

Low- x at TERA:

Aharon Levy

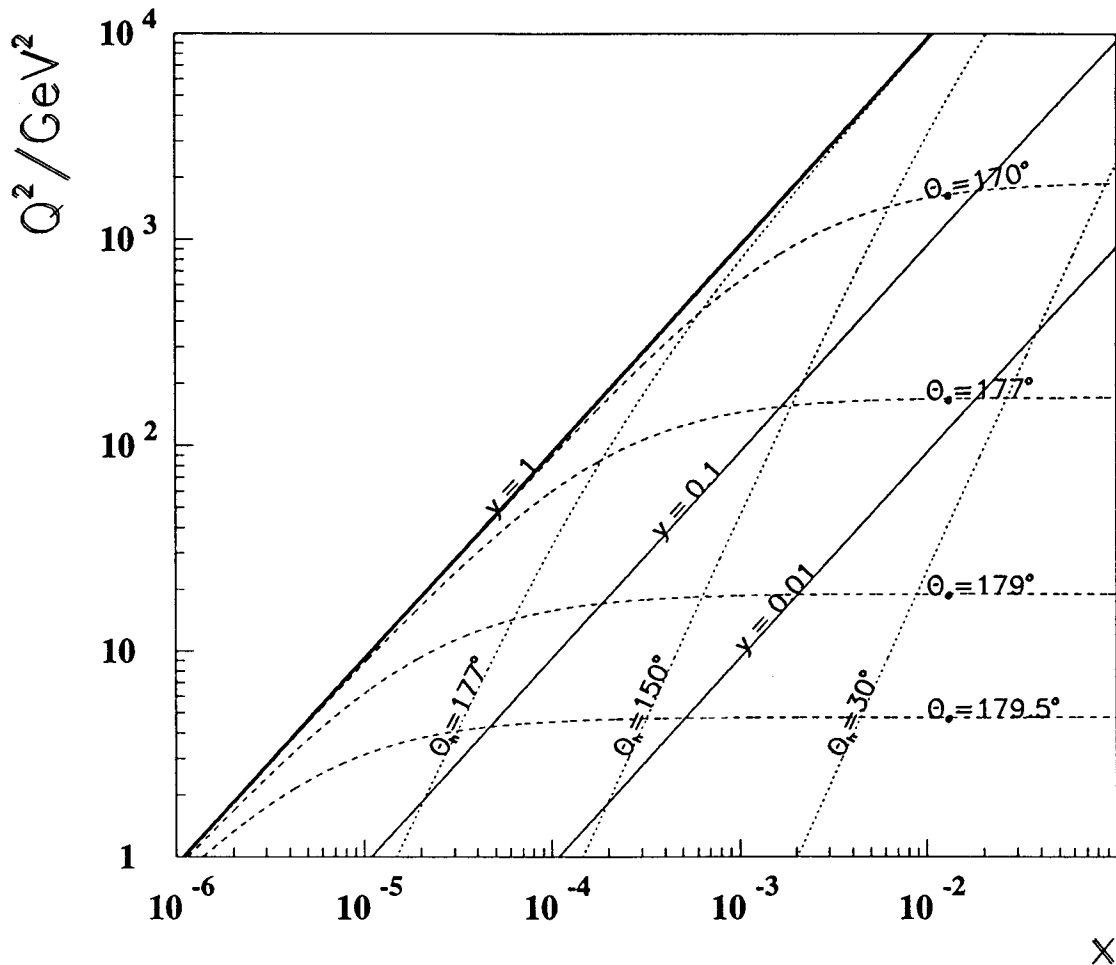
with Genya Levin and Paul Newman

February 9, 2000

- Inclusive DIS at low- x
- Inclusive diffraction at low- x
- Exclusive Vector Meson production at low- x
- Jets at low- x
- Conclusions

Inclusive DIS at low x

$E_e = 250 \text{ GeV}$ $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$

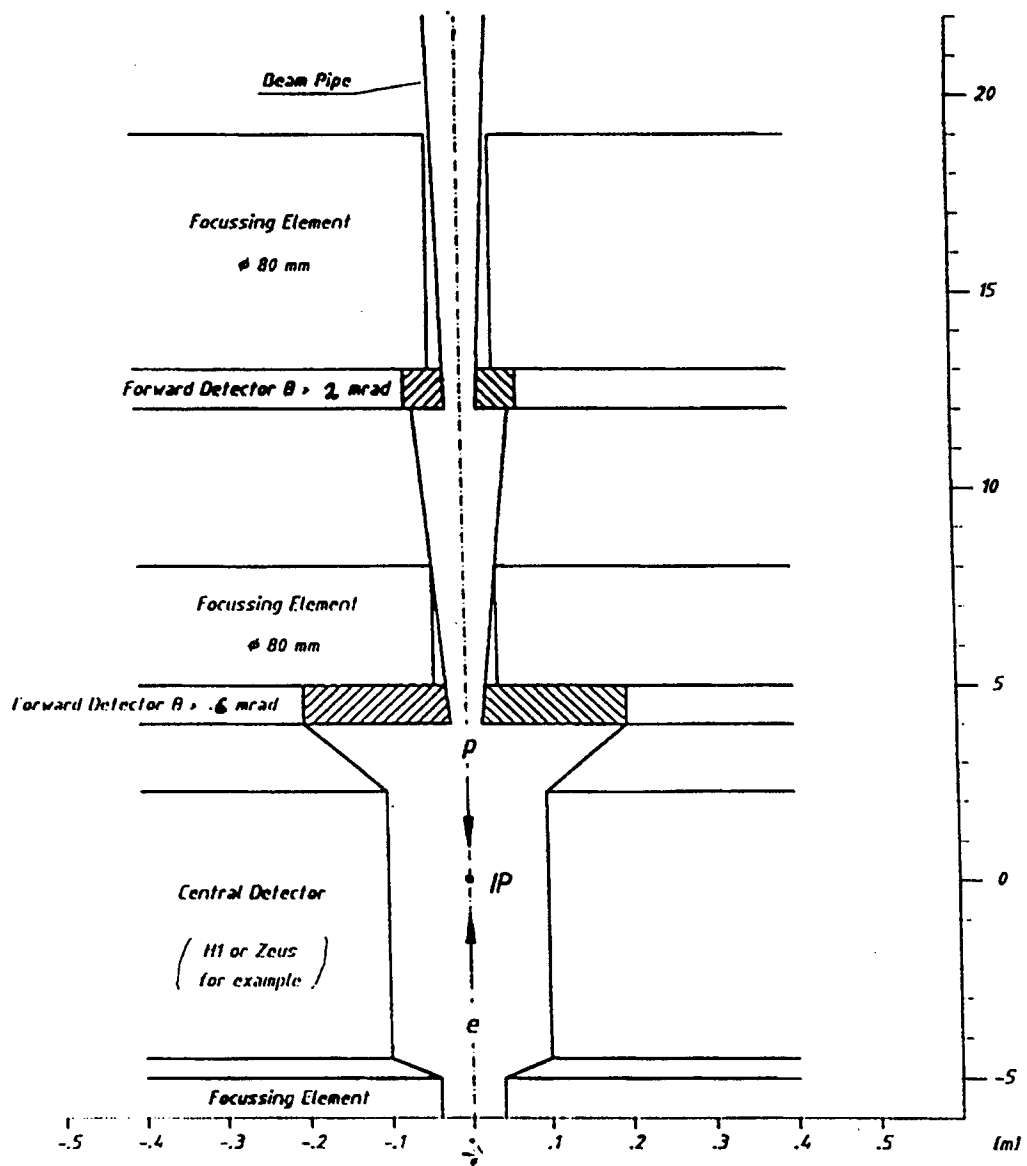


- Kinematic extension to low- x - detector dependent
- Need BPC for lower Q^2 detection (around whole beam-pipe)
- reach at low x higher Q^2 values
→ get to pQCD regime at low x
- Need electron tagger for photoproduction

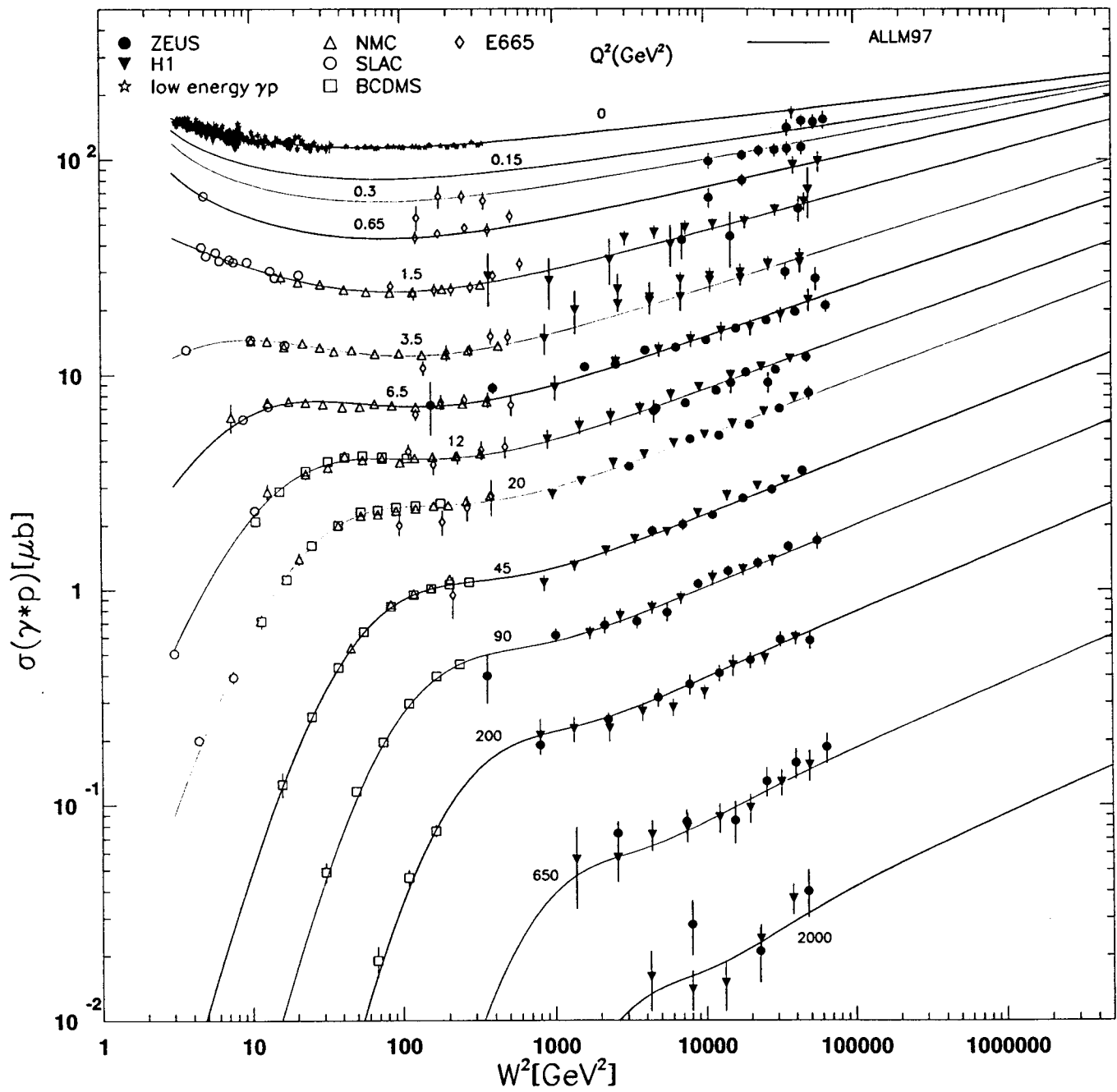
A. De Roeck, DESY 97-250

Tesla - Hera p - Collider

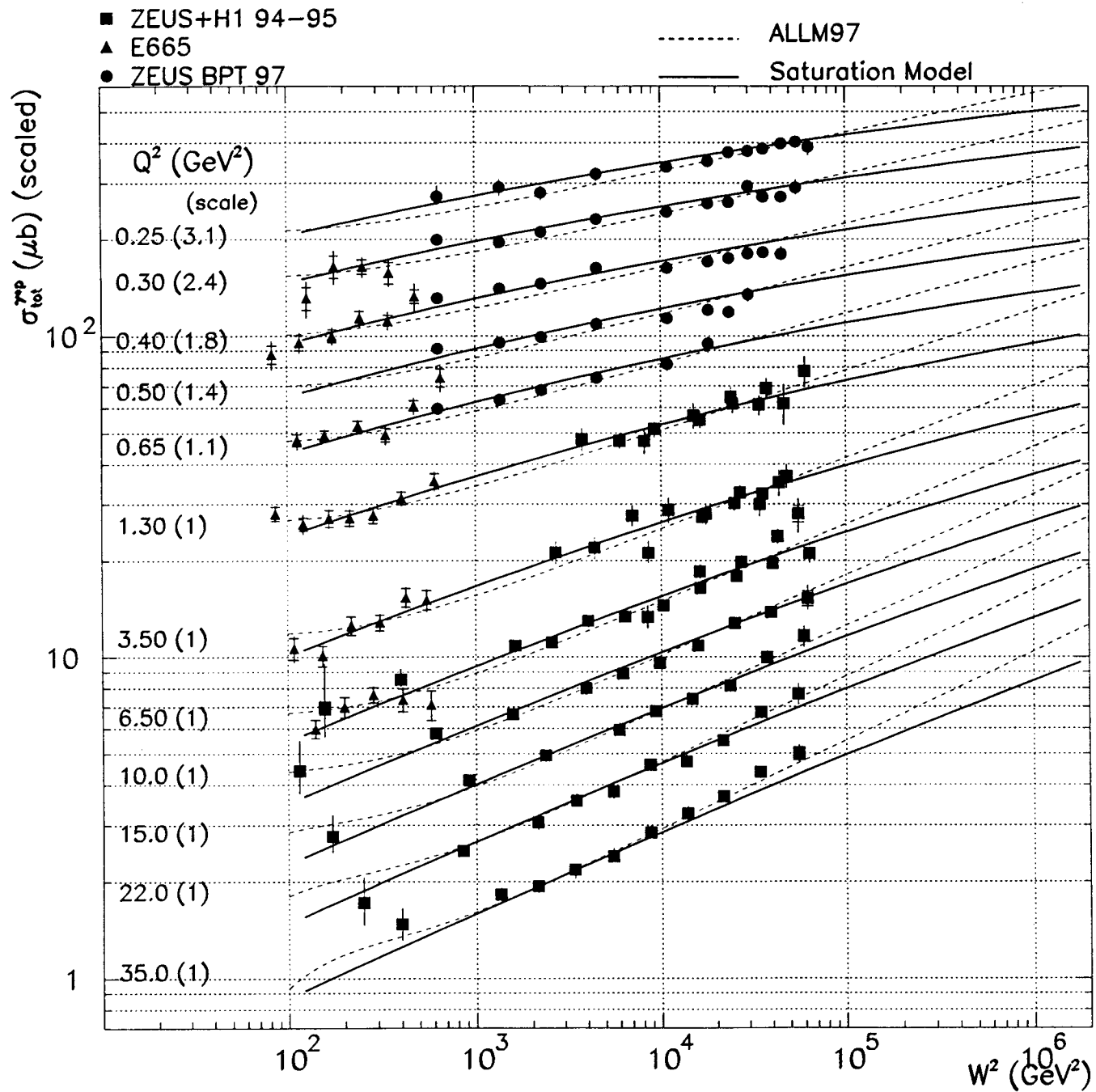
Sketch of the Forward Electron Detection



• Expected cross section values at TERA

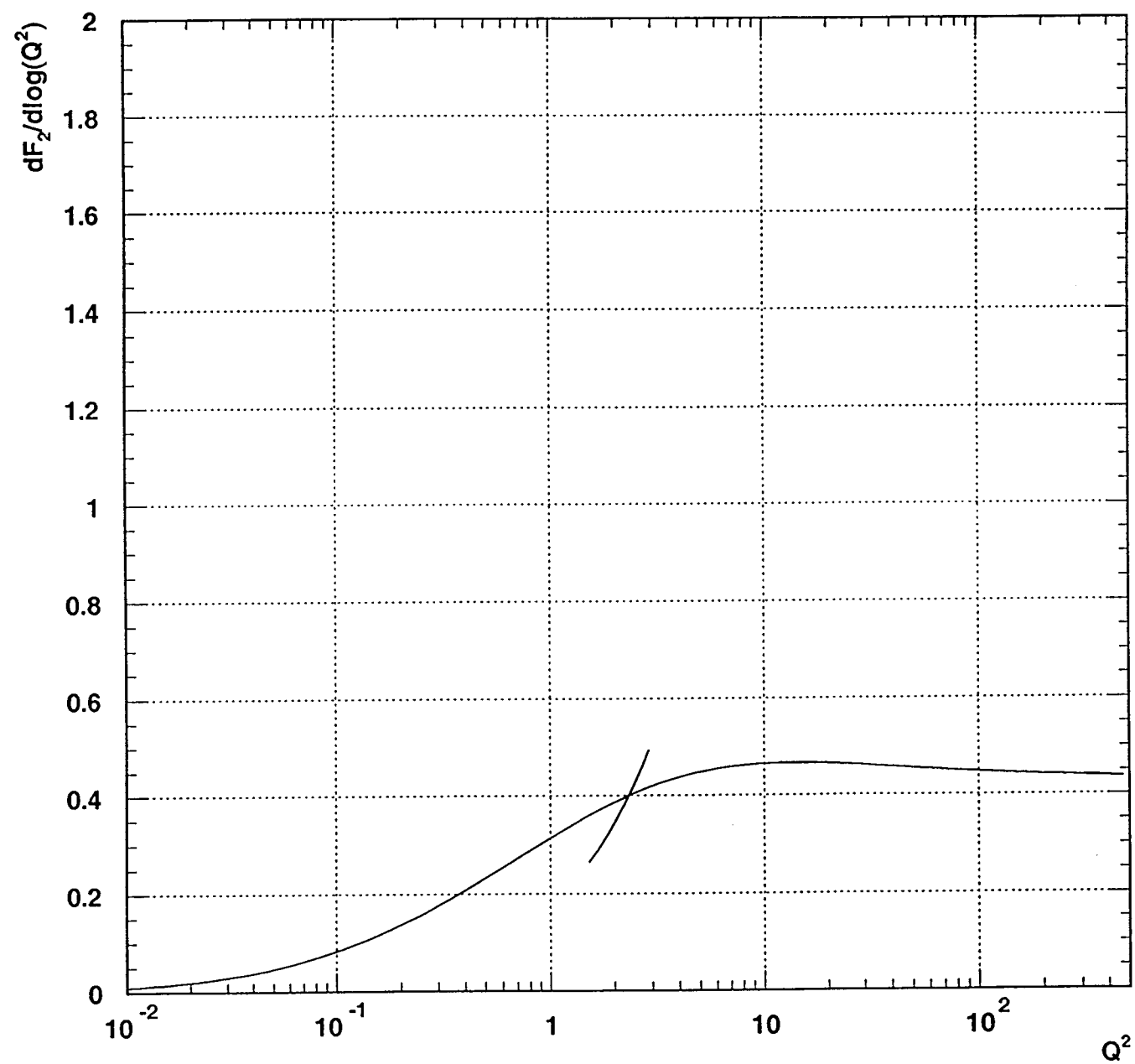


- look for saturation

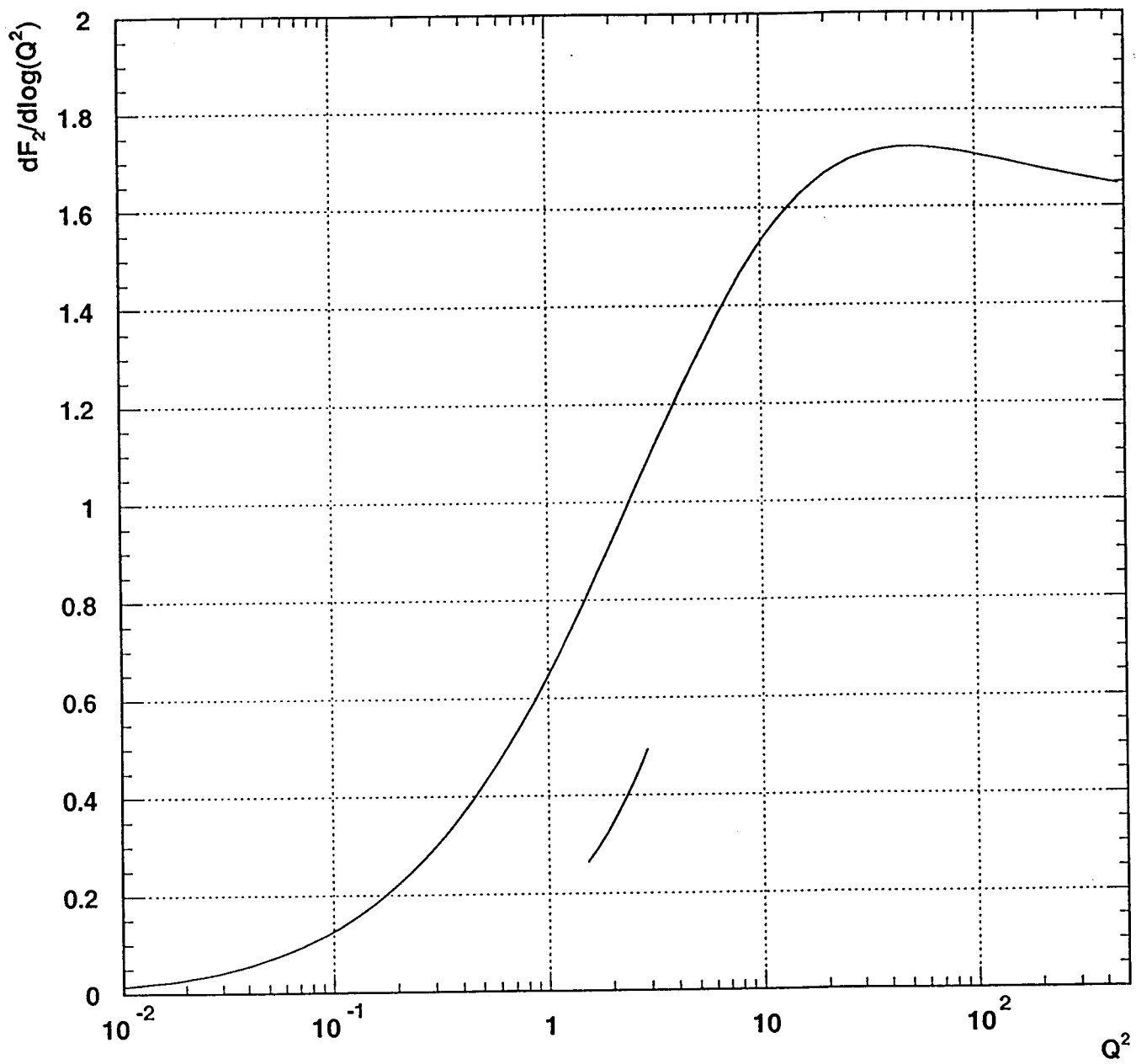


- DGLAP vs BFKL

$dF_2/d\log(Q^2)$ for fixed $x=10^{-4}$



$dF_2/d\log(Q^2)$ for fixed $x=10^{-6}$



DIFFRACTIVE DIS : F_2^D

T(H)ER(R)A OFFERS CONSIDERABLE EXTENSIONS

IN β/x_F COVERAGE COMPARED TO HERA :-

... $\lesssim$ 1 ORDER OF MAGNITUDE LOWER IN x_F AT FIXED β

$\lesssim$ 1 ORDER OF MAGNITUDE LOWER IN β AT FIXED x_F

BUT!

TO REACH THE NEW REGION, NEED

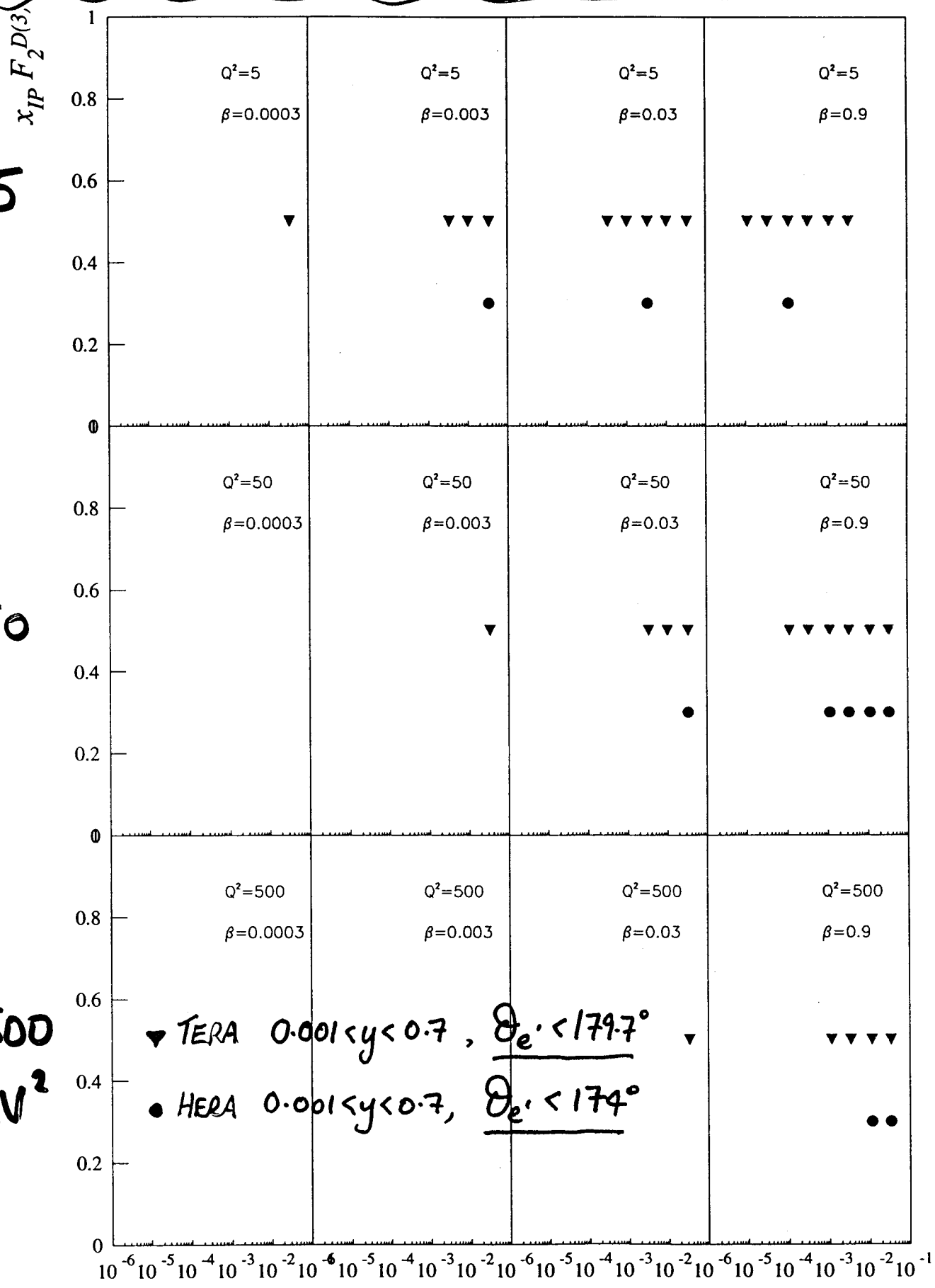
- 1) VERY LOW ANGLE ELECTRON TAGGERS ($\theta \lesssim 179.5^{++^\circ}$)
- 2) GOOD BACKWARD HADRON MEASUREMENT (OR PROTON SPECTROMETER)
- 3) REACH TO VERY LOW y .

F_2^D : MEASURABLE REGION $E_e = 250 \text{ GeV}$ $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$

$Q^2 = 5$

$Q^2 = 50$

$Q^2 = 500$
 GeV^2



∇ TEA $0.001 < y < 0.7$, $\theta_{e'} < 179.7^\circ$
 $\bullet$ HERA $0.001 < y < 0.7$, $\theta_{e'} < 174^\circ$

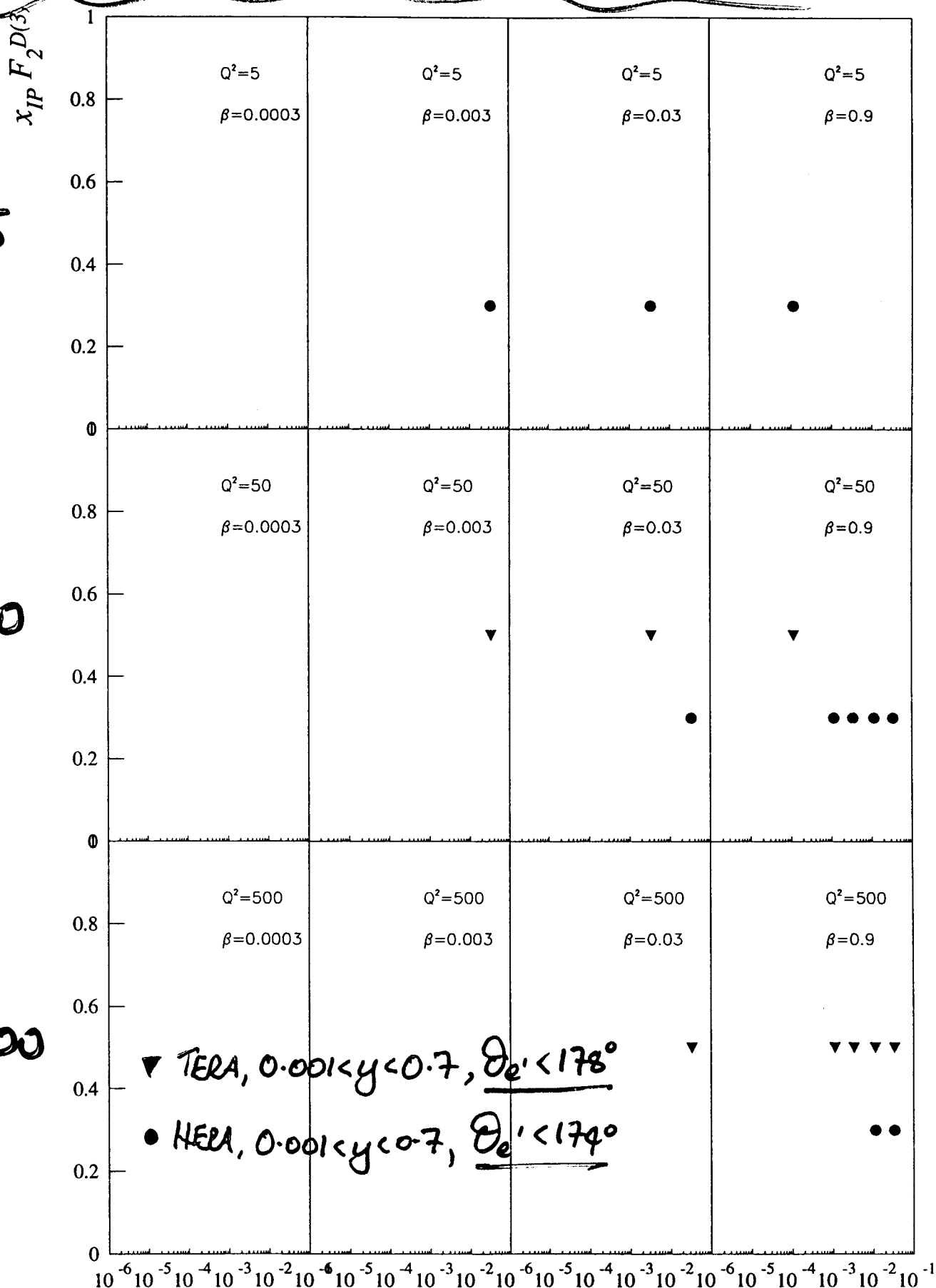
$\beta = 3 \times 10^{-4}$ $\beta = 3 \times 10^{-3}$ $\beta = 0.03$ $\beta = 0.9$

REDUCE Θ_e' COVERAGE

$Q^2=5$

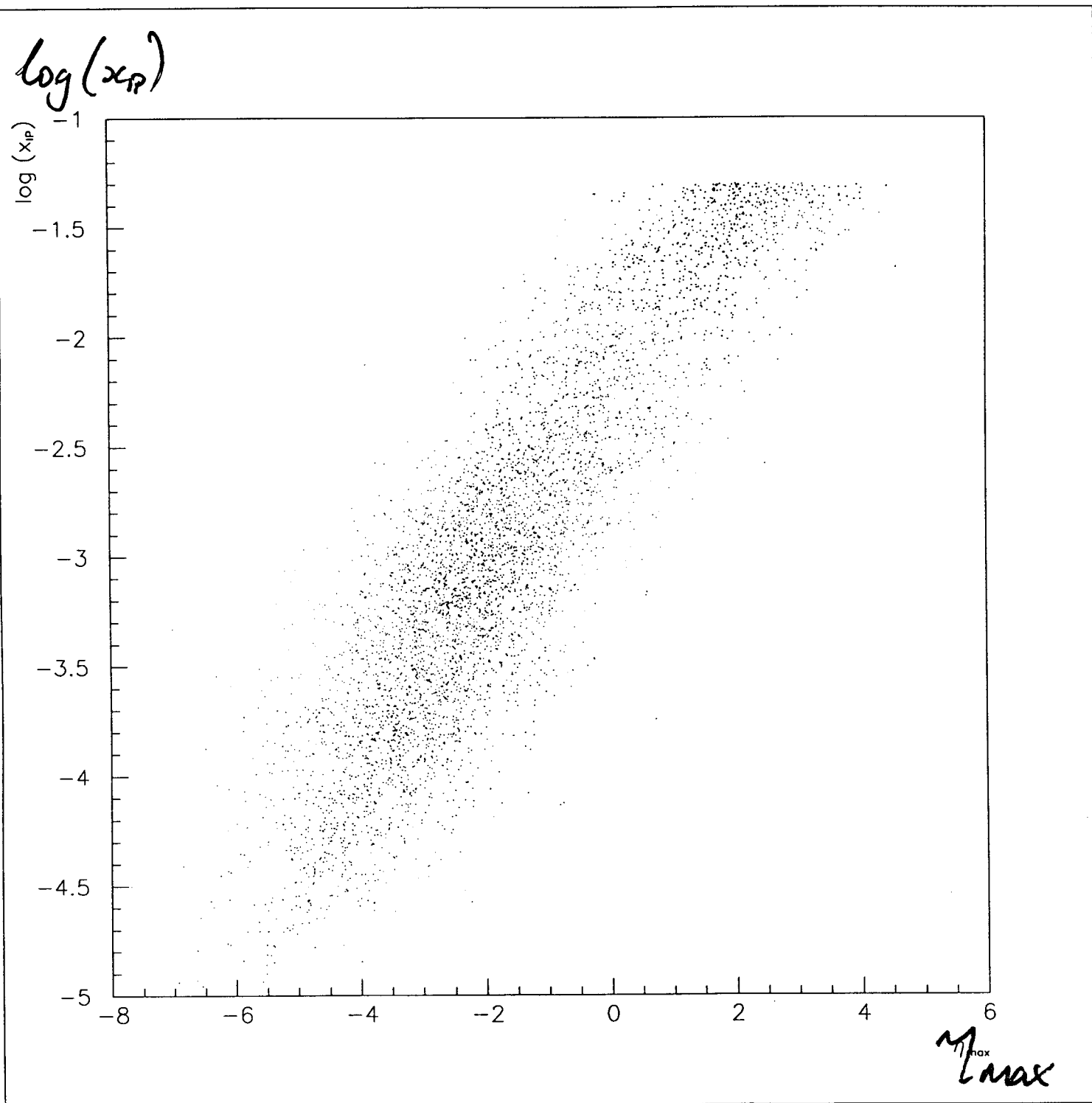
$Q^2=50$

$Q^2=500$



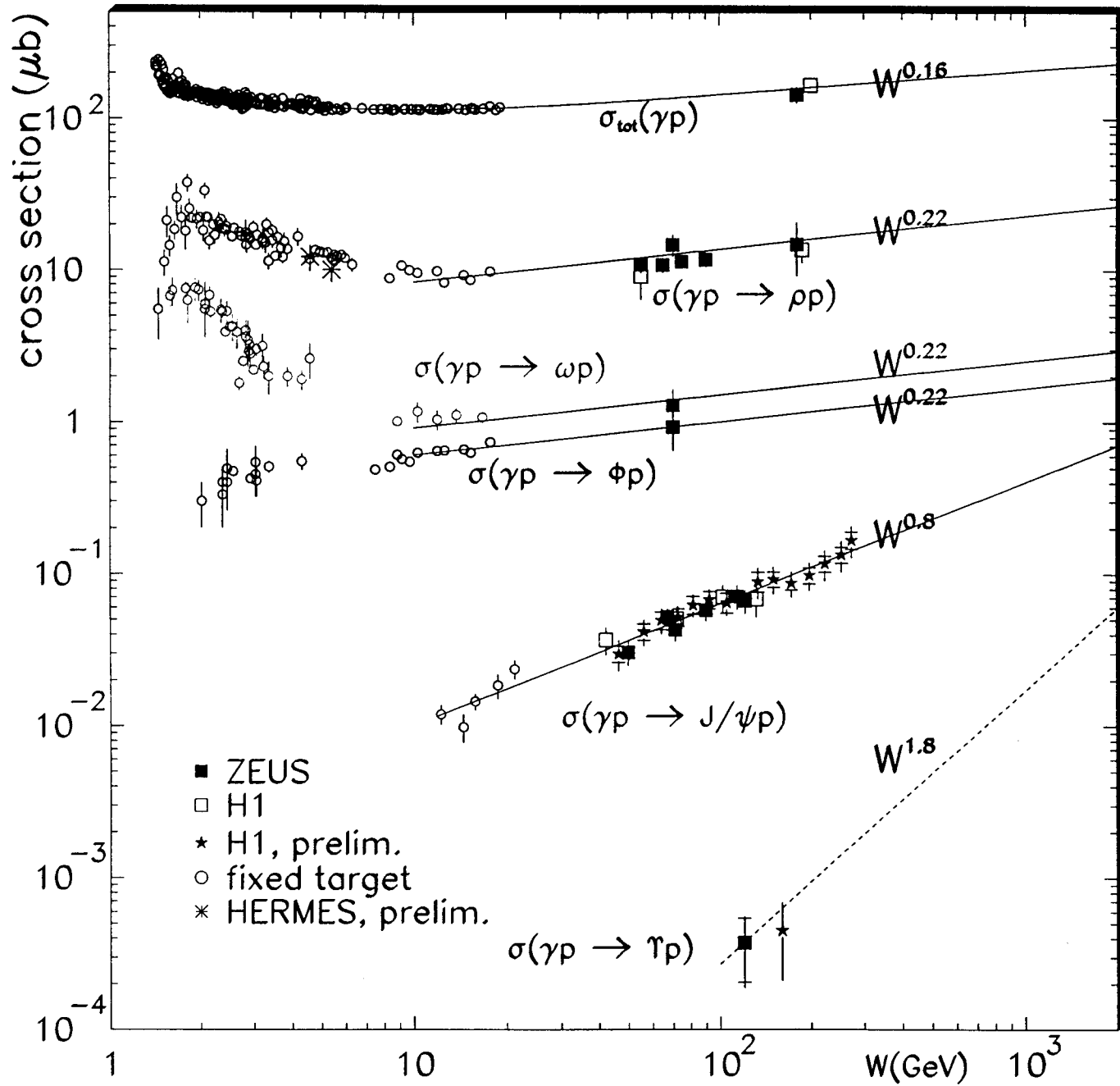
$\beta = 0.0003 \quad 0.003 \quad 0.03 \quad 0.9$ x_{IP}

x_p v $M_{\max}$ CORRELATION



- SIMILAR TO HERA, BUT HIGHER M_x REACHED @ FIXED x_p
- LOW x_p / M_x SYSTEMS VERY BACKWARD ($M_{\max} \sim -5$!)

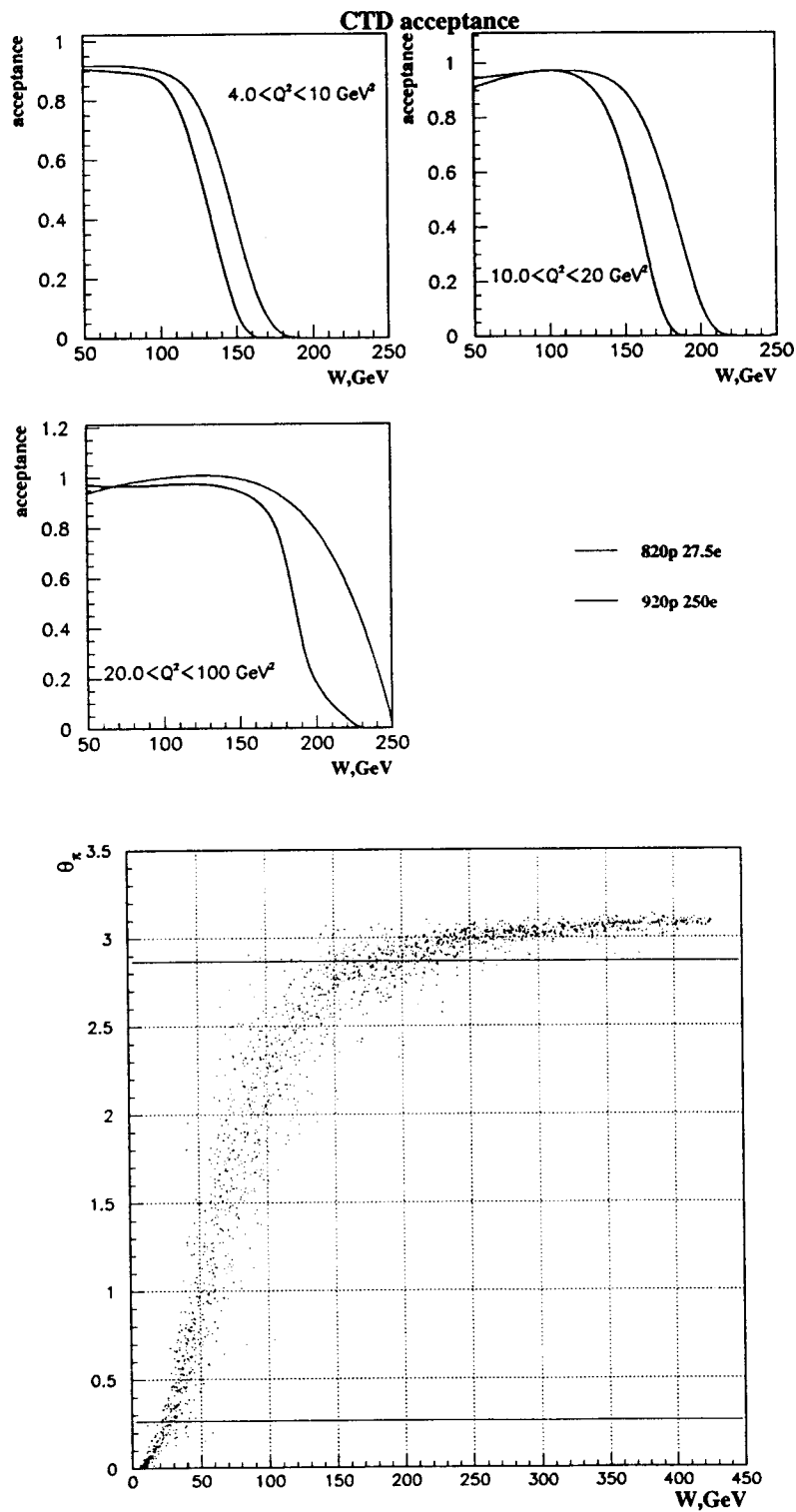
Exclusive VM at low x



- Learn more about Υ ?

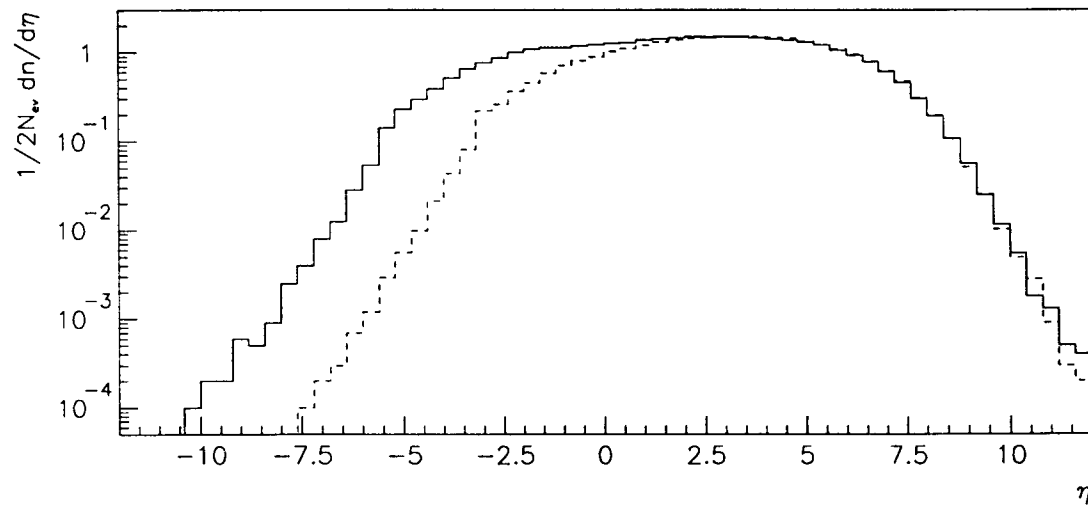
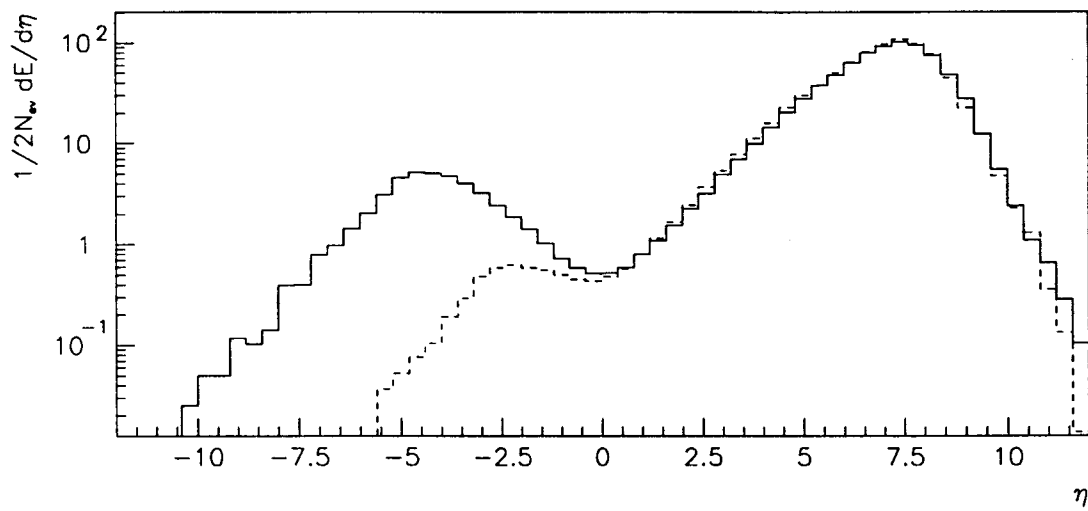
Sasha Proskuryakov

- Example: $\gamma p \rightarrow \rho^0 p$.



Need very forward trackers, or reconstruct mass from CAL

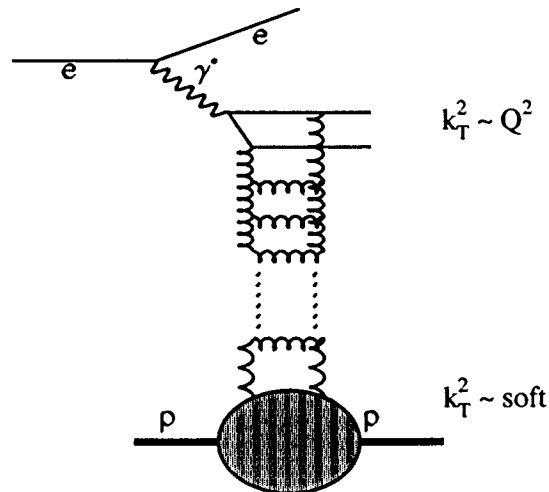
- Can we learn more about proton dissociation?



Probably only with more spectrometers close to the beam in the proton direction.

Interplay of 'soft' and 'hard' $\rightarrow$
 in each QCD calculation need a non-perturbative
 part.

Why? Gribov diffusion



Is diffusion always present?

In Regge picture, $\alpha(t) = \alpha(0) + \alpha' t$, slope of
 trajectory

$$\alpha' \sim 1 / \langle k_T \rangle$$

If $\alpha' \sim 0$, $\rightarrow$ diffusion suppressed, $\rightarrow$ all 'hard', $\rightarrow$
 calculable in pQCD.

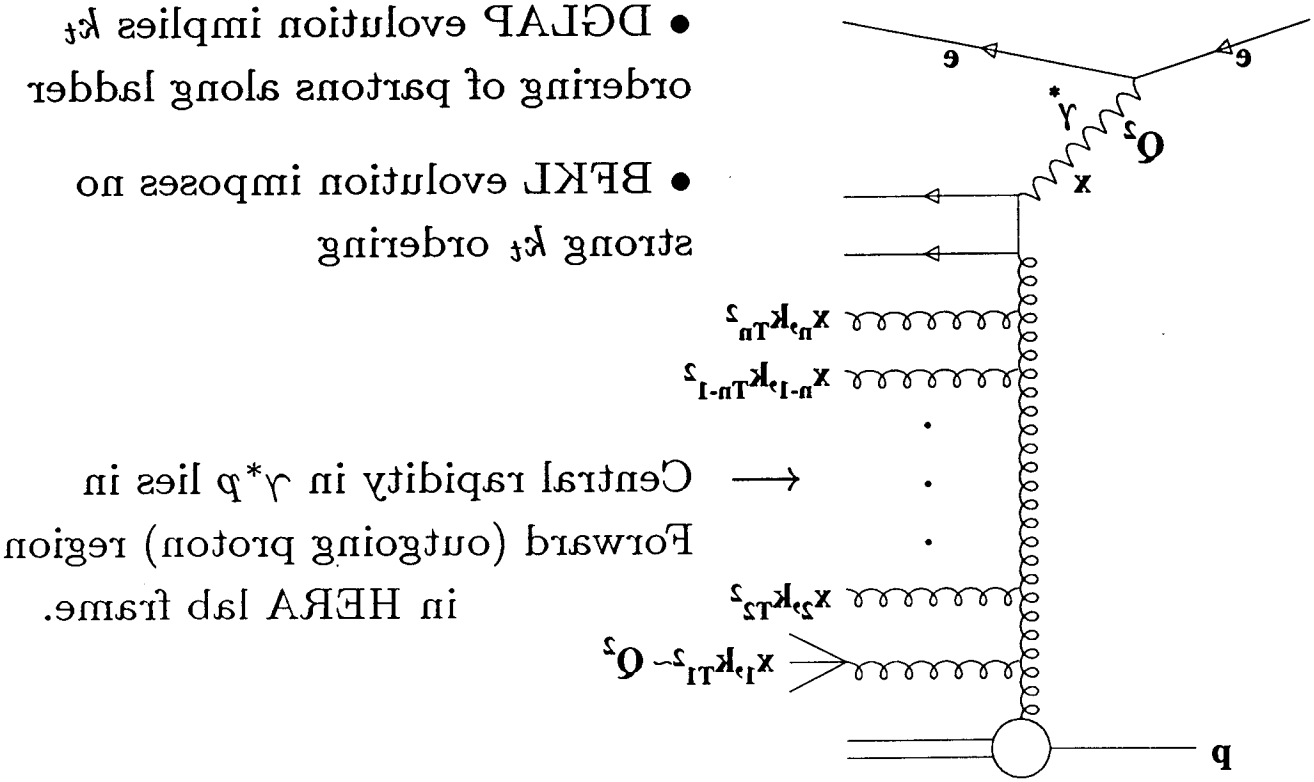
At HERA, in $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p$, $\alpha' \approx 0$. What about α'
 at TERA? Will nature of interaction change?

Improved sensitivity?

More rapidity units between γ^* and forward jet
 TERA - Photon fragmentation phase space enlarged -
 Forward jets still forward!

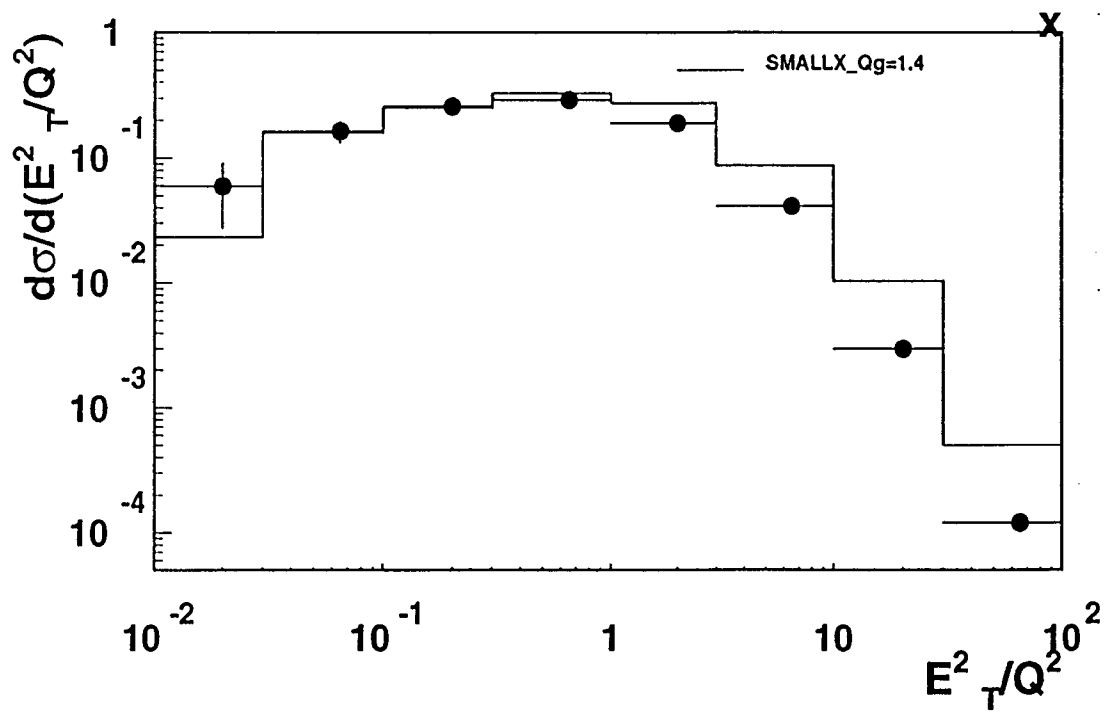
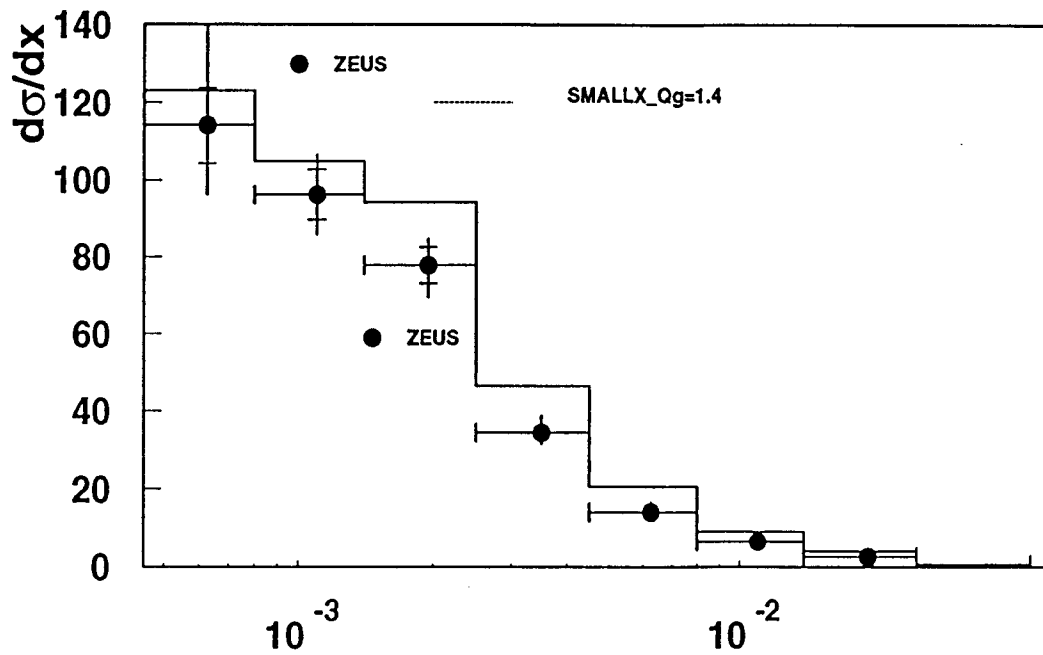
TERA - Proton fragmentation region similar to HERA -

BFKL $\rightarrow$ enhanced forward high p_t particle production.



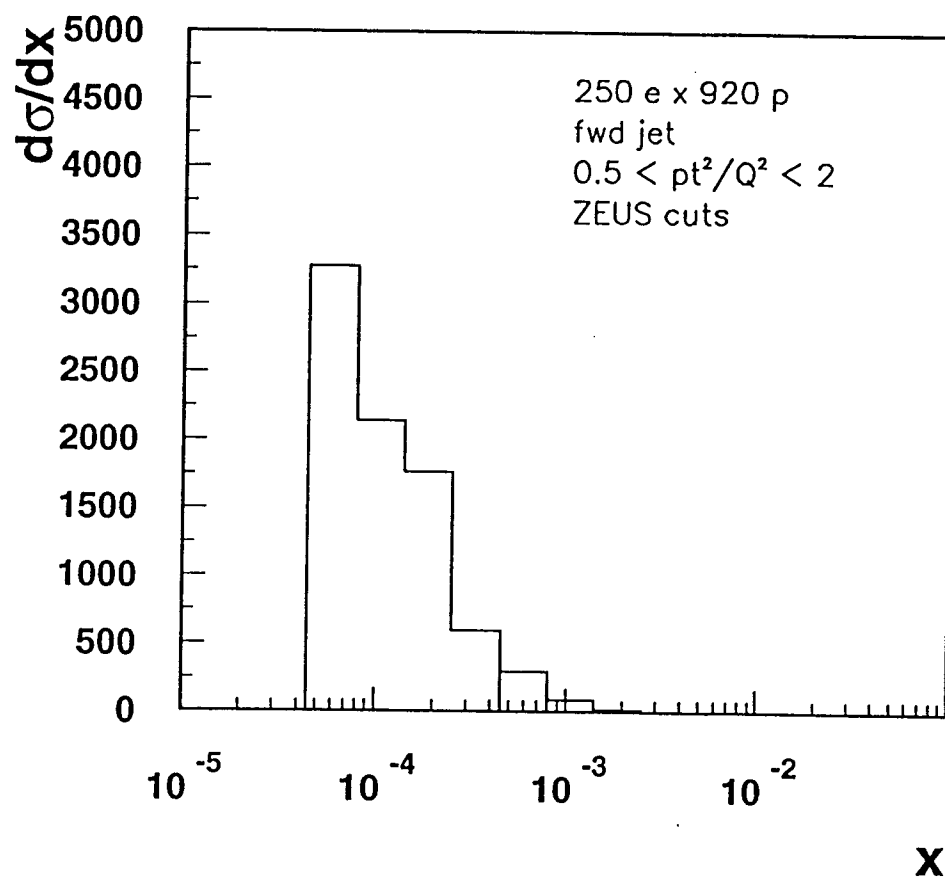
BFKL Searches in the Final State

H. Jung
CCFM



H. Jung

CCFM



DIFFRACTIVE FINAL STATES

→ DIFFRACTIVE DIJETS / CHARM VERY IMPORTANT
... DIRECT ACCESS TO GLUON DYNAMICS.

→ INCREASED DIJET / CHARM PHASE SPACE AT TERA.

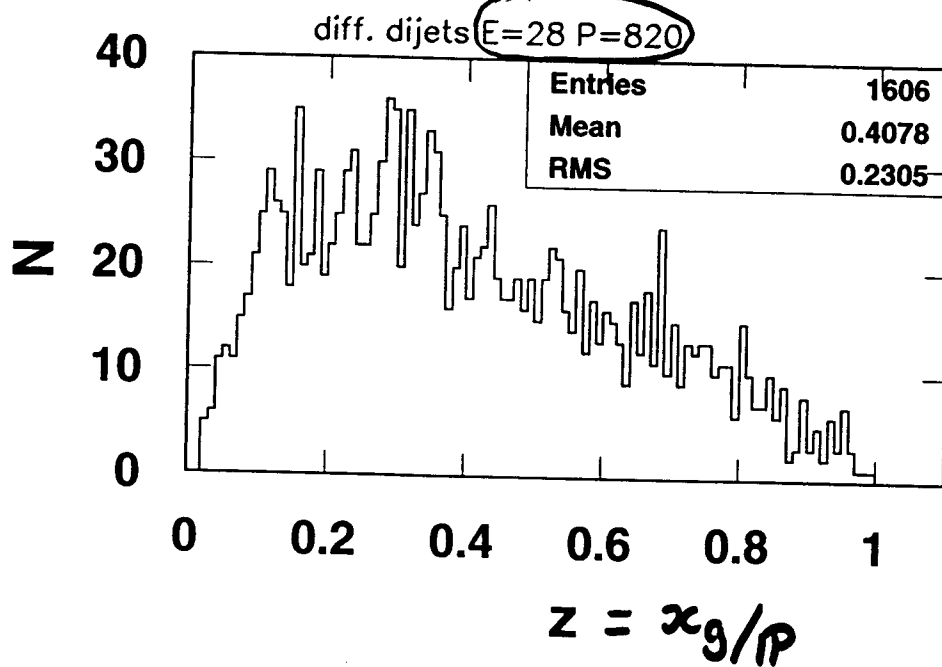
e.g. TYPICALLY AT FIXED x_p ,

$$M_x(\text{TERA}) \sim 3 M_x(\text{HERA})$$

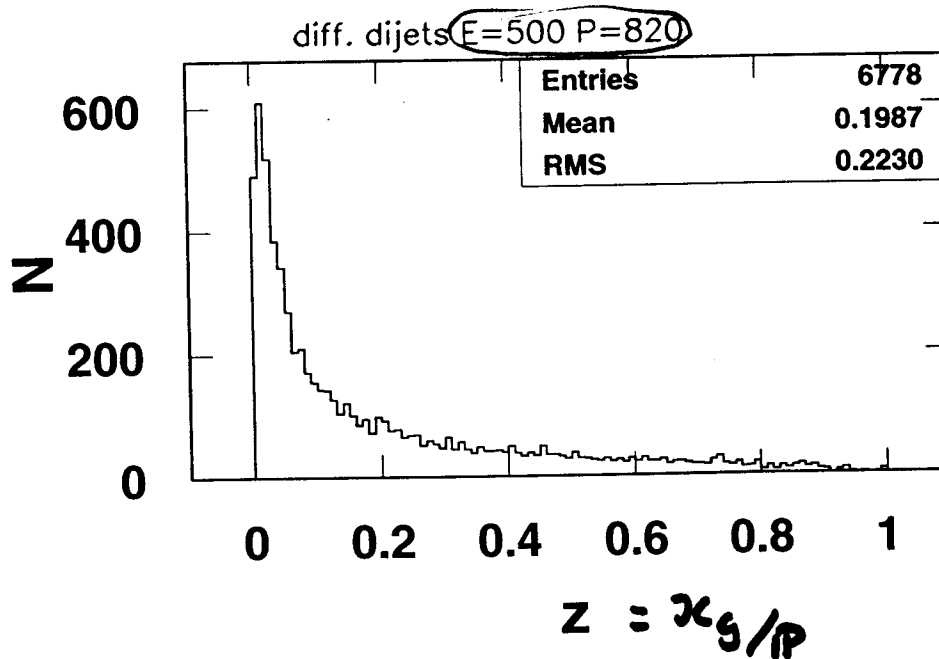
⇒ SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED DIJET / CHARM YIELDS

⇒ ACCESS TO GLUON / POMERON AT LOW β ?

DIFFRACTIVE DIJETS



HE2A



TE2A

REQUIREMENTS OF :- $p_t^{\text{jet}} > 5 \text{ GeV}$, CENTRALITY, $x_p < 0.05$.

Conclusions

- Low- x at TERA can enrich our understanding of QCD.
- Lots to do for April meeting.