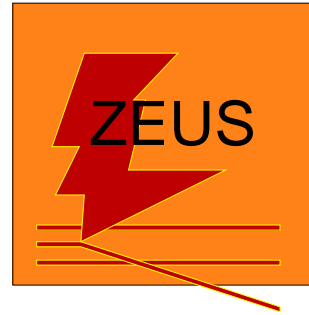


On behalf of H1 and ZEUS Collaborations



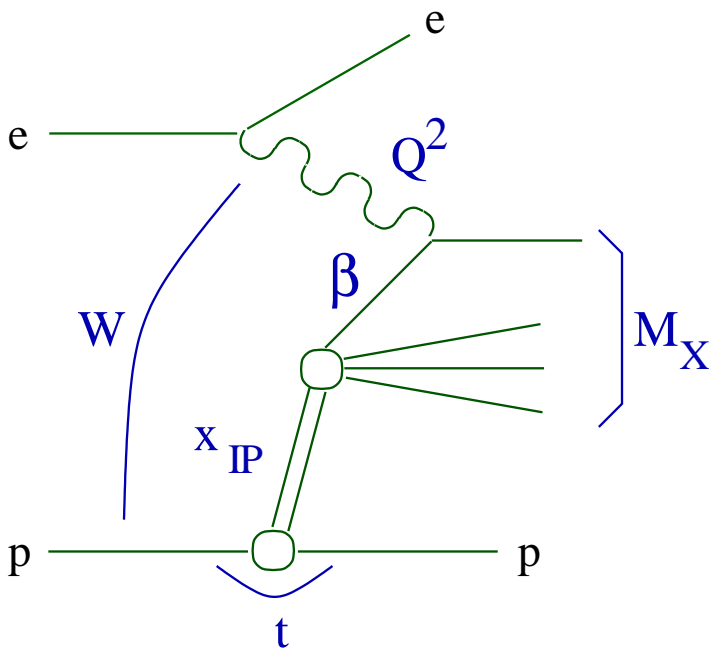
Inclusive diffraction at HERA and factorisation issues

LOW X MEETING

Helsinki, Finland, 29th Sept., 2007

Inclusive diffraction at HERA

$$e + p \longrightarrow e + X + p$$



Proton stays intact and loses small momentum fraction

Q^2 Photon virtuality

x Bjorken-x

x_{IP} Momentum fraction of colour singlet exchange

β Fraction of exchange momentum of struck q

t 4-momentum transfer squared

W Photon-proton cms energy

$$x = x_{IP} \beta ; W = Q^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right)$$

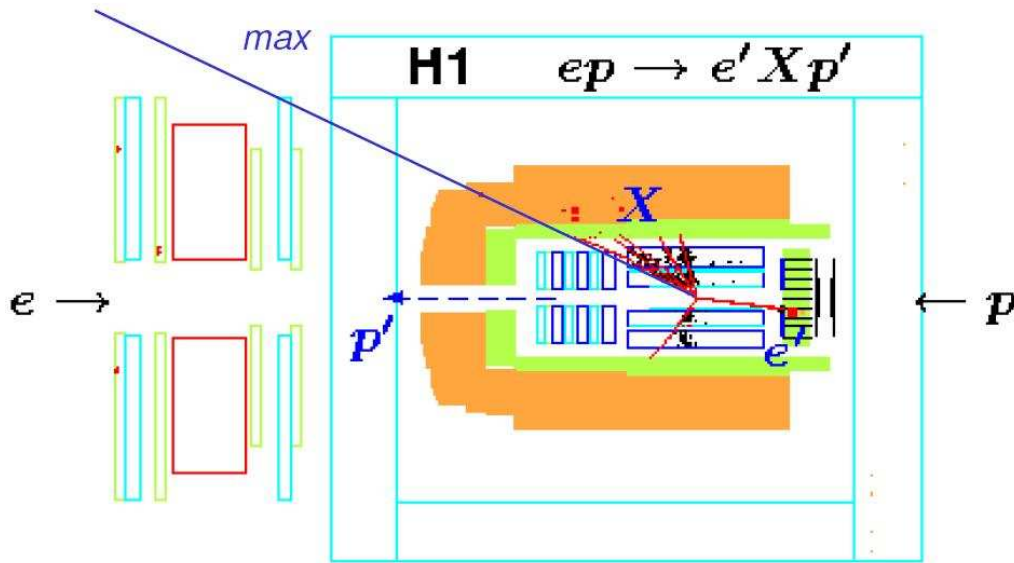
Main observable: Reduced cross section σ_r^D

$$\frac{d^4 \sigma^{ep \rightarrow eXp}}{dx dQ^2 dx_{IP} dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} Y_+ \sigma_r^{D(4)}(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t)$$

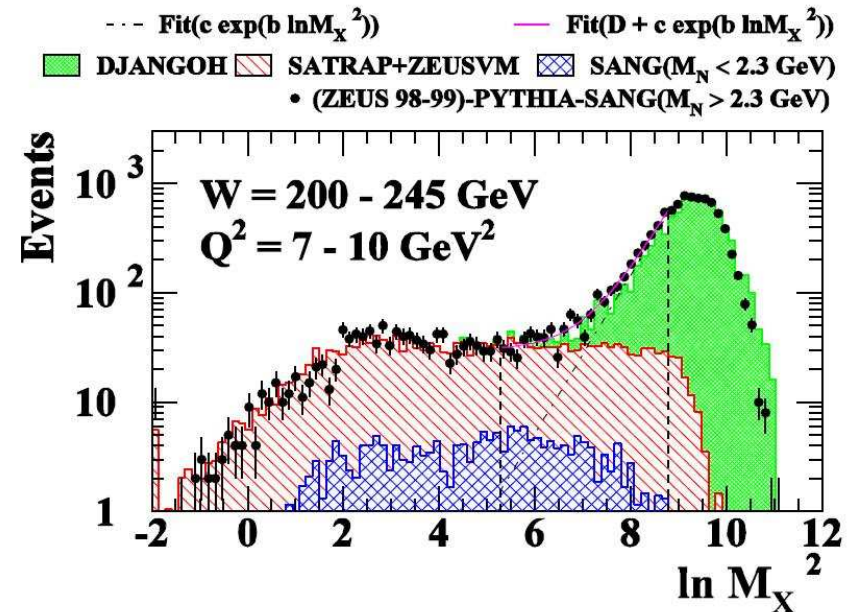
$$\sigma_r^{D(4)}(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) = F_2^{D(4)} - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} F_L^{D(4)} \approx F_2^{D(4)}$$

Selection Methods

H1: Large Rapidity Gap Method



ZEUS: M_X Method



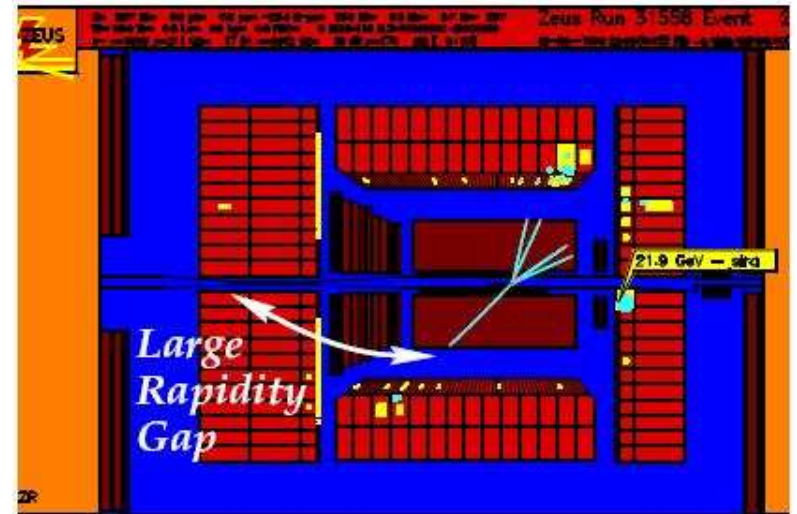
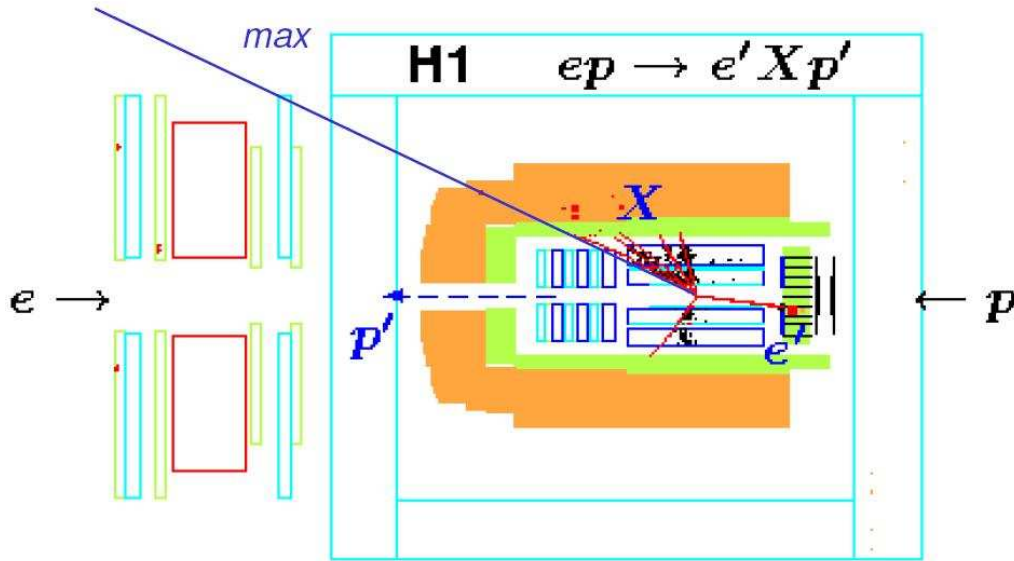
- Gap spanning $3.3 < \eta < 7.5$
- Measure kinematic from hadrons in central detector
- Some proton dissociation
→ Correct to $M_Y < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$
- Flat vs $\ln M_X^2$ for diffractive events
- non-diffractive events subtracted from fit
- Proton dissociation $ep \rightarrow eXY$ corrected to $M_Y < 2.3 \text{ GeV}$

Selection Methods

H1: Large Rapidity Gap Method



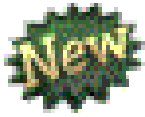
ZEUS: LRG Method



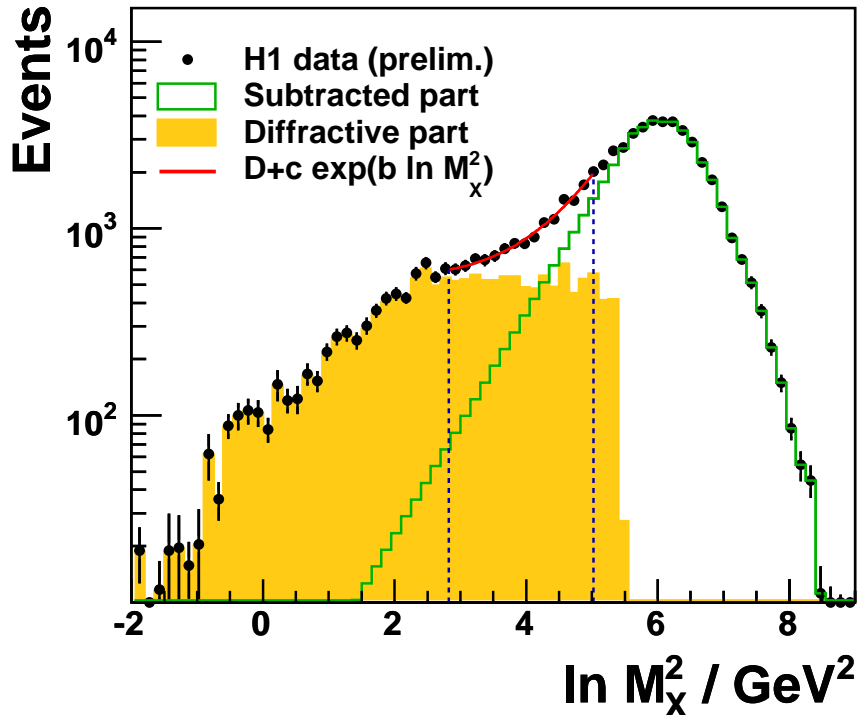
- Gap spanning $3.3 < \eta < 7.5$
- Measure kinematic from hadrons in central detector
- Some proton dissociation
→ Correct to $M_Y < 1.6$ GeV

- $\eta_{max} < 3.0$
- $E_{FPC} < 1$ GeV
(FPC covers $4 < \eta < 5$)
- Some proton dissociation
→ Correct to $M_Y < 2.3$ GeV

Selection Methods

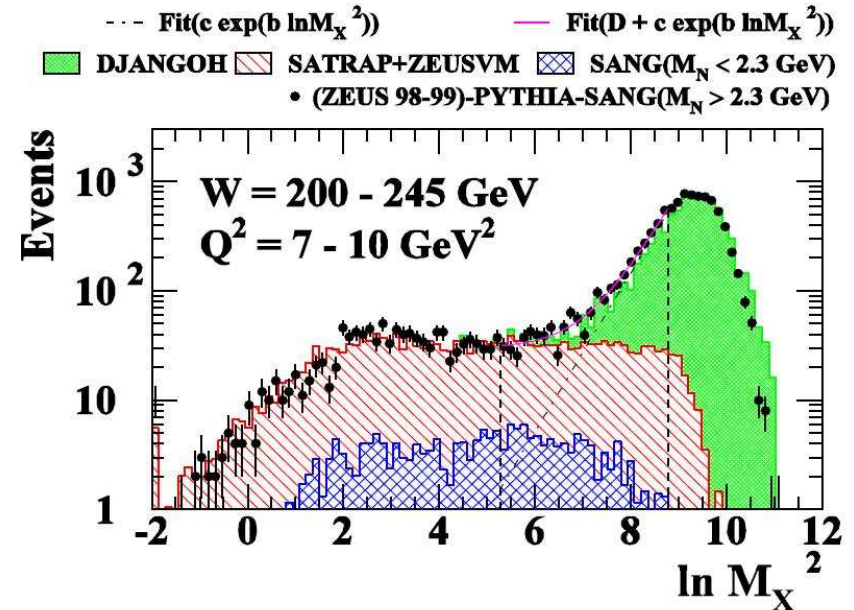


H1: M_X Method



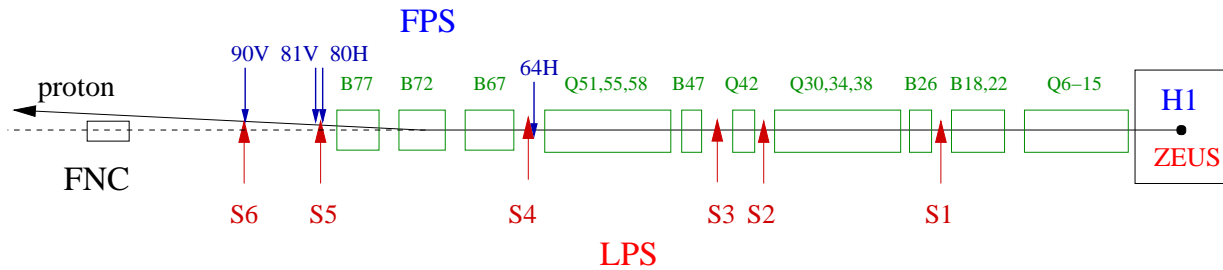
- M_X Method possible in H1
- BUT** lower acceptance in fwd direction \rightarrow larger systematic error on subtraction for H1 \rightarrow Restricted W range

ZEUS: M_X Method

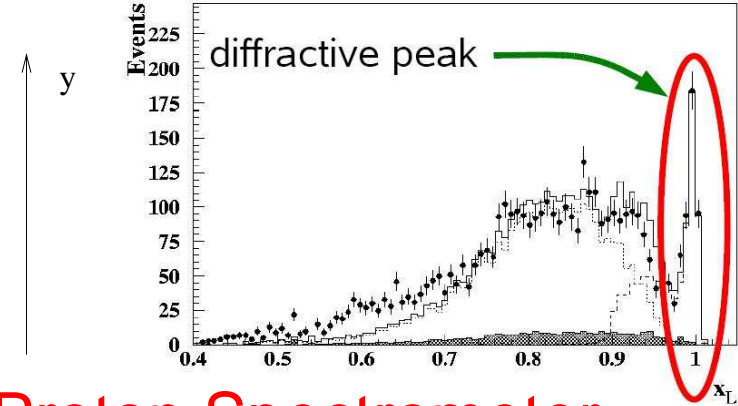


- Flat vs $\ln M_X^2$ for diffractive events
- non-diffractive events subtracted from fit
- Proton dissociation $ep \rightarrow eXY$ corrected to $M_Y < 2.3$ GeV

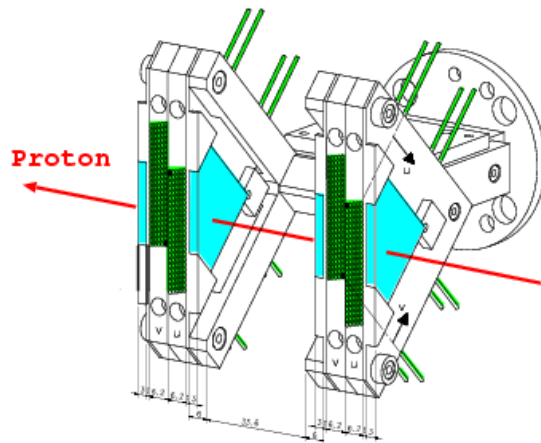
Selection Methods



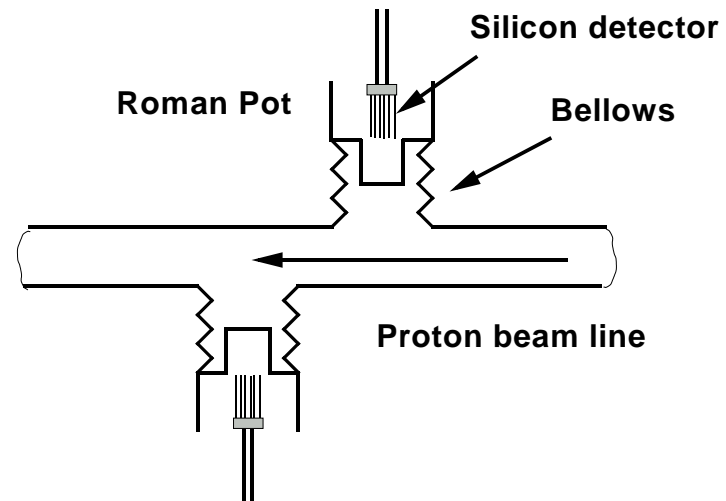
Forward Proton Spectrometer



Leading Proton Spectrometer



Scintillating fibre detector



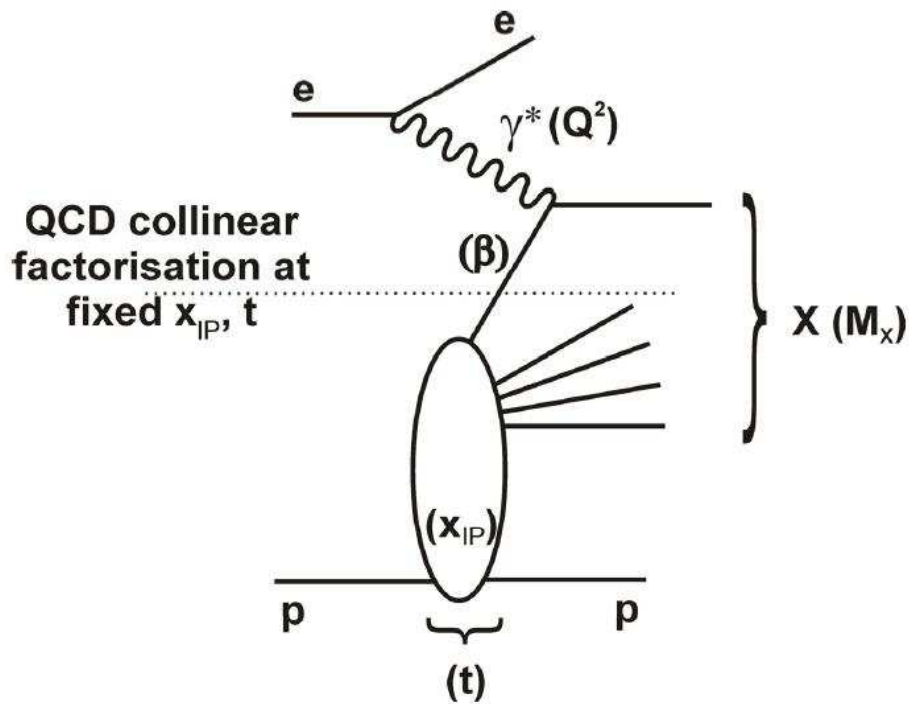
Silicon Micro-Strip Detector

- Free of proton dissociation bkgd
- p 4-momentum measurement $\rightarrow t$
- Low statistic (acceptance)

Factorisation Properties

- QCD hard scattering collinear factorisation (Collins) at fixed x_{IP} and t

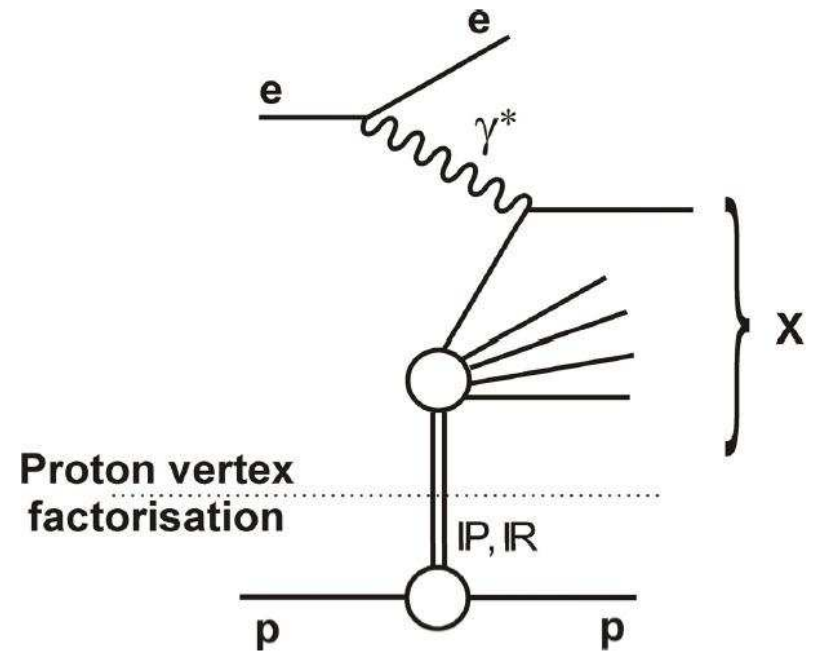
→ DGLAP applicable for Q^2 evolution.



$$d\sigma_i(ep \rightarrow eXp) = f_i^D(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) \otimes d\hat{\sigma}^i(x, Q^2)$$

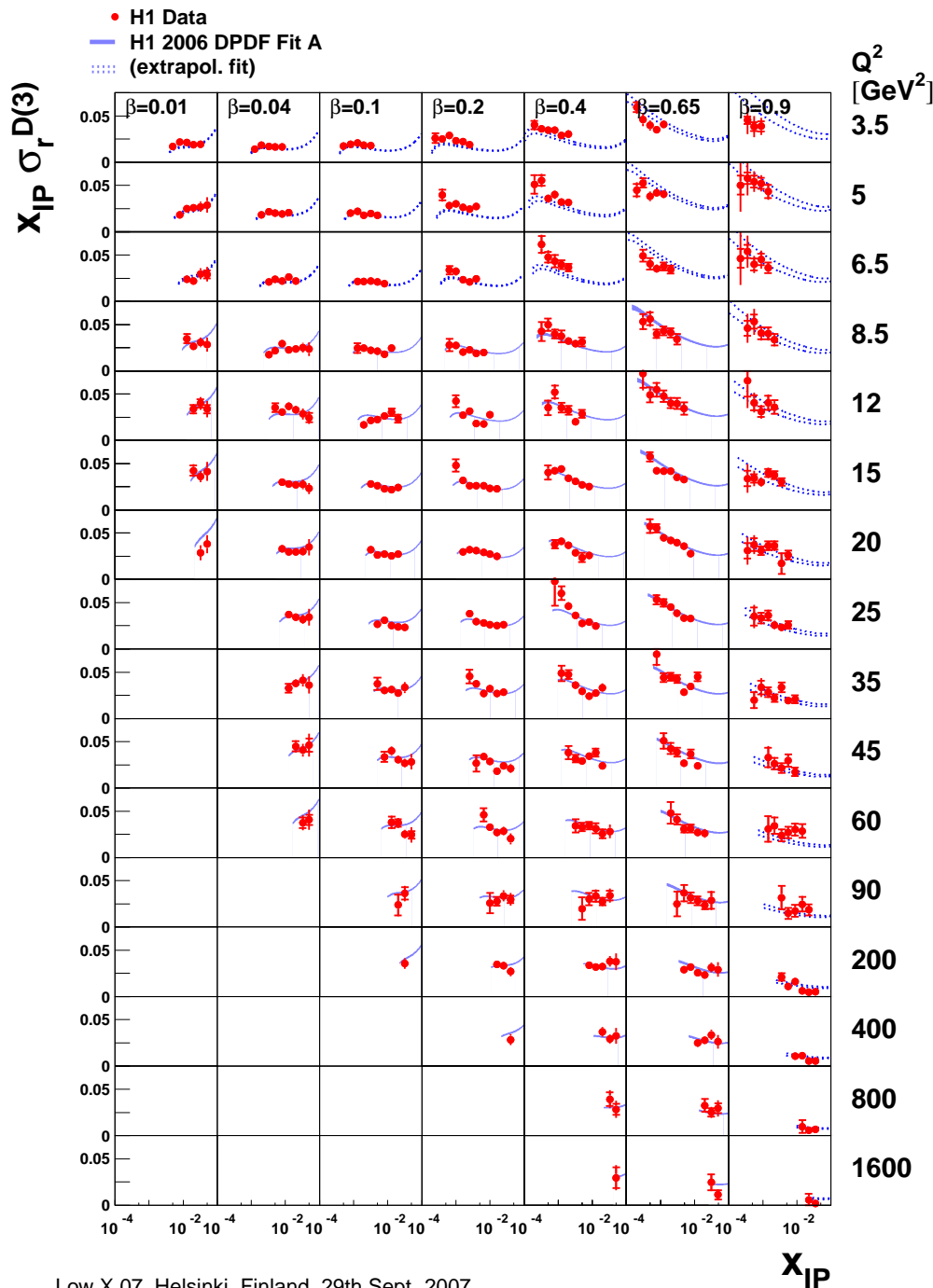
- "Proton vertex" factorisation of x, Q^2 from x_{IP}, t (and M_Y) dependences

No firm basis in QCD !



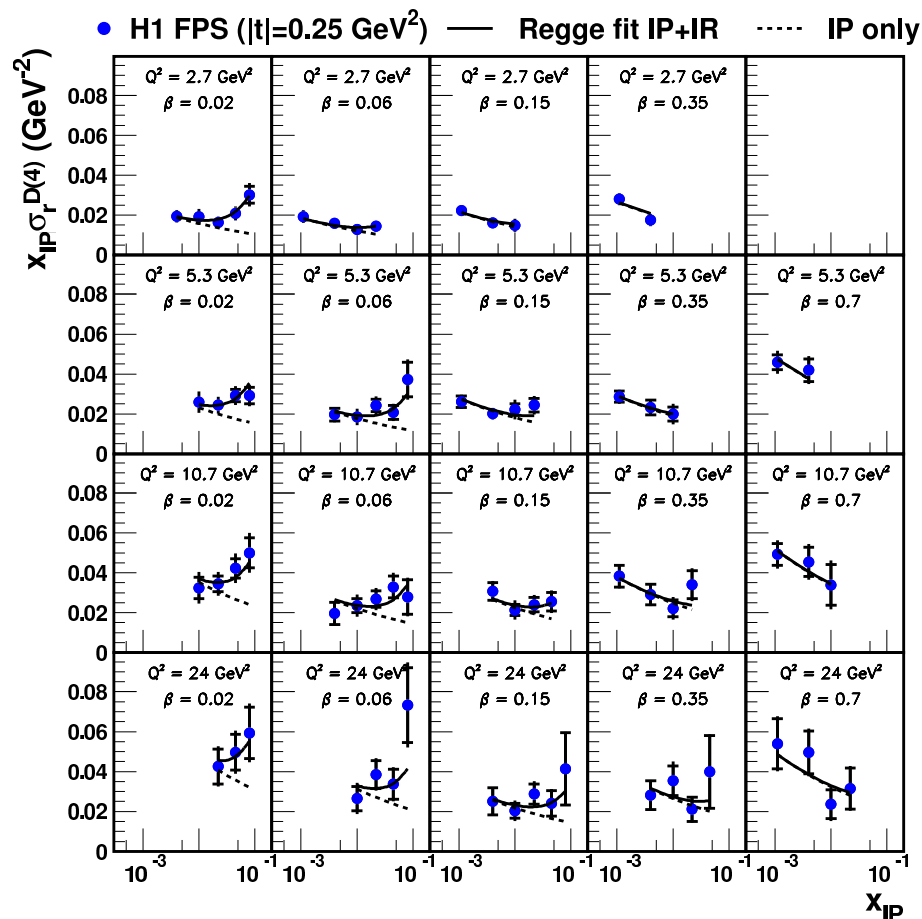
$$f_i^D(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) = f_{IP/p}(x_{IP}, t) \times f_i^{IP}(\beta = x/x_{IP}, Q^2)$$

H1 Published Data Overview



• LRG: $M_Y < 1.6$ GeV
 $3.5 < Q^2 < 1600$ GeV²

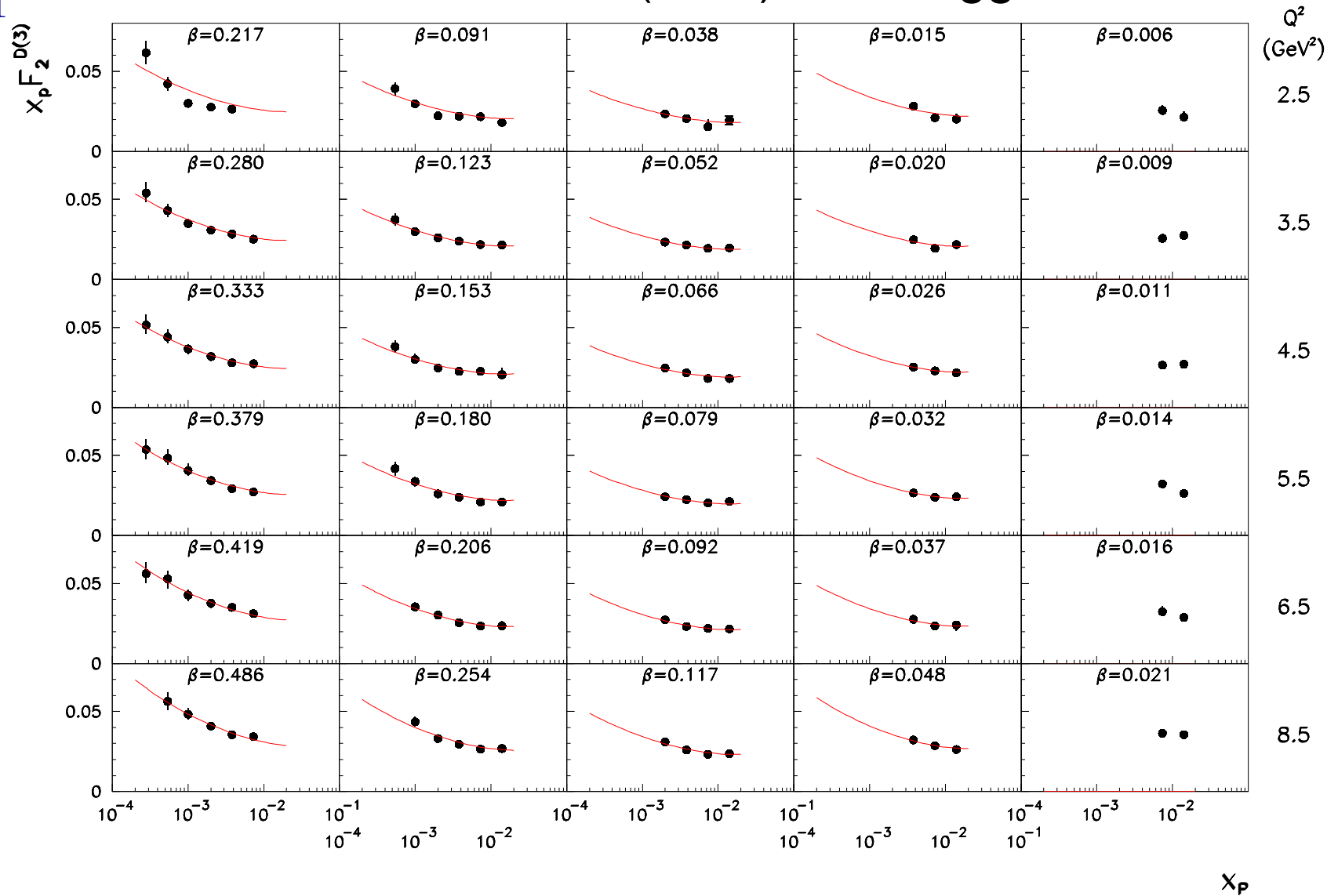
• FPS: $Y = p$
 $2.7 < Q^2 < 24$ GeV²



New ZEUS Data with Rapidity Gap Method

2000e+ data
45.3 pb⁻¹

● ZEUS LRG 00 (Prel.) — Regge fit



Fit: $\alpha_{IP}(0) = 1.117 \pm 0.005$ (stat.) $^{+0.024}_{-0.007}$ (model)

New ZEUS Data with Proton Tag

- ZEUS LPS 00 (Prel.) $t = 0.13 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ZEUS LPS 00 (Prel.) $t = 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2$

2000e+ data

32.6 pb^{-1}

$x_{IP} < 0.1$

$2 < Q^2 < 120 \text{ GeV}^2$

— Regge fit

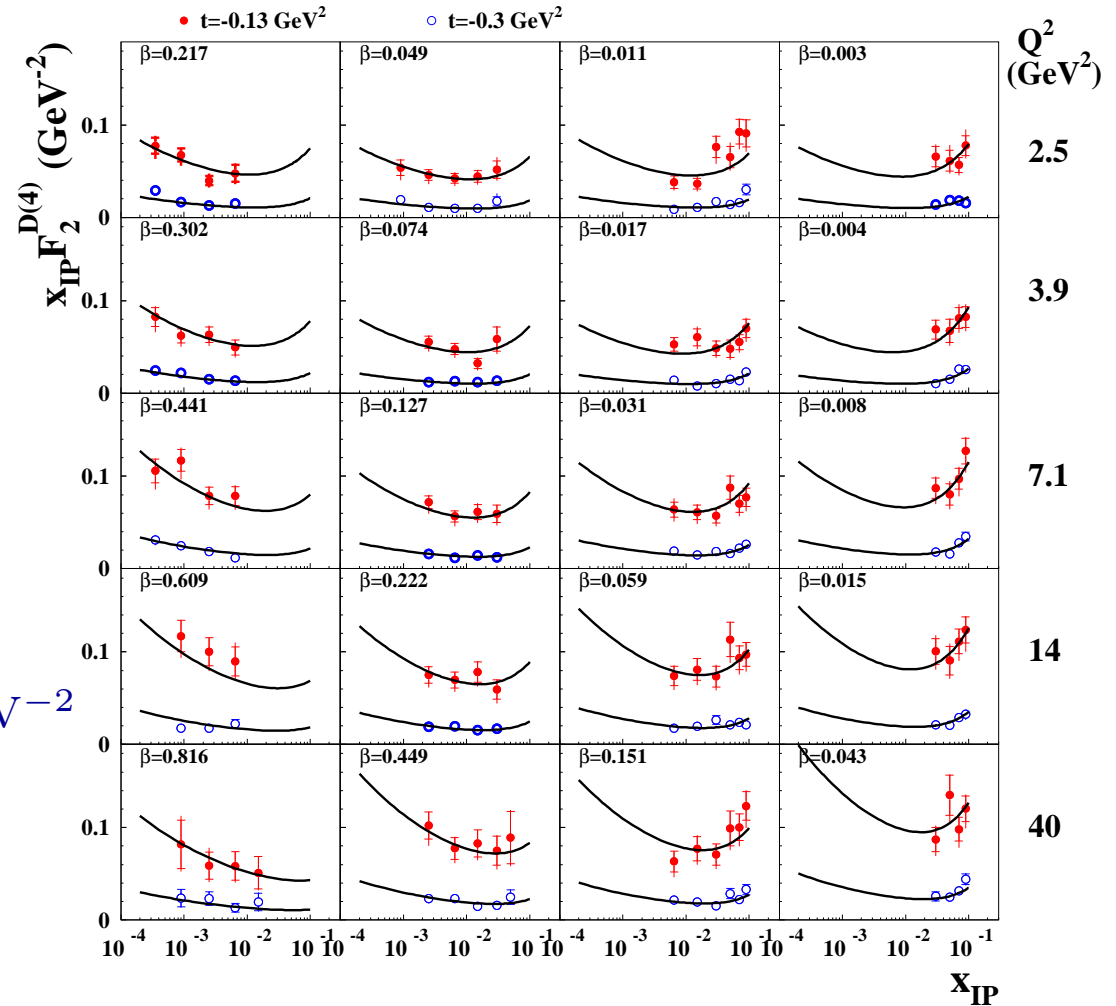
$$\alpha_{IP}(0) = 1.1 \pm 0.02(\text{stat})_{-0.02}^{+0.01}(\text{syst}) \pm 0.02(\text{mod})$$

$$\alpha'_{IP} = -0.03 \pm 0.07(\text{stat})_{-0.08}^{+0.04}(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$B_{IP} = 7.2 \pm 0.7(\text{stat})_{-0.7}^{+1.4}(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

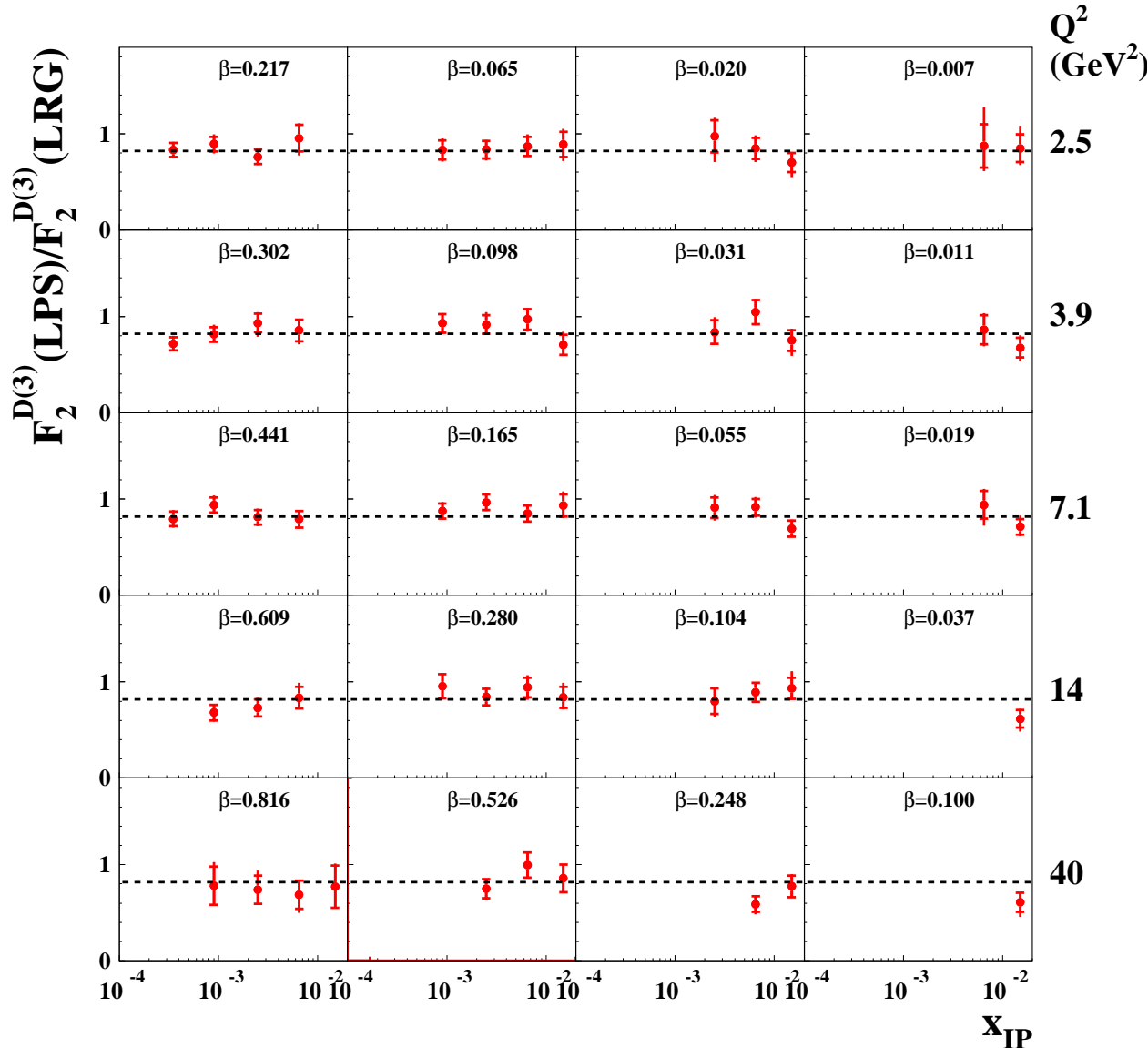
$$\alpha_{IR}(0) = 0.75 \pm 0.07(\text{stat})_{-0.04}^{+0.02}(\text{syst}) \pm 0.05(\text{mod})$$

$$\chi^2/ndf = 172.5/153 = 1.13$$



ZEUS: Rapidity Gap vs Leading Proton data

● ZEUS LPS 00 (Prel.) / ZEUS LRG 00 (Prel.)



LPS/LRG =
 0.82 ± 0.01 (stat.)
 ± 0.03 (syst.)
 ± 0.08 (norm.)

$\rightarrow (22 \pm 14)\%$ of p-diss

Independent of Q^2 and β

Comparison between data sets

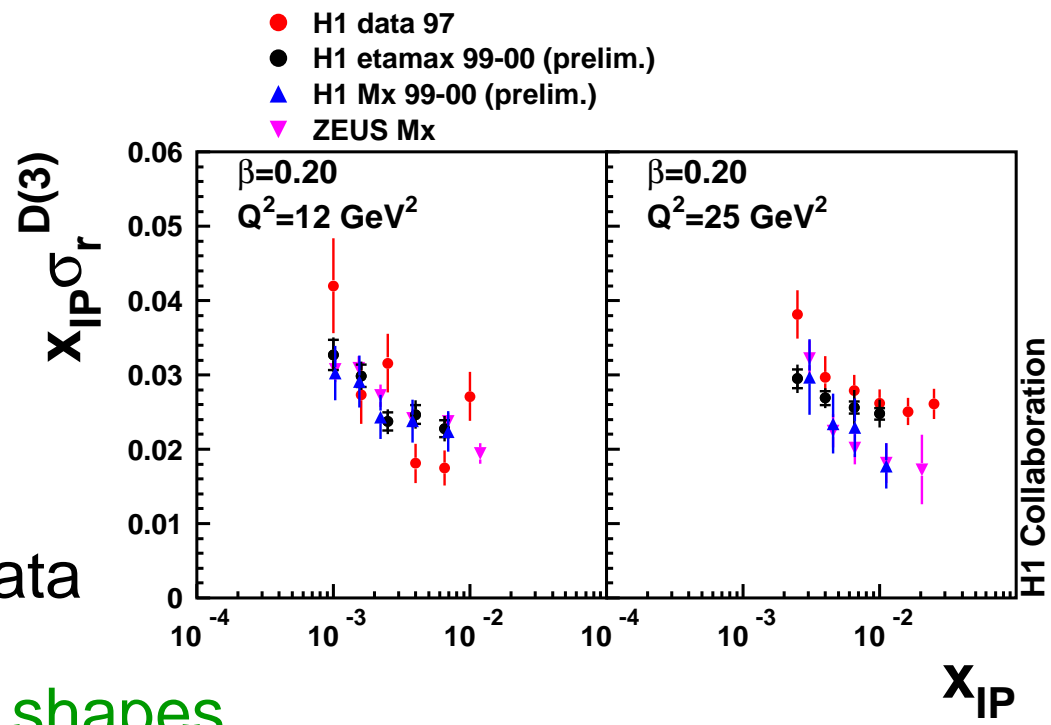
- H1 LRG/H1 FPS = $1.23 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.16$
with shape agreement
→ $19 \pm 11\%$ of p-diss in H1 LRG data
- H1 FPS and ZEUS LPS data agrees within 8% normalisation
- Good agreement between H1 and ZEUS M_X data
but H1 W range limited !
- Relative agreement between LRG and M_X / H1 and ZEUS data

→ Coherent data sets respecting shapes

→ Common H1/ZEUS investigation on p-dissociation normalisation

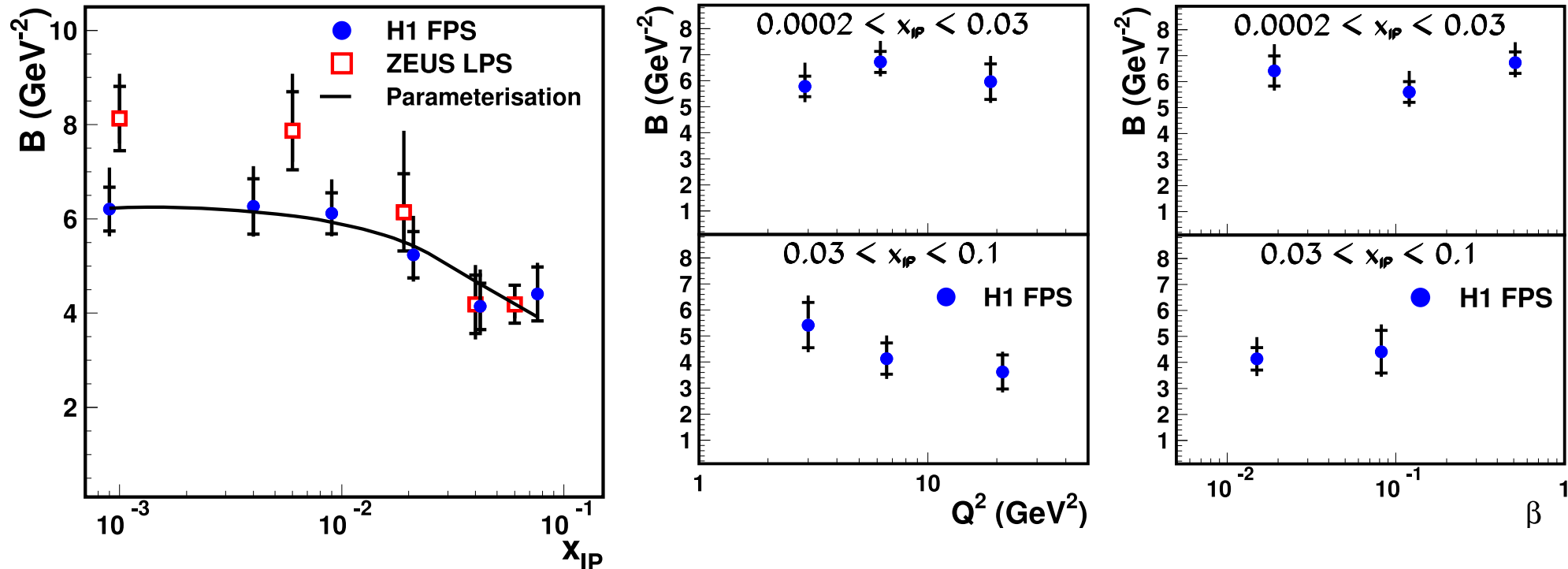
New M_X data from H1:

Prelim. 99-00, 34 pb^{-1}
 $M_Y < 2.3 \text{ GeV}$, $|t| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$



t dependence from FPS and LPS data

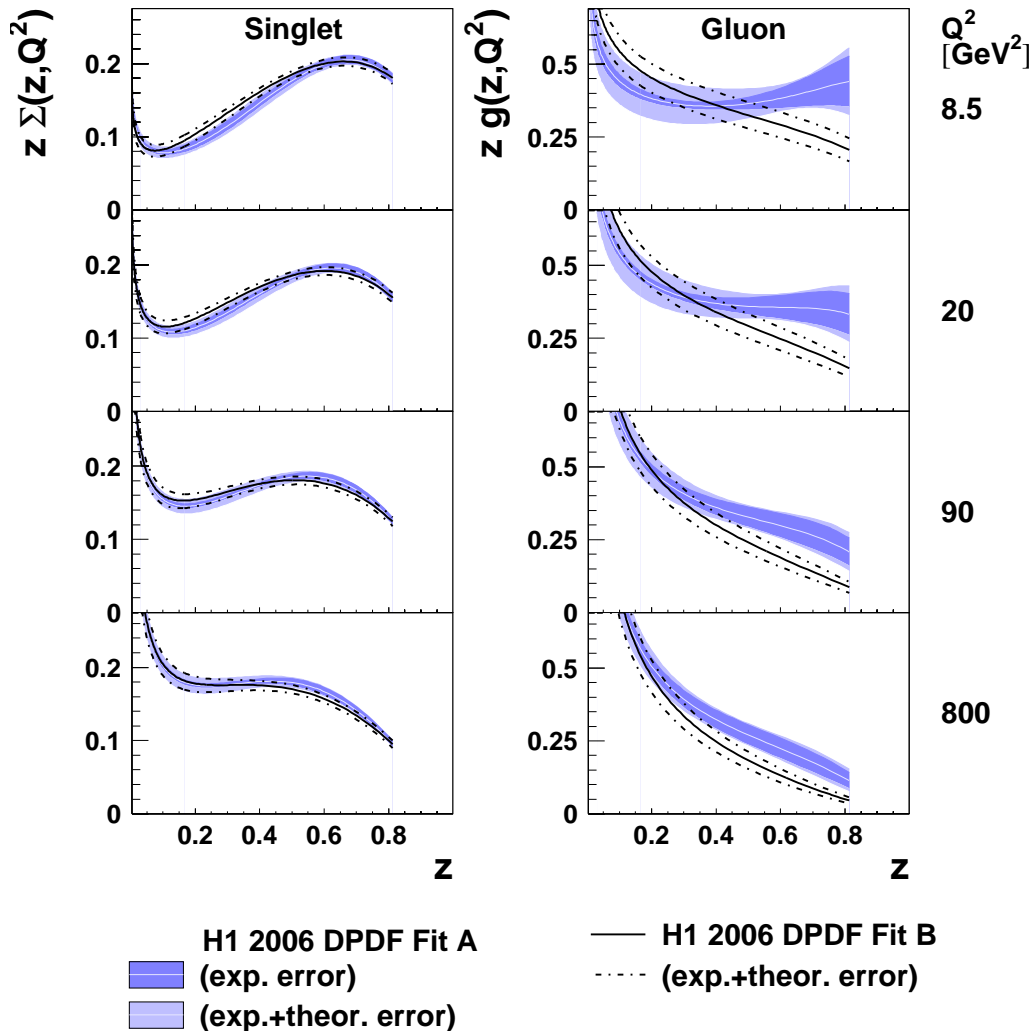
- $B(x_{IP})$ from fit $d\sigma/dt \propto \exp(B|t|)$
- Independent of β, Q^2 within errors



- $B(x_{IP})$ data constrain IP, IR flux in proton vertex factorisation model
- Regge motivated form: $f_{IP/p}(x_{IP}, t) = \frac{e^{B_{IP}t}}{x_{IP}^{2\alpha_{IP}(t)-1}}; \alpha_{IP}(t) = \alpha_{IP}(0) + \alpha'_{IP}t$
- Fitting H1 data to $B = B_{x_{IP}} + 2\alpha'_{IP} \ln(1/x_{IP})$ gives:

$$B_{x_{IP}} = 5.5_{+0.7}^{-2.0} \text{GeV}^{-2} \quad \alpha'_{IP} = 0.06_{-0.06}^{+0.19} \text{GeV}^{-2}$$

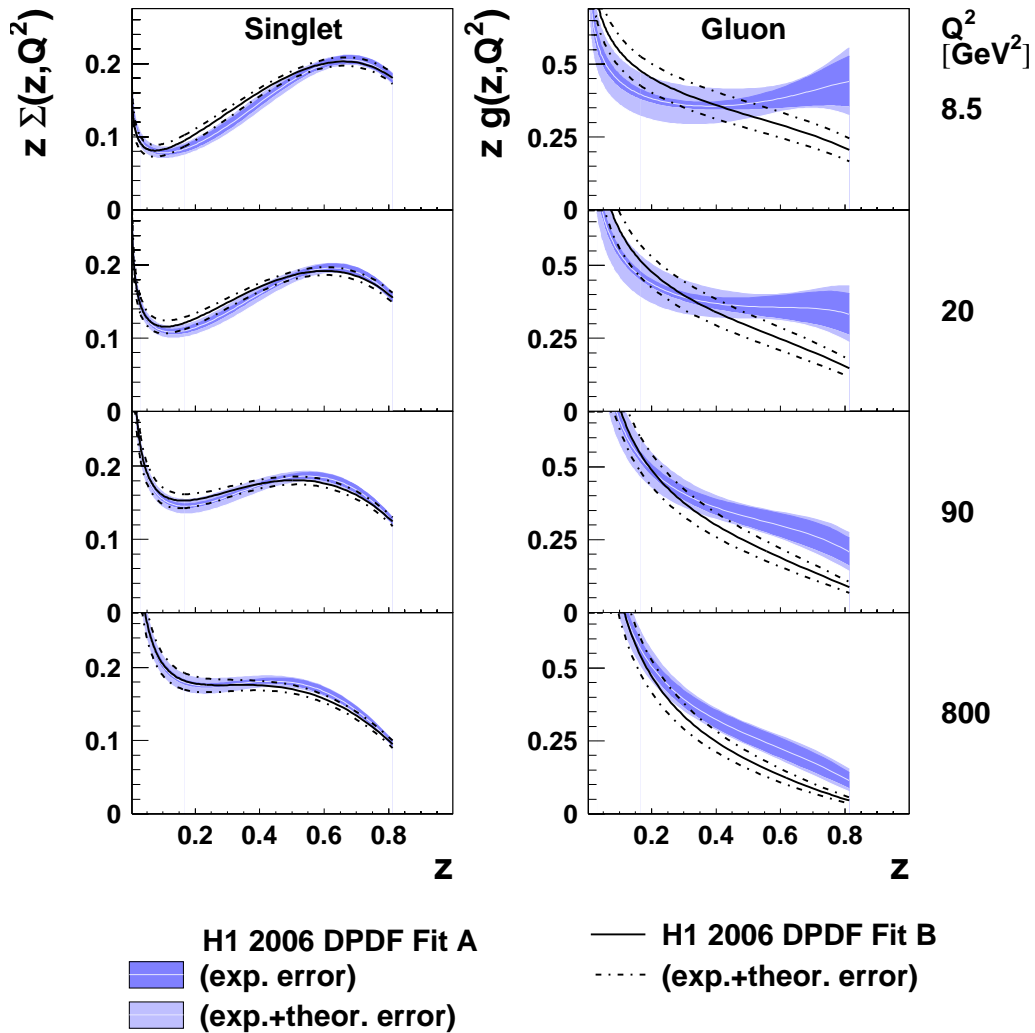
H1 2006 DPDF fit results



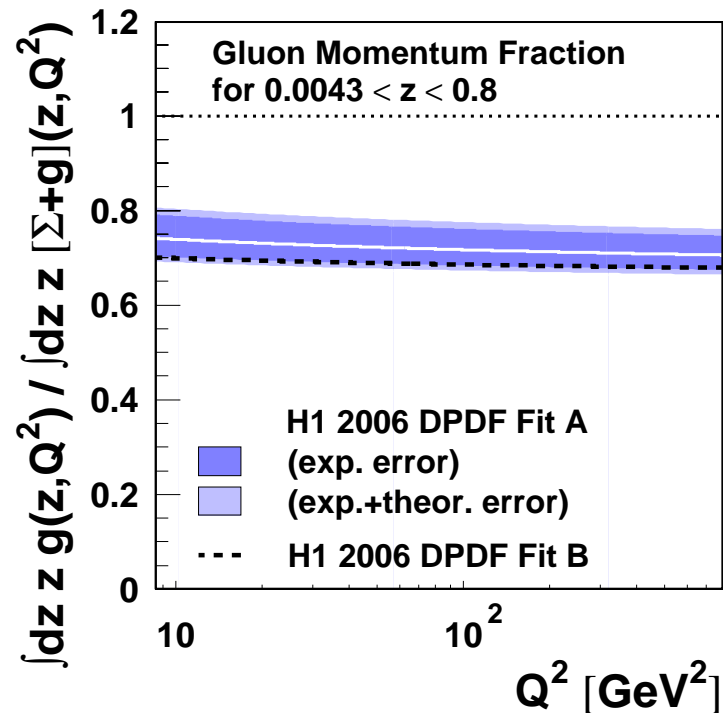
- Fit A:** $Q_0^2 = 1.45 \text{ GeV}^2$
 $\chi^2 \sim 158/183 \text{ dof}$
 - Singlet constrained to $\sim 5\%$
 - Gluon to $\sim 15\%$ at low z
 - Gluon error band blowing up at highest z
- Fit B:** $z g(z, Q_0^2) = A_g$
 $\chi^2 \sim 164/184 \text{ dof}$
 - Singlet very stable
 - Gluon similar at low z
 - Gluon change at high z

- New Diffractive PDFs available
- Lack of sensitivity to gluon at high z

H1 2006 DPDF fit results



Gluon Momentum Fraction



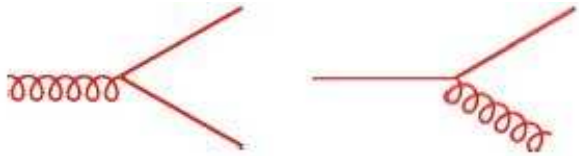
gluon:quark ratio $\sim 70\%/30\%$

- New Diffractive PDFs available
- Lack of sensitivity to gluon at high z

H1 Fit: High z sensitivity to gluon

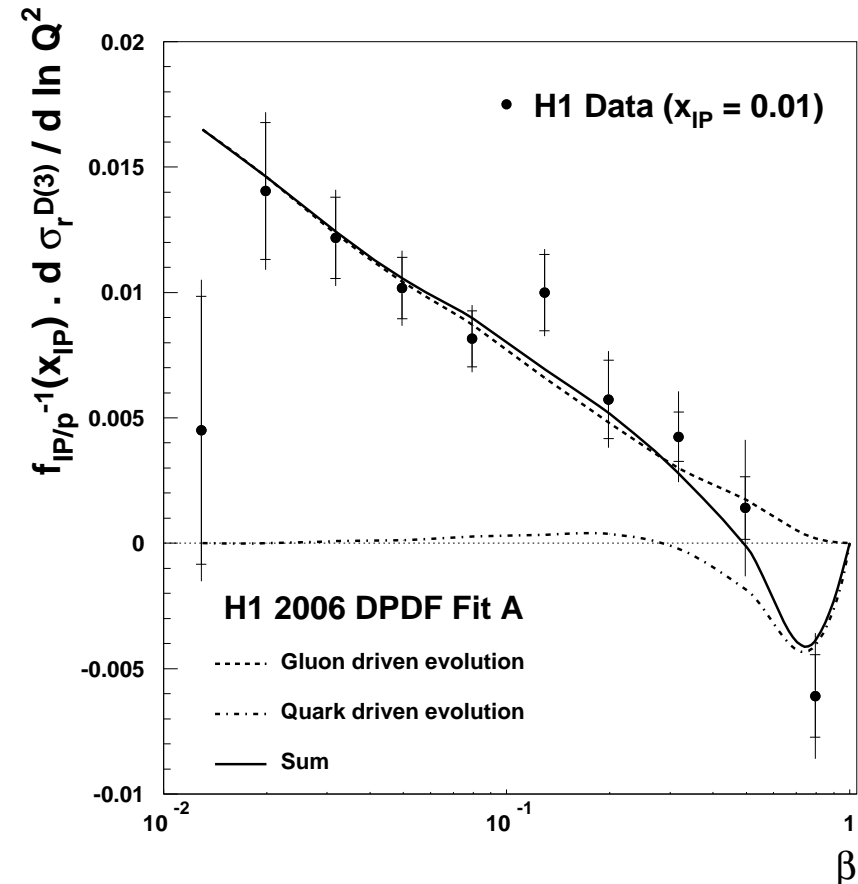
- As there are only singlet quarks, the evolution eq. for F_2^D is

$$\frac{dF_2^D}{d\ln Q^2} \sim \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} [P_{qg} \otimes g + P_{qq} \otimes \Sigma]$$



- At low β , evolution driven by $g \rightarrow q\bar{q}$
 → strong sensitivity to gluon
- At high β , relative error on derivative grows, $q \rightarrow qg$ contribution becomes important
 → sensitivity to gluon is lost

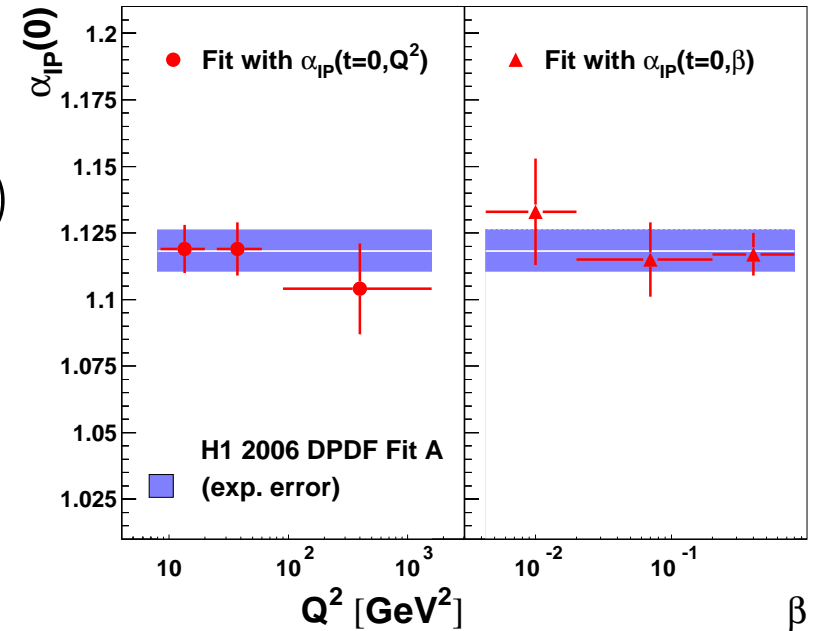
Log. Derivative wrt Q^2



Effective Pomeron Trajectory Intercept

H1 Pomeron Intercept from QCD fits:

- $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) = 1.118 \pm 0.008(\text{exp.})_{-0.10}^{+0.029}(\text{th.})$
- Dominant uncertainty from strong correlation with $\alpha'_{\mathbb{P}}$
- No variation in Q^2 or β
 - support p vertex factorisation



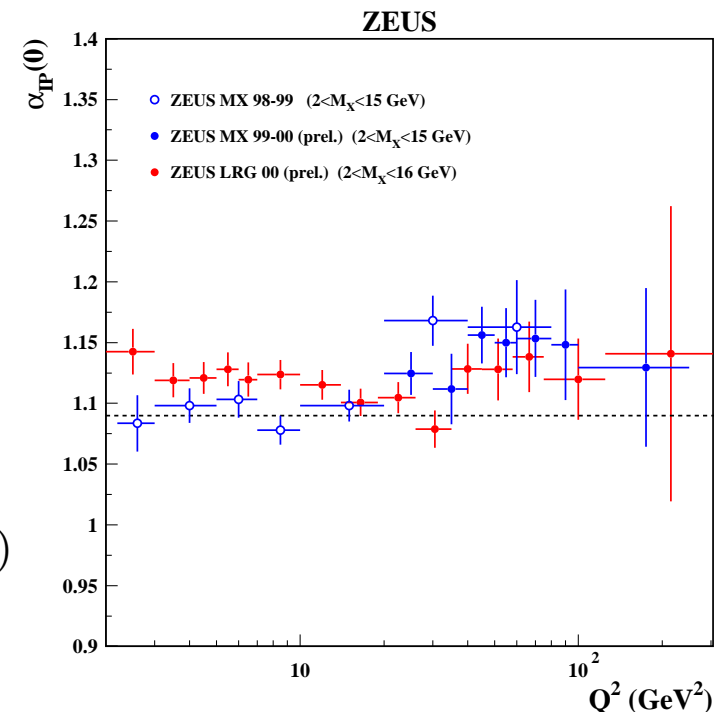
ZEUS \mathbb{P} Intercept from Regge fits:

- Data from M_X and LRG methods
- No variation with Q^2 within errors

Consistent with proton tag results:

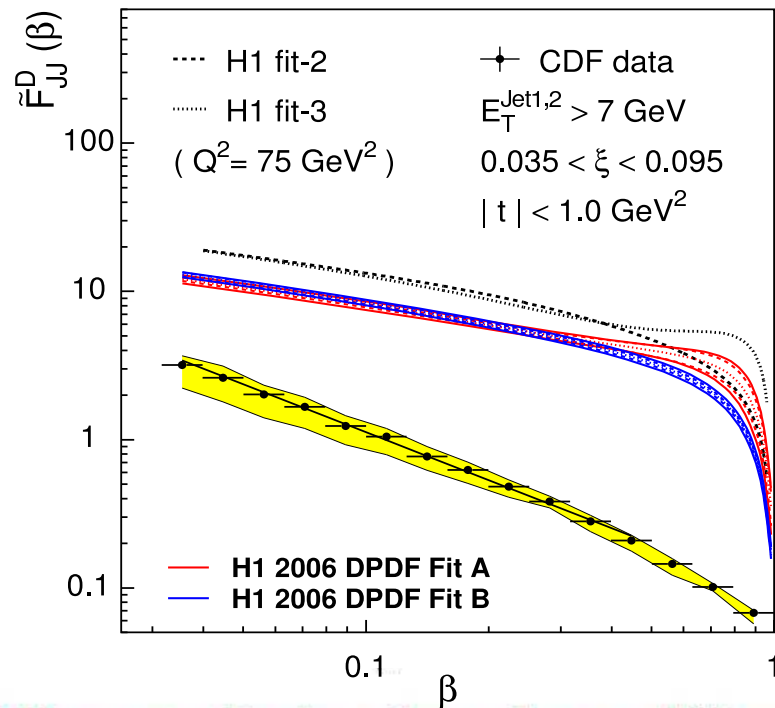
H1: $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) = 1.114 \pm 0.018(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.012(\text{syst.})_{-0.020}^{+0.040}(\text{th.})$

ZEUS: $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) = 1.1 \pm 0.02(\text{stat.})_{-0.02}^{+0.01}(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.02(\text{th.})$



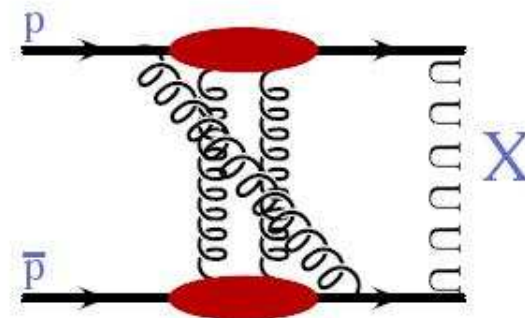
Factorisation breaking at the Tevatron

CDF measurement of the diffractive dijet production (using ratio SD/ND):

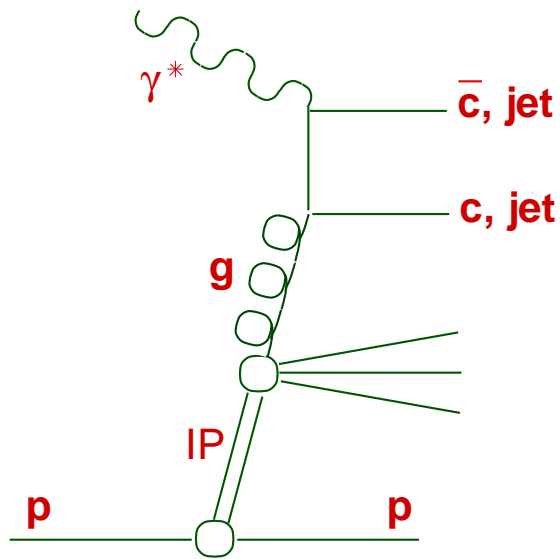


• The prediction based on diffractive PDF's extracted at HERA are one order of magnitude above the measured cross section!

- same to factorisation breaking in soft diffraction (Tevatron RUN I).
 - also seen in W & Z production (sensitive to quark) and J/Ψ and b -mesons (sensitive to gluons)
 - Factorization not expected to hold in pp . Violation of factorization understood usually in terms of (soft) rescattering corrections of the spectator partons
- But other approaches exist...



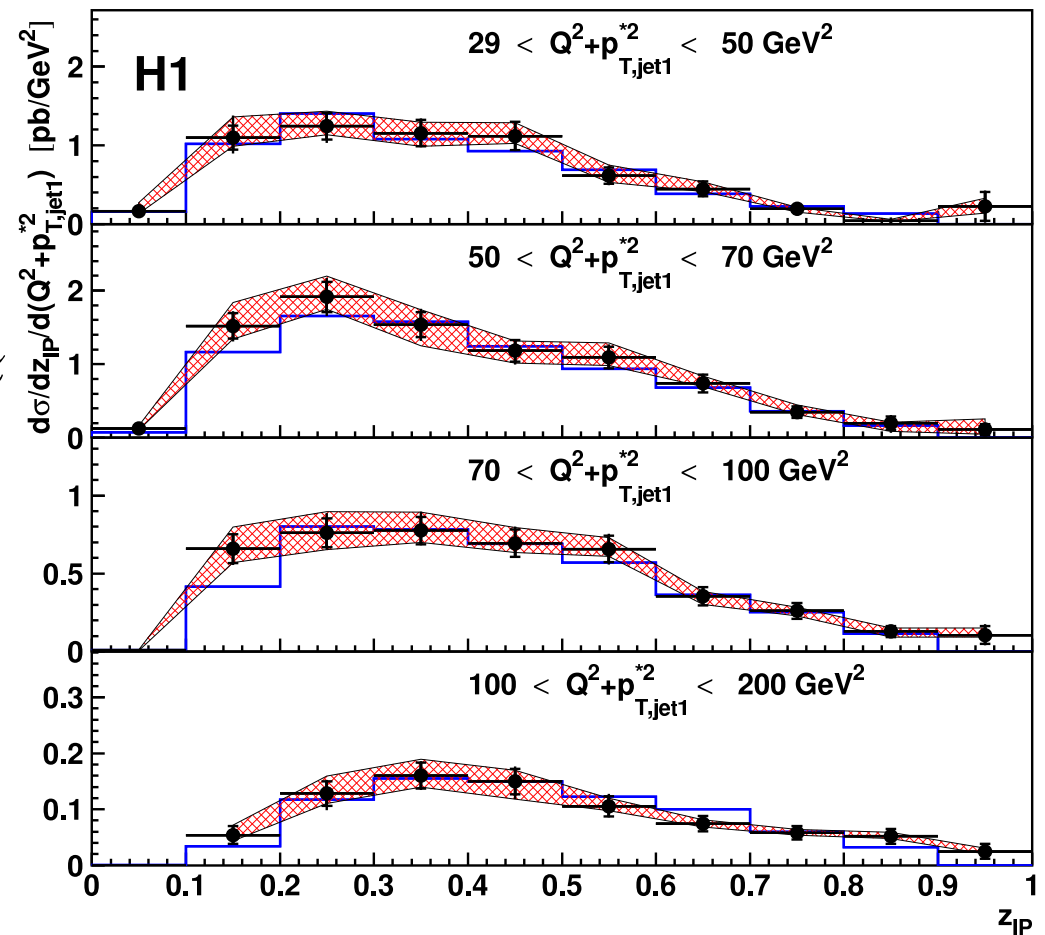
H1 Diffractive Dijets in DIS



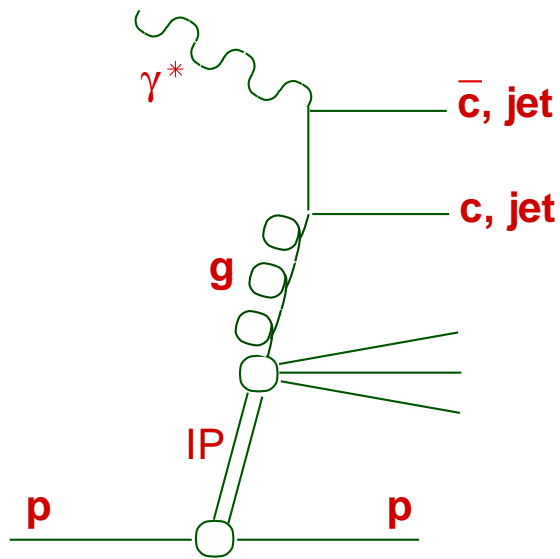
New H1 Publication on Diffractive dijets

- 99-2000 data (50 pb^{-1})
 - $4 < Q^2 < 80 \text{ GeV}^2$, $0.1 < y < 0.7$
 - $x_{IP} < 0.03$
- H1 data
 H1 2007 Jets DPDF

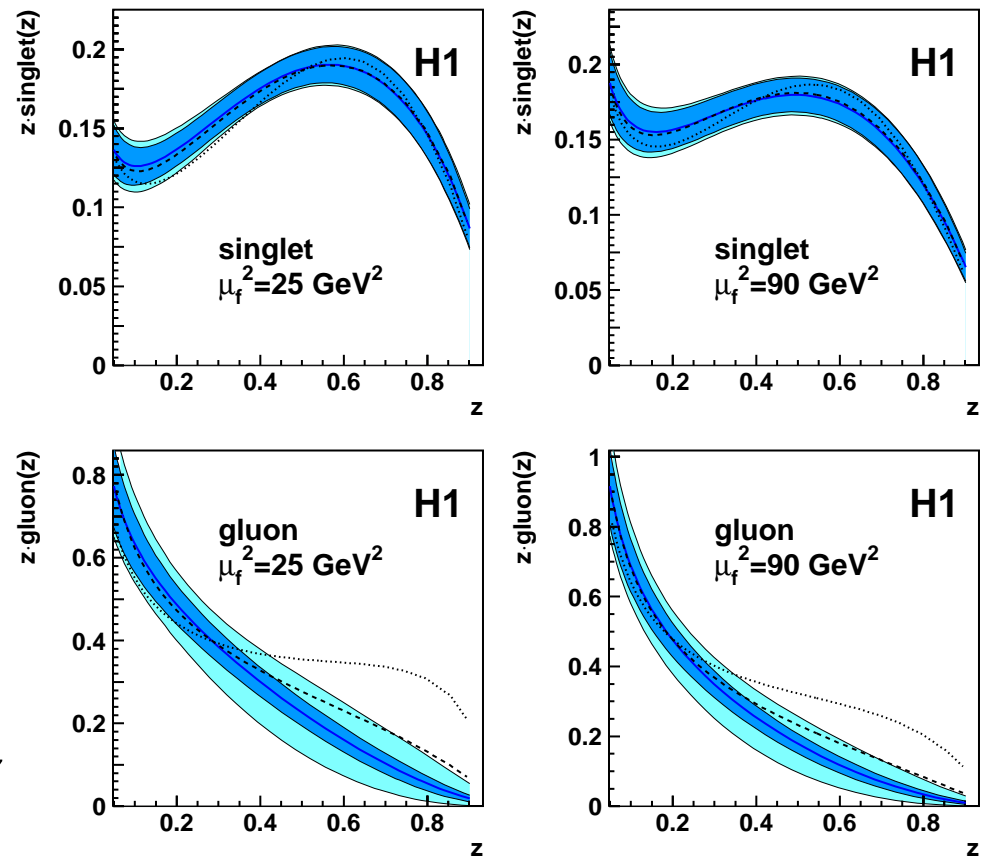
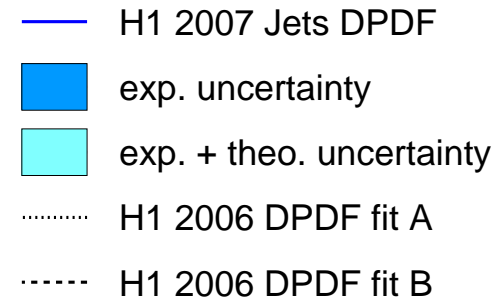
- Sensitivity to gluon at high z
→ Combined QCD fit to dijets and inclusive data to constrain gluon at high z



H1 Diffractive Dijets in DIS



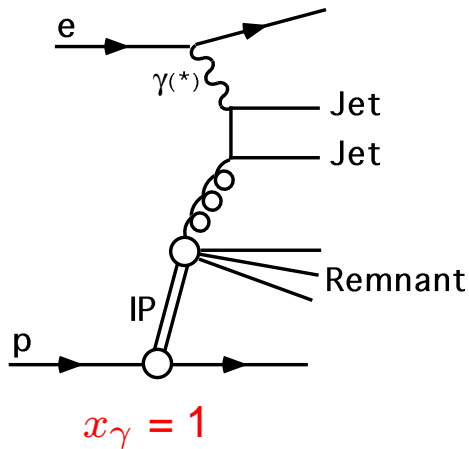
- Sensitivity to gluon at high z
 - Combined QCD fit to dijets and inclusive data to constrain gluon at high z
- Fit successful: $\chi^2 = 196/217$



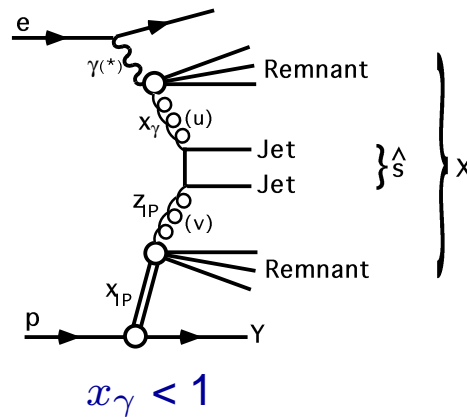
Common $F_2^{D(3)}$ and DIS Jets Diff. PDFs → Factorisation holds

H1: Dijets in DIS and Photoproduction

DIS and direct γp



Resolved γp



x_γ = fraction of photon momentum in hard scattering

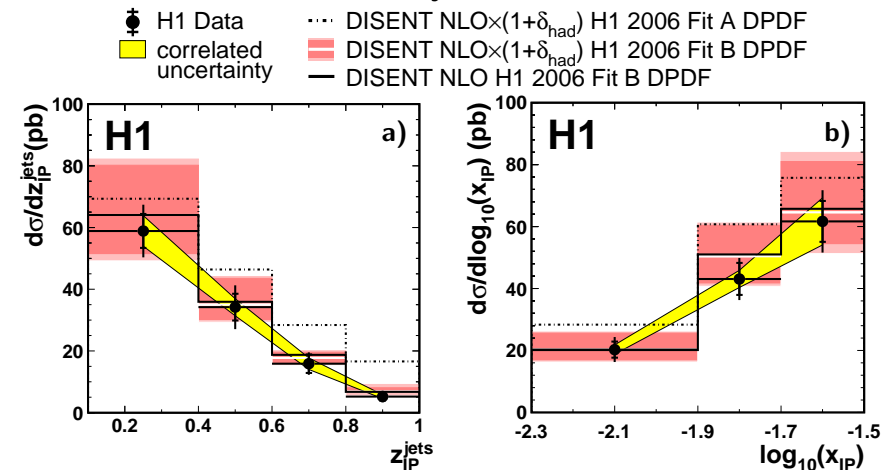
Resolved γ can behave as a hadron
 → Factorization breaking expected
 for resolved case ($x_\gamma < 1$)

- Factorisation holds in DIS
- Factorisation breaking in Photoprod. both for direct and resolved
 → Global factor: ~ 0.5

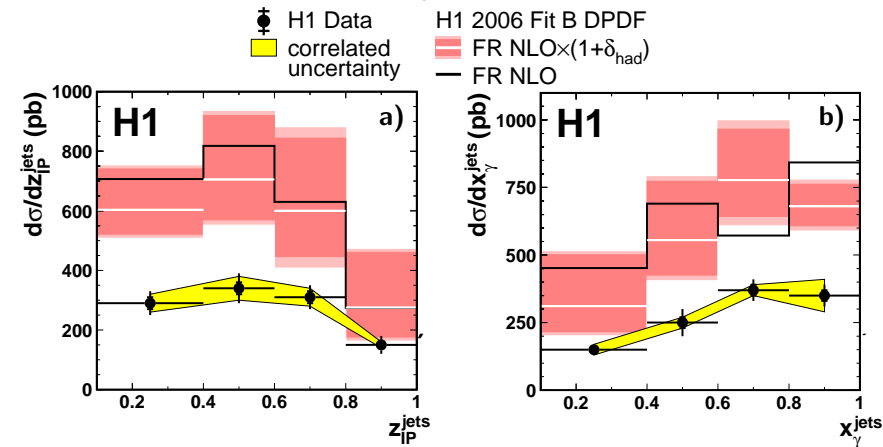
H1 97 Data: $E_{T,jet1(2)} > 5(4)$ GeV
 $Q^2 < 0.01$ GeV²
 $165 < W < 242$ GeV
 $x_{IP} < 0.03$

NLO : Frixione code + H1 2006 Fit B

H1 Diffractive Dijet Production in DIS



H1 Diffractive Dijet Photoproduction



ZEUS: Dijets in DIS

96-00 Data: $E_{T,jet1(2)} > 5(4)$ GeV
 $5 < Q^2 < 100$ GeV²
 $100 < W < 250$ GeV
 $x_{IP} < 0.03$

ZEUS

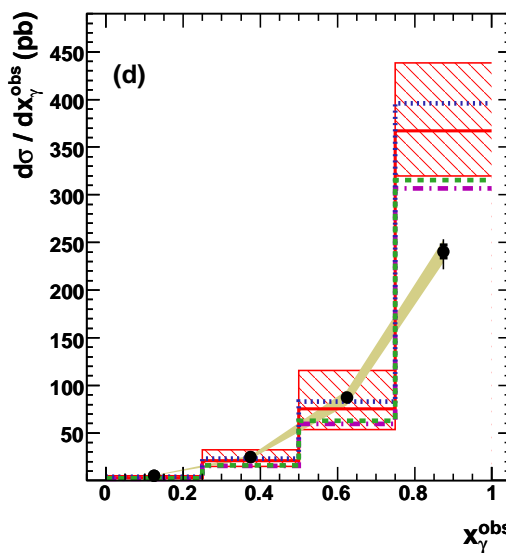
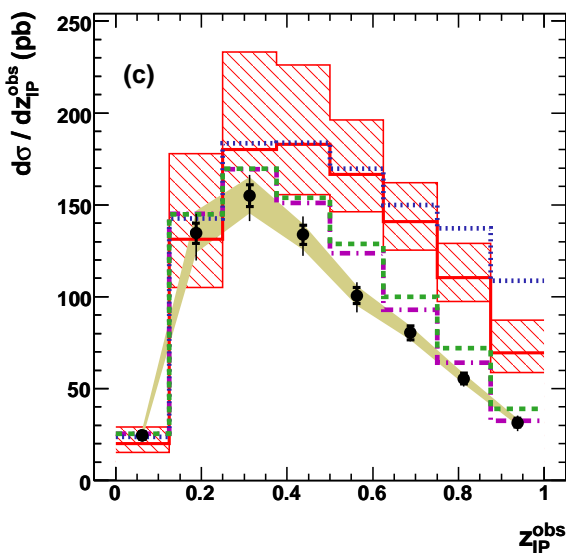
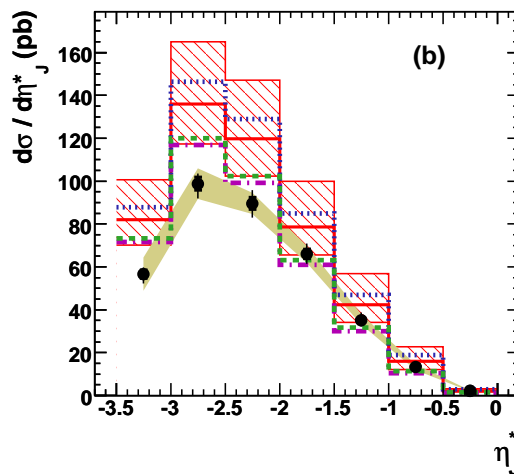
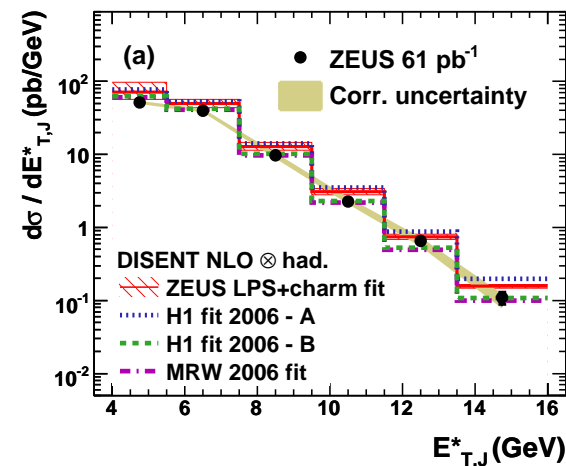
NLO Predictions:

- DISENT code (Catani-Seymour)
- Diffractive PDFs:
 - NLO Fits to ZEUS FPS + charm
 - ⋯ H1 NLO Fit 2006 A
 - - H1 NLO Fit 2006 B
 - · - Martin-Ryskin-Watt 2006 Fit

Discrimination between PDF's

H1 NLO Fit 2006 B and MRW06 give reasonable data description

→ QCD factorisation holds for Dijets in DIS

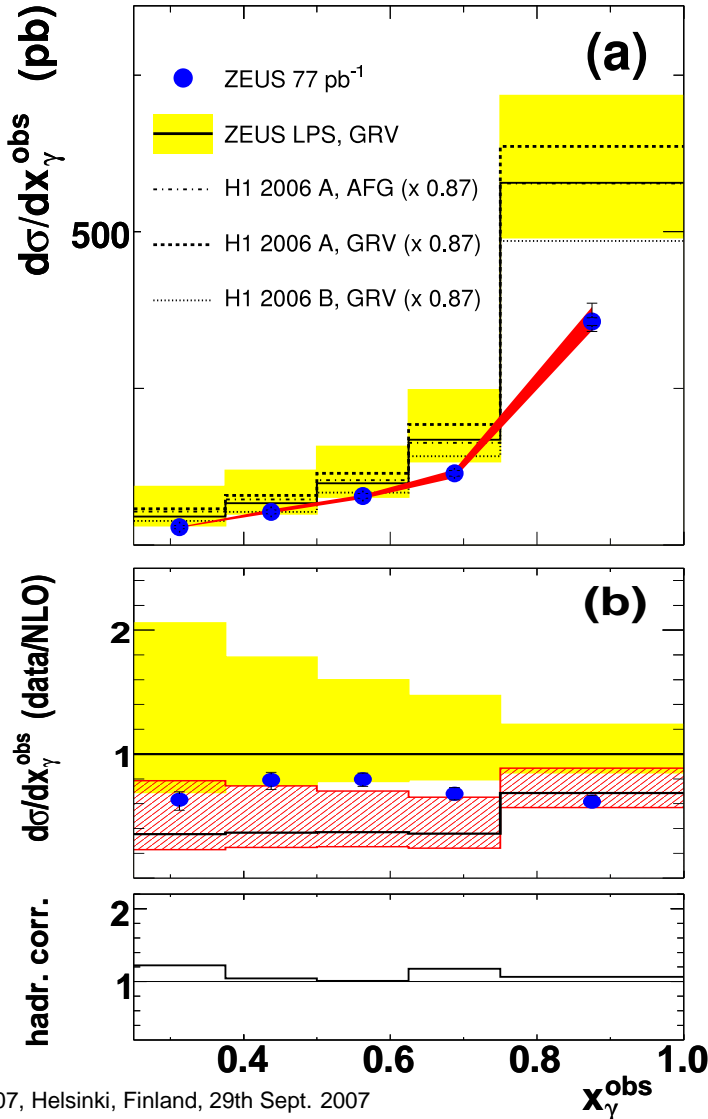


ZEUS: Dijets in Photoproduction

99-00 Data: $E_{T,jet1(2)} > 7.5(6.5)$ GeV \leftarrow Higher E_T cuts vs H1
 $\langle Q^2 \rangle = .02$ GeV²
 $142 < W < 293$ GeV
 $x_P < 0.025$

NLO Predictions:

- Klasen-Kramer code
- Diffractive PDFs:
 - NLO Fits to ZEUS FPS + charm
 - H1 NLO Fit 2006 A
 - H1 NLO Fit 2006 B



- Data/NLO(FPS Fit) ~ 0.7
- Data/NLO(H1 Fit B) $\sim 0.8-0.9$

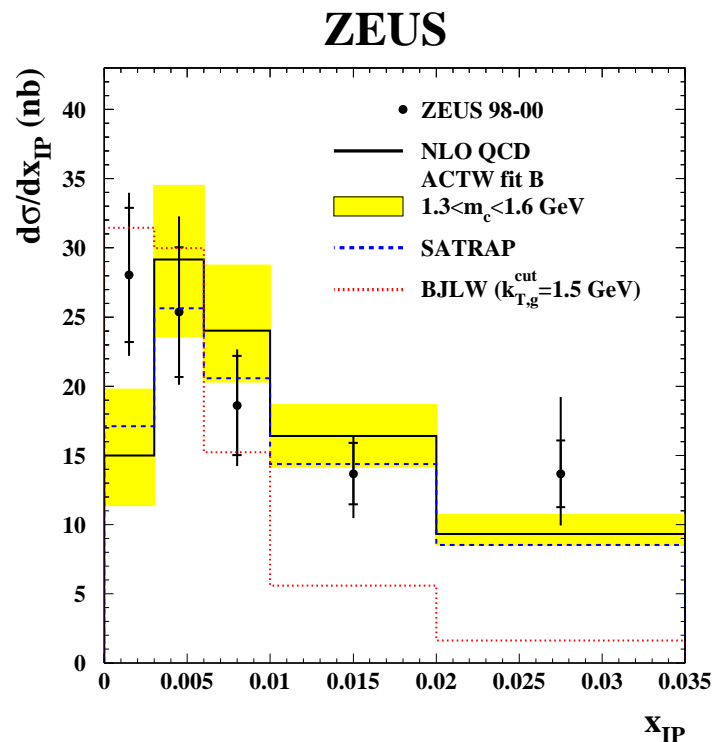
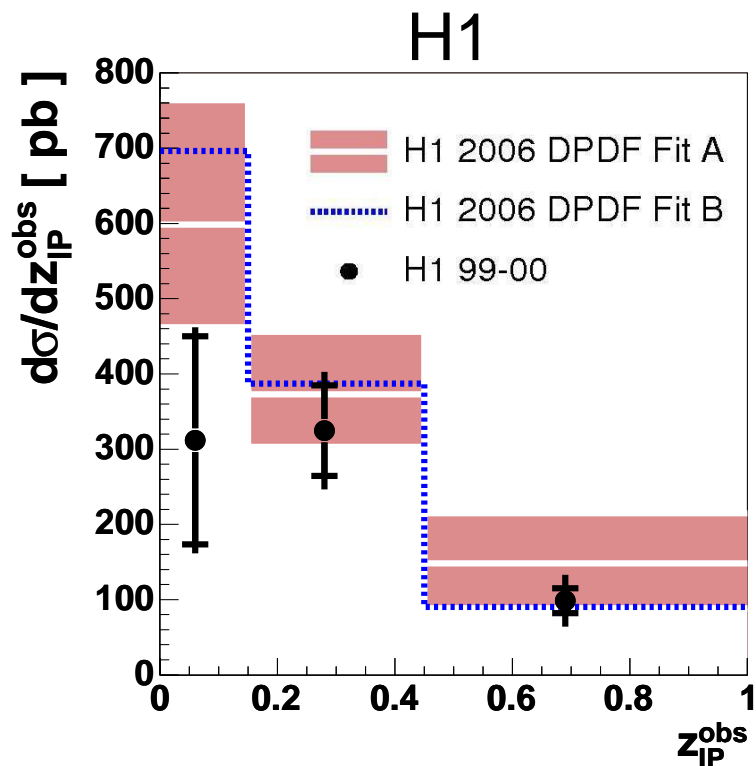
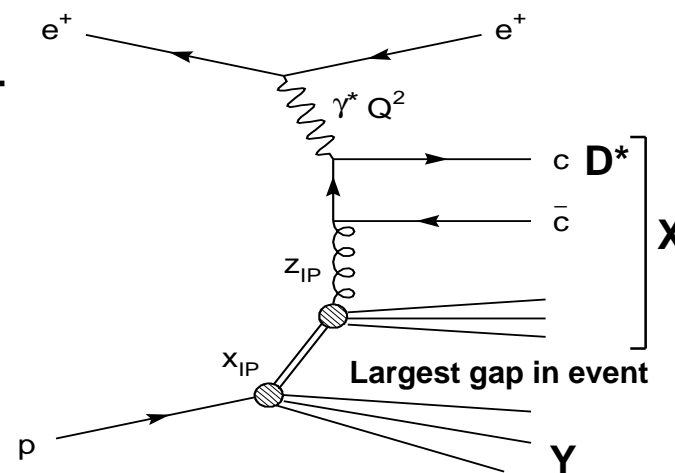
\rightarrow Factorisation breaking not seen in ZEUS Photoproduction Dijet within large theoretical errors

Ongoing investigation on possible sources of difference vs H1 (E_T cut, theory treatments,...)

D^* in Diffractive DIS

- Charm offers direct access to gluon PDF
- Overall Good description by NLO QCD

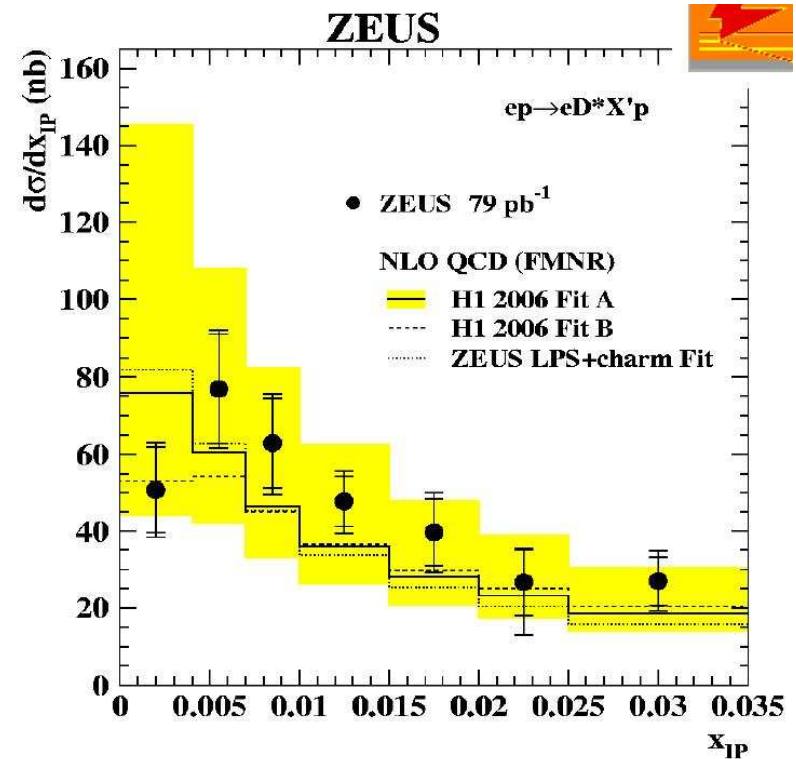
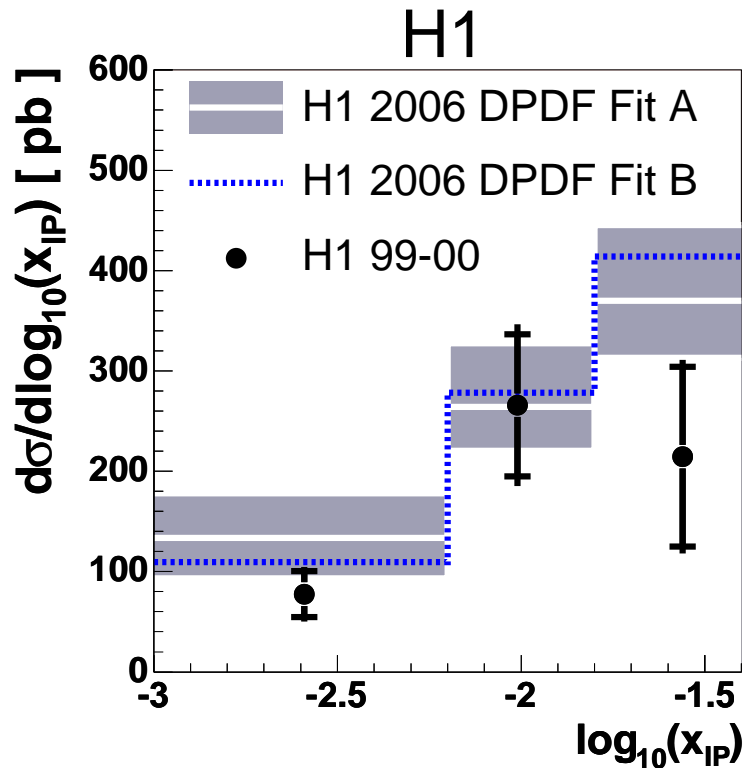
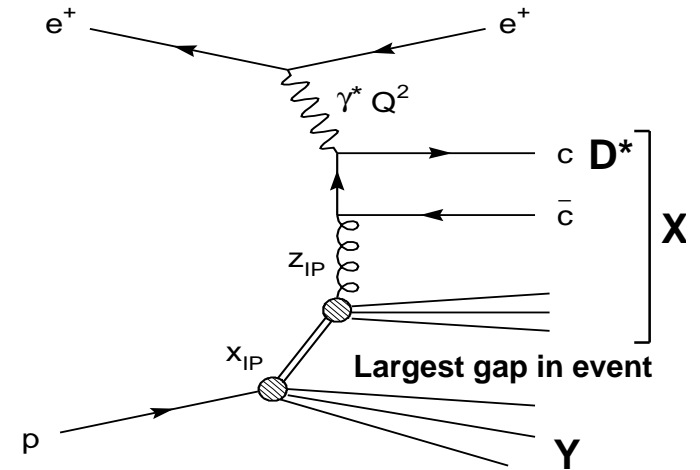
→ Factorisation valid for D^* in DIS



D^* in Diffractive Photoproduction

No evidence for factorisation breaking in D^* Photoproduction within errors

H1:
$$\frac{(Data/NLO)_{php}}{(Data/NLO)_{DIS}} = 1.15 \pm 0.40 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.09 \text{ (syst.)}$$



QCD Analysis of H1 Data

- Fit H1 LRG data in fixed $x_{\mathcal{P}}$ binning using NLO DGLAP evolution of DPDFs (massive scheme) to describe x, Q^2 dependences
- Proton vertex factorisation framework assumed
- Fit all H1 LRG data with $Q^2 \geq 8.5 \text{ GeV}^2, M_X > 2 \text{ GeV}, \beta \leq 0.8$
→ Ensure stability of fit with variations of kinematic boundaries
- Parametrize:
 - quark singlet: $z\Sigma(z, Q_0^2) = A_q z^{B_q} (1 - z)^{C_q}$
 - gluon density: $zg(z, Q_0^2) = A_g (1 - z)^{C_g}$
gluon insensitive to B_g
 - $\alpha_{\mathcal{P}}(0)$ (describes $x_{\mathcal{P}}$ dependence)
- Fix:
 - use world average for $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.118$
 - sub-leading \mathcal{IR} flux parameters taken from previous data
 - sub-leading \mathcal{IR} PDFs from Owens- π **but** free normalization
- Small number of parameters in DPDFs
→ Need to optimize Q_0^2 wrt χ^2

SUMMARY

Inclusive Diffraction:

- Studied within the QCD framework by H1 and ZEUS with several methods (LRG, M_X and Proton Tag)
- Global agreement but some open points (p-diss, M_X vs LRG)
- Proton vertex factorisation provides a good approximation for the $x_{\mathcal{P}}$ dependence $\leftrightarrow \alpha_{\mathcal{P}}(0)$ constant vs Q^2
- New Diffractive PDFs extracted from NLO QCD fits to H1 data

Final states and factorisation tests:

- Diffractive charm and dijets in DIS consistent with NLO predictions based on Diffractive PDFs \leftrightarrow support factorisation
- Diffractive dijets in DIS constraint further Diffractive PDFs
- H1 data on dijets in PhP indicates factorisation breaking for both direct and resolved components by a factor 0.5
- However, ZEUS data on dijets in PhP do not confirm this factorisation breaking (but large theory uncertainties)

New H1 Data with Rapidity Gap Method

- H1 published data
- H1 Prelim. 99-00, 34 pb⁻¹
10 < Q² < 105 GeV²
- H1 Prelim. 2004, 34 pb⁻¹
17.5 < Q² < 105 GeV²
- Large increase in statistics
- Consistent with published data

