

Twenty Years of Diffraction at the Tevatron

K. Goulianos

The Rockefeller University

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<http://physics.rockefeller.edu/dino/my.html>

Forty Years of Diffraction

Twenty Years at the Tevatron

✚ 1960's BNL: first observation of $pp \rightarrow pX$

✚ 1970's Fermilab fixed target, ISR, SPS
→ Regge theory & factorization

Review: KG, Phys. Rep. 101 (1983) 169

✚ 1980's UA8: diffractive dijets \Rightarrow hard diffraction

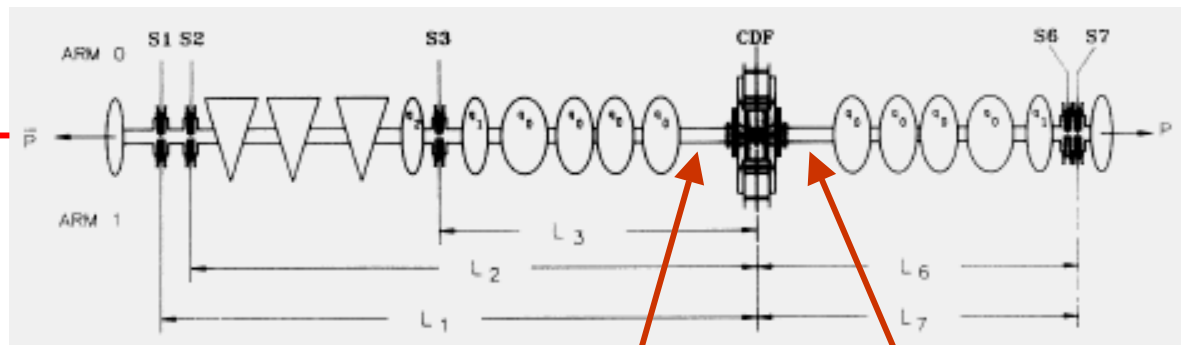
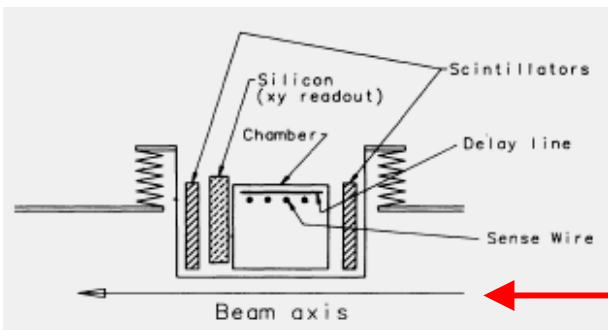
✚ 1990's **Tev Run-I:** Regge factorization breakdown
Tev vs HERA: QCD factorization breakdown

✚ 21st C Multigap diffraction: restoration of factorization
Ideal for diffractive studies @ LHC

CDF Run 1-0 (1988-89)

Elastic, single diffractive, and total cross sections
@ 546 and 1800 GeV

Roman Pot Spectrometers



Roman Pot Detectors

- Scintillation trigger counters
- Wire chamber
- Double-sided silicon strip detector

Additional Detectors
Trackers up to $|\eta| = 7$

Results

- Total cross section
- Elastic cross section
- Single diffraction

$$\sigma^{\text{tot}} \sim s^\epsilon$$

$$d\sigma/dt \sim \exp[2\alpha' \ln s] \rightarrow \text{shrinking forward peak}$$

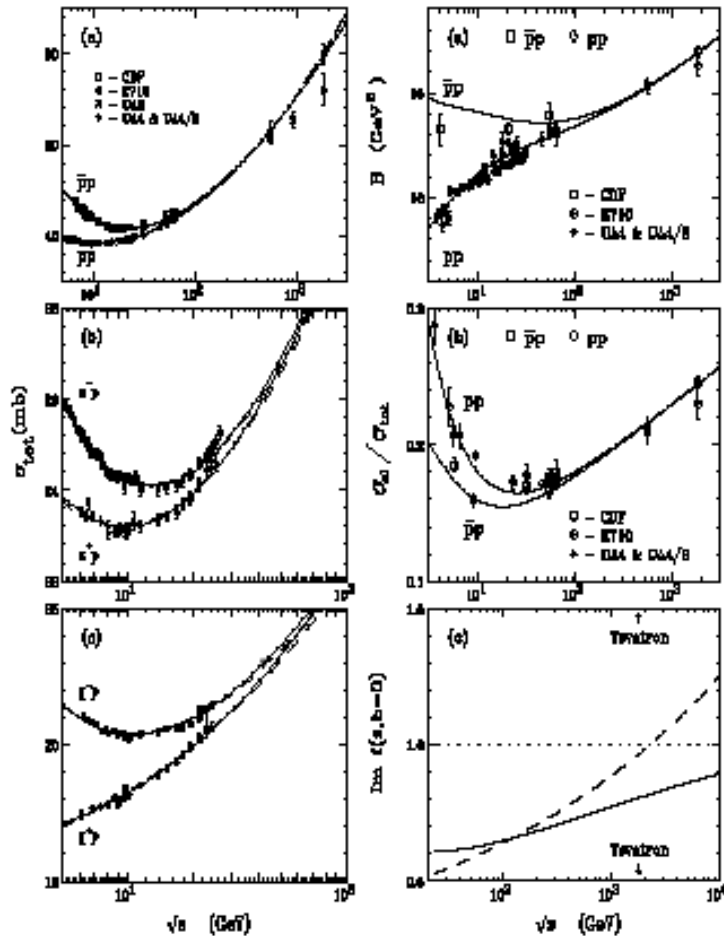
Breakdown of Regge factorization

Run 1-0 results in perspective

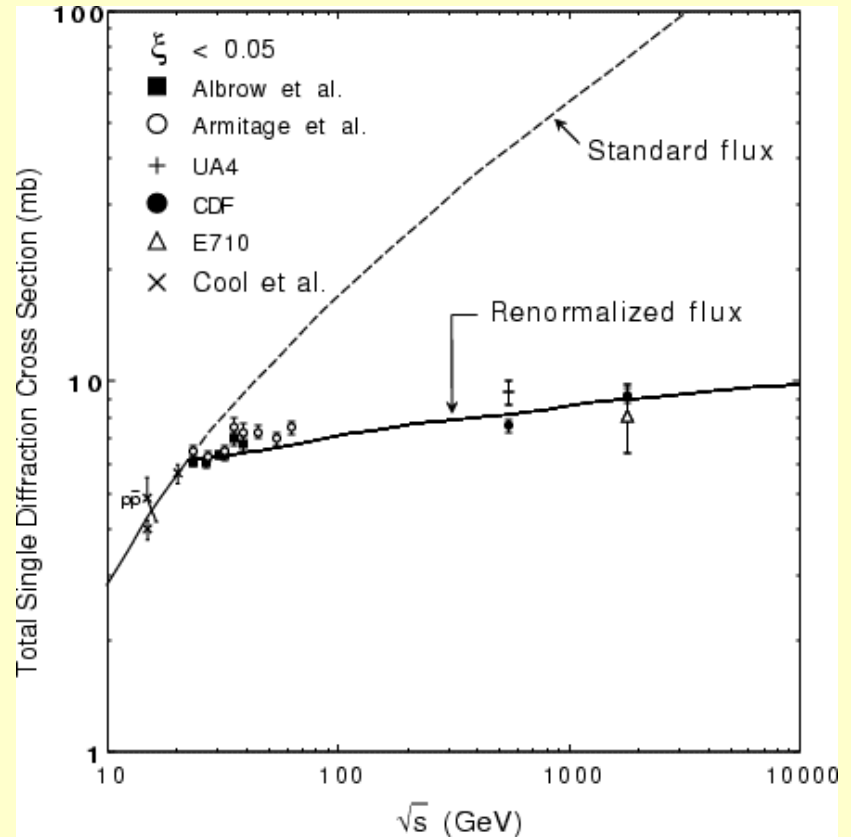
Total and Elastic Cross Sections

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

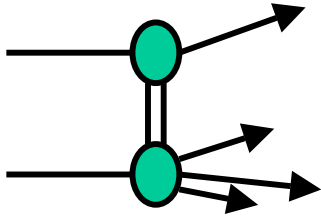
$$\alpha_{\mathbb{P}} = 1 + \epsilon (\Rightarrow 0.104) + 0.25\epsilon \quad \alpha_{\mathbb{P}'\mathbb{A}} = 0.68 + 0.82\epsilon \quad \alpha_{\mathbb{A}'\mathbb{P}} = 0.46 + 0.92\epsilon$$



KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379



Total Single Diffractive x-Section



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

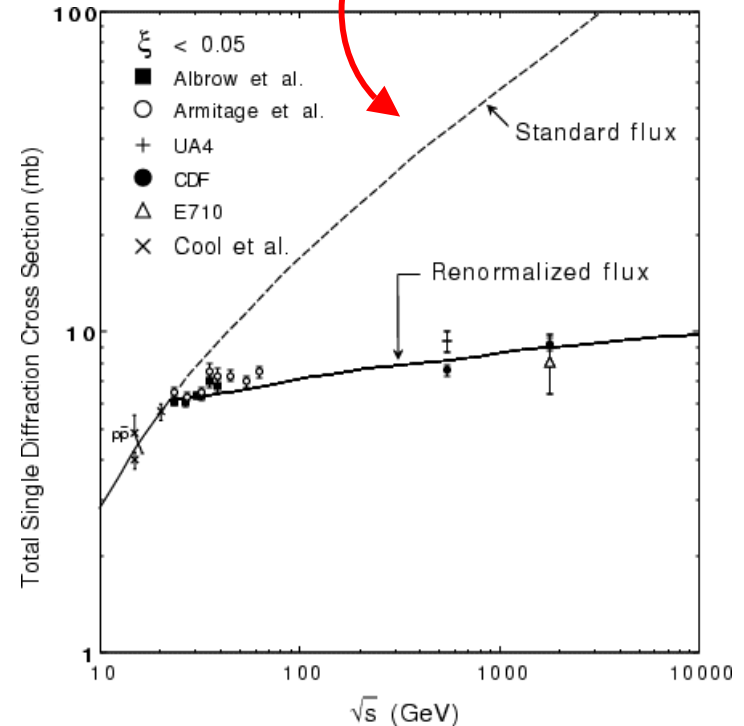
$$\sigma_{SD} \sim s^{2\varepsilon}$$

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

- ❖ Renormalization:
Normalize the Pomeron flux to unity

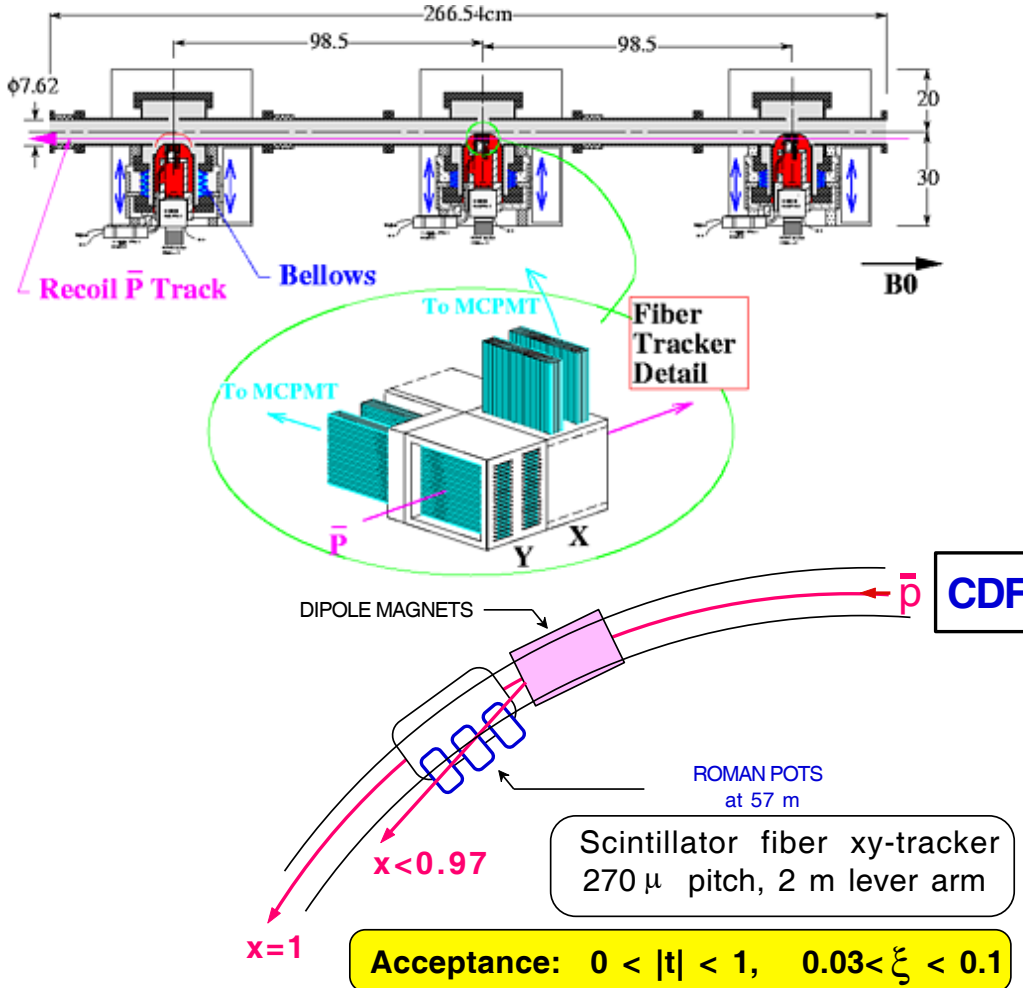
KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379

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

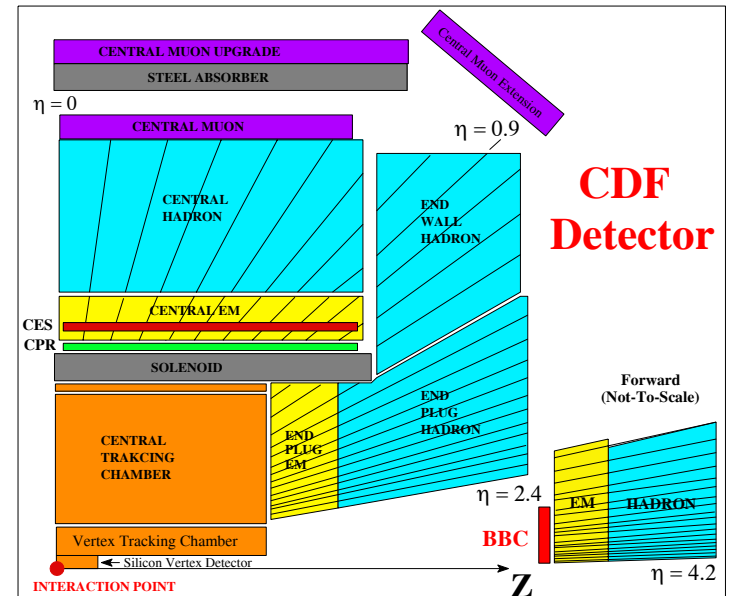


CDF Run 1 (1992-1995)

Run-IC



Run-IA,B



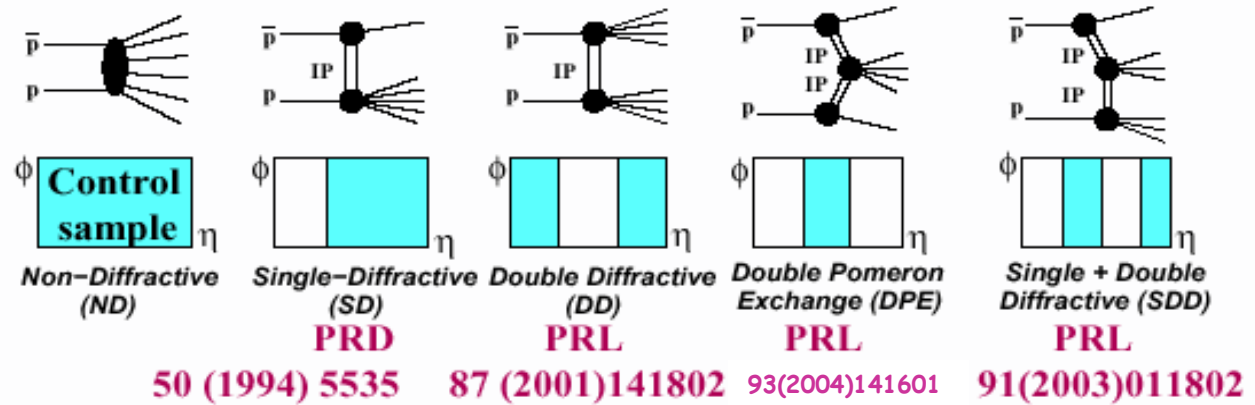
Forward Detectors
BBC $3.2 < \eta < 5.9$
FCAL $2.4 < \eta < 4.2$

Diffraction@CDF in Run I

16 papers

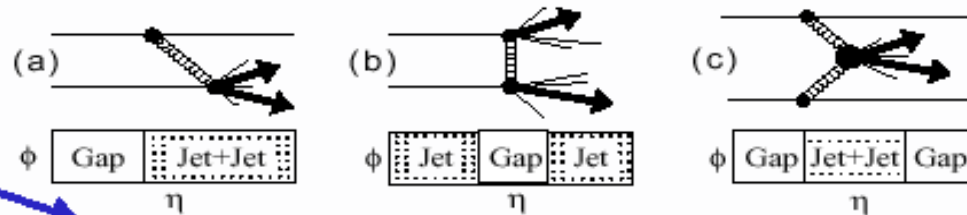
- ❑ Elastic scattering PRD 50 (1994) 5518
- ❑ Total cross section PRD 50 (1994) 5550
- ❑ Diffraction

SOFT diffraction



HARD diffraction

PRL references



with roman pots

JJ 84 (2000) 5043
JJ 88 (2002) 151802

W 78 (1997) 2698	JJ 74 (1995) 855	JJ 85 (2000) 4217
JJ 79 (1997) 2636	JJ 80 (1998) 1156	
b-quark 84 (2000) 232	JJ 81 (1998) 5278	
J/ψ 87 (2001) 241802		

Diffraction Fractions @ CDF

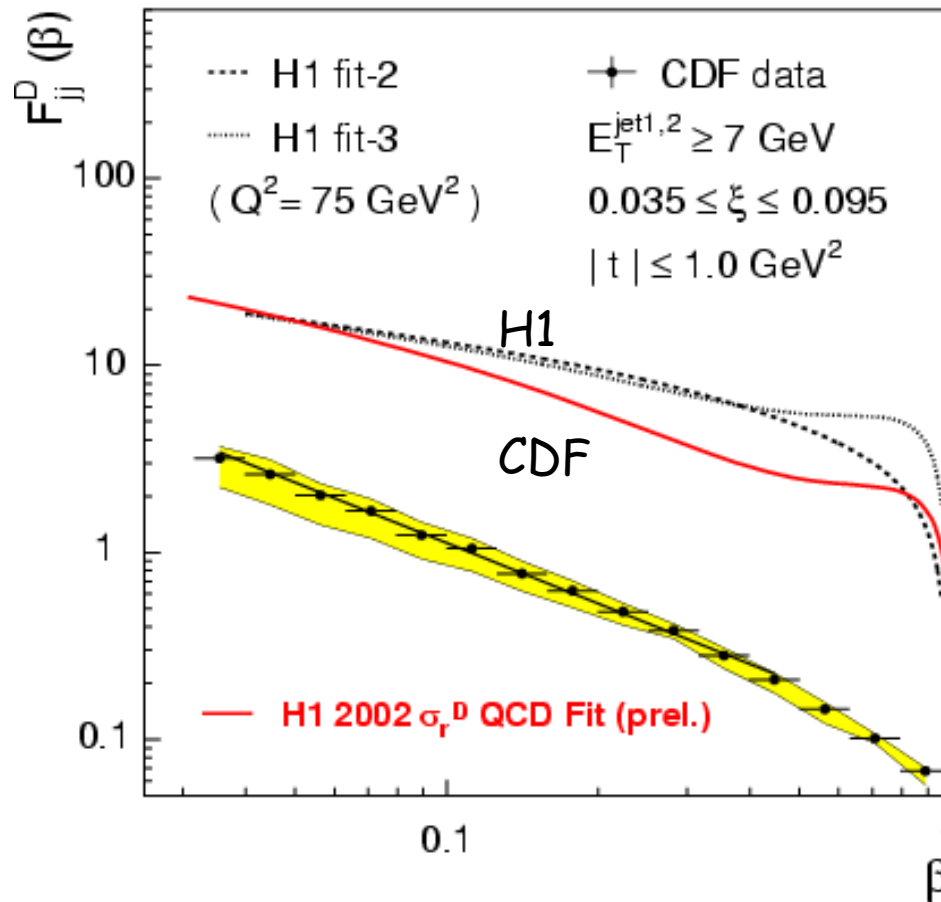
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow (Hd + X) + \text{gap}$$

Fraction:
SD/ND ratio
at 1800 GeV

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

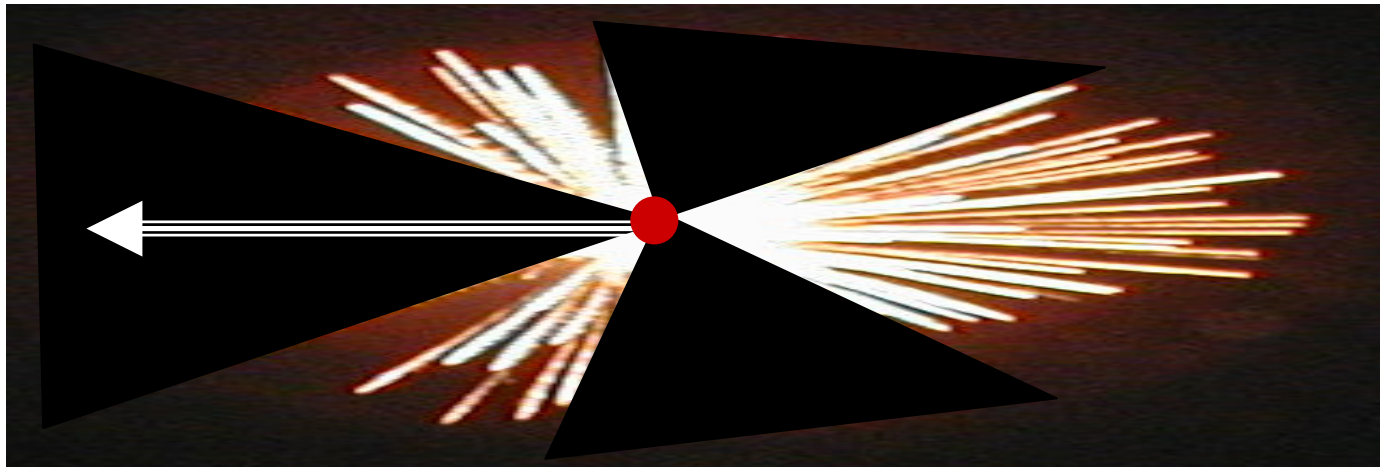
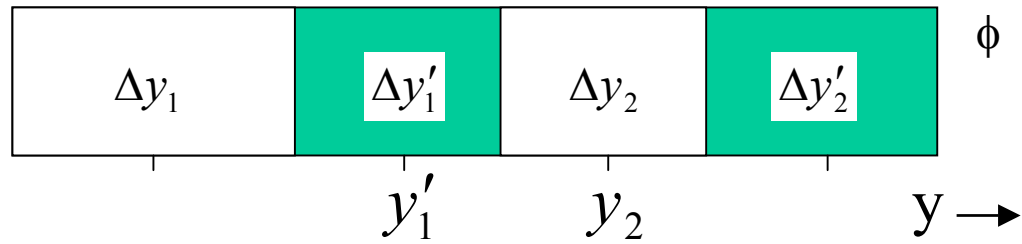
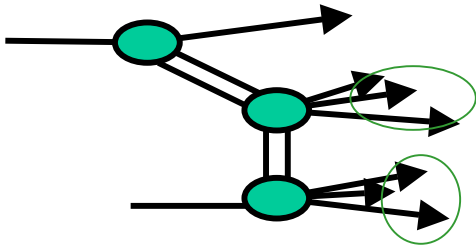
All ratios $\sim 1\%$
 $\rightarrow \sim$ uniform suppression
 \sim FACTORIZATION

Tevatron vs HERA: Breakdown of QCD Factorization



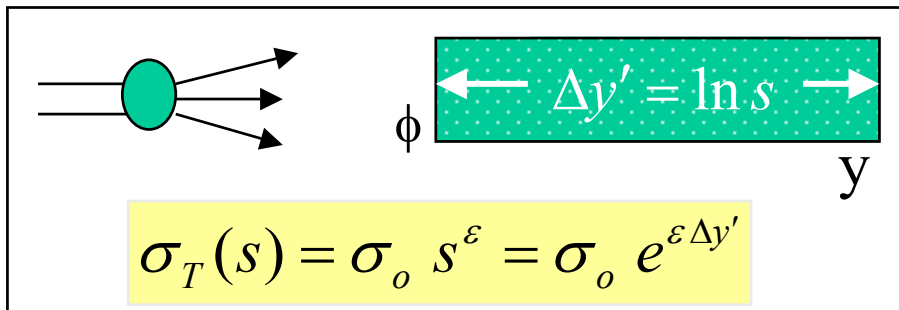
Multigap Diffraction

(KG, hep-ph/0205141)



Elastic and Total Cross Sections

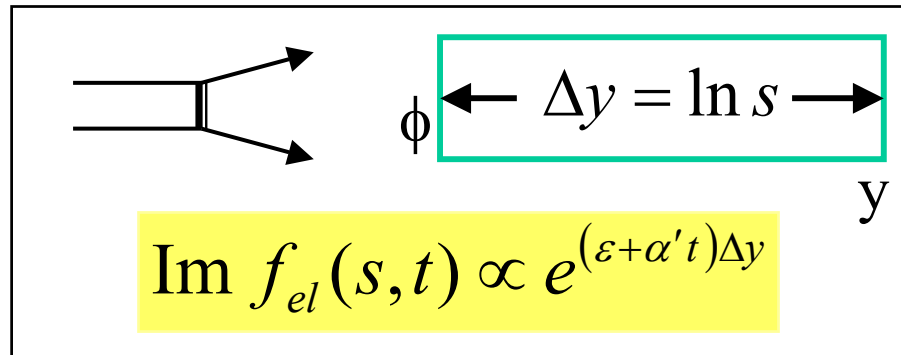
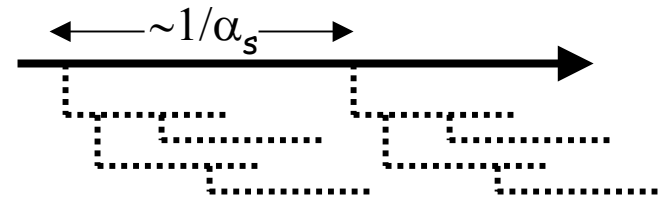
QCD expectations



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

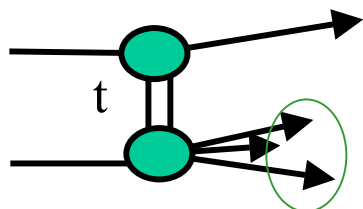
(see E. Levin, An Introduction to Pomerons, Preprint DESY 98-120)

Total cross section:
power law rise with energy



Elastic cross section:
forward scattering amplitude

Single Diffraction



2 independent variables: $t, \Delta y$

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

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

Gap probability MUST be normalized to unity!

The Factors κ and ε

Experimentally:

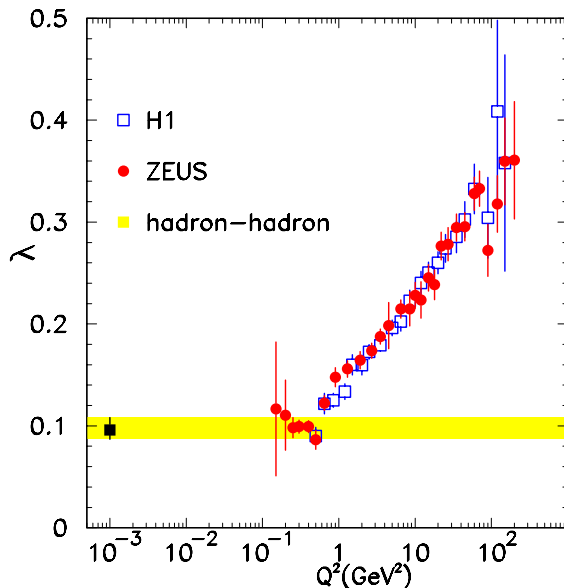
$$\kappa = \frac{g_{IP-IP-IP}}{\beta_{IP-p}} = 0.17 \pm 0.02, \quad \varepsilon = 0.104$$

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

λ HERA

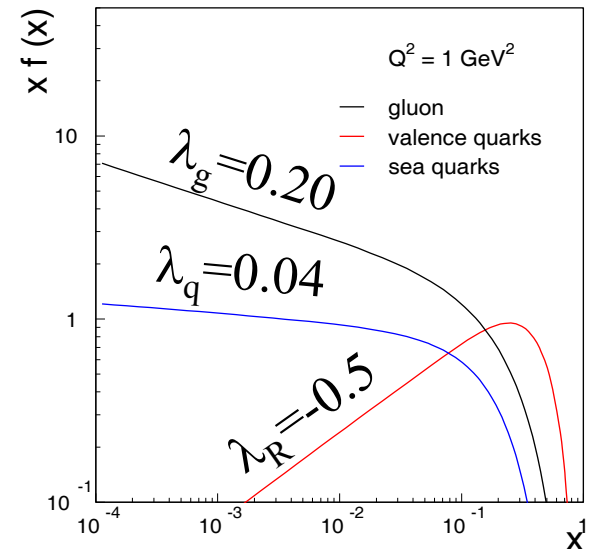


$$x \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\lambda}$$

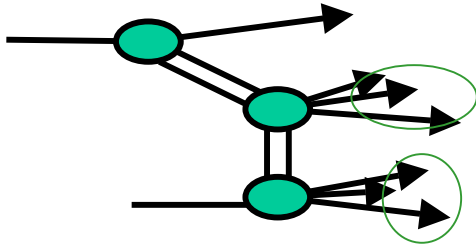
f_g = gluon fraction
 f_q = quark fraction

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

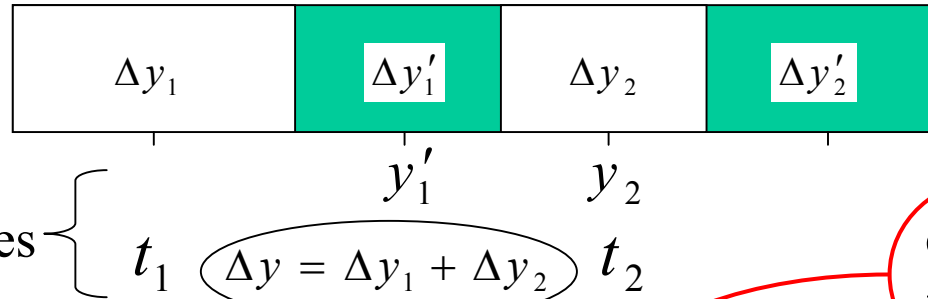
CTEQ5L



Multigap Cross Sections



5 independent variables



$$\Delta y = \Delta y_1 + \Delta y_2$$

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

Gap probability

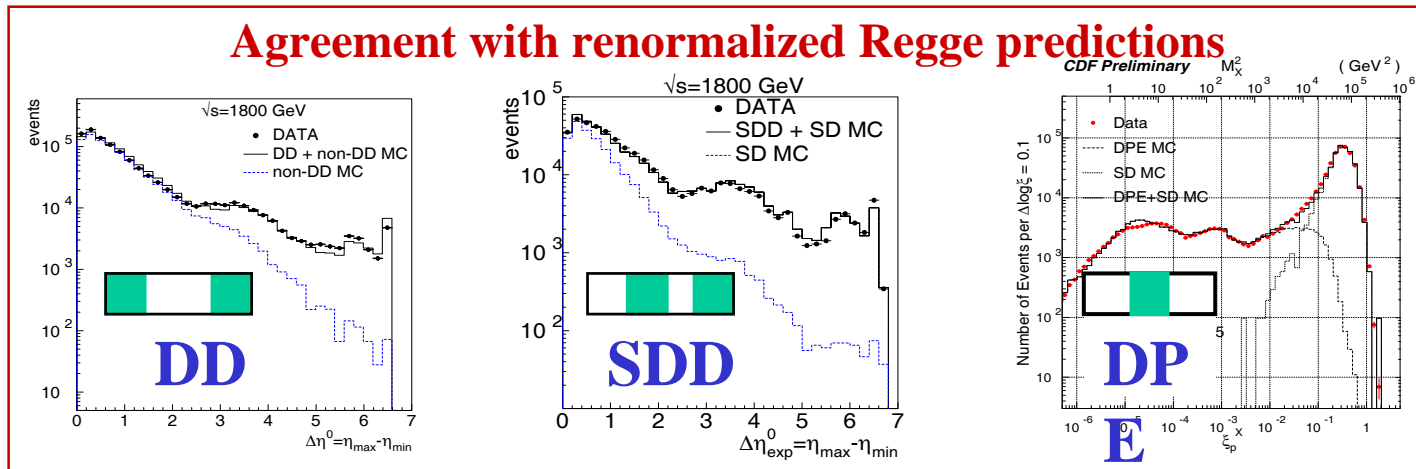
$$\int_{\Delta y, t} \sim s^{2\varepsilon}$$

Sub-energy cross section
(for regions with particles)

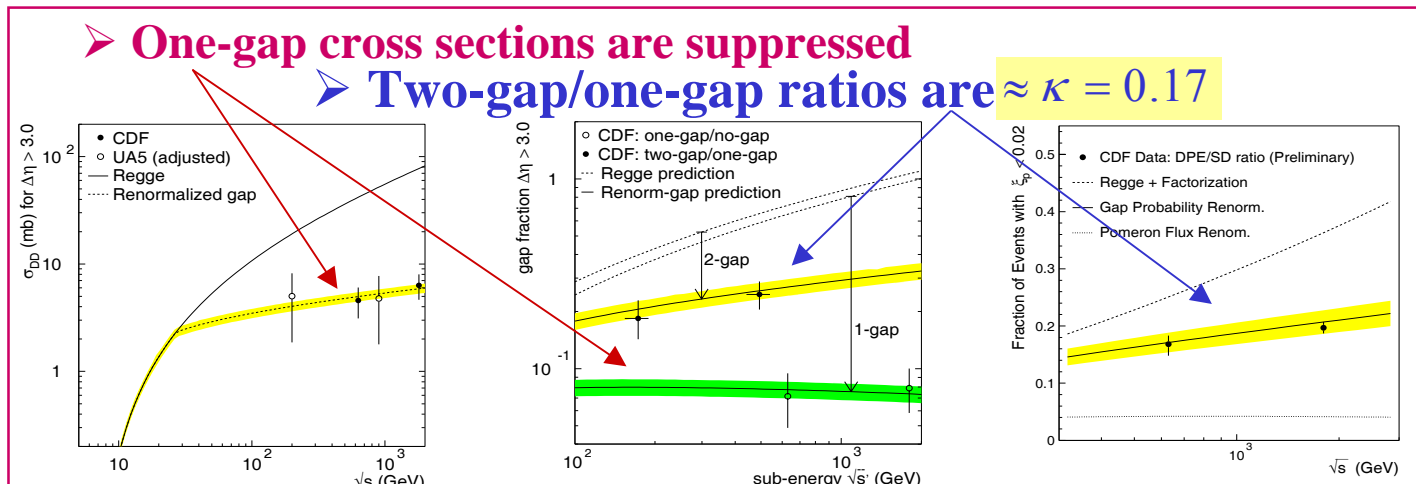
Same suppression
as for single gap!

Central and Two-Gap CDF Results

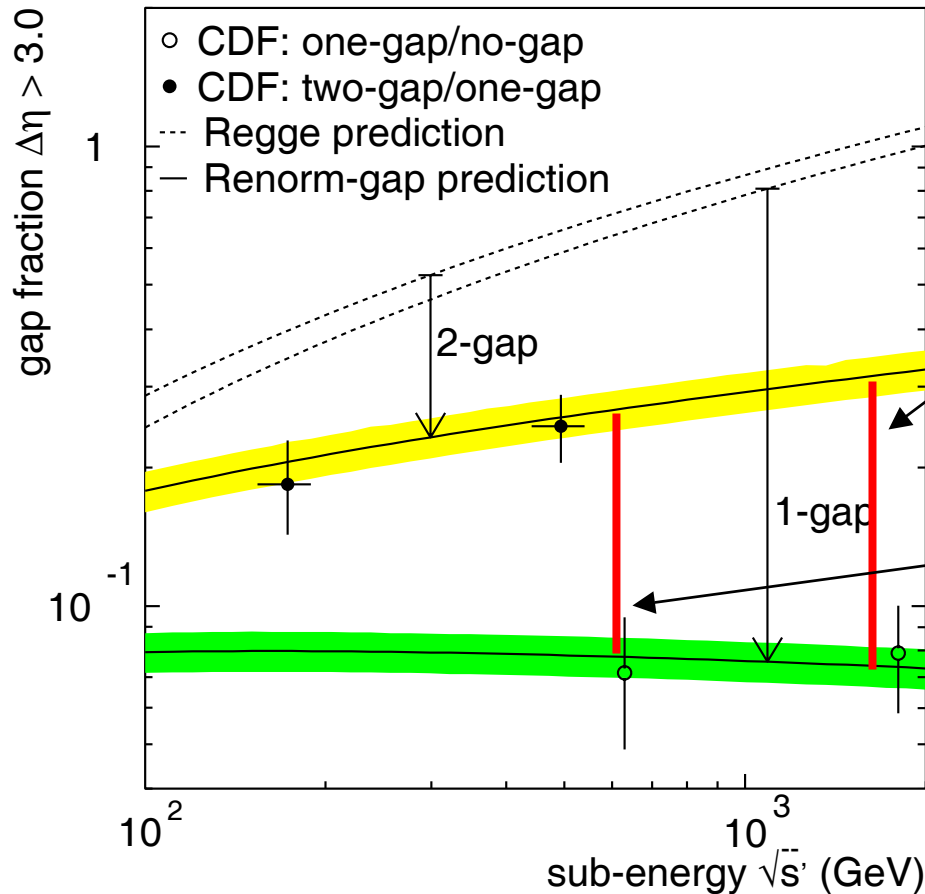
Agreement with renormalized Regge predictions



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



Gap Survival Probability



$$S = \frac{\phi \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{gap} \\ \eta \end{array} \right] / \phi \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{no-gap} \\ \eta \end{array} \right]}{\phi \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{gap} \\ \eta \end{array} \right] / \phi \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{no-gap} \\ \eta \end{array} \right]}$$

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

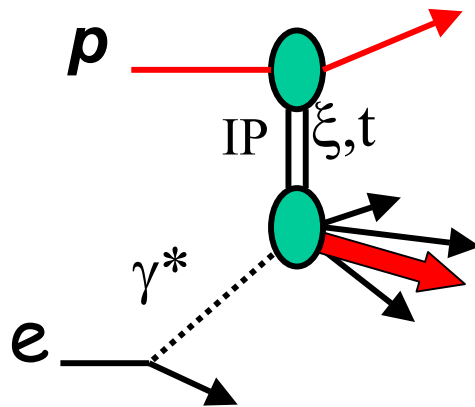
$$S_{2\text{-gap}/1\text{-gap}}^{1\text{-gap}/0\text{-gap}} (630 \text{ GeV}) \approx 0.29$$

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

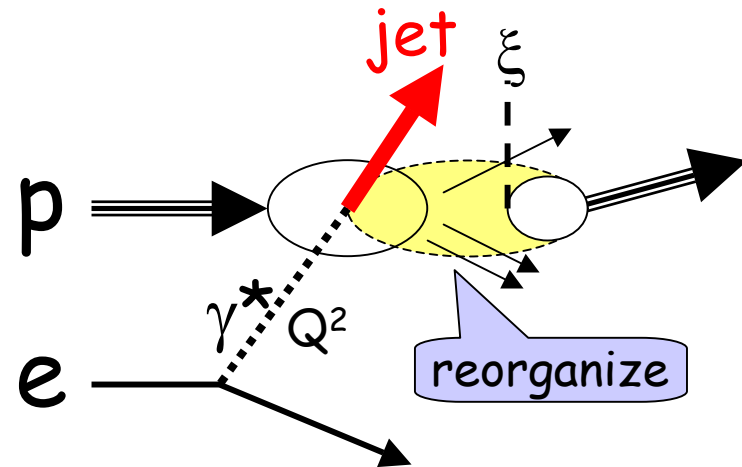
Diffraction DIS @ HERA

Factorization holds: J. Collins

Pomeron exchange



Color reorganization

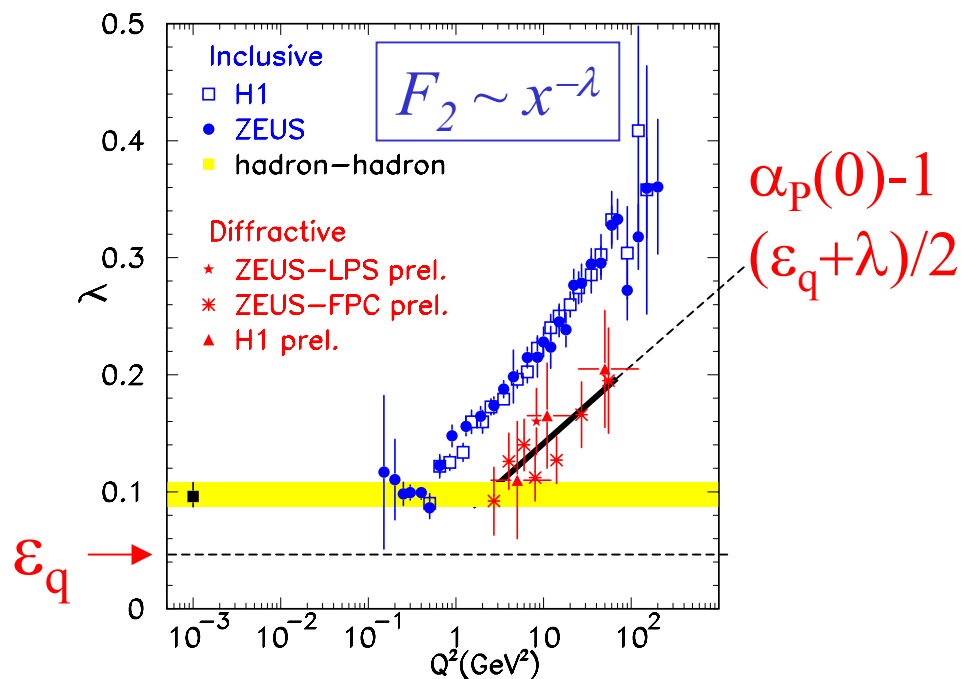
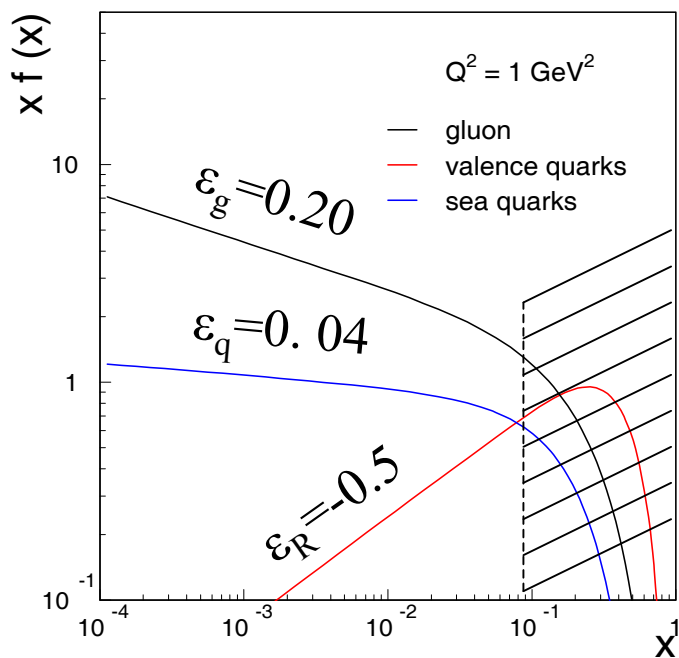


$$F_2^{D(3)}(\xi, x, Q^2) \propto f_q(\xi, Q^2 = m_{hadron}^2) \cdot F_2(x, Q^2)$$

Brodsky et al. rescattering?

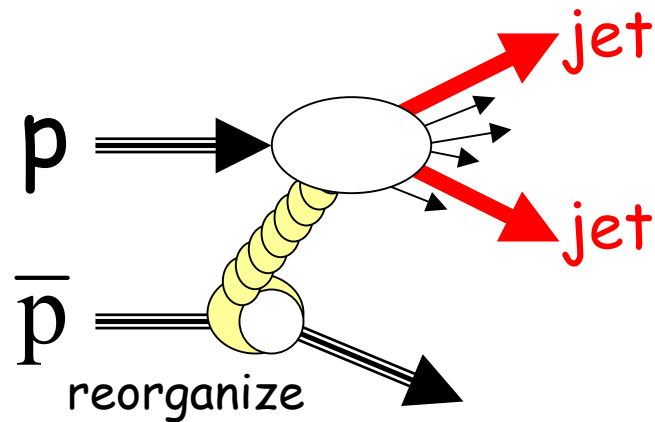
Inclusive vs Diffractive DIS

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



$$F_2^{D(3)}(\xi, \beta, Q^2) \xrightarrow{\xi \leq 0.05} \sum_{q,R} \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\epsilon_{q,R}}} \cdot \frac{C_{Q^2}}{(\beta\xi)^{\lambda_{Q^2}}} \propto \sum_{q,R} \frac{1}{\xi^{1+\epsilon_{q,R}+\lambda_{Q^2}}} \cdot \frac{C_{Q^2}}{\beta^{\lambda_{Q^2}}}$$

Diffractive Dijets @ Tevatron



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

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

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

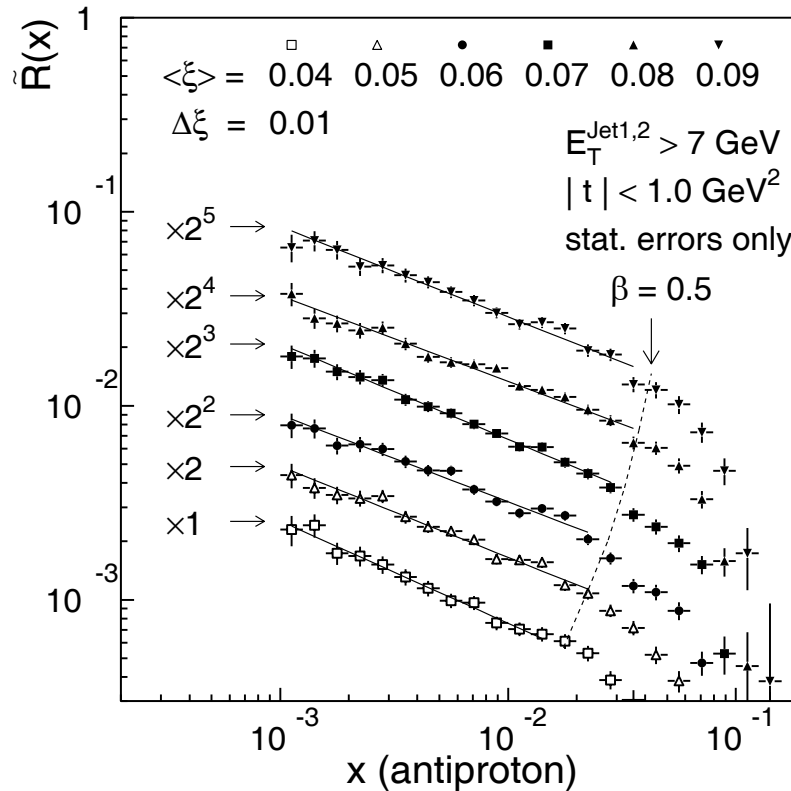
$$N_{\text{renorm}}^{-1} = \int_{\xi_{\min}}^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi^{1+2\varepsilon}} \xrightarrow{\xi_{\min} = \frac{x_{\min}}{\beta} \approx \frac{1}{\beta s}} \frac{(\beta s)^{2\varepsilon}}{2\varepsilon}$$

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

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

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

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

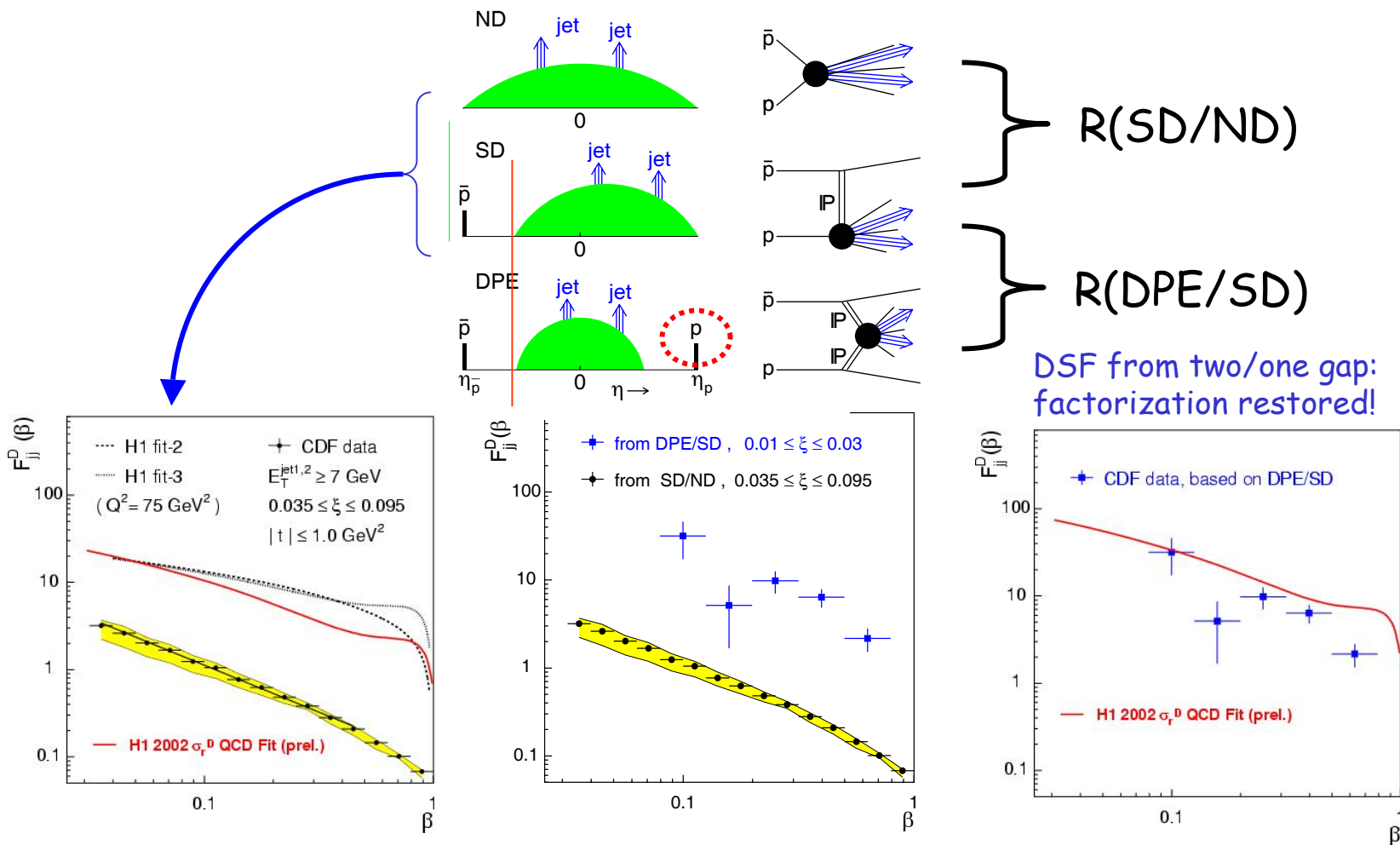


$$0.035 < \xi < 0.095$$

Flat ξ dependence

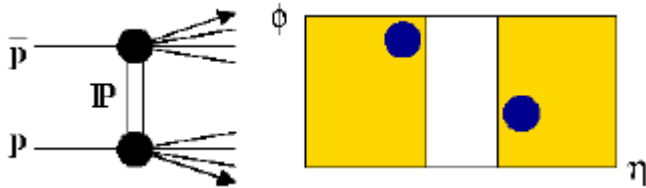
$$R(x) = x^{-0.45}$$

Restoring Factorization @ Tevatron

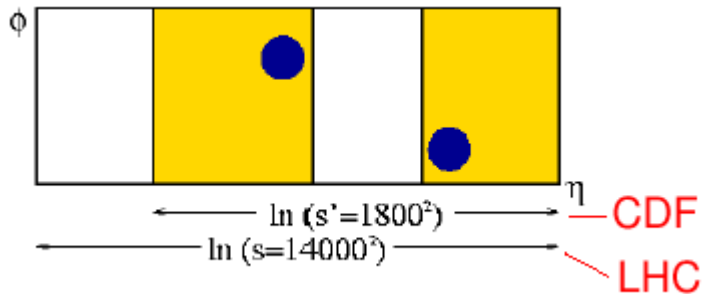


Gap Between Jets

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



$$R_{\text{TEV}}^{\text{J-G-J}}(s') \approx 1\%$$

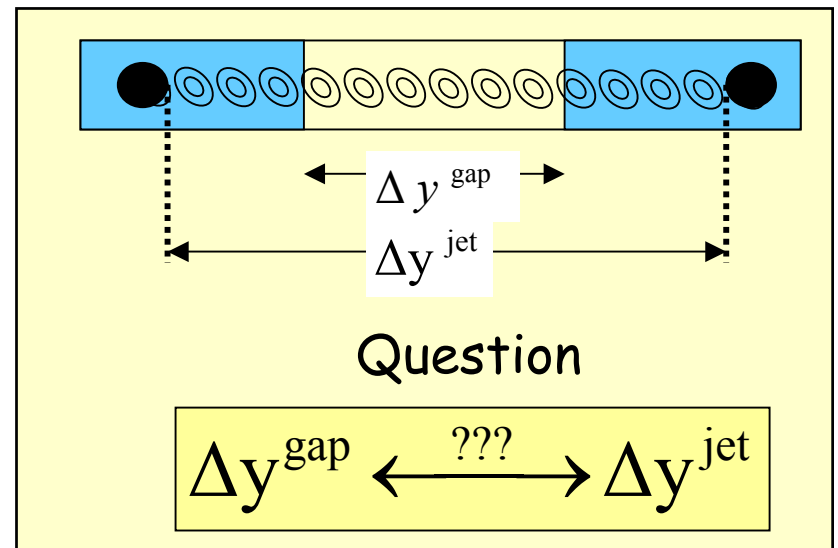
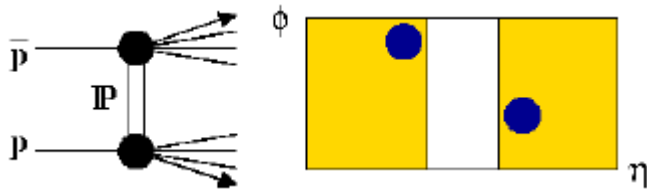


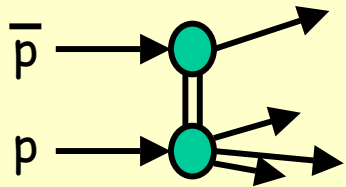
$$R_{\text{LHC}}^{\text{J-G-J}}(s') = \frac{R_{\text{TEV}}^{\text{J-G-J}}}{S} \approx \frac{1\%}{0.2} \approx 5\%$$

Gap Between Jets

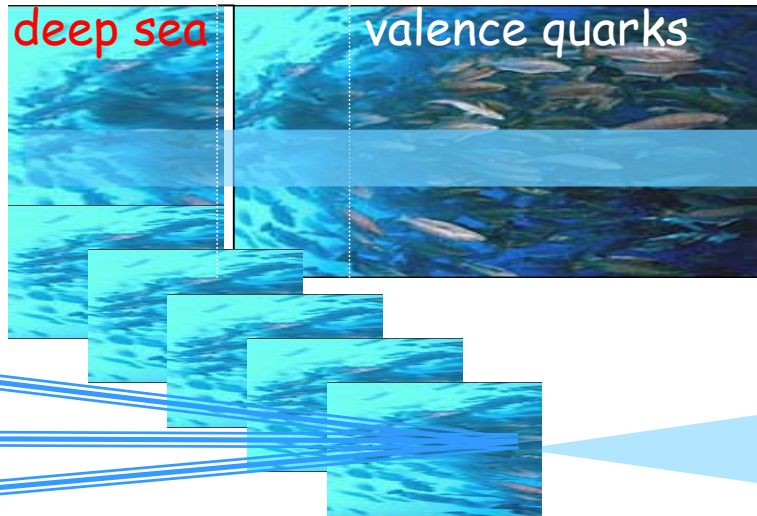
Is the diffractive exchange BFKL-like or simply a color rearrangement?

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

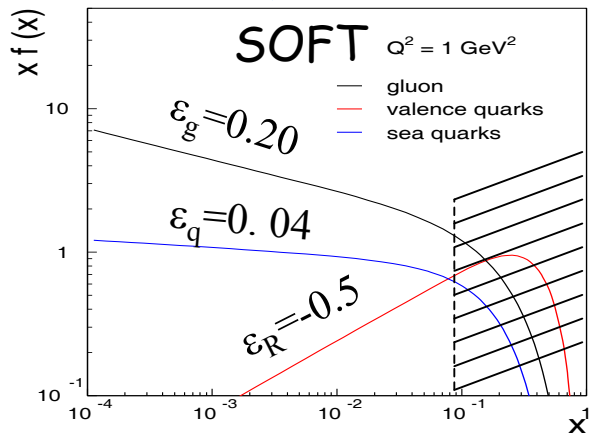




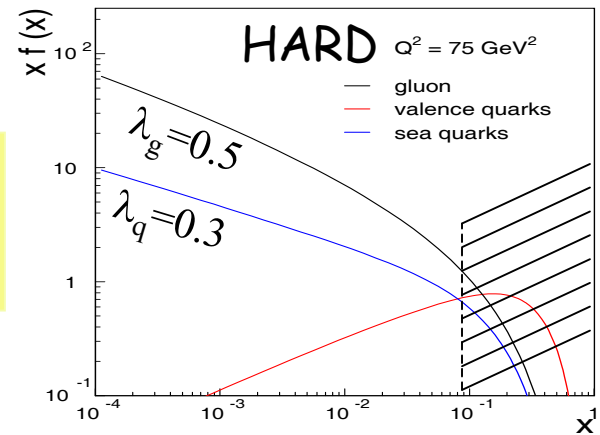
Low-x and Diffraction



Derive diffractive from inclusive PDFs and color factors



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



Run 2 CDF Diffractive Program

■ Single Diffraction

- ξ and Q^2 dependence of F_{jj}^D
- Process dependence of $F^D(W, J/\psi)$

■ Double Diffraction

- Jet-Gap-Jet: $\Delta\eta^{\text{gap}}$ for fixed large $\Delta\eta^{\text{jet}}$

■ Double Pomeron Exchange

- F_{jj}^D on p-side vs ξ -pbar

Also:

Exclusive central production

- Dijets, χ_c

Other

- Tev4LHC issues

Summary

- ❑ Diffraction is a low- x QCD phenomenon subject to color constraints.
- ❑ Multigap processes offer the opportunity to study diffraction without complications arising from rapidity gap survival issues.
- ❑ Regularities observed in Run 1 at the Tevatron and in results obtained at HERA paint a picture of the Pomeron as a composite object constructed from the underlying inclusive pdf's of the (anti)proton. This picture could be further clarified and advanced to a theory by studies at the LHC.

