

# GenEx

## Exclusive Meson Generator

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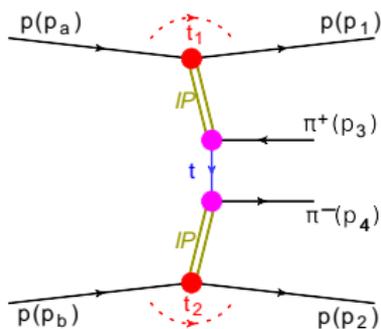
**QCD challenges in pp, pA and AA collisions at high energies**

**Trento, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017**

- Exclusive meson production is possible to be measured by RHIC and LHC experiments.
- Monte Carlo generator is needed in order to include detector effects (acceptance, efficiency) in theory-data comparison.
- There are few MC generators available, e.g. SuperCHIC, DIME.
- We would like to introduce a tool complementary to the existing ones in terms of implemented processes and calculation methods.
- For now, implemented models are based mainly on work of P. Lebedowicz, A. Szczurek & co.
- This includes:
  - non-resonant (continuum) pion and kaon pair production,
  - $f_0(500)$ ,  $f_0(980)$ ,  $f_0(1370)$ ,  $f_0(1500)$ ,  $f_2(1270)$ ,  $f_2'(1520)$  and  $\rho_0$  particles and their decays into two pions or kaons.

- GenEx – a C++ class structure for the construction of a Monte Carlo event generators which can produce unweighted events within relativistic phase space.
- Generator is self-adapting to the provided matrix element and acceptance cuts.
- Existing and planned features:
  - resonant and non-resonant exclusive meson production processes,
  - scalar, vector and tensor Pomeron,
  - $pp$  and  $p\bar{p}$  collisions,
  - spin (polarization) effects,
  - absorption and re-scattering corrections,
  - simple, user friendly interface,
  - output in formats usable by experiments (LesHouches, HEPMC, ...).
- First version (basic features) is already available:  
<https://github.com/rkycia/GenEx>.

# Process Type 1: Non-resonant Pion Pair Production



- $pp \rightarrow p\pi^+\pi^-p$  (continuum),
- model based on: Phys. Rev. D **93** (2016) 054015,
- off-shell pion exchanged in the  $t$ -channel,
- tensor Pomeron exchange,
- absorptive nor re-scattering corrections are off,
- spin polarization.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\lambda_a \lambda_b \rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \pi^+ \pi^-}(\hat{t}) =$$

$$(-i)\bar{u}(p_1, \lambda_1) i\Gamma_{\mu_1 \nu_1}^{(IPpp)}(p_1, p_a) u(p_a, \lambda_a) \times$$

$$i\Delta^{(IP)\mu_1 \nu_1, \alpha_1 \beta_1}(s_{13}, t_1) \times$$

$$i\Gamma_{\alpha_1 \beta_1}^{(IP\pi\pi)}(p_t, -p_3) \times$$

$$i\Delta^{(\pi)}(p_t) \times$$

$$i\Gamma_{\alpha_2 \beta_2}^{(IP\pi\pi)}(p_4, p_t) \times$$

$$i\Delta^{(IP)\alpha_2 \beta_2, \mu_2 \nu_2}(s_{24}, t_2) \times$$

$$\bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) i\Gamma_{\mu_2 \nu_2}^{(IPpp)}(p_2, p_b) u(p_b, \lambda_b)$$

matrix element

proton-Pomeron vertex

Pomeron propagator

Pomeron-pion vertex

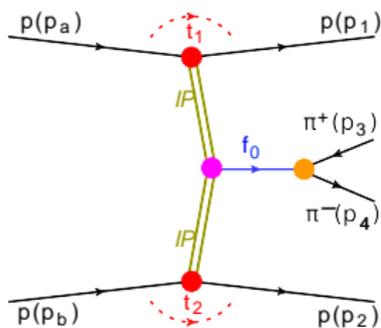
pion propagator

pion-Pomeron vertex

Pomeron propagator

Pomeron-proton vertex

# Process Type 2: Pion Pair Production via $f_0$ Resonance



- $pp \rightarrow p(f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)p$ ,
- model based on: Phys. Rev. D **93** (2016) 054015,
- tensor Pomeron exchange,
- absorptive nor re-scattering corrections are off,
- spin polarization.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\lambda_a \lambda_b \rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \pi^+ \pi^-}^{(IPIP \rightarrow f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} =$$

$$(-i) \bar{u}(p_1, \lambda_1) i \Gamma_{\mu_1 \nu_1}^{(IPpp)}(p_1, p_a) u(p_a, \lambda_a) \times$$

$$i \Delta^{(IP)\mu_1 \nu_1, \alpha_1 \beta_1}(s_1, t_1) \times$$

$$i \Gamma_{\alpha_1 \beta_1, \alpha_2 \beta_2}^{(IPIP f_0)}(q_1, q_2) \times$$

$$i \Delta^{(f_0)}(p_{34}) \times$$

$$i \Gamma^{(f_0 \pi \pi)}(p_{34}) \times$$

$$i \Delta^{(IP)\alpha_2 \beta_2, \mu_2 \nu_2}(s_2, t_2) \times$$

$$\bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) i \Gamma_{\mu_2 \nu_2}^{(IPpp)}(p_2, p_b) u(p_b, \lambda_b)$$

matrix element

proton-Pomeron vertex

Pomeron propagator

Pomeron- $f_0$  vertex

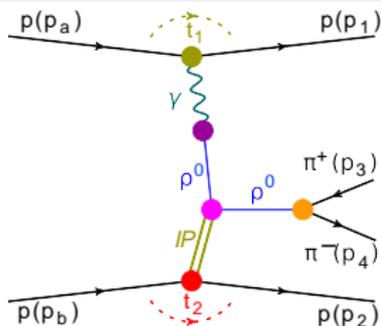
$f_0$  propagator

$f_0$ -pion vertex

Pomeron propagator

Pomeron-proton vertex

# Process Type 3: $\rho^0$ Photoproduction



- $pp \rightarrow p\pi^+\pi^-p$  via  $\gamma p \rightarrow (\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)p$ ,
- model based on: arXiv:1412.3677,
- tensor Pomeron exchange,
- absorptive nor re-scattering corrections are off,
- spin polarization.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{M}_{\lambda_a \lambda_b \rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \pi^+ \pi^-}^{(\gamma IP)} = & \\
 & (-i)\bar{u}(p_1, \lambda_1) i\Gamma_{\mu}^{(\gamma PP)}(p_1, p_a) u(p_a, \lambda_a) \times \\
 & i\Delta^{(\gamma)\mu\sigma}(q_1) \times \\
 & i\Gamma_{\sigma\nu}^{(\gamma \rightarrow \rho)}(q_1) \times \\
 & i\Delta^{(\rho)\nu\rho_1}(q_1) \times \\
 & i\Gamma_{\rho_2\rho_1\alpha\beta}^{(IP\rho\rho)}(p_{34}, q_1) \times \\
 & i\Delta^{(\rho)\rho_2\kappa}(p_{34}) \times \\
 & i\Gamma_{\kappa}^{(\rho\pi\pi)}(p_3, p_4) \times \\
 & i\Delta^{(IP)\alpha\beta, \delta\eta}(s_2, t_2) \times \\
 & \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) i\Gamma_{\delta\eta}^{(IPPP)}(p_2, p_b) u(p_b, \lambda_b)
 \end{aligned}$$

matrix element

proton-photon vertex

photon propagator

photon- $\rho$  vertex

$\rho$  propagator

$\rho$ -Pomeron vertex

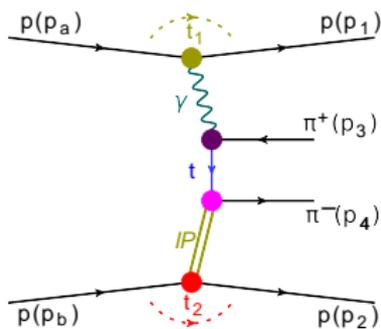
$\rho$  propagator

$\rho$ -pion vertex

Pomeron propagator

Pomeron-proton vertex

# Process Type 4: Photon-induced Continuum



- $pp \rightarrow p\pi^+\pi^-p$ ,
- model based on: arXiv:1412.3677,
- off-shell pion exchanged in the  $t$ -channel,
- tensor Pomeron exchange,
- absorptive nor re-scattering corrections are off,
- spin polarization.

$$\mathcal{M}_{\lambda_a \lambda_b \rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \pi^+ \pi^-}^{(t)} =$$

$$(-i)\bar{u}(p_1, \lambda_1) i\Gamma_{\mu}^{(\gamma PP)}(p_1, p_a) u(p_a, \lambda_a) \times$$

$$i\Delta^{(\gamma)\mu\nu}(q_1) \times$$

$$i\Gamma_{\nu}^{(\gamma\pi\pi)}(p_t, -p_3) \times$$

$$i\Delta^{(\pi)}(p_t) \times$$

$$i\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{(IP\pi\pi)}(p_4, p_t) \times$$

$$i\Delta^{(IP)\alpha\beta, \delta\eta}(s_2, t_2) \times$$

$$\bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) i\Gamma_{\delta\eta}^{(IPpp)}(p_2, p_b) u(p_b, \lambda_b)$$

matrix element

proton-photon vertex

photon propagator

photon-pion vertex

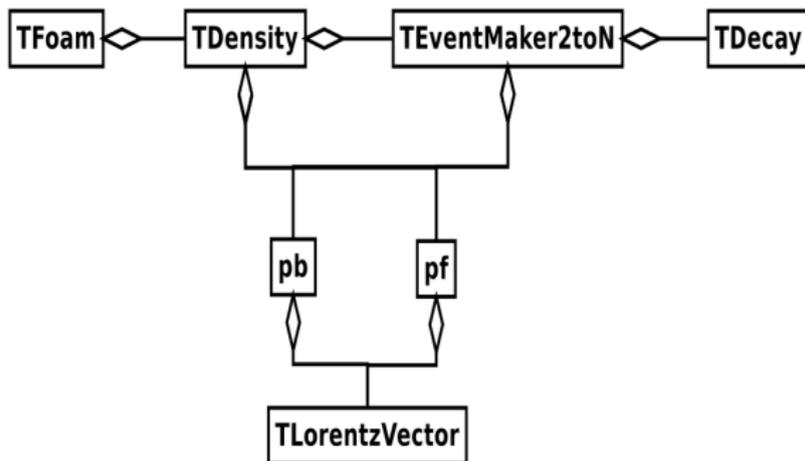
pion propagator

pion-Pomeron vertex

Pomeron propagator

Pomeron-proton vertex

# Generator Structure



- *pb* and *pF* are event tables containing beam and final particles,
- TFOAM – class of adaptive Monte Carlo simulator,
- TDENSITY – class with integrand function (calculated accordingly to a given event),
- TEVENTMAKER2TON – generates two leading particles and a central blob which then is decayed by TDECAY into  $N - 2$  remaining particles.

# GenEx – Non-resonant Pion Pair Generation – Example

```
1  NumberOfEventsToGenerate = 100000
2  IntegratorSetup = 1 #1 - FOAM (adaptive Monte Carlo
   integrator)
3
4  SaveEventDataRoot = 1
5  SaveEventDataLHE_XML = 0
6  SaveEventDataLHE_TXT = 0
7
8  idA = 2212 #PDG code of particle A
9  EA = 6500.0
10 idB = 2212 #PDG code of particle B
11 EB = 6500.0
12
13 eventGenerationStrategy = 2 # 2 - generation by Lebedowicz
   and Szczurek prescription (limited to 4 final particles)
14
15 ##Matrix Element - MODEL of REACTION
16 # 1 - Lebedowicz & Szczurek  $2p \rightarrow 2p + \pi^+ + \pi^-$ 
17 # 2 - Lebedowicz & Szczurek  $2p \rightarrow 2p + K^+ + K^-$ 
18 # 3 - Phase Space Integral; ME = 1
19 # 4 - Gauss matrix element  $\exp(-\alpha \sum_i p_t^2)$ 
20 weightStrategy = 1
21 Model1ConfFile = MODEL_DATA/LSpypi.dat
```

# GenEx – Non-resonant Pion Pair Generation – Results

## Usage

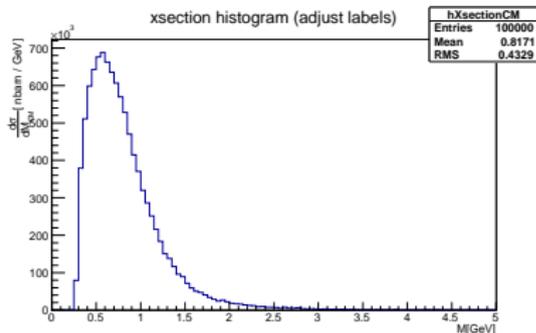
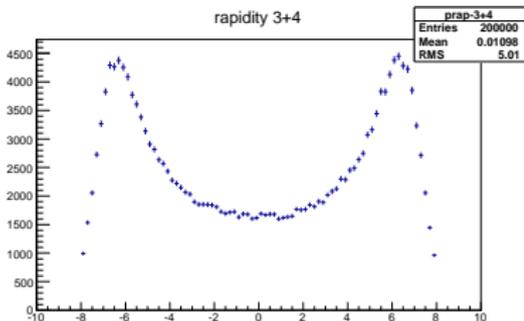
```
1 make all
2 vi Generator.dat #modify steering card
3 make run
```

## Event files:

```
1 maciek@laptop:~/GenEx-master$ ls -ltrh EVENTS/
2 -rw-rw-r-- 1 maciek maciek 7,3M lut 27 08:15 events.txt
3 -rw-r--r-- 1 maciek maciek 14M lut 27 08:15 events.root
4 -rw-rw-r-- 1 maciek maciek 15M lut 27 08:15 events.lhe
```

## Histograms:

```
1 maciek@laptop:~/GenEx-master$ ls -ltrh
2 -rw-r--r-- 1 maciek maciek 44K mar 1 10:18 histograms.root
```



- First version of GenEx is available:  
<https://github.com/rkycia/GenEx>.
- It contains the generator structure and pion/kaon continuum production processes.
- In the near future a new version would allow to:
  - generate resonant production  
( $f_0(500)$ ,  $f_0(980)$ ,  $f_0(1370)$ ,  $f_0(1500)$ ,  $f_2(1270)$ ,  $f_2'(1520)$  and  $\rho_0$ ),
  - spin (polarization) effects,
  - absorption and re-scattering corrections.

This work was supported in part by Polish National Science Centre under the grant number UMO-2015/17/D/ST2/03530.