# CROSS-CHECKING ODDERON SIGNALS

## AT SMALL VALUES OF –t AND A STRONG FORM OF POMERANCHUK'S THEOREM

T. Csörgő[1,2] and I. Szanyi [1,3]

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**Statistically Significant Observations of Odderon**

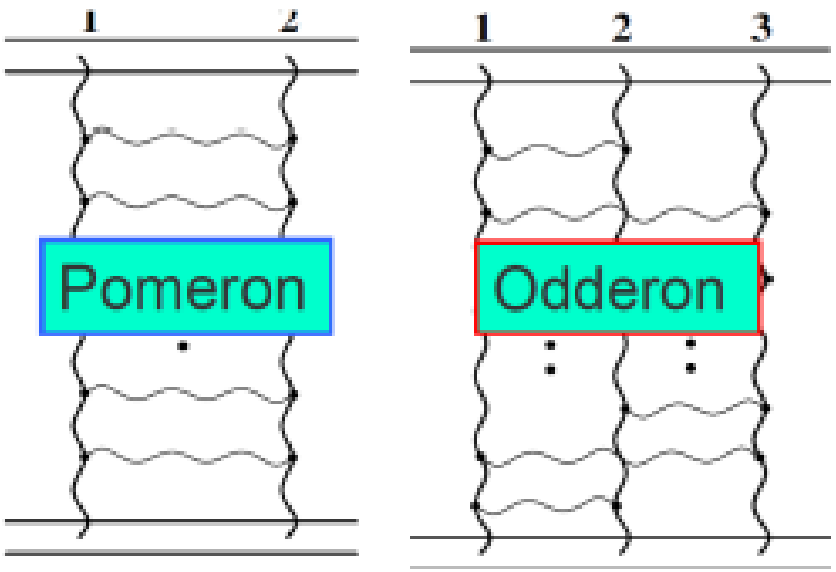
**New: Small –t signals,**
**Model independently**
**Model dependently**
**LBB predictions**

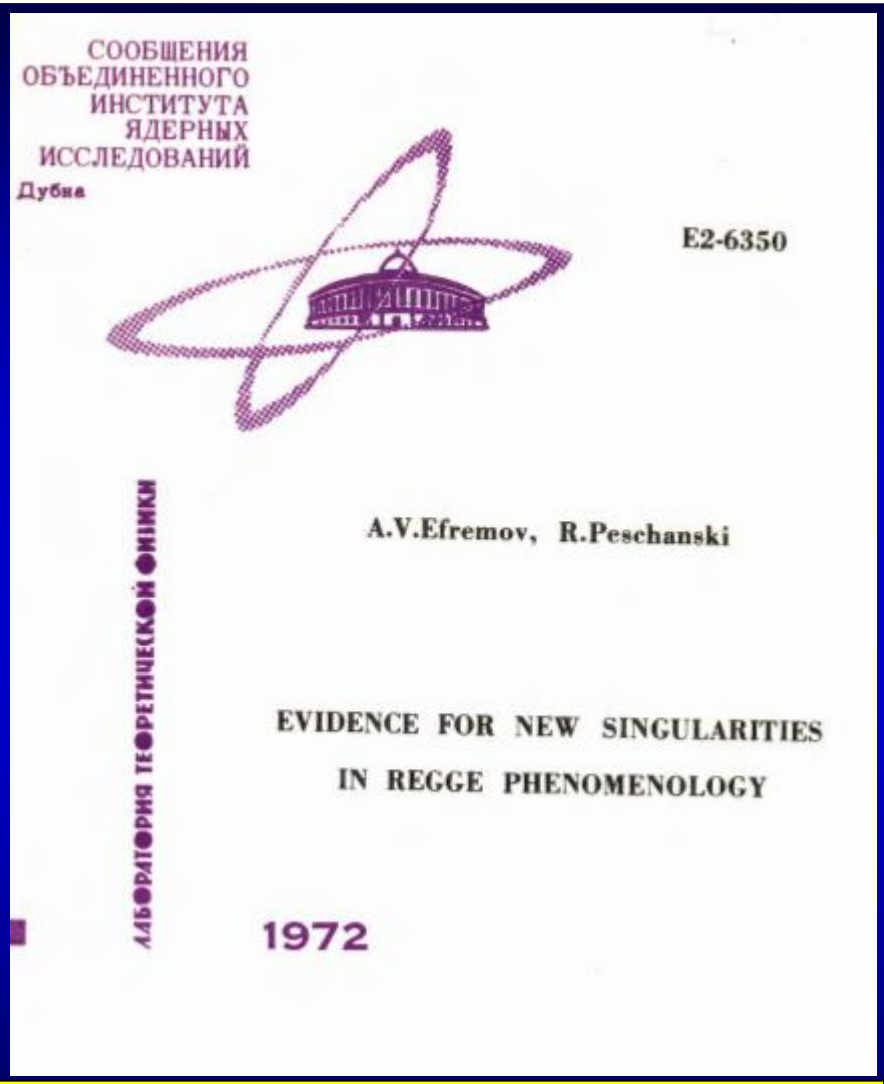
**Results on both ρ and R**
**from data at the dip region**
**A strong form of Pomeranchuk's**

# Odderon: 48 years old scientific puzzle

Odderon: L. Lukaszuk, B. Nicolescu, Lett. Nuovo Cim. 8, 405 (1973)
Received: **31 July 1973**

Odderon is an odd component of elastic scattering:
Changes sign for crossing




Odderon name coined: D. Joynson, E. Leader, B. Nicolescu, C. Lopez, Nuovo Cim. 30A, 345 (1975) - Well established in QCD by now !
Honorable mention: A. V. Efremov, R. Peschanski, JINR-E2-6350 (1972)

# First publications, Odderon with > 5 σ

**Evidence of Odderon-exchange from scaling properties of elastic scattering at TeV energies** #5

T. Csörgő (Wigner RCP, Budapest and CERN), T. Novak (Unlisted, HU), R. Pasechnik (Lund U., Dept. Theor. Phys.), A. Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest), I. Szanyi (Wigner RCP, Budapest) (Dec 26, 2019)

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 81 (2021) 2, 180 • e-Print: 1912.11968 [hep-ph]

pdf DOI cite

Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) **81**: 180, Published: 23 February 2021
https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-08867-6

**Observation of Odderon effects at LHC energies: a real extended Bialas–Bzdak model study** #2

T. Csorgo (Wigner RCP, Budapest and EKU KRC, Gyongyos), I. Szanyi (Eotvos U. and Wigner RCP, Budapest) (May 28, 2020)

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 81 (2021) 7, 611 • e-Print: 2005.14319 [hep-ph]

pdf DOI cite

Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) **81**:611 , Published: 13 July 2021
https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-09381-5

**Comparison of $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ differential elastic cross sections and observation of the exchange of a colorless $C$-odd gluonic compound** #1

**Odderon Exchange from Elastic Scattering Differences between $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ Data at 1.96 TeV and from pp Forward Scattering Measurements** #1

TOTEM and D0 Collaborations • V.M. Abazov (Dubna, JINR) et al. (Dec 7, 2020)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 127 (2021) 6, 062003 • e-Print: 2012.03981 [hep-ex]

pdf links DOI cite

Phys. Rev. Lett. **127** (2021) 6, 062003, Published: 4 August 2021
https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.062003

# Chronology, Odderon with > 5 σ

Evidence of Odderon-exchange from scaling properties of elastic scattering at TeV energies #5

T. Csörgő (Wigner RCP, Budapest and CERN), T. Novak (Unlisted, HU), R. Pasechnik (Lund U., Dept. Theor. Phys.), A. Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest), I. Szanyi (Wigner RCP, Budapest) (Dec 26, 2019)

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 81 (2021) 2, 180 • e-Print: 1912.11968 [he

Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) **81**: 180, Published: 23 February 2021
https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-08867-6

16 citations

| Received | Accepted | Published |
|---|---|---|
| 29 December 2019 | 12 January 2021 | 23 February 2021 |

Comparison of $pp$ and
colorless $C$-odd gluo

D0 and TOTEM Collaboratio

e-Print: 2012.03981 [hep-ex]

Proton Holography -- Discovering Odderon from Scaling Properties of Elastic Scattering #6

T. Csorgo (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eszterhazy Karoly U., Eger), T. Novak (EKU KRC, Gyongyos), R. Pasechnik (Lund U. and Rez, Nucl. Phys. Inst.), A. Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest), I. Szanyi (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eotvos U.) (Apr 15, 2020)

Published in: *EPJ Web Conf.* 235 (2020) 06002 • Contribution to: ISMD 2019 • e-Print: 2004.07095 [hep-ph]

Odderon Exchange from Elastic Scattering Diff
from pp Forward Scattering Measurements

TOTEM and D0 Collaborations • V.M. Abazov (Dubna, JINR) et al. (Dec 7, 2020)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 127 (2021) 6, 062003 • e-Print: 2012.03981 [hep-ex]

pdf links DOI cite

Phys. Rev. Lett. **127** (2021) 6, 062003, Published: 4 August 2021
https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.062003

Received 7 December 2020 Revised 19 February 2021 Accepted 10 June 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.062003

# First peer reviewed Odderon with > 5 σ

Eur. Phys. J. Web of Conf. 235 (2020) 06002
Proceedings of ISMD 2019, Santa Fe, NM, USA
E-print 2004.07095
Peer-reviewed in two rounds of anonymous referee reports!
Odderon signal at least 6.26 σ

**Submission history**
From: Tamas Csörgő [view email]
[v1] Wed, 15 Apr 2020 14:01:48 UTC (116 KB)
**[v2]** Mon, 11 May 2020 18:48:39 UTC (117 KB)

Proton Holography -- Discovering Odderon from Scaling Properties of Elastic Scattering #6

T. Csorgo (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eszterhazy Karoly U., Eger), T. Novak (EKU KRC, Gyongyos), R. Pasechnik (Lund U. and Rez, Nucl. Phys. Inst.), A. Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest), I. Szanyi (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eotvos U.) (Apr 15, 2020)

Published in: *EPJ Web Conf.* 235 (2020) 06002 • Contribution to: ISMD 2019 • e-Print: 2004.07095 [hep-ph]

Results are the same as in the detailed write-up paper,
Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) **81**: 180, Published: 23 February 2021
https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-08867-6

To be **compareed** with the **time-stamps** on the D0-TOTEM PRL paper:
CERN – PH preprint in December 2020, approved by CERN-PH but **not yet anonymous peer-reviewed.**
Changes in **title** and some of the **figures** during the publication process from December 2020 to August 2021

Received 7 December 2020 Revised 19 February 2021 Accepted 10 June 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.062003

Phys. Rev. Lett. **127** (2021) 6, 062003, Published: 4 August 2021
https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.127.062003

# Three Odderon Proceedings with > 5 σ

Proton Holography -- Discovering Odderon from Scaling Properties of Elastic Scattering #2

T. Csorgo (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eszterhazy Karoly U., Eger), T. Novak (EKU KRC, Gyongyos), R. Pasechnik (Lund U. and Rez, Nucl. Phys. Inst.), A. Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest), I. Szanyi (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eotvos U.) (Apr 15, 2020)

Published in: *EPJ Web Conf.* 235 (2020) 06002 • Contribution to: ISMD 2019 • e-Print: 2004.07095 [hep-ph]

pdf DOI cite

*EPJ Web Conf.* 235 (2020) 06002, proc. **ISMD 2019**
https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/202023506002

Scaling of high-energy elastic scattering and the observation of Odderon #1

T. Csörgő (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eszterhazy Karoly U., Eger), T. Novák (EKU KRC, Gyongyos), R. Pasechnik (Lund U., Dept. Theor. Phys.), A. Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest), I. Szanyi (Wigner RCP, Budapest and Eotvos U.) (Apr 15, 2020)

Published in: Gribov-90 Memorial Volume, pp. 69-80 (2021) (World Scientific, Singapore, ed. Yu. Dokshitzer, P. L\'evai, \'A. Luk\'acs and J. Nyiri) • e-Print: 2004.07318 [hep-ph]

pdf DOI cite

**Gribov'90 Memorial Volume**, pp. 69-80 (2021)
https://doi.org/10.1142/9789811238406_0012

Comparison of differential elastic cross sections in $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ collisions as evidence of the existence of the colourless $C$-odd three-gluon state #1

D0 and Totem Collaborations • Christophe Royon (Kansas U.) for the collaborations. (Dec 5, 2020)

Published in: *PoS* ICHEP2020 (2021) 496 • Contribution to: ICHEP2020, 496 • e-Print: 2012.03150 [hep-ex]

PoS **ICHEP 2020** (2021)

Several D0-TOTEM proceedings claims scientific priority for Odderon discovery, but these are **too late**, from **2021 on.**
But **only** our *EPJ Web Conf.* 235 **(2020)** 06002, proc. **ISMD 2019 is published during 2020,**
**We published our correct results in 2020, supported by our detailed paper** Eur. Phys. J. C (2021) **81**: 180, Published: 23 February 2021 . Our scientific priority is protected by the **journal data** on the dates of publications.

# Three Oldest Hungarian Universities

UP Story - 650 years

Home » University » UP Story 650 years

University of Pécs: 1367

The history of higher education in Pécs dates back to 1367, when Louis the Great initiated the establishment of a university in the episcopal city of Pécs. As a result of an integration process of several stages, the University of Pécs was founded, which has become one of the most famous, prestigious institutions having a leading role in regional education. It has ten faculties which cover the full spectrum of high-quality higher education.

1367

The University of Debrecen, the oldest institution of higher education in the country operated continuously in the same city, is one of the research universities of national excellence in Hungary offering the widest spectrum of educational programs in 14 faculties and 24 doctoral schools.

University of Debrecen: 1538

ts of higher education in the city reach all the way back to the 16th century and the foundation Reformed College of Debrecen in 1538. The College played a central role in Hungarian education and culture for centuries. This is the date featured on the symbol of the university as well, the *gerundium,* a tool originally used by the students of the Reformed College to put out fires, showing respect for ancestors and traditions.

(S,C) structure evident,
S: statement, valid if
C: condition is satisfied
See talk of R. Dardashti at ISMD21

Eötvös Loránd University: 1635

The predecessor of Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) was founded in Nagyszombat in 1635 (sixteen thirty-five) by Archbishop of Esztergom, Péter Pázmány, and it is the oldest Hungarian university where the teaching has continued uninterrupted since its inception. More than sixty years

# Formalism: elastic scattering

$$\frac{d\sigma(s)}{dt} = \frac{1}{4\pi}|T_{el}(s,\Delta)|^2, \qquad \Delta = \sqrt{|t|}.$$

$$\sigma_{el}(s) = \int_0^\infty d|t| \frac{d\sigma(s)}{dt}$$

$$A(s) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t)$$

$$A(s) = \frac{1}{16\pi}(1+\rho_0^2(s))\sigma_{tot}^2(s)$$

$$B(s,t) = \frac{d}{dt}\ln\frac{d\sigma(s)}{dt}$$

$$\rho(s,t) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{Re}\, T_{el}(s,\Delta)}{\mathrm{Im}\, T_{el}(s,\Delta)}$$

$$B(s) \equiv B_0(s) = \lim_{t\to 0} B(s,t),$$

$$\rho(s) \equiv \rho_0(s) = \lim_{t\to 0} \rho(s,t)$$

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{tot}}(s) \equiv 2\,\mathrm{Im}\, T_{el}(\Delta = 0, s)$$



Basic problem: dσ/dt measures an amplitude, *modulus squared*.
If Odderon exists: signals in elastic scattering at t = 0 and at –t > 0.

# Formalism: Elastic scattering at small -t

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq A(s)\exp(tB(s))$$

$$\sigma_{el}(s) = \int_0^\infty d|t|\frac{d\sigma(s)}{dt}$$

$$A(s) = \frac{1}{16\pi}(1+\rho_0^2(s))\sigma_{tot}^2(s)$$

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{el}}(s) = \frac{1}{16\pi}(1+\rho_0^2(s))\frac{\sigma_{tot}^2(s)}{B_0(s)}$$



If Odderon exists: signals in elastic scattering at t = 0 and at –t > 0.
Where from the significance of the signal is coming ?

# Odderon Search at small -t

$$T_{\rm el}^{O}(s,t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{\rm el}^{p\bar{p}}(s,t) - T_{\rm el}^{pp}(s,t)\right)$$

**valid for** $\sqrt{s} \geq 1\ \text{TeV},$

**Some simple consequences at small –t, Gaussian sources:**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq A(s)\exp(tB(s))$$

**If any of**

$$\begin{aligned} A^{pp}(s) &\neq A^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ B^{pp}(s) &\neq B^{p\bar{p}}(s). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0^{pp}(s) &\neq \rho_0^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \sigma_{el}^{pp}(s) &\neq \sigma_{el}^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \sigma_{tot}^{pp}(s) &\neq \sigma_{tot}^{p\bar{p}}(s). \end{aligned}$$

**is statistically significant**

$$\text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1\,\text{TeV} \implies T_{el}^{O}(s,0) \neq 0$$

# Odderon Search at small -t

$$T_{\rm el}^{O}(s,t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{\rm el}^{p\bar{p}}(s,t) - T_{\rm el}^{pp}(s,t)\right)$$

**valid for** $\sqrt{s} \geq 1\ \text{TeV},$

**Some simple consequences at small –t, Levy sources:**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq a(s)\exp\left[-(tb(s))^{\alpha_L/2}\right]$$

**If any of**

$$\begin{aligned} a^{pp}(s) &\neq a^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ b^{pp}(s) &\neq b^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \alpha_L^{pp} &\neq \alpha_L^{p\bar{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0^{pp}(s) &\neq \rho_0^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \sigma_{el}^{pp}(s) &\neq \sigma_{el}^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \sigma_{tot}^{pp}(s) &\neq \sigma_{tot}^{p\bar{p}}(s). \end{aligned}$$

**is statistically significant**

$$\text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1\,\text{TeV} \implies T_{el}^{O}(s,0) \neq 0$$

# Levy generalized Bialas-Bzdak Model

## Simple results at small -t:

$$a(s) = \frac{81}{16}\pi \left(2R_q^{\alpha_L(s)}(s)\right)^{4/\alpha_L} (1 + 4\alpha_R^2(s))$$

$$b(s) = \frac{1}{36}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{2/\alpha_L(s)} \left((2 + 2^{\alpha_L(s)})R_{qd}^{\alpha_L(s)}(s) + 3^{\alpha_L(s)}\left(2R_d^{\alpha_L(s)}(s) + R_q^{\alpha_L(s)}(s)\right)\right)^{2/\alpha_L(s)}$$

$$\rho_0(s) = 2\alpha_R(s)$$

$$\sigma_{tot}(s) = 9\pi \left(2R_q^{\alpha_L(s)}(s)\right)^{2/\alpha_L(s)}$$

$$\sigma_{el}(s) = \frac{a(s)}{b(s)}\Gamma\left(\frac{2 + \alpha_L(s)}{\alpha_L(s)}\right)$$

**From data fits: $R_q$, $R_d$, $R_{qd}$, $\alpha_L$ is same in pp and pbarb**

**But!**

$$\rho_0^{pp}(s) \neq \rho_0^{p\bar{p}}(s),$$

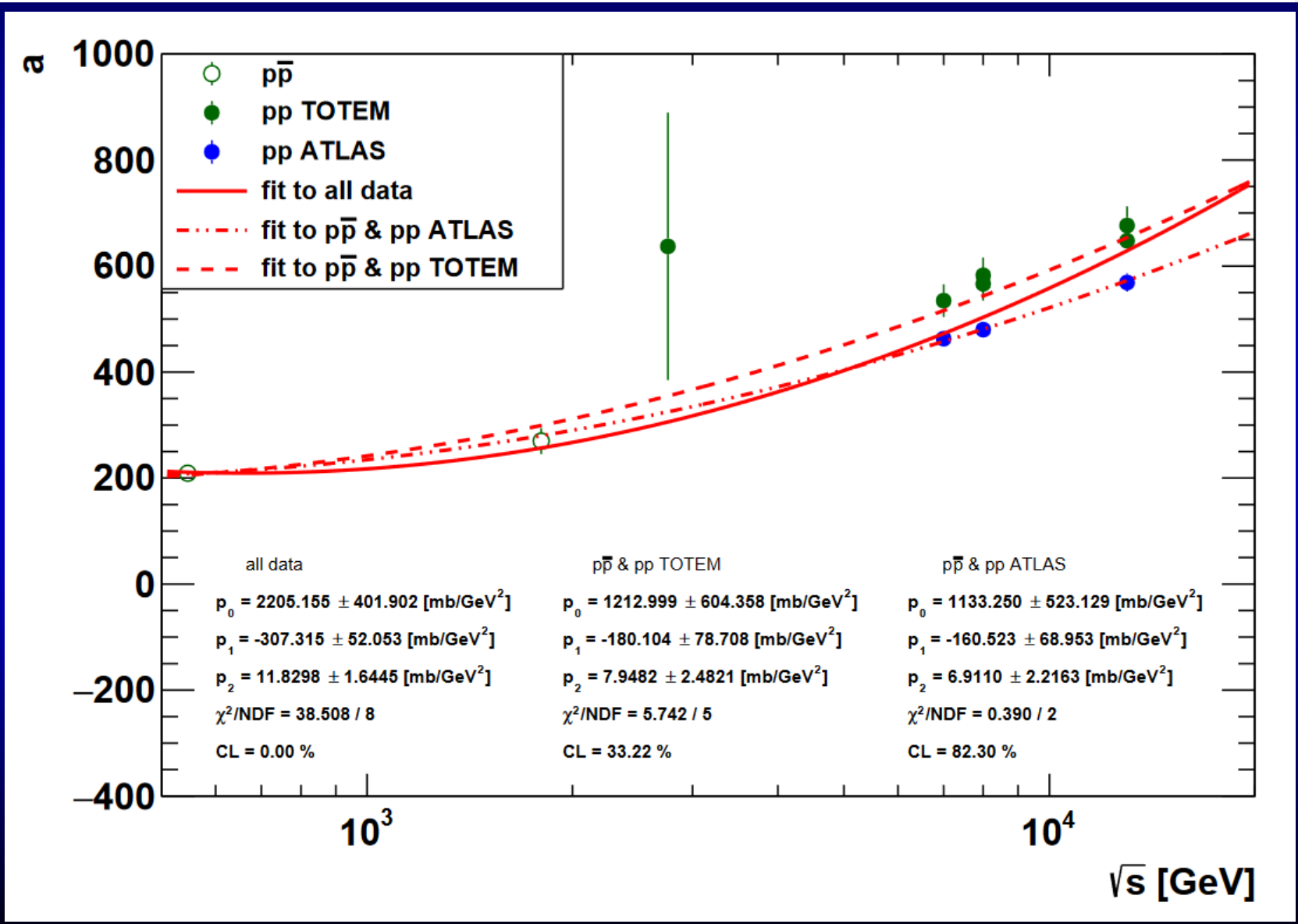
Click a bar to select papers. Click the bar again to reset your selection.

# Lévy $\alpha$-stable model for the non-exponential low-$|t|$ proton-proton differential cross section

#1

T. Csörgő (Karoly Robert U. Coll. and Budapest, RMKI), S. Hegyi, I. Szanyi (Karoly Robert U. Coll. and Budapest, RMKI and Eotvos U., Dept. Atomic Phys.) (Aug 9, 2023)

Published in: *Universe* 9 (2023) 361 • e-Print: 2308.05000 [hep-ph]



Lévy $\alpha$-stable model for the non-exponential low-$|t|$ proton-proton differential cross section #1

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T. Csörgő (Karoly Robert U. Coll. and Budapest, RMKI), S. Hegyi, I. Szanyi (Karoly Robert U. Coll. and Budapest, RMKI and Eotvos U., Dept. Atomic Phys.) (Aug 9, 2023)

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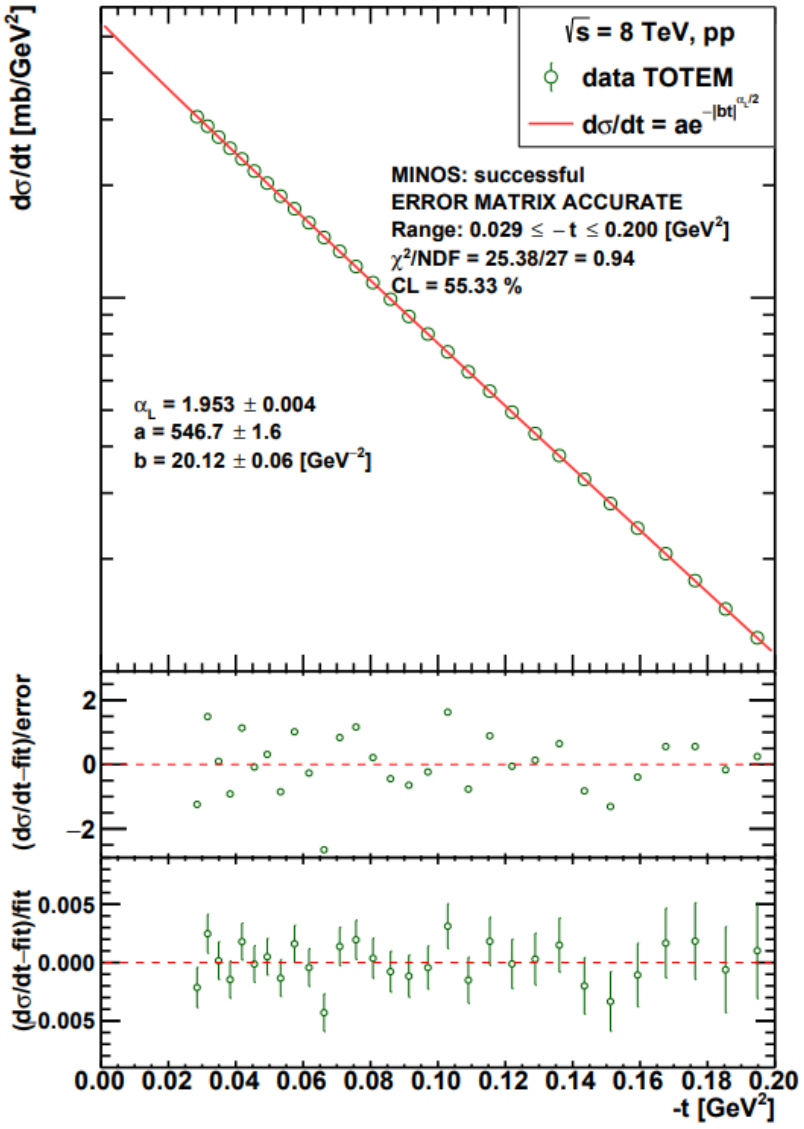
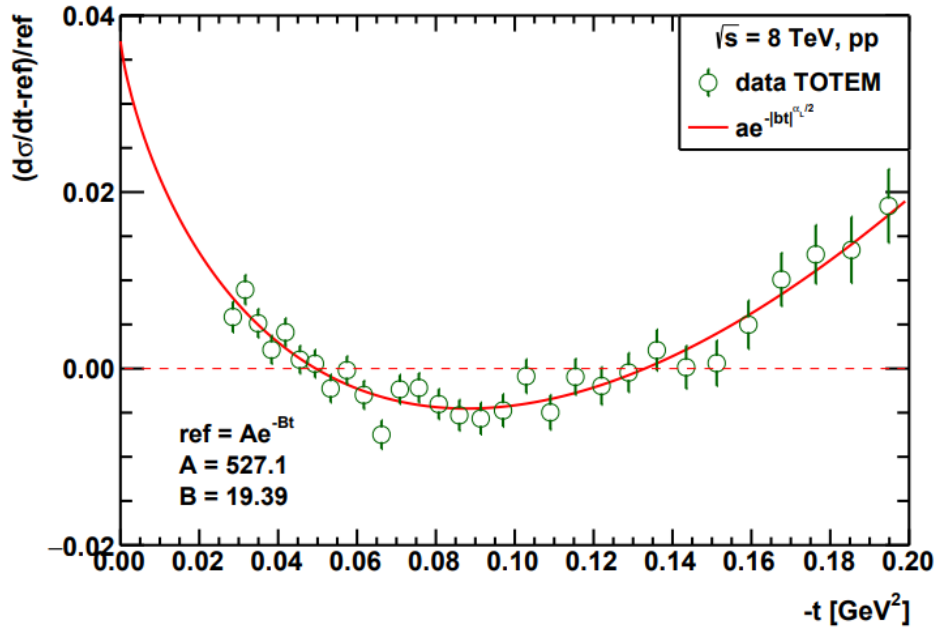
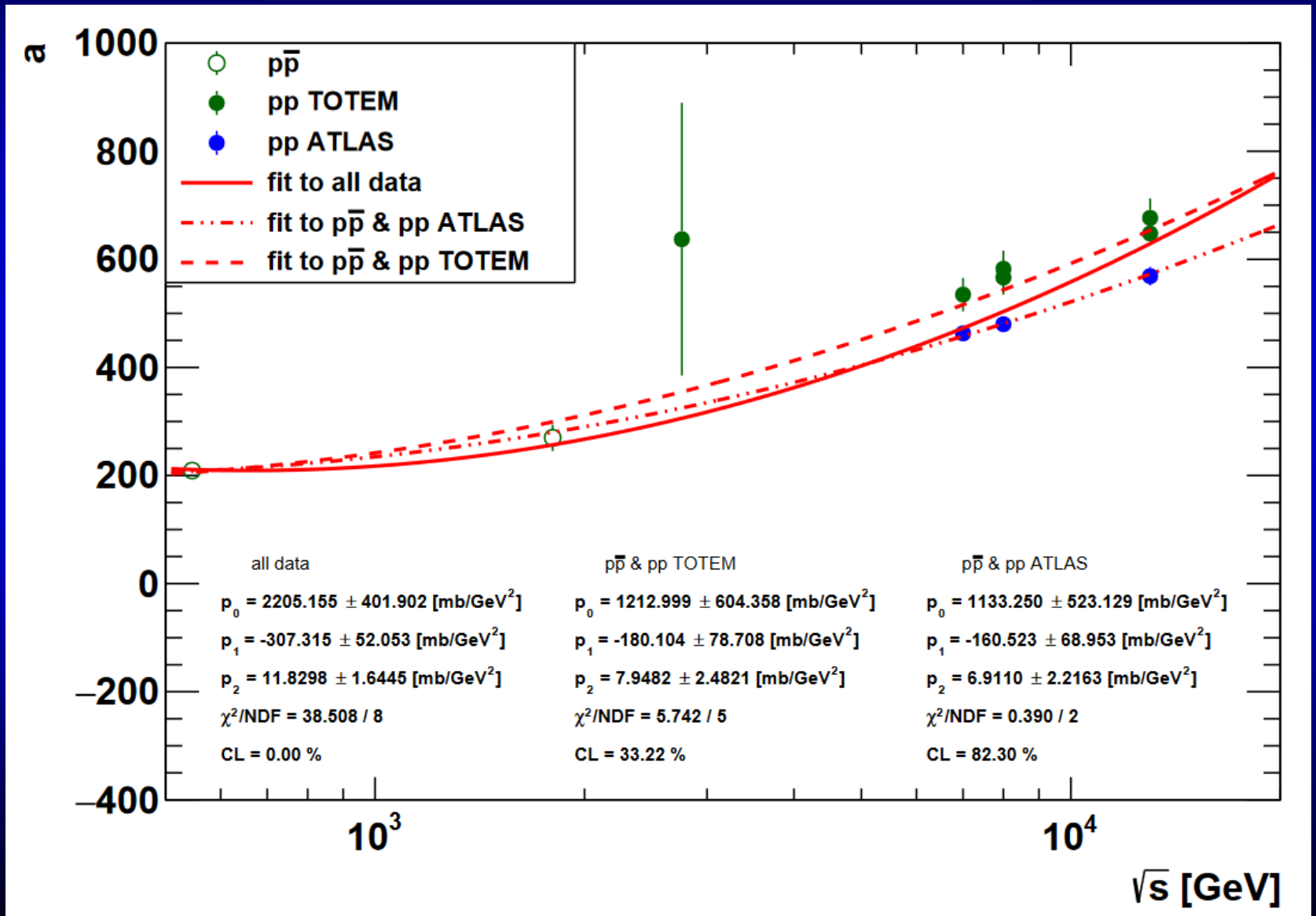


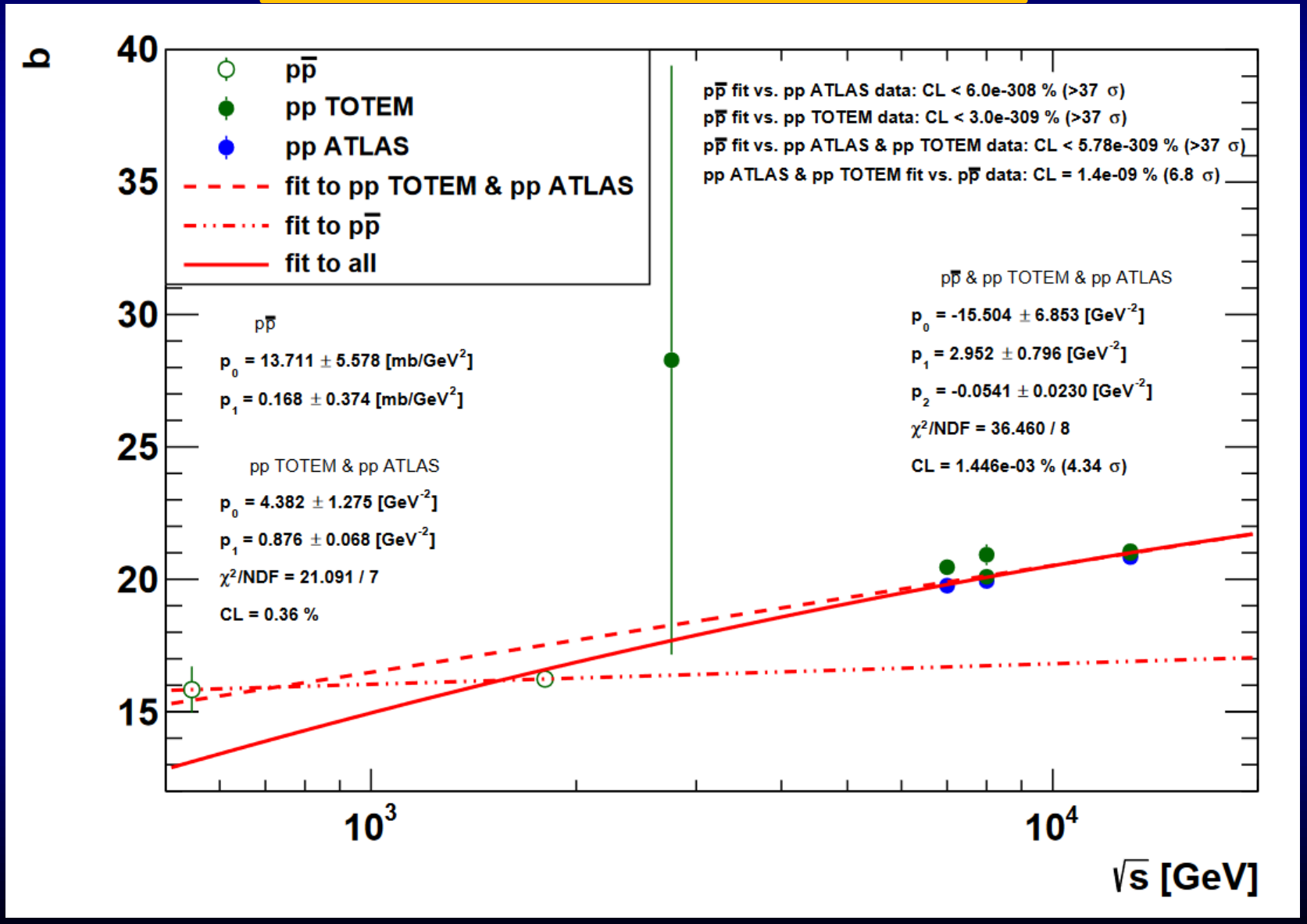

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq a(s)\exp\left[-(tb(s))^{\alpha_L/2}\right]$$

From Glauber's theory, p=(q,d)
Good quality fits at 8 TeV and also at every low −t dataset for pp, pbarp

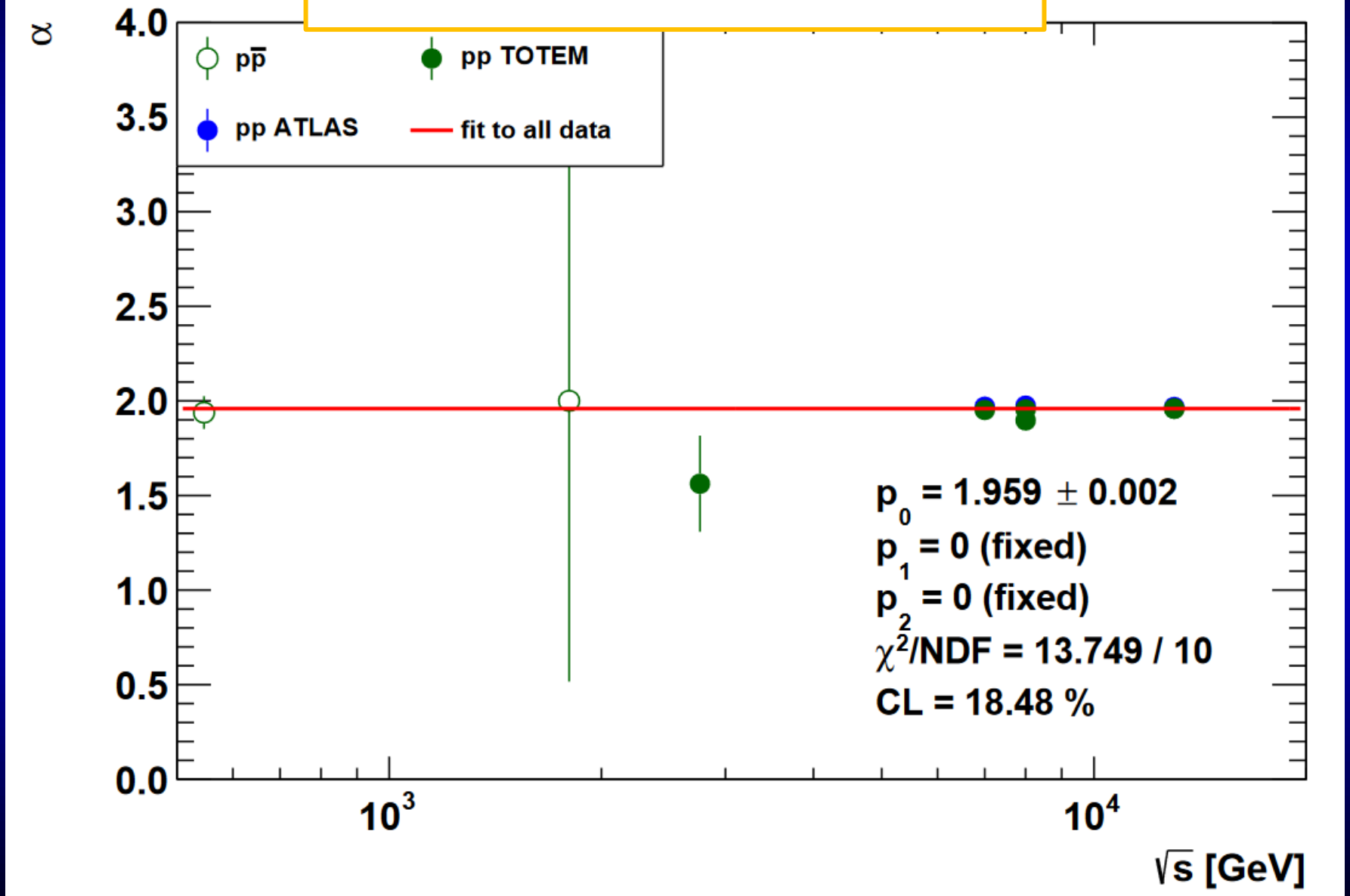
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq a(s)\exp\left[-(tb(s))^{\alpha_L/2}\right]$$



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq a(s) \exp\left[-(tb(s))^{\alpha_L/2}\right]$$



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq a(s)\exp\left[-(tb(s))^{\alpha_L/2}\right]$$

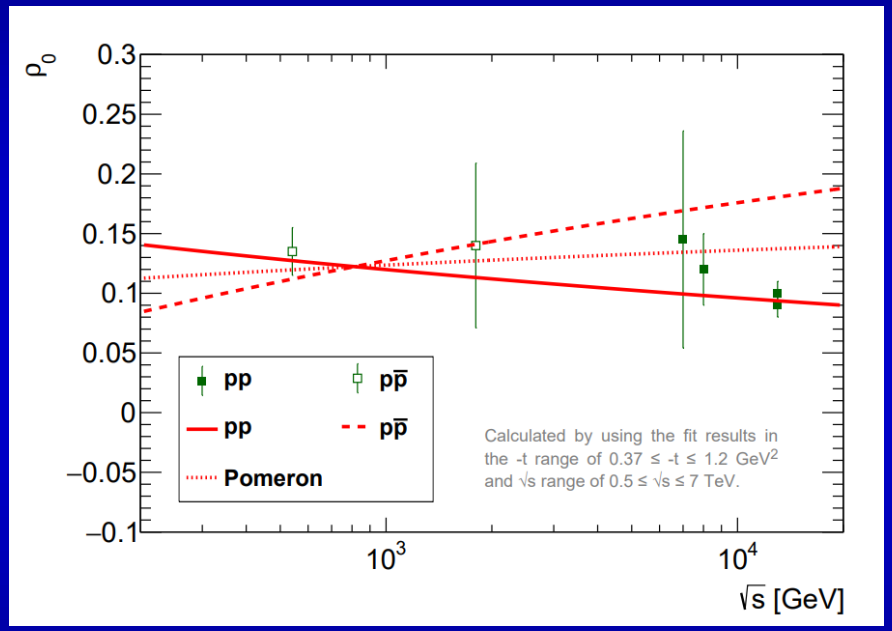


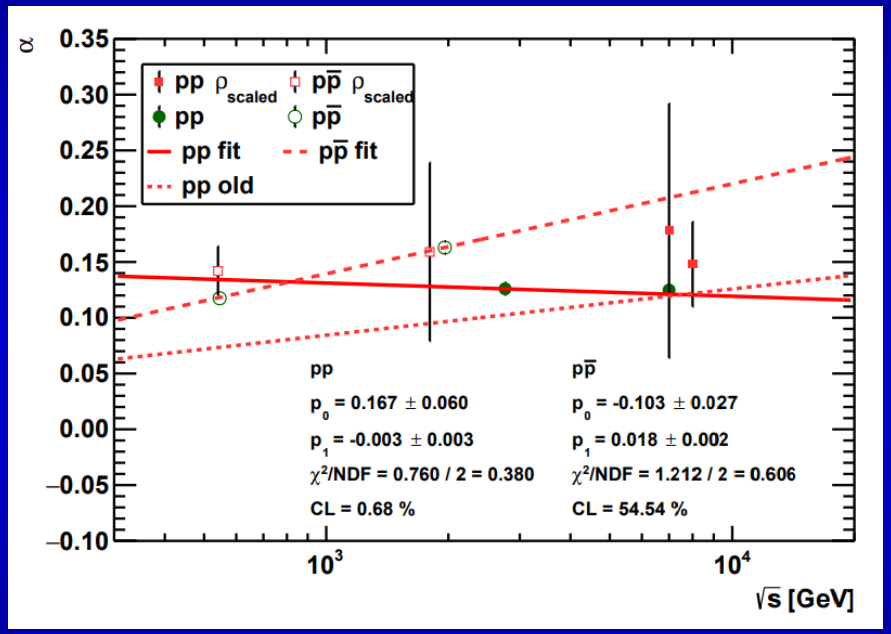
# $\rho_0$ from fits to data

Observation of Odderon effects at LHC energies: a real extended Bialas–Bzdak model study

T. Csorgo (Wigner RCP, Budapest and EKU KRC, Gyongyos), I. Szanyi (Eotvos U. and Wigner RCP, Budapest) (May 28, 2020)

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 81 (2021) 7, 611 • e-Print: 2005.14319 [hep-ph]




**From data fits: $R_q$, $R_d$, $R_{qd}$ is the same, but $\alpha \sim \rho$ (opacity) is not the same in pp and pbarb**



$$\rho_0^{pp}(s) \neq \rho_0^{p\bar{p}}(s),$$

# Levy + Bialas-Bzdak at small t

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(s,t) \simeq a(s) \exp\left[-(tb(s))^{\alpha_L/2}\right]$$

**Easy to fit model, with dramatic consequences**

$$\begin{aligned} b^{pp}(s) &= b^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \sigma_{tot}^{pp}(s) &= \sigma_{tot}^{p\bar{p}}(s). \end{aligned}$$

**Strong form of Pomeranchuk's theorem!**
**Signal of odderon exchange in three quantities at t=0: optical point, ρ and elastic cross-section!**

$$\begin{aligned} a^{pp}(s) &\neq a^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \rho_0^{pp}(s) &\neq \rho_0^{p\bar{p}}(s), \\ \sigma_{el}^{pp}(s) &\neq \sigma_{el}^{p\bar{p}}(s), \end{aligned}$$

# ODE TO ODDERON → OBERON

## Ode to Odderon

Let's be truly happy,
for what we've come upon:
We have just discovered
the elusive odderon!

For forty-eight years,
forging a ring of colors white:
Odd number of gluons
has been hiding in plain sight!

*``Discovery consists of seeing what everybody has seen,*
*and thinking what nobody has thought."*
*Albert Szent-Györgyi*

OBERON POETRY MAGAZINE

So happy together,
with love for science and research:
Happiness and pleasure
must not slow down the search!

Let's live in harmony,
and in equanimity:
Let's make light of the fight,
gloom is our true enemy!

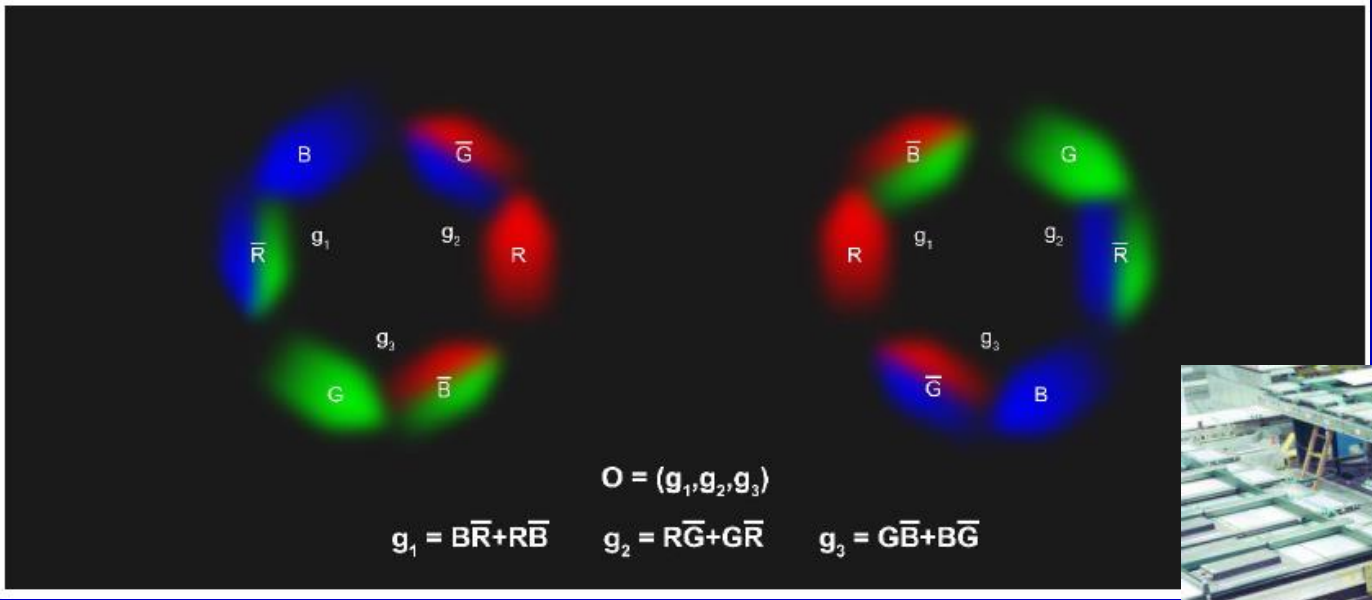

*Gyöngyös, Hungary, March 11 – April 11, 2021*

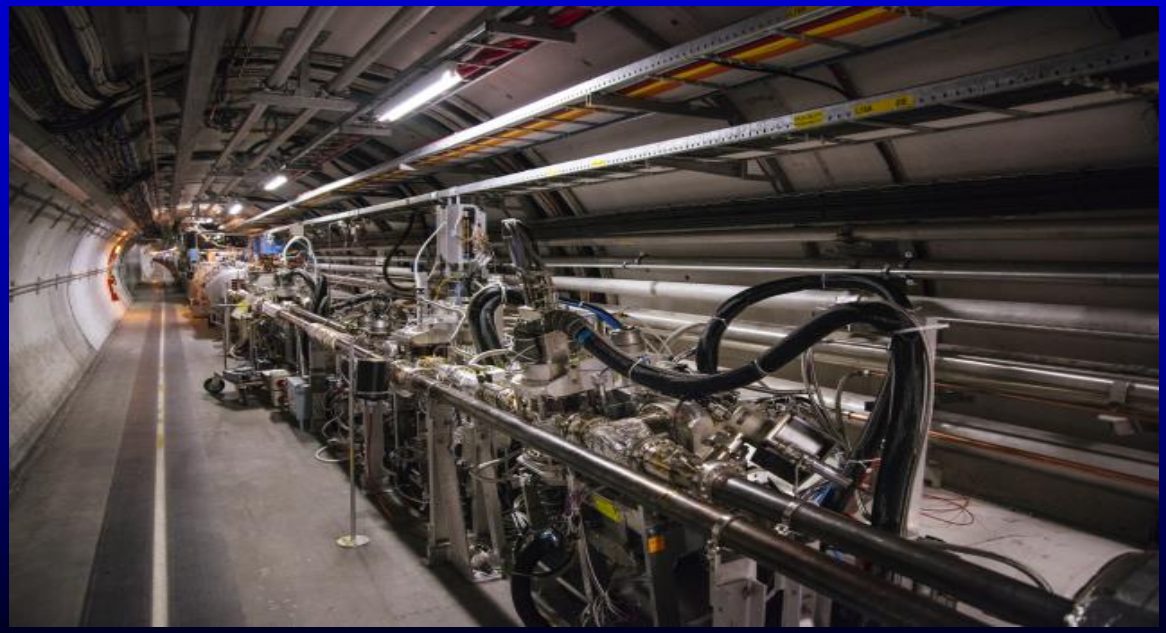
# OBSERVATION OF ODDERON

2020 → 2020

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

# BACKUP SLIDES



# BACKUP SLIDES

cordis.europa.eu/article/id/429667-particle-physics-milestone-achieved-at-cern

Alkalmazások | CERN | ET | Wigner | Conf | Stabil-Invest Kft. | Szanyi István

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For most of us, physics terms such as odderon are – and will always remain – firmly lodged in the science fiction realm. Not so for the scientific community, whose determined members spent nearly half a century searching (without much success) for this mythical particle.

Now, a research team including physicists from Hungary and Sweden has discovered the odderon by analysing experimental data from the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at Switzerland's European Organization for Nuclear Research, better known as CERN. Supported by the EU-funded MorePheno project, the physicists have published a paper describing their findings in the 'The European Physical Journal C'.

## Particle physics milestone achieved at CERN

After 50 years of research, physicists have found evidence that the elusive subatomic quasiparticle called odderon actually exists.

# BACKUP SLIDES



Nature Reviews Physics | https://doi.org/10.1038/s42254-021-00375-6 | Published online: 02 September 2021

IN RETROSPECT

## Discovery of the odderon

In the 1950s, experimental data on the total cross-section for proton–proton collisions ($\sigma_{pp}$) suggested that $\sigma_{pp}$ was initially decreasing as the collision energy increased and then flattening out to a constant value. Isaak Pomeranchuk hypothesized a 'crossing even' mechanism to explain this behaviour, which involved an equal contribution to the cross-section for proton–antiproton collisions ($\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$). This became known as pomeron exchange. Since beams of antiprotons are very difficult to produce, data on $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ were scarce, but did seem to fit the idea of pomeron exchange.

In the 1970s, $p\bar{p}$ collisions at the much higher total centre of mass energy ($E_{CM}$ = 53 GeV) at the Intersecting Storage Rings (ISR) collider at CERN showed that $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ was actually growing as the energy increased, begging the question of what is the theoretical maximal permitted rate of growth. Marcel Froissart answered that it should be $\sigma_{p\bar{p}} \sim [\log(E_{CM})]^2$. Like the pomeron exchange, this mechanism was crossing even, so that at sufficiently high energies one would find similar growth with the same factor for $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ cross-sections and thus, eventually, at high enough energies the difference between $\sigma_{pp}$ and $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ would go to zero.

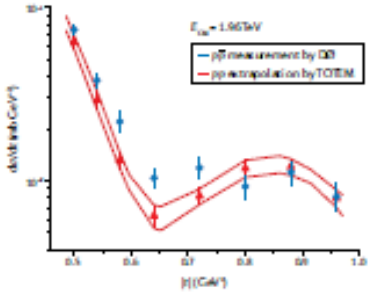
In 1973, Leszek Łukaszuk and Basarab Nicolescu argued that there could, in principle, also exist a 'crossing odd' mechanism: one that contributes to $\sigma_{pp}$ and $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ with opposite signs, and which could also grow like $[\log(E_{CM})]^2$, a mechanism known as odderon exchange.

The main implication of odderon exchange was that $\sigma_{pp}$ and $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ would not become equal as the energy increased. It also implied that the real parts of the $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ elastic scattering amplitudes would not become equal and the shapes of their differential cross-sections would differ.

Literally during the last week of operation of the ISR in 1985, data were obtained showing that the shapes of the differential cross-sections for $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ at $E_{CM}$ = 53 GeV were indeed different, but the general feeling in the community was that this was not sufficient to confirm the existence of the odderon.

On the theoretical side, many later papers based on quantum chromodynamics showed that abstract mechanisms such as the pomeron and odderon exchange could emerge in reality as a result of the forces produced by the exchange of an even or an odd number of gluons in the scattering process.

The most direct way to demonstrate the existence of the odderon is to compare $\sigma_{pp}$ and $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ at equal and sufficiently high energies, where it is safe to ignore contributions from the known mechanisms that contribute at lower energies. Data from the Tevatron $p\bar{p}$ collider at Fermilab, and from the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider $pp$ collider at Brookhaven National Laboratory, were in agreement regarding a $\sim[\log(E_{CM})]^2$ growth, and this was confirmed for the $pp$ case at the high energies (between 2.76 TeV and 13 TeV) reached at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. Unfortunately, the highest energy reached for the $p\bar{p}$ case, at the Tevatron, was $E_{CM}$ = 1.96 TeV, slightly below the minimum energy at which the LHC operates, so an absolute direct comparison of $\sigma_{pp}$ and $\sigma_{p\bar{p}}$ at identical ultra-high energies was not possible. To make matters worse, two different measurements at Fermilab disagreed with each other significantly. Nonetheless, in a recent article in *Physical Review Letters* the CERN TOTEM and the Fermilab D0 collaborations reported the discovery of the odderon. This result is based mainly on an almost model-independent extrapolation down in the energy of the $pp$ differential cross-sections measured at the LHC and a comparison with the $p\bar{p}$ differential cross-section measured at the Tevatron. The significant difference in the shape of differential cross-sections (pictured) at this ultra-high energy is at last convincing evidence for the existence of the odderon.




Credit: CERN, for the D0 and TOTEM collaborations, under a Creative Commons License CC BY 4.0

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**Competing interests**
The author declares no competing interests.

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE** Łukaszuk, L. & Nicolescu, B. A possible interpretation of $pp$ -wise total cross-sections. *Lett. Nuovo Cimento.* **8**, 405–413 (1973).

**RELATED ARTICLE** Abazov, V. M. et al. Odderon exchange from elastic scattering differences between $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ data at 1.96 TeV and from $pp$ forward scattering measurements. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **127**, 062003 (2021).

# Looking for Crossing-Odd(eron) effects

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_{\rm el}^{pp}(s,t) &= T_{\rm el}^{+}(s,t) - T_{\rm el}^{-}(s,t),\\
T_{\rm el}^{p\overline{p}}(s,t) &= T_{\rm el}^{+}(s,t) + T_{\rm el}^{-}(s,t),\\
T_{\rm el}^{+}(s,t) &= T_{\rm el}^{P}(s,t) + T_{\rm el}^{f}(s,t),\\
T_{\rm el}^{-}(s,t) &= T_{\rm el}^{O}(s,t) + T_{\rm el}^{\omega}(s,t)\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
T_{\rm el}^{P}(s,t) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{\rm el}^{pp}(s,t) + T_{\rm el}^{p\overline{p}}(s,t)\right)\\
T_{\rm el}^{O}(s,t) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(T_{\rm el}^{p\overline{p}}(s,t) - T_{\rm el}^{pp}(s,t)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

for $\sqrt{s} \geq 1$ TeV,

## Three simple consequences:

$$T_{el}^{O}(s,t) = 0 \implies \frac{d\sigma^{pp}}{dt} = \frac{d\sigma^{p\bar{p}}}{dt} \quad \text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{pp}}{dt} = \frac{d\sigma^{p\bar{p}}}{dt} \quad \text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1 \text{ TeV} \not\Longrightarrow T_{el}^{O}(s,t) = 0.$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{pp}}{dt} \neq \frac{d\sigma^{p\bar{p}}}{dt} \quad \text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1 \text{ TeV} \implies T_{el}^{O}(s,t) \neq 0$$



Odderon differential cross-section from pp and ppbar collisions, Reggeized Philips-Barger:
A. Ster, L. Jenkovszky, T. Cs., **arxiv:1501.03860,** *Phys.Rev.D* **91** (2015) 7, 074018

# Odderon search: strategy with scaling

Known trivial s-dependences in
$\sigma_{tot}(s)$, $\sigma_{el}(s)$, $B(s)$, $\rho(s)$

Try to scale this out
Look for data collapsing (scaling)

Look for scaling violations

In the TeV energy range:
Odderon is equivalent with
a crossing-odd component
Look for violations of C-symmetry

Close the energy gap with scaling

# Honorable mentions: Odderon, qualitatively

Proposal for LHC to hunt down the Odderon:

Extracting the Odderon from $pp$ and $\bar{p}p$ scattering data #1

Andras Ster (Budapest, RMKI), Laszlo
Budapest, RMKI) (Jan 15, 2015)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 91 (2015) 7,

Searching for the odderon in $pp \to ppK^+K^-$ and $pp \to pp\mu^+\mu^-$ reactions in the $\phi(1020)$ resonance region at the LHC #2

Piotr Lebiedowicz (Cracow, INP), Otto Nachtmann (U. Heidelberg, ITP and Rzeszow U.), Antoni Szczurek (Cracow, INP) (Nov 5, 2019)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 101 (2020) 9, 094012 • e-Print: 1911.01909 [hep-ph]

Qualitative Odderon signals: in t-dependence of B(s,t) and ρ(s,t)

Odderon and proton substructure from a model-independent Lévy imaging of elastic $pp$ and $p\bar{p}$ collisions #6

T. Csörgő (Wigner RCP, Budape
Ster (Wigner RCP, Budapest) (J

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 79 (2

Analytical representation for amplitudes and differential cross section of pp elastic scattering at 13 TeV #1

E. Ferreira (Rio de Janeiro Federal U.), A.K. Kohara (SENAI/CETIQT, Rio de Janeiro), T. Kodama (Rio de Janeiro Federal U. and Niteroi, Fluminense U.) (Nov 26, 2020)

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 81 (2021) 4, 290 • e-Print: 2011.13335 [hep-ph]

Odderon effects in the

Evgenij Martynov (Kiev, INR), Basarab Nicolescu (Babes-Bolyai U.) (Au

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.C* 79 (2019) 6, 461 • e-Print: 1808.08580 [hep-

Ratio $\rho^{pp}_{\bar{p}p}(s)$ in Froissaron and maximal odderon approach

E. Martynov (BITP, Kiev), G. Tersimonov (BITP, Kiev) (Nov 15, 2019)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.D* 100 (2019) 11, 114039 • e-Print: 1911.06873 [hep-ph]

New physics from TOTEM's recent measurements of e

István Szanyi (Uzhgorod Nat.

Published in: *J.Phys.G* 46 (201

Froissaron and Maximal Odderon with spin-flip in pp and $\bar{p}p$ high energy elastic scattering #1

N. Bence (Uzhgorod Nat. U.), A. Lengyel (Unlisted, UA), Z. Tarics (Unlisted, UA), E. Martynov (BITP, Kiev), G. Tersimonov (BITP, Kiev) (Sep 4, 2021)

Published in: *Eur.Phys.J.A* 57 (2021) 9, 265