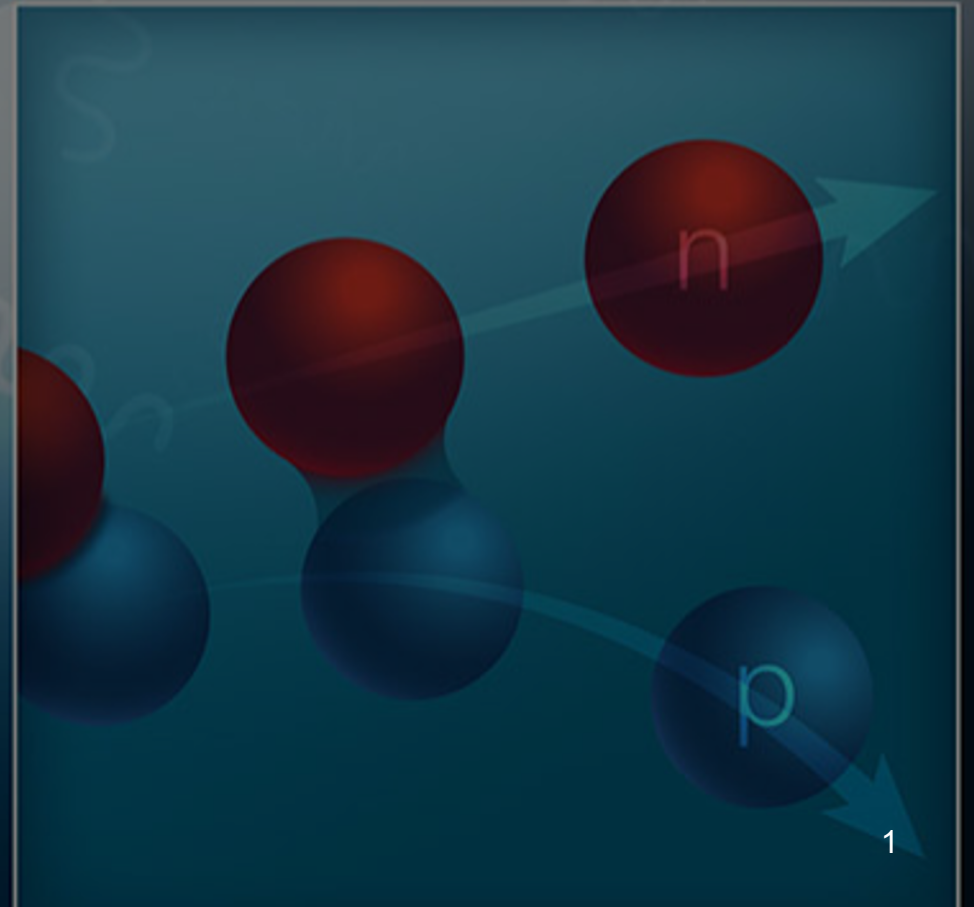


# Ultra-Peripheral Collisions at RHIC and future opportunities



Kong Tu  
BNL  
05.23.2022



Almost exactly 10 years ago, I asked M. Murray:

*“What is the most exciting physics in your research?”*

He said,

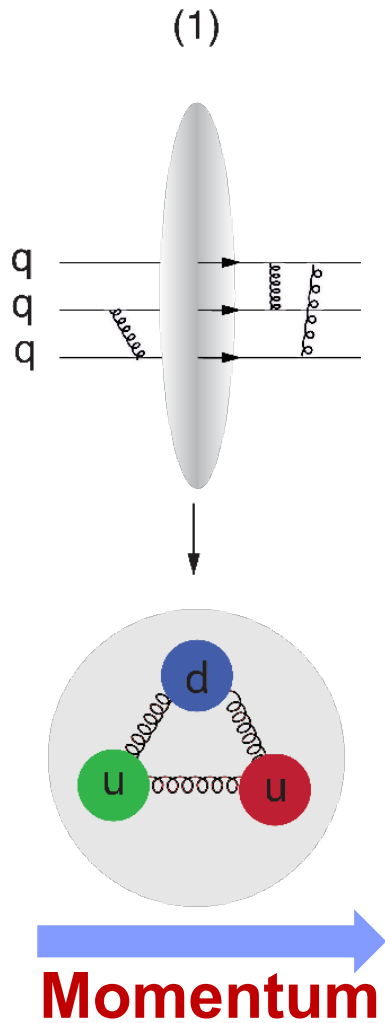
*“Ah ha... The proton is so complex and so fascinating...”* and went on for about an hour.



**July 4<sup>th</sup> , 2012 Building 40, CERN**

# What's inside of a nucleon?

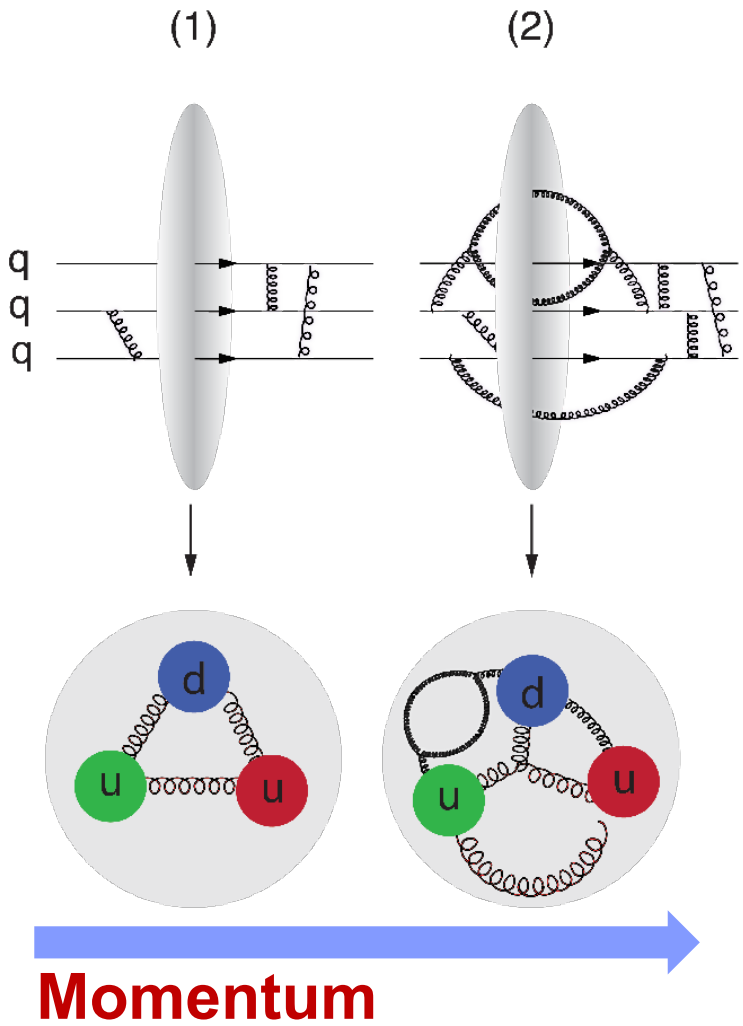
# What's inside of a nucleon?



an ``observer`` in the lab



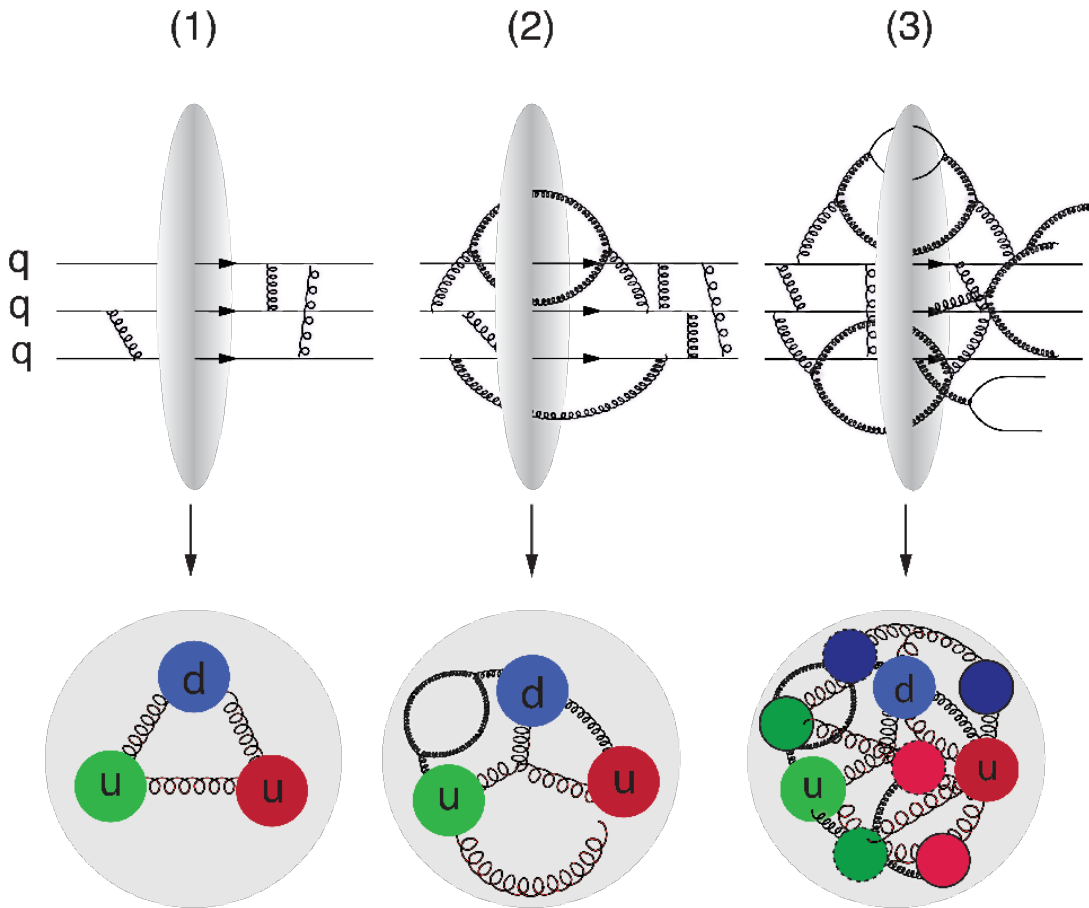
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an "observer" in the lab

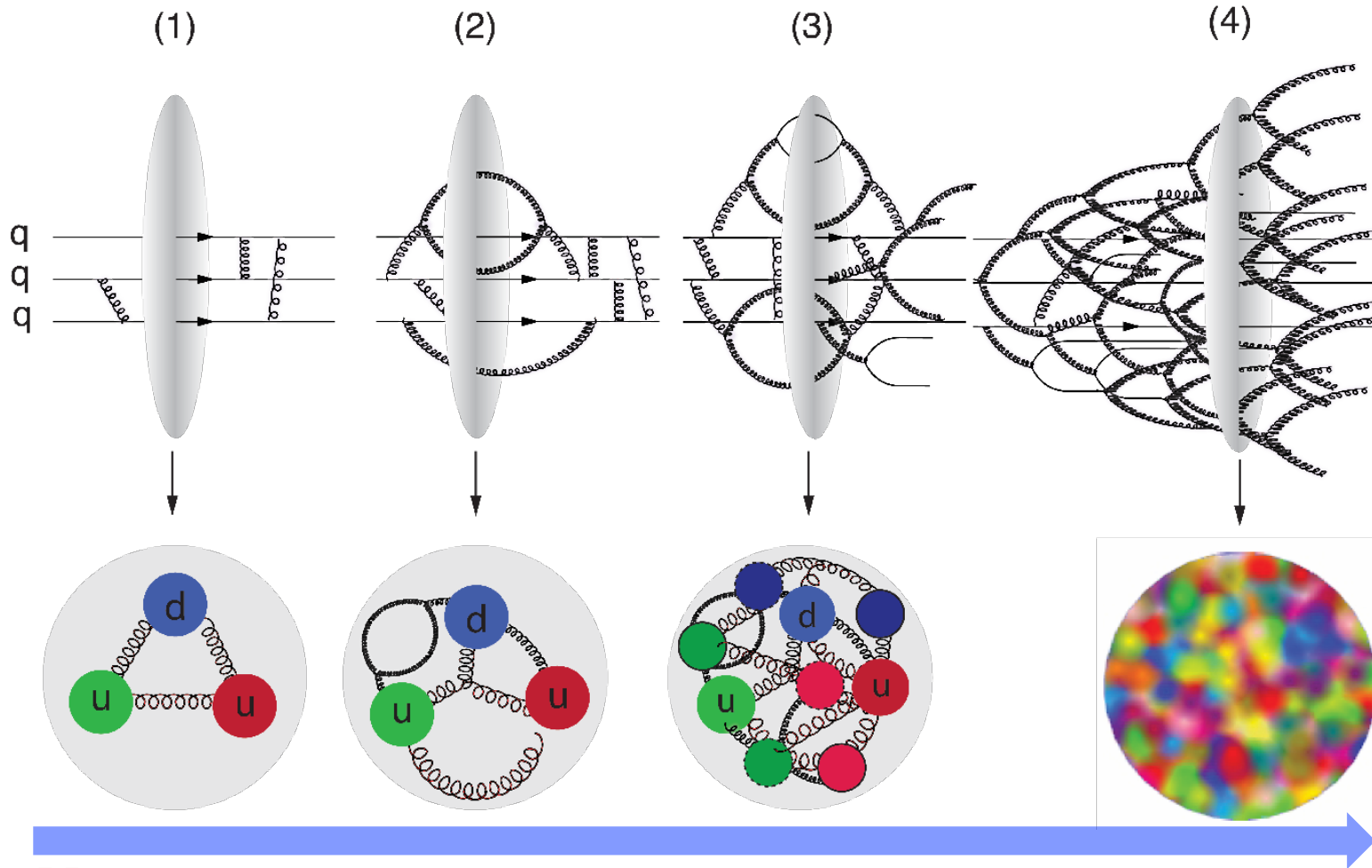


# What's inside of a nucleon?



Lorentz time dilation

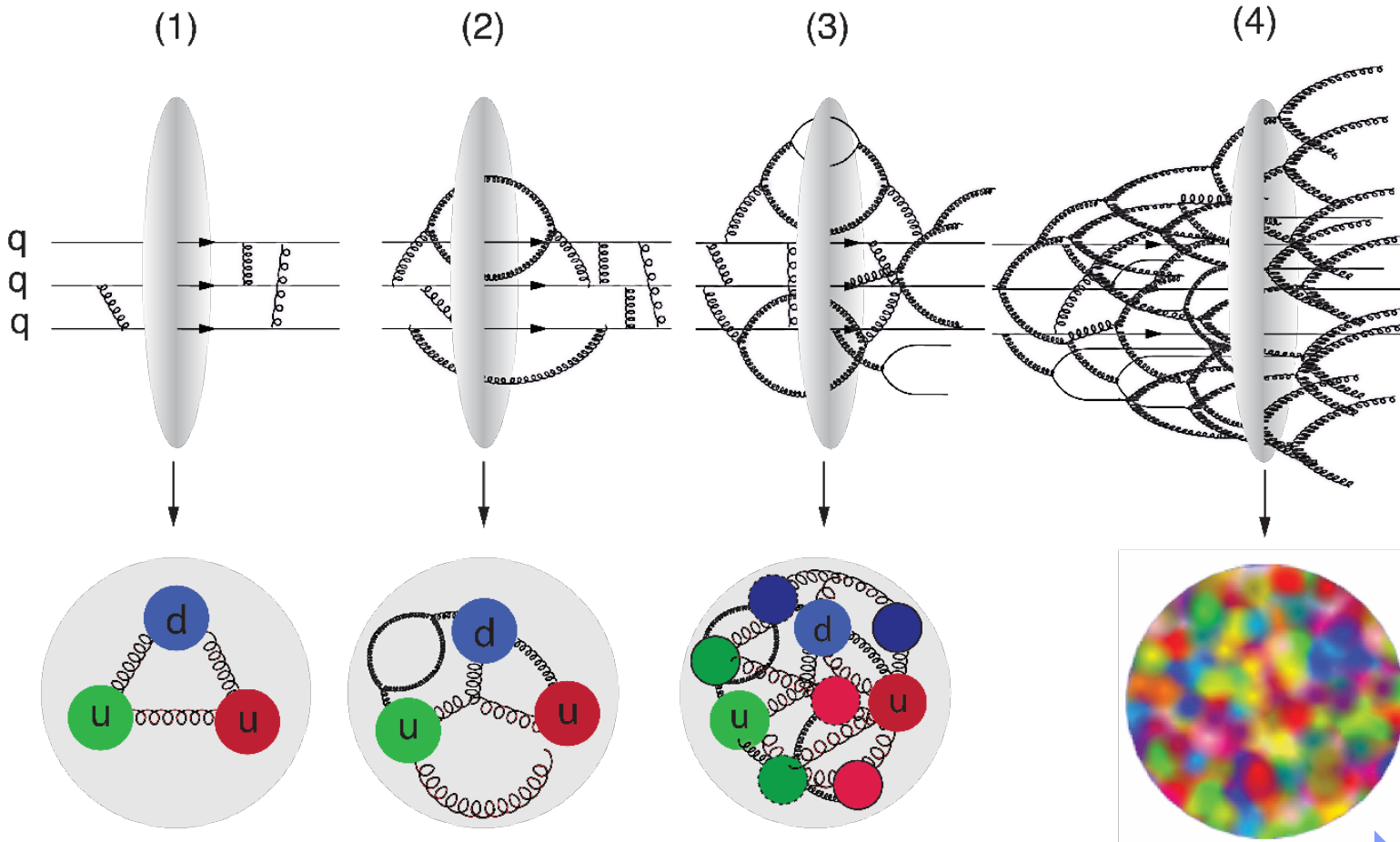
# What's inside of a nucleon?



an "observer" in the lab



# What's inside of a nucleon?



**Momentum**

5/23/22

Forward QCD at KU

an "observer" in the lab



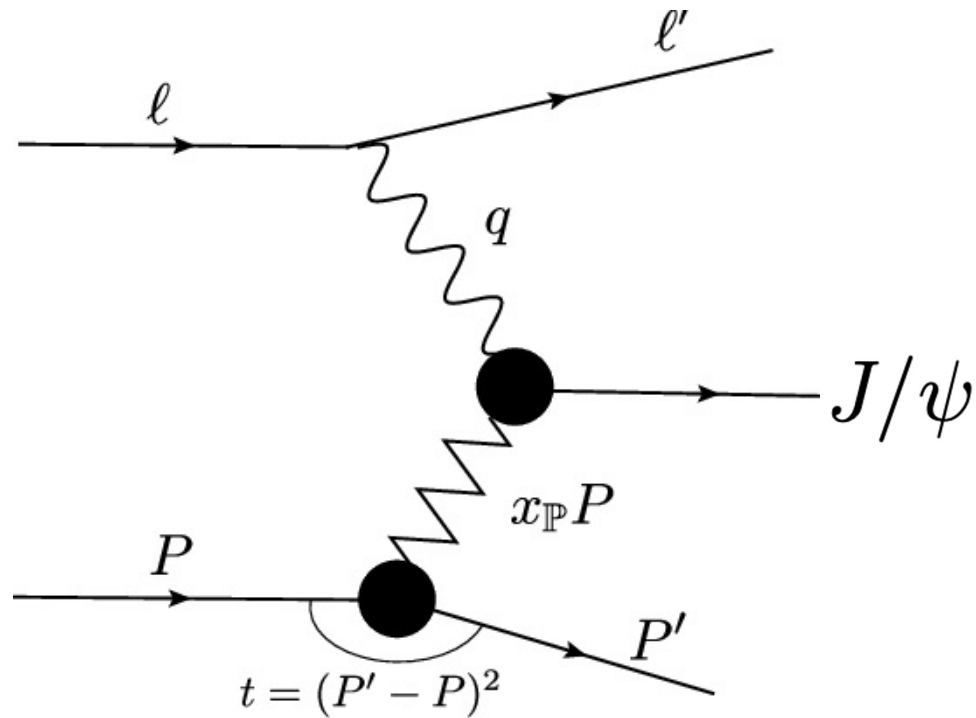
Pop quiz - where was the gluon discovered?

Petra ring  
Answer:



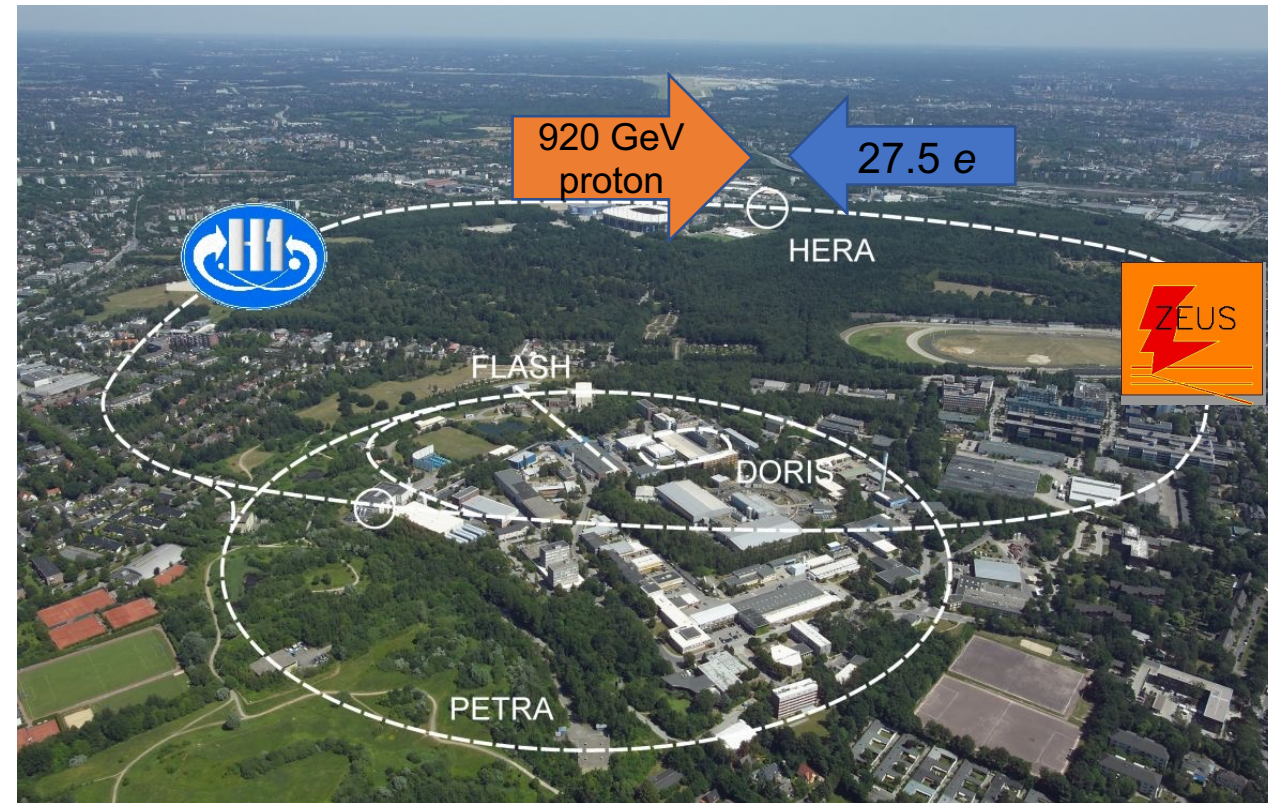
# HERA – ep collider

Diffractive Vector-Meson (VM)



*A sensitive process to gluons*

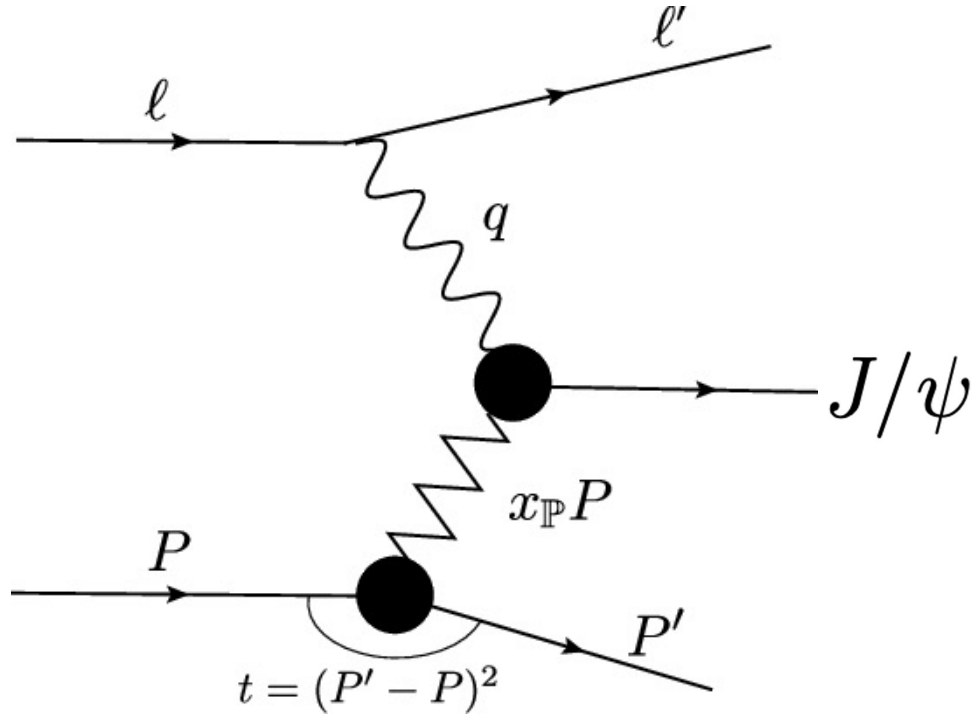
DESY, Hamburg, Germany



(HERA - 6.3 km in circumference)

# HERA – ep collider

## Diffractive Vector-Meson (VM)

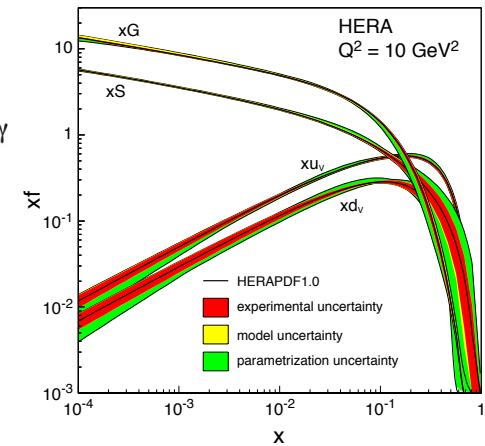
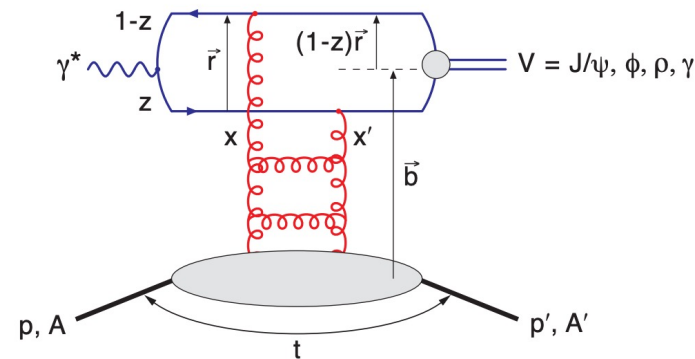


*A sensitive process to gluons*

## Why is it a powerful probe?

- Exclusive probes with little bkg.
- Well-defined kinematics.
- Cross sections are sensitive to: i) gluon density and ii) its spatial distribution.

### LO dipole picture



# HERA – ep collider

## H1 and ZEUS publications about VM at HERA

H1 Topic	Journal	ZEUS Topic	Journal
Exclusive $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\rho^0$ in PHP	Eur.Phys.J.C80 (2020), 1189	$R(\sigma_{\psi(2S)}/\sigma_{J/\psi(1S)})$ in DIS	Nucl. Phys. B 909 (2016) 934
Exclusive $\rho^0$ with Leading $n$ in PHP	Eur.Phys.J.C76 (2016) 1, 41	Exclusive Electroproduction of $2\pi$	Eur.Phys.J. C 72 (2012) 1869
Elastic and p-diss $J/\psi$ in PHP	Eur.Phys.J.C73 (2013) 2466	$\Upsilon(1S)$ in PHP ( $t$ -dependence)	Phys.Lett. B 708 (2012) 14
Diffractive $\rho^0$ and $\phi$ in DIS	JHEP05 (2010) 032	P-dissociative $J/\psi$ in PHP at large $t$	JHEP 05 (2010) 085
Diffractive PHP of $\rho^0$ with large $t$	Phys.Lett.B 638 (2006) 422	Exclusive PHP of $\Upsilon$ Mesons	Phys. Lett. B 680 (2009) 4
Elastic $J/\psi$ in PHP and DIS	Eur.Phys.J.C46 (2006) 585	Exclusive $\rho^0$ in DIS	PMC Physics A 1, 6
Diffractive PHP of $J/\psi$ with large $t$	Phys.Lett.B568 (2003) 205	Exclusive $\phi$ in DIS	Nucl. Phys. B 718 (2005) 3
Diffractive PHP of $\psi(2S)$	Phys.Lett.B541 (2002) 251	Exclusive $J/\psi$ in DIS	Nucl. Phys. B 695 (2004) 3
Helicity structure of $\rho^0$ in DIS	Phys.Lett.B539 (2002) 25	P-dissociative VM in PHP at large $t$	Eur. Phys. J. C 26 (2003) 389
Elastic $\phi$ in DIS	Phys.Lett.B483 (2000) 360	Exclusive PHP of $J/\psi$ mesons	Eur. Phys. J. C 24 (2002) 345
Elastic $J/\psi$ and $\Upsilon$ in PHP	Phys.Lett.B483 (2000) 23	Exclusive $\omega$ in DIS	Phys. Lett. B 487 (2000) 273
Elastic $\rho^0$ in DIS	Eur.Phys.J.C13 (2000) 371	Diffractive PHP of VM at large $t$	Eur. Phys. J. C 14 (2000) 213
Quasi-elastic ( $z > 0.95$ ) $\psi(2S)$ in PHP	Phys.Lett.B421 (1998) 385	Spin-Density ME of Exclusive $\rho^0$ in DIS	Eur. Phys. J. C 12 (2000) 393
P-diss. $\rho^0$ and Elastic $\phi$ in DIS	Z.Phys.C75 (1997) 607	Exclusive $\rho^0$ and $J/\psi$ in DIS	Eur. Phys. J. C 6 (1999) 603
Elastic and Inelastic $J/\psi$ in PHP	Nucl.Phys.B472 (1996) 3	Elastic $\Upsilon$ Photoproduction	Phys. Lett. B 437 (1998) 432
Elastic $\rho^0$ and $J/\psi$ at large $Q^2$	Nucl.Phys.B468 (1996) 3	Elastic and p-Dissociative $\rho^0$ in PHP	Eur. Phys. J. C 2 (1998) 247
Elastic Rho0 in PHP	Nucl.Phys.B463 (1996) 3	Elastic $J/\psi$ in PHP	Z. Phys. C 75 (1997) 215
		Elastic $\omega$ in PHP	Z. Phys. C 73 (1996) 73
		$\gamma^*p \rightarrow \phi p$ in DIS	Phys. Lett. B 380 (1996) 220
		Elastic $\phi$ in PHP	Phys. Lett. B 377 (1996) 259
		Elastic $\rho^0$ in PHP	Z. Phys. C 69 (1995) 39
		Exclusive $\rho^0$ in DIS	Phys. Lett. B 356 (1995) 601

Measured are:  $\rho, \rho', \omega, \phi, J/\psi, \psi(2S), \Upsilon$  in EL and PD channels and for  $0 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2$   
 More than 5000 references; a couple of new "preliminary" results and ongoing analyses.  $\Rightarrow$

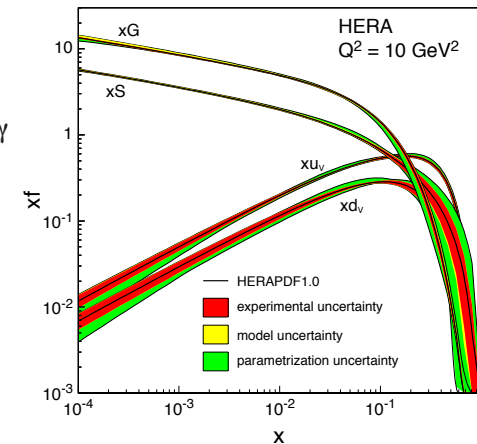
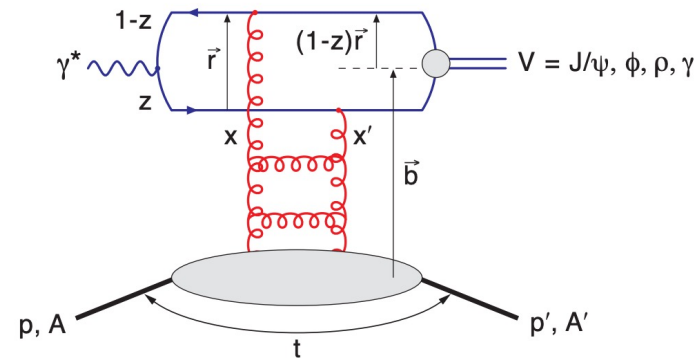
Too much to cover in one talk.

See a summary [talk](#) by S. Levonian

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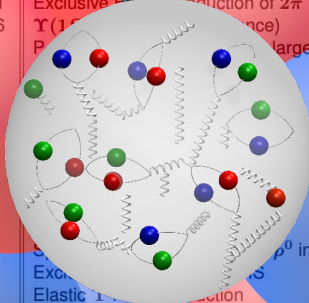
LO dipole picture



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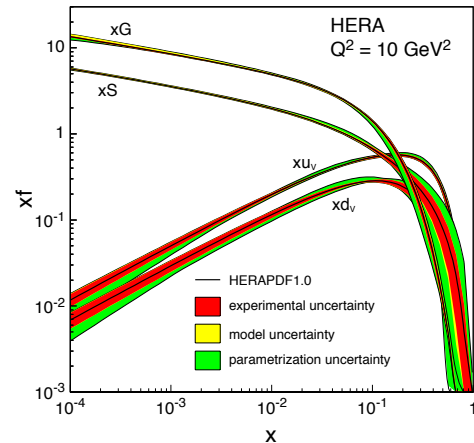
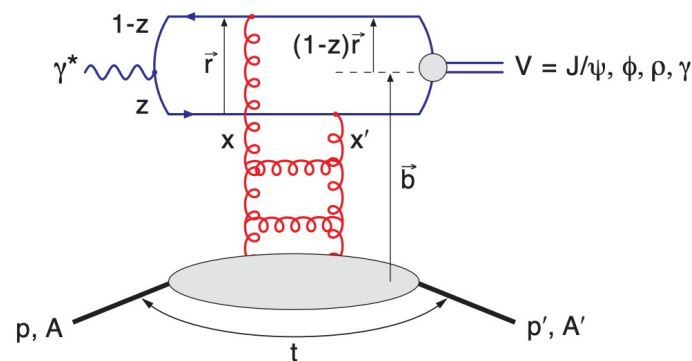
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Helicity structure of $\rho^0$ in DIS	Phys.Lett.B539 (2002) 25		Eur. Phys. J. C 26 (2003) 389
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Measured are:  $\rho, \rho', \omega, \phi, J/\psi, \psi(2S), \Upsilon$  in EL and PD channels and for  $0 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2$   
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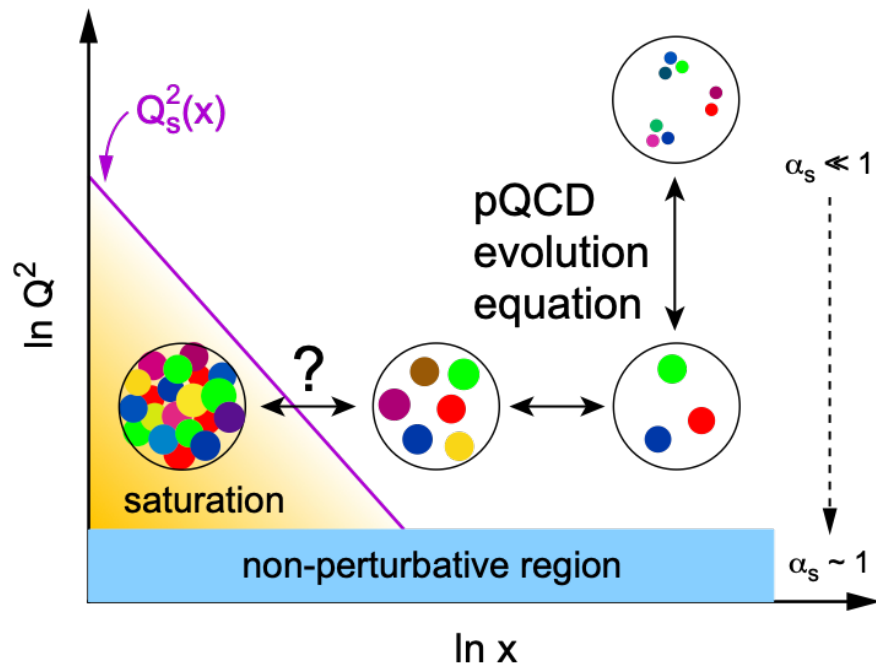
See a summary talk by S. Levonian

A big question: What happens going from a free nucleon to a nucleus?

# One question, two perspectives

## Color Glass Condensate (CGC)

Dipole-target scattering with small-x evolution equation + saturation scale  $Q_s$

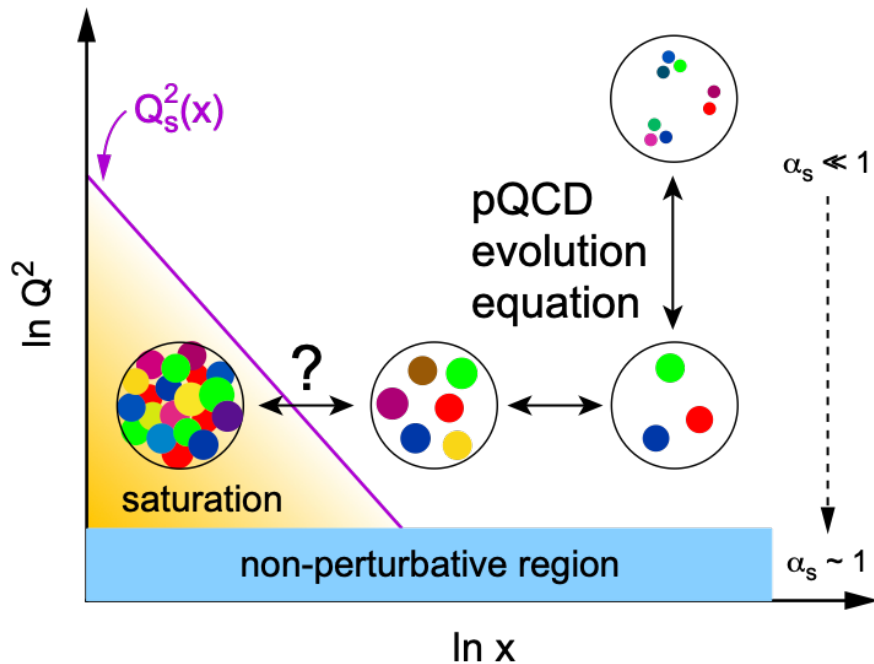


## Gluon saturation

# One question, two perspectives

## Color Glass Condensate (CGC)

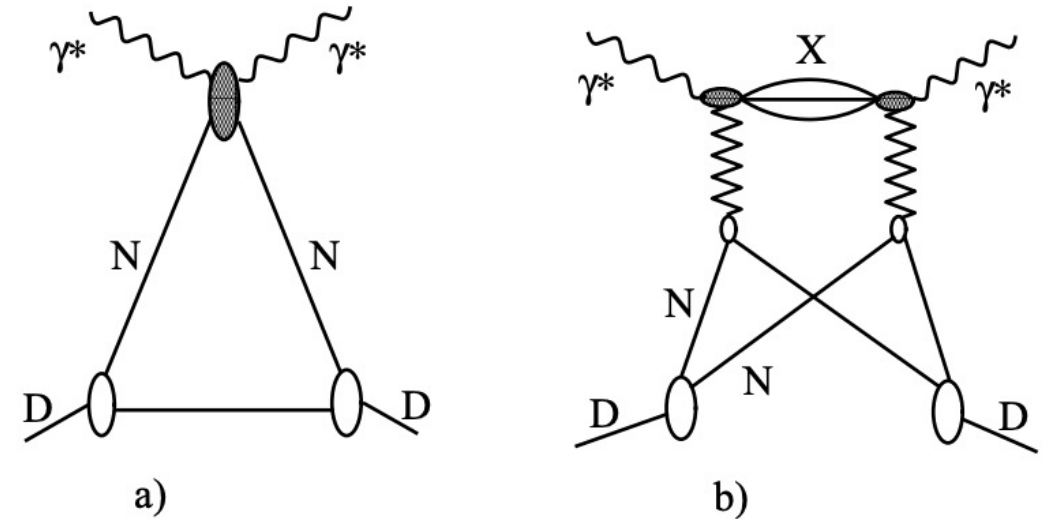
Dipole-target scattering with small- $x$  evolution equation + saturation scale  $Q_s$



## Gluon saturation

## Leading Twist Approximation (LTA)

Combination of Gribov-Glauber theory, QCD factorization, and HERA diffractive data



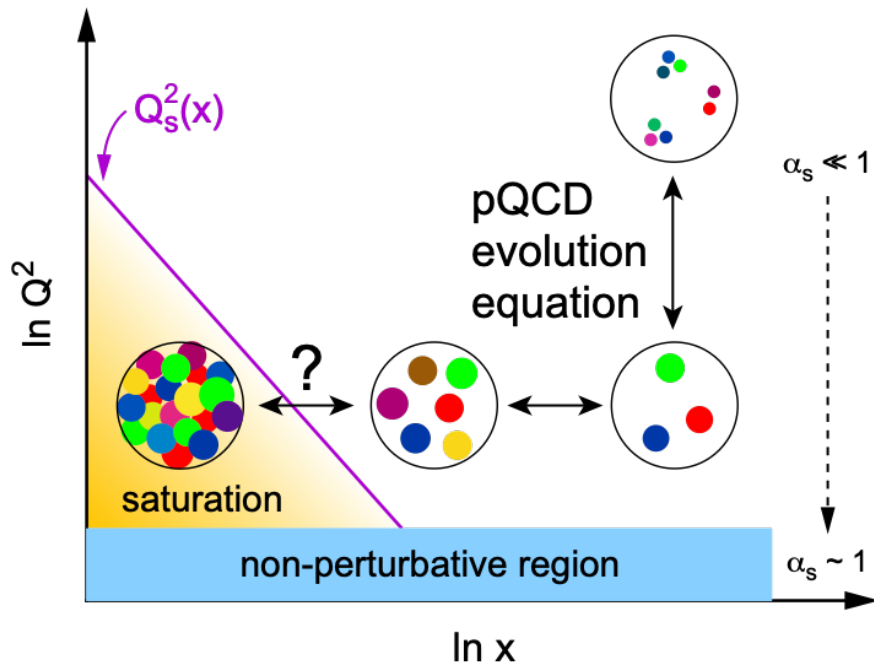
L. Frankfurt, V. Guzey, M. Strikman (Physics Reports 512 (2012) 255-393)

## Nuclear shadowing

# One question, two perspectives

## Color Glass Condensate (CGC)

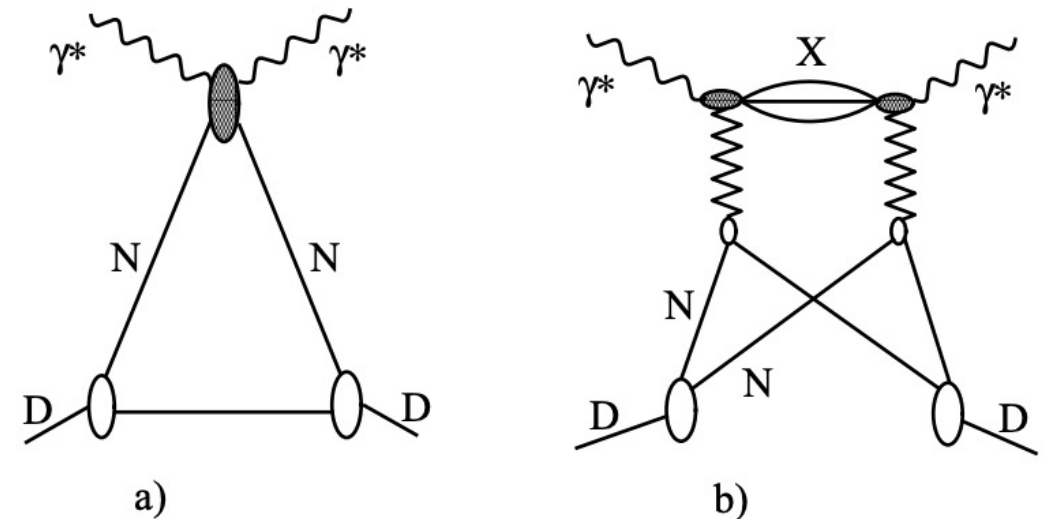
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## Gluon saturation

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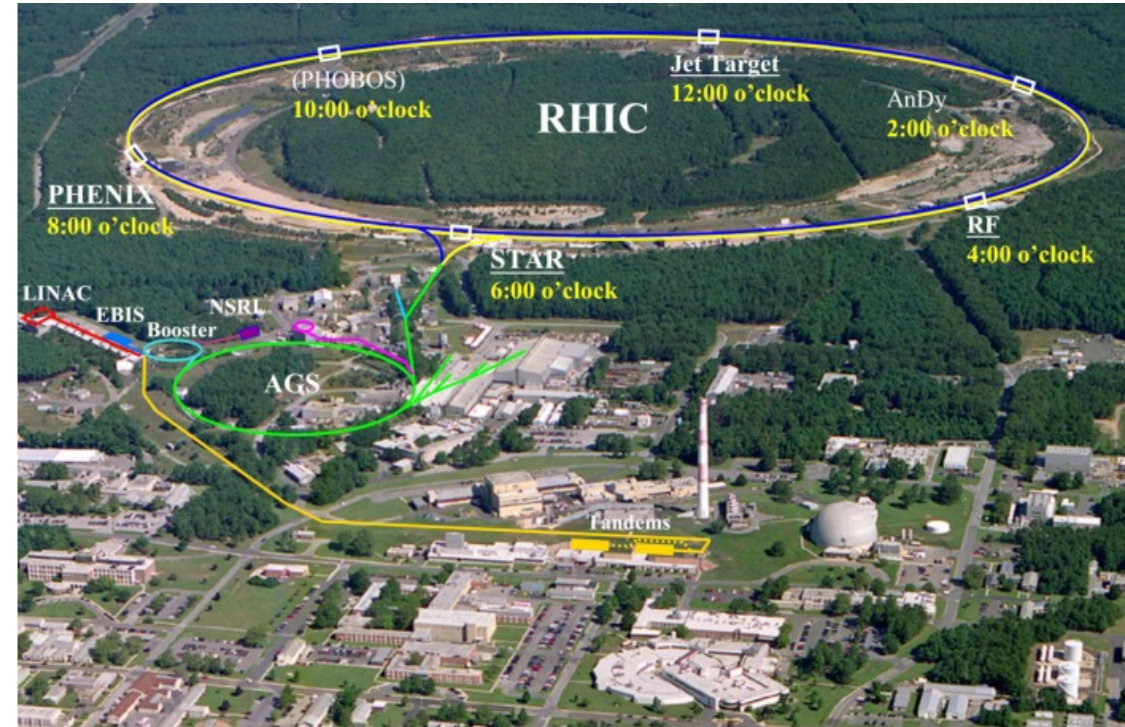
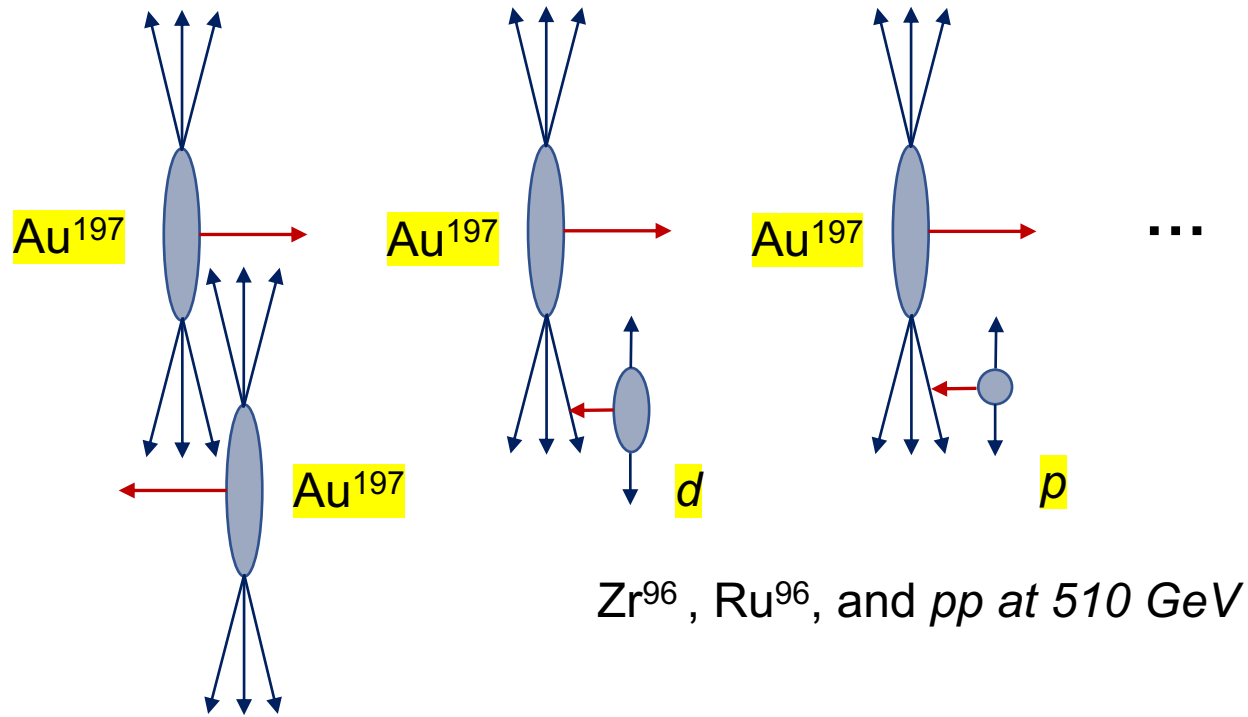


L. Frankfurt, V. Guzey, M. Strikman (Physics Reports 512 (2012) 255-393)

## Nuclear shadowing

More different or more similar?

# How to study the high-energy gluon dynamics



## Ultra-Peripheral Collisions Program

Top RHIC energy of AuAu = 200 GeV

A very versatile program with different species, energy, and polarization.  
Sensitive to a wide range of initial-state physics



# Two approaches

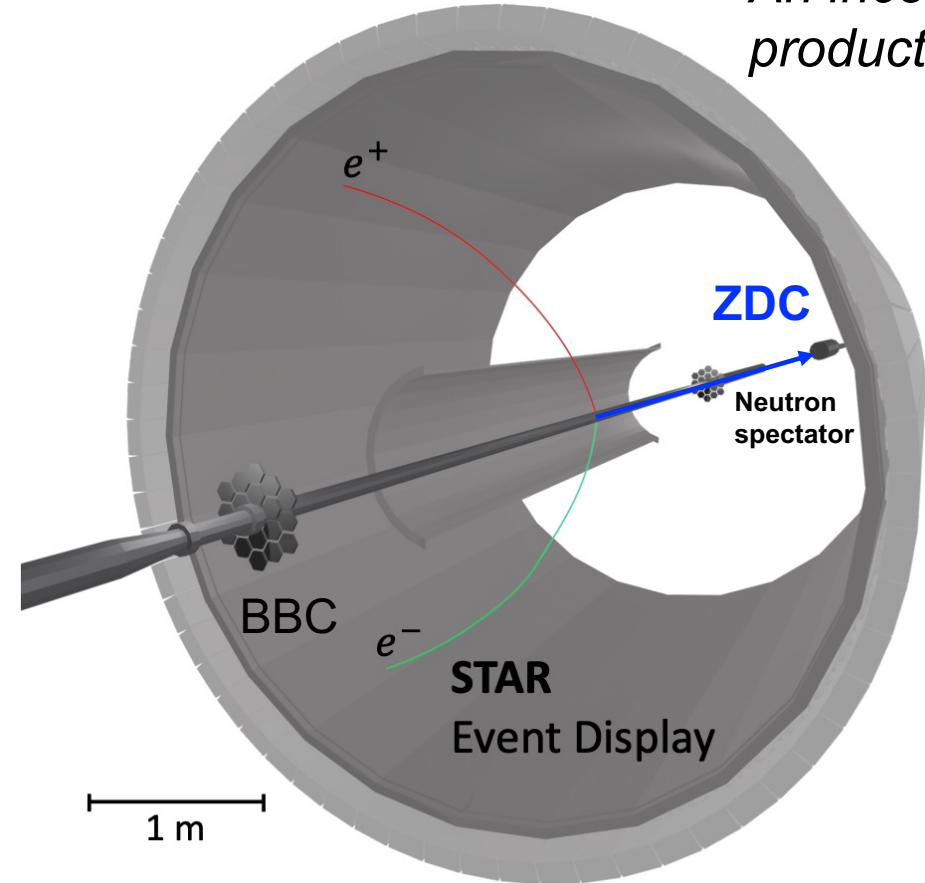
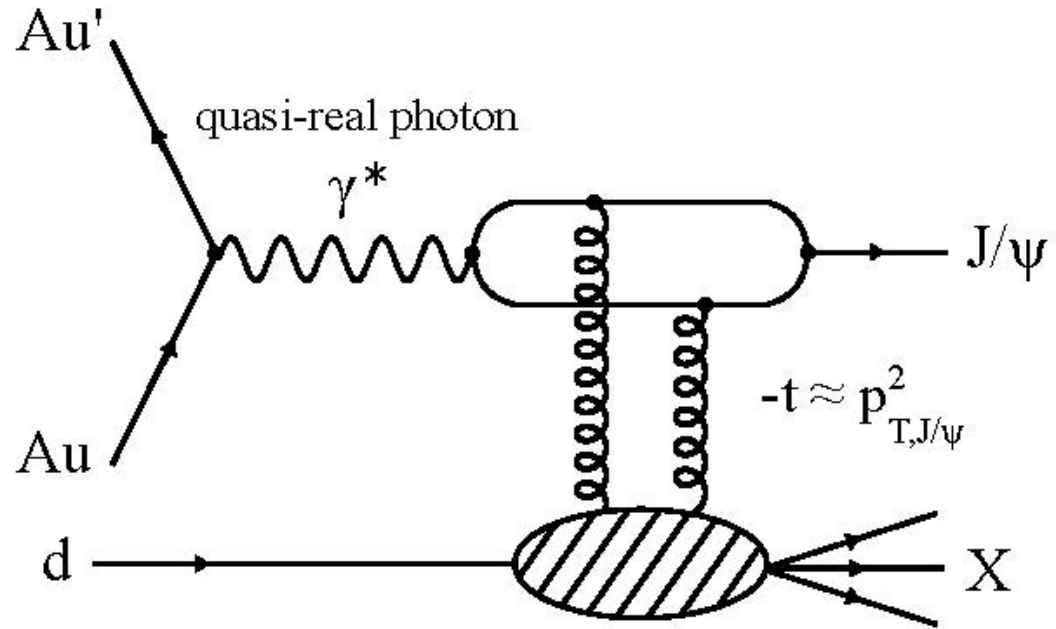
Experimental approaches for understanding the problem

- 1) Go to a simple nuclear system that (certainly) has neither *Saturation* nor *Shadowing* effect. Two models should converge.
- 2) Go to the largest nuclear system that has most *Saturation* and/or *Shadowing* effect **but find an observable that separates them the most.**

**We learn from 1) similarities and 2) differences**

# Approach 1). UPC $J/\psi$ in deuteron

*An incoherent  $J/\psi$  production event!*



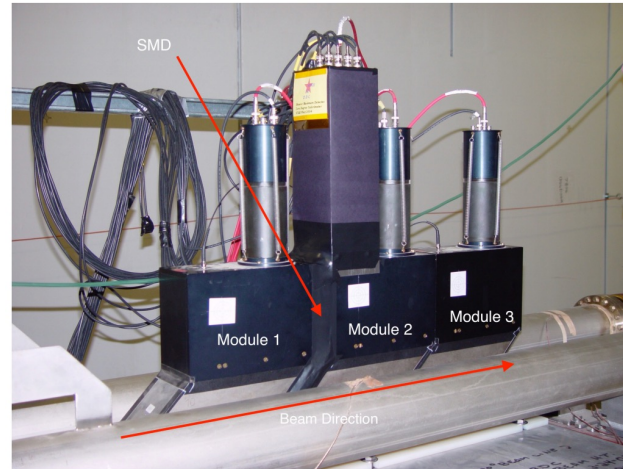
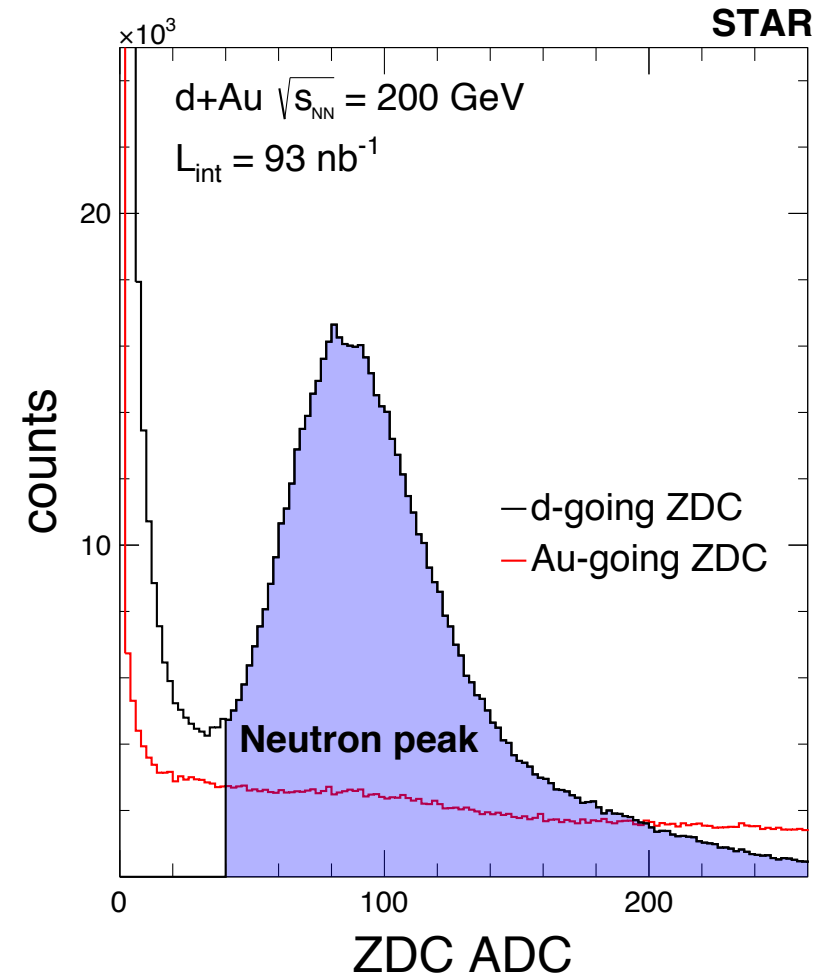
## Trigger:

1. No ZDC requirement (this is important).
2. Back-to-back calorimeter tower trigger (BEMC).
3. Low event activity (multiplicities, BBC, etc..)

Using ZDC to detect nuclear breakup – tagging forward nucleon in exclusive events.

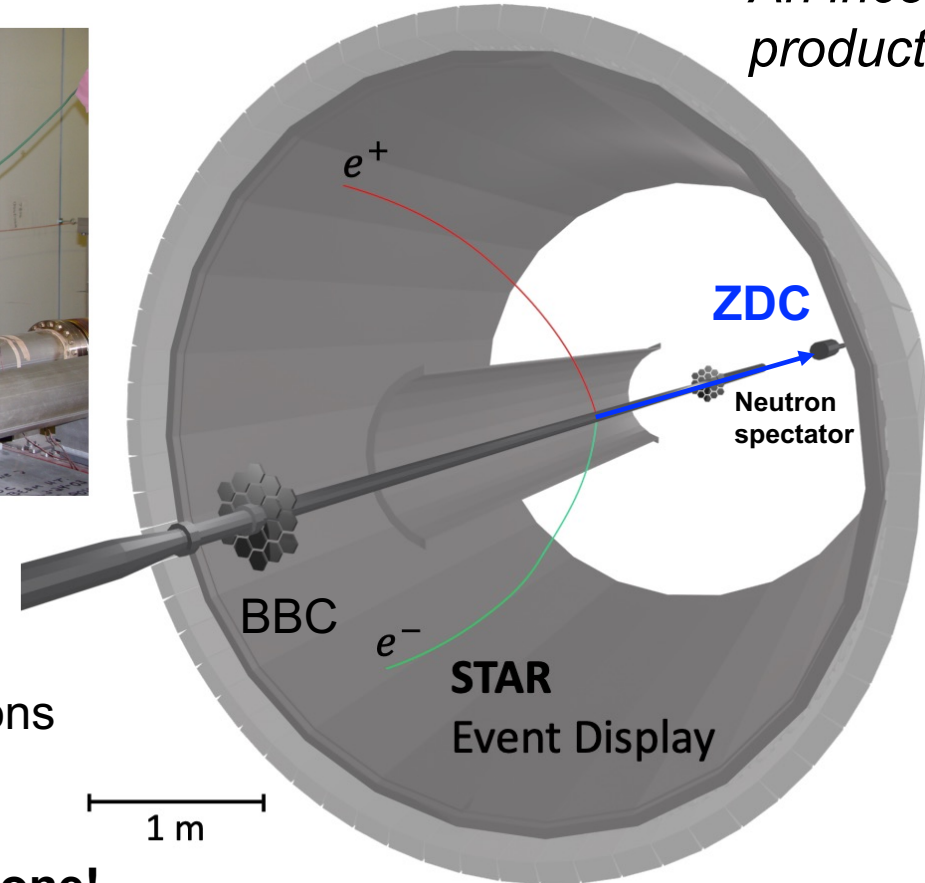
# Approach 1). UPC $J/\psi$ in deuteron

*An incoherent  $J/\psi$  production event!*



ZDC resolution can only separate up to 3-4 neutrons with large uncertainty.

**Deuteron, there is only one!**



Using ZDC to detect nuclear breakup – tagging forward nucleon in exclusive events.

No neutron from gold  
 → photon-gold collisions very rare!

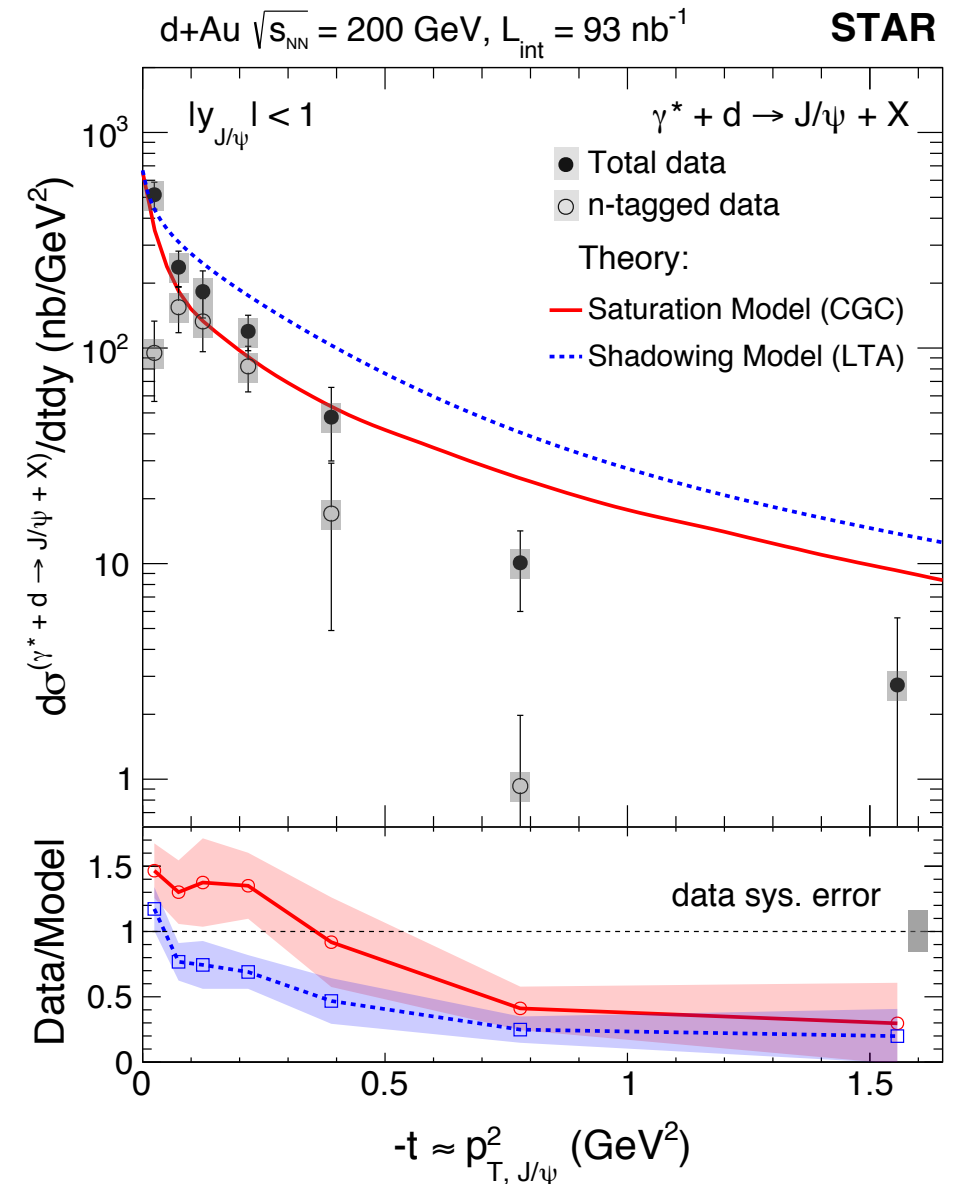
5/23/22

# Results

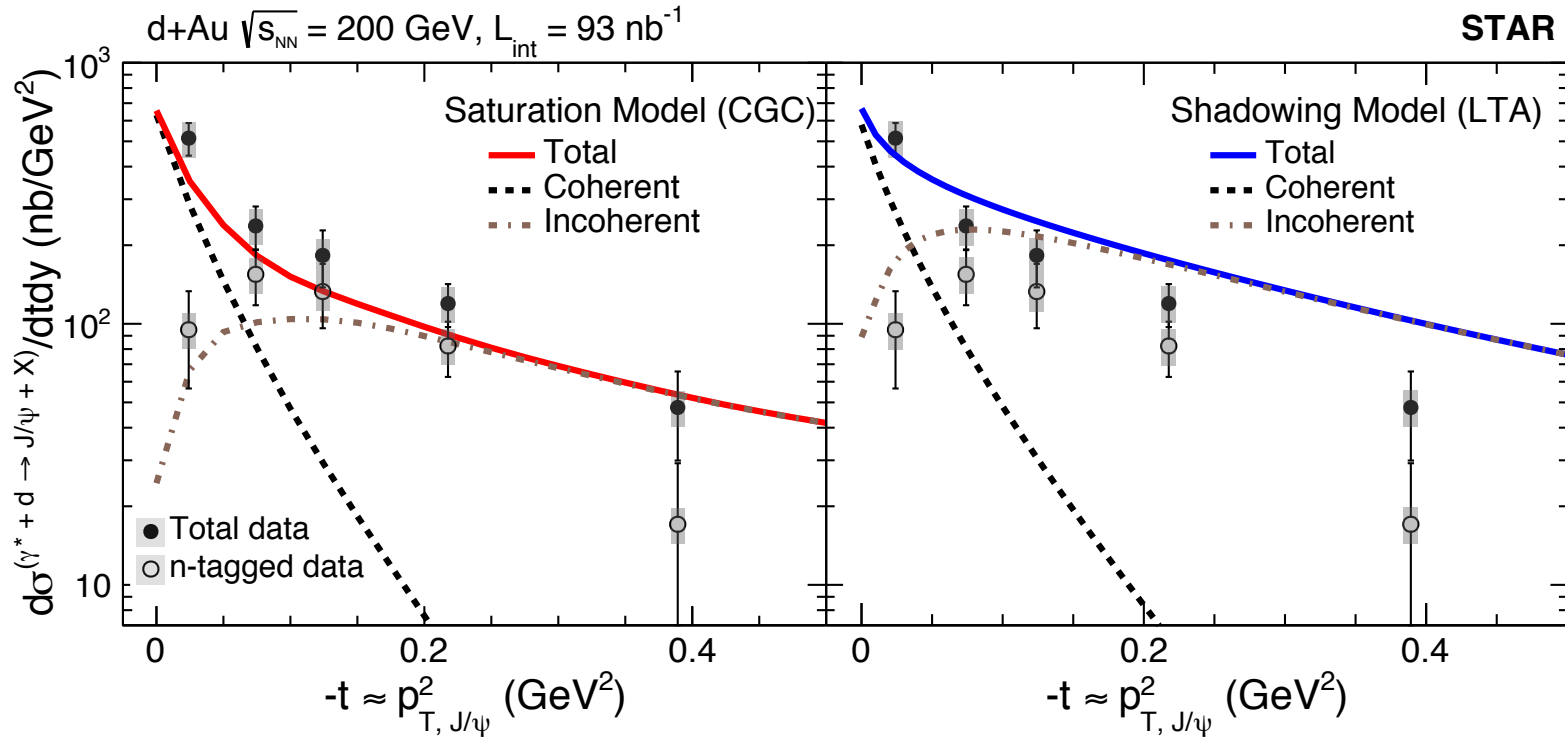
- ✓ Correcting the photon flux from gold nucleus, reporting  $\gamma d$  cross section.
- ✓ **Neutron-tagged data at low  $-t$ , expectation of incoherent deuteron breakup.**
- ✓ High  $-t$  is limited by ZDC acceptance. This shows the importance of the ZDC acceptance.

## Model data comparison

- ✓ A good baseline system to test the CGC and LTA.
- ✓ Saturation model describes the data slightly better  $\rightarrow$  Favors nucleon fluctuations in the CGC



# Deuteron breakup



A breakdown view

**Incoherent is the key!**

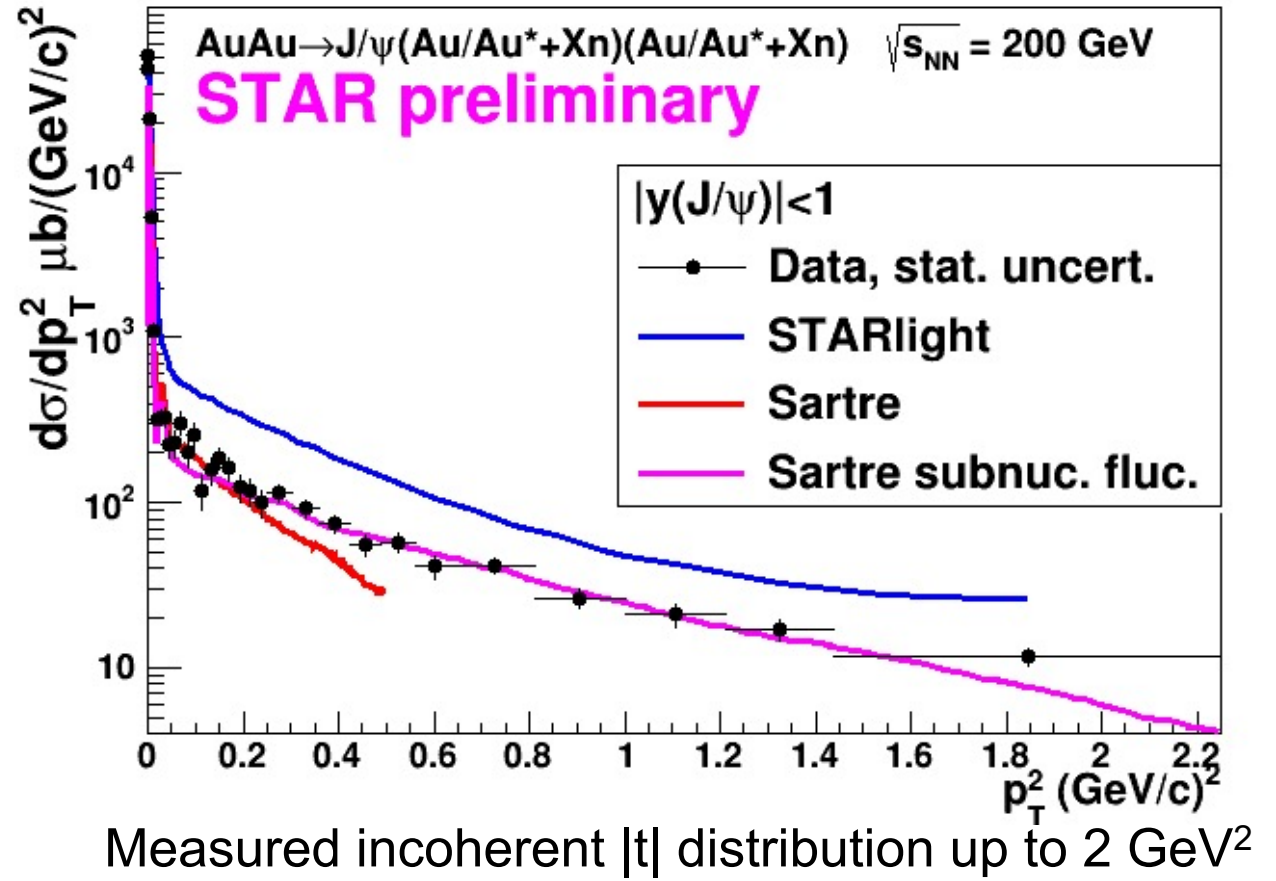
- CGC and LTA uses the same  $d$  wavefunction – AV18, with nucleon/cross section fluctuations.
- ✓ **CGC has a smaller  $\chi^2/dof$**

A standing issue: why the two models differ by a lot?

# Approach $\neq$ 1.5). UPC $J/\psi$ in gold

## UPC $J/\psi$ in AuAu at 200 GeV

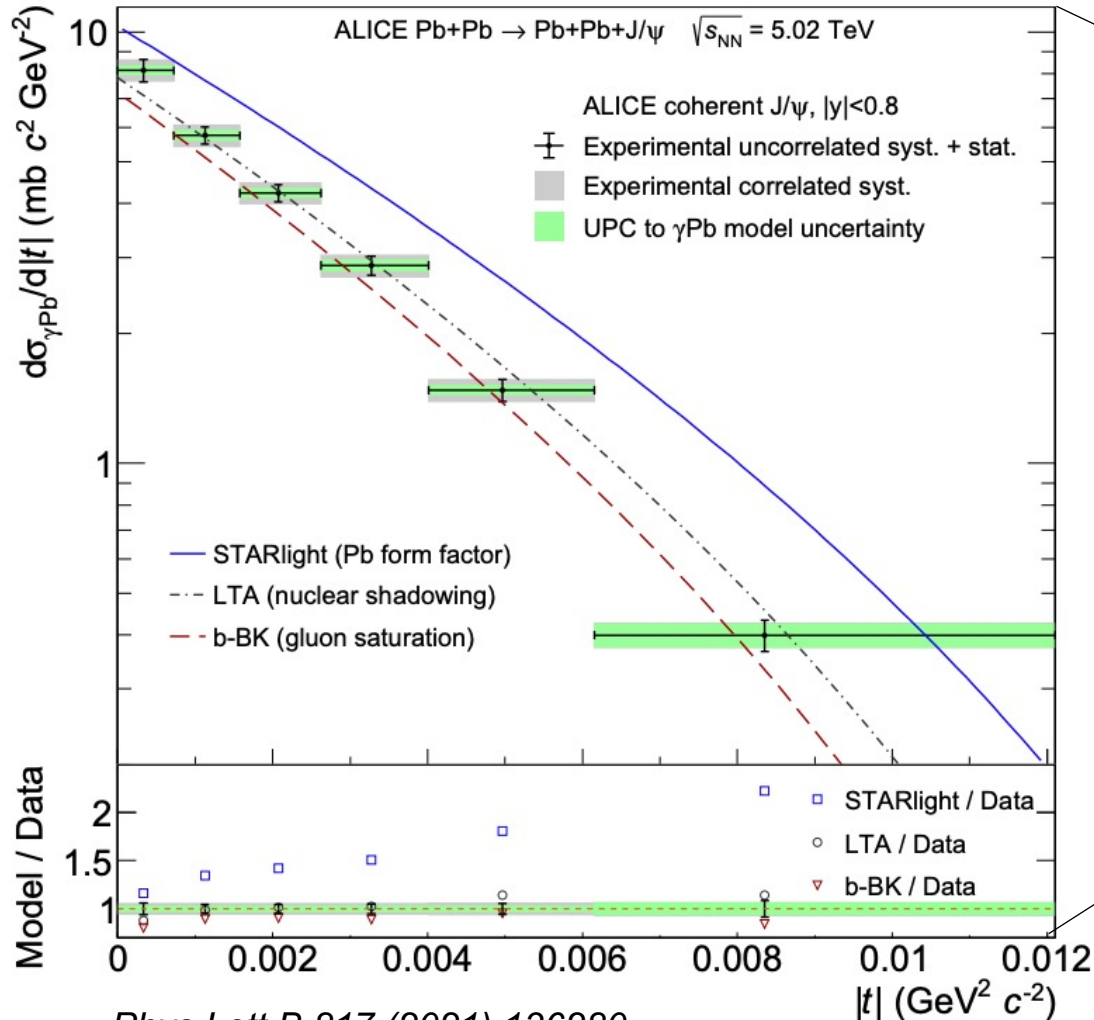
- Kinematics:  $W_{\gamma N} \sim 17\text{-}25$  GeV,  $x \sim 0.01\text{-}0.03$ . Complementary to LHC
- Observation: distinctive coherent peak with long incoherent tail\*.
- Sartre (saturation) with hot-spot fluctuations describe the data well.
- Shadowing? Will be available soon.



\* the incoherent can be a much larger problem in heavy nucleus

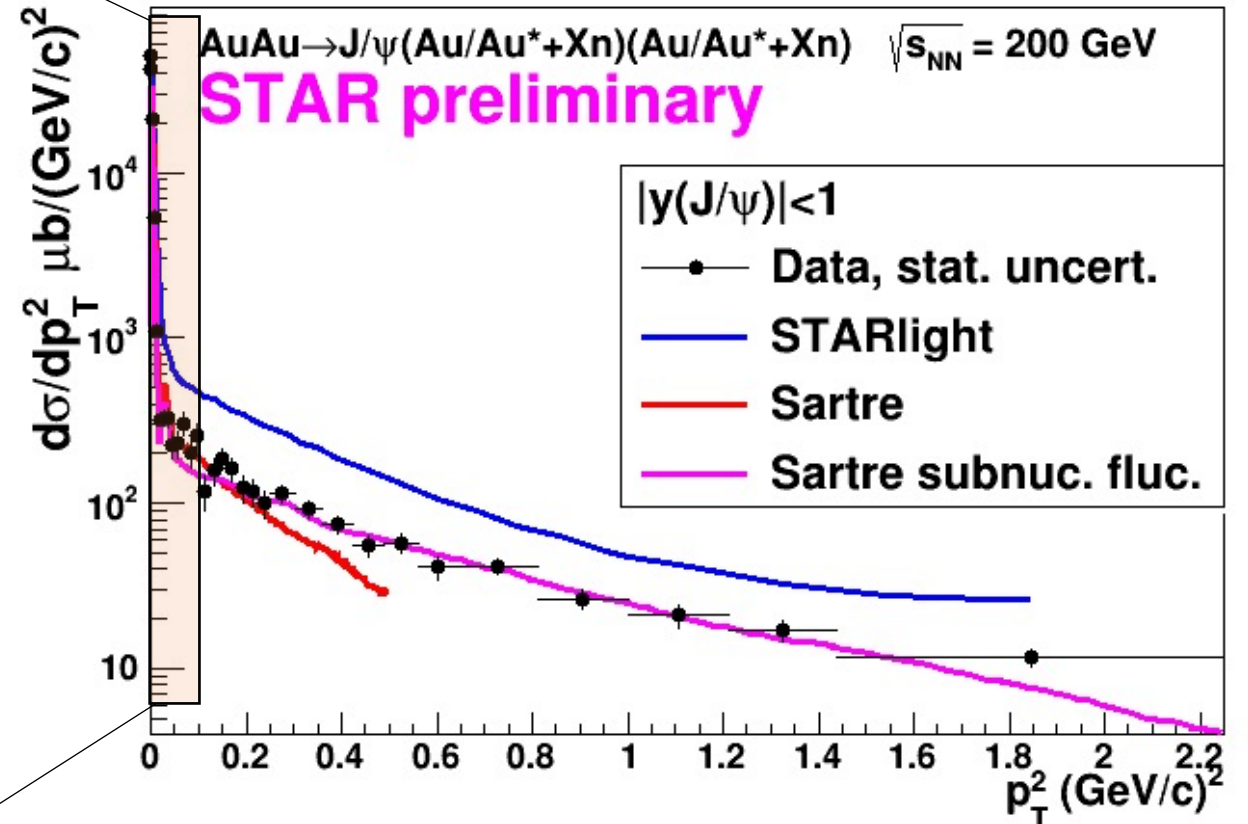
# Approach 2 1.5). UPC $J/\psi$ in gold

(Recap the ALICE result at 5 TeV PbPb)



Phys.Lett.B 817 (2021) 136280

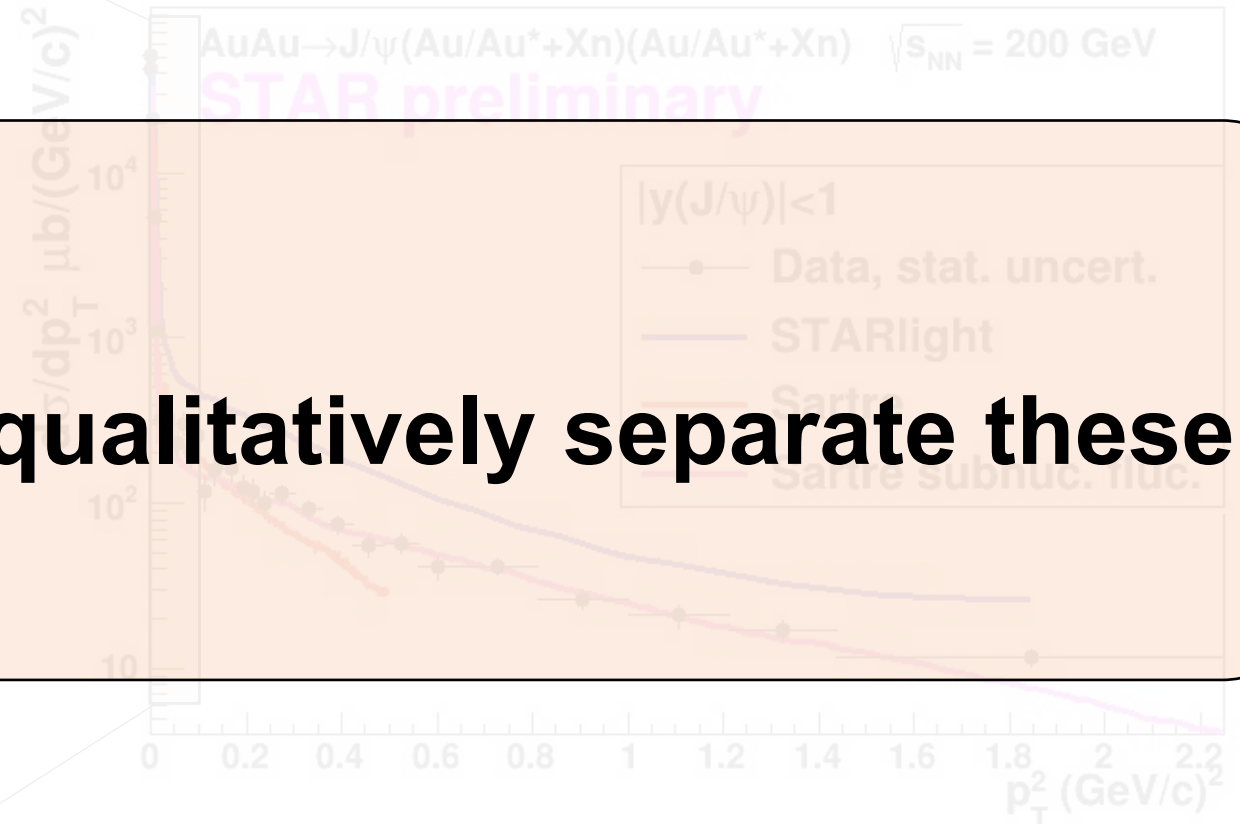
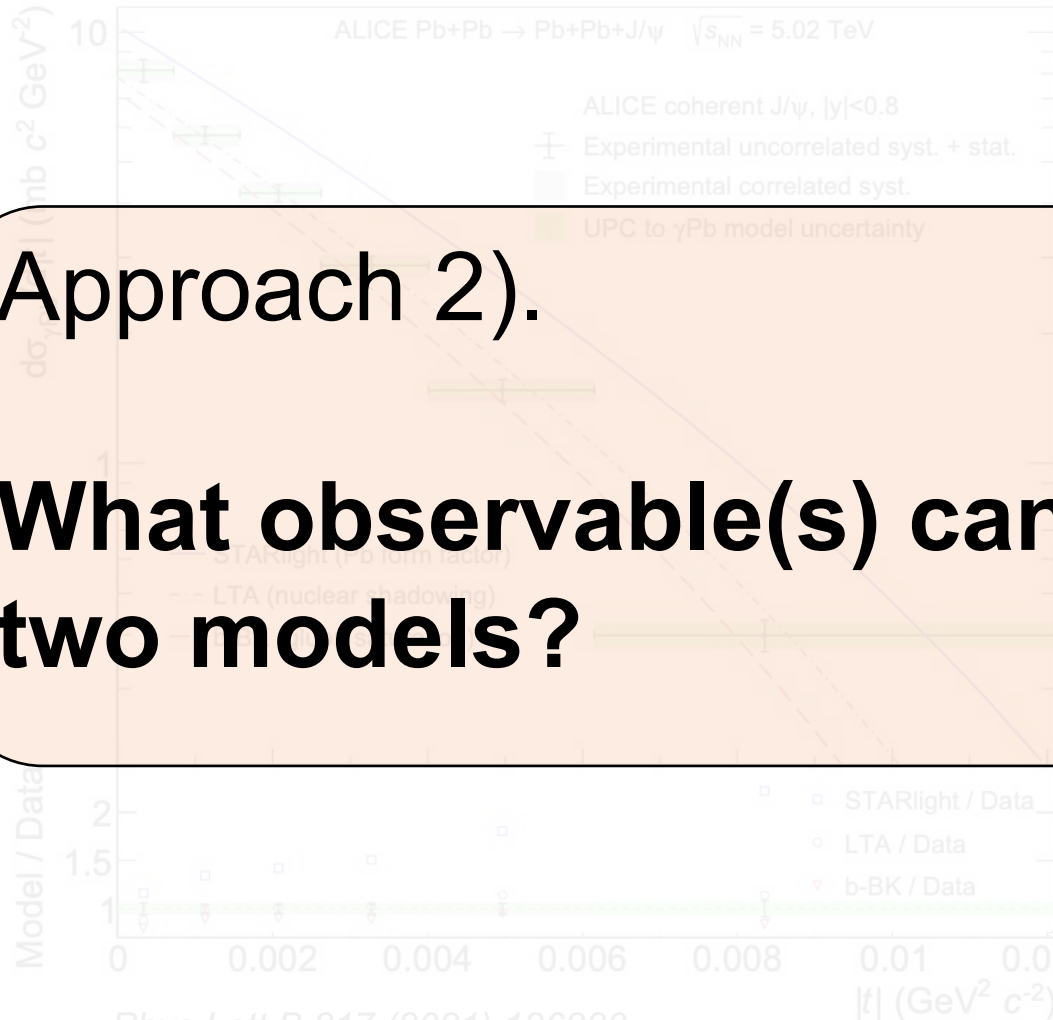
Separating coherent and incoherent - a big experimental challenge (See S. Klein's talk at EIC)



Both models capture the core physics

# Approach 2 1.5). UPC $J/\psi$ in gold

(Recap the ALICE result at 5 TeV PbPb)



Approach 2).

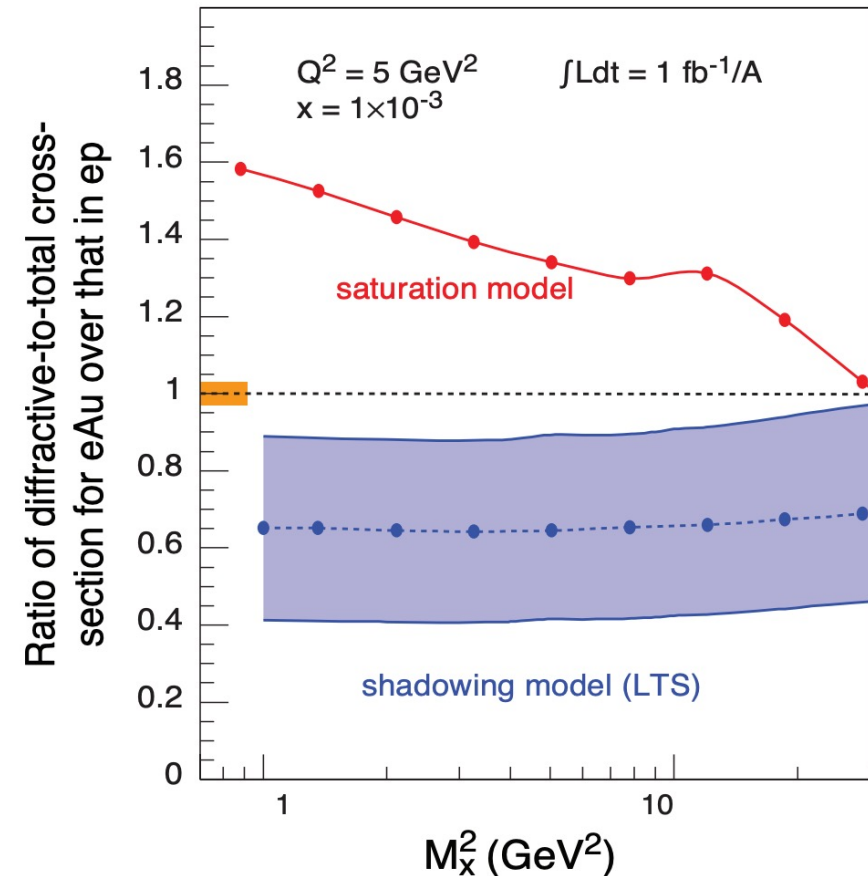
What observable(s) can qualitatively separate these two models?

Both models capture the core physics



# Double ratio – an ultimate test?

EIC White Paper



## DIS measurement

### 1. Saturation model:

$$\left[ \frac{d\sigma_{\text{diff}}/dM_x^2}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}} \right]_{\text{eAu}} > \left[ \frac{d\sigma_{\text{diff}}/dM_x^2}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}} \right]_{\text{ep}}$$

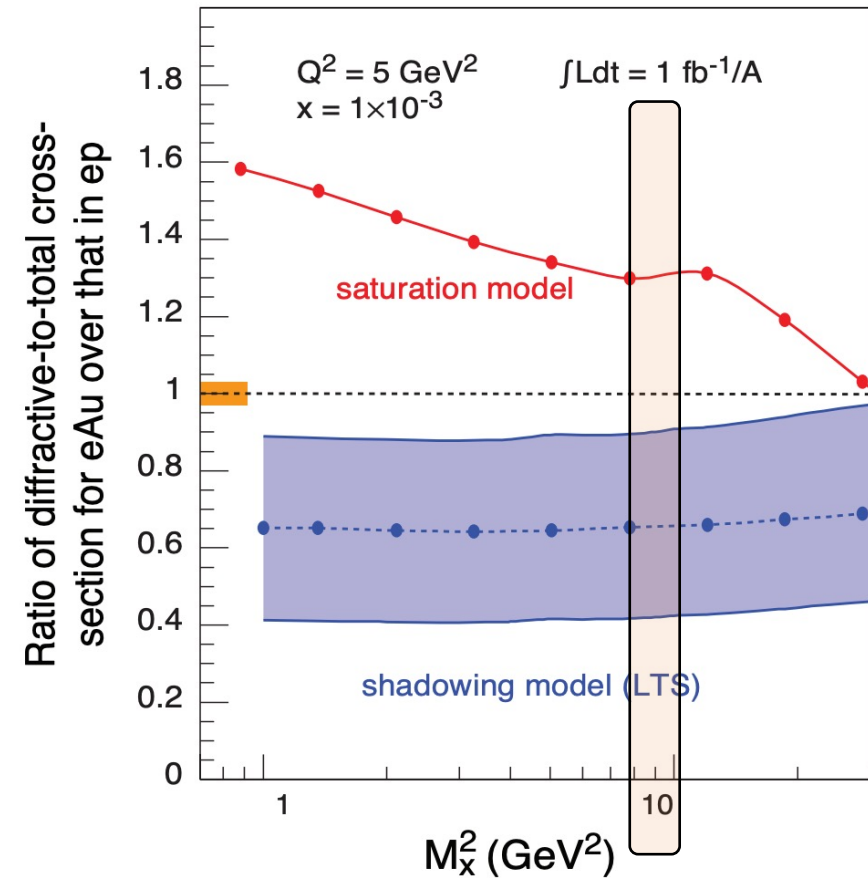
### 2. Shadowing model:

$$\left[ \frac{d\sigma_{\text{diff}}/dM_x^2}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}} \right]_{\text{eAu}} < \left[ \frac{d\sigma_{\text{diff}}/dM_x^2}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}} \right]_{\text{ep}}$$

$Q^2$  provides a hard scale  $\rightarrow$  clear different expectation from the two models

# Double ratio – an ultimate test?

## EIC White Paper



A slice of phase space in  $M_x$  in photoproduction limit

**Saturation**  
**VS**  
**Shadowing**

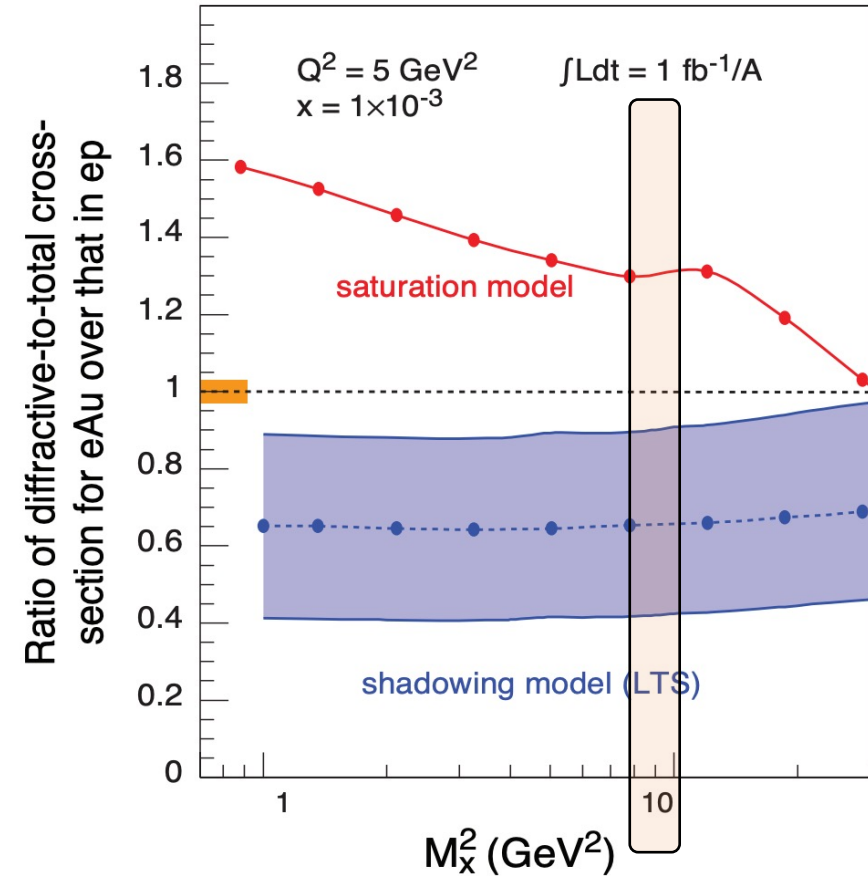
Where is the hard scale?  
Provided by  $J/\psi$ , e.g.,  
charm quarks

# Double ratio – an ultimate test?

EIC White Paper



RHIC Upcoming runs 2023-2025



A slice of phase space in  $M_x$  in photoproduction limit

**Saturation**  
**VS**  
**Shadowing**

Where is the hard scale?  
Provided by  $J/\psi$ , e.g.,  
charm quarks

**UPC photoproduction**  
**(photo-nucleus collisions)**  
Au+Au vs p+Au

$$\frac{\sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{exclusive}} / \sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{inclusive}} \Big|_{\text{Au}}}{\sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{exclusive}} / \sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{inclusive}} \Big|_{\text{p}}}$$

Model simulations in progress  
[ZT, 2022]

A potential *qualitative* different prediction for this double ratio!

# Summary

- UPC VM program at RHIC has been extremely interesting towards understanding the nuclear gluonic structure – from light to heavy nucleus.
- **One big question, two perspectives (gluon saturation vs nuclear shadowing)**
  - Theoretical understandings are *greatly* needed towards incoherent production, nuclear breakups, and *cross validation/comparison among models*, etc.
  - Experimental approach needs to be more definitive and differentiative, e.g., double ratio of VM ( $J/\psi$ ) production.
- Many other physics and details were not shown, e.g.,  $|t|$  distribution (a big topic), polarized proton target, etc.
- **Upcoming RHIC runs 2023-2025 ( $p+p$ ,  $p+Au$ , and  $Au+Au$ ) are exciting!**