Diffraction at HERA, Tevatron and LHC

II Workshop on Diffractive Physics at LHC

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Outline

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  - ✓ Regge Theory
  - ✓ Pomeron
- Diffraction at HERA
  - ✓ Deep Inelastic Scattering
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- Diffraction at Tevatron
  - ✓ Diffraction at Tevatron
  - ✓ Hadronic case
  - ✓ Diffractive Structure Functions
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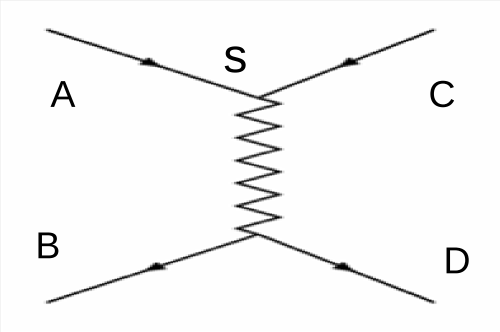
- Diffraction at LHC
  - ✓ Higgs case

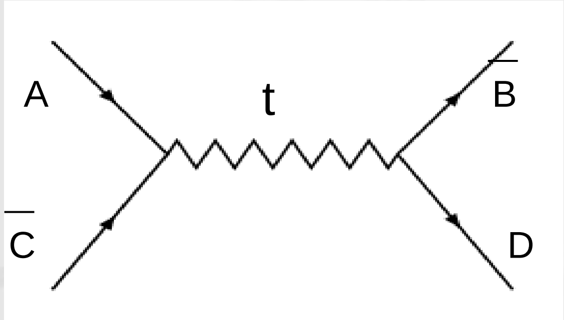
Review of Diffraction

Processes in channels s and t

- Two body scattering can be calculated in terms of two independent invariants, s and t, Mandelstam variables

where
$$\begin{cases} s = (A+B)^2 = (C+D)^2 & \text{Square of center-of-mass energy} \\ t = (A-C)^2 = (B-D)^2 & \text{Square of the transfered four momentum} \end{cases}$$





$$A_{AB\to CD}(s,t) = A_{A\overline{C}\to\overline{B}D}(t,s)$$ ⇨ by crossing symmetry

$$A(s,t) \approx \frac{g^2}{m_\pi^2 - t}$$ ⇨ pion exchange

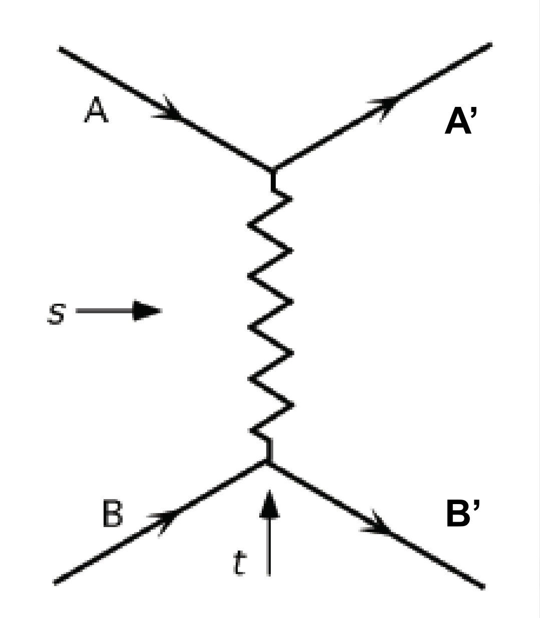
g → coupling constant

Singularity (pole) in non-physical region t > 0 in s-channel diagram → $t = m_\pi^2$

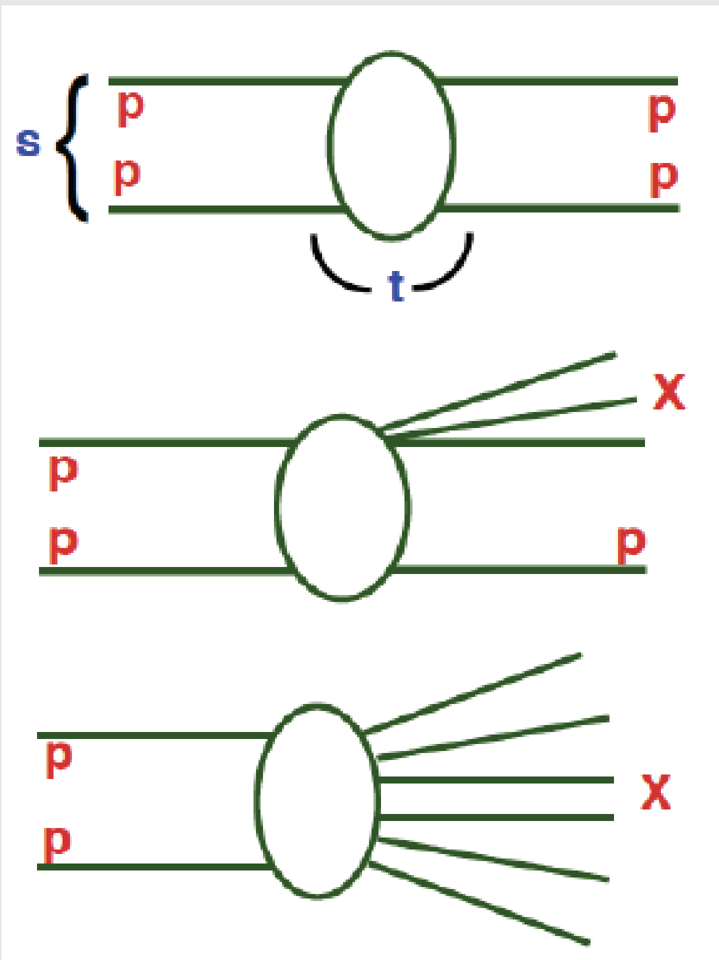
What is Diffraction?

- Diffraction is characterized as a colour singlet exchange process in *pp* physics

- Described in terms of t channel exchanges



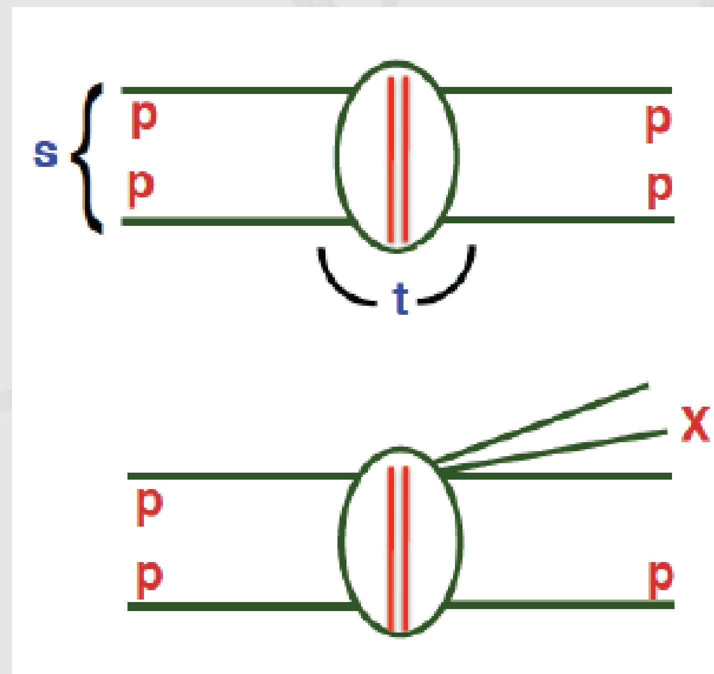
What is exchanged in t channel?



Elastic

SD

DPE



Regge Theory

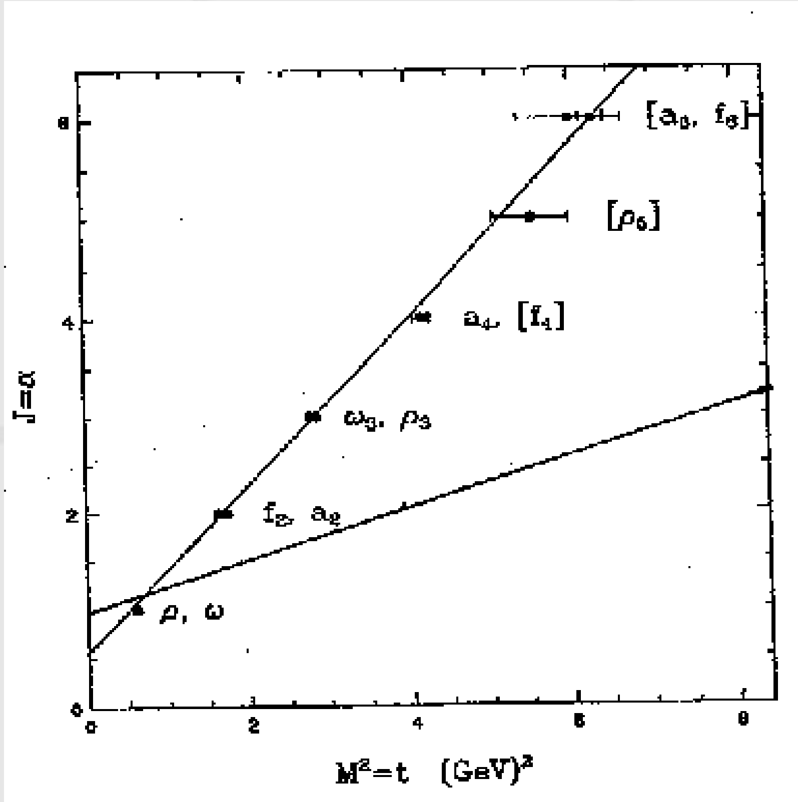
✓ Ressonances as observables in *t* channel ➡ meson exchange

✓ t channel trajectory ➡ Ressonances with same quantum numbers

$$\alpha(t)=\alpha(0)+\alpha' t$$

⇩

slope



✓ Amplitudes through partial waves decomposition

$$A(s,t)\approx\sum_{t=0}^{\infty}(2l+1)A_l(t)P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$A_l(t)$ ➡ sum on poles **(Reggeons)**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}\approx\frac{1}{s^2}|A(s,t)|^2=g(t)\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{2\alpha(t)-2}$$

Good for hadron interactions with low momentum transfer $\pi^- p\rightarrow\pi^0 n$

Regge Theory

- At fixed t, with $s >> t$

- Amplitude for a process governed by the exchange of a trajectory α (t) is

$$A(s,t) \sim (s/s_0)^{\alpha(t)}$$

- No prediction for t dependence

- Elastic cross section

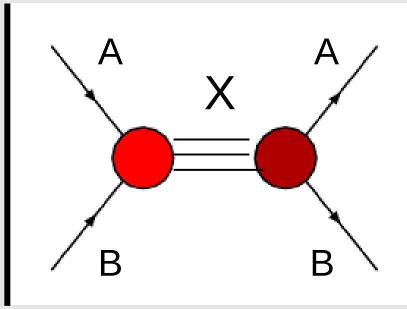
$$\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt} \sim s^{2\alpha(t)-2}$$

- Total cross section considering the optical theorem

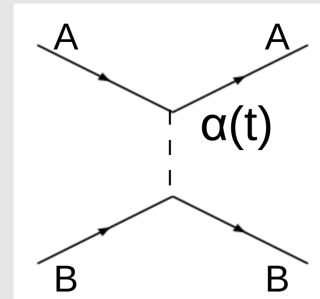
Diffractive scattering

Consider elastic A B → A B

$$\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt} \approx \frac{1}{s^2}\sum_X \left| \right.$$



$$\left.\right|^2 \approx \frac{1}{s^2}\left| \right.$$

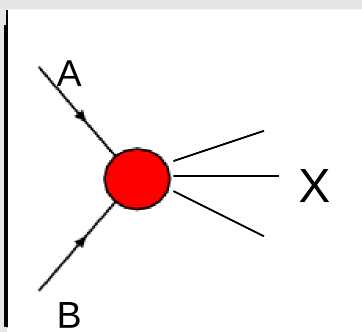


$$\left.\right|^2 \approx s^{2\alpha(t)-2}$$

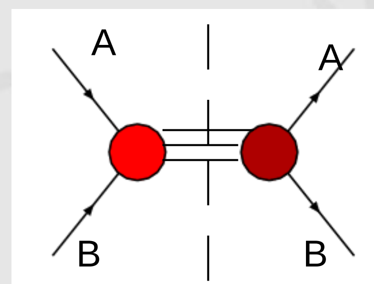
optical theorem

$$\sigma_{tot}^{AB} \approx \frac{1}{s}\mathrm{Im}\left(A_{el}^{AB}\right)_{t=o} \approx s^{\alpha(0)-1}$$

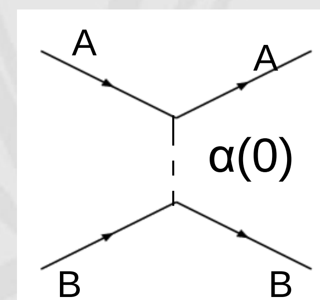
$$\sigma_{tot} = \frac{1}{2s}\sum_X \left| \right.$$



$$\left.\right| = \frac{1}{2s}\sum_X$$



$$\approx \frac{1}{s}$$



by Regge

$\alpha(0) \approx 1+\varepsilon, \qquad \alpha(0) \leq 0.5$

Apparent contradiction

{ vacuum trajectory
Pomeron α_{IP} (t)
vacuum quantum numbers

Regge theory

σ_T α IP exchange

σ_{dif} vacuum quantum numbers

Hadrons scattering

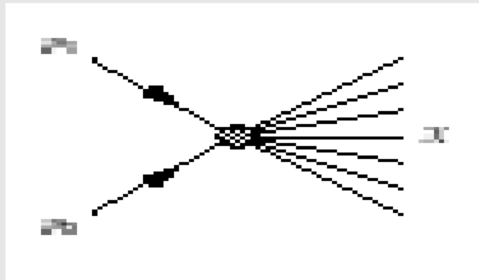
- Elastic
- Single
- Double
- Double Pomeron Exchange
- Totally Inelastic

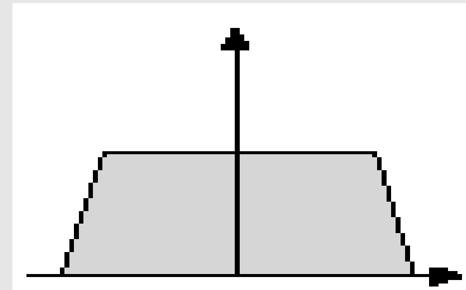
Single, Double: **diffraction**

Following particle distribution in rapidity

Rapidity

Inelastic scattering





Rapidity

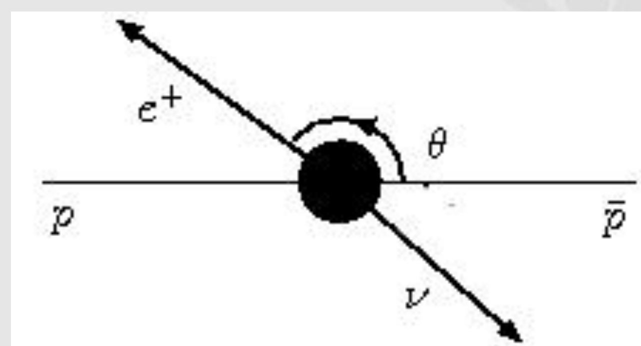
$$y = \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{E+p_z}{E-p_z} \approx -\ln\tan\frac{\theta}{2} = \eta$$

η → pseudorapidity for a particle with $(E, \vec{p}_\perp, p_z)$ and polar angle θ

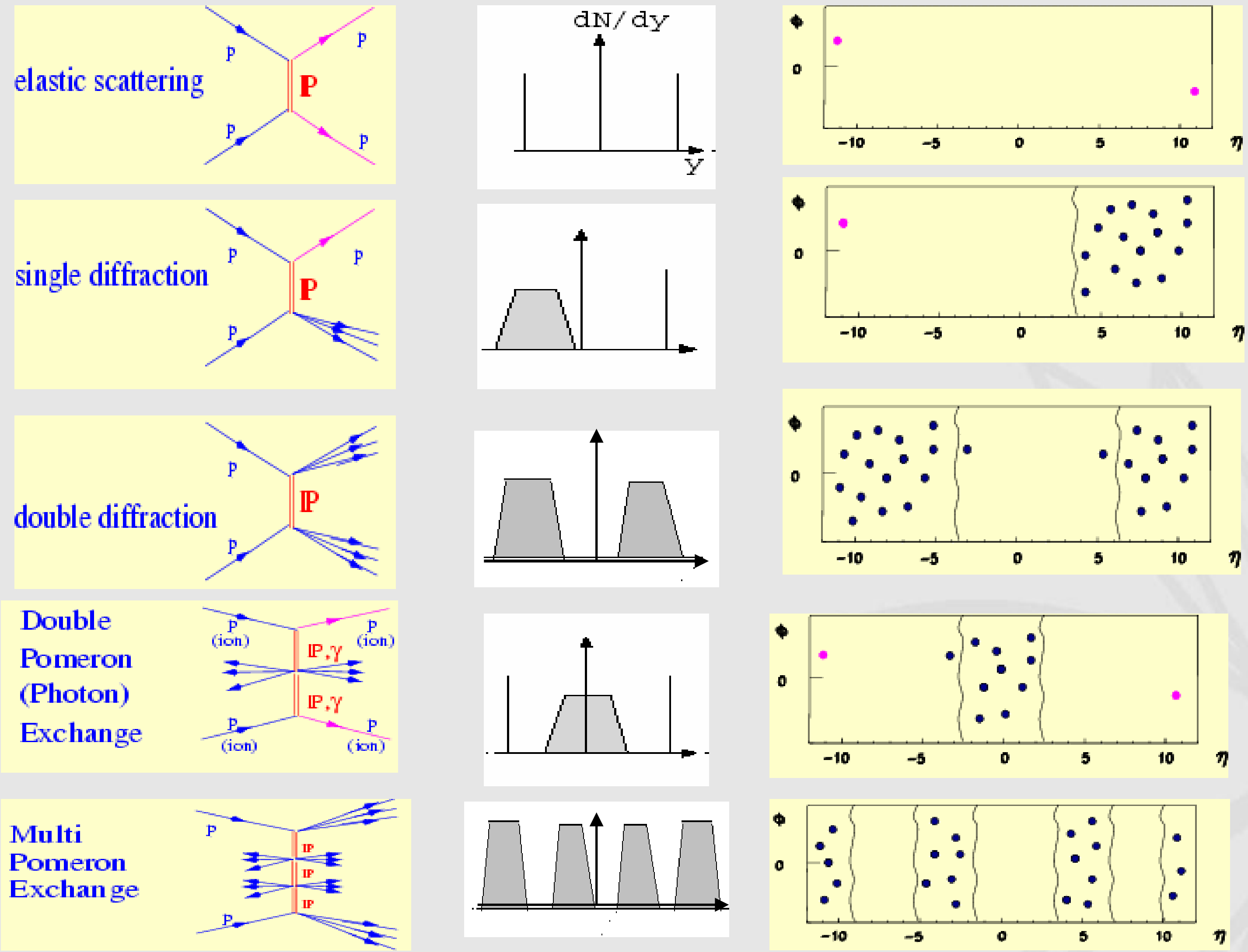
Diffraction defined by

→ leading proton

→ large rapidity gap



Diffractive processes

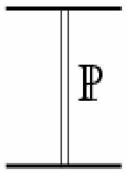


Tevatron/LHC
Higgs: NLO
W, Z
QQ: NRQCD, NLO

Tevatron/LHC
Higgs: photo-,NLO
QQ: NLO

Regge phenomenology in QCD

o Elastic amplitude ⇨ mediated by the Pomeron exchange



$$A_{el}(t) \propto \left[i - \mathrm{ctg} \frac{\pi \alpha_{I\!P}(t)}{2} \right] \left(\frac{s}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha_{I\!P}(t)\; t)}$$

$$\alpha_{I\!P}(t) = \alpha^0_{I\!P} + \alpha'_{I\!P} t$$

What is the Pomeron?

o A Regge pole: not exactly, since $\alpha_{IP}(t)$ varies with Q^2 in DIS

o DGLAP Pomeron ⇨ specific ordering for radiated gluon

$$k^2_{i+1} < k^2_i \leq Q^2 \quad \text{and} \quad x \leq x_{i+1} \leq x_i$$

o BFKL Pomeron ⇨ no ordering ⇨ no evolution in Q^2

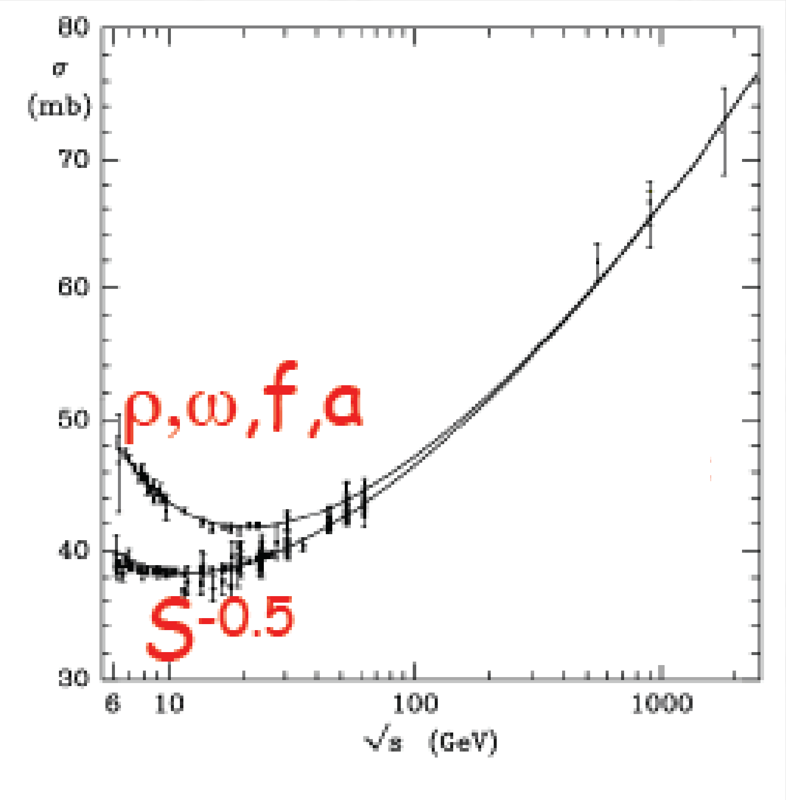
o Other ideas?

The Pomeron

- ❖ Regge trajectory has intercept which does not exceed 0.5
- ❖ Reggeon exchange leads to total cross sections decreasing with energy
- ❖ Experimentally, hadronic total cross sections as a function of *s* are rather flat around

$$\sqrt{s} \sim (10-20)\ GeV^2$$

INCREASE AT HIGH ENERGIES



❖ Chew and Frautschi (1961) and Gribov (1961) introduced a Regge trajectory with intercept 1 to account for asymptotic total cross sections

❖ This reggeon was named Pomeron (*IP*)

The Pomeron

o From fitting elastic scattering data

IP trajectory is much flatter than others

$$\alpha'_{IP} \approx 0.25\ GeV^{-2}$$

o For the intercept → total cross sections implies

$$\alpha_{IP}(0) \approx 1$$

o Pomeron → dominant trajectory in the elastic and diffractive processes

o Known to proceed via the exchange of vacuum quantum numbers in the *t*-channel

IP: P = +1; C = +1; I = 0;

Pomeron trajectory

Regge-type
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(W) = \exp(b_0 t) W^{2[2\alpha_{IP}(t)+2]}$$

$$W^2 = (q+p)^2$$

Soft Pomeron values

$\alpha(0) \sim 1.09$

$\alpha' \sim 0.25$

❖ First measurements in h-h scattering

$$\alpha(t) = \alpha(0) + \alpha' t$$

✓ $\alpha(0)$ and α' are fundamental parameters to represent the basic features of strong interactions

✓ $\alpha(0)$ ⟶ energy dependence of the diffractive cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(W) = W^{4\alpha(0)-4} \exp(bt)$$

$$b = b_0 + 4\alpha' \ln(W)$$

✓ α' ⟶ energy dependence of the transverse system

Diffractive scattering

$\alpha_{IP}(t) = 1.085 + 0.25t$ $(p\,p,\ p\,\bar{p})$

The interactions described by the exchange of a IP are called diffractive

so

$$\frac{d\sigma_{tot}^{AB}}{dt} \approx \frac{\beta_{AIP}^2(t)\beta_{BIP}^2(t)}{16\pi} s^{2\alpha_{IP}-2}$$

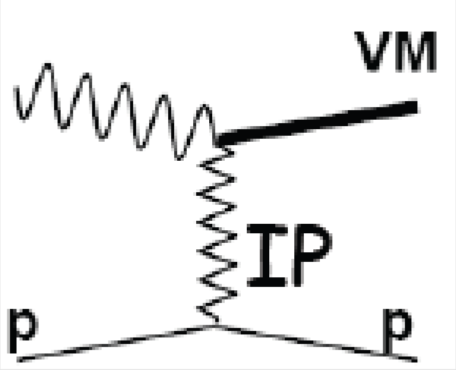
β_{iIP} ⇒ Pomeron coupling with external particles

Valid for $s \to \infty, \quad t/s \to 0$

High s ⇒ $\sigma_{tot}^{AB} \approx \beta_{AIP}(0)\beta_{BIP}(0)s^{\alpha_{IP}-1}$

Studies of diffraction

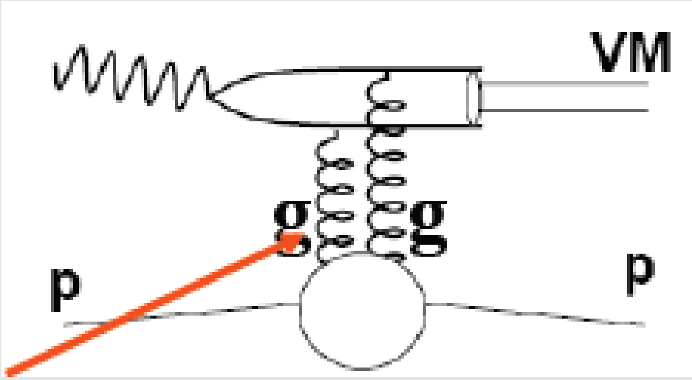
- In the beginning → hadron-hadron interactions



SOFT

low momentum transfer

- Exclusive diffractive production: ρ, φ, J/ψ, Υ, γ



HARD

high momentum transfer

Gluon exchange

Studies of diffraction

o Cross section

$$\sigma(W) \propto W^{\delta}$$

o δ expected to increase from soft (~ 0.2 is a "soft" Pomeron) to hard (~ 0.8 is a "hard" Pomeron)

o Differential cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto e^{-b|t|}$$

o b expected to decrease from soft (~ 10 GeV^{-2}) to hard (~ 4 – 5 GeV^{-2})

Froissart limit

- No diffraction within a black disc
- It occurs only at periphery, b ~ R ⟹ in the Froissart regime, $R \propto \ln(s)$
- Unitarity demands

$$\sigma_{tot} \propto \sigma_{el} \propto \ln^2(s)$$
$$\sigma_{sd} \propto \ln(s) \ ,$$

⟹ i.e. $\sigma_{sd}/\sigma_{tot} \propto 1/\ln(s)$

- Donnachie-Landshoff approach ⟹ may not be distinguishable from logarithmic growth

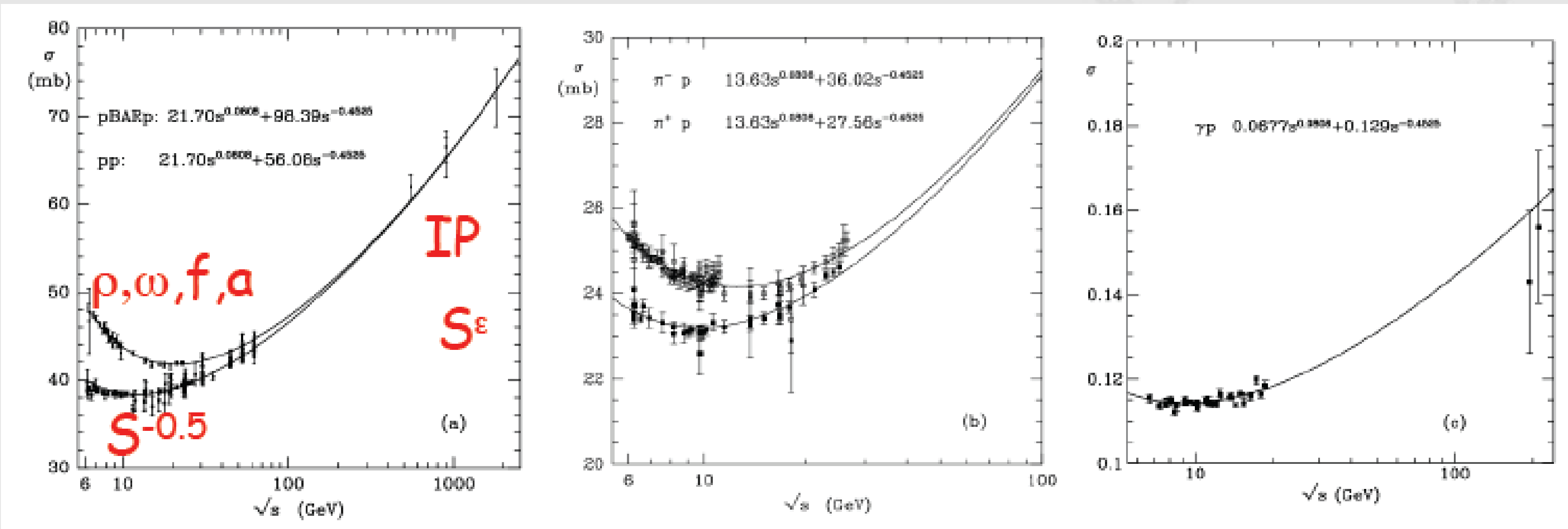
Any s^{λ} power behaviour would violate unitarity

⤷ At some point should be modified by unitarity corrections

- Rate of growth ~ $s^{0.08}$ would violate unitarity only at large energies

Some results

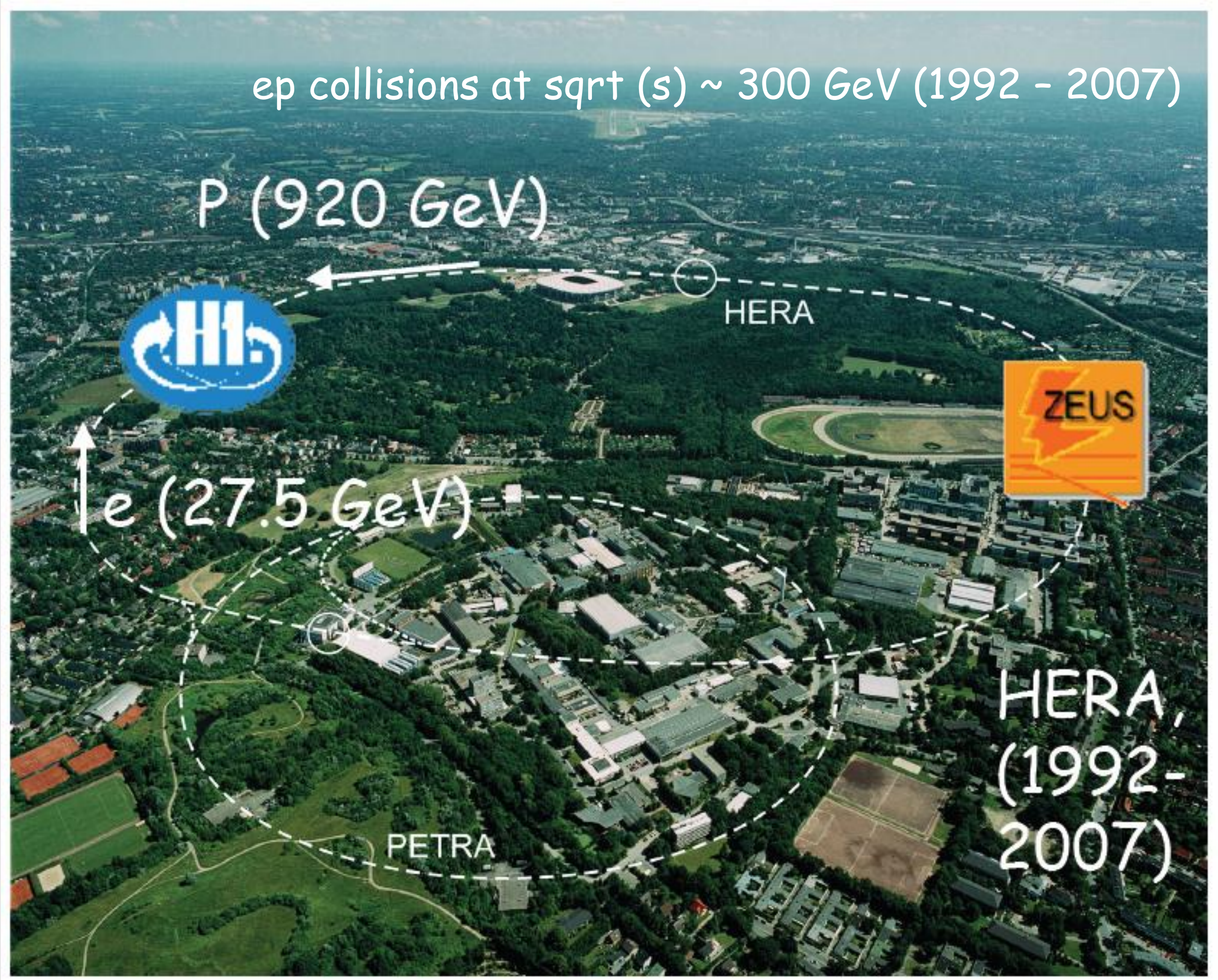
- ✓ Many measurements in pp
- ✓ Pomeron exchange trajectory $\alpha(t) \sim 1.10 + 0.25\, t$



Pomeron universal and factorizable applied to total, elastic, diffractive dissociation cross sections in *ep* collisions

Diffraction at HERA

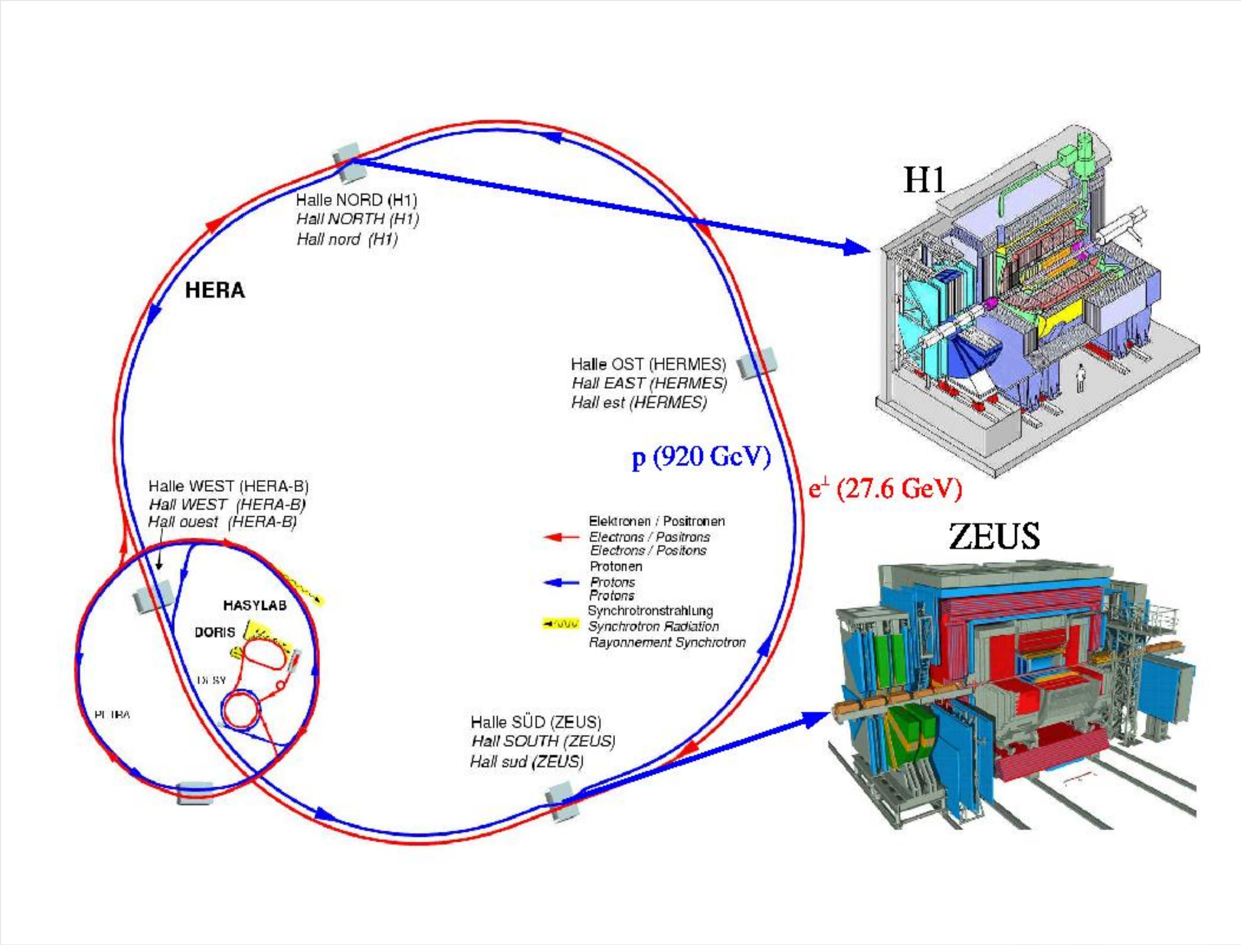
HERA


ep collisions at sqrt (s) ~ 300 GeV (1992 – 2007)
P (920 GeV)
HERA
H1
ZEUS
e (27.5 GeV)
PETRA
HERA, (1992-2007)

HERA experiments and diffraction

HERA: ~10% of low-x DIS events are diffractive

➔ study QCD structure of high energy diffraction with virtual photon



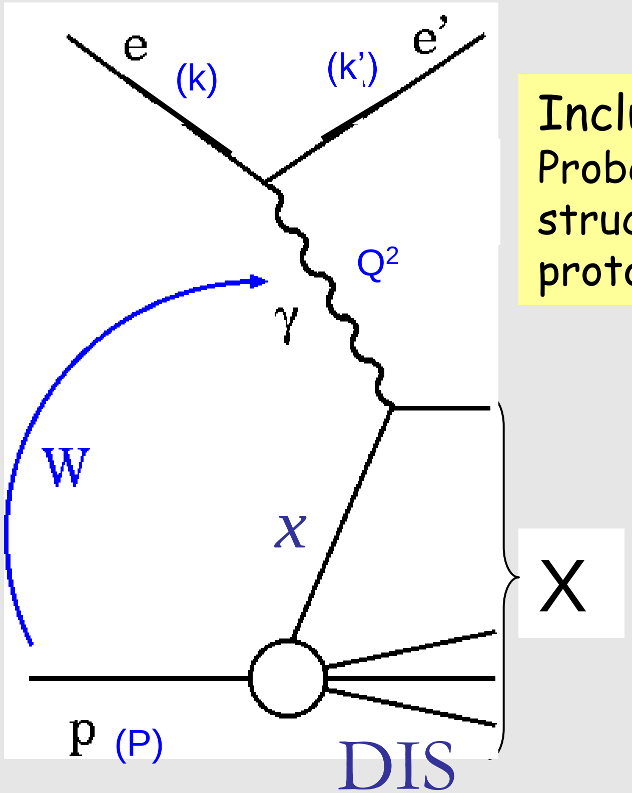
Deep Inelastic Scattering

- Scattering of a charged (neutral) lepton off a hadron at high momentum transfer

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q} = \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + W^2 - m_N^2}$$

Bjorken's x

- Measurement of the energy and scattering angle of the outgoing lepton



Inclusive DIS:
Probes partonic structure of the proton (F_2)

k

✓ Electron-proton centre of mass energy

$$s = (k+P)^2 \approx 4E_e E_p$$

✓ Photon virtuality

$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2 \approx 4E_e E_e^{'} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

✓ Photon-proton centre of mass energy

$$W^2 = (q+P)^2$$

✓ Square 4-momentum at the p vertex

$$t = (P' - P)^2$$

Deep Inelastic Scattering

- Introducing the hadronic tensor $W^{\mu\nu}$

$$W^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int d^4 z e^{iq\cdot z} < N | J^{\mu}(z) J^{\nu}(0) | N >$$

- Spin average absorbed in the nucleon state |N>

- The leptonic tensor $L_{\mu\nu}$ defined as (lepton masses neglected)

$$L_{\mu\nu} = 2(l_{\mu}l'_{\nu} + l_{\nu}l'_{\mu} - g_{\mu\nu} l\cdot l')$$

- The differential cross section for DIS takes the form

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE' d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha_{em}^2}{2m_N Q^4}\frac{E'}{E} L_{\mu\nu}W^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\Omega \equiv (\vartheta, \varphi)$$

Solid angle identifying the direction of the outgoing lepton

- It can be expressed in terms of two structure functions W_1 and W_2

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE' d\Omega} = \frac{4\alpha_{em}^2 E'^2}{Q^4}\left[2W_1 \sin^2\frac{\vartheta}{2} + W_2 \cos^2\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right]$$

Deep Inelastic Scattering

- Introducing the dimensionless structure functions

$$F_1(x,Q^2) \equiv m_N W_1(\nu,Q^2)$$

$$\nu = \frac{W^2 + Q^2 - m_N^2}{2m_N}$$

$$F_2(x,Q^2) \equiv \nu W_1(\nu,Q^2)$$

- The hadronic tensor in terms of F_1 and F_2 reads

$$W_{\mu\nu} = 2\left(-g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2}\right)F_1(x,Q^2) + \frac{2}{(P\cdot q)}\left[\left(P_\mu - \frac{P\cdot q}{q^2}q_\mu\right)\left(P_\nu - \frac{P\cdot q}{q^2}q_\nu\right)\right]F_2(x,Q^2)$$

- The differential cross section for DIS takes the form

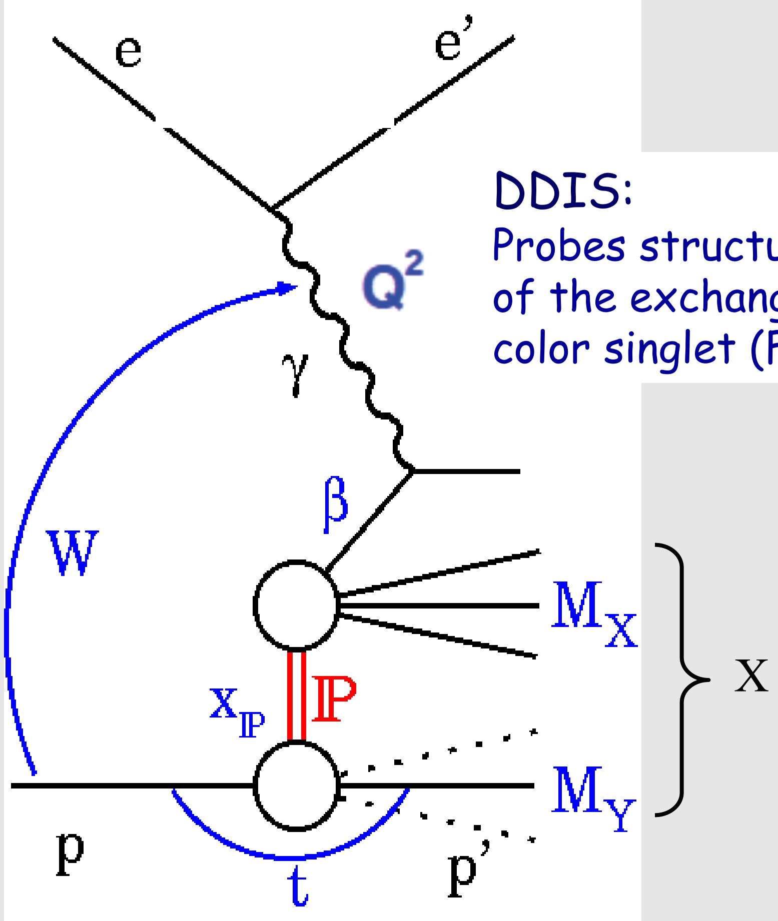
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dxdy} = \frac{4\pi\alpha_{em}^2 s}{Q^4}\left\{xy^2F_1(x,Q^2) + \left(1 - y - \frac{xym_N^2}{s}\right)F_2(x,Q^2)\right\}$$

$$F_T = 2xF_1$$

$$F_L = F_2 - 2xF_1$$

$$\sigma^{\gamma^* N}(x,Q^2) = \frac{4\pi^2\alpha_{em}}{Q^2}F_2(x,Q^2)$$

Diffractive DIS



DDIS:
Probes structure of the exchanged color singlet (F_2^D)

DDIS

✓ Proton escapes in the beam pipe

✓ no quantum numbers exchanged between

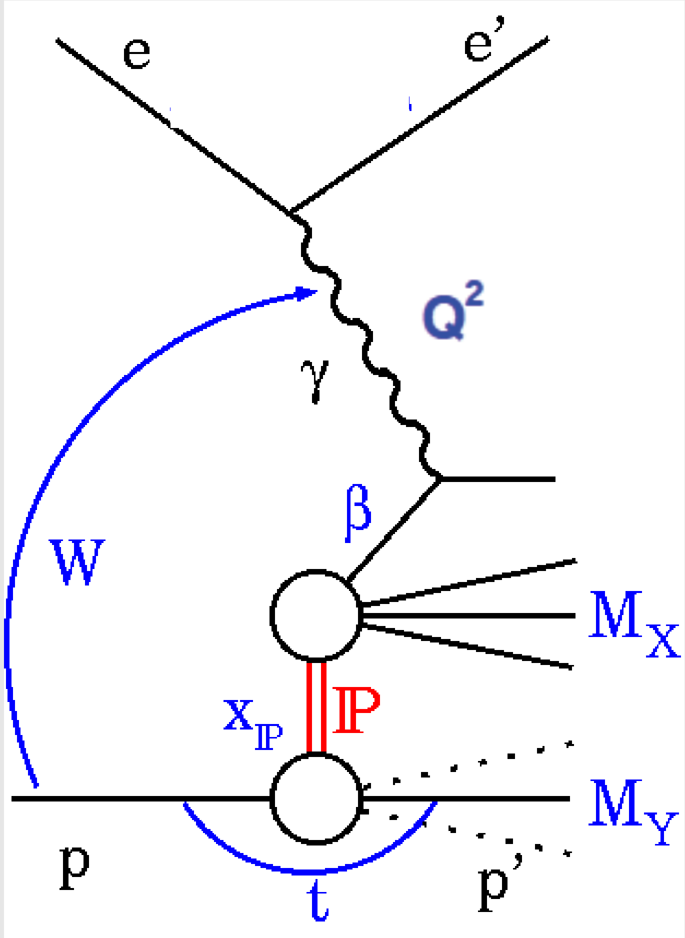
γ^* and p

No colour flux

Large rapidity gap

✓ pQCD motivated description of strong interactions

Kinematics of DDIS



DDIS

✓ Described by 5 kinematical variables

✓ Two are the same appearing in DIS:

➢ Bjorken's x

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2P.q} = \frac{Q^2}{W^2 + Q^2 - m_N^2} \approx \frac{Q^2}{W^2 + Q^2}$$

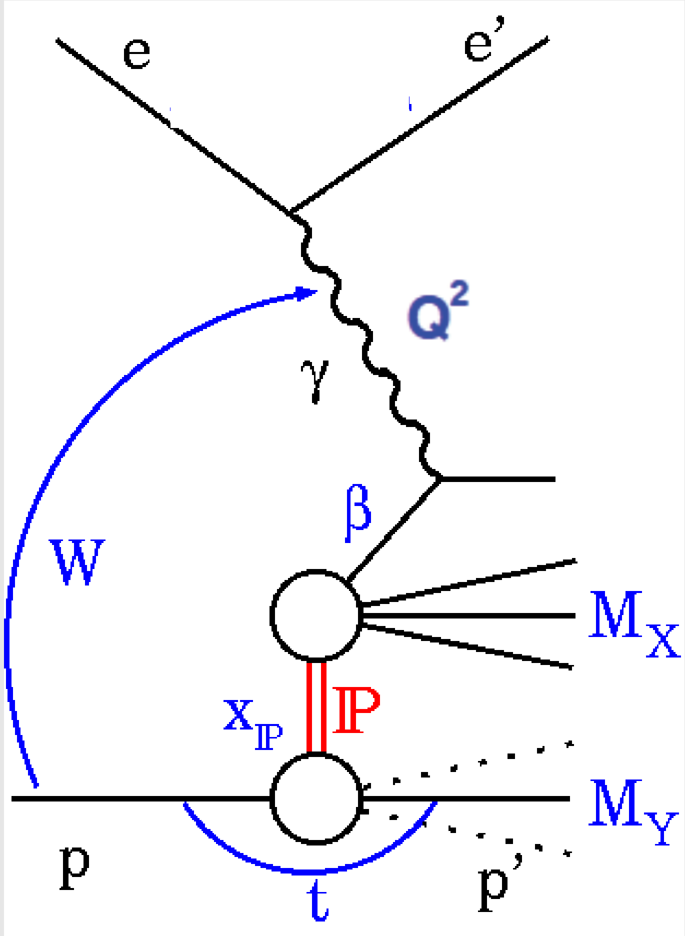
➢ Squared momentum transfer at the lepton vertex

$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$$

or

$$y = \frac{P.q}{P.k} \approx \frac{Q^2}{xs}$$

Kinematics of DDIS



DDIS

✓ New kinematic variables are dependent of the three-momentum P′ of the outgoing proton

✓ Invariant quantities

$$t = -(P' - P)^2 \approx -\frac{P'^2_\perp}{x_F}$$

$$x_{IP} = \frac{(P - P')\cdot q}{P\cdot q} = \frac{M^2 + Q^2 - t}{W^2 + Q^2 - m_N^2} \approx \frac{M^2 + Q^2}{W^2 + Q^2} = 1 - x_F$$

✓ M^2 is the invariant mass of the X system

✓ x_F is the Feynman variable

$$x_F \equiv \frac{|p_z'|}{p_z}$$

✓ β is the momentum fraction of the parton inside the Pomeron

$$\beta = \frac{Q^2}{2q\cdot(P - P')} = \frac{Q^2}{M^2 + Q^2 - t} \approx \frac{Q^2}{M^2 + Q^2}$$

Diffractive Structure Functions

✓ DDIS differential cross section can be written in terms of two structure functions

$$F_1^{D(4)} \quad \text{and} \quad F_2^{D(4)}$$

✓ Dependence of variables → $x,\ Q^2,\ x_{IP},\ t$

✓ Introducing the longitudinal and transverse diffractive structure functions

$$F_L^{D(4)} = F_2^{D(4)} - 2xF_1^{D(4)} \qquad F_T^{D(4)} = 2xF_1^{D(4)}$$

✓ DDIS cross section is

$$\frac{d\sigma^D_{\gamma^* p}}{dx\,dQ^2\,dx_{IP}\,dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2_{em}}{xQ^4}\left\{1 - y + \frac{y^2}{2\left[1 + R^{D(4)}\left(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t\right)\right]}\right\} F_2^{D(4)}\left(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t\right)$$

✓ $R^{D(4)} = \dfrac{F_L^{D(4)}}{F_T^{D(4)}}$ is the longitudinal-to-transverse ratio

Diffractive Structure Functions

✓ Data are taken predominantly at small y

✓ Cross section ⟹ little sensitivy to $R^{D(4)}$

✓ $F_L^{D(4)} \ll F_T^{D(4)}$ for β < 0.8 – 0.9 ⟹ neglect $R^{D(4)}$ at this range

$$\frac{d\sigma^D_{\gamma^* p}}{dx\,dQ^2\,dx_{IP}\,dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2_{em}}{xQ^4}\left(1-y+\frac{y^2}{2}\right)F_2^{D(4)}\left(x,Q^2,x_{IP},t\right)$$

✓ $F_2^{D(4)}$ ⟹ proportional to the cross section for diffractive γ*p scattering

$$F_2^{D(4)}\left(x,Q^2,x_{IP},t\right)=\frac{Q^2}{4\pi\alpha^2_{em}}\frac{d\sigma^D_{\gamma^* p}}{dx_{IP}\,dt}$$

✓ $F_2^{D(4)}$ ⟹ dimensional quantity

$$F_2^{D(4)} \equiv \frac{dF_2^D(x,Q^2,x_{IP},t)}{dx_{IP}\,dt}$$

F_2^D is dimensionless

Diffractive Structure Functions

- ✓ When the outgoing proton is not detected

no measurement of t

- ✓ Only the cross section integrated over t is obtained

$$\frac{d\sigma^{D}_{\gamma^* p}}{dx dQ^2 dx_{IP}} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2_{em}}{xQ^4}\left(1 - y + \frac{y^2}{2}\right) F_2^{D(3)}\left(x, Q^2, x_{IP}\right)$$

- ✓ The structure function $F_2^{D(4)}$ is defined as

$$F_2^{D(3)}\left(x, Q^2, x_{IP}\right) = \int_0^\infty d\,|t|\, F_2^{D(4)}\left(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t\right)$$

Diffractive Parton Distributions

✓ Factorization theorem holds for diffractive structure functions

✓ These can be written in terms of the diffractive partons distributions

✓ It represents the probability to find a parton in a hadron *h*, under the condition the *h* undergoes a diffractive scattering

✓ QCD factorization formula for F_2^D is

$$\frac{dF_2^D(x,Q^2,x_{IP},t)}{dx_{IP}dt} = \sum_i \int_x^{x_{IP}} d\xi \frac{df_i(\xi,\mu^2,x_{IP},t)}{dx_{IP}dt} \hat{F}_2^i\left(\frac{x}{\xi},Q^2,\mu^2\right)$$

✓ $df_i(\xi,\mu^2,x_{IP},t)/dx_{IP}dt$ is the diffractive distribution of parton *i*

✓ Probability to find in a proton a parton of type *i* carrying momentum fraction ξ

✓ Under the requirement that the proton remains intact except for a momentum transfer quantified by x_{IP} and t

Diffractive Parton Distributions

- ✓ Perturbatively calculable coefficients

$$\hat{F}_2^i\left(\frac{x}{\xi}, Q^2, \mu^2\right)$$

- ✓ Factorization scale ⟶ $\mu^2 = M^2$

- ✓ Diffractive parton distributions satisfy DGLAP equations

- ✓ Thus

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ln \mu^2} \frac{df_i\ (\xi, \mu^2, x_{IP}, t)}{dx_{IP} dt} = \sum_j \int_\xi^1 \frac{d\varsigma}{\varsigma} P_{ij}\left(\frac{\xi}{\varsigma}, \alpha_s(\mu)\right) \frac{df_j\ (\xi, \mu^2, x_{IP}, t)}{dx_{IP} dt}$$

- ✓ “fracture function” is a diffractive parton distribution integrated over t

$$\frac{df_i\ (\xi, \mu^2, x_{IP})}{dx_{IP}} = \int_{\frac{x_{IP}^2 m_N^2}{1-x_{IP}}}^{\infty} d\,|t|\, \frac{df_i\ (\xi, \mu^2, x_{IP}, t)}{dx_{IP} dt}$$

Partonic Structure of the Pomeron

✓ It is quite usual to introduce a partonic structure for F_2^{IP}

✓ At Leading Order ⟹ Pomeron Structure Function written as a superposition of quark and antiquark distributions in the Pomeron

$$F_2^{IP}(\beta, Q^2) = \sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 \beta q^{IP}(\beta, Q^2)$$

✓ $\beta = \frac{x}{x_{IP}}$ ⟹ interpreted as the fraction of the Pomeron momentum carried by its partonic constituents

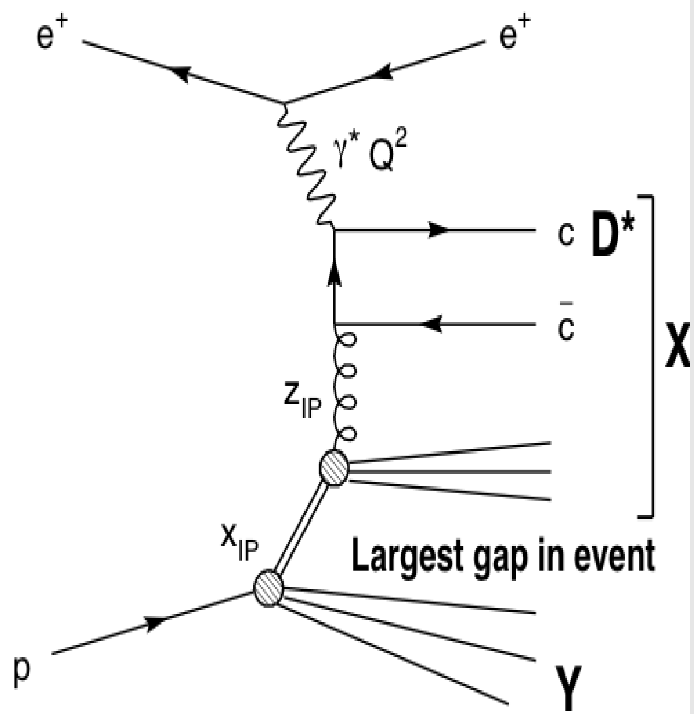
✓ $q^{IP}(\beta, Q^2)$ ⟹ probability of find a quark q with momentum fraction β inside the Pomeron

✓ This interpretation makes sense only if we can specify unambigously the probability of finding a Pomeron in the proton and assume the Pomeron to be a real particle (INGELMAN-SCHLEIN / 1985)

Partonic Structure of the Pomeron

✓ Diffractive quark distributions and quark distributions of the Pomeron are related

$$\frac{df_q(\beta,Q^2,x_{IP},t)}{dx_{IP}dt} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2}|g_{IP}(t)|^2\, x_{IP}^{-2\alpha_{IP}(t)} q^{IP}(\beta,Q^2)$$



Representation of D* diffractive production in the infinite-momentum frame description of DDIS

- Introducing gluon distribution in the Pomeron

$$g^{IP}(\beta,Q^2)$$

- Related to $df_g / dx_{IP}dt$ by

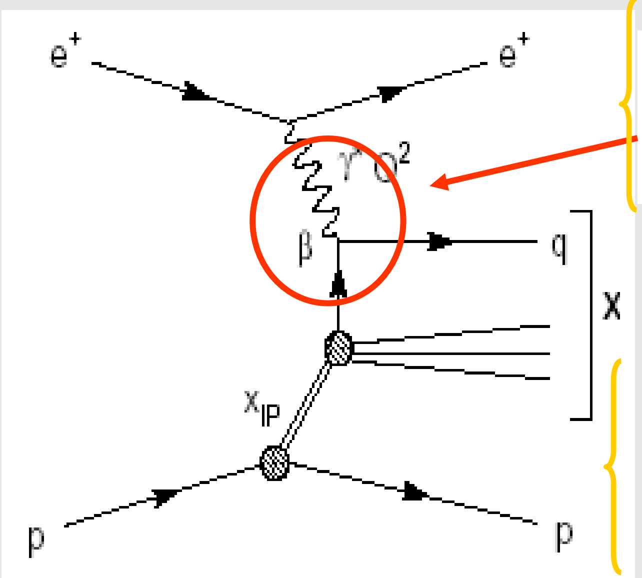
$$\frac{df_g(\beta,Q^2,x_{IP},t)}{dx_{IP}dt} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2}|g_{IP}(t)|^2\, x_{IP}^{-2\alpha_{IP}(t)} g^{IP}(\beta,Q^2)$$

- At Next-to-Leading order, Pomeron Structure Function acquires a term containing $g^{IP}(\beta,Q^2)$

QCD factorization

PDFs from inclusive diffraction predict cross sections for exclusive diffraction

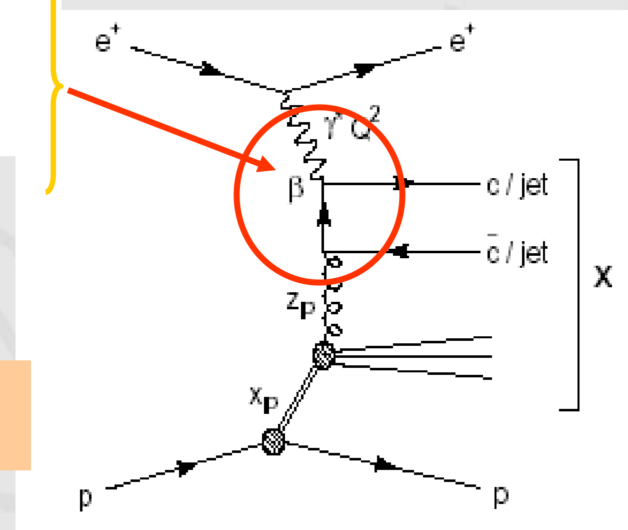
inclusive



hard scattering QCD matrix element perturbatively calculated

Diffractive parton densities are the same for all processes

Exclusive (dijet)

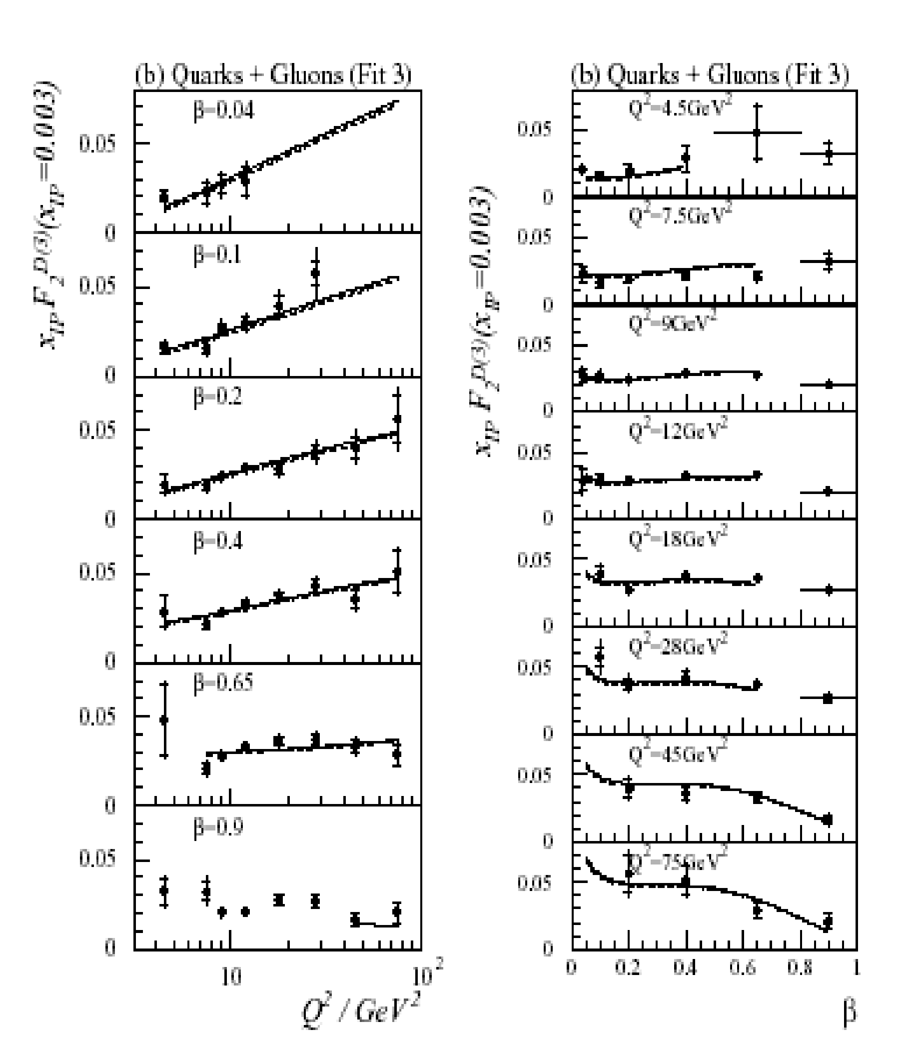


$$\sigma^D(\gamma^* p \to Xp) = \sum_{parton\_i} f_i^D(x, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) \cdot \sigma^{\gamma^* i}(x, Q^2)$$

$\sigma^{\gamma^* i}$ → universal hard scattering cross section (same as in inclusive DIS)

f_i^D → diffractive parton distribution functions → obey DGLAP universal for diffractive *ep* DIS (inclusive, di-jets, charm)

Analysis of F_2^D (β, Q^2)

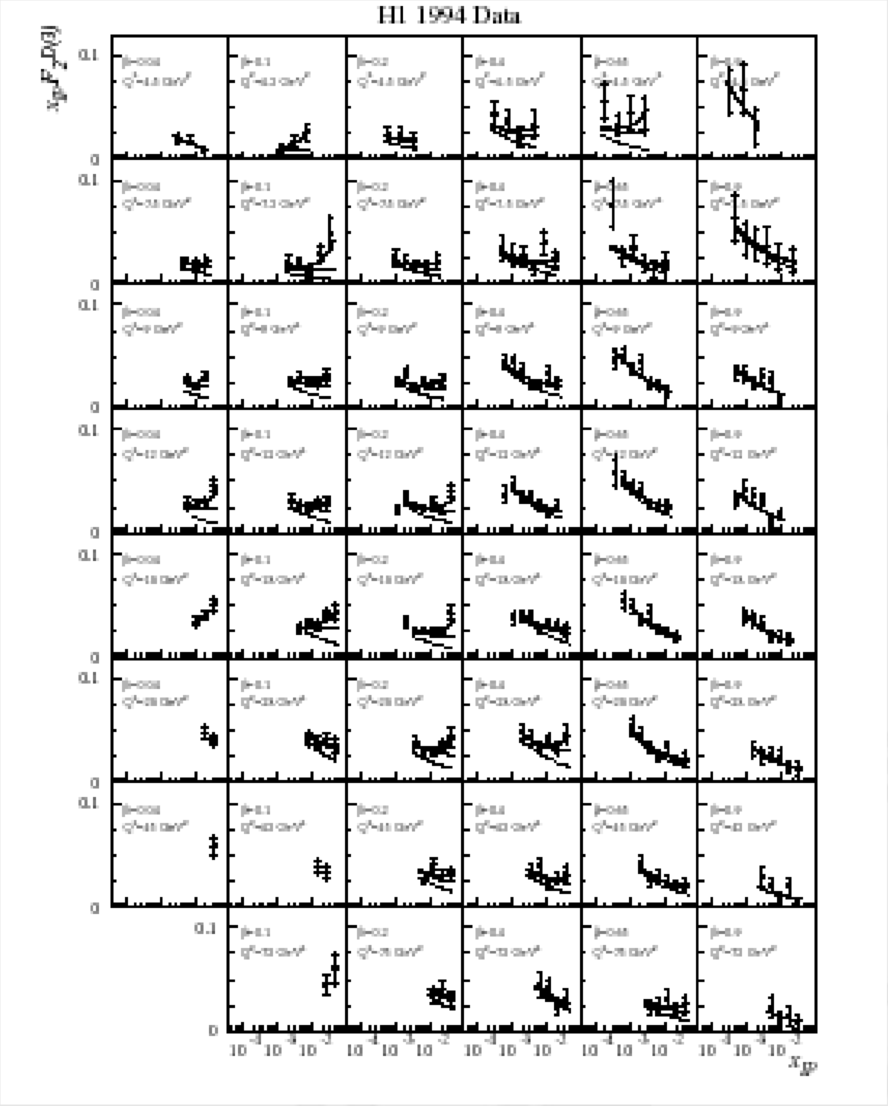


- ✓ Hard partons in IP → weak β dependence
- ✓ QCD evolution → weak log Q^2 dependence
- ✓ Scattering on point-like charges → approximate scaling

$$F_2^{IP}(\beta) = F_2^{D(4)} / f_{IP/p} \approx \frac{x}{\beta} F_2^{D(4)}(x)$$

Results from $x_{IP}\ F_2^{D(3)}$ (1996)

H1 data on the diffractive structure function $F_2^{D(3)}\ (x_P, \beta, Q^2)$ with fits based in Regge models with pomeron and reggeon exchange



IP + IR

Results from inclusive diffraction (2002)

$$f_i^D(x,Q^2,x_{IP},t) = f_{IP/p}(x_{IP},t)\cdot f_i^{IP}(\beta = x/x_{IP},Q^2)$$

pomeron flux factor

pomeron PDF

$$\sigma^{diff} = flux(x_P)\cdot \hat{\sigma}(\beta,Q^2)$$

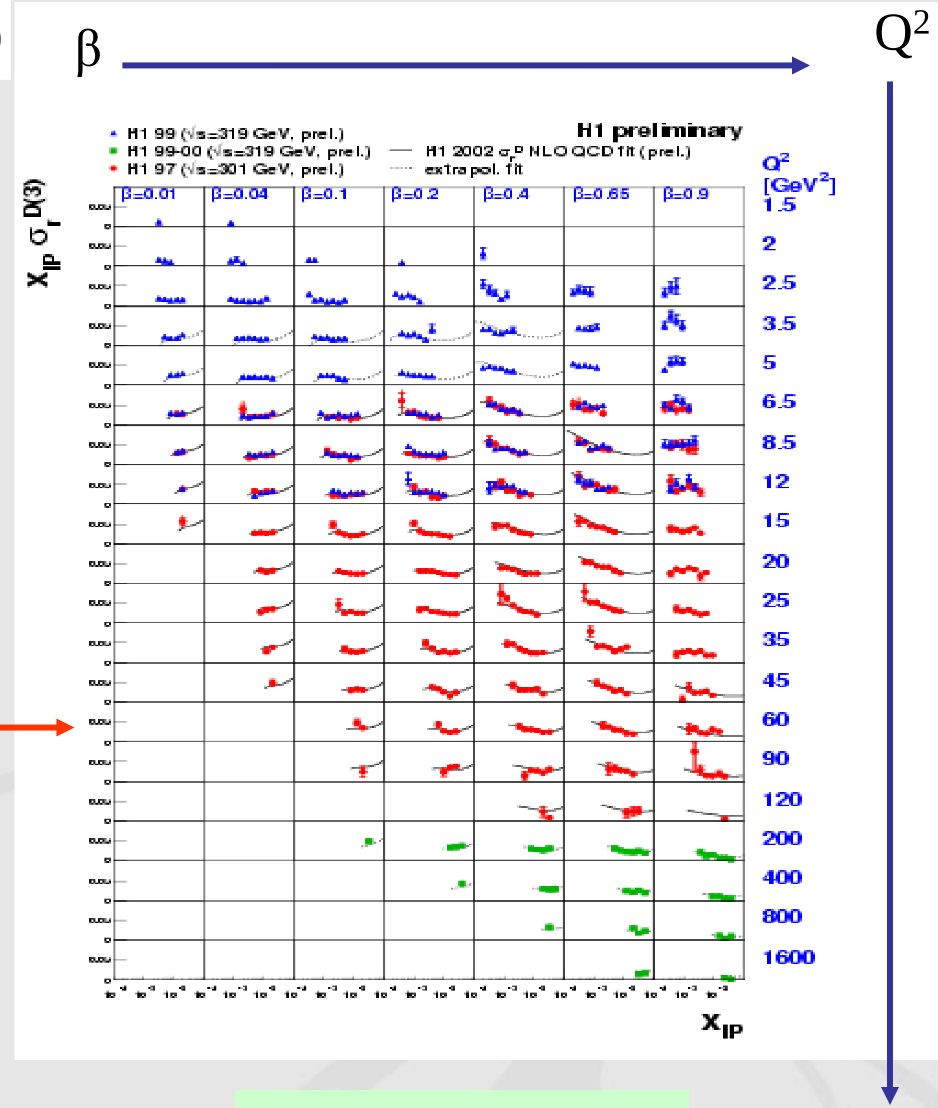
$$f_{IP/p}(x_{IP},t) = A_{IP}\,\frac{e^{B_{IP}t}}{x_{IP}^{2\alpha_{IP}(t)-1}}$$

A_{IP} and B_{IP} parameters

$\hat{\sigma}$ → Partonic cross section

Reduced cross section from inclusive diffractive data

$$\sigma_r^{D(3)}(\beta,Q^2,x_{IP}) \approx F_2^{D(3)}$$



- get diffractive PDFs from a NLO (LO) DGLAP QCD Fit to inclusive data from
  6.5 GeV² to 120 GeV²

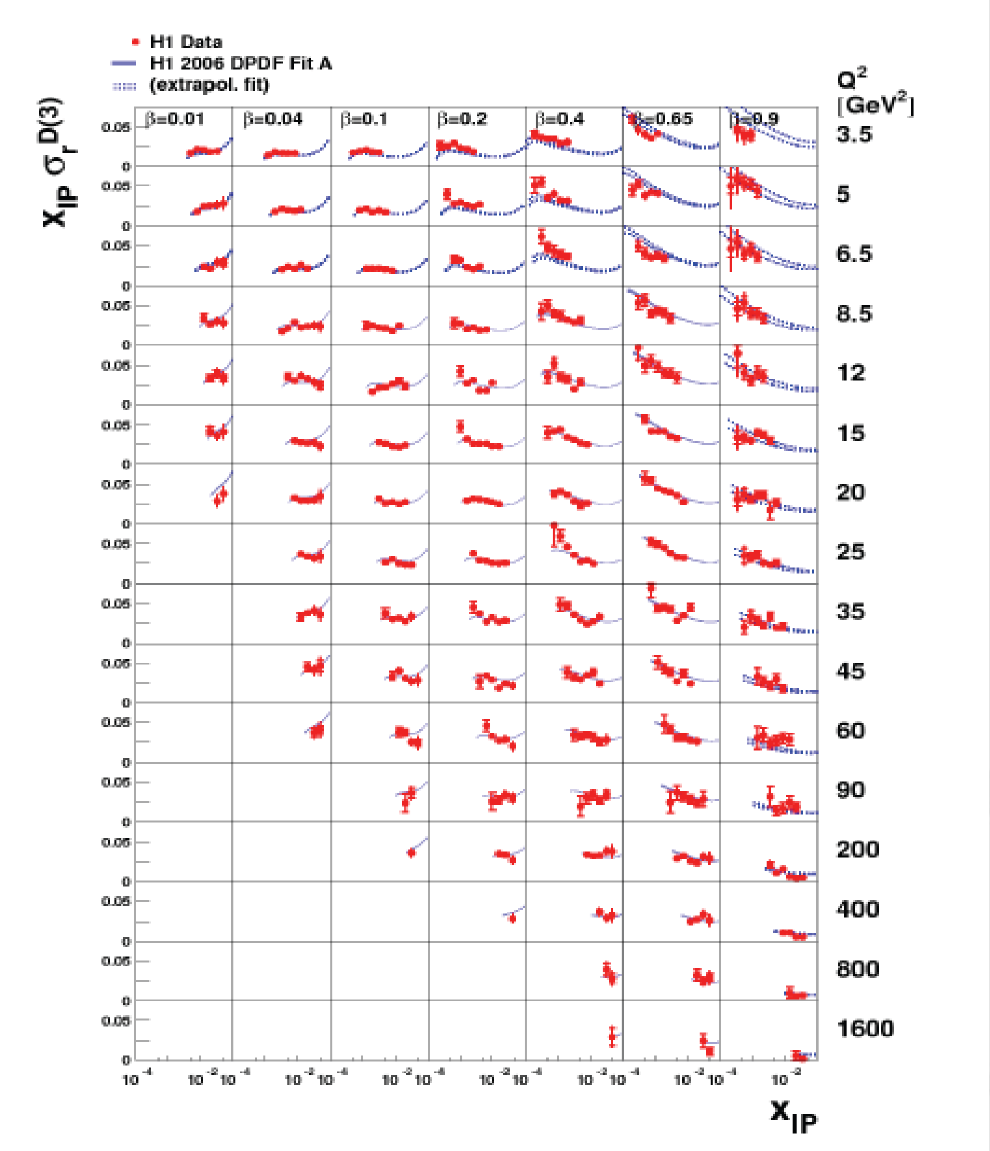
extrapolation of the Fit
to lower Q2
to higher Q2

Results from inclusive diffraction (2008)

$$3.5 \leq Q^2 \leq 1600 \text{ GeV}^2$$

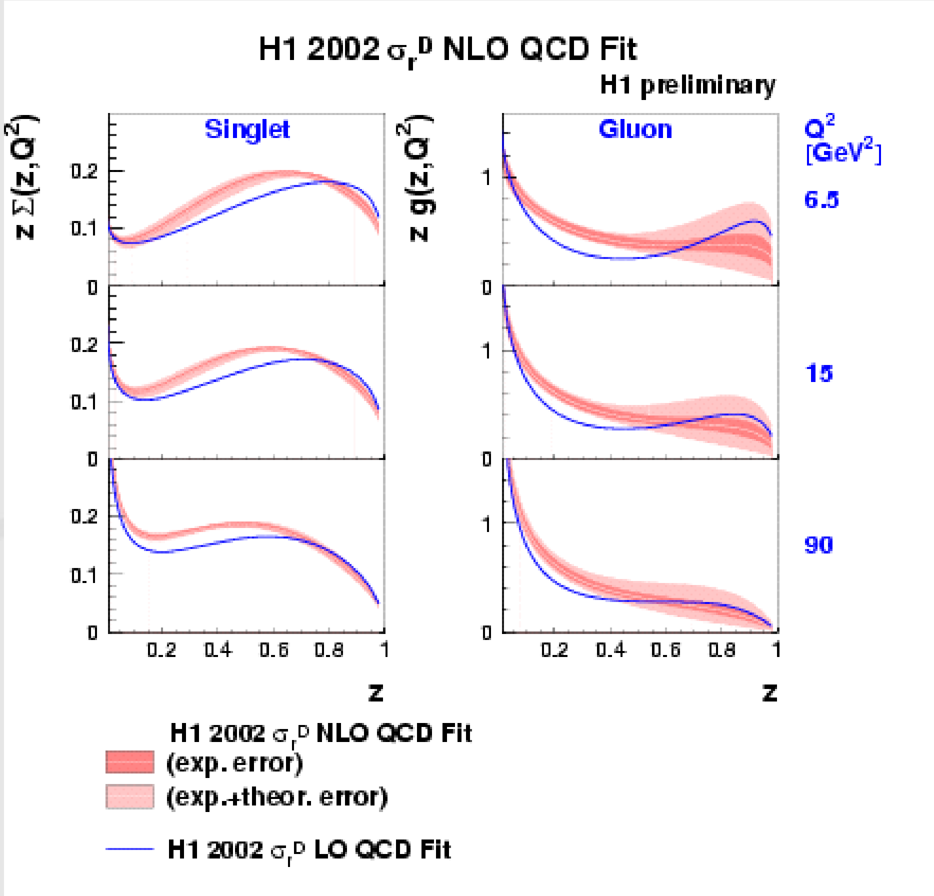
Gives a reasonably good description of inclusive data from 3.5 GeV^2 –1600 GeV^2

Data on low β for high Q^2



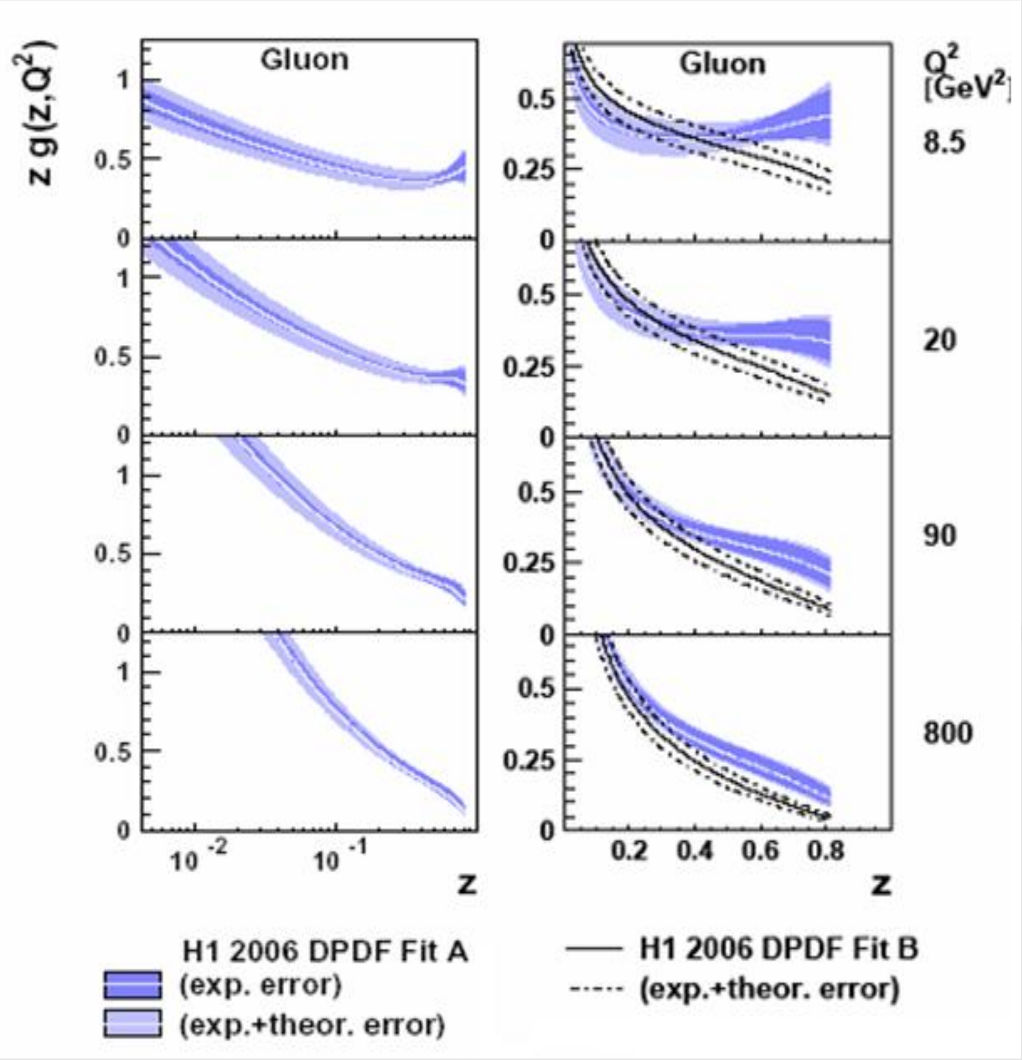
Diffractive Parton Densities (H1-02)

- Determined from NLO QCD analysis of diffractive structure function
- More sensitive to quarks
- Gluons from scaling violation, poorer constraint
- Gluon carries about 75% of pomeron momentum
- Large uncertainty at large z_P



If factorisation holds, jet and HQ cross sections give better constraint on the gluon density

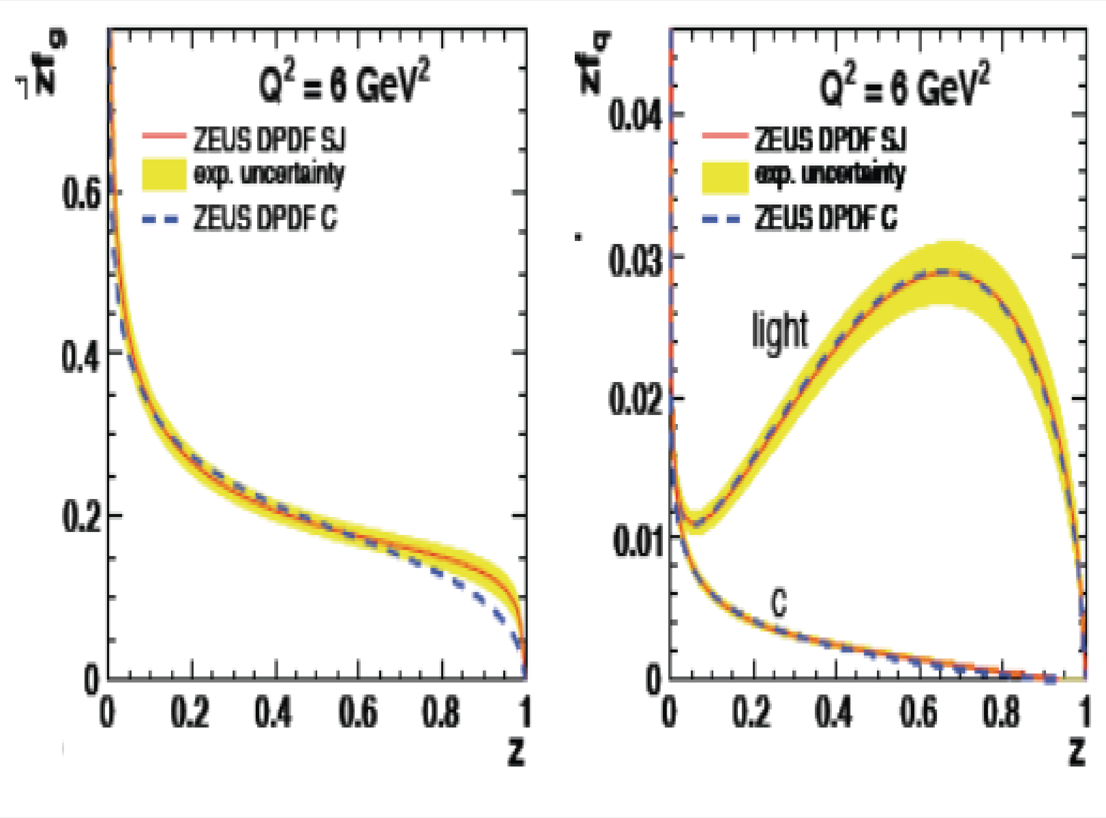
Diffractive Parton Densities (H1-06)



- Total quark singlet and gluon distributions obtained from NLO QCD H1. DPDF Fit A,
- Range 0.0043 < z < 0,8, corresponding to experiment
- Central lines surrounded by inner errors bands → experimental uncertainties
- Outer error bands → experimental and theoretical uncertainties

z is the momentum fraction of the parton inner the Pomeron

Diffractive Parton Densities(ZEUS-06)



- ✓ Recent Zeus fits to higher statistical large rapidity gaps
- ✓ Improved heavy flavour treatment
- ✓ DPDFs dominated by gluon density
- ✓ It extends to large z

F_2 Structure Funcion

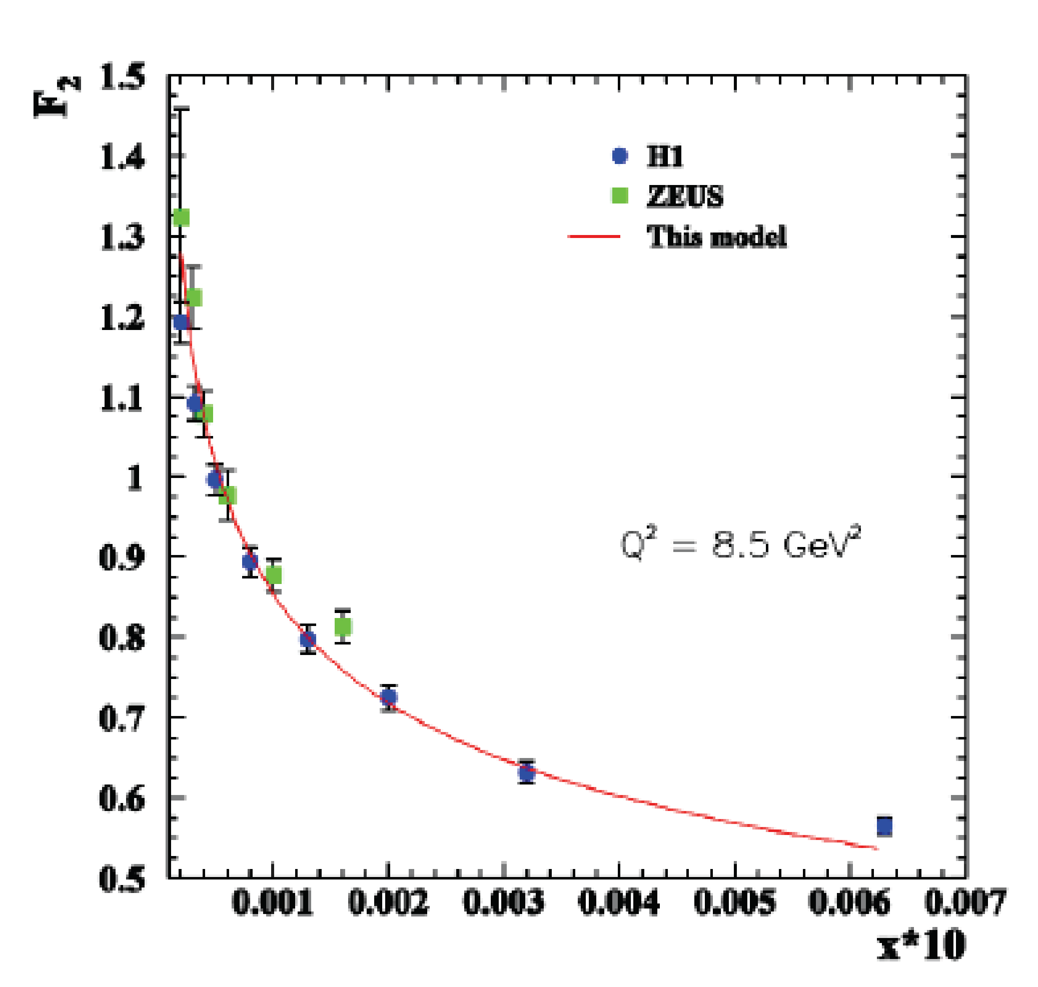
Comparison between HERA data and model for F_2 DIS structure function

$$F_2\left(s,Q^2\right) \approx \frac{(1-x)Q^2}{\pi\alpha_e} \Im A(s,Q^2)/s$$

All parameter fixed

Reproduction of experimental data at small x and moderate Q^2 with model by

Fazio et al. (2010)



The HERA Collider

* Fazio, Summerschool Acquafredda 2010

Publications on diffraction made by H1 Collaboration *

Event	Number of papers
Diffractive Cross Sections (SD, DD)	11
Diffractive Final States	14
Quasi-elastic Cross Sections	20
Total cross sections / decomposition	2

Similar numbers to ZEUS Collaboration

Diffractive processes

- Hadronic processes can be characterized by an energy scale

→ Soft processes – energy scale of the order of the hadron size (~ 1 fm)

pQCD is inadequate to describe these processes

$$\alpha_{soft}(t) = 1.08 + 0.25t$$

→ Hard processes – "hard" energy scale (> 1 GeV^2)

can use pQCD

"factorization theorems"

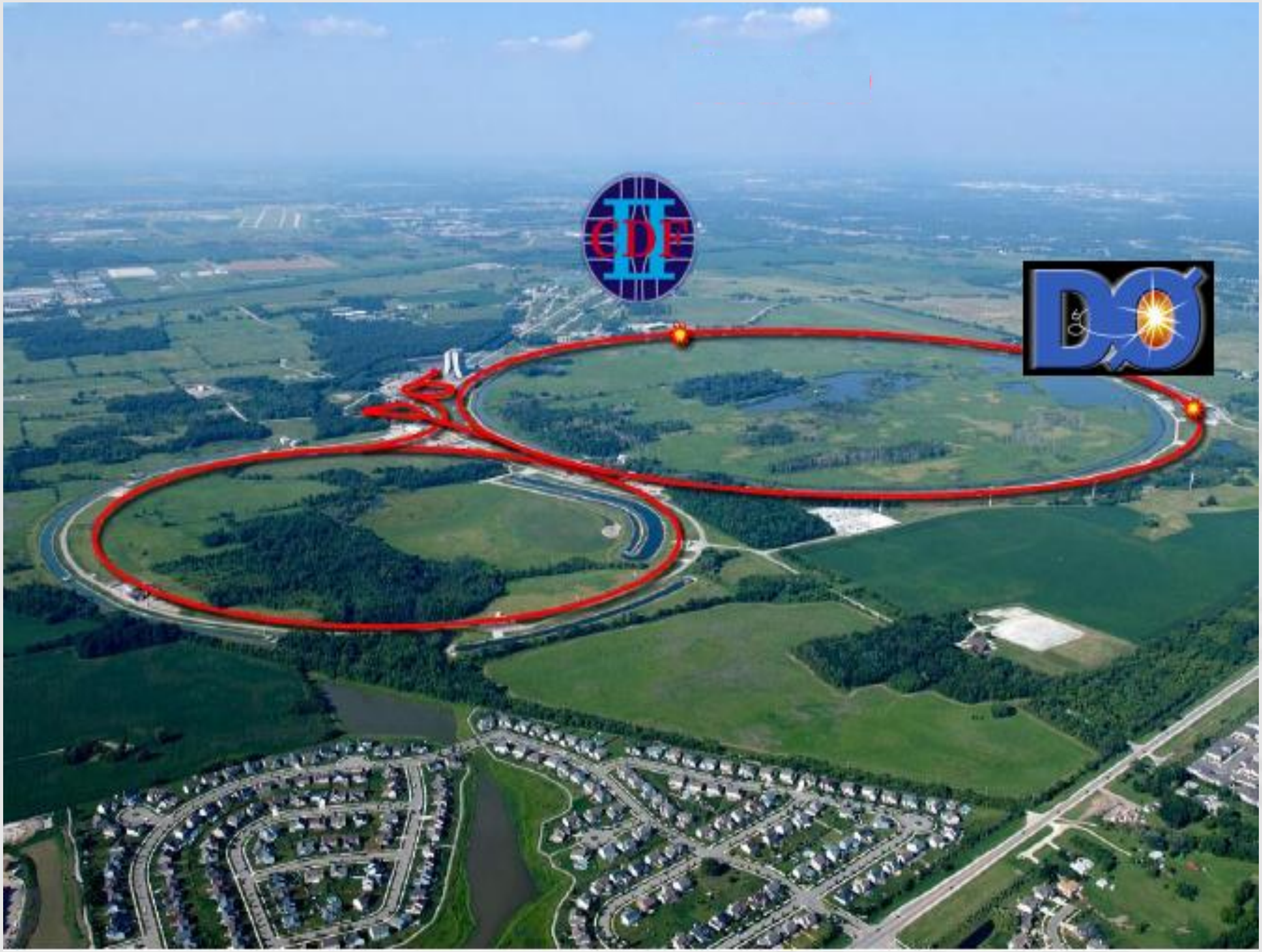
Separation of the perturbative part from non-perturbative

$$\alpha_{hard}(t) = 1.30 + 0.02t$$

- Most of diffractive processes at HERA → **"soft processes"**

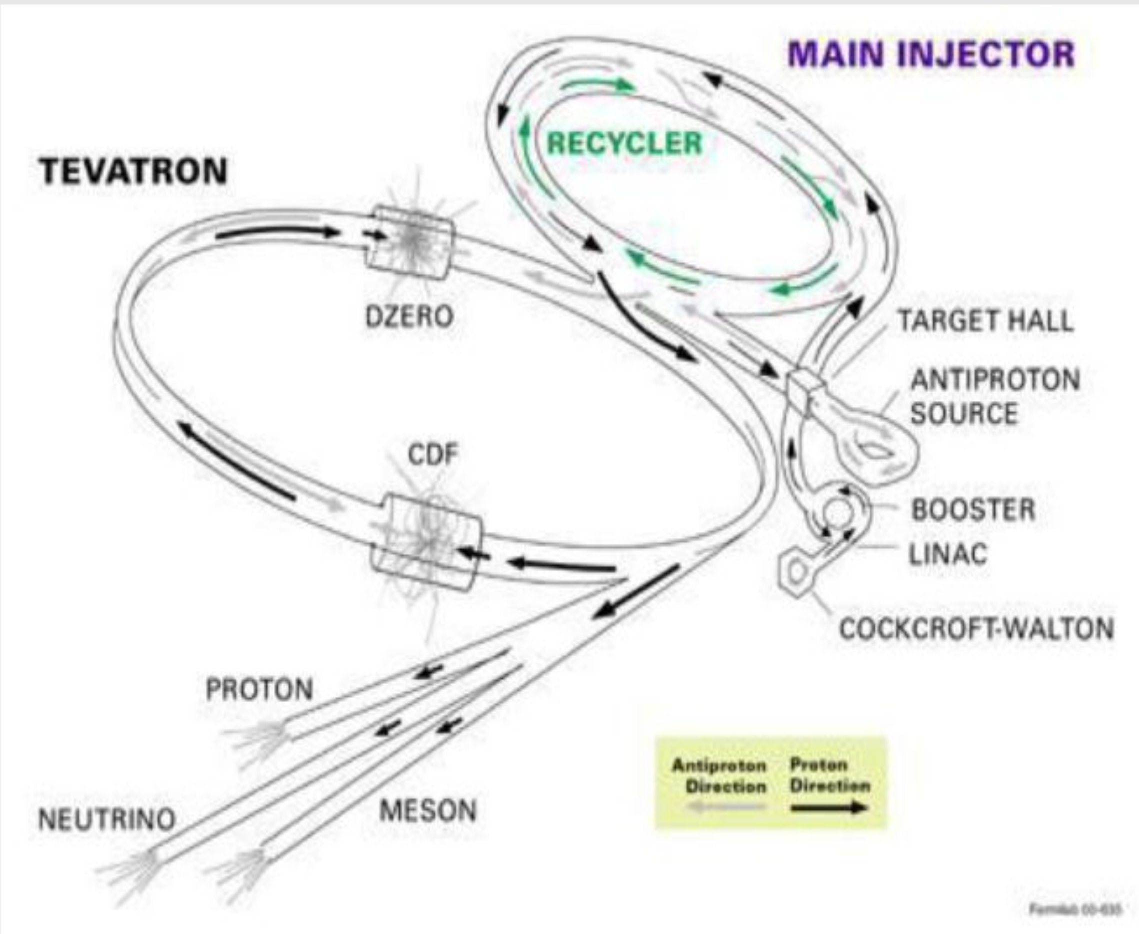
Diffraction at Tevatron

Tevatron



pp Collider

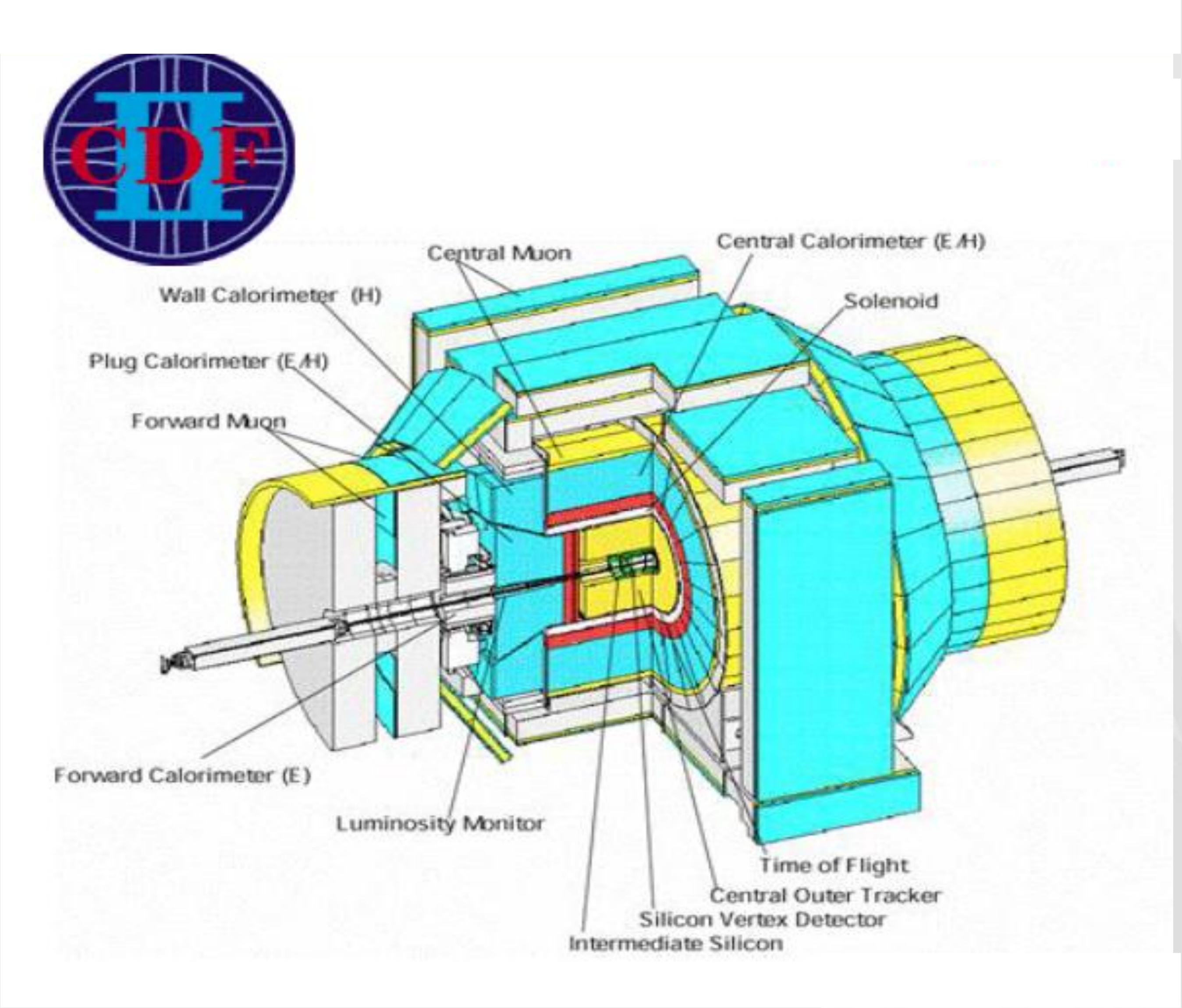
✓ Diffractive reactions at hadron colliders are defined as reaction which no quantum numbers are exchanged between colliding particles



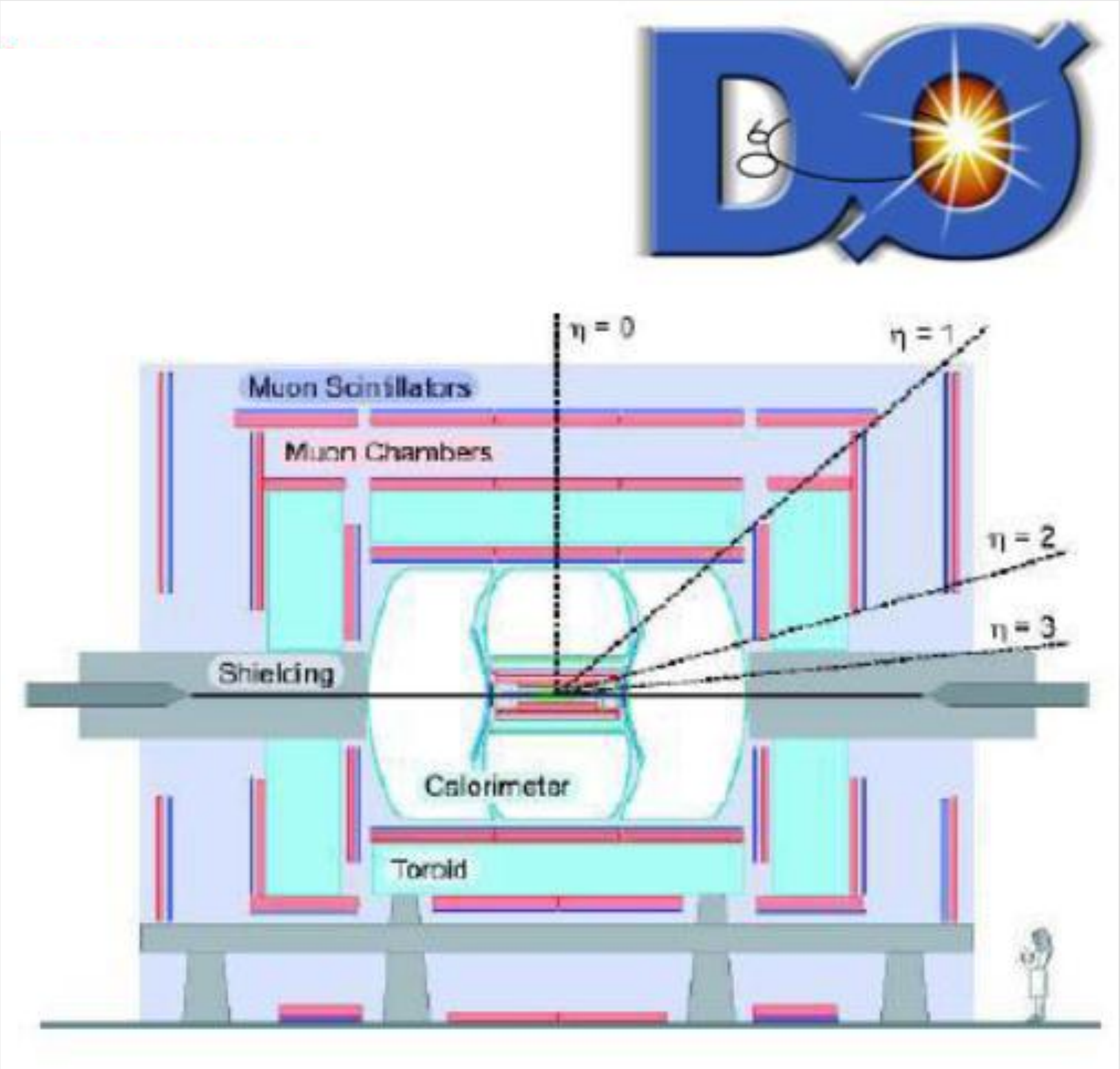
3 center-of-mass energies

Run (years)	Energy – $\sqrt{s}$ (TeV)
I (1992-96)	1.8
IC (1994-95)	0.63
II (2001 – current)	1.96

CDF Detector



D0 Detector



η = 0
η = 1
η = 2
η = 3
Muon Scintillators
Muon Chambers
Shielding
Calorimeter
Toroid

Diffraction at Tevatron

- Proton-antiproton scattering at highest energy

- Soft & Hard Diffraction

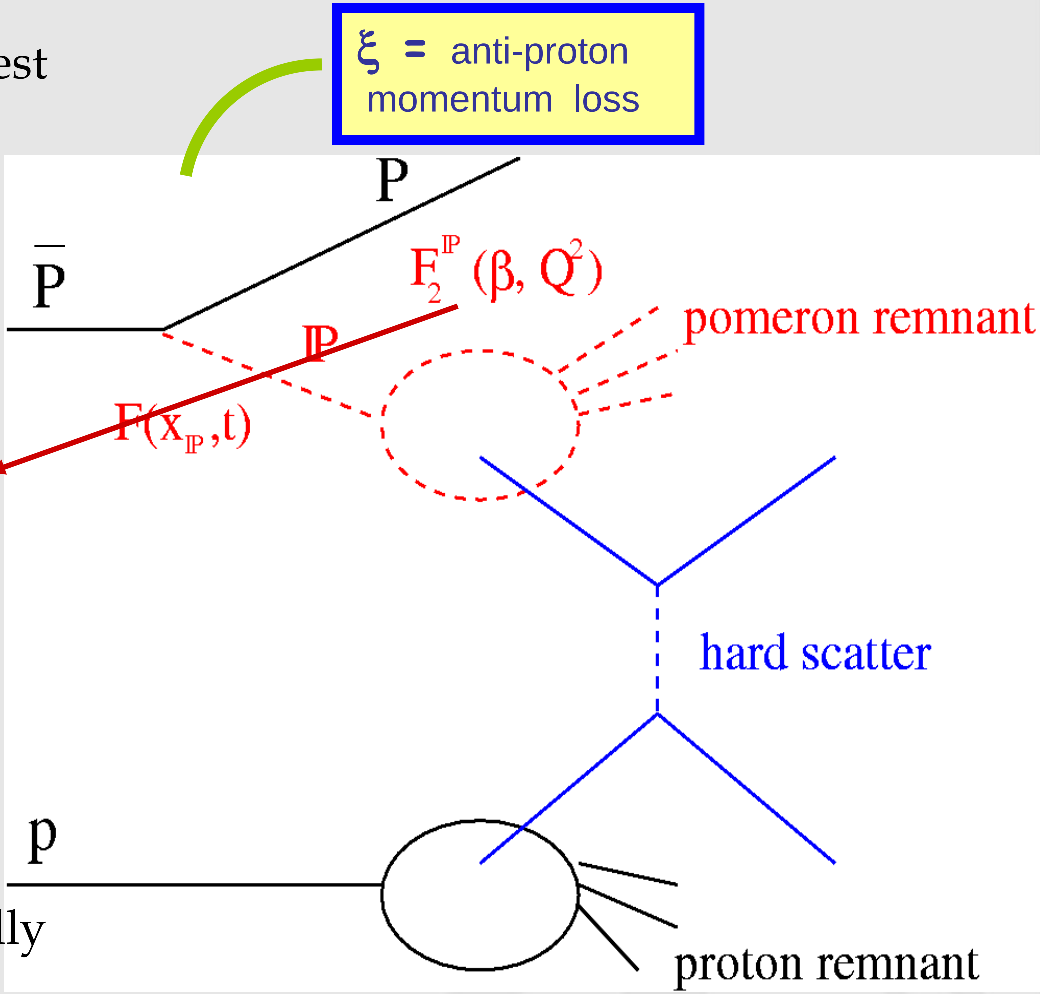
$\xi < 0.1 \Rightarrow$ O(1) TeV “Pomeron beams“

Structure function of the Pomeron
F(β ,Q²)

Diffraction dynamics?
Exclusive final states ?

- Gap dynamics in pp presently not fully understood!

$$\xi = M_X^2 / s$$



Diffraction at Tevatron

- IS paper (1985) → first discussion of high-p_T jets produced via Pomeron exchange

- Events containing two jets of high transverse energy and a leading proton were observed in proton-antiproton scattering at $\sqrt{s} = 630$ GeV by the CERN UA8 experiment (Bonino et al. 1988)

- Rate of jet production in this scattering → 1 – 2%

- It was in agreement with the predicted order of magnitude made by IS

- Since then → hard diffraction in proton-proron scattering was pursued by the CDF and D0 Collaborations at the Tevatron

- UA8 group reported some evidence for a hard Pomeron substructure $\beta\,(1-\beta)$ (Brand et al. 1992)

Diffraction at Tevatron

- Kinematical range for physical process at Tevatron → broader
- Experiments have been investigating diffractive reactions
- First results to diffractive events were reported in 1994-1995 (Abachi et al. 1994; Abe et al. 1995)
- Then, three different classes of processes are investigated at the Tevatron

Double diffraction

Single diffraction

Double Pomeron Exchange

- Both CDF and D0 detectors cover the pseudorapidity range

$$|\eta| \leq 4-5$$

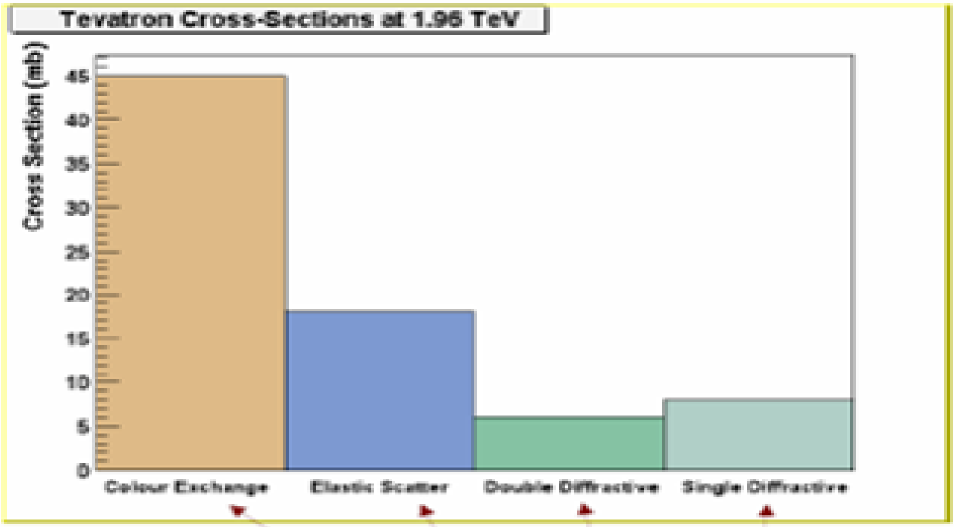
Diffractive Physics at 1.96 TeV

❖ Physics observed at the Tevatron described by colour exchange perturbative QCD

❖ There is also electroweak physics on a somewhat smaller scale

❖ There is a significative amount of data that is not described by colour exchange pertubative interaction

WHAT IS HAPPENING?



$$\sigma_{tot} = \sigma_{pt} + \sigma_{el} + \sigma_{dd} + \sigma_{sd}$$

Pomeron as composite

- Considering Regge factorization we have

$$F_2^{D(4)}\left(x,Q^2,x_{IP},t\right)= f_{IP/p}\left(x_{IP},t\right)F_2^{IP}\left(\beta,Q^2\right)$$

IP flux

IP Structure function

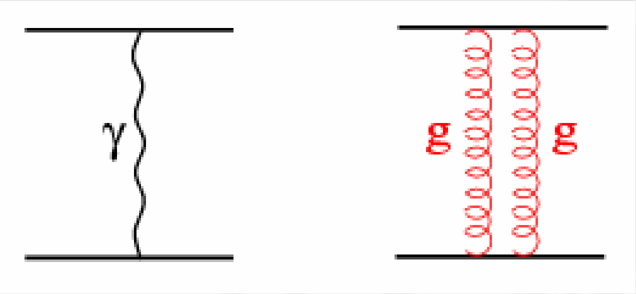
see MBGD & M. V. T. Machado 2001

Data → Good fit with added Reggeon for HERA

Pomeron as gluons

- Elastic amplitude → neutral exchange in t-channel
- Smallness of the real part of the diffractive amplitude → nonabeliance

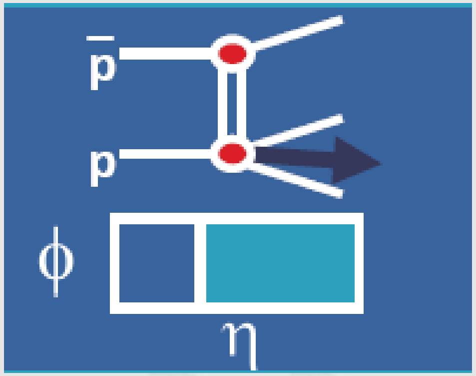
Born graphs in the abelian and nonabelian (QCD) cases look like



Hard Single diffraction

- Large rapidity gap

- Intact hadrons detected



- Diffractive production of some objects is possible to be studied

Jets, W, J/ψ, b ...

- Measurement of the ratio of diffractive to non-diffractive production

Hard component	Fraction (R) %
Dijet	0.75 ± 0.10
W	1.15 ± 0.55
b	0.62 ± 0.25
J/ψ	1.45 v 0.25

All fractions

~ 1%

Diffractive dijet cross section

$$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}X) \approx F_{jj} \otimes F_{jj}^{D} \otimes \hat{\sigma}(ab \rightarrow jj)$$

- ❖ Study of the diffractive structure function

$$F_{jj}^{D} = F_{jj}^{D}(x, Q^2, t, \xi)$$

- ❖ Experimentally determine diffractive structure function

$$R_{\frac{SD}{ND}}(x,\xi) = \frac{\sigma(SD_{jj})}{\sigma(ND_{jj})} = \frac{F_{jj}^{D}(x,Q^2,\xi)}{F_{jj}(x,Q^2)}$$

DATA

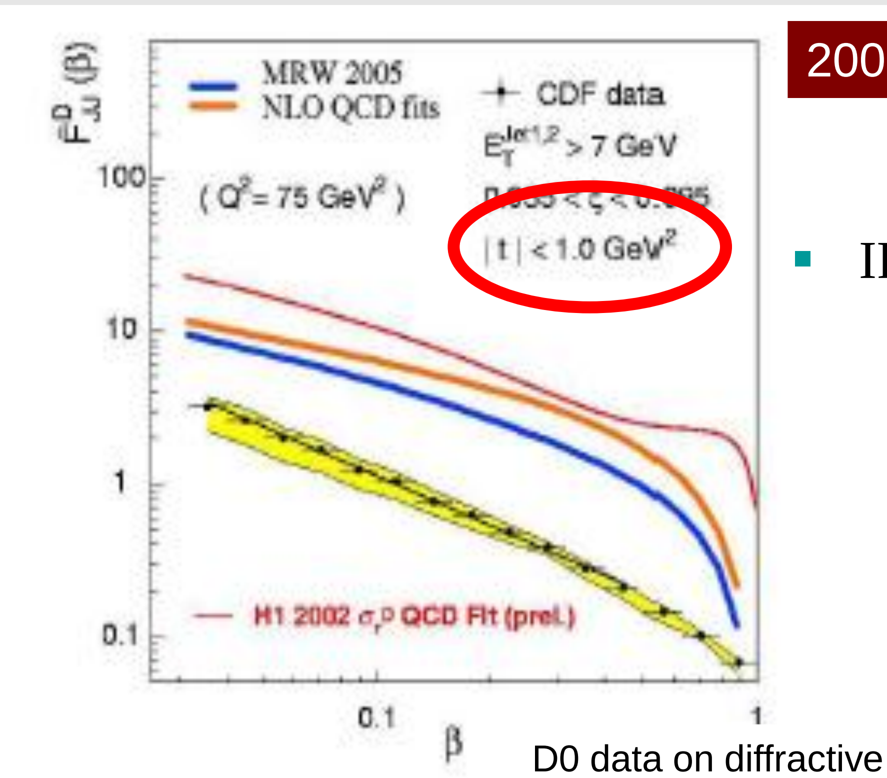
KNOWN PDF

Will factorization hold at Tevatron?

Hadronic case

To calculate diffractive hard processes at the Tevatron

- Using diffractive parton densities from HERA
- Obtain cross sections one order of magnitude higher



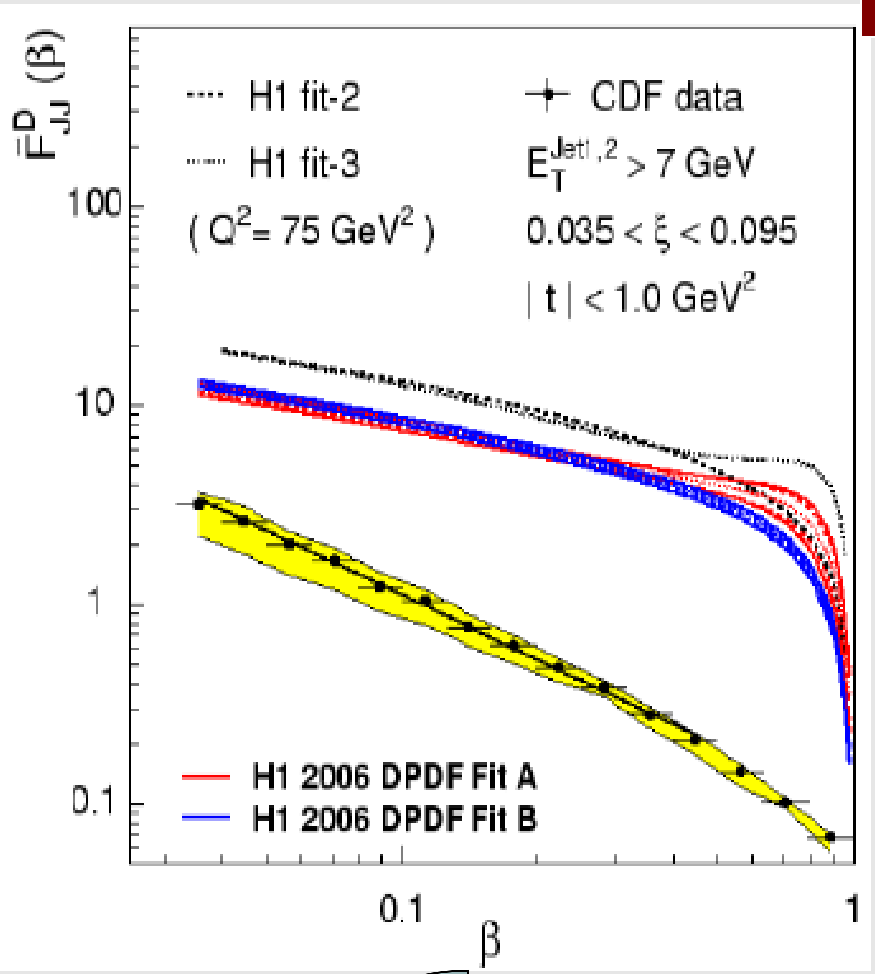
2002

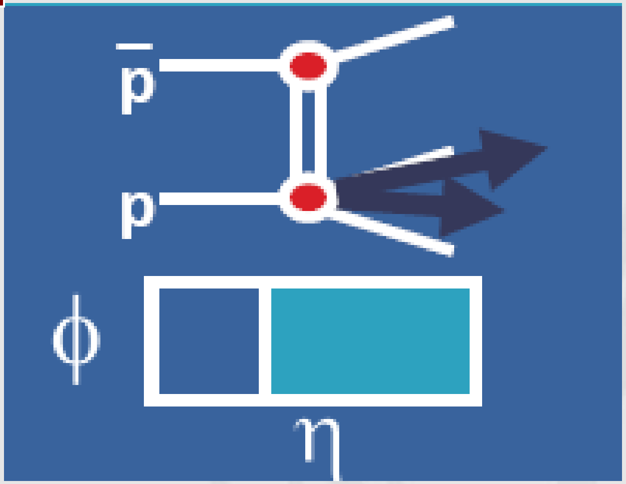
D0 data on diffractive dijets

- IP approach
  - IP parton densities
  - IP flux — Universal?
- IP an effect from QCD dynamics?

Hadronic case

2006



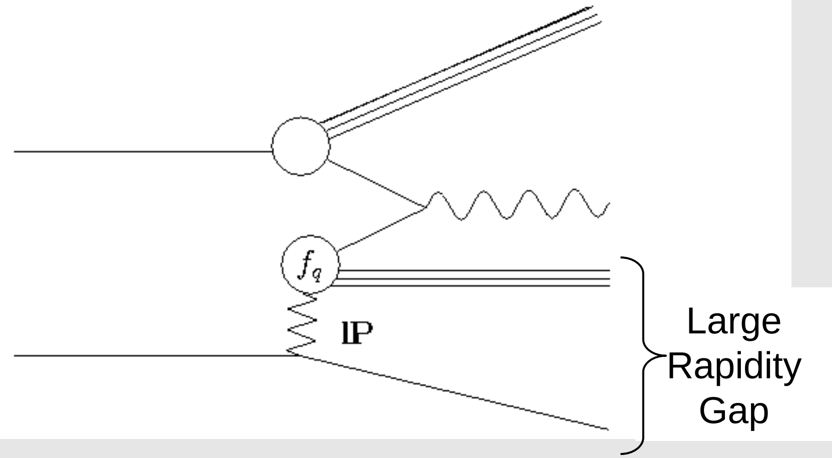


Factorization breakdown between HERA and Tevatron

IS doesn't describe DATA diffractive cross section

Momentum fraction of parton in the Pomeron

Gap Survival Probability (GSP)



GAP

region of angular phase space devoid of particles

Survival probability

fulfilling of the gap by hadrons produced in interactions of remanescent particles

$$<|S|>^2 = \frac{\int d^2b\,|A(s,b)|^2\, P^s(s,b)}{\int d^2b\,|A(s,b)|^2}$$

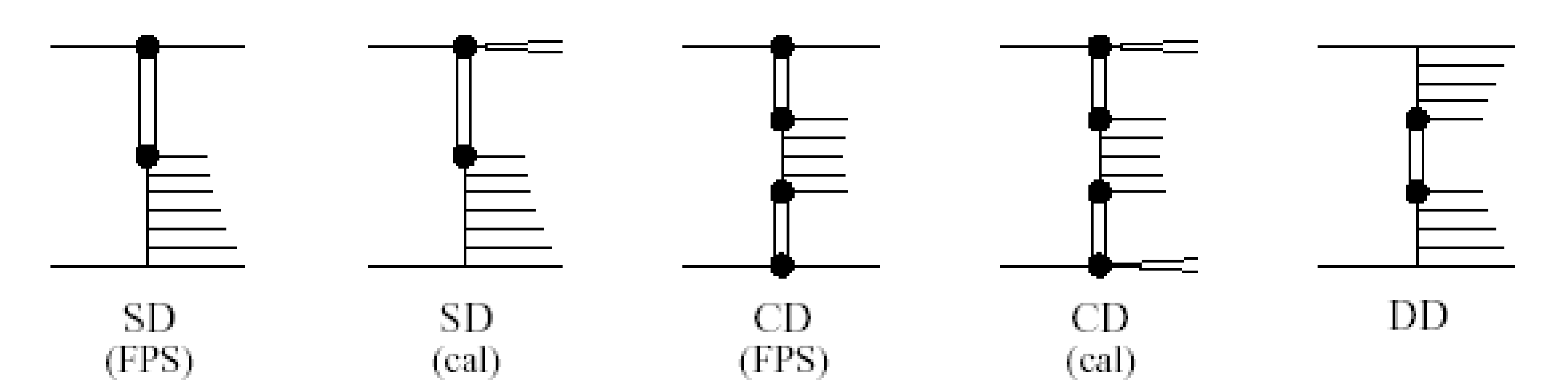
- *A(s,b)* ➡ amplitude of the particular process (parameter space b) of interest at center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s}$

- $P^S(s,b)$ ➡ probability that no inelastic interaction occurs between scattered hadrons

KMR – Gap Survival Probability

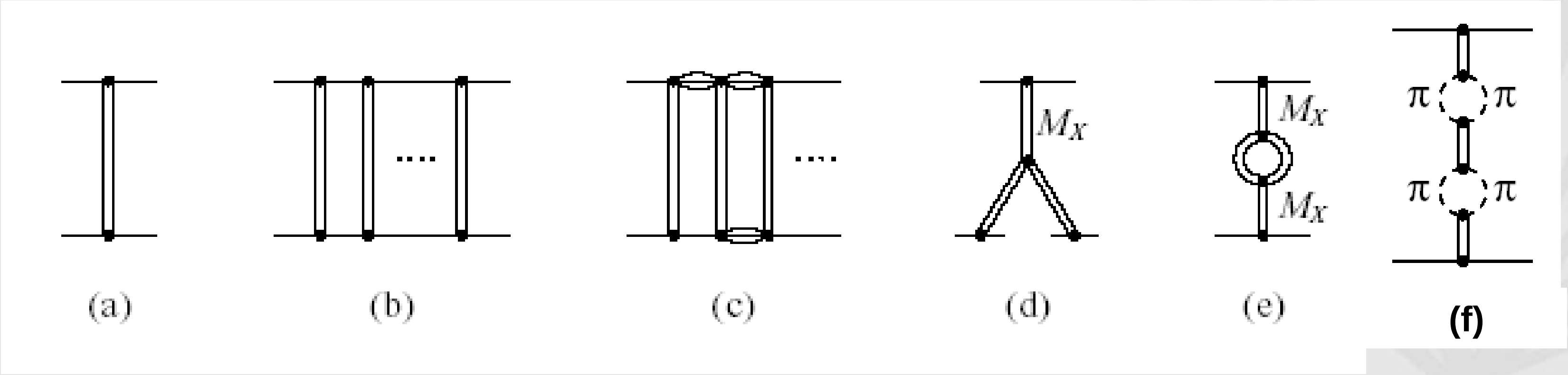
Khoze-Martin-Ryskin Eur. Phys. J. C. 26 229 (2002)

- Survival probability of the rapidity gaps
- Associated with the Pomeron (double vertical line)
- Calculated
  - * single diffraction (SD)
  - * central diffraction (CD)
  - * double diffraction (DD)
- FPS (cal) → forward photon spectrometer (calorimeter),
- Detection of isolated protons (events where leading baryon is either a proton or a N*)



KMR model

- t dependence of elastic pp differential cross section in the form exp (Bt)
- Pion-loop insertions in the Pomeron trajectory
- Non-exponential form of the proton-Pomeron vertex β (t)
- Absorptive corrections, associated with eikonalization



- (a) Pomeron exchange contribution;
- (b-e) Unitarity corrections to the pp elastic amplitude.
- (f) Two pion-loop insertion in the Pomeron trajectory

KMR model

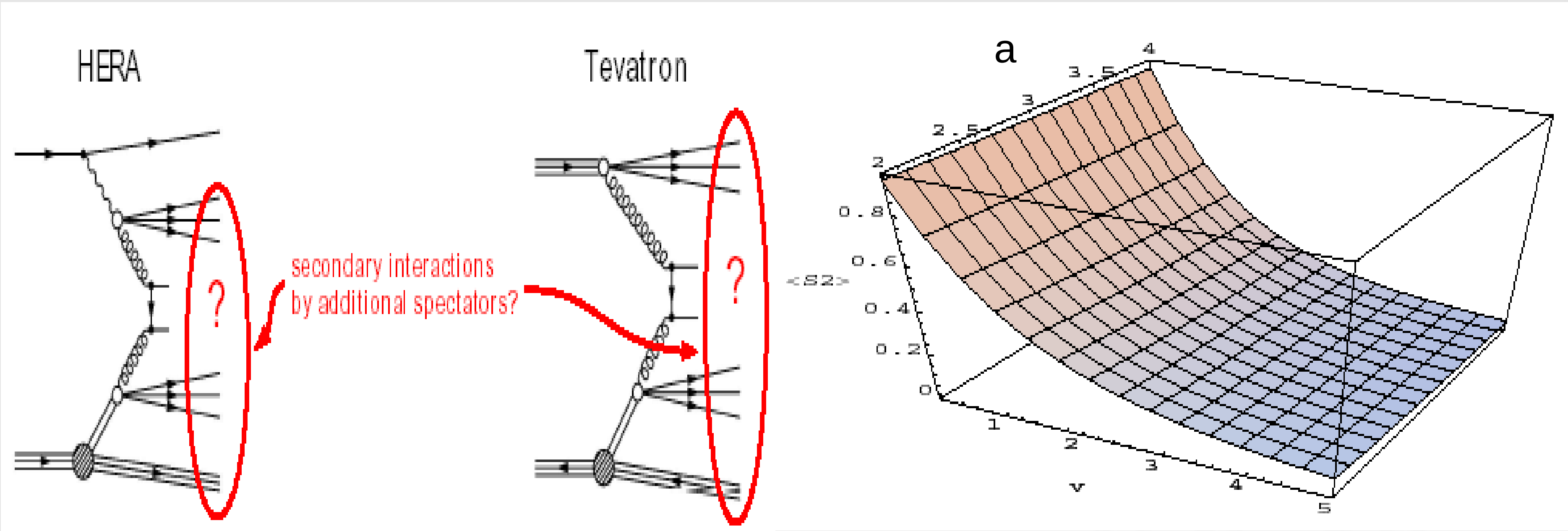
- GSP KMR values

$\sqrt{s}$ (TeV)	$2b$ (GeV^{-2})	Survival probability S^2 for: SD (FPS)	SD (cal)	CD (FPS)	CD (cal)	DD
0.54	4.0	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.20
	5.5	0.20	0.18	0.11	0.09	0.26
	7.58	0.27	0.25	0.16	0.14	0.34
1.8	4.0	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.15
	5.5	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.21
	8.47	0.24	0.23	0.14	0.12	0.32
14	4.0	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.10
	5.5	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.15
	10.07	0.21	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.29

- GSP considering multiple channels

GLM - GSP

Gotsman-Levin-Maor PLB 438 229 (1998 - 2002)



- Survival probability as a function of Ω (s,b = 0)
- Ω ➡ opacity (optic density) of interaction of incident hadrons
- Ratio of the radius in soft and hard interactions ➡ $a = R_s / R_h$
- Suppression due to secondary interactions by additional spectators hadrons

GLM model

GLM - arXiv:hep-ph/0511060v1 6 Nov 2005

- Eikonal model originally → explain the exceptionally mild energy dependence of soft diffractive cross sections

- s-channel unitarization enforced by the eikonal model
- Operates on a diffractive amplitude in different way than elastic amplitude

- Soft input obtained directly from the measured values of σ_{tot}, σ_{el} and hard radius R_H

- *F1C* and *D1C* → different methods from GLM model

$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	$S^2_{CD}(F1C)$	$S^2_{CD}(D1C)$	$S^2_{SD_{incl}}(F1C)$	$S^2_{SD_{incl}}(D1C)$	$S^2_{DD}(F1C)$	$S^2_{DD}(D1C)$
540	14.4%	13.1%	18.5%	17.5%	22.6%	22.0%
1800	10.9%	8.9%	14.5%	12.6%	18.2%	16.6%
14000	6.0%	5.2%	8.6%	8.1%	11.5%	11.2 %

Pomeron flux factor

- x_{IP} dependence is parametrized using a flux factor

$$f_{IP/p}(x_{IP},t) = A_{IP} \frac{e^{B_{IP}t}}{x_{IP}^{2\alpha_{IP}(t)-1}}$$

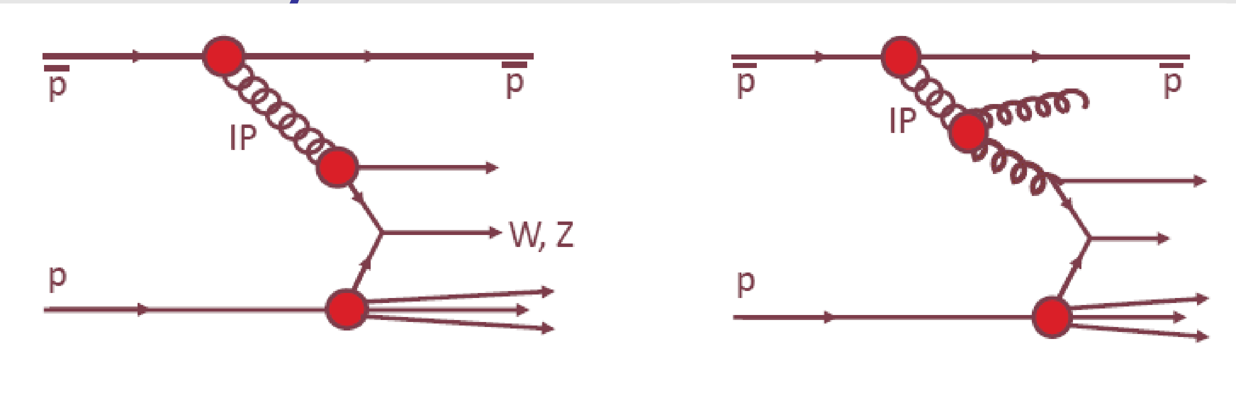
- IP trajectory is assumed to be linear ➡ $\alpha_{IP}(t) = \alpha_{IP}(0) + \alpha'_{IP}\, t$

- B_{IP}, , α'_{IP}
  their uncertainties } obtained from the fits to H1 forward proton spectometer (FPS) data

Normalization parameter x_{IP} is chosen such that $x_{IP} \cdot \int_{t_{cut}}^{t_{min}} f_{IP/p}\, dt = 1$ at $x_{IP} = 0.003$

- $|t_{min}| \approx m_p^2 x_{IP}/(1-x_{IP})$ is the proton mass
- $|t_{cut}| = 1.0$ GeV^2 is the limit of the measurement

W/Z Production



To leading order

W and Z produced by a quark in the Pomeron

Production by gluons supressed by a factor of α_s

Can be distinguished by an associated jet

- General cross section for W and Z

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_a dx_b} = \sum_{a,b} \int dx_a \, f_{a/p}(x_a, \mu^2) \, f_{b/\bar{p}}(x_b, \mu^2) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}(p\bar{p} \to [W/Z]X)}{d\hat{t}}$$

- W^+ (W^-) inclusive cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\eta_{e^-(e^+)}} = \sum_{a,b} \int dE_T \, f_{a/p}(x_a) \, f_{b/\bar{p}}(x_b) \left[\frac{V_{ab}^2 G_F^2}{6s\Gamma_W M_W} \right] \frac{\hat{t}^2(\hat{u}^2)}{\sqrt{A^2 - 1}}$$

$$\mu^2 = M_W^2 \qquad \hat{t} = -E_T M_W \left[A + \sqrt{(A^2 - 1)} \right]$$

- Total decay width ➡ $\Gamma_W = 2.06$ GeV
- $G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5}$ GeV^{-2}
- V_{ab} is the CKM Matrix element
- W^+ (W^-) ➡ dependence in t(u) channel

W (Z) Diffractive cross sections

- $W^{+(-)}$ diffractive cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\eta_{e^-(e^+)}} = \sum_{a,b}\int dx_{IP} g(x_{IP}) \int dE_T \, f_{a/IP}(x_a)\, f_{b/\bar{p}}(x_b) \left[\frac{V_{ab}^2 G_F^2}{6s\Gamma_W M_W}\right] \frac{\hat{t}^2(\hat{u}^2)}{\sqrt{A^2-1}}$$

- Z^0 diffractive cross section

$$\sigma = \sum_{a,b}\int \frac{dx_{IP}}{x_{IP}} \int \frac{dx_b}{x_b} \int \frac{dx_a}{x_a} \bar{f}(x_{IP})\, f_{a/IP}(x_a,\mu^2)\, f_{b/\bar{p}}(x_b,\mu^2) \left[\frac{2\pi C_{ab}^Z G_F M_Z^2}{3\sqrt{2}s}\right] \frac{d\hat{\sigma}(ab \to ZX)}{d\hat{t}}$$

- $f_{a/IP}$ is the quark distribution in the IP ➡ parametrization of the IP structure function (H1)

- $g(x_{IP})$ is the IP flux integrated over t

$$\bar{f}(x_{IP}) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} f_{IP/p}(x_{IP},t)dt$$

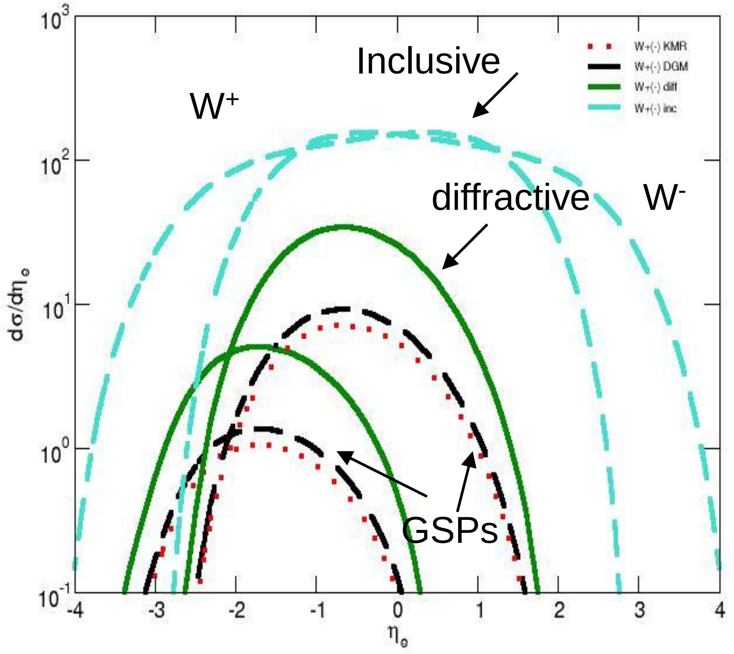
$$C_{qq'}^Z 1/2 - 2|e_q|\sin^2\theta_W + 4|e_q|^2 \sin^4\theta_W$$

- θ_W is the Weinberg or weak-mixing angle

W^+ and W^- Cross Sections

IS + GSP models

Tevatron [sqrt (s) = 1.8 TeV]



	Pseudo-rapidity	Data (%)	R(%)	
1.8 TeV	$\|\eta_e\|<1.1$	1.15 ± 0.55	0.715 ± 0.045	CDF
		1.08 ± 0.25	0.715 ± 0.045	D0
	$1.5<\|\eta_e\|<2.5$	0.64 ± 0.24	1.7 ± 0.875	D0
	Total $W \to e\nu$	0.89 ± 0.25	0.735 ± 0.055	D0
	Total $Z \to e^+e^- (*)$	1.44 ± 0.80	0.71 ± 0.05	D0

Average of KMR and GLM predictions

$$R = \frac{\int_{-\eta}^{\eta} \sigma_{diff}^{W^+} + \sigma_{diff}^{W^-}}{\int_{-\eta}^{\eta} \sigma_{inc}^{W^+} + \sigma_{inc}^{W^-}}$$

- Ranges
  - $|\eta_e| < 1.1$
  - $1.5 < |\eta_e| < 2.5$

- **Tevatron, without GSP – 7.2 %**

* $|\eta|<1.1$

MBGD, M. M. Machado, M. V. T. Machado, PRD 75, 114013 (2007)

Where we are

IP approach ⟹ successes and failures

Perturbative + non-perturbative QCD ⟹ How exactly contribute?

✓ Diffraction at HERA (Soft diffraction) described by factorization model (IS)

✓ Same model doesn't describe Tevatron data (Hard diffraction)

✓ Solution? ⟹ Factorization + Gap Survival Probability is a possibility,

BUT NOT THE ONLY

✓ Tevatron helping to find the mass of Higgs Boson

NEXT ⟹ Overall theoretical understanding

⟹ LHC → Diffractive Higgs production?

→ Diffraction at nuclei collisions?

→ Diffractive production of X_c , X_b , ... ?

Diffraction at LHC

Higgs production

MBGD, M. M. Machado, G. G. Silveira, PRD. 83, 074005 (2011)

Higgs production

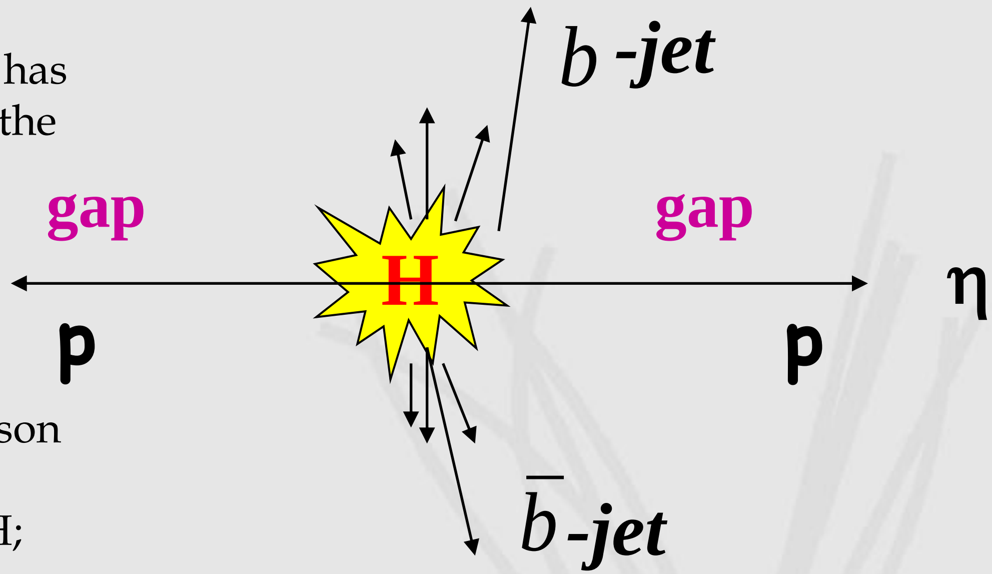
✓ Standard Model (SM) of Particle Physics has unified the Eletromagnetic interaction and the weak interaction;

✓ Particles acquire mass through their interaction with the Higgs Field;

✓ Existence of a new particle: the Higgs boson

✓The theory does not predict the mass of H;

✓ Predicts its production rate and decay modes for each possible mass;



- Exclusive diffractive Higgs production pp → p H p : **3-10 fb**
- Inclusive diffractive Higgs production p p → p + X + H + Y + p : **50-200 fb**

Albert de Roeck X BARIONS (2004)

Tevatron cuts

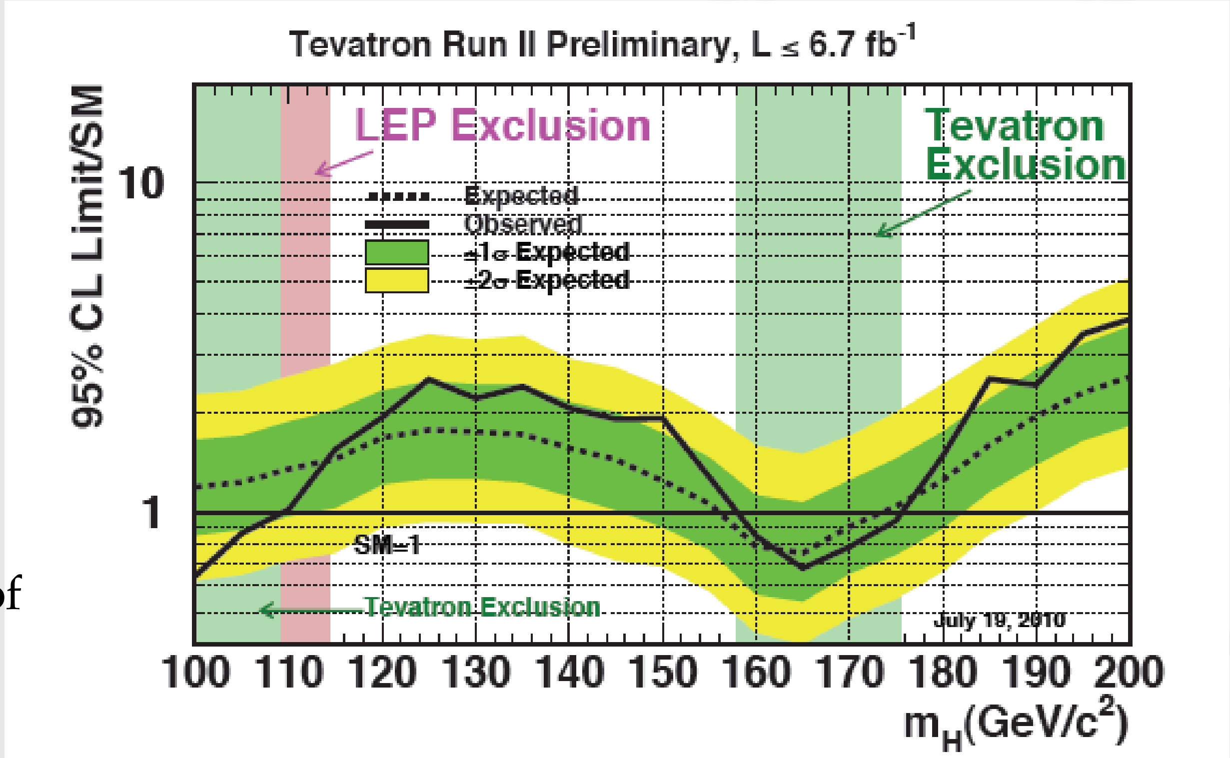
✓ LHC opens a new kinematical region:

✓ CM Energy in pp Collisions: 14 TeV 7x Tevatron Energy

✓ Luminosity: 10 – 100 fb^{-1} 10 x Tevatron luminosity

✓Evidences show new allowed mass range excluded for Higgs Boson production

✓Tevatron exclusion ranges are a combination of the data from CDF and D0



The TEVNPH Working Group, 1007.4587 [hep-ph]

D. Graudenz *et al.* PRL 70 (1993) 1372

Gluon fusion

o Focus on the gluon fusion

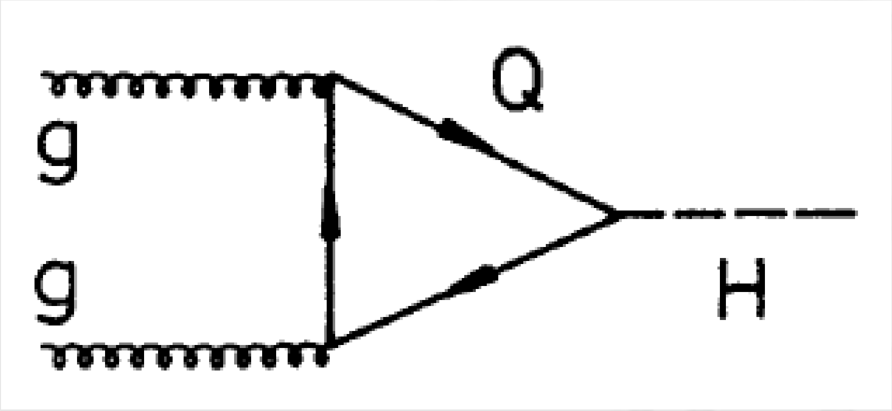
$$pp \to gg \to H$$

o Main production mechanism of Higgs boson in high-energy pp collisions

Gluon coupling to the Higgs boson in SM

triangular loops of top quarks

Lowest order to *gg* contribution



M. Spira *et al.* 9504378 [hep-ph]

Gluon fusion

Lowest order

partonic cross section expressed by the gluonic width of the Higgs boson

$$\hat{\sigma}_{LO}(gg \to H) = \frac{\sigma_0}{m_H^2}\delta(\hat{s} - m_H^2)$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{8\pi^2}{m_H^3}\Gamma_{LO}(H \to gg)$$

$$\Gamma_{LO}(H \to gg) = \frac{G_F \alpha_s^2}{36\sqrt{2}\pi^3} m_H^3 \left| \frac{3}{4} \sum_Q A_Q(\tau_Q) \right|^2$$

$$A_Q(\tau_Q) = 2[\tau + (\tau - 1) f(\tau)]/\tau^2$$

$$f(\tau) = \arcsin^2 \sqrt{\tau}$$

Quark Top

$\hat{s}$ → gg invariant energy squared

✓ dependence τ_Q → $\tau_Q = m_H^2/4m_Q^2$

LO hadroproduction

✓ Lowest order ➡ two-gluon decay width of the Higgs boson

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{G_F \alpha_s^2(\mu^2)}{288\sqrt{2}\pi} \left| \frac{3}{4} \sum_q A_Q(\tau_Q) \right|^2$$

✓Gluon luminosity ➡ $$\frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} = \int_\tau^1 \frac{dx}{x} \, g(x, M^2) g(\tau/x, M^2)$$

PDFs
MSTW2008

✓ Lowest order proton-proton cross section

$$\sigma_{LO}(pp \to H) = \sigma_0 \tau_H \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau_H}$$

✓ Renormalization scale μ_Q $\tau = \tau_H$ $\tau_H = \frac{m_H^2}{s}$

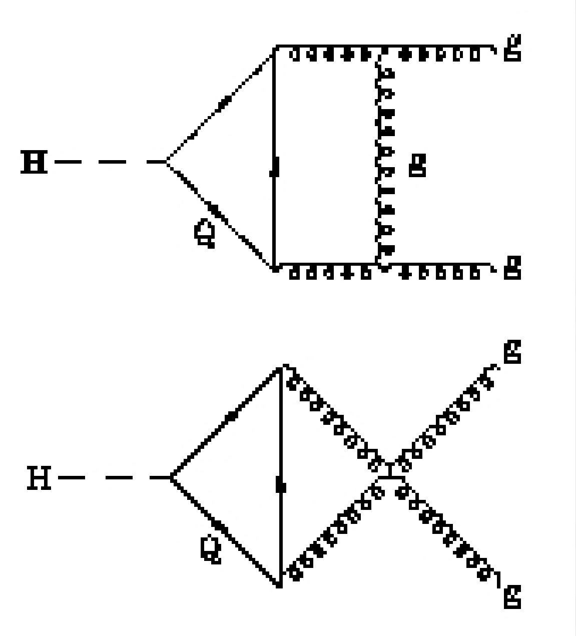
✓s ➡ invariant *pp* collider energy squared

Virtual diagrams

- Coefficient $C(\tau_Q)$ → contributions from the virtual two-loop corrections

- Regularized by the infrared singular part of the cross section for real gluon emission

$$C(\tau_Q) = \pi^2 + c(\tau_Q) + \frac{33 - 2N_F}{6} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_H^2}$$



✓ Infrared part

✓ Finite τ_Q dependent piece

✓ Logarithmic term depending on the renormalization scale μ

Delta functions

o Contributions from gluon radiation in *gg*, *gq* and *qq* scattering

o Dependence of the parton densities { renormalization scale μ / factorization scale *M* }

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta\sigma_{gg} &= \int_{\tau_H}^{1} d\tau \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau} \times \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\sigma_0 \left\{ -\hat{\tau} P_{gg}(\hat{\tau}) \log\frac{M^2}{\hat{s}} + d_{gg}(\hat{\tau},\tau_Q) \right. \\
&\left. \qquad +12\left[\left(\frac{\log(1-\hat{\tau})}{1-\hat{\tau}}\right)_+ - \hat{\tau}[2-\hat{\tau}(1-\hat{\tau})]\log(1-\hat{\tau})\right]\right\} \\
\Delta\sigma_{gq} &= \int_{\tau_H}^{1} d\tau \sum_{q,\bar{q}} \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gq}}{d\tau} \times \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\sigma_0 \left\{ \hat{\tau} P_{gq}(\hat{\tau}) \left[-\frac{1}{2}\log\frac{M^2}{\hat{s}} + \log(1-\hat{\tau}) \right] + d_{gq}(\hat{\tau},\tau_Q) \right\} \\
\Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}} &= \int_{\tau_H}^{1} d\tau \sum_{q} \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{q\bar{q}}}{d\tau} \times \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\sigma_0 \, d_{q\bar{q}}(\hat{\tau},\tau_Q)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\hat{\tau} = \tau_H/\tau$$

Renormalization scale

QCD coupling $\alpha_s(\mu^2)$ in the radiative corrections and LO cross sections

d functions

$$P_{gg}(\hat\tau) = 6\left\{\left(\frac{1}{1-\hat\tau}\right)_+ + \frac{1}{\hat\tau} - 2 + \hat\tau(1-\hat\tau)\right\} + \frac{33-2N_F}{6}\delta(1-\hat\tau)$$

$$P_{gq}(\hat\tau) = \frac{4}{3}\frac{1+(1-\hat\tau)^2}{\hat\tau}$$

F_+ : usual + distribution

$$F(\hat\tau)_+ = F(\hat\tau) - \delta(1-\hat\tau)\int_0^1 d\hat\tau' F(\hat\tau')$$

$$\tau_Q = m_H^2/4m_Q^2 \ll 1$$

Considering only the heavy-quark limit

Region allowed by Tevatron combination

$$c(\tau_Q) \rightarrow \frac{11}{2}$$

$$d_{gg}(\hat\tau,\tau_Q) \rightarrow -\frac{11}{2}(1-\hat\tau)^3$$

$$d_{gq}(\hat\tau,\tau_Q) \rightarrow -1 + 2\hat\tau - \frac{\hat\tau^2}{3}$$

$$d_{q\bar q}(\hat\tau,\tau_Q) \rightarrow \frac{32}{27}(1-\hat\tau)^3$$

NLO Cross Section

❖ Gluon radiation ➡ two parton final states $gg \longrightarrow H$

❖ Invariant energy $\hat{s} \geq m_H^2$ in the gg, gq and $q\bar{q}$ channels

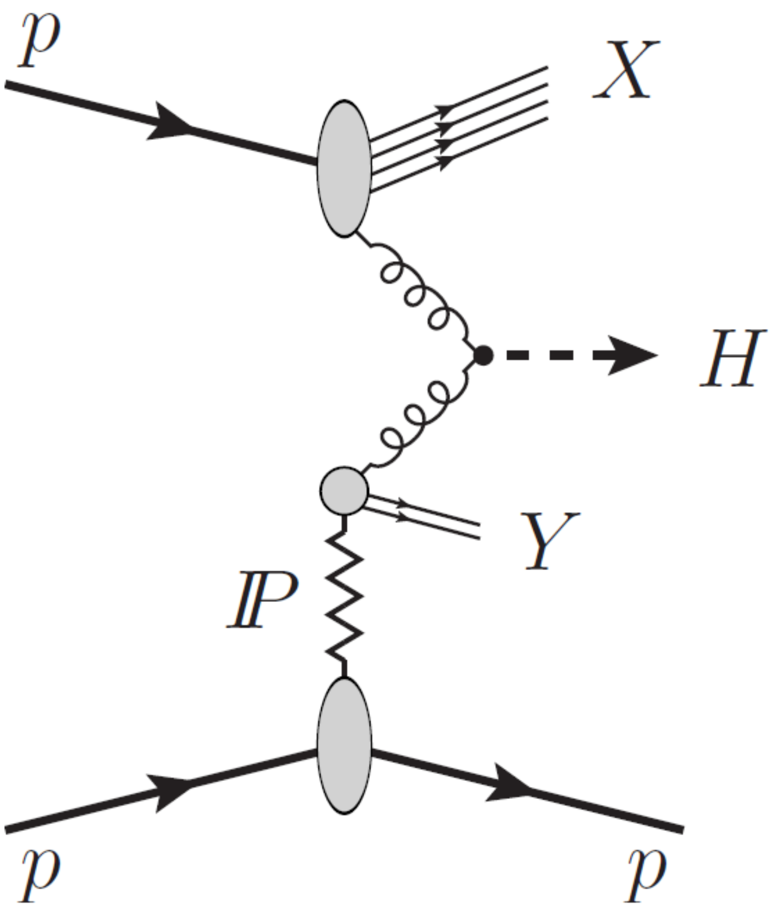
❖ New scaling variable $\hat{\tau}$ ➡ supplementing τ_H and τ_Q $\hat{\tau} = \frac{m_H^2}{\hat{s}}$

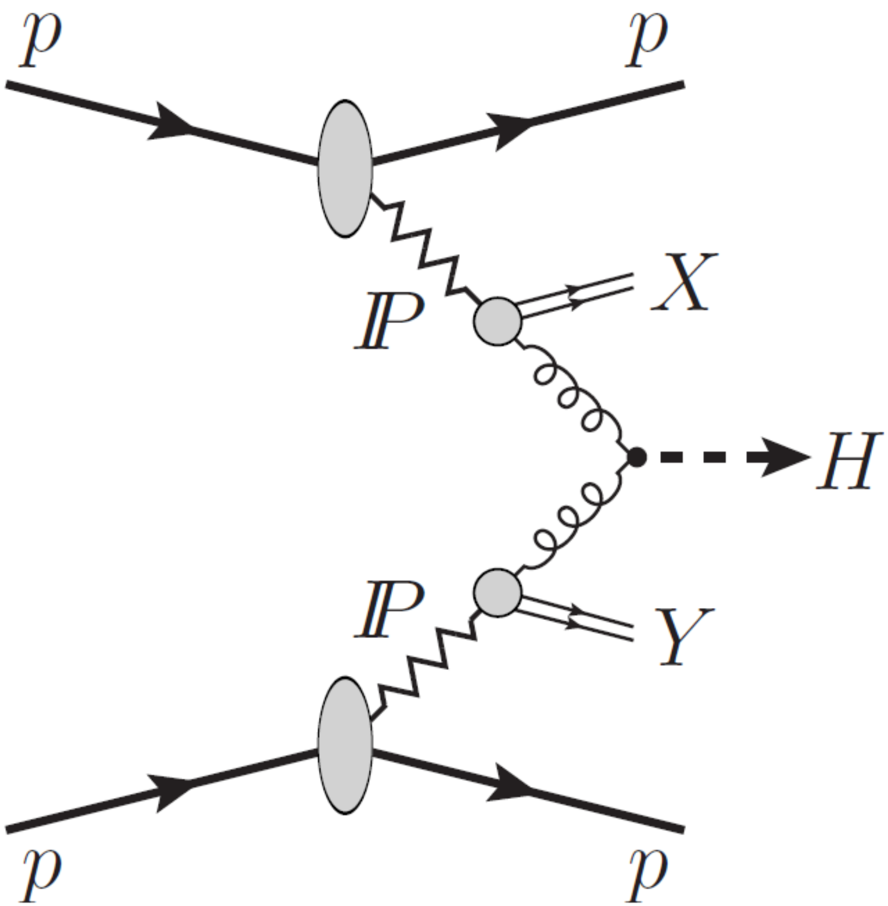
❖ The final result for the pp cross section at NLO

$$\sigma(pp \to H + X) = \sigma_0 \left[1 + C\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right] \tau_H \frac{d\mathcal{L}^{gg}}{d\tau_H} + \Delta\sigma_{gg} + \Delta\sigma_{gq} + \Delta\sigma_{q\bar{q}}$$

❖ Renormalization scale in a_s and the factorization scale of the parton densities to be fixed properly

Diffractive processes





Single diffractive **Double Pomeron Exchange**

Diffractive cross sections

Single diffractive

$$\sigma_{I\!Pp\to H}(M_H, M_X) \; = \; C_g \int_0^1 \int_0^1 F_{g/p}(\xi_p) \cdot F_{g/I\!P}(\beta) \cdot \sigma_{gg\to H}(M_H, \hat{s}) \;\; d\beta \, d\xi_p$$

Double Pomeron Exchange

$$\sigma_{I\!Pp\to H}(M_H, M_X) \; = \; C_g \int_0^1 \int_0^1 F_{g/I\!P_A}(\beta) \, F_{g/p_B}(\xi_p) \, \sigma_{gg\to H}(M_H, \hat{s}) \;\; d\beta \, d\xi_p$$

C_g → Normalization

Momentum fractions: pomeron and quarks

$$\xi = 1 - x_p \qquad \beta = \frac{x}{x_{IP}}$$

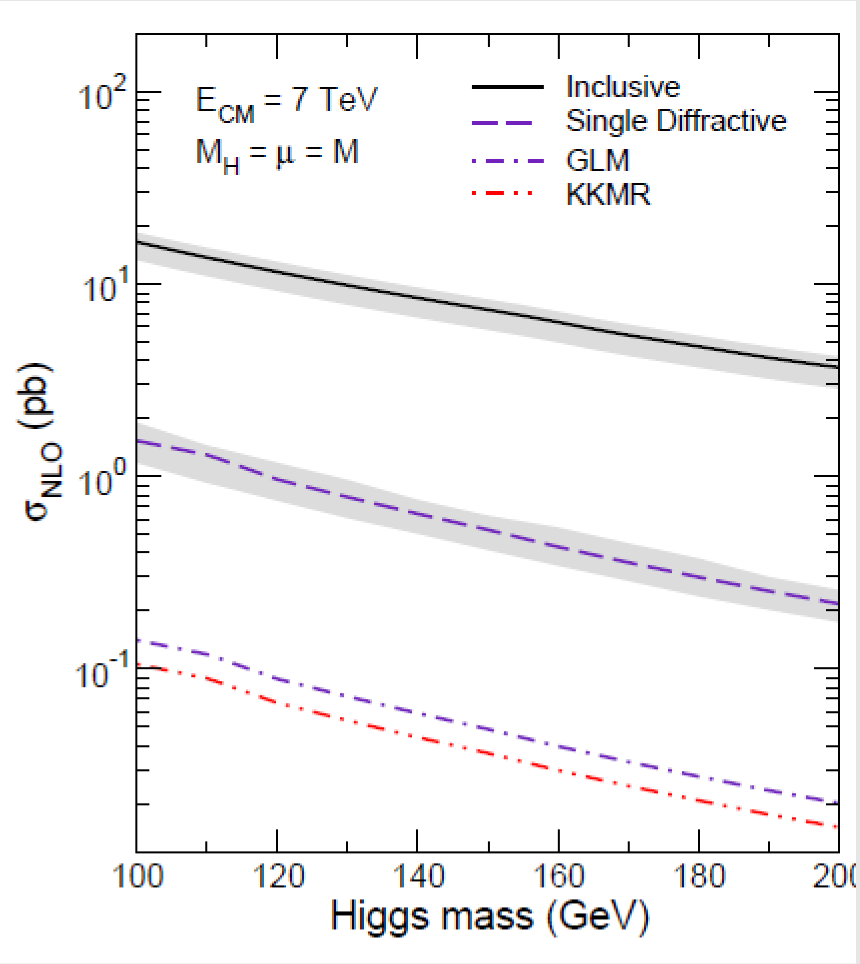
$F_{g/p}(\xi_p)$ → Gluon distributions in the proton MSTW (2008)

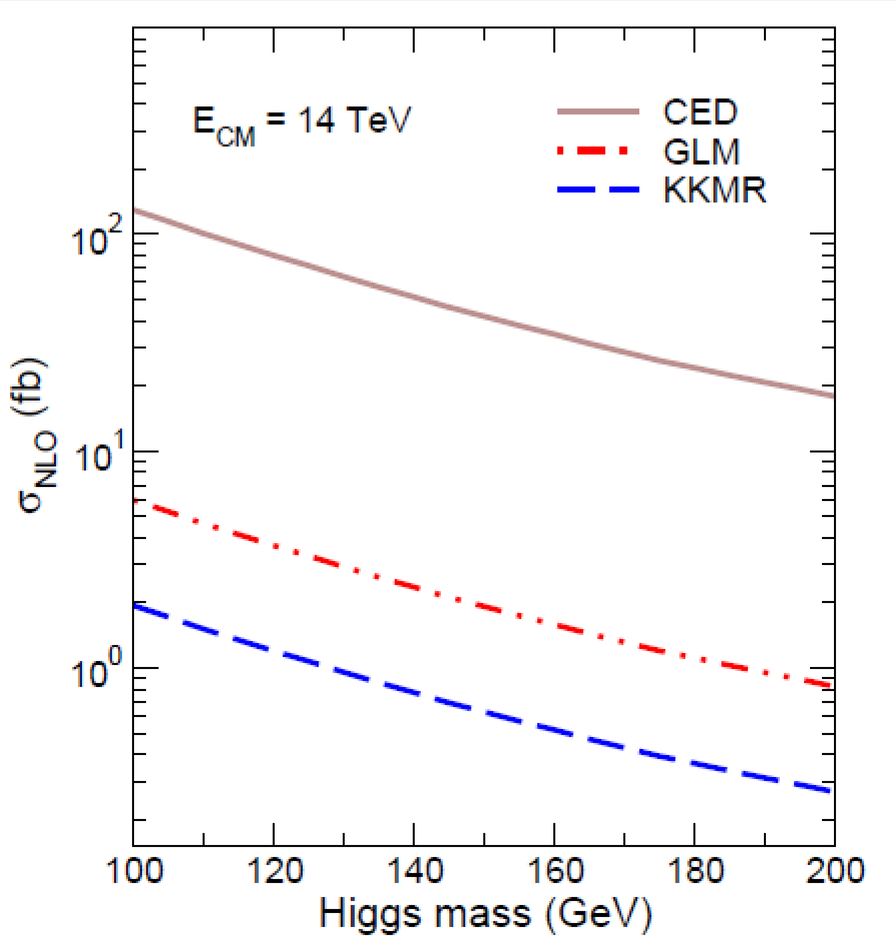
$F_{g/I\!P}(\beta)$ → $f_{I\!P/h}(x_{I\!P}) \, f_{i/I\!P}\left(\frac{x}{x_{I\!P}}, \mu^2\right)$ H1 parametrization (2006)

Pomeron flux

Gluon distributions (i) in the Pomeron IP

FIT Comparison :: **SD** vs. **DPE**





SD production as M_H function (NLO)

Mass (GeV)	$\sqrt{s}$ (TeV)			
	1.96	7.	8.	14.
120	5.36(4.23)	88.59(66.44)	119.70(90.11)	346.43(256.62)
140	2.57(2.02)	58.69(44.02)	81.43(61.30)	248.75(184.26)
160	1.24(0.98)	39.56(29.67)	56.07(42.21)	183.06(135.60)
180	0.60(0.47)	27.60(20.70)	40.23(30.28)	134.46(99.60)
200	0.31(0.24)	19.96(14.97)	29.10(21.90)	104.65(77.52)

GLM KKMR

Exclusive Higgs boson production

MBGD, G. G. Silveira, Phys. Rev. D 78, 113005 (2008)
MBGD, G. G. Silveira, Phys. Rev. D 82, 073004 (2011)

Khoze, Martin, Ryskin, EPJB 401, 330 (1997)

Diffractive Higgs Production

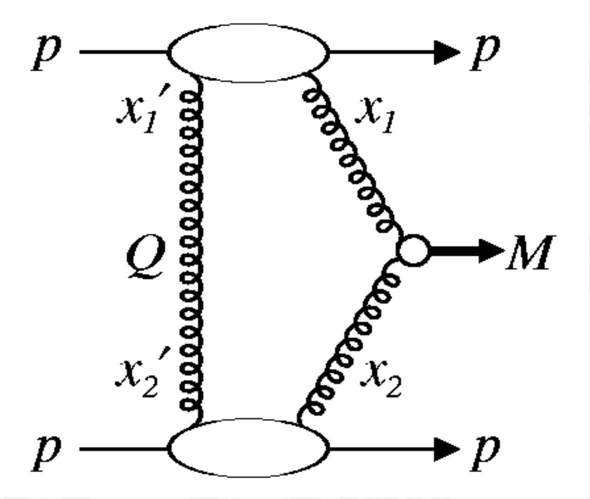
- The reaction $pp \to p + H + p$
- Protons lose small fraction of their energy :: **scattering in small angles**
- Nevertheless enough to produce the Higgs Boson

Durham Model

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy} = \frac{|M|^2}{16^2 \pi^3 b^2}$$

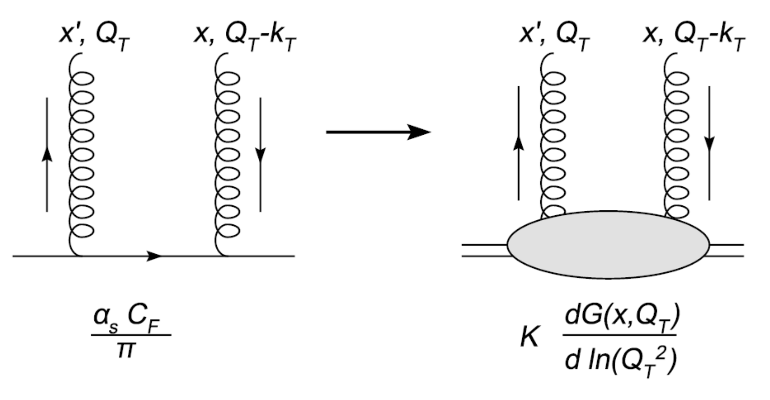
G_F is the Fermi constant and $Q_T^2 \equiv -\mathbf{Q}_T^2$

Neglected the exchanged transverse momentum in the integrand



J.R. Forshaw, arXiv:0508274[hep-ph]

2-gluon emission



- The probability for a quark emit 2 gluon in the t-channel is given by the integrated gluon distribution

$$f(x,Q) \equiv K\partial G(x,Q)/\partial \ln Q^2$$

- The factor K is related to the non-diagonality of the distribution

$$K \approx e^{-bk_T^2/2} \frac{2^{2\lambda+3}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\lambda+5/2)}{\Gamma(\lambda+4)}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy} \approx \frac{\alpha_s G_F \sqrt{2}}{9b^2} \left[\int \frac{d^2 Q_T}{Q_T^4} f(x_1, Q_T) f(x_2, Q_T) \right]^2$$

Sudakov form fators

- The former cross section is **infrared divergent**!
- The regulation of the amplitude can be done by suppression of gluon emissions from the production vertex;
- The Sudakov form factors accounts for the probability of emission of one gluon

$$\frac{C_A \alpha_s}{\pi} \int_{Q_T^2}^{m_H^2/4} \frac{dp_T^2}{p_T^2} \int_{p_T}^{m_H/2} \frac{dE}{E} \sim \frac{C_A \alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln^2 \left(\frac{m_H^2}{Q_T^2} \right)$$

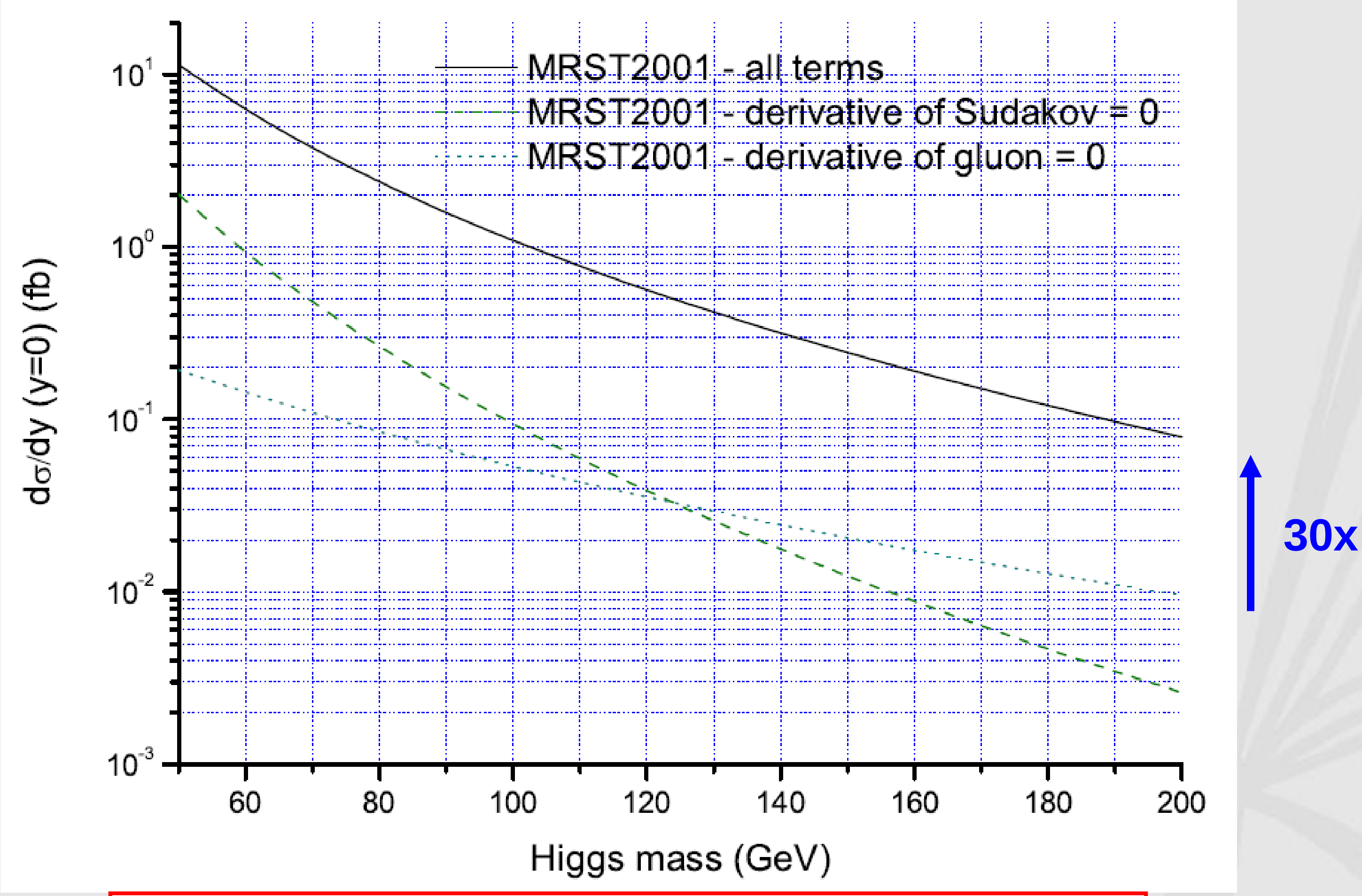
- The **suppression** of several gluon emissions exponentiate

$$e^{-S} = \exp\left(- \int_{Q_T^2}^{m_H^2/4} \frac{dp_T^2}{p_T^2} \frac{\alpha_s(p_T^2)}{2\pi} \int_0^{1-\Delta} dz \left[z P_{gg}(z) + \sum_q P_{qg}(z) \right] \right)$$

- Then, the gluon distributions are modified in order to include S

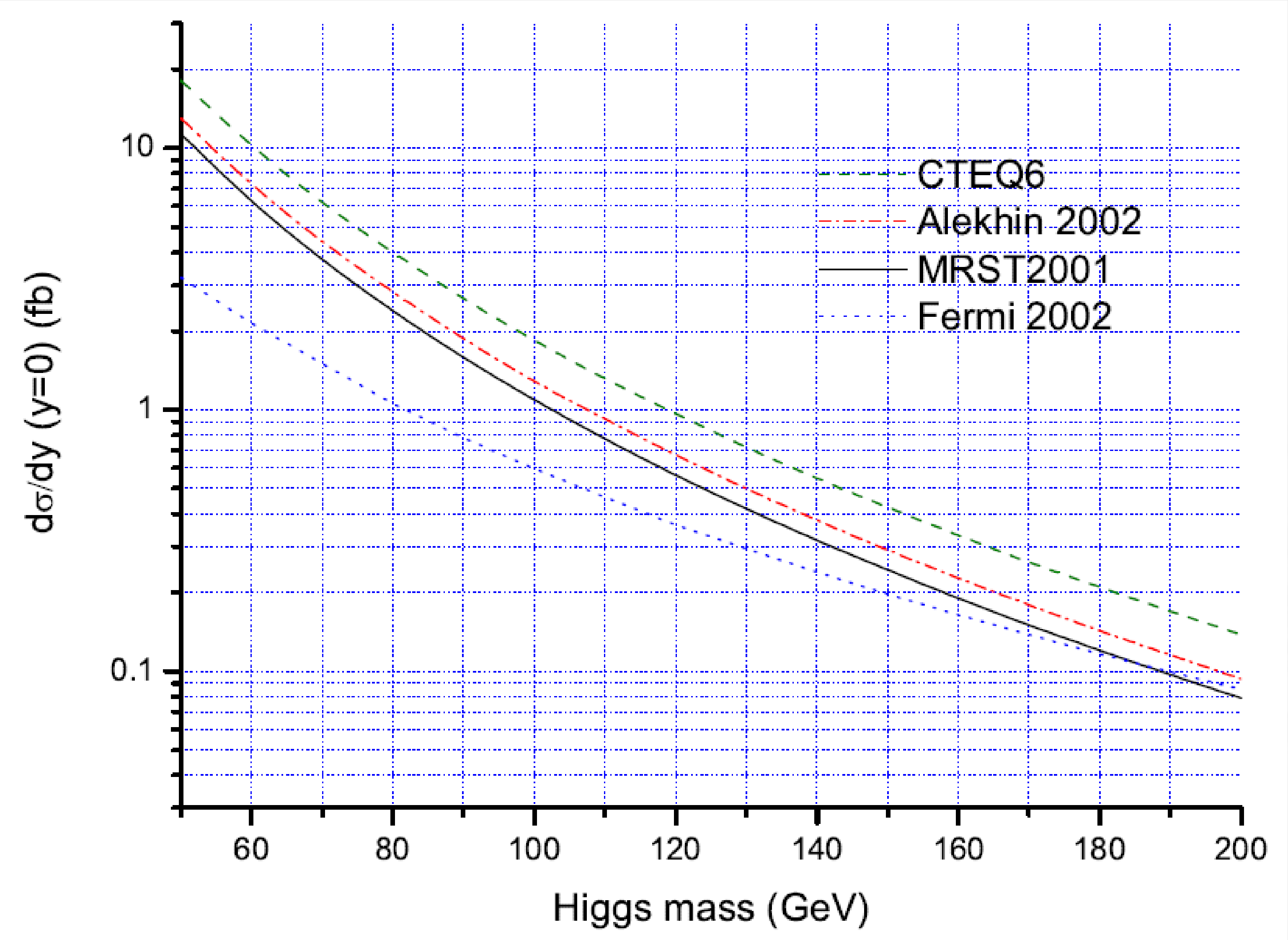
$$\tilde{f}(x, Q_T) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \ln Q_T^2} \left(e^{-S/2} \, G(x, Q_T) \right)$$

Cross section I :: Sudakov



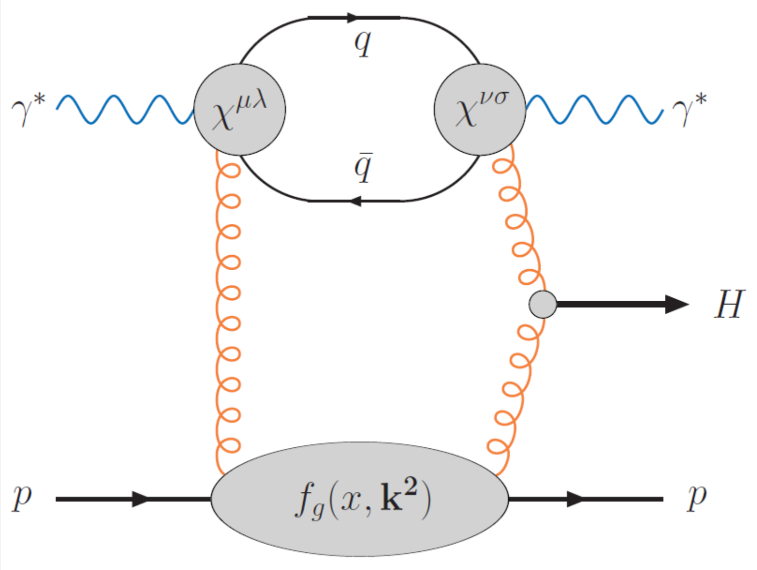
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy} \approx \frac{\alpha_s G_F \sqrt{2}}{9b^2}\left[\int \frac{d^2 Q_T}{Q_T^4} \tilde{f}(x_1, Q_T)\tilde{f}(x_2, Q_T)\right]^2$$

Cross section II :: PDFs



Photoproduction mechanism

- The Durham group's approach is applied to the photon-proton process;
- This is a subprocess of **Ultraperipheral Collisions**;
- Hard process: photon splitting into a color dipole, which interacts with the proton;



Dipole contribution

$$\Im A_T = -\frac{s}{3}\frac{M_H^2 \alpha_s^3 \alpha}{\pi v}\sum_q e_q^2 \left(\frac{2C_F}{N_c}\right)\int \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{k}^2}{\boldsymbol{k}^6} \int_0^1 \frac{[\tau^2 + (1-\tau)^2][\alpha_\ell^2 + (1-\alpha_\ell)^2]\boldsymbol{k}^2}{\boldsymbol{k}^2\tau(1-\tau) + Q^2\alpha_\ell(1-\alpha_\ell)}\,\mathrm{d}\alpha_\ell\,\mathrm{d}\tau.$$

γp cross section

- The cross section is calculated for central rapidity ($y_H = 0$)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy_H\, dt}\bigg|_{y_H,t=0} = \frac{S^2_{gap}}{2\pi B}\left(\frac{\alpha_s^2 \alpha M_H^2}{3N_c \pi v}\right)^2 \left(\sum_q e_q^2\right)^2 \left[\int_{\mathbf{k}_0^2}^{\infty} \frac{d\mathbf{k}^2}{\mathbf{k}^6}\, e^{-S(\mathbf{k}^2, M_H^2)}\, f_g(x, \mathbf{k}^2)\, \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{k}^2, Q^2)\right]^2$$

- Proton content[1]: $\alpha_s C_F/\pi \;\; \rightarrow \;\; f_g(x, \mathbf{k}^2) = \mathcal{K}\, \partial_{(\ell n\, \mathbf{k}^2)}\, xg(x, \mathbf{k}^2)$
- Gap Survival Probability[2]: $S^2_{gap} \rightarrow$ 3% (5%) for LHC (Tevatron)
- Gluon radiation suppression[3]: Sudakov factor $S(\mathbf{k}^2, M_H^2) \sim \ell n^2\, (M_H^2/4\mathbf{k}^2)$
- Cutoff $\mathbf{k}_0^2$: Necessary to avoid infrared divergencies :: $\mathbf{k}_0^2 = 1$ GeV^2.
- Electroweak vacuum expectation value: $v = 246$ GeV
- Gluon-proton form factor: $B = 5.5$ GeV^{-2}

---

[1] Khoze, Martin, Ryskin, EJPC **14** (2000) 525
[2] Khoze, Martin, Ryskin, EJPC **18** (2000) 167
[3] Forshaw, `hep-ph/0508274`

Ultraperipheral Collisions

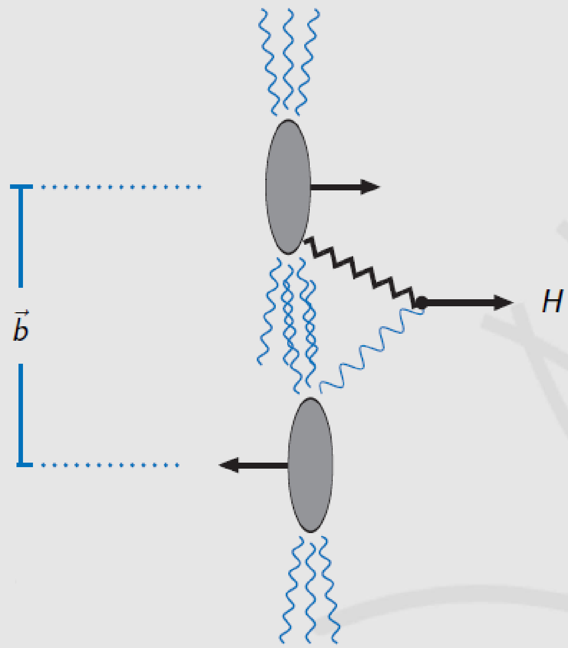
- Photon emission from the proton

$$\sigma(pp(A) \to p + H + p(A)) = 2 \int_{\omega_0}^{\sqrt{s}/2} d\omega \, \frac{dn_i}{d\omega} \, \sigma_{\gamma p}(\omega, M_H),$$

with photon fluxes

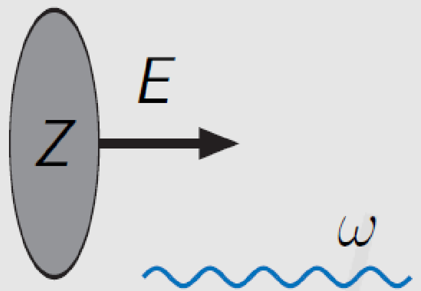
$$\frac{dn_p}{d\omega} = \frac{\alpha_{em}}{2\pi\omega} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{2\omega}{\sqrt{s}} \right)^2 \right] \left(\ell n A - \frac{11}{6} + \frac{3}{A} - \frac{3}{2A^2} + \frac{1}{3A^2} \right).$$

$$\frac{dn_A}{d\omega} = \frac{2Z^2 \, \alpha_{em}}{\pi\omega} \left[\mu K_0(\mu) K_1(\mu) - \frac{\mu^2}{2} [K_1^2(\mu) - K_0^2(\mu)] \right].$$

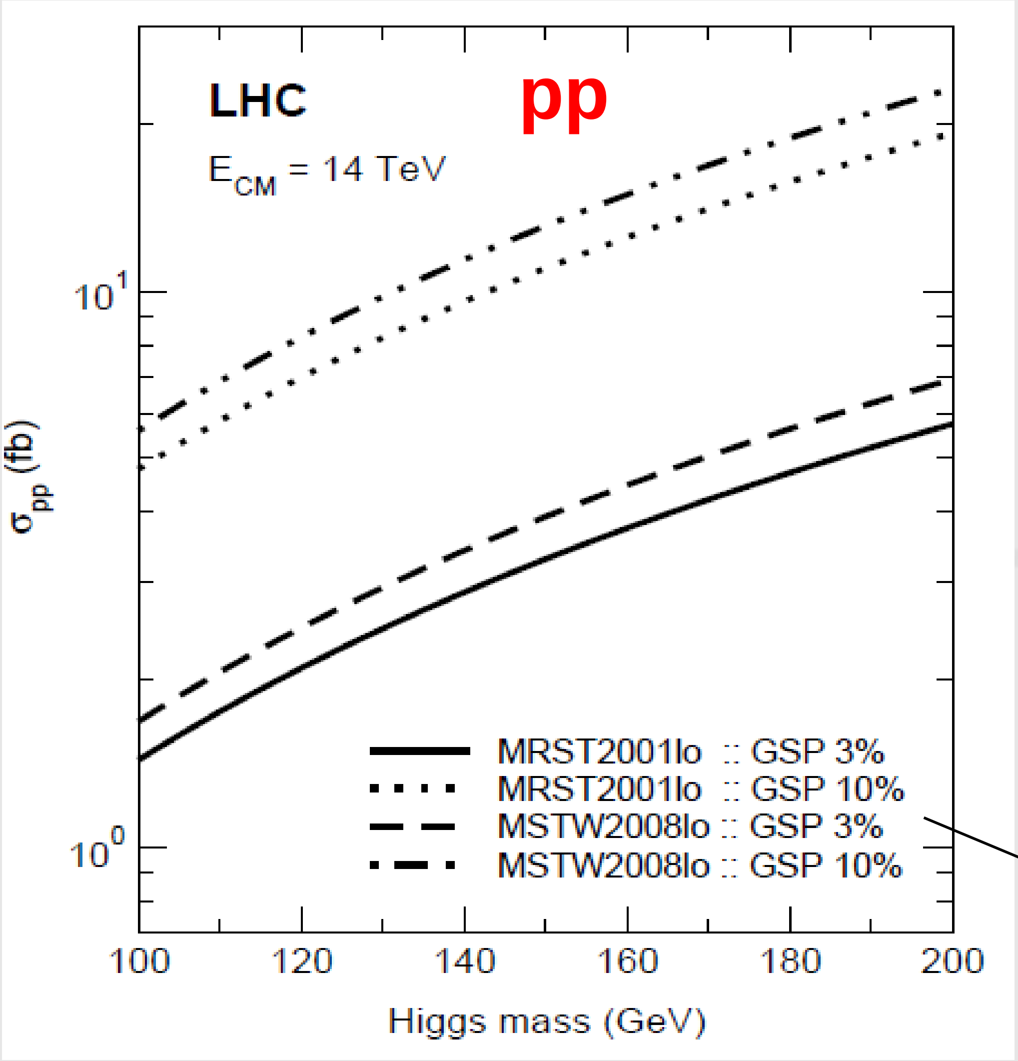


- The photon virtuality obey the **Coherent condition** for its emission from a hadron under collision

$$Q^2 \lesssim 1/R^2$$



Photoproduction cross section



Subprocess	GSP (%)	σ_{pp} (fb)
$\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P}$	2.6	3.00
$\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P}$	0.4	0.47
$\gamma\gamma$	100	0.12
γp	3.0	1.77
γp	10.	5.92

M_H = 120 GeV

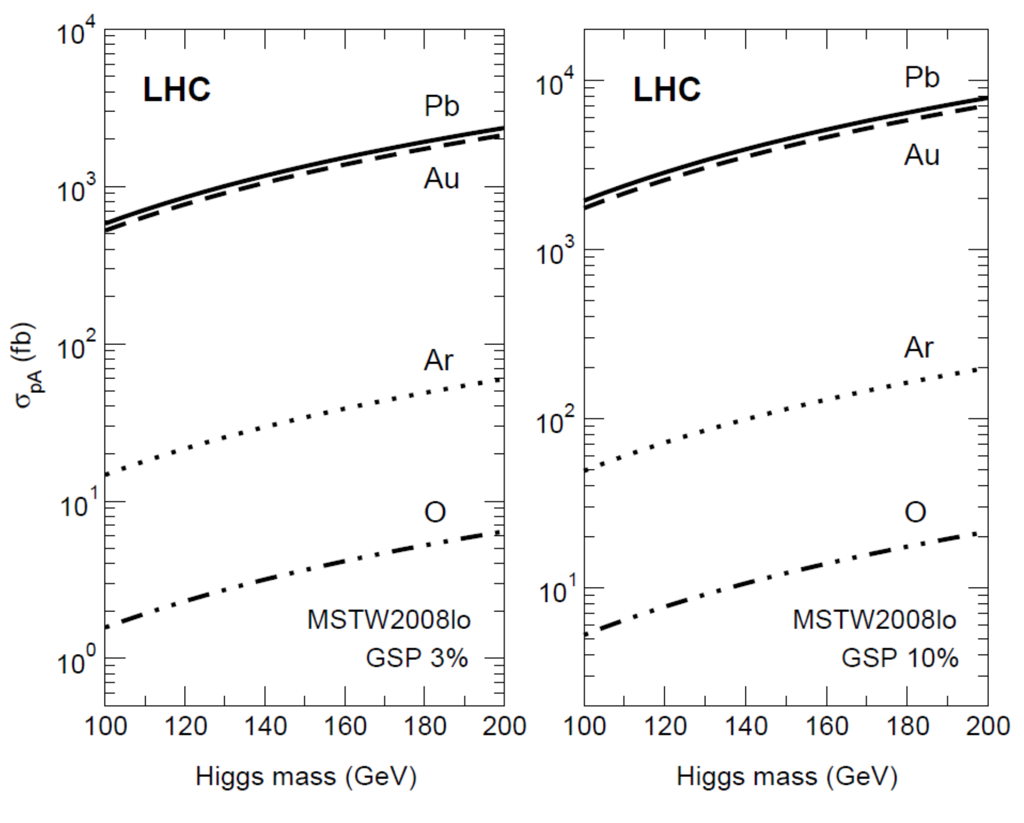
Cross section = 1.77-6 fb

Estimations for the GSP in the LHC energy

pA collisions

Process	σ (fb)	BR $\times\sigma$ (fb)	$\mathcal{L}$ (fb^{-1})	Events/yr
pp	1.77	1.27	1.(30.)	1 (30)
pp	5.92	4.26	1.(30.)	6 (180)
pPb	617.	444.	0.035	21
pPb	2056.	1480.	0.035	72

BR(H→bb-bar) = 72%



Conclusions

✓ GFPAE has been working in hard diffractive events

✓ Use of IS with absorptive corrections (gap survival probability)

→ describe Tevatron data for W^{+-} and Z^0 production

→ rate production for quarkonium + photon at LHC energies

$R^{(J/\psi)}_{SD}$ = 0,8 – 0,5 % $R^{(Y)}_{SD}$ = 0,6 – 0,4 %(first in literature)

→ predictions for heavy quark production (SD and DPE) at LHC energies possible to be verified in AA collision (diffractive cross section in pp, pA and AA collisions)

$C\overline{C}$ $B\overline{B}$

A = Lead and Calcium

→ Higgs predictions in agreement with Hard Pomeron Exchange

Cross sections of Higgs production 1 fb (**DPE**); 60-80 fb (**SD**)

Conclusions

✓Exclusive photoproduction is promising for the LHC

- strong suppression of backgrounds
- cross section prediction ⟶ **2-6** fb
- expecting between 1 and 6 events per year
- additional signature with the Hγ associated production
- High event rates for pA collisions

  σ = 1 pb ⟶ pPb collisions

Next

DIFFRACTION IN NUCLEAR COLLISIONS

- ✓ Gap survival probability for nuclear collisions
- ✓ Dijets in hadronic and nuclear collisions
- ✓ ...

Thank you

Backup

The Tevatron Collider

Publications on diffraction made by CDF Collaboration

Soft Diffraction

Mesropian, Summerschool Acquafredda (2010)

Single Diffraction – PRD 50, 5355 (1994)

Double Diffraction – PRL 87, 141802 (2001)

Double Pomeron Exchange – PRL 93, 141603 (2004)

Multi-gap Diffraction – PRL 91, 011802 (2003)

Hard Diffraction

Dijets – PRL 85, 4217 (2000); PRD 77, 052004 (2008)

Di-photons – PRL 99, 242002 (2007)

Charmonium – PRL 102, 242001 (2009)

W – PRL 78, 2698 (1997)

b-quark – PRL 84, 232 (2000)

J/ψ – PRL 87, 241802 (2001)

Roman Pot Tag Dijets – PRL 84, 5043 (2000)

Jet-Gap-Jet 1.8 TeV – PRL 74, 855 (1995)

JetGap-Jet 1.8 TeV – PRL 80, 1156 (1998)

Jet-Gap-Jet 630 GeV – PRL 81, 5278 (1998)