

Elastic vector meson production

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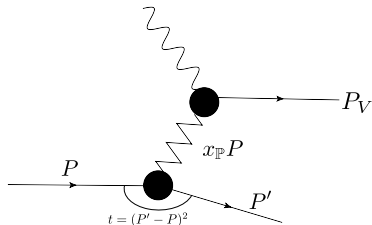
Electrons for the LHC - LHeC/FCCh and PERLE Workshop

Diffractive vector meson production as a probe of small x

Exclusive production of a vector meson

$$\gamma p \rightarrow Vp$$

$$\gamma A \rightarrow VA$$



Pocket formula for diffraction (2-gluon exchange, LO)

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma^{\gamma^* T \rightarrow VT}}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{16\pi^3 \alpha_s^2 \Gamma_{ee}}{3\alpha_{em} M_V^5} \left[xg(x, Q^2) \right]^2$$

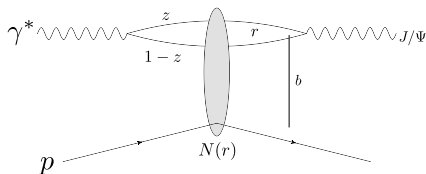
Ryskin, 1993

- Diffraction is very sensitive to (small- x) gluons \Rightarrow saturation effects
- In exclusive process we also have $t =$ Fourier conjugate to b_T
 - Access to impact parameter dependence

Vector meson production in the dipole picture

High energy factorization:

- 1 $\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}$: $\Psi^\gamma(r, Q^2, z)$
- 2 $q\bar{q}$ dipole scatters elastically
Amplitude N
- 3 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow J/\Psi$: $\Psi^V(r, Q^2, z)$



Diffractive scattering amplitude

$$\mathcal{A}^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow V p} \sim \int d^2 b dz d^2 r \Psi^{\gamma^*} \Psi^V(r, z, Q^2) e^{-i b \cdot \Delta} N(r, x, b)$$

- Access to the spatial structure: Fourier transform to momentum space
- $N(r, x, b)$ satisfies perturbative evolution equation, known from CGC, Non-perturbative input from F_2 data fits

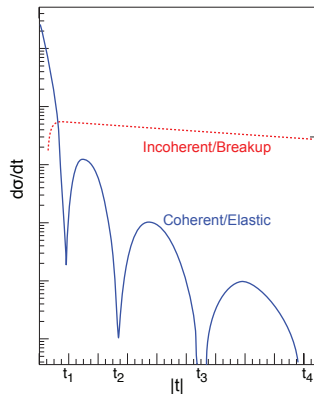
Two components – two target averages

Coherent diffraction:

Target remains in the same quantum state

Probes average density

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow Vp}}{dt} \sim |\langle \mathcal{A}^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow Vp} \rangle|^2$$



Good, Walker, PRD 120, 1960
Miettinen, Pumplin, PRD 18, 1978
Kovchegov, McLerran, PRD 60, 1999
Kovner, Wiedemann, PRD 64, 2001

$\langle \rangle$: average over target configurations $[N(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{b})]$

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Incoherent/target dissociation:

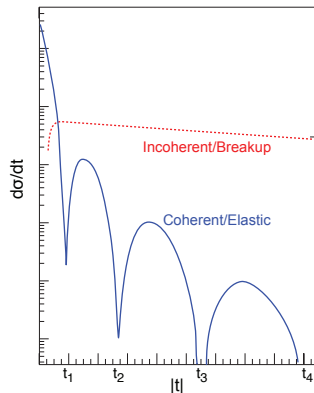
Total diffractive – coherent cross section

Target breaks up

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow Vp^*}}{dt} \sim \langle |\mathcal{A}^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow Vp}|^2 \rangle - |\langle \mathcal{A}^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow Vp} \rangle|^2$$

Variance, measures the amount of fluctuations!

$\langle \rangle$: average over target configurations [$\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{b})$]



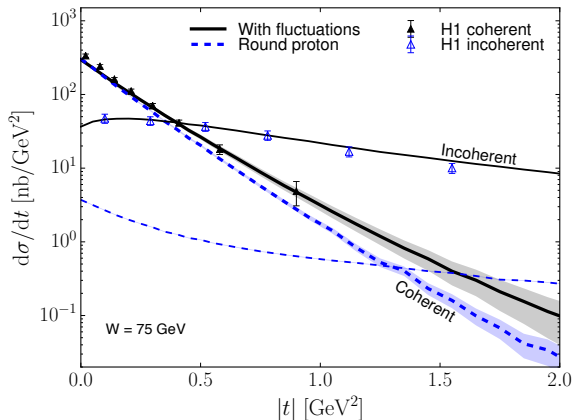
Good, Walker, PRD 120, 1960
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1. Proton targets

Accessing proton structure in $\gamma + p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$

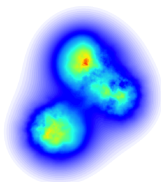
Proton structure (IP-Glasma)

- $\langle \text{Color charge density} \rangle \sim \sum$ three hot spots \Rightarrow compute $N(r, x, b)$
- Free parameters: hot spot size and separation

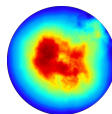


H.M, B. Schenke, 1607.01711

Fluctuations

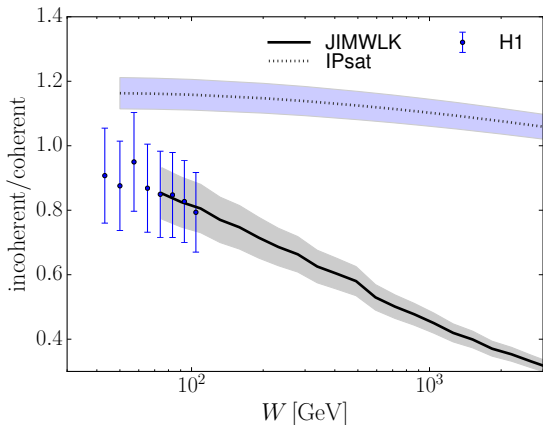


Round



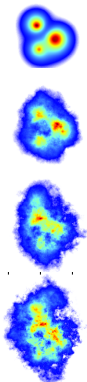
Energy evolution

Bjorken- x evolution by solving perturbative JIMWLK equation
Initial state geometry is lost in the evolution



Note: parameters fixed at $W = 75\text{ GeV}$,
the rest is prediction [H.M., B. Schenke, arXiv:1806.06783](https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.06783)

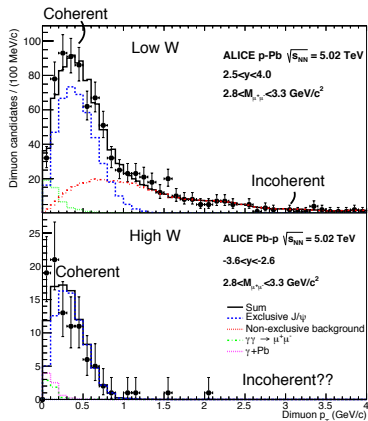
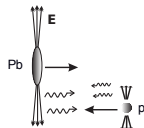
$W = 75\text{ GeV}$:



$W = 680\text{ GeV}$

Hints of shape evolution from UPC

Ultrapерipheral $p + A$ at the LHC:
 Photon flux $\sim Z^2 \Rightarrow \gamma + p$ dominates



Forward/backward rapidity J/ψ
 High/low W

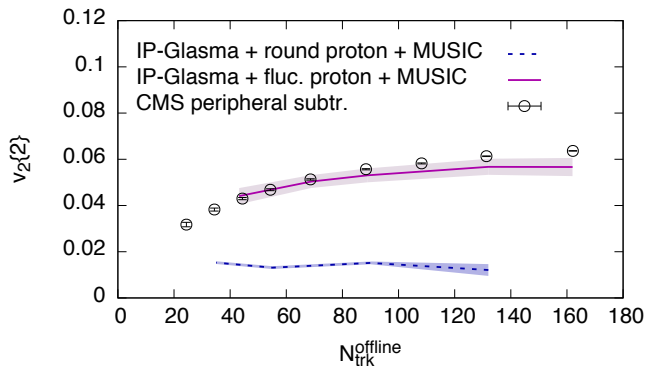
- Low W : significant coherent and incoherent contributions
 - High W : no incoherent
- Black disk limit expectation

LHC disadvantage: $Q^2 = 0$
 So far can not see target breakup

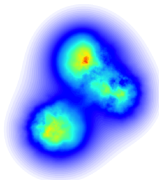
Implications on heavy ion phenomenology: p+A

Hydro simulations with nucleon structure fluctuations from J/Ψ data:

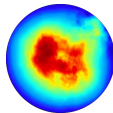
- Compatible with the LHC p+A data



Fluctuations



Round

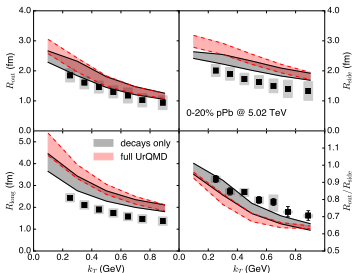
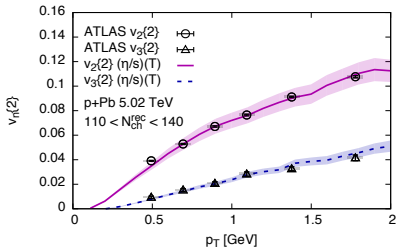
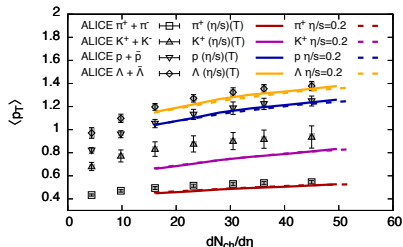
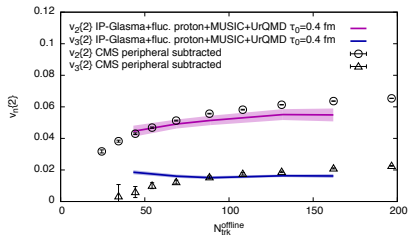


H.M, Schenke, Shen, Tribedy, 1705.03177

Also pure initial state models describe v_n e.g. Dusling, Mace, Venugopalan, 1705.00745

Implications on heavy ion phenomenology: p+A

Hydro + fluctuations from HERA J/ψ data: success



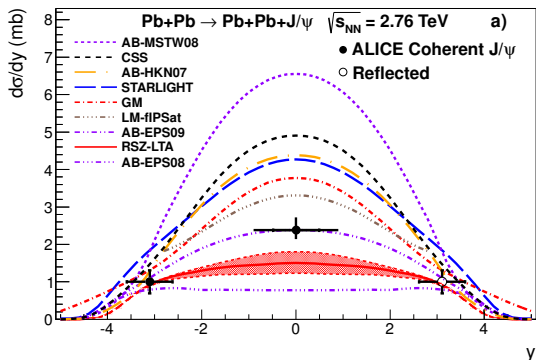
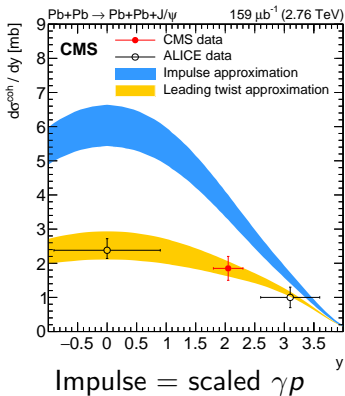
H.M, Schenke, Shen, Tribedy, 1705.03177

2. Nuclear targets

$$Q_{S,A}^2 \sim A^{1/3} Q_{S,p}^2$$

Enhanced saturation effects in nuclei

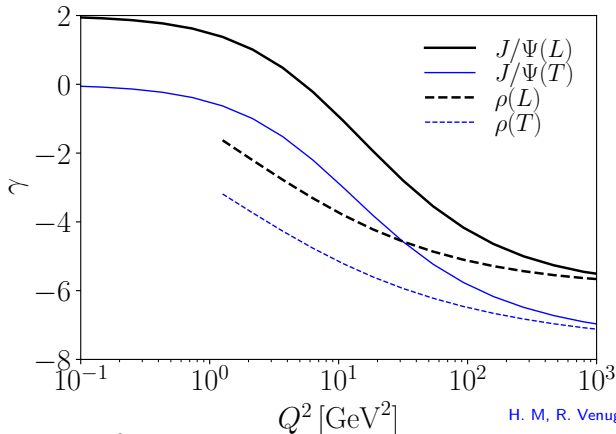
Large nuclear suppression already seen in $A + A \rightarrow J/\psi + A + A$



Calculations with nuclear PDF (EPS09) or saturation (IPsat) compatible

Dense \leftrightarrow dilute transition and the need for high energy

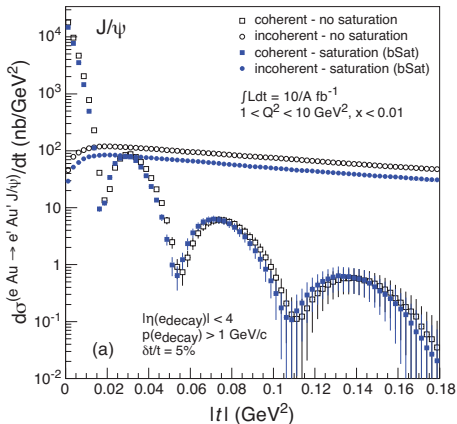
$$\sigma^{\gamma+A \rightarrow J/\Psi+A} \sim Q^\gamma$$
$$\gamma^* + \text{Au} \rightarrow V + \text{Au}, x_{\mathbb{P}} = 0.01$$



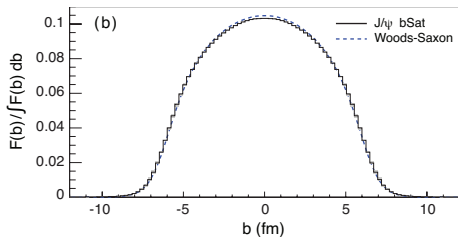
Large Q^2 lever arm needed to see the transition,
and to probe the x dependence!

Extract nuclear geometry

Full EIC simulation with expected uncertainties in $\gamma + A \rightarrow J/\psi + A$



Coherent J/ψ spectra \Rightarrow FT
 \Rightarrow Density profile



Extract transverse density profile of small- x gluons
 Also: fluctuations at different length scales

T. Toll, T. Ullrich, 1211.3048

H. M. B. Schenke, 1703.09256

Centrality in exclusive scattering: probe highest Q_s^2

Incoherent diffraction: largish p_T kick, localized to \sim nucleon size



- A nucleon receives kick and scatters off other nucleons on its way out
- More “ballistic nucleons” in central events
- 2nd component: thermal emission in the rest frame
 - Different p_T spectra in the LAB frame

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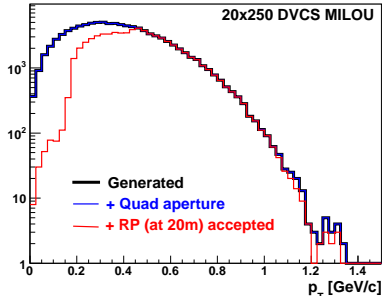
Centrality estimator

Centrality \sim number of “ballistic protons” in the roman pot

EIC simulation:

Romat pot acceptance is good in

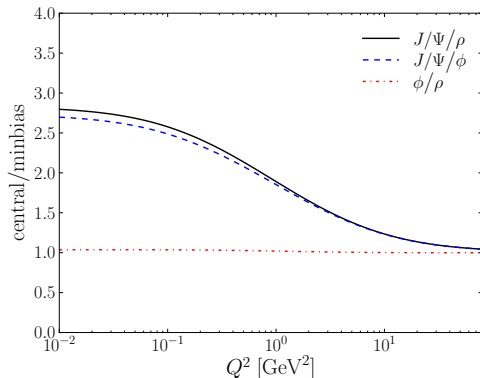
$|t| \sim 0.5 \dots 1 \text{ GeV}^2$



Centrality dependence of incoherent cross section

$$\text{Double ratio } \frac{\sigma(V_1)/\sigma(V_2)|_{\text{central}}}{\sigma(V_1)/\sigma(V_2)|_{\text{minbias}}}$$

$$\gamma + A \rightarrow V_1/V_2 + A^*, x_F = 0.005$$



Larger Q_s^2 in central events

- Light mesons are more suppressed in central events
⇒ enhancement at low Q^2

T. Lappi, H. M, R. Venugopalan, PRL 114 (2015) 082301

Exclusive vector meson production is a powerful tool to study

- Geometric structure
- Structure fluctuations
- Saturation effects
- Initial condition for heavy ion collisions

LHeC/FCC-eh provides large x , Q^2 with precision

Additionally (not discussed here)

- Small- x nuclear DIS data: much tighter model constraints
- Large Q^2 range: study mostly unknown vector meson wave function
- Event-by-event fluctuations of the small- x nuclear structure
- And much more