FastSim Studies for Glueball Searches

Summary of the activities in Bochum

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Outline

- Analysis overview:
 - Selection criteria
 - Data samples and cross sections
 - Background studies
- Mass spectra and angular distributions
- Results:
 - Selection efficiency
 - Measurement time
 - Signal to background ratio

General Considerations

- Feasibility study for the search for Glueballs with FastSim framework (study of a light, broad and a heavy narrow GB)
- Using PandaRoot *scrut14* release (Rev. #24893)
- Idea for the measurement: Explore mass range in production, followed by detailed investigation in formation
- Assumptions: Nominal average Luminosity is $1\cdot 10^{32} {\rm cm}^{-2} {\rm s}^{-1}$ -> $\approx 8 {\rm pb}^{-1}$ / day
- Figure of Merit:
 - 100 reconstructed signal events (discovery)
 - 1000 reconstructed signal events (spin-parity analysis)
 - S/B > 1 (= significance of >7 σ for S=100)
 - Homogeneity of Dalitzplot and angular distributions

Glueball masses: The LQCD glueball spectrum



Analysis Overview

$\underline{G(2400)}$ $J^{PC} = 2^{++}$

- Light glueball, large width
 - -> glueball resonance not simulated, studied PHSP distributed events
- Studied at p=15 GeV/c and p=2.4 GeV/c (prod. threshold)

G(3900) $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$

- Heavy glueball, small width
 - -> $\Gamma = 10 \,\mathrm{MeV}$
- Studied at p=15 GeV/c

 $\begin{array}{l} \underline{\textit{Decay modes}}\\ \overline{p}p \rightarrow G\pi^0 \rightarrow KK\pi^0\\ \overline{p}p \rightarrow G\pi^0\pi^0 \rightarrow KK\pi^0\pi^0\\ \overline{p}p \rightarrow G\pi^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi\pi^0 \end{array}$

Selection Criteria

- All analyses:
 - π^0 mass window
 - 4C-Fit
 - Selection of best candidate per event based on χ^2
 - Cut on Probability: $\operatorname{Prob}(\chi^2, 4) > 5\%$
 - PID: KaonLoosePlus/Minus
- $\phi\phi\pi^0$ channel:
 - Additional $\phi\phi$ mass window:

 $r = \sqrt{(m(\phi_1) - m(\phi_{\rm PDG}))^2 + (m(\phi_2) - m(\phi_{\rm PDG}))^2} < 0.25 \,\text{GeV}$

Data Samples and Cross Sections

P=2.4 GeV/c

- Signal: 200k events for 6 different detector setups
- Background:
 - 200M DPM for all setups

<u>P=15 GeV/c</u>

- Signal: 200k events for 6 different detector setups
- Background:
 - 1500M DPM for full detector
 - 500M DPM for all other setups

Cross sections:

- Glueball production cross section: $\sigma_S\approx 10\,nb\to 86400/day$ at design luminosity
- Total $\overline{p}p$ cross section:
 - 50mb at p = 15GeV/c (5M events per second at design Luminosity)
 - 80mb at p = 2.4GeV/c (8M events per second at design Luminosity) 7

Background

- No chance to simulate enough DPM for needed measurement time
- If <u>no</u> event from DPM passed selection:
 - -> Assumed 1 surviving event (and scaled number up to needed time)

-> background is probably overestimated!

- Some dedicated background channels have been studied:
 - For $K^+K^-\pi^0$ channel

$$\rightarrow \overline{p}p\pi^0, \ \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$$

– For $\phi\phi\pi^0$ channel:

-> $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0~(\sigma \approx 1 \,\mathrm{mb})$: Simulated 400M events:

None surviving 4C-fit

-> $\overline{p}p\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ These events survive in FastSim (!), if PID is insufficient (observed in large DPM sample)



 $\overline{p}p \to G(3900)\pi^0 \to K^+K^-\pi^0$

Production angles



 $\overline{p}p \to G(2400)\pi^0 \to \phi \phi$



 $\rightarrow G(2400)\pi^0$

Angular distributions for different detector setups



Full Detector No MVD/GEM No EMC B No FS

Selection Efficiency (p=15 and 2.4GeV/c)



Time needed for 100 events (p=15 and 2.4GeV/c)



Worst Case: 1000 Signal Events at 100 times lower Luminosity



S/B (w/o non-resonant signal) (p=15 and 2.4GeV/c)



Summary

- Severe drop in efficiency when leaving out MVD/GEMs or EMC Barrel
- Disc DIRC important to suppress $\overline{p}p\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ background in FastSim -> Full simulation needed to account for higher order effects and possible antiproton annihilation in the inner detector layers?
- S/B values to be taken with caution due to "upscaling"
- Production cross section could be (at least) an order of magnitude larger/smaller