

# Photoproduction of vector mesons: from ultraperipheral to semi-central heavy ion collisions

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## Collaboration

## Abstract content

We shall present nuclear cross section for  $AA \rightarrow AAV$  and  $AA \rightarrow AAVV$  processes where  $A$  means a nucleus (lead or gold) and  $V$  denotes  $\rho^0$  or  $J/\psi$  vector meson. Analysis is done in the impact parameter space equivalent photon approximation. This approach allows to consider a particular process taking into account distance between colliding nuclei. We consider both ultraperipheral and for the first time semi-central collisions.

We get very good description of the latest ALICE data [1] for single  $J/\psi$  photoproduction for different centrality bins. We are first group which undertook a study of this process. We show that a correct interpretation of data needs to use a modification of a photon flux. Finally, we obtained reasonable results but we will try to discuss "open questions".

Next, total and differential cross section for double-scattering mechanism in the exclusive  $AA \rightarrow AAVV$  reaction in ultrarelativistic ultraperipheral heavy ion collisions will be presented. In this context we shall consider double photoproduction and photon-photon processes. Simultaneously, we will present very good agreement of our results with STAR [2] (RHIC), CMS [3] and ALICE [4,5] (LHC) experimental data for single  $\rho^0$  and  $J/\psi$  vector meson production. The cross section for  $\gamma A \rightarrow VA$  is parametrized based on an existing model. Our analysis includes a smearing of  $\rho^0$  mass using a parametrization of the ALICE Collaboration.

We will show importance of  $\rho^0(770)$  and  $\rho^0(1450)$  decay into  $\pi^+\pi^-$  channel. Additionally, we shall present a comparison of our predictions for exclusive four charged pions production.

In our calculations we use so-called realistic form factor which is a Fourier transform of the charge distribution in nuclei. This talk will be based mainly on analyses which were studied in Ref. [6] and [7].

References:

- [1] ALICE Collaboration, J. Adam et al., arXiv: nucl-ex/1509.08802
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- [5] ALICE Collaboration, E. Abbas et al., Eur. Phys. J. **C73** (2013) 2617
- [6] M. Khusek-Gawenda and A. Szczurek, Phys. Rev. **C89** (2014) 024912
- [7] M. Khusek-Gawenda and A. Szczurek, arXiv: nucl-th/1509.03173

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