Coherent J/ψ photoproduction in ultraperipheral PbPb collisions at CMS

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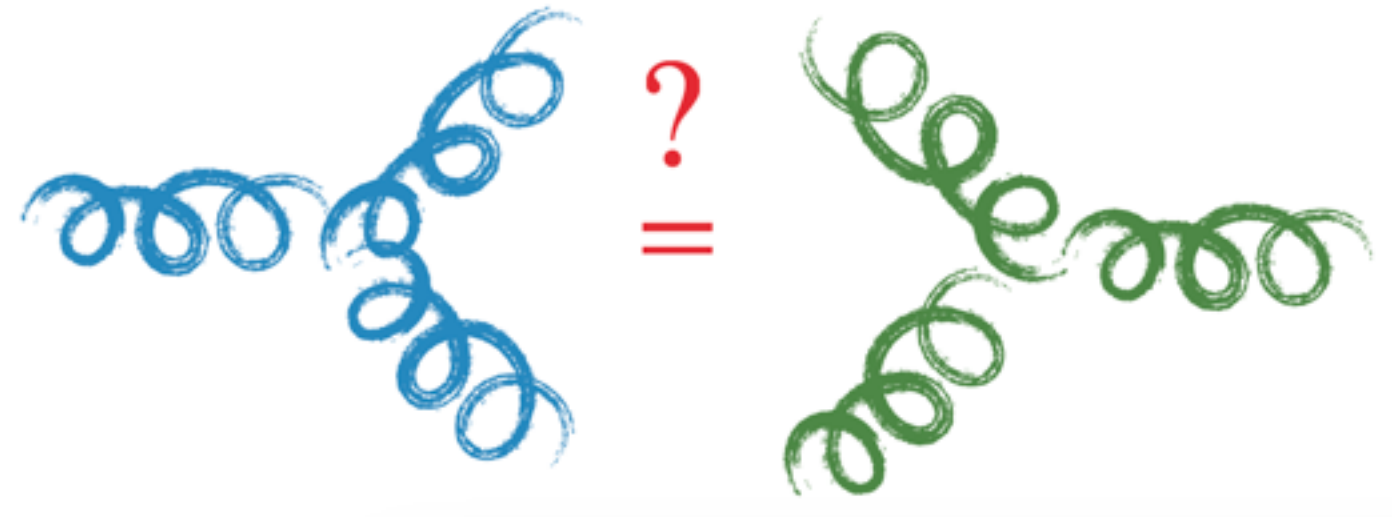
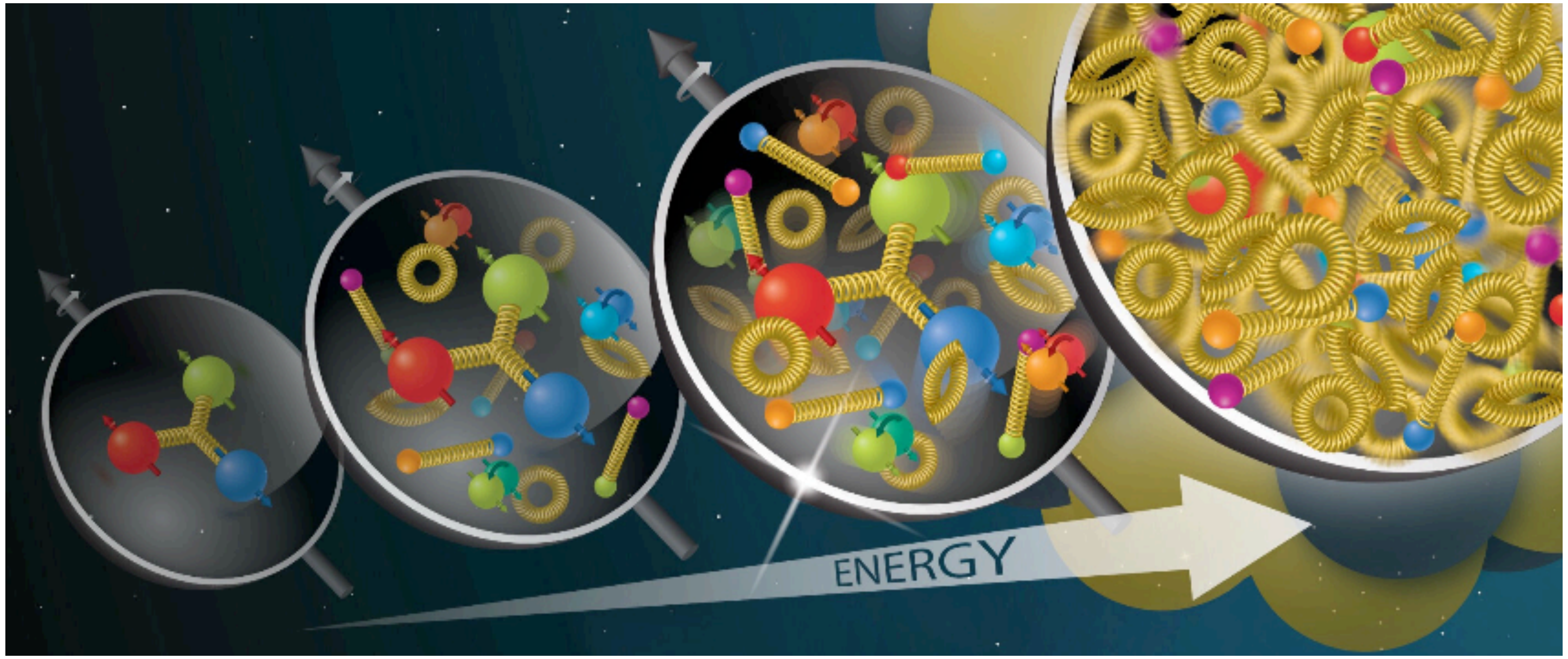
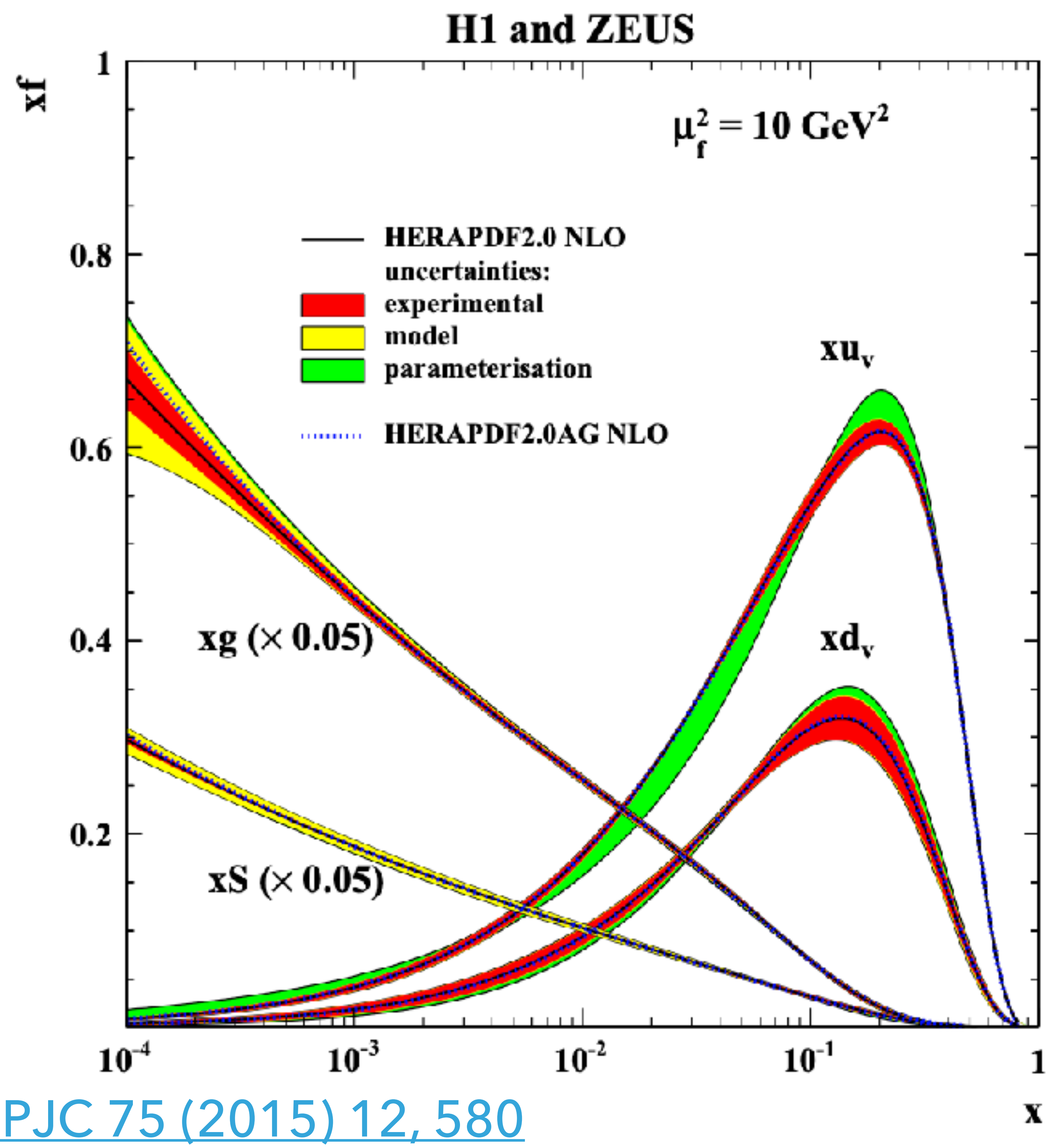
Motivation

- DIS experiments show gluons become rapidly dominant at high energies.
- Unitarity: This behavior cannot go forever!
- New QCD regime: compensation between gluon splittings and recombinations.
- No conclusive evidence of saturation to date!



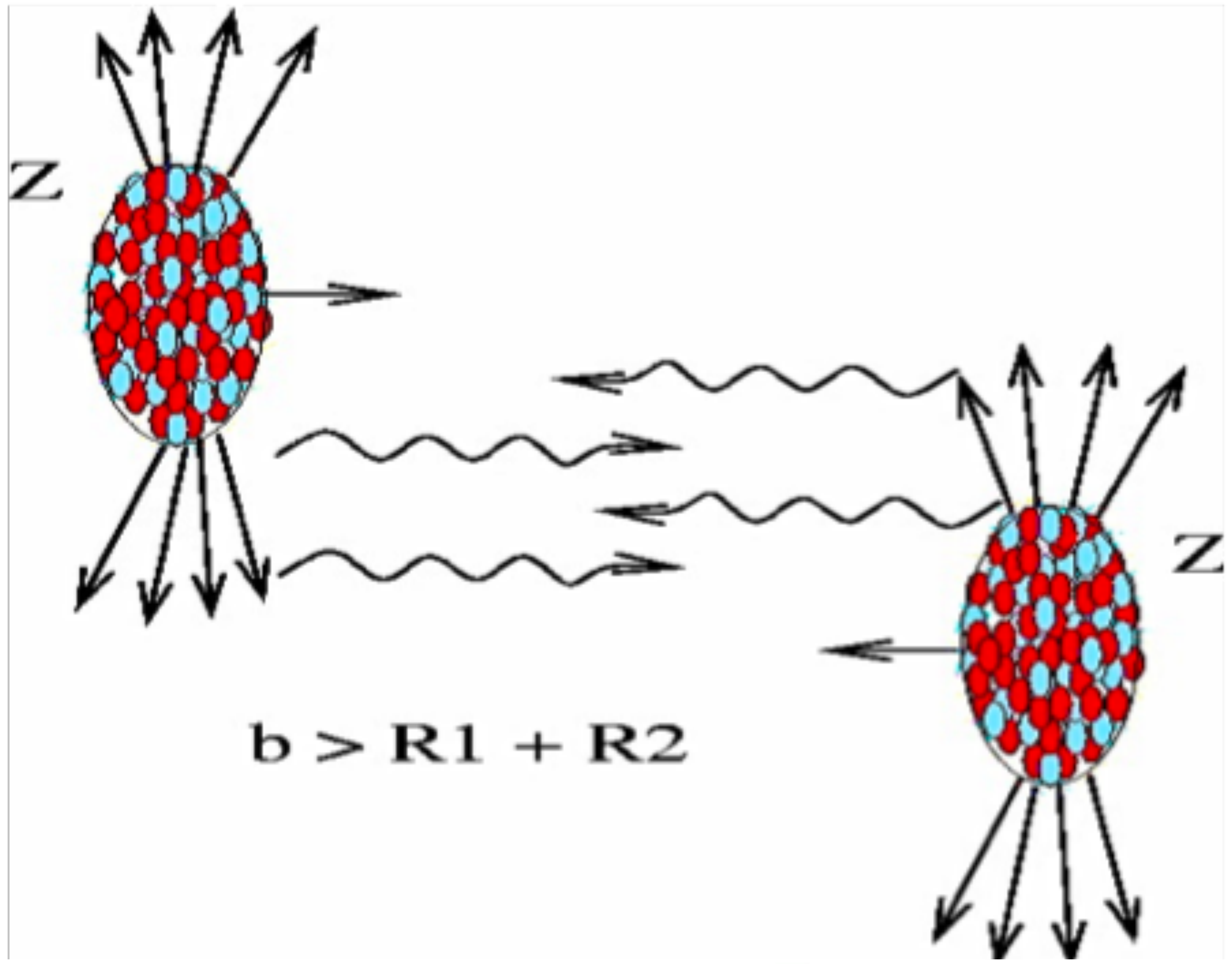


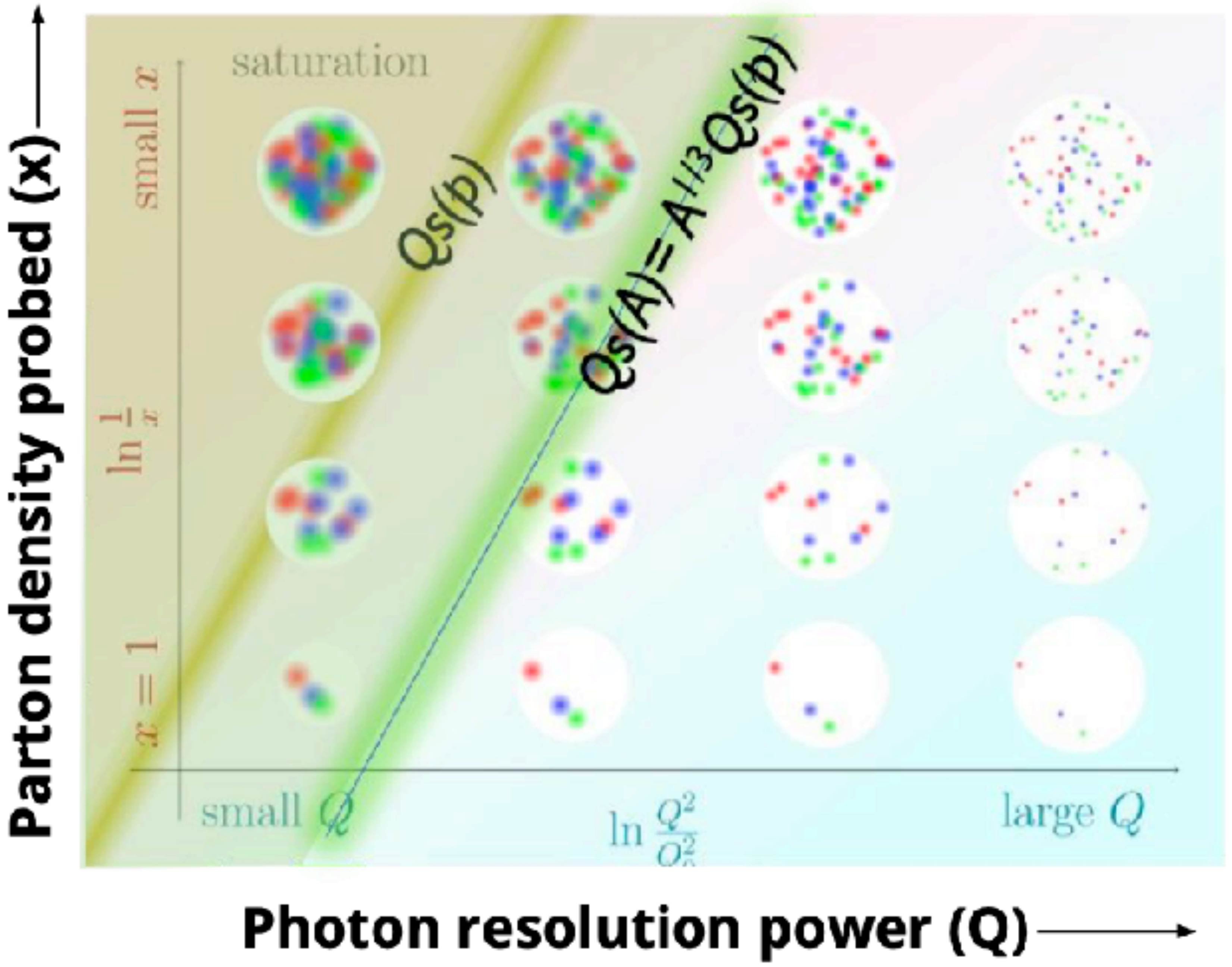


EPJC 75 (2015) 12, 580

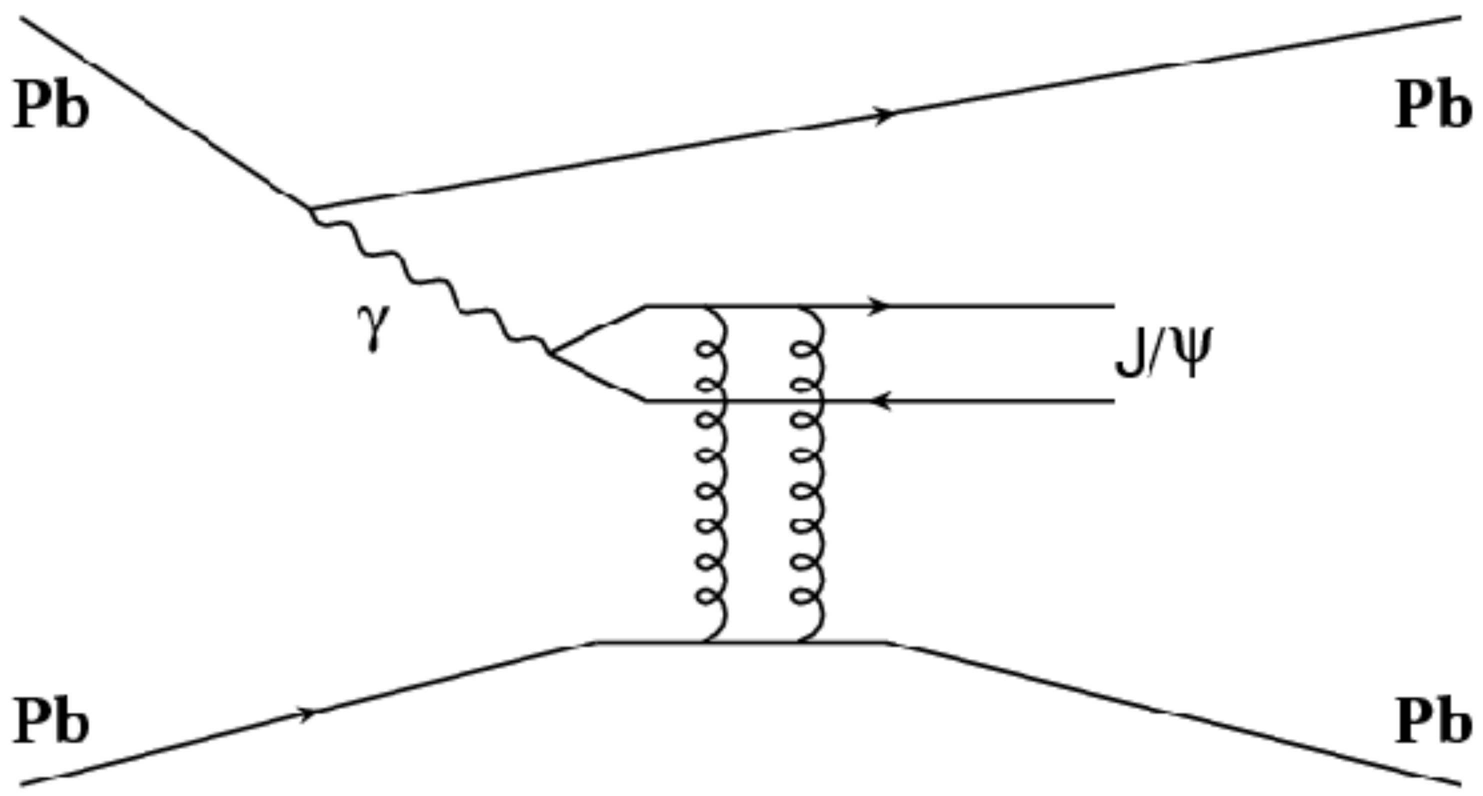
Ultrapheripheral collisions (UPCs)

- Collisions when ions don't "touch" each other, impact parameter $b > R_1 + R_2$
- These processes dominate nucleus-nucleus cross section.
- Electromagnetic (photon) interactions dominate.
- Large photon flux $\sim Z^2$ (Fermi/Weizsacker-Williams). In the case of Pb, probability (cross ection) 82^4 larger than proton!
- Relevance:
  - Interplay between QED, QCD and Beyond SM physics
  - Probe for **nuclear** PDFs
  - Sensitive to saturation in nuclei
  - Saturation region is expected to be easier to be accessed $Q_S \propto A^{1/3}$



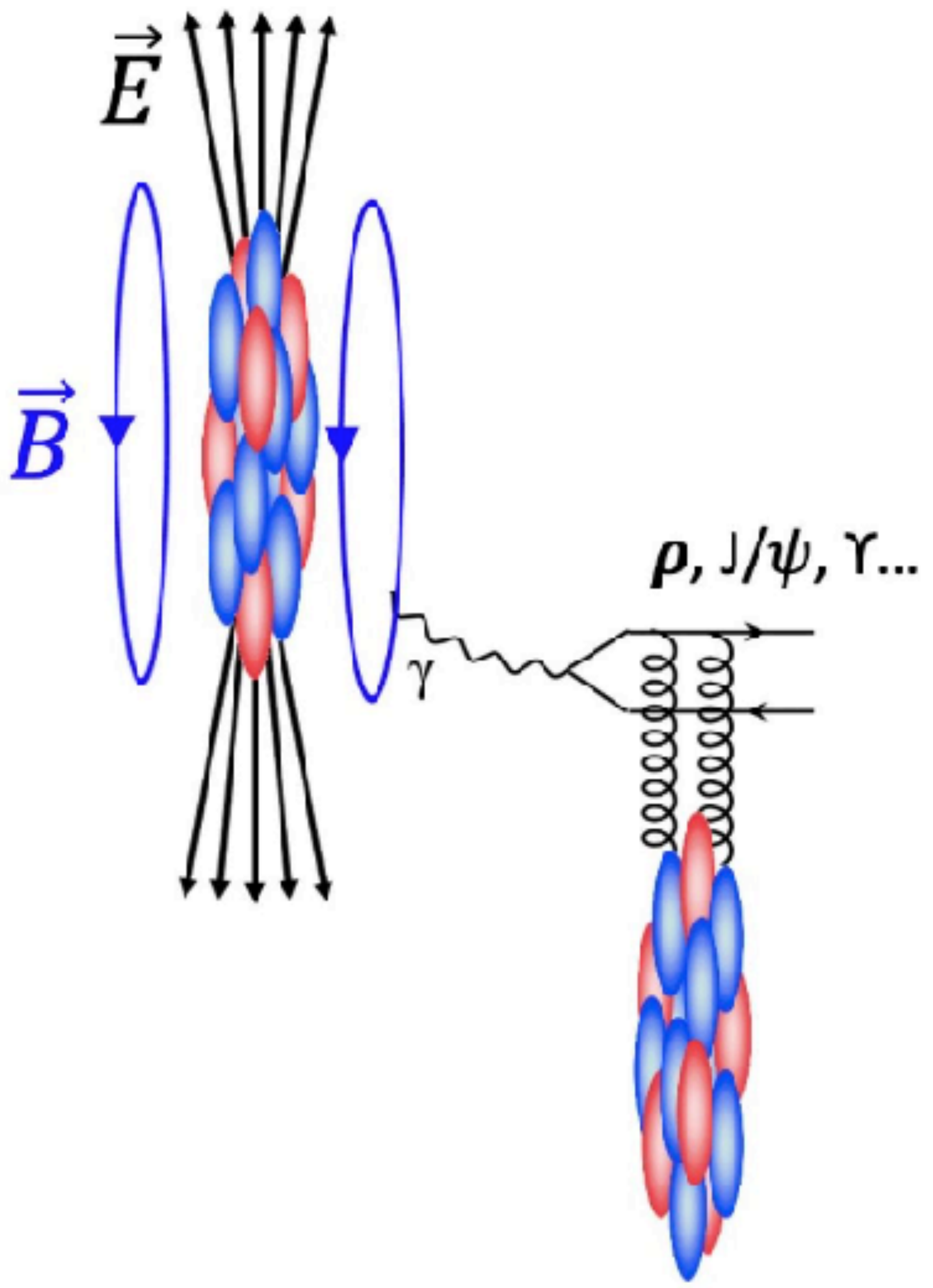


Photoproduction of vector mesons (VM)



- Photon quantum numbers ($J^{PC} = 1^{--}$) same for VM → photon fluctuates into a VM !
- VM photoproduction cross section $\propto (xg(x, Q^2))^2$ at LO.
- Photoproduced VM cross section at small x can test gluon density.

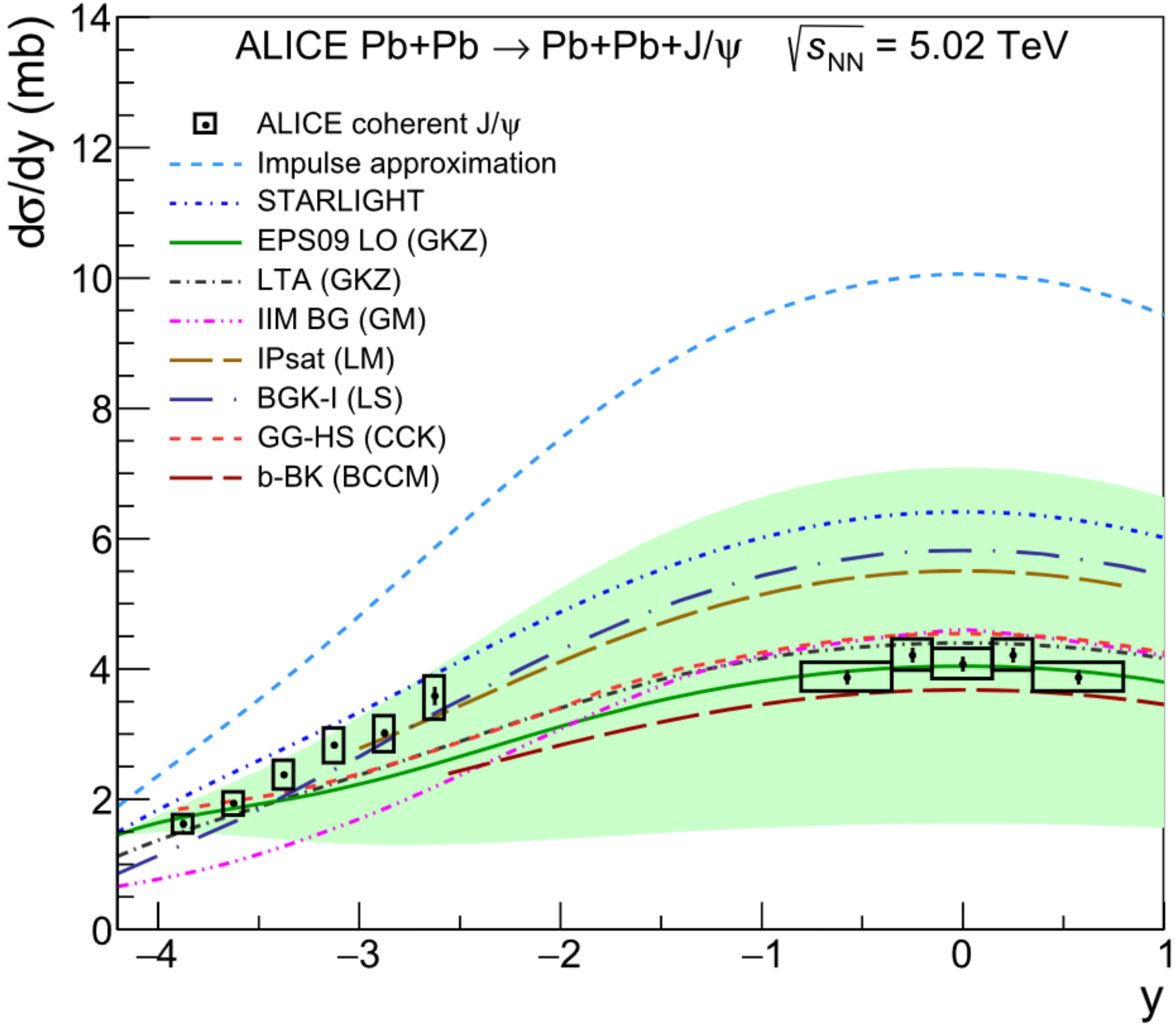
$$x = \left(\frac{M_{J/\psi}}{\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}}}\right) e^{\mp y}$$



Photoproduction of J/ψ with heavy nuclei

$$\gamma + Pb \rightarrow J/\psi + Pb$$

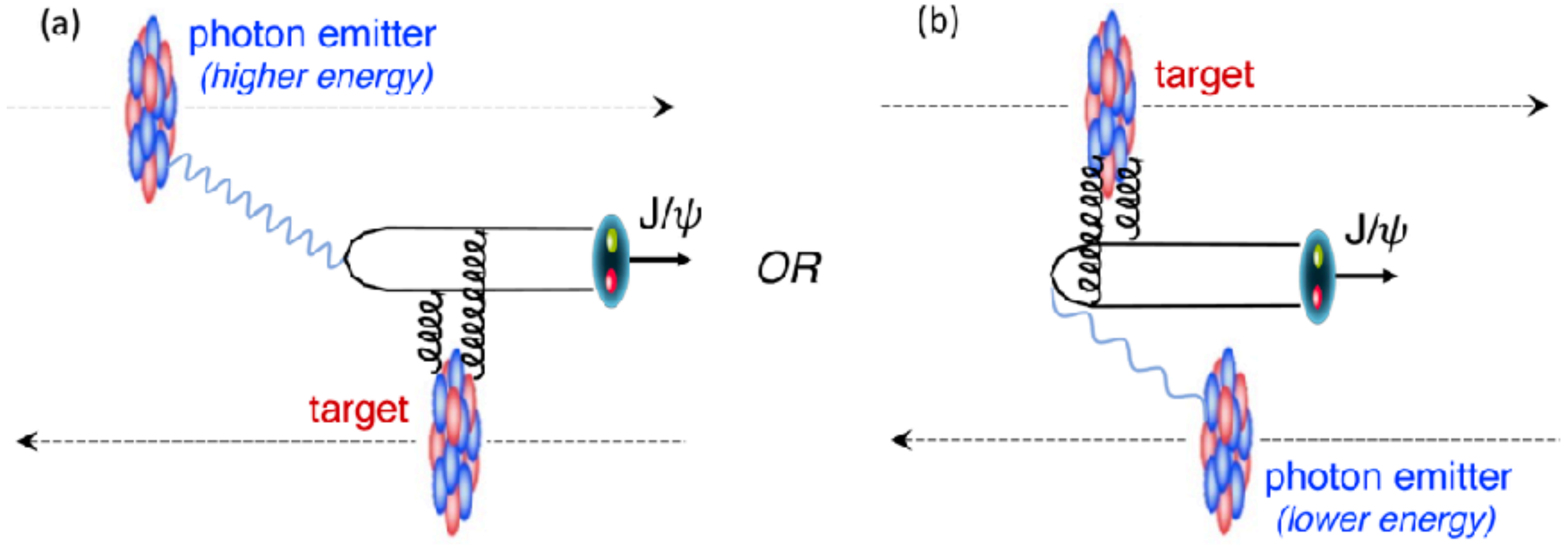
- Gluons inside Pb:
  - $\sigma(J/\psi)$ < I.A → strong nuclear modification in nuclei.
  - Data challenge all existing models.



EPJC 81 (2021) 712

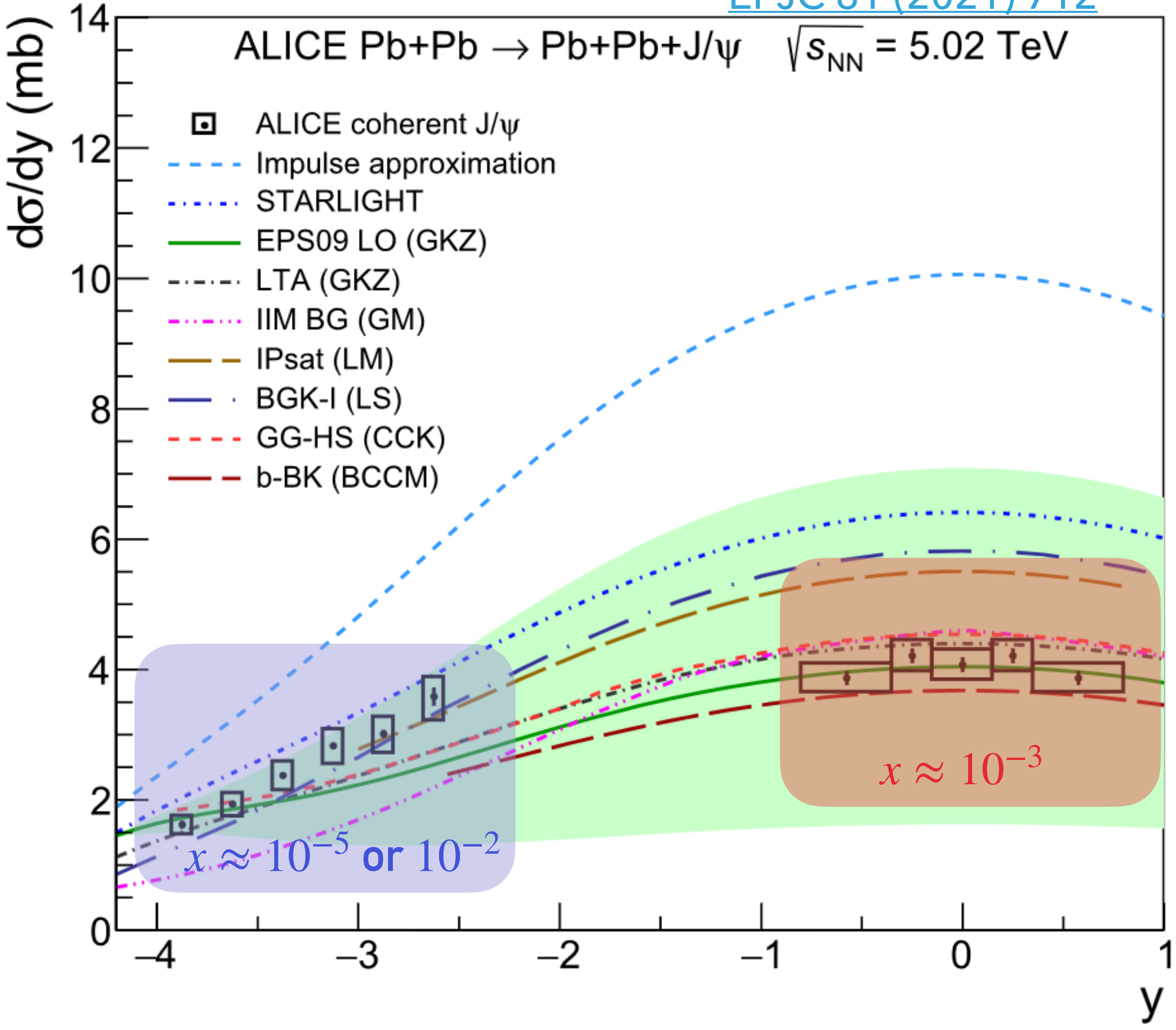
Photoproduction of J/ψ with heavy nuclei

- **Ambiguity in symmetric collisions:** either ion can serve as the emitter or target.
- Each data point has contributions from low and high energy photons.



$$\frac{d\sigma_{AA\to AA'J/\psi}}{dy} = N_{\gamma/A}(y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(y) + N_{\gamma/A}(-y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(-y)$$

EPJC 81 (2021) 712

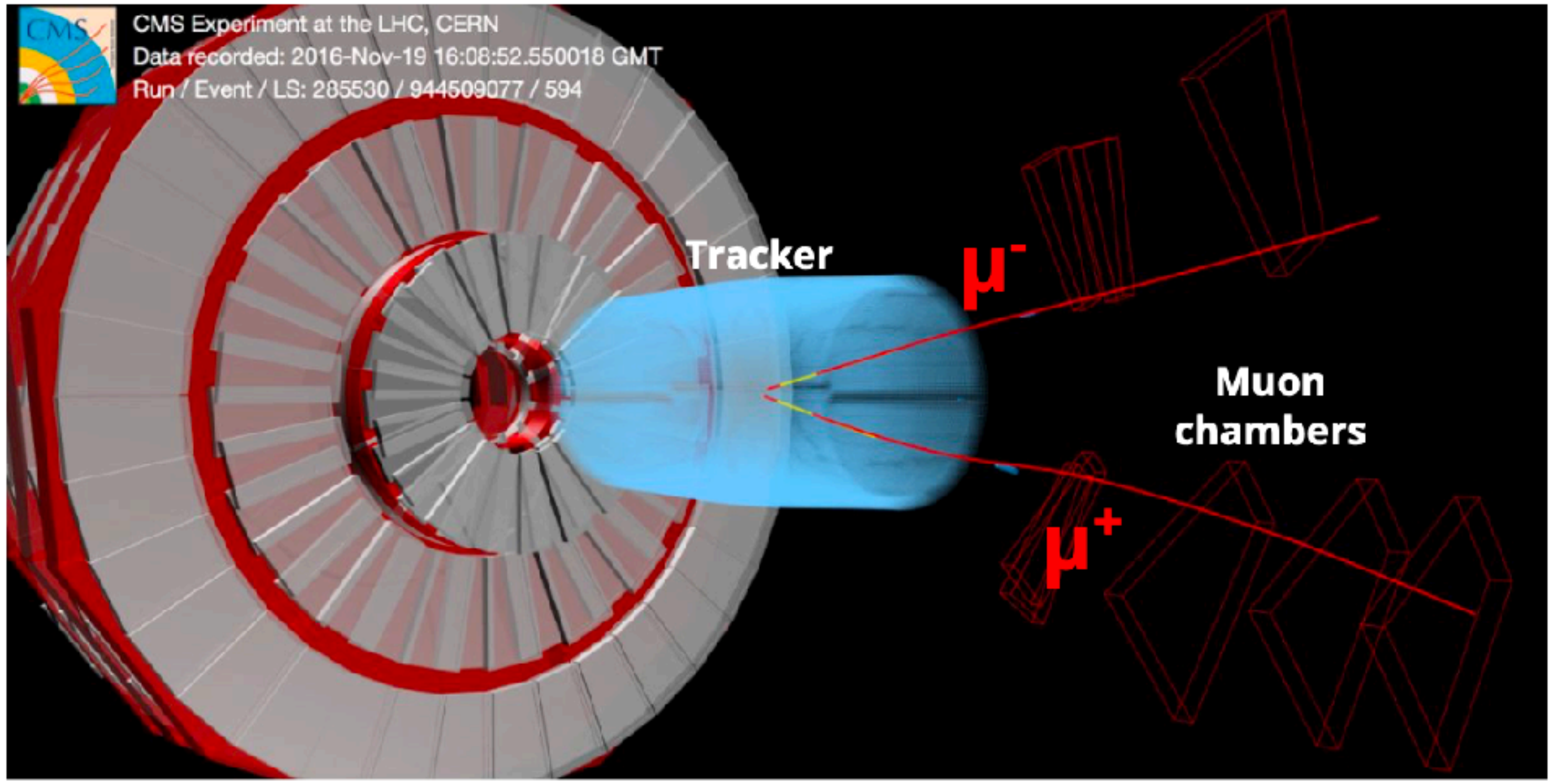


Coherent J/ψ photoproduction in UPC PbPb at 5.02 TeV

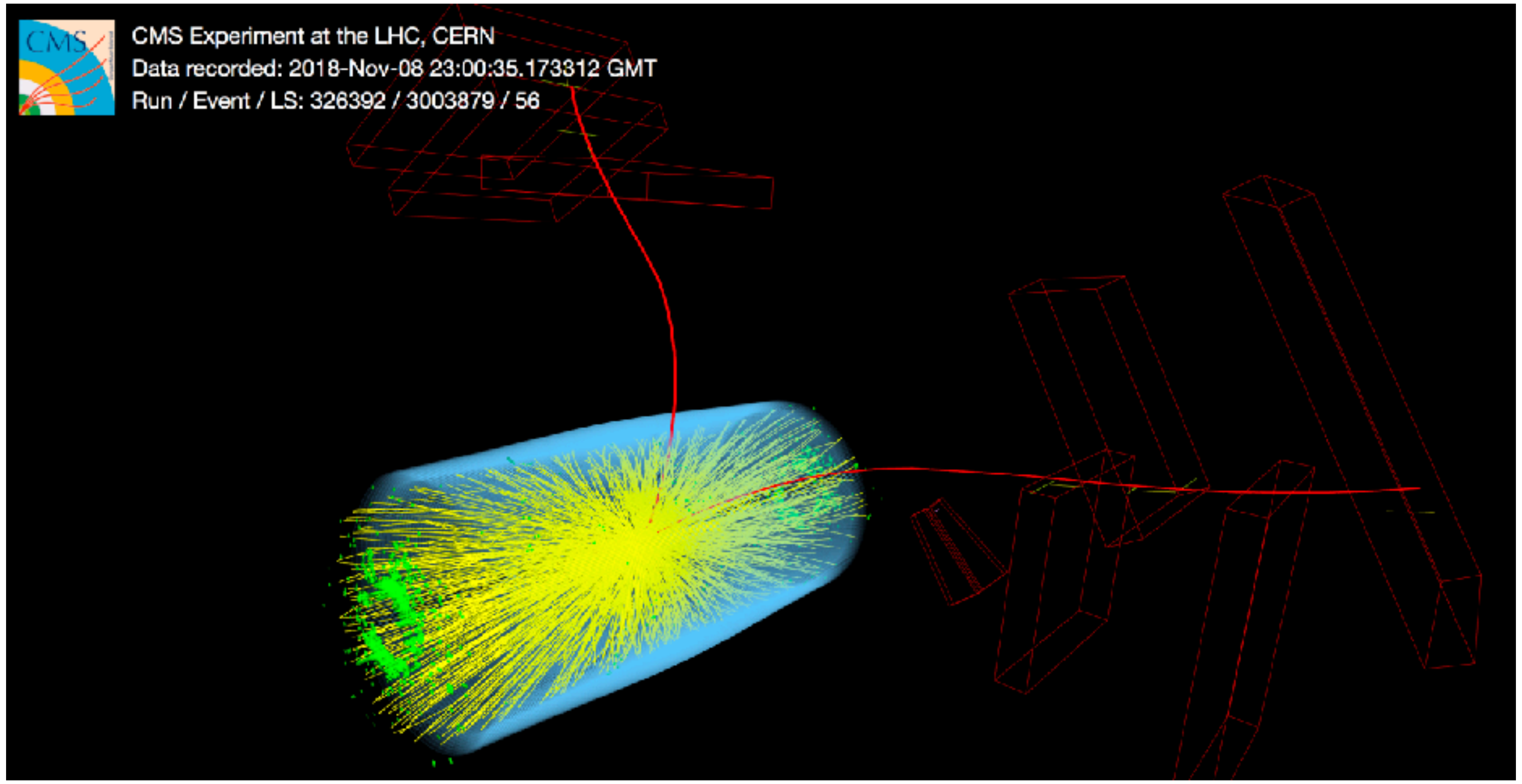
arXiv:2303.16984

- Data from 2018 PbPb UPC, $L_{int} \sim 1.52\ \mathrm{nb}^{-1}$
- Event selection:
  - Exactly two muons and nothing more!
  - Low energy depositions in hadronic calorimeter to suppress strong interactions.
  - Very clean events !

UPC

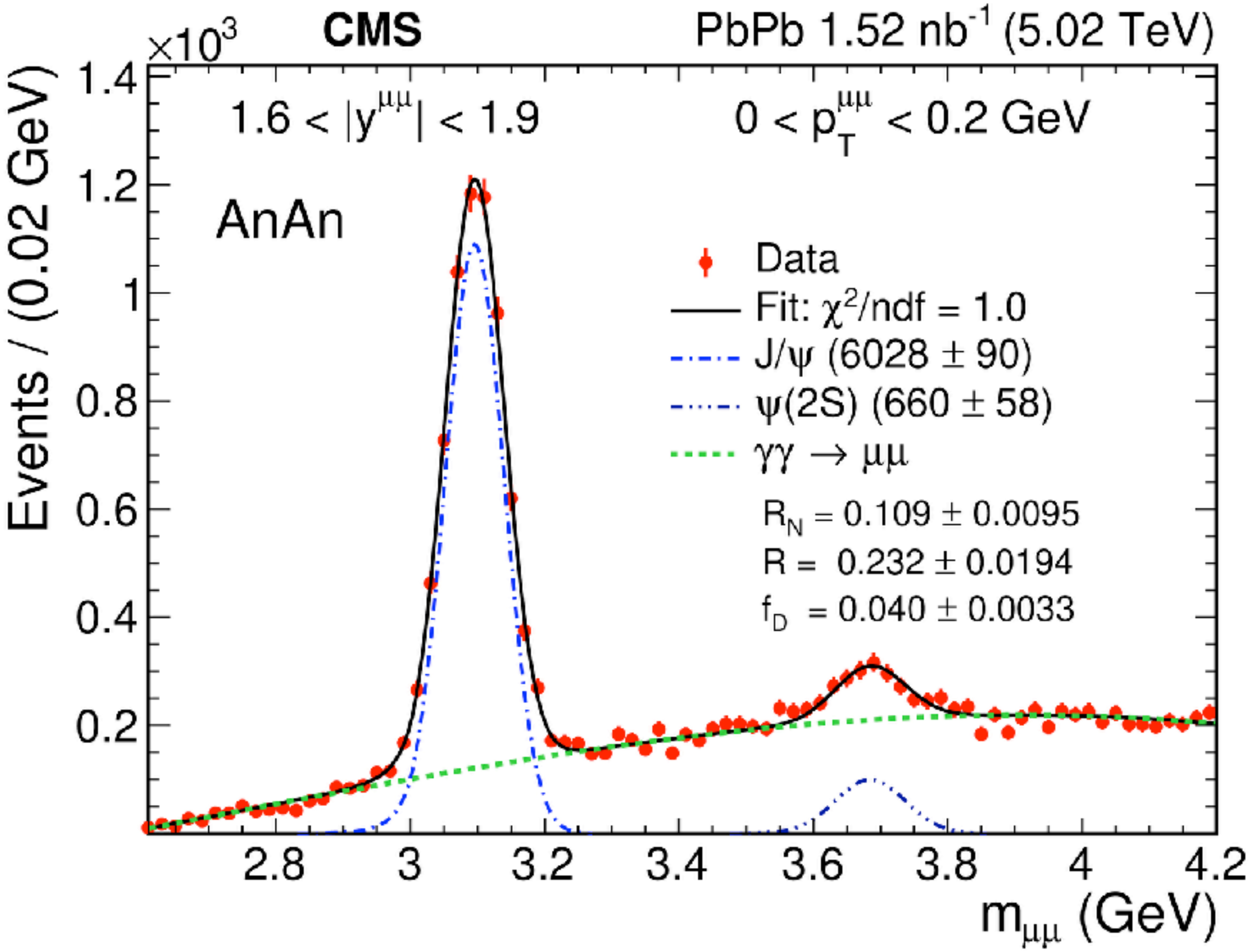


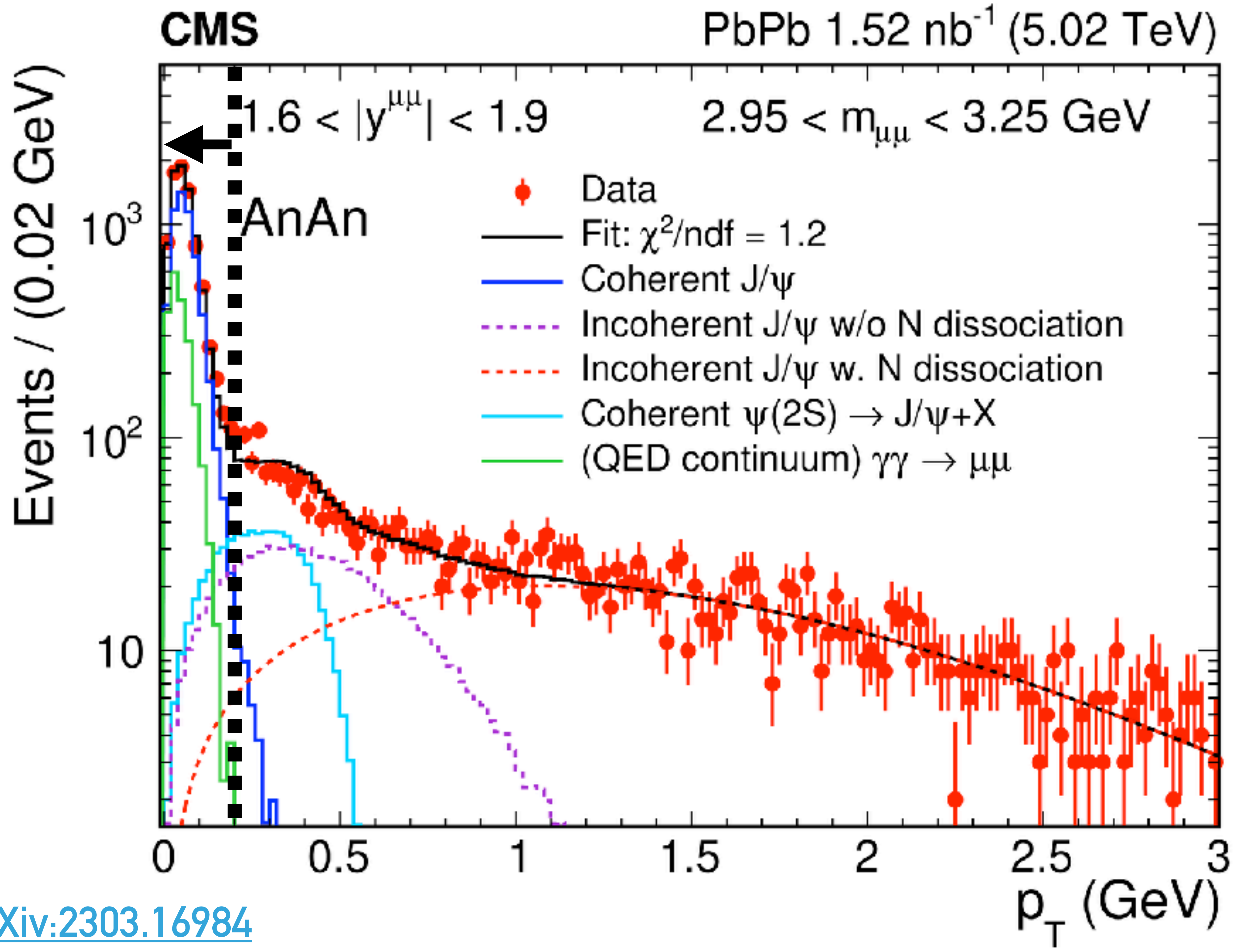
Central



Signal extraction

- Invariant mass fits filter J/ψ yields (coherent+incoherent) from QED background.
- Multi-template fits on J/ψ transverse momentum allows to separate coherent and incoherent contributions.



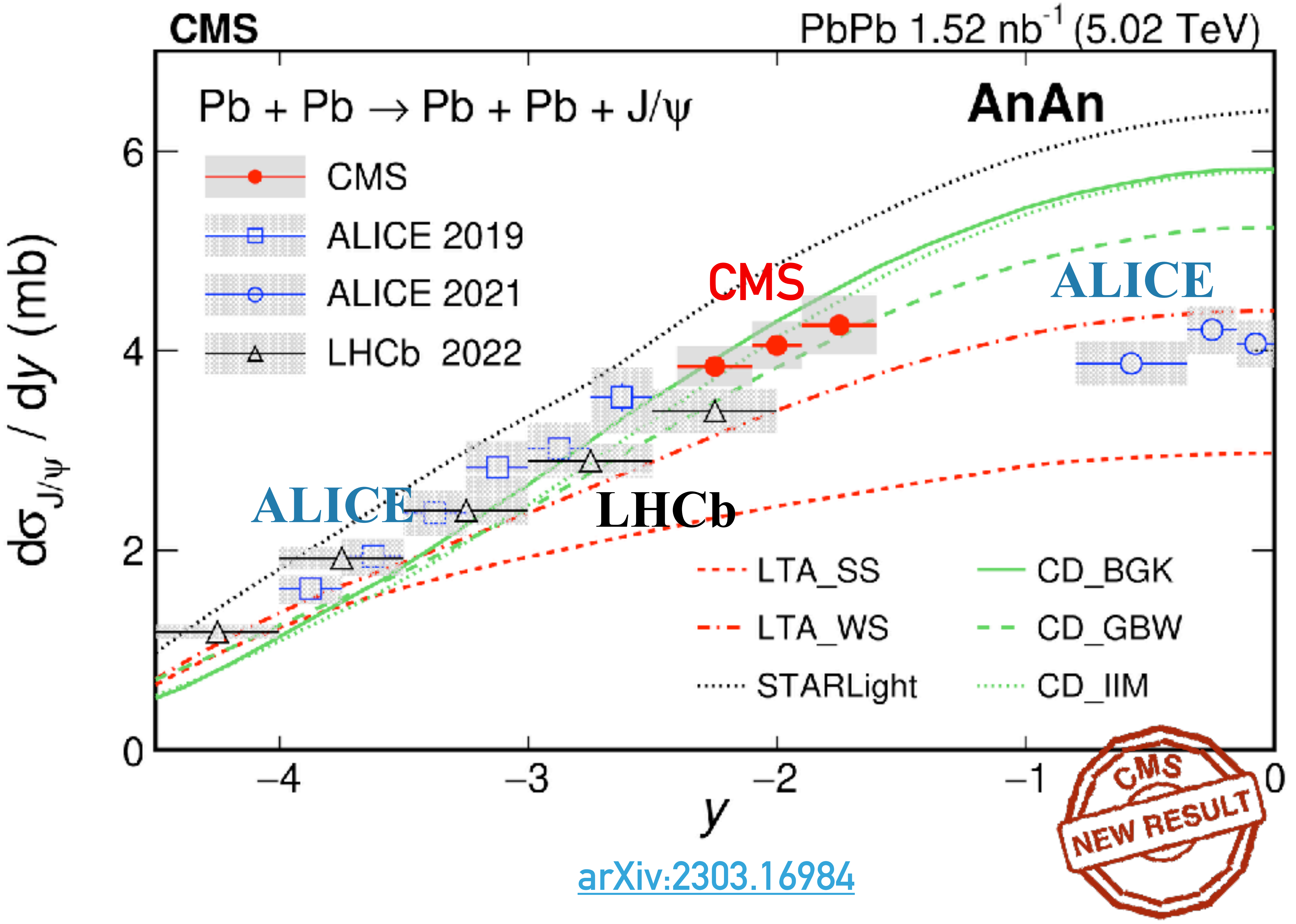


arXiv:2303.16984

Total Coh. J/ψ cross section

ALICE, EPJC 81 (2021) 712

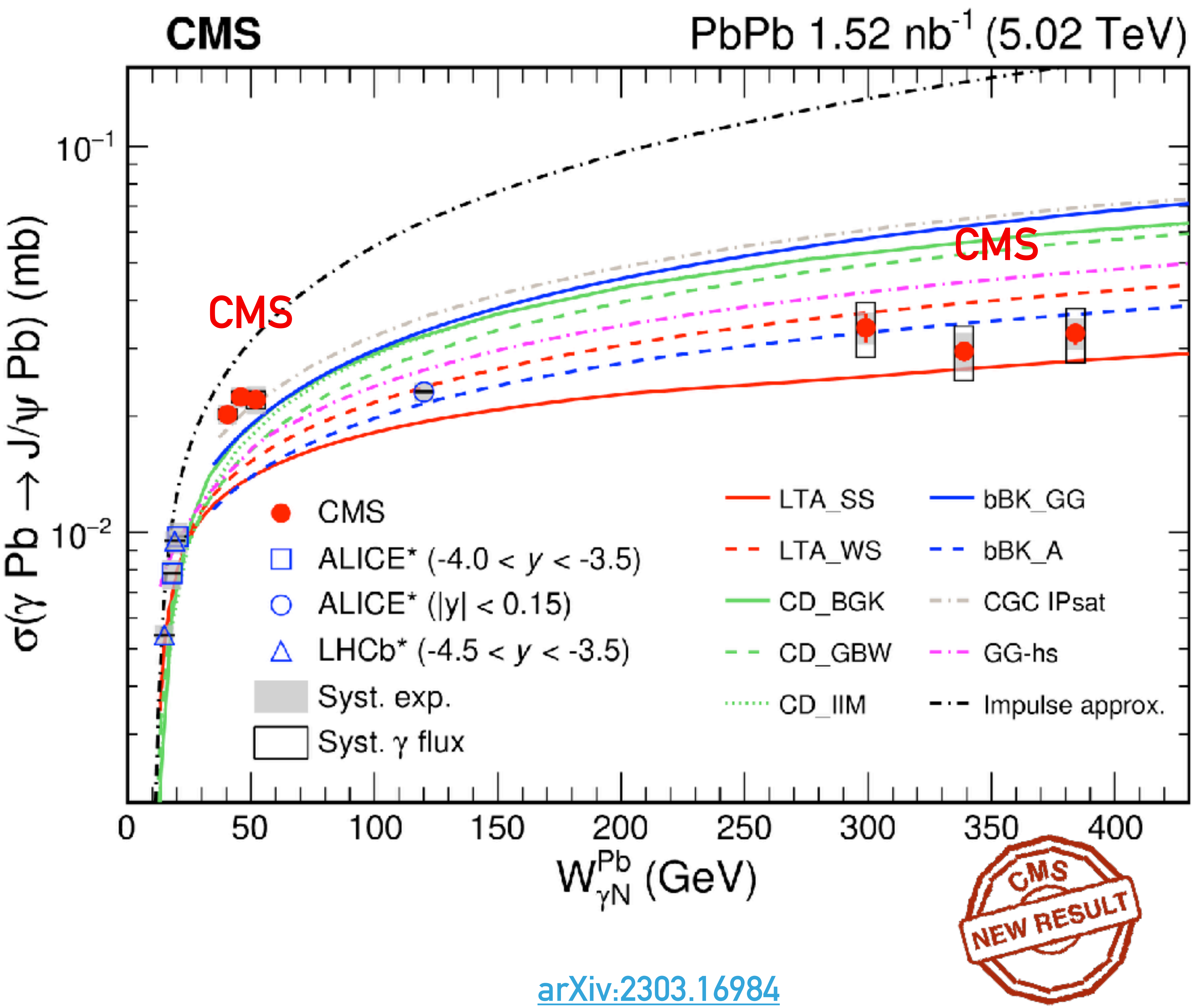
LHCb, arXiv:2206.08221



arXiv:2303.16984

- LHC experiments complement each others over a wide range of rapidity.
- **CMS data covers a unique rapidity region, not previously accessed.**
- CMS data follow ALICE forward rapidity trend.

Coh. J/ψ photo nuclear cross section vs W



arXiv:2303.16984

- In order to obtain the photo nuclear cross section, we need to solve the two-way ambiguity.

$$\frac{d\sigma_{AA\to AA' J/\psi}}{dy} = N_{\gamma/A}(y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(y) + N_{\gamma/A}(-y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(-y)$$

- More details in poster ;D
- **First measurement by CMS:**
  - Low W (high x): rapidly increasing
  - High W (low x): slowly raising -- underlying physics changed!
  - No models can describe the entire data distribution!
  - Evidence of gluon saturation in nucleus?

Many thanks !

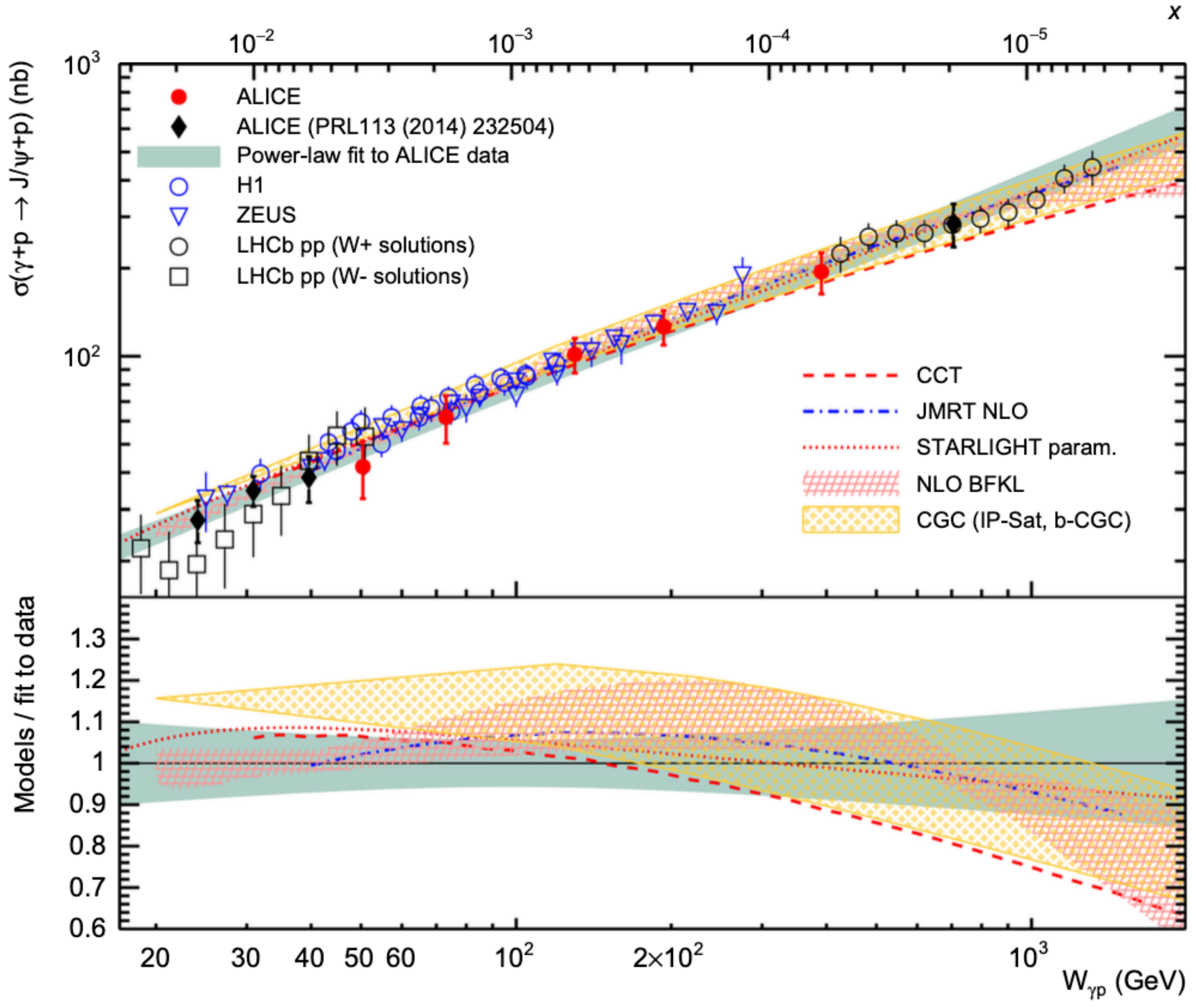
(More details in poster presentation 😁)

Backup slides

Photoproduction of J/ψ with protons

$$\gamma + p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$$

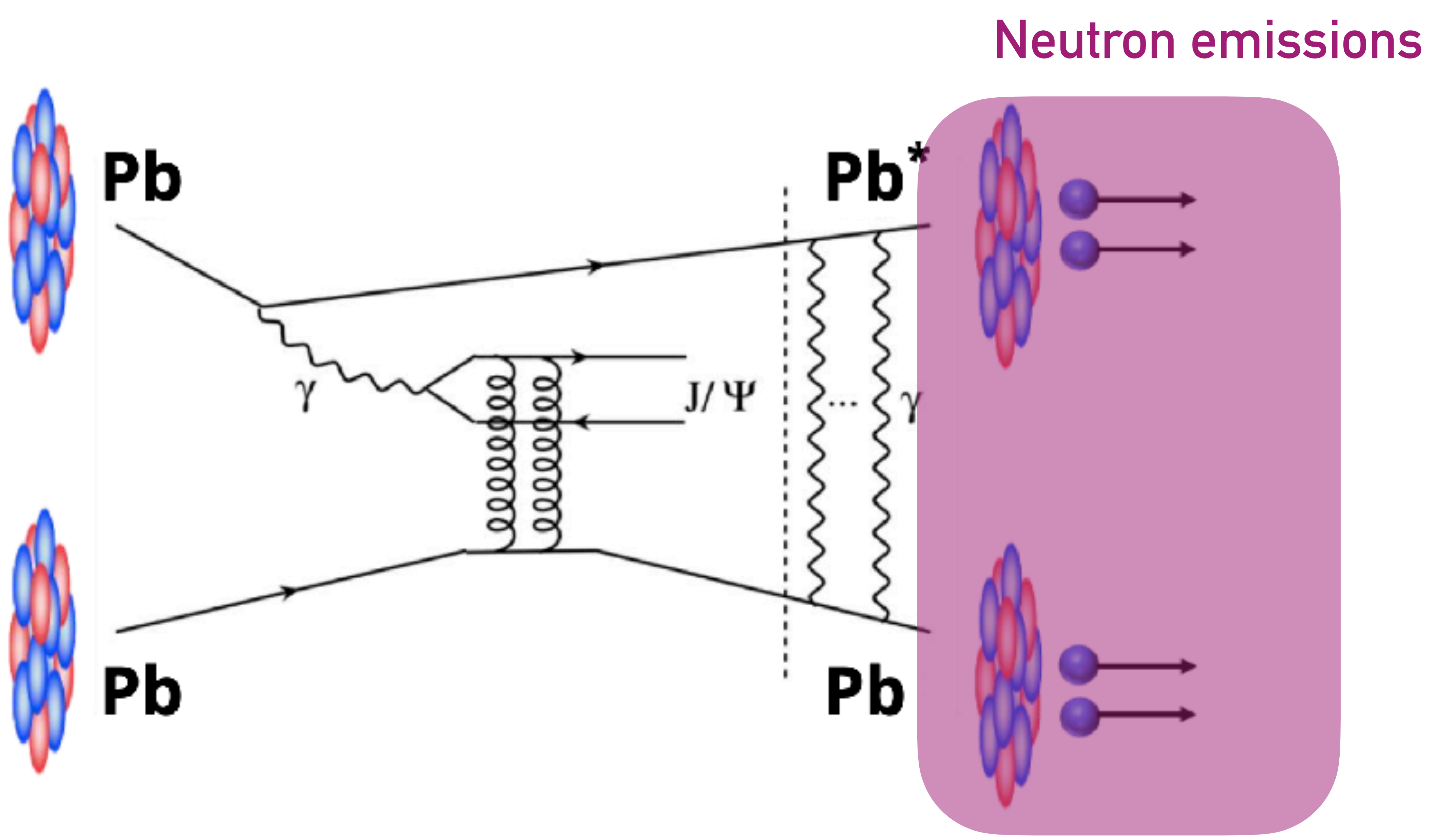
- Gluons inside a proton:
  - Investigated with ep, pPb and pp collisions by HERA and LHC
  - Consistent results between HERA and LHC data.
  - Data follow a power-law trend, consistent with the rapidly increasing gluon density.
  - No evidence for saturation !

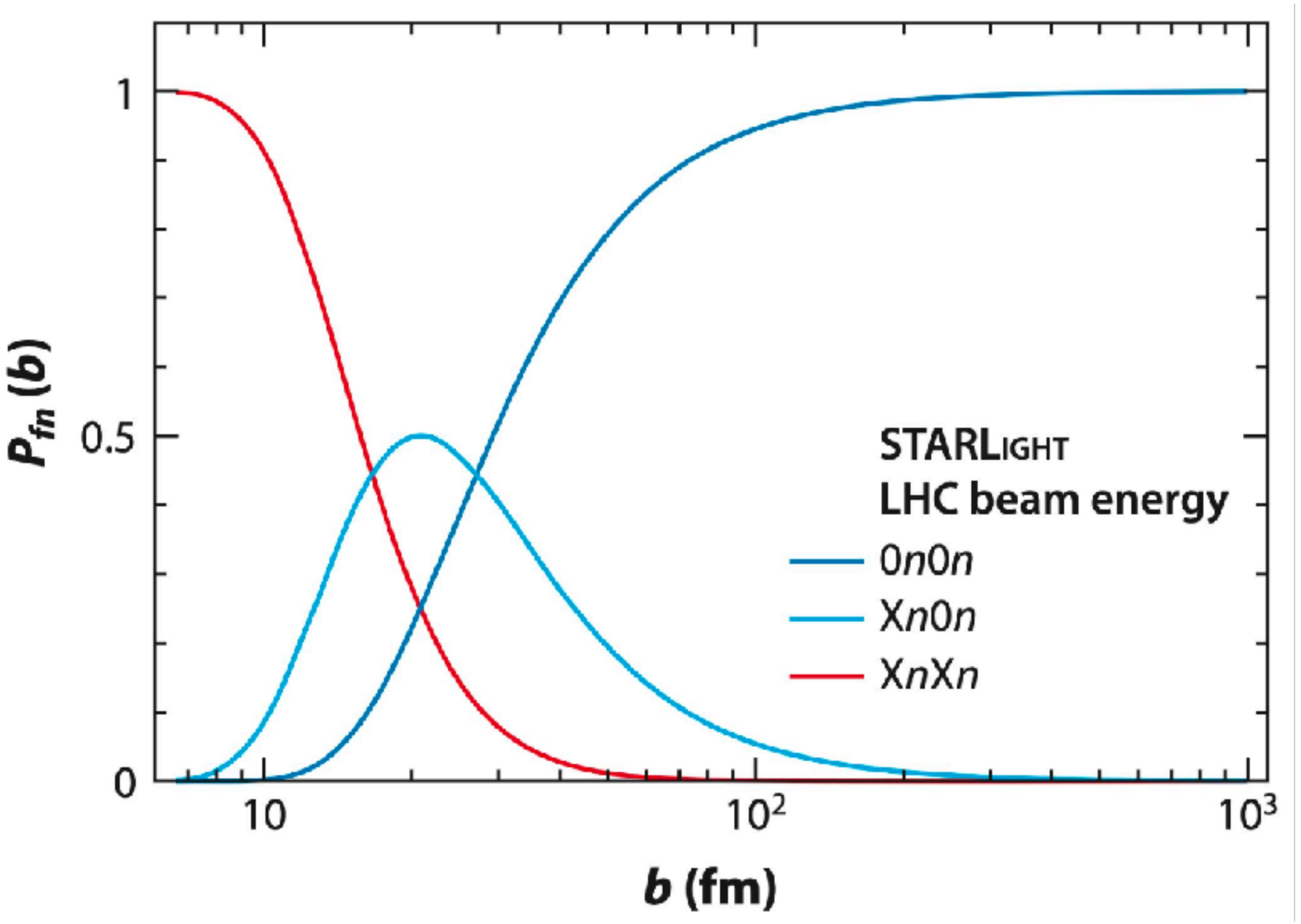


EPJC 79 (2019) 402

A solution to the two-way ambiguity puzzle

Control impact parameter of UPCs via forward neutron emissions [Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 70 (2020) 323]





- Additional photon exchanges lead to neutron emissions via EMD.

- Analogous to centrality:
  - $b_{XnXn} < b_{0nXn} < b_{0n0n}$

A solution to the two-way ambiguity puzzle

Dominant b ranges of different neutron classes:

- 0n0n: b > 40 fm
- 0nXn: b ~ 20 fm
- XnXn: b < 15 fm

What is measured — Photon flux from theory — What we want

$$\frac{d\sigma^{0n0n}_{AA\to AAJ/\psi}}{dy} = N^{0n0n}_{\gamma/A}(y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(y) + N^{0n0n}_{\gamma/A}(-y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(-y)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{0nXn}_{AA\to AA'J/\psi}}{dy} = N^{0nXn}_{\gamma/A}(y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(y) + N^{0nXn}_{\gamma/A}(-y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(-y)$$

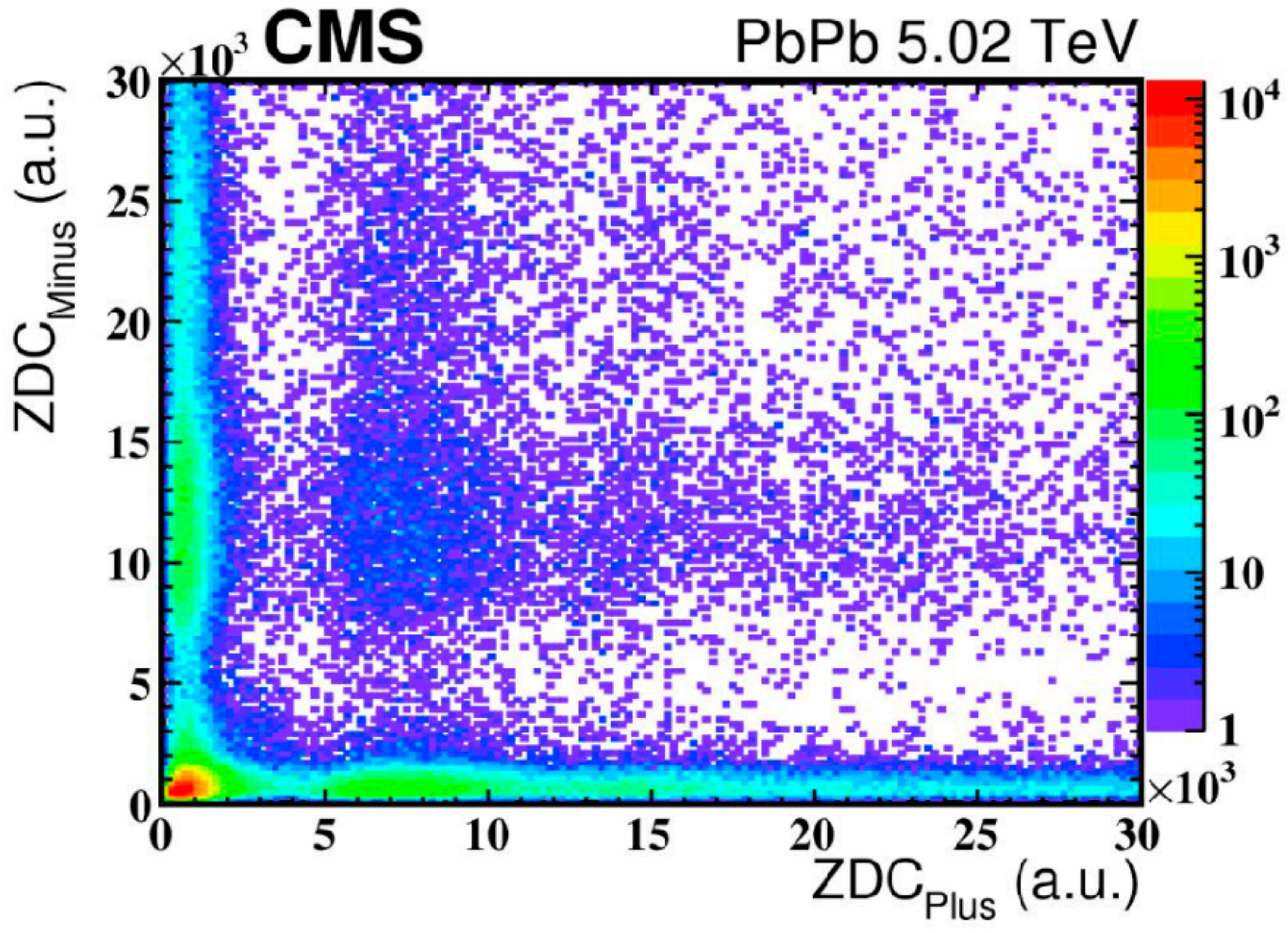
$$\frac{d\sigma^{XnXn}_{AA\to A'A'J/\psi}}{dy} = N^{XnXn}_{\gamma/A}(y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(y) + N^{XnXn}_{\gamma/A}(-y)\cdot\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(-y)$$

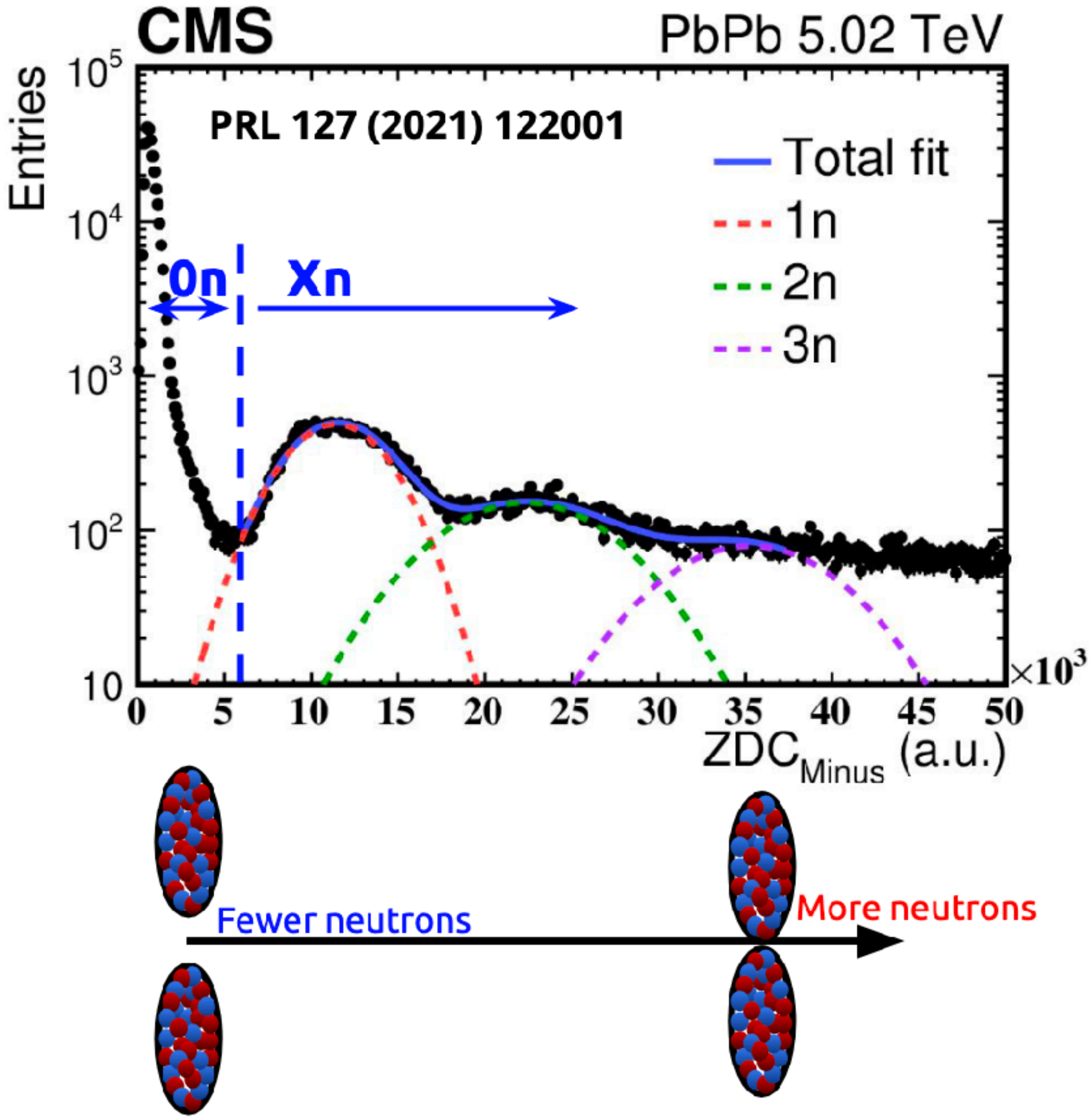
→ Solve for $\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(y)$ and $\sigma_{\gamma A\to J/\psi A'}(-y)$, and $x = \left(\frac{M_{VM}}{\sqrt{s_{NN}}}\right)e^{\mp y}$

Entering a new regime of small x ~ $10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$ in nuclei!

Event classification via neutron multiplicity

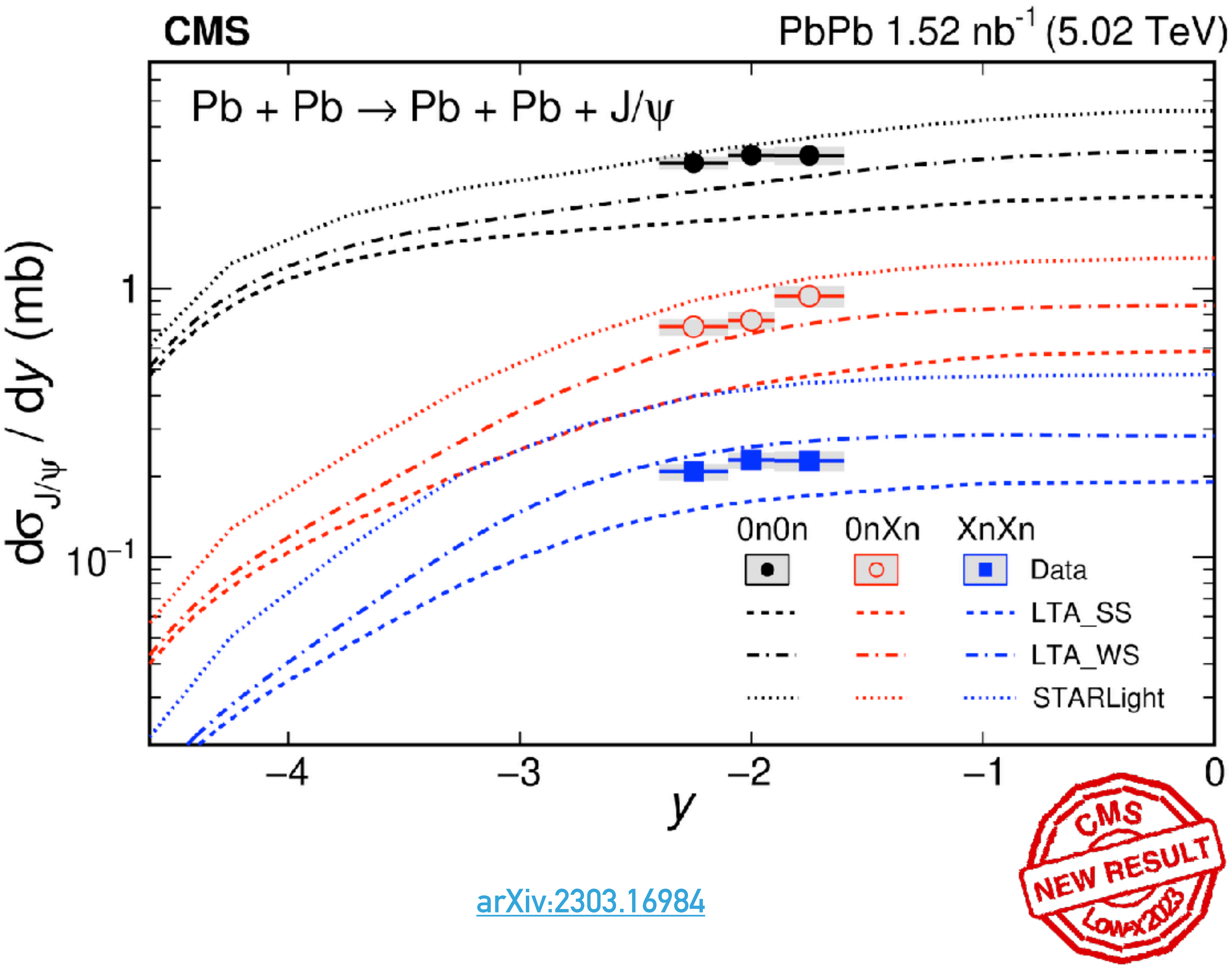
- Energy depositions in ZDCs allow to classify events in neutron categories.





- XnXn → smaller b
- 0n0n → larger b

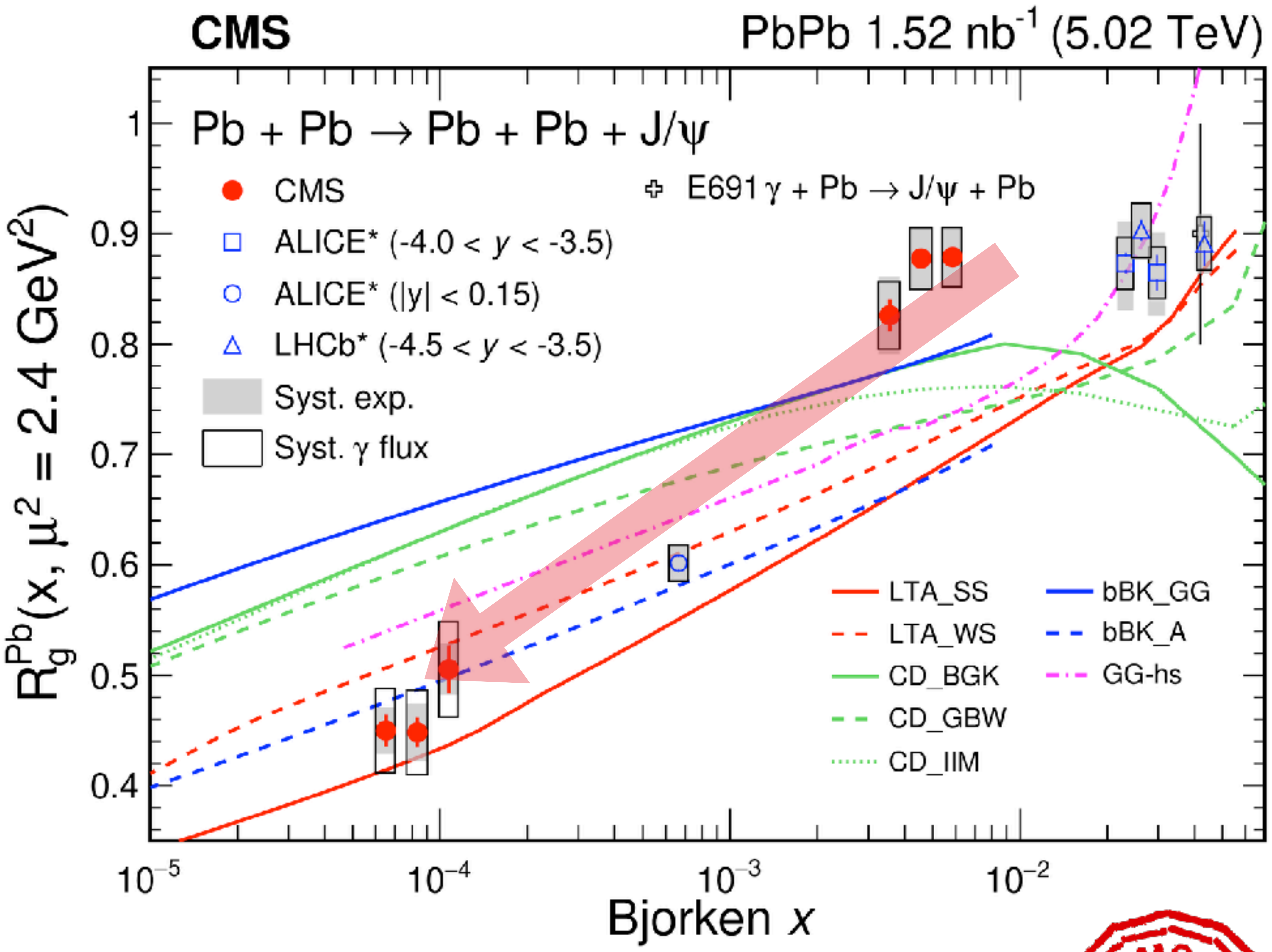
Total Coh. J/ψ cross section in neutron categories



arXiv:2303.16984

- ZDC allows to classify events in neutron categories.
- **First separation in different neutron categories.**

Nuclear suppression factor

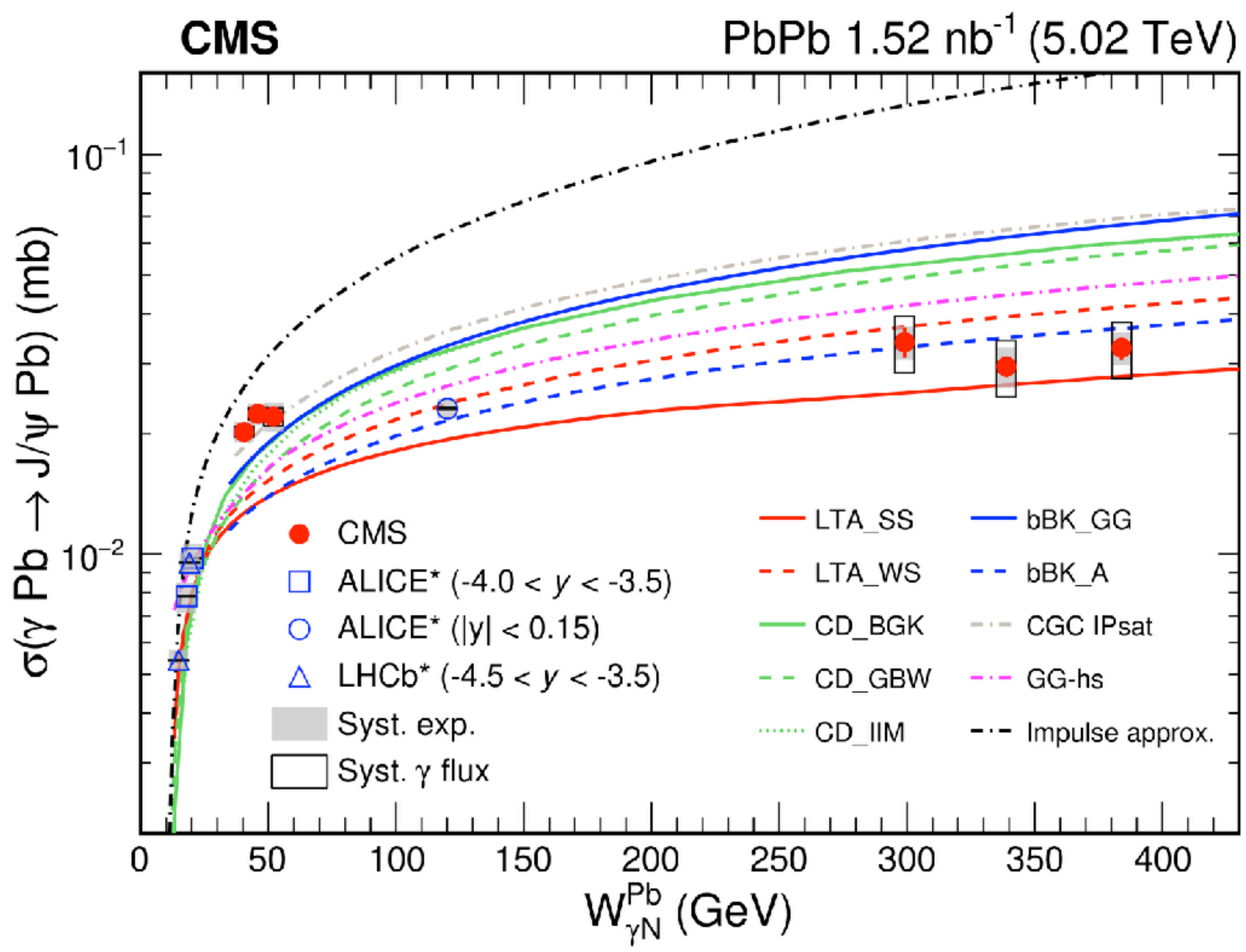


arXiv:2303.16984

$$R_g^A = \frac{g_A(x, Q^2)}{A \cdot g_p(x, Q^2)} = \left(\frac{\sigma^{exp}_{\gamma A \to J/\psi A}}{\sigma^{IA}_{\gamma A \to J/\psi A}} \right)^{1/2}$$

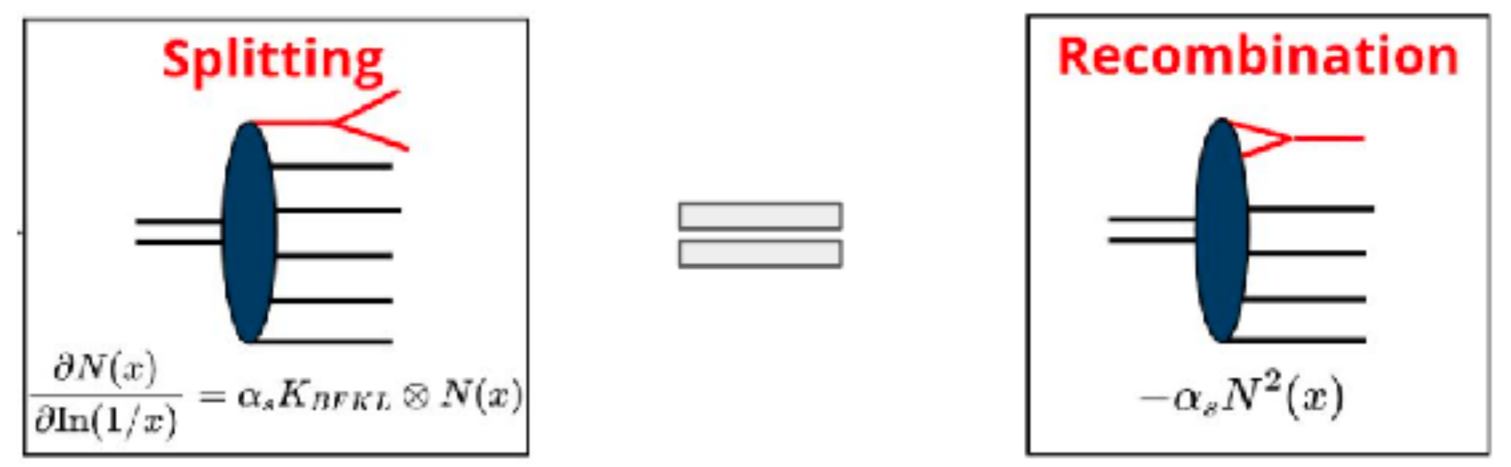
- Represents nuclear gluon suppression factor at LO.
- x ~ 10^{-2} - 10^{-3} : flat trend
- Quickly decrease towards lower x region.

What physics could be behind?



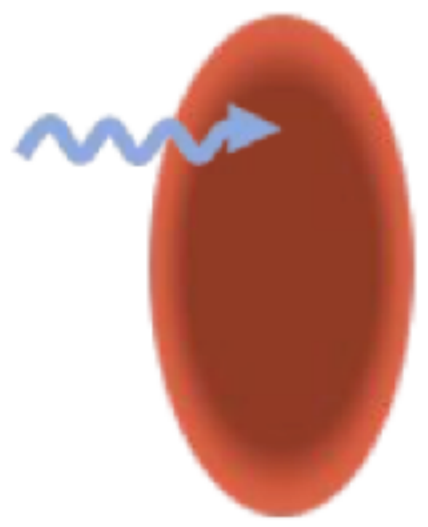
arXiv:2303.16984

- $\sigma(\gamma Pb \rightarrow J/\psi Pb)$ rapidly increases → splitting and recombination of gluons become equal.
  - Evidence for gluon saturation ?



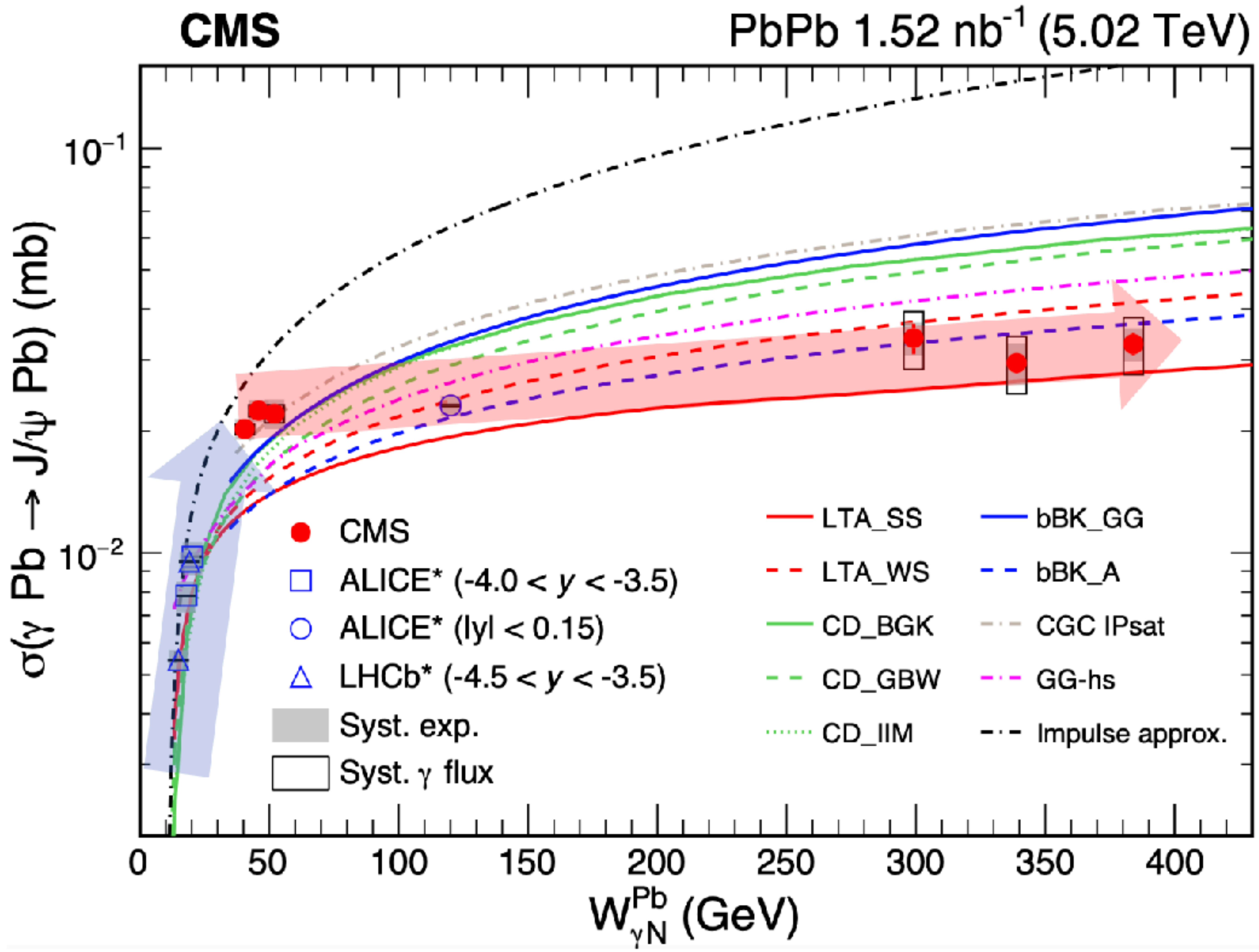
Other scenario (not mutually exclusive)

- Nuclear target becomes totally absorptive to incoming photons:
  - Black Disk Limit interpretation?



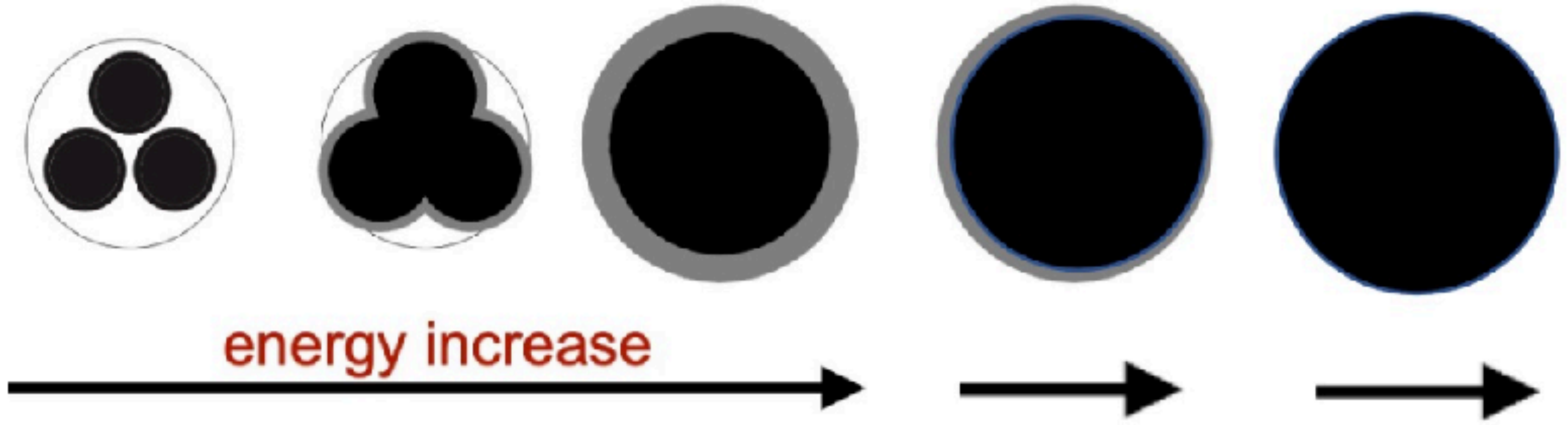
$$\hat{\sigma}^{\text{inel}}_{\text{PQCD}} \leq \hat{\sigma}_{\text{black}} = \pi R^2_{\text{target}}$$

What physics could be behind?

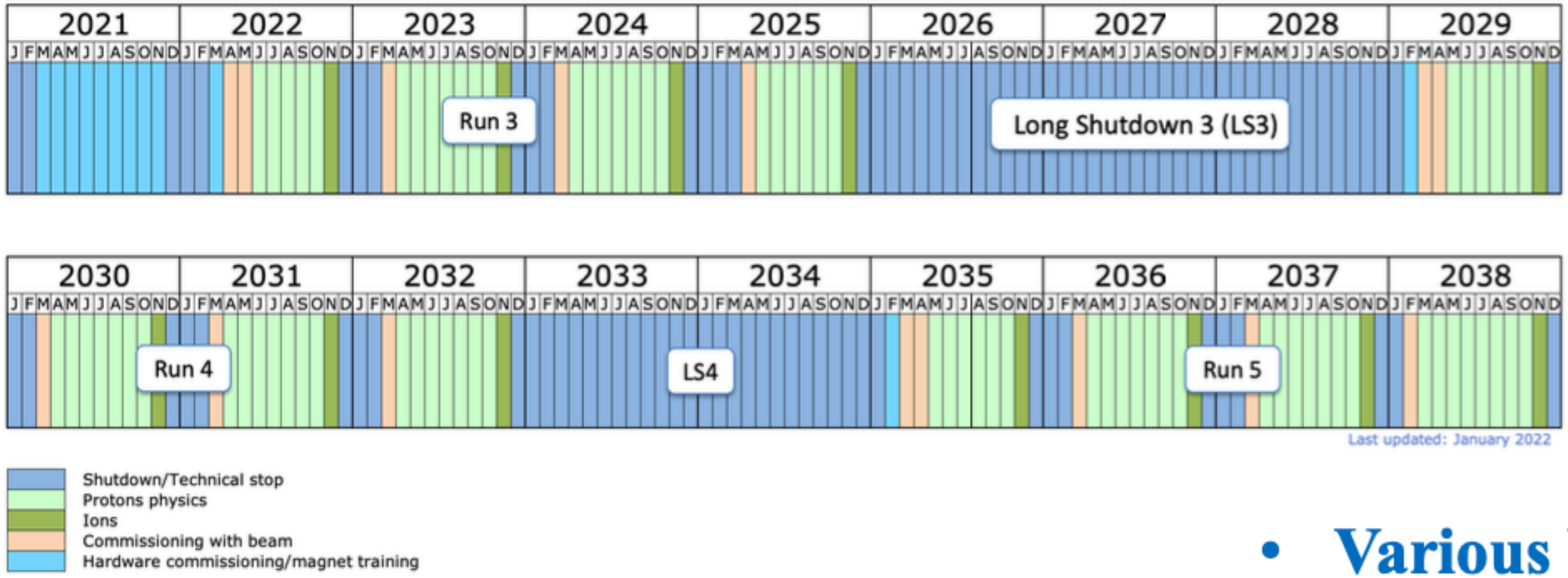


- Rapid grows reflect increased in gluon density
  - Amplitude of interaction is proportional to gluon density

- Slow growth may suggest the periphery of the nucleus has not become fully “black”

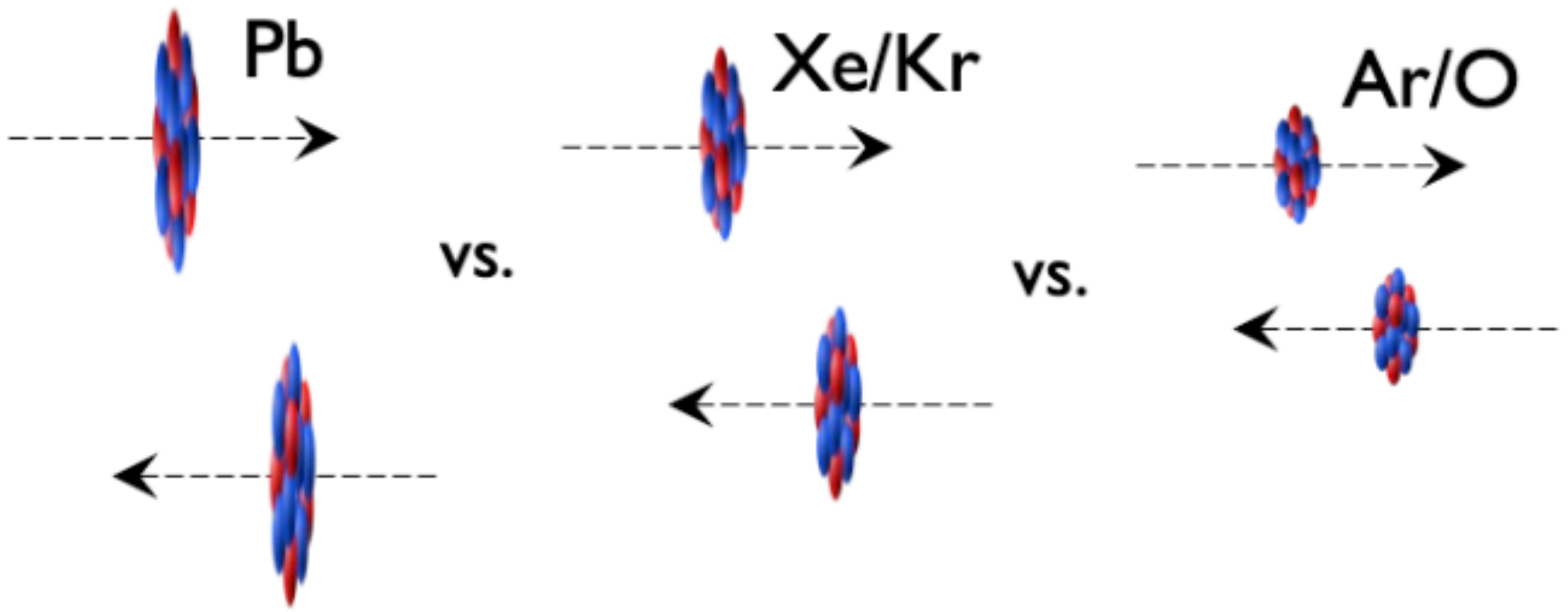


Future opportunities



Exciting opportunities ahead

- Higher luminosities.
- A variety of ion species.
- Upgrades enabled by new technologies!



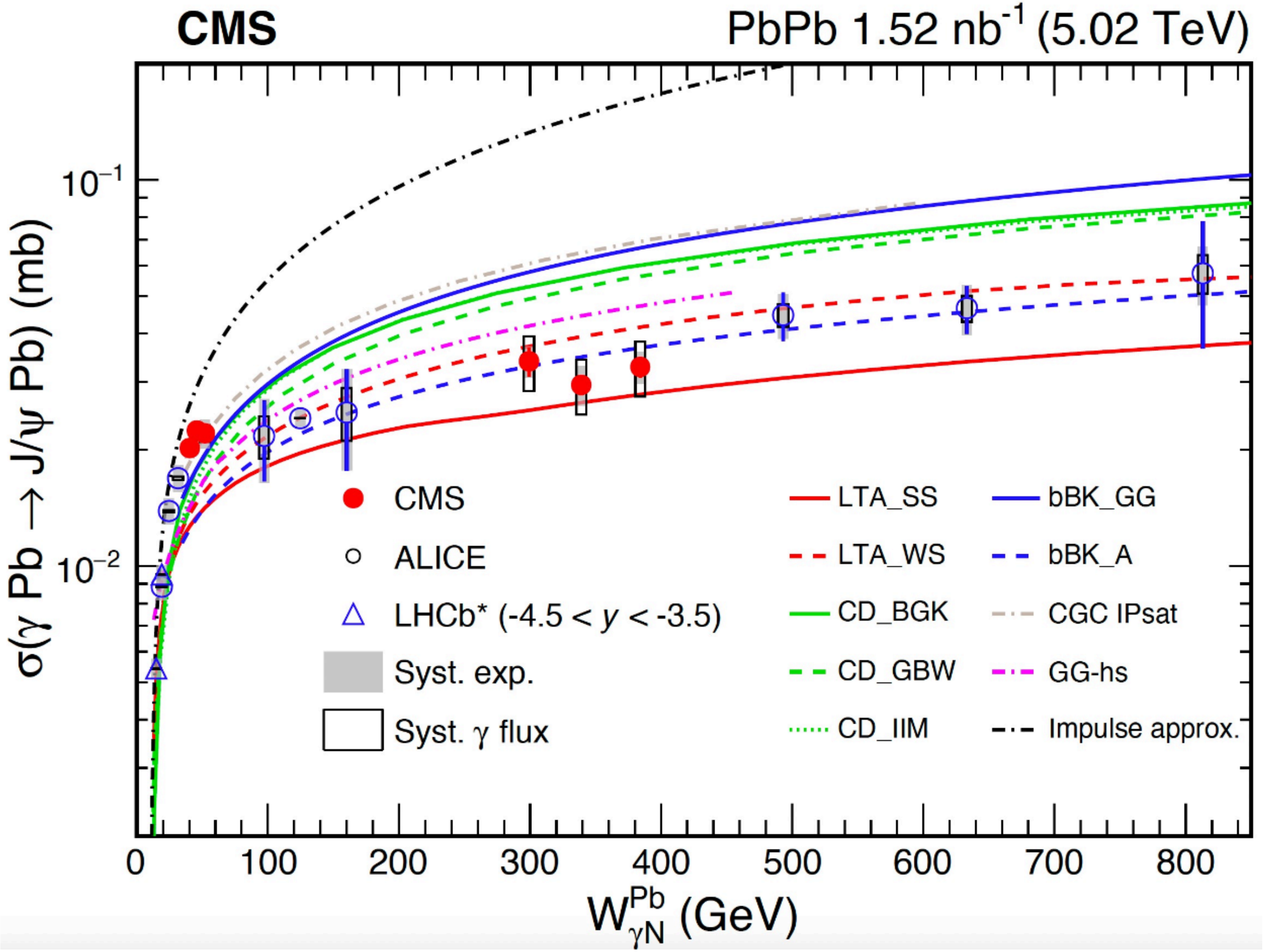
- **Various VM species in γPb with neutron tagging**
- **System size scan with different ion species**

When approaching the BDL

- Coh. cross section scales with $A^{2/3}$
- Incoh. cross section strongly suppressed; internal substructure becomes invisible

Comparison with new ALICE result since the CMS submission

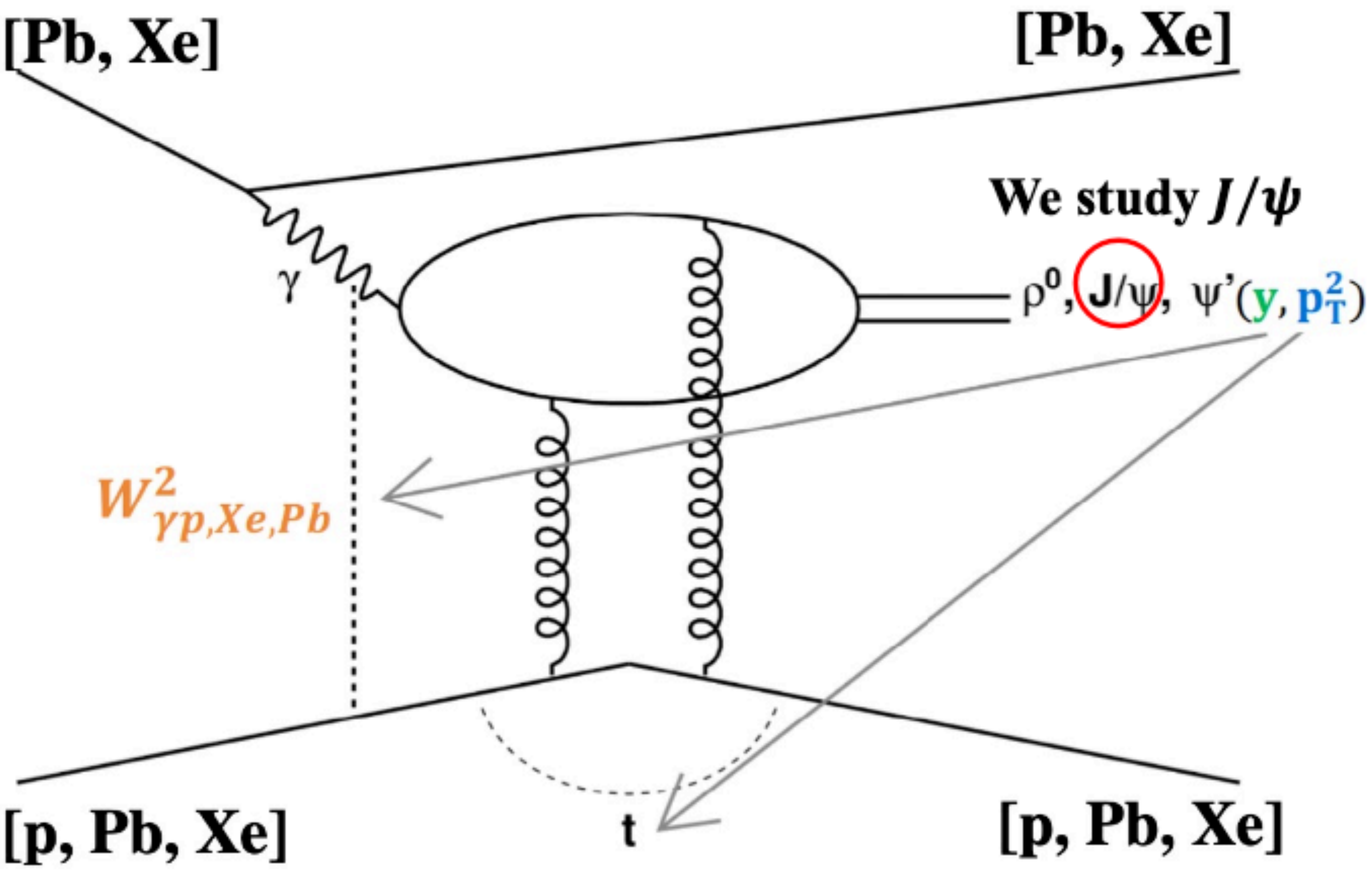
arXiv:2305.19060



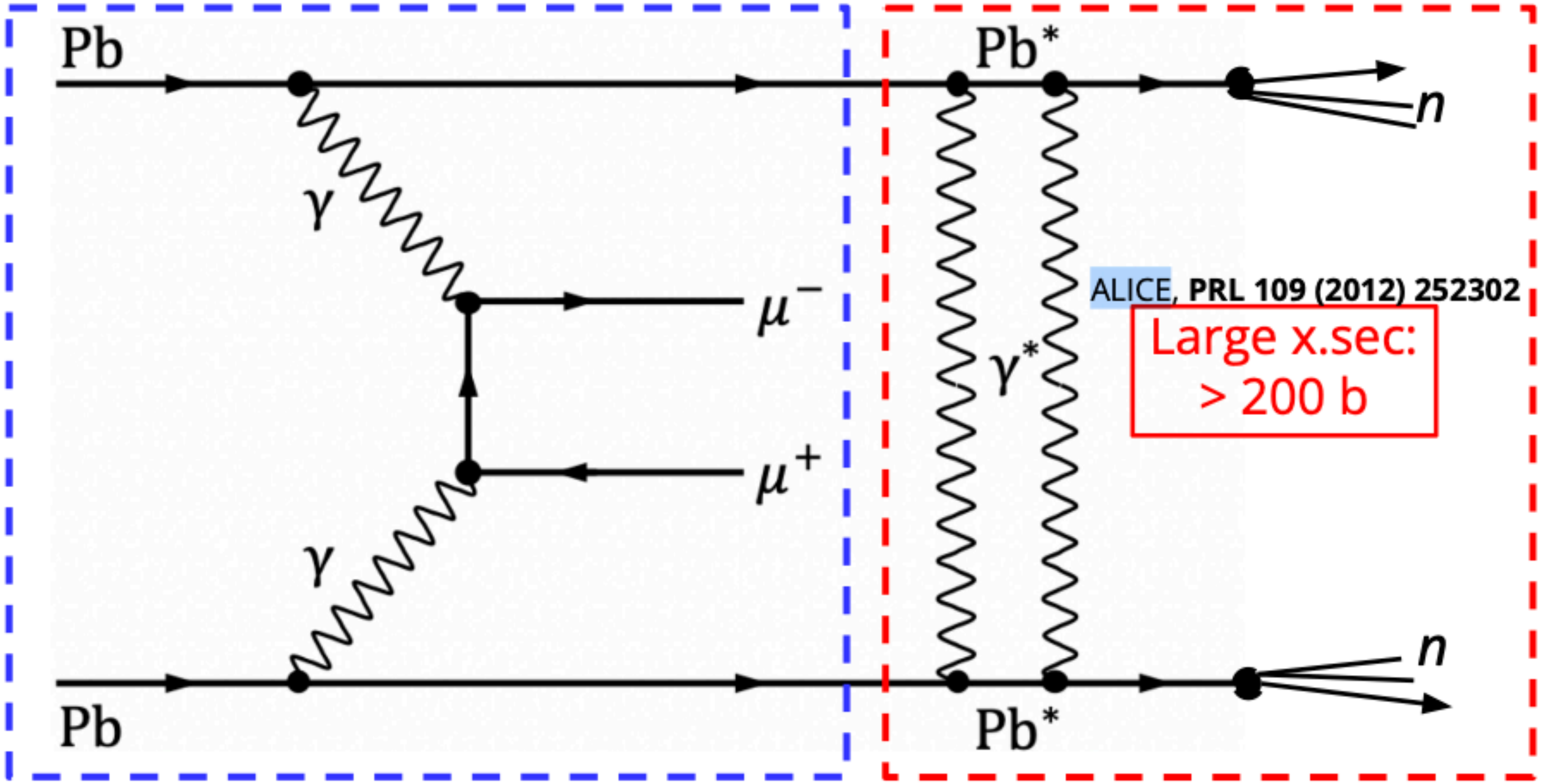
VM photoproduction kinematics

- A given y → Fixes ω, x, W

- $\omega = \frac{M_{VM}}{2} e^{\pm y}$
  - y: Rapidity of the VM
  - ω: Photon energy
  - M_{VM}: Mass of the VM
- $x = \left(\frac{M_{VM}}{\sqrt{s_{NN}}}\right) e^{\mp y}$
- $W^2 = M_{VM}\sqrt{s_{NN}} \cdot e^{\pm y}$
  - W: Centre-of-mass energy of the photon–target system



EMD pileup correction



$\gamma\gamma \to \mu^+\mu^-$ with/without neutron emitting

different collisions

EM dissociation without any $\gamma\gamma \to \mu^+\mu^-$

$\gamma\gamma \to \mu^+\mu^-$ with neutron multiplicity migration

Impact of dissociative PU corrected by measuring neutron multiplicity in events without any activity in CMS tracker.