

Comments on the Odderon **discovery**

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“The TOTEM collaboration at the LHC, in collaboration with the D0 collaboration at the former Tevatron collider at Fermilab, have announced the discovery of the odderon – an elusive three-gluon state predicted almost 50 years ago.

The combined significance of these results is larger than 5σ ” (CERN Courier)

This is good from the sociology and PR viewpoints

(these measurements should be continued)

Misleading from the physical viewpoint

Odderon was “discovered” 4 times:

- difference in $d\sigma(p\bar{p})/dt$ and $d\sigma(pp)/dt$ in dip region at $\sqrt{s} = 53$ GeV
- Large $\text{Re}/\text{Im} = 0.28$ ratio for $p\bar{p}$ at 546 GeV (UA4)
- small $\text{Re}/\text{Im} = 0.10$ at 13 TeV (TOTEM)
- **NOW** – difference in $d\sigma(p\bar{p})/dt$ in dip region at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV (D0) for $p\bar{p}$ and $d\sigma(pp)/dt$ at 2.76, 7 TeV (TOTEM) extrapolated to 1.96 TeV

TOTEM-D0 2012.03981

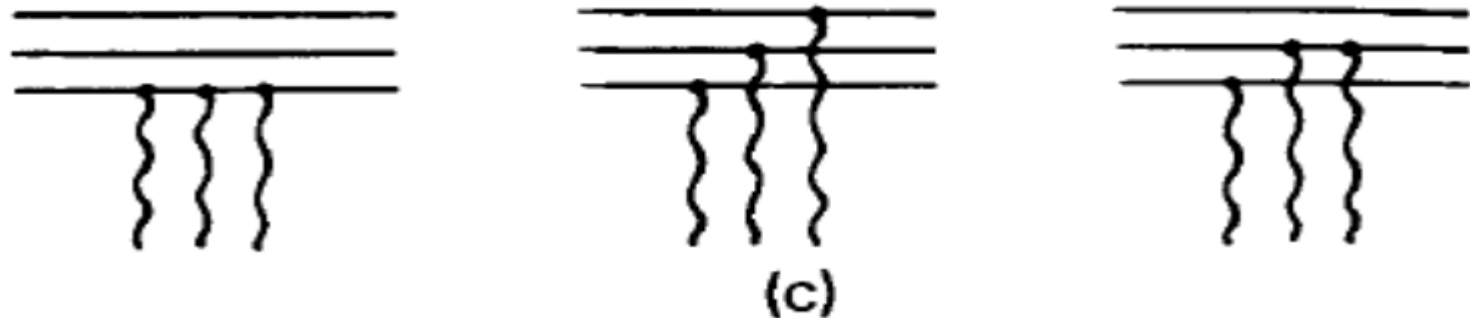
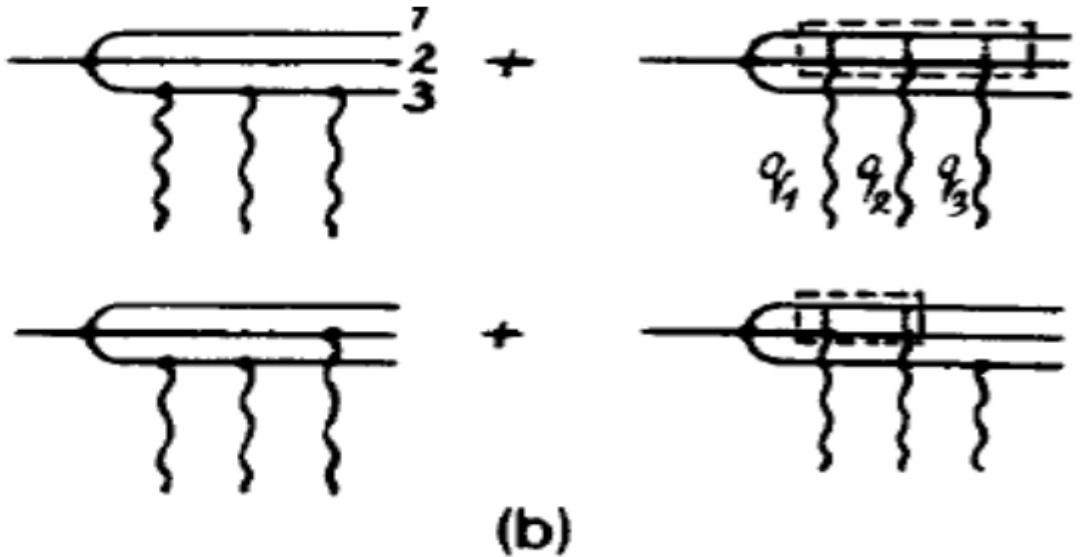
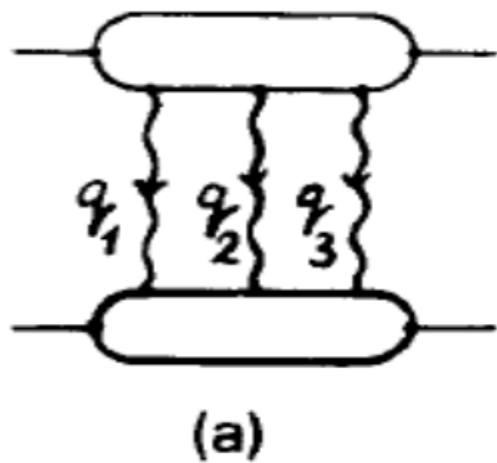
I believe that Odderon exists
(i.e. C-odd amplitude which contribution does not
decreases (or decreases very slowly) with energy)
It is exists in pert.QCD (at least at very small distances).

However I never trust $5-6\sigma$
before the value of the C-odd amplitude will be evaluated.

Theory:

At the lowest α_s order (Born approx.)

Odderon = 3 gluon exchange



Properties: **C-odd**

1. Odderon does not couple to pion/meson (due to C-parity)

2. $\alpha(0)_{Odd} = 0.96 - 1 \leq 1$

3. Odd. coupling is small

$$\sigma_{Odd} \sim \alpha_s^3 \cdot \langle r_{min}^2 \rangle \sim 1mb \otimes \text{BKP}$$

$$\sigma_{Pom} \sim \alpha_s^2 \cdot \langle r_{max}^2 \rangle \sim 40mb \otimes \text{BFKL}$$

4. Small size (=small t -slope and small α'_{Odd})

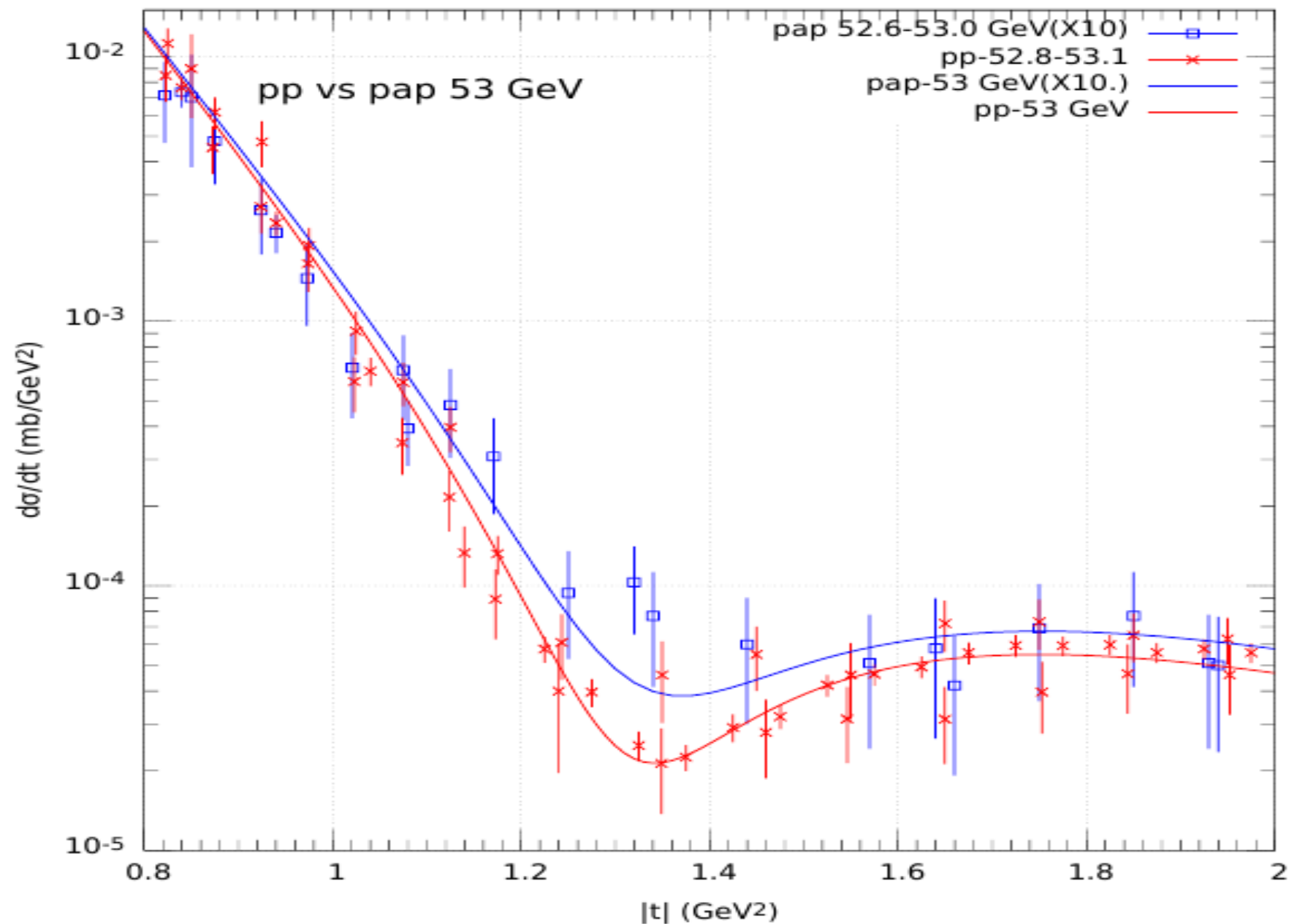
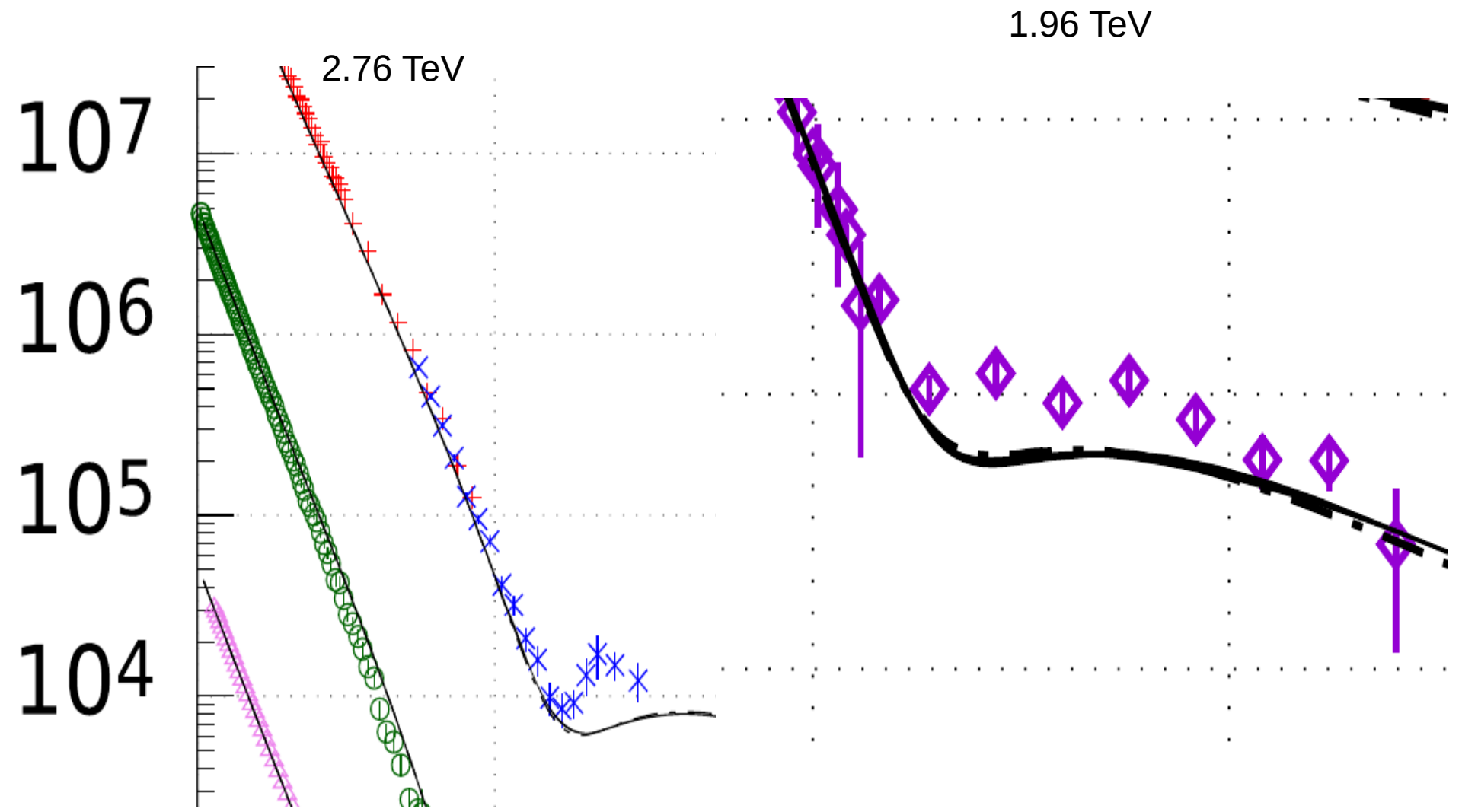
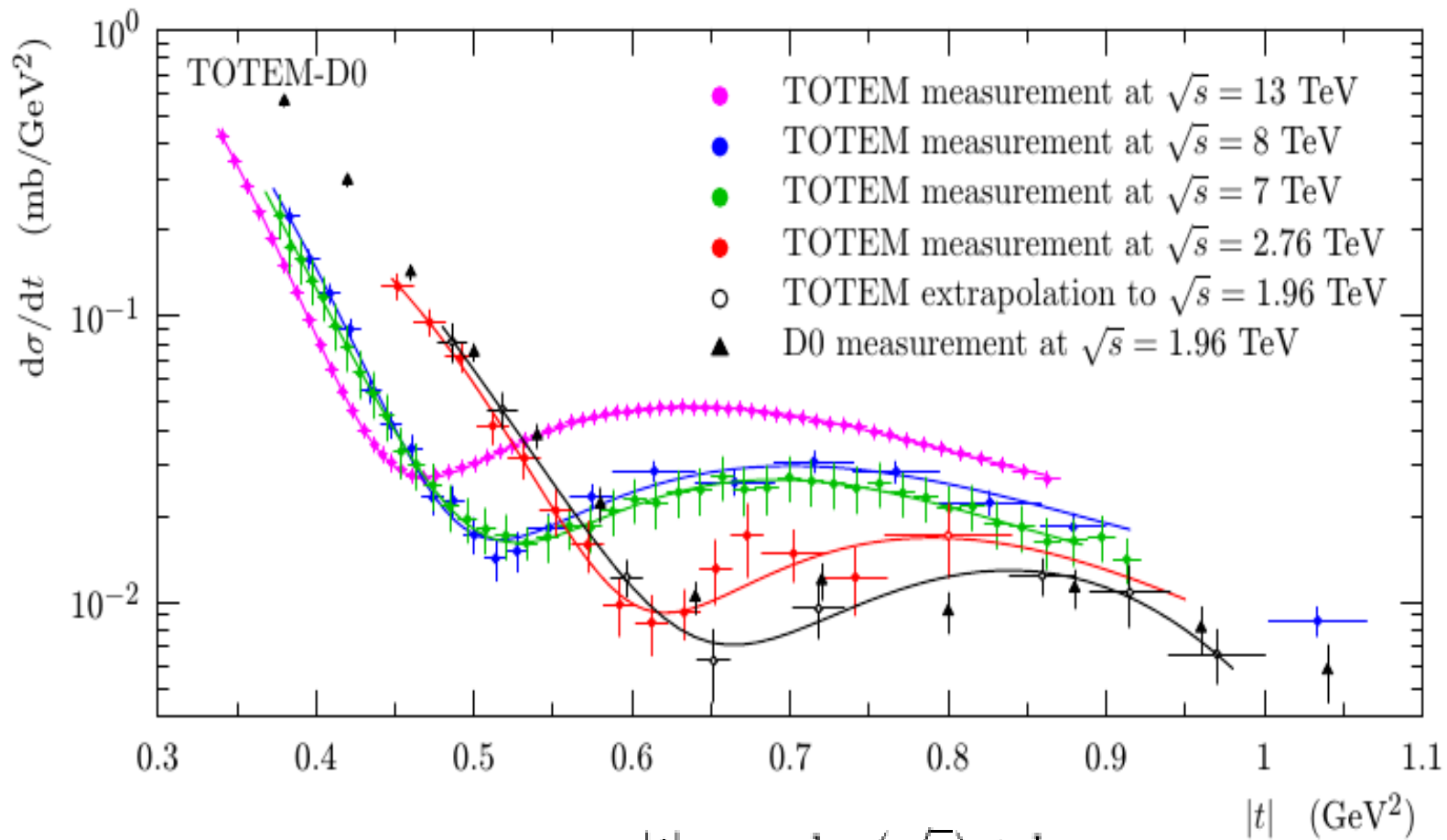


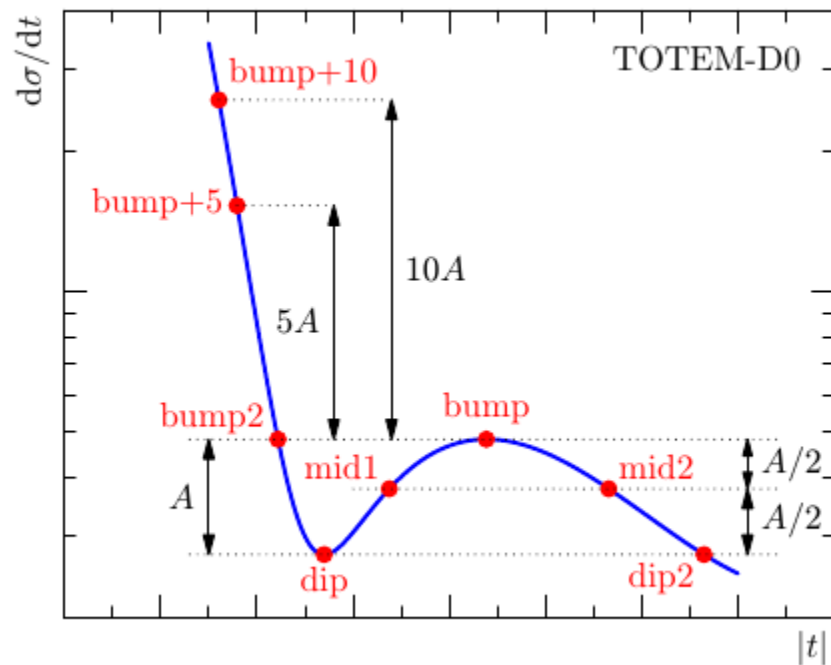
Fig. 6 pp and $\bar{p}p$ differential cross sections at $\sqrt{s} = 53$ GeV





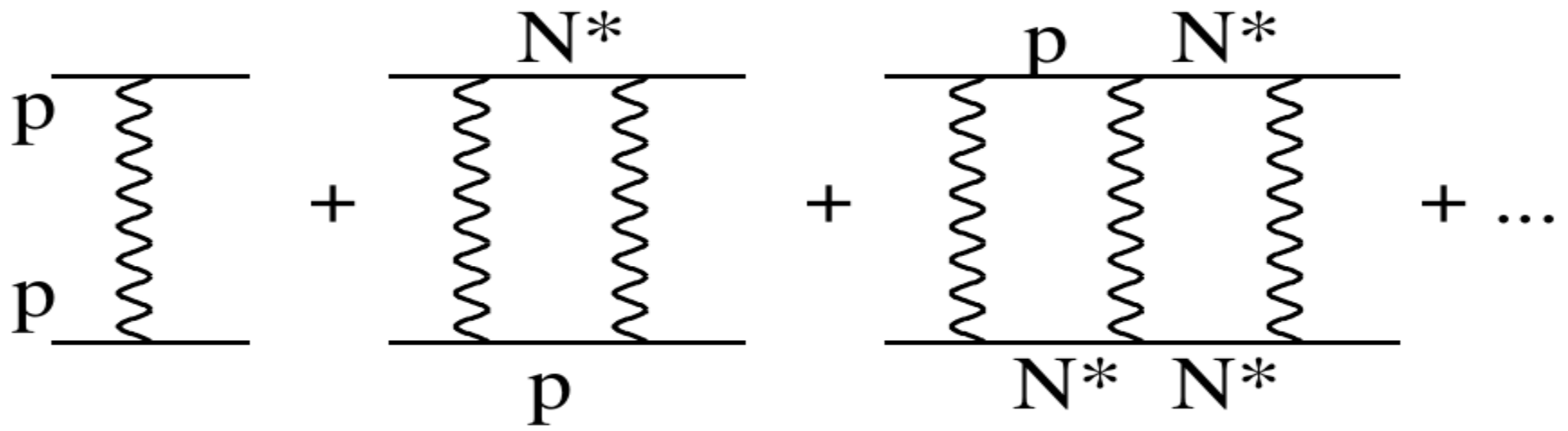
$$|t| = a \log(\sqrt{s}) + b$$

$$(d\sigma/dt) = c\sqrt{s} + d.$$



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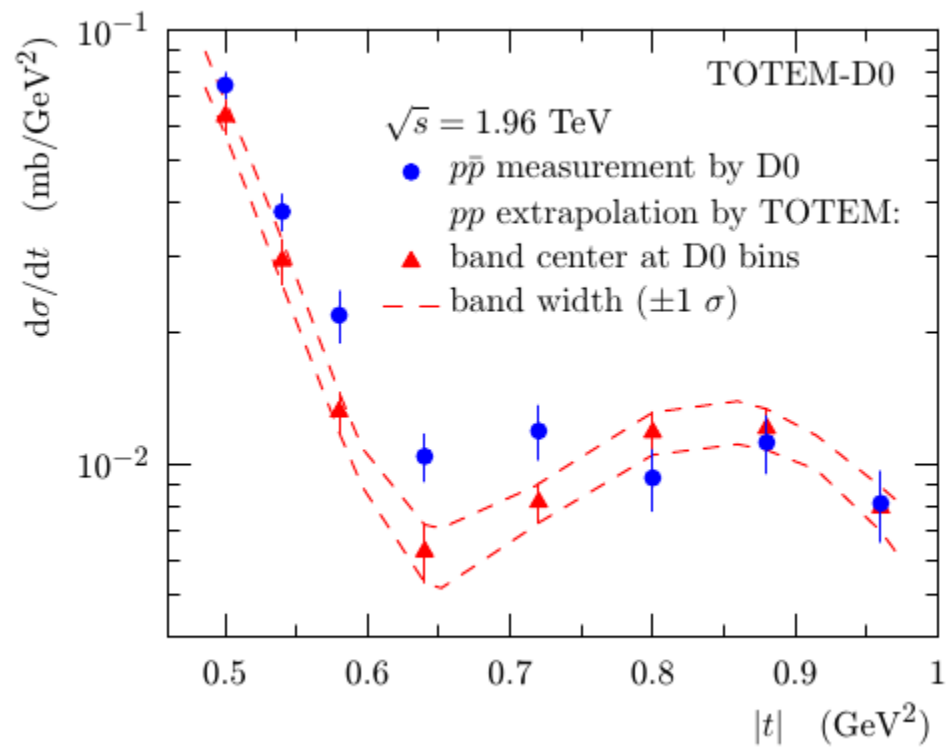


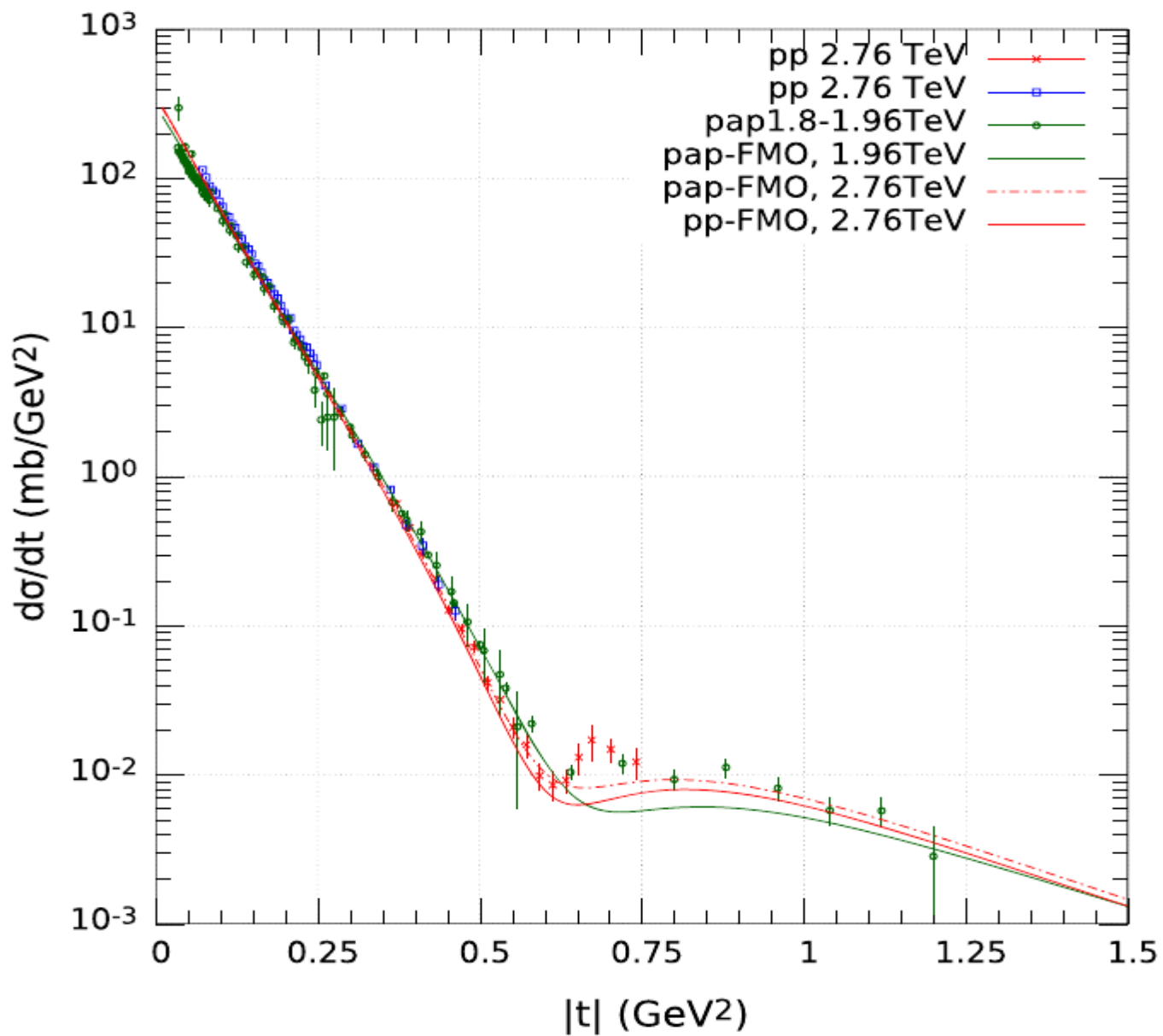
$$A(b) = i(1 - e^{i\chi(b)})$$

Diagram of a single Pomeron exchange between two protons, represented by a vertical wavy line between two horizontal lines.

$$= \chi(b) = \text{Pom} + \text{Odd}$$

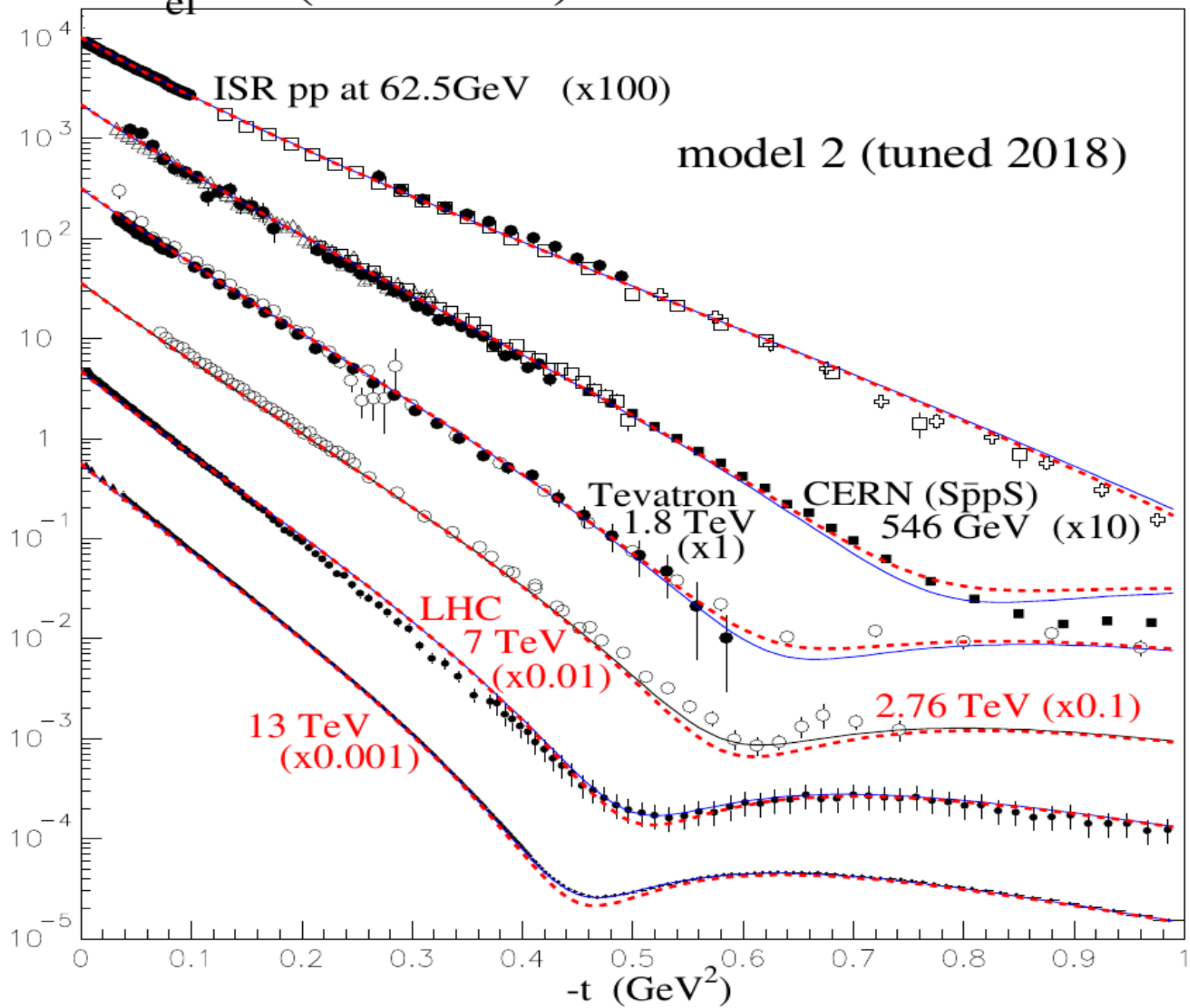
$$A(t = -q^2) = \frac{s}{4\pi^2} \int A(b) e^{ibq} d^2b$$

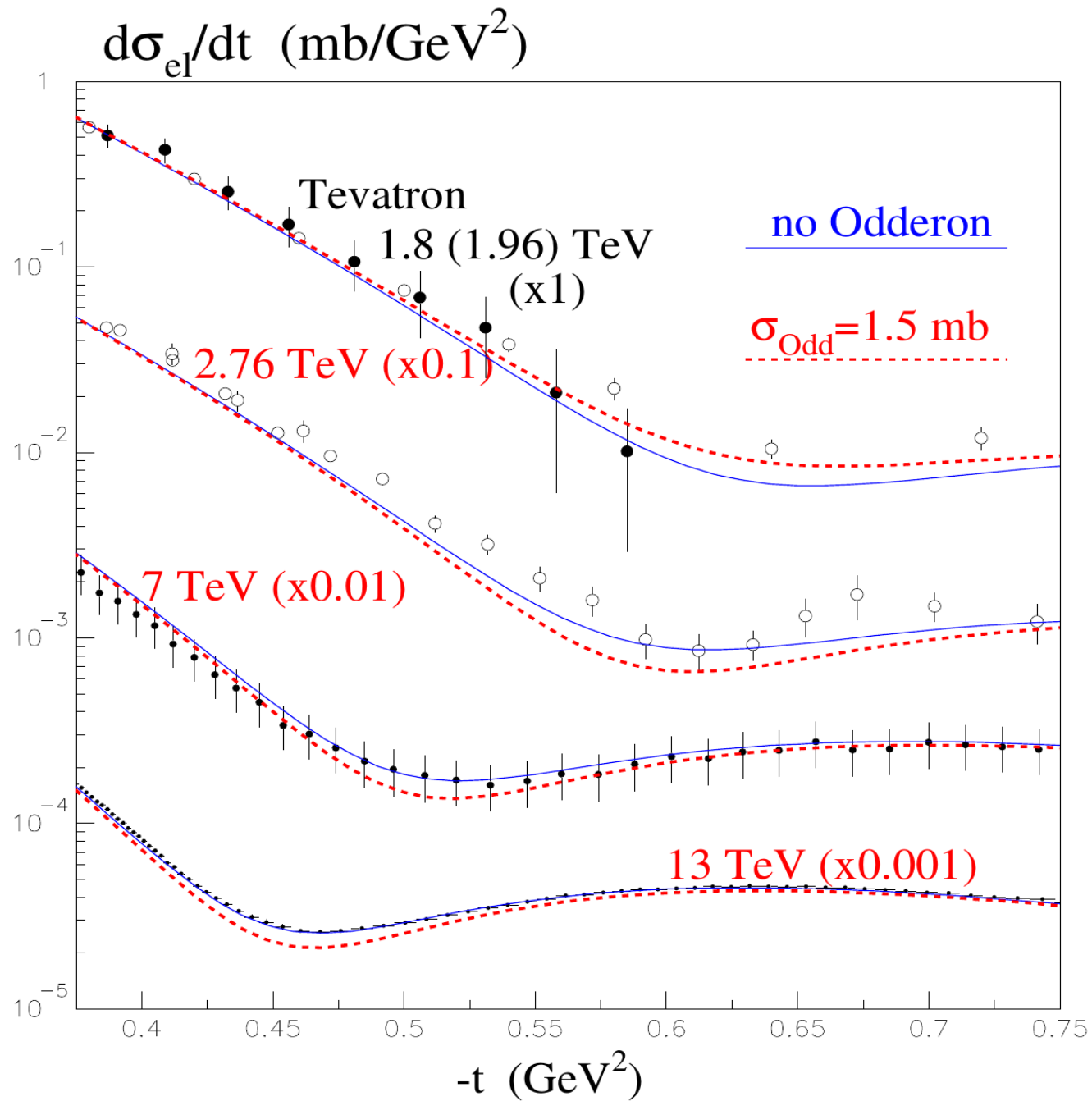




Martynov-Nicolescu, Eur. Phys. J. C (2019) 79:461

$d\sigma_{e1}/dt$ (mb/GeV²)





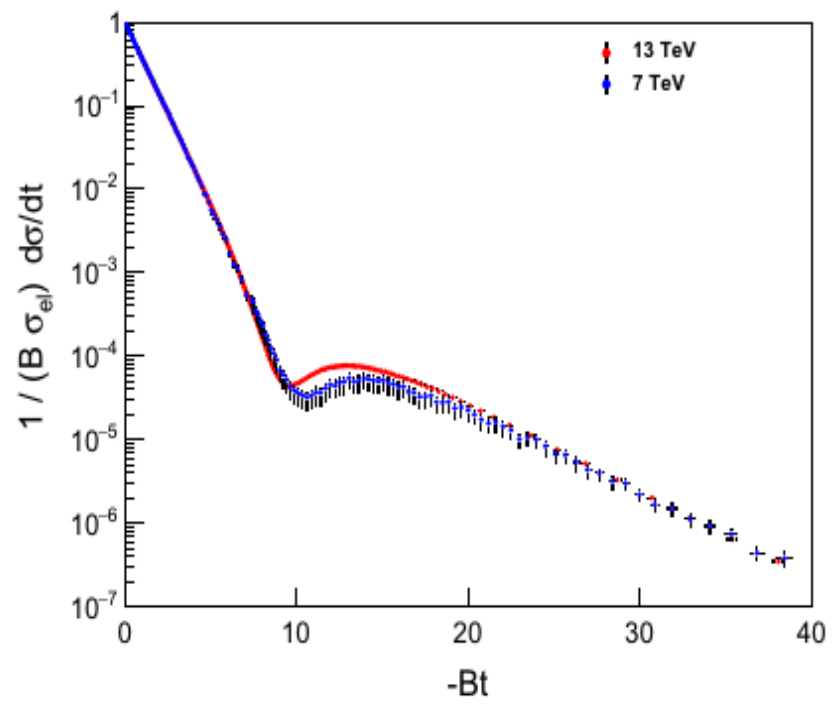
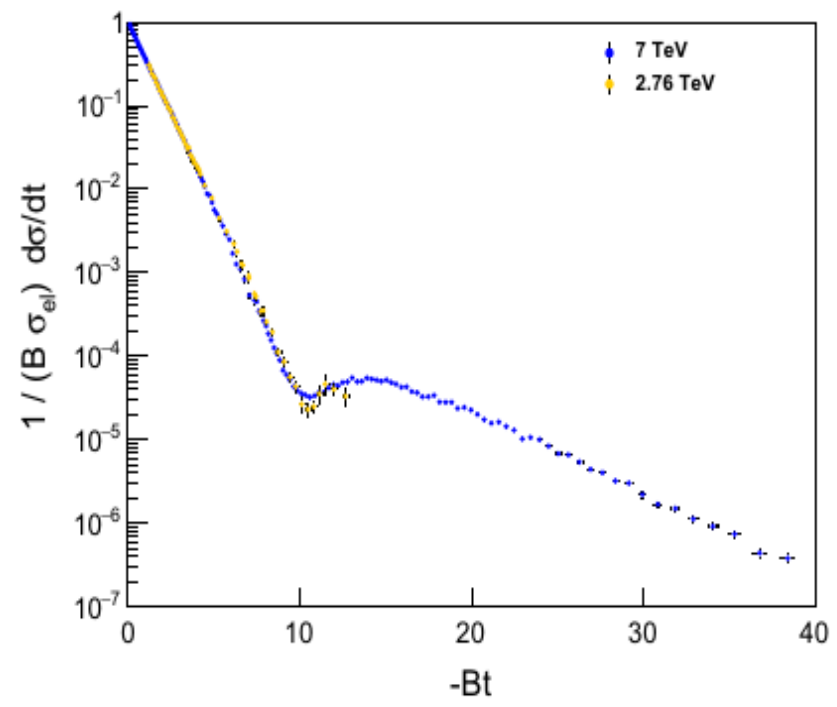
$$F^{MO} = \ln s \left[O_1 \ln^2(-is) + O_2 \ln(-is) + O_3 \right]$$

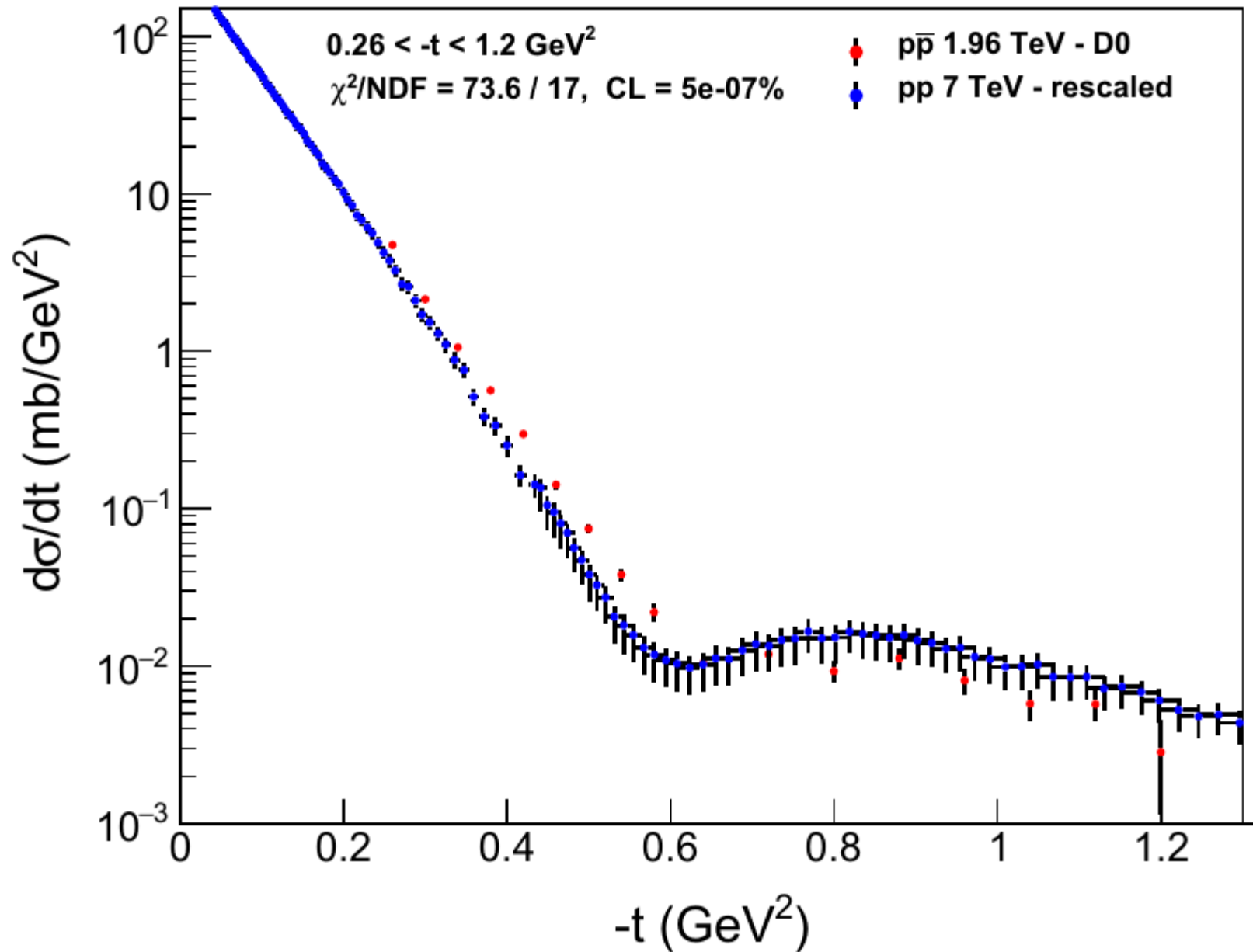
	FMO		FMO-C	
O_1 (mb)	-0.44278E-01	0.20397E-03	0.42841E-01	0.17151E-03
O_2 (mb)	0.93254E+00	0.14218E-01	0.83063E+00	0.14265E-01
O_3 (mb)	-0.17655E+02	0.80820E-01	0.17510E+02	0.76993E-01

$$\chi^2/NDF \simeq 1.6$$

$$H(x) \equiv \frac{1}{B(s)\sigma_{el}(s)} \frac{d\sigma}{dt},$$

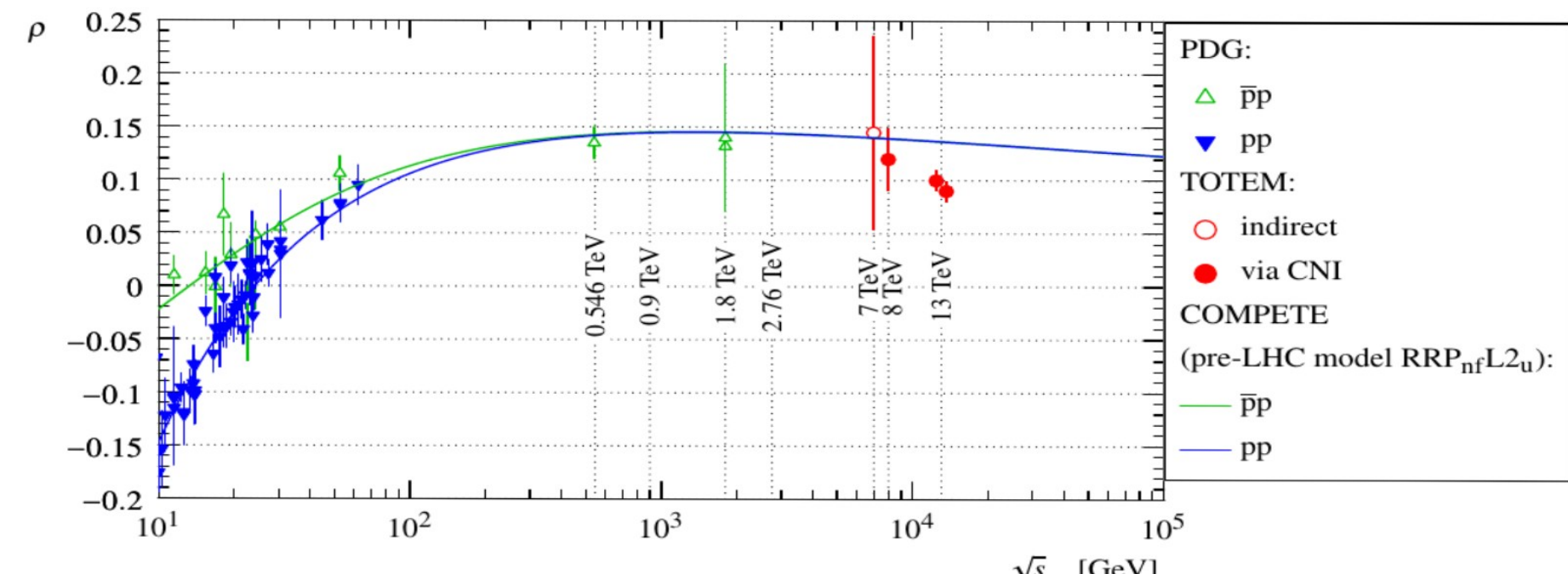
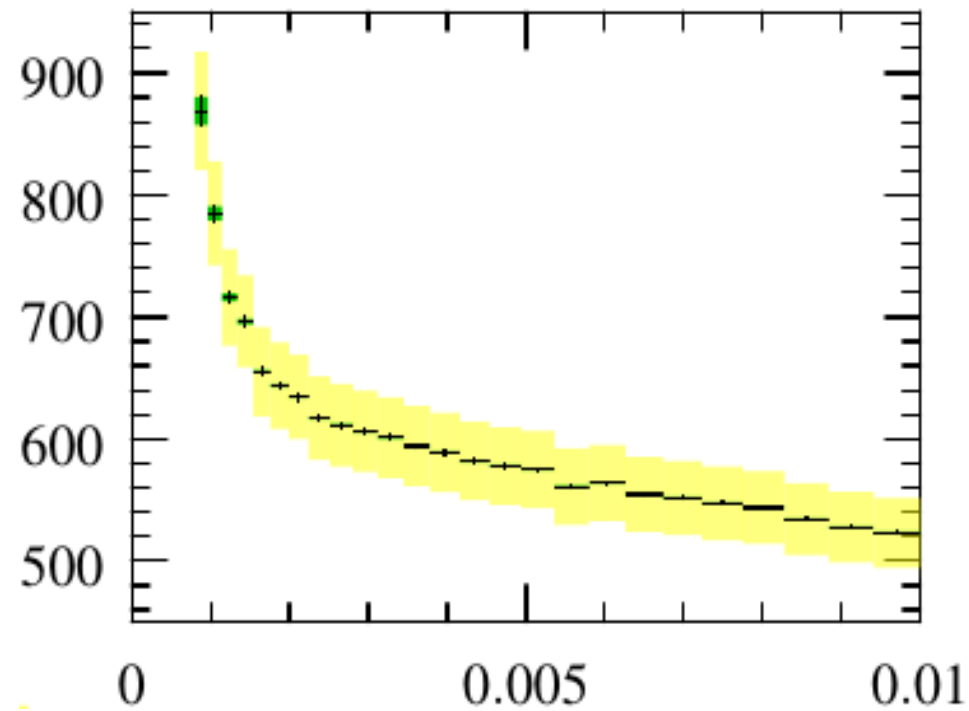
$$x = -tB(s).$$





σ_{el} (mb)	interpolation	direction of comparison	χ^2	NDF	CL [%]	Odderon significance in units of σ
17.6 ± 1.1	lin-exp	7 --> 1.96 TeV	84.6	17	5.8E-09	6.55
		1.96 --> 7 TeV	289	65	5.3E-28	11.38
	lin-lin	7 --> 1.96 TeV	91.1	17	3.8E-10	6.94
		1.96 --> 7 TeV	314	65	2.6E-32	12.22
20.2 ± 1.4	lin-exp	7 --> 1.96 TeV	90	17	6.1E-10	6.88
		1.96 --> 7 TeV	309	65	1.9E-31	12.05
	lin-lin	7 --> 1.96 TeV	96.2	17	4.5E-11	7.24
		1.96 --> 7 TeV	335	65	5.4E-36	12.89

σ_{el} (mb)	interpolation	direction of comparison	χ^2	NDF	CL [%]	Odderon significance in units of σ
17.6 ± 1.1	lin-exp	2.76 --> 1.96 TeV	7.64	11	74.5	0.33
		1.96 --> 2.76 TeV	20.30	27	81.8	0.23
	lin-lin	2.76 --> 1.96 TeV	7.90	11	72.2	0.36
		1.96 --> 2.76 TeV	24.50	27	60.2	0.52
20.2 ± 1.4	lin-exp	2.76 --> 1.96 TeV	3.85	11	97.4	0.03
		1.96 --> 2.76 TeV	15.40	27	96.3	0.05
	lin-lin	2.76 --> 1.96 TeV	4.32	11	96.0	0.05
		1.96 --> 2.76 TeV	18.20	27	89.7	0.13



Dispersion relation

$$\text{Re}A(s, t = 0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{ds' \text{Im}A(s', t)}{s' - s} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{4m^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds' \text{Im}A(s', t)}{s' - s}$$

$$\text{Im}A(s, 0) = \sigma_{tot}$$

$$\text{Re}A(s, t = 0) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{ds' \sigma(pp\bar{p})(-s' + 4m^2)}{s' - s} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{4m^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds' \sigma(pp)(s')}{s' - s}$$

for $\alpha_{Odd} \simeq 1$

$$\text{Re}A_{Odd} \sim \ln s \cdot \text{Im}A_{Odd} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \text{Re}A_{Odd} \gg \text{Im}A_{Odd}$$

$$\text{Re}A_{even} \ll \text{Im}A_{even}$$

$$\text{Re}A_{even}(s, t = 0) \simeq \frac{2s}{\pi} \int_{4m^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds' \sigma(pp)}{s'^2 - s^2} \simeq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\partial \sigma(s)}{\partial \ln s}$$

TOTEM 13 TeV $\sigma_{tot} = 110.6 \pm 3.4$ **mb**

$(110.3 \pm 3.5)_{Coulomb} \implies 110.5 \pm 2.4$ **mb**

$\rho = Re/Im = 0.10 \pm 0.01_{N=3}$ ($0.09 \pm 0.01_{N=1}$)

arXiv: 1712.06153; 1812.04732

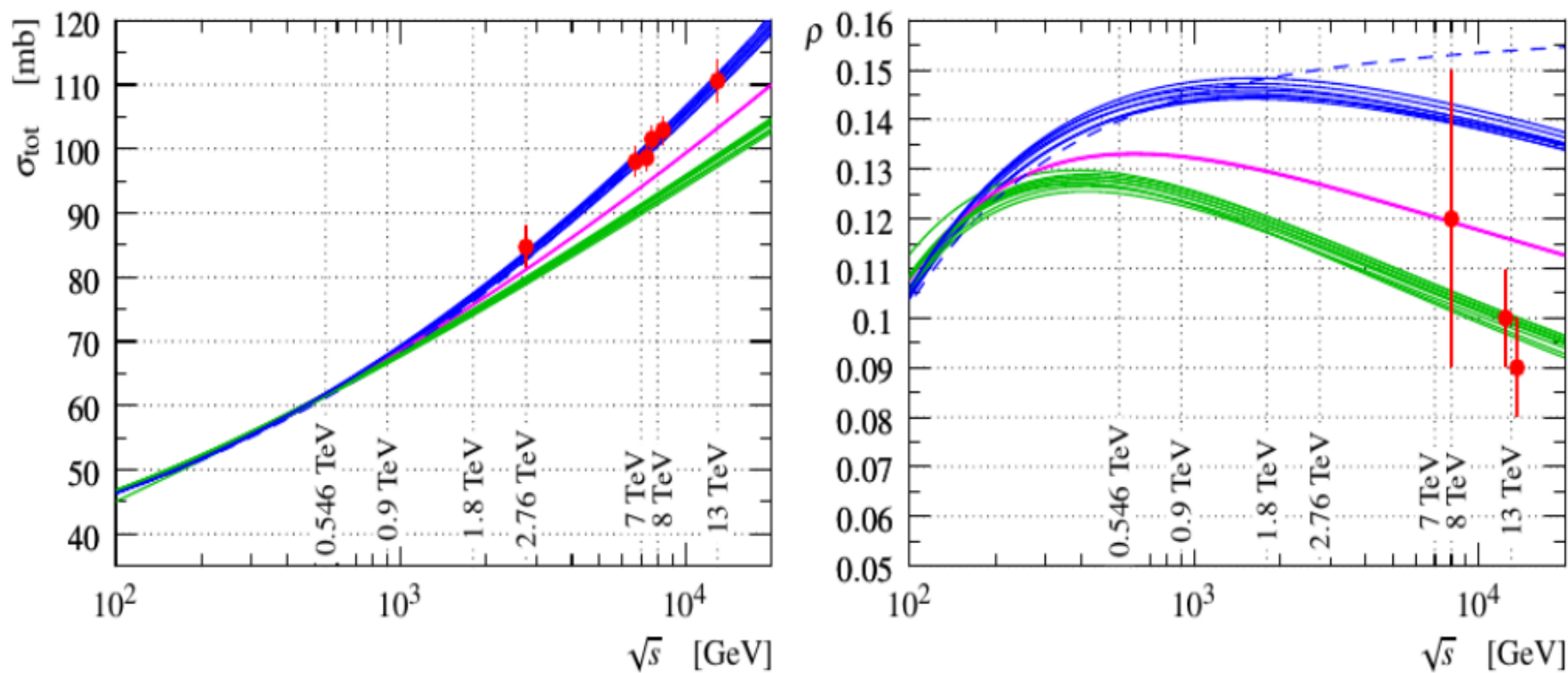
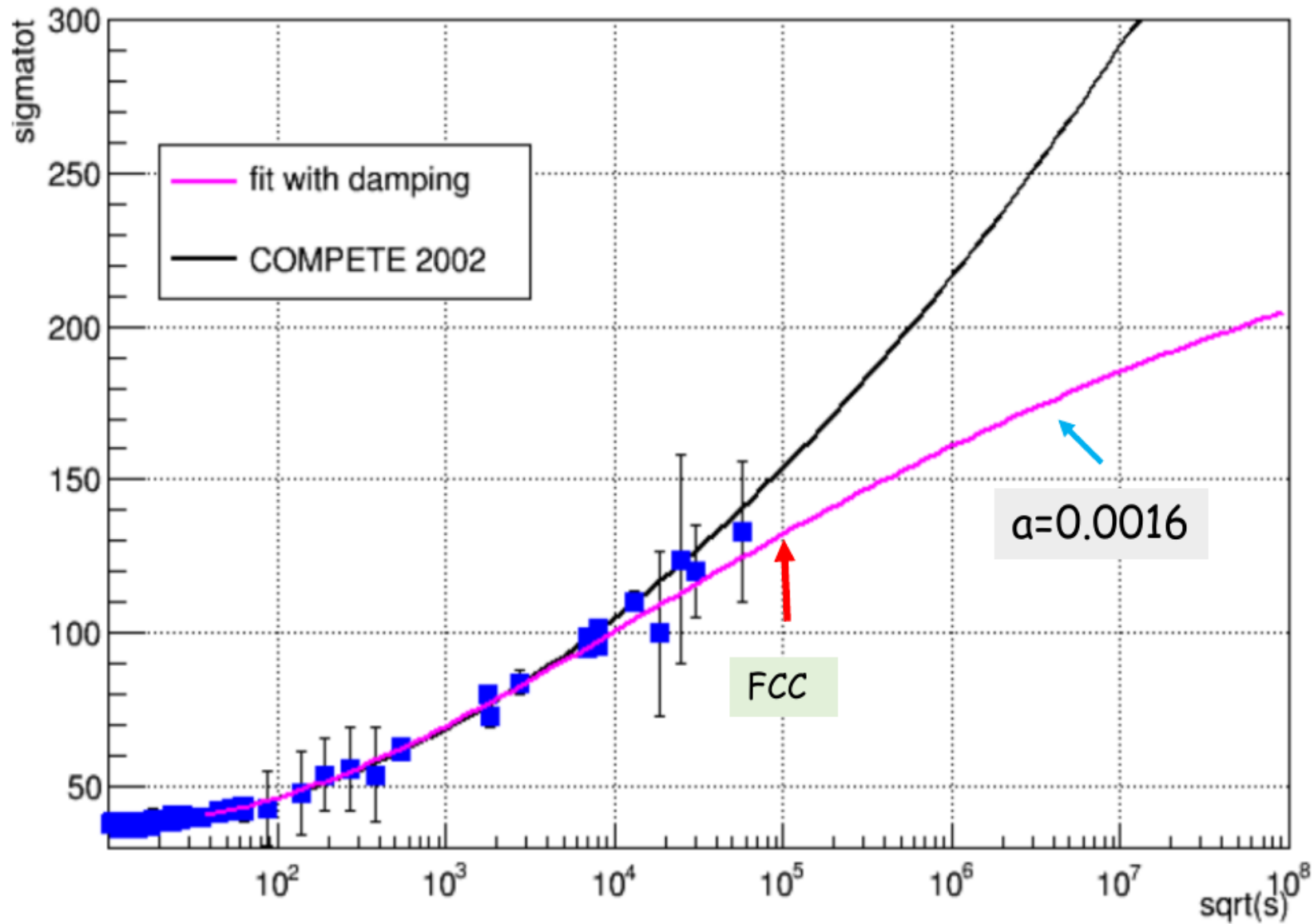
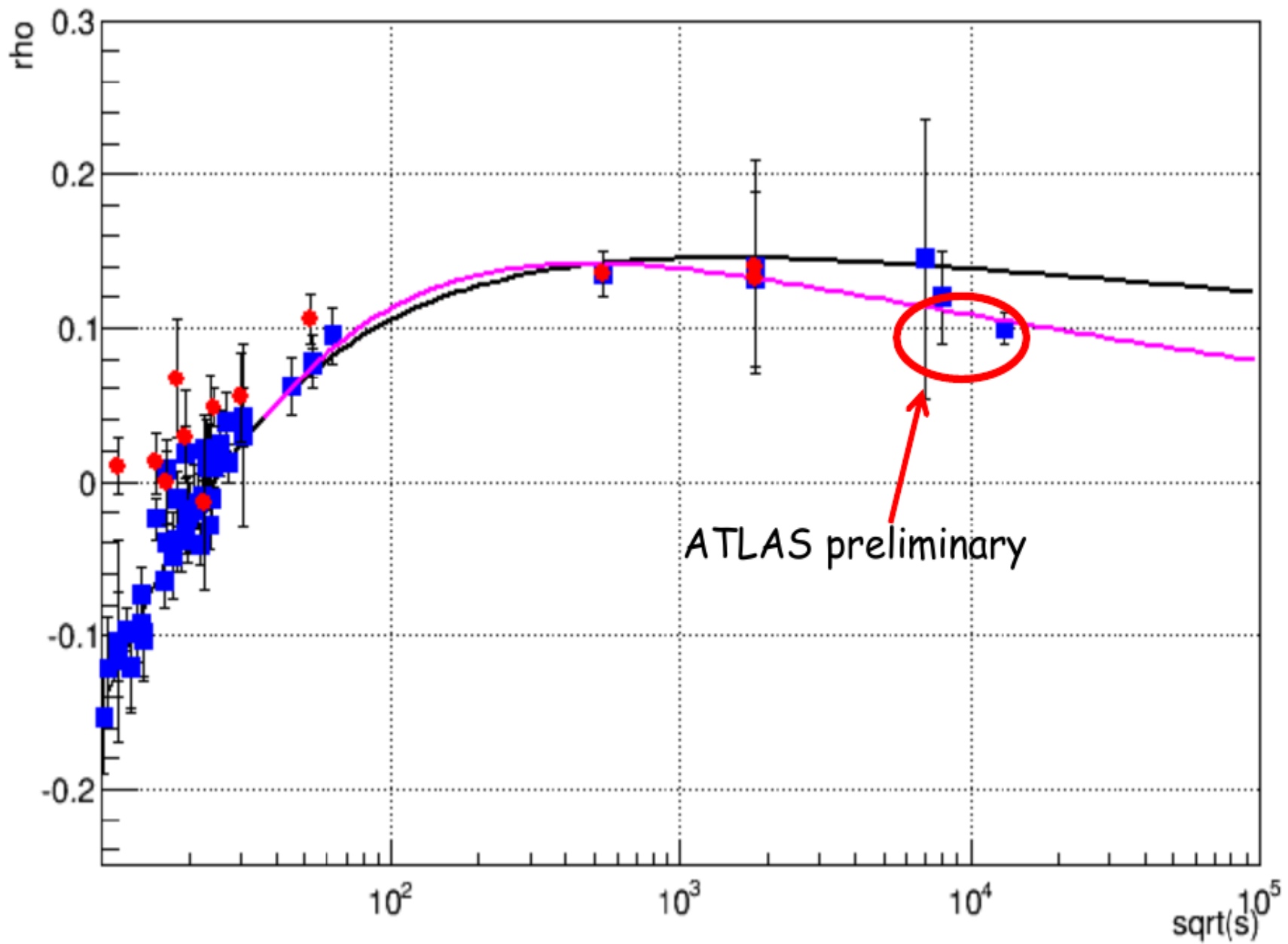


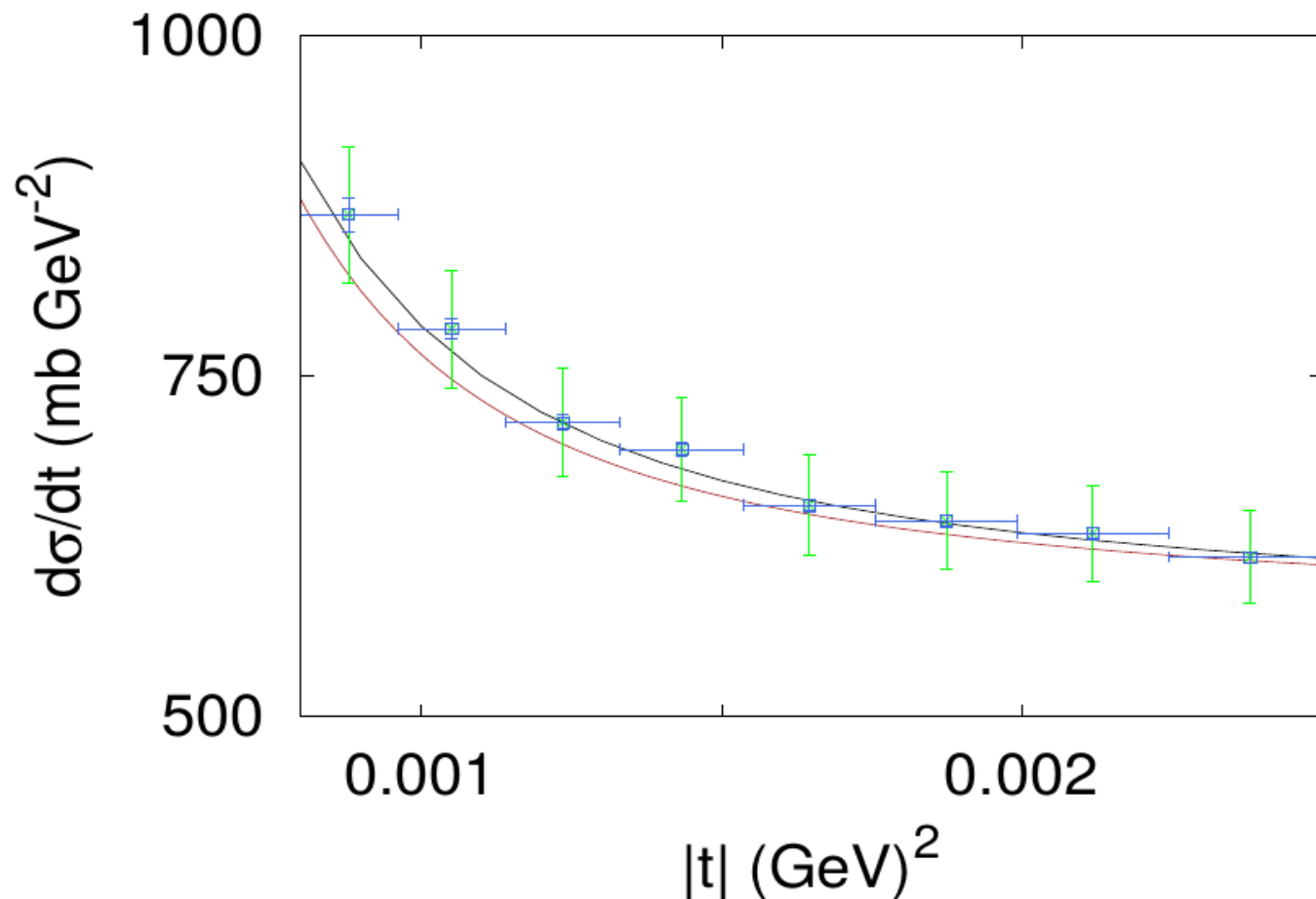
Fig. 18: Predictions of COMPETE models [32] for pp interactions. Each model is represented by one line (see

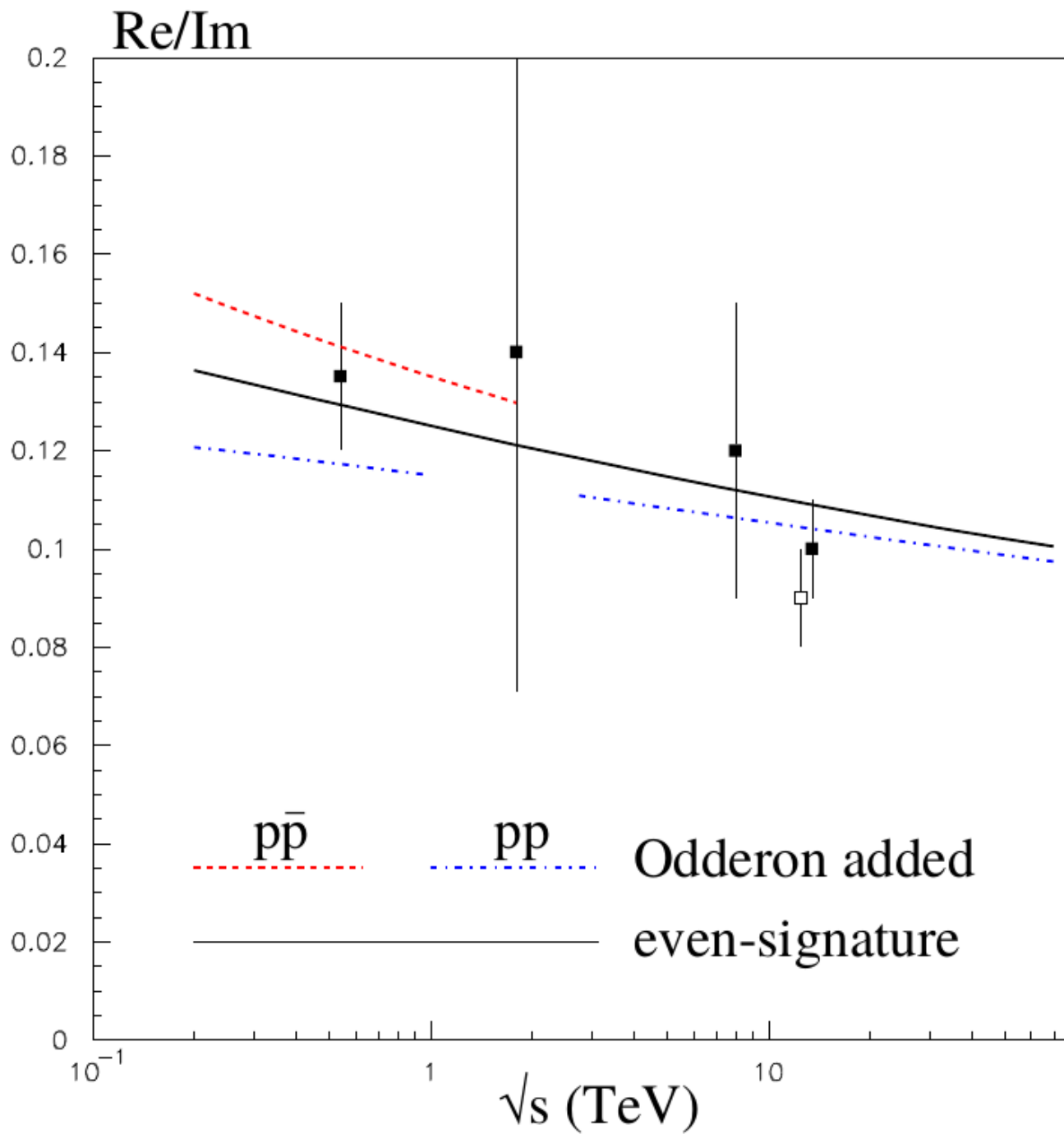




Donnachie-Landshoff, Phys.Lett.B 798 (2019) 135008

No Odderon ($0 < |t| < 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$)





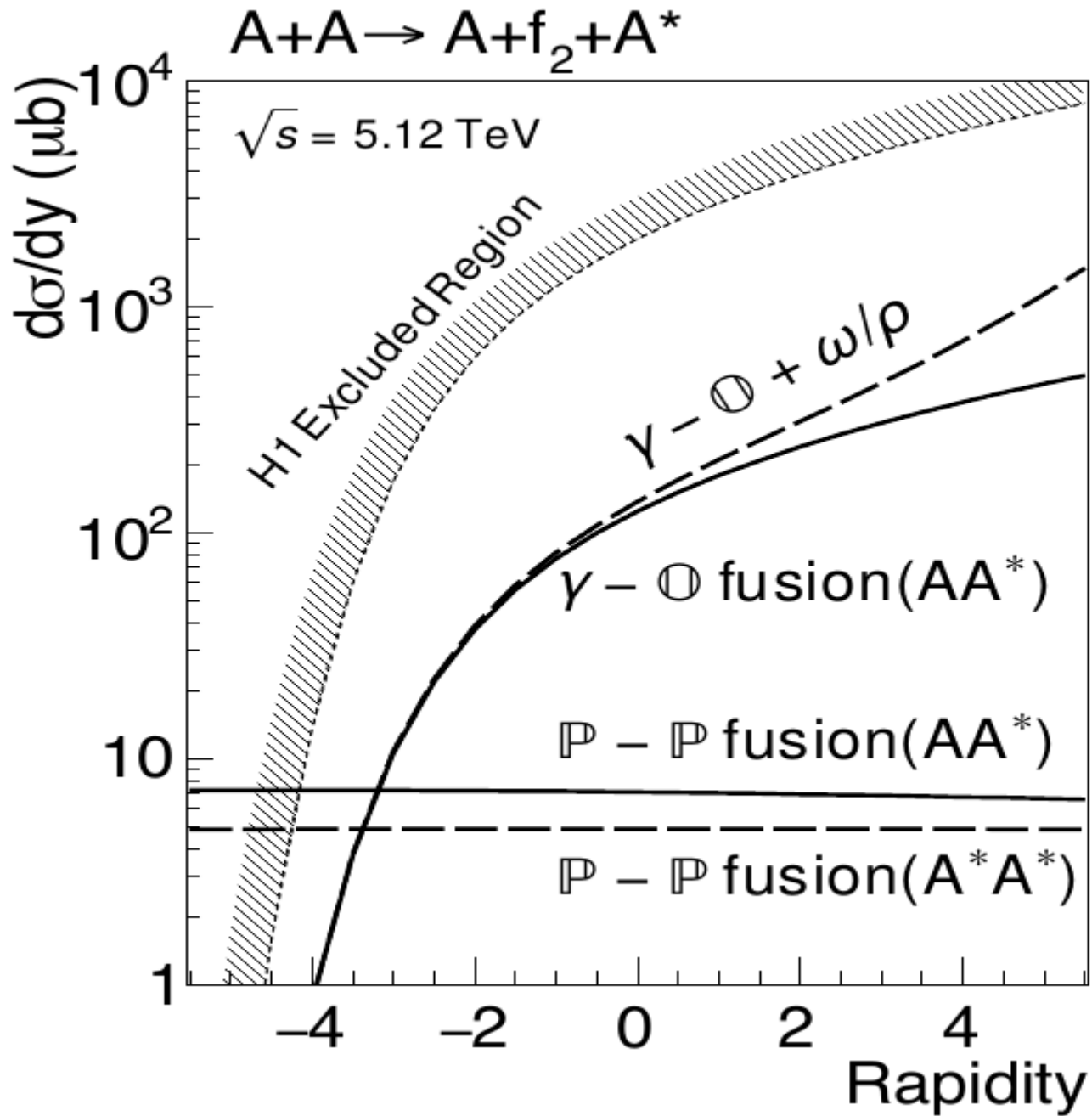
C-even meson photoproduction

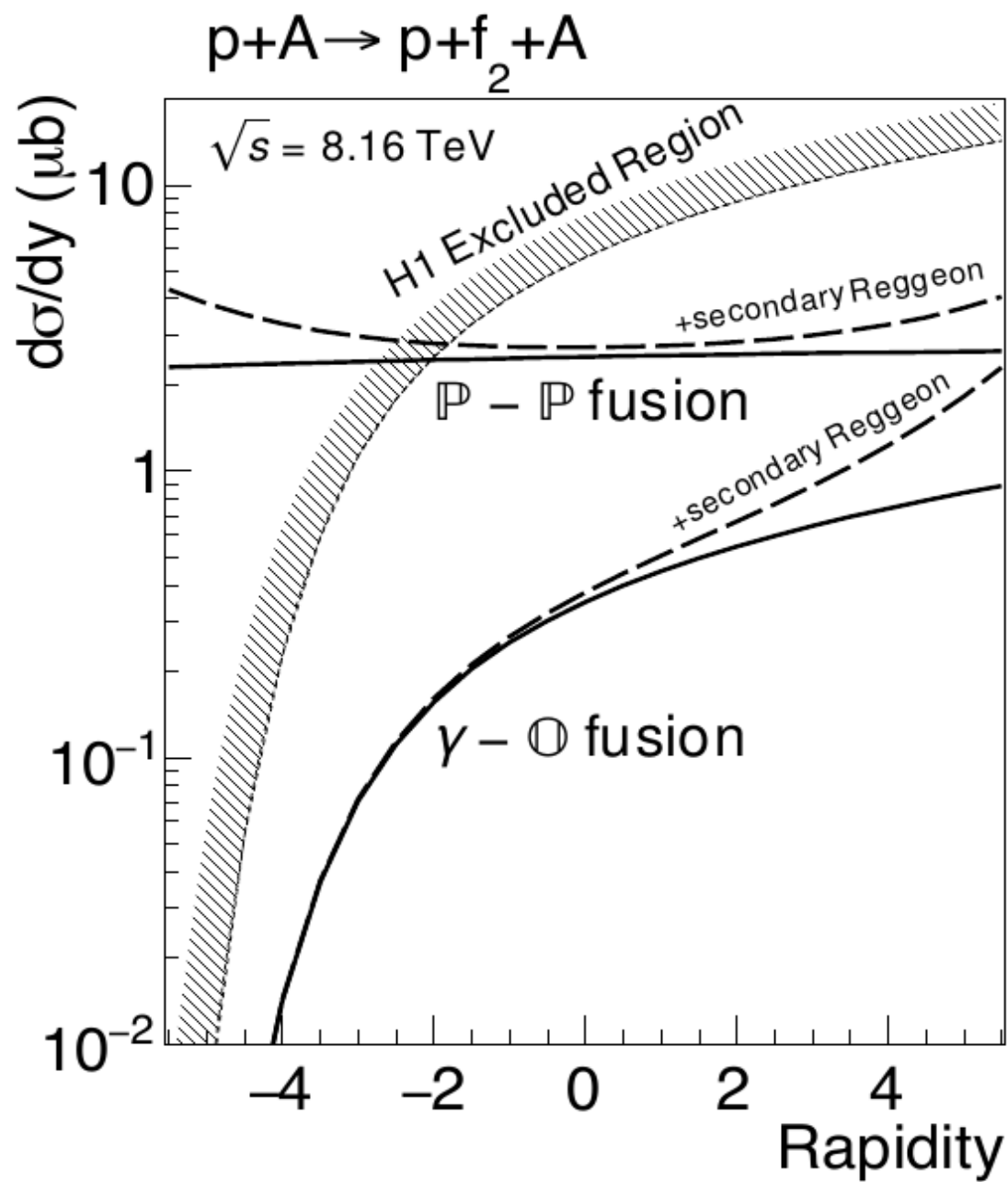
$$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^0 p) \sim 300 \text{ nb} \quad (< 39 \text{ nb} - \text{HERA})$$

(Rueter, Dosch, Nachtmann Ph.Rev. D59 (1999) 014018)

C-even meson (M)	Odderon Signal		Backgrounds		
	Upper Limit	QCD Prediction	$\gamma\gamma$	Pomeron-Pomeron	$V \rightarrow M + \gamma$
π^0	7.4	0.1 - 1	0.044	–	30
$f_2(1270)$	3	0.05 - 0.5	0.020	3 - 4.5	0.02
$\eta(548)$	3.4	0.05 - 0.5	0.042	negligible	3
η_c	–	$(0.1 - 0.5) \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.0025	$\sim 10^{-5}$	0.012

Table 3: The expected cross sections ($d\sigma/dY_M$ at $Y_M = 0$ in μb) of the Odderon signal and backgrounds in the CEP* ultraperipheral production of C-even mesons (M) in high-energy proton-lead collisions ($Pb + p \rightarrow Pb + M + X$) integrated over the interval $0.2 < p_\perp < 1$ GeV. In the η_c case a total branching ratio of 0.05 has been applied, i.e. summing over the channels discussed in





THANK YOU

Bethe phase $\phi = \ln \frac{B|t|}{2} + \gamma + \text{const}$

ρ depends on **const**. For $\phi = 0$

Kohara-Ferreira-Rangel (Ph.Lett. B789, p.1)

got $\rho = 0.131$ with $\chi^2/ndf = 0.94$

$\rho = 0.112 \pm 0.005$ for **const=2** ($\chi^2/ndf = 0.96$)

Cudell-Selyugin (1901.05863) accounts for correlated errors and **normalization** factor n .

They got (**const=0**):

$\sigma_{tot} = 106.4 \pm 2.2$ **mb**, $\rho = 0.098 \pm 0.008$,

$n = 0.91 \pm 0.04$ ($\chi^2/ndf = 0.81$)

(**79 points** $0.0008 < |t| < 0.07$ **GeV²**)

\sqrt{s}	ρ	σ_{tot}	σ_{el}	$B_{\text{el}}(t = 0)$	$\sigma_{\text{low}M}^D$
(TeV)		mb	mb	(GeV ⁻²)	mb
0.1	0.141	48.3	8.8	12.6	2.6
0.546	0.129	64.6	13.8	14.8	3.5
1.8	0.121	78.1	18.2	16.7	4.2
7	0.113	95.5	24.1	19.1	5.0
8	0.112	97.4	24.7	19.4	5.1
13	0.109	104.2	27.1	20.4	5.4
100	0.099	136.2	38.6	25.4	6.9

Maximal Odderon Violates unitarity

$$2\text{Im}A_{el}(b) = |A_{el}(b)|^2 + G_{inel}(b) \quad (\mathbf{s\text{-unit.}})$$

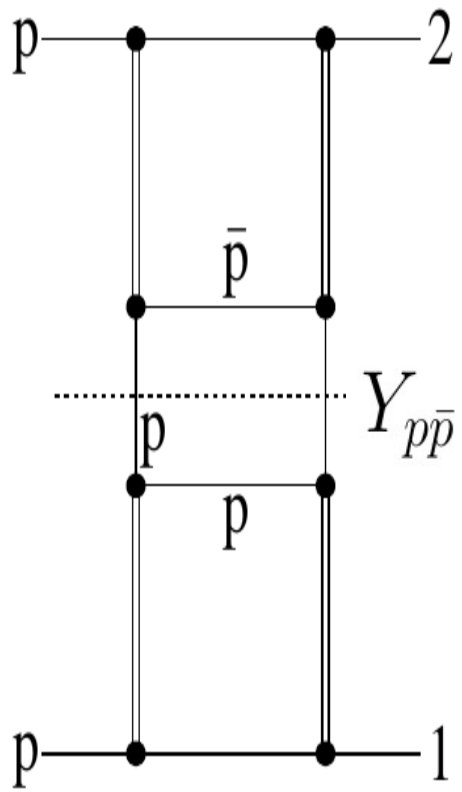
Solution: $A_{el}(b) = i(1 - e^{2i\delta(b)})$ $l = b\sqrt{s}/2$

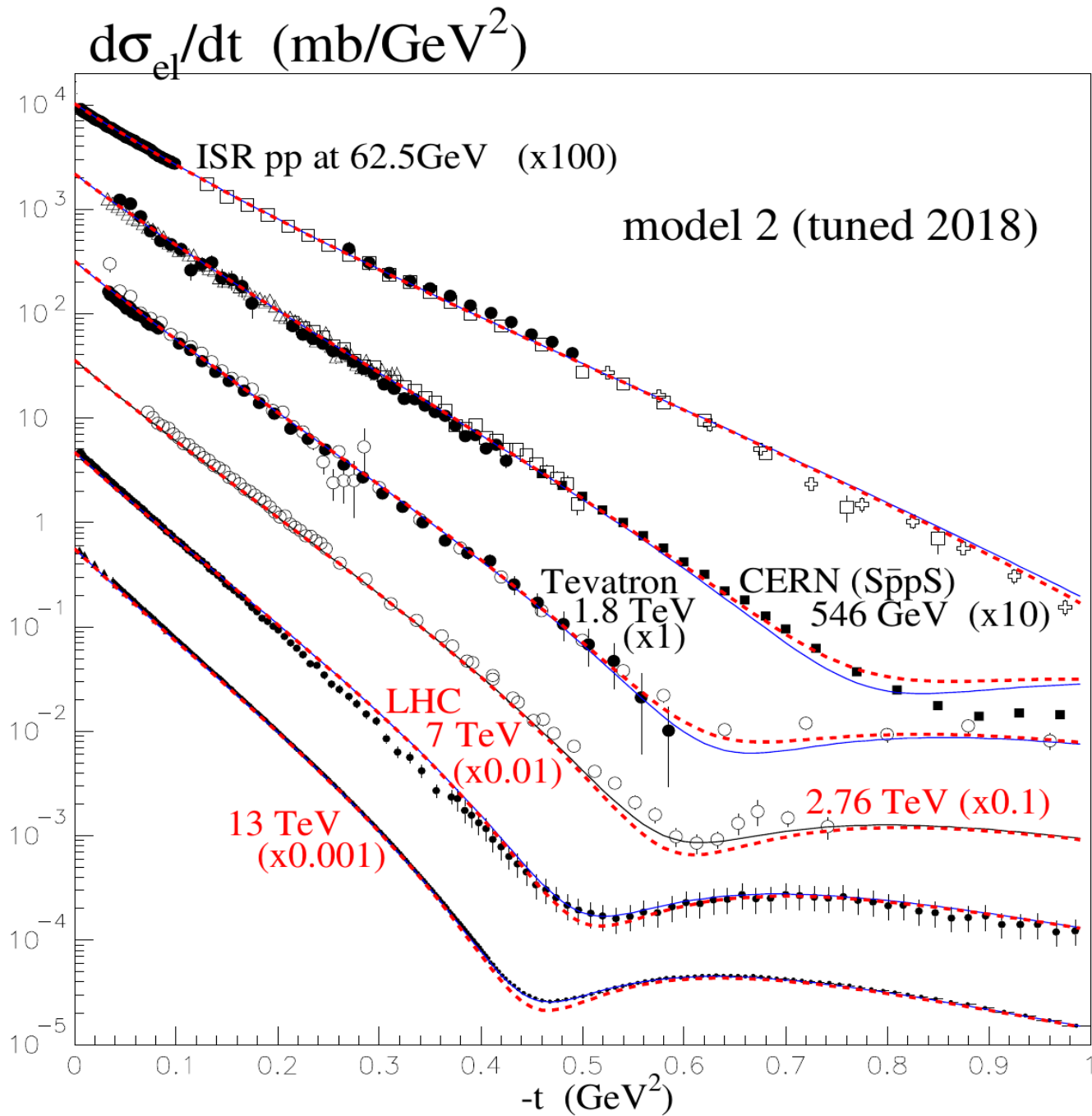
$$\delta(b) = \delta_{even} + \delta_{Odd} \quad \mathbf{Im}\delta_{even}(b) > 0$$

Max.Odd. assume $A_{Odd} = a\theta(c \ln s - b)$

Then $\sigma(pp \rightarrow p + p\bar{p} + p)(b) \geq c' \ln s$

i.e. $\text{Im}\delta_{even}(b) \propto \ln s \implies A_{el} = i$





QCD Odderon

A. Theory

B. Experiment ($d\sigma/dt$)

1. Small $|t|$ $\rho = Re/Im$ at $t = 0$
2. Dip region ($\sqrt{s} = 53$ GeV, $\sqrt{s} = 2.76$ TeV)

C. Vector meson photoproduction

1. HERA limits
2. p+Pb collisions (expectations and background)