

# Double diffraction at TeVatron and LHC in the NLL-BFKL framework

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## Introduction

- BFKL evolution
- Process of interest
- Going to NLL-BFKL

## Mueller-Navelet jets

C. Marquet, C. Royon, arXiv:0704.3409v2

- Correlations in azimuthal angle  $d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$
- Effects of systematic uncertainties

## Gap between jets

F.C, O. Kepka, C. Marquet, C. Royon, arXiv:0903.4598v1

- Comparison with D0 data
- Predictions for LHC
- Effects of systematic uncertainties

## Conclusion



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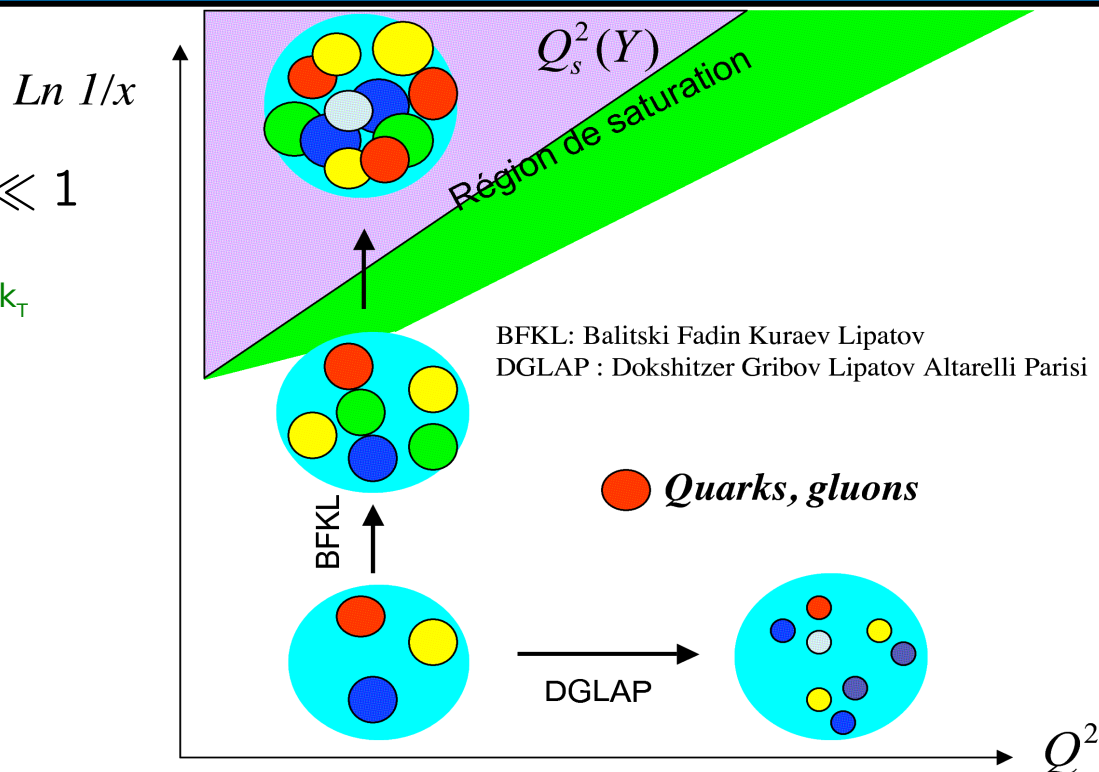
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# Introduction : BFKL evolution

## Linear pQCD evolutions $\alpha_s \ll 1$

- DGLAP evolution  
Towards larger momentum scale  $k_T$
- BFKL evolution  
Towards smaller  $x$



## 2 to 2 scattering processes with same $k_T$

- DGLAP evolution  
No additional radiation is possible since jets have same  $k_T$
- BFKL evolution in Regge limit  $s \gg -t = k_\perp^2$   
Large rapidity interval between final-state particles  
Resummation of the large higher-order leading logs

$p^+ \rightarrow (1-x)p^+, k_\perp$

$q^- \rightarrow xp^+, -k_\perp, q^-$

$s = 2p^+q^-$

$x = k_\perp^2/s \ll 1$

$\Delta\eta = \ln(s/k_T^2)$

➡ Signs of BFKL evolution in di-jets processes with same  $p_T$  and large  $\Delta\eta$  gap.

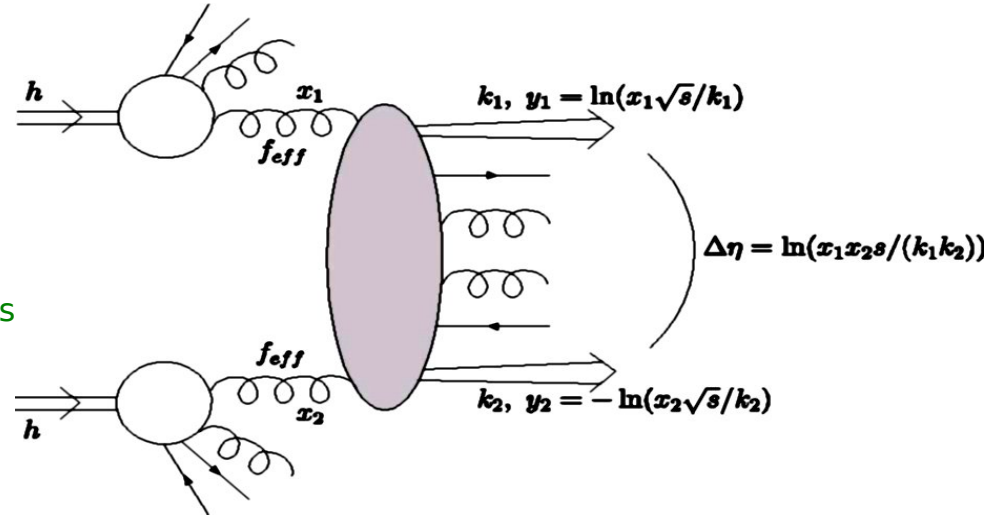
# Processes of interest

## Mueller-Navelet jets

- Two jets in forward regions
- Test of the BFKL approach  
Correlation in azimuthal angle between jets



**Study  $d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$**

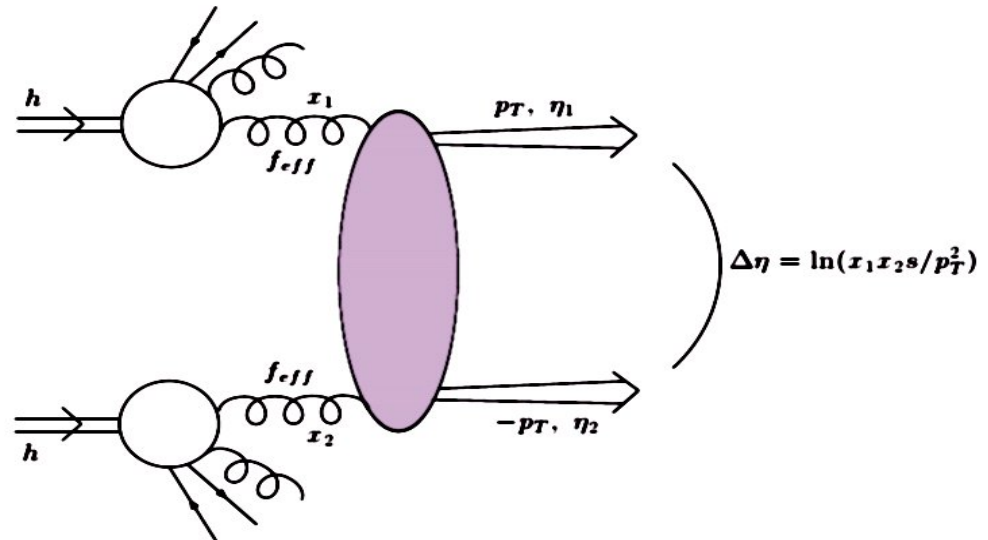


## Gaps between jets

- No energy deposits between jets  
Observed at TeVatron and HERA
- Test of the BFKL approach  
Production cross-sections



**Study  $d^2\sigma / dp_T d\Delta\eta$**



## Going to NLL-BFKL

- Large corrections w.r.t. LL and lead to unphysical results
  - NLL BFKL kernels need resummation
  - Truncation of the perturbative series → spurious singularities in Mellin ( $\gamma$ ) space
- Use of Salam's regularisation schemes
  - Singularities cancel when add some higher order corrections → meaningful NLL-BFKL results
  - S3 and S4 schemes for forward jet production (modulo the impact factors taken at LL)

## Full NLL-BFKL calculation available

- Resolution of implicit equation performed by numerical methods

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \chi_{NLL} & \xrightarrow{\text{regularisation}} & \chi_{S4} & \xrightarrow{\text{implicit equation}} & \chi_{eff} \\ & & \chi_{eff}(\gamma, \alpha) = \chi^{NLL-S4}(\gamma, \alpha, \chi_{eff}(\gamma, \alpha)) & & \end{array}$$

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# Correlations in azimuthal angle $d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$

## Theoretical predictions

- DGLAP evolution
  - Jets are back-to-back
  - $d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$  should peak towards  $\pi$
  - No dependence vs  $\Delta\eta$
- BFKL evolution
  - Smoother distribution via multi-gluon emission

## Cross-section in the BFKL framework

- Relevant variables

$$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, \quad Q = \sqrt{k_1 k_2}, \quad R = \frac{k_2}{k_1}, \quad \Delta\Phi = \pi - \phi_1 + \phi_2$$

- Normalized  $\Delta\Phi$  distribution

$$2\pi \frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\eta dR d\Delta\Phi} \bigg/ \frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\eta dR} = 1 + \frac{2}{\sigma_0(\Delta\eta, R)} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sigma_p(\Delta\eta, R) \cos(p\Delta\Phi)$$

Sum over conformal spins

$$\sigma_p(\Delta\eta, R) = \int_{E_T}^{\infty} \frac{dQ}{Q^3} \alpha_s(Q^2/R) \alpha_s(Q^2 R) \left( \int_{y<}^{y>} dy \, x_1 f_{eff}(x_1, Q^2/R) x_2 f_{eff}(x_2, Q^2 R) \right)$$

$$\int_{1/2-\infty}^{1/2+\infty} \frac{d\gamma}{2i\pi} R^{-2\gamma} e^{\bar{\alpha}(Q^2)} \chi_{eff}[p, \gamma, \bar{\alpha}(Q^2)] \Delta\eta$$

⇒ parameter-free predictions

LL / NLL BFKL kernel

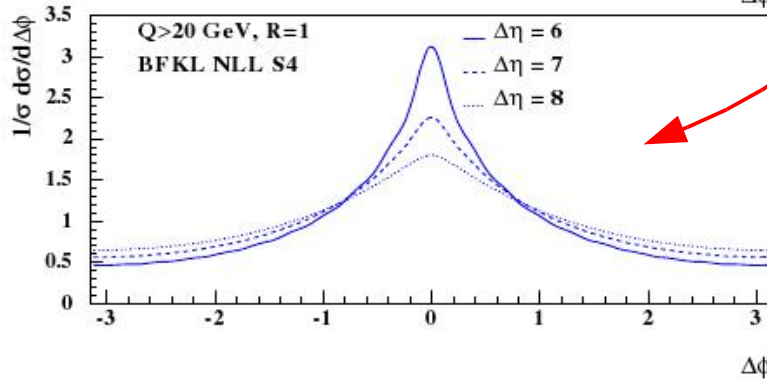
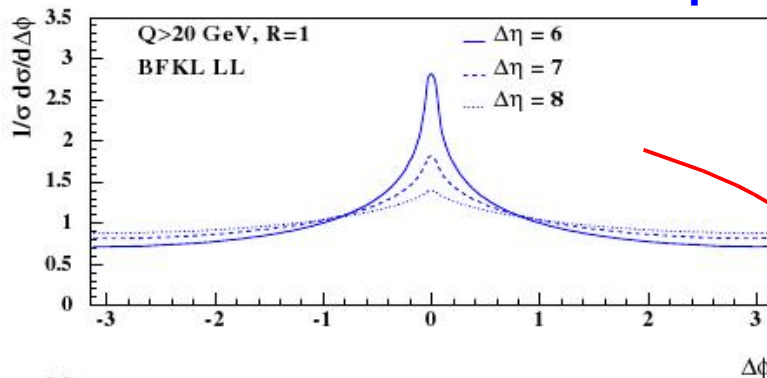


# Results for $(1/\sigma) d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$

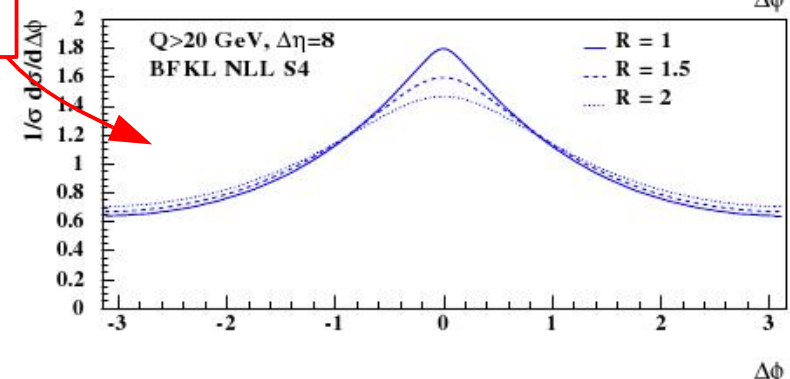
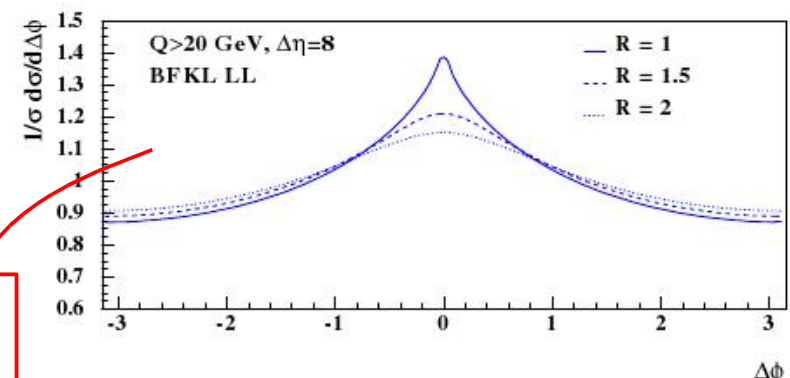
## Results at TeVatron

- Selection cuts
  - $E_T^{\text{jet}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$
  - $|(y_1 + y_2)/2| < 0.5$  for a symmetric situation

### Fixed $R=1$ and several $\Delta\eta$



### Fixed $\Delta\eta=8$ and several $R$



LL  $\rightarrow$  NLL  
BFKL

Peak for back-to-back jets.

Flatten  $\Delta\Phi$  distribution with increasing rapidity interval  $\Delta\eta$  or jet  $E_T$  ratio.

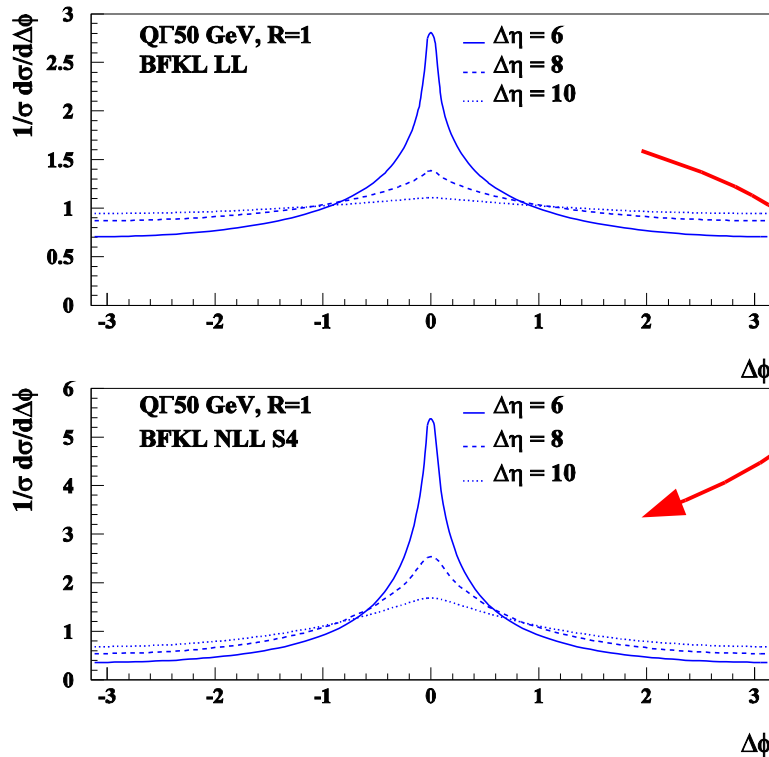
Lower decorrelation with NLL-BFKL description.

# Results for $(1/\sigma) d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$

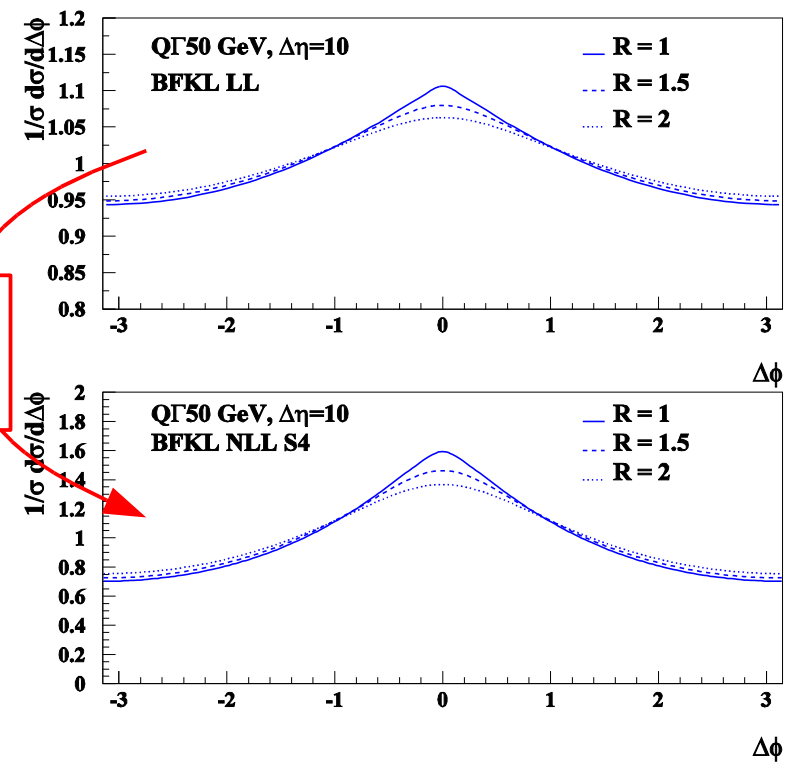
## Results at LHC

- Selection cuts
  - $E_{T}^{\text{jet}} > 50 \text{ GeV}$
  - $|(y_1 + y_2)/2| < 0.5$  for a symmetric situation

### Fixed $R=1$ and several $\Delta\eta$



### Fixed $\Delta\eta=10$ and several $R$



LL  $\rightarrow$  NLL  
BFKL



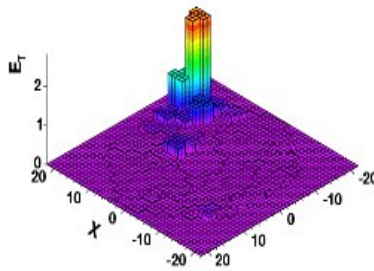
Decorrelation with NLL-BFKL description more pronounced at LHC

# Mueller-Navelet jets at CDF

## Forward jet detection

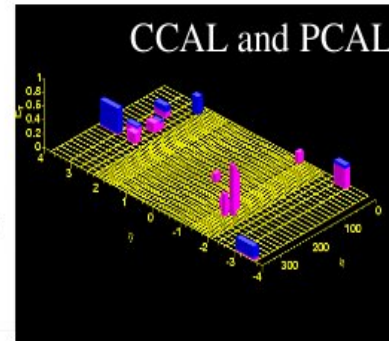
- Installation of mini-plug calorimeters  
 $\eta_{\text{jet}} \sim 4-5$   
 $E_{\text{T jets}} > 5 \text{ GeV}$
- See Christina Mesropian's talk (CDF)

MP<sub>p</sub>

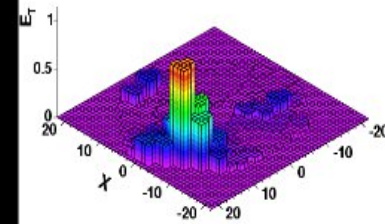


Run 211079 events 129219

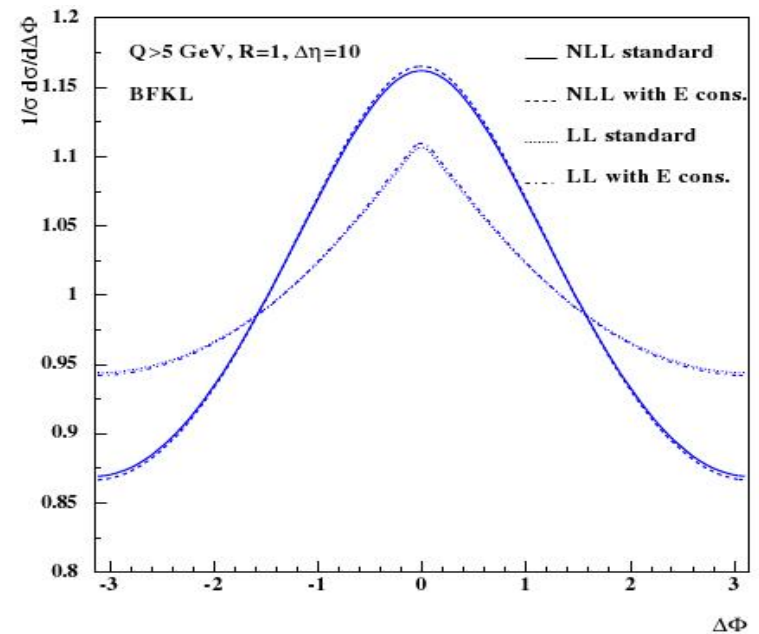
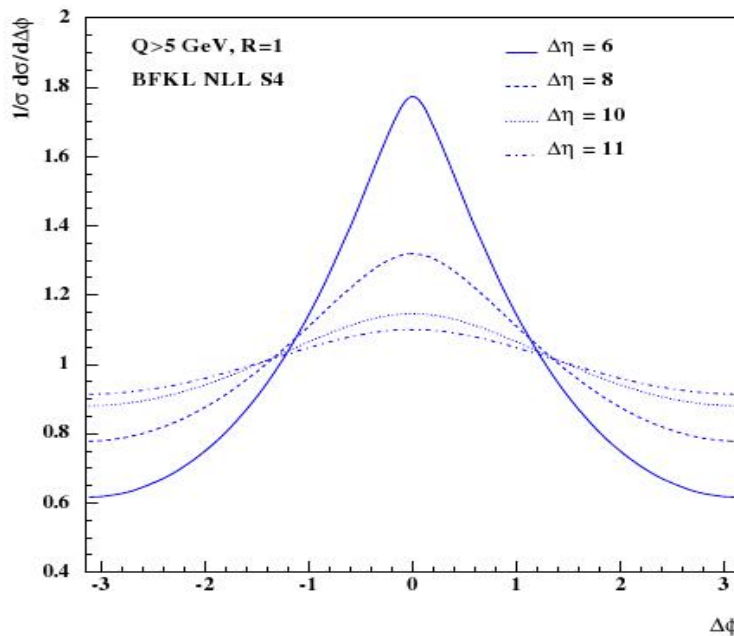
CCAL and PCAL



MP<sub>p̄</sub>



## Expectations with BFKL framework

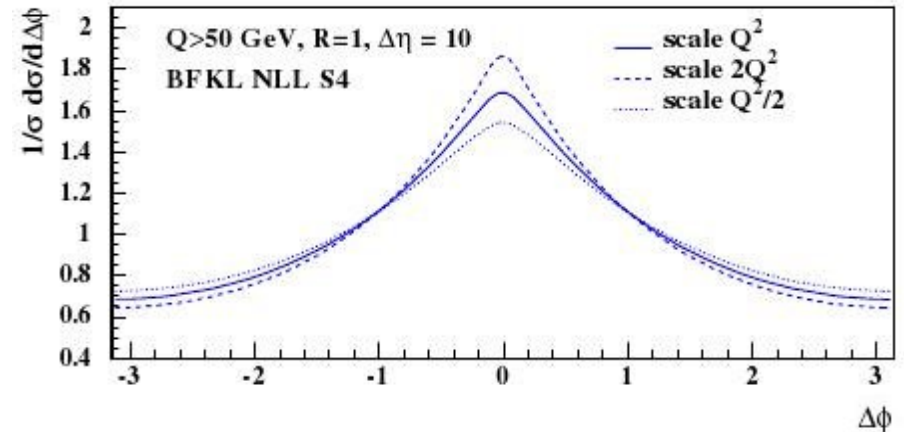


**$\Delta\Phi$  decorrelation between jets can be seen at CDF using the miniplugs.  
 Saturation effects could play an important role at these transverse momenta.**

# Systematic uncertainties

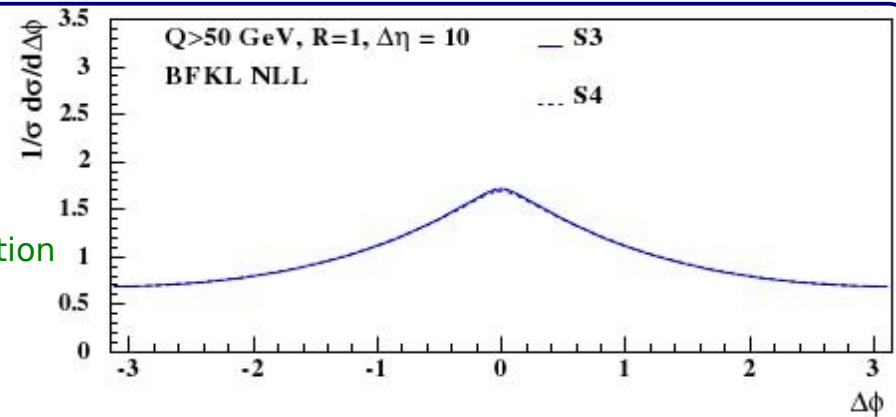
## Renormalization scale dependence

- Method
  - Variation  $\frac{1}{2} Q^2 \rightarrow 2 Q^2$
  - Appropriate substitution in  $\bar{\alpha}(Q^2)$
  - Modify the effective BFKL kernel
  - Modify energy scale
- Results
  - Small effects 5 - 20%



## Scheme dependence

- Method
  - Compare S3 & S4 schemes
- Results
  - No visible difference in the normalized  $\Delta\Phi$  distribution



## PDF and impact factor uncertainties

- PDF uncertainties cancel in this ratio  $(1/\sigma) \, d\sigma/d\Delta\Phi$  : negligible effect
- The effect of NLO impact factor is suppressed in this ratio



**Small systematic uncertainties.**

**$\Delta\Phi$  between forward jets is an interesting observable**

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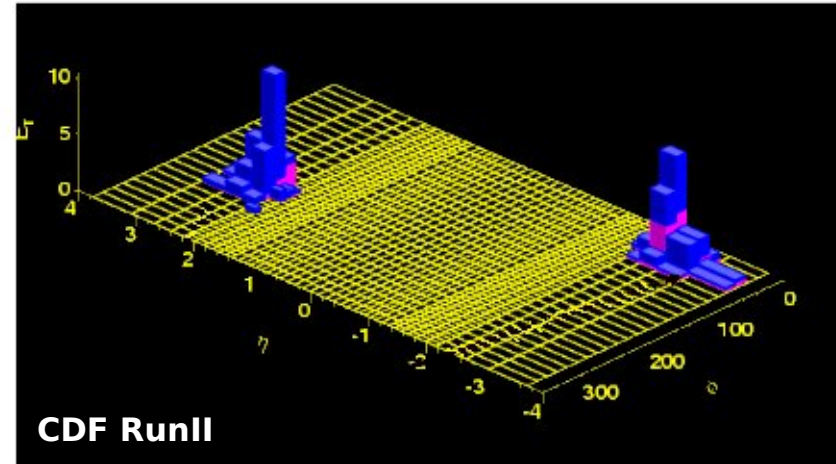
## Conclusion



# Central rapidity gaps between forward jets

## Different models proposed

- QCD di-jets production  
Soft QCD radiations → no gaps
- Color-singlet exchange  
Gap between jets  
One color-singlet candidate is the BFKL pomeron



## Cross-section in the BFKL framework

- Relevant variables

$$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} ; \Delta\eta = |y_1 - y_2|$$

- Jet-gap-jet cross-section

$$\frac{d\sigma^{pp \rightarrow XJJY}}{dy \cdot d\Delta\eta \cdot dE_T^2} = \underbrace{S}_{\text{Gap survival probability}} x_1 f_{\text{eff}}(x_1, E_T^2) \cdot x_2 f_{\text{eff}}(x_2, E_T^2) \underbrace{\frac{d\sigma^{gg \rightarrow gg}}{dE_T^2}(y, \Delta\eta)}_{\propto |A(\Delta\eta, E_T^2)|^2}$$

$$A(\Delta\eta, p_T^2) = \frac{16N_c\pi\alpha_s^2}{C_F p_T^2} \underbrace{\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty}}_{\text{Sum over conformal spin}} \int \frac{d\gamma}{2i\pi} \frac{p^2 - (\gamma - 1/2)^2}{[(\gamma - 1/2)^2 - (p - 1/2)^2][(\gamma - 1/2)^2 - (p + 1/2)^2]} \exp\{\bar{\alpha}(p_T^2) \underbrace{\chi_{eff}[2p, \gamma, \bar{\alpha}(p_T^2)]}_{\text{LL / NLL BFKL kernel}} \Delta\eta\}$$

⇒ 1 free parameter : the normalization

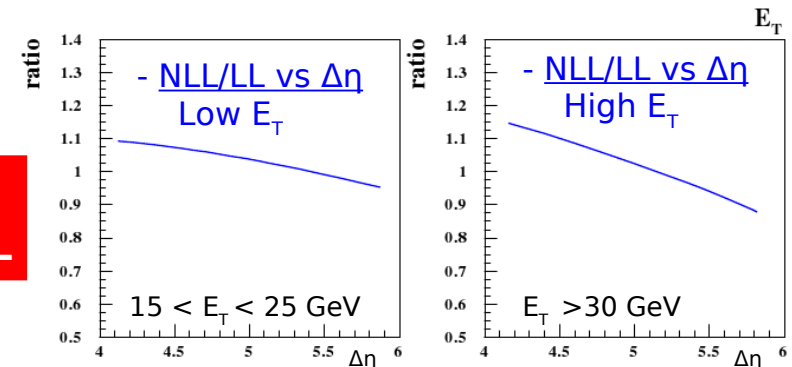
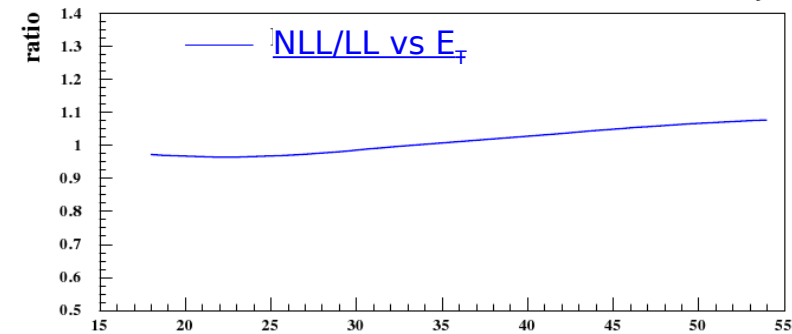
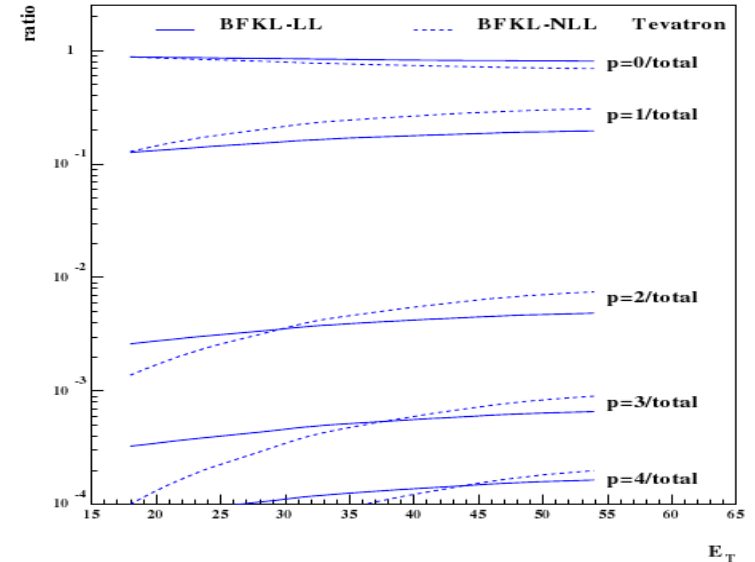
# Effect of higher-order BFKL corrections

## Contributions from non-zero conformal spins

- Not performed before
- Large contribution
  - +20% for  $p=1$
  - + 1% for  $p=2$
- Larger contribution at high  $E_T$  and at low  $\Delta\eta$
- Larger contribution at NLL-BFKL

## LL / NLL-BFKL comparison

- Normalization is a free parameter
  - Will be adjusted to describe the data
  - Compare the shape of distributions
- Small differences in shape
  - NLL effect more important at high  $E_T \rightarrow +10\%$
  - Dependence vs  $\Delta\eta$



**Large higher-order corrections  
 $p \neq 0$  contributions are as large as LL  $\rightarrow$  NLL**

# Comparisons with DØ data

## DØ data selection

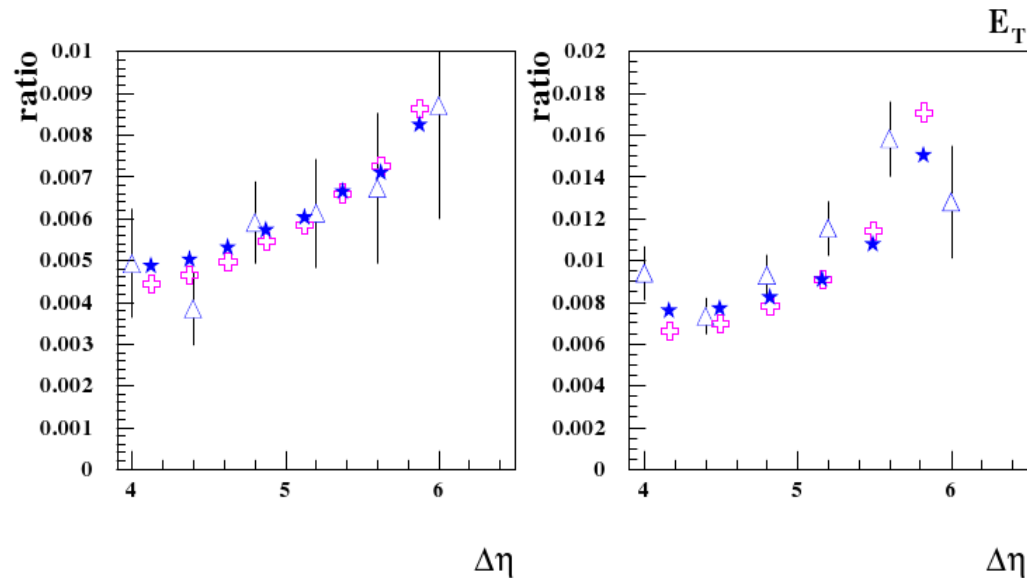
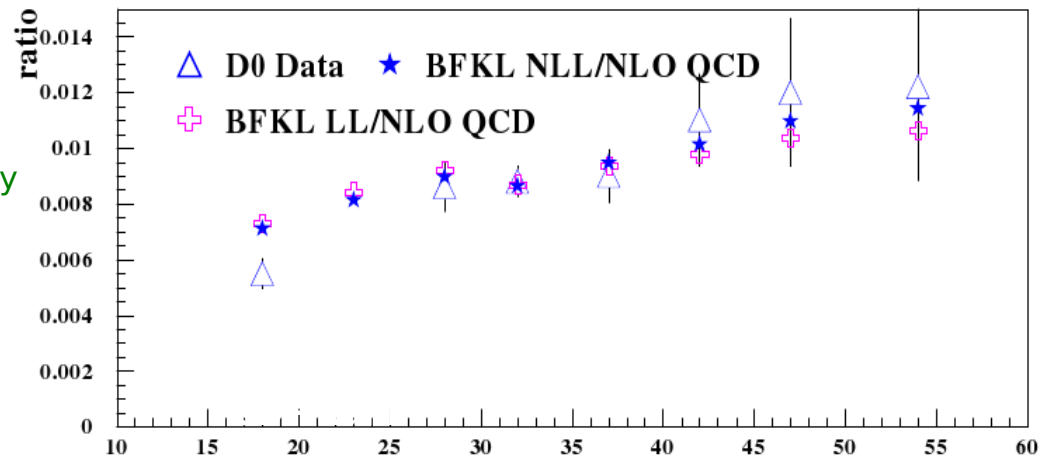
- Inclusive di-jet sample
  - 2 high  $E_T$  jets in opposite forward regions
  - Central gap  $\Delta\eta > 2$  with no significant energy
- Fraction of di-jets events with gap

## Prediction

- BFKL jet-gap-jet cross-section
  - LL or NLL kernel
  - Gap survival probability  $S=0.1$
  - Hadronization not taken into account
- Inclusive di-jet cross-section
  - QCD predictions with NLOjet++
  - Hadronization not taken into account

## Comparisons

- Overall normalization fit to data
  - $k=0.84$  with LL-BFKL prescription
  - $k=1.00$  with NLL-BFKL prescription
- Shape
  - $E_T$ ,  $\Delta\eta$  dependence are well described



**Correct agreement between NLL-BFKL prediction and DØ data  
Need checks with NNLO QCD**

# Predictions for LHC

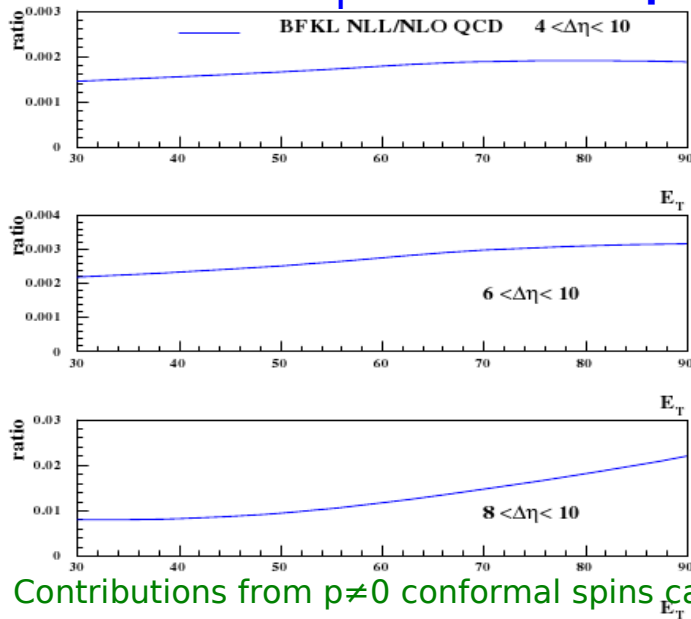
## Selection cuts

- Inclusive di-jet sample
  - 2 high  $E_T$  jets in opposite forward regions + trigger condition
  - Central gap with no significant energy
  - Need low-luminosity runs

## Fraction of gap events

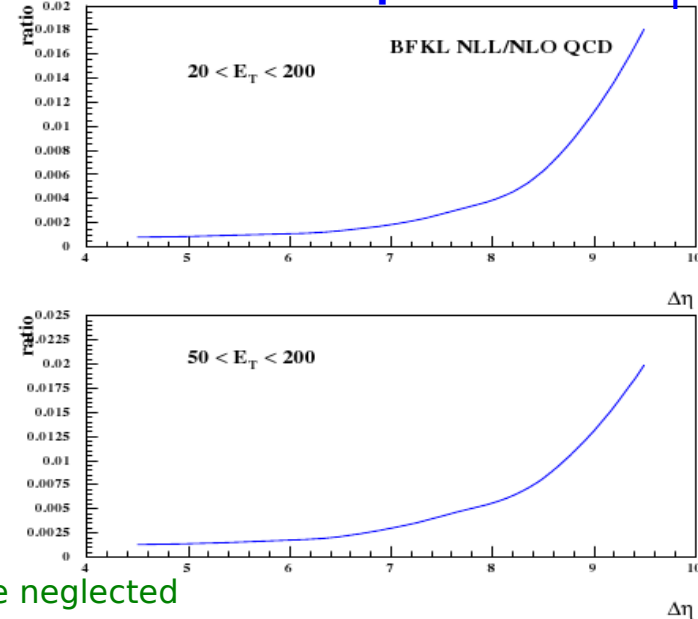
- $\sigma(\text{jet-gap-jet}) / \sigma(\text{inclusive di-jets})$

### Fraction vs $E_T$ for several $\Delta\eta$



Contributions from  $p \neq 0$  conformal spins cannot be neglected  
Percentage of jet-gap-jet events increases with  $\Delta\eta$  and jet  $E_T$

### Fraction vs $\Delta\eta$ for several $E_T$



**High jet-gap-jet cross-section at LHC → need  $O(100 \text{ pb}^{-1})$   
Challenging because it needs a good calibration of forward jets**

# Systematic uncertainties

## Renormalization scale dependence

- Method

Variation  $\frac{1}{2} Q^2 \rightarrow 2 Q^2$

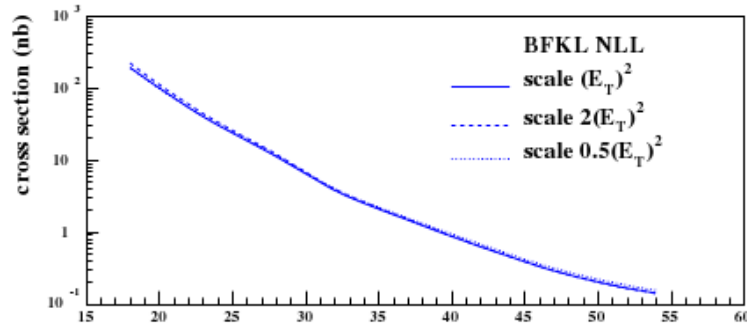
Appropriate substitution in  $\bar{\alpha}(Q^2)$

Modify the effective BFKL kernel

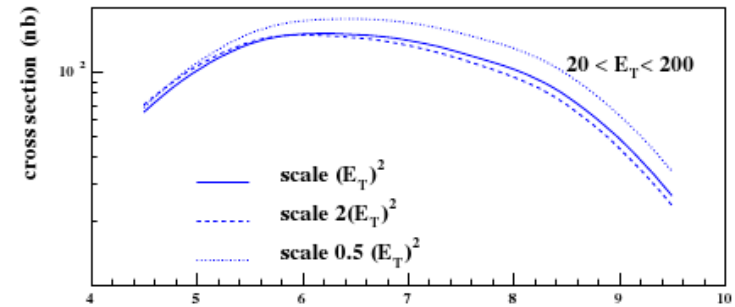
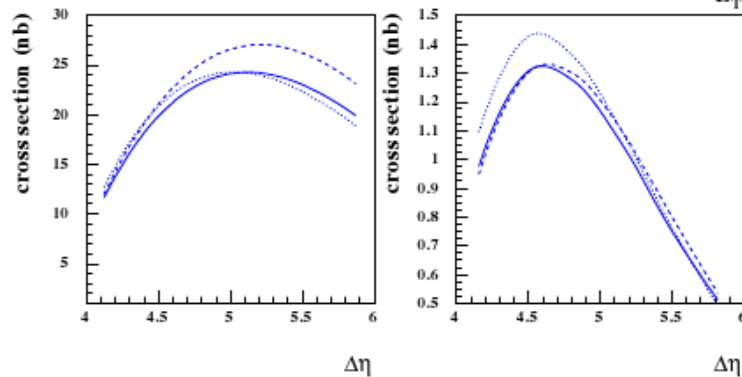
Modify energy scale

- Results

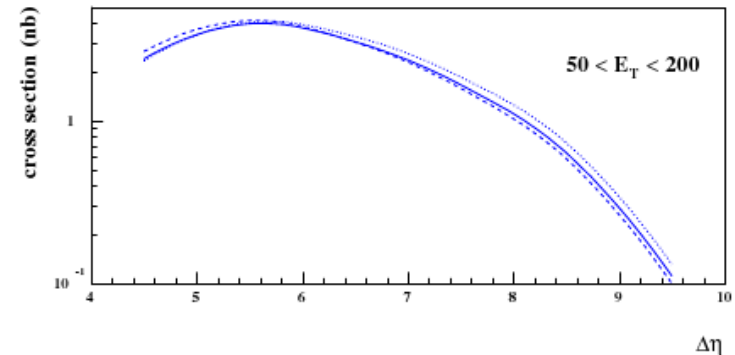
Small effects 10 - 15%



TeVatron



LHC



Jet-gap-jet cross-section is a robust test of the BFKL regime



## First study of processes in the BFKL framework at next-leading accuracy

Interesting processes : Mueller-Navelet jets and jet-gap-jet events

Predictions obtained with the full analytic expression of the NLL-BFKL kernel

LL  $\rightarrow$  NLL corrections  $\sim 10\%$

Non-zero conformal spins have large contributions

Systematic uncertainties  $\sim 10\%$

## Comparison with TeVatron data

NLL-BFKL predictions for jet-gap-jet cross-section is in good agreement with DØ data

Analyses with CDF data about Mueller-Navelet jets and jet-gap-jet are ongoing

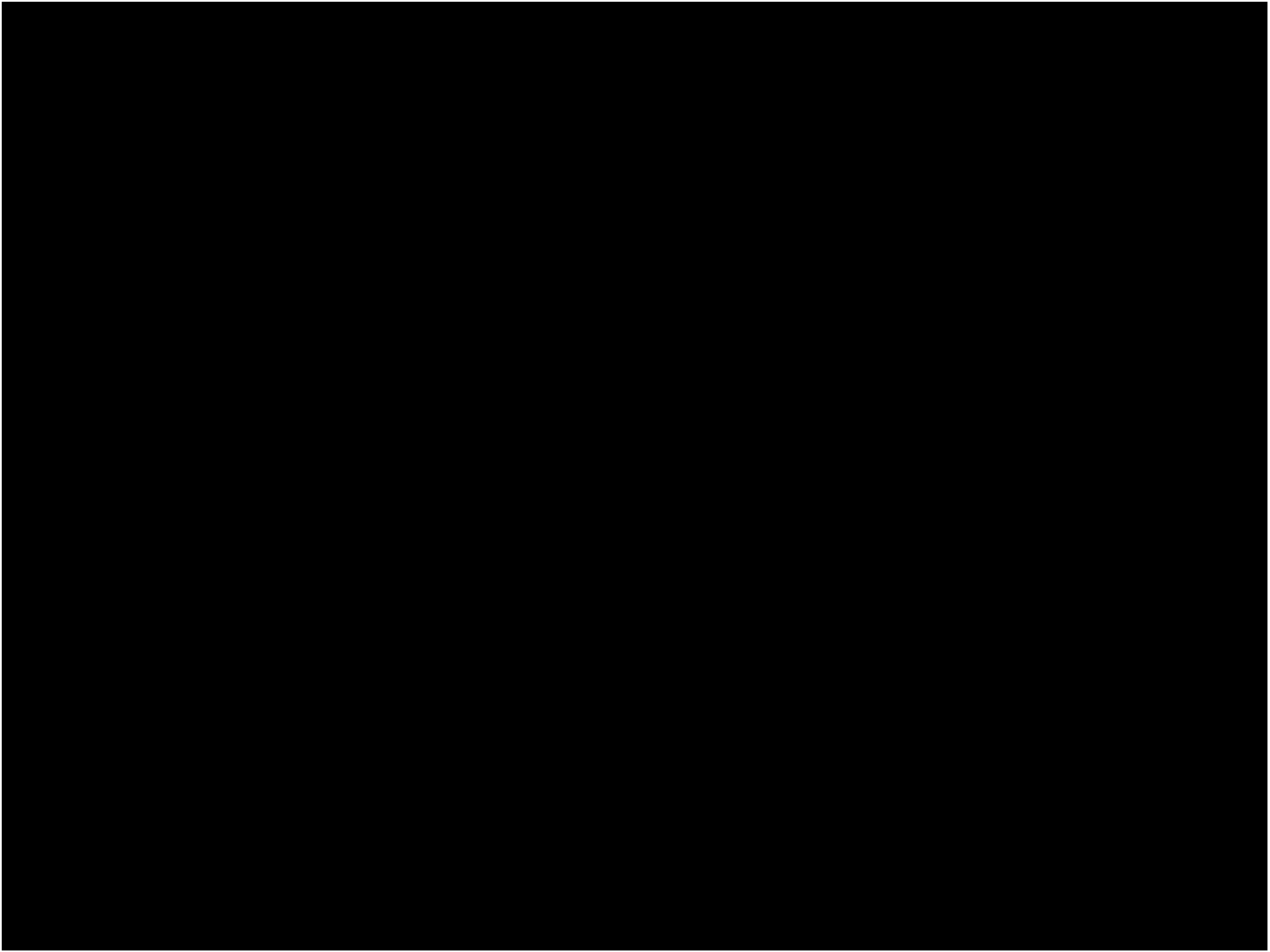
## Predictions for LHC

High jet-gap-jet cross-section at LHC

Good calibration of forward jets is needed

$\Delta\Phi$  measurements do not require a precise JES (Mueller-Navelet jets)

idem for  $\Delta\eta$  for jet-gap-jet



# Conclusions

- the correlation in azimuthal angle between two jets gets weaker as their separation in rapidity increases
- we obtained parameter free predictions in the BFKL framework at next-leading accuracy, valid for large enough rapidity intervals
- there is some data from the D0 collaboration at the Tevatron, but for rapidity intervals  $\Delta\eta$  smaller than 5
- our predictions underestimate the correlation while pQCD@NLO predictions overestimate it prospects for future measurements:
- at the Tevatron : the CDF miniplugs cannot measure  $p_T$  well but are suited for azimuthal angle measurements
- at the LHC : feasibility study in collaboration with Christophe Royon (D0/Atlas) and Ramiro Debbe (Star/Atlas)

Therefore a measurement of the cross-section  $d\sigma_{hh \rightarrow JXJ} / d\Delta\eta dR d\Delta\Phi$  at the Tevatron (Run 2) or the LHC would allow for a detailed study of the QCD dynamics of Mueller-Navelet jets. In particular, measurements with values of  $\Delta\eta$  reaching 8 or 10 will be of great interest, as these could allow to distinguish between BFKL and DGLAP resummation effects and would provide important tests for the relevance of the BFKL formalism.

# Effect of non-zero conformal spin

## Different models proposed

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No gap because of soft QCD radiations
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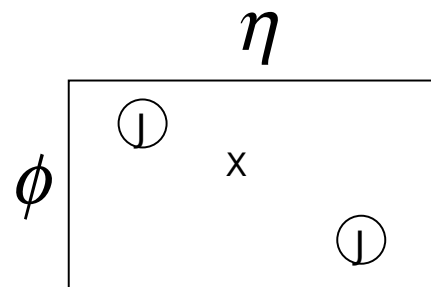
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⇒ 1 free parameter : the normalization

ideas : study the BFKL evolution with :  
azimuthal correlations of Mueller-Navelet jets



Kepka, Marquet, Peschanski and Royon (2007)  
Balitsky, Fadin, Kuraev and Lipatov (2007)