Coherent VM production

18 September 2023

Study is ongoing within the eA Study group (Kong Tu et al.)

Zvi Citron[1], Eden Mautner[1], Michael Pitt[1,2]
[1]*Ben Gurion University of the Negev (Israel)*
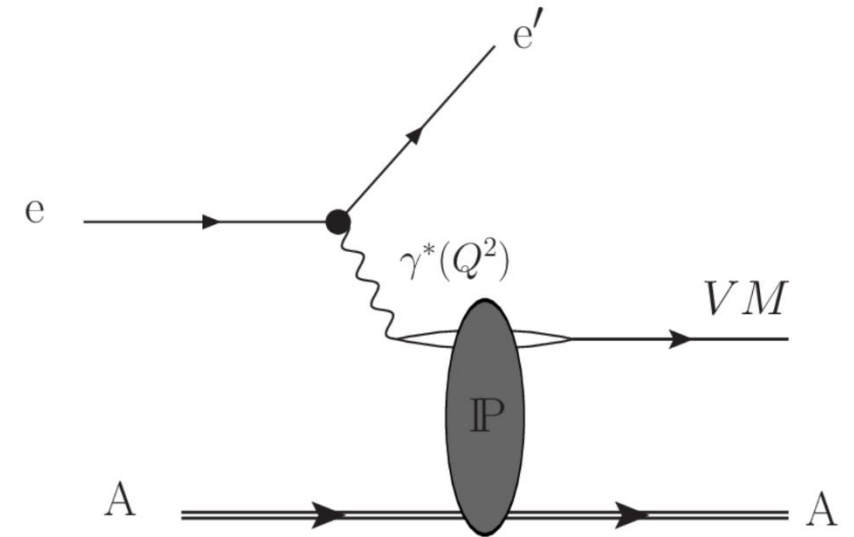[2]*The University of Kansas (USA)*

Introduction

Goals

- Probing the low-X structure of the nucleus

- Probing spatial parton structure of nuclei

Methodology

- Measuring coherent vector meson (VM) production

- Differential cross-section $(d\sigma/dt)$ as a function of momentum transfer $\rightarrow$ spatial distributions of gluons
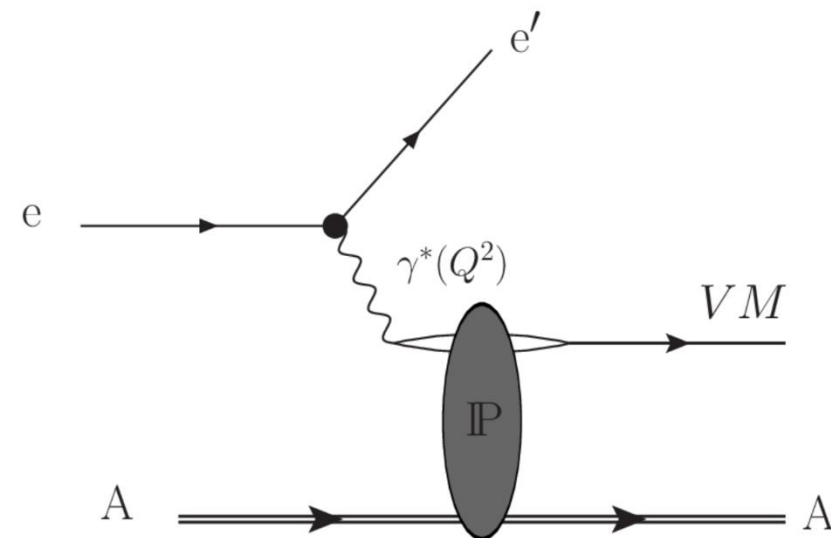
Event Kinematics

Reconstruction of parameters of interest:

e – incoming electron (**determined by beam parameters**)

e' – outgoing electron (**measured**)

VM – vector meson (**measured**)

- Energy scale $Q2 = -(e - e').M2()$

- Momentum transfer $-t = (VM - (e-e')).M2()$

- Meson transverse momentum $VM\_PT = VM.Pt()$

Event Kinematics
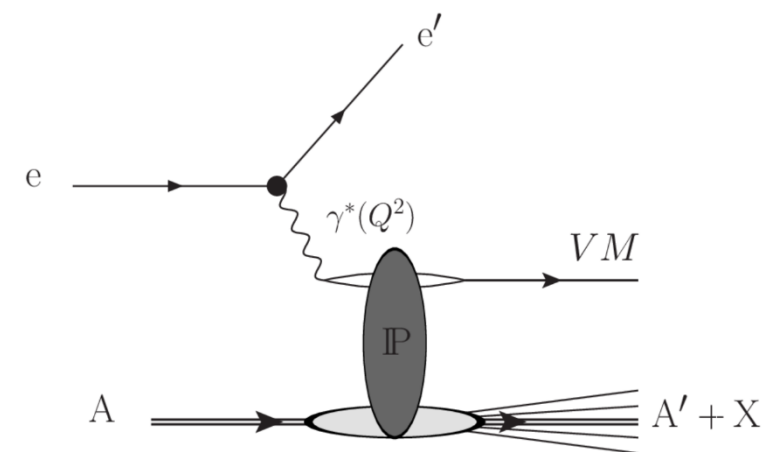
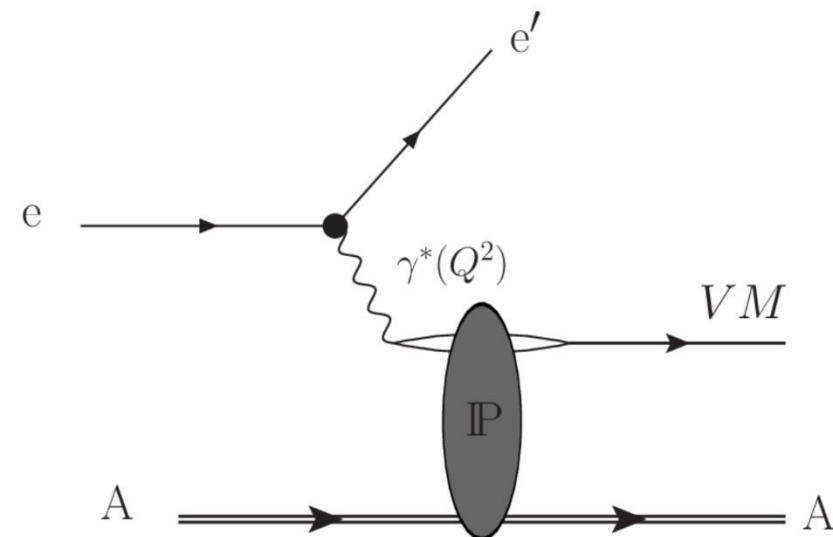Reconstruction of parameters of interest:

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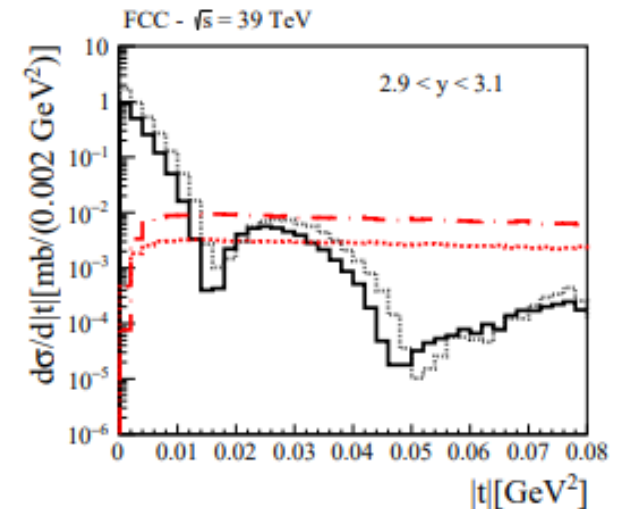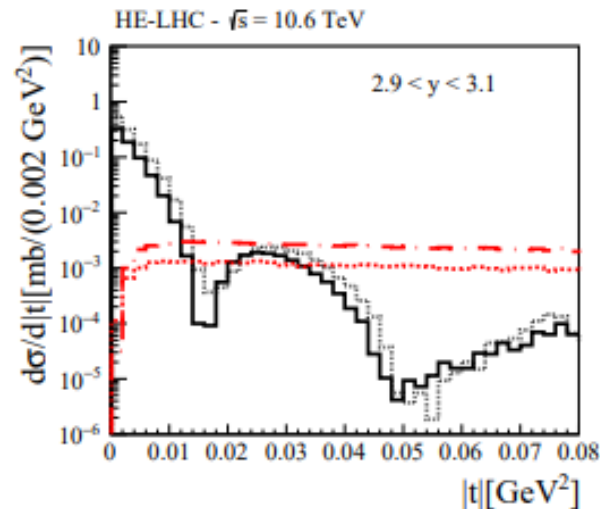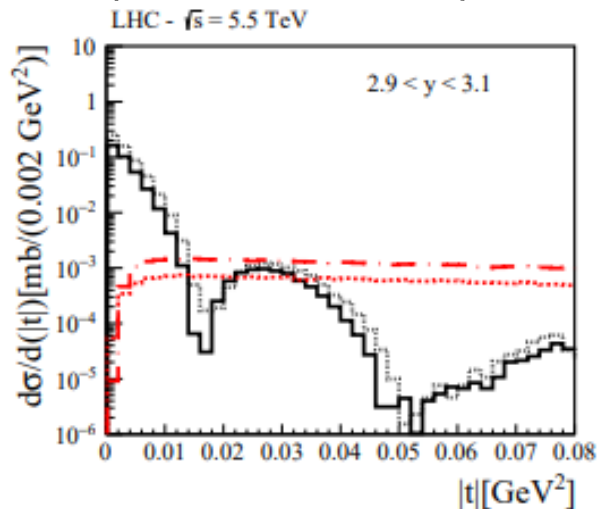The main background is e + A → e' + A' + VM + X, with A≠A'

Selected (past) studies

- Coherent and incoherent J/ψ photoproduction in PbPb collisions at the LHC, HE-LHC and FCC ([2007.13625](#)):

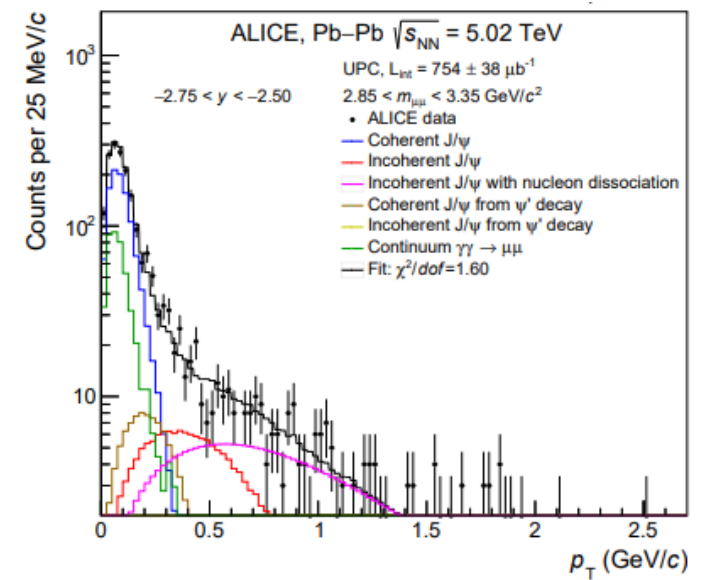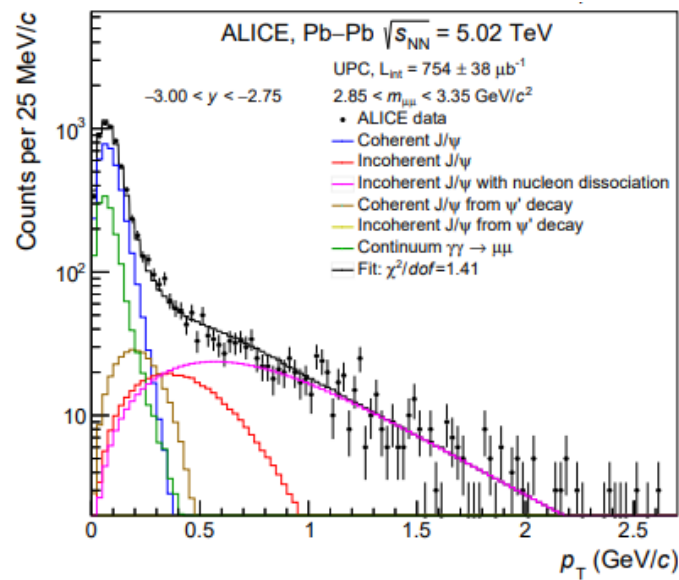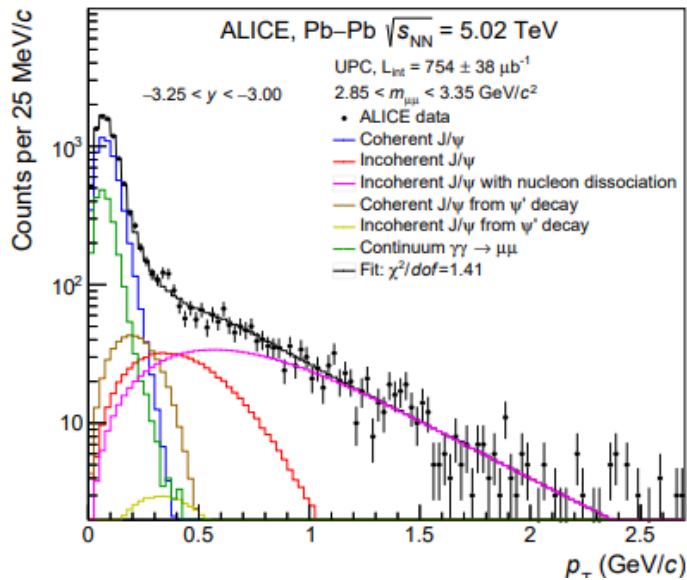- - Expected large rates
- - Tagging of coherent events is a subject of ongoing studies ([M.Pitt@LowX2023](#))

Selected (past) studies

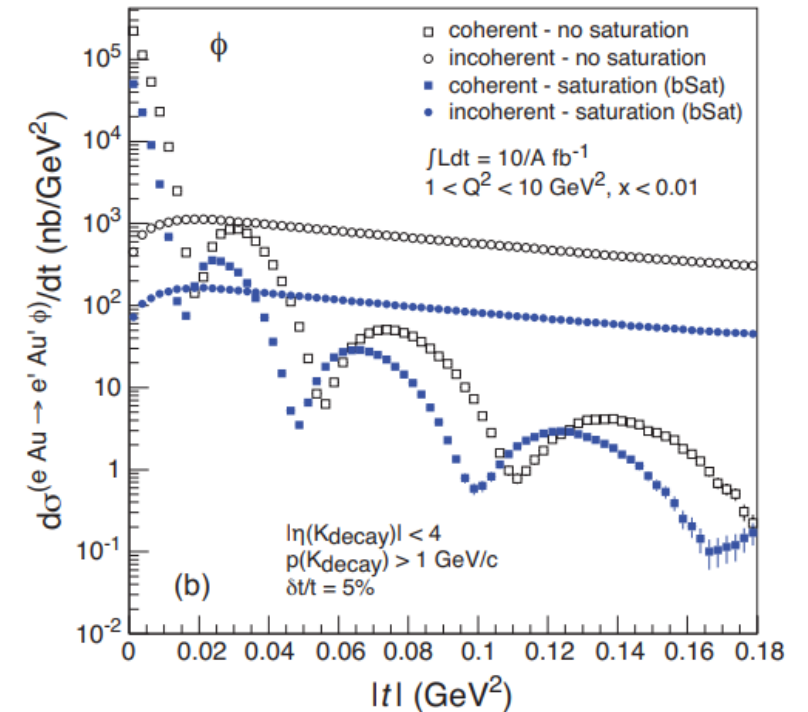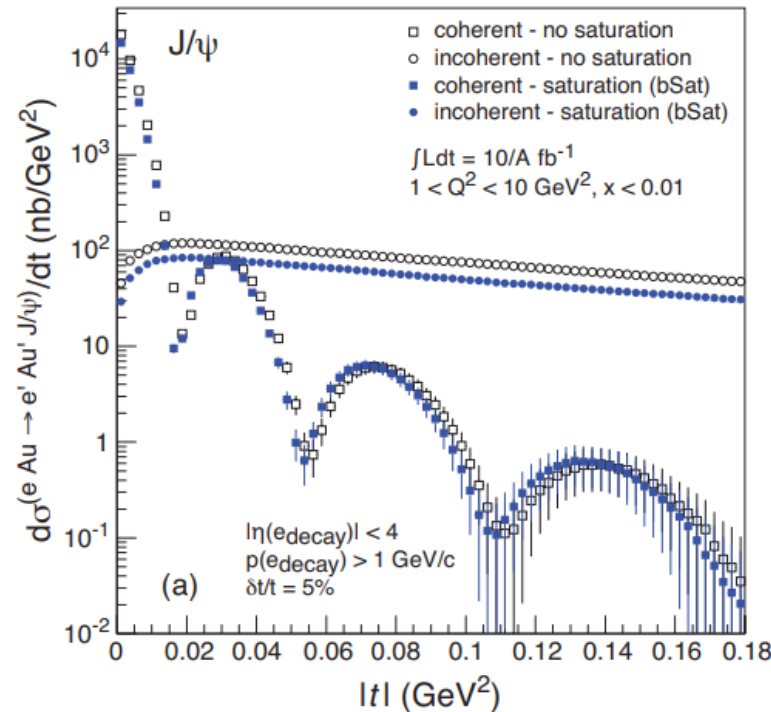- Coherent J/ψ photoproduction at forward rapidity in PbPb UPC ([1904.06272](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.06272))

- Expected large rates
- Observing the dips requires suppression of incoherent process

Selected (past) studies

- Exclusive diffractive processes in electron-ion collisions ([1211.3048](1211.3048)):
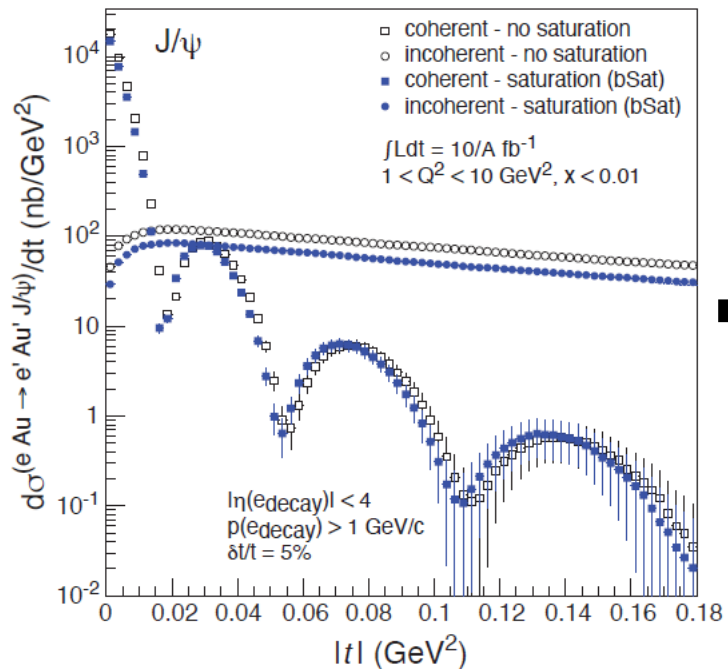
Target Q²>1 GeV² – backward electron reconstruction
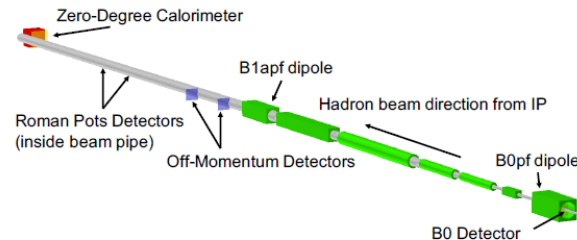

J/ψ less sensitive to saturation

Selected (past) studies

- Investigation of the background in coherent J/ψ production at the EIC ([2108.01694](2108.01694)):

- Veto.1: no activity other than e^- and J/ψ in the main detector ($|\eta| < 4.0$ and $p_T > 100$ MeV/c) ;

- Veto.2: Veto.1 and no neutron in ZDC;

- Veto.3: Veto.2 and no proton in RP;

- Veto.4: Veto.3 and no proton in OMDs;

- Veto.5: Veto.4 and no proton in B0;

- Veto.6: Veto.5 and no photon in B0;

- Veto.7: Veto.6 and no photon with $E > 50$ MeV in ZDC.
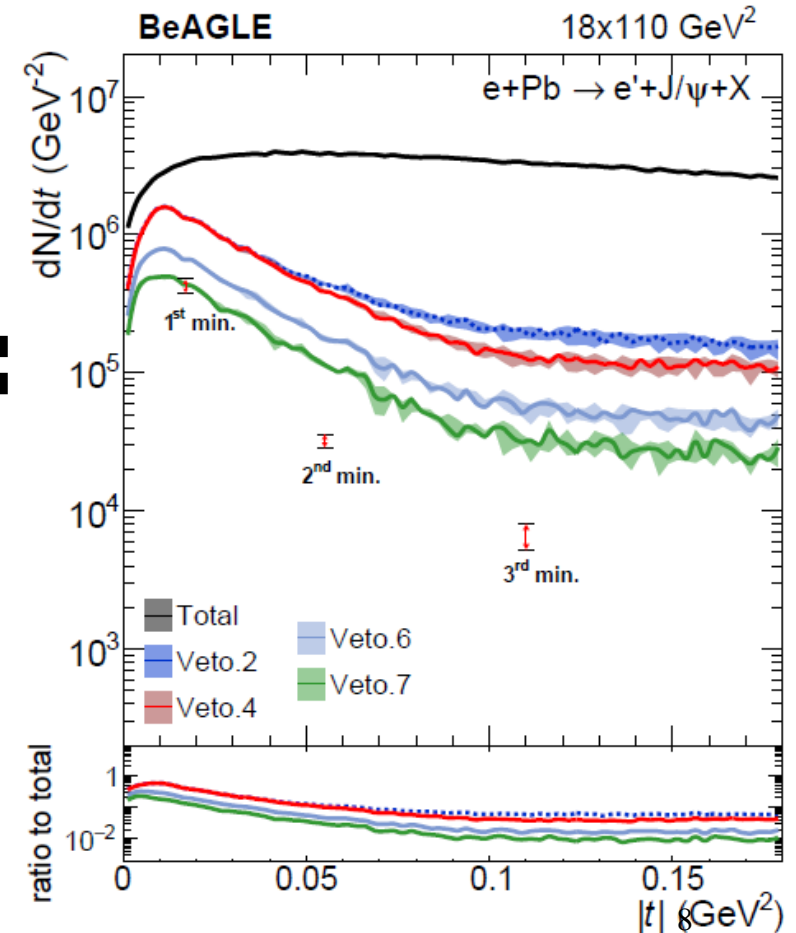
Strong background rejection with FFD at the EIC

Selected (past) studies

[Peter Steinberg talk @ EICUG Theory WG meeting](#)

- Challenges in measurements of exclusive J/ψ at the EIC

PT used as a proxy for t

Main challenge is reconstructing the dips

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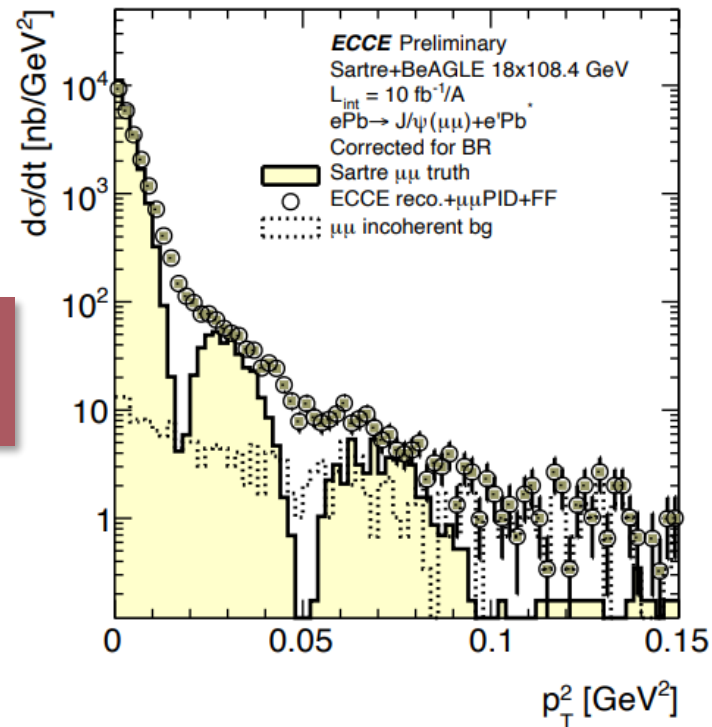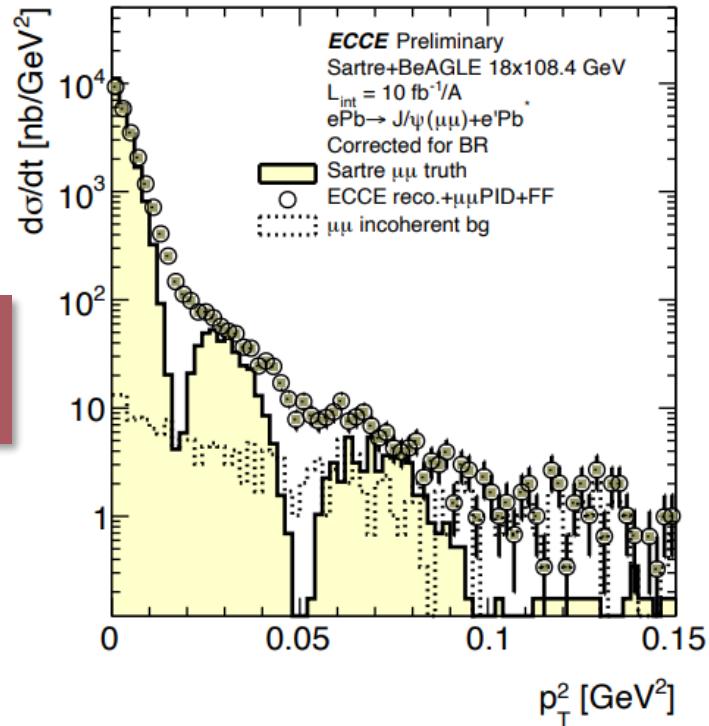
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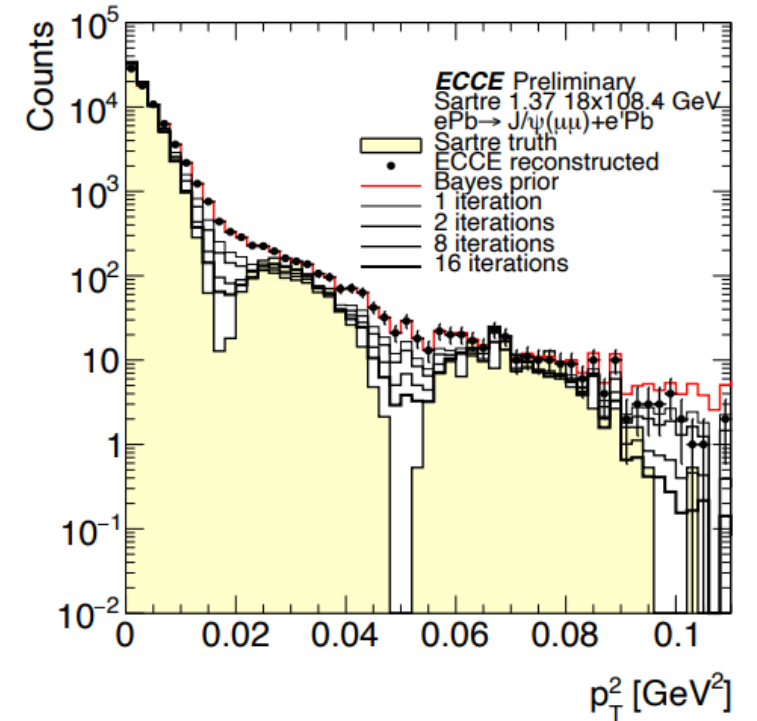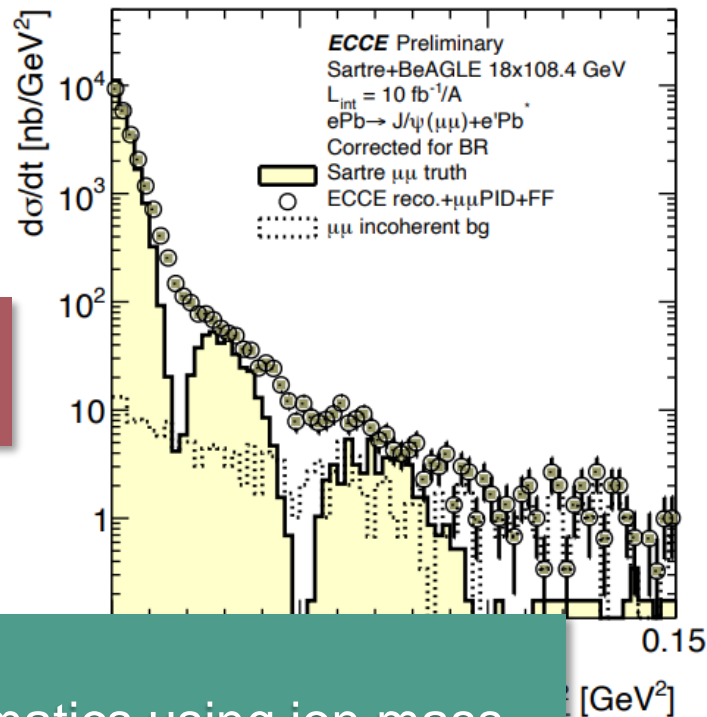
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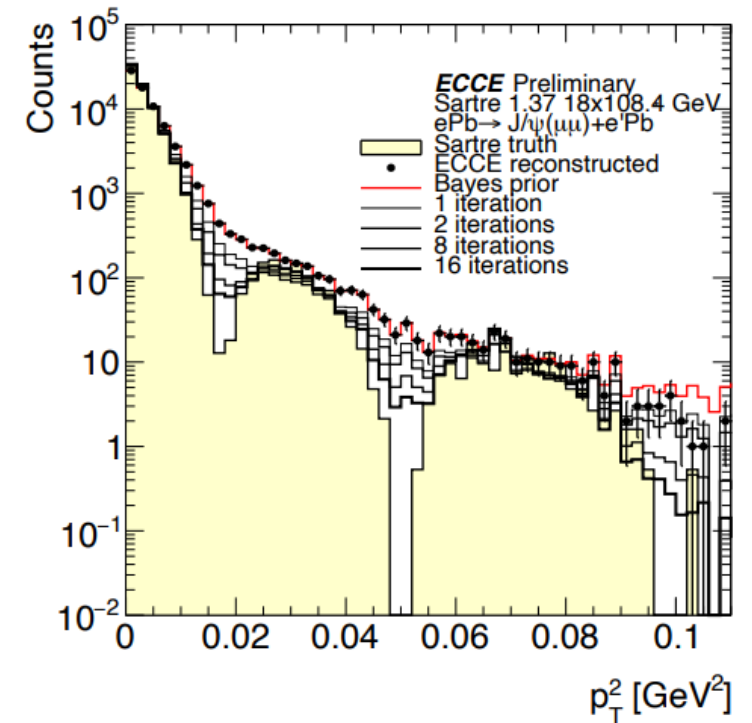- Challenges in measurements of exclusive J/ψ at the EIC

PT used as a proxy for t

Main challenge is reconstructing the dips

Unfolding

Other options:
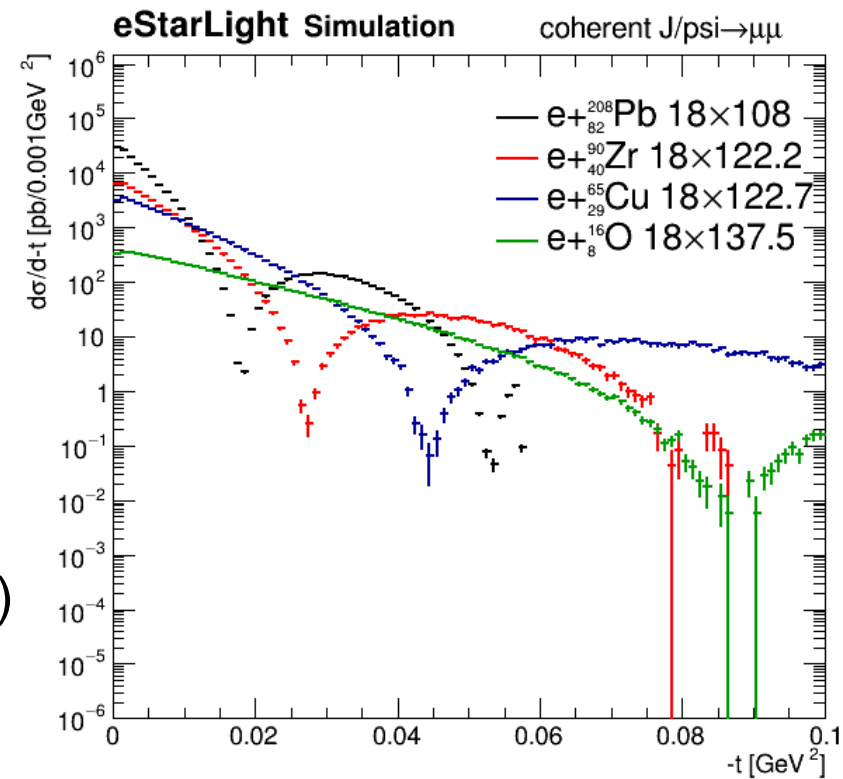- Constrain electron kinematics using ion mass
- Low Q2 region (next slides)

Event generation

- Simulation with eStarlight[1]: $e + A \rightarrow VM + e' + A'$

- Ions: ^{16}O, ^{63}Cu, ^{90}Zr and ^{208}Pb

- Vector mesons: rho, omega, J/psi, Phi, Upsilon

- Consider different energies: 5x100 GeV^2 and 18x275 GeV^2

  (energies of the accelerated electron and proton beam respectively)

Event Reconstruction

- Using *npsim* detector simulation with World material = Vacuum **(Solution for z<40m exists IN VALIDATION)**

- Using *eicrecon* with 266-integrate-lowq2-tagger-reconstruction (thanks to Simone Gardner)

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[1] https://github.com/eic/estarlight

Q2 dependence

- Q^2 is correlated with outgoing electron rapidity.

- Only for low Q, VM pT is correlated with the t

- Can we measure backward electron to reach a low Q?
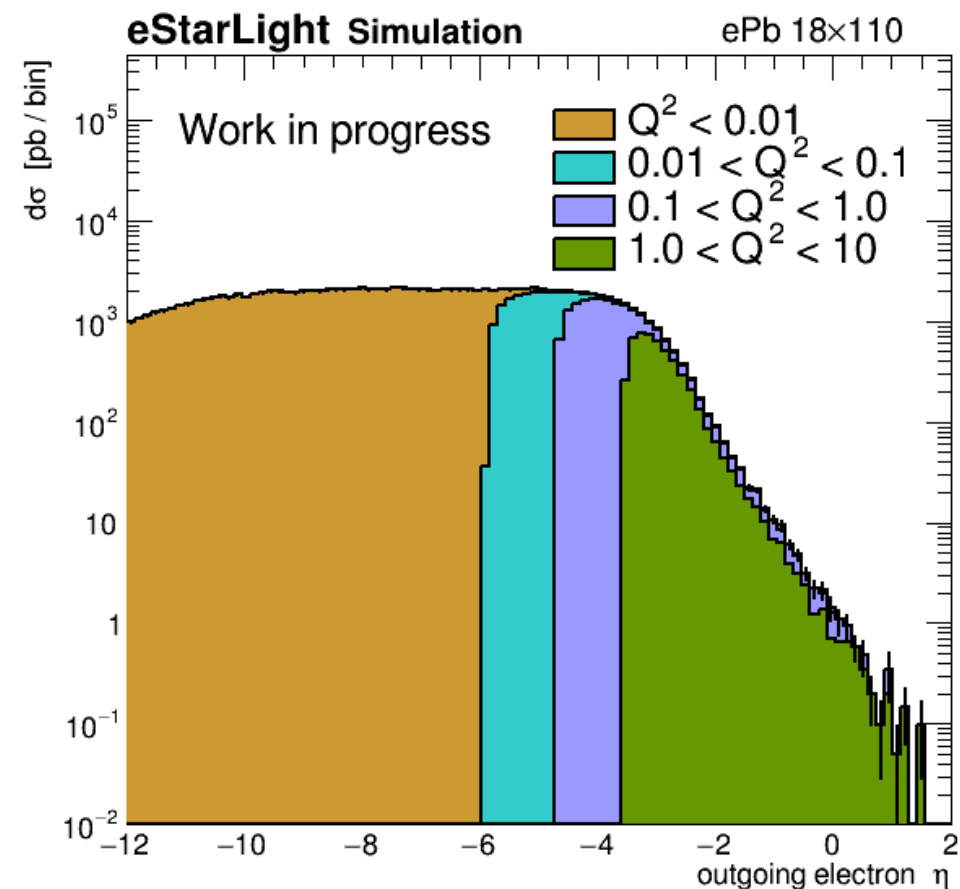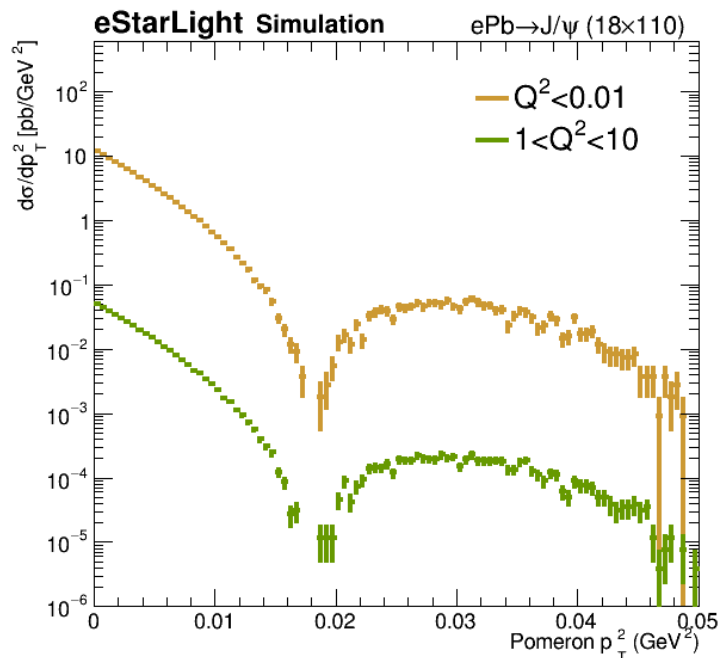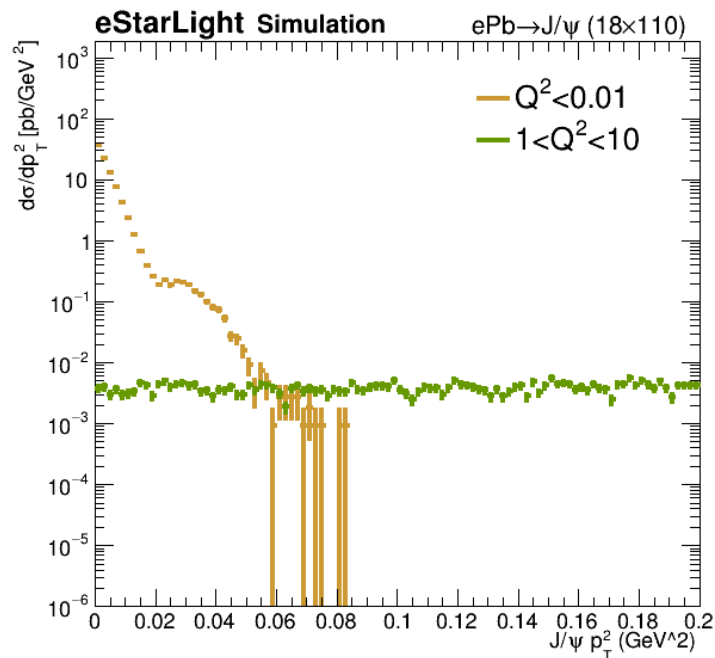
Event Selection

- 3 track events (with 2 tracks in |η|<4)

- VM mass window of 0.4 GeV in di-μ events

- Veto activity in forward region (reco/hits):

B0 tracks, B0 clusters, OMD tracks, RP tracks,

ZDC WSi, Sci, PbSi, Hcal, Ecal hits

Signal efficiency for different Q^2 regions:

Cut	1GeV <Q^2<10 GeV	Q^2<10 GeV	Q^2 < 0.01 GeV
3 tracks	0.975253	0.483794	0.54398
VM mass cut	0.927652	0.463216	0.523327
Veto FFD / ZDC	0.927399	0.463152	0.523256
Veto FFD	0.892045	0.445142	0.50276

Cut	Q^2<10 GeV
3 tracks with |η|<4	0.088701
2 tracks with |η|<4 && 1 track with η<-4	0.394873
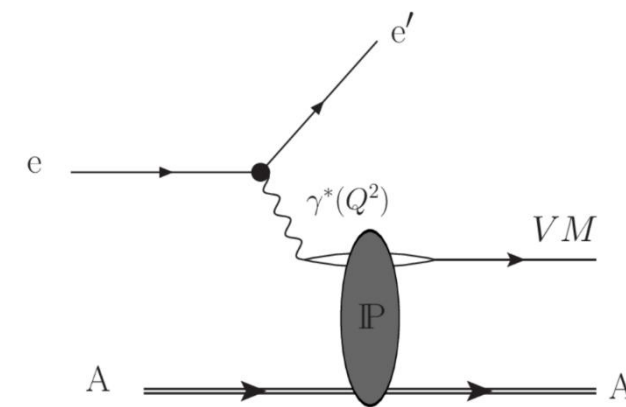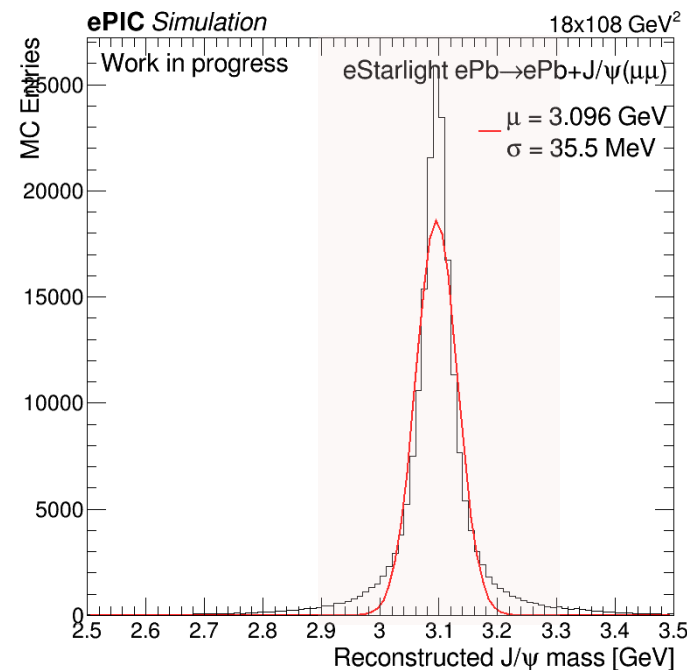
Event categorization

- Depends on the electron reconstructed eta

  - Central detector: ~10% of all $Q^2 < 10$ GeV

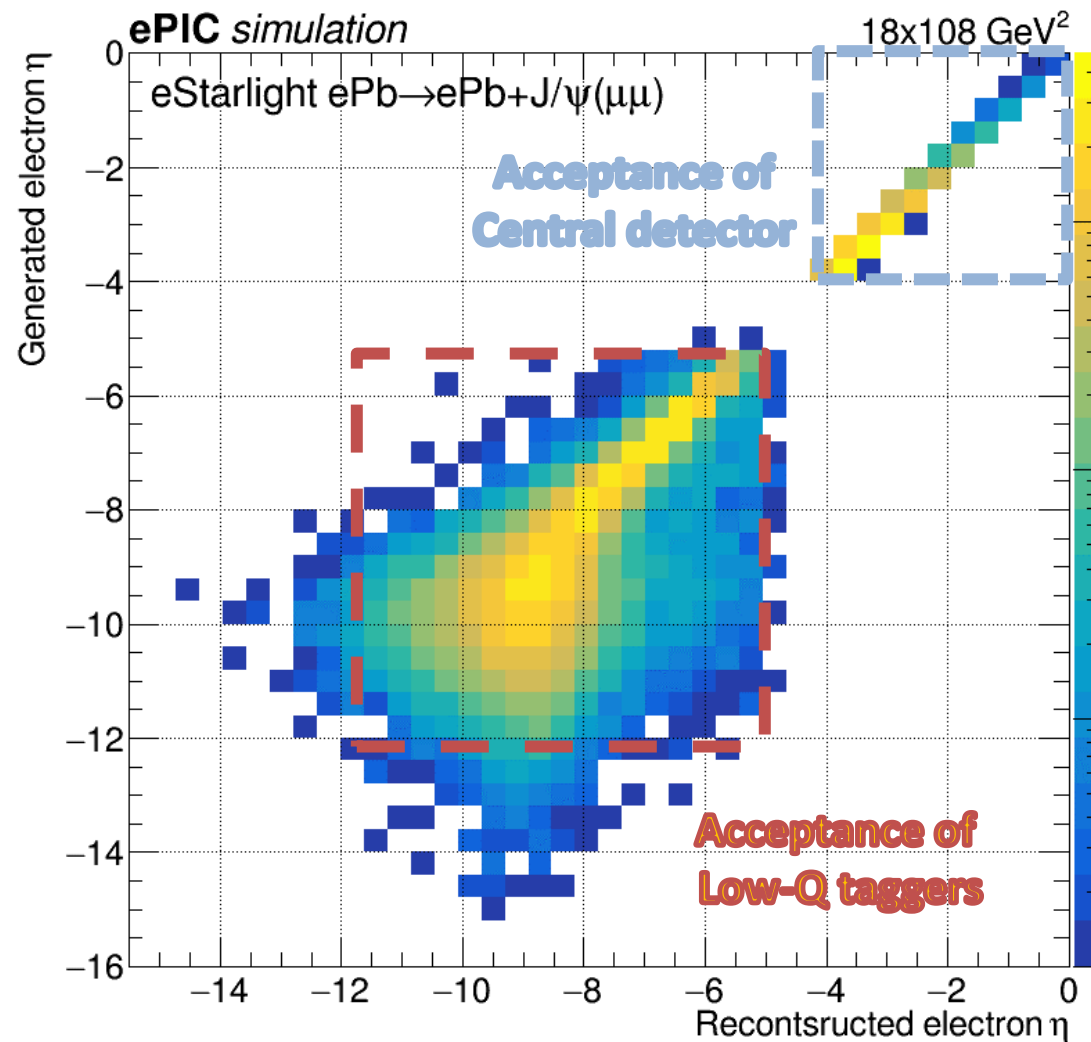 - Low-Q2 taggers: ~40% of all $Q^2 < 10$ GeV

Event Kinematics

Reconstruction of parameters of interest:

e – incoming electron (**fixed**)

e' – outgoing electron (**measured**)

VM – vector meson (**measured**)

- Momentum transfer –t $=(VM - (e - e')).M2()$

Adding the low-Q2 region extends the phase-space to probe the coherent VM production
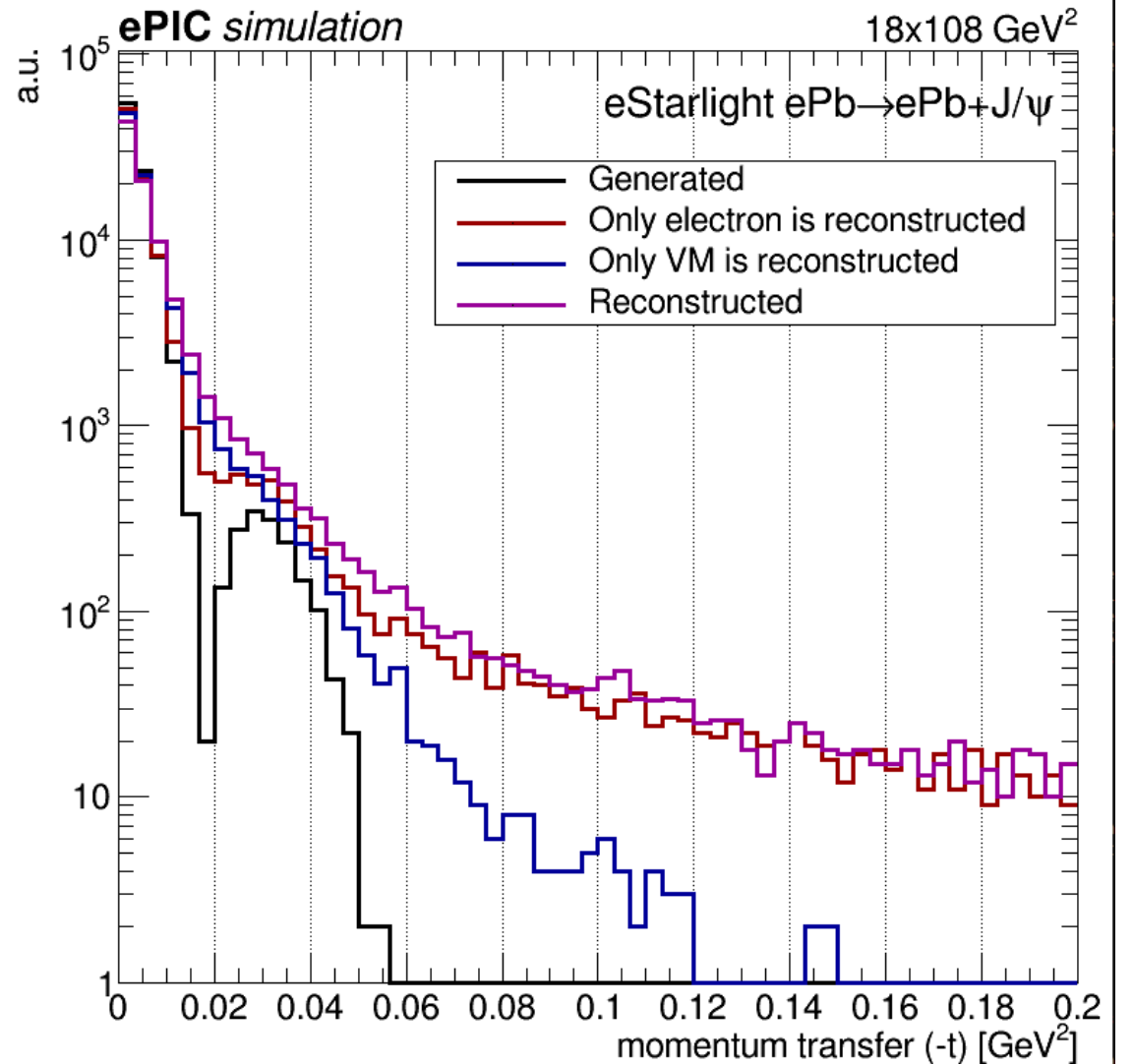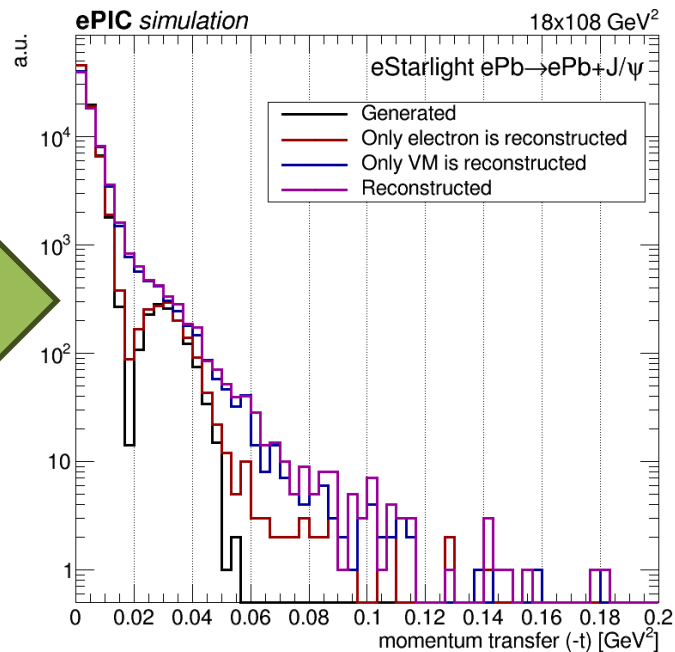
t reconstruction

- Momentum transfer **−t =(VM −(e−e')).M2()**

- **Reconstruct electron + VM (from tracks)**

  - Impact from electron reconstruction

  - Impact from VM reconstruction

- ➢ **Large experimental resolution**

  - Observed in both categories (low/high Q2)
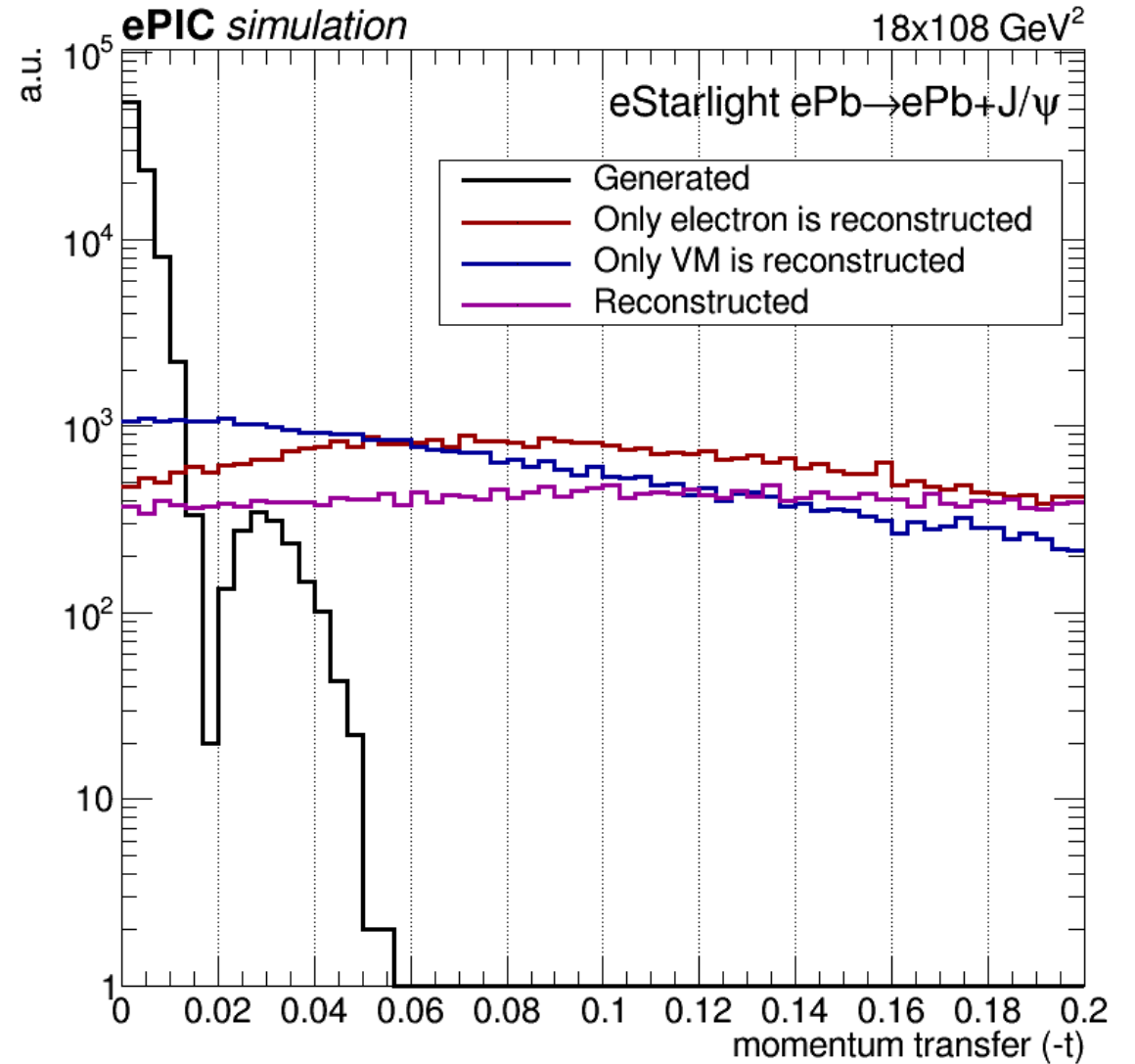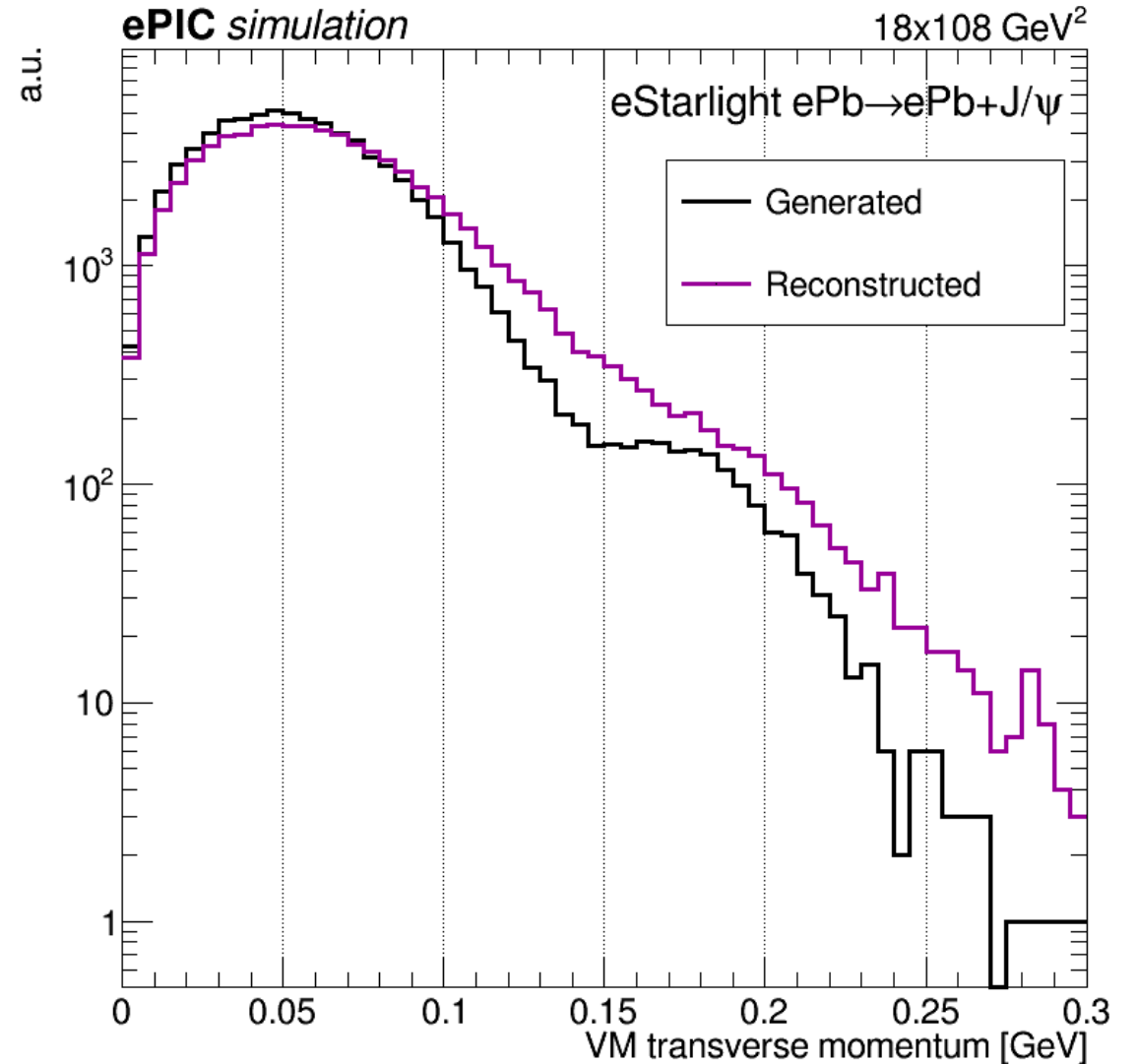
t reconstruction (method L)

- Add Pb mass constrain (from Kong link):

  - **Better modeling of the t variable**

  Larger effect from VM reconstruction

  - At low Q, electron do not have an impact

low Q category

VM PT reconstruction

- At low Q, t can be approximated as VM PT

  - Impact from VM reconstruction

➢ **The dip seen at the generated level**

  - Only low Q2 category can be used

  - Work ongoing – VM pT resolution

Backgrounds

- The main background is incoherent VM production

- Modify the strategy (from object rejection to signal rejection)

- Work by Eden Mautner (in progress)

ePIC-BeAGLE *Simulation*

Work in progress

- Veto.1: no activity other than e^- and J/ψ in the main detector ($|\eta| < 4.0$ and $p_T > 100$ MeV/c);

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Background efficiency based on ePIC FFD simulation

| Cut	1GeV<Q^2<10 GeV
3 tracks	0.876579
VM mass cut	0.843891
Veto B0	0.488994
Veto RP/OMD	0.0953154
Veto ZDC	0.0255769
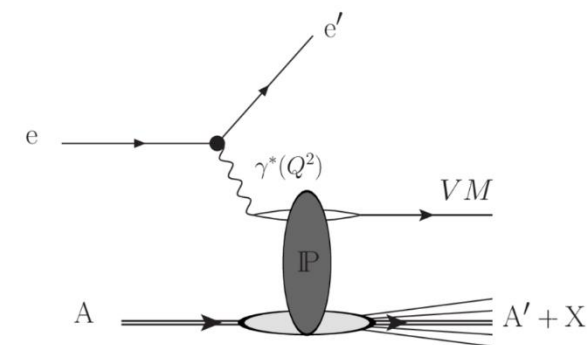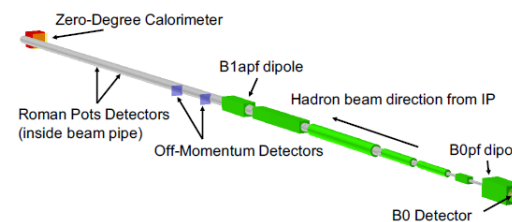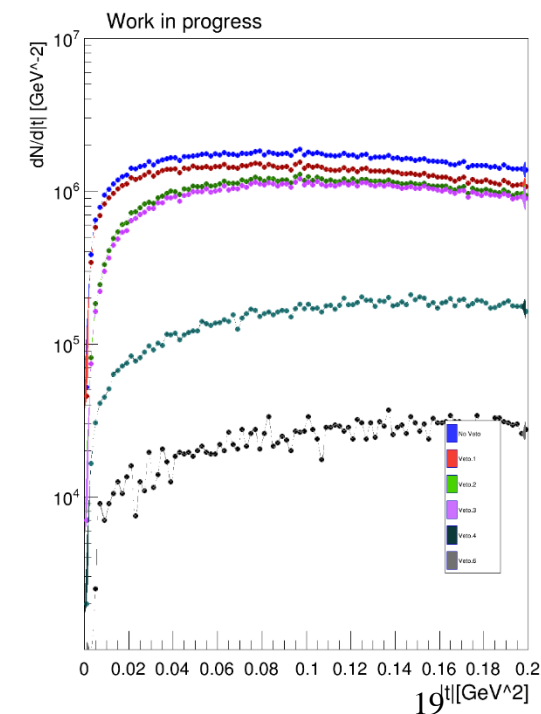
Summary and discussion

Summary

- Coherent vector meson production is a promising channel for studying gluon structure functions of nuclei and is sensitive to gluon saturation effects

- Measurement benefits from the extensive Far-Forward/Far-Backward detectors

- What is new:

  - ✓ **Low Q taggers – better t reconstruction, extended phase-space**

  - ✓ **Background suppression studied based on most resent detector simulation**

- Work in progress:

  - t reconstruction / background studies

Backup

M. Pitt

Selected (past) studies

- Coherent and incoherent J/ψ photoproduction in PbPb collisions at the LHC, HE-LHC and FCC (2007.13625):
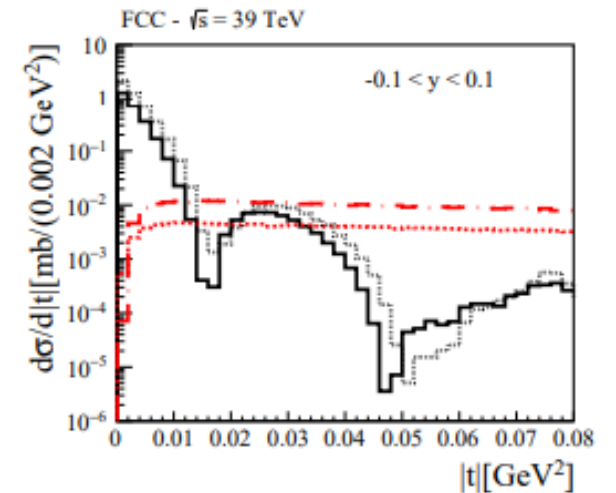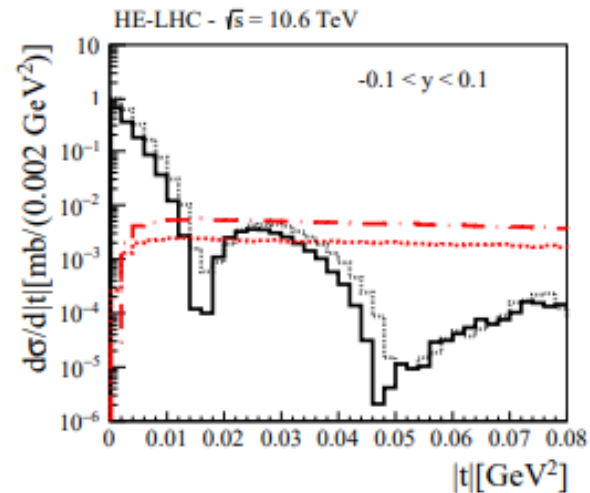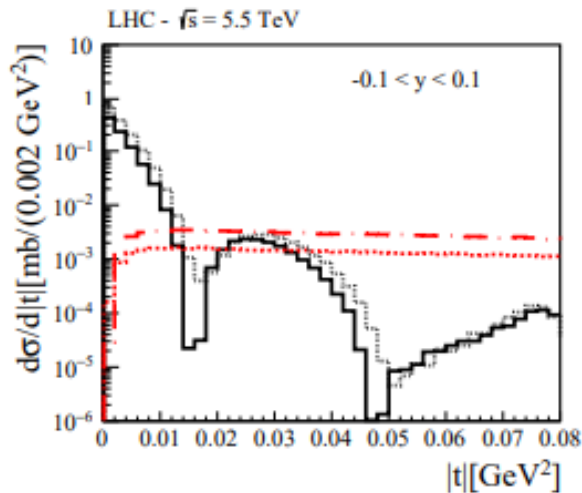
- **Expected large rates**
- **Observing the dips in coherent events is a subject of ongoing studies**

eStarlight setup

TARGET_BEAM_Z = 82   #Z of target
TARGET_BEAM_A = 208   #A of target
ELECTRON_BEAM_GAMMA = 35295 #18 GeV electrons from eRHIC
TARGET_BEAM_GAMMA = 115.8 #275*82/208 GeV/n Pb from eRHIC
W_MAX = -1   #Max value of w from HERA
W_MIN = -1   #Min value of w from HERA
W_N_BINS = 50   #Bins i w
EGA_N_BINS = 400
CUT_PT = 0 #Cut in pT? 0 = (no, 1 = yes)
PROD_MODE = 12   # coherent vector meson (narrow)
PROD_PID = 443013 # J/psi production
RND_SEED = 1 #Random number seed, change when producing multiple output files
BREAKUP_MODE = 5   #Controls the nuclear breakup; a 5 here makes no requirement on the breakup of the ions
PYTHIA_FULL_EVENTRECORD = 1 # Write full pythia information to output (vertex, parents, daughter etc).
MIN_GAMMA_Q2 = Q2MIN #change this parameter
MAX_GAMMA_Q2 = Q2MAX #change this parameter
QUANTUM_GLAUBER = 1 # Do a quantum Glauber calculation instead of a classical one
SELECT_IMPULSE_VM = 0   # Impulse VM parameter
OUTPUT_FORMAT = 0 # 0 – Standard, 1 - Pythia, 2 - HEPMC

Modified parameters

Different mesons

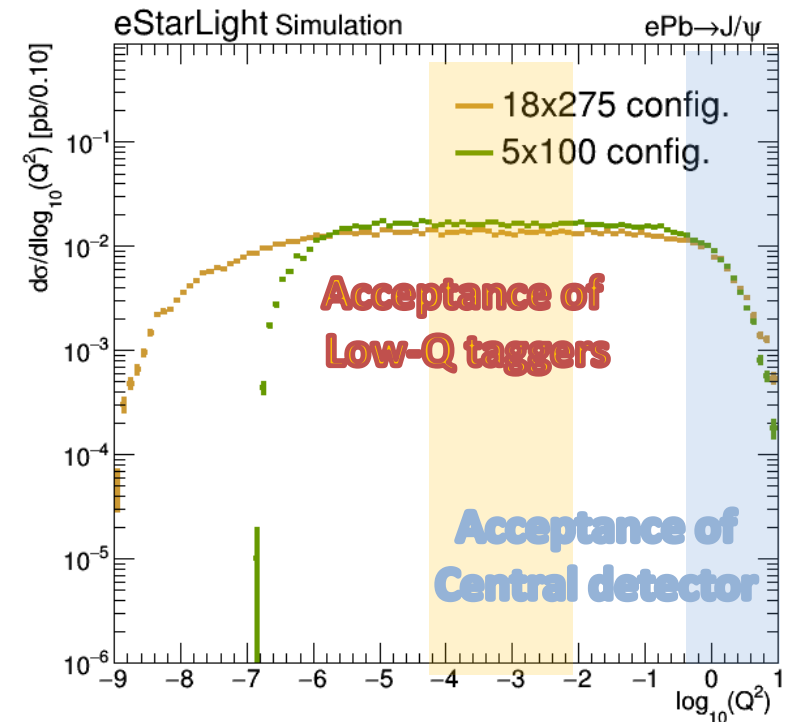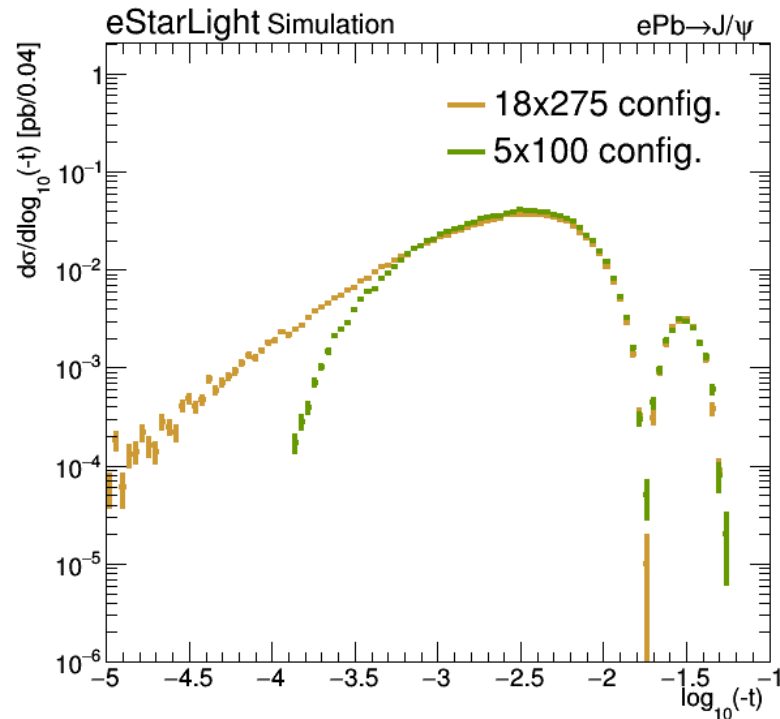- All vector meson production processes show the same t spectra, J/psi has the highest cross-section.
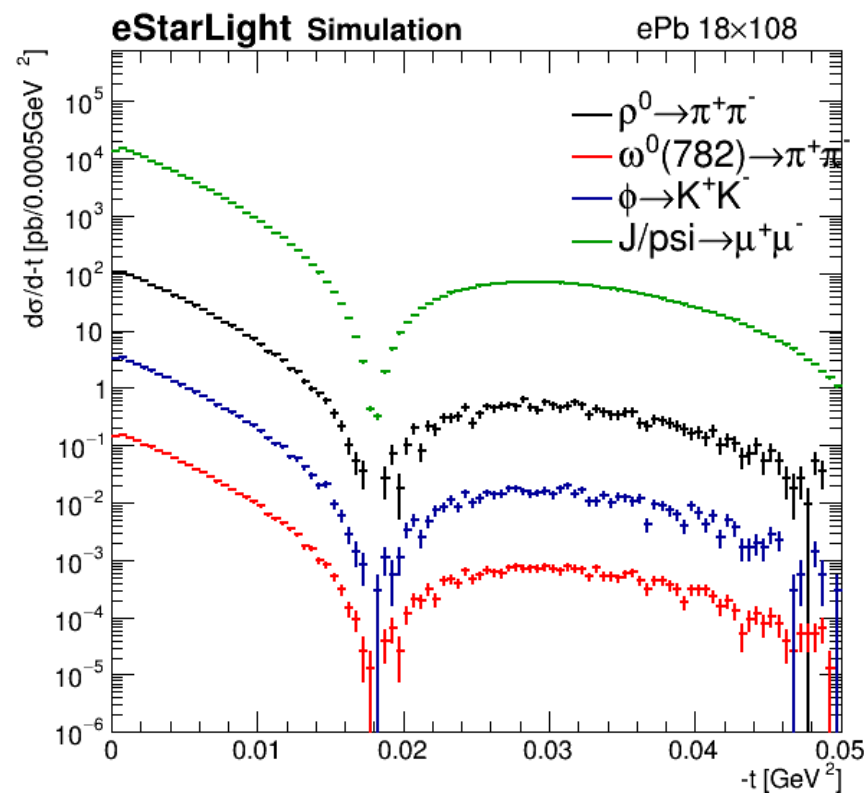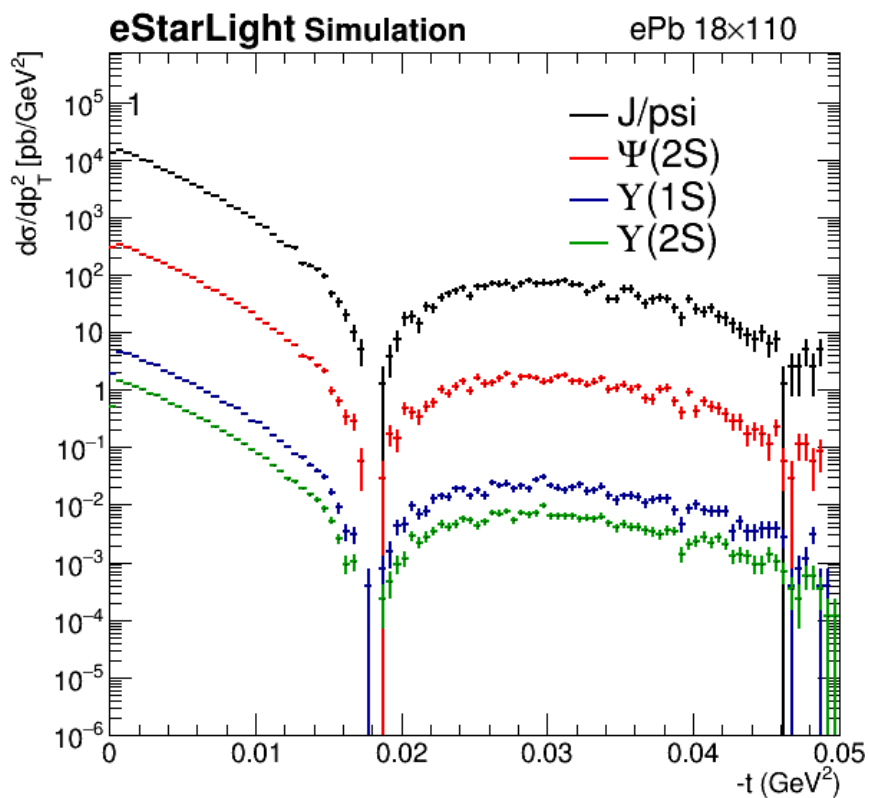
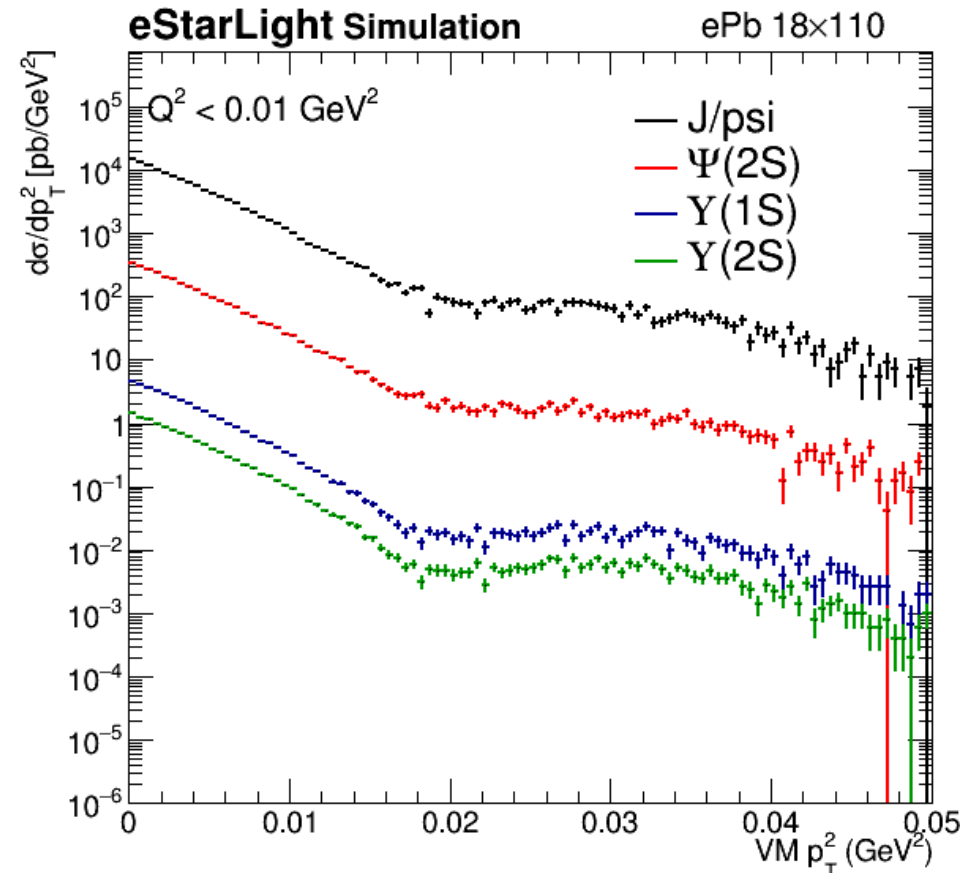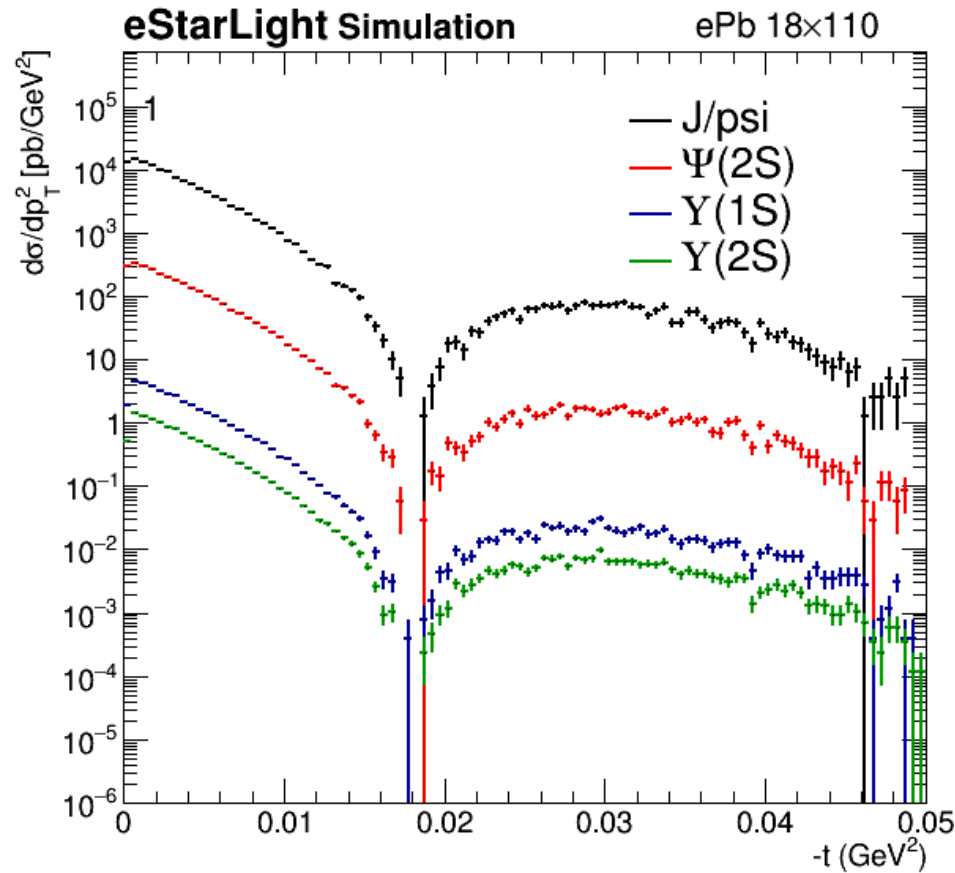| Decay	BR
$\rho^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$	99.9%
$\omega^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$	1.53%
$\phi \to K^+K^-$	50%
$J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$	6%

Different beam energies

- Similar cross-section for high t

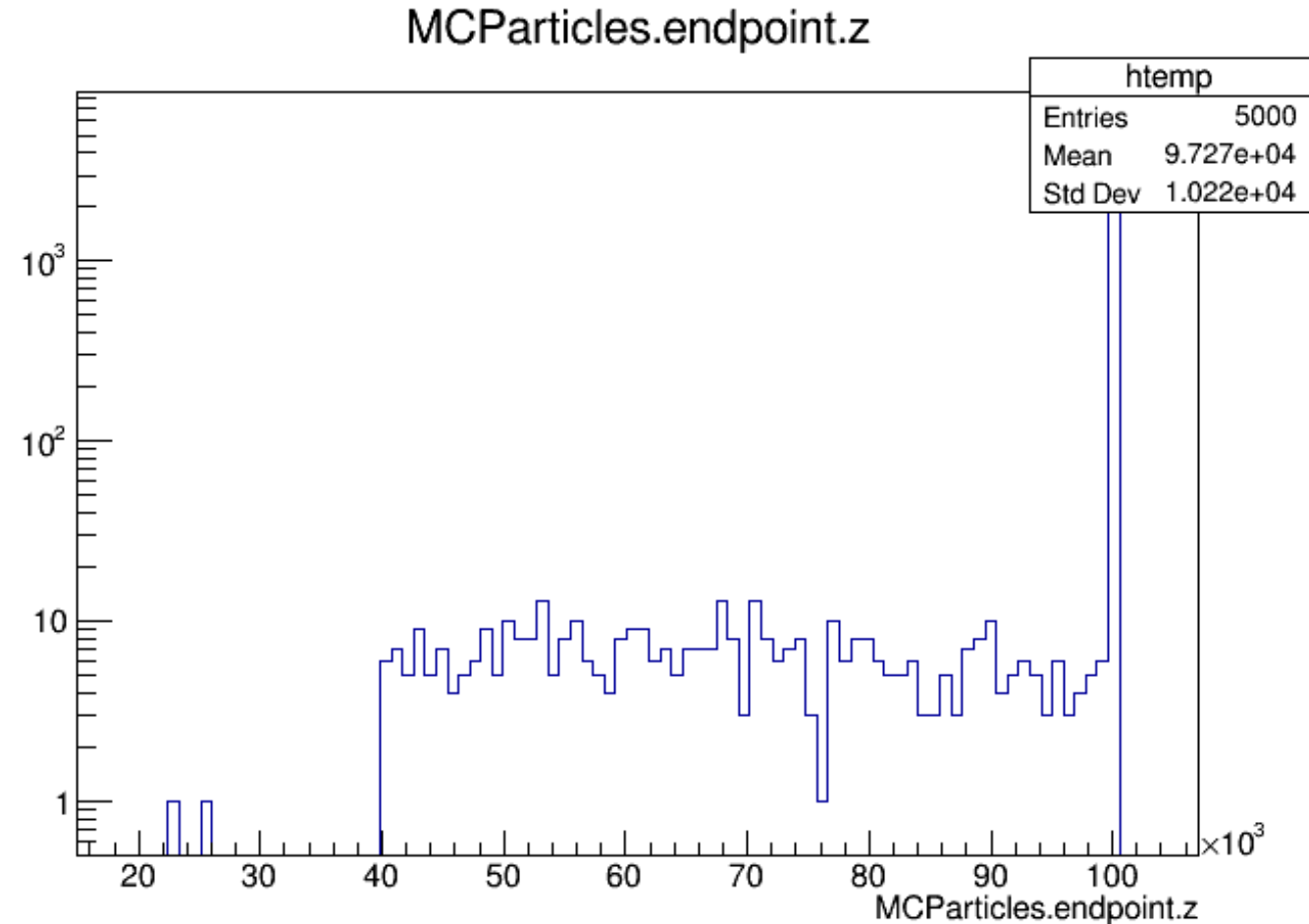- High energy configuration more sensitive to Q2~0

Different mesons at low Q2
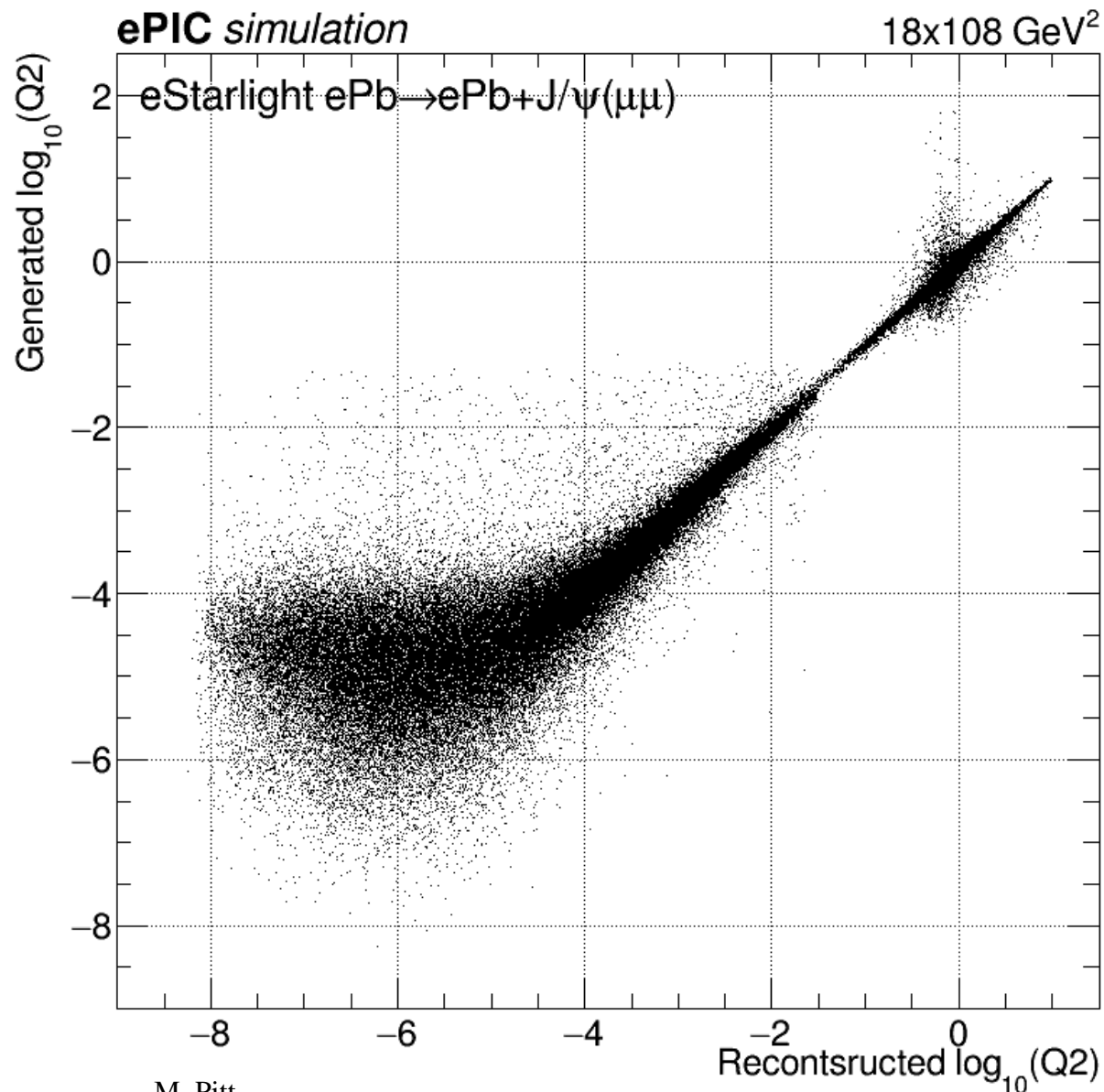
- Similar spectra for different VM

Beampipe volume

Status

- Vacuum modeled up to Z=40
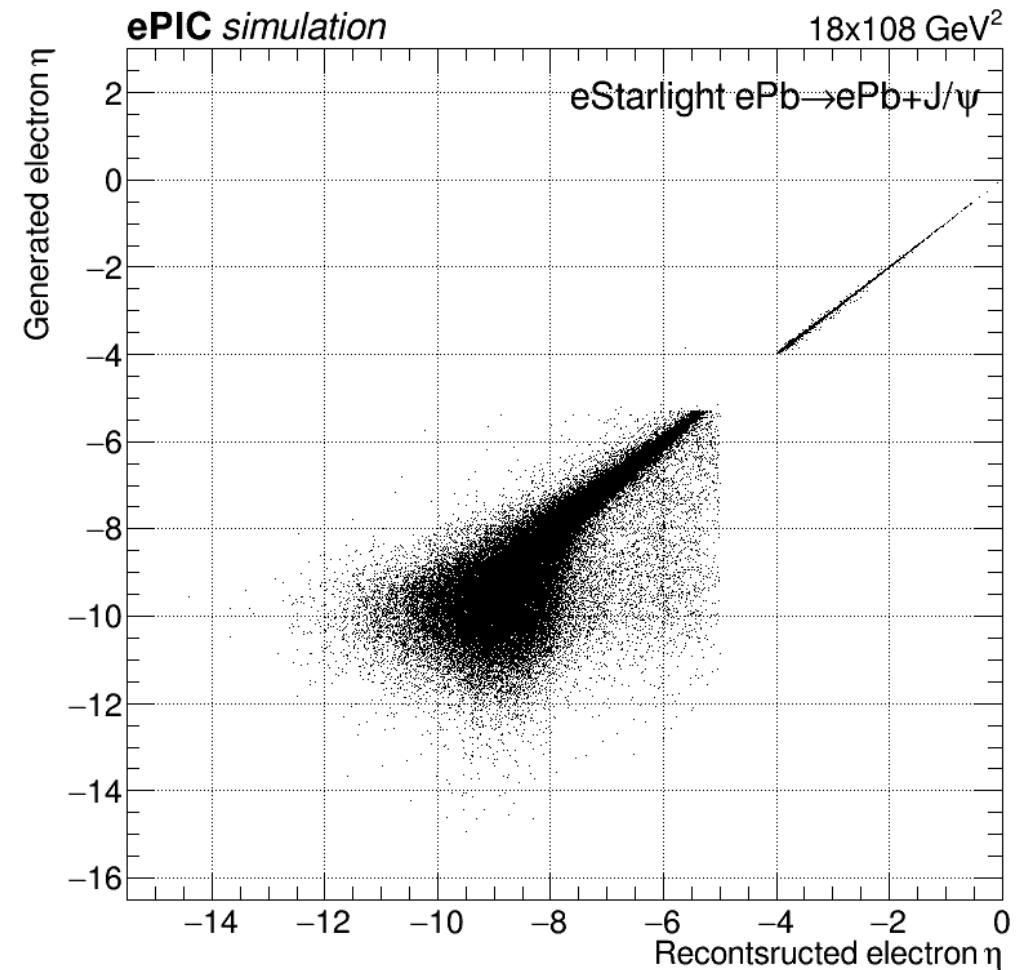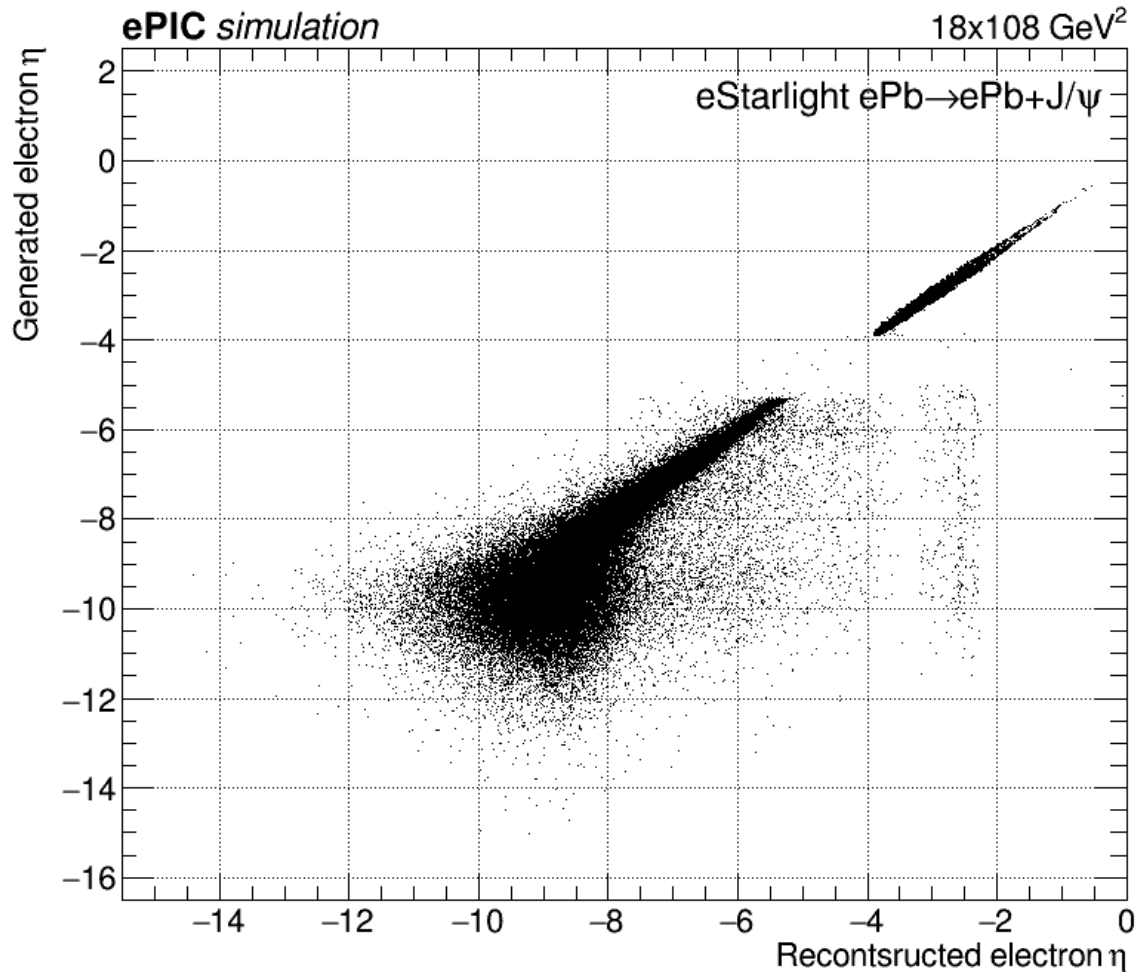
- Need to stop the simulation for Z>40m

Event categorization

- Reconstruction of Q2

Electron reconstruction

➢ Coherent J/ψ photoproduction in ePb collisions, Simulation with *npsim*, reconstruction with *eicrecon*

➢ Left: Old (two month ago), using Air as world material; Right: New (two days ago), using Vacuum

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