

Small-x physics at the LHC

**3rd CERN-ECFA-NuPECC
Workshop on the LHeC**

Chavannes-de-Bogis, 11th Nov. 2010

David d'Enterria

CERN

Overview

■ Introduction:

- Uncertainties on **parton structure & evolution** at low- x .
- **Measurements** of (n)PDFs: processes, kinematic domains, ...

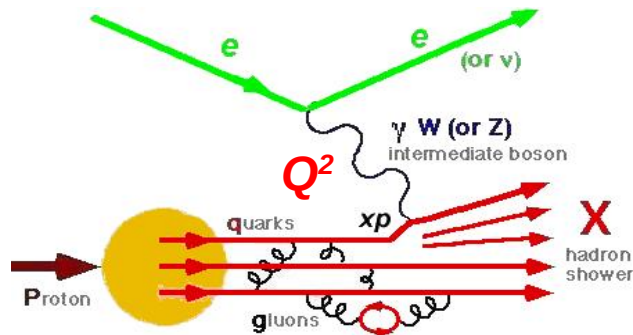
■ Perspectives of low- x PDF constraints at the **LHC**:

- ▷ **p-p @ 14 TeV (forward):** γ , DY, (jets, W, Z)
- ▷ **γ -Pb in ultraperipheral Pb-Pb colls @ 5.5 TeV:** $Q\bar{Q}$
- ▷ **p-Pb colls. @ 8.8 TeV:** γ , $Q\bar{Q}$, (jets, W,Z)

■ Summary

Motivation (I): Low- x PDFs

- DIS collisions probe **distributions of partons** inside hadrons:



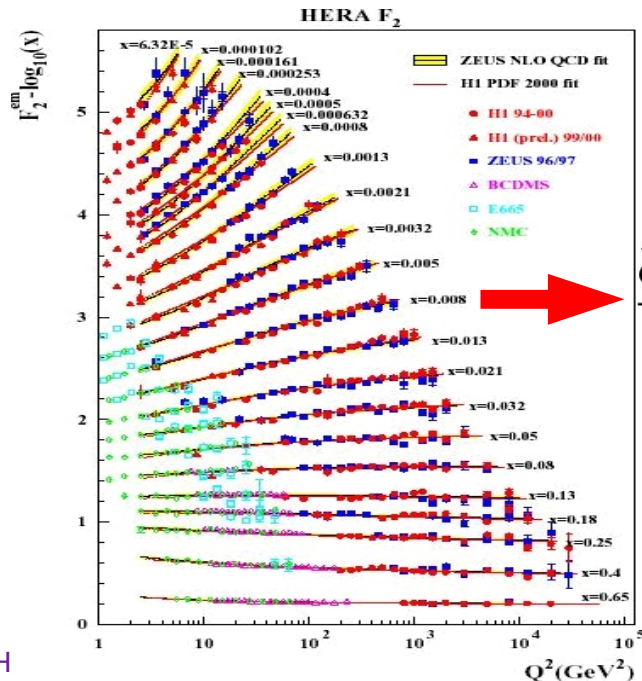
Q^2 = “resolving power”

Bjorken x = momentum fraction carried by parton

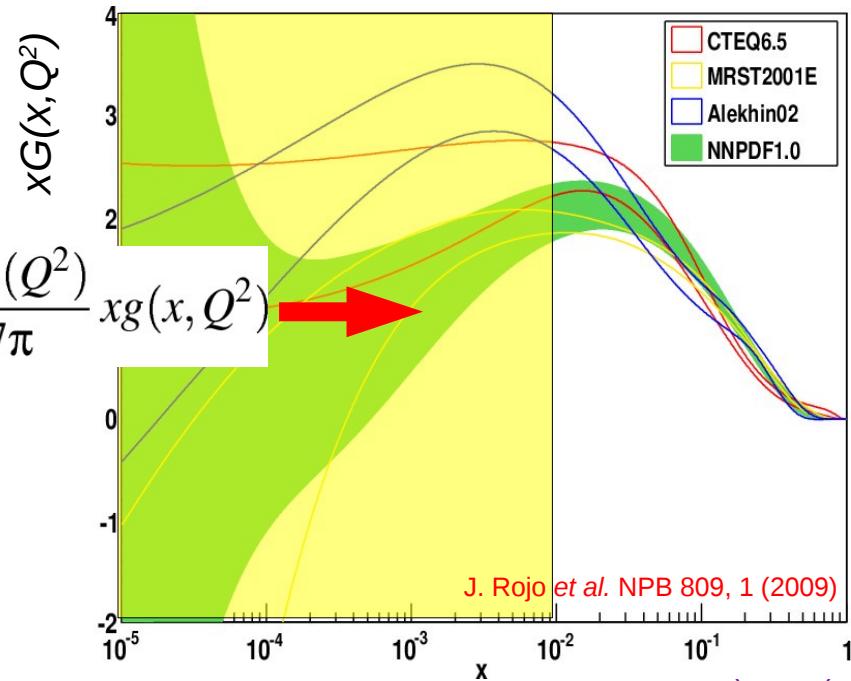
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} [Y_+ \cdot F_2 \mp Y_- \cdot xF_3 - y^2 \cdot F_L]$$

F_2, F_3, F_L = proton **structure functions**, (y = inelasticity).

- Glueons dominate but only indirectly constrained via F_2 “scaling violations”:

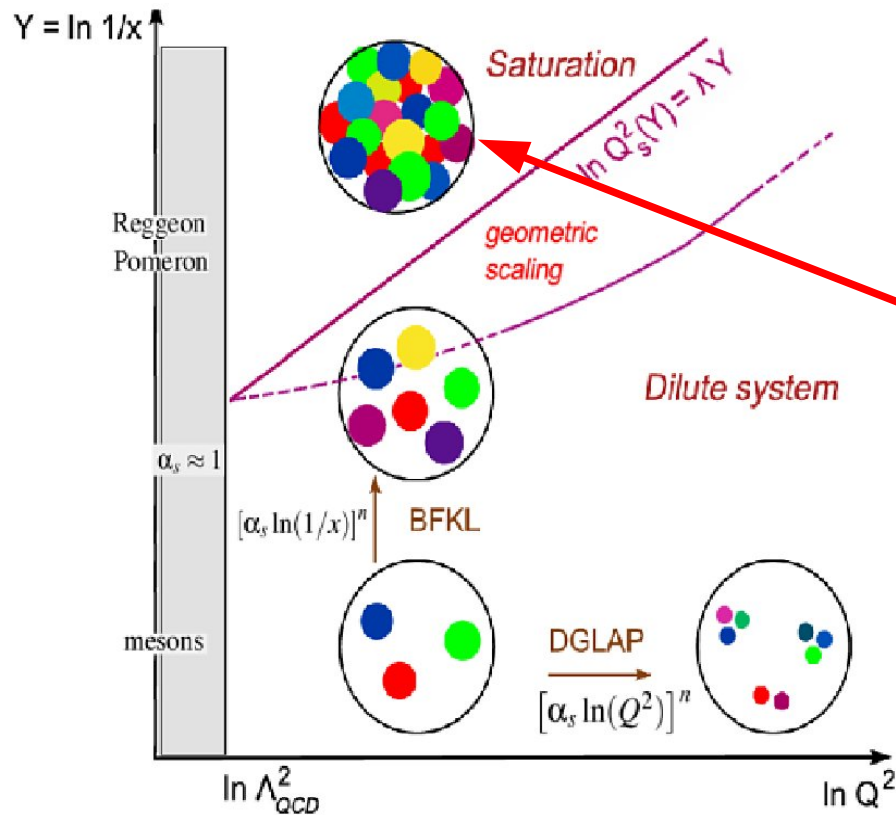


$$\frac{\partial F_2(x, Q^2)}{\partial \ln(Q^2)} \approx \frac{10\alpha_s(Q^2)}{27\pi} xg(x, Q^2)$$



Motivation (II): low-x QCD evolution

- **Q^2 - DGLAP** (k_T -order'd emission): $F_2(Q^2) \sim \alpha_s \ln(Q^2/Q_0^2)^n$, $Q_0^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ [LT, coll. factoriz.]
- **x - BFKL** (p_L -ordered emission): $F_2(x) \sim \alpha_s \ln(1/x)^n$ [uPDFs, k_T -factoriz.]
- **Linear equations** (single parton radiation/splitting) cannot work at low-x:



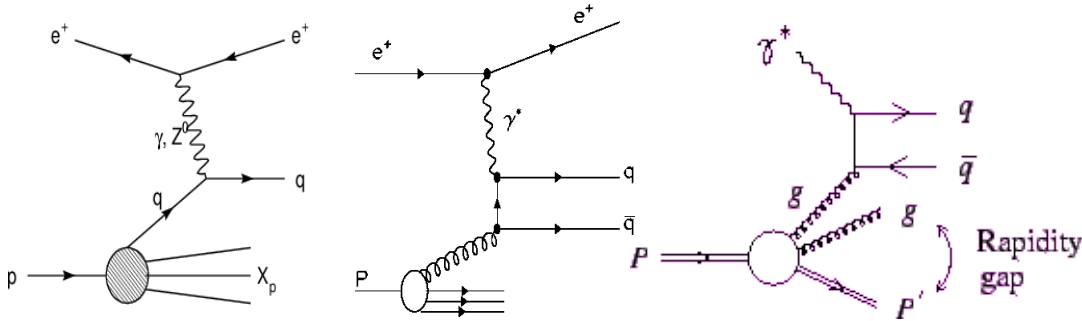
- (i) Too high gluon density: **nonlinear gluon-gluon fusion** balances branchings
 - (ii) pQCD (collinear & k_T) **factorization** assumptions invalid (HT, no incoherent parton scatt.)
 - (iii) **Violation of unitarity** even for $Q^2 \gg \Lambda^2$ (too large perturbative cross-sections)
- Saturation enhanced in multi-parton systems (nuclei): $Q_s^2 \sim A^{1/3} \sim 6$

Experimental access to low-x gluon PDF

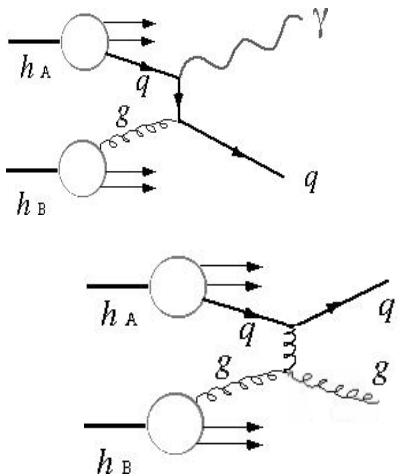
DdE, DIS'07 arXiv:0708.0551

■ Perturbative processes:

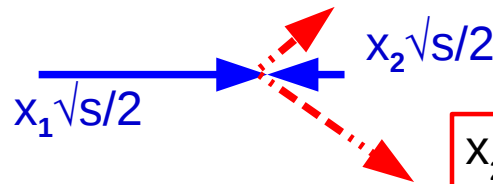
▶ $e(\gamma)$ -p, $e(\gamma)$ -A $\rightarrow F_2, F_L, F_2^c$, excl. QQ



▶ p-p, p-A $\rightarrow \gamma, \gamma^*$, heavy-Q, jets:

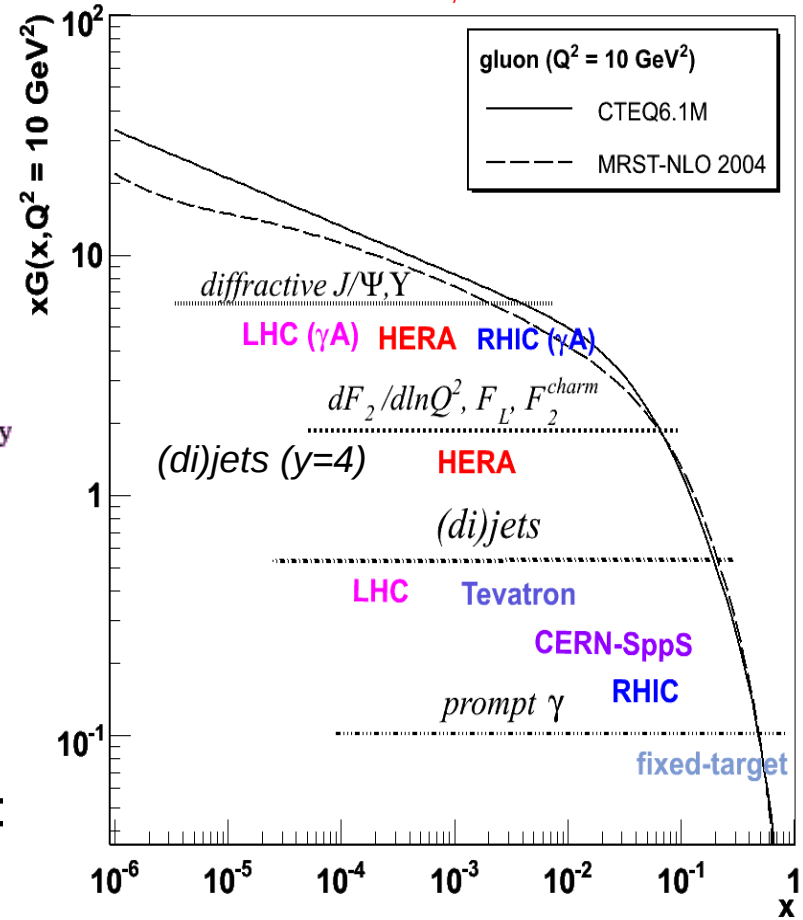


▶ Forward production:



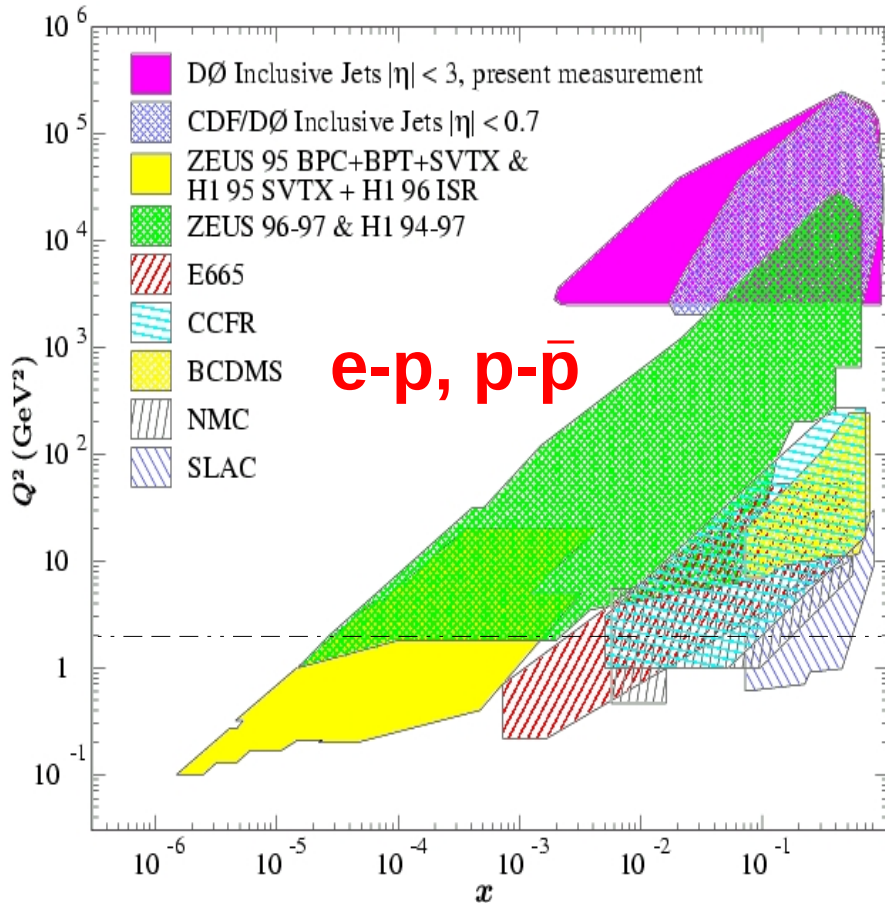
$$x_2^{\min} \sim p_T / \sqrt{s} \cdot e^{-y} = x_T \cdot e^{-y}$$

Every 2-units of y , x^{\min} decreases by ~ 10

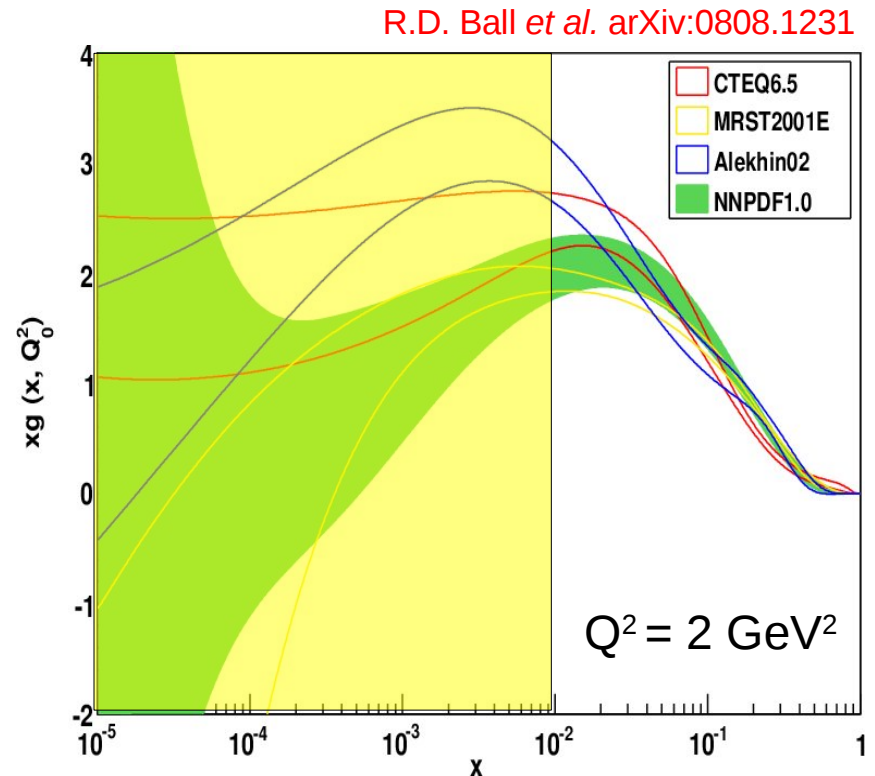


Low-x gluon PDF (proton)

- Kinematical (x, Q^2) domain covered so far experimentally:



- Low-x gluons mostly indirectly from F_2 “scaling violations”.



- Large uncertainties below $x \sim 10^{-2}$ at moderate Q^2

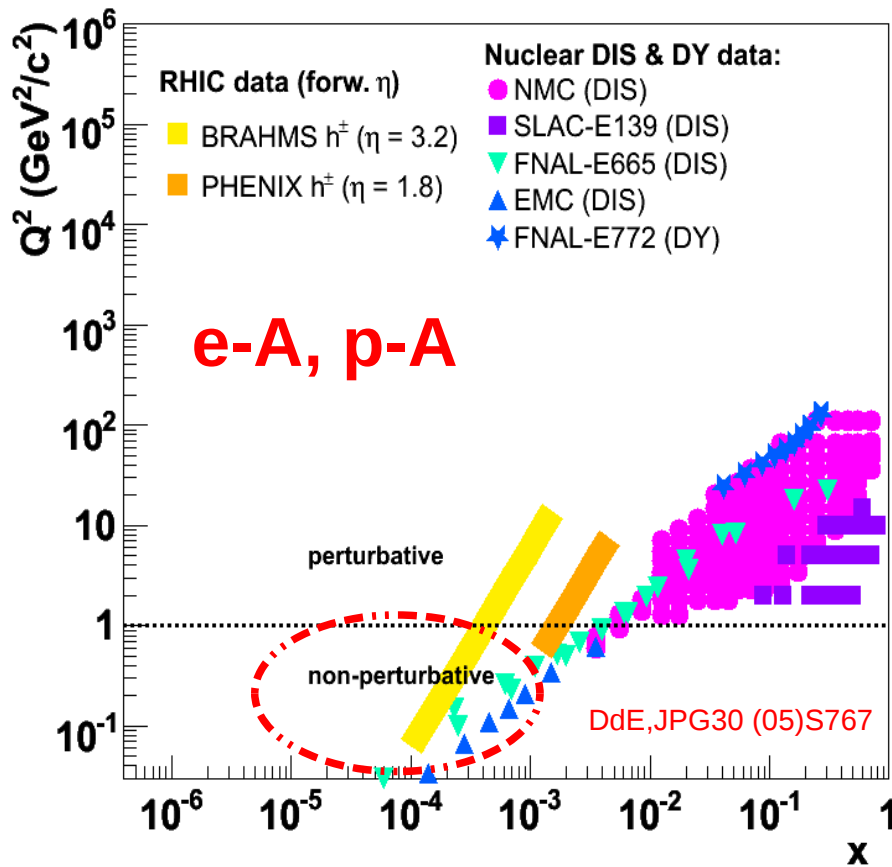
Low-x gluon PDF (nucleus)

■ Current knowledge of **low-x gluons** from:

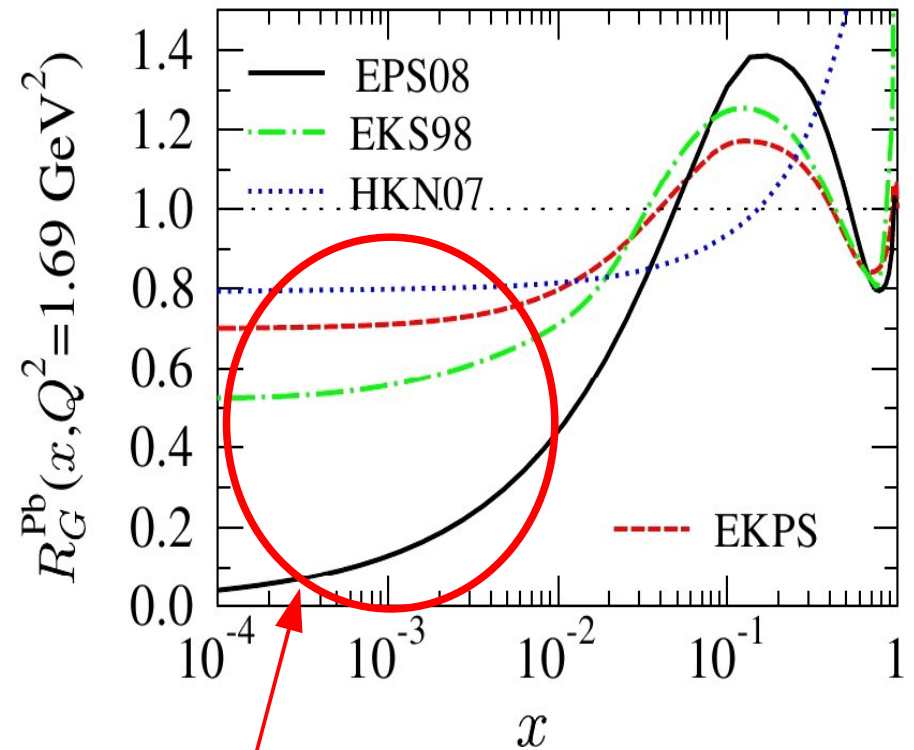
[see C.Salgado's talk]

F_2 (e,v-A), **Drell-Yan** (p-A), **high- p_T hadrons** (d-Au).

■ $x < 0.01$: very few measurements (non-perturbative): **huge uncertainties** !

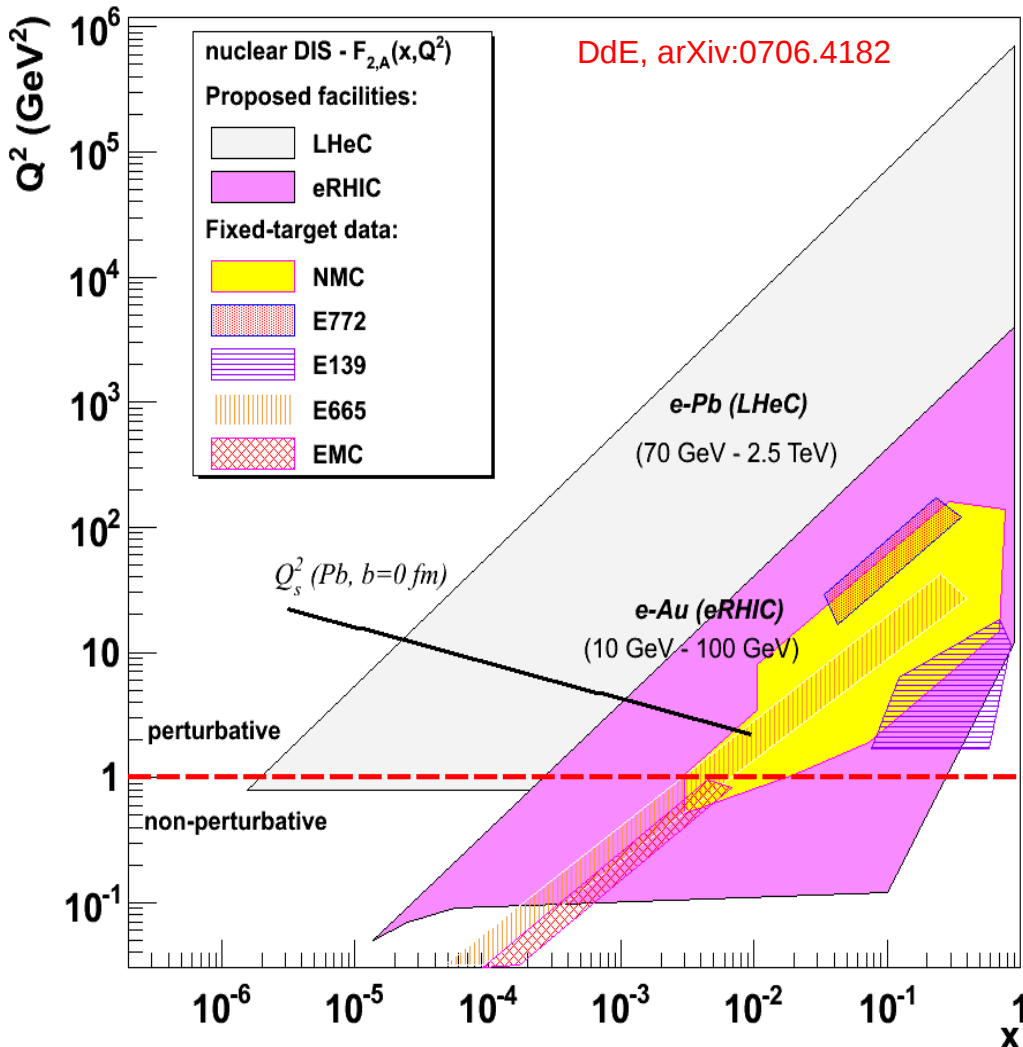


Eskola-Kolhinen-Salgado JHEP 0807 (08)102



$xG(x, Q^2)$ virtually unknown below $x \sim 10^{-2}$!

Improvements before future nDIS facilities ?



Ultimately: F_2^A , $F_{2,charm}^A$, F_L^A , ...

■ eRHIC:

(e⁻) 20 GeV – (A) 100 GeV
 $\sqrt{s} \sim 60$ GeV, $\mathcal{L} \sim 10^{33}$ cm⁻²s⁻¹

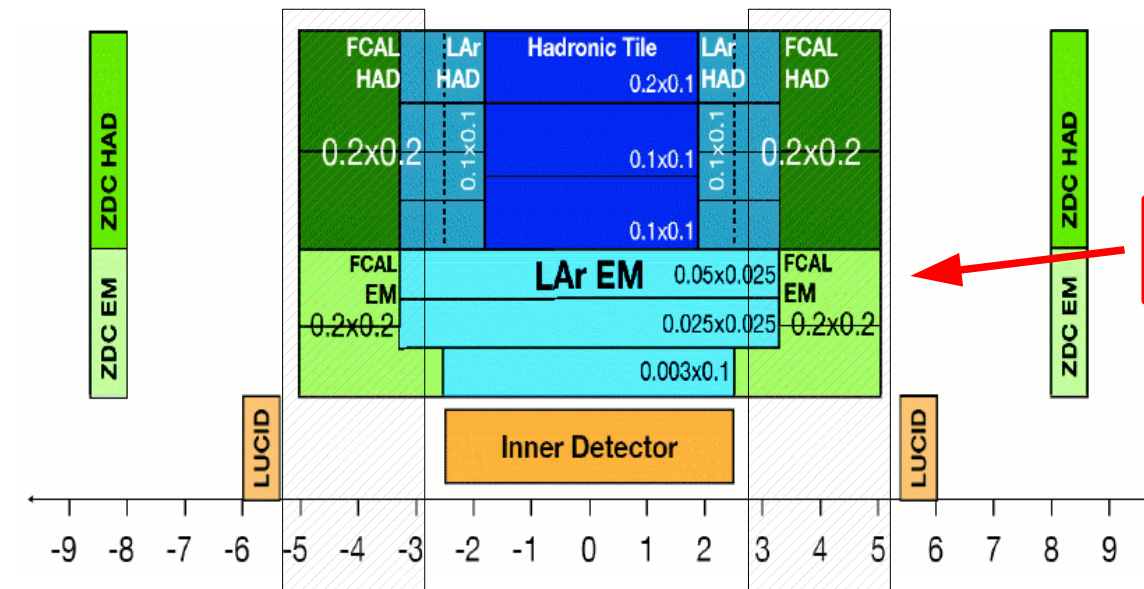
■ LHeC:

(e⁻) 70 GeV – (p,A) 2.75, 7 TeV
 $\sqrt{s} \sim 0.9, 1.4$ TeV, $\mathcal{L} \sim 10^{33}$ cm⁻²s⁻¹

Huge increase in nuclear
 (x, Q^2) kinematical reach !

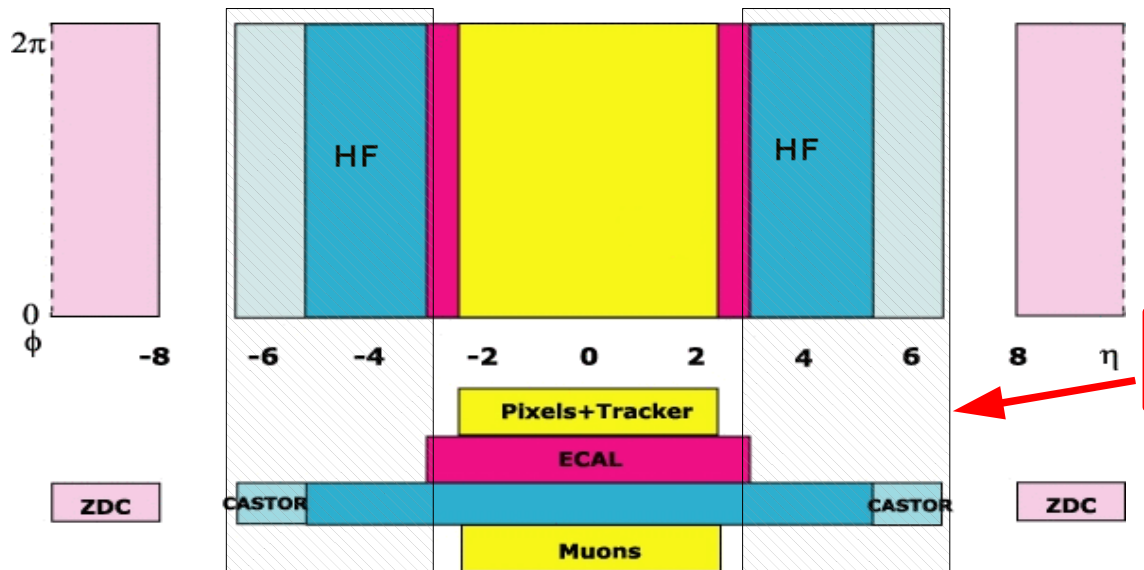
$Q^2 \sim 1 - 10^6$ GeV²
 x down to $\sim 10^{-6}$.

Jets & γ : ATLAS/CMS calorimeters



$|\eta| < 5$

Note: also LHCb calos within $2 < \eta < 5$ but limited p_T range
 $p_T(\gamma) < 15 \text{ GeV}/c$
 $p_T(\text{jets}) < 50 \text{ GeV}/c$

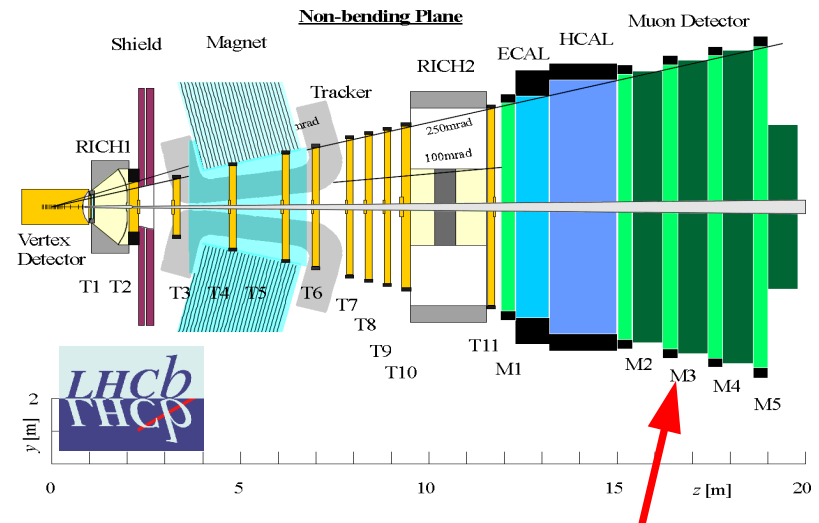
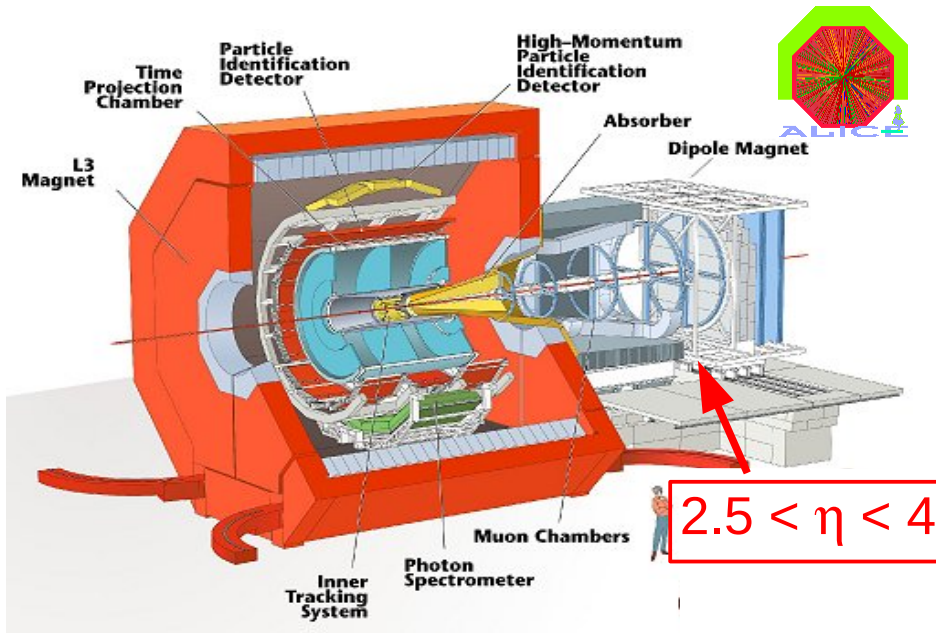


$|\eta| < 5, 5 < \eta < 6.6$



Heavy-flavour & DY: LHCb & ALICE

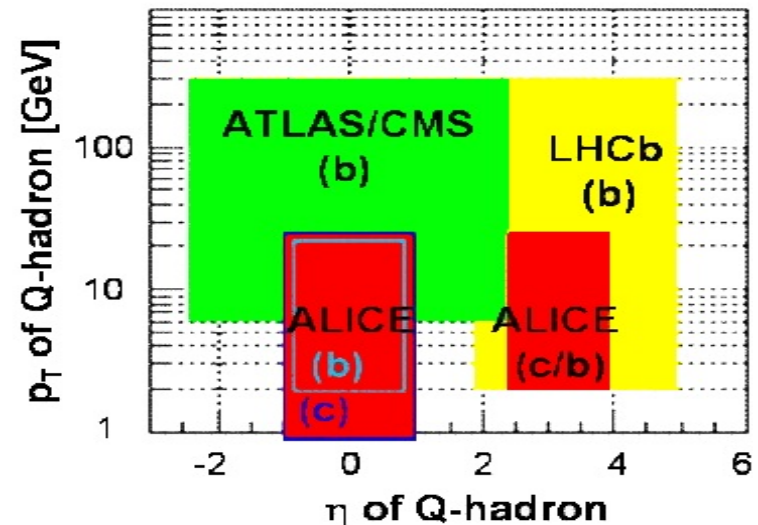
Forward muon spectrometers:



Excellent capabilities for heavy- Q , $Q\bar{Q}$, DY fwd. measurements at low- x :

(It would be very interesting if LHCb runs p-A)

1-year pp 14 TeV (nominal Luminosity)



Low- x proton PDFs from p-p collisions at the LHC

LHC forward detectors

- Measurements exploiting forward detectors:

$$x_2^{\min} \sim p_T/\sqrt{s} \cdot e^{-y} = x_T \cdot e^{-y} \quad (\text{every 2-units of } y, x^{\min} \text{ decreases by } \sim 10)$$

- Jets, photons in fwd. calorimeters:

CMS/ATLAS: within $|\eta| < 5$

LHCb: $2 < \eta < 5$ ($p_T < 15, 50$ GeV)

- Muons (DY, heavy-Q, $Q\bar{Q}$) in fwd. μ -spectrometers:

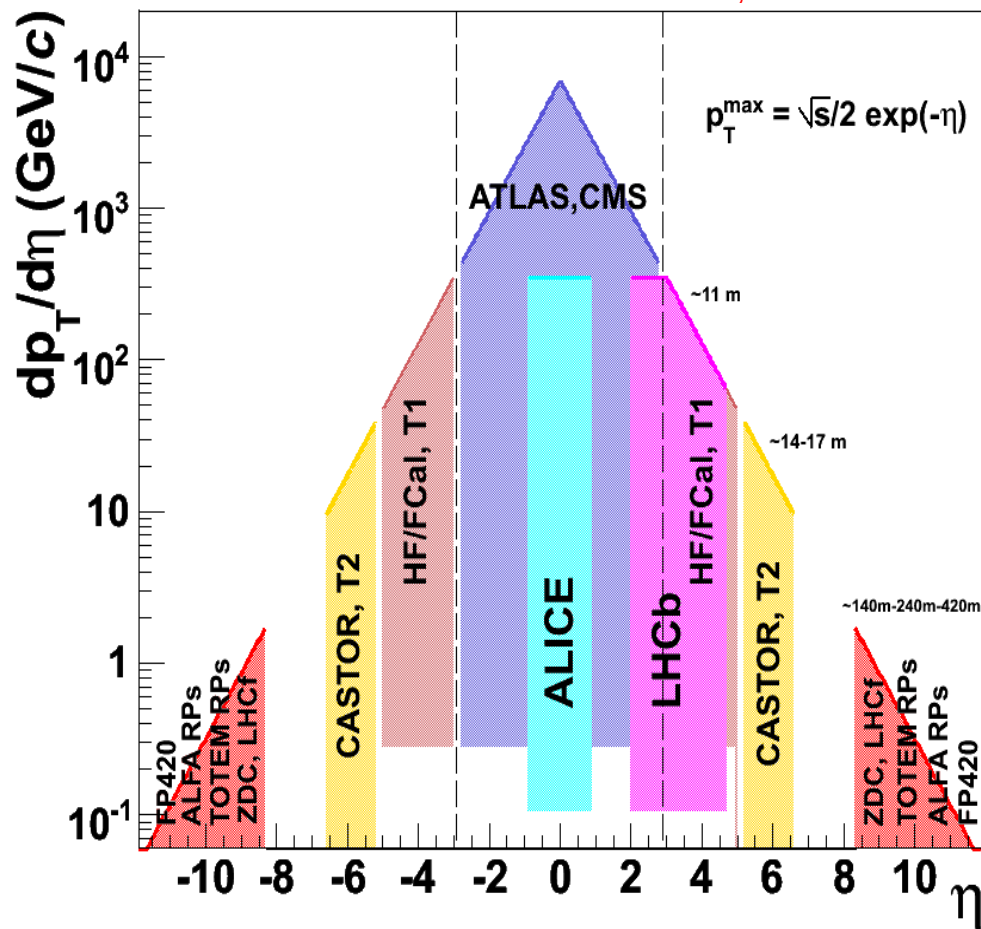
ALICE: $2.5 < \eta < 4$ (but no 2nd vtx.)

LHCb: $2 < \eta < 5$

- Fwd. trackers/PID:

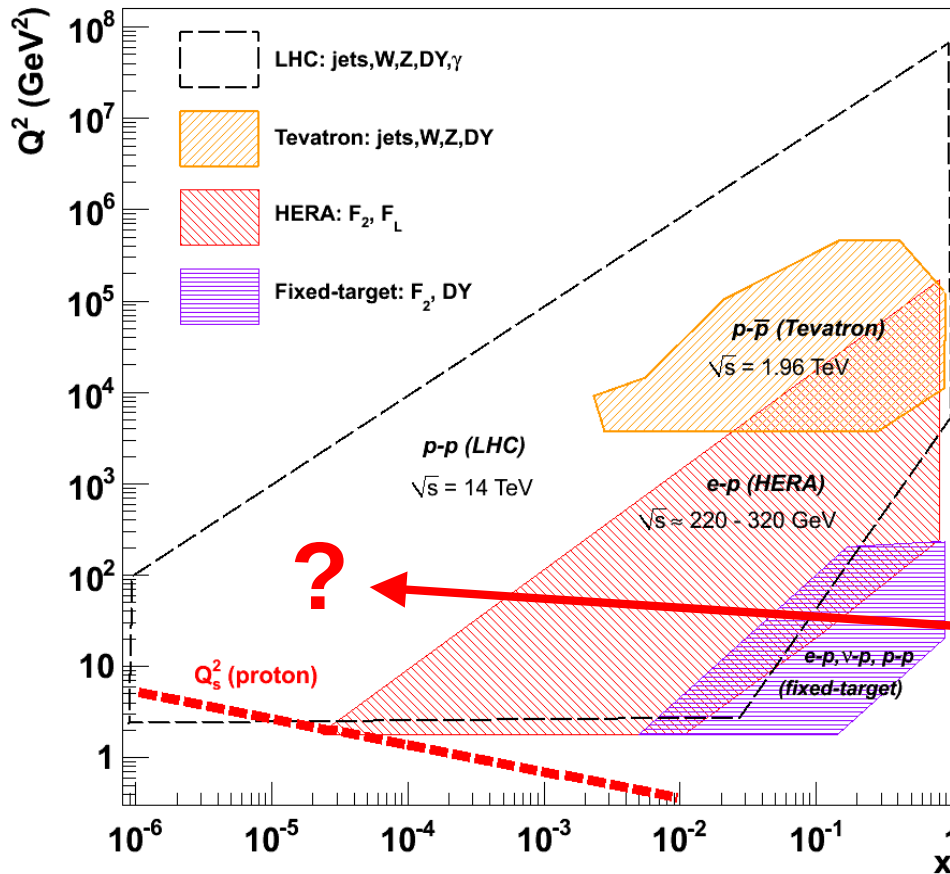
LHCb: $2 < \eta < 5$

DdE, arXiv:0806.0883



Low-x studies at the LHC: proton

- At $y=0$, $x=2p_T/\sqrt{s} \sim 10^{-3}$ (probed at HERA, Tevatron). Go fwd. for $x < 10^{-4}$
- Very large pQCD cross-sections:



- $p(p_1) + p(p_2) \rightarrow \text{jet} + \gamma + X$ Prompt γ
- $p(p_1) + p(p_2) \rightarrow l\bar{l} + X$ Drell-Yan
- $p(p_1) + p(p_2) \rightarrow \text{jet}_1 + \text{jet}_2 + X$ Jets
- $p(p_1) + p(p_2) \rightarrow Q + \bar{Q} + X$ Heavy-Q
- $p(p_1) + p(p_2) \rightarrow W/Z + X$ W,Z

Forward rapidities:
(e.g. $y \sim 5$, $M \sim 2.5$ GeV)

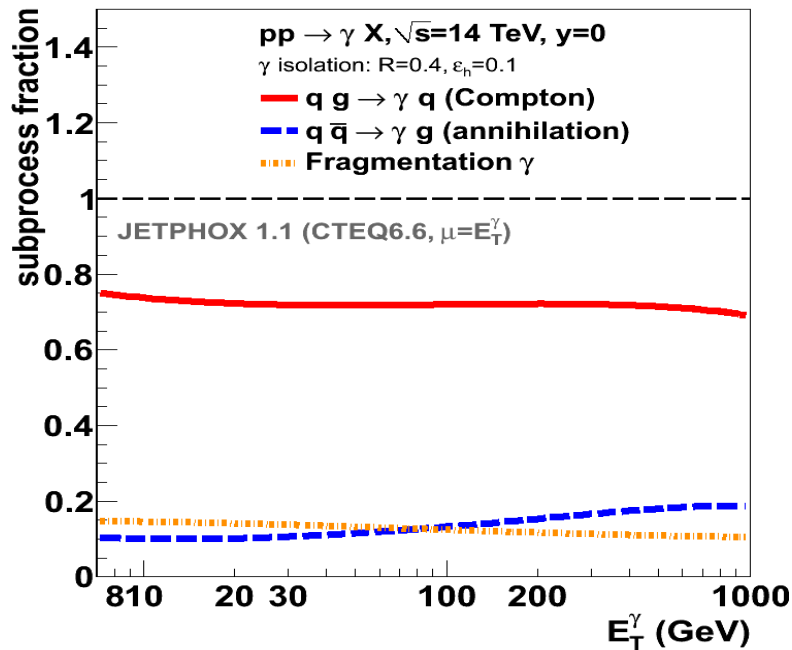
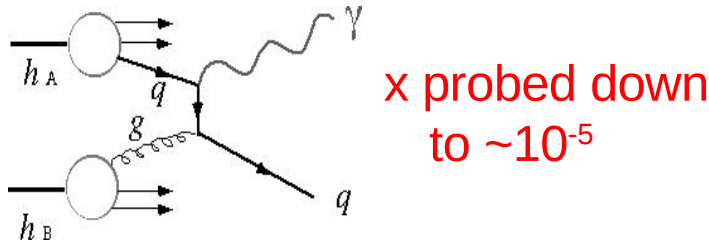
x down to 10^{-6} !

- But barely touching sat. momentum: $Q_s^2 \sim 0.6$ GeV² ($y=0$), 3 GeV² ($y=5$)

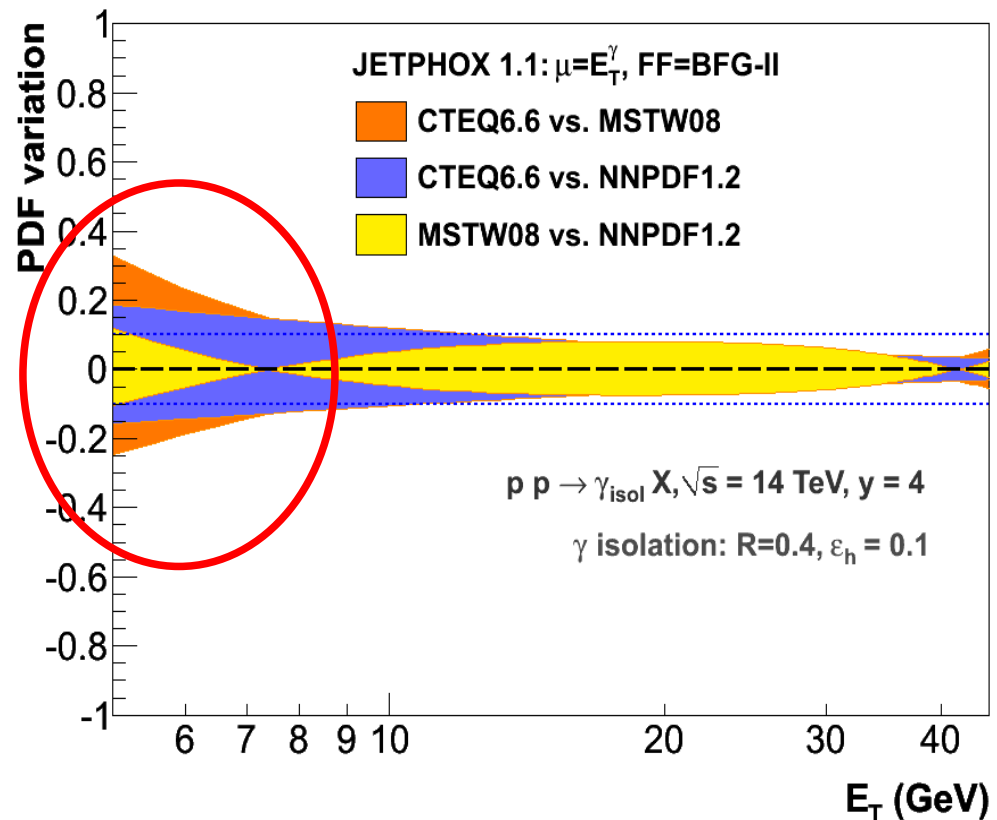
Example I: Forward γ in LHCb ($2 < \eta < 5$)

R. Ichou-DdE, PRD82, 014015 (2010)

- Isolated photons ($E_T \sim 5-15$ GeV) $\sim 80\%$ from quark-gluon Compton:



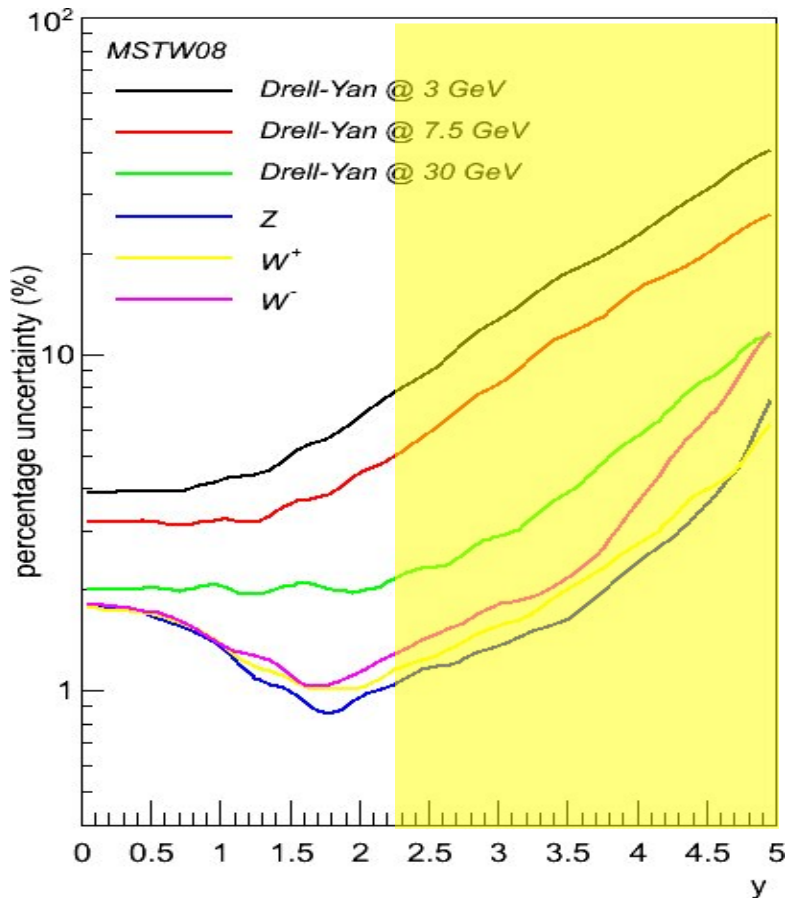
Spectrum dependence on PDF choice:



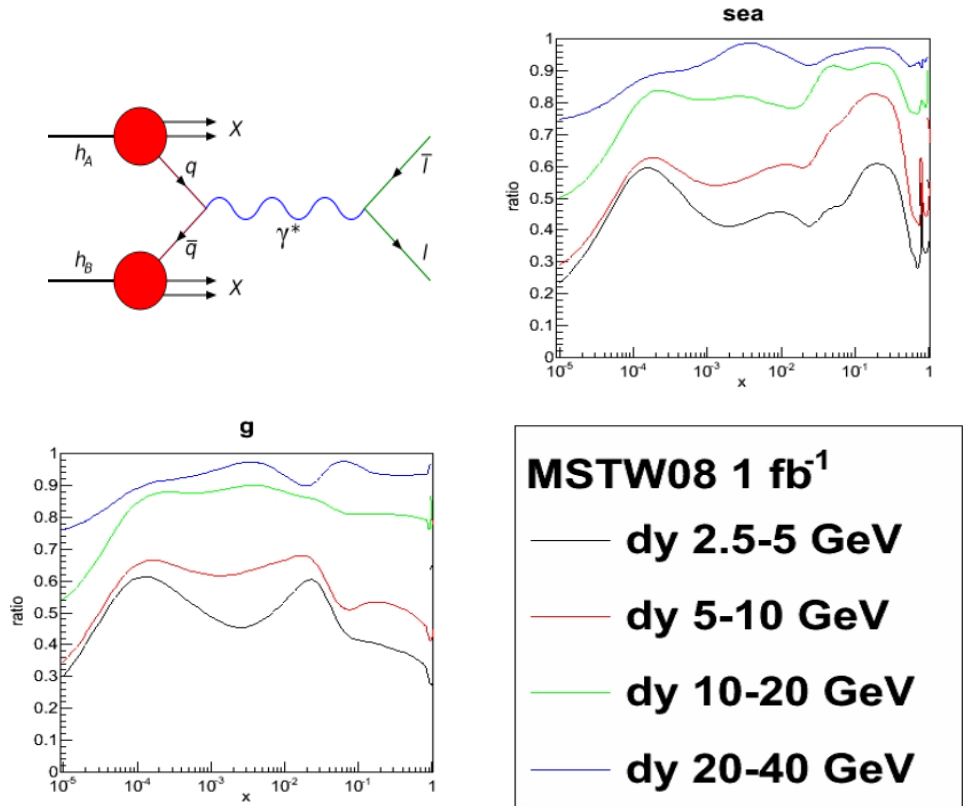
Example II: fwd EWK in LHCb ($2 < \eta < 5$)

[de Lorenzi, DIS'10]

- PDF uncertainty on forward EWK x-sections:
~3% (Z), ~30% (low-mass DY)



- Impact of 1 fb^{-1} DY data on sea, glue (after/before):



Improvement of up to ~70%

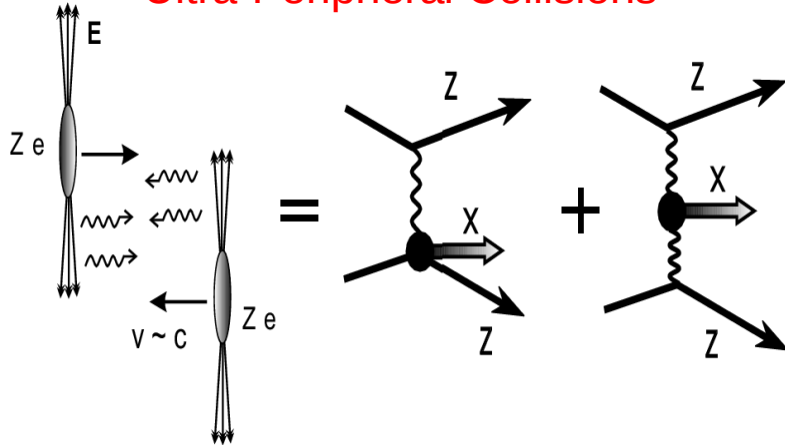
Low- x nuclear PDFs from A-A collisions at the LHC

γ -Pb (UPC Pb-Pb at 5.5 TeV) \rightarrow $Q\bar{Q}$

Photoproduction in A-A collisions at the LHC

- High-energy heavy-ions produce **strong E.M. fields** due to coherent action of $Z_{Pb} = 82$ protons:

Ultra-Peripheral Collisions



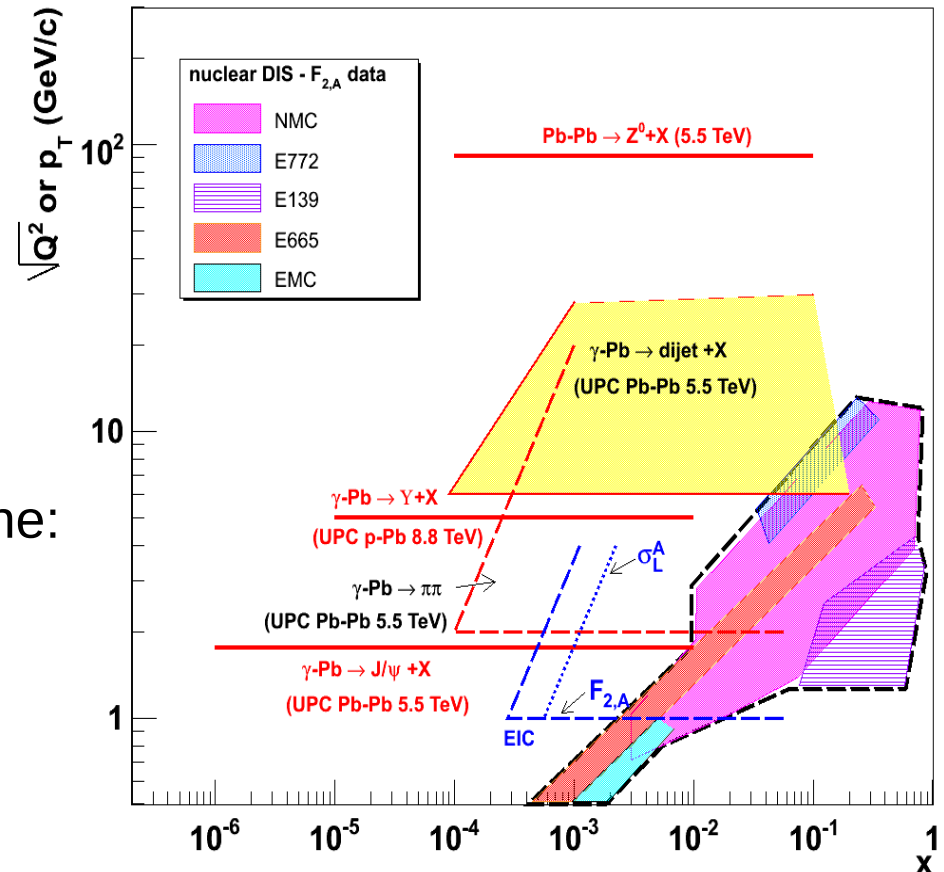
- UPCs in Pb-Pb @ 5.5 TeV:

$$E_{\gamma}^{\max} \sim 80 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow$$

$$\gamma\text{-Pb max. } \sqrt{s}_{\gamma\text{Pb}} \approx 1 \text{ TeV} \approx 3\sqrt{s}_{\gamma\text{p}} \text{ (HERA)}$$

- Various processes in $(x, \sqrt{Q^2})$ plane:

- $\gamma\text{-Pb} \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}$
- $\gamma\text{-Pb} \rightarrow \text{dijets}$

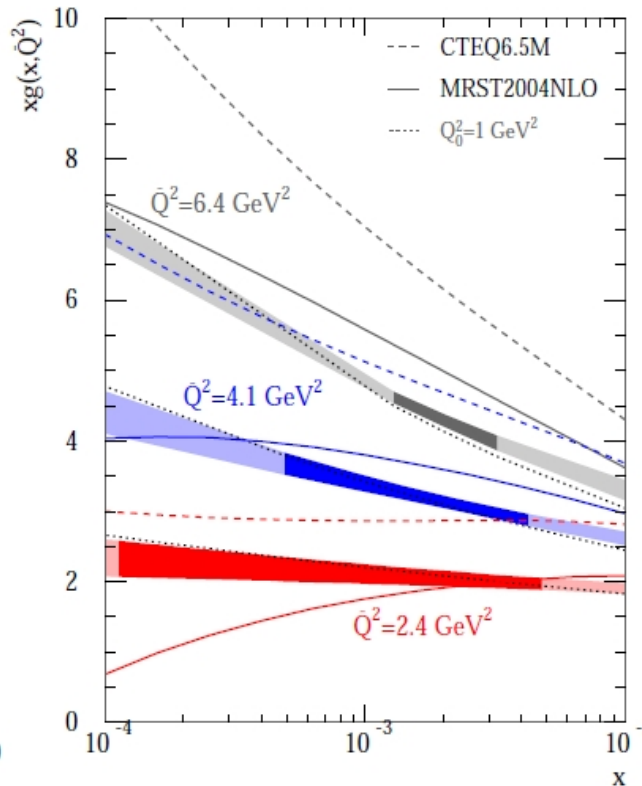
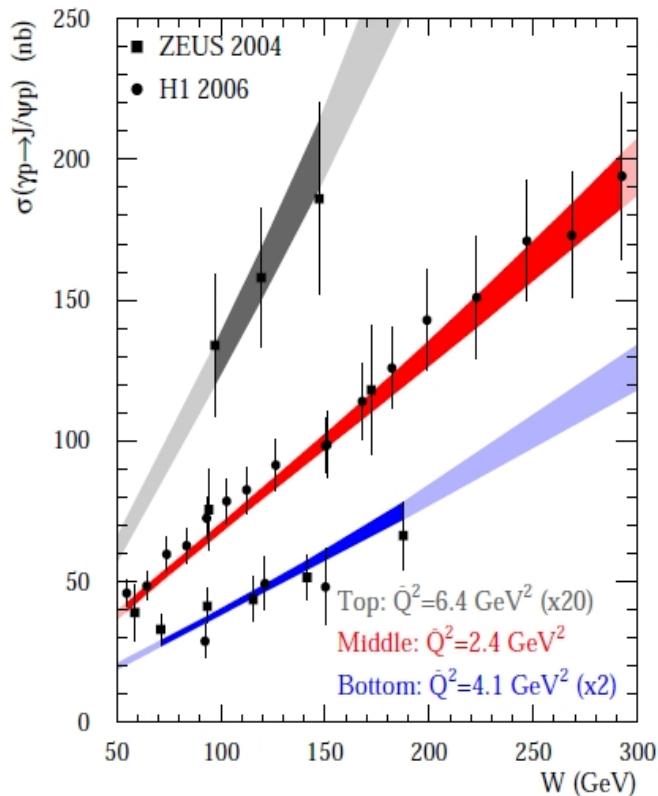
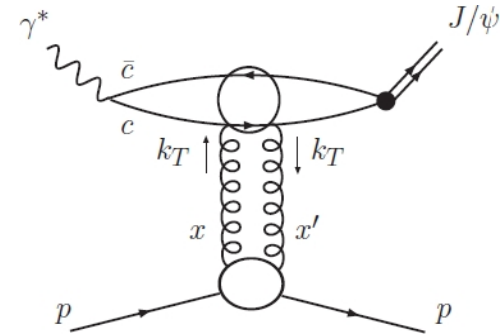


$xg(x, Q^2)$ from exclusive $Q\bar{Q}$ photoprod. at HERA

- $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\Psi, \Upsilon + p$ is sensitive to gluon distribution squared:

$$\left. \frac{d\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow V p)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{\alpha_s^2 \Gamma_{ee}}{3\alpha M_V^5} 16\pi^3 [xG(x, Q^2)]^2, \text{ with } Q^2 = M_V^2/4$$

$$x = M_V^2/W_{\gamma p}^2$$



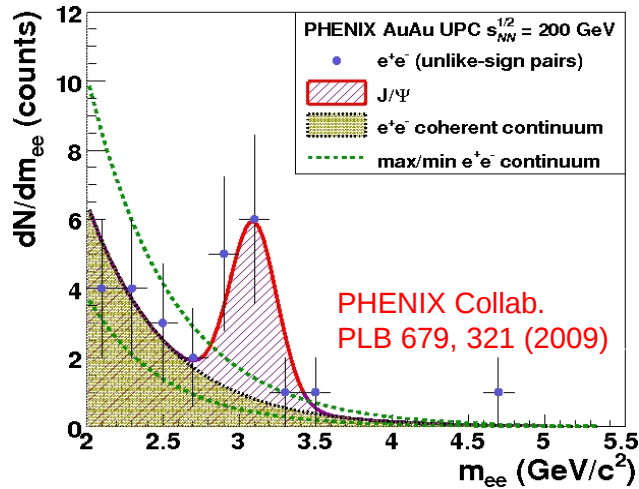
NLO pQCD analysis:

Discrimination of different $xg(x, Q^2)$ parametrizations

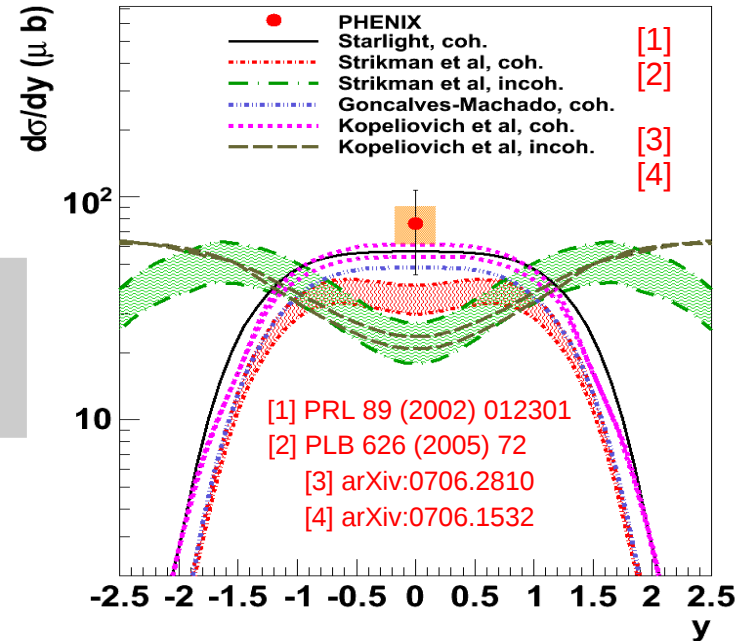
Martin, Nockles, Ryskin, Teubner
PLB 662, (2008) 252

xg(x, Q²) from exclusive Q \bar{Q} photoprod. at RHIC

■ γ Au \rightarrow J/ Ψ + Au at $W_{\gamma A} \sim 24$ GeV

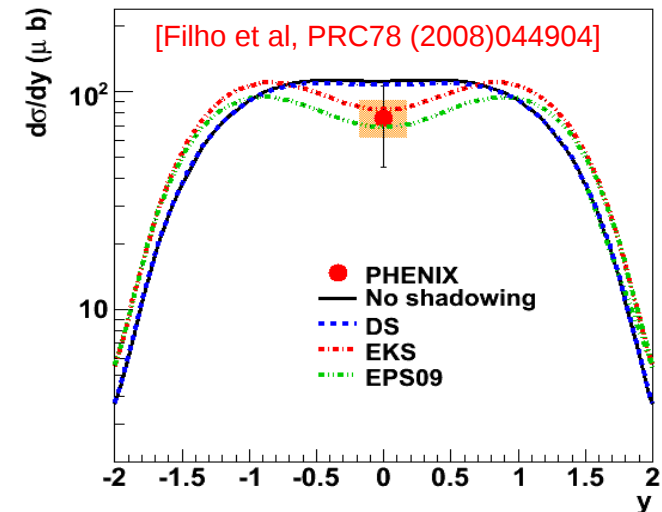


$$d\sigma/dy|_{y=0} = 76 \pm 31 \text{ (stat)} \pm 15 \text{ (syst)} \mu\text{b}$$



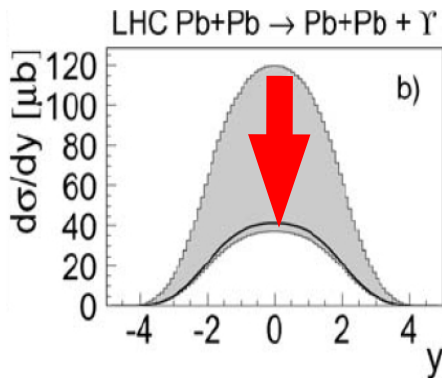
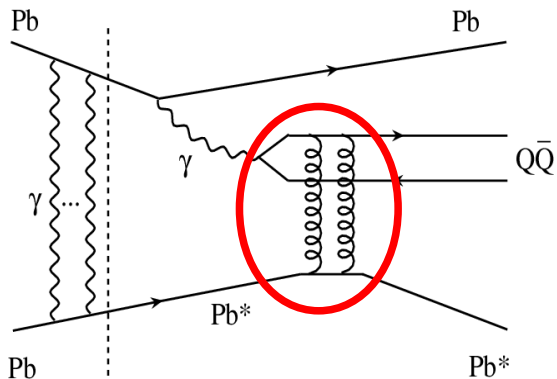
■ Model comparisons:

- Starlight (coherent): HERA data parametrization
- Strikman et al (coherent & incoherent):
color-dipole + $\sigma_{J/\Psi N} = 3\text{mb}$
- Gonçalves-Machado (coherent):
color-dipole + Glauber-Gribov shadowing
- Kopeliovich et al. (coherent & incoherent):
color-dipole + gluon saturation
- Filho, Gonçalves, Griep (coherent):
DGLAP nuclear PDFs

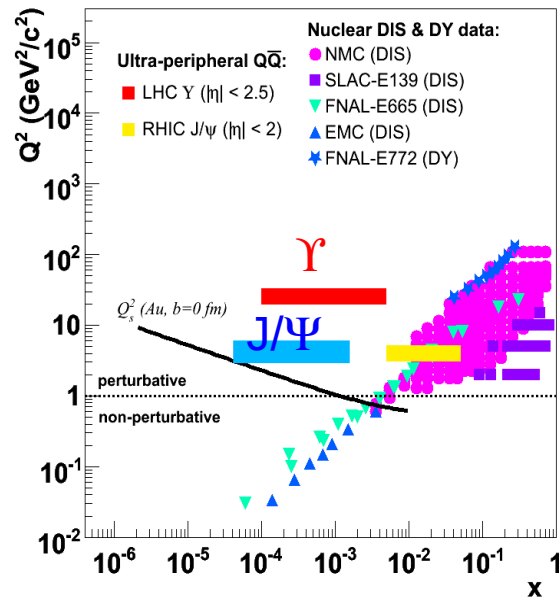


Example: Pb-Pb $\rightarrow \gamma$ Pb \rightarrow J/ Ψ , Υ Pb

Theoretical predictions:



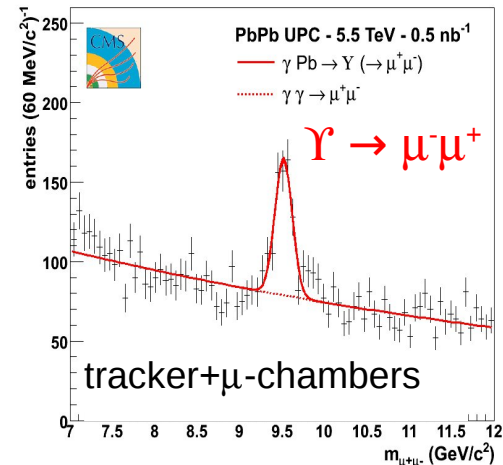
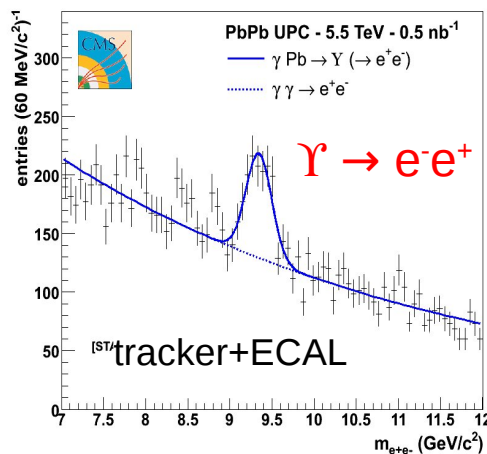
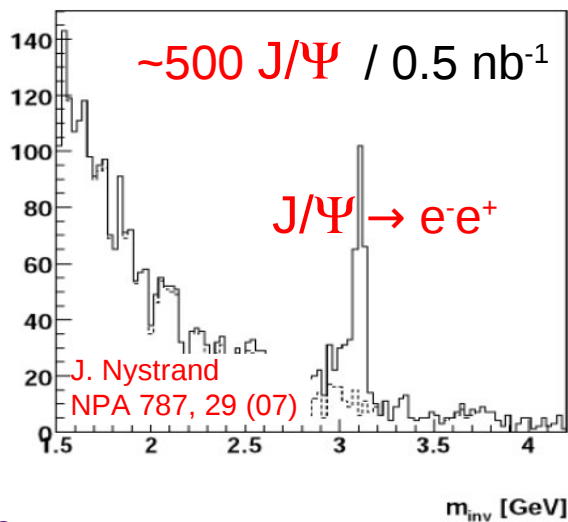
Impulse: $\sigma = 133$ mb
 LT shadowing: $\sigma = 78$ mb
 CGC: $\sigma \sim 40$ mb



γ Pb \rightarrow J/ Ψ , Υ + Pb in ALICE, CMS:

$\sim 500 \Upsilon / 0.5 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

DdE, NPB 184, 158 (08)



Low- x nuclear PDFs from p-A collisions at the LHC

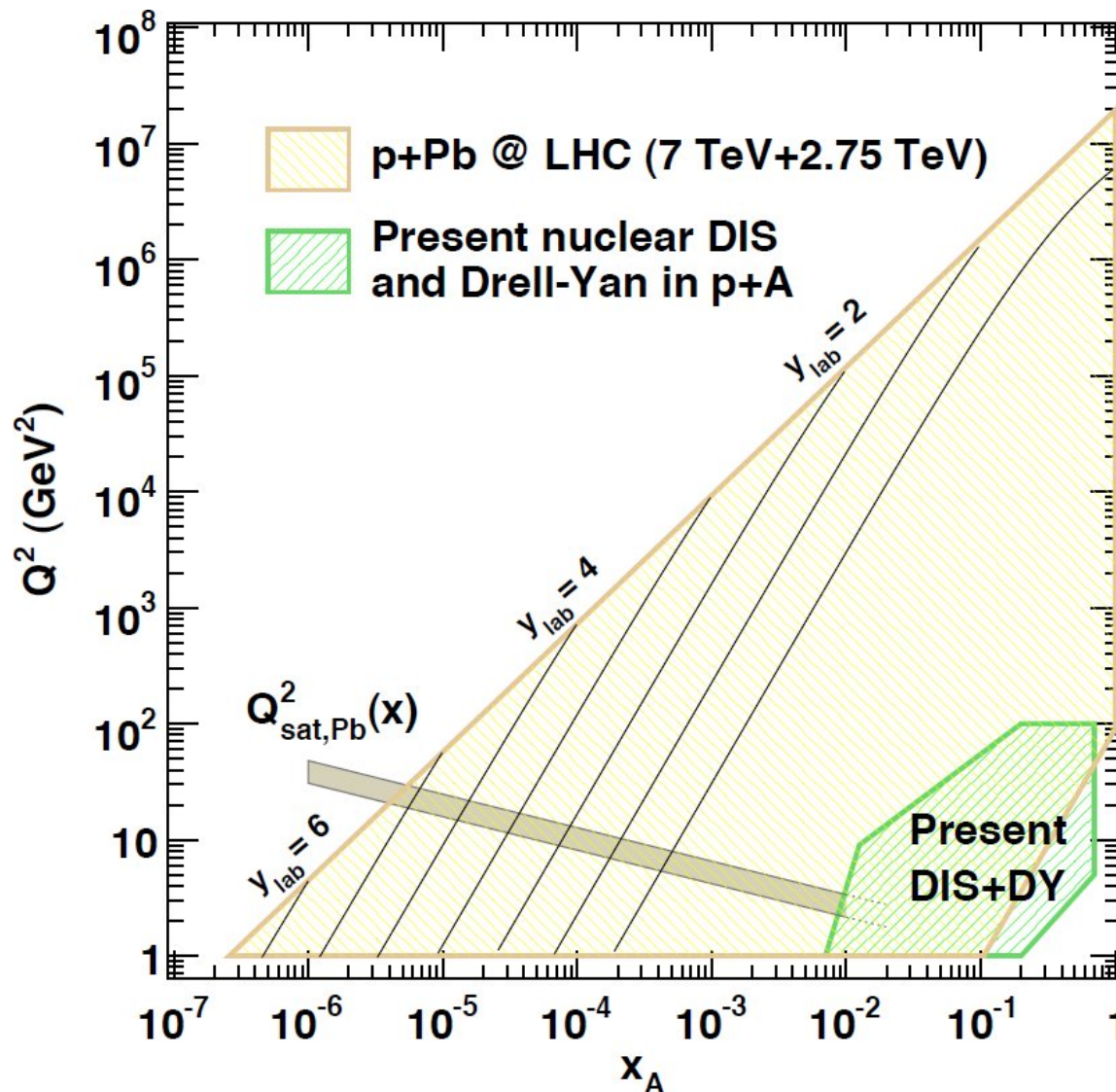
p-Pb at 8.8 TeV \rightarrow jets, γ , γ^* , heavy-Q, W/Z

(x, Q^2) coverage in p-A at the LHC

[see C.Salgado's talk]

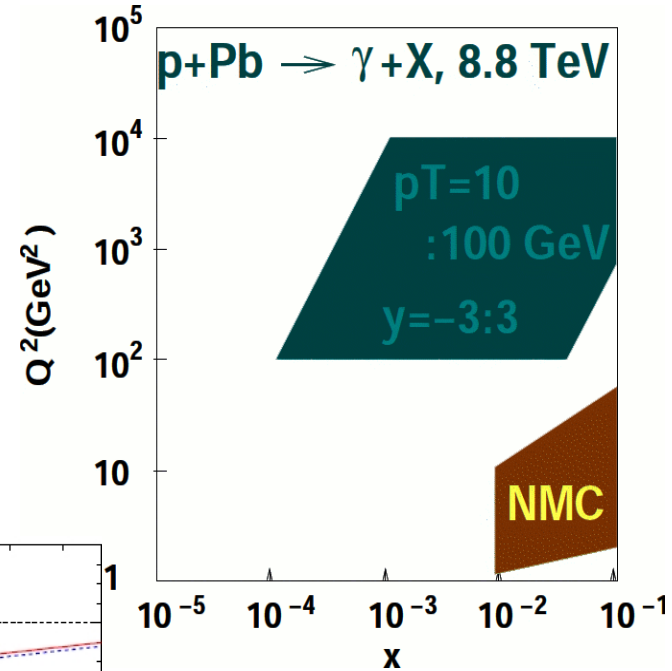
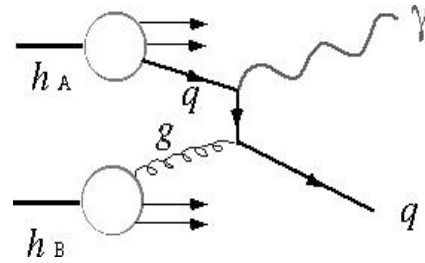
■ **Central** rapidities:
jets, γ , h^\pm , heavy-Q

■ **Forward** rapidities:
Heavy-quarks (D,B)

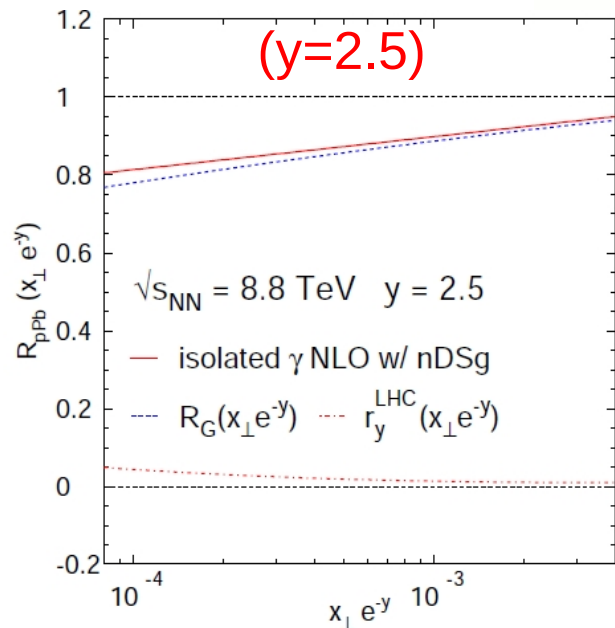
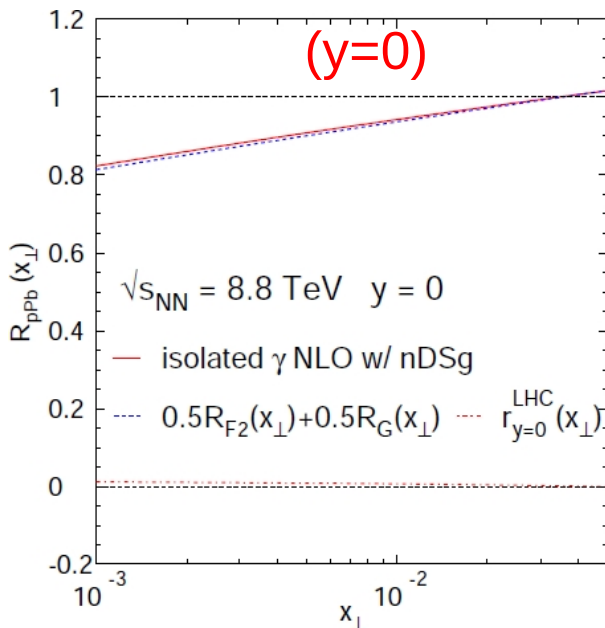


Example I: Isolated γ in ATLAS/CMS ($|\eta| < 3$)

- p-A $\rightarrow \gamma$ X at 8.8 TeV,
 $p_T \sim 10-100$ GeV/c at
 $|\eta| < 3$ probe glue
 at $x_2 \sim 10^{-3}$



- Nuclear modification factor $R_{pPb}(x_T)$:

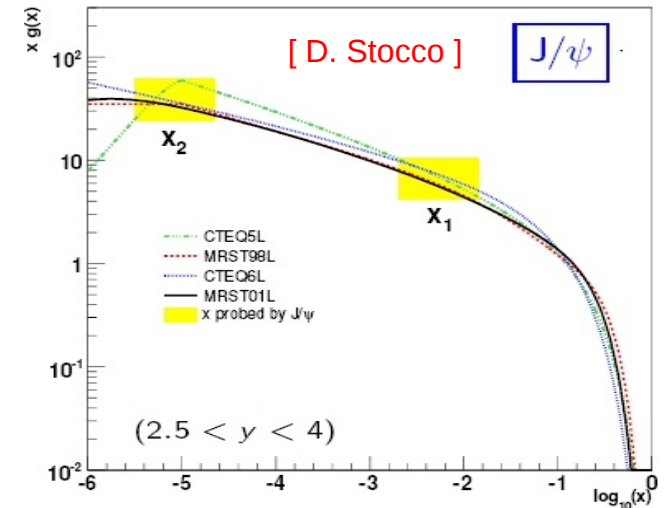
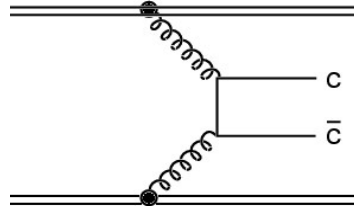


[Arleo-Gousset, PLB2008]

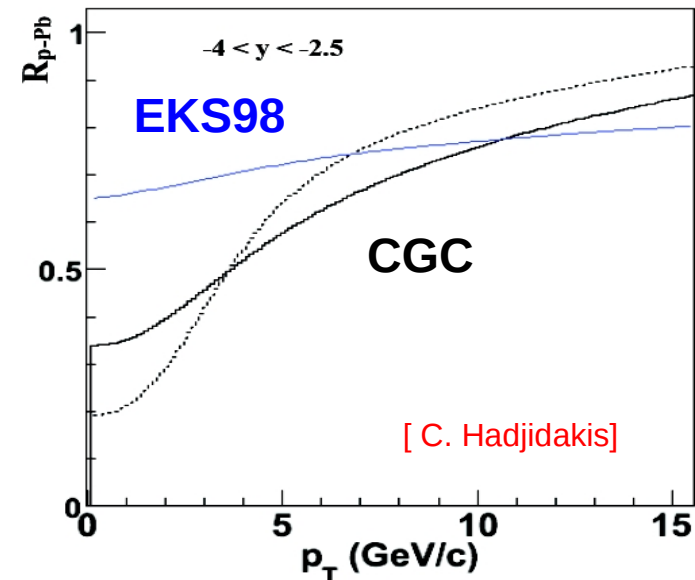
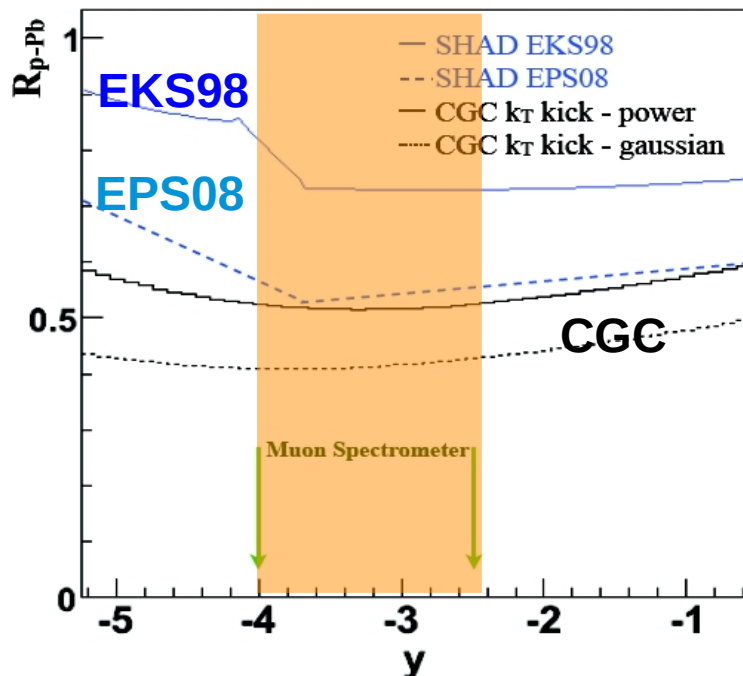
Example II: Forward $Q\bar{Q}$ in ALICE ($2.5 < \eta < 4$)

- J/ψ measurement in fwd μ -spectrometer:

Sensitive to $xg(x)$
down to $x_2 \sim 10^{-5}$

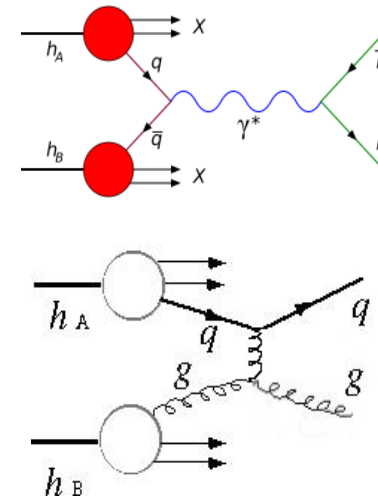
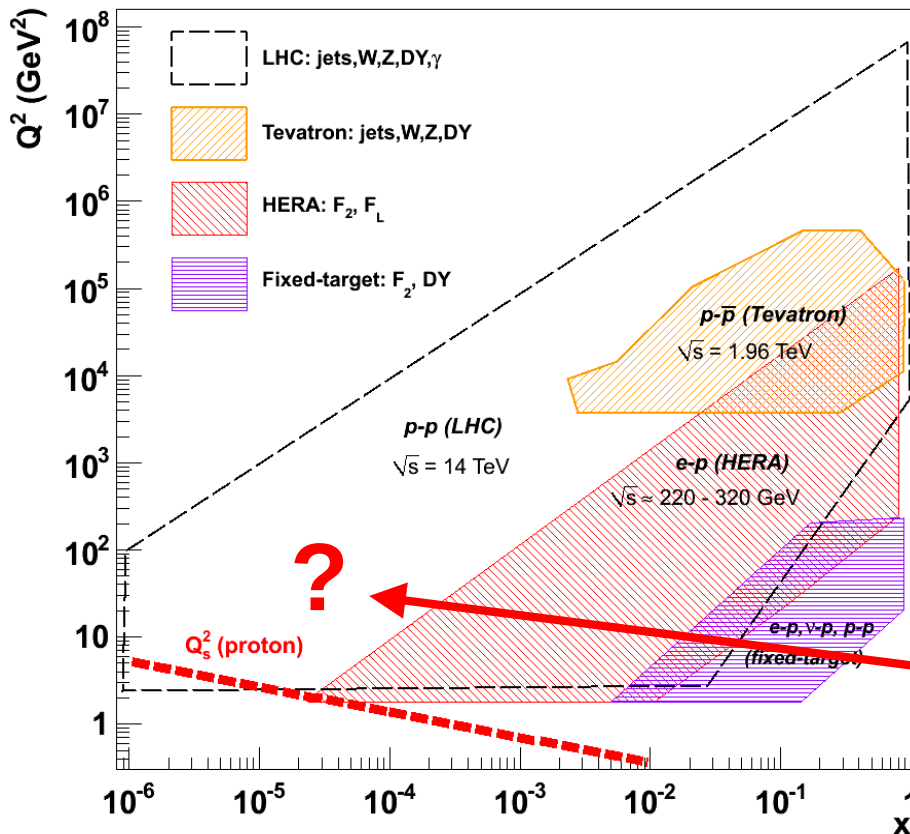


- Expected $R_{pPb}(y, p_T)$ in p-Pb at 8.8 TeV :



Summary: low-x QCD with protons

- Improvements of low-x PDFs expected using forward detectors:

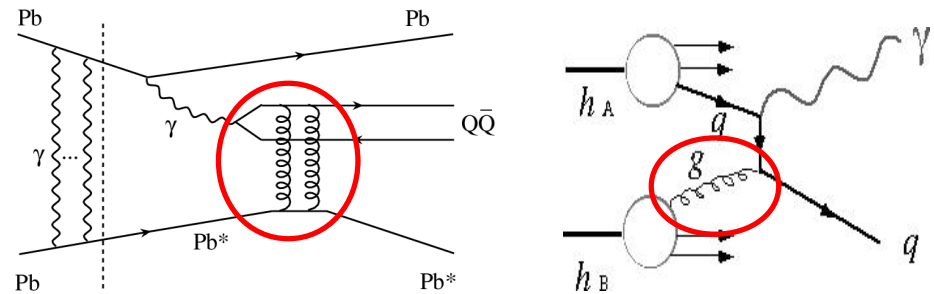
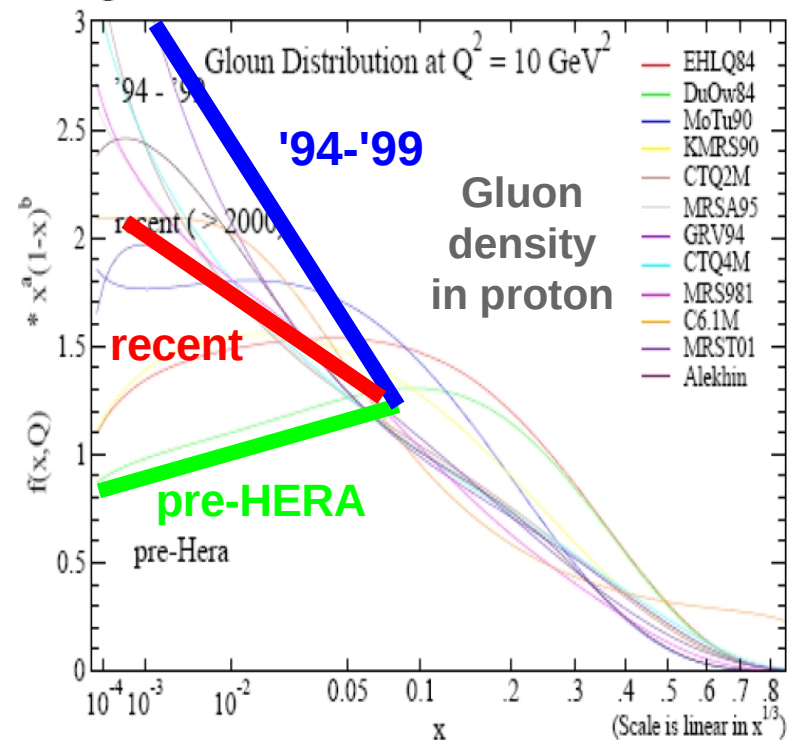


In particular, **low mass DY** ($y \sim 5$, $M \sim 2.5$ GeV):
 Reduction of sea/gluon uncertainty by up to 70%.

- But LHC barely touches $Q_s^2(x)$.
- LHeC needed for non-linear evolution studies in proton.

Summary: low-x QCD with nuclei

- Current knowledge of low-x nuclear gluon density (& evolution?) is as bad or worst! than for the proton ~15 years ago (pre-HERA).
- In order to reach present-day proton PDF precision we would need a machine like LHeC.
- LHC $xG(x, Q^2)$ constraints:
 - ▷ γ -Pb (Pb-Pb) @ 5.5 TeV
 - ▷ p-Pb @ 8.8 TeV
- Plus, lots of low-x (saturation) dynamics studies possible too at the LHC

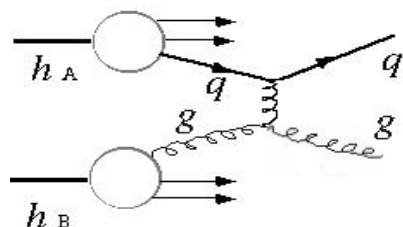


Backup slides

Example: Forward jets in CMS ($3 < |\eta| < 6.6$)

[S.Cerci-DdE, arXiv:0806.0091]

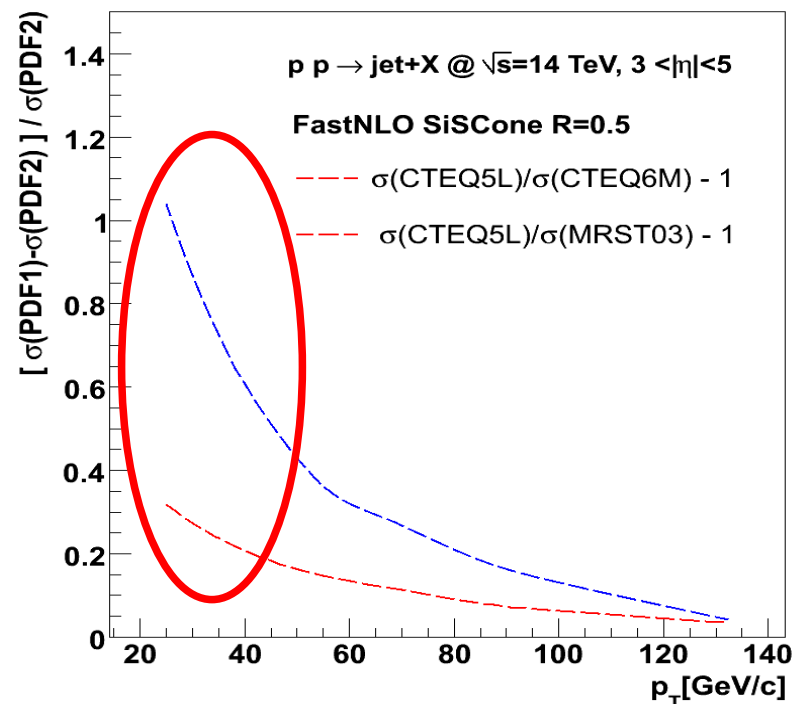
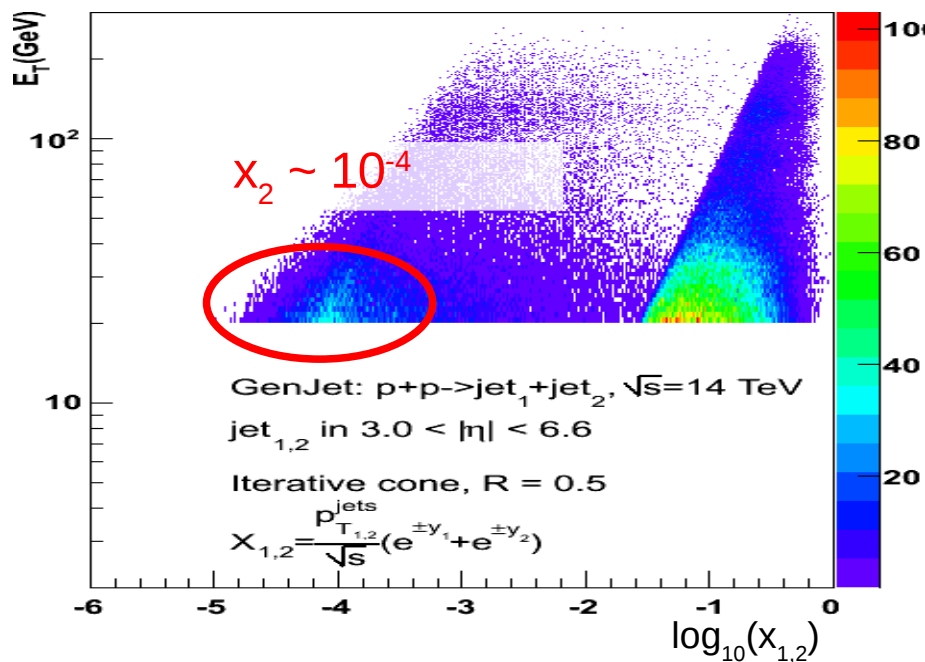
- **Forward jets** ($E_T \sim 20-100$ GeV) sensitive to low-x PDFs:



Jets in HF ($3 < |\eta| < 5$) probe: $x_2 \sim 10^{-4}$

Jets in CASTOR ($5.1 < |\eta| < 6.6$): $x_2 \sim 10^{-5}$

varying PDFs:



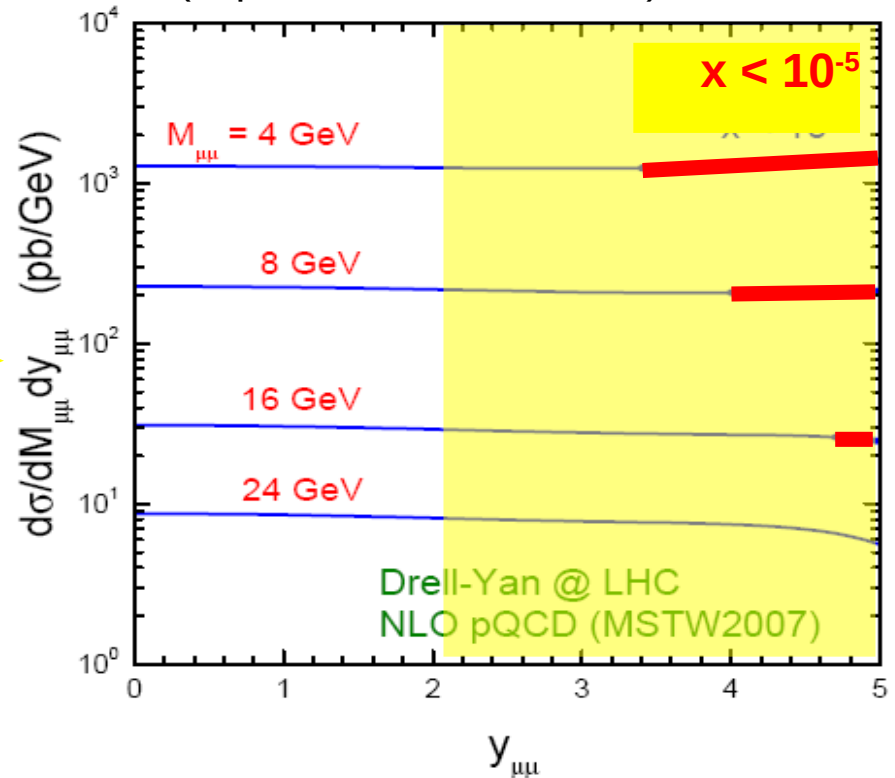
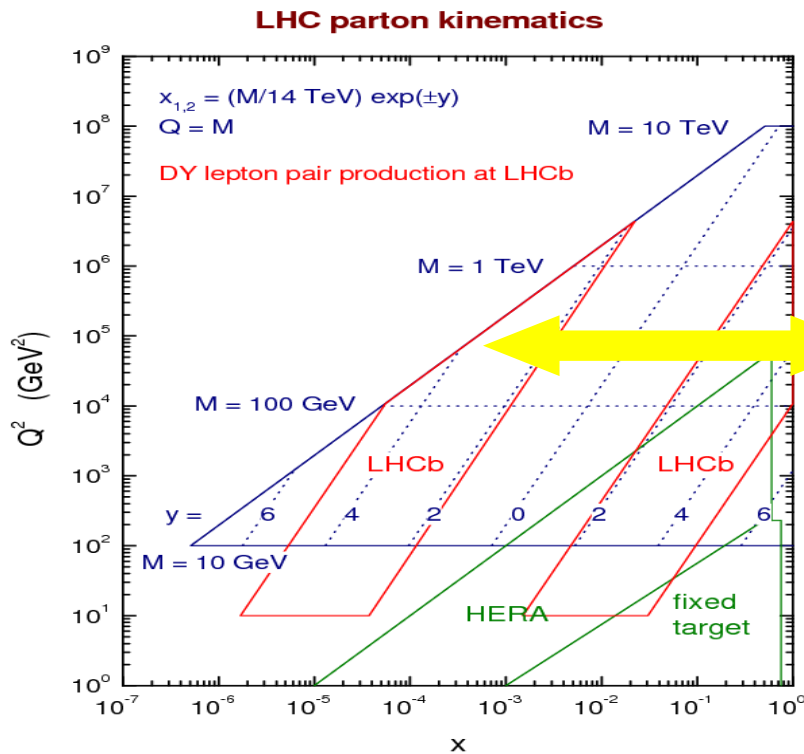
Example: Forward γ^* in LHCb ($2 < \eta < 5$)

- Drell-Yan **forward** μ : $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ (trigger on low-p muons: $p > 8\text{GeV}$, $p_T > 1\text{GeV}$)
- Sensitive to low-x **quark** densities

pp @ 14 TeV



(expected cross sections)



Example: Mueller-Navelet dijets in CMS ($\Delta\eta \sim 10$)

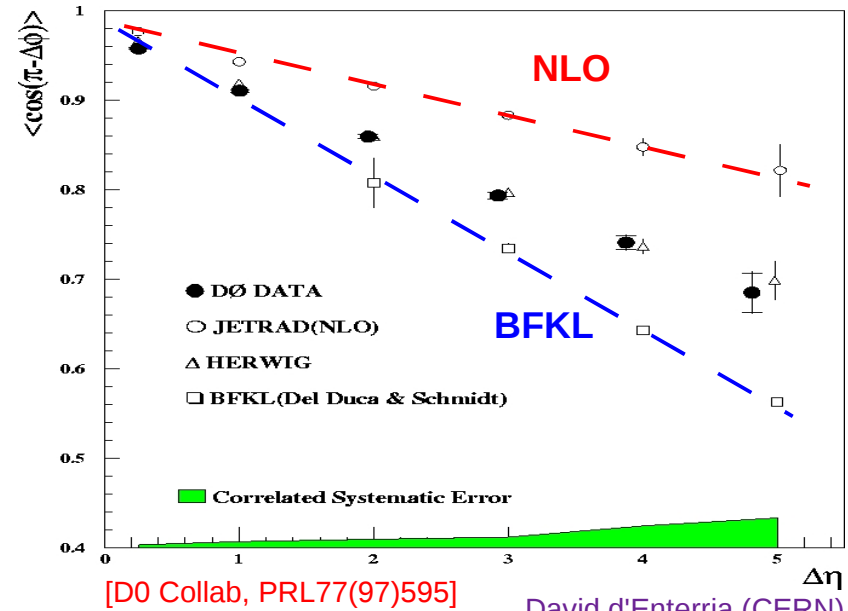
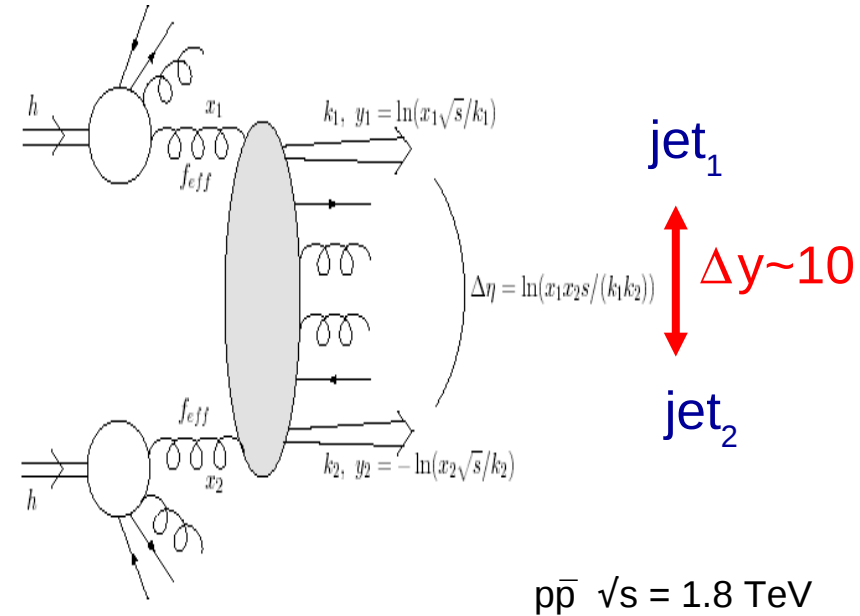
- **Mueller-Navelet dijets** with large y separation very sensitive to low- x QCD **evolution** (testing ground for **BFKL**):

BFKL: **extra radiation** between the 2 jets will smooth out back-to-back topology

A.H.Mueller, H.Navelet, NPB282 (1987)727
(partially **compensated by gluon saturation** ?)

- Increased **azimuthal decorrelation** with increasing Δy (w.r.t. DGLAP collinear-factorization):

[DeDuca, Schmidt], [Orr, Stirling]
[A.Sabio-Vera, F.Schwennsen]
[C.Marquet, Royon] [E. Iancu et al.]



Example: Mueller-Navelet dijets in CMS ($\Delta\eta \sim 10$)

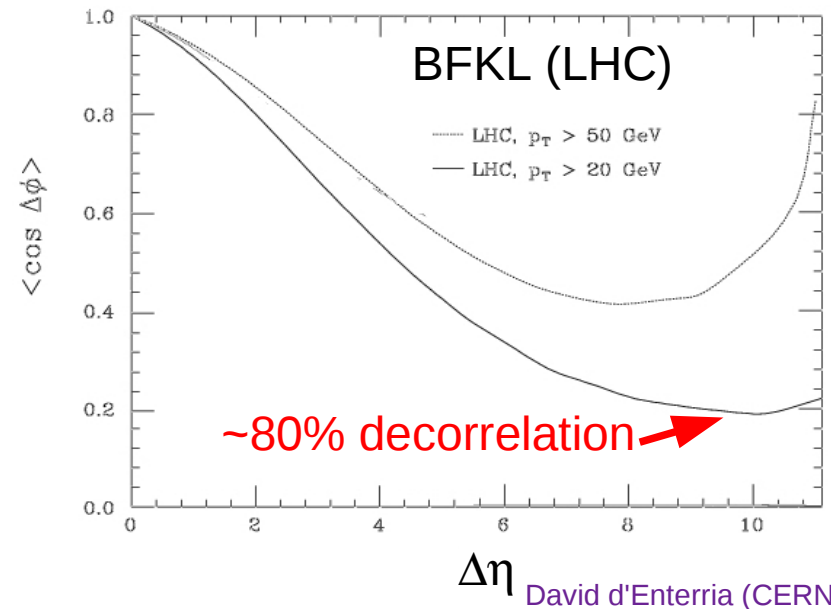
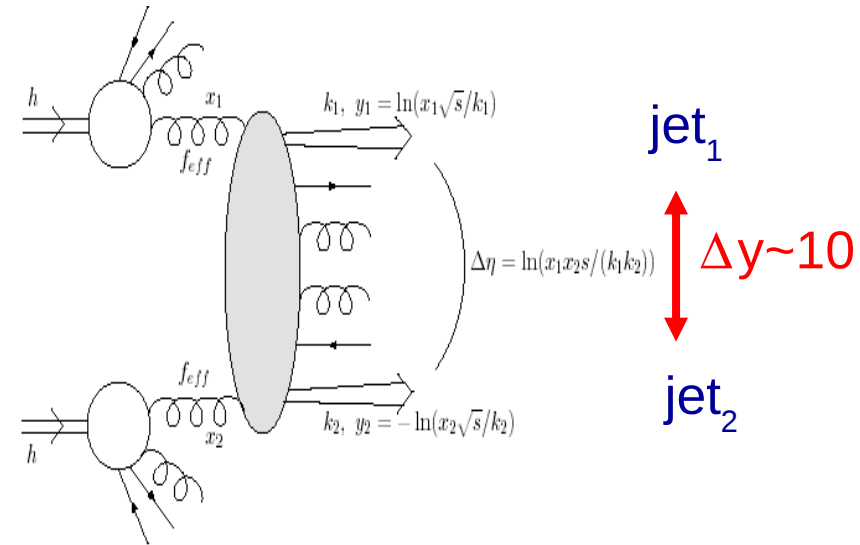
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