

Study of the feasibility of
 η_c measurements at SPD in
 $\eta_c \rightarrow \varphi \varphi \rightarrow 2 (K^+K^-)$ decay

20. 03. 2024

A. N. Skachkova (DNLP, JINR, Dubna)

Anna.Skachkova@cern.ch, annask@jinr.ru

The Study is focused on possibility of background separation

- Pythia 8.309 (p + p, $\sqrt{s} = 27$ GeV). The main background – minimum-bias (SoftQCD:nonDiffractive)
- Taking as a starting point cross section of η_c production ~ 400 nb, we consider the channel
 $g g \rightarrow \eta_c + g$ (cross-section from PYTHIA8 $\sigma_{\eta_c + g} = 416$ nb)

Formulae for η_c production in Pythia8 were taken as proposed by Anton Anufriev in his talk (11.04.23)

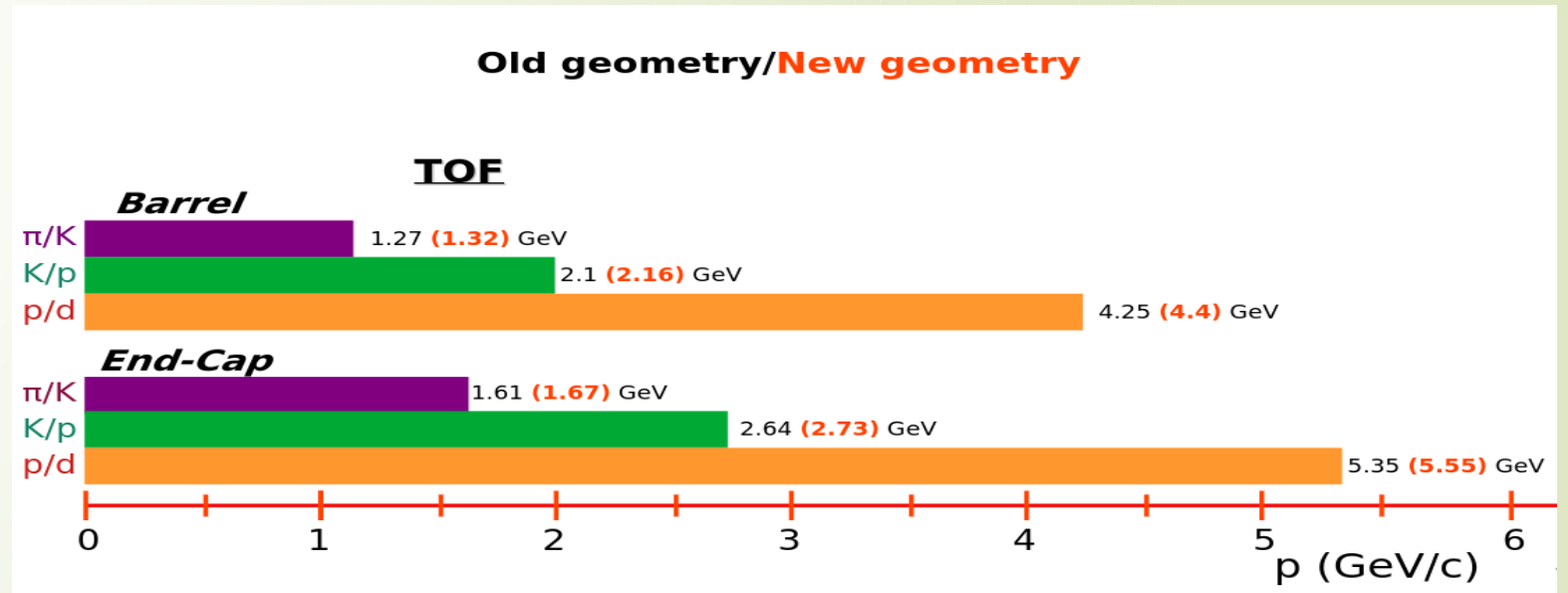
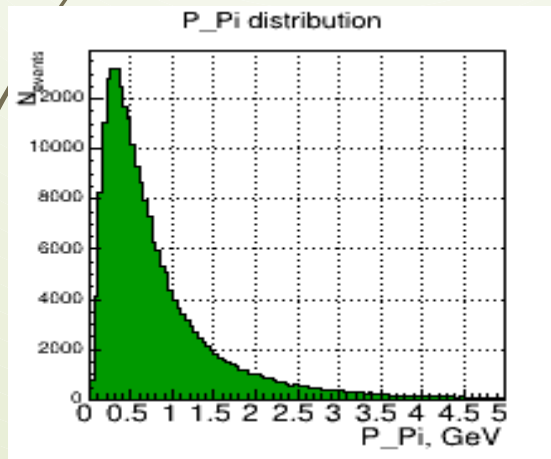
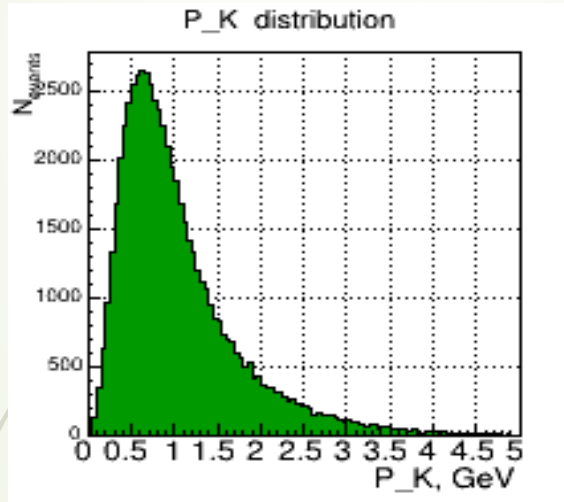
(We can also expect for $g g \rightarrow \eta_c$ cross-section $\sigma_{\eta_c} = 2230$ nb - *5.36 times higher !!!*)

η_c is forced to decay to $\varphi \varphi$, thus the final cross-section for

- $g g \rightarrow \eta_c + g \rightarrow \varphi \varphi + g \rightarrow 2 (K^+ K^-) + g$ should be $\sigma_{\eta_c + g} = \underline{0.159 \text{ nb}} \rightarrow \sim 1.59 * 10^5$ events/year
*(Year = 10^7 sec, Lum = 10^{32} /cm² *sec)*

π^\pm / K^\pm reconstruction

3



PID in SPD is taking place in VD, Straw, TOF & Aerogel
But the best separation power for π^\pm / K^\pm gives **TOF**
(see talk of Artem Ivanov 25.10.2023 SPD CM and others).

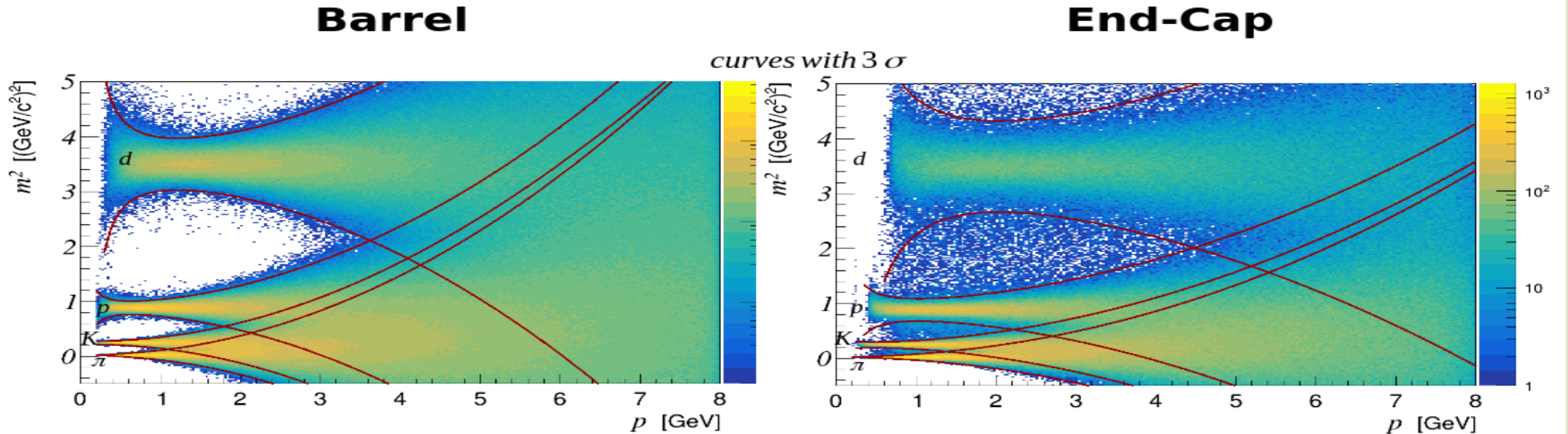
At $P > 1.4$ GeV we potentially can have problems with π^\pm / K^\pm misidentification.

π^\pm / K^\pm reconstruction

4

m^2 vs p

(see talks of Artem Ivanov of 25.10.23, 6.10.2022 & 27.04.2023).



For the moment we have at $P_{K^\pm} < 1.32$ GeV (1.2 GeV before) — 100% identification.

At the region 1.32 GeV $< P_{K^\pm} < 1.67$ GeV (1.2 GeV $< P_{K^\pm} < 1.4$ GeV before) $\sim 95\%$.

So at first approximation we considered the condition

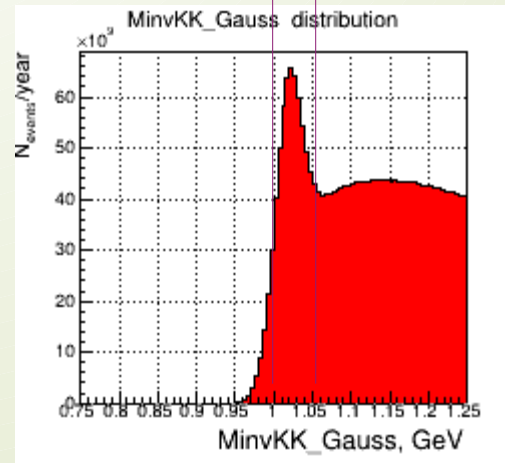
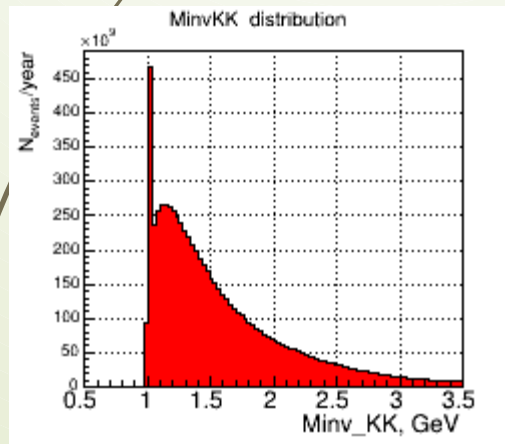
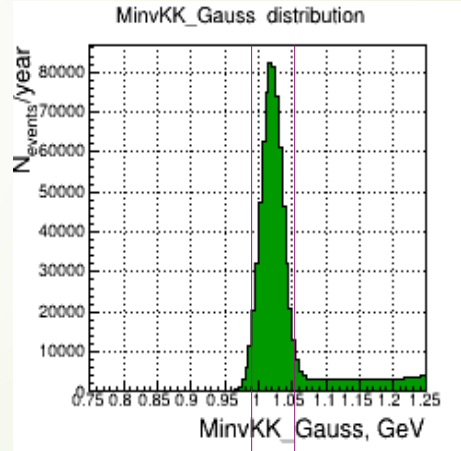
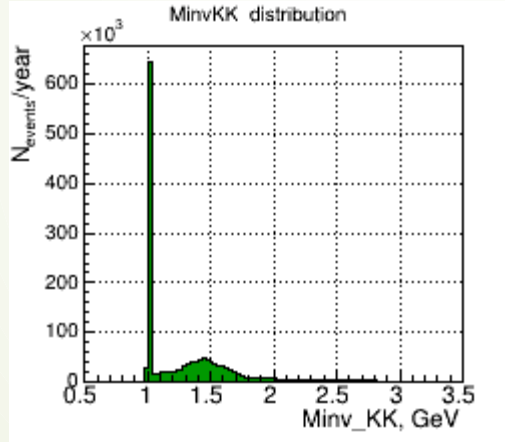
when all 4 signal K^\pm have $P_{K^\pm} < 1.4$ GeV ($\sim 1/2$ of events)

φ reconstruction

5

Signal

Background



For φ reconstruction we are looking for K^+K^- combinations (φ candidate) in the region

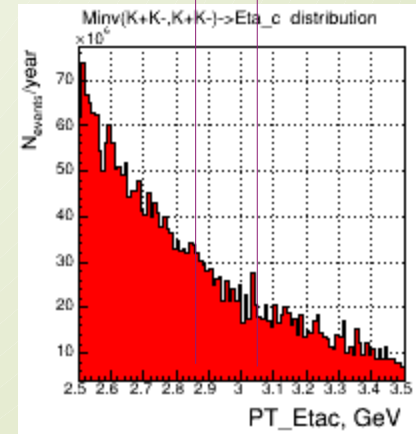
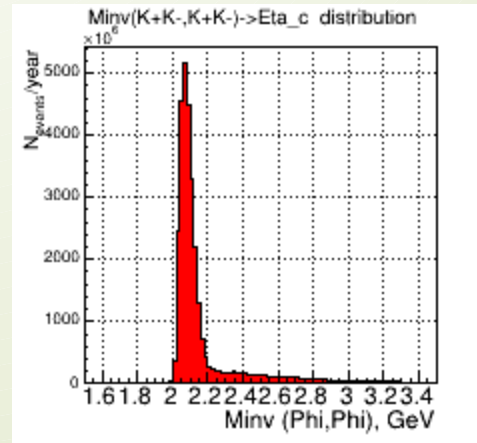
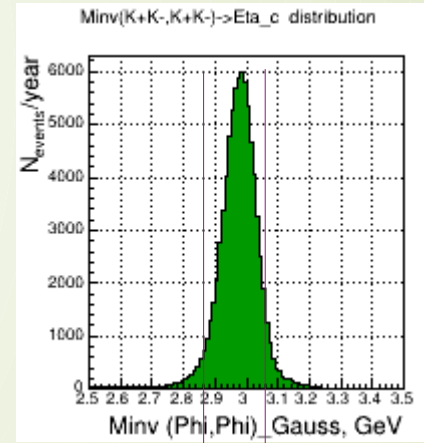
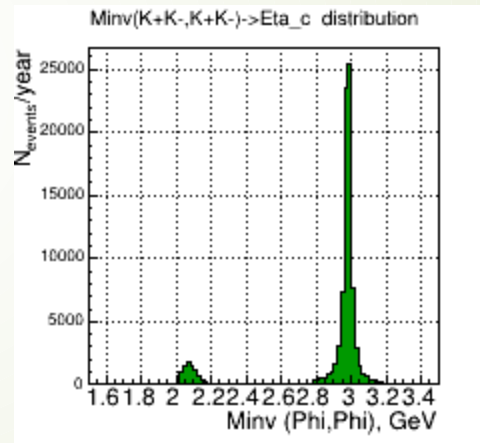
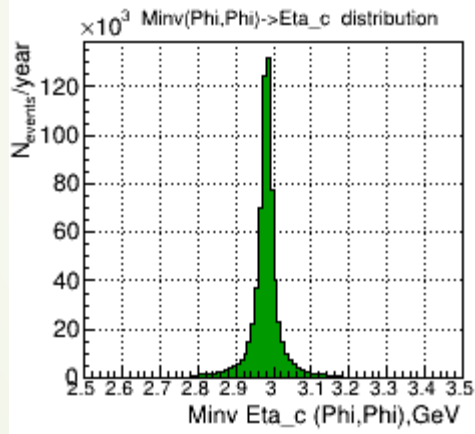
$$0.99 < M_{\text{inv}}(K^+K^-) < 1.05 \text{ GeV}$$

including 1.5% Gauss smearing of P

η_c reconstruction

Signal

Background



For η_c reconstruction
we are looking for exactly 2
 K^+K^- combinations
(φ candidates in the spread
 $0.99 < M_{inv}(K^+K^-) < 1.05$ GeV)
in the region of $M_{inv} \eta_c$

$2.85 < M_{inv}(\varphi\varphi) < 3.09$ GeV

Obtained $\sigma_{signal} = 9.68 \cdot 10^{-2}$ nb
 \Downarrow
 ~ 96780 events/year

Current results

7

10^7 Signal and $3 \cdot 10^8$ Background events now were generated

The proposed selection criteria

$P(K^\pm) < 1.4 \text{ GeV} \ \&\& \ 0.99 < M_{\text{inv}}(K^+K^-) < 1.05 \text{ GeV} \ \&\& \ 2.85 < M_{\text{inv}}(\varphi\varphi) < 3.09 \text{ GeV}$

allowed to achieve **background suppression to 741 nb** ($3.11 \cdot 10^{-3} \%$)
that corresponds to

$S/B = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for **$g g \rightarrow \eta_c + g$** channel.

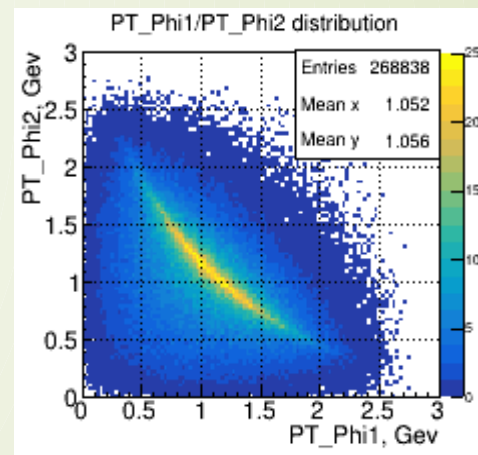
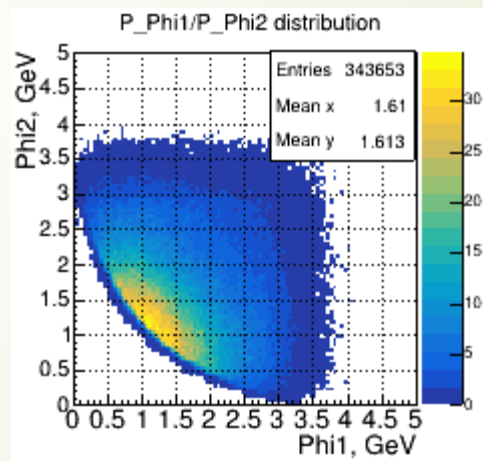
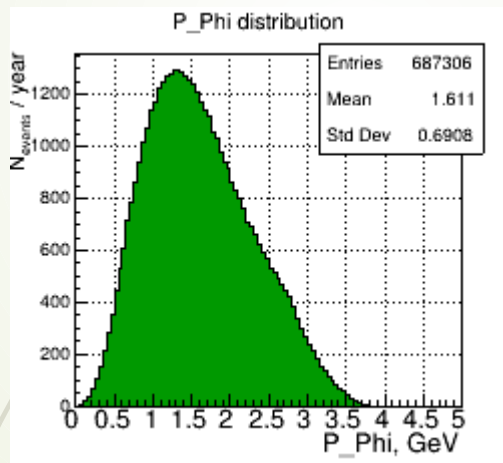
Thus we can expect **$S/\sqrt{S+B} \approx \underline{3.55}$** (*improved at higher statistics and some change in algorithm!*)

!!! *Fraction of signal events where at least 1K in 2 (K^+K^-) combination is **fake**
one is **$\sim 0.65\%$***

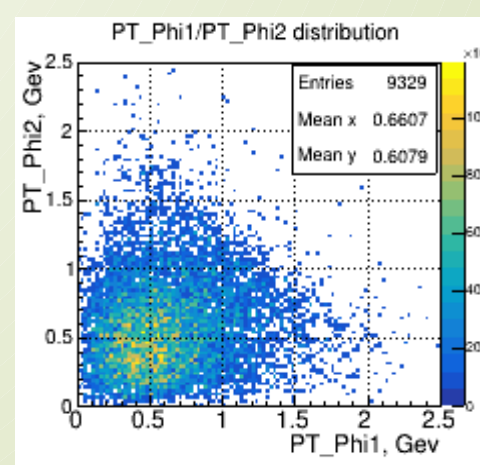
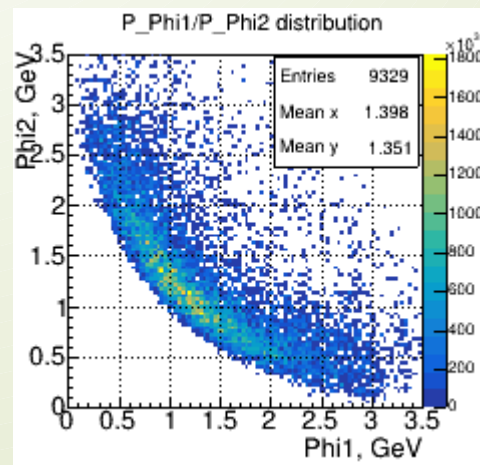
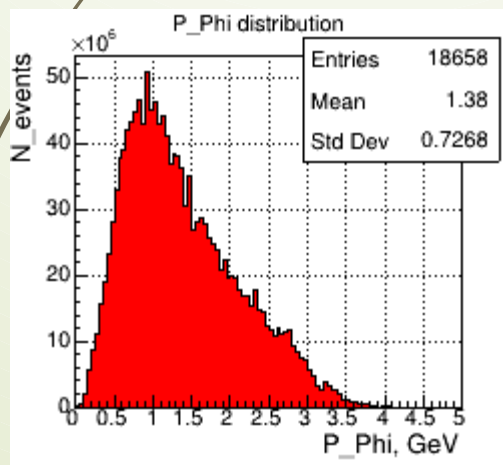
$|\mathbf{P}\varphi_{\text{candidate}}|$ correlations

S
i
g
n
a
l

B
a
c
k
g
d



Distributions of $|\mathbf{P}\varphi|$
look rather similar,
but for $|\mathbf{PT}\varphi|$
distributions we have
some difference

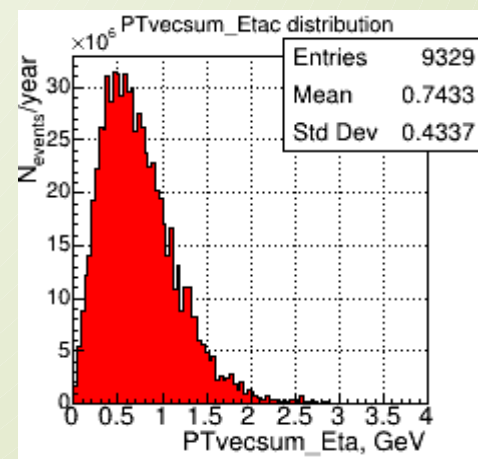
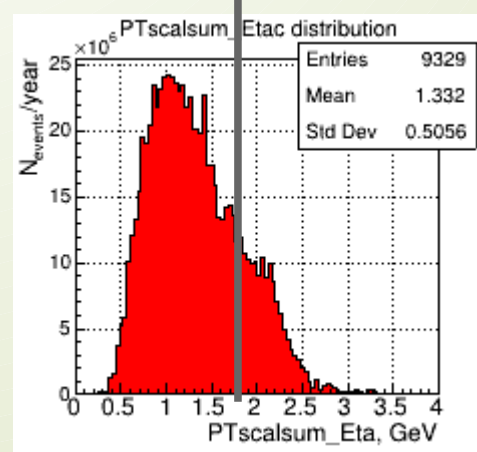
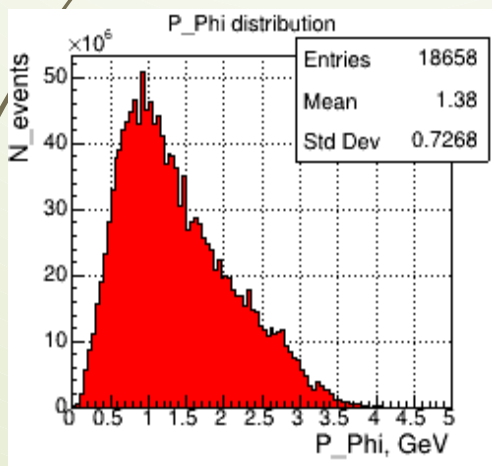
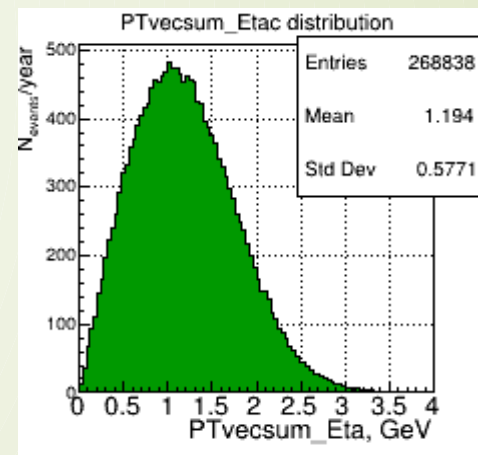
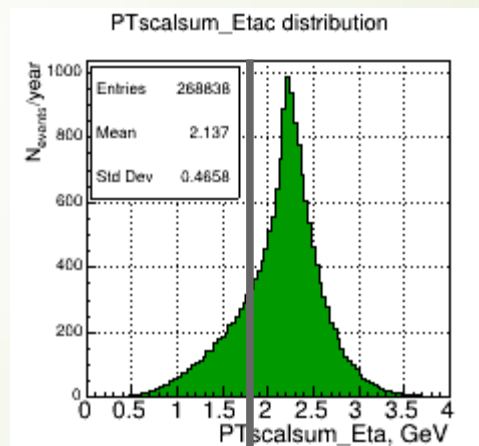
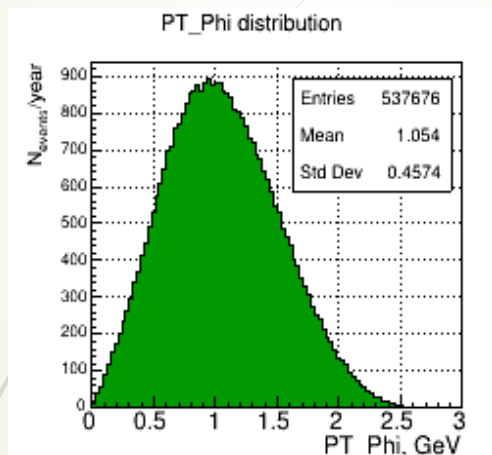


Can be used

$|\mathbf{PT}_\varphi|$ correlations

Signal

Background



$PT\ vecsum$ = vector sum of PT's of (K^+K^-) forming η_c candidate.

$PT\ scalsum$ = scalar sum of PT's of (K^+K^-) forming η_c candidate. -->

Shows better difference in distributions



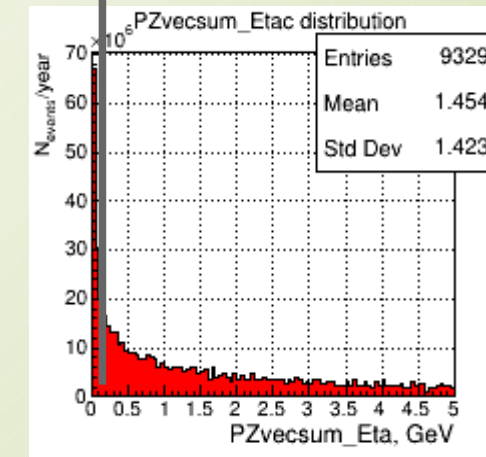
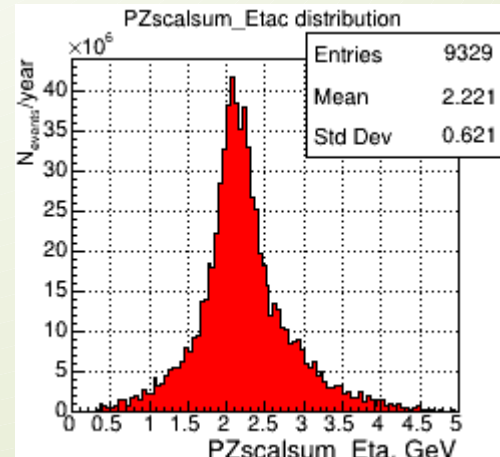
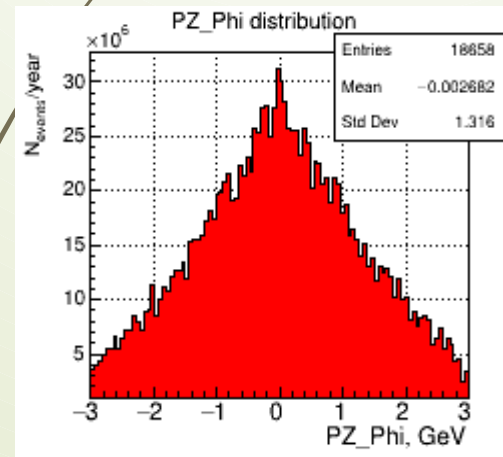
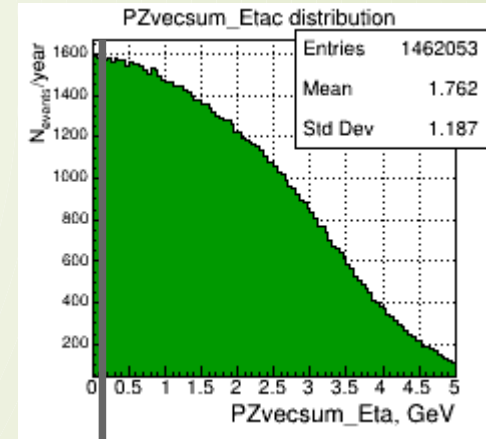
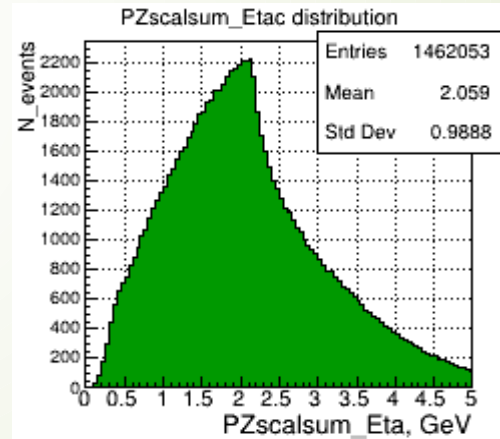
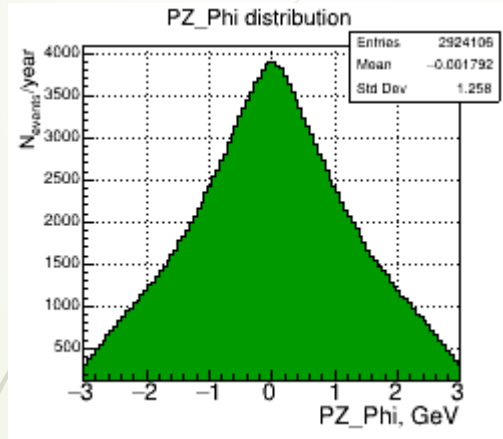
Can be used for BKG suppression :
Cut $PT\ scalsum > 1.8\ GeV$

PZ φ correlations

10

Signal

Background



Pz scalsum = scalar sum of Pz's of $(K^+K^-)(K^+K^-)$ forming η_c candidate.

Pz vecsum = vector sum of Pz's of $(K^+K^-)(K^+K^-)$ forming η_c candidate. -->

Shows better difference in distributions



Can be used for BKG suppression :

Cut: PZ vecsum > 0.2 GeV

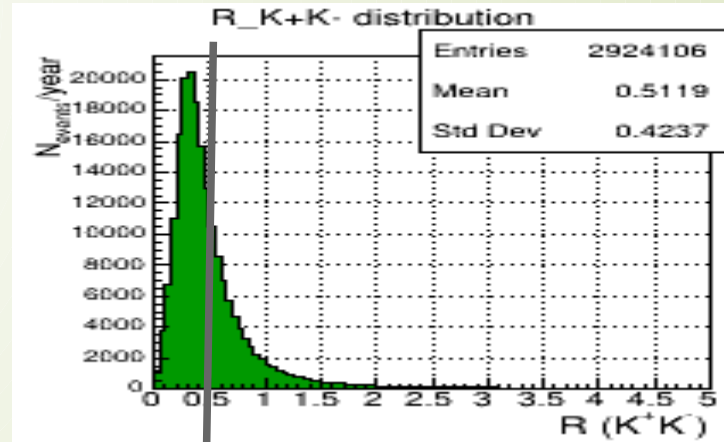
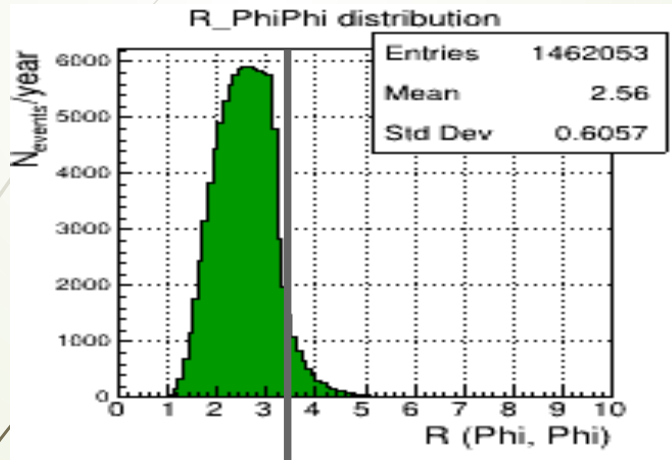
R ($\varphi\varphi$) / R (K^+K^-) distributions

11

$R = \sqrt{\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\varphi^2} = \sqrt{(\eta_{K^+} - \eta_{K^-})^2 + (\varphi_{K^+} - \varphi_{K^-})^2}$ - shows some difference \Rightarrow can be used

Signal

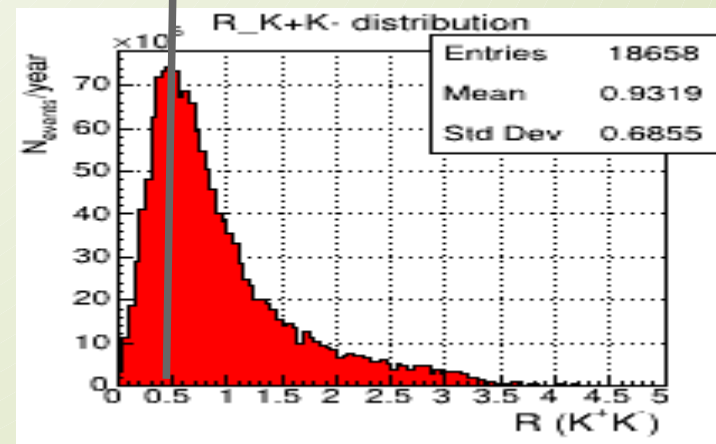
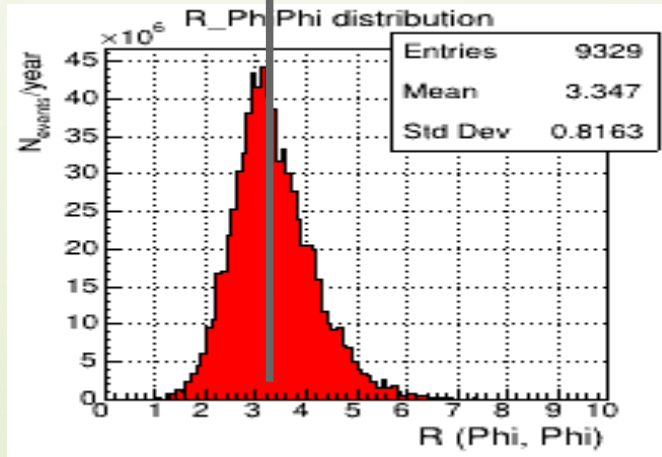
Background



$$R_{K^+K^-} < 0.6$$



$$R_{K^+K^-} < 0.5$$



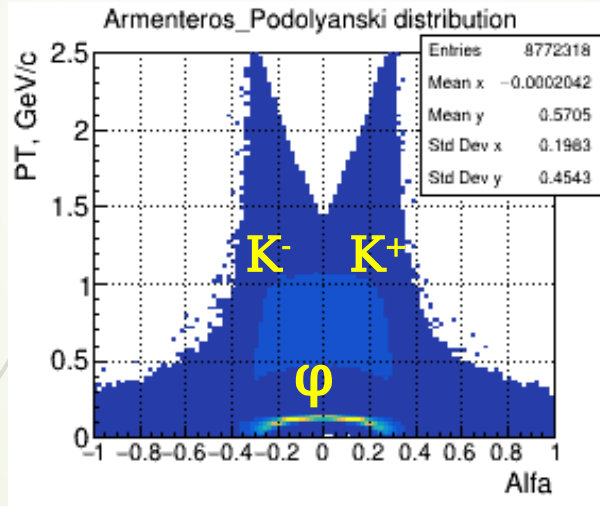
$$R_{\varphi\varphi} < 3.3$$

Armenteros - Podolanski distributions

12

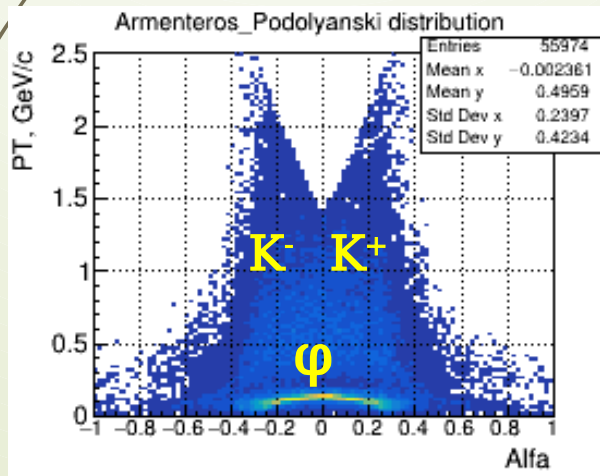
S
i
g
n
a
l

B
a
c
k
g
r
o
u
n
d



$$\alpha = (P^{K^+} - P^{K^-}) / (P^{K^+} + P^{K^-})$$

No significant difference



Proposed cuts

1. $P(K^\pm) < 1.4 \text{ GeV} \ \&\& \ 0.99 < M_{\text{inv}}(K^+K^-) < 1.05 \text{ GeV} \ \&\& \ 2.85 < M_{\text{inv}}(\varphi\varphi) < 3.09 \text{ GeV}$
2. $N1 + R(\varphi\varphi) < 3.3 \text{ GeV}$
3. $N1 + R(K^+K^-) < 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
4. $N1 + (R(K^+K^-) \text{ Cut} + R(\varphi\varphi) \text{ Cut})$
5. $N1 + PT \text{ scalsum } 4K > 1.8 \text{ GeV}$
6. $N1 + PZ \text{ vecsum } 4K > 0.2 \text{ GeV}$
7. $N1 + (Pz \text{ vecsum Cut} + PT \text{ scalsum Cut})$
8. $N1 + (Pz \text{ vecsum Cut} + PT \text{ scalsum Cut}) + R(K^+K^-) \text{ Cut}$
9. $N1 + (Pz \text{ vecsum Cut} + PT \text{ scalsum Cut}) + (R(K^+K^-) \text{ Cut} + R(\varphi\varphi) \text{ Cut})$

Results of additional cuts 2-9 on the events sample after 1-st set of cuts is shown in the table below
(with fractions relative to the remainder after the first restriction)

Current results

| Cut N | Rest of Sig | Rest of BKG | S/B ratio | $S/\sqrt{(S+B)}$ |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2. | 91.1 % | 52.9 % | $2.25 * 10^{-4}$ | 4.45 |
| 3. | 37.7 % | 9.5 % | $5.27 * 10^{-4}$ | 3.10 |
| 4. | 37.3 % | 8.2 % | $5.90 * 10^{-4}$ | 4.60 |
| 5. | 79.5 % | 19.3 % | $5.37 * 10^{-4}$ | 6.42 |
| 6. | 93.5 % | 81.8 % | $1.50 * 10^{-4}$ | 3.69 |
| 7. | 74.5 % | 16.2 % | $6.01 * 10^{-4}$ | 6.58 |
| 8. | 33.9 % | 5.04 % | $8.79 * 10^{-4}$ | 5.37 |
| 9. | 33.8 % | 4.97 % | $8.88 * 10^{-4}$ | 5.36 |

Thus the best combination of cuts is N7 (& N5)
 N1 + (*Pz vecsum Cut + PT scalsum Cut*)
 that gives

$$S/\sqrt{(S+B)} \approx 6.58 \text{ (6.42)}$$

which corresponds to the final statistics

~ 72000 events/year

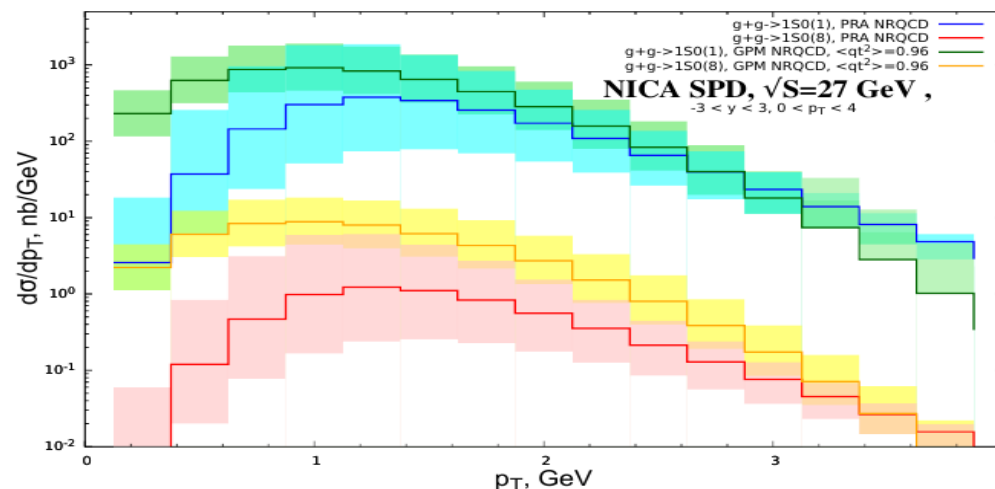
(in the case of $\sigma_{\eta_c} \approx 400 \text{ nb}$)

Case of $2 \rightarrow 1$ process $g g \rightarrow \eta_c$

Predictions for SPD NICA within NRQCD

Total cross-section

- PRA CSM: $\sigma_{tot} = 0.48 \mu b$
- PRA NRQCD: $\sigma_{to} = 0.49 \mu b$
- GPM CSM: $\sigma_{tot} = 1.3 \mu b$
- GPM NRQCD: $\sigma_{tot} = 1.31 \mu b$



A. Anufriev, V. Saleev
*The XXVth International Baldin
 Seminar on High Energy Physics
 Problems "Relativistic Nuclear
 Physics and Quantum
 Chromodynamics"*
 21 September 2023, Dubna

Some theoretical approaches give us cross-section for $g g \rightarrow \eta_c$ up to $\sigma_{\eta_c} = 1310 \text{ nb}$!

Case of $2 \rightarrow 1$ process $g g \rightarrow \eta_c$

The calculation were made under the assumption $\sigma_{\eta_c} \approx \underline{1250 \text{ nb}}$

(We can also expect for $g g \rightarrow \eta_c$ cross-section $\sigma_{\eta_c} = 2230 \text{ nb}$ (PYTHIA prediction))

| Cut N | Rest of Sig | Rest of BKG | S/B ratio | $S/\sqrt{(S+B)}$ |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2. | 90.4 % | 52.9 % | $7.56 * 10^{-4}$ | 15.0 |
| 3. | 38.4 % | 9.5 % | $1.18 * 10^{-3}$ | 15.2 |
| 4. | 38.0 % | 8.2 % | $2.04 * 10^{-3}$ | 16.0 |
| 5. | 78.9 % | 19.3 % | $2.06 * 10^{-3}$ | 24.6 |
| 6. | 92.6 % | 81.8 % | $5.07 * 10^{-4}$ | 12.4 |
| 7. | 73.2 % | 16.2 % | $2.01 * 10^{-3}$ | 22.0 |
| 8. | 34.2 % | 5.04 % | $3.01 * 10^{-3}$ | 18.4 |
| 9. | 34.1 % | 4.97 % | $3.04 * 10^{-3}$ | 18.4 |

Here the best combination of cuts is N5 (& N7)

N1 + *PT scalsum Cut* that gives

$$S/\sqrt{(S+B)} \approx 24.6 \text{ (22.0)}$$

that corresponds to the final statistics

~ 295 000 events/year

(in the case of $\sigma_{\eta_c} \approx \underline{1250 \text{ nb}}$)

Thank you for your attention!

- $\eta_c \rightarrow \varphi \varphi \rightarrow 2(K^+ K^-)$ decay

- The main PDG parameters

- $\eta_c(1S)$ Mass = 2983.9 ± 0.4 MeV ~ 2.984 GeV
- $\eta_c(1S)$ Width = 32.0 ± 0.7 MeV ~ 0.032 GeV
- Branching $\eta_c \rightarrow \varphi \varphi = (1.58 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-3}$
- $\varphi(1020)$ Mass = 1019.461 ± 0.016 MeV ~ 1.019 GeV
- $\varphi(1020)$ Width = 4.249 ± 0.013 MeV ~ 0.00425 GeV
- Branching $\varphi(1020) \rightarrow K^+ K^- = (49.1 \pm 0.5) \%$

Thus Branching $\varphi \varphi \rightarrow 2(K^+ K^-) = 24.1 \%$

- Total Branching $\eta_c \rightarrow \varphi \varphi \rightarrow 2(K^+ K^-) = 3,8090798 \times 10^{-4}$