



# **K<sup>+</sup>K<sup>-</sup> photoproduction in ultra-peripheral Pb–Pb collisions with ALICE**

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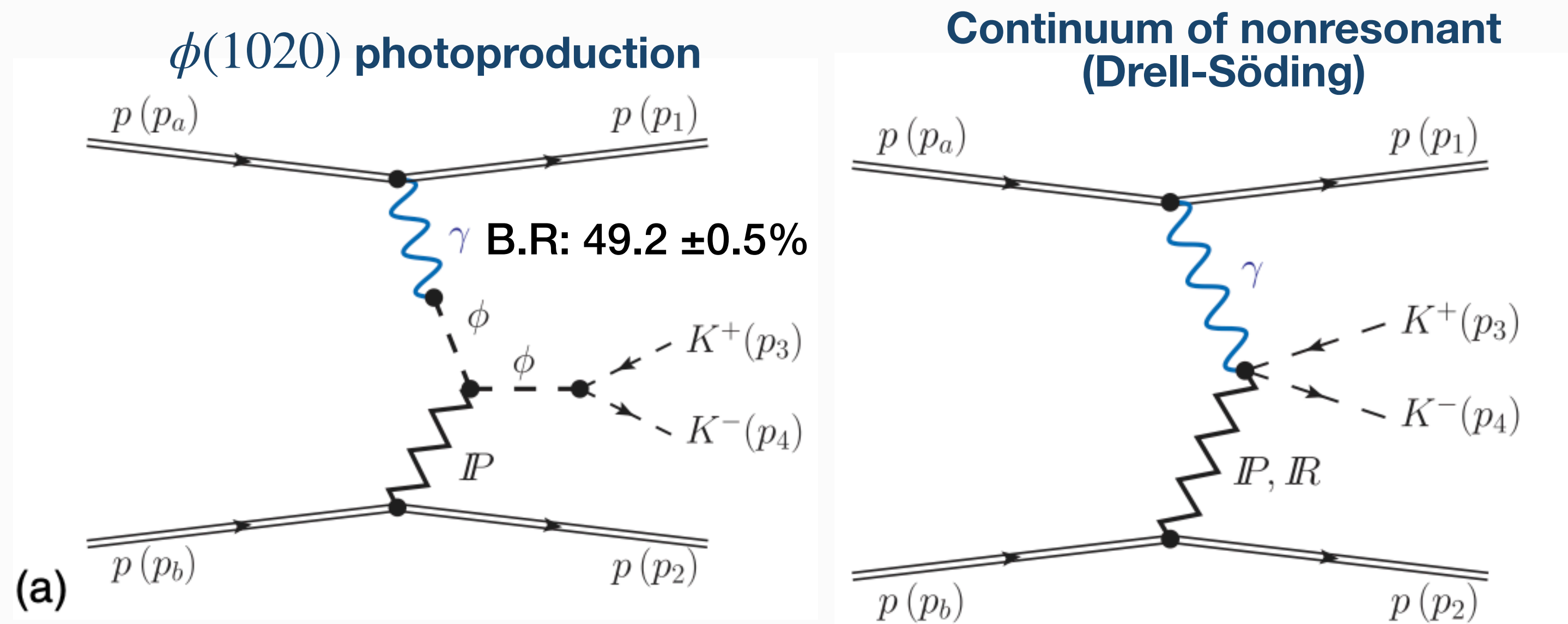
**UPC 2023: International workshop on the physics of ultra peripheral collisions  
11. Dec. 2023 - 15. Dec. 2023**

# Exclusive $K^+K^-$ photoproduction

- Different physics processes are involved, which cannot be distinguished from and interfere
- Cross section of Exclusive  $K^+K^-$  ( $\pi^+\pi^-$ ) photoproduction described by Söding formula

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM_{KK}} = \left| A_\phi \frac{\sqrt{M_{KK} M_\phi \Gamma_\phi}}{M_{KK}^2 - M_\phi^2 + i M_\phi \Gamma_\phi} + B_{KK} \right|^2 \quad \text{where} \quad \Gamma_\phi = \Gamma_0 \frac{M_K}{M_{KK}} \left( \frac{M_{KK}^2 - 4M_K^2}{M_\phi^2 - 4M_K^2} \right)^{3/2}$$

mass dependent width and  $M_K$  is the kaon mass, while  $A_\phi$  and  $B_{KK}$  are the amplitudes for  $\phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+K^-$  and direct  $K^+K^-$  production

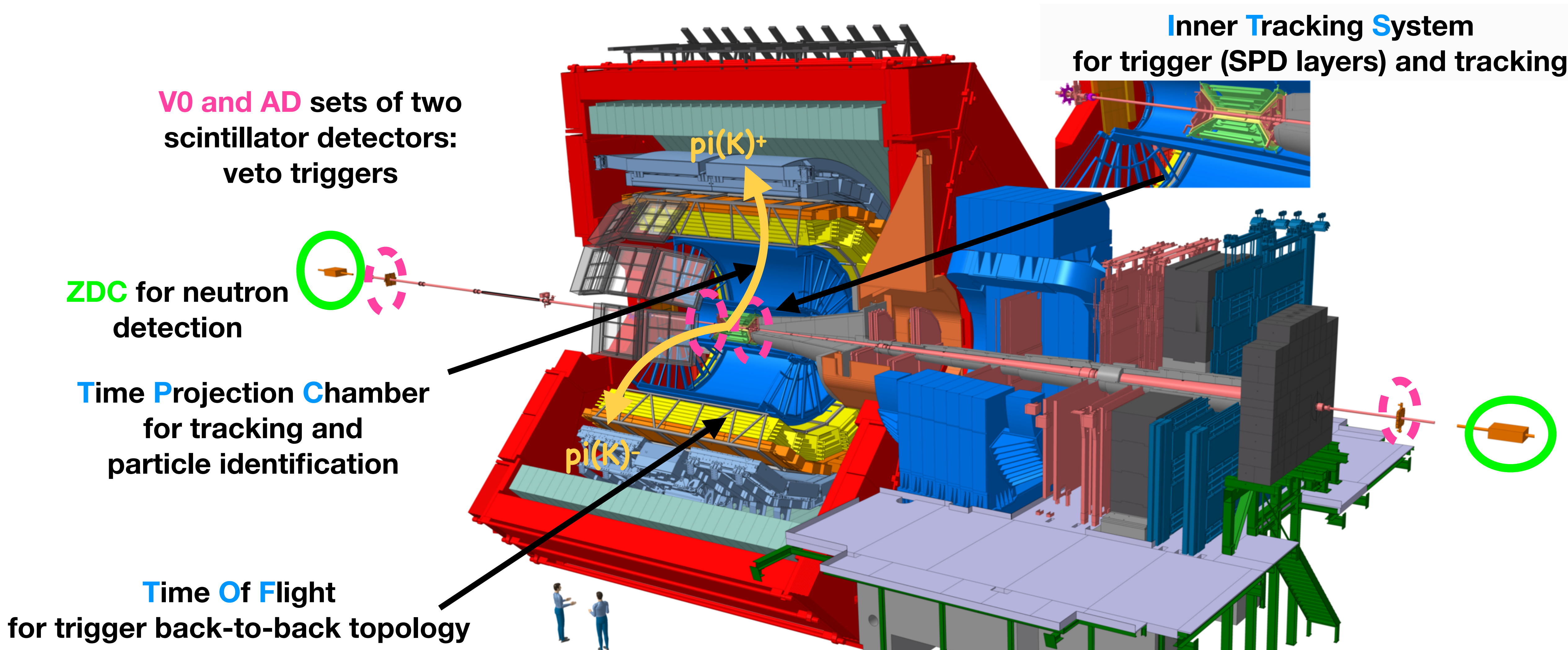


Diagrams from Nachtmann et. al.,  
PRD 98, 014001 (2018)



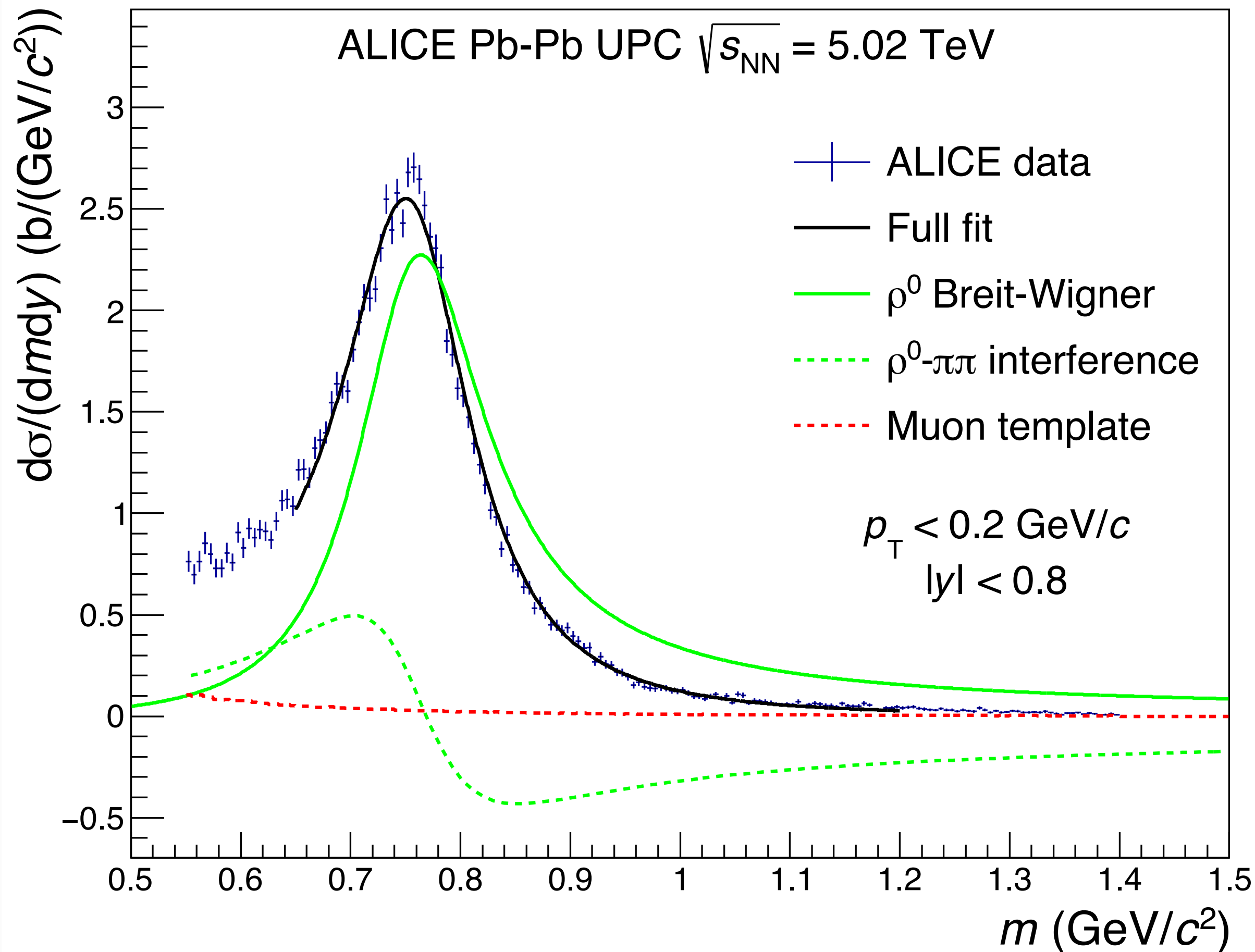
# ALICE as photon-hadron collider experiment

- Trigger events having two back-to-back tracks in the transverse plane in central barrel



# $\rho(770) + \text{direct } \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ photoproduction}$

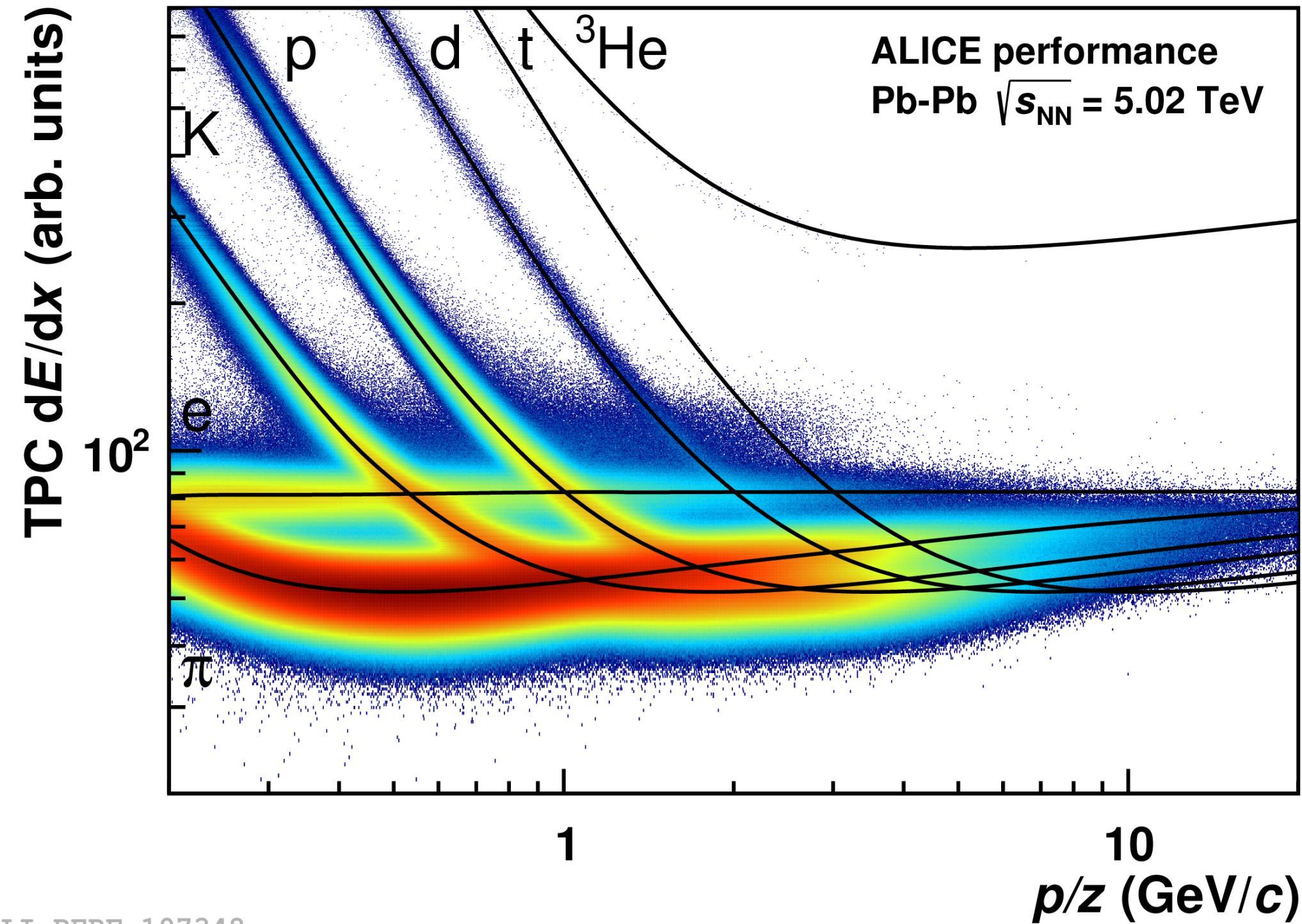
ALICE Collaboration, JHEP 06 (2020) 035



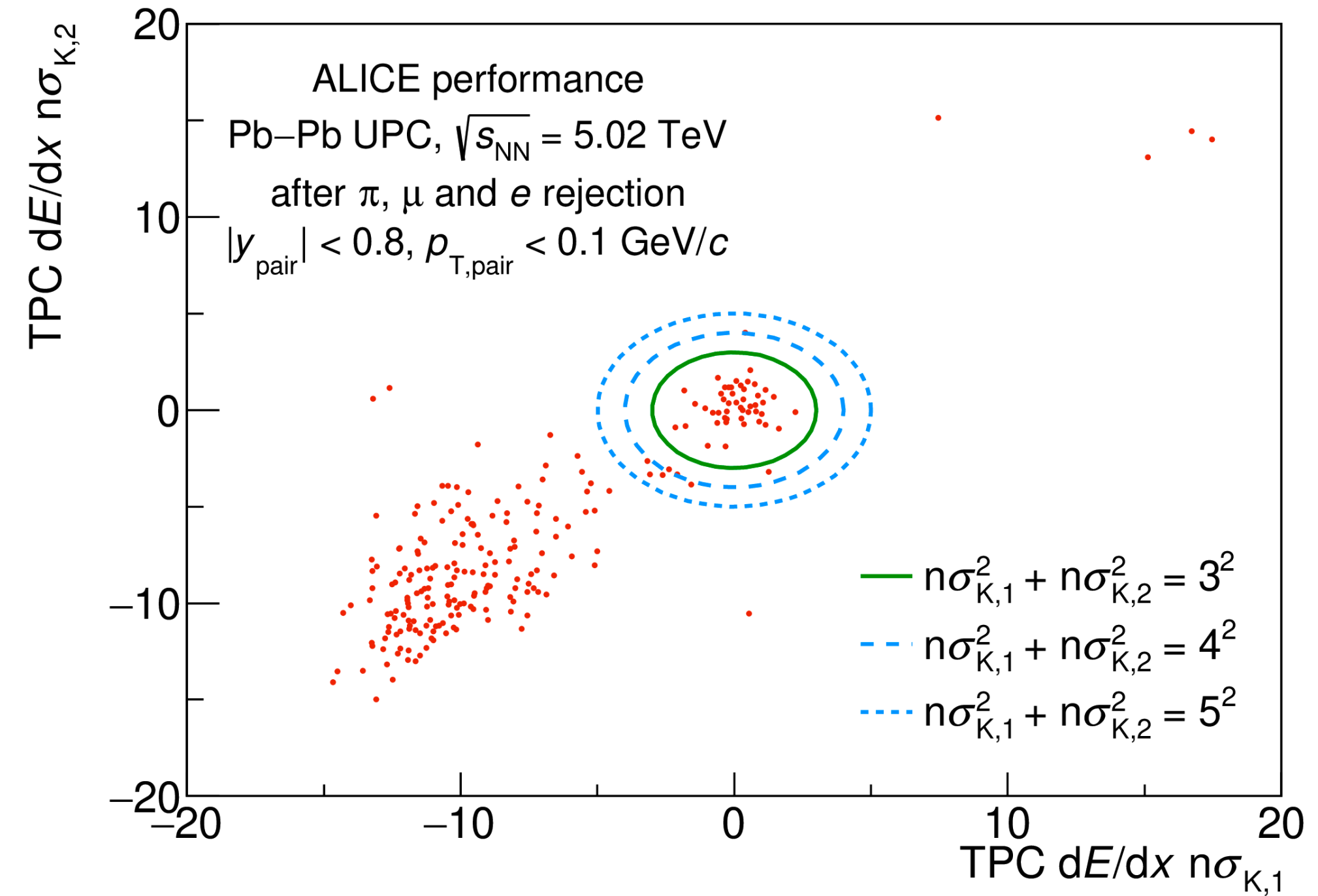
- Invariant mass distribution is fitted to the Söding formula
- Contribution from continuum,  $|B/A|$ :
  - constant as a function of rapidity, collision energy (vs. 2.76 TeV) and different neutron classes in current precision
  - STAR Collaboration, PRC.96.054904
  - comparison with STAR result: sensitive to the kinematics of interaction or type of target?



# Kaon identification based on TPC signal



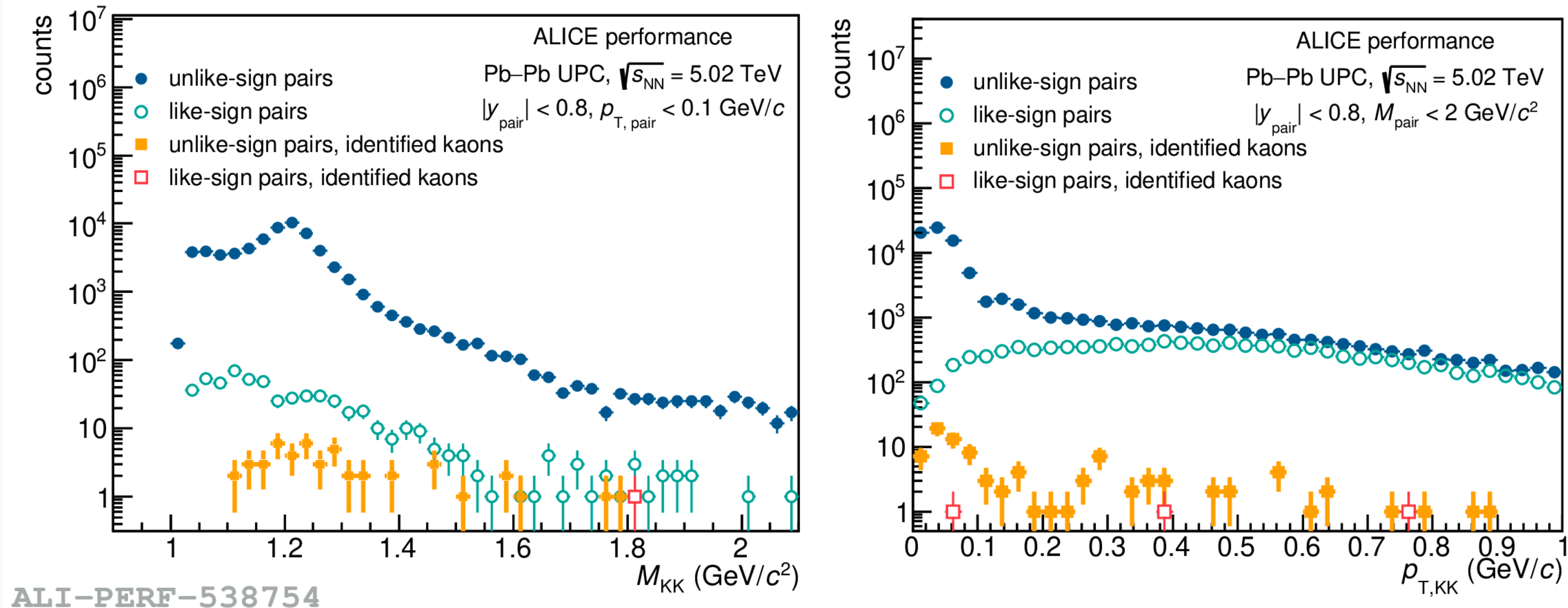
ALI-PERF-107348



ALI-PERF-537874

- Kaon identification with specific energy loss measured in TPC: stringent PID requirements to reject pion, muon and electron
- Contamination from misidentified particles estimated based on the 2-dimensional TPC  $dE/dx$   $n\sigma_K$  distribution  $\rightarrow$  negligible background pairs in  $1.1 < M_{KK} < 1.4$  GeV/ $c^2$

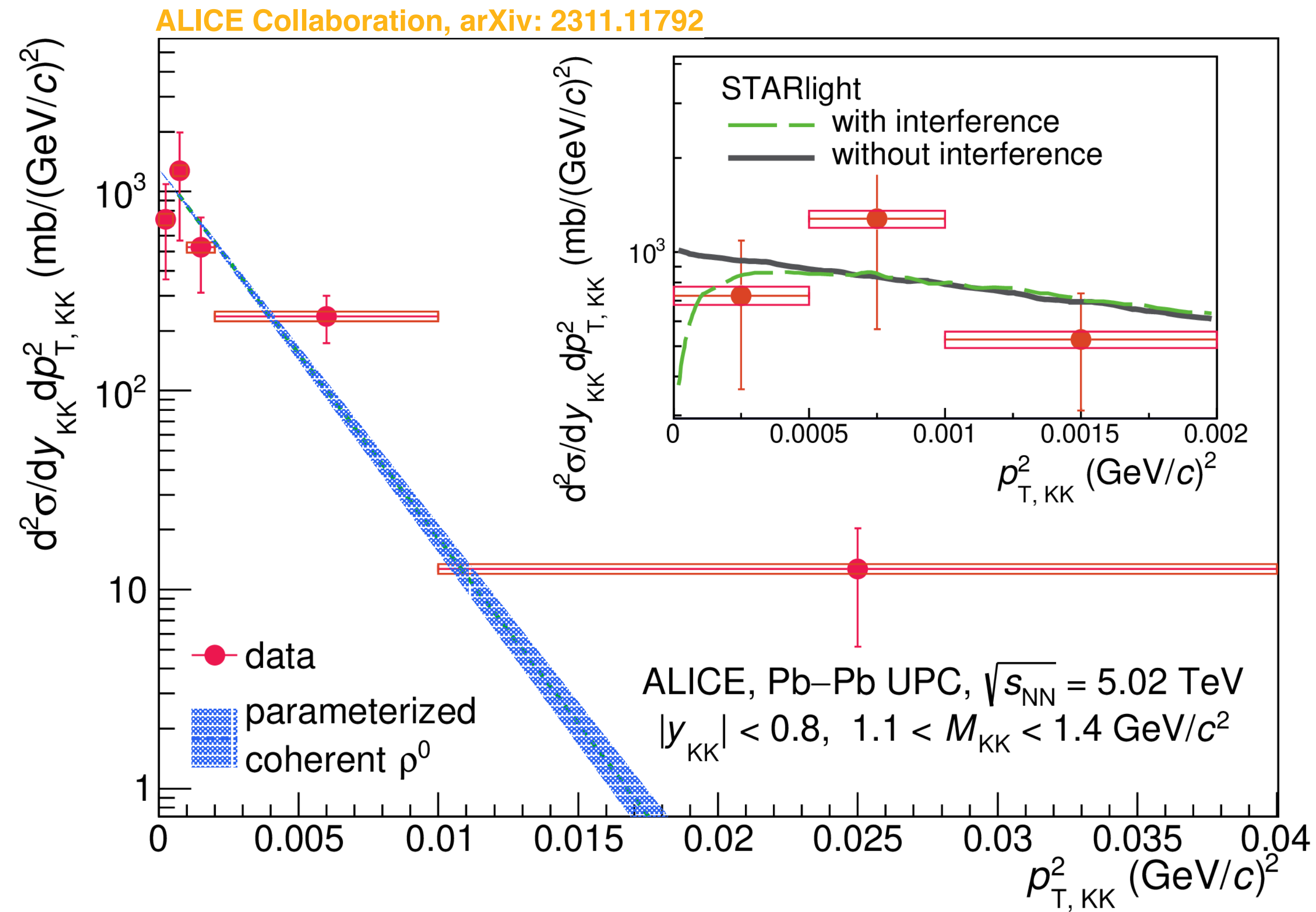
# Raw yield of $K^+K^-$ candidates



- Small fraction of like-sign pairs: little (negligible) combinatorial background pairs in  $p_{T, KK} < 0.1$  GeV/c in  $1.1 < M_{KK} < 1.4$  GeV/c<sup>2</sup>
- Rise of  $K^+K^-$  raw yield at low  $p_{T, KK}$  indicating coherent photoproduction



# $p_T^2$ distribution of exclusive $K^+K^-$ photoproduction

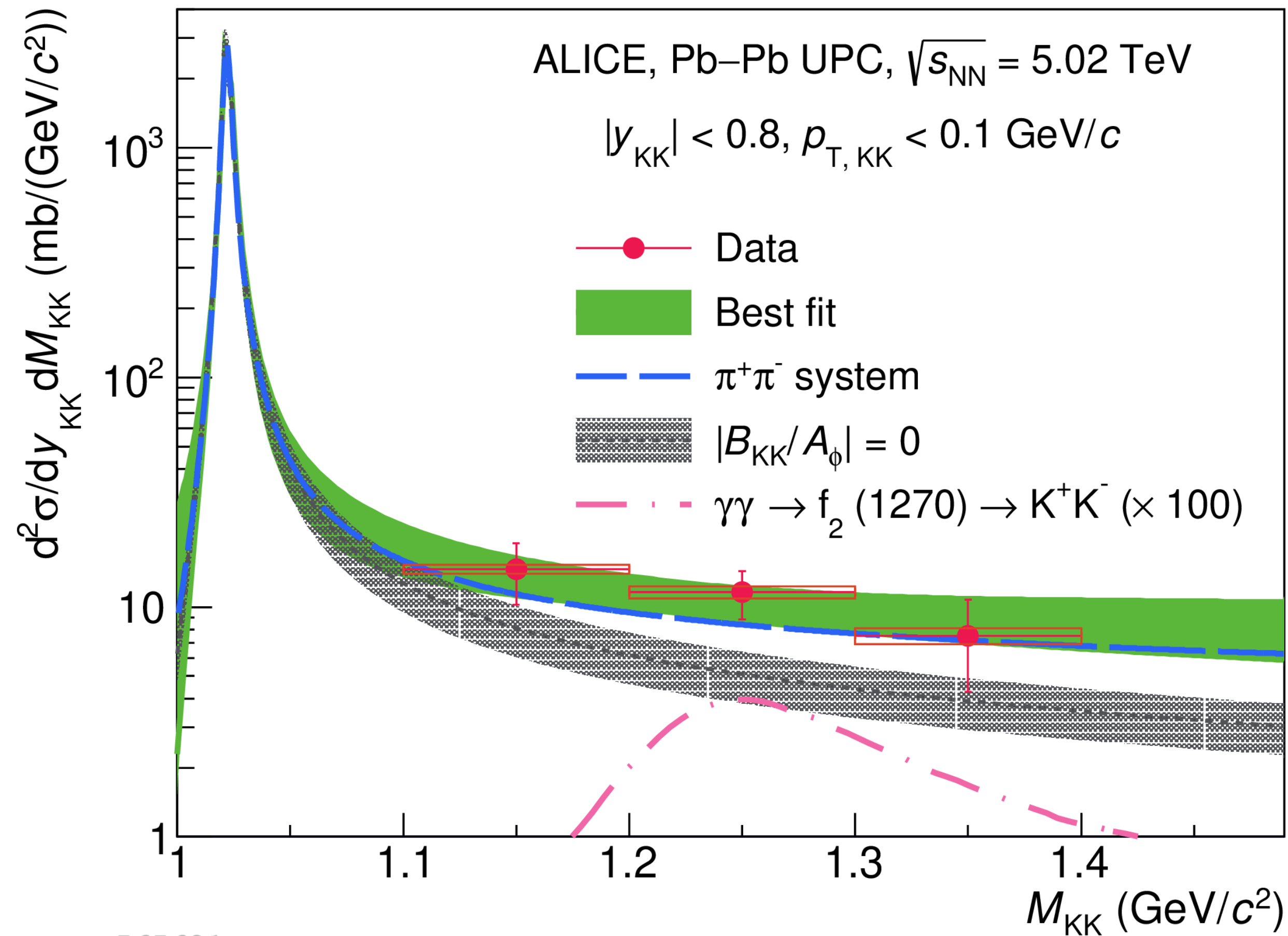


- Exclusive  $K^+K^-$  photoproduction as a function of  $p_T^2 \approx |t|$
- Exponential function:  $ae^{-b \times p_T^2}$  with slope parameter  $b = 428 \pm 6(\text{stat.}) \pm 15(\text{syst.})$  GeV<sup>-2</sup> taken from ALICE  $\rho(770) \rightarrow \pi\pi$  measurement fairly well describes the data [ALICE Collaboration, JHEP 09 \(2015\) 095](#),
- The cross section at low  $p_T^2$  is in favor of photoproduction with destructive interference (as both nuclei can be either the photon source or scattering target)

ALI-PUB-565617

# Invariant mass spectrum

ALICE Collaboration, arXiv: 2311.11792



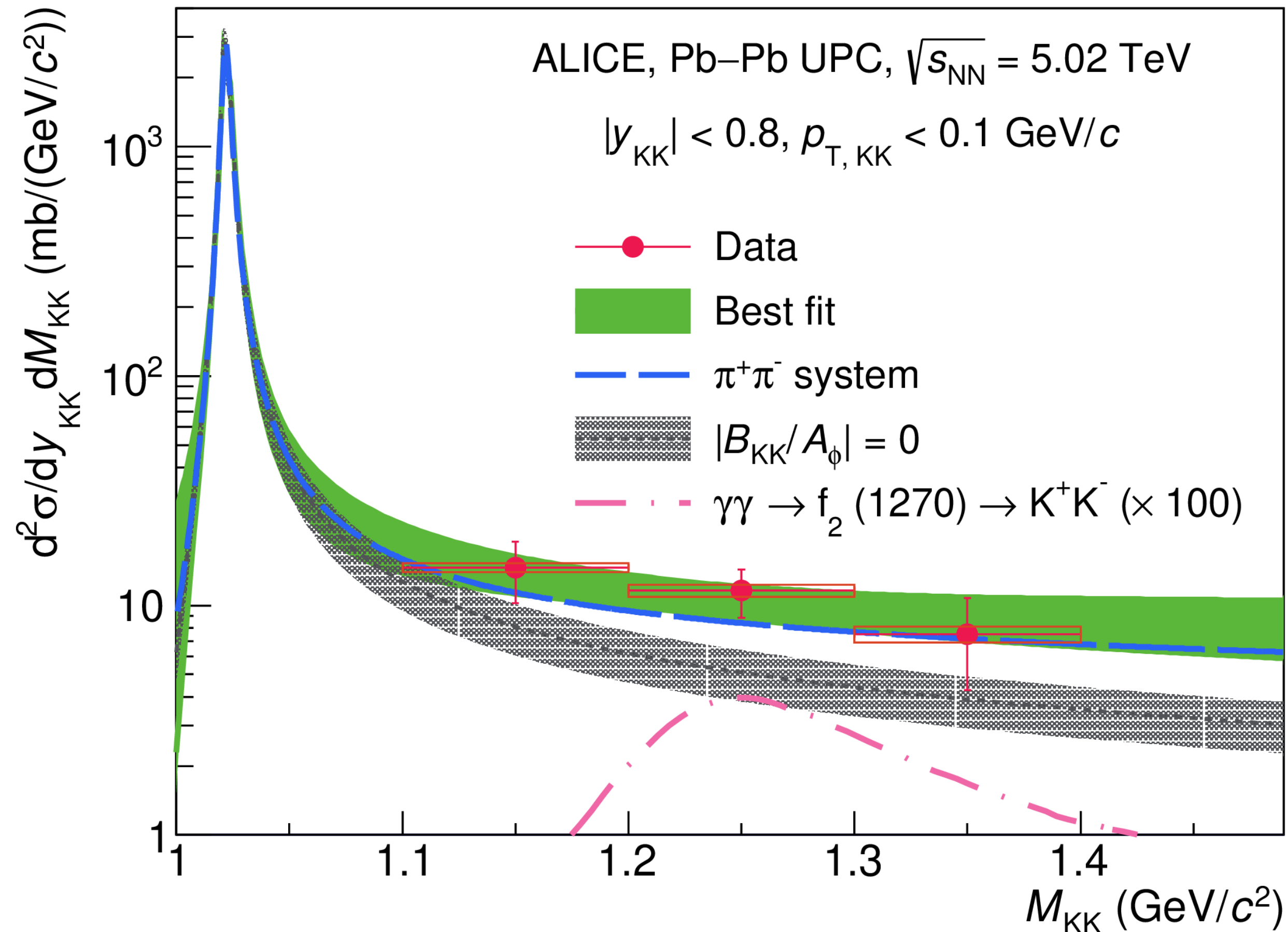
ALI-PUB-565621

- First measurement of coherent photoproduction of  $K^+K^-$  pairs in ultra-peripheral heavy-ion collisions
- Possible physics background of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X \rightarrow K^+K^-$  seems small: signal is likely the composition of  $\phi(1020) \rightarrow K^+K^-$  and direct  $K^+K^-$



# Invariant mass spectrum

ALICE Collaboration, arXiv: 2311.11792



ALI-PUB-565621

- Söding formula has 3 free parameters:

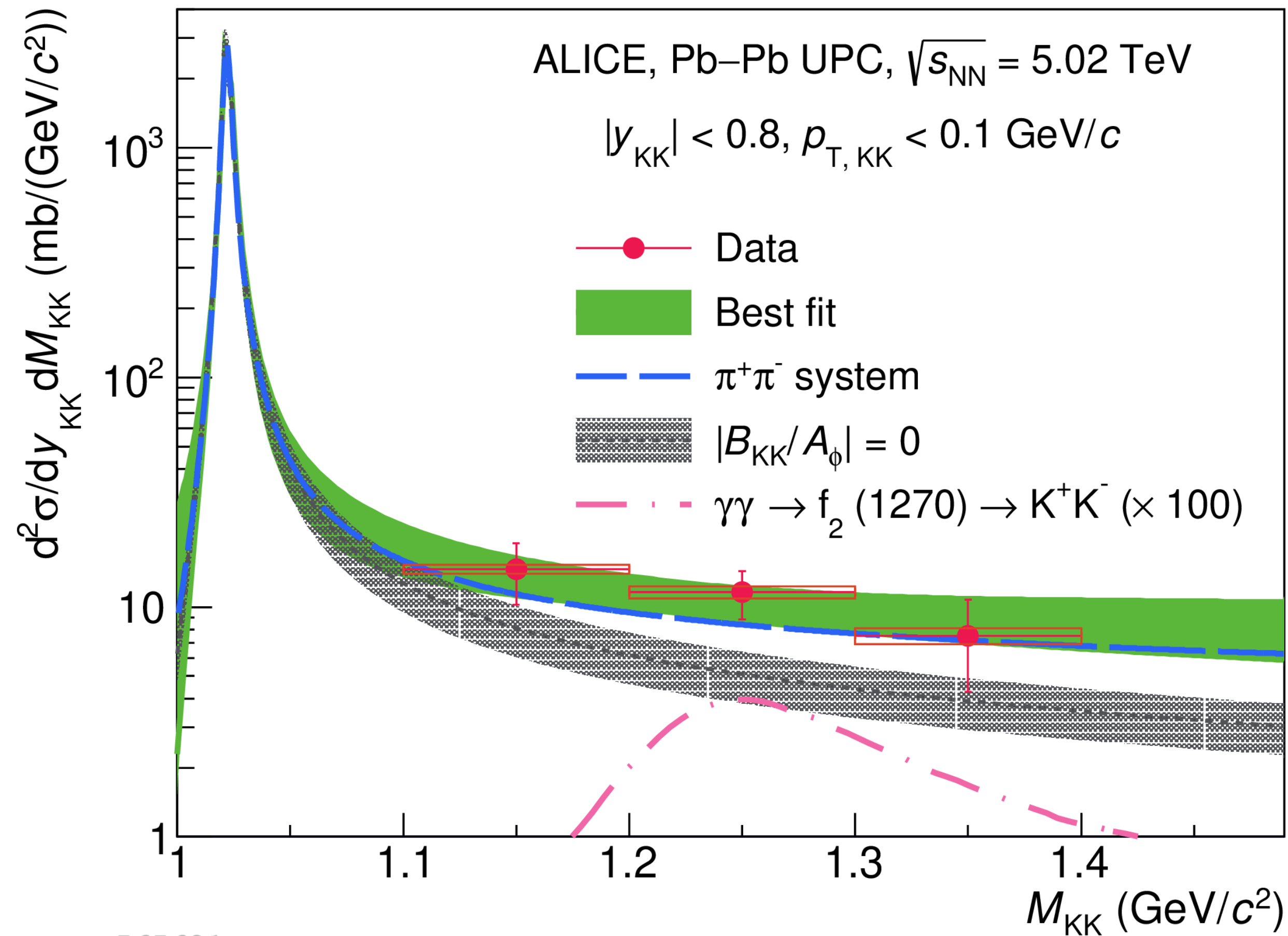
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM_{\text{KK}}} = \left| A_\phi \frac{\sqrt{M_{\text{KK}} M_\phi \Gamma_\phi}}{M_{\text{KK}}^2 - M_\phi^2 + i M_\phi \Gamma_\phi} + B_{\text{KK}} \right|^2$$

where  $\Gamma_\phi = \Gamma_0 \frac{M_K}{M_{\text{KK}}} \left( \frac{M_{\text{KK}}^2 - 4M_K^2}{M_\phi^2 - 4M_K^2} \right)^{3/2}$

- $\phi$  meson cross section: fixed by HERA measurement + Glauber model with 25% uncertainty including BR
- $|B/A|$ : ratio between non-resonant contribution and  $\phi \rightarrow KK$
- $\Phi$ : relative phase angle between non-resonant contribution and  $\phi \rightarrow KK$
- Best fit: fit data points with 2 free parameters,  $|B/A|$  and  $\Phi$  considering measured uncertainties

# Invariant mass spectrum

ALICE Collaboration, arXiv: 2311.11792



ALI-PUB-565621

- $\pi\pi$  system:

- All 3 parameters fixed:

- R. M. Egloff et al., PRL.43.657

- ZEUS Collaboration Phys. Lett. B 377 (1996) 259–272

- $\phi(1020)$  meson cross section

- ALICE Collaboration, JHEP 06 (2020) 035

- $|B/A|$  from ALICE

- STAR Collaboration, PRC.96.054904

- Phase angle  $\Phi$  from STAR

- Lower edge of fit uncertainty

- $|B/A|=0$ :

- Independent from phase angle  $\Phi$

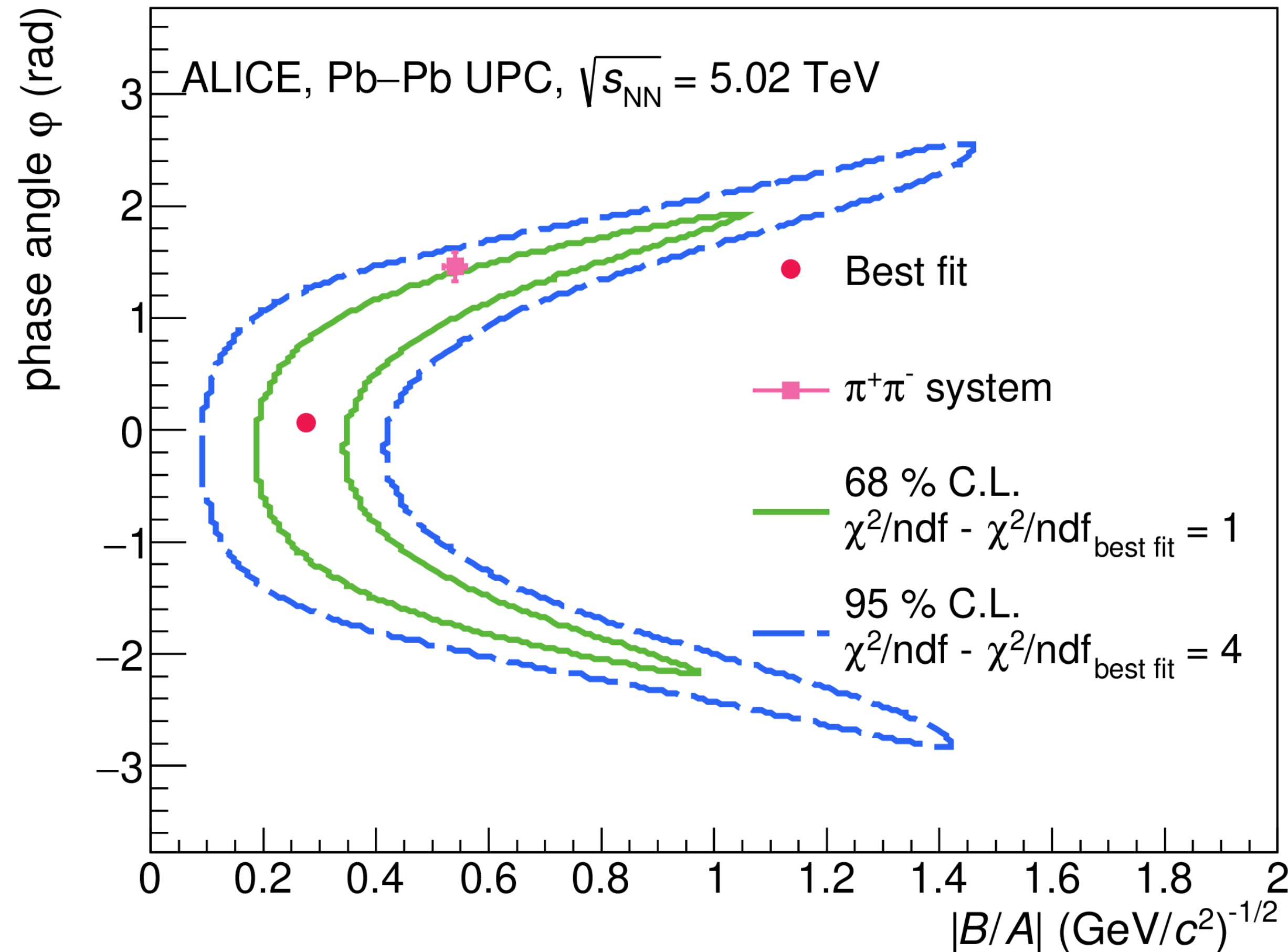
- Band reflects the 25% systematic uncertainty of  $\phi(1020)$  cross section

- More than 2 sigma away from the measurements, suggesting non-negligible non-resonant contribution



# Uncertainty and confidence level

ALICE Collaboration, arXiv: 2311.11792



- $\chi^2/\text{ndf}$  scanned over  $-\pi < \phi < \pi$  and  $0 < |B/A| < 2$  to determine confidence level
- $\Delta\chi^2 = \chi^2 - \chi^2_{\text{min}}$  contour as 68% and 95% confidence level
- As seen in invariant mass spectrum, the parameters are consistent with those in  $\pi\pi$  system in  $1\sigma$

ALI-PUB-565625

# Summary and outlook

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- First measurement of coherent photoproduction of  $K^+K^-$  pairs in ultra-peripheral heavy-ion collisions
- The measured cross section for coherent photoproduction of  $K^+K^-$  in the mass range  $1.1 < M_{KK} < 1.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  consistent with a mixture of  $\phi(1020)$  and non-resonant  $K^+K^-$  photoproduction and their interference
- Ratio of each component and the relative phase angle between  $\phi(1020)$  and non-resonant  $K^+K^-$  are similar to those seen for the  $\rho(770)$  and direct  $\pi^+\pi^-$  production
- Improved precision measurement expected based on large data collected in Run 3