

## Central Exclusive Production of $\Phi$ mesons at 13 TeV

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On behalf of LHCb collaboration

IFJ PAN

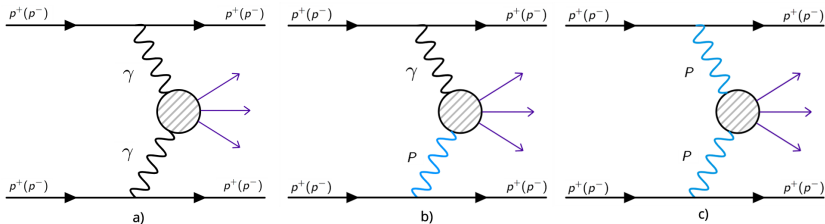
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## Outlook:

- 1 Central Exclusive Production
- 2 CEP in LHCb
- 3 Production of  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  at 13 TeV
- 4 Production of  $\Phi$  mesons at 13 TeV
- 5 Summary

## CEP processes

Central Exclusive Production (CEP) is a class of diffractive processes where both particles remain intact after the collision.



Central Exclusive Production processes: photon fusion (QED) (a), photoproduction (vector mesons) (b) and double pomeron exchange (c).

- Very central system with occurrence of rapidity gaps.
- Clean experimental environment.
- Can be calculated in perturbative quantum chromodynamics (pQCD).
- Predictions depends on the gluon-parton density function.

## CEP and searching for new physics

CEP analysis may provide important insight in the following studies:

- test QCD theoretical models,
- investigating the saturation effects,
- constraining the gluon - parton density function,
- investigate the nature of pomeron,
- some measurements are sensitive to the presence of oderon.

## LHCb results

### Run 1: pp collisions at 7,8 TeV (2011-2012)

- Measurement of the exclusive production cross-section at 7 TeV and 8 TeV [JHEP 1509 (2015) 084]
- Observation of charmonium pairs produced exclusively in pp collisions [J. Phys. G41 (2014) no.11, 115002]
- Updated measurements of exclusive  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  production cross-sections in pp at 7 TeV [J. Phys. G41 (2014) 055002]
- Exclusive dimuon measurements: non-resonant and  $\chi c$  [LHCb-CONF-2011-022]

### Run 2: pp collisions at 13 TeV, PbPb collisions at 5 TeV (2015)

- Study of coherent  $J/\psi$  production in lead-lead collisions at 5 TeV [arXiv:2107.03223]
- Central exclusive production of  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  mesons in pp collisions at 13 TeV [JHEP 1810 (2018) 167]
- Coherent charmonium production in ultra-peripheral lead-lead collisions [arXiv:2206.08221]

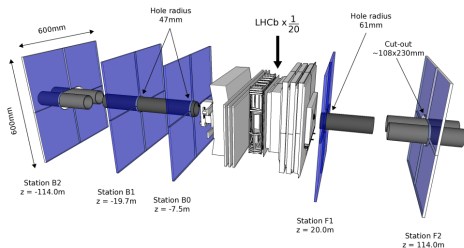
## Why LHCb?

[JINST 13 (2018) 04, P04017]

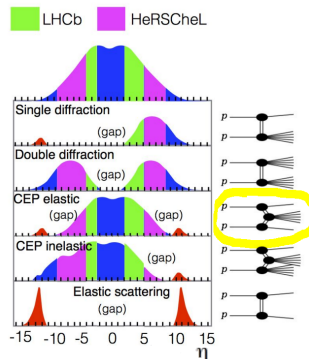
- Fully instrumented in the range of  $2 < \eta < 5$  with additional backward tracking.
- Momentum resolution between 0.4% at 5 GeV to 0.6% at 100 GeV.

Run 2 upgrades:

- **HeRSChEL** – high rapidity shower counters – backgrounds from diffractive processes significantly reduced.



- Effective range of rapidity gap detection expanded by  $-10 < \eta < -5$  and  $5 < \eta < 10$ .
- Able to detect forward particle showers and veto events.

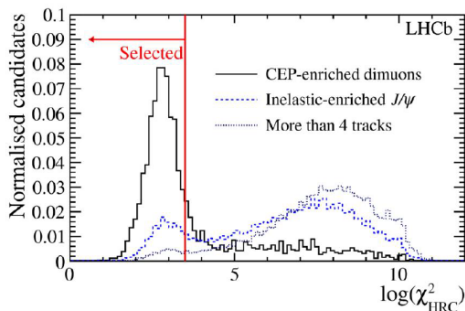


## Production of $J/\psi$ and $\psi(2S)$ at 13 TeV

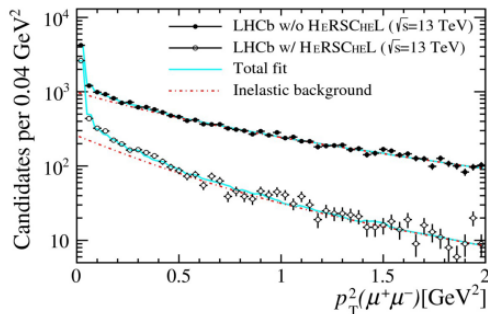
[JHEP 1810 (2018) 167]

- Presence of large rapidity gaps.
- 2 muons within  $2 < \eta < 4.5$ .
- Muons with  $P_T > 400$  MeV.
- No additional tracks or energy.

- $J/\psi$   $P_T^2 < 0.8$  GeV<sup>2</sup>
- Energy deposit in calorimeters above 1 GeV and less than 10 counts total in scintillating pads.



HeRSChEL activity requirement



ratio of fits, efficiency of the veto =  $0.723 \pm 0.08$

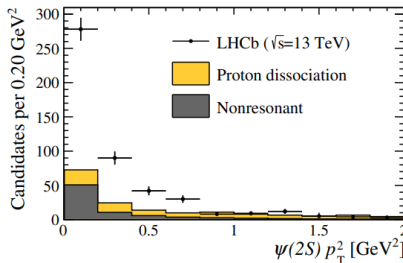
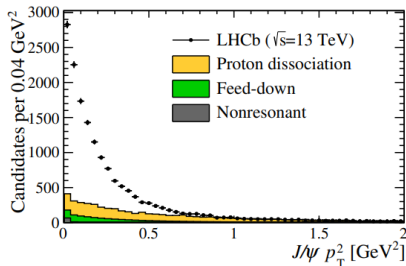
## Production of $J/\psi$ and $\psi(2S)$ at 13 TeV

[JHEP 1810 (2018) 167]

$J/\psi$  background:  
 QED 0.9 %  
 Feed-down of  $\psi(2S)$ ,  $\chi_C$  5.9 %  
 Dissociation 20 %

$\psi(2S)$  background:  
 QED 17.5 %  
 Feed-down negligible  
 Dissociation 21 %

Candidates when data is below the HeRSChEL threshold:



The implementation of HeRSChEL decreases the amount of background (mostly proton dissociation) in the sample which leads to a lower systematic uncertainty from 8% to 0.7%.



## Production of $J/\psi$ and $\psi(2S)$ at 13 TeV

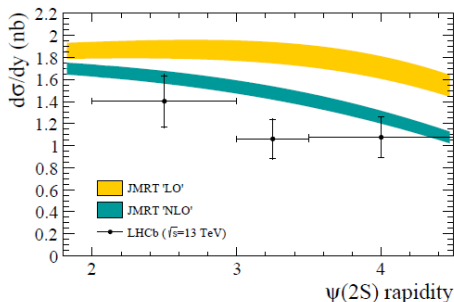
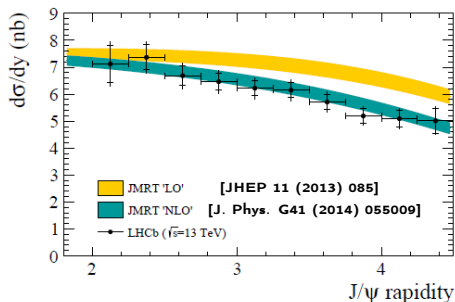
[JHEP 1810 (2018) 167]

Integrated cross-sections:

$$\sigma_{J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-} (2 < \eta < 4.5) = 435 \pm 18 \pm 11 \pm 17 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-} (2 < \eta < 4.5) = 11.1 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4 \text{ pb}$$

Cross-sections as function of meson rapidity, compared to LO and NLO theory prediction:



## Production of $\Phi$ mesons at $\sqrt{13}$ TeV

Central Exclusive Production of  $\Phi$  mesons in  $\Phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$  decay at 13 TeV analysis is currently in progress.

- Data sample of pp collisions at 13 TeV.
- $\Phi$  meson reconstructed from decay to muons (similar as  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$ ).
- Data-driven analysis.
- $\Phi \rightarrow \mu\mu$  process already implemented in SuperChic v4.  
[Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) 925]
- This will be first measurement in the forward region.

## Production of $\Phi$ mesons at 13 TeV

Analysis follows the one for  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  photoproduction at 13 TeV analysis, in particular:

- Analysis strategy:
  - presence of large rapidity gaps,
  - 2 muons within  $2 < \eta < 4.5$ ,
  - muons with  $P_T > 400$  MeV,
  - no additional tracks or energy.

## Summary

Central Exclusive Production processes are very conducive to testing theoretical models and searching for new physics.

Studying LHCb data from Run 2 may provide precise measurement of CEP effects.

- Many studies performed for different systems and collision energies.
- LHCb equipped with HeRSChEL yields unique acceptance that covers rapidity gap regions.
- Moreover, background from proton dissociation significantly reduced.

New study of  $\Phi$  photoproduction already started. In general, analysis strategy will follow the one for  $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  photoproduction in 13 TeV.