

What can we learn from UPCs ?

→ Physics perspectives from STAR d+Au preliminary results

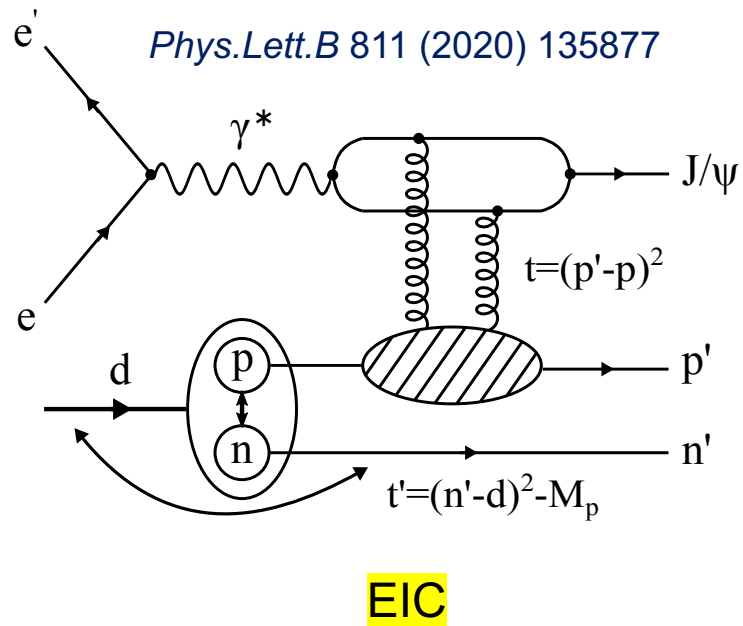
Kong Tu

BNL

01.14.2021

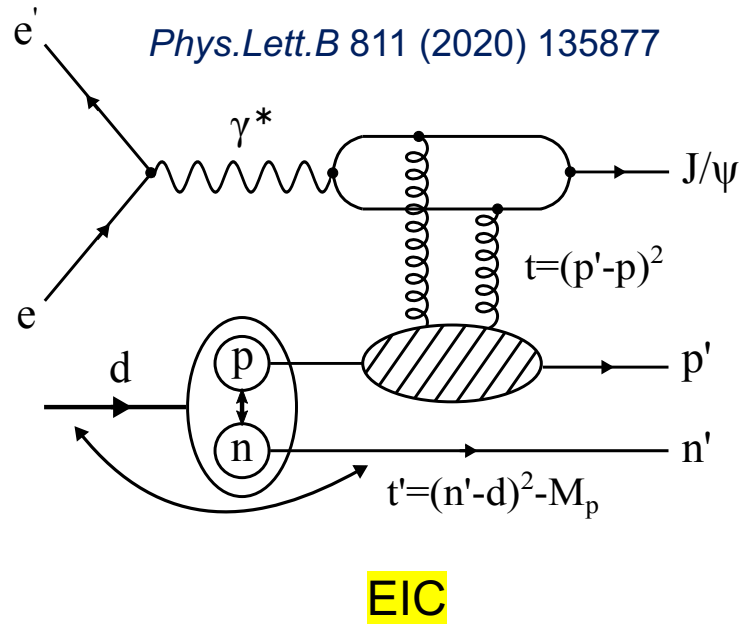
Motivation

- Nucleon and nuclear structure is a **big physics question**.
- EIC can provide an unprecedented opportunity to answer this question. However, ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs) can provide some useful information before EIC.

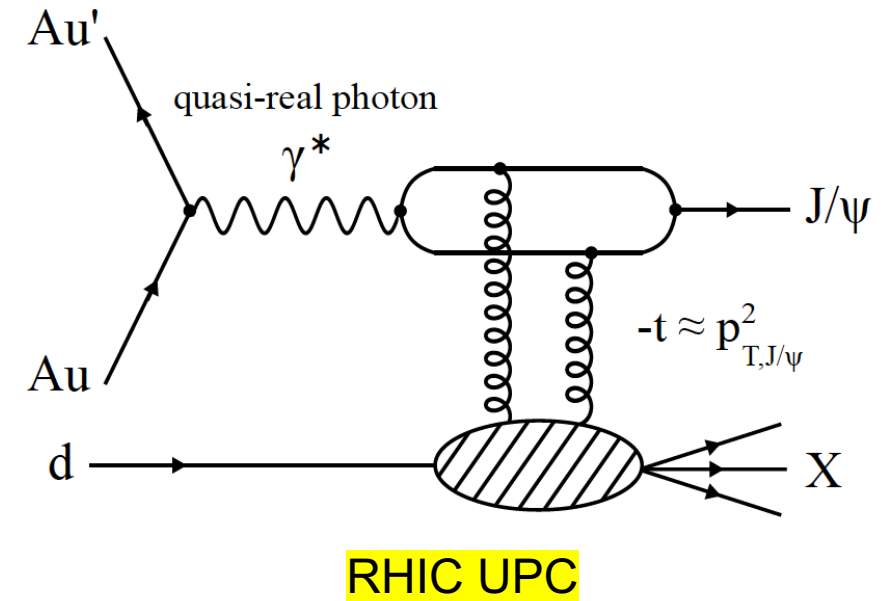


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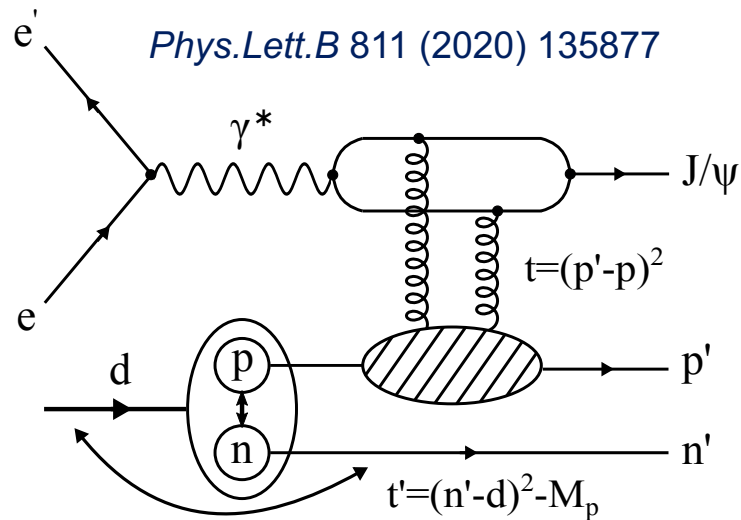


A similar physics problem



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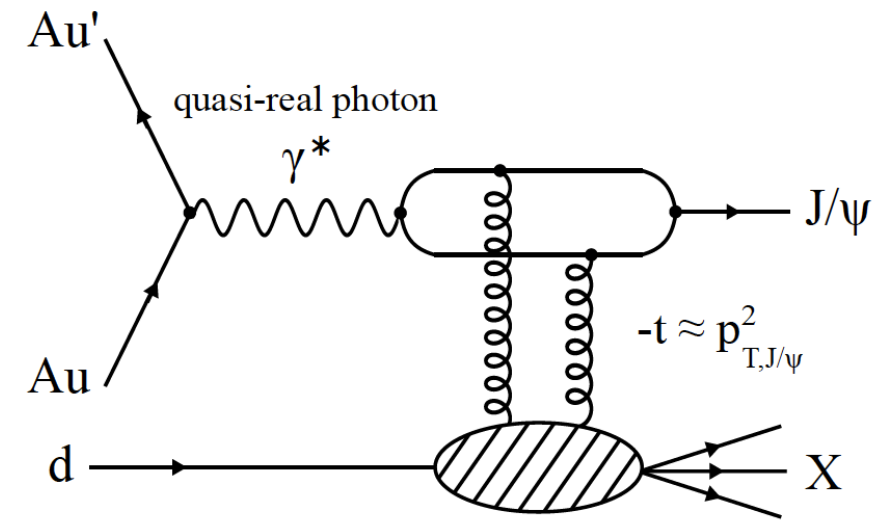
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EIC



A similar physics problem



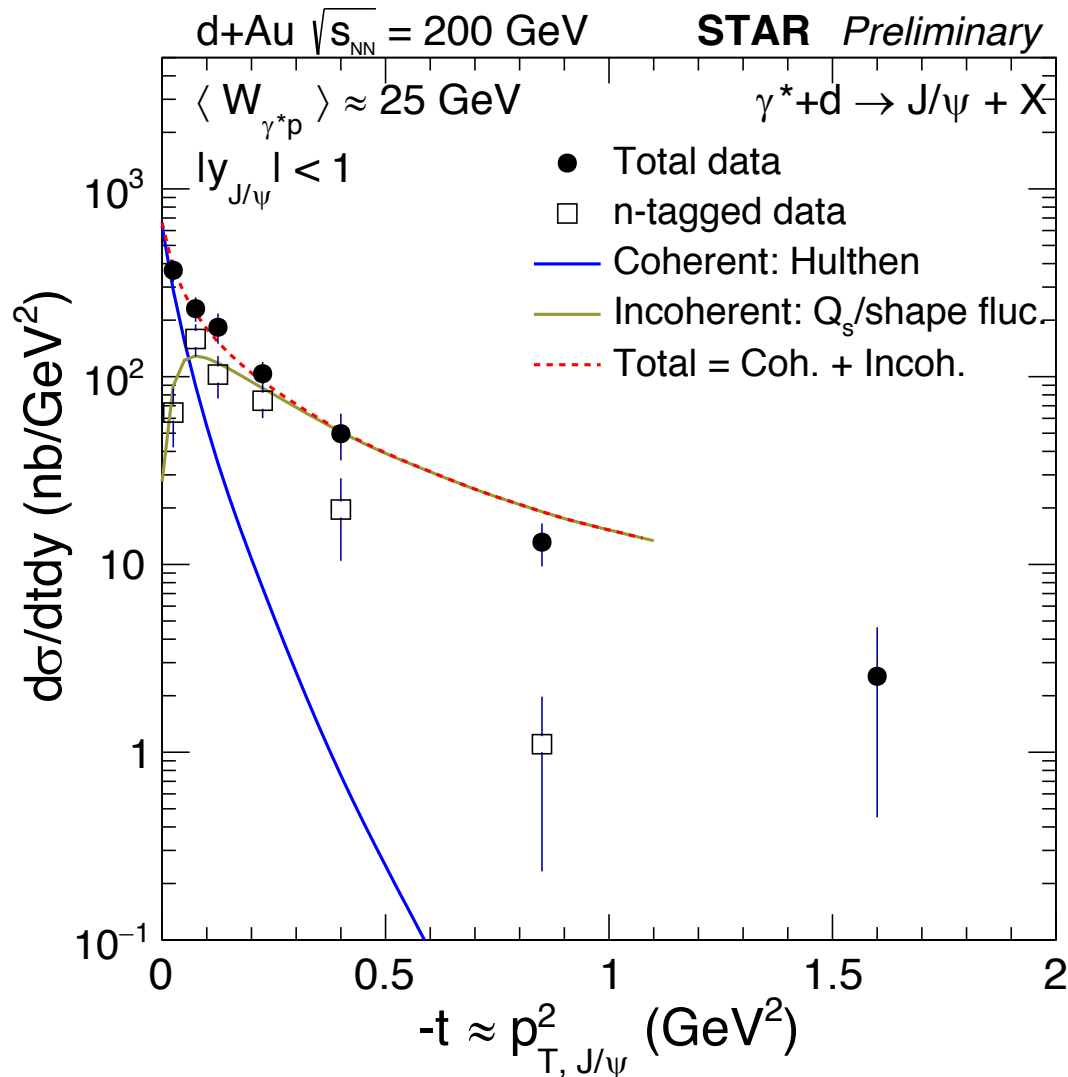
RHIC UPC

- Gluon density distribution and its modification in nucleus
 - Gluon shadowing effects
 - Saturation dynamics (EIC white paper: Q^2 dependence, VM productions, etc...)
 - Short-range nuclear correlation (NN potential, wave functions, repulsive core)

What STAR UPCs can measure?

- ✓ Photoproduction of J/psi vector meson off **deuteron**
(no Q^2 , EIC will have Q^2 level arm);
- ✓ Momentum transfer t dependence cross section; $x_p = 0.01$ or $W=25$ GeV
- ✓ Possible contributions:
 - Coherent diffractive scattering, deuteron stays intact. $d \rightarrow d'$
(sensitive to the deuteron wfs, SRC, low- x gluon dynamics)
 - Incoherent, deuteron breaks up: $d \rightarrow p' + n'$
 - Incoherent with nucleon dissociation: $d \rightarrow p' + X$ or $d \rightarrow n' + X$
(sensitive to the bound nucleon distributions, parton modification, SRCs)
- ✓ Coherent and incoherent both provide valuable physics, but the challenge is to separate them.

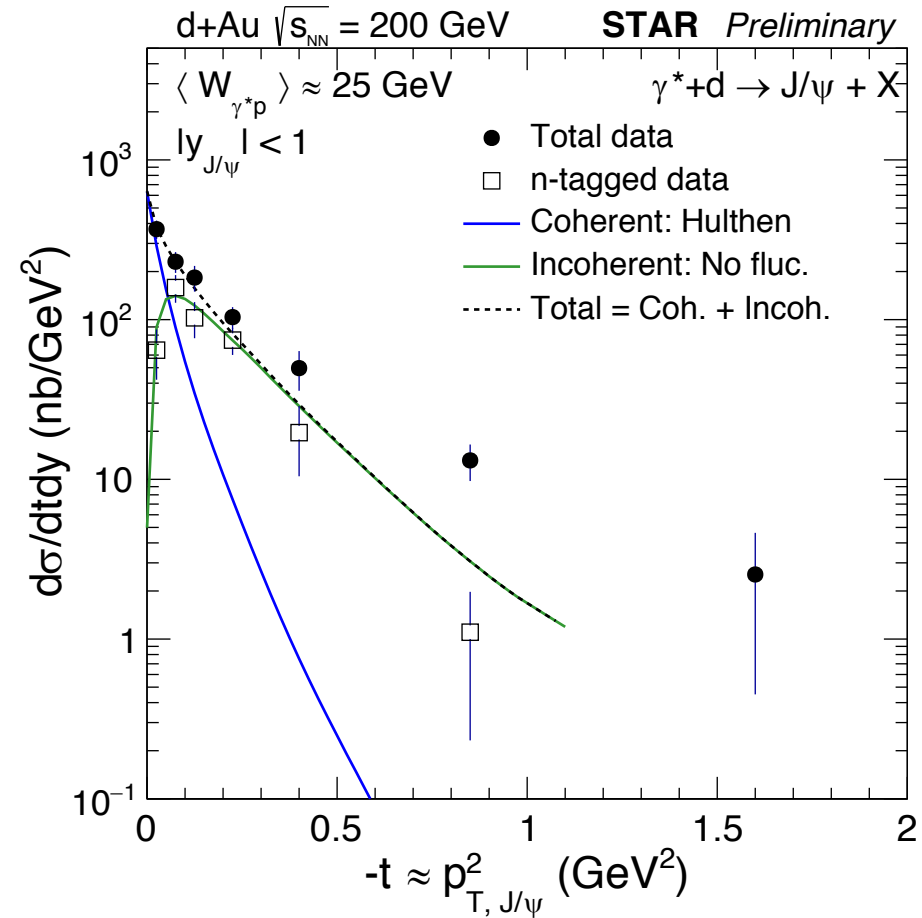
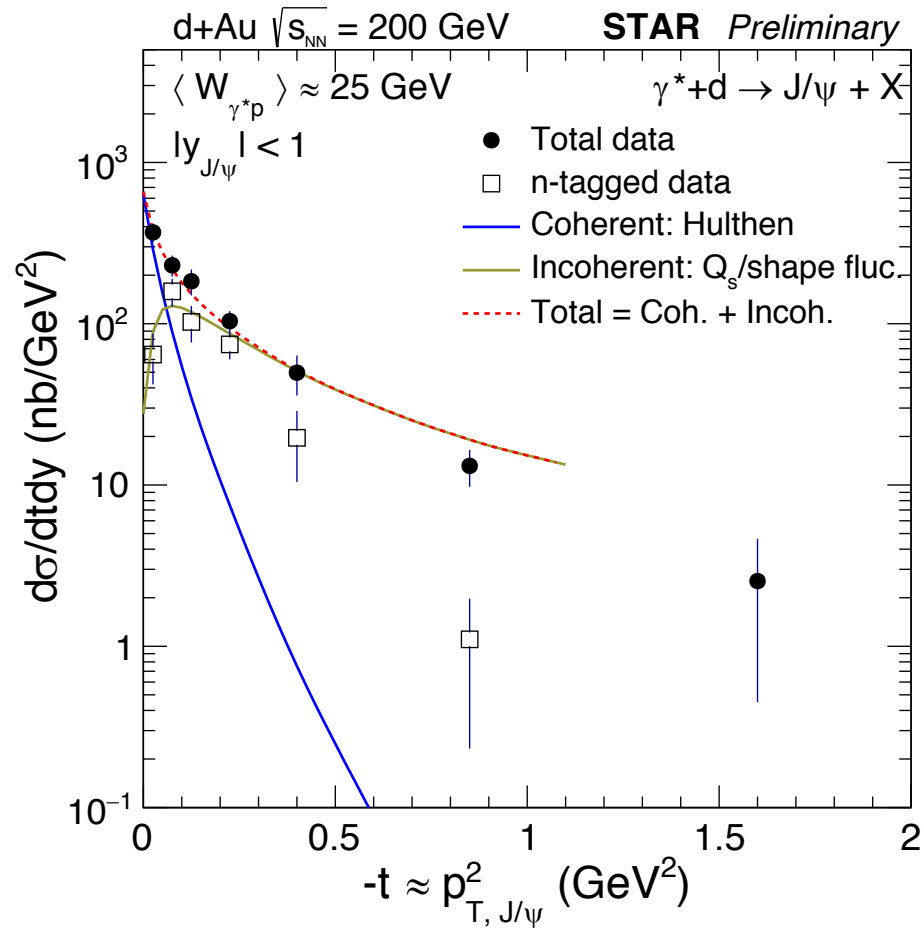
STAR preliminary data




- **Total data:** inclusive for deuteron breakup with no activity in midrapidity
- **n-tagged data:** **Total data** + require 1 neutron in ZDC (nucleon forward tagging in collider)
- Experimentally with only ZDC, it is *impossible* to disentangle coherent and incoherent contributions...
- First observation:
 - Cross section is under expected. Steeper than proton but much wider than gold/lead.
 - We can only compare to theory to know more

STAR preliminary data

CGC prediction

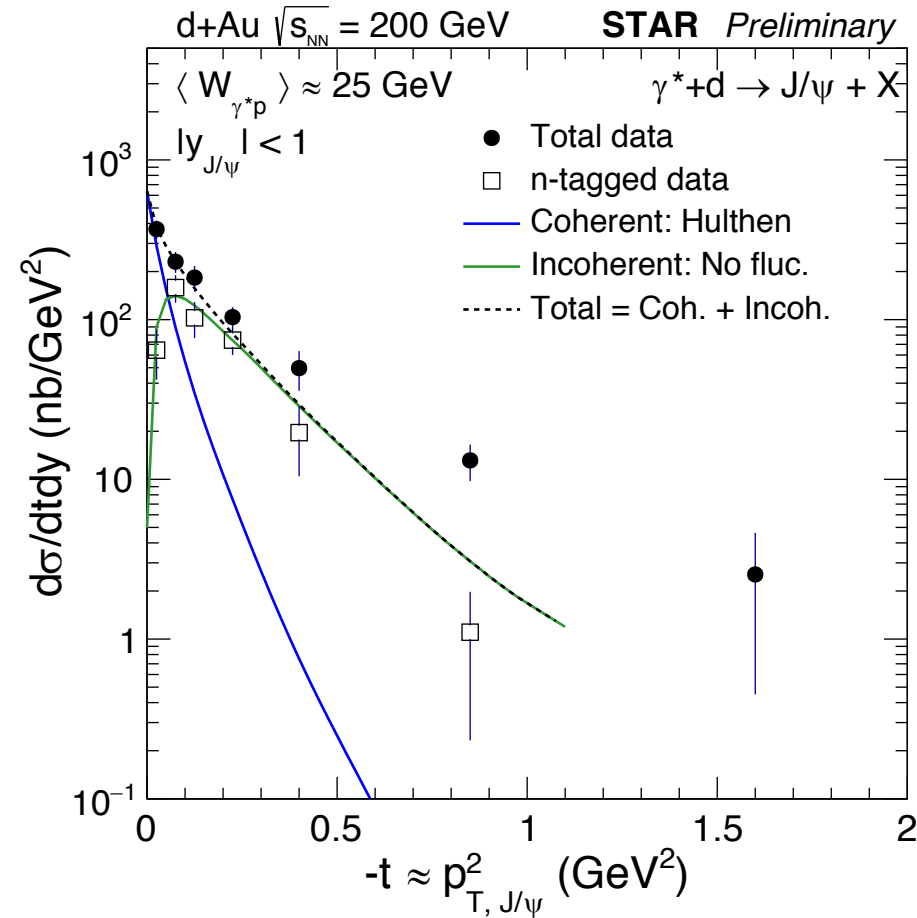
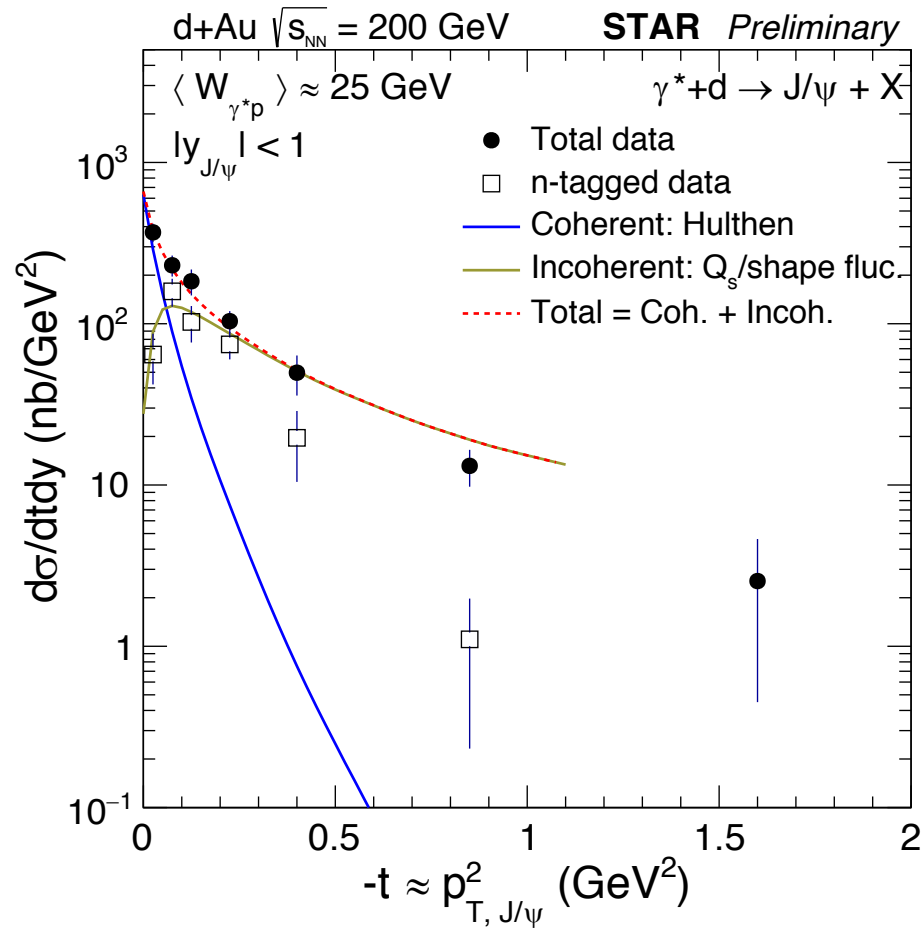


Data favors  Coherent: Hulthen
Incoherent: **with fluctuations**

Coherent: Hulthen
Incoherent: **without fluctuations**

STAR preliminary data

CGC prediction



Data favors  **Coherent: Hulthen**
Incoherent: with fluctuations

What about other WFs?

Coherent: Hulthen
Incoherent: without fluctuations

Deuteron wfs

Fig. from Phys. Rev. C 101, 015203 (2020)

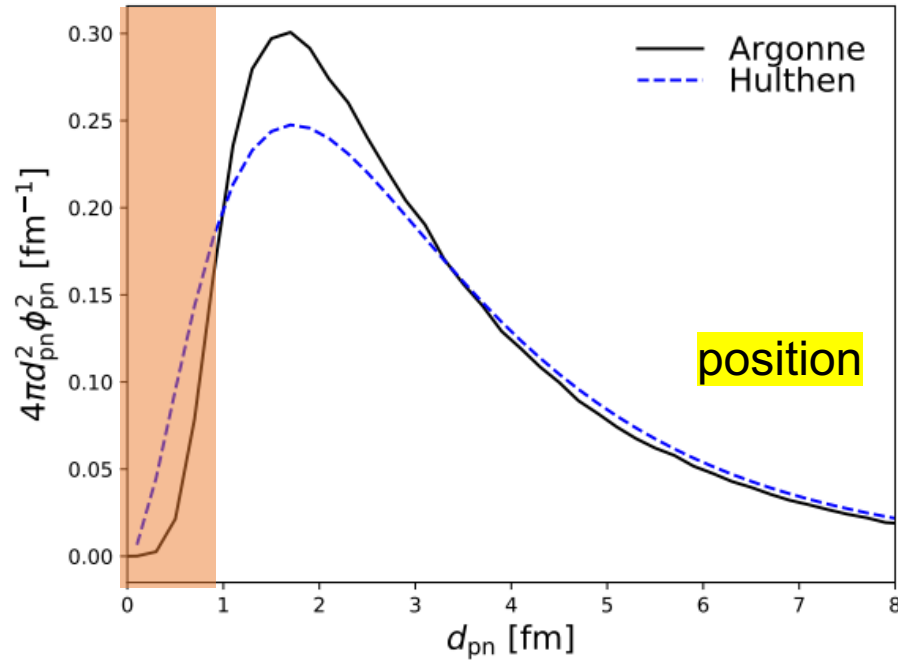
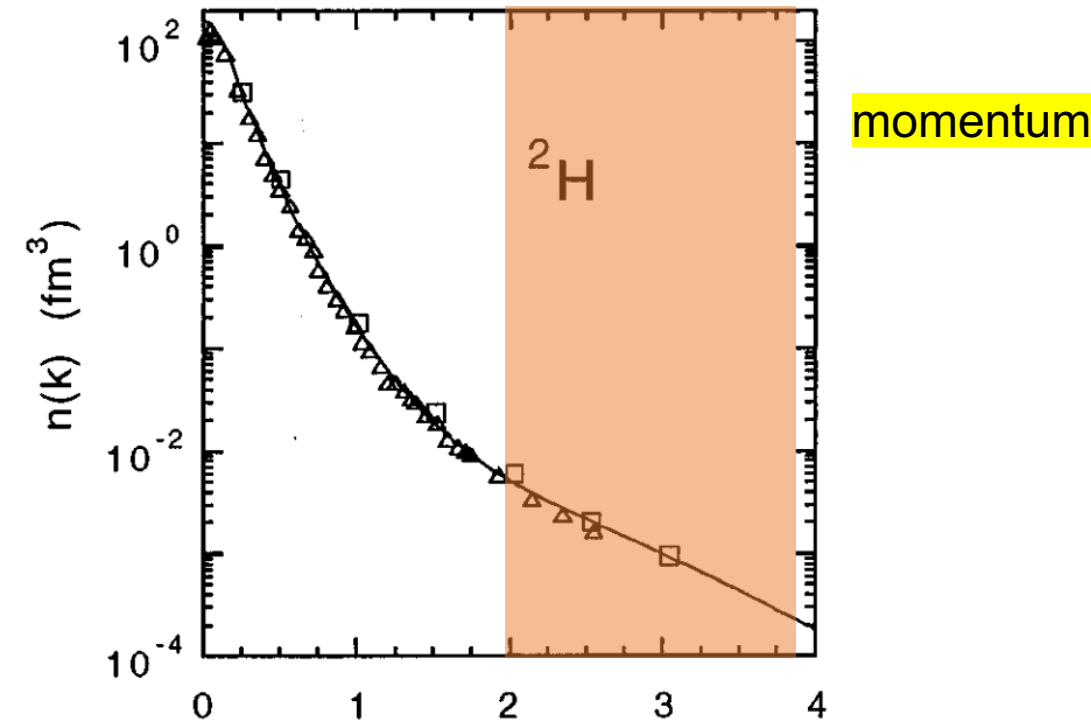


FIG. 1: Deuteron size distribution from the Hulthen and Argonne potential wave functions.

- Both wfs give about the same RMS or size of deuteron
- This region is usually regarded as the “repulsive core”

Nucleon momentum distribution k .



The NN interaction at short-distance or high momentum are predicted to be different

WFs: Coherent – high t is the key

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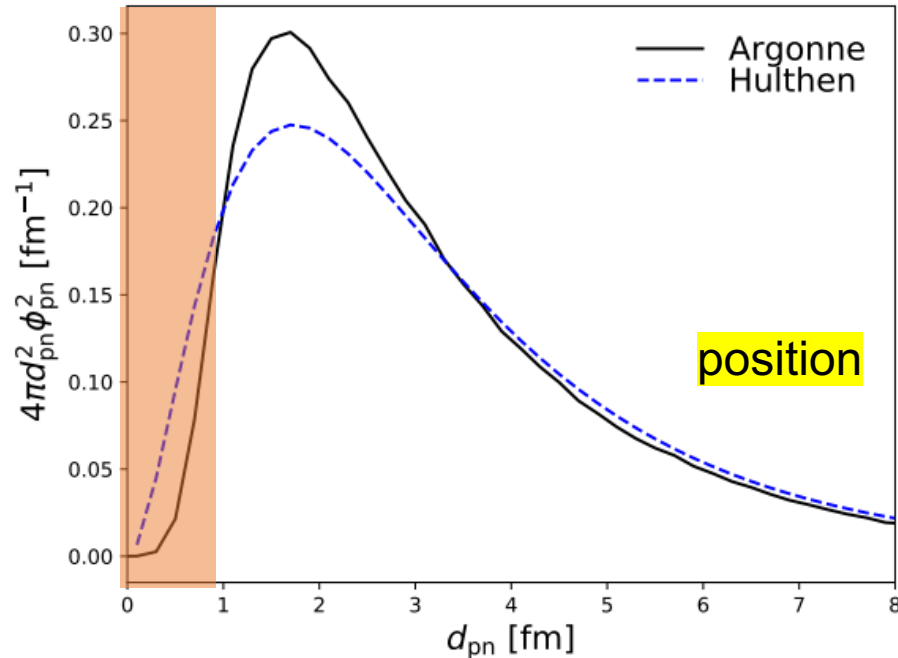
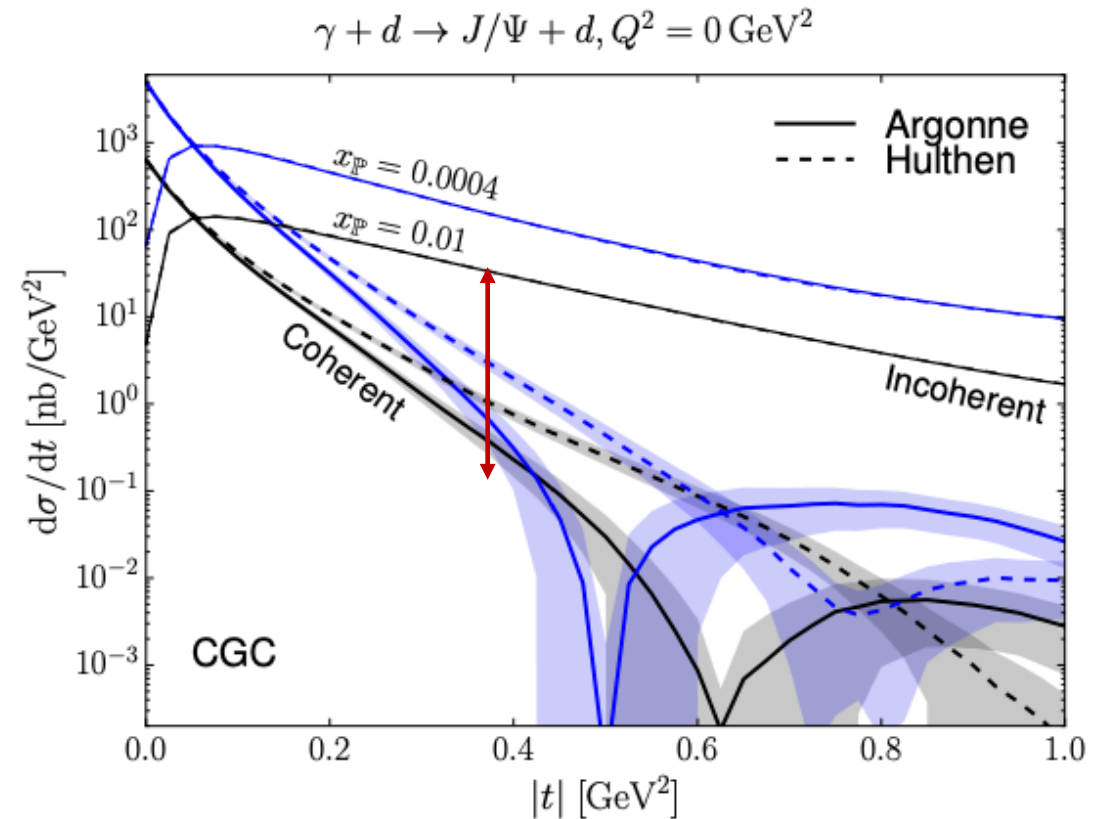


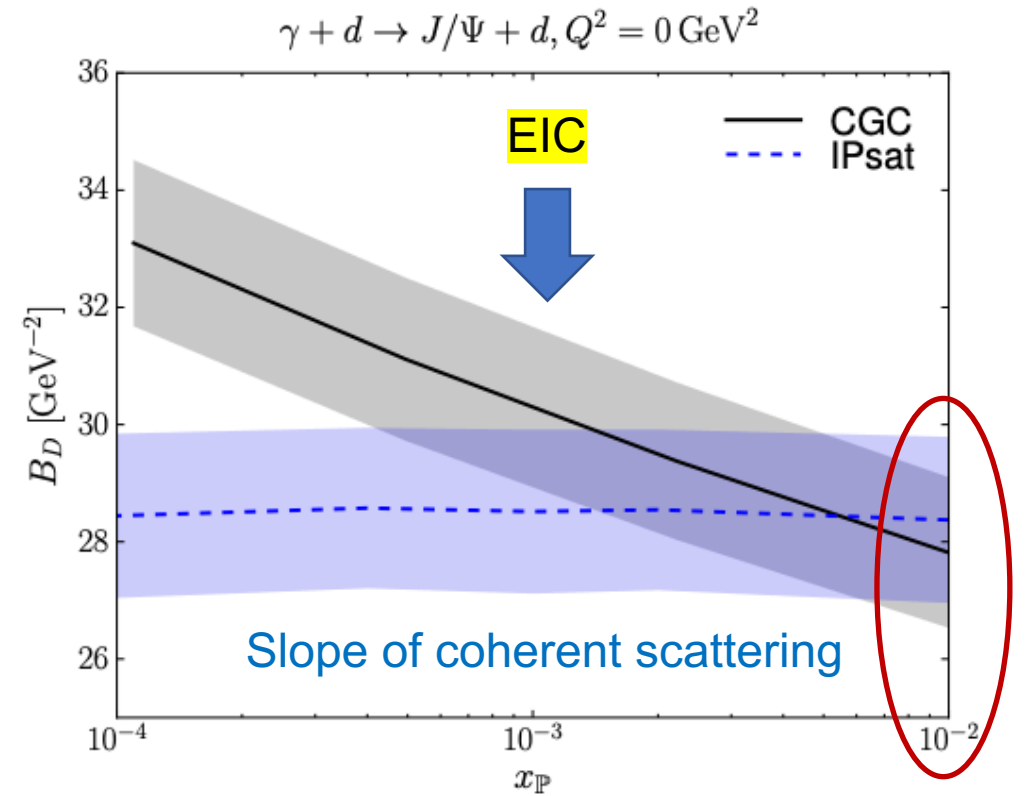
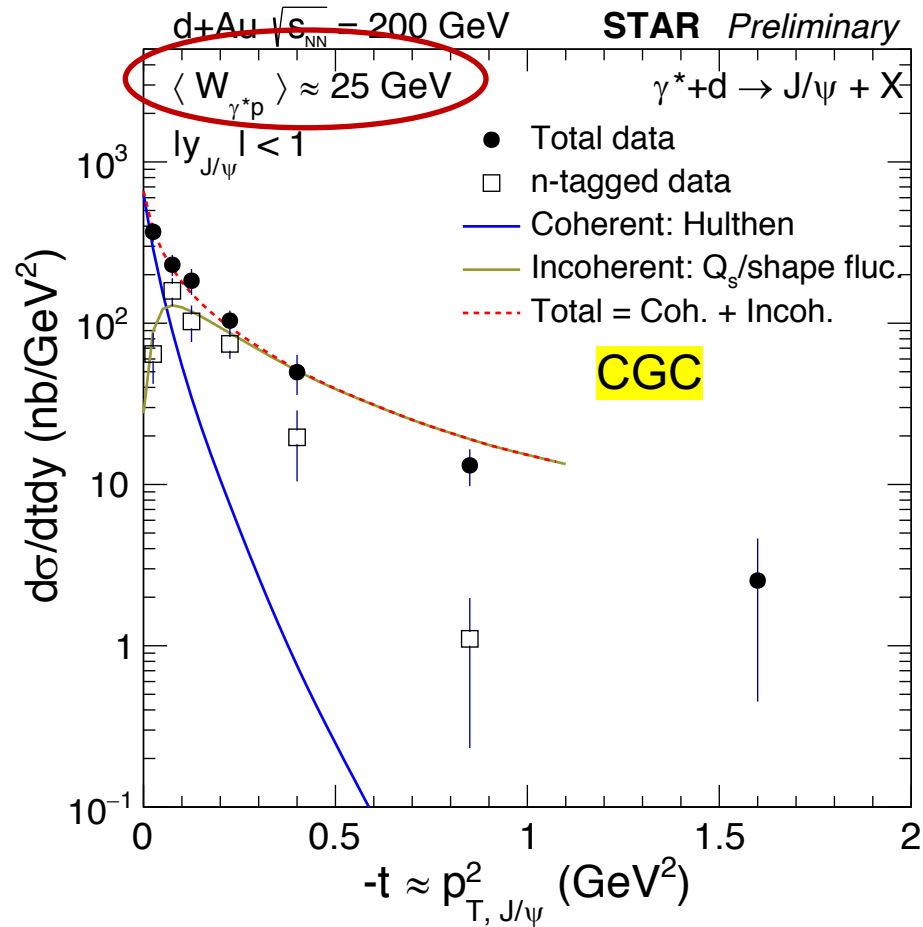
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- Low t is large d , high t is small d
- Challenge: high $t \rightarrow$ incoherent
e.g., $t=0.4$, need 500-1000 times reduction!

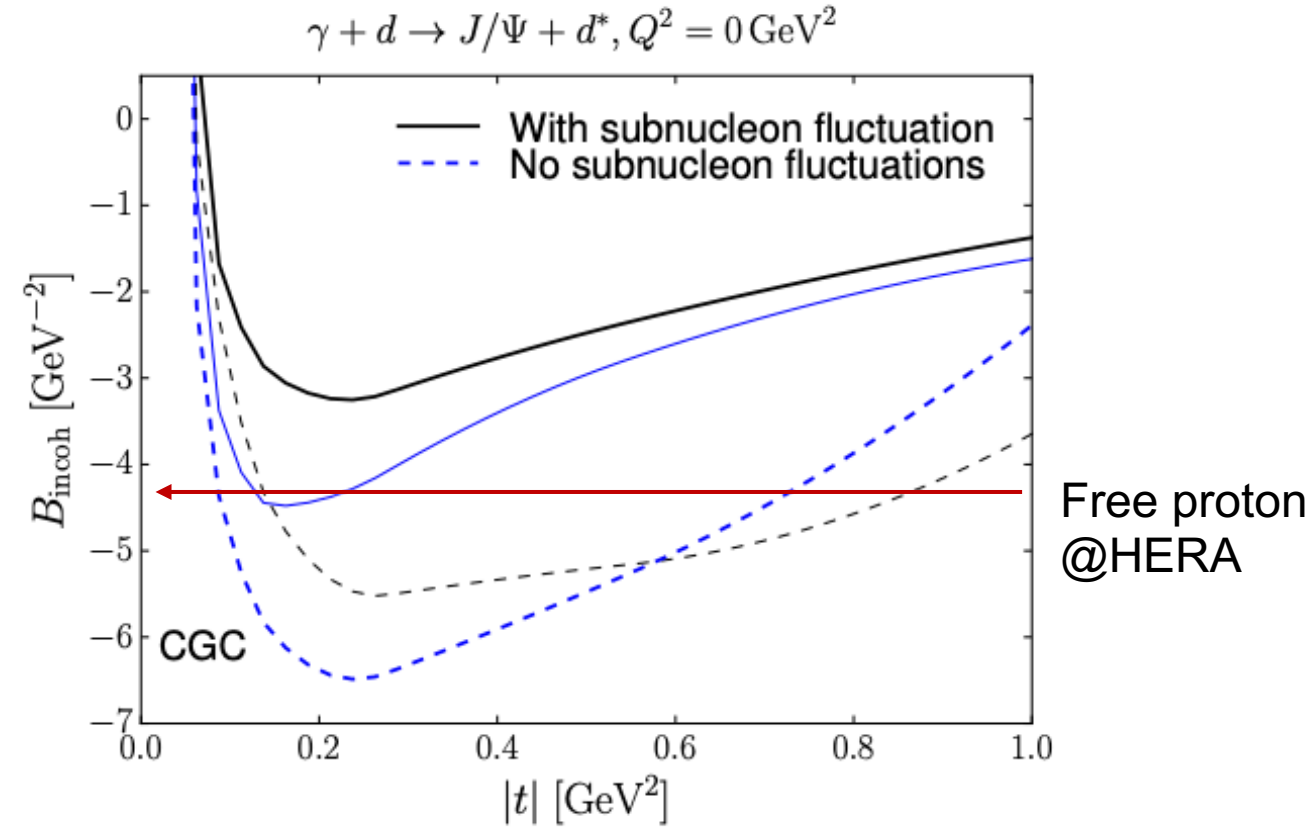
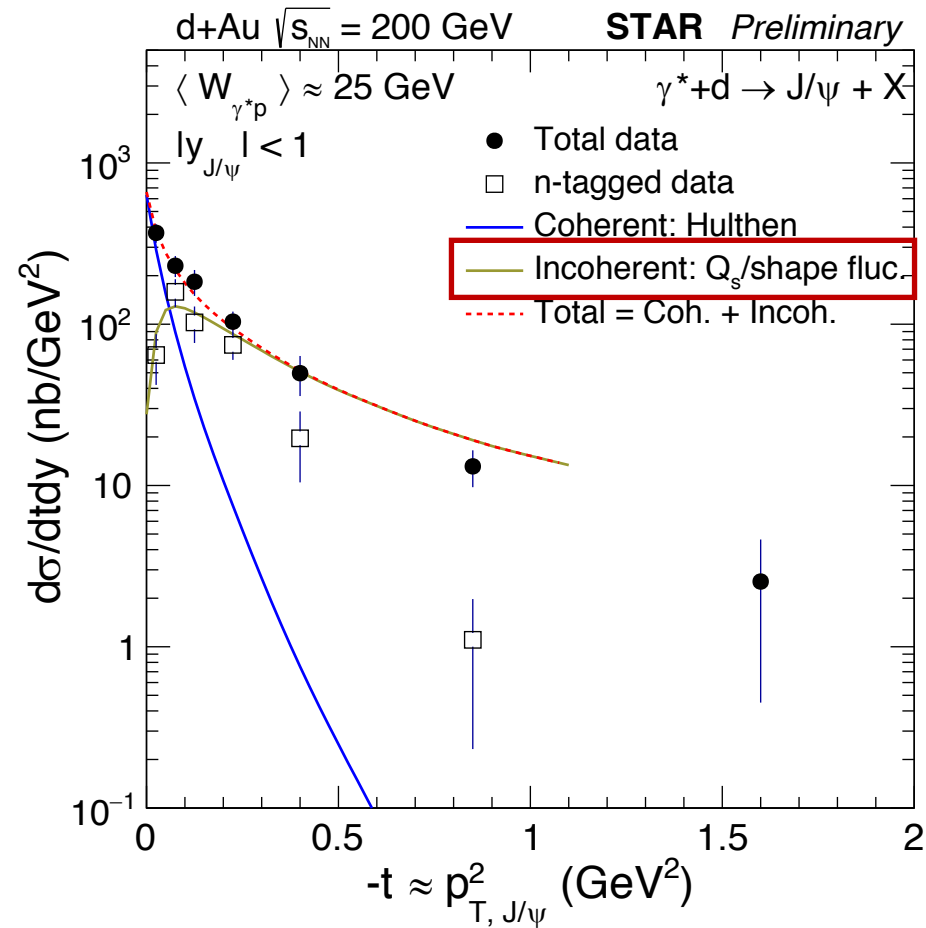
Model: Coherent – low x is the key



Low-x data should distinguish models!

- **EIC top energy can probe down to $x_P \sim 10^{-3}$, not to 10^{-4}**
- Maybe theory error can go down by then?

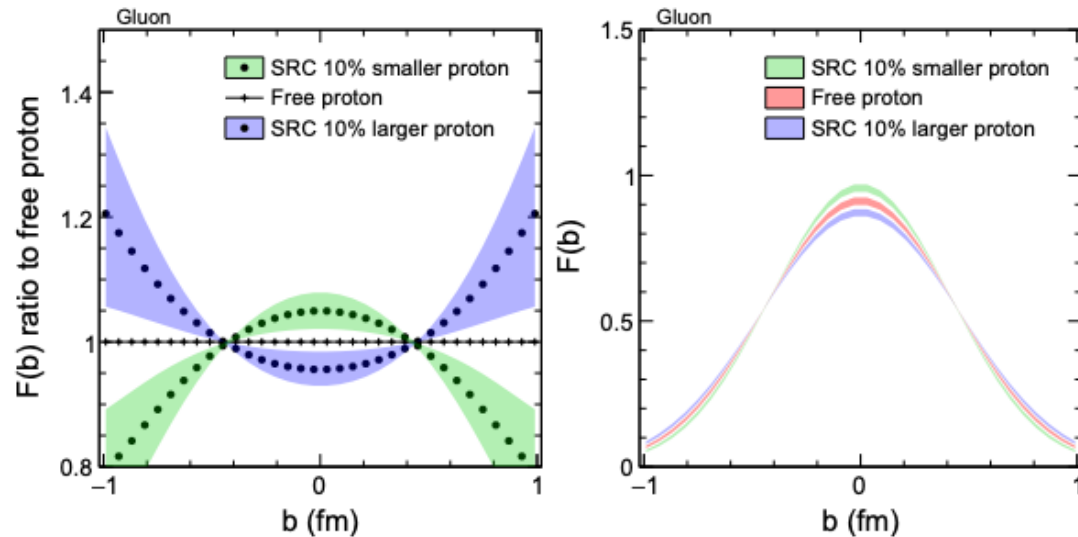
Incoherent perspective



Incoherent includes nucleon dissociation. Be careful.

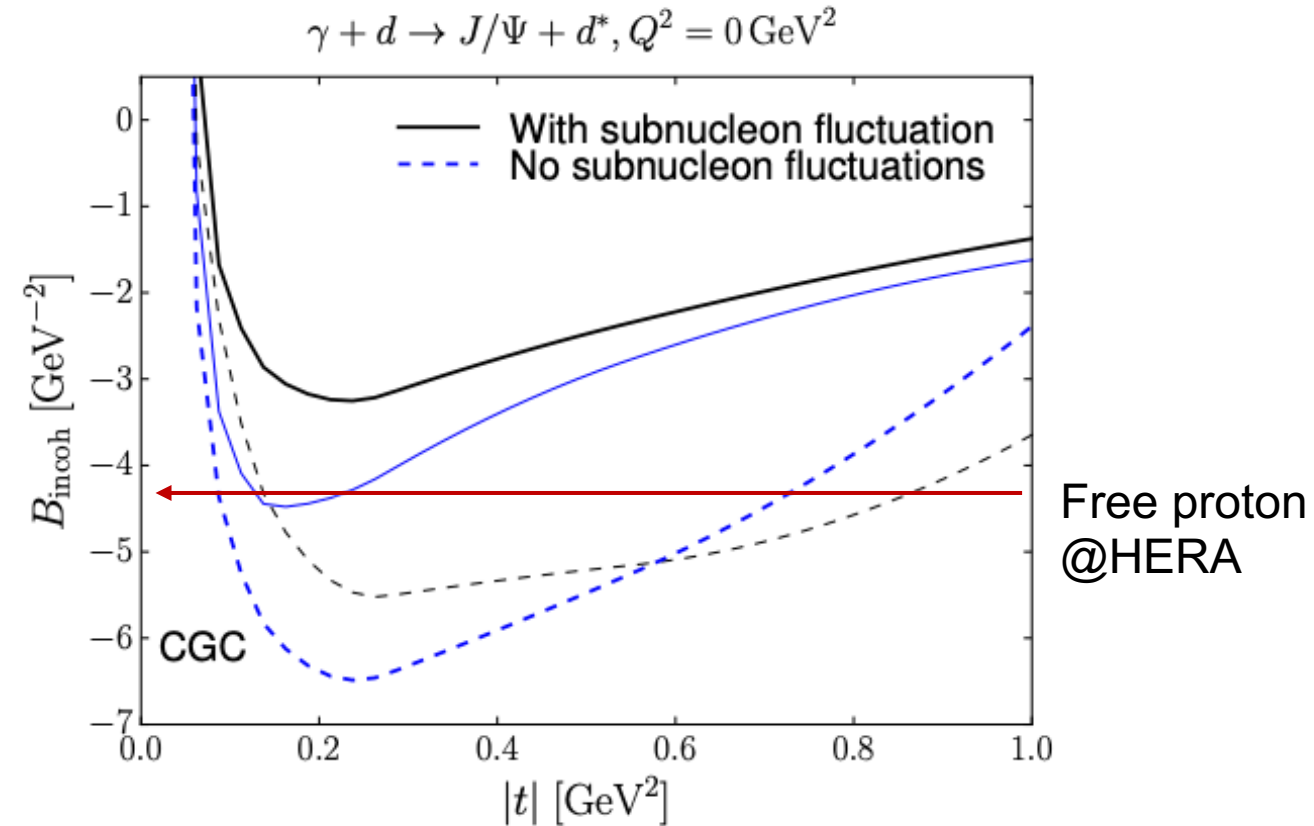
Incoherent perspective

Different size of bounded proton w/o SRC at EIC



Phys.Lett.B 811 (2020) 135877

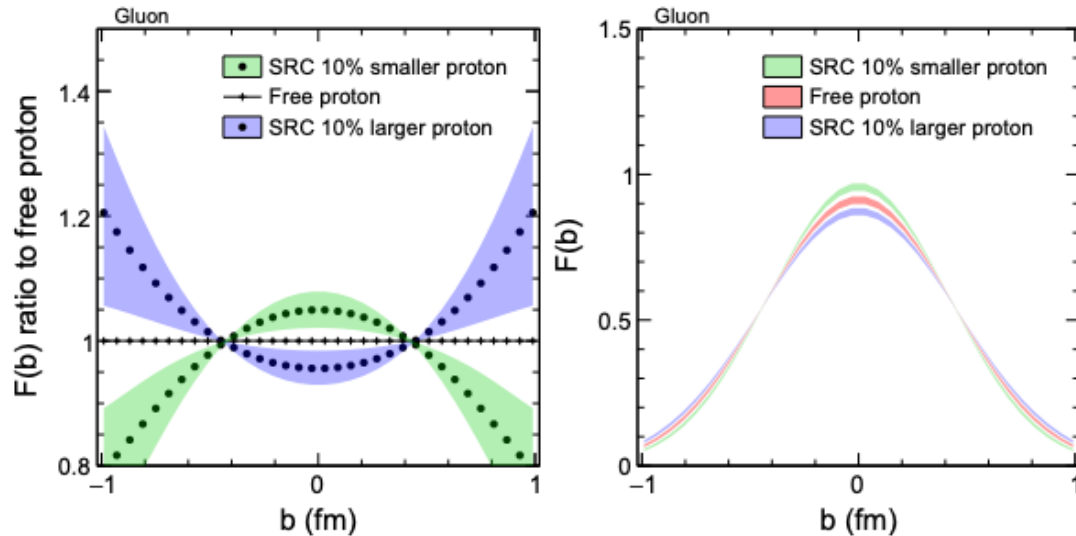
Incoherent slope provides us the clue to gluon modification.



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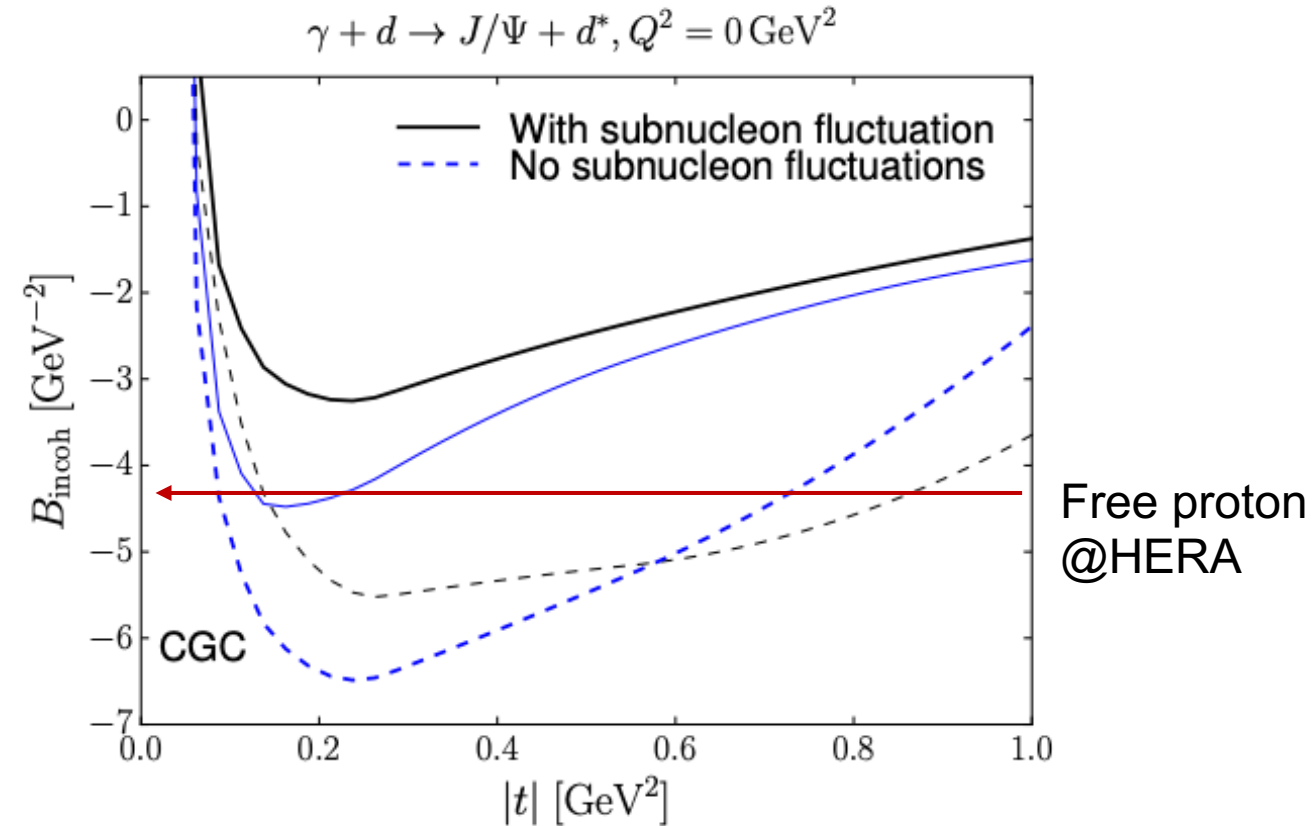


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Incoherent slope provides us the clue to gluon modification.



This measurement relies on spectator tagging



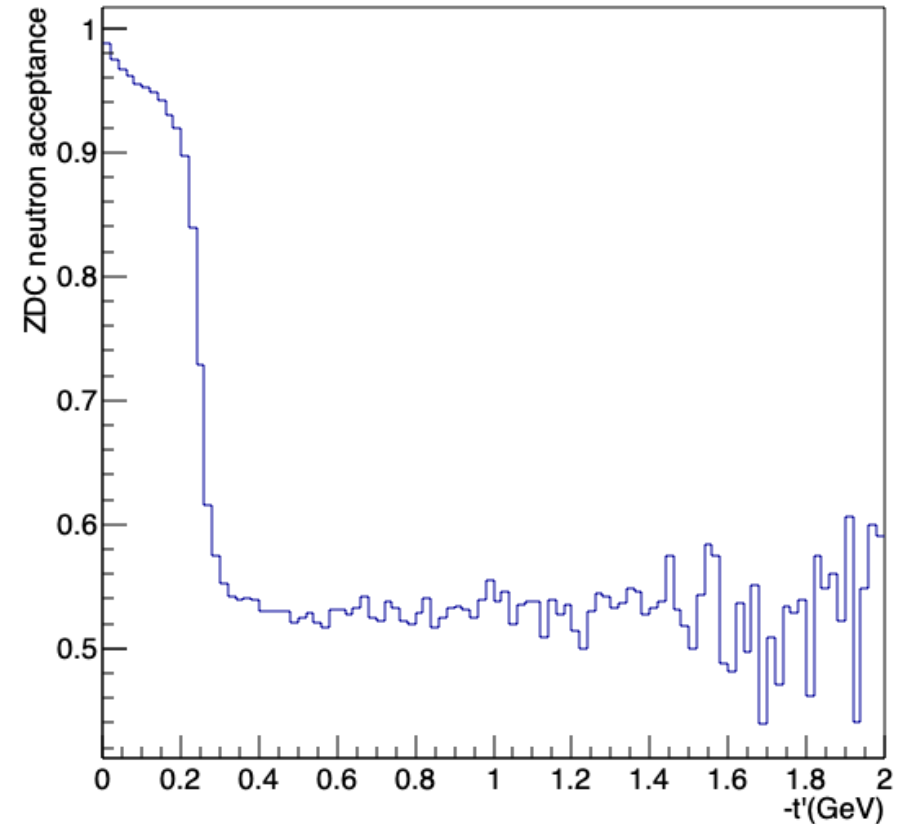
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STAR ZDC data

- ZDC n-tagged data:
 - n-tagged data means incoherent only at small t .
 - A simple BeAGLE simulation shows that with ZDC acceptance $< 5\text{mrad}$, incoherent+dissoc. events can be tagged only above 90% at low t , and 50% for high t

Both incoherent and dissociation.

BeAGLE eD incoh. J/ψ 18x100 GeV, $Q^2 < 1$

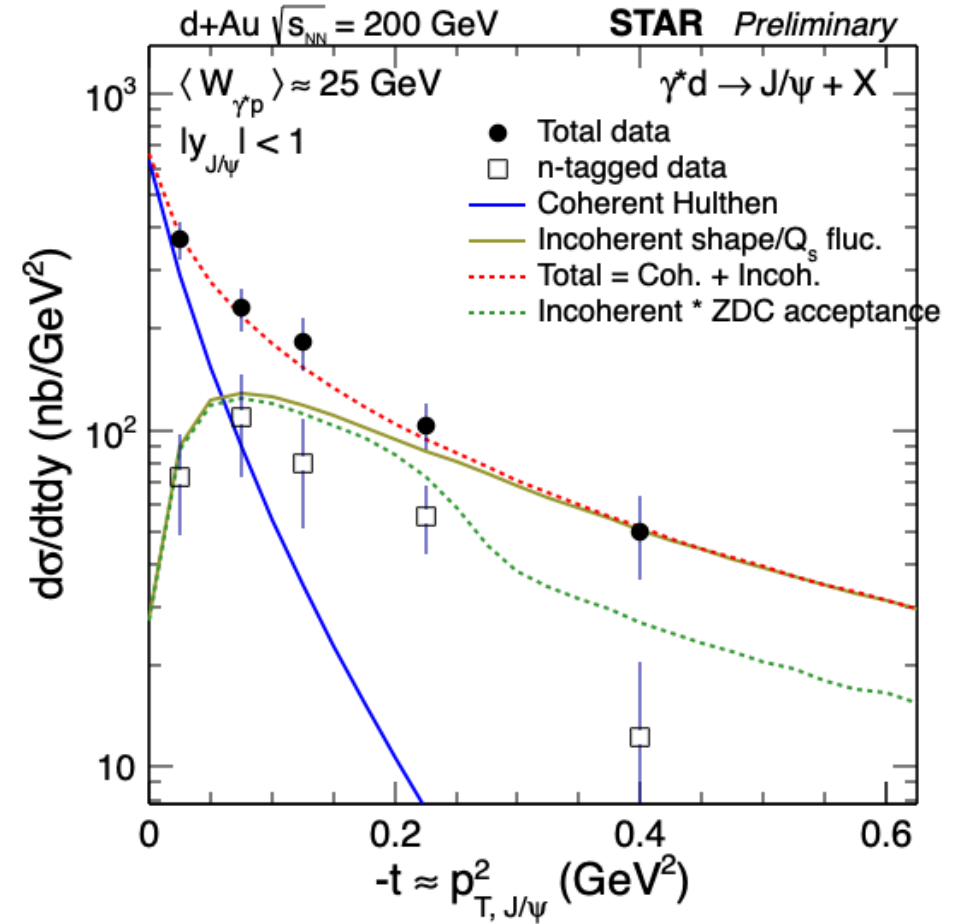


Detector simulation is only at the Toy level

STAR ZDC data

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This shows that the forward detector acceptance is extremely important.



Detector simulation is only at the Toy level

Deuteron summary

- Deuteron is the simplest nuclei, 1 proton + 1 neutron;
- Question:
 - 1) a good baseline for nuclear effects (nuclear effect free) ?
 - 2) a good nuclear target for nuclear effects ?

Mostly we think it is 1). but not necessarily.

Under what condition deuteron behaves like 1). and when it behaves like 2).

→ a big step forward in our understanding of nuclear physics.

This measurement could be essential and reveal the nature of deuteron from both sides!

Technical Summary

- CGC vs IPSat - low x is the key (energy, rapidity, kinematics...)
- Hulthen vs AV18 of D wfs - high t is the key (coh. separation)
- Incoherent diffraction – acceptance is the key
 - Incoherent high t measurement (mean-field part)
 - SRC pairs (more acceptance)
- Statistics is important, but EIC will have no problem...
(Question will be can we have more at RHIC?)
- Resolution is important but not so critical...
- STAR paper will be in “paper proposal” - PRL