Study of gluon GPDs via vector meson production in ep and hh collisions

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Outline

This slide focus on the gluon GPDs to study vector meson production. It contains follow sections:

- Introduction to GPDs
- Theoretical frame of vector meson production using GPDs method
- Differential cross section of J/ψ in GPDs method
- Production of J/ψ and Υ at proton-proton collisions
- Production of J/ψ and Υ at proton-lead UPCs
- Summary

Introduction to GPDs

Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs) can be extracted from Deep Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS), Double Deep Virtual Compton Scattering(DDVCS) Time-like Compton Scattering (TCS) and Hard Exclusive Meson Production (HEMP) processes. GPDs can be employed to study

- Spin puzzle
- Energy Momentum tensor
- Gravitational form factor
- Mass radius, distributions and pressure

Heavy vector meson production diagram

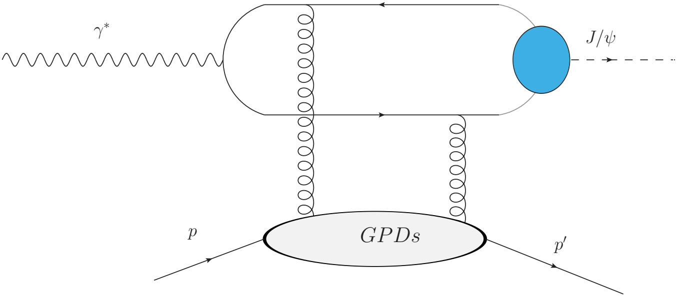

Figure 1: Typical diagram of heavy vector meson in photon-proton scattering.

GPD and meson production

GPDs can be employed to study meson production in several process.

- ρ and ω production (gluon, up and down sea quark, and valence quark GPD)
- ϕ production (gluon and strange sea quark GPD)
- $J\psi$ and Υ production (gluon GPD)
- Pseudoscalar mesons- polarized distributions

Sum rules of GPDs

There are several kinds of GPD function, H_q,E_q, $\tilde{H}_q$, $\tilde{E}_q$. There are similar for gluon GPDs.
GPD connects parton distribution via $H(x,0,0) = xf(x)$. Hadron Form factor can be obtain from GPDs

$$\int dx H^q(x,\xi,t) = F_1^q(t), \qquad \int dx E_q(x,\xi,t) = F_2^q(t); \tag{1}$$

$$\int dx \tilde{H}^q(x,\xi,t) = G_A^q(t), \qquad \int dx \tilde{E}^q(x,\xi,t) = G_p^q(t). \tag{2}$$

Ji sum rules for the proton angular memonta

$$\int x dx (H^q(x,\xi,0) + E^q(x,\xi,0) = 2J^q. \tag{3}$$

- GPDs H^q and E^q can be tested in ρ meson production
- $\tilde{H}^q$ and $\tilde{E}^q$ can be tested in π^0 production

Dipole model

Dipole model is employed to calculate vector mesons production in ep scattering. There are several models of the dipole amplitudes models, for example, IIM, IPsat, BGBK model. [PRD-74-074016 et al]

- Dipole model is valid in $x_B < 0.01$ region
- It didn't consider the the skewness of the ξ effect
- It can not calculate the asymmetries of the vector mesons production

Differential cross sections of vector mesons

The longitudinal and transversal differential cross sections as functions of $|t|$ and total cross sections of heavy vector meson in photon-proton scattering as function of W and Q^2 are calculated as

$$\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} = \frac{1}{16\pi W^2(W^2+Q^2)}\left[|\mathscr{M}_{++,++}|^2 + |\mathscr{M}_{+-,++}|^2\right], \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} = \frac{Q^2}{m_V^2}\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt}; \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} + \varepsilon\frac{d\sigma_L}{dt}. \tag{6}$$

Differential cross section of vector mesons

The gluon contribution to light vector meson electroproduction within GPD approach were calculated in [EPJC-42-281]. The helicity conservation amplitude of heavy vector meson production is given as

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mu'+,\mu+} = \frac{e}{2}C_V \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x+\xi)(x-\xi+i\varepsilon)} \times \{\mathcal{H}^{V+}_{\mu',\mu} H_g(x,\xi,t,\mu_F) + \mathcal{H}^{V-}_{\mu',\mu} \tilde{H}_g(x,\xi,t,\mu_F]\}. \quad (7)$$

While the helicity flip amplitude can be written as

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mu'-,\mu+} = -\frac{e}{2}C_V \frac{\sqrt{-t}}{2m} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x+\xi)(x-\xi+i\varepsilon)} \times \{\mathcal{H}^{V+}_{\mu',\mu} E_g(x,\xi,t,\mu_F) + \mathcal{H}^{V-}_{\mu',\mu} \tilde{E}_g(x,\xi,t,\mu_F)\}. \quad (8)$$

Here the amplitudes $\mathcal{H}^{V\pm}_{\mu',\mu}$ are determined as a sum and differences of amplitudes with different gluon helicities.

$$\mathcal{H}^{V\pm}_{\mu',\mu} = [\mathcal{H}^{V}_{\mu'+,\mu+} \pm \mathcal{H}^{V}_{\mu'-,\mu-}], \quad (9)$$

and flavor factor $C_V = C_{J/\psi} = 2/3$.

Scattering amplitudes

There are 6 feynman diagrams of $\gamma + p \to V + p$. We must calculate the sum of feynman amplitudes of them

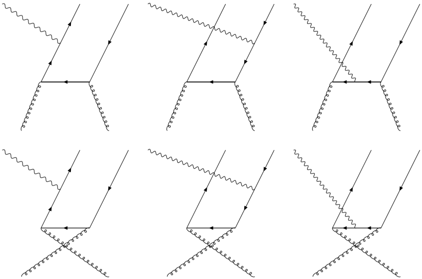

Figure 2: 6 Feynman diagrams of $\gamma + g \to V + g$

Scattering amplitudes

To calculate hard scattering amplitude we consider six gluon Feynman diagrams. After a length calculations, the hard amplitude can be cast into

$$\mathscr{H}^{V\pm}_{\mu',\mu}(x,\xi) = 64\pi^2\alpha_s(\mu_R)\int_0^1 d\tau \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{k}_\perp}{16\pi^3}\psi(\tau,\mathbf{k}_\perp)\mathscr{F}^{\pm}_{\mu',\mu}(\tau,x,\xi,\mathbf{k}^2_\perp). \quad (10)$$

Here τ and $1-\tau$ are the fraction of longitudinal part of quark (antiquark) momenta incoming to the meson wave function, $\mathbf{k}_\perp$ is there transverse part. The k -dependent wave function of the vector meson is written as

$$\psi(\tau,\mathbf{k}_\perp) = a_v^2 f_v \exp\left(-a_v^2\frac{\mathbf{k}^2_\perp}{\tau(1-\tau)}\right). \quad (11)$$

Here f_v is a J/ψ decay constant, the parameter a_v is fixed from the best fit J/ψ cross section and determine the average value of $\langle\mathbf{k}\rangle^2_\perp$.

Hard part of scattering amplitude in J/ψ production

For $\tau = 1/2$, the hard part of the amplitude can be written as

$$\mathscr{F}^{\pm}_{\mu',\mu} = \frac{f^{\pm}_{\mu',\mu}}{denominator} \quad (12)$$

$$denominator = (2\mathbf{k}_\perp^2 + m_V^2 + Q^2)(4\xi\mathbf{k}_\perp^2 + (m_V^2 + Q^2)(\xi - x) + i\varepsilon)(4\xi\mathbf{k}_\perp^2 + (m_V^2 + Q^2)(\xi + x)) \quad (13)$$

For longitudinal and transverse helicity conservation amplitudes $f^{+}_{\mu,\mu}$ have a form

$$f^{+}_{00} = -64\sqrt{Q^2}(m_V^2 + Q^2)^2(x^2 - \xi^2), \quad (14)$$

$$f^{+}_{11} = 64 m_V (m_V^2 + Q^2)^2(x^2 - \xi^2). \quad (15)$$

Here we omit k dependent terms. For the $f^{-}_{\mu,\mu}$ which contains $\tilde{H}$ contribution, we find that

$$f^{-}_{11} = -256(m_V^2 + Q^2)\mathbf{k}_\perp^2 m_V x \xi, \;\; f^{-}_{00} = 0. \quad (16)$$

GPDs function definitions

The GPDs are constructed adopting the double distribution representation

$$F(x,\xi,t) = \int_{-1}^{1} d\beta \int_{-1+|\beta|}^{1-|\beta|} d\alpha \delta(\beta + \xi\alpha - x) f_g(\beta,\alpha,t), \tag{17}$$

F with PDFs h via the double distribution functions $f_i(\beta,\alpha,t)$. For gluon double distribution functions, it is

$$f_g(\beta,\alpha,t) = e^{-b_V t} h_i(\beta,\mu_F) \frac{15}{16} \frac{[(1-|\beta|)^2 - \alpha^2]^2}{(1-|\beta|)^5}. \tag{18}$$

The t- dependence in PDFs $h(\beta,\mu_F)$ is the fitted from conlinear PDF (CT18NLO, NNPDF, ABMP)

Ratio of the Re and Im of the amplitude

We can show the ratio of the Re and Im of the amplitudes.

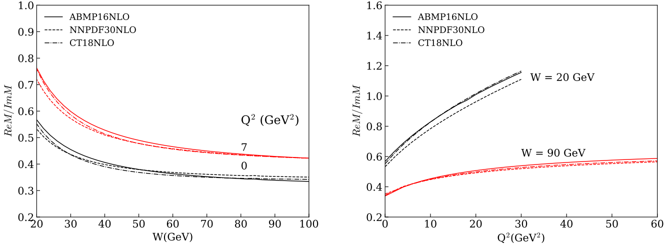

Figure 3: Ratio of ReM/ImM parts of J/ψ amplitudes at fixed W vs Q^2.

Ratio R=Re M / Im M of J/ψ amplitude at fixed Q^2 and W.

- R-ratio at fixed Q^2 decreases with W growing
- R-ratio at fixed W increases with Q^2 growing
- At $W \approx 20$ GeV (EicC), R-ratio is not far from unity
- At $W \approx 90$ GeV (EIC), R-ratio is about 0.5

J/ψ production at different $|t|$

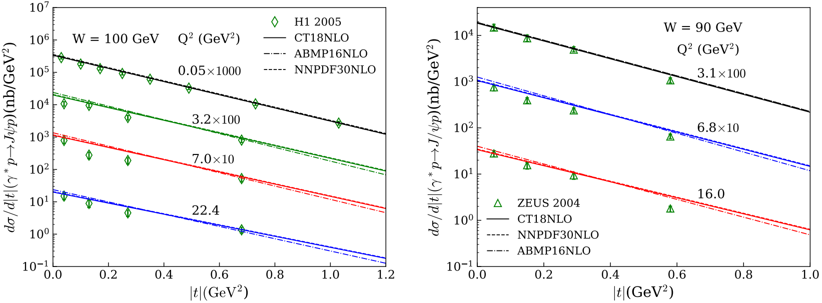

Figure 4: J/ψ differential cross section vs $|t|$ at fixed W and different Q^2. The HERA experimental data are from from NPB-695-3 and EPJC-46-585.Cross sections are scaled by the factor shown in the graph.

- t-dependencies of cross section at fix W and Q^2 decrease well.
- The B-slope factor is good

J/ψ production at different $|t|$

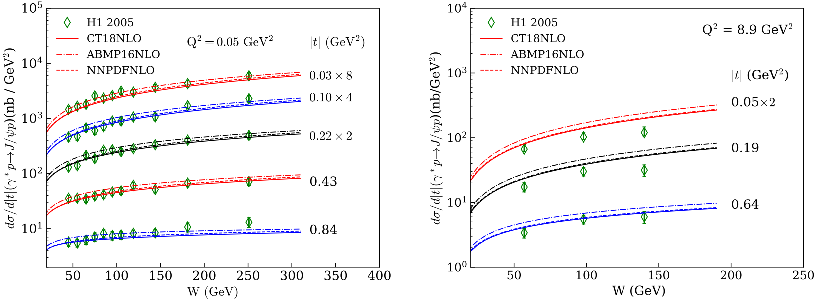

Figure 5: J/ψ differential cross section as a function of W at different $|t|$. The H1 experimental data are from EPJC-46-585.

- t-dependencies of cross section at fix W and Q^2 decrease well.
- The B-slope factor is good

J/ψ production at different Q^2

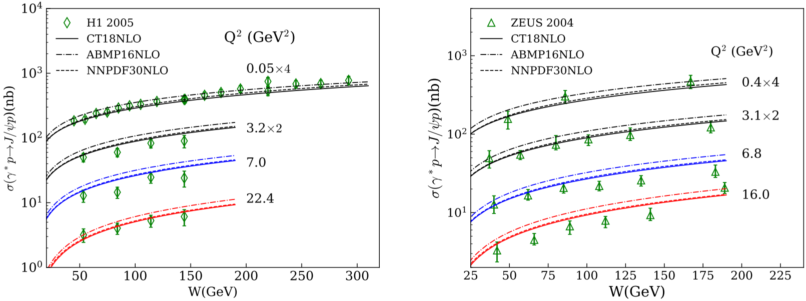

Figure 6: J/ψ total cross section vs W at different Q^2 comparing with the HERA experimental data are taken from NPB-695-3 and EPJC-46-585.

- Q^2-dependencies of cross section decrease well.
- W-dependencies of total cross section is good.

J/ψ and $\Upsilon(1S)$ production in ep scattering

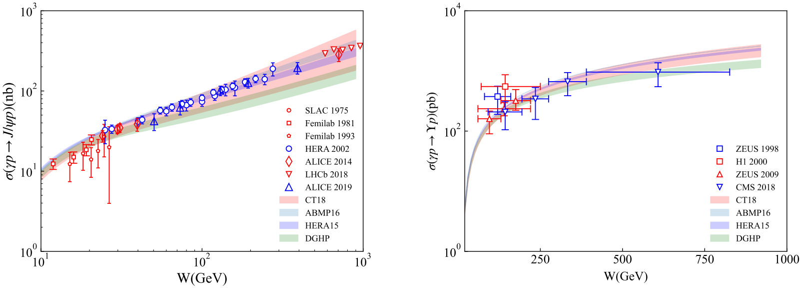

Figure 7: J/ψ and $\Upsilon(1S)$ total cross section and at Q^2 = 0 GeV^2 vs W from low to very high energy.

- The model can describe the J/ψ photoproduction cross section at a large W region.
- Our calculation agree with the Υ photoproduction cross sections.

J/ψ production at proton-proton ultraperipheral collisions

In proton-proton ultraperipheral collisions, the vector meson production can be obtained as [JHEP-1311-085]

$$\frac{d\sigma^{th}(pp)}{dy} = S^2(W_+)\left(k_+\frac{dn}{dk_+}\right)\sigma_+^{th}(\gamma p) + S^2(W_-)\left(k_-\frac{dn}{dk_-}\right)\sigma_-^{th}(\gamma p). \quad (19)$$

$S(k)$ is the survival factors which have been studied in [JPG-44-03LT01]. The photon flux of the proton is given as

$$\frac{dn}{dk}(k) = \frac{\alpha_{em}}{2\pi k}\left[1+\left(1-\frac{2k}{\sqrt{s}}\right)^2\right]\left(\ln\Omega - \frac{11}{6} + \frac{3}{\Omega} - \frac{3}{2\Omega^2} + \frac{1}{3\Omega^3}\right). \quad (20)$$

J/ψ production at proton-proton ultraperipheral collisions

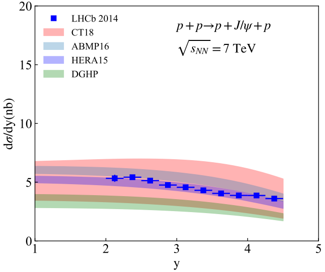

Figure 8: J/ψ production as a function of rapidity at pp UPC.

- The model can describe proton proton collision cross section at high energy.
- The cross section uncertainties of model is large since large uncertainties in gluon density. CT18NLO have a large uncertainties.

J/ψ and Υ production at p-Pb ultraperipheral collisions

In proton-proton ultraperipheral collisions, the vector meson production can be obtained as

$$\frac{d\sigma^{th}(pPb)}{dy} = n(\omega)\sigma^{th}(\gamma p) \tag{21}$$

The photon flux of the lead is given as

$$n(\omega) = \frac{2Z^2\alpha_{em}}{\pi}\left[\xi K_1(\xi)K_0(\xi) - \frac{\xi^2}{2}[K_1^2(\xi) - K_0^2(\xi)]\right], \tag{22}$$

where $\xi = 2\omega R_A/\gamma_L$, with R_A is the radius of the nucleus, $K_0(x)$ and $K_1(x)$ are the second kind of Bessel functions.

J/ψ production at p-Pb ultraperipheral collisions

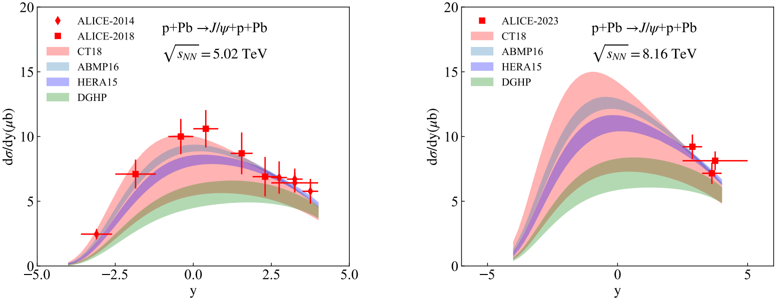

Figure 9: J/ψ production as a function of rapidity at p-Pb UPC.

- The model can describe J/ψ proton-lead collision cross section at high energy.
- The uncertainties is from the PDF uncertainties.

Υ production at p-p and p-Pb ultraperipheral collisions

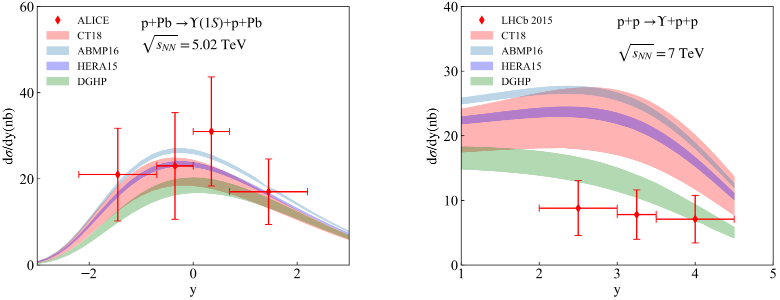

Figure 10: Υ production as a function of rapidity at UPC.

We found that the model only can not describe the Υ in p-p collisions.

Summary

We can conclude following conclusions:

- GPDs method can be employed to perform heavy vector mesons production in ep scattering and UPCs.
- Gluon density can be constrained via heavy vector meson cross sections in UPCs at high energy limit.
- Results of this work can be applied in future EicC experiments to give additional essential constraints on transversity GPDs at EicC energies range.
- Important information on gluon GPDs (especially E_g, H_g) can be obtained at US EIC, EicC and LHCb.

Thanks for your attentions!