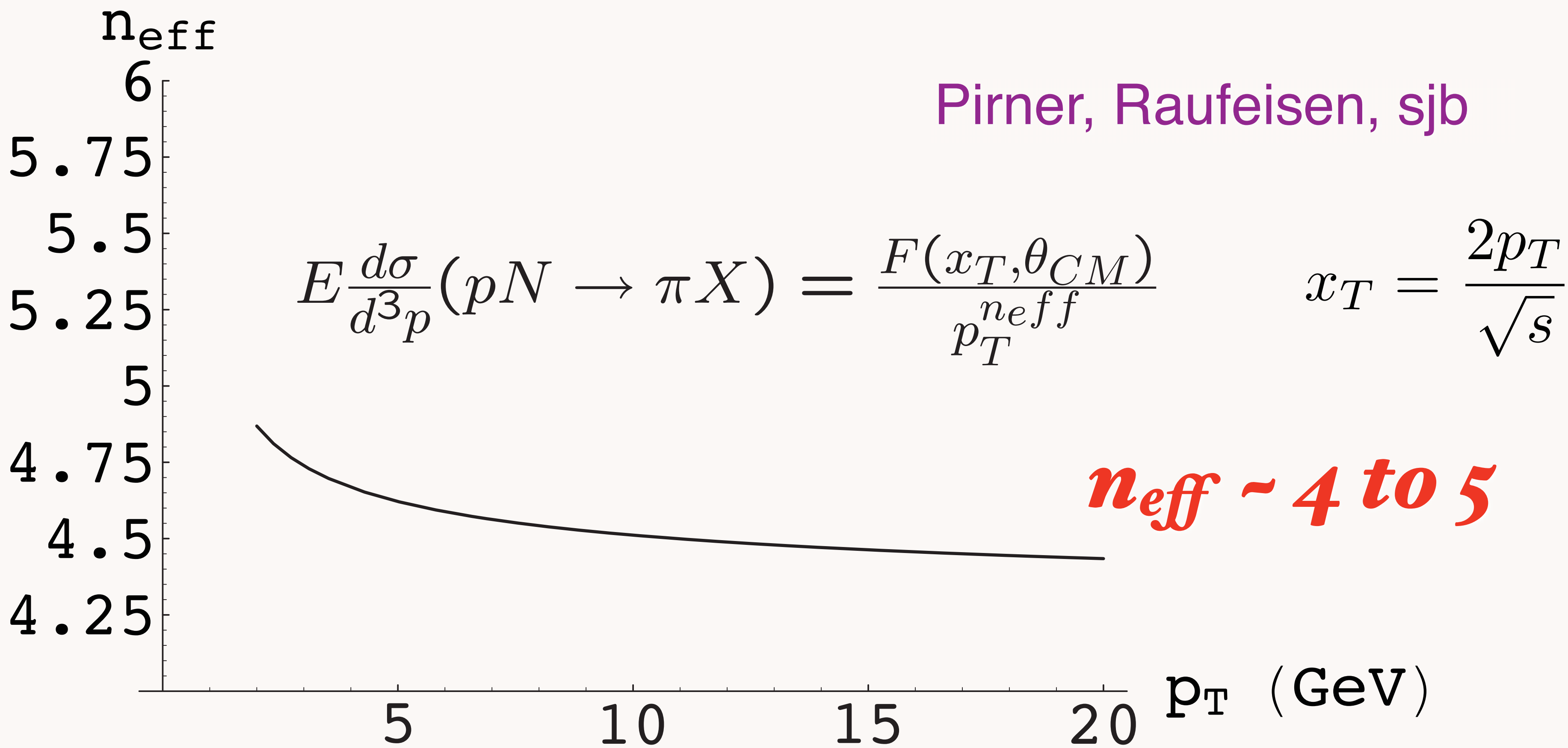
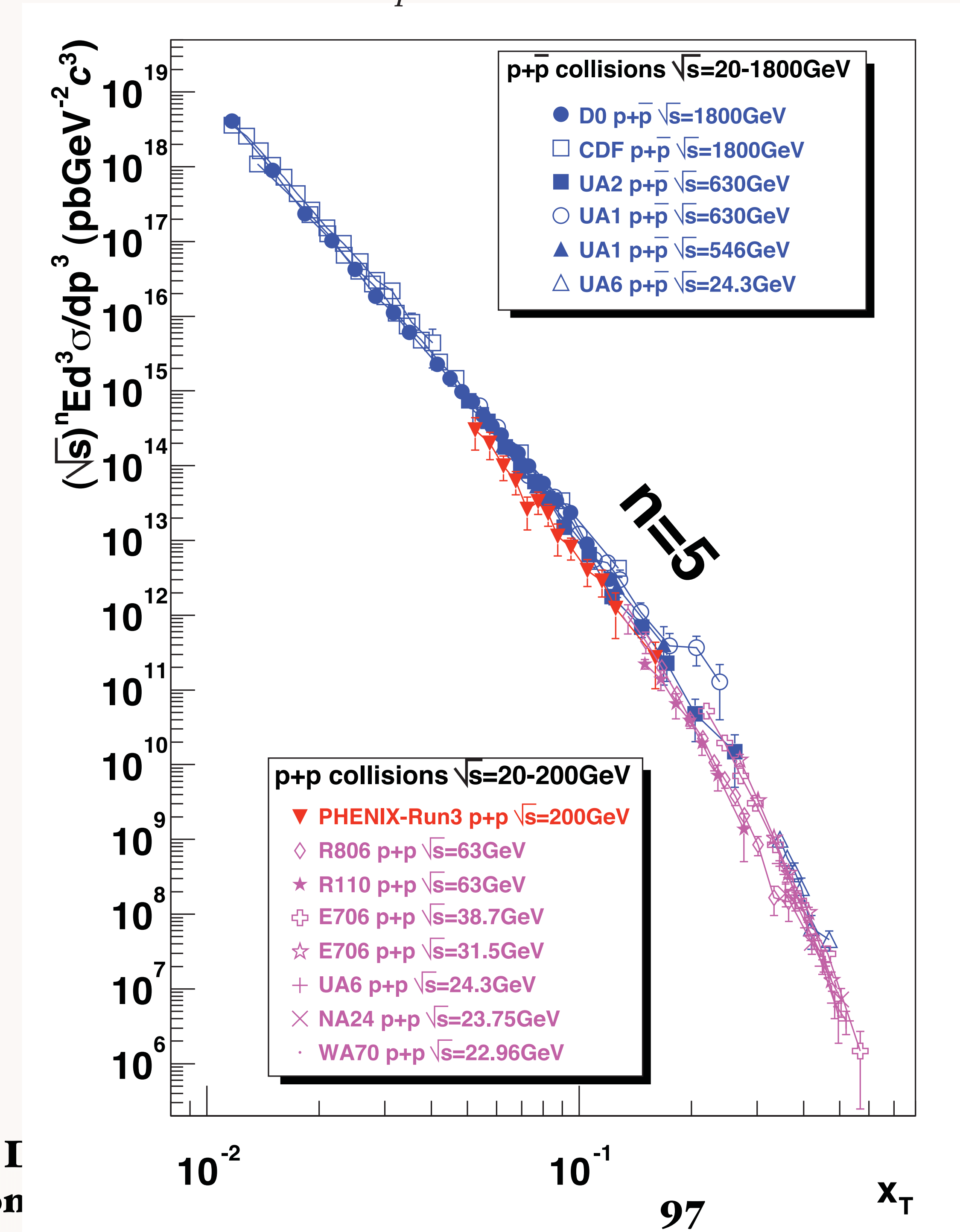
QCD prediction: Modification of power fall-off due to DGLAP evolution and the Running Coupling



Key test of PQCD: power-law fall-off at fixed x_T

$\sqrt{s}^n E \frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to \gamma X)$ at fixed x_T

Tannenbaum

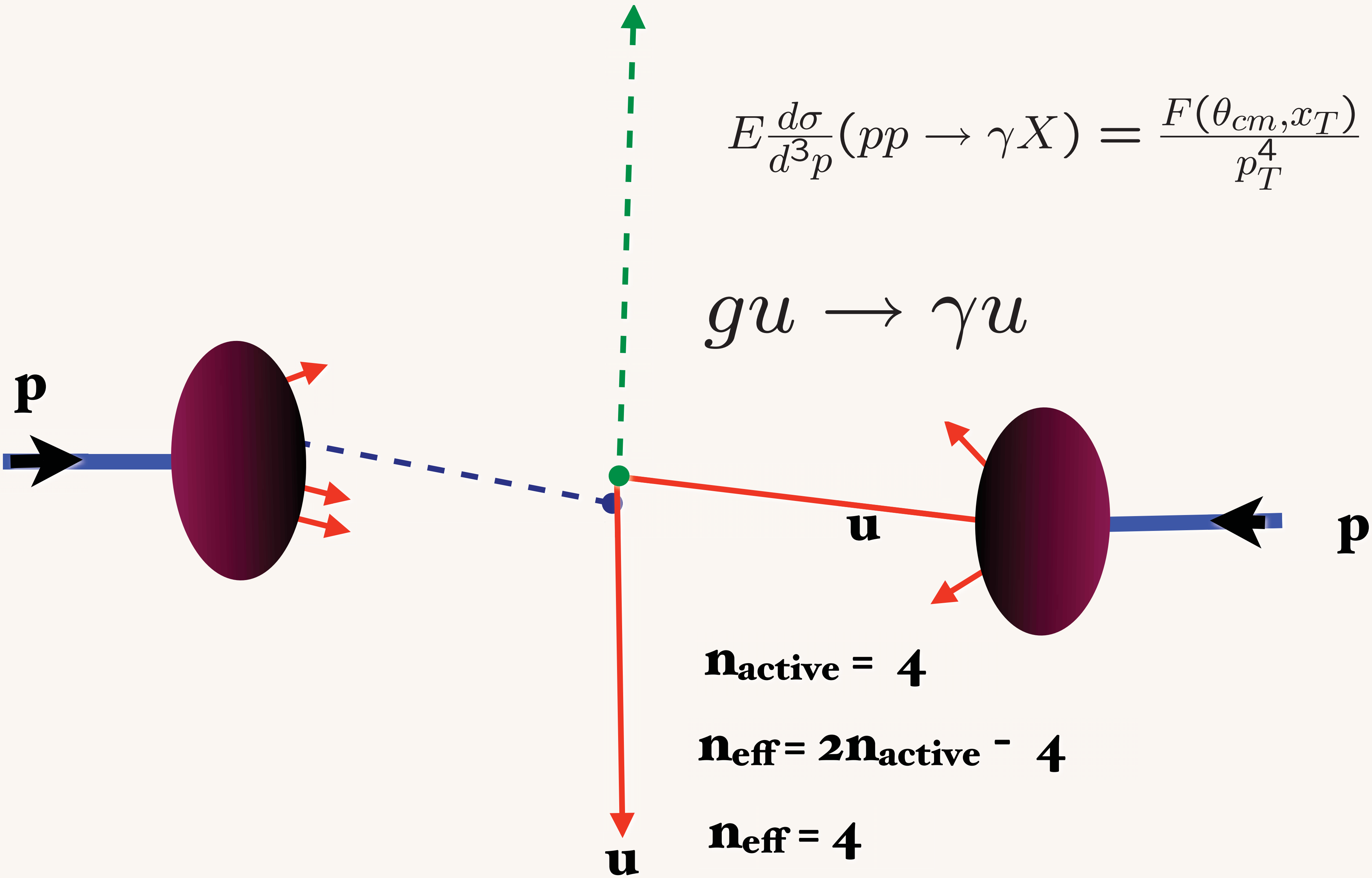


Scaling of direct photon production consistent with PQCD

$$pp \longrightarrow \gamma X$$

$$E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to \gamma X) = \frac{F(\theta_{cm}, x_T)}{p_T^4}$$

$$gu \longrightarrow \gamma u$$

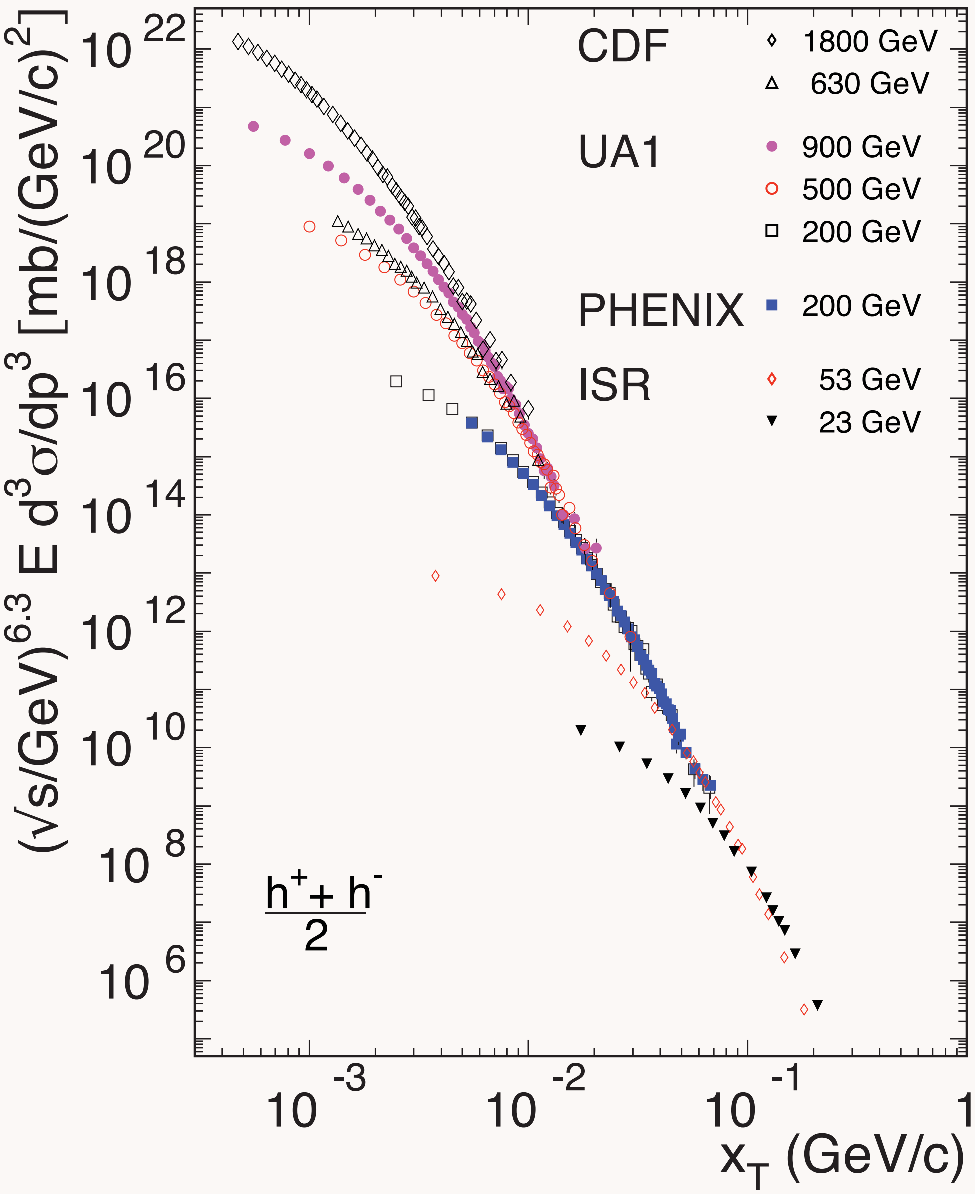


$n_{active} = 4$

$n_{eff} = 2n_{active} - 4$

$n_{eff} = 4$

$$\sqrt{s}^{6.3} \times E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to H^{\pm}X) \text{ at fixed } x_T$$

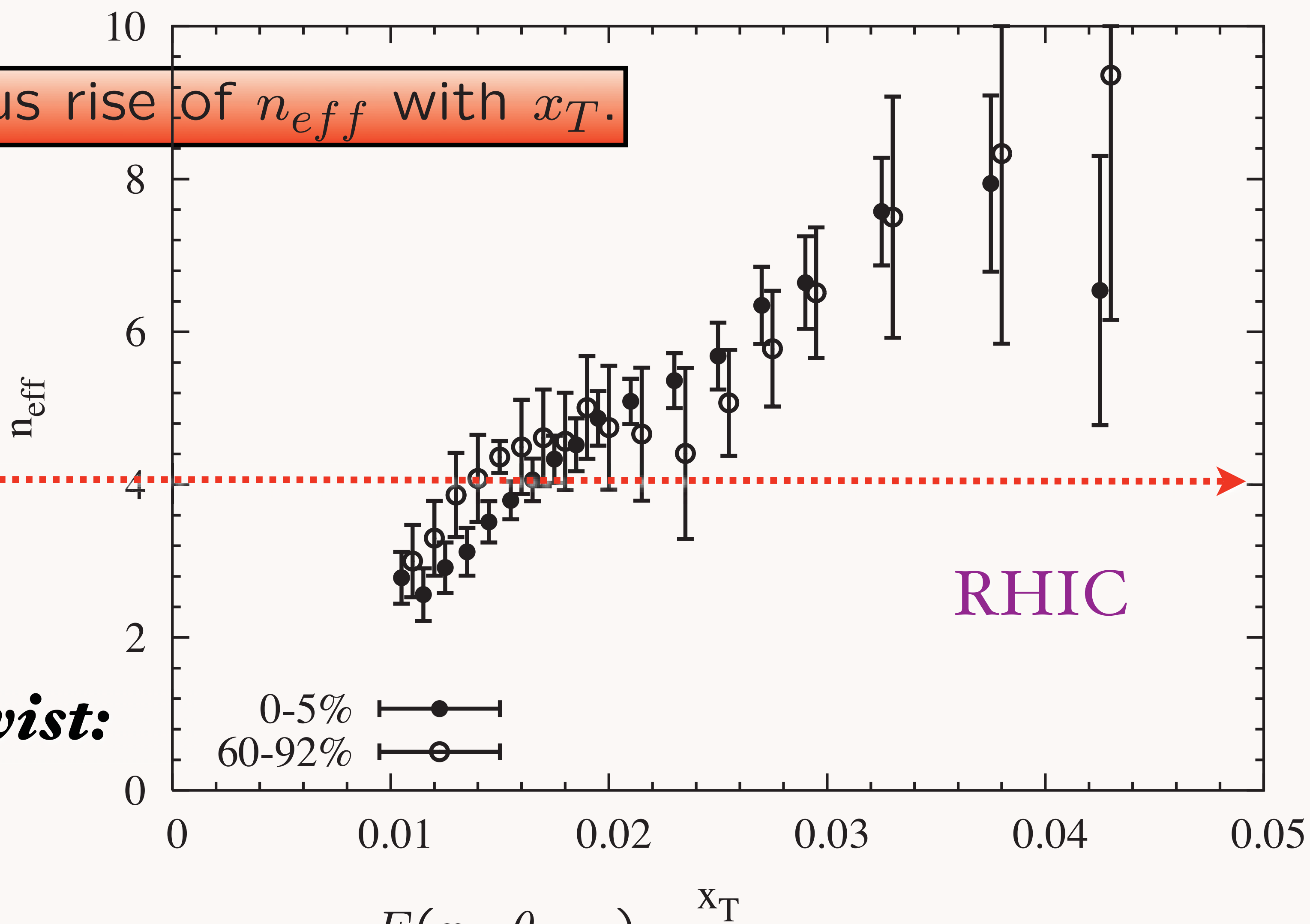


Tannenbaum

Scaling inconsistent with PQCD

Protons produced in AuAu collisions at RHIC do not exhibit clear scaling properties in the available p_T range. Shown are data for central $(0-5\%)$ and for peripheral $(60-90\%)$ collisions.

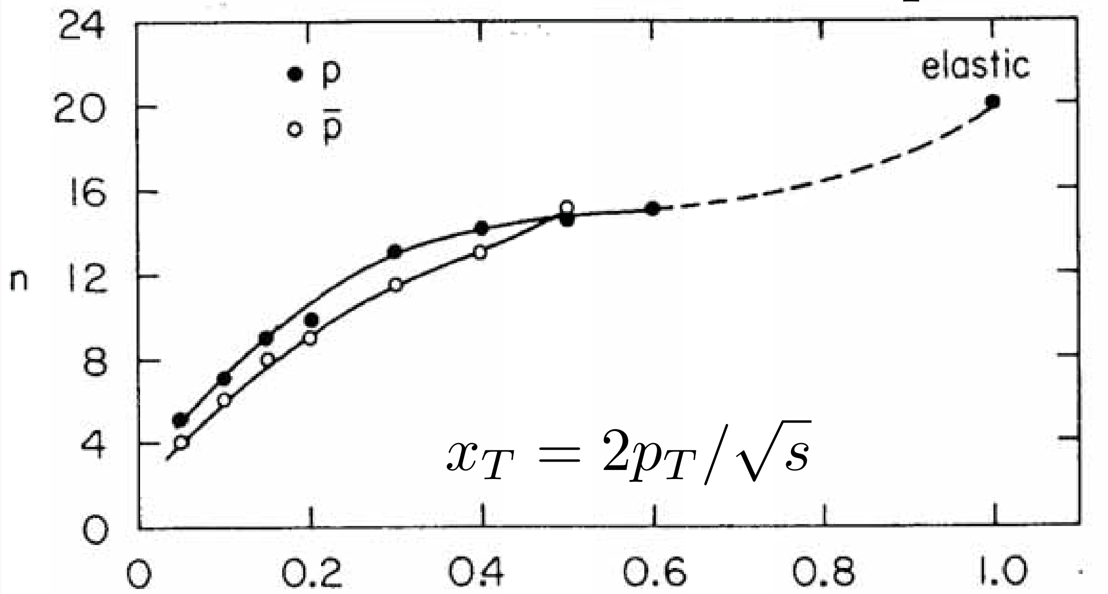
Continuous rise of n_{eff} with x_T.



Leading twist:

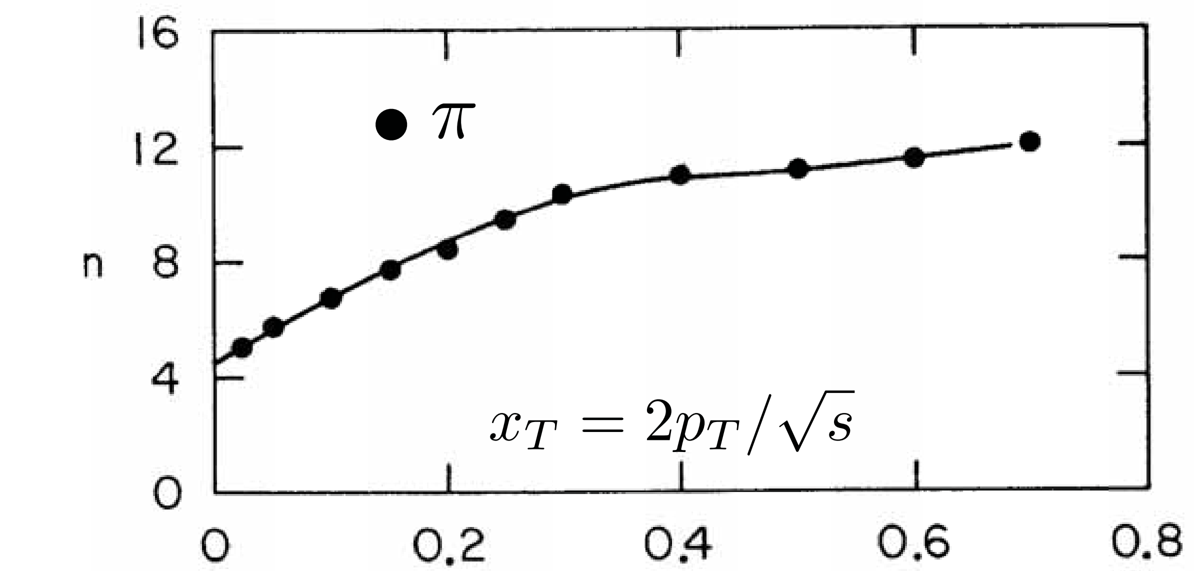
$$E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pN \to pX) = \frac{F(x_T,\theta_{CM})}{p_T^{n_{eff}}}$$

$$E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to HX) = \frac{F(x_T, \theta_{cm} = \pi/2)}{p_T^n}$$

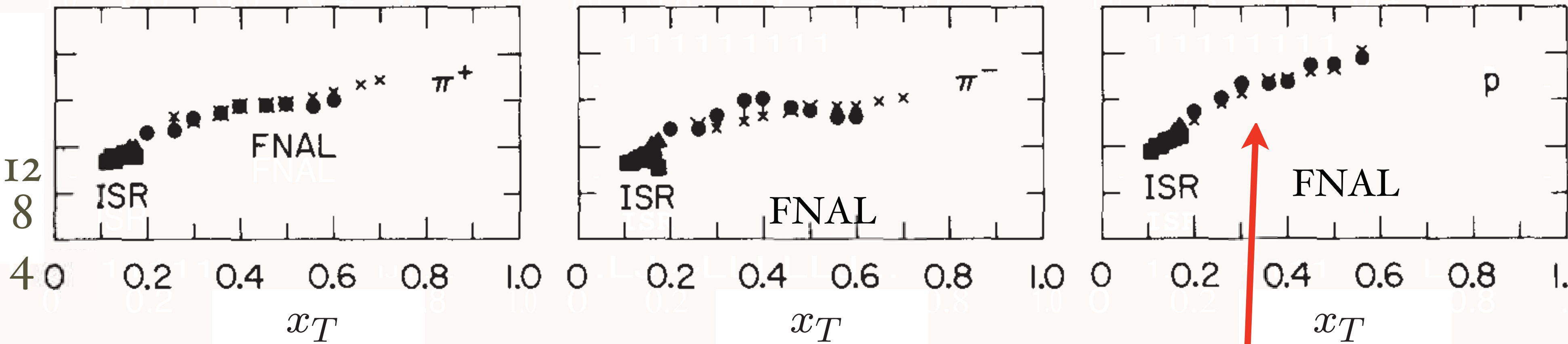


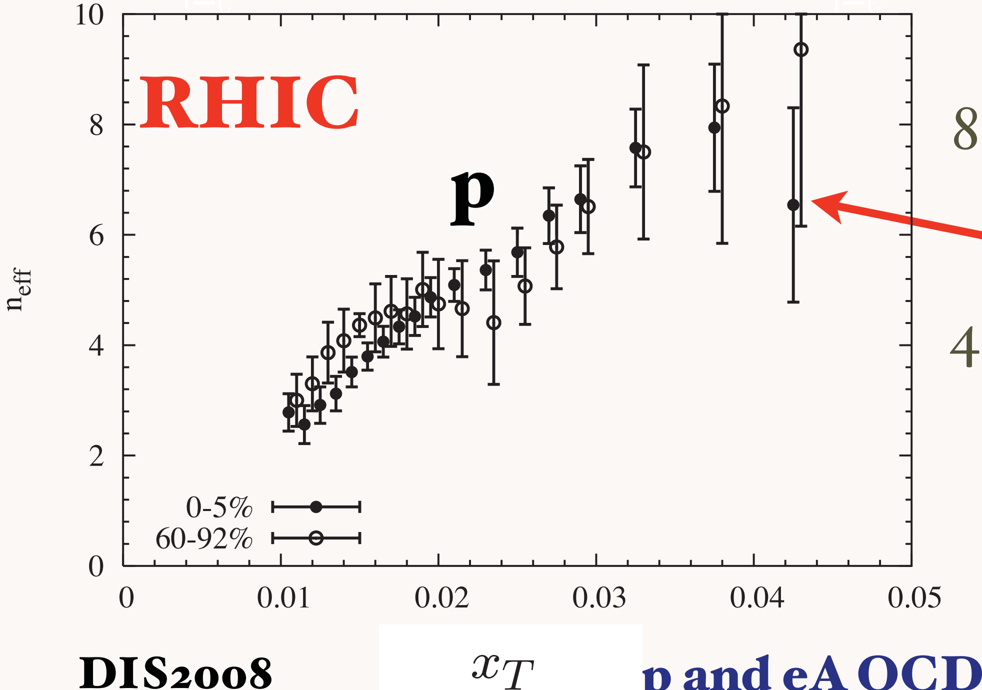
Clear evidence for higher-twist contributions

J. W. Cronin, SSI 1974



$$E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to HX) = \frac{F(x_T, \theta_{CM})}{p_T^{n_{eff}}}$$



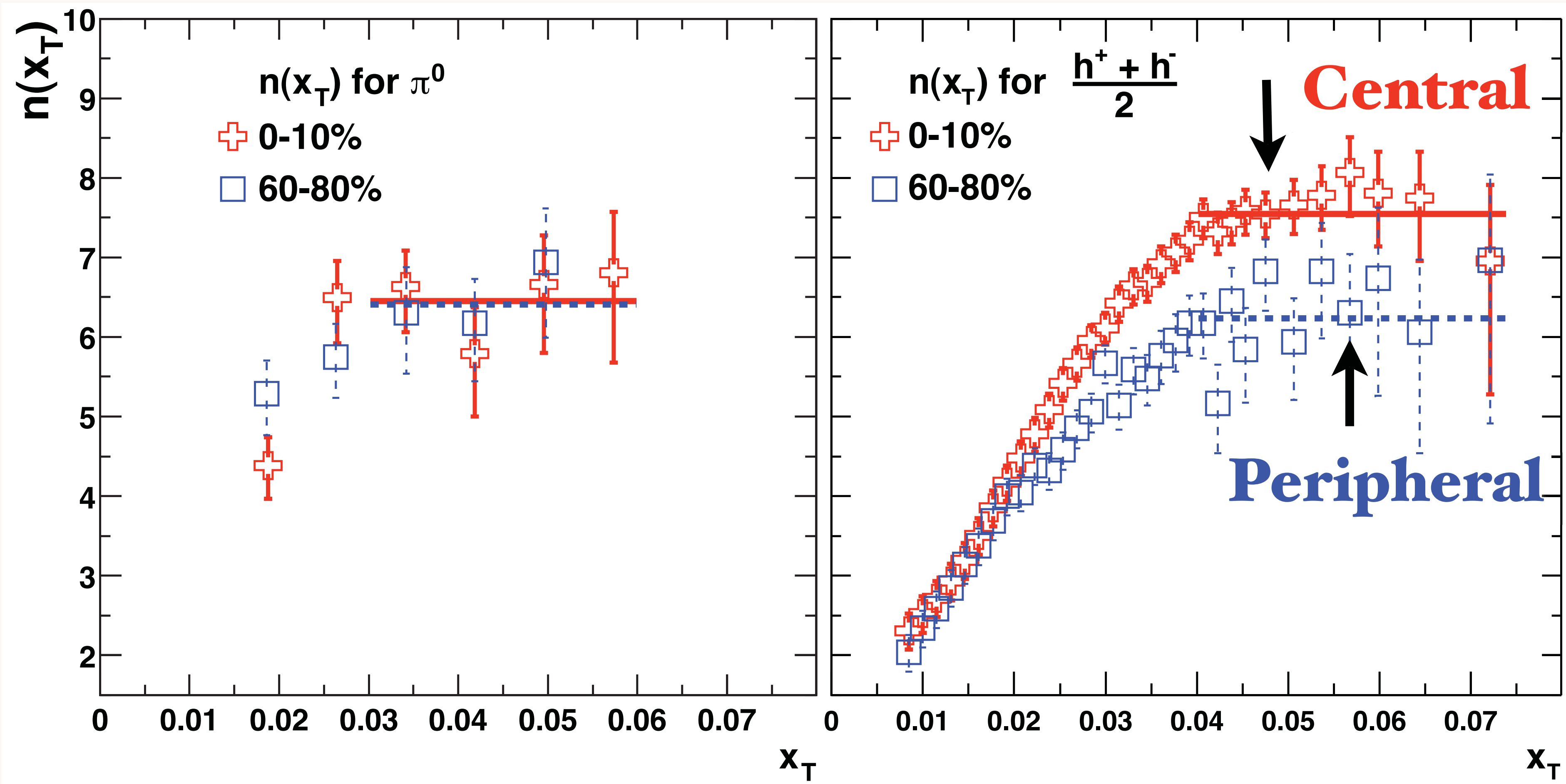


$$E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to pX) = \frac{F(x_T, \theta_{CM})}{p_T^{12}}$$

$$E\frac{d\sigma}{d^3p}(pp \to pX) = \frac{F(x_T, \theta_{CM})}{p_T^{8}}$$

Trend consistent with RHIC at small x_T

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 130$ and 200 GeV

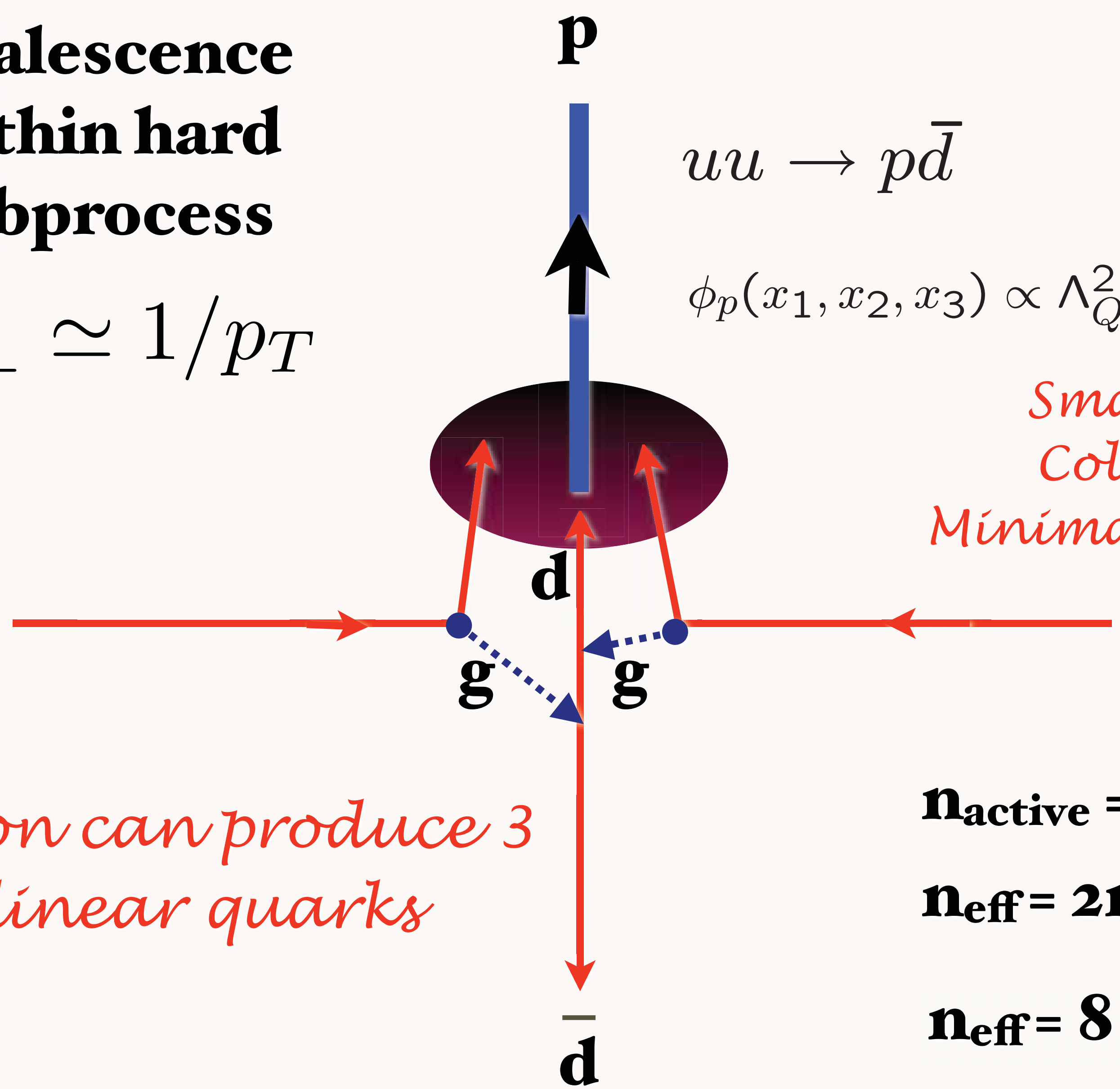


Proton power changes with centrality !

Baryon can be made directly within hard subprocess

Coalescence within hard subprocess

$$b_\perp \simeq 1/p_T$$



$$uu \to p\bar{d}$$

$$\phi_p(x_1, x_2, x_3) \propto \Lambda^2_{QCD}$$

Bjorken
Blankenbecler, Gunion, sjb
Berger, sjb
Hoyer, et al: Semi-Exclusive

Small color-singlet
Color Transparent
Minimal same-side energy

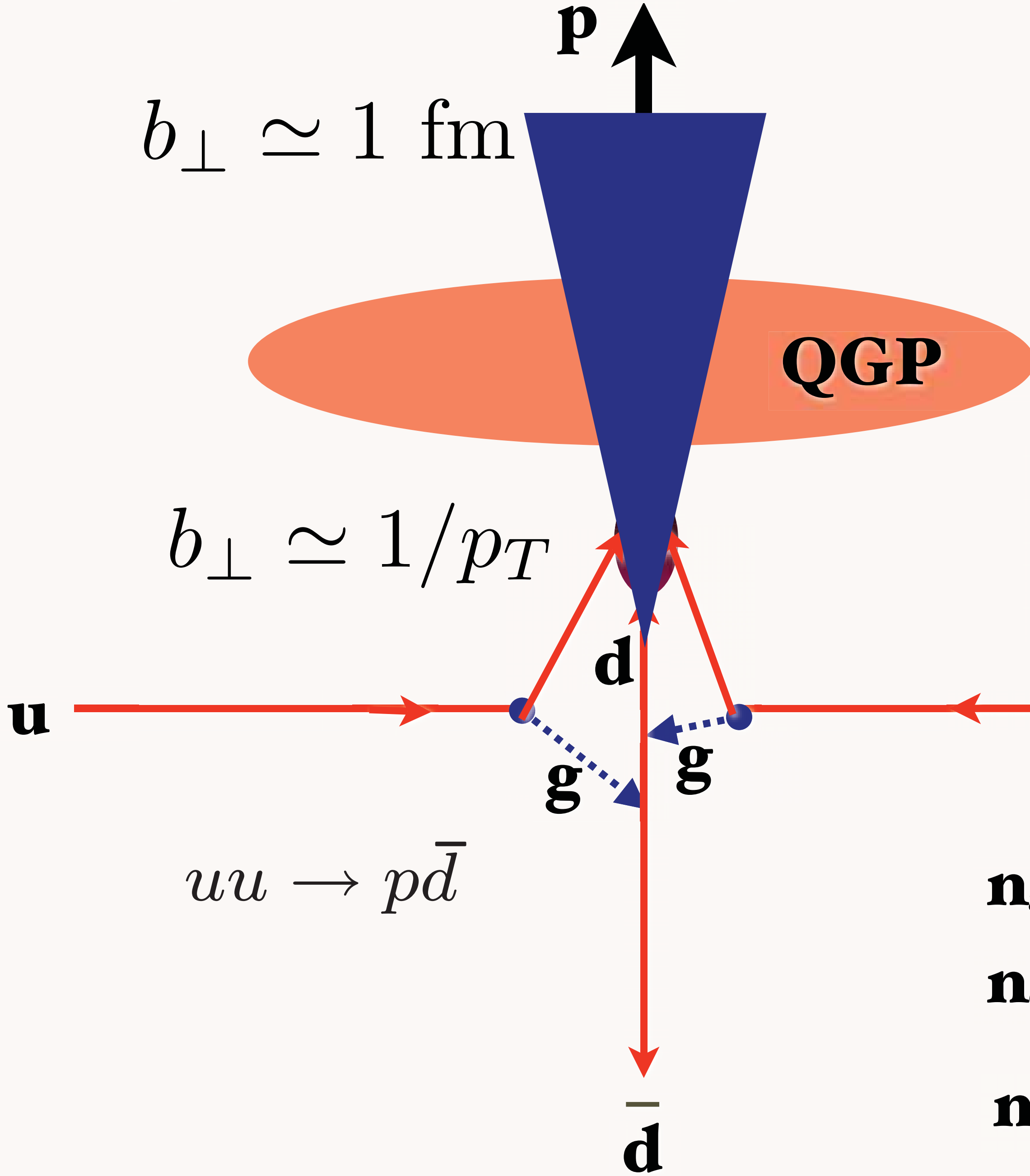
Collision can produce 3 collinear quarks

$n_{active} = 6$

$n_{eff} = 2n_{active} - 4$

$n_{eff} = 8$

Baryon made directly within hard subprocess



Formation Time proportional to Energy

Small color-singlet
Color Transparent
Minimal same-side energy

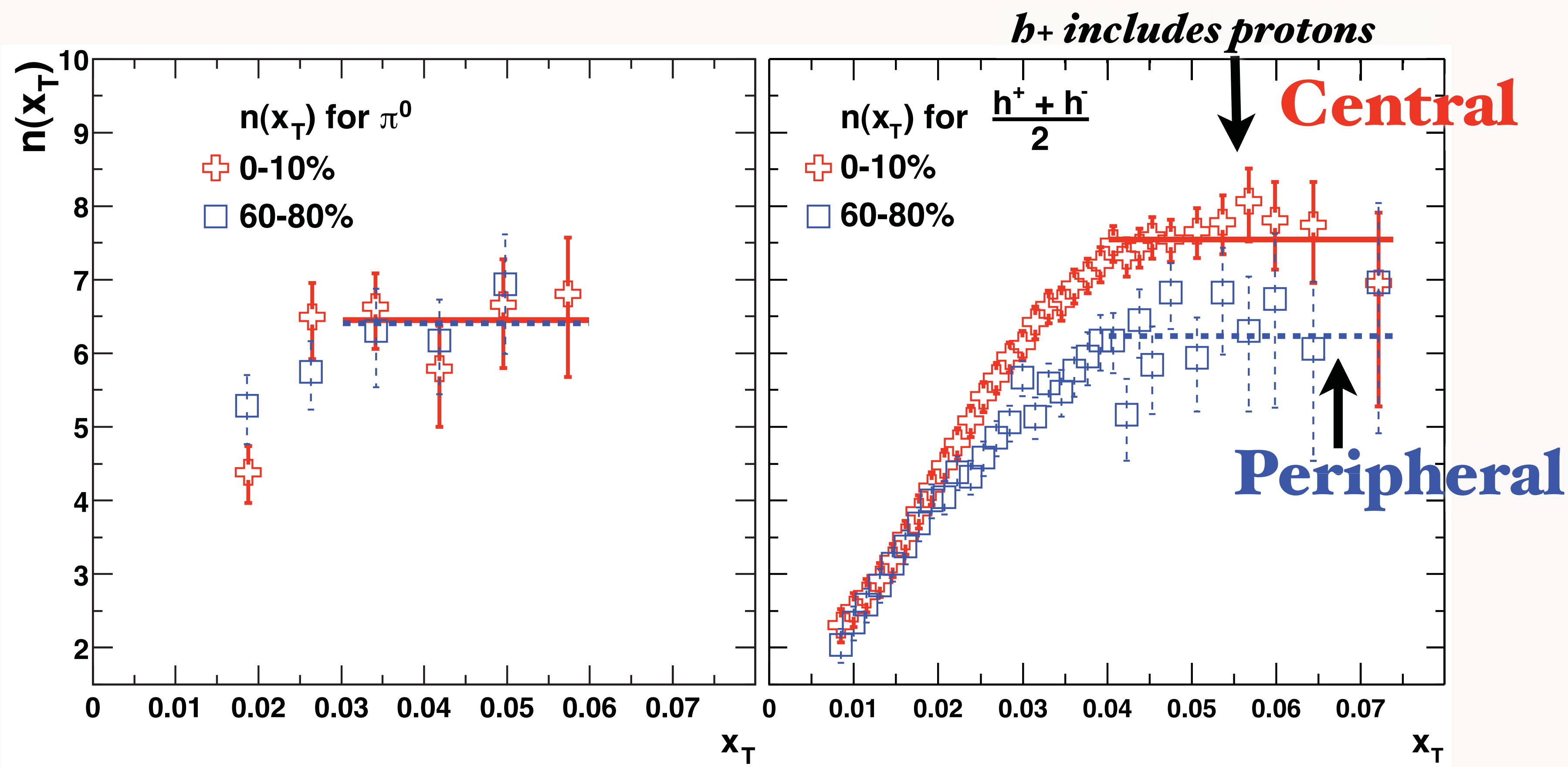
$n_{active} = 6$

$n_{eff} = 2n_{active} - 4$

$n_{eff} = 8$

Power-law exponent $n(x_T)$ for π^0 and h spectra in central and peripheral Au+Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 130$ and 200 GeV

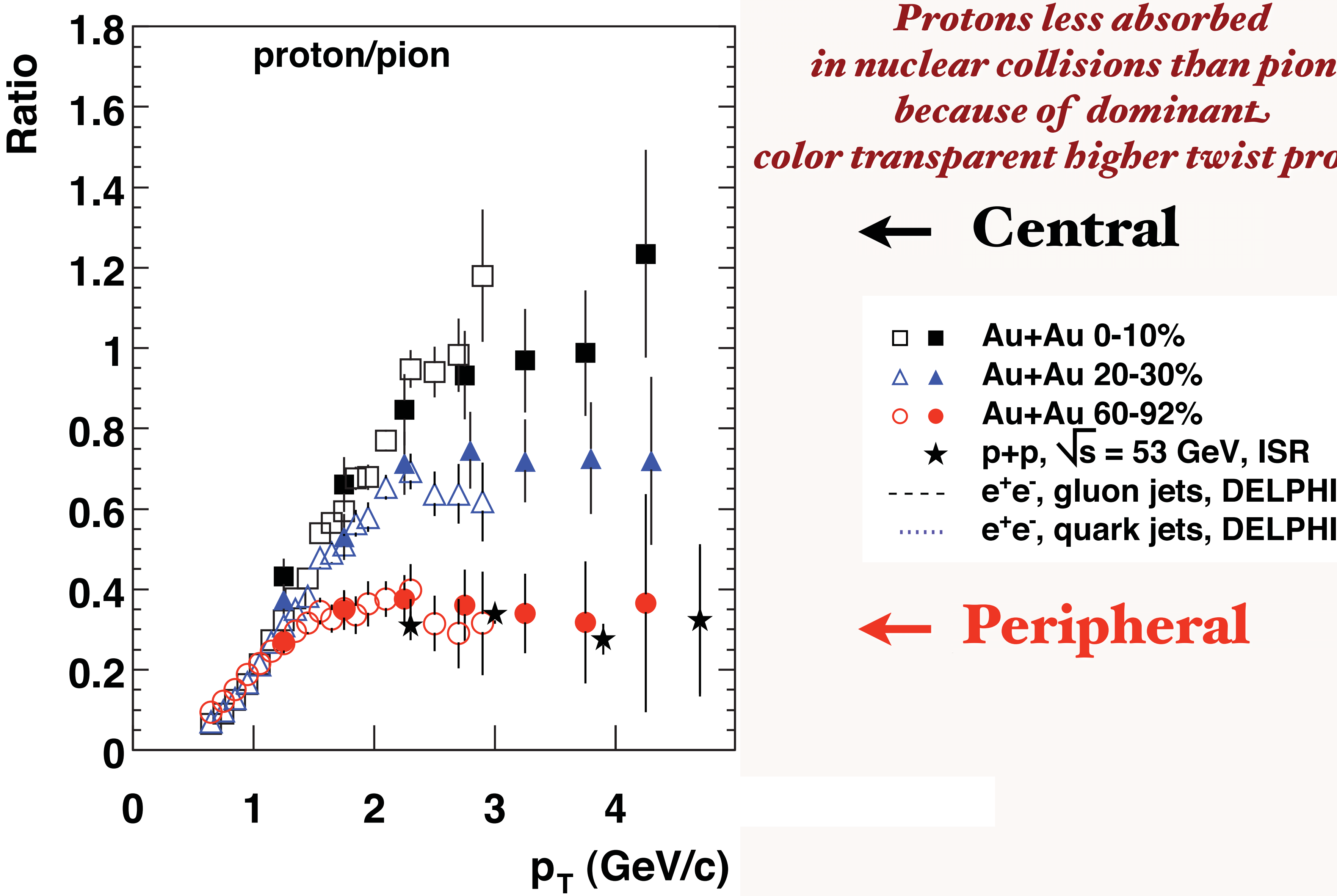
S. S. Adler, *et al.*, PHENIX Collaboration, *Phys. Rev.* C **69**, 034910 (2004) [nucl-ex/0308006].



Proton production dominated by color-transparent direct high n_{eff} subprocesses

S. S. Adler *et al.* PHENIX Collaboration *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **91**, 172301 (2003).

Particle ratio changes with centrality!

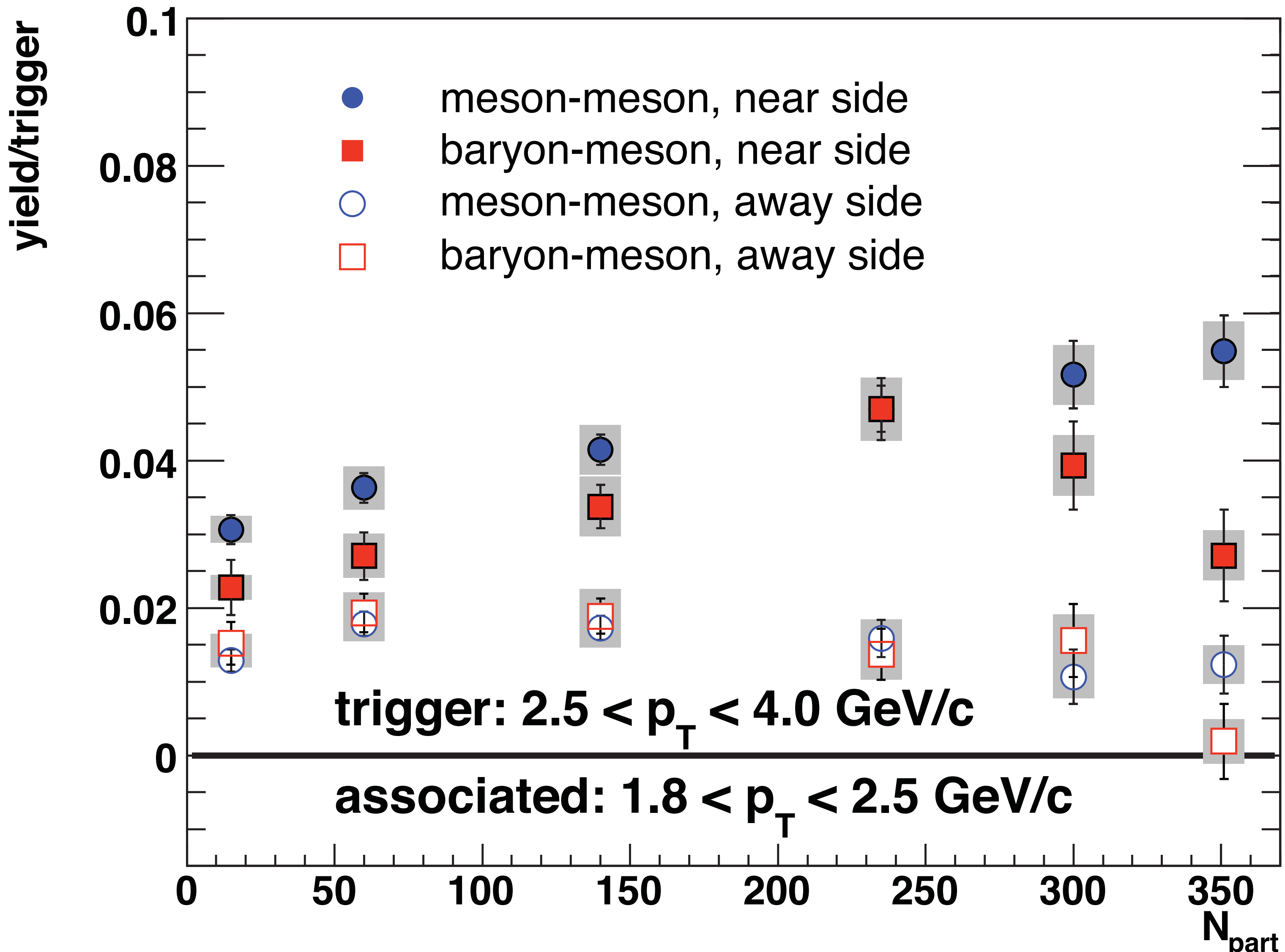


Protons less absorbed in nuclear collisions than pions because of dominant color transparent higher twist process

← Central

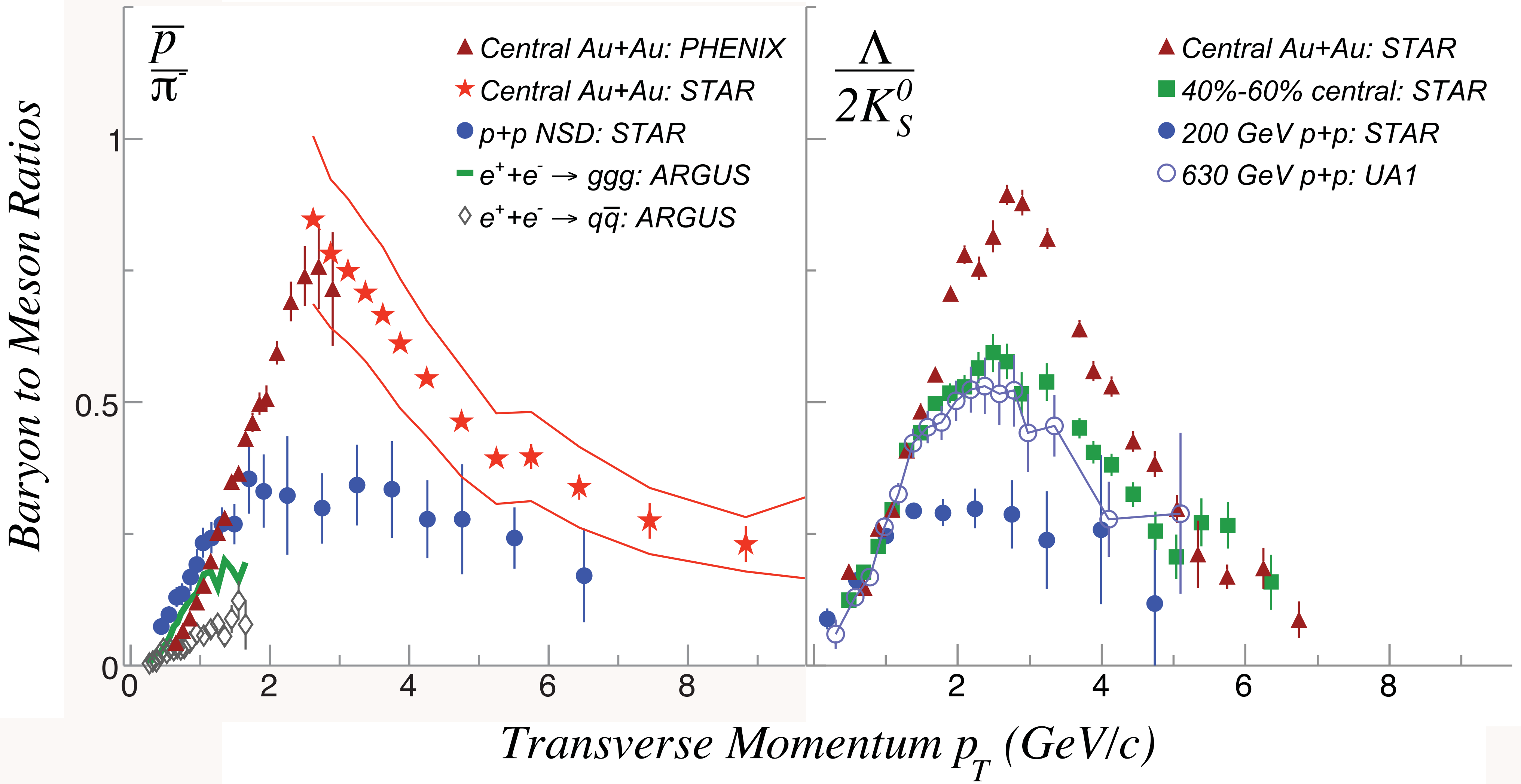
← Peripheral

Anne Sickles



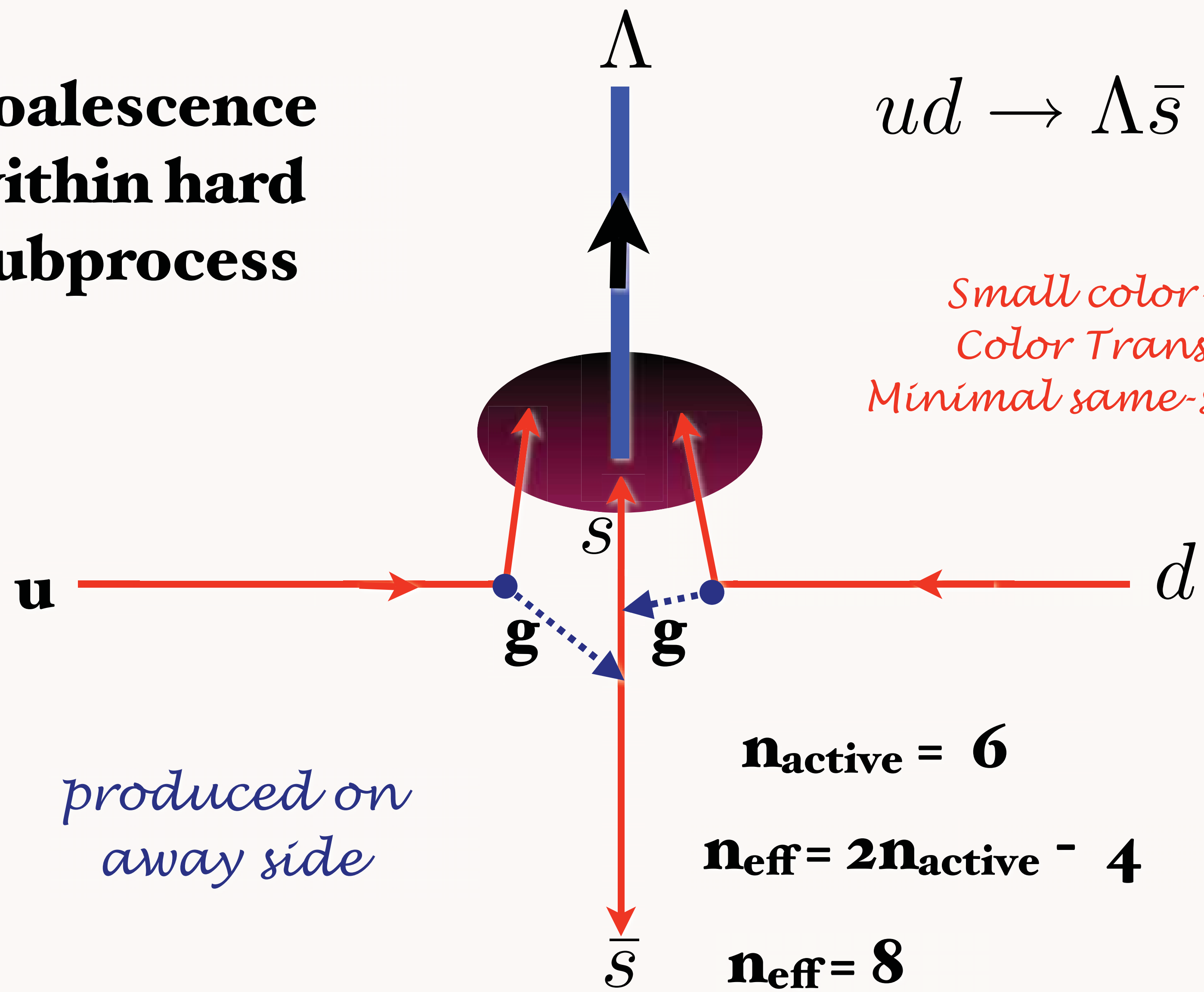
proton trigger: # same-side particles decreases with centrality

Proton production more dominated by color-transparent direct high-n_{eff} subprocesses


$\frac{\bar{p}}{\pi^-}$
Central Au+Au: PHENIX
Central Au+Au: STAR
p+p NSD: STAR
$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow ggg$: ARGUS
$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$: ARGUS
$\frac{\Lambda}{2K^0_S}$
Central Au+Au: STAR
40%-60% central: STAR
200 GeV p+p: STAR
630 GeV p+p: UA1
Baryon to Meson Ratios
Transverse Momentum p_T (GeV/c)
0
0.5
1
0
2
4
6
8
2
4
6
8

Lambda can be made directly within hard subprocess

Coalescence within hard subprocess



$ud \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{s}$

Small color-singlet
Color Transparent
Minimal same-side energy

$\bar{s}$ *produced on away side*

$n_{active} = 6$

$n_{eff} = 2n_{active} - 4$

$n_{eff} = 8$

Baryon Anomaly: Evidence for Direct, Higher-Twist Subprocesses

- Explains anomalous power behavior at fixed x_T
- Protons more likely to come from direct higher-twist subprocess than pions
- Protons less absorbed than pions in central nuclear collisions because of color transparency
- Predicts increasing proton to pion ratio in central collisions
- Proton power n_{eff} increases with centrality since leading twist contribution absorbed
- Fewer same-side hadrons for proton trigger at high centrality
- Exclusive-inclusive connection at $x_T = 1$

Role of higher twist in hard inclusive reactions

"Semi-Exclusive

Hoyer, Mueller, Tang, sjb

- **Hadron can be produced directly in hard subprocess as in exclusive reactions**
- **Sum over reactions**
- **Trigger bias: No wasted same-side energy**
- **Exclusive -inclusive connection important at high x_T**
- **Explanation of $n_{eff} = 8, 12$ observed at ISR, Fermilab: Chicago-Princeton experiments**
- **Direct Hadron Production -- color transparency and reduced same side absorption**
- **Critical to plot data at fixed x_T**
- **Interpretation of RHIC data is modified if higher twist subprocesses play an important role**

Conventional wisdom in QCD concerning scale setting

- Renormalization scale "unphysical": No optimal physical scale
- Can ignore possibility of multiple physical scales
- Accuracy of PQCD prediction can be judged by taking arbitrary guess $\mu_R = Q$
- with an arbitrary range $Q/2 < \mu_R < 2Q$
- Factorization scale should be taken equal to renormalization scale $\mu_F = \mu_R$

These assumptions are untrue in QED and thus they cannot be true for QCD!

Electron-Electron Scattering in QED

$$\mathcal{M}_{ee\to ee}(++;++) = \frac{8\pi s}{t}\ \alpha(t) + \frac{8\pi s}{u}\ \alpha(u)$$

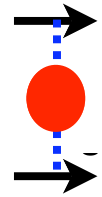
$$\alpha(t) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{1-\Pi(t)}$$

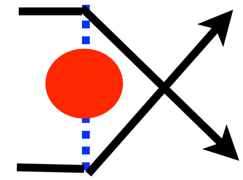
Gell Mann-Low Effective Charge

Electron-Electron Scattering in QED

- No renormalization scale ambiguity!

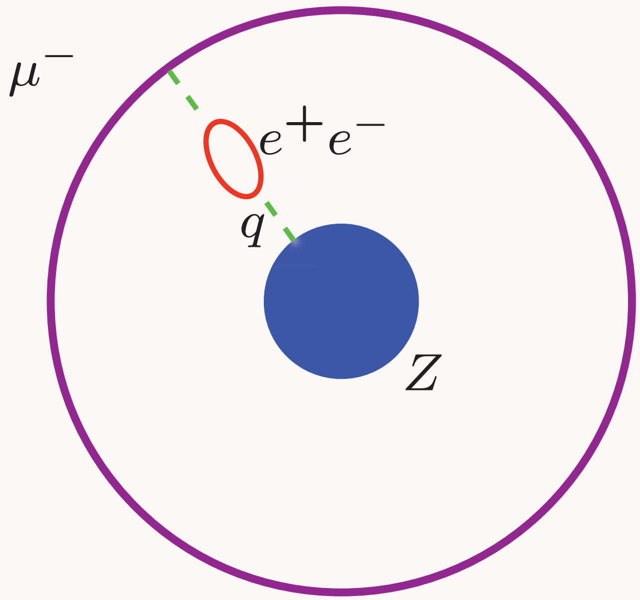
$$\mathcal{M}_{ee\to ee}(++;++) = \frac{8\pi s}{t}\,\alpha(t) + \frac{8\pi s}{u}\,\alpha(u)$$





- If one chooses a different scale, one can sum an infinite number of graphs -- but always recover same result!
- Number of active leptons correctly set
- Analytic: reproduces correct behavior at lepton mass thresholds
- No renormalization scale ambiguity!
- Two separate physical scales.
- Gauge Invariant. Dressed photon propagator
- Sums all vacuum polarization, non-zero beta terms into running coupling.
- If one chooses a different scale, one must sum an infinite number of graphs -- but then recover same result!
- Number of active leptons correctly set
- Analytic: reproduces correct behavior at lepton mass thresholds

Another Example in QED: Muonic Atoms



$$V(q^2) = -\frac{Z\alpha_{QED}(q^2)}{q^2}$$

$$\mu_R^2 \equiv q^2$$

$$\alpha_{QED}(q^2) = \frac{\alpha_{QED}(0)}{1-\Pi(q^2)}$$

Scale is unique: Tested to ppm

Gyulassy: Higher Order VP verified to 0.1% precision in μ Pb

Huet, sjb

$$\lim N_C \to 0 \text{ at fixed } \alpha = C_F \alpha_s, n_\ell = n_F / C_F$$

$$\text{QCD} \to \text{Abelian Gauge Theory}$$

Analytic Feature of SU(Nc) Gauge Theory

Scale-Setting procedure for QCD must be applicable to QED

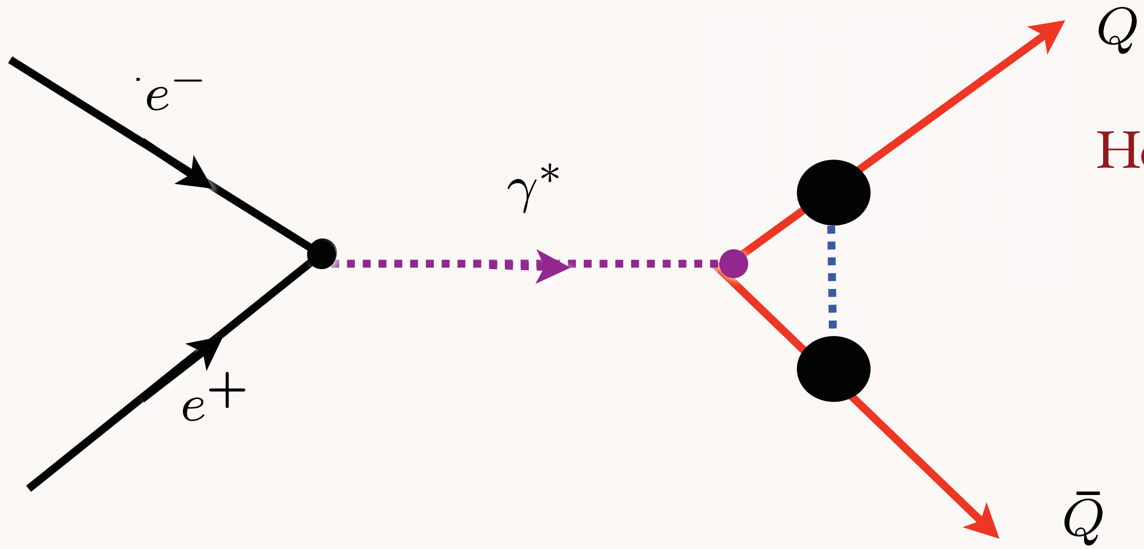
Features of BLM Scale Setting

On The Elimination Of Scale Ambiguities In Perturbative Quantum Chromodynamics.

Lepage, Mackenzie, sjb

Phys.Rev.D28:228,1983

- All terms associated with non-zero beta function summed into running coupling
- Identical procedure in QED:
- Correct $N_C = 0$ limit
- Resulting series identical to conformal series
- Renormalon n! growth of PQCD coefficients from beta function eliminated!
- In general, scale depends on all invariants



Hoang, Kuhn, Teubner, sjb

$$F_1 + F_2 = 1 + \frac{\alpha(s\,\beta^2)\,\pi}{4\,\beta} - 2\,\frac{\alpha(s\,e^{3/4}/4)}{\pi}$$
$$\cong \left(1 - 2\,\frac{\alpha(s\,e^{3/4}/4)}{\pi}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\alpha(s\,\beta^2)\,\pi}{4\,\beta}\right)$$

Example of Multiple BLM Scales

Angular distributions of massive quarks and leptons close to threshold.

Three Pictures of High Energy Lepton-Proton Collisions

Infinite momentum frame **Parton Model**

Simple Virtual Photon Probes Complex Evolved Proton

Proton Rest Frame **Color-Dipole Model**

Color Dipole of Virtual Photon Scatters on a Static Proton

Frame-Independent **Light-Front HamiltonianTheory**

Collision of Light-Front Wavefunctions of Virtual Photon and Proton

Novel Aspects of QCD in ep scattering

- Clash of DGLAP and BFKL with unitarity: saturation phenomena; off-shell effects at high x
- Heavy quark distributions do not derive exclusively from DGLAP or gluon splitting -- component intrinsic to hadron wavefunction: Intrinsic c(x,Q), b(x,Q), t(x,Q):
- Hidden-Color of Nuclear Wavefunction; antishadowing is quark specific!
- polarized u(x) and d(x) at large x; duality
- Virtual Compton scattering : DVCS, DVMS, GPDs; J=0 fixed pole reflects elementary source of electromagnetic current
- Initial-and Final-State Interactions: leading twist SSA, DDIS
- Direct Higher-Twist Processes; Color Transparency

Novel Aspects of QCD in ep scattering

- Initial and final-state interactions are not power suppressed DIS; Wilson line correction to handbag diagram in DVCS
- Leading-twist Bjorken-scaling single-spin asymmetry; analog of Aharonov-Bohm effect
- Leading-twist Bjorken-scaling Diffractive DIS
- Diffractive Electroproduction; Color Transparency
- DIS at high energy reflects interactions of color-dipole of virtual photon with proton and nucleus: shadowing, saturation:
- Breakdown of parton model concepts: Structure functions are not probability distributions
- Nuclear LFWFS are universal, but the measured nuclear parton distributions are not universal -- antishadowing is flavor-dependent

Challenging Conventional Wisdom

- Renormalization scale is not arbitrary; multiple scales, unambiguous at given order
- Heavy quark distributions do not derive exclusively from DGLAP or gluon splitting -- component intrinsic to hadron wavefunction
- Initial and final-state interactions are not always power suppressed in a hard QCD reaction
- LFWFS are universal, but measured nuclear parton distributions are not universal -- antishadowing is flavor dependent
- Hadroproduction at large transverse momentum does not derive exclusively from 2 to 2 scattering subprocesses

- Although we know the QCD Lagrangian, we have only begun to understand its remarkable properties and features.

- Novel QCD Phenomena: hidden color, color transparency, strangeness asymmetry, intrinsic charm, anomalous heavy quark phenomena, anomalous spin effects, single-spin asymmetries, odderon, diffractive deep inelastic scattering, initial and final-state interaction effects, shadowing, antishadowing ...

Truth is stranger than fiction, but it is because Fiction is obliged to stick to possibilities.

—Mark Twain