Measurement of Diffractive Scattering of Photons with Large Momentum Transfer at HERA

results recently published in Phys.Lett.B 672 (2009)

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On behalf of the H1 Collaboration

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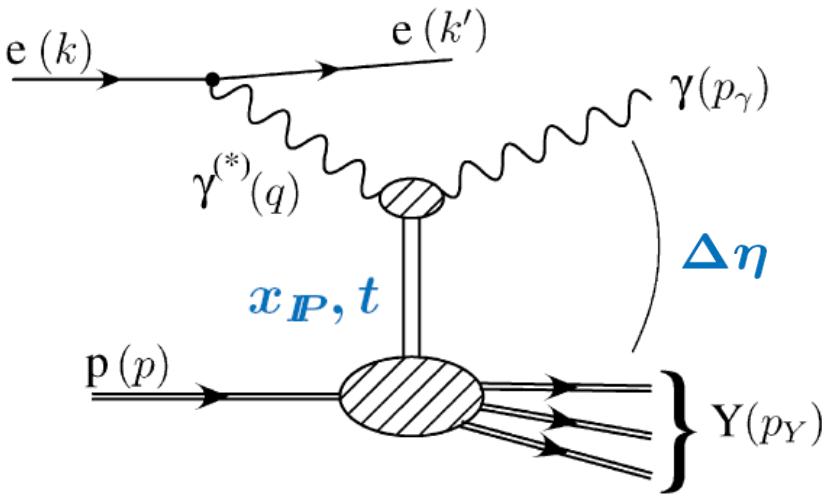
Introduction $e^+p \to e^+\gamma Y$

$E_e = 27.6$ GeV $\to\leftarrow$ $E_p = 920$ GeV

$\sqrt{s} \simeq 319$ GeV



scattering process is described by the usual DIS kinematic variables:

$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k' - k)^2$$

$$W^2 = (q + p)^2$$

in addition the diffractive kinematics:

$$x_{I\!P} = \frac{q\cdot(p - p_Y)}{q\cdot p} \qquad t = (q - p_X)^2$$

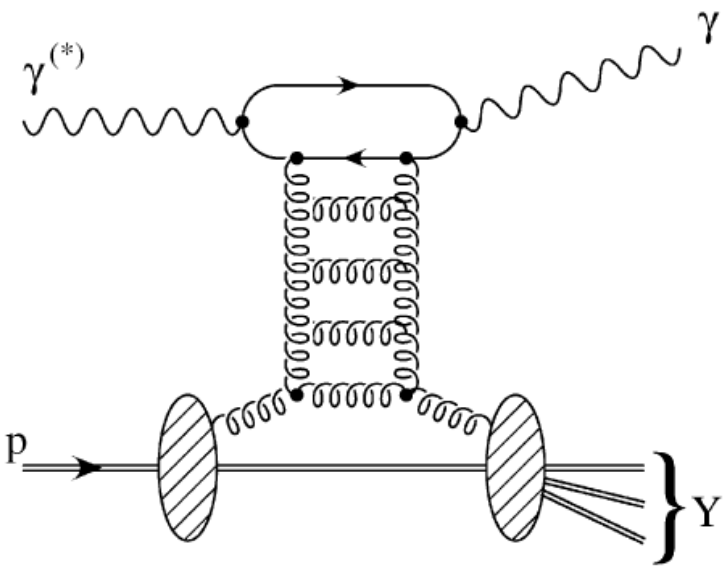
$$y_{I\!P} = \frac{p\cdot(q - p_X)}{p\cdot q} \approx e^{-\Delta\eta}$$

Kinematic domain:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & Q^2 & < 0.01\ \text{GeV}^2 \\ 175 < & W & < 247\ \text{GeV} \\ 4 < & |t| & < 36\ \text{GeV}^2 \\ & y_{I\!P} & < 0.05 \end{array}$$

- process is an extension of Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering at large $|t|$ and small Q^2
- complements measurements of vector mesons at large $|t|$ $\rho,\ \phi,\ J/\psi$

Introduction $\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma Y$



- the only non-perturbative part of the calculation: PDFs

- hard scale *t* is present at photon and proton vertices

- γp interaction: via the photon fluctuation into $q\bar{q}$ pair

- the p_T of the scattered photon is balanced by the struck parton in the proton

$$\Delta\eta \simeq \log(\hat{s}/p_T^2)$$

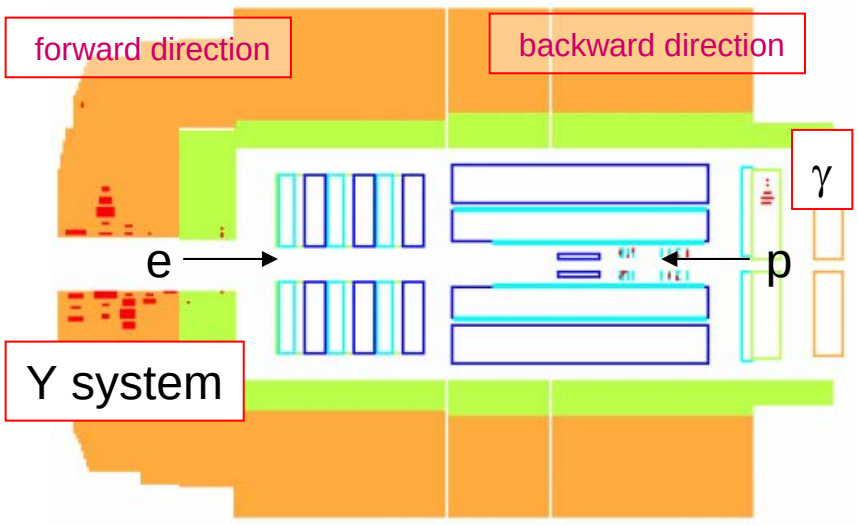
- no strong ordering in k_T, but strong ordering in 1/x: process expected to be described by the BFKL approach

- in the LLA approx., the exchanged colour singlet is modelled by the effective exchange of a gluon ladder

- this BFKL approach is implemented into MC

Data Selection

-analysed is 1999/2000 (HERA I) data period (integrated luminosity of 46.2pb^{-1})



$$e^+ p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma Y$$

$p_T^\gamma > 2$ GeV

→ e⁺ in e-tagger

limits Q^2, W to

$Q^2 < 0.01$ GeV^2

$175 < W < 247$ GeV

240 selected events

Kinematic Reconstruction

$$|t| = (p_T^\gamma)^2 \qquad W \simeq (1 - E_{e'}/E_e)s$$

$$x_{I\!P} \simeq \frac{(E+P_z)_\gamma}{2E_p} \qquad y_{I\!P} \simeq \frac{\Sigma_Y (E-P_z)}{2(E_e - E_{e'})}$$

Signal Simulation

HERWIG 6.4 using LLA BFKL *Cox and Forshaw, J.Phys.G26 (2000) 702*

- 2 free parameters: strong coupling α_s and scale c which defines the leading logarithms in the expansion of the BFKL amplitude

  for vector meson production $c = m_{VM}/2$
  in $\gamma p \to \gamma Y$ the scale is unknown – absence of normalisation prediction for σ

  $\alpha_s^{BFKL} = 0.17$ (running with scale is ignored at LLA)

- in the asymptotic approximation of the calculations:

$$\sigma(W) \sim W^{\delta} \qquad \delta = 4(3\alpha_s^{BFKL}/\pi)4\ln 2$$

$$\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}|t| \sim |t|^{-n}$$

- M_Y dependence given by the dynamics

Background Estimate

contribution to σ

Inclusive diffractive γp $ep \to eXY$

- PHOJET MC
- single em particle (π^0) mimicking the final state photon

3%

Dileptons $ep \to ee^+e^-X$

- elastic+inelastic channels (GRAPE MC)
- topology:
  - 1 lepton in electron tagger (mimic the scattered electron)
  - 1 lepton in backward calo (mimic the final state photon)
  - 1 lepton lost in the beam pipe

4%

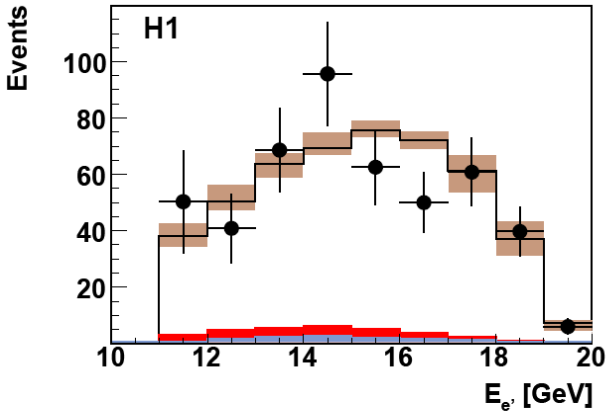
ω^0 production

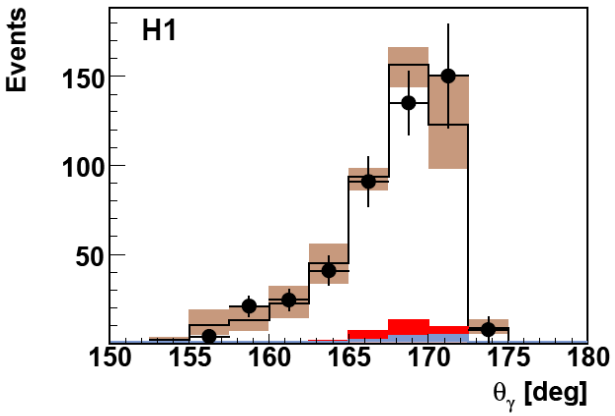
- elastic/proton-dissociation high |t| ω^0 production

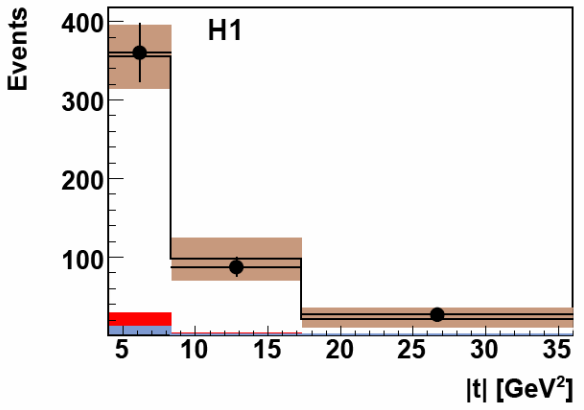
($\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and $\pi^0 \gamma$ decays) found to be negligible (DIFFVM MC)

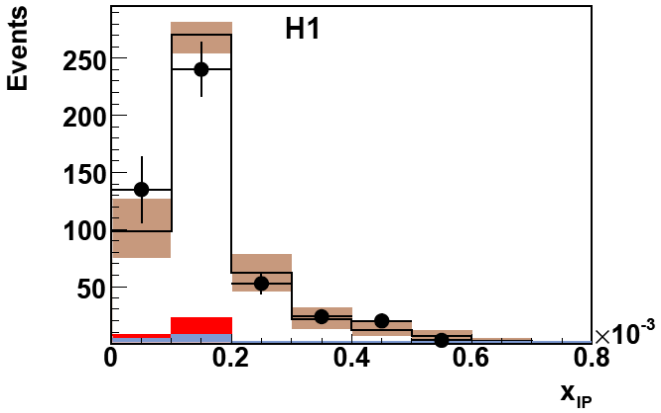
negligible

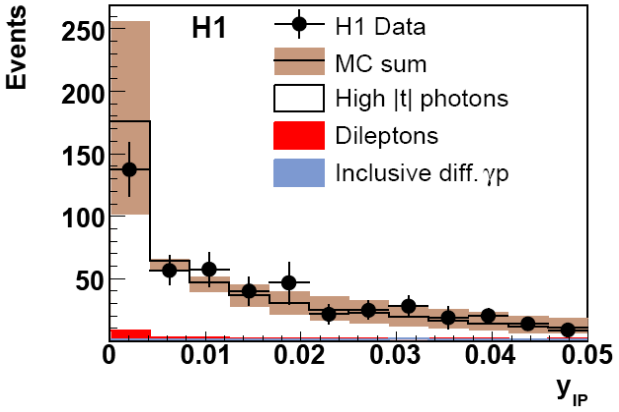
Control Plots











distributions are reasonably described by the sum of MC
(after the |t| reweight of HERWIG)

background is normalised to luminosity

signal MC normalised to number of events corrected for background

in order to describe data distribution for the acceptance correction:
t-slope reweighted by $t^{0.73}$

Systematic Errors

calculated using HERWIG signal MC

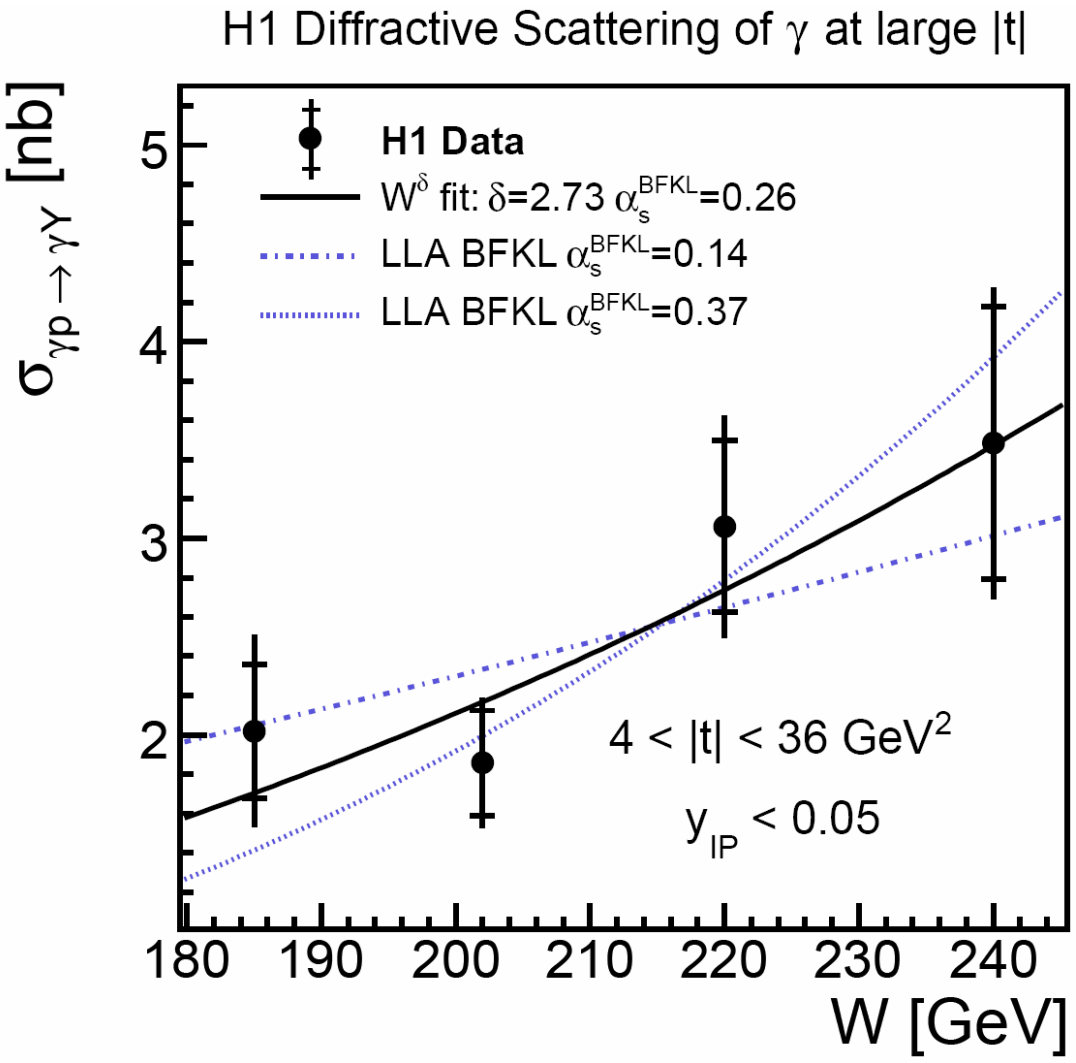
Experimental	Variation	Model Parameters	Variation
photon energy scale	$\pm 1\%$	$x_{I\!P}$ dependence	$(1/x_{I\!P})^{\pm 0.4}$
photon polar angle	± 2.5 mrad	$\lvert t\rvert$ dependence	$(1/\lvert t\rvert)^{\pm 0.2}$
HFS energy scale	$\pm 4\%$	M_Y dependence	$(1/M_Y^2)^{\pm 0.3}$
e-tagger energy scale	$\pm 1.5\%$	incl. diffr. γp contribution	100%
calo noise thresh.	$\pm 25\%$		
luminosity uncertainty	$\pm 1.5\%$		

Largest contributions: $x_{I\!P}$ slope / e-tagger energy (~10% for the *W* cross-section)

Other contributions < 5%

Systematic errors are smaller / comparable to statistical errors

γp Cross Section in W



LLA BFKL is normalised to integrated measured cross section

Fit: $\sigma \sim W^{\delta}$

$$\delta = 2.73 \pm 1.02(\text{stat})^{+0.56}_{-0.78}(\text{syst})$$

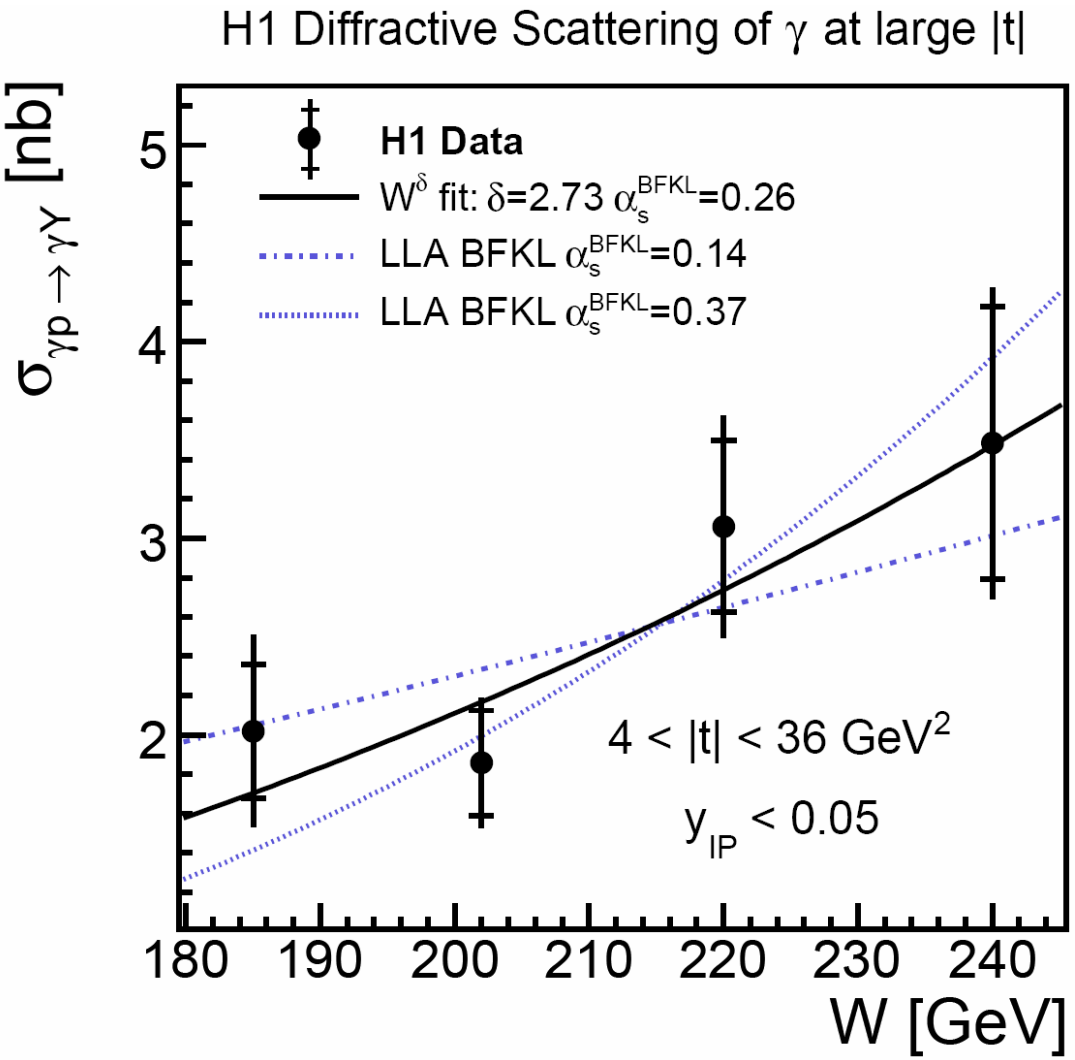
at $\langle |t| \rangle = 6.1\ \text{GeV}^2$

- steep rise of σ with W: hard subprocess in interaction

- δ compatible with J/ψ in photopr. at $\langle |t| \rangle = 6.93\ \text{GeV}^2$

$$\delta_{J/\psi} = 1.29 \pm 0.23(\text{stat}) \pm 0.16(\text{syst})$$

γp Cross Section in W



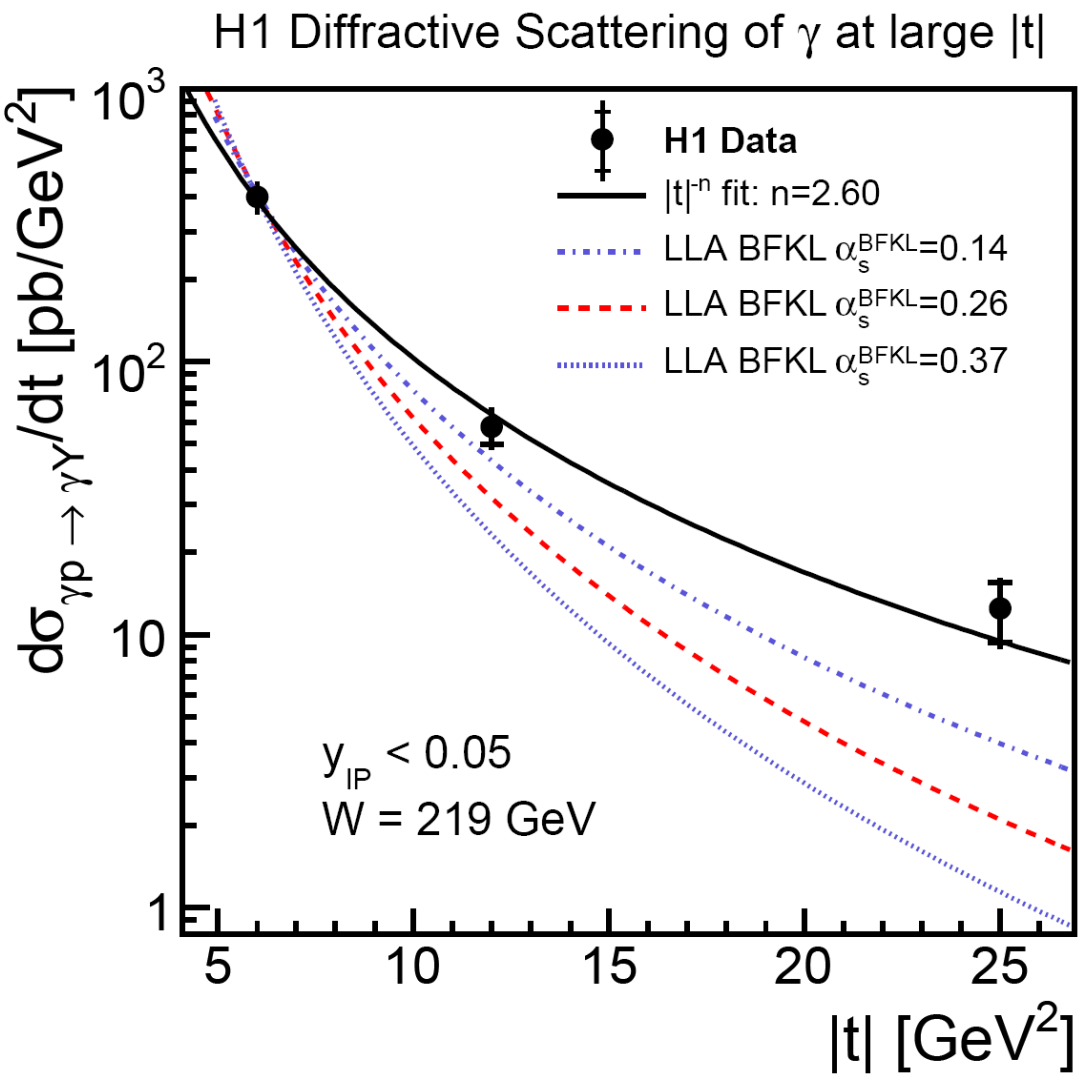
$$\delta = 4(3\alpha_s^{Fit}/\pi)4\ln 2$$

$$\alpha_s^{\mathrm{Fit}} = 0.26 \pm 0.10(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.05}_{-0.07}(\mathrm{syst})$$

comparable with other measurements:

		$\langle\alpha_s^{BFKL}\rangle$
H1:2003	J/ψ at high $\|t\|$	0.18
H1:2006	ρ at high $\|t\|$	0.20
ZEUS:2003	ϕ at high $\|t\|$	0.20
ZEUS:2007	gaps between jets	0.11

γp Cross Section differential in |t|



LLA BFKL is normalised to the integrated measured cross section

Fit: $\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}t \sim |t|^{-n}$

$$n = 2.60 \pm 0.19(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.03}_{-0.08}(\mathrm{syst})$$

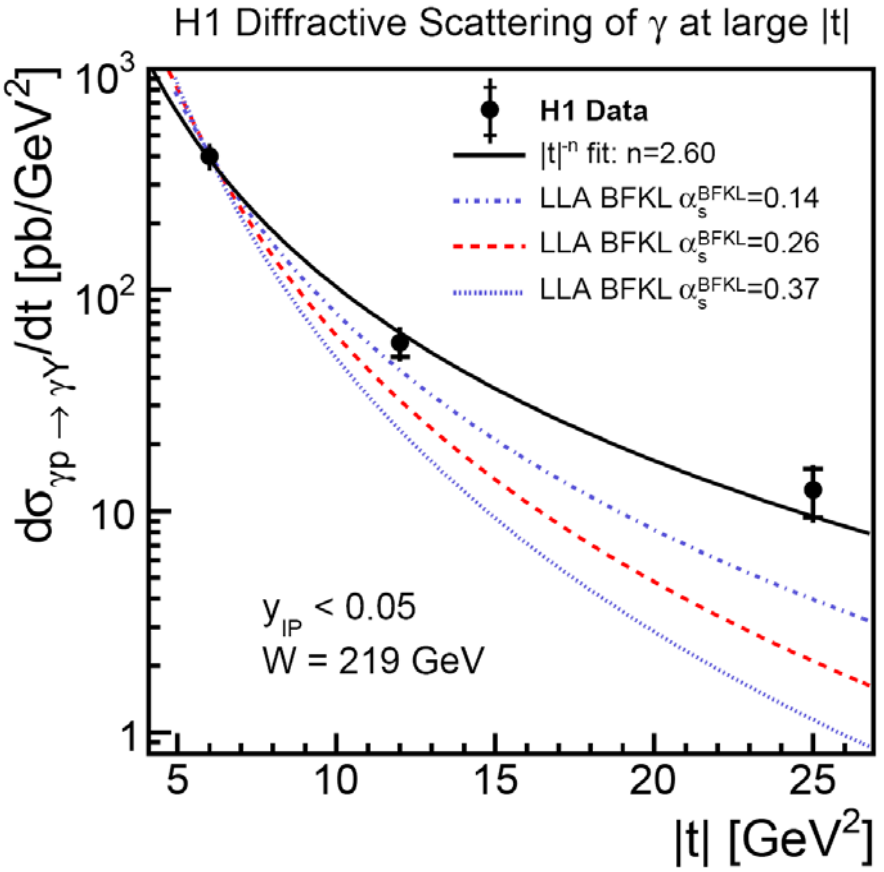
- harder |*t*| distribution than predicted by LLA BFKL

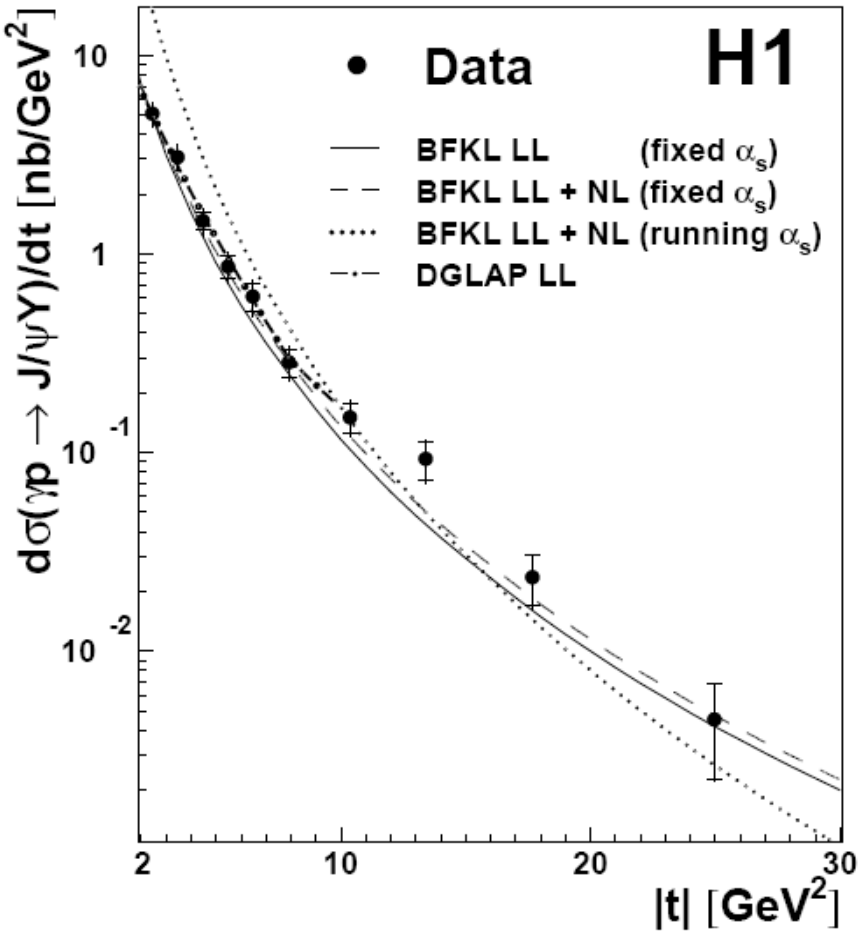
J/ψ measurement at high |*t*|

$$n_{J/\psi} = 3.78 \pm 0.17(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.06(\mathrm{syst})$$

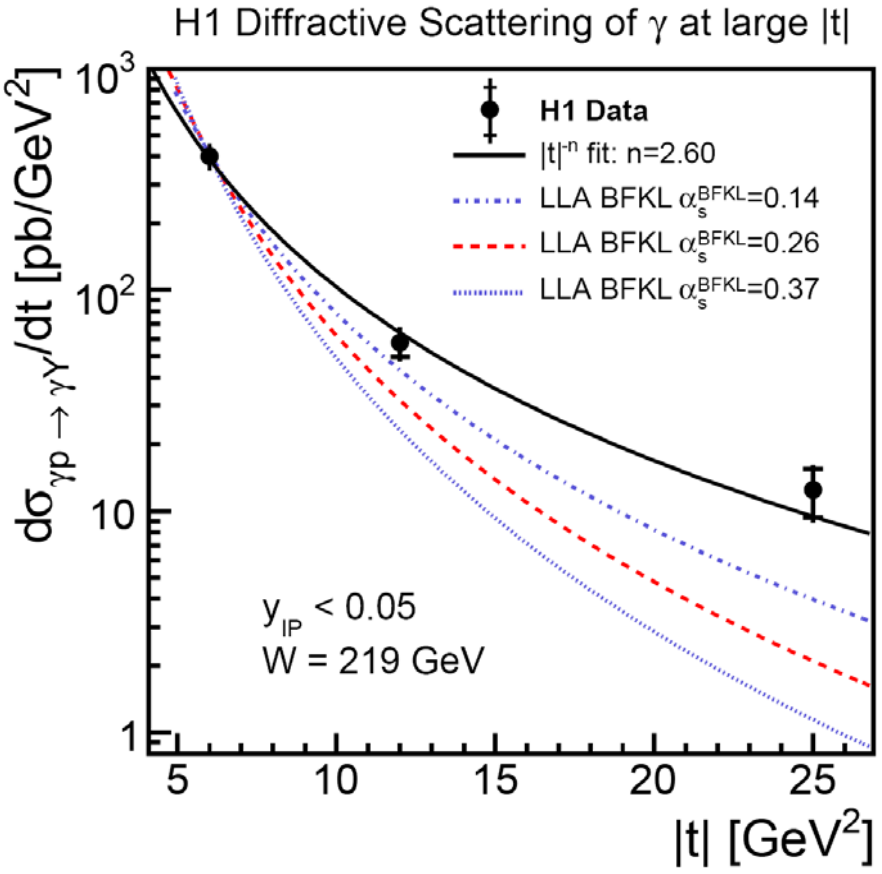
in the range $2 < |t| < 30\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$

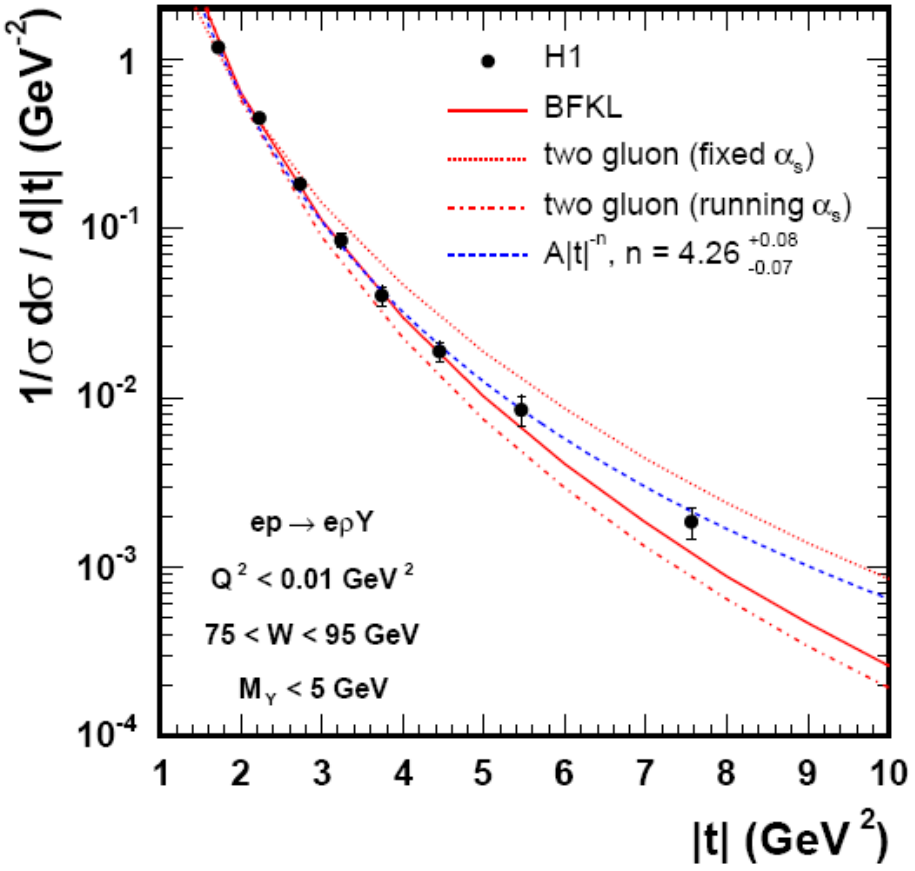
Comparison with J/ψ at high $|t|$





Comparison with ρ at high $|t|$





Conclusion

- diffractive photon scattering $\gamma p \to \gamma Y$ at high |*t*| has been measured for the first time

- important test of the BFKL dynamics

- measured *W* power $\delta = 2.73 \pm 1.02(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.56}_{-0.78}(\mathrm{syst})$
  corresponds to $\alpha_s^{\mathrm{Fit}} = 0.26 \pm 0.10(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.05}_{-0.07}(\mathrm{syst})$

  is compatible with the LLA BFKL and with the J/ψ production at high |*t*| and is one of the strongest energy dependences measured in diffractive processes

- measured |*t*| power $n = 2.60 \pm 0.19(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.03}_{-0.08}(\mathrm{syst})$
is harder than that predicted by the LLA BFKL and that measured for diffractive production of J/ψ

Backup

Cross Sections

ep cross sections are calculated as

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\sigma_{ep\to e\gamma Y}}{\mathrm{d}W\,\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{N_{\mathrm{data}} - N_{\mathrm{bgr}}}{\mathcal{L} A \Delta W \Delta t}$$

γp single-differential cross sections are then extracted using photon flux Γ

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\sigma_{ep\to e\gamma Y}}{\mathrm{d}W\,\mathrm{d}t} = \Gamma(W)\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\gamma p\to\gamma Y}}{\mathrm{d}t}(W)$$