Exclusive diffractive processes within the dipole picture

Graeme Watt

University College London

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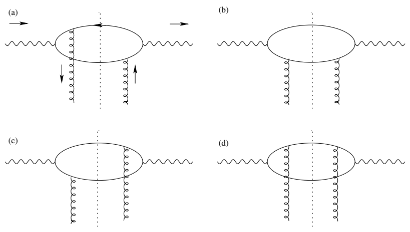
In collaboration with H. Kowalski and L. Motyka
(hep-ph/0606272, arXiv:0712.2670, arXiv:0805.2113)

Dipole picture in the non-forward direction

Bartels, Golec-Biernat, Peters [hep-ph/0301192]



- Non-forward photon impact factor calculated in the high-energy limit.
- Fourier transform from momentum space to coordinate space ($\mathbf{k} \to \mathbf{r}$), then to impact parameter space ($\mathbf{\Delta} \to \mathbf{b}$), with $t = -\Delta^2$.

- Results obtained in colour dipole picture: amplitude factorises into (wave function)·(dipole cross section)·(wave function).
- Non-forward wave functions can be written as forward wave functions multiplied by $\exp[\pm i(1-z)\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta}/2]$.

$$\boxed{\mathcal{A}_{T,L}^{\gamma^* p \to Ep}(x, Q, \Delta) = \mathrm{i}\int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{r} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{4\pi} \int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}\, (\Psi_E^* \Psi)_{T,L}\, \mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}[\mathbf{b}-(1-z)\mathbf{r}]\cdot\mathbf{\Delta}}\, \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{q\bar{q}}}{\mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}}}$$

Unified description of exclusive and inclusive processes

Exclusive diffractive processes

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{T,L}^{\gamma^* p\to Ep}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{16\pi}\left|\mathcal{A}_{T,L}^{\gamma^* p\to Ep}\right|^2$$

with corrections from the real part of the amplitude and a skewedness factor ($x' \ll x \ll 1$) according to Shuvaev *et al.* [hep-ph/9902410].

Inclusive deep-inelastic scattering (DIS) at small x

$$\sigma_{T,L}^{\gamma^* p}(x,Q) = \mathrm{Im}\,\mathcal{A}_{T,L}^{\gamma^* p\to\gamma^* p}(x,Q,\Delta=0)$$
$$= \sum_f \int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{r}\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{4\pi}(\Psi^*\Psi)_{T,L}^f \int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}\,\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{q\bar{q}}}{\mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}}$$

$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{q\bar{q}}}{\mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}} = 2\,\mathcal{N}(x,r,b)$, where $\mathcal{N}\in[0,1]$ and $\mathcal{N}=1$ is the unitarity limit.

Importance of explicit impact parameter dependence

- Most dipole models assume a factorised b dependence:

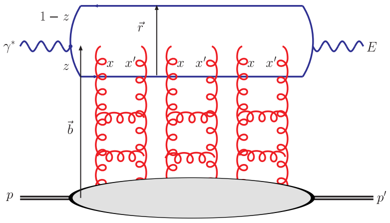
$$\mathcal{N}(x,r,b) = T(b)\,\mathcal{N}(x,r), \quad \text{with } \mathcal{N}(x,r)\in[0,1],$$

so that the b-integrated dipole–proton cross section is

$$\sigma_{q\bar{q}} = 2\int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}\,\mathcal{N}(x,r,b) = 2\int \mathrm{d}^2\mathbf{b}\;T(b)\,\mathcal{N}(x,r) = \sigma_0\,\mathcal{N}(x,r).$$

- But . . .
  1. $T(b)$ should be fixed from t-dependence of exclusive diffractive processes $\Rightarrow$ σ_0 should **not** be an additional free parameter.
  2. Non-zero $\alpha'_{\mathbb{P}}$ measured at HERA $\Rightarrow$ b dependence of $\mathcal{N}(x,r,b)$ is **not** independent of the x dependence.
  3. Saturation scale is strongly dependent on impact parameter.
- Determine $\mathcal{N}(x,r,b)$ from a **simultaneous** description of inclusive DIS and exclusive diffractive processes.

Impact parameter dependent saturation (b-Sat) model



Golec-Biernat, Wüsthoff [hep-ph/9807513]
→ Bartels, Golec-Biernat, Kowalski [hep-ph/0203258]
→ Kowalski, Teaney [hep-ph/0304189]
→ Kowalski, Motyka, G.W. [hep-ph/0606272]

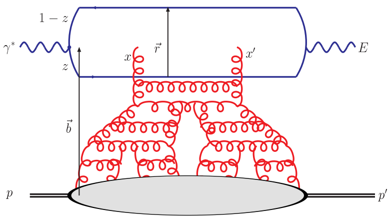
- DGLAP-evolved gluon density with Gaussian b dependence:

$$\mathcal{N}(x,r,b) = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2}{2N_c} r^2 \alpha_S(\mu^2)\, xg(x,\mu^2)\, T(b)\right)$$

$$xg(x,\mu_0^2) = A_g\, x^{-\lambda_g}\,(1-x)^{5.6}, \quad T(b) = \frac{1}{2\pi B_G} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{b^2}{2B_G}}$$

- $B_G = 4$ GeV^{-2} from t-slope of exclusive J/ψ photoproduction.
- Fit to 163 ZEUS F_2 points with $x_{\rm Bj} \leq 0.01$ and $Q^2 \in [0.25, 650]$ GeV^2 gives a $\chi^2/\mathrm{d.o.f.} = 1.21$ with parameters $\mu_0^2 = 1.17$ GeV^2, $A_g = 2.55$, $\lambda_g = 0.020$.

Impact parameter dependent CGC (b-CGC) model



Iancu, Itakura, Munier [hep-ph/0310338]
→ Kowalski, Motyka, G.W. [hep-ph/0606272]
→ G.W. [arXiv:0712.2670]

- Approximate solution of the Balitsky–Kovchegov (BK) equation.
- Original colour glass condensate (CGC) model of Iancu–Itakura–Munier (IIM) assumed a factorised b dependence.
- Introduce b dependence into the saturation scale:

$$\mathcal{N}(x,r,b) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}_0 \left(\frac{rQ_s}{2}\right)^{2\left(\gamma_s + \frac{\ln(2/rQ_s)}{9.9\lambda \ln(1/x)}\right)} & : \quad rQ_s \leq 2 \\ 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-A\ln^2(BrQ_s)} & : \quad rQ_s > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_s \equiv Q_s(x,b) = \left(\frac{x_0}{x}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{b^2}{2B_{\rm CGC}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2\gamma_s}}$$

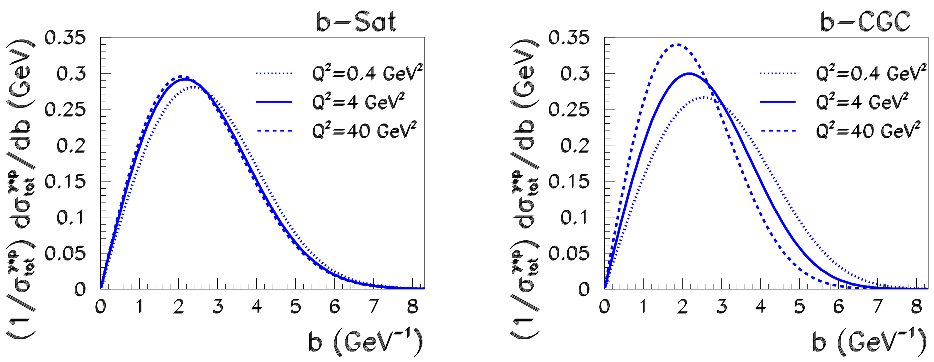
Parameters of b-CGC model

Fit to 133 ZEUS F_2 points with $x_{\rm Bj} \leq 0.01$ and $Q^2 \in [0.25, 45]$ GeV^2:

γ_s	$B_{\rm CGC}/\text{GeV}^{-2}$	$\mathcal{N}_0$	x_0	λ	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$
0.63 (fixed)	5.5	0.417	5.95×10^{-4}	0.159	1.62
0.46	**7.5**	**0.558**	$\mathbf{1.84 \times 10^{-6}}$	**0.119**	0.92
0.43 (no sat.)	7.5	0.565	1.34×10^{-6}	0.109	0.96

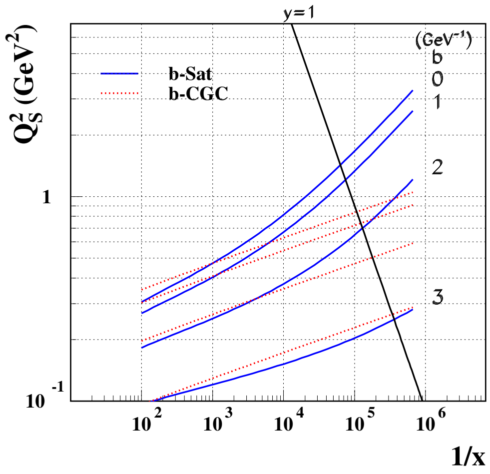
- $B_{\rm CGC}$ from t-slope of exclusive J/ψ photoproduction.
- Value of $\gamma_s = 0.46$ close to value of 0.44 obtained from numerical solution of BK equation [Boer, Utermann, Wessels, hep-ph/0701219].
- ...But value of $\lambda = 0.119$ lower than $\lambda \sim 0.3$ expected from perturbative calculation [Triantafyllopoulos, hep-ph/0209121].

Impact parameter dependence of total $\gamma^* p$ cross section



- $Q^2 = 0.4,\ 4,\ 40$ GeV^2 with $x = 10^{-4},\ 10^{-3},\ 10^{-2}$ respectively.
- Median impact parameters are all between 2 and 3 GeV^{-1}.

Saturation scale Q_S^2 from different dipole models



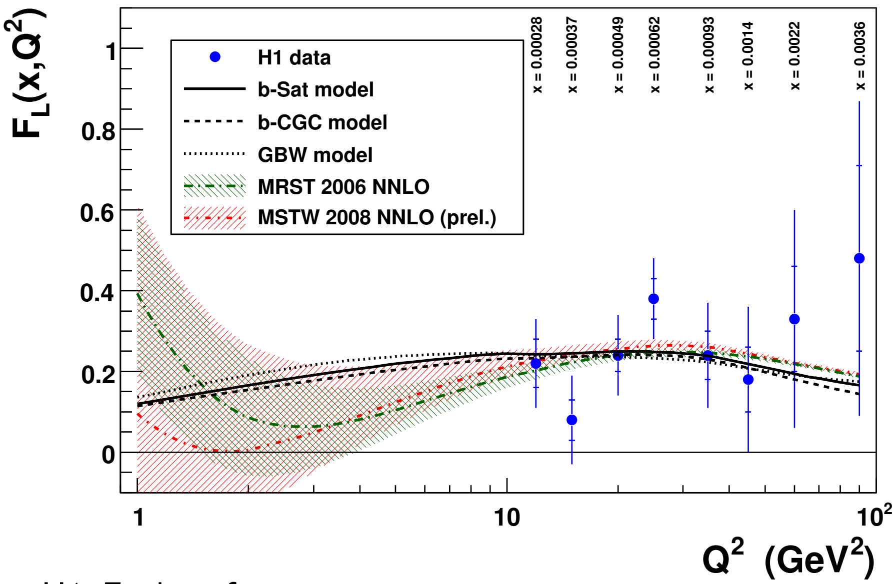
- Define **saturation scale** $Q_S^2 \equiv 2/r_S^2$, where r_S is the dipole size where

$$\mathcal{N}(x, r_S, b) = 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-1/2} \simeq 0.4.$$

- $Q_S^2 \lesssim 0.5$ GeV^2 in HERA regime for most relevant impact parameters $b \sim 2$–3 GeV^{-1}.

- HERA kinematic limit: $y \simeq Q_S^2/(4E_eE_p\,x) = 1$.

Description of longitudinal structure function $F_L(x, Q^2)$



- H1 F_L data from arXiv:0805.2809.

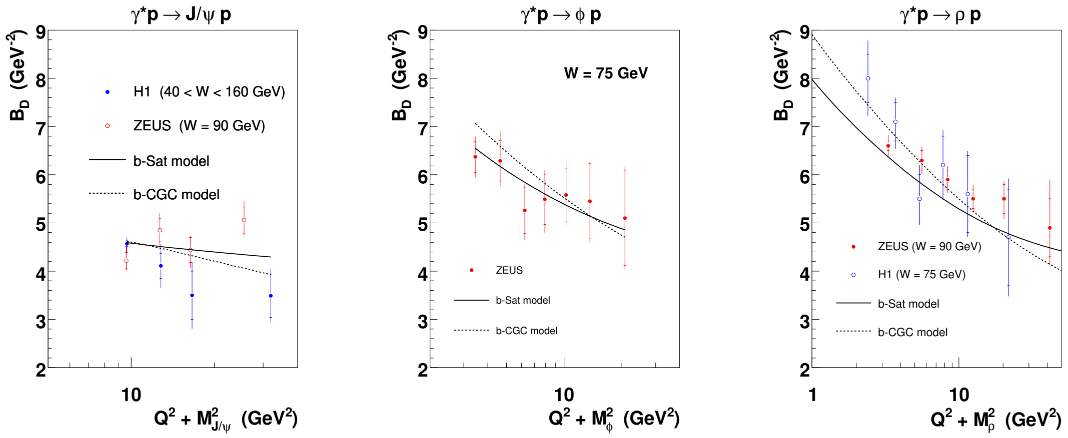
Predictions for exclusive diffraction at HERA

- Confront b-Sat and b-CGC model predictions with wealth of HERA data on exclusive diffractive vector meson production (J/ψ, ϕ, ρ) and deeply virtual Compton scattering (DVCS).

	ZEUS	H1
J/ψ	hep-ex/0201043, hep-ex/0404008	hep-ex/0510016.
ϕ	hep-ex/0504010	—
ρ	arXiv:0708.1478	hep-ex/9902019
DVCS	hep-ex/0305028, ZEUS-prel-07-016	hep-ex/0505061, arXiv:0709.4114

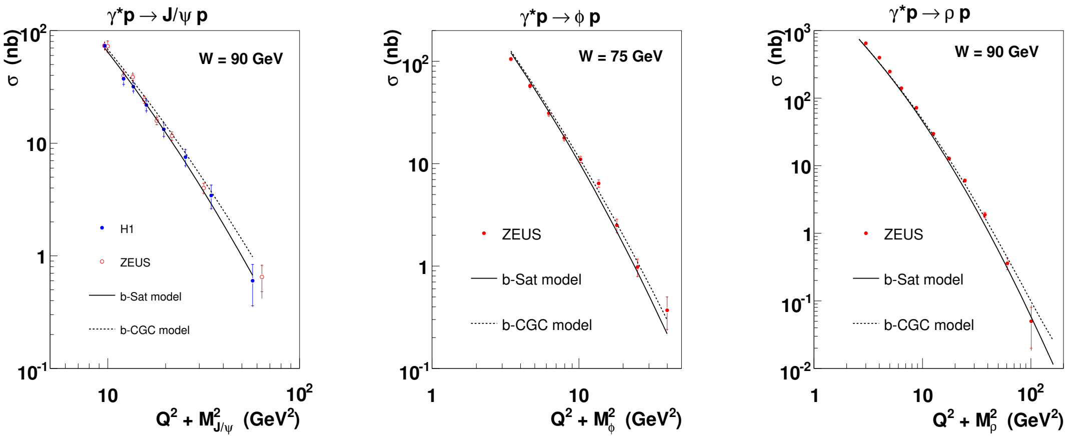
- Significant challenge to simultaneously describe all aspects of the Q^2, W and t dependence.
- Use a "boosted Gaussian" vector meson wave function: see hep-ph/0606272 for details. Different wave functions mostly affect overall normalisation and ratio of σ_L/σ_T.

Q^2 dependence of B_D, where $\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}t \propto \exp(-B_D|t|)$



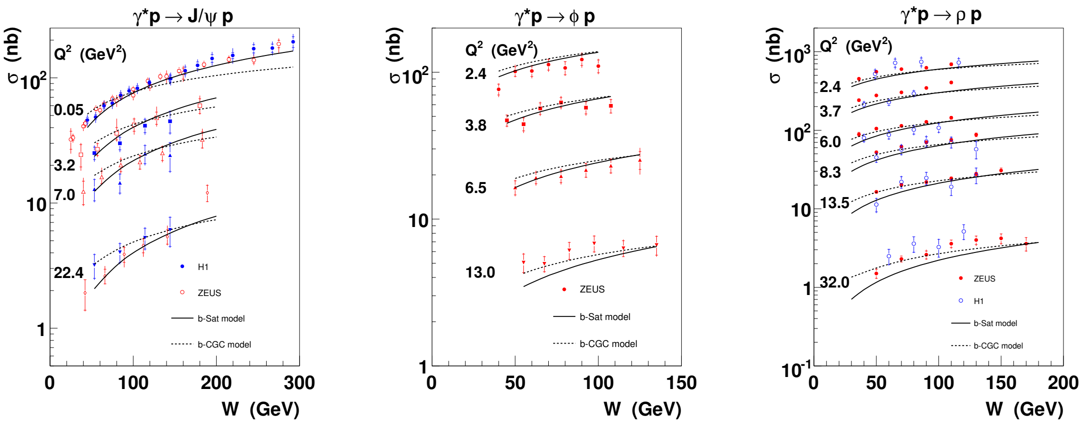
- Recall only **one** free parameter fixed from B_D for J/ψ photoproduction (which also gives normalisation of the b-integrated dipole cross section).
- Factor $\exp[\mathrm{i}(1-z)\mathbf{r}\cdot\mathbf{\Delta}]$ from non-forward wave functions mainly responsible for dependence of B_D on Q^2 and M_V^2.

Q^2 dependence of vector meson cross sections



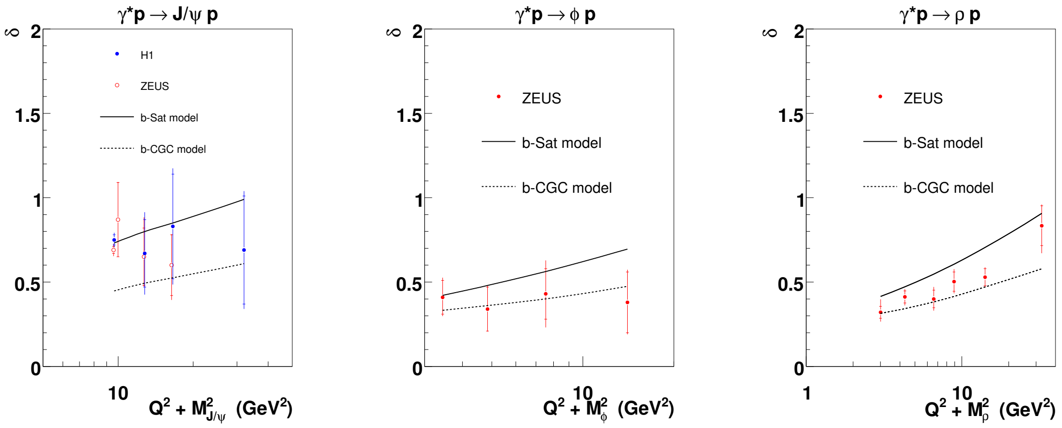
- Both dipole models describe the data well in both shape and normalisation.

W dependence of vector meson cross sections



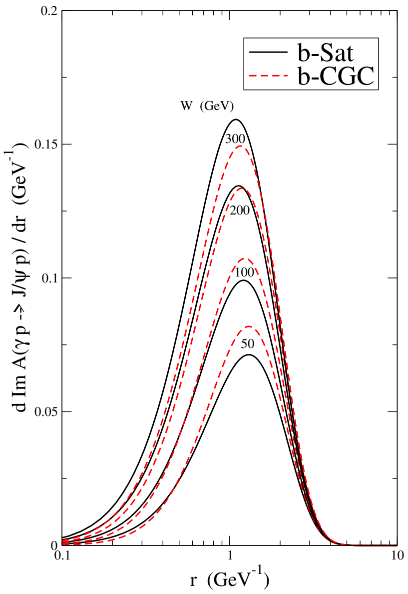
- W dependence of J/ψ photoproduction favours b-Sat model.

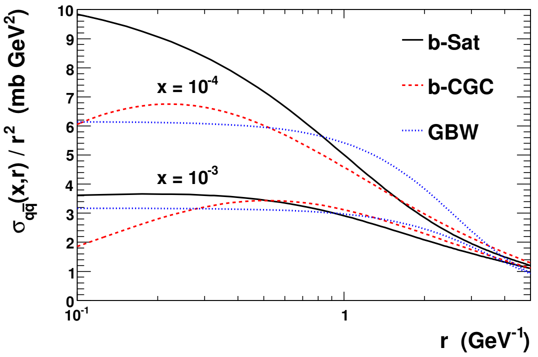
Q^2 dependence of δ, where $\sigma \propto W^\delta$



- W dependence of J/ψ photoproduction favours b-Sat model.

W dependence sensitive to details of dipole cross section

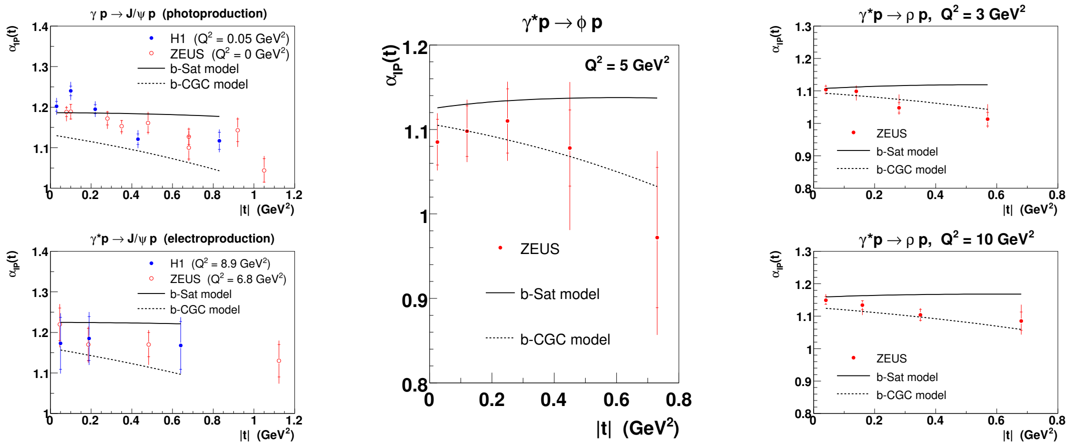




- Relatively small differences between b-Sat and b-CGC dipole cross sections around $r \sim 1\ \text{GeV}^{-1}$, but J/ψ data can discriminate.

Effective Pomeron trajectories: $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t) = \alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) + \alpha'_{\mathbb{P}}\, t$

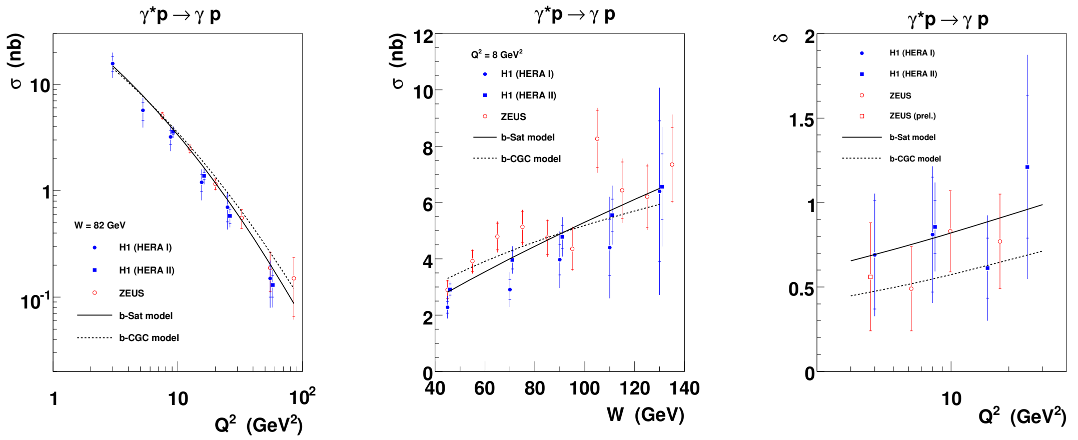
- Determine $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t)$ by fitting $\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}t \propto W^{4[\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t)-1]}$.



- Interplay between x and b better modelled in b-CGC model $\Rightarrow$ better agreement of $\alpha'_{\mathbb{P}}$ with data.

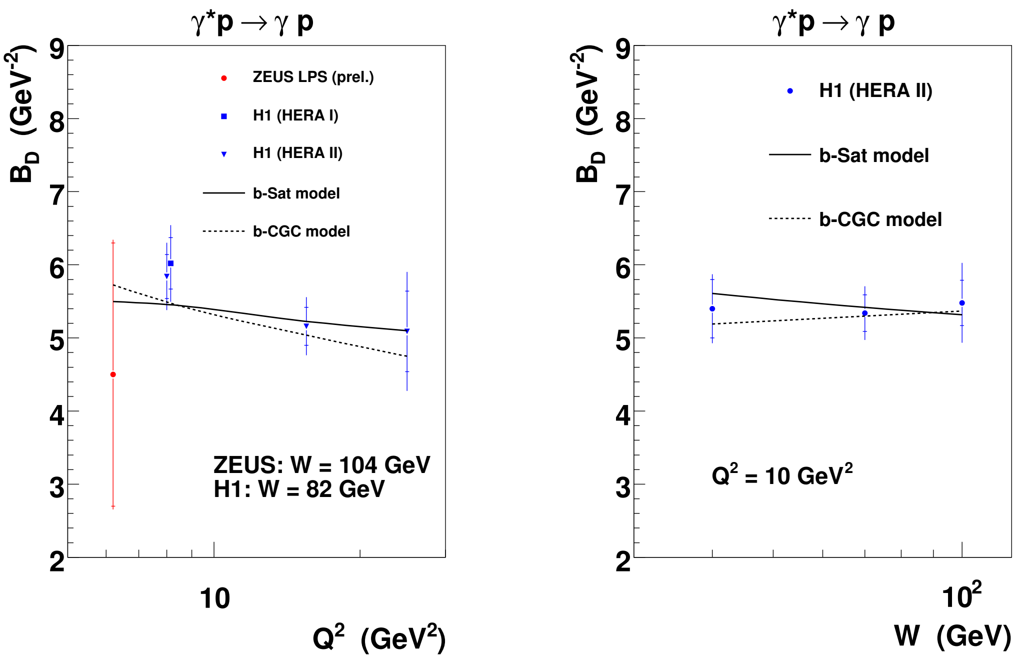
Deeply virtual Compton scattering (DVCS): $\gamma^* p \to \gamma p$

- DVCS theoretically cleaner than vector meson production since no uncertainty from wave function.

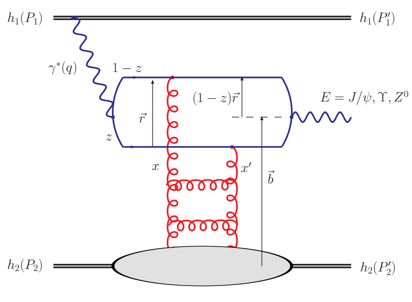


- Data not yet precise enough to distinguish different W dependence of the two models.

B_D vs. Q^2 and W for DVCS, where $\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}t \propto \exp(-B_D|t|)$



Exclusive photoproduction in hadron–hadron collisions



Motyka, G.W. [arXiv:0805.2113]

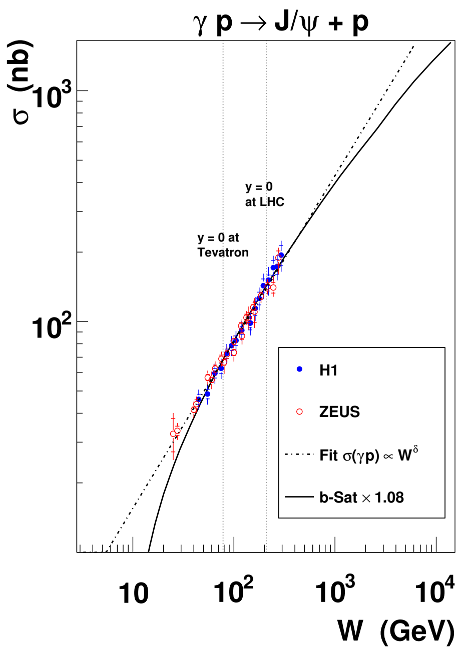
- Exclusive final state $E = J/\psi, \Upsilon, Z^0$ with rapidity y.
- Flux $\mathrm{d}n/\mathrm{d}k$ of quasi-real photons with energy $k \simeq (M_E/2)\exp(y) \simeq W^2/(2\sqrt{s})$, following Klein and Nystrand [hep-ph/0311164].

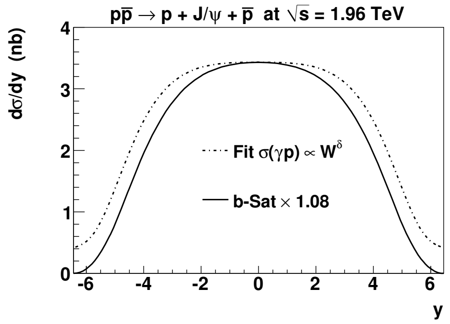
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}y}(h_1 h_2 \to h_1 + E + h_2) = k\frac{\mathrm{d}n}{\mathrm{d}k}\sigma(\gamma p \to E + p) \quad + \quad (y \to -y)$$

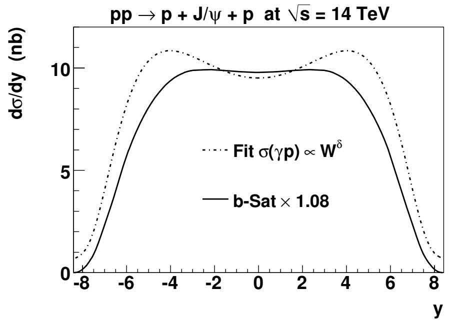
Disclaimer

- Neglect interference between photon–Pomeron and Pomeron–photon fusion, and effect of absorptive corrections from soft rescattering.
- Only present cross sections integrated over final state momenta, then these effects will be largely washed out. (Rapidity gap survival factor $S^2 \sim 0.7$–0.9.)

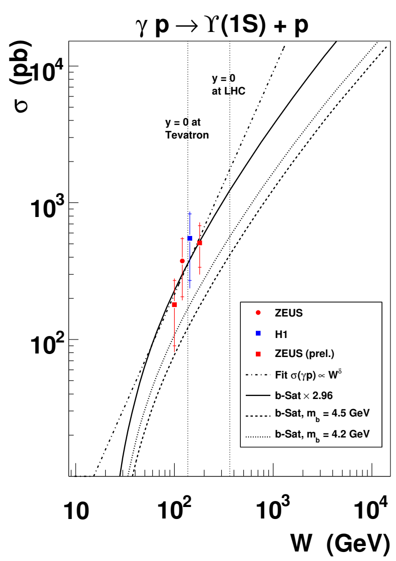
Exclusive J/ψ photoproduction at Tevatron and LHC

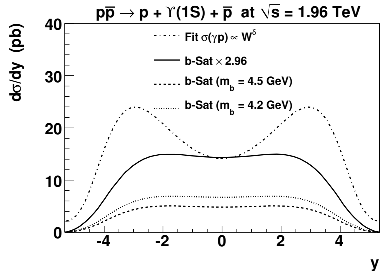


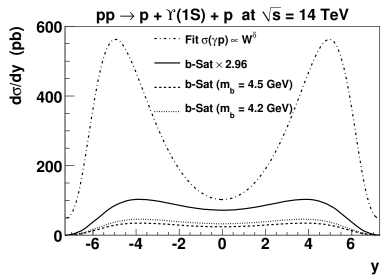




Exclusive Υ photoproduction at Tevatron and LHC







- Uncertainty in m_b and Ψ_Υ $\Rightarrow$ Scale to HERA data.
- Sensitive to W dependence of γp cross section.

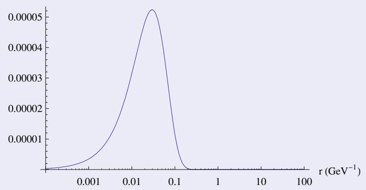
Wave functions for exclusive Z^0 photoproduction

- Exclusive Z^0 photoproduction ($\gamma p \to Z^0 + p$) at the Tevatron and LHC is a potentially interesting process: cross section estimates requested by M. Albrow.
- Wave functions for an incoming Z^0 with **space-like** virtuality $q^2 = -Q^2 < 0$ are known from application of the dipole model to charged-current DIS [Fiore, Zoller, hep-ph/0509097].
- For an outgoing Z^0, or for time-like Compton scattering ($\gamma p \to \gamma^* + p$), need to generalise the dipole picture to the **time-like** case ($q^2 = M^2 > 0$).
- Amplitude for $\gamma p \to Z^0 + p$ is **not** simply the DVCS amplitude at $Q^2 = M_Z^2$ with a different coupling.
- Pick up **real** contribution to the amplitude related to contribution of an on-shell $q\bar{q}$ pair in addition to the usual imaginary part.

Technical aside: tricky r integration in Z^0 amplitude

Space-like case (incorrect, $\sim$ DVCS at $Q^2 = M_Z^2$)

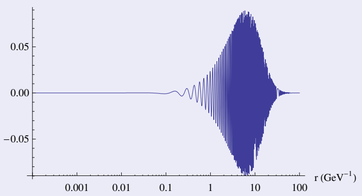
Plot imaginary part of d quark contribution to $\gamma p \to Z^0 + p$ amplitude for $z = 0.5$, $t = 0$, $x = M_Z/\sqrt{s}$ at LHC ($y = 0$).



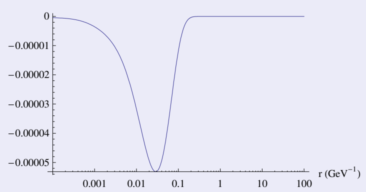
Time-like case (correct): highly oscillatory integrand

Use contour integration $\Rightarrow \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}r\, f(r) = \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}r\, \mathrm{i}\, f(\mathrm{i}r)$

$\int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}r$

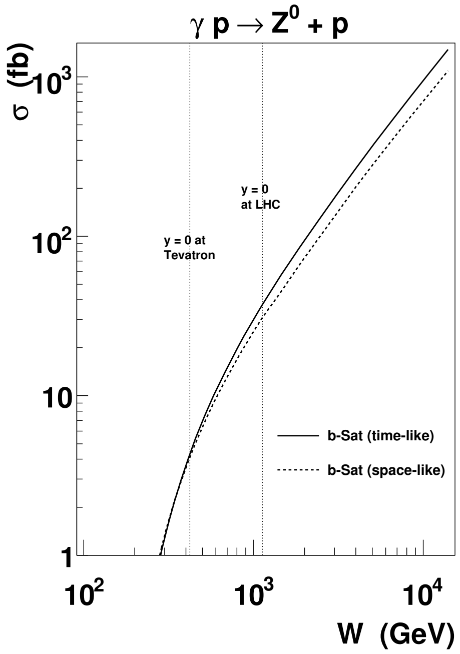


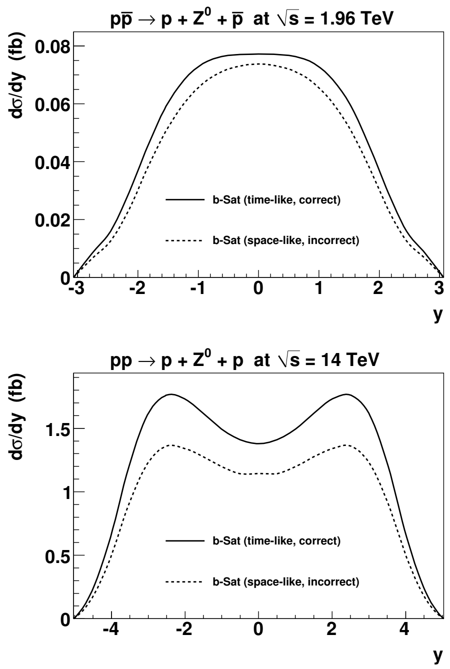
$= \int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}r$



After z integration, $|\mathrm{Im}\,\mathcal{A}|$ only $\sim 3\%$ greater than in space-like case. But also significant $\mathrm{Re}\,\mathcal{A} \sim 40\%\ \mathrm{Im}\,\mathcal{A}$.

Exclusive Z^0 photoproduction at Tevatron and LHC





Summary of predictions for J/ψ, Υ and Z^0 production

J/ψ	$\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}y\vert_{y=0}$ (nb)	σ (nb)	Event rate (s^{-1})
Tevatron	3.4	28	0.33
LHC	9.8	120	71

$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}y\vert_{y=0}$ (pb)	σ (pb)	Event rate (hr^{-1})
Tevatron	14	115	2.0
LHC	72	1060	946

Z^0	$\mathrm{d}\sigma/\mathrm{d}y\vert_{y=0}$ (fb)	σ (fb)	Event rate (yr^{-1})
Tevatron	0.077	0.30	0.065
LHC	1.4	13	135

- Event rates include leptonic branching ratio and assume a luminosity $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{32}\,\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$ (Tevatron) and $\mathcal{L} = 10^{34}\,\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$ (LHC). No gap survival factor included.

Summary

Impact parameter dependent dipole cross sections

b-Sat : eikonalised gluon density with DGLAP evolution.

b-CGC : improvement to the BK-inspired model of IIM.

- Consistent results for the saturation scale between the two models.

Description of exclusive diffractive processes at HERA

- Both dipole models generally give a good description of data.
- b-Sat better description of W dependence for J/ψ production.
- b-CGC better description of $\alpha'_{\mathbb{P}}$, i.e. correlation between x and b.

Extension to Tevatron and LHC

- Predictions given for rapidity distributions of exclusive photoproduced J/ψ, Υ and Z^0 expected at the Tevatron and LHC.