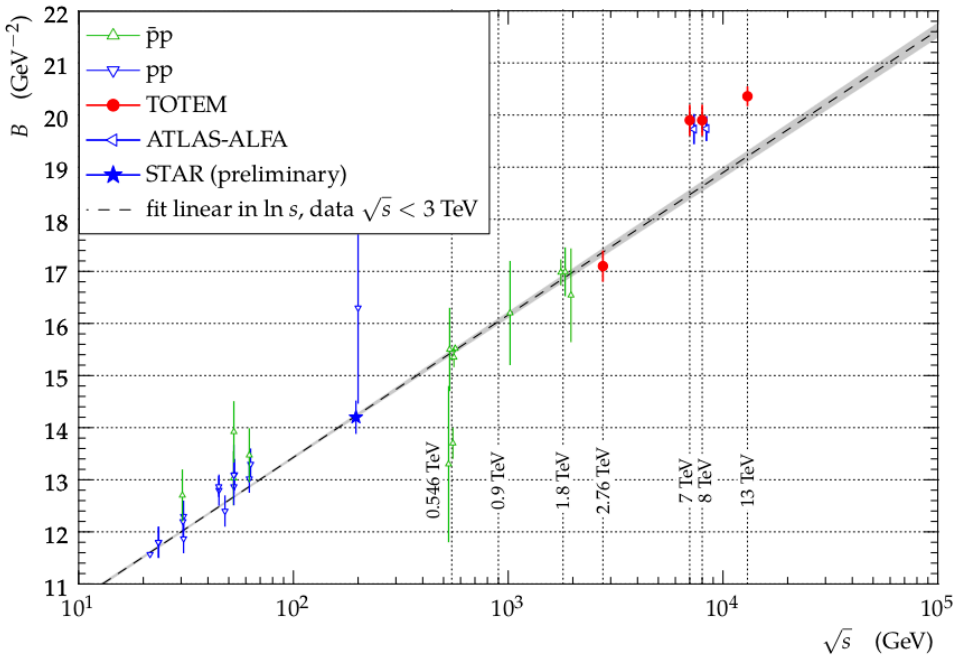
FILTER	$d\sigma_{el}/dt\|_{t=0}$ [mb/ GeV^2]	B $[GeV^{-2}]$	σ_{tot} [mb]	σ_{el} [mb]
4PT-COL	134.3 ±1.6	14.0 ±0.2	50.7 ±0.6	9.6 ±0.1
4PT-GEO	136.7 ±0.8	14.2 ±0.2	51.3 ±0.4	9.6 ±0.1

Quantity			Statistical	Systematic
name	units	Value	uncertainty	uncertainty
$\boldsymbol{B}$	$[(GeV/c)^{-2}]$	14.2	±0.1	±0.3
σ_{el}	[mb]	9.6	±0.1	±0.7
σ_{tot}	[mb]	51.3	±0.4	$^{+2.1}_{-1.9}$

The main source of systematic uncertainty are: luminosity measurement and beam tilt angle.

Comparison with the World Data





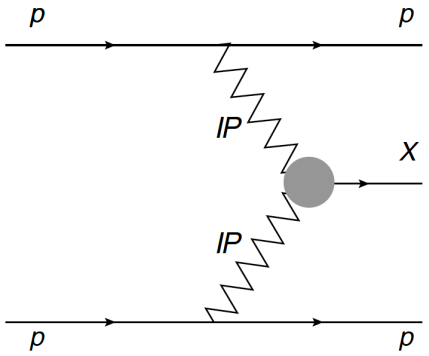
STAR results compare well with the world data and the COMPETE predictions: Phys. Rev. Lett. 89 (2002) 201801

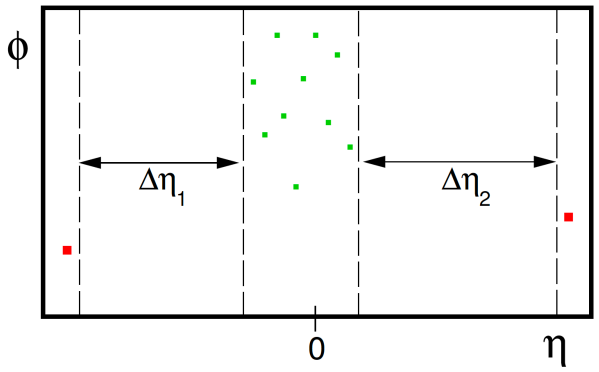
Plots form the TOTEM Collaboration https://arxiv.org/pdf/1712.06153v2.pdf with STAR preliminary results added

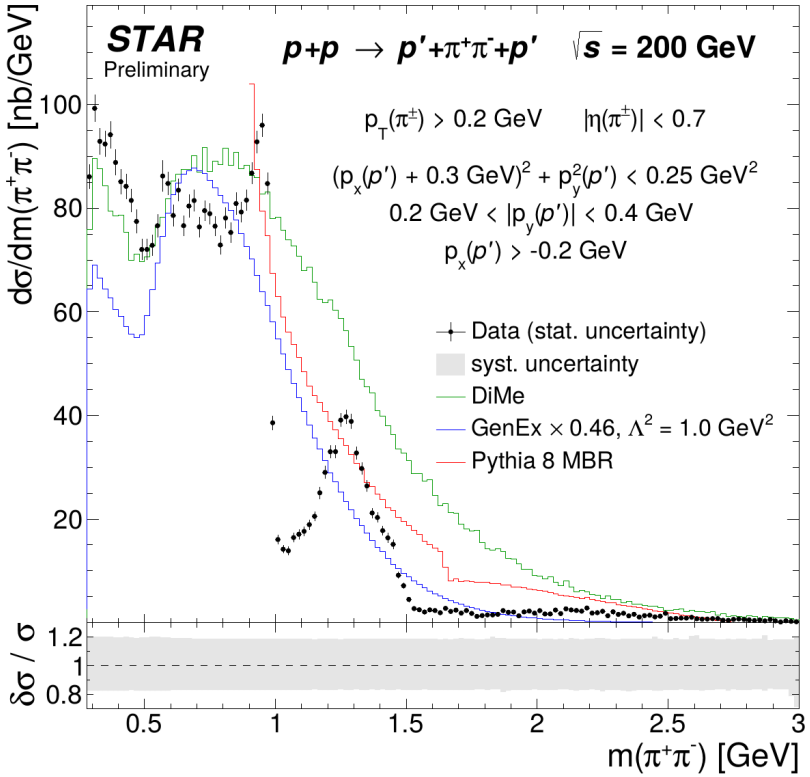
Central Exclusive Production

Rafal Sikora

Results on production and measurement of low-mass central states in diffractive proton-proton interactions with detection of forward protons.

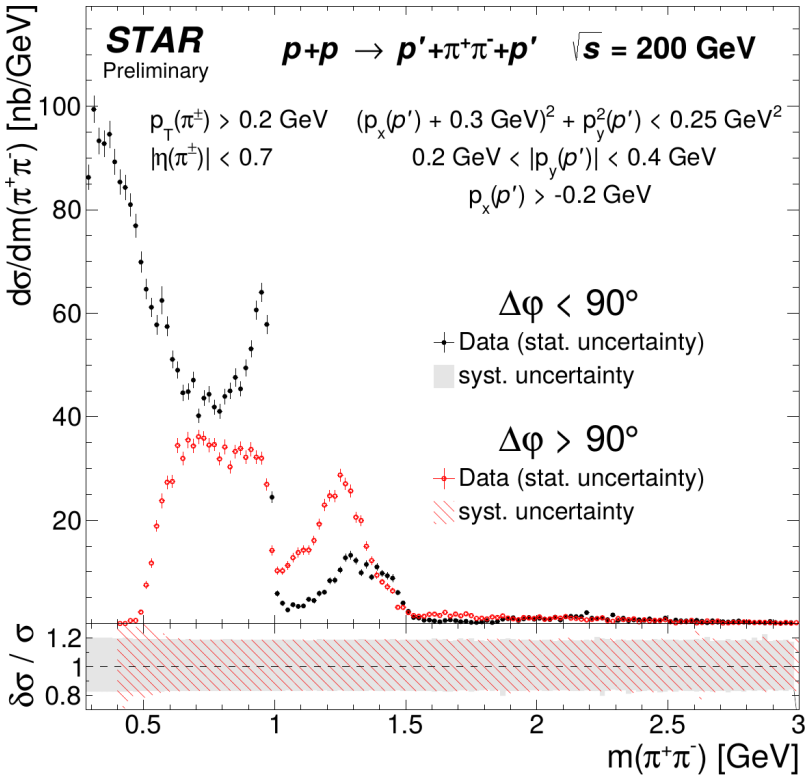


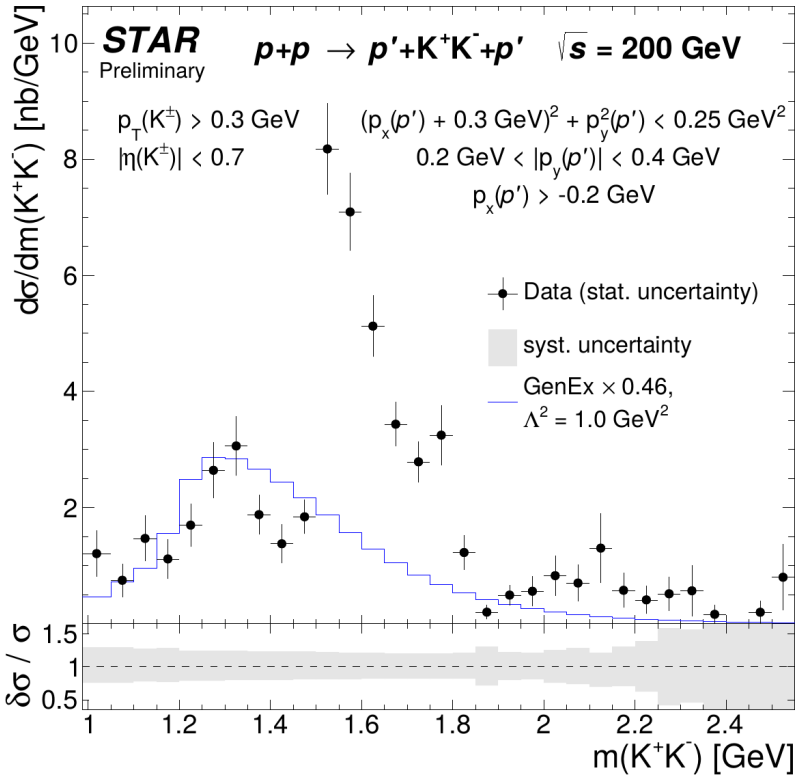




CEP Continued

$\Delta\phi$ is the angle between outgoing protons in the transverse plane.

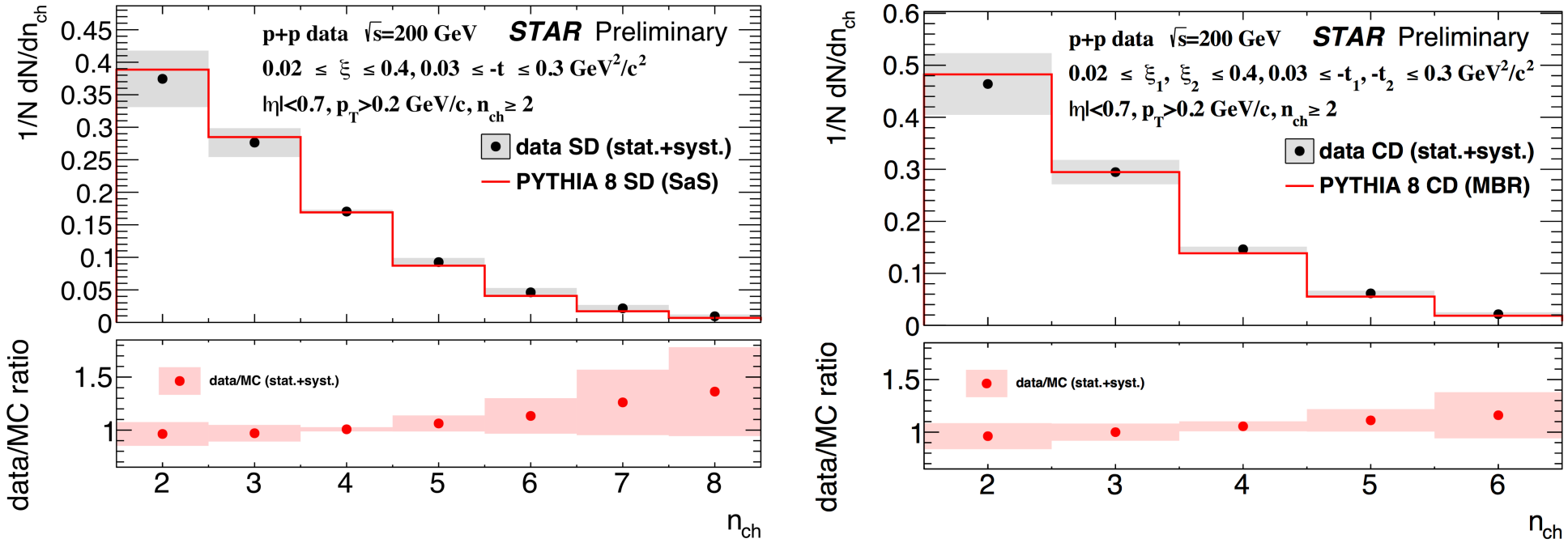




Mass spectrum of exclusive $\pi^+ \pi^-$ and K^+K^- is rich in structures, which might be attributed to resonances with $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$ (f0(980); f0(1500)) and 2^{++}(f2(1270)), of which some are considered to have large gluonic content; no clear signal from states with non-DPE quantum numbers are observed.

Particle production in SDD and CP

Lukasz Fulek



Preliminary results on inclusive charged-particle spectra shows that PYTHIA 8 underestimates SD and CD charged-particle density for high-pT, whereas η charged-particle density in SD and CD are underestimated up to 5% by PYTHIA 8.

Other studies include: charged particle ratios, study of baryon number transport through proton/antiproton ratio.

Summary

1. The STAR experiment at RHIC measured elastic differential cross sections in the |t|-range [0.045, 0.125] $(GeV/c)^2$ in p+p collisions at √s = 200 GeV.

2. The resulting values of B-slope, σ_{tot}, σ_{el} are:

   - Slope parameter B = 14.2 ± 0.1 (stat) ± 0.3 (syst)$(GeV/c)^{-2}$
   - The total cross section σ_{tot}= 51.3 ± 0.4 (stat) + 2.1 - 1.9 (syst) (mb)
     COMPETE Predictor, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89 (2002) 201801 σ_{tot}= 51.76 ± 0.12 (stat) +0.4 − 0.2 (syst) mb
   - The elastic cross section σ_{el} = 9.6 ± 0.1 (stat) ± 0.7 (syst) mb

3. Studies of resonance production in CEP process is ongoing, resonant spectrum is observed with features indication presence of 0^{++} and 2^{++} states.

4. Charged particle production and charged particle ratios are studied in CP and SDD process.