Diffractive production of isolated photons with the ZEUS Detector at HERA

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High-p_T photons produced in ep scattering
are of several categories:

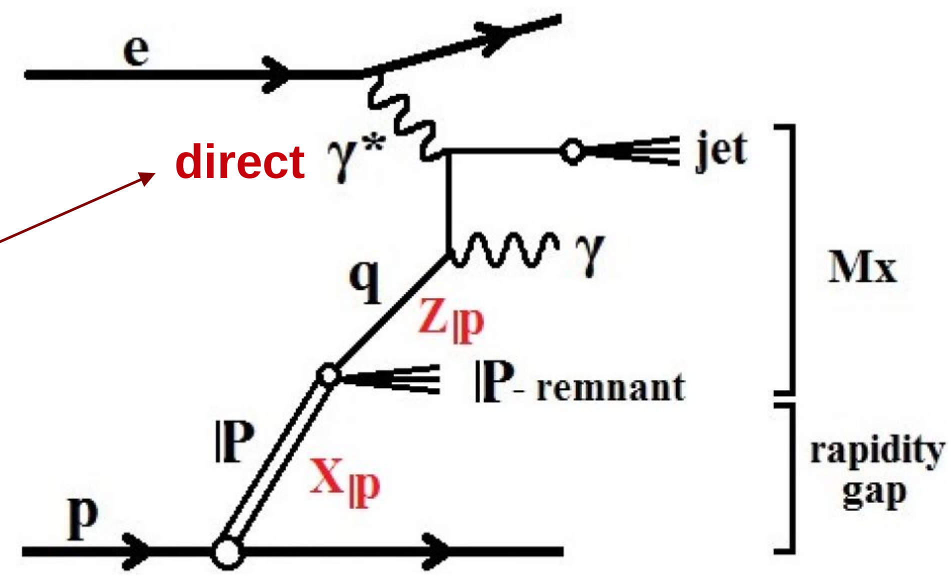
- Radiated from the incoming or outgoing lepton
- Produced in a hard partonic interaction
- Radiated from a quark within a jet
- A decay product of a hadron within a jet

Photons in first two categories are relatively isolated from other outgoing particles. Second type often called “prompt” photons.

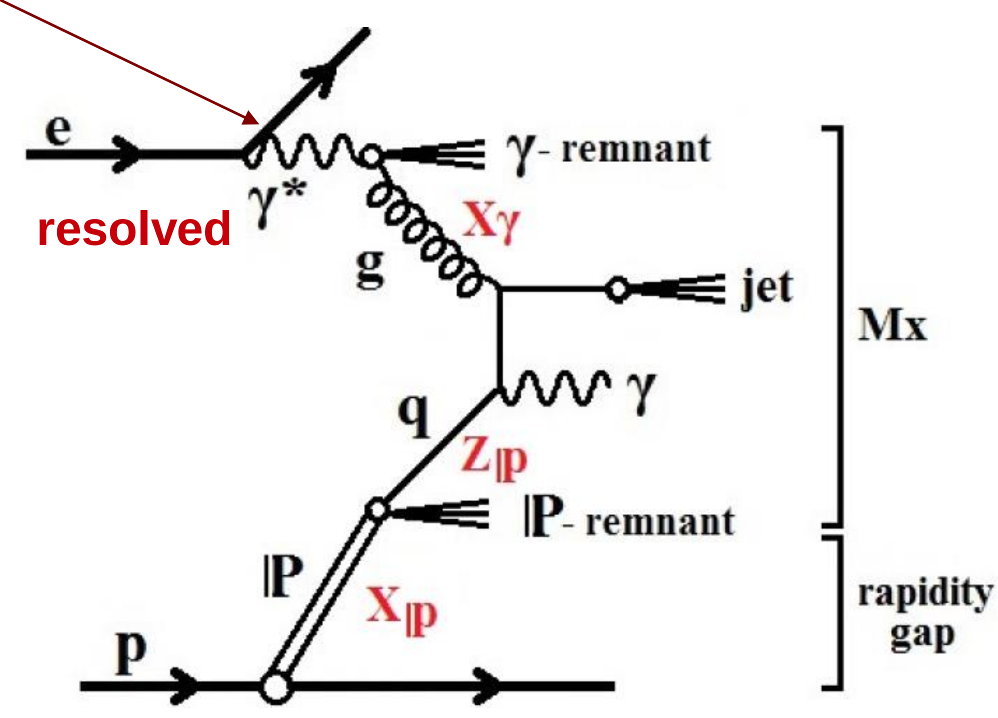
Here we study “prompt” photons arising from a diffractive process.

Examples of lowest-order resolved–Pomeron diagrams
by which diffractive processes may generate a prompt photon

Direct incoming photon gives all its energy to the hard scatter ($x_\gamma = 1$).



Resolved incoming photon gives fraction x_γ of its energy.



An outgoing photon must couple to a charged particle line and so the exchanged colourless object (“Pomeron”) must have a quark content.

More kinematics:

x_{IP} = fraction of proton energy taken by Pomeron, measured as

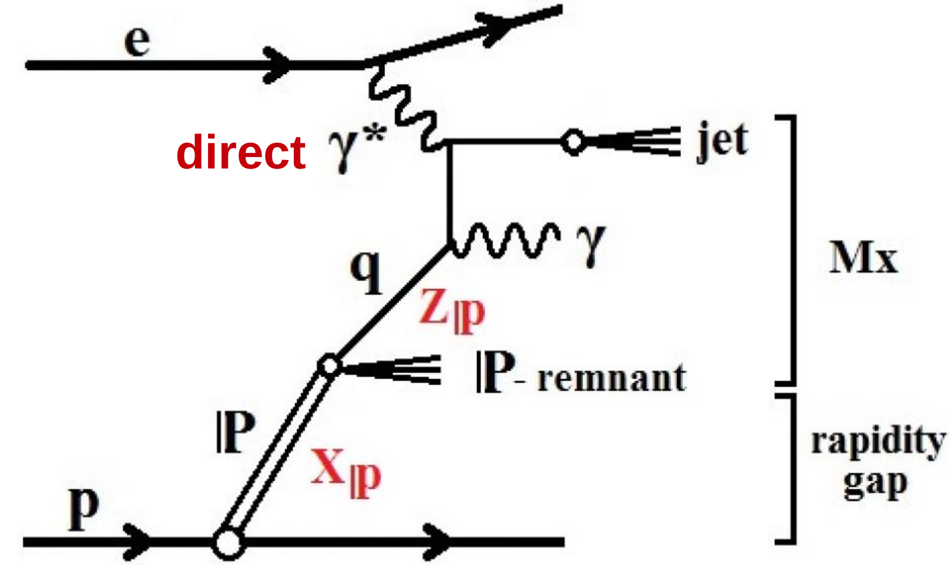
$$\Sigma_{\text{all EFOs}} (E + p_z) \,/\, 2\, E_p$$

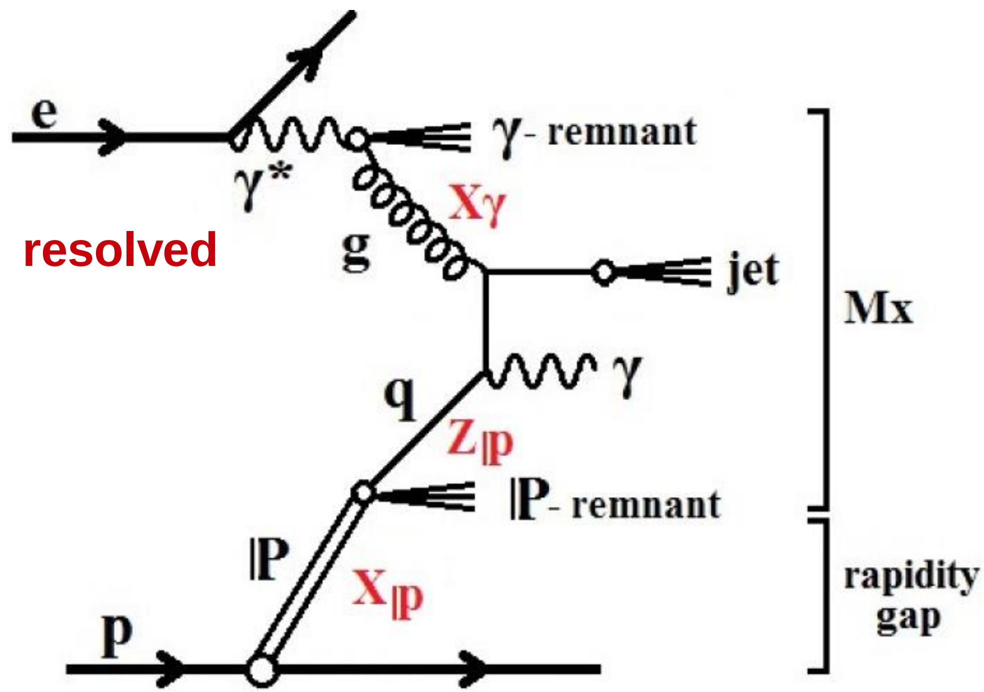
z_{IP} = fraction of Pomeron $E+p_z$ taken by photon + jet measured as

$$\Sigma_{\gamma + \text{jet}}(E + p_z) \,/\, \Sigma_{\text{all EFOs}}(E + p_z)$$

η_{max} = maximum pseudorapidity of observed outgoing particles (E > 0.4 GeV) (ignore forward proton).

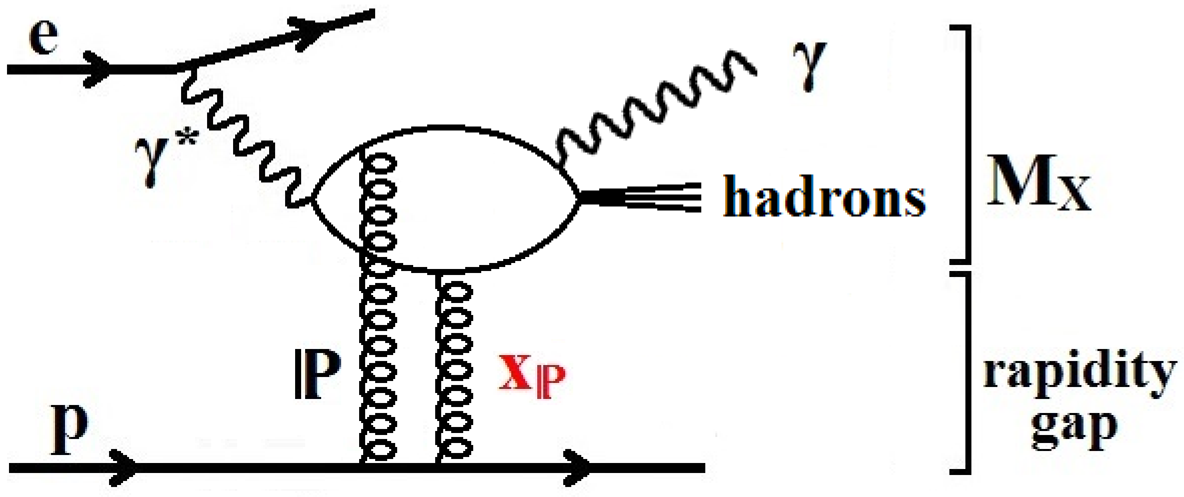
Diffractive processes are characterised by a low value of η_{max} and/or low x_{IP}.





Possible direct Pomeron interactions require a different type of diagram.

e.g.



Direct photon + direct Pomeron

Resolved photons also a possibility.

N.B. The proton may become dissociated in diffractive processes

Here we measure prompt diffractive photons with and without a jet, using the ZEUS detector, in photoproduction.

Some motivations:

- *Prompt photons emerge directly from the hard scattering process and give a particular view of this.*

- *Allows tests of Pomeron models and explores the non-gluonic aspects of the Pomeron and Pomeron-photon physics in general.*

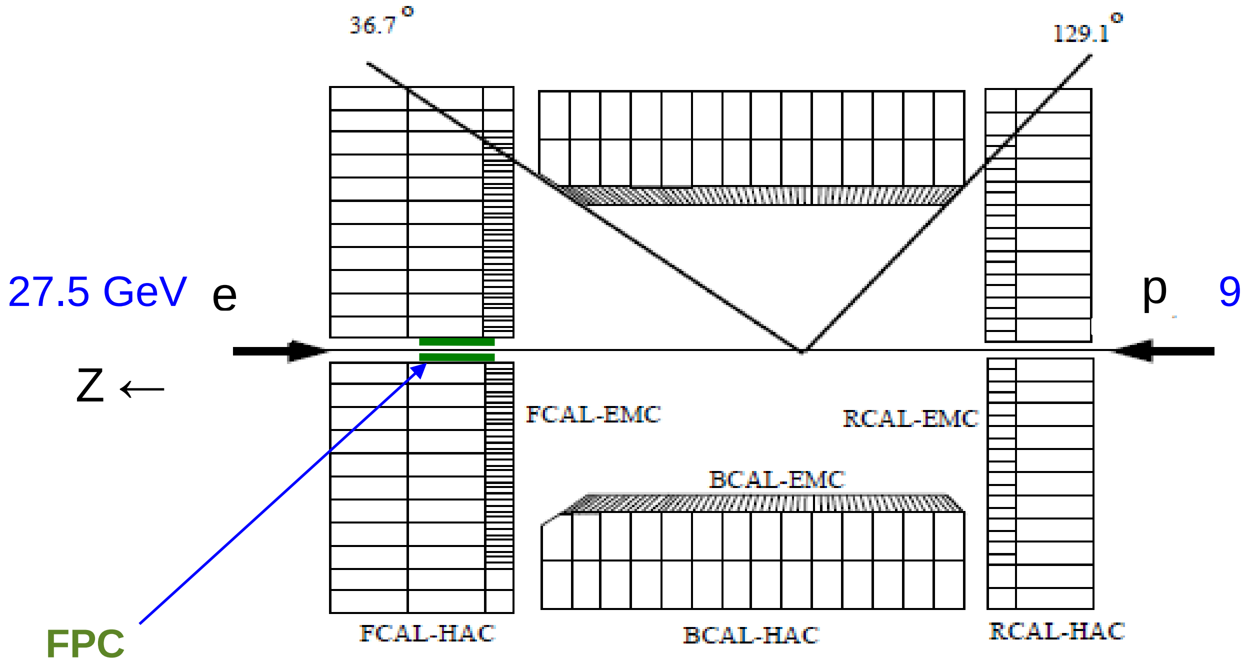
ZEUS publications of prompt photons in photoproduction:
Phys. Lett. 730 (2014) 293   JHEP 08 (2014) 03

H1 on inclusive diffractive prompt photons in photoproduction:
Phys. Lett. 672 (2009) 219

Diffractive photoproduced dijets:
(H1) Eur. Phys. J. 6 ((1999) Eur. Phys. J. 421, 70 (2008)15
(ZEUS) Eur. Phys. J 55 (2008) 171

The ZEUS detector

HERA-I data: 1998-2000
HERA-II data: 2004-2007

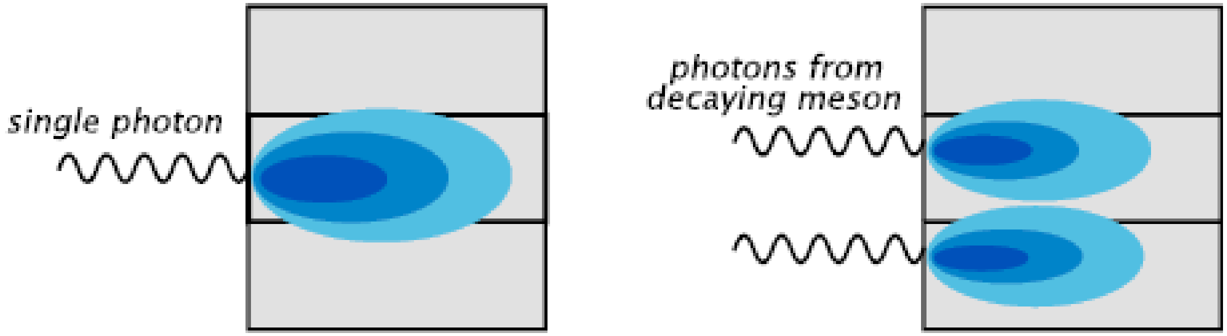


Hard scattered photons are measured in the BCAL, which is finely segmented in the Z direction.

EMC = electromagnetic section

FPC Forward Plug Calorimeter) (HERA-I)

Replaced by a beam focussing Magnet In HERA-II



ZEUS photoproduced prompt photon analysis.

Hard photon candidate:

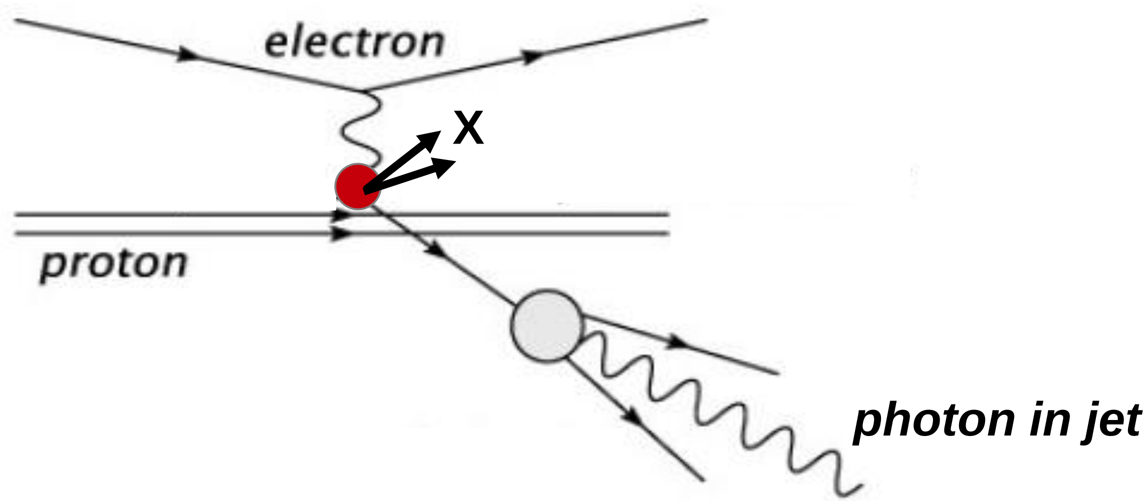
- found with energy-clustering algorithm in BCAL: $E_{EMC}/(E_{EMC}+E_{HAD}) > 0.9$
- $E_T^{\gamma} > 5$ GeV
- $-0.7 < \eta^{\gamma} < 0.9$ where $\eta \equiv$ pseudorapidity. (i.e. in ZEUS barrel calorimeter)
- **Isolated.** In the "jet" containing the photon candidate, the photon must contain at least 0.9 of the "jet" E_T

Jets

- use k_T-cluster algorithm
- $-1.5 < \eta^{jet} < 1.8$
- $E_T^{jet} > 4$ GeV

A cut $0.2 < y_{JB} < 0.7$ removes most DIS events.

Why we isolate the measured photon:



Photons in or near jets require a quark fragmentation function which is not easy to determine – requires non-perturbative input.

Reduce large background from neutral mesons.

The diffractive analysis.

1) The forward scattered proton is not measured in these analyses.

2) Non-diffractive events are characterised by a forward proton shower.
To remove them, require $\eta_{max} < 2.5$ and $x_{IP} < 0.03$
η_{max} is evaluated from ZEUS energy flow objects (EFOs), which combine tracking and calorimeter cluster information.
These cuts at hadron level define a "visible" diffractive cross section.

3) Remove remaining DIS events and Bethe-Heitler and DVCS events (photon + electron final state).
Exclude events with identified electron or ≤ 5 EFOs

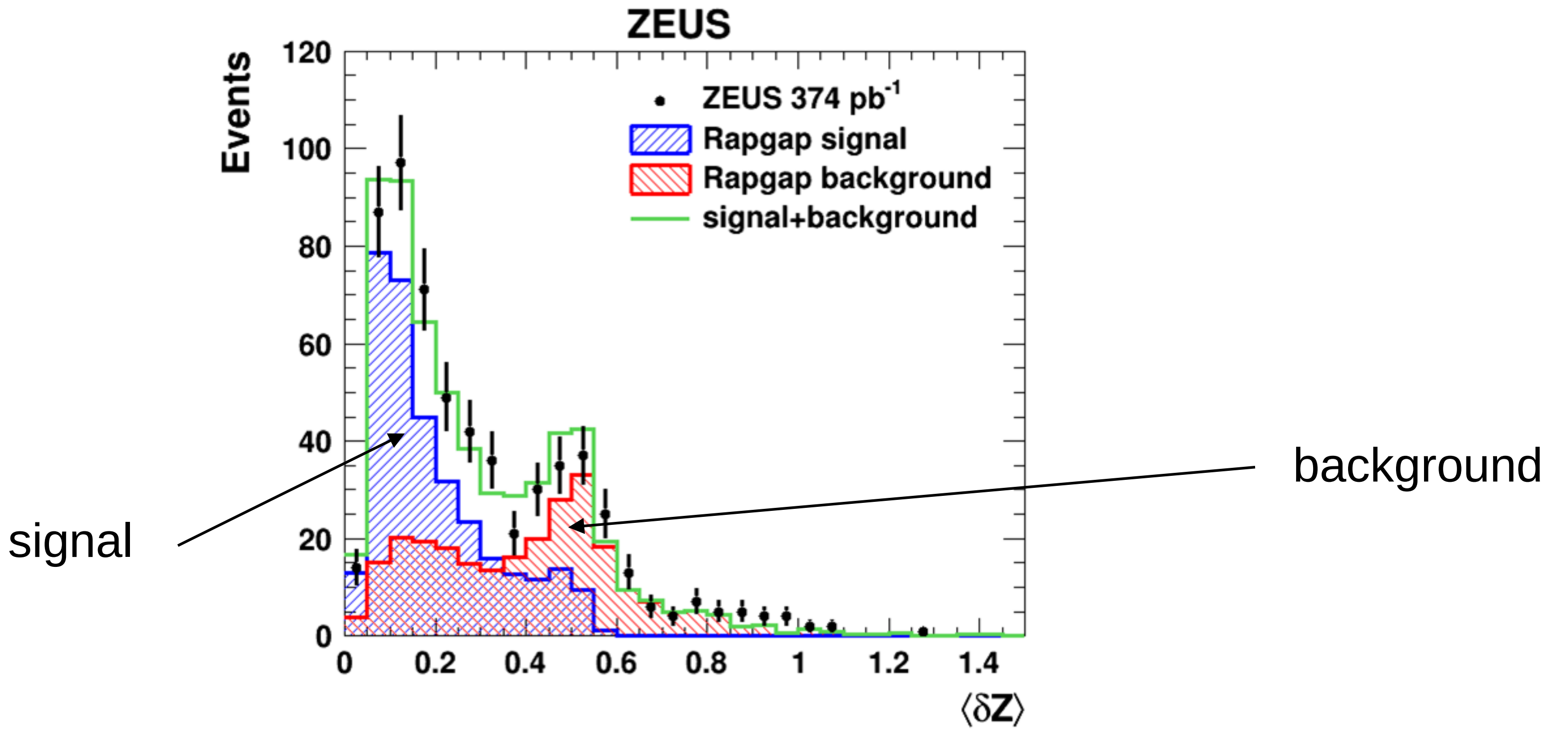
4) Remaining non-diffractive events neglected, could be 0-10% of our cross sections. Treated as a systematic.

5) **HERA I** data: use the FPC to remove much non-diffractive background.
It also suppressed many proton dissociation events.

Use HERA-I data to measure total cross section. 82 pb^{-1}
Use HERA-II data to study shapes of distributions. 374 pb^{-1}

Photon candidates: groups of signals in cells in the BEMC.
Each has a Z-position, Z_{CELL}. E-weighted mean of Z_{CELL} is Z_{Mean}.

Task: to separate photons from background
of candidates from photon decays of neutral mesons.



<dZ> = E-weighted mean of $|Z_{CELL} - Z_{Mean}|$.

Peaks correspond to photon and π^0 signals, other background is η + multi-π^0.

In each bin of each measured physical quantity, fit for **photon signal** + hadronic bgd.

Monte Carlo simulation

Uses the **RAPGAP** generator
(H. Jung Comp Phys Commun 86 (1995) 147)

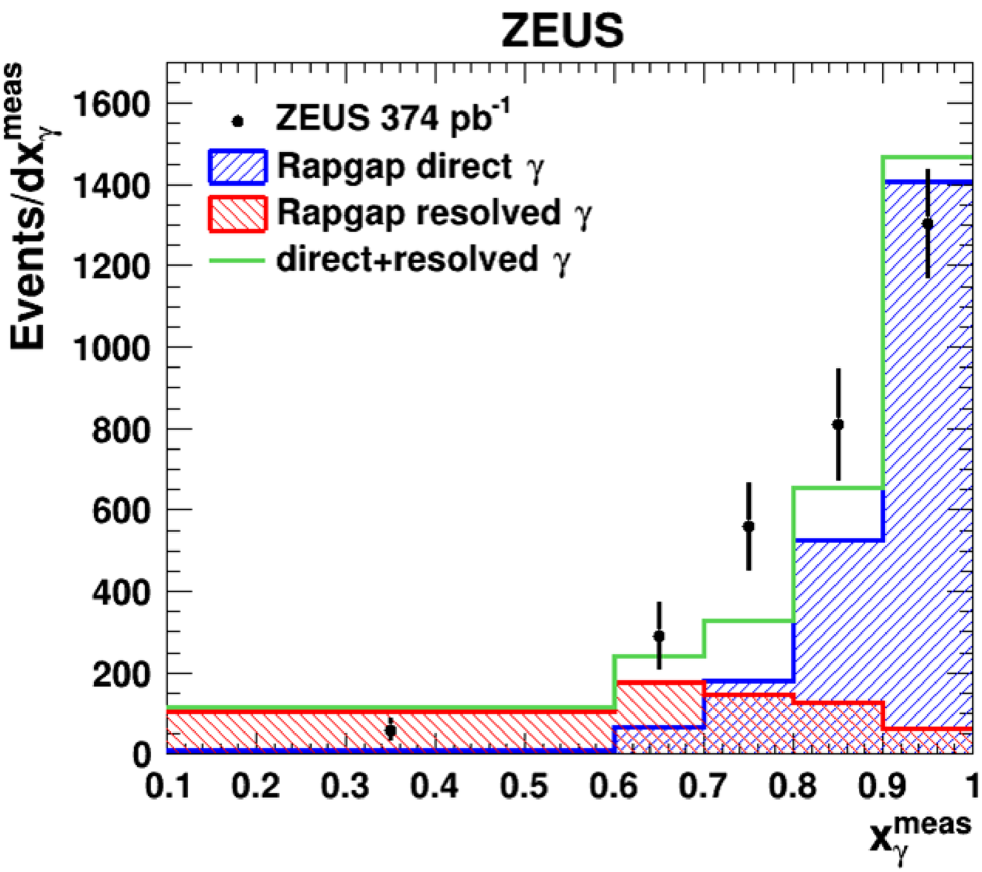
Based on leading order parton-level QCD matrix elements.

Some higher orders are modelled by initial and final state leading-logarithm parton showers.

Fragmentation uses the Lund string model as implemented in PYTHIA.

The H1 2006 DPDF fit B set is used to describe the density of partons in the diffractively scattered proton.
For resolved photons, the SASGAM-2D pdf is used.

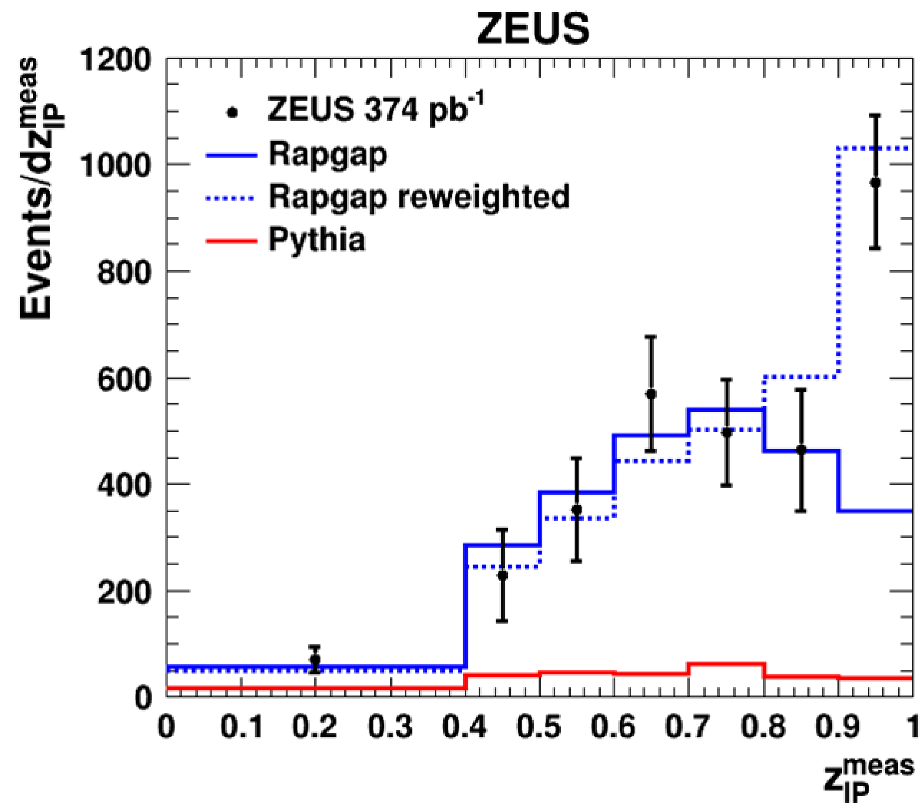
Fit the x_γ distribution to direct and resolved RAPGAP components.
A 70:30 mixture is found and used throughout.



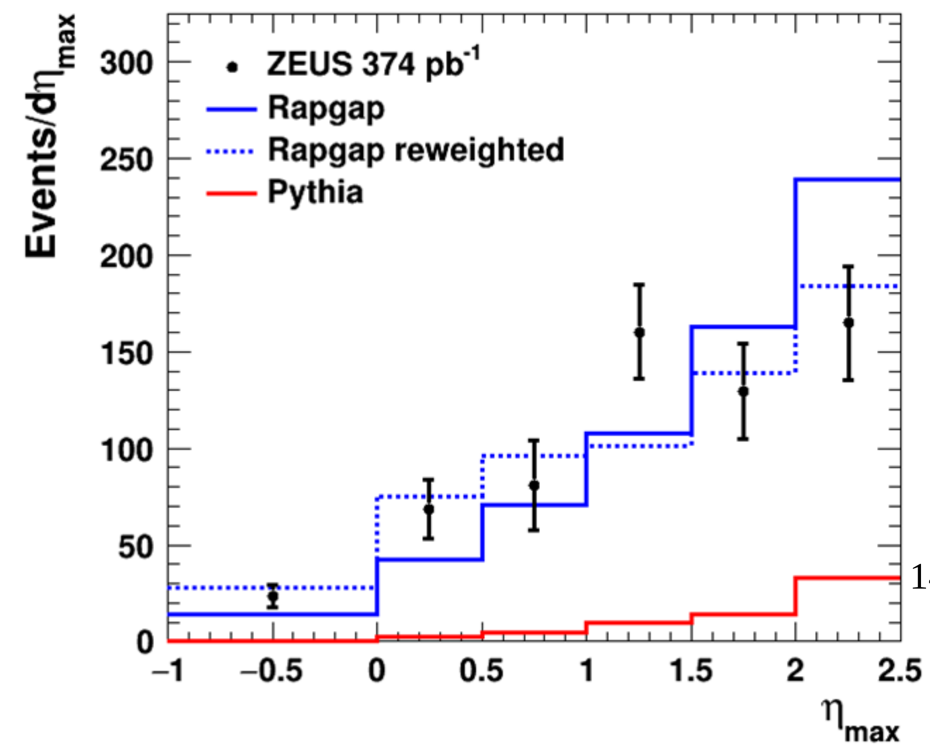
$$x_\gamma^{meas} = \Sigma_{\gamma + jet}(E - p_z) \,/\, \Sigma_{all\ EFOs}(E - p_z)$$

Plot z_{IP}^{meas} and compare with Rapgap

Shape does not agree.
An excess is seen in the top bin.
Can reweight Rapgap to describe the shape.



Unreweighted Rapgap here normalised to $z_{IP}^{meas} < 0.9$ data. Otherwise, unless stated, Rapgap is normalised to the full plotted range of data.



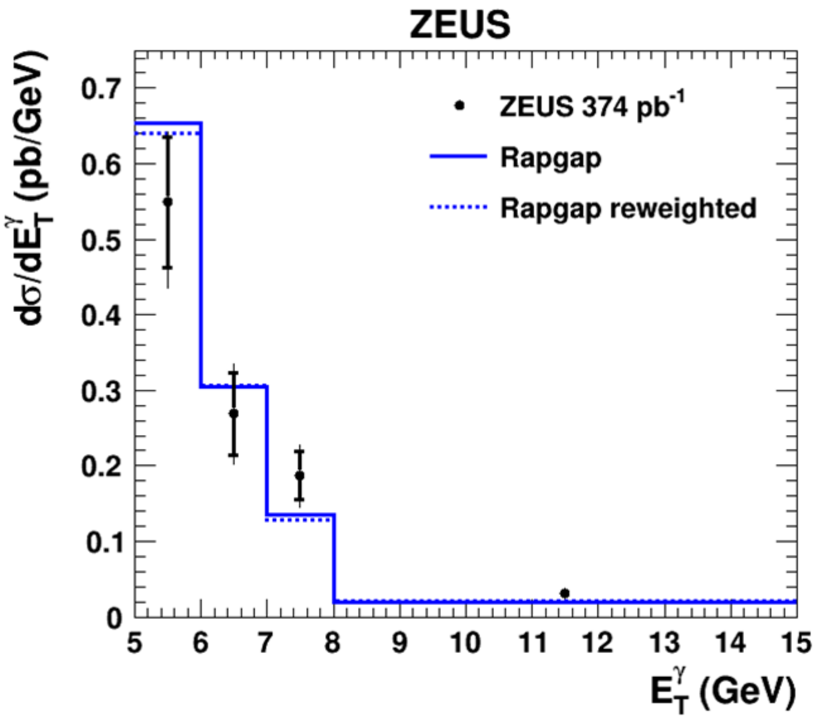
The η_{max} distribution is described better by the reweighted Rapgap.

Red histogram shows what 10% of non-diffractive Pythia photoproduction (subject to present cuts) would look like. (Not added into the Rapgap.)

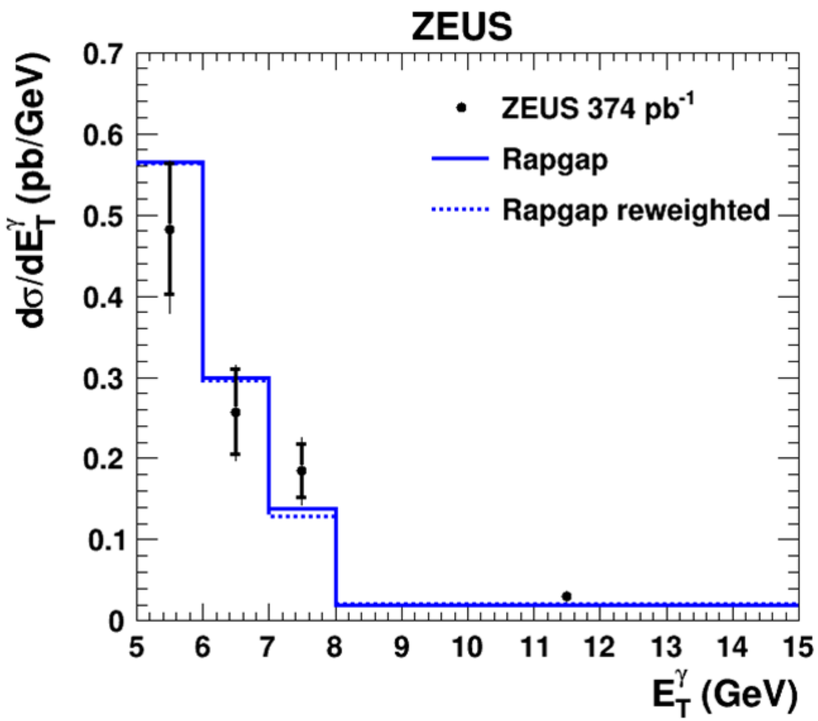
Results

Cross sections compared to RAPGAP normalised to total observed cross section. **Inner error bar is statistical.** Outer (total) is correlated across all points and includes normalisation and non-diffractive subtraction uncertainty.

Transverse energy of photon.



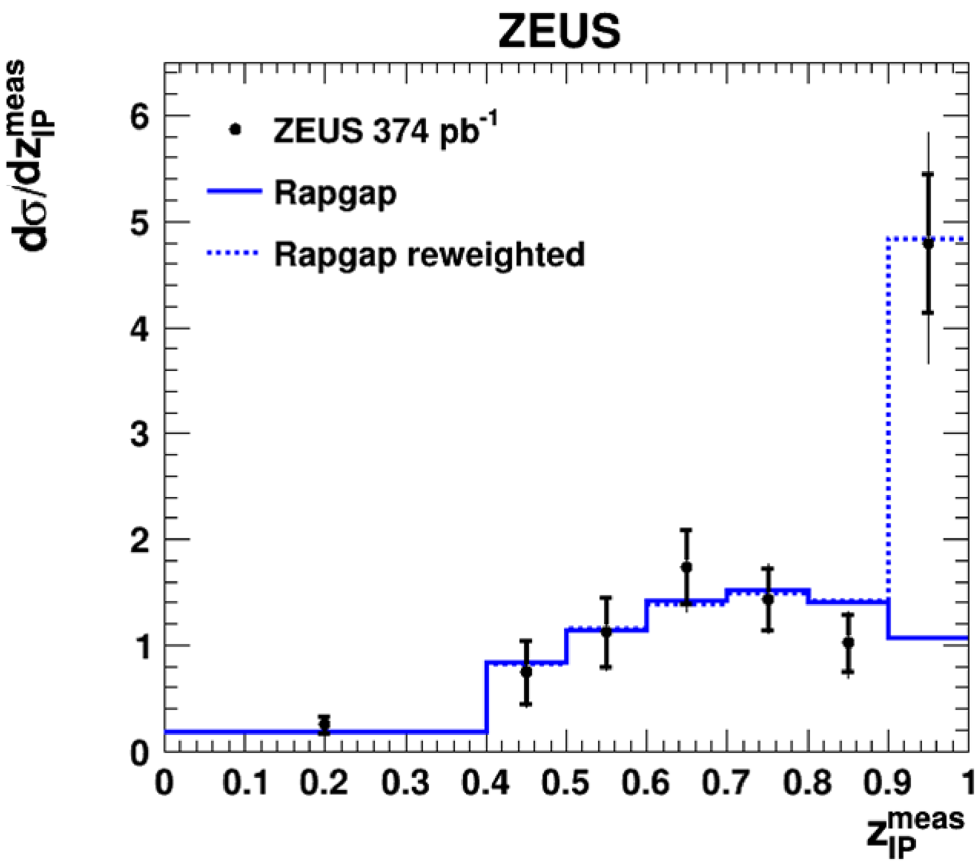
Inclusive photon



Photon + jet

Shape of data well described by Rapgap. Most photons are accompanied by a jet.

Cross section in $z_{IP}^{meas} = \Sigma_{\gamma + jet}(E + p_z) \,/\, \Sigma_{all\ EFOs}(E + p_z)$



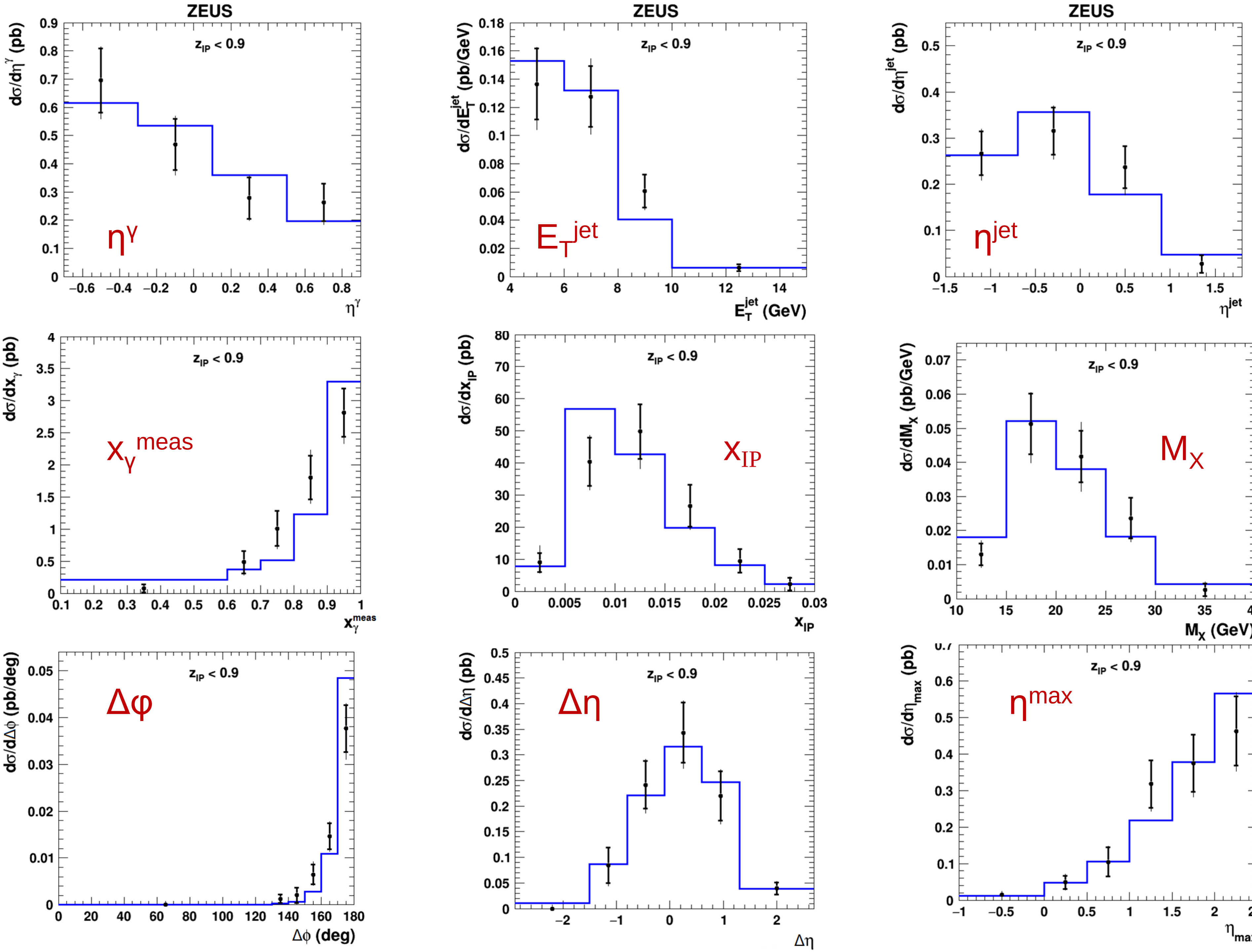
Evidence for direct Pomeron interactions

Photon-electron events have been removed.
Other backgrounds estimated and found to be at a low level

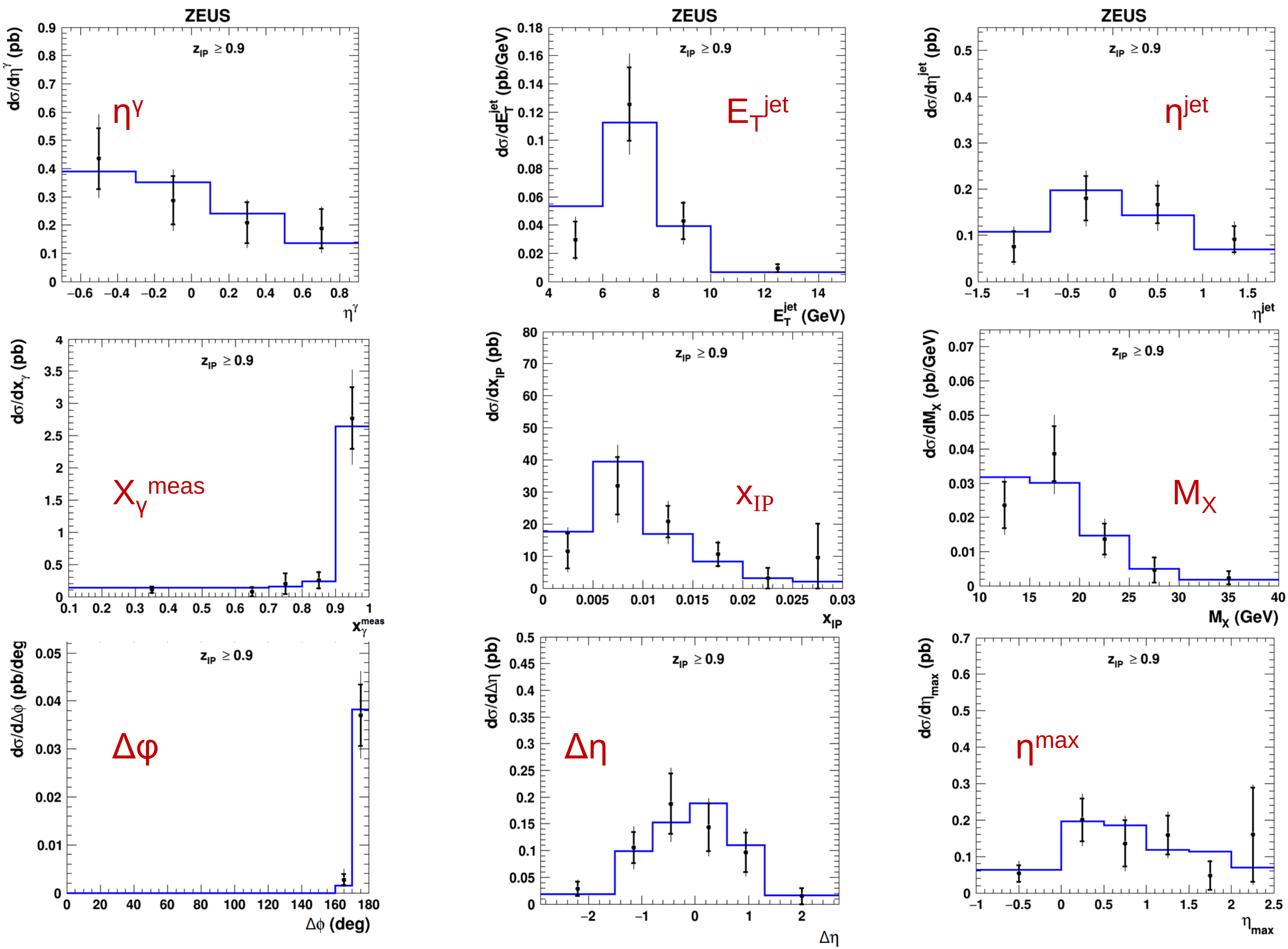
Using HERA-I data, integrated cross section for $\mathbf{z_{IP}^{meas} < 0.9}$ = $0.68 \pm 0.14\,^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$ pb

Rapgap gives 0.68 pb. No allowance for proton dissociation which is ~ 16 ± 4%.

Cross sections for region $z_{IP}^{meas} < 0.9$ Rapgap is normalised to data in this region.



Cross sections for region $z_{IP}^{meas} \geq 0.9$ Rapgap is normalised to data in this region.



Summary

ZEUS have measured isolated ("prompt") photons in diffractive photoproduction, for the first time with an accompanying jet.

Cross sections for a diffractive region defined by cuts on η_{max} and x_{IP} have been evaluated.

Most of the detected photons are accompanied by a jet.

The variable z_{IP}^{meas} shows a peak at high values that implies the presence of processes not currently modelled in RAPGAP.

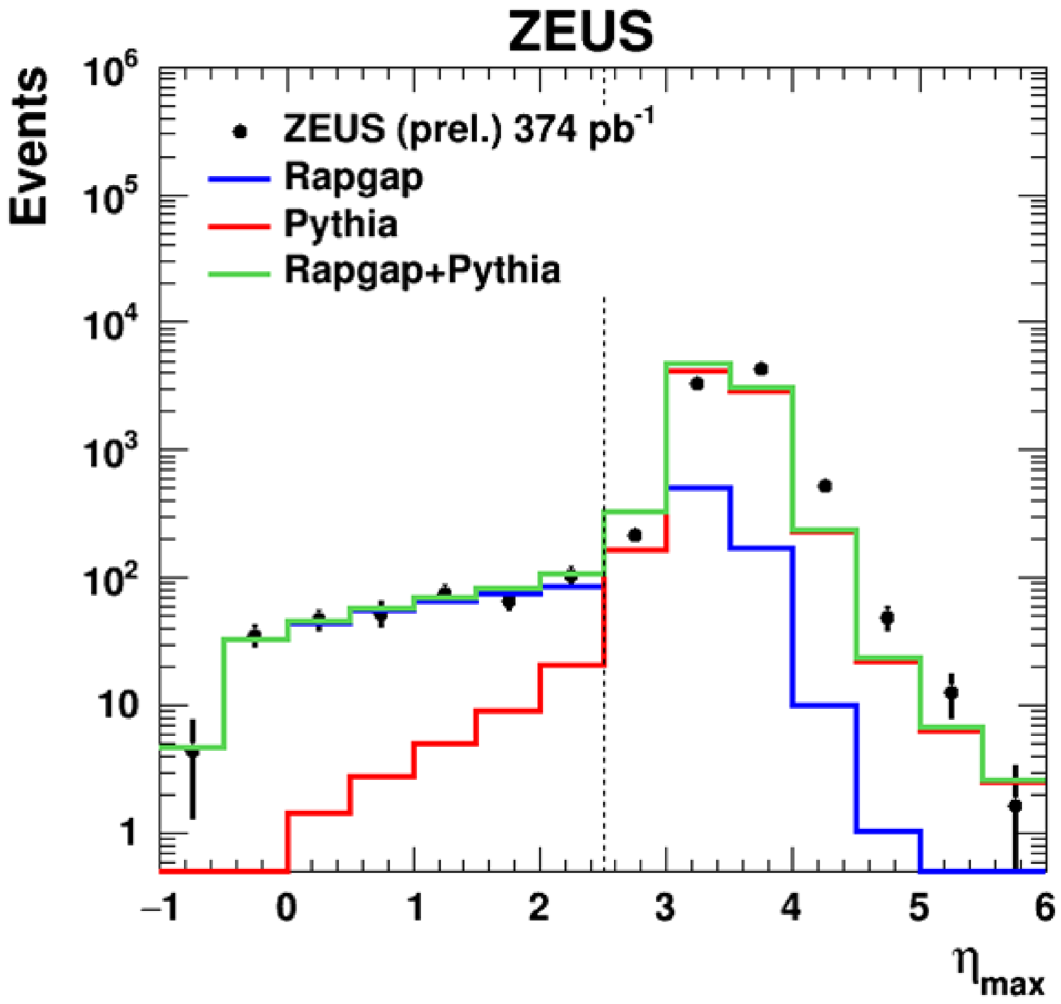
This gives evidence for a direct-Pomeron process

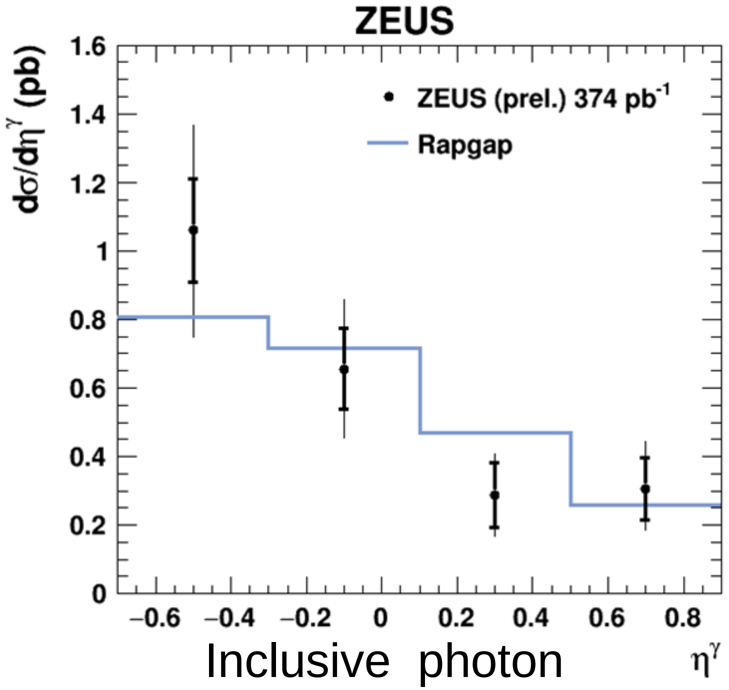
Dominantly in the direct-photon channel.

In both regions of z_{IP}^{meas} the cross sections of the kinematic variables are well described in shape by Rapgap, confirming a common set of PDFs in diffractive DIS (where they were determined) and photoproduction at $z_{IP}^{meas} < 0.9$.

Backups

etamax distribution for HERA-2.

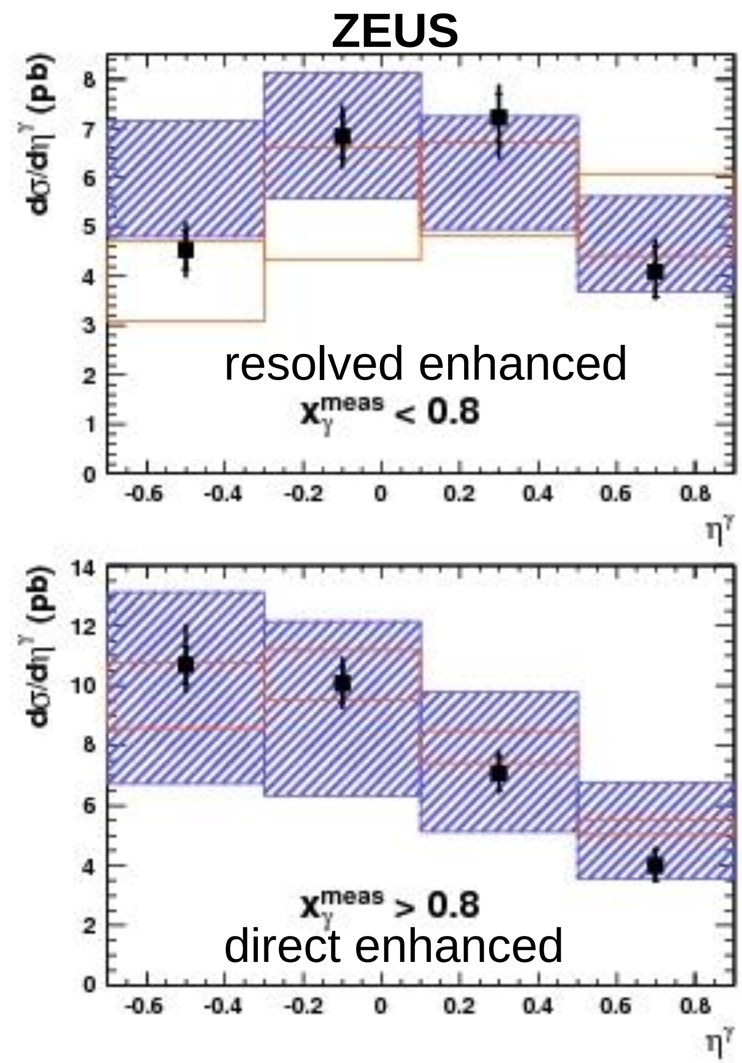


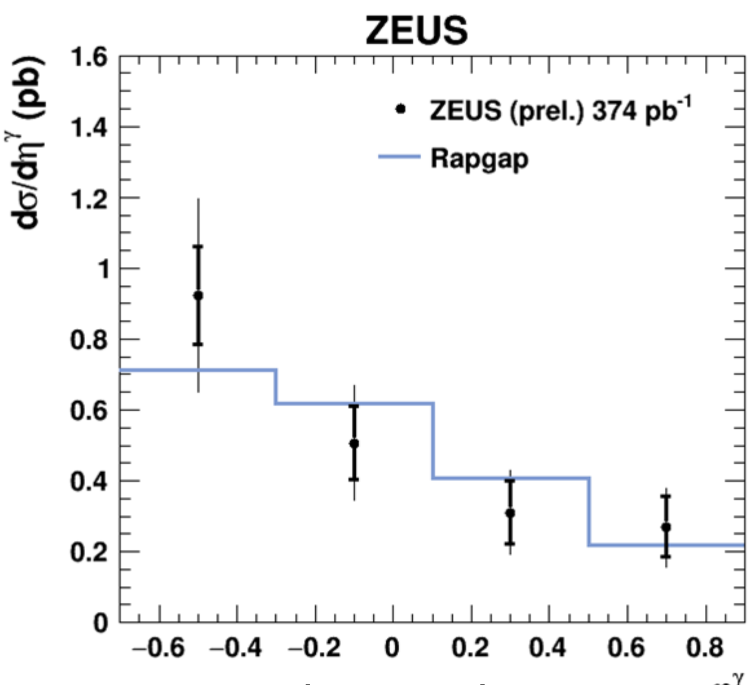


Inclusive photon pseudorapidity

Compare diffractive photon distribution with those from nondiffractive process.

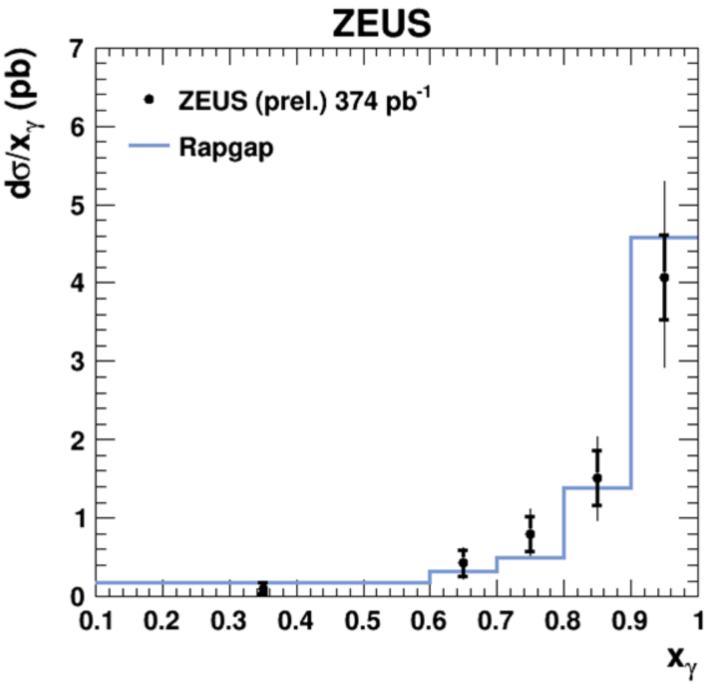
Diffractive more resembles direct but seems slightly more forward.

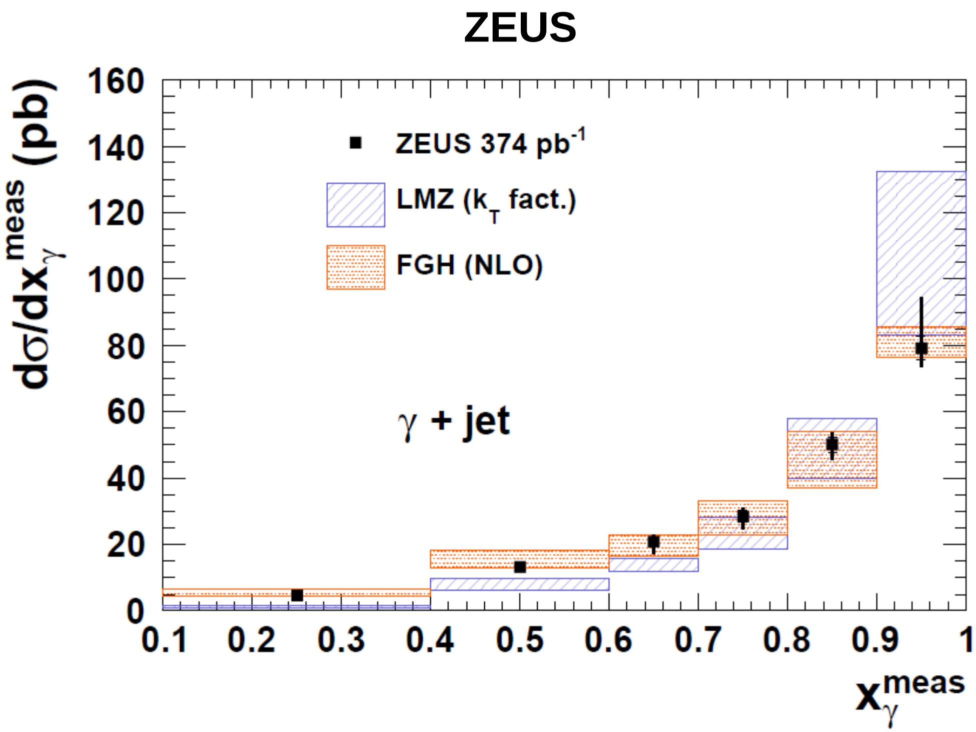




Photon + jet

Compare diffractive distribution with that for nondiffractive photoproduction:





The diffractive process (left) is more strongly direct-dominated than the photoproduction (right).
Rapgap gives a good description.