

XXXIX-th International Workshop on High Energy Physics
NEW RESULTS and ACTUAL PROBLEMS
in PARTICLE & ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS and COSMOLOGY
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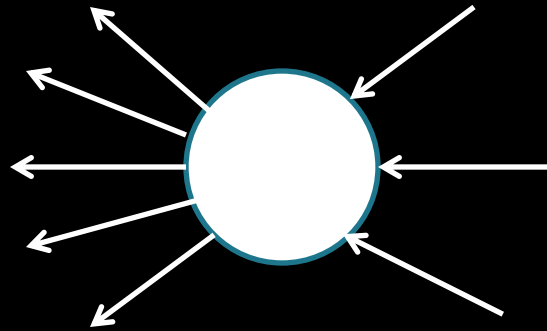
High-Energy Collisions in Space-Time Perspective

V. A. Petrov
Division of Theoretical Physics
Institute for High Energy Physics

WHAT ARE OBSERVABLES IN PARTICLE PHYSICS?

- **S-matrix** (W. Heisenberg, 1943)

~~$\Psi(x)$~~

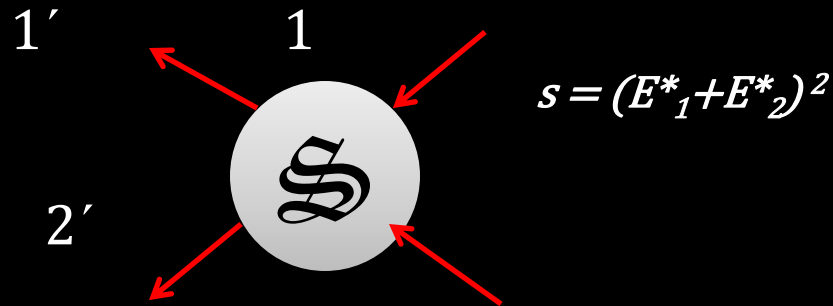


$$S^{\dagger}S = 1$$

- “The Lagrangean Field Theory is dead and should be buried, with all the proper honors of course.” (L. Landau, 1960)

“ELASTIC” OBSERVABLES

$$t = -p^{*2}(1 - \cos \theta^*)$$



$$\sigma_{p+p \rightarrow \text{everything}} = \sigma_{\text{tot}}$$

$$\sigma_{p+p \rightarrow p+p} = \sigma_{\text{el}}$$

$$d\sigma_{p+p \rightarrow p+p}/dt$$

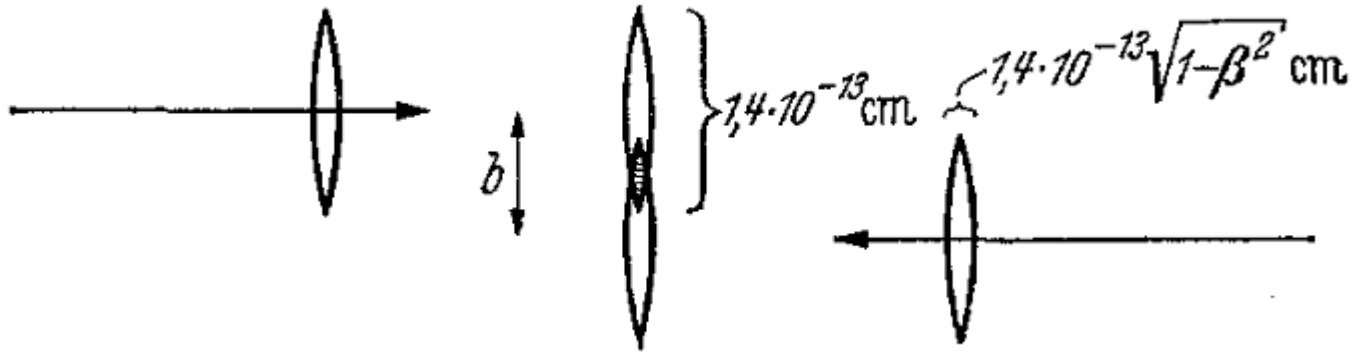
Mesonenerzeugung als Stoßwellenproblem.

Von

W. HEISENBERG.

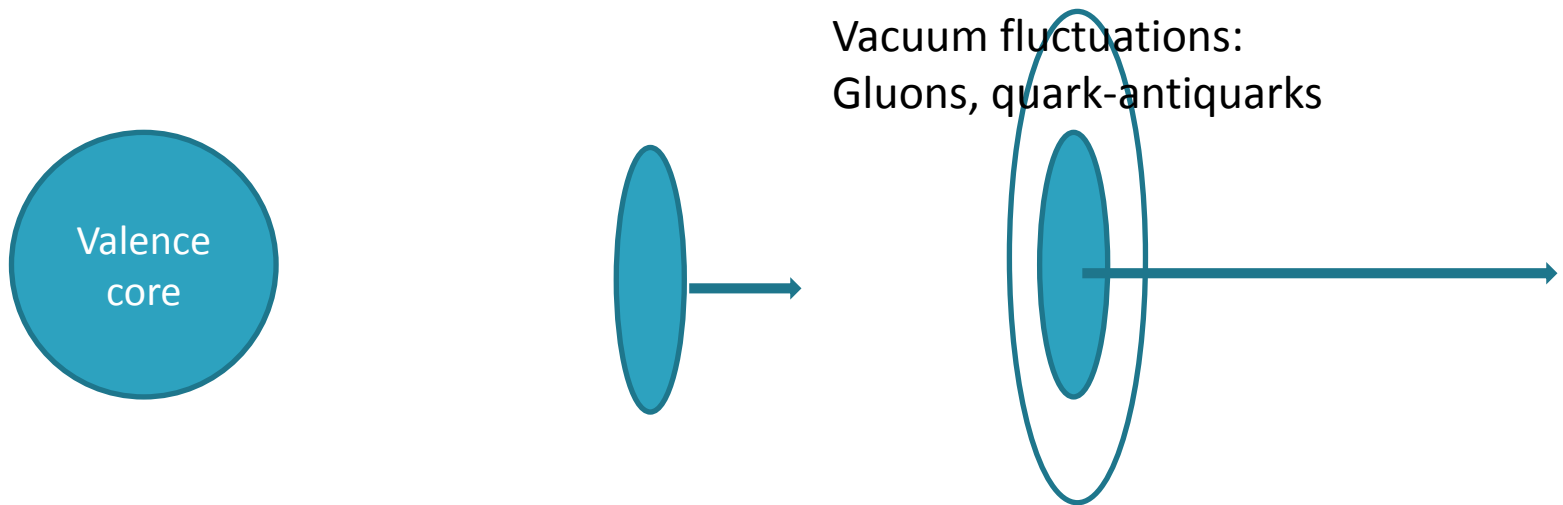
Mit 6 Figuren im Text.

(Eingegangen am 5. Mai 1952.)

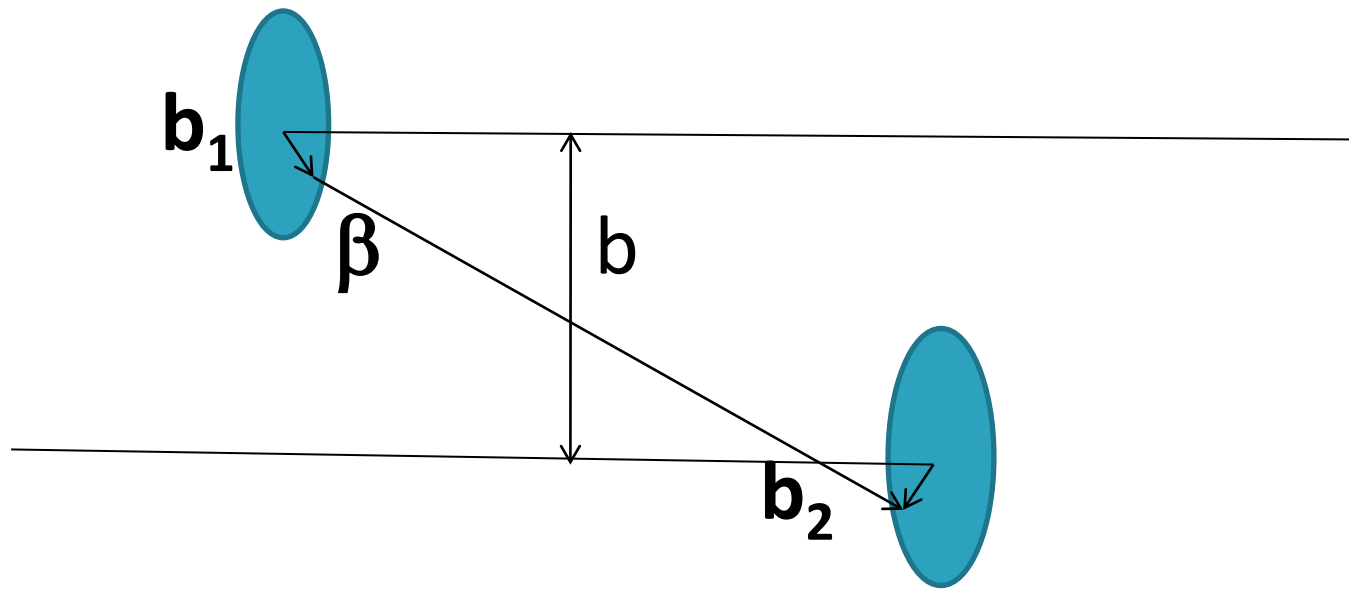


Transverse Space

- Moving nucleon's spatial structure



Collision Geometry



$$b = b_1 + b_2 + \beta \quad \langle b^2 \rangle = \langle b_1^2 \rangle + \langle b_2^2 \rangle + \langle \beta^2 \rangle$$

Nucleon's valence size

- $\langle b^2_1 \rangle = ?$
- Often: $\langle b^2_1 \rangle = 2/3 r^2_p$
- r_p = “protons charge radius” $\cong 0.88$ fm
$$r^2_p = -6 \left. \frac{dF(q^2)}{dq^2} \right|_{q=0}$$
- r^2_n = “neutron charge radius” $\cong -0.115$ fm²
- Correct option:
- $\langle b^2_1 \rangle = 2/3 (r^2_p - r^2_n) \cong 0.44$ fm² = 11 GeV⁻²

Overlaps

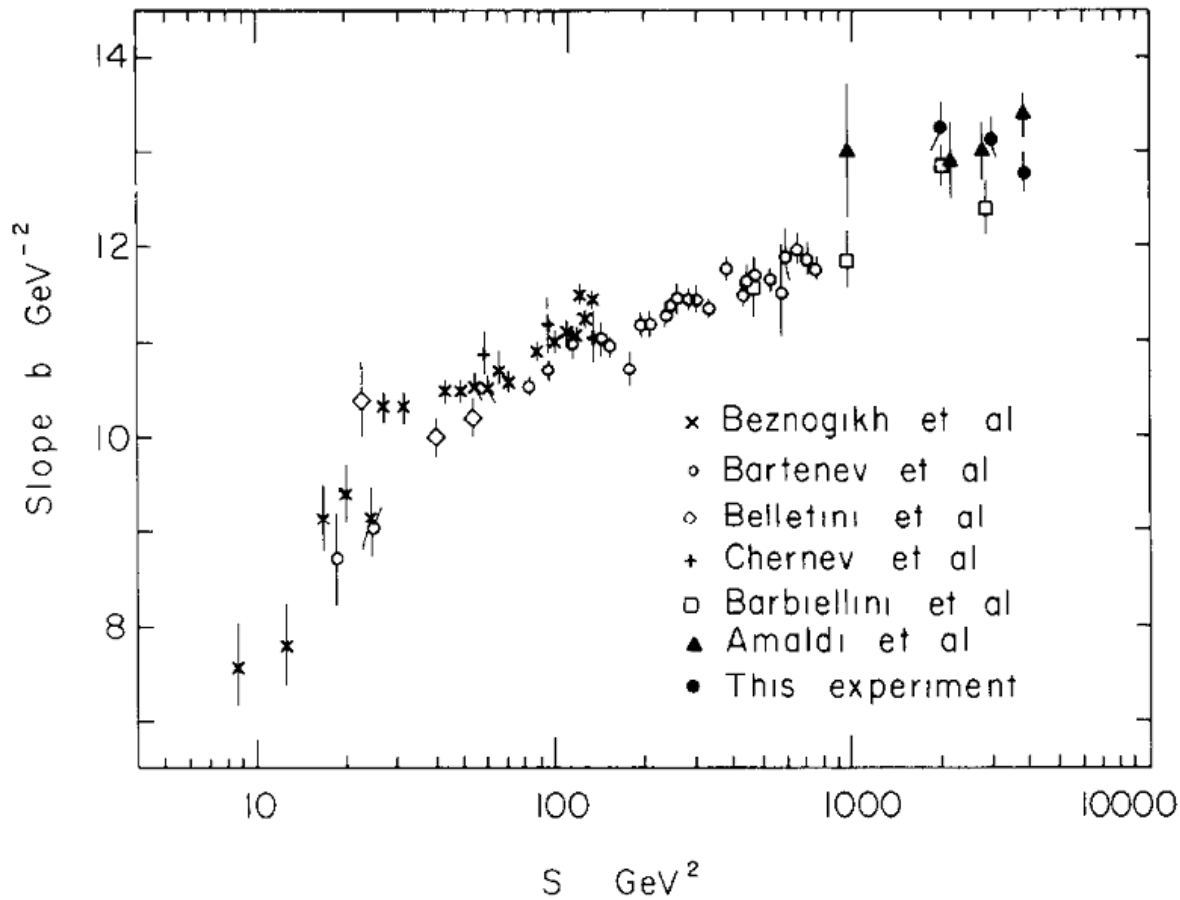
- $\langle b^2 \rangle = \langle b^2_1 \rangle + \langle b^2_2 \rangle + \langle \beta^2 \rangle$
- $\langle b^2 \rangle_{\text{critical}} = \langle b^2_1 \rangle + \langle b^2_2 \rangle = 2 \cdot 11 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$
- **Relation to observables**

$$d\sigma/dt \sim e^{Bt}$$

$$2B(s) \approx \langle b^2 \rangle$$

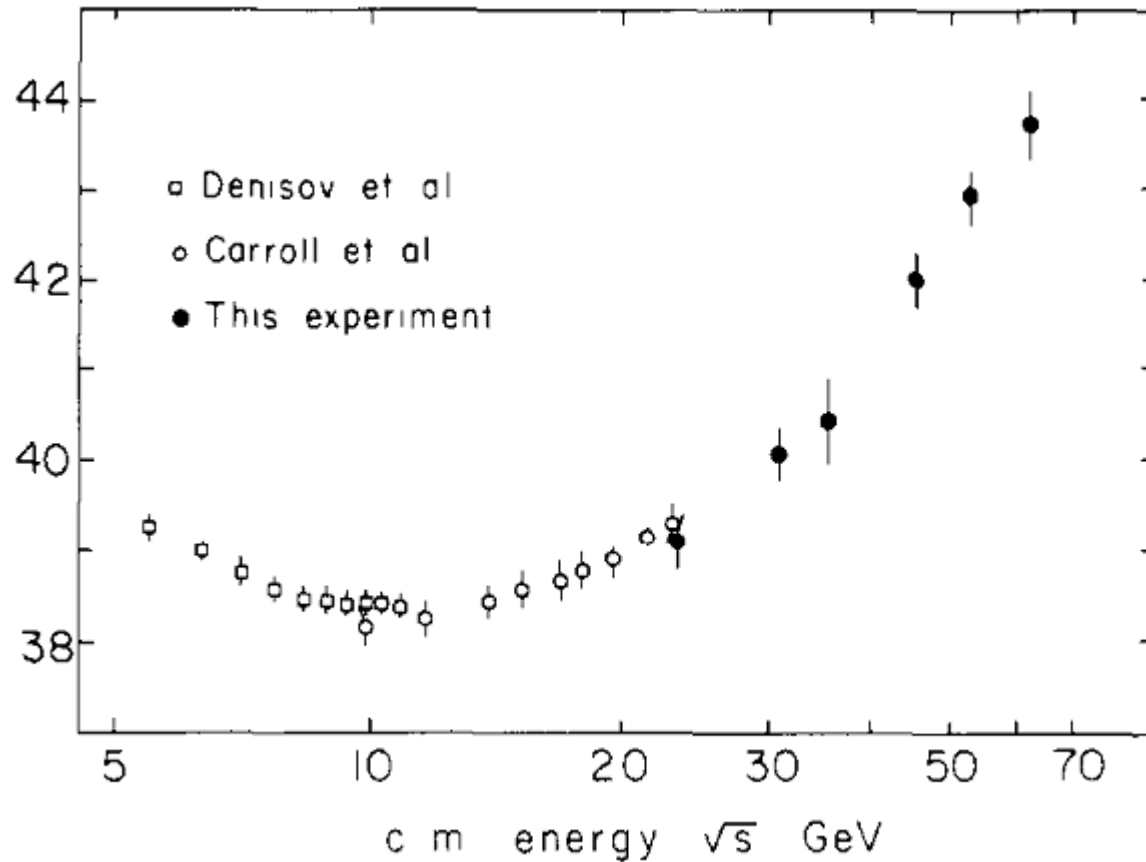
- $B(s)_{\text{critical}} \approx 11 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$

Experiment



$B = b = 11 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ at $s_{\text{critical}} \approx 110-120 \text{ GeV}^2$

Proton-proton total cross-section



$$\sqrt{s}_{\text{critical}} = 10.5 \div 11.0 \text{ GeV}$$

Hypothesis:

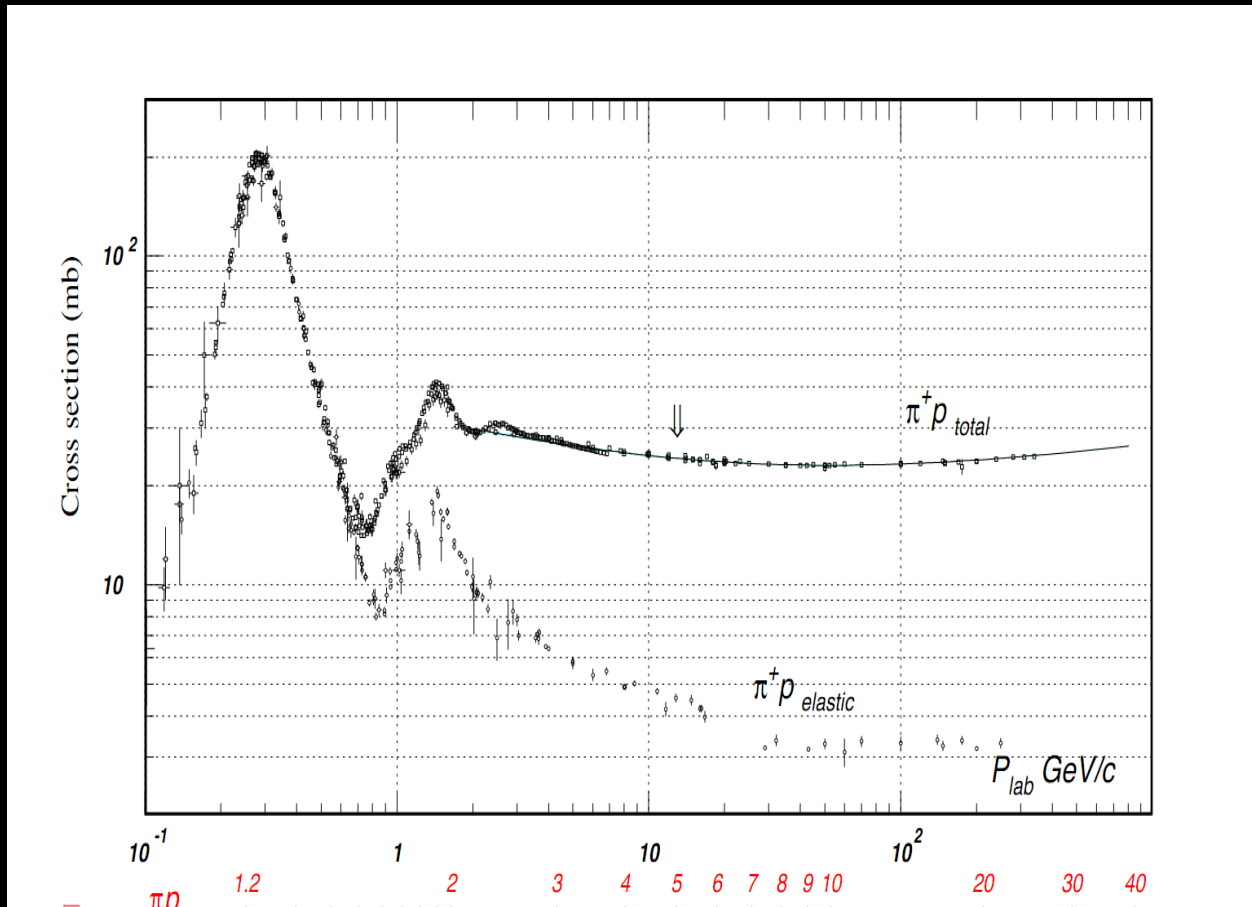
- total cross sections start to grow when valence cores of the colliding hadrons cease to overlap.

Cross-check: πp collisions

$$B_{\text{critical}} \approx 9.1 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

Happens at $p_{\text{lab}} \approx 40\text{-}50 \text{ GeV}$

Experiment



The growth starts at $P_{lab} = 40-45$ GeV

Where is “true asymptotics”?

Natural criterium: $B \gg B_{\text{critical}}$

LHC (7 TeV) :

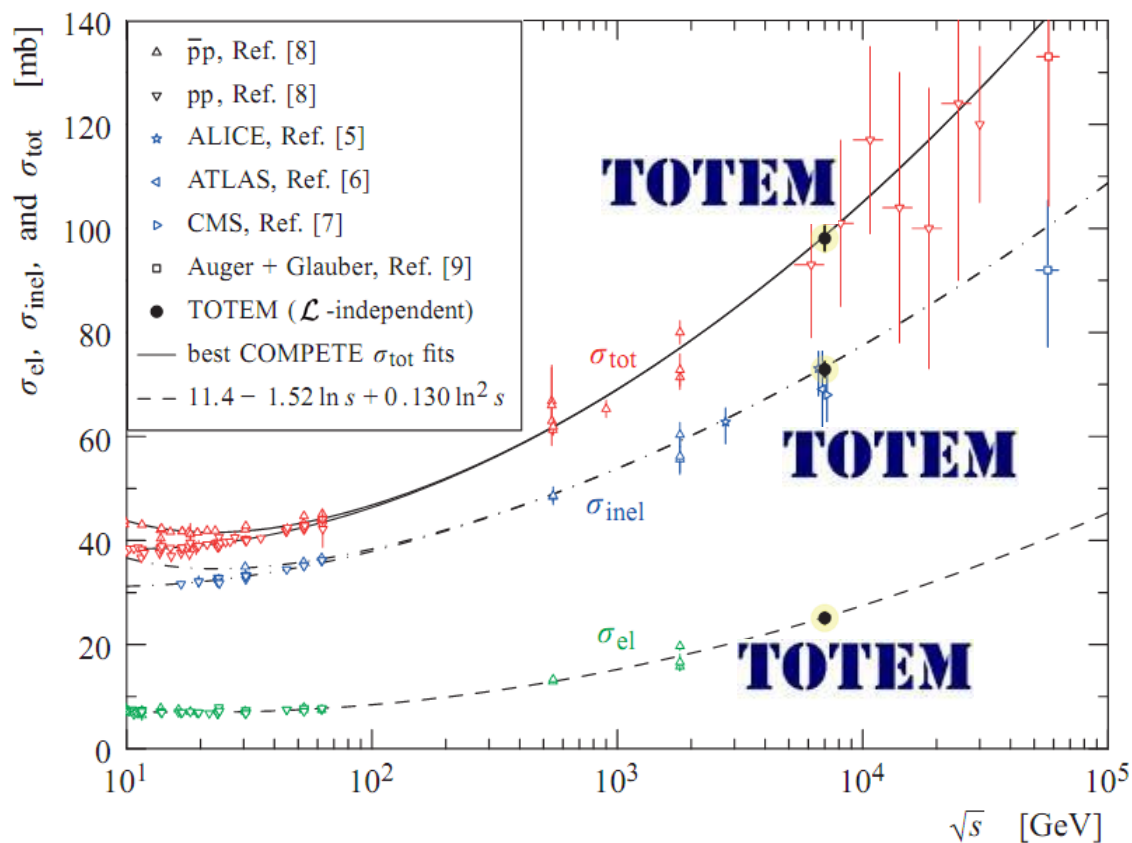
$$B = 20 \text{ GeV}^{-2} = 1.8 B_{\text{critical}}$$

$$B = 5 B_{\text{critical}}$$

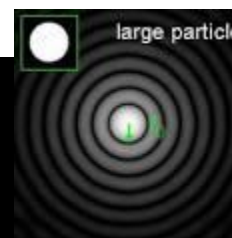
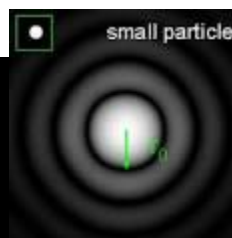
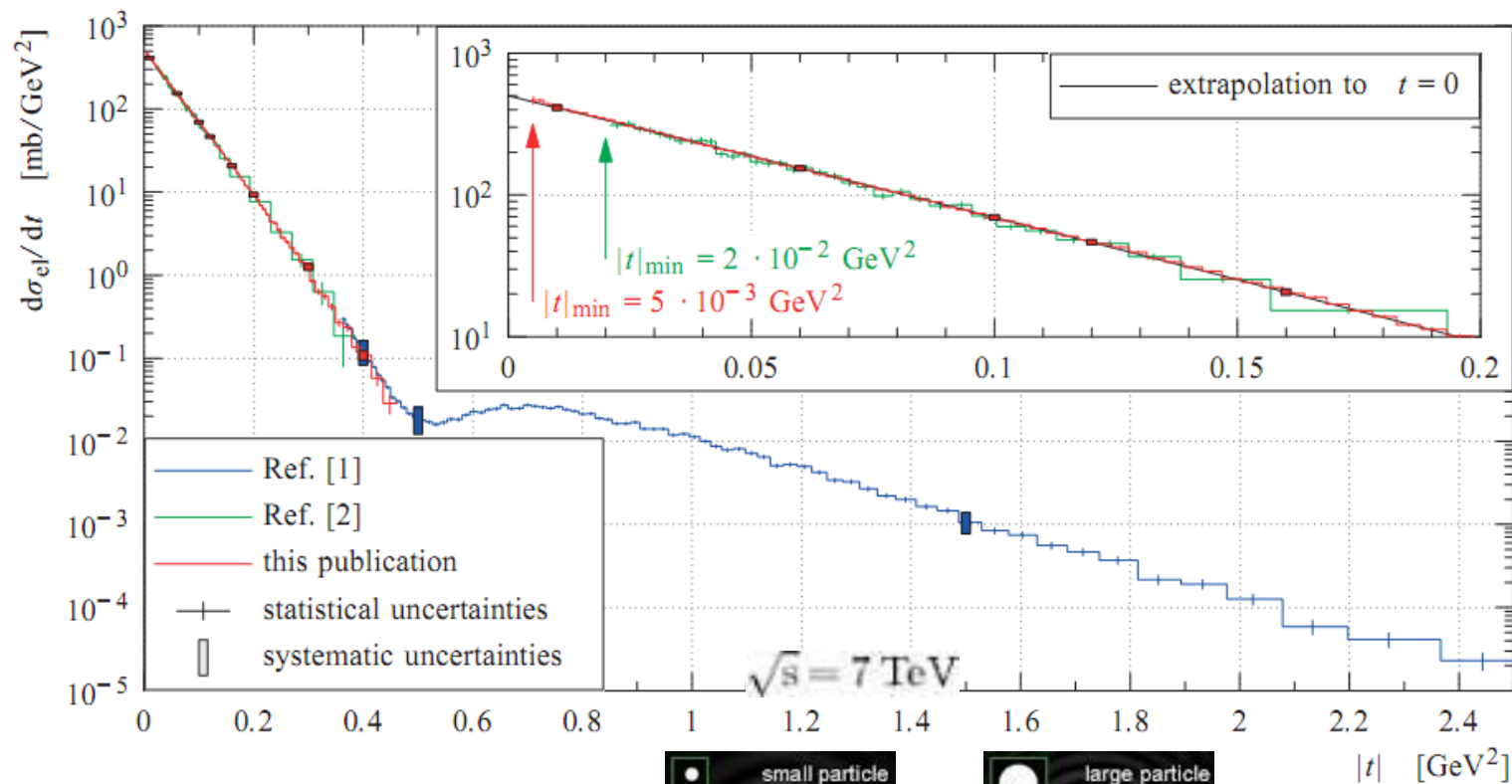
corresponds to the energy

50-100 TeV

Cross-sections vs Energy



Angular Distribution of Elastically Scattered Protons



Where are other minima?

- Optical analogy (Fraunhofer diffraction)

$$d\sigma/dt \sim \{J_1(Rq)/q\}^2$$

$$q^2 = -t$$

Minima are situated at (non-zero) zeroes of the Bessel function $x_{1,2,\dots}$

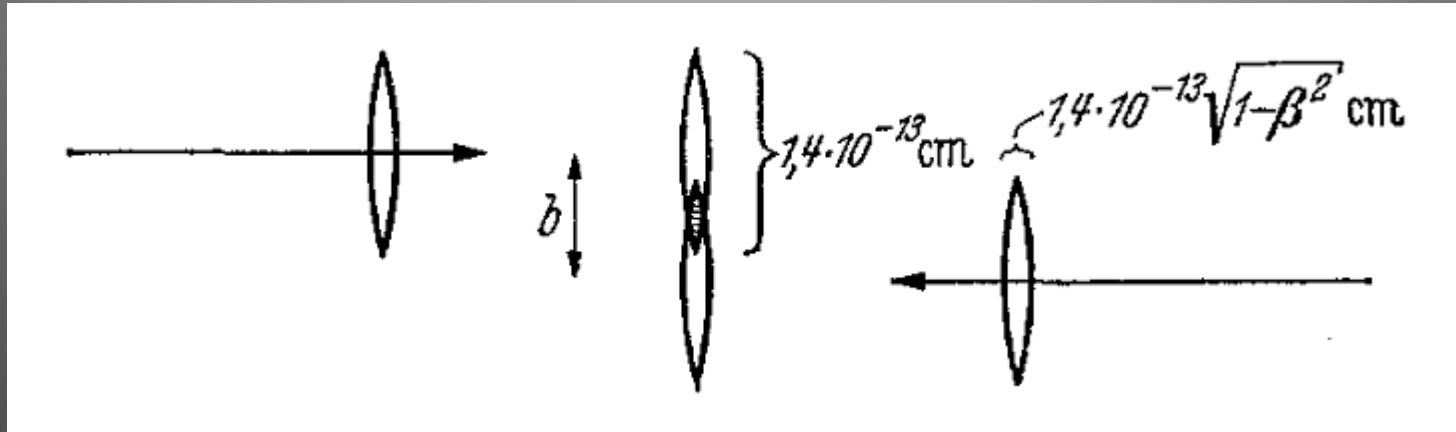
$$\text{LHC: } -t_1 = 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2 = x_1^2/R^2$$

The next minimum should be at

$$-t_2 = -t_1 (x_2/x_1)^2 \approx 1.7 \text{ GeV}^2$$

ABSENT!

Longitudinal



Does the interaction region shrink in the longitudinal direction?

$$\langle x_{||} \rangle = \langle -i d/dp_{||} \rangle = 2p^* \langle d\varphi/dt \rangle, \quad p^* \approx \sqrt{s}/2$$

$$T = |T| \exp(i \varphi(s, t))$$

$$d\sigma/dt \sim |T|^2$$

Can be the scattering phase observed?

Regge poles

$$T = (e^{-i\pi/2} s/s_0)^{\alpha(t)}$$

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

$$\langle x_{||} \rangle = \pi \sqrt{s/2} \alpha'(0) \ln(s/s_0) \approx$$

40-50000 fm at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$

0.5 Angstrom \sim atomic Bohr radius

Is there any relation to observables?

- Fluctuations

$$\langle \Delta x_{||} \rangle = p^* / \sqrt{\langle t^2 \rangle - \langle t \rangle^2} \approx \sqrt{s} B/2$$

$$= 7000 \cdot 20/2 = 70000 \text{ GeV}^{-1} = 14\,000 \text{ fm}$$

Longitudinal range grows with energy enormously.

Where is QCD?

- Can we calculate Regge trajectories perturbatively ?
- Naïve expectation:

$$\alpha(t) = \sum g^{2n} \cdot \alpha_n(t)$$

$$\alpha(0) = \sum g^{2n} \cdot \alpha_n(0)$$

$$\alpha'(0) = \sum g^{2n} \cdot \alpha'_n(0)$$

Renormalization group:

$\alpha(0)$ does not depend on g^2

$$\alpha'(0) \sim \exp(1/\beta_0 g^2)$$

TIME?!

- Interaction time grows with energy proportionally

CONCLUSION

There remains
much to be said in
C-major

(Arnold Schoenberg)