



Soft Diffraction

— Topics: —

- Phenomenology of Soft Diffraction (L1)
- Regge Theory (L1, L2)
- Exclusive Vector Meson Photoproduction (L2, L3)

No protons
were harmed
in the making
of this lecture.

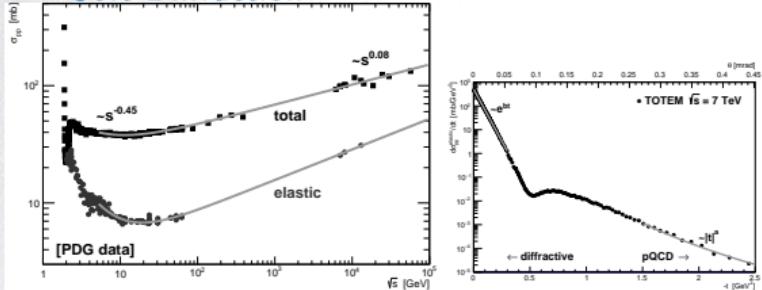


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Student Lecture GRK 1940
21 November 2018

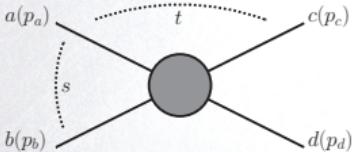
Recap Lecture 1

— Soft Diffraction —



- dominates hadronic interaction
- cross-sections rise with s
- scattering in forward direction
- large rapidity gaps

2 → 2 kinematics



- $s = (p_a + p_b)^2 > 4m^2$
- $t = (p_a - p_b)^2 < 0$
- $\cos \theta \simeq 1 + \frac{2t}{s}$

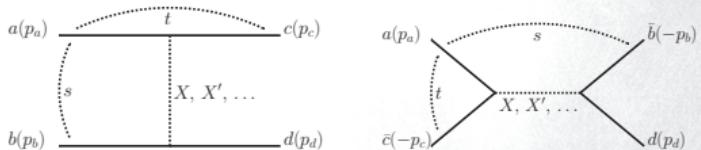
— Regge Theory —

- try to explain $\sigma(s)$ -dependence
- scattering theoretical approach
- idea: hadron exchange

scattering theory

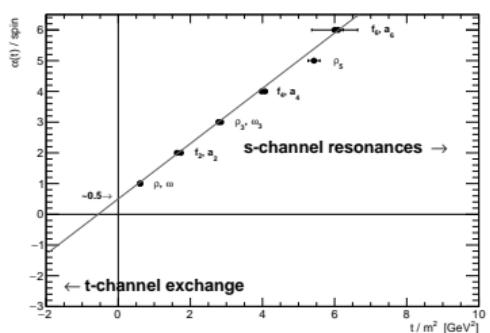
- $S(s, t)$ lorentz invariant
- S unitary
→ optical theorem: $\sigma_{tot}(s) = \text{Im} [A_{elas}(s, t = 0)]$
- S analytic: continue to complex $s, t \in \mathbb{C}$
- crossing-symmetry:

$$A_{ab \rightarrow cd}(s, t) = A_{a\bar{c} \rightarrow \bar{b}d}(t, s)$$



Recap Lecture 2

— Regge Theory —



- exchange orbital hadronic excitations
- lie on Regge Trajectories $\alpha_R(t)$
→ lines in spin- M^2 plane w/ universal slope
- $\sigma_{tot}(s) \sim s^{\alpha_R(0)-1}$
→ like single particle exchange: “Reggeon”

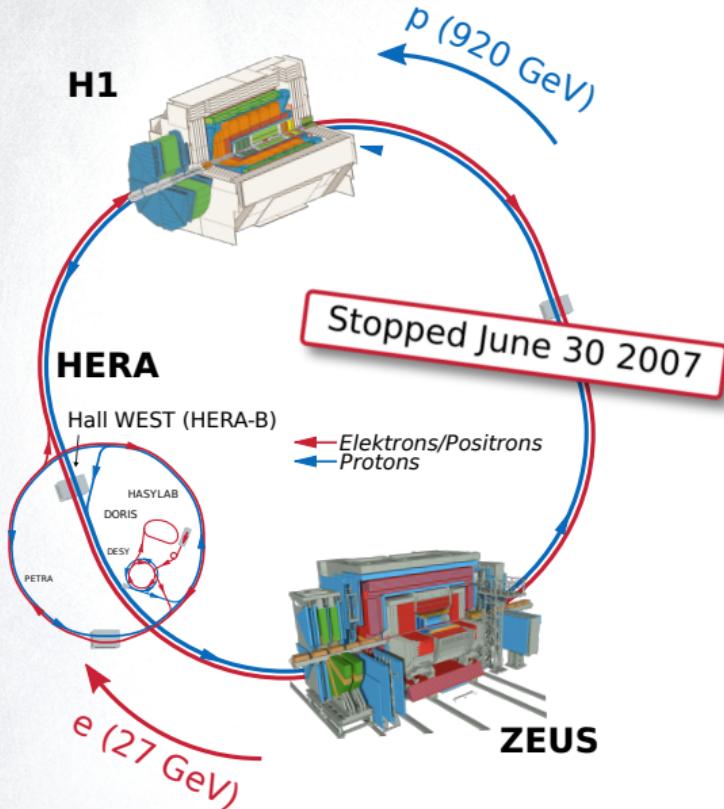
— Pomeron —

- rising cross-section w/ s not described by Reggeon exchange
- introduce ad-hoc trajectory with $\alpha_P(0) = 1 + \epsilon$
 - “Pomeron”
 - gluon singlet, glueball, magic unicorn, model parameter?!

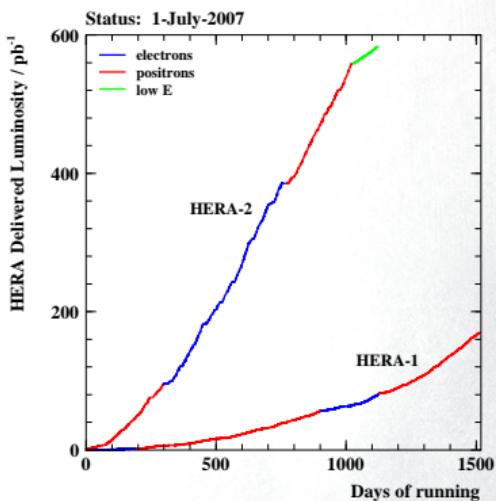
— Today —

- measure leading trajectory via:
- $$\frac{d\sigma_{elas}}{dt}(t, W_{\gamma p}) \sim s^{2(\alpha_P(t)-1)}$$
- in exclusive ρ^0 photoproduction at HERA

HERA $e^\pm p$ Collider at DESY

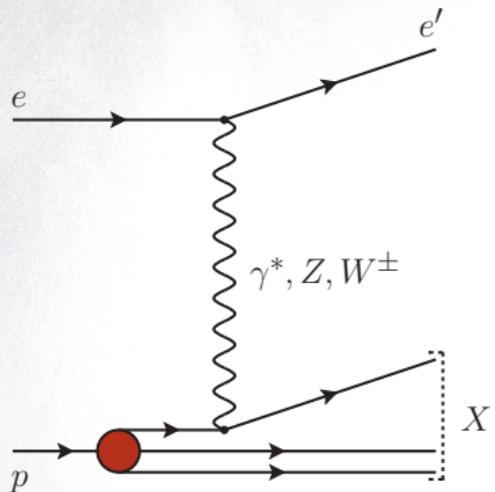


- $E_e = 27.6 \text{ GeV}$
- $E_p = 920 \text{ (460) GeV}$
- $\sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
- $\mathcal{L}_{int} \sim 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1} \text{ per experiment}$



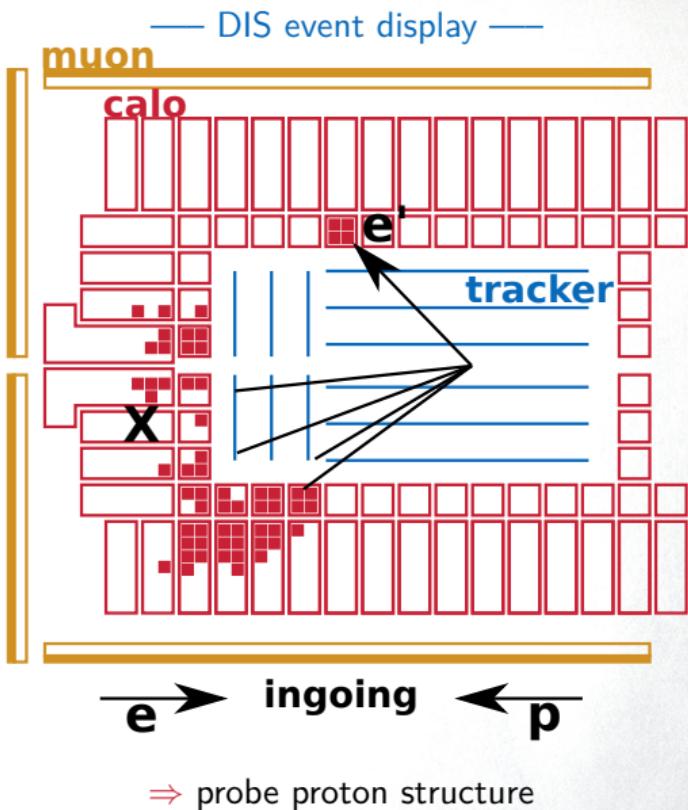
[H1 Collaboration]

HERA Bread and Butter: Deep Inelastic ep Scattering



kinematics:

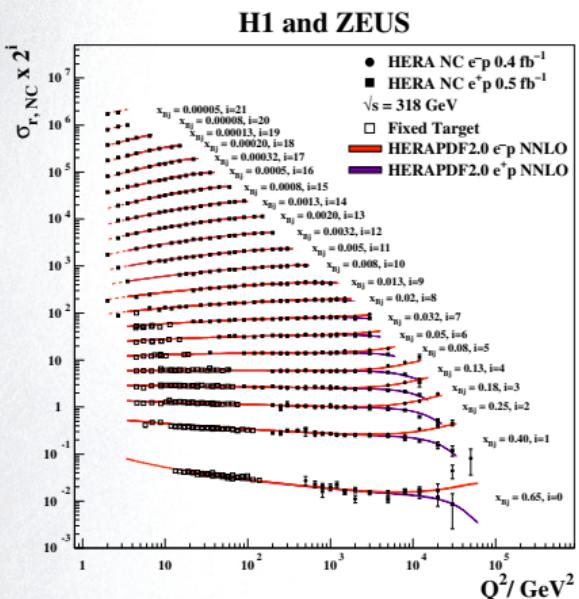
- $s = (e + p)^2$
- $Q^2 = -q^2 = (e - e')^2$
- Bjorken $x = \frac{Q^2}{2p \cdot q}$
- (inelasticity $y \simeq Q^2/sx$)



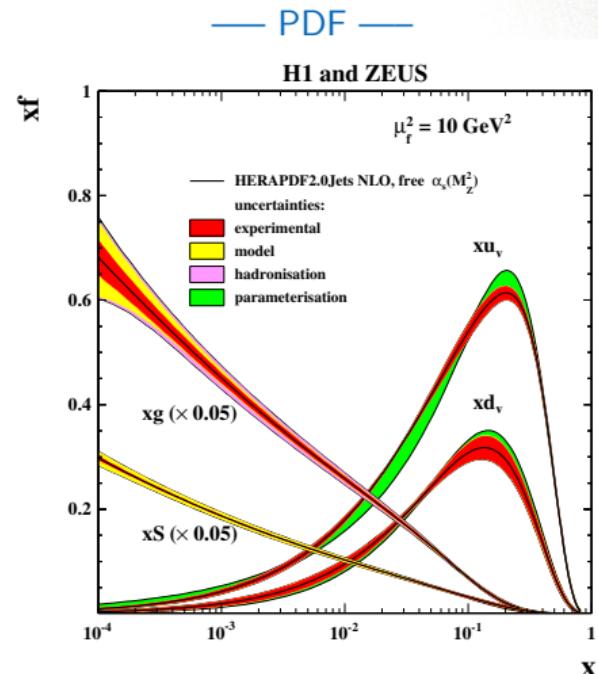
HERA Bread and Butter: Parton Distribution Functions

$$\text{NC: } \frac{d^2\sigma_{e^\pm p}}{dx dQ} \propto \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{x Q^4} \left((1 + (1 - y)^2) \textcolor{red}{F}_2 - y^2 F_L \mp x F_3 \right) \Rightarrow \text{structure functions} \leftrightarrow \text{pdf: } F_2 \propto x \sum_q f_q + \bar{f}_q$$

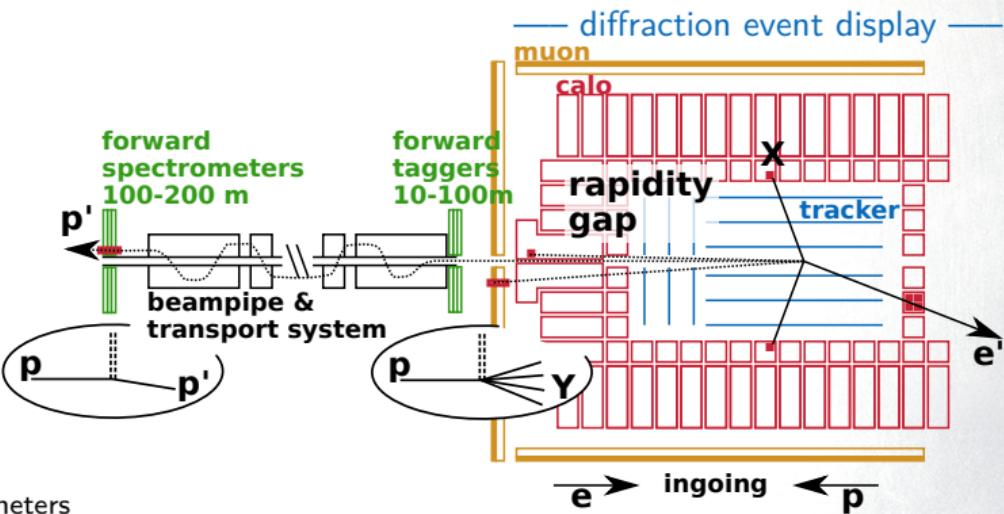
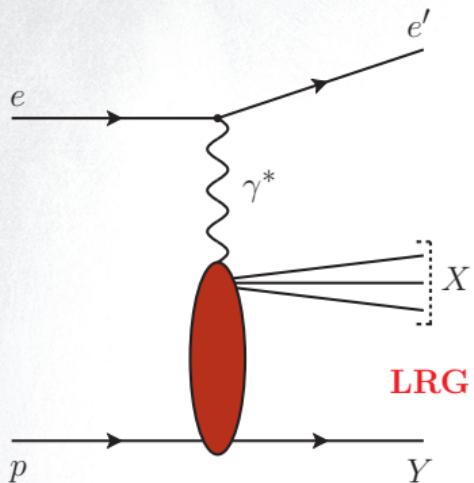
— Reduced Neutral Current Cross-Section —



+ ... \Rightarrow



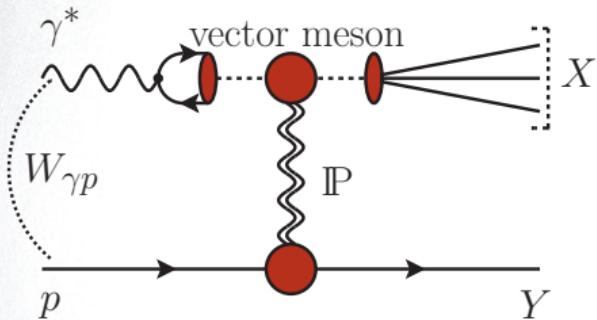
Diffraction at HERA



- "elastic scattering": $Y == p$
 - tagging w/ special forward spectrometers
 - exploit beam transport system
- "proton dissociation": $M_Y > m_p$
 - tagging w/ forward detectors $\eta \lesssim 8$

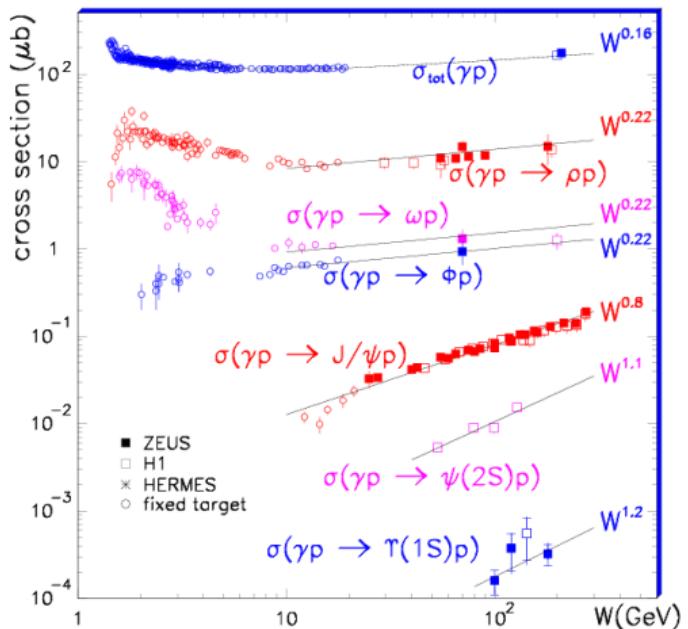
Hadronic Structure of the Photon

— Vector Meson Dominance —



- photon $\rightarrow q\bar{q}$ fluctuations \rightarrow bound states
- $J^{PC}(\gamma) = 1^{--} \rightarrow$ vector mesons ($\rho, \omega, \phi, \dots$)
- “long lifetime” \rightarrow can interact strongly

— Vector Meson Photoproduction —

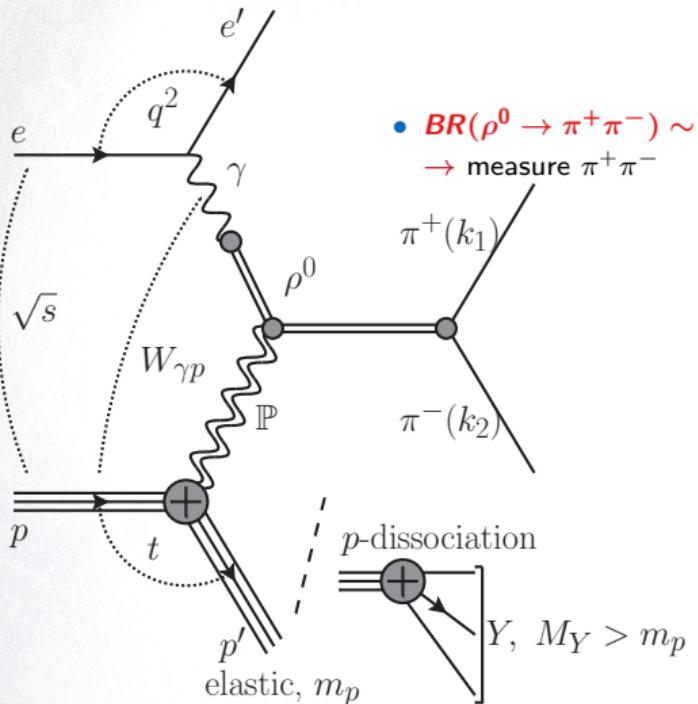


$W = \sqrt{s}$ photon-proton center of mass energy

Diffractive $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ Photoproduction at HERA

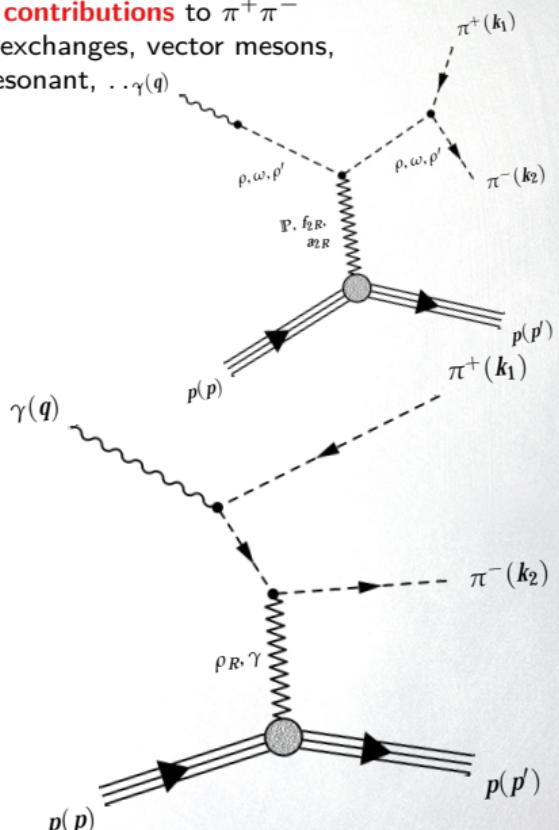
- electro- → photoproduction

$Q^2 = -q^2 \rightarrow 0$ GeV with quasi-real γ



- $BR(\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) \sim 100\%$
→ measure $\pi^+ \pi^-$

- **other contributions** to $\pi^+ \pi^-$
other exchanges, vector mesons,
non-resonant, ... $\gamma(q)$

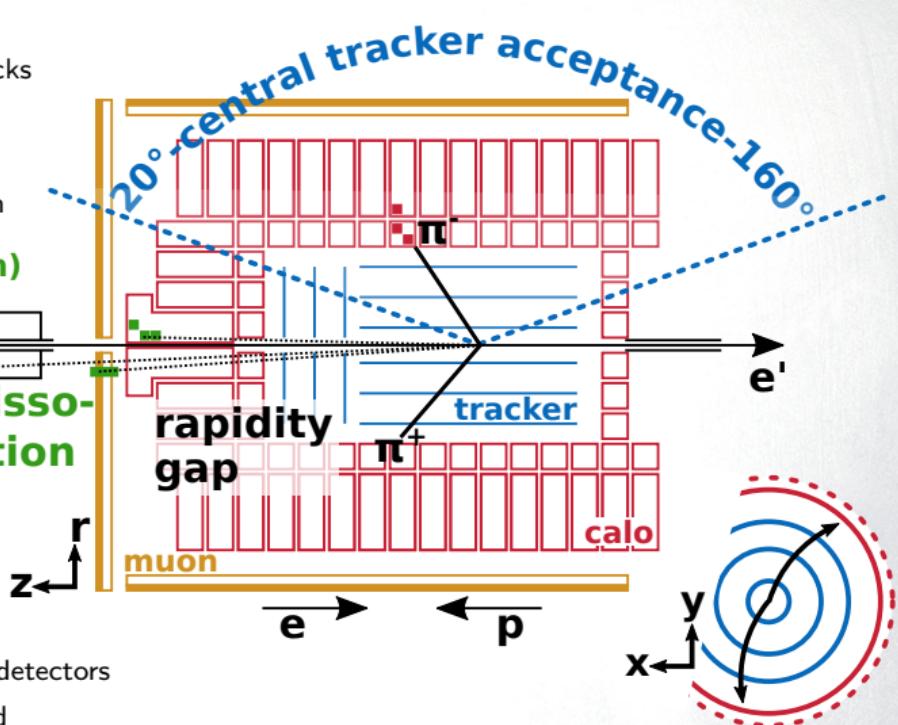


$\pi^+\pi^-$ Photoproduction in H1

Event Topology

- two oppositely charged, central, back-to-back tracks
- $p_T \lesssim 1$ GeV: often no signal in calo
- photoproduction: e' undetected ($Q^2 \lesssim 2$ GeV 2)
- diffractive scattering: p' in very forward direction

elastic p'
FTS(28m)
 p' -dissociation

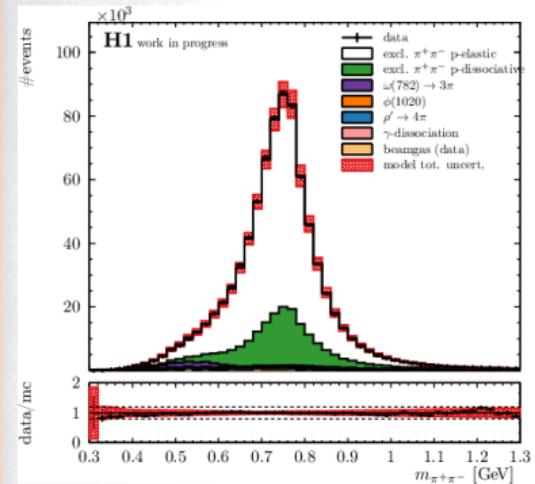


Challenges

- trigger: L1 track trigger
- elastic vs proton-dissociation:** tag using forward detectors
- $Q^2 > 0, M_Y \neq m_p$: kinematics under-constrained
- tracker acceptance: many (small) backgrounds

Unfolded Differential $\pi^+\pi^-$ Cross-Sections

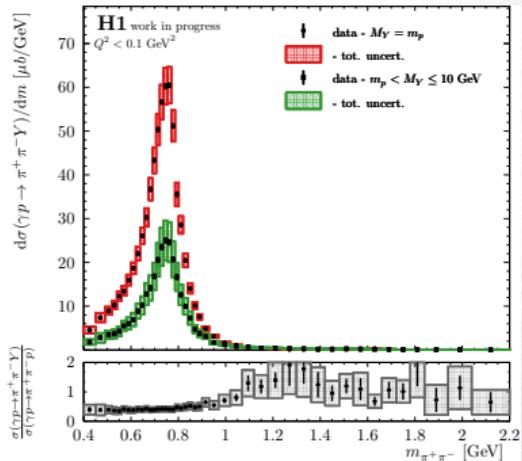
— Reconstructed Events —



— Unfolding — \Rightarrow

- correct efficiency, acceptance, resolution
- subtract backgrounds
- separate elastic/p-dissociation

— $\pi^+\pi^-$ Cross-Section —



- elas. + p-dissoc. signal + backgrounds
- $\sim 7 \cdot 10^5$ selected events

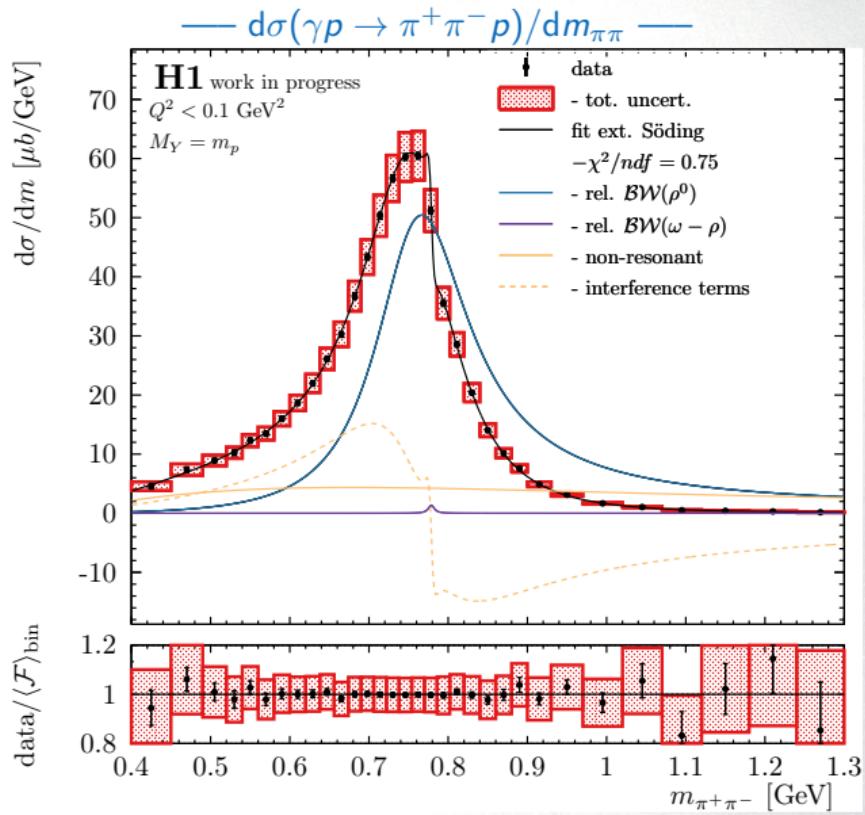
Extracting the ρ^0 Contribution

— Problem: Irreducible Backgrounds —

- small contributions but large interference
- separate via line-shape fits to $m_{\pi\pi}$
(model dependent)
- extract ρ^0 contribution to fit

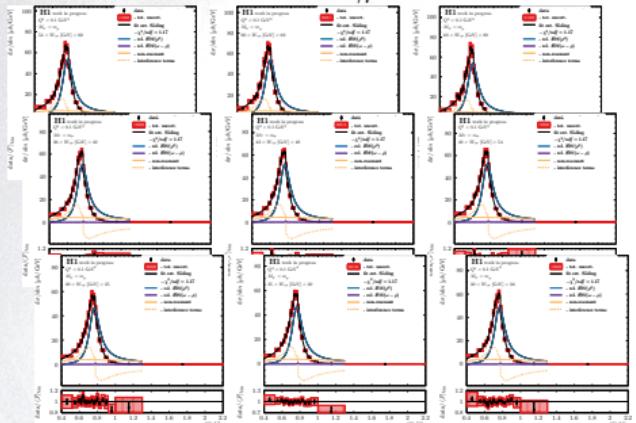
$$\frac{d\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- Y)}{dm_{\pi\pi}} \propto \left| A_{\rho,\omega} + A_{\text{non-res}} \right|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0 Y) \sim \int \left| A_\rho \right|^2 dm_{\pi\pi}$$

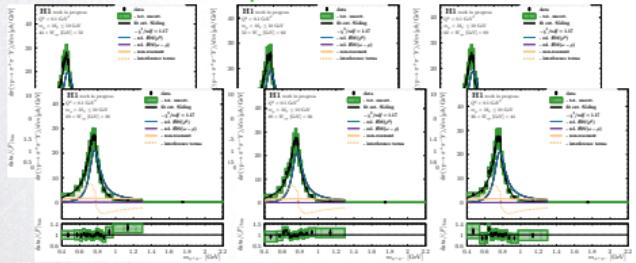


$$d\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- Y) / dm_{\pi\pi}(m_{\pi\pi}; W_{\gamma p}) \rightarrow \sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0 Y)(W_{\gamma p})$$

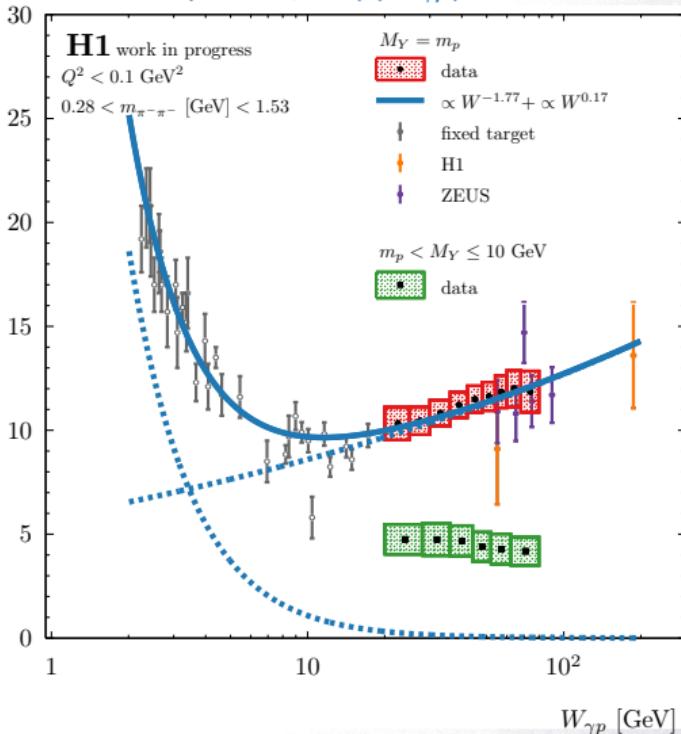
— $d\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- Y) / dm_{\pi\pi}(m_{\pi\pi})$ —
in 9 elastic $W_{\gamma p}$ bins



+ 6 p-dissoc. bins



— $\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0 Y)(W_{\gamma p})$ —





$$d^2\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p) / dm_{\pi\pi} dt(m_{\pi\pi}; W_{\gamma p}, t) \rightarrow \alpha(t)$$

$$d^2\sigma(\pi^+ \pi^-) / dm dt(m_{\pi\pi})$$

in $W_{\gamma p}$ and t bins

cannot be
shared

$$d\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0 p) / dt(W_{\gamma p}, t)$$

$$\text{fit } d\sigma/dt \propto W_{\gamma p}^{4(\alpha(t)-1)}$$

cannot be shared



$$\alpha(t)$$

cannot be shared



compare next slide

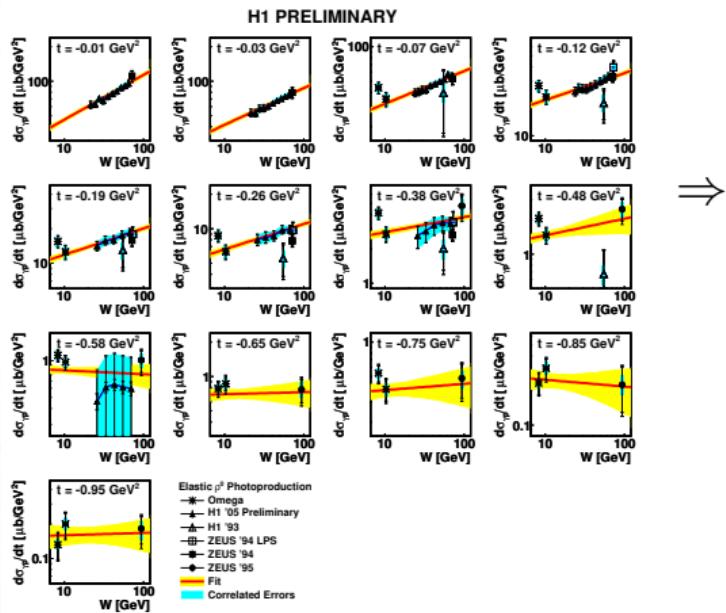
- $\alpha(t)$ also linear in t channel exchange $t < 0$. Compare Chew-Frautchi hadron plots.
- (potential deviations at large $|t|$)

$$d^2\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p) / dm_{\pi\pi} dt(m_{\pi\pi}; W_{\gamma p}, t) \rightarrow \alpha(t)$$

from [H1prelim-09-016]

$$d\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0 p) / dt(W_{\gamma p}, t)$$

$$\text{fit } d\sigma/dt \propto W_{\gamma p}^{4(\alpha(t)-1)}$$



$$\alpha(t)$$

