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Exclusive J/ψ process tamed to probe the low x gluon¹

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Abstract

We address the question as to whether data for J/ψ mesons produced exclusively in the forward direction at the LHC can be used in global parton analyses (based on collinear factorization) to pin down the low x gluon PDF. We show that it may be possible to overcome the problems that (i) the process is described by a skewed or Generalized Parton Distribution (GPD), (ii) it is very sensitive to the choice of factorization scale and (iii) there is bad LO, NLO,... perturbative stability to the predictions. However, we start by briefly explaining how the alternative k_T factorization approach has been used to describe the process.

1 Introduction

As we shall see, LHCb data for the exclusive process $pp \rightarrow p + J/\psi + p$ in the rapidity interval $2 < y(J/\psi) < 4.5$ should, in principle, be able to probe the gluon PDF down to about $x = (M_\psi/\sqrt{s}) e^{-y} \sim 10^{-5}$. The process is driven by the quasielastic subprocess $\gamma^* p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$, see Fig. 1. In fact LHCb data for this process at 13 TeV have just become available [1], see the first plot in Fig. 2.

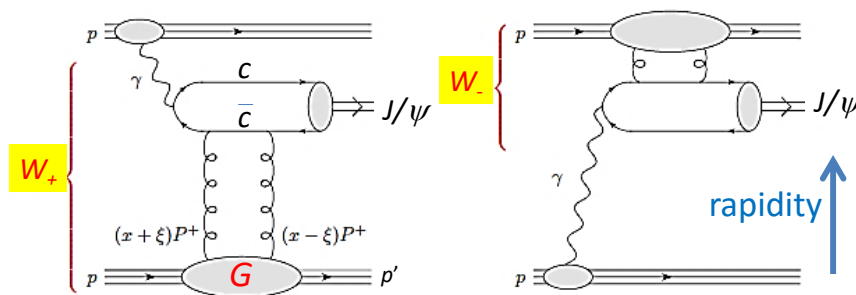


Figure 1: $d\sigma(pp \rightarrow p + J/\psi + p)/dy$ driven by the subprocess $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$ at two different energies, W_\pm .

Following Fig. 1, the LHCb collaboration have extracted the cross sections for $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$ from the pp data using

$$\frac{d\sigma(pp)}{dy} = S^2(W_+) \left(k_+ \frac{dn}{dk_+} \right) \sigma_+(\gamma p) + S^2(W_-) \left(k_- \frac{dn}{dk_-} \right) \sigma_-(\gamma p) \quad (1)$$

¹Talk presented by A.D.Martin at Diffraction 2016, Acireale, Sicily, Sept. 2-8, 2016, to be published in AIP conference Proceedings.

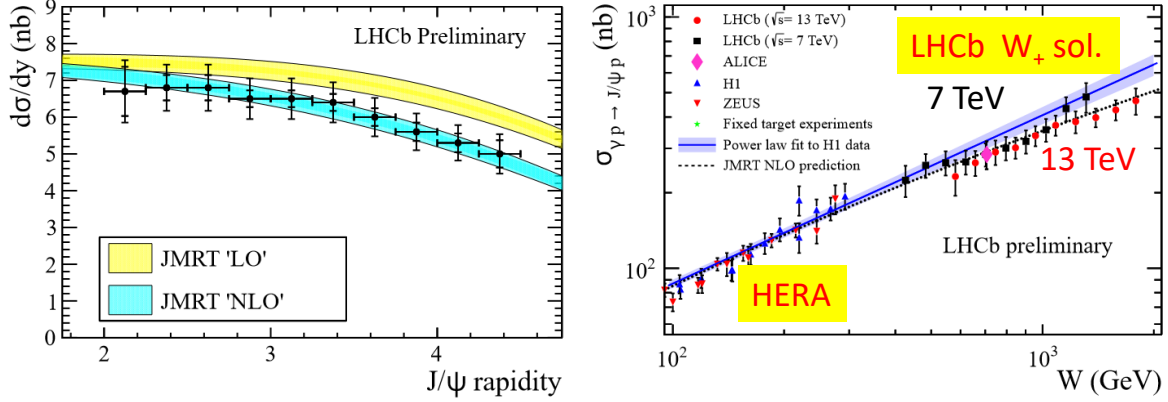


Figure 2: Left plot: LHCb data for $d\sigma(pp \rightarrow p + J/\psi + p)/dy$ [1]. Right plot: the resulting behaviour of $\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p)$ as a function of the γp energy, W . The plots are taken from Ref. [1].

where the survival probabilities of the large rapidity gaps, S^2 , and the photon fluxes, kdn/dk , are known; k is the energy of the photon. There are two contributions according as to whether the photon is emitted from one or the other proton, with corresponding different γp energies squared $W_{\pm}^2 = M_{\psi}^2 \sqrt{s} e^{\pm|y|}$. The interference term is negligible.

Long ago, Ryskin [2] gave the LO expression for the exclusive cross section in terms of the gluon PDF

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p) \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\Gamma_{ee} M_{\psi}^3 \pi^3}{48\alpha} \left(1 + \frac{Q^2}{M^2}\right) \left[\frac{\alpha_s(\bar{Q}^2)}{\bar{Q}^4} xg(x, \mu_F^2) \right]^2, \quad (2)$$

with $\mu_F \sim \bar{Q}$, and where M_{ψ} and Γ_{ee} are the mass and electronic width of the J/ψ . The kinematic variables are

$$\bar{Q}^2 = (Q^2 + M_{\psi}^2)/4, \quad x = (Q^2 + M_{\psi}^2)/(Q^2 + W^2), \quad (3)$$

and W is the γp centre-of-mass energy. We assume the t dependence to be exponential, i.e. $\sigma = \exp(-Bt)$, where the energy-dependent t slope parameter, B , has the form

$$B(W) = (4.9 + 4\alpha' \ln(W/W_0)) \text{ GeV}^{-2}, \quad (4)$$

where the pomeron slope $\alpha' = 0.06 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ and $W_0 = 90 \text{ GeV}$. From Fig. 1 we see that the quasielastic process actually depends on the gluon Generalized Parton Distribution ($GPD(\xi, x)$), where $\xi = (p^+ - p'^+)/ (p^+ + p'^+)$ is the skewedness parameter of Fig. 1. However this is not a problem, since for $\xi < |x| \ll 1$

$$GPD(\xi, x) = \text{PDF}(x') \otimes \text{Shuvaev}(\xi, x, x'), \quad (5)$$

to $\mathcal{O}(\xi)$, where the conventional PDF is convoluted with the Shuvaev transform [3]. We will allow for skewing and the real part of the amplitude exactly as in [4].

To constrain the **collinear factorization** scale, μ_F , at which the gluon is measured, we need the NLO correction. However, we encounter very bad convergence of the LO, NLO,... perturbation series at low ξ and low scales. The reason can be seen by estimating the average number $\langle n \rangle$ of additional gluons emitted in the low ξ , μ_F domain

$$\langle n \rangle \simeq (3\alpha_S/\pi) \ln(1/\xi) \Delta \ln(\mu_F^2) \sim 5, \quad (6)$$

whereas including the NLO correction accounts for only one additional gluon!

2 k_T factorization approach

Given the above remarks, why is the JMRT ‘NLO’ prediction so reasonable in Fig. 2? The reason is that we use the k_T **factorization** procedure to obtain the approximate NLO correction to the coefficient functions by performing the explicit k_T integration in the last step of the evolution [5], and use an input PDF with resummed $(\alpha_s \ln(1/\xi) \ln(\mu_F^2))^n$ terms arising from ladder diagrams, see Fig 3. This is not the complete NLO contribution, but it includes the most important diagrams at low x and low μ_F^2 . To do this we need the gluon PDF unintegrated over k_T ,

$$f(x, k_T^2) = \partial [xg(x, k_T^2)T(k_T^2, \mu^2)] / \partial \ln k_T^2, \quad (7)$$

where $\mu^2 = \max(k_T^2, \bar{Q}^2)$, and where the Sudakov factor T is required to ensure no additional gluons are emitted with transverse momenta greater than k_T . That is, we replace the [...] in (2) by

$$\left[\frac{\alpha_s(\bar{Q}^2)}{\bar{Q}^4} xg(x, \bar{Q}^2) \right] \rightarrow \int_{Q_0^2}^{(W^2 - M_\psi^2)/4} \frac{dk_T^2 \alpha_s(\mu^2)}{\bar{Q}^2(\bar{Q}^2 + k_T^2)} \frac{\partial [xg(x, k_T^2) \sqrt{T(k_T^2, \mu^2)}]}{\partial k_T^2} + Q_0 \text{ contribution}, \quad (8)$$

where the convergence of the integral over k_T is ensured (even for an infinite upper limit) by the factor $1/(\bar{Q}^2 + k_T^2)$. By parameterizing the gluon $xg(x, \mu^2)$ in double logarithm form we sum the leading $(\alpha_s \ln(1/\xi) \ln(\mu_F^2))^n$ contributions. The parameters were obtained [4] by fitting the 7 TeV LHCb data [6], and were used to make the predictions shown in Fig. 2.

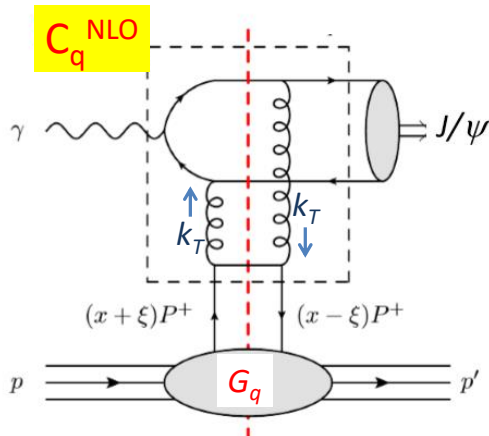


Figure 3: The k_T integration performed on the last step of the evolution to obtain the ‘NLO’ quark coefficient function C_q^{NLO} . The lower quark line is replaced by a gluon to obtain the ‘NLO’ gluon coefficient function C_g^{NLO} .

3 Taming NLO in the collinear scheme

Unfortunately the ‘NLO’ gluon PDF obtained in the k_T factorization scheme, cannot be directly related to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ PDFs of the global parton analyses. There we work in the collinear factorization scheme. Although the NLO contribution is explicitly known in this scheme, there are problems [8, 9]. As mentioned before, there is very bad perturbative convergence in the prediction for $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$. Indeed, the NLO correction is comparable or larger than the LO result and is opposite in sign. Moreover there is strong dependence on the choice of the factorization scale μ_F . This is clearly visible in the left plot of Fig. 4, which shows the predictions at LO, and the correction due to NLO, for factorization scales $\mu_F = 4.8, 2.4, 1.2 \text{ GeV}^2$. However we can improve the situation by resumming the $(\alpha_s \ln(1/\xi) \ln(\mu_F^2))^n$ terms and moving them into the LO contribution by a

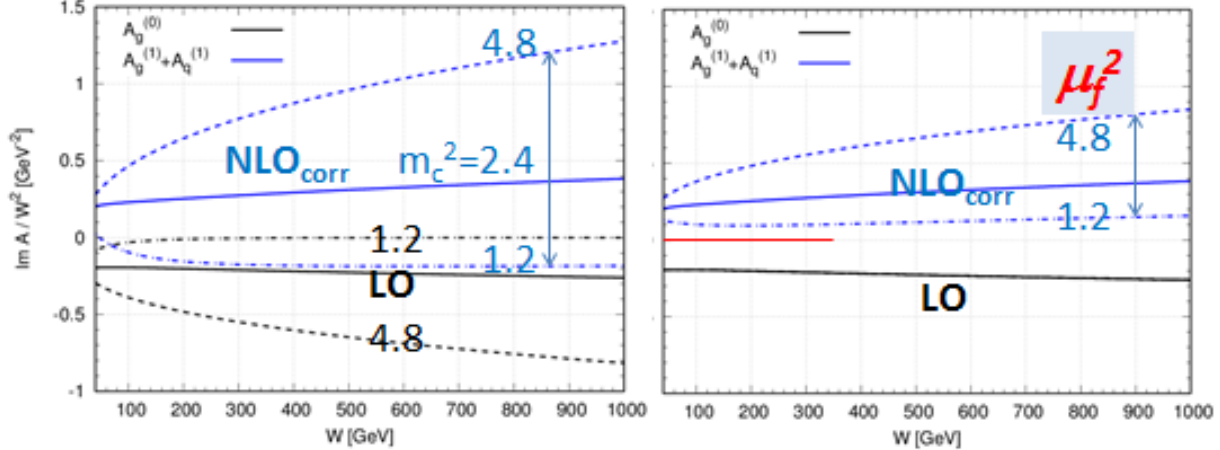


Figure 4: Left plot: predictions of $\text{Im}A/W^2$ for $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$ for different values of the collinear factorization scale, namely $\mu_F^2 = 4.8, 2.4, 1.2 \text{ GeV}^2$. Right plot: the predictions after the transfer of the $(\alpha_s \ln(1/\xi) \ln(\mu_F^2))^n$ terms from the NLO coefficient function to the LO contribution by the particular choice $\mu_F^2 = m_c^2 = 2.4 \text{ GeV}^2$; we have less dependence on the new factorization scale μ_f . We use CTEQ6.6 PDFs [7] to be consistent with earlier work and to ensure a positive gluon PDF at low x and low Q^2 .

particular choice of factorization scale; namely $\mu_F = m_c$. The details are given in Ref. [9]. The result is that the $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$ amplitude is of the form

$$A(\mu_f) = C^{\text{LO}} \otimes \text{GPD}(\mu_F) + C_{\text{rem}}^{\text{NLO}}(\mu_F) \otimes \text{GPD}(\mu_f). \quad (9)$$

With this choice of μ_F there is a smaller remaining contribution in the NLO coefficient function, and so the residual dependence on the scale μ_f is reduced, as seen in the right plot of Fig. 4. Nevertheless we still have very bad perturbative convergence. The NLO correction is still comparable to the LO result, and opposite in sign!

Can anything more be done? Yes. We must investigate the effect of an important Q_0 cut. Recall DGLAP evolution starts at some input scale Q_0 . At leading order everything below Q_0 is included in the input PDFs at Q_0 . However, at NLO, the contribution to the coefficient functions from the region $|q^2| < Q_0^2$ result in double counting. Here q is the four momentum of the t -channel gluons in the collinear version of the quark coefficient function of Fig. 3. To be consistent we need to subtract the NLO ($|q^2| < Q_0^2$) contribution from both the quark and gluon coefficient functions, C_q^{NLO} and C_g^{NLO} . The formulae that come from this non-trivial calculation are given in the Appendix of Ref. [10]. We use them to perform the numerical computations to obtain the NLO prediction after the subtractions. The result is shown in the lower plot in Fig. 5. We now have perturbative stability; the NLO contribution becomes a much smaller correction to the LO prediction.

It should be emphasized that the asymptotics of the NLO amplitude is used only to determine the effective scale μ_F . In all our further numerics we use the full expressions for the NLO amplitudes.

Throughout we have chosen the renormalization scale equal to the factorization scale, that is $\mu_R = \mu_F$. The arguments are as follows. First, this corresponds to the BLM prescription [11]; such a choice eliminates from the NLO terms the contribution proportional to β_0 (that is, the term $\beta_0 \ln(\mu_R^2/\mu_F^2)$ in eq. (3.95) of [12]). Second, following the discussion in [13] for the analogous QED case, we note that the new quark loop insertion into the gluon propagator appears twice in the calculation. The part with scales $\mu < \mu_F$ is generated by the virtual component ($\propto \delta(1-z)$) of the LO splitting during DGLAP evolution, while the part with scales $\mu > \mu_R$ accounts for the running α_s behaviour obtained after the regularization of the ultraviolet divergence. In order not to miss some contribution and/or to avoid double counting we take the renormalization scale equal to the factorization scale, $\mu_R = \mu_F$.

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