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RENORM tensor-Pomeron diffractive predictions

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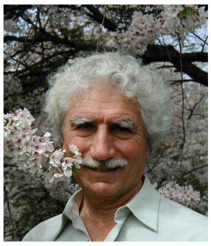

Predictions of the elastic scattering, total-inetastic, and total proton-proton cross sections, based on a Regge theory inspired tensor-Pomeron implementation of the RENORM model for hadronic diffraction, are compared to the latest experimental measurements at the LHC. The measured cross sections are in good agreement within the experimental uncertainties of the data and the theoretical uncertainties of the model, reaching down to the 1% level.

1 Introduction

In DIS-2015 (Spring 2015), we summarized [1], the pre-LHC predictions of the total, elastic and total-inelastic, as well as the single- and double-diffractive components of the proton-proton cross section at high energies, based on the RENORM/MBR model [2]. We compared the measurements of the SD and DD cross sections from the Tevatron and the LHC with the predictions of the model and found excellent agreement. Good agreement was also observed between the model predictions and the total, elastic, and total inelastic cross sections obtained at the Tevatron at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV, and at the LHC at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV.

The success of the predictions of the RENORM/MBR model for all the above cross sections at the Tevatron and LHC up to $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV prompted an extrapolation to $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, the nominal foreseen colliding-beam energy at the LHC in Summer 2015. For $\sigma_{\rm tot}$, $\sigma_{\rm el}$ and $\sigma_{\rm inel}$, we predicted 108 mb, 32 mb and 77 mb, respectively, with uncertainties of $\sim 11\%$ in all cases, mainly due to the uncertainty in the energy-squared scale parameter s_0 of the model.

In Summer 2015, we updated the value of s_0 to a more precise one based on a tensor glueball interpretation of the Axial Field Spectrometer (AFS) exclusive charged di-pion data [3 4 5]. This change in RENORM/MBR decreases the uncertainties in the predictions of the total, elastic, and total-inelastic cross sections to less than 2% from Tevatron to LHC energies, with little or no effect on the mean values, and yields cross sections in excellent agreement with the measurements by ATLAS at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and by TOTEM at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV, as discussed below.

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2 RENORM cross sections

The total, elastic, and total-inelastic cross sections in the RENORM/MBR model depend on the value of the energy-squared scale parameter, s_0. Quoting verbatim from Ref. [1],

"The total cross section ($\sigma_{\rm tot}$) is expressed as [6]

$$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{p^{\pm}p} = \quad 16.79s^{0.104} + 60.81s^{-0.32} \mp 31.68s^{-0.54} \quad \text{for } \sqrt{s} \leq 1.8 \text{ TeV}, \tag{1}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm tot}^{p^{\pm}p} = \quad \sigma_{\rm tot}^{\rm CDF} + \frac{\pi}{s_0}\left[\left(\ln\frac{s}{s_F}\right)^2 - \left(\ln\frac{s^{\rm CDF}}{s_F}\right)^2\right] \quad \text{for } \sqrt{s} \geq 1.8 \text{ TeV}, \tag{2}$$

where s_0 and s_F are the energy and (Pomeron flux) saturation scales, $s_0 = 3.7 \pm 1.5$ GeV^2 and $\sqrt{s_F} = 22$ GeV, respectively. For $\sqrt{s} \leq 1.8$ TeV, where there are Reggeon contributions, we use the global fit expression [7], while for $\sqrt{s} \geq 1.8$ TeV, where Reggeon contributions are negligible, we employ the Froissart-Martin formula [8,9,10]. The two expressions are smoothly matched at $\sqrt{s} \approx 1.8$ TeV. The $\sigma_{\rm el}$ for $\sqrt{s} \leq 1.8$ TeV is obtained from the global fit [7], while for $1.8 < \sqrt{s} \leq 50$ TeV we use an extrapolation of the global-fit ratio of $\sigma_{\rm el}/\sigma_{\rm tot}$, which is slowly varying with $\sqrt{s}$, multiplied by σ_{tot}. The total non-diffractive cross section is given by $\sigma_{\rm ND} = (\sigma_{\rm tot} - \sigma_{\rm el}) - (2\sigma_{\rm SD} + \sigma_{\rm DD} + \sigma_{\rm CD})$."

3 Tensor-Pomeron predictions

The partial wave analysis of the AFS exclusive $\pi^{\pm}$ data [5], performed in terms of a fit with a model with S-wave and D-wave amplitudes as a function of the di-pion mass up to 2.3 GeV, leads to the results presented in Fig. 1.

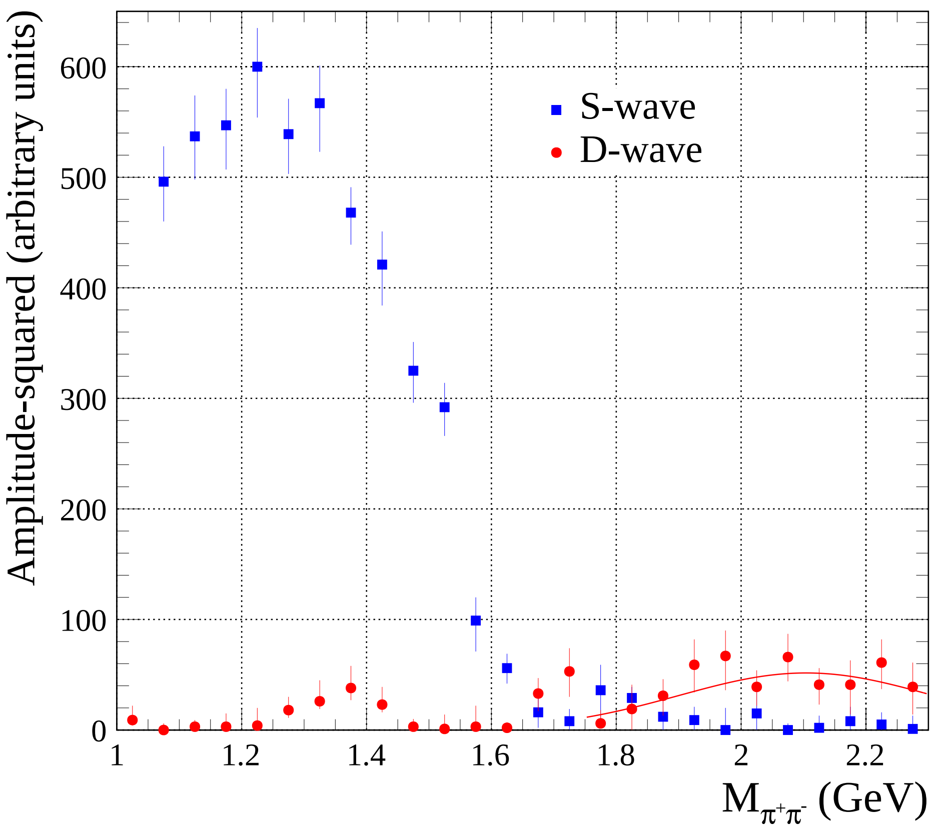

Figure 1 – Extraction of tensor-Pomeron parameters from a Gaussian fit to the exclusive $\pi^{\pm}$ Axial Field Spectrometer data: mean mass value $\langle M_{\pi^+\pi^-}\rangle = 2.10$ GeV and width $\Delta = \pm 0.68$ GeV.

The D-wave dominates at masses above ~ 2 GeV, and according to the presumed interpretation in Ref.[5] it corresponds to a spin-2 tensor glueball of mass M_{tgb}. A Gaussian fit to this enhancement yields $M_{tgb} = 2.10 \pm 0.68$ GeV. Identifying M^2_{tgb} with the saturated glueball-like enhancement of the MBR-model parameter s_0 (see Eq. 2) yields $s_0 = 4.42 \pm 0.34$ GeV^2. Using this value in Eq. 2, we predicted for σ_{tot}, σ_{el}, and σ_{inel} at 13 TeV cross sections of 103.7±1.9 mb, 30.2±0.8 mb, and 73.5 ± 1.3 mb, respectively. The ATLAS- and TOTEM-measured cross sections at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV [11 12 13] are shown in Table 1 along with the MBR predictions. The measurements are in good agreement with the predictions. Also shown is a recent measurement of the total inelastic cross section by ATLAS at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV [14], $\sigma_{inel} = 73.1 \pm 0.9$ (exp) ± 3.8 (extr) ± 6.6 (lumi) mb, which is in excellent agreement with the MBR prediction.

Table 1: The total, elastic, and total inelastic MBR cross-section predictions (in mb) at $\sqrt{s} = 7$, 8 and 13 TeV compared to measurements at the LHC by TOTEM and ATLAS. The tensor-Pomeron-based prediction of σ_{inel} at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV agrees with the ATLAS measurement of σ_{inel} (exp) at the $\sim 1\%$ level.

√s	MBR/Experiment	σ_{tot}	σ_{el}	σ_{inel}
7 TeV	MBR	95.4±1.2	26.4±0.3	69.0±1.0
	TOTEM	98.3±0.2±2.8	24.8±0.2±1.2	73.7±3.4
	TOTEM-lum-ind	98.0±2.5	25.2±1	72.9±1.5
	ATLAS	95.35±1.36	24.00±0.60	71.34±0.90
8 TeV	MBR	97.1±1.4	27.2±0.4	69.9±1.0
	TOTEM	101.7±2.9	27.1±1.4	74.7±1.7
13 TeV	MBR	103.7±1.9	30.2±0.8	73.5±1.3
	ATLAS			73.1±0.9 (exp) ±3.8 (extr)±6.6 (lumi)

It should be emphasized that the tensor-Pomeron hypothesis predics directly only the total cross section. As discussed above, the elastic cross section for $\sqrt{s} \leq 1.8$ TeV is obtained from the global fit [7], while for $1.8 < \sqrt{s} \leq 13$ TeV we use an extrapolation of the global-fit ratio of σ_{el}/σ_{tot}, which is slowly varying with $\sqrt{s}$, multiplied by σ_{tot}. The total inelastic cross section is calculated as the difference between the total and elastic. Thus, a measured lower σ_{el} would result in a higher σ_{inel}. As seen in Table 1, the MBR σ_{el} is larger than the TOTEM and CMS measurements by ~ 2 mb at $\sqrt{s}$=7 TeV, which could imply a higher MBR prediction for σ_{inel} at 13 TeV by ~ 2 mb as well. This interplay between σ_{el} and σ_{inel} should be kept in mind as measurements of σ_{el} and σ_{tot} at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV become available in the near future.

4 Summary and conclusions

We have presented predictions of the elastic scattering, total-inelastic, and total proton-proton cross sections at the LHC, based on a Regge theory inspired tensor-Pomeron implementation of the RENORM model for hadronic diffraction. All measured cross sections are in good agreement within the experimental uncertainties of the data and the theoretical uncertainties of the model down to the $\sim$1% level.

Acknowledgments

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