Predictions for diffraction compared to LHC results

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- **Total pp cross section:** predicted in a unitarized parton model approach, which does not employ eikonalization and does not depend on the ρ-value.
- **Diffractive cross sections:**
  - SD - single dissociation: one of the protons dissociates.
  - DD - double dissociation: both protons dissociate.
  - CD – central diffraction: neither proton dissociates, but there is central diffractive production of particles.
- Triple-Pomeron coupling: uniquely determined.

❖ This is an updated version of a talk presented at LowX-2013.

DIFFRACTION IN QCD

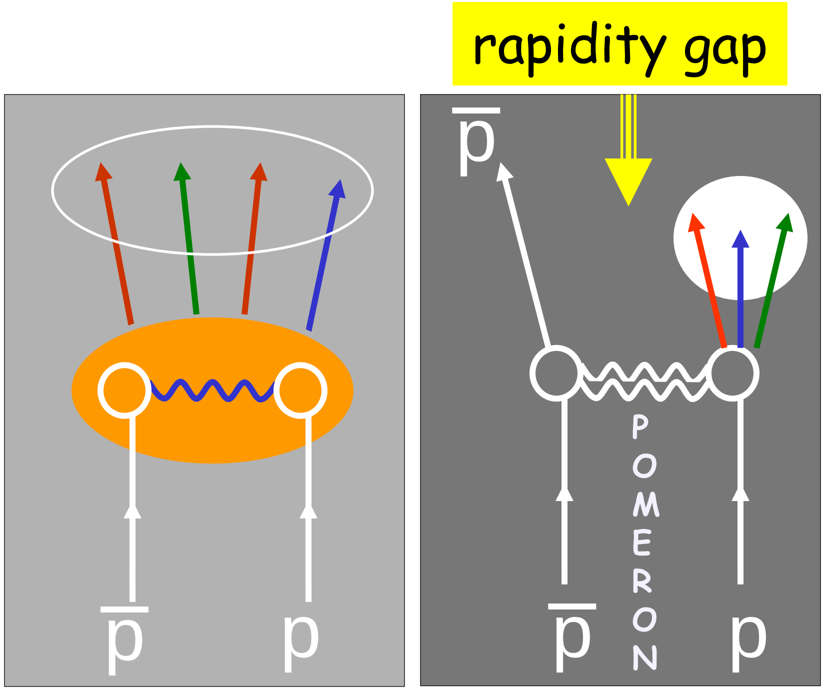
Non-diffractive events

- ❖ color-exchange ➔ η-gaps exponentially suppressed

Diffractive events

- ❖ Colorless vacuum exchange

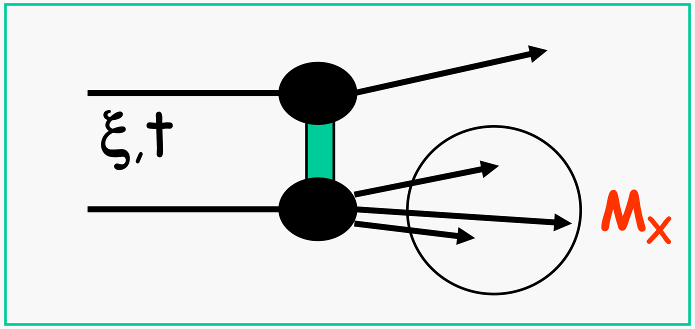
➔ η-gaps not suppressed

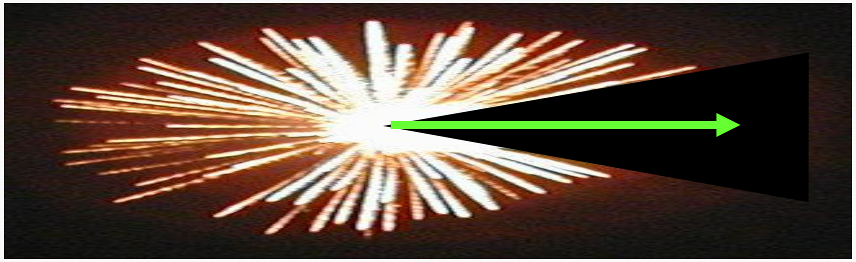


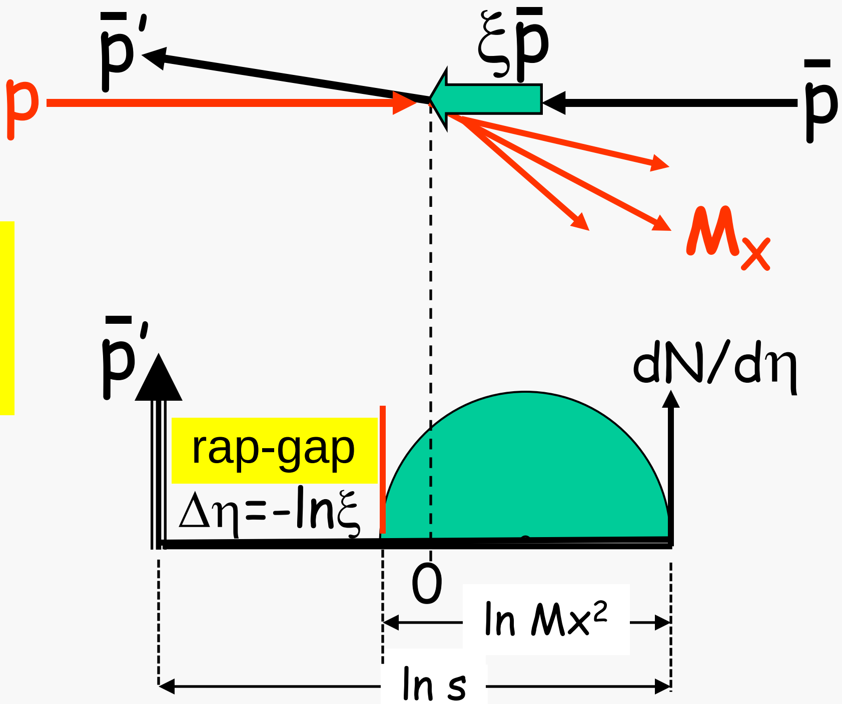
Goal: probe the QCD nature of the diffractive exchange

DEFINITIONS

SINGLE DIFFRACTION







$$1-x_L \equiv \xi = \frac{M_X^2}{s}$$

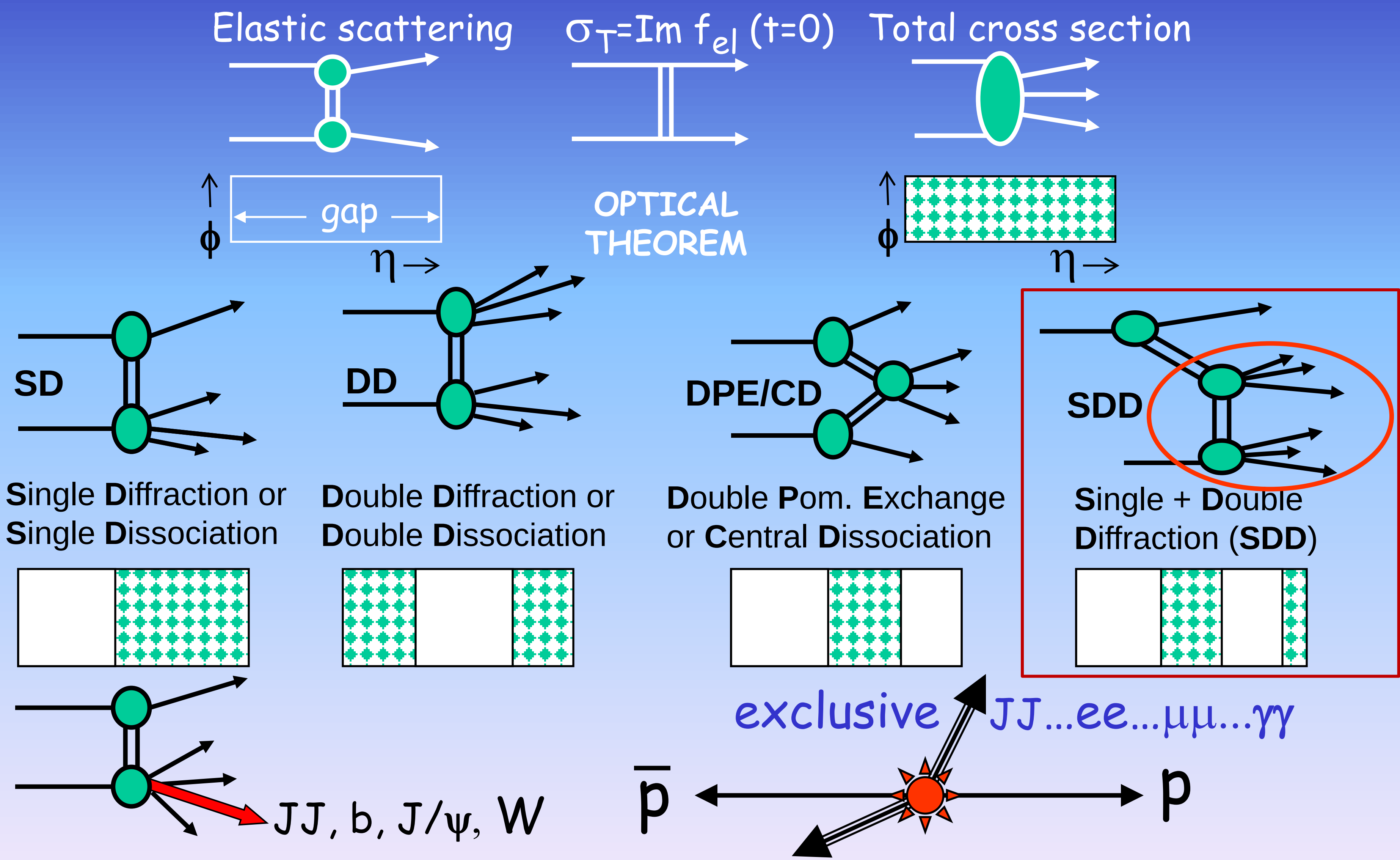
Forward momentum loss

$$\xi^{CAL} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{all} E_T^{i\text{-tower}} e^{-\eta_i}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

since no radiation →
no price paid for increasing diffractive-gap width

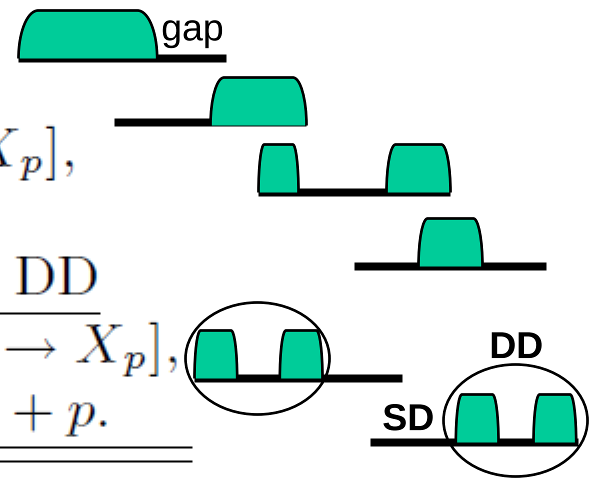
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\eta}\right)_{t=0} \approx \text{constant} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{d\xi} \propto \frac{1}{\xi} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \propto \frac{1}{M^2}$$

DIFFRACTION AT CDF

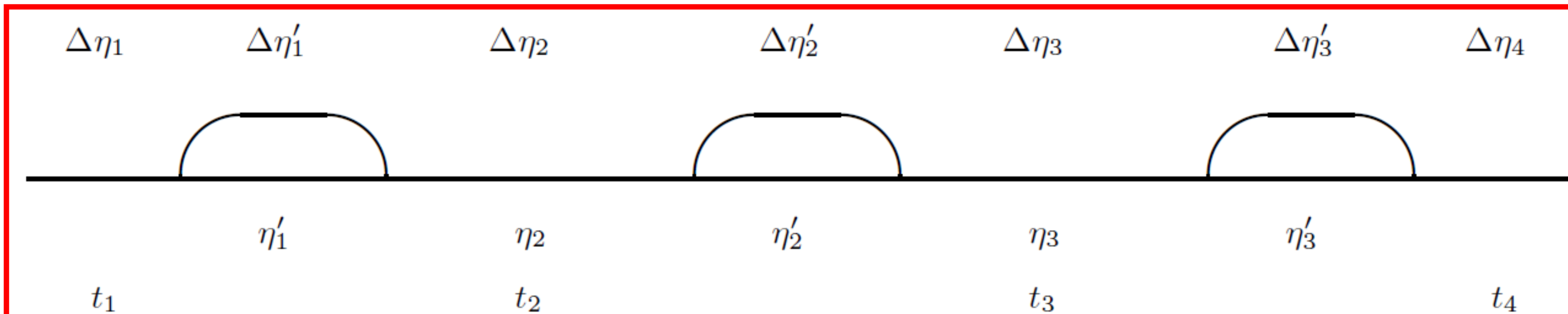


Basic and combined diffractive processes

acronym	basic diffractive processes
SD$_{\bar{p}}$	$\bar{p}p \to \bar{p} + \text{gap} + [p \to X_p]$,
SD$_{p}$	$\bar{p}p \to [\bar{p} \to X_{\bar{p}}] + \text{gap} + p$,
DD	$\bar{p}p \to [\bar{p} \to X_{\bar{p}}] + \text{gap} + [p \to X_p]$,
DPE	$\bar{p}p \to \bar{p} + \text{gap} + X_c + \text{gap} + p$,
	2-gap combinations of SD and DD
SDD$_{\bar{p}}$	$\bar{p}p \to \bar{p} + \text{gap} + X_c + \text{gap} + [p \to X_p]$,
SDD$_{p}$	$\bar{p}p \to [\bar{p} \to X_{\bar{p}}]\text{gap} + X_c + \text{gap} + p$.

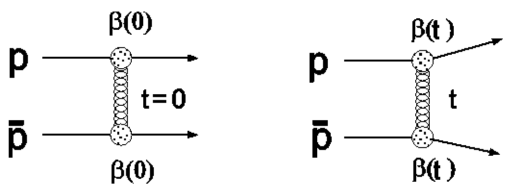


4-gap diffractive process-Snowmass 2001- http://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0110240

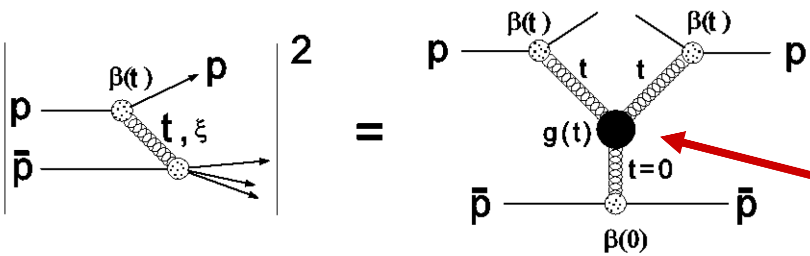


Regge theory – values of s_o & g_{PPP}?

KG-PLB 358, 379 (1995)



SINGLE DIFFRACTION DISSOCIATION



Parameters:

- ❑ s_0, s_0' and g(t)
- ❑ set $s_0' = s_0$ (universal *IP*)
- ❑ determine s_0 and g_{PPP} – **how?**

$\alpha(t)=\alpha(0)+\alpha' t \quad \alpha(0)=1+\varepsilon$

$$\sigma_T = \beta_1(0)\beta_2(0)\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha(0)-1} = \sigma_0^{p\bar p}\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{\epsilon} \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\rm el}}{dt} = \frac{\beta_1^2(t)\beta_2^2(t)}{16\pi}\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{2[\alpha(t)-1]}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_T^2}{16\pi}\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^{2\alpha' t} F^4(t) \approx \frac{\sigma_T^2}{16\pi}\, e^{b_{\rm el}(s)t} \qquad (2)$$

$$F^4(t) \approx e^{b_{0,el}t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad b_{\rm el}(s) = b_{0,el} + 2\alpha' \ln\left(\frac{s}{s_0}\right) \qquad (3)$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{\rm sd}}{dt\,d\xi}$$

$$= \frac{\beta_1^2(t)}{16\pi}\,\xi^{1-2\alpha(t)}\left[\beta_2(0)\,g(t)\left(\frac{s'}{s'_0}\right)^{\alpha(0)-1}\right]$$

$$= f_{\mathcal{P}/p}(\xi,t)\;\sigma_T^{\mathcal{P}\bar p}(s',t) \qquad (4)$$

A complication … ➔ Unitarity!

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt}\right)_{t=0} \sim \left(\frac{s}{s_o}\right)^{2\epsilon}, \; \sigma_t \sim \left(\frac{s}{s_o}\right)^{\epsilon}, \; \text{and } \sigma_{sd} \sim \left(\frac{s}{s_o}\right)^{2\epsilon}$$

- ❑ σ_{sd} grows faster than σ_t as *s* increases
  ➔ unitarity violation at high *s*

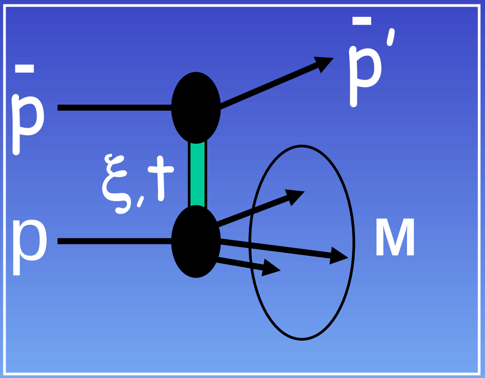
(similarly for partial x-sections in impact parameter space)

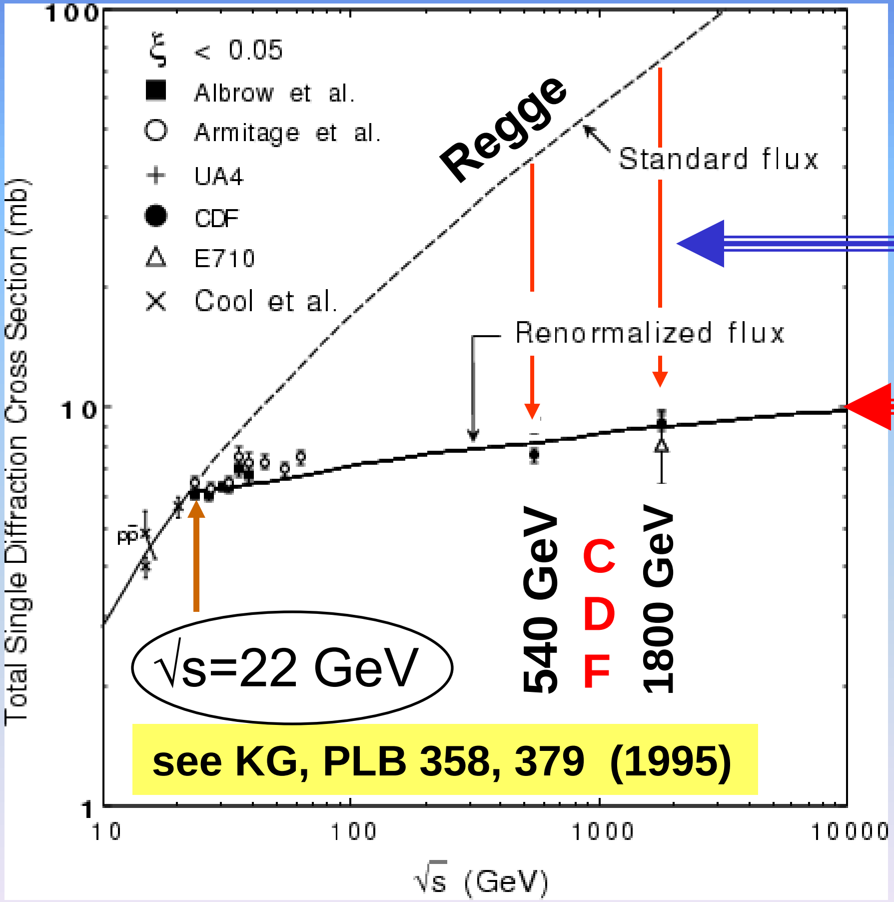
- ❑ the unitarity limit is already reached at $\sqrt{s} \sim 2$ TeV !

- ❑ need unitarization

FACTORIZATION BREAKING IN SOFT DIFFRACTION

➔diffractive x-section suppressed relative to Regge prediction as √s increases





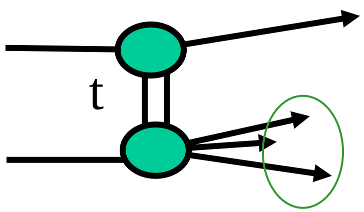
Factor of ~8 (~5) suppression at √s = 1800 (540) GeV

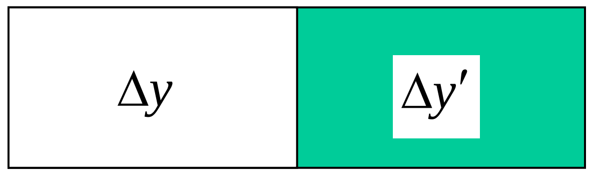
RENORMALIZATION

Interpret flux as gap formation probability that saturates when it reaches unity

Single diffraction renormalized - 1

KG ➔ CORFU-2001: http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0203141





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 ➔ (re)normalize to unity

Single diffraction renormalized - 2

color factor

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

Experimentally:

KG&JM, PRD 59 (114017) 1999

$$\boxed{\kappa = \frac{g_{I\!P-I\!P-I\!P}}{\beta_{I\!P-p}} = 0.17 \pm 0.02, \quad \varepsilon = 0.104}$$

QCD: $\kappa = \mathrm{f}_g \times \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} + \mathrm{f}_q \times \frac{1}{N_c} \xrightarrow{Q^2 = 1} \approx 0.75 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0.25 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0.18$

Single diffraction renormalized - 3

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2\sigma_{sd}(s,M^2,t)}{dM^2dt} = \left[\frac{\sigma_\circ}{16\pi}\sigma_\circ^{I\!Pp}\right] \frac{s^{2\epsilon}}{N(s,s_o)} \frac{e^{bt}}{(M^2)^{1+\epsilon}}}$$

$$b = b_0 + 2\alpha' \ln\frac{s}{M^2} \qquad s_o^{\mathrm{CMG}} = (3.7 \pm 1.5)\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$$

$$\boxed{N(s,s_o) \equiv \int_{\xi_{\min}}^{\xi_{\max}} d\xi \int_{t=0}^{-\infty} dt\, f_{I\!P/p}(\xi,t) \overset{s\to\infty}{\to} \sim s_o^{\epsilon}\frac{s^{2\epsilon}}{\ln s}}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{sd}(s,M^2,t)}{dM^2dt} \overset{s\to\infty}{\to} \sim \ln s \frac{e^{bt}}{(M^2)^{1+\epsilon}}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_{sd} \xrightarrow{s\to\infty} \sim \frac{\ln s}{b \to \ln s} \Rightarrow const}$$

set to unity
➔ determines s_o

M^2 distribution: data

➔ $d\sigma/dM^2|_{t=-0.05}$ ~ independent of s over 6 orders of magnitude!

KG&JM, PRD 59 (1999) 114017

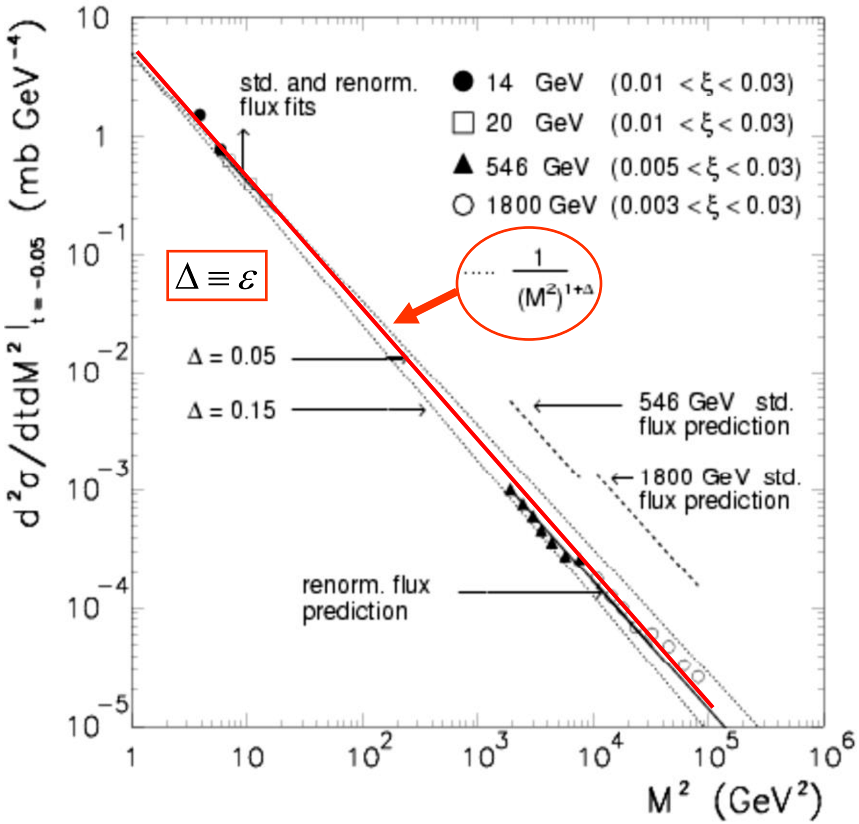
Regge

data

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

Independent of s over 6 orders of magnitude in M^2

➔ M^2 scaling



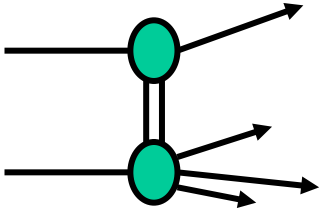
➔ factorization breaks down to ensure M^2 scaling!

Scale s_0 and *PPP* coupling

Pomeron flux: interpret as gap probability

➔set to unity: determines g_{PPP} and s_0

KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379



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

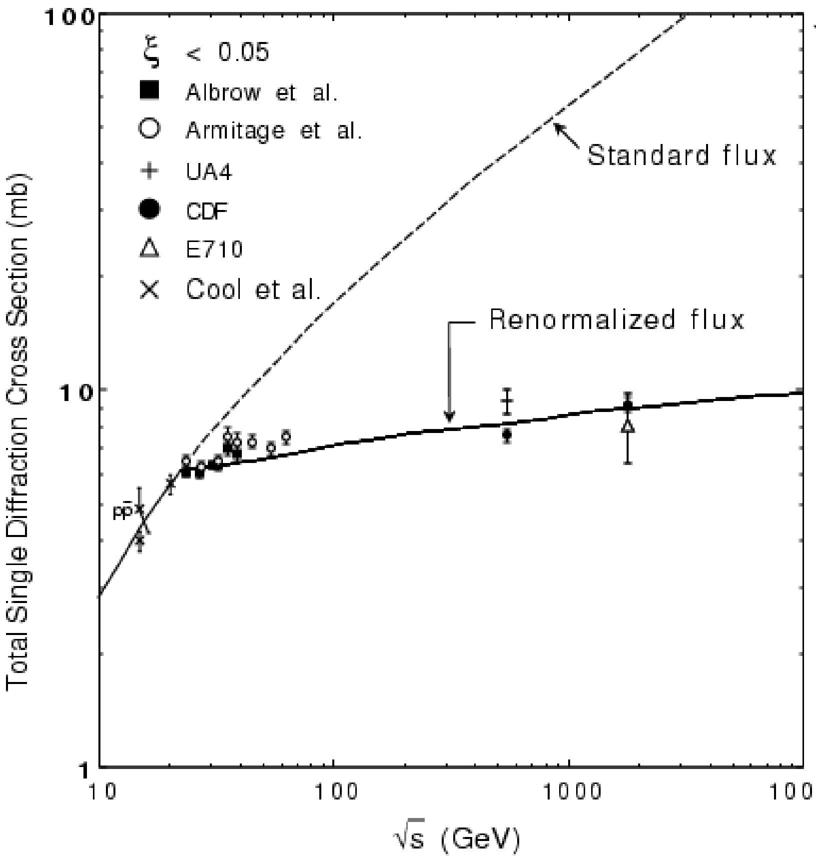
s_o^{ε}

$s_o^{-\varepsilon/2} \cdot g_{PPP}(t)$

Pomeron-proton x-section

- ❑ Two free parameters: s_o and g_{PPP}
- ❑ Obtain product $g_{PPP} \bullet s_o^{\varepsilon/2}$ from σ_{SD}
- ❑ Renormalized Pomeron flux determines s_o
- ❑ Get unique solution for g_{PPP}

Saturation at low Q^2 and small x



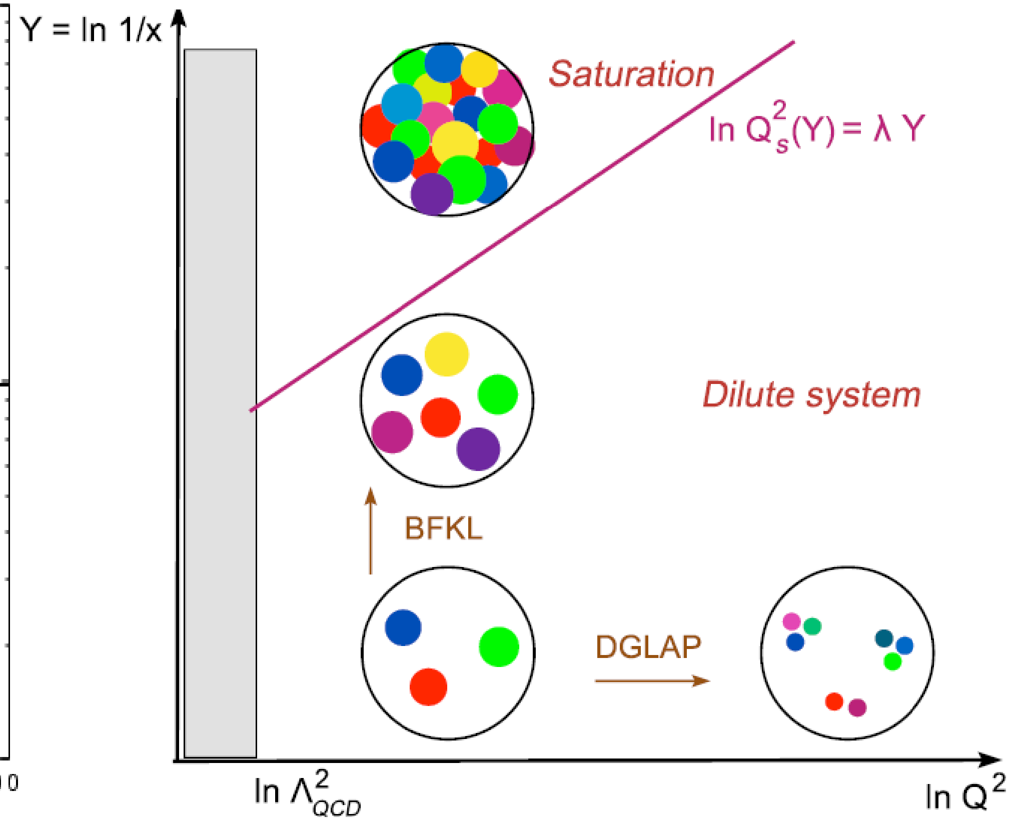
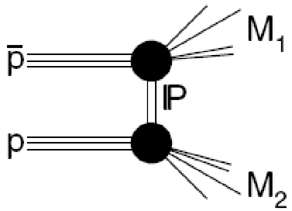
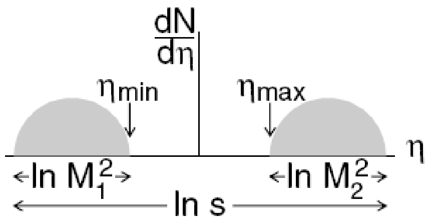


figure from a talk by Edmond Iancu

DD at CDF

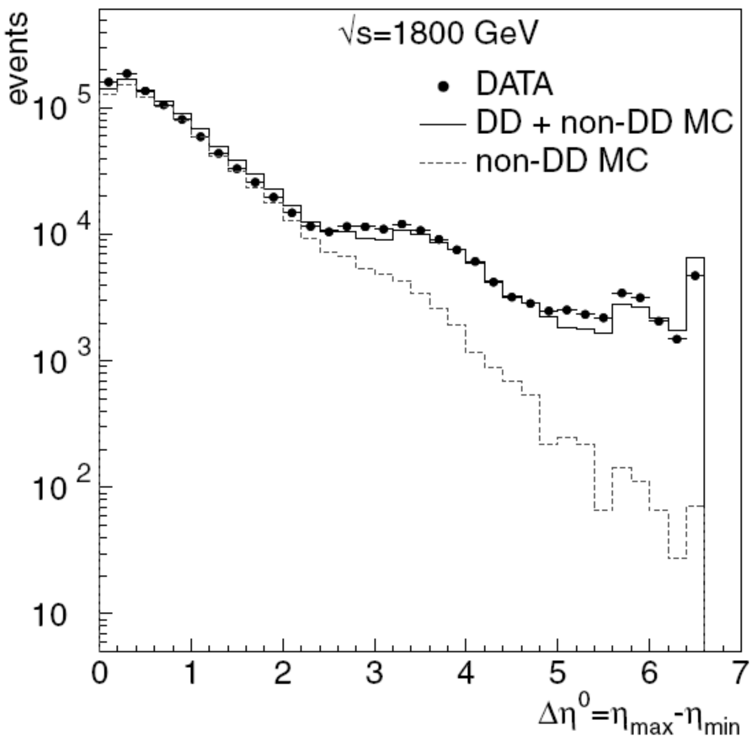


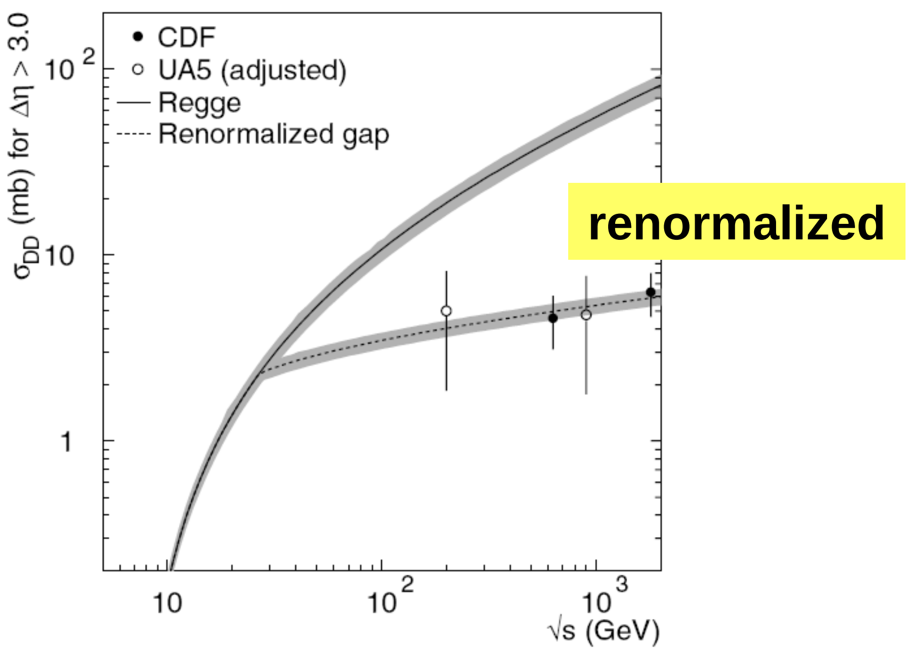


$$\frac{d^3\sigma_{DD}}{dt dM_1^2 dM_2^2} = \frac{d^2\sigma_{SD}}{dt dM_1^2}\frac{d^2\sigma_{SD}}{dt dM_2^2}\Big/\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt}$$
$$= \frac{[\kappa\beta_1(0)\beta_2(0)]^2}{16\pi}\frac{s^{2\epsilon}e^{b_{DD}t}}{(M_1^2M_2^2)^{1+2\epsilon}}$$

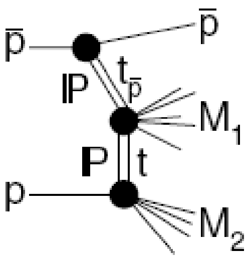
$$\frac{d^3\sigma_{DD}}{dt\,d\Delta\eta\,d\eta_c} = \left[\frac{\kappa\beta^2(0)}{16\pi}e^{2[\alpha(t)-1]\Delta\eta}\right]\left[\kappa\beta^2(0)\left(\frac{s'}{s_0}\right)^{\epsilon}\right]$$

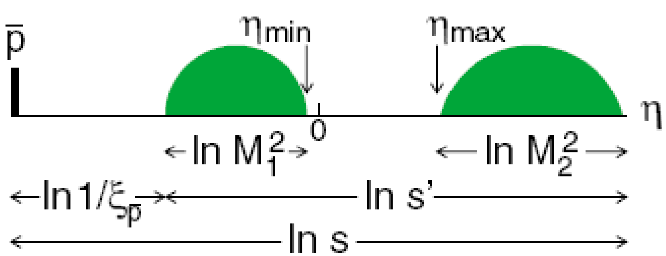
gap probability x-section

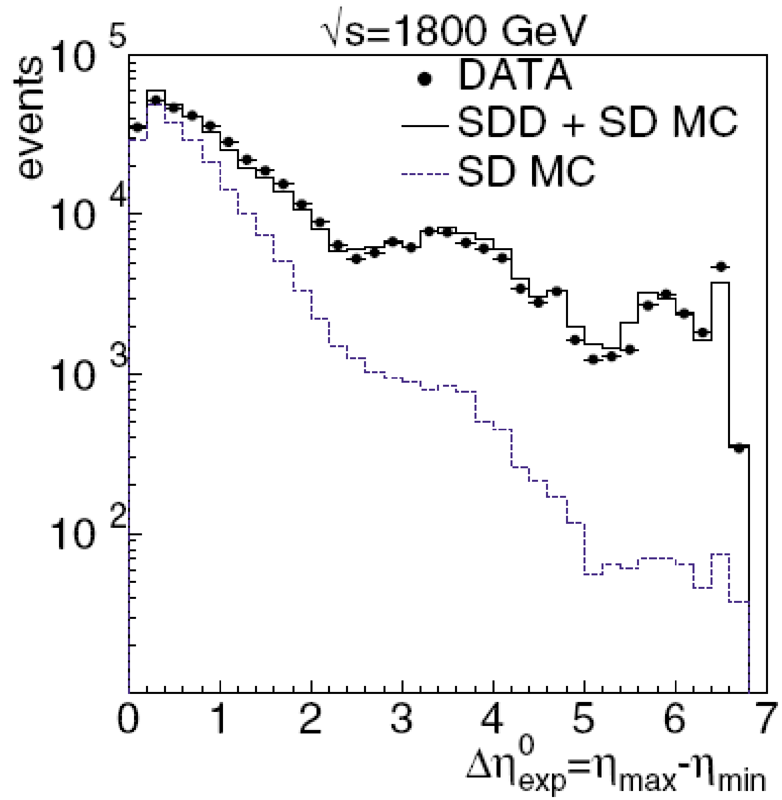




SDD at CDF



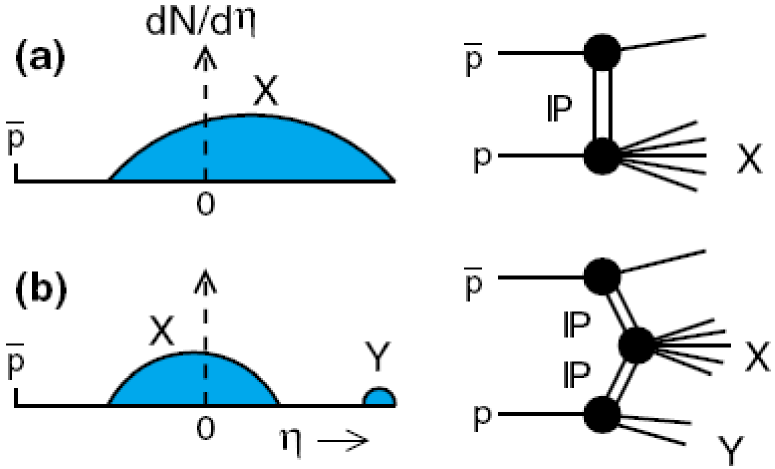


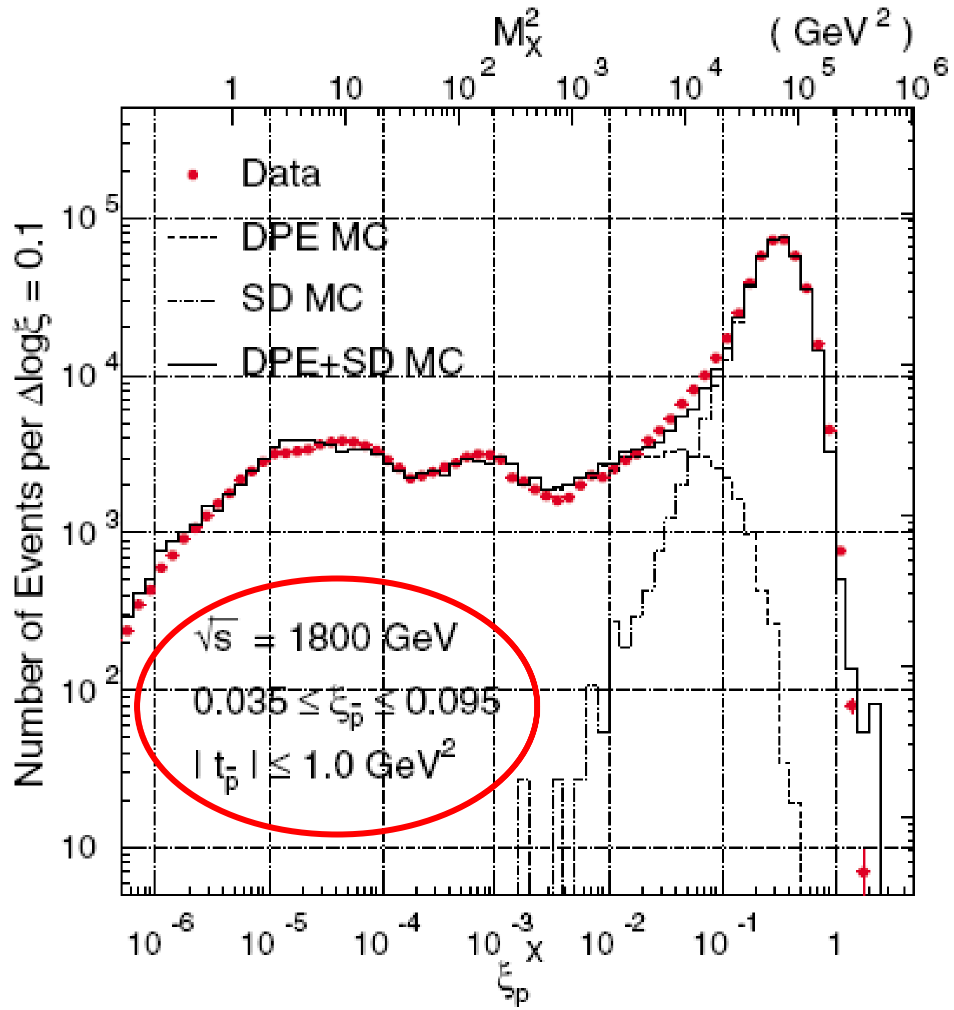


- Excellent agreement between data and MBR (MinBiasRockefeller) MC

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dt_{\bar{p}}\,dt\,d\xi_{\bar{p}}\,d\Delta\eta\,d\eta_c} = \left[\frac{\beta(t)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}\,e^{[\alpha(t_{\bar{p}})-1]\ln(1/\xi)}\right]^2 \times \kappa\left\{\kappa\left[\frac{\beta(0)}{4\sqrt{\pi}}\,e^{[\alpha(t)-1]\Delta\eta}\right]^2 \kappa\left[\beta^2(0)\left(\frac{s''}{s_\circ}\right)^{\epsilon}\right]\right\}$$

CD/DPE at CDF





- Excellent agreement between data and MBR

➔ low and high masses are correctly implemented

Difractive cross sections

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{SD}}{dt\,d\Delta y} = \frac{1}{N_{\rm gap}(s)}\left[\frac{\beta^2(t)}{16\pi}e^{2[\alpha(t)-1]\Delta y}\right]\cdot\left\{\kappa\beta^2(0)\left(\frac{s'}{s_0}\right)^{\epsilon}\right\},$$

$$\frac{d^3\sigma_{DD}}{dt\,d\Delta y\,dy_0} = \frac{1}{N_{\rm gap}(s)}\left[\frac{\kappa\beta^2(0)}{16\pi}e^{2[\alpha(t)-1]\Delta y}\right]\cdot\left\{\kappa\beta^2(0)\left(\frac{s'}{s_0}\right)^{\epsilon}\right\},$$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma_{DPE}}{dt_1\,dt_2\,d\Delta y\,dy_c} = \frac{1}{N_{\rm gap}(s)}\left[\Pi_i\left[\frac{\beta^2(t_i)}{16\pi}e^{2[\alpha(t_i)-1]\Delta y_i}\right]\right]\cdot\kappa\left\{\kappa\beta^2(0)\left(\frac{s'}{s_0}\right)^{\epsilon}\right\}$$

$$\beta^2(t) = \beta^2(0)F^2(t)$$

$$F^2(t) = \left[\frac{4m_p^2-2.8t}{4m_p^2-t}\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{0.71}}\right)^2\right]^2 \approx a_1e^{b_1t}+a_2e^{b_2t}$$

α_1=0.9, α_2=0.1, b_1=4.6 GeV^{-2}, b_2=0.6 GeV^{-2}, s'=s $e^{-\Delta y}$, κ=0.17, $\kappa\beta^2(0)=\sigma_0$, s_0=1 GeV^2, σ_0=2.82 mb or 7.25 GeV^{-2}

Total, elastic & inelastic cross sections

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{ND}} = (\sigma_{\mathrm{tot}} - \sigma_{\mathrm{el}}) - (2\sigma_{\mathrm{SD}} + \sigma_{\mathrm{DD}} + \sigma_{\mathrm{CD}})$$

CMG R. J. M. Covolan, K. Goulianos, J. Montanha, Phys. Lett. B **389**, 176 (1996)

$$\sigma_{\mathrm{tot}}^{p^{\pm}p} = \begin{cases} 16.79 s^{0.104} + 60.81 s^{-0.32} \mp 31.68 s^{-0.54} & \text{for } \sqrt{s} < 1.8 \\ \sigma_{\mathrm{tot}}^{\mathrm{CDF}} + \frac{\pi}{s_0}\left[\left(\ln \frac{s}{s_F}\right)^2 - \left(\ln \frac{s^{\mathrm{CDF}}}{s_F}\right)^2\right] & \text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1.8 \end{cases}$$

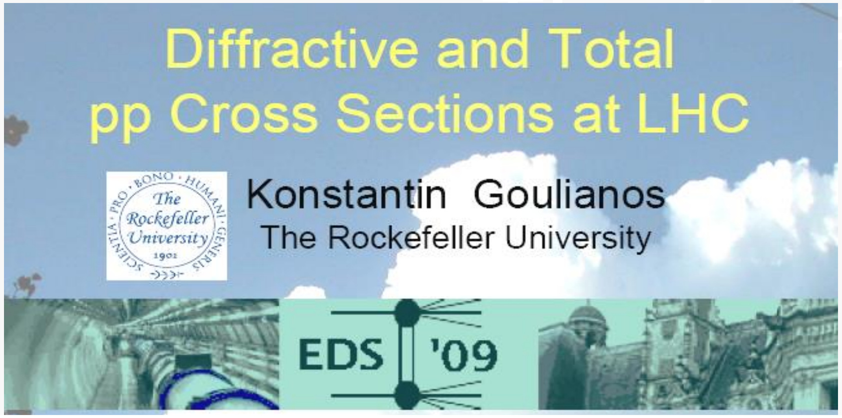
KG Moriond 2011, arXiv:1105.1916

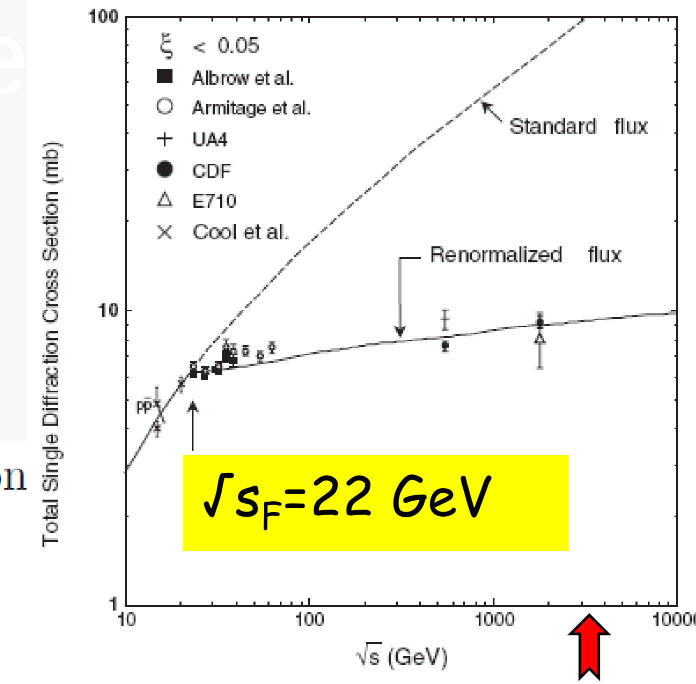
$$\sqrt{s^{\mathrm{CDF}}} = 1.8\ \mathrm{TeV},\ \sigma_{\mathrm{tot}}^{\mathrm{CDF}} = 80.03 \pm 2.24\ \mathrm{mb}$$

$$\sqrt{s_F} = 22\ \mathrm{GeV} \qquad s_0 = 3.7 \pm 1.5\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$$

$\sigma_{el}^{p\pm p} = \sigma_{tot} \times (\sigma_{el}/\sigma_{tot})$, with σ_{el}/σ_{tot} from CMG

small extrapol. from 1.8 to 7 and up to 50 TeV)





- Use the Froissart formula as a *saturated* cross section :

$$\boxed{\sigma_t(s > s_F) = \sigma_t(s_F) + \frac{\pi}{m^2} \cdot \ln^2 \frac{s}{s_F}}$$

- This formula should be valid above the *knee* in σ_{sd} vs. $\sqrt{s}$ at $\sqrt{s_F} = 22$ GeV (Fig. 1) and therefore valid at $\sqrt{s} = 1800$ GeV.

- Use $m^2 = s_o$ in the Froissart formula multiplied by $1/0.389$ to convert it to mb^{-1}.

- Note that contributions from Reggeon exchanges at $\sqrt{s} = 1800$ GeV are negligible, as can be verified from the global fit of Ref. [7].

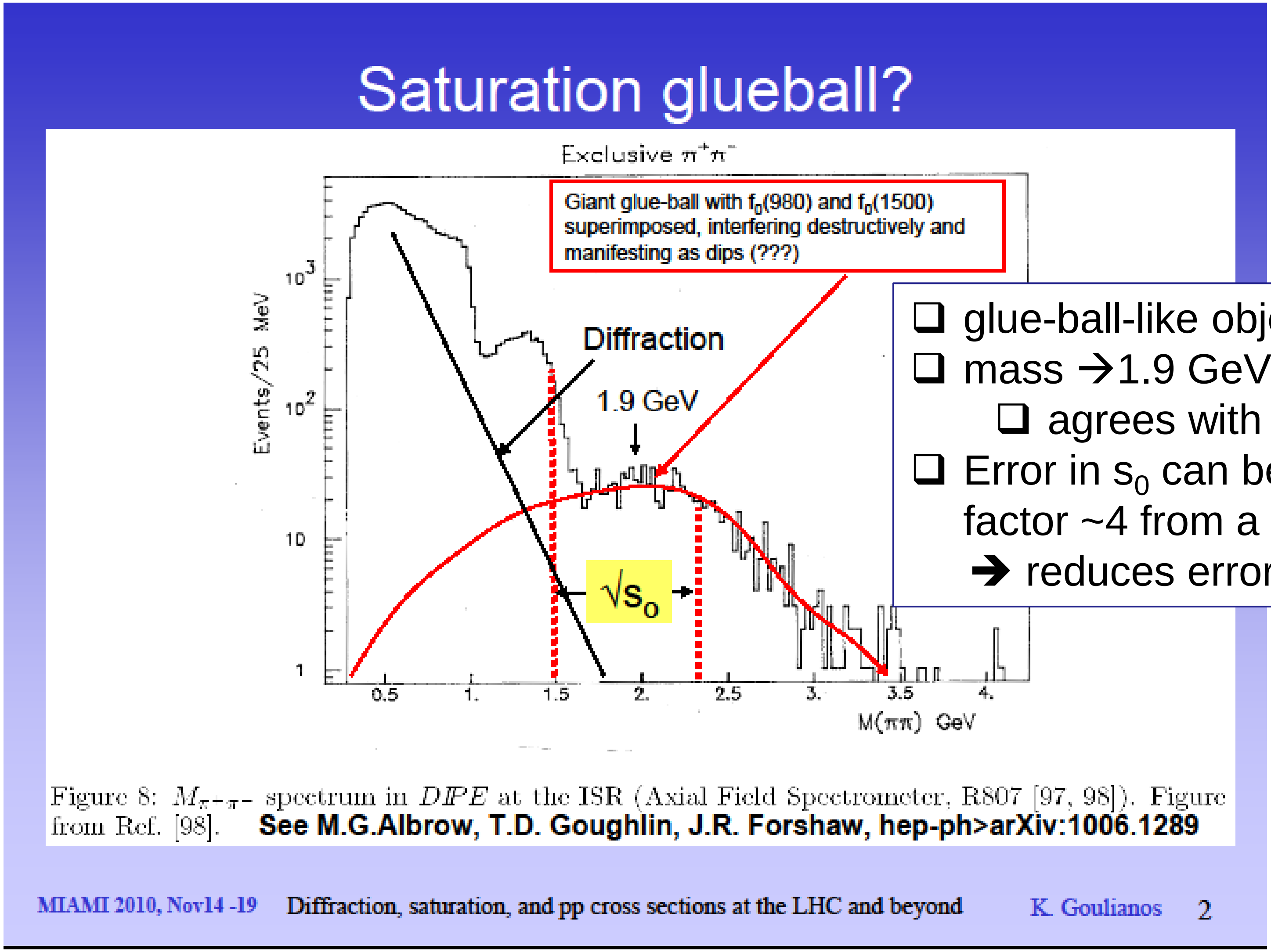
- Obtain the total cross section at the LHC:

$$\boxed{\sigma_t^{\mathrm{LHC}} = \sigma_t^{\mathrm{CDF}} + \frac{\pi}{s_o} \cdot \left(\ln^2 \frac{s^{\mathrm{LHC}}}{s_F} - \ln^2 \frac{s^{\mathrm{CDF}}}{s_F}\right)}$$

98 ± 8 mb at 7 TeV
109 ±12 mb at 14 TeV

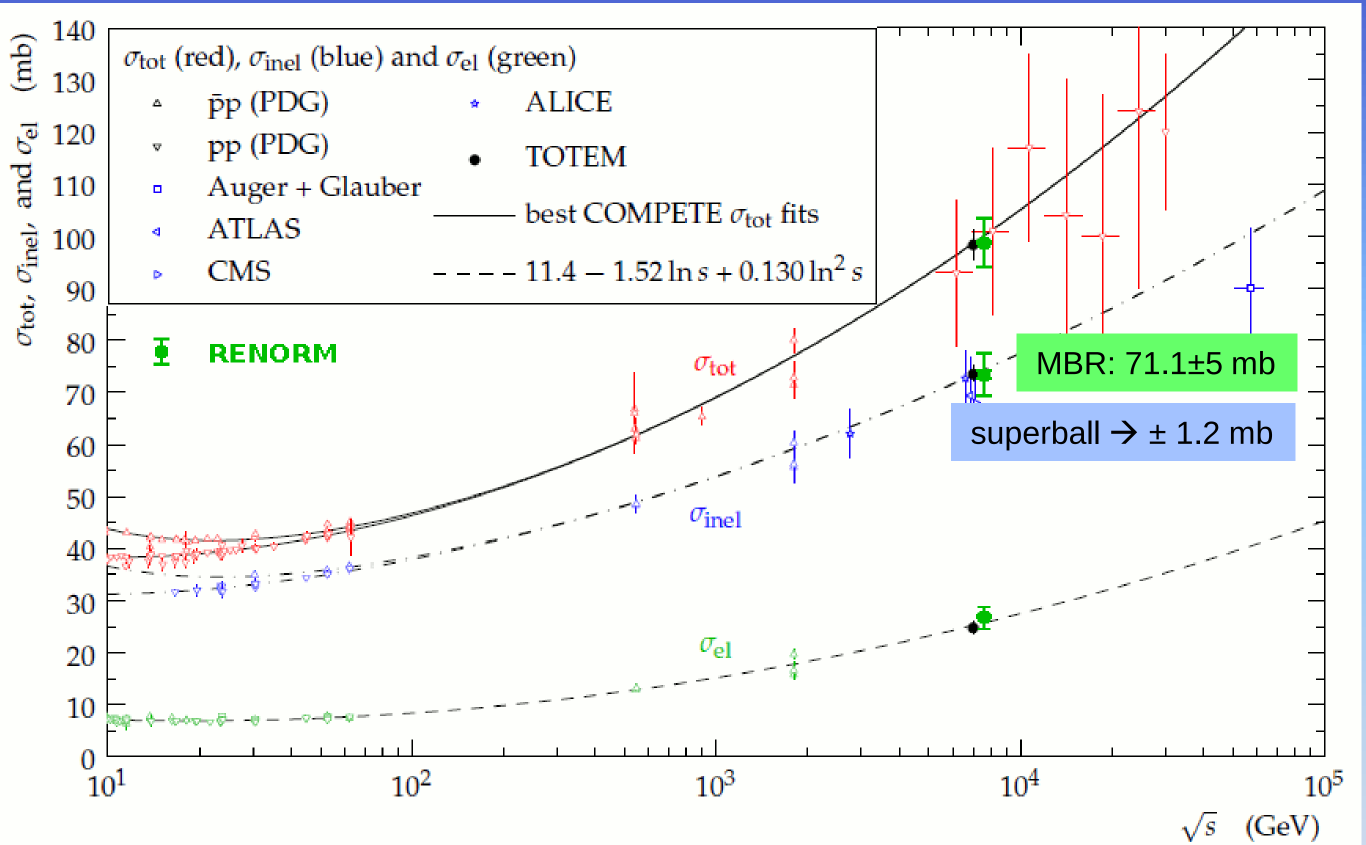
Main error from s_0

Reducing the uncertainty in s_0



- ❑ glue-ball-like object ➔ "superball"
- ❑ mass →1.9 GeV ➔ m_s^2= 3.7 GeV
  - ❑ agrees with RENORM s_o=3.7
- ❑ Error in s_0 can be reduced by factor ~4 from a fit to these data!
  ➔ reduces error in σ_t.

TOTEM results vs PYTHIA8-MBR



$\sigma_{inrl}^{7\ \mathrm{TeV}} = 72.9 \pm 1.5$ mb

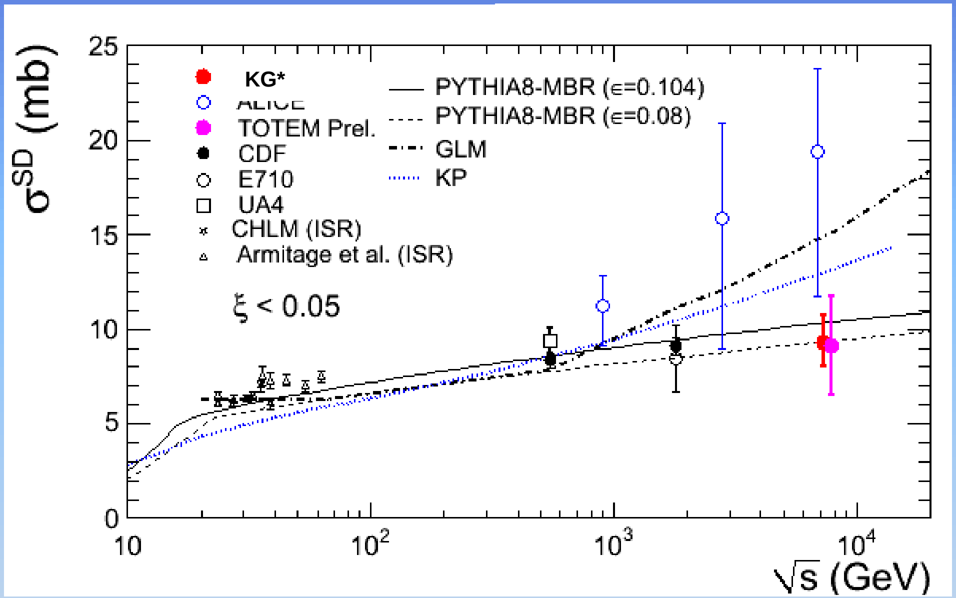
$\sigma_{inrl}^{8\ \mathrm{TeV}} = 74.7 \pm 1.7$ mb

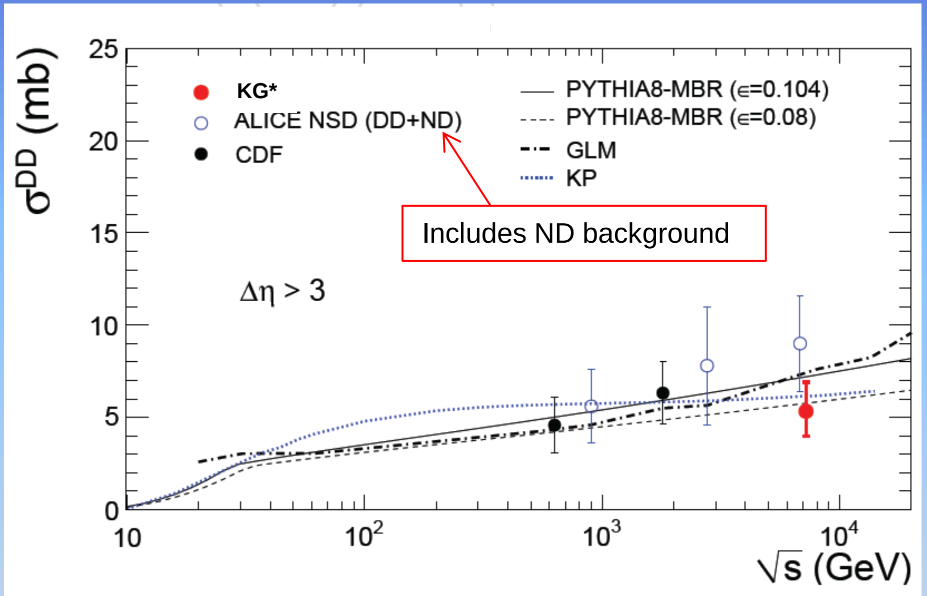
TOTEM, G. Latino talk at MPI@LHC, CERN 2012

RENORM: 71.1±1.2 mb

RENORM: 72.3±1.2 mb

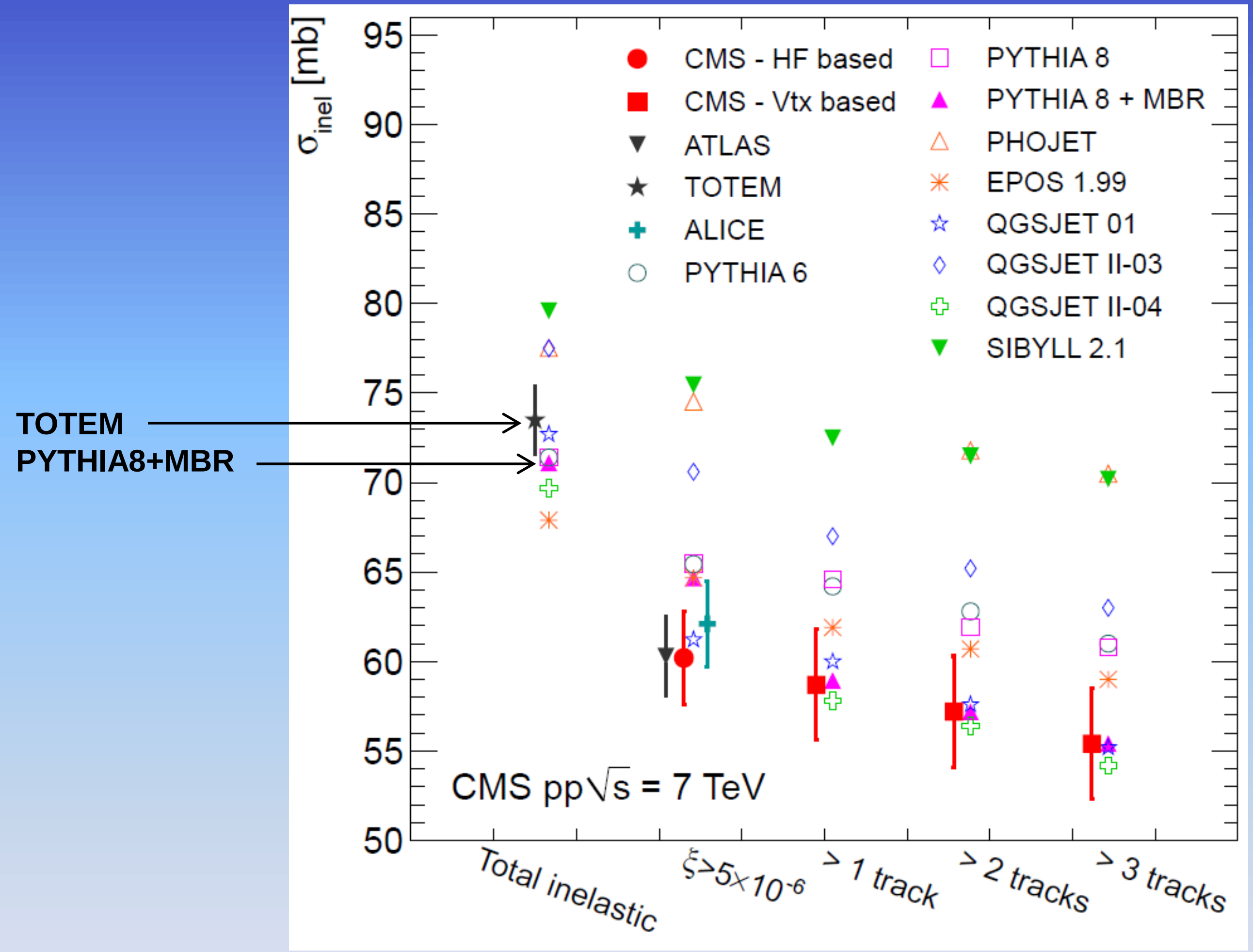
SD and DD cross sections vs predictions





❖ KG*: from CMS measurements after extrapolation into low ξ using the KG model.

Inelastic cross sections at LHC vs predictions



Monte Carlo Strategy for the LHC …

MONTE CARLO STRATEGY

- ❑ σ_{tot} → from SUPERBALL model
- ❑ optical theorem → Im $f_{el}(t=0)$
- ❑ dispersion relations → Re $f_{el}(t=0)$
- ❑ σ_{el} ← using global fit
- ❑ $\sigma_{inel} = \sigma_{tot} - \sigma_{el}$
- ❑ differential σ_{SD} → from RENORM
- ❑ use *nesting* of final states for *pp* collisions at the *P*-*p* sub-energy √s'

σ_T

↕ optical theorem

Im $f_{el}(t=0)$

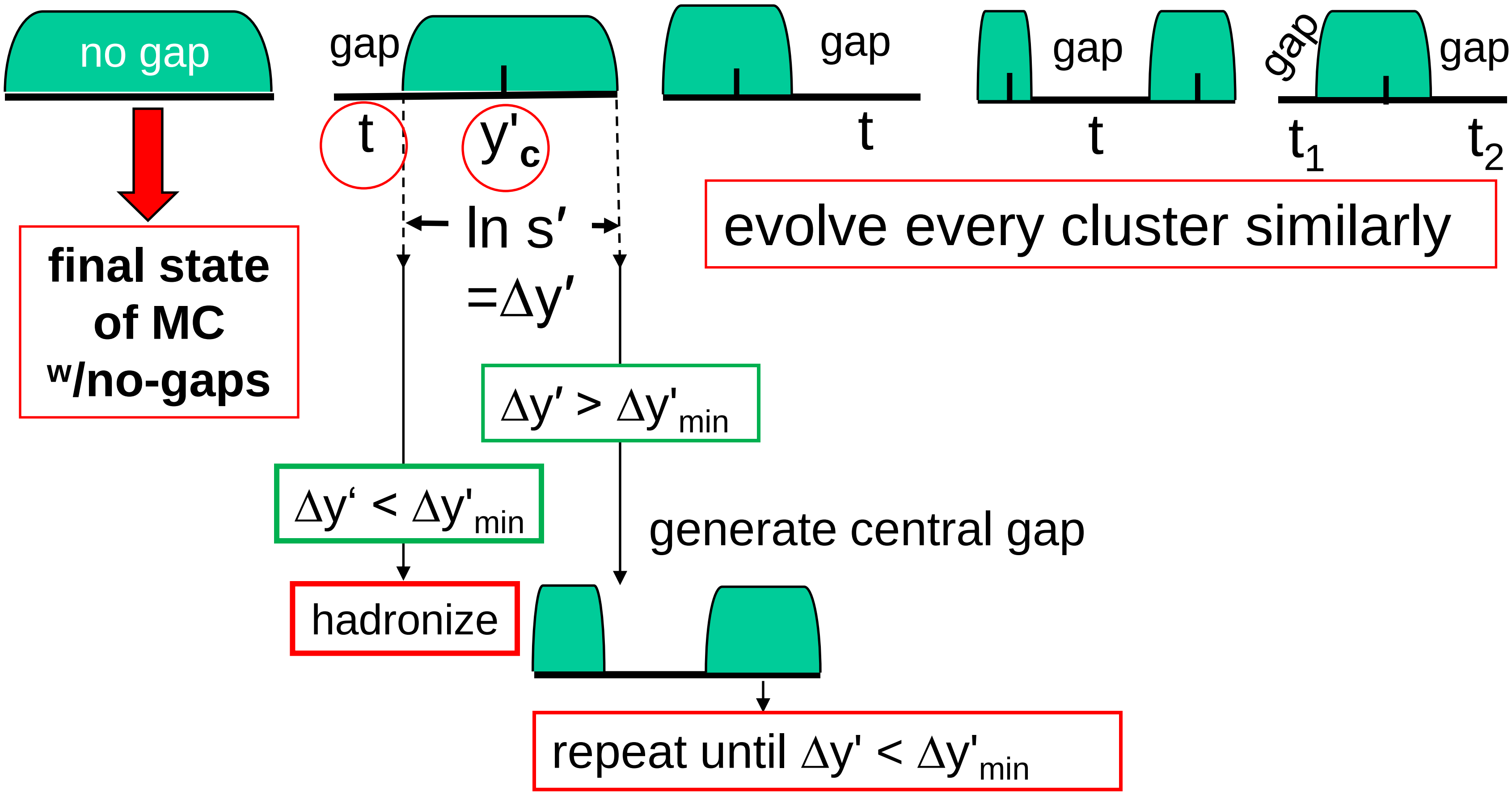
↕ dispersion relations

Re $f_{el}(t=0)$

Strategy similar to that of MBR used in CDF based on multiplicities from:
K. Goulianos, Phys. Lett. B 193 (1987) 151 pp
"A new statistical description of hardonic and e^+e^- multiplicity distributios "

Monte Carlo algorithm - nesting

Profile of a *pp* inelastic collision



SUMMARY

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Diffractive cross sections:
  - ➢ basic: SD1,SD2, DD, CD (DPE)
  - ➢ combined: multigap x-sections

  } **derived from ND and QCD color factors**
  - ➢ ND → no diffractive gaps:
    - ❖ this is the only final state to be tuned
- ❑ Total, elastic, and total inelastic cross sections
- ❑ Monte Carlo strategy for the LHC – “nesting”

Thank you for your attention

Fermilab 1971
First American-Soviet Collaboration

Elastic, diffractive and total cross sections

Fermilab1989
Opening night at Chez Leon

The End!