

# Hard diffraction and factorization breaking

**Karel Černý**

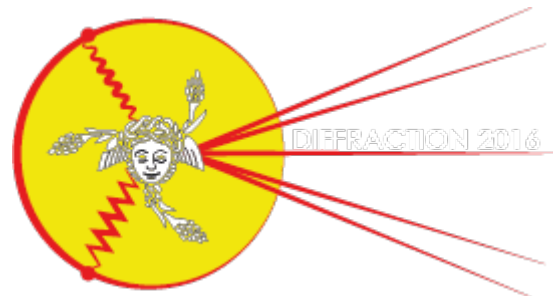
Charles University in Prague



**on behalf of the H1 and ZEUS Collaborations**



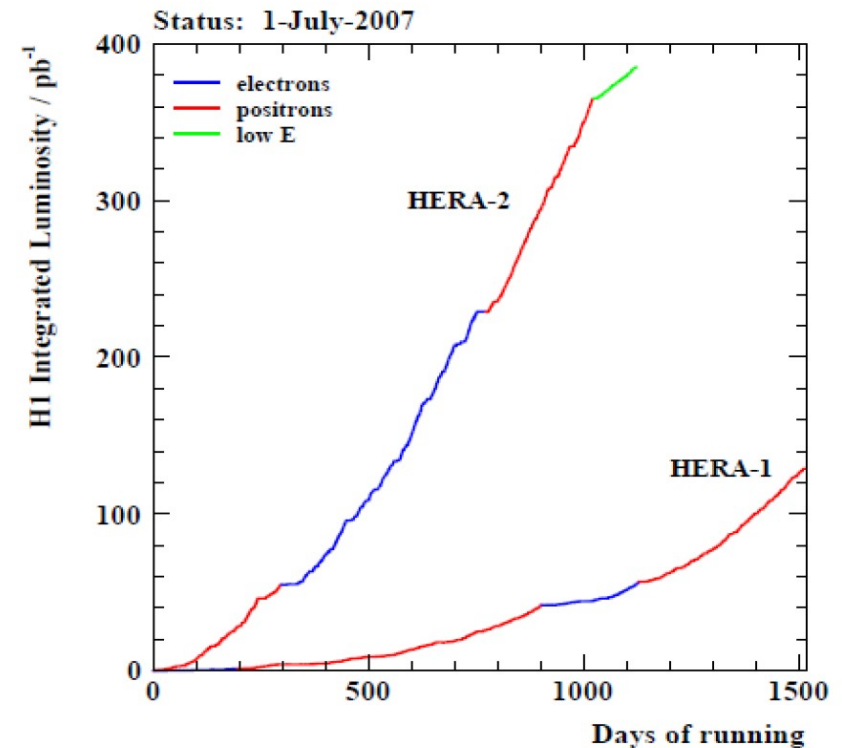
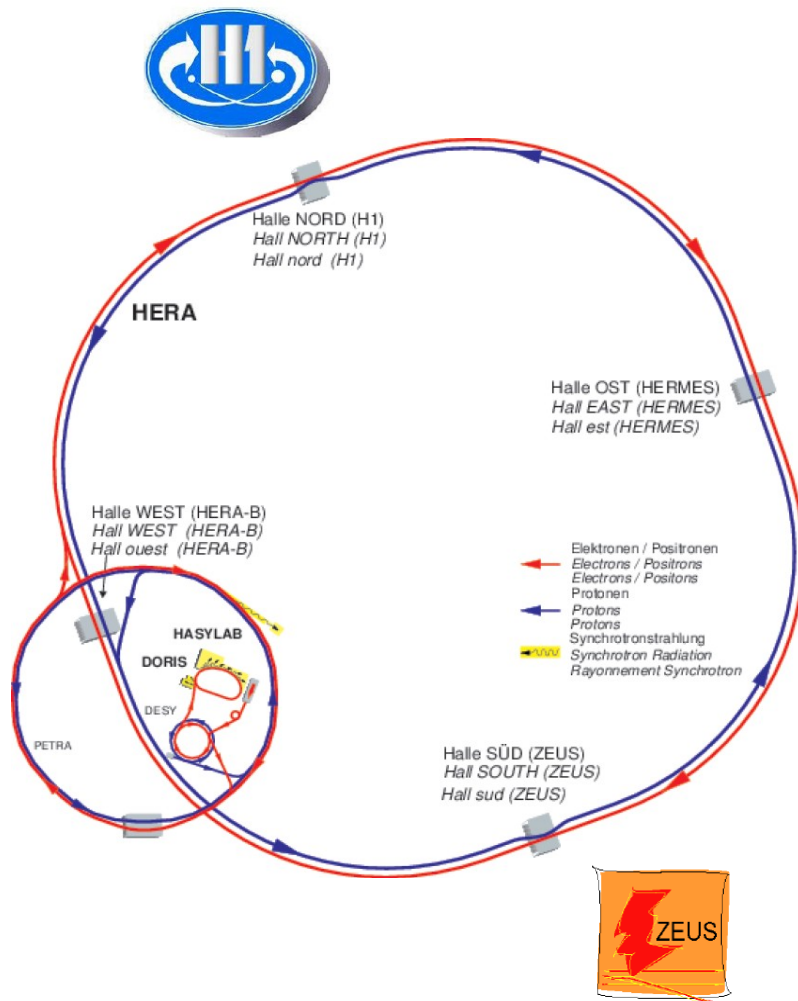
Diffraction 2016, Acireale, Catania, Sicily



# HERA

HERA, ep collider  
(DESY, Hamburg, 1993-2007)

$E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$      $E_{e^\pm} = 27.5 \text{ GeV}$   
0.5 fb<sup>-1</sup>... per experiment



# Diffraction with hard scale in ep

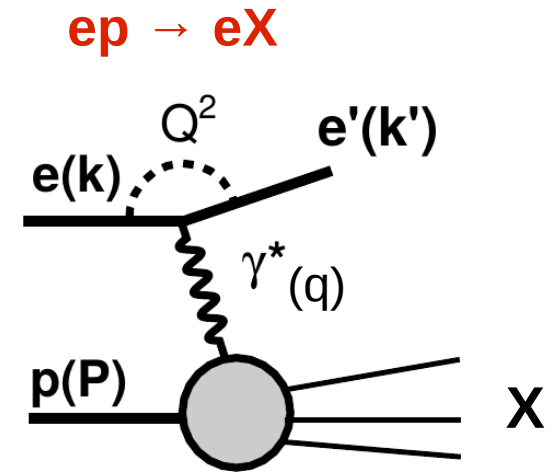
*ep interactions proceed mainly via  $\gamma^*$  exchange*

$s = (k+P)^2$  ... CMS energy of collision

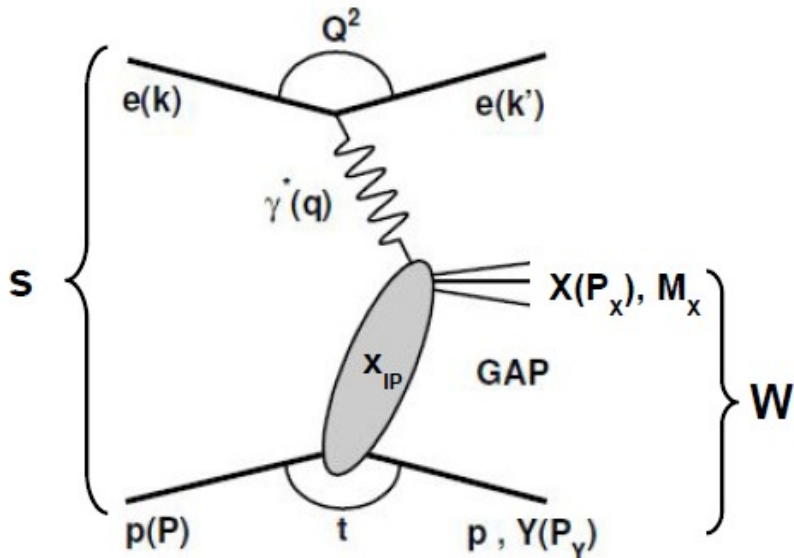
$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2$  ... four-momentum transfer at e vertex

$W = \sqrt{(q+P)^2}$  ... hadronic c.m.s. energy

$x = \frac{Q^2}{2q \cdot P}$  ... Bjorken x



**Diffractive dissociation**



**HERA domain**

→ continuum of masses of X

**Diffractive exchange (IP)**

→ quantum numbers of vacuum

→  $\beta = x / x_{IP}$  ... mom. fraction of IP participating

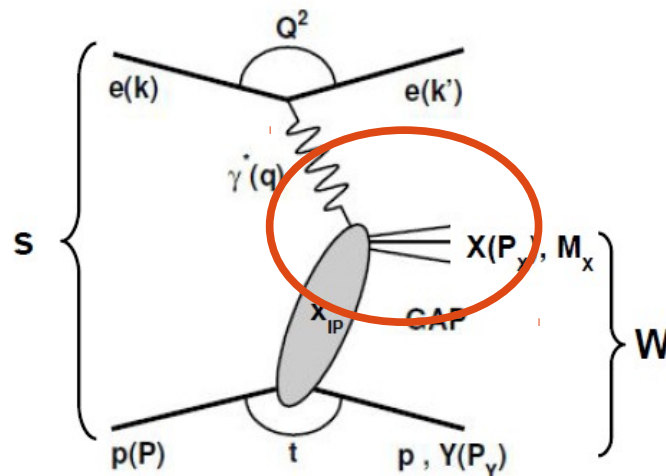
$t = (P - P_Y)^2$  ... four-momentum transfer at p vertex

$x_{IP} = \frac{q \cdot (P - P_Y)}{q \cdot P}$  ... fractional long. mom. loss of proton

# Diffractive dissociation

## Diffractive dissociation in DIS

- **virtual photon dissociates into system X ( $M_X^2 \ll W^2$ )**
- small momentum transfer to proton,  $|t| \ll W^2$
- proton stays intact or dissociates into system Y ( $M_Y^2 \ll W^2$ )
- large rapidity gap (non-exponentially suppressed) between Y and X
- hard scale present ( $Q^2, p_T^2, m_Q^2$ )
  - inclusive
  - jet data
  - open charm / beauty
  - $\gamma$
- represents  $\sim 10\%$  of low  $x$  DIS  $\sigma$

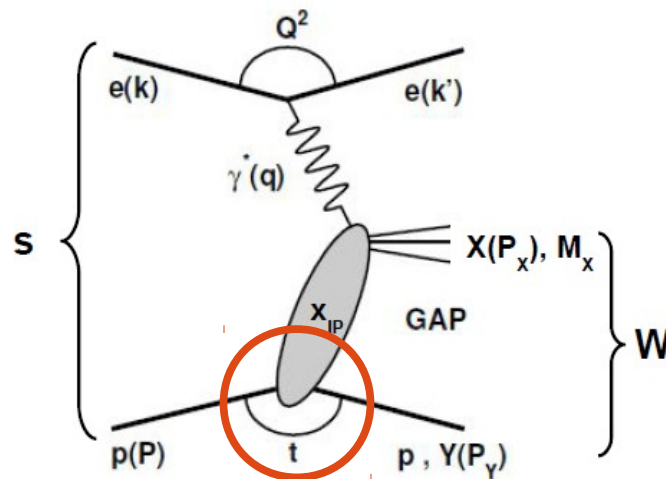


$$ep \rightarrow eXY$$

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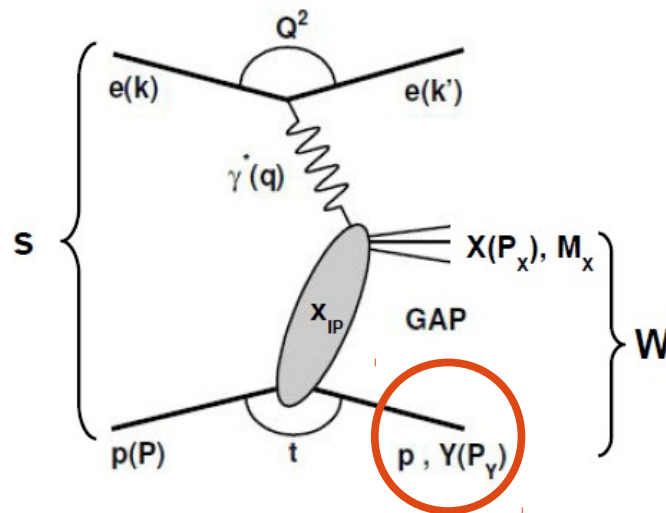


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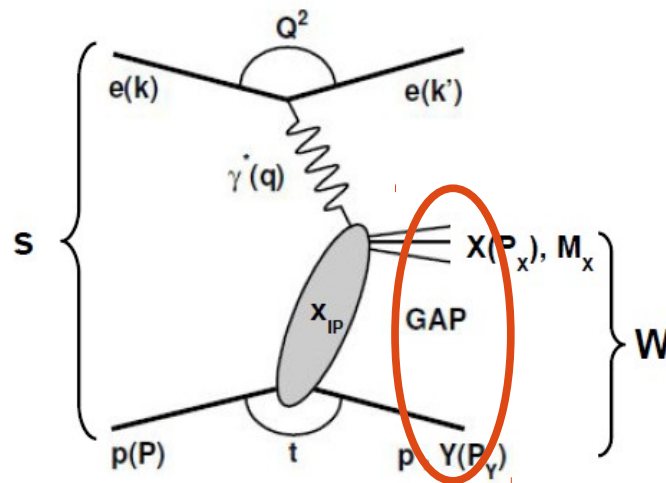


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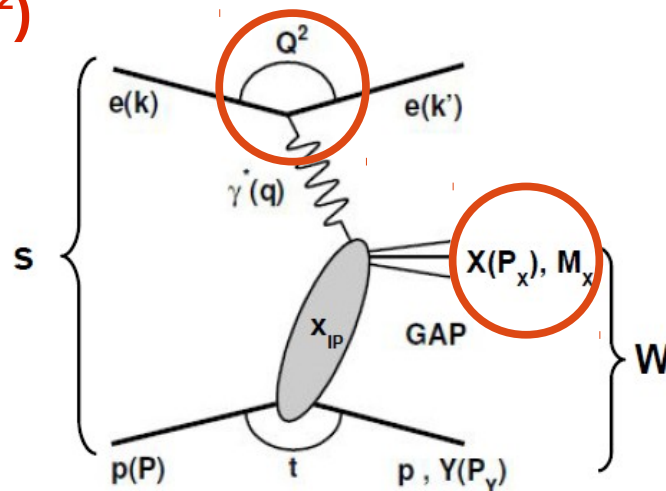


**$ep \rightarrow eXY$**

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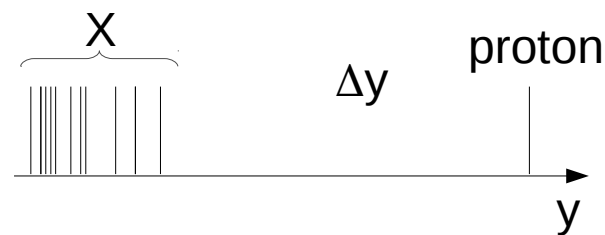
$$ep \rightarrow eXY$$



# Diffraction seen in detectors

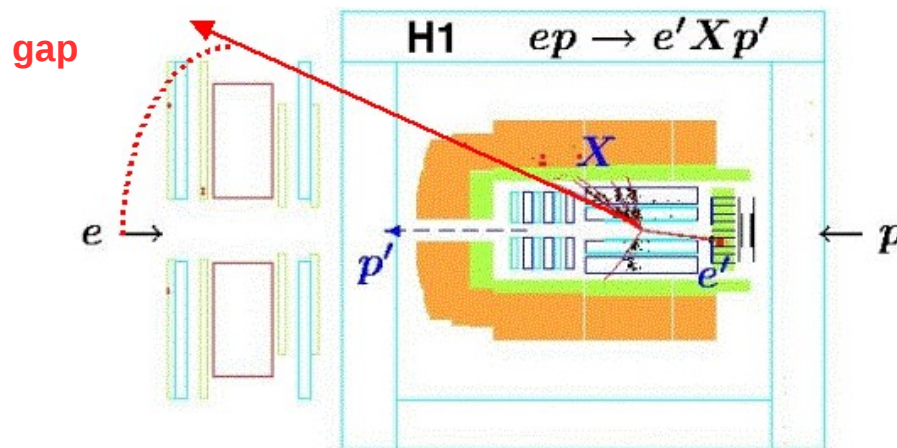
*Due to vacuum quantum number exchange*

- leading particle at relatively small  $t$
- rapidity distributions of final state (VM, X) separated from leading particle by non-exponentially suppressed gaps – **Large Rapidity Gap (LRG)**



*Both leading proton tagging or LRG detection used in H1 and ZEUS*

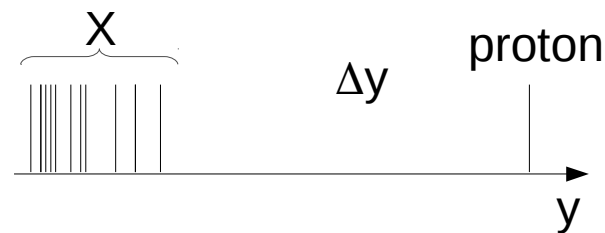
**LRG method**



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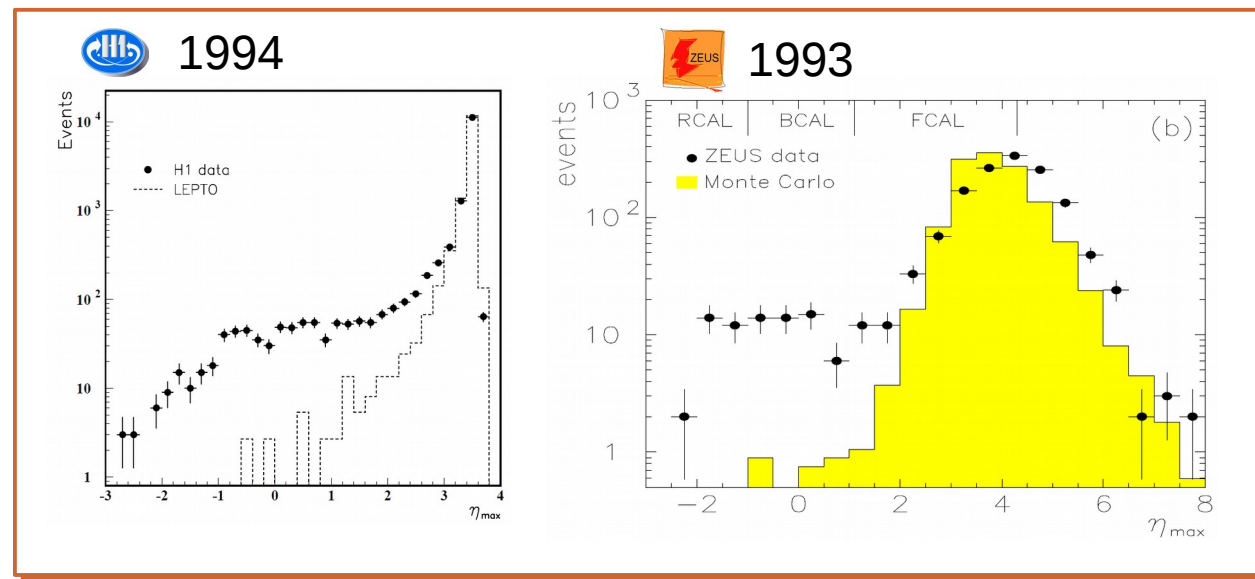
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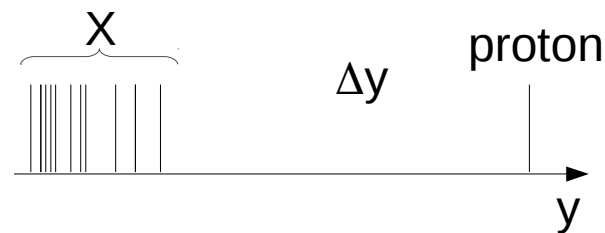
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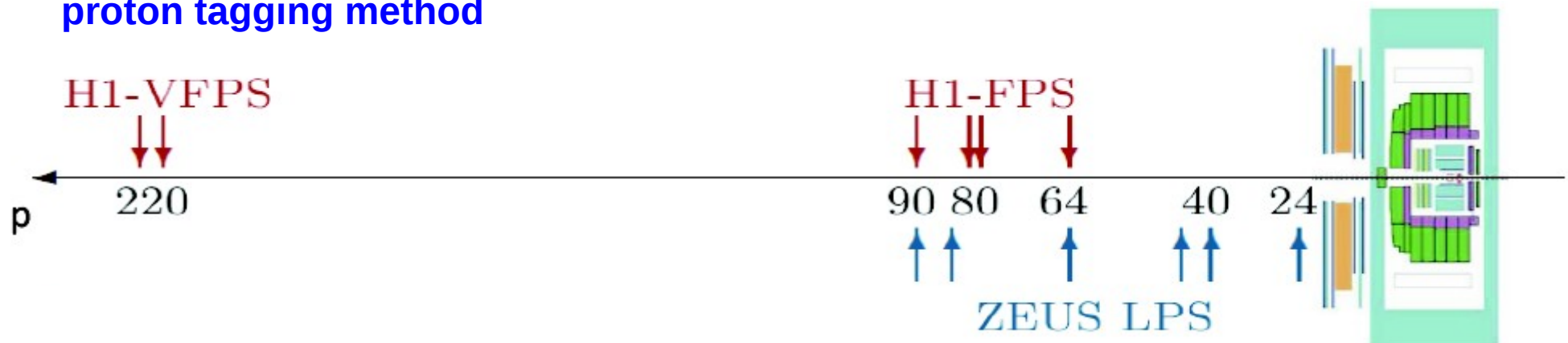
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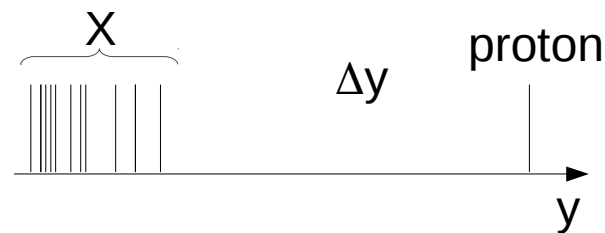
proton tagging method



# Diffraction seen in detectors

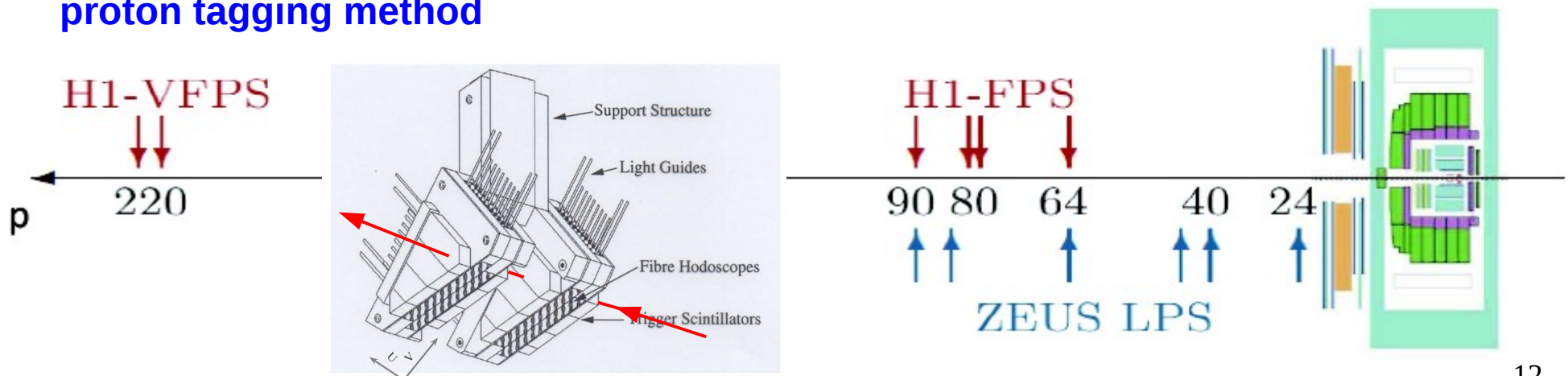
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*Both leading proton tagging or LRG detection used in H1 and ZEUS*

**proton tagging method**



# Collinear factorization

**Most used approach to model various features of diffractive DIS.**

**Central assumption: Collinear factorization** valid for diffractive DIS, Collins

→ diffractive parton distribution functions (DPDFs) factorized from predictions of hard X states cross sections

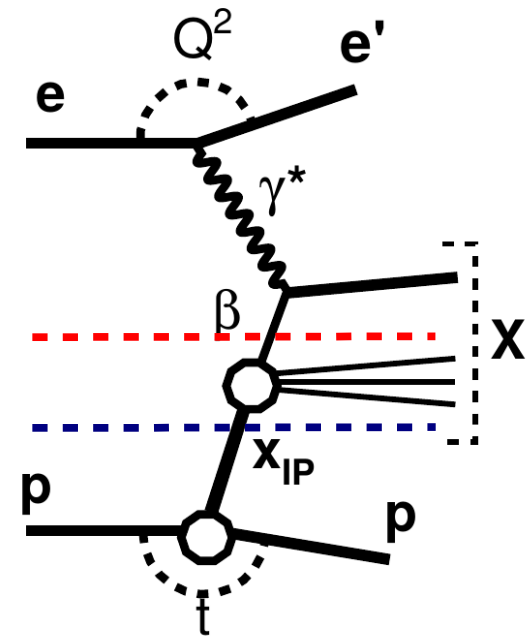
$$d\sigma^{ep \rightarrow eXp}(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) = \sum_i f_i^D(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) \otimes d\hat{\sigma}(x, Q^2)$$

**Optionally: Resolved Pomeron approach** Ingelman and Schlein

→ virtual photon interacts with partonic diffractive exchange

→ leading proton ( $t, x_{IP}$ ) treated separately aka Proton vertex factorization

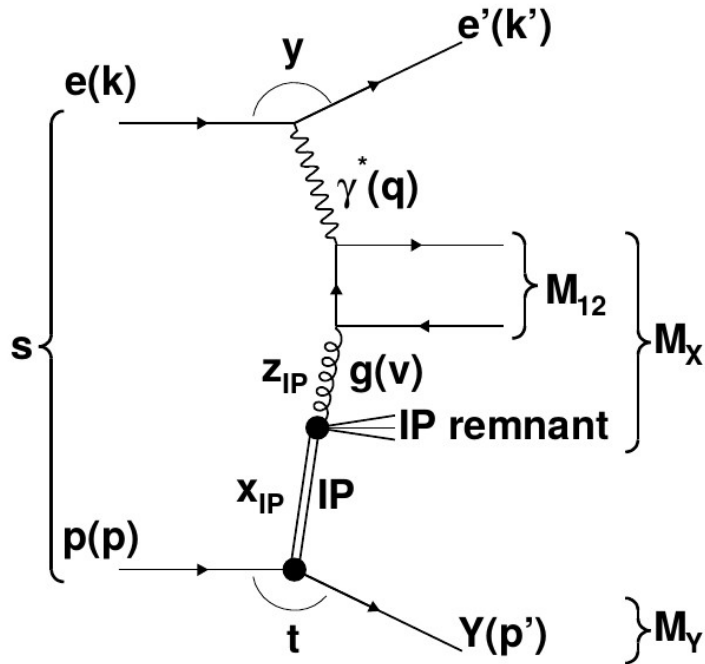
$$f_i^D(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) = f_{IP/p}(x_{IP}, t) \cdot f_i(\beta, Q^2)$$



# Dijets in diffractive DIS



JHEP 1503 (2015) 092



## $z_{IP}$ variable

- fraction of IP momentum participating in the hard process giving rise to jets

## DIS

$$4 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$0.1 < y < 0.7$$

## 2-jets

$$p_{T,1}^* > 5.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_{T,2}^* > 4.0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-1 < \eta_{1,2}^{\text{lab}} < 2$$

## diffraction

$$x_P < 0.03$$

$$|t| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$M_Y < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$$

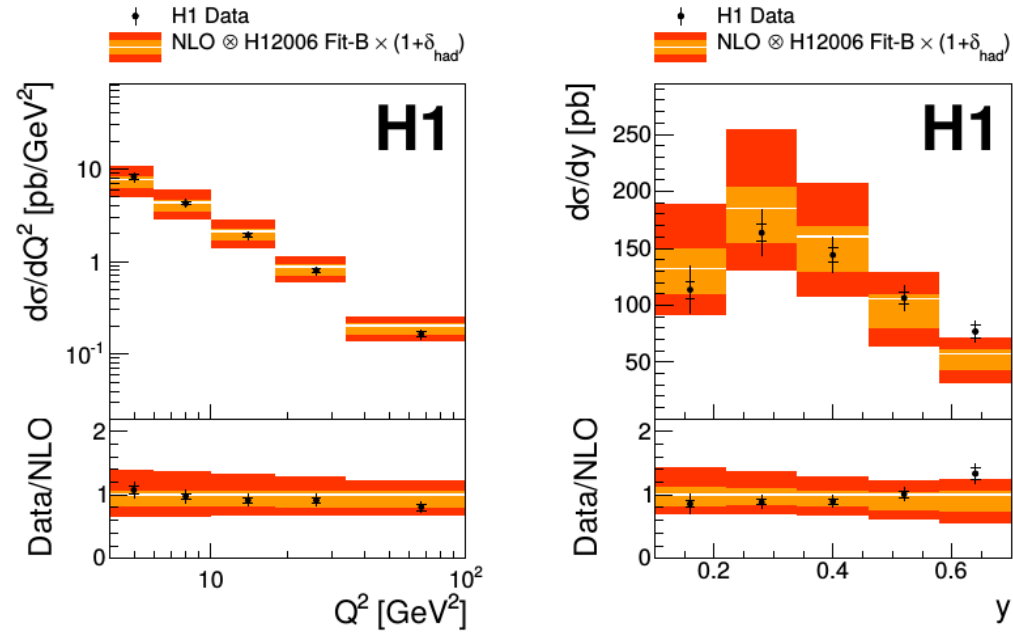
## Most precise **DDIS** dijet measurement from HERA

- based on  $\sim 290 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of HERA-2 H1 data
- LRG selection used
- proton dissociation contribution up to  $M_Y < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$
- detector effects controlled very well by simulation
- data corrected with regularized unfolding (TUnfold)
- single and double-differential x-sections measured

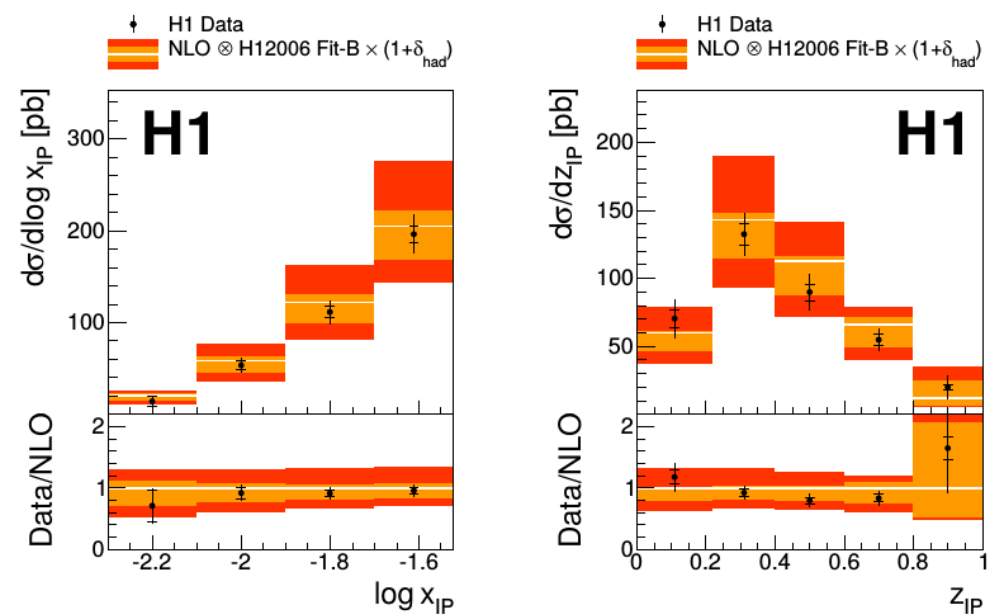
## Compared with theory

- in NLO QCD (nlojet++)
- hadronization corrections from MC
- using H1 2006 DPDF Fit B

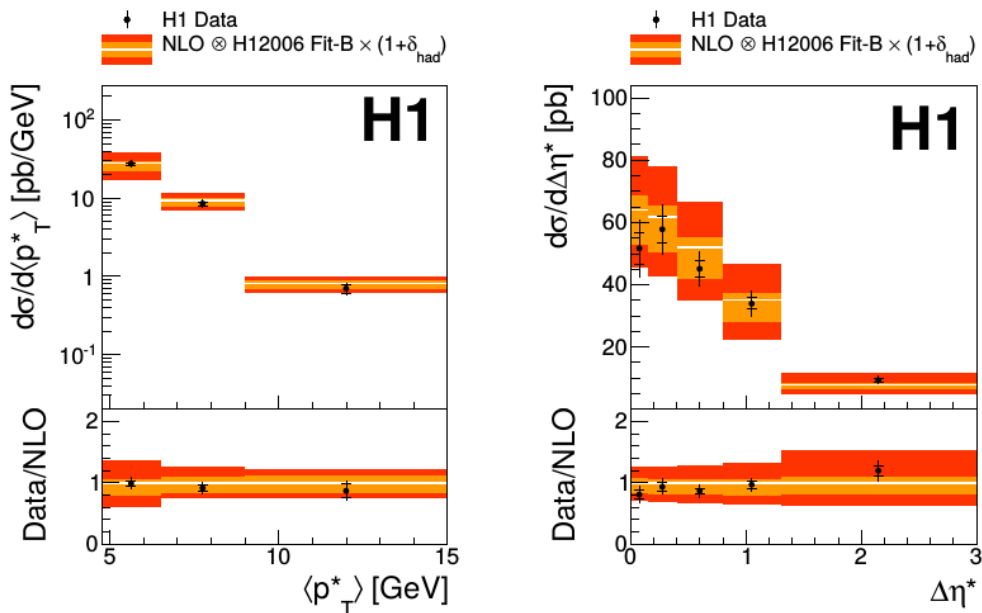
## DIS variables



## Diffractive variables



## Jet variables



**Data more precise than theory**

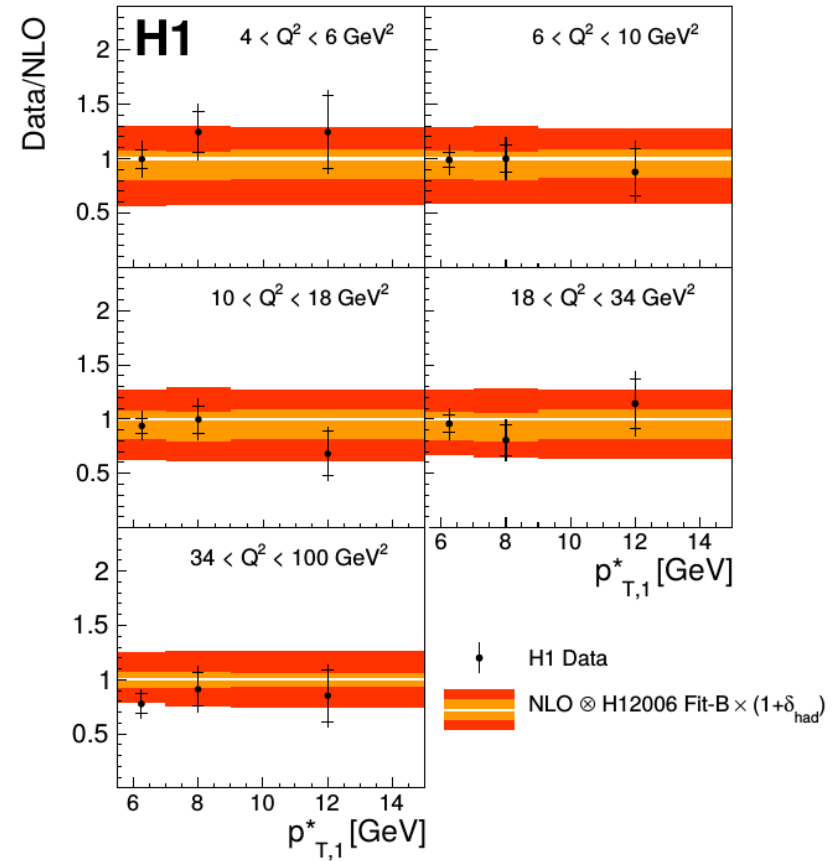
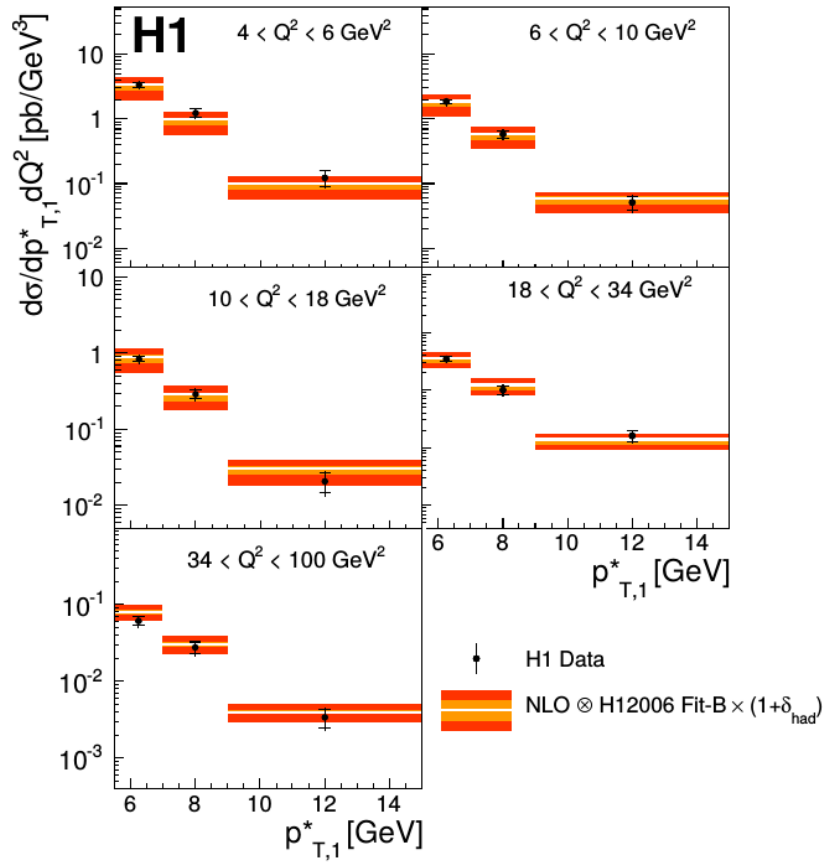
DPDF uncertainties

DPDF & scale uncertainties

**Data well described by theory**

$$\sigma_{\text{meas}}^{\text{dijet}}(ep \rightarrow eXY) = 73 \pm 2 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 7 \text{ (syst.) pb}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{theo}}^{\text{dijet}}(ep \rightarrow eXY) = 77^{+25}_{-20} \text{ (scale)}^{+4}_{-14} \text{ (DPDF)} \pm 3 \text{ (had) pb}$$



## Double-differential cross sections

- agreement with QCD at NLO
- precision of the data allows the extraction of  $\alpha_s$  ... in agreement with world average
  - ... not a competitive means for  $\alpha_s$  extraction
  - ... supports readiness of the data for DPDF fits

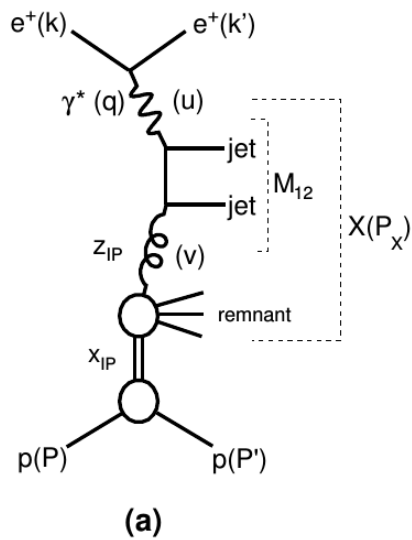
$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.119 \pm 0.004 (\text{exp}) \pm 0.012 (\text{DPDF, theo})$$



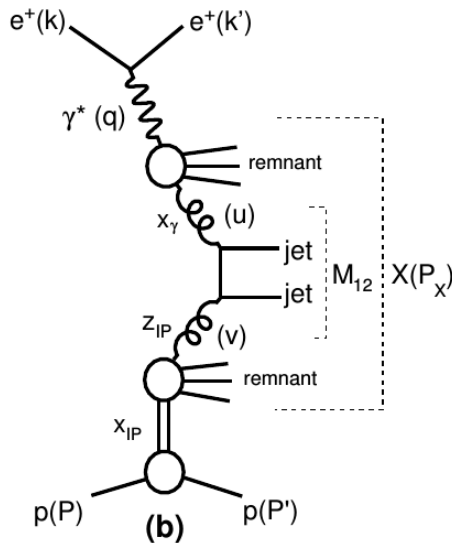
# Dijets in diffractive photoproduction and DIS with leading proton



JHEP 1505 (2015) 056



direct  
 $x_y = 1$



resolved  
 $x_y < 1$

$$0.010 < x_P < 0.024$$

$$|t| < 0.6 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$z_P < 0.8$$

$$E_T^{*\text{jet}1} > 5.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$E_T^{*\text{jet}2} > 4.0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-1 < \eta^{\text{jet}1,2} < 2.5$$

*Independent of previous analyses from HERA*

→ leading proton detected in VFPS

**Photoproduction regime**

→  $Q^2 < 2 \text{ GeV}^2$

→ direct  $\gamma$  DIS-like

→ resolved  $\gamma$  pp-like

→  **$x_y$  fraction**  $x_y = \frac{P \cdot u}{P \cdot q}$  ... dir/res classification

*Performed also in DIS regime*

→  $4 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 80 \text{ GeV}^2$

# Dijets in diffractive photoproduction and DIS with leading proton



JHEP 1505 (2015) 056

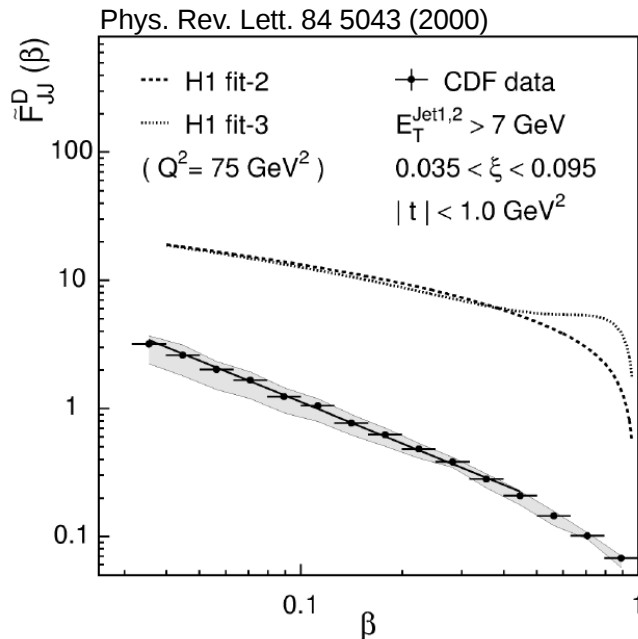
*Independent of previous analyses from HERA*

→ leading proton detected in VFPS

**! DPDFs are not portable to diffractive hadron-hadron (pp) processes !**

→ order of magnitude overestimation of predicted pp dijet rates first observed by CDF → **Factorization breaking**

$e^+(k)$   
 $\gamma^*(q)$   
 $z_{IP}$   
 $x_{IP}$   
 $p(P)$



**Absorptive effects occur**

→ change of event kinematics

→ **rescattering** or **unitarity corrections**

→ several approaches exist to calculate so called **Survival probability  $\langle S^2 \rangle$**

... i.e. probability of diffractive event to retain the diffractive signature

**Tested in diffractive dijet photoproduction at HERA due to  $\gamma$ 's partonic fluctuations (hadron-like object)**

$$z_P < 0.8$$

$$-1 < \eta^{\text{jet}1,2} < 2.5$$

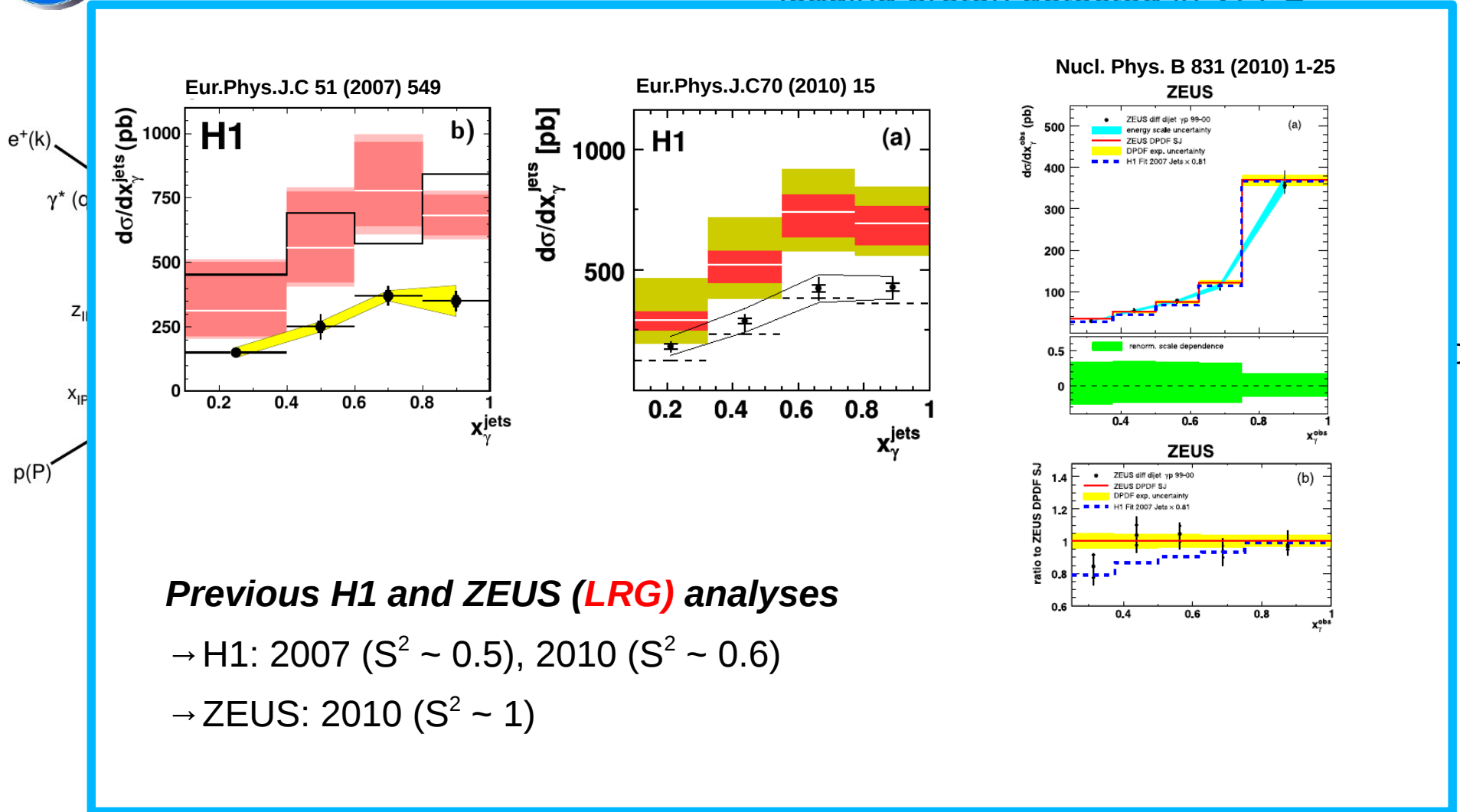
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JHEP 1505 (2015) 056

*Independent of previous analyses from HERA*

→ leading proton detected in VFPS



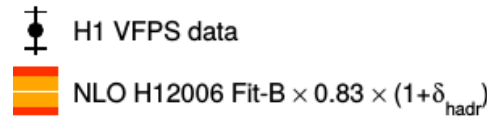
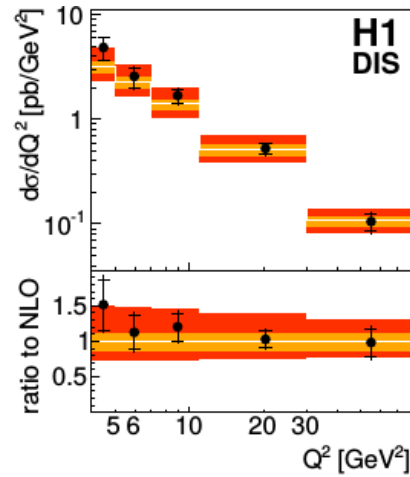
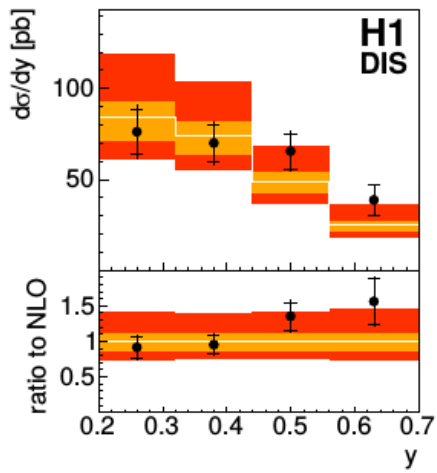
## Previous H1 and ZEUS (LRG) analyses

- H1: 2007 ( $S^2 \sim 0.5$ ), 2010 ( $S^2 \sim 0.6$ )
- ZEUS: 2010 ( $S^2 \sim 1$ )

$$z_P < 0.8$$

$$-1 < \eta^{\text{jet}1,2} < 2.5$$

on



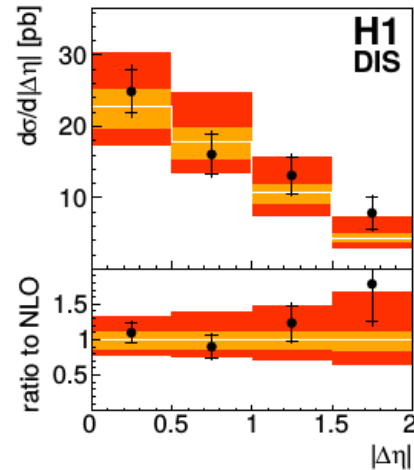
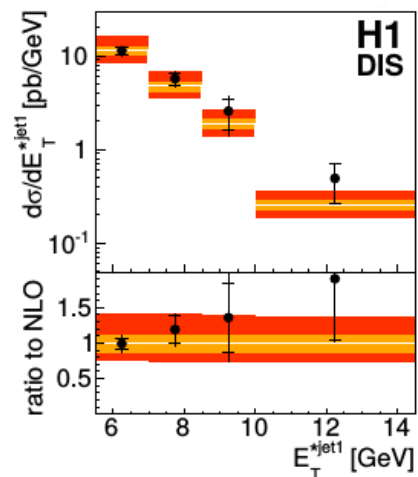
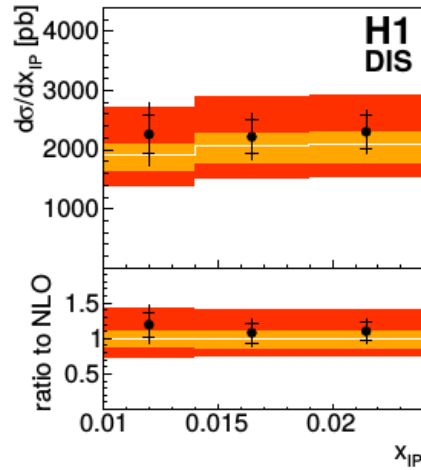
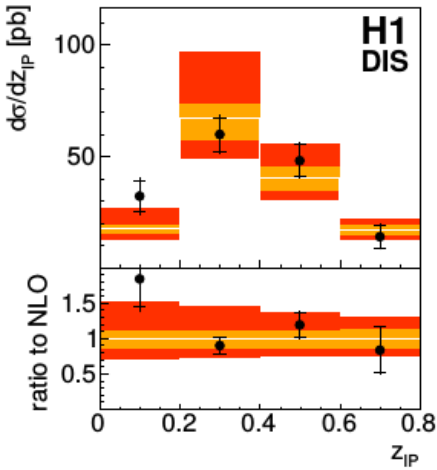
## DIS results

### Single differential x-sections

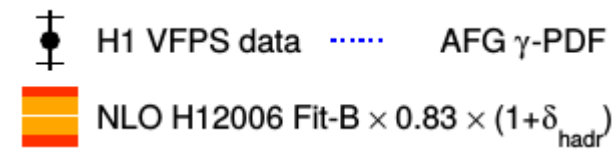
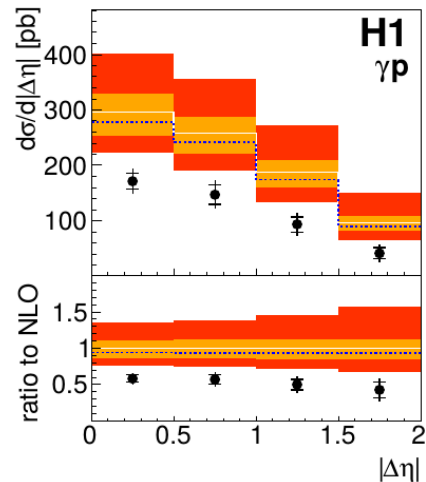
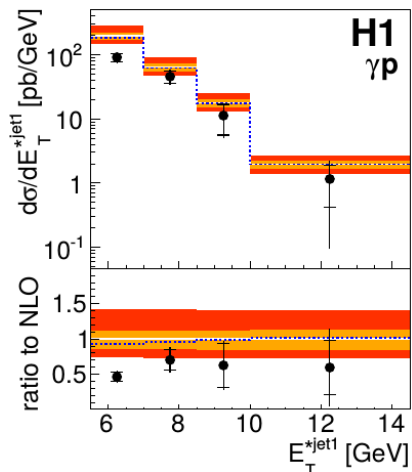
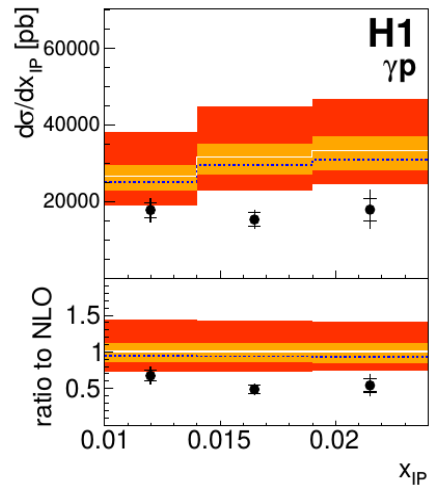
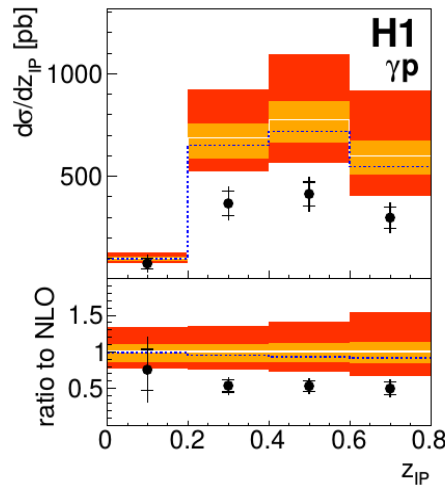
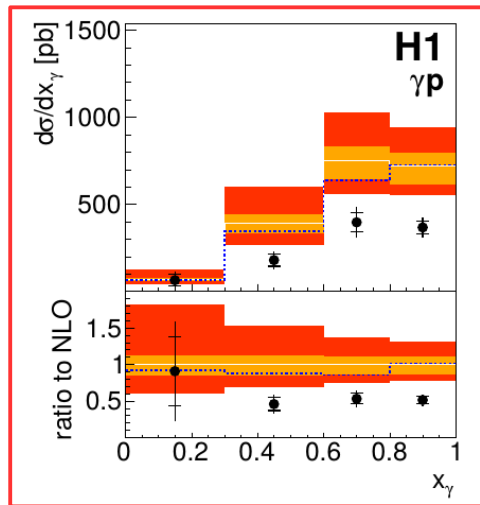
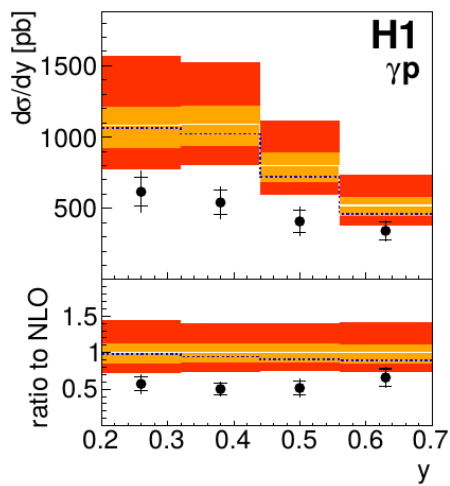
- based on  $\sim 50 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of HERA-2 H1 data
- detector effects (H1 and VFPS) well simulated
- data corrected with regularized unfolding

### Compared with theory

- in NLO QCD (nlojet++)
- hadronization corrections from MC
- using H1 2006 DPDF Fit B (corrected to  $M_Y = m_p$ )



### Well described in shape and normalization



## Photoproduction

### Single differential x-sections

- based on  $\sim 30 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of HERA 2-H1 data
- data corrected with regularized unfolding

### Compared with theory

- in NLO QCD (Frixione et al.)
- hadronization corrections from MC
- using H1 2006 DPDF Fit B (corrected to  $M_Y = m_p$ )
- GRV, AFG  $\gamma$ -PDF

Within errors well described in shape

Global overestimation of normalization

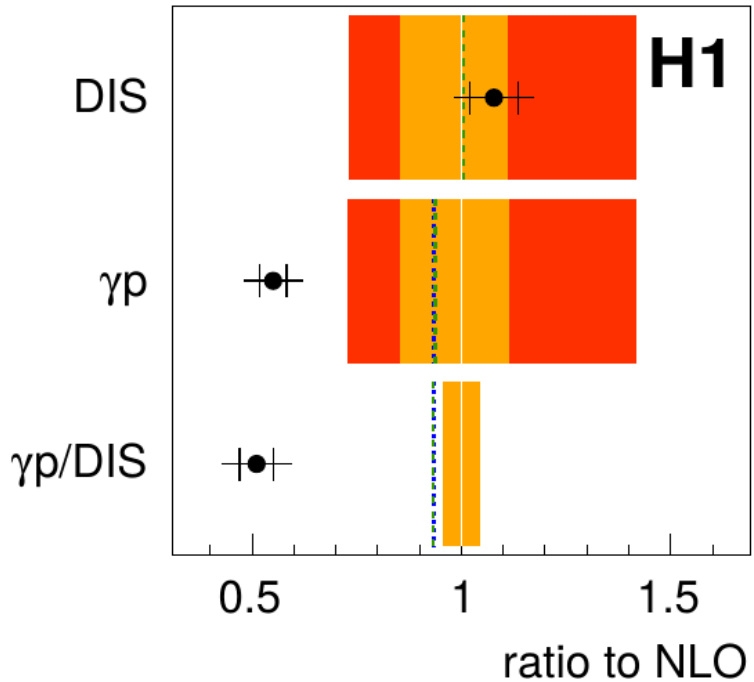
- $x_\gamma$  independent (again)

## Ratios of $\gamma p$ / DIS

● H1 VFPS data

NLO H12006 Fit-B  $\times 0.83 \times (1 + \delta_{\text{hadr}})$

GRV  $\gamma$ -PDF  $\mu^2 = \langle E_T^{\text{jet}} \rangle^2 + Q^2$   
 AFG  $\gamma$ -PDF  $\mu^2 = \langle E_T^{\text{jet1}} \rangle^2 + Q^2/4$



**Profits from cancellations of scale uncertainties**

→ theory / theory, if varied simultaneously

**No significant dependence on kinematics**

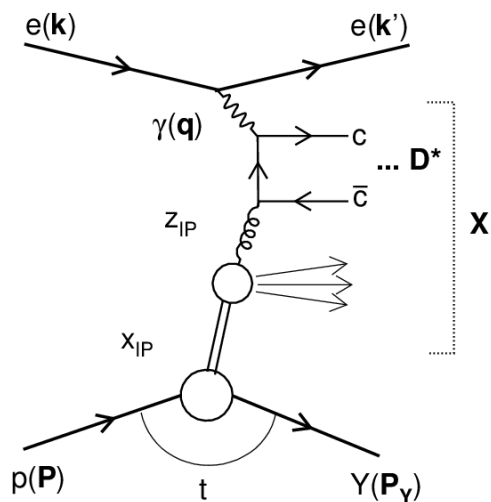
→ only global ratios are shown

$$1.08 \pm 0.11 \text{ (data)} \quad {}^{+0.45}_{-0.29} \text{ (theory)}$$

$$0.551 \pm 0.078 \text{ (data)} \quad {}^{+0.230}_{-0.149} \text{ (theory)}$$

$$0.511 \pm 0.085 \text{ (data)} \quad {}^{+0.022}_{-0.021} \text{ (theory)}$$

# Open charm production in diffractive deep inelastic scattering at HERA



## Open charm from $c \rightarrow$ with $D^*$ fragmentation

→ based on 280 pb<sup>-1</sup> HERA-2 data  
(previous H1 publ. at 50 pb<sup>-1</sup> H1 HERA 1)

→ gluon initiated process at LO

→ open charm tagged with  $D^*$

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi_{slow}^+ \rightarrow (K^- \pi^+) \pi_{slow}^+ + C.C.$$

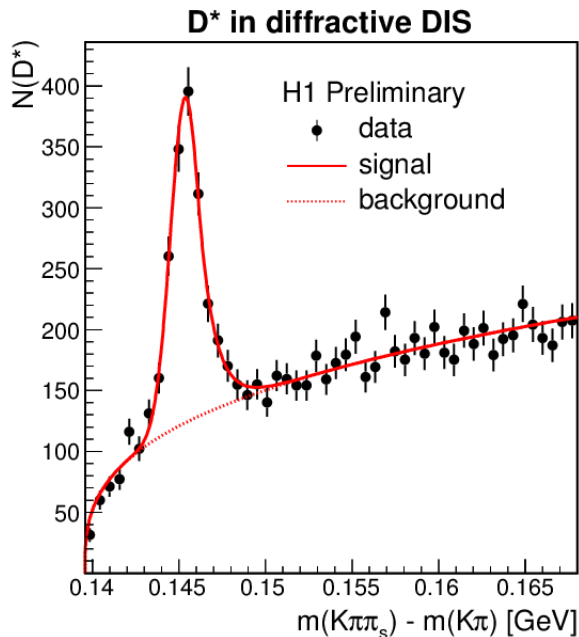
→ fits of  $\Delta m = m(D_{cand}^{*}) - m(D_{cand}^0)$

→ large rapidity gap selection

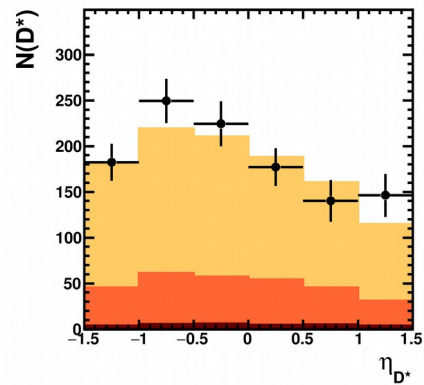
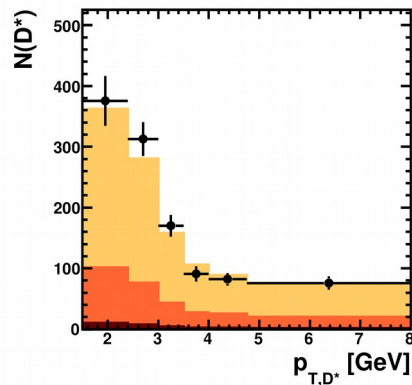
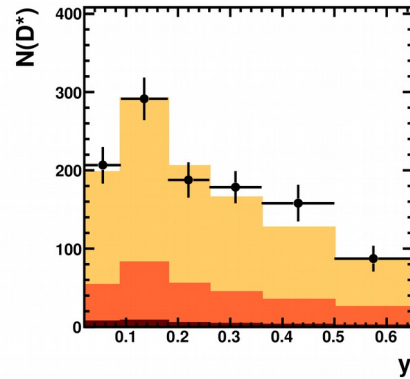
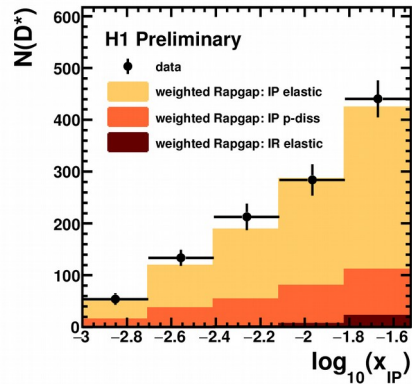
$$5 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2 \quad 0.02 < y < 0.65$$

$$p_{t,D^*} > 1.5 \text{ GeV} \quad |\eta_{D^*}| < 1.5 \quad \dots \text{ in lab}$$

$$X_{IP} < 0.03$$



# D\* in diffractive DIS



## Detector level distributions

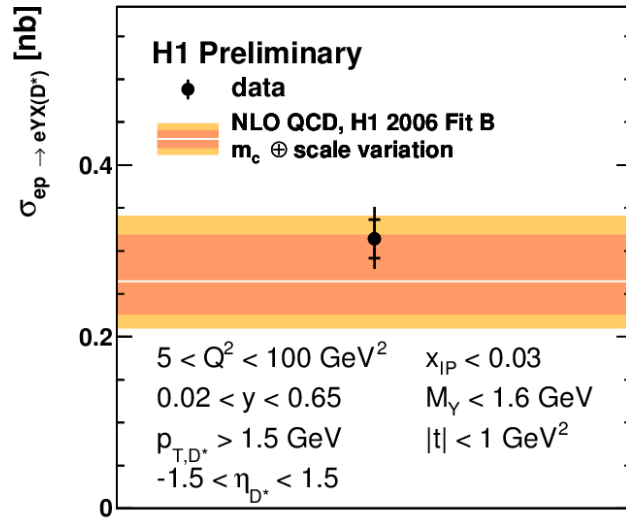
- satisfactory description with simulation
- inv. mass fits performed in each bin
- proton dissociation contr. simulated
- non-diffractive background negligible
- corrected for detector effects

## Measurement compared with theory

- NLO QCD (HVQDIS in FFNS)
- using H1 2006 DPDF Fit B
- H1 tune of fragmentation Eur.Phys.J.C71 (2011) 1769
- theoretical uncertainties (scale,  $m_c$ )
  - ...  $\mu = \mu_r = \mu_f$  varied by 0.5 and 2
  - ...  $1.3 < m_c < 1.7$  GeV



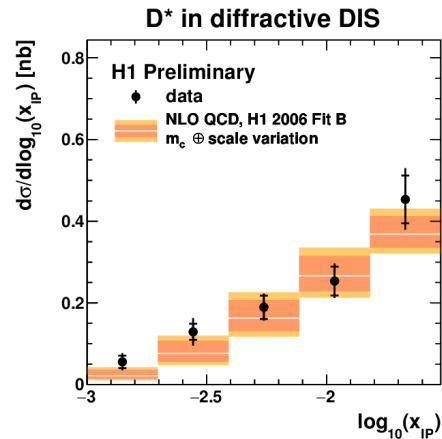
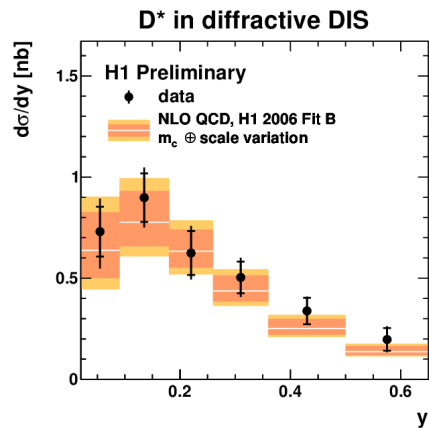
## D\* in diffractive DIS



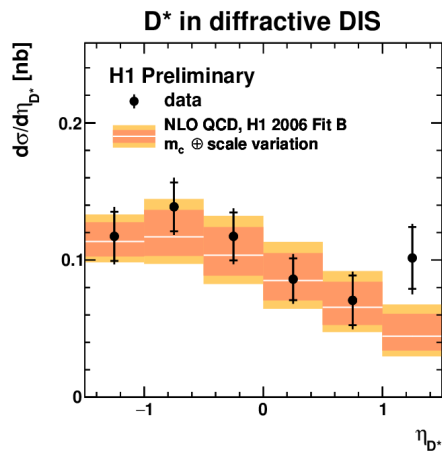
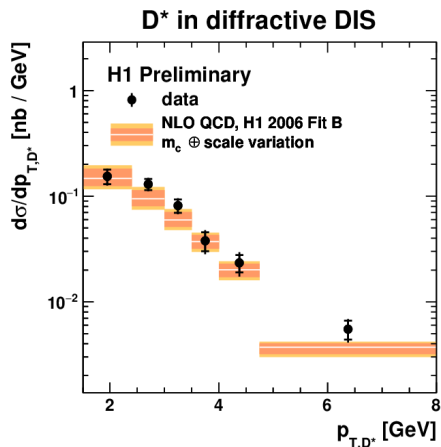
*New preliminary measurement with a larger statistics*

*NLO QCD prediction agree well within errors with measured cross sections*

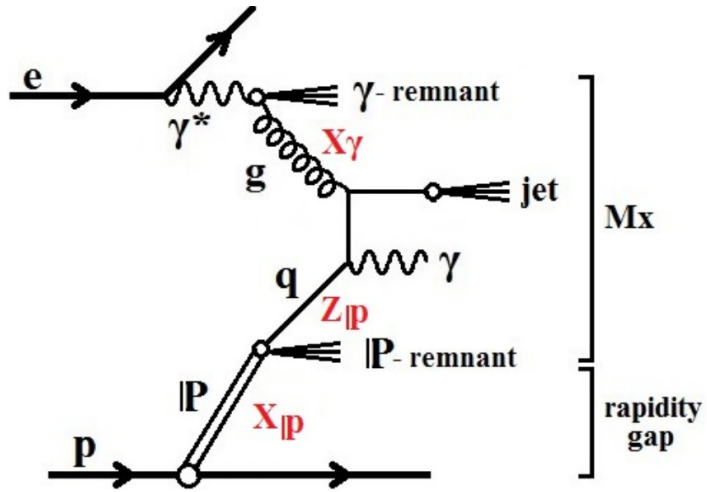
→ new test of factorization



*Final measurement might serve as an input to DPDF fits*



# Studies of the diffractive photoproduction of isolated photons at HERA.

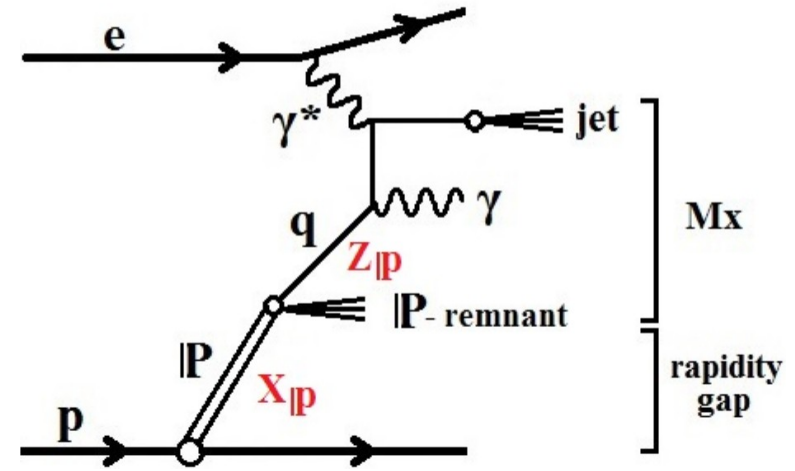


**resolved**

$$4 < E_t^y < 15 \text{ GeV}, \quad -0.7 < \eta^y < 0.9$$

$$4 < E_t^{jet} < 35 \text{ GeV}, \quad -1.5 < \eta^{jet} < 1.8$$

$$Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2, \quad 0.2 < y < 0.7, \quad x_{\mathbb{P}} < 0.03$$

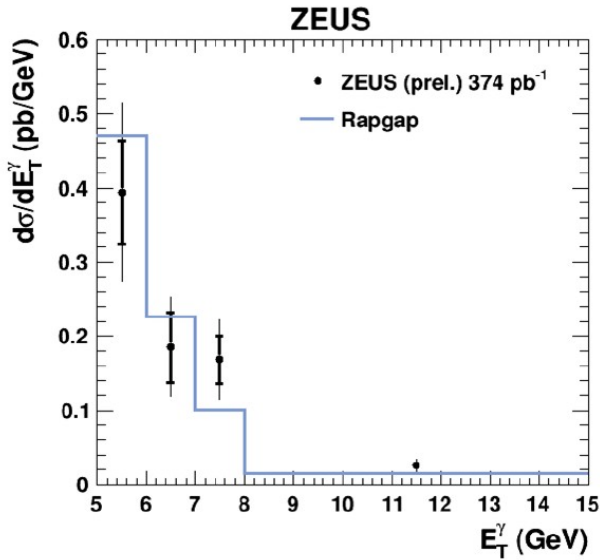


**direct**

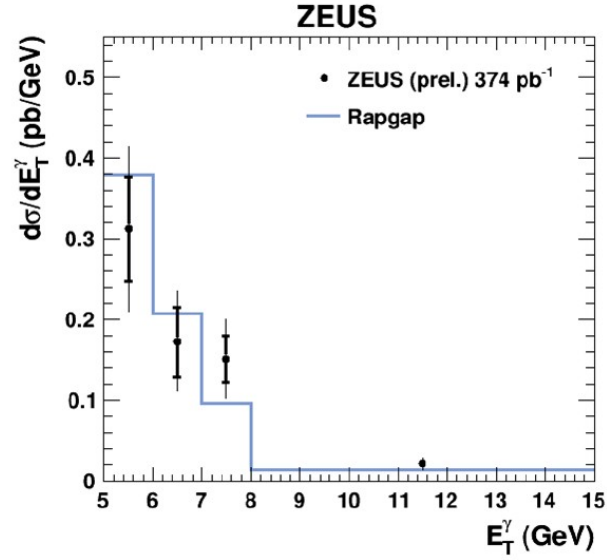
## First **diffractive** analysis of isolated (prompt) photon production

- based on  $91 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  and  $374 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  HERA-1 and HERA-2 data, respectively
- photons directly from hard process
- sensitive to quark content of IP
- photoproduction → resolved / direct component
- photon isolation selection to suppress background
- data corrected to hadron level and compared with theory provided by Rapgap MC
- inclusive photon and photon+jet measurements performed

# *inclusive $\gamma$*



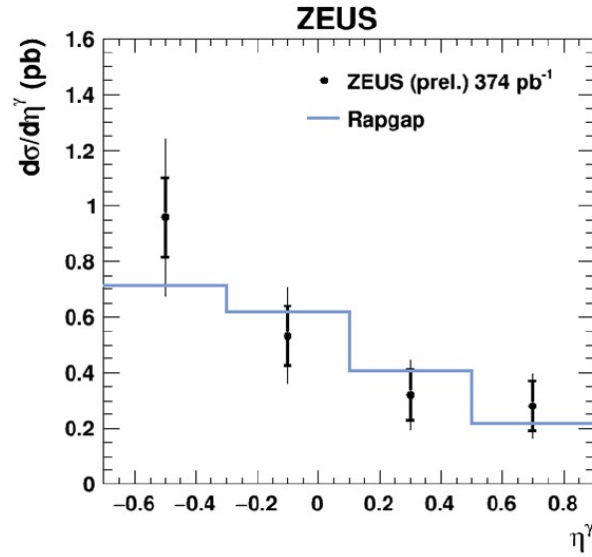
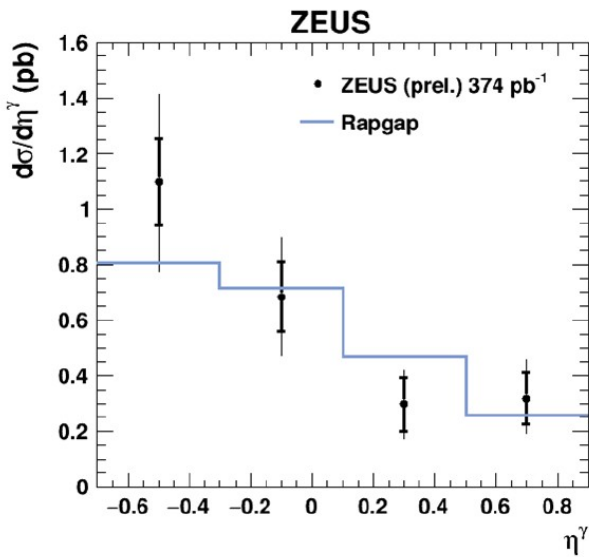
# *$\gamma$ + jet events*



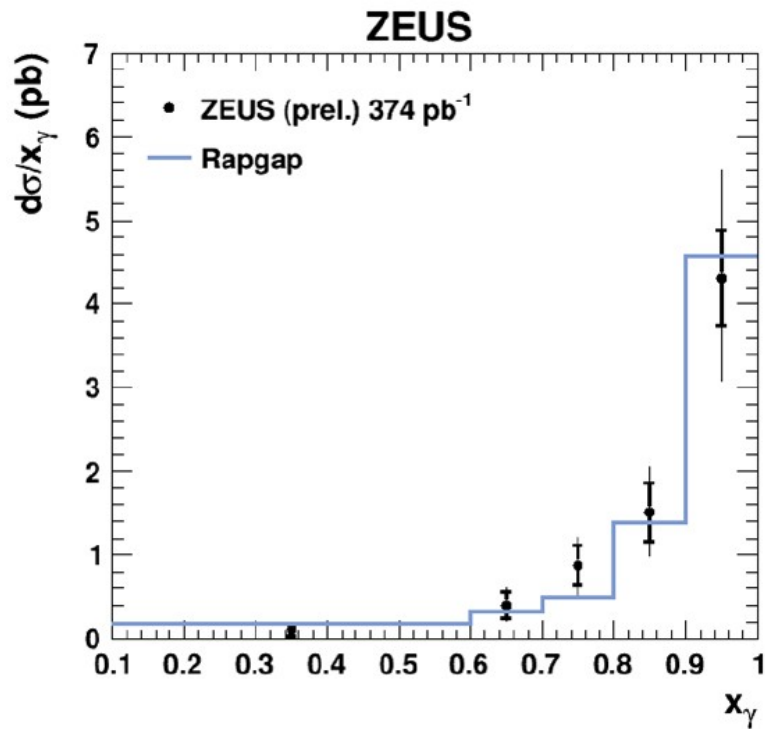
***Most photon events accompanied by jet***

***MC prediction normalised to the data***

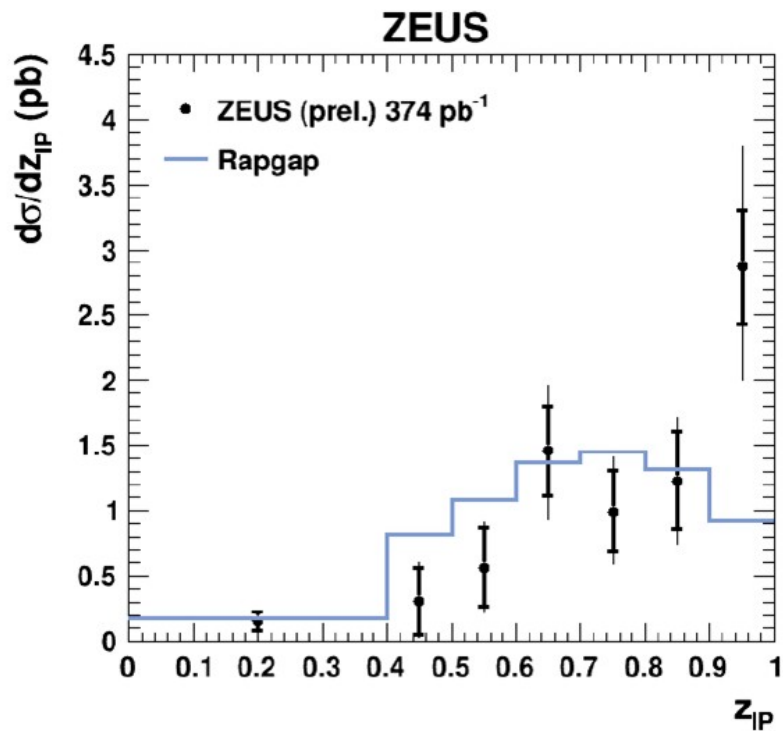
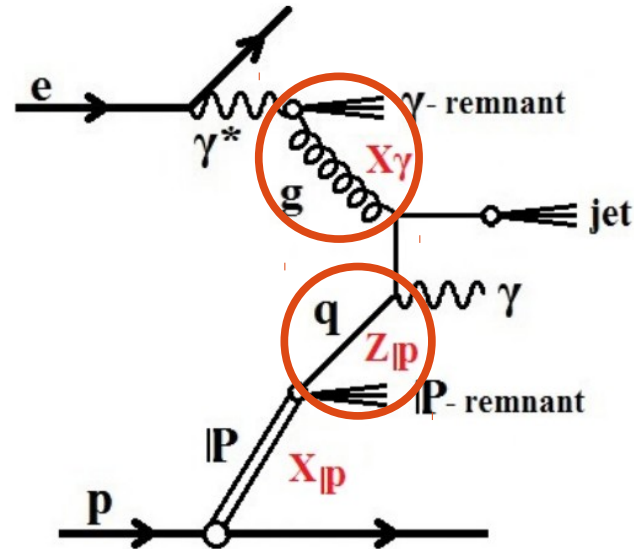
***Reasonable description of shapes MC***



***NLO needed to test factorization in this channel***



$x_\gamma$ : Direct processes dominate



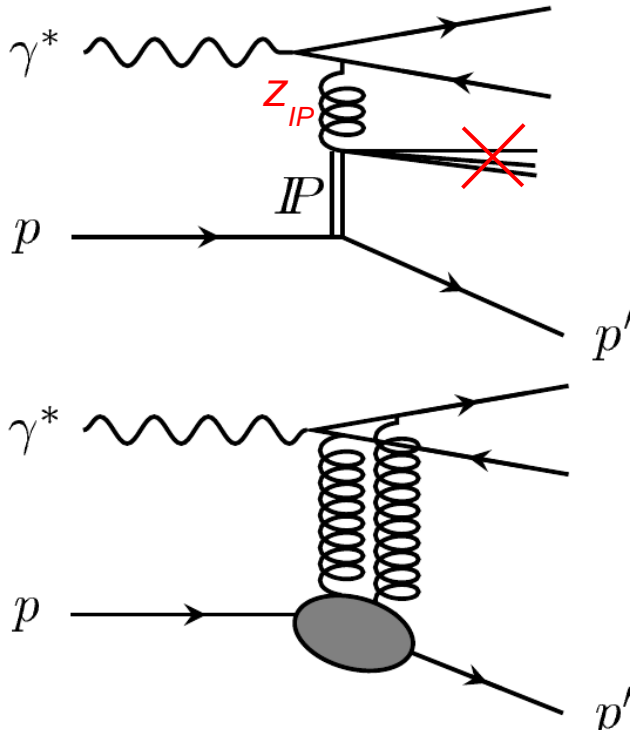
$z_{IP}$ : models at high  $z_{IP}$  do not peak

- seen at detector level already
- to be studied

# Production of exclusive dijets in diffractive deep inelastic scattering at HERA



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**Resolved pomeron models in DDIS for dijet analyses describes well various event observables**

→ in limit of large  $z_{IP}$  all energy exclusively in jets  
... no IP remnant

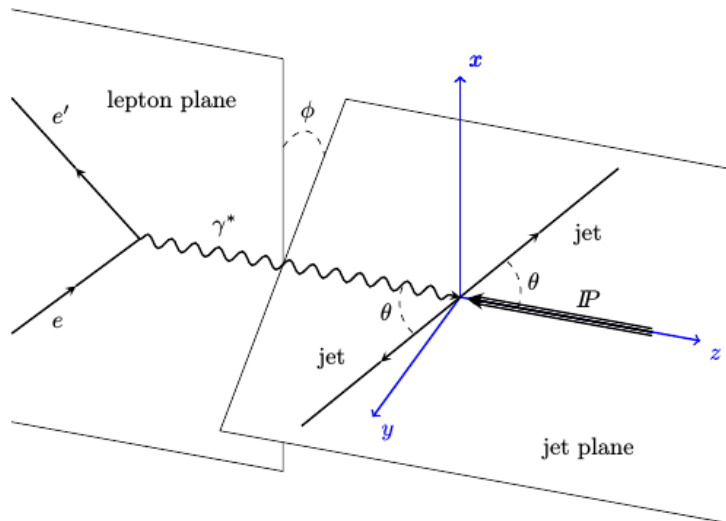
**Two-gluon exchange well suited for exclusive dijets**

**Distribution of lepton-dijet angle plane differs for both theoretical approaches**

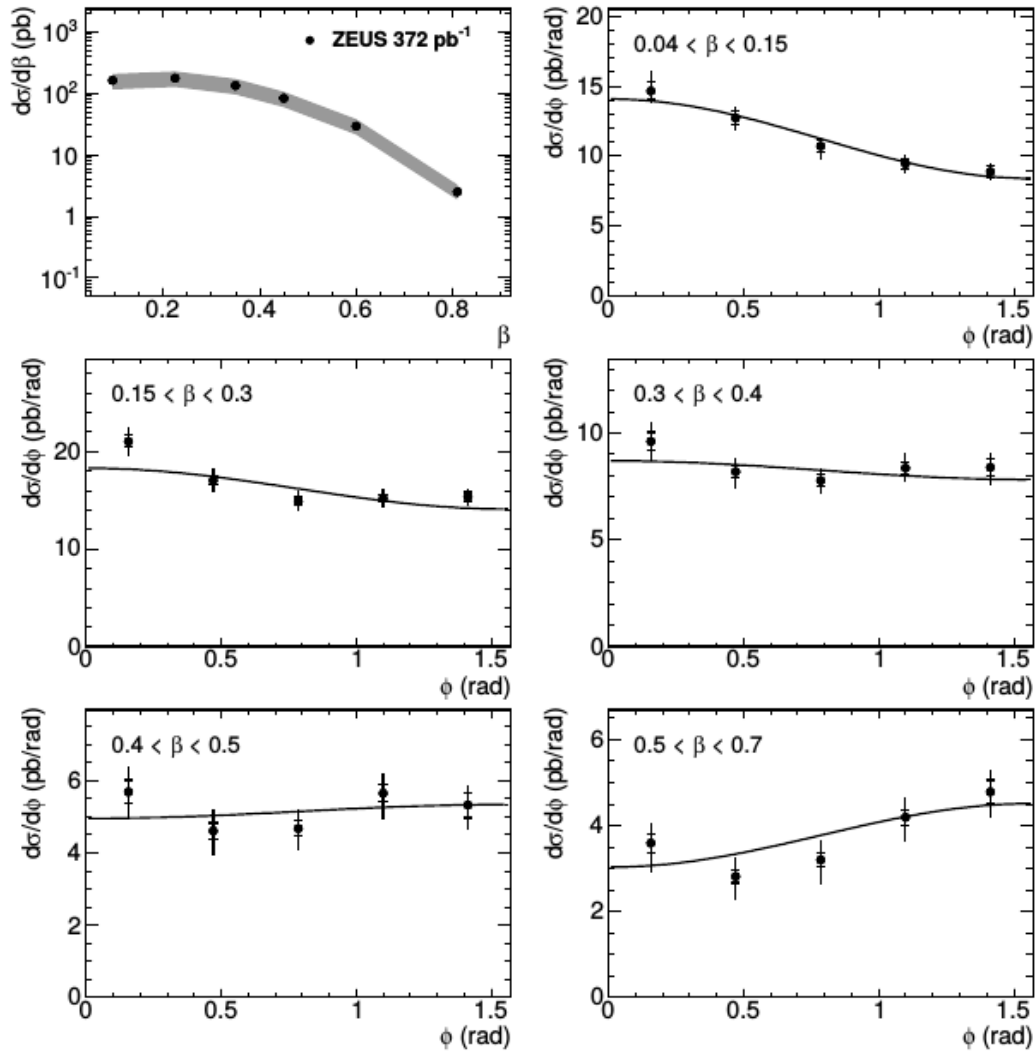
$$\phi \sim 1 + A \cos 2\phi$$

$A > 0$  ... resolved IP

$A < 0$  ... two-gluon exchange



# ZEUS



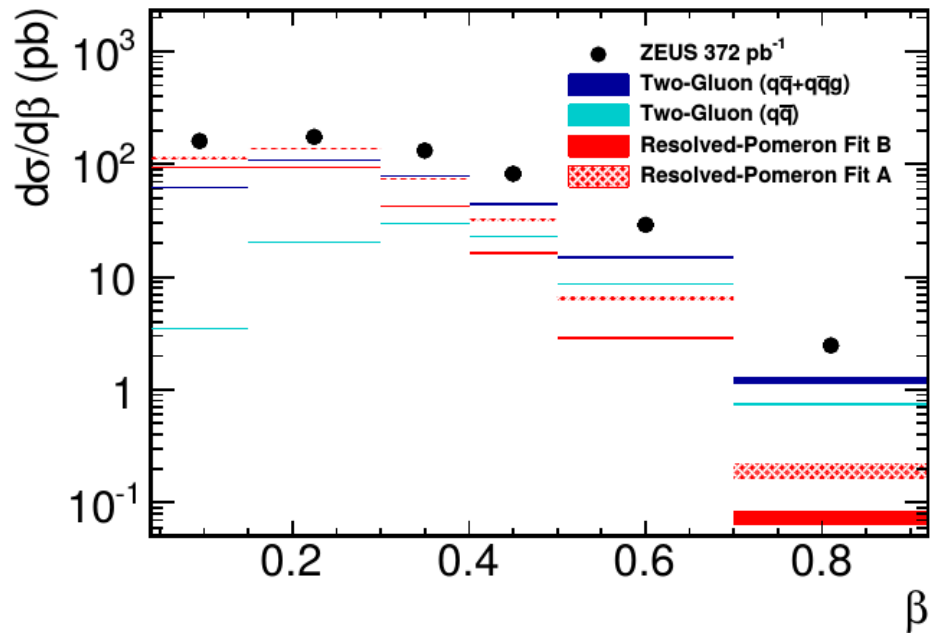
**Measurement performed corrected to hadron level**

- control distributions well described
- unfolding with TSVDUnfold

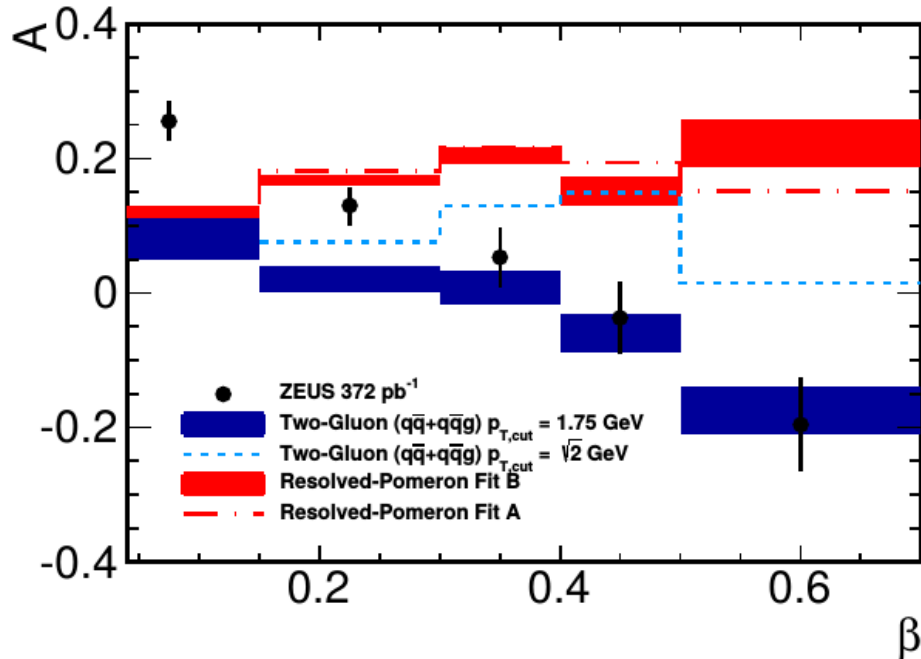
$Q^2 > 25 \text{ GeV}^2$   
 $90 < W < 250 \text{ GeV}$   
 $x_{IP} < 0.01$   
 $M_X > 5 \text{ GeV}$   
 $N_{jets} = 2$   
 $p_{T;jet} > 2 \text{ GeV}$

**$\phi$  distribution obey  $1 + A \cos 2\phi$   
in bins of  $\beta = x / x_{IP}$**

- fitted A parameters  $\beta$  dependence extracted



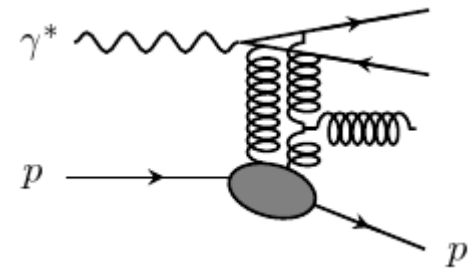
ZEUS



**None of the models does particularly well as to the normalization of  $d\sigma / d\beta$**

→ NLO ?

→ q̄qg final state included in two-gluon exchange model



**Study of  $A$  indicates two-gluon exchange may be relevant for  $\beta > 0.3$**

**Resolved IP does not reproduce  $A(\beta)$**

# Discussion

## ***Collinear factorization tested by H1 and ZEUS in diffractive DIS***

- 1) Factorization approach with QCD NLO predictions successfully describes diffractive DIS dijet data
  - most recent dijet measurement precise enough to contribute in DPDF fits
- 2) Recent preliminary result on  $D^*$  production (together with previous ZEUS and H1 results) results supports validity of collinear factorization
- 3) Prompt photons in diffractive photoproduction measured for the first time indicating reasonable description of x-section shapes with LO prediction

## ***Collinear factorization breaking repeatedly tested in diffractive photoproduction of dijets at HERA***

- inconsistency remains in the size of the survival probability between H1 and ZEUS
- H1 and ZEUS consistently observe lack of dependence of the s.p. on kinematics
- most recent H1 result experimentally “orthogonal” to previous H1 results

***Recent result of ZEUS on **exclusive dijet** production in diffractive DIS provide indication of applicability of two gluon exchange***



**Thank you for your attention!**

# Double ratios $php/DIS$ diffractive dijets

