

Exclusive photoproduction at HERA

Dorota Szuba

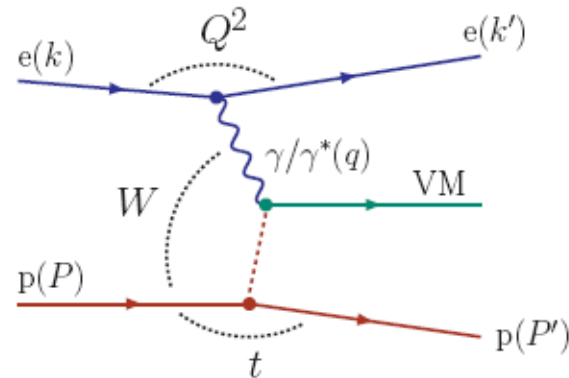
DESY, Hamburg

on behalf of



EPS2009, Kraków, Poland

exclusive diffraction



experimentally: very clean process in wide kinematic range

VM	Vector Meson or γ	$\rho, \omega, \phi, J/\psi, \psi', \Upsilon$
Q^2	photon virtuality	$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$
W	c.m. energy of γp system	$W = (q + p)^2$
t	(4-mom. transfer) ² at p-vertex	$t = (P - P')^2$

→ VM at HERA: transition between soft and hard regime

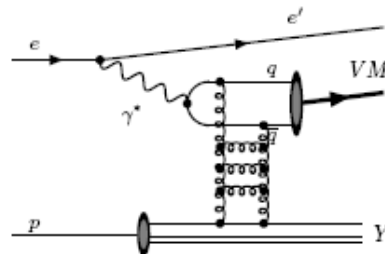
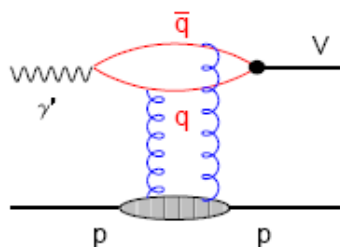
→ simultaneous study of **different scales**: $Q^2, |t|, M_{VM}^2$

diffractive vector meson production

VM = $q\bar{q}$ dipole, exchange of ≥ 2 gluons (color singlet – QCD Pomeron)

large Q^2, M_{VM}^2 or $|t| \Rightarrow$ small $q\bar{q}$ and interaction size

hard interaction \Rightarrow **perturbative QCD** applicable, factorization holds



'Exclusive' VM electroproduction:

- steep rise of $\sigma(W)$, $\sigma \sim \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{Q^6} [xg(x, Q^2)]^2$, $x \approx Q^2/W^2$
- universal t dependence: $\sim \exp^{-b_{2g}|t|}$, $b_{2g} \sim 4 - 5 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ and $\alpha'_{IP} \approx 0$
- possible SCHC violation

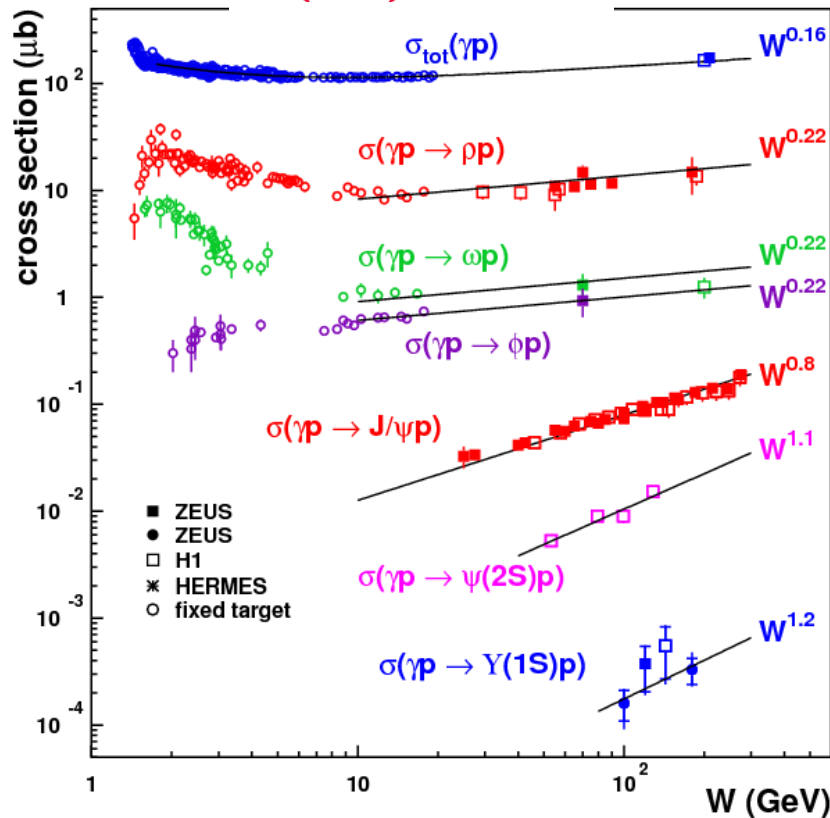
'Proton dissociative' VM photoproduction;

- $d\sigma/d|t| \sim |t|^{-n}$
 - 2-gluon exchange - no energy dependence
- gluon ladder exchange – energy dependence:
- weak (DGLAP)
 - strong (BFKL)

vector mesons in photoproduction ($Q^2 = 0 \text{ GeV}^2$)



$$\sigma(W) \propto W^\delta$$



Low mass (ρ, ϕ, ω)

- $M_{\text{VM}}^2 \approx 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- no hard scale
- weak W dependence

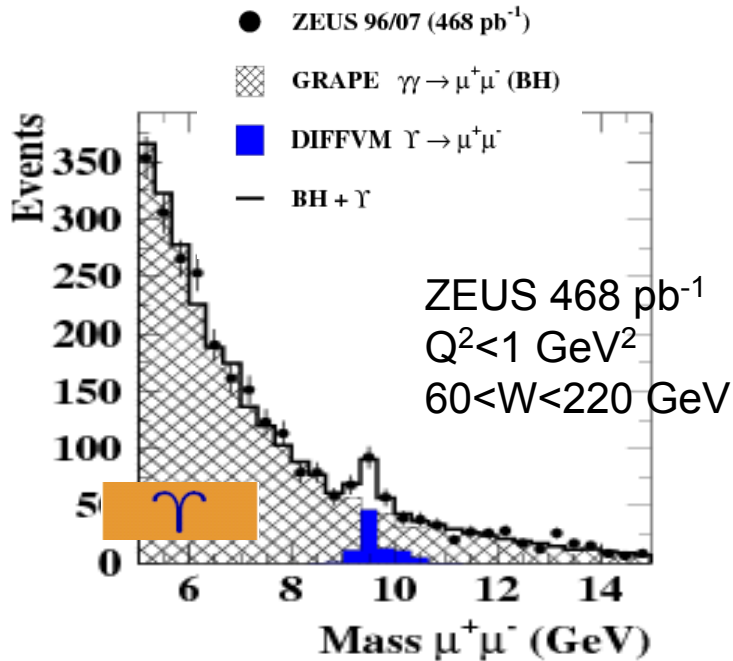
High mass ($J/\psi, \psi, \Upsilon$)

- hard scale
- strong W dependence

- The larger M_{VM} the harder process (steeper W dependence)
- Vector meson mass sets hard scale

Υ production – energy dependence

accepted by Phys. Lett. B (Ref. No. PLB-D-09-00488)

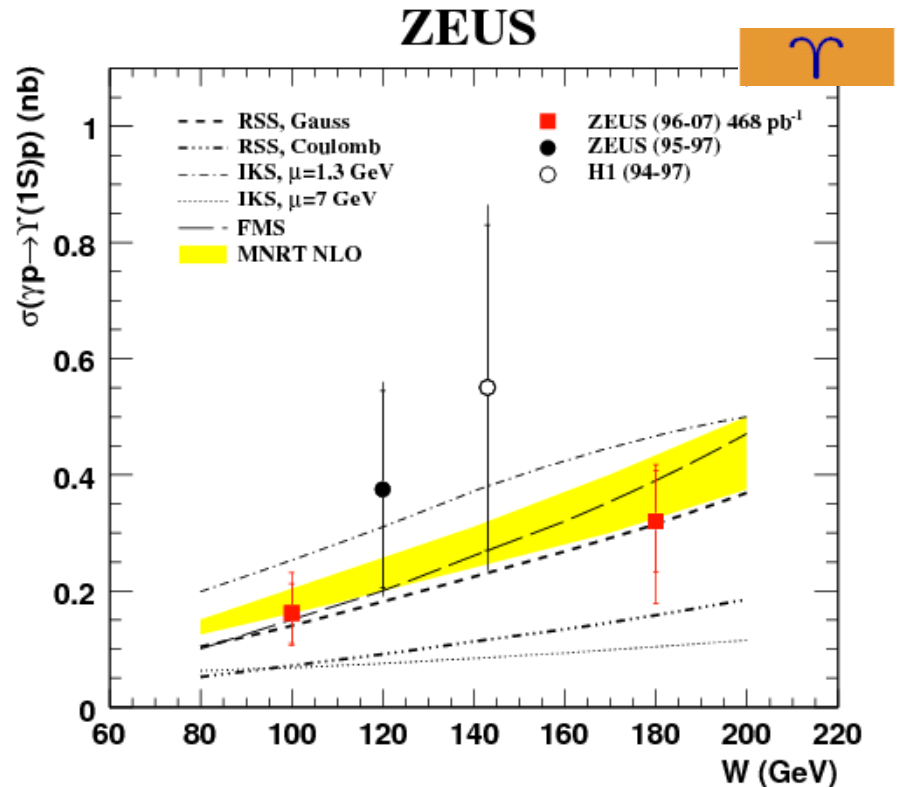


pQCD models – W-slope prediction:

FMS LO: $\delta \approx 1.7$

data: $\delta = 1.2 \pm 0.8$

MNRT NLO: $\delta \approx 1.2$



Sensitivity to:

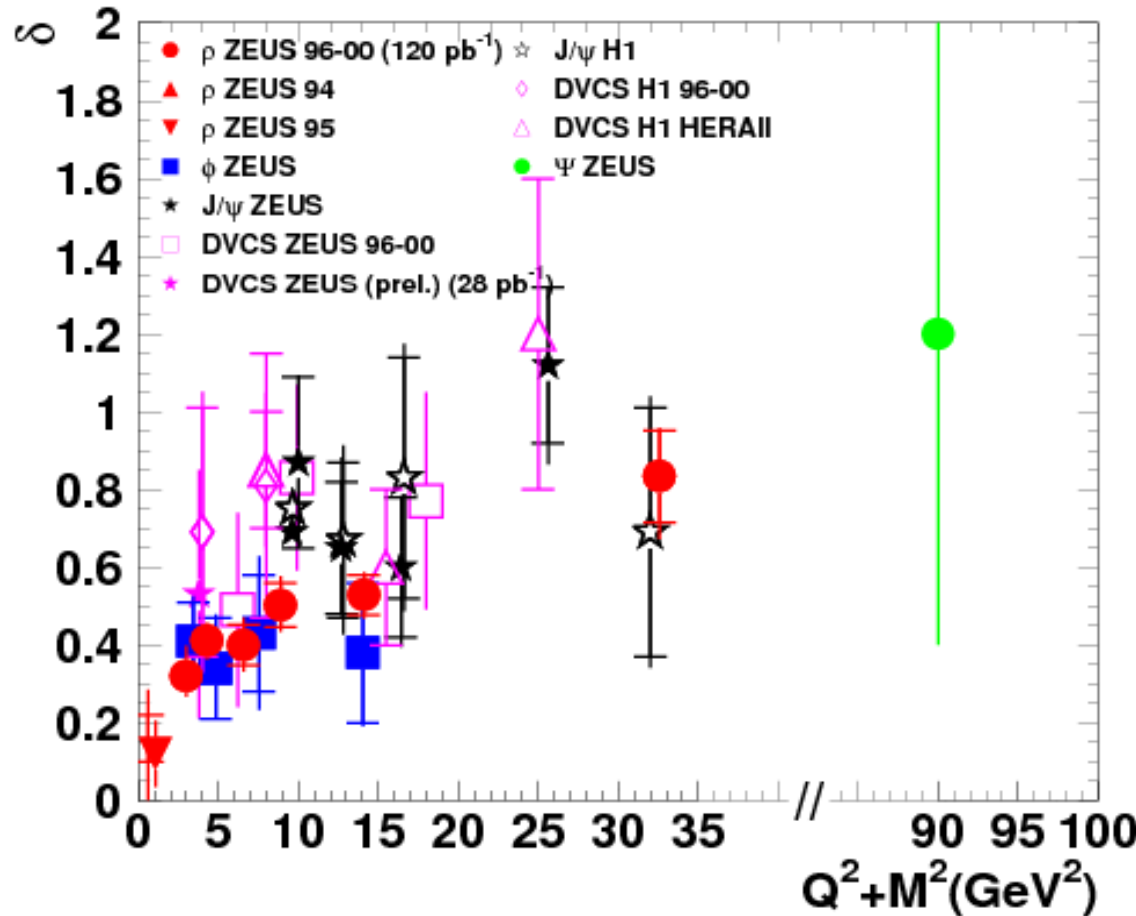
- (RSS model) vector meson wave function: data seem to prefer Gauss to Coulomb
- hard scale value: in IKS model scale is between $1.3 < \mu < 7$ GeV

FMS – Frankfurt, McDermott, Strikman (CTEQ4L)
 MNRT NLO – Martin, Nockles, Ryskin, Teubner
 IKS – Ivanov, Krasnikov, Szymanowski
 RSS – Rybarska, Schaefer, Szczurek

$\delta(Q^2+M_{VM}^2)$

Large Q^2 and M_{VM} sets hard scale

Steep slope observed for all VM in the presence of hard scale



$\sigma \sim W^\delta$
 δ rises with $Q^2+M_{VM}^2$

Transition from soft to hard regime with increasing of hard scale

large $|t|$ domain

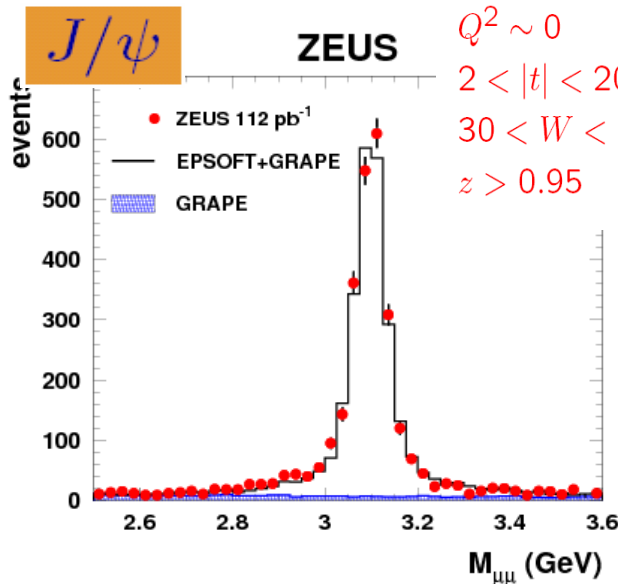
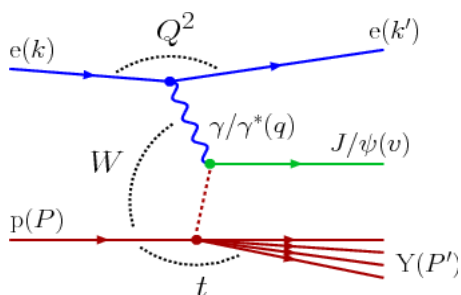
Diffractive photoproduction of J/ψ mesons with large momentum transfer at HERA (ready for publication)

$$z = \frac{P \cdot v}{P \cdot q}$$

$$y_P = \frac{P \cdot (P - P')}{q \cdot P}$$

$$z = 1 - y_P$$

$$\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi Y$$



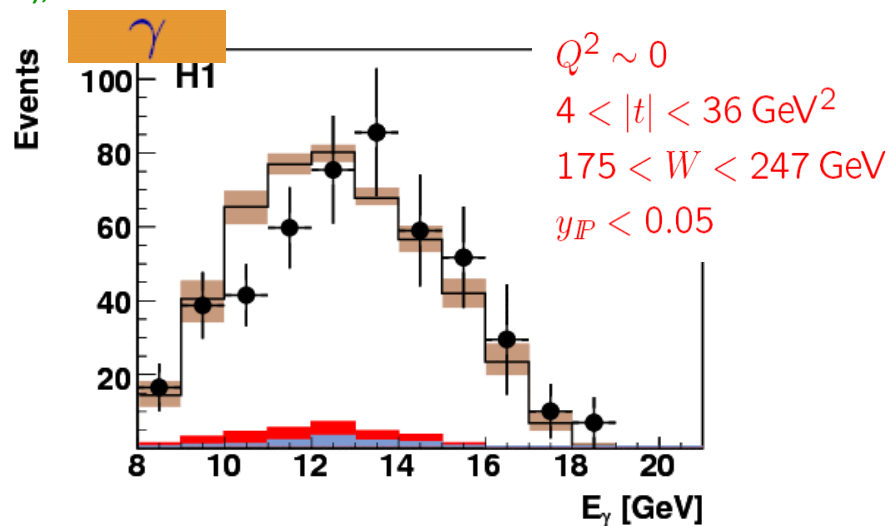
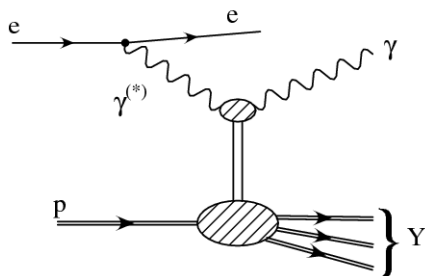
pQCD models:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \sim t^{-n}$$

$$\sigma \sim W^\delta$$

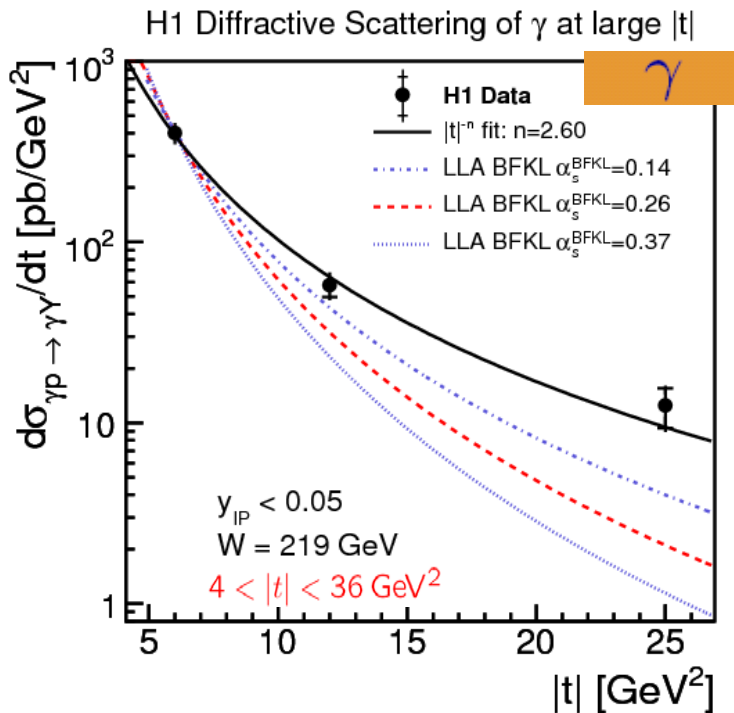
Phys.Lett., B672 (2009), 219-226

$$\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma Y$$

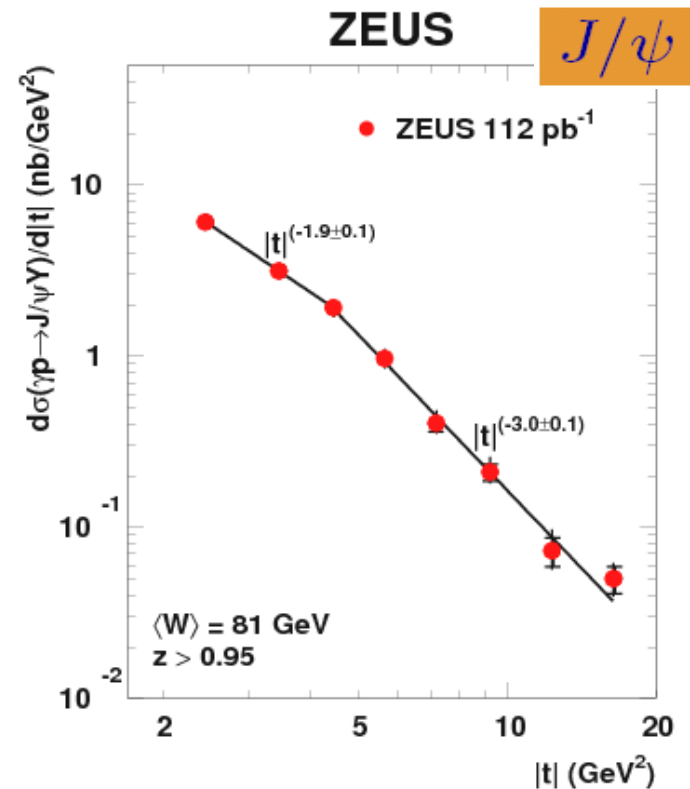


large $|t|$: $|t|$ -dependence

- $d\sigma/d|t|$ falls steeply with $|t|$
- pQCD expectation: $\frac{d\sigma}{d|t|} \sim |t|^{-n}$



fit $|t|^{-n}$ gives $n = 2.60 \pm 0.19^{+0.03}_{-0.08}$



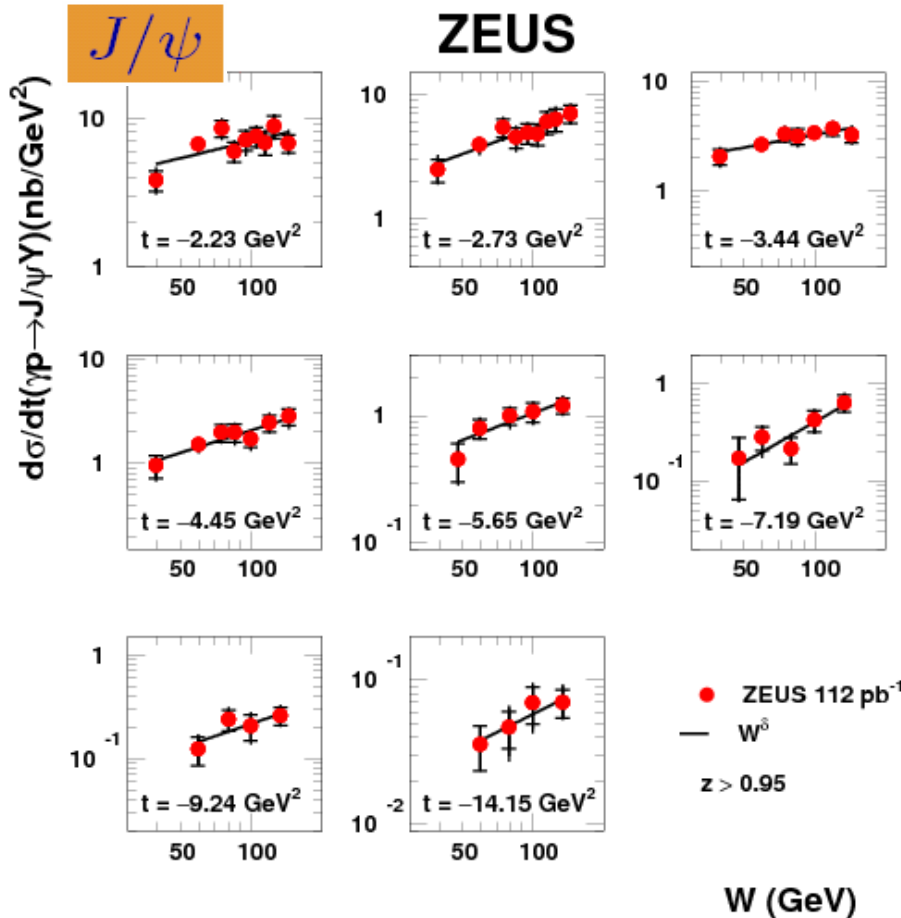
not possible to describe the whole $|t|$ region nor by $\exp(-b|t|)$ neither t^{-n}

fit $|t|^{-n}$ gives

$n=1.9 \pm 0.1$ for $2 < |t| < 5 \text{ GeV}^2$

$n=3.0 \pm 0.1$ for $5 < |t| < 20 \text{ GeV}^2$

Good fit for $2 < |t| < 20 \text{ GeV}^2$ could be obtained using also $\exp(-b|t|+c|t|^2)$

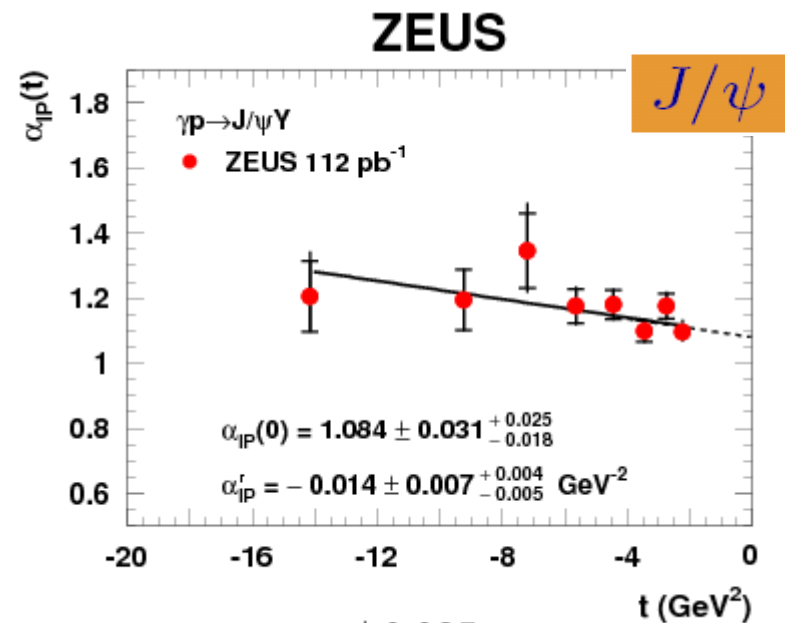


$$\frac{d\sigma}{d|t|} \propto \left(\frac{W}{W_0}\right)^{4(\alpha_{IP}(t)-1)}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d|t|} \propto \left(\frac{W}{W_0}\right)^\delta$$

Regge theory inspired

$$\alpha_{IP}(t) = \alpha(0) + \alpha'_{IP} \cdot t$$



soft pomeron (DL):

$$\alpha_{IP}(t) = 1.08 + 0.25t$$

$$\alpha_{IP}(0) = 1.084 \pm 0.031^{+0.025}_{-0.018}$$

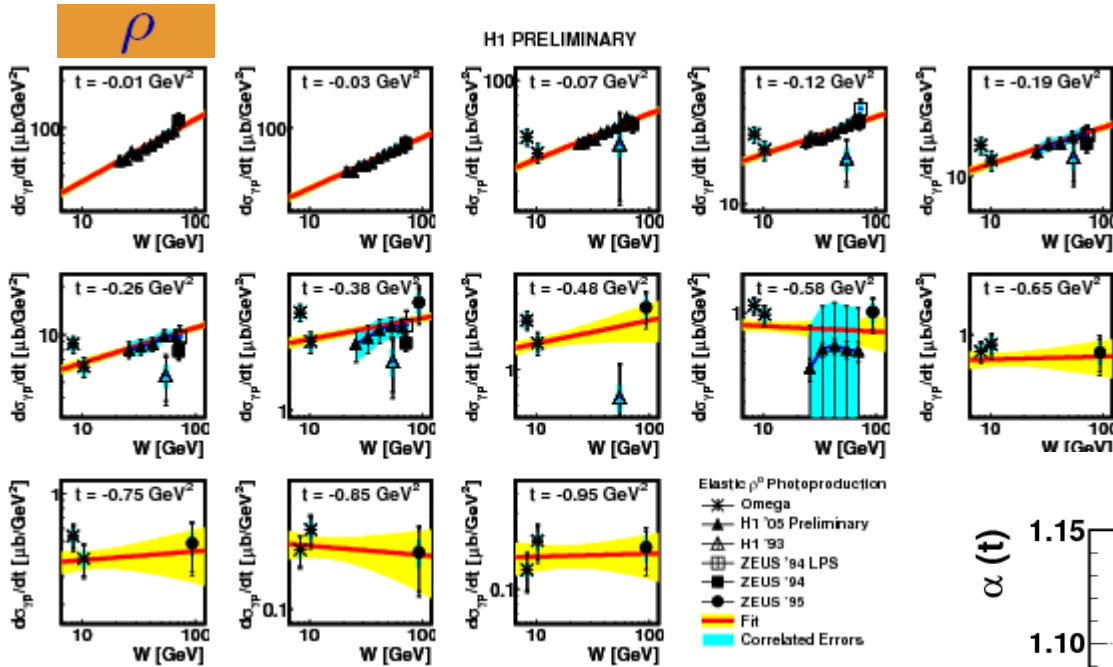
$$\alpha'_{IP} = -0.014 \pm 0.007^{+0.004}_{-0.005} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

energy dependence and Pomeron trajectory

elastic PHP

A Measurement of the Pomeron Trajectory based on Elastic Rho Photoproduction (H1 preliminary)

ρ



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d|t|} \propto \left(\frac{W}{W_0}\right)^{4(\alpha_P(t)-1)}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d|t|} \propto \left(\frac{W}{W_0}\right)^\delta \quad \text{Regge theory inspired}$$

$$\alpha_P(t) = \alpha(0) + \alpha'_P \cdot t$$

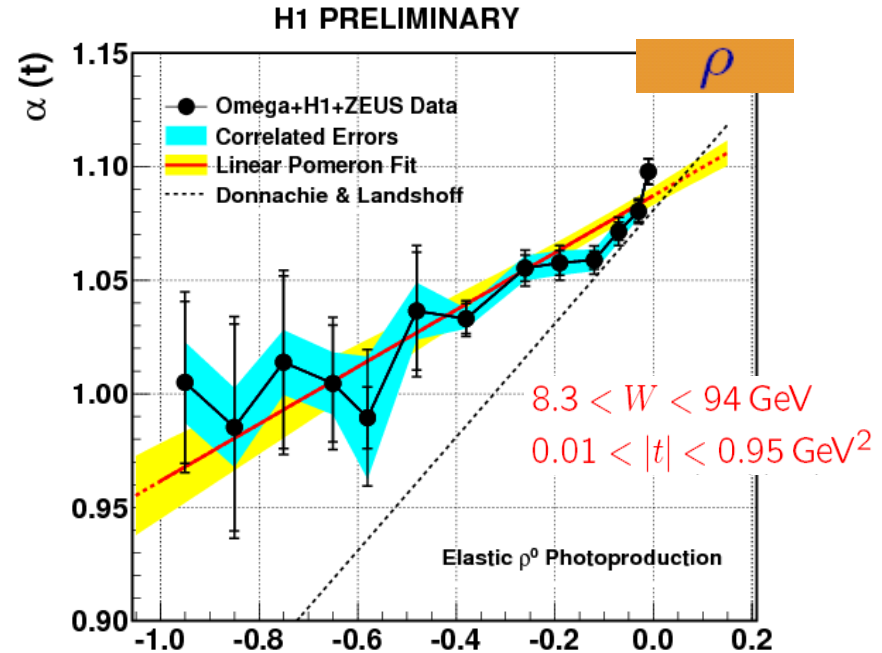
- Omega – Nucl. Phys. B209 (1982) 56
- ZEUS 94 LPS – Z. Phys. C 73 (1997) 253
- ZEUS 94 – Eur. Phys. J. C 2 (1998) 247
- ZEUS 95 – Eur. Phys. J. C 14 (2000) 213
- H1 93 – Nucl. Phys. B 463 (1996) 3
- H1 05 - preliminary

Soft pomeron (DL):

$$\alpha_P(t) = 1.08 + 0.25t$$

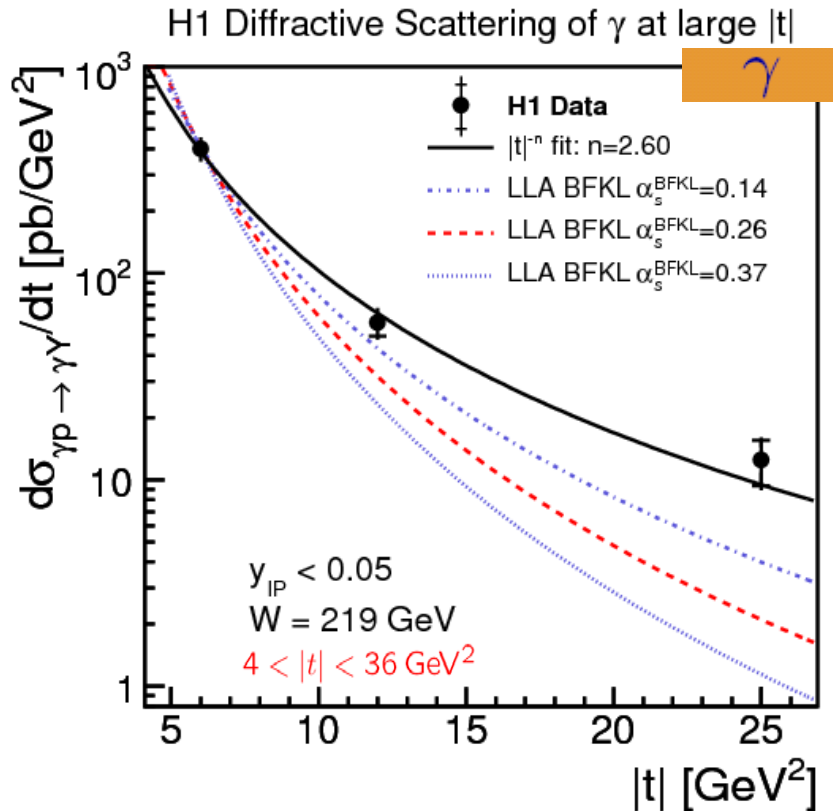
$$\alpha_P(0) = 1.0871 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0030 \quad t [\text{GeV}^2]$$

$$\alpha'_P = 0.126 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.012 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

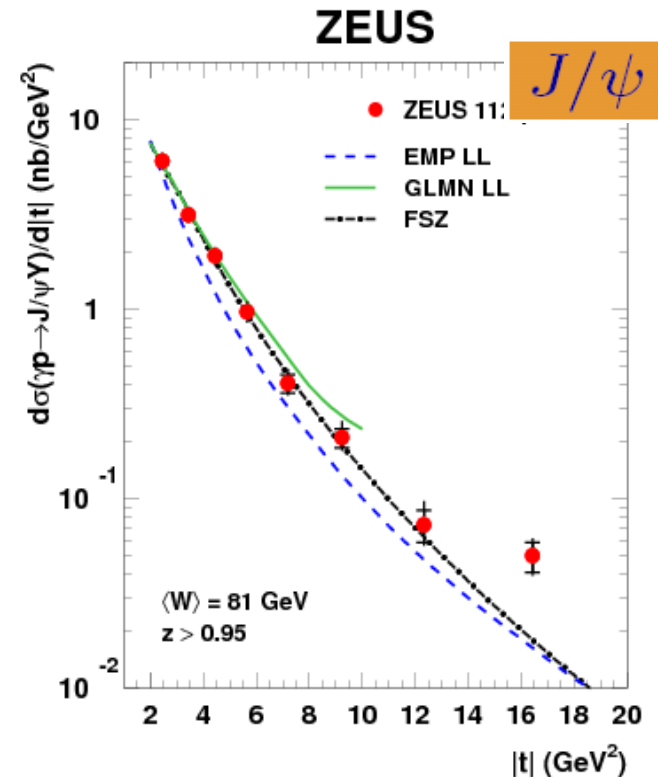


large $|t|$: $d\sigma/d|t|$ vs theory

- BFKL LL calculations steeper than data
- DGLAP work up to $|t|=5 \text{ GeV}^2$ but later falls slower than data
- FSZ gives good description up $|t|=12 \text{ GeV}^2$



D.Y. Ivanov, M.Wusthoff, Eur. Phys. J. C8 (1999) 107
 N.G. Evanson, J.R. Forshaw, Phys. Rev. D60 (1999) 034016
 B.E. Cox, J.R. Forshaw, J. Phys. G26 (2000) 702



DGLAP–GLMN LL:

E.Gotsman, E.Levin, U. Maor, E. Naftali Phys. Lett. B532 (2002) 37

BFKL LL – EMP LL:

R.Enberg, L. Motyka, G. Poludniowski, Eur. Phys. J. C26, (2003) 219

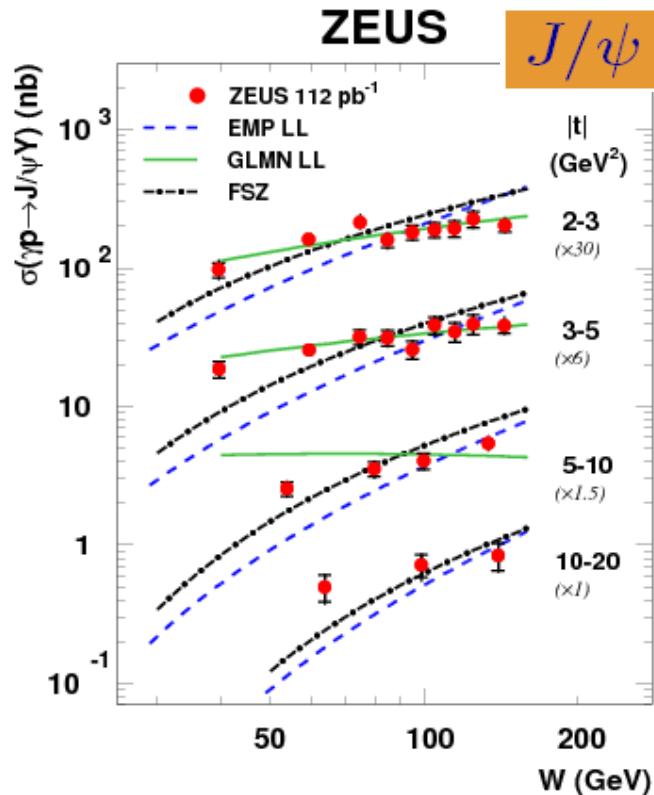
FSZ:

L. Frankfurt, M.Strikman, M. Zhalov, Phys. Lett. B670, (2008) 32

L. Frankfurt, M.Strikman, Phys. Rev. Lett. 63 (1989) 1914

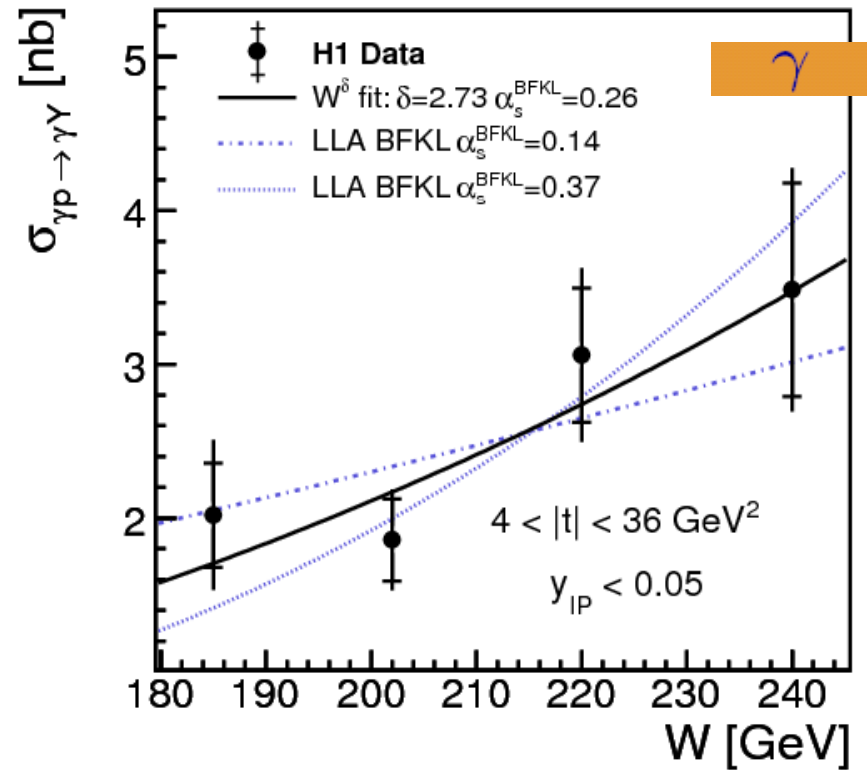
large $|t|$: σ vs theory

- DGLAP (GLMN LL) describes data very well up to $|t|=5 \text{ GeV}^2$
- BFKL (EMP LL, $\alpha_s=0.16$) and FSZ are too steep



- BFKL describes W dependence

H1 Diffractive Scattering of γ at large $|t|$



strong W dependence

$$\delta = 2.73 \pm 1.02^{+0.56}_{-0.78}$$

summary

- New measurements of vector mesons and high- p_t photons
- The Υ cross section rises as W^δ and δ grows with the universal hard scale $Q^2+M_{VM}^2$
- pQCD motivated fit $d\sigma/dt \sim t^{-n}$ for large $|t|$ does not describe data in the full kinematic range (J/ ψ)
- Effective Pomeron trajectory has smaller slope than that extracted from soft hadron-hadron scattering for large $|t|$ (J/ ψ) as well as for elastic ρ production
- None of the models in large $|t|$ domain can reproduce the data in the full kinematic range (J/ ψ / γ)