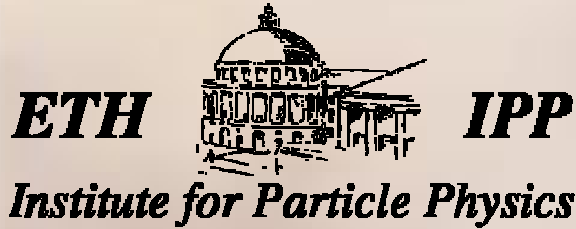


# (Vector) Meson Production at H1

**Benno List**



**ETH Zürich**  
**Institute for Particle Physics**  
**for the H1 Collaboration**



Special thanks to:  
Duncan Brown  
Philipp Fleischmann  
Xavier Janssen

# Contents of this Talk

## Exclusive Vector Meson Production

- $J/\psi$  and  $\psi'$  photoproduction
  - Elastic photoproduction
  - Photoproduction at high  $|t|$
- $\rho^0$  electroproduction
  - helicities as function of  $t$
  - $Q^2$  dependence of  $t$  and  $W$  slope

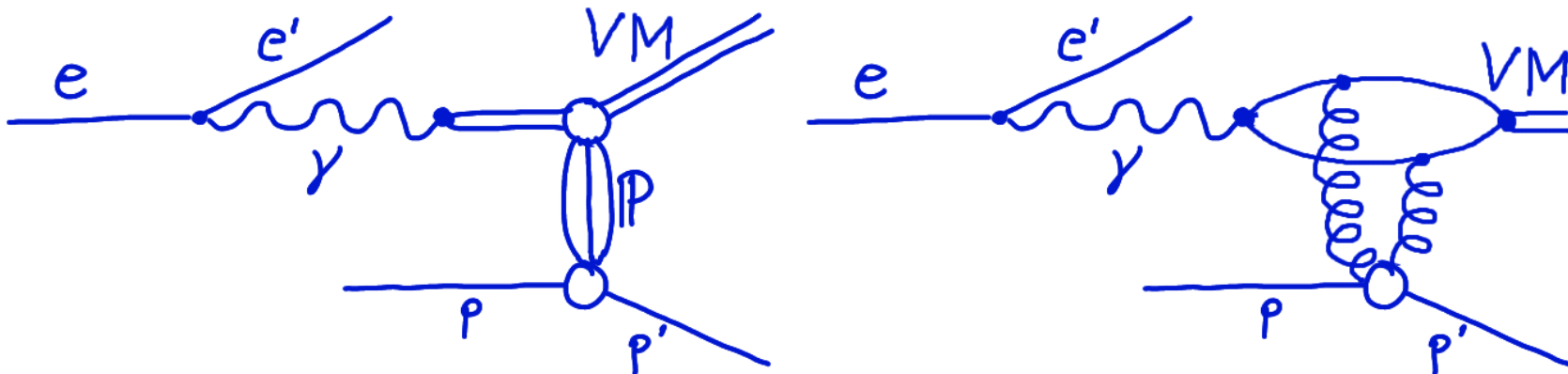
## Something completely different:

- Inclusive production of  $\eta, \rho^0, f_0, f_2$

Note: Data marked „H1 preliminary“ is subject to change.  
Please do not quote it without permission from H1.

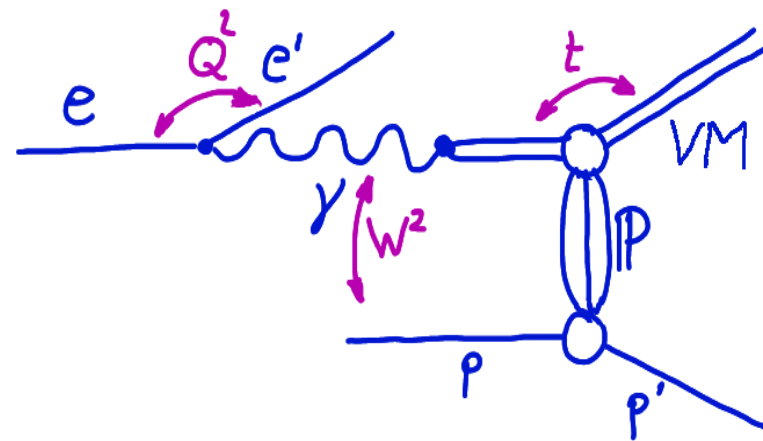
# Vector Meson Photoproduction

- Vector mesons ( $\rho$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$ , ...)
  - have same quantum numbers  $J^{PC}=1^{--}$  as photon
  - can be produced by colorless exchange („Pomeron“) with proton
- Are a challenge to perturbative QCD:  
Understand cross section dependency on VM type, center-of-mass energy, momentum transfer, photon virtuality, helicity
- Closely linked to 2-gluon exchange: (Skewed) gluon density

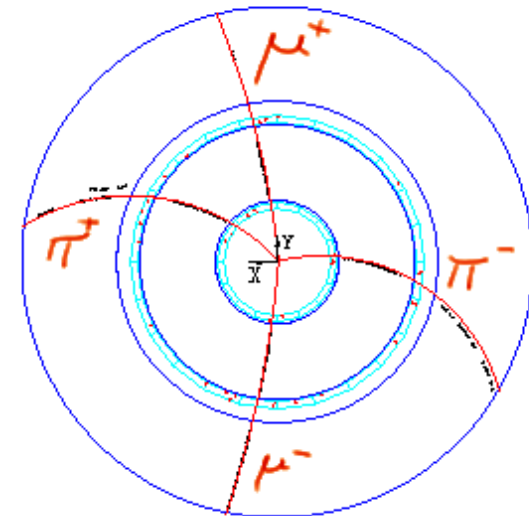
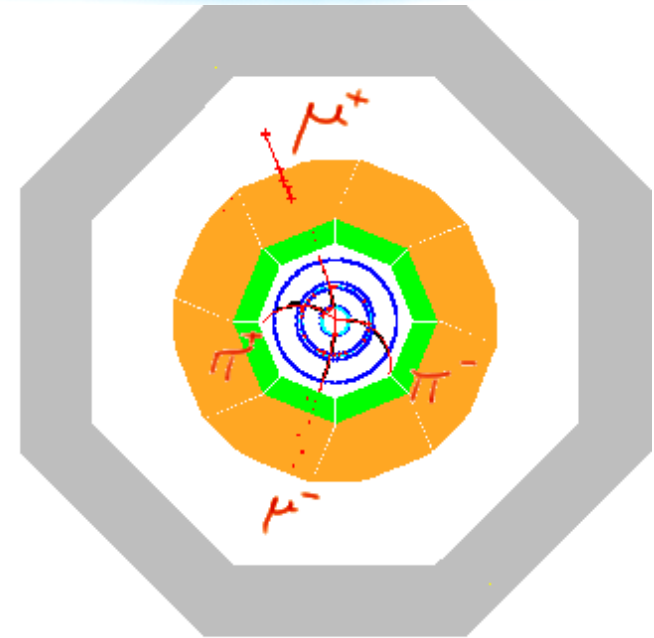
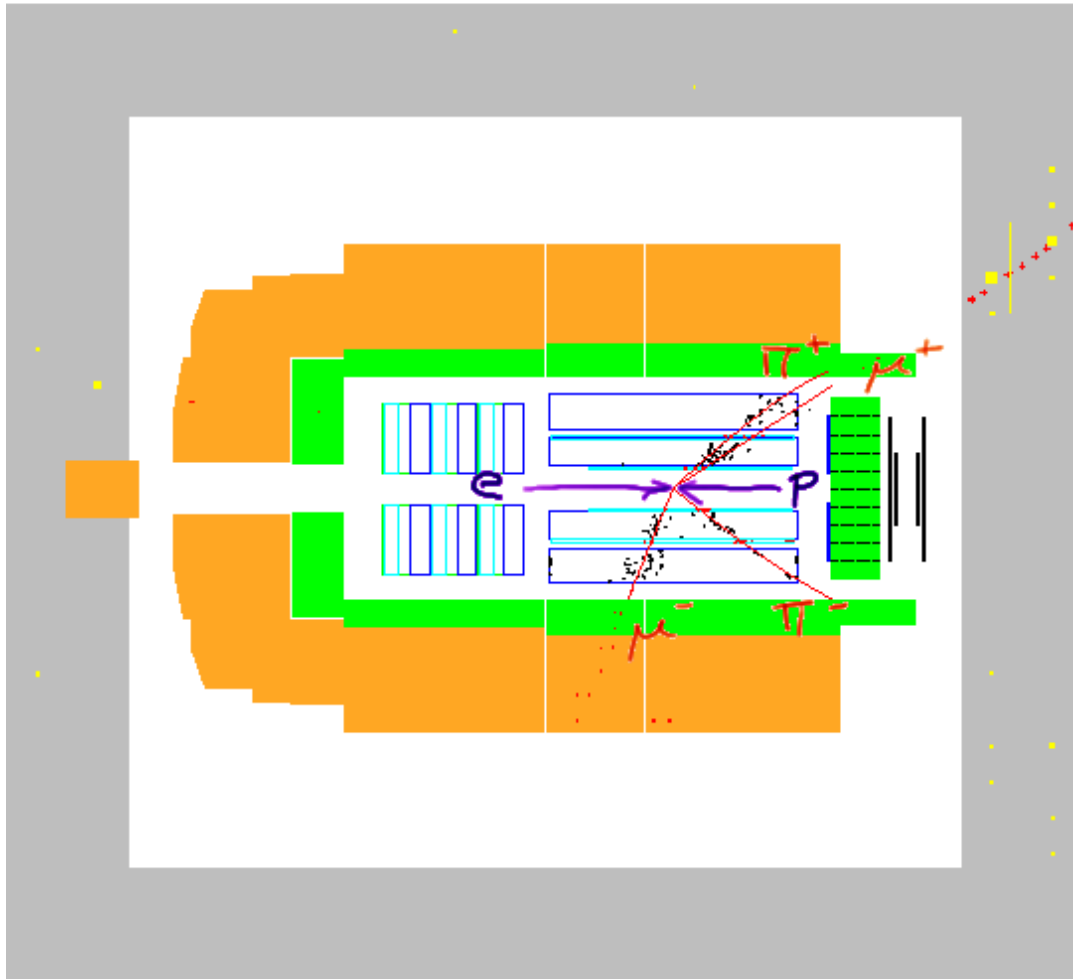


# Kinematics

- Photon virtuality  $Q^2$ :
  - low  $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ : photoproduction, electron undetected
  - $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ : electroproduction, electron in main detector
  - expect propagator term  $1/(Q^2 + m^2)^2$  in cross section
- $W$ : Photon–proton center–of–mass energy; at HERA: 20–200 GeV
- $t$ : Momentum transfer squared to proton,  $t \approx -p_t^2$  of proton
- $M_{\text{VM}}$ : Vector meson mass
- All these variables can provide a hard scale for pQCD!

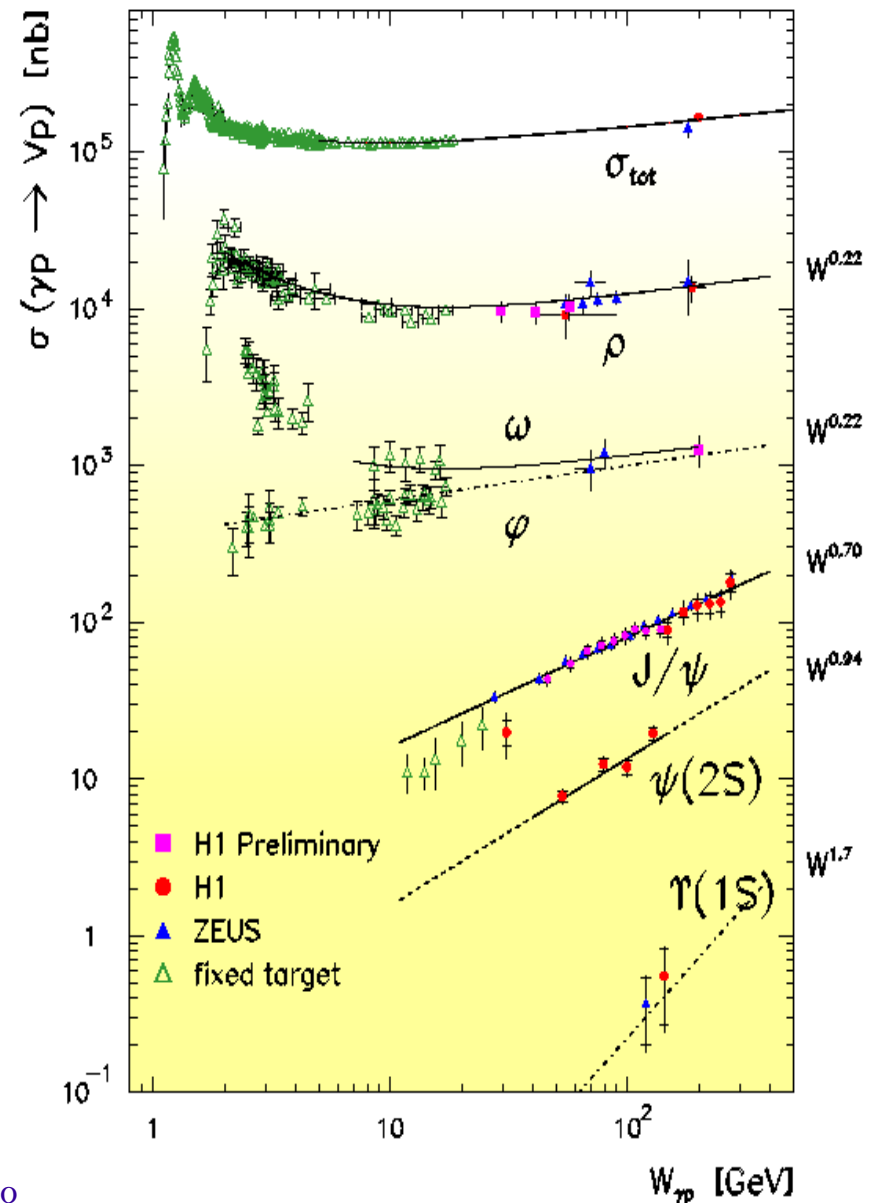


$ep \rightarrow ep \psi'$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow \rightarrow J/\psi \quad \pi^+ \pi^-$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  **in H1**



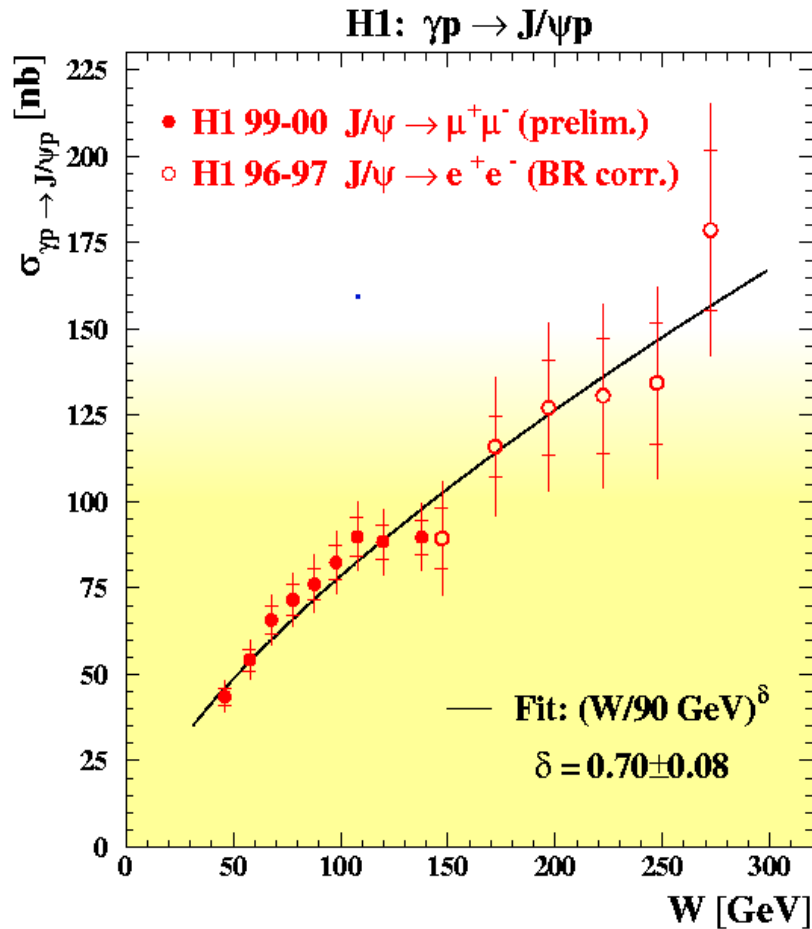
# W Dependence of $\sigma_{\gamma p}$

- Pomeron:
  - $\sigma_{\gamma p} \propto W^\delta,$
  - $\delta = 4\alpha(\langle t \rangle) - 4$
- QCD:  $\sigma_{\gamma p} \propto G^2(x)$
- Rise gets steeper for:
  - higher VM mass
  - higher  $Q^2$
  - high  $|t|$ ?
- Can we describe that rise of the W slope in QCD?



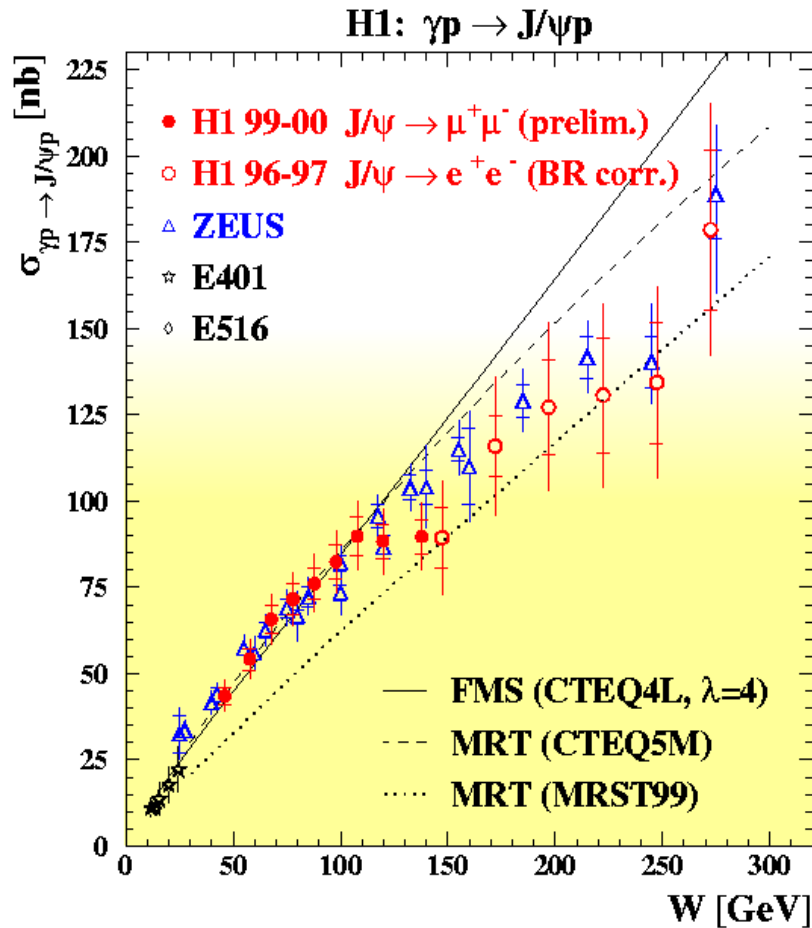
# Integrated $J/\psi$ Cross Section

- Data from 1999/2000,  $\mathcal{L}=54.8\text{pb}^{-1}$
- More precise measurement of  $\sigma(W_{\gamma p})$
- $W$  dependence:  $W^{0.70\pm 0.08}$





# Integrated $J/\psi$ Cross Section



○ Data from 1999/2000,  $\mathcal{L}=54.8\text{pb}^{-1}$

More precise measurement of  $\sigma(W_{\gamma p})$

$W$  dependence:  $W^{0.70 \pm 0.08}$

○ Agreement with ZEUS and fixed target data

○ Broad agreement with QCD calculations, but problems



# The $\mathbb{P}$ omeron Trajectory

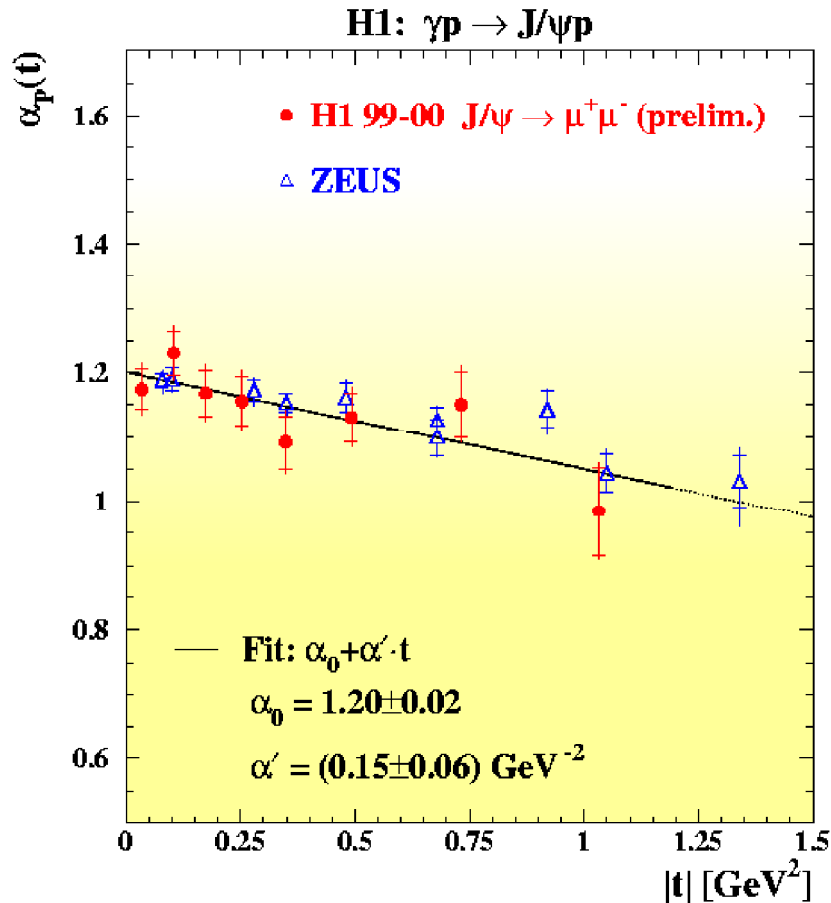
○ Regge theory predicts:

$$d\sigma/dt (W_{\gamma p}) \propto W^4[\alpha(t)-1]$$

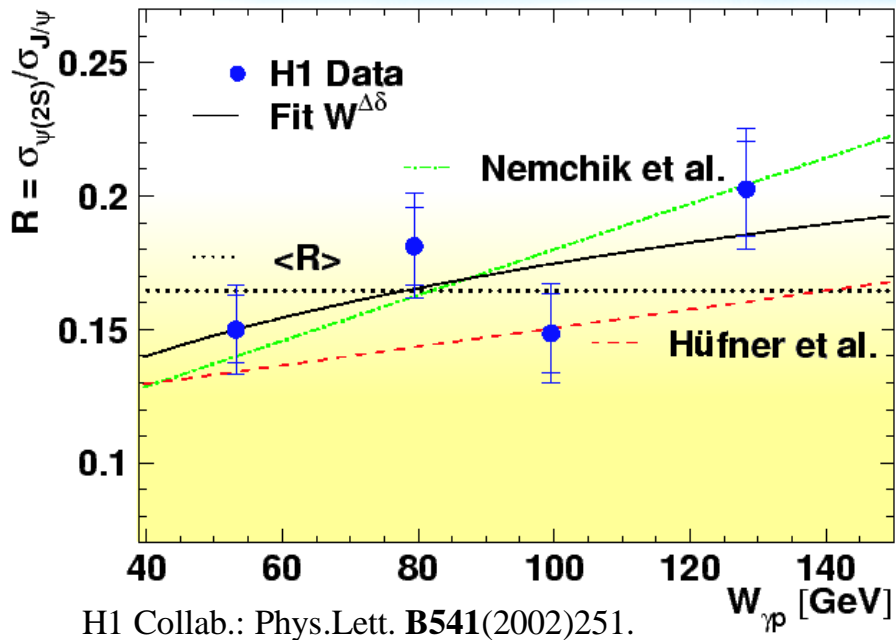
⇒ Measuring  $W$  dependence in bins of  $t$  is a direct measurement of the  $\mathbb{P}$ omeron's trajectory

○ Good agreement with ZEUS data

○  $\alpha' = 0.15 \pm 0.06 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ : Shrinkage observed with  $2.5\sigma$ !



# W Dependence of $\psi'$ Production



○ Ratio  $R = \sigma(\psi')/\sigma(J/\psi)$  measured

○  $R$  rises with  $W$ :

$$R \propto W^{0.24 \pm 0.17}$$

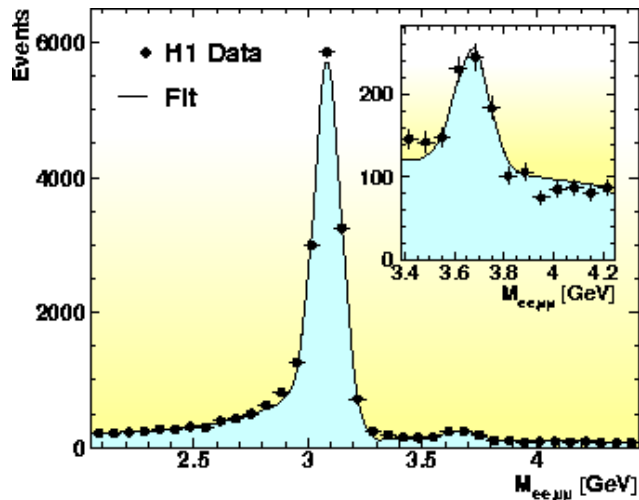
○ Described well by color–dipole gBFKL–based calculation from Nemchik *et al.*

○ Calculation in light–cone dipole formalism from Hufner *et al.* is a bit low

Theory:

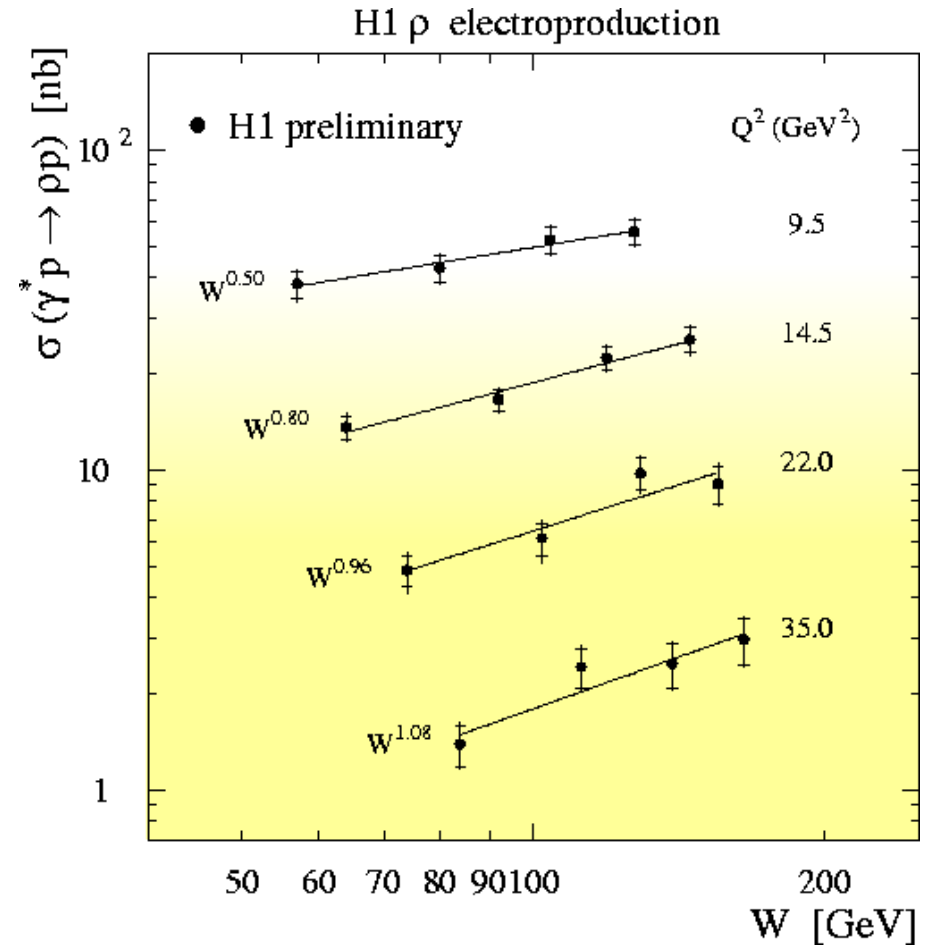
Nemchik *et al.*, JETP **86**(1998)1054.

Hufner *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **D62**(2000)094022.

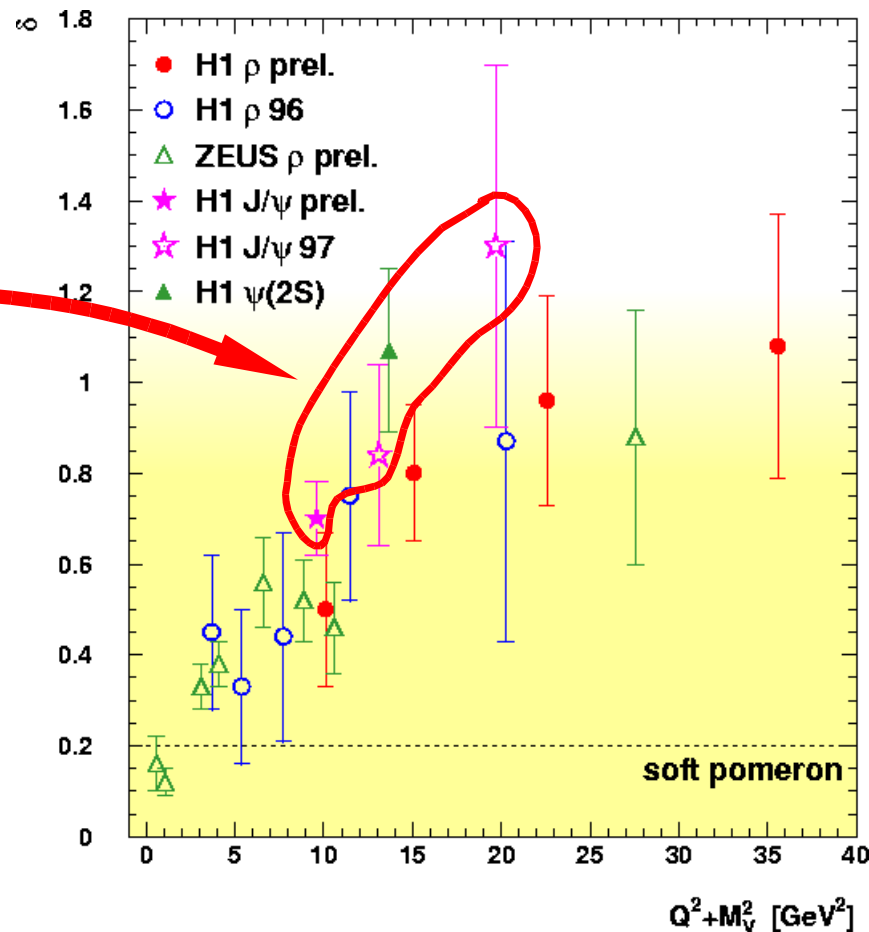
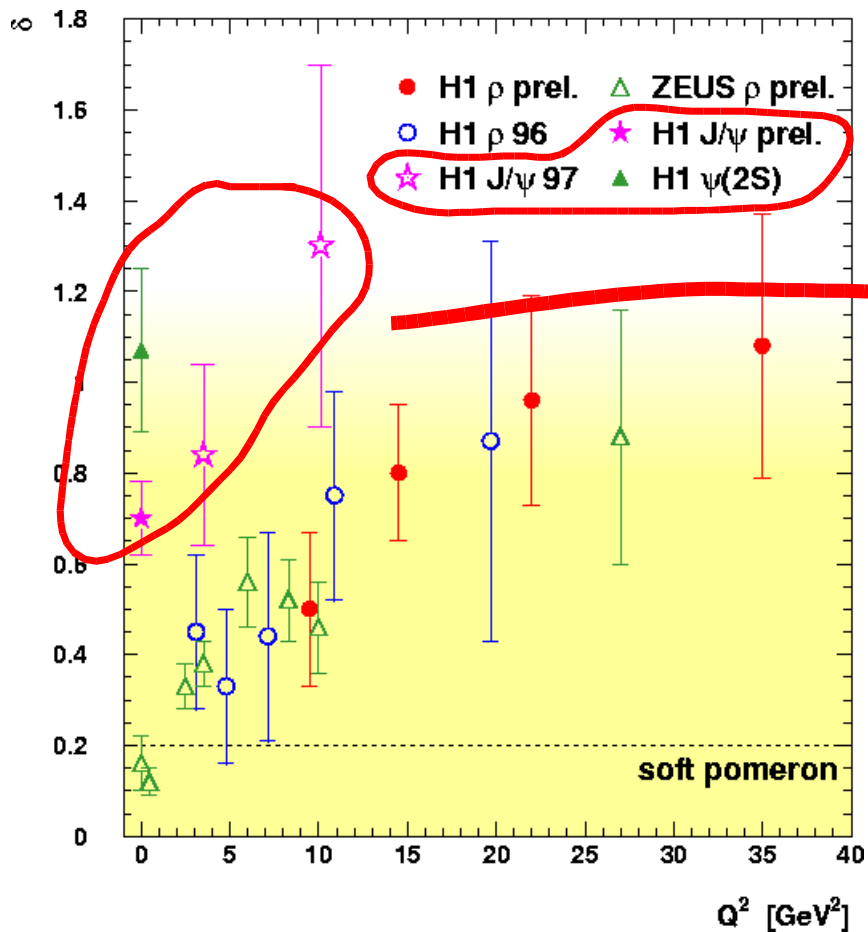


# W Rise in $\rho^0$ Electroproduction

- Preliminary result,  
2000 data,  $\mathcal{L}=42.4\text{pb}^{-1}$
- W Rise gets steeper with  $Q^2$

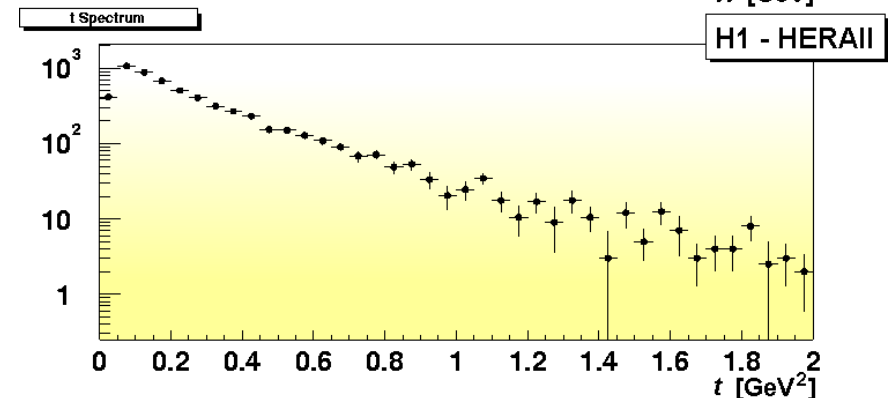
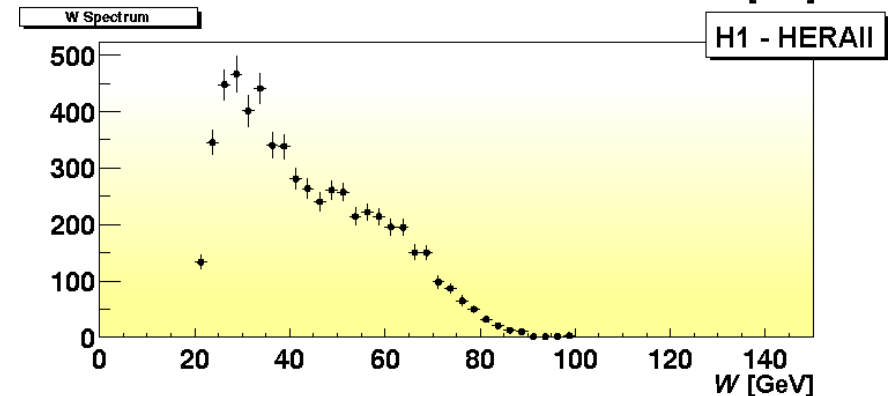
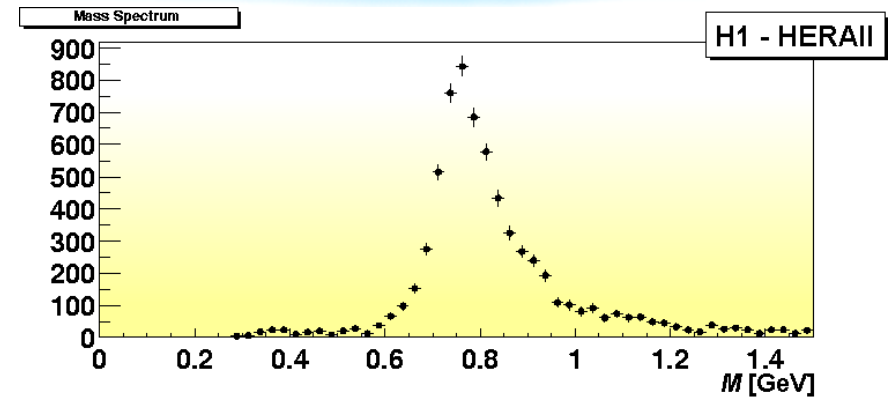


# Is $Q^2+m^2$ a Universal Scale?



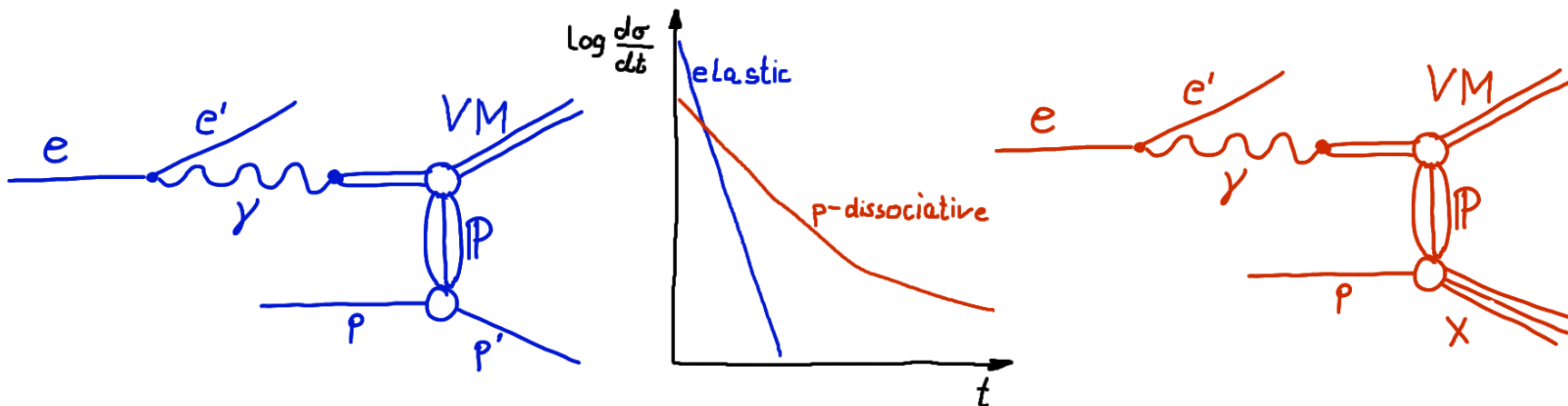
# HERA-II: The Tale Continues

- Spring 2003: Special data taken with dedicated  $\rho^0$  photoproduction triggers
- More than 13000 events taken
- $W$  range 25–85 GeV
- $|t|$  range up to 2 GeV<sup>2</sup>
- Enough data for double–differential measurement of  $\rho^0$  photoproduction cross section



# Momentum Transfer $t$

- Exponential falloff  $d\sigma/dt \propto \exp(-b|t|)$
- In optical model (scattering on a black disk):  $b=R^2/4$
- For proton dissociation:  $b$  smaller than for elastic production  
 $\Rightarrow$  Proton dissociation dominates at high  $|t|$
- Slope get steeper with  $W$ : shrinkage
- High  $|t|$ :  $t$  becomes a hard scale for QCD calculations



# New Measurement of $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi X$ at High $|t|$

- Full statistics from 1996–2000:

$$\mathcal{L} = 78 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

- $2 < |t| < 30 \text{ GeV}^2$  : Probes  $|t| > M_{J/\psi}^2$ !

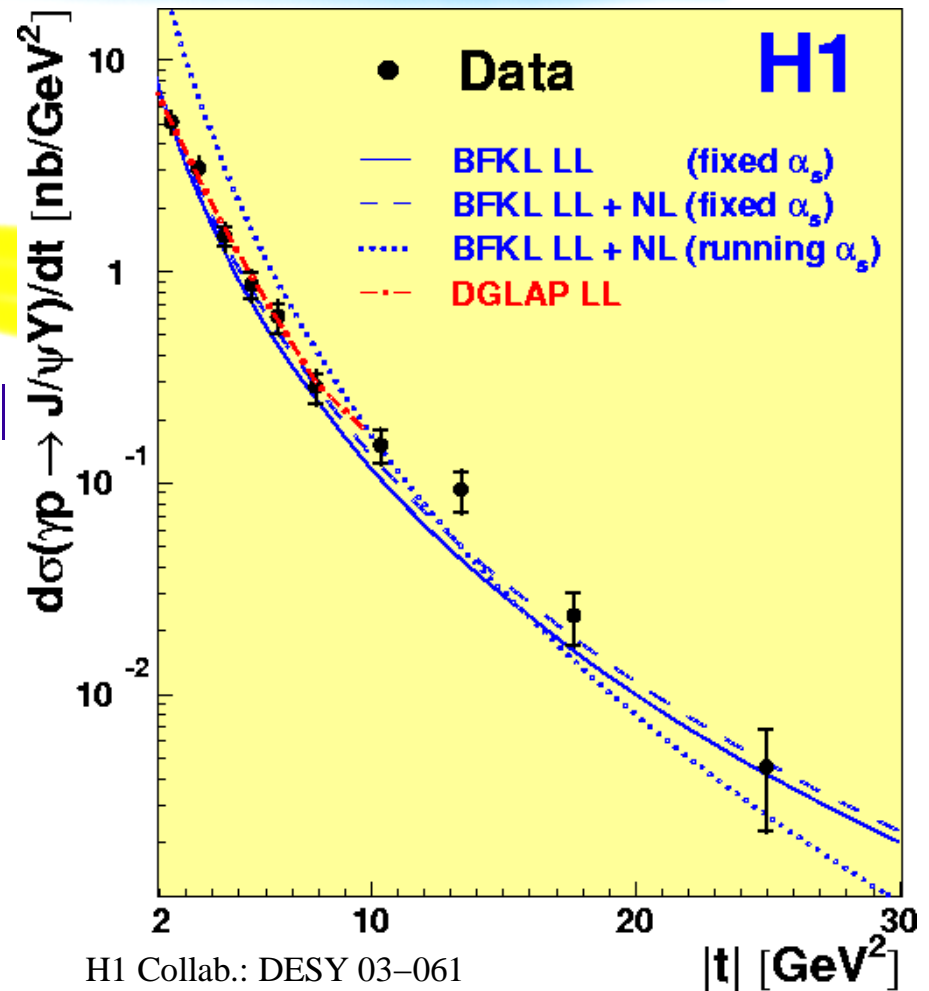
- No exponential behavior as at low  $|t|$

- **DGLAP\*** fares well up to  $M_{J/\psi}^2$

- **BFKL\*** very good, but only with fixed  $\alpha_s$ .

- Power law:

$$n = 3.00 \pm 0.08(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst})$$



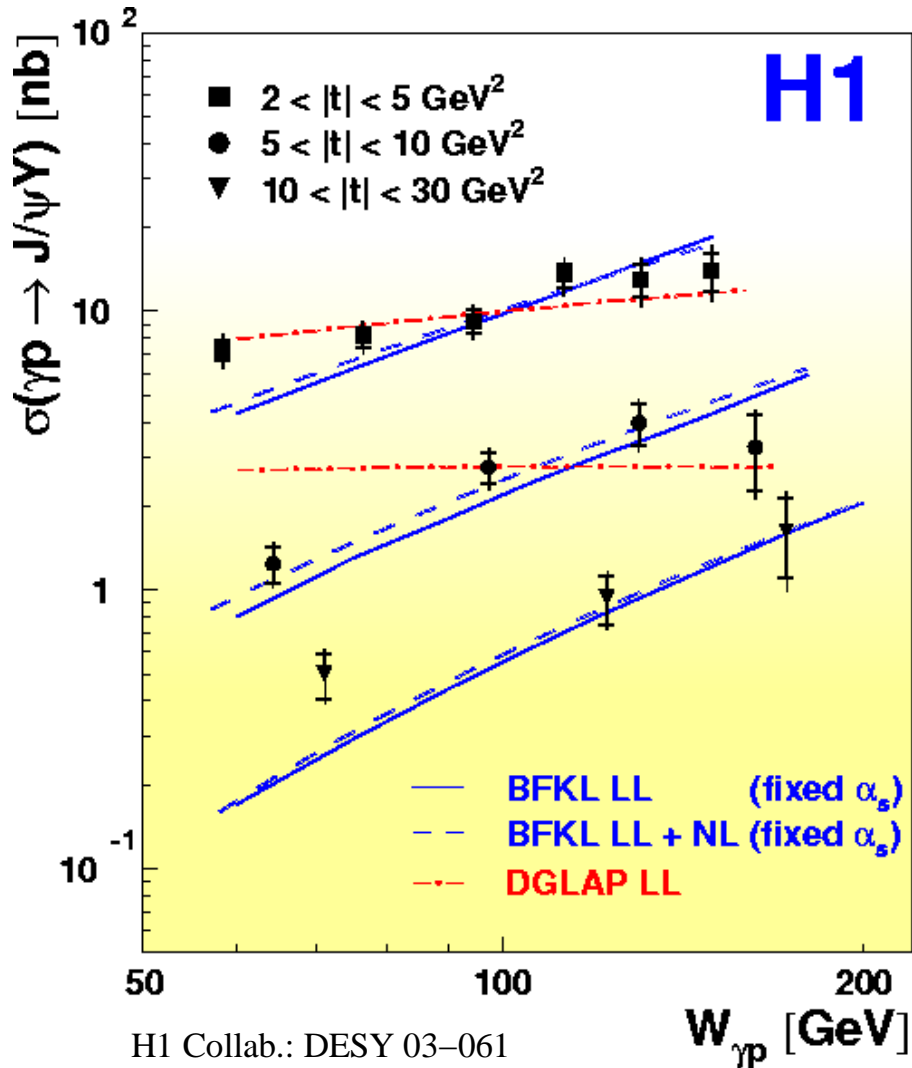
H1 Collab.: DESY 03–061  
[hep-ex/0306013]

\*DGLAP: Gotsman *et al.*, Phys.Lett.**B532**(2002)37.

BFKL: Enberg *et al.*, Eur.Phys.J. **C26**(2002)219.



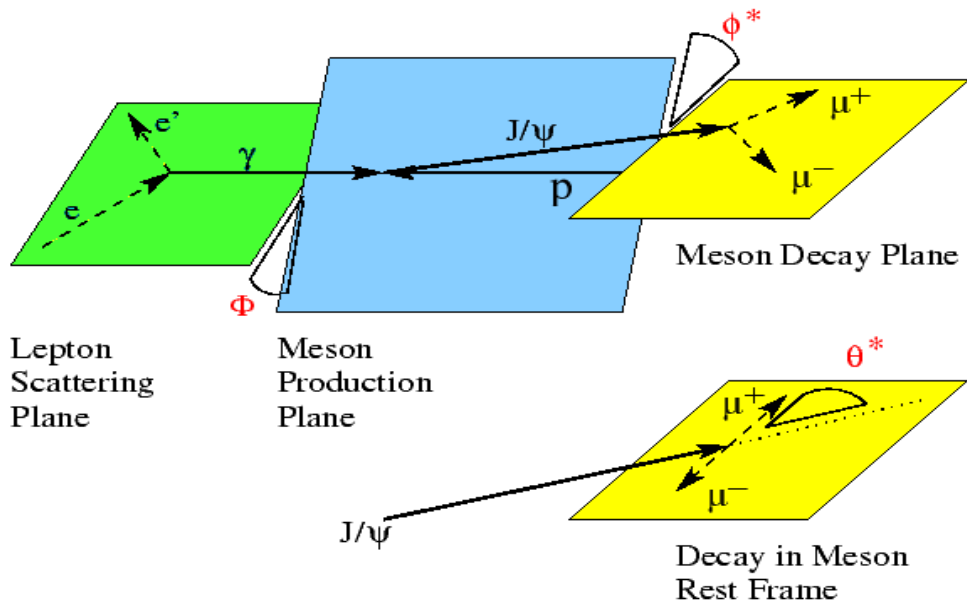
# $t$ Dependence of $W$ Rise



H1 Collab.: DESY 03-061  
[hep-ex/0306013]

- DGLAP too flat above  $|t| > 5 \text{ GeV}^2$ , but good below
- BFKL reasonable

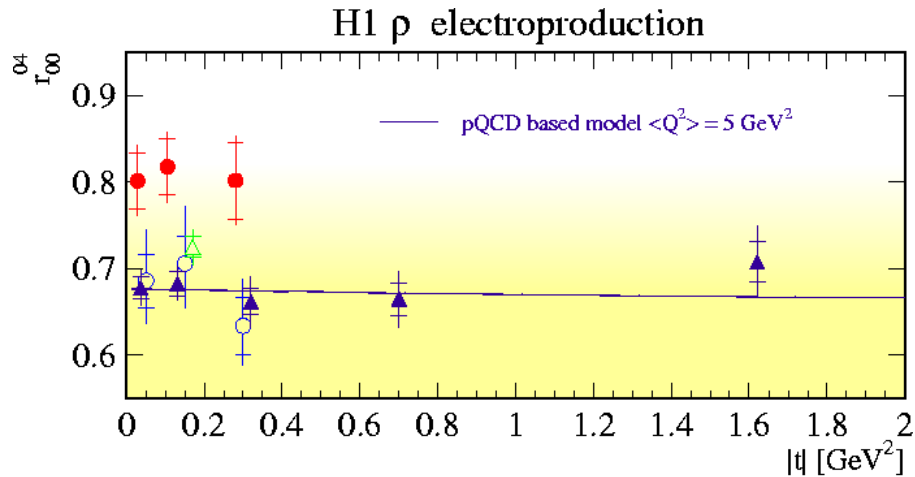
# Decay Angle Distributions



- Decay angle distributions depend on helicity state of decaying vector meson
- s-channel helicity conservation: VM keeps helicity of virtual photon

- Low  $Q^2$ : Photon behaves like real photon, VMs are transversely polarized:  $\sigma^L/\sigma^T(Q^2) \propto Q^2/m_V^2$
- At higher  $Q^2$ : Longitudinal photons dominate

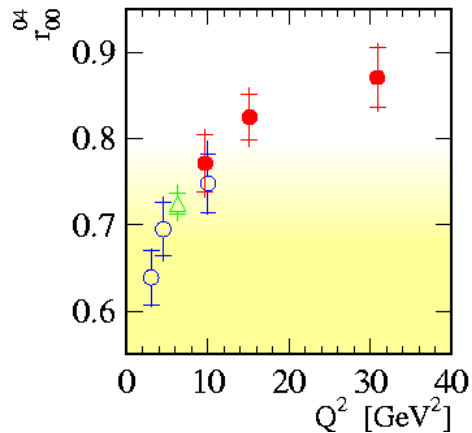
# $\rho^0$ Electroproduction



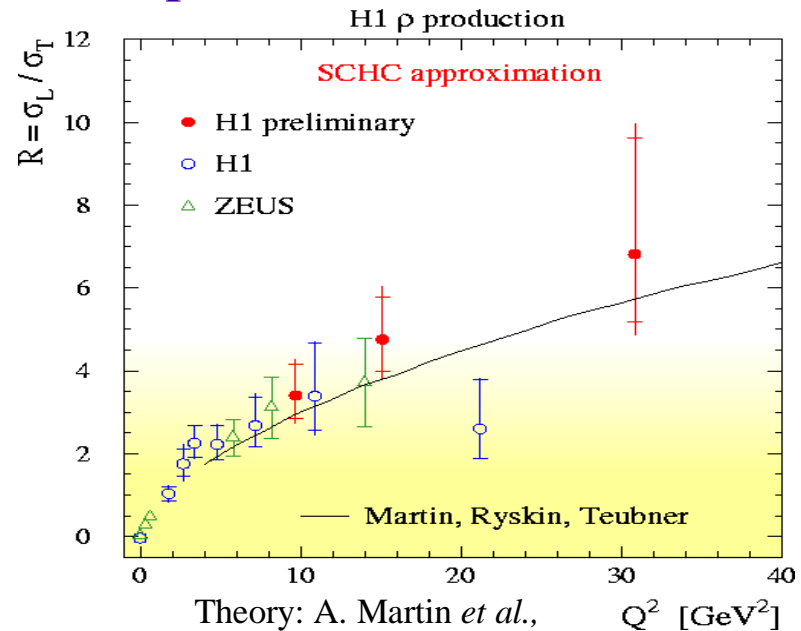
○  $r_{00}^{04}$  measures fraction of longitudinally polarized vector mesons:

○ Rises with  $Q^2$ , as expected

○ no  $t$  dependence observed

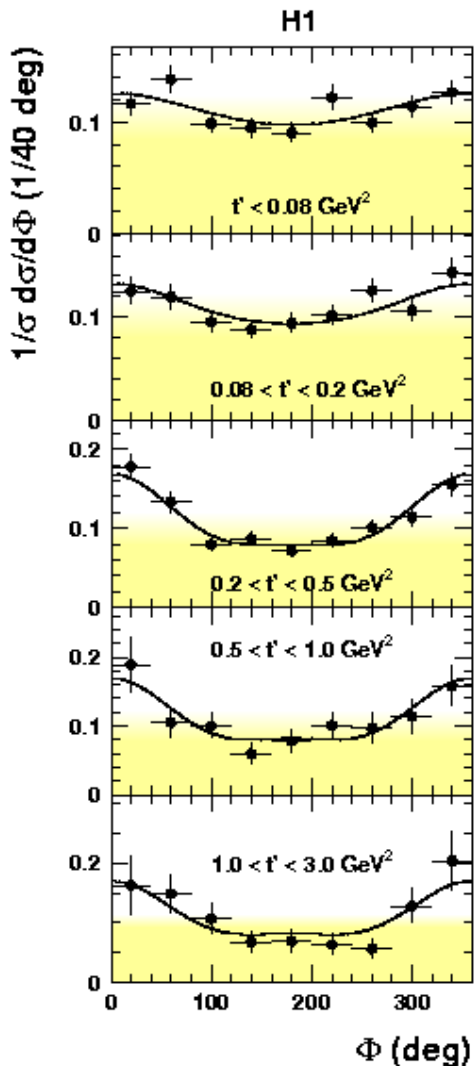


- H1 preliminary  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 15.9 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ▲ H1 97 diffractive  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$
- H1 96 elastic  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$
- △ ZEUS 95  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 6.3 \text{ GeV}^2$

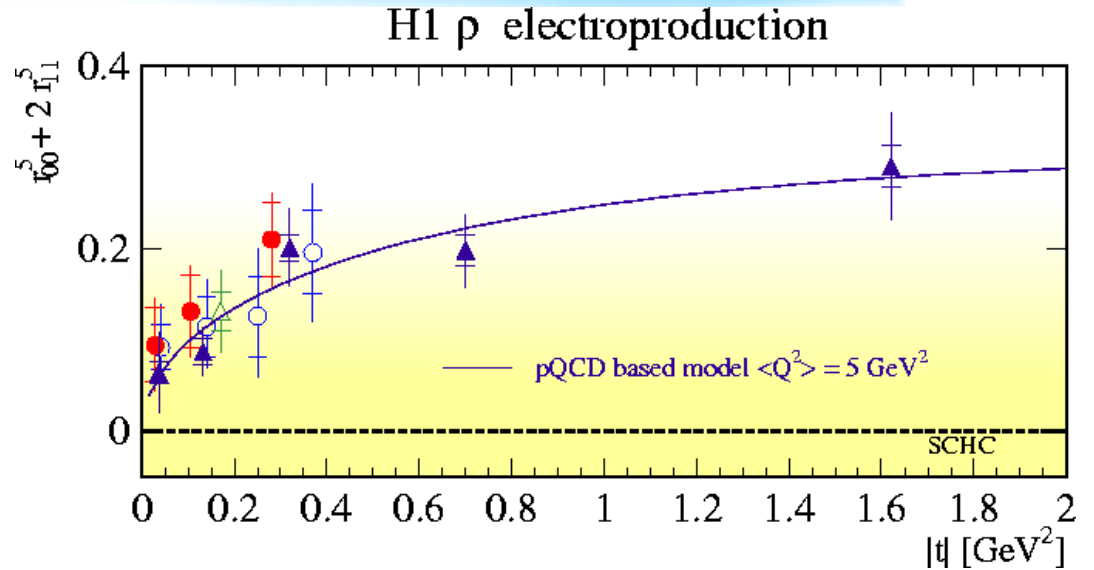


Theory: A. Martin *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **D55**(1997)4329.

# s-Channel Helicity Non-Conservation



- H1 preliminary  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 15.9 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ▲ H1 97 diffractive  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$
- H1 96 elastic  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$
- △ ZEUS 95  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 6.3 \text{ GeV}^2$



$$W(\Phi) \propto 1 + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}(r_{00}^5 + 2r_{11}^5) \cos \Phi - \epsilon(r_{00}^1 + 2r_{11}^1) \cos 2\Phi$$

- $r_{00}^5 + 2r_{11}^5$ : helicity non-conserving (T→L transition)
- Rises with  $\sqrt{|t|} \approx p_t$ , as expected
- Correctly described by pQCD based model

# J/ψ at high |t|: Helicity Measurement

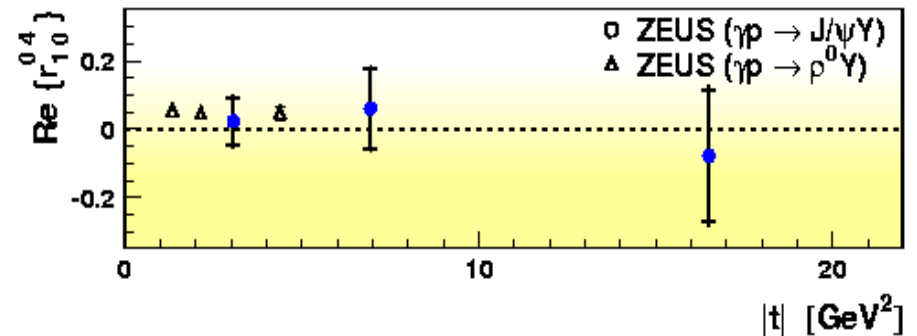
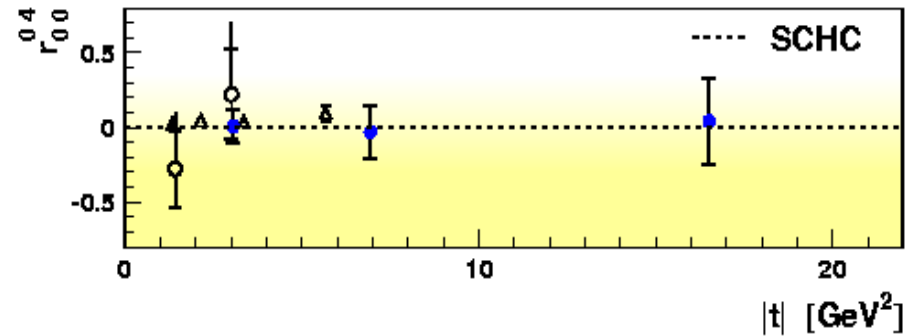
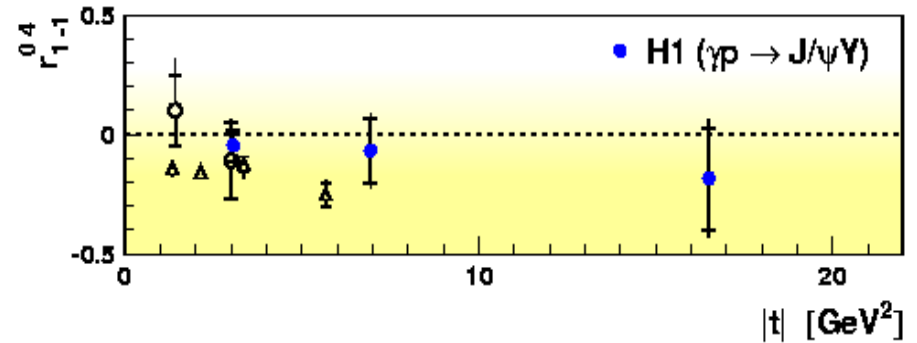
- Fit 2-dimensional cross section:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\cos\theta^* d\phi^*} = \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2}(1 + r_{00}^{04}) - \frac{1}{2}(3r_{00}^{04} - 1) \cos^2\theta^* \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{2}\text{Re}\{r_{10}^{04}\} \sin 2\theta^* \cos\phi^* + r_{1-1}^{04} \sin^2\theta^* \cos 2\phi^* \right)$$

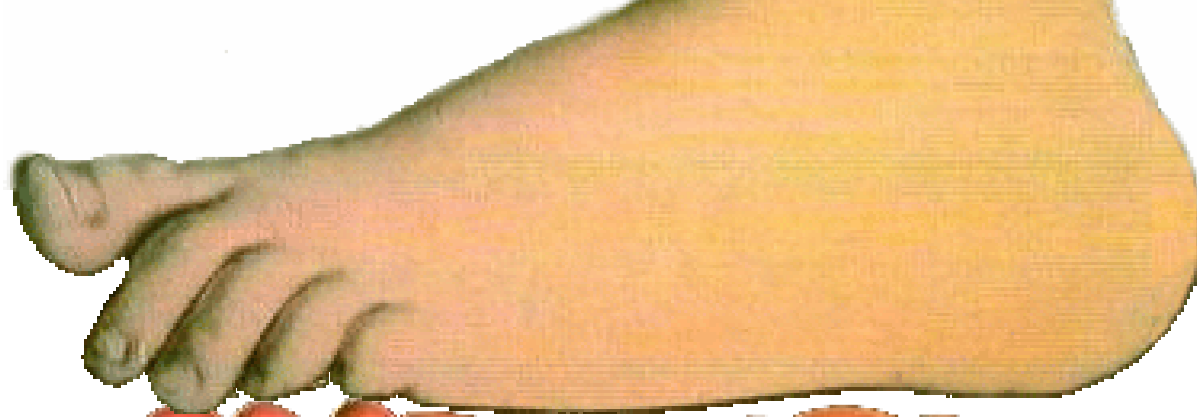
- s-channel helicity conservation: all  $r$  are 0 in photoproduction

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\cos\theta^* d\phi^*} = \frac{3}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2\theta^* \right)$$

- Result: all values consistent with 0, no violation of SCHC seen

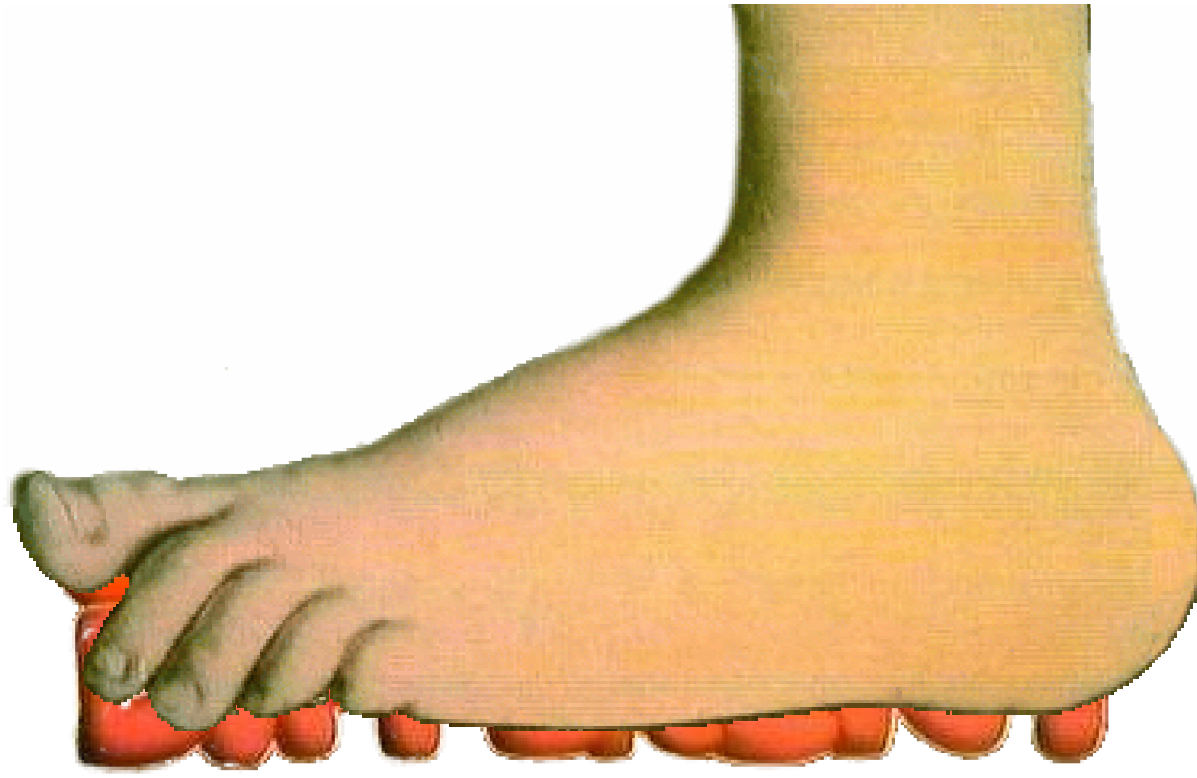


AND NOW  
FOR SOMETHING  
COMPLETELY  
DIFFERENT



AND NOW  
FOR SOMETHING  
COMPLETELY  
DIFFERENT

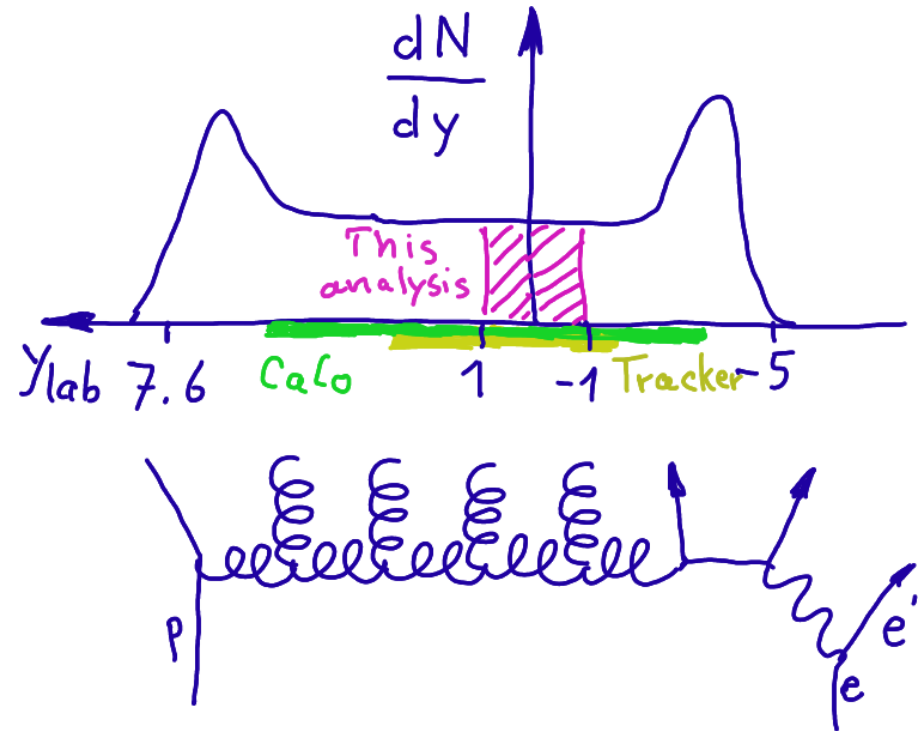




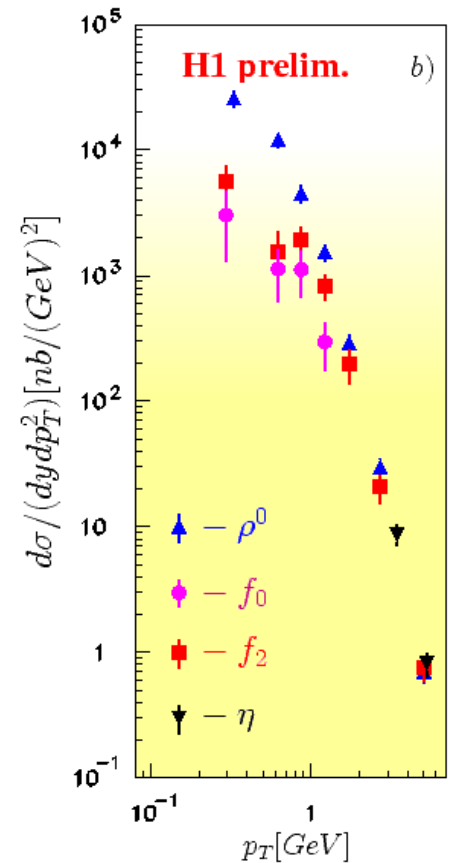
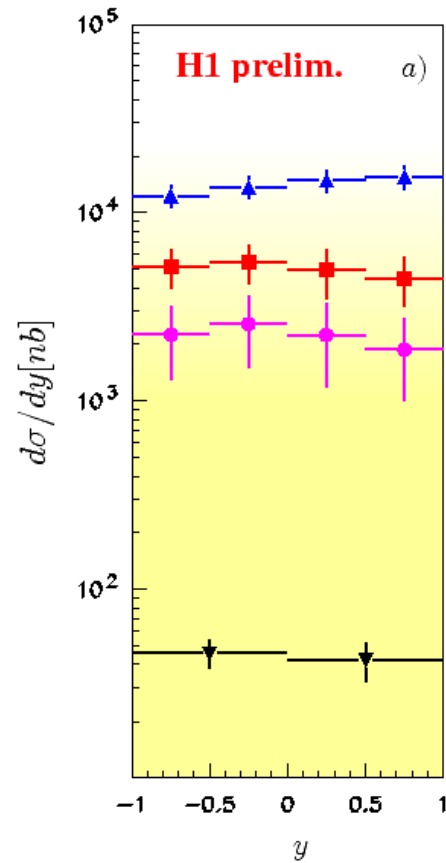
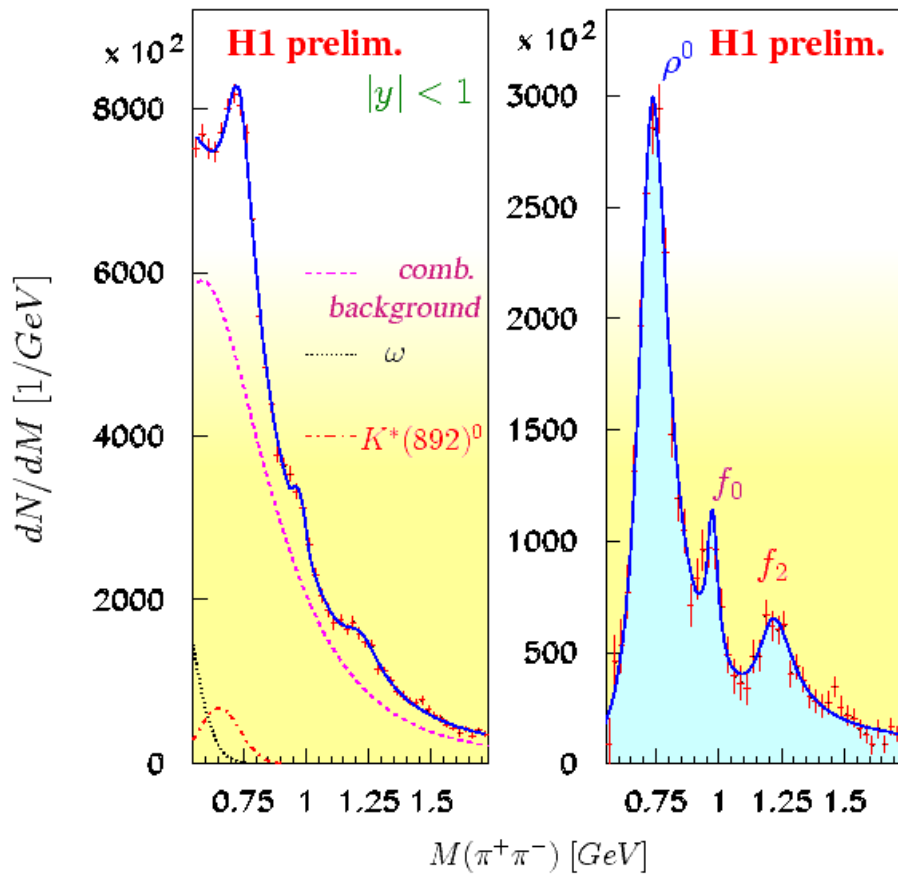
# Inclusive Meson Production

Inclusive particle production in fragmentation

- Universal plateau
- Here: Photoproduction, 2000 data,  $\mathcal{L}=38.7\text{pb}^{-1}$
- Electron tagged,  $174 < W < 256\text{GeV}$
- $3.7 \cdot 10^6$  events
- Resonance production:  
 $\eta, \rho^0, f_0, f_2$
- $p_t$  behaviour similar to stable particles?

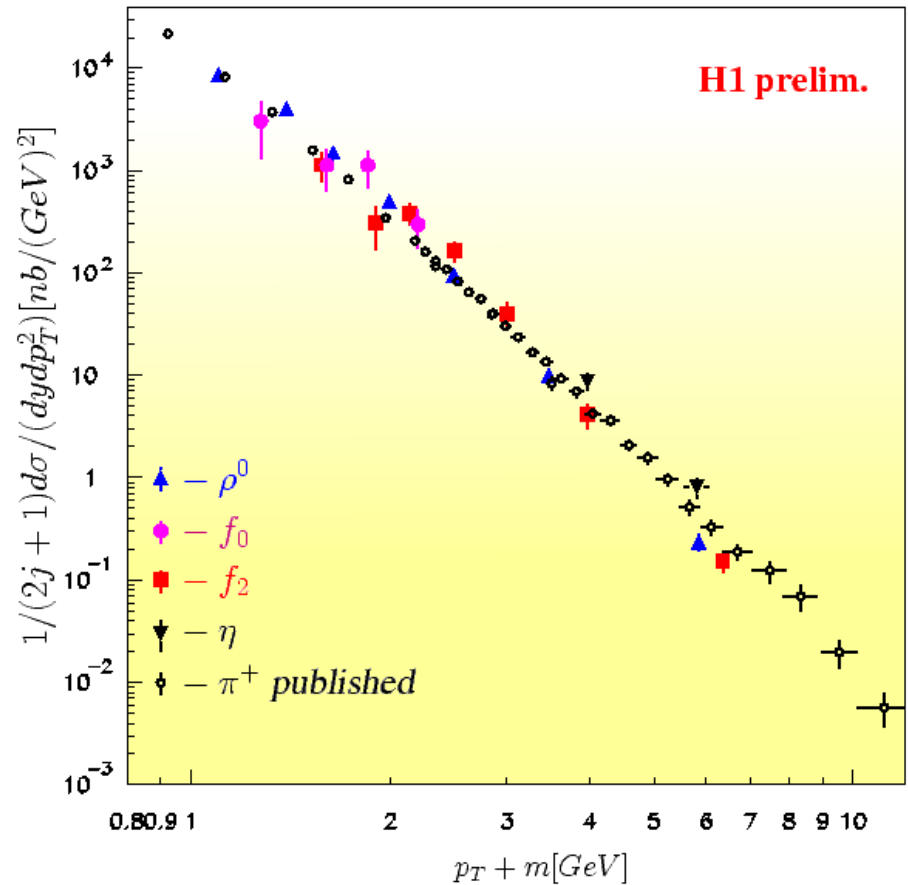


# The Data



# Universal Scaling?

- After correction for spin factor:
- Resonances production lies on universal curve when plotted against  $p_t+m$ !



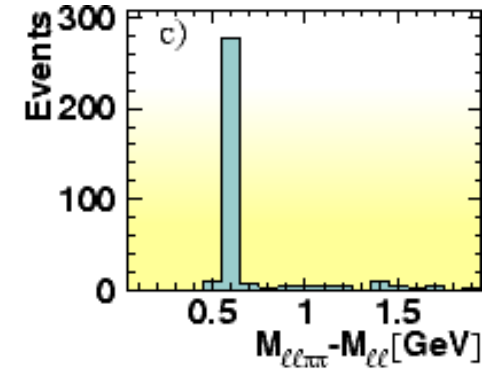
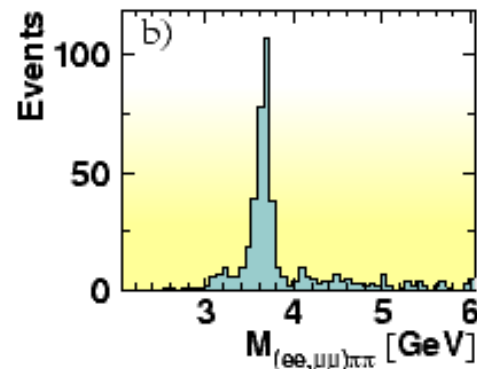
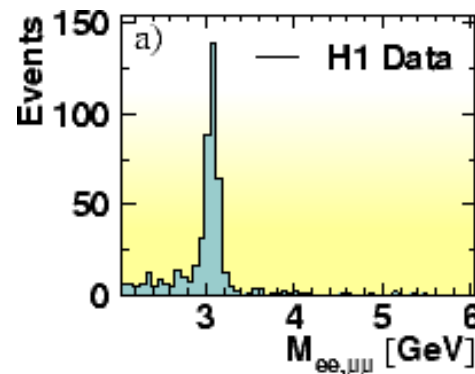
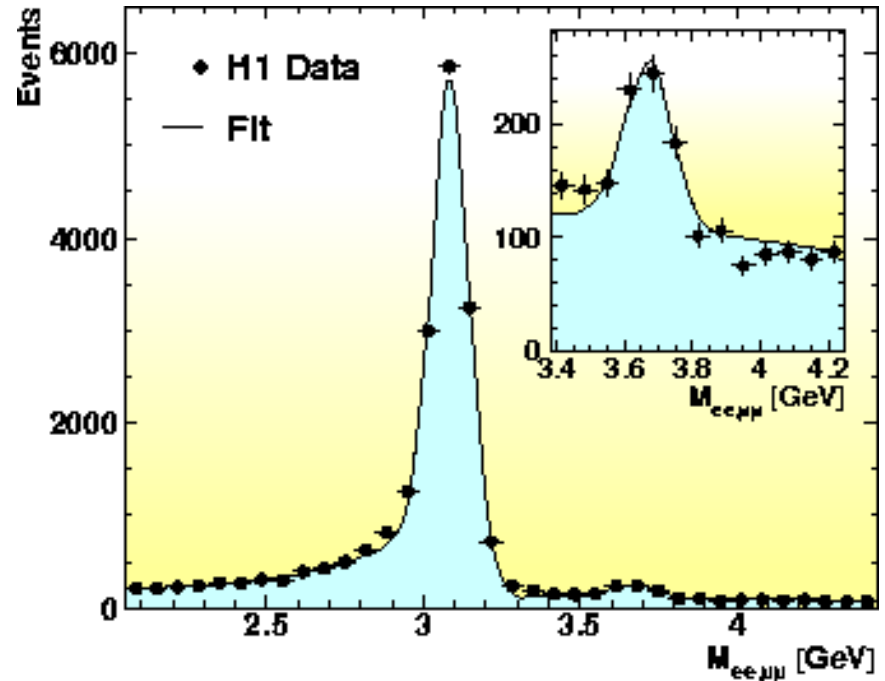
# Summary

- Many new results on  $\rho^0$ ,  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$  production, measurements become double-differential and explore new kinematic regions:
- Perturbative QCD calculations successfully describe many aspects ( $W$ ,  $t$  slopes, helicity): big progress over last years
- Data continues to challenge theory
- Inclusive production of  $\eta$ ,  $\rho^0$ ,  $f_0$ ,  $f_2$  has been measured and shows a universal behavior in  $p_{t+m}$
- (Vector) meson production will stay a fruitful subject at HERA-II

# Reserve

# New Measurement of $\psi'$ Photoproduction

- Full 1996–2000 statistics,  
 $\mathcal{L}=77\text{pb}^{-1}$
- Direct decays  $\psi' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-, e^+e^-$   
+cascade decays  $\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$
- $40 < W < 150\text{GeV}$ ,  $|t| < 5\text{GeV}^2$
- First differential measurements  
of  $\psi'$  photoproduction

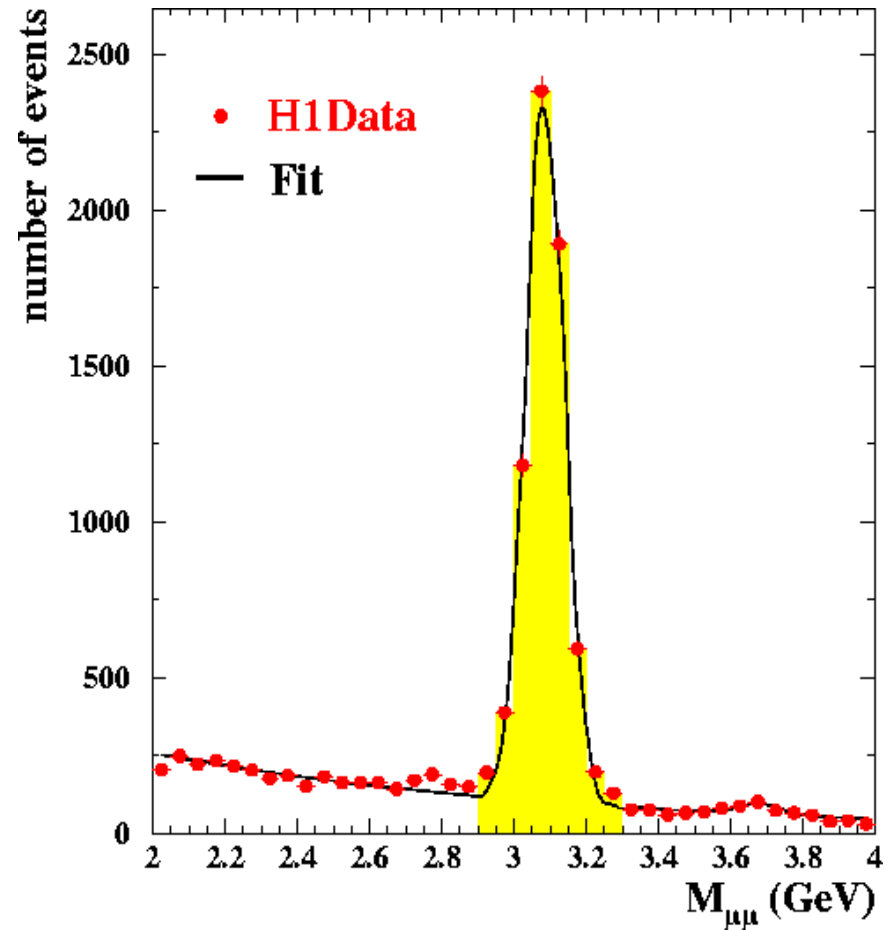


H1 Collab.: Phys.Lett. **B541**(2002)251.

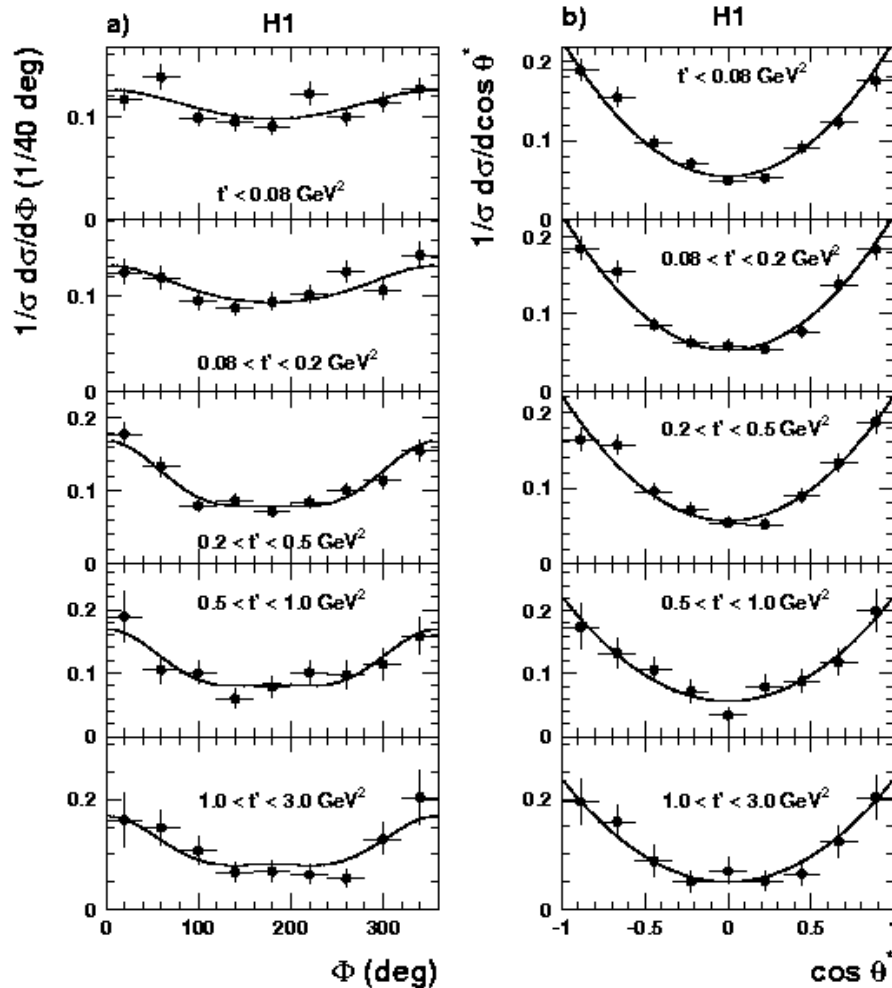


# New $J/\psi$ Measurement (preliminary)

- Large dataset 1999/2000
- $\mathcal{L}=54.8\text{pb}^{-1}$
- $\sim 7000$  events: allow double-differential measurements  $d\sigma/dt (W_{\gamma p})$



# s-Channel Helicity *Non*-Conservation



H1 Collab., Phys. Lett. **B539** (2002) 25.

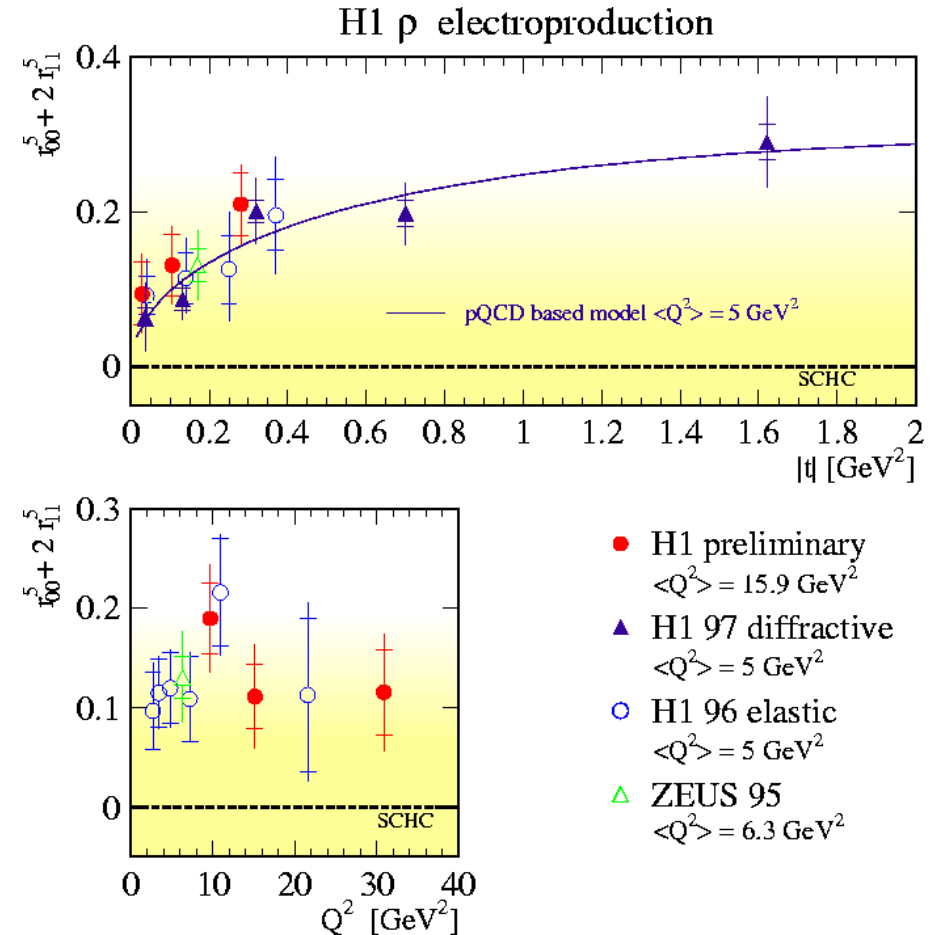
$$W(\cos \theta^*) \propto 1 - r_{00}^4 + (3 r_{00}^4 - 1) \cos^2 \theta^*$$

$$W(\Phi) \propto 1 + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1 + \epsilon)}(r_{00}^5 + 2r_{11}^5) \cos \Phi - \epsilon(r_{00}^1 + 2r_{11}^1) \cos 2\Phi$$

- $r_{00}^4$ : helicity conserving
- $r_{00}^5 + 2r_{11}^5$ : helicity non-conserving
- Clear SCHNC observed

# s-Channel Helicity *Non*-Conservation

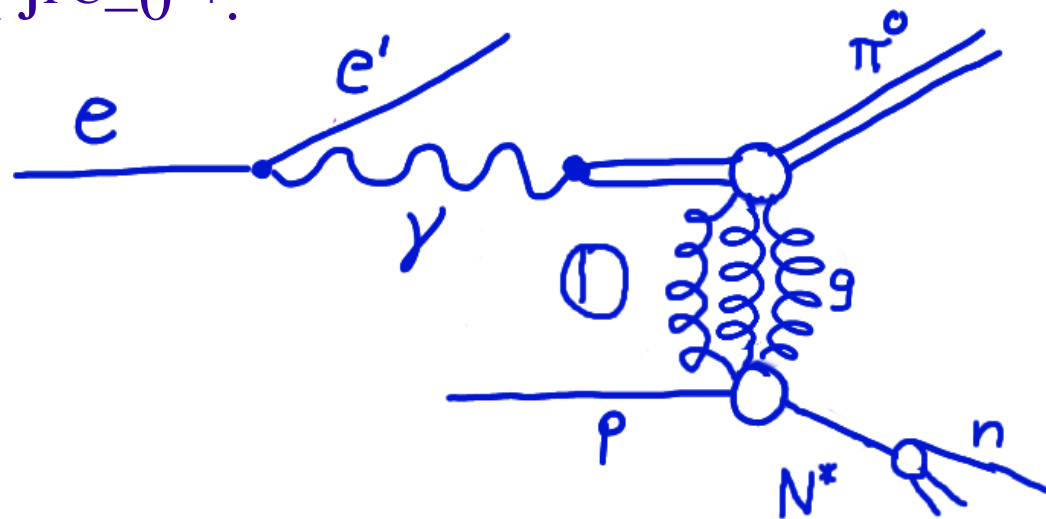
- $r_{00}^5 + 2r_{11}^5$ : Combination of matrix elements that should vanish for SCHC
- Significant non-conservation observed
- Rises with  $\sqrt{|t|} \approx p_t$ , as expected
- Correctly predicted by QCD calculations



Theory: Kuraev *et al.*, JETP Lett. **68**(1998)696.

# Searching the Odderon

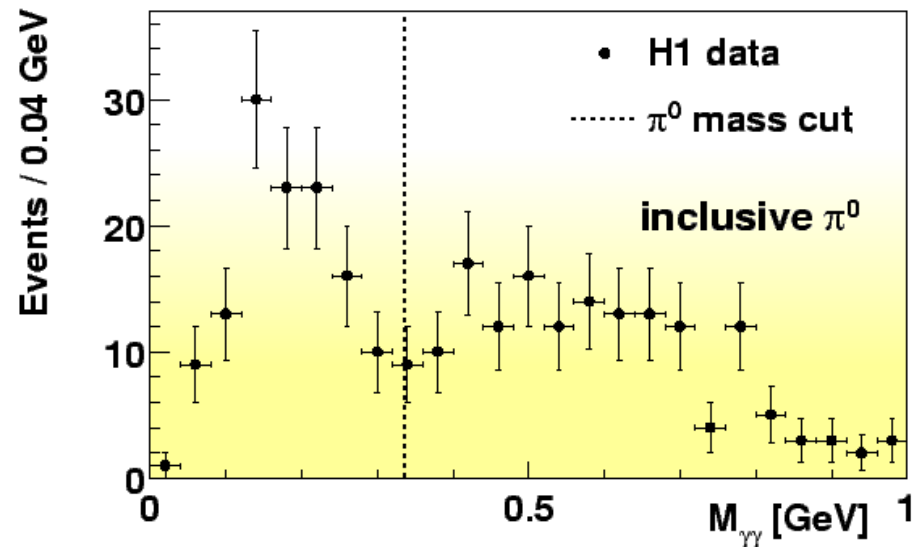
- If 2 gluons are a Pomeron,  
3 gluons are an Odderon!
- „Naive“ calculation of 3-gluon exchange shows flat energy dependence, i.e.  $\alpha_{\text{O}}=1$ .
- Look for final states that are not possible for natural parity exchange, e.g.  $\pi^0$  with  $J^{PC}=0^{-+}$ .



# How to Find a Single $\pi^0$

- Problem: Only  $\pi^0$  in detector, i.e.  $2\gamma$ .
- Scattered electron in e-Tagger, neutron from proton dissociation in neutron calorimeter
- Gammas from  $\pi^0$  decay have energy  $\sim 6\text{GeV}$ , very close to beampipe. Use special calorimeter (VLQ) to detect them.
- 1999/2000 data,  $\mathcal{L}=30.6\text{pb}^{-1}$

**Inclusive  $M_{\text{gg}}$  spectrum for events with 2 photons in backward calorimeters:**

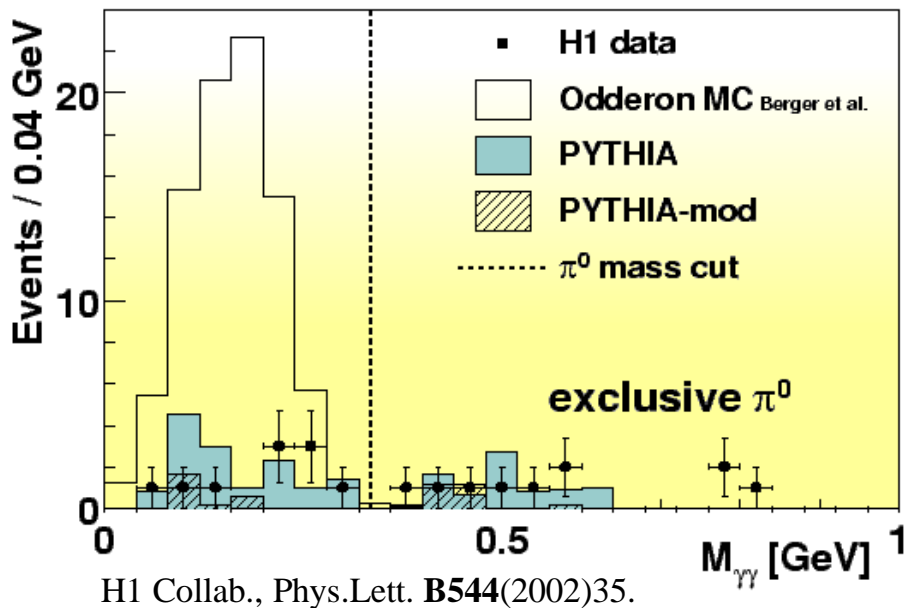


H1 Collab., Phys.Lett. **B544**(2002)35.

# Do We See It?

Not yet!

- No signal above background observed
- Derive limit:  
 $\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow N^*) < 49 \text{ nb}$  (95% CL)  
for  $0.02 < |t| < 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2$   
at  $W = 215 \text{ GeV}$
- Theoretical expectation\*:  
>200nb



\*Berger *et al.*, Eur.Phys.J. **C9**(1999)491.