



Contribution ID: 120

Type: 20 min.

Vector mesons photoproduction in ultra-peripheral ion-ion collisions

Monday 15 September 2025 14:40 (20 minutes)

The main goal in investigation of vector mesons production in ultra-peripheral collisions (UPC) of relativistic ions is the possibility to constrain the nuclear and proton gluon distributions.

The strong electromagnetic fields accompanying heavy ions accelerated at BNL or LHC may lead to huge vector mesons photoproduction in ultra-peripheral collisions, where there is no overlap between the colliding nuclei. Such experiments have been done in the last decade by STAR and ALICE collaborations. From another hand considerable interest could be to study of vector mesons in UPC at future collider NICA with

the center-of-mass energies 5-11 GeV the region of Vector Meson Dominance model. The possible performance of such investigations at NICA is under the way.

We point out a significance of ultra-peripheral photoproduction of vector mesons in the Coulomb field of nuclei as a means of measuring

the radius of the neutral vector meson. This contribution to the production amplitude is small compared to the conventional

diffractive amplitude, but because of large impact parameters inherent to the ultra-peripheral Coulomb mechanism its impact on

the diffraction slope is substantial. We predict appreciable and strongly energy dependent increase of the diffraction slope towards very small momentum transfer. The magnitude of the effect is proportional to the mean radius squared of the vector meson and is within the reach of high precision experiments in ultra-peripheral heavy ions collisions, which gives a unique experimental handle on the size of vector mesons.

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Session Classification: Relativistic heavy ion collisions

Track Classification: Relativistic heavy ion collisions