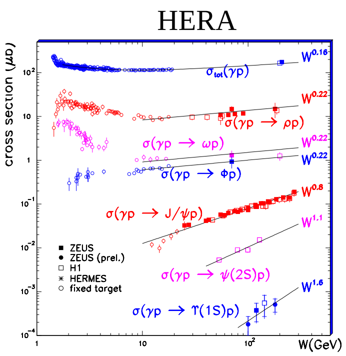
WE-Heraeus Physics School

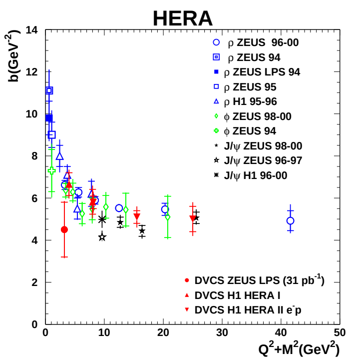
Diffractive and electromagnetic processes at high energies

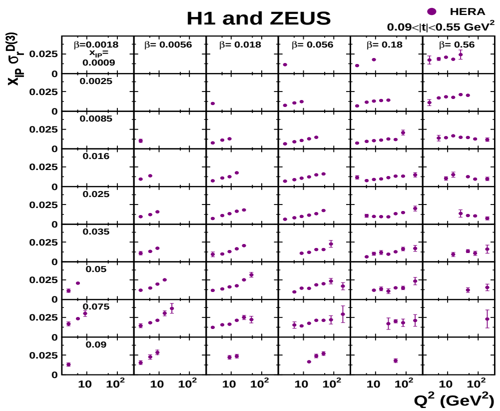
Bad Honnef, August 17 - 21, 2015

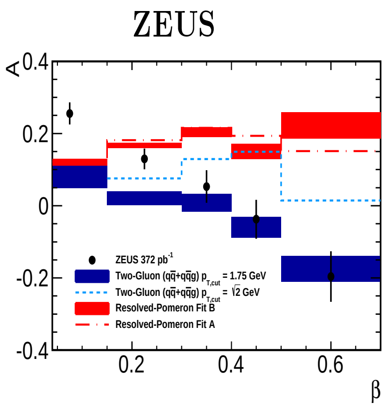
Diffraction and forward physics at HERA

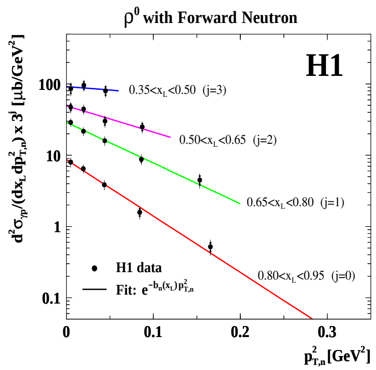
S. Levonian, DESY



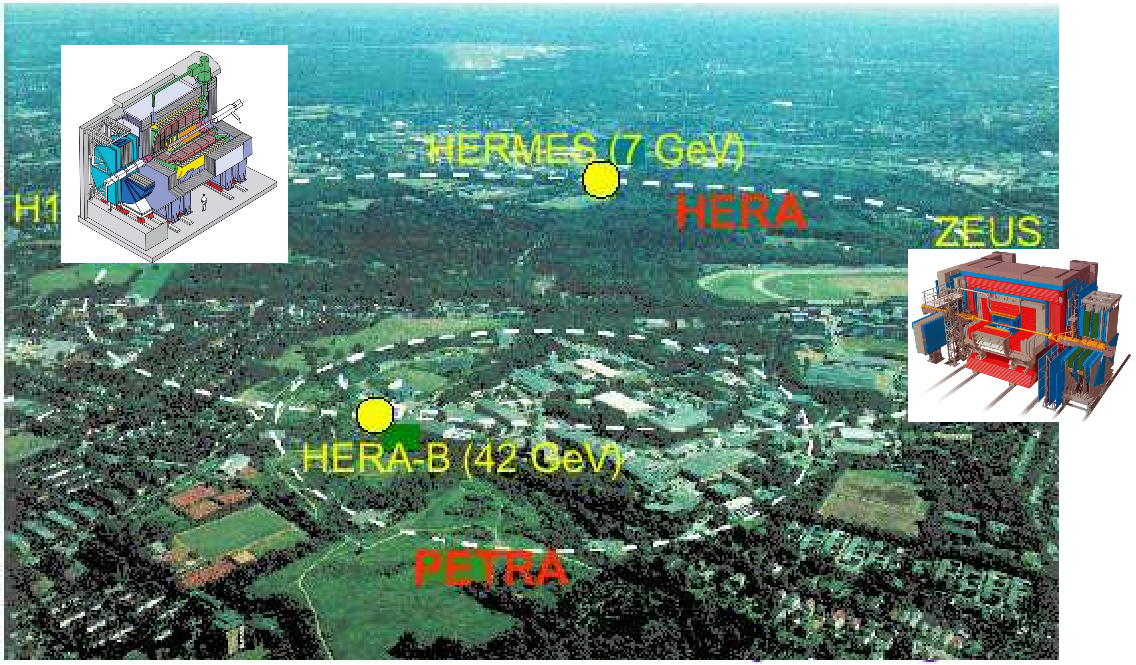


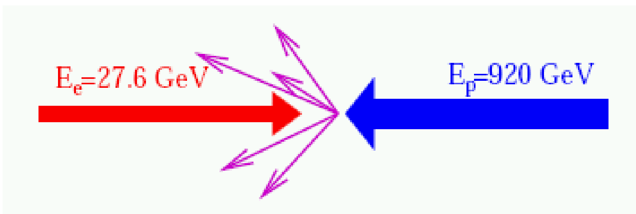






HERA: The World's Only ep Collider



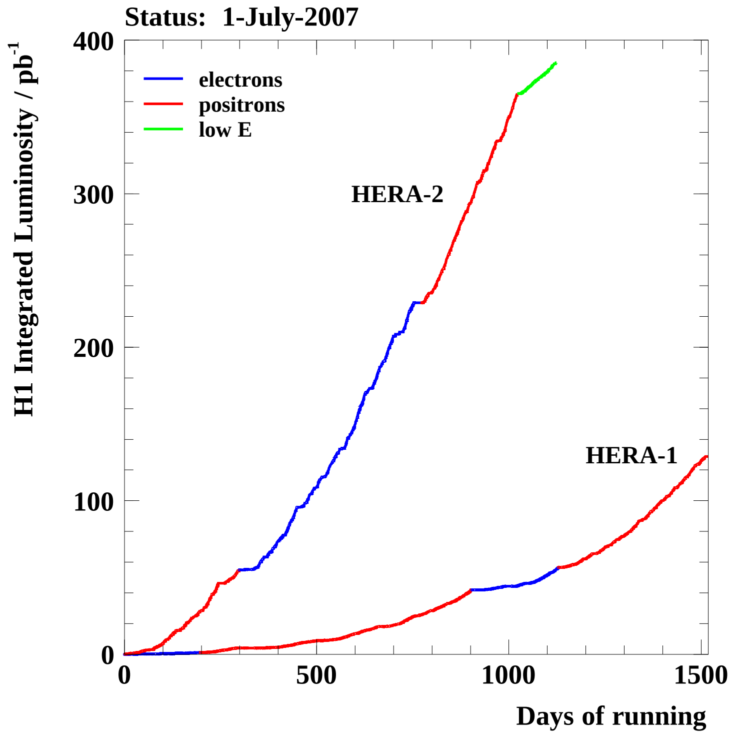


HERA-1 (1993-2000) $\simeq 120$ pb^{-1}

HERA-2 (2003-2007) $\simeq 380$ pb^{-1}

Final Data samples

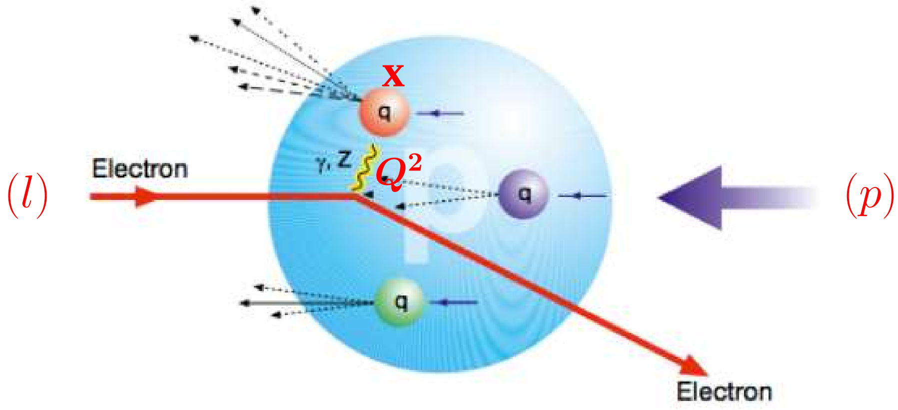
H1+ZEUS: 2×0.5 fb^{-1}



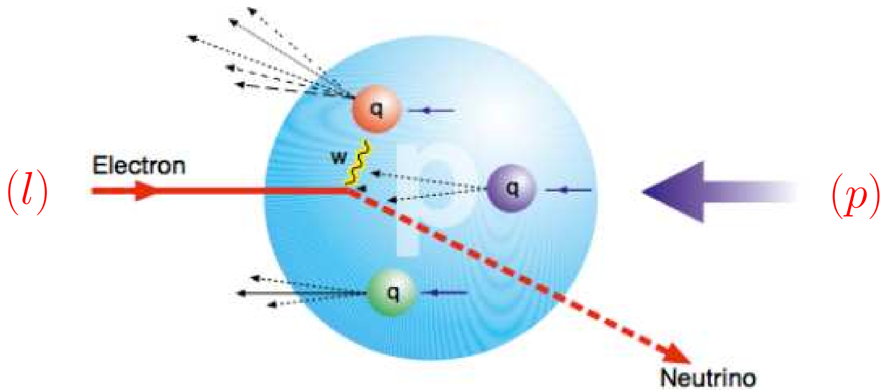
- 1998 E_p upgrade: $820 \Rightarrow 920$ GeV
  ($\sqrt{s}$: $301 \Rightarrow 319$ GeV)
- 2001 HERA-2 upgrade: $\mathcal{L} \times 3$, Polarised e^+/e^-
  ($\langle P \rangle = 40\%$)

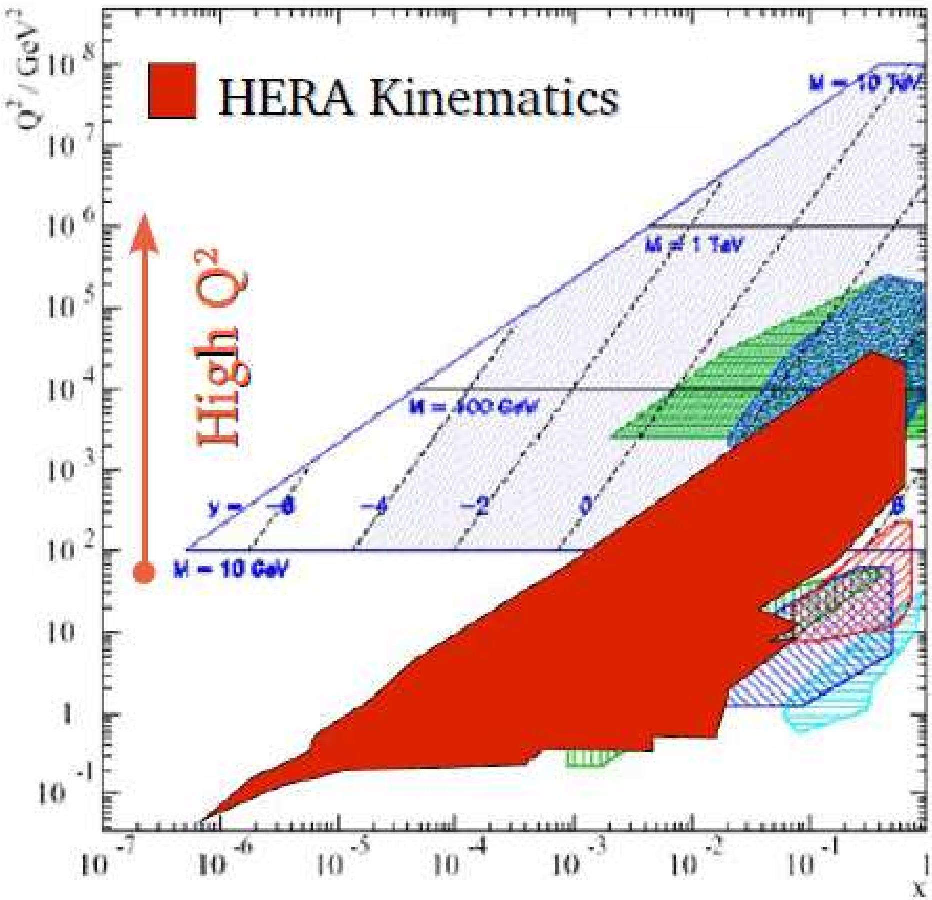
Deep-Inelastic Scattering at HERA

Neutral Current DIS: ep $\rightarrow$ e′X



Charged Current DIS: ep $\rightarrow \nu$X





Kinematics: (Momentum transfer)^2: $Q^2 = -q^2$

Bjorken x: $x = Q^2/(2p \cdot q)$

Inelasticity: $y = (p \cdot q)/(p \cdot l)$

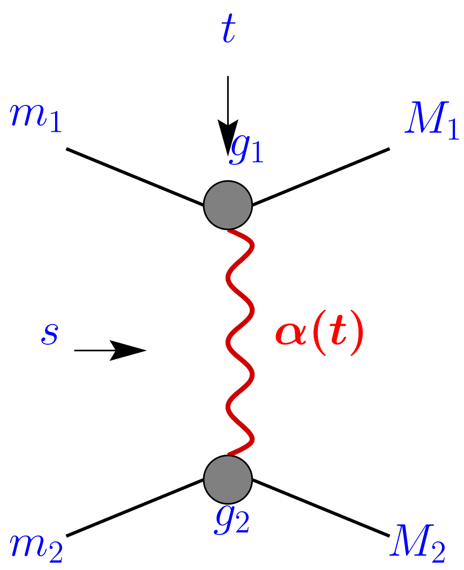
(Total hadronic energy)^2: $W^2 = (p+q)^2$

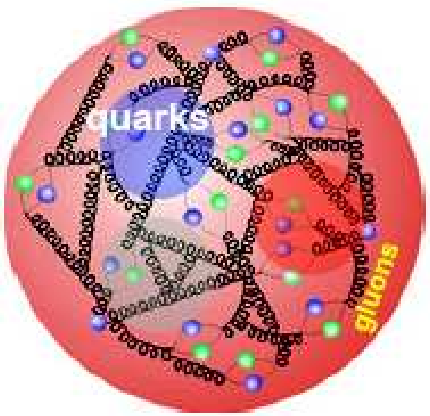
$W^2 \simeq Q^2/x$

Two approaches to Strong Interactions

1. Regge Pole Model ⇒ RFT

2. Quark-Parton Model ⇒ QCD





$$A(s,t) = g_1(m_1, M_1, t) g_2(m_2, M_2, t) \frac{s^{\alpha(t)} \pm (-s)^{\alpha(t)}}{\sin(\pi\alpha(t))}$$

$$\sigma_{ab} = \int f_{i/a}(x_i, \mu^2) \cdot f_{j/b}(x_j, \mu^2) \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{ij}(x_i, x_j, \mu^2)$$

hadronic language

sub-hadronic language

Ultimate goal: derive (1) from (2)

RFT: soft hh scattering vs QCD: deep inelastic ep scattering

- Hadronic degrees of freedom
- Validity: large $s \gg t$
- $I\!P$ dominates: $\alpha_{I\!P}(0) > \alpha_{I\!R}(0)$
  $\longrightarrow \sigma_{\rm tot} \;\propto\; s^{\alpha_{I\!P}(0)-1}$
- Unitarity corrections unavoidable
  $(\sigma_{\rm tot} \leq \ln^2(s/s_0)$ at $s \to \infty)$
- When? $s_{sat} =?$
- First to be seen in diffraction: $\sigma_D \propto s^{2(\alpha-1)}$

- Partonic degrees of freedom
- Low x: $W^2 \gg Q^2, t \; (Q^2/W^2 \simeq x \ll 1)$
- gluons dominate: $xg(x) \gg xq_{val}(x)$
  $F_2(x,Q^2) \;\propto\; xg(x) \;\sim\; x^{-\lambda}$
- Saturation of the $xg(x)$
  (non-linear effects, shadowing, ...)
- $x_{sat}(Q_{sat}) =?$
- First to be seen in diffraction: $\sigma_D \propto |xg(x)|^2$

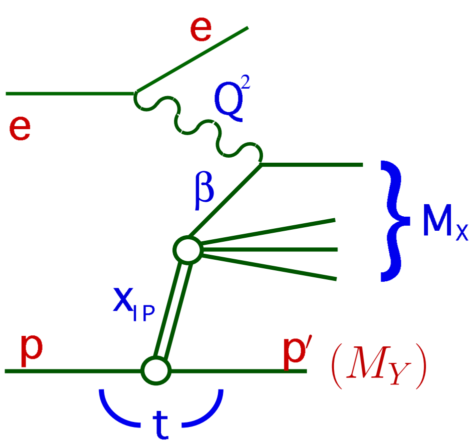
$\Rightarrow$ Diffraction $\equiv$ Physics of the Pomeron,
the essence of strong interactions

$\Rightarrow$ Diffraction $\equiv$ Gluodynamics,
the essence of QCD

(in high energy limit)

Diffraction at HERA

- Fundamental aim: understand high energy limit of QCD (gluodynamics; CGC ?)
- Novelty: for the first time probe partonic structure of diffractive exchange
- Practical motivations: study factorisation properties of diffraction; try to transport to hh scattering (e.g. predict diffractive Higgs production at LHC)



$$x_{I\!P} = \xi = \frac{Q^2+M_X^2}{Q^2+W^2}$$

(momentum fraction of colour singlet exchange)

$$\beta = \frac{Q^2}{Q^2+M_X^2} = x_{q/I\!P} = \frac{x}{x_{I\!P}}$$

(fraction of exchange momentum, coupling to γ^*)

$$t = (p - p')^2$$

(4-momentum transfer squared)

Experimental methods:

1) selecting LRG events

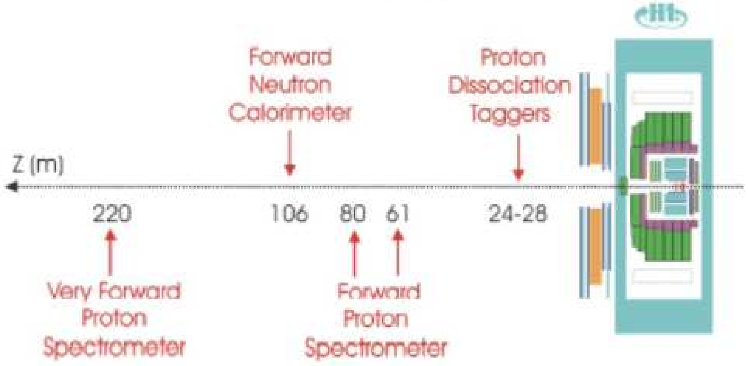
2) detecting p in Roman Pots
($60 - 220$ m from IP)

(V)FPS

Selection of Diffractive Events

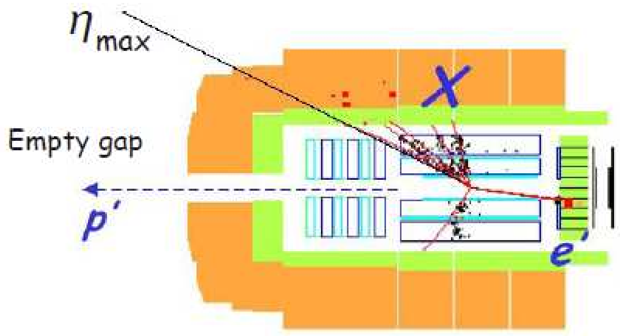
Measure the leading proton

→ Forward spectrometers (H1 FPS/VFPS)



- x_{IP} and t measurements
- Less statistics
- p-tagging systematics

Measure a Large Rapidity Gap



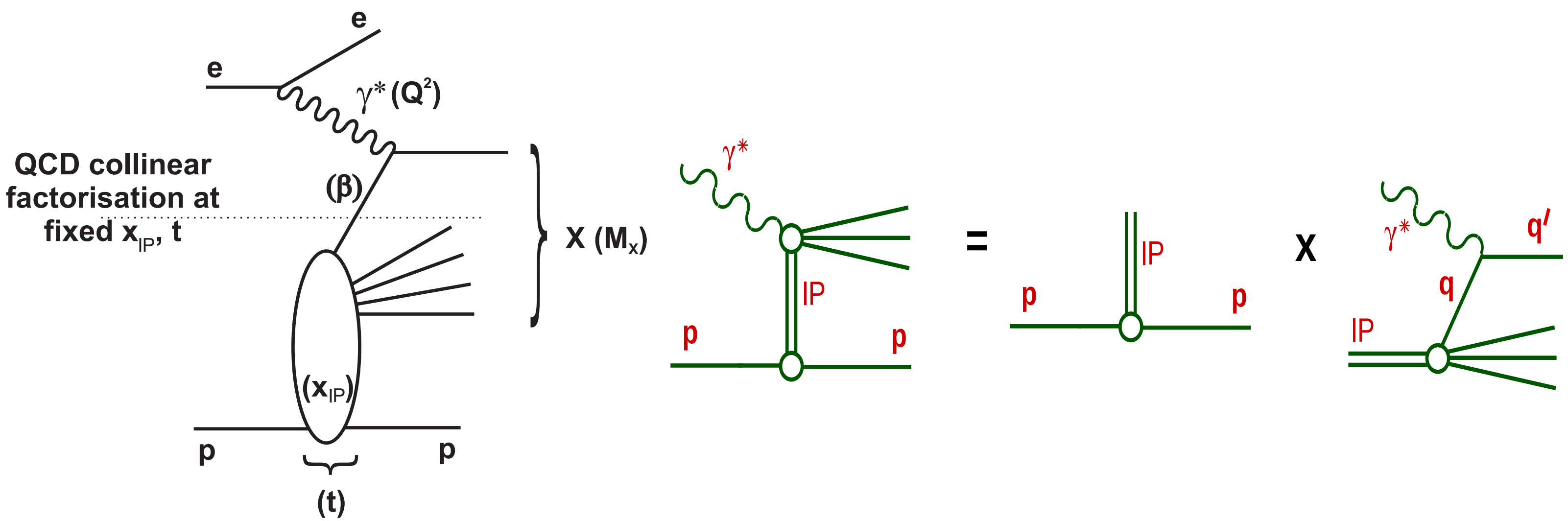
- Data integrated over |t| < 1 GeV²
- High statistics
- Contamination from proton dissociation events

→ Needs to be controlled

↘ Different systematics

↘ Different kinematic coverage

Factorisation properties in diffraction



QCD versus Regge factorisation

QCD factorisation
(rigorously proven for DDIS by Collins et al.):

$$\sigma_r^{D(4)} \propto \sum_i \hat{\sigma}^{\gamma^* i}(x, Q^2) \otimes f_i^D(x, Q^2; x_{I\!P}, t)$$

- $\hat{\sigma}^{\gamma^* i}$ – hard scattering part, same as in inclusive DIS
- f_i^D – diffractive PDF's, valid at fixed $x_{I\!P}, t$ which obey (NLO) DGLAP

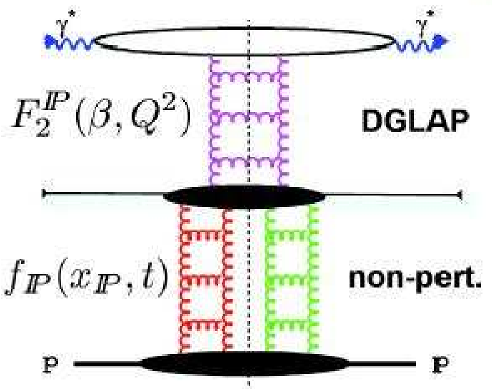
Regge factorisation
(conjecture, e.g. RPM by Ingelman,Schlein):

$$F_2^{D(4)}(x_{I\!P}, t, \beta, Q^2) = \Phi(x_{I\!P}, t) \cdot F_2^{I\!P}(\beta, Q^2)$$

- In this case shape of diffractive PDF's is independent of $x_{I\!P}, t$ while normalization is controlled by Regge flux $\Phi(x_{I\!P}, t)$

QCD based approaches to DDIS: Partons vs Dipoles

- Infinite momentum frame: partons



- Factorization is assumed.

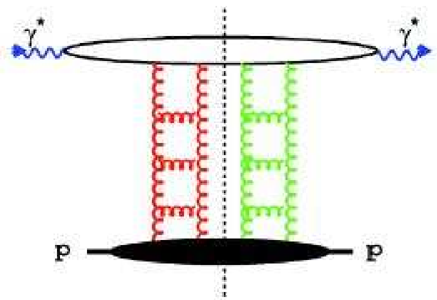
$$F_2^D = f_{I\!P}(x_{I\!P}, t)\, F_2^{I\!P}(\beta, Q^2)$$
$$f_{I\!P} = \frac{e^{bt}}{x_{I\!P}^{2\alpha_{I\!P}-1}}$$

- Diffractive parton densities can be derived.

Resolved Pomeron model

(Ingelman, Schlein - 1985)

- Proton rest frame: dipoles

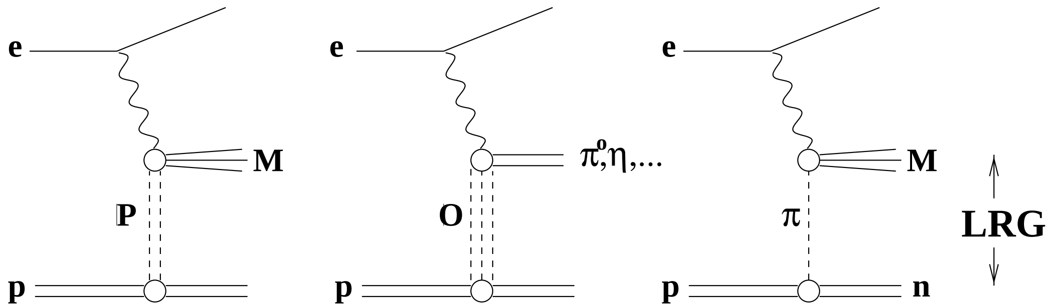


- Long-living quark pair interacts with the gluons from the proton.

$$d\sigma^{\gamma^* p}_{diff}/dt \propto \int dz dr^2 \Psi^* \sigma^2_{q\bar{q}}(x, r^2, t) \Psi$$

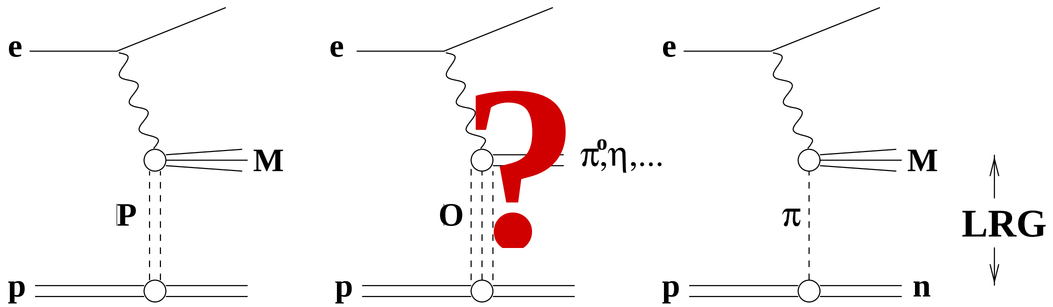
- Direct relation to inclusive DIS.
- Incorporates saturation dynamics.
- No extra parameters for diffraction are needed.

Selected Results



- Inclusive diffraction and DPDF: Pomeron under the microscope
- Diffractive dijets and QCD factorisation tests
- Vector Mesons and DVCS: soft vs hard Pomeron
- Leading neutrons and $\gamma\pi^+$ cross sections
  - ▷ forward neutrons and photons and CR models
  - ▷ inclusive neutrons in DIS and pion structure function
  - ▷ exclusive ρ^0 with forward neutron in PHP
- Summary and open questions

Selected Results



- Inclusive diffraction and DPDF: Pomeron under the microscope

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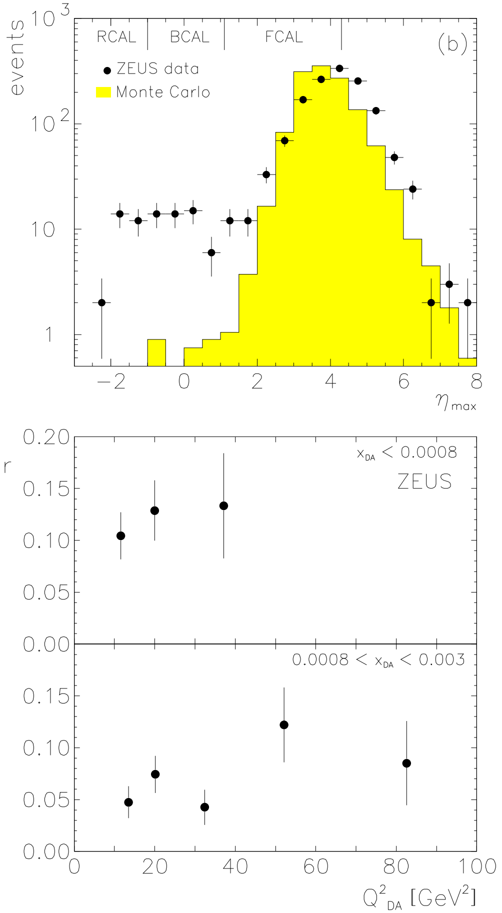
Inclusive diffraction in DIS

20 years of Diffraction in DIS

ZEUS-1993



First observation
of diffraction in DIS
1992 data, 24.7 nb^{-1}

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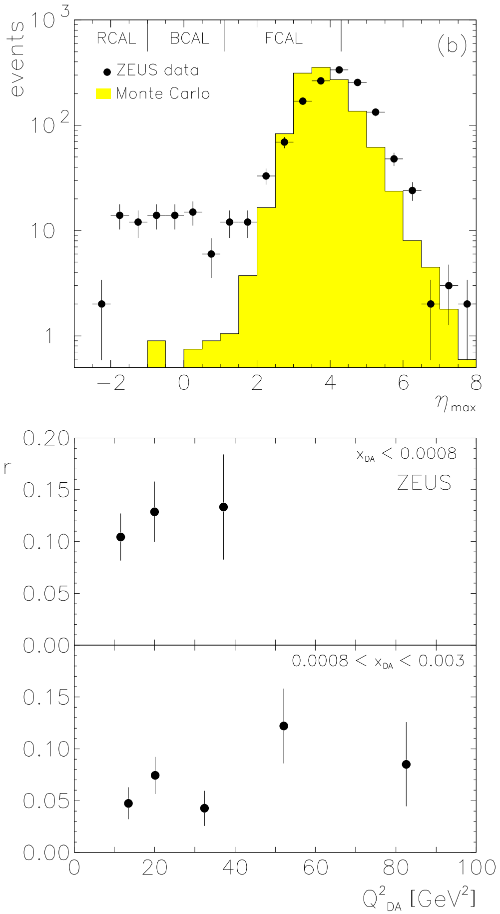

First observation
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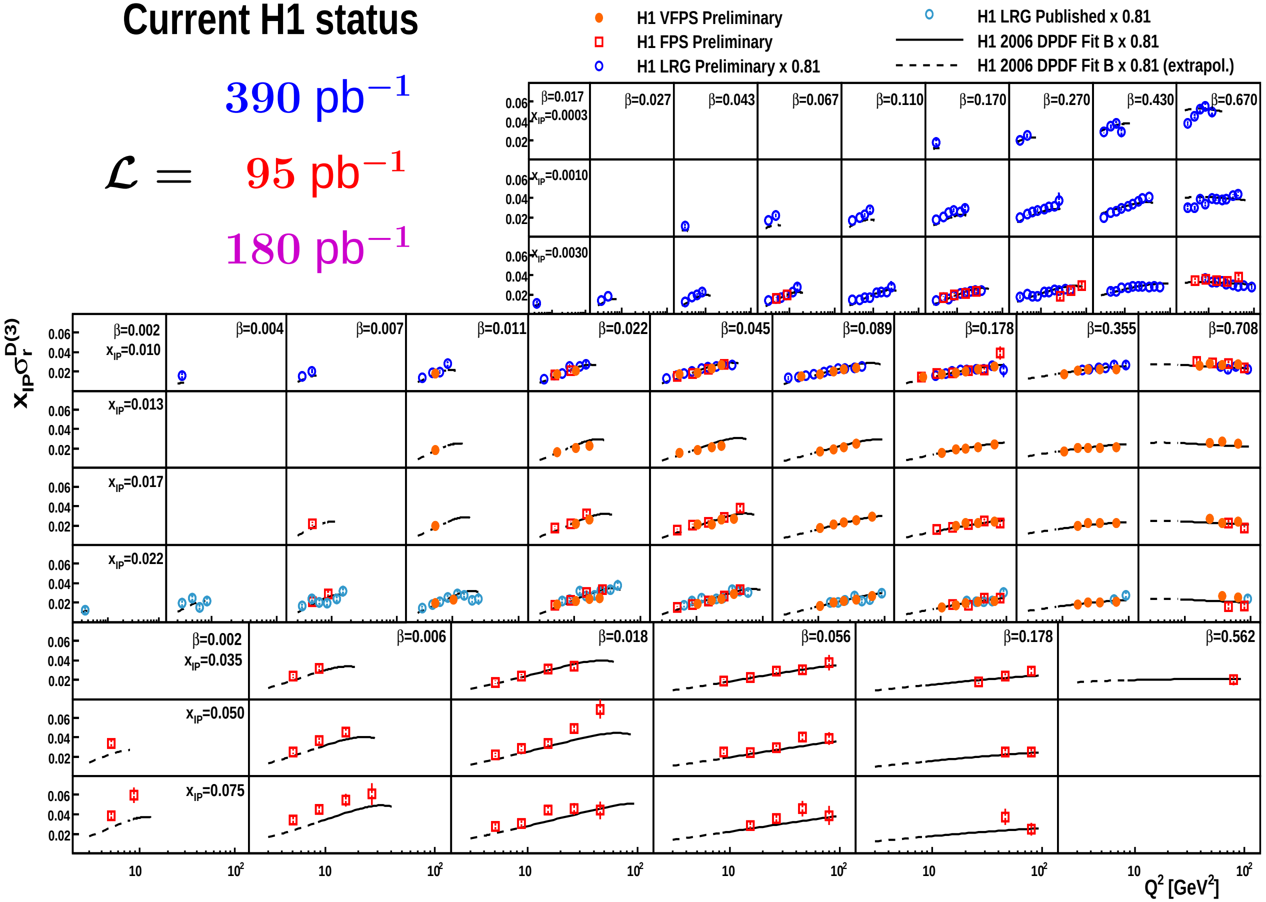
1992 data, 24.7 nb^{-1}

Current H1 status

$\mathcal{L} =$ 390 pb^{-1} 95 pb^{-1} 180 pb^{-1}



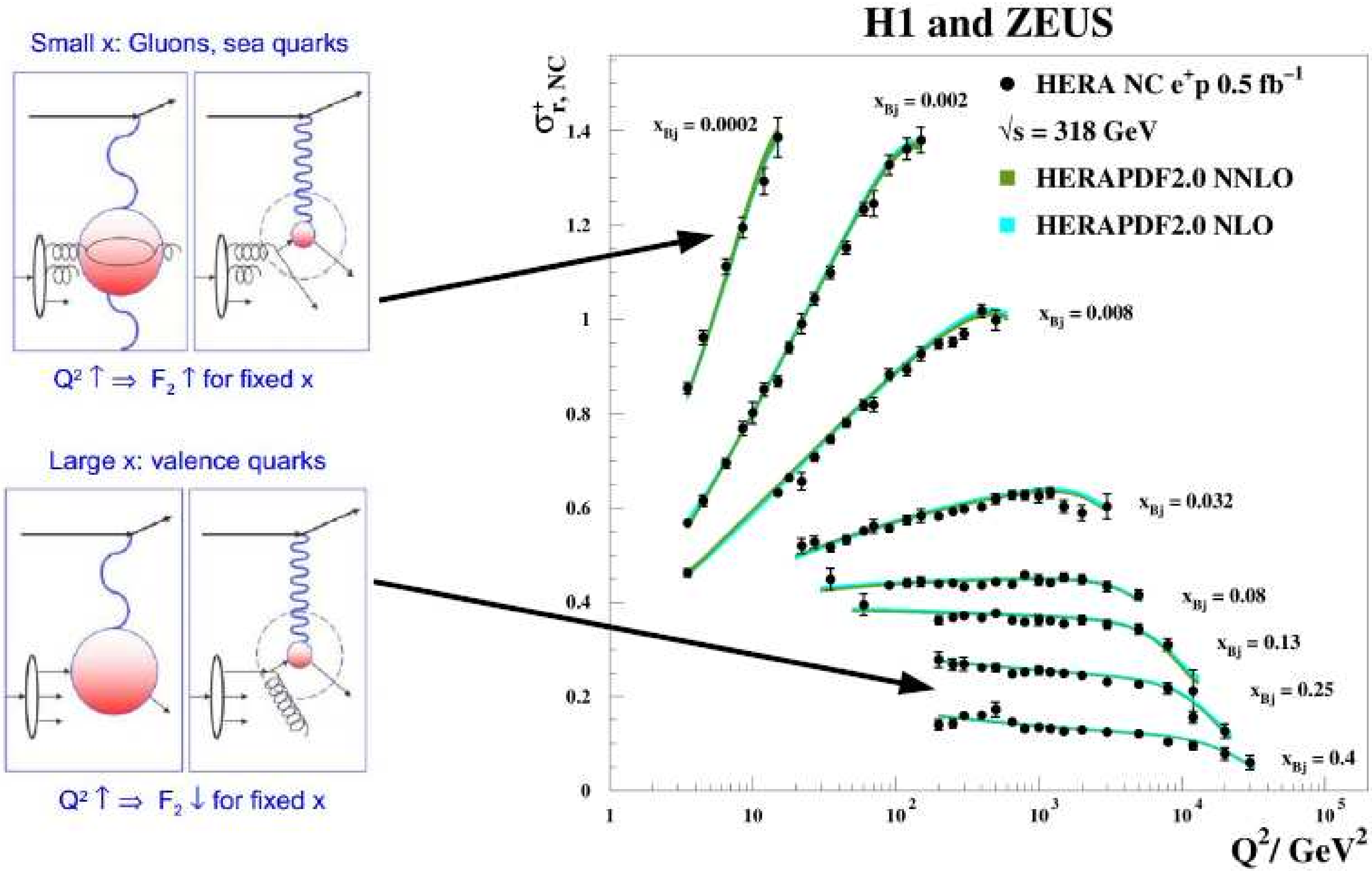
LRG

VFPS

FPS

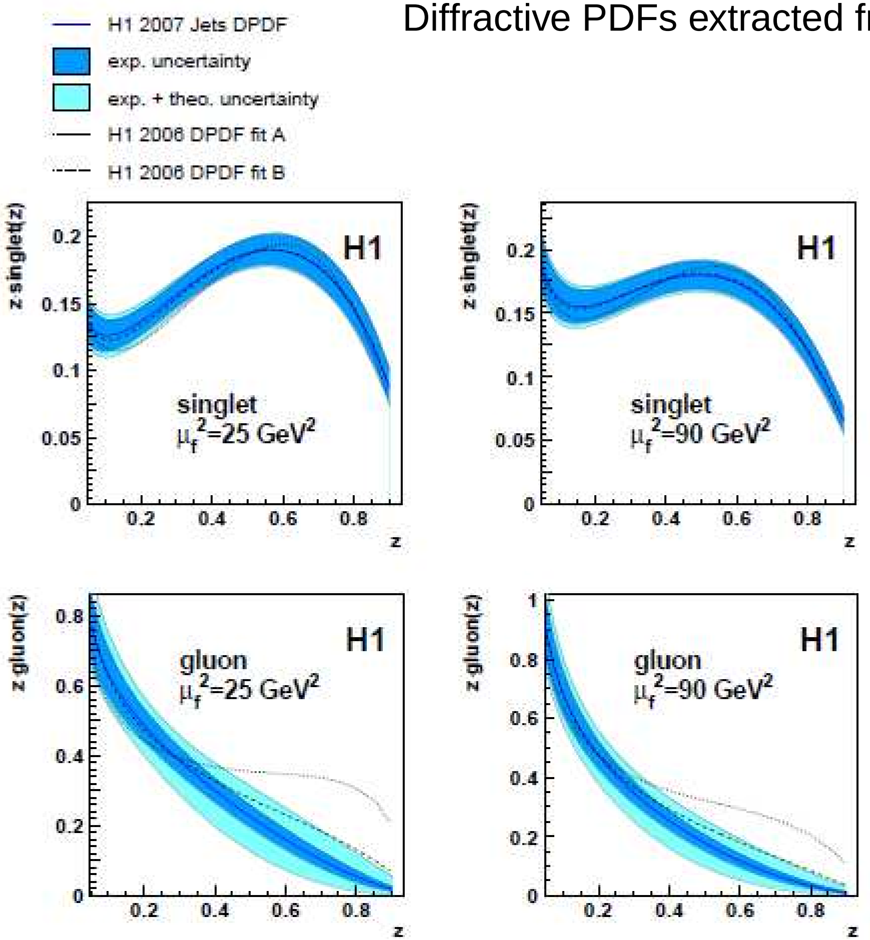
- Compelling confirmation of the NLO QCD picture of diffraction over a wide kinematic range. Clear candidate for the textbook!
- Positive scaling violation up to large $\beta \Rightarrow$ gluon dominated $I\!P$

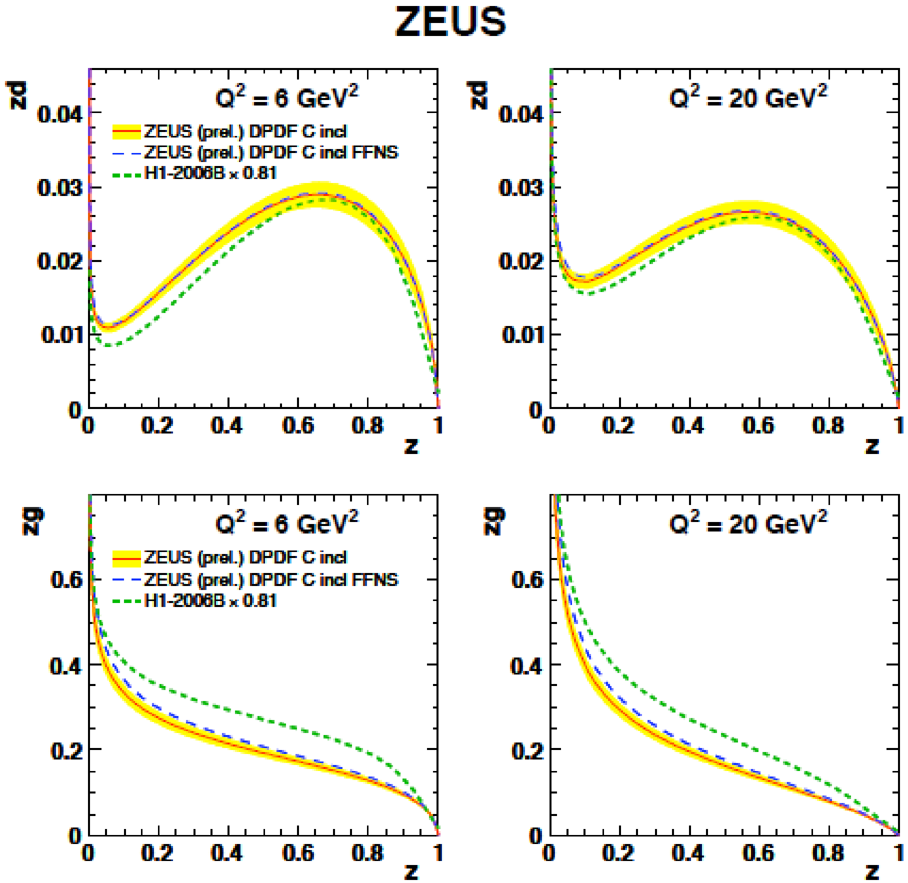
Compare to scaling violation in Inclusive NC DIS



Diffractive PDFs as determined by H1 and ZEUS

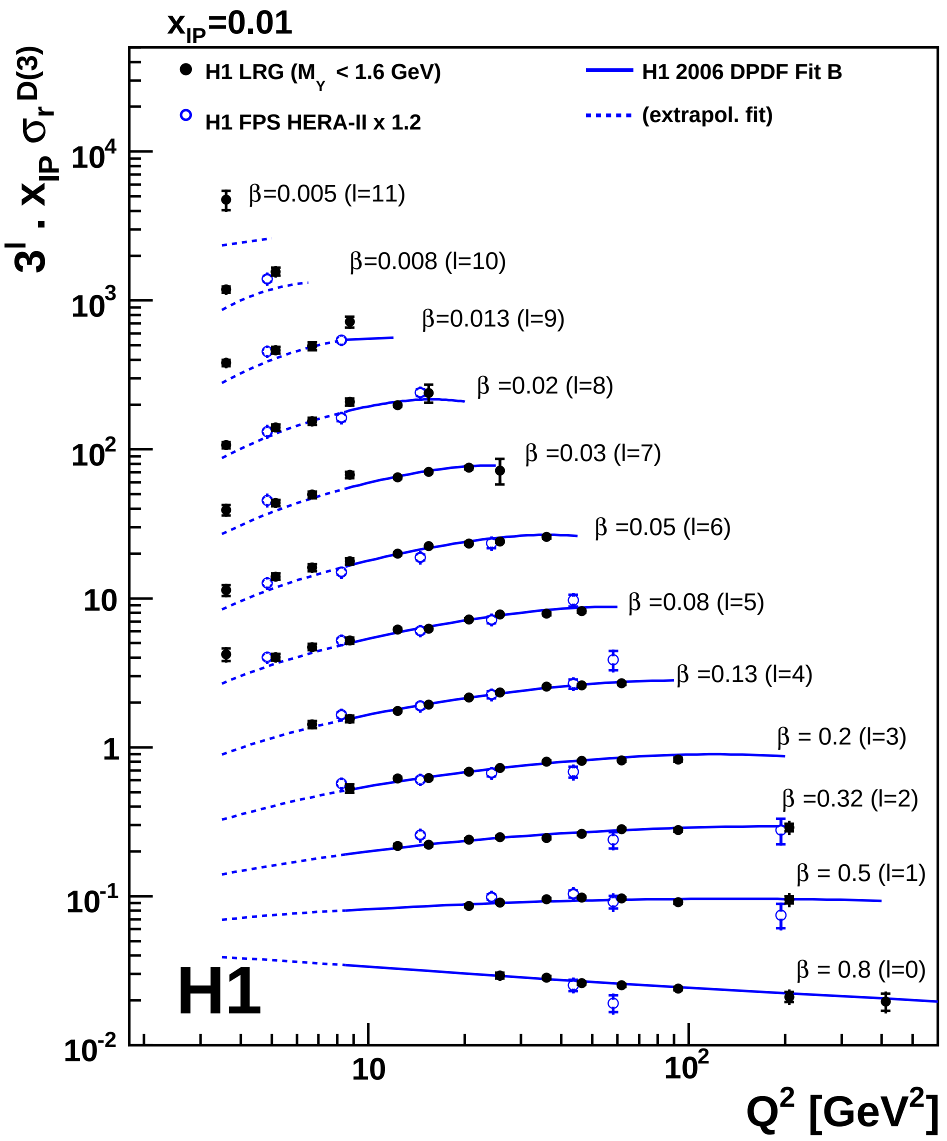
Diffractive PDFs extracted from NLO DGLAP fit, using Regge factorisation





- DPDFs are consistent in shape, $\sim 10\%$ difference in normalisation
- Jets help to constrain high z gluons
- Gluons carry $\sim (70 - 75)\%$ of the Pomeron momentum

Inclusive DDIS: LRG vs p-tagged methods



Compare LRG and FPS cross sections

Ratio LRG/FPS:

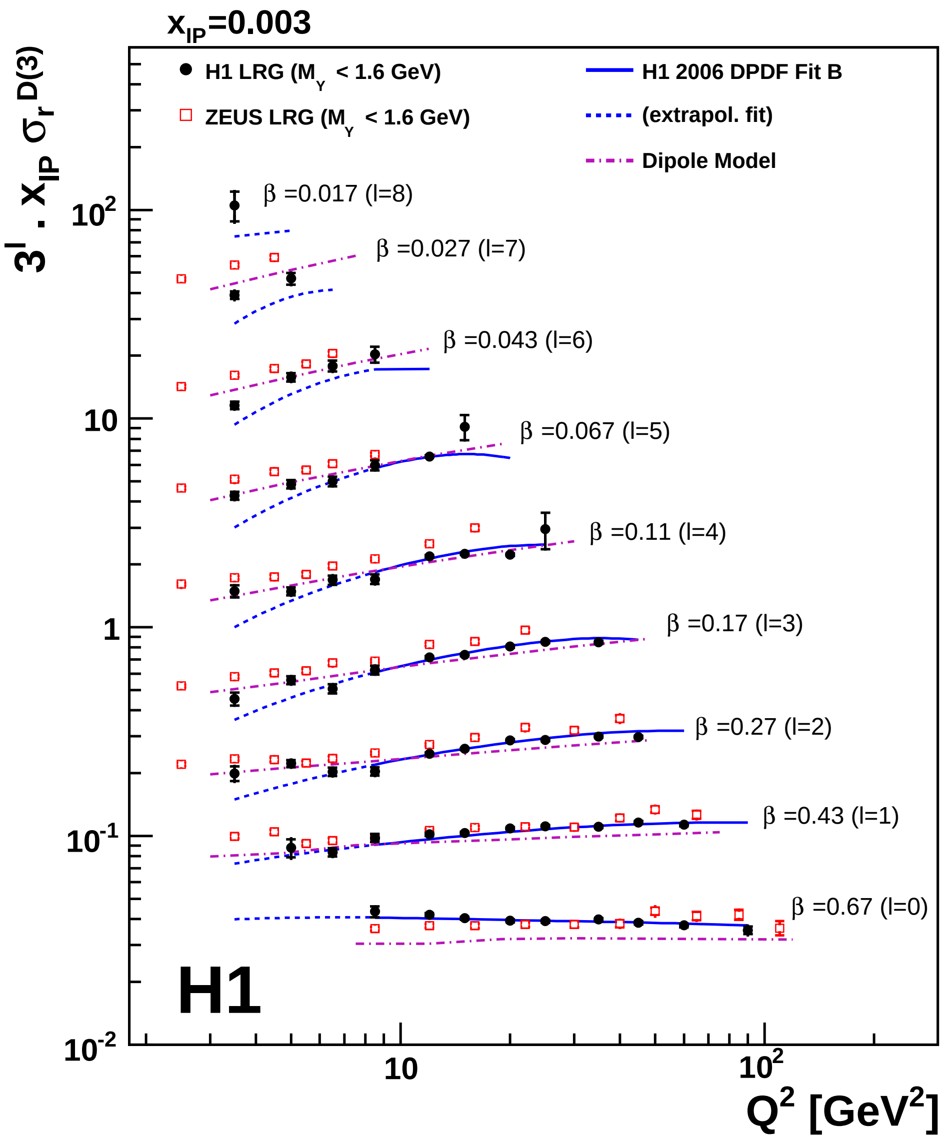
$$\frac{\sigma(M_Y<1.6\mathrm{GeV})}{\sigma(Y=p)} =$$

$$1.203 \pm 0.019(exp) \pm 0.087(norm)$$

$$(1.6\%) \qquad (7.2\%)$$

- Experimental control on the amount of proton dissociation in LRG data
- No Q^2 or β dependent differences observed

Inclusive DDIS: Confronting Data and Models



Compare H1 and ZEUS LRG data to H1 DPDF Fit B and Dipole model

Normalisation difference of $\sim 10\%$ between **H1** and **ZEUS** – within norm. uncertainties of each experiment

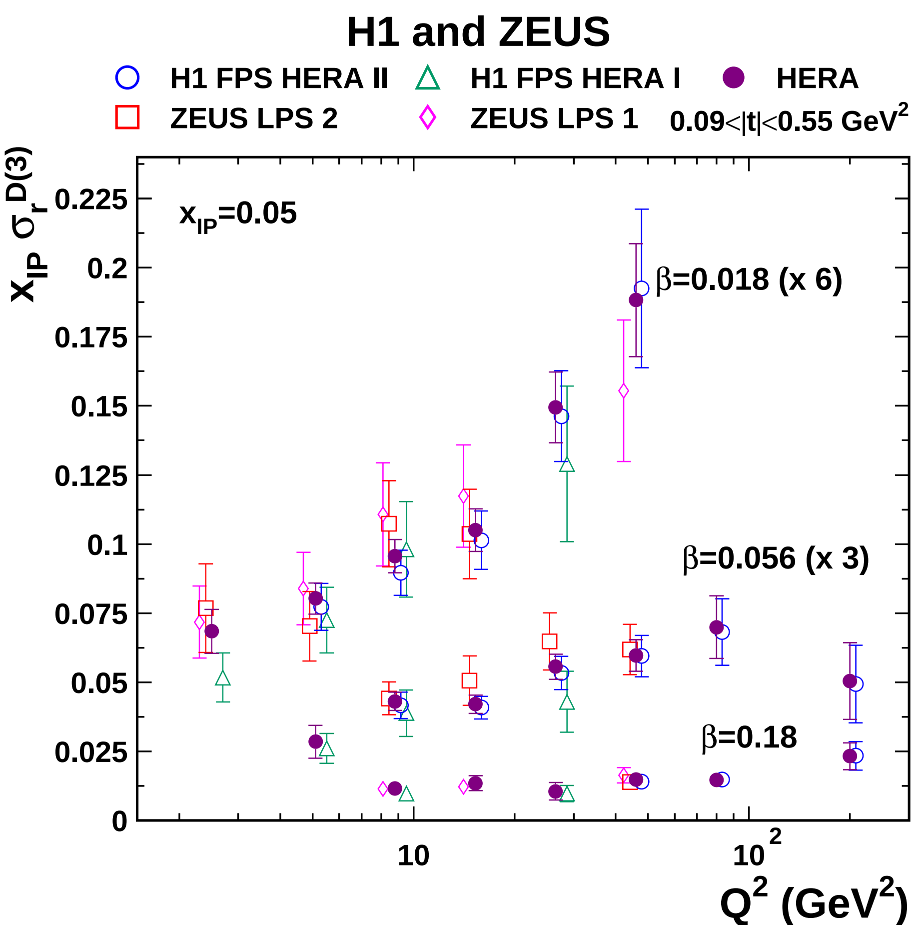
Dipole model describes better low Q^2 trend

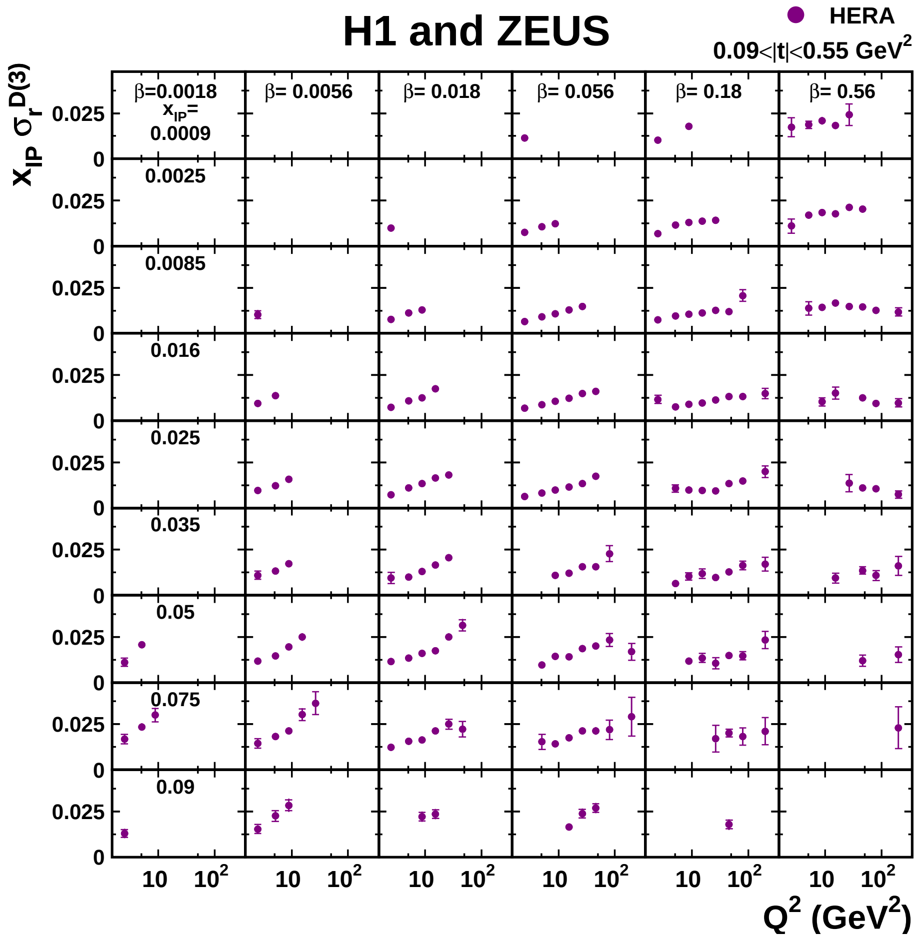
DPDF is better at higher Q^2

➡ Final precise data challenge models

First H1 + ZEUS combination in diffraction

Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 2175



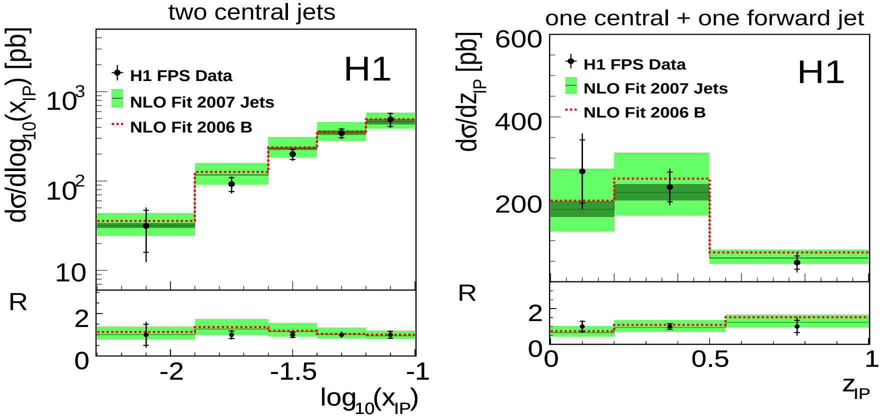


To do: final QCD analysis of all H1 + ZEUS data (LRG and p-tagged) $\Rightarrow$ DPDF

Diffractive dijets

QCD Factorisation Tests in Diffraction at HERA

QCD Factorisation holds in DIS regime *(EPJ, C72, 2012)*



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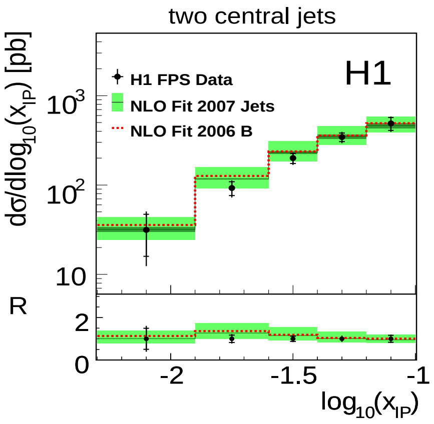
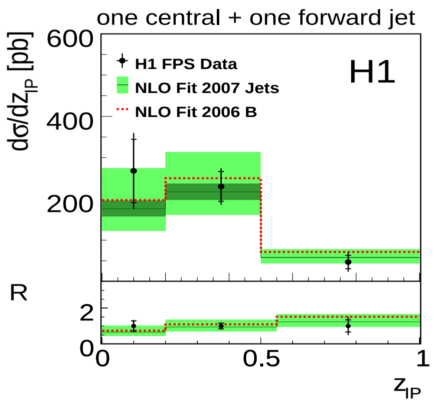
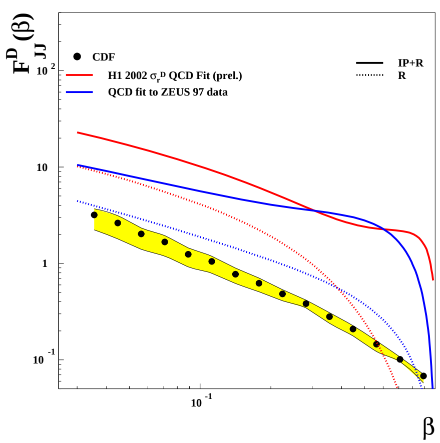
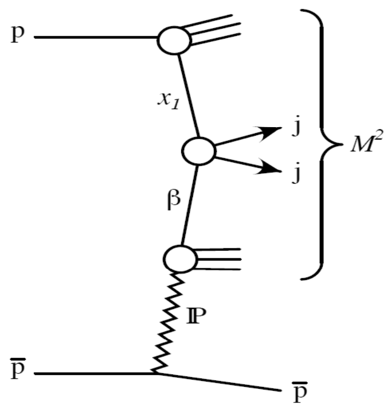




However, it breaks down at Tevatron ...

Tevatron vs HERA





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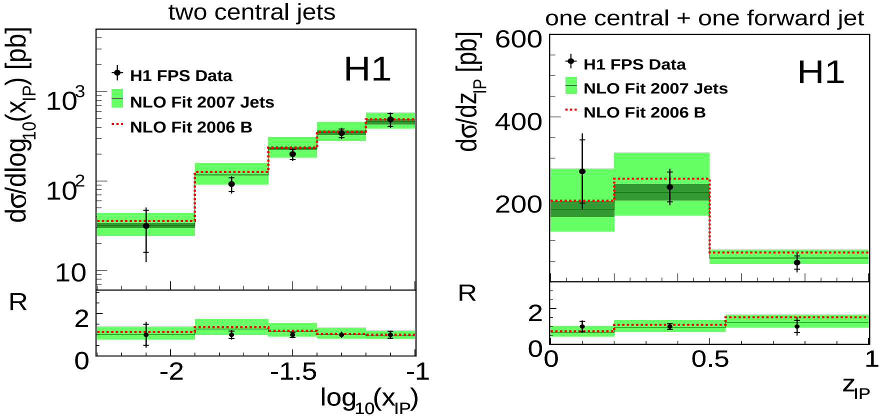

However, it breaks down at Tevatron ...

...due to soft remnant rescattering ($S \sim 0.15$)

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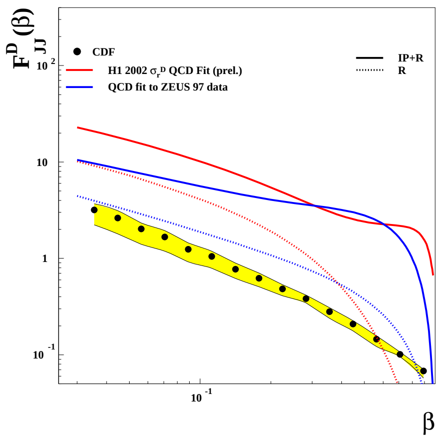

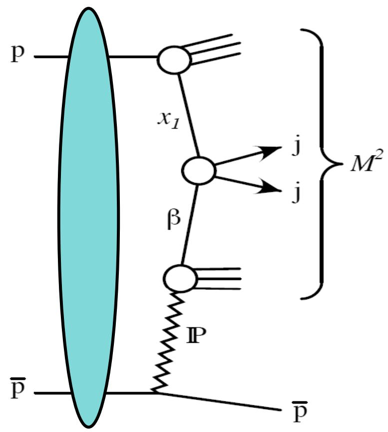

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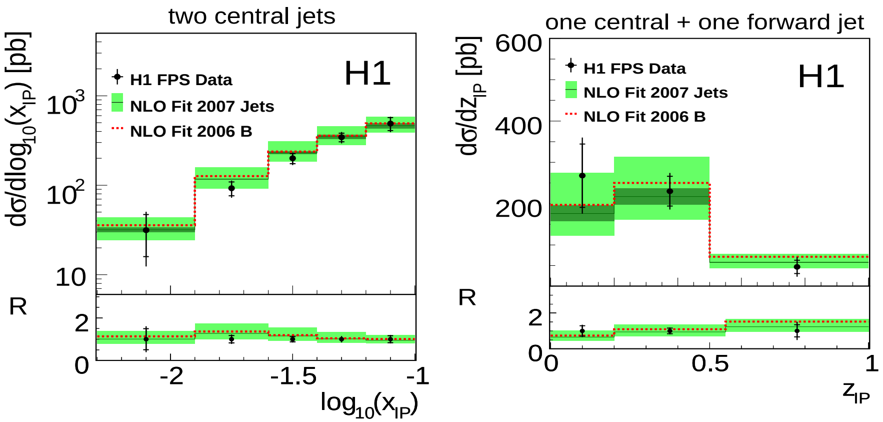
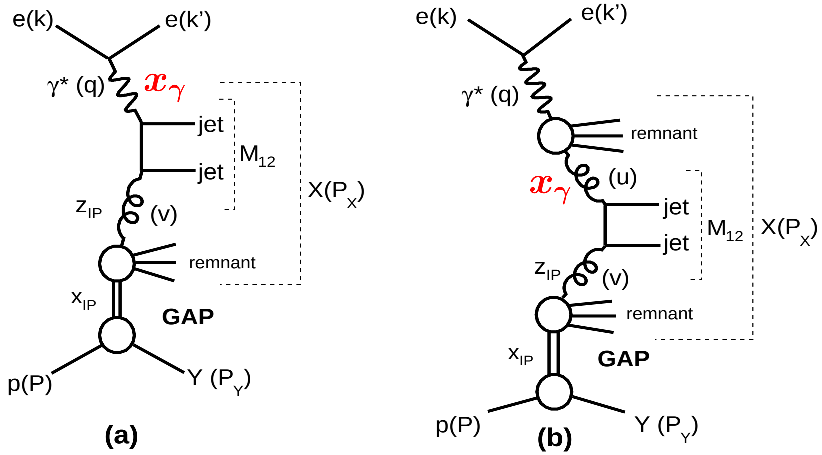


$\Rightarrow$ Test it in photoproduction:



direct, $x_\gamma = 1$ (DIS-like) resolved, $x_\gamma < 1$ (hadron-like)

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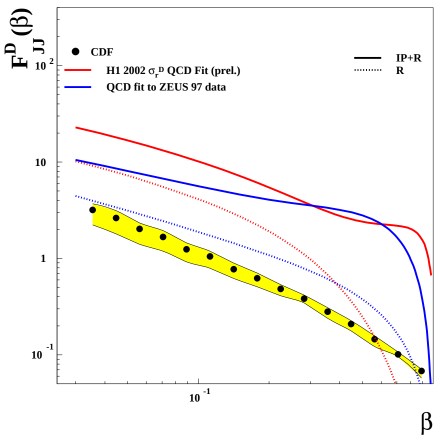
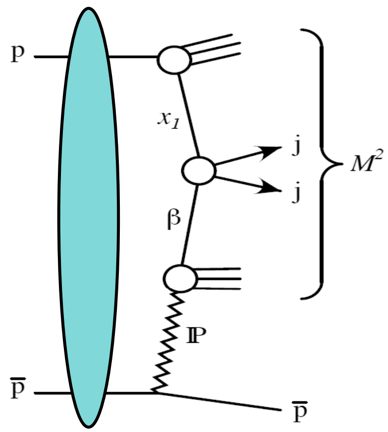
Tevatron vs HERA





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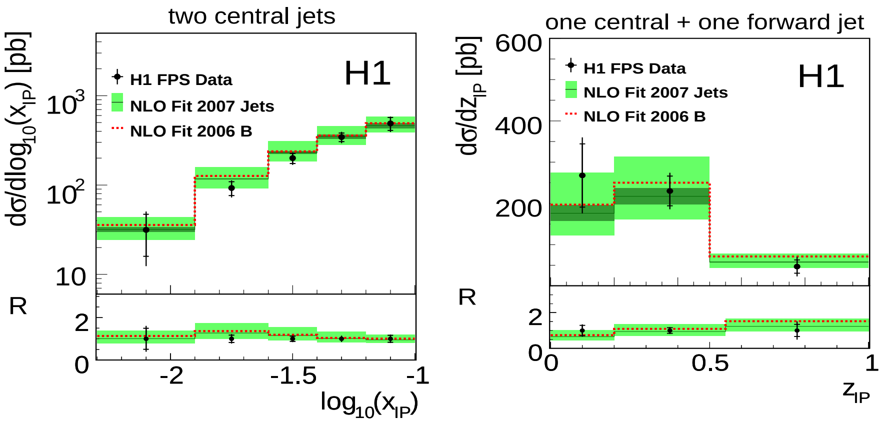

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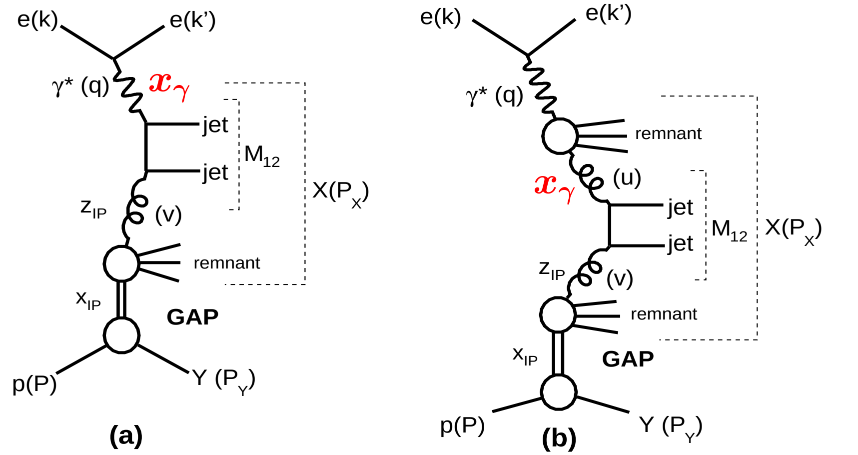

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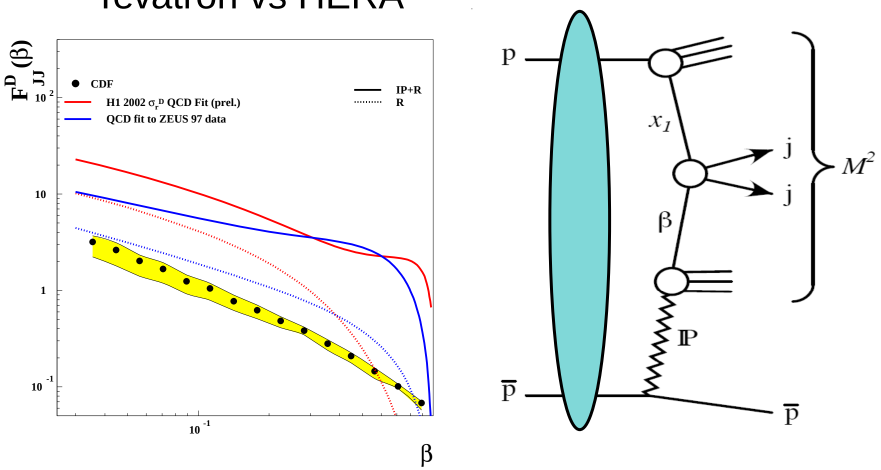
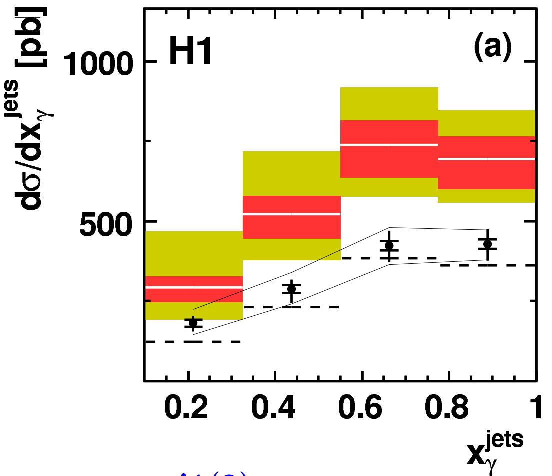
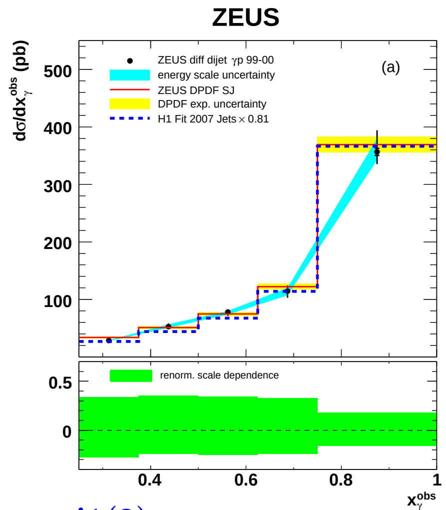






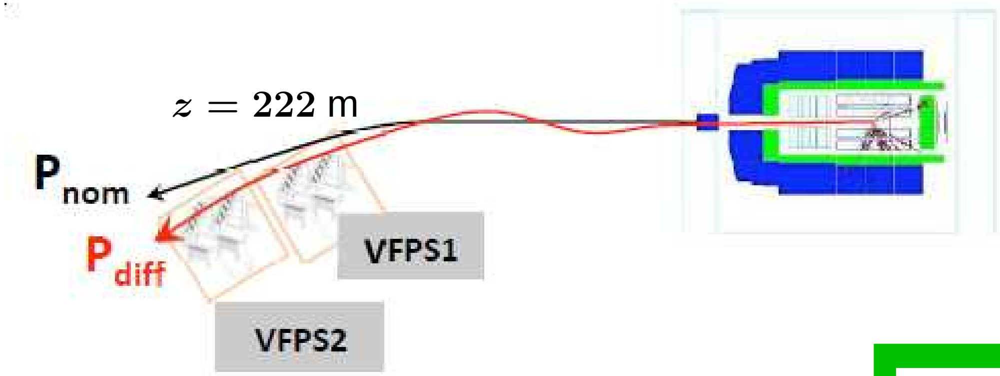
$E_T^{j1(2)} > 5(4)$ GeV

$S \approx 0.6$

$E_T^{j1(2)} > 7.5(6.5)$ GeV

$S \approx 1.0$

New analysis: VFPS Dijets in DIS and PHP



- 2006/07 e^+p data, $\mathcal{L} \approx 30(50)$ pb^{-1}
- Leading proton measured by VFPS
- Untagged photoproduction
  (e^+ escapes in the beampipe)

Statistics: 3800 dijet events in PHP
550 dijet events in DIS

Data unfolded to the level of stable hadrons using *TUnfold* program

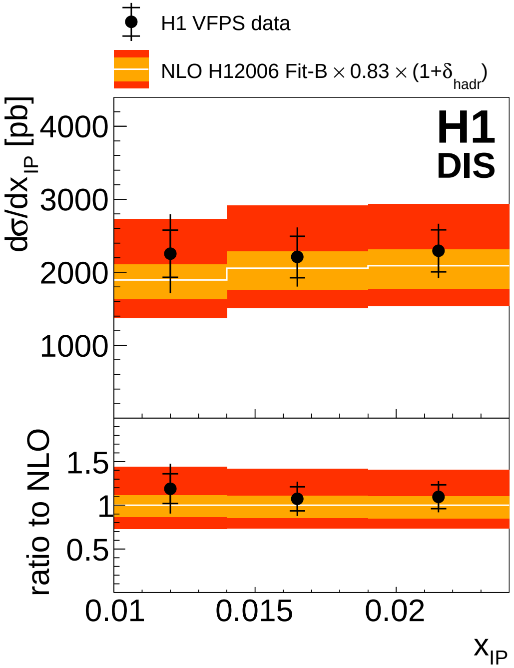
Results are compared to NLO QCD

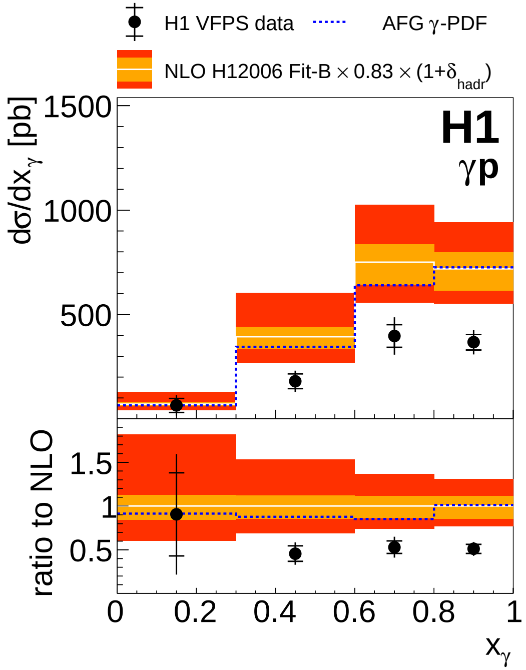
- Scales: $\mu_r^2 = \mu_f^2 = \langle E_{T,\mathrm{jet}}^2 \rangle + Q^2$
- DPDF H1 2006 Fit B and GRV-HO γ-PDF used
- Different scale choices and γ-PDF studied

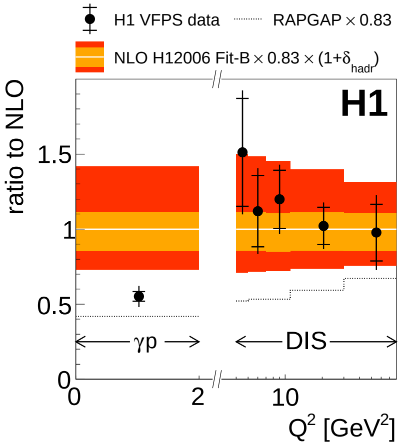
	Photoproduction	DIS
Event kinematics	$Q^2 < 2\,\mathrm{GeV}^2$	$4 < Q^2 < 100\,\mathrm{GeV}^2$
	$0.2 < y < 0.7$	
Leading proton	$0.01 < x_{IP} < 0.024$	
	$\lvert t \rvert < 0.6\,\mathrm{GeV}^2$	
		$z_{IP} < 0.8$
Dijets	$E_T^{*jet1} > 5.5\,\mathrm{GeV}$	
	$E_T^{*jet2} > 4\,\mathrm{GeV}$	
	$-1 < \eta^{\mathrm{jet1,2}} < 2.5$	

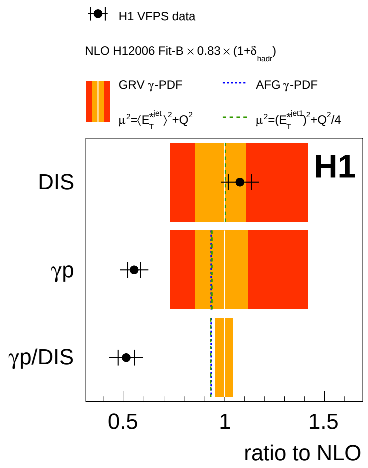
Table 1: Analysis phase space.

VFPS Dijets: Data vs NLO QCD

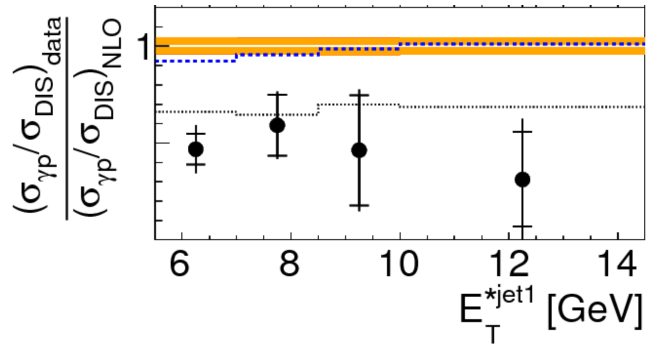








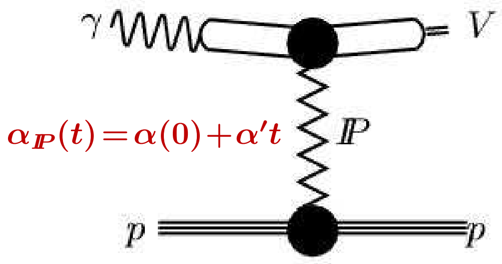
- DIS dijets in agreement with QCD factorisation
- Factorisation is broken in PHP $\langle S^2 \rangle = 0.51 \pm 0.09$
- This is not related to p diss. (p tagged in VFPS)
- Independence on x_γ confirmed No jet E_T dependence observed



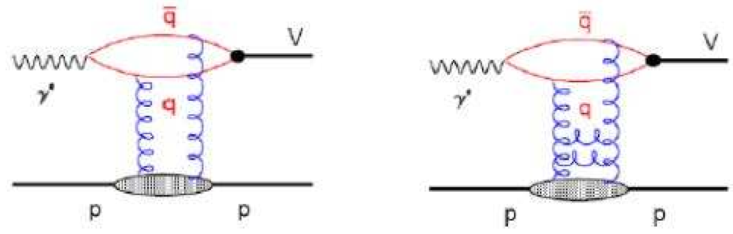
Vector Mesons and DVCS

Vector Mesons at HERA

soft $I\!\!P$omeron exchange



hard $I\!\!P$omeron diagrams

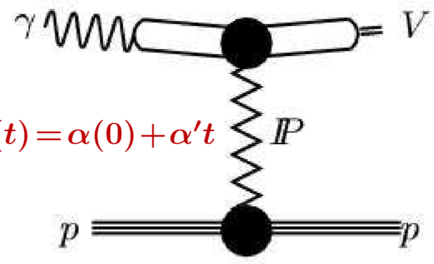


LO 2 gluons

LL1/x ladder

Vector Mesons at HERA

soft $I\!\!P$omeron exchange



$\alpha_{I\!\!P}(t) = \alpha(0) + \alpha' t$

$\sigma \propto W_{\gamma p}^{4(\alpha_{I\!\!P}-1)}$

Hard scales: Q^2, M_V, t

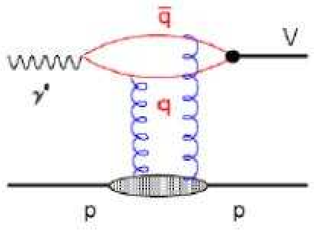
Predictions

$\alpha_{I\!\!P}(0) \simeq$ 1.08 / 1.20

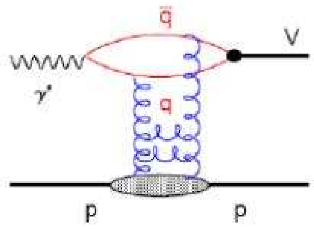
$\alpha'_{I\!\!P} \simeq$ 0.25 / 0.0

Universal scale $\mu^2 = (Q^2 + M_V^2)/4$

hard $I\!\!P$omeron diagrams



LO 2 gluons



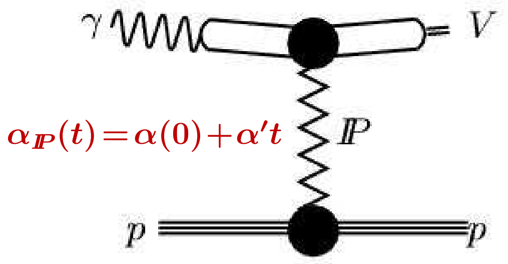
LL1/x ladder

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

Exclusive VM production at HERA – a nice tool to study ‘soft’ vs ‘hard’ Pomeron regimes

Vector Mesons at HERA

soft $I\!P$omeron exchange



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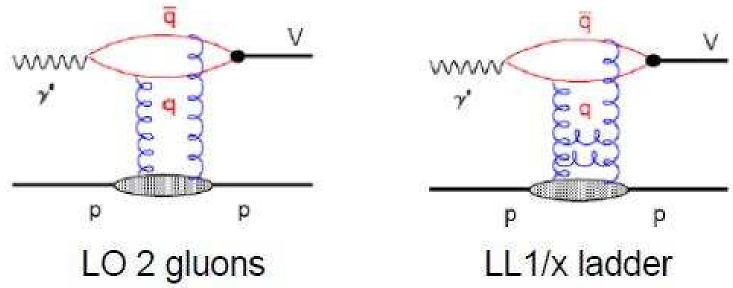

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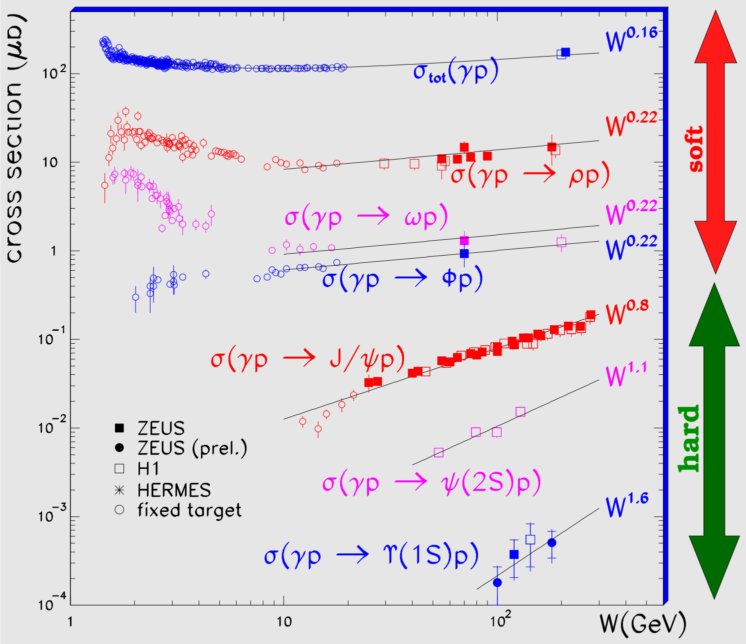
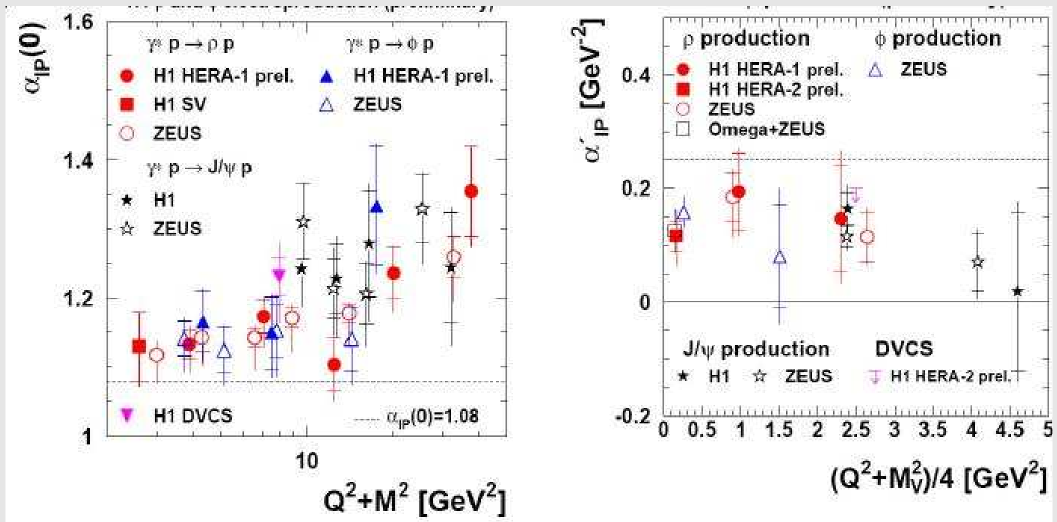
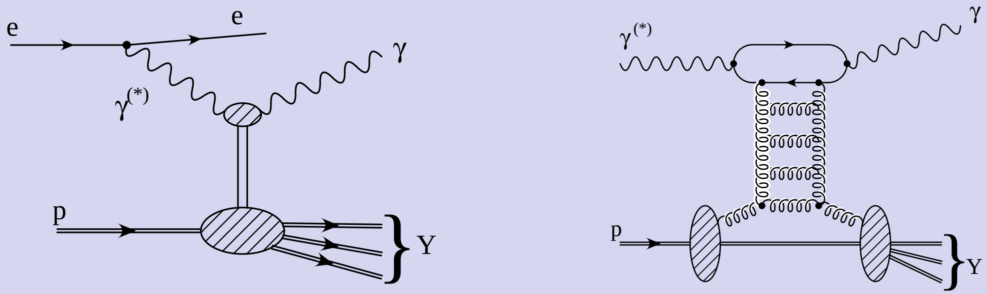


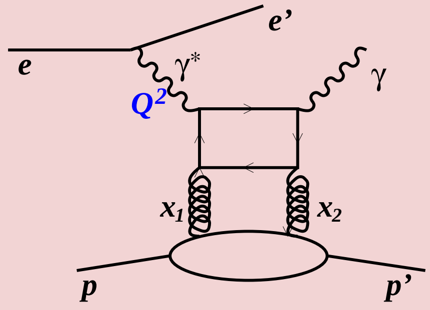
transition from soft to hard regime at $\mu^2 \simeq 4 \div 5$ GeV^2



Diffractive scattering of γ at large $|t|$ and DVCS

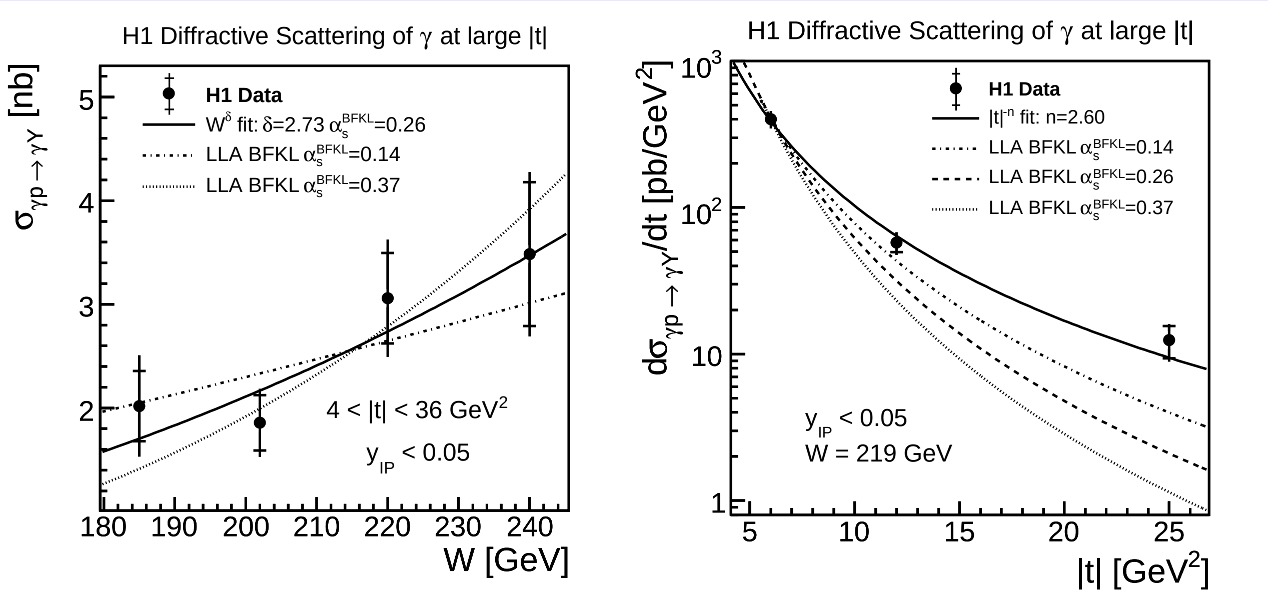


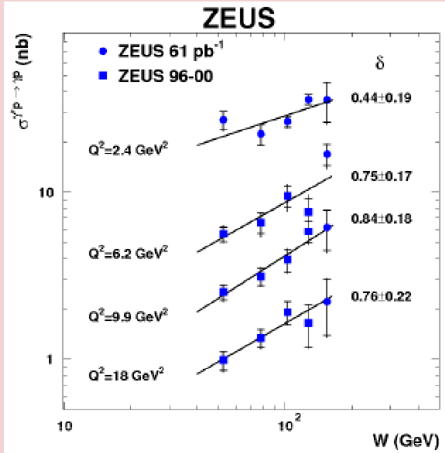
PHP ($Q^2 < 0.01$ GeV^2)



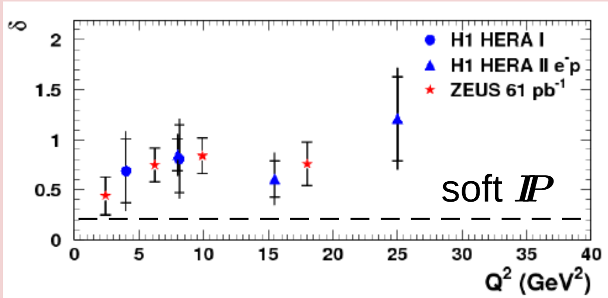
DIS ($Q^2 > 2$ GeV^2)

$$\sigma(W) \propto W^{4\omega_0} \qquad \omega_0 = 4N_c \frac{\alpha_s^{BFKL}}{\pi} \ln 2 \qquad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto |t|^{-n}$$





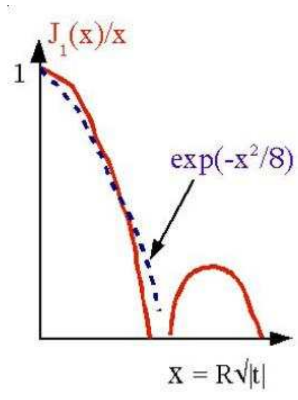
Hard Pomeron at work



Vector Mesons at HERA: $t-$dependence

$d\sigma/dt \sim e^{-b|t|}$ → diffractive peak (approximated from Bessel function)

$b = (R/2)^2$ → transverse size of the target (geometric picture)



Predictions: $b = b_0 + 4\alpha'_{I\!P} \ln(W/W_0)$;

soft $I\!P$: shrinkage of diffractive peak ($\alpha'_{I\!P} = 0.25$); large $b_0 \approx 10$ GeV^{-2}

hard $I\!P$: no (or small) shrinkage ($\alpha'_{I\!P} < 0.1$); small $b_0 \approx 5$ GeV^{-2}

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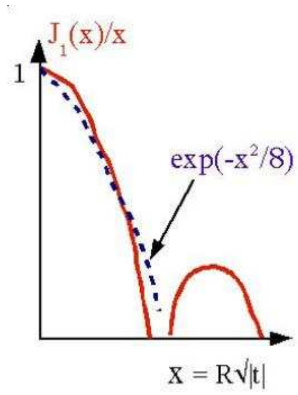

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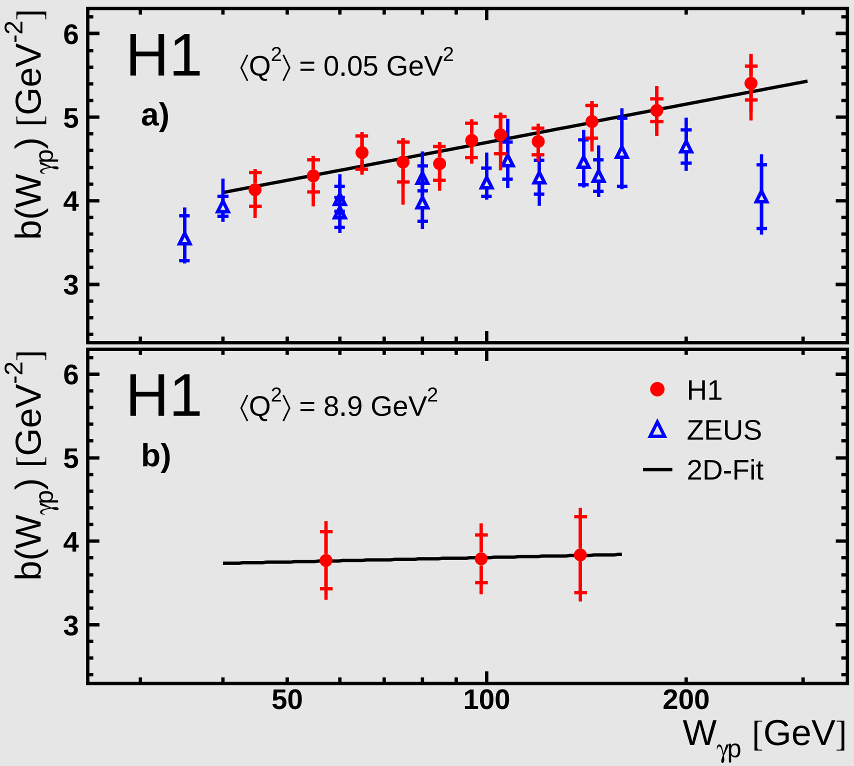


Example: shrinkage in $\gamma^* p \to J/\psi p$

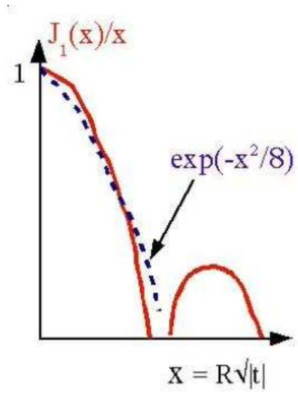
$Q^2 < 1$ GeV^2:

$\alpha'_{I\!P} = 0.164 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.030$

$Q^2 = 2 - 80$ GeV^2:

$\alpha'_{I\!P} = 0.019 \pm 0.139 \pm 0.076$

Vector Mesons at HERA: $t-$dependence



$d\sigma/dt \sim e^{-b|t|}$ $\longrightarrow$ diffractive peak (approximated from Bessel function)

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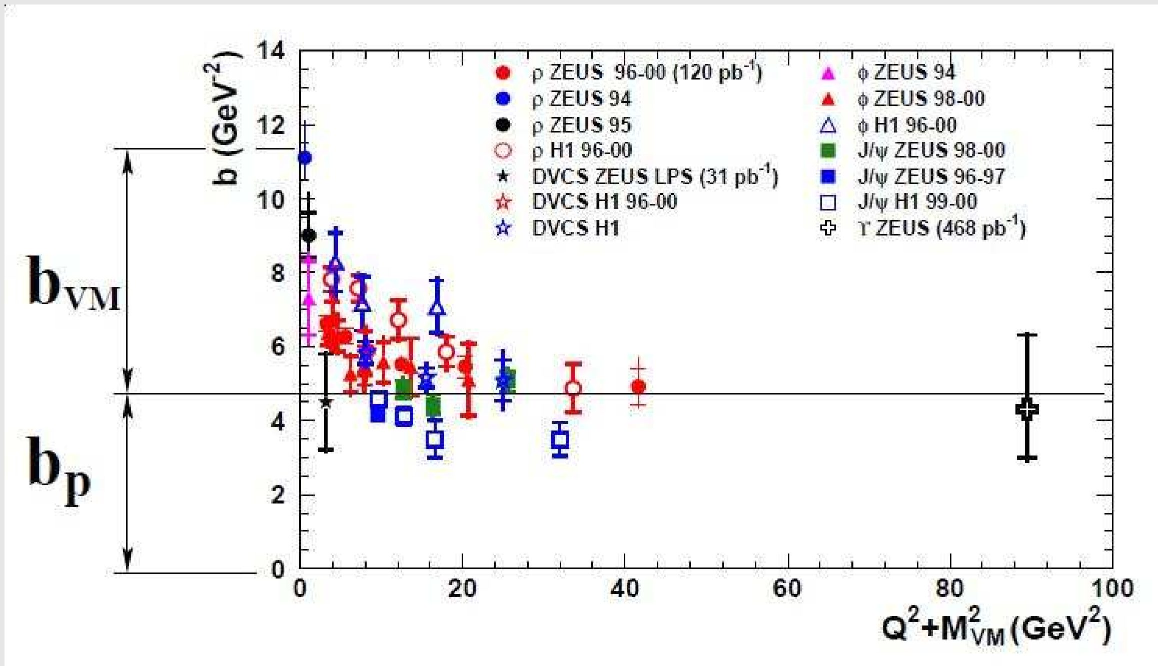
Dipole picture interpretation:

$b = b_{VM} + b_{\rm p}$

$b_{VM} \sim 1/(Q^2 + M^2_{VM})$

$b_{\rm p}$ $\longrightarrow$ size of the gluons area:

$\langle r^2 \rangle = 2b_{\rm p} \cdot (\hbar c)^2 \simeq 0.6$ fm



Gluons confinement area (0.6 fm) is smaller than the proton size (0.8 fm)

Exclusive Photoproduction of J/ψ Mesons

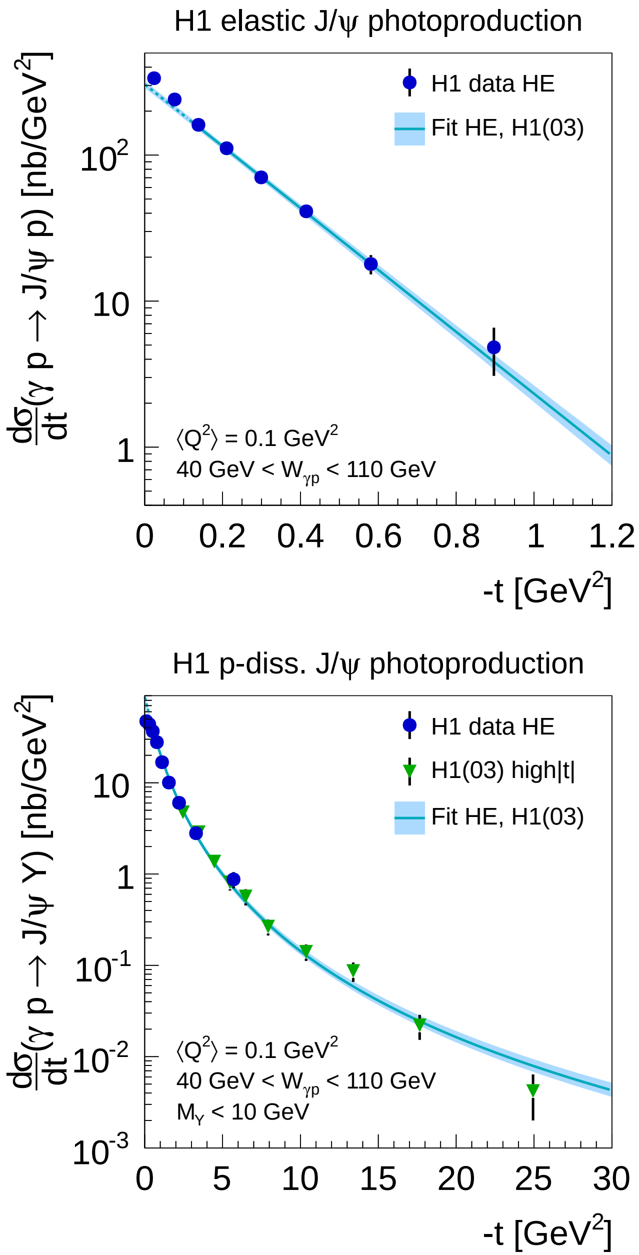
- Simultaneous unfolding of EL and PD channels

- Use high $E_p = 920$ GeV and low $E_p = 460$ GeV data thus extending $W_{\gamma p}$ range

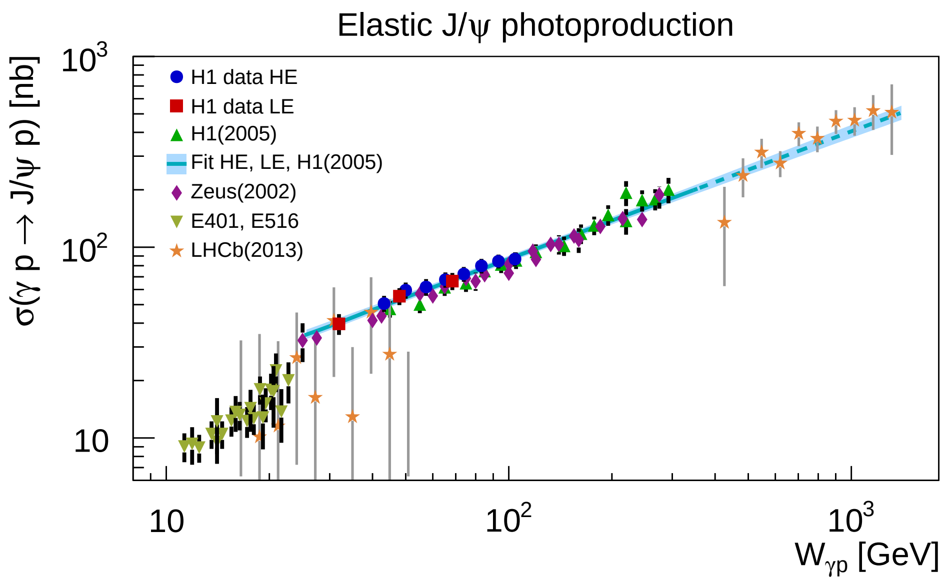
- Both e^+e^- and $\mu^+\mu^-$ decay channels $\Rightarrow$ cross check of systematics, better statistics

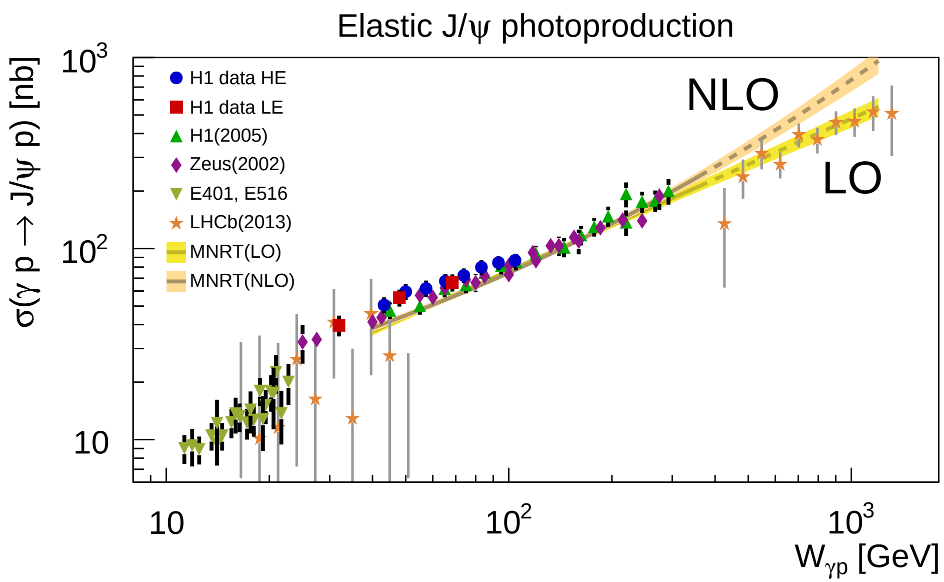
- t dependence:
  EL – exponential; $b_{el} = 4.9(4.3)$ GeV^{-2} for HE(LE)
  PD – $d\sigma/dt \propto (1 + (b_{pd}/n)|t|)^{-n}$;

- Energy dependence: $\sigma \propto W_{\gamma p}^{\delta}$
  $\delta_{el} = 0.67 \pm 0.03; \quad \delta_{pd} = 0.42 \pm 0.05$
  (possible explanation: $S_{gap}(W) < 1$ for PD case)



Exclusive Photoproduction of J/ψ Mesons





- Extrapolating HERA fit describes LHCb
- Low x gluon, based on old HERA data (A. Martin et al, 2008). NLO too steep

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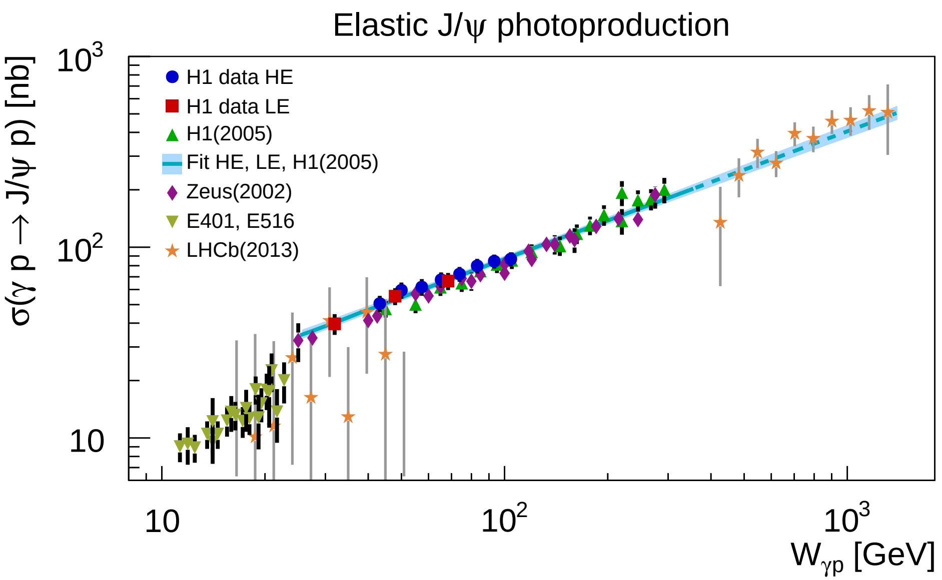

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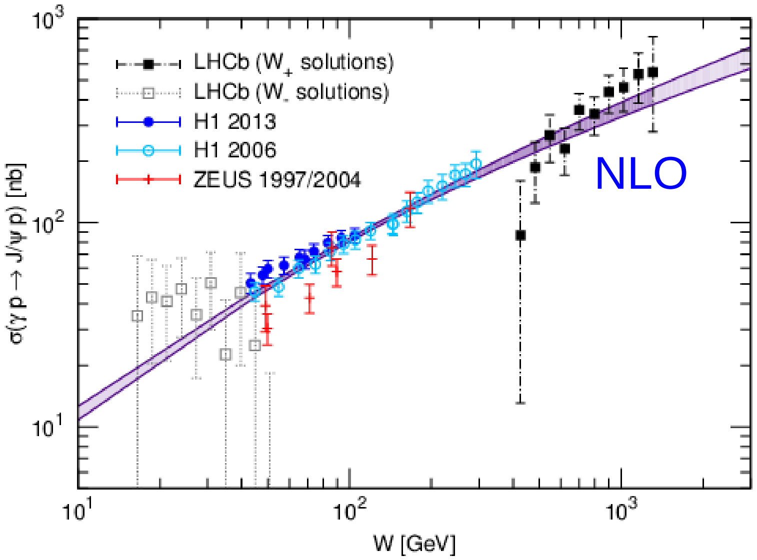

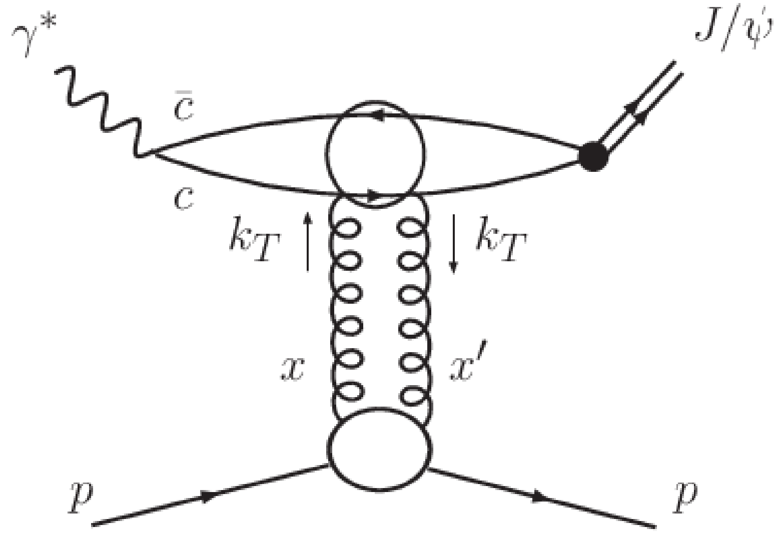

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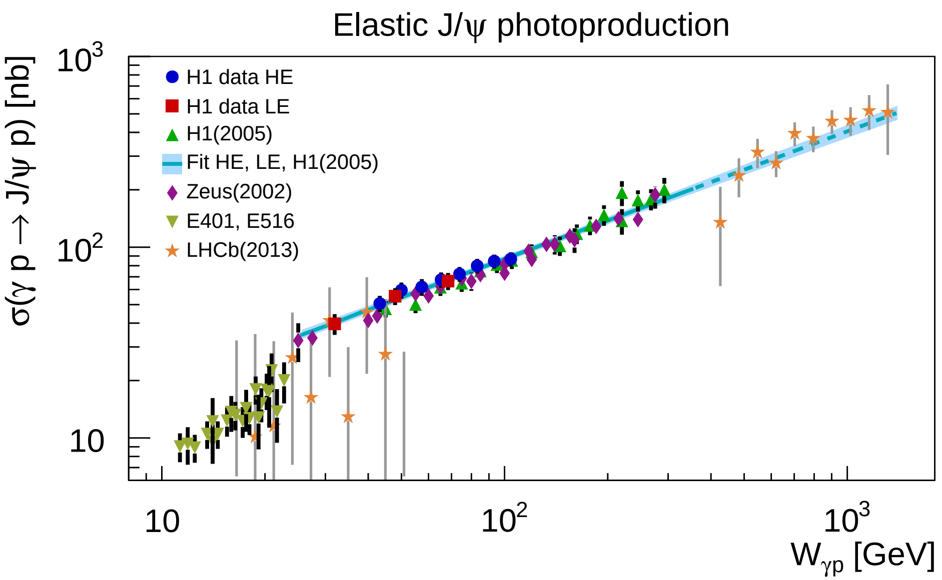

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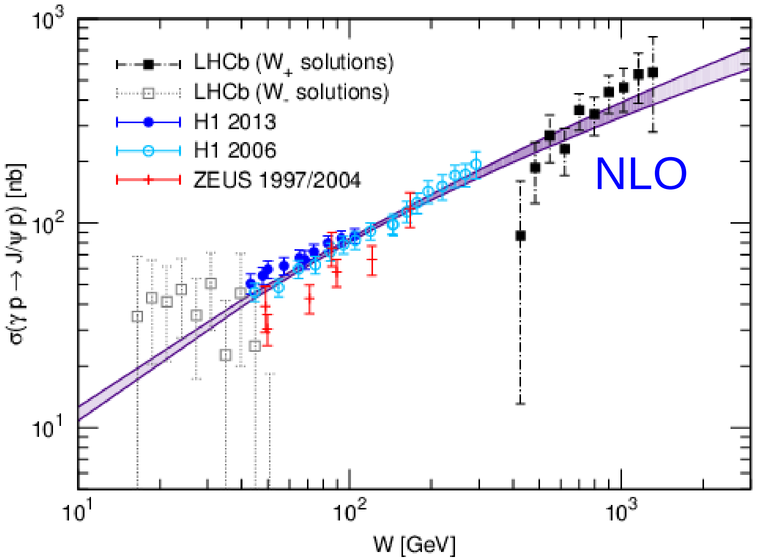
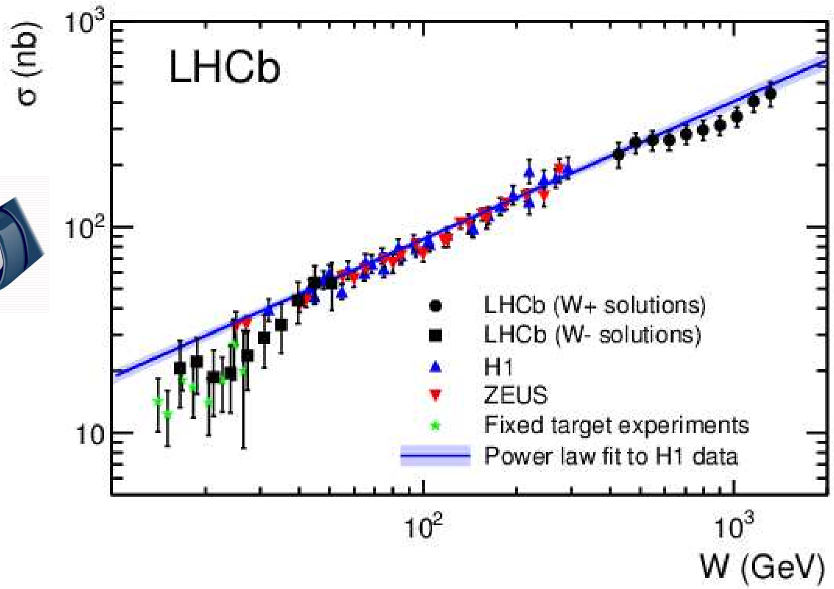
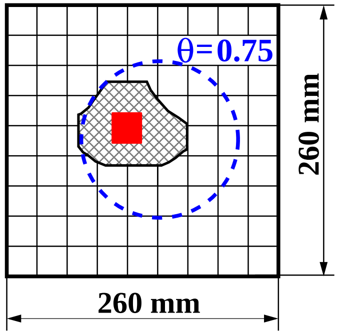
- New LHCb data (930pb^{-1}) [arXiv:1401.3288]

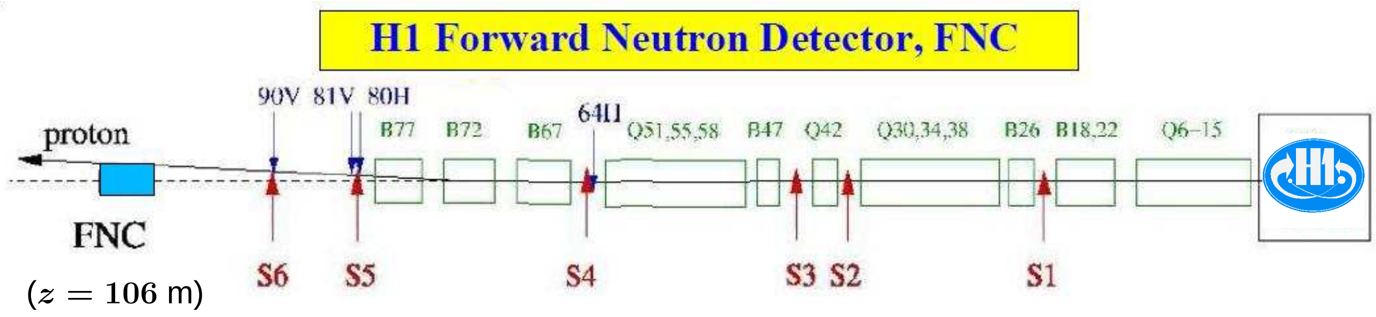


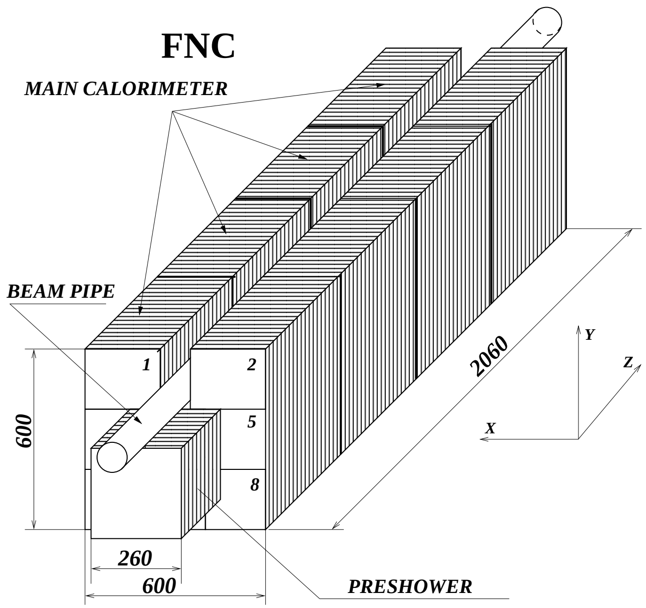


Leading Neutrons at HERA

Physics with Forward Neutral Particles







HERA-I

- Similar H1 and ZEUS calorimeters, only n, located at $z = 106$ m from IP
- $\langle A \rangle \simeq 30\%$ for $\theta_n < 0.8$ mrad

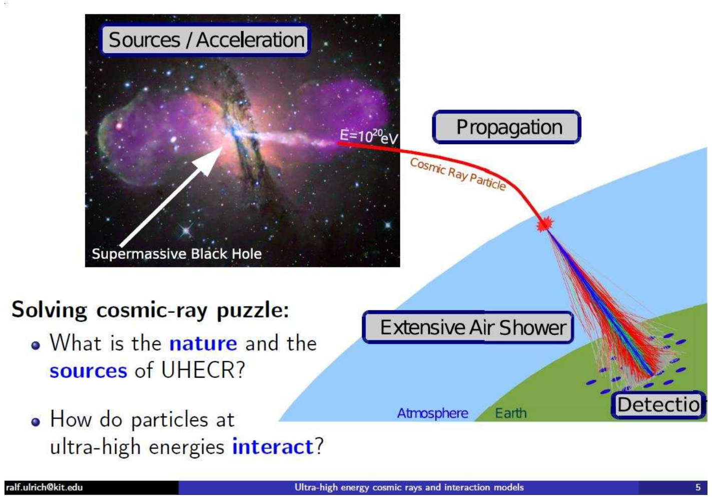
HERA-II

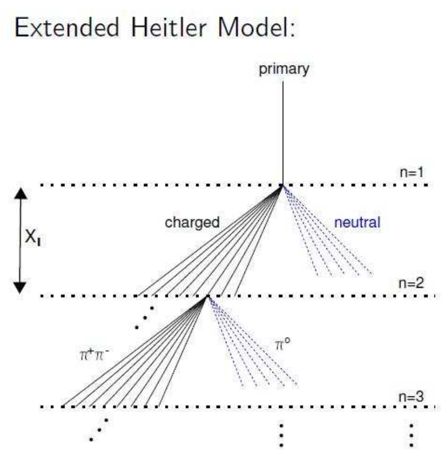
- Improved H1 FNC: distinguish ($\langle P \rangle = 98\%$) and measure n and γ/π^0
- Preshower: $60X_0$, Main Calo: 8.9λ

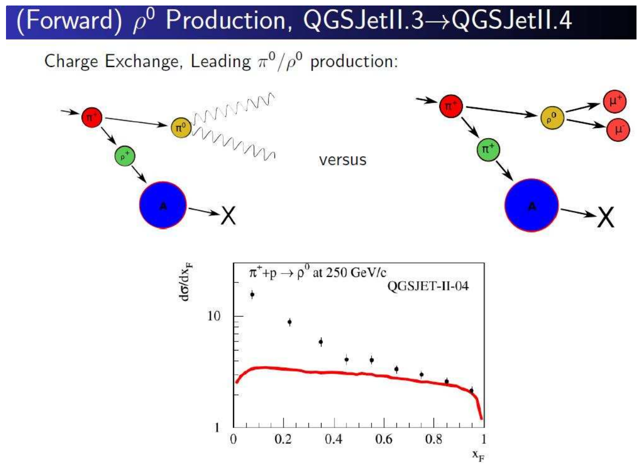
Motivation and Challenges

- Extreme forward region in particle collisions is still poorly understood
  - ▷ Theory: No (or few) firm predictions from first principles
  - ▷ Experiment: Difficult to measure due to detector acceptance limitations

- Important for correct analysis of (ultra-high energy) Cosmic Rays
  - ▷ Two pieces of the puzzle:
    – Sources/Propagation (prime interest)
    – Interaction/Detection (extensive air shower)
  - ▷ To understand the former one needs good MC models for the latter







(Ralf Ulrich, PANIC-2014)

S. Ostapchenko, ISVHECRI 2012

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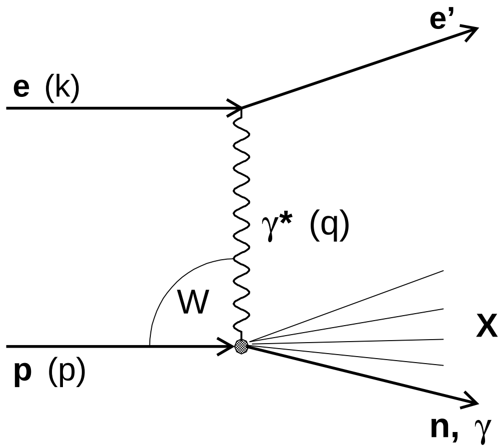
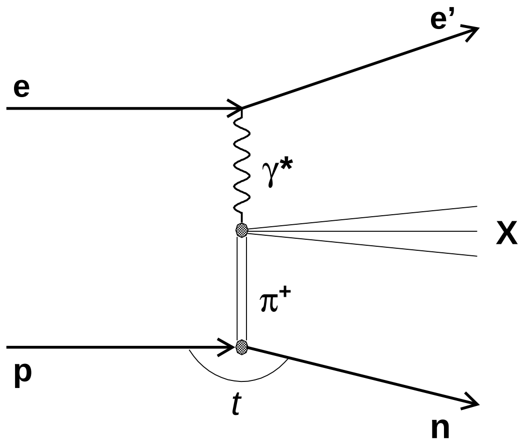
  - ▷ Two pieces of the puzzle:
    – Sources/Propagation (prime interest)
    – Interaction/Detection (extensive air shower)
  - ▷ To understand the former one needs good MC models for the latter
- Current situation (from PANIC summary):
  - ▷ Recent LHC data are very valuable for CR MC tuning but still no fully consistent picture yet
  - ▷ UHECR data becomes more precise and require also better precision of hadronic interaction modelling
- Specifics of HERA
  - ▷ Additional constraints for different kinematical regimes wrt hadron colliders (smaller collision energy can be ”compensated” by studying scaling properties and transporting the measurements to higher energies)
  - ▷ Some observables are unique (e.g. possible extraction of $\gamma\pi$ cross sections)

Inclusive forward γ, n production in DIS

$$e^{+} + p \rightarrow e^{+} \binom{n}{\gamma} X$$





Data

$\mathcal{L} = 131$ pb^{-1}, $\sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV

$6 < Q^2 < 100$ GeV^2

$70 < W < 245$ GeV

$\eta_{\rm lab} > 7.9$, $x_F = 2p^*_{||}/W > 0.1$

γ : 83000 ev. n : 230000 ev.

MC models

DIS: LEPTO/CDM (γ, n)

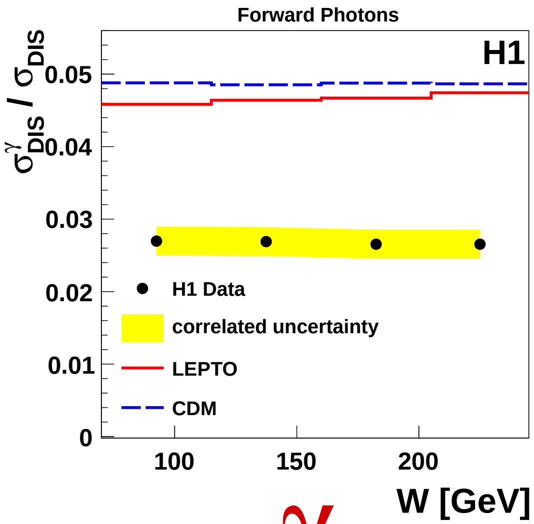
RAPGAP-π (n)

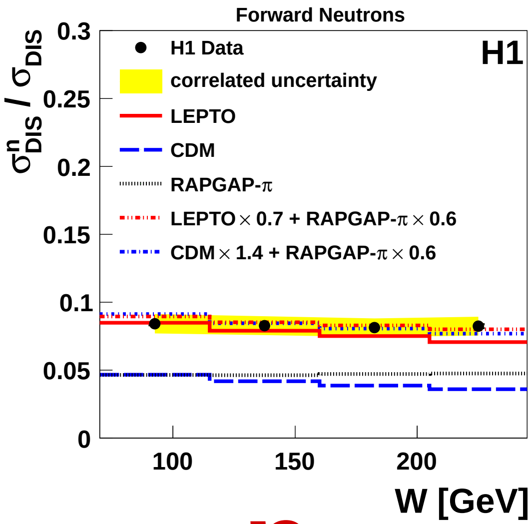
CR: EPOS LHC

SYBILL 2.1

QGSJET (3 versions)

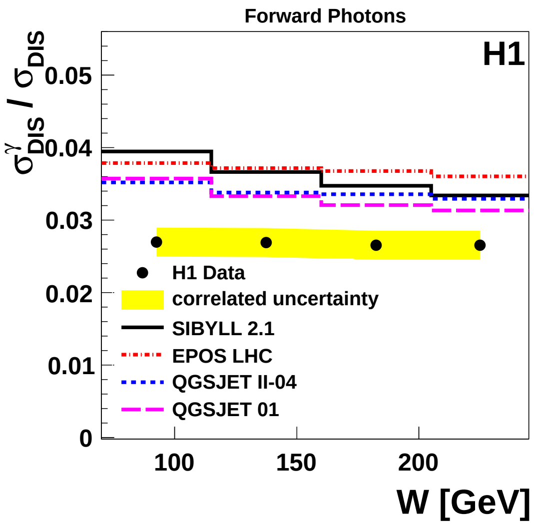
W dependence

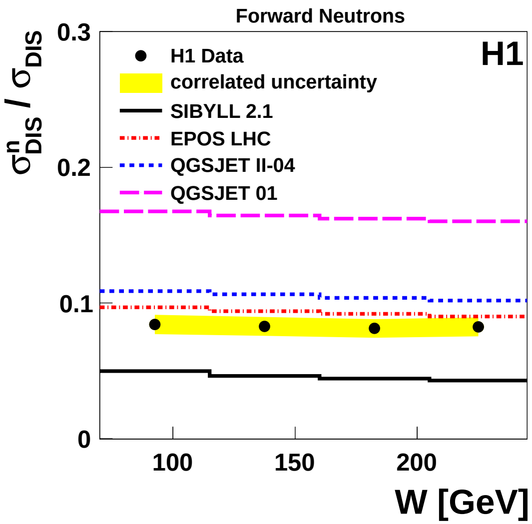




γ

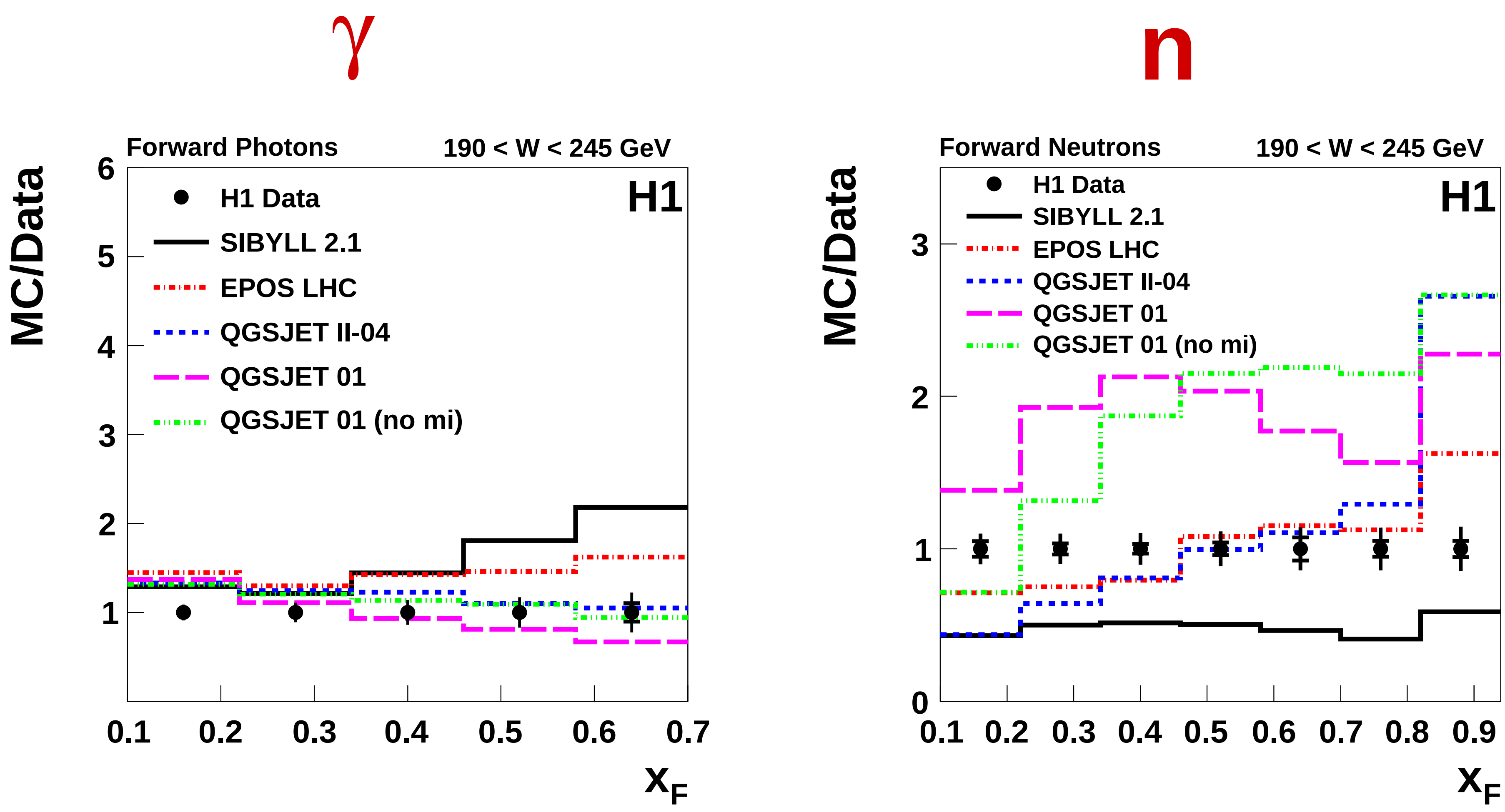
n





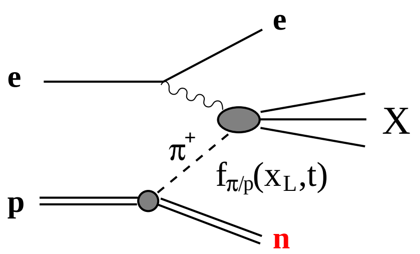
- (γ, n) yields are independent on W
- DIS MC overestimate photon rate by $\sim 70\%$ and describe neutrons
- CR MC overestimate photon rate by $30 - 40\%$ EPOS LHC is best for n

x_F spectra vs CR MC models



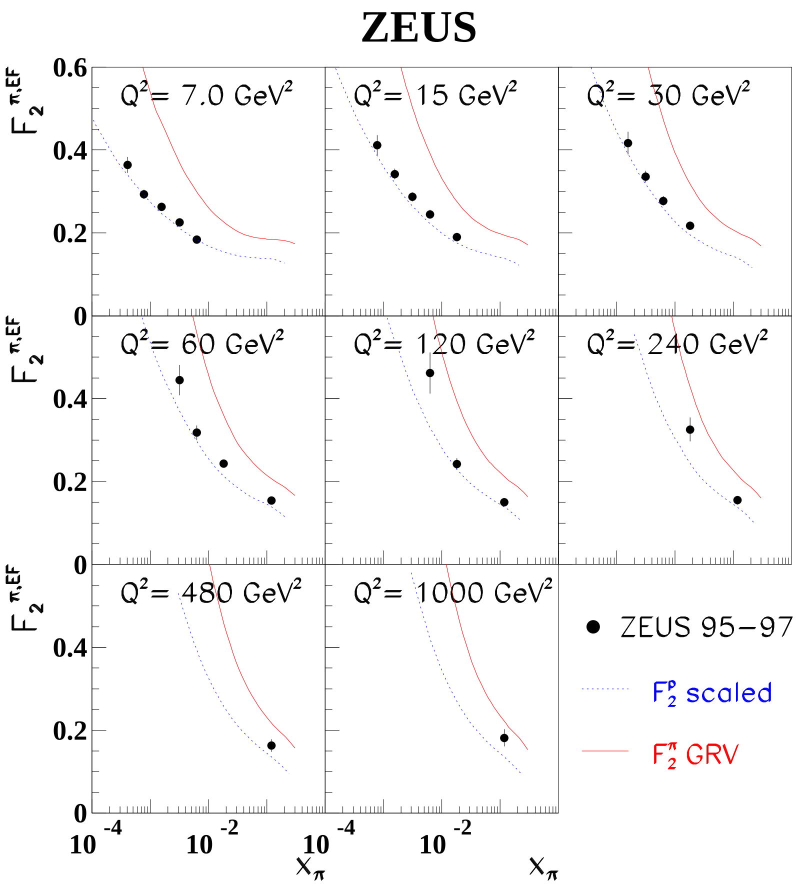
- None of the models describes simultaneously γ and n
- EPOS LHC gives best shape description for γ and resonable for n

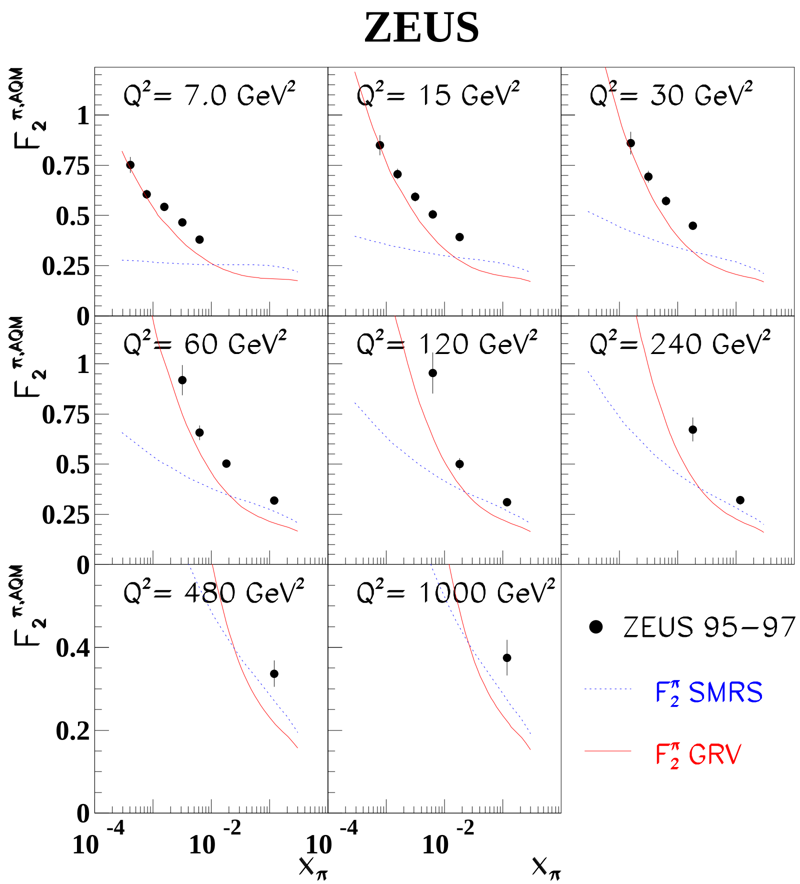
Pion structure function from LN DIS



$$F_2^{\mathrm{LN}(4)}(x,Q^2,x_L,t) = f_{\pi/p}(x_L,t)F_2^{\pi}(x/(1-x_L),Q^2,t)(1-\Delta_{\mathrm{abs}}(Q^2,x_L,t))$$

$$\Delta_{\mathrm{abs}}^{\mathrm{theo}} = (0.1 \div 0.4)$$





Important to determine absorptive corrections experimentally

HERA as a '$4P$' facility

HERA enables us to study structure of

$$\textbf{Proton} - F_2, F_L, \ldots$$

$$\textbf{Photon} - g/\gamma$$

$$\textbf{Pomeron} - F_2^D, F_L^D$$

$$\textbf{Pion} - F_2^{\pi}$$

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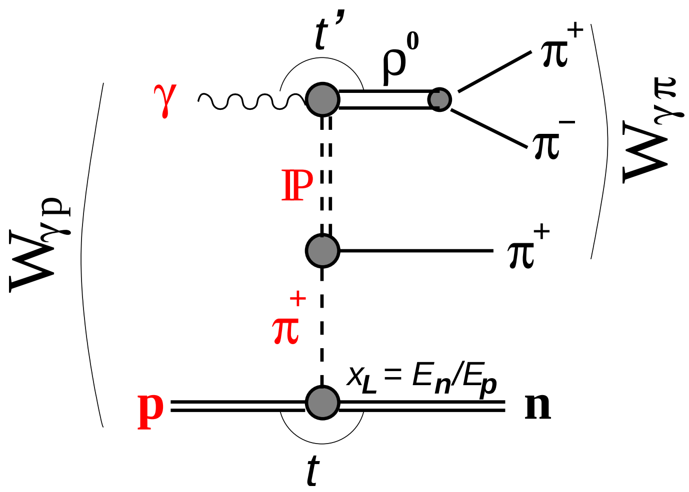
Here for the first time we investigate the reaction involving all these objects simultaneously:

$$\gamma + \mathbf{p} \longrightarrow \rho^0 \pi^+ \mathbf{n}$$



HERA as a ‘4P’ facility

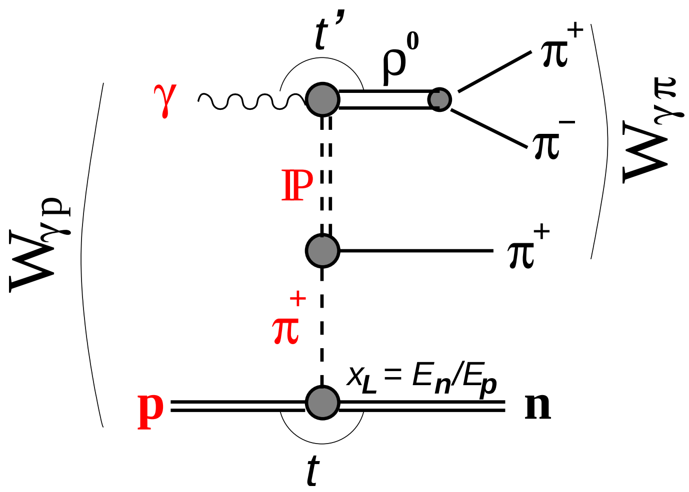
HERA enables us to study structure of

Proton – F_2, F_L, ...
Photon – g/γ
Pomeron – F_2^D, F_L^D
Pion – F_2^π

Here for the first time we investigate the reaction involving all these objects simultaneously:

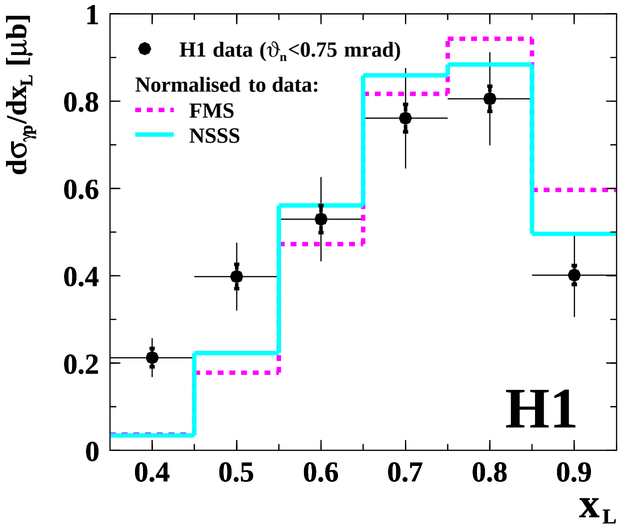
$$\gamma + p \longrightarrow \rho^0 \pi^+ n$$

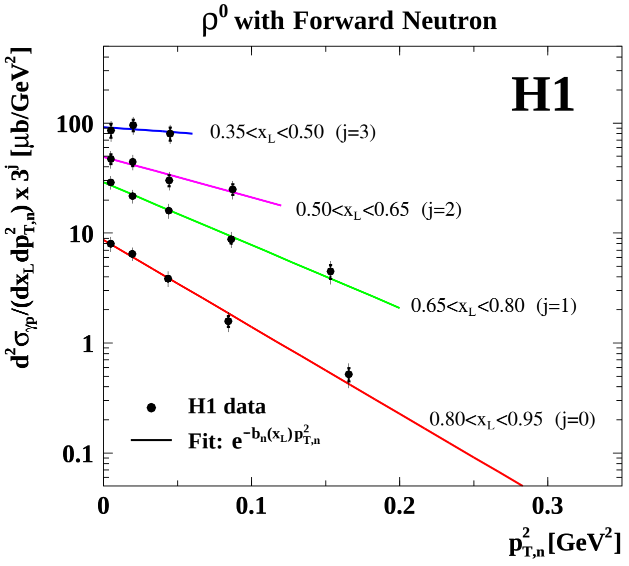
$Q^2 < 2$ GeV^2 $(\langle Q^2 \rangle = 0.04)$
$|t'| < 1$ GeV^2 $(\langle |t'| \rangle = 0.20)$
$0.35 < x_L < 0.95$;
$\theta_n < 0.75$ mrad
$p_{t,n} < 0.2$ GeV (OPE)

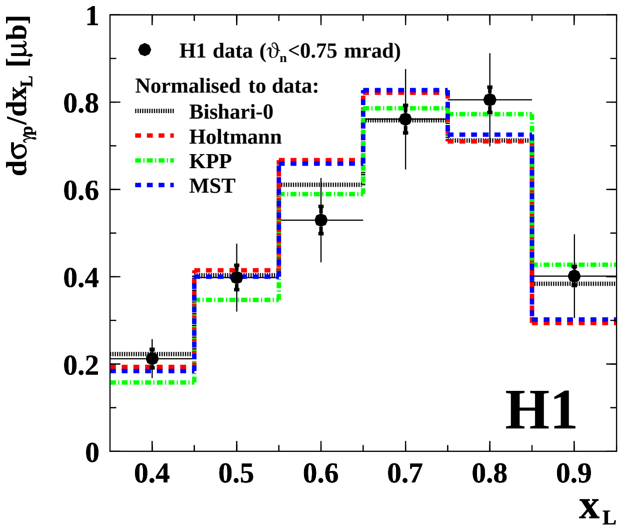


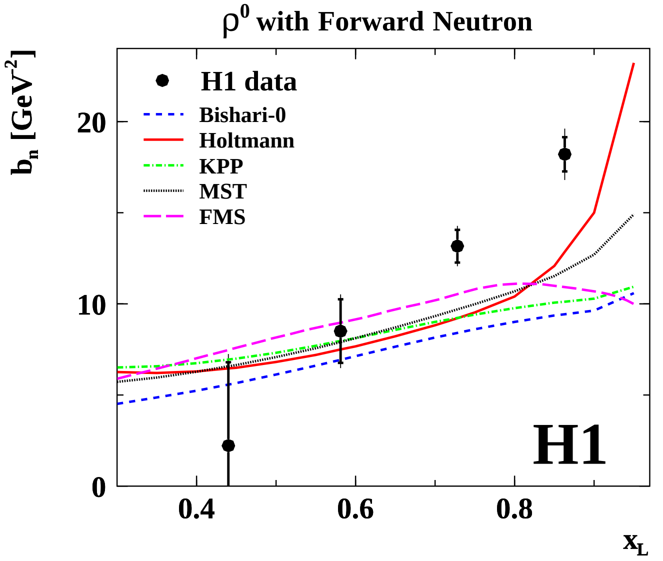
$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{\gamma p}(W_{\gamma p}, x_L, t)}{dx_L dt} = f_{\pi/p}(x_L, t)\, \sigma_{\gamma\pi}(W_{\gamma\pi})$$

Constraining pion flux



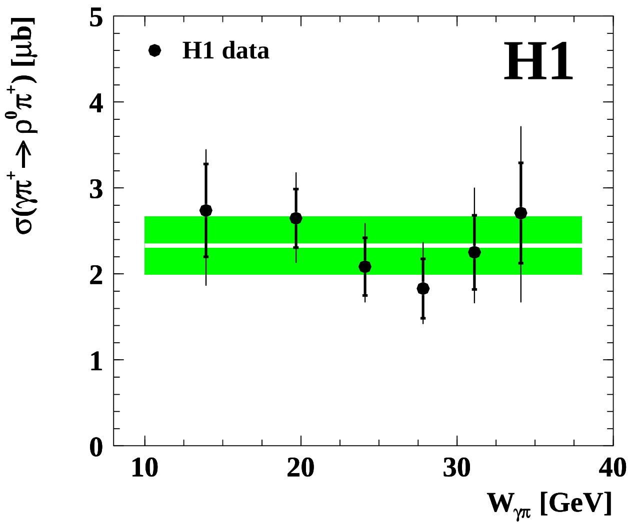


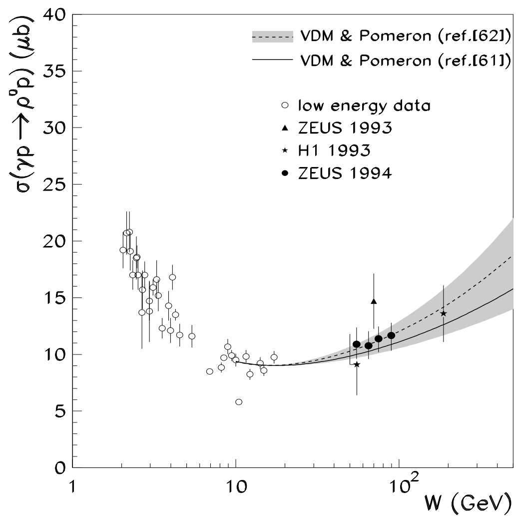




Estimate of absorption corrections

γπ





γp

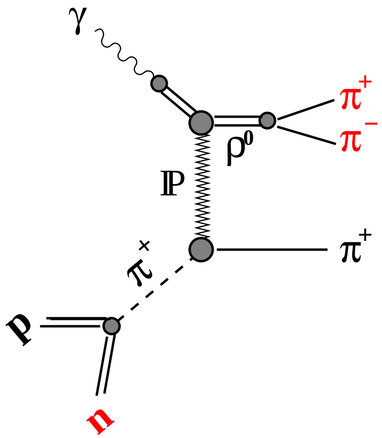
$$r_{\mathrm{el}} = \frac{\sigma_{\gamma\pi\to\rho^0\pi}}{\sigma^{\gamma p\to\rho^0 p}} = \begin{cases} 0.25 \pm 0.06 & \text{(exp.extracted)} \\ 0.57 \pm 0.03 & \text{(theo.expected)} \end{cases}$$

$$K_{\mathrm{abs}} = 0.44 \pm 0.11$$

Look into other processes. What do we see there?

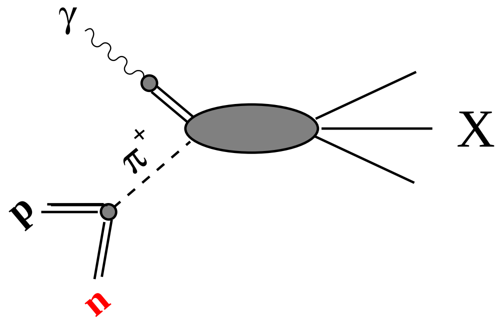
Cross sections ratio

H1 (2015)



$\sigma_{el}^{\gamma\pi}$ (W=24 GeV)

ZEUS (2002)



$\sigma_{tot}^{\gamma\pi}$ (W=107 GeV)

$\sigma_{\rm el}^{\gamma\pi}/\sigma_{\rm el}^{\gamma p} = 0.25 \pm 0.06$	Exp.result	$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\gamma\pi}/\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\gamma p} = 0.32 \pm 0.03$
OT+eikonal approach+data: $r_{\rm el} \simeq 0.57$	Theory	AQM: $r_{\rm tot} \simeq 2/3$

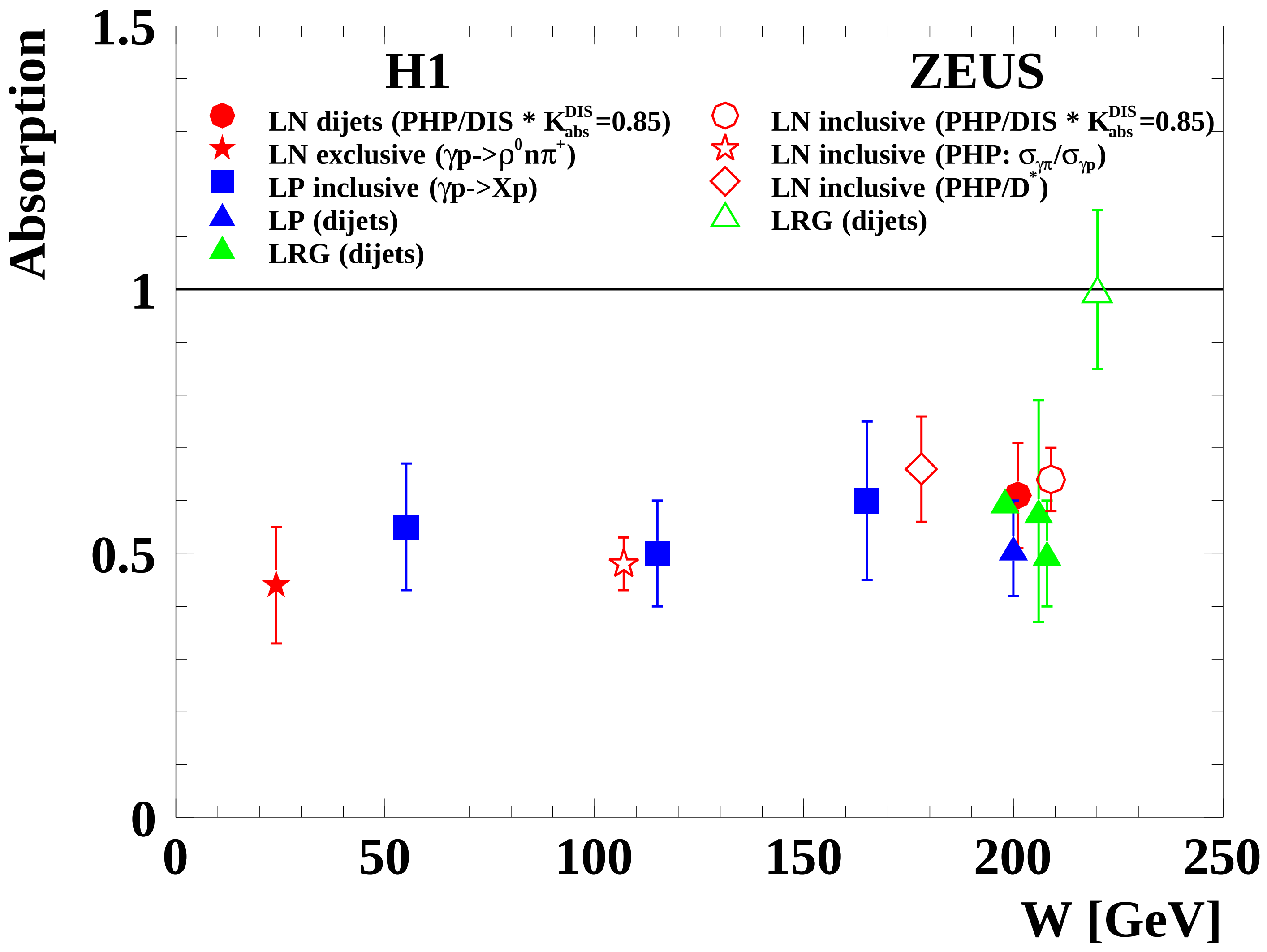
Large absorption effects!

Optical Theorem: $\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt}\big|_{t=0} = b_{\rm el}\sigma_{\rm el} \propto \sigma_{\rm tot}^2 \Rightarrow r_{\rm el} = (\frac{b_{\gamma p}}{b_{\gamma\pi}}) \cdot (\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\gamma\pi}/\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\gamma p})^2$

Eikonal approach: $b = \langle R^2 \rangle; \quad b_{12} = b_1 + b_2$

World data: $(b_{pp} \simeq 11.7, \;\; b_{\pi^+ p} \simeq 9.6, \;\; b_{\gamma p} \simeq 9.75)$ GeV^{-2}

Absorptive factors, K_{abs}, in different PHP reactions



Unofficial private summary!

Summary

- Diffraction is an important area of HERA physics landscape.
  It represents a complicated interplay of soft and hard phenomena.

- Pomeron is a gluon dominated object.
  Diffractive DIS is fairly well described by both RP model and CD approach.

- QCD factorisation holds in DDIS, but is broken in PHP regime.
  The exact mechanism still to be revealed (x_γ independence).

- Very forward neutral particle production is still a challenge for Cosmic Ray models.

- Absorptive effects in Leading Neutron production are essential both in DIS and PHP regimes. They have to be taken into account when extracting F_2^π from LN in DIS and for $\gamma\pi$ cross section extraction from LN in PHP.

Open questions

- $F_2^{D(4)}$ from HERA-II VFPS data and final DPDF determination without assumption on Regge factorisation.

- Explain factorisation breaking mechanizm in PHP, in particular independence of Gap Survival Probability on x_γ.

- Multiscale problem: (Q^2, E_T, M_V, t).

- Where is an Odderon ?

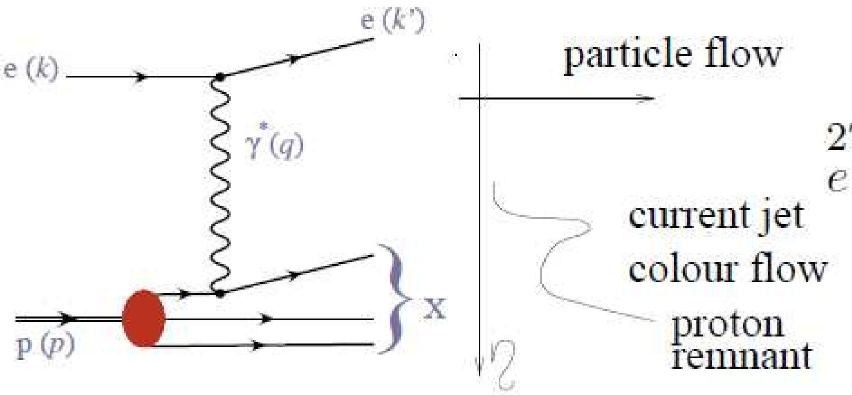
- Can one observe Glueball in a double Pomeron reaction in PHP?
  $\gamma p \rightarrow (I\!P I\!P) \rightarrow M_X \quad (M_X = \sqrt{x_{I\!P1} x_{I\!P2}} W_{\gamma p} = 2 \div 4\ \mathrm{GeV})$

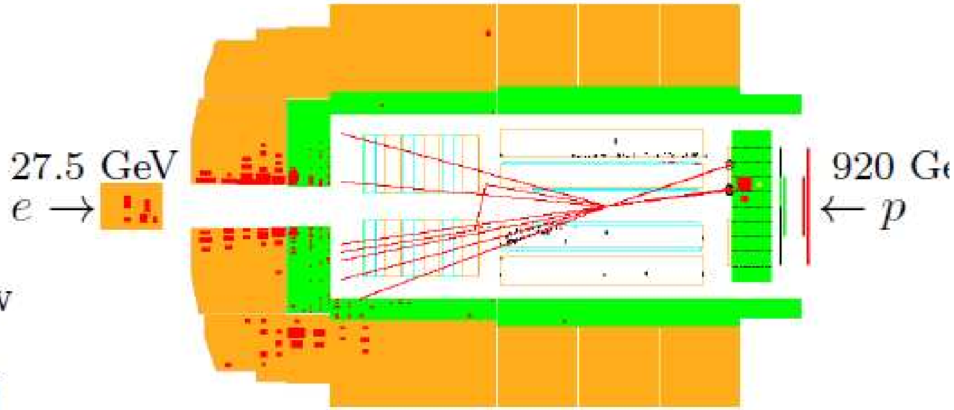
HERA has finished, but not DIS physics.
What's next? **eRHIC ?** **LHeC ?**

Backup Slides

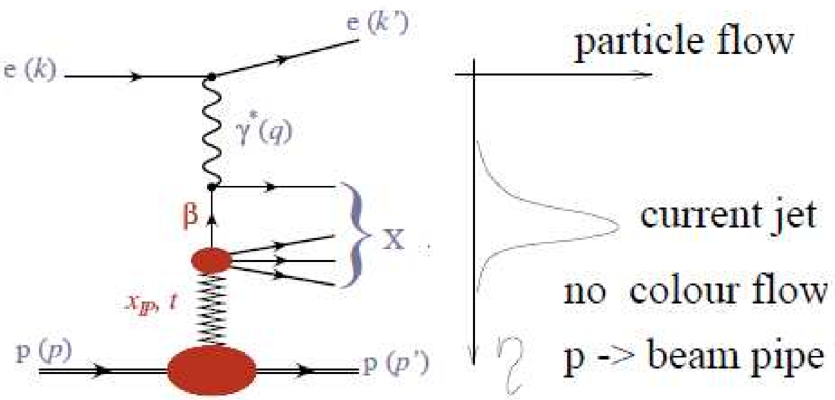
Iclusive vs Diffractive DIS

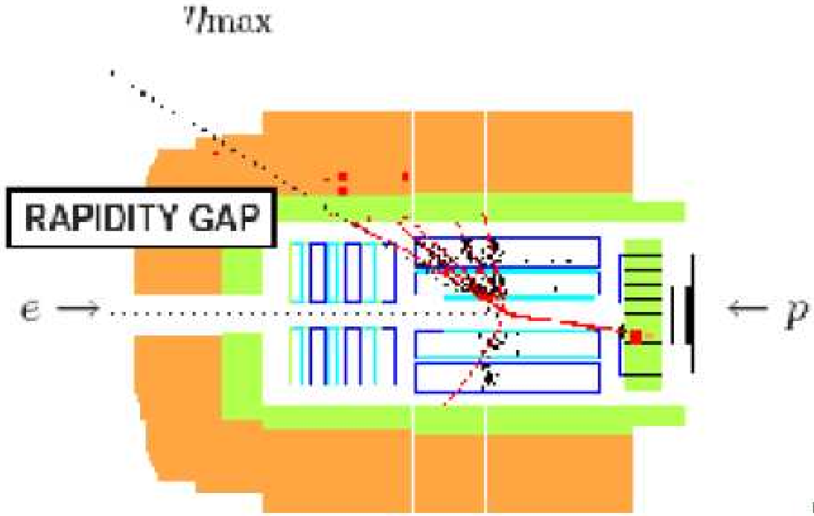
Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS)



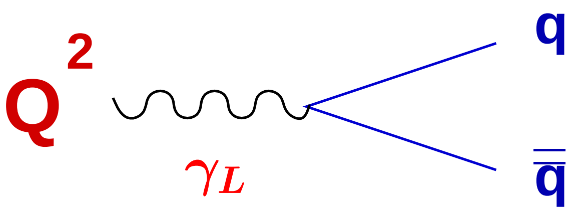


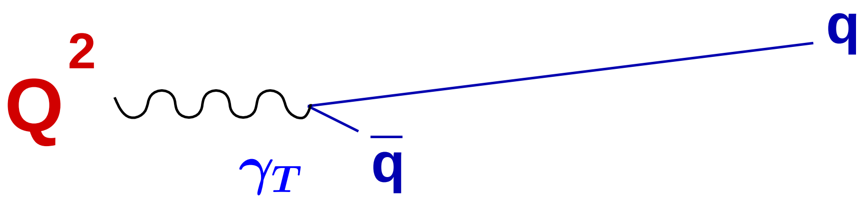
Diffractive Scattering (DDIS)





Interplay of soft and hard contributions





$\gamma_L\ (z \simeq 0.5)$: $\langle r_t^2 \rangle \simeq (z(1-z)Q^2 + m_q^2)^{-1} \simeq 1/[(Q/2)^2 + m_q^2]$

$\gamma_T\ (z \simeq 0;1)$: $\langle r_t^2 \rangle \simeq (z(1-z)Q^2 + m_q^2)^{-1} \simeq 1/m_q^2$

Small dipole

Large dipole

TABLE I: Interplay between the probabilities of hard and soft fluctuations in a highly virtual photon and the cross section of interaction of these fluctuations.

	$\lvert C_\alpha \rvert^2$	σ_α	$\sigma_{tot} = \sum_{\alpha=soft}^{hard} \lvert C_\alpha \rvert^2 \sigma_\alpha$	$\sigma_{sd} = \sum_{\alpha=soft}^{hard} \lvert C_\alpha \rvert^2 \sigma_\alpha^2$
Hard	~ 1	$\sim \frac{1}{Q^2}$	$\sim \frac{1}{Q^2}$	$\sim \frac{1}{Q^4}$
Soft	$\sim \frac{m_q^2}{Q^2}$	$\sim \frac{1}{m_q^2}$	$\sim \frac{1}{Q^2}$	$\sim \frac{1}{m_q^2 Q^2}$

Inclusive DDIS: Extracting Pomeron trajectory

- Regge fit to LRG cross section:

$$F_2^{D(3)}(Q^2,\beta,x_{I\!P}) = f_{I\!P/p}(x_{I\!P})F_2^{I\!P}(Q^2,\beta) + n_{I\!R}f_{I\!R/p}(x_{I\!P})F_2^{I\!R}(Q^2,\beta)$$

$$f_{I\!P/p,I\!R/p}(x_{I\!P}) = \int_{t_{cut}}^{t_{min}} \frac{e^{B_{I\!P,I\!R}t}}{x_{I\!P}^{2\alpha_{I\!P,I\!R}(t)-1}}dt \qquad \alpha_{I\!P,I\!R}(t) = \alpha_{I\!P,I\!R}(0) + \alpha'_{I\!P,I\!R}t$$

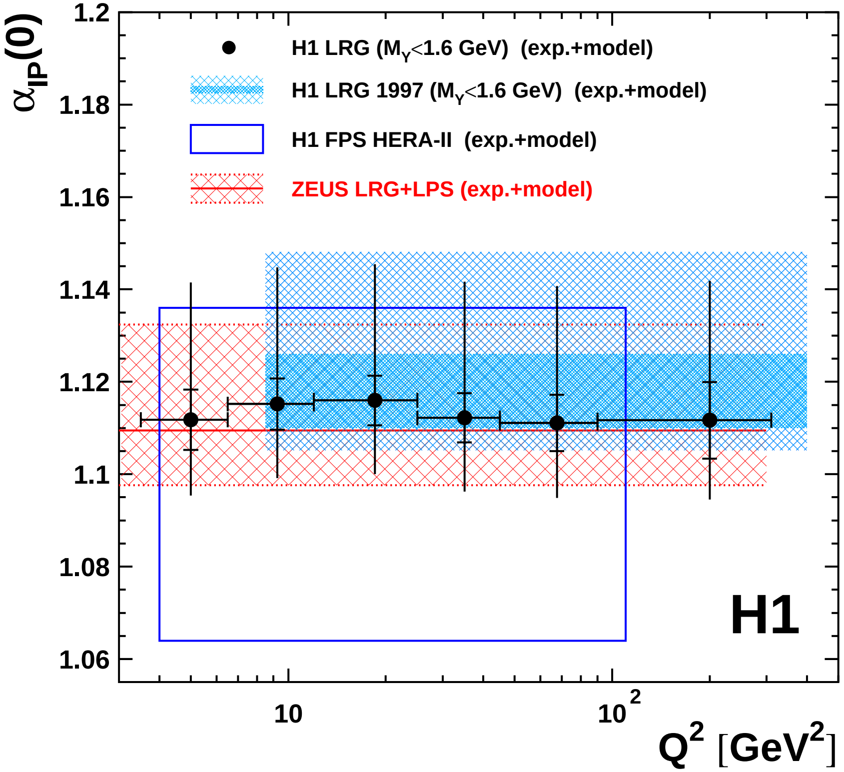
- Mean value of the Pomeron intercept:

$$\alpha_{I\!P}(0) = 1.113 \pm 0.002(\text{exp})^{+0.029}_{-0.015}(\text{model})$$

- No Q^2 dependence observed
- Consistent with other determinations
- Supports proton-vertex factorisation hypothesis

$\alpha_{I\!P}(0)$ – consistent with 'soft $I\!P$'

$\alpha'_{I\!P} \leq 0.1$ is typical for 'hard $I\!P$'

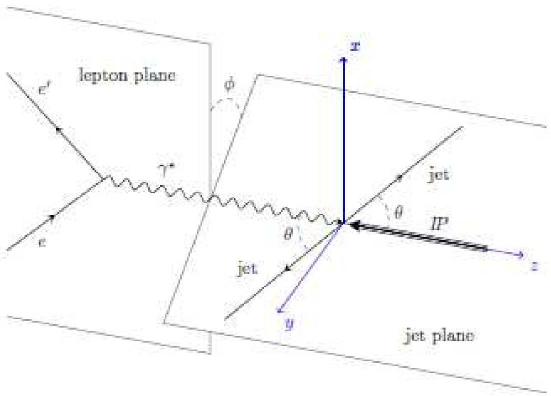


Complicated interplay of hard and soft phenomena

Exclusive dijets in DDIS

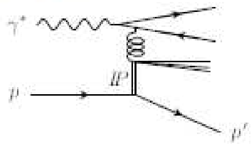
LRG: $Q^2 > 25$ GeV^2, $x_{I\!P} < 0.01$, $N_{\rm jet} = 2$, $P_T^{\rm jets} > 2$ GeV

- using Durham jet algorithm in $\gamma^* - I\!P$ rest frame in exclusive mode (all objects are in jets), $y_{cut} = 0.15$.
- test the nature of the exchanged object in diffractive interactions
- reconstruct ϕ angle between lepton and jet planes

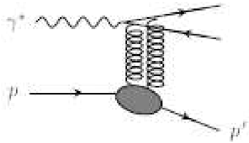


→ $d\sigma/d\phi \sim 1 + A(P_T^{\rm jet})\cos 2\phi$ [J.Bartels et al.,PLB386,(1996)389]

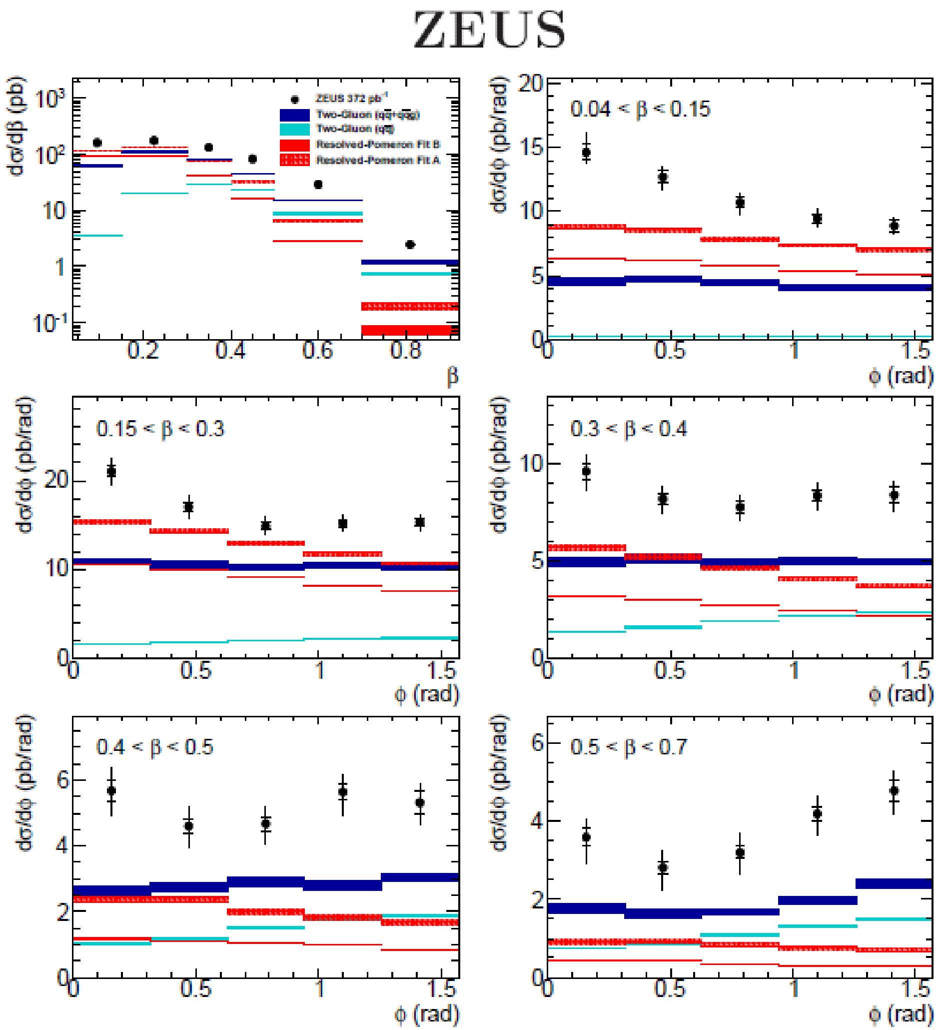
$A > 0$ for $q\bar{q}$ produced from single gluon



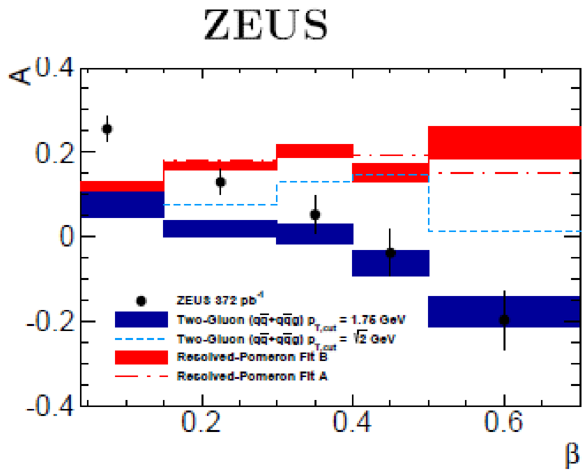
$A < 0$ two gluons exchange.



Exclusive dijets in DDIS

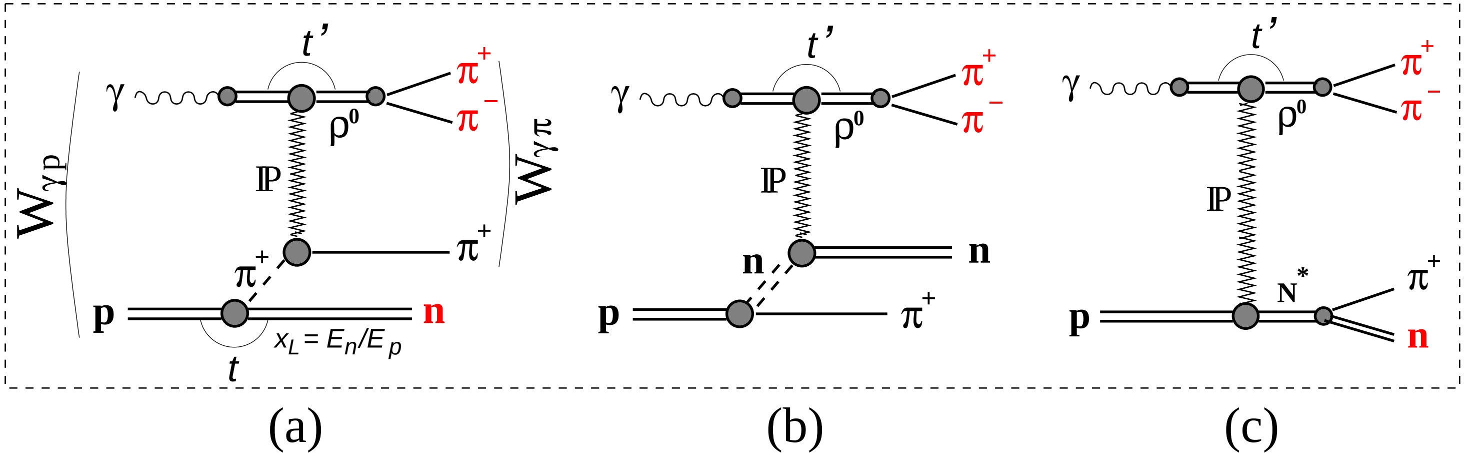


- $\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}\phi$ fitted in each β bin



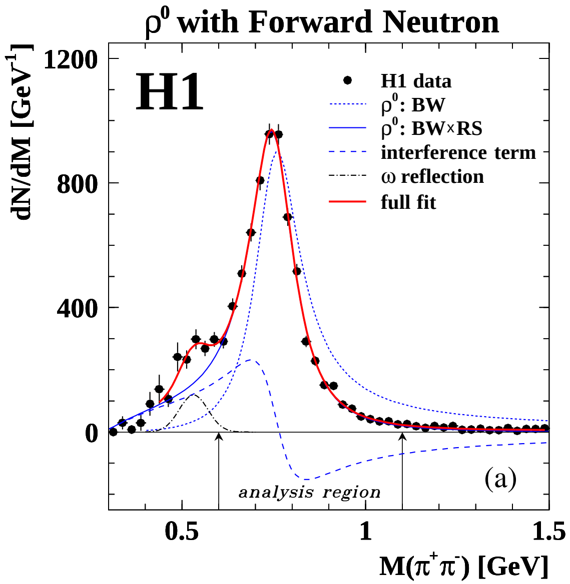
- normalisation discrepancy of factor two (NLO large ?)
- A vs ϕ: good description by the two gluon model for $\beta > 0.3$ (i.e. towards exclusive dijets).

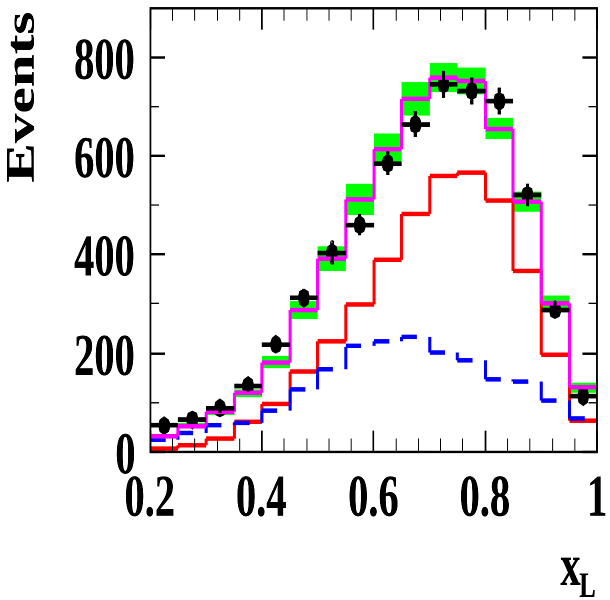
Exclusive ρ^0 with Forward Neutron

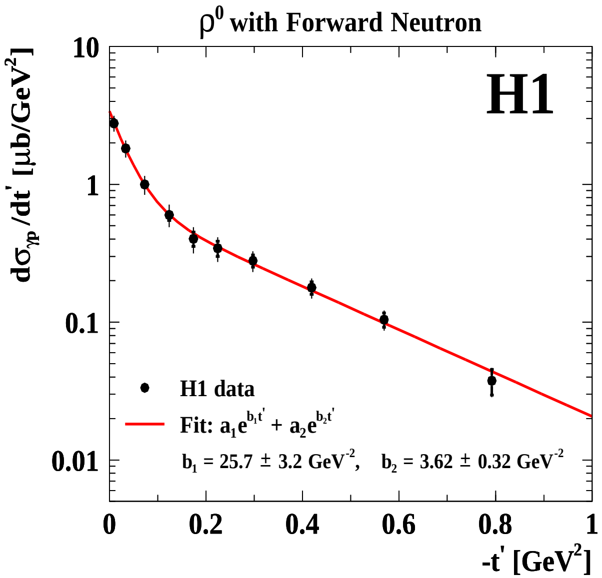


Signal (DHD model)

Bgr (DIFFVM MC)







Taking an estimate of K_{abs} seriousely

- Optical Theorem (plus exponential t dependence):

$$d\sigma_{el}/dt\,|_{t=0} = b_{\rm el}\sigma_{\rm el} \propto \sigma_{\rm tot}^2; \;\; \Rightarrow \;\; \sigma_{\rm el} \propto \sigma_{\rm tot}^2/b_{\rm el}$$

- Relations between elastic slopes ($b \propto \langle R^2 \rangle; \;\; b_{ij} = b_i + b_j$):

$$r_b \equiv \frac{b_{12}}{b_{13}} = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{b_1 + b_3} = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{(b_1 + b_2) + (b_2 + b_3) - 2b_2} = \frac{b_{12}}{b_{12} + b_{23} - b_{22}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{b_{22} - b_{23}}{b_{12}}}$$

- Data at $\sqrt{s} \simeq 24$ GeV (for $\gamma p \to \rho^0 p$ an interpolated value of $b_{\gamma p}$ is given):

$$b_{pp} = (11.7 \pm 0.2)\,{\rm GeV}^{-2}; \;\; b_{\pi^+ p} = (9.6 \pm 0.25)\,{\rm GeV}^{-2}; \;\; b_{\gamma p} = (9.75 \pm 0.50)\,{\rm GeV}^{-2}$$

- Ratio r_{el} $(1 = \gamma, \; 2 = p, \; 3 = \pi^+)$:

$$r_{el} = \left(\frac{b_{\gamma p}}{b_{\gamma \pi}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\gamma \pi}}{\sigma_{\rm tot}^{\gamma p}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1 - (2.1/9.75)}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = (0.57 \pm 0.03)$$

- Absorption factor:

$$K_{abs} = \frac{r_{el}({\rm measured})}{r_{el}({\rm estimated})} = \frac{0.25 \pm 0.06}{0.57 \pm 0.03} = 0.44 \pm 0.11$$