

Vector Mesons at



Niklaus Berger

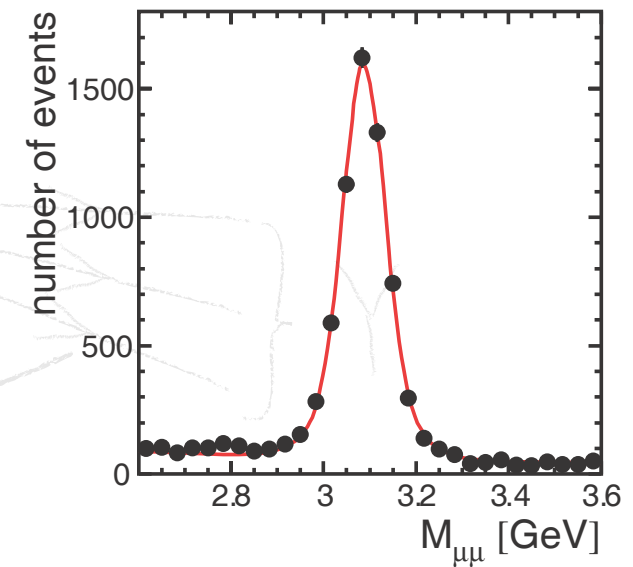
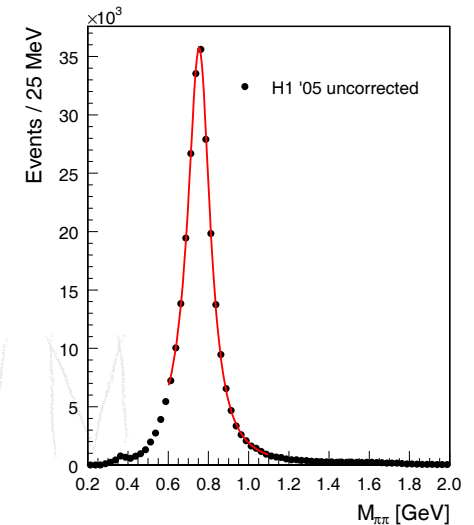


ETH Institute for
Particle Physics

Diffraction 2006

Vector mesons at H1: Recent Results

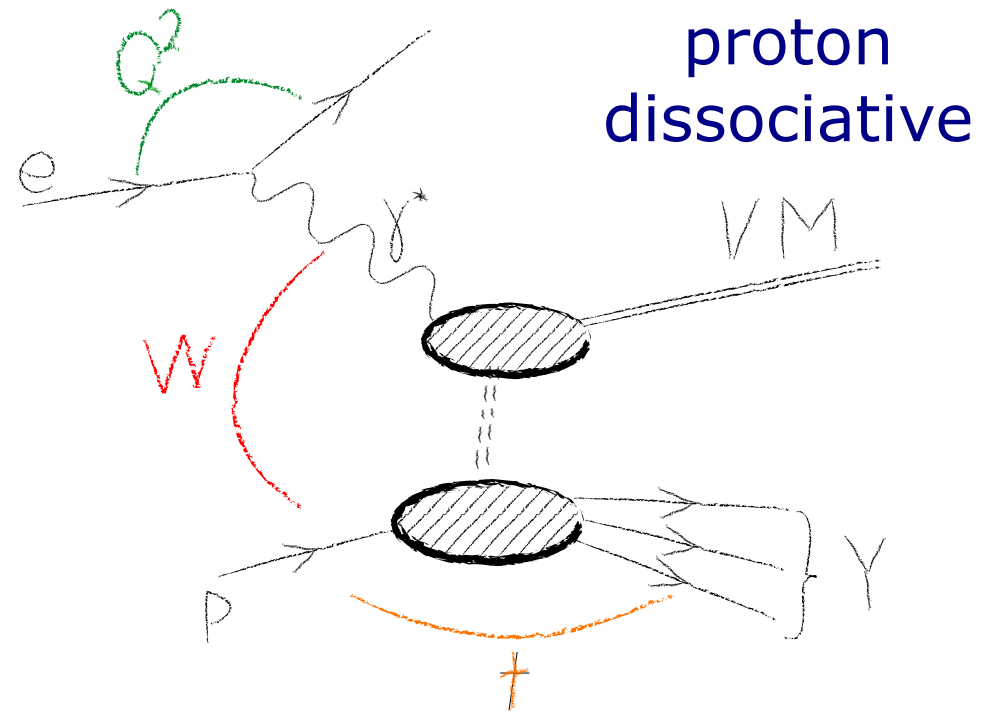
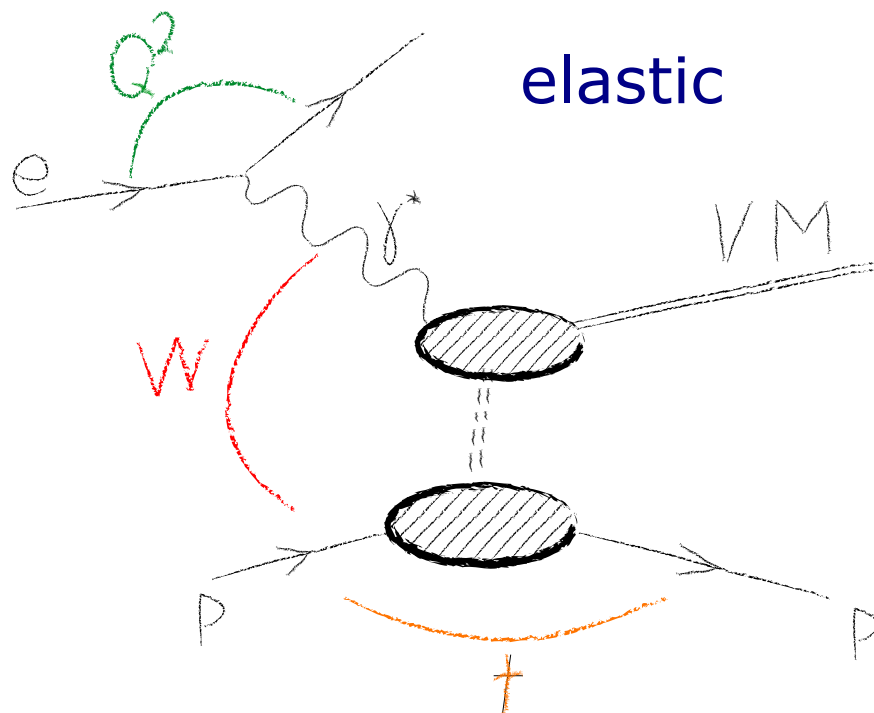
- ρ^0 in photoproduction
- high t ρ^0 in photoproduction
- J/ψ in photo- and electroproduction
- Conclusion and outlook



HERA and H1



Diffraction Vector Meson Production



Q^2 γ^* Virtuality

W γ^*p CM Energy

t (4-mom. transfer at p vertex)²

VM Vector Meson

$\sim 0 < Q^2 < 80 \text{ GeV}^2$

$20 < W < 305 \text{ GeV}$

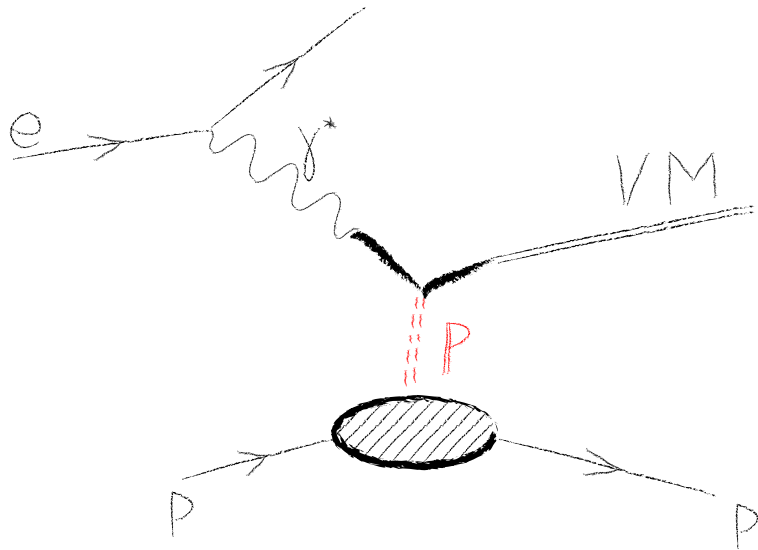
$\sim 0 < |t| < 20 \text{ GeV}^2$

$\rho^0, \omega, \phi, J/\psi, \psi', \Upsilon$

Probe wide ranges of scales: Q^2, t, M_{VM}

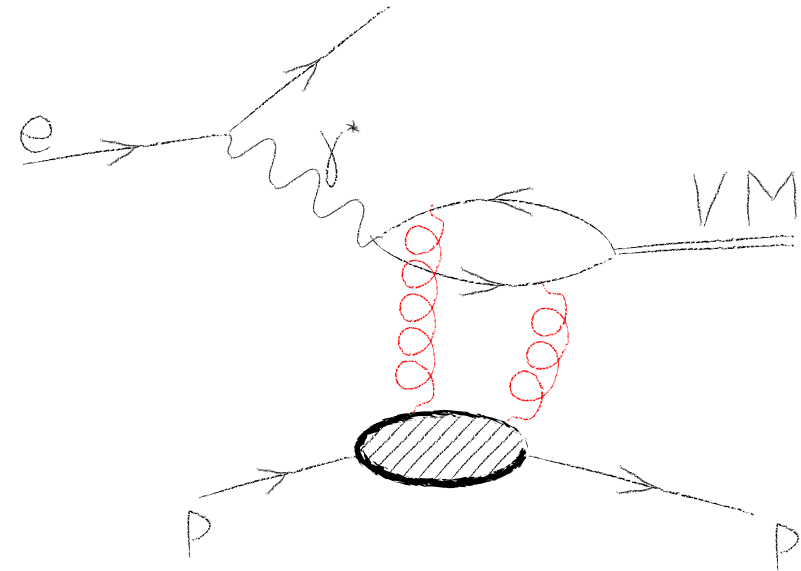
Theoretical Frameworks

“Soft” processes
Regge Theory (Soft Pomeron)



Pomeron trajectory

“Hard” processes
calculable in pQCD

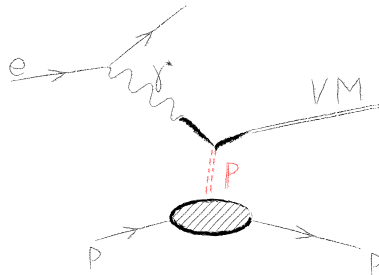


Gluon density,
evolution equations

Expectations

"Soft" processes

Regge Theory (Soft Pomeron)



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto e^{bt} \left(\frac{W}{W_0} \right)^{4(\alpha_0-1)}$$

Shrinkage: $b = b(W)$

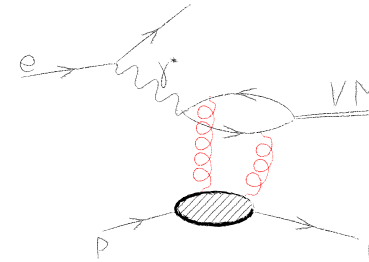
Slow rise: $\sigma \propto W^{0.22 \dots 0.32}$

S-channel helicity conservation

Light VMs at $Q^2 \approx 0, t \approx 0$

"Hard" processes

calculable in pQCD



exchange of ≥ 2 gluons

$$\sigma \propto (xg(x, Q^2))^2$$

no shrinkage

steep rise due to $xg(x, Q^2)$

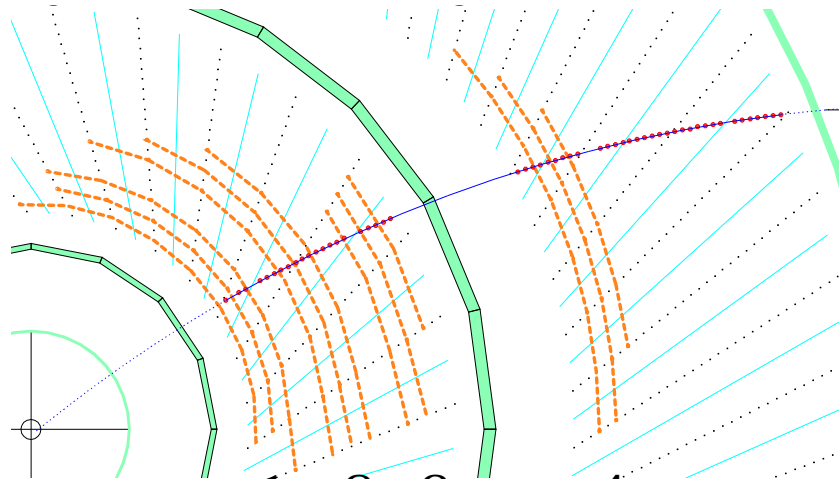
SCHC may be violated

Presence of a hard scale

The new Fast Track Trigger at H1

New H1 Fast Track Trigger for HERA II:

- Threshold $p_T > 100$ MeV
- Track counting
- Single track efficiency $> 90\%$



r - ϕ track reconstruction in $2 \mu\text{s}$

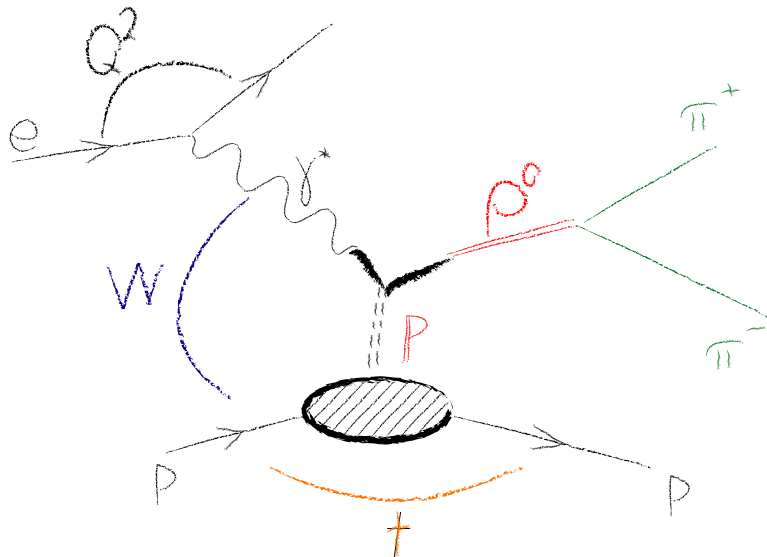
Full 3-D track reconstruction with almost offline precision
in $20 \mu\text{s}$, including 2-Track invariant masses

Diffractive ρ^0 photoproduction

H1 Fast Track Trigger:

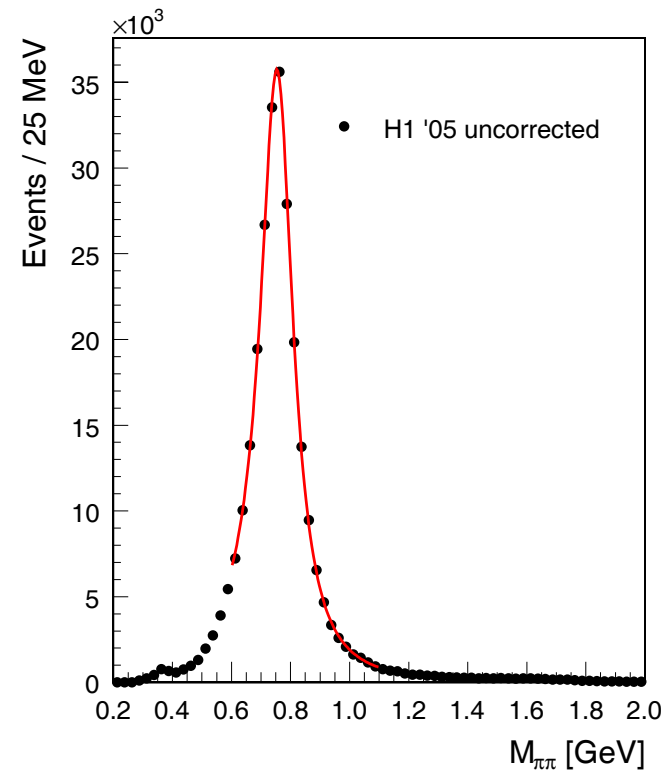
$\sim 250'000 \rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ candidates

taken in 3 months
 570 nb^{-1} (prescaled)



H1 Preliminary 06-011, DIS2006

$$Q^2 < 4 \text{ GeV}^2$$
$$20 < W < 90 \text{ GeV}$$



Extract **Pomeron trajectory** from
data **from a single experiment**

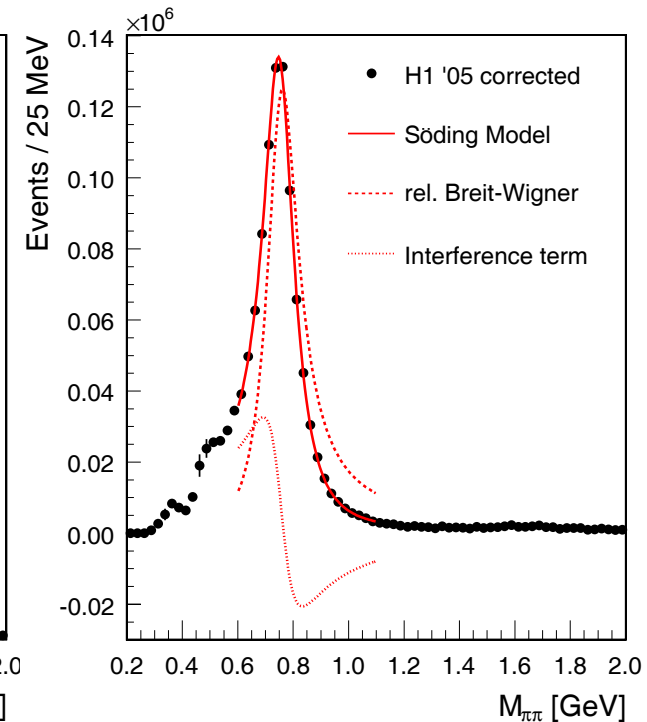
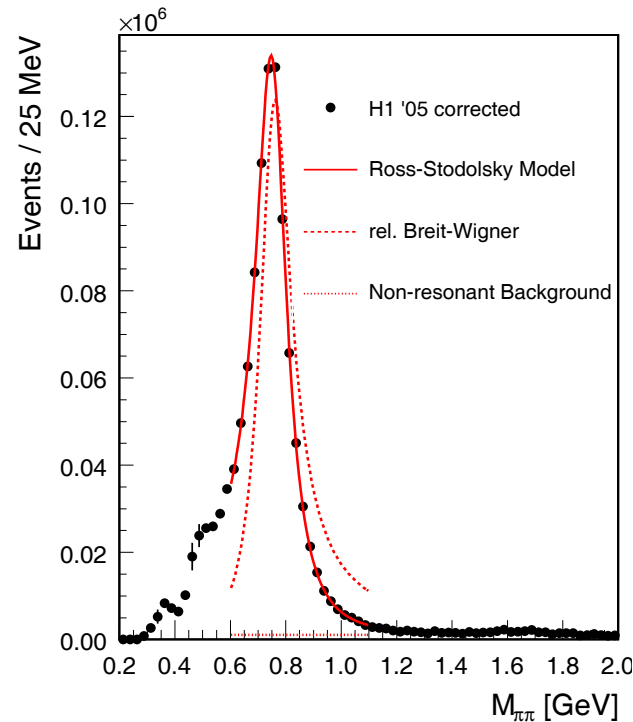
Diffractive ρ^0 photoproduction

Select events with 2 Tracks

- Track $p_T > 200$ MeV
- Opposite charge
- $20^\circ < \vartheta < 160^\circ$
- No scattered electron
- No unassociated energy in calorimeter above noise

Correct for inefficiencies

ρ^0 shape distorted due to nonresonant pion production



Fit skewed rel. Breit Wigner (**Ross-Stodolsky**)
or with an interference term (**Söding**)
Results compatible

Diffraction ρ^0 photoproduction

Signal definition:

$$Q^2 < 4 \text{ GeV}^2$$

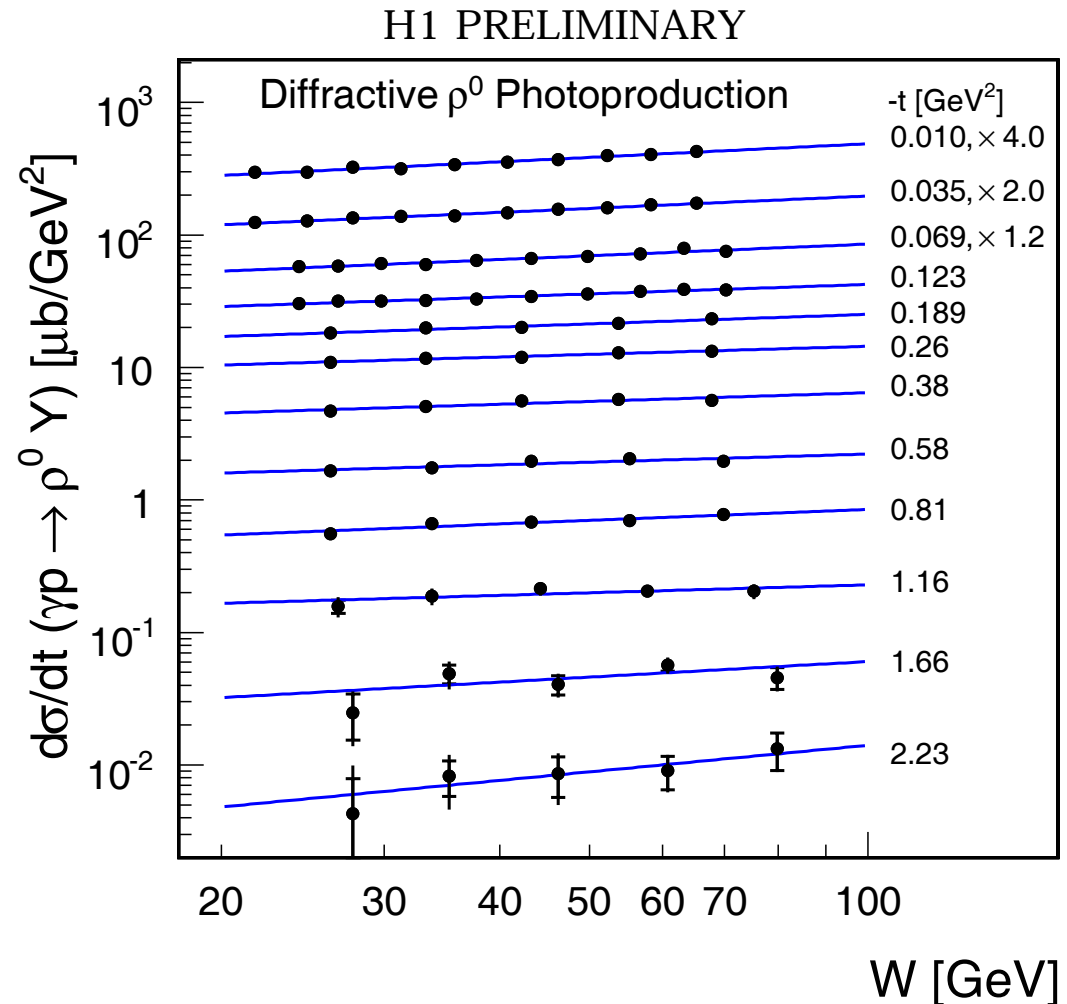
$$(M_Y^2 + Q^2)/(W^2 + Q^2) < 0.01$$

Extract cross-section for
diffractive (elastic and proton
dissociative) ρ^0

12 bins in t - in total 80 bins in
 W and t

Fit $\sigma \propto W^{(4\alpha(t)-1)}$

Next step: Separate **elastic**
from **proton dissociative** events
using forward detectors



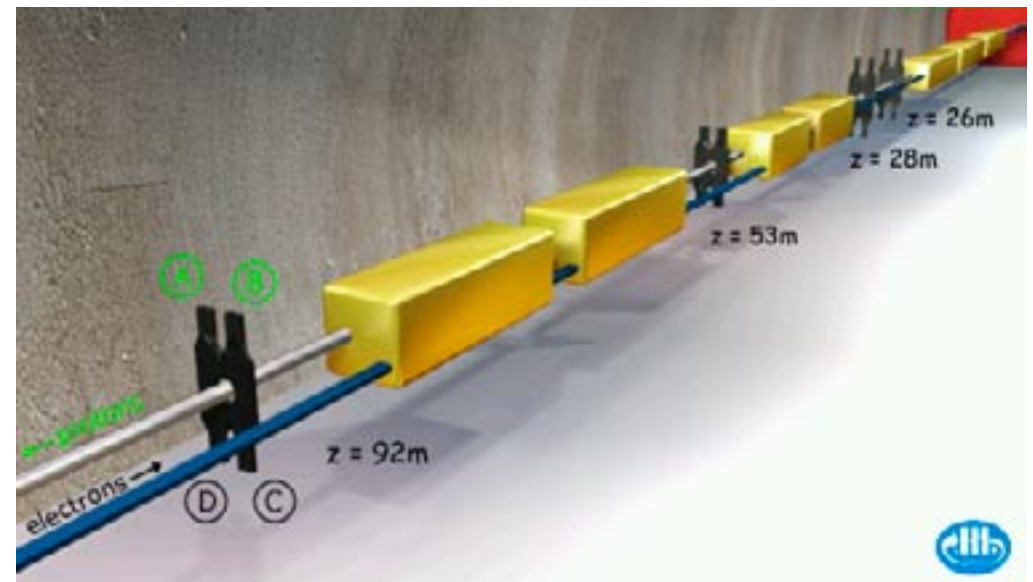
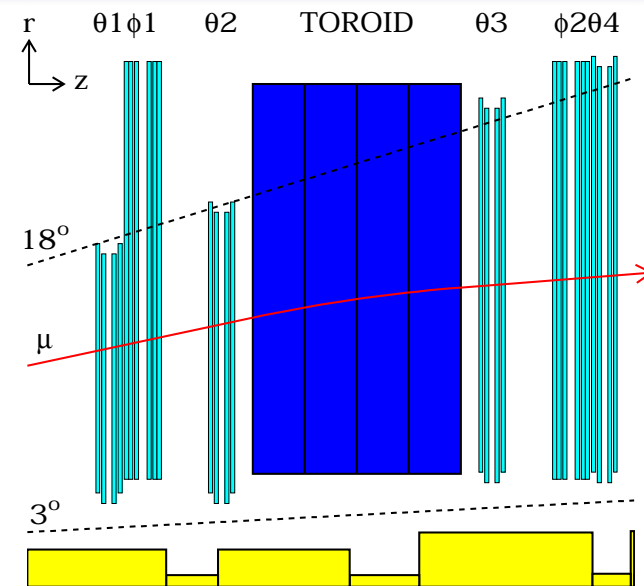
Elastic ρ^0 photoproduction

Use Forward Muon Detector and scintillators in the tunnel to tag proton dissociative events

Determine tagging efficiencies from Monte Carlo, Noise from Data

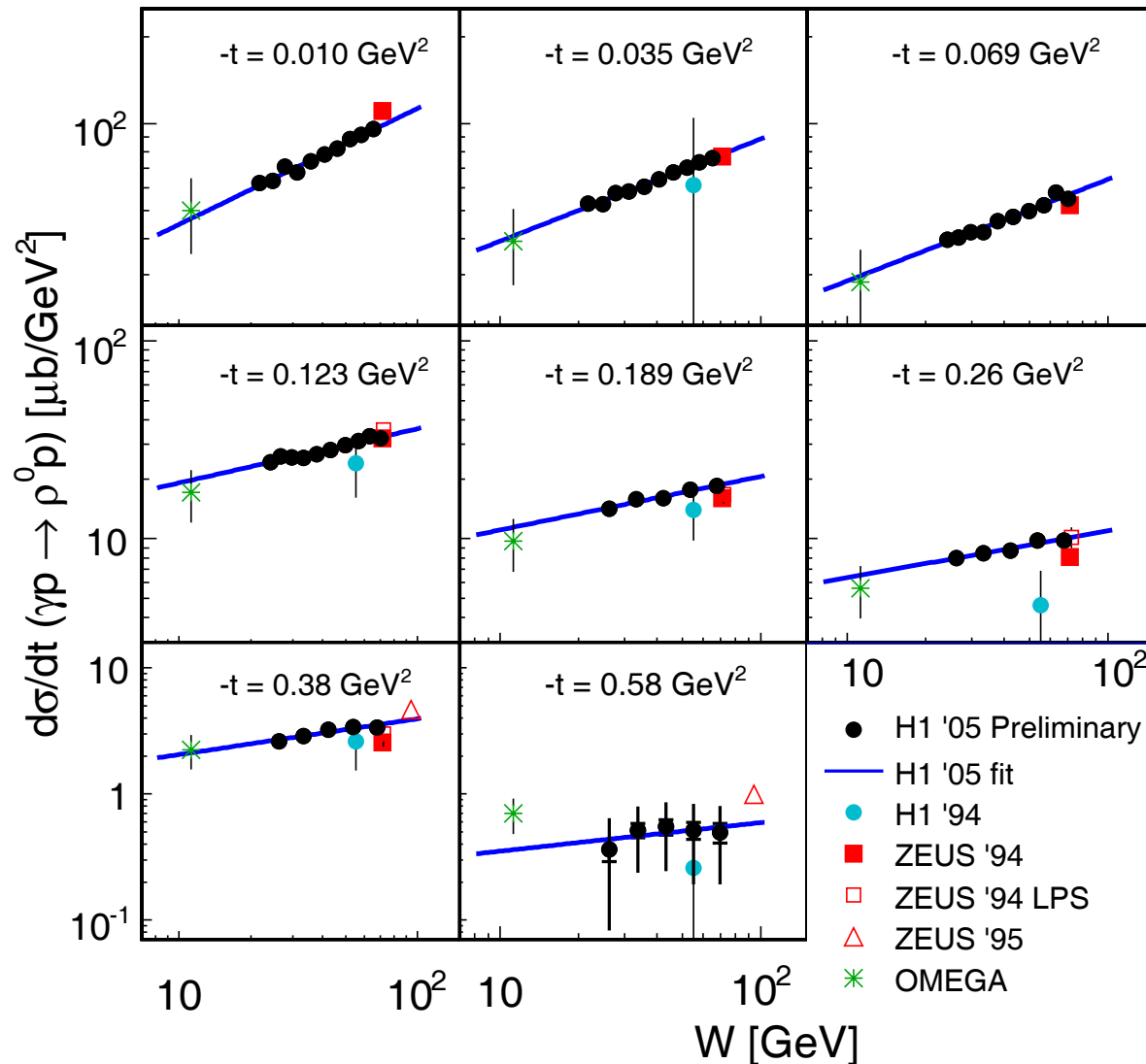
Unfold to get elastic and proton dissociative events

→ Elastic cross-section



Elastic ρ^0 photoproduction

H1 PRELIMINARY



Good agreement with previous results from H1, ZEUS and OMEGA

Fit $\sigma \propto W^{(4\alpha(t)-1)}$

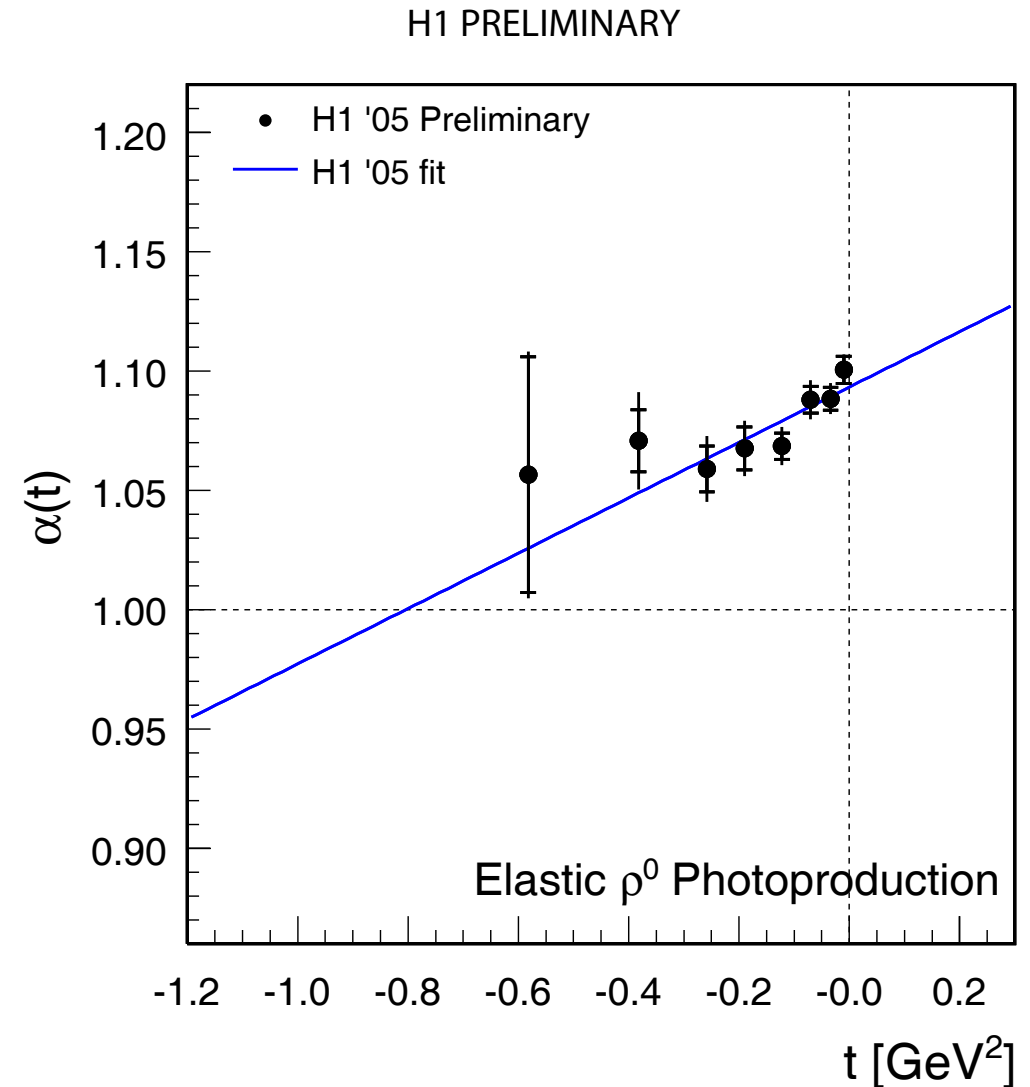
Pomeron Trajectory for ρ^0 photoproduction

Fit to the H1 data, assuming a linear Trajectory:

$$\alpha(t) = \alpha_0 + \alpha' \cdot t$$

$$\alpha_{\text{IP}}(t) = (1.093 \pm 0.003 \text{ } ^{+0.008}_{-0.007}) + (0.116 \pm 0.027 \text{ } ^{+0.036}_{-0.046}) \text{GeV}^{-2} \cdot t$$

First Pomeron trajectory from data from a single experiment



Pomeron Trajectory for ρ^0 photoproduction

Fit to the H1 data, assuming a linear Trajectory:

$$\alpha(t) = \alpha_0 + \alpha' \cdot t$$

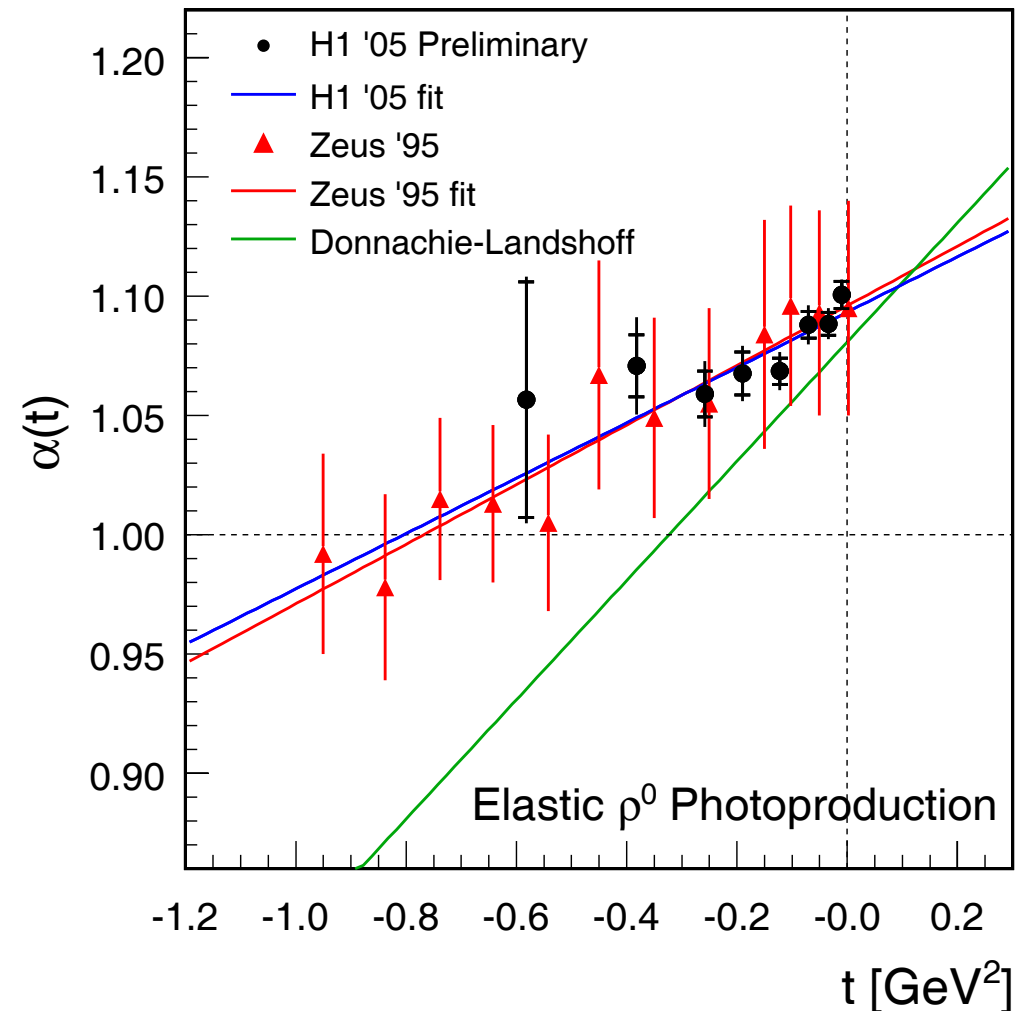
$$\alpha_{\text{IP}}(t) = (1.093 \pm 0.003 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.008 \\ - 0.007 \end{smallmatrix}) \\ + (0.116 \pm 0.027 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.036 \\ - 0.046 \end{smallmatrix}) \text{GeV}^{-2} \cdot t$$

In excellent agreement with the **ZEUS-OMEGA-H1** combination (errors highly correlated)

α' significantly smaller than the canonical 0.25 GeV^{-2}
(Donnachie and Landshoff, 1992)

Nonlinear trajectory?

H1 PRELIMINARY



High t ρ^0 in photoproduction

$$Q^2 < 0.01 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$75 < W < 95 \text{ GeV}$$

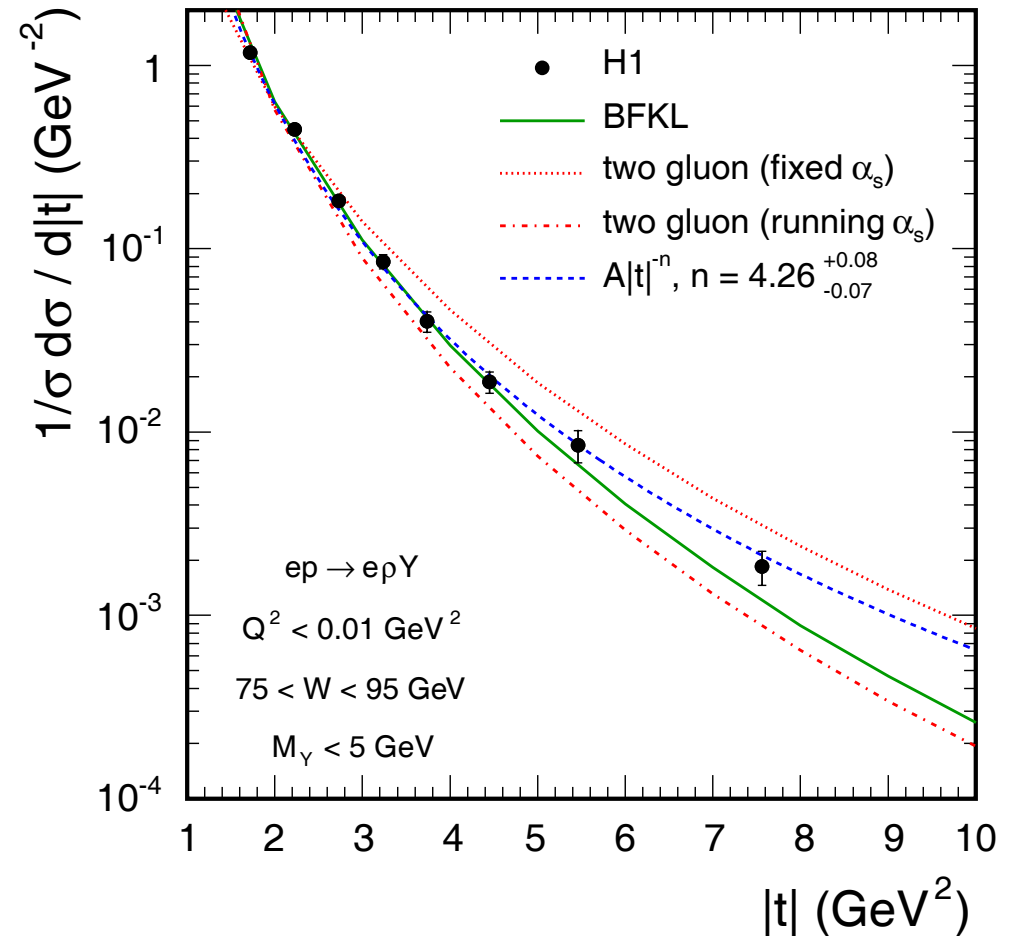
$$1.5 < |t| < 20 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$M_Y < 5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto |t|^{-n} \text{ fits data well}$$

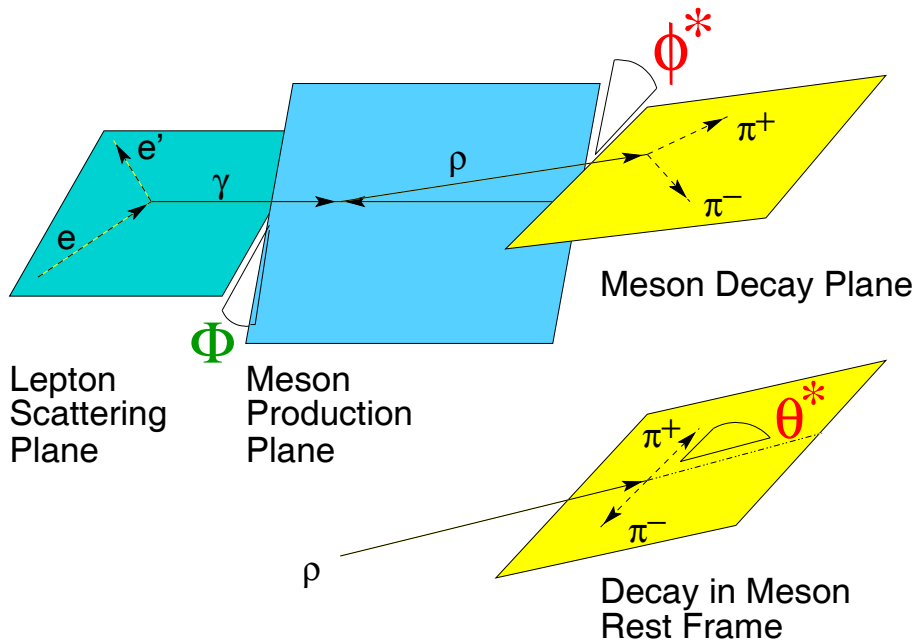
$$n = 4.26 \pm 0.06 \begin{matrix} +0.06 \\ -0.04 \end{matrix}$$

- **Two gluon models** don't describe data
- **BFKL model** gives reasonable description
(G.G. Poludnikowski et al., JHEP 312 (2003) 002)



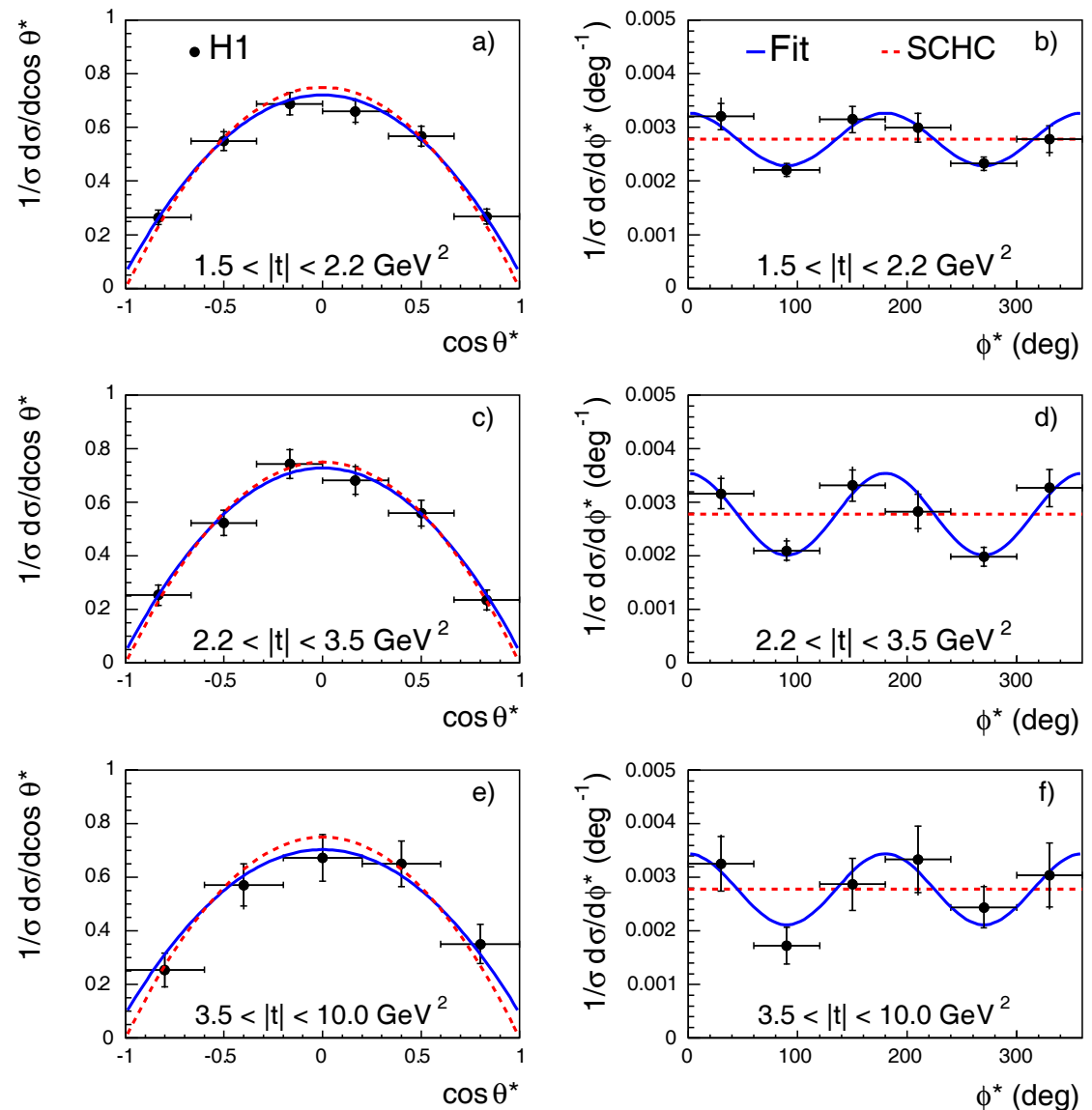
H1 Collab., A. Aktas et al.
Phys. Lett. B 638 (2006) 422

High t ρ^0 : Angular distributions



Look for s-channel helicity
NON-conservation (departure
from Vector Dominance)

Photoproduction: e escapes
through beampipe; only ϕ^*
and θ^* accessible



High t ρ^0 : Helicity Analysis

- SCHC in θ^*

2-Dimensional fit:

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

Spin density matrix elements r :

bilinear combinations of the

helicity amplitudes $M_{\lambda_\gamma, \lambda_V}$

$\lambda_\gamma, \lambda_V$: helicities (-, 0, +)

of photon and vector meson

M_{++} : No Flip

M_{+0} : Single Flip

M_{+-} : Double Flip

- SCHC violated in ϕ^*

$$r_{00}^{04} = \frac{|M_{+0}|^2}{|M_{++}|^2 + |M_{+0}|^2 + |M_{+-}|^2}$$

$$r_{10}^{04} = \frac{M_{++} M_{+0}^* - M_{+-} M_{+0}^*}{|M_{++}|^2 + |M_{+0}|^2 + |M_{+-}|^2}$$

$$r_{1-1}^{04} = \frac{M_{++} M_{+-}^* - M_{+-} M_{++}^*}{|M_{++}|^2 + |M_{+0}|^2 + |M_{+-}|^2}$$

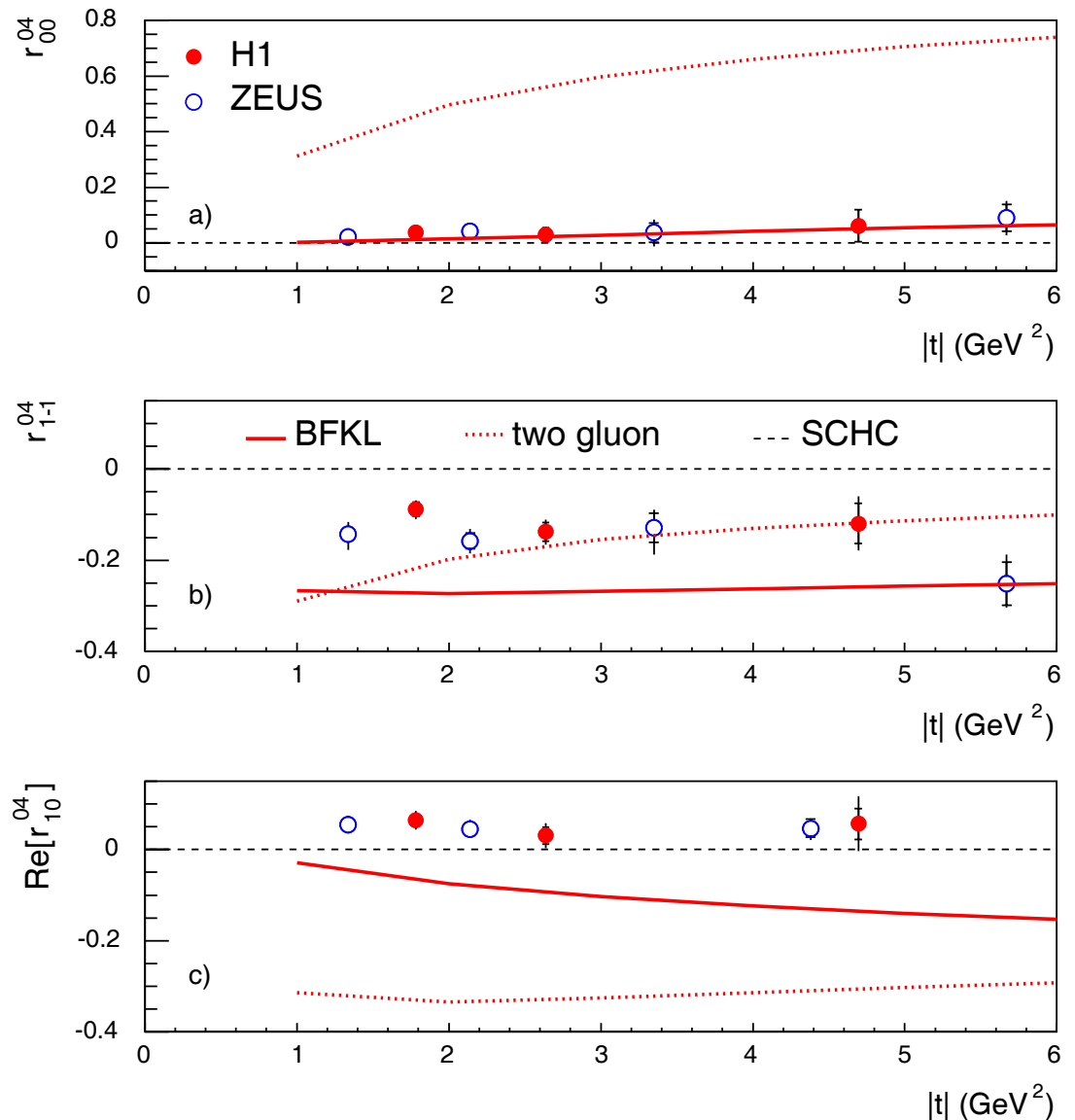
High t ρ^0 : SCH-Non-Conservation

Matrix elements 0 for SCHC
Compare to 2-gluon and BFKL models

r_{00}^{04} in accordance with SCHC

r_{1-1}^{04} and $\text{Re}[r_{10}^{04}]$ violate SCHC

- Two gluon model fails
- BFKL based model describes r_{00}^{04} , has difficulties with r_{1-1}^{04} and fails for $\text{Re}[r_{10}^{04}]$



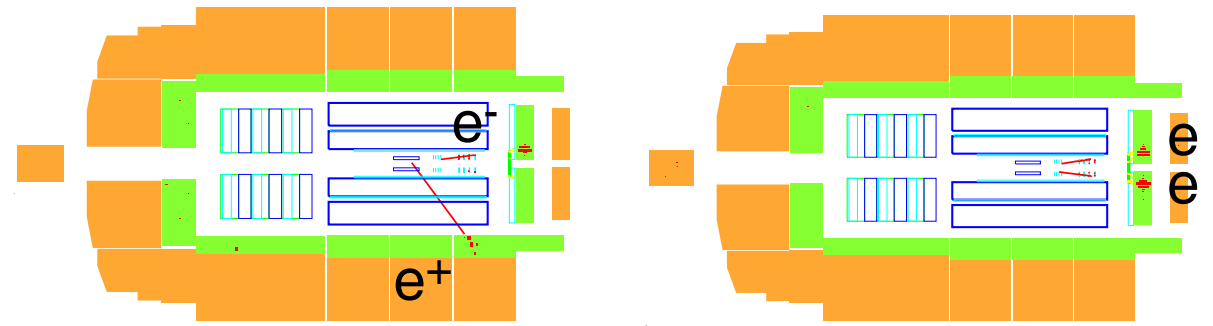
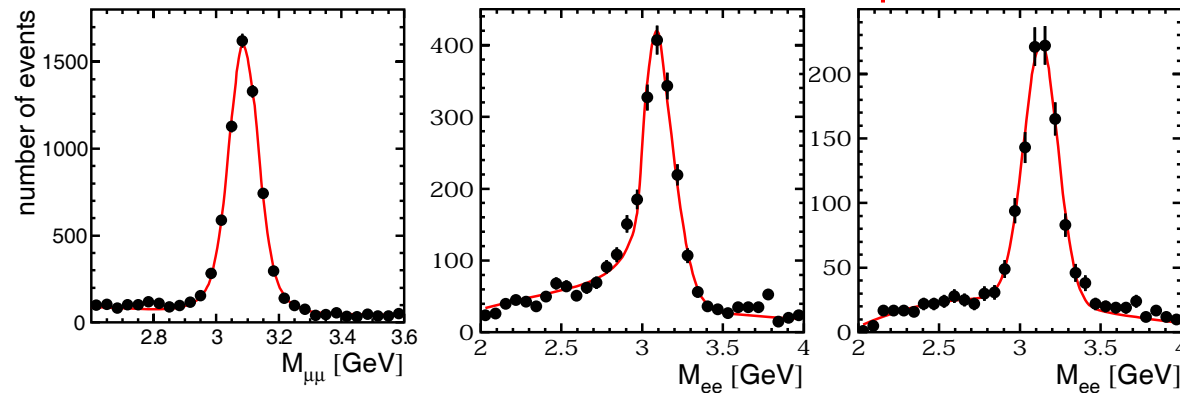
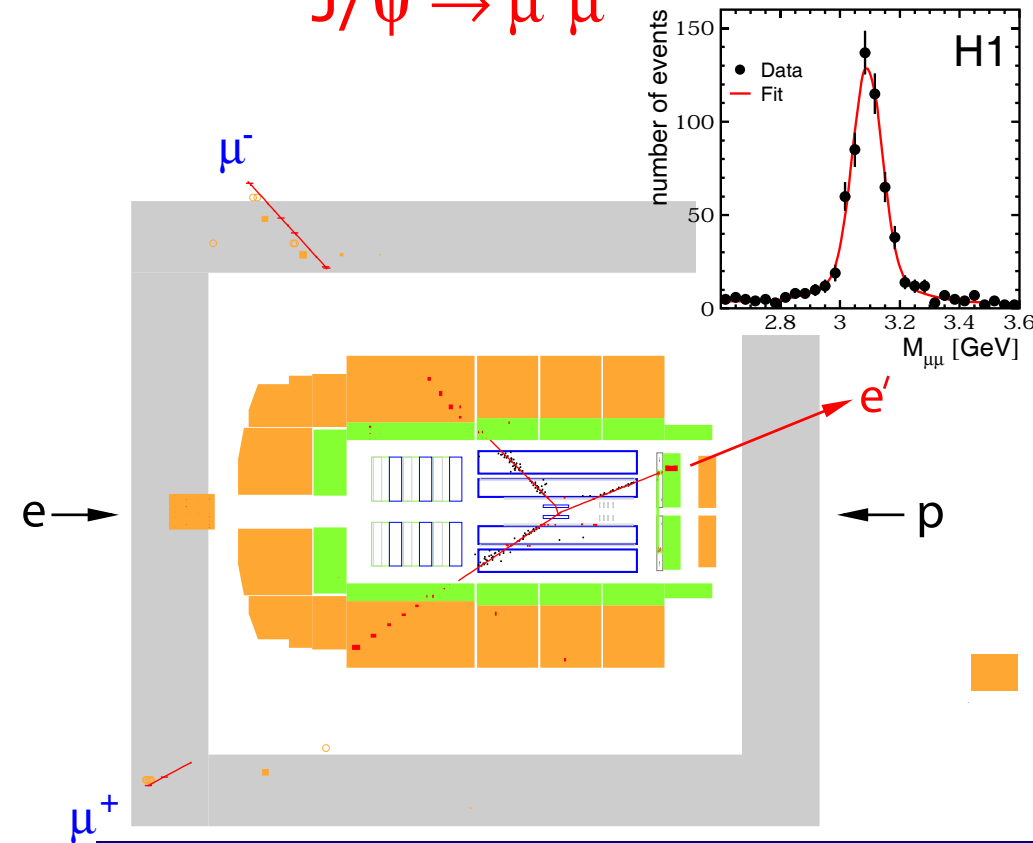
Elastic J/ψ electro- and photoproduction

Electroproduction:
 $2 < Q^2 < 80 \text{ GeV}^2$
 $40 < W < 160 \text{ GeV}$
 $|t| < 1.2 \text{ GeV}^2$

$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

Photoproduction:
 $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
 $40 < W < 305 \text{ GeV}$
 $|t| < 1.2 \text{ GeV}^2$

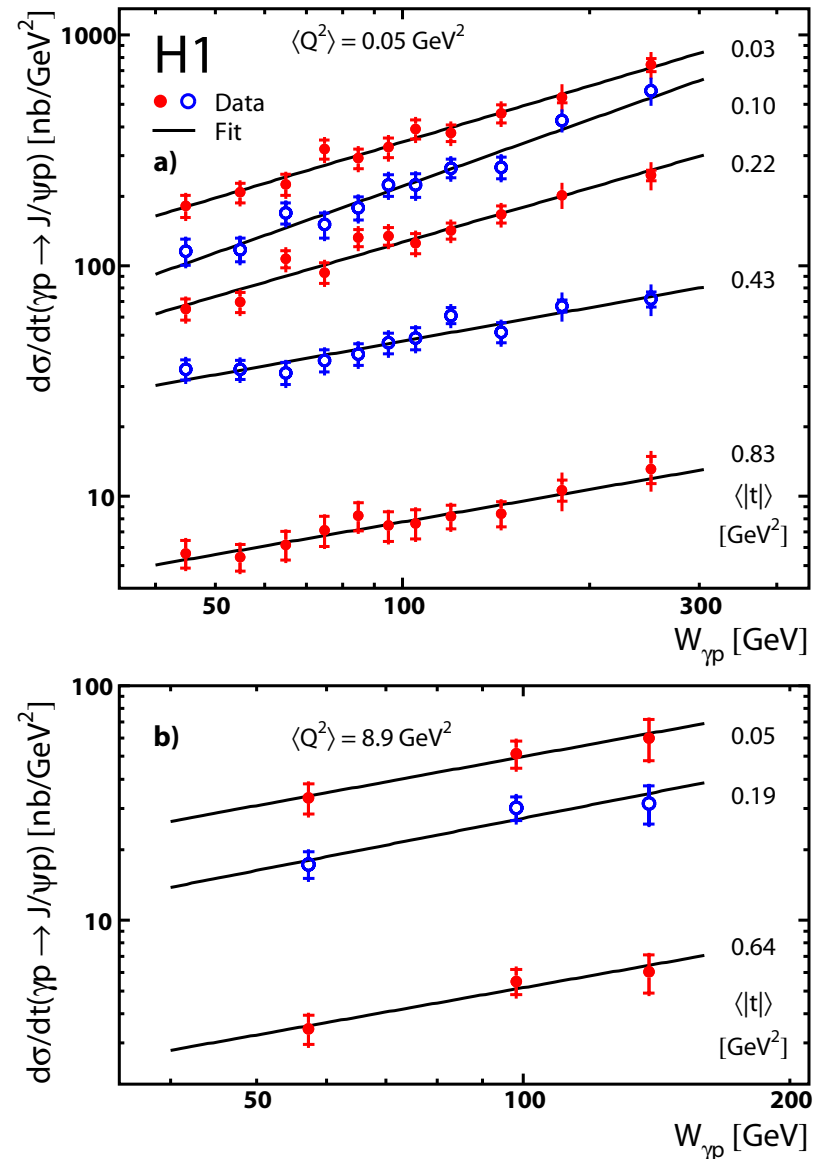
$40 < W < 160 \text{ GeV}$: $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
 $135 < W < 305 \text{ GeV}$: $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$



J/ψ - extracting the pomeron trajectory

- Determine dependence of cross section on W in bins of t
- Fit $\sigma \propto W^{4(\alpha(t)-1)}$ in each t bin
- Photo- and electroproduction

H1 Collab., A. Aktas et al.
Eur. Phys. J. C46 (2006) 585



J/ψ - pomeron trajectory

- J/ψ harder than predicted by soft pomeron (γp):

$$\alpha_p(0) = 1.224 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.012$$

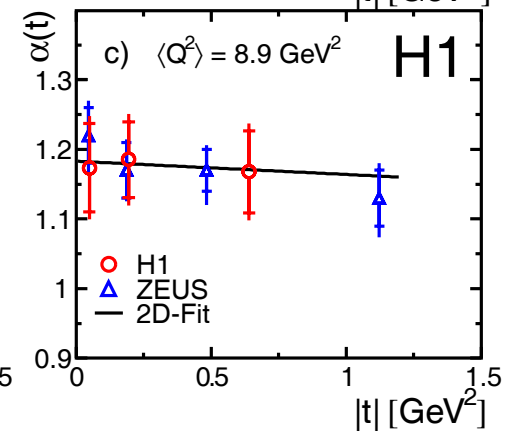
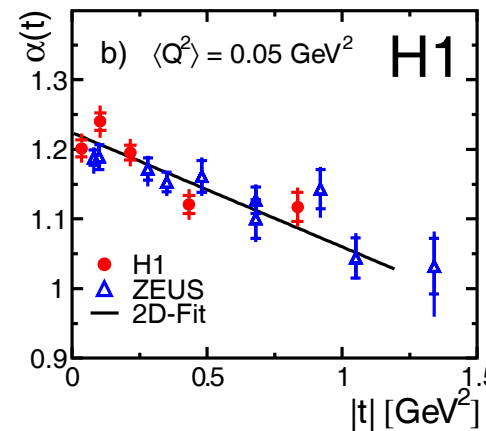
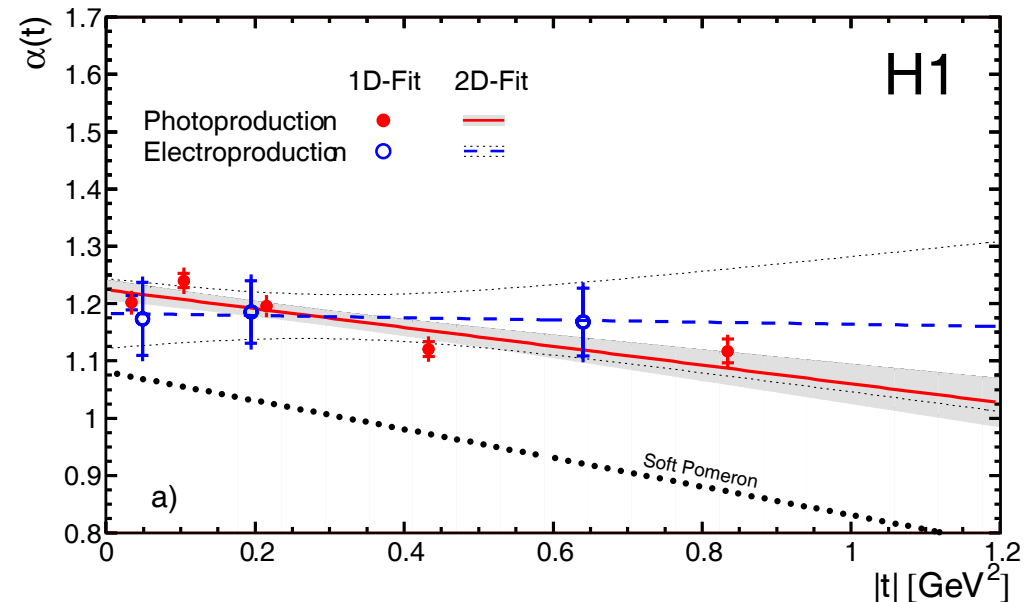
$$\alpha'_p = 0.164 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.030 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

- Significant t dependence in photoproduction:
4 σ evidence for shrinkage,
 but also 2 σ below soft pomeron

- Electroproduction: compatible with no shrinkage

$$\alpha_p(0) = 1.183 \pm 0.054 \pm 0.030$$

$$\alpha'_p = 0.019 \pm 0.139 \pm 0.076 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$



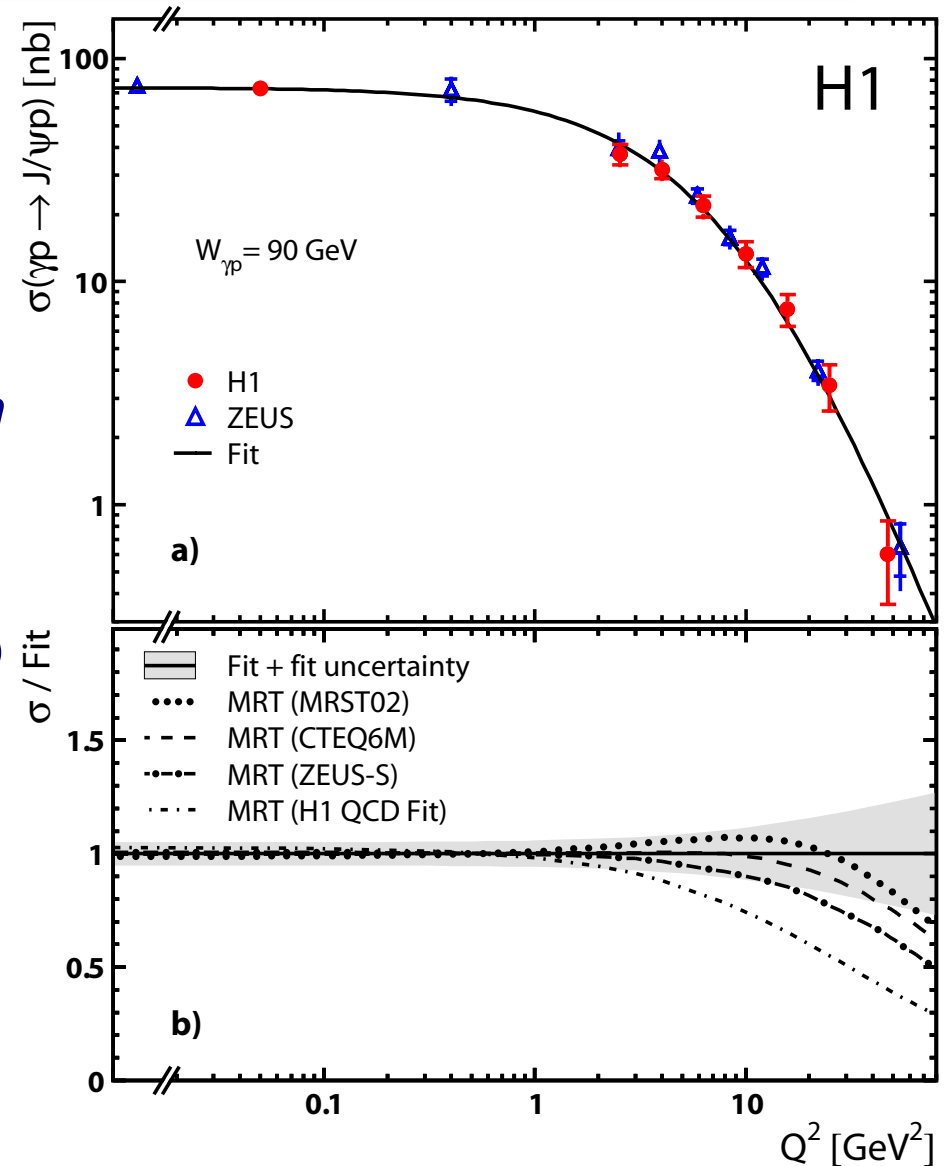
ZEUS: Nucl. Phys. B 695 (2004) 3 (DIS)
 Eur.Phys.J. C 24 (2002) 345 (γp)

J/ψ - testing gluon densities?

- High J/ψ mass provides a hard scale - calculable in pQCD
- Measure cross section as a function of Q^2 , W , compare to models
- Phenomenological fit $(Q^2 + M^2)^{-n}$
 $n = 2.486 \pm 0.080 \pm 0.068$

Martin, Ryskin and Teubner: pQCD model based on k_T factorisation and a parton-hadron duality ansatz (Phys.Rev.D 62 (2000) 014022)

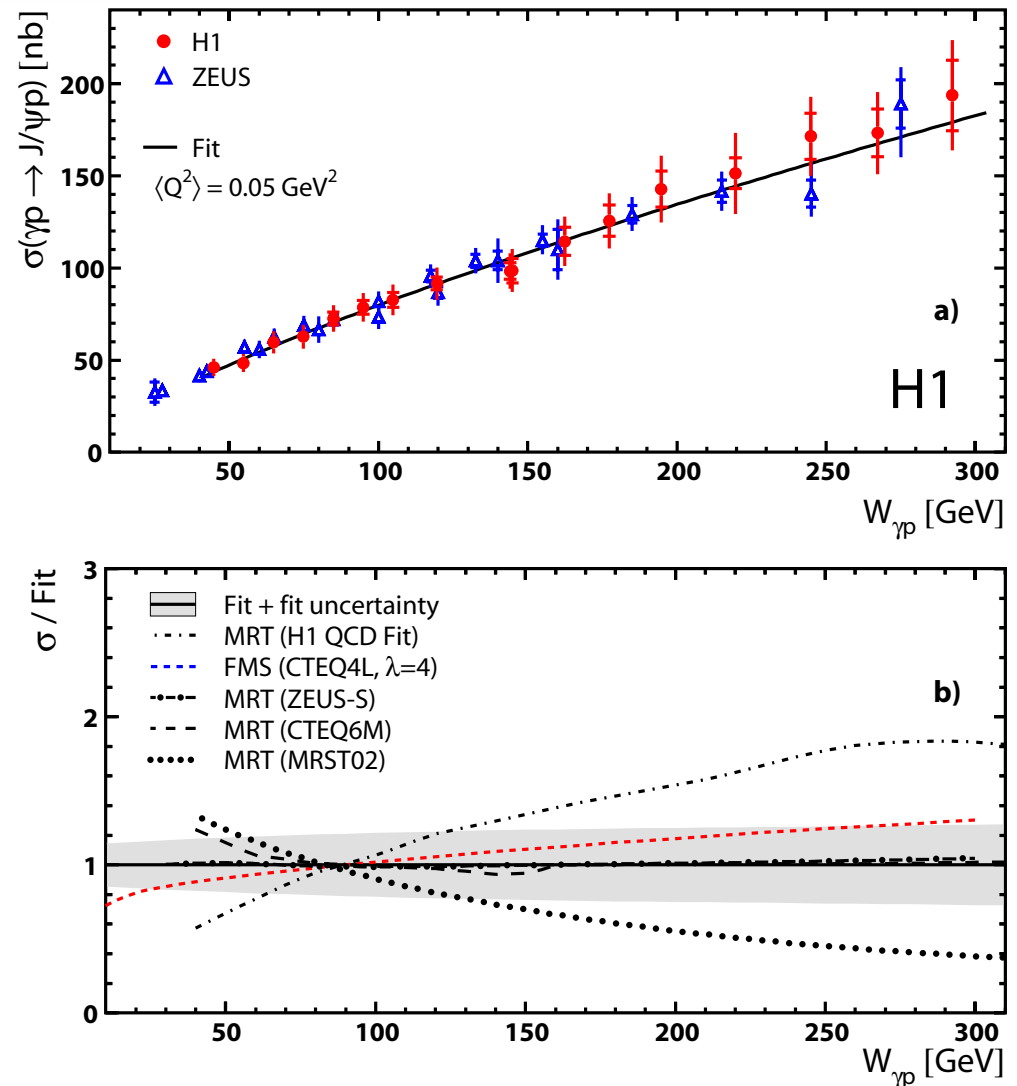
- Prediction normalised to data
- Shape comparison can constrain gluon density



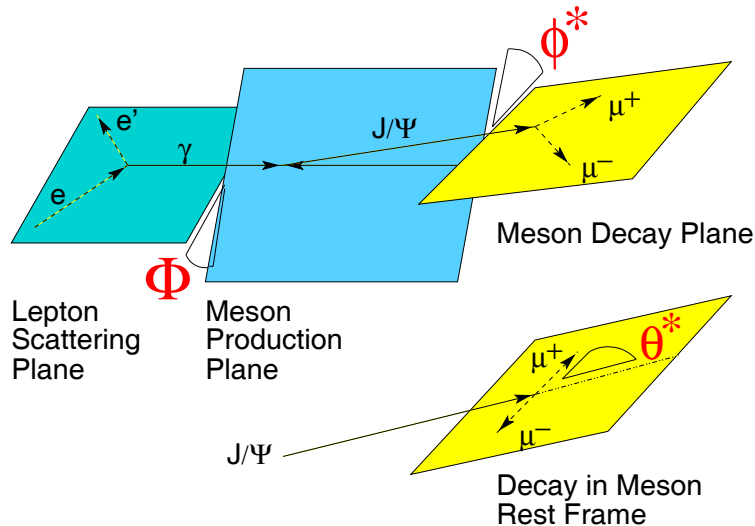
J/ψ - testing gluon densities!

- Even more prominent in W dependence
- Normalise predictions at $W = 90$ GeV, compare shapes
- Access to gluon densities in regions poorly constrained by inclusive DIS data (very low x)
- Uncertainties on gluon distributions not taken into account

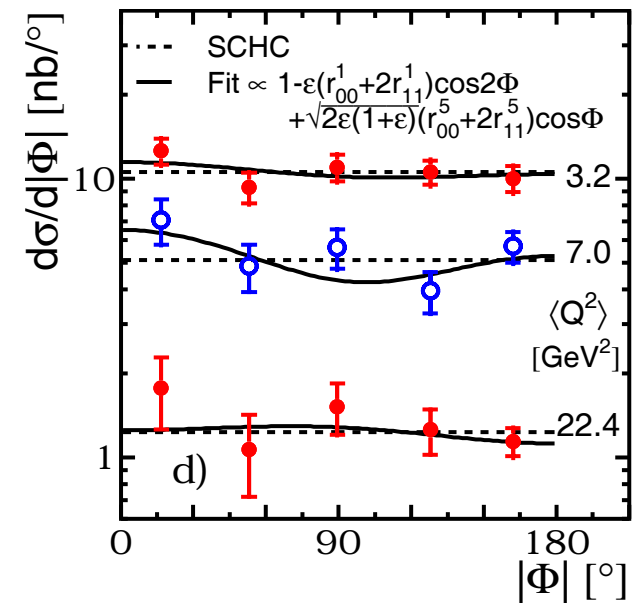
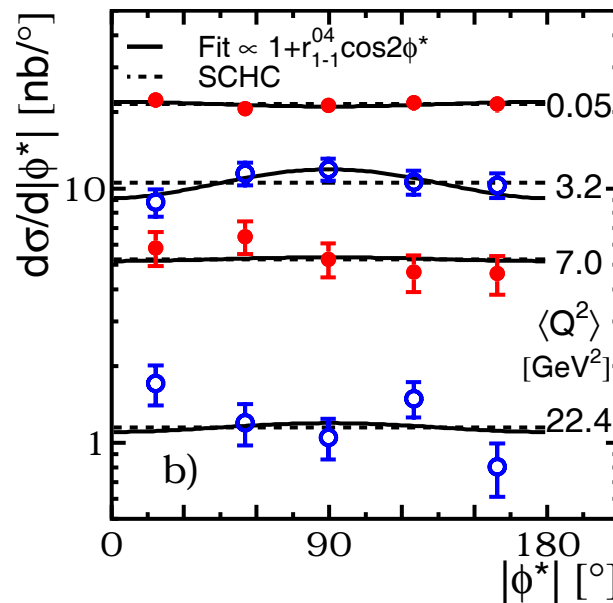
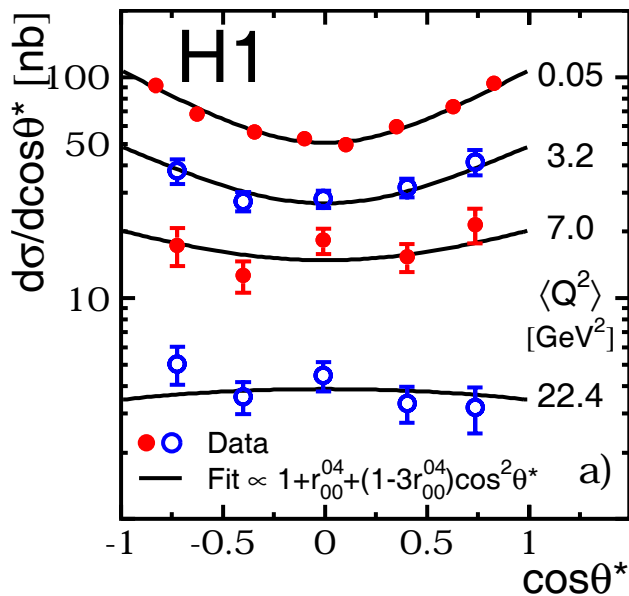
Theoretical alternative: Dipole model by Frankfurt, McDermott and Strikman (**FMS**)
(JHEP 0103 (2001) 045)



J/ψ - Helicity Analysis



- All three angles accessible in electroproduction
- Use also proton dissociative events to increase statistics

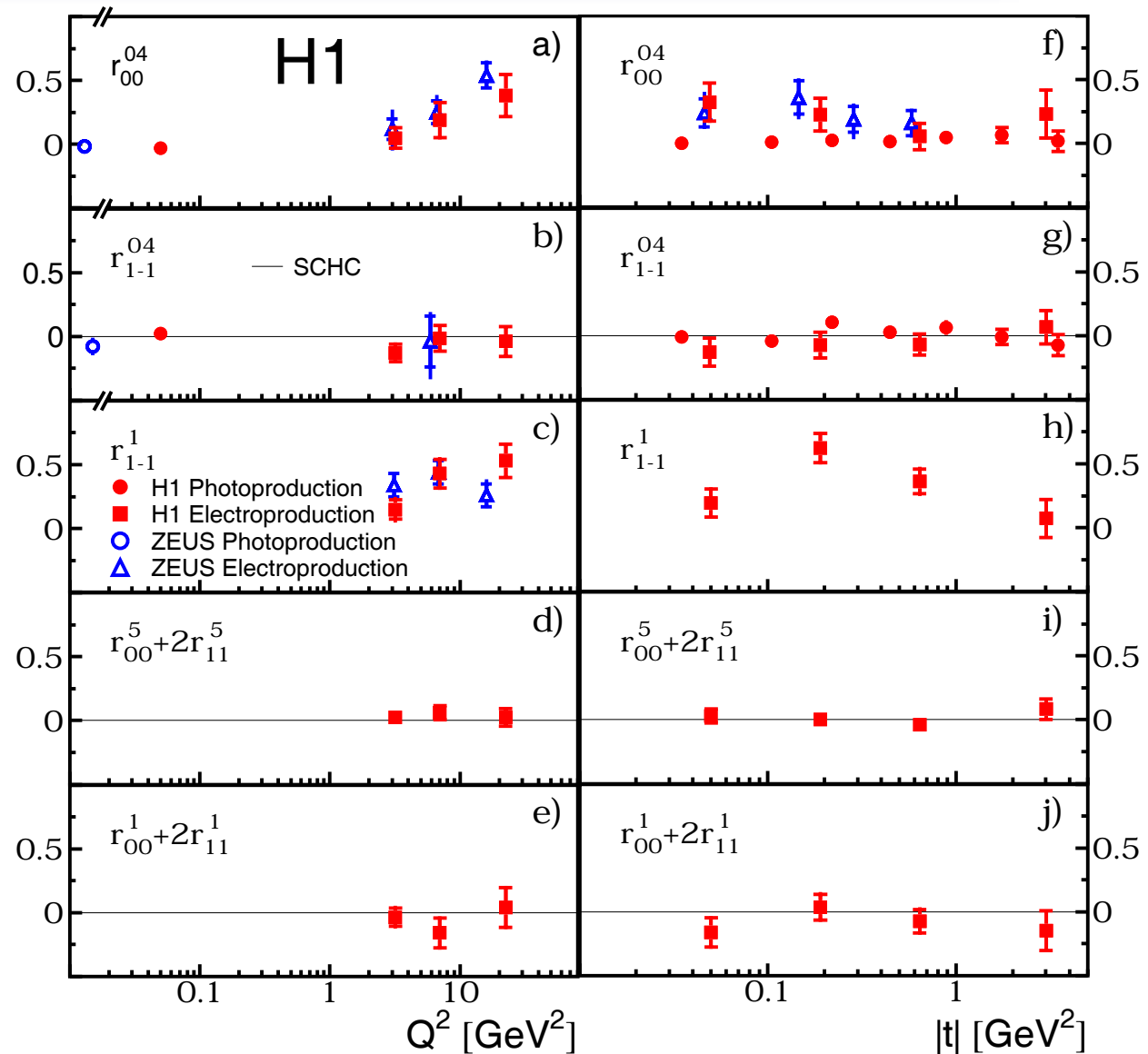
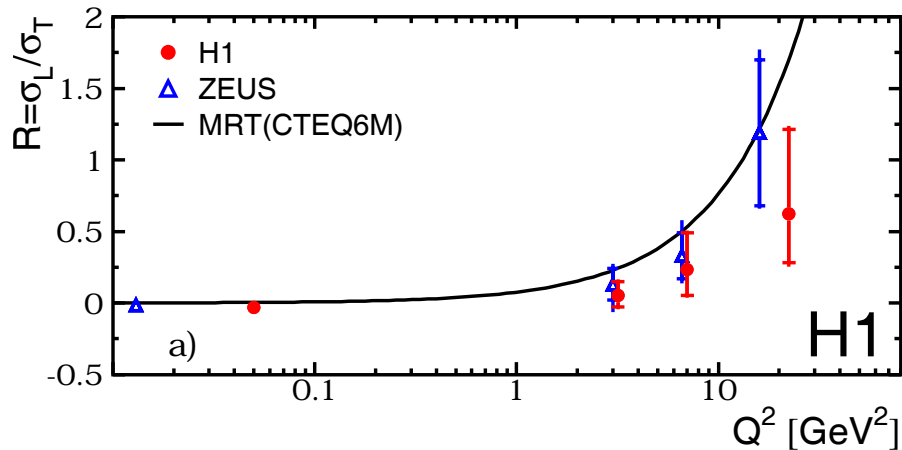


J/ψ - Helicity Analysis

The 5 measured spin-density matrix elements are in agreement with SCHC
 For SCHC, the ratio

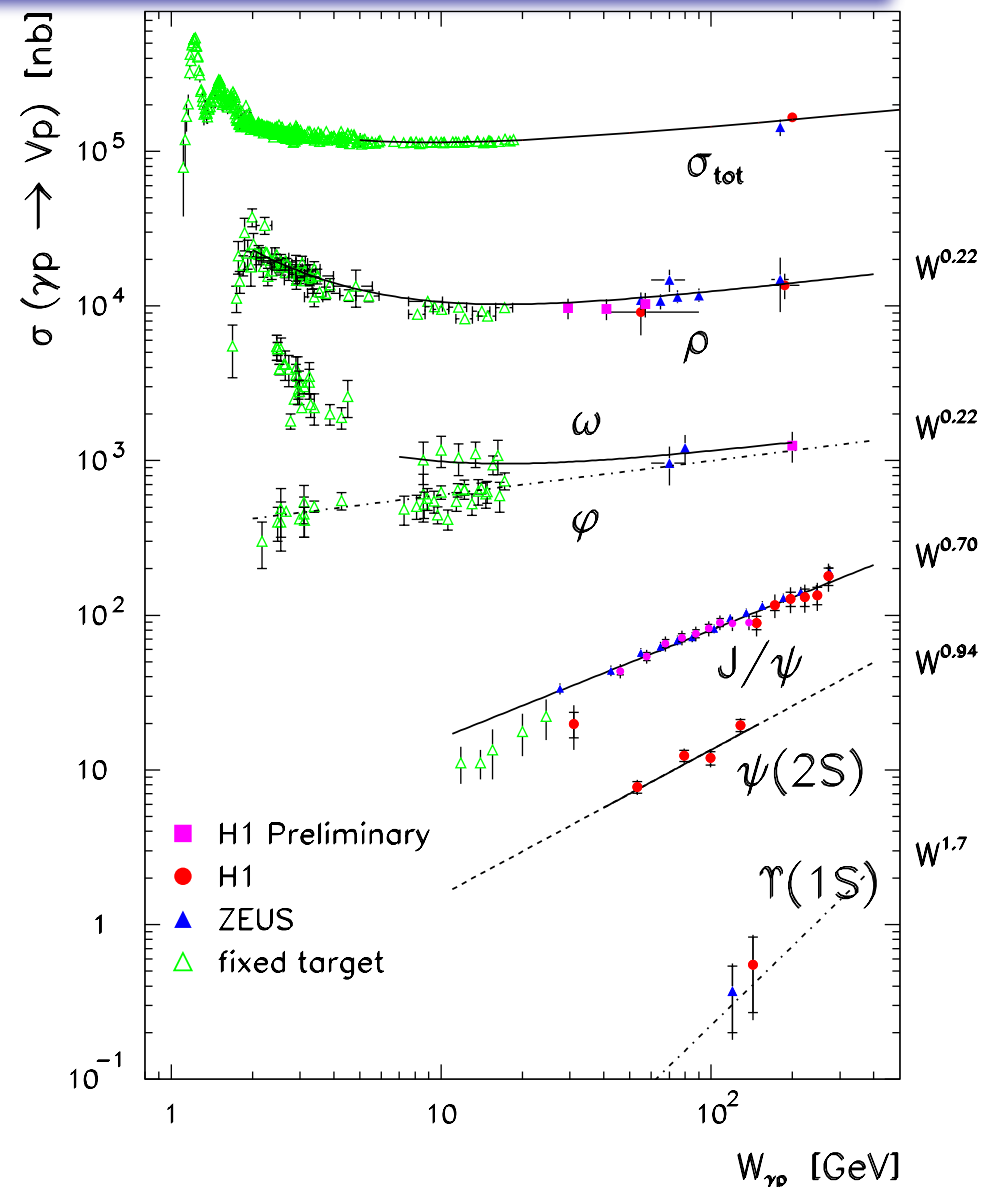
$$R = \frac{\sigma^L}{\sigma^T}$$

can be determined from r_{00}^{04}



Vector Mesons at H1: Summary

- ρ^0 photoproduction at small $|t|$ not described by soft IP
 $\alpha' = (0.116 \pm 0.027^{+0.036}_{-0.046}) \text{GeV}^{-2}$
- J/ψ production calculable in pQCD, sensitive to gluon densities and evolution
- SCHC violated for high $|t|$ ρ^0 , no evidence for violation in J/ψ production
- Vector mesons are an excellent Laboratory to test various scales
- What is a “good” hard scale?



Outlook

- HERA II is running well:
50 pb⁻¹ taken by H1 in 2004
170 pb⁻¹ in 2005,
90 pb⁻¹ up to now in 2006

New Fast Track Trigger at H1
with much improved selectivity
for exclusive final states:

- High statistics ϕ photoproduction sample being analysed
- J/ψ and Υ to electrons are accessible

