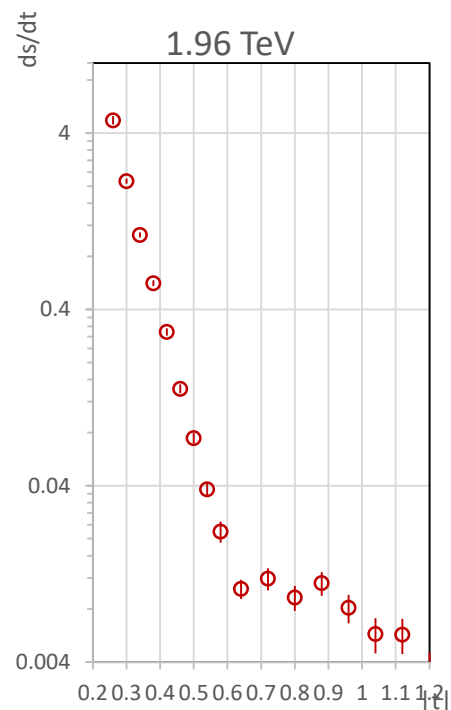
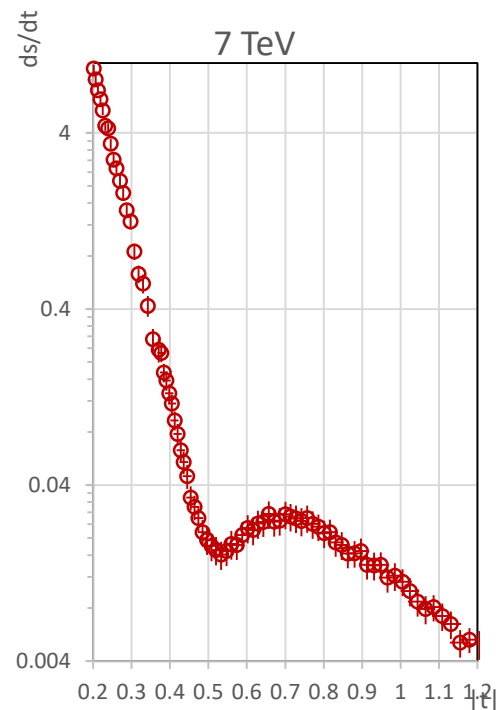


Detailing the Odderon-effect: numerical examples



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6th Day of Femtoscopy

Gyöngyös

29th October 2020

Outline

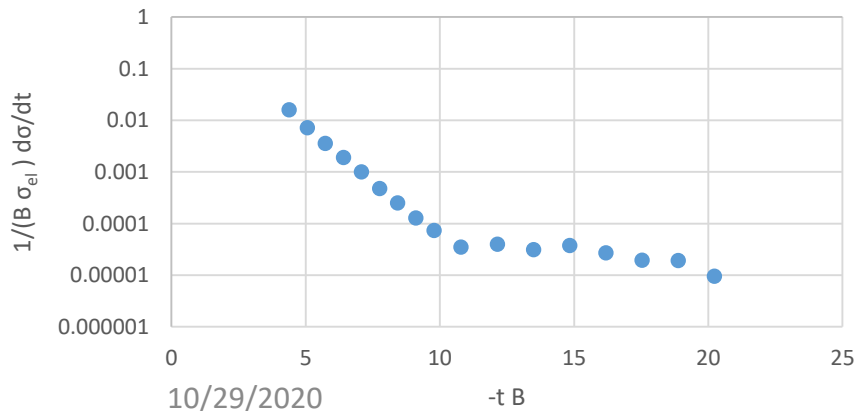
- Odderon-effect: $H(x)$ function
- Dataset: TOTEM – 2.76 TeV, 7 TeV
D0 – 1.96 TeV
- Quantification: how to compare two different scaling function
- Extrapolation: how to interpolate between data points if measurements are missing
- Results

Odderon-effect: $H(x,s)$ scaling function

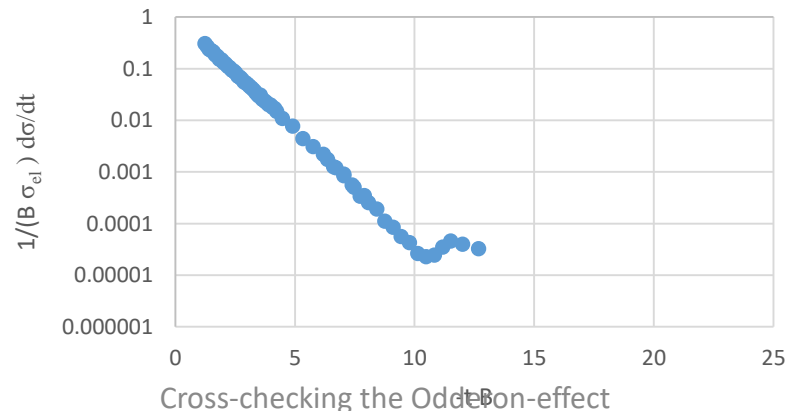
- The Mandelstam variables defined as $s = (p_1 + p_2)^2$ and $t = (p_1 - p_3)^2$, with incoming four momenta (p_1, p_2) and outgoing four-momenta (p_3, p_4) .
- We investigate the scaling properties in s of

$$H(x, s) = \frac{1}{B(s)\sigma_{el}(s)} \frac{d\sigma}{dt}, \text{ where } x = -tB(s).$$

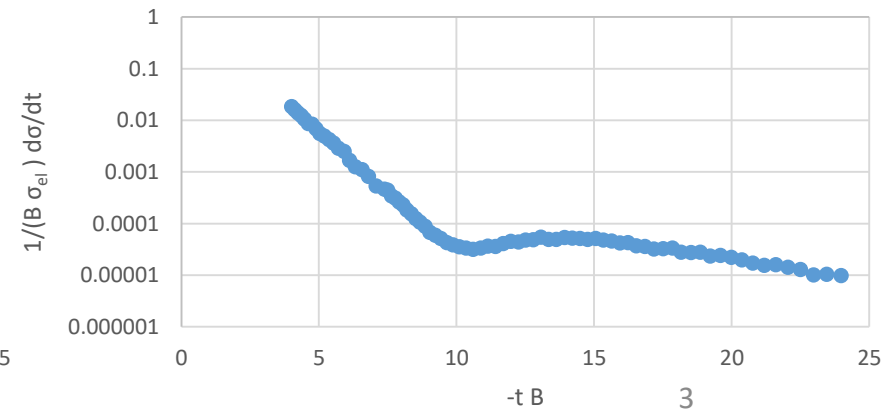
$H(x,s|p\bar{p})$, 1.96 TeV



$H(x,s|pp)$ - 2.76 TeV



$H(x,s|pp)$ - 7 TeV



Quantification / Interpolation

- How to compare two different measured $H(x)$ scaling functions
- Determine if two different measurements correspond to significantly different $H(x)$ scaling functions, or not.
- Compare the data-sets D_1 and D_2 by creating a common domain X_{12} and linear interpolation between neighbouring data points.
- Using

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(d_{12}(j) - d_{21}(j))^2}{e_{12}^2(j) + e_{21}^2(j)}.$$

- Evaluate the CL of the hypothesis that the two data sets represent the same $H(x)$ scaling function.

Generalizing the χ^2 definition

$$\chi_{2 \rightarrow 1}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{21}} \frac{(d_1^j + \epsilon_{b,1} e_{B,1}^j - d_{21}^j - \epsilon_{b,21} e_{B,21}^j)^2}{(\tilde{e}_{A,1}^j)^2 + (\tilde{e}_{A,21}^j)^2} + \epsilon_{b,1}^2 + \epsilon_{b,21}^2,$$

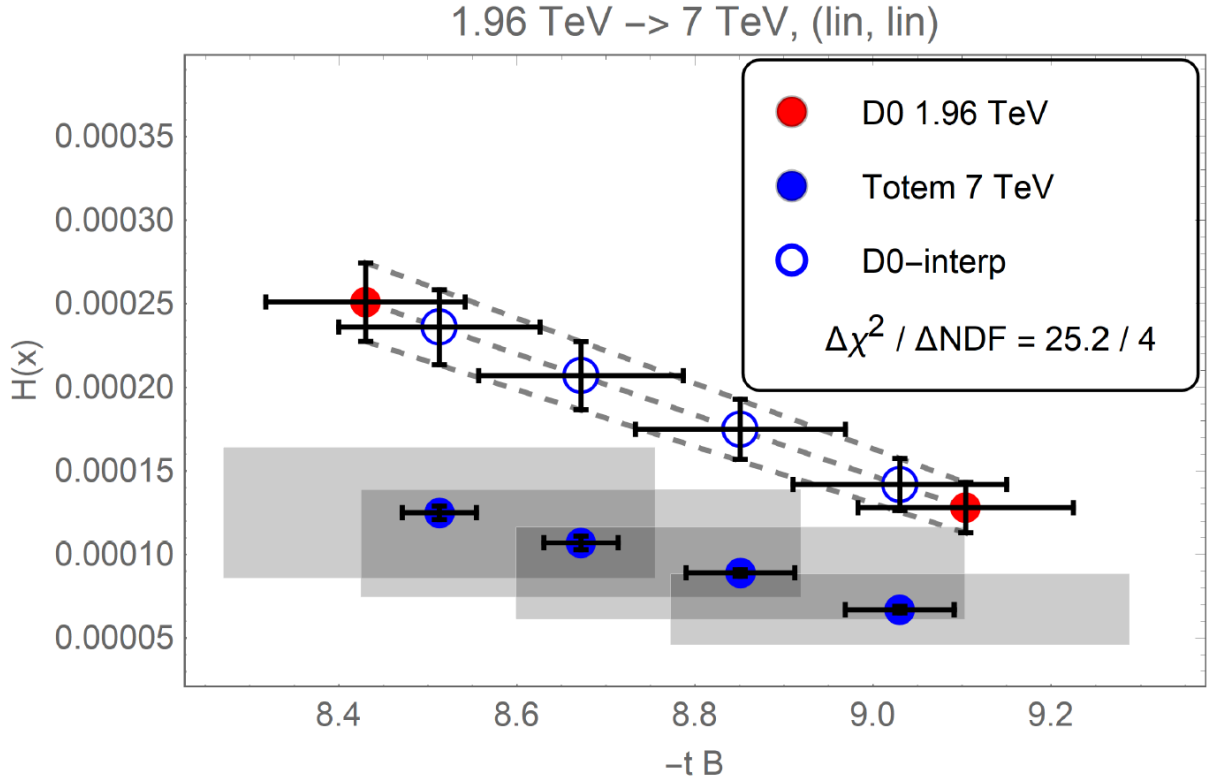
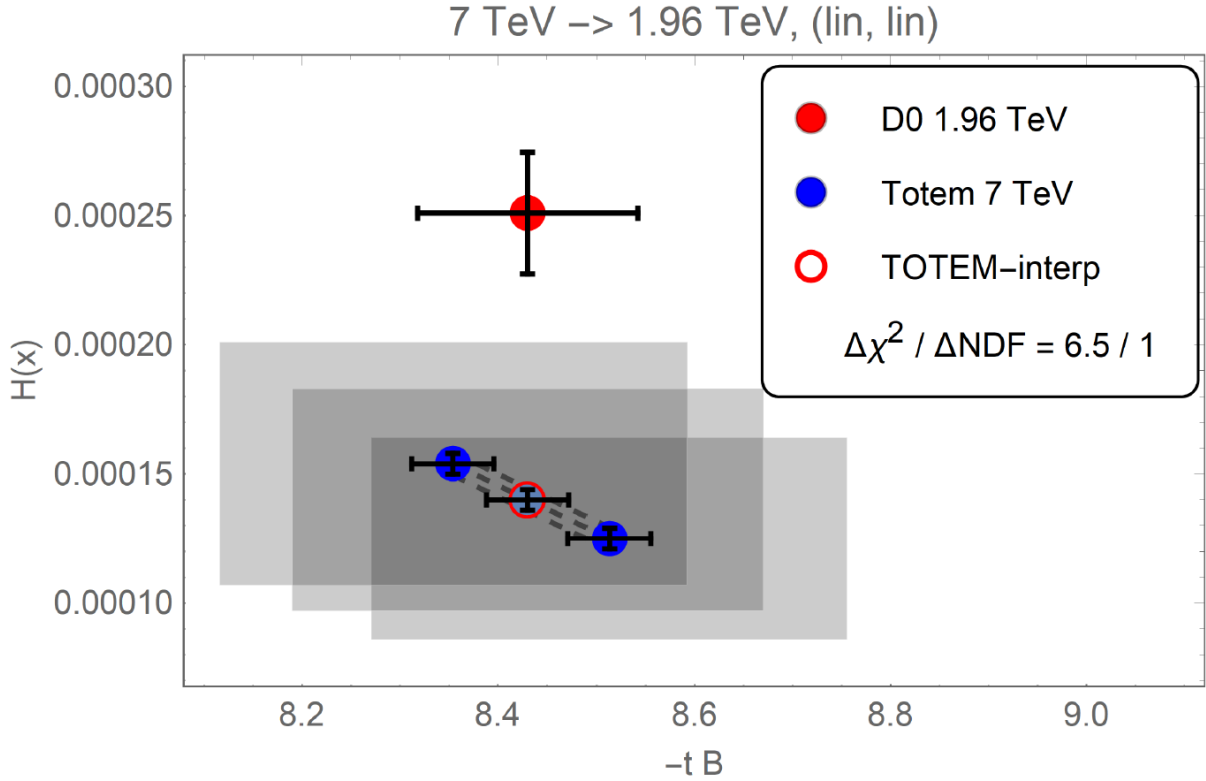
$$\tilde{e}_{A,k}^j = e_{A,k}^j \frac{d_k^j + \epsilon_{b,k} e_{B,k}^j}{d_k^j},$$

where $k \in \{1, 21\}$ and $M \in \{A, B\}$ type error

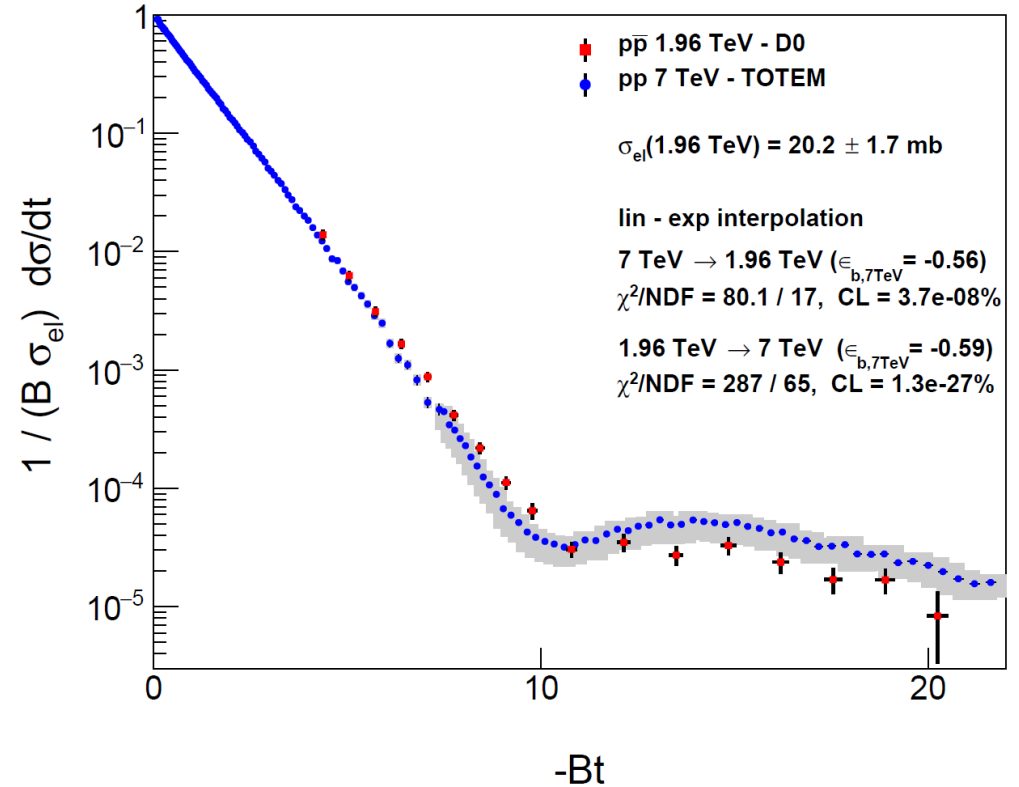
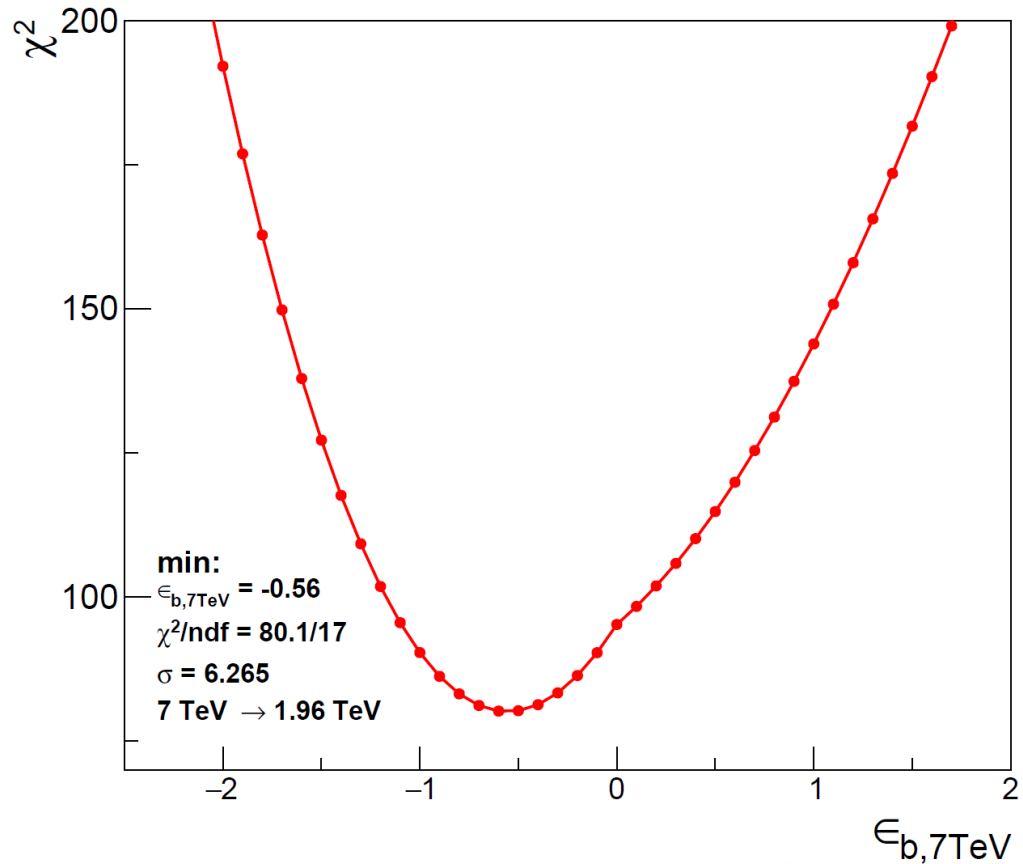
$$e_{M,k}^j = \sqrt{(\sigma_{M,k}^j)^2 + (d_k^{j,j})^2 (\delta_{M,k}^j x)^2},$$

- **Type A:** point-to-point fluctuating (uncorrelated) systematic and statistical errors
- **Type B:** point-to-point dependent, but 100% correlated systematic errors

Examples for Projection 1--->2 and 2--->1






Significant Odderon signal



σ_{el} (mb)	interpolation	direction of projection	χ^2	NDF	CL (%)	Significance [σ]
20.2 ± 1.7	lin-exp	7 \rightarrow 1.96 TeV	80.1	17	3.7×10^{-8}	6.26

Results

- Different data-set  use the published
- Different parameters  use the published
- Same χ^2  two independent codes, same results

Thank you for your attention!