DIFFRACTION IN A NUTSHELL

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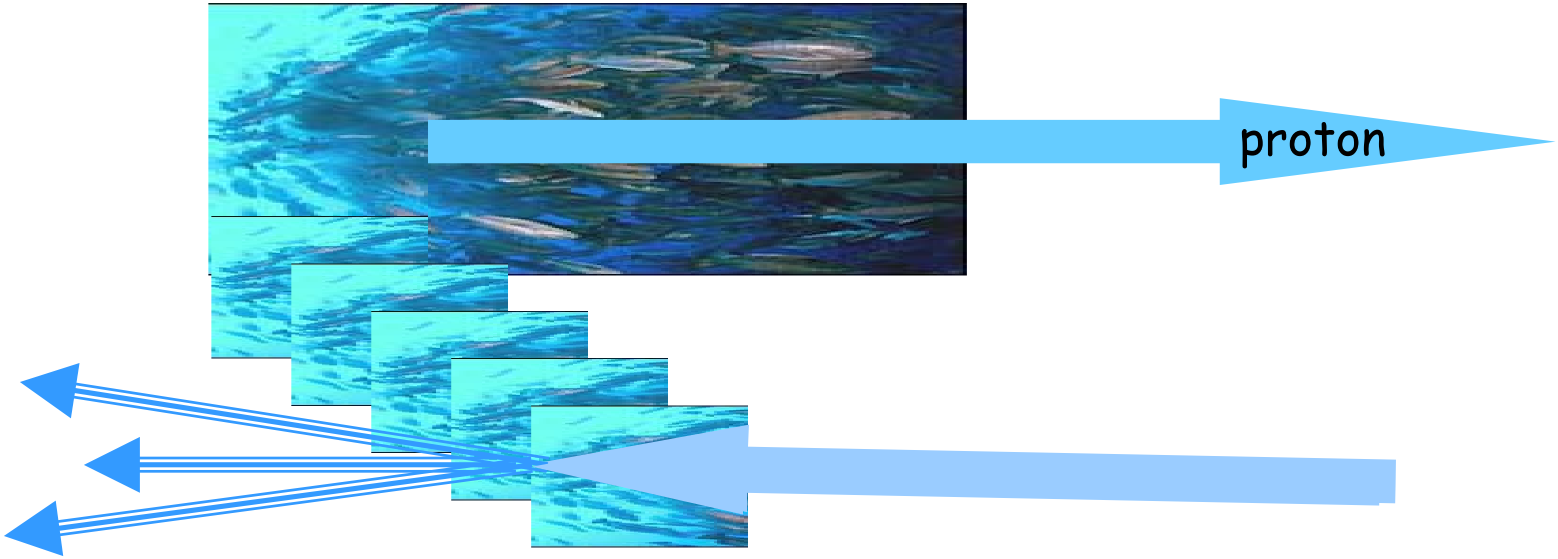
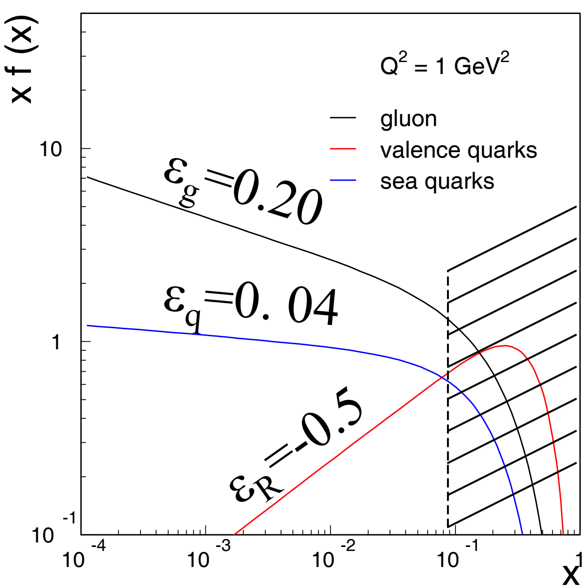
DIFFRACTION 2004

18-23 September 2004

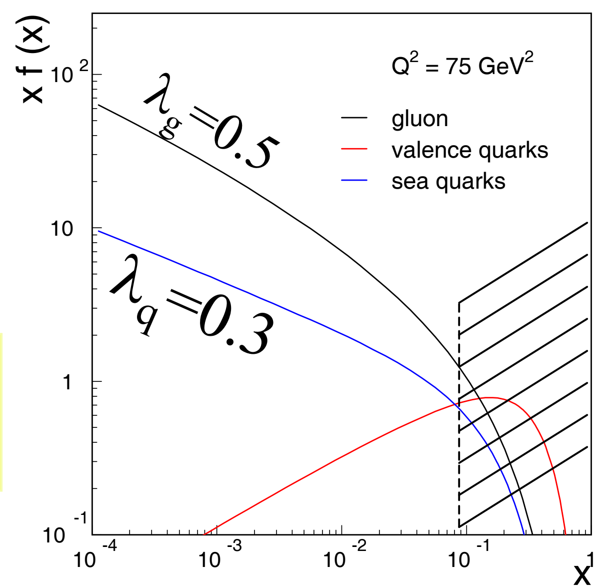
Cala Gonone, Sardinia, ITALY

Introduction





$$x \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\varepsilon\,(\text{or }\lambda)}}$$

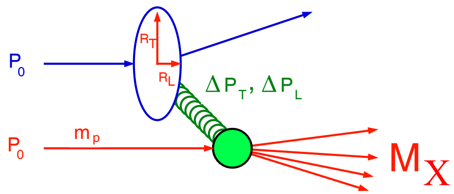


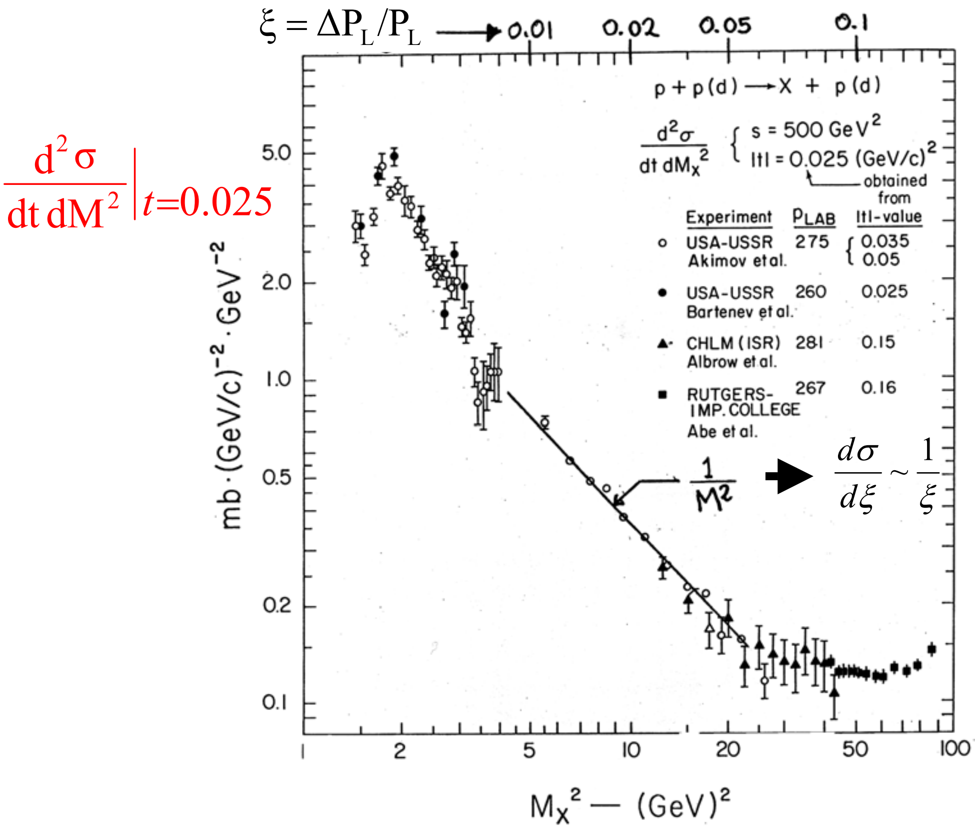
Four Decades of Diffraction

- 1960's — Good and Walker
  BNL: first observation
- 1970's — Fermilab fixed target, ISR, SPS
  Regge factorization works
  KG, Phys. Rep. 101, 169 (1983)
- 1980's — UA8: diff. dijets ⇨ hard diffraction
- 1990's — Tevatron: Regge factorization breakdown
  TeV, HERA: QCD factorization breakdown

Soft Diffraction

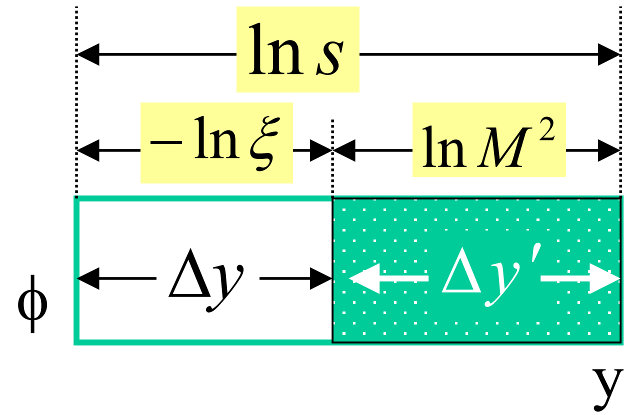
1/M² law





KG, Phys. Rep. 101 (1983) 171

in QCD:



$$\xi = \frac{\Delta p_L}{p_L} = \frac{M^2}{s}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \sim \frac{1}{M^2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta y} \propto \text{constant}$$

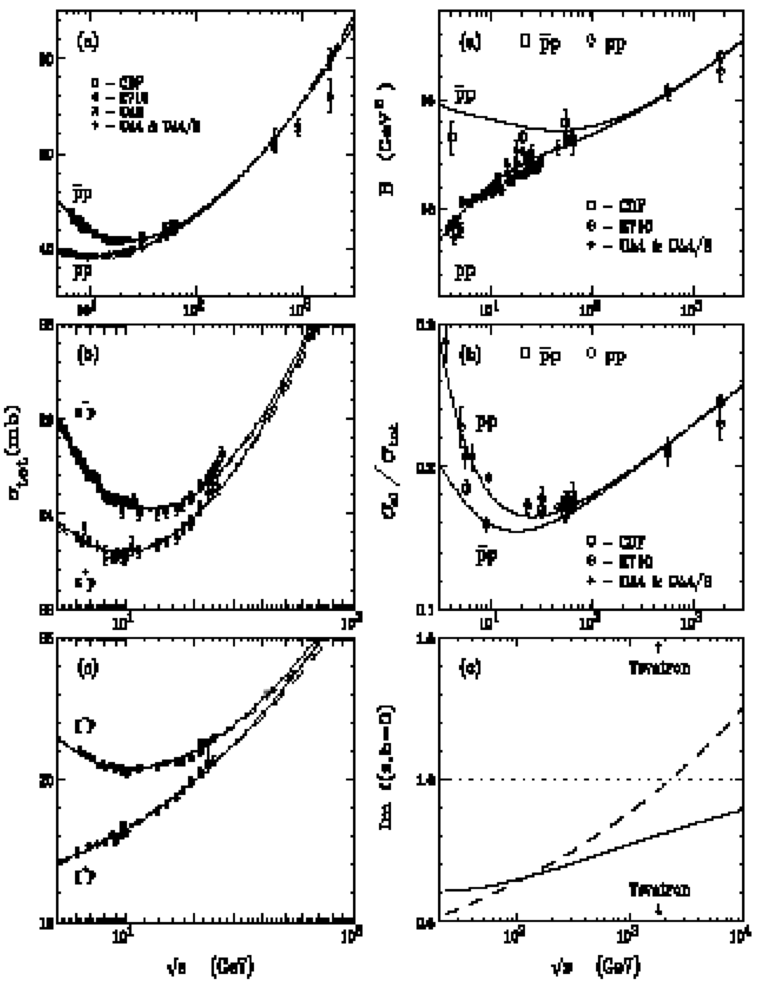
POMERON: color singlet
w/vacuum quantum numbers

Total & Elastic Cross Sections

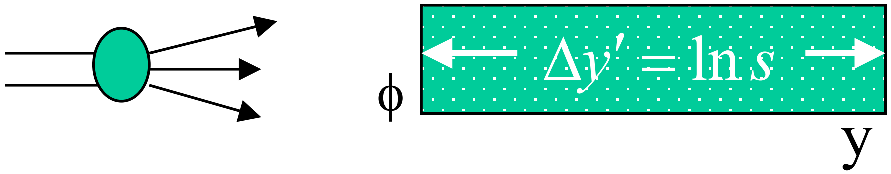
Total and Elastic Cross Sections

Covolan, Montanha and Goulianos, Phys. Lett. B 389 (1996) 176

$\alpha_{IP} = 1 + \epsilon (\Rightarrow 0.104) + 0.25t \quad \alpha_{f/a} = 0.68 + 0.82t \quad \alpha_{\omega/\rho} = 0.46 + 0.92t$



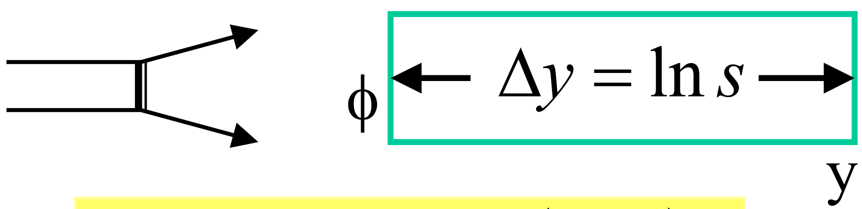
QCD expectations



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

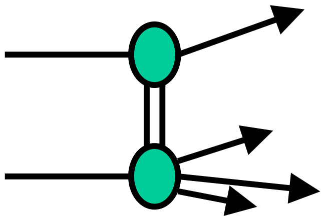
The exponential rise of $\sigma_T(\Delta y')$ is due to the increase of wee partons with $\Delta y'$

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



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

Renormalization



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

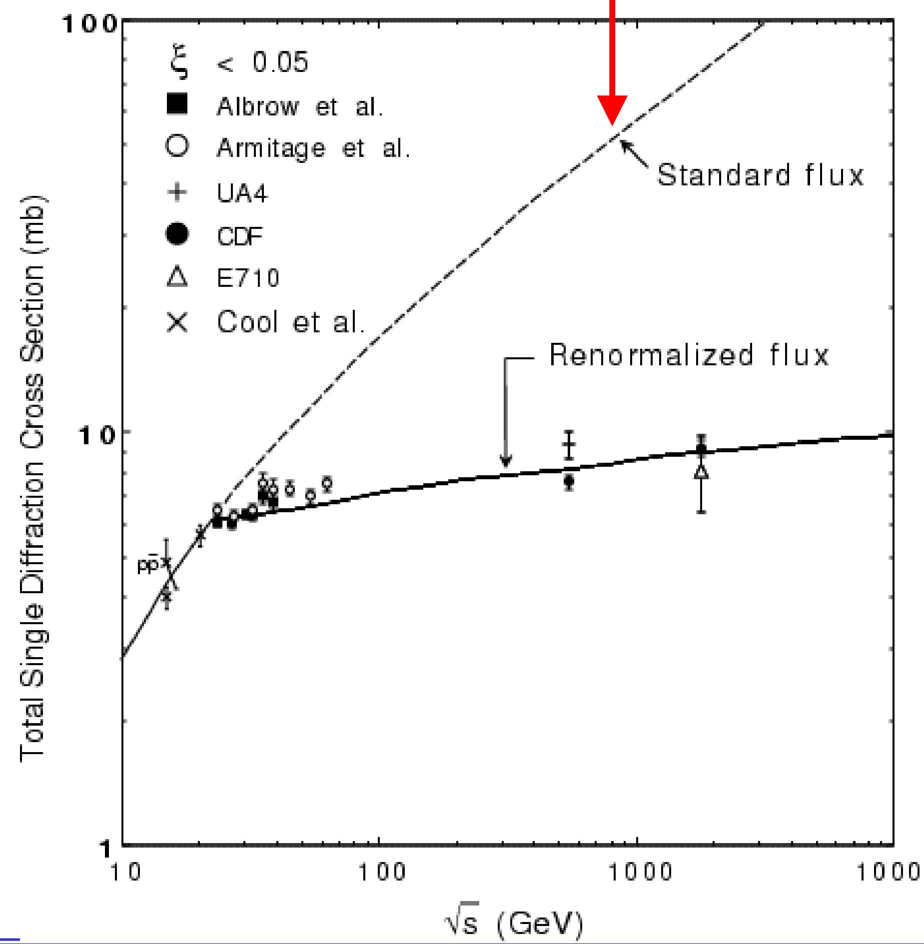
$$\sigma_{SD} \sim s^{2\varepsilon}$$

❖ **Unitarity problem:**
With factorization and std pomeron flux σ_{SD} exceeds σ_T at
$\sqrt{s} \approx 2$ TeV.

❖ **Renormalization:**
normalize the Pomeron flux to unity

KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379

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



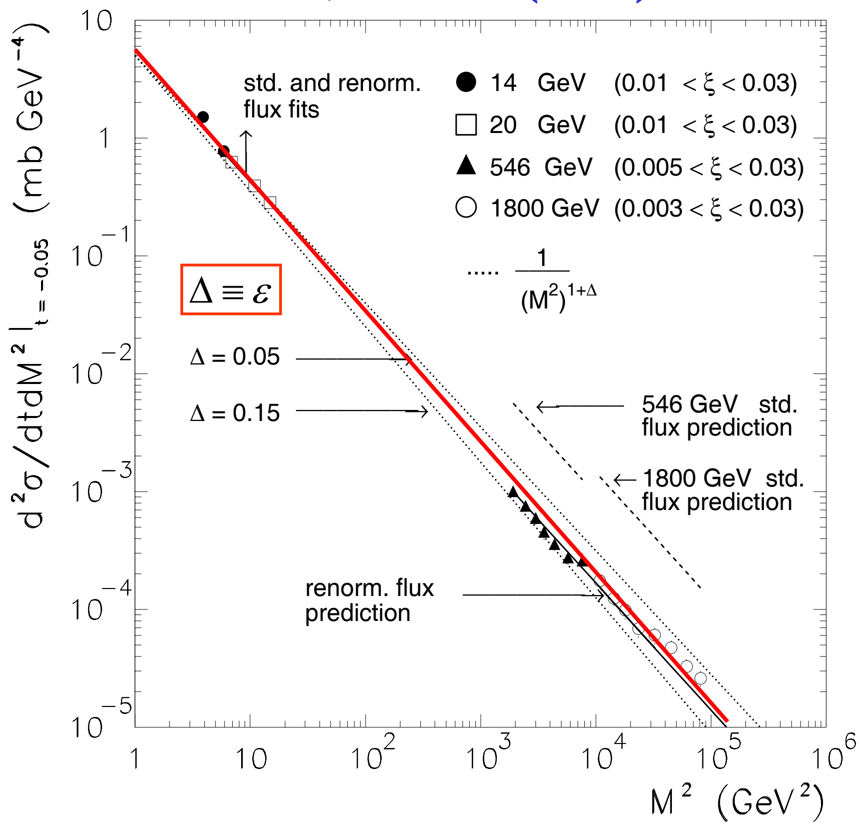
A Scaling Law in Diffraction

Factorization breaks down in favor of M^2-scaling

renormalization

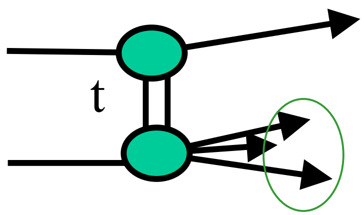
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \propto \frac{s^{2\varepsilon} \rightarrow 1}{(M^2)^{1+\varepsilon}}$$

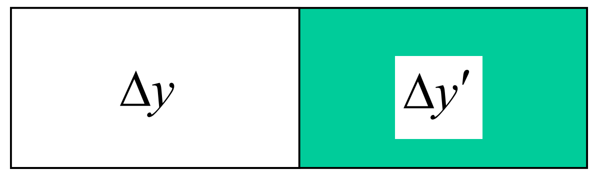
KG&JM, PRD 59 (1999) 114017



Partonic Basis of Renormalization

(KG, hep-ph/0205141)





2 independent variables: $t, \Delta y$

color factor

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

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt\, d\Delta y} = C \bullet F_p^2(t_1) \bullet \left\{ e^{(\varepsilon+\alpha' t)\Delta y} \right\}^2 \bullet \kappa \bullet \left\{ \sigma_o\, e^{\varepsilon\, \Delta y'} \right\}$$

Gap probability

$$\sim e^{2\varepsilon \Delta y} \longrightarrow \int_{\Delta y_{\min}}^{\Delta y = \ln s} s^{2\varepsilon\, \Delta y} \approx s^{2\varepsilon}$$

Renormalization removes the s-dependence → SCALING

The Factors κ and ε

Experimentally:

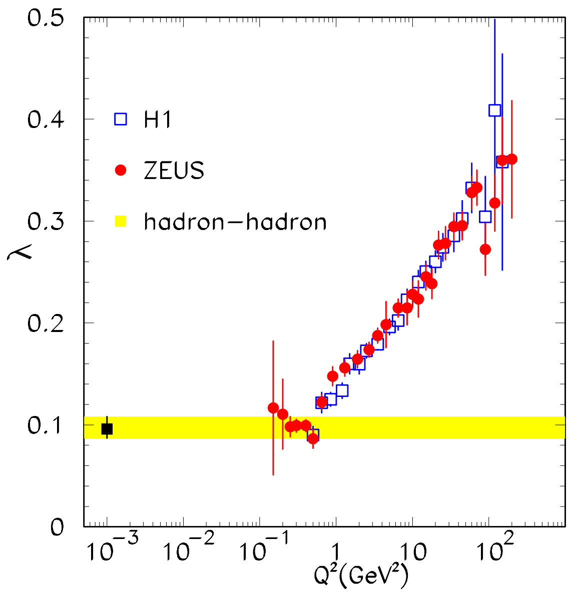
KG&JM, PRD 59 (114017) 1999

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

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

λ HERA

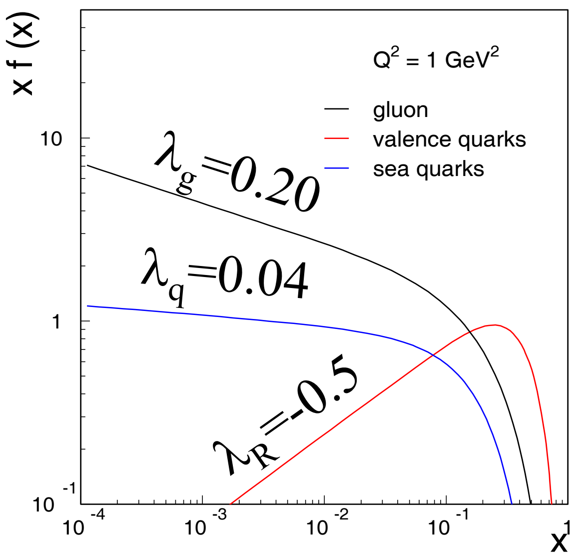


$$x \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\lambda}}$$

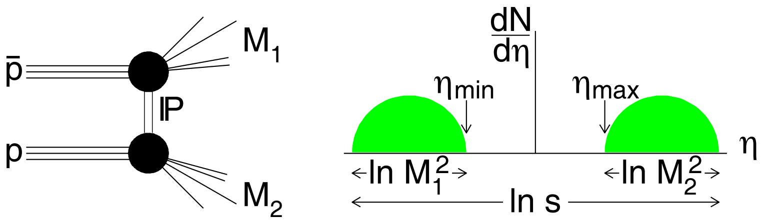
f_g=gluon fraction
f_q=quark fraction

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

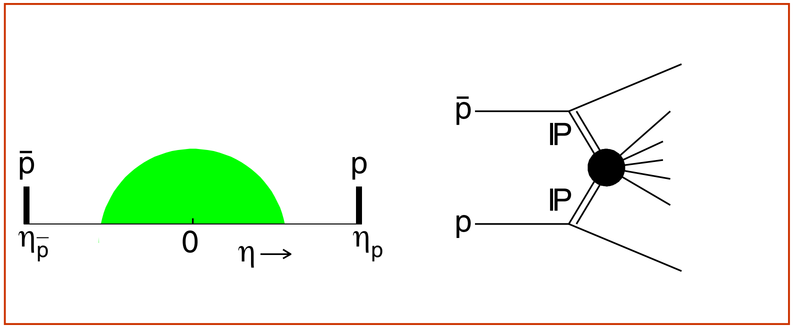
CTEQ5L



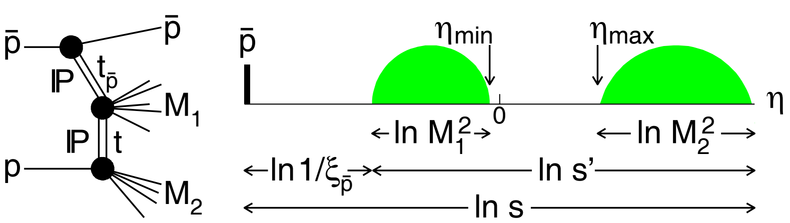
Central and Double Gaps



- **Double Diffraction Dissociation**
  - **One central gap**



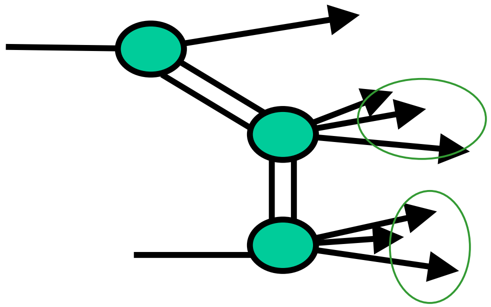
- **Double Pomeron Exchange**
  - **Two forward gaps**

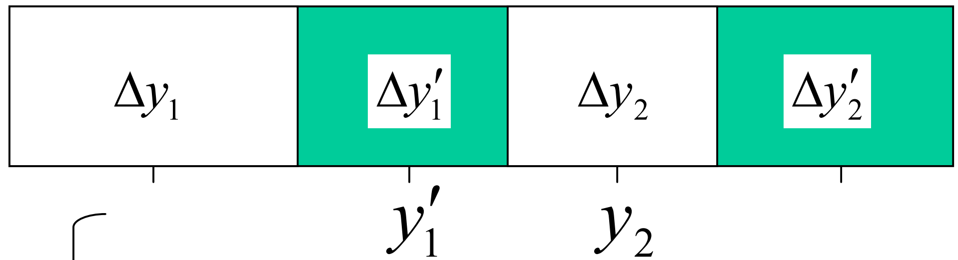


- **SDD: Single+Double Diffraction**
  - **One forward + one central gap**

Generalized Renormalization

(KG, hep-ph/0205141)





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

color factors

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

Gap probability $\sim e^{2\varepsilon\Delta y}$

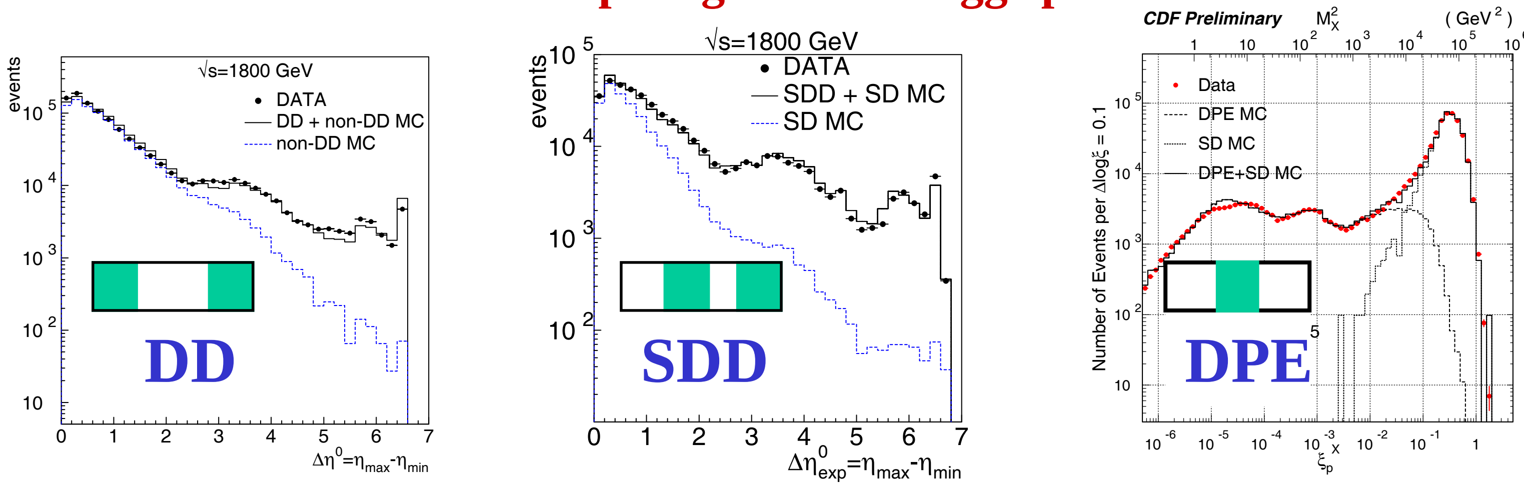
Sub-energy cross section (for regions with particles)

$$\int_{\Delta y_{\min}}^{\Delta y = \ln s} s^{2\varepsilon\,\Delta y} \approx s^{2\varepsilon}$$

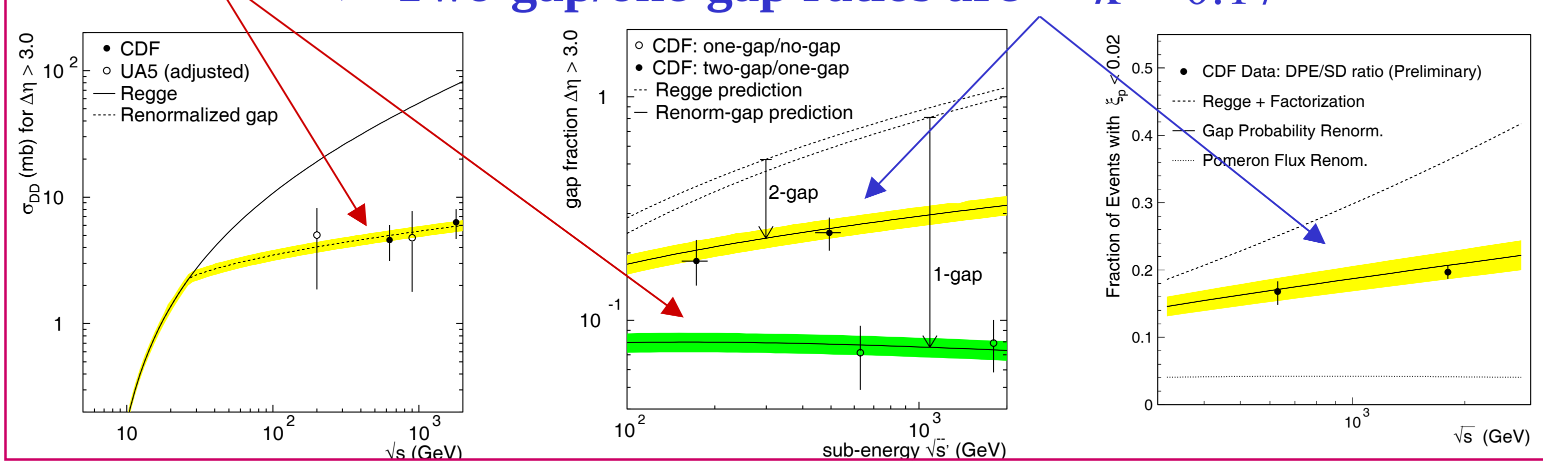
Same suppression as for single gap!

Central & Double-Gap Results

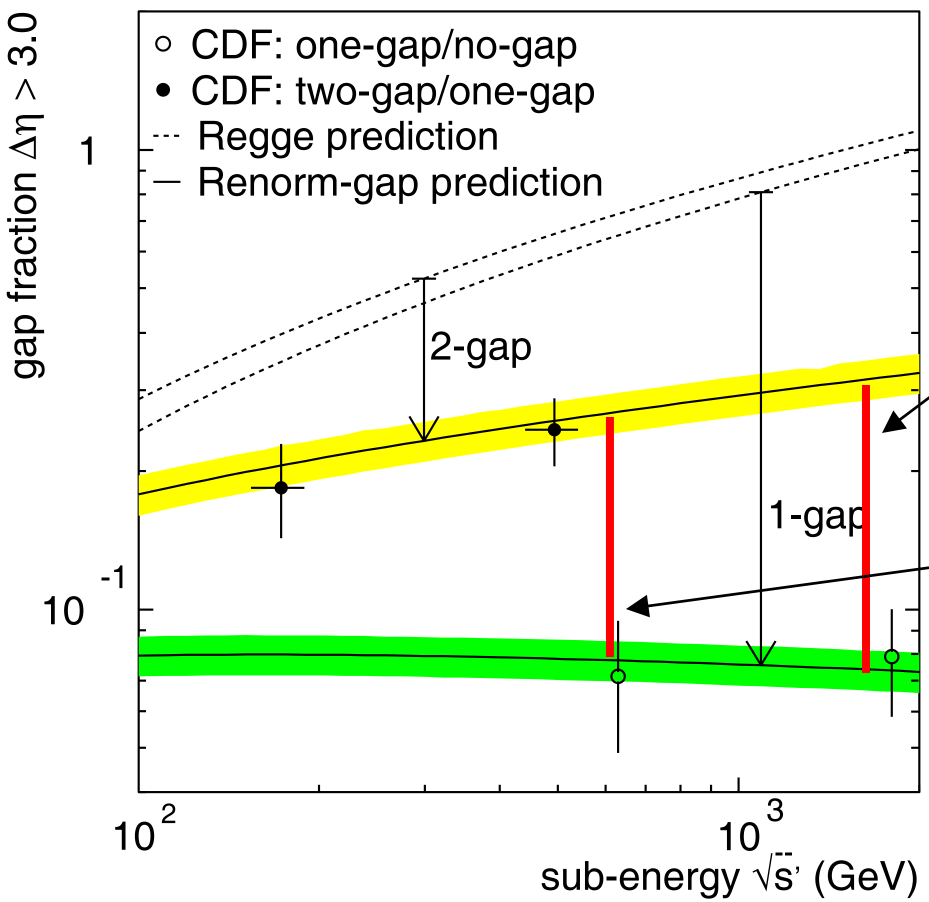
Differential shapes agree with Regge predictions

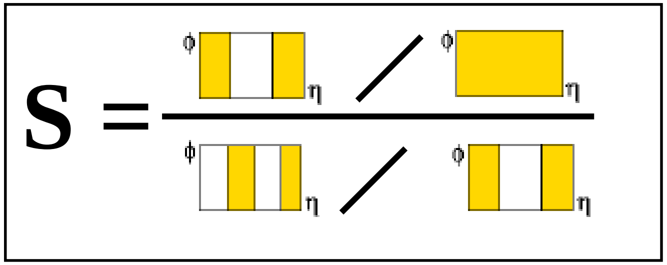


- **One-gap cross sections are suppressed**
- **Two-gap/one-gap ratios are** $\approx \kappa = 0.17$



Soft Gap Survival Probability





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

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

Soft Diffraction Conclusions

Experiment:

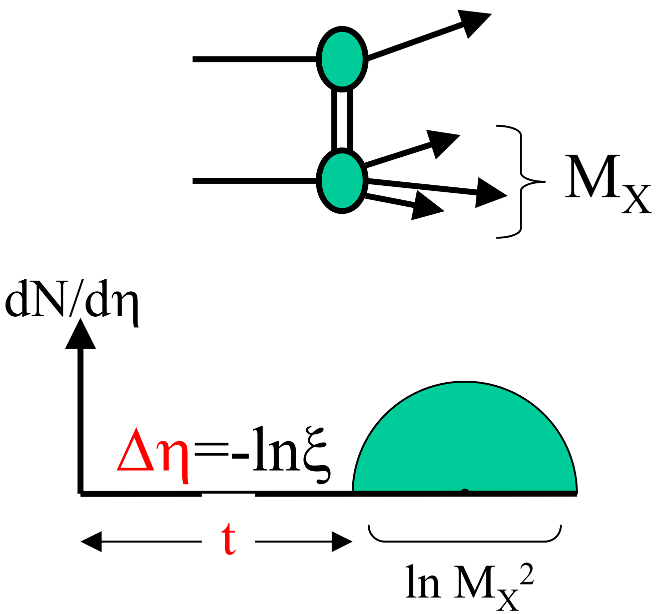
- M^2 - scaling
- Non-suppressed double-gap to single-gap ratios

Phenomenology:

- Generalized renormalization
- Obtain Pomeron intercept and tripe-Pomeron coupling from inclusive PDF's and color factors

Soft vs Hard Diffraction

- **SOFT DIFFRACTION**

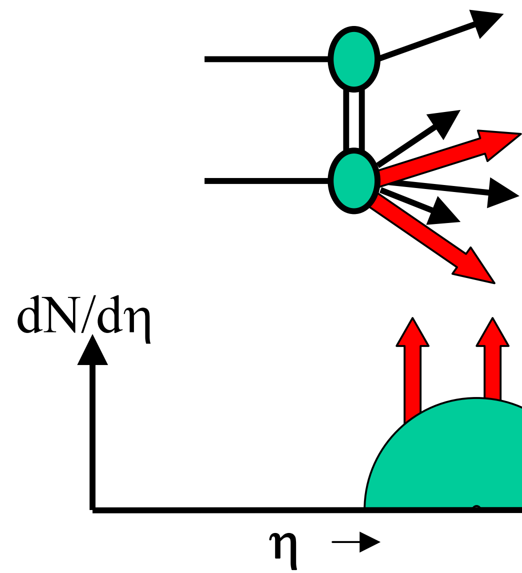


$\xi = \Delta P_L / P_L$

ξ=fractional momentum loss of scattered (anti)proton

Variables: (ξ, t) or (Δη, t)

- **HARD DIFFRACTION**

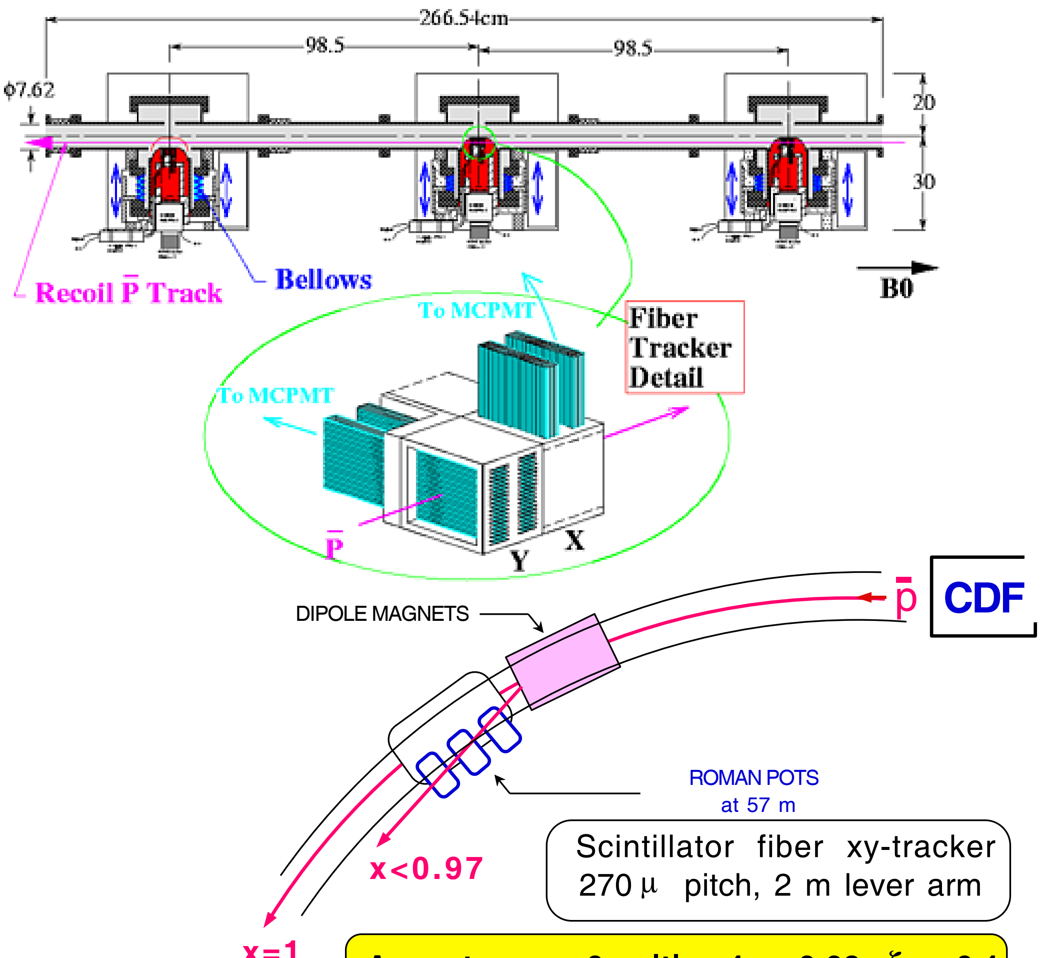


Additional variables: (***x***, Q^2)

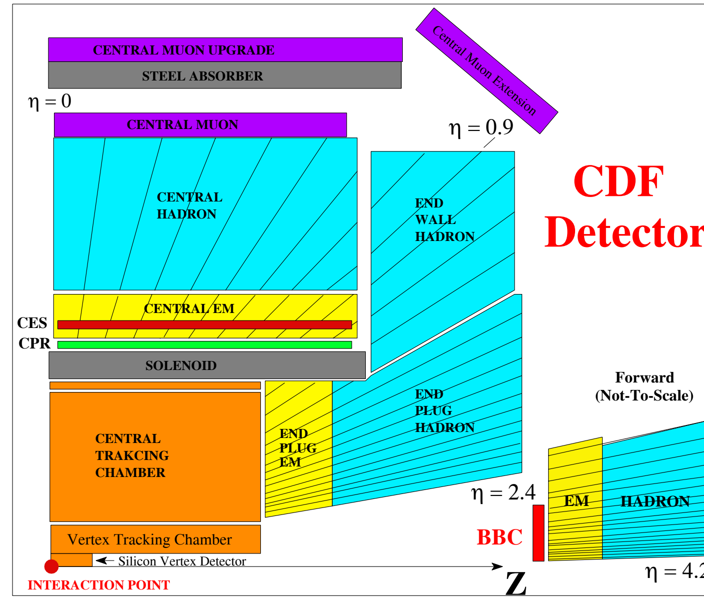
$$x_{Bj} = \sum E_T^{jet} e^{-\eta^{jet}} / \sqrt{s}$$

$$x = \beta\, \xi, \quad Q^2 = (E_T^{jet})^2$$

Run-IC CDF-I Run-IA,B



Acceptance: 0 < |t| < 1, 0.03< ξ < 0.1



Forward Detectors

BBC 3.2<η<5.9

FCAL 2.4<η<4.2

Diffractive Fractions @ CDF

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X + \text{gap}$$

SD/ND fraction at 1800 GeV

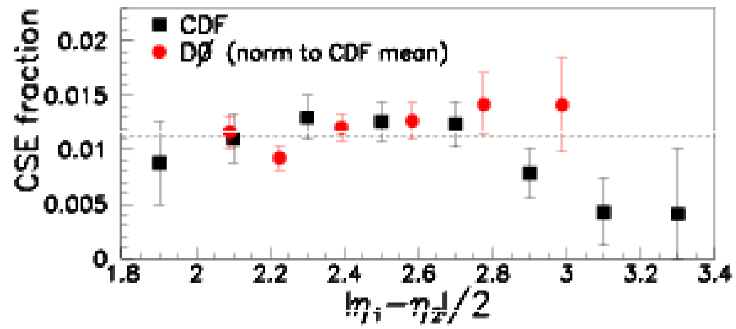
X	Fraction(%)
W	1.15 (0.55)
JJ	0.75 (0.10)
b	0.62 (0.25)
J/ψ	1.45 (0.25)

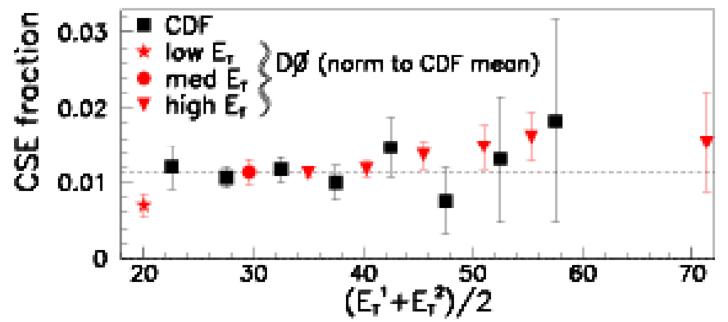
- All SD/ND fractions ~1%
- Gluon fraction $f_g = 0.54 \pm 0.15$
- Suppression by ~5 relative to HERA
  → gap survival probability ~20%

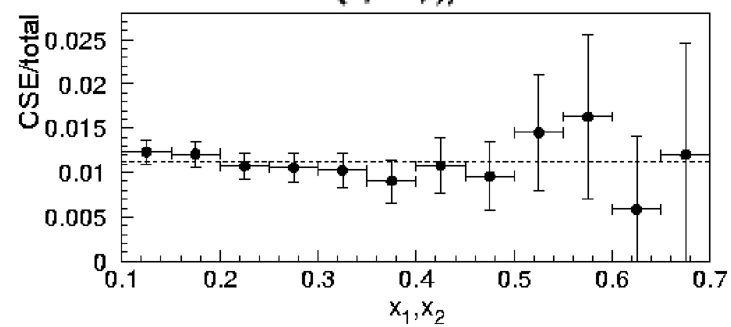
Factorization OK @ Tevatron at 1800 GeV (single energy) ?

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow Jet + \text{gap} + Jet$$

DD/ND gap fraction at 1800 GeV







Difftactive Structure F'n @CDF

$$\bar{p} + p \rightarrow \bar{p} + Jet + Jet + X$$

- Measure ratio of SD/ND dijet rates as a f'n of $x_{\bar{p}}$

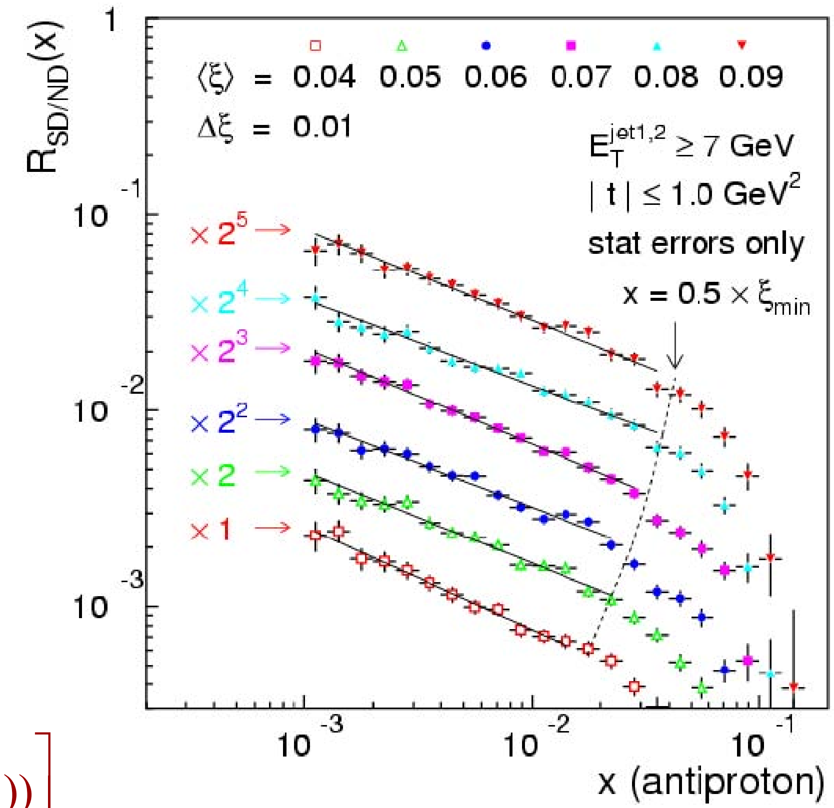
$$x_{\bar{p}} \equiv p_{g,q}/p_{\bar{p}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{2(3)} E_T^i \cdot e^{-\eta^i}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

$$R_{\frac{SD}{ND}}(x_{\bar{p}}) \approx R_0 \cdot x_{\bar{p}}^{-0.45}$$

- In LO-QCD ratio of rates equals ratio of structure fn's

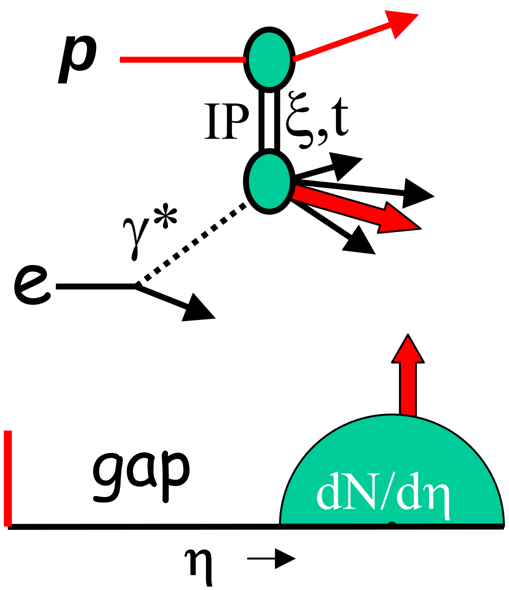
$$F_{jj}(x_{\bar{p}}) = x_{\bar{p}}\left[g(x_{\bar{p}}) + \frac{C_F}{C_A}\sum(q_i(x_{\bar{p}}) + \bar{q}_i(x_{\bar{p}}))\right]$$

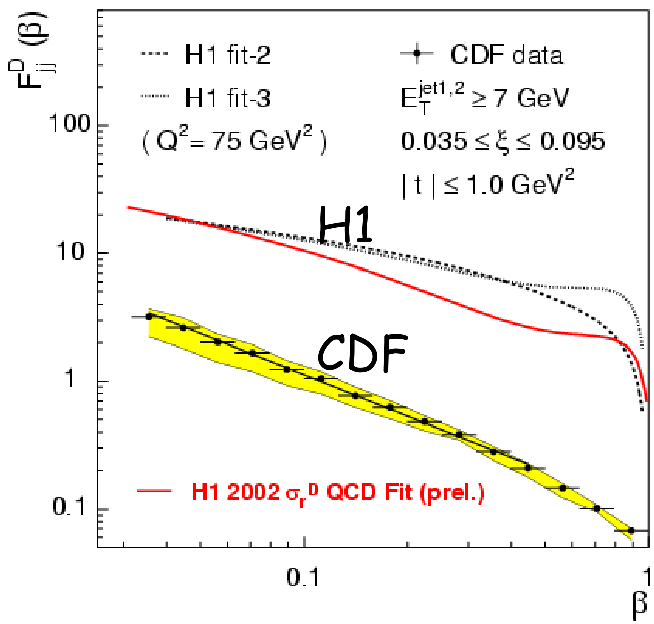
SD/ND Rates vs $x_{\bar{p}}$

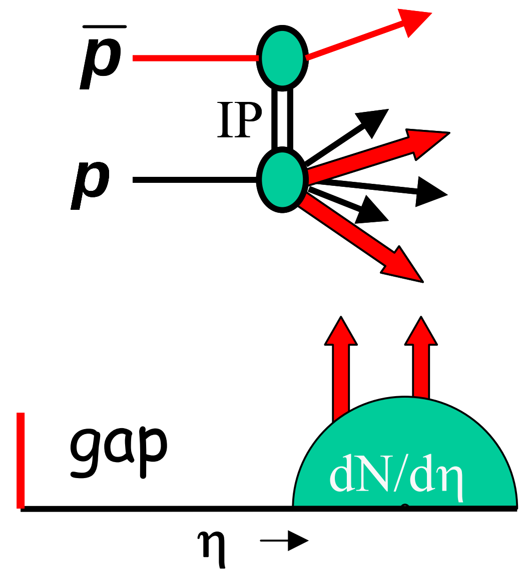


Breakdown of QCD Factorization

HERA —— The clue to understanding the Pomeron ——→ TEVATRON



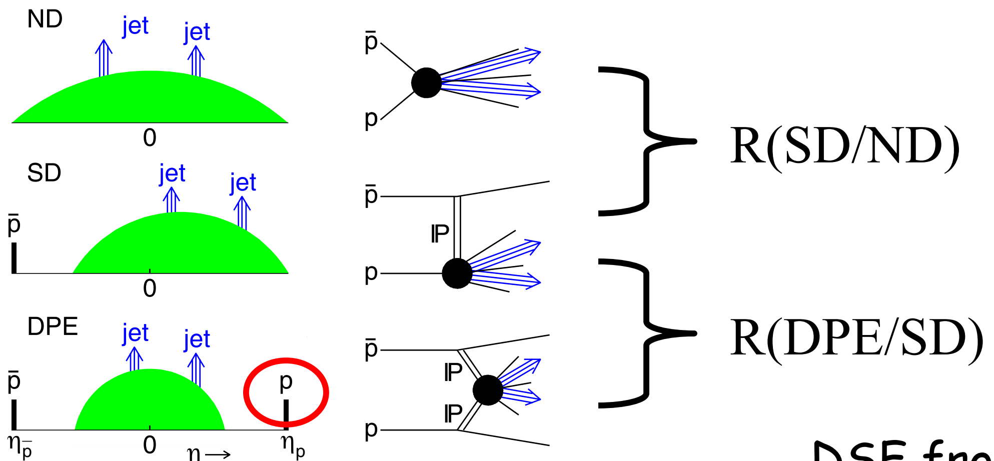


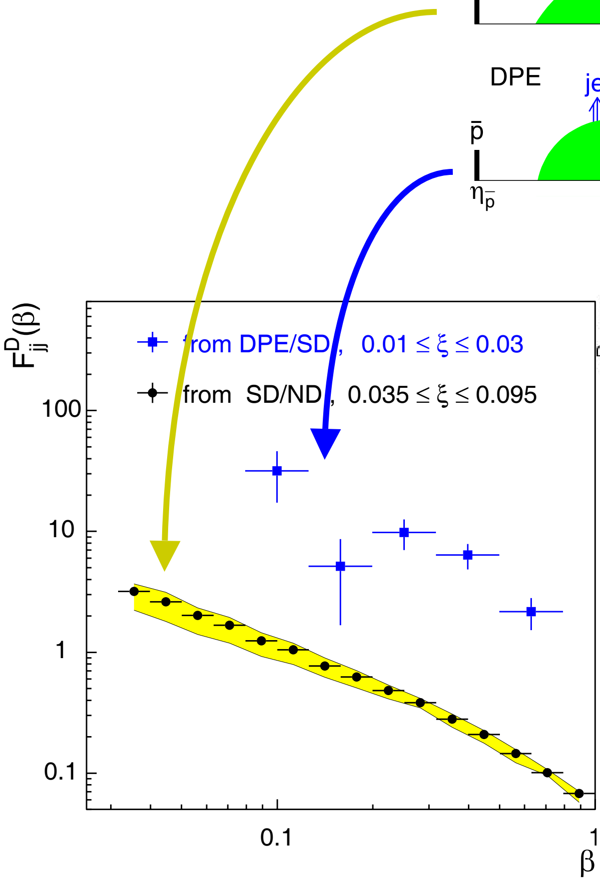


$F_2(Q^2, x)$ ——————→ $F_{JJ}(E_T^{Jet}, x)$

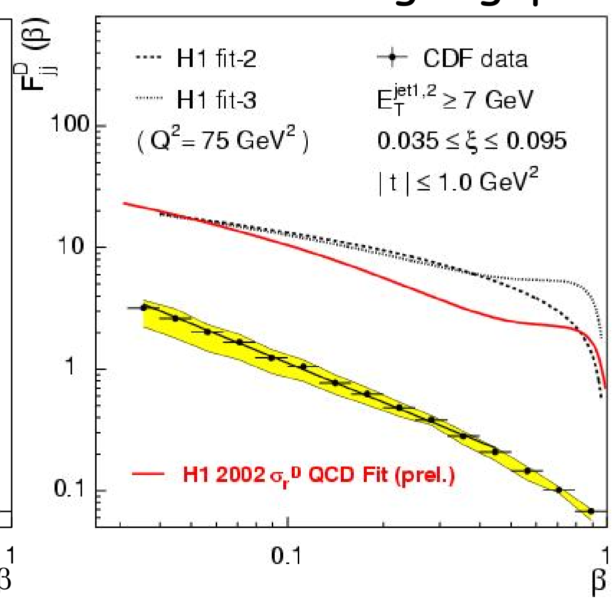
$F_2^D(Q^2, \beta, \xi, t)$ ——— ??? ———→ $F_{JJ}^D(E_T^{Jet}, \beta, \xi, t)$

Restoring Diffractive Factorization

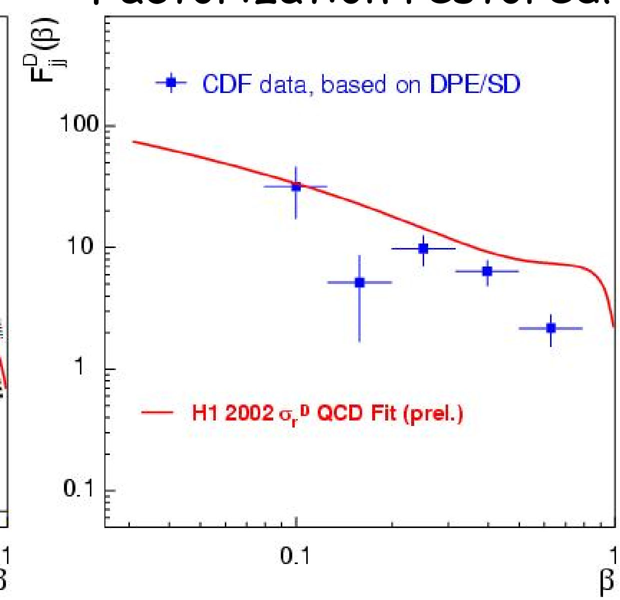




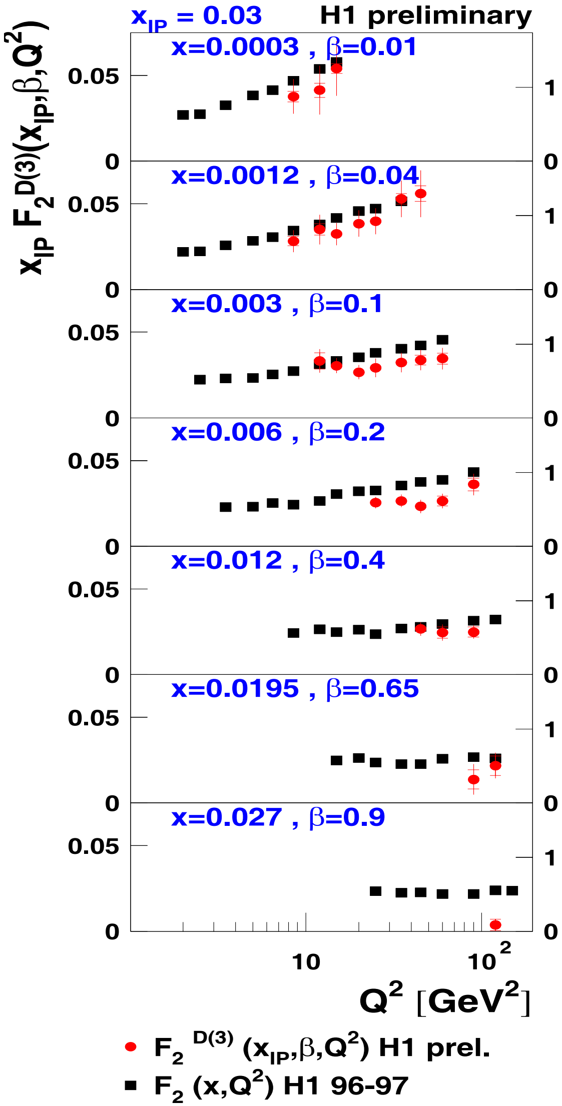
DSF from single-gaps

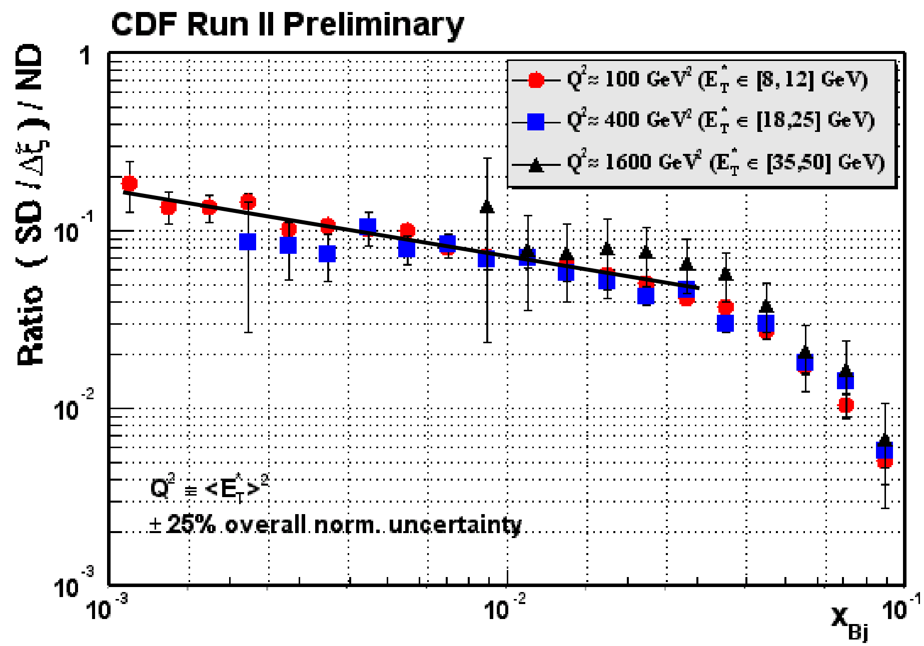


DSF from double-gaps: Factorization restored!



Q^2 dependence of DSF

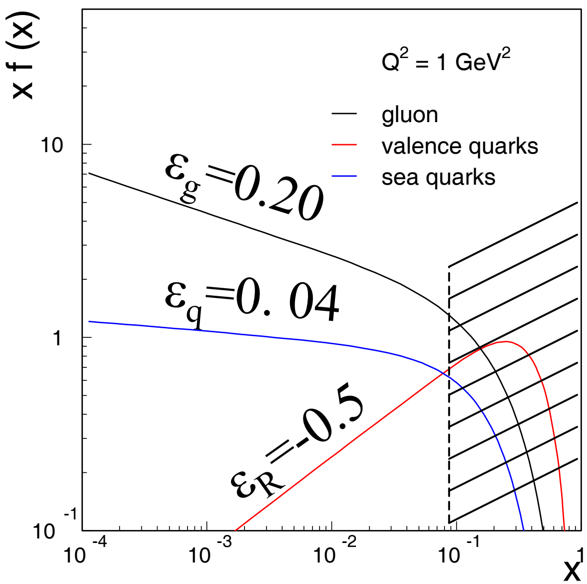




$$R\left(\frac{F^D(Q^2, x, \xi)}{F(Q^2, x)}\right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sim \text{no } Q^2 \text{ dependence} \\ \sim \text{flat at HERA} \\ \sim 1/x^{0.5} \text{ at Tevatron} \end{cases}$$

Pomeron evolves similarly to proton
except for for renormalizartion effects

Diffractive Structure Function from the Deep Sea



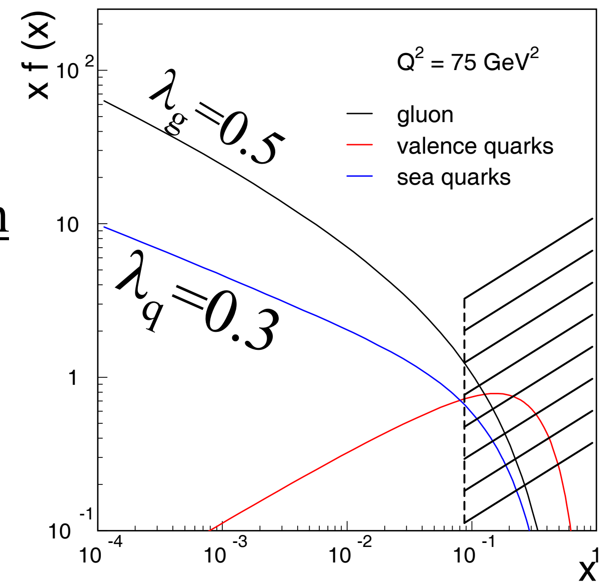
$$x \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{\varepsilon}}$$

Power-law region

$\xi_{max} = 0.1$

$x_{max} = 0.1$

$\beta < 0.05\xi$



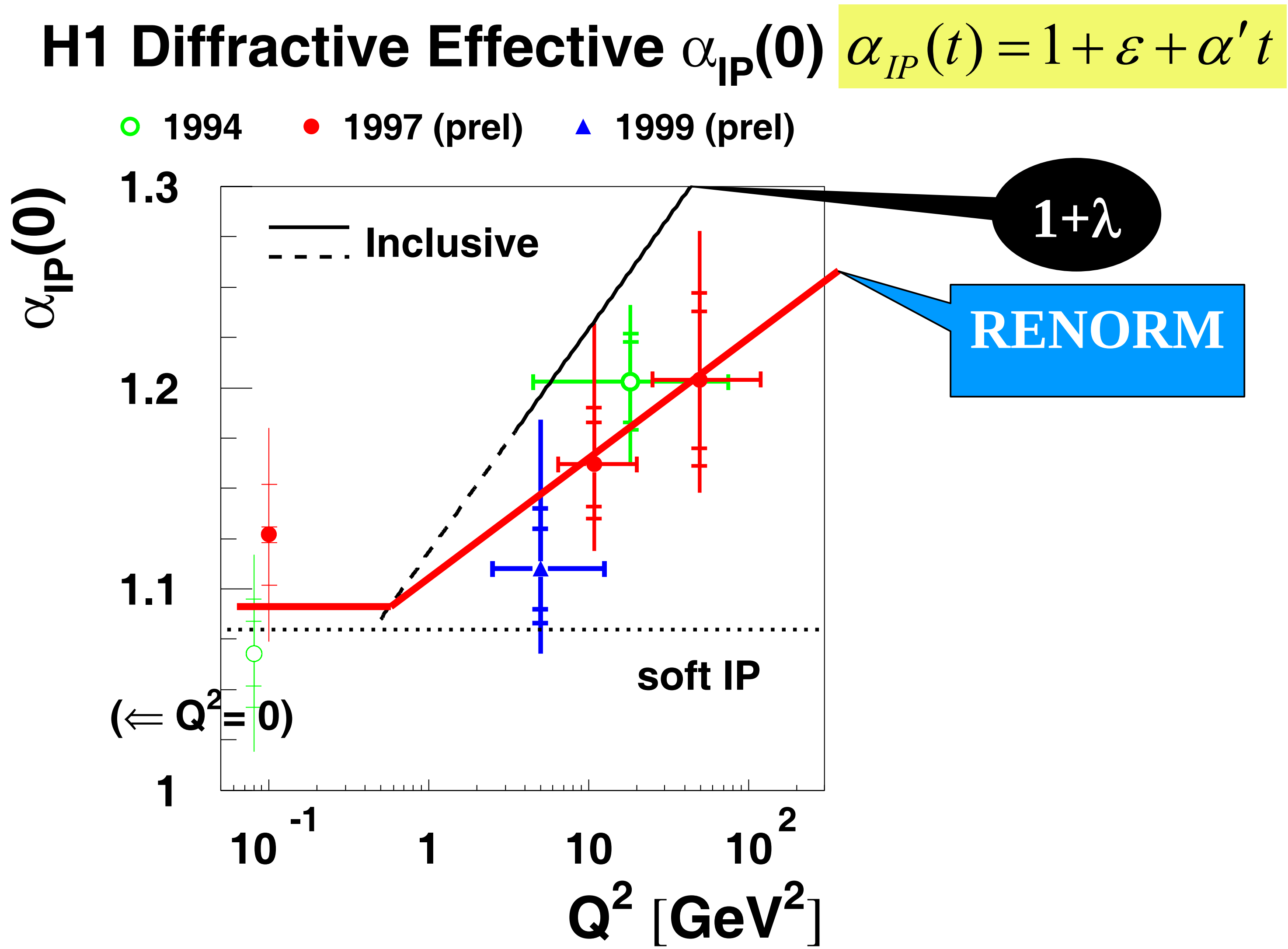
$$F^{D}(Q^2,x,\xi) \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon}} \cdot F(Q^2,x) \propto \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{C(Q^2)}{(\beta\xi)^{\lambda(Q^2)}} \Rightarrow \frac{A_{NORM}}{\xi^{1+\varepsilon+\lambda}} \cdot \kappa \cdot \frac{C}{\beta^{\lambda}}$$

HERA(no RENORM) : $R^{DDIS}_{DIS}(x) \xrightarrow{\text{fixed } \xi} \text{constant}$

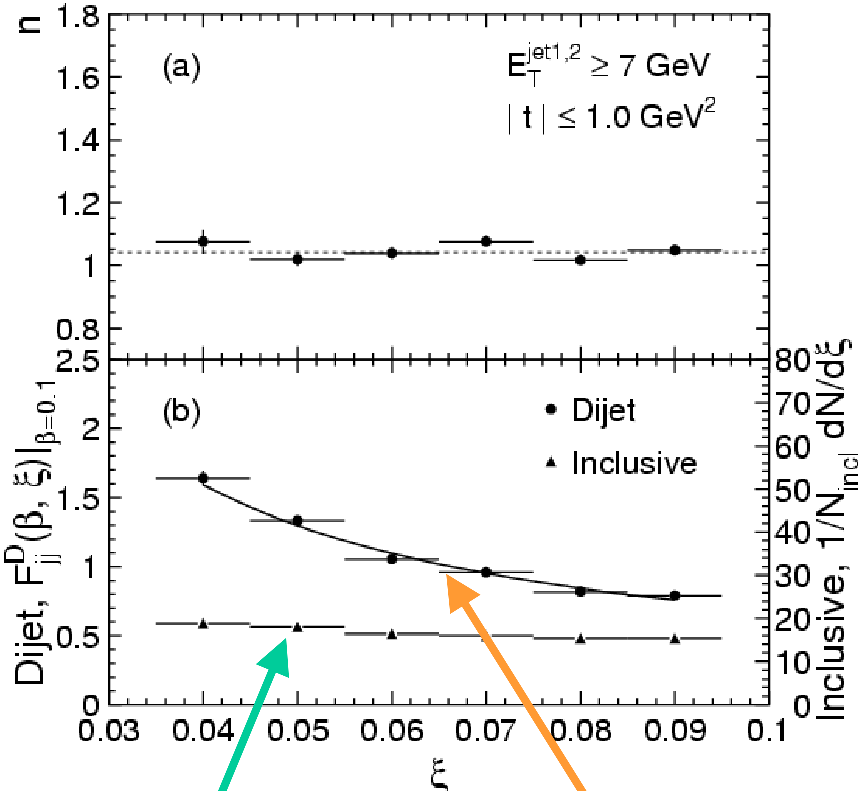
$2\varepsilon_{DDIS} = \varepsilon + \lambda(Q^2)$

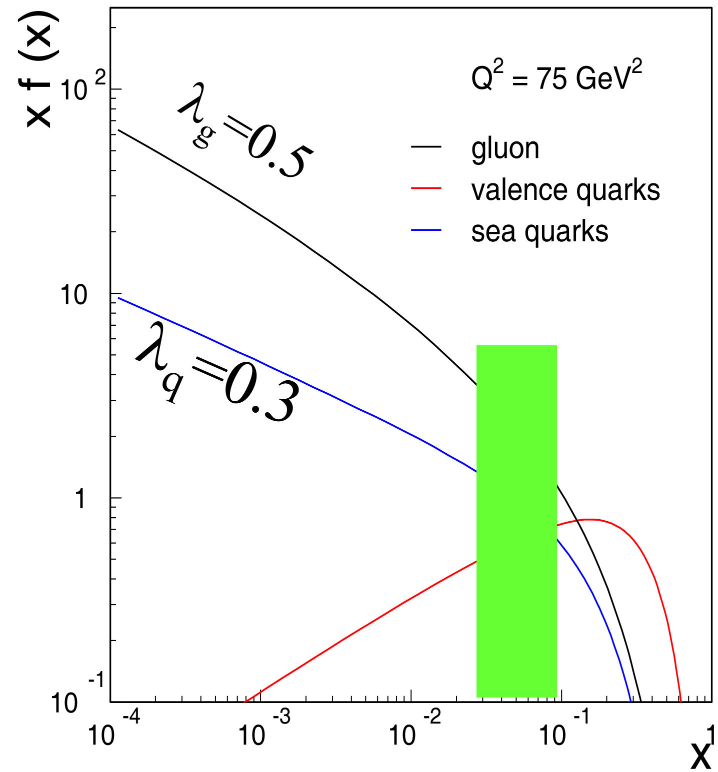
TEVATRON (RENORM) : $R^{SD}_{ND}(x) \propto x^{-(\varepsilon+\lambda)}$

Pomeron Intercept from H1



ξ-dependence: Inclusive vs Dijets





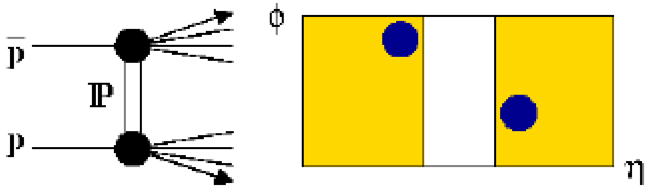
$$\frac{d\sigma_{incl}}{d\xi} \propto \text{constant}$$

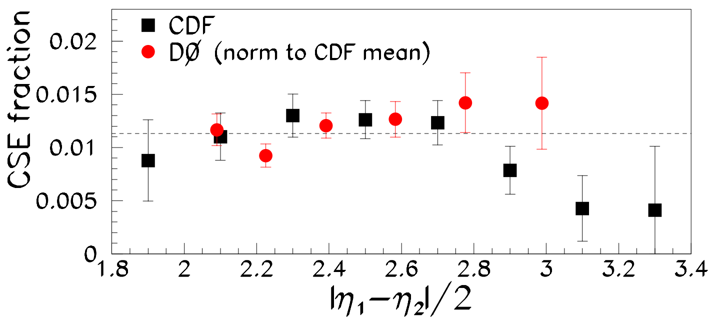
$$F_{jj}^D(\beta,\xi) \propto \frac{1}{\beta^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi^m} \quad (n = 1.0 \pm 0.1, \quad m = 0.9 \pm 0.1)$$

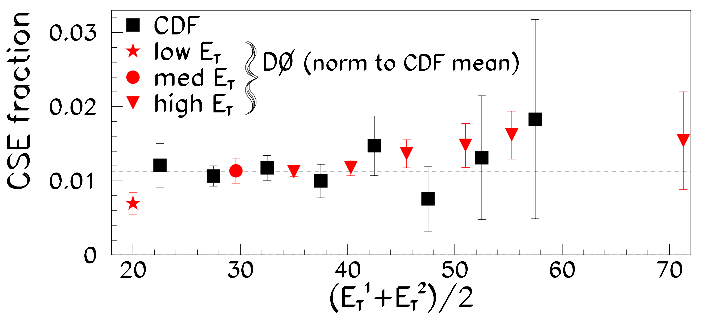
Pomeron dominated

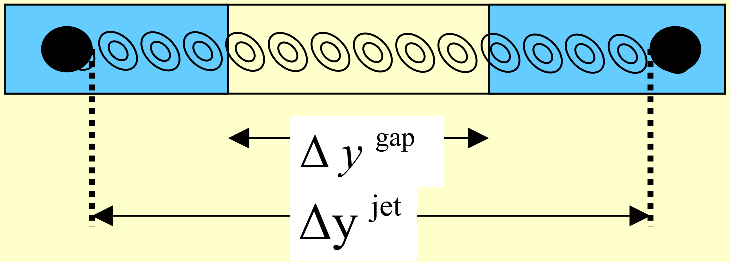
Gap Between Jets

$\overline{p} + p \rightarrow \text{Jet} + \text{Gap} + \text{Jet}$



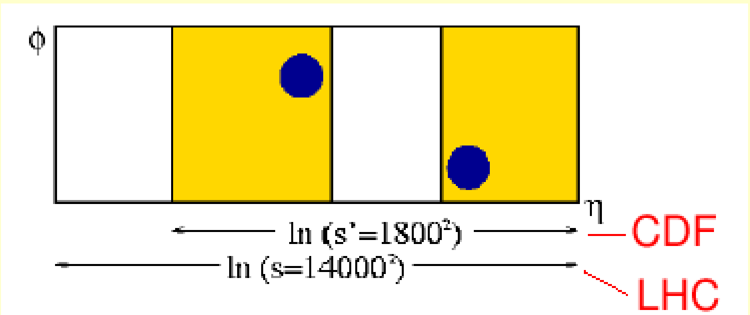






Question

$$\Delta y^{gap} \xleftrightarrow{???} \Delta y^{jet}$$



$$R^{J-G-J}_{LHC}(s') = R^{J-G-J}_{TEV}/S \approx 1\%/0.2 \approx 5\%$$

Summary

SOFT DIFFRACTION

- M^2 - scaling
- Non-suppressed double-gap to single-gap ratios

HARD DIFFRACTION

- Flavor-independent SD/ND ratio
- Little or no Q^2-dependence in SD/ND ratio

✓Universality of gap probability in soft and hard diffraction
✓ Pomeron evolves similarly to proton

Diffraction appears to be a low-x partonic exchange subject to color constraints