

# Perspectives on diffractive jet production at the EIC

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# Introduction

Lessons from HERA:

- Jets provide important information  $\alpha_s$  and gluon PDF
- Large fraction of events (10 – 15%) in DIS are diffractive
- QCD + Regge factorization → Pomeron PDFs

Open issue:

- Factorization breaking: Global or resolved photons only?

New topics:

- First measurement of diffractive nuclear PDFs
- Relation of diffraction to (cold) nuclear effects
- Information on virtual pion cloud in nuclei

# The HERA collider at DESY

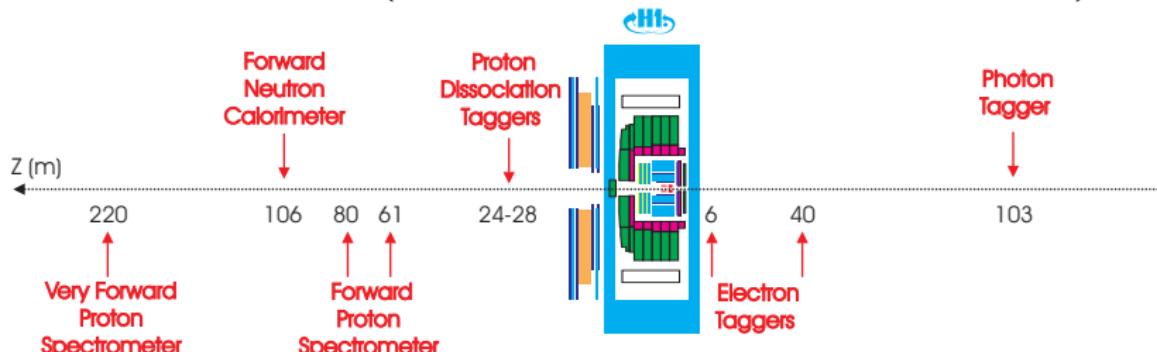
P. Newman, M. Wing, Rev. Mod. Phys. 86 (2014) 1037 [1308.3368]

The world's only *he* circular ( $r$ ) facility (a):

- Only electrons (positrons) on protons, no Run III with nuclei
- Mostly 27.5 on 820 (920) GeV, last months 575 (460) GeV
- Important for  $F_L$  (high  $y$ , small  $x \rightarrow$  BFKL dynamics?)

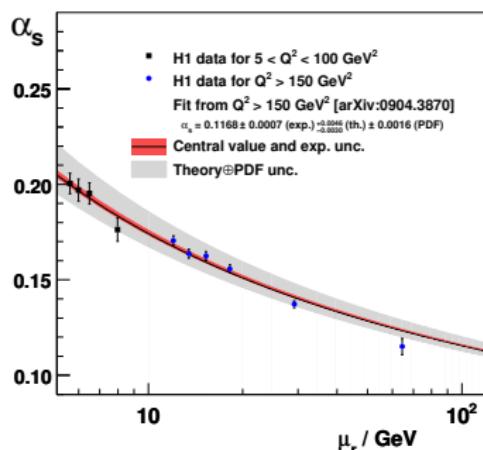
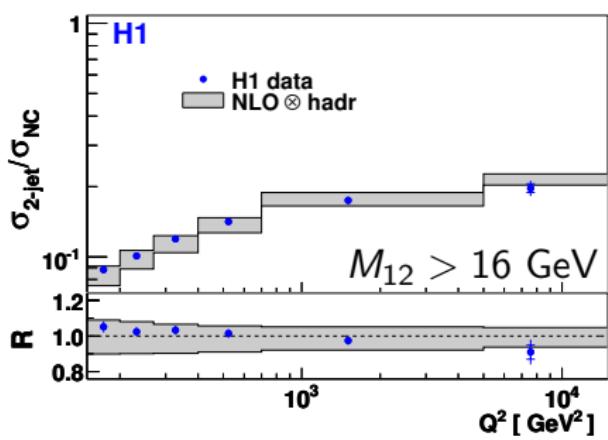
Detectors:

- Two general purpose detectors (H1, ZEUS)
- Microvertex detectors, tracking, calorimeters, muon chambers
- Forward taggers (diffraction, photoproduction, luminosity)



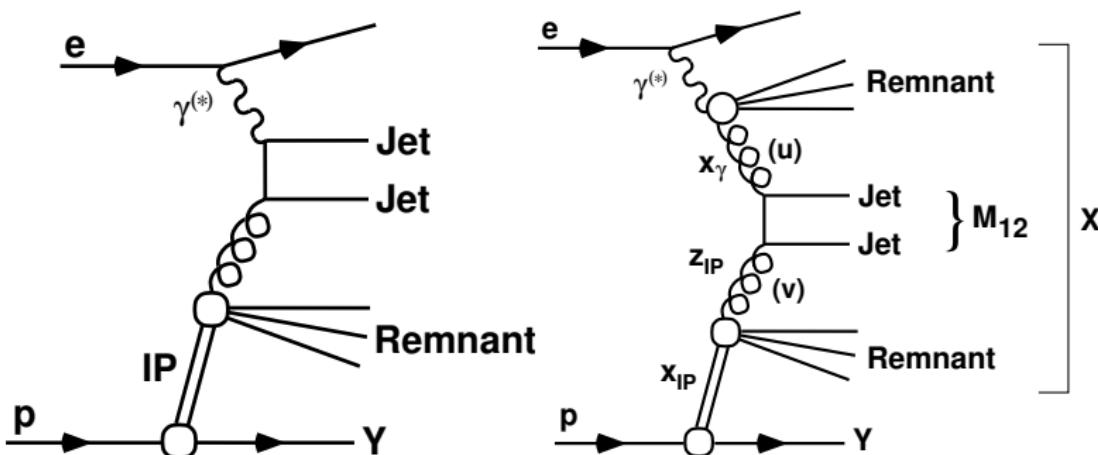
# Fraction of dijet events in DIS and determination of $\alpha_s$

H1 Coll., Eur. Phys. C65 (2010) 363 [0904.3870]



# Diffractive dijet photoproduction - direct and resolved

MK, G. Kramer, Mod. Phys. Lett. A23 (2008) 1885 [0806.2269]



$X$ : Central hadronic system

$\uparrow$ : Large rapidity gap

$Y$ : Forward proton (plus low-lying nucleon resonances)

# Diffractive dijet photoproduction - experimental cuts

MK, G. Kramer, Mod. Phys. Lett. A23 (2008) 1885 [0806.2269]

Table 1. Kinematic cuts applied in the H1 analysis of diffractive dijet photoproduction.

165 GeV	<	$W$	<	242 GeV
		$Q^2$	<	0.01 GeV <sup>2</sup>
		$E_T^{jet1}$	>	5 GeV
		$E_T^{jet2}$	>	4 GeV
-1	<	$\eta_{lab}^{jet1,2}$	<	2
		$x_P$	<	0.03
		$M_Y$	<	1.6 GeV
		$-t$	<	1 GeV <sup>2</sup>

Table 2. Kinematic cuts applied in the ZEUS analysis of diffractive dijet photoproduction.

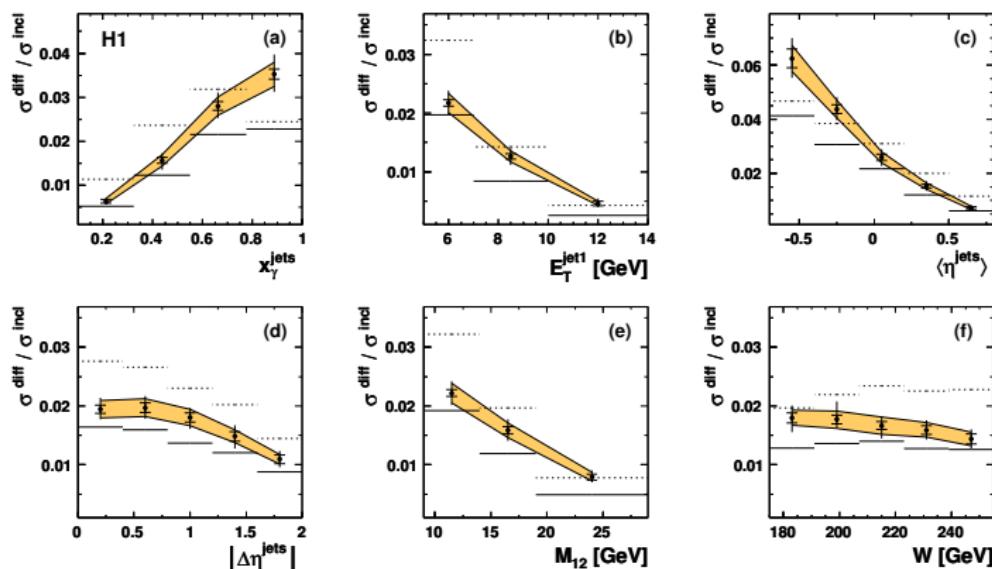
0.2	<	$y$	<	0.85
		$Q^2$	<	1 GeV <sup>2</sup>
		$E_T^{jet1}$	>	7.5 GeV
		$E_T^{jet2}$	>	6.5 GeV
-1.5	<	$\eta_{lab}^{jet1,2}$	<	1.5
		$x_P$	<	0.025
		$-t$	<	5 GeV <sup>2</sup>

NB: Dissociative processes increase cross section by  $1.15^{+0.15}_{-0.08}$ .

# Fraction of diffractive dijet events in photoproduction

H1 Coll., Eur. Phys. J. C70 (2010) 15 [1006.0946]

- **H1 data**
- **data correlated uncertainty**
- ..... **Rapgap / Pythia<sup>no MI</sup>**
- **Rapgap / Pythia<sup>MI</sup>**



# Diffractive parton distributions

H1 Coll., Eur. Phys. J. C48 (2006) 715 [hep-ex/0606004]

ZEUS Coll., Eur. Phys. J. C38 (2004) 43 [hep-ex/0408009]

Proof of QCD factorization:

[J.C. Collins, Phys. Rev. D57 (1998) 3051]

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_P dt} = \sum_a \int_x^{x_P} d\xi \sigma_a^{\gamma*}(x, Q^2, \xi) f_a^D(\xi, Q^2; x_P, t)$$

Assumption of Regge factorization:

[Ingelman, Schlein, Phys. Lett. B142 (1985) 256]

$$f_a^D(x, Q^2; x_P, t) = f_{P/p}(x_P, t) f_{a/P}(z_P = x/x_P, Q^2)$$

Pomeron flux factor:

$$f_{P/p}(x_P, t) = A_P x_P^{1-2\alpha_P(t)} \exp(B_P t) \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha_P(t) = \alpha_P(0) + \alpha'_P t$$

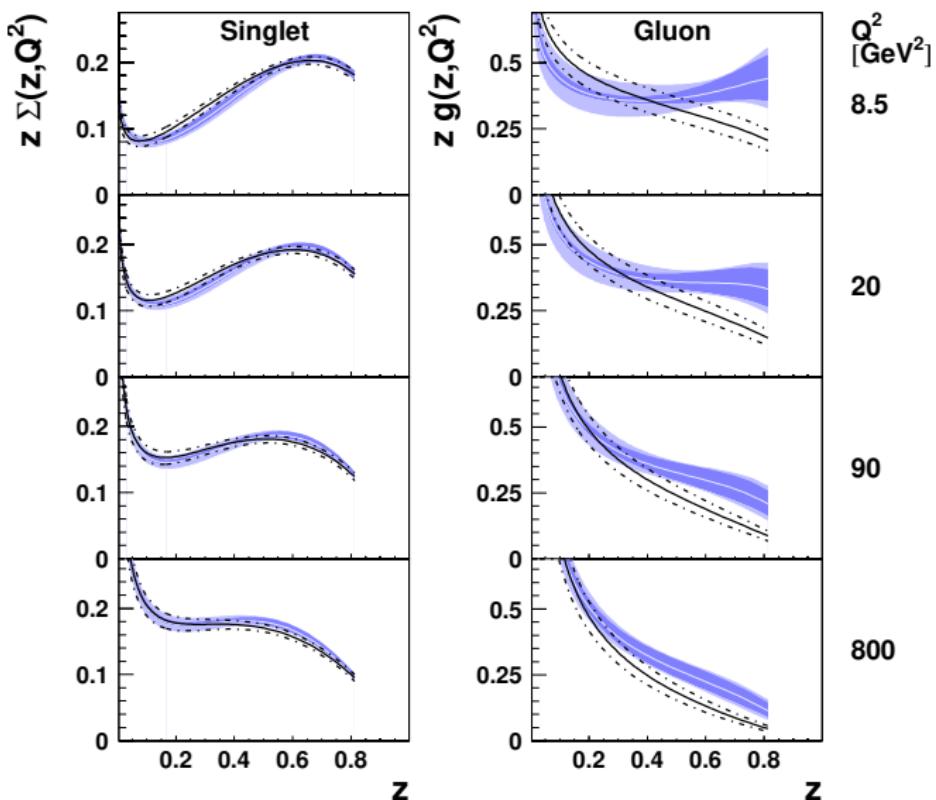
HERA determinations:

- H1:  $B_P = 5.5 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $\alpha'_P = 0.06 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $\alpha_P(0) = 1.111$  (Fit B)
- ZEUS:  $B_P = 4.67 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $\alpha'_P = 0.25 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $\alpha_P(0) = 1.16$

Dijet and open charm production in DIS well described.

# Comparison of H1 2006 Fits A and B

H1 Coll., Eur. Phys. J. C48 (2006) 715 [hep-ex/0606004]



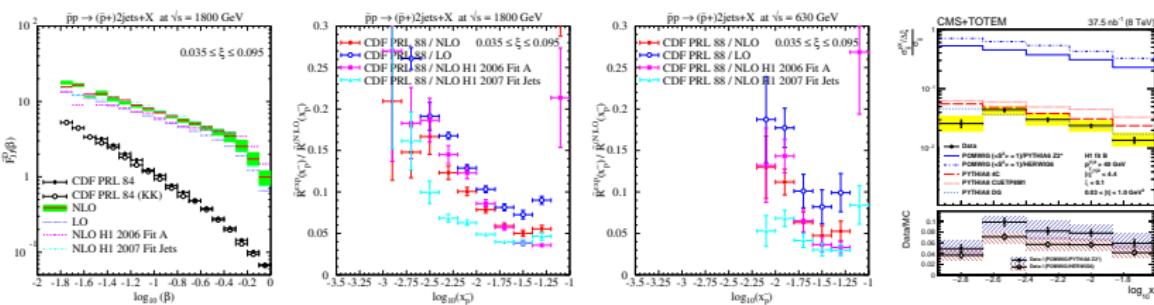
# Factorization in diffractive DIS and its breaking in $\bar{p}p$

MK, G. Kramer, Phys. Rev. D80 (2009) 074006 [0908.2531]

- Deep-inelastic scattering: QCD factorization proven (Regge?)
- $\bar{p}p$  scattering at 1.8 TeV: Factorization broken by  $\sim 1/10$
- Effective diffractive structure function  $F_{JJ}^D$ :

$$R(x, \xi, t) \approx \frac{F_{JJ}^D(x, Q^2, \xi, t)}{F_{JJ}^{ND}(x, Q^2)} \quad \text{with} \quad F_{JJ}^{ND}(x) = x[g(x) + \frac{4}{9} \sum_i q_i(x)]$$

using GRV 98 LO for  $F_{JJ}^{ND}$ .

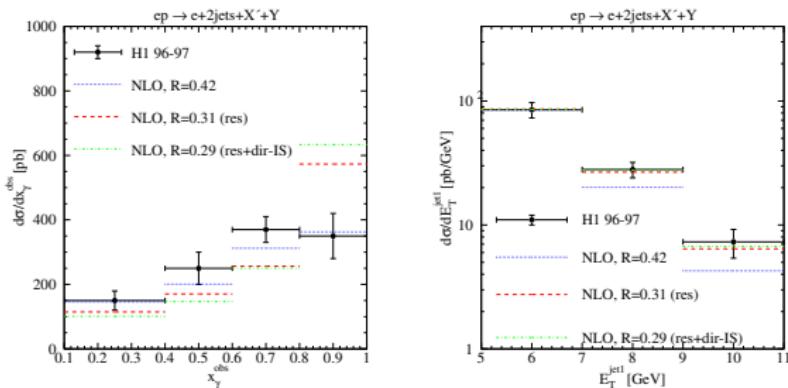


- 2-channel eikonal model (14 TeV): 1/20 [V. Khoze et al., EPJC 18 (2000) 167]

# Factorization breaking in photoproduction

MK, G. Kramer, J. Phys. G31 (2005) 1391 [hep-ph/0506121]

- Photoproduction: Direct ( $\sim$  DIS) + resolved ( $\sim$  hh) processes
- Factorization breaking: Global or resolved photons only?



- Suppression of dir-IS collinear remainder:

$$M(Q^2, R)_{\overline{\text{MS}}} = \left[ -\frac{1}{2N_c} P_{q_i \leftarrow \gamma}(z) \ln \left( \frac{M_\gamma^2 z}{p_T^{*2}(1-z)} \right) + \frac{Q_i^2}{2} \right] \textcolor{red}{R} - \frac{1}{2N_c} P_{q_i \leftarrow \gamma}(z) \ln \left( \frac{p_T^{*2}}{zQ^2 + y_s s} \right)$$

# A fresh look at factorization breaking in photoproduction

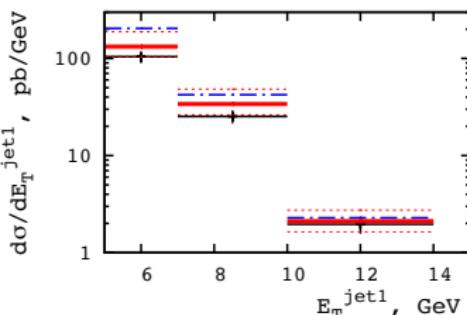
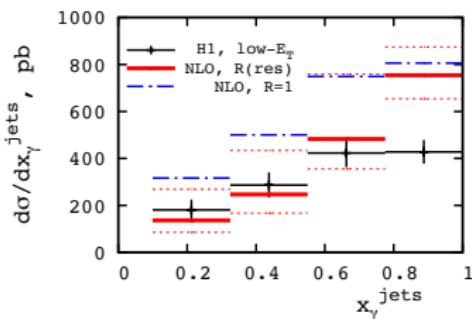
MK, V. Guzey, Eur. Phys. J. C76 (2016) 467 [1606.01350]

- Soft inelastic photon-proton interactions destroy rapidity gap
- Interaction strength depends on  $\gamma$  components ( $\gamma/\text{VMD}/q\bar{q}$ )
- Expect  $S^2 = 1$  ( $\gamma$ ),  $S^2 = 0.34$  (VMD),  $S^2 = 0.53 - 0.75$  ( $q\bar{q}$ )

[A. Kaidalov et al., Eur. Phys. J. C66 (2010) 373]

- Open charm not suppressed ( $J/\psi \ll \rho, \omega, \phi$  in GVMD)
- Linear interpolation from small to large  $x_\gamma$ :

$$S_i^2(x_\gamma) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, & i = c, \\ A_q x_\gamma + 0.34, & i = u, d, s, \quad A_q = 0.37 - 0.41 \\ A_g x_\gamma + 0.34, & i = g, \quad A_g = 0.19 - 0.24 \end{cases}$$



# Diffractive photoproduction of dijets at the EIC

V. Guzey, M. Klasen, in preparation

## Experimental conditions:

- Electron-proton collisions with  $21 \text{ GeV} \times 100 \text{ GeV}$
- Diffraction:  $M_Y < 1.6 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $|t| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  $x_{IP} < 0.03$
- Photoproduction:  $Q^2 < 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  $0 < y < 1$
- Jet definition ( $\sim \text{H1}$ ): Anti- $k_T$  ( $R = 1$ ),  $p_{T1,2} > 5$  (4.5) GeV

## Theoretical input:

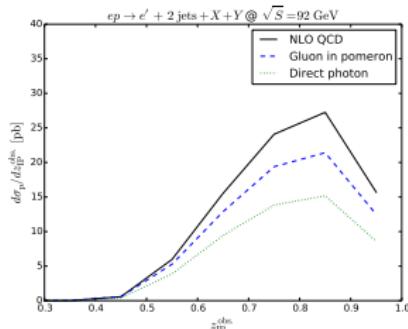
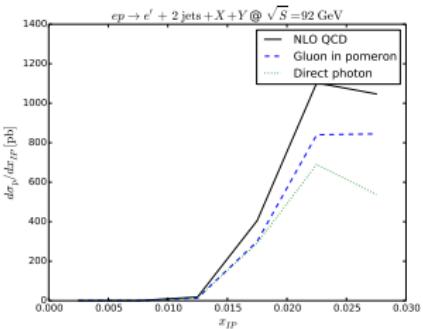
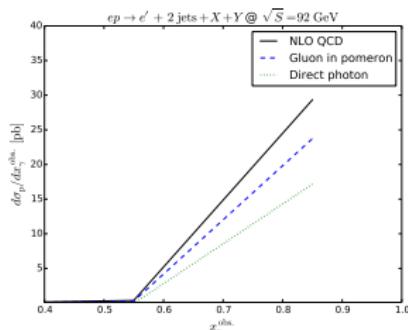
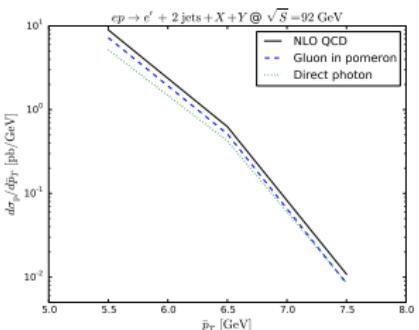
- Improved Weizsäcker-Williams photon spectrum
- Photon PDFs: GRV HO
- Diffractive PDFs: H1 2006 Fit B. **To do: Fit A, ZEUS, nPDFs.**
- Scales:  $\mu_R = \mu_F = \bar{p}_T$ . **To do: Factorization breaking.**

## Important observables:

$$z_{IP}^{\text{obs}} = \frac{p_{T,1} e^{\eta_1} + p_{T,2} e^{\eta_2}}{2x_{IP} E_p} \quad , \quad x_\gamma^{\text{obs}} = \frac{p_{T,1} e^{-\eta_1} + p_{T,2} e^{-\eta_2}}{2y E_e}$$

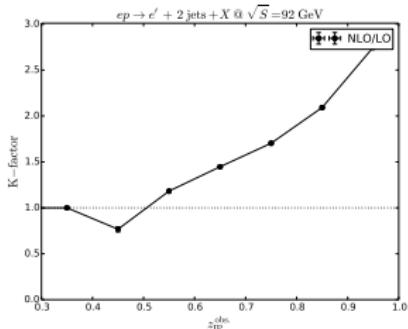
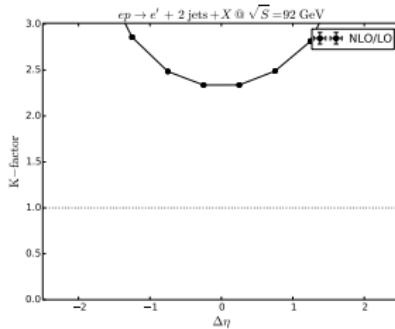
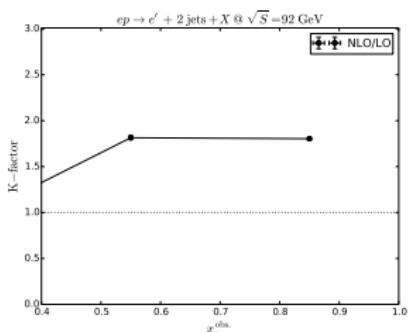
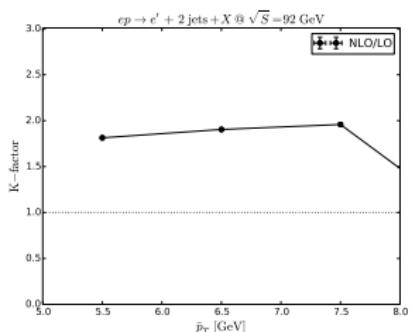
# Diffractive photoproduction of dijets at the EIC

V. Guzey, M. Klasen, in preparation



# K-factors for diffractive dijet photoproduction

V. Guzey, M. Klasen, in preparation



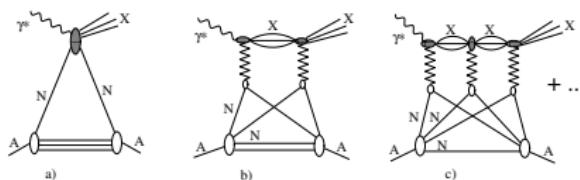
# Diffractive PDFs in nuclei

L. Frankfurt, V. Guzey, M. Strikman, Phys. Rept. 512 (2012) 255

Defined similarly to those for nucleons:

$$F_{2A}^{D(3)}(x, Q^2, x_P) = \int_{-1 \text{ GeV}^2}^{t_{\min}} dt F_{2A}^{D(4)}(x, Q^2, x_P, t) = \beta \sum_{j=q, \bar{q}, g} \int_{\beta}^1 \frac{dy}{y} C_j(\frac{\beta}{y}, Q^2) f_{j/A}^{D(3)}(y, Q^2, x_P)$$

Beyond IA (a) interactions with many nucleons  $N$  (b,c,...):



Use exp.  $t$ -depend. ( $B_{\text{diff}}$ ), nucl. density  $T_A(b) = \int dz \rho_A(b, z)$ :

$$\beta f_{j/A}^{D(3)}(\beta, Q^2, x_P) = 4\pi A^2 B_{\text{diff}} \beta f_{j/N}^{D(3)}(\beta, Q^2, x_P) \int d^2 b \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{ix_P m_N z} e^{-\frac{A}{2}(1-i\eta)\sigma_{\text{soft}}^j(\textcolor{red}{x}, Q^2) \int_z^{\infty} dz' \rho_A(b, z')} \rho_A(b, z) \right|^2$$

Regge factorization explicitly broken ( $\textcolor{red}{x} = \beta x_P$ ). Assume small  $x_P$ :

$$\beta f_{j/A}^{D(3)}(\beta, Q^2, x_P) \approx 16\pi B_{\text{diff}} \beta f_{j/N}^{D(3)}(\beta, Q^2, x_P) \int d^2 \vec{b} \left| \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{A}{2}(1-i\eta)\sigma_{\text{soft}}^j(x, Q^2) T_A(b)}}{(1-i\eta)\sigma_{\text{soft}}^j(x, Q^2)} \right|^2$$

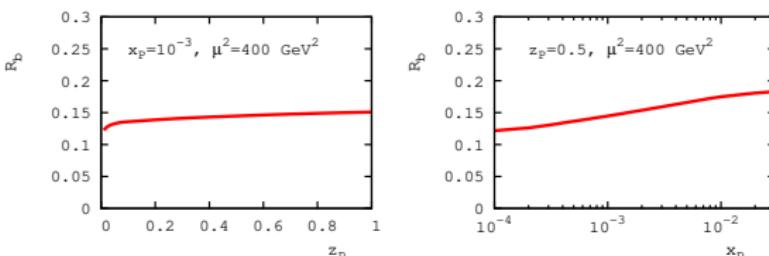
# Diffractive nuclear PDFs at the LHC

MK, V. Guzey, JHEP 1604 (2016) 158 [1603.06055]

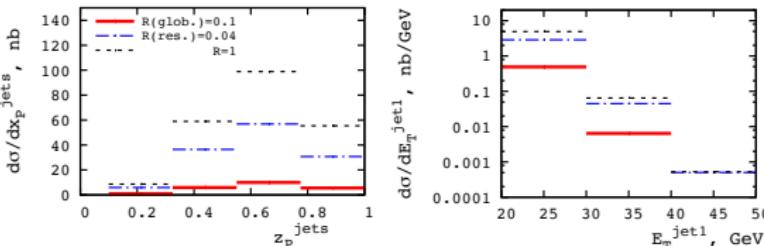
$pA \sim pp$ , scaled by  $(1/2)Z^2(0.7 \text{ fm}/R_A) \approx 350 \rightarrow \text{Consider AA}.$   
 Diffractive nuclear PDFs in the impulse approximation (IA):

$$f_{j/A}^{D(4), \text{IA}}(\beta, Q^2; x_P, t) = A^2 F_A^2(t) f_{j/N}^{D(4)}(\beta, Q^2; x_P, t_{\min})$$

Shadowing only weakly dependent on flavor  $j$ ,  $\beta = z_P$ ,  $Q^2$ ,  $x_P$ :



Use  $R \simeq 0.15$ . Again question of factorization breaking:



## Conclusion

Lessons learned from HERA:

- Determination of diffractive PDFs in inclusive DIS
- Factorization holds for charm, jets → H1 2007 Fit Jets
- Factorization broken in  $\gamma p$  ( $\sim \bar{p}p$ ) → Global or VMD/ $q\bar{q}$ ?

Lessons learned from LHC:

- Suppression depends on CMS energy
- UPCs provide access to photoproduction (incl. and diff.)

Perspectives for the EIC:

- First determination of nuclear diffractive PDFs in DIS
- Access to gluon through  $F_L$ , test of Regge factorization
- Jet photoproduction important for test of QCD factorization
- Additional information on diffractive nuclear gluon density
- Test of leading-twist nuclear shadowing model