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Understanding forward particle production

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Opportunities for Drell-Yan Physics at RHIC

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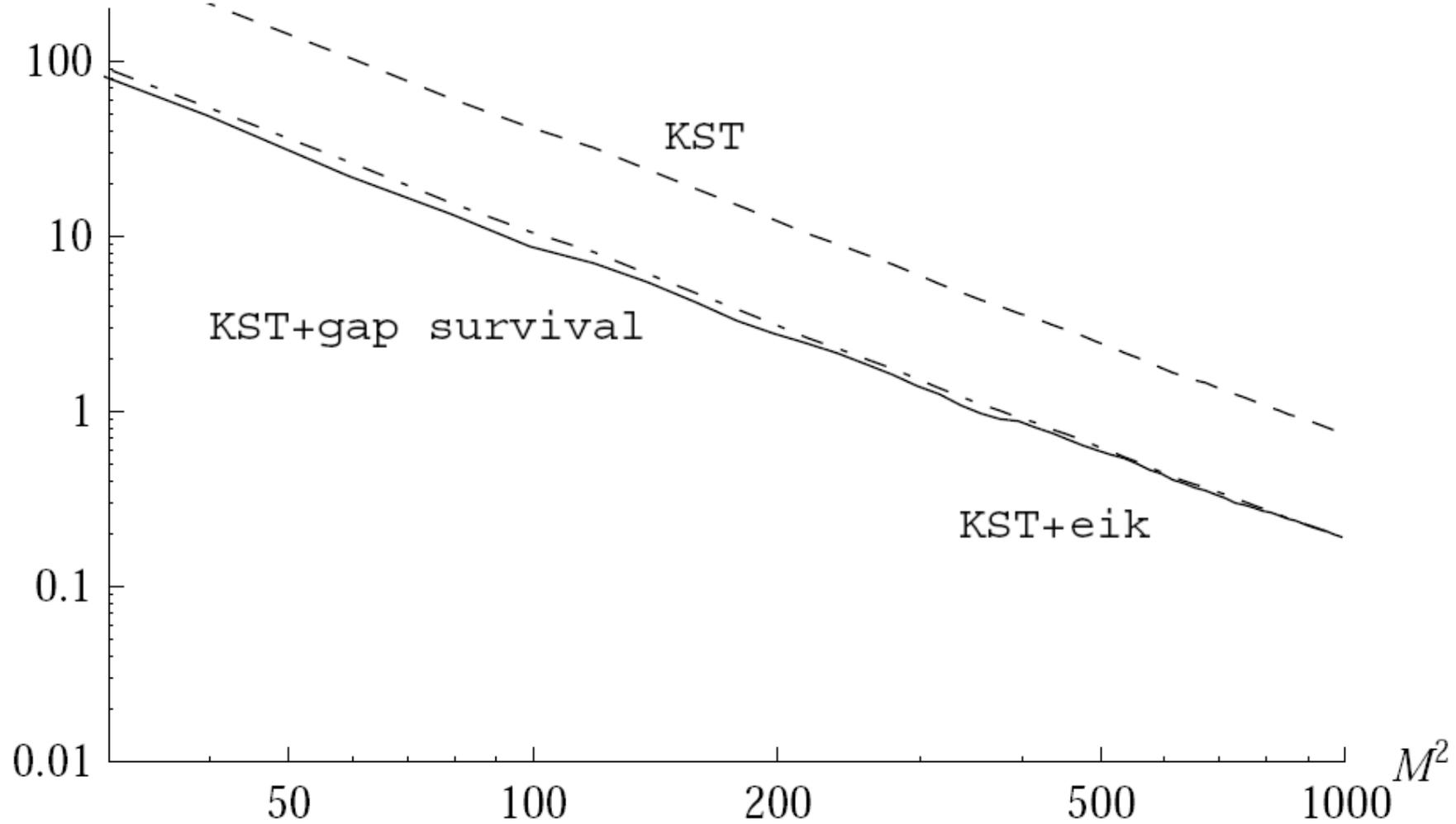
We will talk about...

- Color neutralization and soft physics in diffractive DIS
- Sudakov suppression and elastic scattering
- Drell-Yan at high energies: diffractive vs inclusive
- Large and small dipoles
- Eikonalization of the elastic amplitude and gap survival
- Summary

Gap survival vs. eikonalization

$$\frac{d\sigma_{DDY}}{dx dM^2}(x=0.5, M^2), \text{ fb}$$

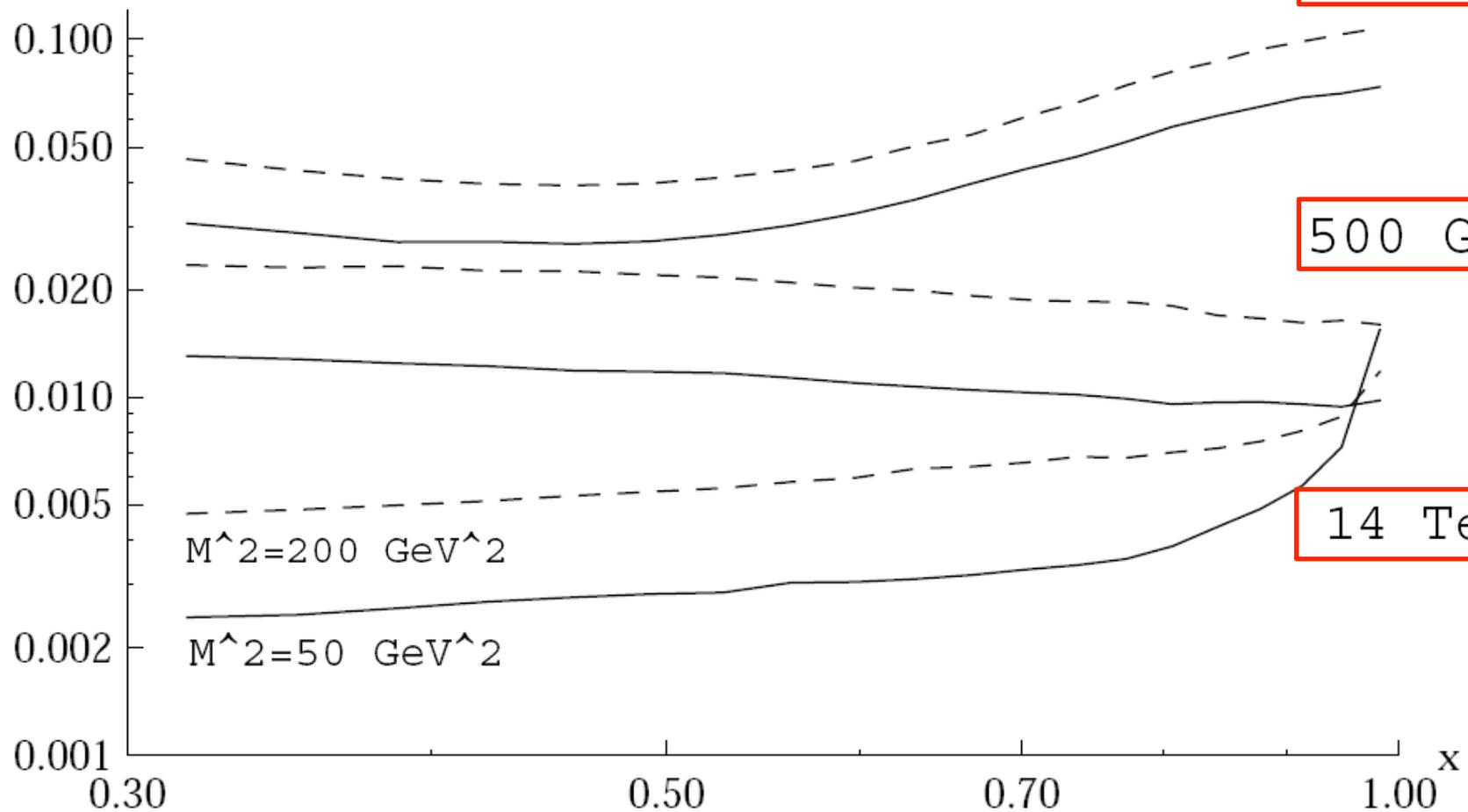
$$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$$



Diffractive vs. inclusive DY

$$\frac{d\sigma_{DDY}}{dx dM^2}$$

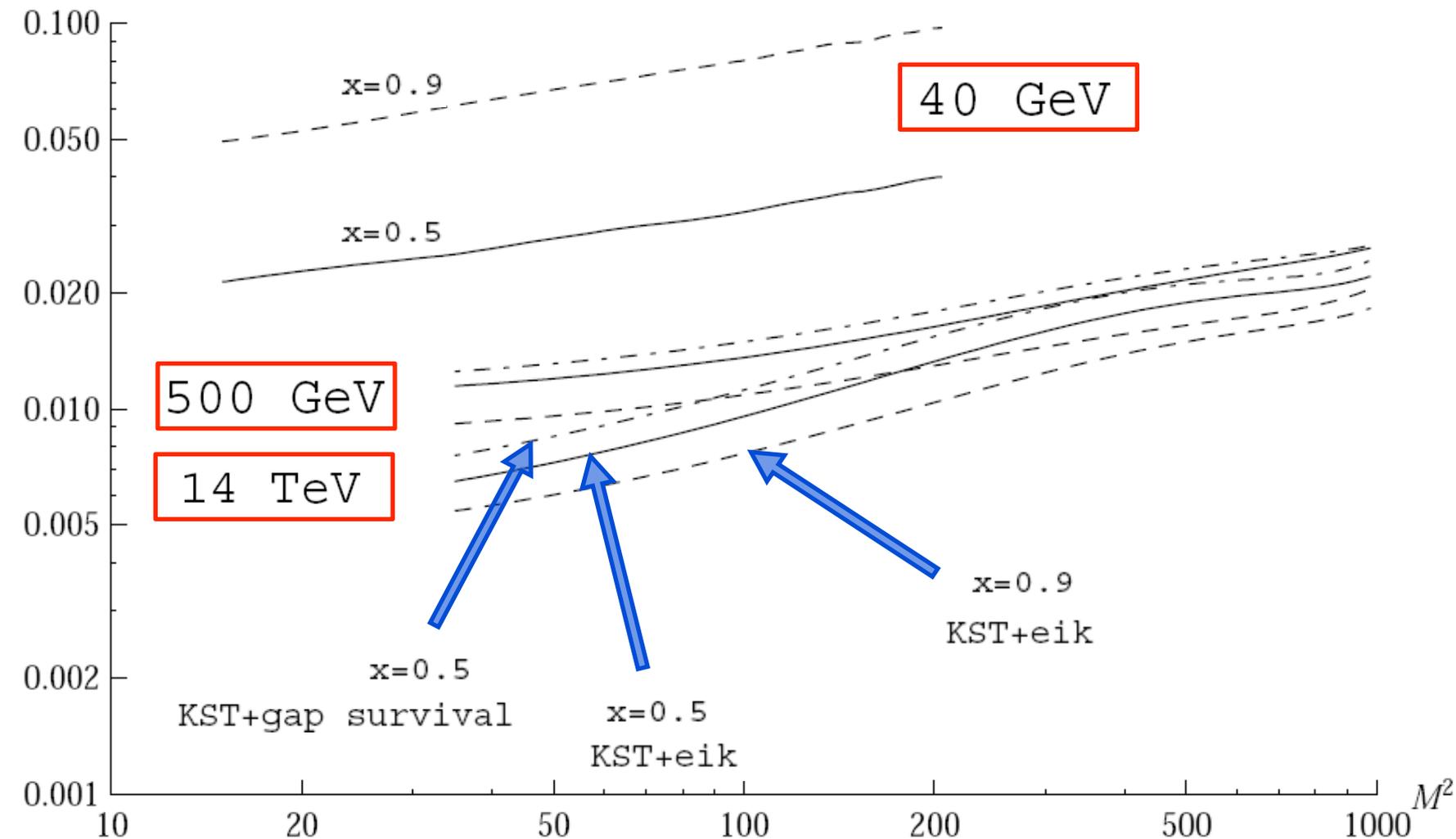
$$\frac{d\sigma_{DY}}{dx dM^2}$$



Diffractive vs. inclusive DY

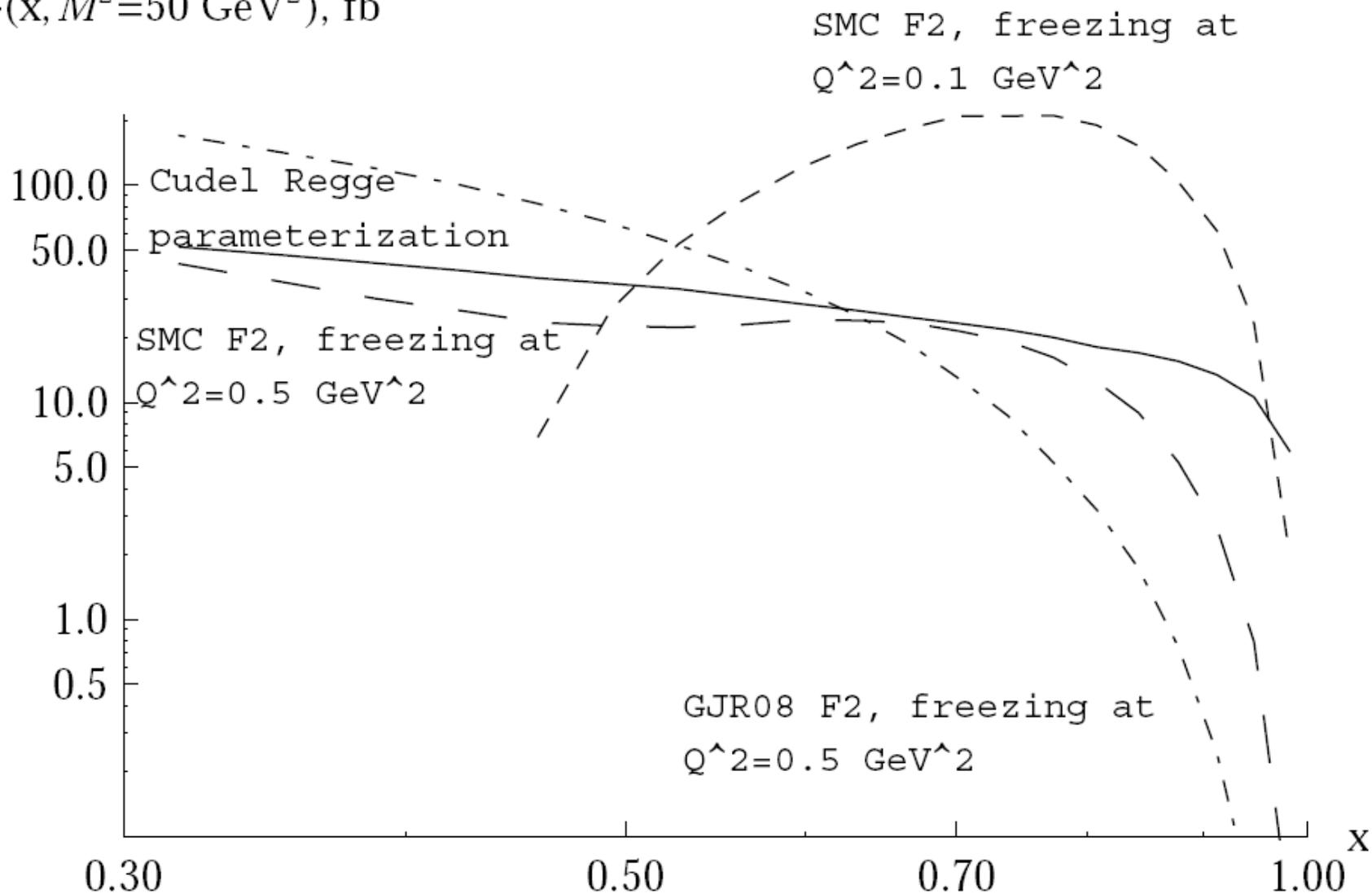
$$\frac{d\sigma_{DDY}}{dx dM^2}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{DY}}{dx dM^2}$$



Theory uncertainties

$$\frac{d\sigma_{DDY}}{dx dM^2}(x, M^2=50 \text{ GeV}^2), \text{ fb}$$



Conclusions

- A quark **cannot radiate** photon diffractively in the forward direction
- A hadron can radiate photon diffractively in the forward direction because of **the transverse motion of quarks**
- The ratio diffractive/inclusive DY cross sections falls with energy and rises with photon dilepton mass due to **the saturated shape** of the dipole cross section
- Hard and soft interactions contribute to the DDY on the same footing, which is **the dramatic breakdown of the QCD factorisation**
- Main features of Drell-Yan diffraction are valid for other **Abelian processes**
- Experimental measurements of DDY would allow to probe directly the dipole cross section **at large separations**, as well **as the proton structure** function at soft and semihard scales, and large x
- DDY is a good playground for **diffractive production of heavy flavors**