

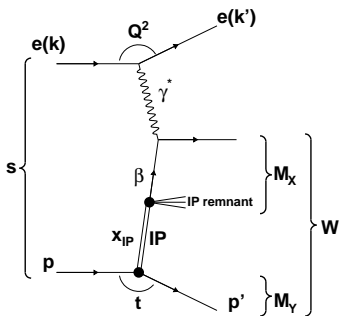
Diffractive Dijet Production with LRG in DIS at HERA

Boris Pokorny

On Behalf of H1 Collaboration

April 29, 2014





- Photon virtuality $Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$
- Inelasticity $y = \frac{p \cdot q}{p \cdot k}$
- Proton momentum fraction entering diffractive exchange $x_P = \frac{q \cdot (p - p')}{q \cdot p}$
- Pomeron momentum fraction entering hard scattering $\beta = \frac{x}{x_P}$
- Squared momentum transfer at proton vertex $t = (p - p')^2$ - not measured, cross section integrated over t

- Diffractive scattering characterized by $|t| \ll s$ and $M_X^2 \ll s$,
 $\sim 10\%$ of DIS events observed at HERA
- Proton vertex: either outgoing proton (elastic diffraction, $M_Y = m_p$)
or low mass excitation (proton dissociation, $M_Y > m_p$)

Diffractive cross section factorizes into

- partonic cross section $\hat{\sigma}^{\gamma^* i}$ (process dependent, calculable in pQCD)
- DPDF f_i^D (process independent, DGLAP evolution)

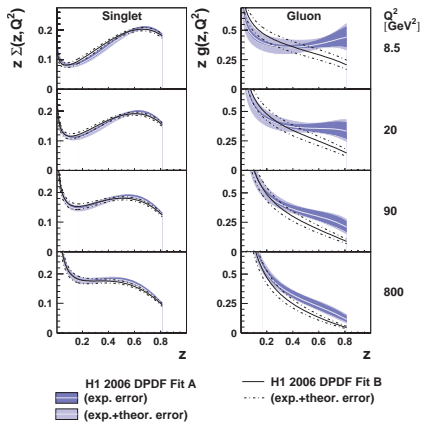
$$\sigma^{D(4)}(\gamma^* p \rightarrow Xp) \propto \sum_{parton\ i} \hat{\sigma}^{\gamma^* i}(x, Q^2) \otimes f_i^D(\beta, Q^2, x_{\mathbb{P}}, t)$$

- QCD factorization proven for inclusive and dijet diffractive DIS processes (Collins 1998).
- DPDF determined in QCD analysis of inclusive diffractive data

Assumption of factorization in proton vertex (Regge factorization),

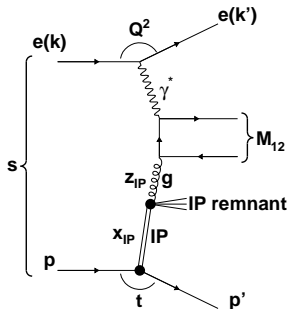
- not proven on theoretical basis, experimental "Ansatz"
- DPDF $x_{\mathbb{P}}$ and t dependence factorized into pomeron flux factor $f_{\mathbb{P}/p}$

$$f_i^D(\beta, Q^2, x_{\mathbb{P}}, t) = f_{\mathbb{P}/p}(x_{\mathbb{P}}, t) \cdot f_i^{\mathbb{P}}(\beta, Q^2)$$



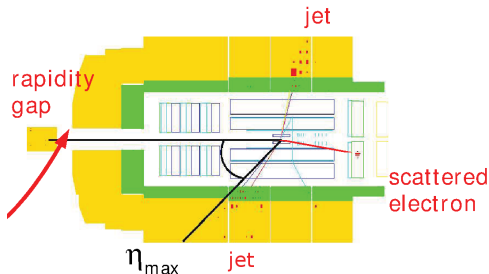
From Eur. Phys. J. C48 (2006) 715-748
(hep-ex/0606004)

- DPDFs dominated by gluon component (75%)
- Two jets in final state mostly produced via BGF
- Dijet data provide constrain to gluon DPDF
- gluon momentum fraction $z_{\mathcal{P}} = \frac{q \cdot v}{q \cdot (p - p')}$, v denotes four-momentum of gluon



- Previous H1 and ZEUS DDIS dijet results available:
 - LRG measurement (H1), JHEP 0710:042,2007 [arxiv:0708.3217]
 - LRG measurement (ZEUS), Europ. Phys. Journal C 52 (2007) 813-832
 - Proton tagging (H1), Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 1970 [arxiv:1111.0584]
 - Proton tagging (H1), presented at DIS 2014
- Presented analysis profits from the highest luminosity compared to former H1 and ZEUS measurements.
- First LRG analysis with corrections for detector effects calculated making use of detector response matrix (program TUnfold)

- HERA data 2005/2006 e^- and 2006/2007 e^+ with integrated luminosity $\sim 290\text{pb}^{-1}$
- DIS events selected by identification of scattered electron (positron)
- Diffraction - presence of Large Rapidity Gap (LRG) required
- Events with at least two jets of transverse momentum above threshold in γ^*p frame are selected



DDIS Dijet Selection
$4 < Q^2 < 80 \text{ GeV}^2$
$0.1 < y < 0.7$
$p_{T,1}^* > 5.5 \text{ GeV}$
$p_{T,2}^* > 4.0 \text{ GeV}$
$-1 < \eta_{1,2} < 2$
$x_F < 0.03$
$ t < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
$M_Y < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$

- ~ 14000 events accepted
- Data unfolded to hadron level using TUnfold, response matrix determined from MC generator RAPGAP
- QED radiation effects corrections applied to data, determined by means of RAPGAP

- Measured cross sections are compared to NLO QCD calculations

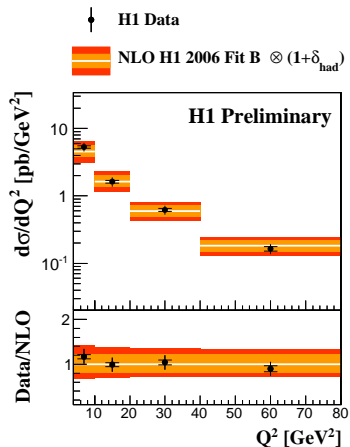
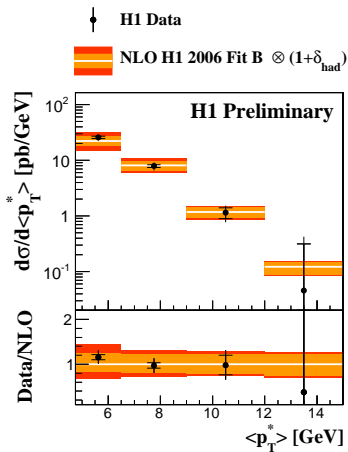
$$\mu_r^2 = \mu_f^2 = p_{T,1}^{*2} + Q^2$$

$$N_f = 5$$

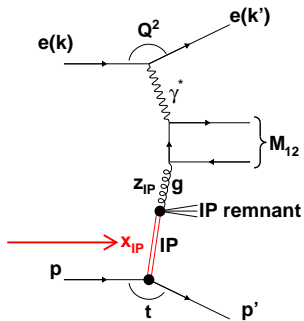
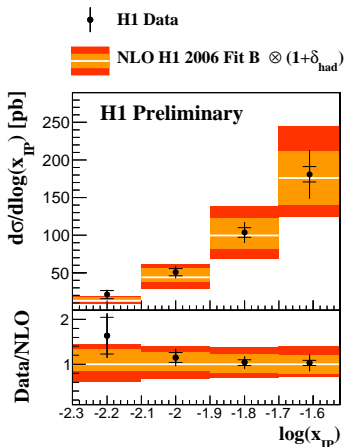
$$\Lambda_{QCD} = 0.22 \text{ MeV}$$

- Program NLOJET++ with DPDF H1 2006 Fit B
- Results compared at level of stable hadrons
- Hadronization corrections calculated by means of LO MC generator with parton showers (RAPGAP)
- Uncertainty: scale variation ($0.5\mu_{f,r}, 2\mu_{f,r}$), DPDF uncertainty, hadronization

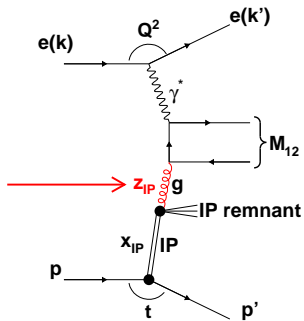
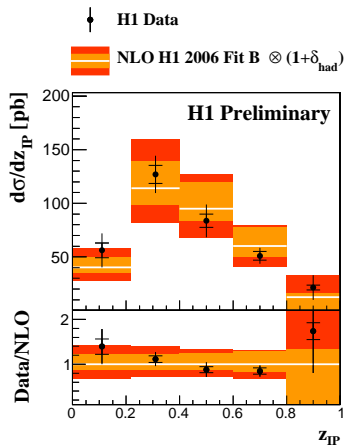
Results



- Inner error bars of data points represent statistical uncertainty, outer error bars include systematic uncertainties added in square
- NLO QCD prediction inner band - uncertainty of hadronization and DPDF fit added in square, outer band - includes QCD scale uncertainty



- Pomeron momentum fraction - data well described by prediction within experimental and theory uncertainty



- Experimental uncertainty of measurement in z_{IP} lower than DPDF fit uncertainty, gluon DPDF might be further constrained
- NLO prediction at high z_{IP} consistent with zero due to DPDF fit uncertainty, DPDF extrapolated for $z_{IP} > 0.8$

- Diffractive dijet cross sections in DIS measured using LRG method
- Analysis with unprecedentedly high statistics, more elaborated treatment of detector effects corrections
- Precise measurement in $z_{\mathbb{P}}$ - possible constrain of gluon DPDF
- NLO QCD predictions describe data within uncertainties, further experimental evidence on factorization theorem validity

Backup

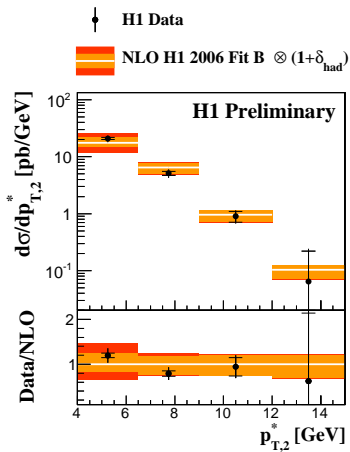
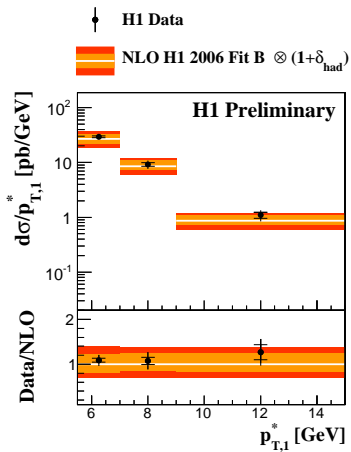
$$Q_e^2 = E_e E_{e'} (1 + \cos \theta_e)$$

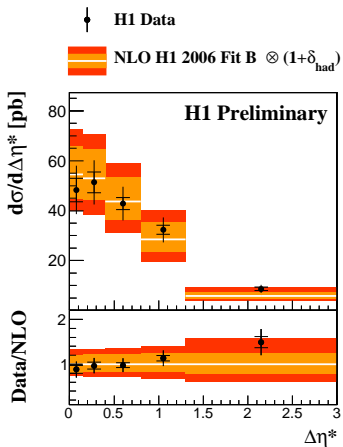
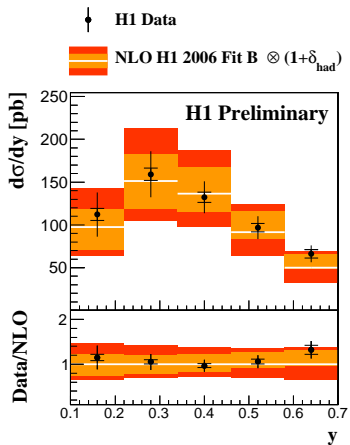
$$y_{e\Sigma} = \frac{Q_e^2}{x_\Sigma \cdot s}$$

$$M_X^2 = \left(\sum_X p \right)^2$$

$$x_P = \frac{Q^2 + M_X^2}{Q^2 + W^2}$$

$$z_P = \frac{Q^2 + M_{12}^2}{Q^2 + M_X^2}$$





- \tilde{y}_i - data at detector level measured in bin i (expected average count)
- \tilde{x}_j - cross section at hadron level in bin j
- b_i - background contribution, determined from MC simulation
- A_{ij} - detector response matrix, determined from MC simulation, includes migrations beyond phase space limits

$$\tilde{y}_i = \sum_{j=1}^m A_{ij} \tilde{x}_j + b_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad m \leq n \quad (1)$$

- True distribution \tilde{x}_j found by means of least square method, Tikhonov regularization involved (response matrix singular in general)
- Method implemented in software package TUnfold