

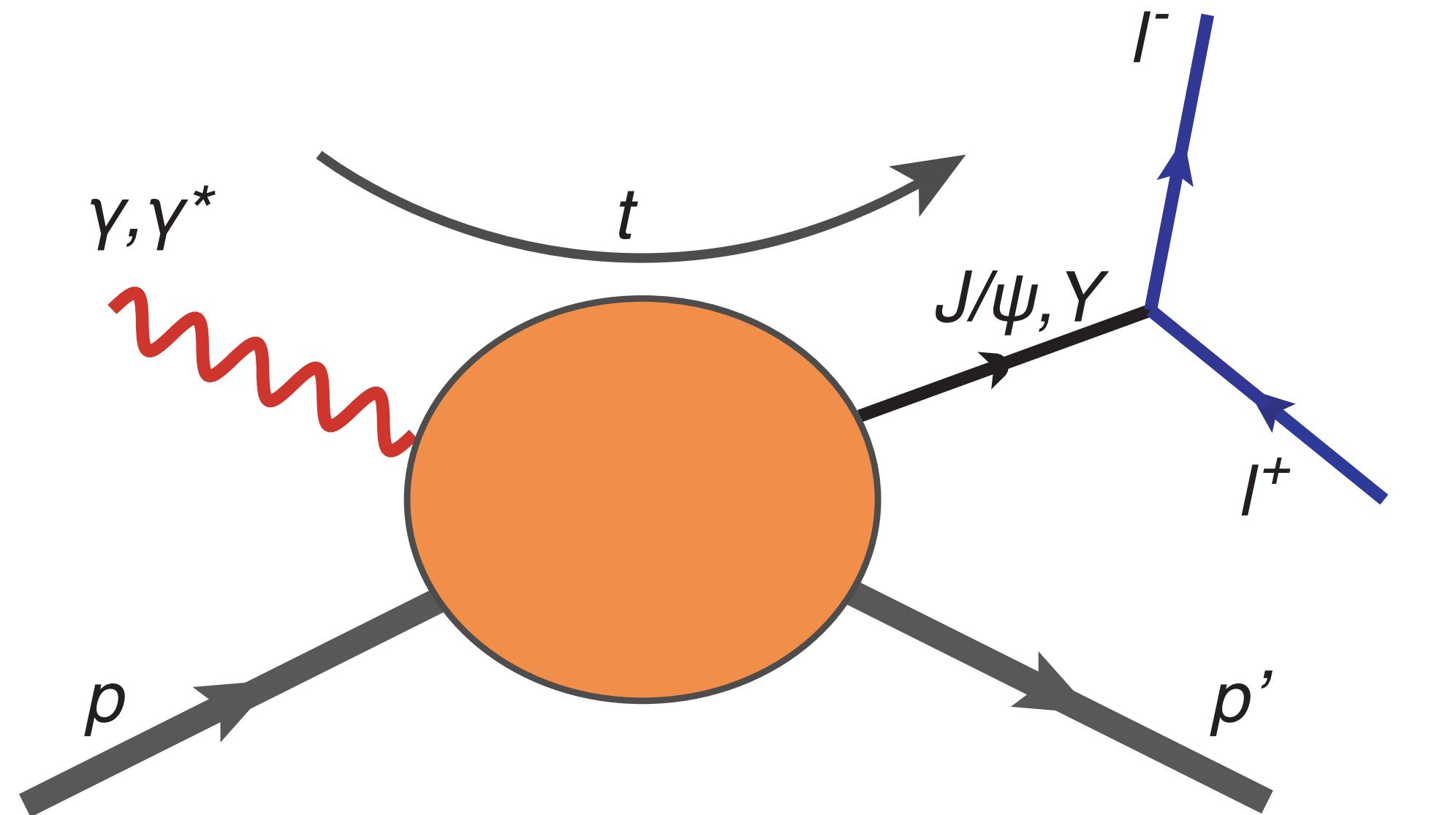
# VM PRODUCTION: ELECTRONS AND MUONS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
ENERGY  
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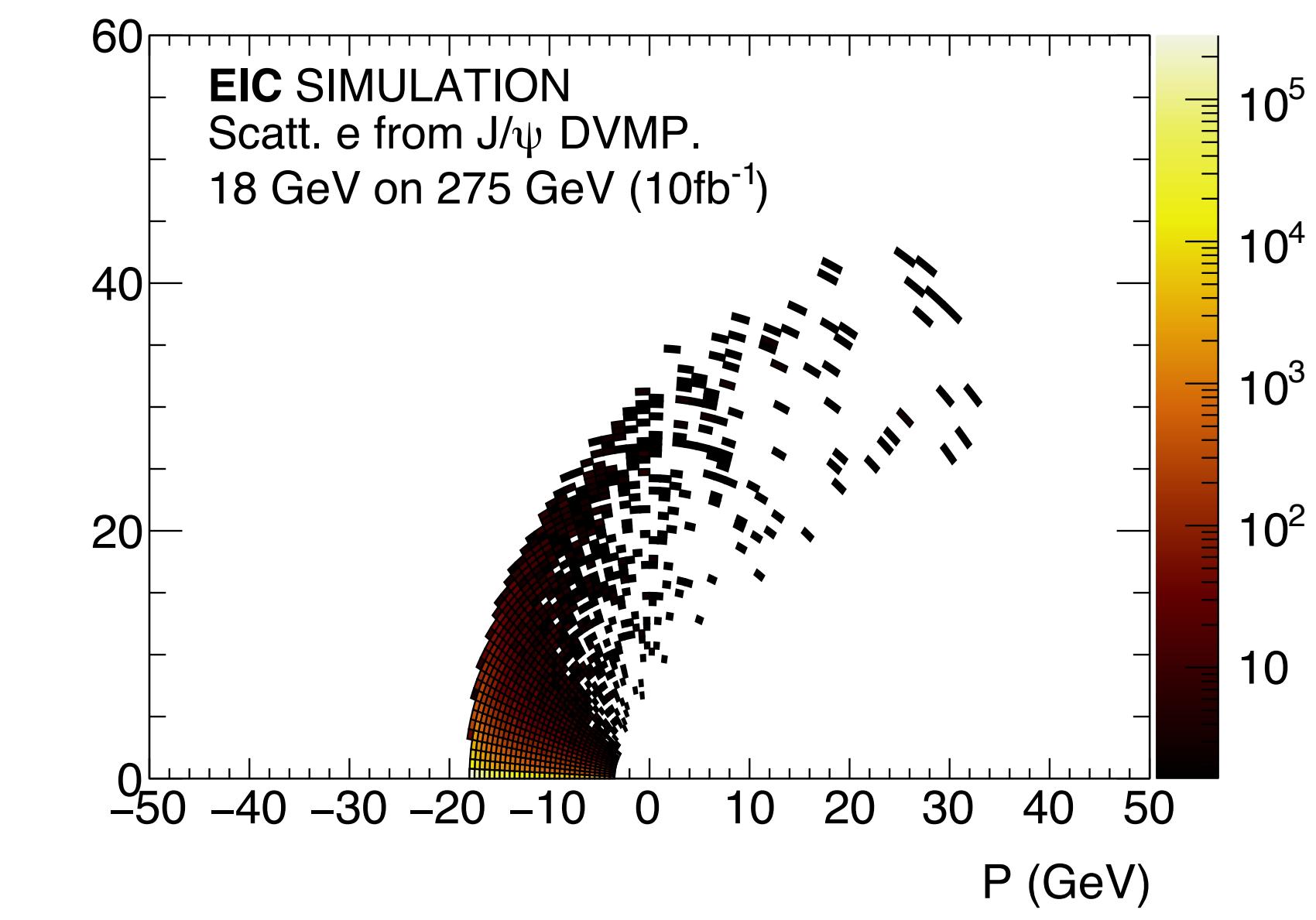
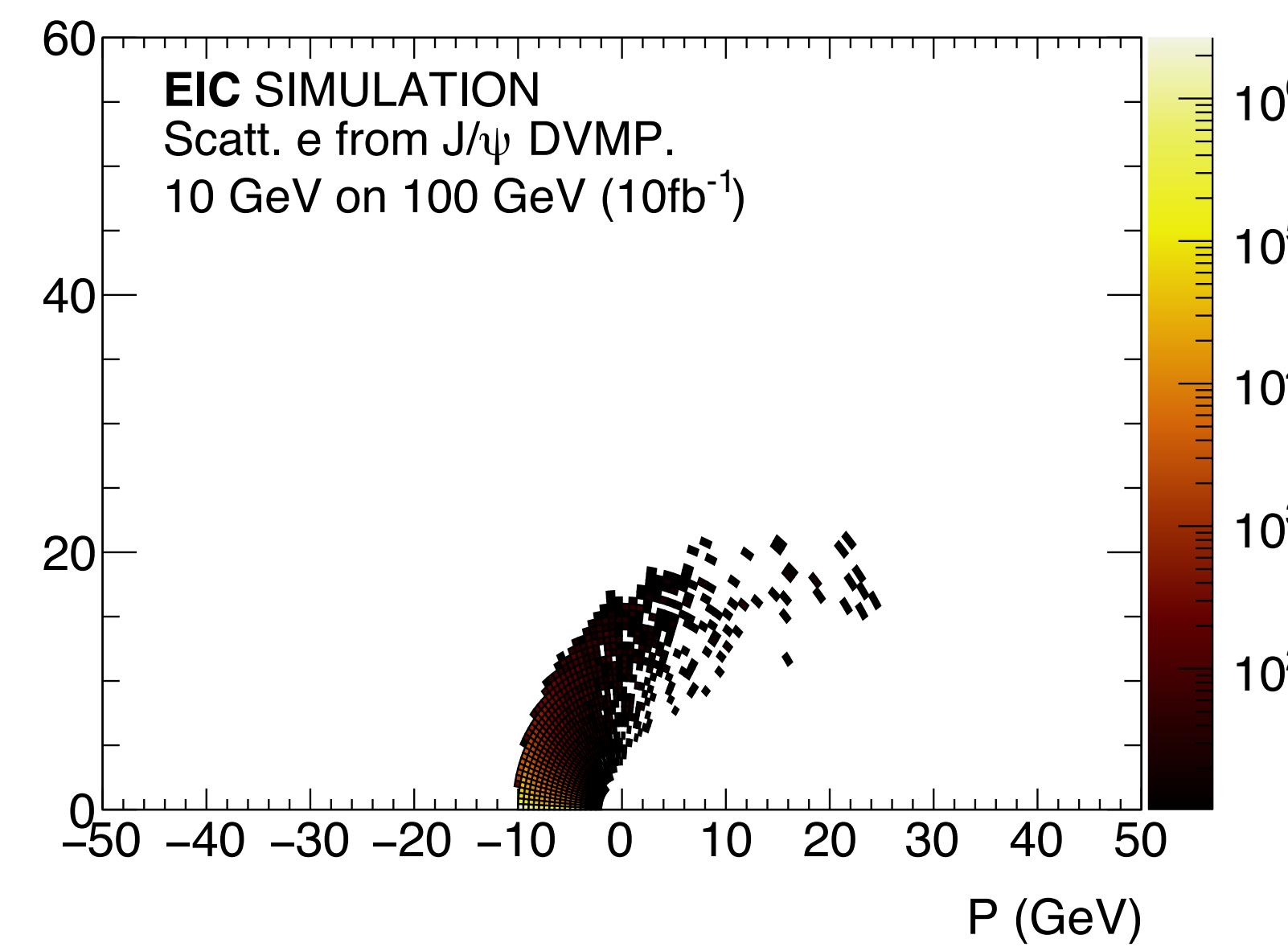
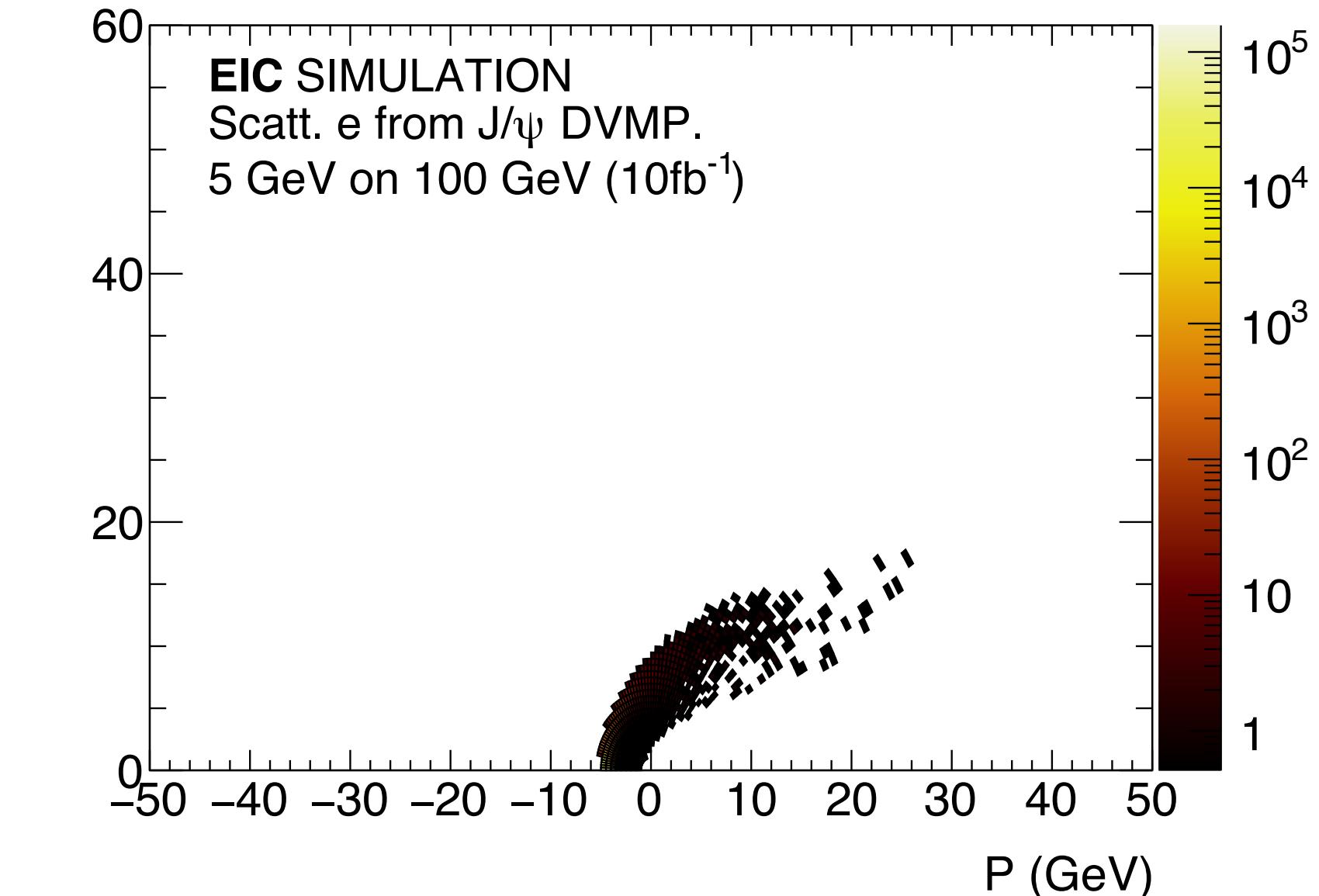
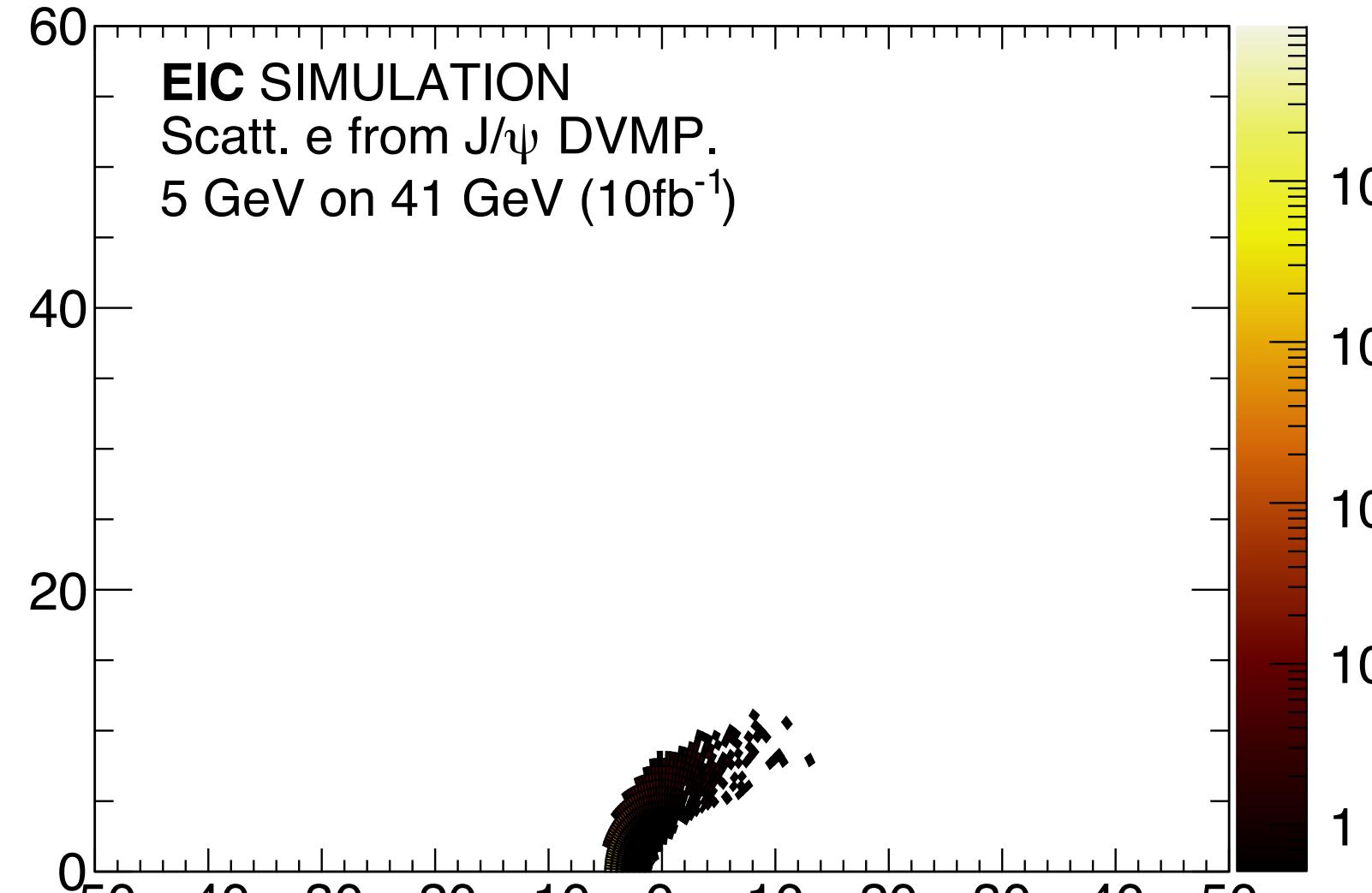
# J/PSI STUDIES WITH HANDBOOK DETECTOR

## (relevant parameters in a nutshell)

EIC Detector Requirements											
$\eta$	Nomenclature		Tracking			Electrons		$\pi/K/p$ PID		HCAL	Muons
			Resolution	Allowed $X/X_0$	Si-Vertex	Resolution $\sigma_E/E$	PID	p-Range (GeV/c)	Separation		
-6.9 – -5.8	$\downarrow p/A$ Auxiliary Detectors	low- $Q^2$ tagger	$\delta\theta/\theta < 1.5\%$ ; $10^{-6} < Q^2 < 10^{-2}$ GeV $^2$	(e)							
...		Instrumentation to separate charged particles from photons									
-4.5 – -4.0											
-4.0 – -3.5											
-3.5 – -3.0											
-3.0 – -2.5											
-2.5 – -2.0											
-2.0 – -1.5											
-1.5 – -1.0											
-1.0 – -0.5											
-0.5 – 0.0	Central Detector	Barrel	$\sigma_p/p \sim 0.05\%xp+0.5\%$								
0.0 – 0.5											
0.5 – 1.0											
1.0 – 1.5											
1.5 – 2.0											
2.0 – 2.5		Forward Detectors	$\sigma_p/p \sim 0.05\%xp+1.0\%$								
2.5 – 3.0											
3.0 – 3.5											
3.5 – 4.0											
4.0 – 4.5											
...	$t/e$ Auxiliary Detectors	Instrumentation to separate charged particles from photons									
> 6.2		Proton Spectrometer	$\sigma_{intrinsic}(l/l) / l(l) < 1\%$ ; Acceptance: $0.2 < p_T < 1.2$ GeV/c	(p)							

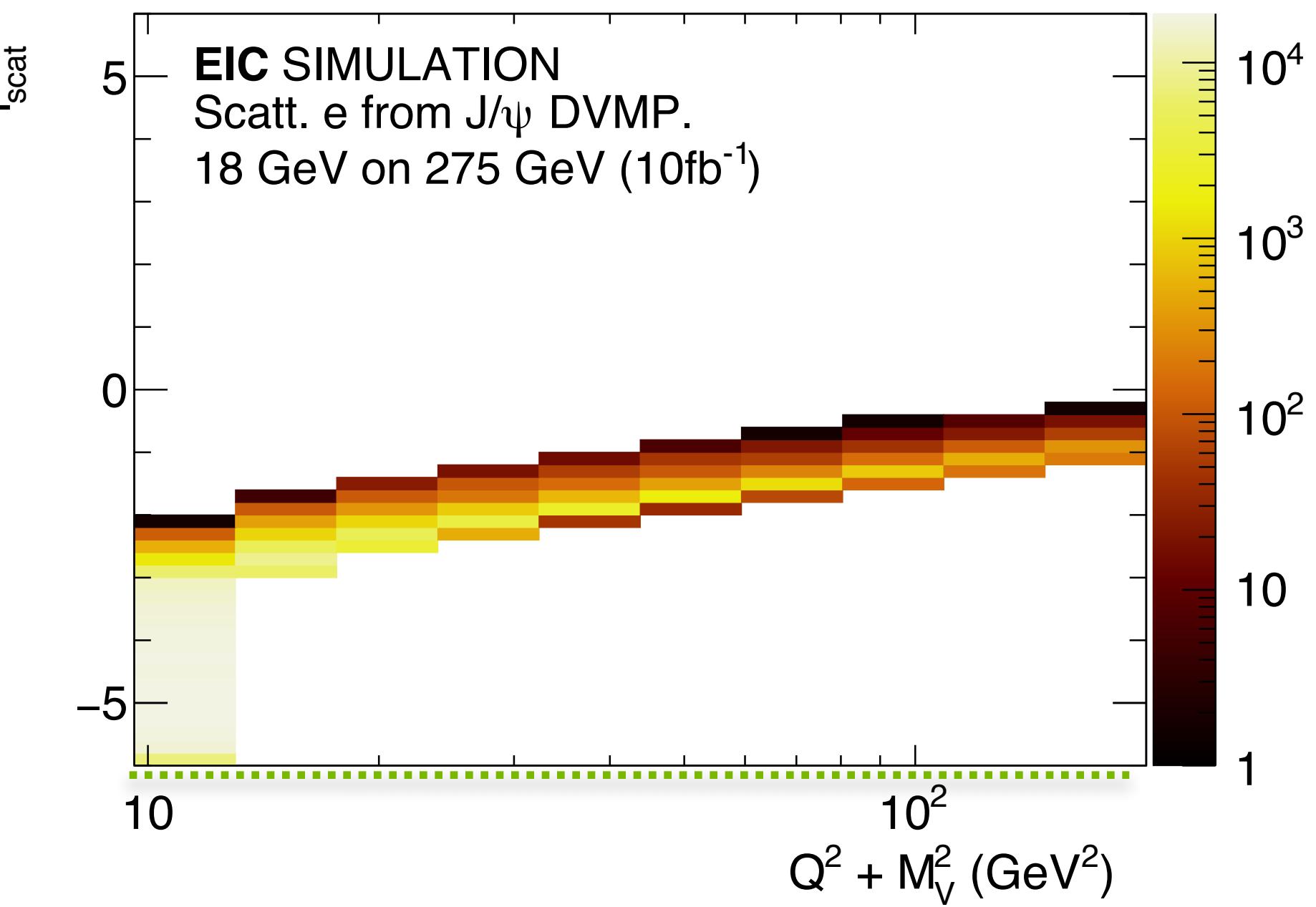
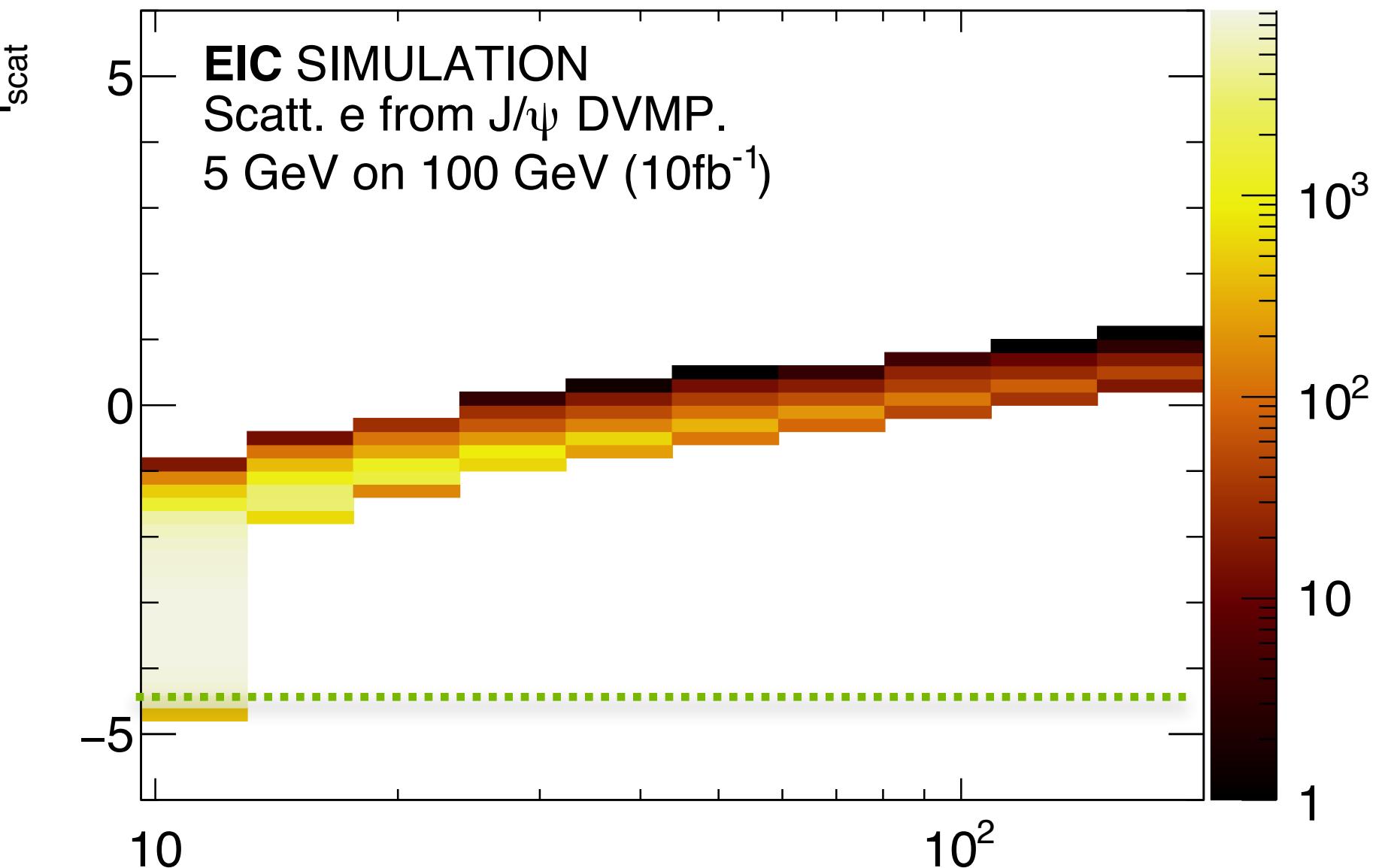
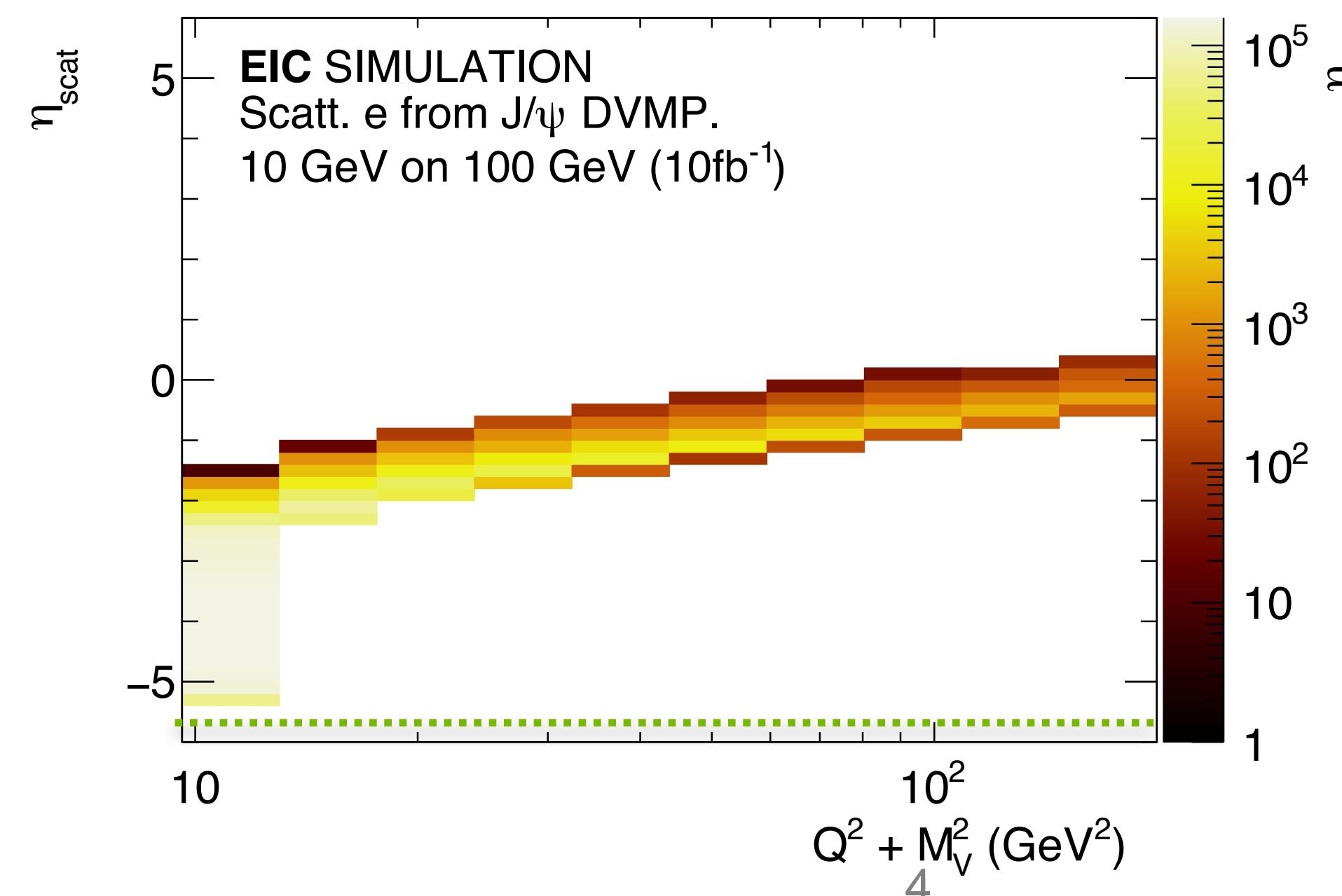
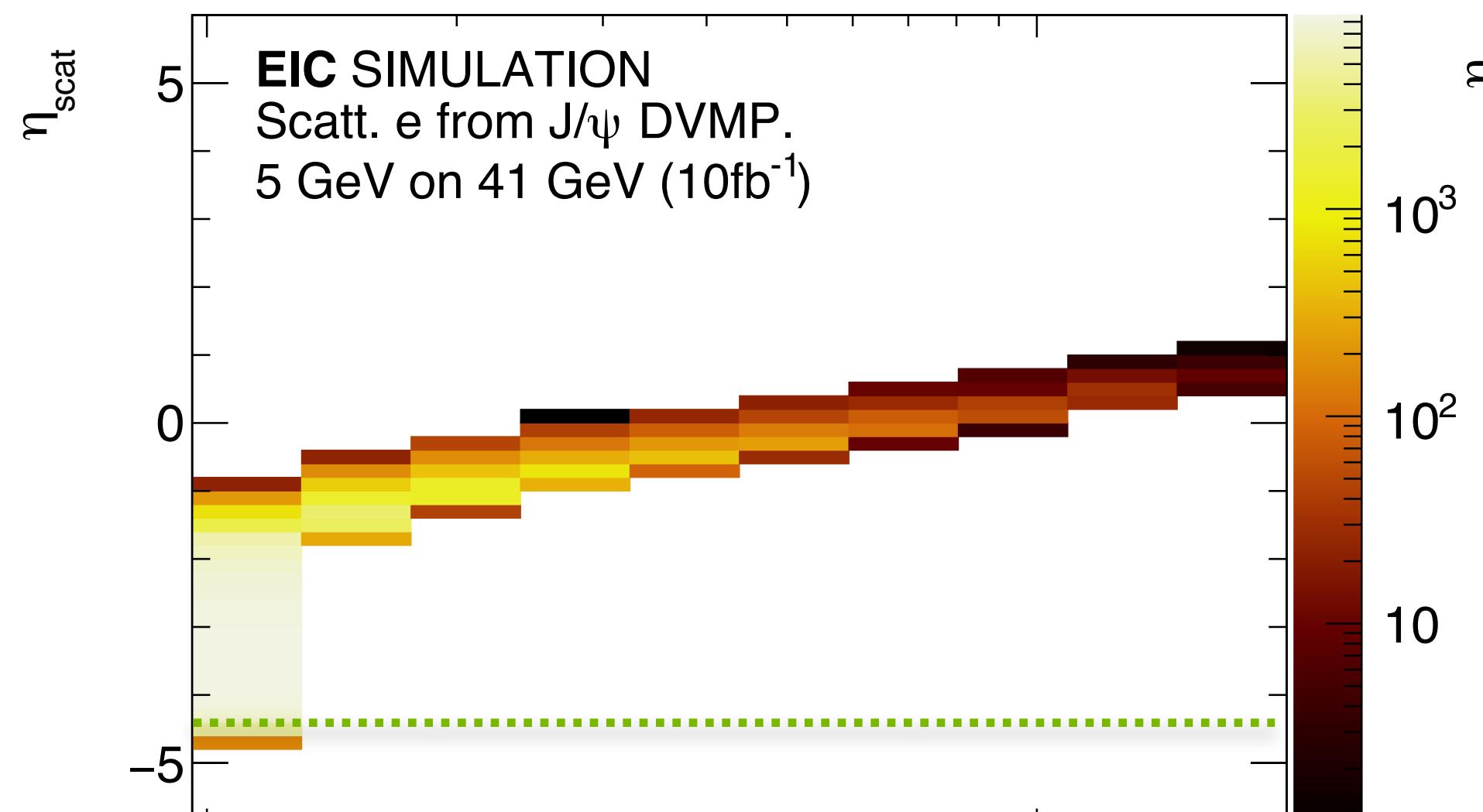
- Electron pseudo-rapidity between -4.5 and 4.5
- Muon between -3.5 and 3.5
- Protons above 6.2 (pT between 0.2 and 1.2 GeV)
- Extra cut of  $0.01 < y < 0.8$
- *Did not yet use low- $Q^2$  tagger in these studies. Relevant for threshold physics.*
- Considered all 4 beam settings
- Using J/psi production as main DVMP channel

# SCATTERED ELECTRON



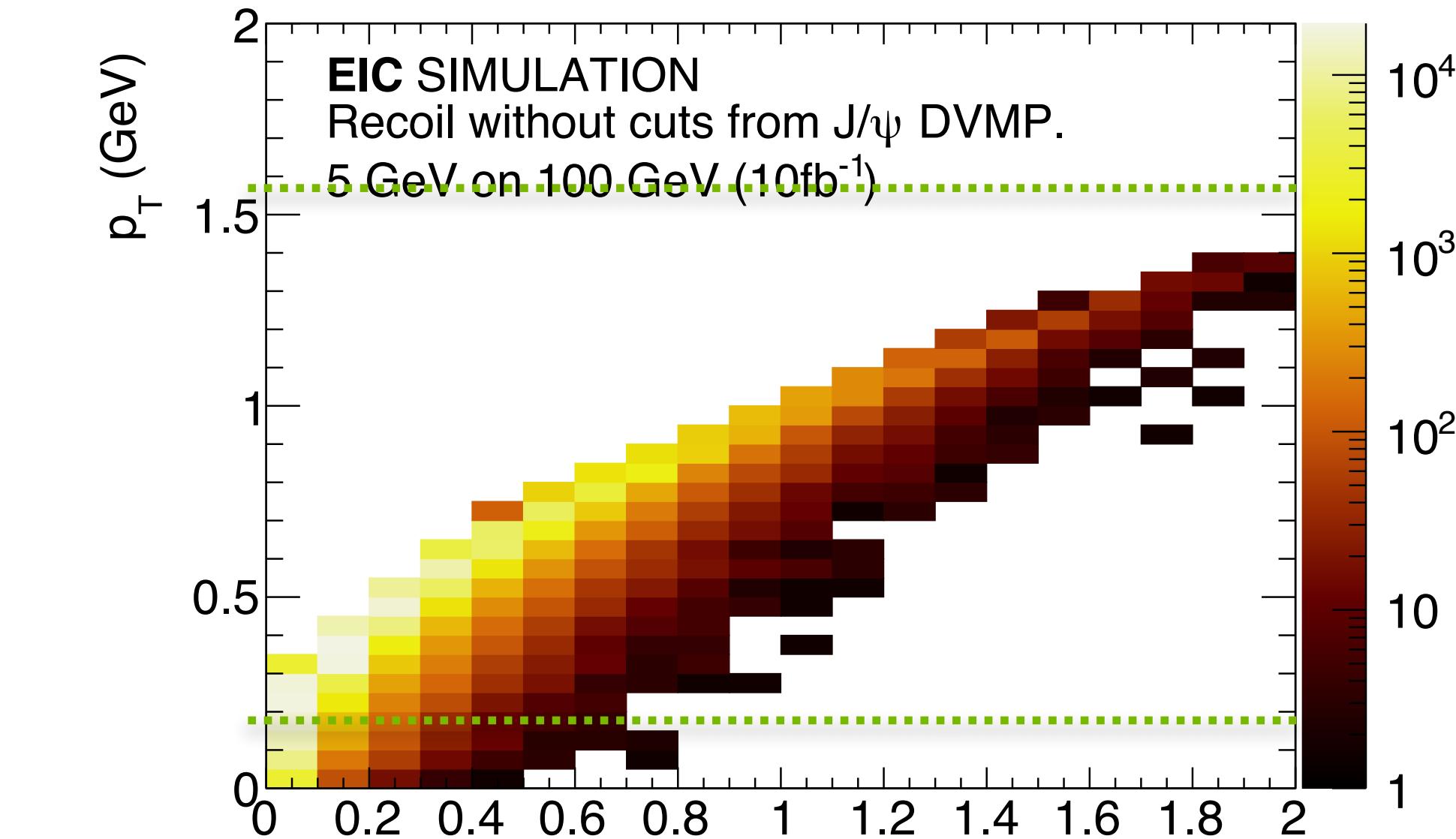
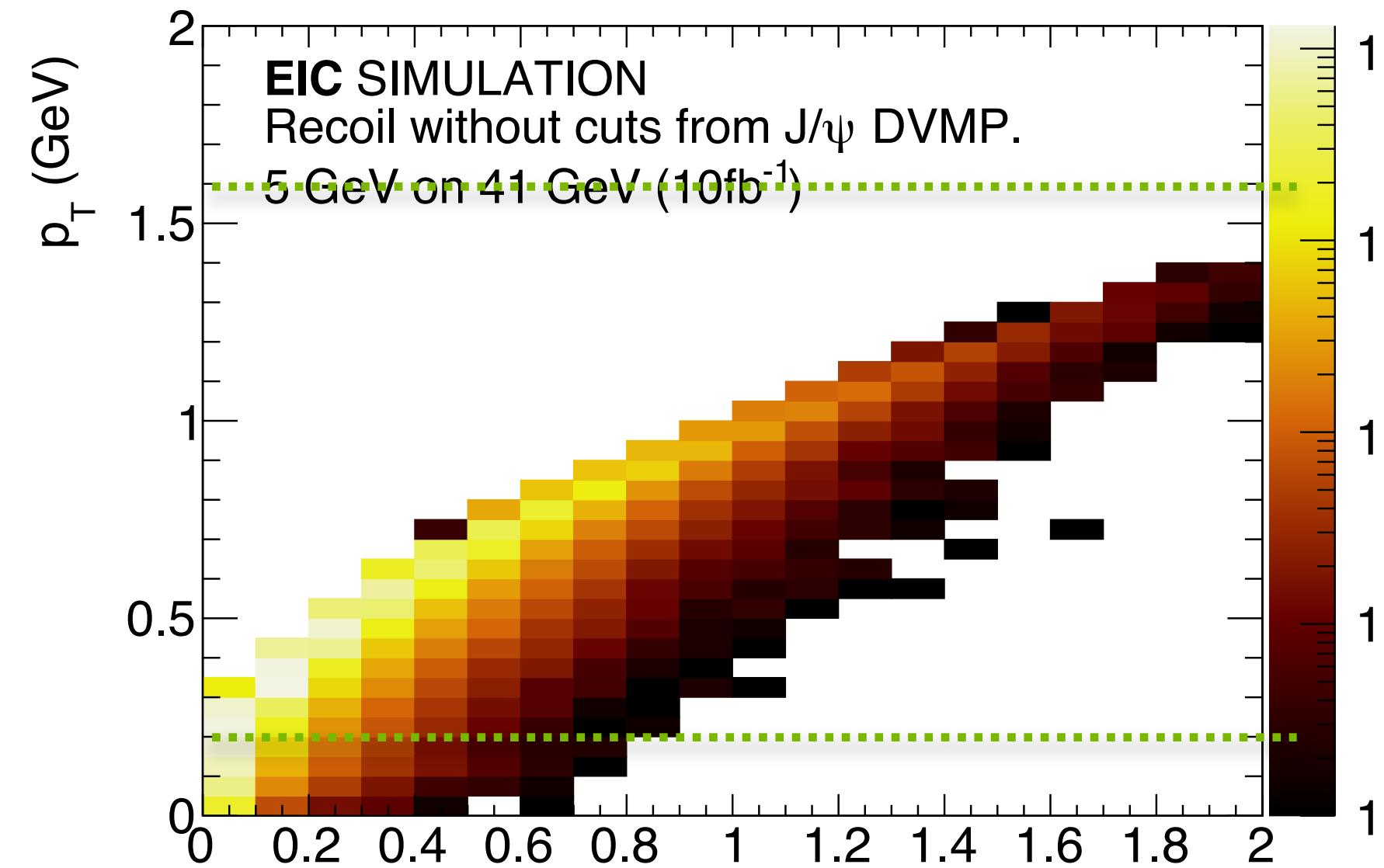
# Q2 ACCEPTANCE

- Good acceptance for full Q2 range

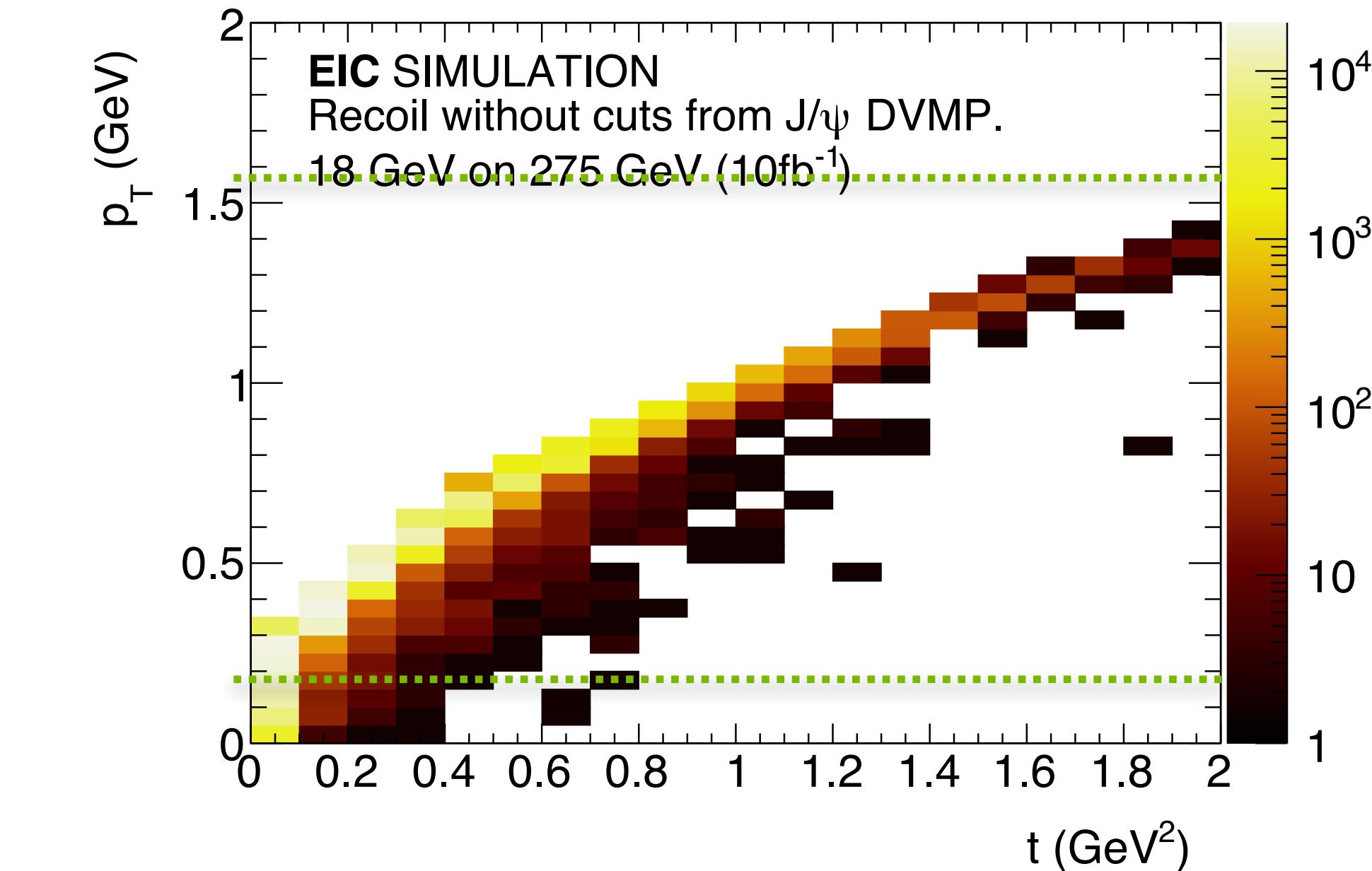
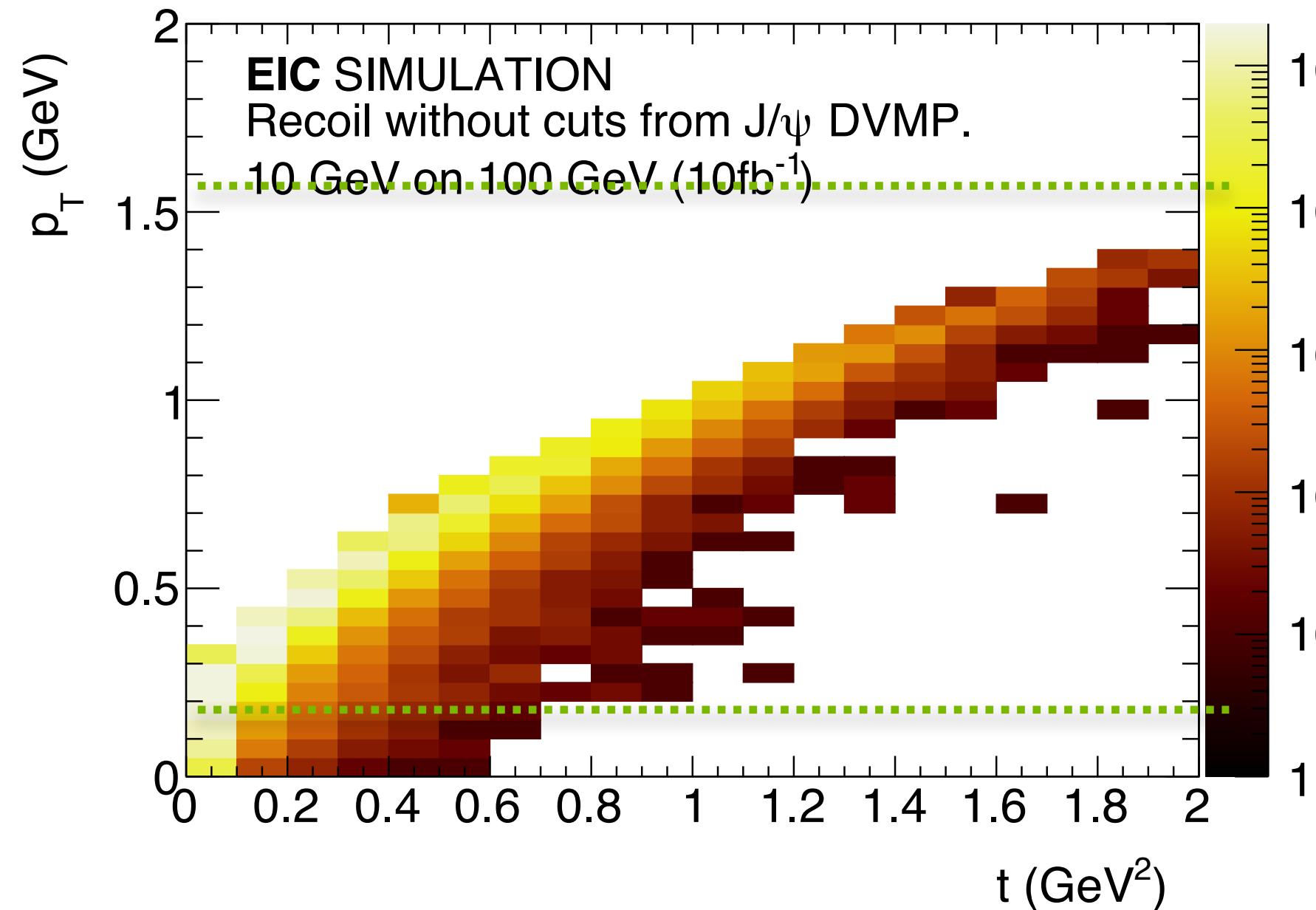


# RECOIL PROTON AND $t$ ACCEPTANCE

- Protons with pseudo-rapidity above 6.2 and pT between 0.2 and 1.2 GeV

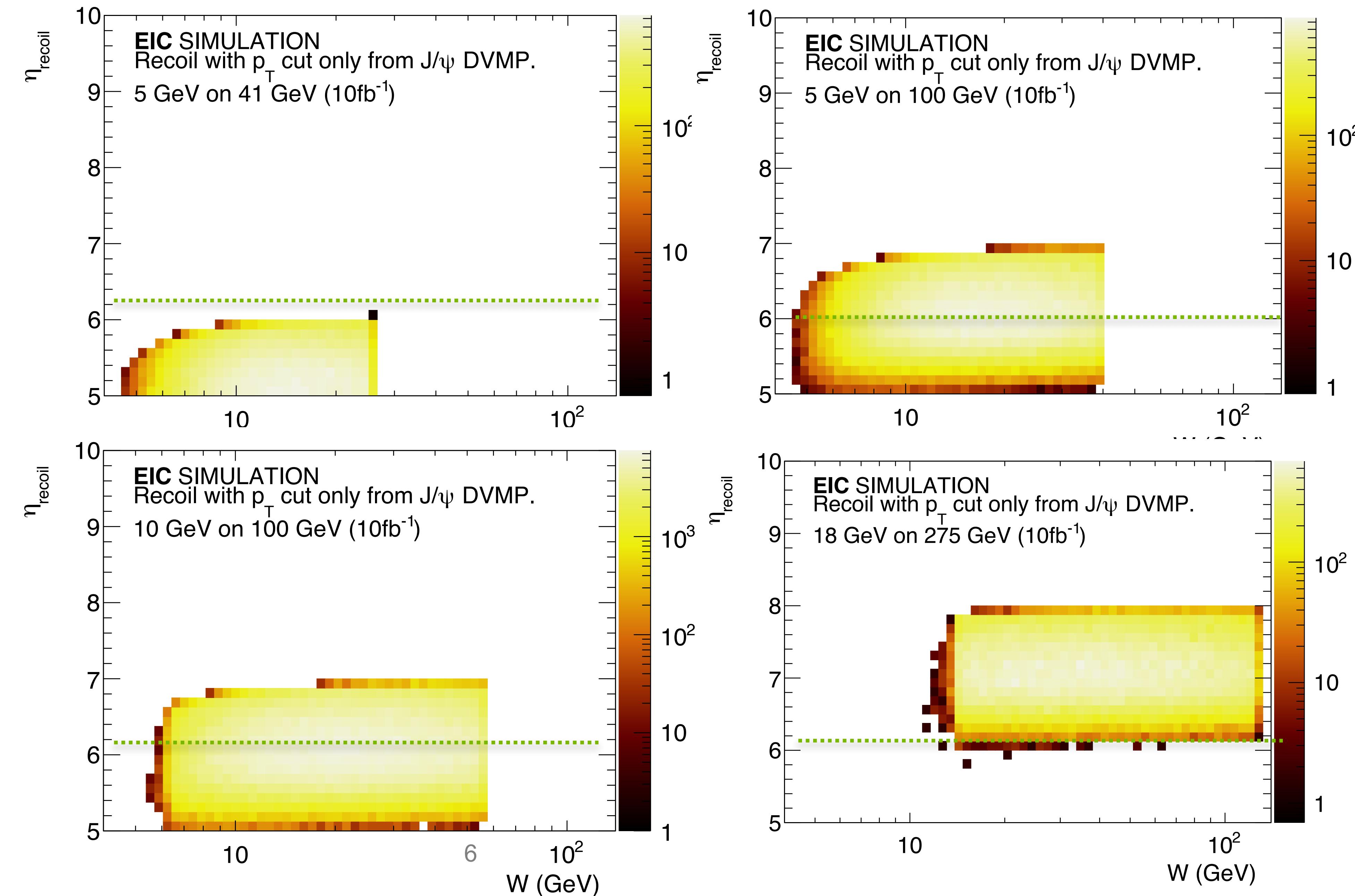


- pT cut seems reasonable
- Acceptance for full  $t$ -range

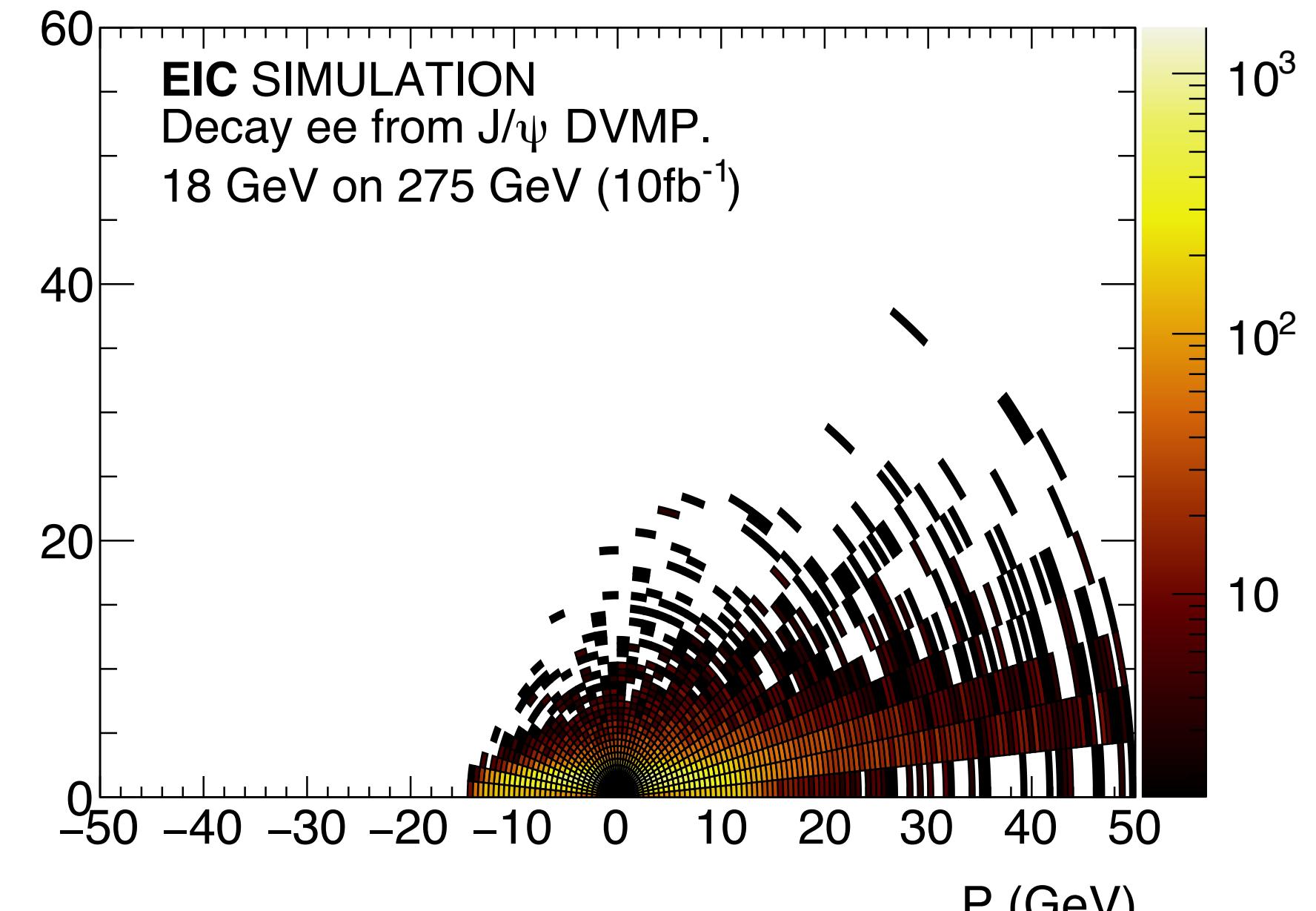
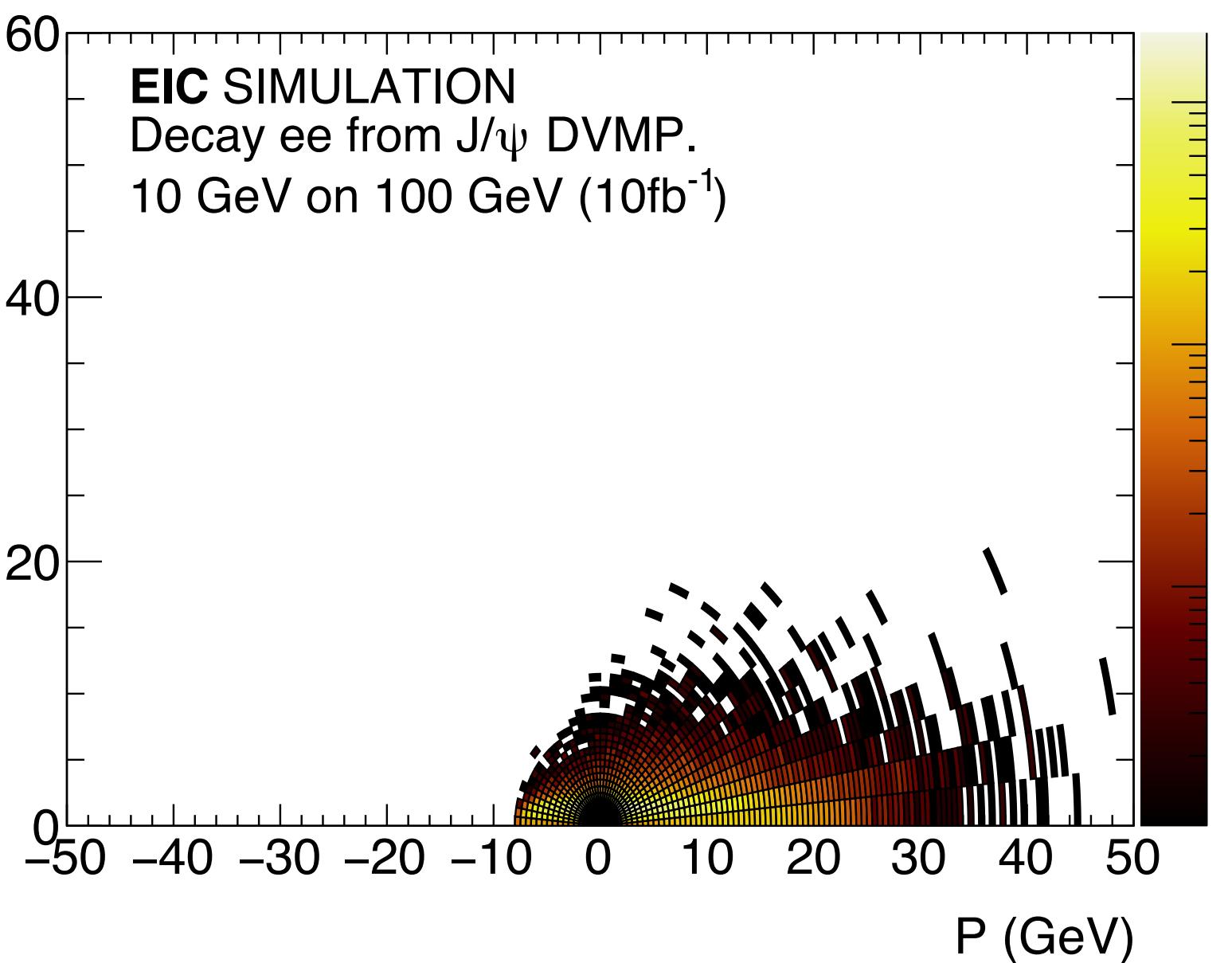
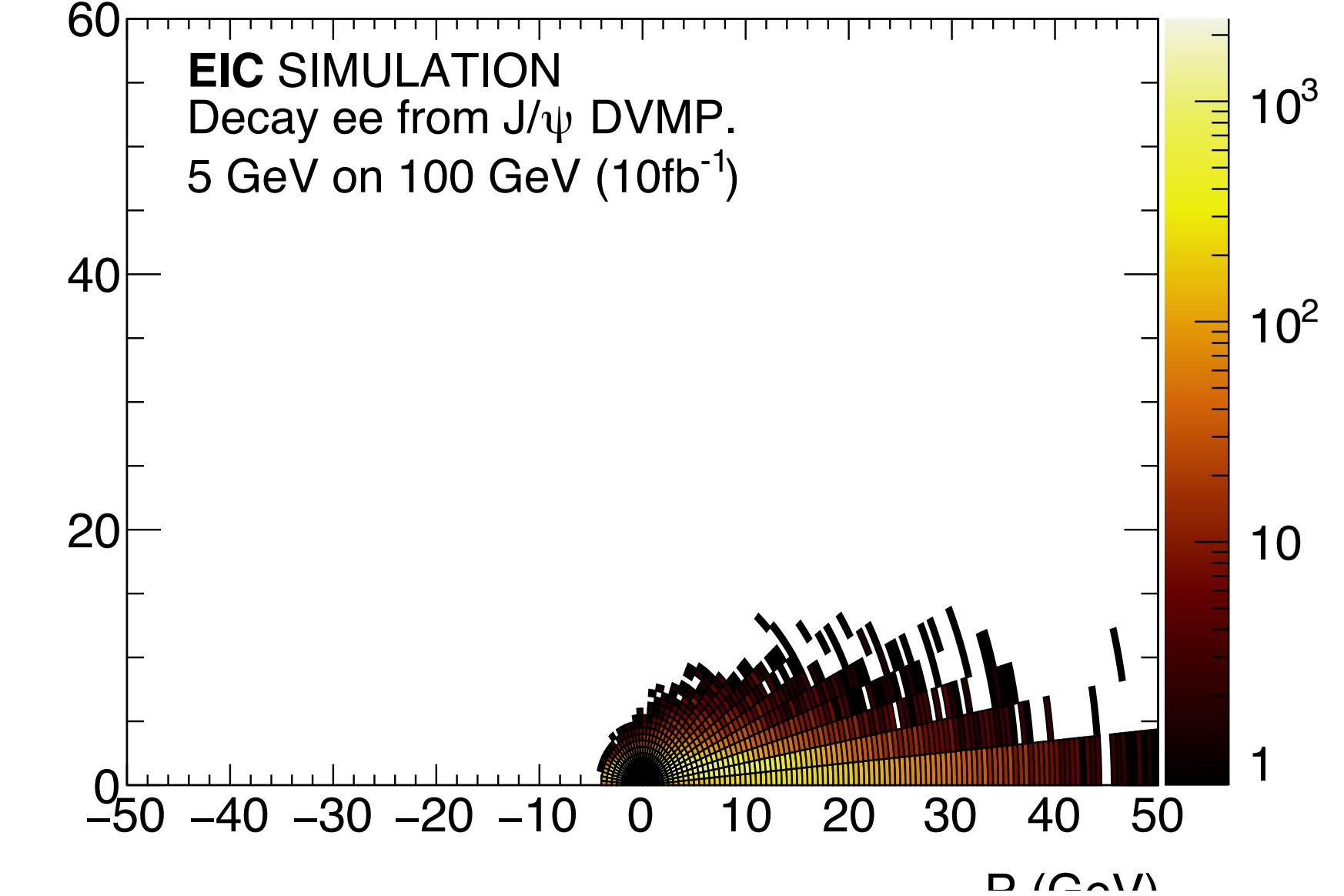
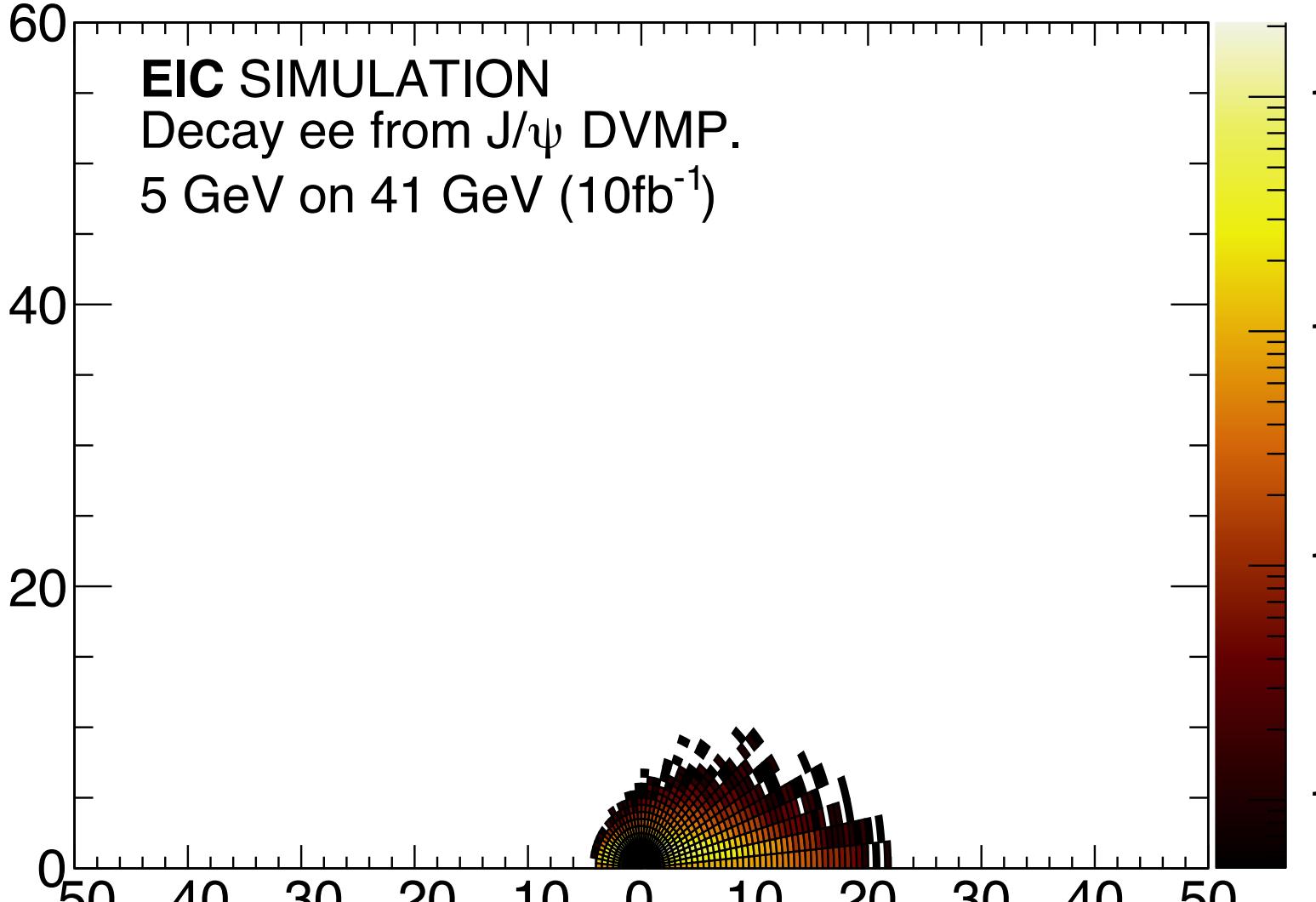


# RECOIL PROTON AND W ACCEPTANCE

- Protons with pseudo-rapidity above 6.2 and pT between 0.2 and 1.2 GeV
- Lower proton rapidity cut kills the low-energy setting. Is this realistic?
- J/psi threshold physics difficult.

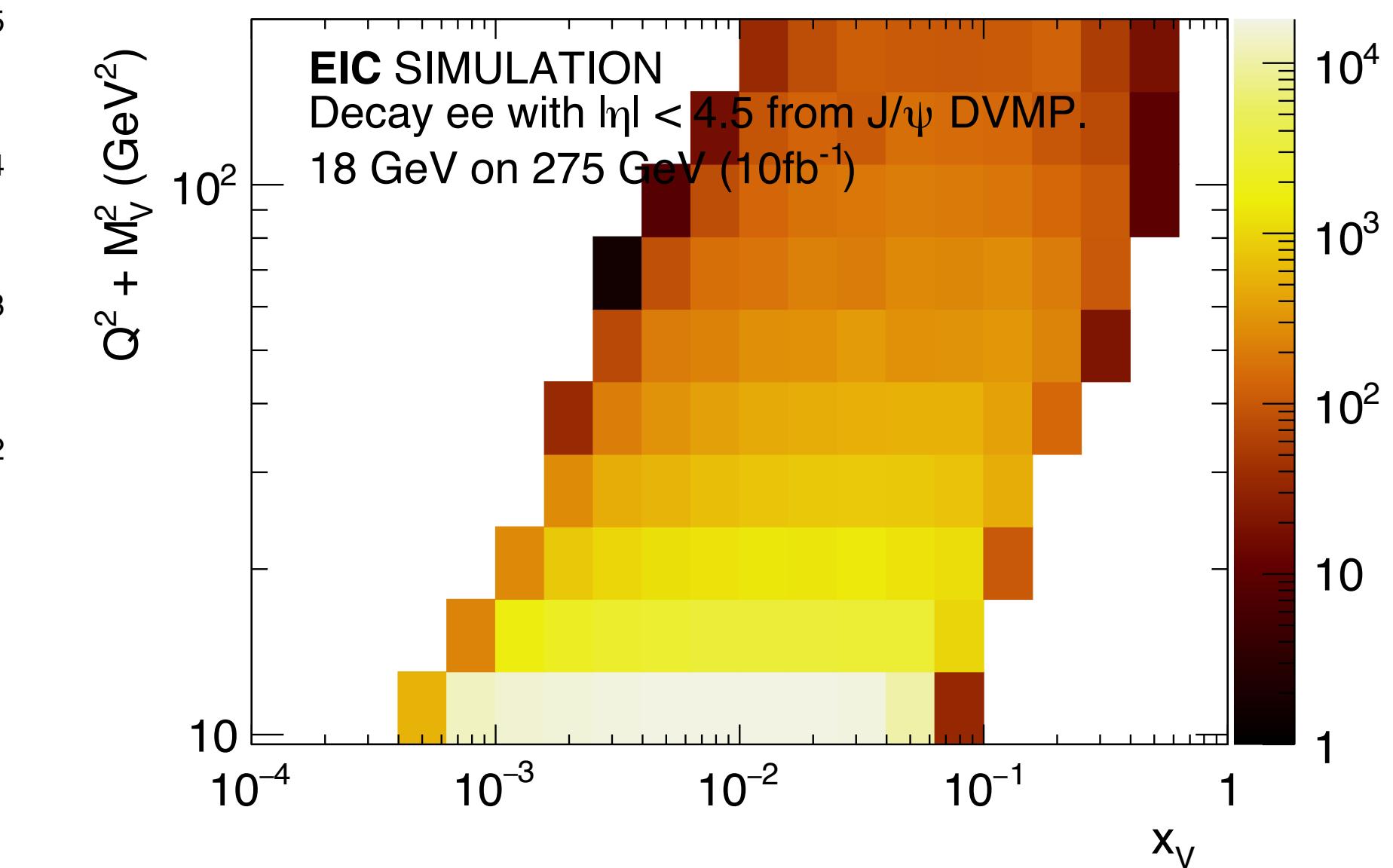
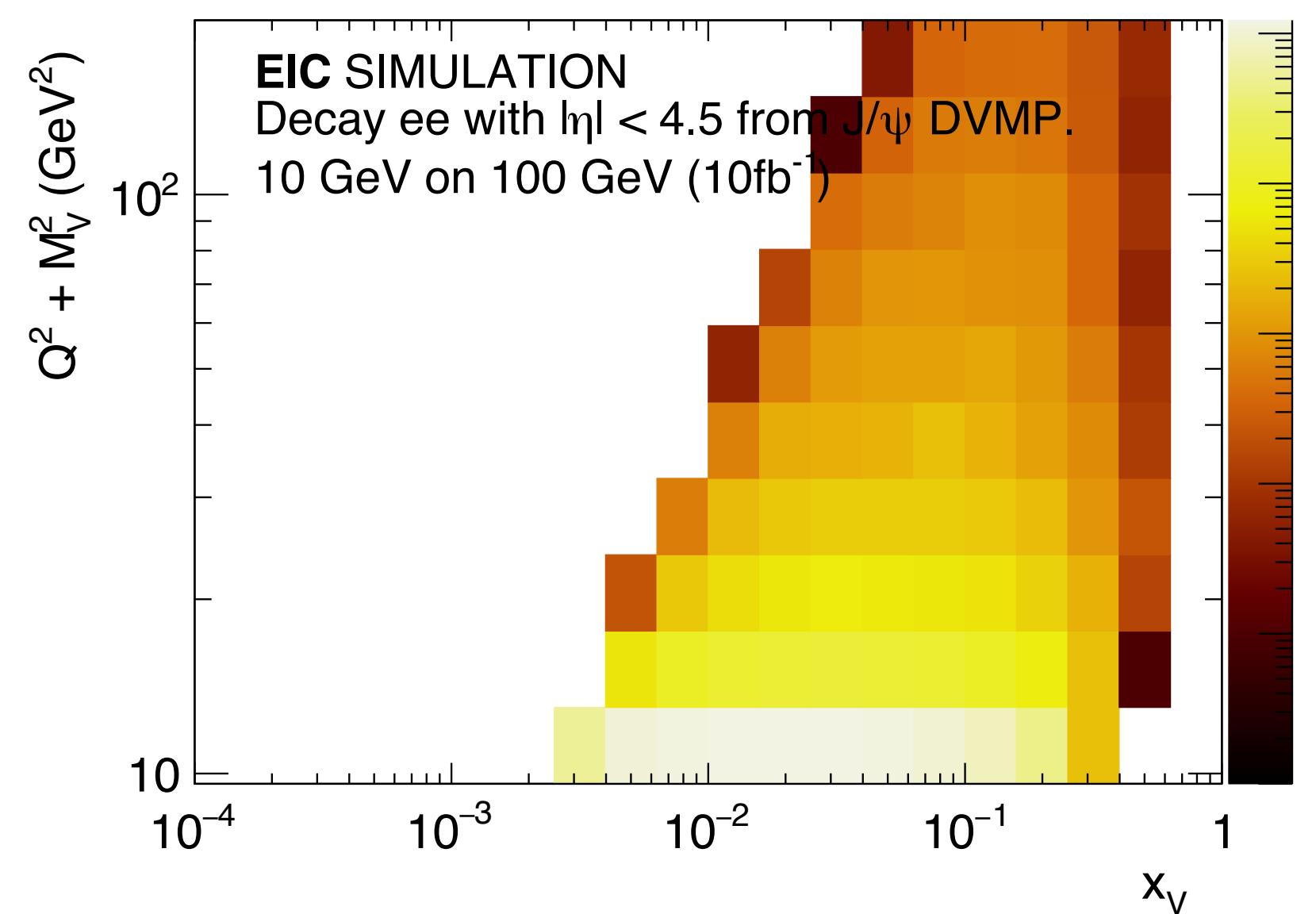
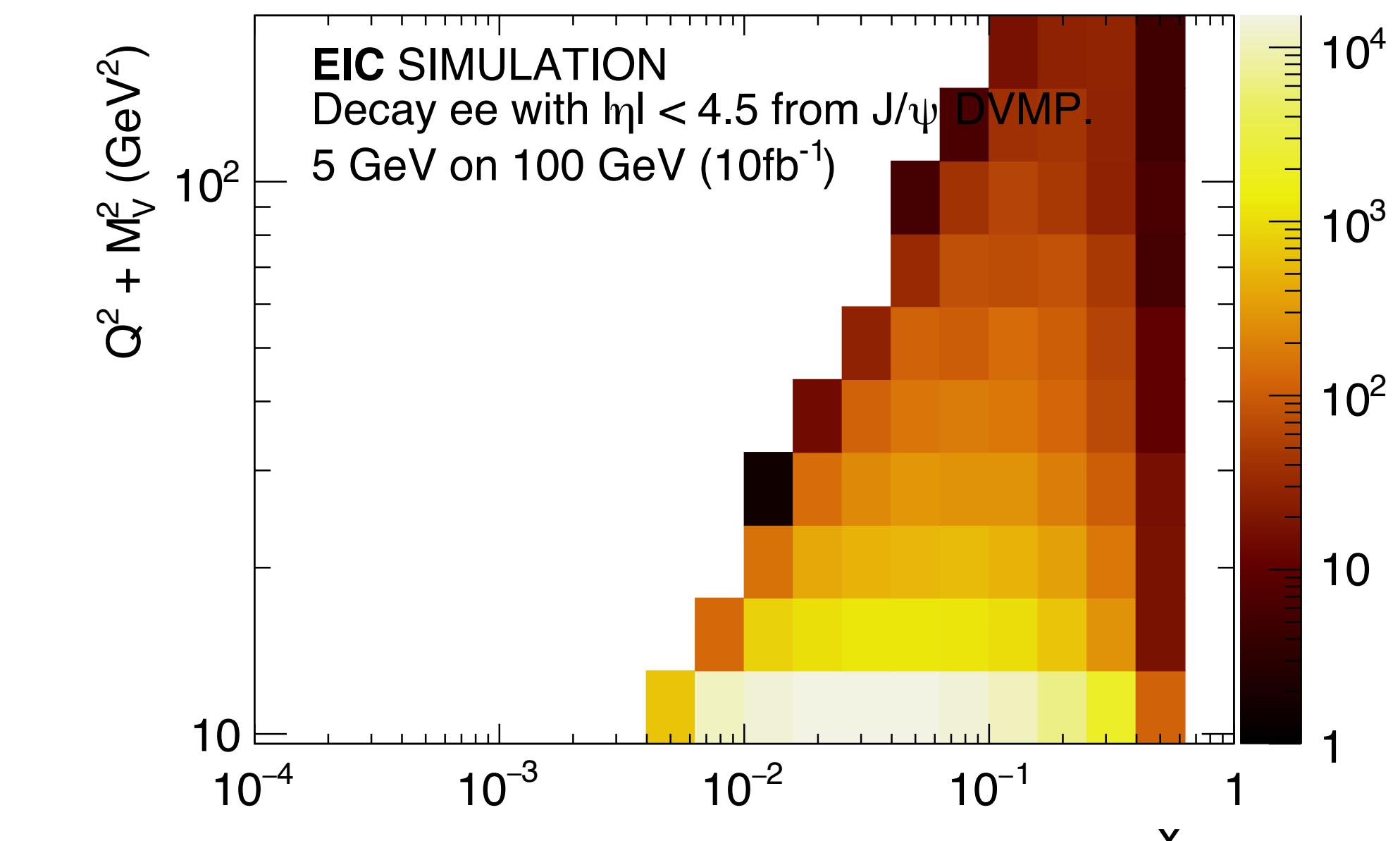
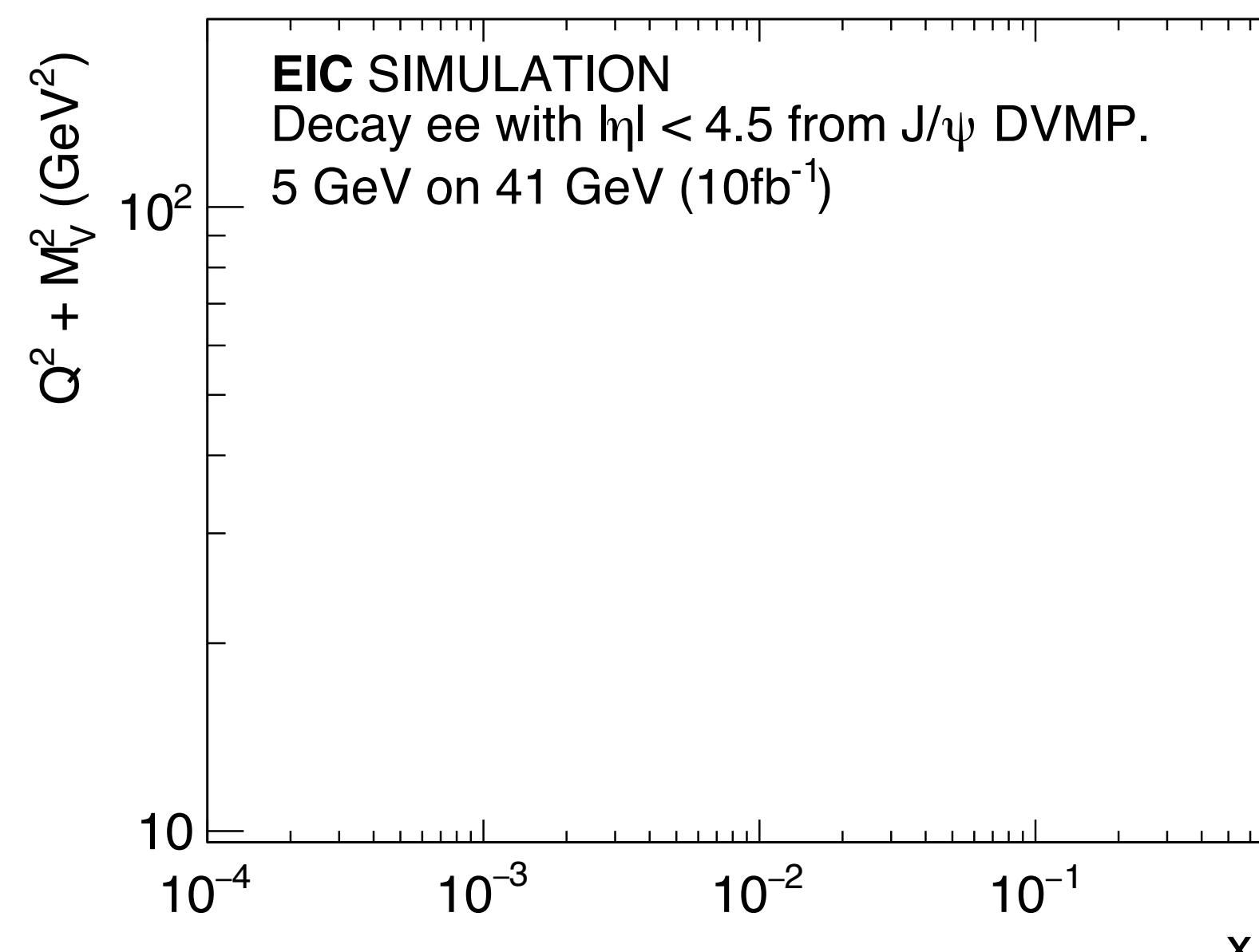


# DECAY LEPTON



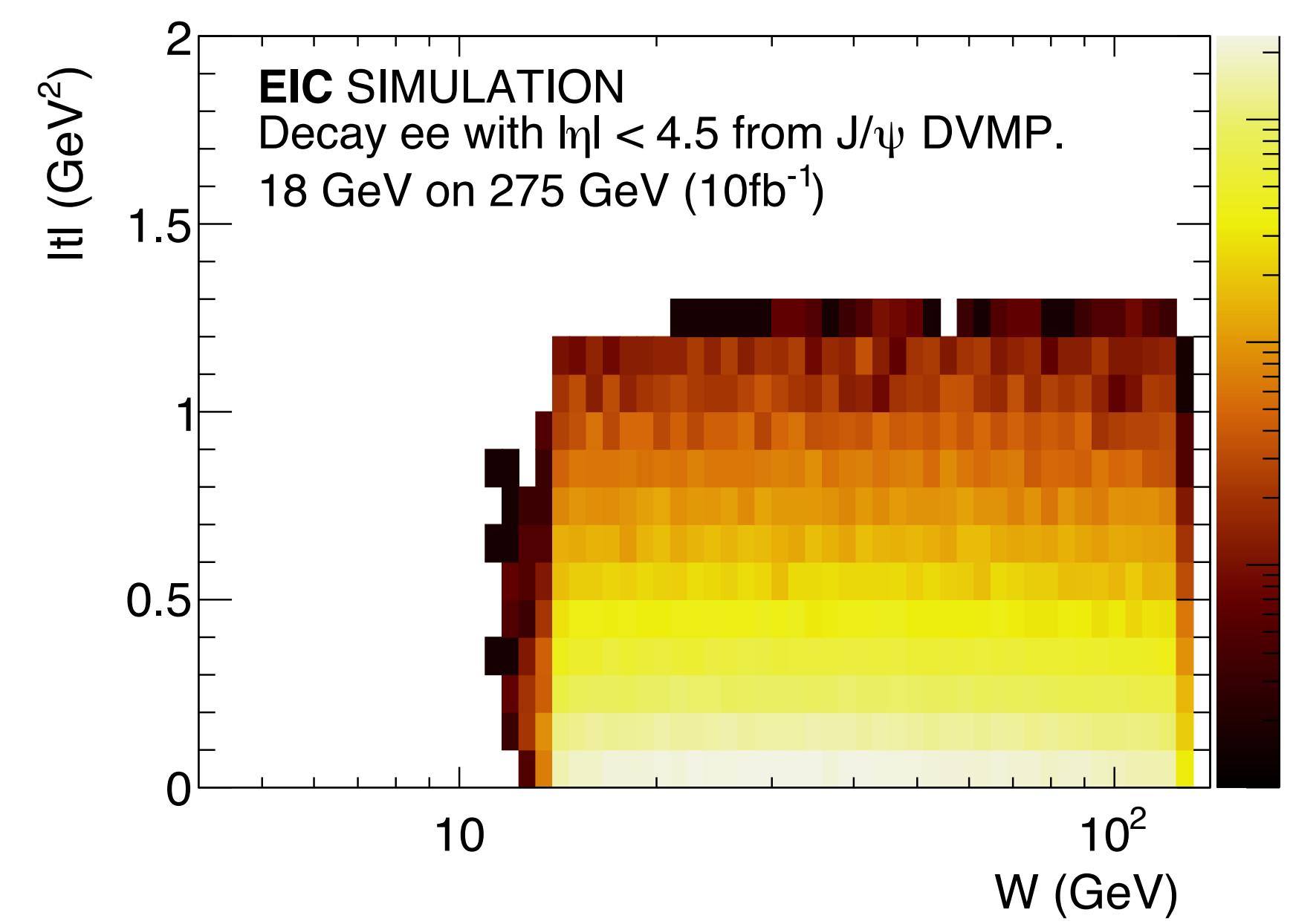
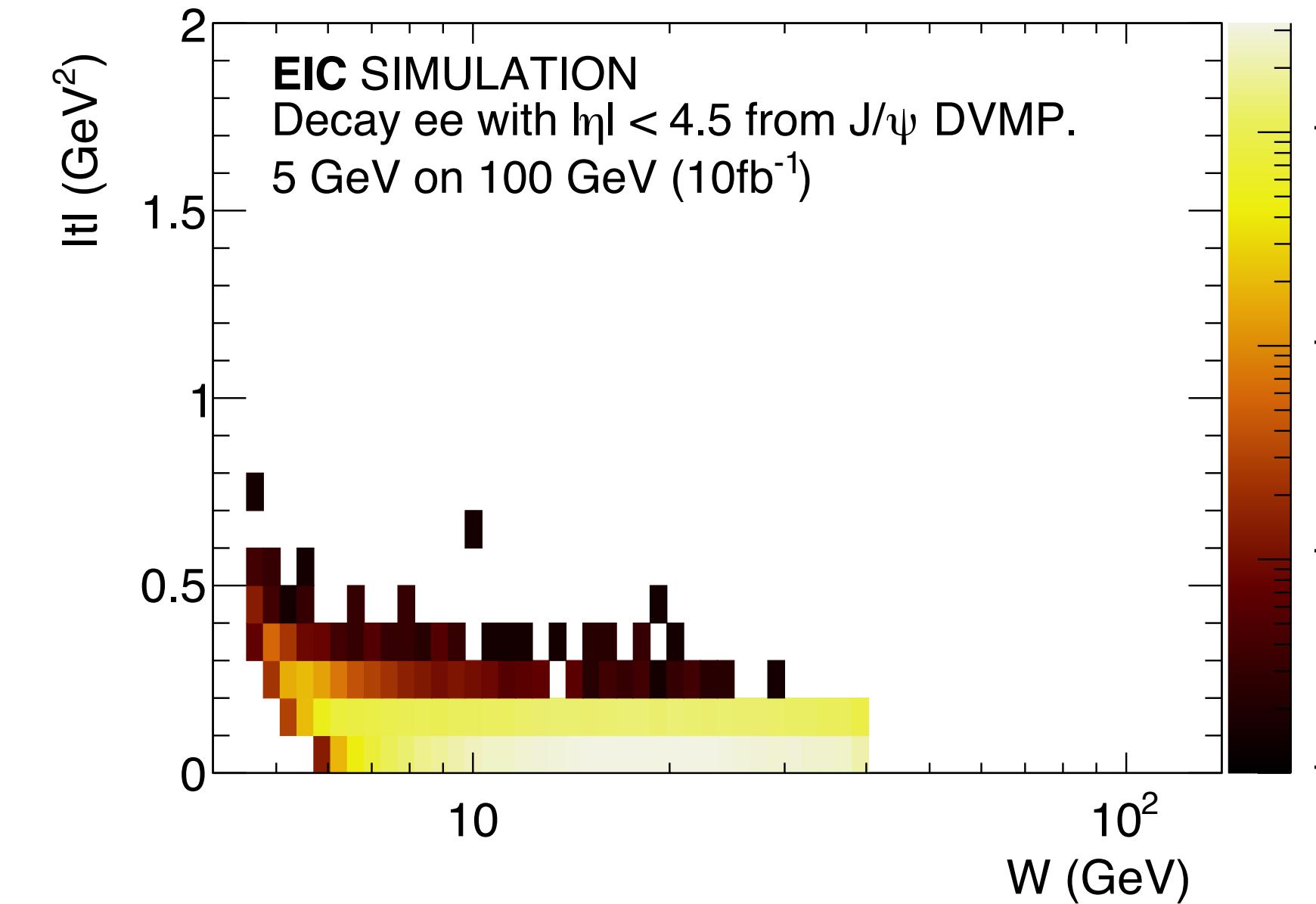
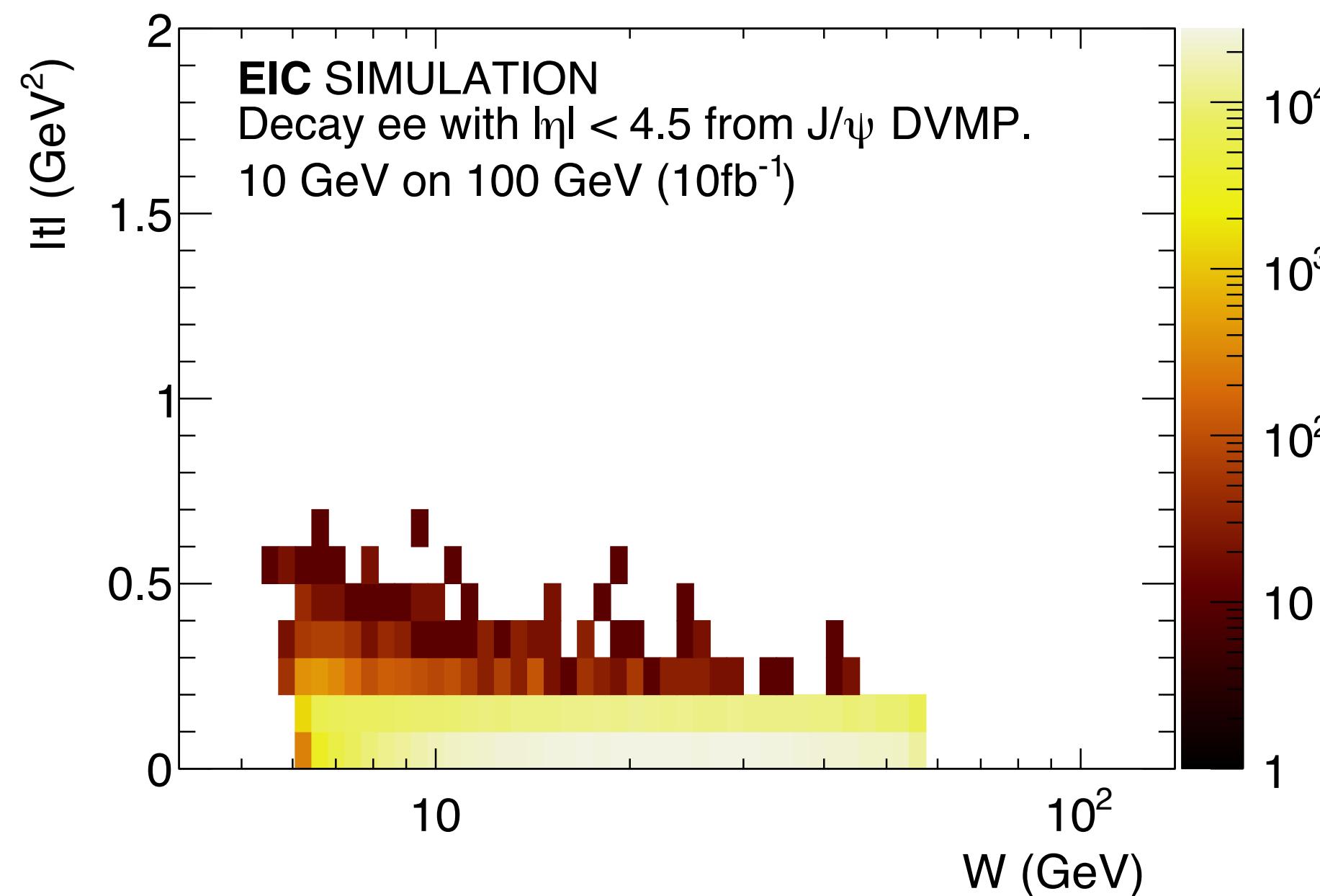
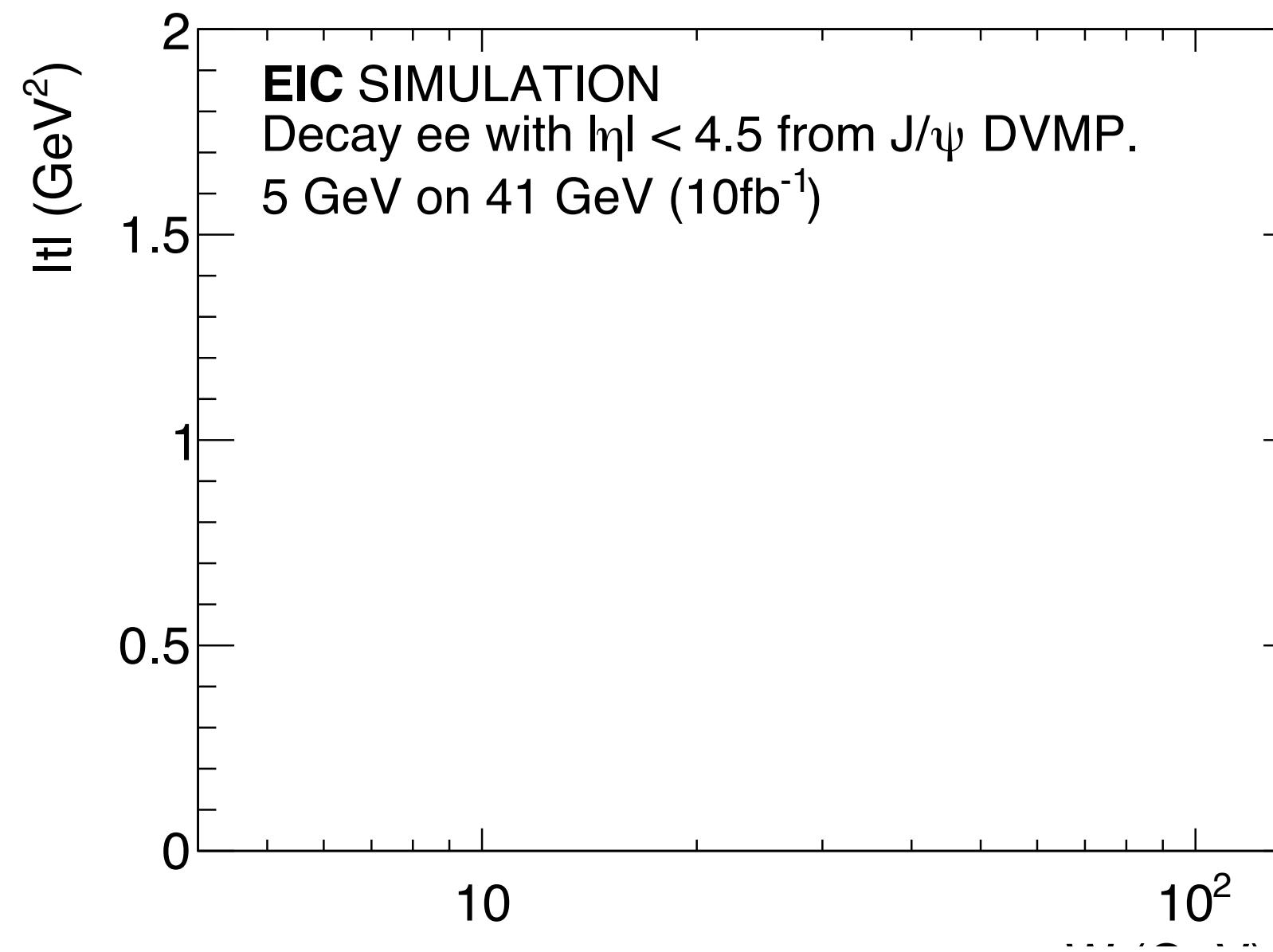
# PHASE SPACE COVERAGE

- With current setup no measurement at the lowest energy
- Remaining 3 settings go from valence region to deep into the sea



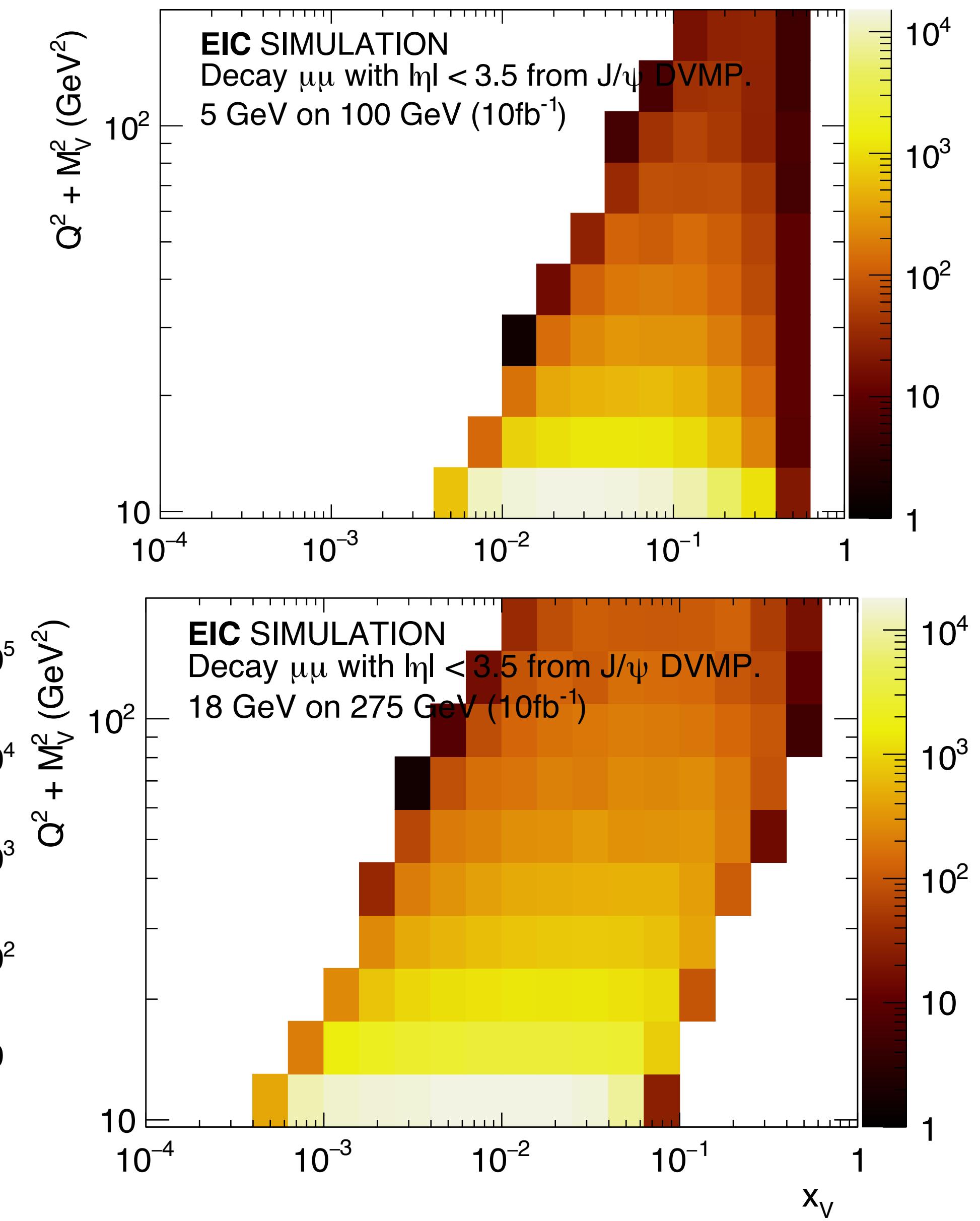
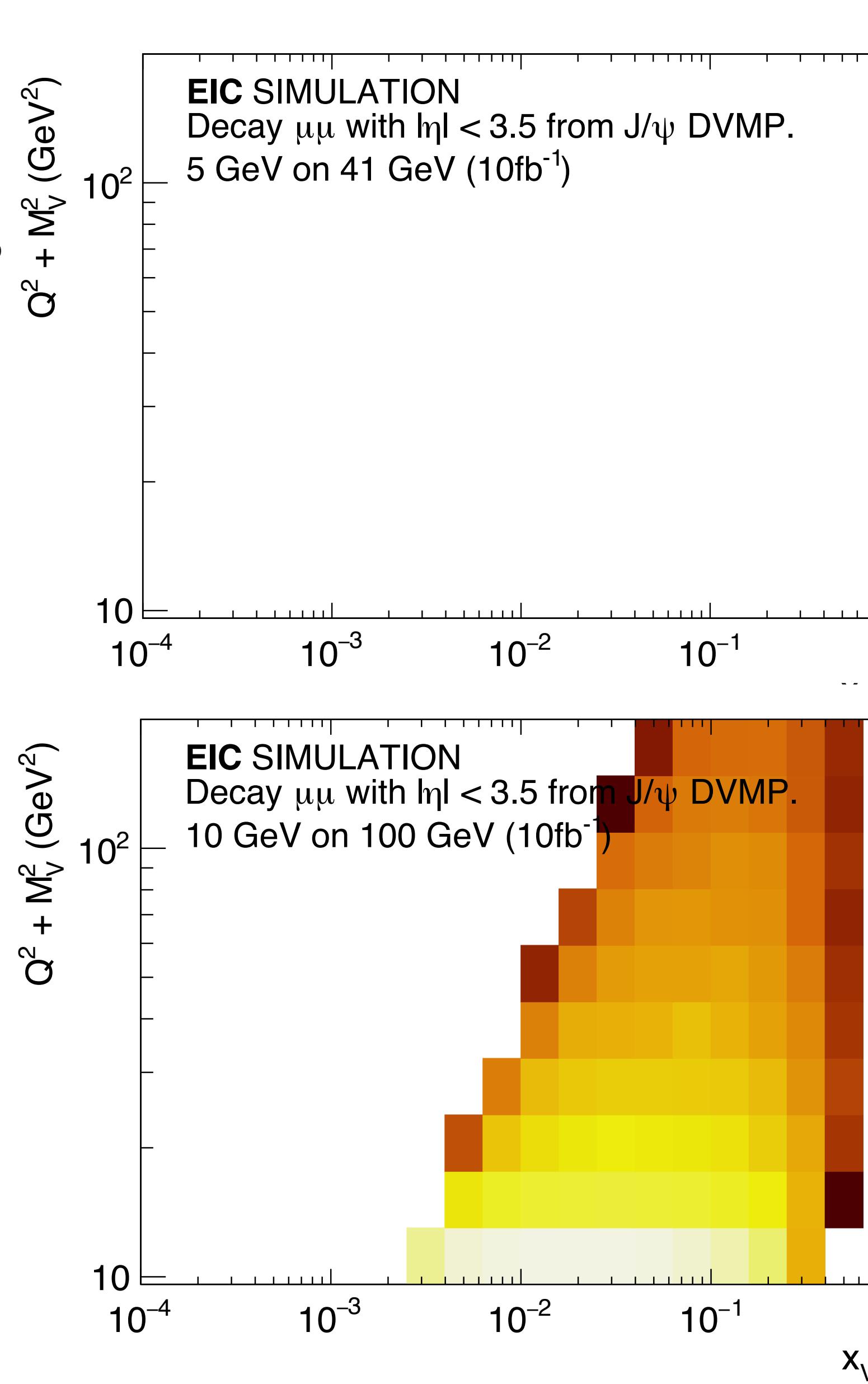
# PHASE SPACE COVERAGE 2

- High-t acceptance truncated a lower momentum settings due to lower eta cut
- If this is correct, than this will prevent J/psi threshold physics



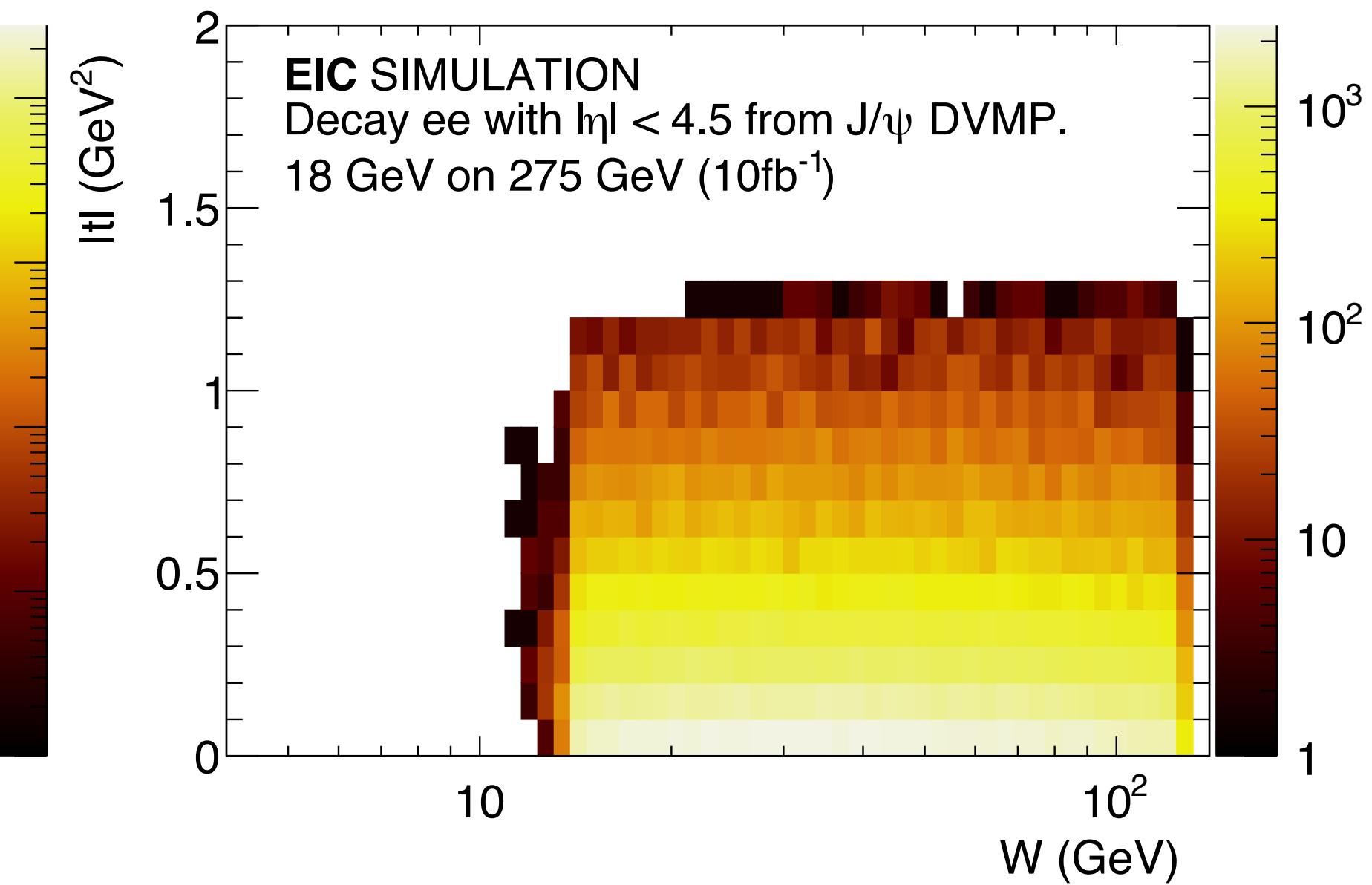
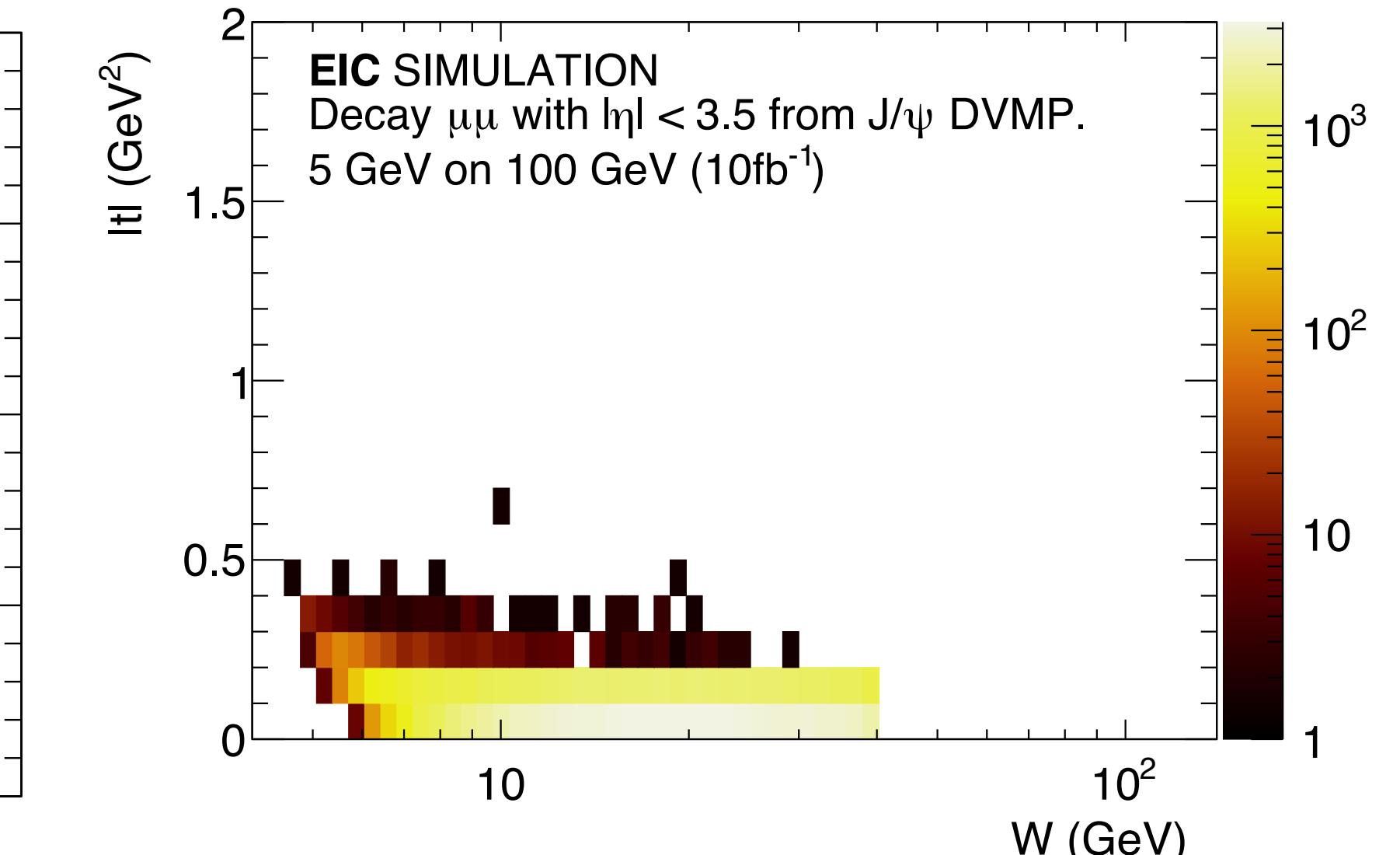
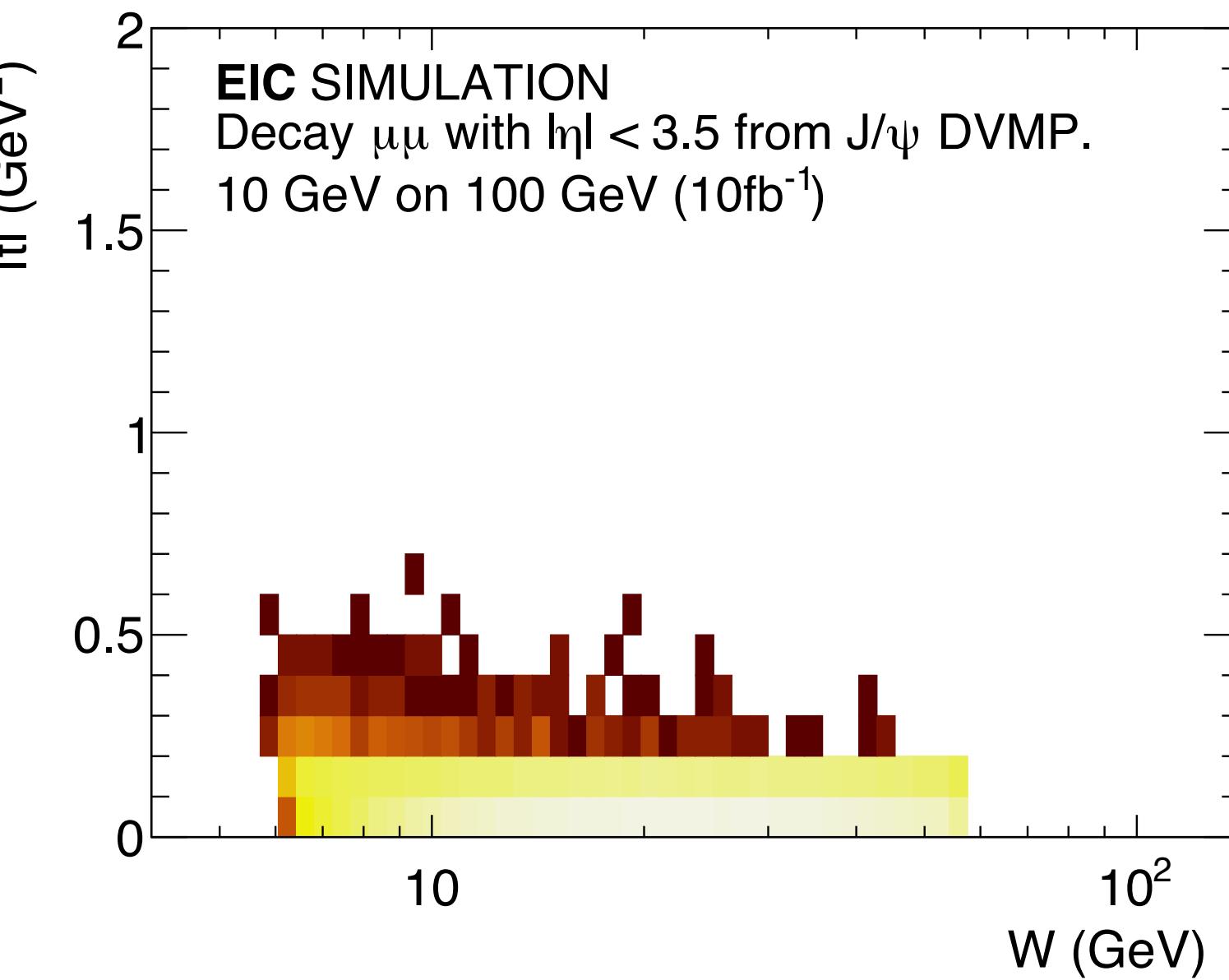
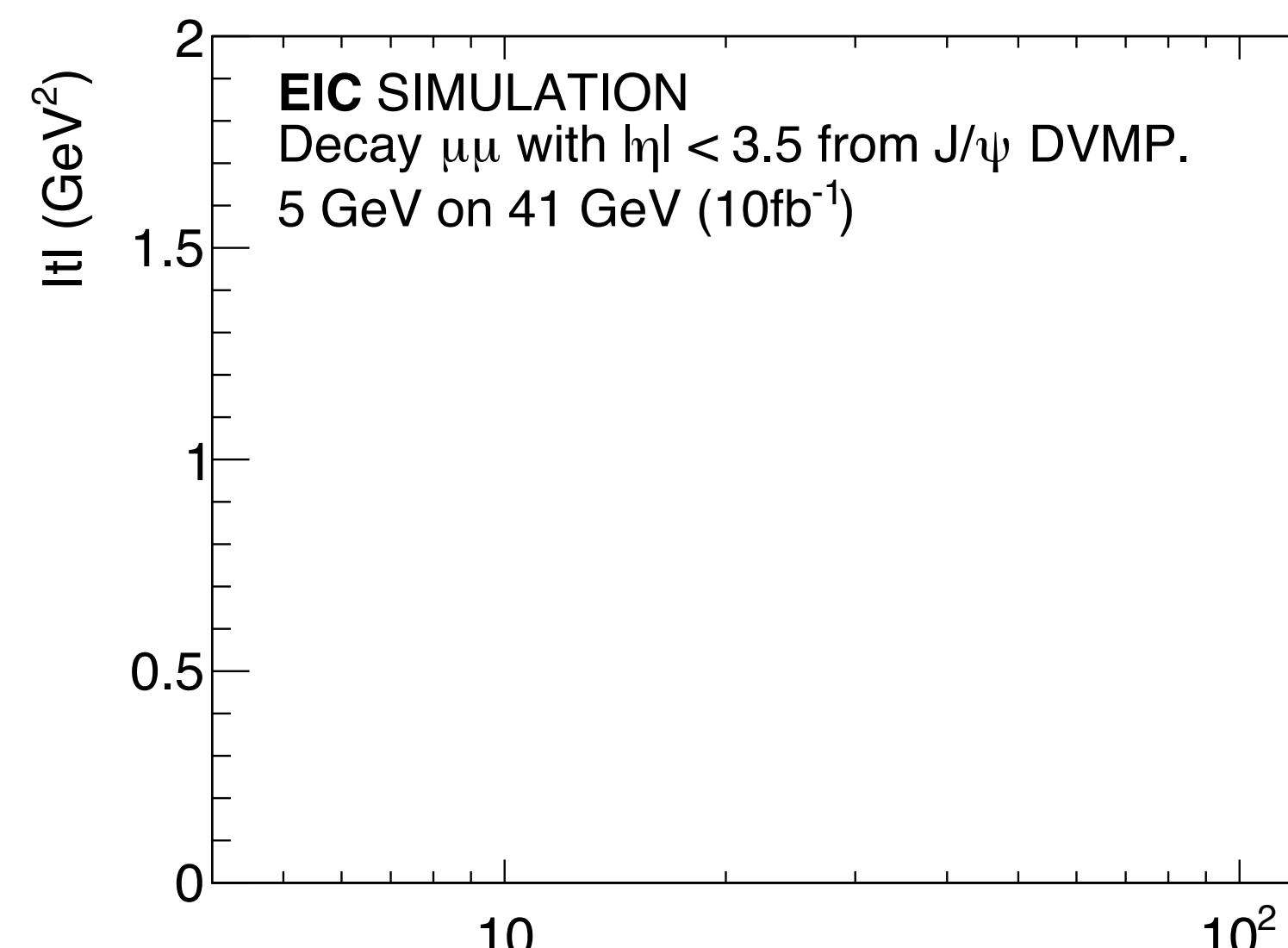
# THINGS LOOK FINE FOR MUONS?

- Assume muons can only be measured in tracker ( $-3.5 < \eta < 3.5$ )
- Only minor drop in statistics, so no extra detectors required



# HOWEVER...

- Assume muons can only be measured in tracker ( $-3.5 < \text{eta} < 3.5$ )
- Less reach towards threshold due, as near threshold the muons go more in the forward direction
- Extra muon detection would certainly help here!



# WHAT IS NEXT

- Evaluation of continuum background using GRAPE-dilepton (almost finished)
- More precise evaluation of resolution effects
- Sensitivity of measurement to changes in acceptance?

# BRAND NEW WORK ON UPSILON PRODUCTION AT EIC!

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.09293>

## $\Upsilon$ photo-production on the proton at the Electron-Ion Collider

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<sup>1</sup>*Institut für Kernphysik & PRISMA<sup>+</sup> Cluster of Excellence,  
Johannes Gutenberg Universität, D-55099 Mainz, Germany*

<sup>2</sup>*Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL 60439, USA*

(Dated: May 20, 2020)

We present a dispersive analysis with the aim to extract the  $\Upsilon$ -p scattering length from  $\gamma p \rightarrow \Upsilon p$  experiments. In this framework, the imaginary part of the  $\Upsilon$ -p forward scattering amplitude is obtained from  $\gamma p \rightarrow \Upsilon p$  cross section measurements, and is constrained at high energies from existing HERA and LHC data. Its real part is calculated through a once-subtracted dispersion relation, and the subtraction constant is proportional to the  $\Upsilon$ -p scattering length. We perform a feasibility study for  $\Upsilon$  photo-production experiments at an Electron-Ion Collider and discuss the sensitivity and precision that can be reached in the extraction of the  $\Upsilon$ -p scattering length.