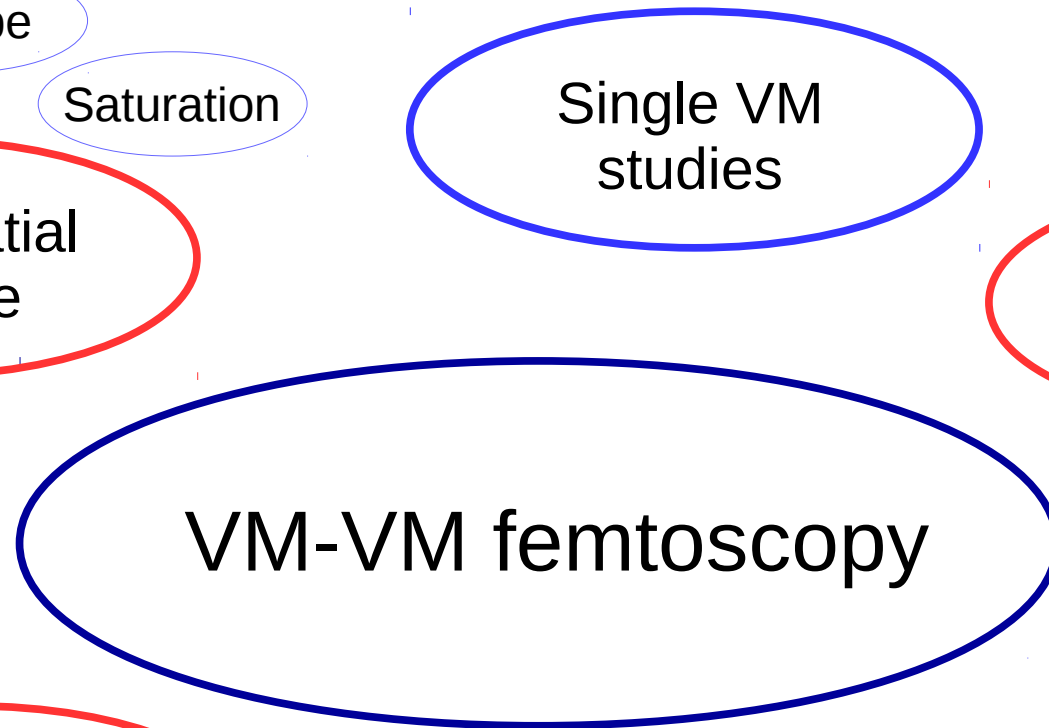


Exploring femtoscopy as a measurement tool for ultra-peripheral collisions

**Christopher Anson
Creighton University**

**Forward QCD: open questions and future directions
University of Kansas
23-24 May 2022**

Topics



Size

Shape

Saturation

Single VM studies

QCD

Hadronic interactions

Gluon spatial structure

VM-VM femtoscopy

Space-Momentum Correlations?

Impact parameter dependence

Femtoscopy in hadronic collisions

GPDs

TMDs

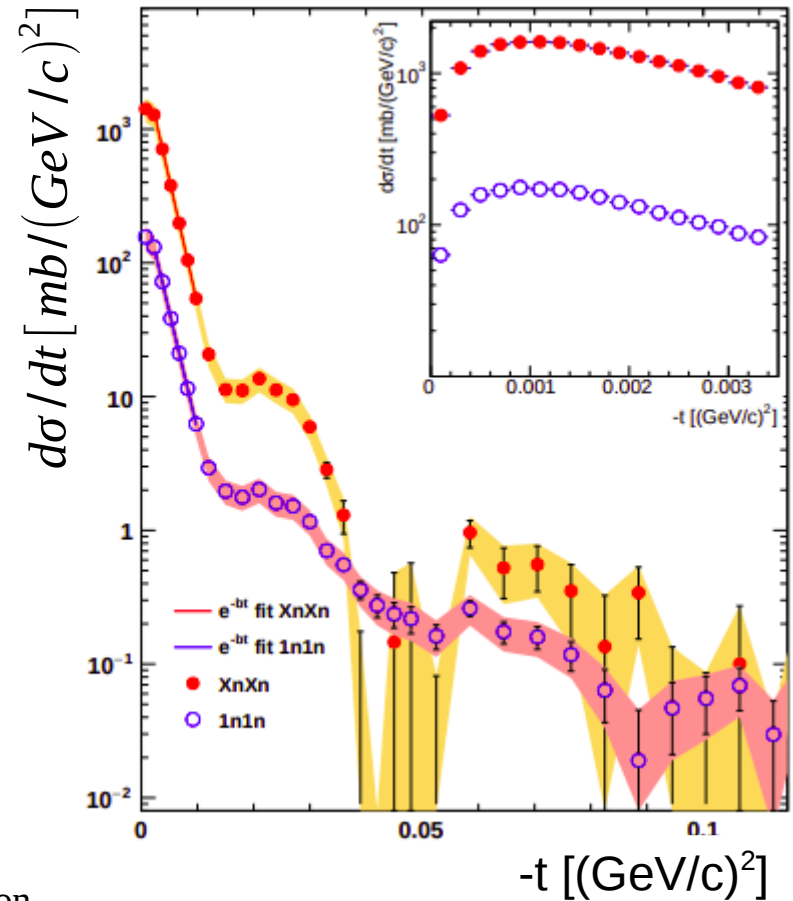
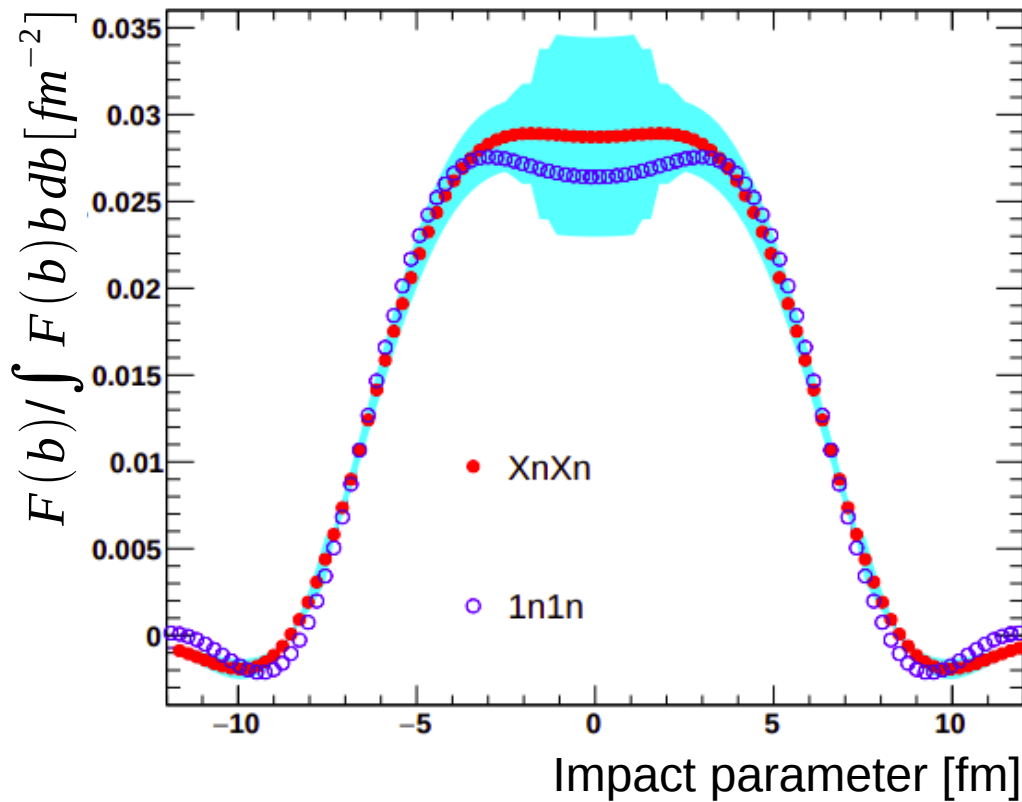
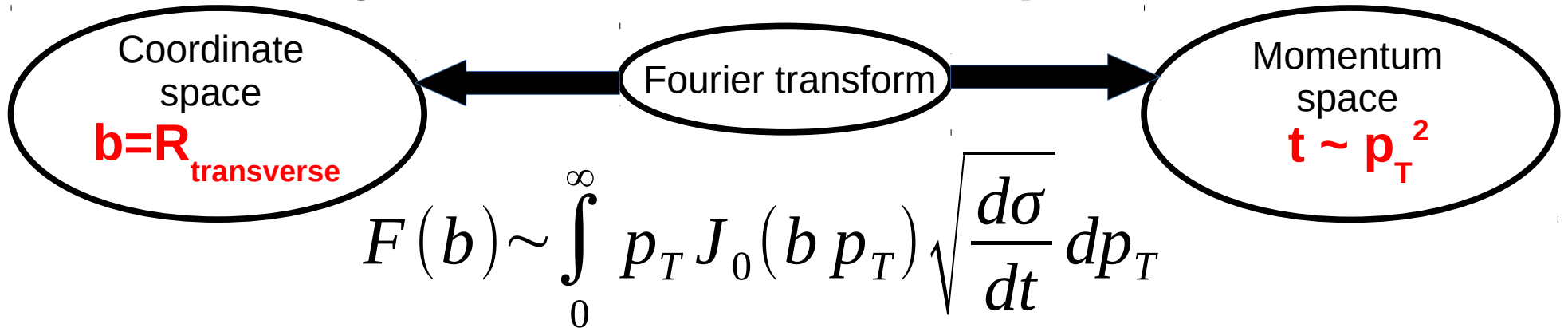
n emission

photon flux

non-femto correlations

non-Gaussian shape

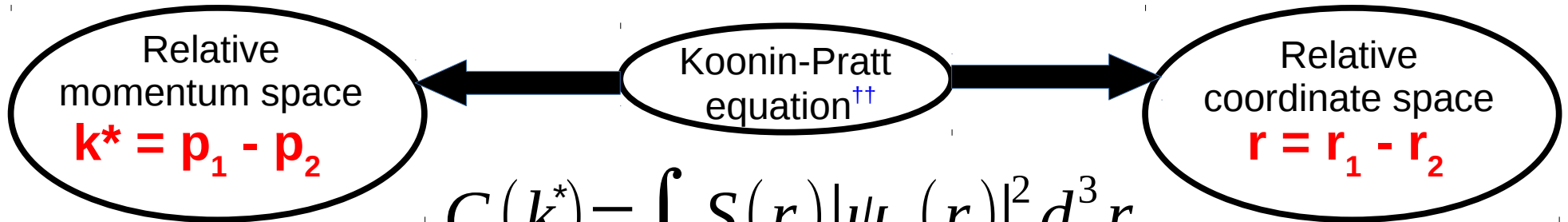
Single Vector Meson Photoproduction



Christopher Anson

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Double Vector Meson Photoproduction

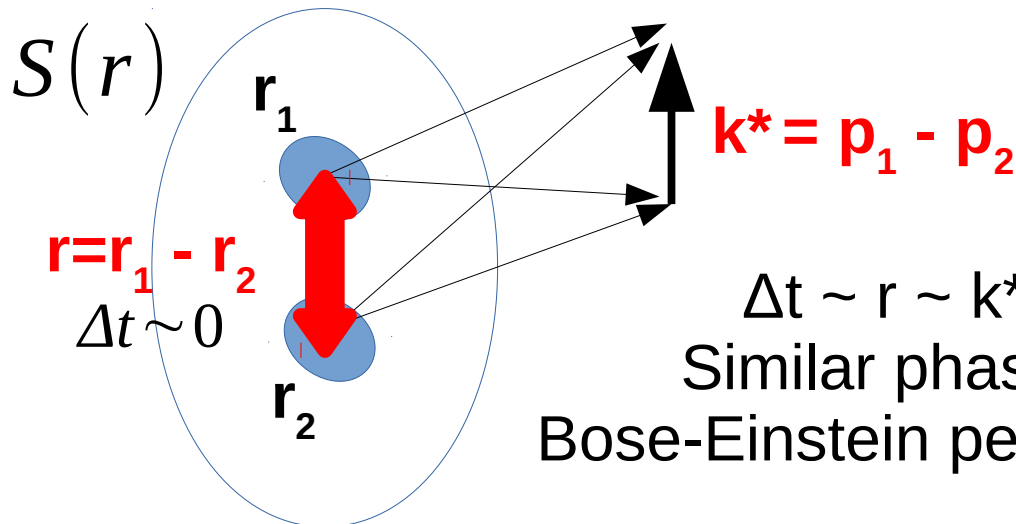


$$C(k^*) = \int S(r) |\psi_2(r)|^2 d^3 r$$

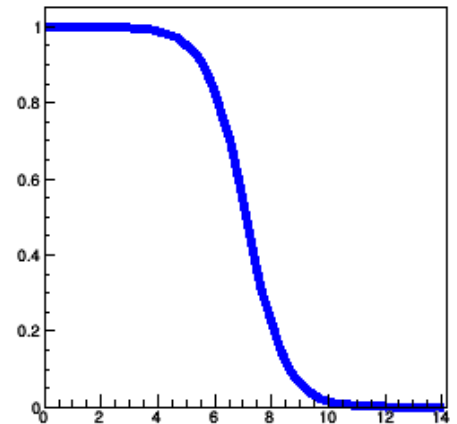
Correlation
 $A(k^*)/B(k^*)$
 = same event
 mixed event

Geometry
 Size, Shape

Final State Interaction
 Hadronic interaction, $V(r)$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \left(V(r) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) u = Eu$$


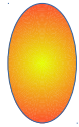
$\Delta t \sim r \sim k^*$ small
 Similar phase space
 Bose-Einstein peak at small k^*



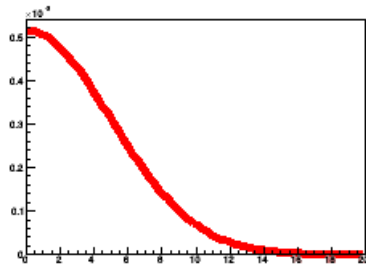
^{††}Koonin-Pratt Equation: Phys. Rev. C 42 (1990) 2646, Phys. Lett. B 70 (1977) 43

Source distributions

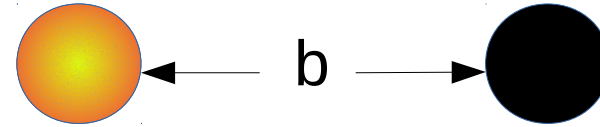
Hadronic collisions
One interaction region



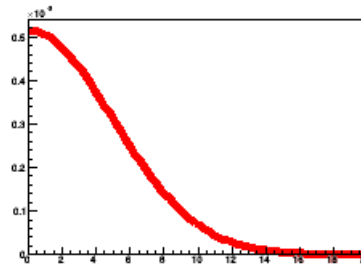
Gaussian source



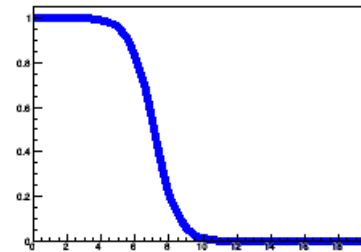
Photoproduction
Two interaction regions



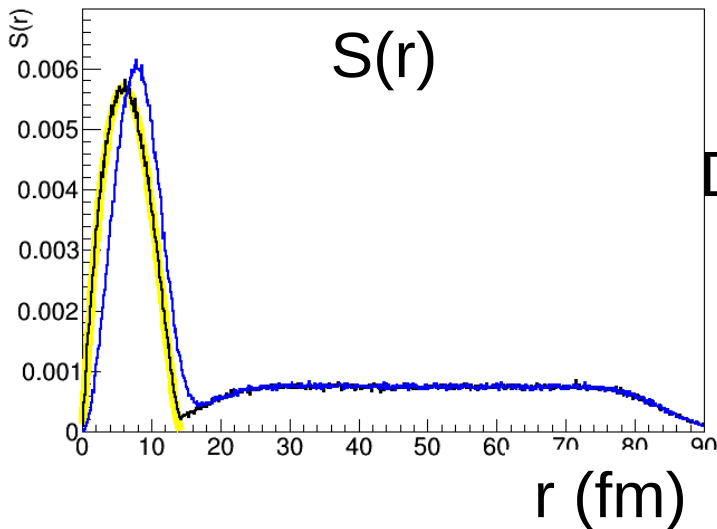
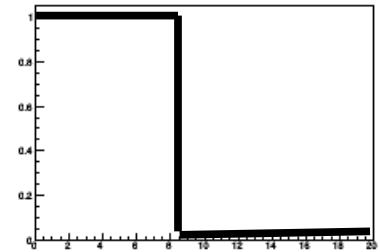
Gaussian



Wood-Saxon



Black Disk



Recipe for a source

- Select impact parameter (from a distribution).
- Draw two points from chosen gluon distribution.
- Select “same source” or “different source”
- Add $\frac{1}{2}$ impact parameter.
- Subtract position.

$S(r)$ is distribution of distance between points.

Correlation function calculation

Source $S(r)$

Interaction $V(r)$

Particle Type

$2s+1 L_{l,1}$

CATS

Correlation Analysis Tool
using the Schrodinger equation

[[Eur. Phys. J C 78 \(2018\) 394](#)]

Solve numerically

Appropriate for small systems

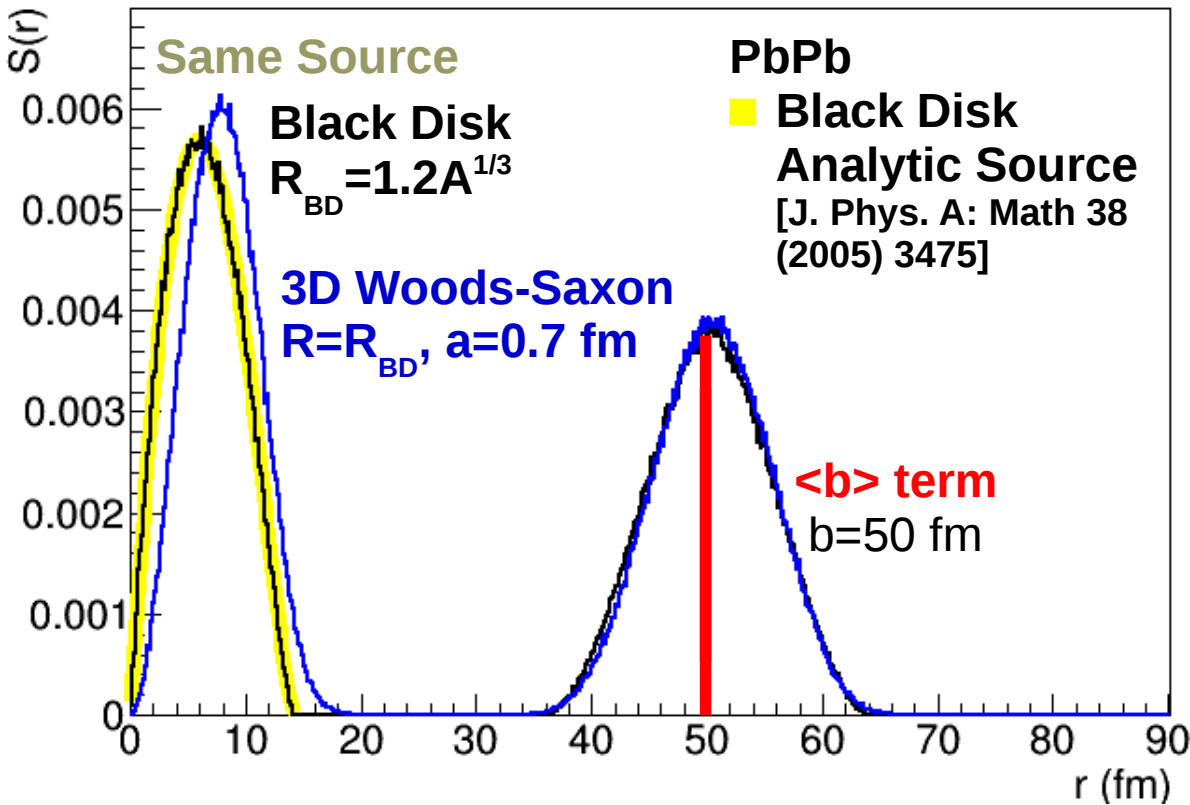
Correlation
Function
 $C(k^*)$

$$C(k^*) = \int S(r) |\psi_2(r)|^2 d^3 r$$

$$S(r) = \alpha S_{SS} + (1 - \alpha) S_{\langle b \rangle}$$

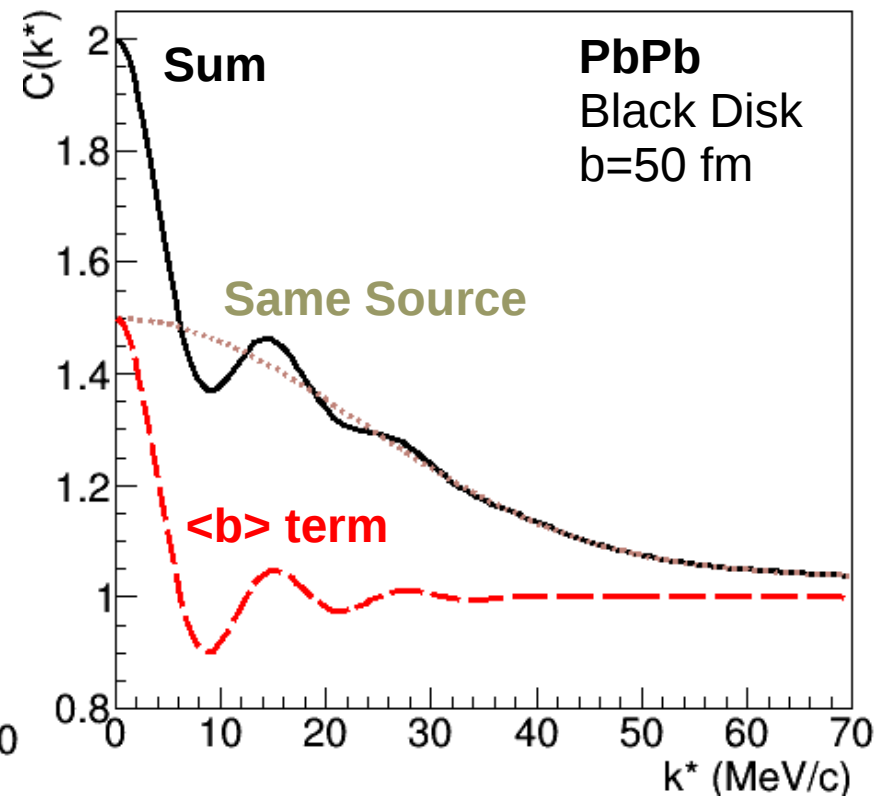
$$C(k) = \alpha C_{SS} + (1 - \alpha) C_{\langle b \rangle}$$

Source distributions



Particles probe same nucleus.

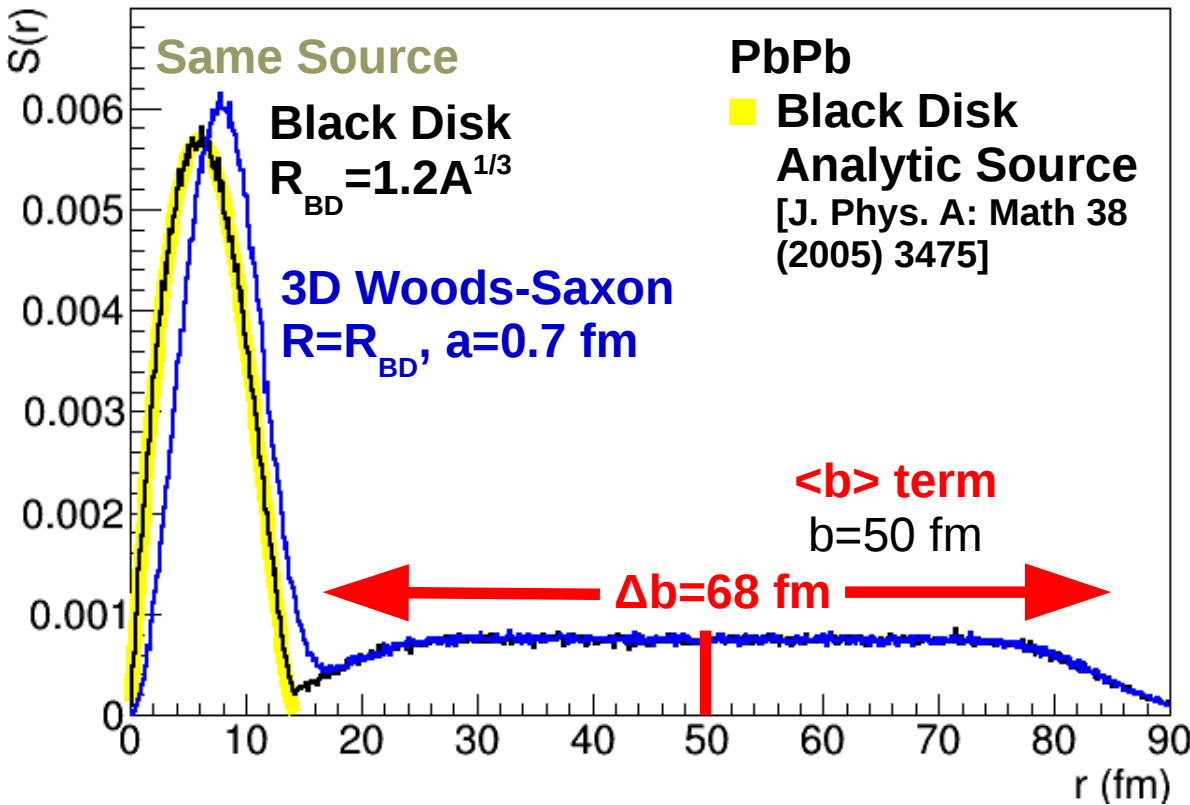
Particles probe different nucleus.



Correlation function from each source contribution add up.

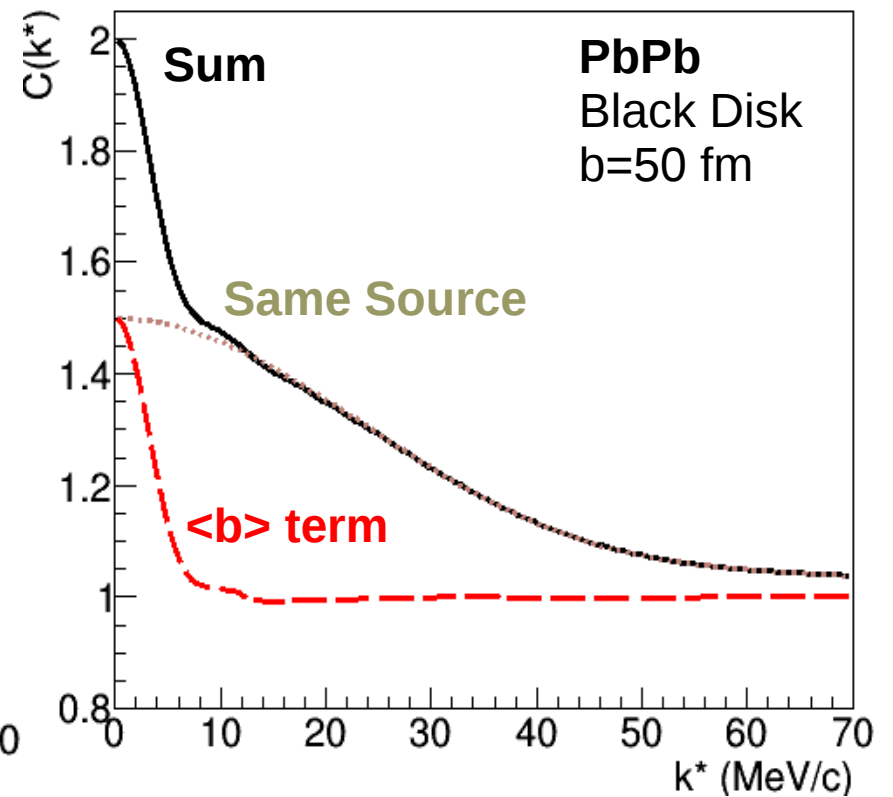
- pp just has narrower distributions.
- pA only has “Same Source” distribution.

Source distributions



Particles probe same nucleus.

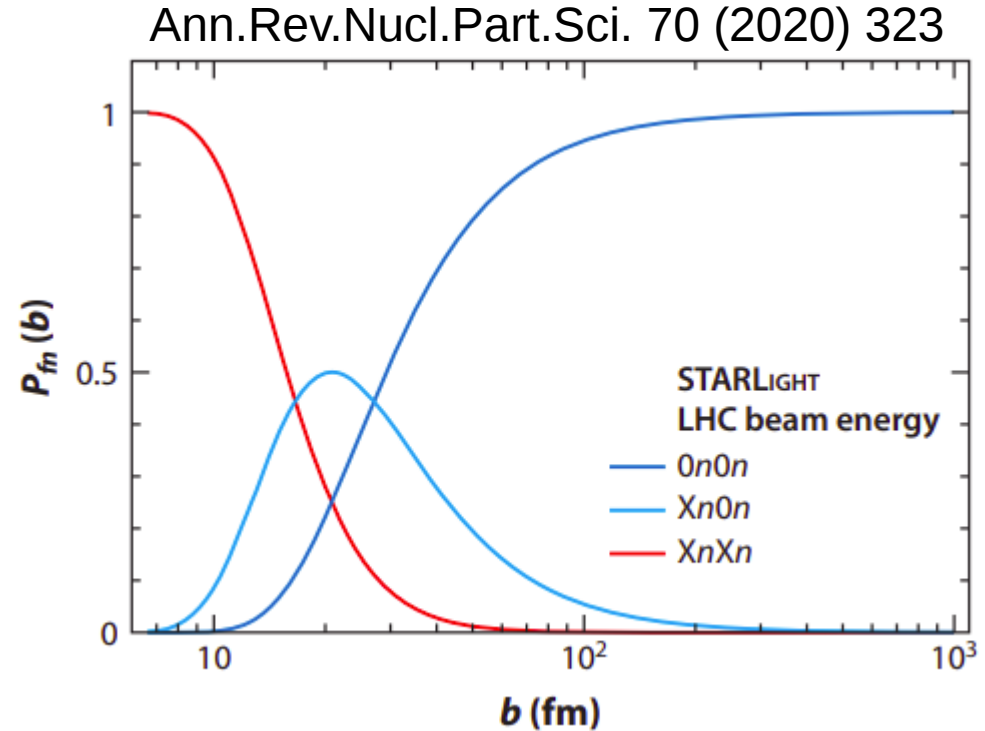
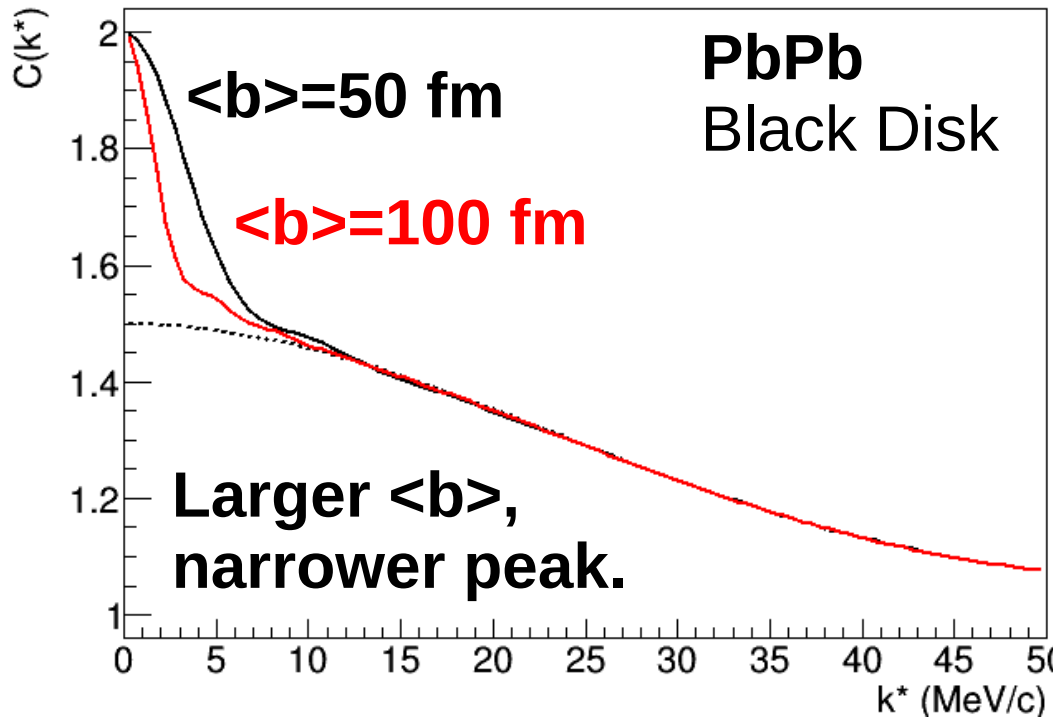
Particles probe different nucleus.



Correlation function from each source contribution add up.

- pp just has narrower distributions.
- pA only has “Same Source” distribution.

Impact parameter dependence



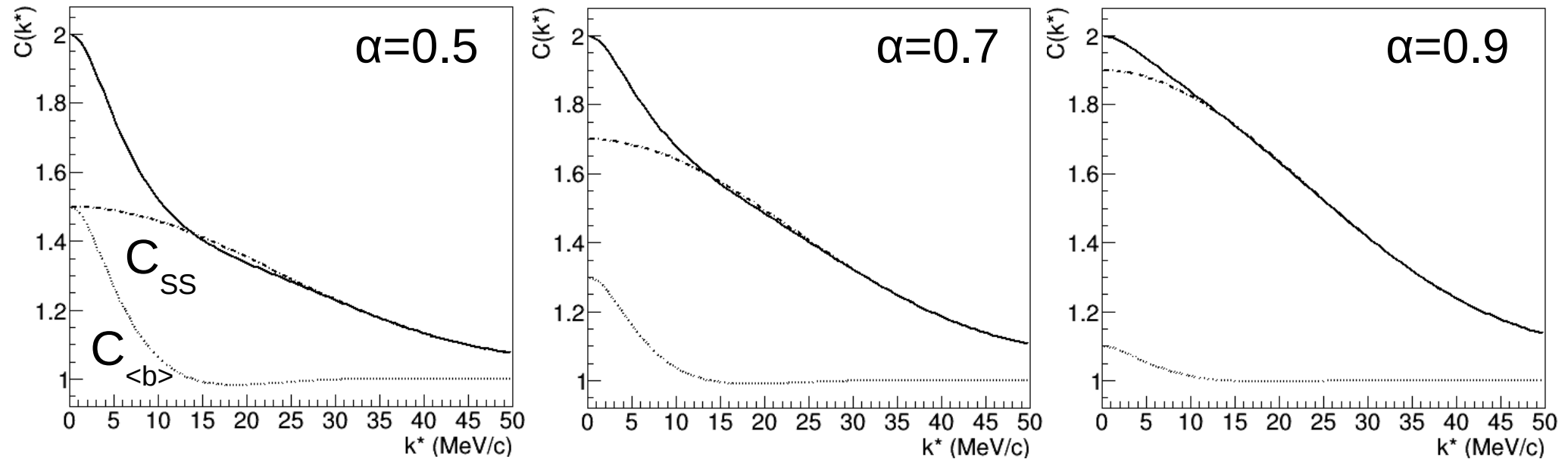
Note: Oscillations may remain for narrow b distribution ($XnXn$).

Application & Test

- ZDC selections ($0n0n$, $0nXn$, $XnXn$) \rightarrow Different peak widths
- Calibrate two methods
- Constrain fits to extract gluon source parameters.

Rapidity considerations

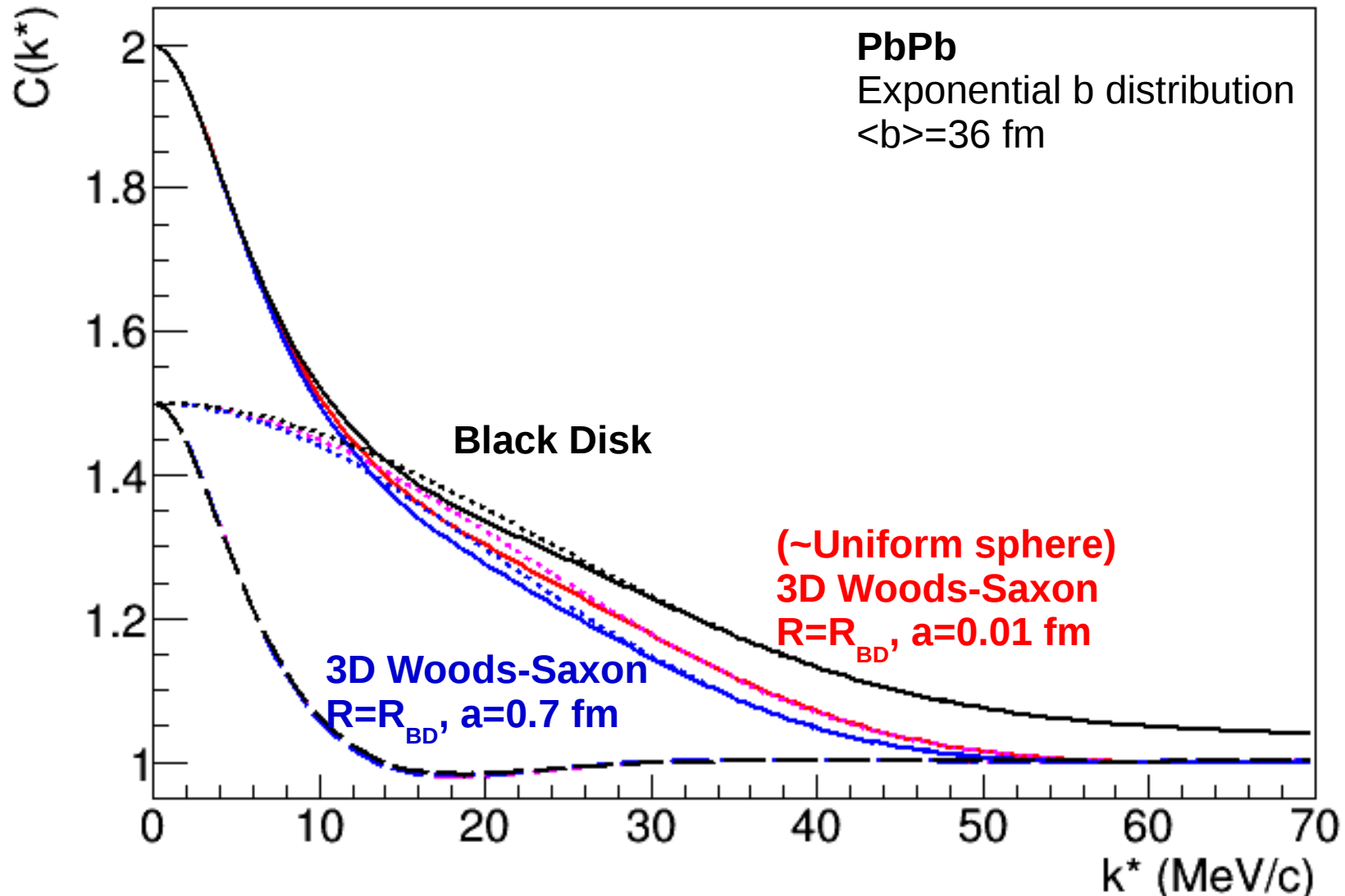
$$C = \alpha C_{SS} + (1 - \alpha) C_{\langle b \rangle}$$



- $\langle b \rangle$ term needs forward & backward VM + similar momentum
- Impact parameter contribution may decrease.
- Study using fit parameter.
- Larger y , smaller x .

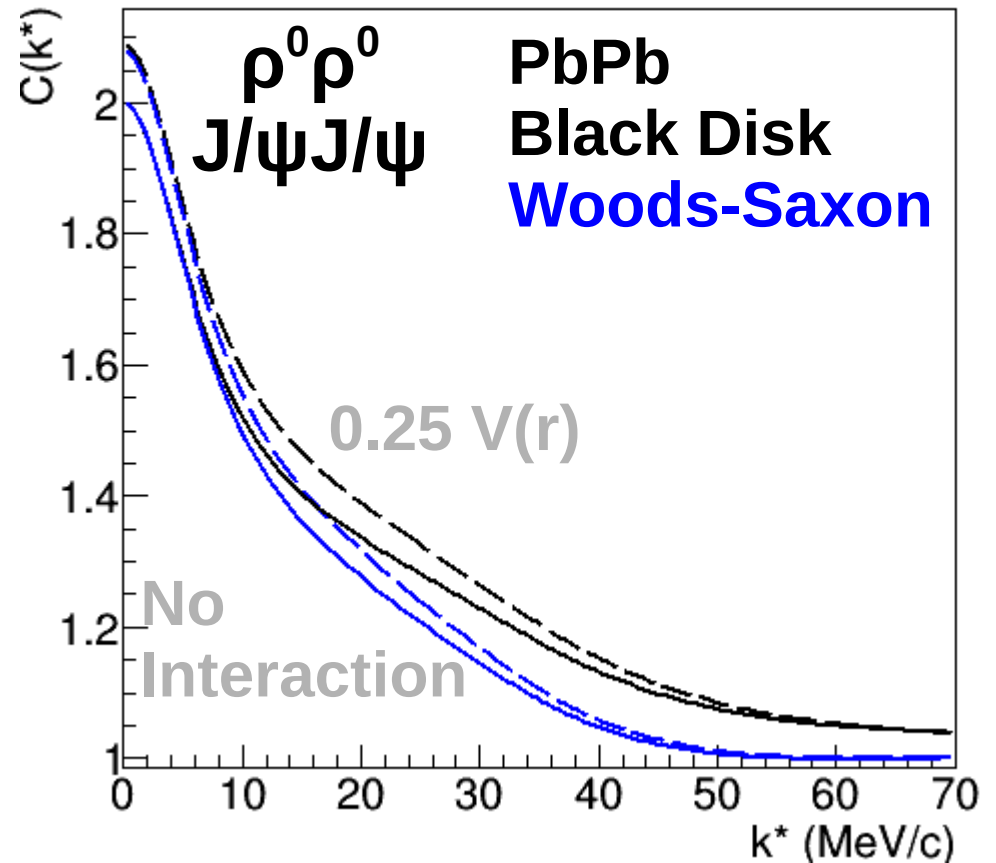
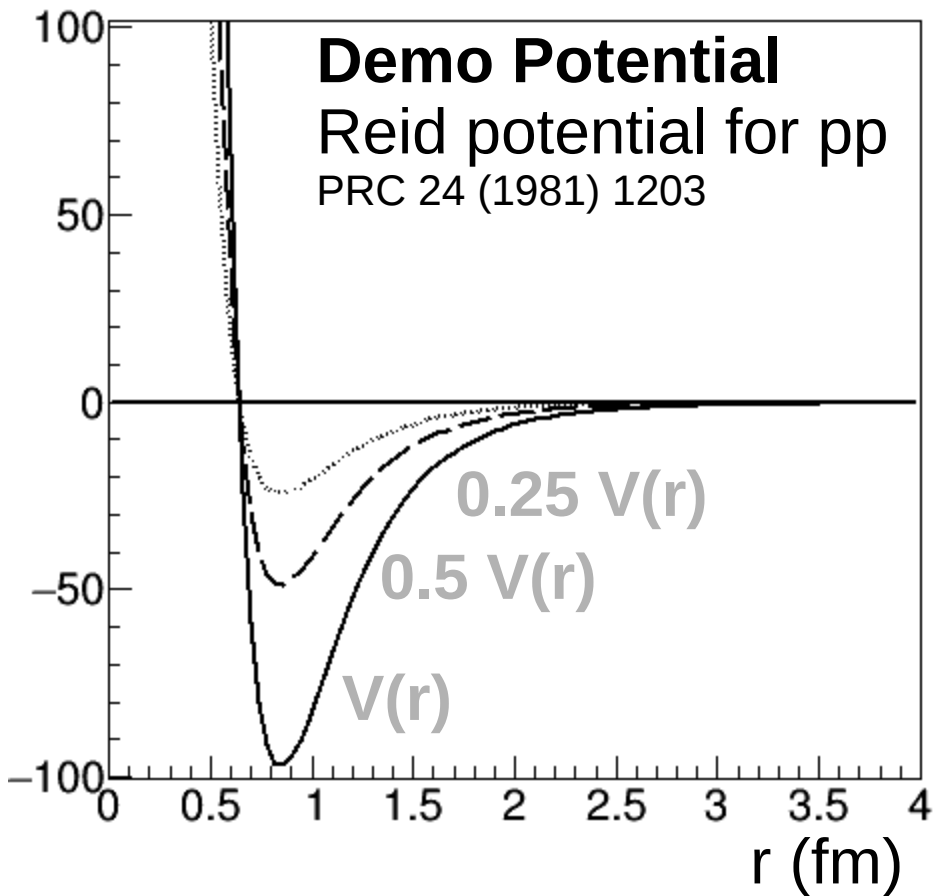
Will future forward detectors allow forward measurement?
What are tracking & PID capabilities?

Woods-Saxon vs. Black Disk



- Distinguishes between expected gluon distributions.
- $\langle b \rangle$ contribution and gluon distribution affect different areas.

$\rho^0\rho^0$ vs $J/\psi J/\psi$ & hadronic interactions



Demo Potential

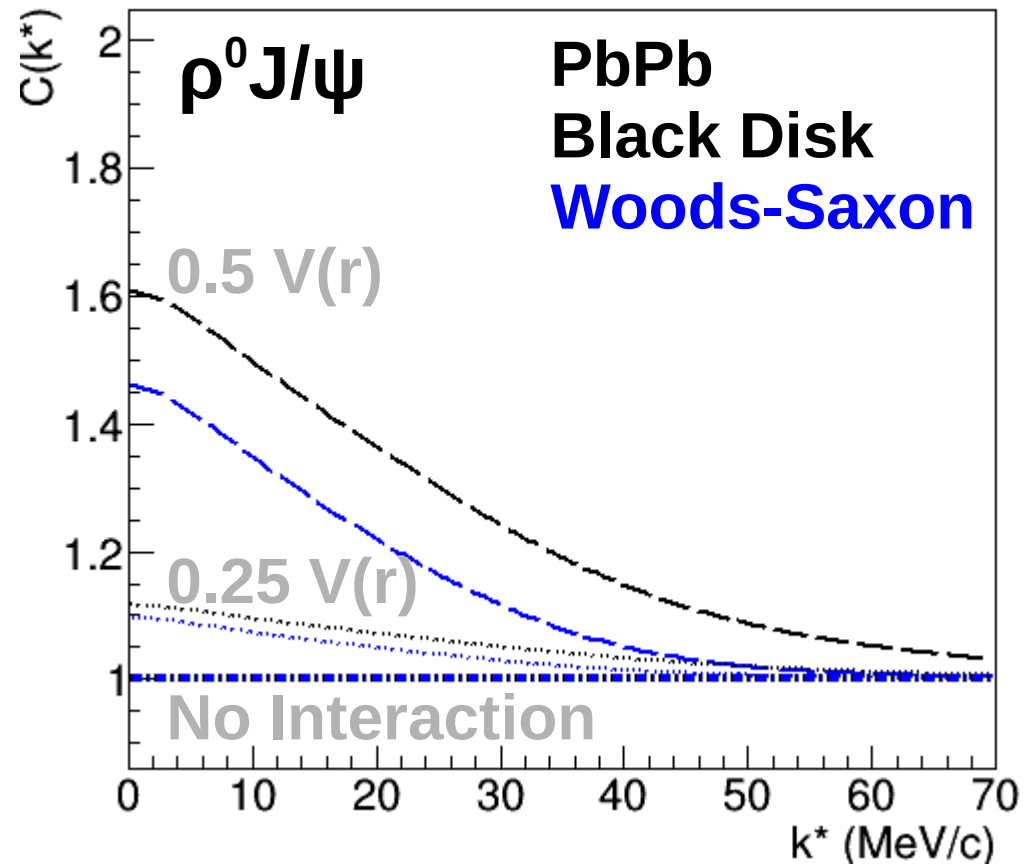
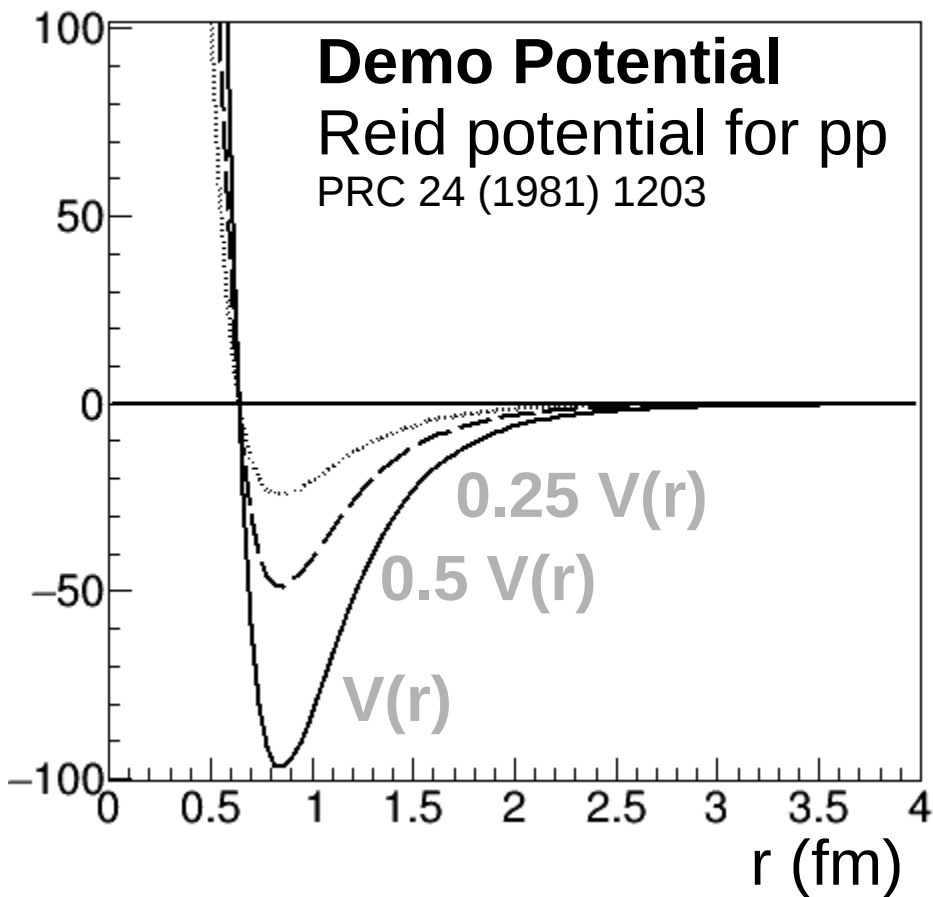
$$V(r) = \frac{-10.463 e^{-0.7r} - 1650.6 e^{-2.8r} + 6484.2 e^{-4.9r}}{0.7r}$$

Identical particles ($\rho^0\rho^0$, $J/\psi J/\psi$):

- ρ^0 and J/ψ different sources?
- $\rho^0\rho^0$ vs $J/\psi J/\psi$ interaction?

Compare pA and AA.

$\rho^0 J/\psi$ & hadronic interactions



Demo Potential

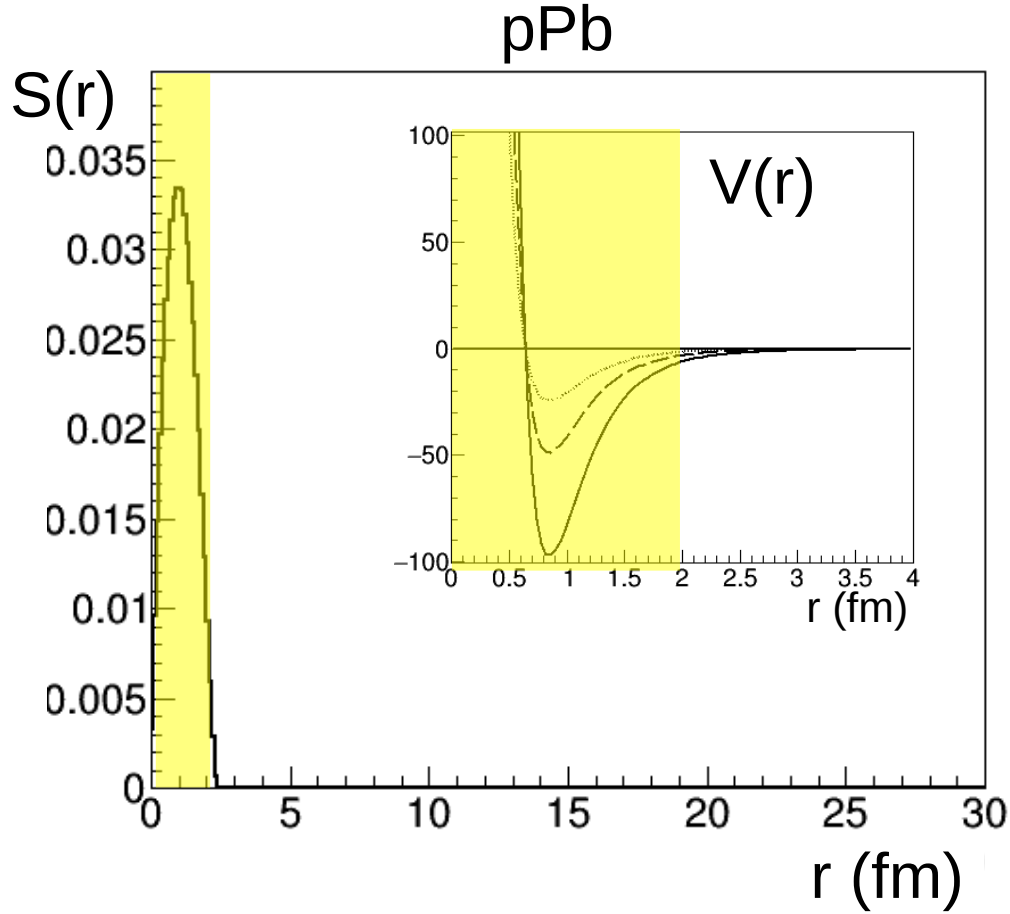
$$V(r) = \frac{-10.463 e^{-0.7r} - 1650.6 e^{-2.8r} + 6484.2 e^{-4.9r}}{0.7r}$$

Non-identical mesons ($\rho^0 J/\psi$):

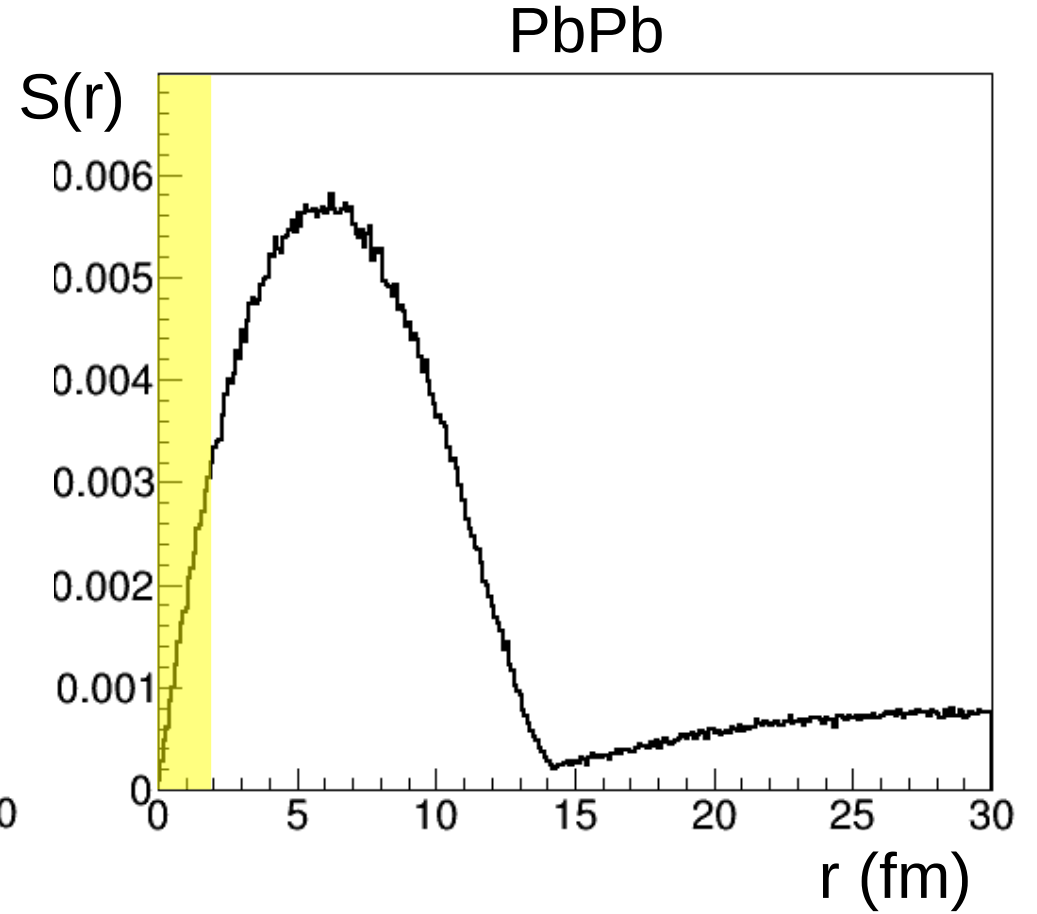
- No Quantum Statistics
- ONLY hadronic interaction

Compare pA and AA.

Hadronic interactions



~100% pairs interact



<3.5% (7%) pairs interact

May not be much effect in AA

Hadronic interactions

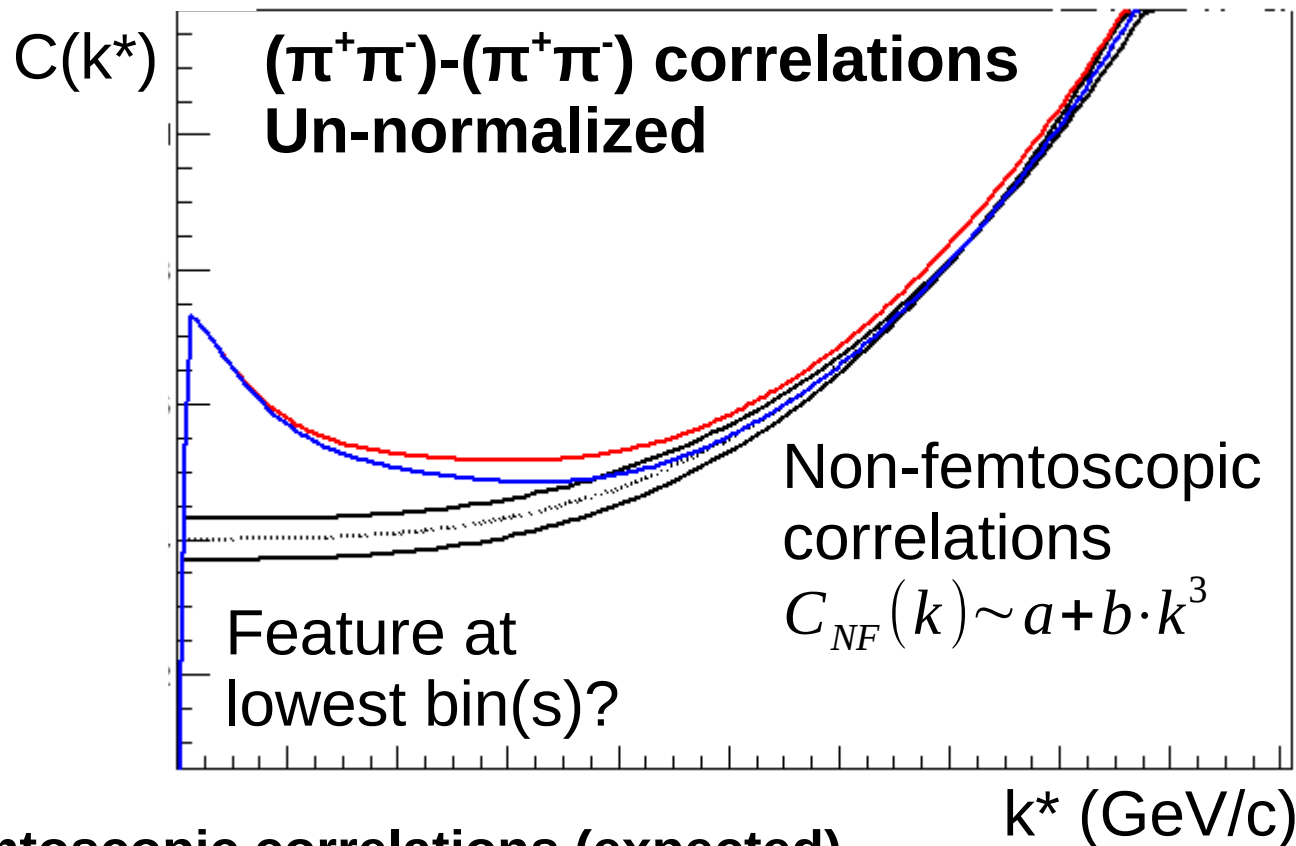
Double VM photoproduction...

- Provides opportunity to study VM-VM interactions
- Hadronic interactions may not be very important in AA

Ideas to try...

- Lednicky formula (but assumes Gaussian source)
- Vary system size
- Vary gluon source shape in pPb.
- Measure in hadronic pp or PbPb collisions?
- Input from theory
- Compare $\rho^0\rho^0$ with ρ^0J/ψ

Non-femtoscopic correlations



Non-femtoscopic correlations (expected)

- Appear in small & low multiplicity systems.
- In hadronic pp, mini-jets and EMCICs (energy-momentum conservation).
- MUST be understood to interpret results. (Combinatorics?)

Dip at very low k^* (unanticipated, not surprising)

- Two-slit interference, binning/momentum resolution, track splitting/merging, parity effects, P- or D-state, $V(r)$? ChristopherAnson

Statistics estimate

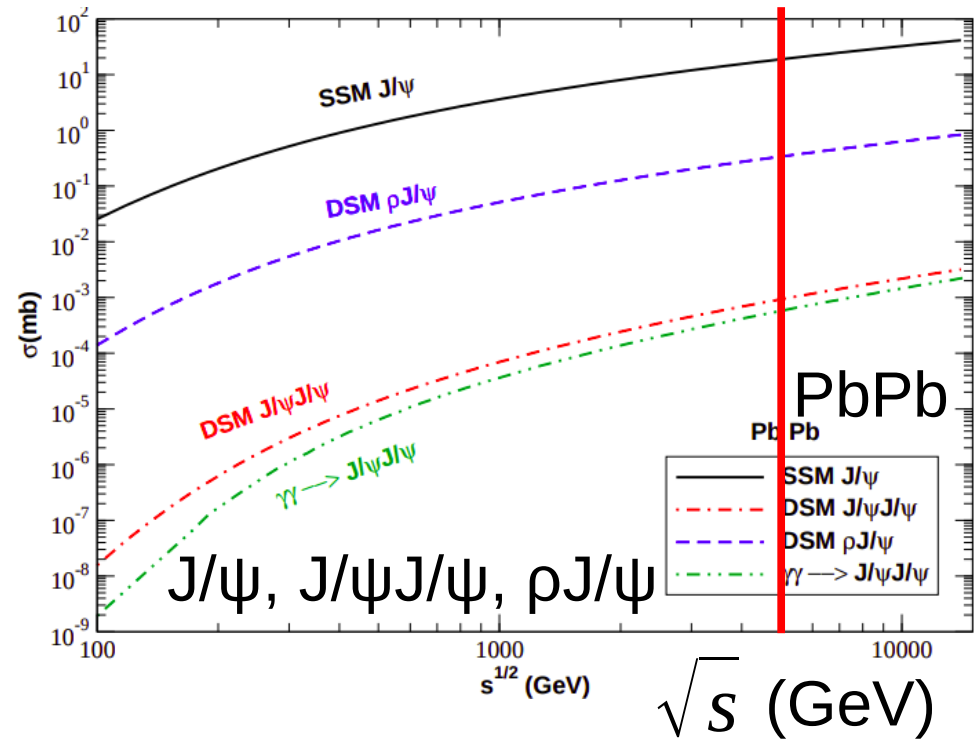
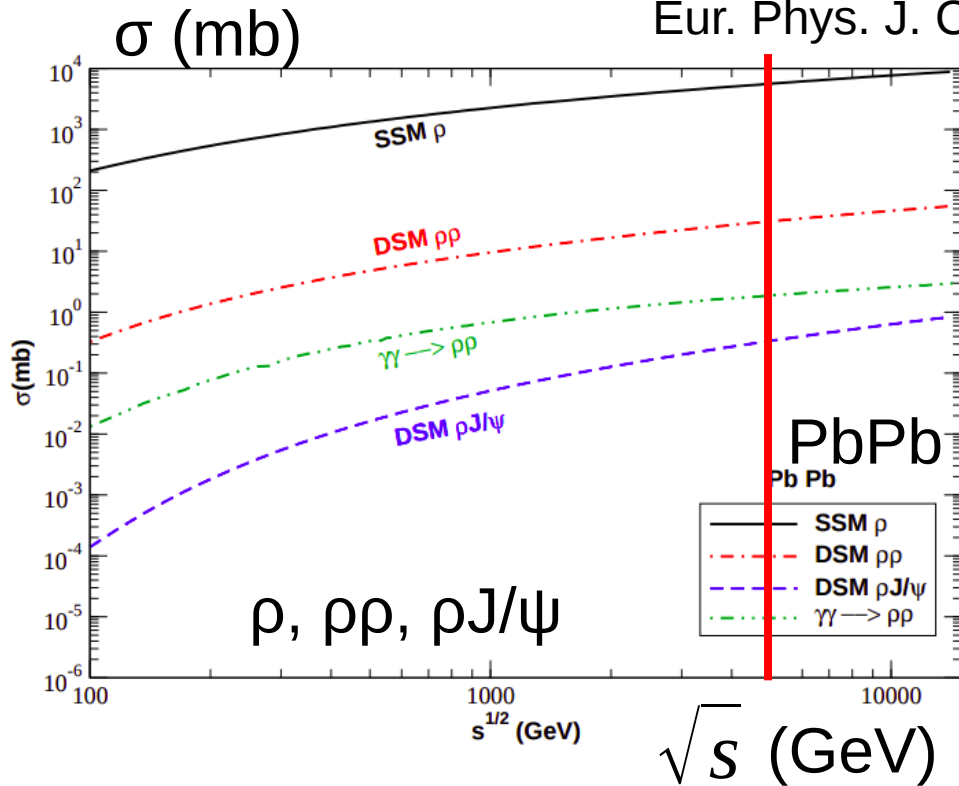
Z. Citron, et. al. Arxiv: 1812.06772

Condition	Tot.	Central 1 Narrow	Central 2 Wide	Forward 1 Narrow	Forward 2 Wide
Rapidity	-	$ y < 0.9$	$ y < 2.4$	$2.5 < y < 4.0$	$2 < y < 5$
$e/\pi/\mu$ pseudorapidity	-	$ \eta < 0.9$	$ \eta < 2.4$	$2.5 < \eta < 4.0$	$2 < \eta < 5$

		PbPb				
Meson	σ	All Total	Central 1 Total	Central 2 Total	Forward 1 Total 1	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

Statistics estimate

Eur. Phys. J. C 76 (2016) 7, 388



Back of envelope calculation...

- N_V from previous slide.
- Cross sections estimates at 5. TeV.

$$\frac{\sigma_{VV}}{\sigma_V} = \frac{N_{VV}}{N_V}$$

Mesons

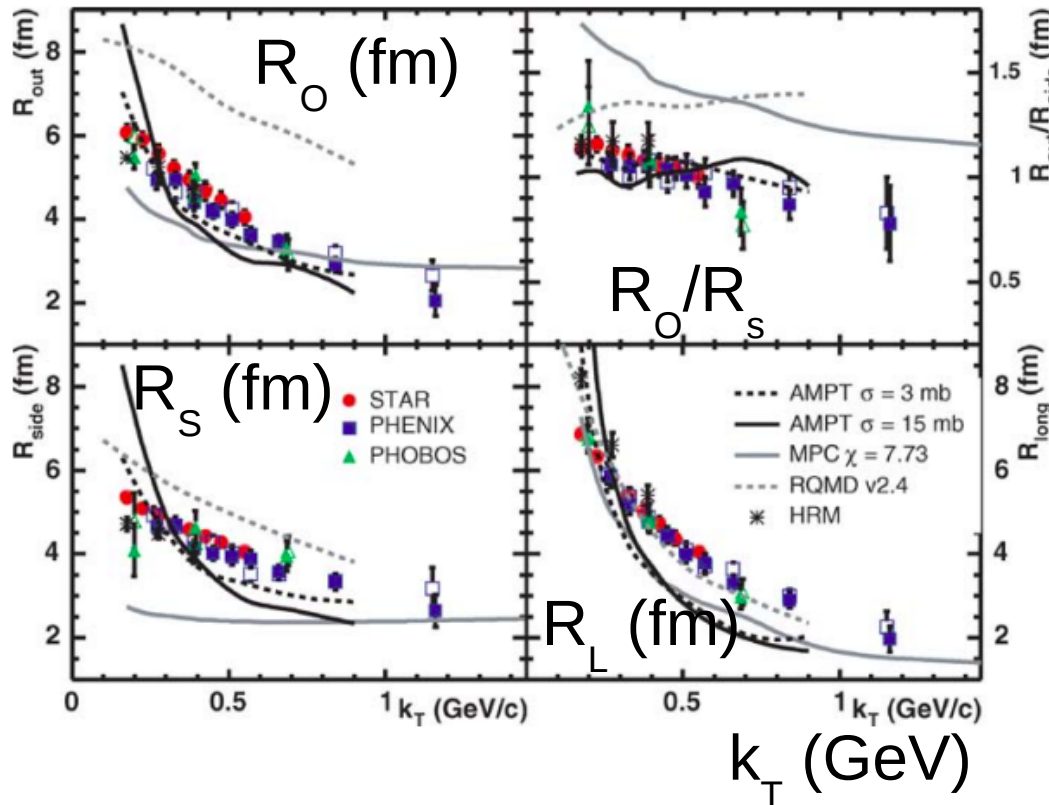
Estimated

$\rho\rho$	25 M (9.2 M)
$\rho J/\psi$	17 K - 330 K (34 M)
$J/\psi J/\psi$	50

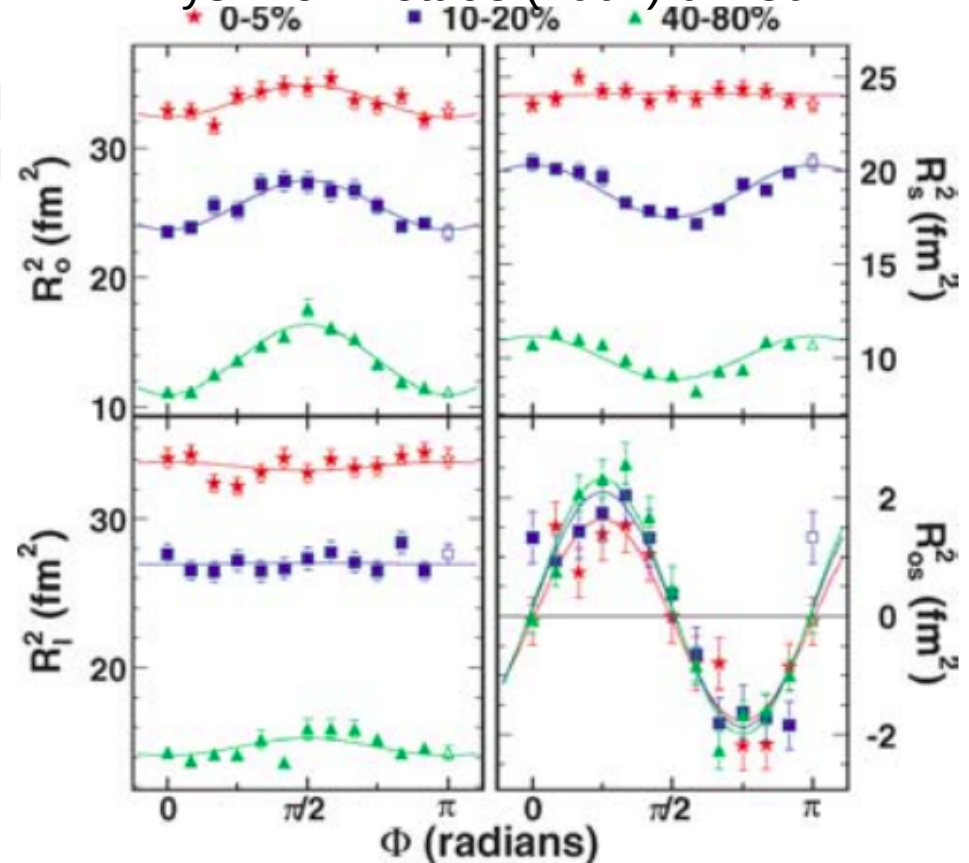
*Don't take too seriously! Very rough estimate.

Possibilities with pp?

Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 55 (2005) 357



Phys. Rev. Lett 93 (2004) 012301



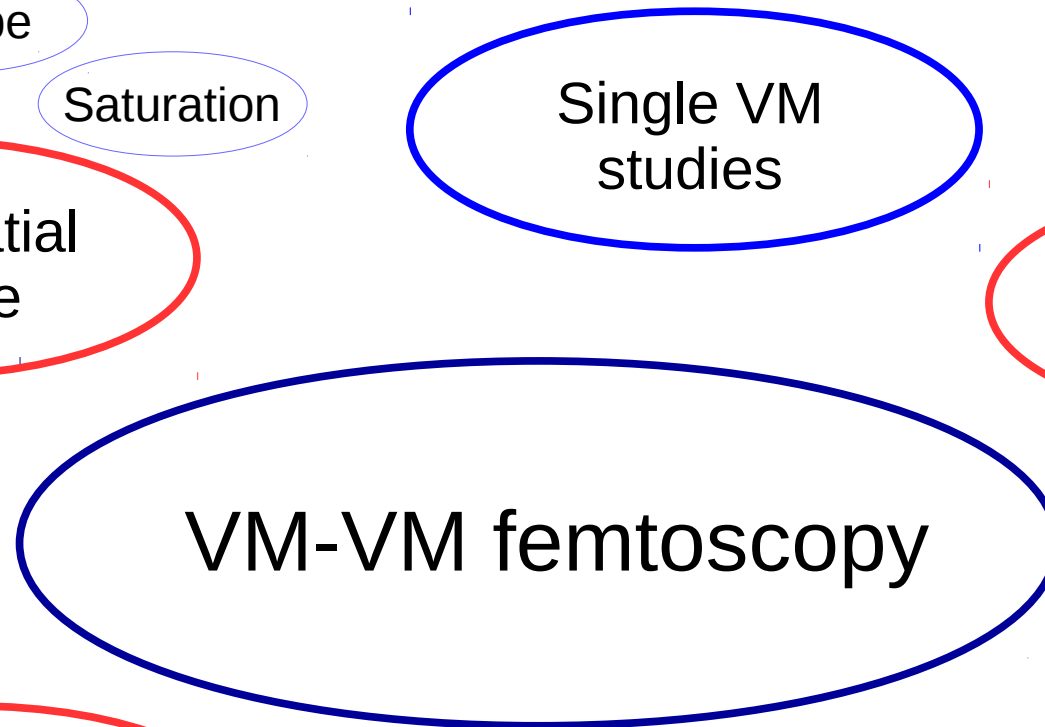
- 2D or 3D structure.
- Momentum
- Rapidity
- Two-slit interference effects?

- Relative to impact parameter
- Polarization effects
- VM-VM & $\pi\pi$ correlations

Summary

- **New application of femtoscopy.**
- **May be way to probe gluon structure.**
- **Correlations sensitive to**
 - impact parameter
 - gluon spatial distributions
 - hadronic interactions
- **Decouple effects by comparing**
 - different particles
 - collision systems
 - complementary studies
 - theory input.
- **Needs further development but looks promising!**

Topics



Size

Shape

Saturation

Single VM studies

QCD

Gluon spatial structure

Hadronic interactions

VM-VM femtoscopy

Impact parameter dependence

Space-Momentum Correlations?

Femtoscopy in hadronic collisions

n emission

photon flux

GPDs

TMDs

non-femto correlations

non-Gaussian shape

Backup

Other topics...

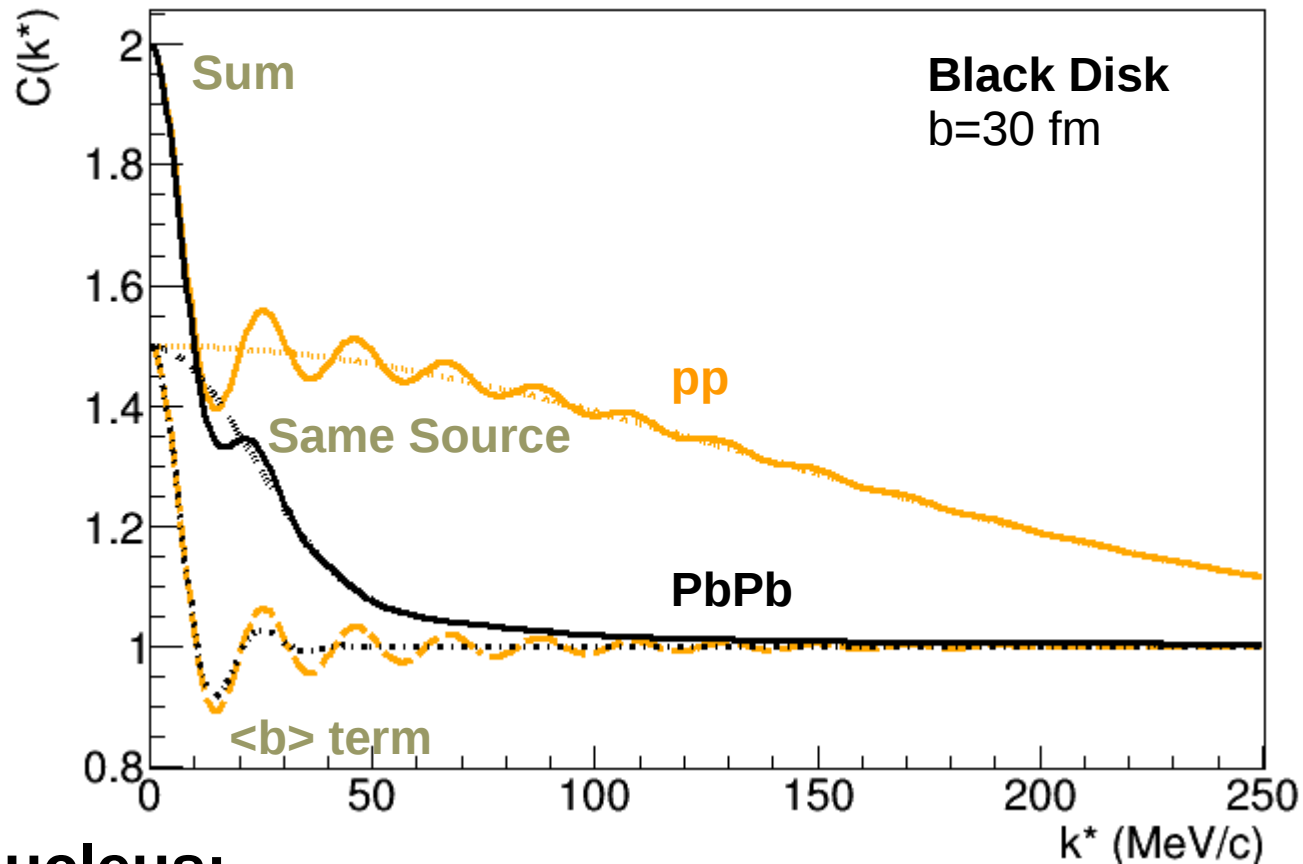
Coherent vs Incoherent

- Looking at difference in interaction points, fluctuations may average out.
- Incoherent may also probe gluon distribution.

Quantum Correlations

- Do Two-slit interference affect two-particle correlations too?

pp, AA and pA



Proton-Nucleus:

- Only proton gluon distribution contributes

Proton-Proton:

- All observations similar to PbPb.
- pp has wider “Same Source” contribution.
- $\langle b \rangle$ term largely independent of source size & shape.