



Latest ALICE results on J/ψ photoproduction in ultra-peripheral collisions at the LHC



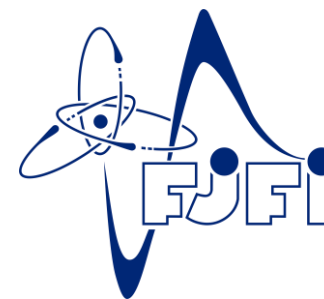
Tomáš Herman for the ALICE Collaboration

Czech Technical University in Prague
Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering

XXVIII International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects

15.04.2021

Stony Brook, NY - Virtual



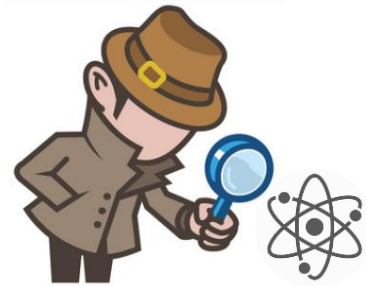


Introduction

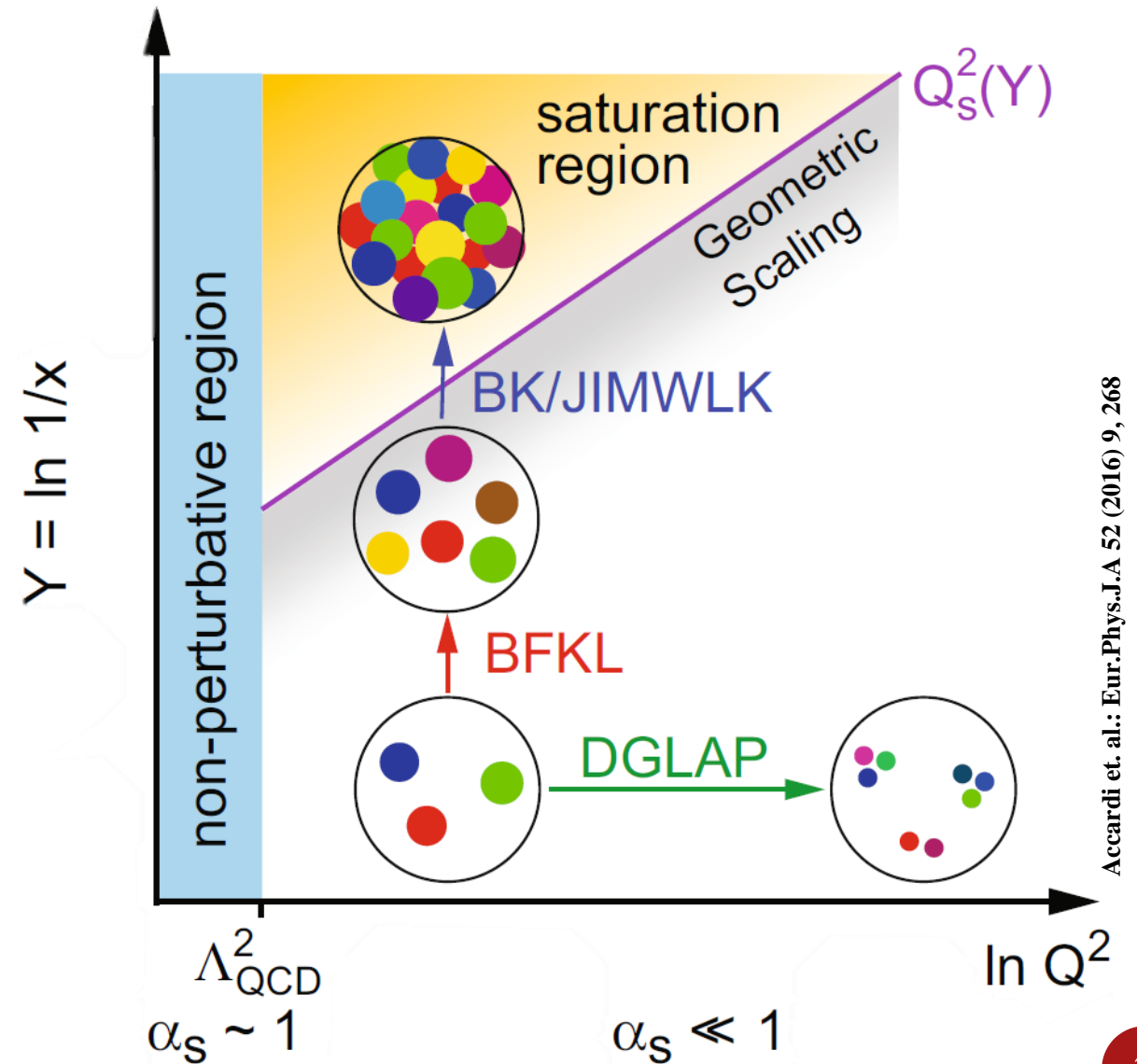
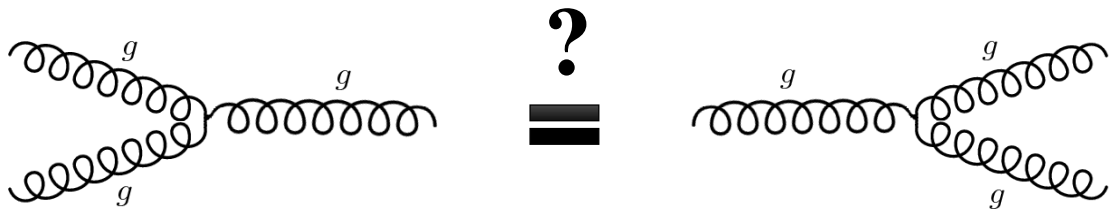


Proton structure

- Active search for **saturation** at **low x** !

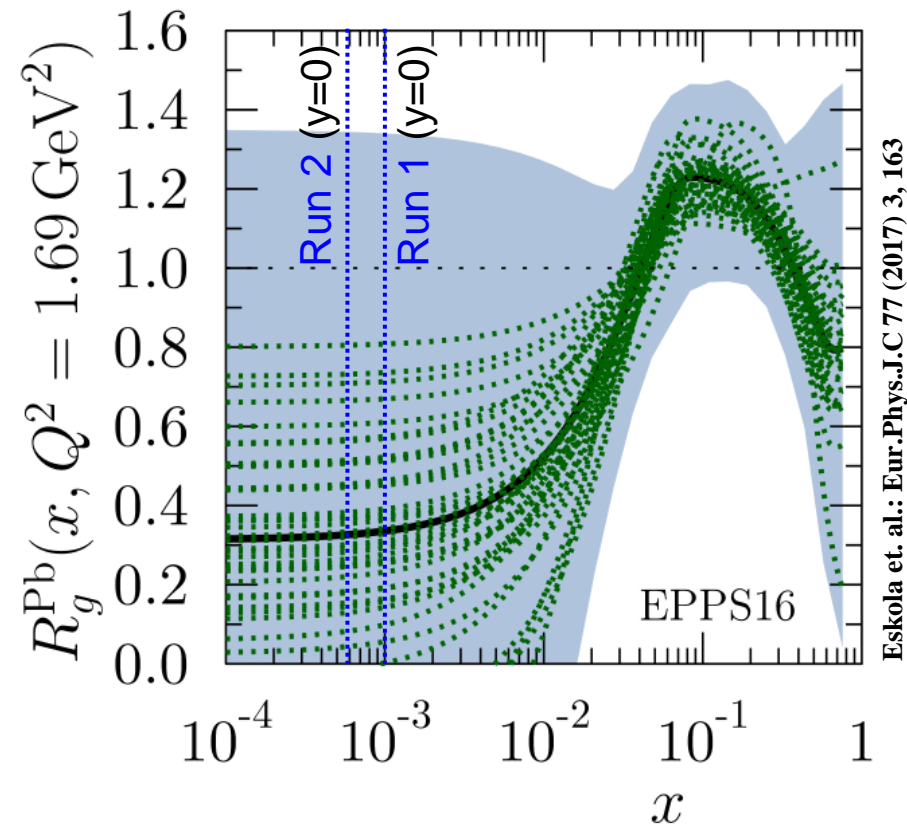


- No conclusive evidence observed yet.



Nuclear structure

- Nuclear shadowing effects on gluon PDFs at low x !



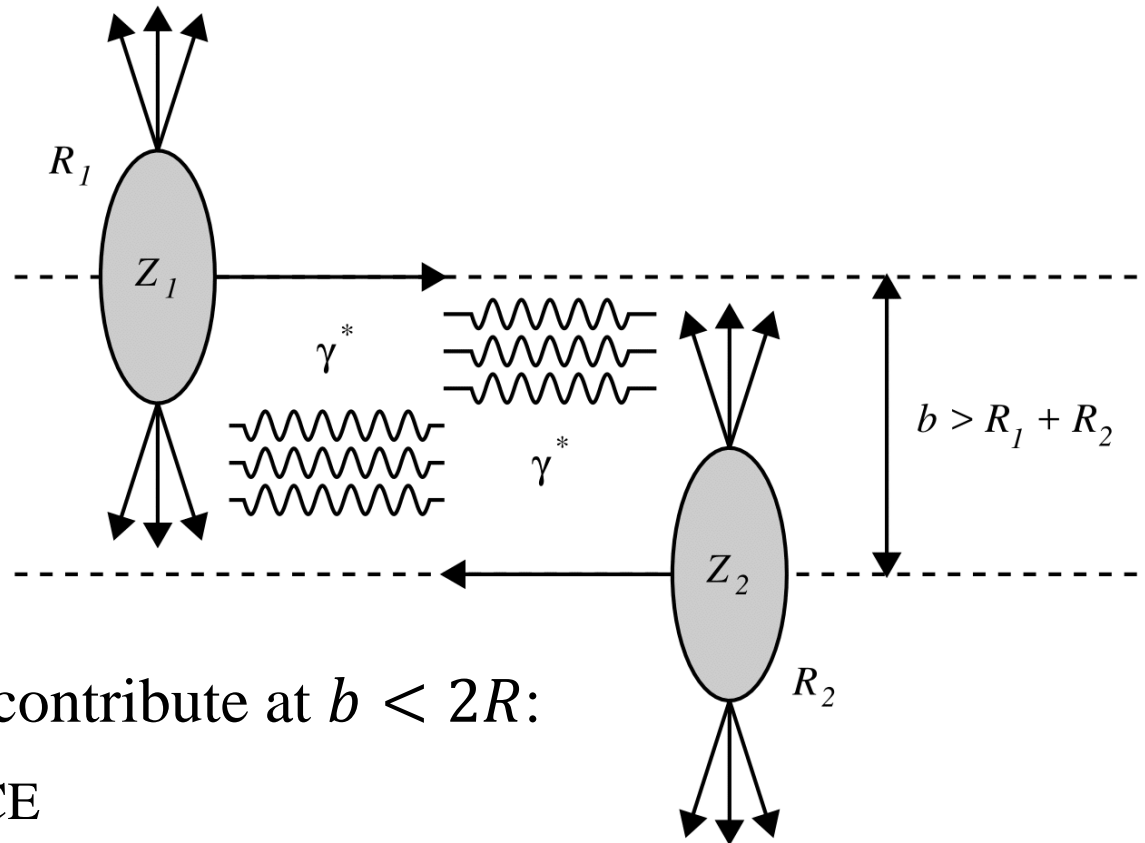
- Onset of saturation is expected to depend on the atomic mass number.

➔ **Saturation may contribute to nuclear shadowing!**

Ultra-peripheral collisions

- Hadronic interactions are suppressed.

→ **Photon-induced reactions can be measured!**



- Photon-induced reactions also contribute at $b < 2R$:
 - J/ψ excess at very low p_T - ALICE
 - Dilepton excess at low p_T - STAR

Photoproduction

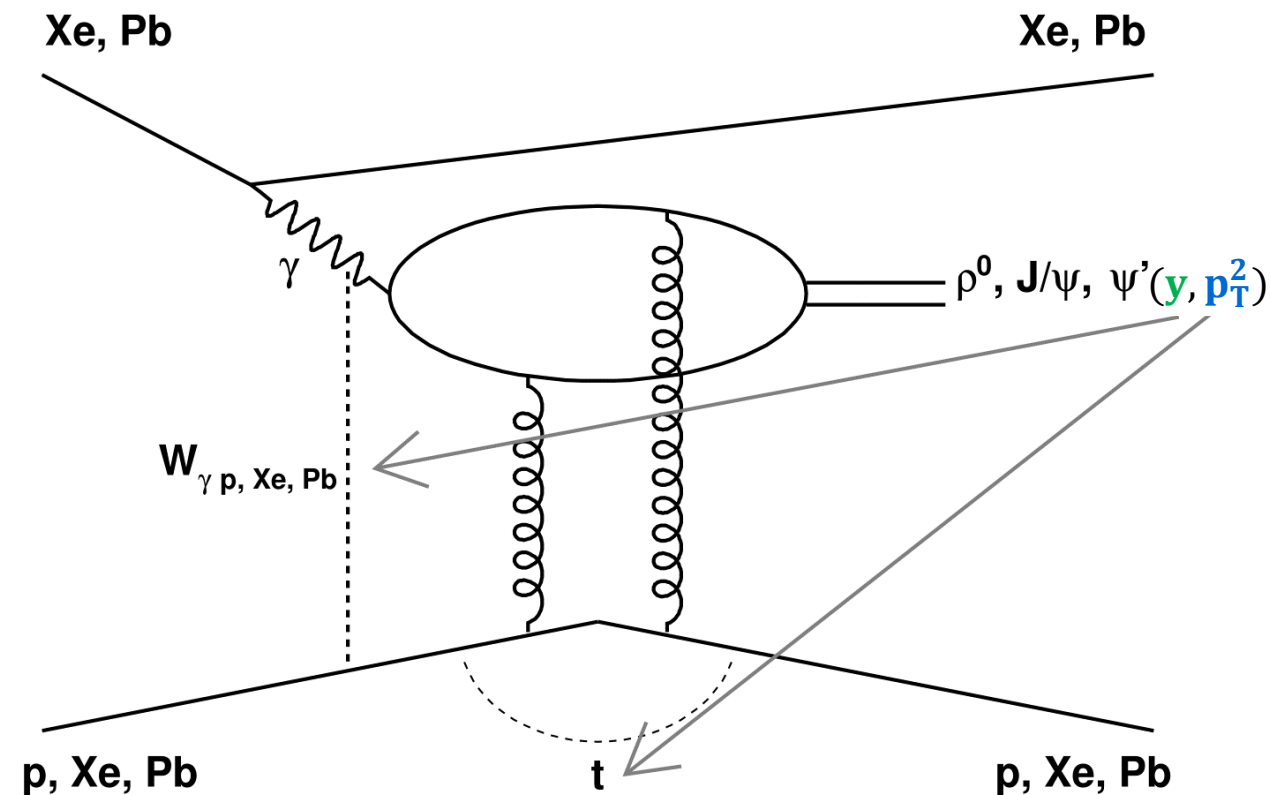
- LHC is a **Light-Hadron Collider** at the highest available energies.
- Many photoproduction processes can be studied in ALICE.
- Bjorken- x evolution of the gluon distribution.

ρ^0 results - 14 Apr 2021, Valeri Pozdnyakov
<https://indico.bnl.gov/event/9726/contributions/45486/>

→ $x = \frac{M_{J/\psi}}{\sqrt{s_{NN}}} e^{\pm y}$

- Transverse-plane distribution of the gluons.

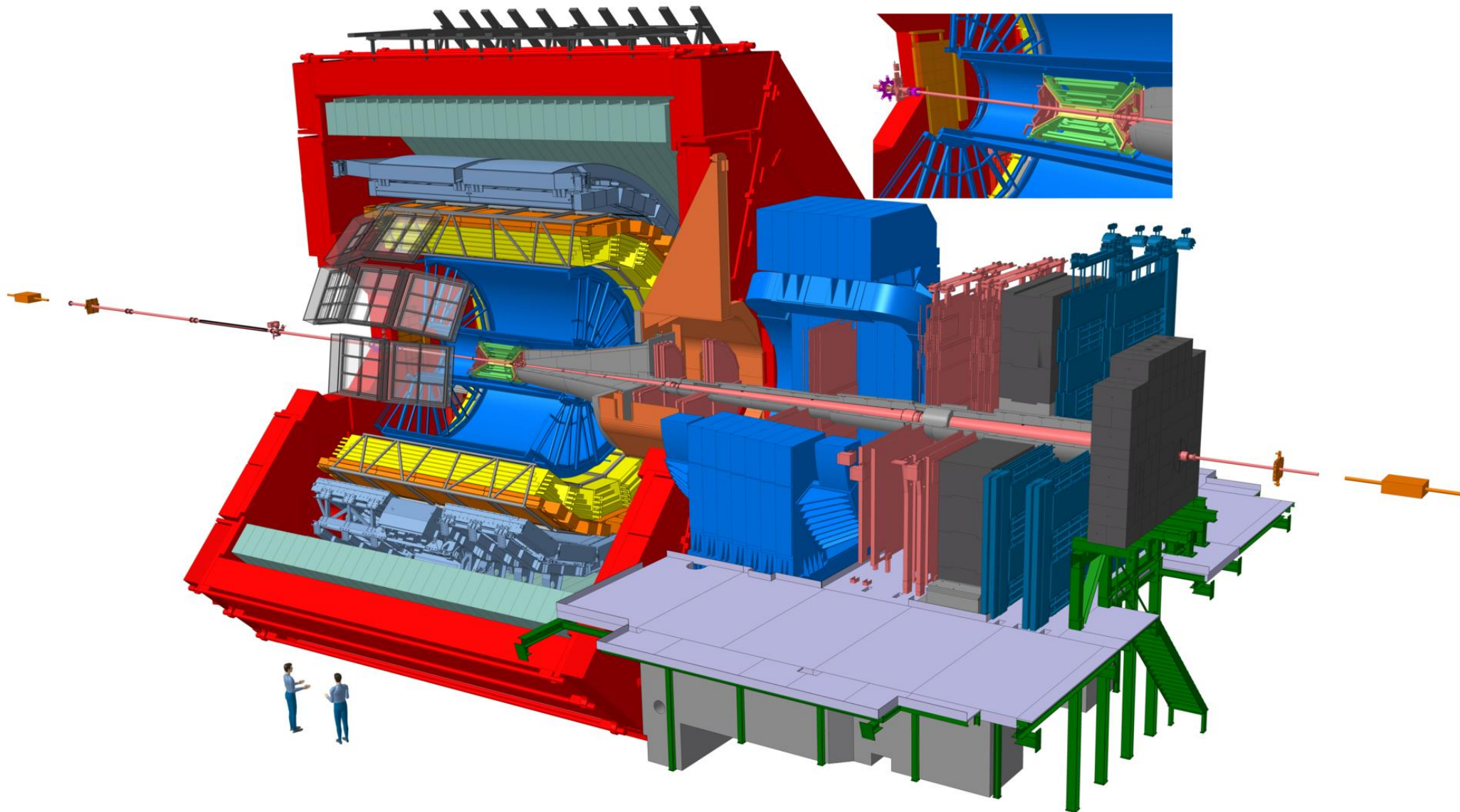
→ Related by a **2D Fourier** transform to the $|t|$ ($\sim p_T^2$) dependence.





Detector





ALICE: J/ψ measurement at midrapidity

Time-of-Flight (TOF)

- Multigap resistive plate chambers
- Triggering and particle identification

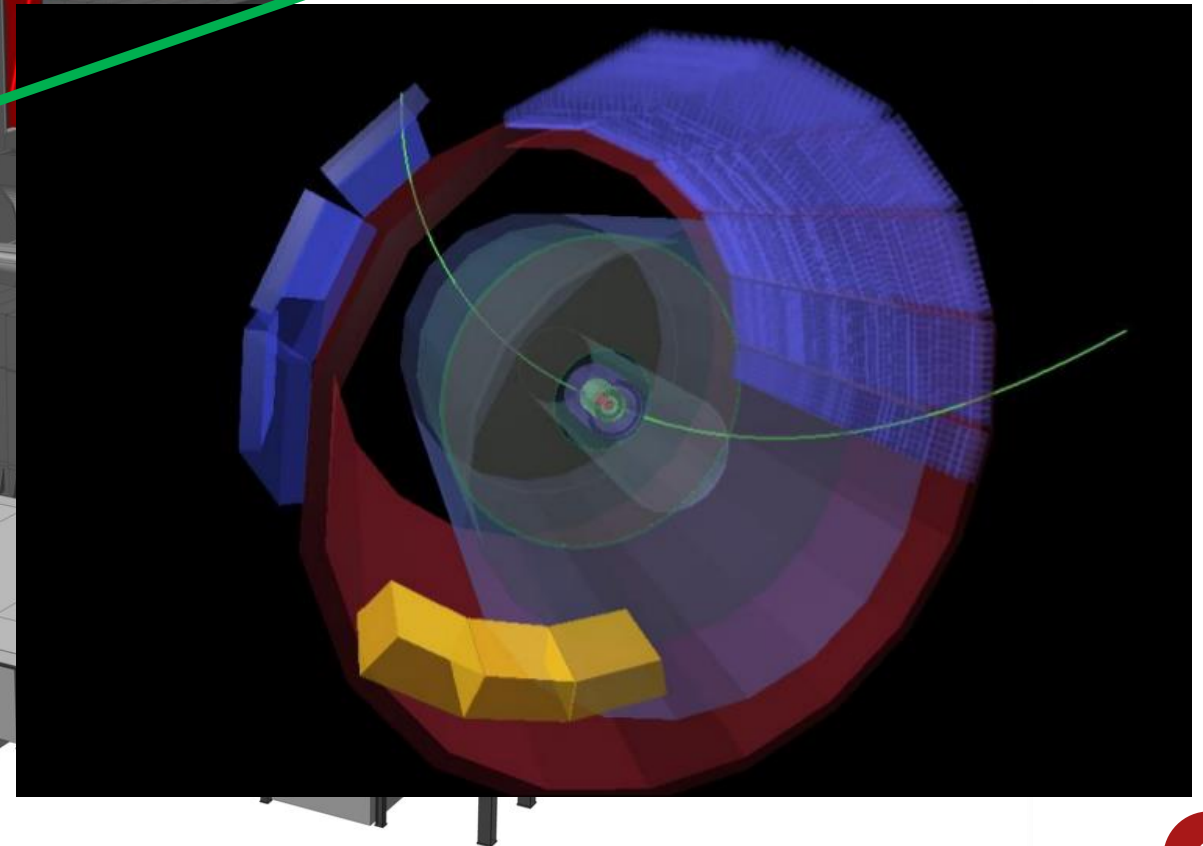
Inner Tracking System (ITS)

- Silicon detector
- Triggering and tracking

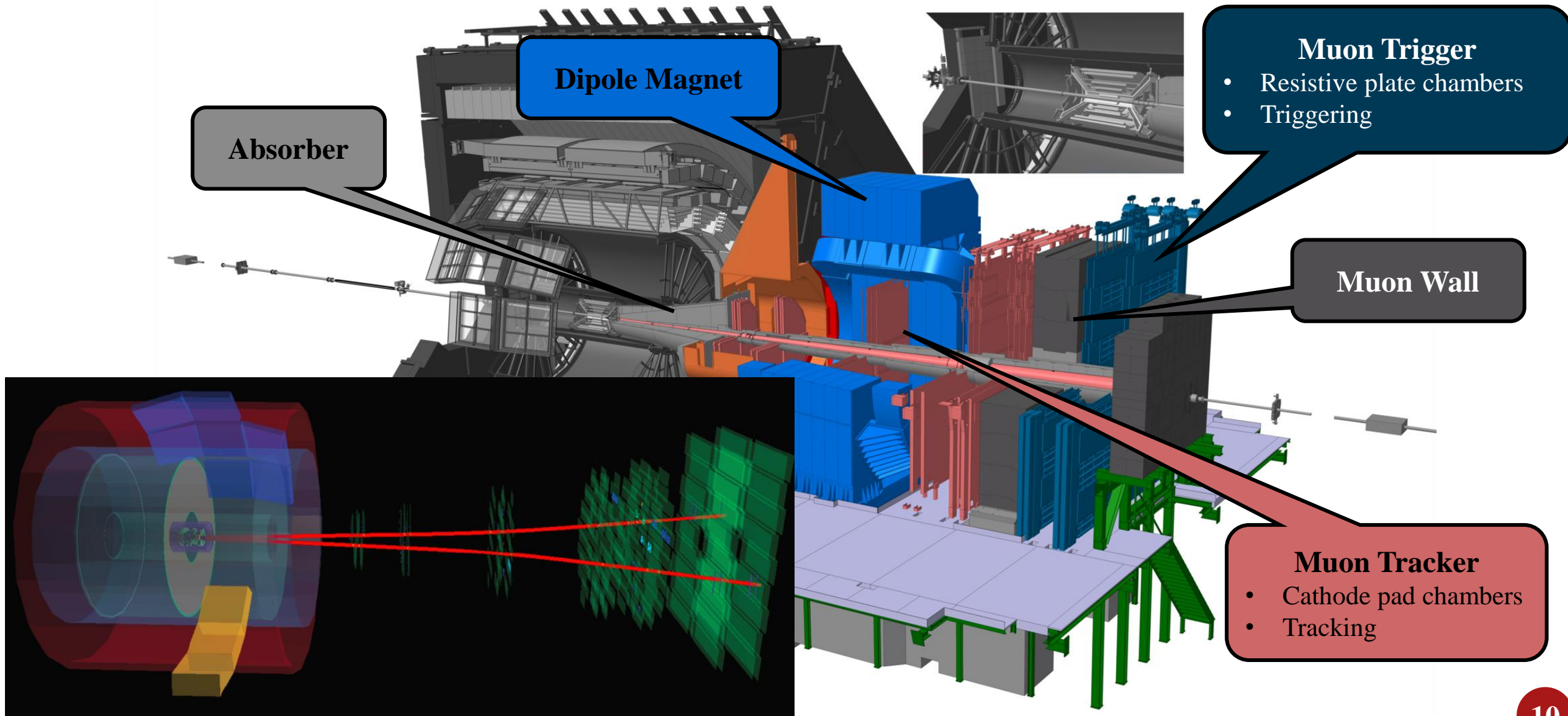
L3 Magnet: $B = 0.5$ T

Time Projection Chamber (TPC)

- Drift volume with multi-wire-proportional-chambers end caps
- Tracking and particle identification



ALICE: J/ψ measurement at forward rapidity



ALICE: Vetoes to enforce exclusivity condition

Zero-Degree Calorimeter (ZDC)

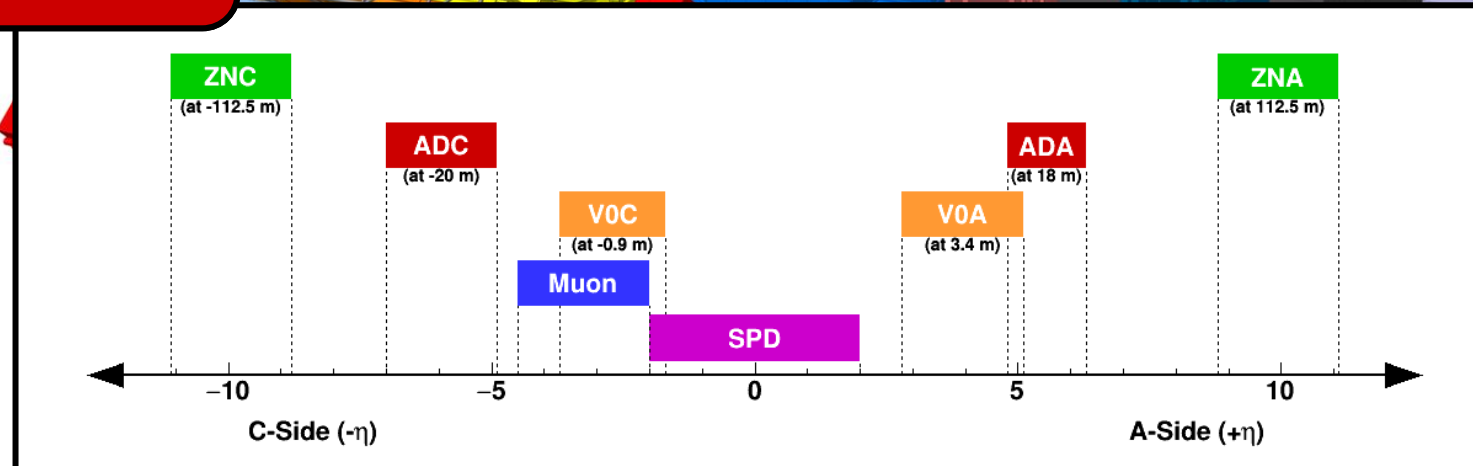
- Sampling calorimeters
- Luminosity determination

V0

- Scintillator counter
- Veto activity
- Luminosity determination

ALICE Diffractive (AD)

- Scintillator counter
- Veto activity



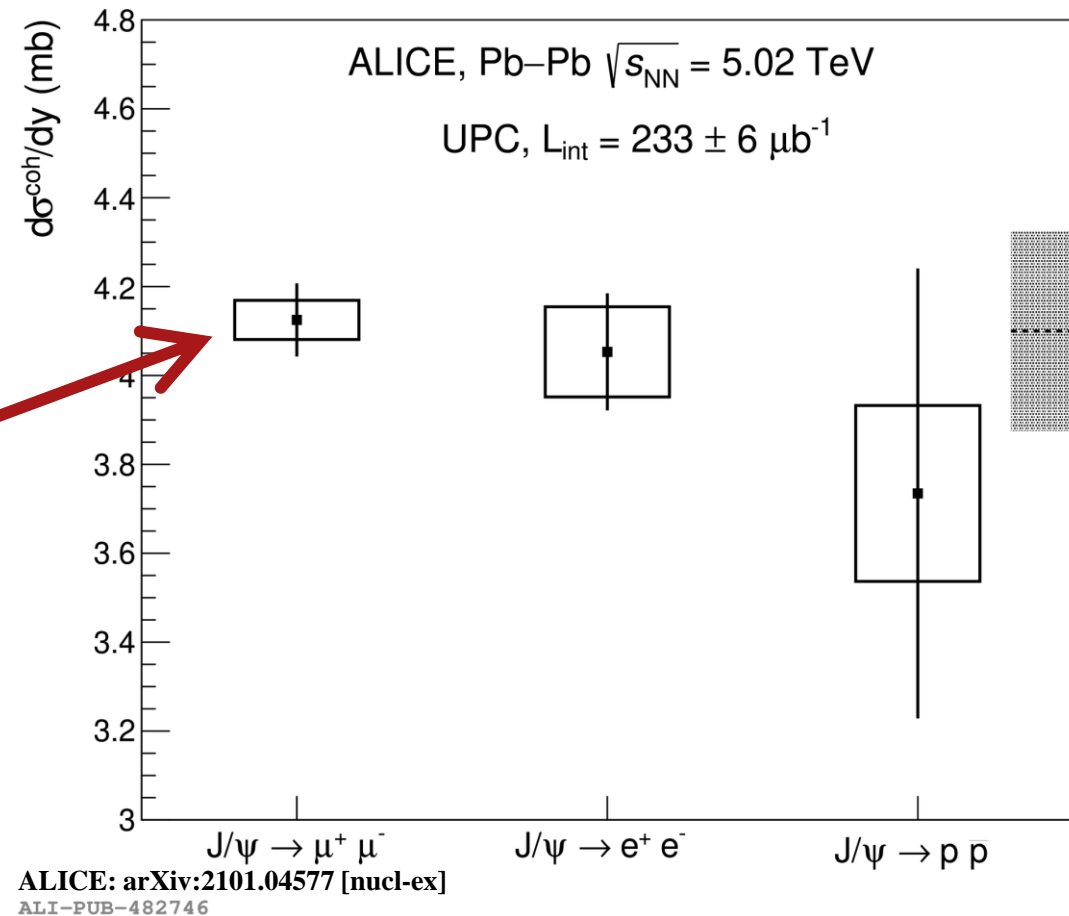
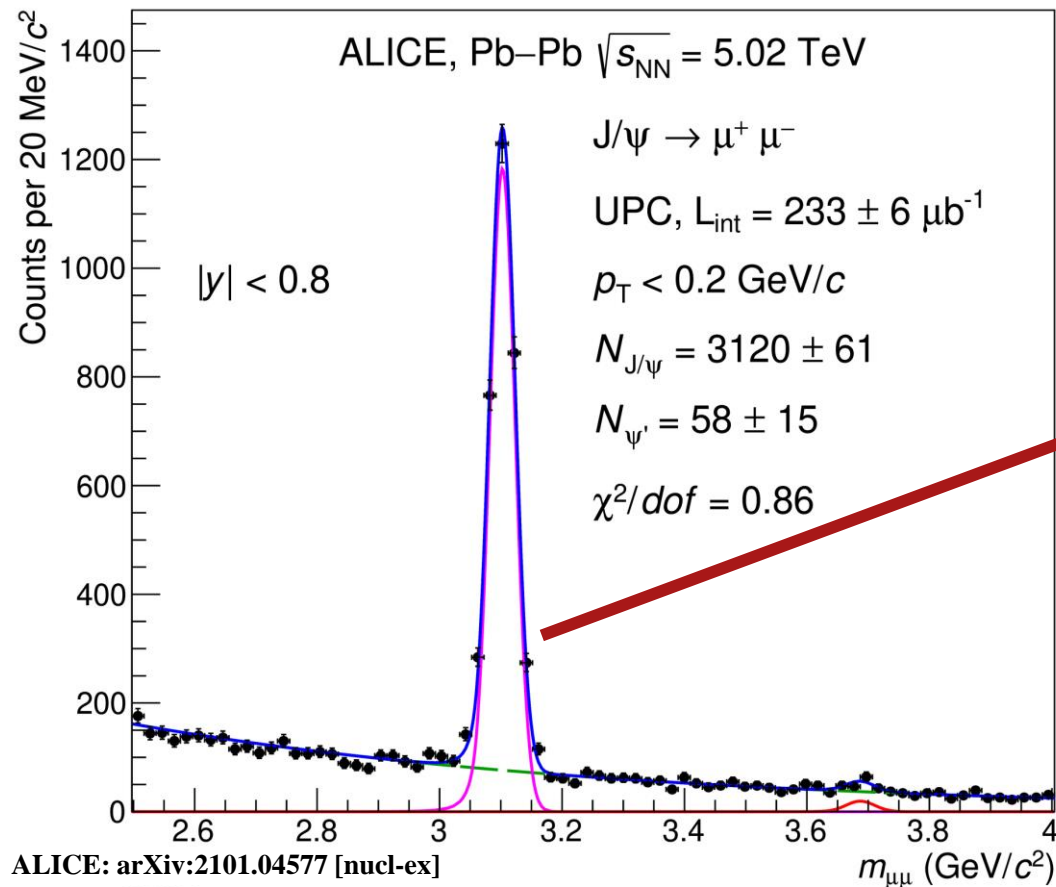


Results



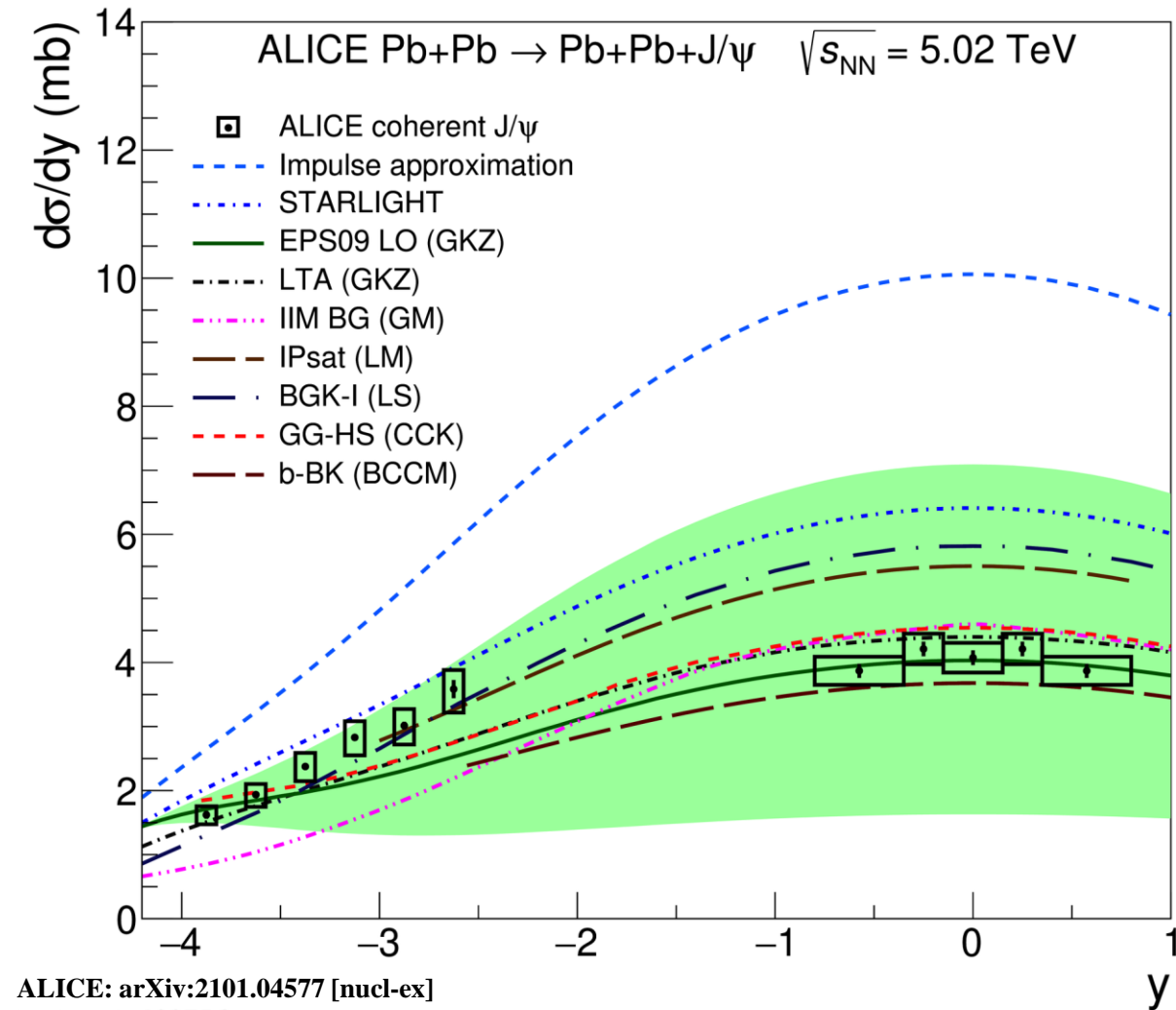
Coherent J/ψ cross section

- Very clear signal.
- Measured in 3 decay channels: $\mu^+\mu^-$, e^+e^- , $p\bar{p}$.



Coherent J/ψ cross section: y - dependence

- **Impulse approximation (IA):** Photoproduction data from protons, does not include nuclear effects except coherence.
- **STARlight:** Photoproduction data from protons + Vector Meson Dominance model, includes multiple scattering but no gluon shadowing.
- **EPS09 LO:** parametrization of nuclear shadowing data.
- **LTA:** Leading Twist Approximation of nuclear shadowing.
- **IIM BG, IPsat, BGK-I:** Color dipole approach coupled to the Color Glass Condensate formalism with different assumptions on the dipole-proton scattering amplitude.
- **GG-HS:** Color dipole model with hot spots nucleon structure.
- **b-BK:** Color dipole approach coupled with impact-parameter dependent Balitsky-Kovchegov equation.

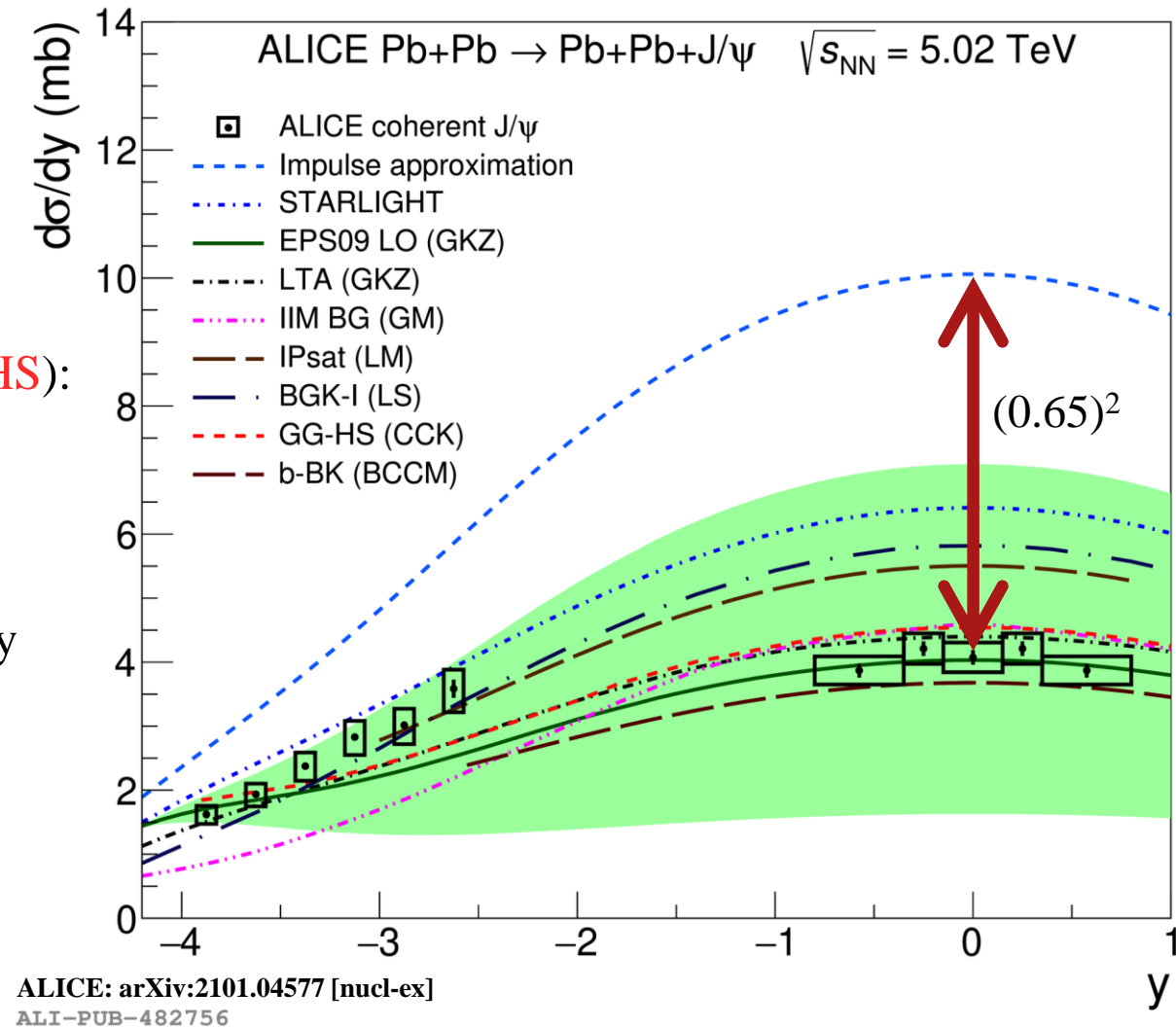


Coherent J/ψ cross section: y - dependence

- Nuclear suppression factor:** for $x \in (0.3, 1.4) \cdot 10^{-3}$

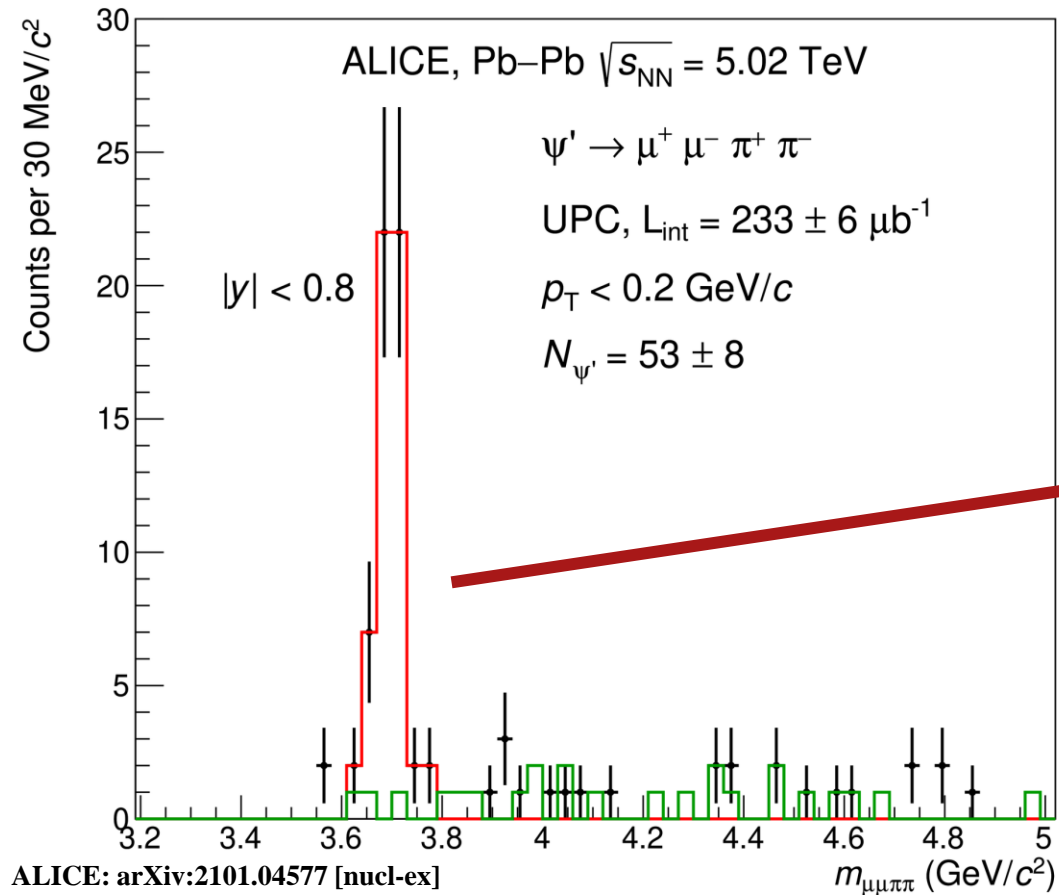
$$S_{\text{Pb}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dy}\right)_{\text{data}} / \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dy}\right)_{\text{IA}}} = \mathbf{0.65 \pm 0.03}$$

- Models with **shadowing** (EPS09, LTA) and **saturation** (GG-HS):
 - Describe central and forward data.
 - Underestimate semi-forward data.
- Other models describe either the central or the forward rapidity region.
- No model describes the full rapidity dependence.**
- Model with less shadowing at $x \sim 10^{-2}$ or $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $|y| \in (2.5, 3.5)$, might describe the data better.

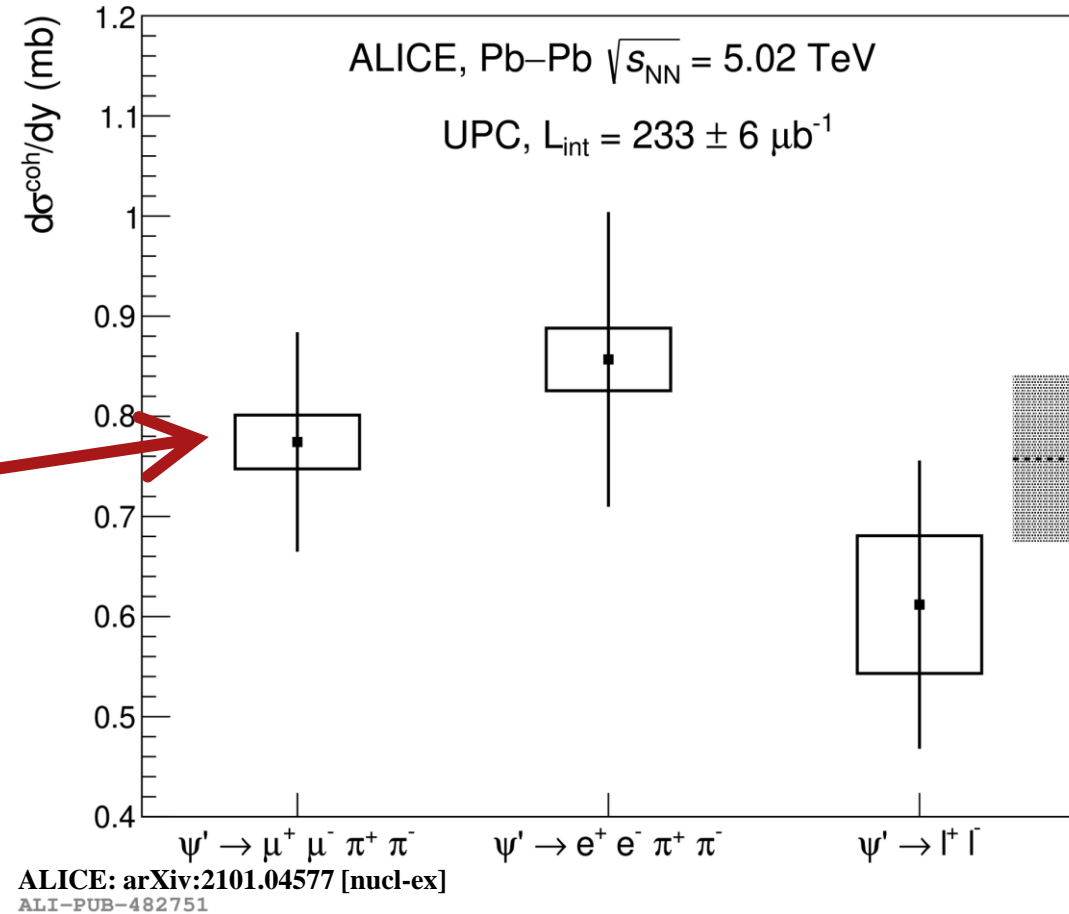


Coherent ψ' cross section

- Clear signal even with less events.



- Measured in 3 decay channels:
 $\mu^+ \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^-$, $e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$, $l^+ l^-$.



Coherent ψ' cross section: y - dependence

- **Nuclear suppression factor:** for $x \in (0.3, 1.6) \cdot 10^{-3}$

$$S_{\text{Pb}} = 0.66 \pm 0.06$$

→ **Consistent with the J/ψ result**

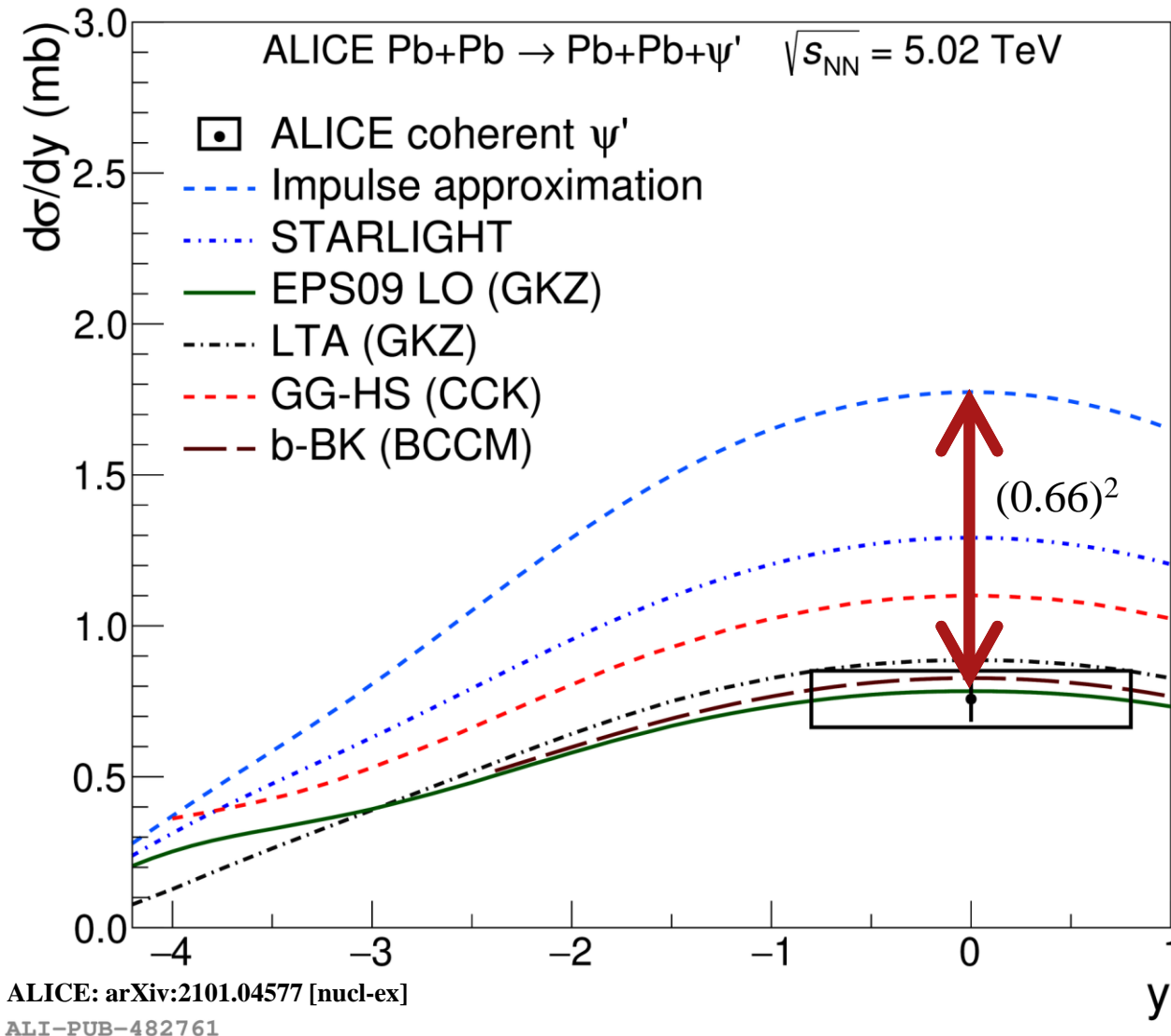
- Models with **shadowing**:

- **EPS09** - agrees
- **LTA** - agrees

- Models with **saturation**:

- **b-BK** - agrees
- **GG-HS** - overpredicts

- Other models overpredict the results.



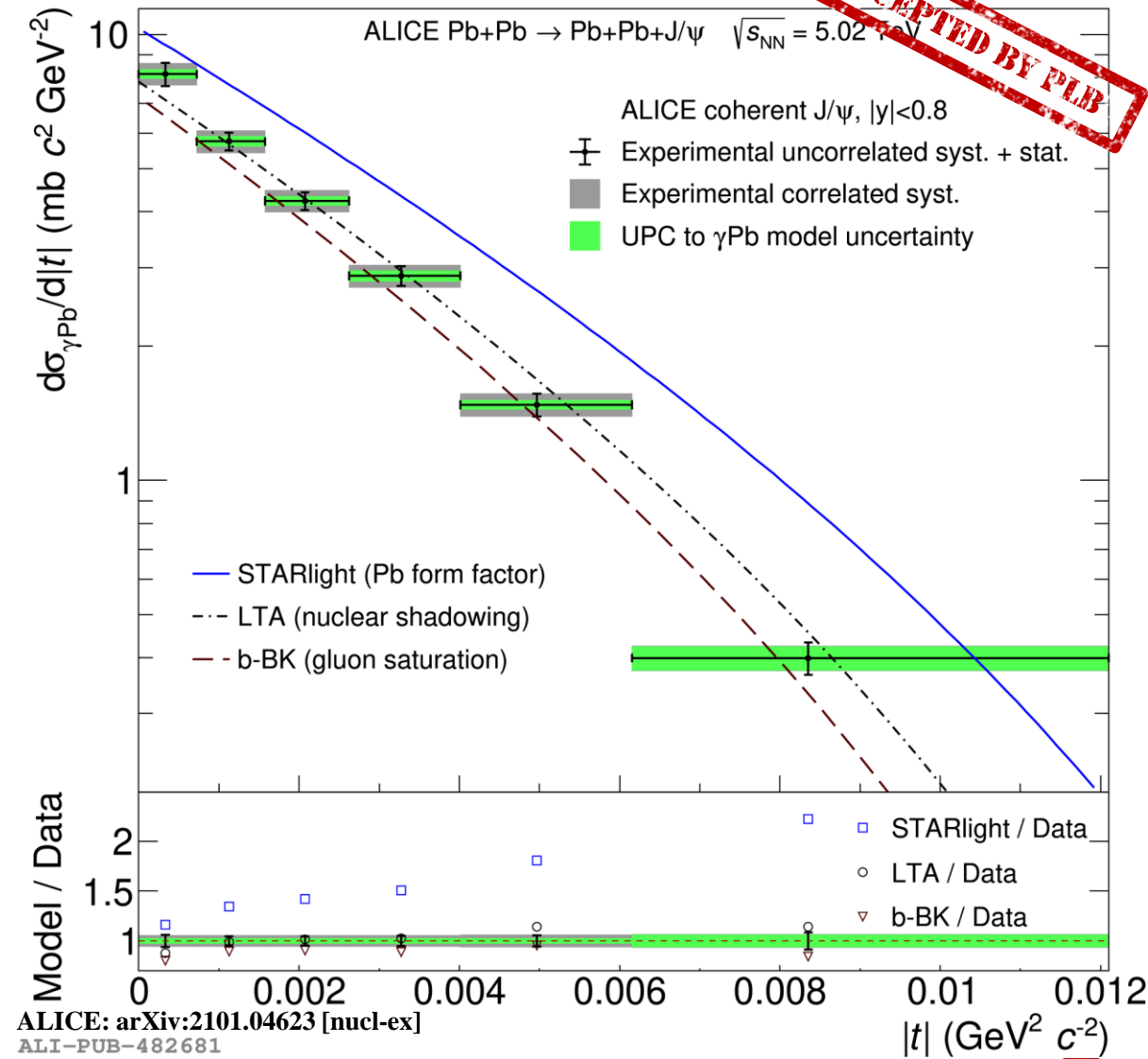
First measurement of coherent J/ψ cross section: |t| - dependence



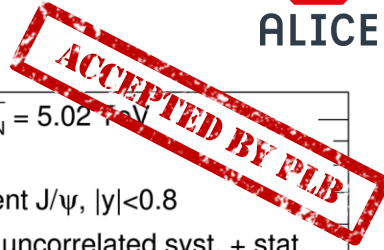
- From p_T^2 -dependent photoproduction to $|t|$ -dependent photonuclear production:
 - p_T^2 to $|t|$ transition with two different unfolding methods.
 - Correction on interference of photon sources.
 - From UPC to photonuclear cross section using the photon flux, see e.g., Phys. Rev. C 96, 015203 (2017).

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{coh}}}{dy dp_T^2} \right|_{y=0} = 2n_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y=0) \frac{d\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}}{d|t|}$$

→ **Probing the transverse gluonic structure of the nucleus at low x !**



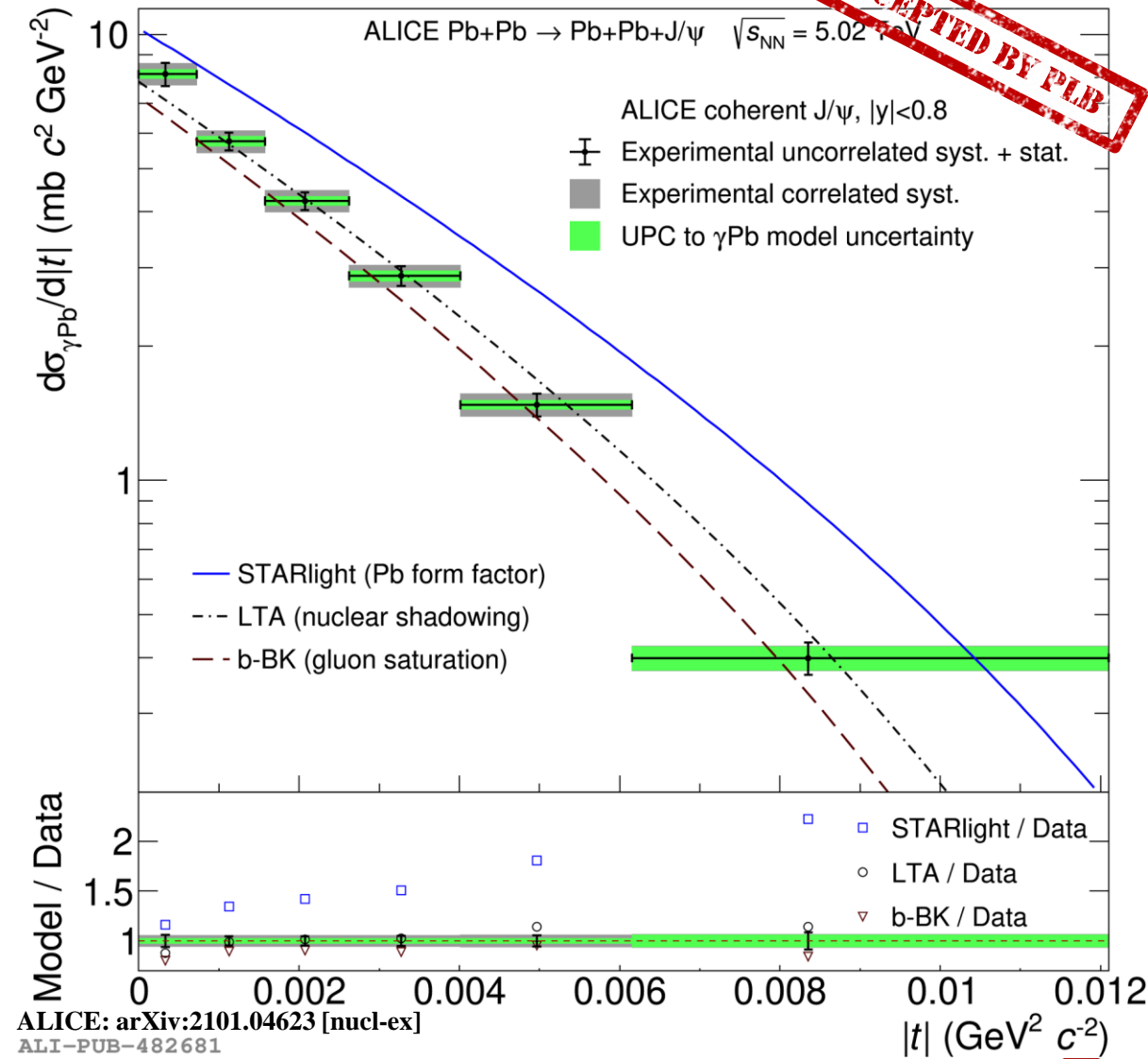
First measurement of coherent J/ψ cross section: $|t|$ - dependence



- Difference from **STARlight** (driven by the nuclear form factor) in shape and magnitude.

➔ **$|t|$ dependent QCD dynamical effects!**

- Models based on pQCD describe data within current uncertainties:
 - Nuclear shadowing (LTA)
 - Gluon saturation (**b-BK**)
- Future measurements should allow to distinguish between the predictions.





Outlook

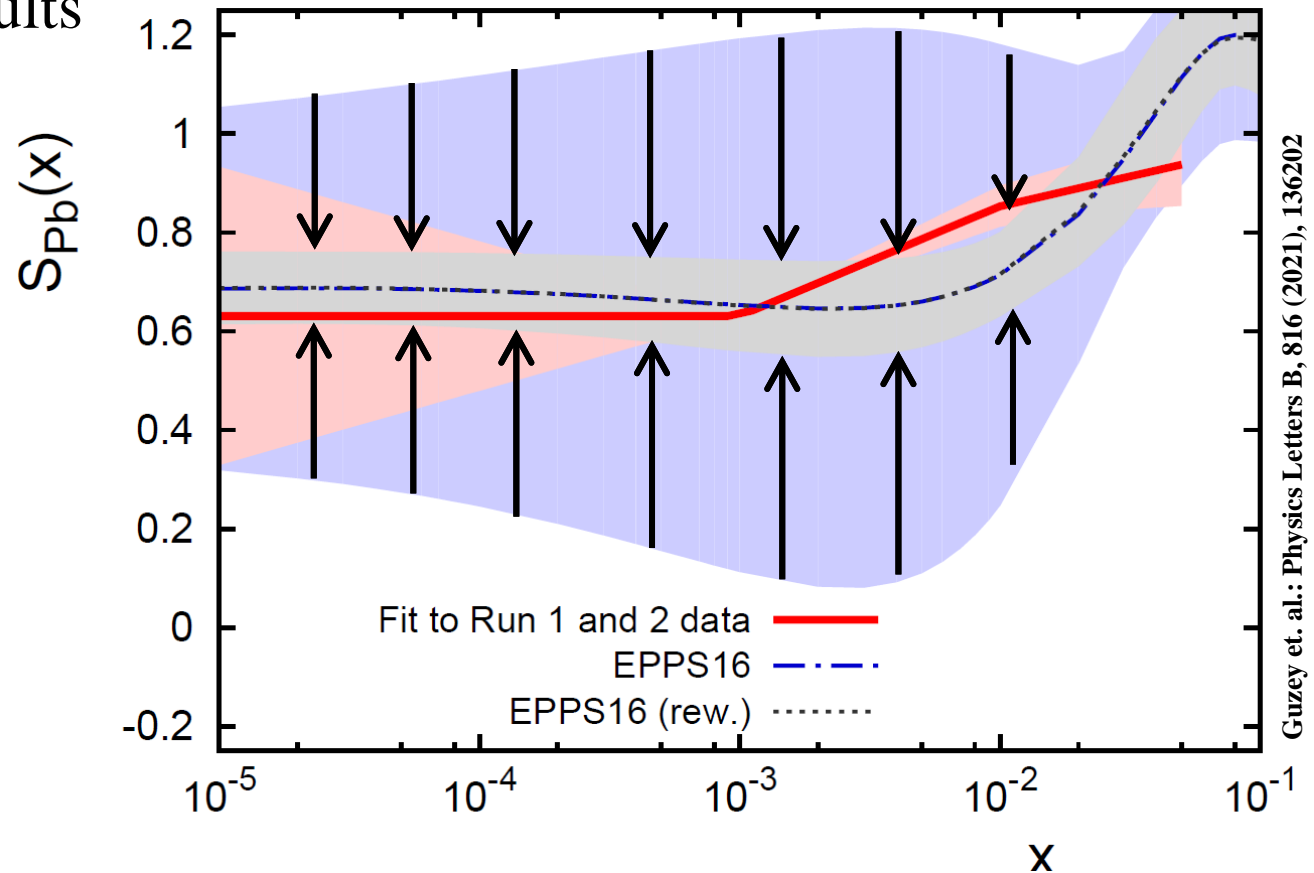


Outlook: Impact of ALICE and LHC UPC results

- Reweighted EPPS16 nPDFs with LHC results

- Run 2: **ALICE** + **LHCb**

- Run 1: **ALICE** + **CMS**



→ **Decrease in EPPS16 uncertainties!**

Outlook: LHC Runs 3 & 4

- **\mathcal{L} increase** - 1 nb^{-1} (Run 2) $\rightarrow 13 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ (Runs 3+4)
- **Continuous readout** \rightarrow higher data collection efficiency
- **Significant detector upgrades**

ALICE Upgrades - 15 Apr 2021, Markus Fasel
<https://indico.bnl.gov/event/9726/contributions/46030/>

\rightarrow Millions of J/ψ to be recorded by ALICE!

Meson	σ	PbPb				
		All Total	Central 1 Total	Central 2 Total	Forward 1 Total	Forward 2 Total
$\rho \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	5.2b	68 B	5.5 B	21B	4.9 B	13 B
$\rho' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	730 mb	9.5 B	210 M	2.5 B	190 M	1.2 B
$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	0.22b	2.9 B	82 M	490 M	15 M	330 M
$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.0 mb	14 M	1.1 M	5.7 M	600 K	1.6 M
$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	30 μ b	400 K	35 K	180 K	19 K	47 K
$Y(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.0 μ b	26 K	2.8 K	14 K	880	2.0 K

CERN Yellow Rep.Monogr. 7 (2019) 1159-1410

Outlook: LHC Runs 3 & 4

- **Improvements in statistical precision, systematic uncertainties and efficiency:**

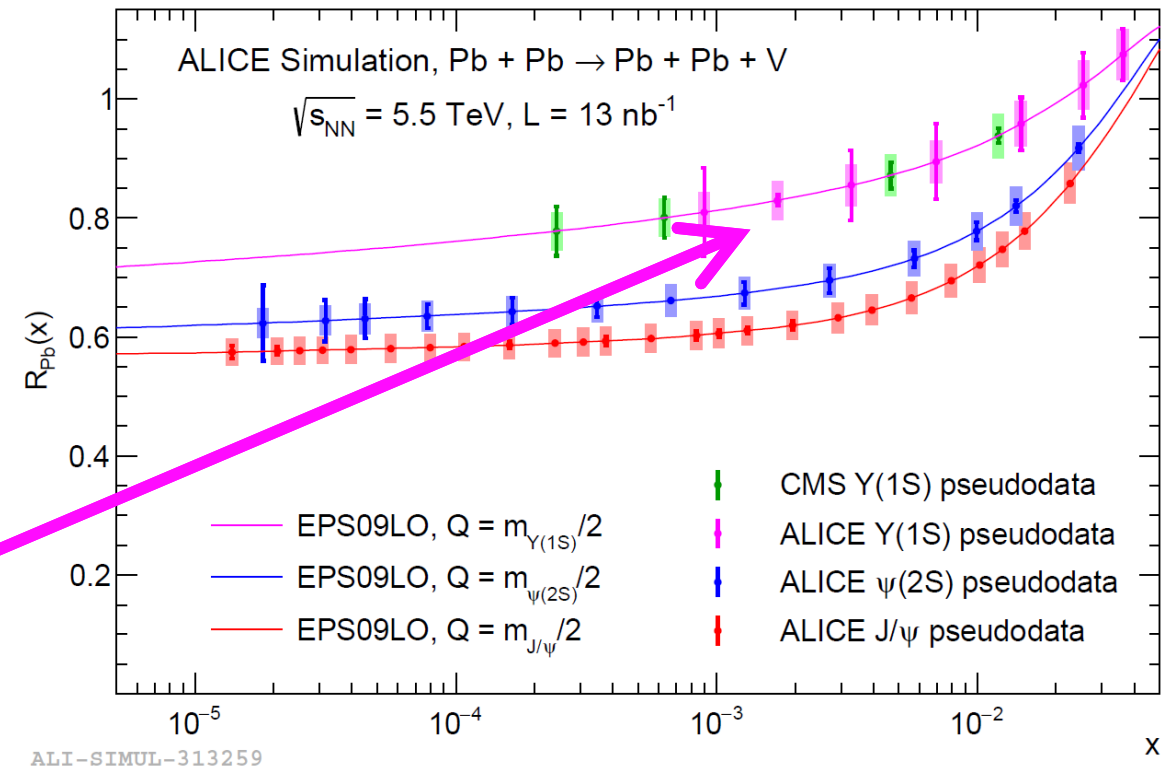
→ Increased precision on all previous measurements.

- **New differential measurements:**

- $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dyd|t|}$
- Angular dependences between l^+l^-
- ...

- **Completely new measurements:**

- $\Upsilon(1S)$ - Q^2 factor 10 larger than J/ψ
- Interference effects
-



ALI-SIMUL-313259

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Conclusion



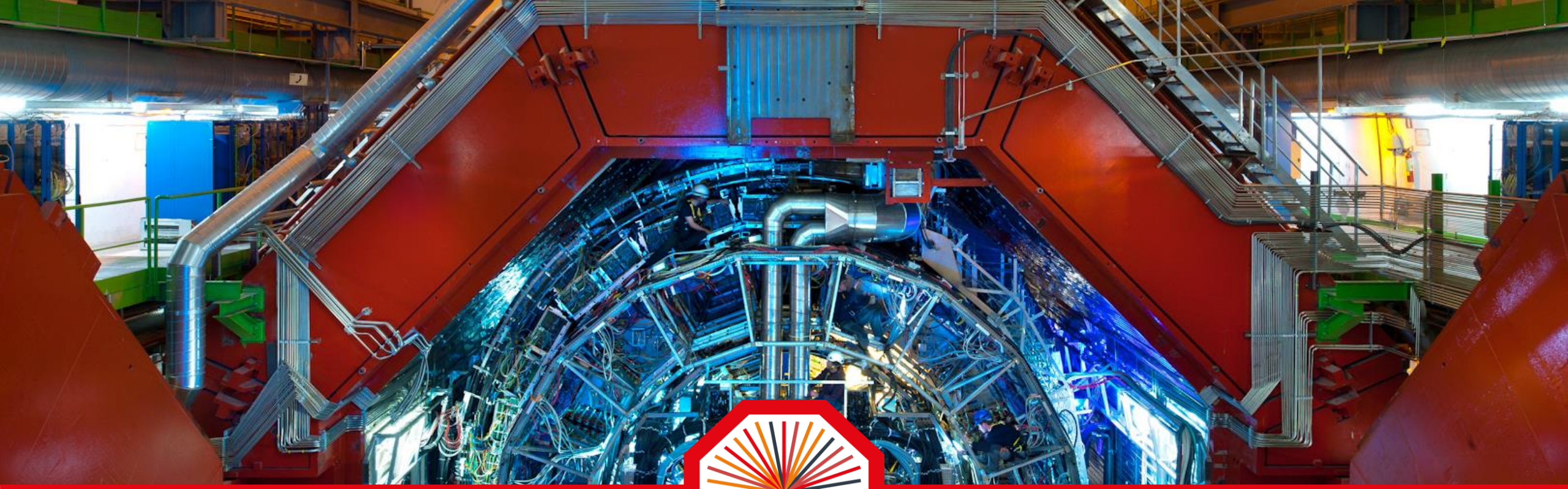
Conclusion

- Gluon structure at Bjorken $x \in (0.3, 1.4) \cdot 10^{-3}$:
 - $S_{\text{Pb}} \approx 0.65$
 - $/t/$ dependence sensitive to gluon distribution in the transverse plane!
 - Models with shadowing or saturation describe data within uncertainties!

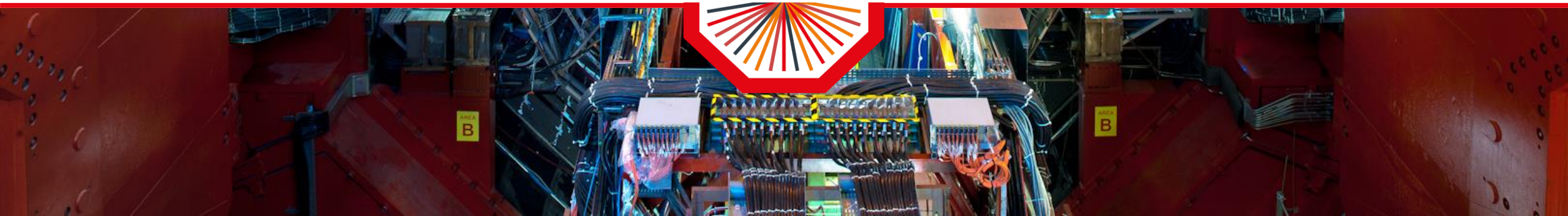
➔ **Potential to significantly decrease nPDFs uncertainties!**

- Major improvements for Runs 3 & 4:

➔ **Plenty of new results anticipated!**

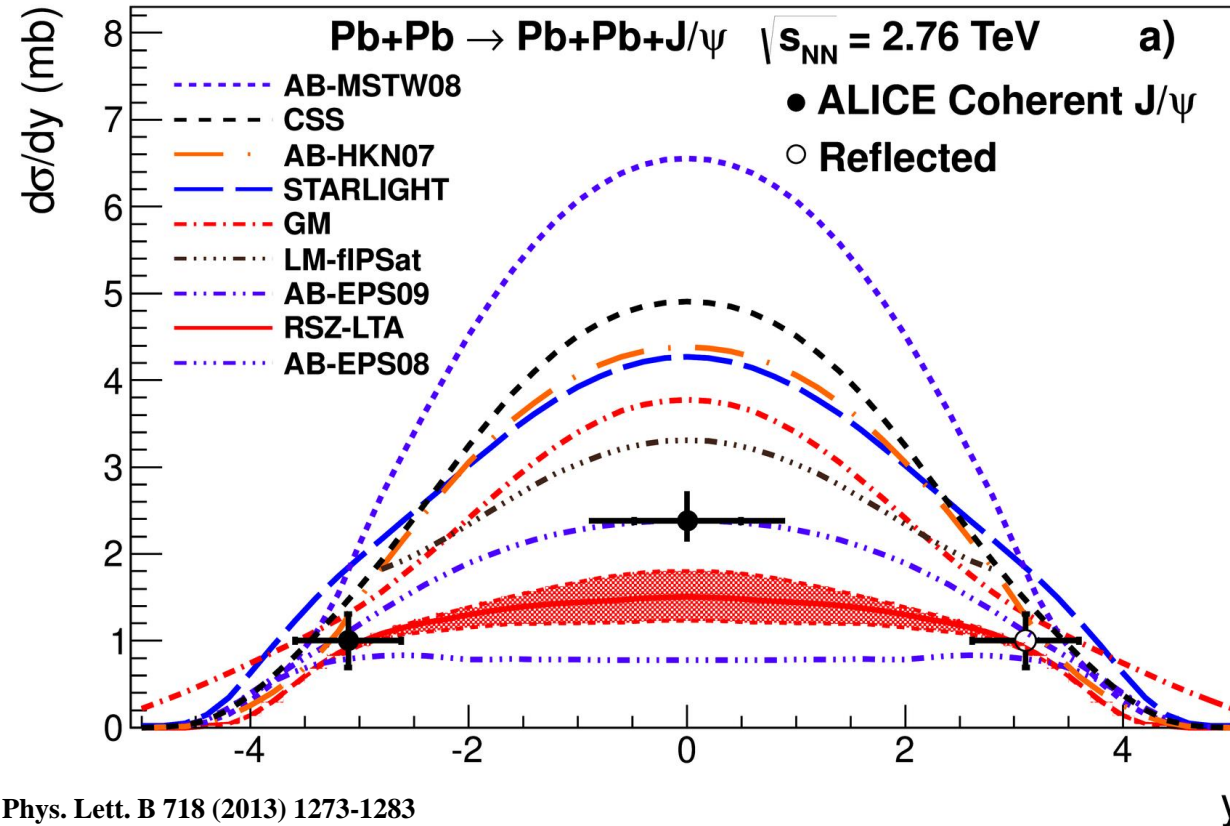


Thank you for your attention!



Backup

Run 1 ALICE Pb-Pb UPC at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV

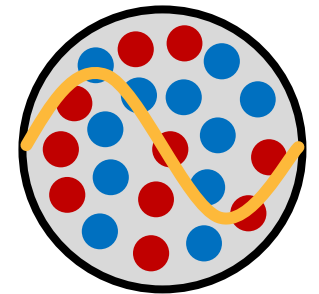
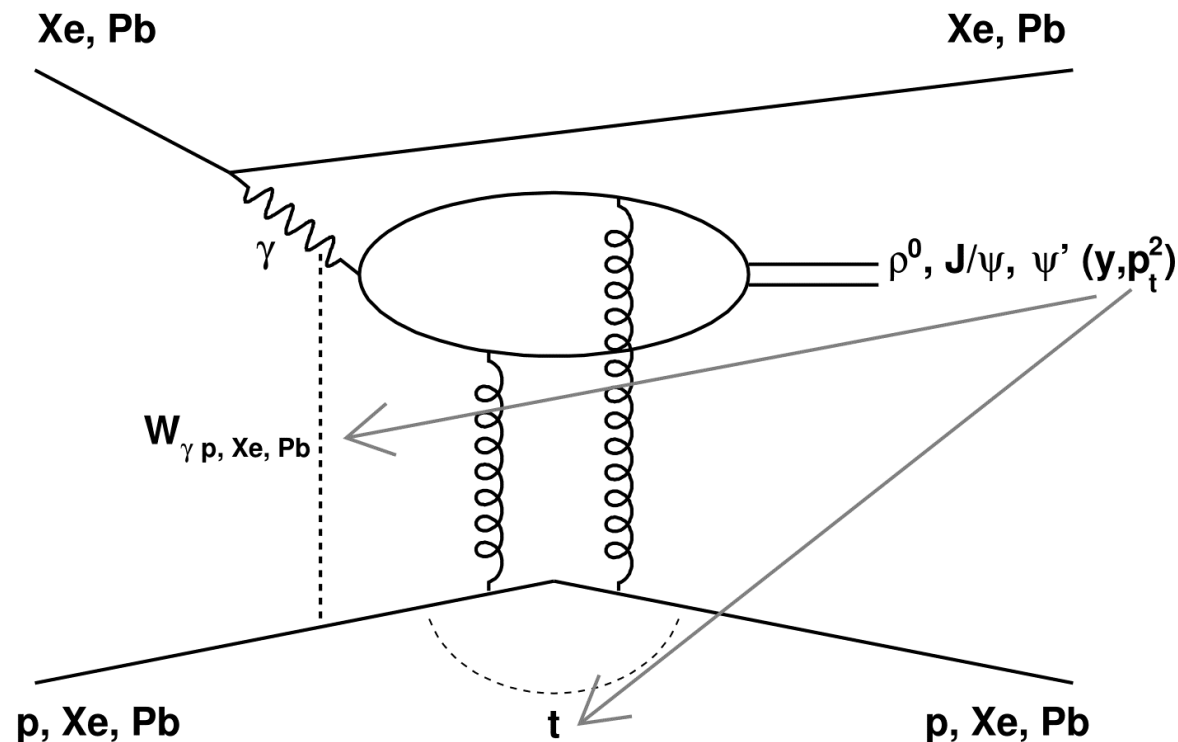


Phys. Lett. B 718 (2013) 1273-1283

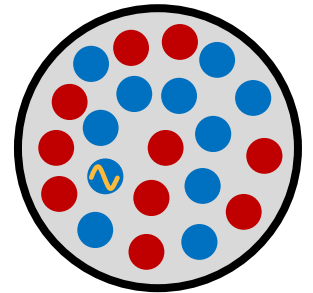
ALI-PUB-66209

Photoproduction

- **Photoproduction of J/ψ in Pb-Pb collision** can be used to study nuclear structure:
 - Coherent - photon interacts with the whole nucleus $p_T \approx 60 \text{ MeV}/c \sim 1/R_{\text{Pb}}$
 - Incoherent - photon interacts with single nucleon $p_T \approx 300 \text{ MeV}/c \sim 1/R_N$

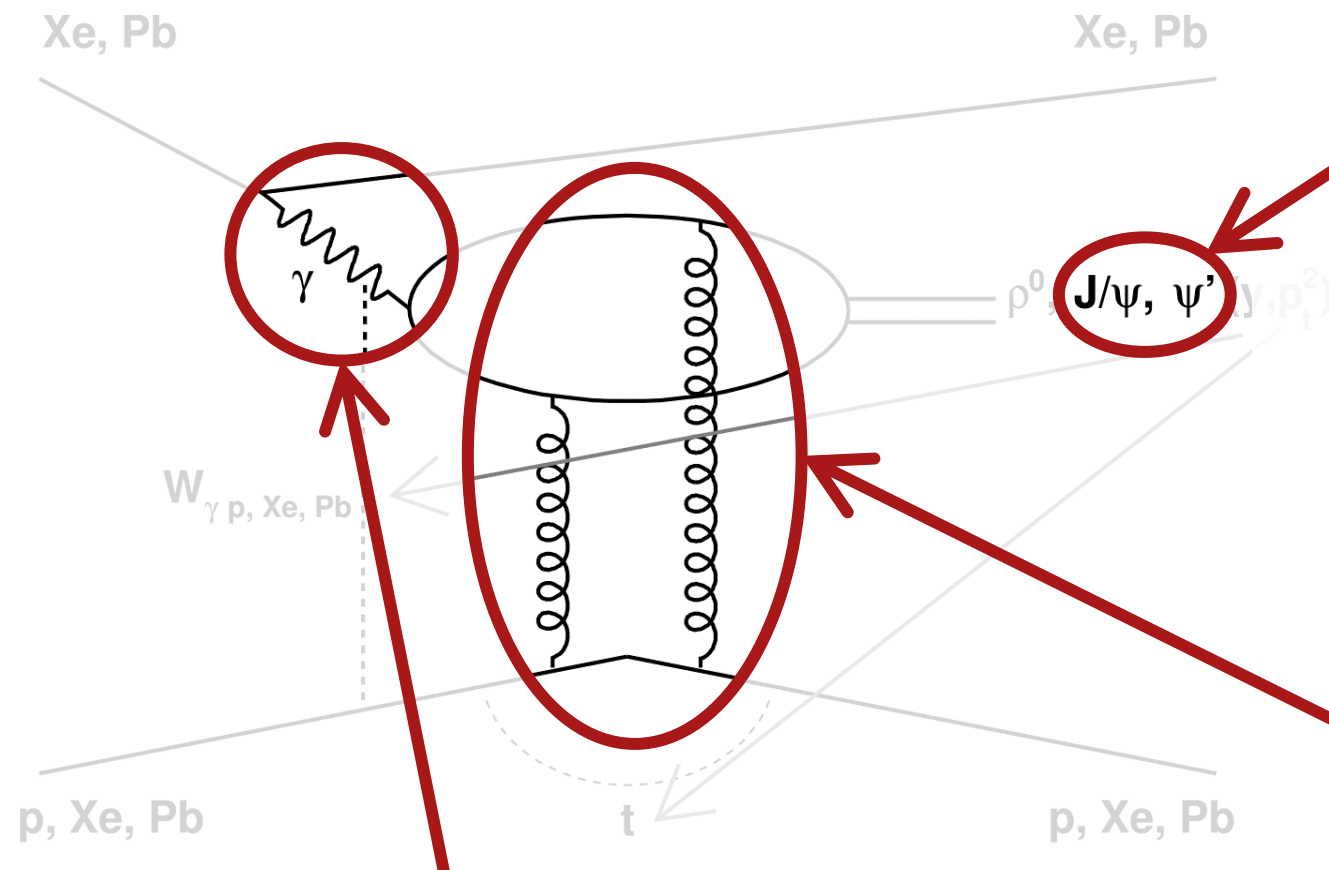


Coherent



Incoherent

Photoproduction



Photon emission

- Flux **intensity** $\sim Z^2$
- Photon **energy** given by Pb **boost**

$J/\psi, \psi'$

- **Perturbative QCD** $Q^2 \sim \frac{M^2}{4}$
- **Clear experimental signal:**
 - Large lepton branching ratios
 - Small decay width
 - Exclusive production

Photon target interaction

- In LO collinear pQCD:

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma_{\gamma+A \rightarrow J/\psi+A}}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}^3 \Gamma_{ee} \pi^3 \alpha_s(Q^2)}{48 \alpha_{em} Q^8} [x g_A(x, Q^2)]^2$$

M.G. Ryskin, Z.Phys. C57 (1993) 89-92

Uncertainties

	$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	$J/\psi \rightarrow p \bar{p}$
Signal Extraction	0.5	2.4	0.7
Incoherent contamination	0.8	0.5	0.8
Branching ratio	0.5	0.5	1.4
TOF matching	–	–	5.0
ITS-TPC matching	2.8	2.8	2.8
AD and V0 veto	3.0	3.0	3.0
SPD trigger efficiency	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOF trigger efficiency	0.7	0.7	0.7
Luminosity	2.7	2.7	2.7
EMD correction	2.0	2.0	2.0
Feed down	0.6	0.6	0.6
Channel uncorrelated	1.1	2.5	5.3
Channel correlated	5.5	5.5	5.5

ALICE: arXiv:2101.04577 [nucl-ex]

	$\psi' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	$\psi' \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	$\psi' \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
Signal Extraction	1.0	2.0	10.0
Incoherent contamination	1.4	1.8	1.8
Branching ratio	1.5	1.5	4.8
ITS-TPC matching pions	2.8	2.8	–
ITS-TPC matching leptons	2.8	2.8	2.8
AD and V0 veto	10.0	10.0	10.0
SPD trigger efficiency	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOF trigger efficiency	0.7	0.7	0.7
Luminosity	2.7	2.7	2.7
EMD correction	2.0	2.0	2.0
Channel uncorrelated	3.5	5.8	11.2
Channel correlated	11.0	11.0	11.0

ALICE: arXiv:2101.04577 [nucl-ex]

Source	Uncertainty (%)
Signal extraction	(0.7,2.2)
f_D	(0.1,0.5)
f_I	(1.1,2.3)
p_T^2 migration unfolding	(0.6,2.3)
Luminosity	2.7
V0 and AD veto	3
EM dissociation	2
ITS-TPC tracking	2.8
SPD and TOF efficiency	1.3
Branching ratio	0.5
Variations in interference strength	(0.3,1.2)
Value of the photon flux at $y = 0$	2
$p_T^2 \rightarrow t $ unfolding	(0.1,5.7)

ALICE: arXiv:2101.04623 [nucl-ex]