



# PROMPT PHOTONS IN DIFFRACTIVE PHOTOPRODUCTION (status report)

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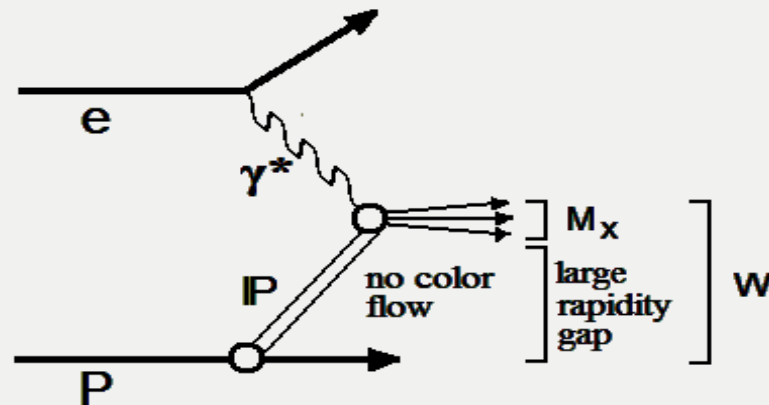
17.11.2015

# Goals

- Estimate the contribution of non-diffractive contamination to data signal by fitting the Rapgap and contribution from Pythia or Herwig to data.
- Study the differences between Pythia and Herwig MC in prediction of non-diffractive contribution.

# Objectives and procedures

*Our physics objective* is to select diffractively produced prompt photons in photoproduction. These events can be explained if the scattered proton escapes through the beam pipe while emitting a colorless object (pomeron), which scatters with the electron. Therefore such events are characterized by low momentum transfer from proton to the pomeron and a large rapidity gap between the hadrons systems  $M_X$  and the proton. In other words we are trying to identify a subset of prompt photon events with low  $X_{IP}$  and  $\eta_{\max}$ .



Our *general method* to distinguish the signal from hadronic background is based on MC fit of the  $dZ$  distribution ( $dZ$  - *energy weighted mean width of the electromagnetic cluster in Z direction*). This fit allows us statistically separate prompt photon left peak (signal) from  $\pi^0$  decay right peak (background).

$$dZ = \frac{\sum_i E_i |Z_{cluster} - Z_i|}{w_{cell} \sum_i E_i}$$

# Data samples and event selection

- **Data:** 0405e, 06e, 0607p (Mini Ntuples v08b), 374 pb<sup>-1</sup>
- **MC signal:** (Rapgap 3.202 v08b, diffractive php) direct + resolved
- **MC non-diff. background:** (Pythia, Herwig, v08b, prompt photon in php) direct + resolved
- **MC background:** (Pythia, v08b giant dijet) direct + resolved

## True level selection

### Event selection

$$0.2 < y < 0.7$$

$$Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

### Prompt photon selection

$$\text{Fmck\_prt}[] = 29$$

$$-0.7 < \eta < 0.9$$

$$5 < \text{Et} < 15 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{Eparticle} / \text{Ejet} > 0.9$$

### Hadronic jet selection

$$4 < \text{Et jet} < 35 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-1.5 < \eta \text{ jet} < 1.8$$

### Diffractive event selection

$$\eta_{\text{max}} < 2.5 \text{ for } \text{Eparticle} > 0.4 \text{ GeV}$$

$$X_{\text{IP}} < 0.03$$

## Detector level selection

### Event selection

Trigger HPP16 on

$$|Z_{\text{vtx}}| < 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$|\text{BCAL time}| < 10 \text{ ns}$$

$$\text{Cal\_pt} < 10$$

$$0.2 < Y_{\text{jb}} < 0.7$$

No SINISTRA electron with  
prob > 0.9 and  $Y_{\text{el}} < 0.7$

### Prompt photon selection

$$\text{Tufo}[][0] = 31$$

$$-0.7 < \eta < 0.9$$

$$5 < \text{Et} < 15 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{Ezufo} / \text{Ejet} > 0.9$$

$$\text{Zufoemc} / \text{Zufoecal} > 0.9$$

track isolation in cone 0.2

### Hadronic jet selection

$$4 < \text{Et jet} < 35 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-1.5 < \eta \text{ jet} < 1.8$$

### Diffractive event selection

$$\eta_{\text{max}} < 2.5 \text{ for } \text{Ezufo} > 0.4 \text{ GeV}$$

$$X_{\text{IP}} < 0.03$$

$$\text{E}_{\text{FPC}} < 1 \text{ GeV (in HERA1 case)}$$

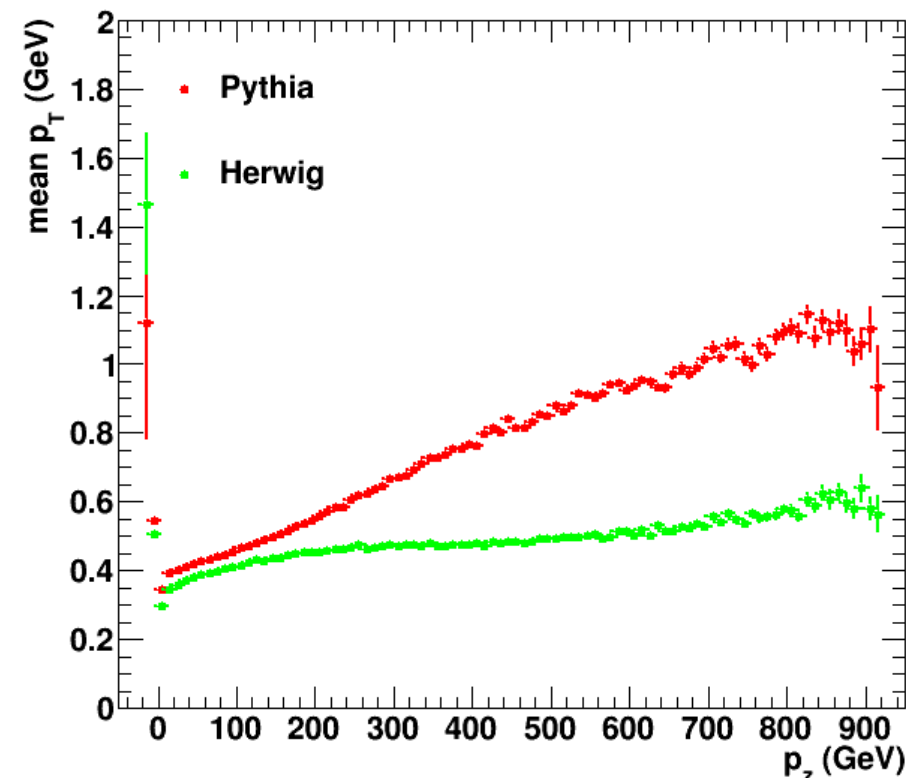
# HERA2, mean $p_T$ vs. $p_z$ distributions of stable particles (profile histograms)

$\gamma$ +jet selection,      hadron level,      no diff. cuts

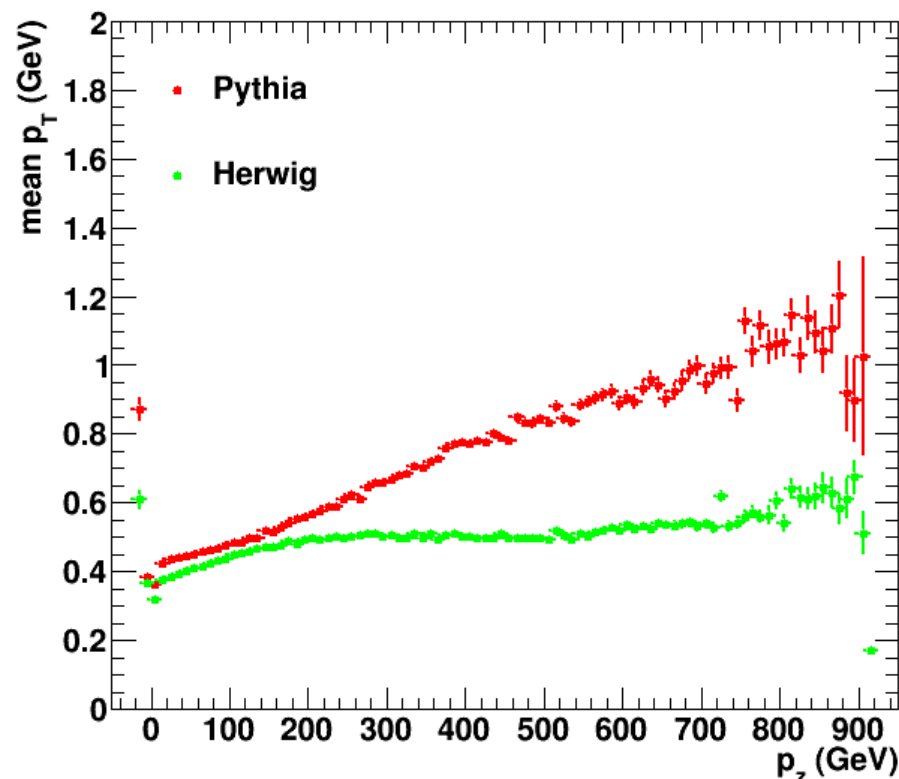
red – Pythia non-diff. signal;

green – Herwig non-diff. signal;

resolved



direct



Pythia predicts higher  $p_T$  for particles than Herwig.

We assume this is the main reason of differences between Pythia and Herwig in estimation of non-diff. background

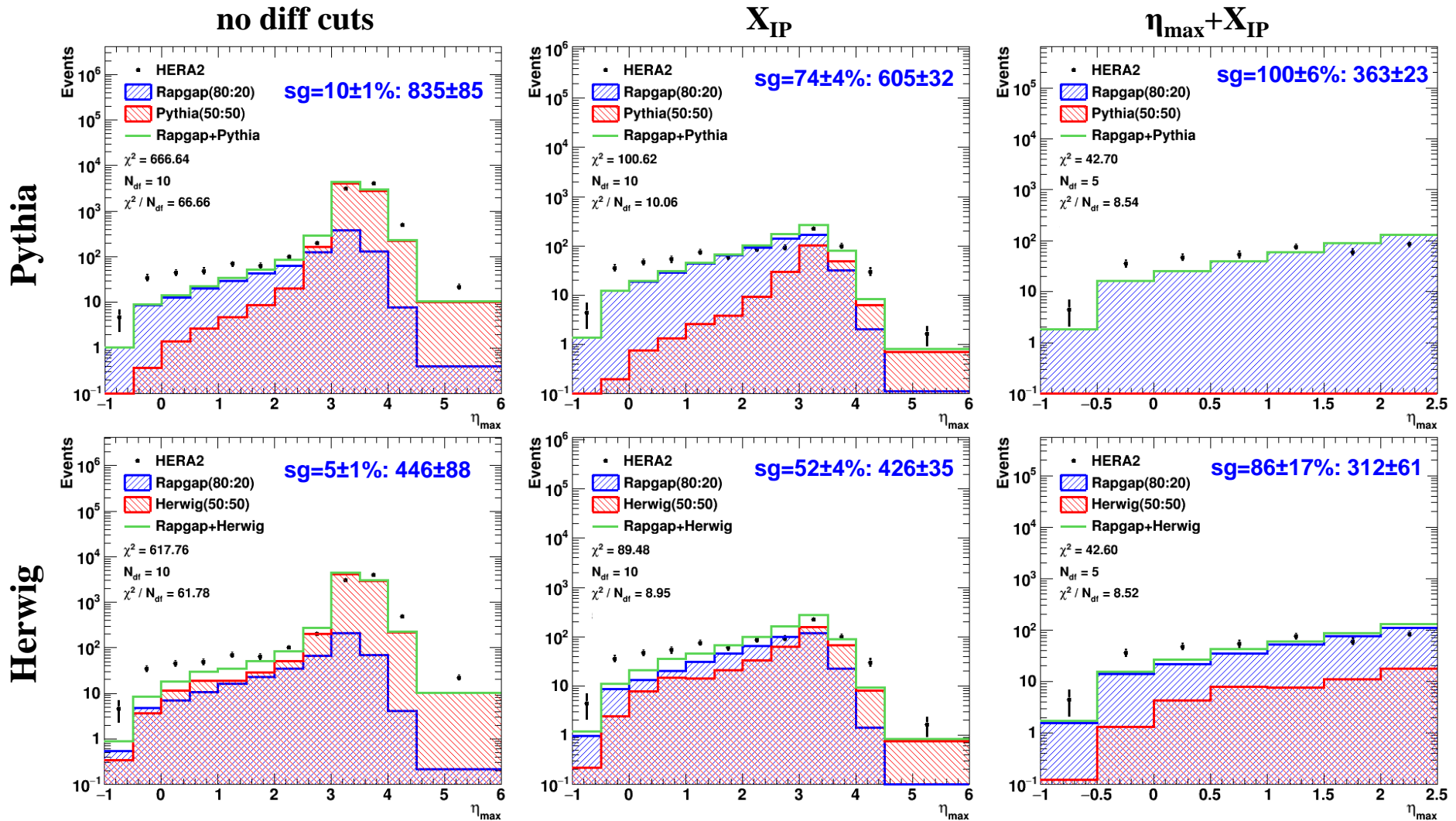
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $\eta_{\max}$ distribution

$\gamma + \text{jet selection}$

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



The fits are poor and one requires the reweighting of Rapgap. The result of fit after applying the diff. cuts is compatible within error with corresponding result on next slide (reweighted case)

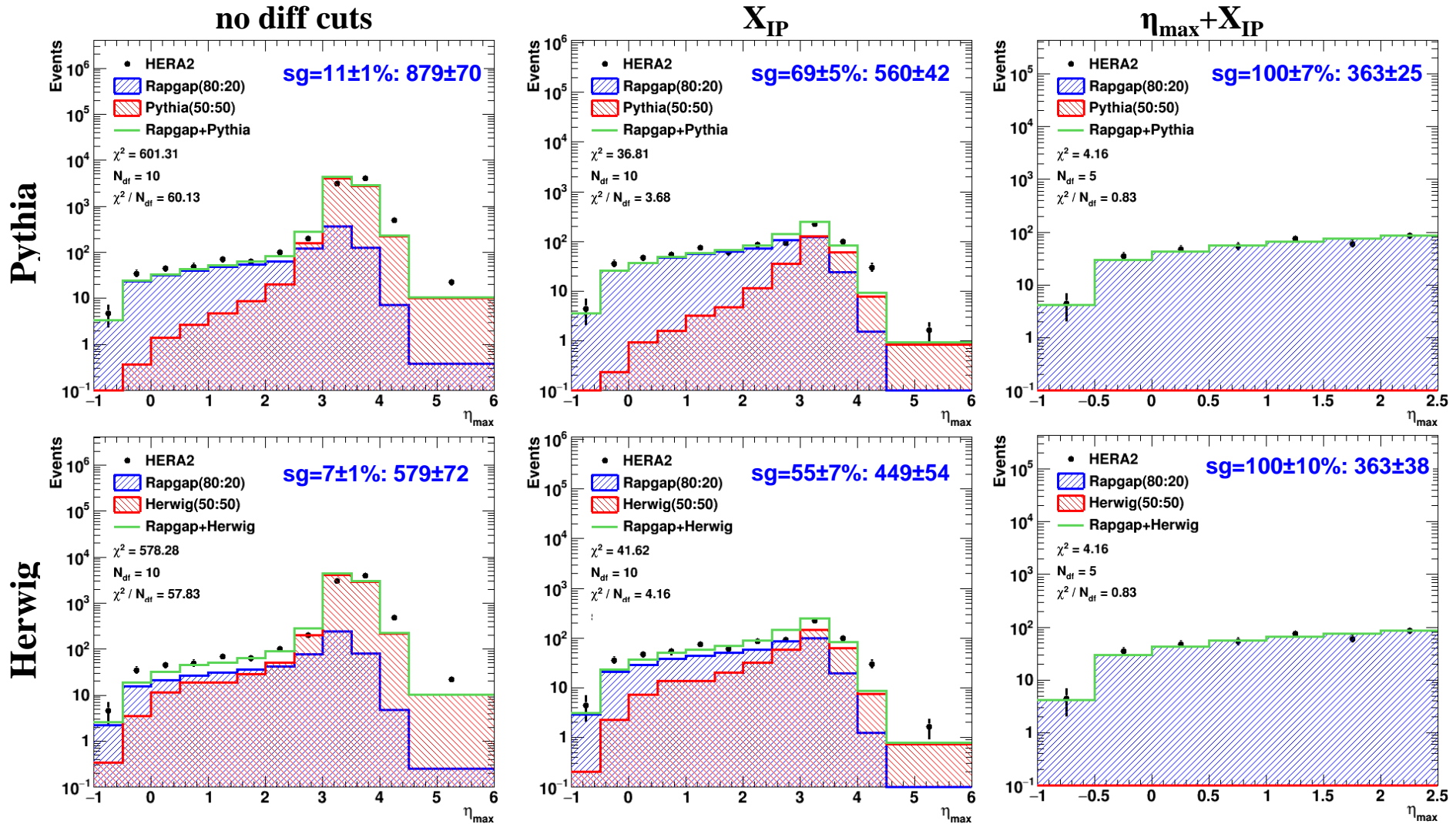
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $\eta_{\max}$ distribution

$\gamma + \text{jet}$  selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



After applying the diffractive cuts the fit does not require any non-diffractive background, the best description of the  $\eta_{\max}$  distribution is by Rapgap only



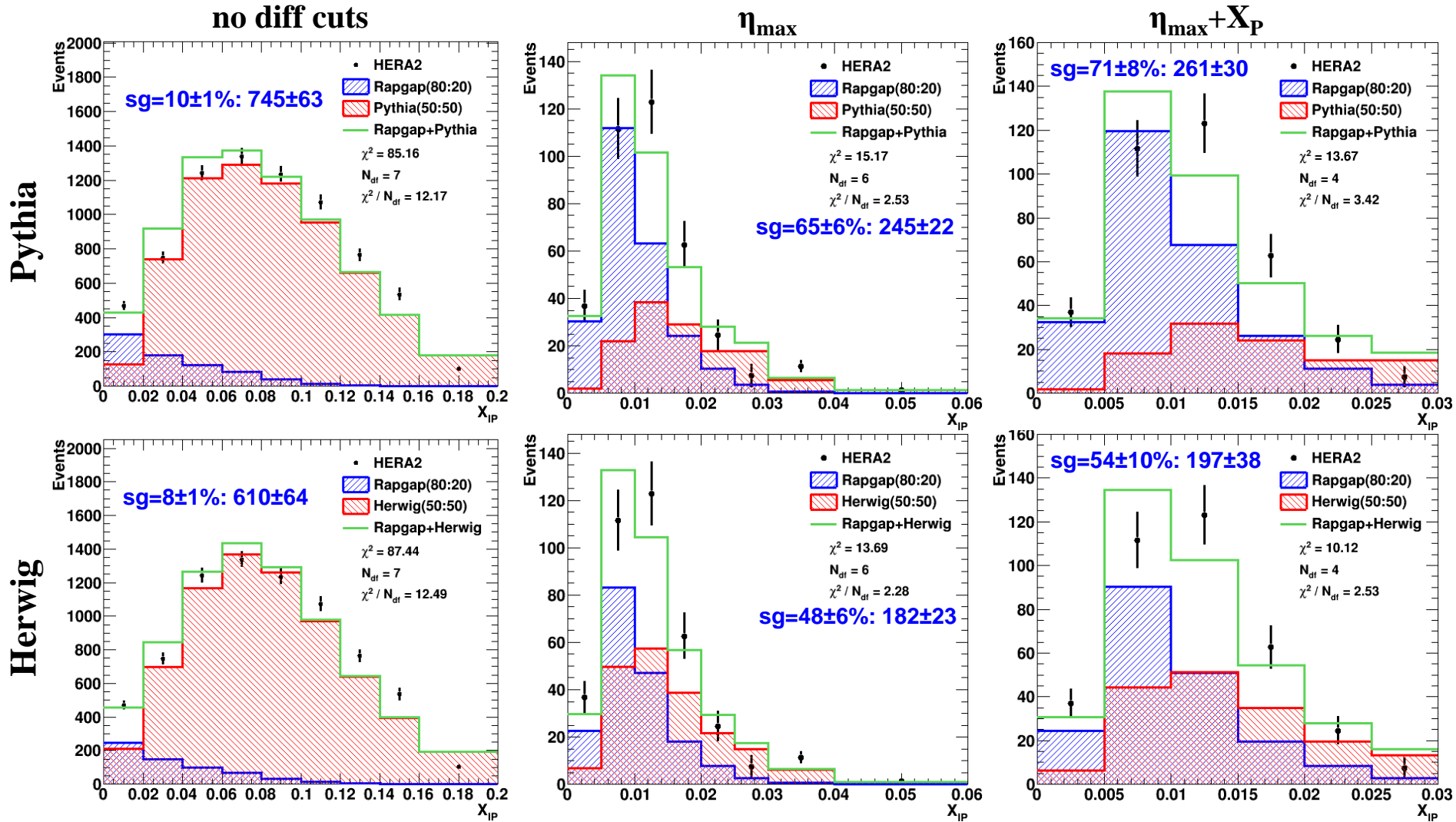
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $X_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



1<sup>st</sup> column: neither Pythia nor Herwig fits the high  $X_{IP}$  region.

That is why we don't base on the non-diff background estimation using results in 3rd column



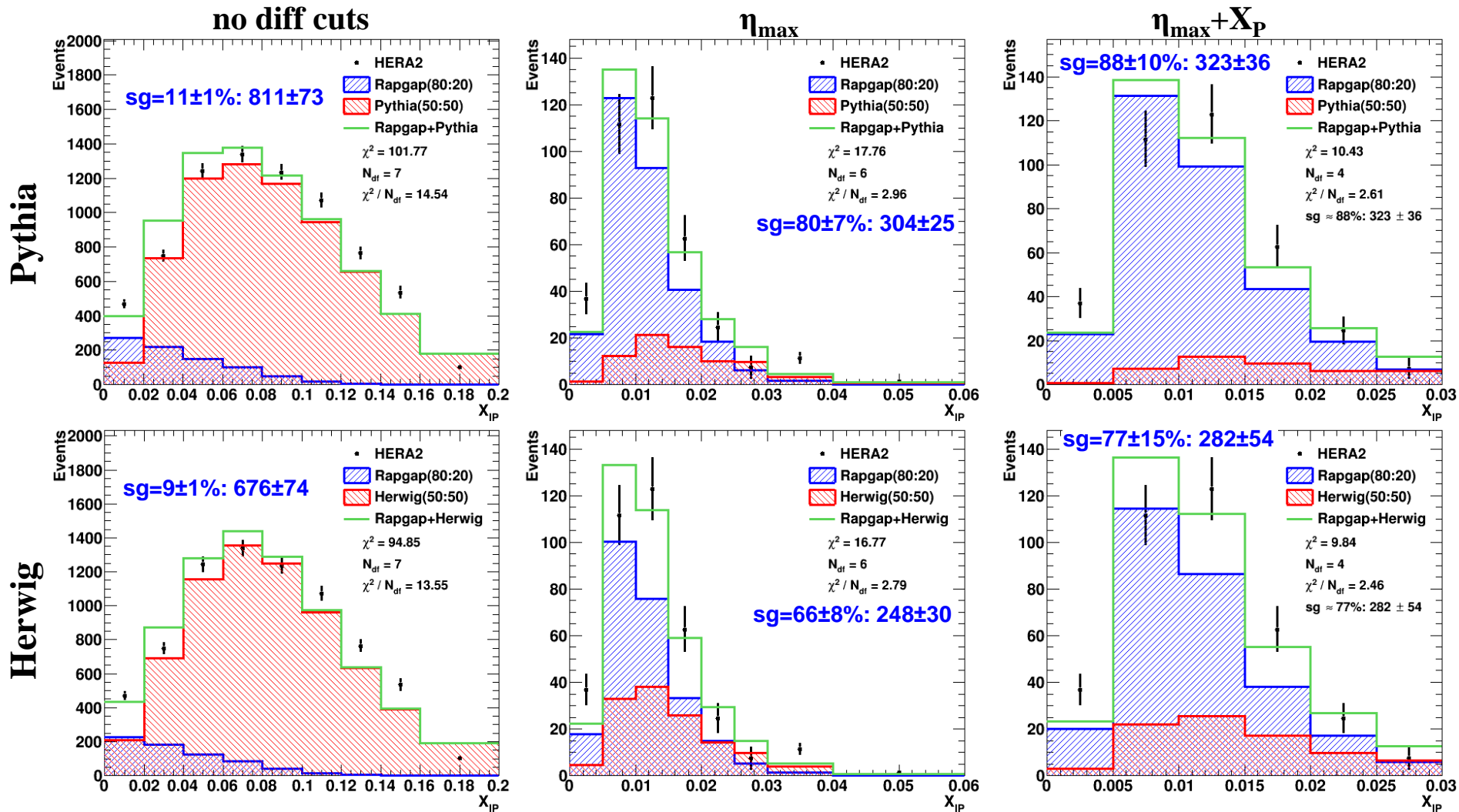
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $X_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



In the case of not-reweighted Rapgap the non-diff. contamination is negligible within one and a half error, so this is more or less consistent with non-diff. background absence

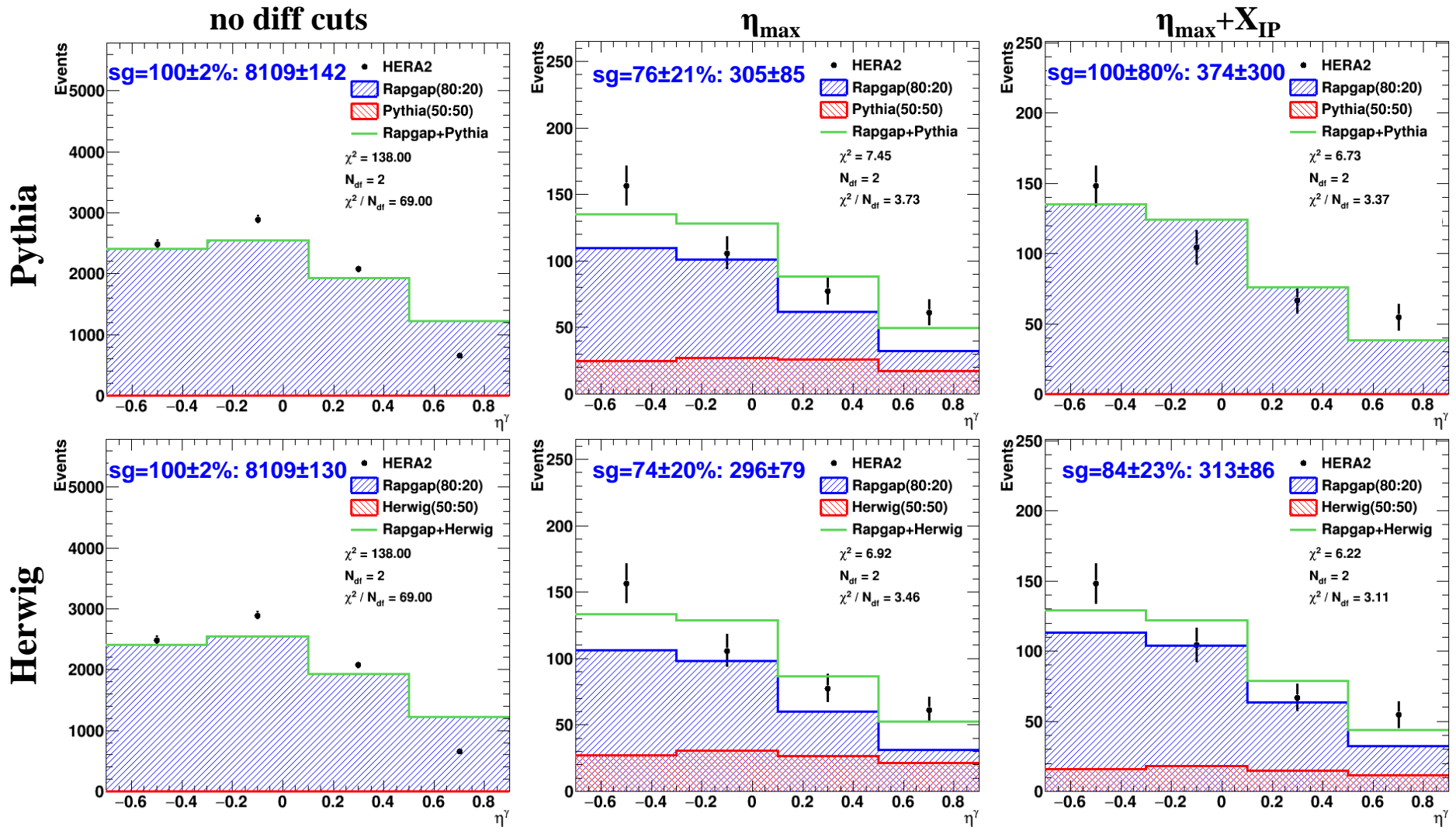
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $\eta^\gamma$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



After applying the diff. cuts for Herwig case the non-diff. contamination is negligible within error

# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $\eta^\gamma$ distribution

$\gamma + \text{jet selection}$

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

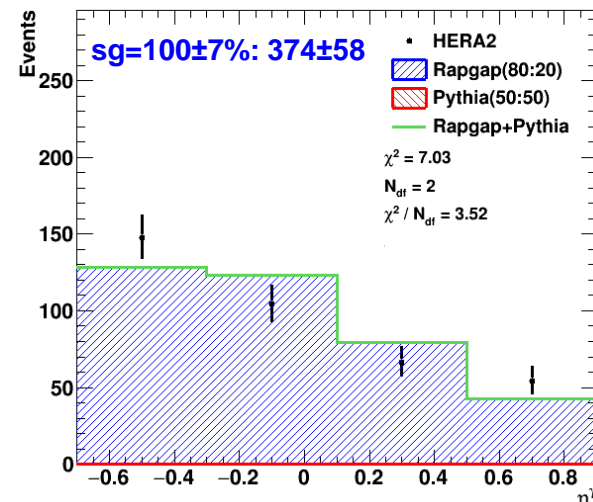
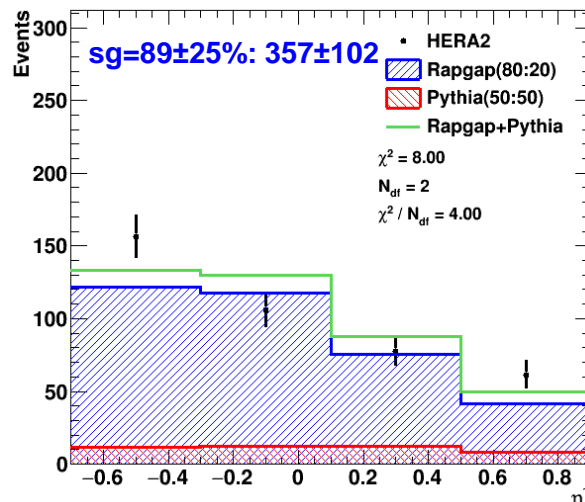
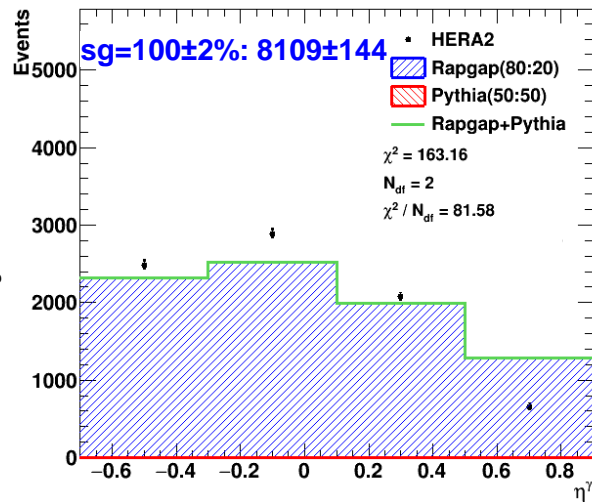
red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;

no diff cuts

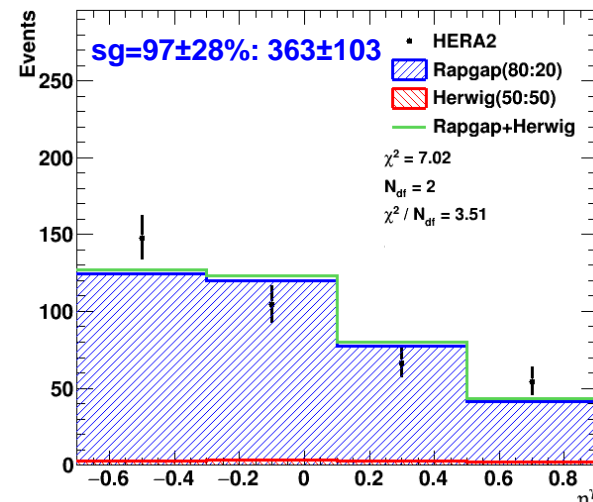
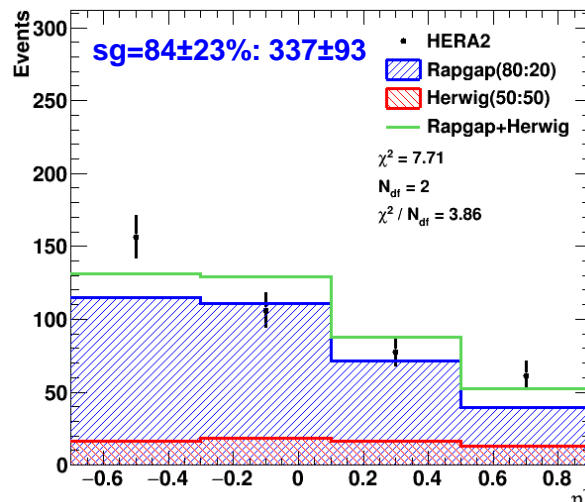
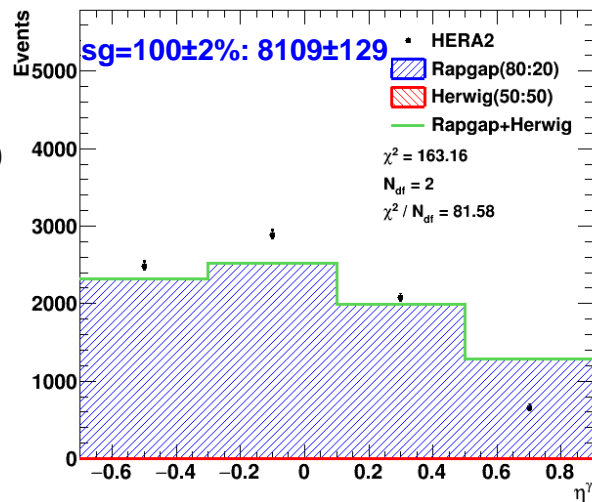
$\eta_{\max}$

$\eta_{\max} + X_{\text{IP}}$

Pythia



Herwig



No non-diff. background is required

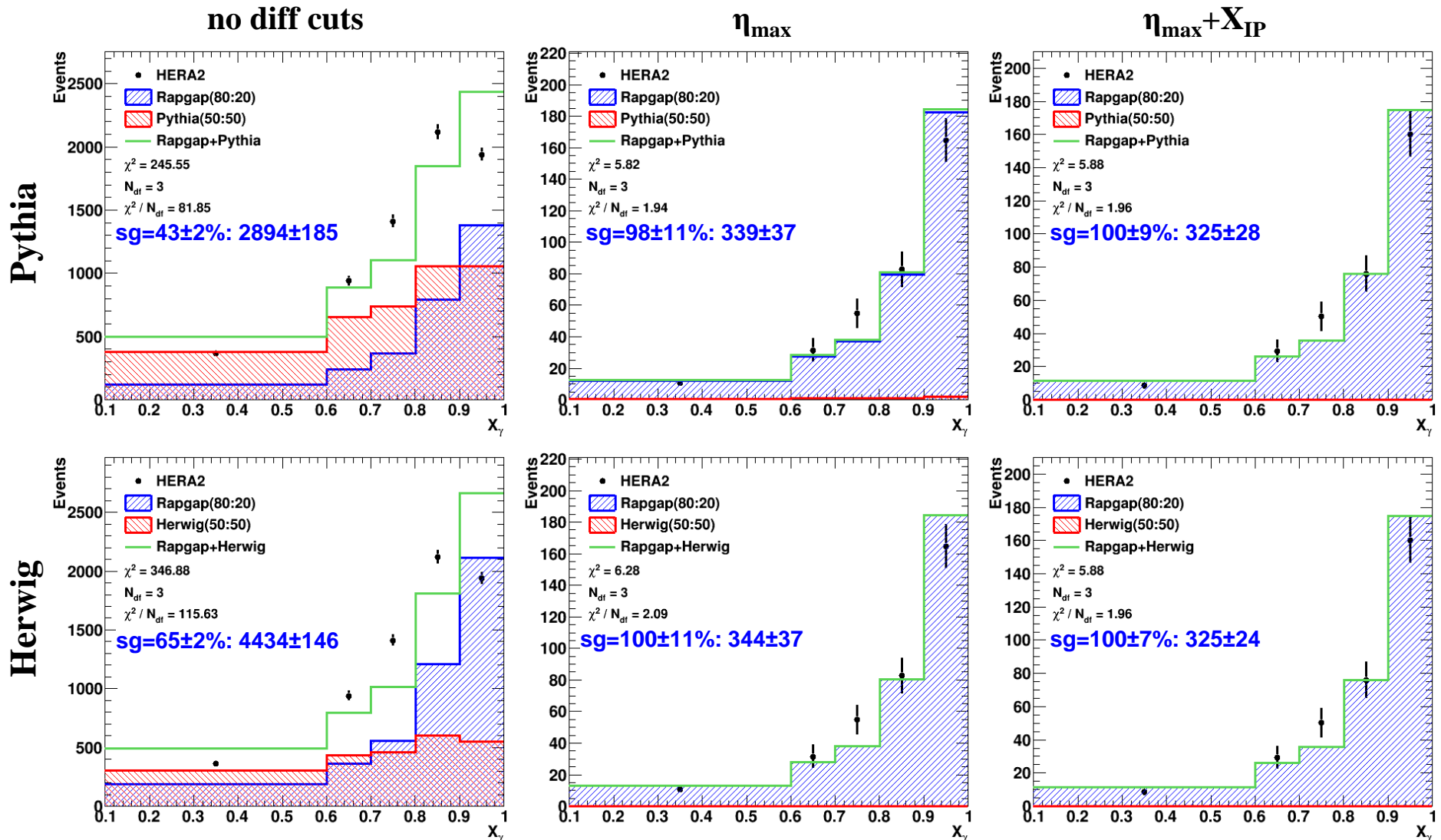
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $X_\gamma$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



$X_\gamma$  fits give zero non-diff. background both for reweighted and non-reweighted Rapgap MC

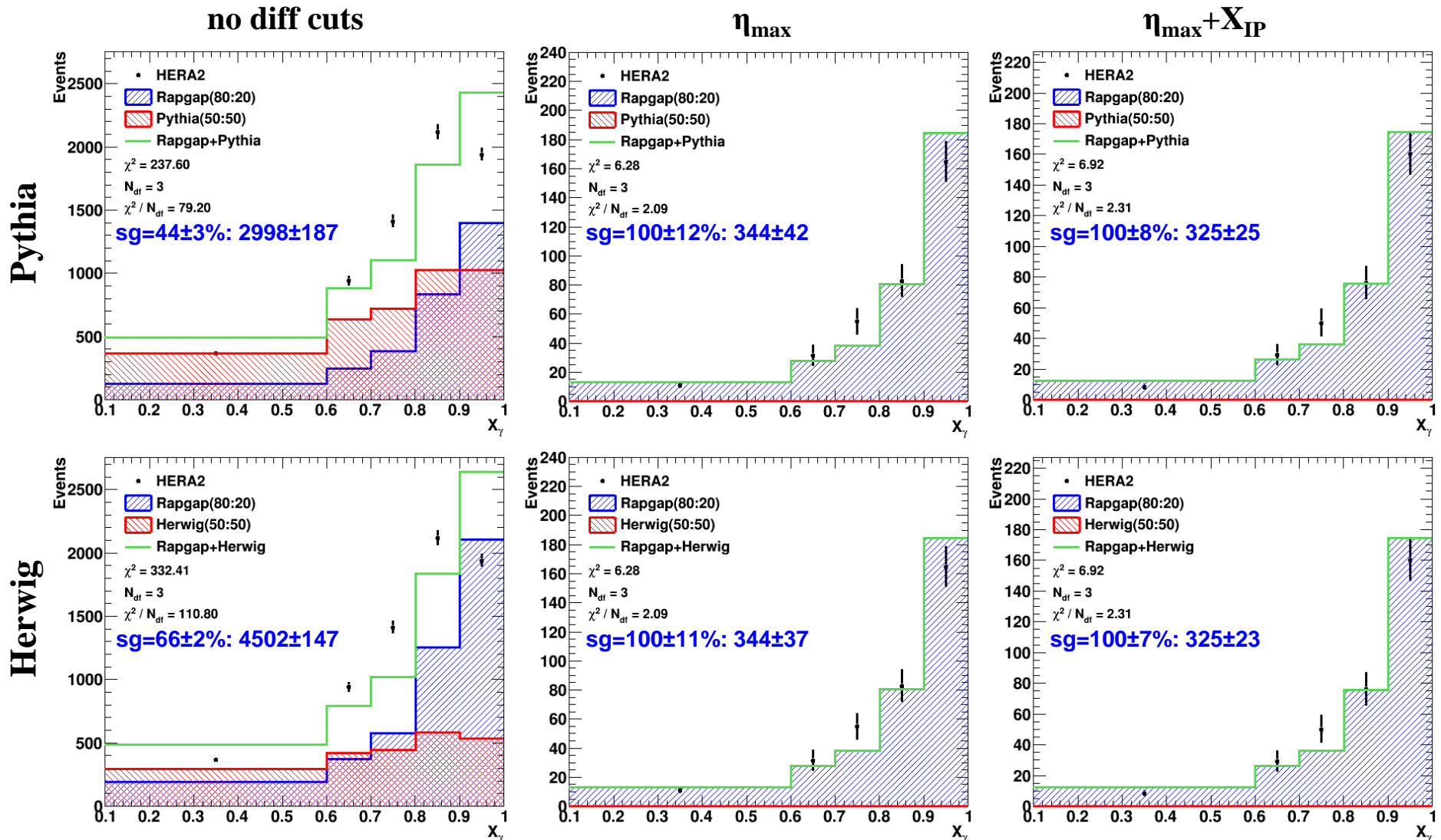
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $X_\gamma$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



No non-diff. background is required

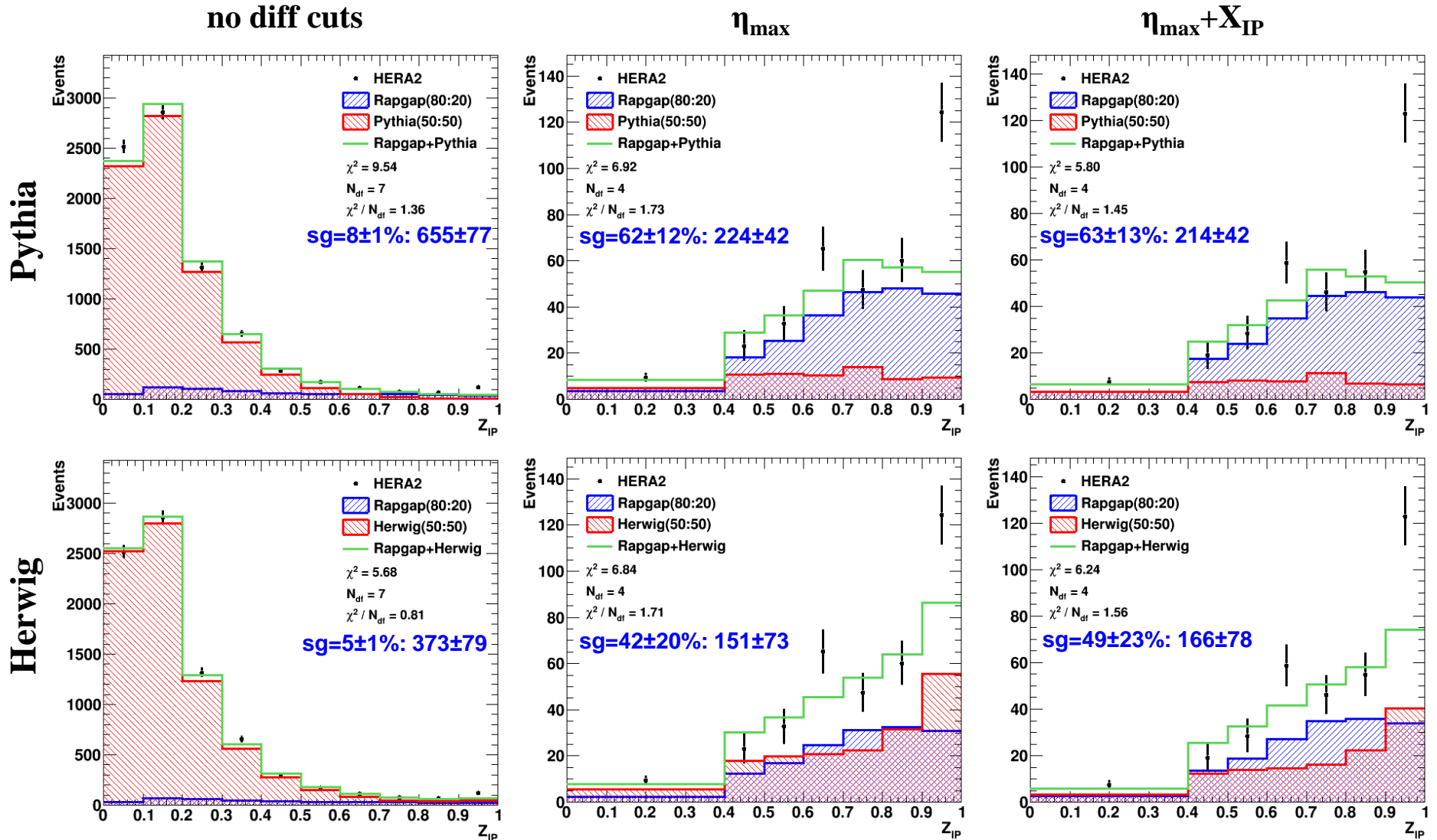
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection, fit range 0-0.9

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



All  $Z_{IP}$  range is plotted, but fit is done only in the range 0-0.9



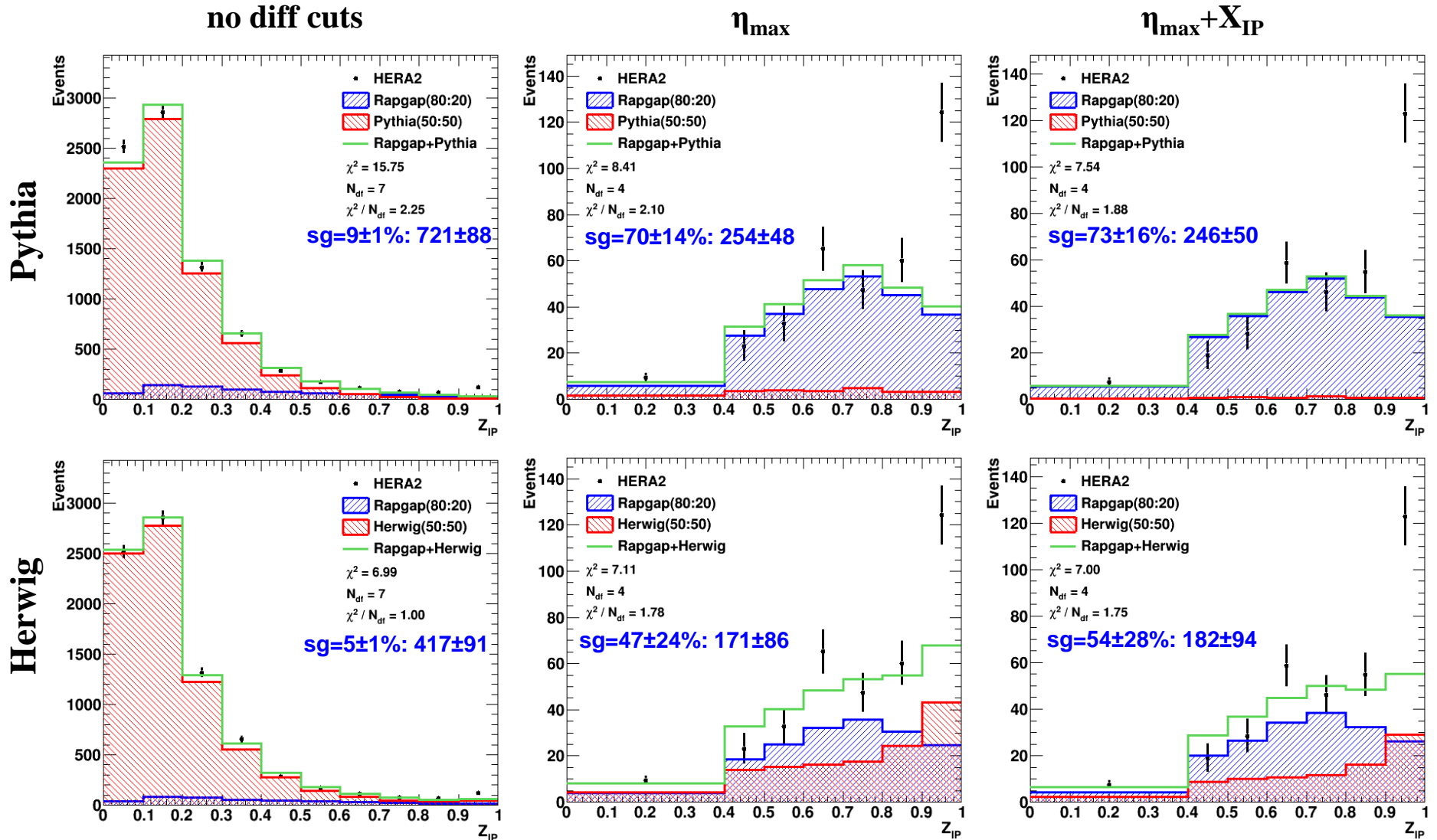
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection, fit range 0-0.9

black dots – data, fitted photons;

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red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



All  $Z_{IP}$  range is plotted, but fit is done only in the range 0-0.9



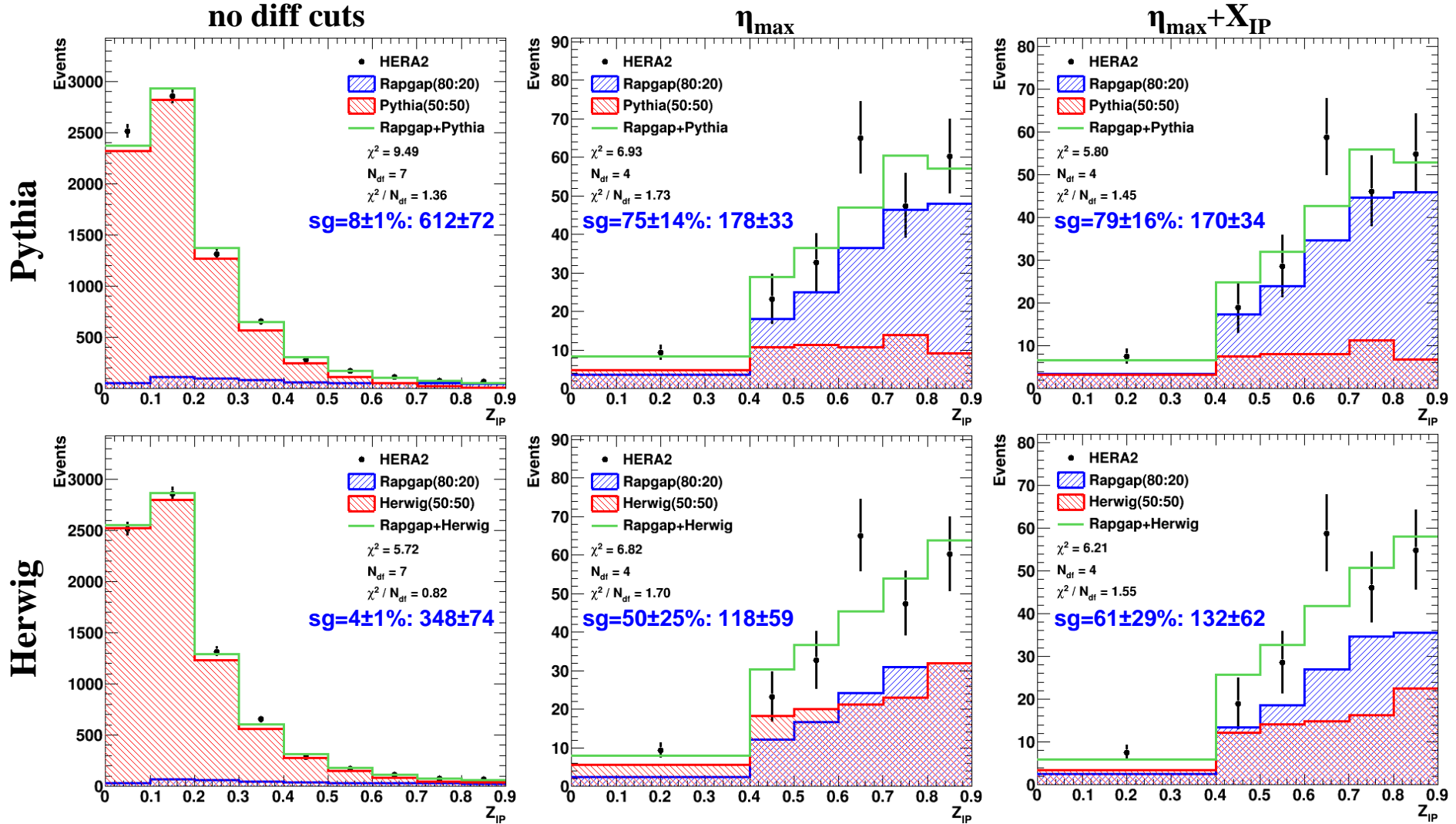
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection, last bin 0.9-1 is excluded from fit

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



The non-diff. contamination is negligible within one and a half error after applying the diff. cuts

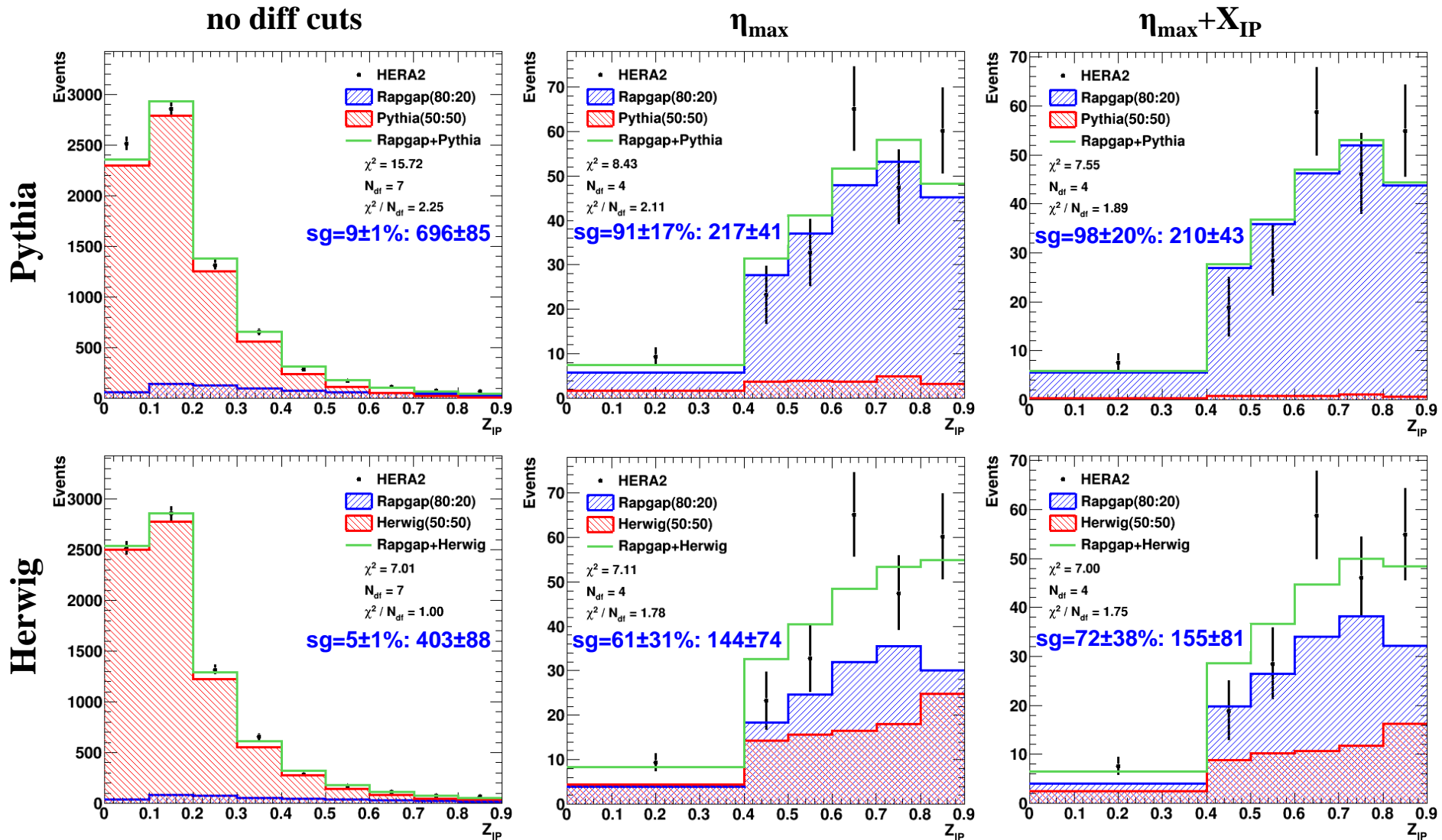
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection, last bin 0.9-1 is excluded from fit

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



The non-diff. contamination is negligible within error after applying the diff. cuts

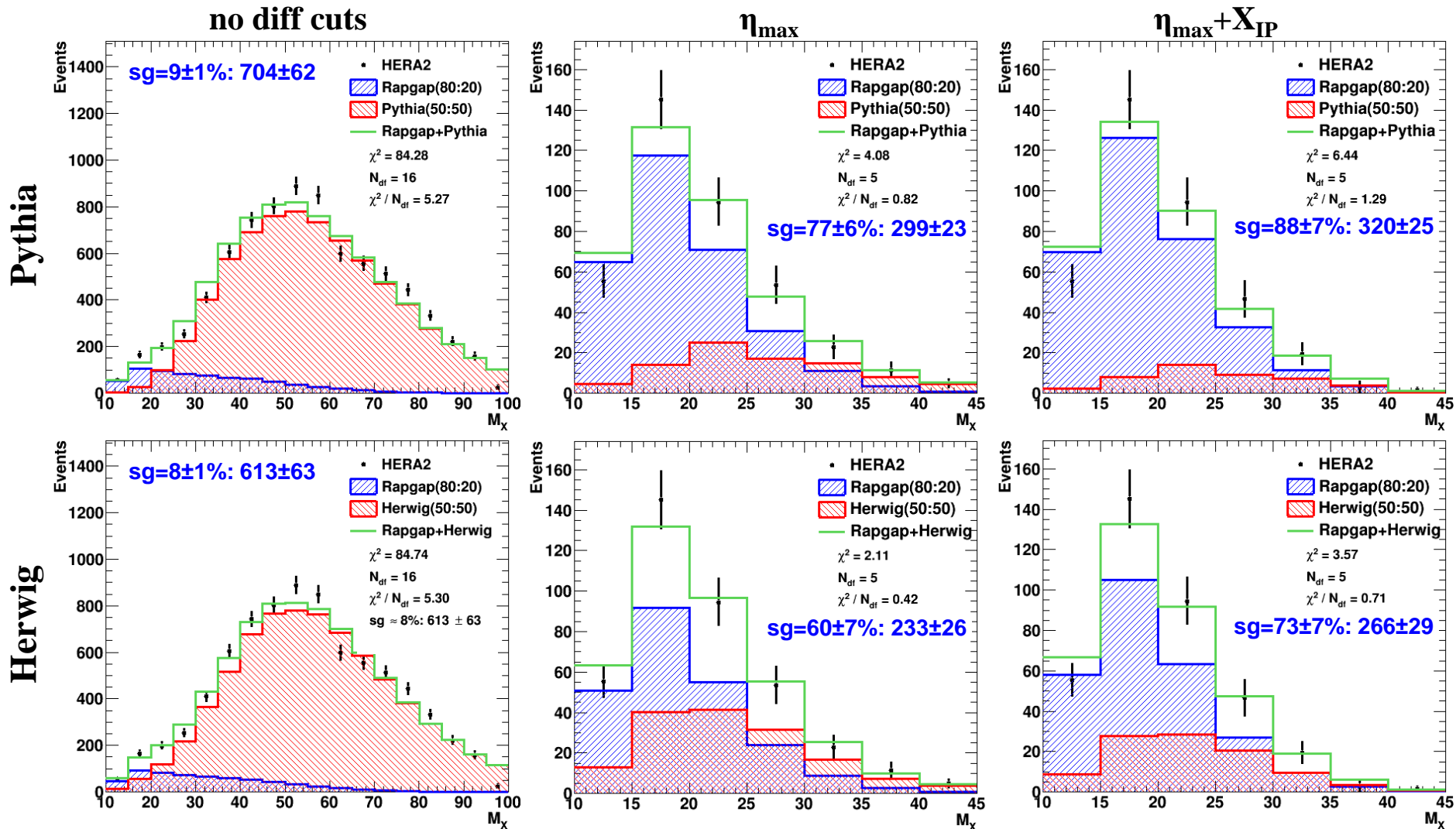
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $M_X$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



$M_X$  fits imply the presence of non-diff. background after applying the diff. cuts

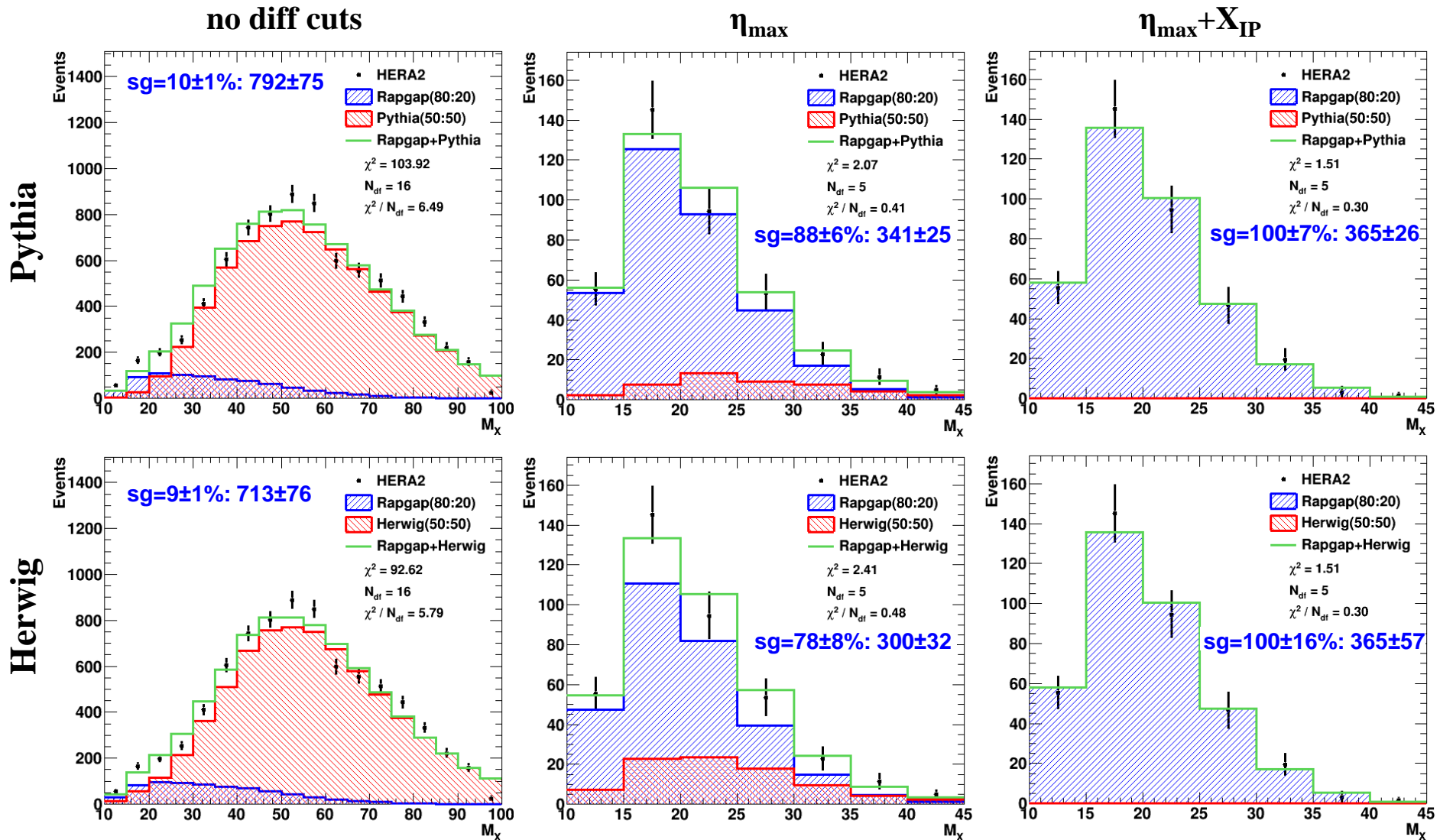
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $M_X$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



The case of not-reweighted Rapgap gives no contamination after applying the diff. cuts

# Conclusions

- The fits to only two variables  $X_{IP}$  and  $M_x$  imply the non-diffractive background presence after applying the diffractive cuts. However we don't base on these results due to the bad Pythia/Herwig description of corresponding variables.
- The fits to other four variables ( $\eta_{max}$ ,  $\eta^\gamma$ ,  $X_\gamma$ ,  $Z_{IP}$ ) yield absence or background less than 1-1.5 statistical error.
- So the most of variables are fitted satisfactory by RAPGAP after applying the diffractive cuts and therefore are consistent with no Pythia and Herwig background. It means: *our diffractive cuts  $\eta_{max} < 2.5$  and  $X_{IP} < 0.03$  reject almost all the non-diffractive events.*

## Future plans

- Recalculate cross sections.

# **Backup slides**

# HERA1, fits of MCs to the $X_p$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

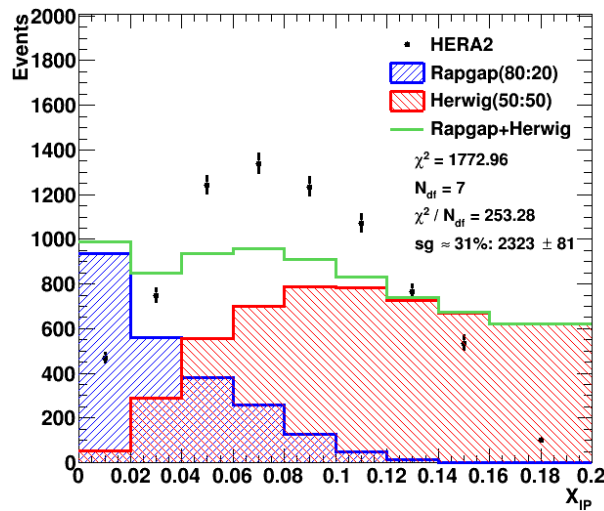
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

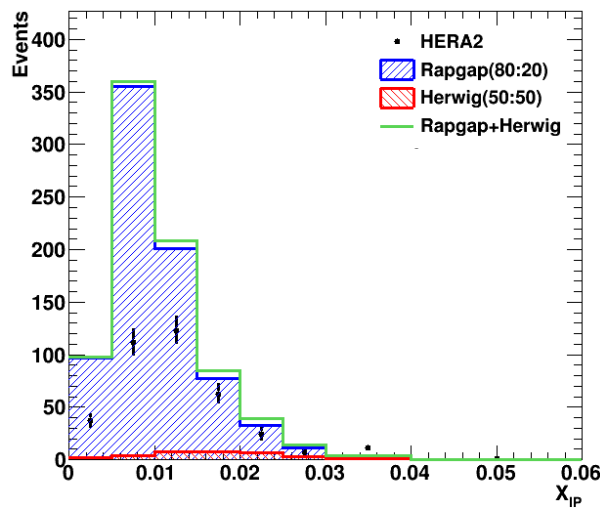
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

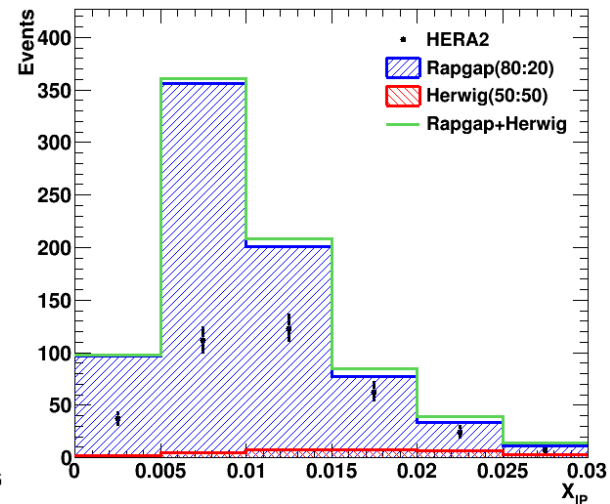
no diff cuts



$\eta_{max}$



$\eta_{max} + X_{IP}$



There are no fits in 2 and 3 column, the scale factor evaluated from column 1 is used instead.



# HERA1, fits of MCs to the $X_{\text{IP}}$ distribution

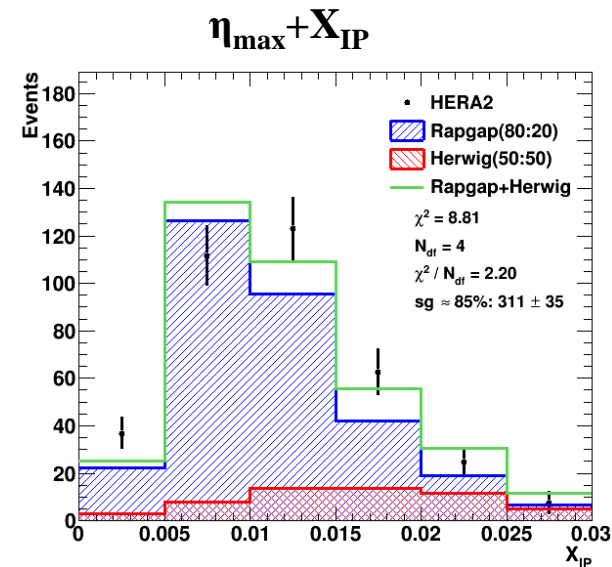
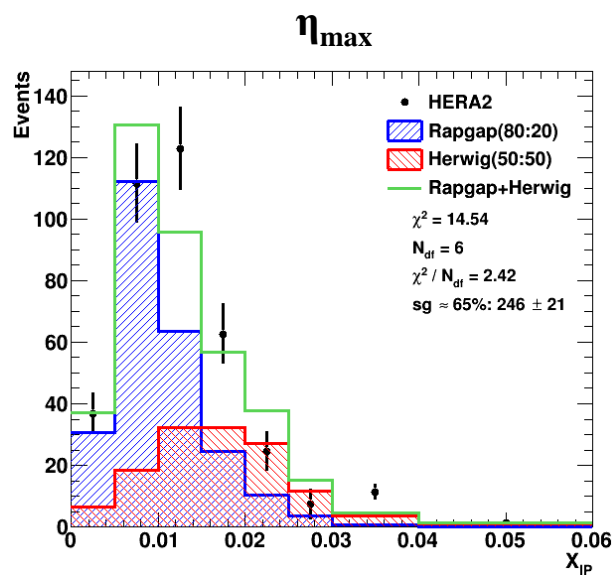
$\gamma + \text{jet}$  selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

no diff cuts



Herwig with SUE

# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $\eta_{\max}$ distribution

$\gamma + \text{jet selection}$

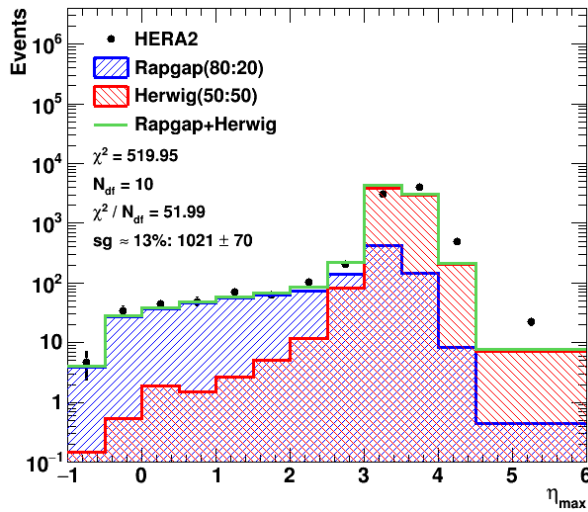
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

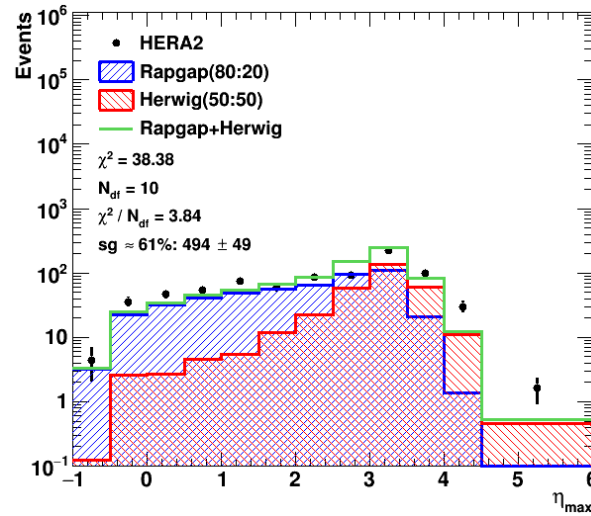
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

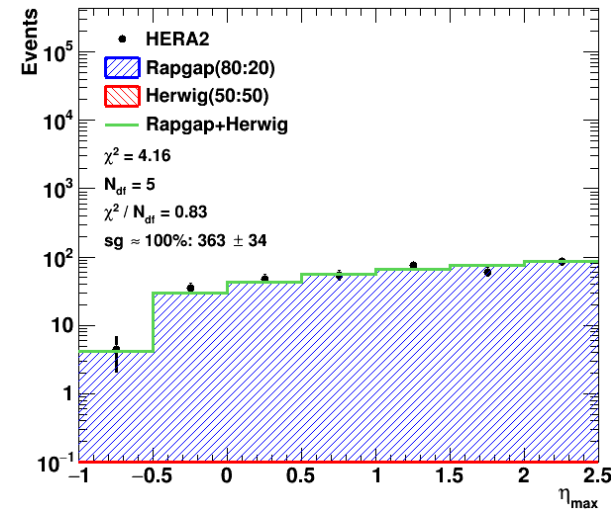
no diff cuts



$X_P$



$\eta_{\max} + X_{\text{IP}}$



# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $\eta$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

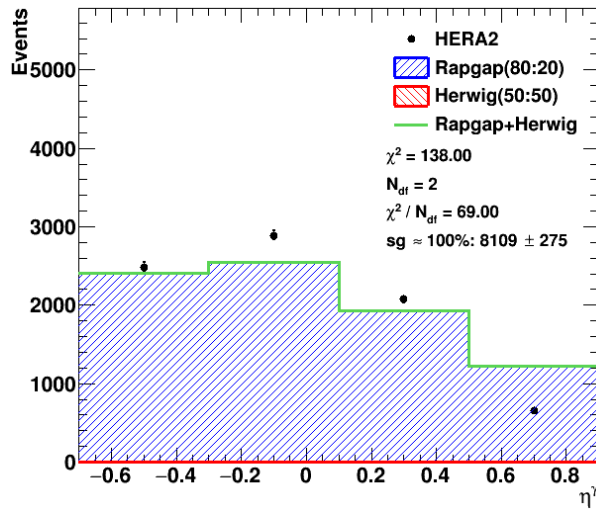
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

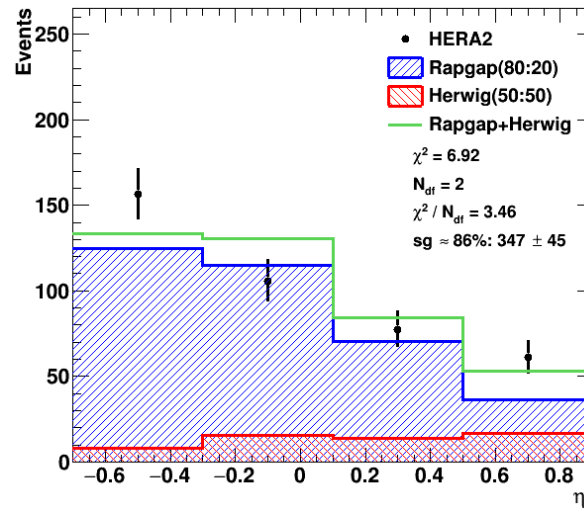
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

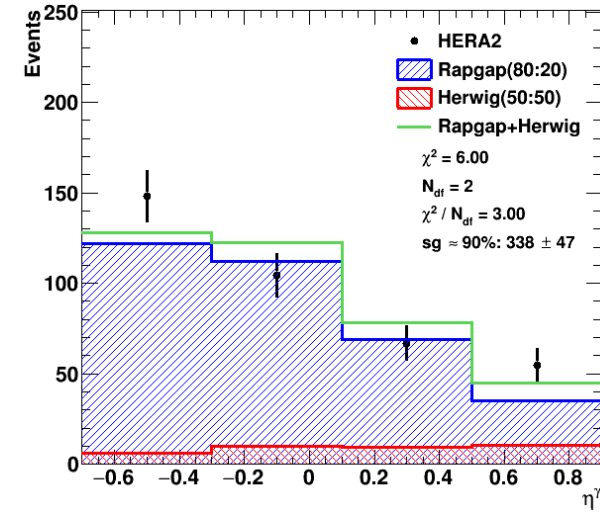
no diff cuts



$\eta_{\text{max}}$



$\eta_{\text{max}} + X_{\text{IP}}$



# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $X_\gamma$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

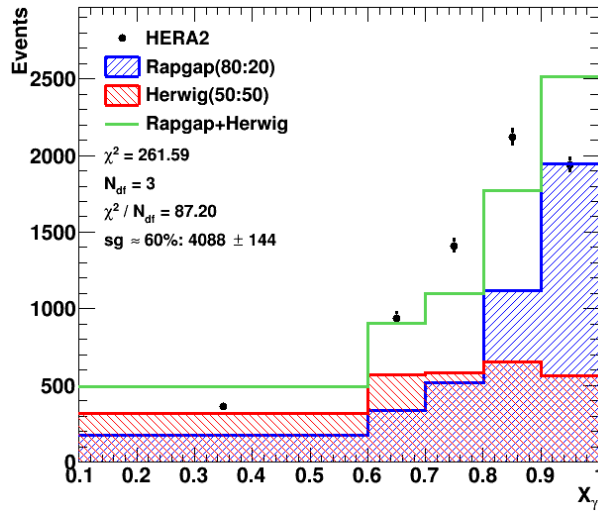
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

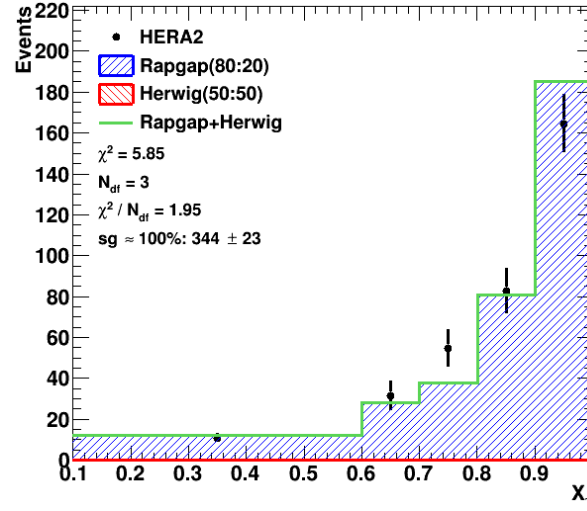
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

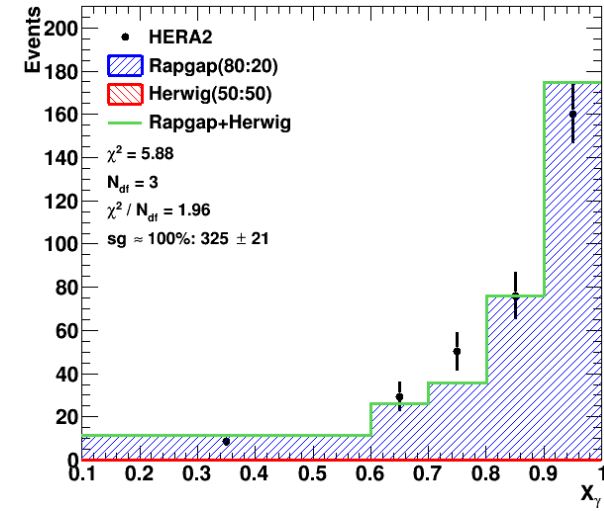
no diff cuts



$\eta_{max}$



$\eta_{max} + X_{IP}$



# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_p$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

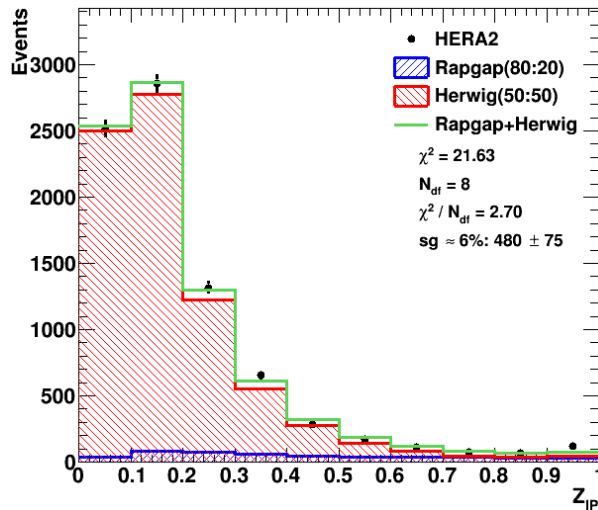
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

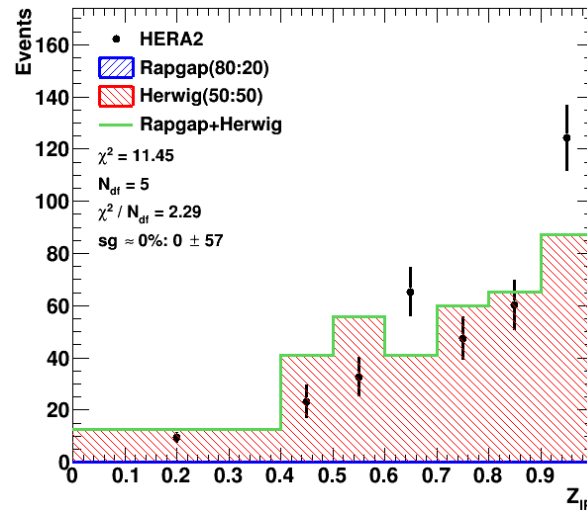
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

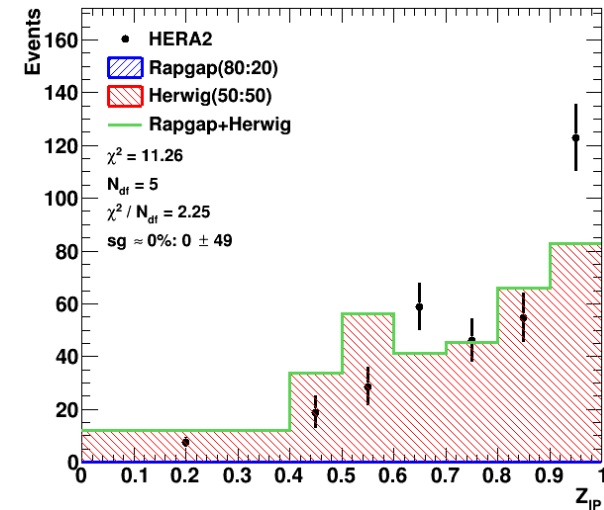
no diff cuts



$\eta_{max}$



$\eta_{max} + X_{IP}$



# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_p$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection, last bin 0.9-1 is excluded

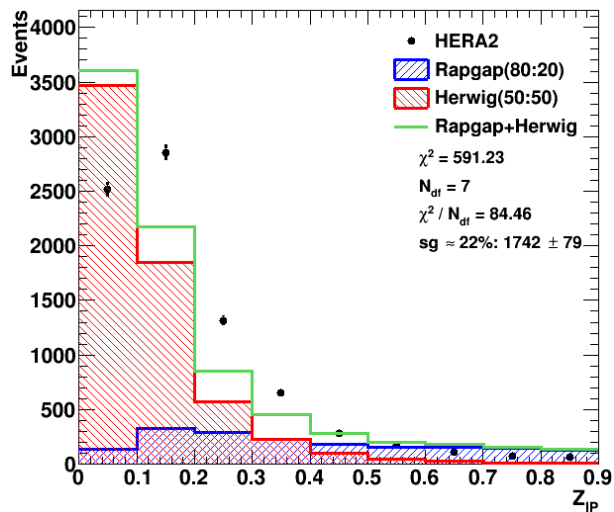
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

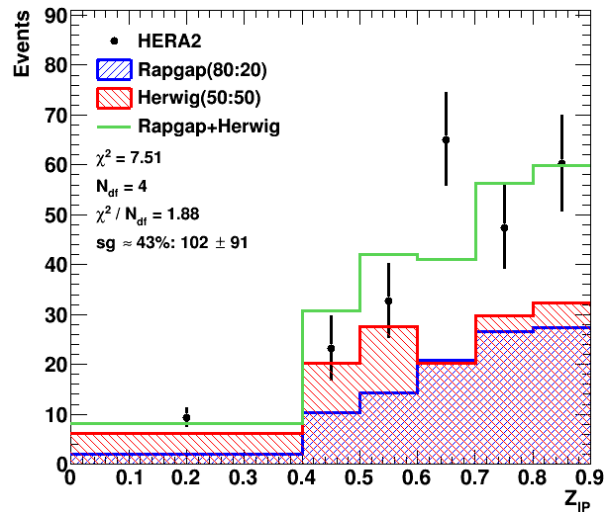
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

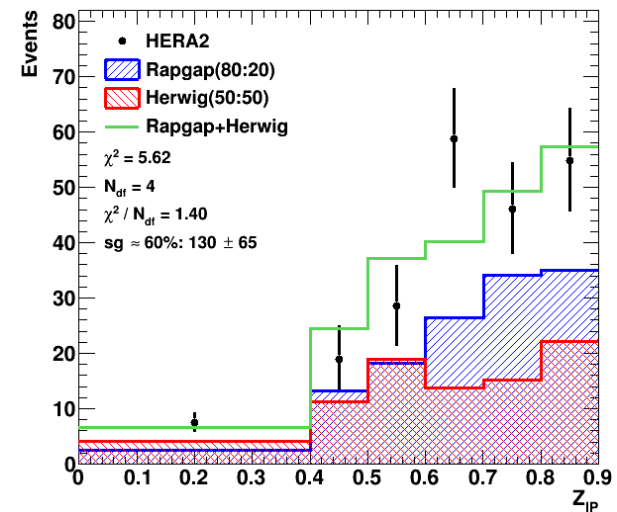
no diff cuts



$\eta_{max}$



$\eta_{max} + X_{IP}$



# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $M_X$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

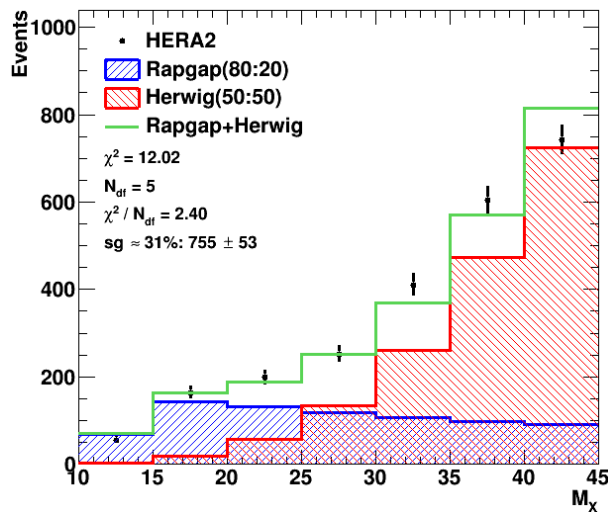
black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

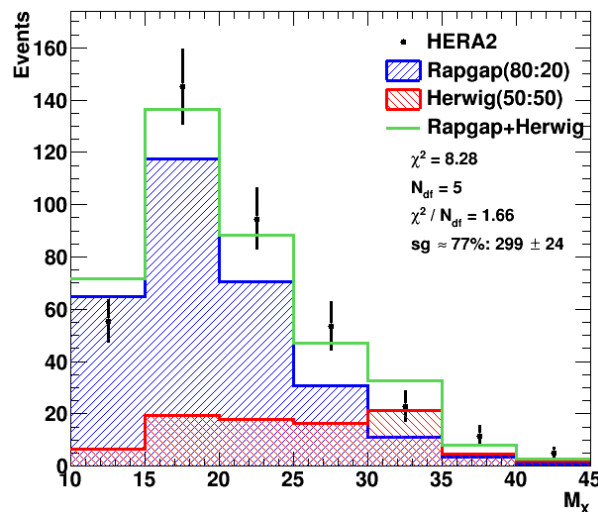
red – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events, 50/50 sum;

Herwig with SUE

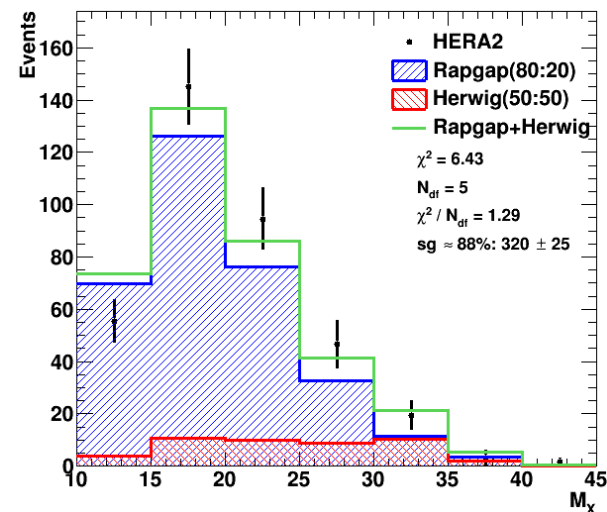
no diff cuts



$\eta_{max}$



$\eta_{max} + X_{IP}$





# HERA2, mean $p_T$ vs. $p_z$ distributions of stable particles

$\gamma$ +jet selection, hadron level

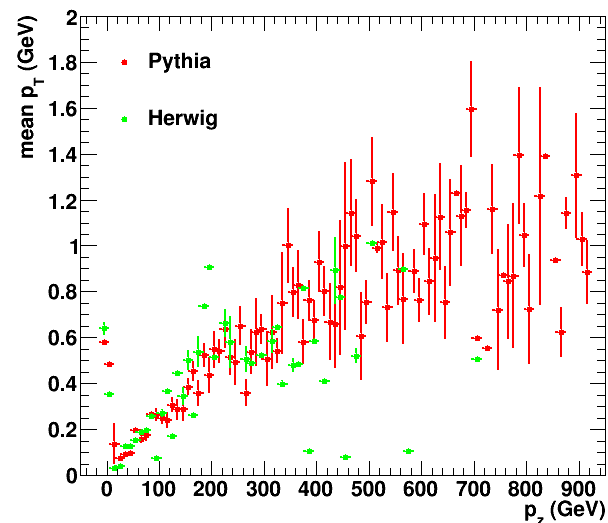
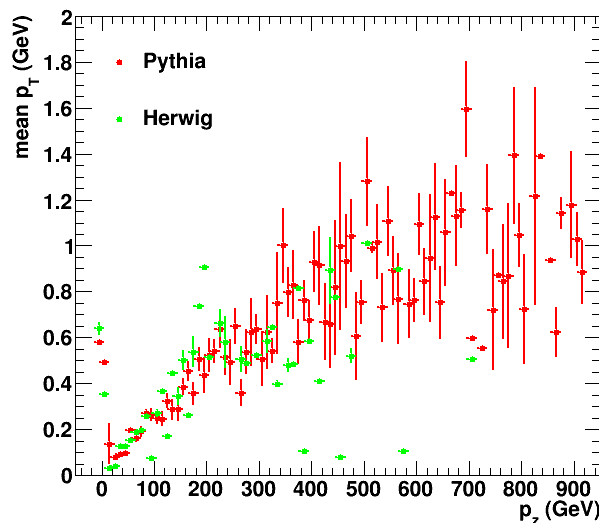
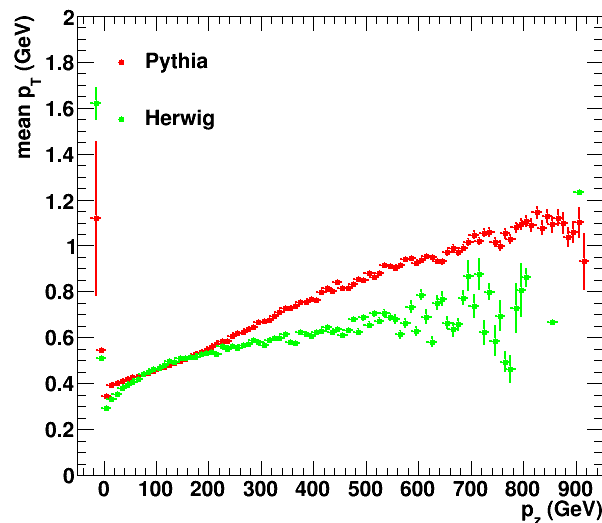
red – Pythia non-diff. signal;  
green – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events;

no diff cuts

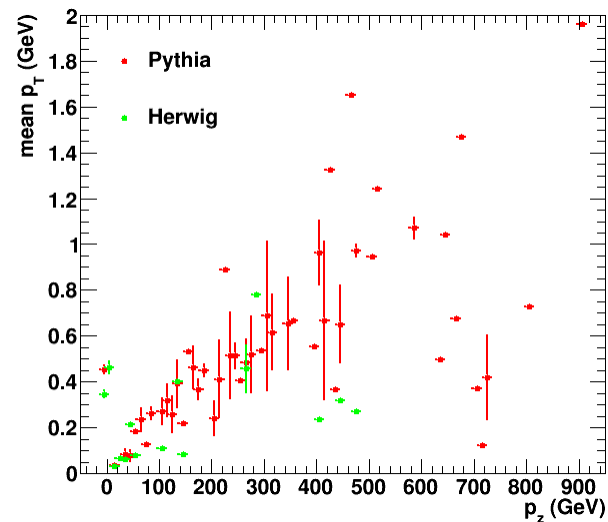
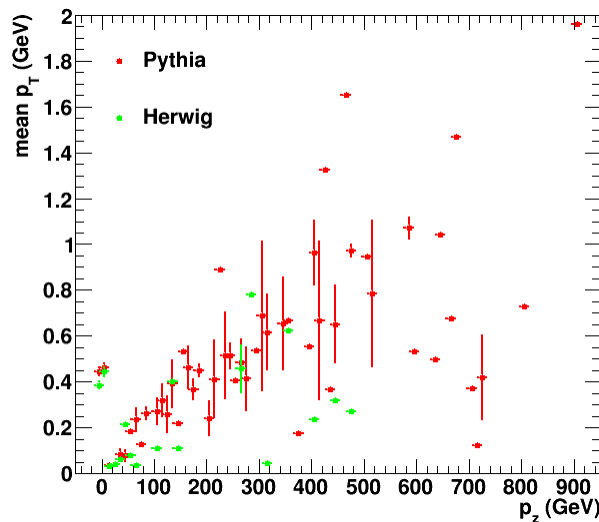
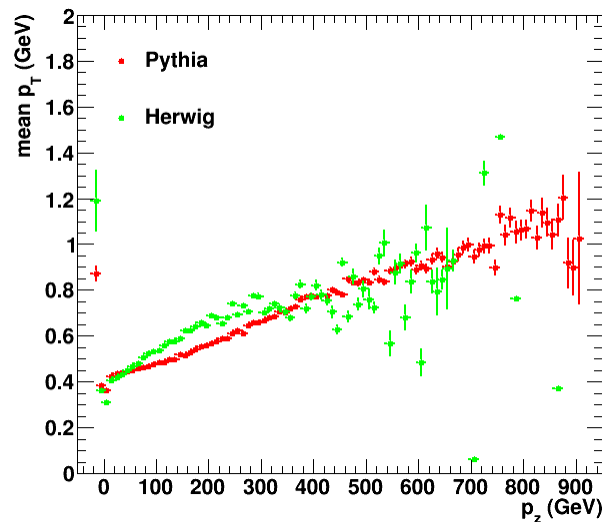
$\eta_{\max}$

$\eta_{\max} + X_{IP}$

direct



resolved

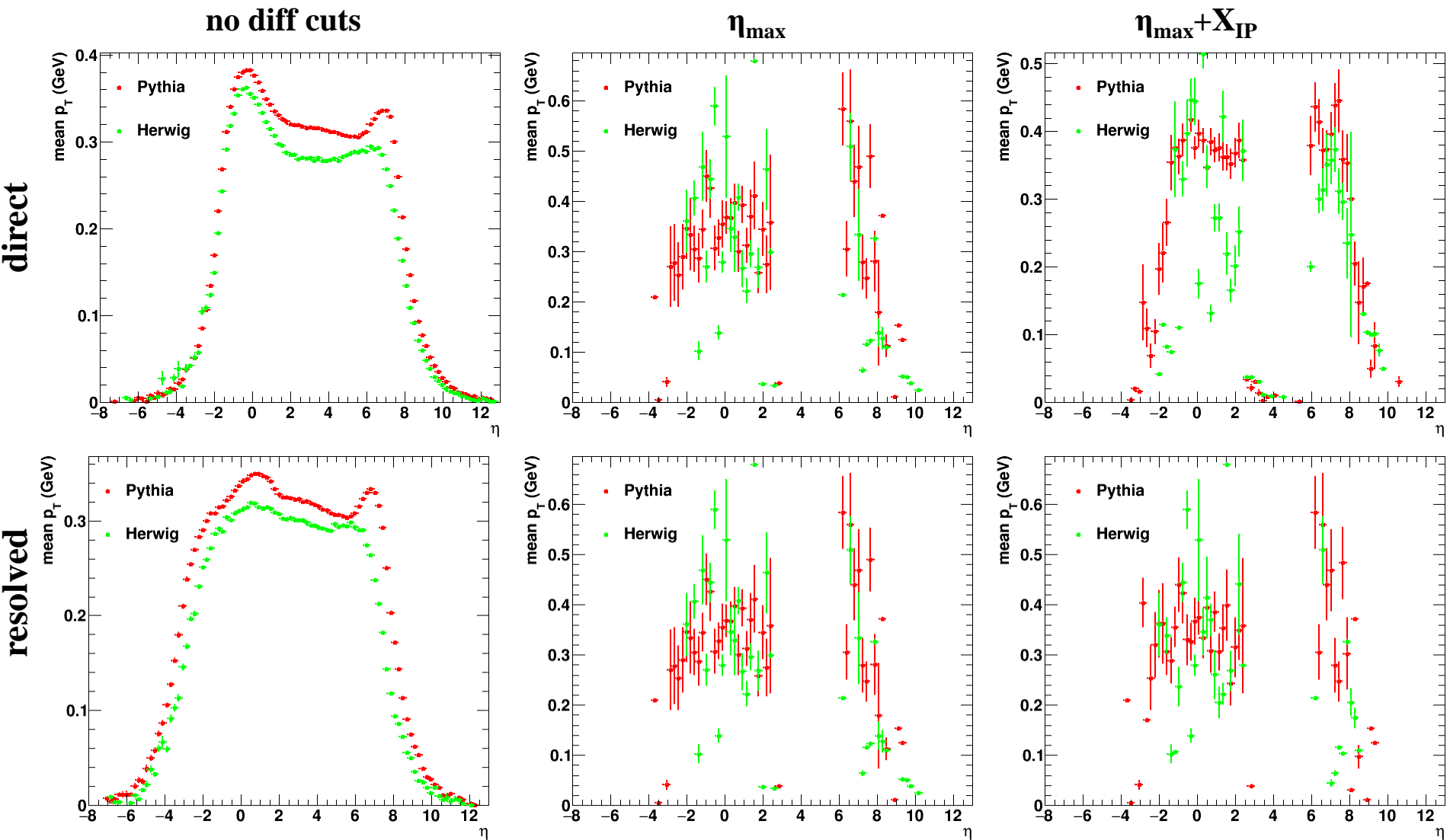


# HERA2, mean $p_T$ vs. $\eta$ distributions of stable particles

$\gamma$ +jet selection, hadron level

red – Pythia non-diff. signal;

green – Herwig non-diff. signal with soft underlying events;

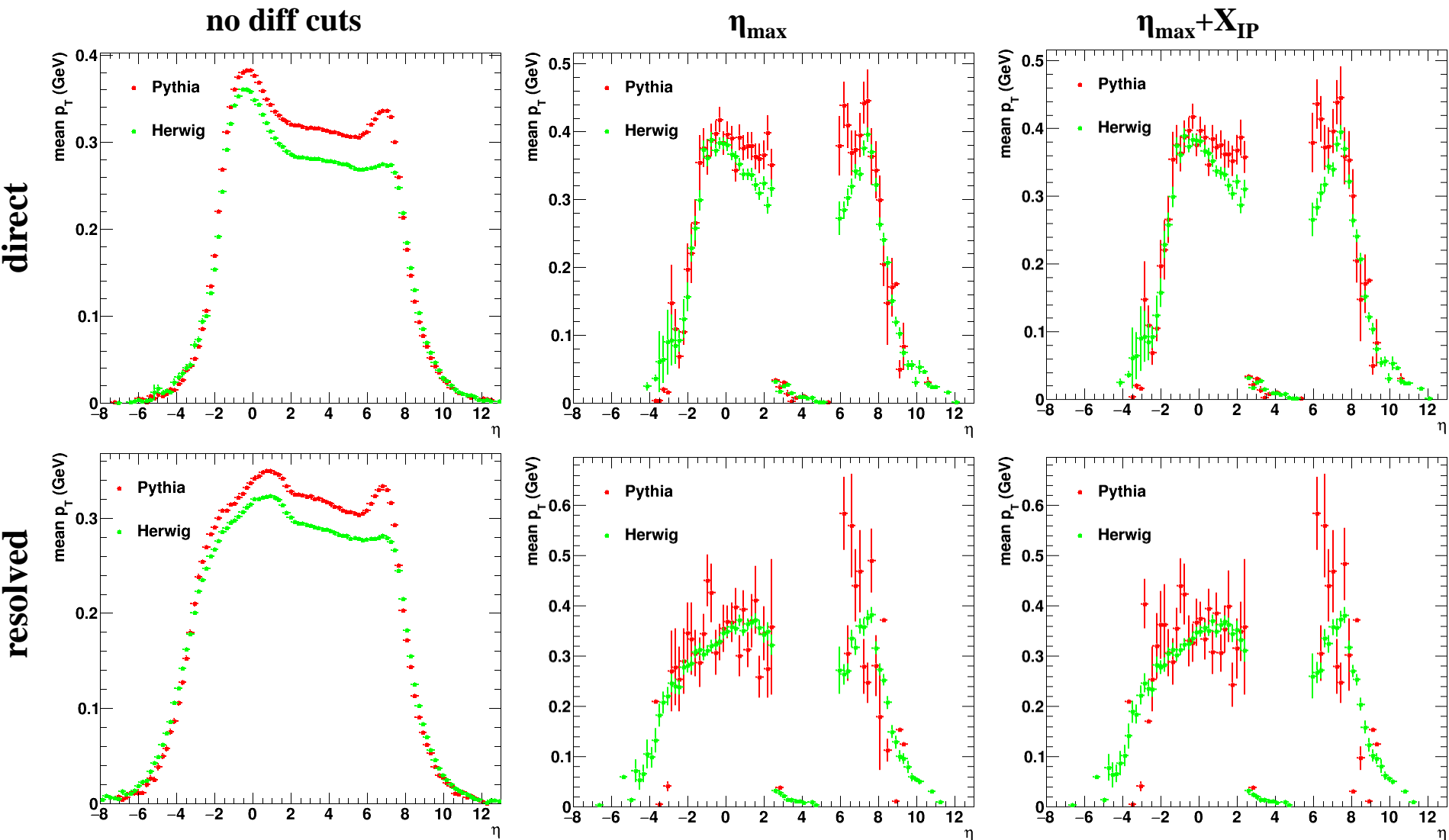


# HERA2, mean $p_T$ vs. $\eta$ distributions of stable particles

$\gamma$ +jet selection, hadron level

red — Pythia non-diff. signal;

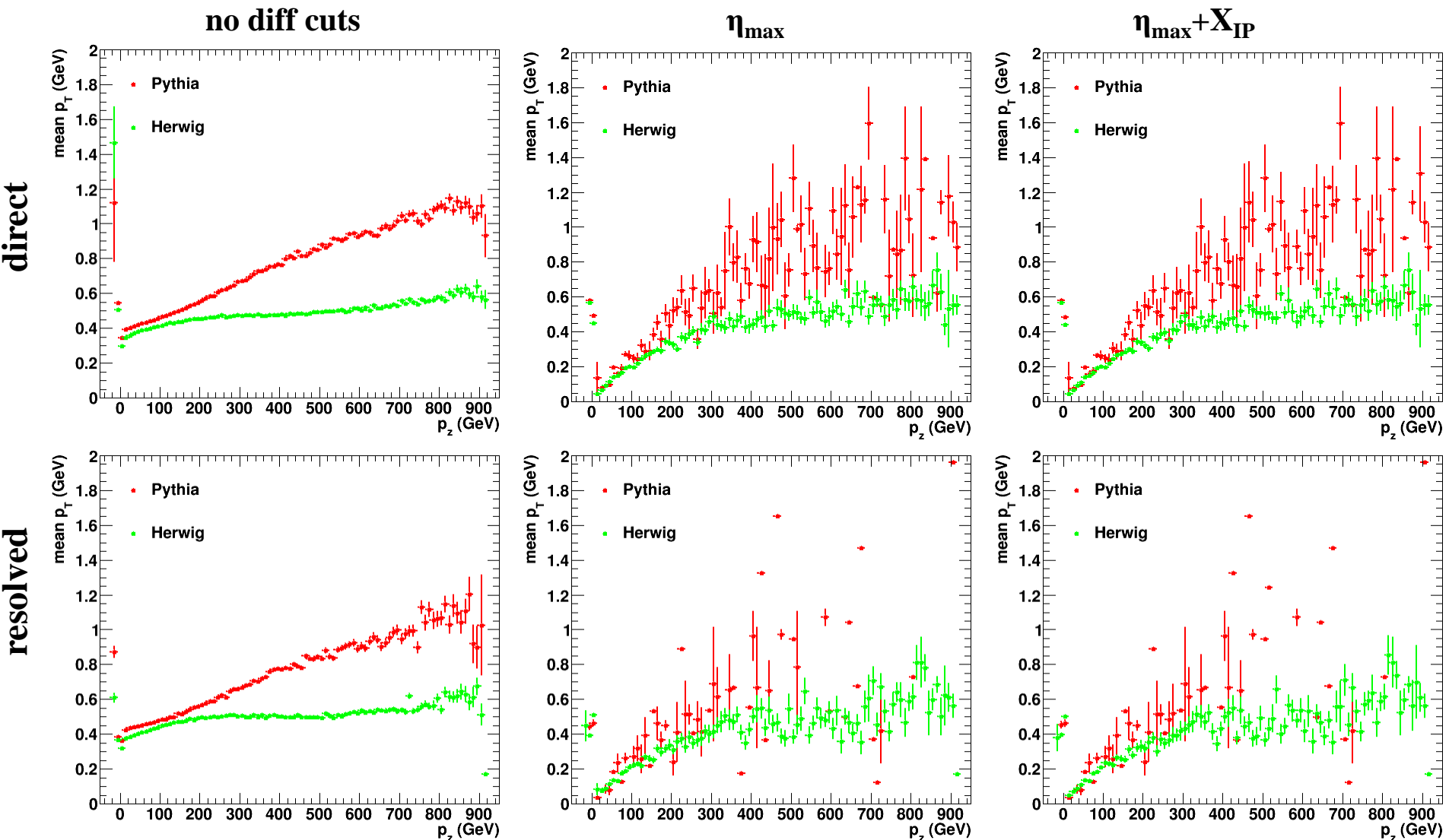
green — Herwig non-diff. signal;



# HERA2, mean $p_T$ vs. $p_z$ distributions of stable particles

$\gamma$ +jet selection, hadron level

red – Pythia non-diff. signal;  
green – Herwig non-diff. signal;



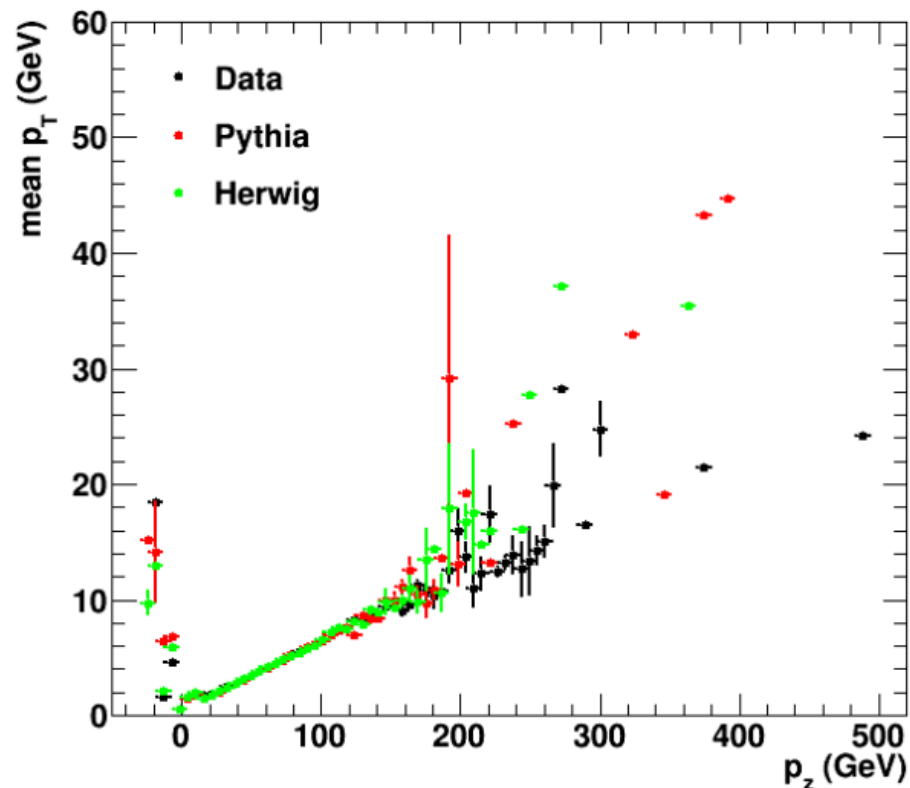
# HERA2, mean $p_T$ vs. $p_z$ distributions of stable particles

$\gamma$ +jet selection,      detector level,      no diff. cuts

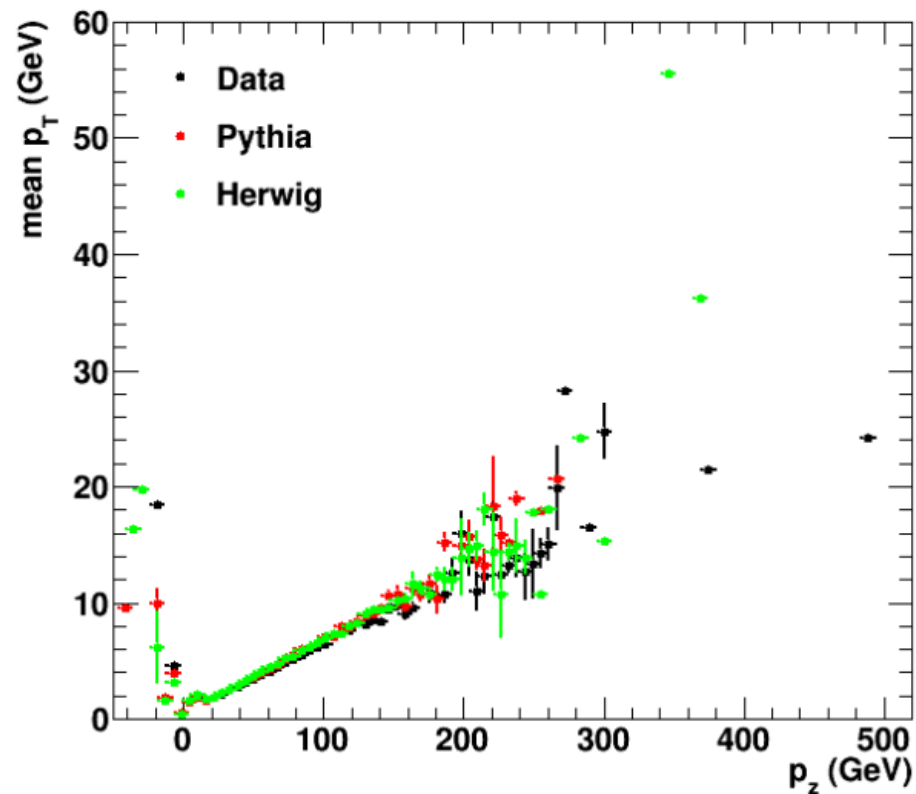
red – Pythia non-diff. signal;

green – Herwig non-diff. signal;

resolved



direct



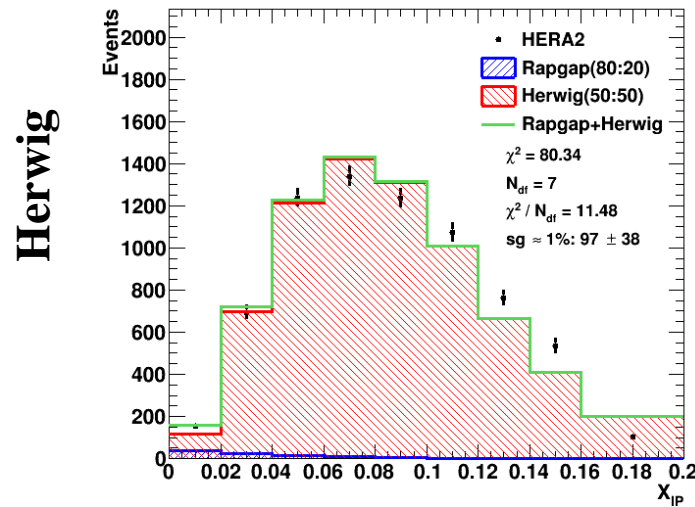
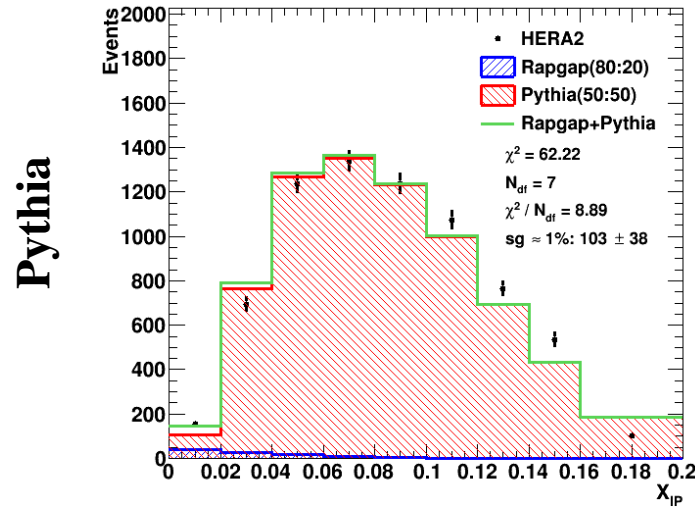
# HERA2, fit of MCs to the $X_p$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons, with  $\eta_{\text{max}} > 2.5$  cut;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted, no diff. cuts;

red – Pythia (top), Herwig (bottom) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum, with  $\eta_{\text{max}} > 2.5$  cut;



# HERA2, fit of MCs to the $X_{IP}$ distribution (1<sup>st</sup> column)

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

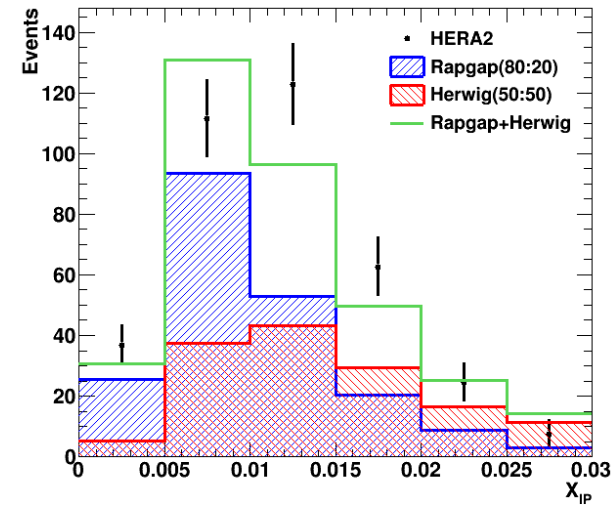
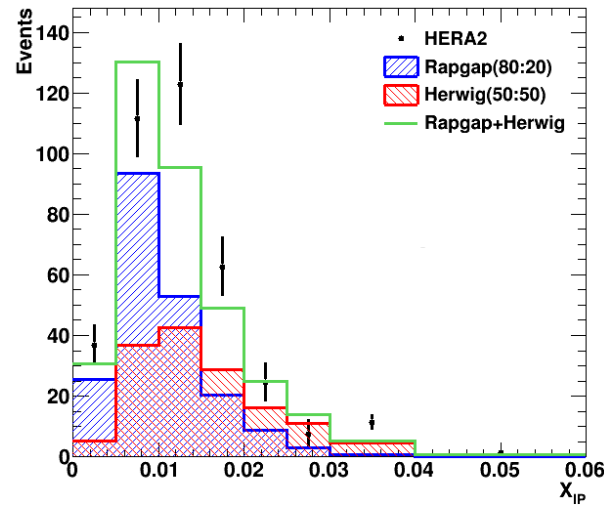
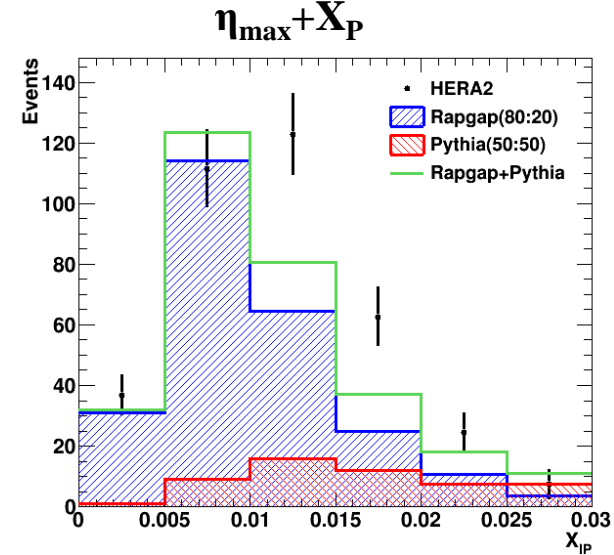
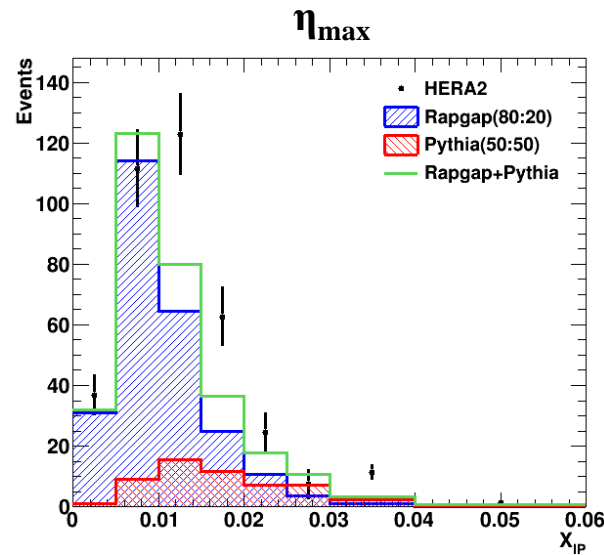
blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;

no diff cuts

Pythia

Herwig



There are no fits in 2 and 3 column, the scale factor evaluated from column 1 is used instead



# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $X_{IP}$ distribution (1<sup>st</sup> column)

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

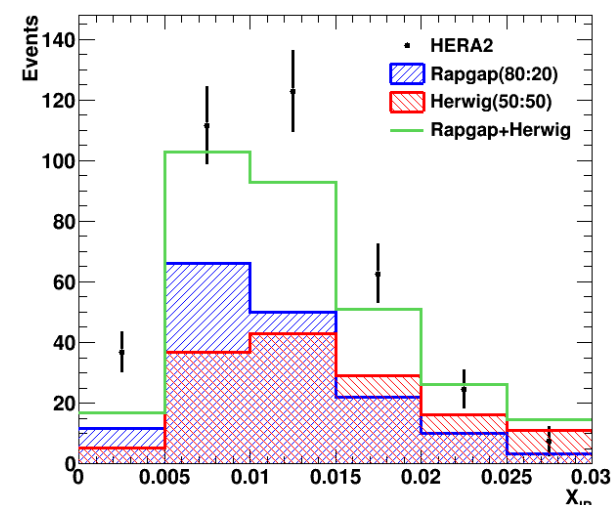
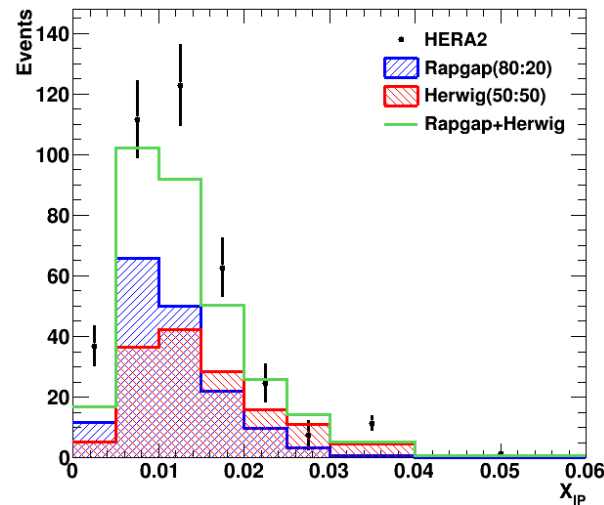
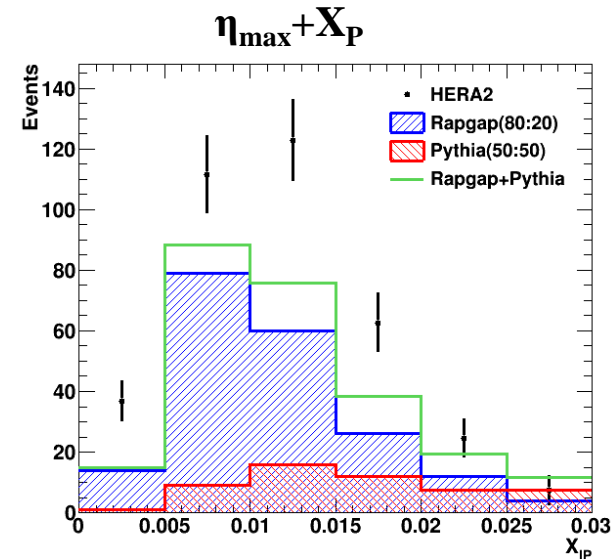
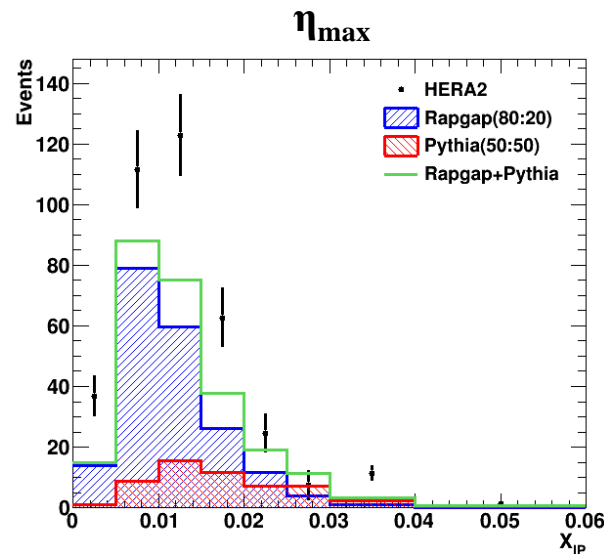
blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;

no diff cuts

Pythia

Herwig



There are no fits in 2 and 3 column, the scale factor evaluated from column 1 is used instead

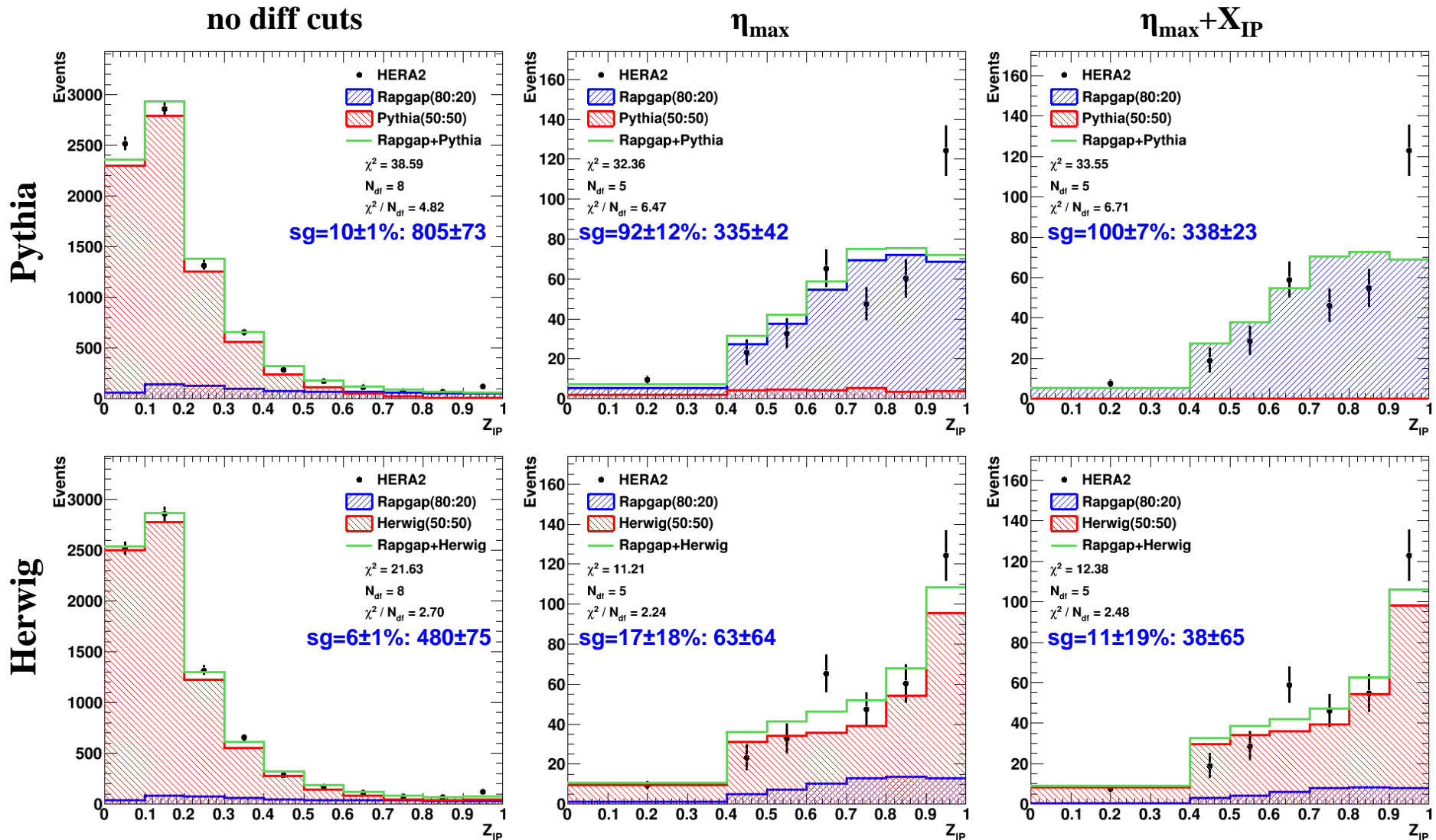
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



Herwig describes the right peak better than Pythia

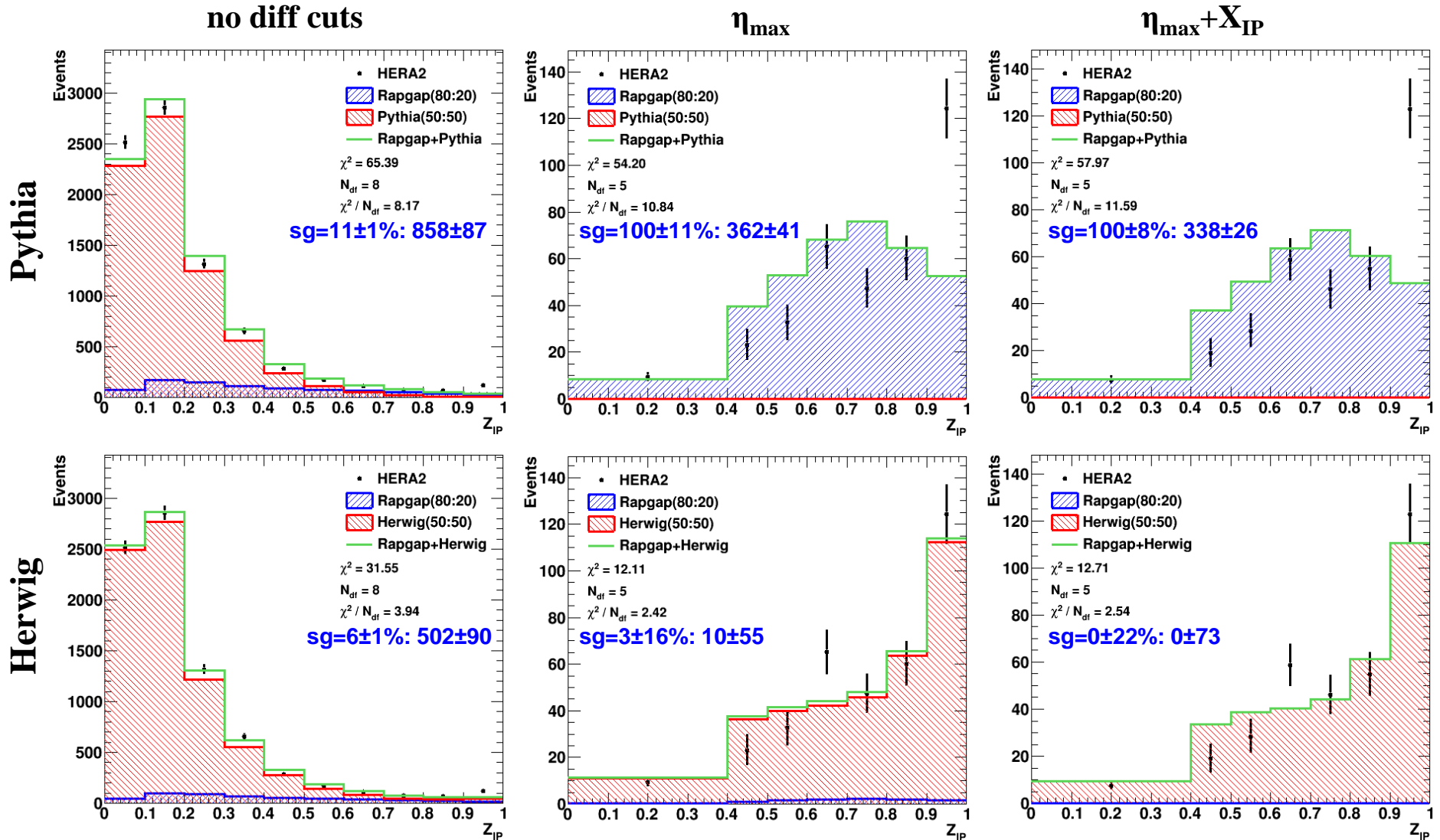
# HERA2, fits of MCs to the $Z_{IP}$ distribution

$\gamma$ +jet selection

black dots – data, fitted photons;

blue – Rapgap diff. signal, 80/20 sum, not-reweighted;

red – Pythia (top row), Herwig (bottom row) non-diff. signal, 50/50 sum;



RAPGAP does not fit the  $\eta_{\max}$  distribution very well,  
apply reweighting when evaluating the acceptances:

$$w = \begin{cases} 1 - 0.5(\eta_{\max} - 1), & w \geq 0.45 \\ 0.45, & w < 0.45 \end{cases}$$