

Pomeron structure and diffractive parton distributions



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with

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Special thanks to John Collins

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- Experimental data
- Regge factorization test
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Theoretical framework

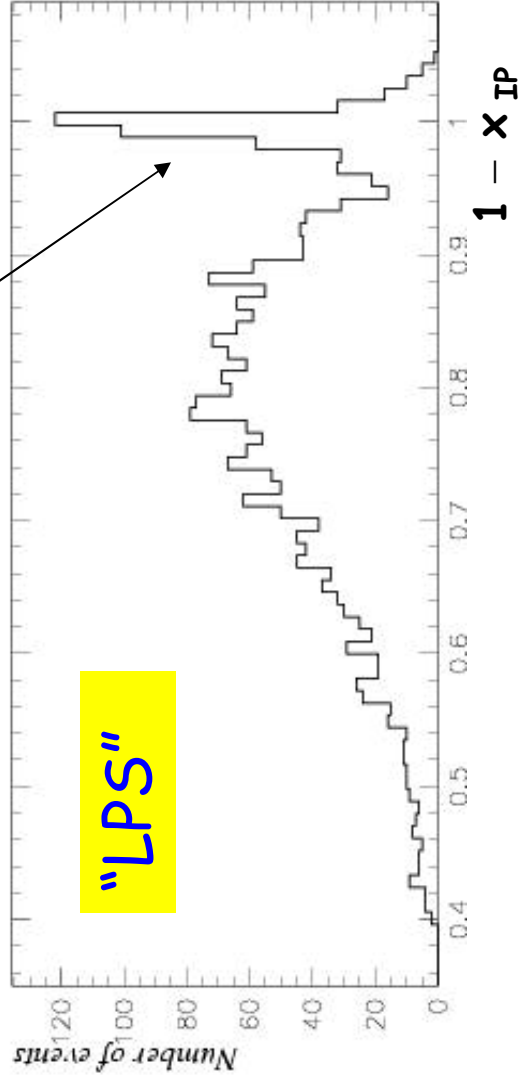
- Structure function data interpreted

as

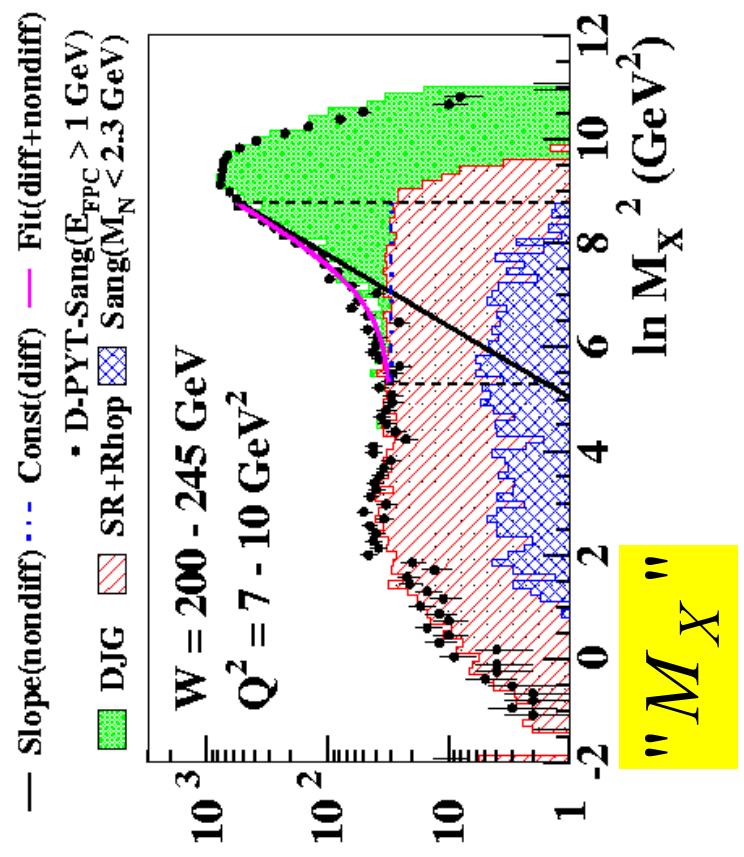
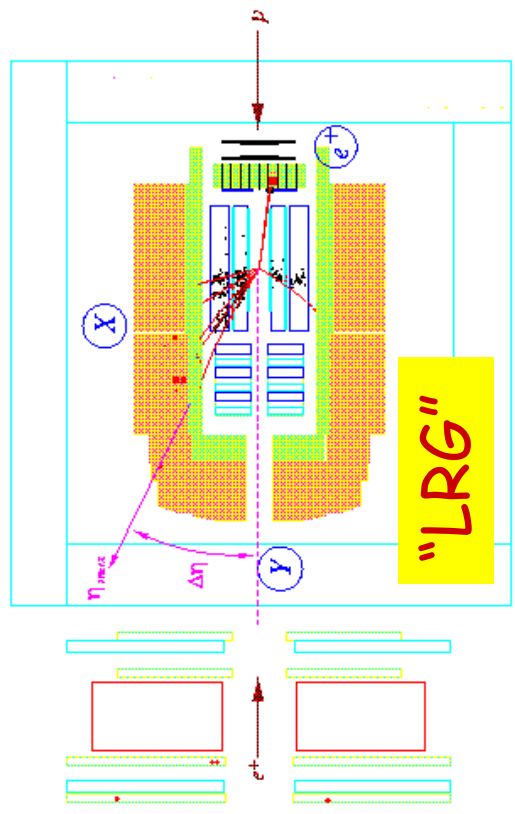
$$x_{IP}\sigma_r^{D(3)} = x_{IP}F_2^{D(3)} - \frac{y^2}{1+(1-y)^2}x_{IP}F_L^{D(3)}$$

- Use Regge factorization
- In the NLO QCD calculations, include also F_L .

Diffraction peak



Diffraction event selection



" M_X "

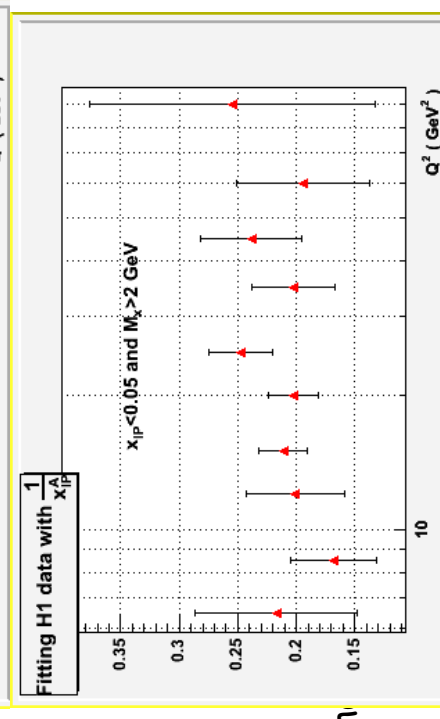
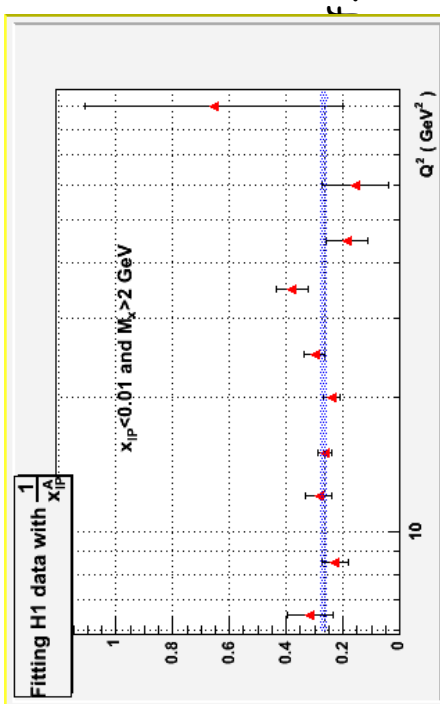
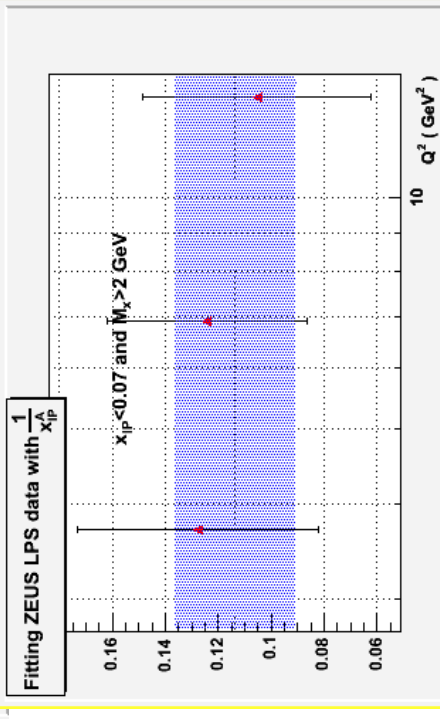
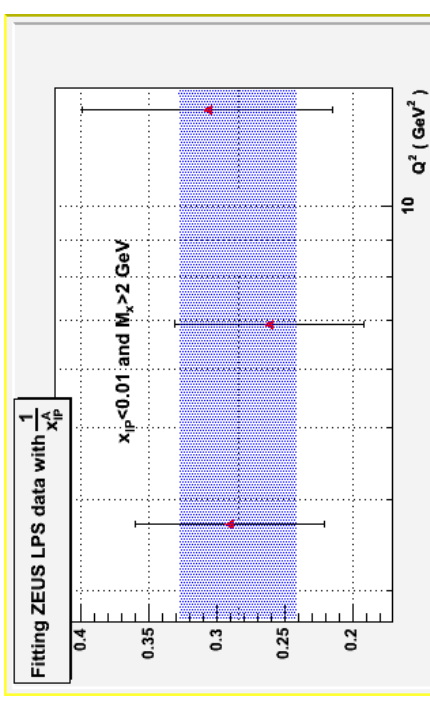
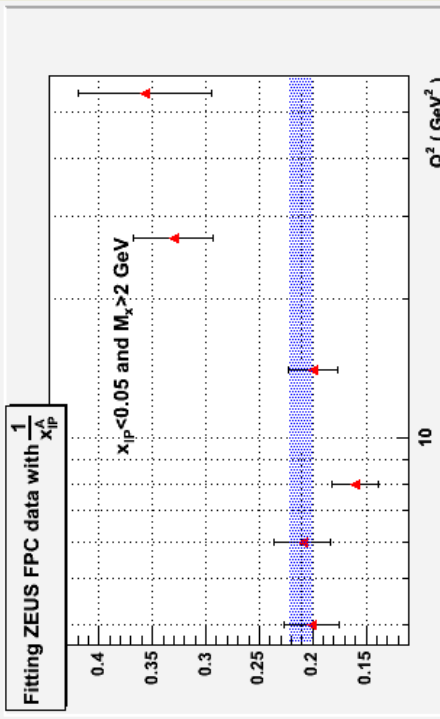
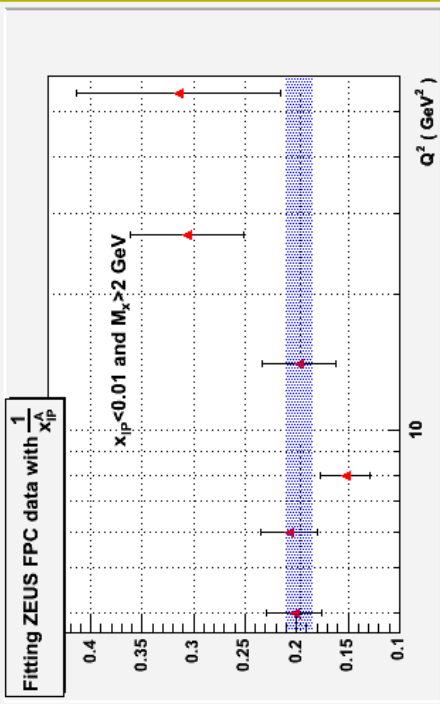
Regge factorization test

$$F_2^{D(3)}(Q^2, x_{IP}, \beta) = Flux(x_{IP}) \times F_2^{IP}(Q^2, \beta)$$

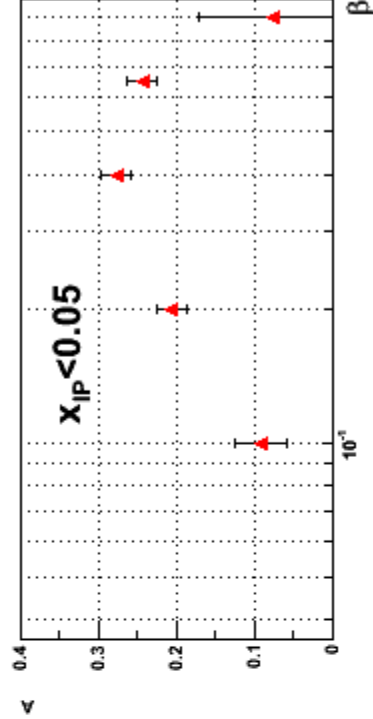
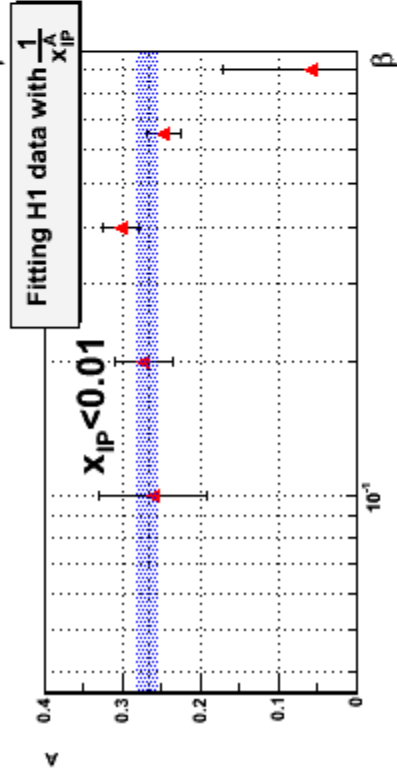
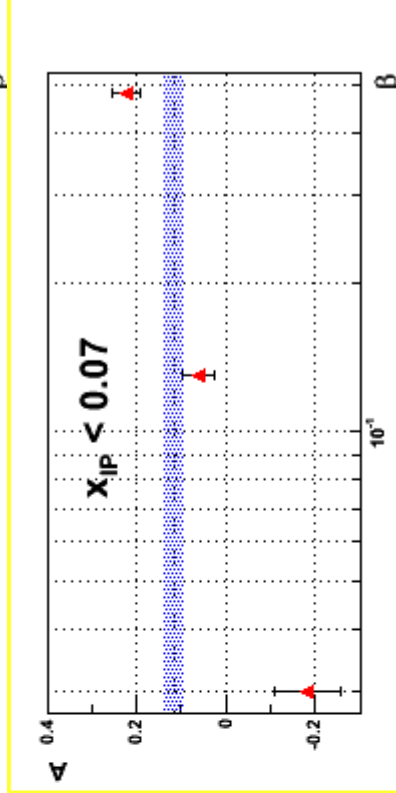
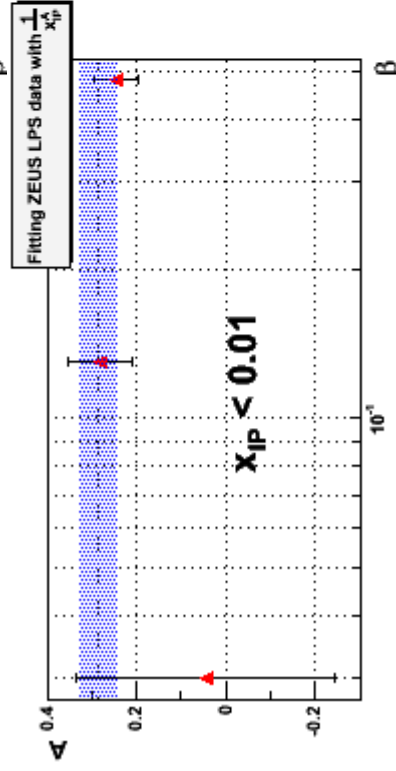
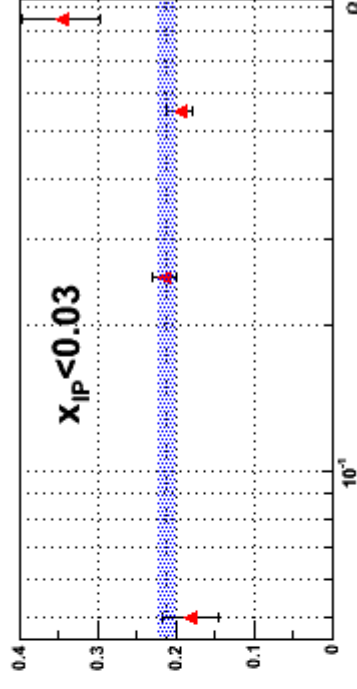
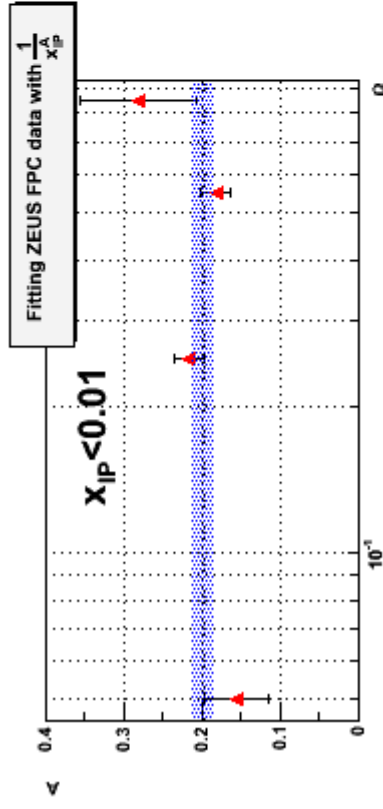
Assume form of flux is $\propto x_{IP}^{-A}$

Test if A is function of Q^2 or of β

Testing Regge factorization: Q^2 dependence



Testing Regge factorization: β dependence

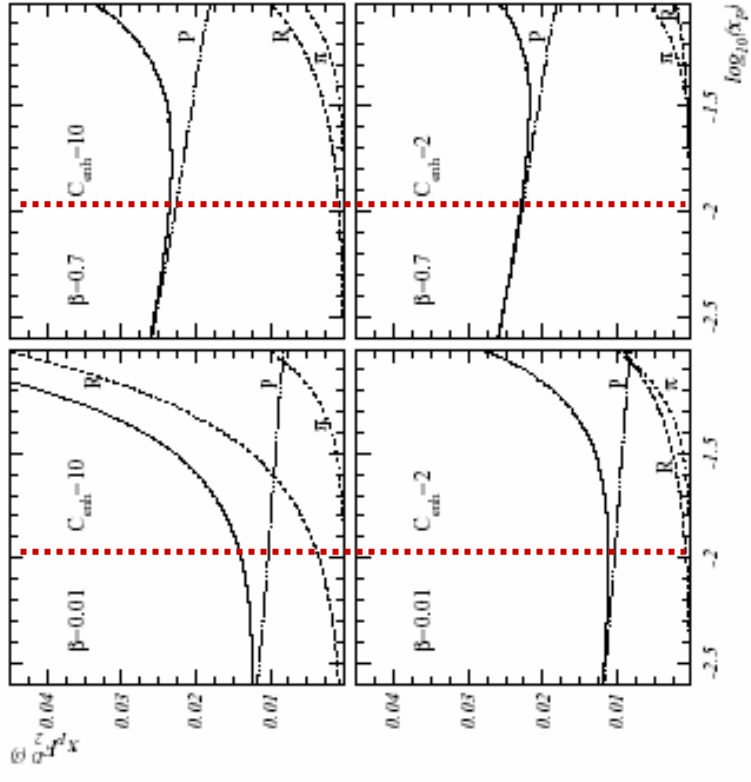
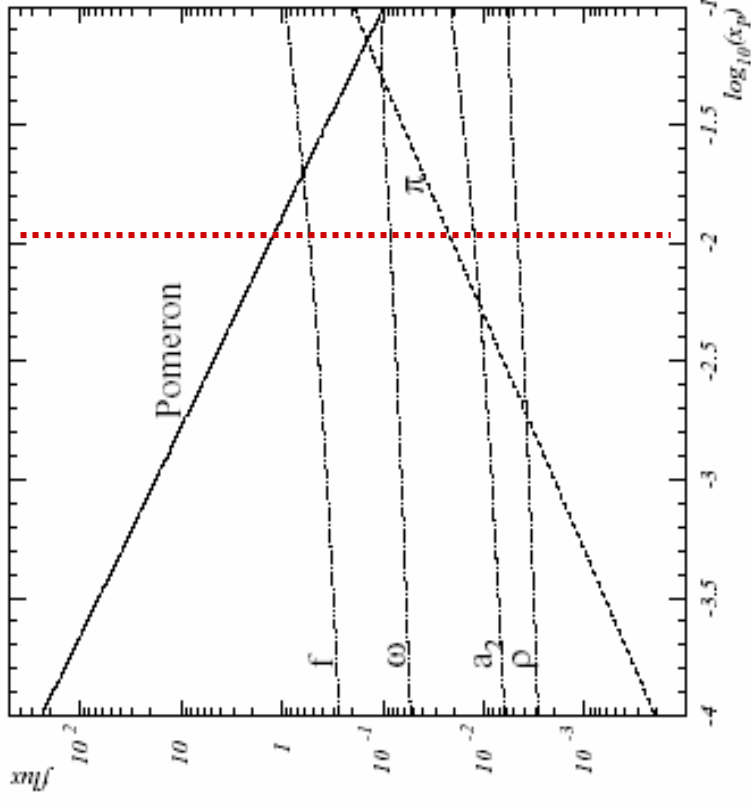


Testing Regge factorization

For $x_{\text{IP}} < 0.01$, flux seems indeed independent of Q^2 and of β .

Reggeon and pion contributions in diffractive processes

K. Golec-Biernat, J. Kwiecinski and A. Szczurek, Phys. Rev. D56 (1997) 3955.



Data selection

For QCD analysis

$$x_{IP} < 0.01$$

$$Q^2 > 3 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$M_X > 2 \text{ GeV}$$

Fits to ZEUS FPC, ZEUS LPS and H1 data were performed (see tables 2, 3 and 4 respectively). Data were selected according to the cut: $Q^2 > 3 \text{ GeV}^2$,

$x_F < 0.01$ and $M_X > 2 \text{ GeV}$.

In table 1 values of the parameters, as obtained from the fits for different data sets are shown. General fit information including probability and χ^2 , is also provided.

Results of NLO QCD fits

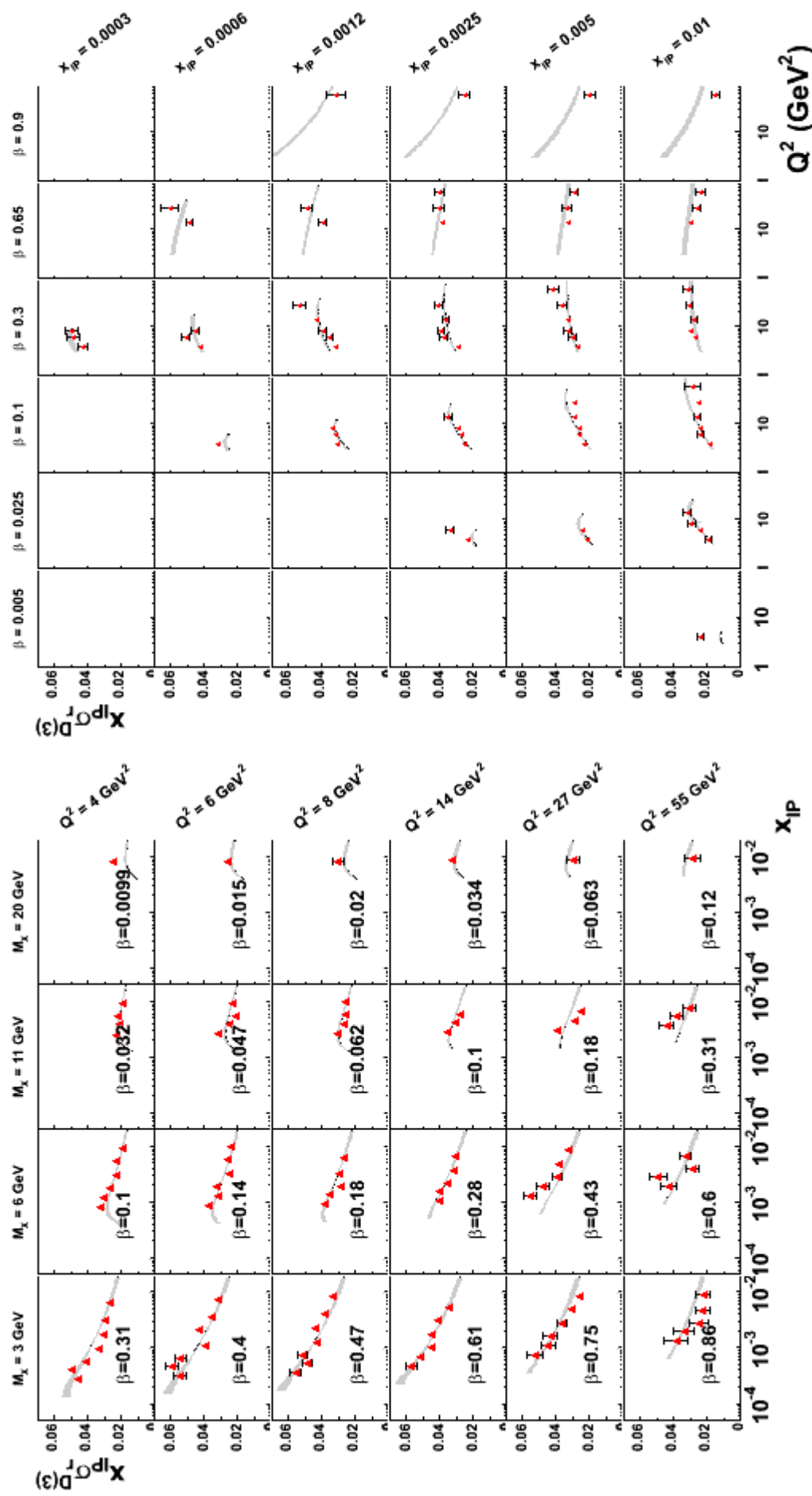
Table 1: Fit results for different data sets

| Name | ZEUS FPC | ZEUS LPS | H1 |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| $\alpha_F(0)$ | 1.138 ± 0.011 | 1.189 ± 0.020 | 1.178 ± 0.007 |
| A_q | 0.107 ± 0.016 | 0.025 ± 0.007 | 0.092 ± 0.017 |
| α_q | 0.405 ± 0.021 | 0.19 ± 0.07 | 1.28 ± 0.07 |
| β_q | 0.103 ± 0.004 | -0.396 ± 0.002 | 0.29 ± 0.03 |
| A_g | 6.09 ± 0.77 | 47 ± 27 | 0.191 ± 0.013 |
| α_g | 0.524 ± 0.036 | 1.23 ± 0.16 | -0.639 ± 0.002 |
| β_g | 4.51 ± 0.07 | 12.8 ± 4.3 | -0.87 ± 0.03 |
| N_{points} | 98 | 27 | 182 |
| N_{params} | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| χ^2 | 90.7 | 10.1 | 189 |
| $\chi^2/d.o.f.$ | 0.995 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| <i>Probability</i> | 49% | 96% | 48% |

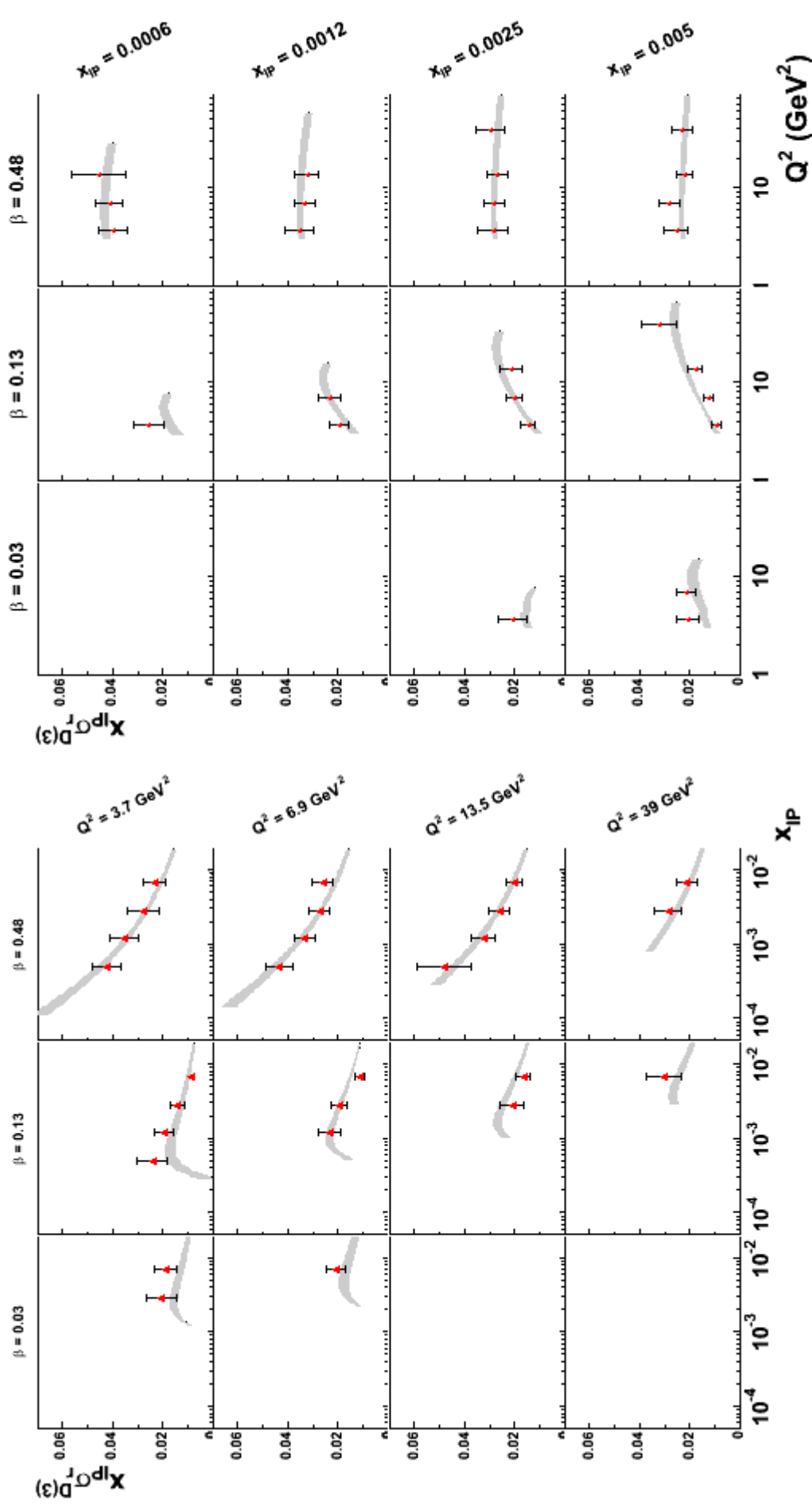
7.2 Fit presentation

The results of the fits (Table 1) are presented in the figs.23 - 30.

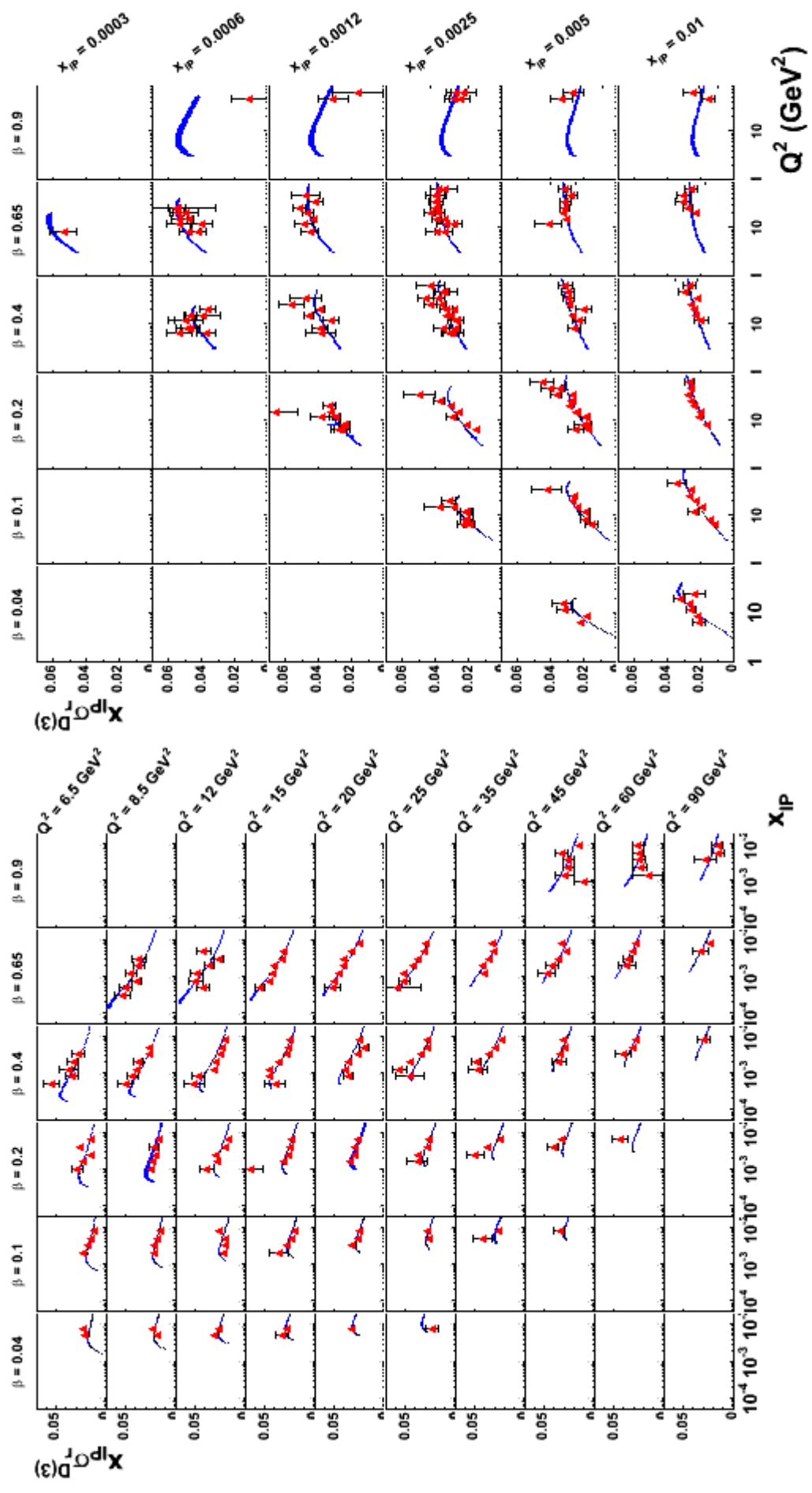
Fit results for ZEUS FPC data



Fit results for ZEUS LPS data



Fit results for H1 data

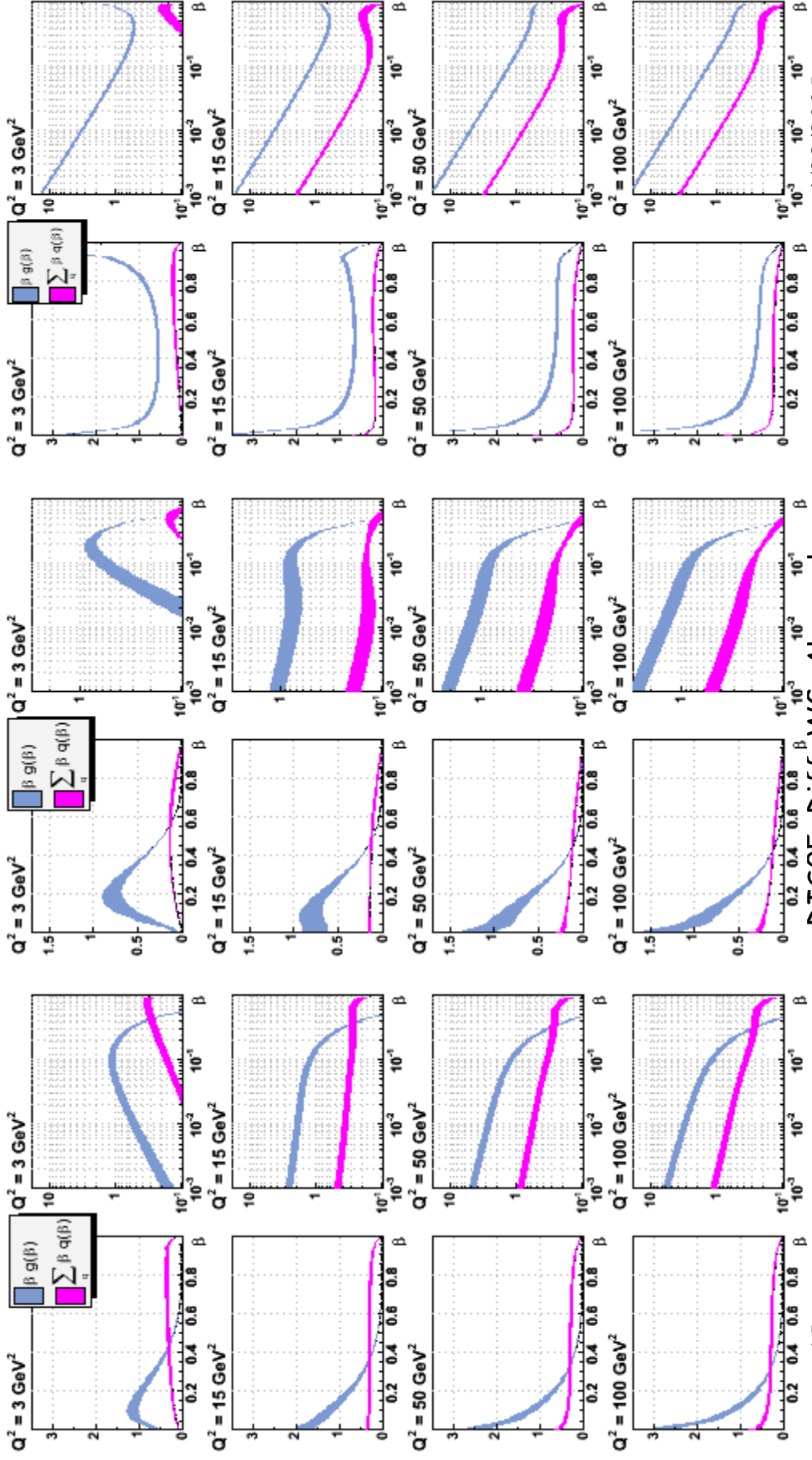


Parton Distribution functions

ZEUS FPC

ZEUS LPS

H1

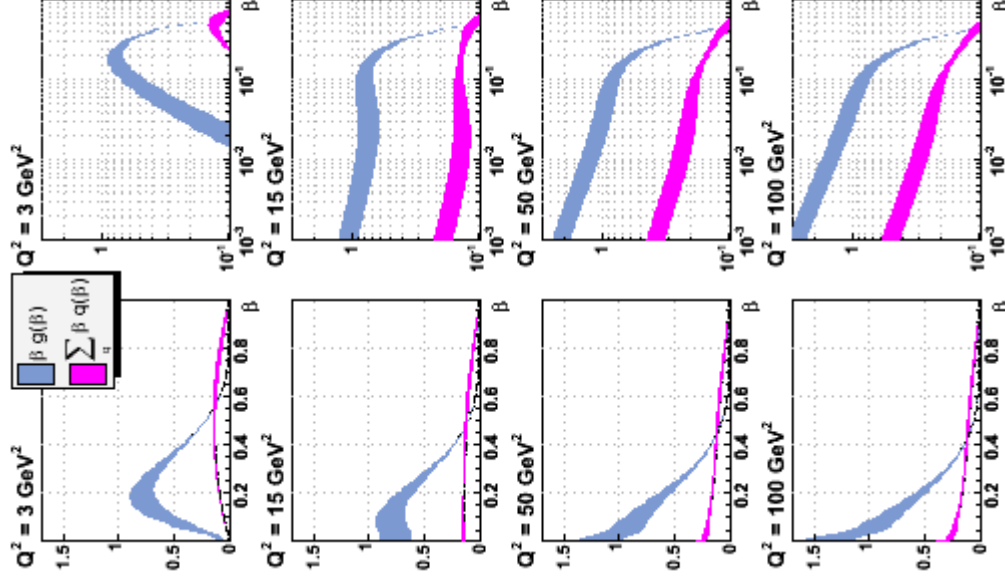


DIS05, Diff. WG, Aharon Levy

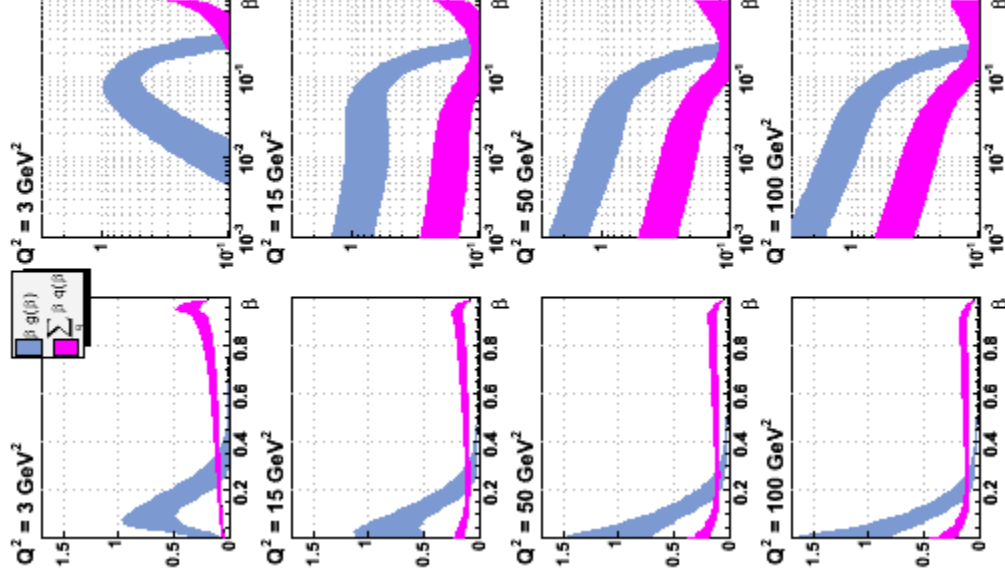
4/28/2005

Two solutions of ZEUS LPS data

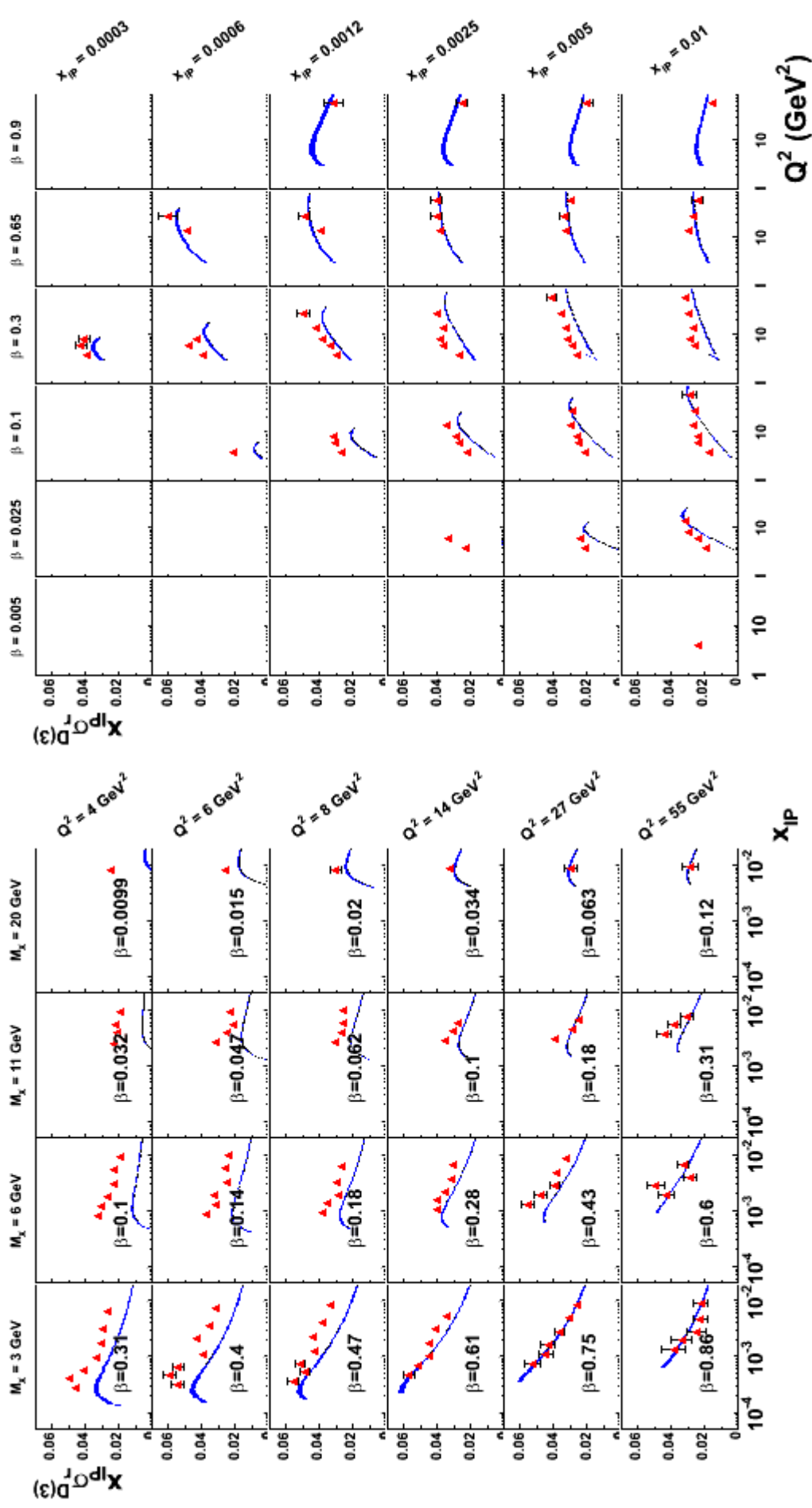
gluons \gg quarks



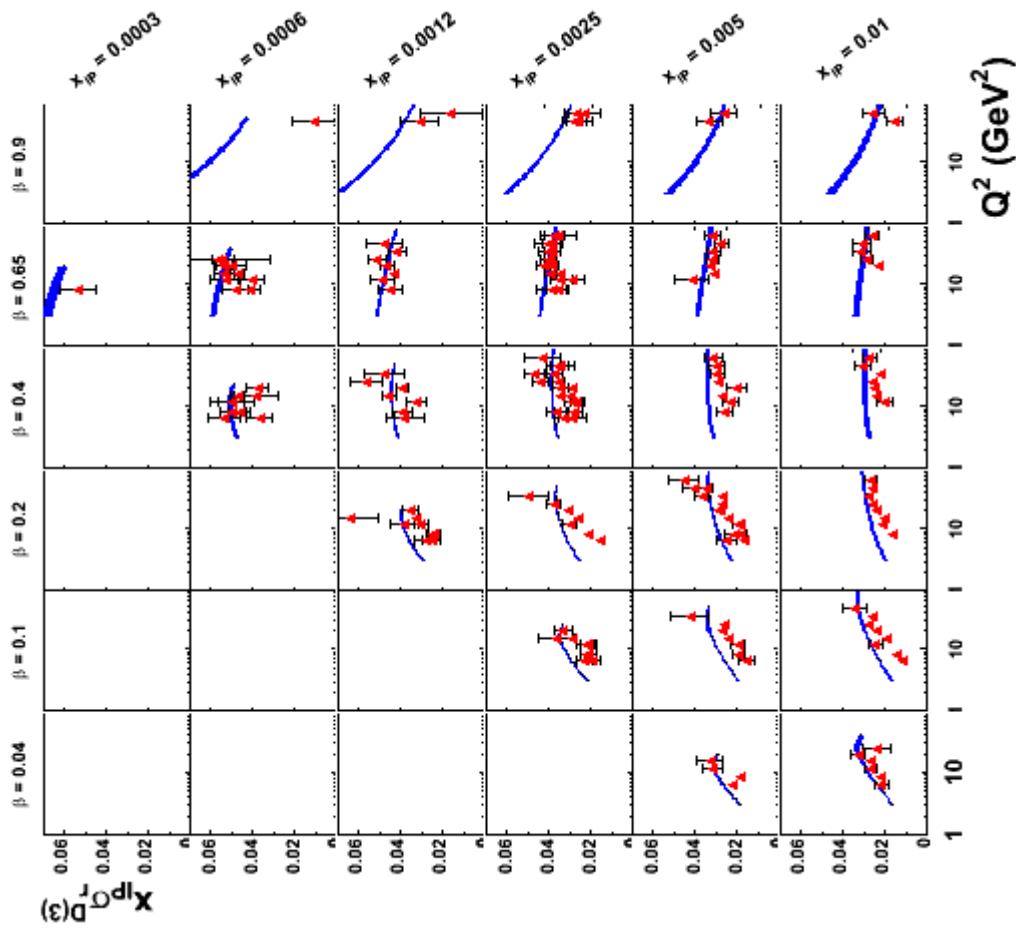
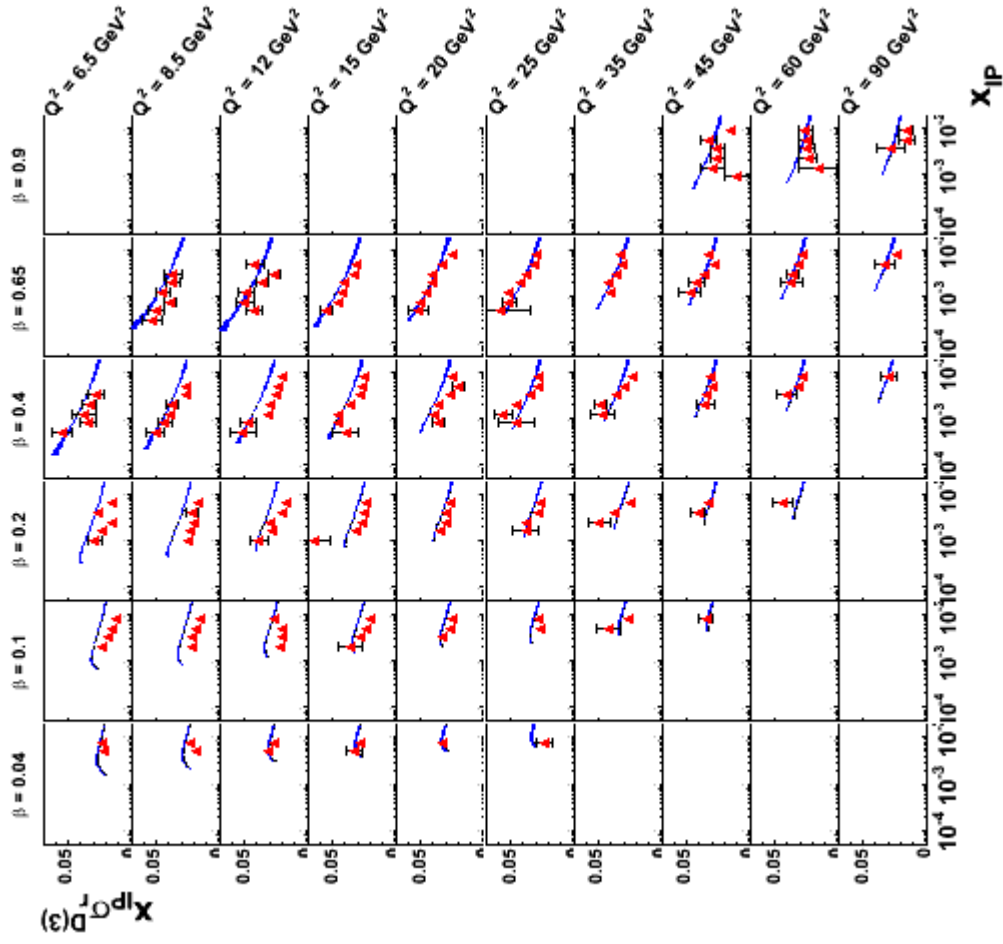
gluons \approx quarks



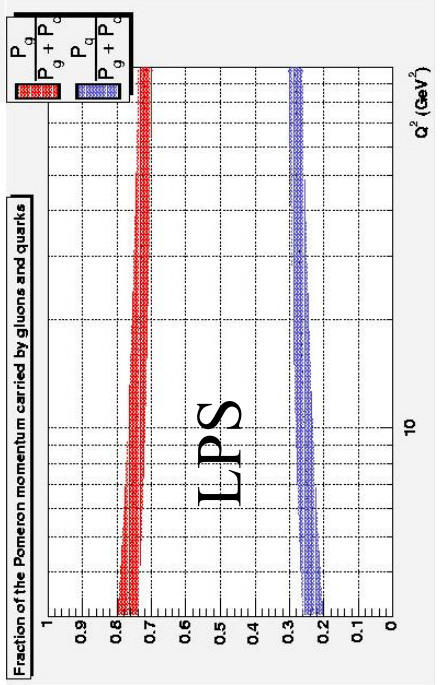
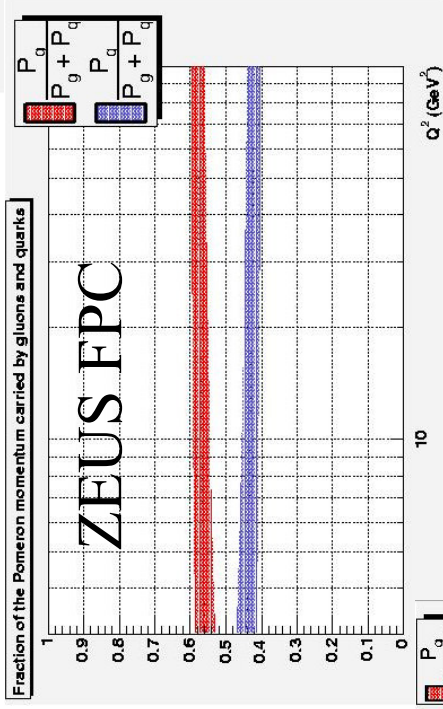
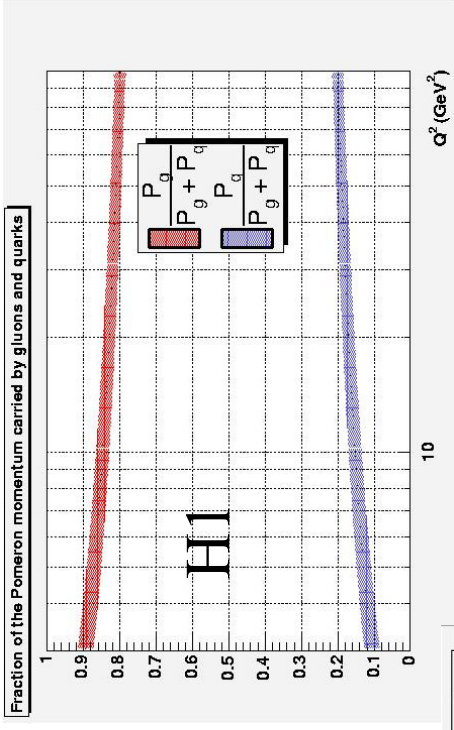
ZEUS FPC data vs H1 fit



H1 data vs ZEUS FPC fit



Fraction of Pomeron momentum carried by quarks/gluons



Probability of diffraction

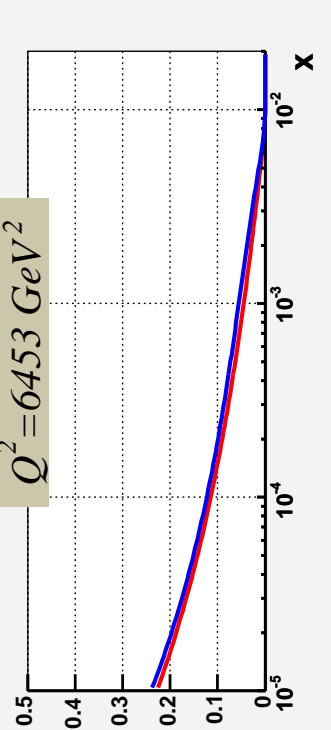
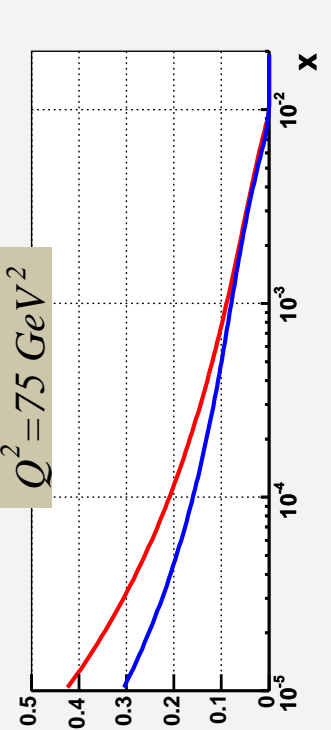
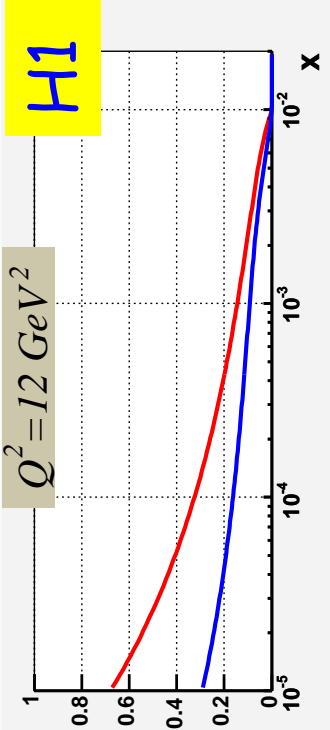
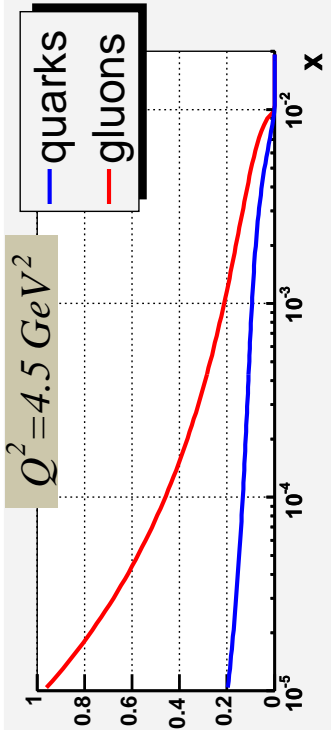
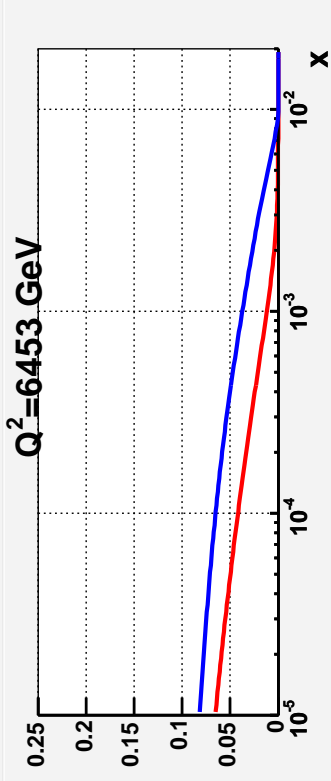
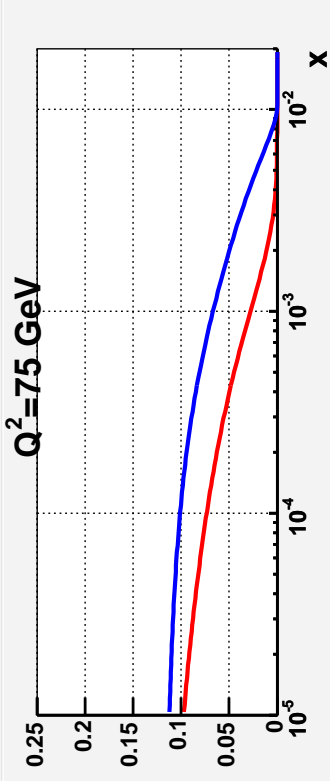
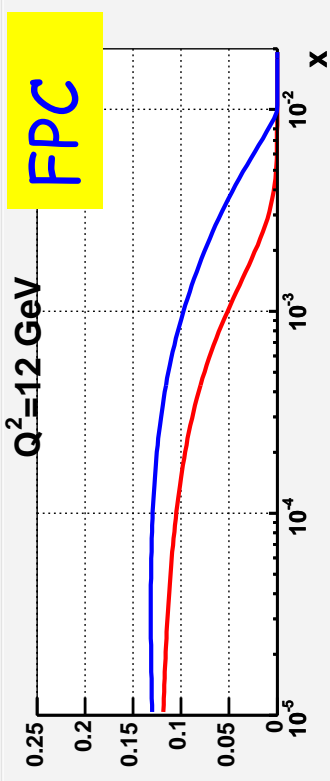
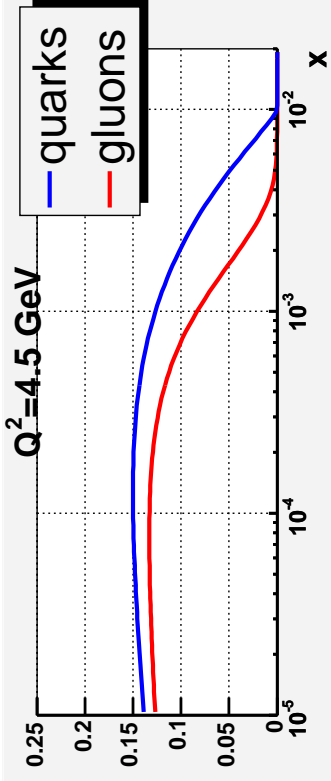
(see L. Frankfurt and M. Strikman, hep-ex/9907221)

$$\begin{aligned} P_i^D(x, Q^2) &= \frac{\int f_i^{(D)}(\beta, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) \delta(x - x_{IP} \beta) dt dx_{IP} d\beta}{f_i(x, Q^2)} \\ &= \frac{\int \frac{1}{x_{IP}} f_i^{(D)}\left(\frac{x}{x_{IP}}, Q^2, x_{IP}, t\right) dt dx_{IP}}{f_i(x, Q^2)} \\ &= \frac{\int \frac{1}{\beta} f_i^{(D)}\left(\beta, Q^2, \frac{x}{\beta}, t\right) dt d\beta}{f_i(x, Q^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Probability of diffraction (2)

$$P_g^D = \frac{\int_0^1 d\beta \frac{1}{\beta} f_{IP/p} \left(\frac{x}{\beta} \right) g^{IP}(\beta, Q^2)}{g^p(x, Q^2)}$$

$$P_q^D = \frac{\sum_i \int_{x/0.01}^1 d\beta \frac{1}{\beta} f_{IP/p} \left(\frac{x}{\beta} \right) q_i^{IP}(\beta, Q^2)}{\sum_i q_i^p(x, Q^2)}$$



Summary and conclusions

- Regge factorization consistent with available data in the kinematic range: $X_{IP} < 0.01, Q^2 > 3\text{GeV}^2, M_X > 2\text{GeV}$.
- NLO DGLAP fits done to data, contribution of F_L included in the fit.

$$\alpha_{IP}(0) = 1.138 \pm 0.011 \quad (FPC)$$

$$\alpha_{IP}(0) = 1.189 \pm 0.020 \quad (LPS)$$

$$\alpha_{IP}(0) = 1.178 \pm 0.007 \quad (H1)$$

Summary and conclusions (2)

- FPC and H1 data are incompatible in some of the kinematic regions studied.
- Fraction of the Pomeron momentum carried by gluons:
H1 and LPS: 70-90%
FPC: 55-65%
- Probability for diffraction: H1 results for $x < 10^{-4}$ are unphysical. Gluon saturation?