GPDs in high–energy ep and pp scattering

C. Weiss (JLab), EIC Workshop ECT* Trento, 16–Jul–08
with M. Strikman, L. Frankfurt, Ch. Hyde

Transverse distribution of quarks/gluons in nucleon

$$f(x, \vec{\rho})$$

longitud. momentum | transverse position

- Explore nucleon structure — JLab 12 GeV, EIC

  Quark core, pion cloud, polarization
  Small–x diffusion, α', . . .

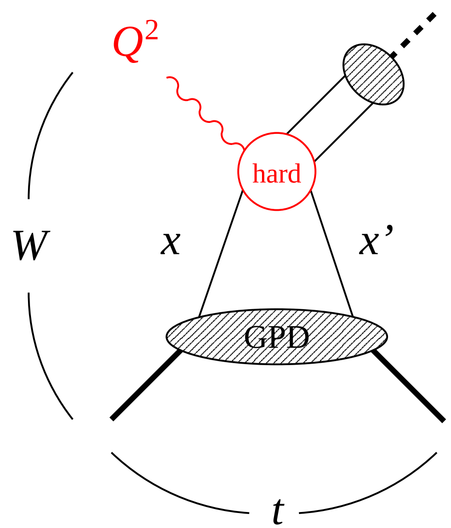
- Understand ep at small x — HERA, EIC

  Dipole picture
  Unitarity limit: “Black–disk regime”

- Model pp with hard processes — LHC, Tevatron RHIC

  Impact parameter dependence
  Central vs. peripheral collisions
  Exclusive diffraction $pp \rightarrow p + H + p$, . . .

Factorization: Exclusive processes in ep



$\gamma^* p$	$\rightarrow$	$\gamma + p$	Deeply virtual Compton
$\gamma^*_L p$	$\rightarrow$	$\rho + p$	Vector meson
		$J/\psi + p$	Heavy $\bar{Q}Q$ (gluon GPD)
		$\pi + N$	pseudoscalar

- Factorization of amplitude

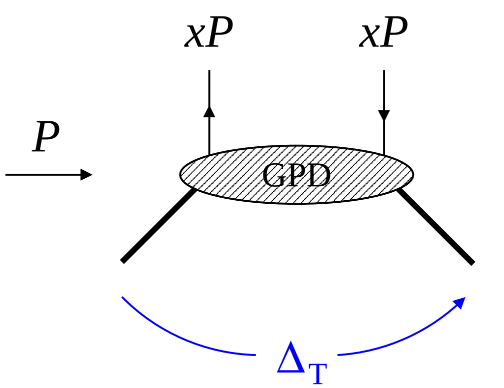
QCD subprocess	short distance $\sim 1/Q$
Parton distribution in nucleon (GPD)	long distance $\sim 1/\mu_{\text{had}}$

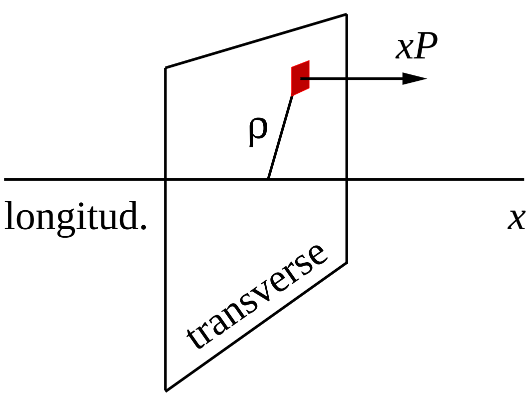
- GPD as matrix element of QCD operator
  $\langle p' | \, \bar{\psi}(0) \ldots \psi(z) \, | p \rangle_{z^2=0} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad H(x, x', t)$

- Factorization implies
  - GPDs universal, process–independent
  - t–slope indep. of Q^2

[D. Müller et al. 94; Brodsky et al. 94; Collins et al. 96; Radyushkin 96, Ji 96]

GPDs: Transverse spatial distribution of partons





[Burkardt 02; Diehl 02]

- Transverse coordinate representation $(x' = x)$

$$H(x, t) = \int d^2\rho \; e^{-i\boldsymbol{\Delta}_T \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho}} \; f(x, \rho)$$

FF of partons with mom. xP — transverse spatial distribution

$$\int d^2\rho \, f(x, \rho) = f(x)$$ longitud. momentum density

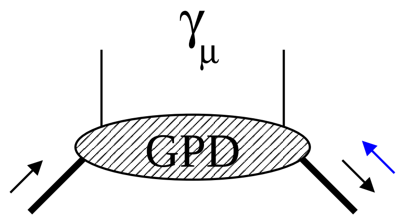
- Transverse size of nucleon (x–dep.)

$$\langle \rho^2 \rangle_f = 4 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{H(x, t)}{H(x, t = 0)}$$

"Tomographic image" of nucleon at fixed x

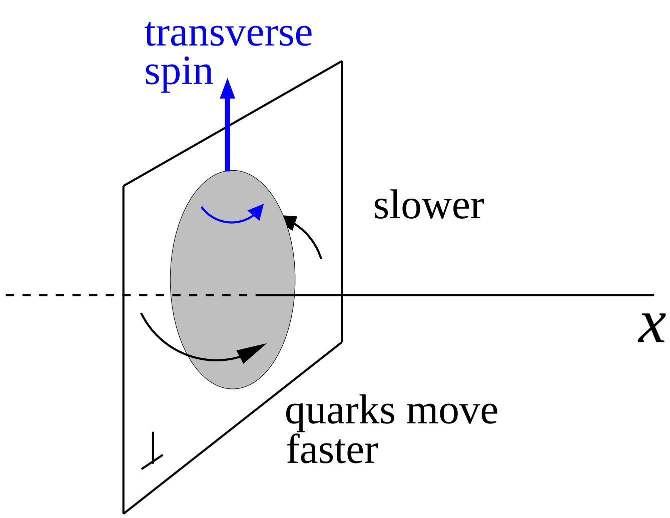
GPDs: Polarization in quark distributions

Quarks unpolarized:



$=$ H, Dirac — E Pauli

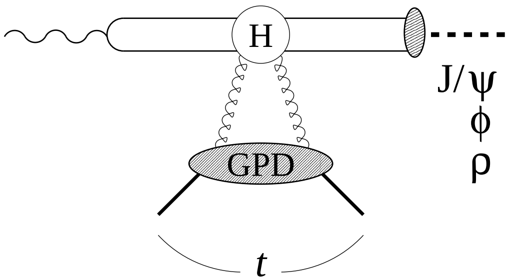
polarized: $\gamma_\mu \gamma_5$ — $\tilde{H}$, axial — $\tilde{E}$ pseudoscalar



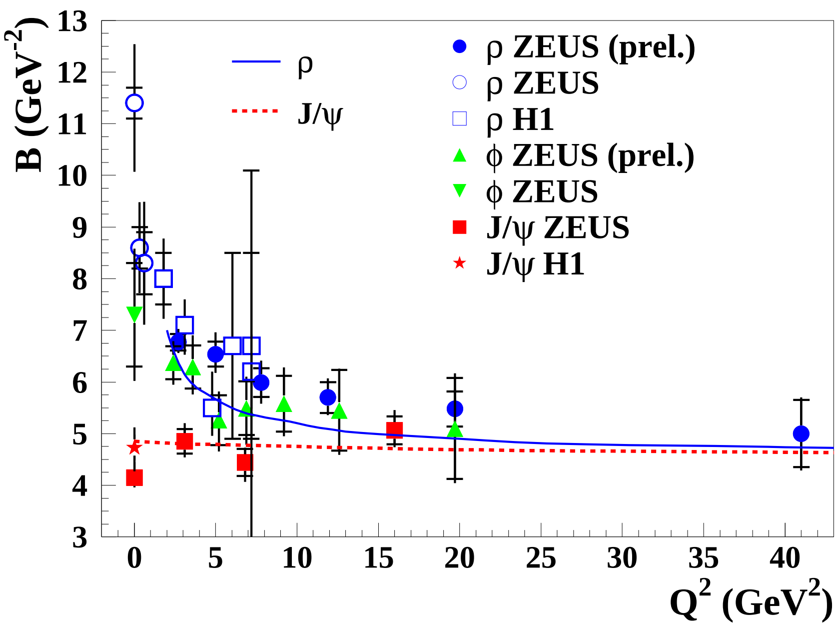
- $E(x)$: Distortion of longitudinal motion of quarks due to transverse nucleon spin [Burkardt 03]

$\rightarrow$ JLab 12 GeV exp. program

GPDs: Transverse gluon distribution from J/ψ



- Test of factorization:
  Universality of t–slopes at high Q^2



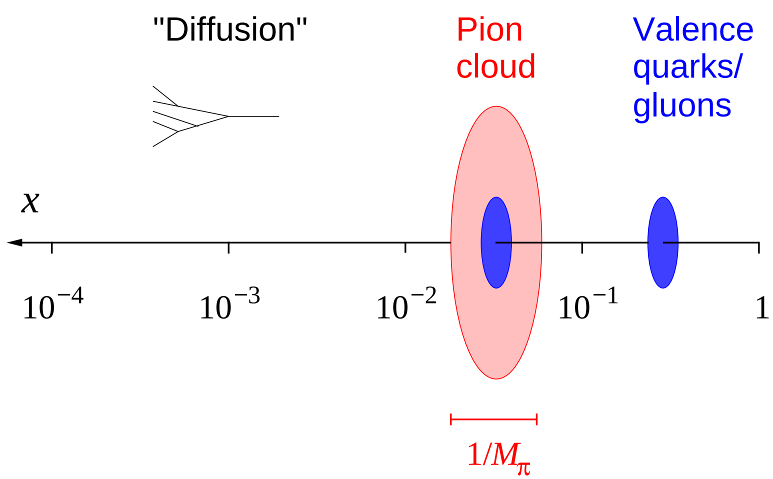
[Summary HERA 05 data by A. Levy]

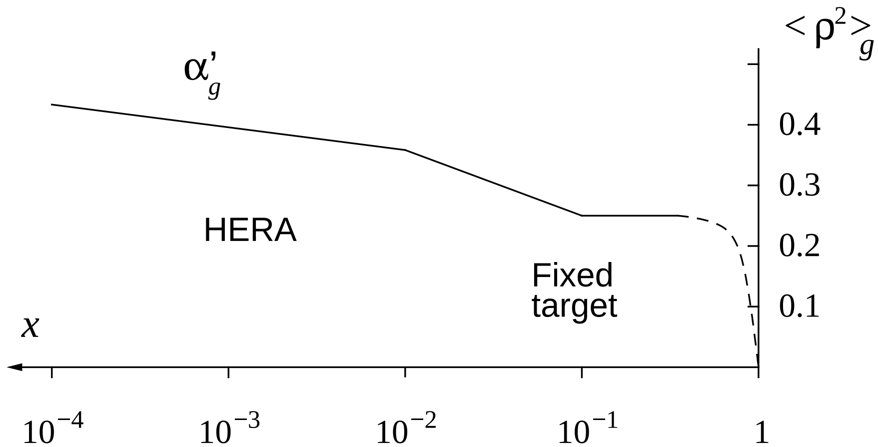
- Spatial distribution from
  t–dependence (unnormalized)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \propto \left[\frac{H_g(x,t)}{H_g(x,0)}\right]^2 \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \text{spatial distribution}$$

- Also: J/ψ fixed–target data
  [FNAL, SLAC, Cornell, CERN]

GPDs: Gluonic transverse size of nucleon

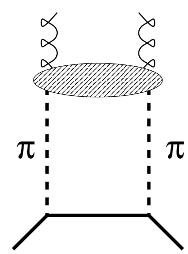




(Scale $Q^2 \approx 3$ GeV^2)

- Gluonic transverse size increases with decreasing x

- Pion cloud at $x < M_\pi / M_N$



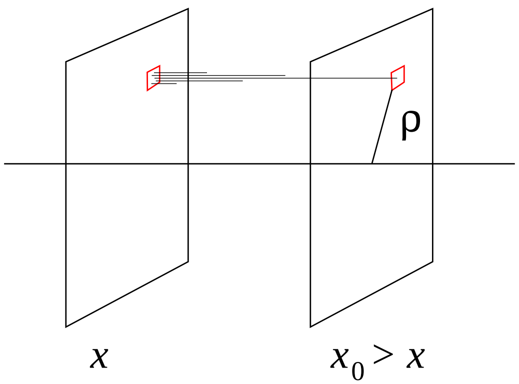
$G(x, \rho) \sim e^{-2M_\pi \rho}$

"Yukawa tail"

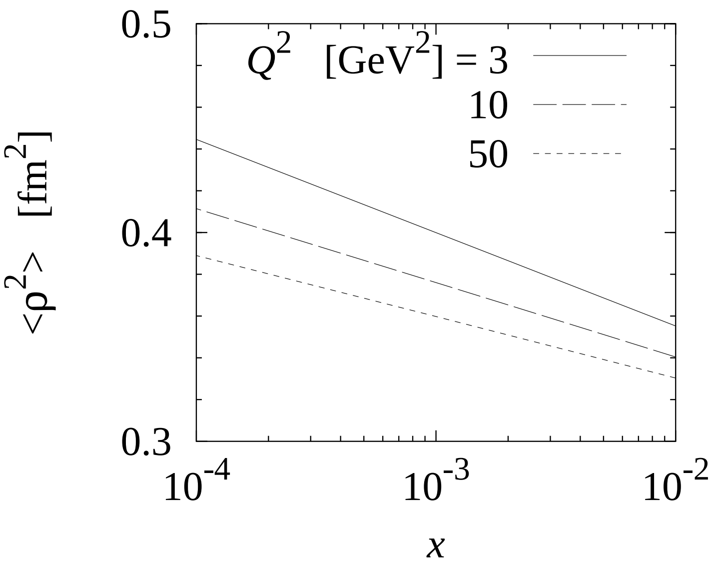
[Strikman, CW 03]

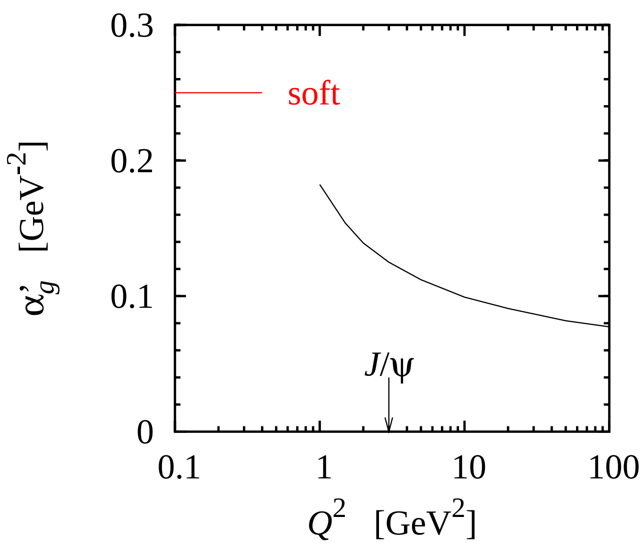
- Small x: Logarithmic growth with $\alpha'_g \ll \alpha'_{\text{soft}}$ ("diffusion")

GPDs: Effect of DGLAP evolution



- Partons decay locally in transverse position ($Q^2 \gg 1/R_{\text{nucl}}$)
- Transverse size $\langle \rho^2 \rangle$ decreases with increasing Q^2
- Higher Q^2 slows growth of size with $\log(1/x)$

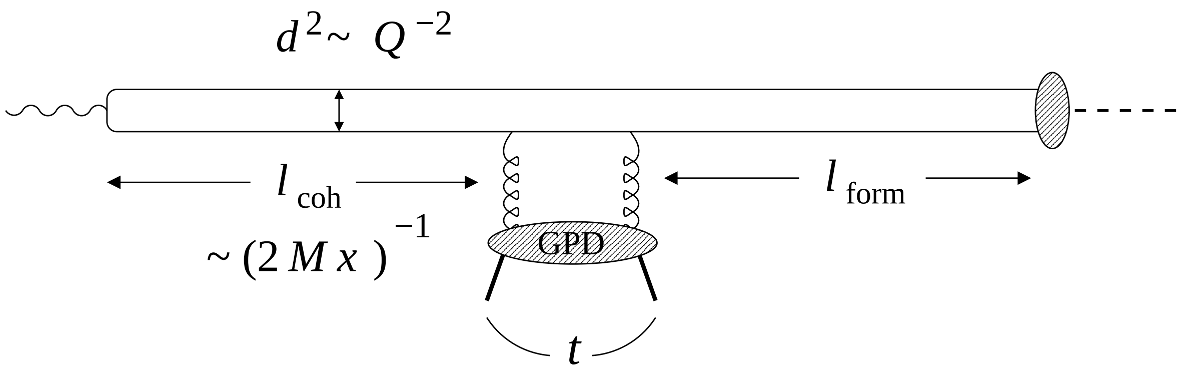




[Frankfurt, Strikman, CW, PRD 69, 114010 (2004)]

Small x: GPDs and dipole picture

[Brodsky et al 94; Frankfurt, Radyushkin, Strikman 96]



Target rest frame: Scattering of small–size $q\bar{q}$ dipole from proton

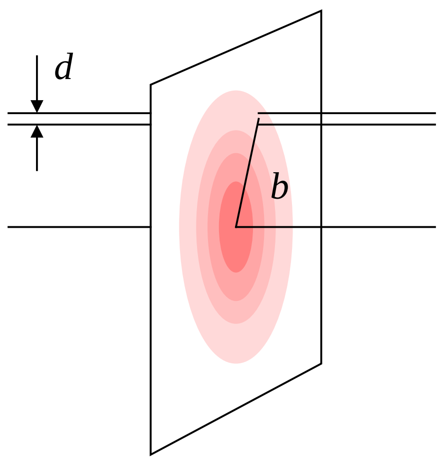
$$A^{dp} \quad \propto \quad d^2\, \alpha_s\, x\, G(x, t\,|\,Q^2_{\text{eff}})$$

$$\text{Scale} \quad Q^2_{\text{eff}} \approx \pi^2\, d^{-2}$$

Dipole–proton scattering amplitude in leading $\alpha_s \log Q^2$ approximation

- QCD factorization $\leftrightarrow$ "Color transparency"
  Gluon GPD $\leftrightarrow$ "Color dipole moment" of proton
- Diagonal approximation $x = x'$ in GPD
  [Frankfurt et al. 97; Shuvaev et al. 99]

Small x: Impact parameter representation



- Dipole–proton interaction probes local transverse gluon density $G(x, \boldsymbol{b})$

- Impact parameter representation of dipole–proton scattering amplitude

$$A^{dp}(s,t) \; = \; \frac{is}{4\pi} \int d^2 b \, e^{-i\boldsymbol{\Delta}_{\mathrm{T}}\cdot \boldsymbol{b}} \, \Gamma^{dp}(s,b)$$

profile function

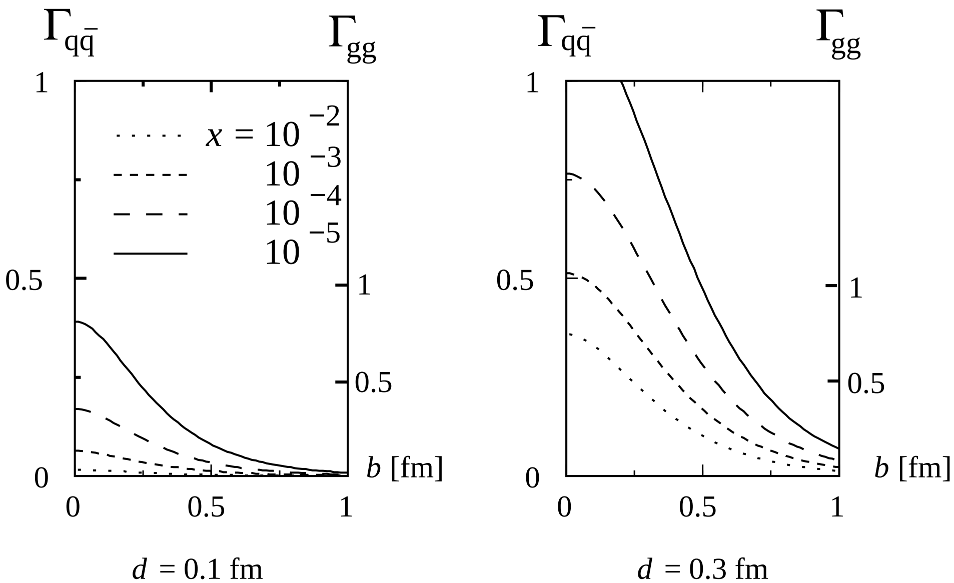
$$\frac{d\sigma^{dp}_{\text{inel}}}{d^2 b} \; = \; 1 - |1 - \Gamma^{dp}|^2$$

Probability of inelastic scattering

$\Gamma^{dp} \rightarrow 1$: “Black–disk limit”

Model–independent formulation of unitarity limit in hard interactions

Small x: Approach to black–disk regime

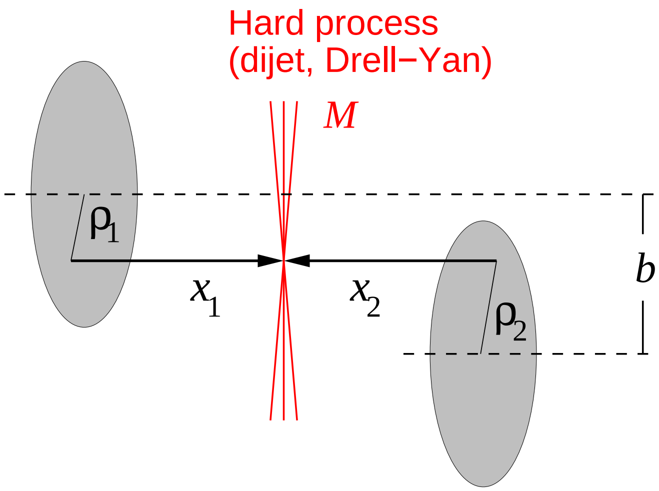


- Γ^{dp} evaluated with LO gluon density + spatial distribution
  - → BDR not reached for $\bar{q}q$ dipoles at HERA
  - → Definitely reached for gg dipoles in central pp scattering at LHC

- Here BDR reached because of large non-perturbative gluon density (chiral symmetry breaking) and "usual" DGLAP evolution
  . . . no $\log(1/x)$ enhanced radiation [cf. Color Glass Condensate]

[Frankfurt, Guzey, Strikman 02; FS + CW 03–05; FS + Rogers 03]

pp: Impact parameter dependence



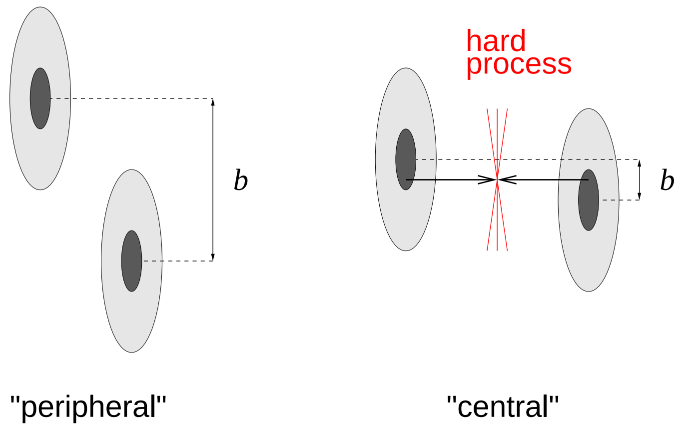
$$P_{\text{hard}}(b) \propto \int d^2\rho_1 \, d^2\rho_2$$
$$\times \quad \delta(\boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{\rho}_1 + \boldsymbol{\rho}_2)$$
$$\times \quad f(x_1, \boldsymbol{\rho_1}) \, f(x_2, \boldsymbol{\rho_2})$$

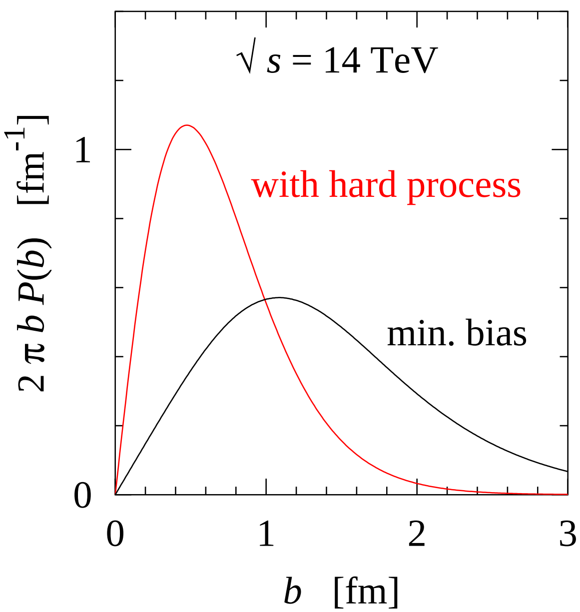
- Hard process: $\quad x_{1,2} = \dfrac{M}{\sqrt{s}} \, e^{\pm y}$
- Local on scale of soft interactions: $M^2 \gg R^{-2}$(hadron)
- Calculate probability as function of pp impact parameter b in terms of $f(x, \boldsymbol{\rho})$ known from ep

$\rightarrow$ Spectator interactions
$\rightarrow$ Global event characteristics
$\rightarrow$ Diffraction (rapidity gap survival)

"Control" transverse geometry
even though b not observable!

pp: Hard process selects central collisions





- Different transverse sizes in hard and soft interactions:

$$R^2\,(x \geq 10^{-2}) \quad \ll \quad R^2(\text{soft})$$

$$\sim 0.3 - 0.4\,\text{fm}^2 \qquad \sim 0.8 - 1.0\,\text{fm}^2$$

from excl. J/ψ $\qquad$ pp elastic

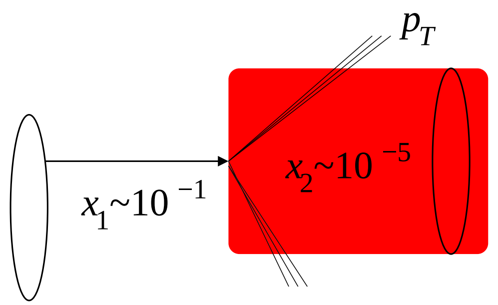
"Two–scale picture"

- Hard processes (e.g. dijets) as trigger on central collisions

. . . Numerous applications!

[Frankfurt, Strikman, CW 03]

pp: Black–disk limit in hard spectator interactions

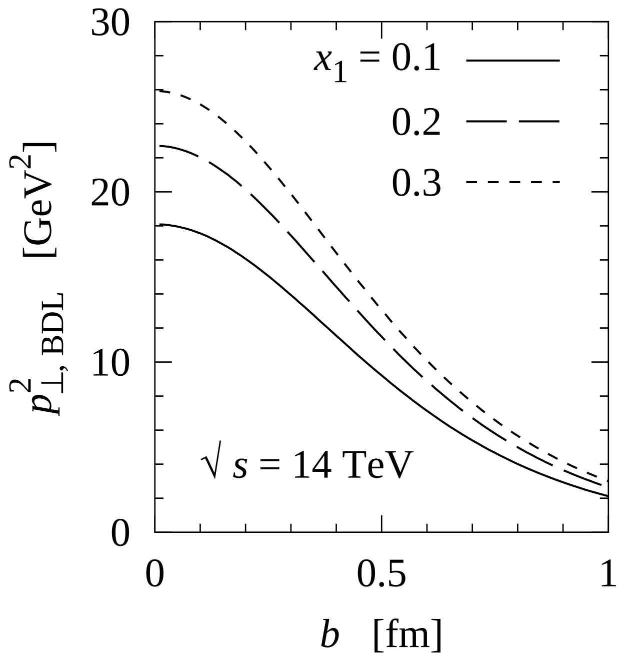


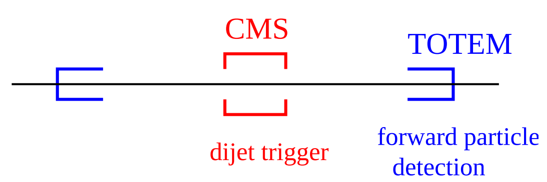
- Central collisions: Hard interactions of large–x_1 spectators with small–x_2 gluons approach black–disk limit

- Max. p_T estimated using dipole model

- Qualitative changes in forward particle production: Large $p_\perp$, energy loss, . . .

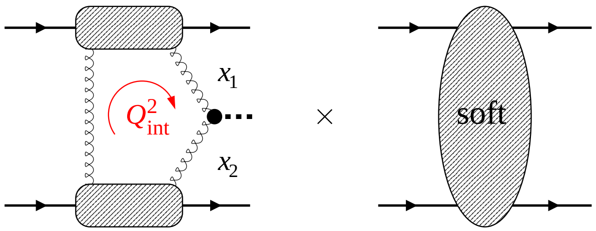
- Can be studied with LHC detectors

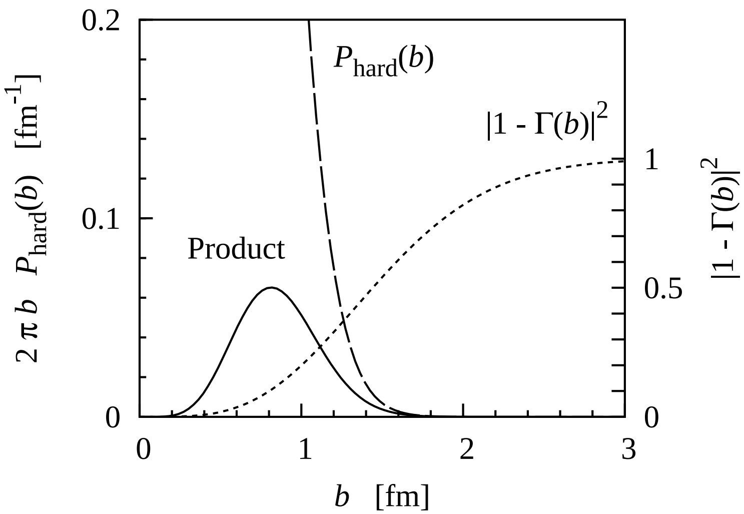




[Frankfurt, Strikman, CW 03/04]

Diffraction: Gap survival in $pp \to p + H + p$





[Frankfurt, Hyde, Strikman, CW 07]

- Heavy particle produced in hard process (2–gluon exchange)
  $x_{1,2} \sim 10^{-2}$ Higgs at LHC [Khoze et al. 97]

- Soft spectator interactions must not destroy rapidity gaps!

- Gap survival probability

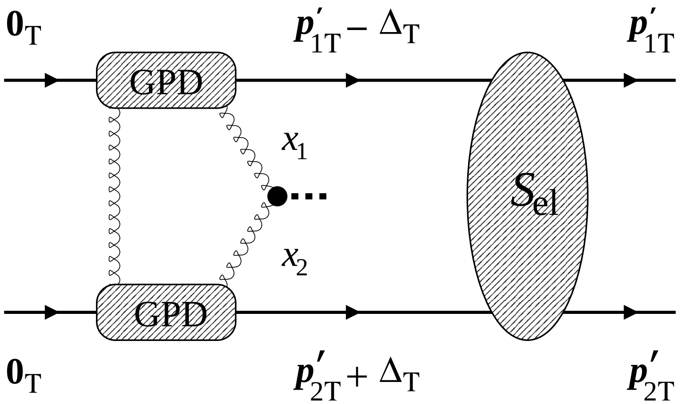
$$S^2 = \int d^2b\, P_{\text{hard}}(b)\, |1 - \Gamma^{pp}(b)|^2$$

$$\approx 0.03 \quad \text{(Higgs at LHC)}$$

calculable, model–independent

Suppression of small b from "blackness" of pp scattering

Diffraction: p_T dependence



$$T_{\mathrm{diff}}(\boldsymbol{p}_{1\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{p}_{2\mathrm{T}}) \propto \int d^2\Delta_\mathrm{T}$$
$$\times\, H_g(x_1, \boldsymbol{p}_{1\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{\Delta}_\mathrm{T})$$
$$\times\, H_g(x_2, \boldsymbol{p}_{2\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\Delta}_\mathrm{T})$$
$$\times\, \underbrace{S_{\mathrm{el}}(\boldsymbol{\Delta}_\mathrm{T})}_{1 + iT_{\mathrm{el}}}$$

- Amplitude computed in terms of

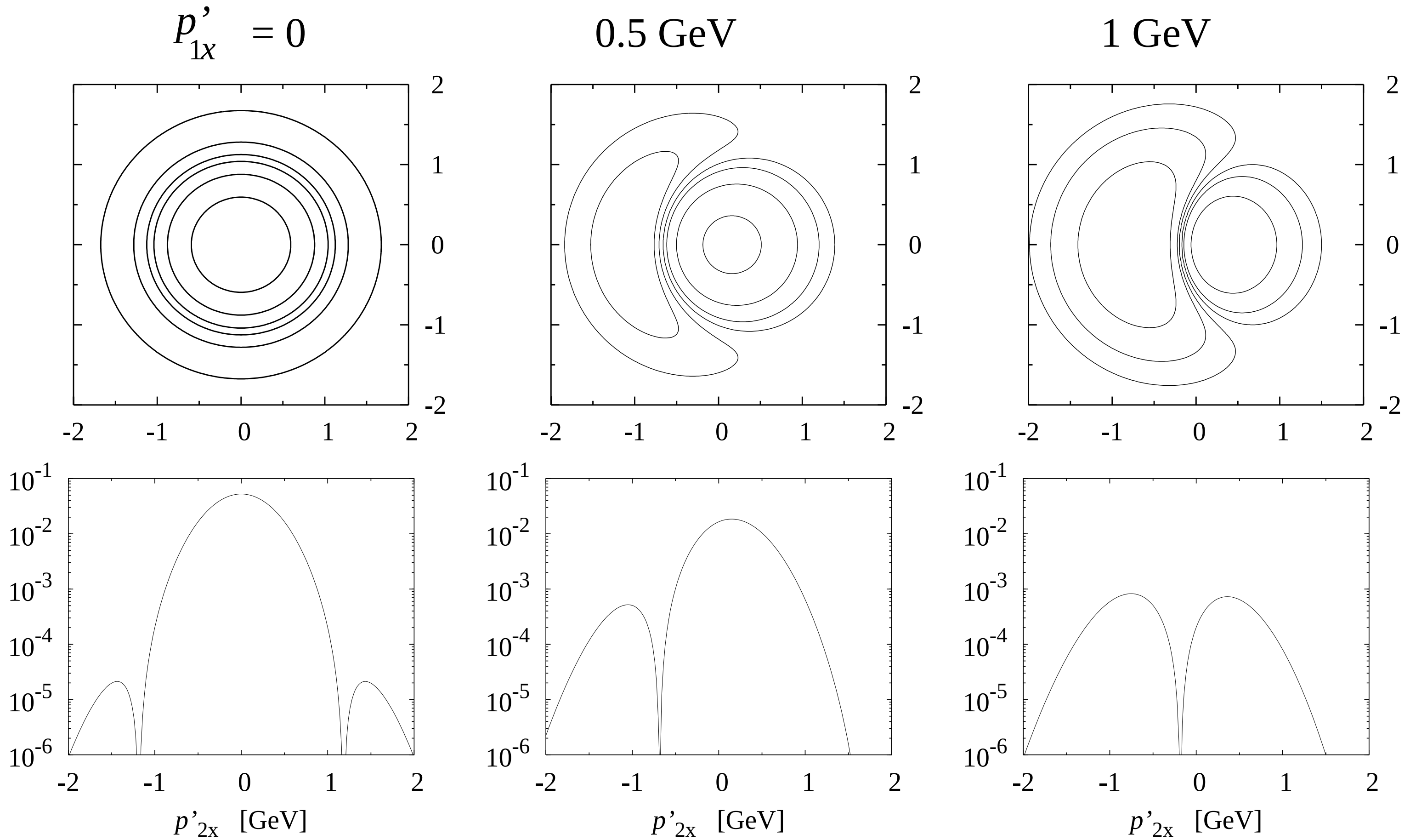
Gluon GPD	t–dep. $\sim R^2$(hard)	
pp elastic S–matrix	t–dep. $\sim R^2$(soft)	

- Diffractive minimum

$$\left.\begin{array}{rl} \text{“elementary” amp.} & 1 \\ \text{“absorbed” amp.} & T_{\mathrm{el}} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{destructive} \\ \text{interference} \end{array}$$

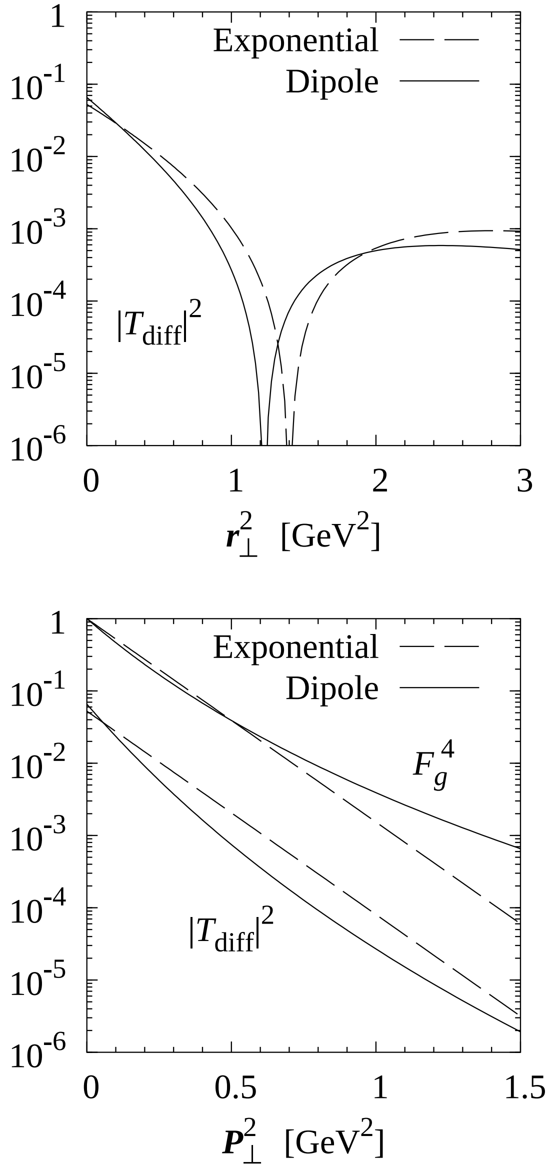
- Coordinate representation: Diffraction of wave packet from “hole” $1 - \Gamma(b)$

Diffraction: p_T dependence



- Pattern determined by two scales $R^2(\text{hard}) \ll R^2(\text{soft})$
- Entangled dependence on $\boldsymbol{p}_{1\mathrm{T}}$ and $\boldsymbol{p}_{2\mathrm{T}}$

Diffraction: Disentangling p_T



- Define CM and relative momentum

$$\boldsymbol{P}_T = (\boldsymbol{p}_{1T} + \boldsymbol{p}_{2T})/2$$
$$\boldsymbol{r}_T = \boldsymbol{p}_{1T} - \boldsymbol{p}_{2T}$$

- $\boldsymbol{r}_T$ dependence has diffractive minimum: R^2(soft) and R^2(hard)

- $\boldsymbol{P}_T$ dependence sensitive to t–dependence of gluon GPD: R^2(hard) only

> Test reaction mechanism and two–scale picture

Diffraction: Beyond the mean–field approximation

- Mean–field approximation:

  Parton density $G(x, \boldsymbol{\rho})$ } independent, determined by
  Spectator interactions $\Gamma(s, \boldsymbol{b})$ } "average" configurations

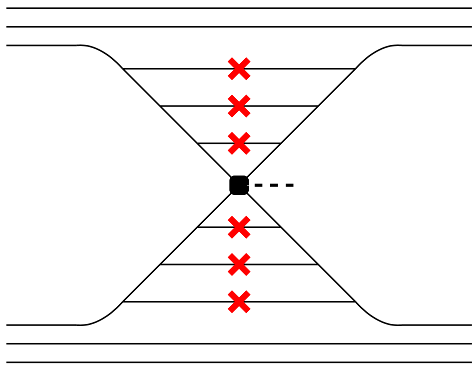
- Several effects lead to correlations between parton density and spectator interactions

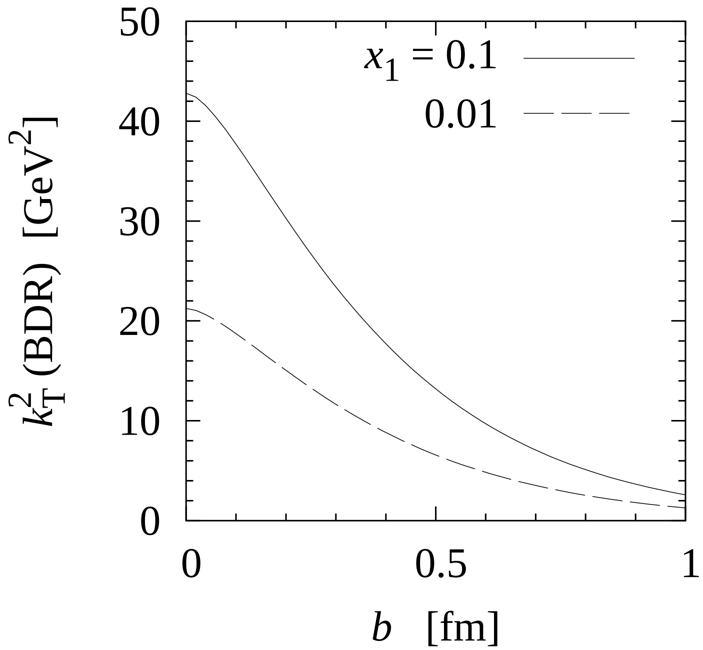
$\rightarrow$ lower RGS probability S^2

$\rightarrow$ steeper $\boldsymbol{p}_{1\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{p}_{2\mathrm{T}}$ dependence

[FHSW, arXiv:0710.2942 arXiv:0708.3106; in progress]

Diffraction: Hard spectator interactions





- Parent partons ($k^2 \sim$ few GeV^2) experience absorptive interactions with small–x gluons in other proton

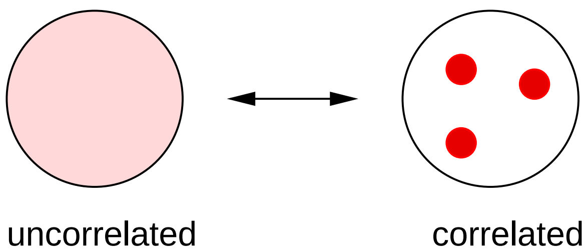
  "Black–Disk Regime"

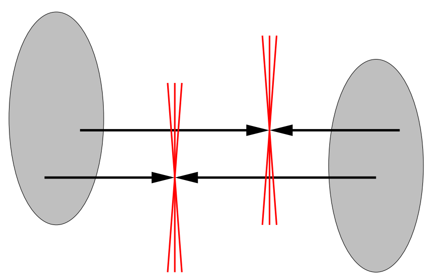
- Use estimate of "critical" k_T^2 from dipole model

- Effect reduces RGS probability at LHC by at least factor 2 . . . much weaker effect at Tevatron

- Larger impact parameters $\rightarrow$ steeper p_{1T}, p_{2T} dependence!

Outlook: Transverse correlations of partons





- GPDs single–particle distributions
  Next step: Two–particle correlations

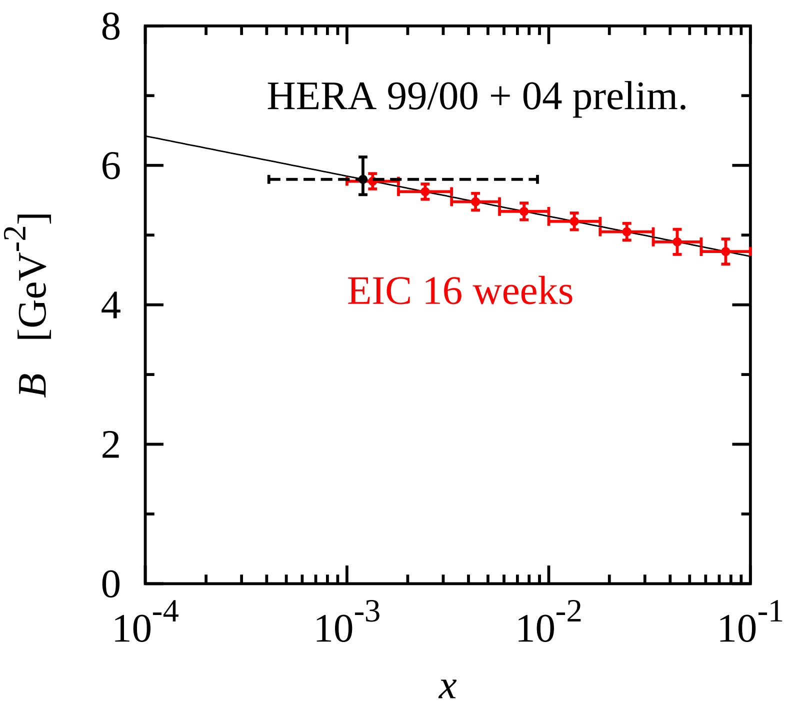
- Fermilab CDF data on 3 jet + photon compatible with strong transverse correlations of size $\rho \sim 0.3\,\mathrm{fm}$
  [Frankfurt, Strikman, CW 04]

  . . . Constituent quarks?

  cf. Instanton liquid picture of QCD vacuum [Diakonov, Petrov 84]

- Correlations could substantially modify rapidity gap survival in diffraction
  [Frankfurt, Hyde, Strikman, CW 07]

EIC: Exclusive processes in ep



DVCS simulation by A. Sandacz (07);
presented by R. Ent at Galveston 07

eRHIC ring–ring 10 on 250 GeV,
$L = 10^{33} \mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$

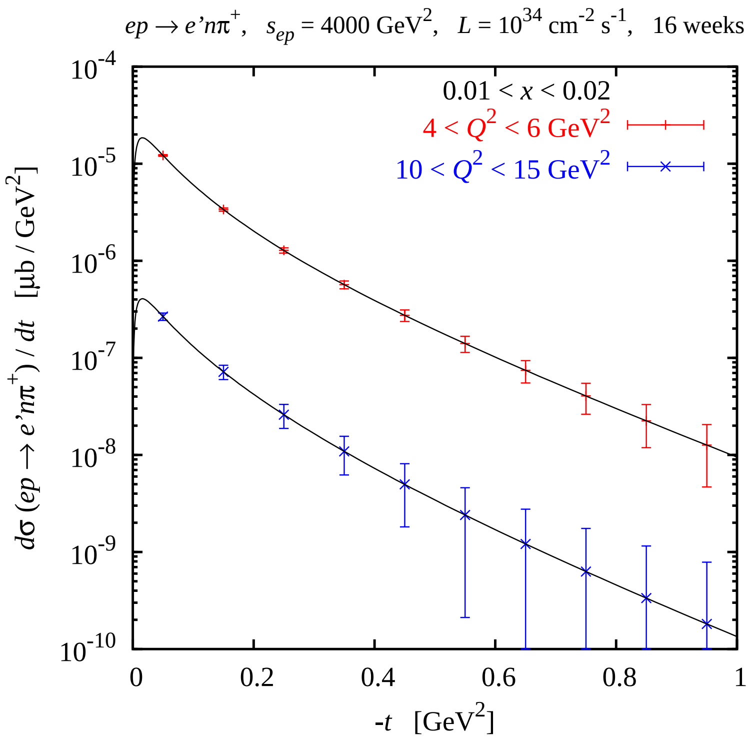
- Essential part of EIC physics program: "Quark/gluon imaging" of nucleon
  [NSAC Long-Range Plan; EIC White Paper 07]

- Challenging measurements
  - High luminosity: Small cross sections, fully differential measurements
  - Detectors: coverage, resolution, particle ID

- Collider energies $W > 10\,\mathrm{GeV}$

diffractive	$\leftrightarrow$	non-diffractive
$g, q + \bar{q}$		$q - \bar{q}, \Delta q$
$J/\psi, \rho^0, \gamma$		π, K, ρ^+, K^*

EIC: Non-diffractive meson production



$$e + p \to e' + \pi^+ + n$$

ELIC design	
Luminosity	$10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}s^{-1}$
Running time	16 weeks
Energy	10 on 100 GeV
Detection	100%

- Non-diffractive channels particularly demanding in luminosity ($10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}s^{-1}$)

- Probe non-singlet quark GPDs
  - → Nucleon spin/flavor structure
  - → Extension of JLab 12 GeV fixed–target program

- First lessons from MC simulations $ep \to e'\pi^+ n, \quad \pi^0 p, \quad K\Lambda$

  [A. Bruell, T. Horn, G. Huber, C. Weiss 08; presented at Hampton 08 ep WG]

Summary

ep

- Future precision measurements of exclusive channels with EIC could substantially improve knowledge of transverse nucleon structure at intermediate and small x

- Transverse structure essential for understanding approach to black–disk regime (unitarity limit, saturation)

pp

- pp collisions with hard processes much more central than min.bias; very different final–state properties
  $\rightarrow$ Include transverse structure in MC generators!

- Possible to probe t–dependence of GPDs in p_T dependence of central exclusive diffraction

GPDs as unifying concept $ep \leftrightarrow pp$