Low x 2008 - Discussion

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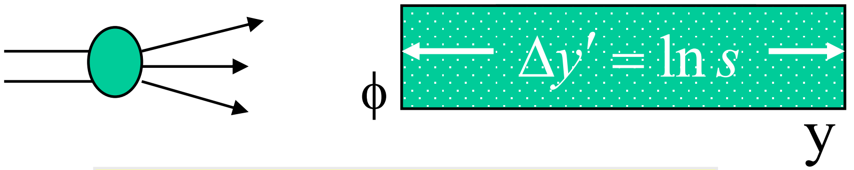
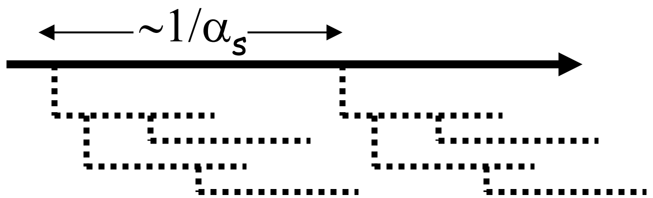
Pomeron intercept and slope: the QCD connection



$$\sigma_T(s) = \sigma_o\, e^{\varepsilon \Delta y'} = \sigma_o\, s^{\varepsilon}$$



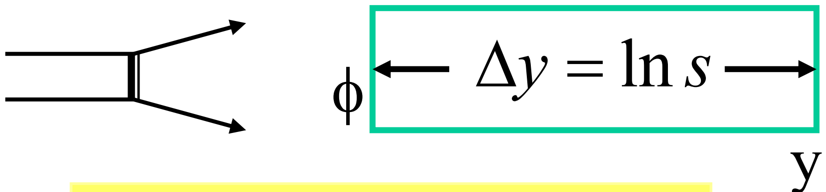
Emission spacing controlled by α-strong

➔ σ_T : power law rise with energy

(see E. Levin, An Introduction to Pomerons,Preprint DESY 98-120)

α′ reflects the size of the emitted cluster,

which is controlled by $1/\alpha_s$ and thereby is related to ε



$$\mathrm{Im}\, f_{el}(s,t) \propto e^{(\varepsilon+\alpha' t)\Delta y}$$

← assume linear t-dependence

Forward elastic scattering amplitude

$\bar{p}$-p Interactions

Non-diffractive:

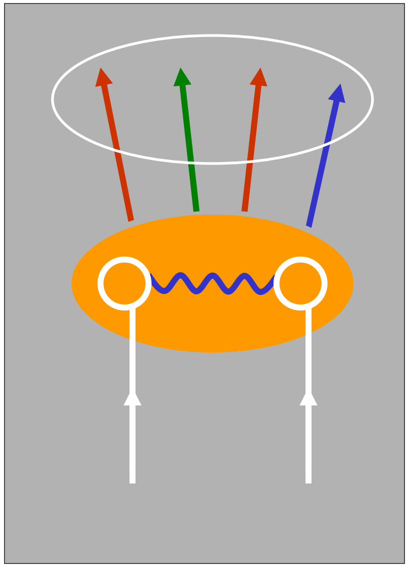
Color-exchange

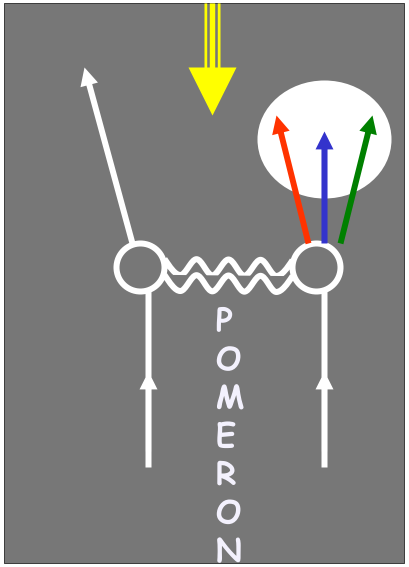
Diffractive:

Colorless exchange with vacuum quantum numbers

rapidity gap

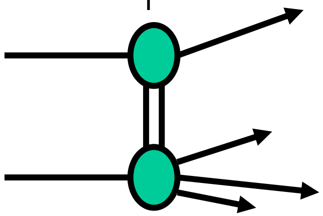
Incident hadrons acquire color and break apart





Incident hadrons retain their quantum numbers remaining colorless

Total single-diffractive cross-section



$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{SD}}{dt\,d\xi} = f_{IP/p}(t,\xi)\cdot\sigma_{IP-\bar{p}}(s\xi)$$

s^{ε} s^{ε}

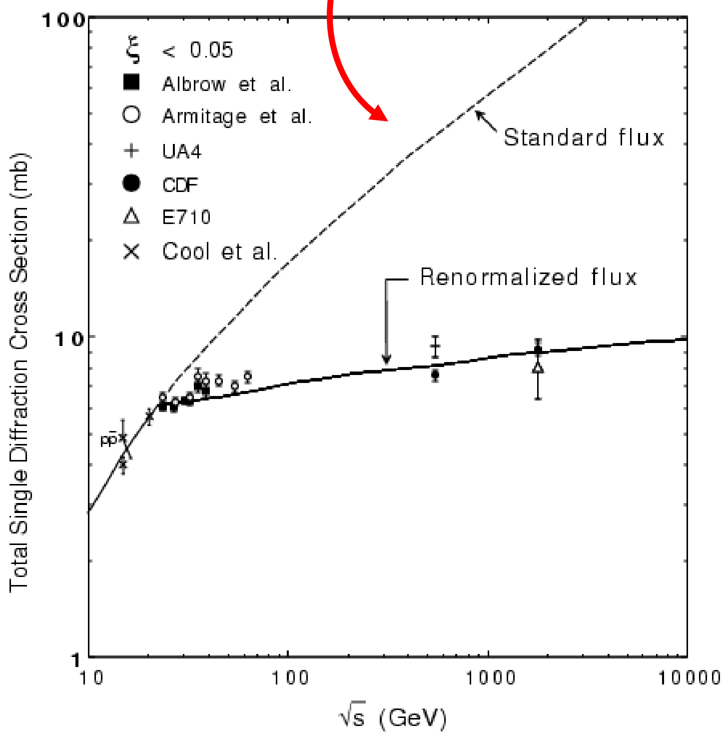
$\sigma_{SD} \sim s^{2\varepsilon}$

- <u>Unitarity problem:</u>
  Using factorization and std pomeron flux σ_{SD} exceeds σ_T at $\sqrt{s} \approx 2$ TeV.

- <u>Renormalization:</u>
  Normalize Pomeron flux to unity to eliminate overlapping gaps

KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379

$$\int_{\xi_{min}}^{0.1}\int_{t=-\infty}^{0} f_{IP/p}(t,\xi)\,d\xi\,dt = 1$$



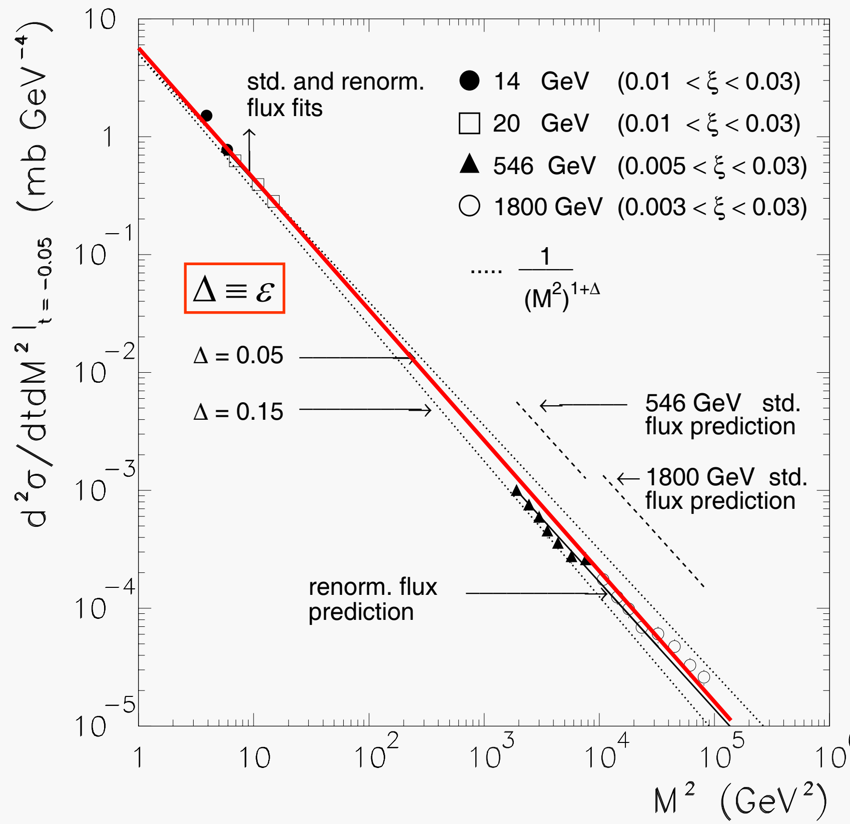
M^2-scaling

renormalization

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \propto \frac{s^{2\varepsilon} \rightarrow 1}{(M^2)^{1+\varepsilon}}$$

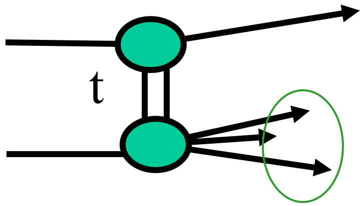
➔ Independent of S over 6 orders of magnitude in M^2!

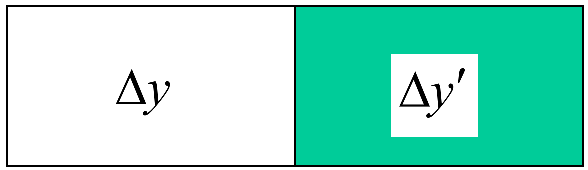
KG&JM, PRD 59 (1999) 114017



Factorization breaks down so as to ensure M^2-scaling!

Single Diffraction in QCD





2 independent variables: $t, \Delta y$

color factor

$$\kappa = \frac{g_{IP-IP-IP}(t)}{\beta_{IP-p-p}(0)} \approx 0.17$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt\, d\Delta y} = \underbrace{C \cdot F_p^2(t) \cdot \left\{ e^{(\varepsilon+\alpha' t)\Delta y} \right\}^2}_{\text{gap probability}} \cdot \kappa \cdot \underbrace{\left\{ \sigma_o \, e^{\varepsilon \, \Delta y'} \right\}}_{\text{sub-energy x-section}}$$

Gap probability MUST be normalized to unity!

Single diffraction (re)normalized

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt\, d\Delta y} = N_{gap} \cdot \underbrace{C \cdot F_p^2(t) \cdot \left\{ e^{(\varepsilon+\alpha' t)\Delta y} \right\}^2}_{P_{gap}(\Delta y, t)} \cdot \kappa \cdot \left\{ \sigma_o\, e^{\varepsilon\, \Delta y'} \right\}$$

$$N_{gap}^{-1}(s) = \int_{\Delta y, t} P_{gap}(\Delta y, t)\, d\Delta y\, dt \xrightarrow{s\to\infty} C' \cdot \frac{s^{2\varepsilon}}{\ln s}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt\, d\Delta y} = C'' \left[e^{\varepsilon(\Delta y - \ln s)} \cdot \ln s \right] e^{(b_0 + 2\alpha' \Delta y)t}$$

Grows slower than s^{ε}

→ The Pumplin bound is obeyed at all impact parameters

The Factors κ and ε

Experimentally:

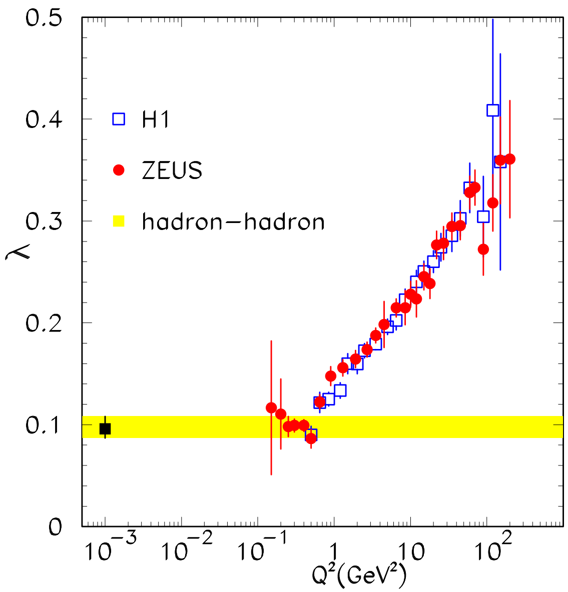
$$\kappa = \frac{g_{IP-IP-IP}}{\beta_{IP-p}} = 0.17 \pm 0.02, \qquad \varepsilon = 0.104$$

KG&JM, PRD 59 (114017) 1999

Color factor: $\kappa = f_g \times \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} + f_q \times \frac{1}{N_c} \xrightarrow{Q^2=1} \approx 0.75 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0.25 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0.18$

Pomeron intercept: $\varepsilon = \lambda_g \cdot w_g + \lambda_q \cdot w_q \approx 0.12$

λ HERA

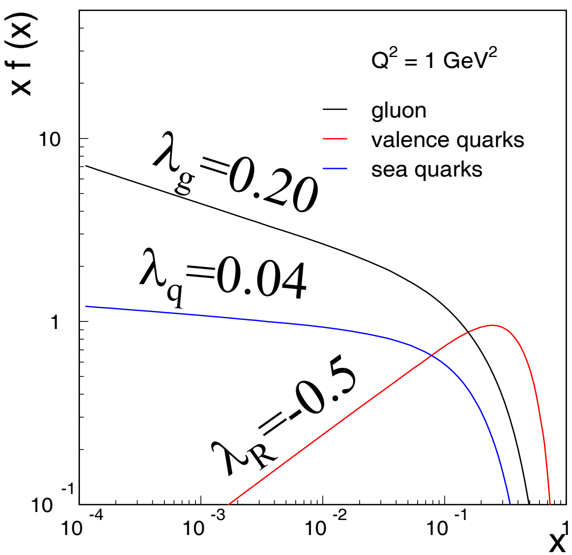


$$x \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\lambda}}$$

f_g=gluon fraction
f_q=quark fraction

$$\int_{x=1/s}^{1} f(x)\,dx \sim s^{\lambda}$$

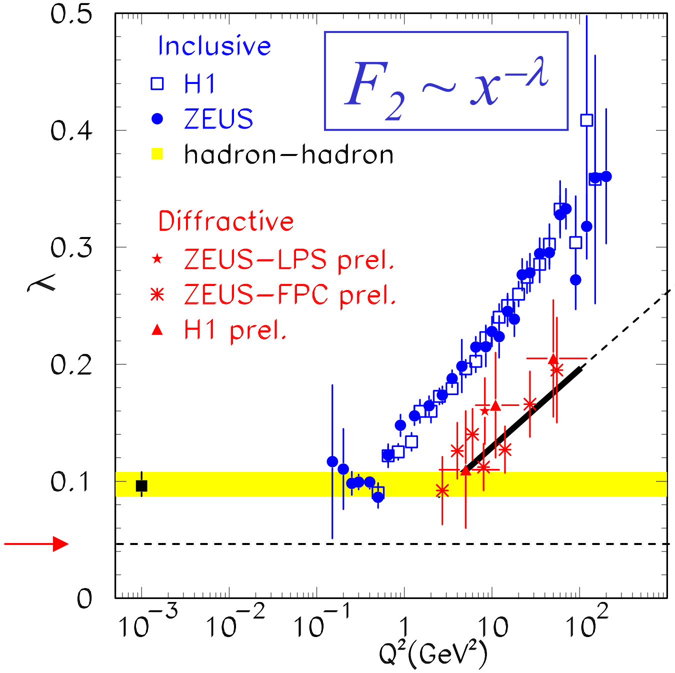
CTEQ5L



Inclusive vs Diffractive DIS

KG, "Diffraction: a New Approach," J.Phys.G26:716-720,2000 e-Print Archive: **hep-ph/0001092**

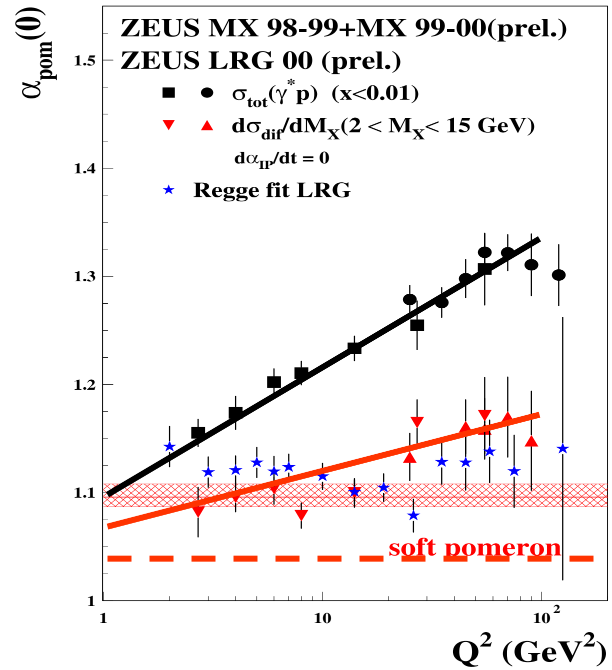
Brend Loehr@smallx-2007



$\alpha_P(0)$-1

$(\varepsilon_q+\lambda)/2$

ε_q →



$$F_2^{D(3)}(\xi,\beta,Q^2) \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{C(Q^2)}{(\beta\xi)^{\lambda(Q^2)}} \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon+\lambda}} \cdot \frac{C}{\beta^{\lambda}}$$

$$\frac{F_2^{D(3)}(\xi,x,Q^2)}{F_2(x,Q^2)} \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon}}$$

Diffractive to ND ratio flat in x and Q2 for fixed ξ

α' versus ε

$$\frac{d^2\sigma(s,M^2,t)}{dM^2dt} = \left[\frac{\sigma_0^{pp}}{16\pi}\sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p}\right]\frac{s^{2\epsilon}}{N(s)}\frac{1}{(M^2)^{1+\epsilon}}e^{bt} \stackrel{s\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} \left[2\alpha' e^{\frac{\epsilon b_0}{\alpha'}}\sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p}\right]\underbrace{\frac{\ln s^{2\epsilon}}{(M^2)^{1+\epsilon}}e^{bt}}_{b=b_0+2\alpha'\ln\frac{s}{M^2}}$$

$$\sigma_{sd} \stackrel{s\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} \sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p} e^{\frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha'}b_0} s^{\epsilon} \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(\ln s^{\epsilon})^n}{n\ n!}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(\ln s^{2\epsilon})^n_{\alpha'}}{n\ n!}} = 2\sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p} e^{\frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha'}b_0} \Rightarrow \sigma_0^{pp}$$

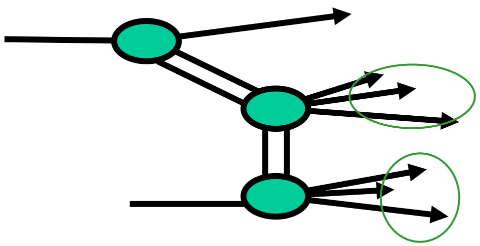
← Constant set to σ_o^{pp}

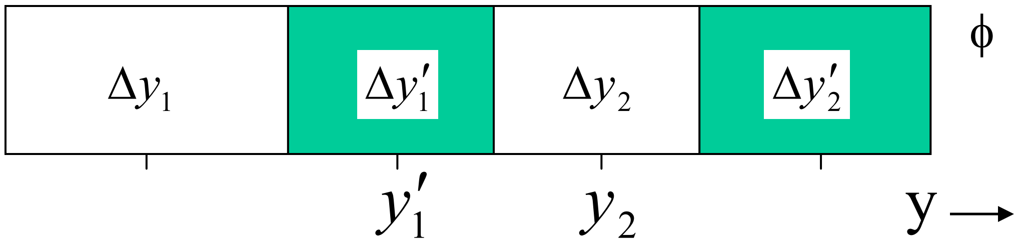
$$\sigma_0^{Pp} = \kappa\sigma_0^{pp} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\kappa\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon b_o^{sd}}{2\alpha'}\right) = 1 \qquad b_o^{sd} = \frac{R_p^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2m_\pi^2}$$

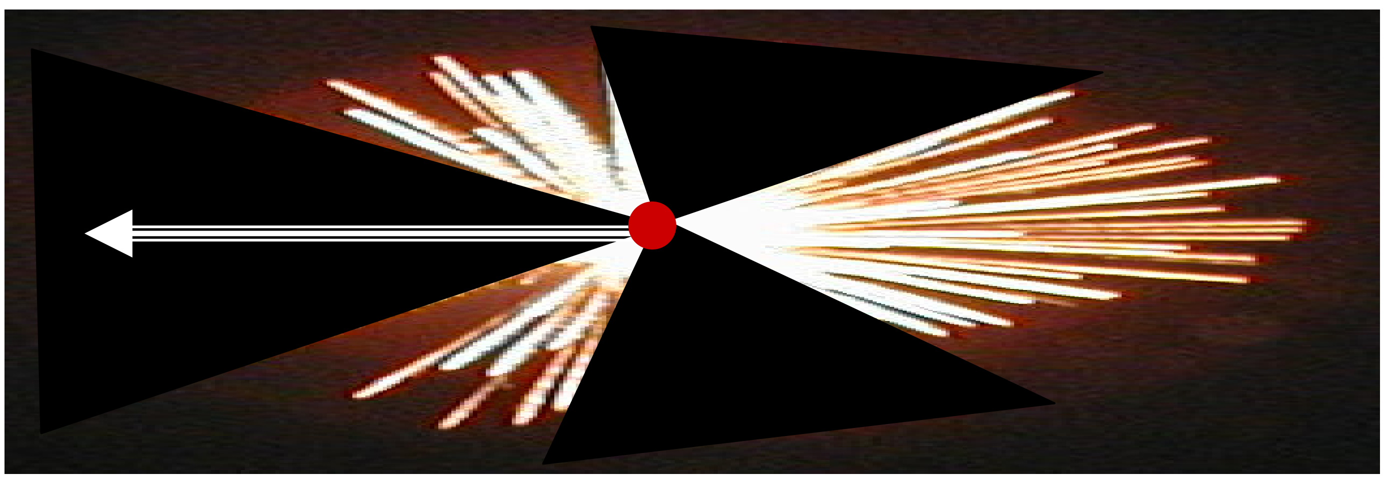
$$\alpha' = -\varepsilon\frac{1/4m_\pi^2}{4\ \ln(2\kappa)} = 0.25\ \text{GeV}^{-2}\ (\text{using } \varepsilon = 0.08) \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha'}{\varepsilon} = 3.14 = \pi\ !$$

Multigap Diffraction

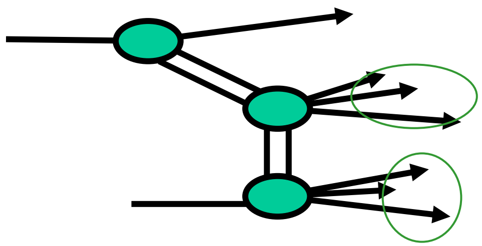
(KG, hep-ph/0205141)

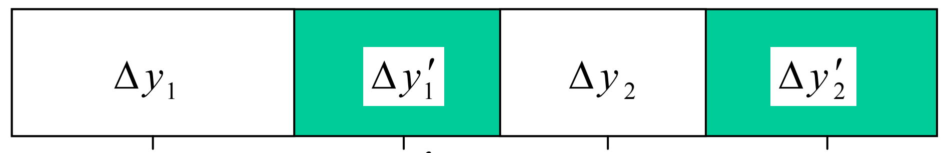






Multigap Cross Sections





5 independent variables: y'_1, y_2, t_1, $\Delta y = \Delta y_1 + \Delta y_2$, t_2

color factor

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{\prod_{i=1-5} dV_i} = C \times F_p^2(t_1) \prod_{\text{i=1-2}} \left\{ e^{(\varepsilon+\alpha' t_i)\Delta y_i} \right\}^2 \times \kappa^2 \left\{ \sigma_o \, e^{\varepsilon(\Delta y'_1 + \Delta y'_2)} \right\}$$

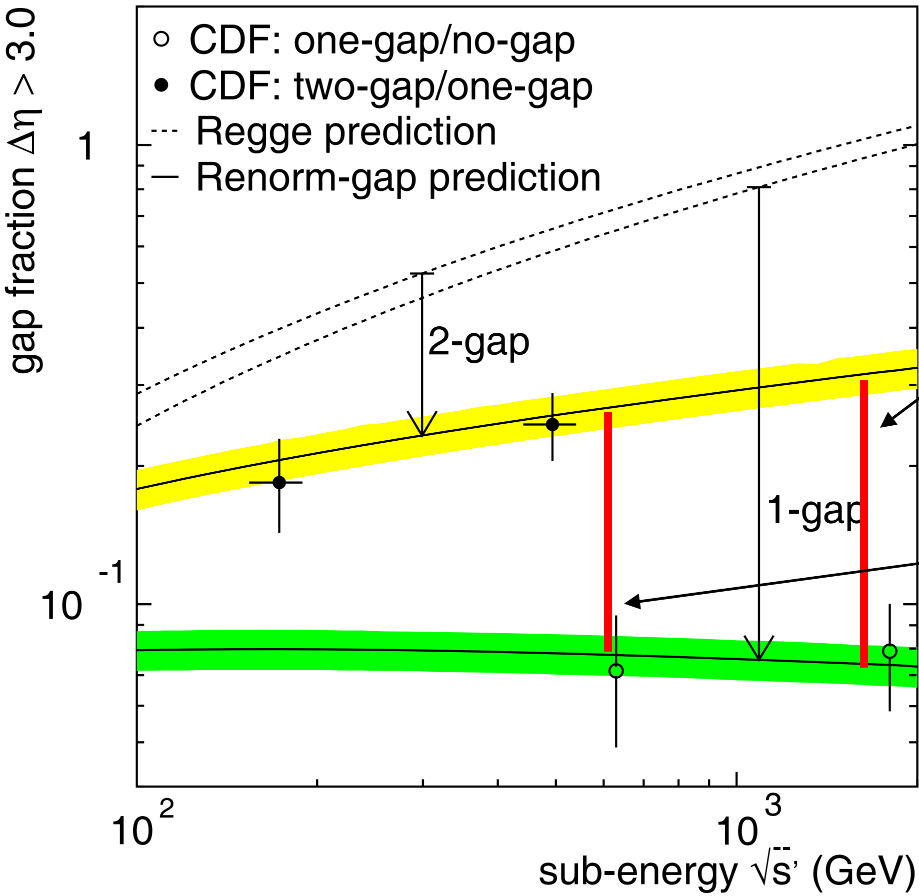
Gap probability

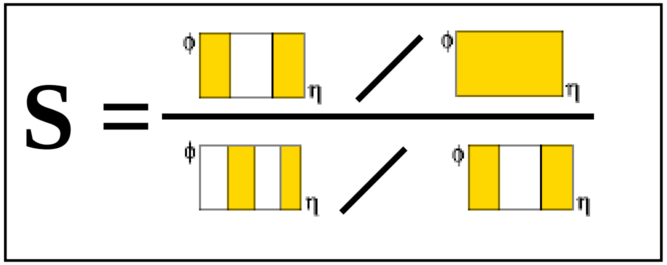
$$\int_{\Delta y, t} \sim s^{2\varepsilon} / \ln s$$

Sub-energy cross section (for regions with particles)

Same suppression as for single gap!

Gap Survival Probability





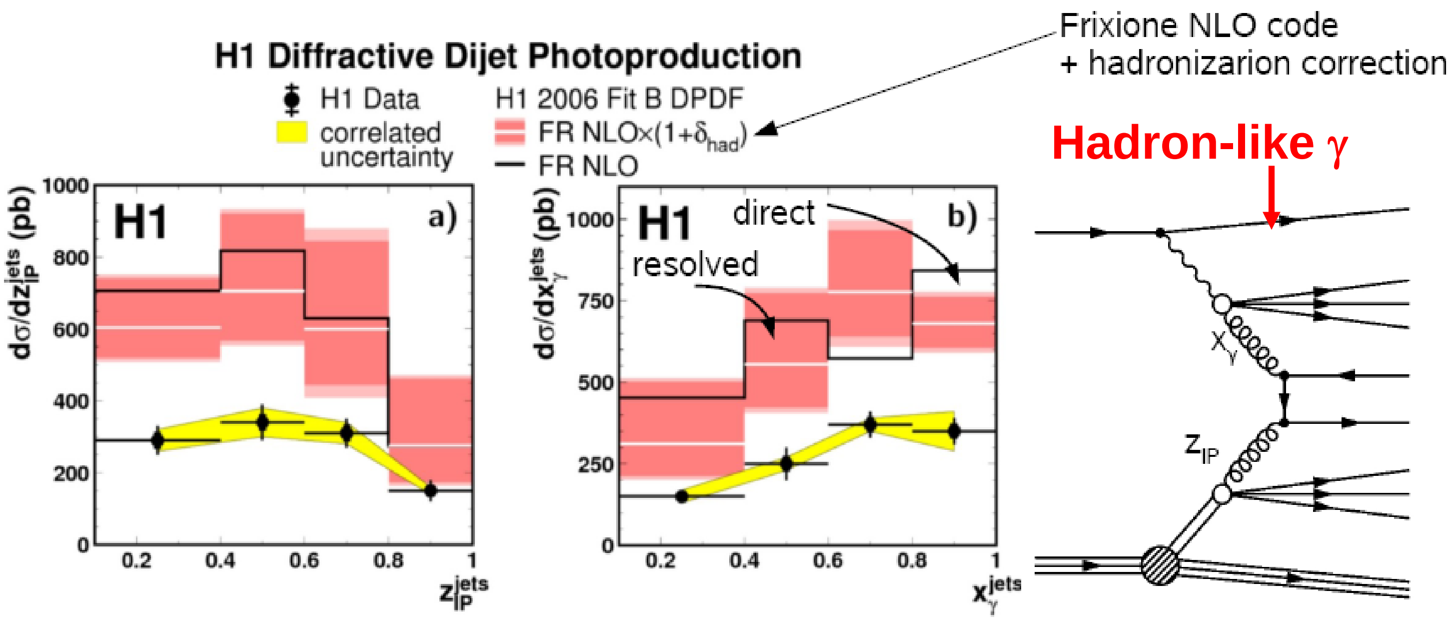
$$S^{1-gap/0-gap}_{2-gap/1-gap}(1800\text{ GeV}) \approx 0.23$$

$$S^{1-gap/0-gap}_{2-gap/1-gap}(630\text{ GeV}) \approx 0.29$$

Results similar to predictions by:
Gotsman-Levin-Maor
Kaidalov-Khoze-Martin-Ryskin
Soft color interactions

Dijets in γp at HERA: the puzzle (?)

slide imported from diffractive group experimental summary of the HERA/LHC Workshop of March 14, 2007



- large violation of naive factorization observed
- factorization breaking occurs in direct and resolved processes

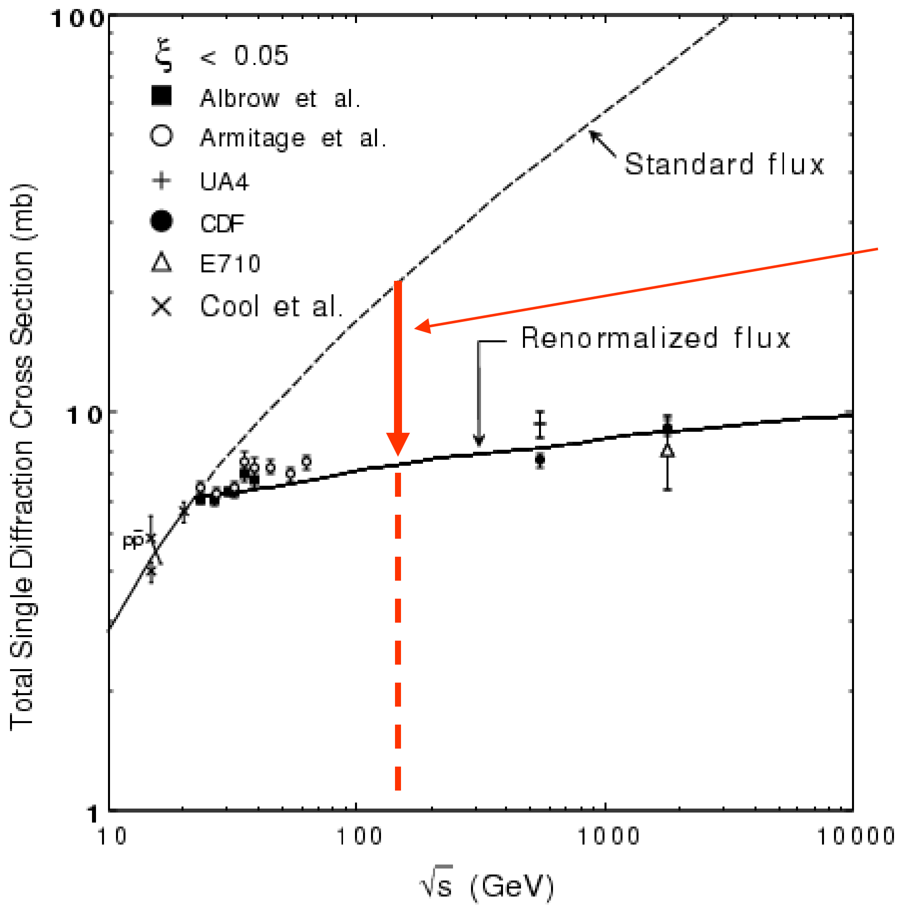
QCD factorisation not OK

Unexpected, not understood

Matthias Mozer, HERA-LHC 2007 12

Dijets in γp at HERA: the expectation

K. Goulianos, POS (DIFF2006) 055 (p. 8)

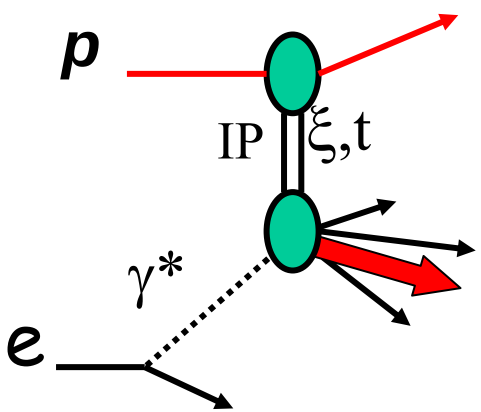


Factor 0f ~3 suppression
expected at W~200 GeV
(just as in pp collisions)
for both direct and resolved components

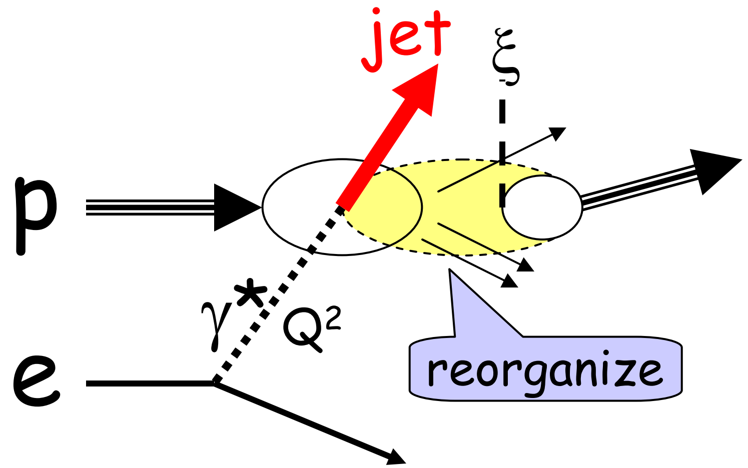
Diffractive DIS @ HERA

J. Collins: factorization holds (but under what contitions?)

Pomeron exchange



Color reorganization



$$F_2^{D(3)}(\xi, x, Q^2) \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon}} \cdot F_2(x, Q^2)$$

Inclusive vs Diffractive DIS

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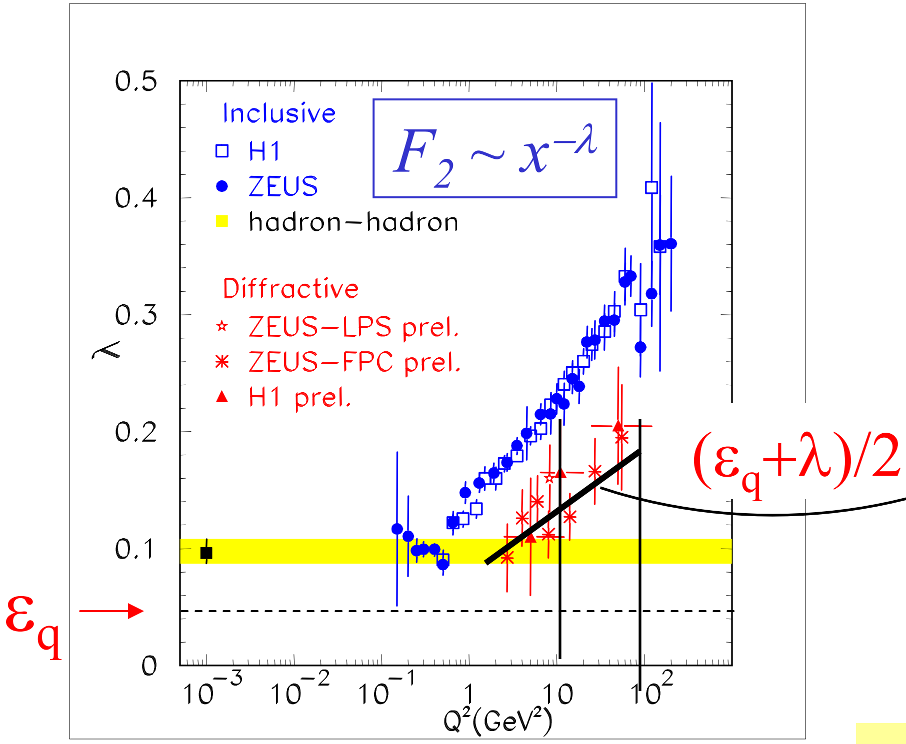
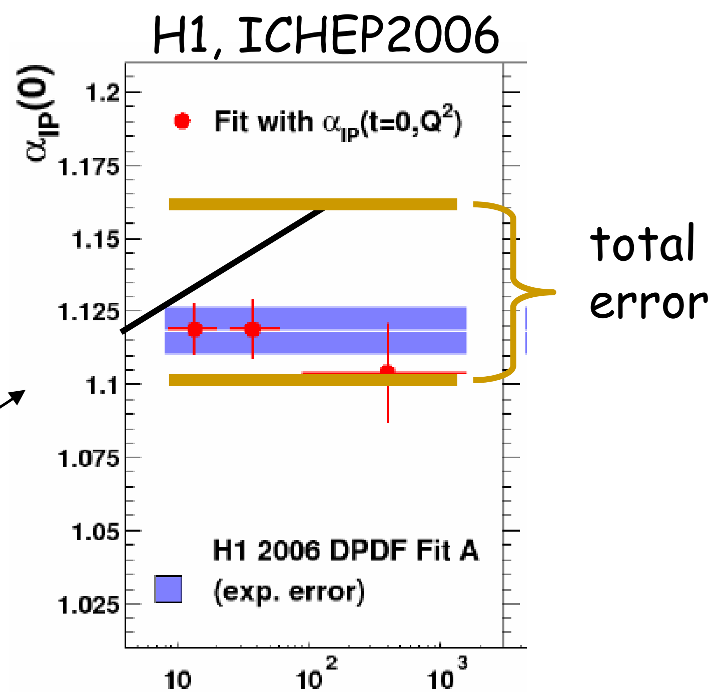
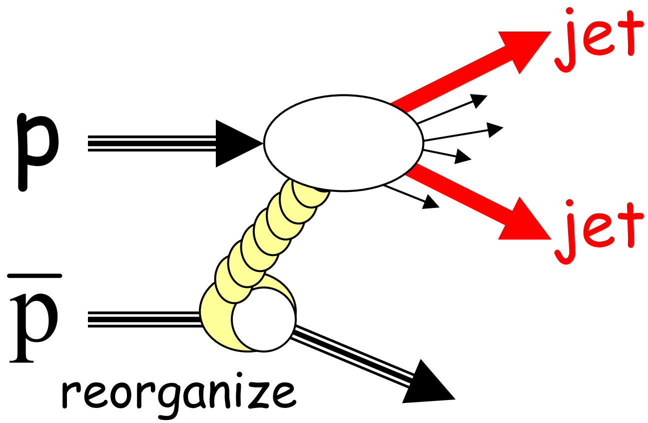




$$\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) = 1.114 \pm 0.018(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.012(\text{syst.})^{+0.040}_{-0.020}(\text{th.})$$

$$F_2^{D(3)}(\xi,\beta,Q^2) \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{C(Q^2)}{(\beta\xi)^{\lambda(Q^2)}} \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon+\lambda}} \cdot \frac{C}{\beta^{\lambda}}$$

Diffractive Dijets @ Tevatron



$$F^D(\xi, x, Q^2) \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+2\varepsilon}} \cdot F(x/\xi, Q^2)$$

$F^D_{JJ}(\xi,\beta,Q^2)$ @ Tevatron

$$F^D(\xi,\beta,Q^2) = \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{renorm}} \frac{1}{\xi^{1+2\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{C(Q^2)}{(x/\xi)^{\lambda(Q^2)}} = \frac{2\varepsilon}{(\beta s)^{2\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi^{1+2\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{C(Q^2)}{\beta^{\lambda(Q^2)}}$$

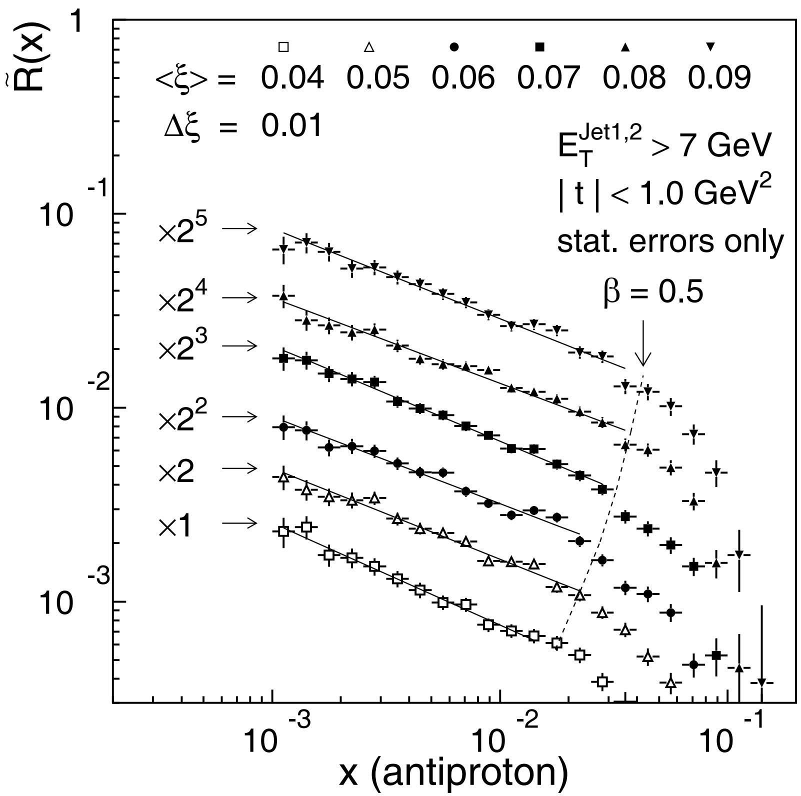
$$\mathrm{N}^{-1}_{\mathrm{renorm}} = \int_{\xi_{\min}}^{1} \frac{d\xi}{\xi^{1+2\varepsilon}} \xrightarrow{\xi_{\min} = \frac{x_{\min}}{\beta} \approx \frac{1}{\beta s}} \frac{(\beta s)^{2\varepsilon}}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{RENORM} \quad \Rightarrow \quad R\frac{SD}{ND}(x) = \frac{2\varepsilon}{s^{2\varepsilon}} \frac{1}{\xi^{1-\lambda(Q^2)}} \cdot x^{-(2\varepsilon)}$$

$$\varepsilon_g = 0.2 \rightarrow x^{-0.4}$$

SD/ND Dijet Ratio vs x_{Bj}@ CDF

$$R(x) = \frac{F_{jj}^{SD}(x)}{F_{jj}^{ND}(x)}$$



0.035 < ξ < 0.095

Flat ξ dependence

$$R(x) = x^{-0.45}$$