Pomeron Intercept and Slope: are they related?

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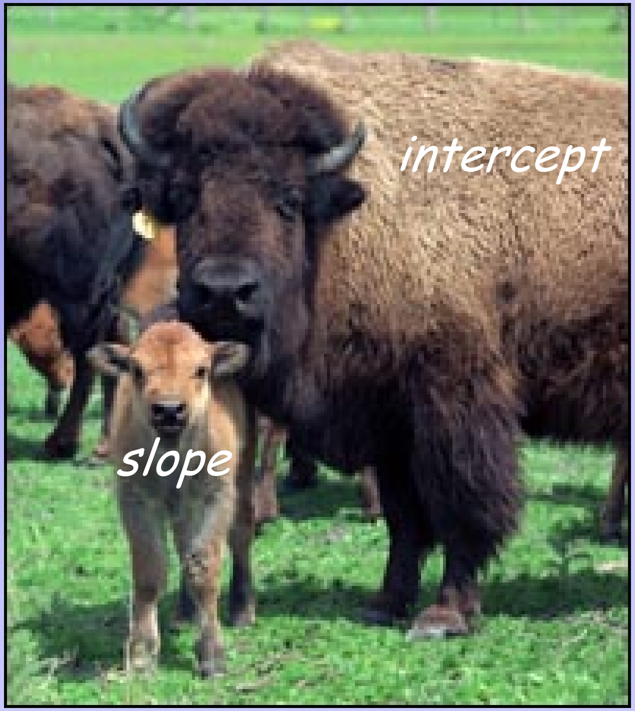


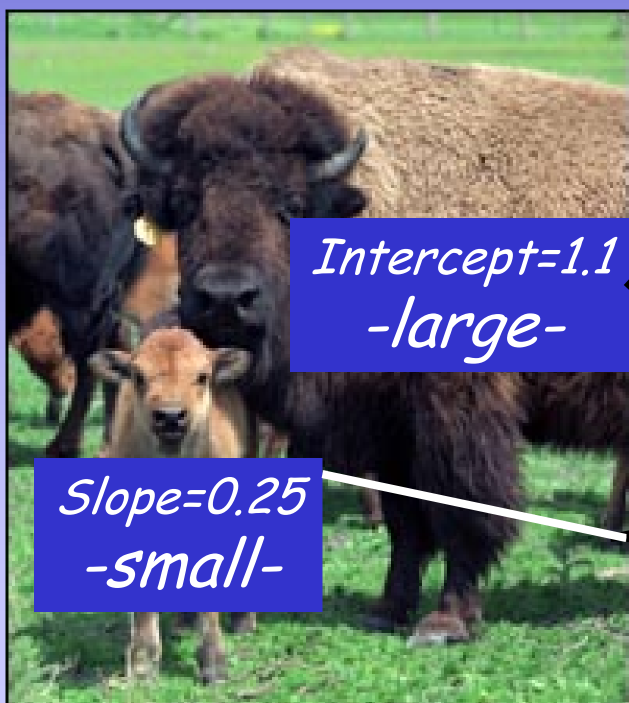
Small-x and Diffraction, FERMILAB, 27-31 March 2007

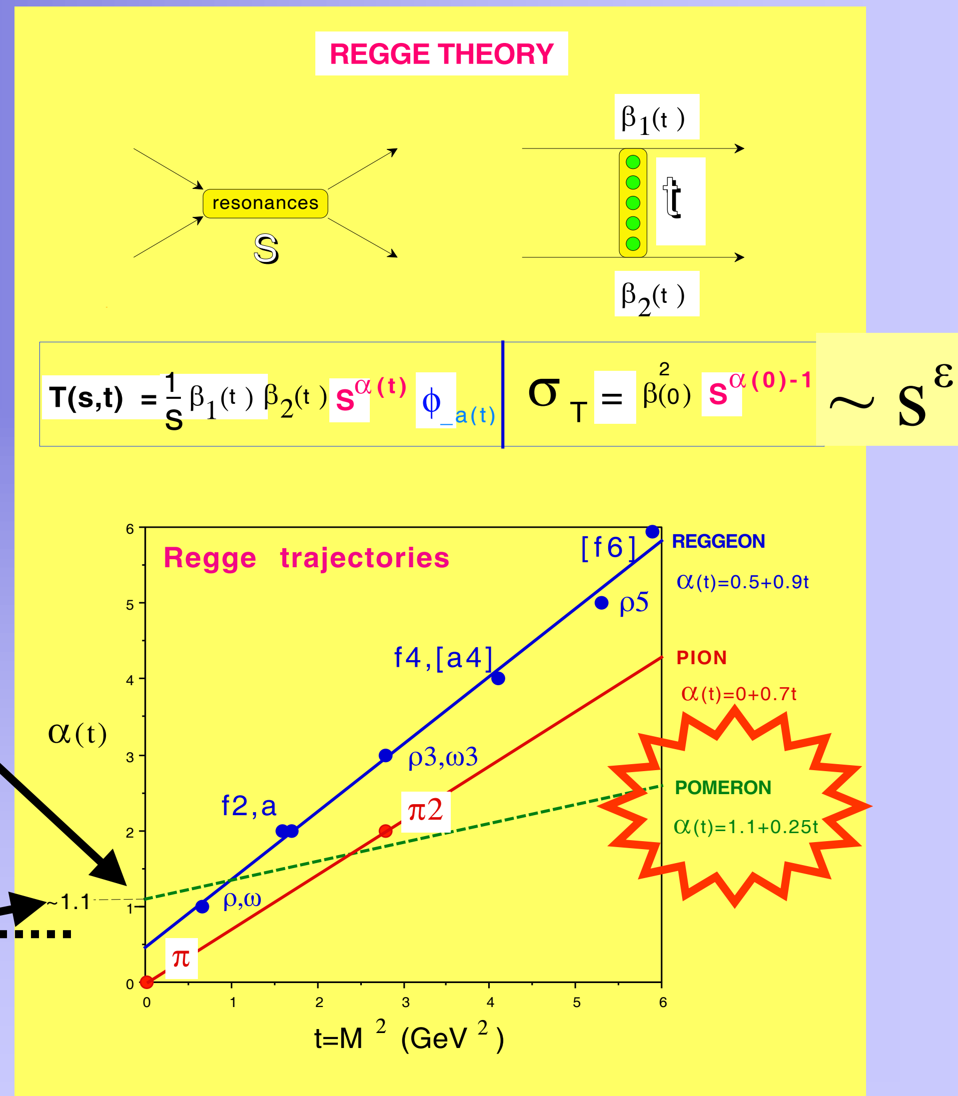
Contents

- Introduction
- Diffraction in QCD
- Pomeron intercept and slope
- Cross sections $^{\text{with}}$/no free parameters
- Conclusion

The Pomeron Trajectory

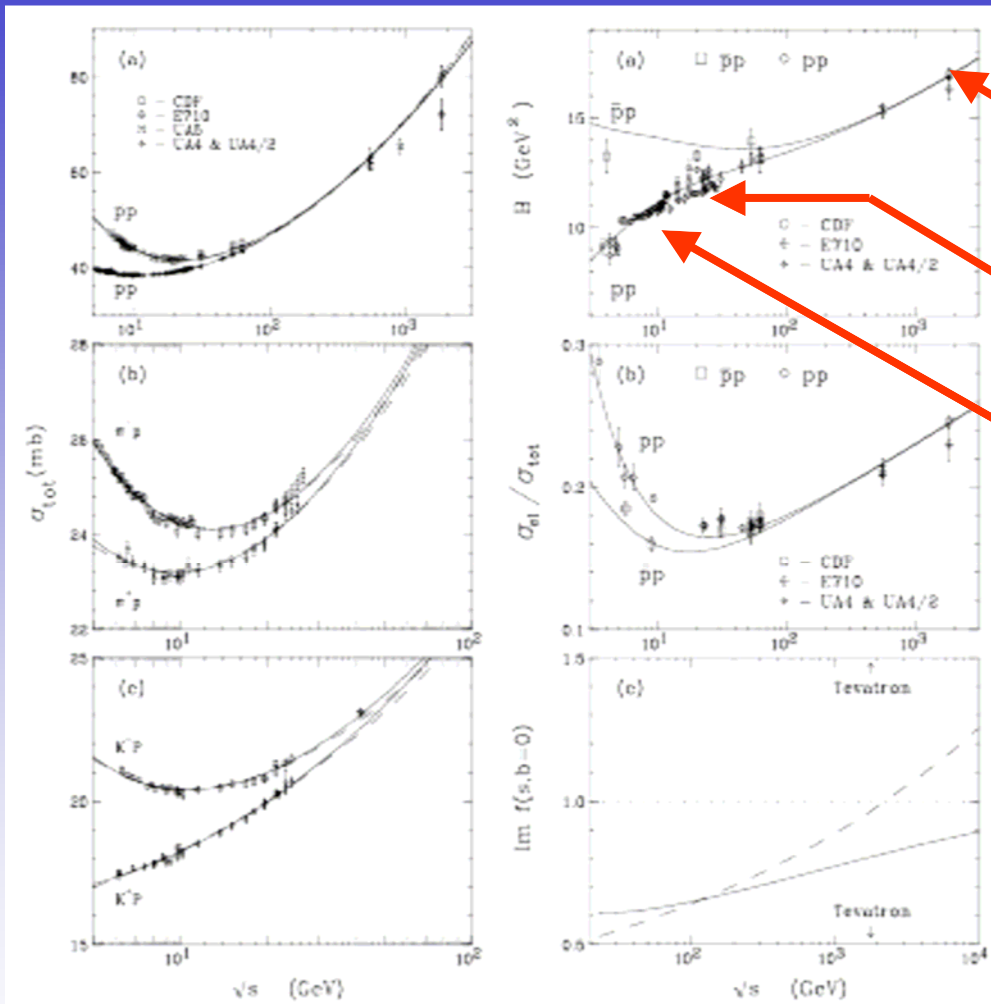
$$\alpha(t)=1.1+0.25\,t$$





Historical perspective

$\alpha(t) = \alpha_0 + \alpha' t$



time

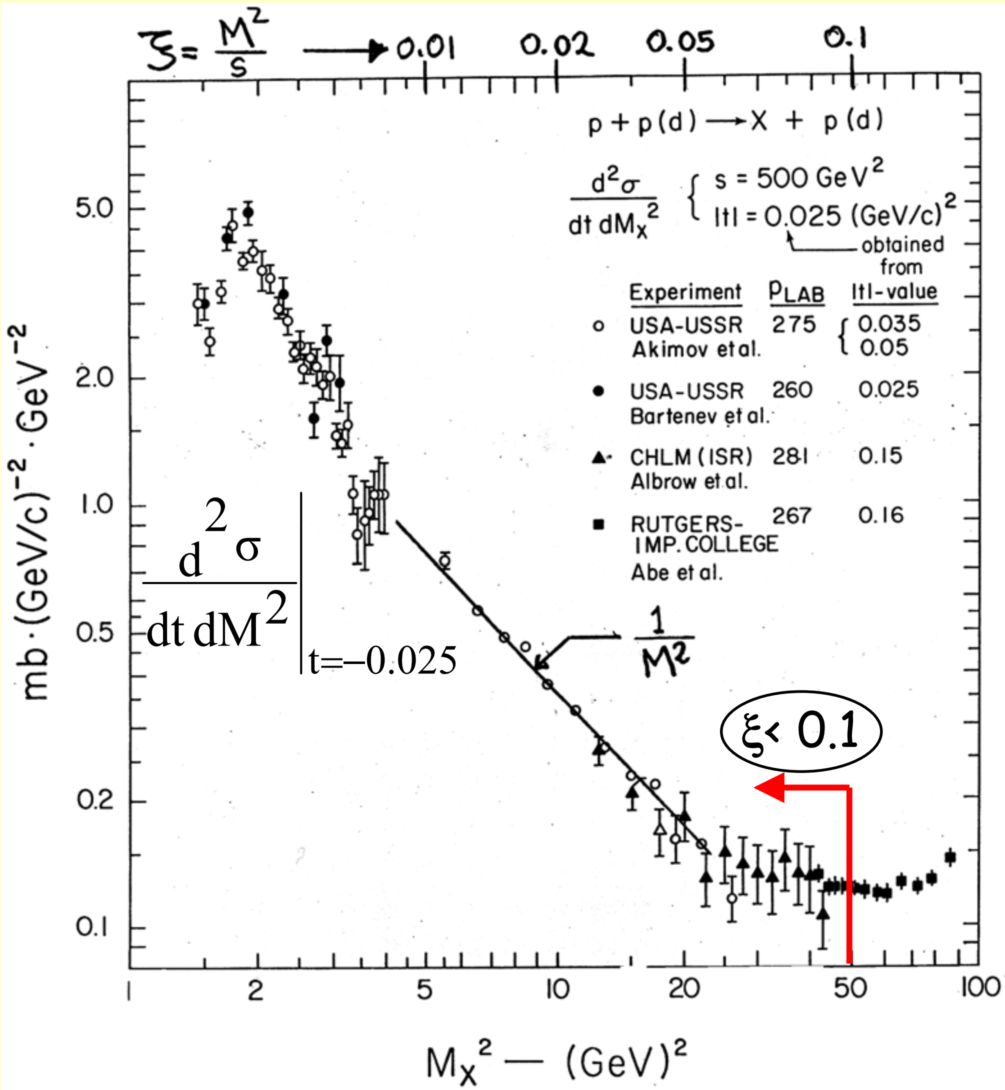
~1994: α'=0.25, α_o=1.1

~1970: α'=0.5, α_o=1

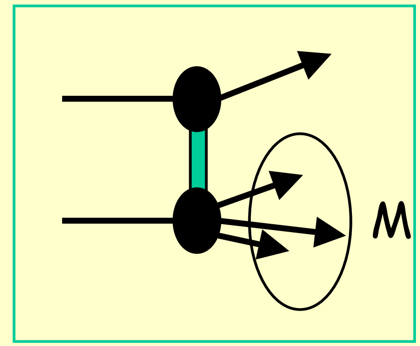
first guess: α'~1
(as for other trajectories)

In this talk:
are α' and α_o related?
A toy estimate
of the ratio α'/α_o

A clue from Diffraction Dissociation



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



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \sim \frac{1}{M^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{d\xi} \sim \frac{1}{\xi}$$

Why $1/M^2$?

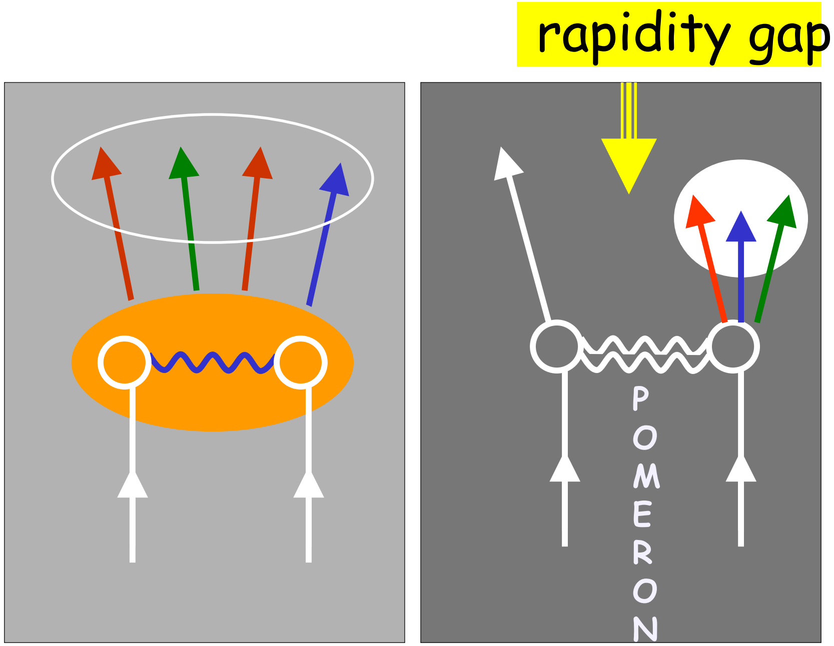
$\bar{p}$-p Interactions

<u>Non-diffractive:</u>

Color-exchange

<u>Diffractive:</u>

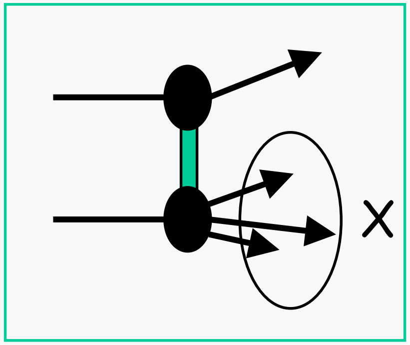
Colorless exchange with vacuum quantum numbers

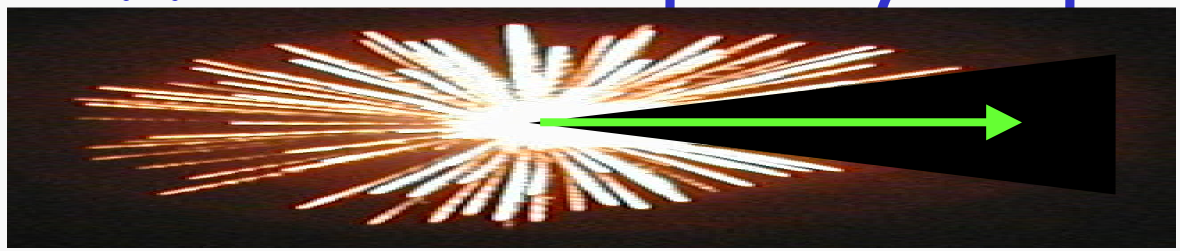


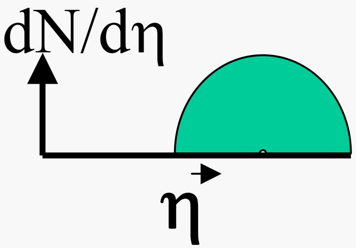
Incident hadrons acquire color and break apart

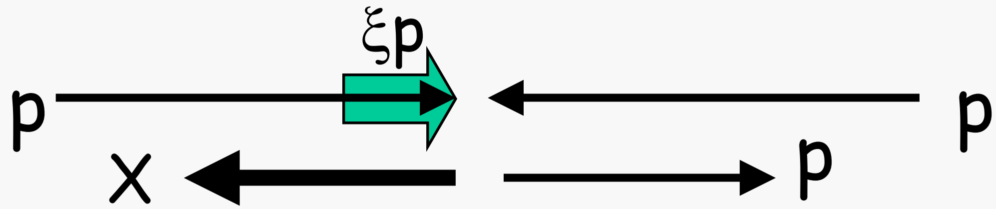
Incident hadrons retain their quantum numbers remaining colorless

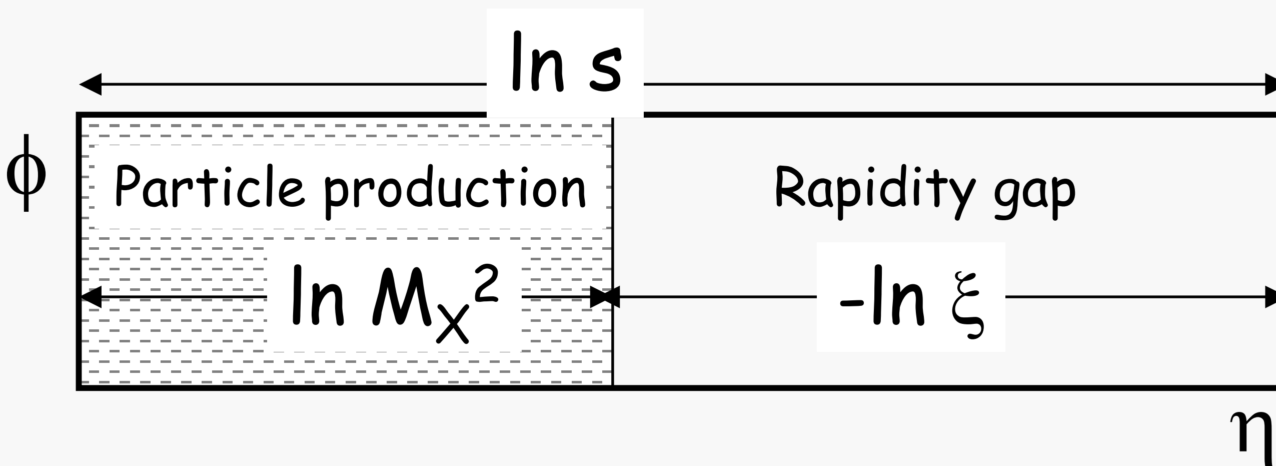
Diffractive Rapidity Gaps





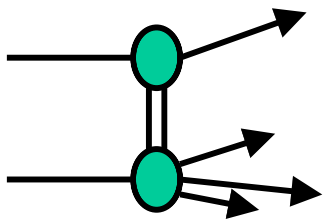






$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\eta}\right)_{t=0} \approx \text{constant} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \sim \frac{1}{M^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{d\xi} \sim \frac{1}{\xi}$$

Single Diffraction and Unitarity: more clues



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

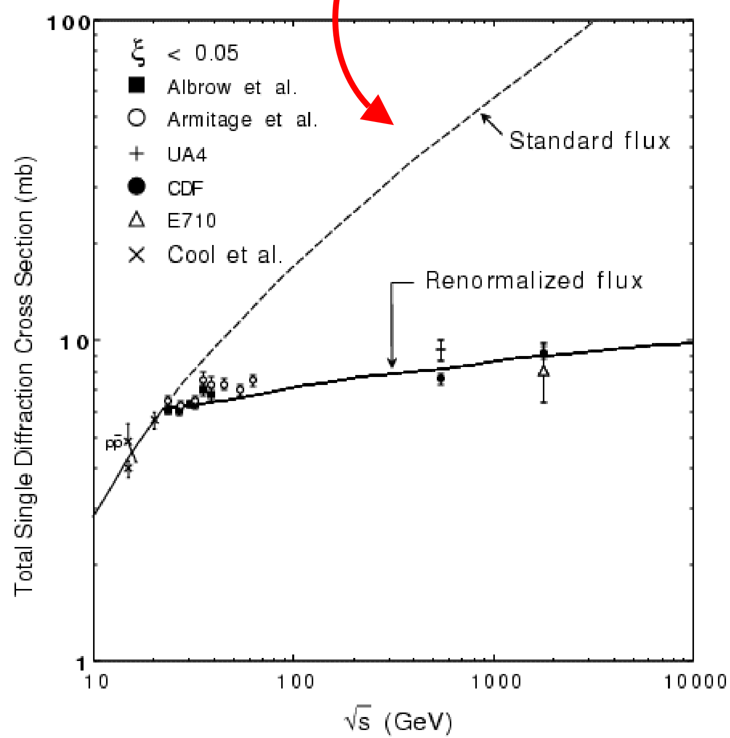
$$\sigma_{SD} \sim s^{2\varepsilon}$$

- **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

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



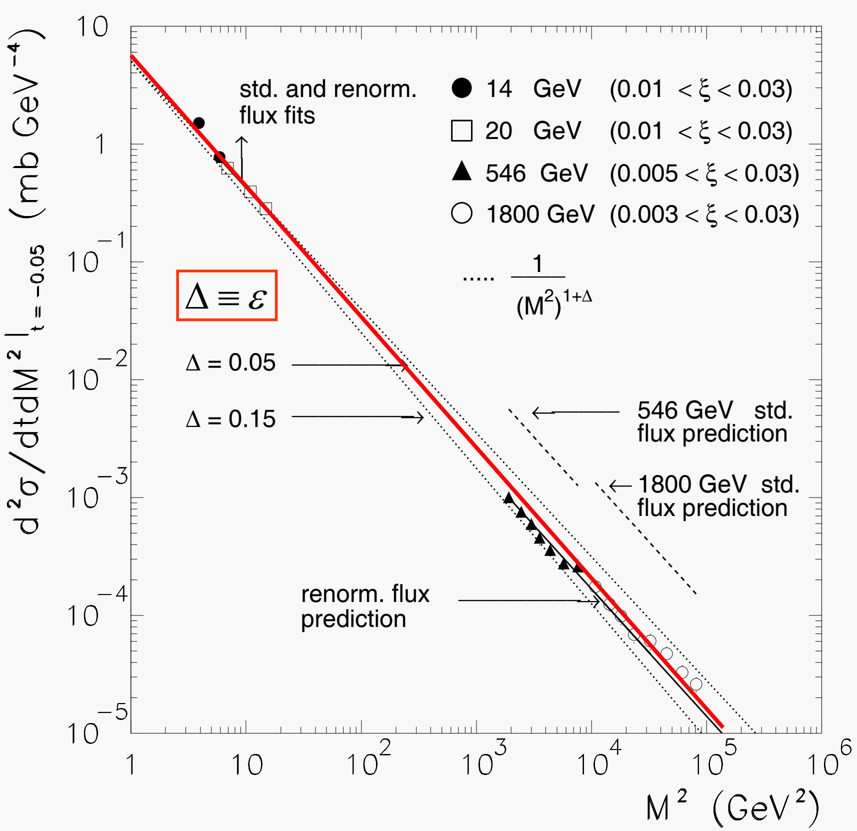
M^2-scaling

renormalization

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

➔ Independent of S over 6 orders of magnitude in M^2!

KG&JM, PRD 59 (1999) 114017

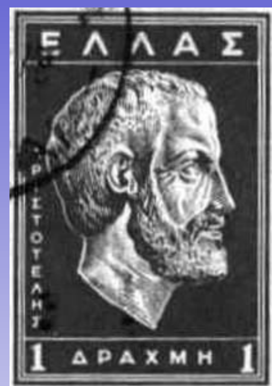


Factorization breaks down so as to ensure M^2-scaling!

PHENOMENOLOGY

Plato (427-347 B.C)

platonic love



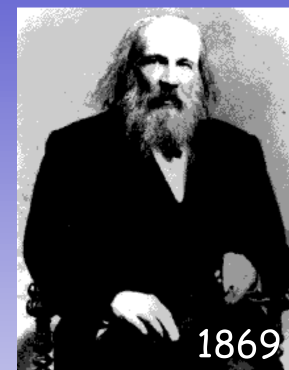
Aristotle

earth
water
air
fire

450 BC

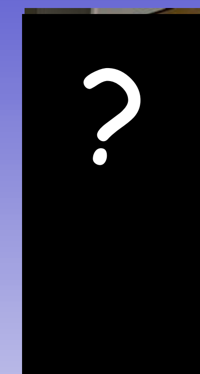
Demokritos

atom



Mendeleyev

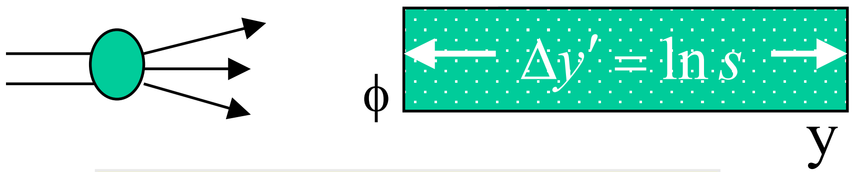
periodic table



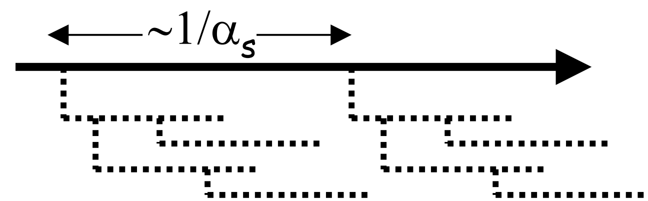
2007

candidates superimposed

The QCD Connection



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



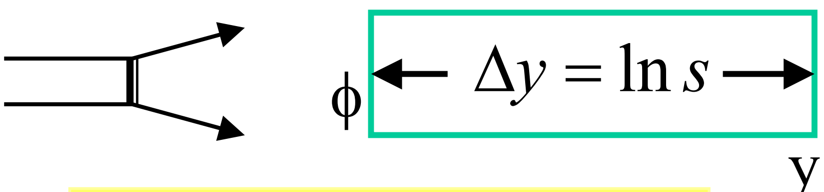
Emission spacing controlled by α-strong

➔ σ_T : power law rise with energy

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

α' reflects the size of the emitted cluster,

which is controlled by $1/\alpha_s$ and thereby is related to ε

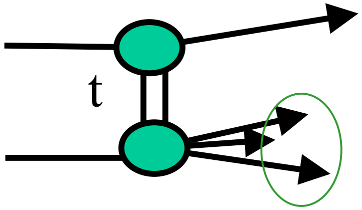


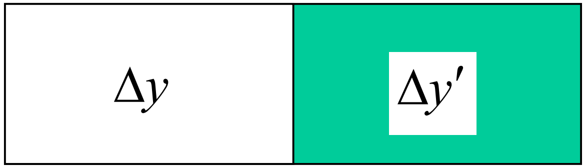
$$\mathrm{Im}\, f_{el}(s,t) \propto e^{(\varepsilon + \alpha' t)\Delta y}$$

← assume linear t-dependence

Forward elastic scattering amplitude

Single Diffraction in QCD





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 MUST be normalized to unity!

Single diffraction (re)normalized

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt\,d\Delta y} = N_{gap} \cdot \underbrace{C \cdot F_p^2(t) \cdot \left\{ e^{(\varepsilon+\alpha' t)\Delta y} \right\}^2}_{P_{gap}(\Delta y, t)} \cdot \kappa \cdot \left\{ \sigma_o \, e^{\varepsilon \, \Delta y'} \right\}$$

$$N_{gap}^{-1}(s) = \int_{\Delta y, t} P_{gap}(\Delta y, t)\, d\Delta y\, dt \xrightarrow{s \to \infty} C' \cdot \frac{s^{2\varepsilon}}{\ln s}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt\,d\Delta y} = C'' \left[e^{\varepsilon(\Delta y - \ln s)} \cdot \ln s \right] e^{(b_0 + 2\alpha' \Delta y) t}$$

Grows slower than s^{ε}

→ The Pumplin bound is obeyed at all impact parameters

The Factors κ and ε

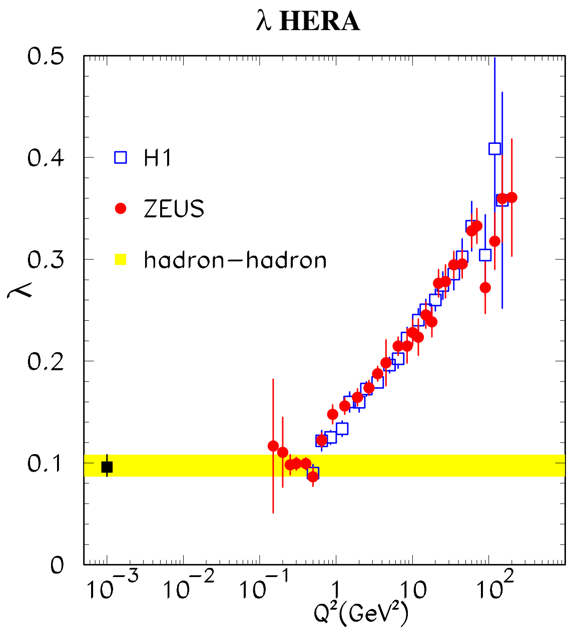
Experimentally:

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: $\kappa = f_g \times \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} + f_q \times \frac{1}{N_c} \xrightarrow{Q^2 = 1} \approx 0.75 \times \frac{1}{8} + 0.25 \times \frac{1}{3} = 0.18$

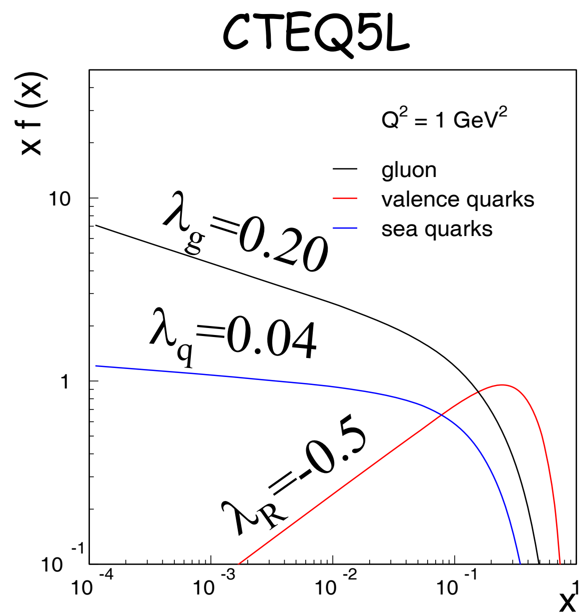
Pomeron intercept: $\varepsilon = \lambda_g \cdot w_g + \lambda_q \cdot w_q = 0.12$



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

f_g=gluon fraction
f_q=quark fraction

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



α' versus ε

$$\frac{d^2\sigma(s,M^2,t)}{dM^2dt} = \left[\frac{\sigma_0^{pp}}{16\pi}\sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p}\right]\frac{s^{2\epsilon}}{N(s)}\frac{1}{(M^2)^{1+\epsilon}}e^{bt} \stackrel{s\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} \left[2\alpha' e^{\frac{\epsilon b_0}{\alpha'}}\sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p}\right]\underbrace{\frac{\ln s^{2\epsilon}}{(M^2)^{1+\epsilon}}e^{bt}}_{b=b_0+2\alpha'\ln\frac{s}{M^2}}$$

$$\sigma_{sd} \stackrel{s\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} \sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p}\, e^{\frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha'}b_0}\, s^{\epsilon}\frac{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(\ln s^{\epsilon})^n}{n\, n!}}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(\frac{\ln s^{2\epsilon}}{\alpha'}\right)^n}{n\, n!}} = 2\sigma_0^{\mathcal{P}p}\, e^{\frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha'}b_0} \Rightarrow \sigma_0^{pp}$$

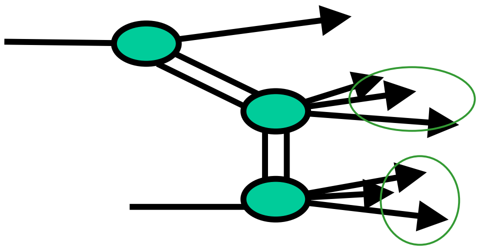
← Constant set to σ_o^{pp}

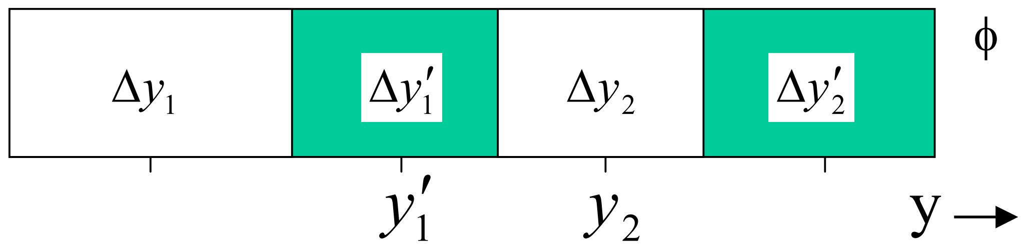
$$\sigma_0^{Pp} = \kappa\sigma_0^{pp} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{2\kappa\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon b_o^{sd}}{2\alpha'}\right) = 1}$$

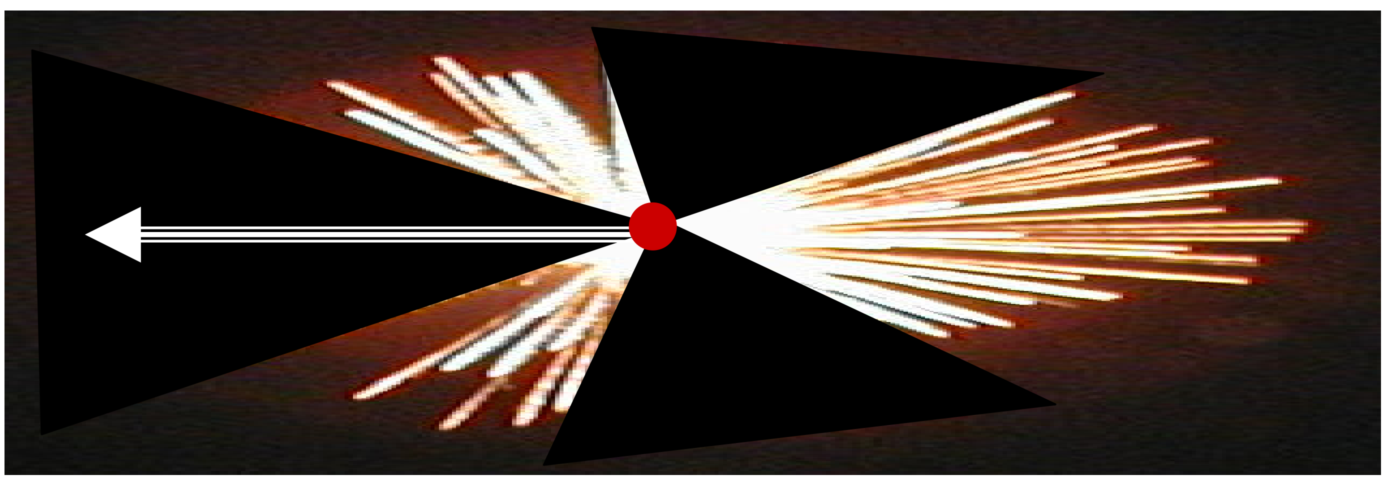
$$\alpha' = -\varepsilon\frac{b_o^{el}}{4\ \ln(2\kappa)} = -0.104\frac{9.2}{4\ \ln(2\times 0.17)} = 0.23\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}$$

Multigap Diffraction

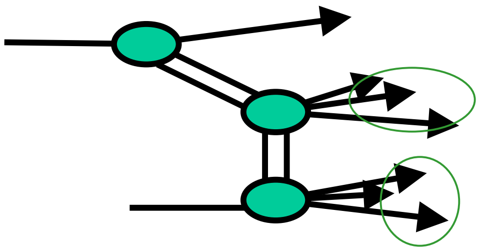
(KG, hep-ph/0205141)

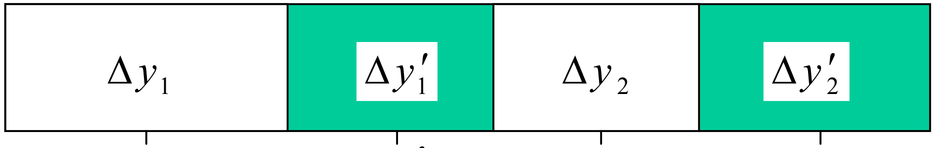






Multigap Cross Sections





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

color factor

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

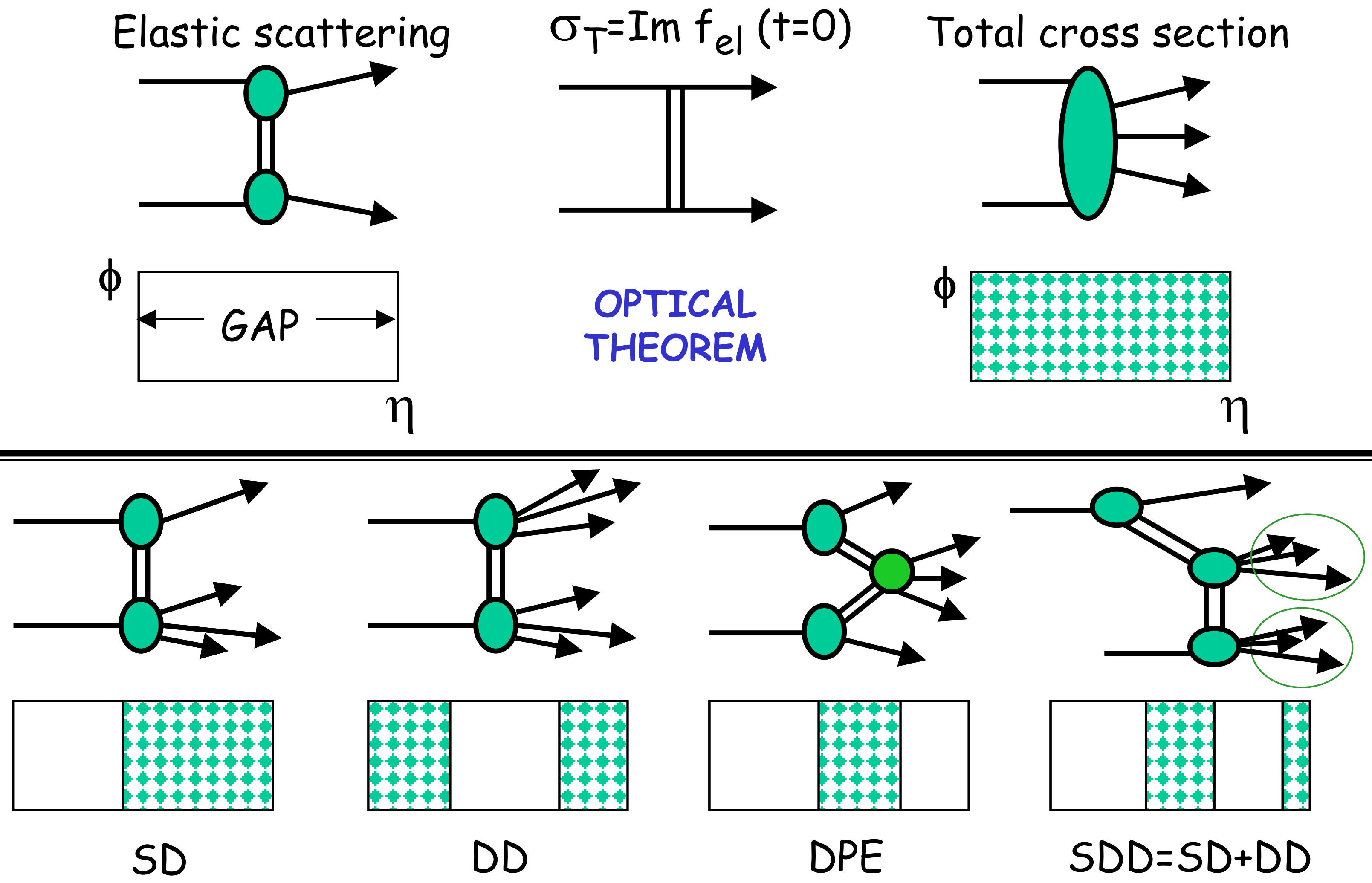
Gap probability

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

Sub-energy cross section (for regions with particles)

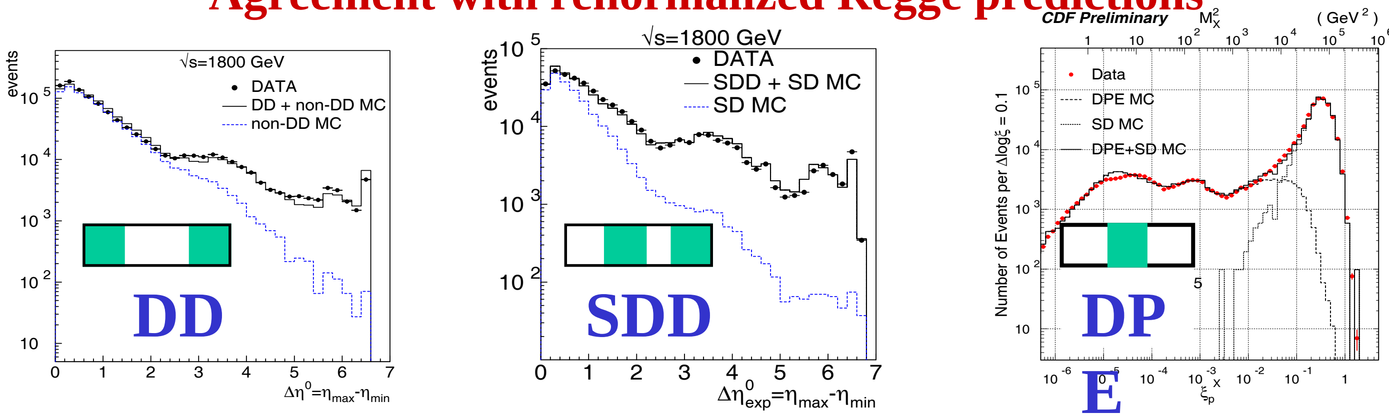
Same suppression as for single gap!

Diffractive Studies @ CDF

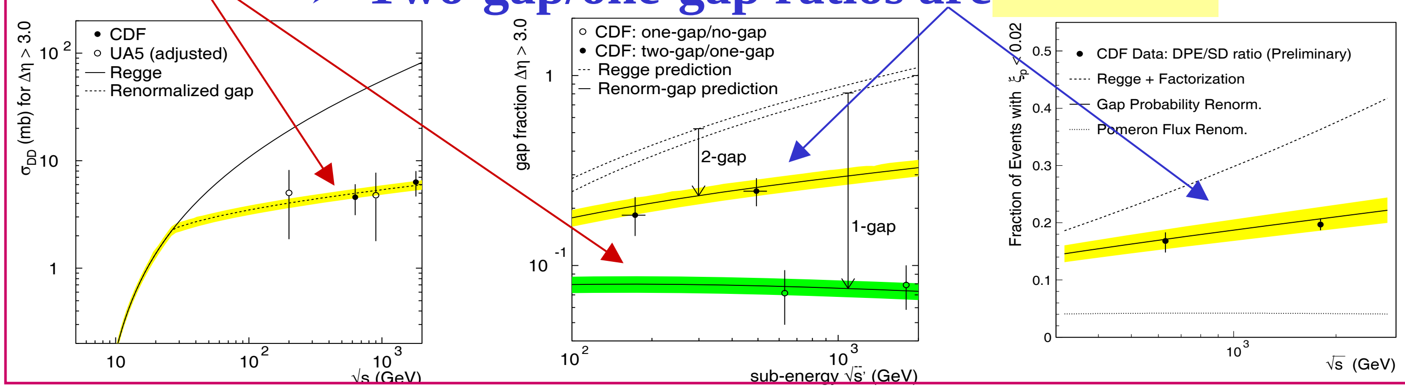


Central and Two-Gap CDF Results

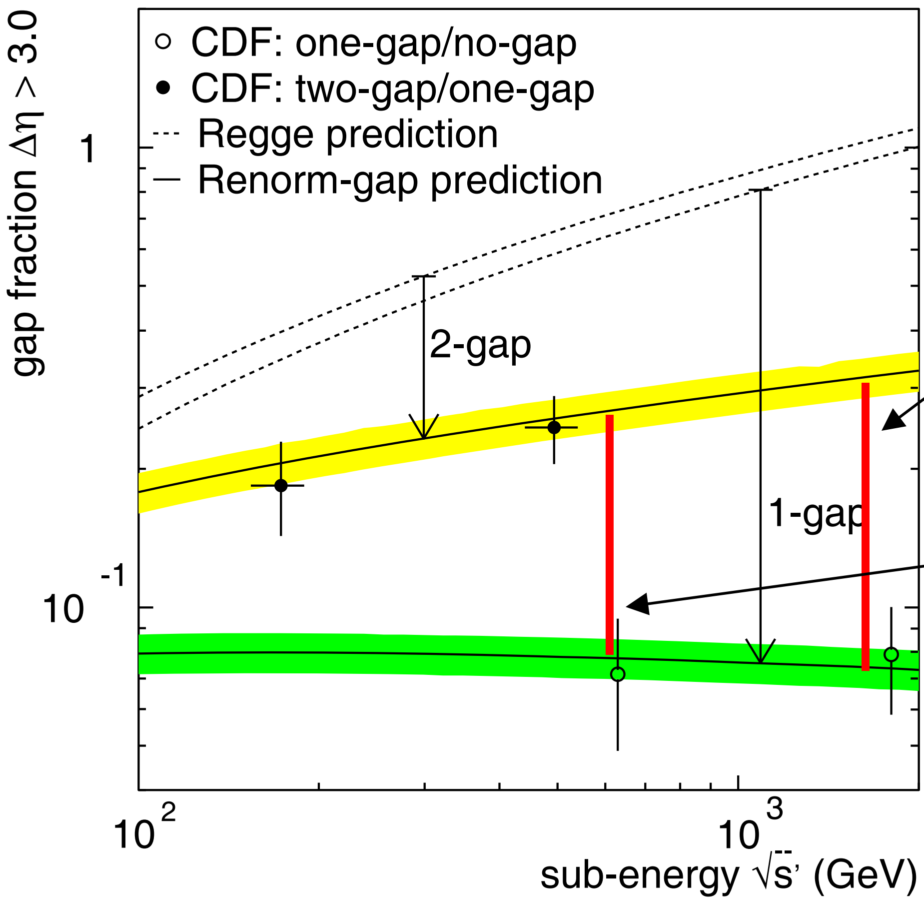
Agreement with renormalized Regge predictions

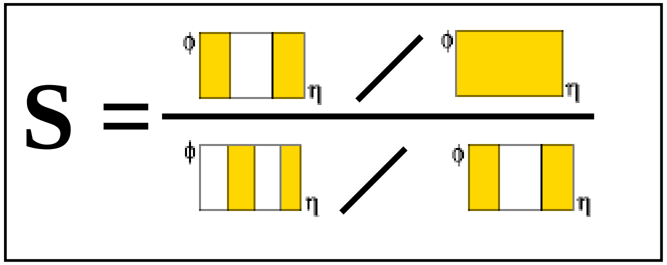


- One-gap cross sections are suppressed
- Two-gap/one-gap ratios are $\approx \kappa = 0.17$



Gap Survival Probability



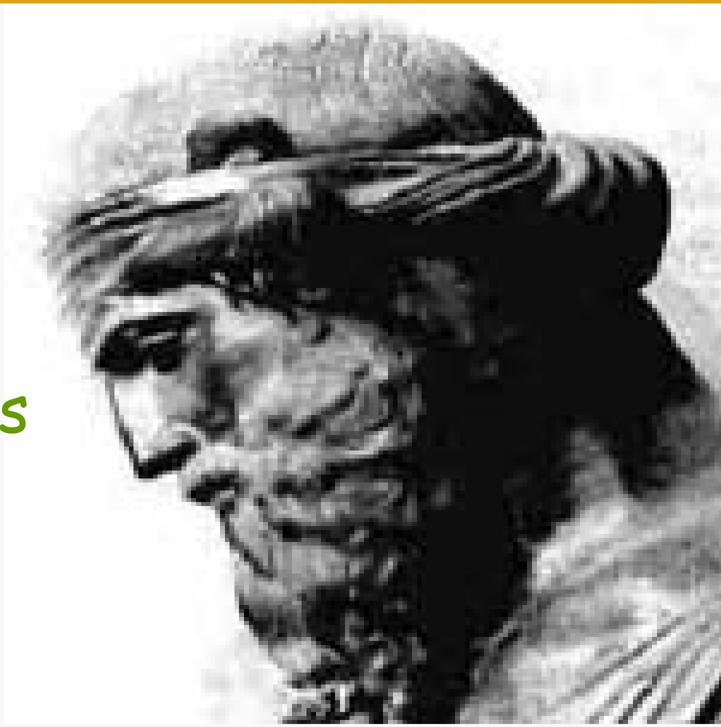


$$S^{1-gap/0-gap}_{2-gap/1-gap}(1800\ \text{GeV}) \approx 0.23$$

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

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

Conclusion



Use:

- M^2 – scaling
- Non-suppressed 2-gap to 1-gap ratios
- Renormalization phenomenology

Build:

- QCD theory of diffraction