

# Accessing GPDs at the LHC

Charlotte Van Hulse  
University of Alcalá

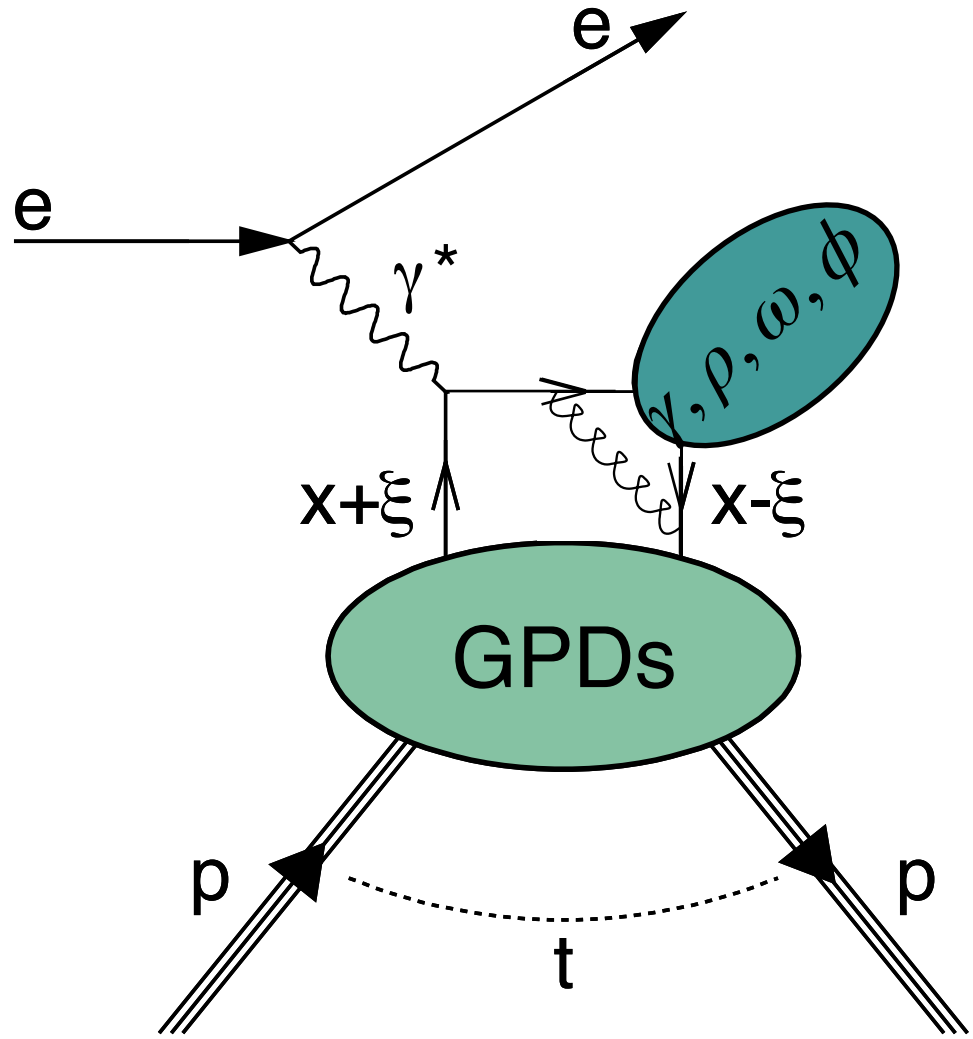
AdT



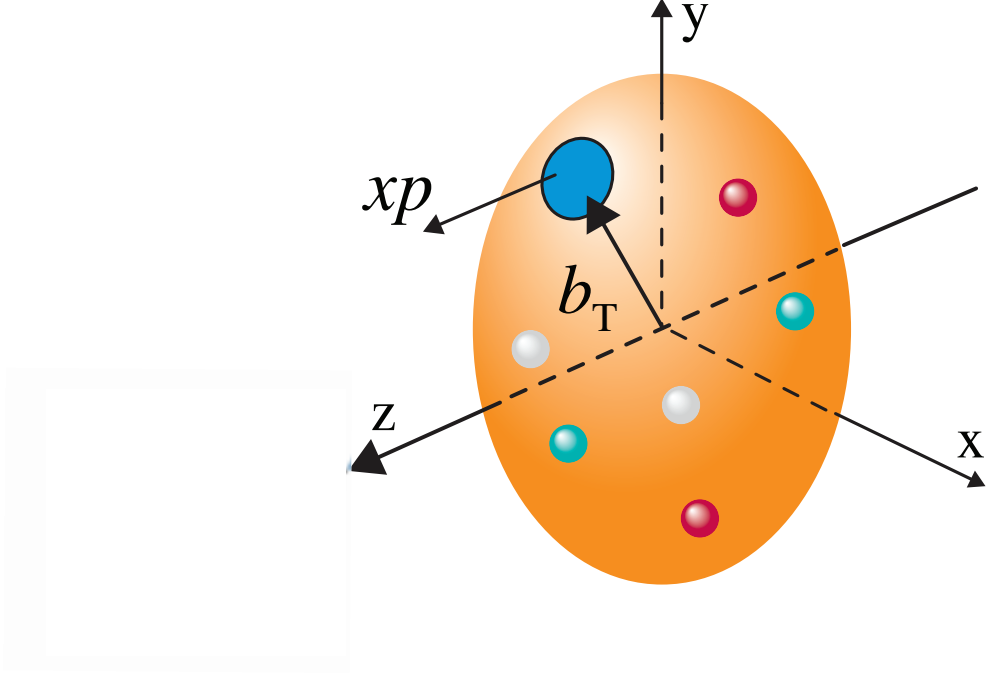
**Comunidad  
de Madrid**

20<sup>th</sup> IWHSS – 5<sup>th</sup> CPHI  
30 Sep – 04 Oct 2024  
Yerevan, Armenia

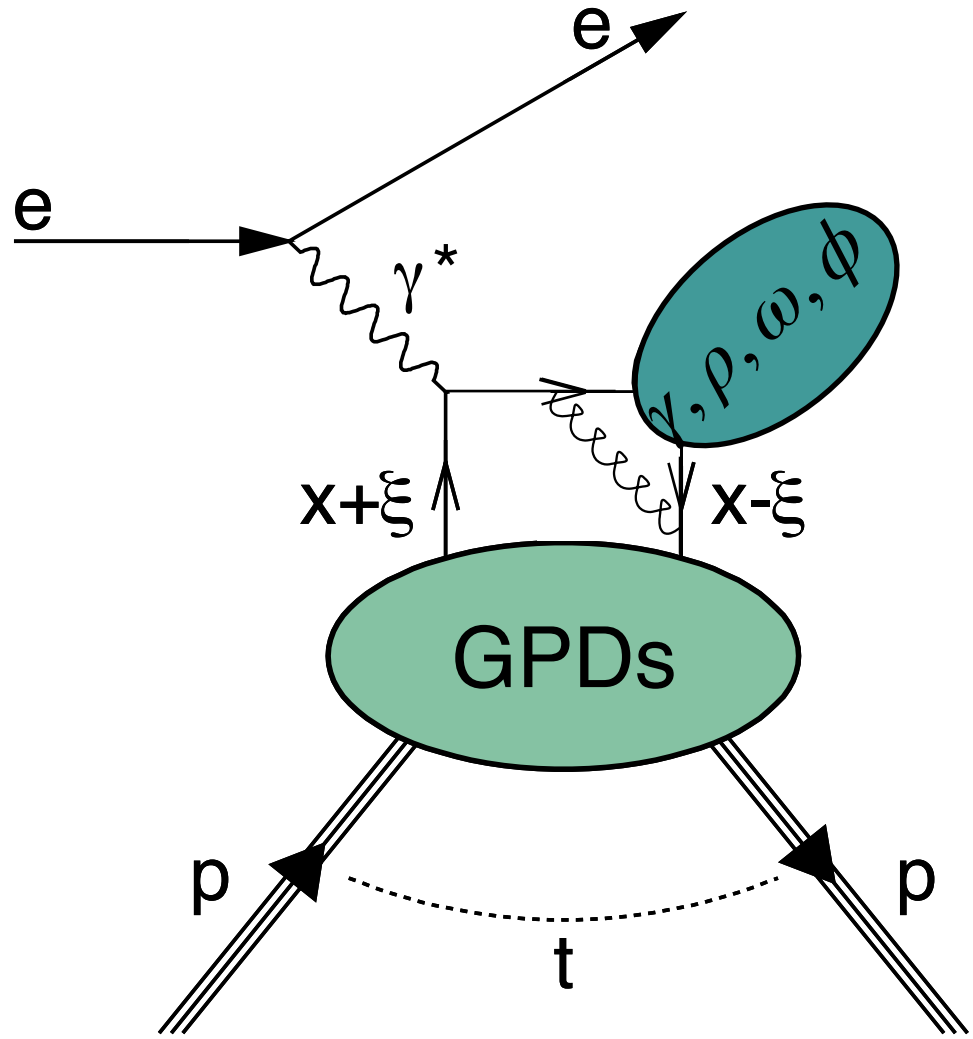
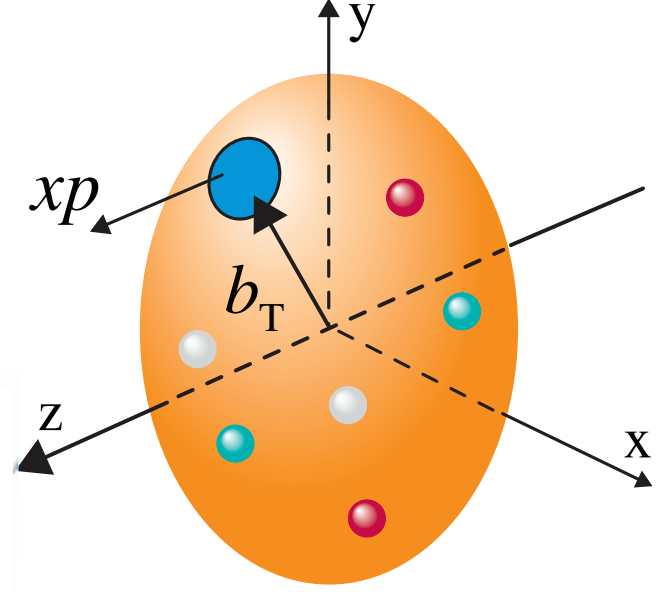
# Exclusive processes



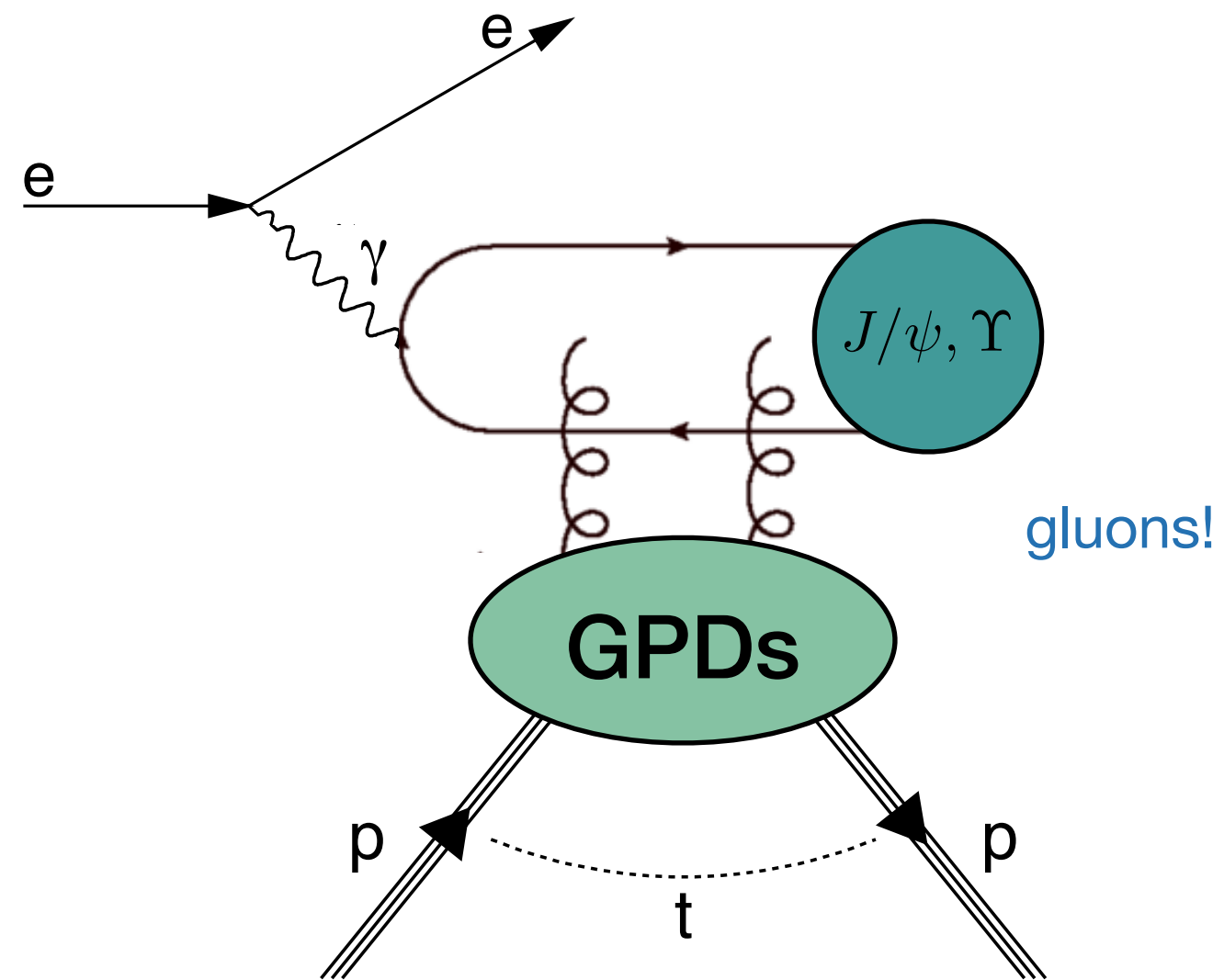
Hard exclusive meson production  
Hard scale=large  $Q^2$



# Exclusive processes

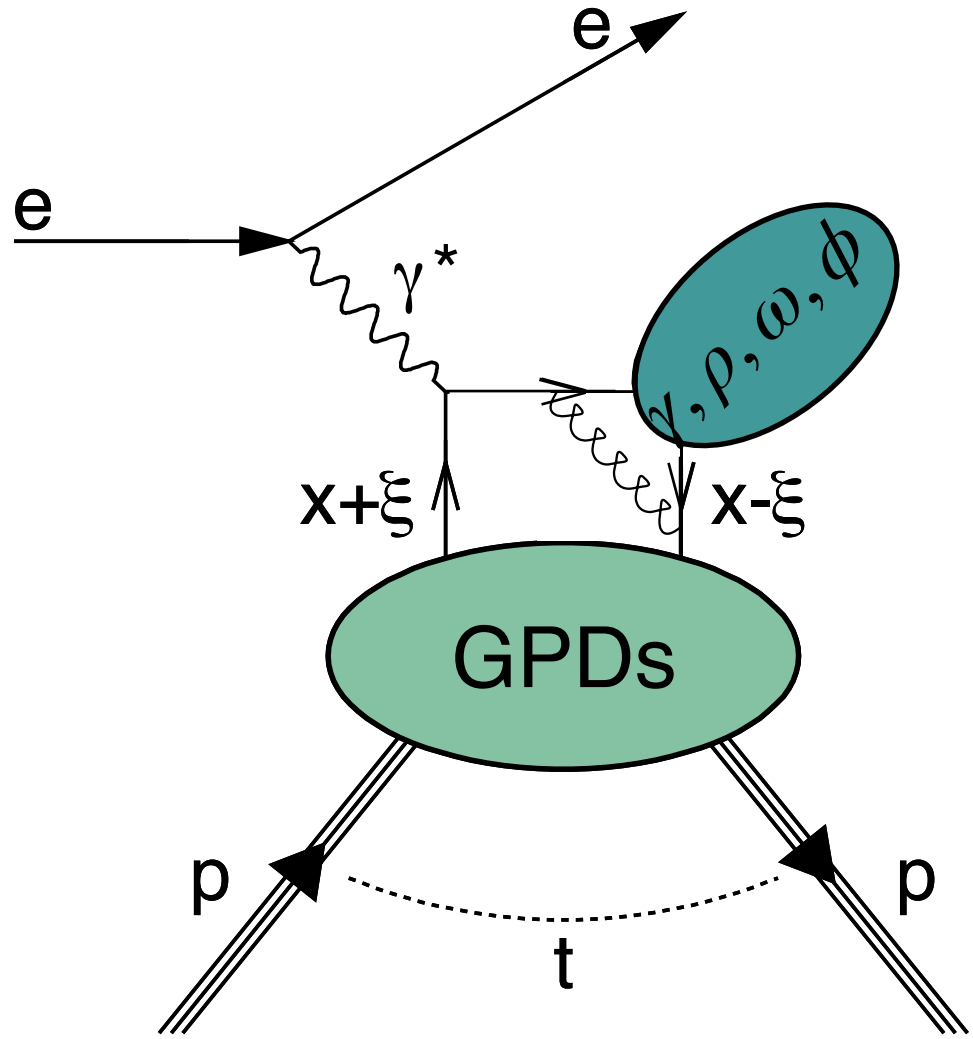
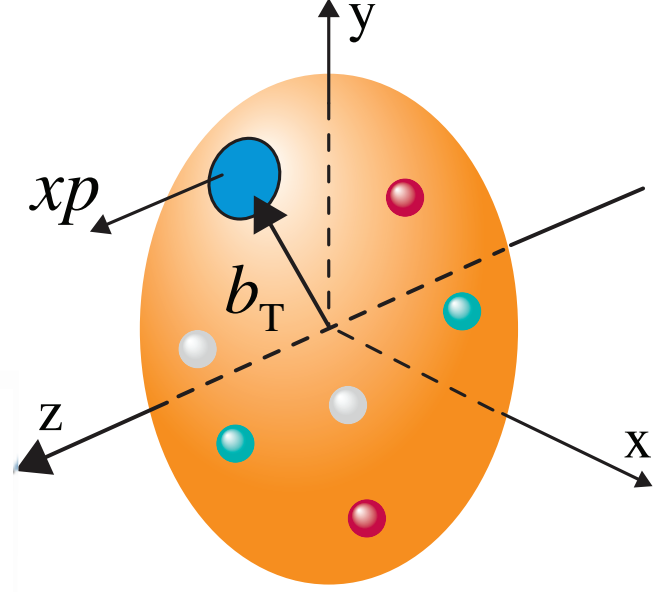


Hard exclusive meson production  
Hard scale=large  $Q^2$

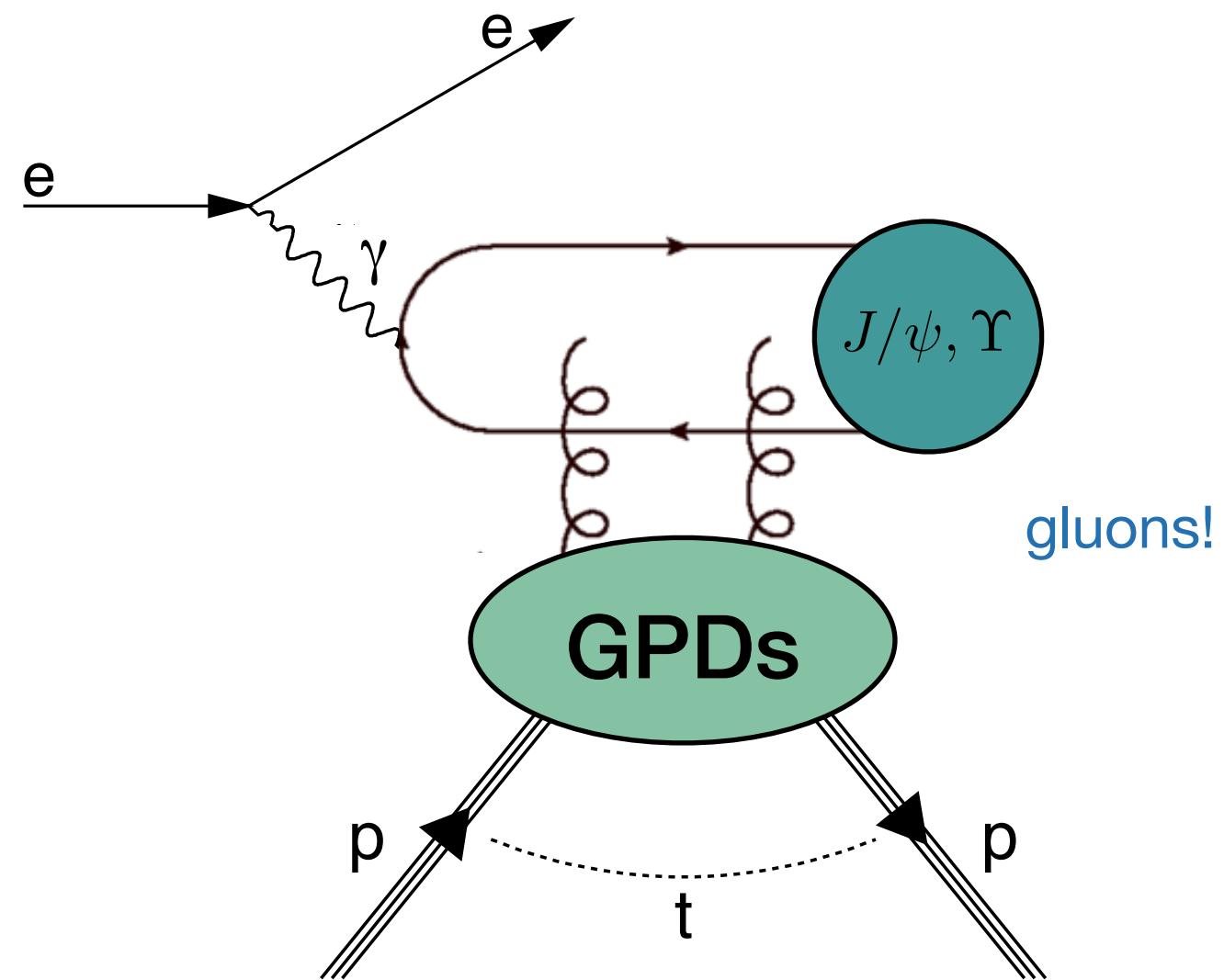


Exclusive meson photoproduction  
Hard scale = large charm/bottom-quark mass

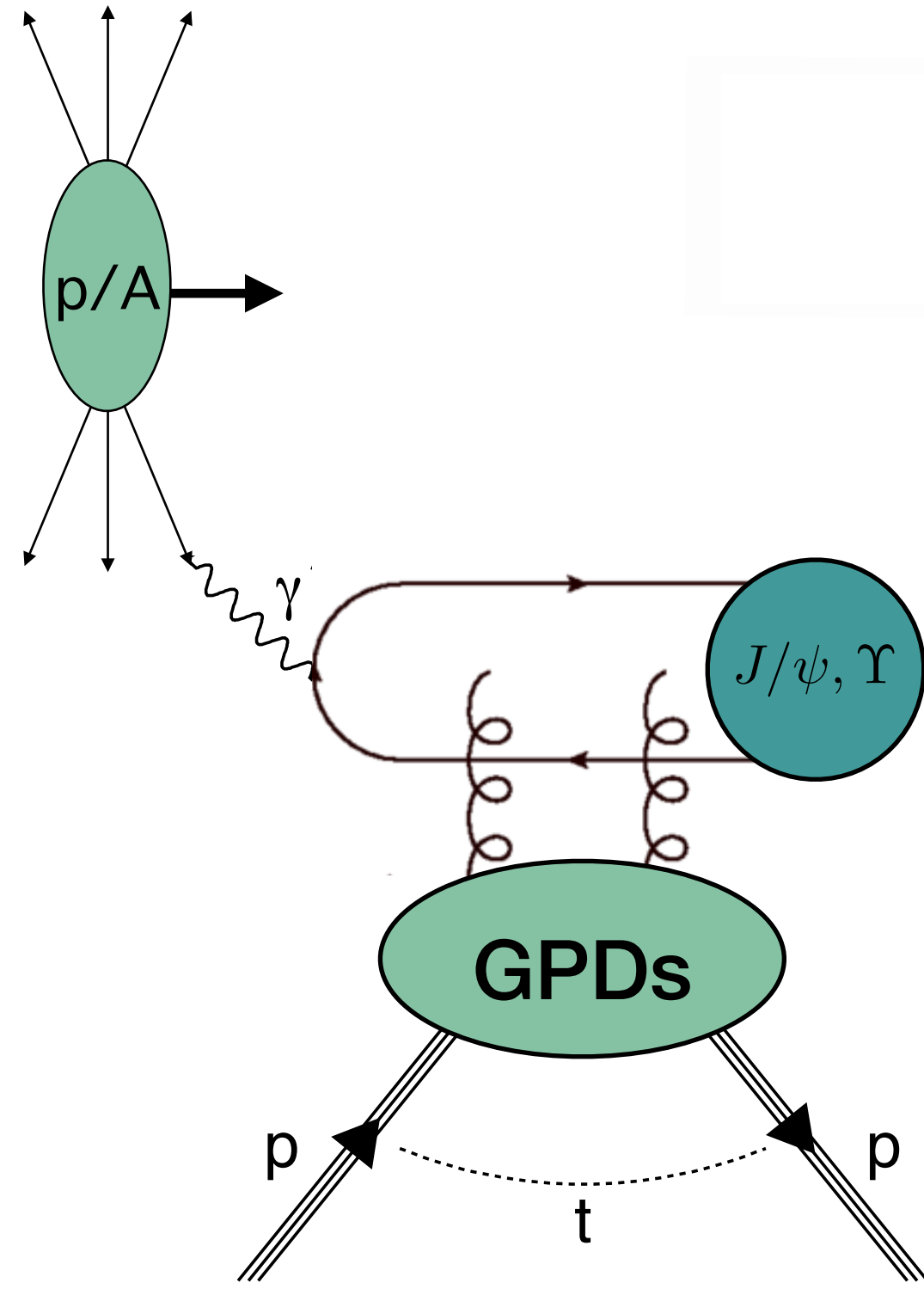
# Exclusive processes



Hard exclusive meson production  
Hard scale=large  $Q^2$

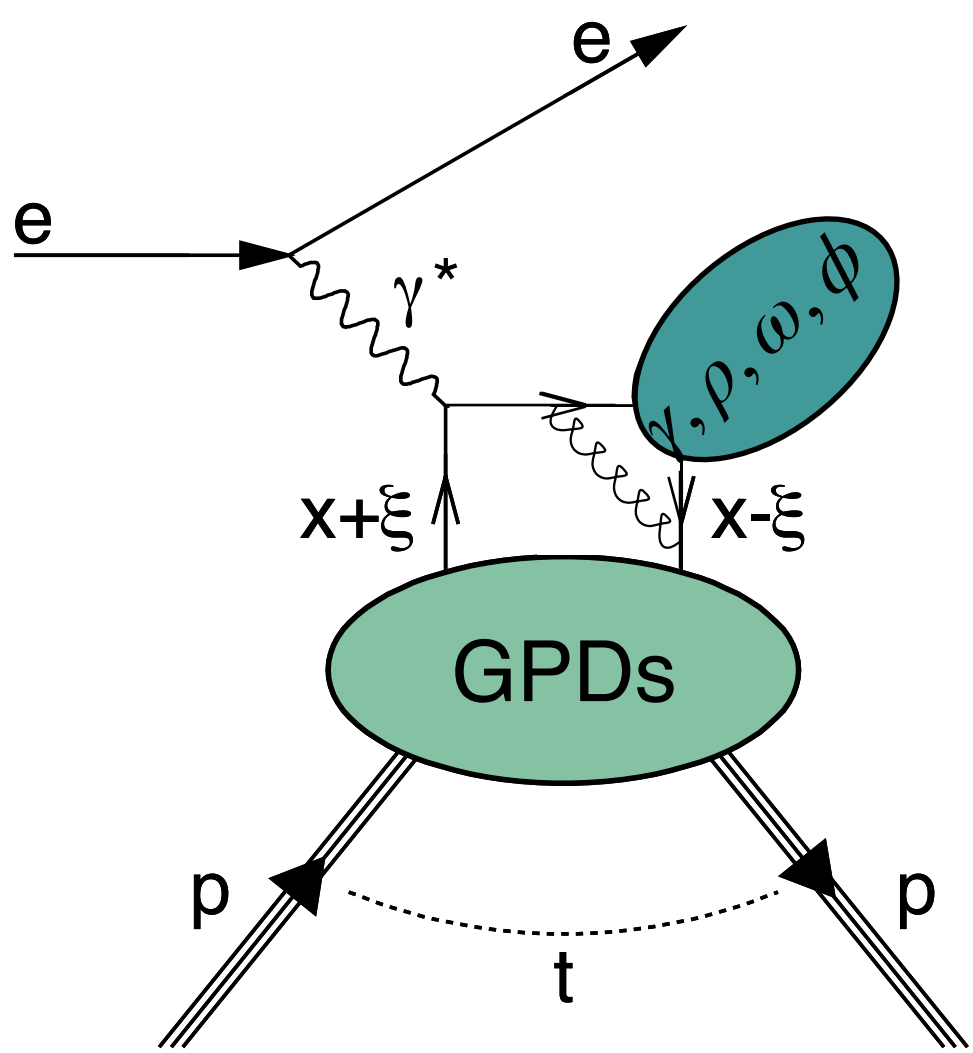
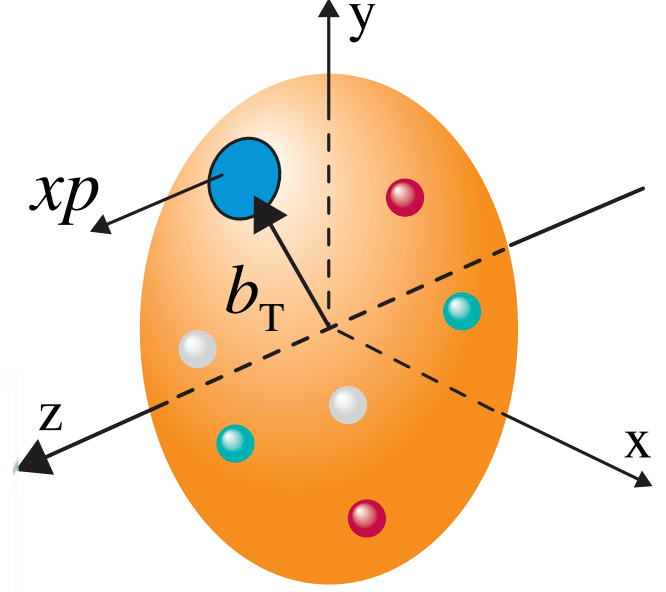


Exclusive meson photoproduction  
Hard scale = large charm/bottom-quark mass



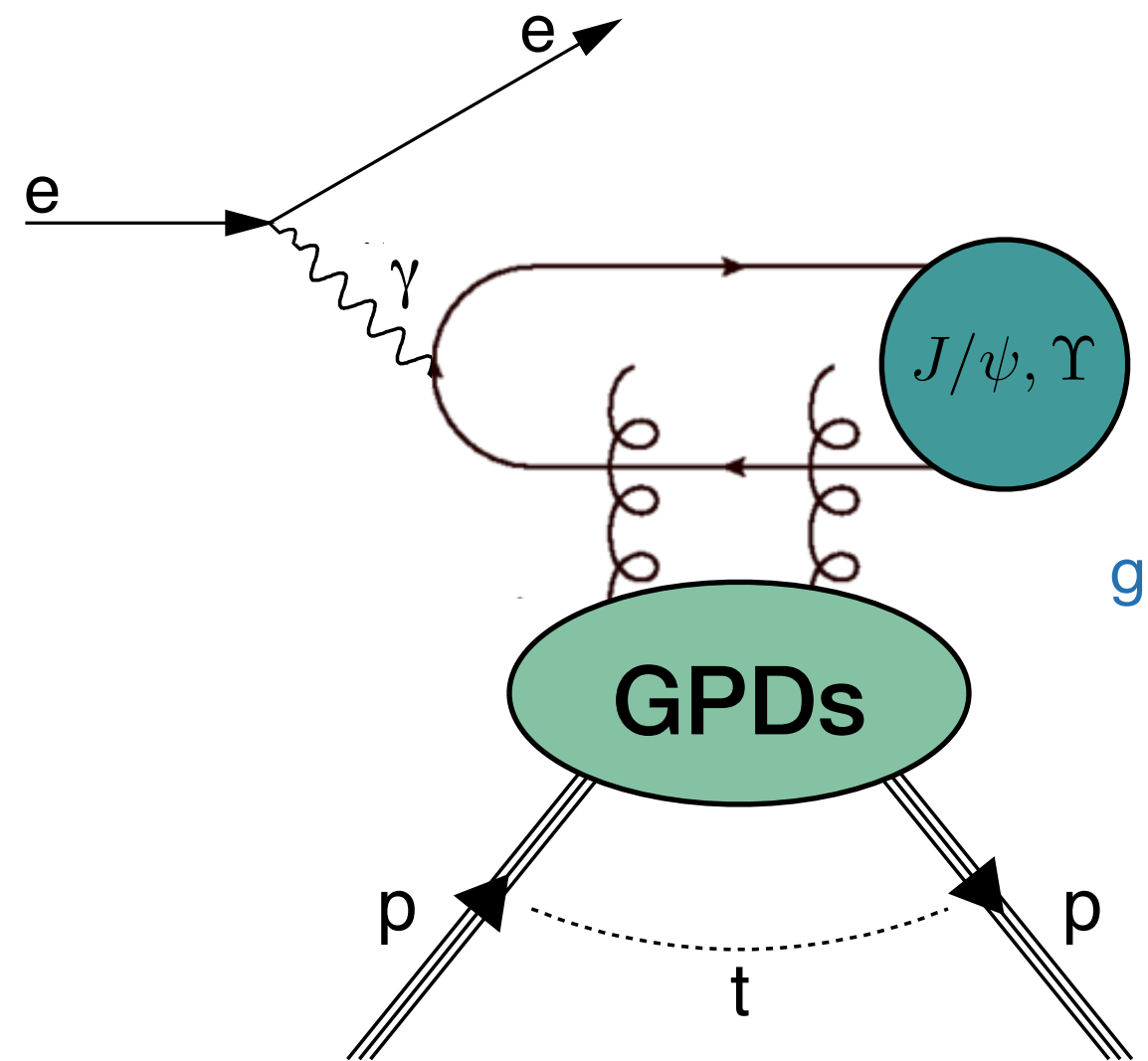
Exclusive meson photoproduction  
Hard scale = large charm/bottom-quark mass

# Exclusive processes

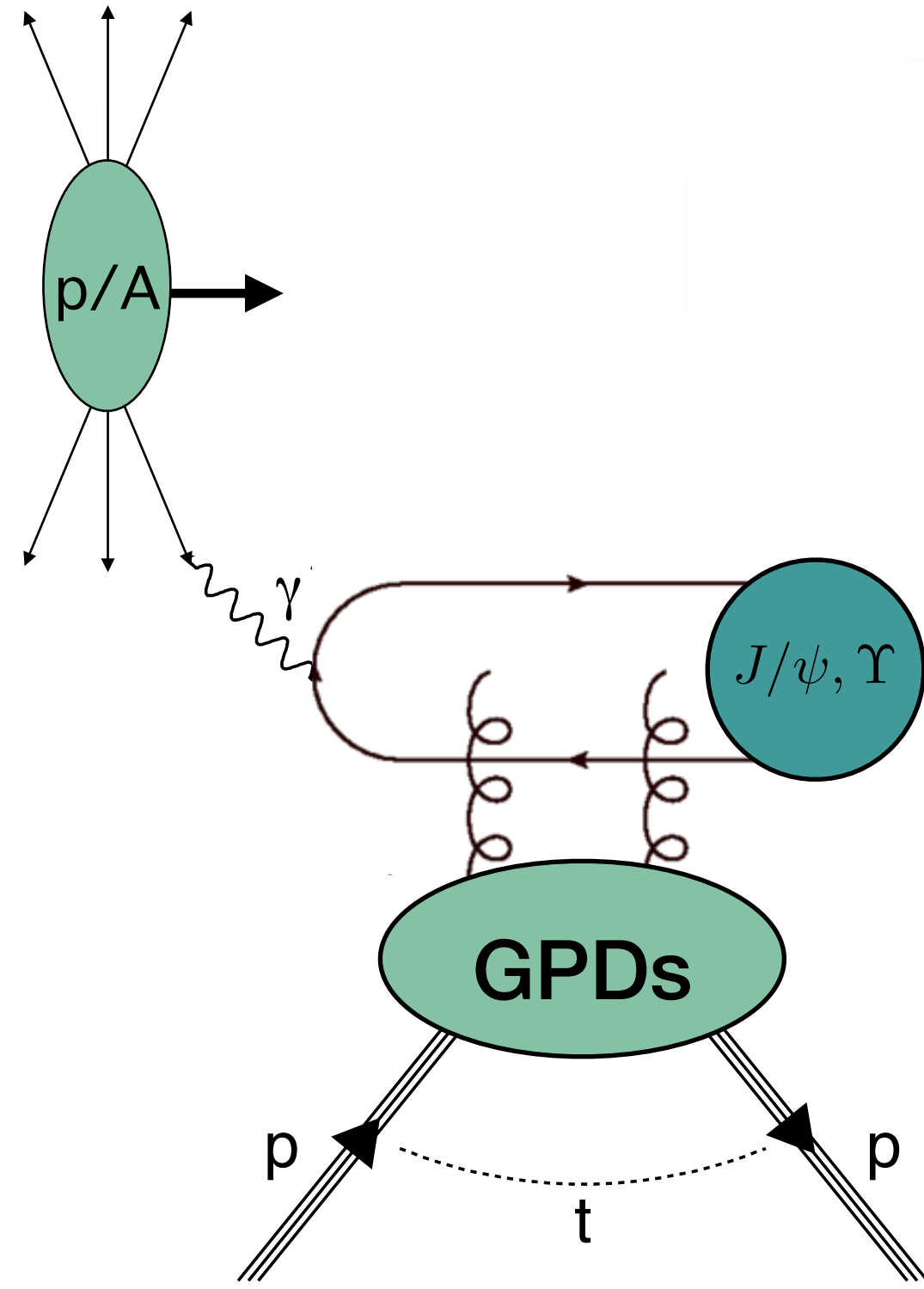


Hard exclusive meson production  
Hard scale=large  $Q^2$

down to  $x_B=10^{-4}$  at HERA/EIC in ep  
 $x_B=10^{-3}$  at EIC in eA



Exclusive meson photoproduction  
Hard scale = large charm/bottom-quark mass

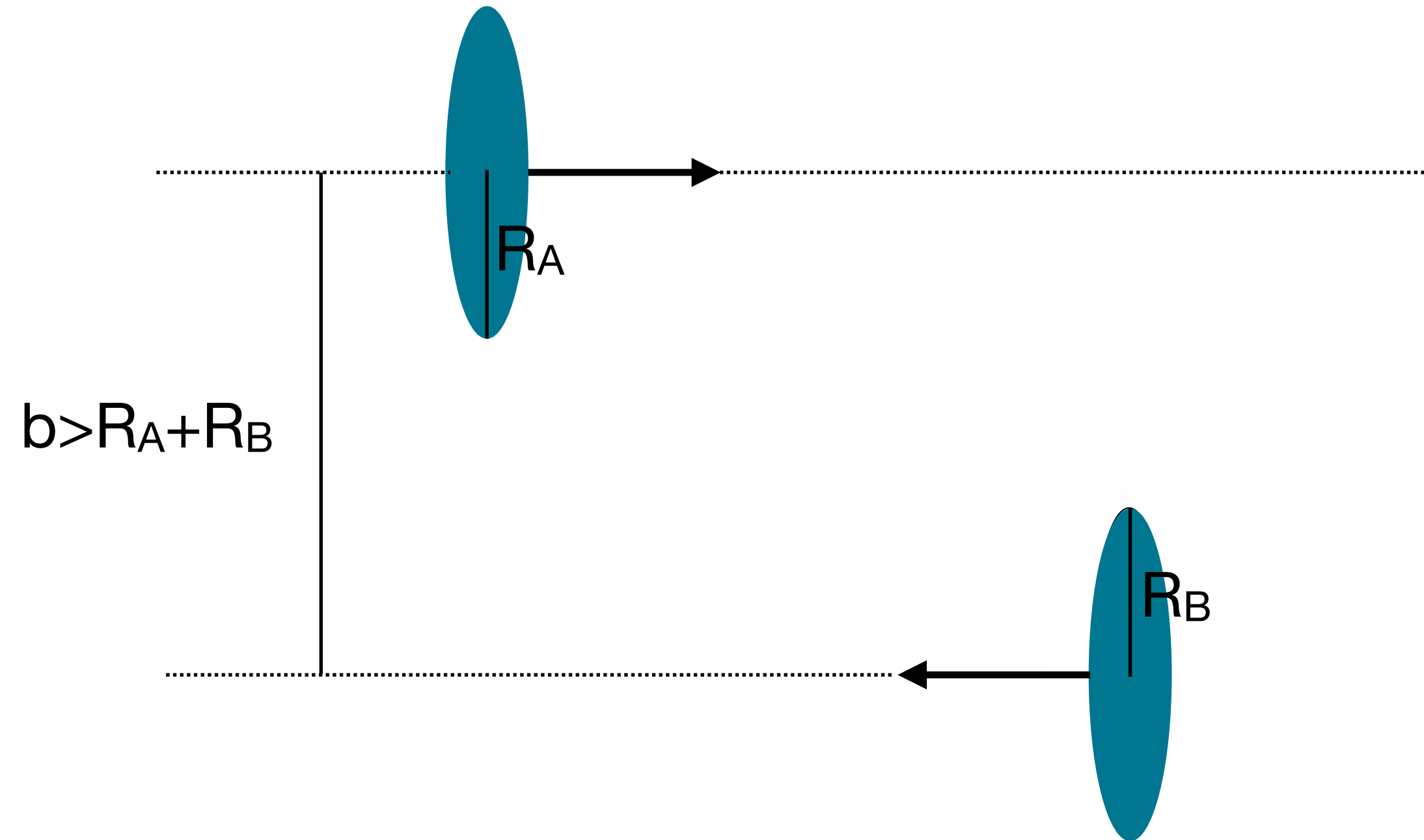


Exclusive meson photoproduction  
Hard scale = large charm/bottom-quark mass

down to  $x_B=10^{-6}$  at LHC in pp  
 $x_B=10^{-5}$  at LHC in pA

# Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs)

large-impact-parameter interactions

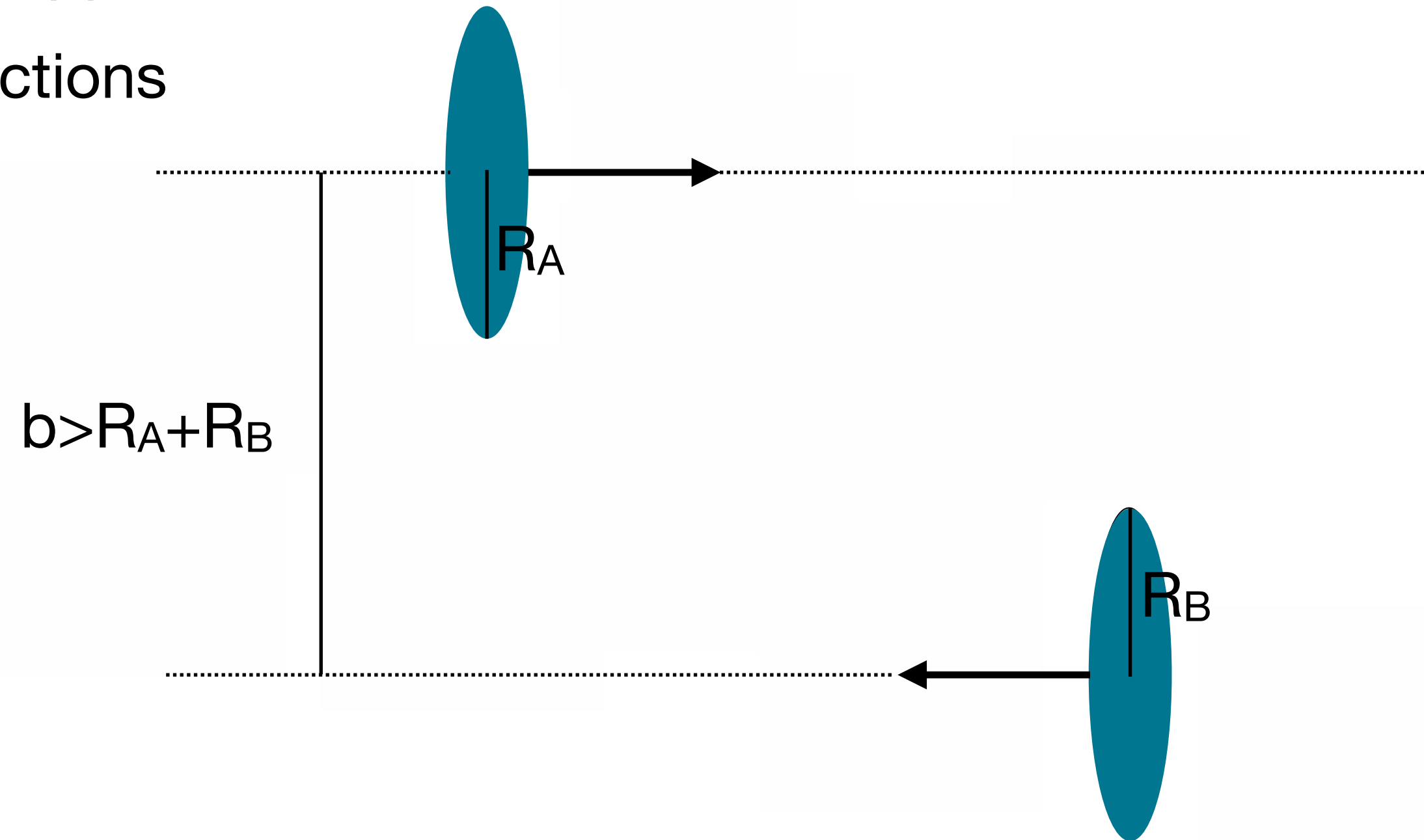


# Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs)

large-impact-parameter interactions

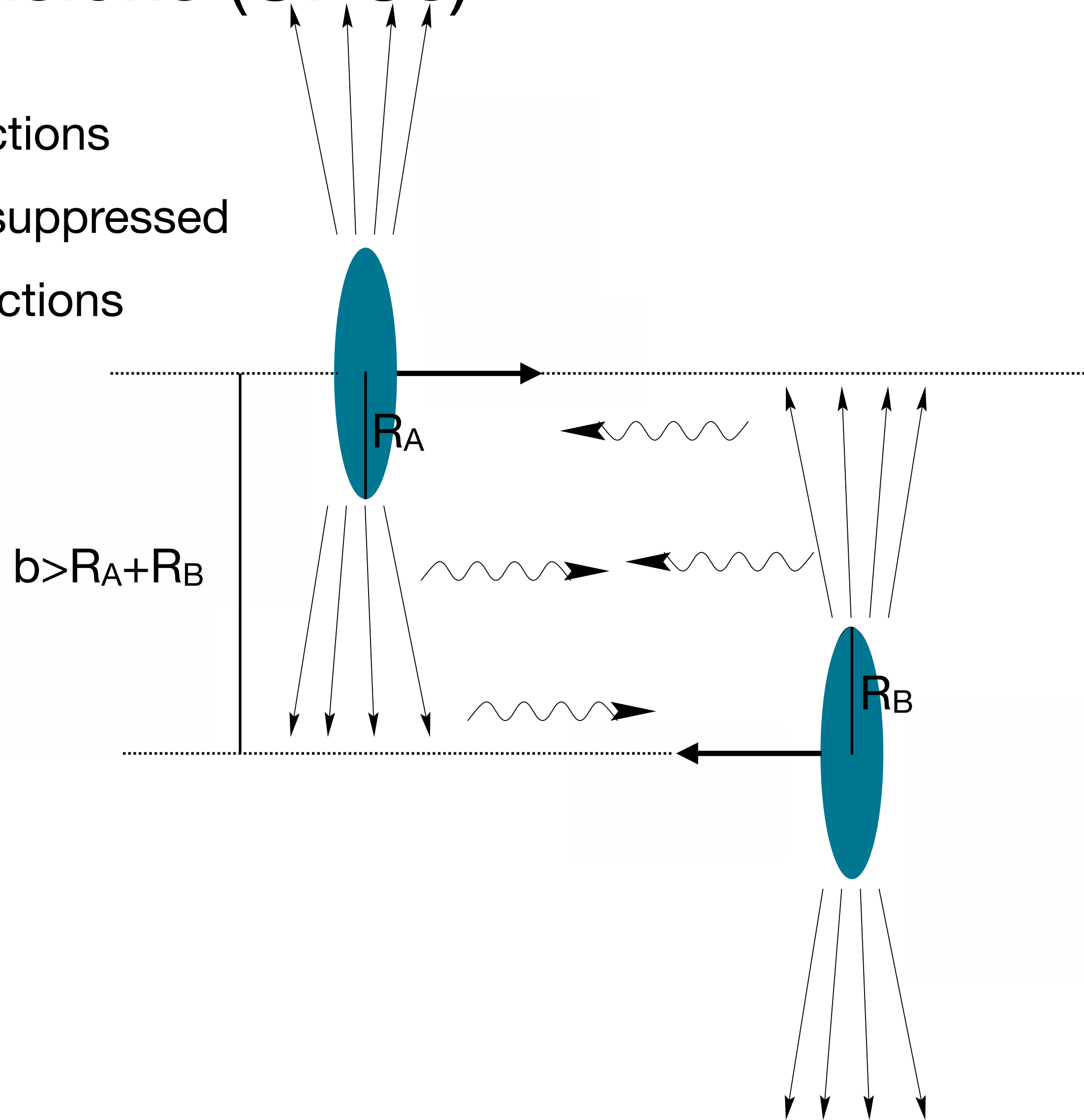
hadronic interactions strongly suppressed

instead: electromagnetic interactions



# Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs)

large-impact-parameter interactions  
hadronic interactions strongly suppressed  
instead: electromagnetic interactions



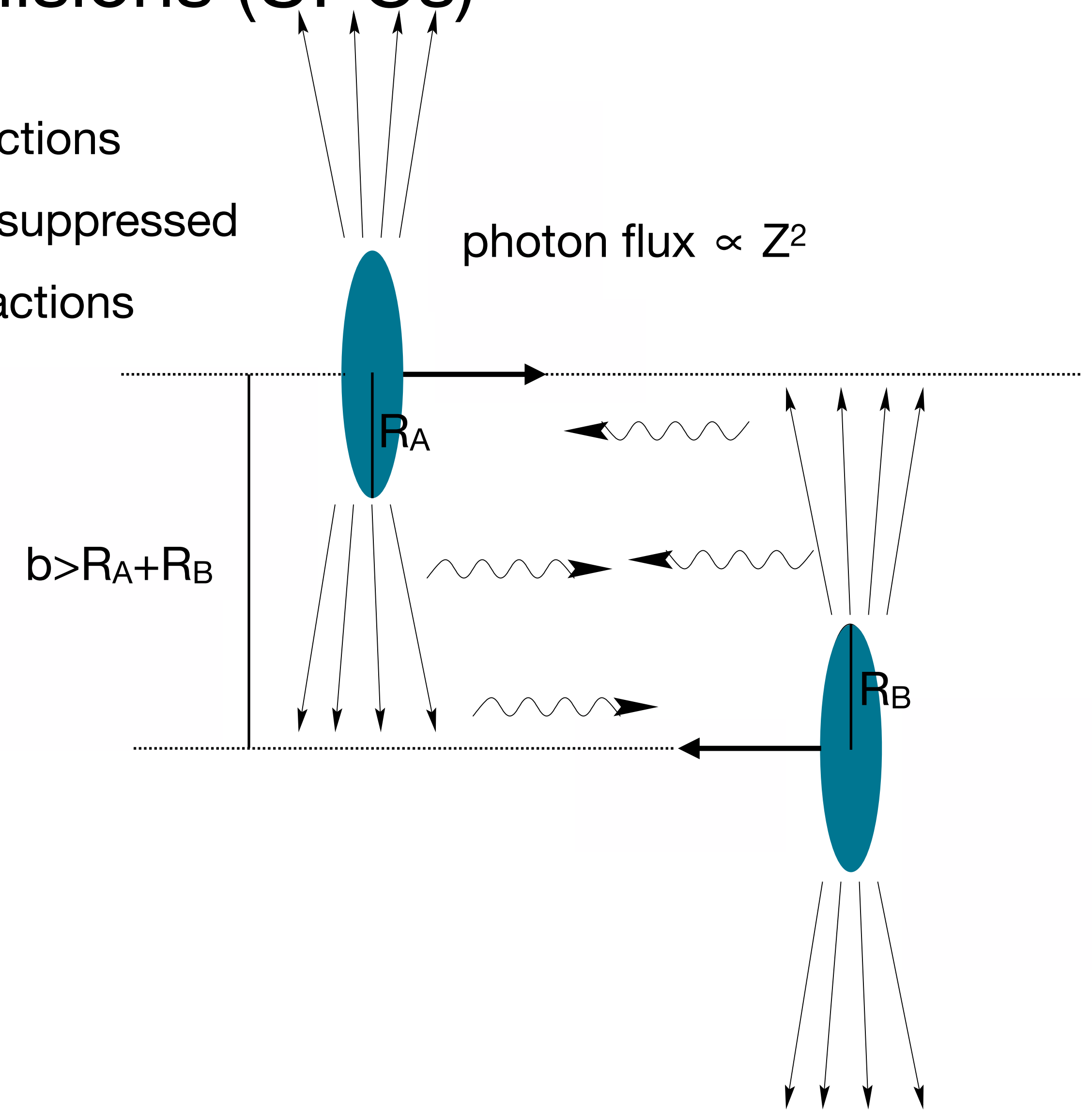


# Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs)

large-impact-parameter interactions

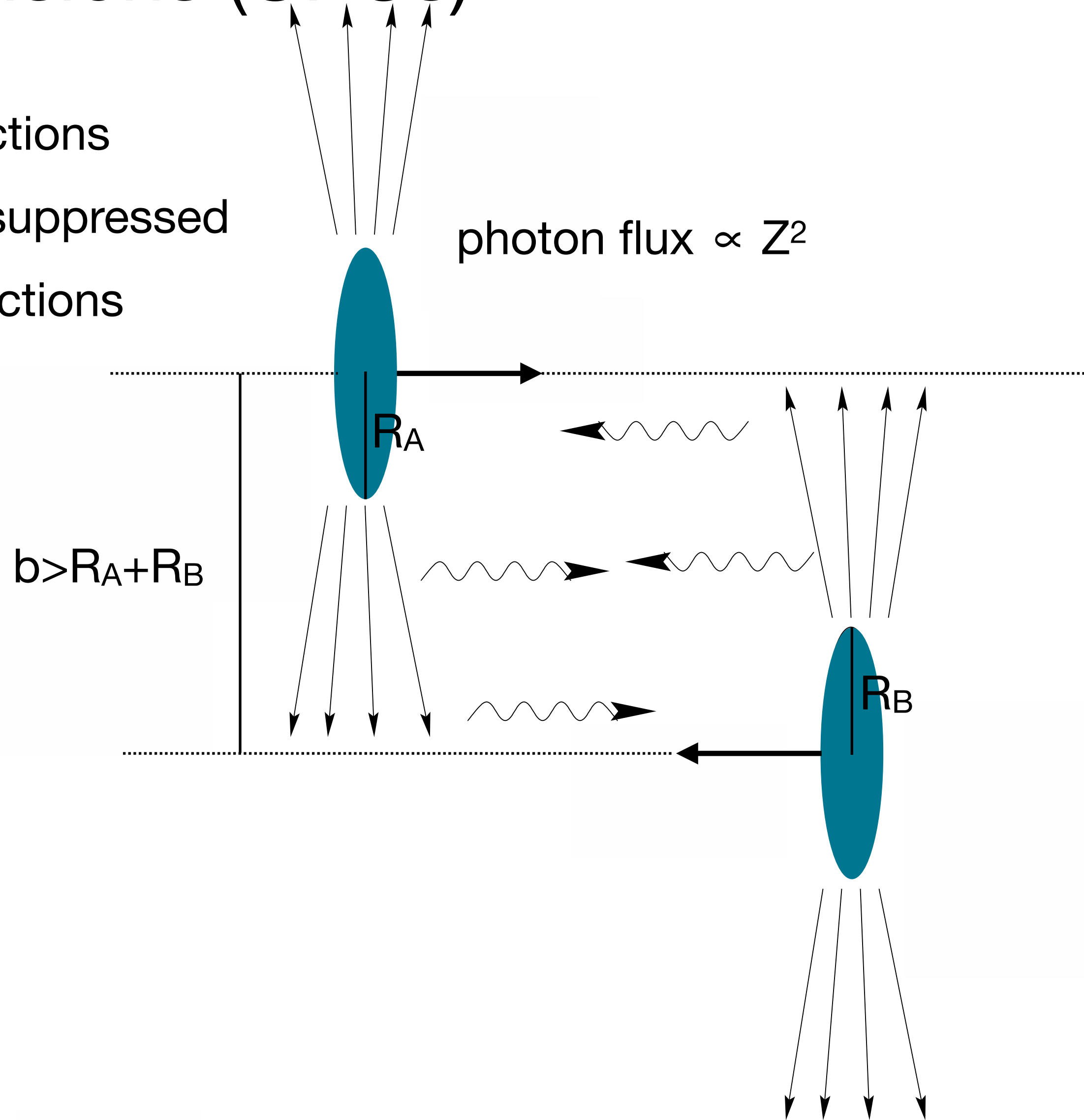
hadronic interactions strongly suppressed

instead: electromagnetic interactions



# Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs)

large-impact-parameter interactions  
 hadronic interactions strongly suppressed  
 instead: electromagnetic interactions

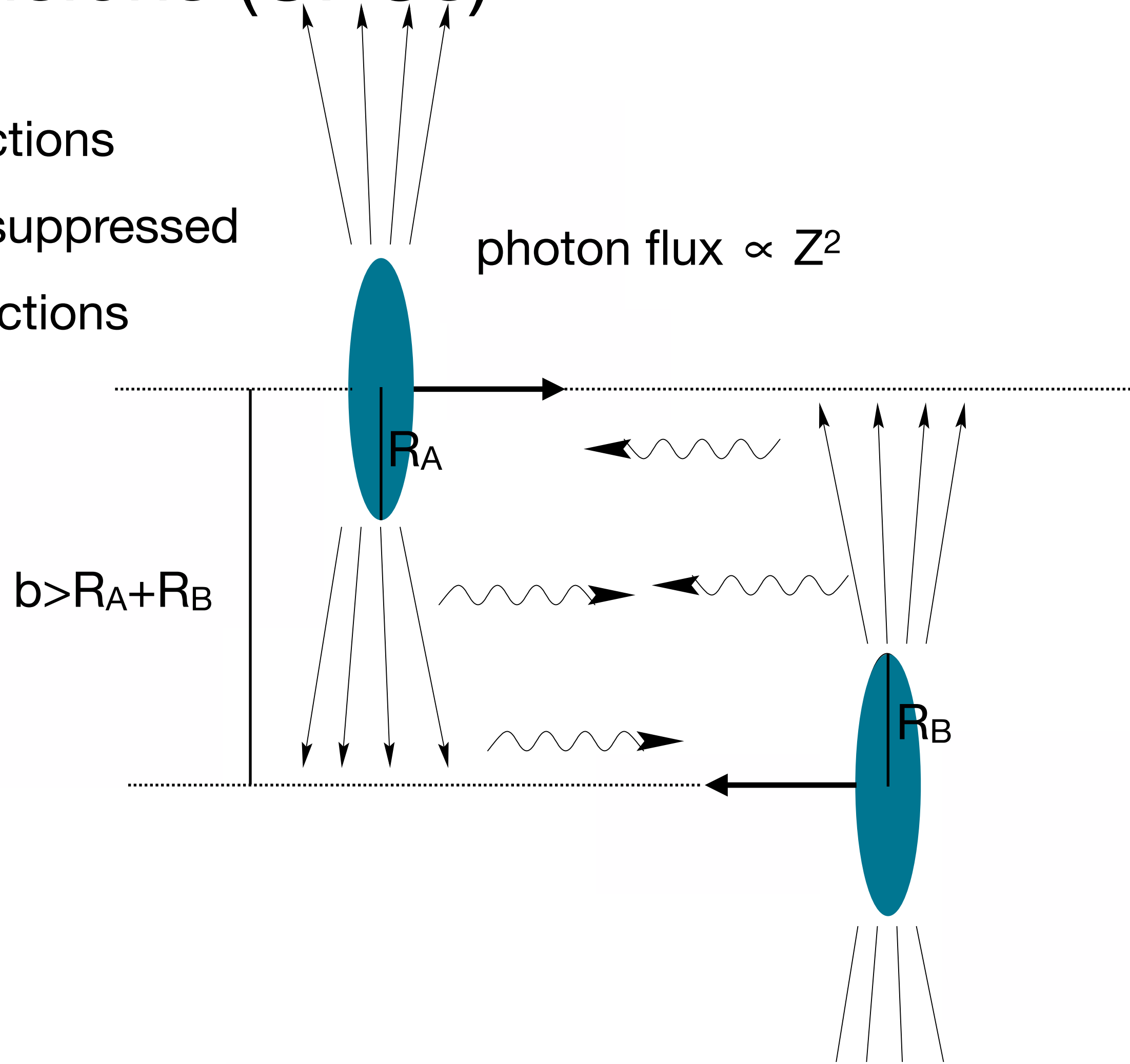


photon virtuality  $Q^2 < \left(\frac{\hbar c}{R_A}\right)^2$   
 → quasi-real photons

maximum photon energy =  $\frac{2\gamma\hbar c}{b_{\min}}$

# Ultra-peripheral collisions (UPCs)

large-impact-parameter interactions  
 hadronic interactions strongly suppressed  
 instead: electromagnetic interactions



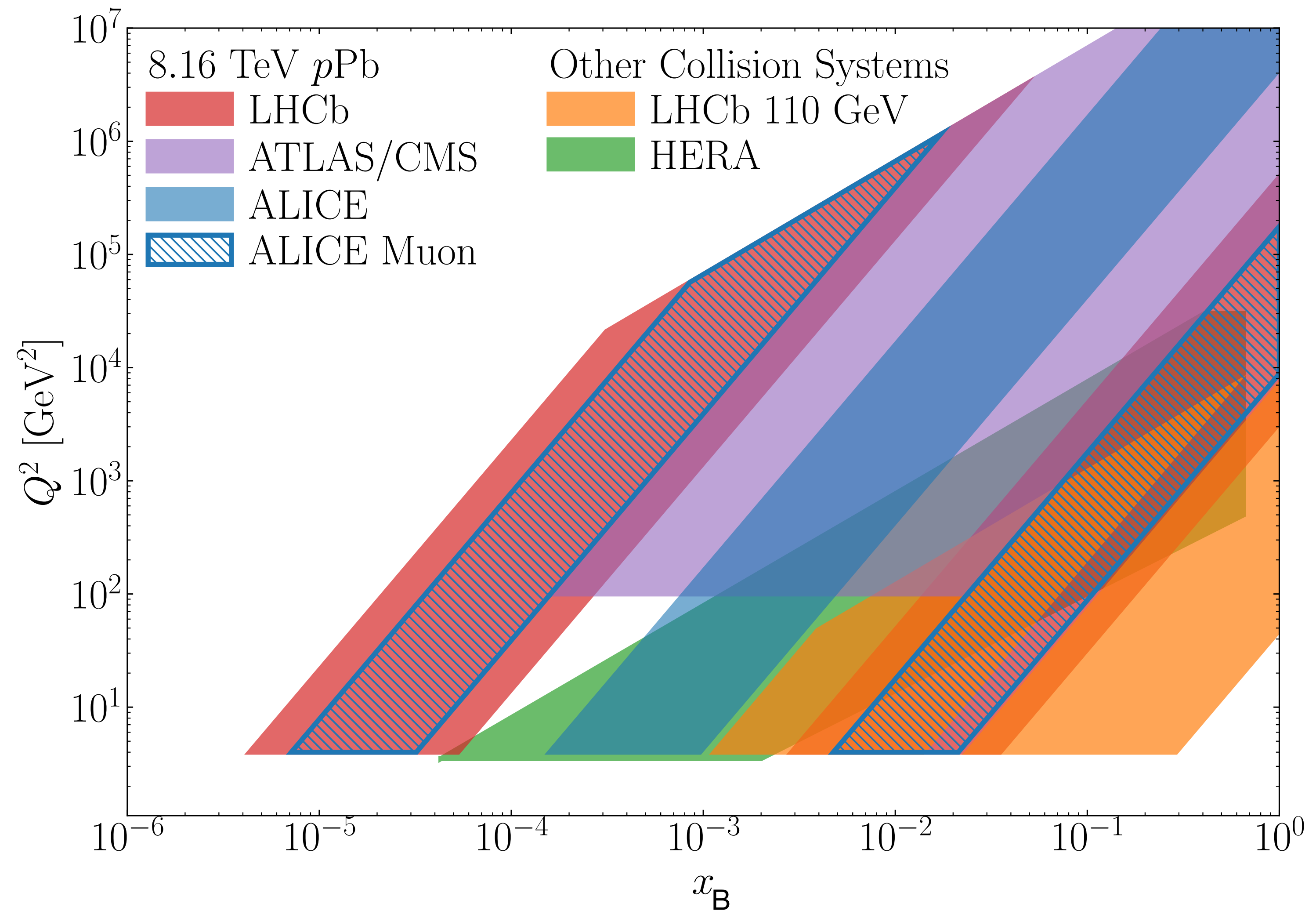
photon virtuality  $Q^2 < \left(\frac{\hbar c}{R_A}\right)^2$

→ quasi-real photons

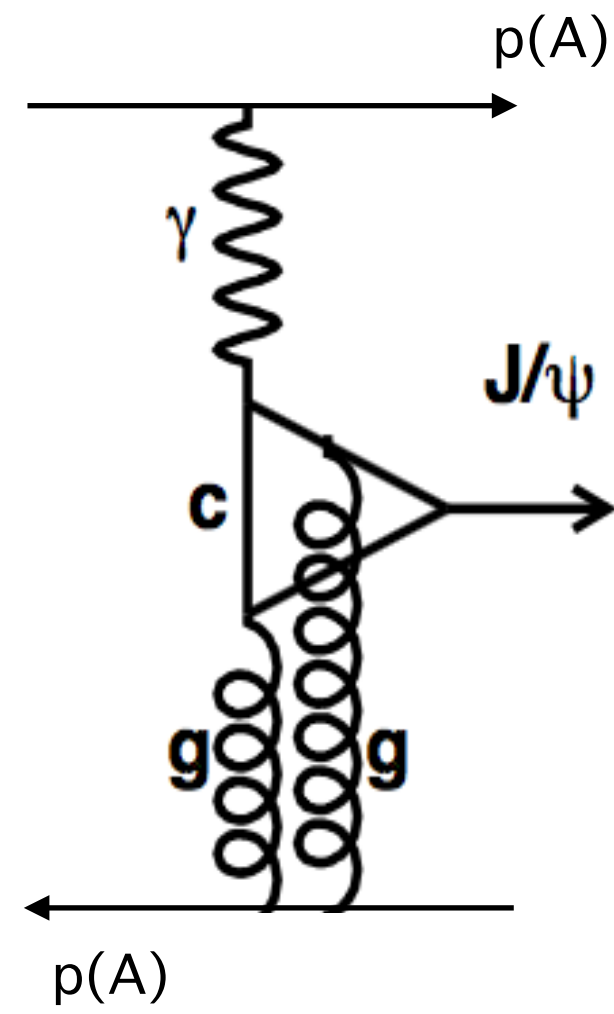
maximum photon energy =  $\frac{2\gamma\hbar c}{b_{\min}}$

System	$\sqrt{s_{AB}}$	$E_A$	$E_B$	(a) $\gamma_{A\leftrightarrow B}$	(b) $E_{\gamma Max}$	(c) $E_{\gamma Max}^{rest}$	(d) $W_{\gamma p}^{max}$
pPb	5.02 TeV	4 TeV	1.567 TeV	$1.43 \times 10^7$	28 MeV	0.4 PeV	0.86 TeV
pPb	8.16 TeV	6.5 TeV	2.56 TeV	$3.78 \times 10^7$	28 MeV	1 PeV	1.4 TeV
pp	13 TeV	6.5 TeV	6.5 TeV	$9.6 \times 10^7$	116 MeV	11 PeV	4.6 TeV

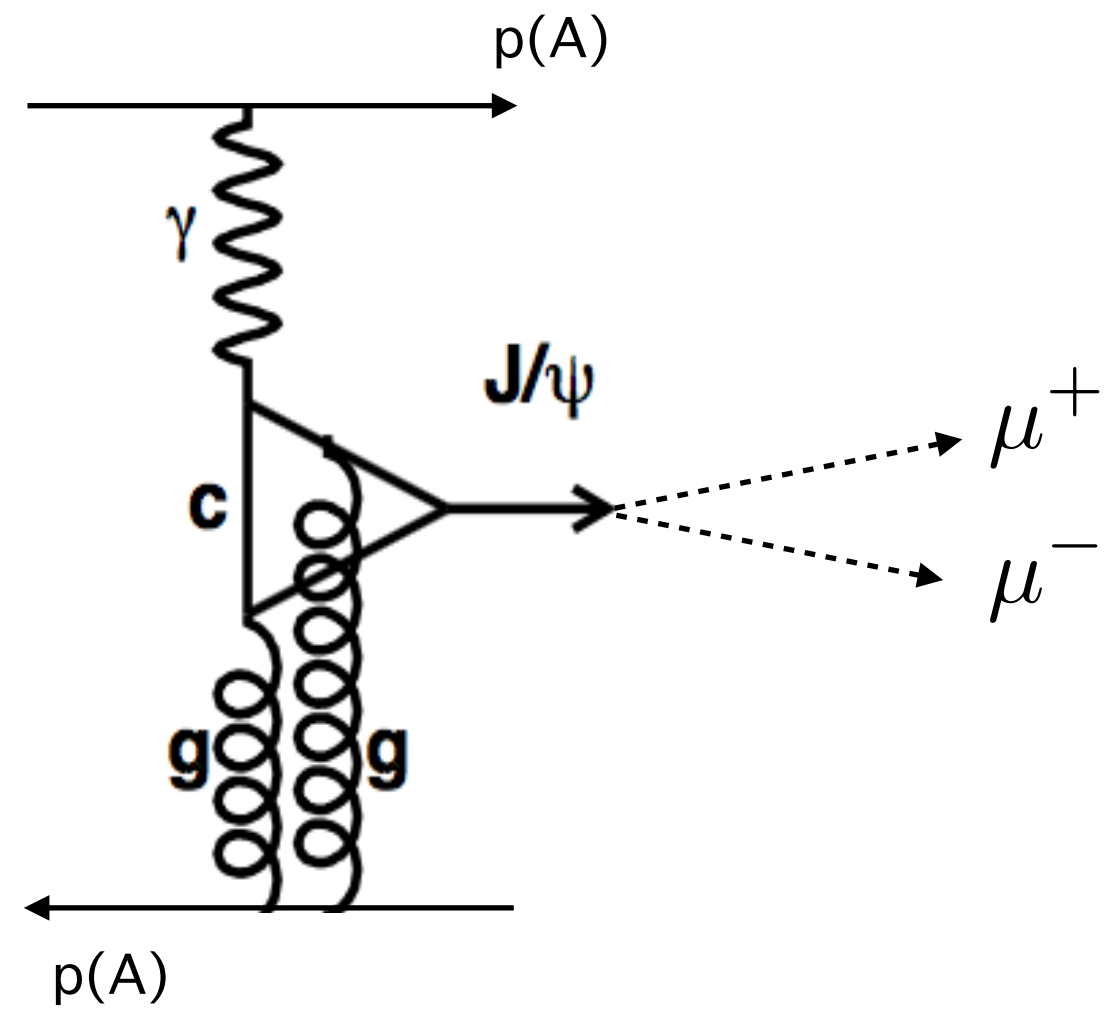
# Kinematic coverage



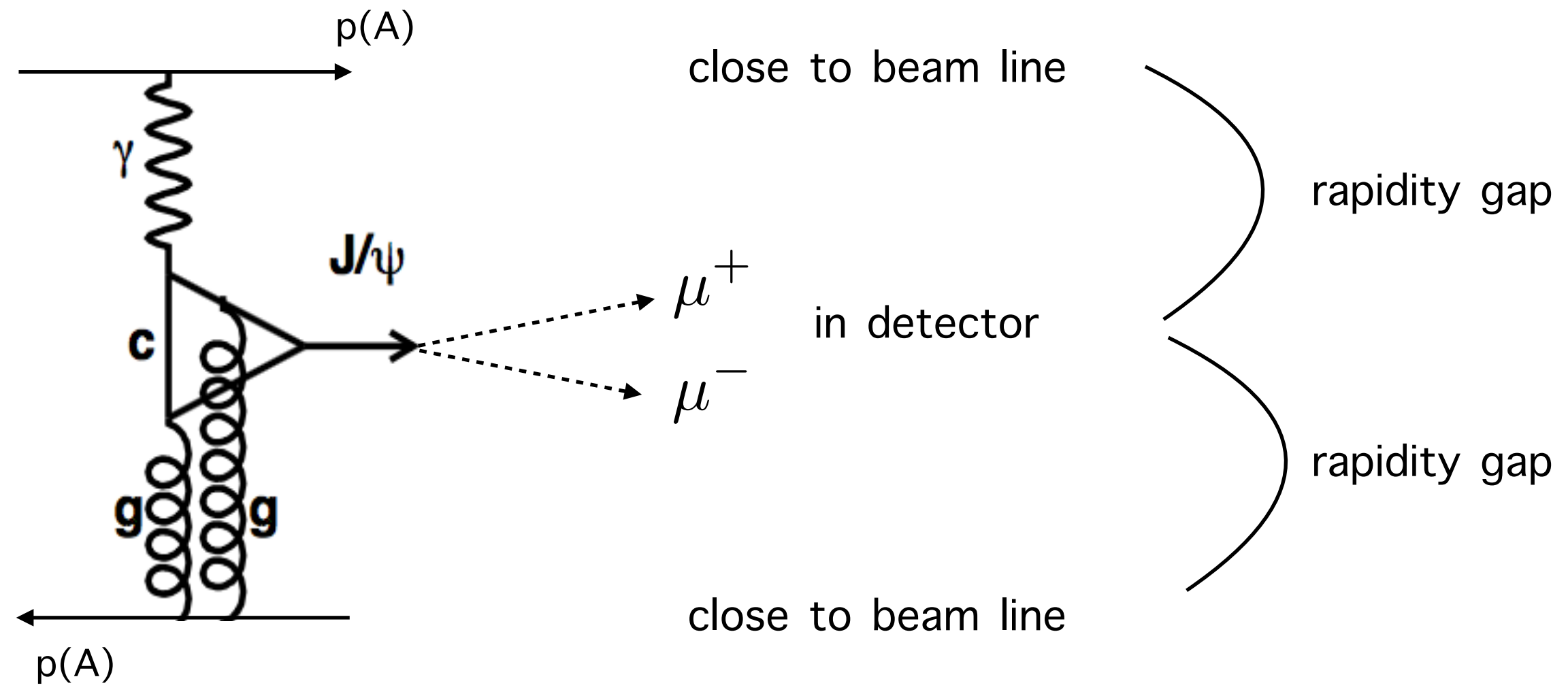
# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb



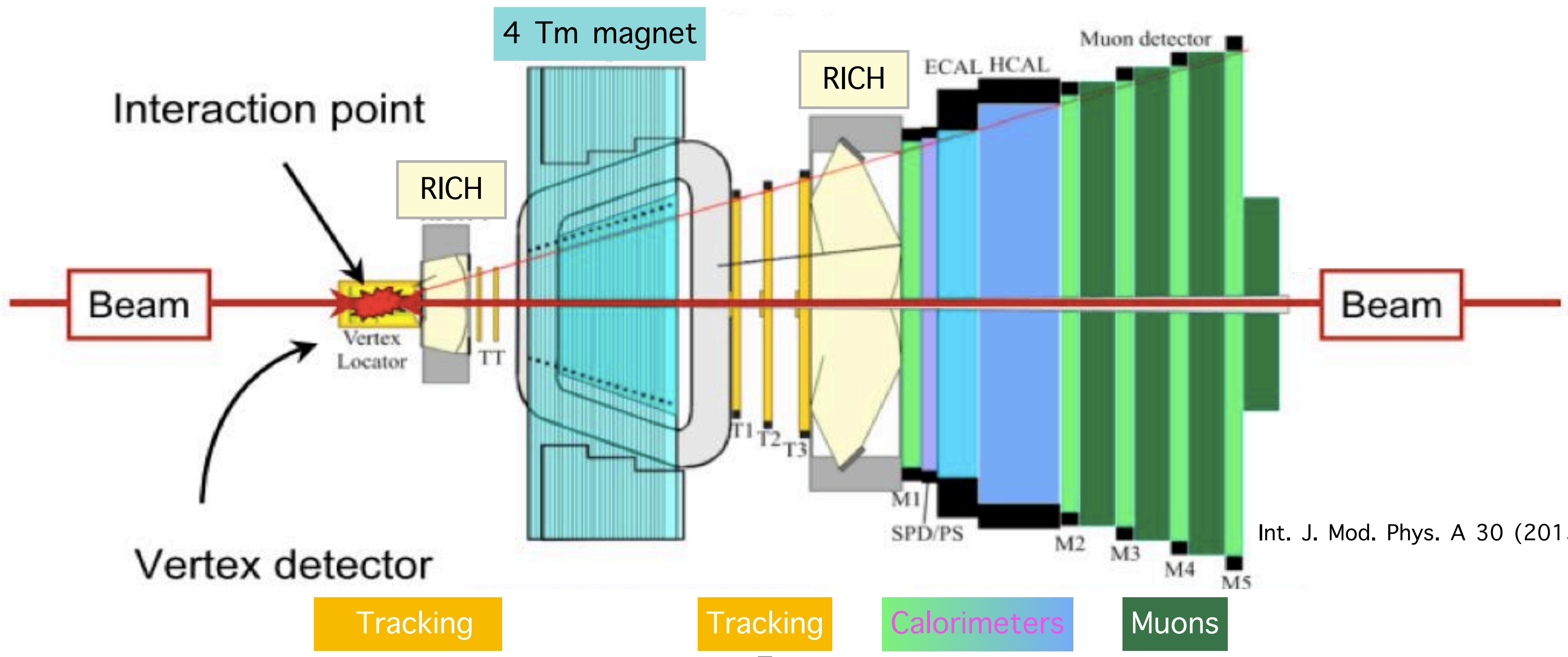
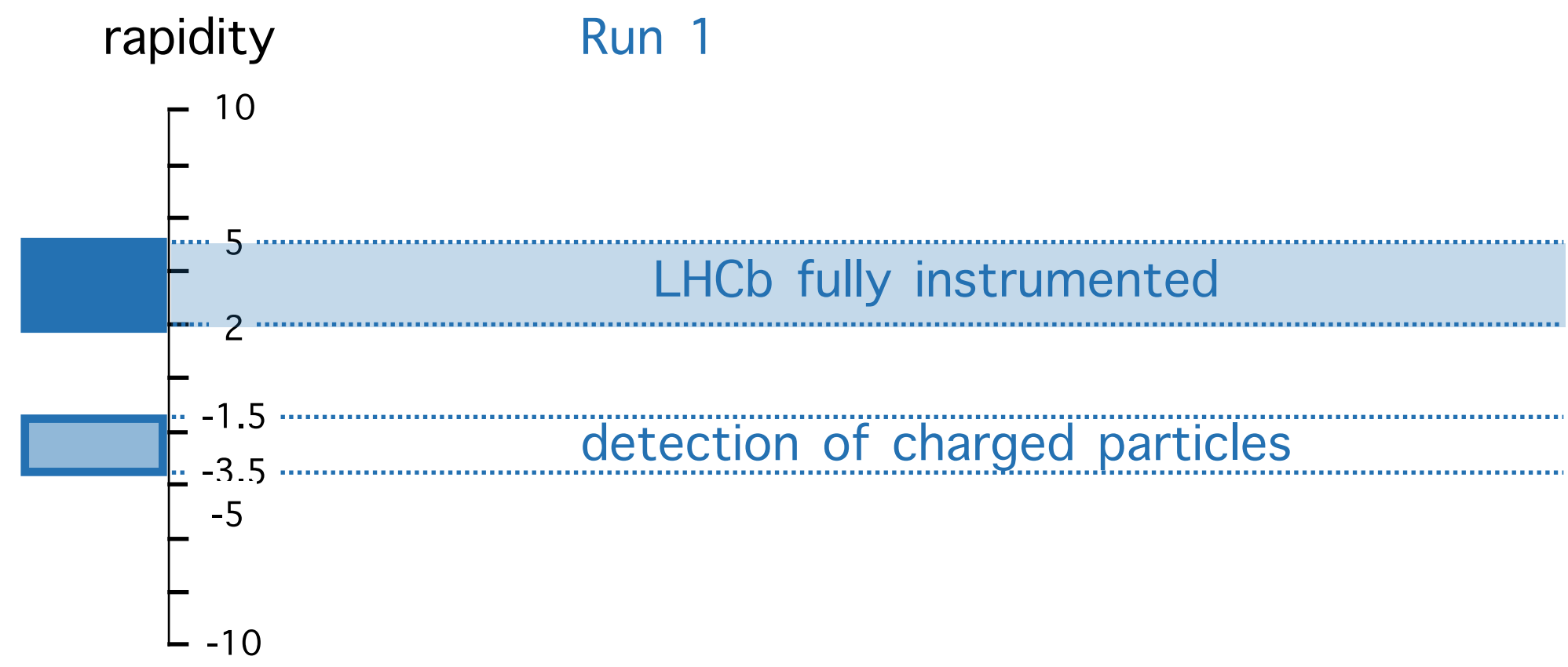
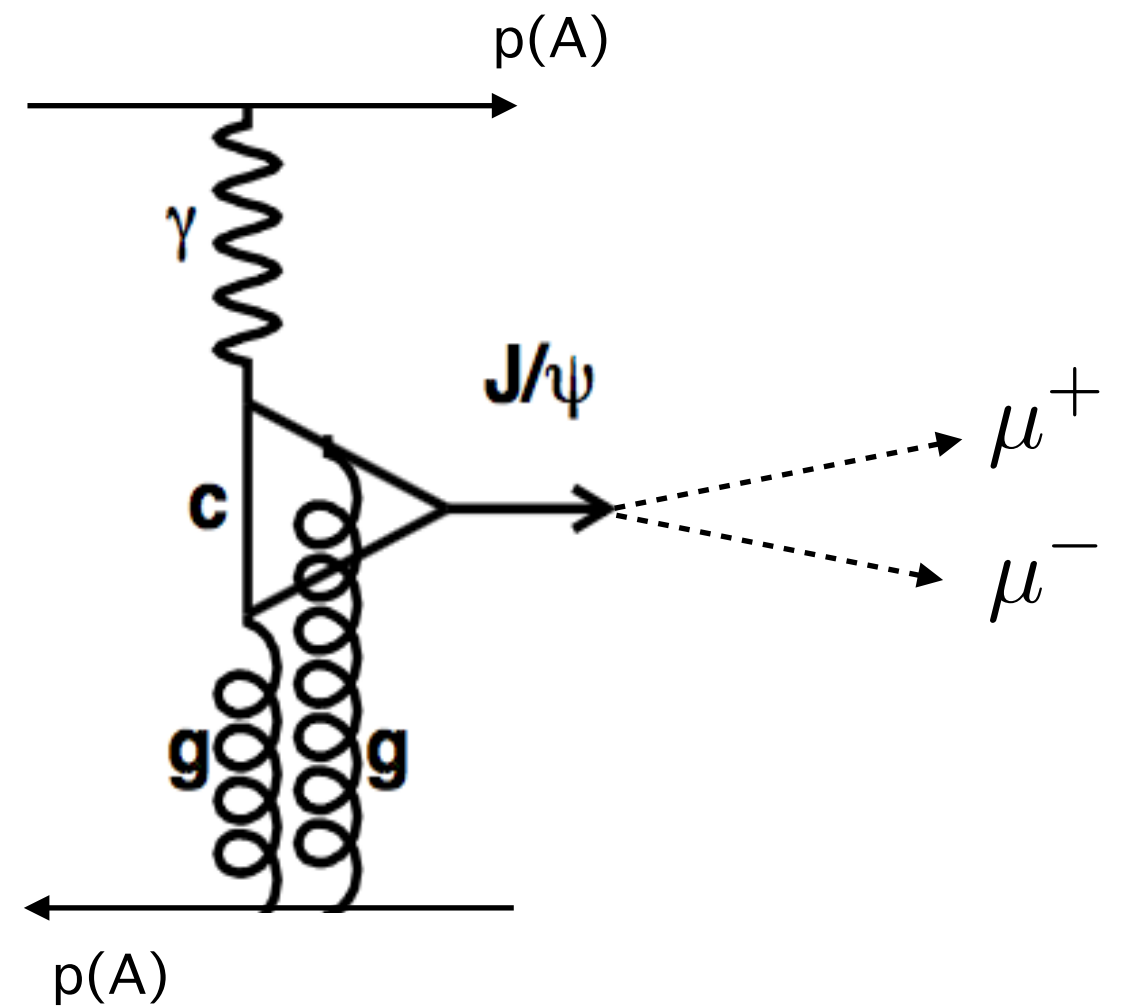
# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb



# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb



# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

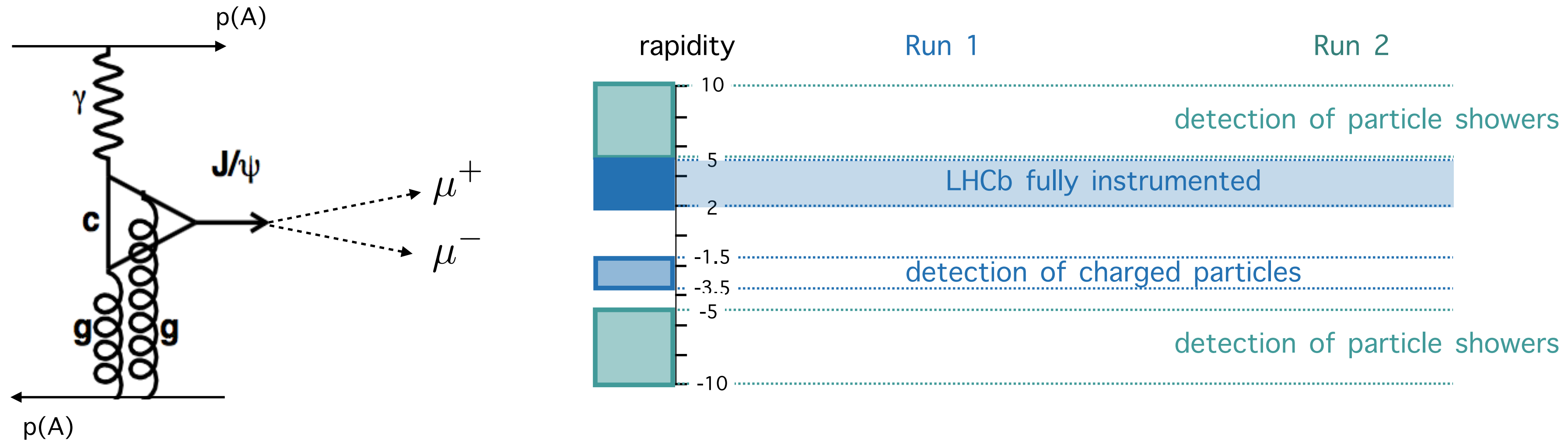


Tracking      Tracking      Calorimeters      Muons

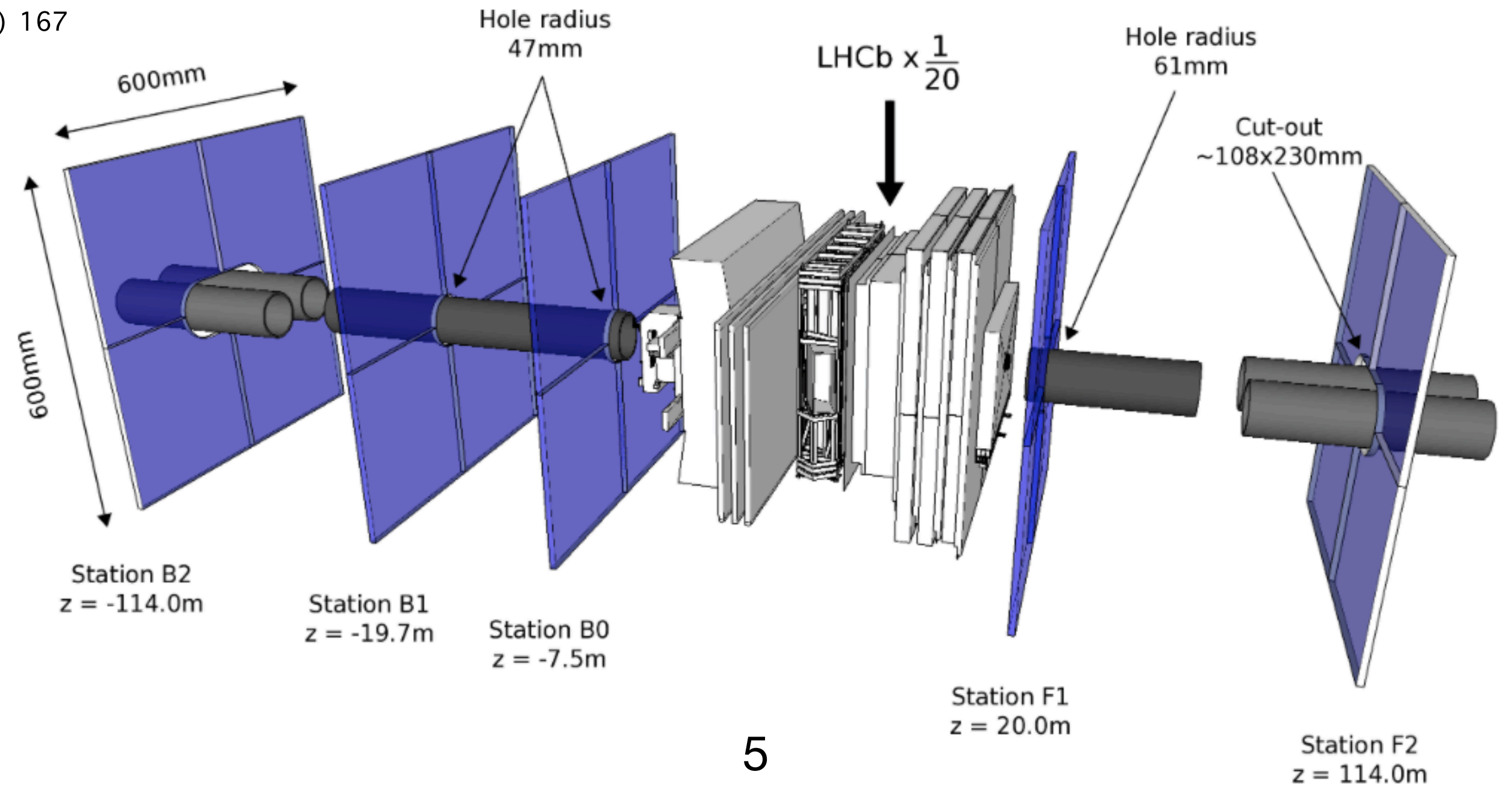
Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30 (2015) 1530022



# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

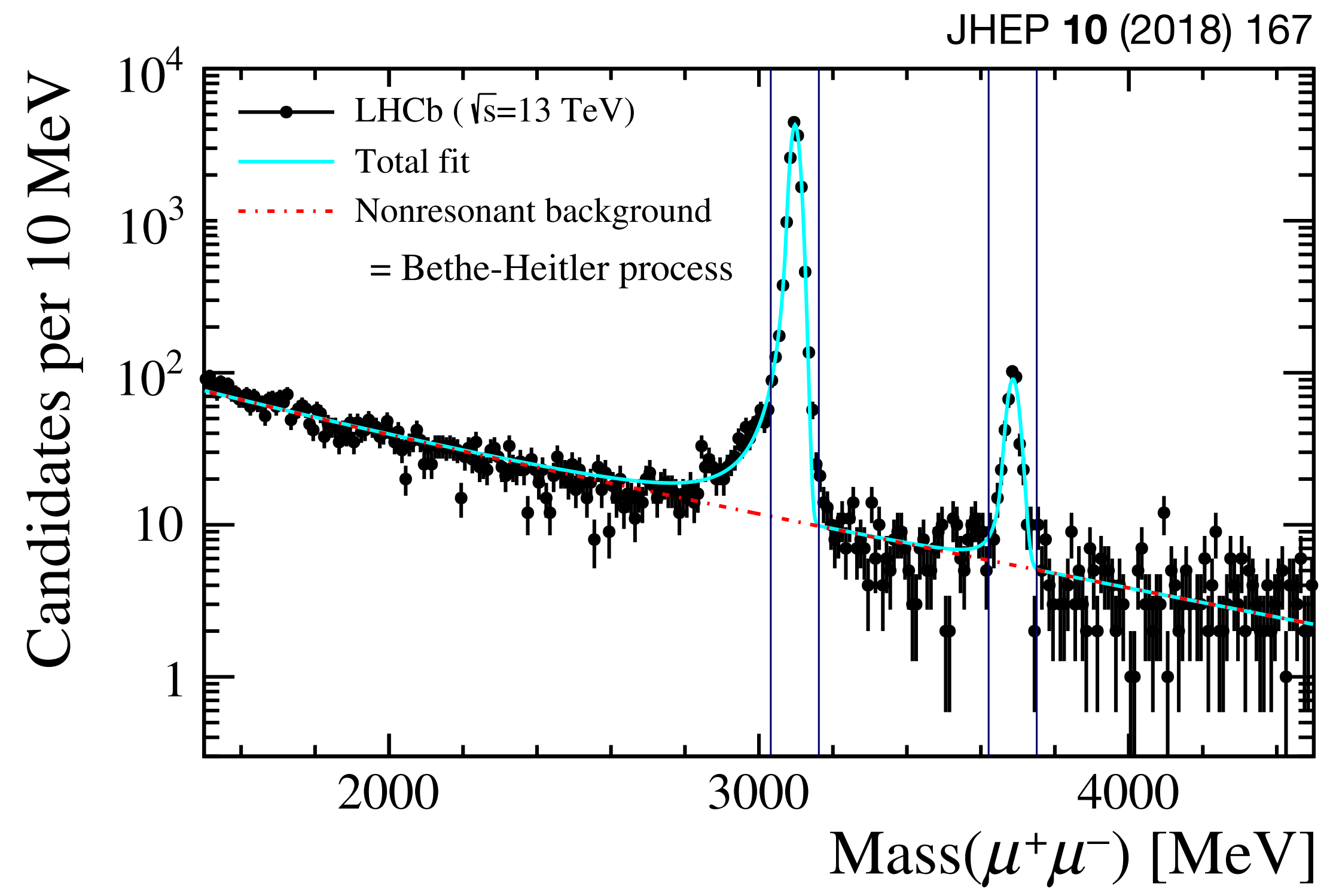


Herschel JHEP 10 (2018) 167



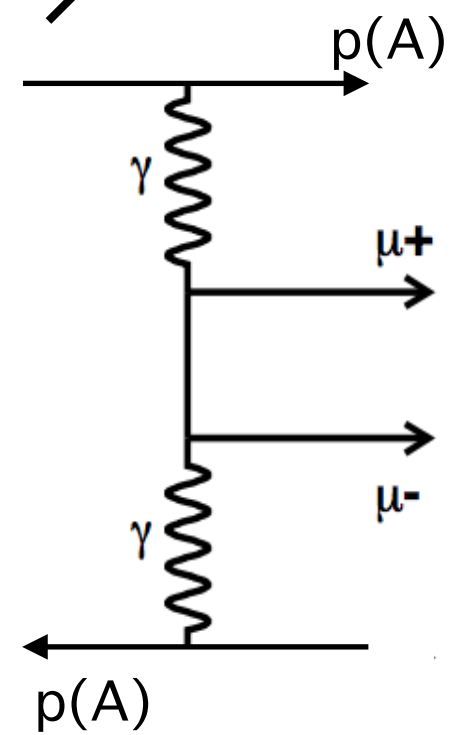
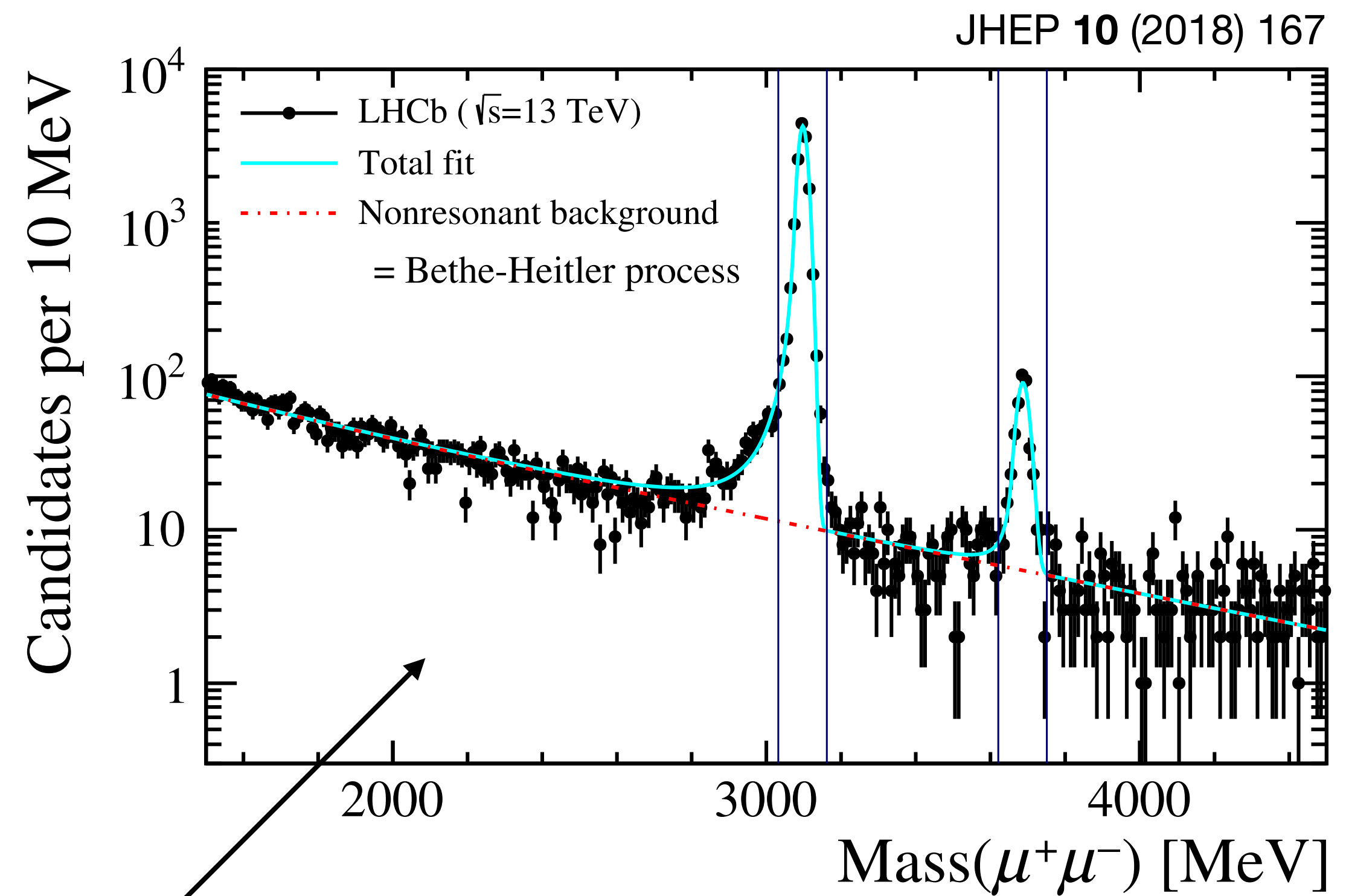
# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

proton-proton collisions



# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

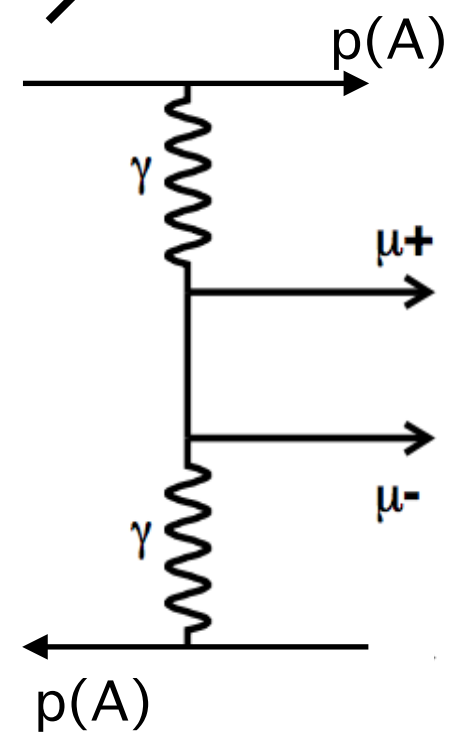
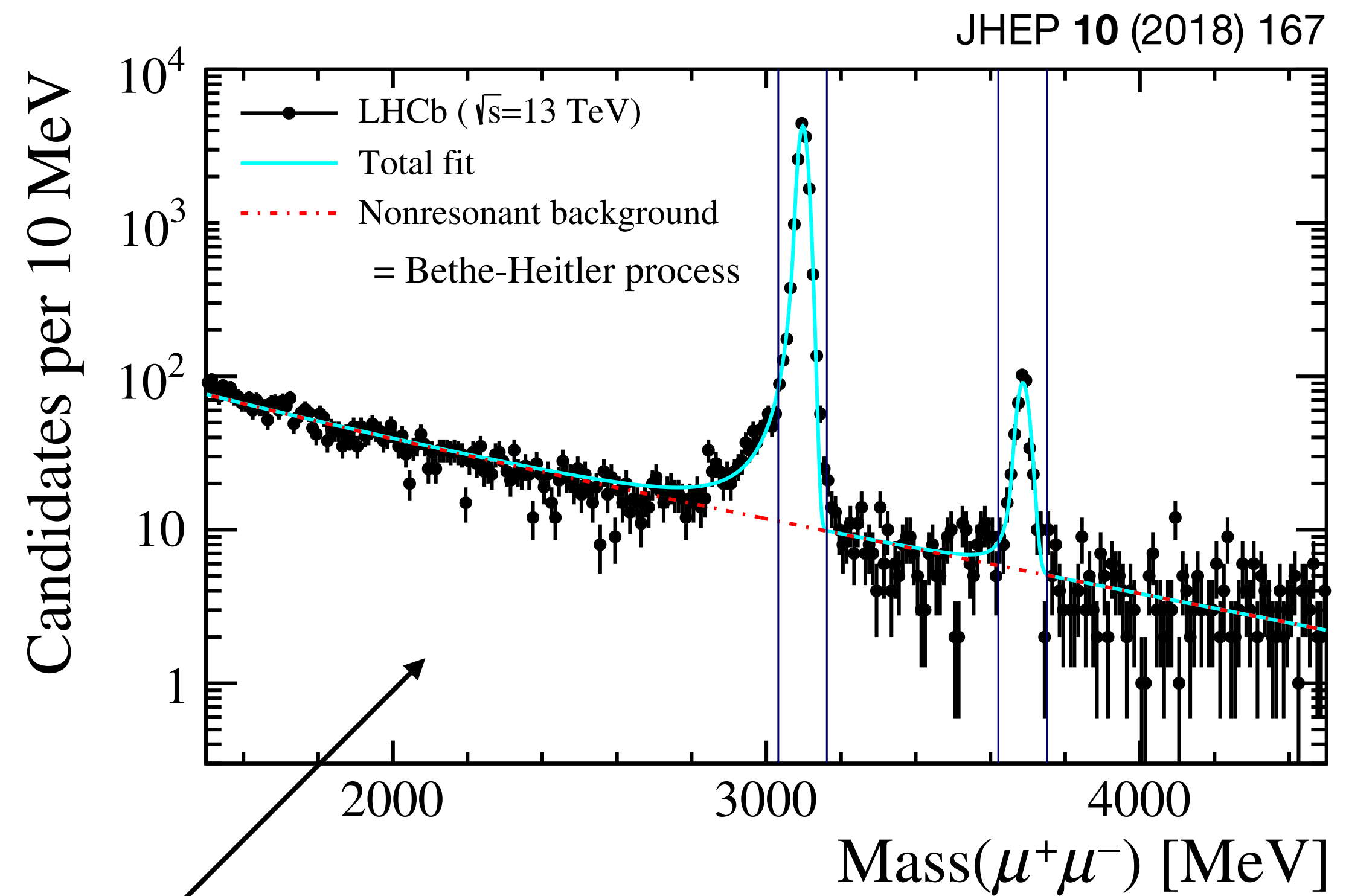
proton-proton collisions



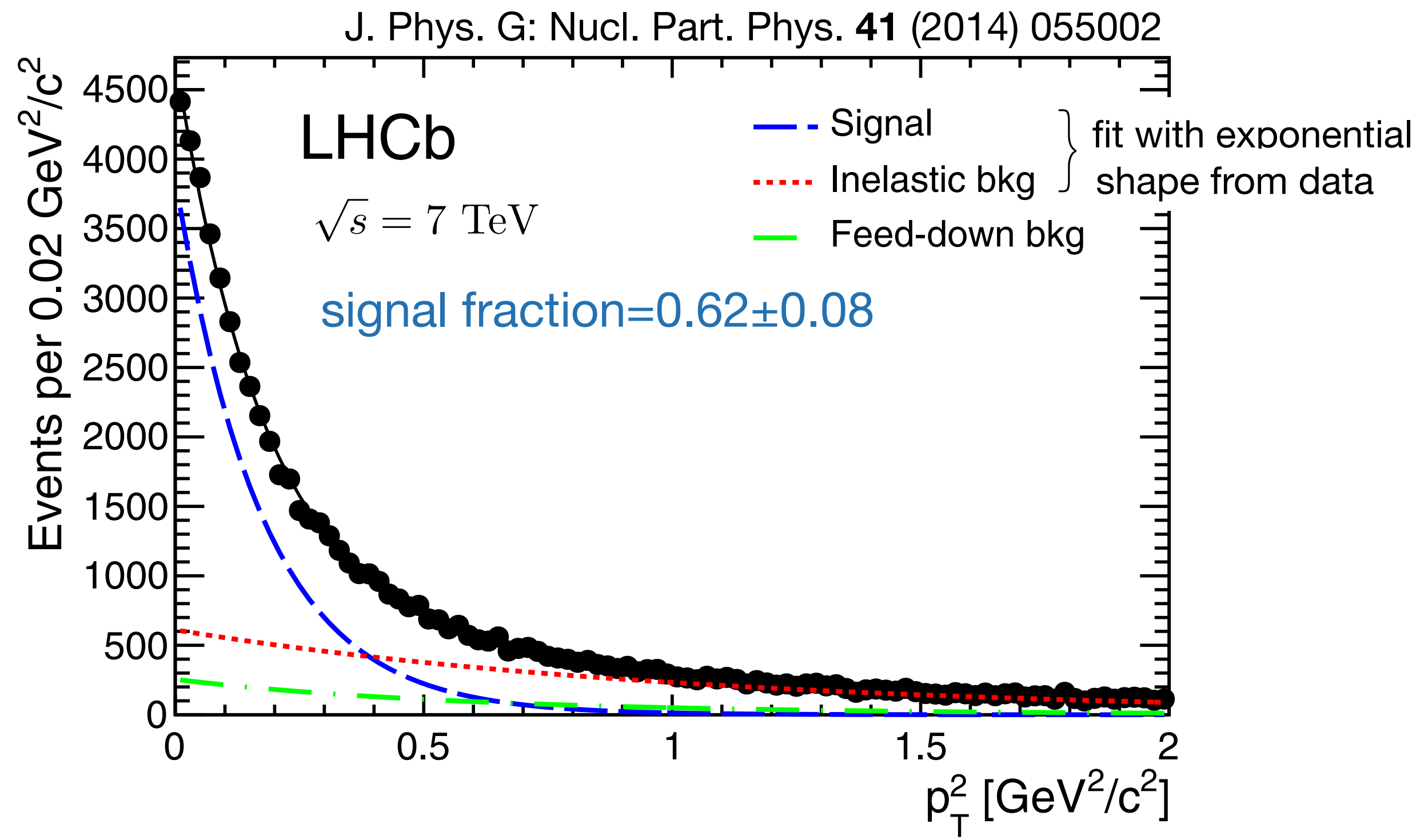
Bethe-Heitler process

# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

proton-proton collisions

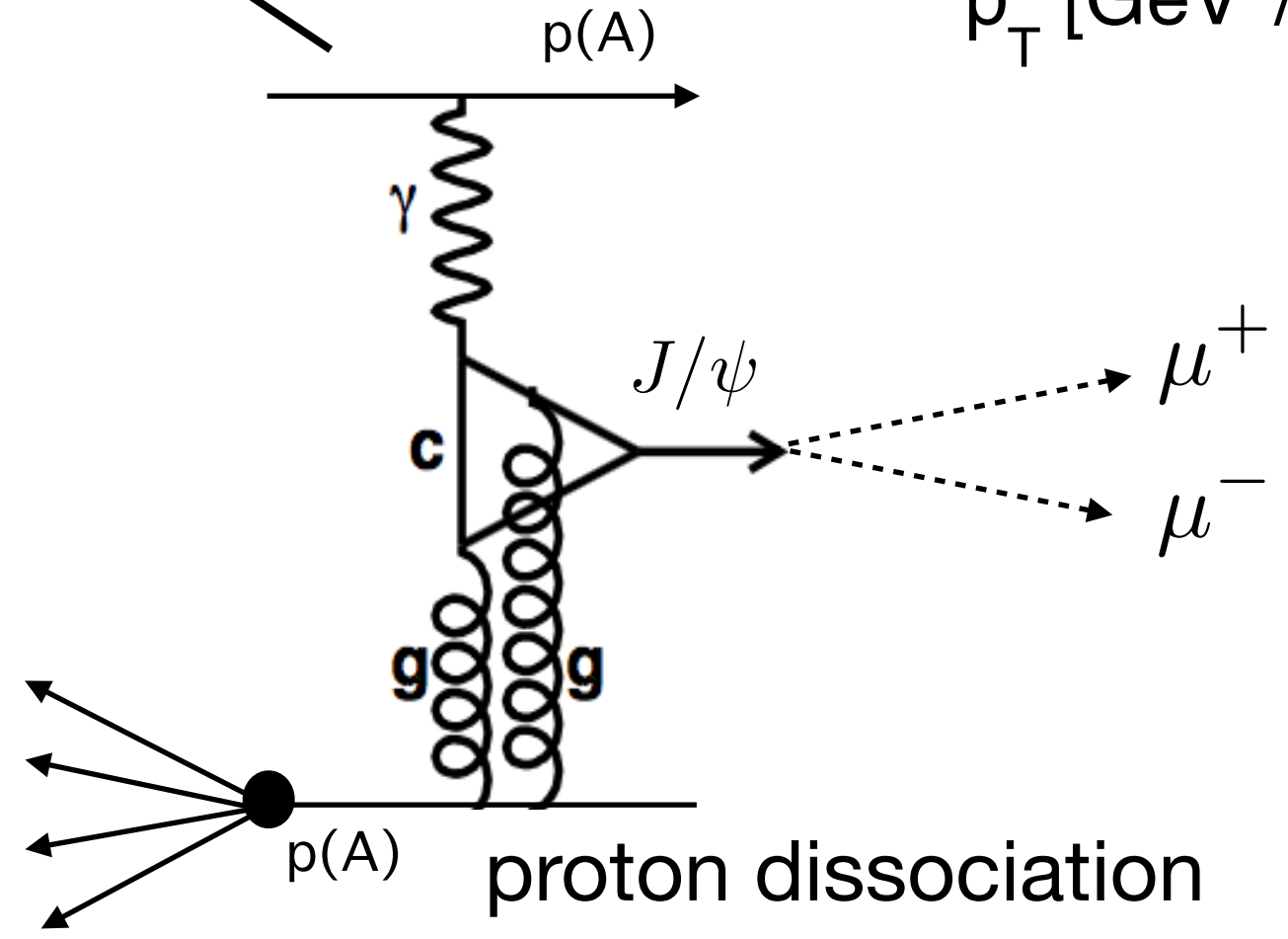
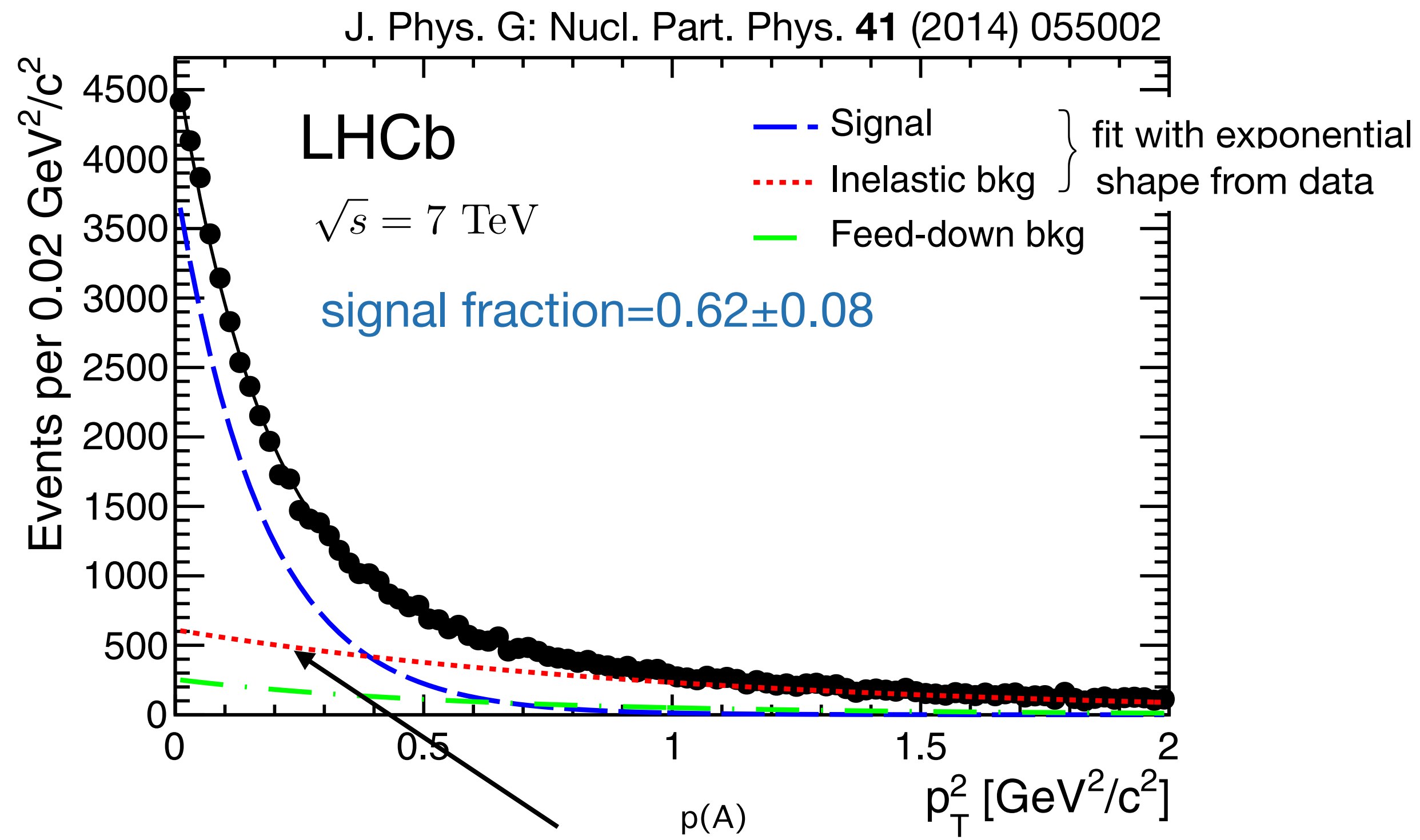
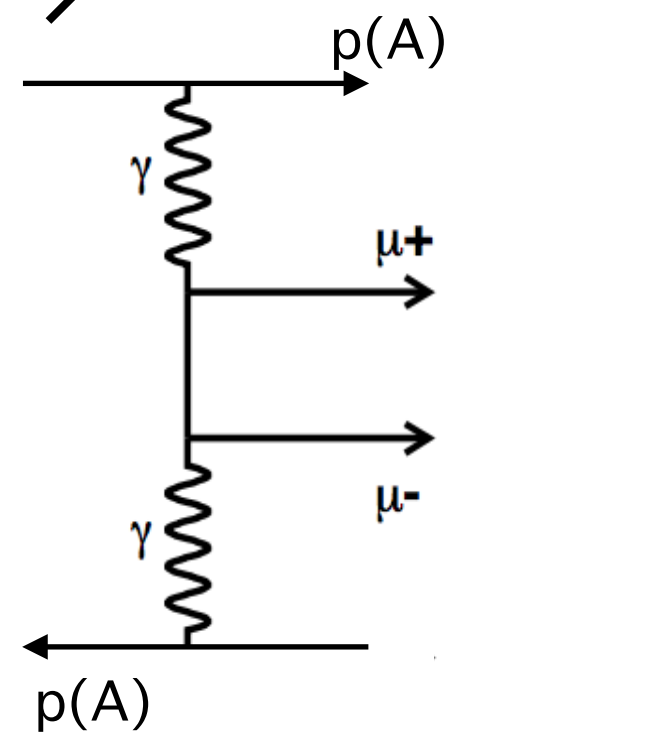
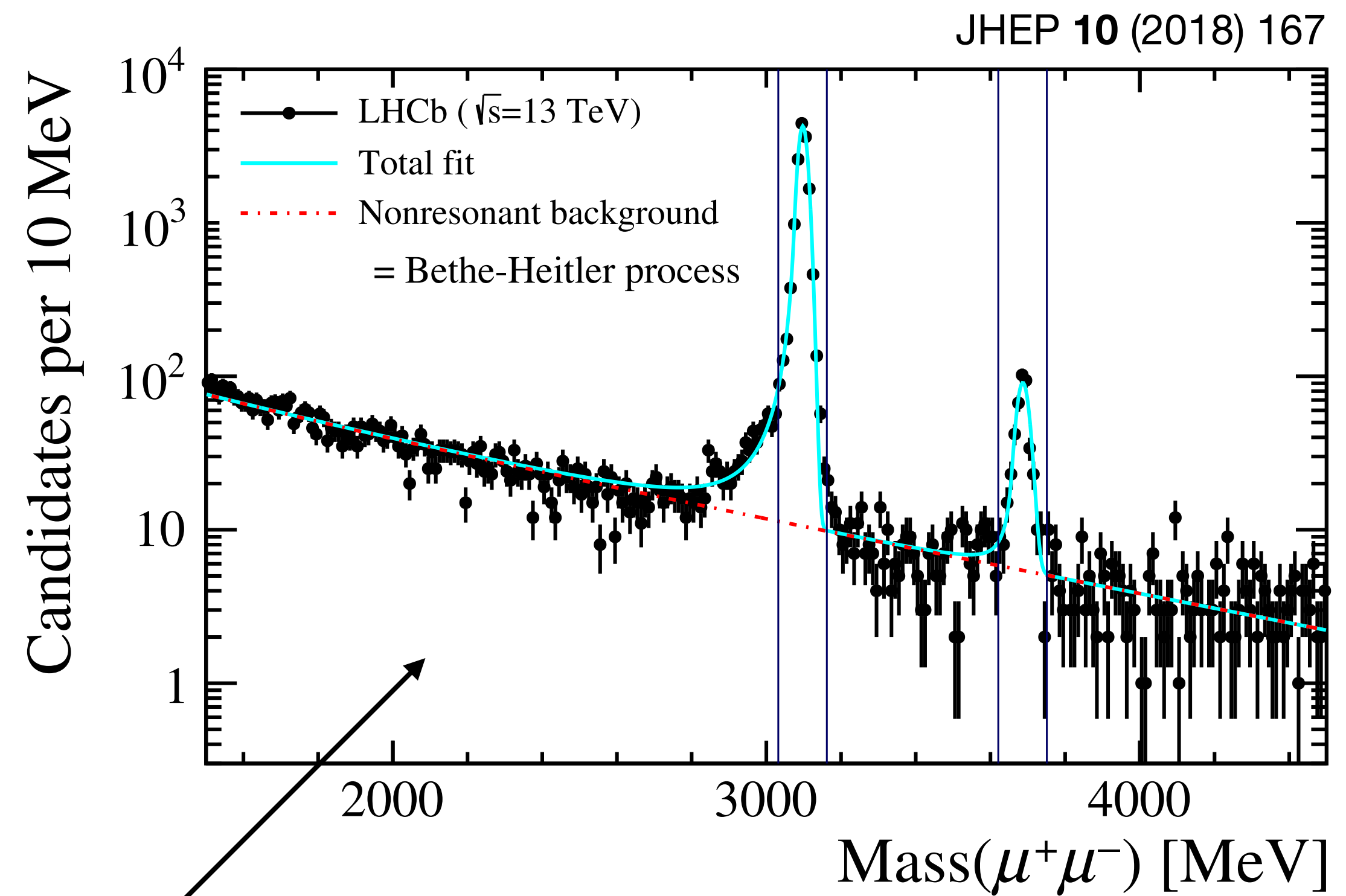


Bethe-Heitler process



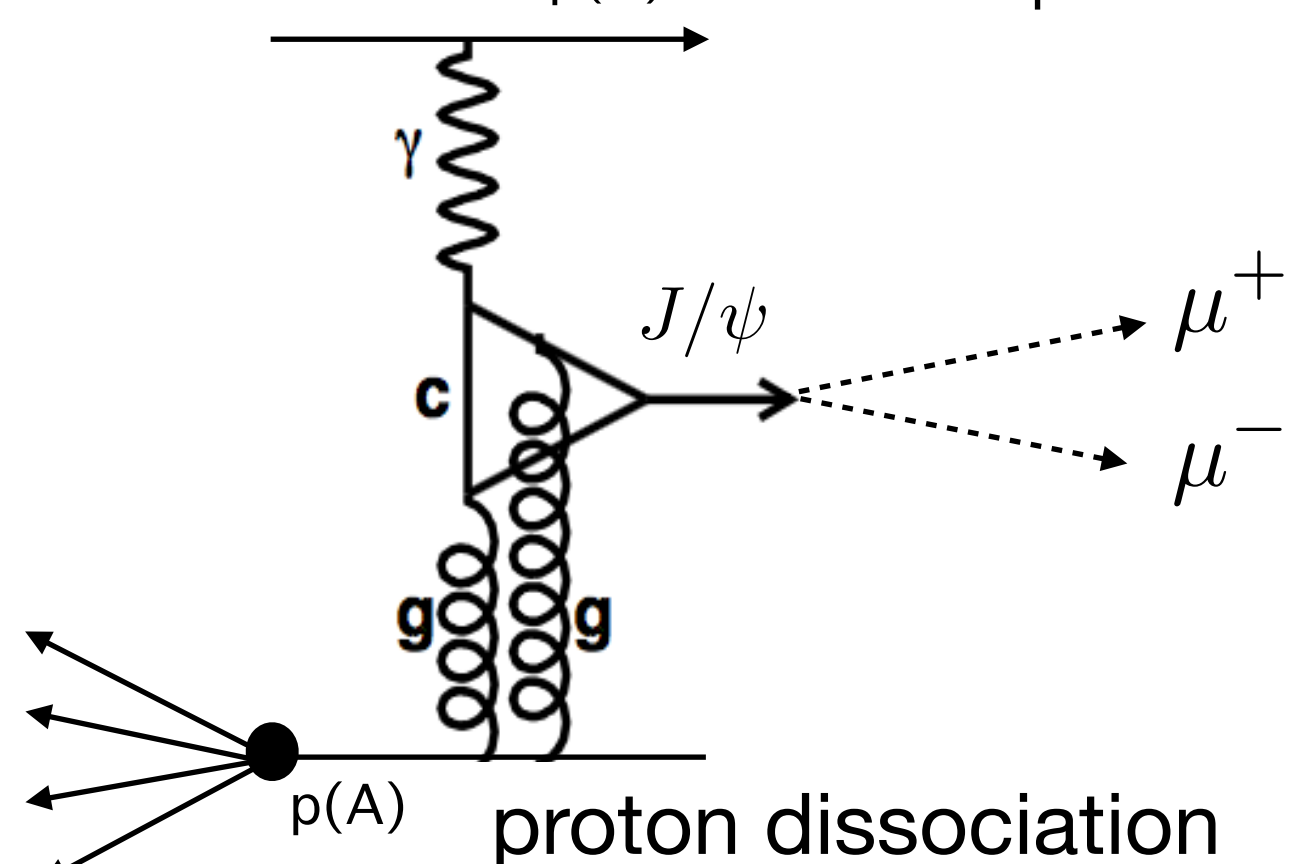
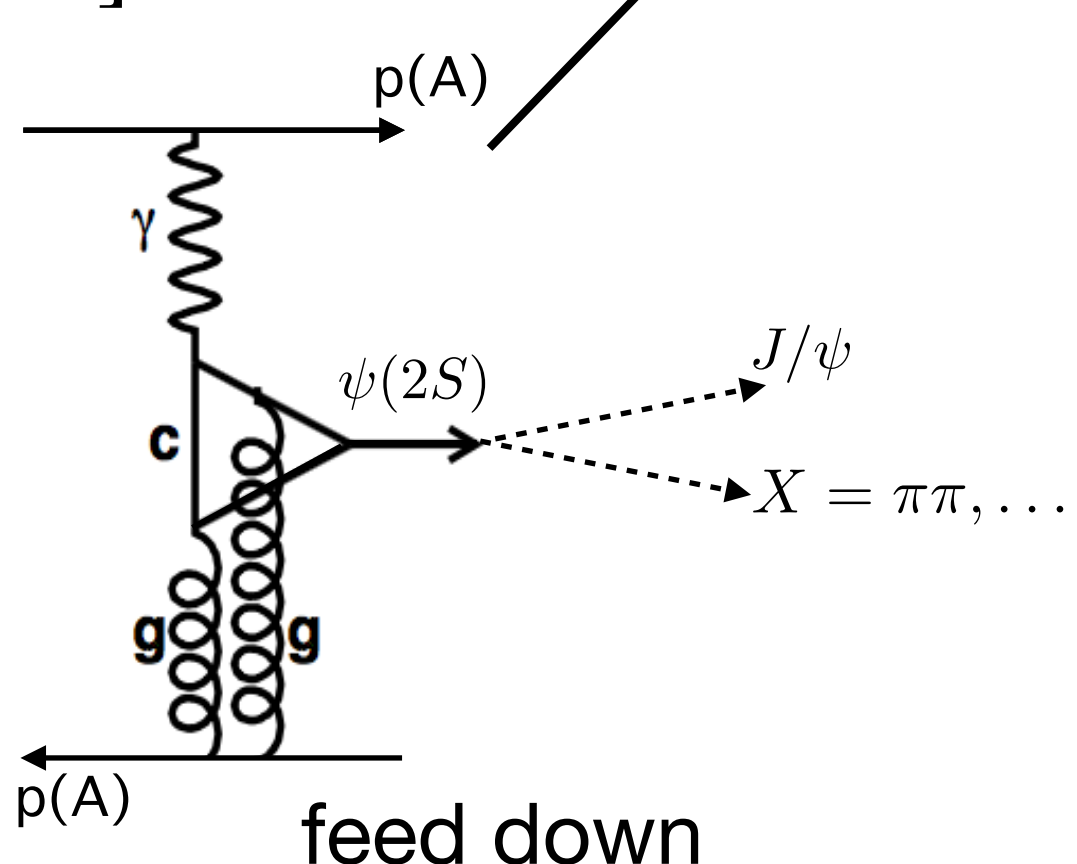
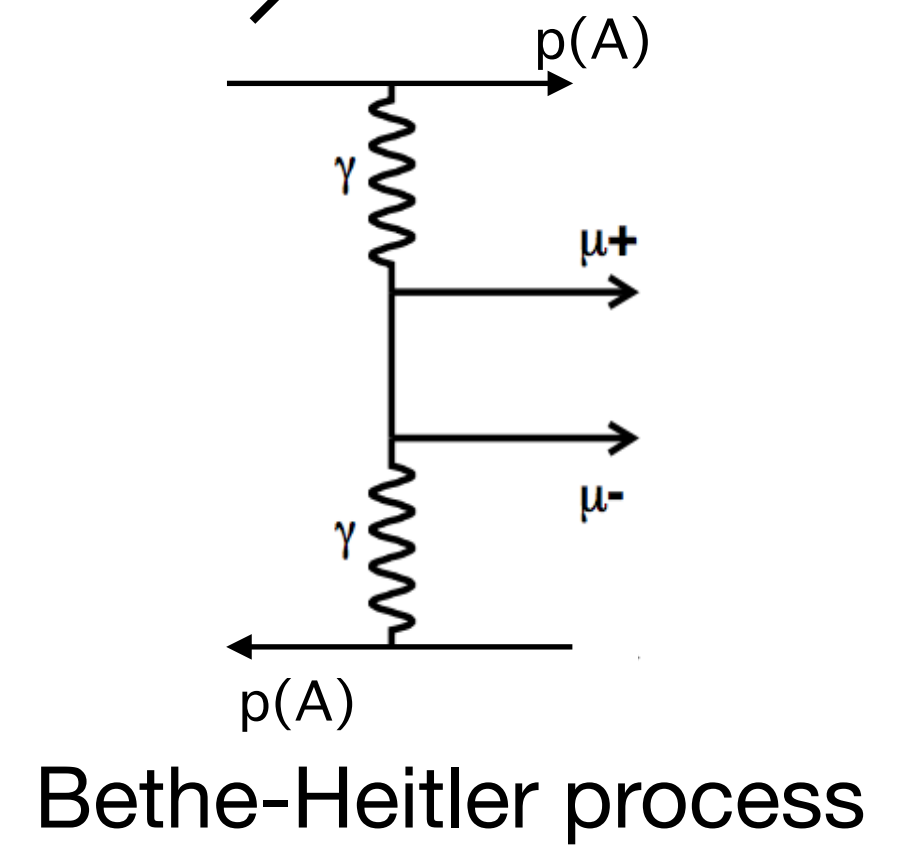
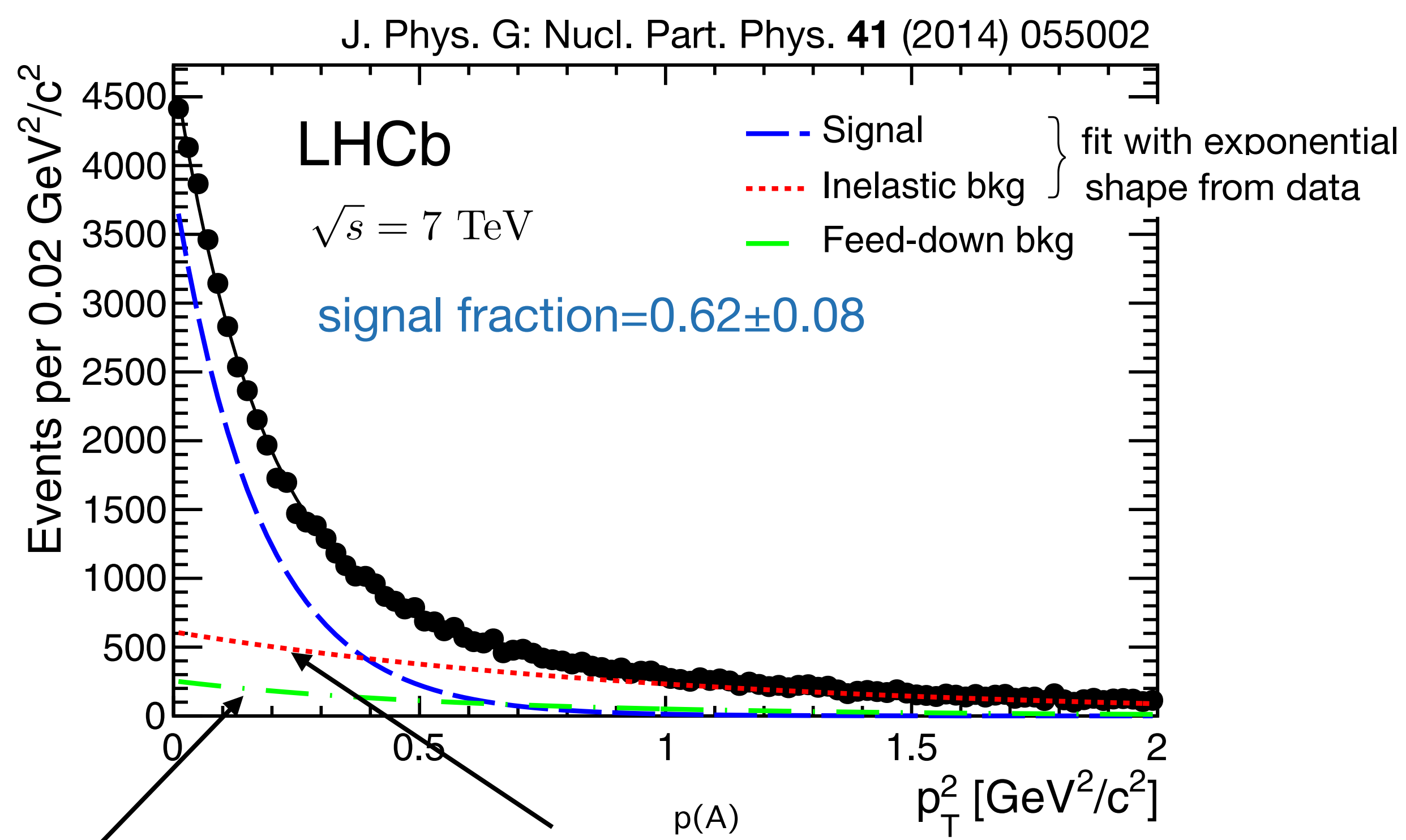
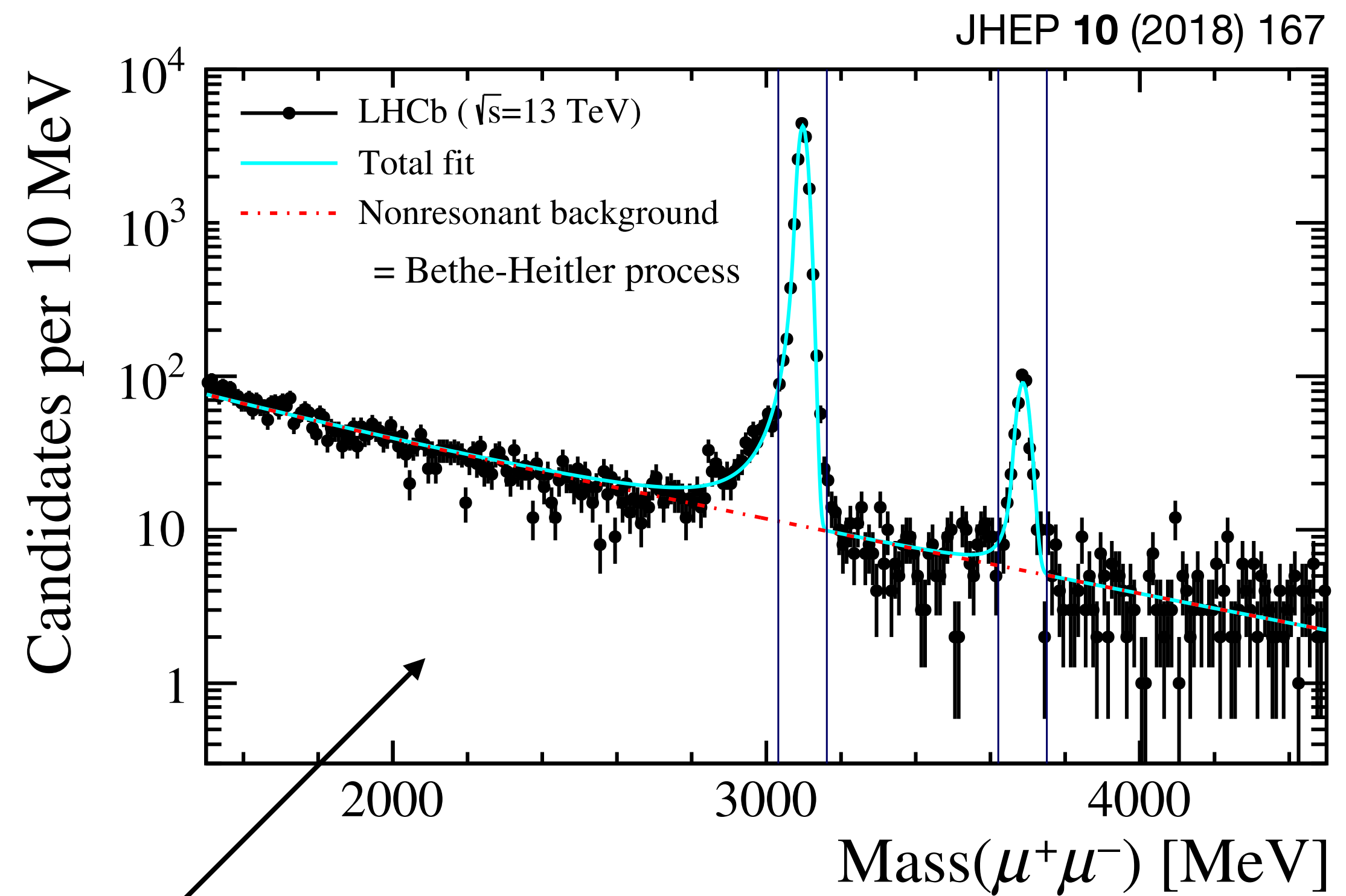
# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

proton-proton collisions

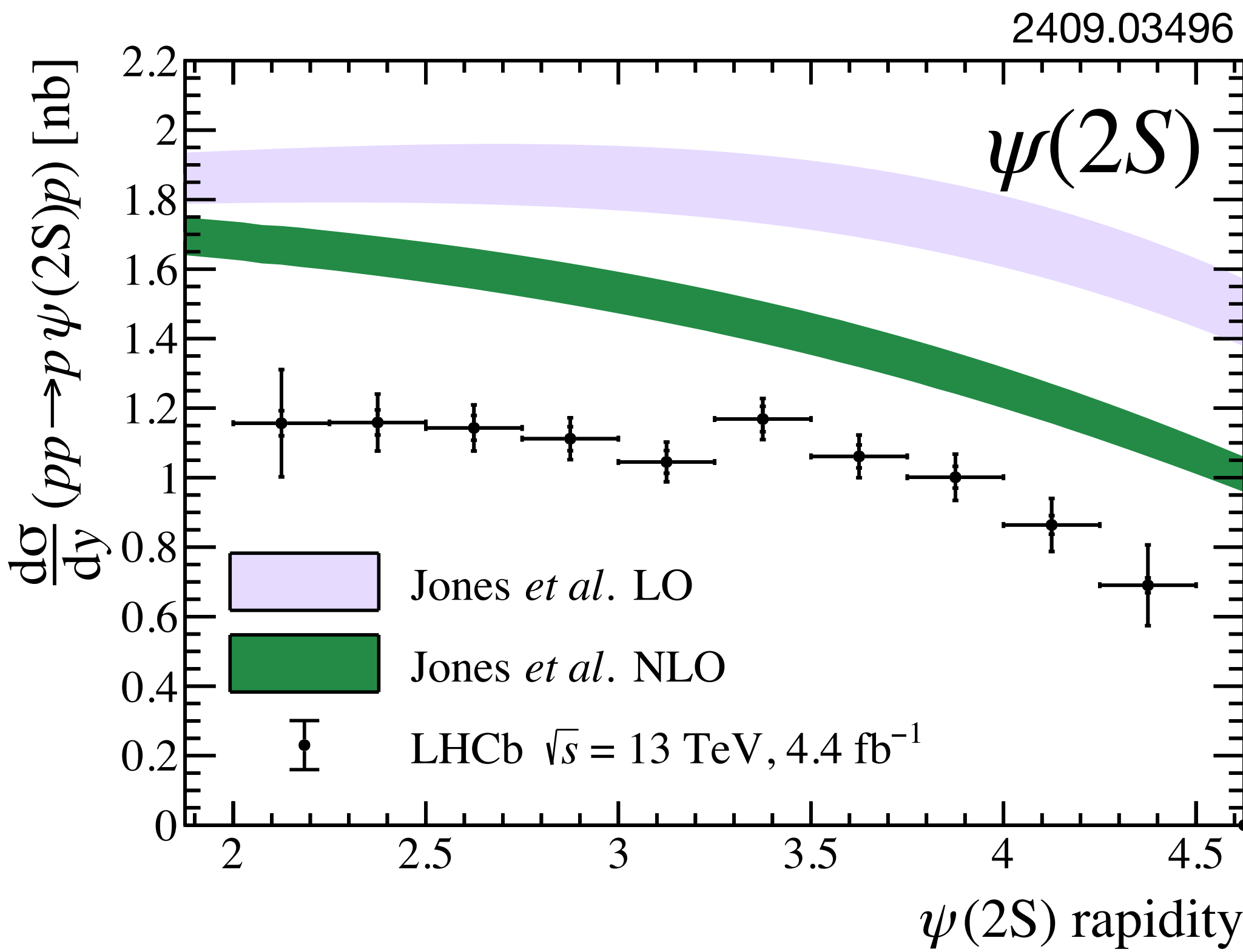
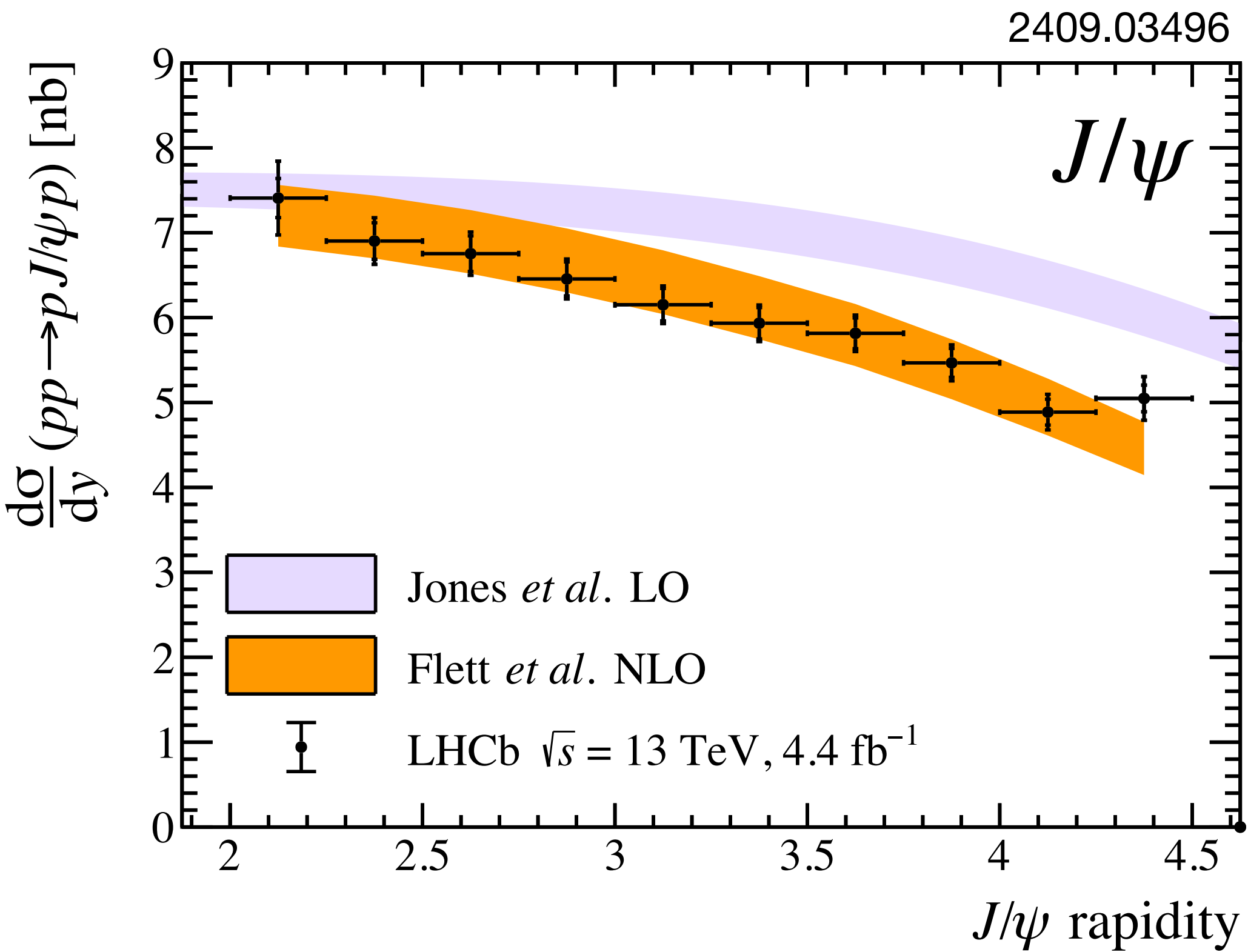


# Measurement of exclusive production on proton: example LHCb

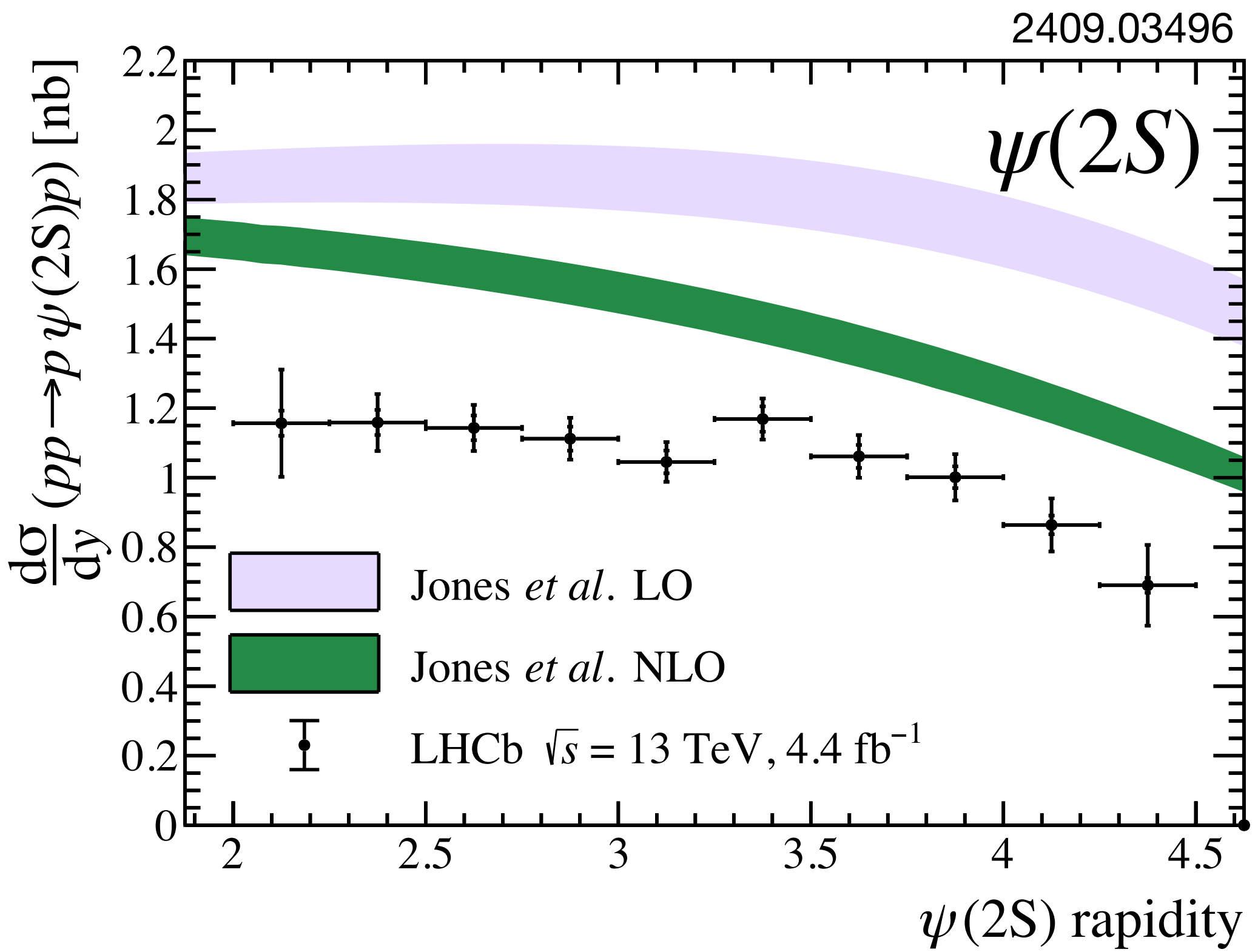
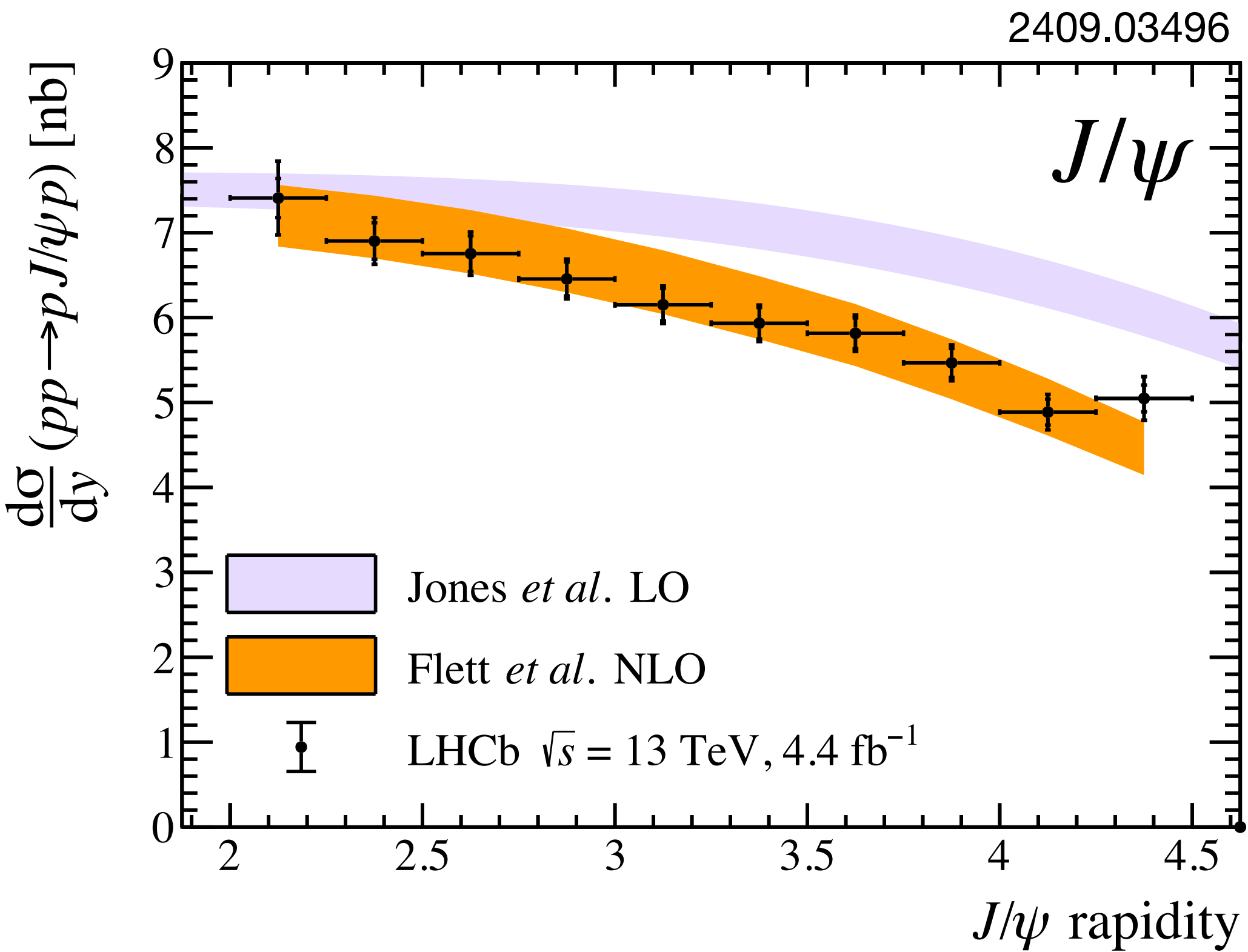
proton-proton collisions



# Exclusive $J/\psi$ and $\psi(2S)$ production in pp collisions at LHCb



# Exclusive $J/\psi$ and $\psi(2S)$ production in pp collisions at LHCb

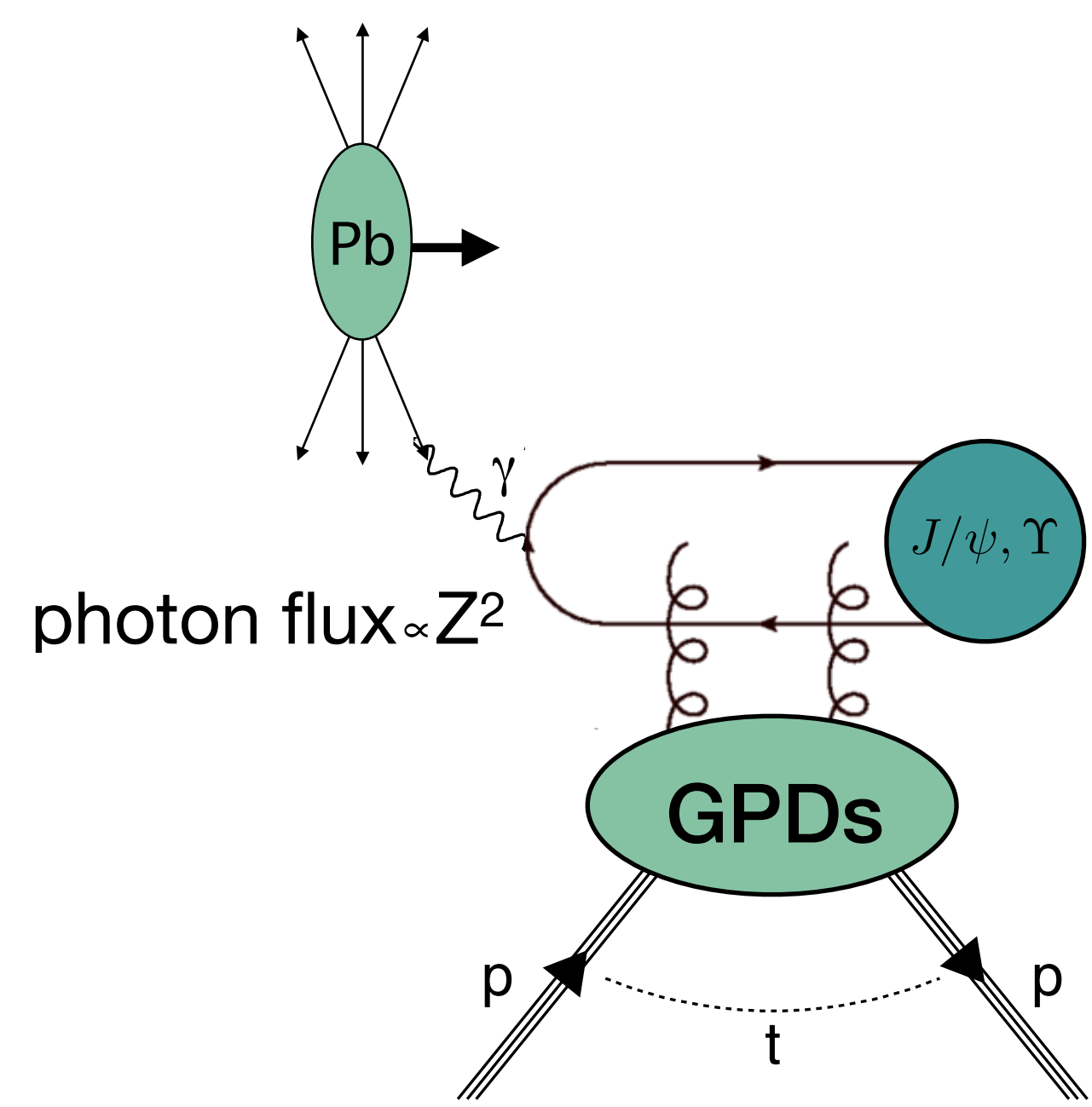
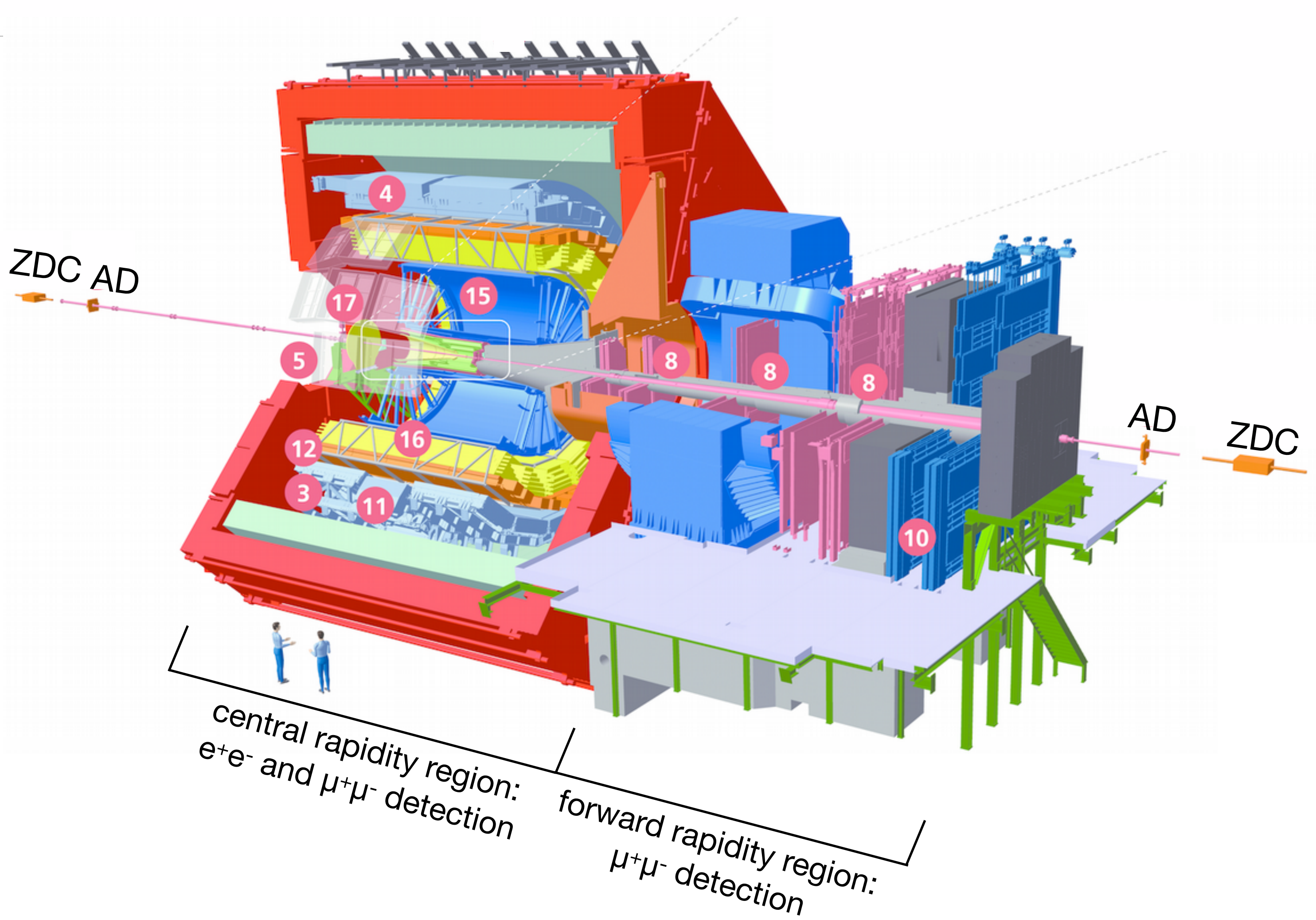


Predictions based on gluon PDF:  
 At low  $x_B$ , approximate GPD to gluon PDF

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \propto [g(x_B)]^2 \quad \text{Z. Phys. C57 ('93) 89–92; arXiv:1609.09738}$$

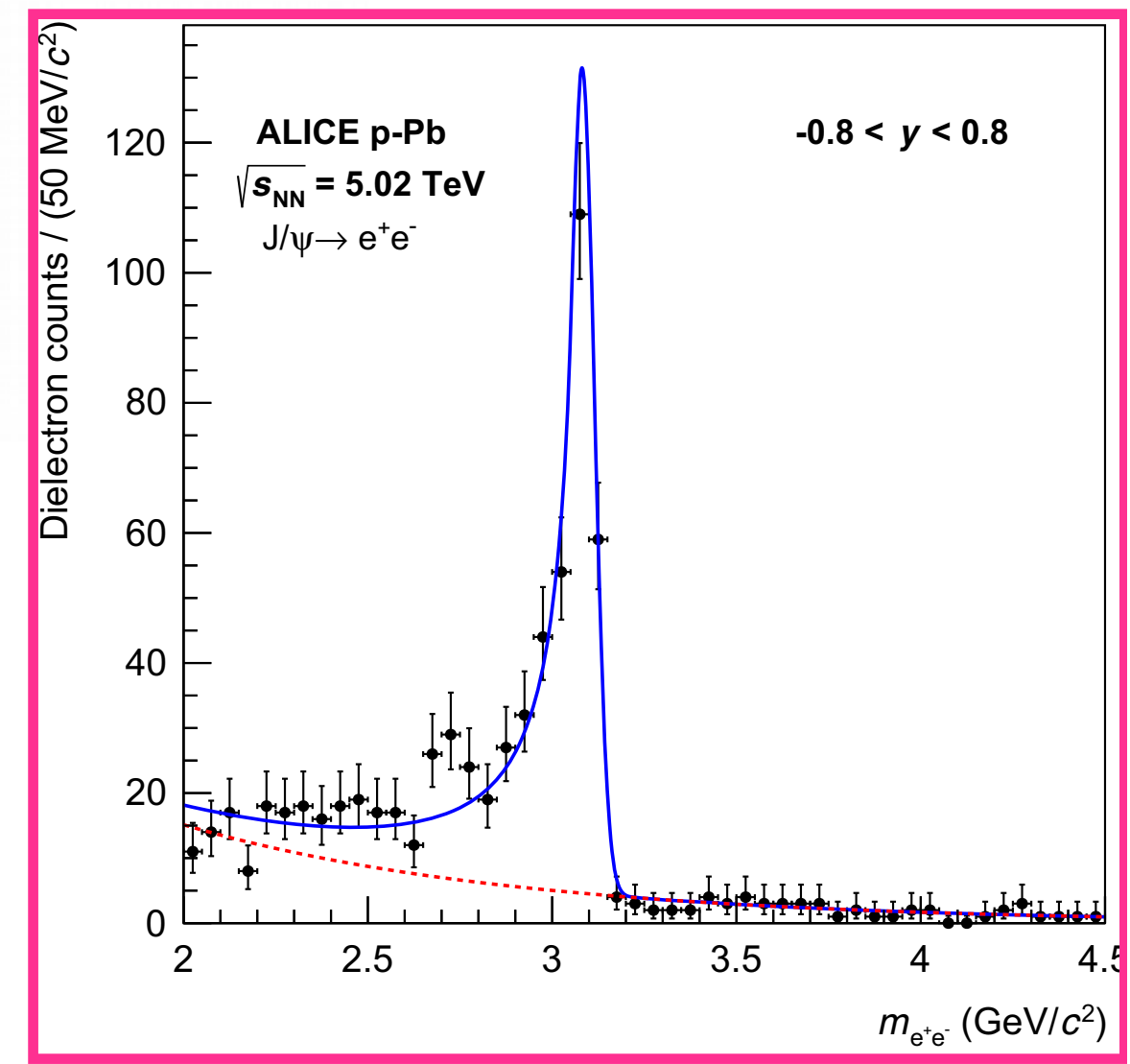
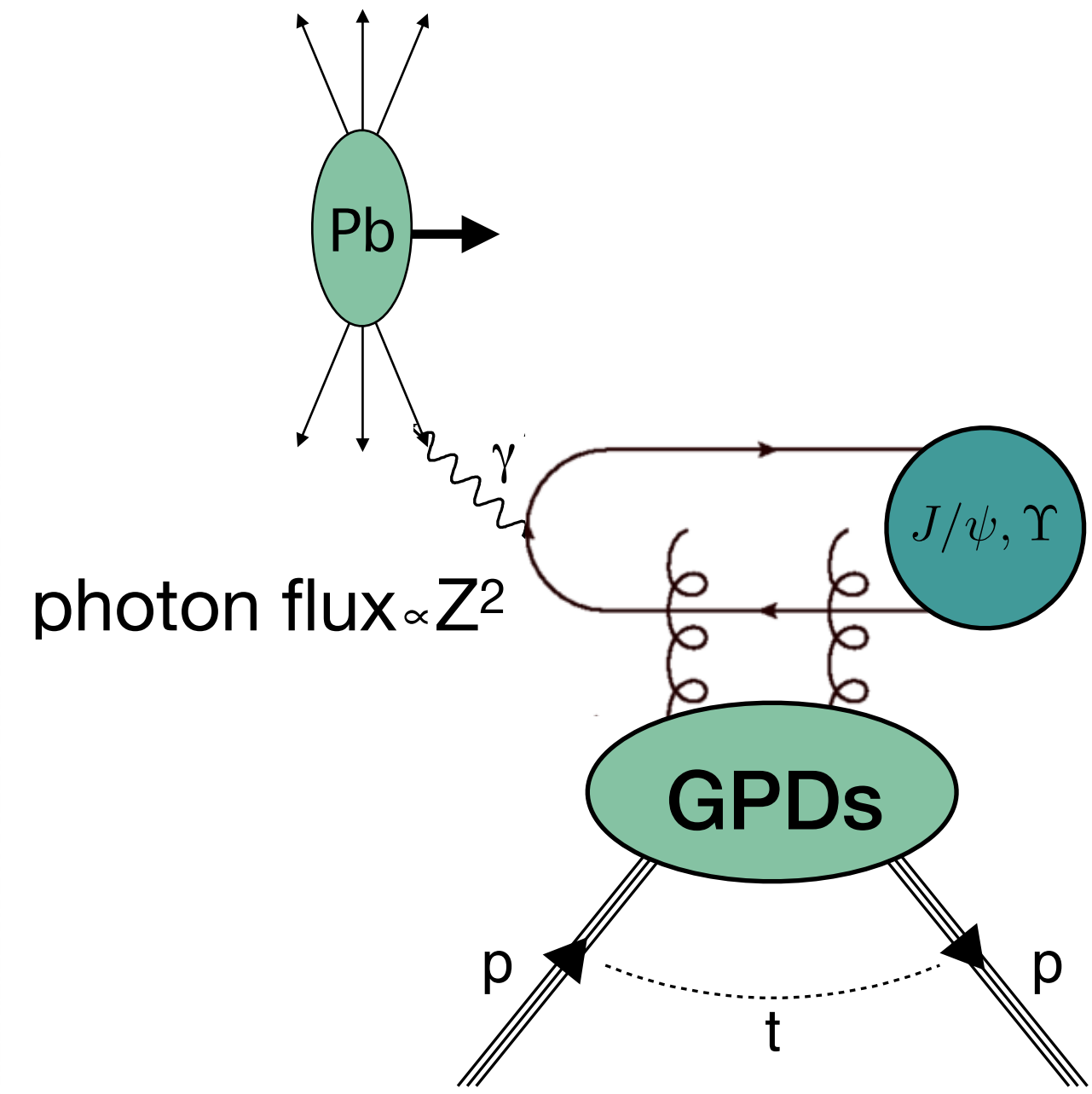
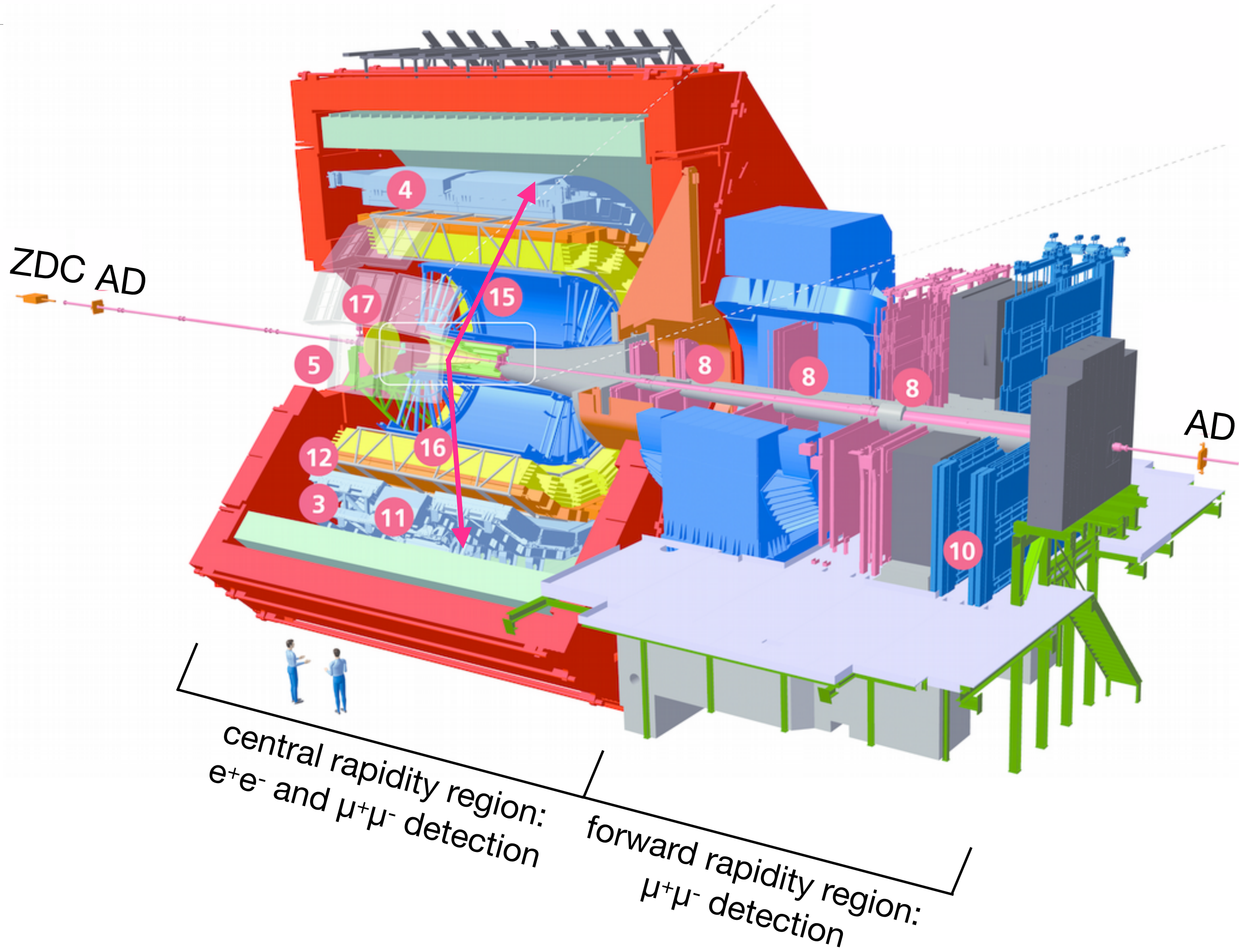


# Exclusive $J/\psi$ production in pPb collisions at ALICE



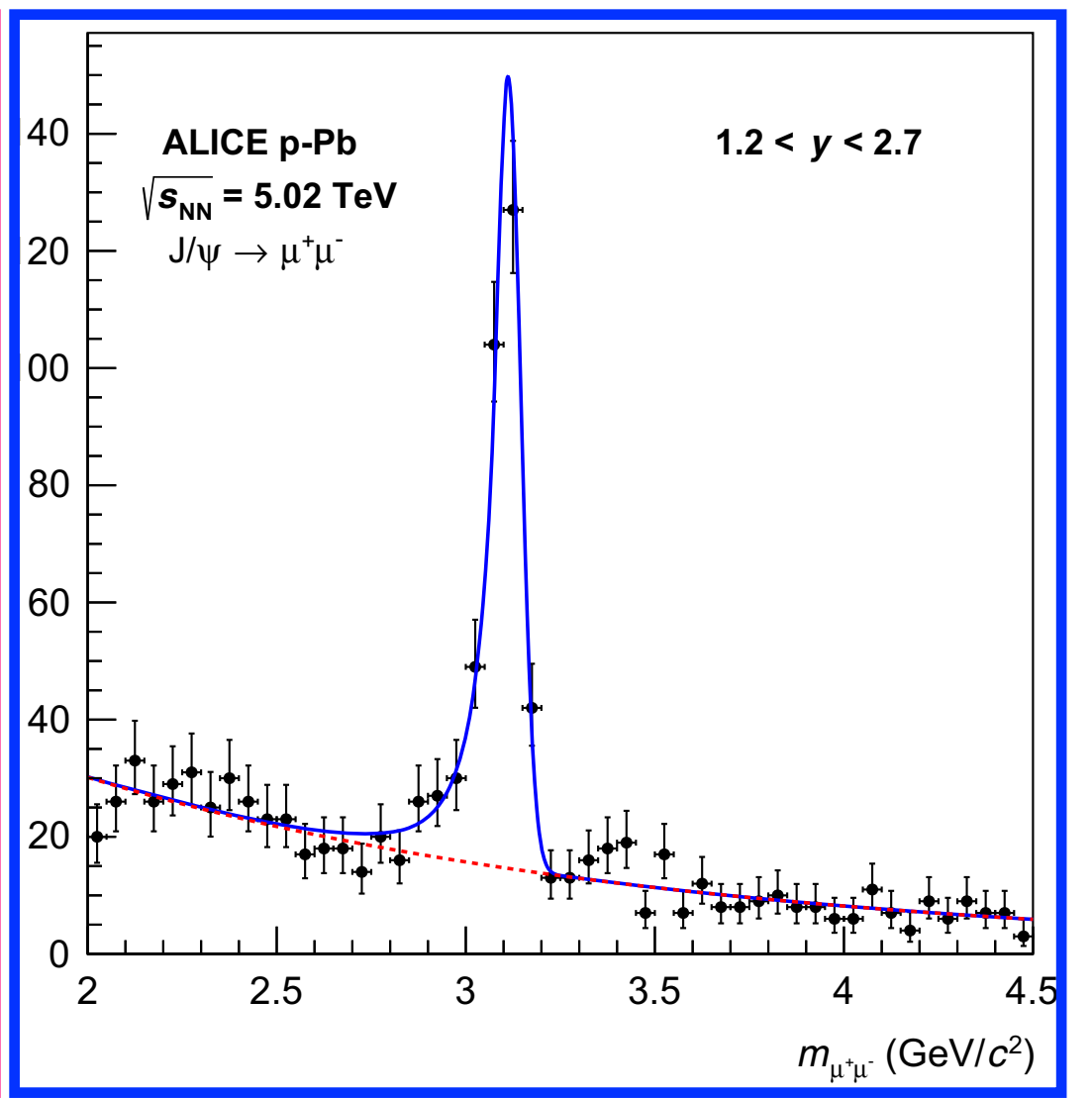
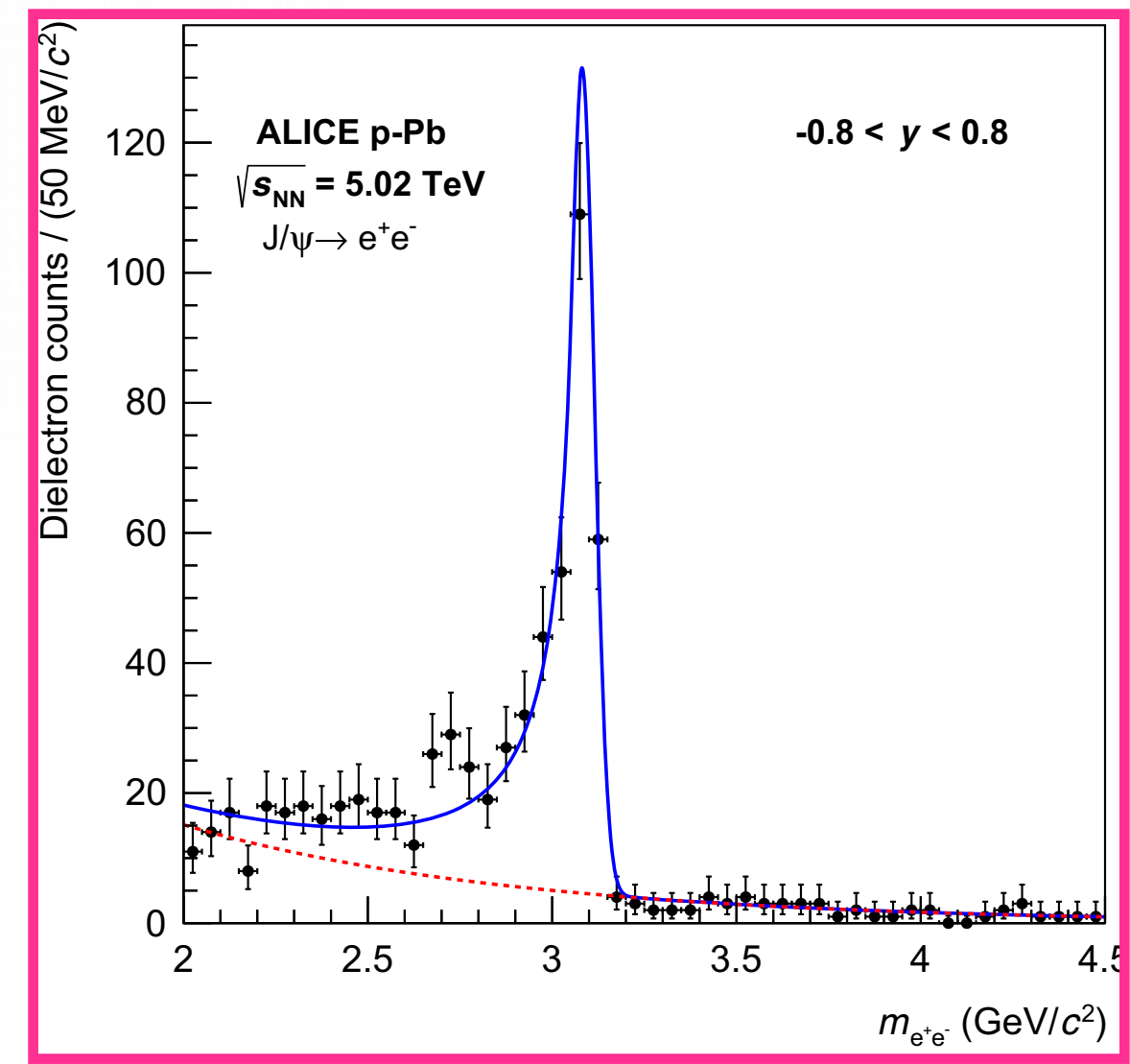
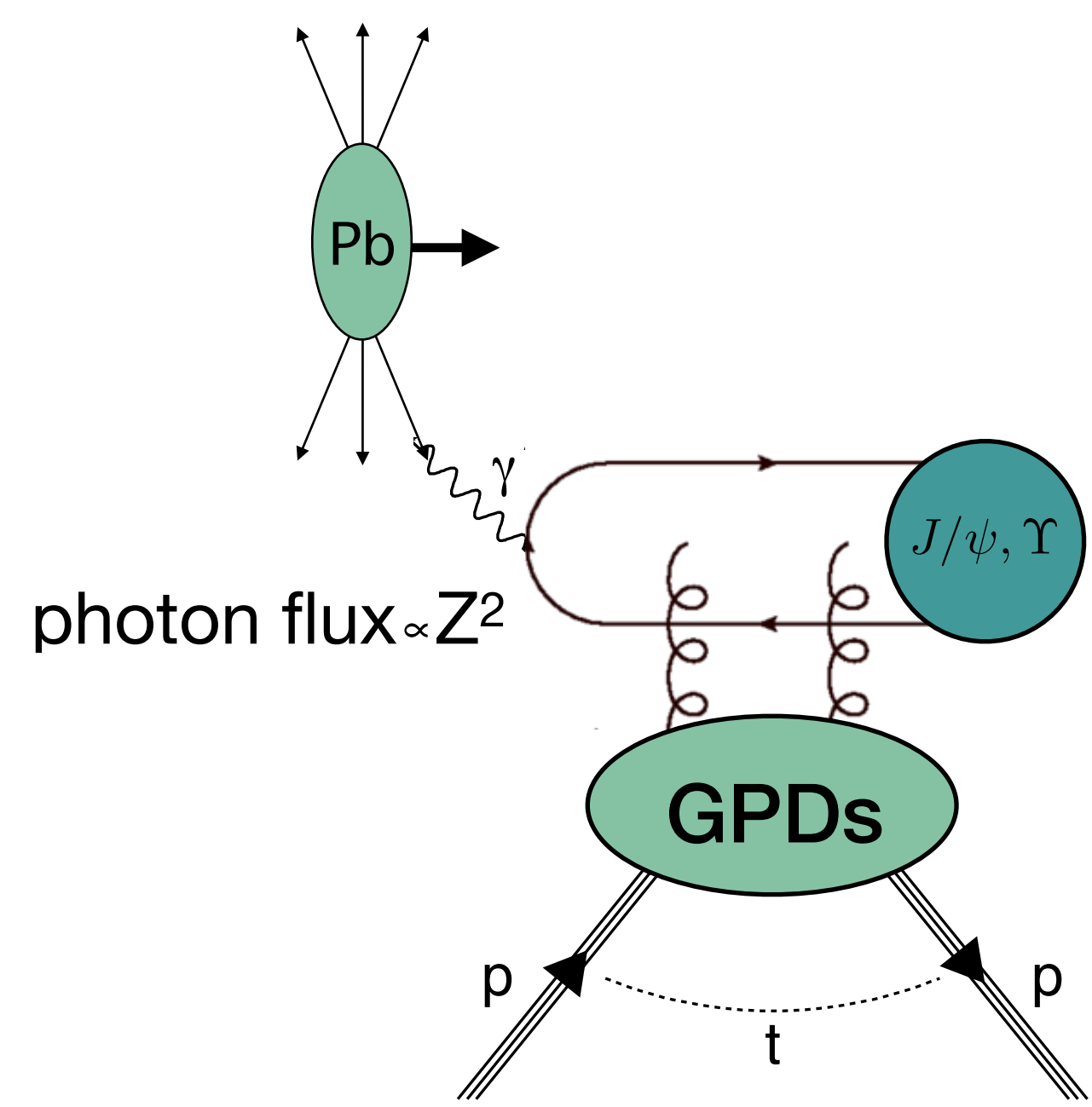
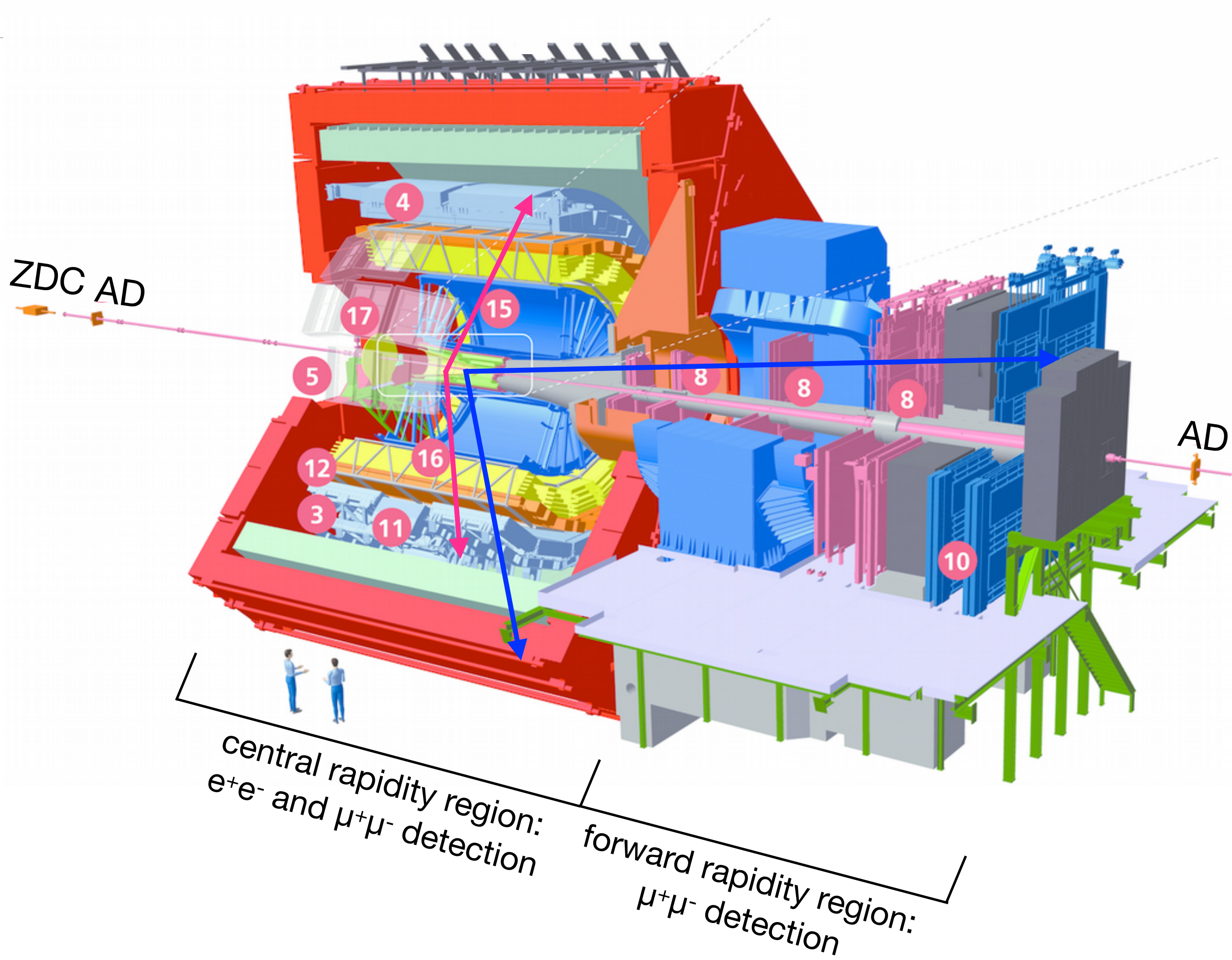
+ Requirement on forward/backward scintillators and far-forward/backward neutron zero-degree calorimeters (ZDCs)

# Exclusive $J/\psi$ production in pPb collisions at ALICE



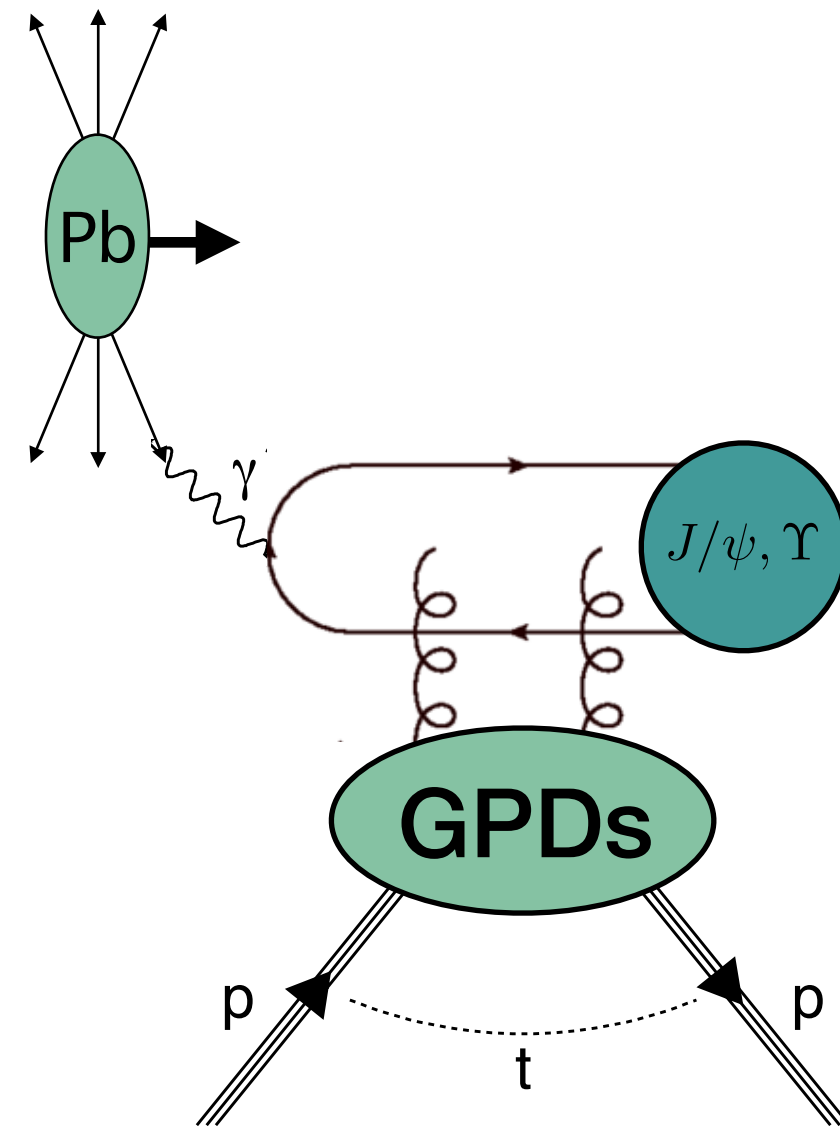
+ Requirement on forward/backward scintillators and far-forward/backward neutron zero-degree calorimeters (ZDCs)

# Exclusive $J/\psi$ production in pPb collisions at ALICE



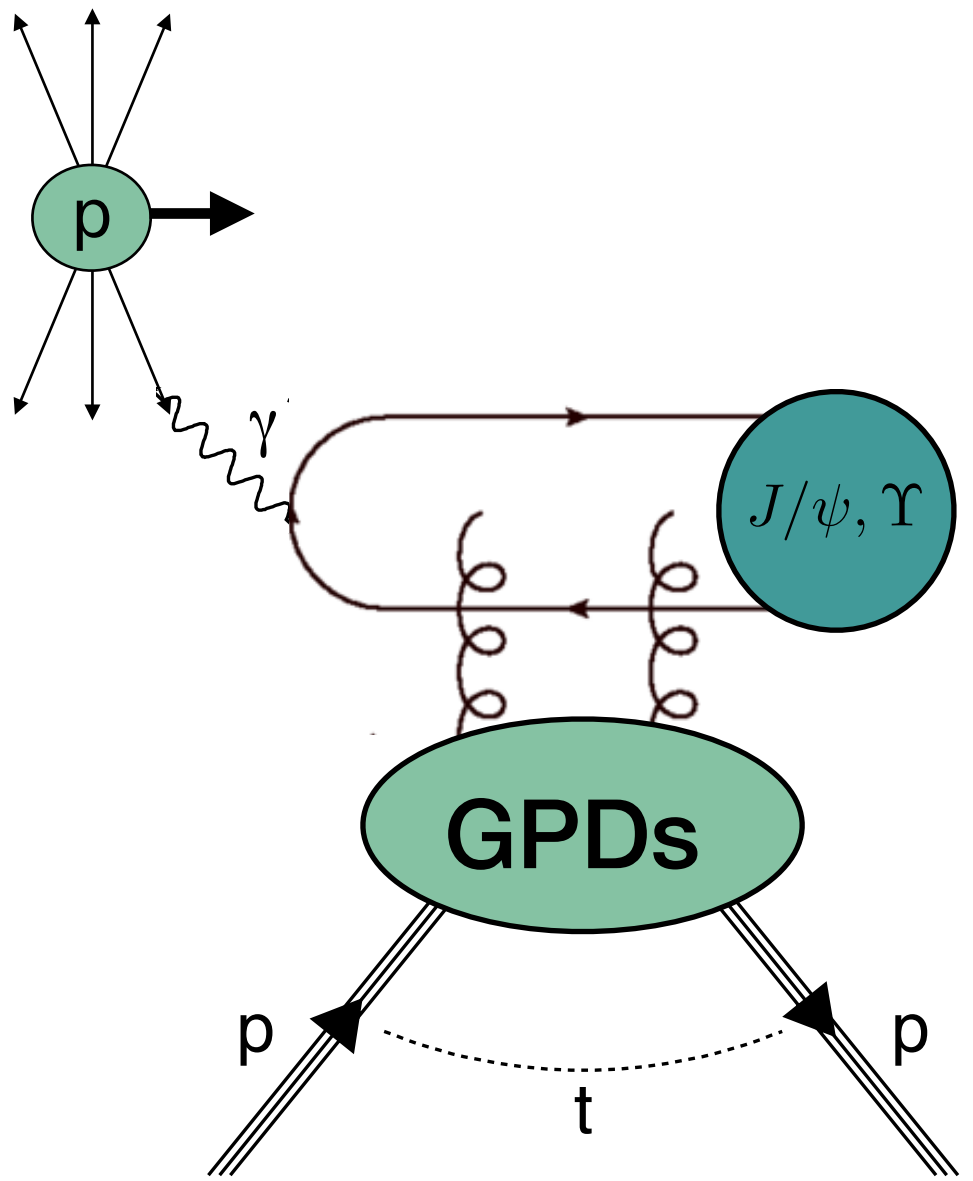
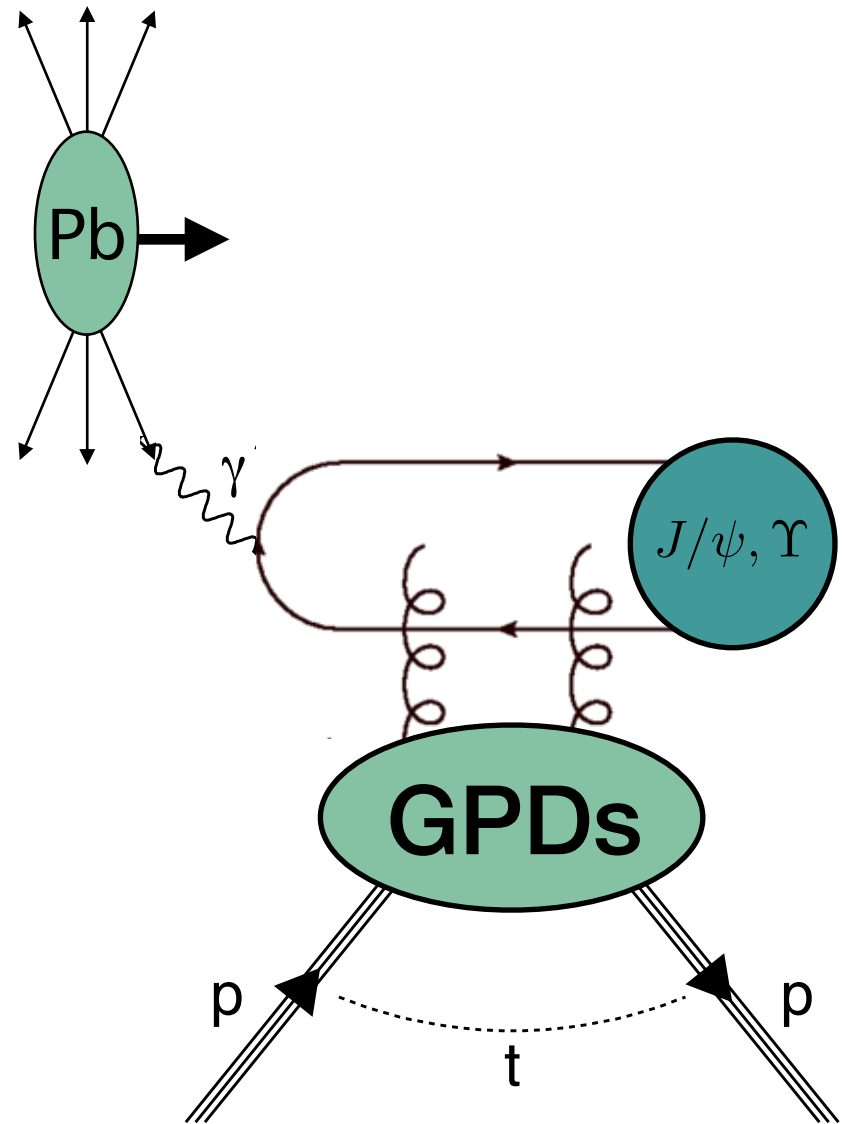
+ Requirement on forward/backward scintillators and far-forward/backward neutron zero-degree calorimeters (ZDCs)

# Extraction of the $J/\psi$ photoproduction



pPb: use  $Z^2$  dependence of photon flux  
→ Pb is predominantly photon emitter

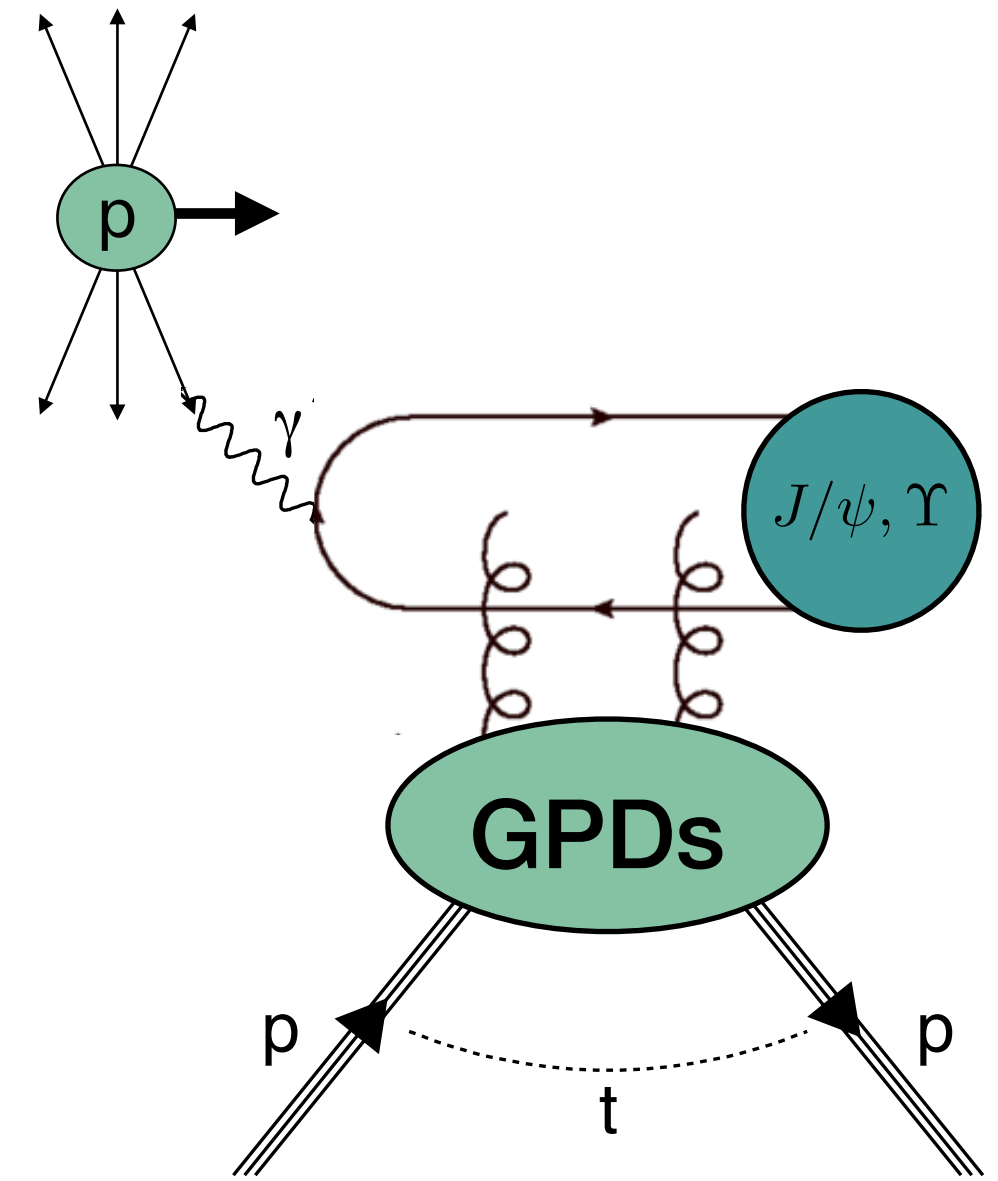
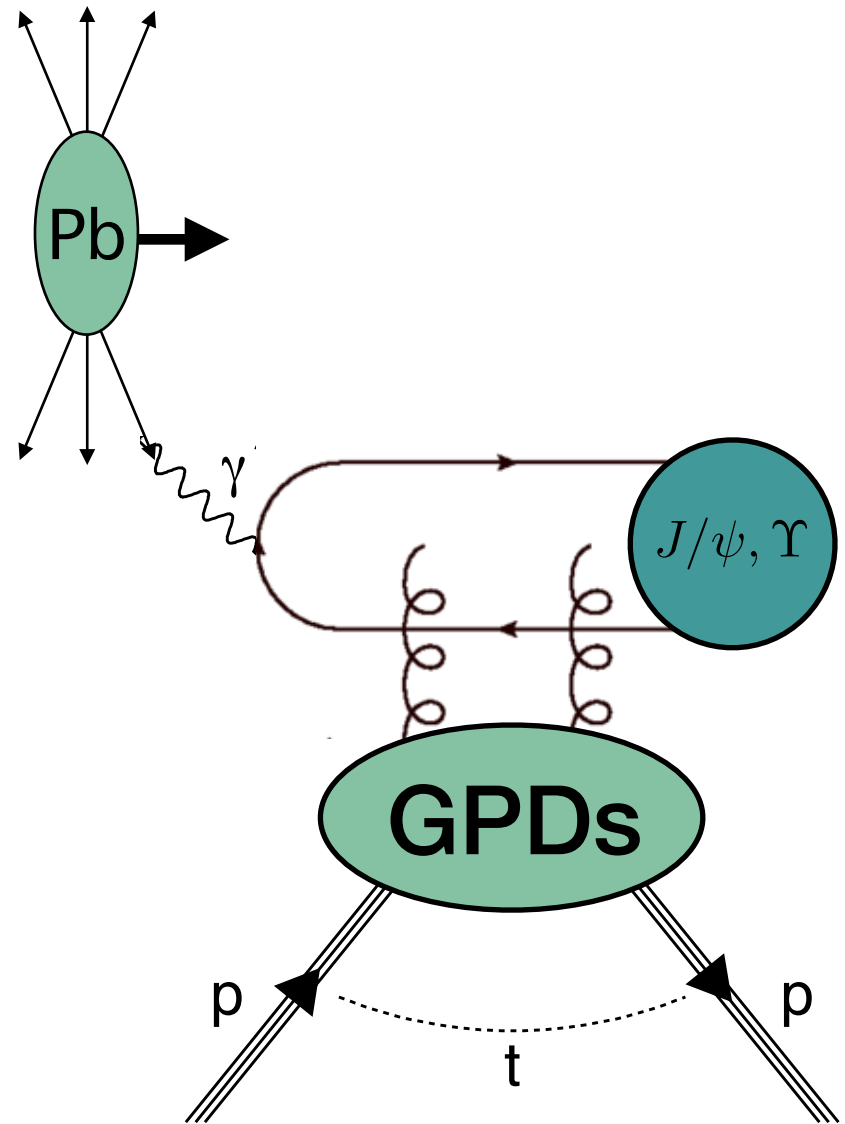
# Extraction of the $J/\psi$ photoproduction



pPb: use  $Z^2$  dependence of photon flux  
→ Pb is predominantly photon emitter

pp: ambiguity in ID of photon emitter

# Extraction of the J/ψ photoproduction



pPb: use  $Z^2$  dependence of photon flux  
 → Pb is predominantly photon emitter

pp: ambiguity in ID of photon emitter

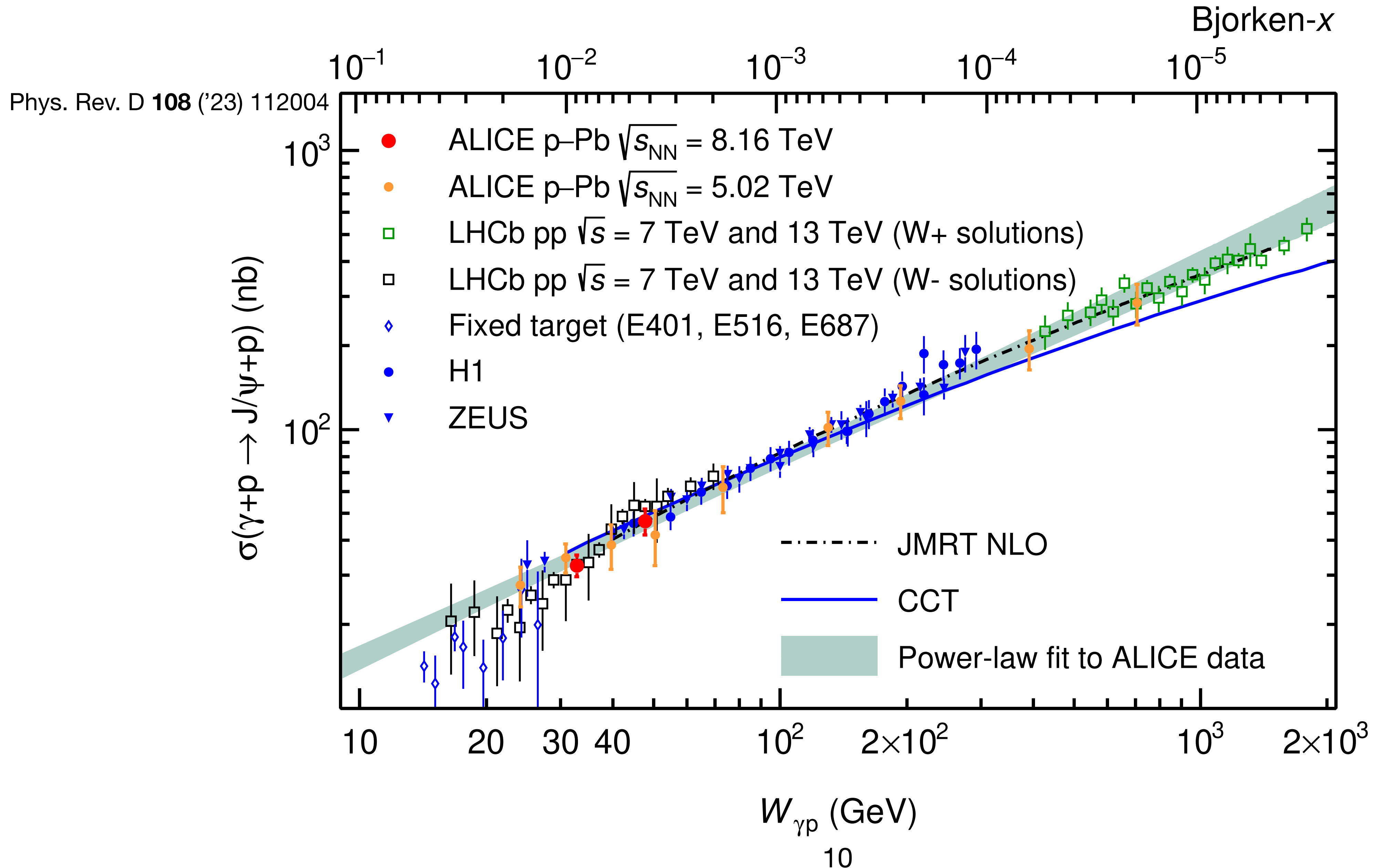
- $r$  = gap survival factor
- $k_{\pm} = \frac{M_{\psi}}{2} e^{\pm y}$  = photon energy
- $\frac{dn}{dk_{\pm}}$  = photon flux
- $W_{\pm}^2 = 2k_{\pm} \sqrt{s}$  =  $\gamma p$  invariant mass

relation pp and  $\gamma p$  cross section:

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow p\psi p} = r(W_+) k_+ \frac{dn}{dk_+} \sigma_{\gamma p \rightarrow \psi p}(W_+) + r(W_-) k_- \frac{dn}{dk_-} \sigma_{\gamma p \rightarrow \psi p}(W_-)$$

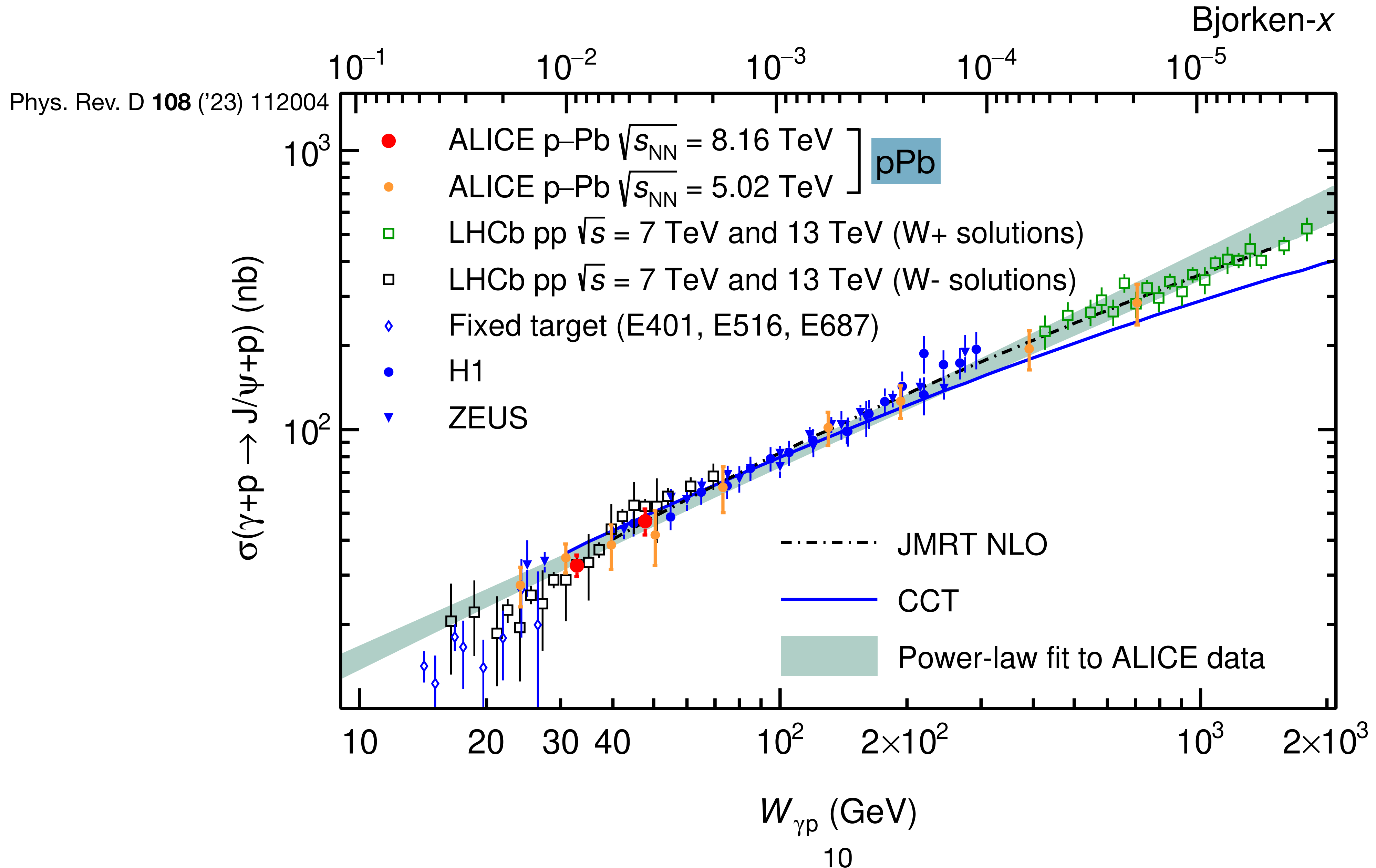
LHCb used HERA data for low- $E_{\gamma}$  ( $W_-$ ) contribution.

# J/ψ photoproduction cross section



GPD H

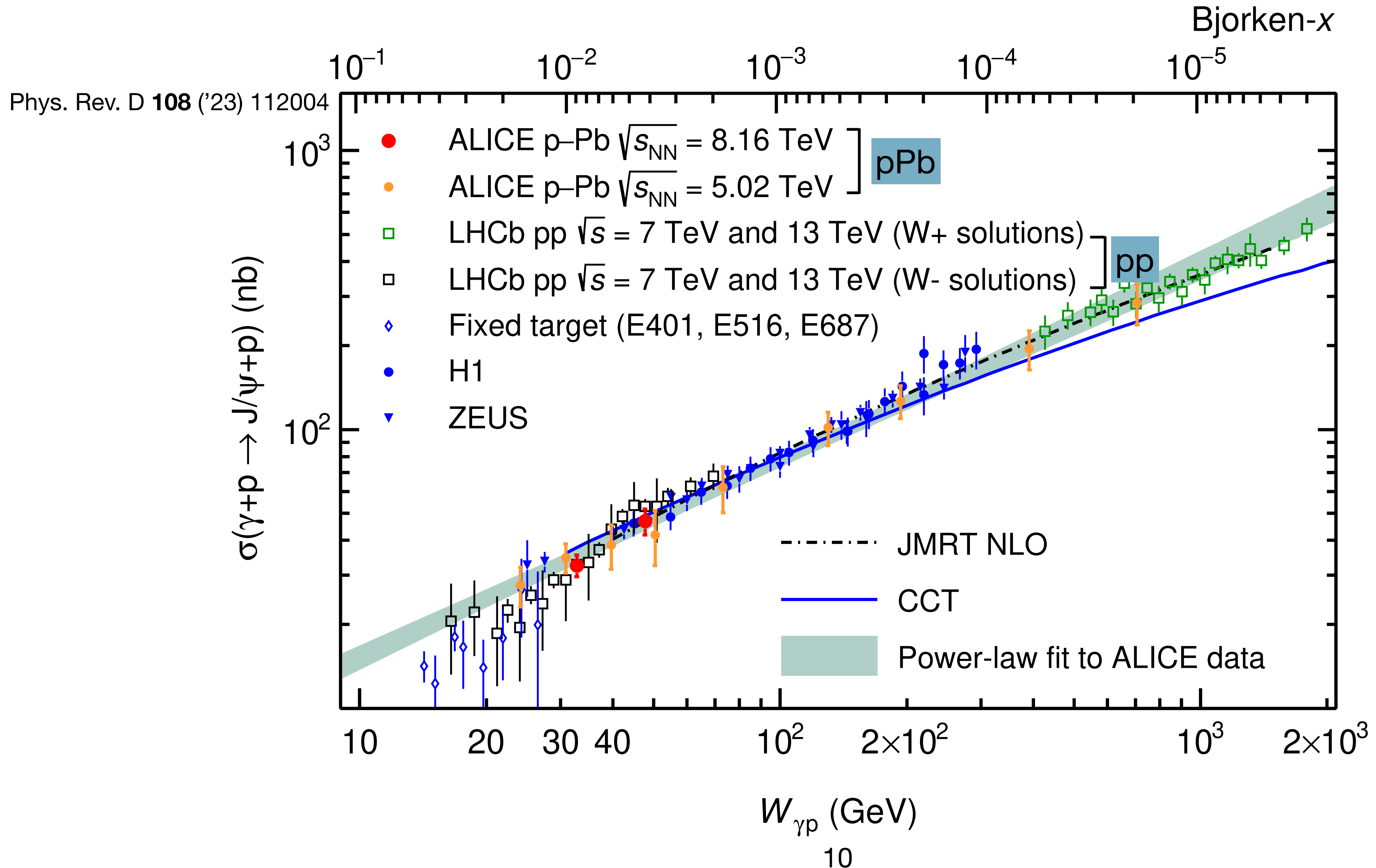
# J/ψ photoproduction cross section



GPD H

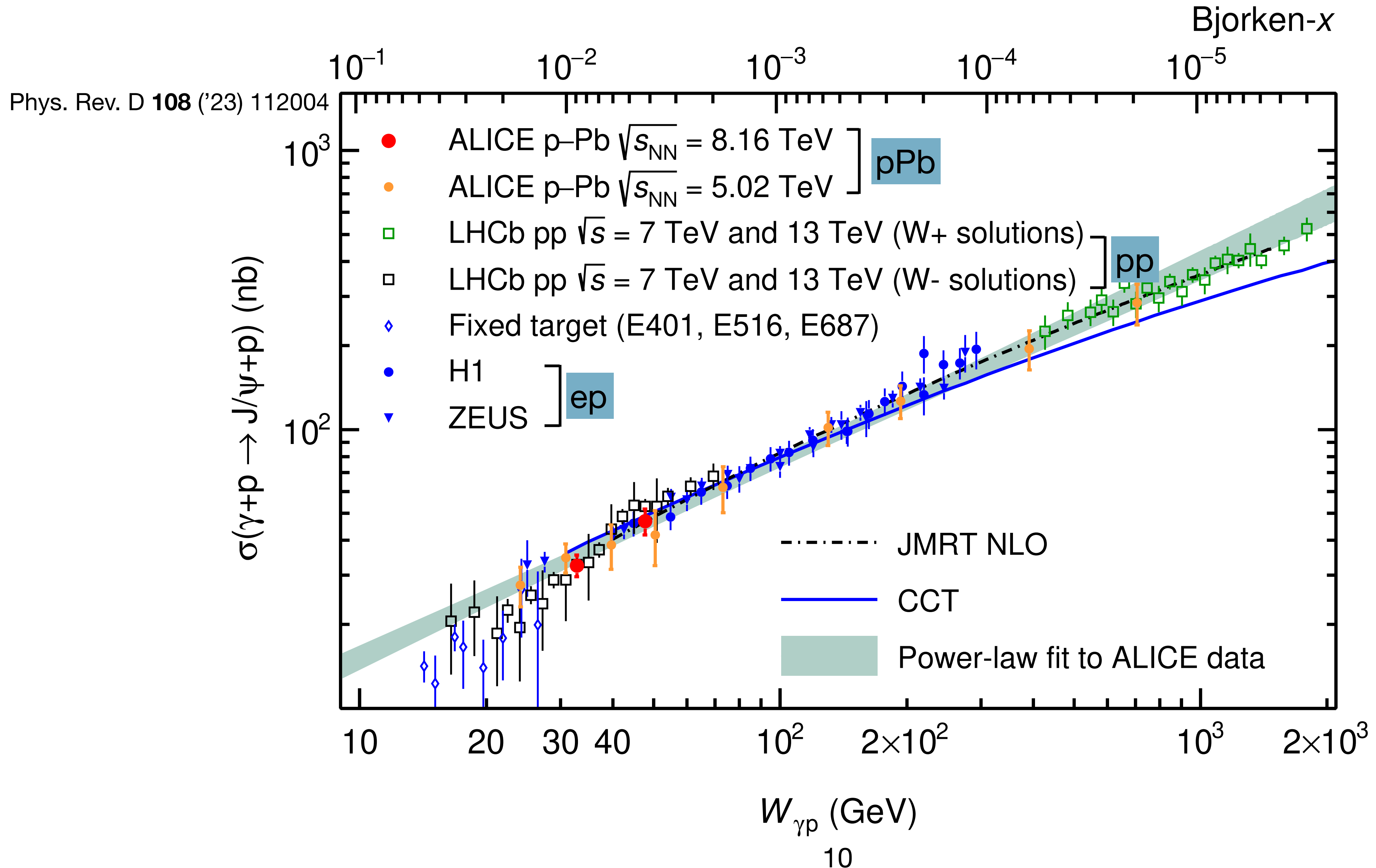


# J/ψ photoproduction cross section



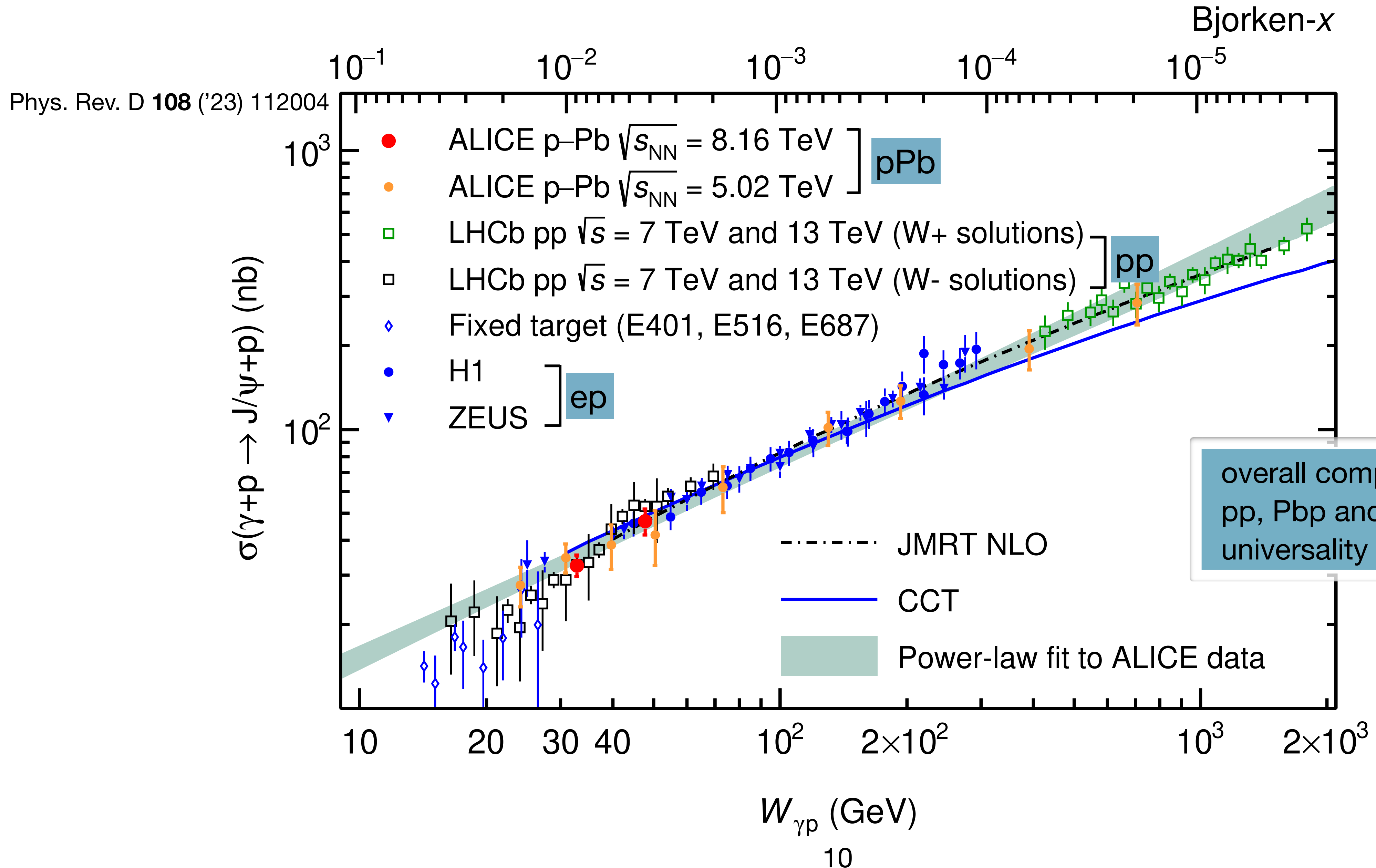
GPD H

# J/ψ photoproduction cross section

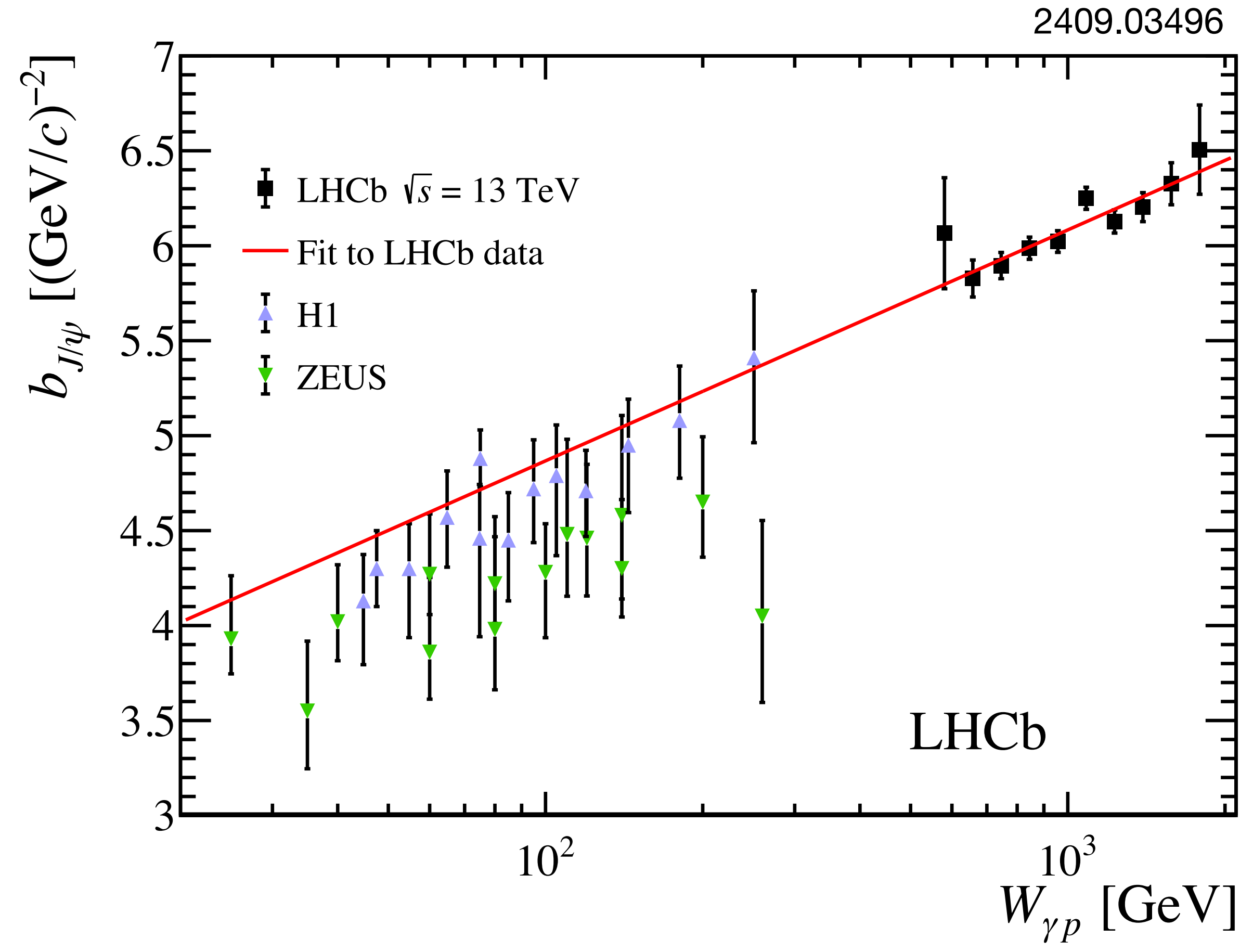


GPD H

# J/ψ photoproduction cross section



# Exclusive J/ψ photoproduction on the proton: b slope

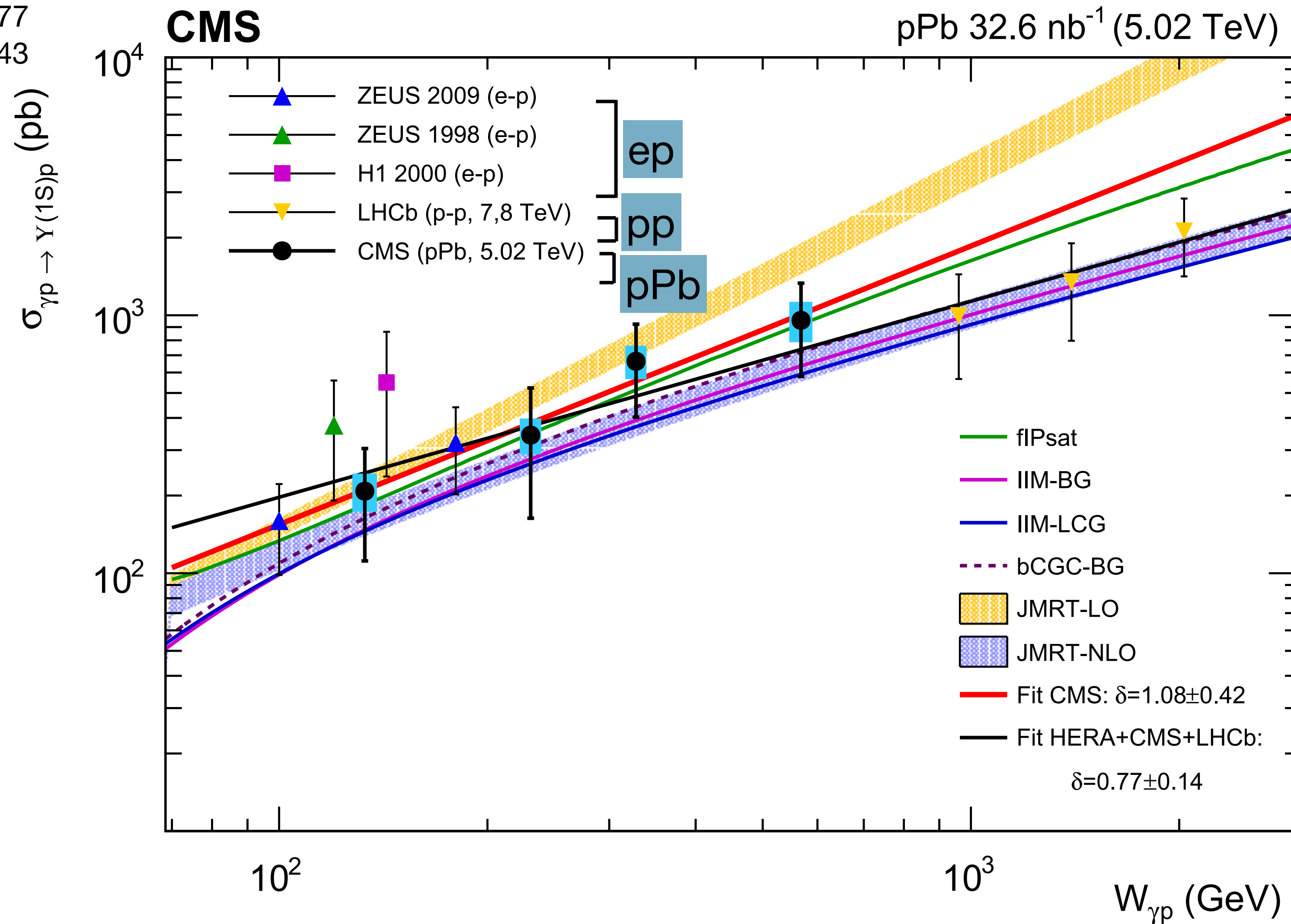


$$\sigma_{\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p} \propto e^{-b|t|}$$

$$b = b_0 + 4\alpha' \log \left( \frac{W_{\gamma p}}{W_0} \right)$$

# $\Upsilon$ photoproduction cross section

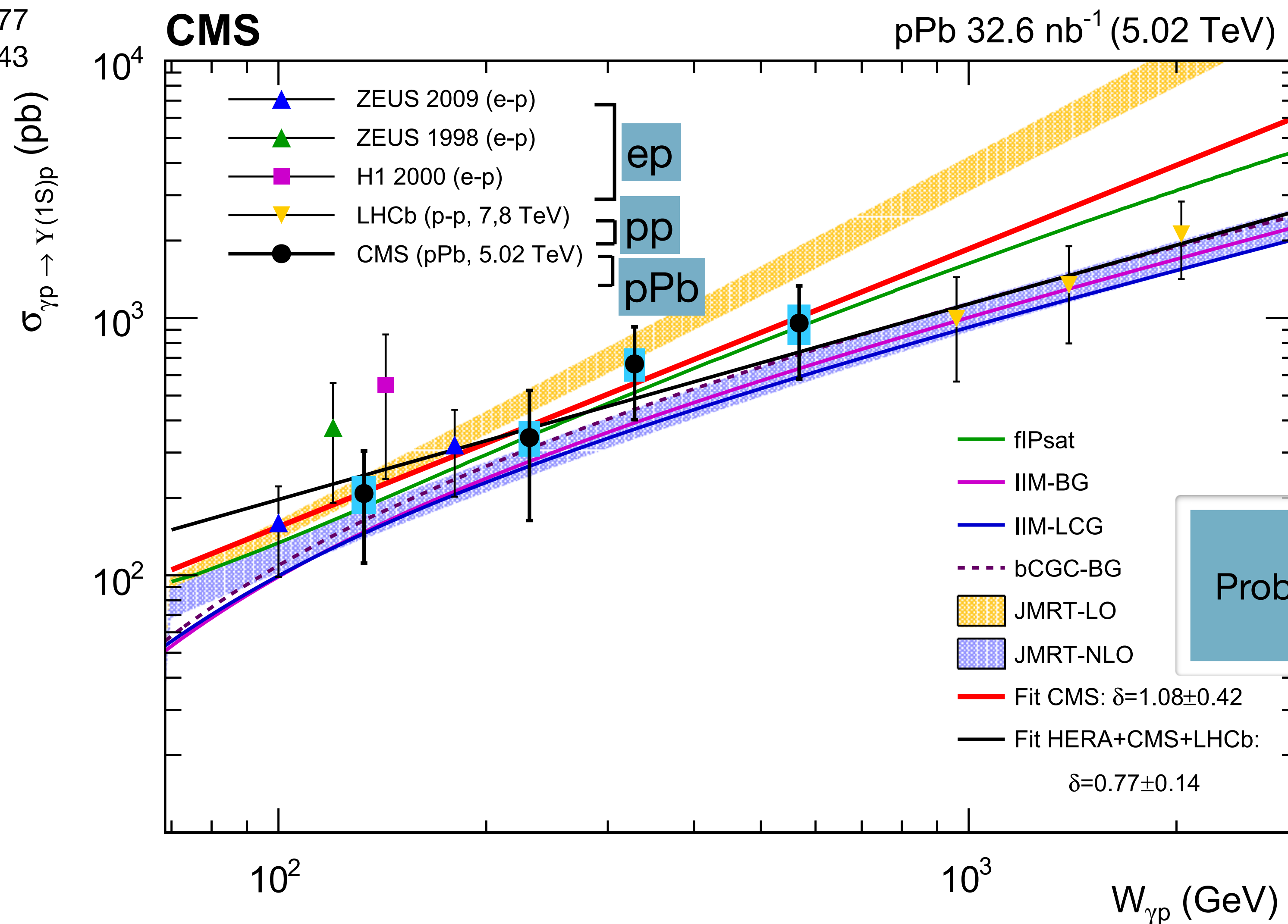
Eur. Phys. J. C **79** (2019) 277  
 Eur. Phys. J. C **82** (2022) 343



GPD H

# $\Upsilon$ photoproduction cross section

Eur. Phys. J. C **79** (2019) 277  
 Eur. Phys. J. C **82** (2022) 343



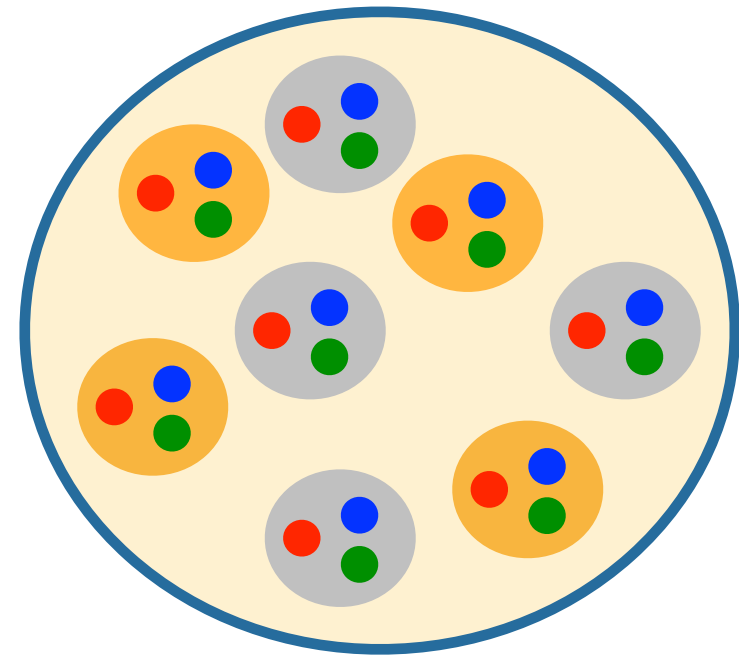
GPD H

Probes GPDs at higher scale.

# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

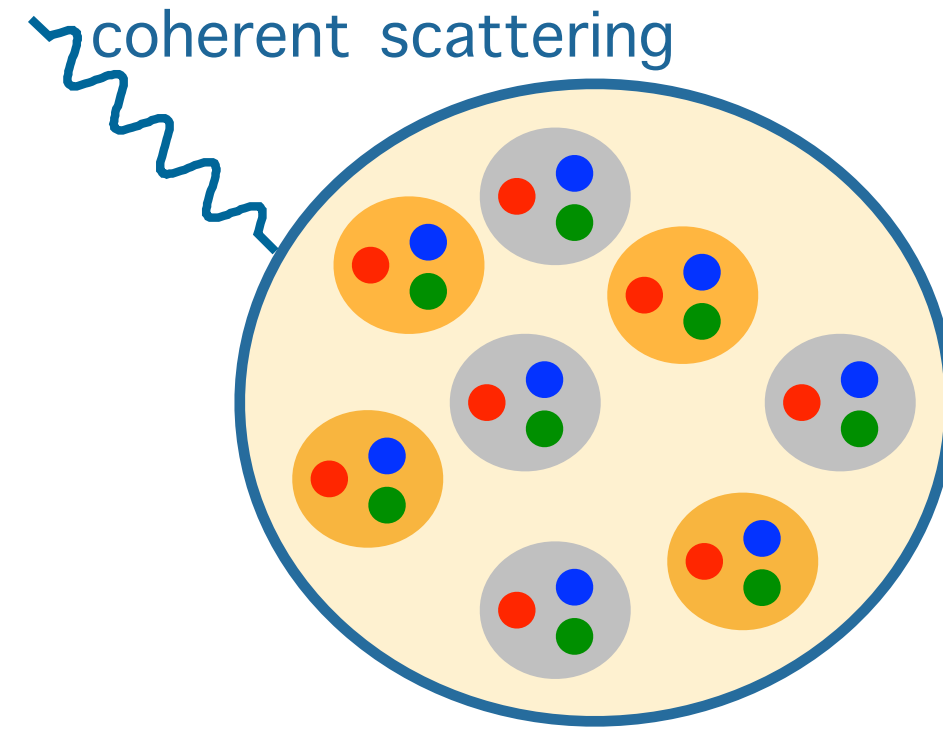
What object are we probing?





# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

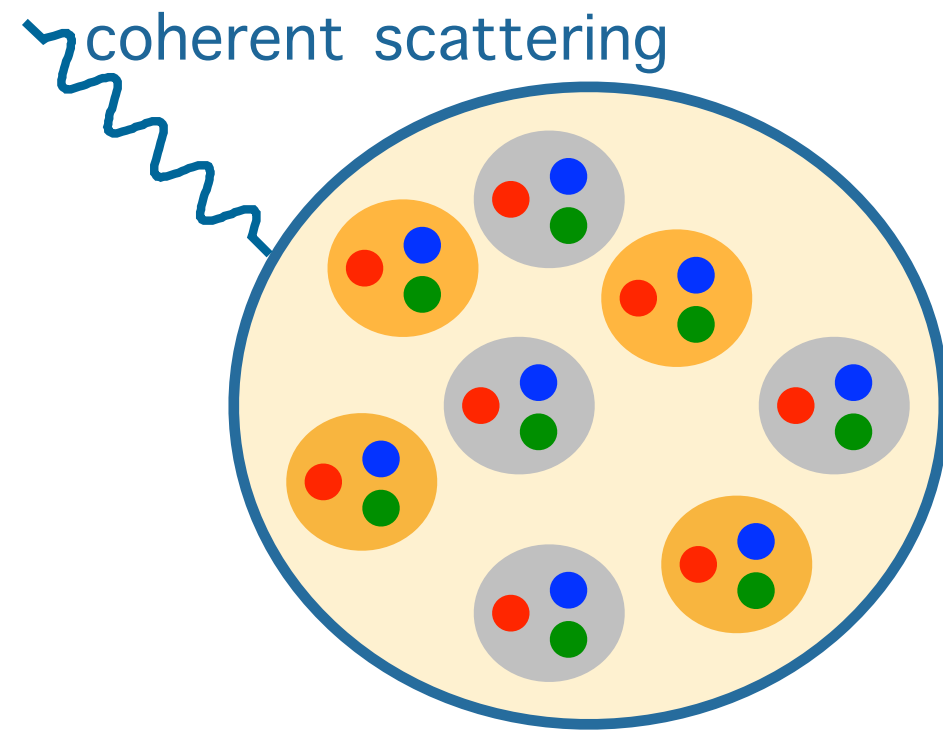
What object are we probing?



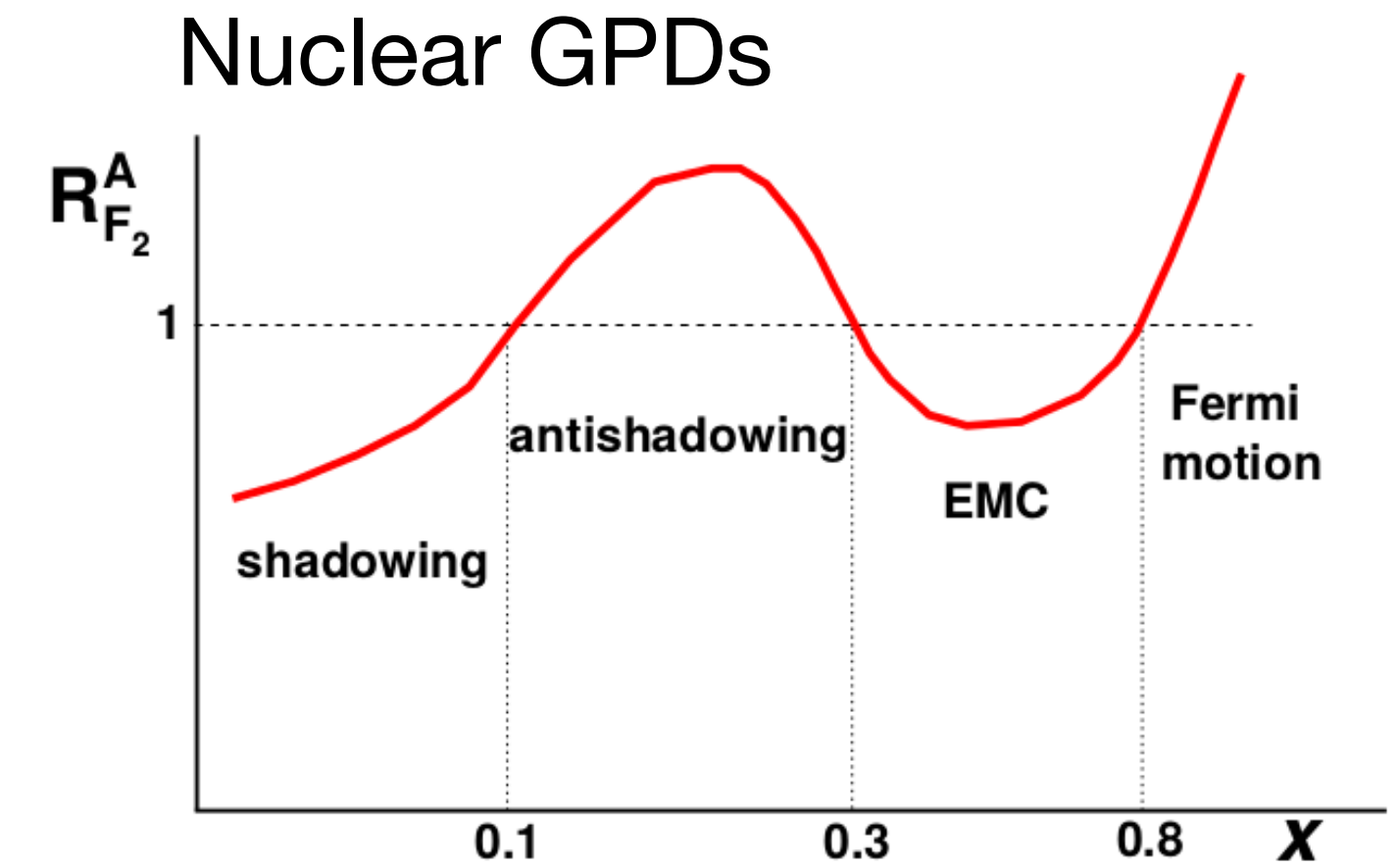
Coherent interaction: interaction with target as a whole.  
~ target remains in same quantum state.

# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

What object are we probing?

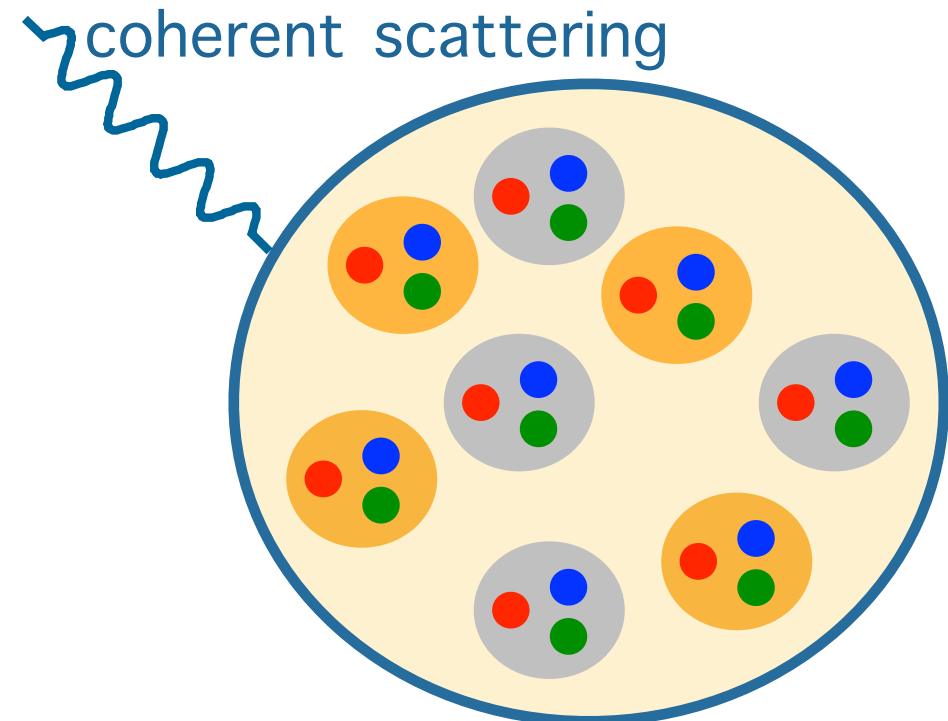


Coherent interaction: interaction with target as a whole.  
~ target remains in same quantum state.

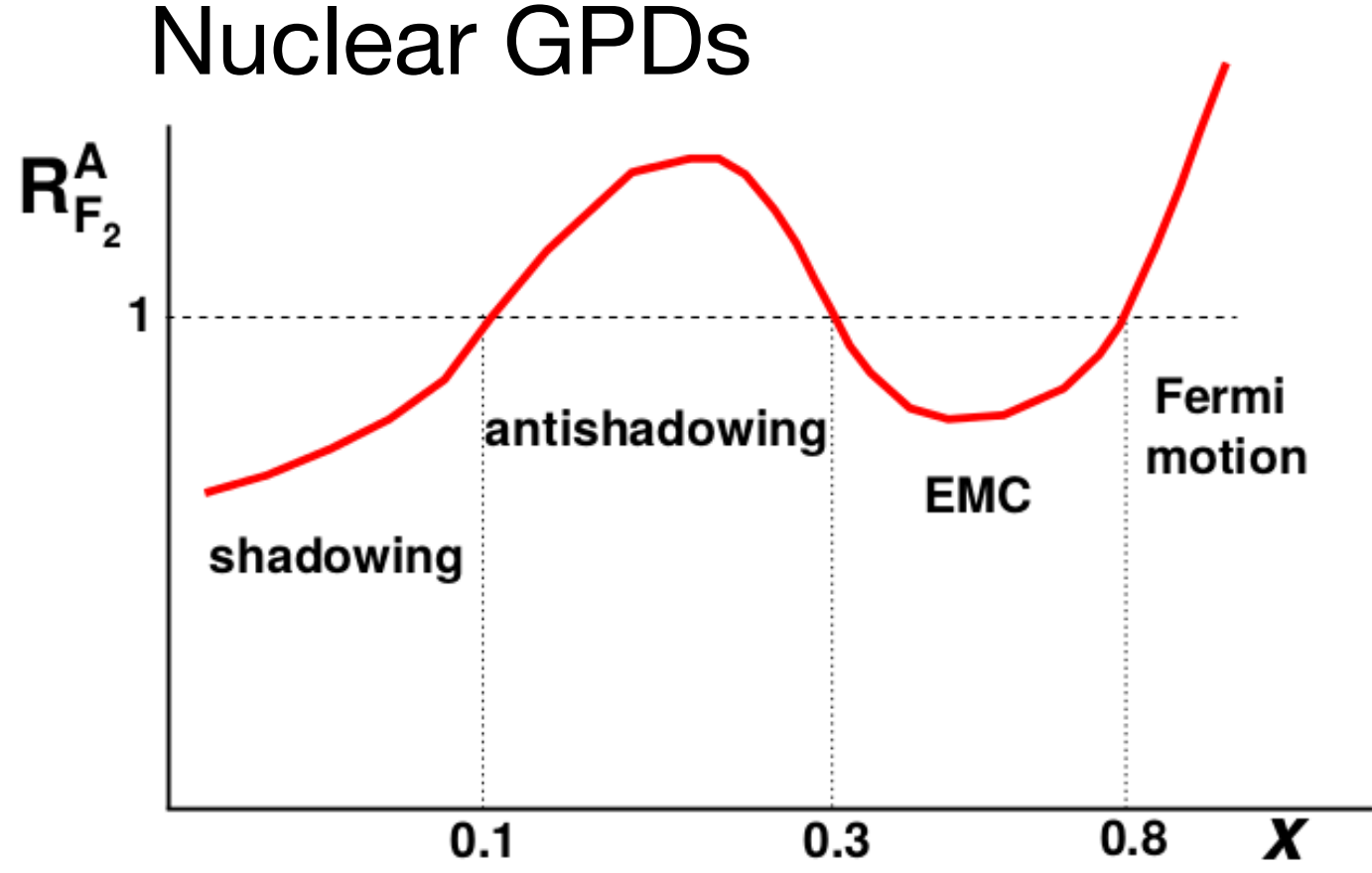


# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

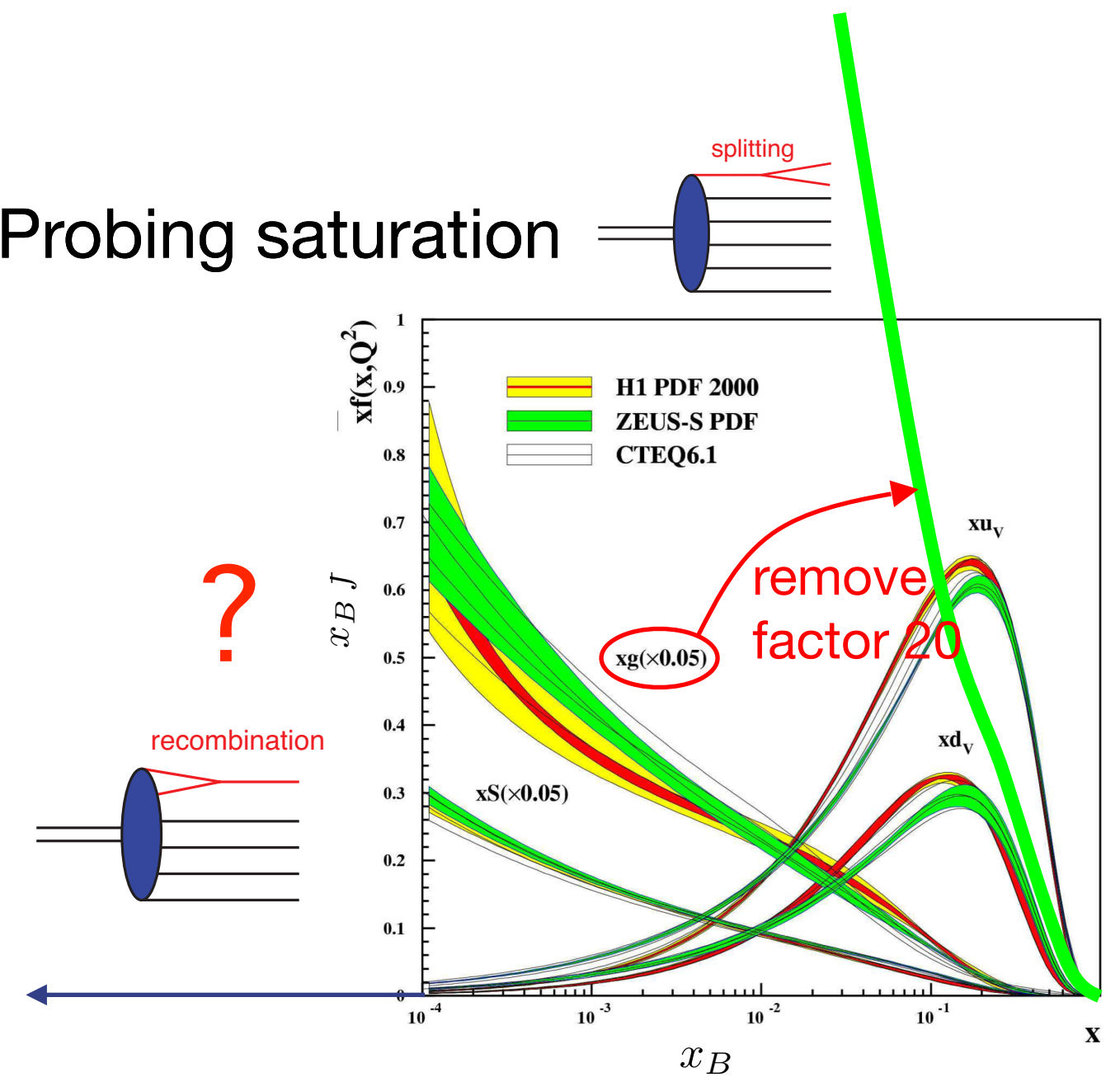
What object are we probing?



Coherent interaction: interaction with target as a whole.  
 ~ target remains in same quantum state.

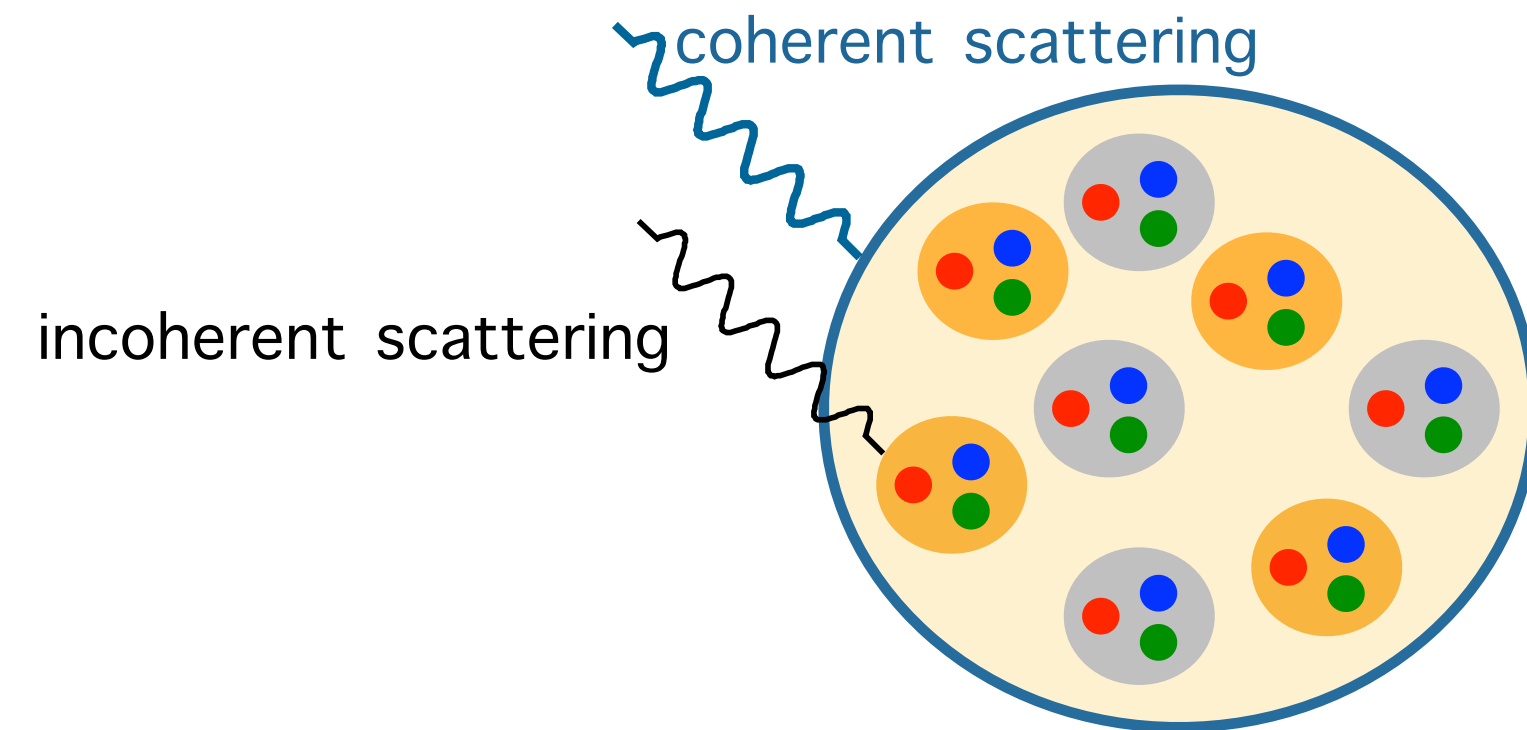


Probing saturation



# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

What object are we probing?

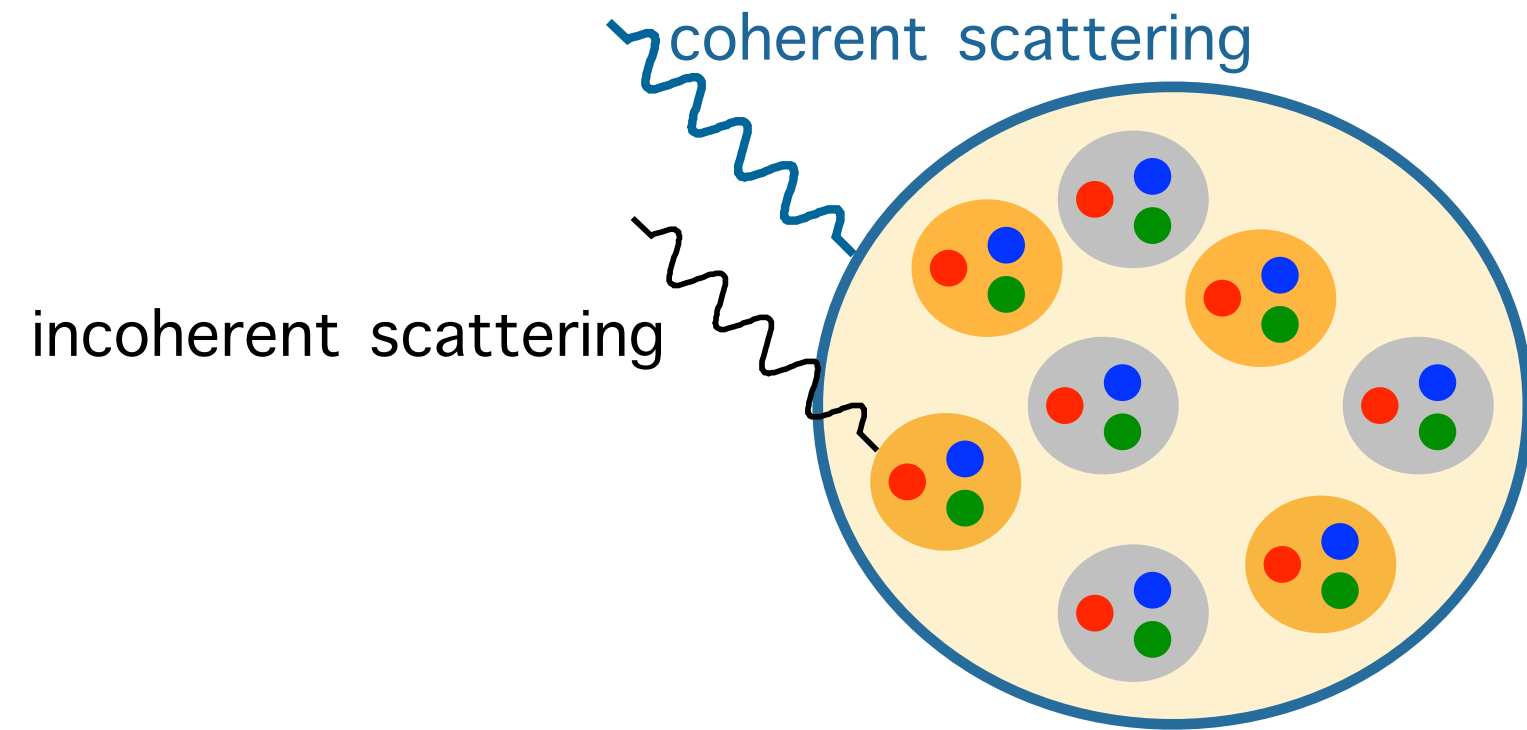


Coherent interaction: interaction with target as a whole.  
~ target remains in same quantum state.

Incoherent interaction: interaction with constituents inside target.  
~ target does not remain in same quantum state.  
Ex.: target dissociation, excitation

# Ultra-peripheral PbPb collisions

What object are we probing?

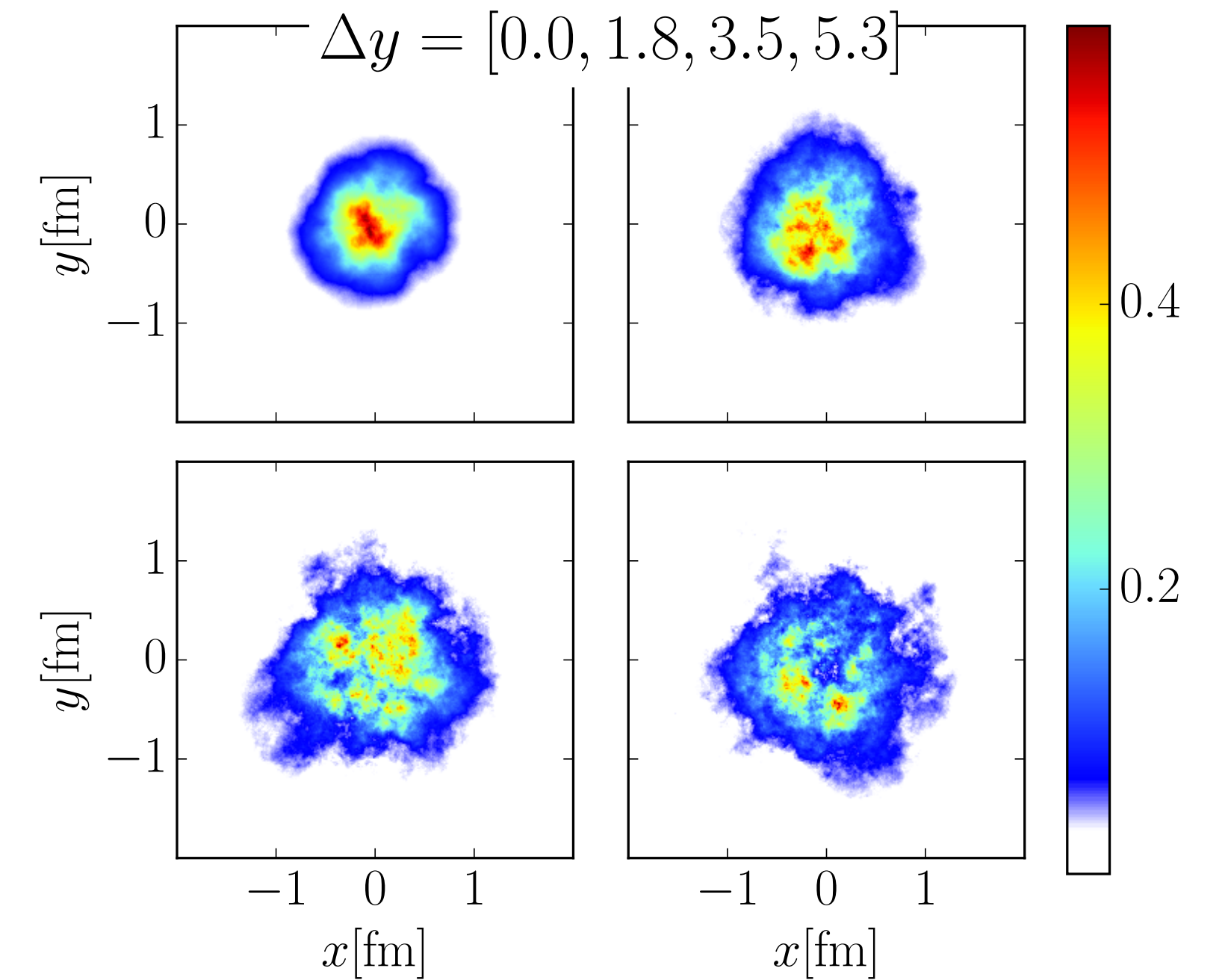


Coherent interaction: interaction with target as a whole.  
~ target remains in same quantum state.

Incoherent interaction: interaction with constituents inside target.  
~ target does not remain in same quantum state.

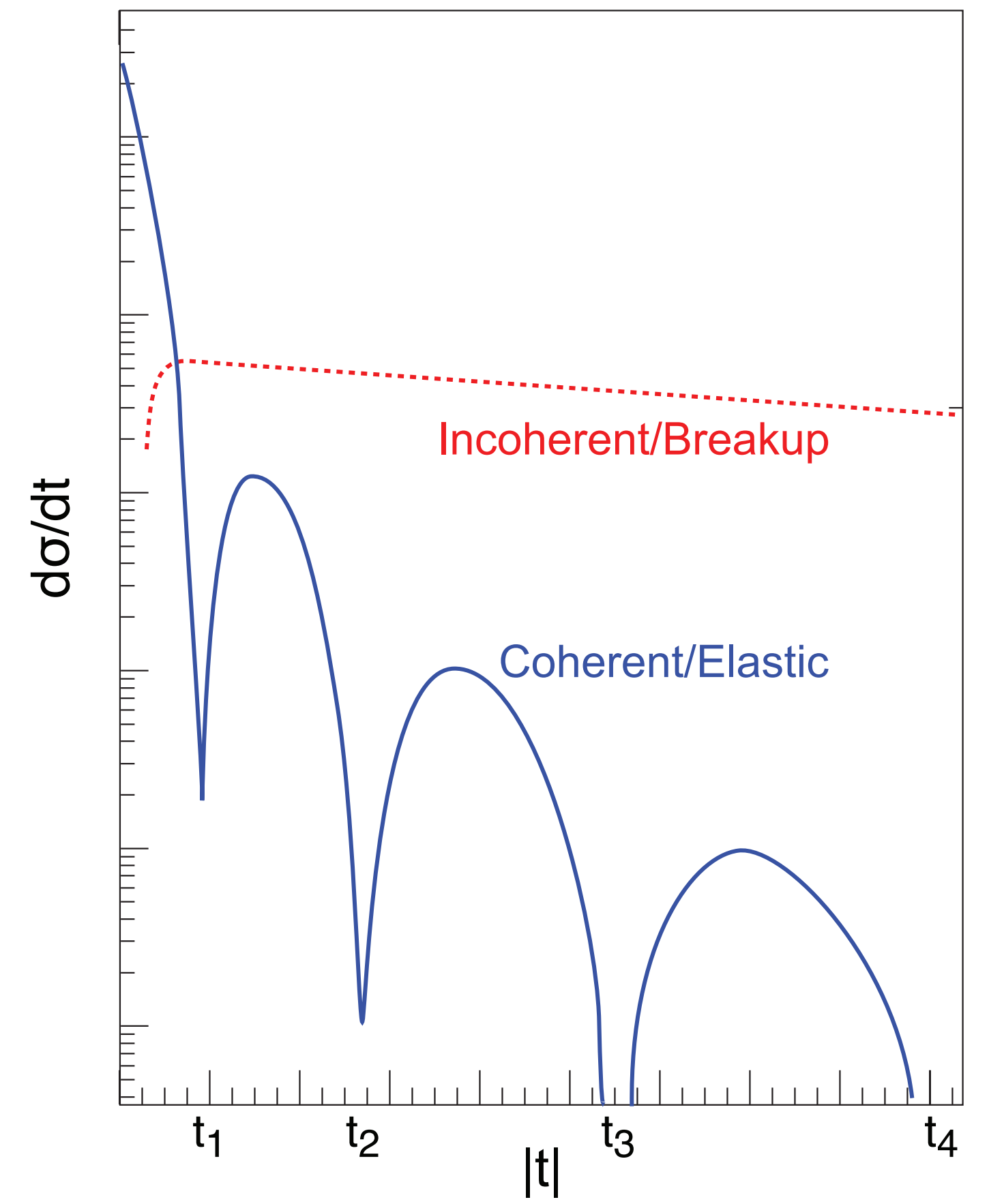
Ex.: target dissociation, excitation

## Probing event-by-event fluctuations



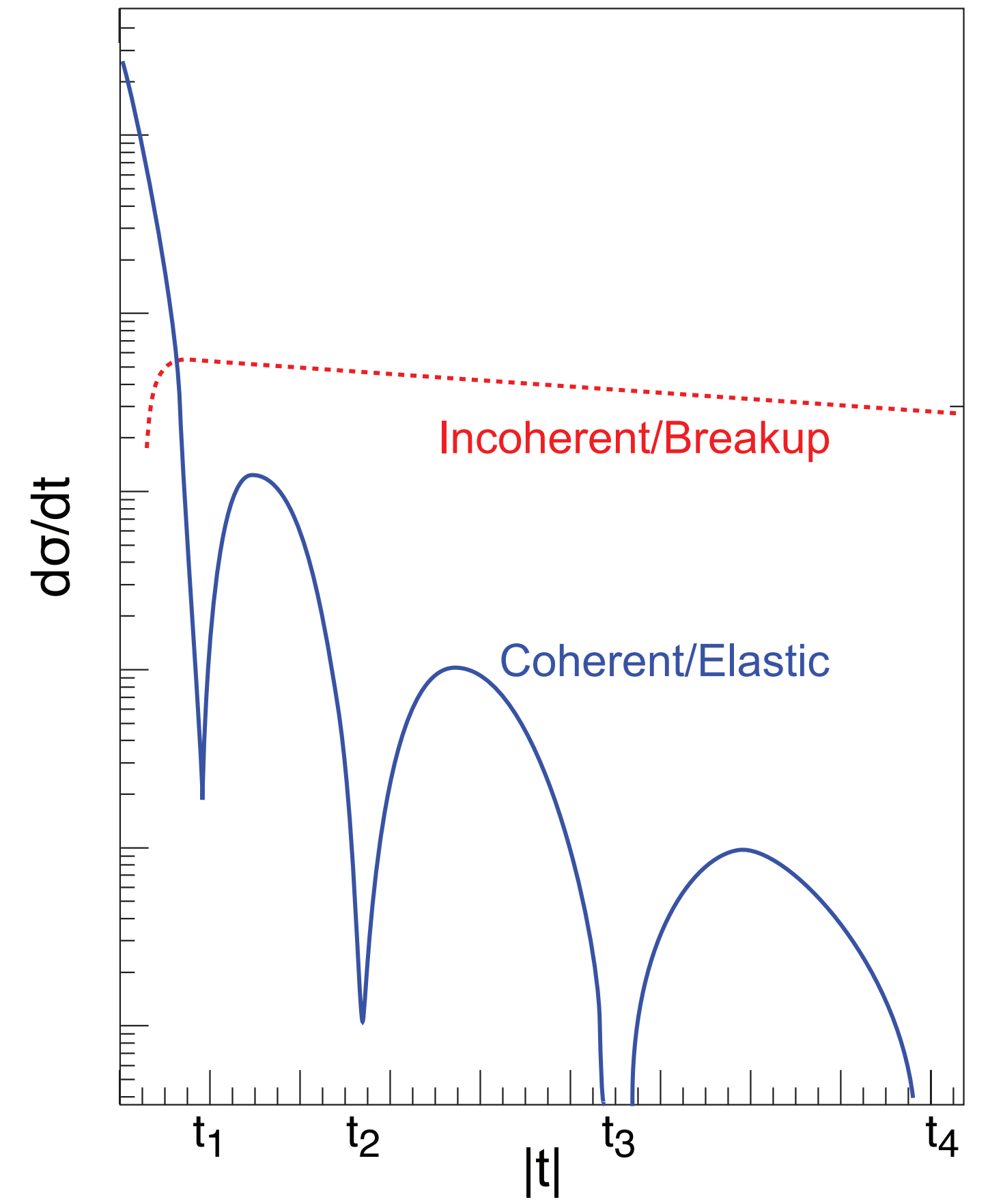
H. Mäntysaari and B. Schenke.  
Phys. Rev. D 98, 034013 (2018)

# Experimental important points



# Experimental important points

- Good separation of coherent and incoherent production: not easy!

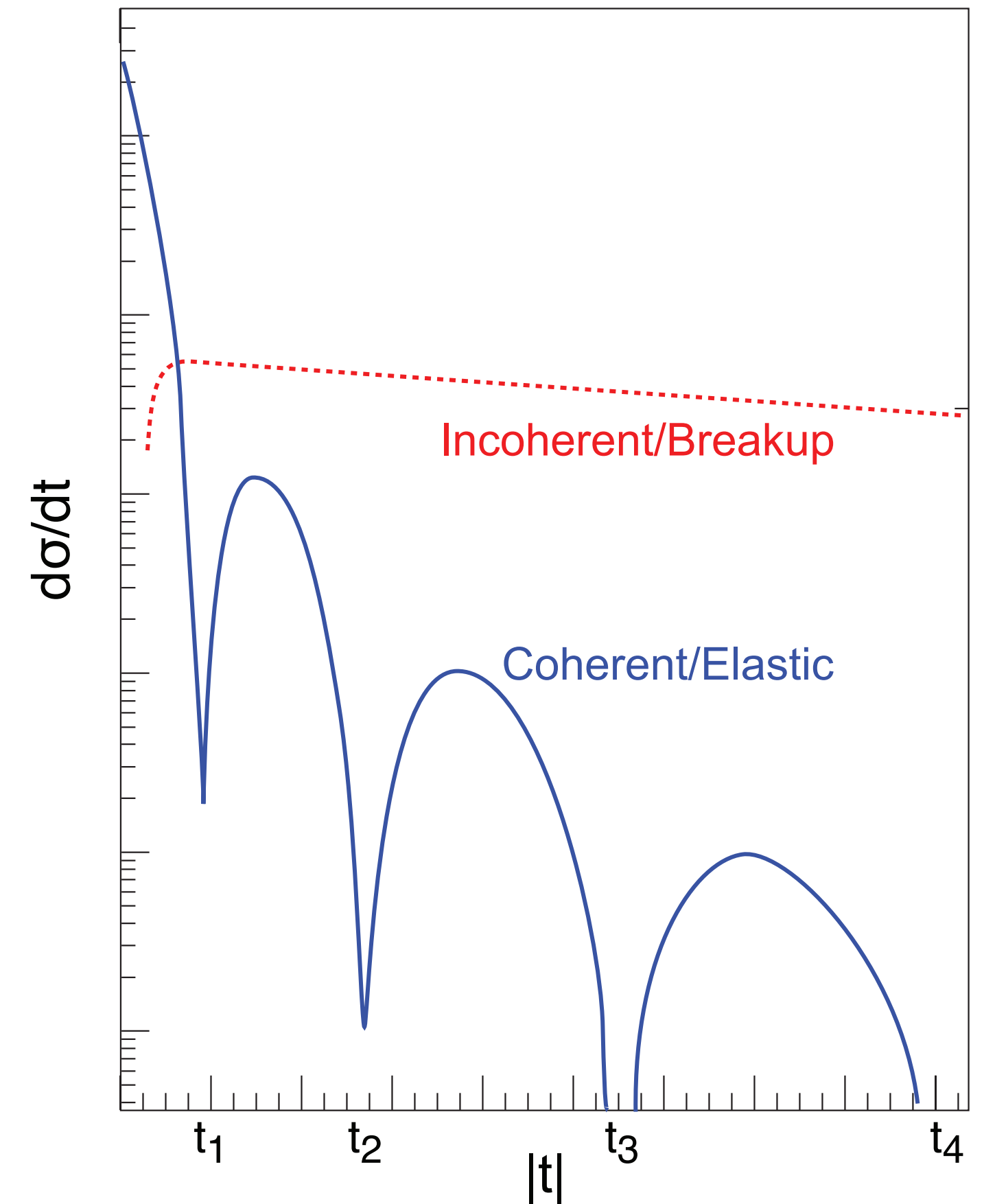


# Experimental important points

- Good separation of coherent and incoherent production: not easy!
- Coherent production: measurements up to large  $t$ :
  - 3D or 2D ( $x$  independent) transverse position

$$\int_0^{\infty} d\Delta_{\perp} \text{GPD}(x, 0, \Delta_{\perp}) e^{-ib_{\perp} \Delta_{\perp}}$$

Experimentally limited by maximum transverse momentum.  
Need to extend  $p_{\text{T}}$  range as much as possible in measurement.  
~third diffractive minimum.





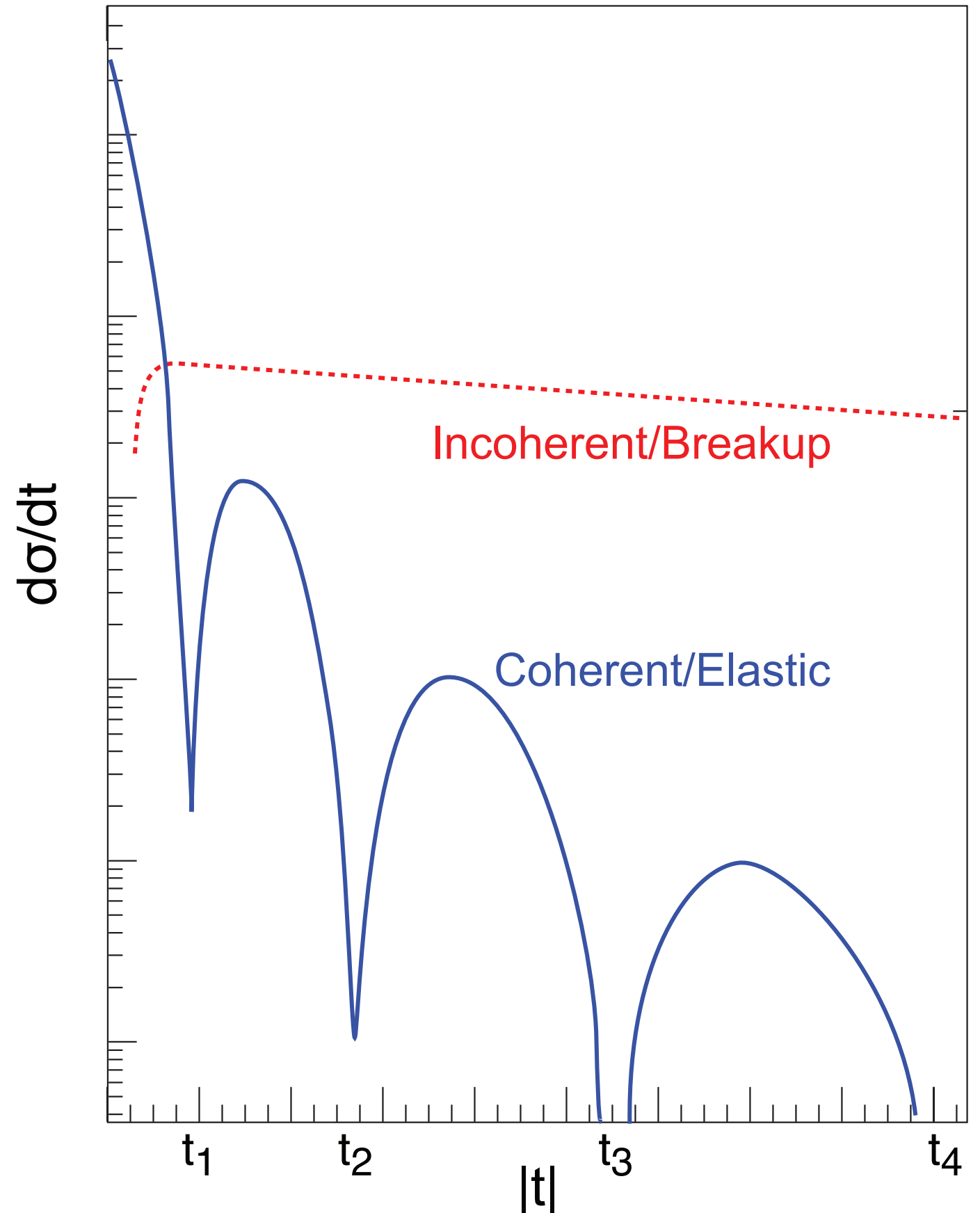
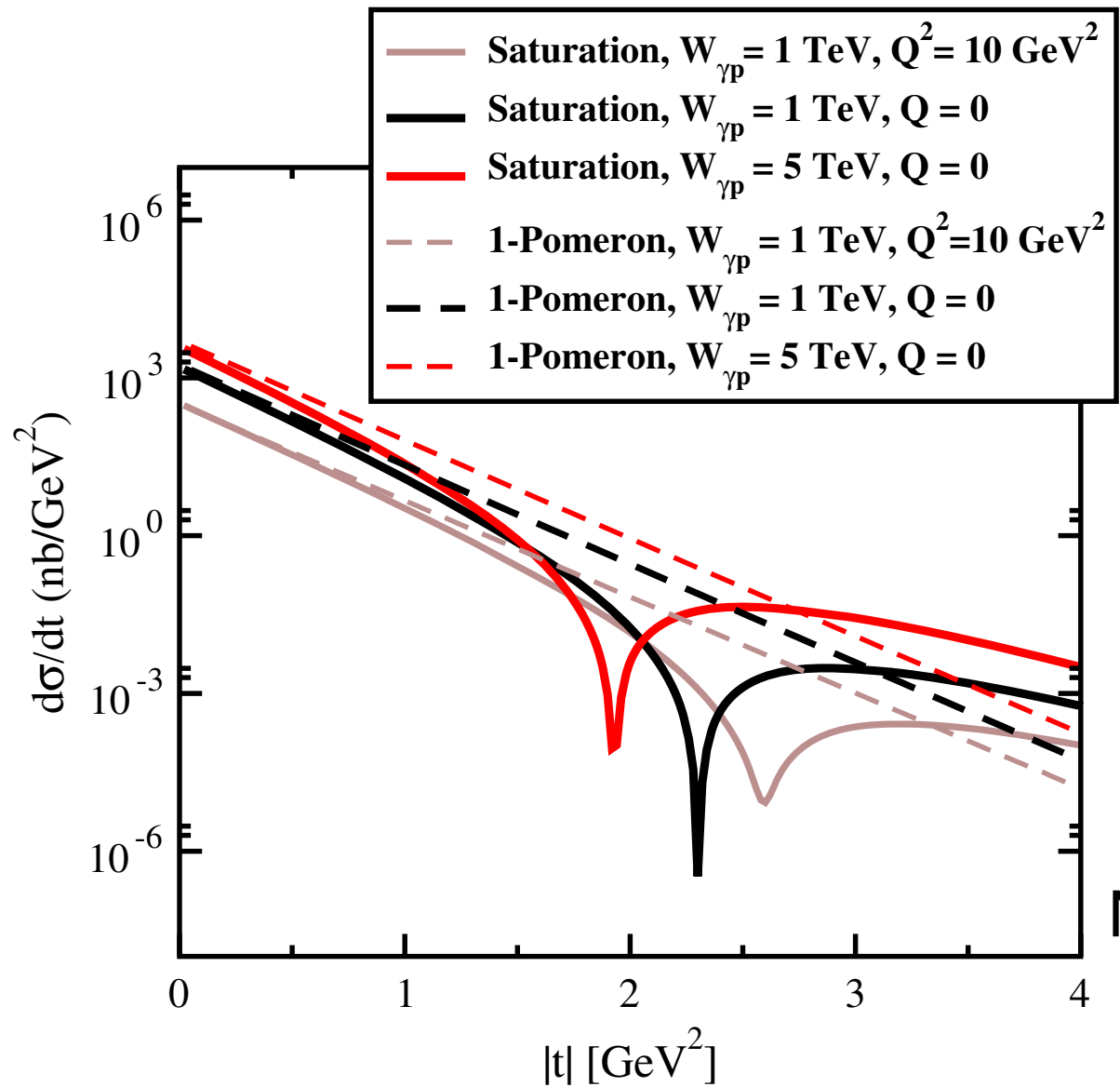
# Experimental important points

- Good separation of coherent and incoherent production: not easy!
- Coherent production: measurements up to large  $t$ :
  - 3D or 2D (x independent) transverse position

$$\int_0^{\infty} d\Delta_{\perp} \text{GPD}(x, 0, \Delta_{\perp}) e^{-ib_{\perp} \Delta_{\perp}}$$

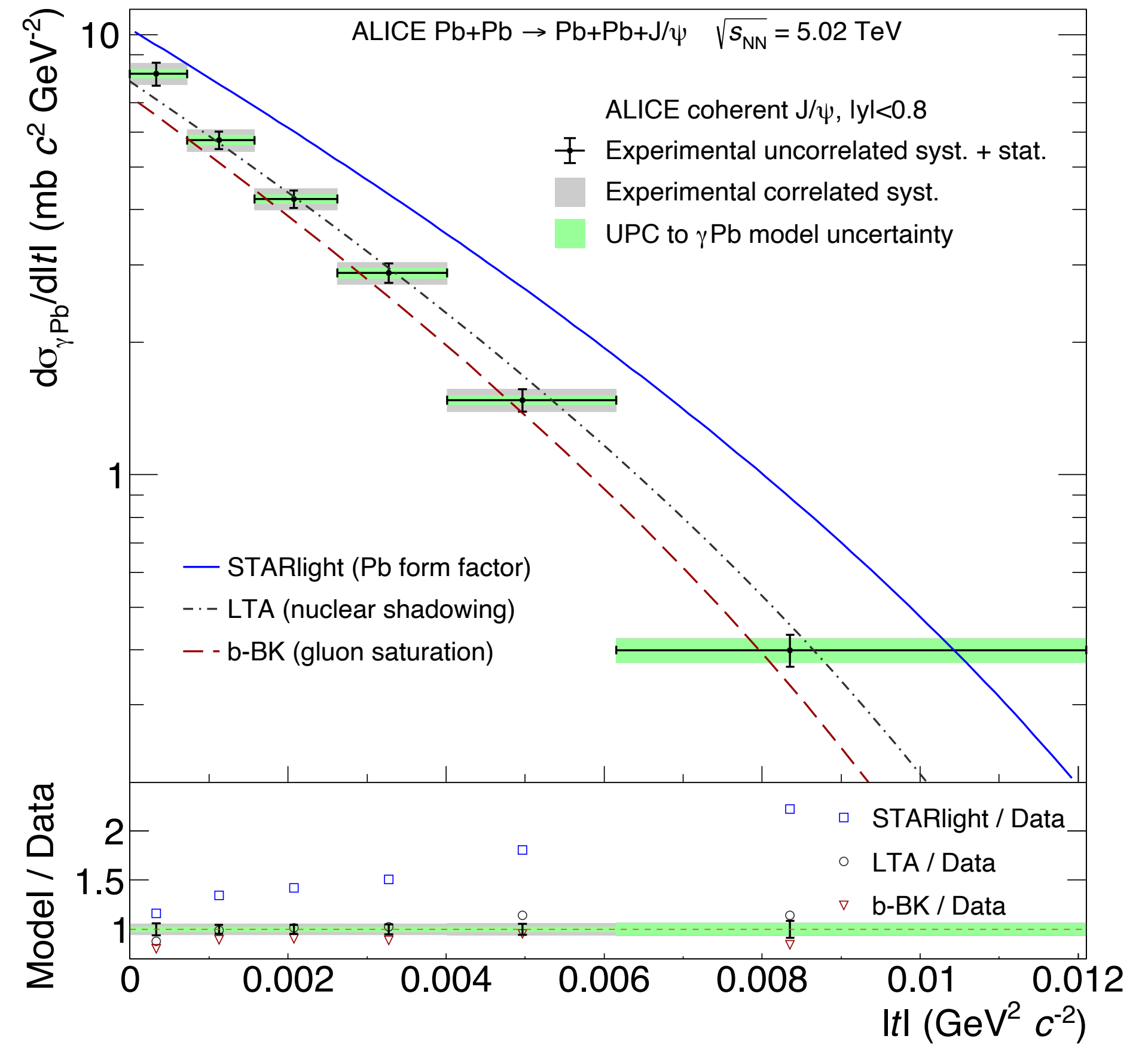
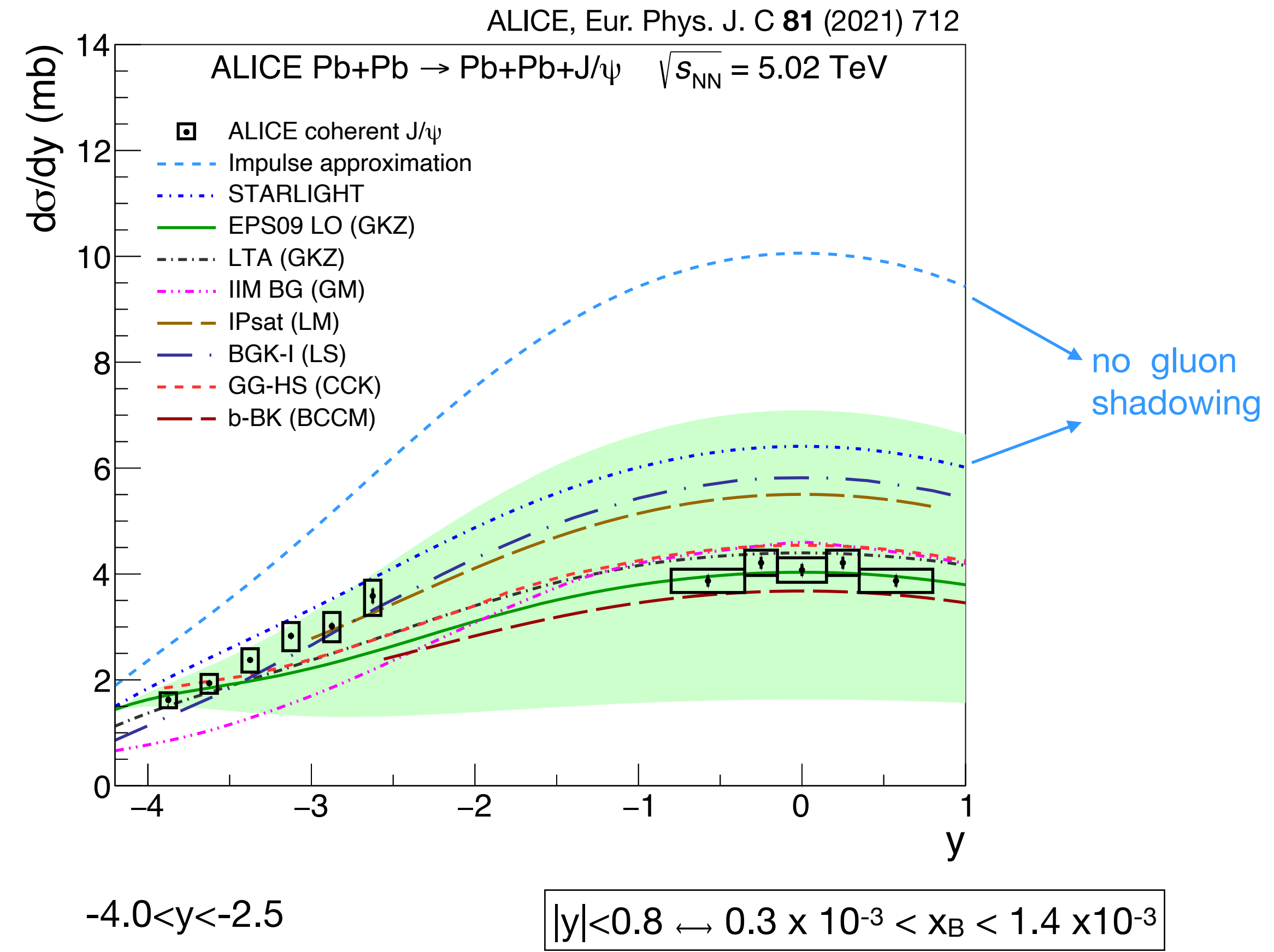
Experimentally limited by maximum transverse momentum.  
 Need to extend  $p_T$  range as much as possible in measurement.  
 ~third diffractive minimum.

- Saturation:
  - determine dip position indirectly via slope and probe its dependence With  $W_{\gamma p}$



# Coherent production in PbPb at ALICE

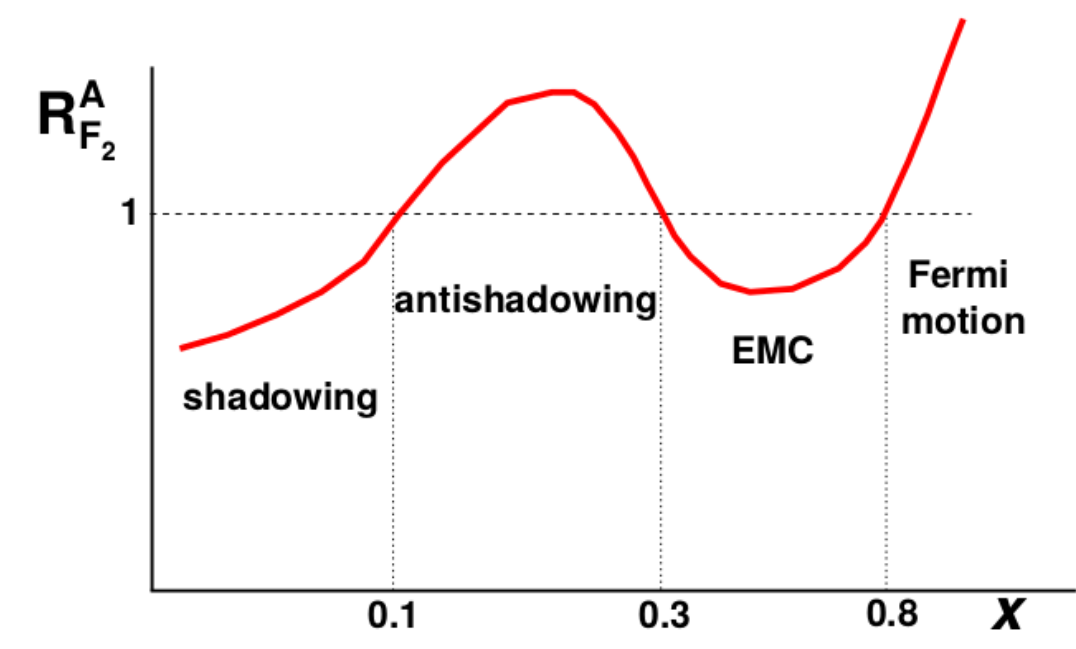
ALICE, Phys. Lett. B **817** (2021) 136280



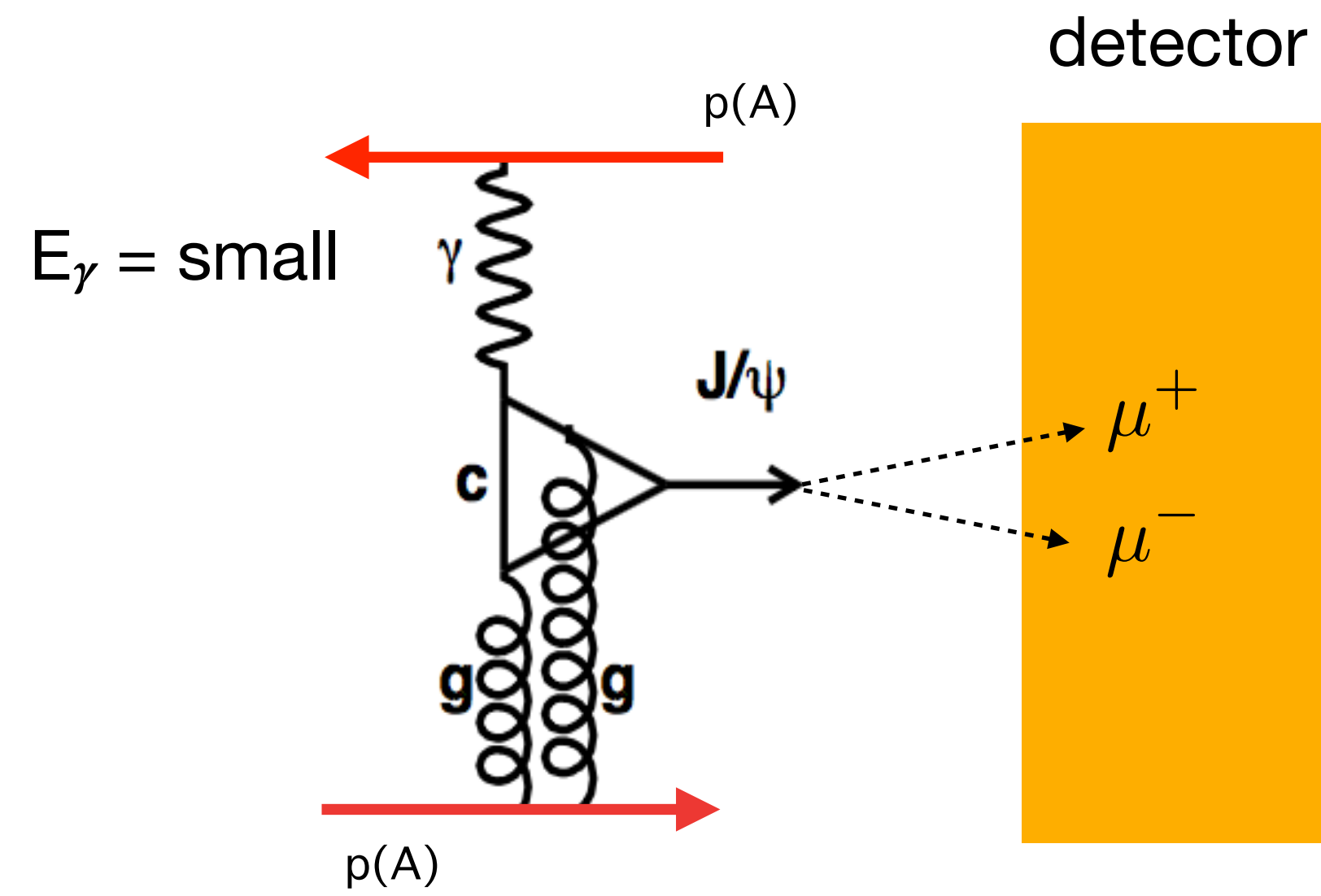
$0.7 \times 10^{-2} < x_B < 3.3 \times 10^{-2}$  (dominant)  
 $1.1 \times 10^{-5} < x_B < 5.1 \times 10^{-5}$

Results indicate shadowing in gluon PDF:

$$R_g = \frac{g^{Pb}}{A g^p} \approx 0.65 \text{ at } x \approx 10^{-3}$$

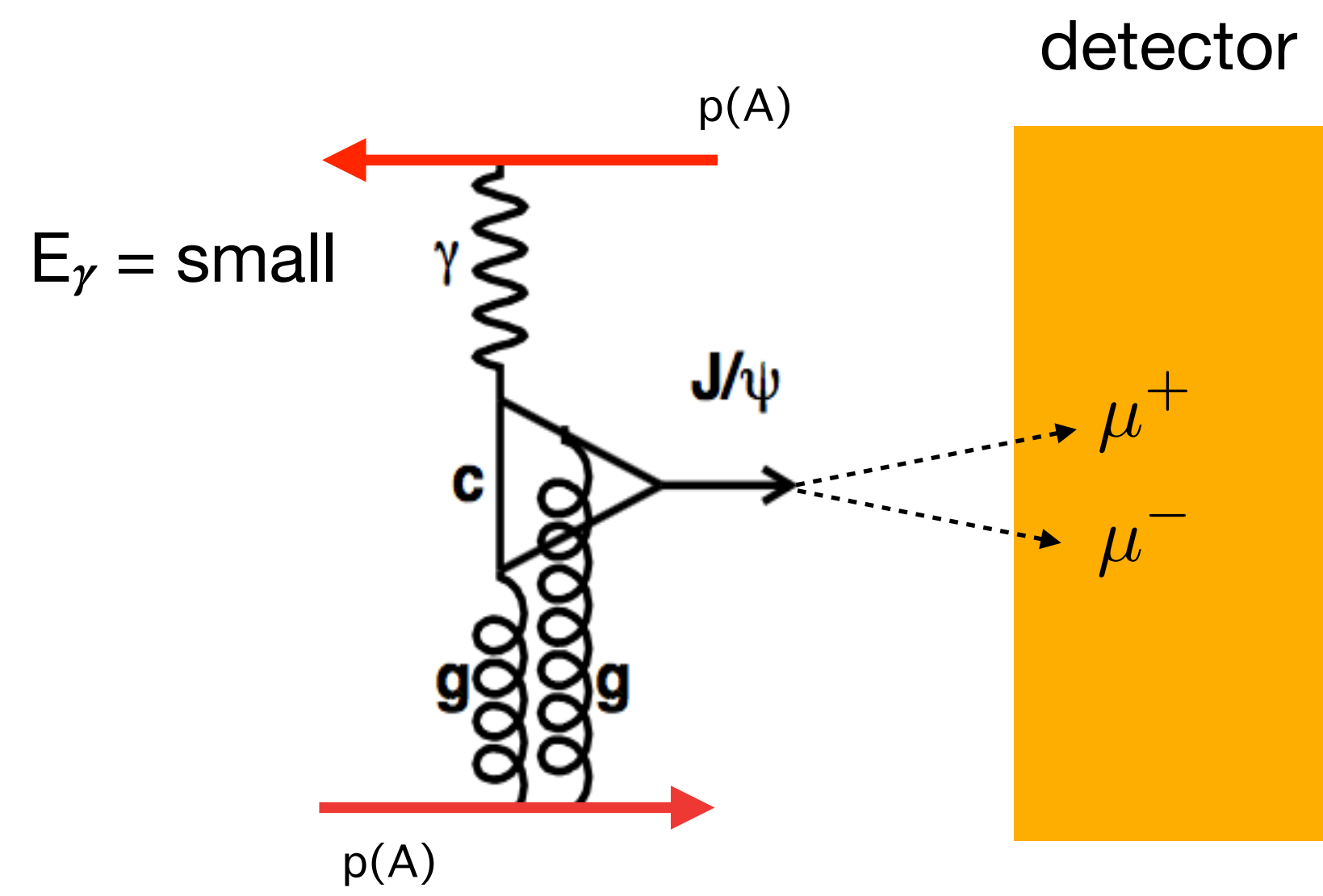


# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

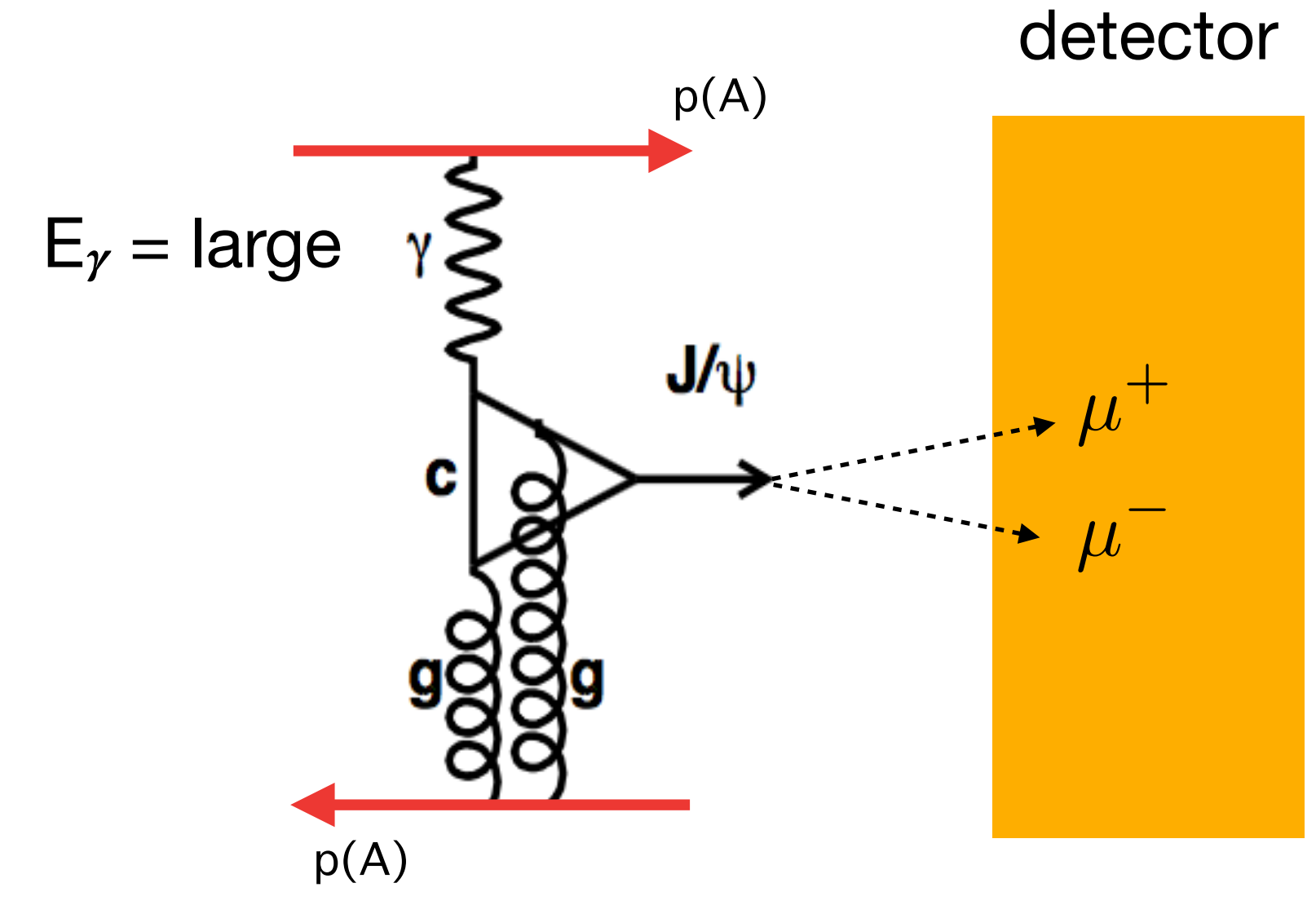


$$E_{\gamma,s} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}}{2} e^{-y}$$

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

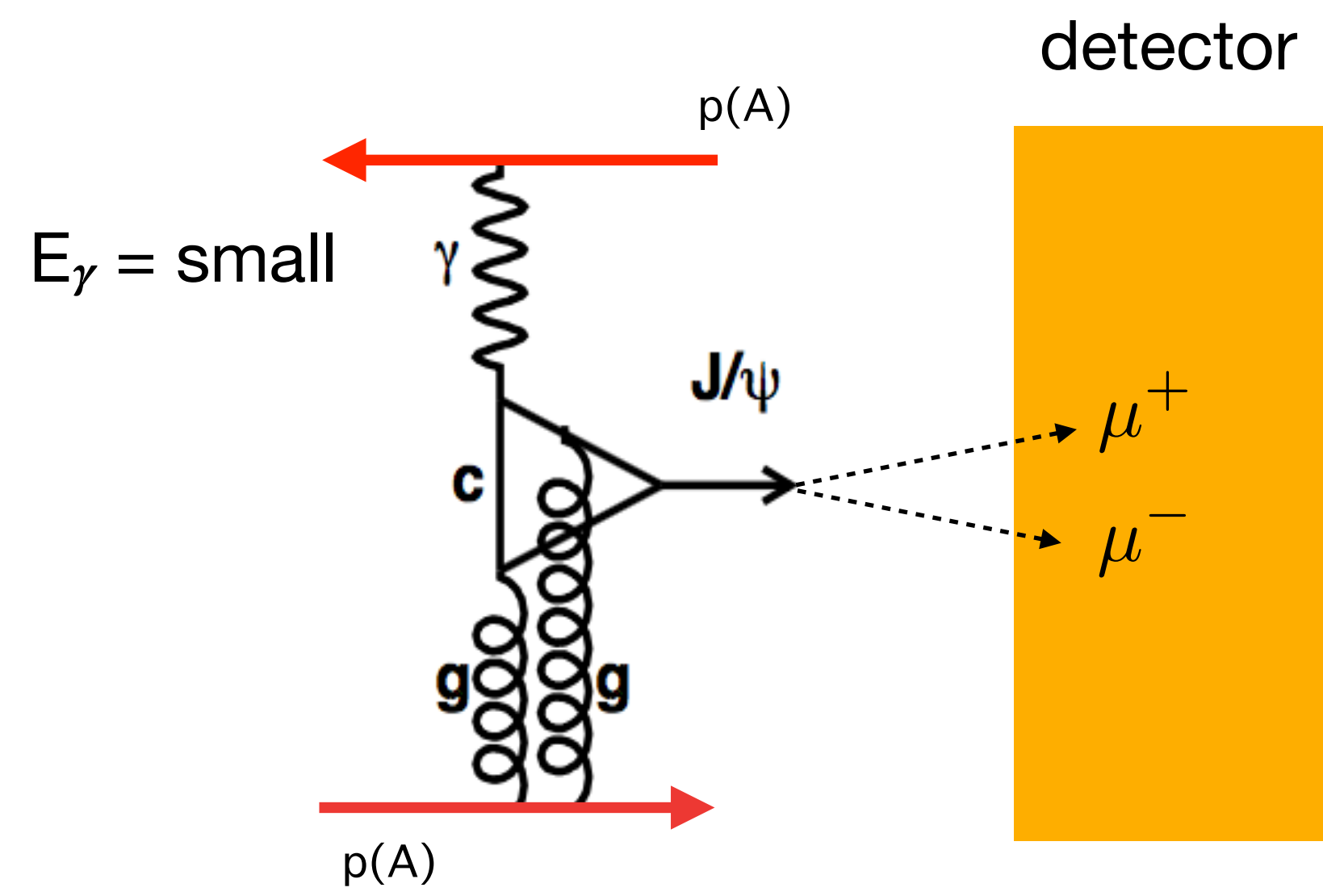


$$E_{\gamma,s} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}}{2} e^{-y}$$

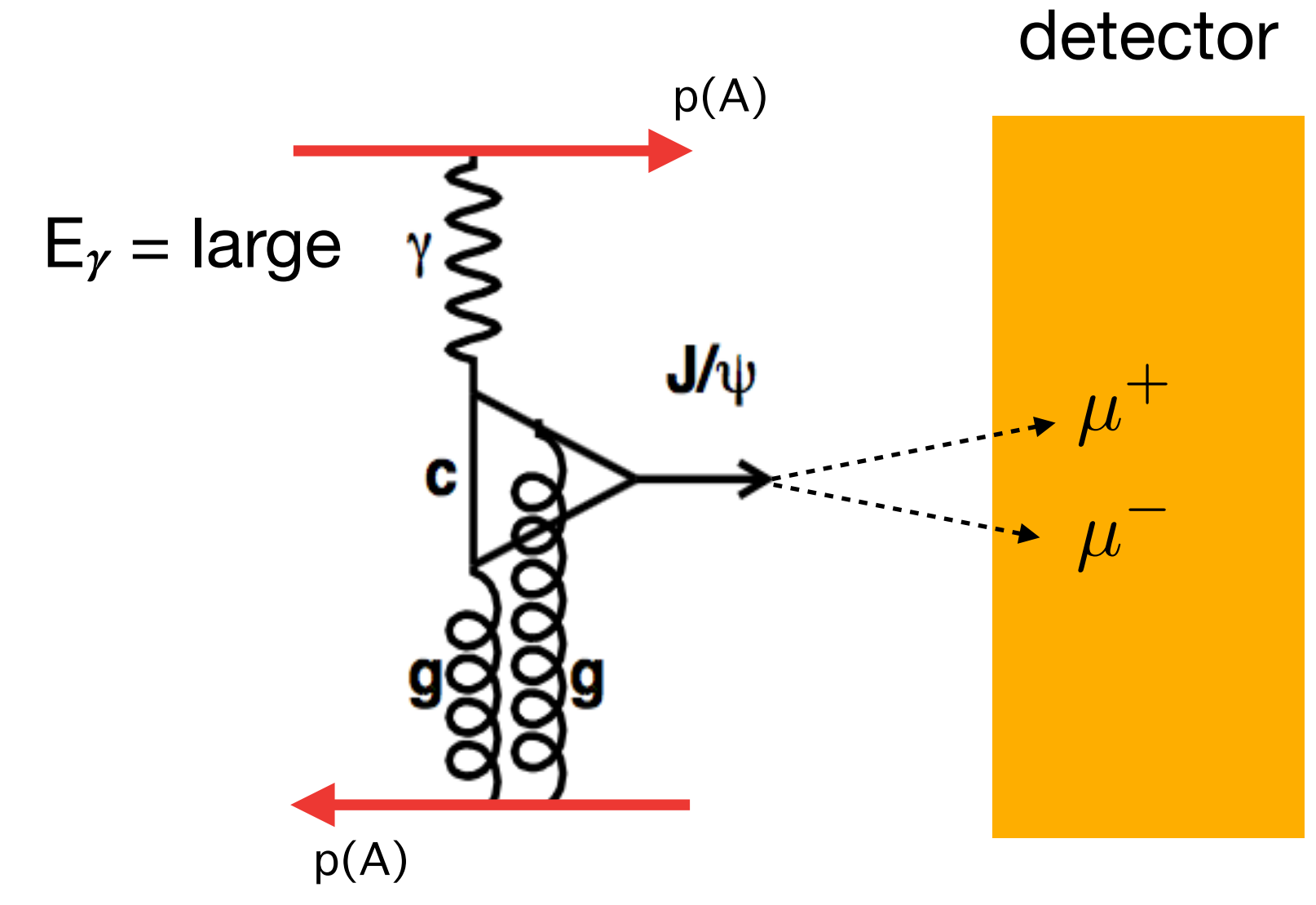


$$E_{\gamma,l} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}}{2} e^{+y}$$

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter



$$E_{\gamma,s} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}}{2} e^{-y}$$



$$E_{\gamma,l} = \frac{M_{J/\psi}}{2} e^{+y}$$

$$\sigma(y) = N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

$$\sigma(y) = N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

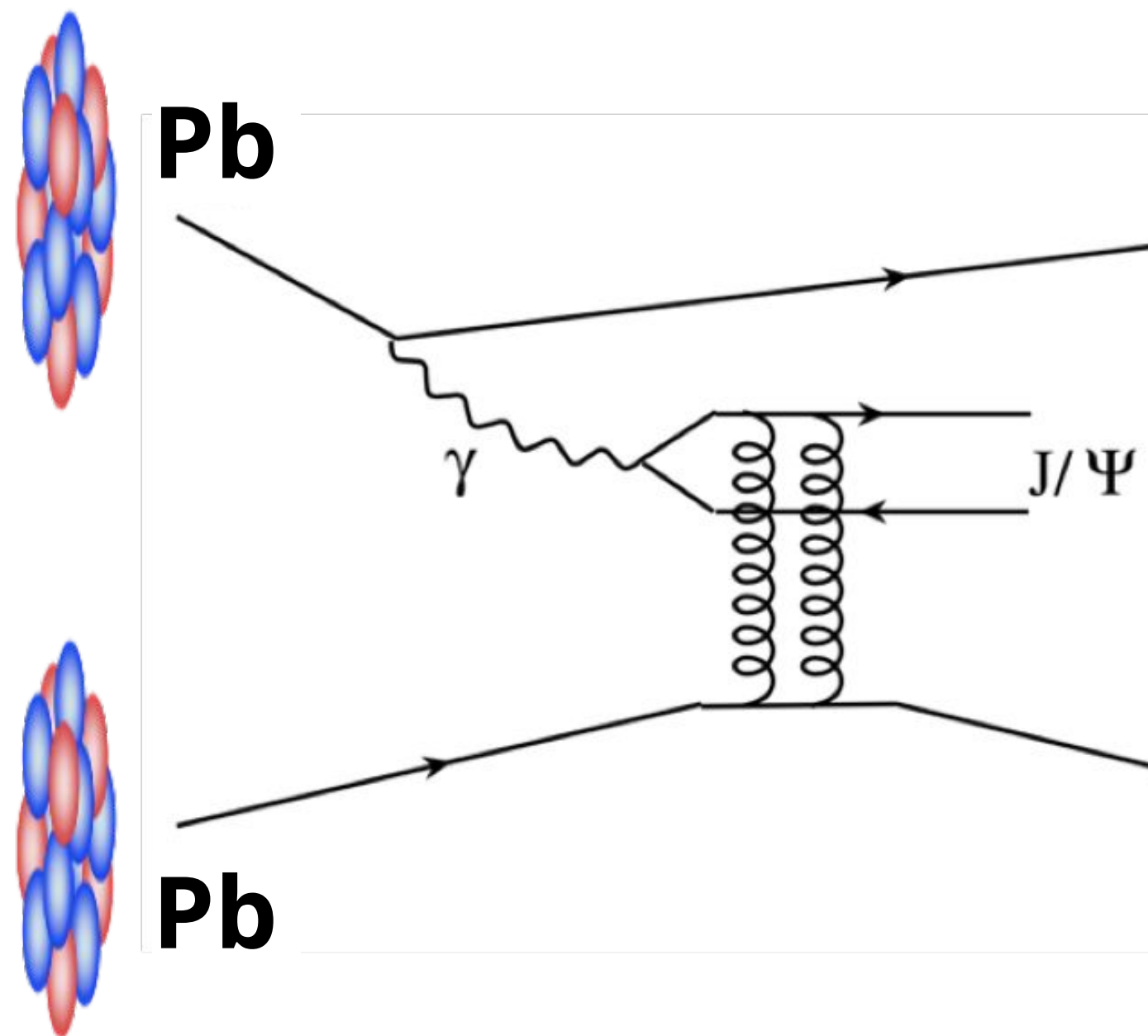
$$\sigma(y) = N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

Photon flux  $N_{\gamma/A}(E_\gamma)$  is function of impact parameter:  
enhanced for large  $E_\gamma$  at small impact parameter.

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

$$\sigma(y) = N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

Photon flux  $N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma})$  is function of impact parameter:  
enhanced for large  $E_{\gamma}$  at small impact parameter.



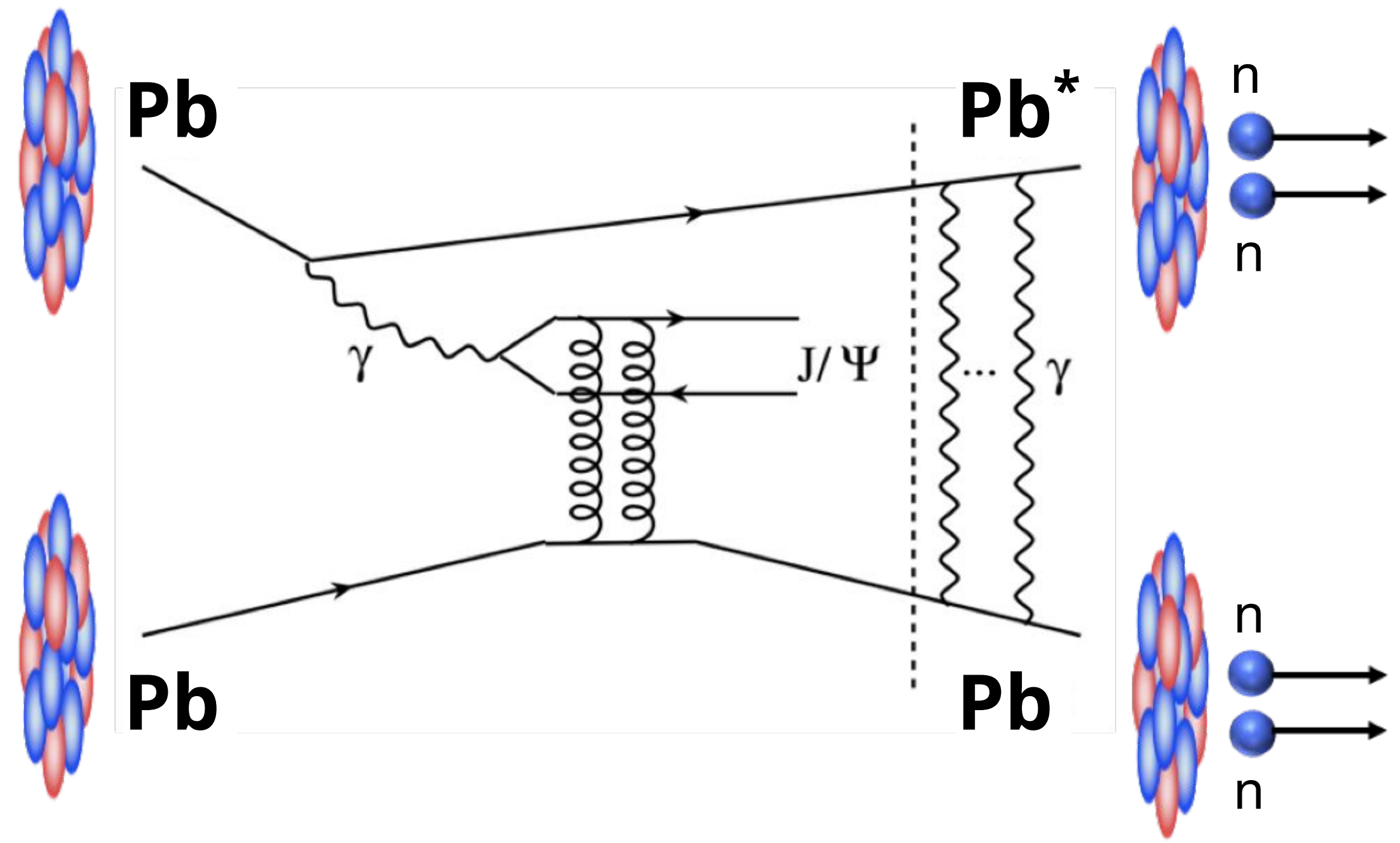


# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

$$\sigma(y) = N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

Photon flux  $N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma})$  is function of impact parameter:  
 enhanced for large  $E_{\gamma}$  at small impact parameter.

Small impact parameter,  $b \longrightarrow$  higher probability for exciting ( $\propto 1/b^2$ )  $\longrightarrow$  higher probability to emit neutrons.



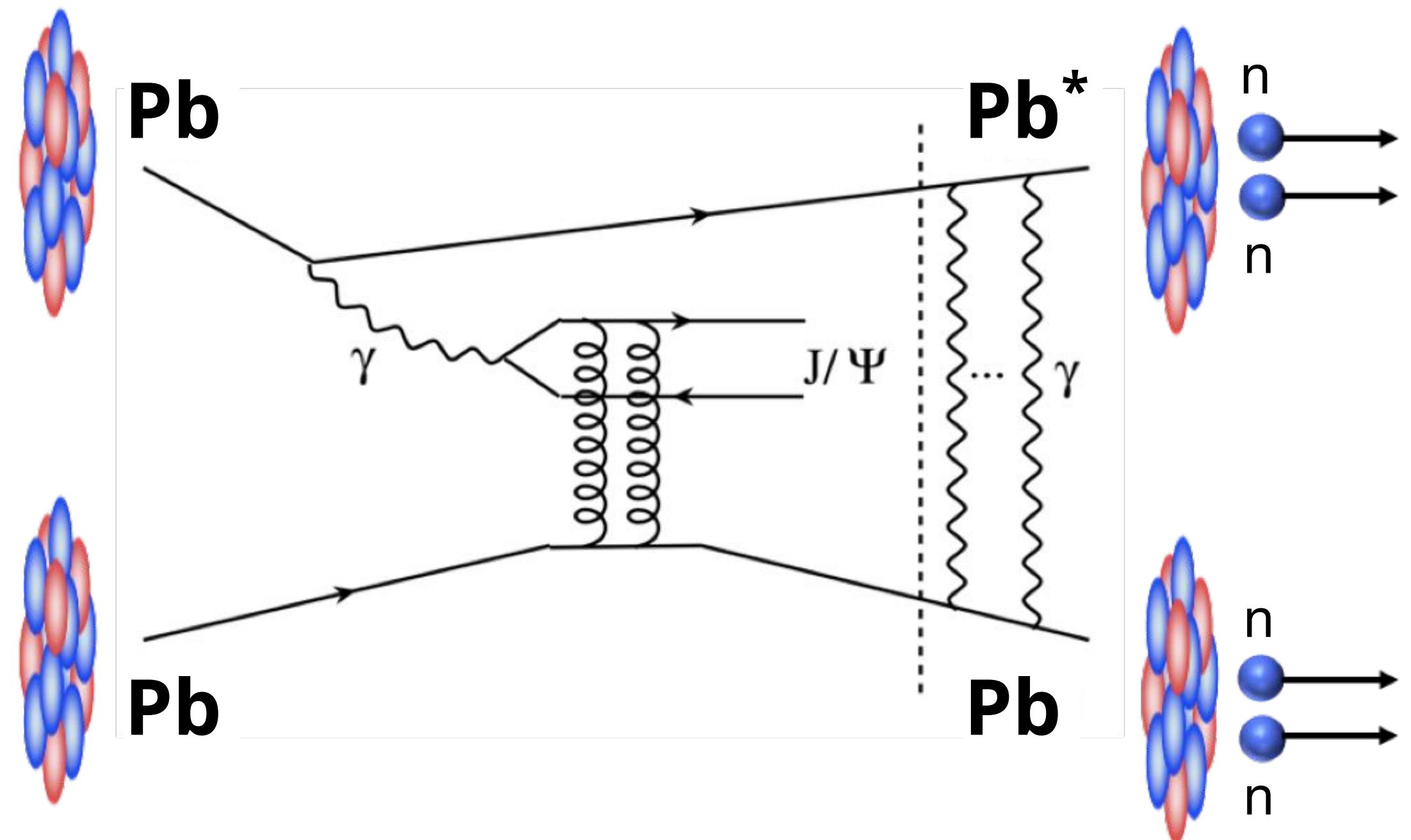
Picture from André Ståhl

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

$$\sigma(y) = N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

Photon flux  $N_{\gamma/A}(E_{\gamma})$  is function of impact parameter:  
 enhanced for large  $E_{\gamma}$  at small impact parameter.

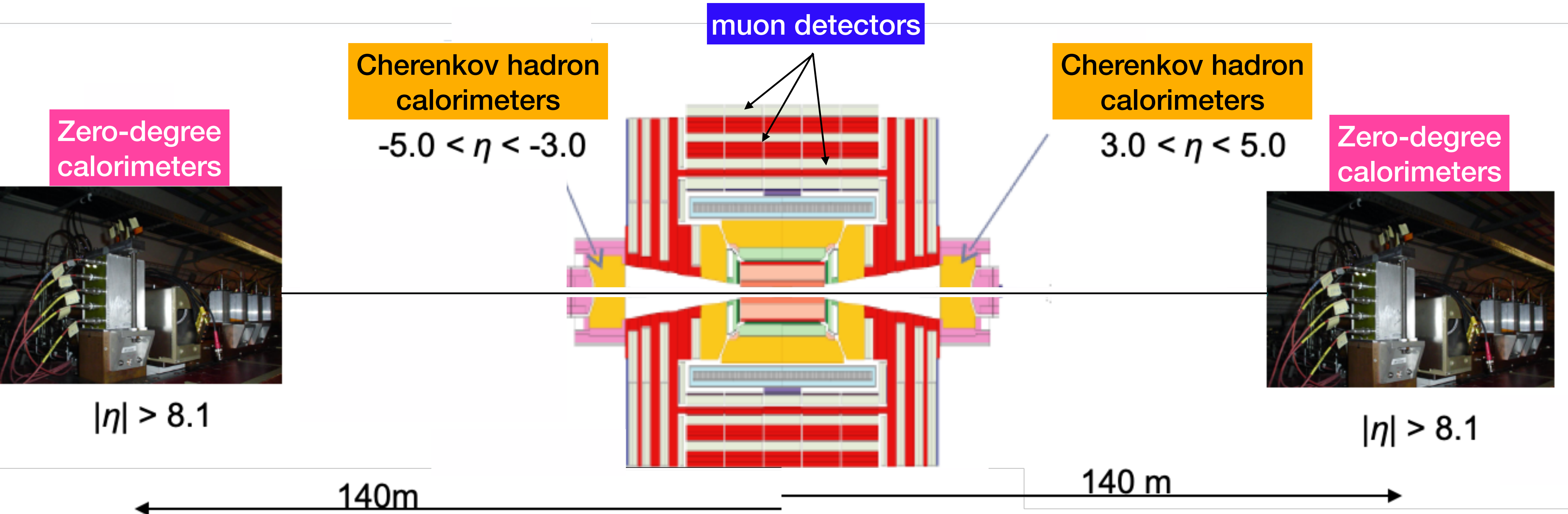
Small impact parameter,  $b \longrightarrow$  higher probability for exciting ( $\propto 1/b^2$ )  $\longrightarrow$  higher probability to emit neutrons.



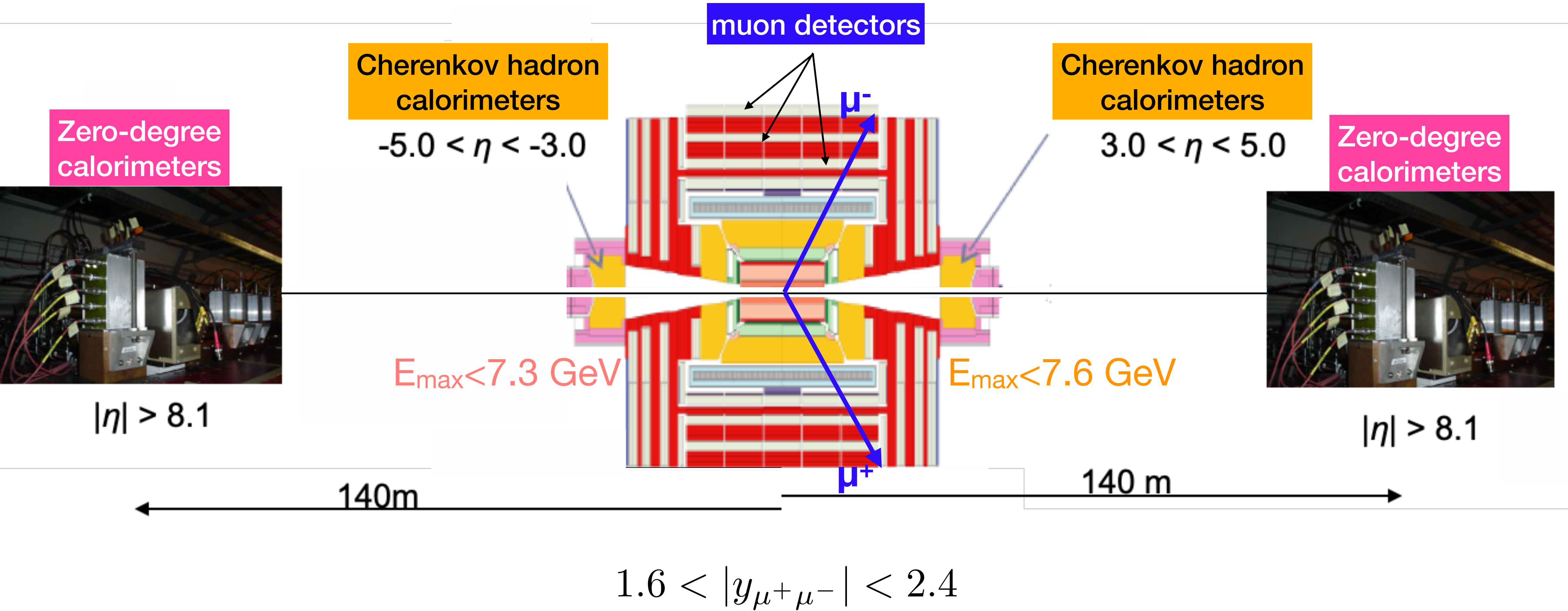
Make measurement with possibility to detect neutrons

Picture from André Ståhl

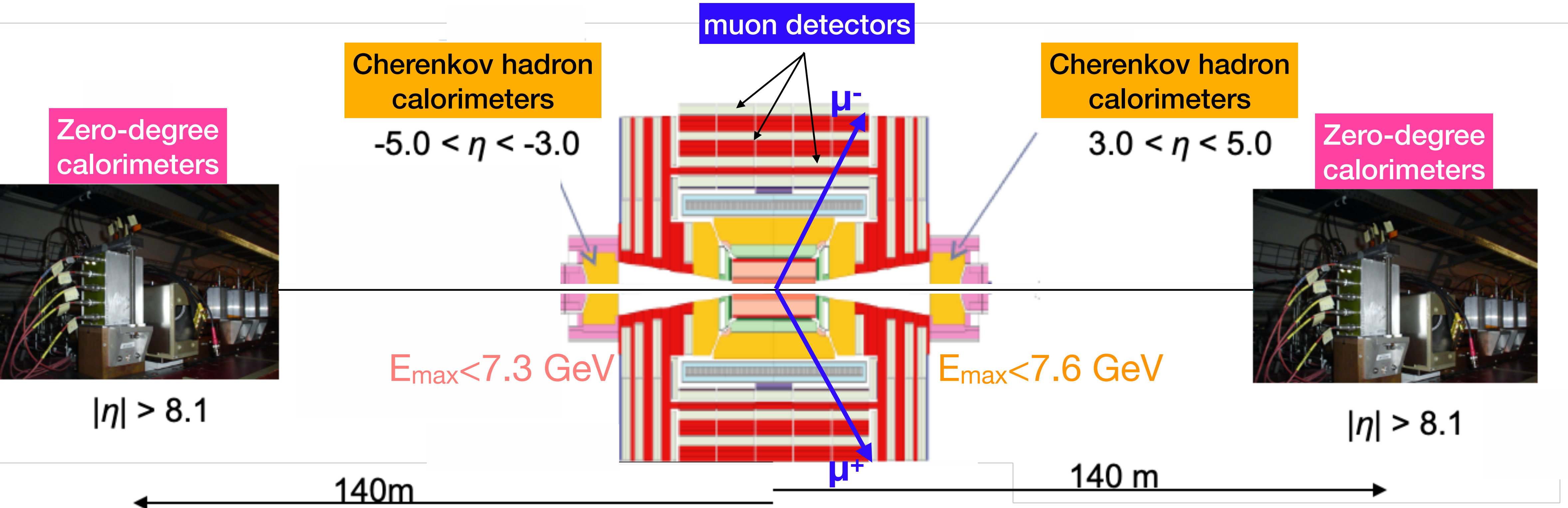
# CMS central detector and the (far-)forward region



# CMS central detector and the (far-)forward region



# CMS central detector and the (far-)forward region



$$1.6 < |y_{\mu^+\mu^-}| < 2.4$$

0 neutrons  
 $\geq 1$  neutron

0 neutrons  
 $\geq 1$  neutron

0n0n  
 0nXn  
 XnXn

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

$$\sigma^{0n0n}(y) = N_{\gamma/A}^{0n0n}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}^{0n0n}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

$$\sigma^{0nXn}(y) = N_{\gamma/A}^{0nXn}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}^{0nXn}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

$$\sigma^{XnXn}(y) = N_{\gamma/A}^{XnXn}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}^{XnXn}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$$

**measured**

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

$$\begin{array}{l} \sigma^{0n0n}(y) = N_{\gamma/A}^{0n0n}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}^{0n0n}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l}) \\ \sigma^{0nXn}(y) = N_{\gamma/A}^{0nXn}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}^{0nXn}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l}) \\ \sigma^{XnXn}(y) = N_{\gamma/A}^{XnXn}(E_{\gamma,s}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s}) + N_{\gamma/A}^{XnXn}(E_{\gamma,l}) \sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l}) \end{array}$$

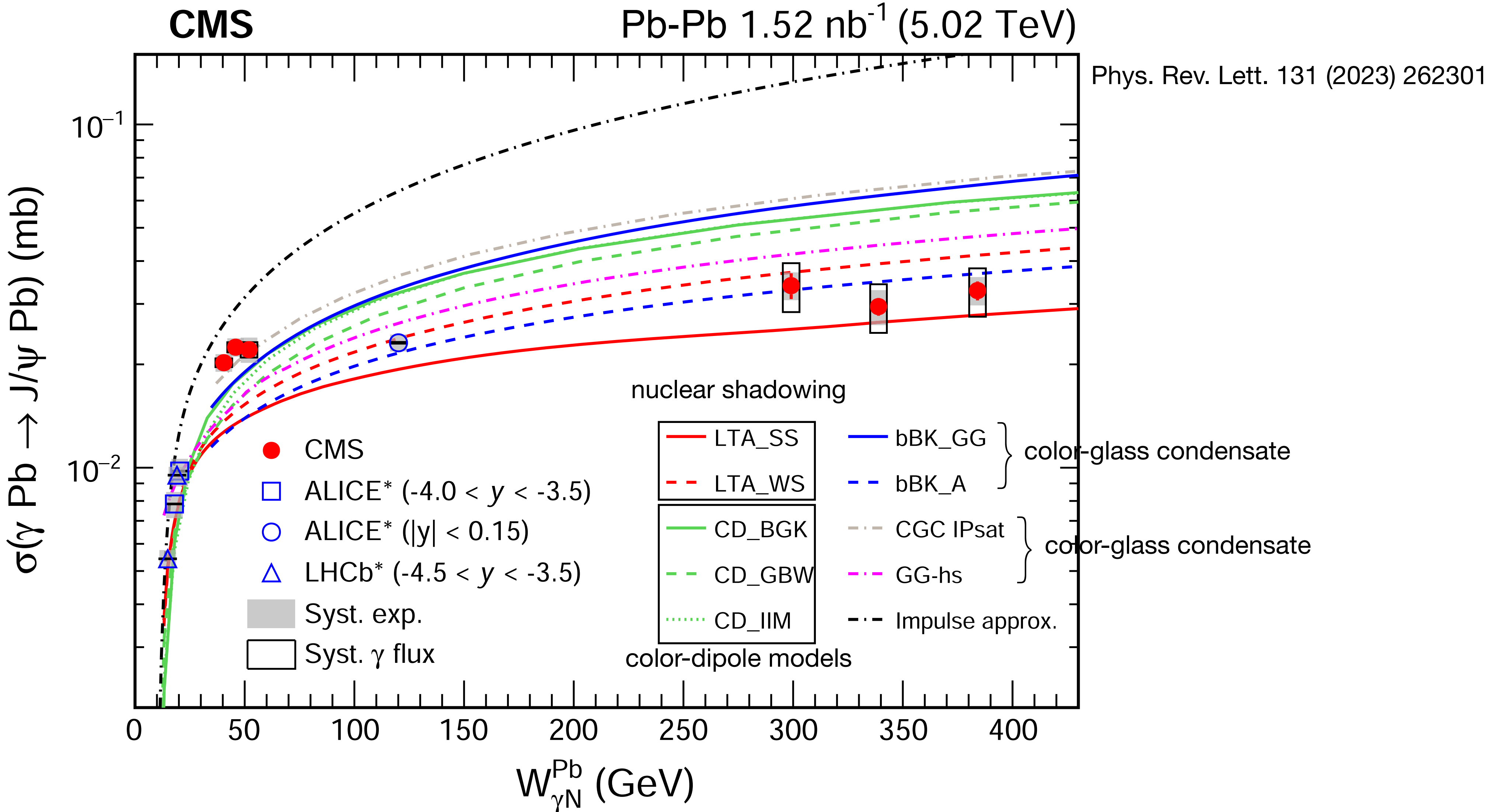
**measured**                      **computed (StarLight)**                      **computed (StarLight)**

# Disentangling the ambiguity on the ID of the $\gamma$ emitter

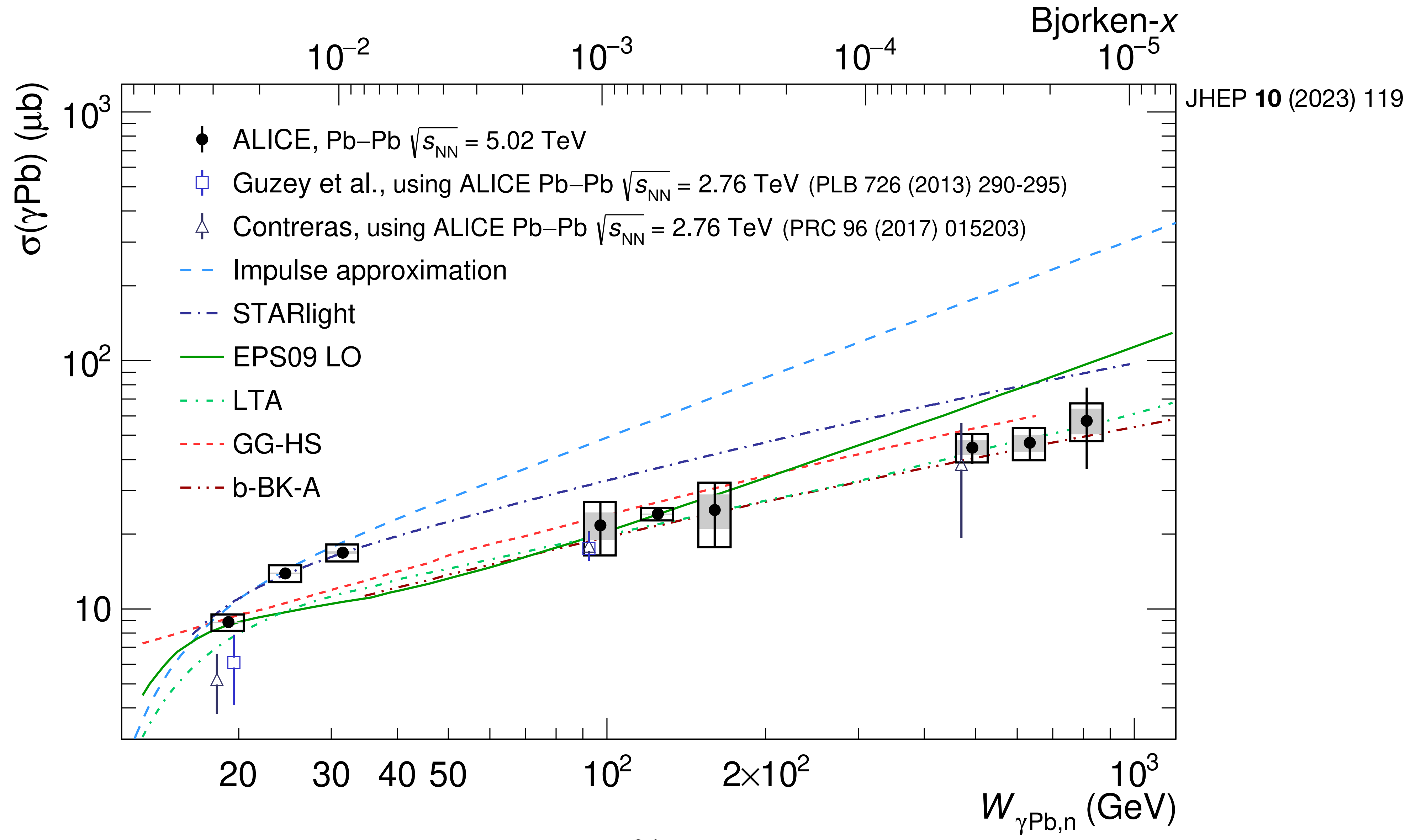
$\sigma^{0n0n}(y)$	=	$N_{\gamma/A}^{0n0n}(E_{\gamma,s})$	$\sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s})$	+	$N_{\gamma/A}^{0n0n}(E_{\gamma,l})$	$\sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$
$\sigma^{0nXn}(y)$	=	$N_{\gamma/A}^{0nXn}(E_{\gamma,s})$	$\sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s})$	+	$N_{\gamma/A}^{0nXn}(E_{\gamma,l})$	$\sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$
$\sigma^{XnXn}(y)$	=	$N_{\gamma/A}^{XnXn}(E_{\gamma,s})$	$\sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,s})$	+	$N_{\gamma/A}^{XnXn}(E_{\gamma,l})$	$\sigma_{J/\psi}(E_{\gamma,l})$
<b>measured</b>		<b>computed (StarLight)</b>	<b>extracted</b>		<b>computed (StarLight)</b>	<b>extracted</b>



# CMS: $\gamma$ Pb cross section, energy dependence



# ALICE: $\gamma$ Pb cross section, energy dependence



# Summary

- Exclusive single-quarkonium production in pp:
  - unique potential to constrain GPDs at very low  $x_B$ , down to  $10^{-6}$
  - probe universality
- Exclusive single-quarkonium production in pPb:  
cleanest channel to probe the proton in hadron-hadron collisions, since absence of ambiguity
- Exclusive single-quarkonium production in PbPb:
  - access to nuclear GPDs
  - potential to probe saturation effects
  - neutron tagging by CMS and ALICE: intriguing small linear rise of cross section for  $W_{\gamma N} > 40$  GeV
- Future measurements will allow to probe low  $x_B$  and high  $x_B$  region (with fixed target)

Back up

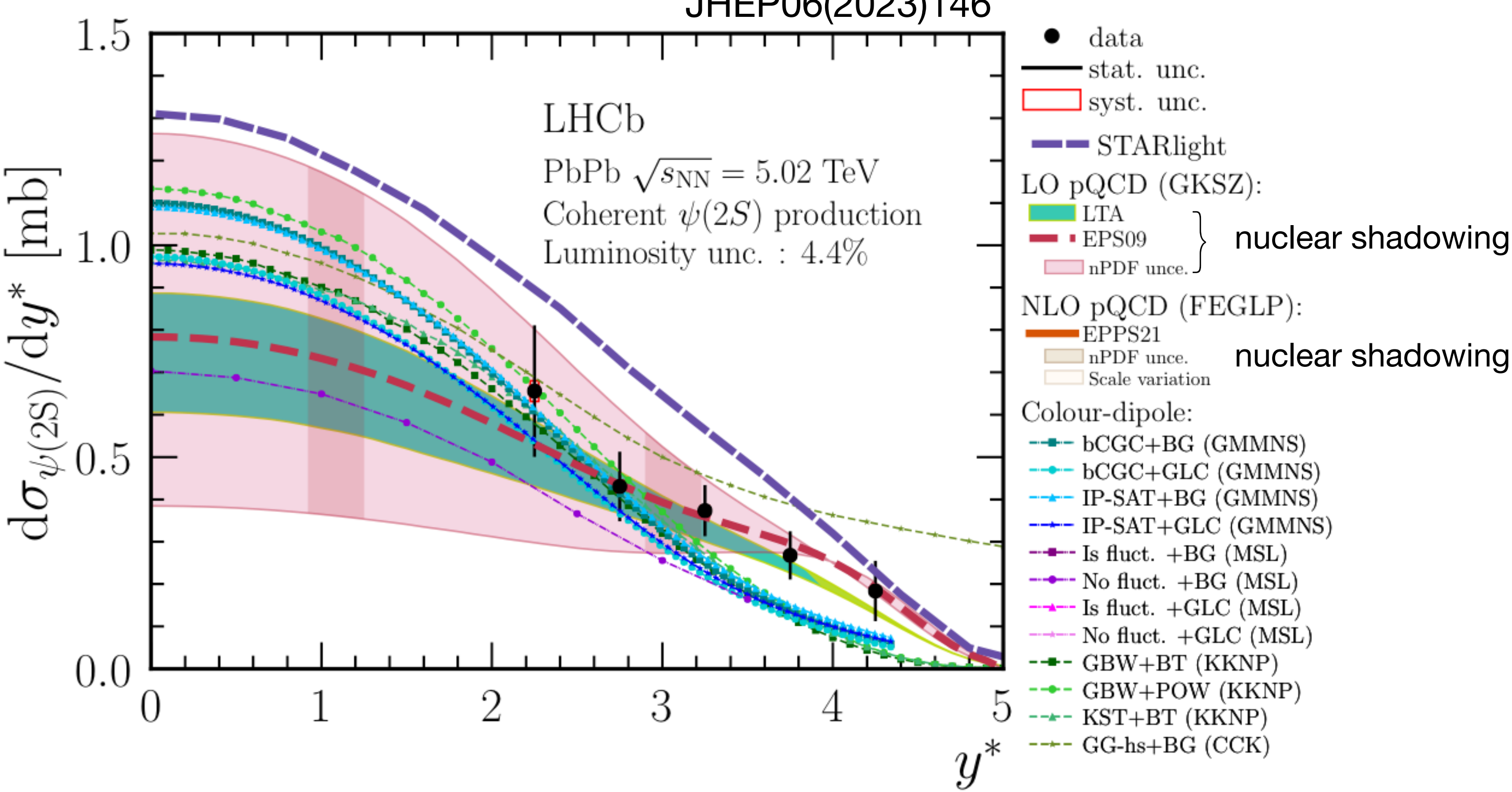
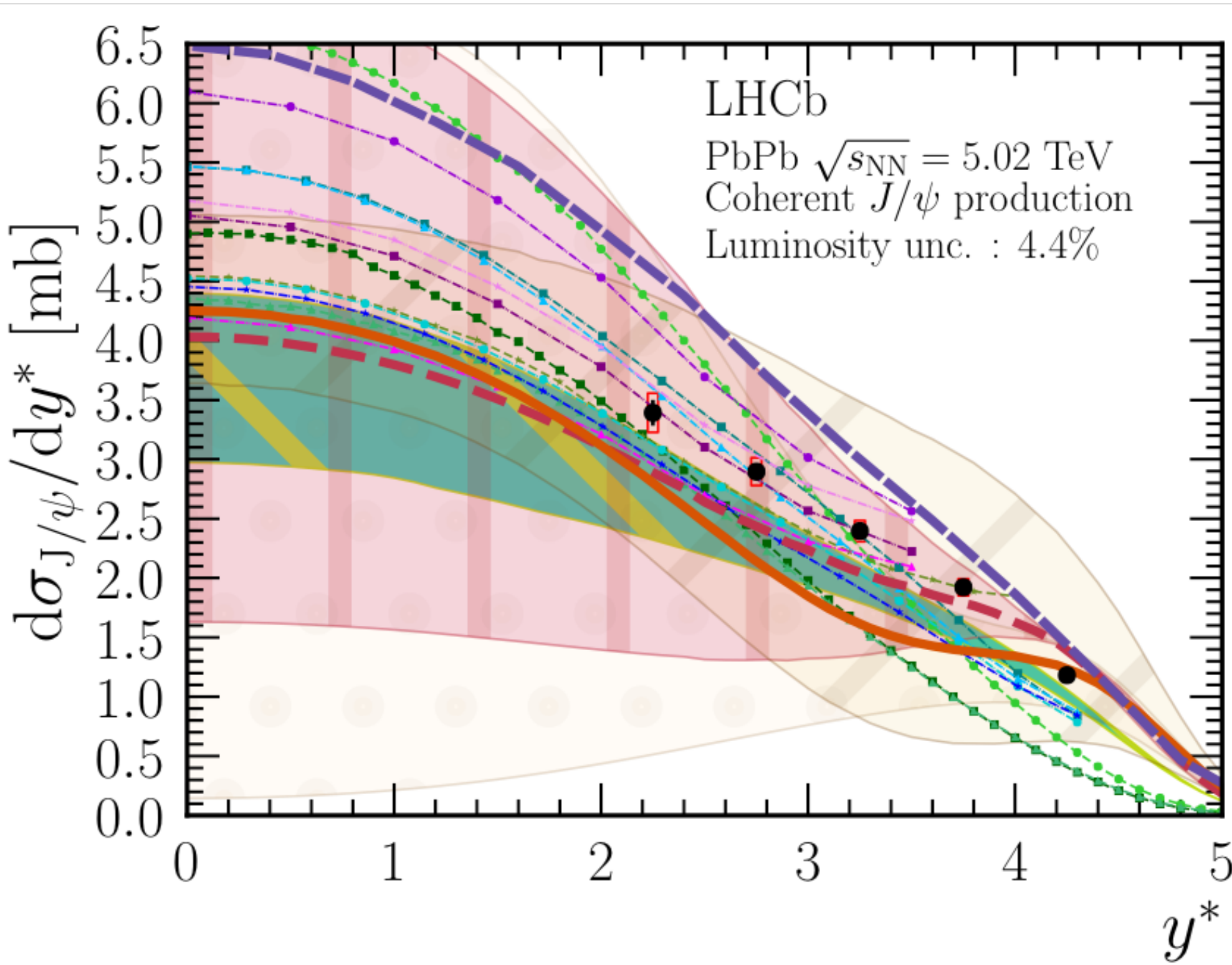
# Coherent photoproduction in PbPb: $y$ dependence

$$\sigma_{J/\psi}^{\text{coh}} = 5.965 \pm 0.059 \pm 0.232 \pm 0.262 \text{ mb}$$

$$\sigma_{\psi(2S)}^{\text{coh}} = 0.923 \pm 0.086 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.040 \text{ mb}$$

Pb + Pb  $\rightarrow$  Pb + Pb +  $\psi$

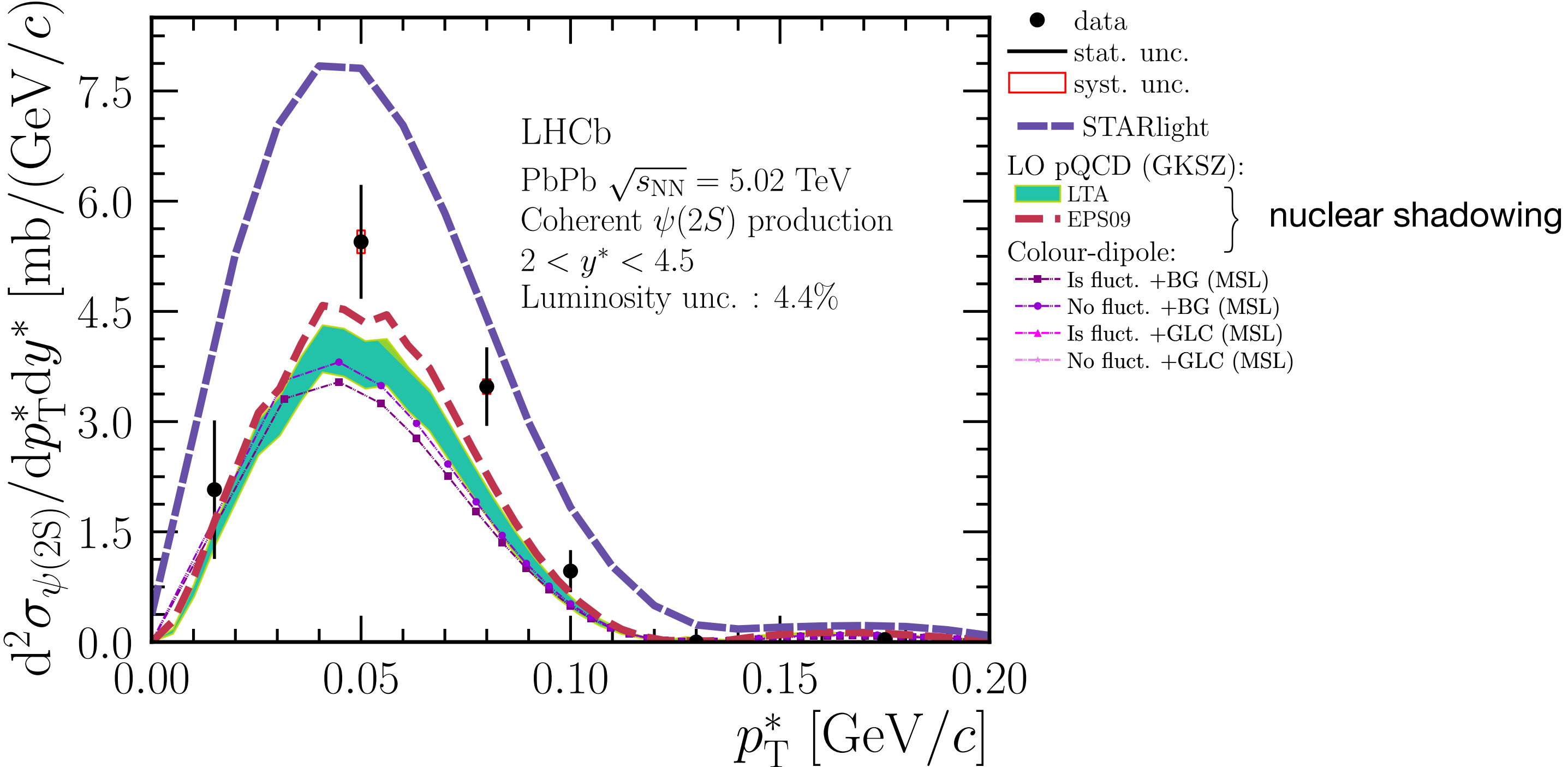
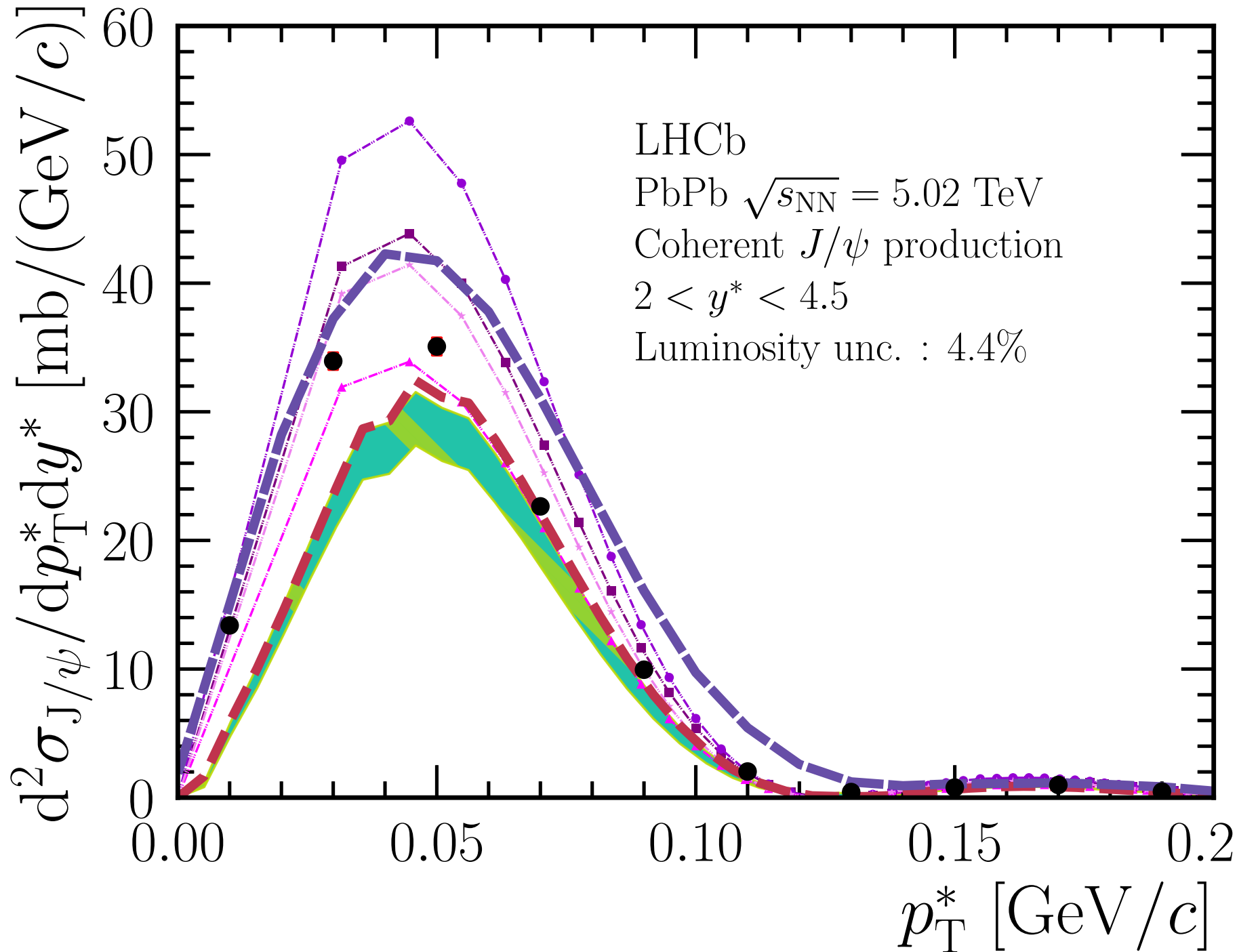
JHEP06(2023)146



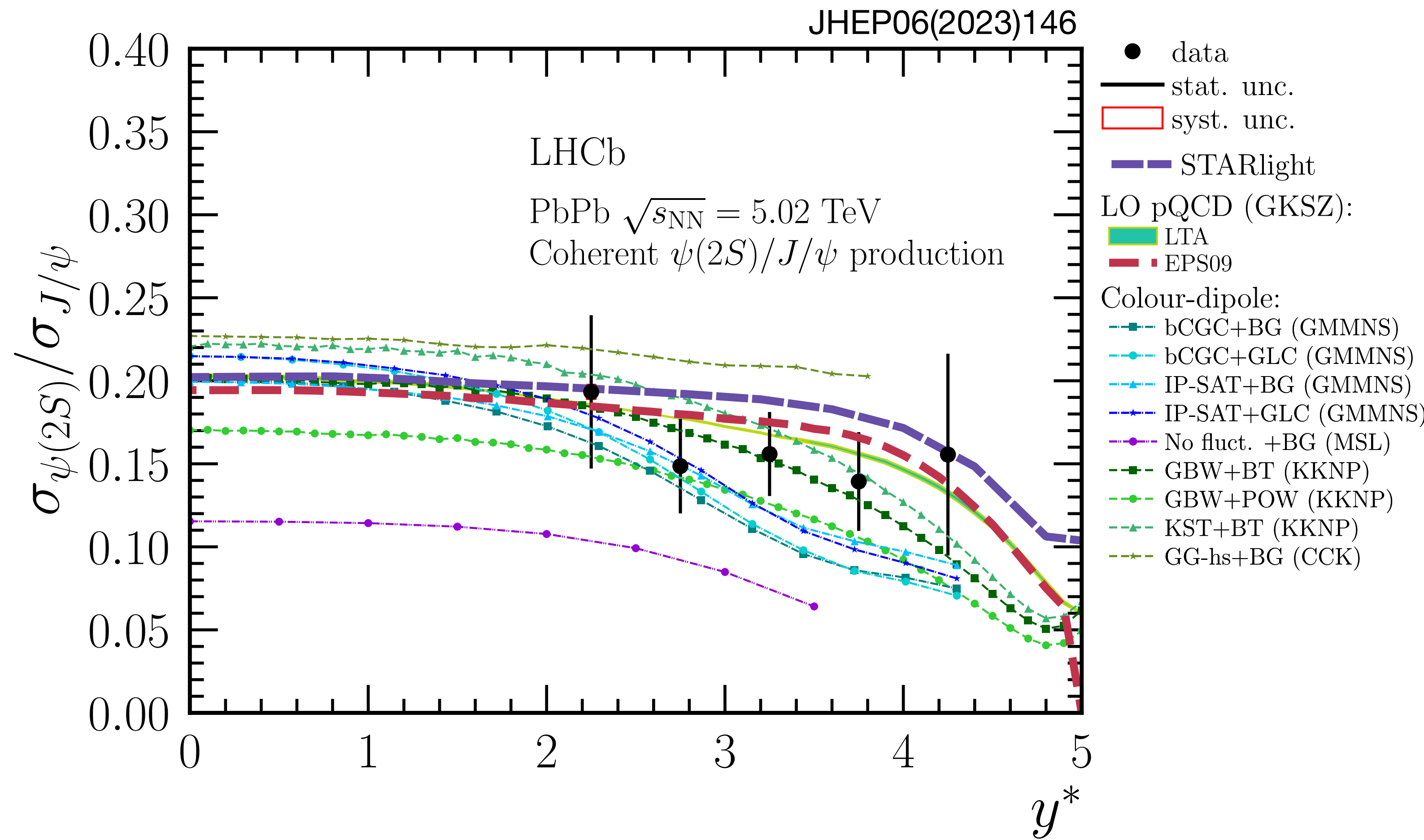
# Coherent photoproduction in PbPb: $p_T$ dependence

$$\text{Pb} + \text{Pb} \rightarrow \text{Pb} + \text{Pb} + \psi$$

JHEP06(2023)146



# Coherent photoproduction in PbPb: $\psi(2S)/J/\psi$



# Incoherent production

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} \sim \langle |A|^2 \rangle$$

$$\sigma_{\text{coh}} \sim |\langle A \rangle|^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{incoh}} \sim \sum_{f \neq i} |\langle f|A|i \rangle|^2$$

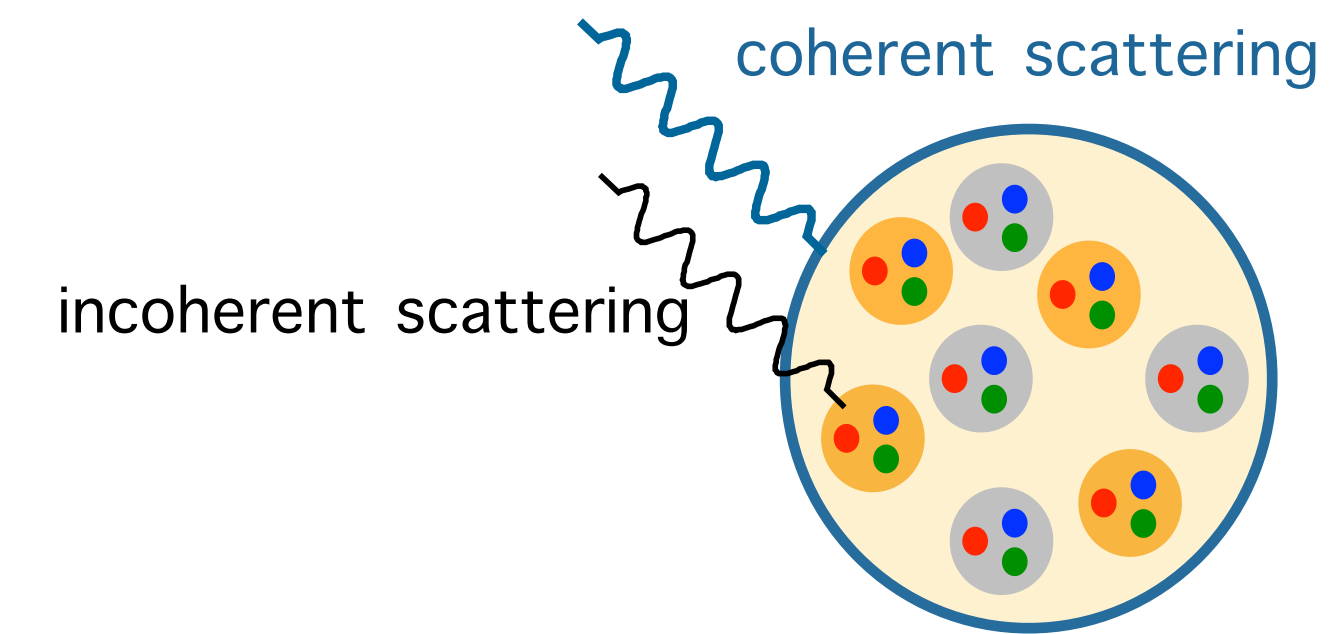
$$= \sum_f \langle i|A|f \rangle^\dagger \langle f|A|i \rangle - \langle i|A|i \rangle^\dagger \langle i|A|i \rangle$$

$$= \left( \langle |A|^2 \rangle - |\langle A \rangle|^2 \right)$$

average cross sections

average amplitude over target configurations:  
probes average distributions

Incoherent  
= difference between both:  
probes event-by-event fluctuations





# Incoherent production

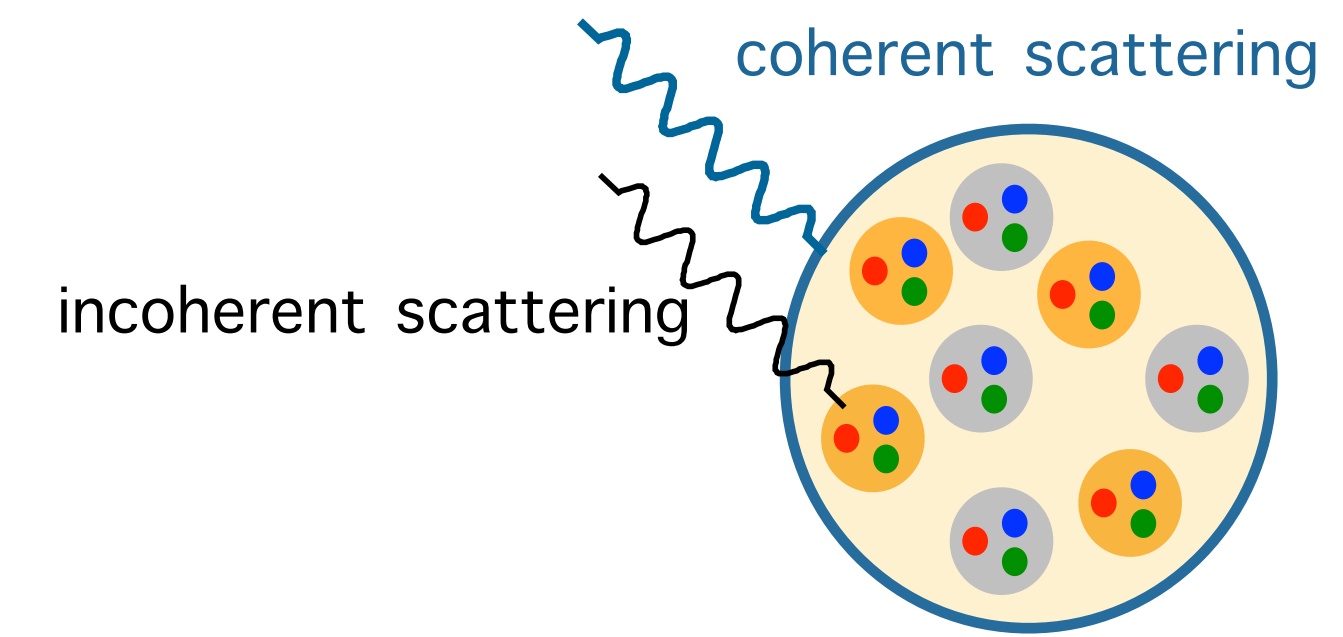
$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} \sim \langle |A|^2 \rangle$$

$$\sigma_{\text{coh}} \sim |\langle A \rangle|^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{incoh}} \sim \sum_{f \neq i} |\langle f|A|i \rangle|^2$$

$$= \sum_f \langle i|A|f \rangle^\dagger \langle f|A|i \rangle - \langle i|A|i \rangle^\dagger \langle i|A|i \rangle$$

$$= \left( \langle |A|^2 \rangle - |\langle A \rangle|^2 \right)$$

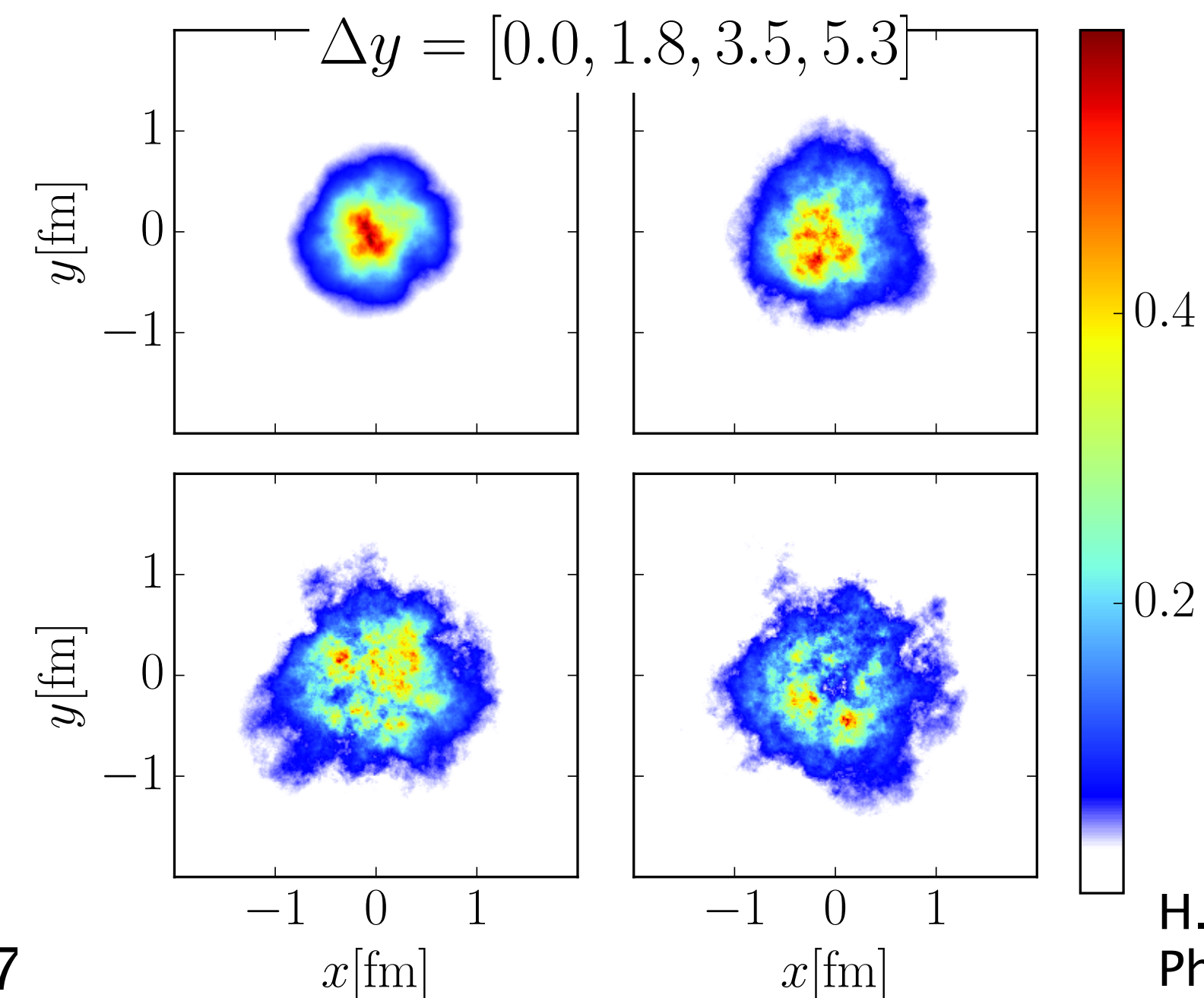


average cross sections

average amplitude over target configurations:  
probes average distributions

Incoherent

= difference between both:  
probes event-by-event fluctuations



H. Mäntysaari and B. Schenke.  
Phys. Rev. D 98, 034013 (2018)

# Dissociative production measured by ALICE

