

Observation of Coherent $\phi(1020)$ Resonance in Photonuclear Ultra-Peripheral Collisions at STAR



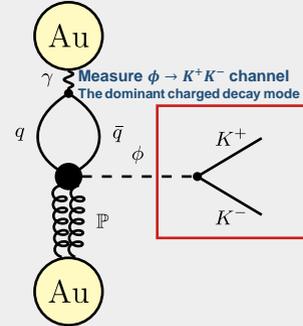
Xihe Han, for the STAR Collaboration
The Ohio State University



Motivation

Why ϕ ?

- Larger dipole size than the J/ψ which enhances ϕ 's sensitivity to saturation effects.
- Larger invariant mass (1019 MeV) compared to the ρ meson (770 MeV), enables more reliable perturbative QCD calculations.
- UPC photoproduction cross section has not been measured for ϕ .

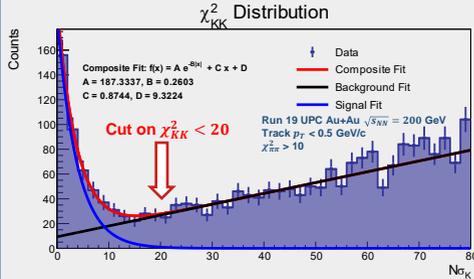


Physics Goals

- Utilize ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs) for clean electromagnetic interactions with minimal hadronic background.
- Leverage meson production for sensitivity to the nuclear gluon density profile.
- Probe gluon distributions at low Bjorken- x using ϕ meson photoproduction.
- Test and constrain vector meson production cross-section models, including Vector Meson Dominance and Color Dipole Model.

Particle Identification

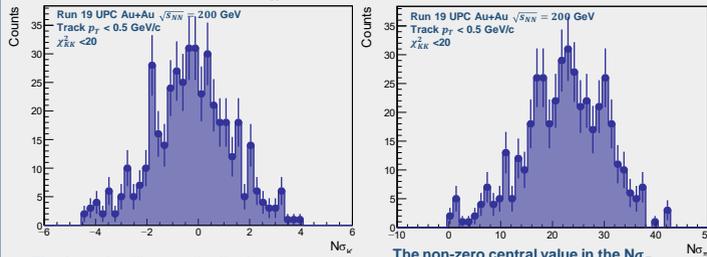
- Kaons are identified via TPC dE/dx , using $N\sigma_K$ (the deviation from the expected kaon energy loss in the TPC) for each track, and combining both tracks' PID information with $\chi^2_{KK} \equiv N\sigma_K^2 + N\sigma_{\pi}^2$.



- Figure showing χ^2_{KK} distribution of Run19 Au+Au at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV Data.

- The distribution is fitted by a composite function (red) of a Lorentzian signal peak (blue) and a first-degree polynomial background (black).

- Kaon Candidates (events that pass PID cut) Quality Check**
After pair-wise PID selection, the track-wise $N\sigma$ distributions for kaons and pions are shown.

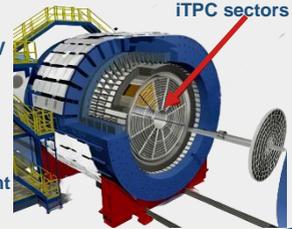


The Gaussian-like $N\sigma_K$ distributions centered near zero indicates the sample is dominated by kaons.

The non-zero central value in the $N\sigma_{\pi}$ distributions highlights separation of the pion background.

Data Set

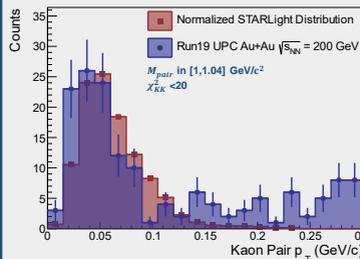
- Run 19 Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV
- First data set with the STAR inner Time Projection Chamber (iTPC) upgrade fully operational.
- The iTPC upgrade significantly improves acceptance for low-momentum kaons, which is crucial for reconstructing coherent ϕ mesons.



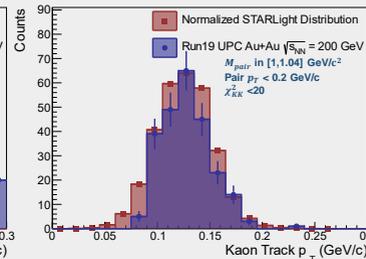
Coherent Event Selection

- Coherent ϕ production refers to ϕ meson production off the entire nucleus, leaving it intact and resulting in low transverse momentum due to minimal momentum transfer.
- Coherent ϕ production is of interest due to its clear, narrow kinematic peak at low transverse momentum, where energy-loss PID is most effective.

Kaon Pair Transverse Momentum

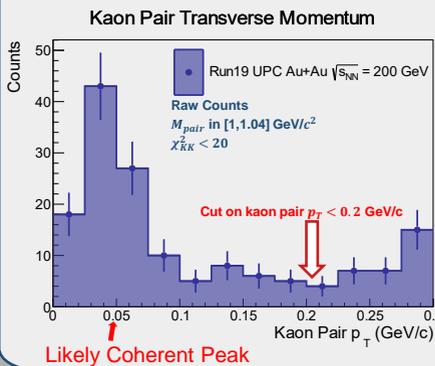


Kaon Candidate Transverse Momentum

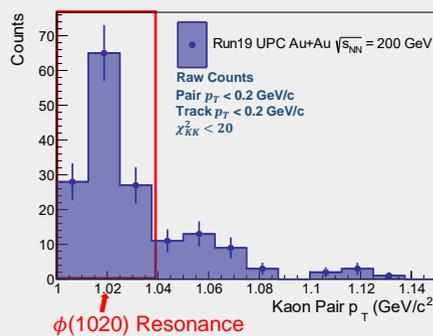


The figures show clear evidence of a coherent peak at low kaon pair transverse momentum (p_T). After applying a selection requiring pair $p_T > 0.2$ GeV/c, the transverse momentum distributions of individual kaon tracks are examined. Both the kaon pair and individual track p_T distributions exhibit good agreement with the normalized STARLight Monte Carlo simulations.

Results



Kaon Pair Invariant Mass



Conclusion and Outlook:

- Illustrated clear coherent peak at low pair transverse momentum.
- Demonstrated clear resonance peak at the ϕ invariant mass.
- Cross section calculation is in progress. This will provide a step toward constraining model calculations for vector meson photoproduction.
- Data production that possibly contains $\sim 100x$ more coherent ϕ is on-going at STAR. This will enable differential cross section studies in forward and backward rapidity, potentially revealing suppression effects from gluon saturation.

Supported in part by the



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The STAR
Collaboration

