



XXIX International Workshop on Deep Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects

Santiago de Compostela (Spain), May 2<sup>nd</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> 2022

**Measurement of  
exclusive vector meson photoproduction  
in pPb collisions  
with the CMS experiment**

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**on behalf of the CMS Collaboration**

# Outline



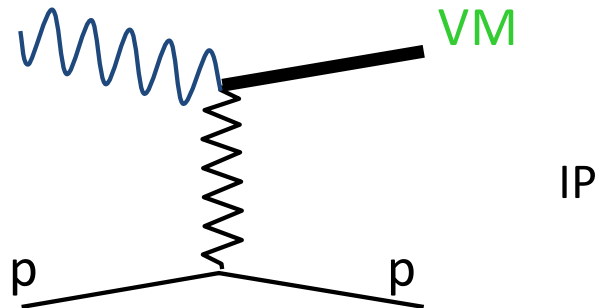
- Introduction
- CMS detector and forward instrumentation
- Exclusive  $Y$  production in pPb at 5.02 TeV  
[Eur. Phys. J. C **79**, 277 (2019)]
- Exclusive  $\rho^0(770)$  production in pPb at 5.02 TeV  
[Eur. Phys. J. C **79**, 702 (2019)]

[https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN#CMS Heavy Ion Public Physics Res](https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsHIN#CMS_Heavy_Ion_Public_Physics_Res)

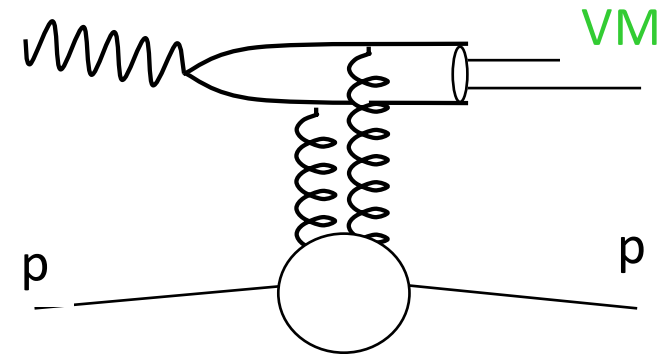


# Transition soft $\rightarrow$ hard

Soft - Regge



Hard - QCD



VM ( $J^{PC}=1^{--}$ ):  $\gamma, \rho, \phi, J/\psi, \Upsilon, \dots$

Cross section proportional to probability of finding 2 gluons in the proton

$$\sigma(W) \propto W^\delta$$

With  $W$  the  $\gamma$ -proton center of mass energy

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto e^{-b|t|}$$

With  $t$  the 4-momentum transfer squared

With increasing scale ( $Q^2, M_{VM}, t$ ):

- Expect  $\delta$  to increase from soft ( $\sim 0.2$ , 'soft Pomeron' value) to hard ( $\sim 0.8$ ), reflecting large gluon density at low  $x$

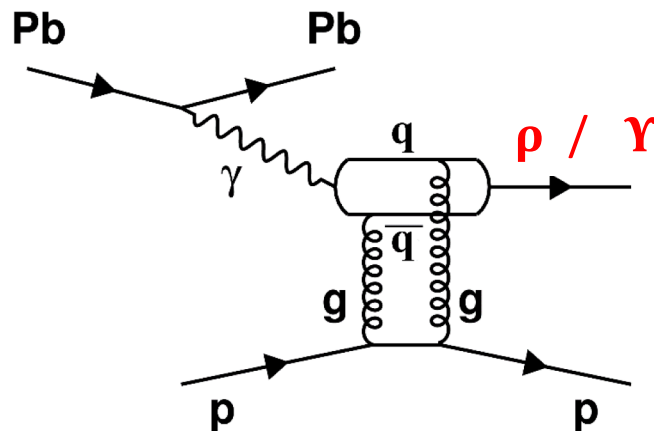
With  $x$  the fractional momentum of the proton carried by the struck parton

- Expect  $b$  to decrease from soft ( $\sim 10 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ) to hard ( $\sim 4\text{-}5 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ )

# Ultrapерipheral collisions at LHC



- ❖ Photon flux grows with the square of the charge,  $Z^2$
- ❖ Sensitivity to gluon density in nucleon (nucleus)

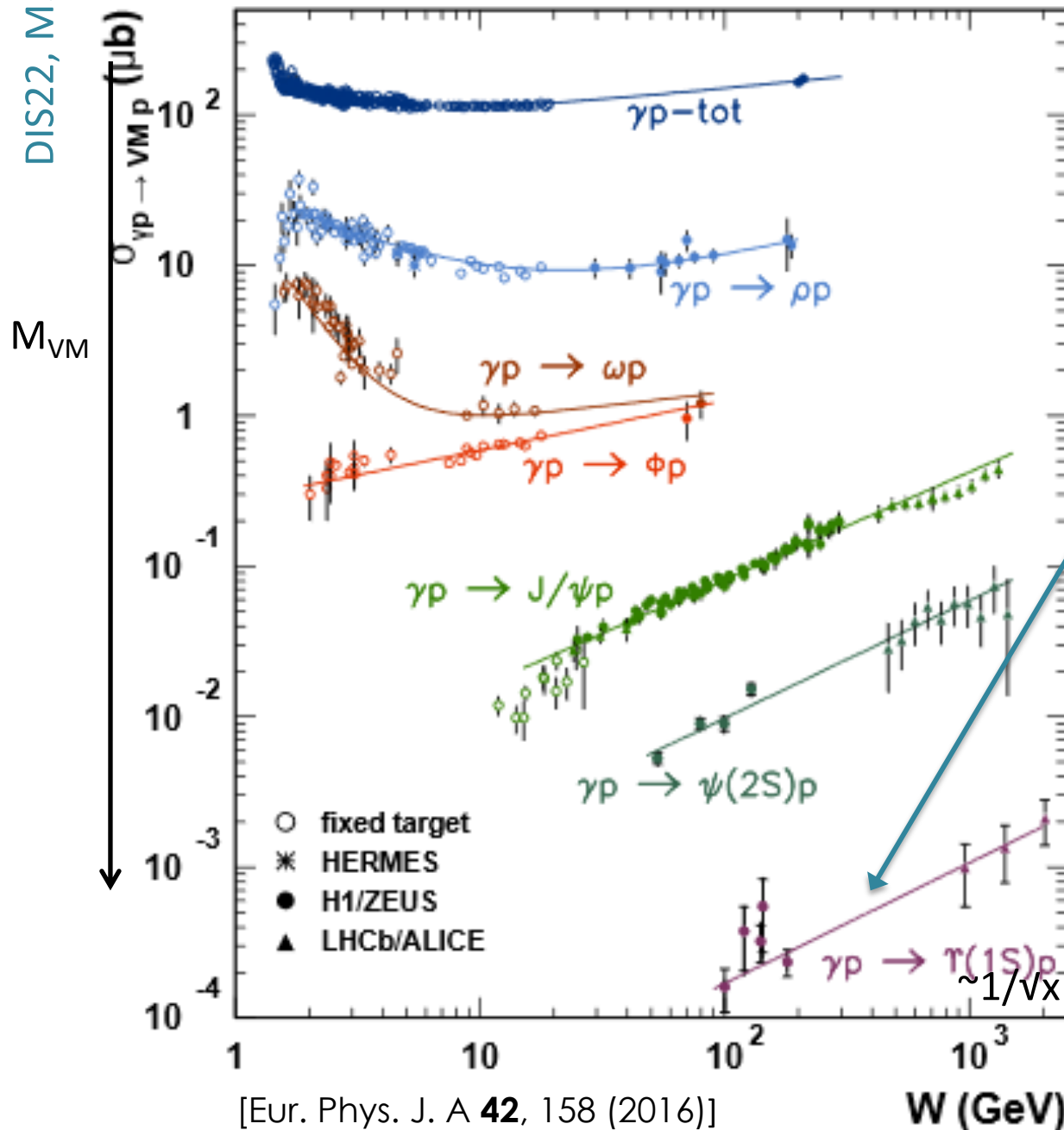




# Ultraperipheral collisions at LHC



Photoproduction,  $Q^2 = 0$



❖ CMS kinematics bridges earlier measurements

$x$  :  $10^{-4} \div 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$

$W$ :  $29 \div 213 \text{ GeV}$  for  $\rho$   
 $81 - 826 \text{ GeV}$  for  $\Upsilon$   
 (at  $5.02 \text{ GeV}$ )

$$x = (M_{VM}/W_{\gamma p})^2$$

$$W_{\gamma p}^2 = 2E_p M_{VM} \exp(\pm y)$$

## Pb

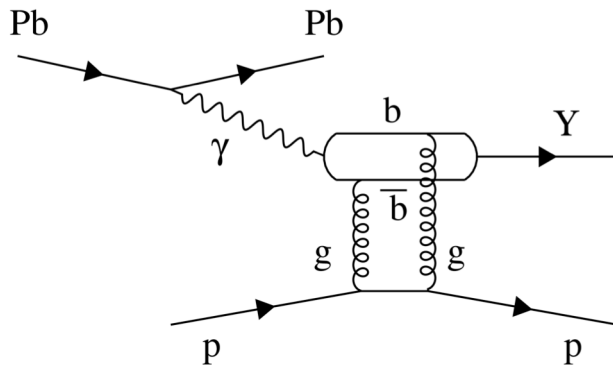
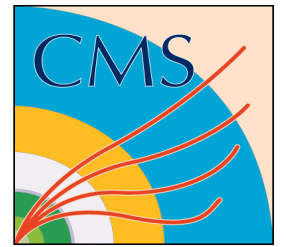
Proton  
(4TeV)

## Inner tracker

## LHC Runs

**pPb 5.02 TeV**

Proton  
(4TeV)



## Exclusive upsilon at 5 TeV

[Eur. Phys. J. C **79**, 277 (2019)]

# Data

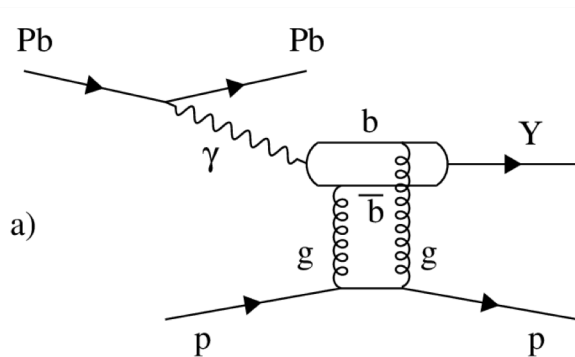


2013 pPb data @5.02 TeV,  $L \sim 33 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

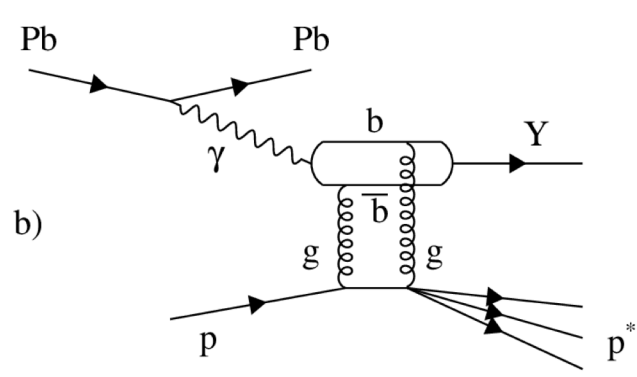
**Two muons** with  $p_T(\mu) > 3.3 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.2$ ,  $0.1 < p_T(\mu\mu) < 1 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $9.1 < M_{\mu\mu} < 10.6 \text{ GeV}$ , no extra tracks

**STARLight** for signal, QED continuum and  $\gamma\text{Pb}$

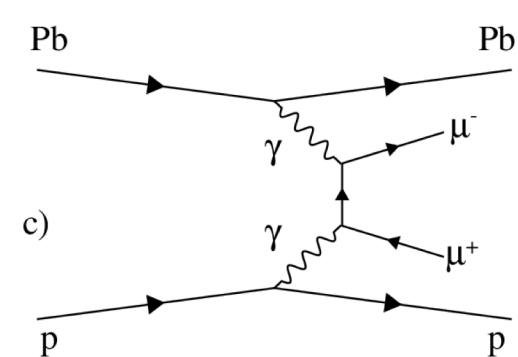
**Data-driven subtraction of proton-dissociation background**



**Signal**



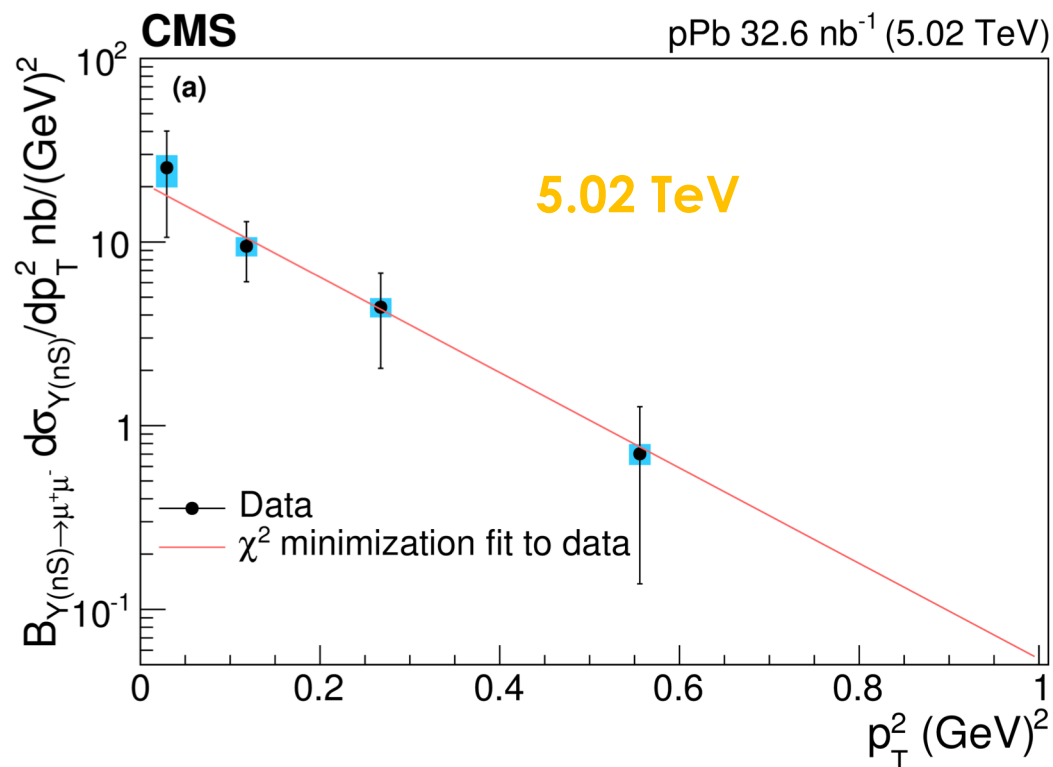
Proton and/or lead  
dissociation



$\gamma\gamma$  interaction

**Background**

## |t| dependence



**Fit to an exponential function** → provides infos on the transverse profile of the interaction region

→  **$b = 6.0 \pm 2.1 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.3 \text{ (syst.) GeV}^{-2}$**

**Data is in agreement with ZEUS measurements and consistent with predictions based on pQCD models**

ZEUS for Y(1S)  
 **$b = 4.3^{+2.0}_{-1.3} \text{ (stat)}$**   
 Phys.Lett.B 708 (2012) 14

# $W_{\gamma p}$ dependence



Cross section estimated by

$$\sigma_{\gamma p \rightarrow Y(1S)p} = \frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{d\sigma_{Y(1S)}}{dy}$$

With  $\Phi$  photon flux

Cross-section corrected for  
muonic branching ratio,  
feed-down,  
upsilon (1S) fraction

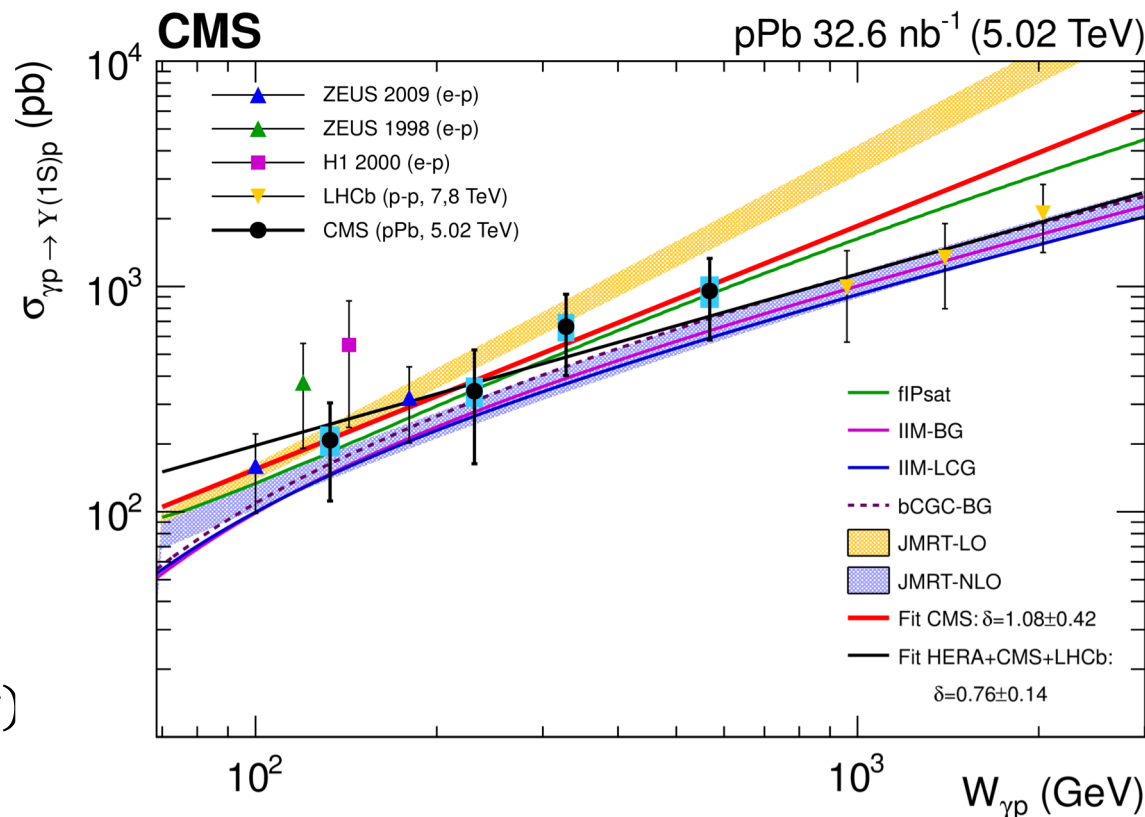
$$W_{\gamma p}^2 = 2 \cdot E_p \cdot M_Y \cdot \exp(+/-y)$$

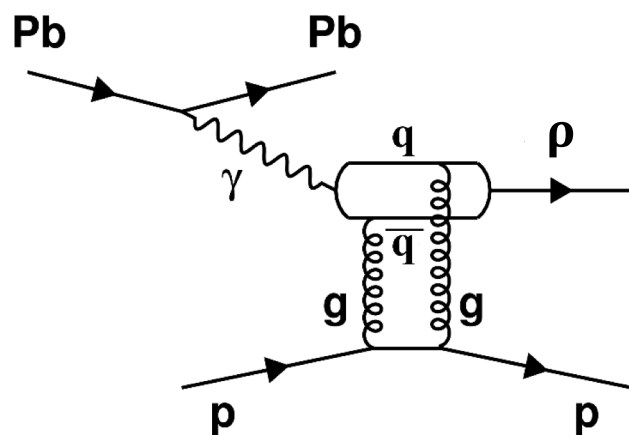
Fit to a power-law  $A(W/400)^\delta$   
 $\rightarrow \delta = 1.08 \pm 0.42, A = 690 \pm 183$

ZEUS  
 $\delta = 1.2 \pm 0.8$   
 [PLB 680(2009) 4-12]

**Data compatible with power law dependence, in agreement with previous LHC/HERA measurements**

**LO pQCD predictions disfavoured**





## Exclusive $\rho(770)$ at 5 TeV

[Eur. Phys. J. C **79**, 702 (2019)]

# Data



2013 pPb data @5.02 TeV,  $L \sim 16.9 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$

**Signal  $\rho \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ :**

two charged particle with  $p_T(\mu) > 0.2$  and  $0.4 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.2$

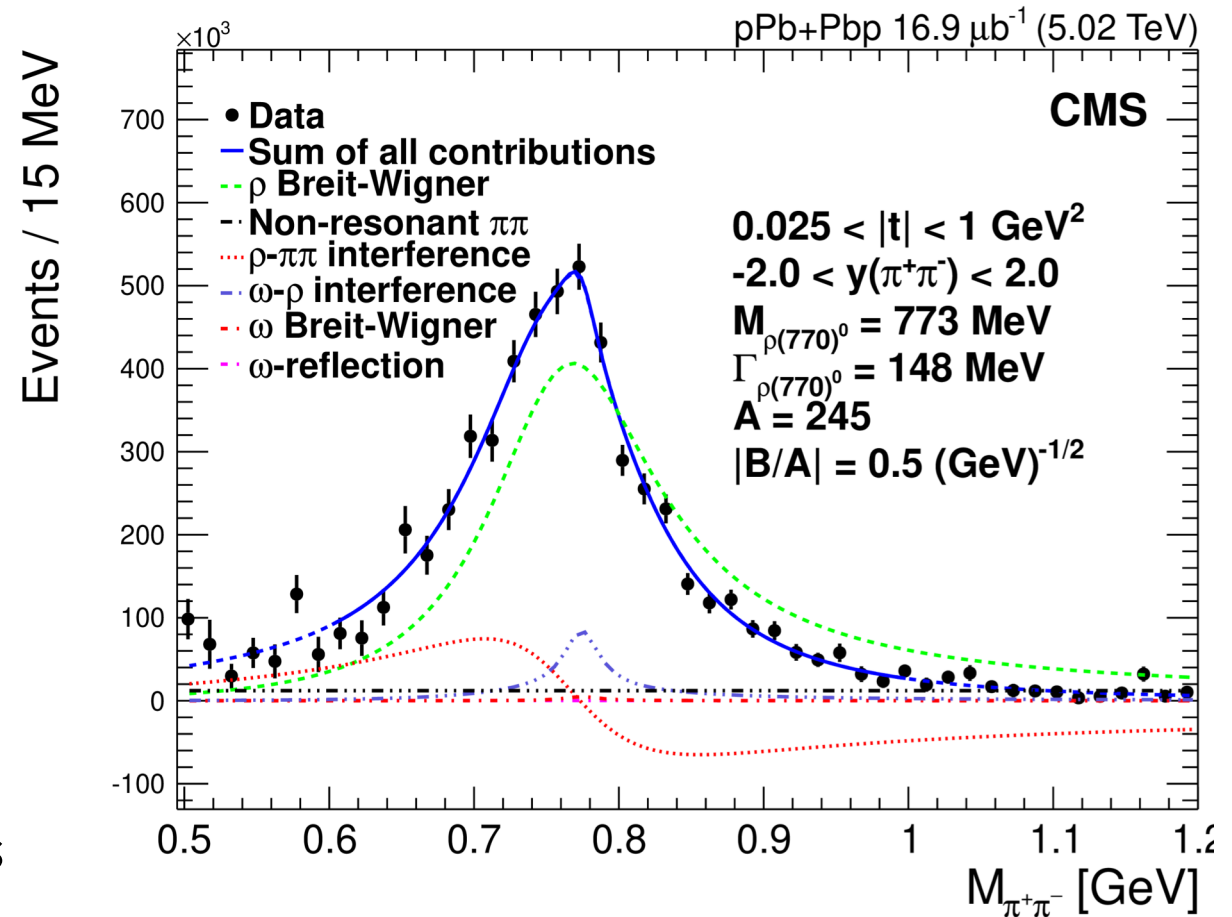
No activity in calorimeter

**STARLight** for signal,

Template built for  
**proton dissociation**

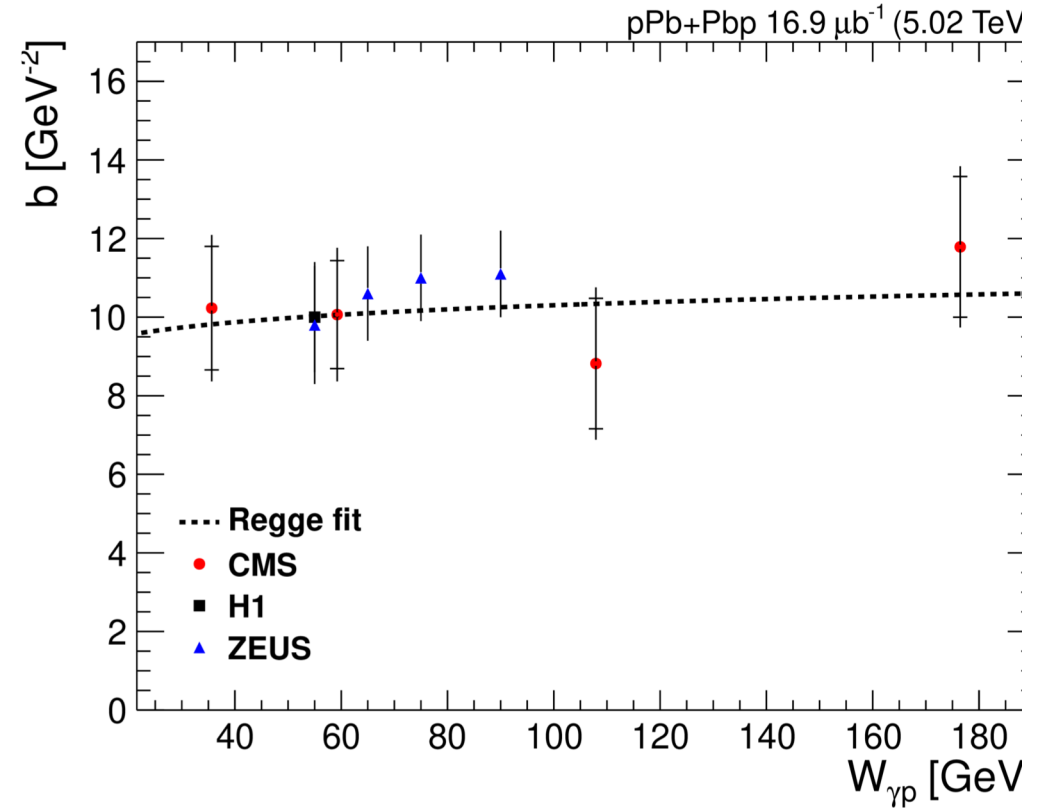
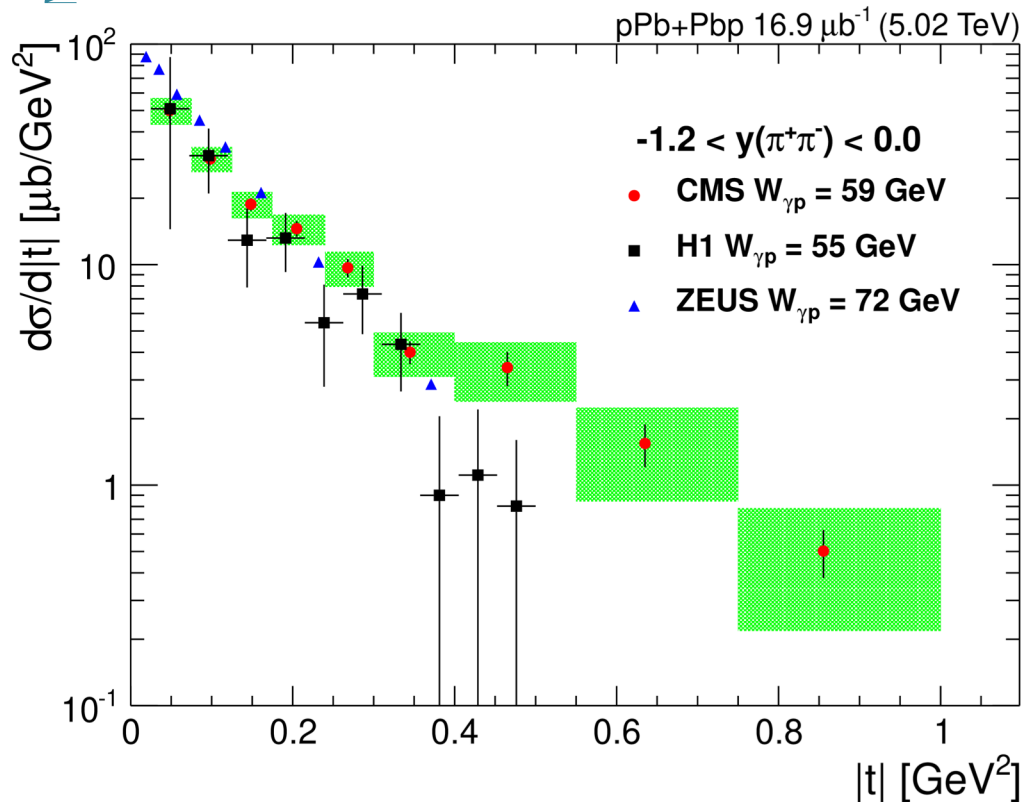
Complex extraction due to  
due to interference with  $\omega$

Fit also in rapidity and  $y$  bins





## |t| dependence

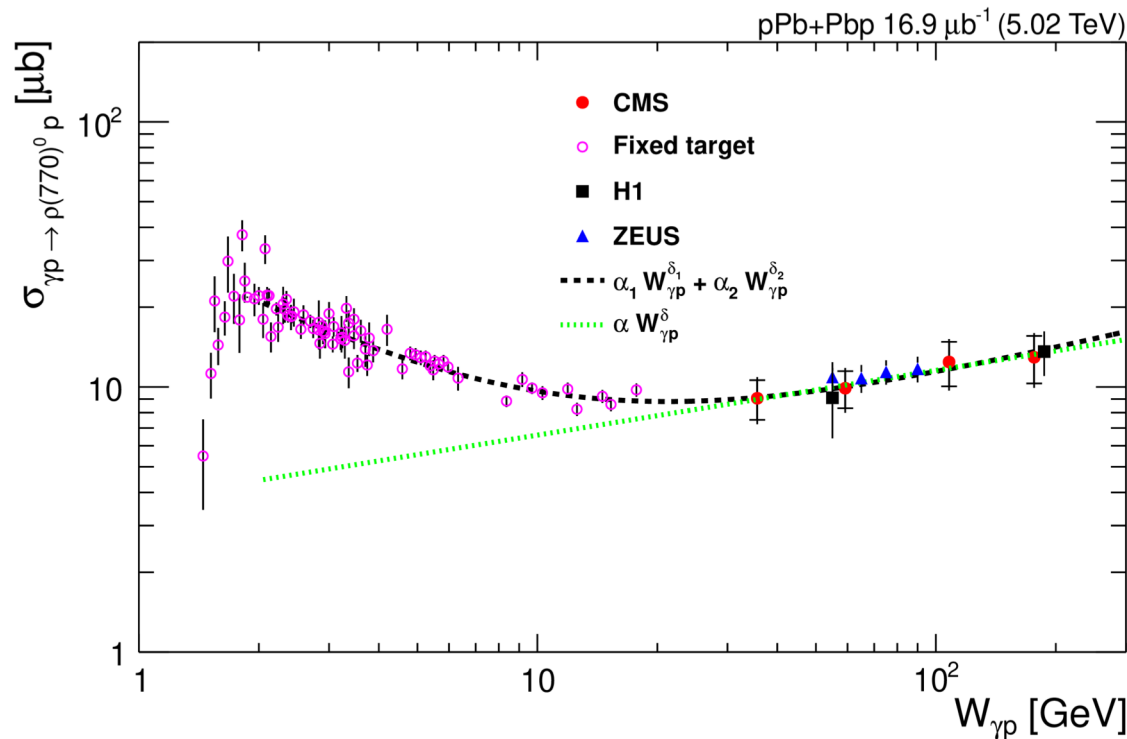


**Exponential fit in different rapidity/W intervals → extraction of slope b for different energies**

**From Regge formula  $b = b_0 + 2 \alpha' \ln (W_{\gamma p}/W_0)^2$**

**→  $\alpha' = 0.28 \pm 0.11(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.12(\text{syst.}) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$**

**consistent with ZEUS measurement and Regge expectation of  $0.25 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$**

$W_{\gamma p}$  dependence

Fit to a power-law  $\alpha W^{\delta}$

$\rightarrow \delta = 0.23 \pm 0.14$  (stat.)  $\pm 0.04$  (syst.)

Data compatible with power-law dependence and with previous HERA data

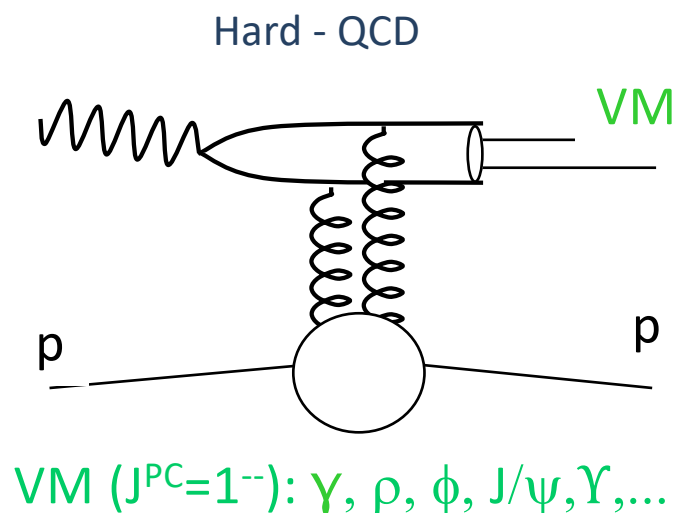
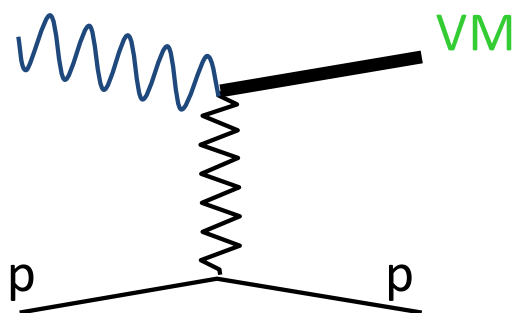
[EPJC 2 (1998) 247, NPB 463 (1996) 3]

Shallower dependence than for upsilon as expected

# Summary



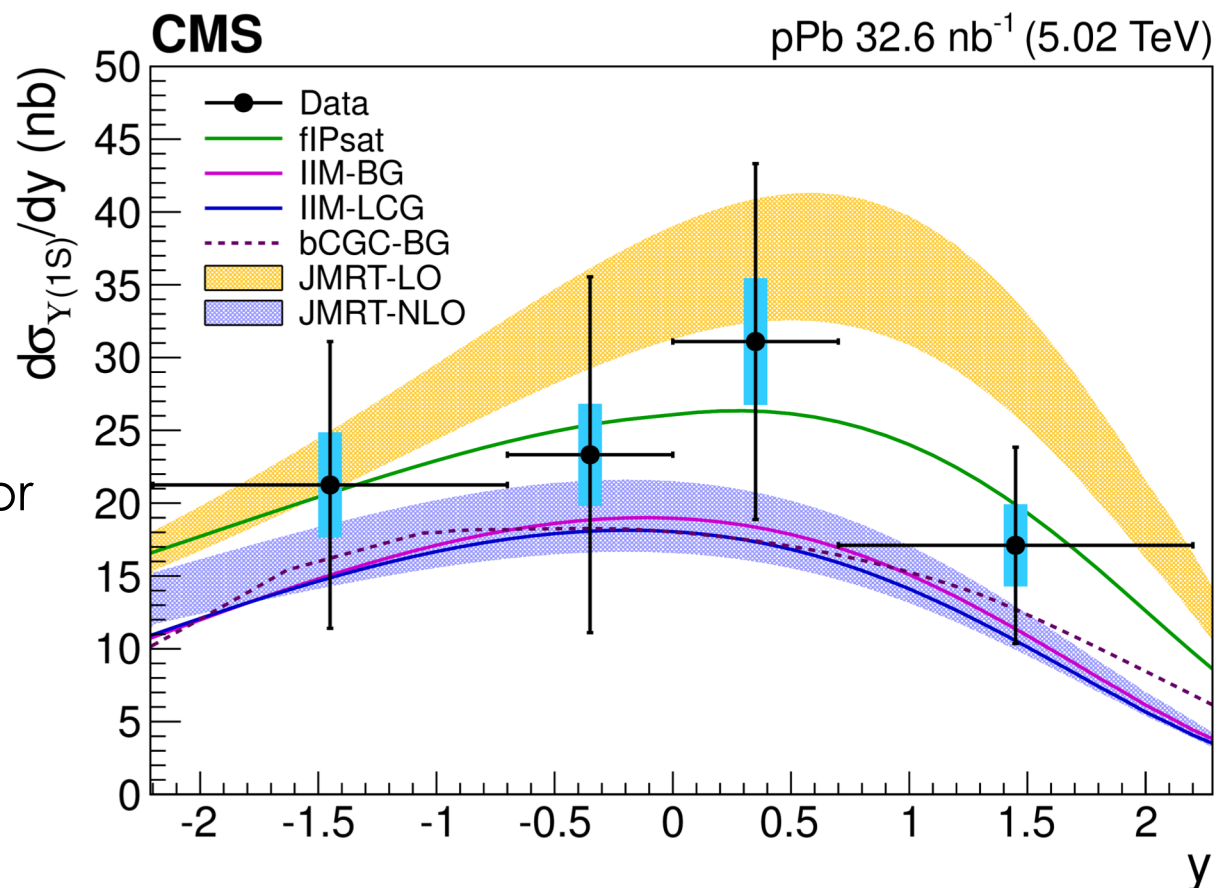
- **Measurement of rho and upsilon photoproduction in pPb**
- Data in agreement with previous HERA and LHC (for upsilon) measurements
- Rho data in agreement with Regge theory
- Upsilon data in agreement with pQCD predictions



# Rapidity dependence



Cross-section corrected for  
muonic branching ratio,  
feed-down,  
upsilon (1S) fraction

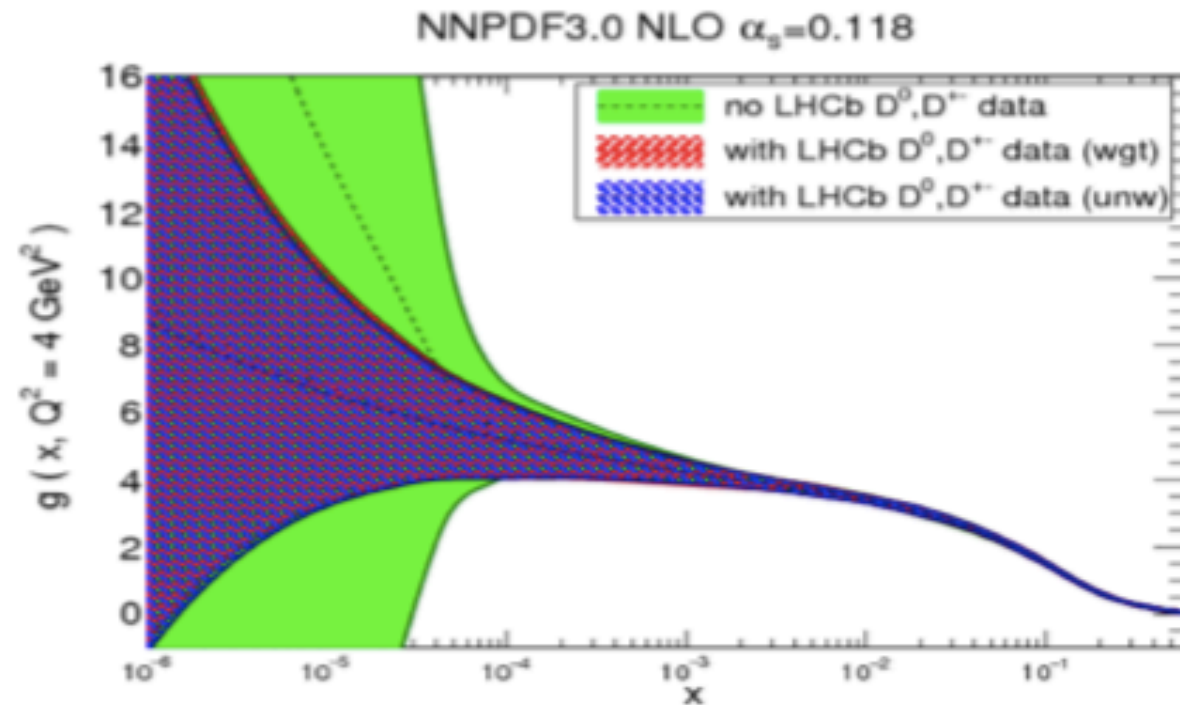
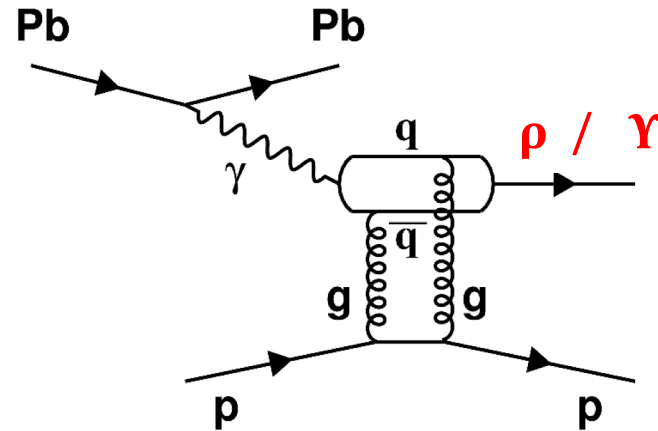


**JMRT-LO systematically higher than the data**



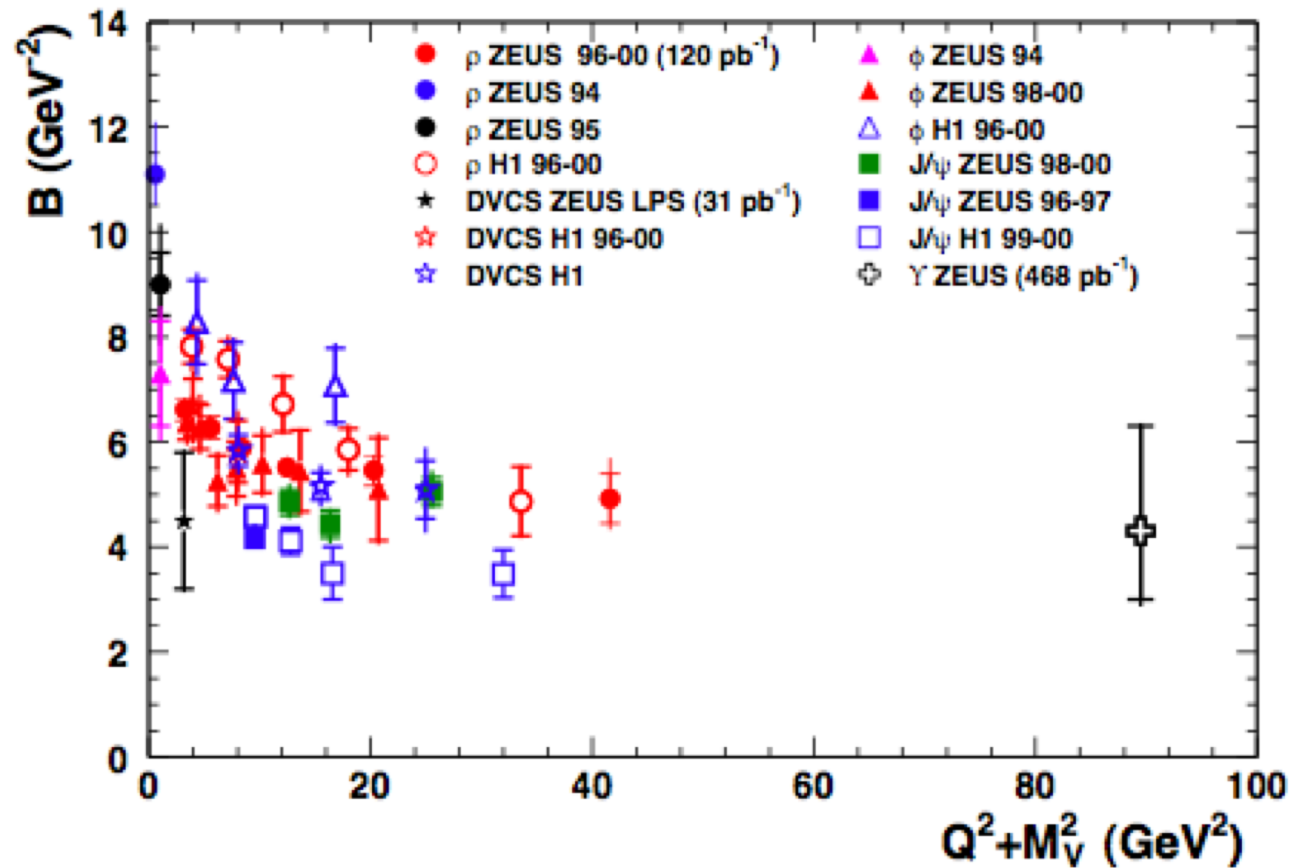
# Ultraperipheral collisions at LHC

- ❖ Photon flux grows with the square of the charge,  $Z^2$
- ❖ Sensitivity to gluon density in nucleon (nucleus)





# Transition soft $\rightarrow$ hard: t-slope dependence



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto e^{-b|t|}$$

As in optical diffraction, size of diffractive cone related to size of interacting objects

$$b \approx b_{VM} + b_p$$