

Produkcija fotona u visokoenergijskim proton-jezgra sudarima

Samostalni seminar iz istraživanja u fizici

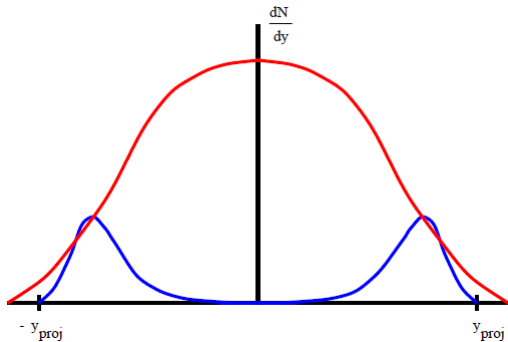
Marija Jakelić

Mentor: doc. dr. sc. Sanjin Benić,
PMF Fizički odsjek, Bijenička 32, Zagreb

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Fizika malog x

- distribucija proizvedenih čestica u hadron-hadron sudarima



Koordinate svjetlosnog stošca

- $x^\mu = (x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3)$
- Koordinate svjetlosnog stošca:

$$x^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x^0 \pm x^3) \quad (1)$$

- Skalarni produkt:

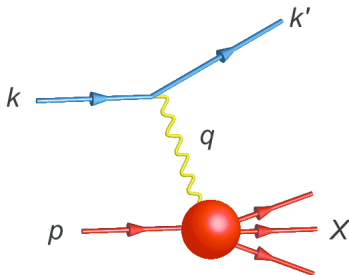
$$p \cdot x = p^- x^+ + p^+ x^- - \mathbf{p}_\perp \cdot \mathbf{x}_\perp \quad (2)$$

- $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1)$

Duboko neelastično raspršenje

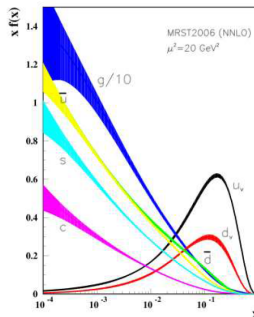
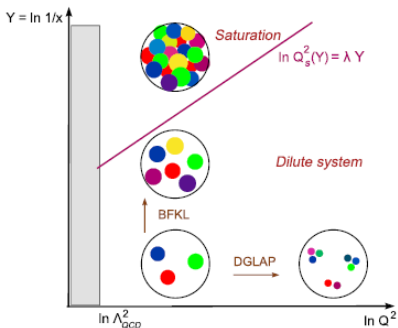
- varijable: x , Q^2 , y , s

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{sy}$$



Fazni prostor hadrona

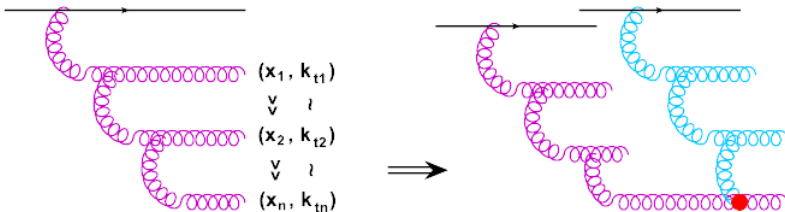
- Bjorkenov limes: fiks. x sa $Q^2, s \rightarrow \infty$
- Regge-Gribov limes: fiks. $Q^2, x \rightarrow 0$ i $s \rightarrow \infty$



Saturacija

■ Saturacijska skala:

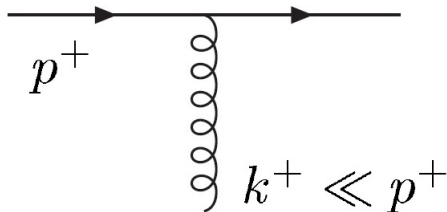
$$Q_s^2 \sim \frac{\alpha_s x G(x, Q_s^2)}{\pi R^2} \sim A^{1/3} \quad (3)$$



■ $\alpha(Q_s^2) \ll 1$

Staklasti kondenzat boje

- Skala Λ_+ dijeli na:
- brze izvore boje ρ ($p^+ > \Lambda_+$) i dinamička polja A^μ gluona ($k^+ < \Lambda_+$)



Staklasti kondenzat boje

$$W_{MV}[\rho] \equiv \exp \left[- \int dx^- d^2 x_{\perp} \frac{\rho_a(x^-, x_{\perp}) \rho^a(x^-, x_{\perp})}{2\mu^2(x^-)} \right] \quad (4)$$

$$Q_s^2 = \frac{g^2 C_F}{2\pi} \mu_A^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\langle A[\rho] \rangle_{\rho} = \int [\mathcal{D}\rho] W[\rho] A[\rho] \quad (6)$$

Yang-Mills jednadžba

- Yang-Mills jednadžba:

$$[D_\nu, F^{\nu\mu}] = J^\mu, \quad (7)$$

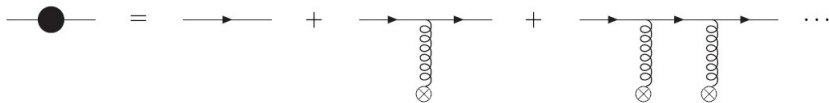
$$J^\mu(x^-, x_\perp) = \delta^{\mu+} g \rho(x^-, x_\perp) \quad (8)$$

- Rješenje:

$$A^i(x^-, x_\perp) = \theta(x^-) \frac{i}{g} U(x_\perp) \partial^i U^\dagger(x_\perp) \quad (9)$$

$$U(x_\perp) \equiv \text{T exp} \left\{ -ig^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz^- \frac{1}{\nabla_\perp^2} \tilde{\rho}_a(z^-, z_\perp) t^a \right\} \quad (10)$$

Fermionski propagator u polju jezgre



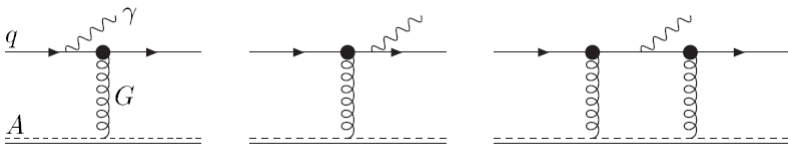
$$G_F(x, y) = i \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \sum_{s,a} \psi_q^{s,a}(x) \bar{\psi}_q^{s,a}(y) \quad (11)$$

Amplituda

- Promatramo proces:

$$q(p) + A \rightarrow q(q)\gamma(k)A \quad (12)$$

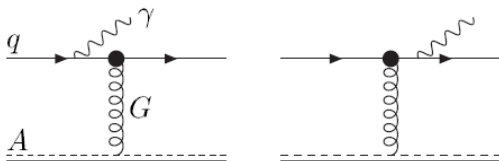
$$\begin{aligned} \langle q(q)\gamma(k)|q(p) \rangle &= -e\bar{u}(q)[(2\pi)^4\delta^4(k+q-p)\not{\epsilon} \\ &+ \mathcal{T}_F(q, p-k)G_F^0(p-k)\not{\epsilon} + \not{\epsilon}G_F^0(q+k)\mathcal{T}_F(q+k, p) \\ &\int \frac{d^4l}{(2\pi)^4} \mathcal{T}_F(q, l)G_F^0(l)\not{\epsilon}G_F^0(k+l)\mathcal{T}_F(k+l, p)]u(p) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$



Amplituda

- Konačan izraz za amplitudu:

$$\langle q(q)\gamma(k)|q(p)\rangle \sim \bar{u}(q) \left[\frac{\gamma^-(\not{p} - \not{k} + m)\not{\epsilon}}{(p-k)^2 - m^2} + \frac{\not{\epsilon}(\not{q} + \not{k} + m)\gamma^-}{(q+k)^2 - m^2} \right] u(p) \\ \times 2\pi\delta(q^- + k^- - p^-) \int d^2x_\perp e^{i(q_\perp + k_\perp - p_\perp) \cdot x_\perp} (U(x_\perp) - 1) \quad (14)$$



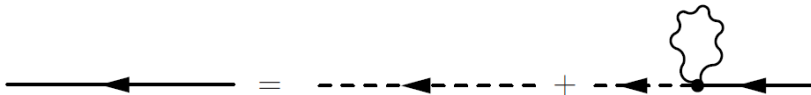
Spinski dio amplitude

$$L \equiv \bar{u}(q) \left[\frac{\gamma^- (\not{p} - \not{k} + m) \not{\epsilon}}{(p-k)^2 - m^2} + \frac{\not{\epsilon} (\not{q} + \not{k} + m) \gamma^-}{(q+k)^2 - m^2} \right] u(p) \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \text{tr}(L^\dagger L) \rangle = & -4m^2 \left[\frac{p^{-2}}{(q \cdot k)^2} + \frac{q^{-2}}{(p \cdot k)^2} + \frac{k^{-2}}{(p \cdot k)(q \cdot k)} \right] \\ & + 8(p^{-2} + q^{-2}) \left[\frac{p \cdot q}{(p \cdot k)(q \cdot k)} + \frac{1}{q \cdot k} - \frac{1}{p \cdot k} \right] \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

Usrednjavanje po svim vrijednostima boje

■ $\langle U(x_\perp) \rangle$

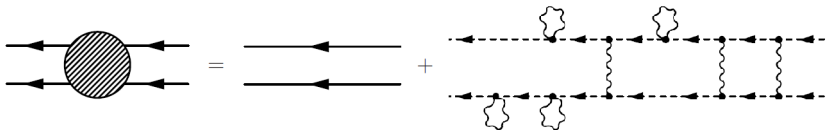


$$\langle U(x_\perp) \rangle = 1 - \mathcal{P}(x_\perp) + \mathcal{P}(x_\perp)e^{-B_1 x_\perp}, \quad (17)$$

$$B_1(x_\perp) \sim \frac{Q_S^2}{\Lambda_{QCD}^2} \quad (18)$$

Usrednjavanje po svim vrijednostima boje

$$\blacksquare \langle U^\dagger(x_\perp) U(y_\perp) \rangle$$



$$\langle (U^\dagger(x_\perp) - 1)(U(y_\perp) - 1) \rangle = \mathcal{P}(x_\perp) \mathcal{P}(y_\perp) [1 + e^{-B_2(x_\perp - y_\perp)} - 2e^{-B_1}] \quad (19)$$

$$B_2(x_\perp - y_\perp) \approx \frac{Q_s^2(x_\perp - y_\perp)^2}{4\pi} \log \left(\frac{1}{|x_\perp - y_\perp| \Lambda_{QCD}} \right) \quad (20)$$

Diferencijalni udarni presjek

- $\delta(q^- + k^- - p^-) \rightarrow \delta(0^-)$
- Umjesto ravnim valom ulazni kvark predstavljamo valnim paketom:

$$|\phi_{in}\rangle \equiv \int \frac{d^3l}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{ib \cdot l_{\perp}}}{\sqrt{2E_l}} \phi(l) |q(l)_{in}\rangle \quad (21)$$

- Normalizacija:

$$\langle \phi_{in} | \phi_{in} \rangle = 1 \quad \text{t.j.} \int \frac{d^3l}{(2\pi)^3} |\phi(l)|^2 = 1 \quad (22)$$

Diferencijalni udarni presjek

- Diferencijal vjerojatnosti interakcije između valnog paketa i jezgre:

$$dP(b) \equiv \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3 2k_0} \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3 2q_0} |\langle q(q)\gamma(k) | \phi_{in} \rangle|^2 \quad (23)$$

- Nakon integracije:

$$d\sigma = \int d^2b dP(b) \quad (24)$$

- Diferencijalni udarni presjek:

$$d\sigma = \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3 2k_0} \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3 2q_0} \frac{1}{2p^-} |\mathcal{M}(l|qk)|^2 2\pi \delta(p^- - q^- - k^-) \quad (25)$$

Inkluzivni udarni presjek

■ $l_{\perp} \equiv q_{\perp} + k_{\perp}$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{incl}}{d^2k_{\perp}} \sim \frac{1}{k_{\perp}^2} \int_{z_{min}}^1 dz P_{q \rightarrow q\gamma}(z) \int d^2l_{\perp} \frac{l_{\perp}^2 C(l_{\perp})}{[l_{\perp} - k_{\perp}/z]^2} \quad (26)$$

■ Korelator:

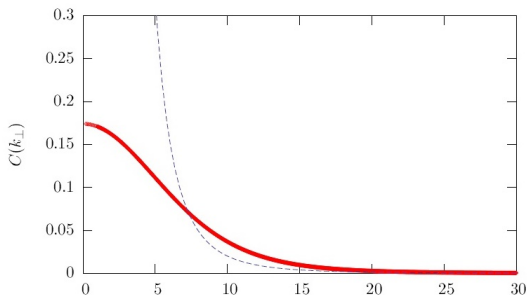
$$C(l_{\perp}) = \int d^2x_{\perp} e^{-il_{\perp} \cdot x_{\perp}} e^{-B_2(x_{\perp})} \quad (27)$$

Korelator

- perturbativna granica

$$C(l_{\perp}) \approx \frac{2Q_s^2}{l_{\perp}^4}. \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{pert.}}{d^2k_{\perp}} \propto \frac{N_h}{k_{\perp}^2} \int_{z_{min}}^1 dz P_{q \rightarrow q\gamma}(z) \int \frac{d^2l_{\perp}}{l_{\perp}^2 [l_{\perp} - k_{\perp}/z]^2} \quad (29)$$



Zaključak

- Pretstavljena teorija staklastog kondenzata boje
- Izračunat udarni presjek za produkciju fotona u pA sudarima
- zbog jakog polja jezgre $O(1/g)$ bremstrahlung dijagrami postaju dominantniji od $q\bar{q} \rightarrow g \gamma$

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