

# Proton opacity in light of LHC diffractive data

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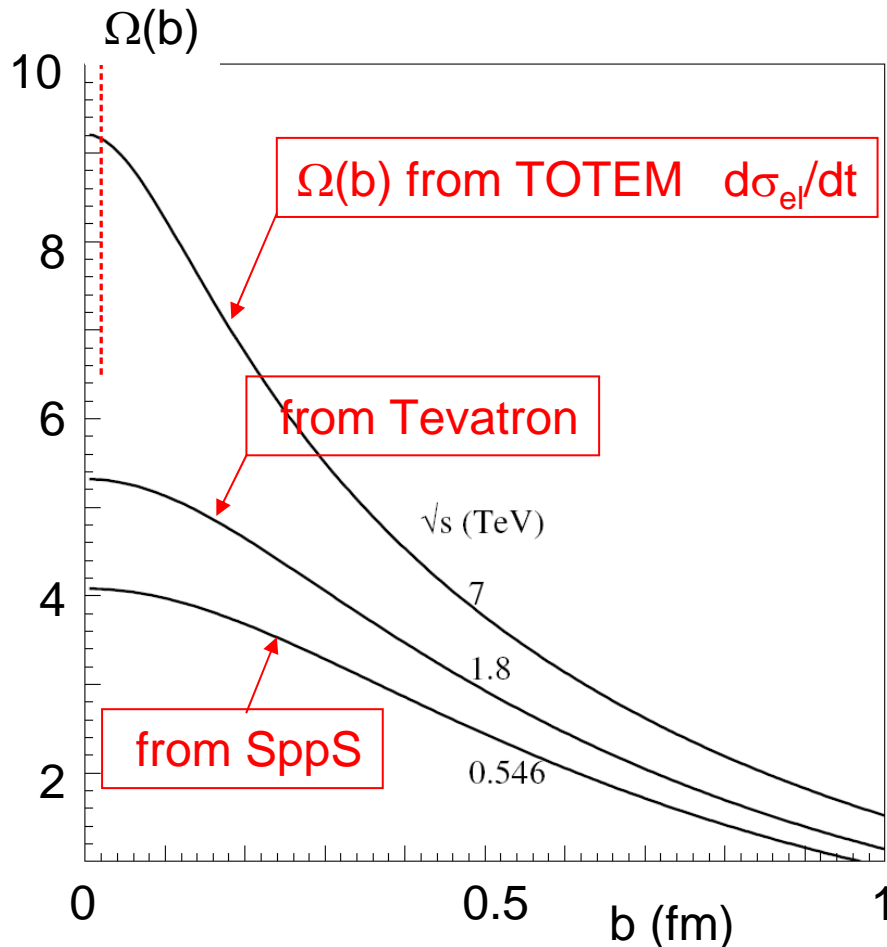
- Possible to describe all  $pp$  (and  $p\bar{p}$ )  $d\sigma_{el}/dt$  collider data in terms of 3-channel eikonal model of a **single** Pomeron
- Parameter-free description of ATLAS data for  $d\sigma/d\Delta\eta$  with rapidity gaps  $\Delta\eta > 5$  -- absorptive corrections appreciably modify the value and the  $\Delta\eta$  behaviour
- **Will CMS measure  $d\sigma/d\Delta\eta$  versus  $\Delta\eta$  ?**

$$\text{Im}T(b) = \int \sqrt{\frac{d\sigma_{\text{el}}}{dt} \frac{16\pi}{1+\rho^2}} J_0(q_t b) \frac{q_t dq_t}{4\pi}$$

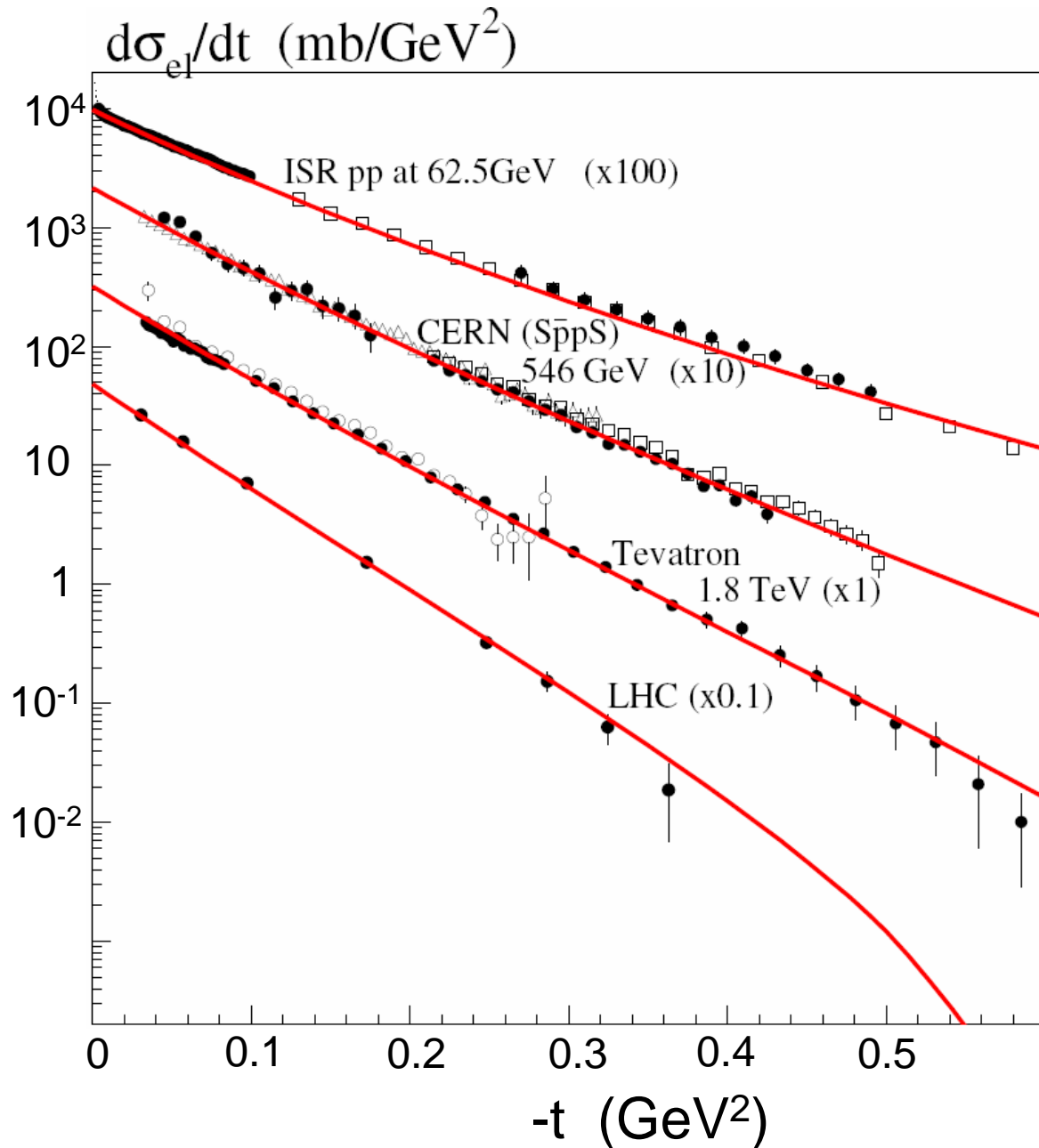
$$T(b) = i(1 - e^{-\Omega(b)/2})$$



so opacity  $\Omega(b)$  is determined directly by data



Altho' TOTEM indicates growth of opacity for  $b \sim 0$  (saturation) --- still possible to describe all collider with a **single** Pomeron



V. good description of forward peak obtained with economical parametrization of 3-ch eikonal with 3 diffractive eigenstates.

Straightforward to fit TOTEM diffractive dip at  $-t \sim 0.53$  GeV<sup>2</sup>, but at expense of more complicated paramet<sup>n</sup> of diffractive estates.

Now use resulting opacity to calculate ATLAS rap gap X-sect.

but first look at  $\sigma(\text{inel})$

Lets look at  $\sigma_{inel}$

Results of KMR description

energy	$\sigma_{tot}$	$\sigma_{el}$	$B$	$\sigma_{lowM}^{SD}$	$\sigma_{lowM}^{DD}$
0.0625	43.8	7.3	13.4	3.0	0.3
0.546	65.2	13.4	16.1	4.8	0.5
1.8	79.3	17.9	18.0	5.9	0.7
7	97.4	23.8	20.3	7.3	0.9
14	107.5	27.2	21.6	8.1	1.1
100	138.8	38.1	25.8	10.4	1.6

TOTEM

$$\sigma_{inel} = \sigma_{tot} - \sigma_{el} = 73.5 \text{ mb}$$

( KMR fit  $\sigma_{inel}=73.6 \text{ mb}$  )

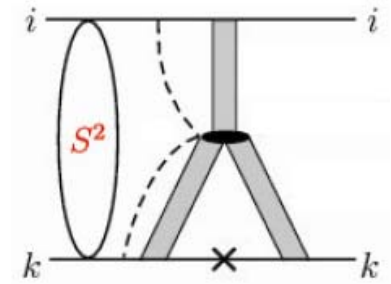
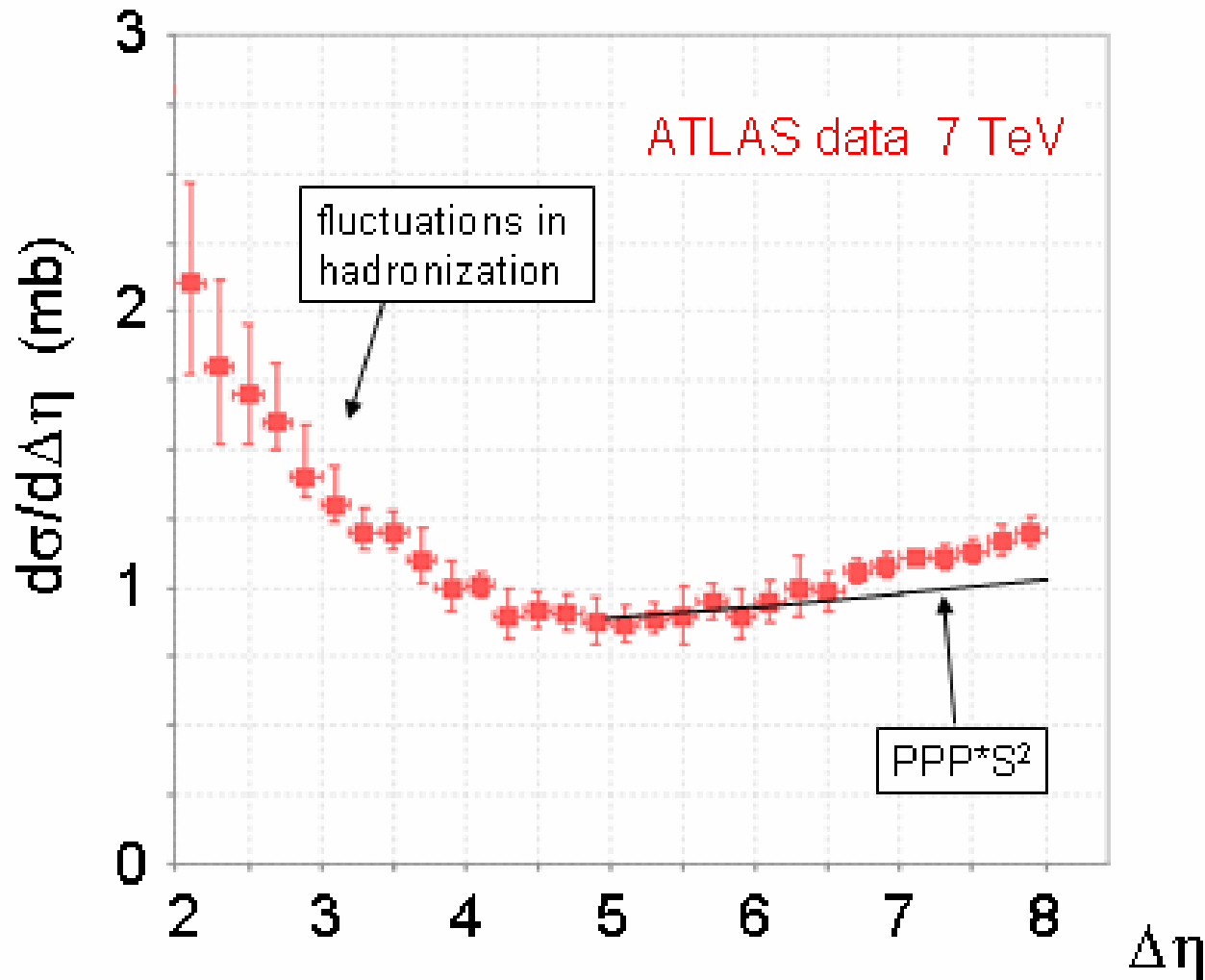
ignore exptal errors  
just to show trends!

ATLAS, CMS measure  $\sigma_{inel} \sim 60 \text{ mb}$  for  $M > 15.7 \text{ GeV}$

$\sim 64 \text{ mb}$  after allowing for  $3 < M < 15.7 \text{ GeV}$   
high-mass diff<sup>ve</sup> dissoc<sup>n</sup> using ATLAS  
 $d\sigma/d\Delta\eta \sim 1 \text{ mb/unit rapidity}$

Conclude missing  $73.5 - 64 = 9.5 \text{ mb}$  is due to low-mass ( $M < 3 \text{ GeV}$ ) dissoc<sup>n</sup>

( note KMR model gives  $\sigma_{(low M)} = 7.3 + 0.9 = 8.2 \text{ mb}$  -- so consistent)



Use known opacity  $\Omega(b)$  for parameter-free calc<sup>n</sup> of absorptive corrections to triple-Pomeron formula. (Would not expect pred<sup>n</sup> to be so precise)

The smaller slope is expected, since this KMR model does not contain high  $k_T$  partons forming Pomeron