



HERA and the LHC workshop

# TOTEM: Early diffractive physics at the LHC

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*on behalf of the TOTEM collaboration*

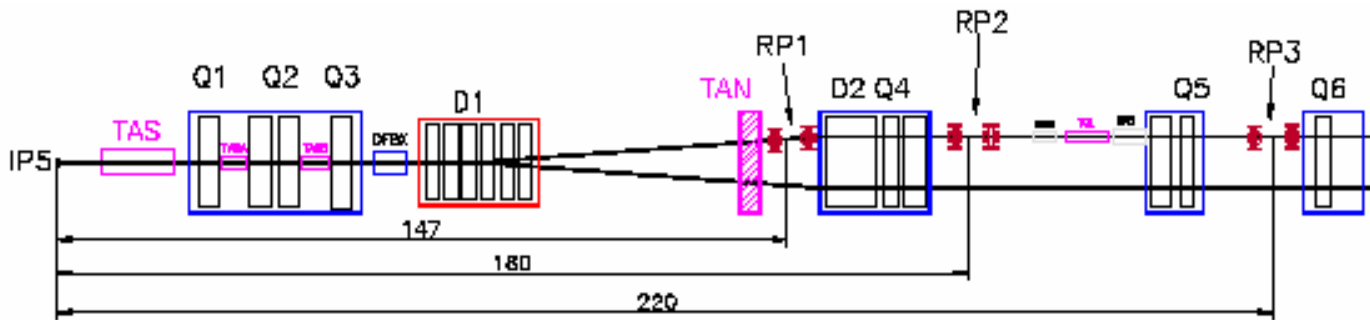
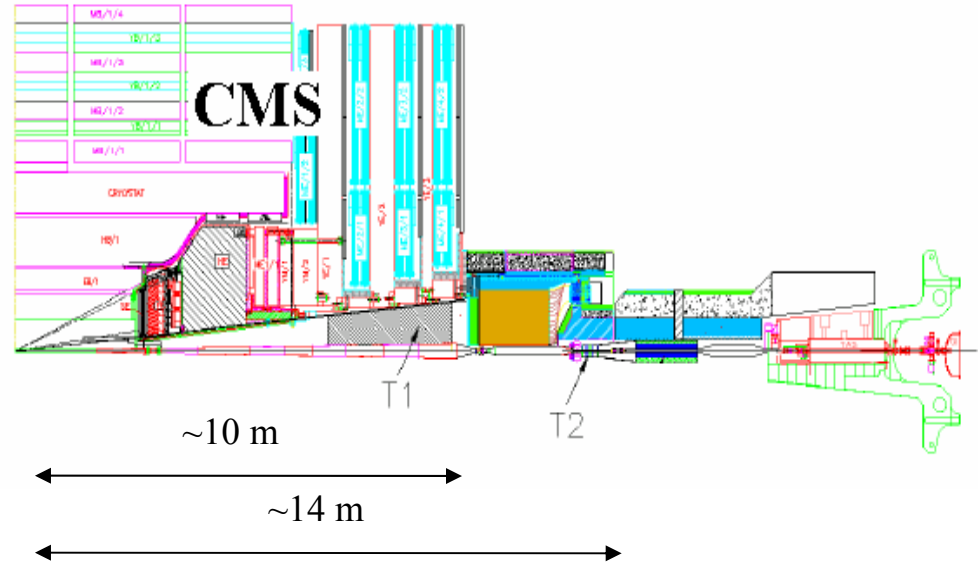
<http://totem.web.cern.ch/Totem/>

# TOTEM goals

- Measurement of the p-p **total cross section** at 14 TeV with 1% uncertainty with the luminosity independent method
- Measurement of the p-p **elastic scattering** in the range  $10^{-3} < -t < 10 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Study of **diffractive events**, together with **CMS**.

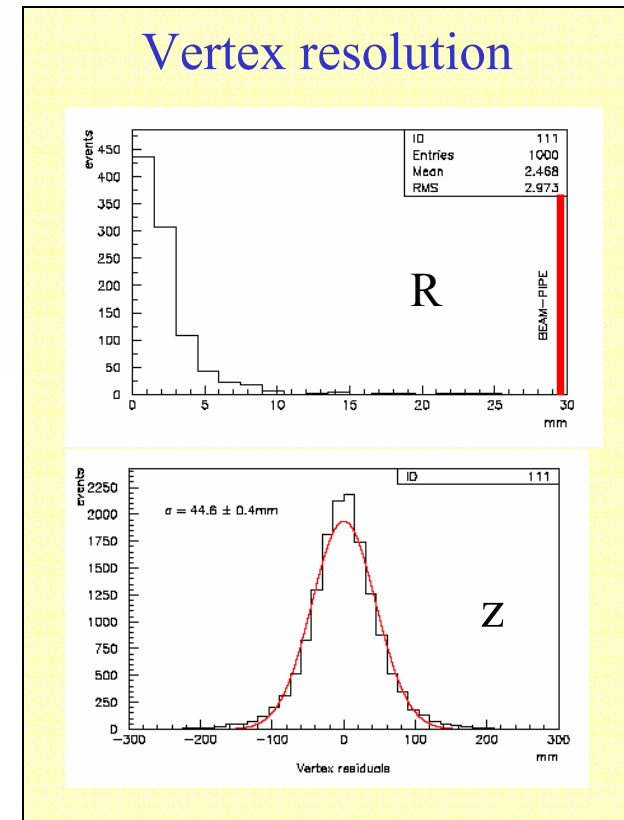
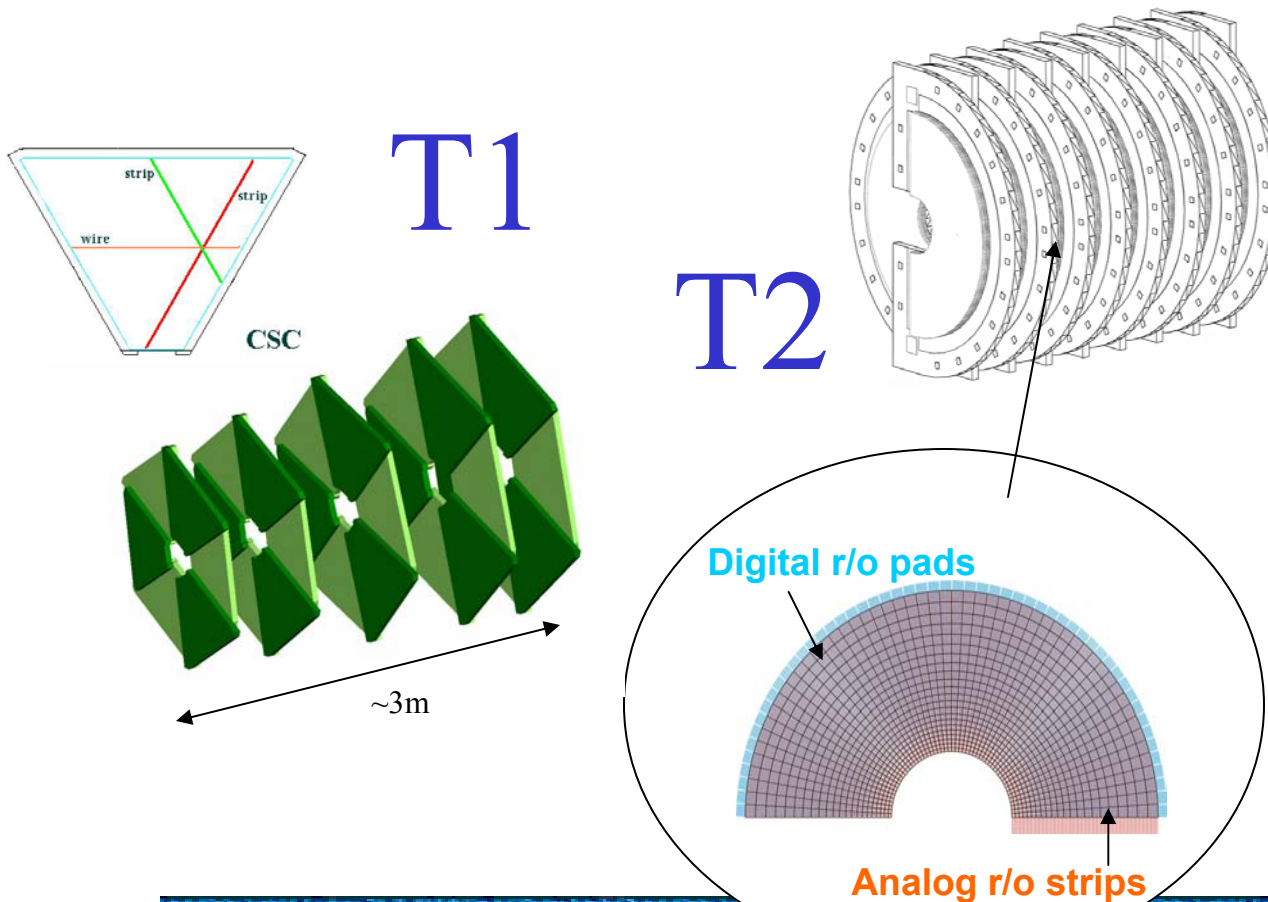
# Experimental apparatus

- Inelastic detectors
  - T1 – **CSC** Coverage  $\sim 3 < |\eta| < \sim 5$
  - T2 – **GEM** Coverage  $\sim 5 < |\eta| < \sim 7$
- Leading proton detectors
  - Silicon detectors inside Roman Pots (at 147, 180, 220 m from IP)



## Inelastic detectors

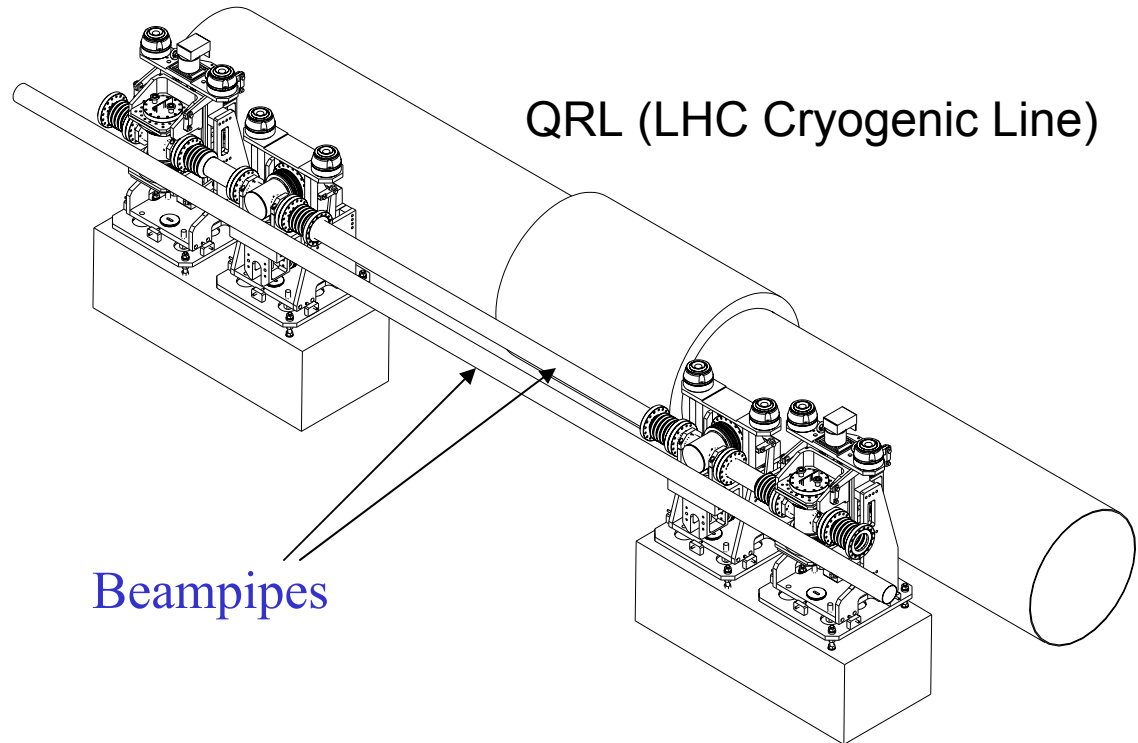
TOTEM inelastic detectors are **trackers** which have been designed to discriminate between beam-beam and background (eg. beam-gas) events by means of the **primary vertex reconstruction**.



# Roman pots

2004 prototype

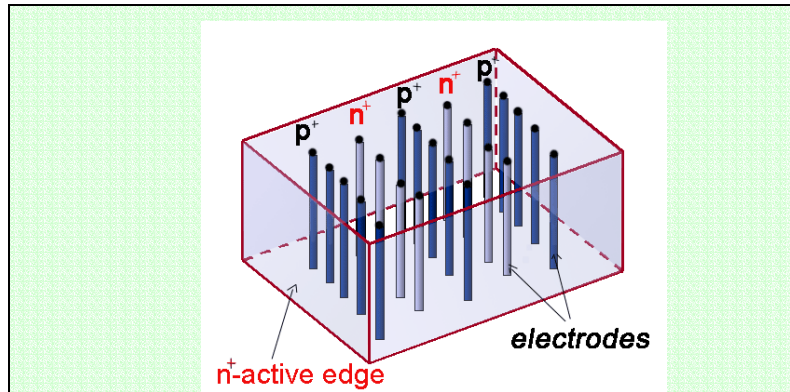
The RPs allow the leading proton detectors to move close to the circulating beam



## Leading proton detectors

The LPD have to be efficient starting at  $10\sigma(\sim 1\text{mm})+0.5\text{mm}$  and must provide good ( $\sim 20\mu\text{m}$ ) resolution, hence detectors with a small inefficient edge.

### Si 3D

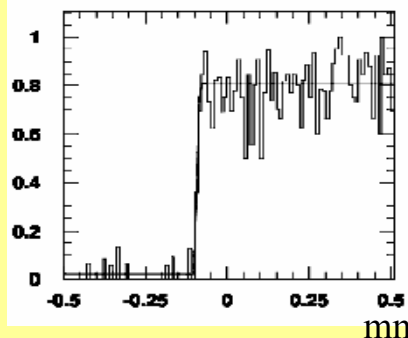


Electrodes created inside the *bulk*.

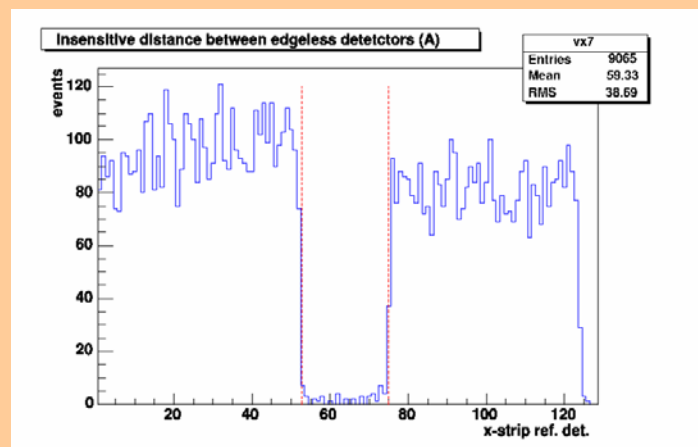
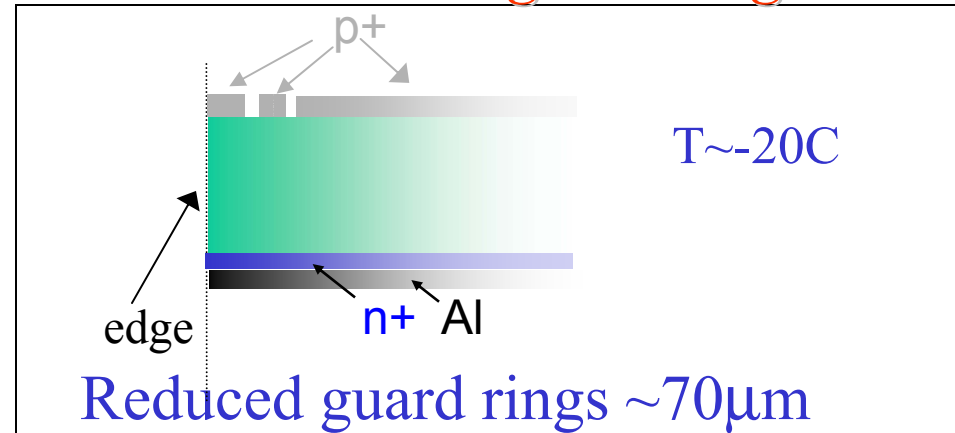
The edge is an electrode.

Dead edge  $< 10 \mu\text{m}$

Test SPS:  
transition in  
 $\sim 6\mu\text{m}$



### Planar Si with guard rings



Transition in  $\sim 60\mu\text{m}$



# TOTEM Optics Conditions

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{TOTEM}} \sim 10^{28} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

**TOTEM needs special/independent short runs at high- $\beta^*$  (1540m) and low  $\epsilon$**   
**Scattering angles of a few  $\mu\text{rad}$**

**High- $\beta$  optics** for precise measurement of the scattering angle

$$\sigma(\theta^*) = \sqrt{\epsilon} / \beta^* \sim 0.3 \mu\text{rad}$$

As a consequence **large beam size**

$$\sigma^* = \sqrt{\epsilon \beta^*} \sim 0.4 \text{ mm}$$

**Reduced number of bunches ( 43 and 156 )** to avoid interactions further downstream

**Parallel-to-point focusing (  $\nu=0$  ) :**

Trajectories of proton scattered at the same angle but at different vertex locations

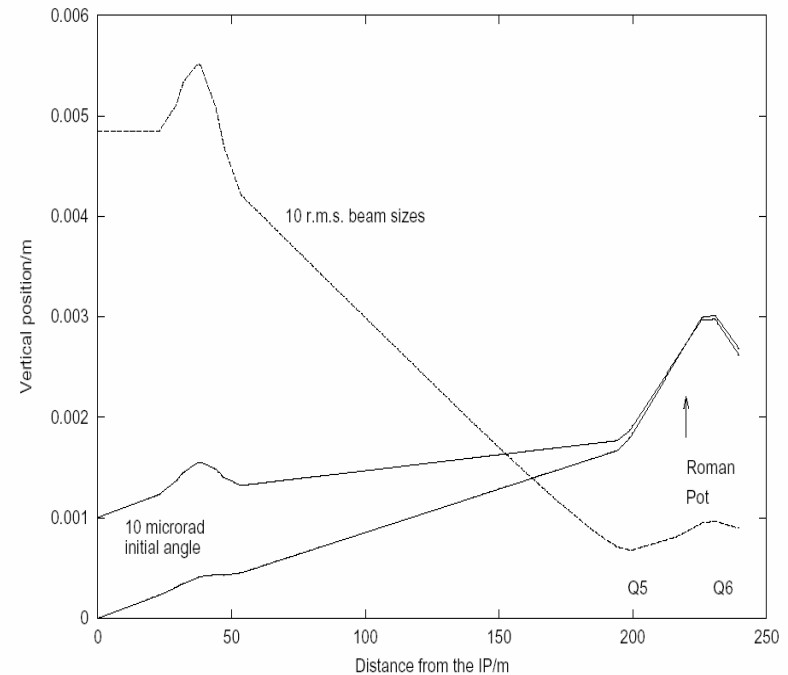
$$y = L_y \theta_y^* + v_y y^*$$

$$L = (\beta\beta^*)^{1/2} \sin \mu(s)$$

$$x = L_x \theta_x^* + v_x x^* + \xi D_x$$

$$v = (\beta/\beta^*)^{1/2} \cos \mu(s)$$

**Maximize L and minimize v**





# Measurement of $\sigma_{tot}$

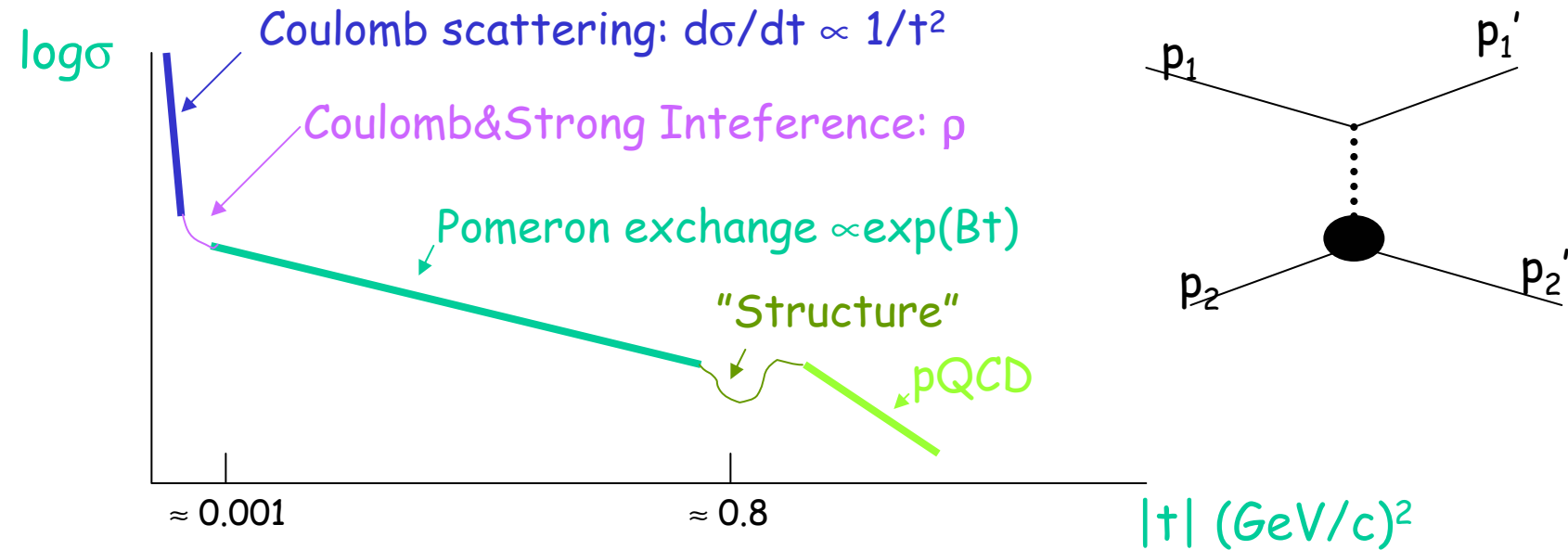
Measurement of the total cross section with the luminosity independent method using the **Optical Theorem**.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 L\sigma_{tot}^2 &= \frac{16\pi}{1+\rho^2} \times \left. \frac{dN}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \\
 L\sigma_{tot} &= N_{elastic} + N_{inelastic}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma_{tot} = \frac{16\pi}{1+\rho^2} \times \frac{(dN/dt)|_{t=0}}{N_{el} + N_{inel}}}$$

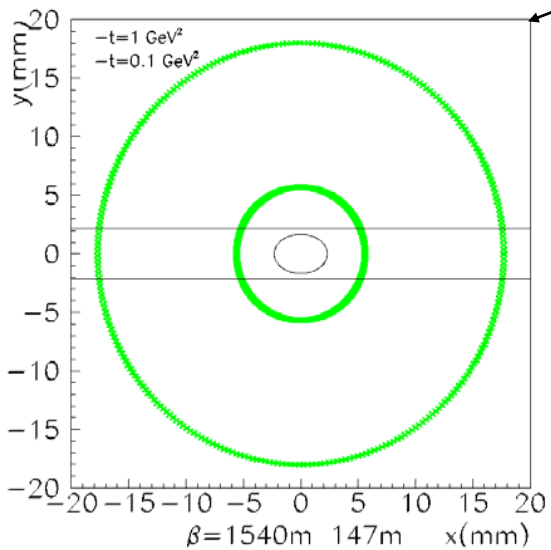
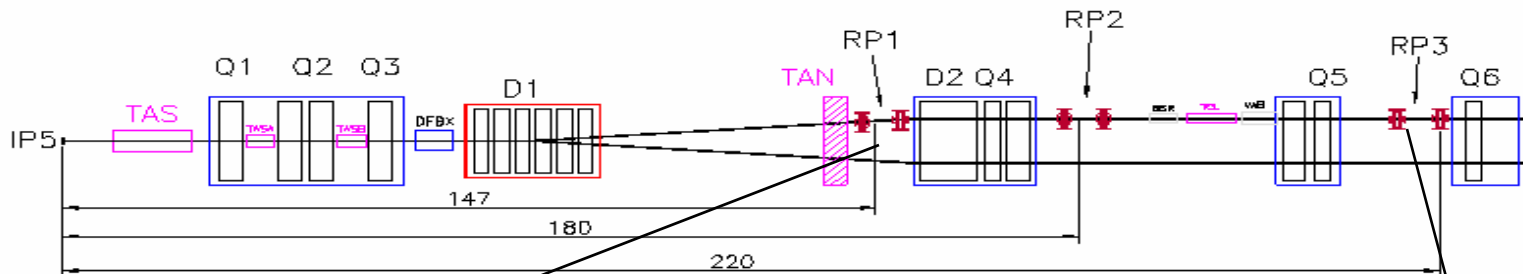
Measurement of the **elastic** and **inelastic rate** with a precision better than 1%.



## Elastic Scattering and Diffraction

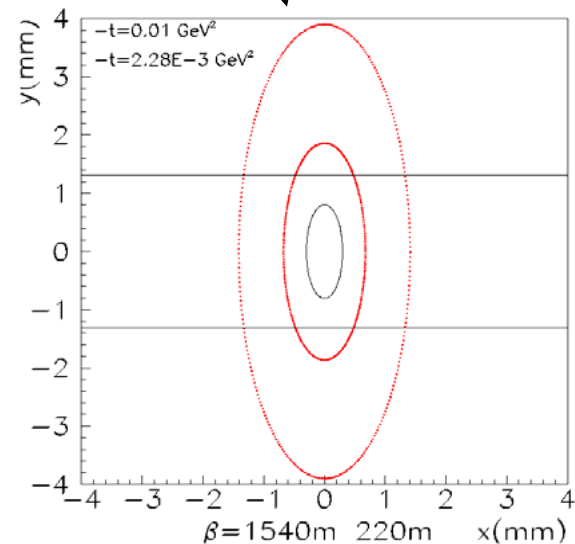
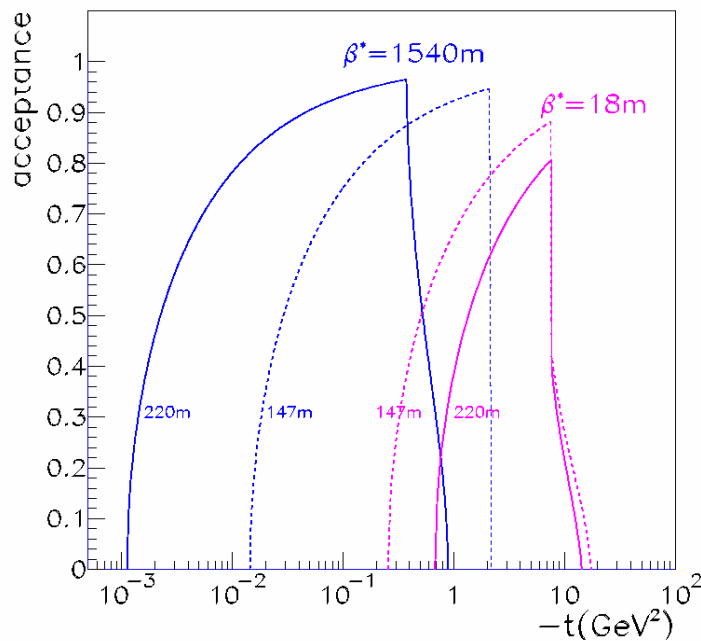


Region	Characteristic $-t \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$	Run type <sup>1</sup>
Coulomb region	$\leq 10^{-4}$	very high $\beta^*$
Coulomb - Strong Interference	$\approx 10^{-3}$	high $\beta^*$
Pomeron - Diffraction	$\geq 10^{-3}$	high/low $\beta^*$
Structure - Peaks & Bumps	$\approx 0.8$	low/high $\beta^*$
Large $-t$ - Perturbative QCD	$\geq 5$	low $\beta^*$



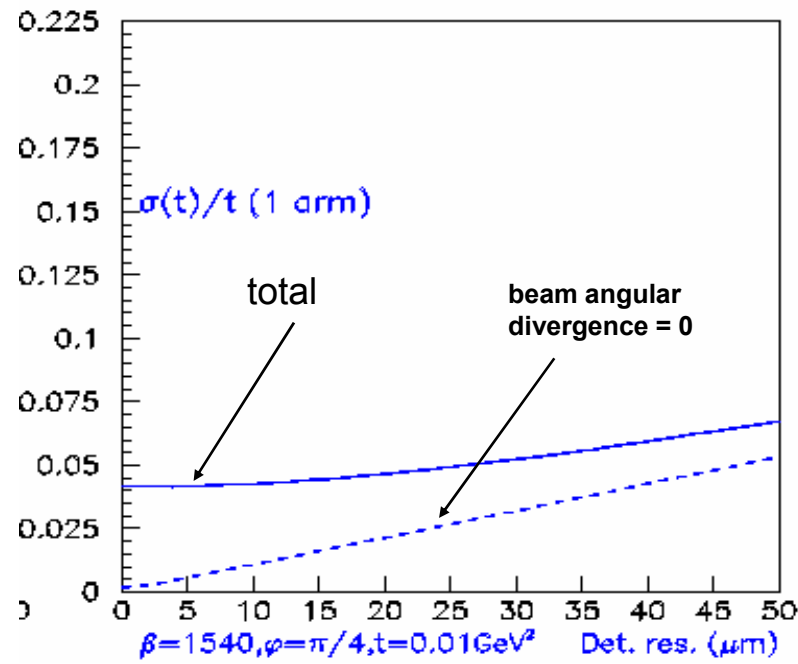
## Elastic Scattering

$\beta^* = 1540 \text{ m}$

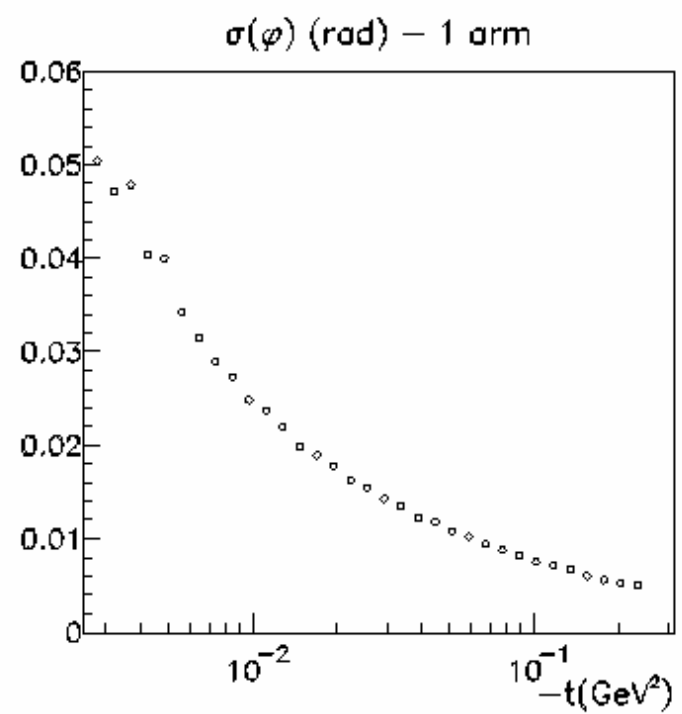


# t and $\phi$ resolution

## $\sigma(t)/t$ vs detector resolution

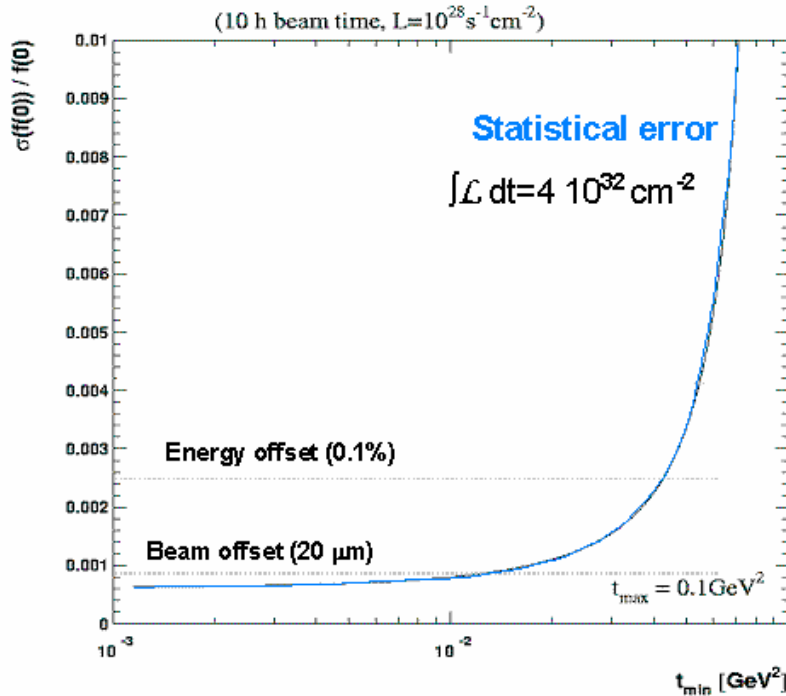


## $\phi$ resolution vs t



# Extrapolation to $t=0$

The measurement of  $\sigma_{\text{tot}}$  needs  $(dN/dt)_{t=0}$  which can be estimated with a statistical uncertainty of  $\sim 0.1\%$  (considering  $10^7$  reconstructed events after 10h run at  $L=10^{28}$ ).



	Uncertainty	Fit error
Beam divergence	10%	0.05%
Energy offset	0.05%	0.1%
Beam/ detector offset	20 $\mu\text{m}$	0.06/0.08 %
Crossing angle	0.2 $\mu\text{rad}$	0.08/0.1%
Theoretical uncertainty (model dependent) $\sim 0.5\%$		

# Inelastic cross section

Event selection:

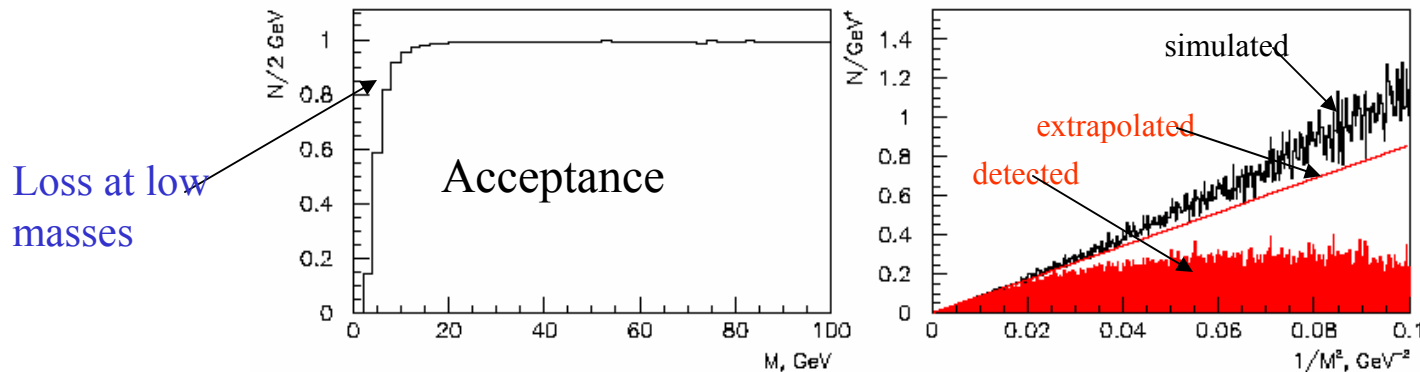
- trigger from T1 or T2 (*double arm o single arm*)
- Vertex reconstruction (to eliminate beam-gas bkg.)

Lost events

Losses	Double arm		Single arm	
Process	%	mb	%	mb
Minimum bias	0.5	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.06
Double Diffractive	39.5	2.8	4.6	0.3
Single Diffractive	-	-	17.9	2.5

Extrapolation for diffractive events needed

Single diffraction



# Total cross section

( $\sigma_{inel.} \sim 80\text{mb}$ ,  $\sigma_{el.} \sim 30\text{mb}$ )

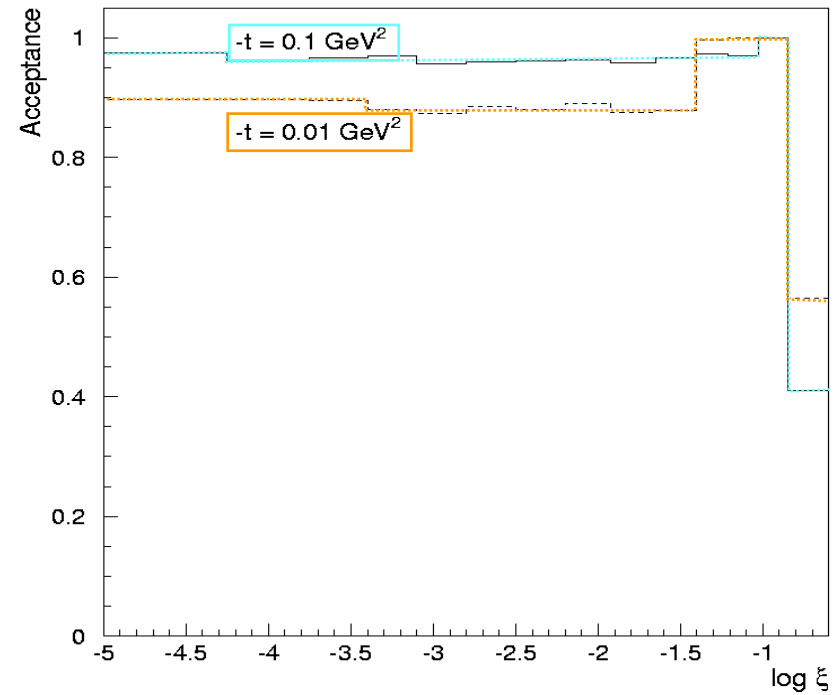
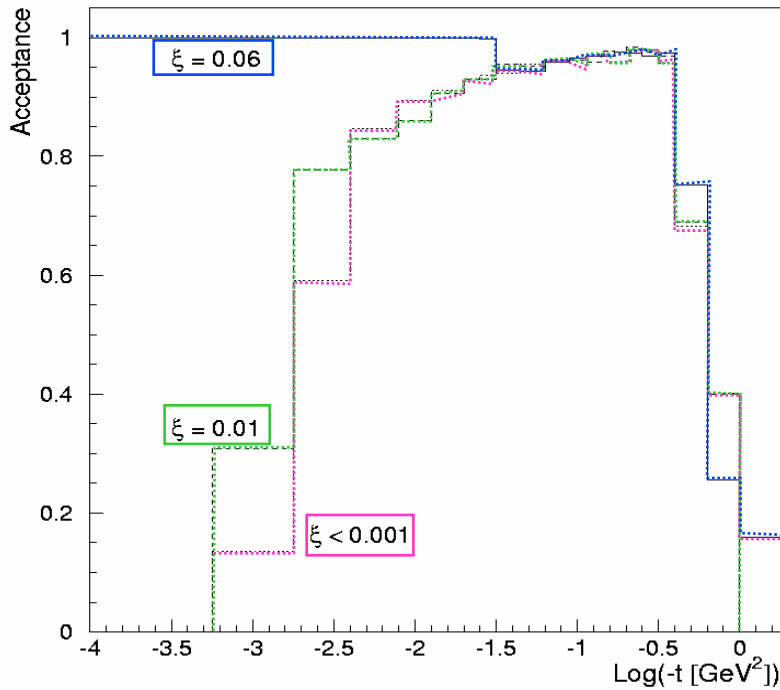
## Losses (mb)

	$\sigma(\text{mb})$	Double arm	Single arm	Uncertainty after extrapolation
Minimum bias	58	0.3	0.06	0.06
2 x single diffractive	14	-	2.5	0.6
Double diffractive	7	2.8	0.3	0.1
Double Pomeron	1	-	-	0.02
Elastic Scattering	30	-	-	0.1

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{tot}}{\sigma_{tot}} \approx \sqrt{0.008^2 + 0.005^2} \approx 0.01$$



# Diffraction at high $\beta^*$



>90% of all diffractive protons are seen in the Roman Pots

proton momentum can be measured with a resolution of few  $10^{-3}$





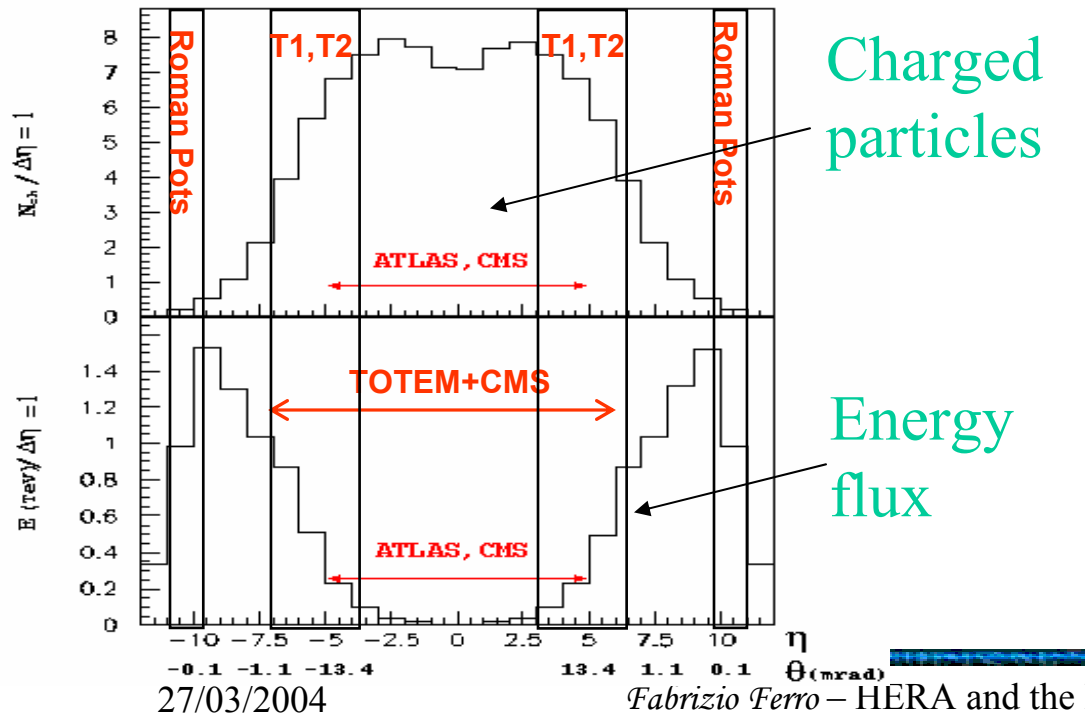
## CMS/TOTEM

CMS/TOTEM is the largest acceptance detector ever built at a hadron collider

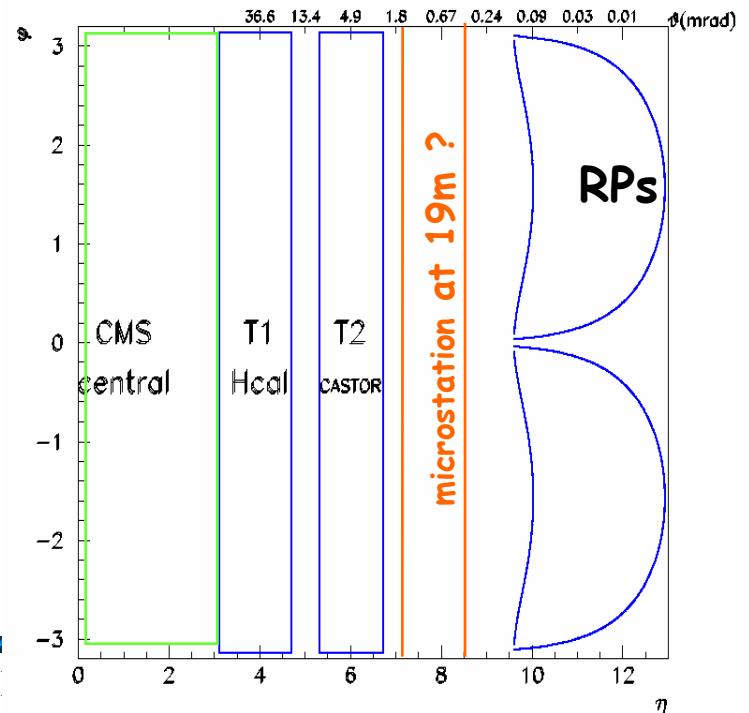
For the first time at a collider **large acceptance detector which measures the forward energy flow**

1 day run at large beta (1540m) and  $L=10^{29} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ :  
**100 million** minimum bias events, including all diffractive processes

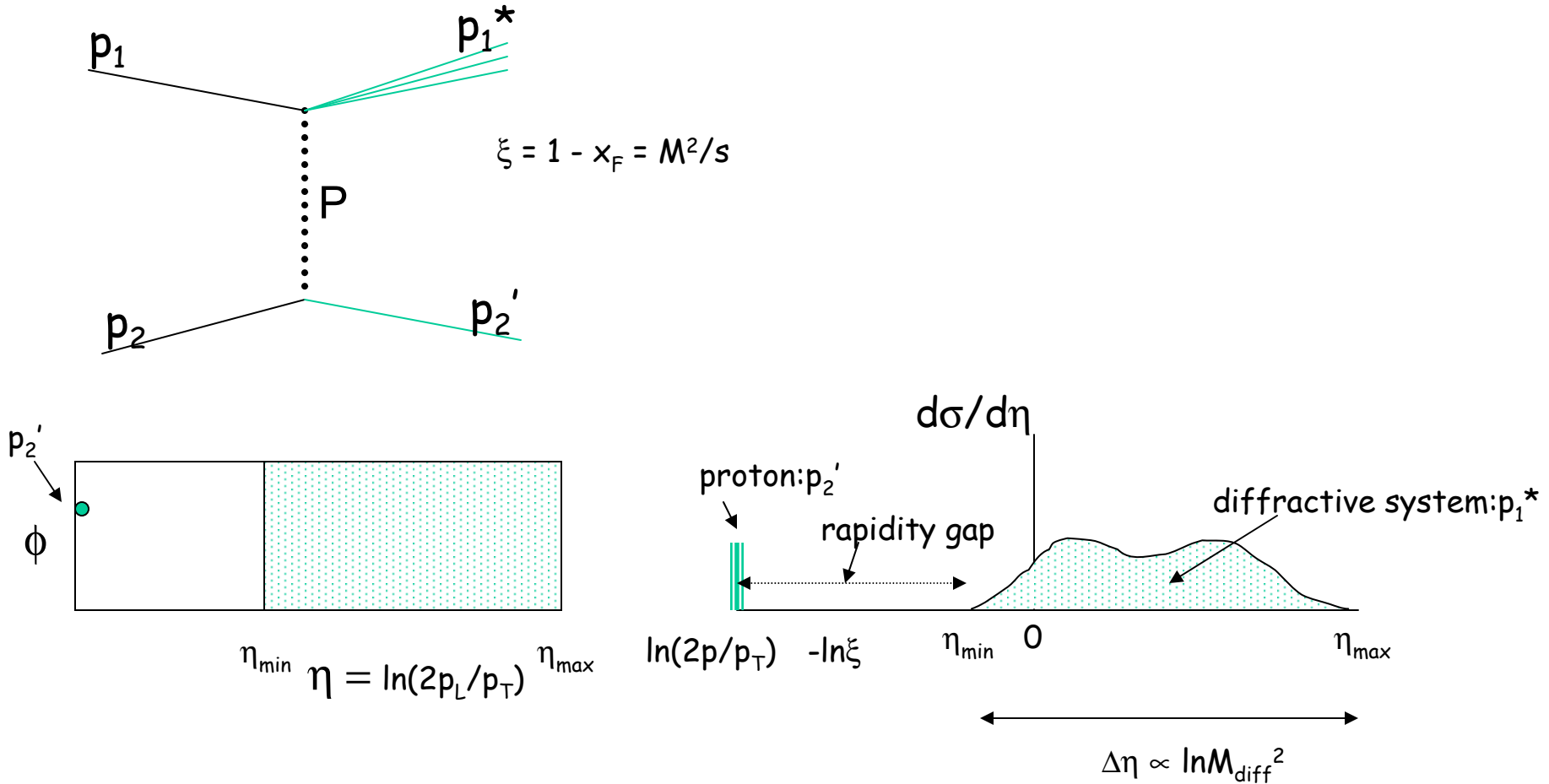
**>90%** of all diffractive protons are detected



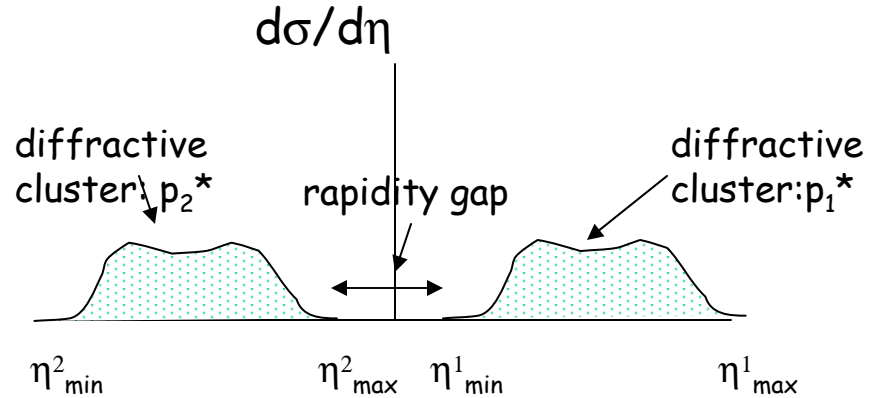
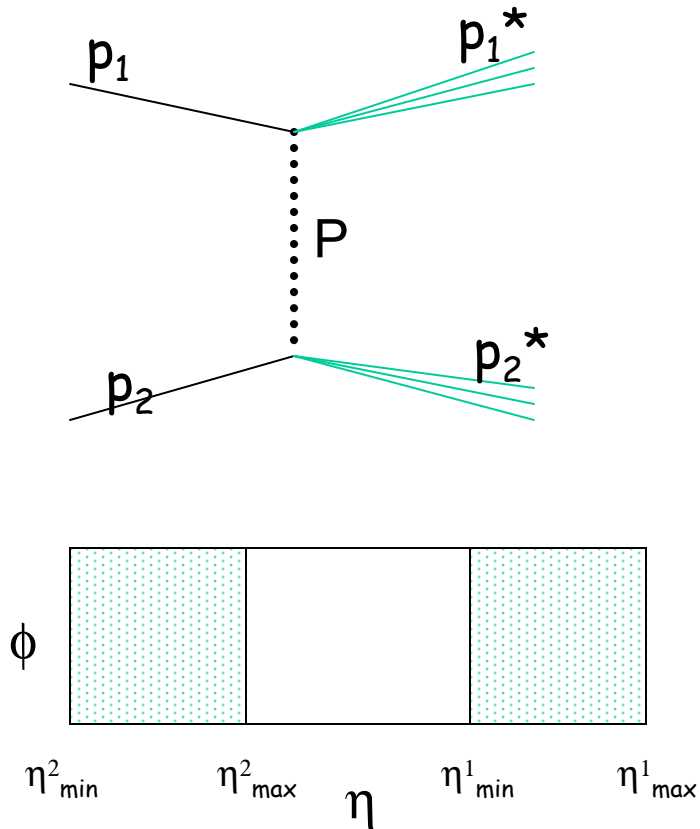
Total TOTEM/CMS acceptance ( $\beta^*=1540\text{m}$ )



# Single Diffractive Excitation

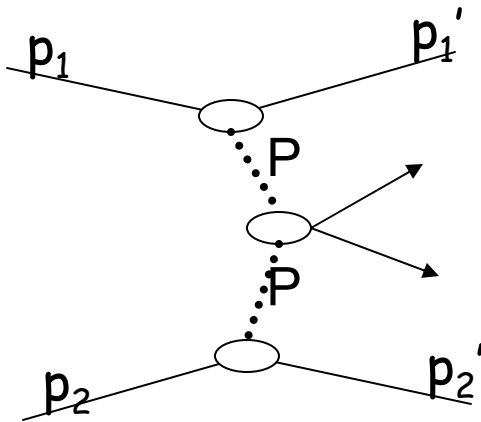


# Double Diffractive Excitation



## Double Pomeron Exchange

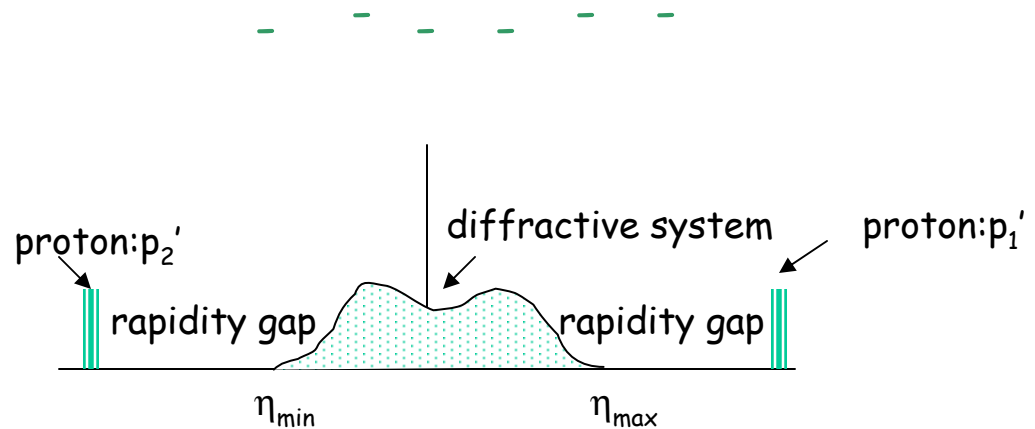
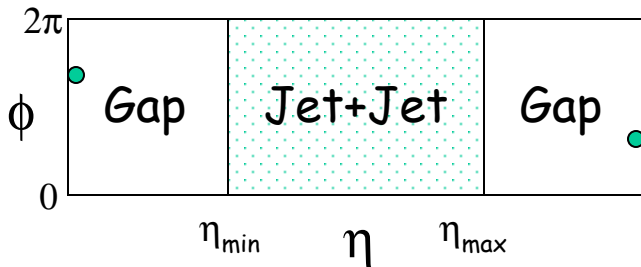
The Pomeron has the internal quantum numbers of vacuum.



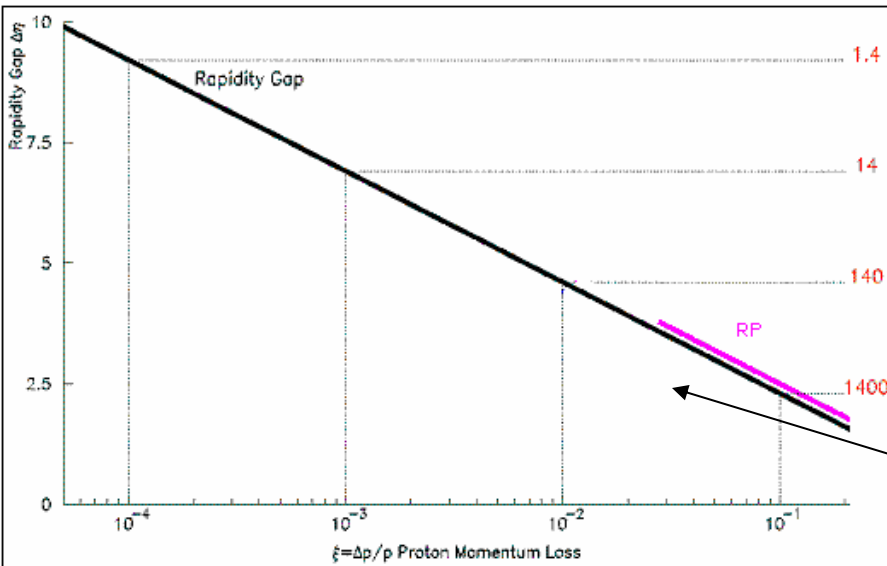
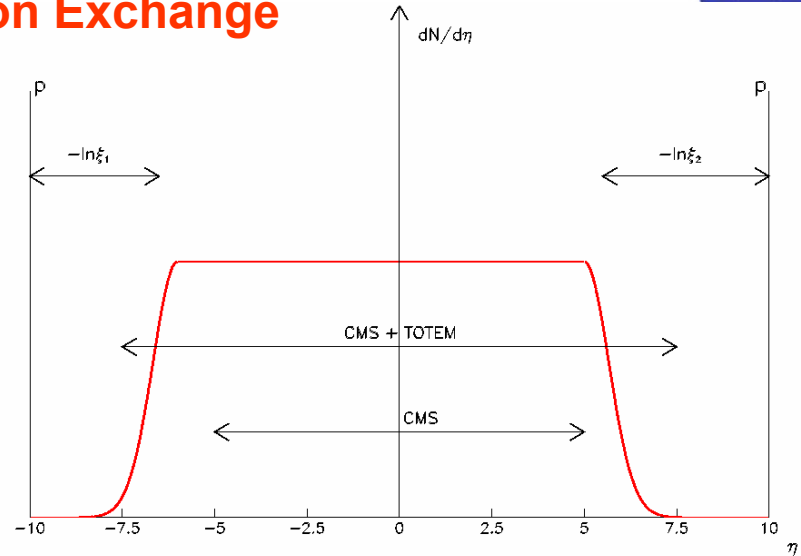
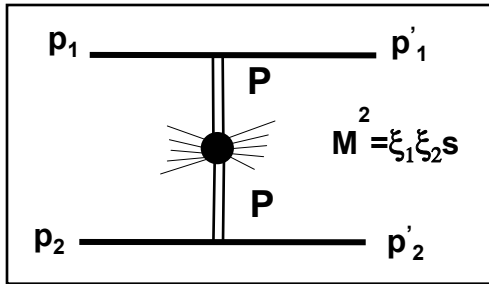
PP:  $C = +, I=0, \dots$

P:  $J^P = 0^+, 2^+, 4^+, \dots$

$\Rightarrow$  PP:  $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$



## Double Pomeron Exchange



$M$  (GeV)  
 $\xi_1 = \xi_2$

### CMS/TOTEM collaboration for diffractive physics

$\beta^* = 1540$  m  $\sigma_\xi = 0.5\%$

$\beta^* = 200-400$  m  $\sigma_\xi = \text{few } \%$

$\beta^* = 0.5$  m  $\sigma_\xi = \text{few } \%$

Trigger via Roman pots

$\xi > 2.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$

Trigger via rapidity gap

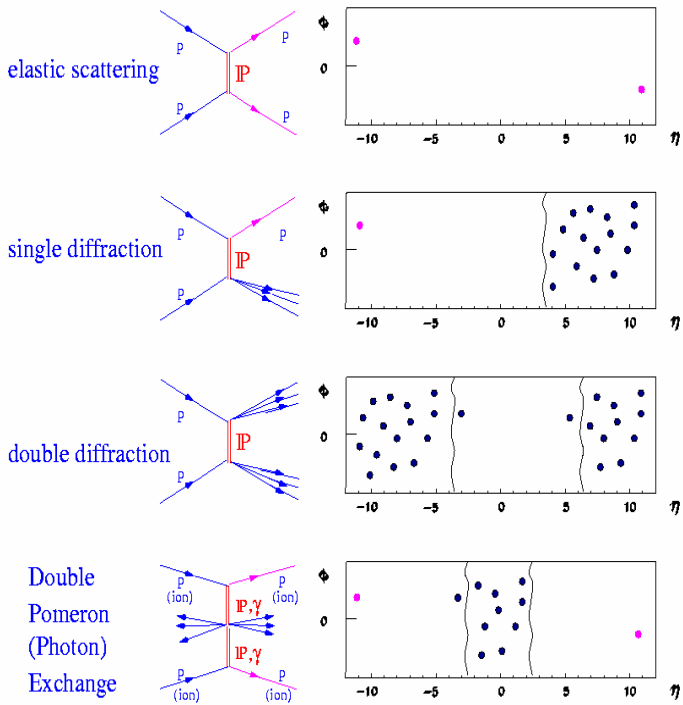
$\xi < 2.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$

$\xi = \Delta p/p$  proton momentum loss



## Level-1 Trigger

$L=10^{28} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$



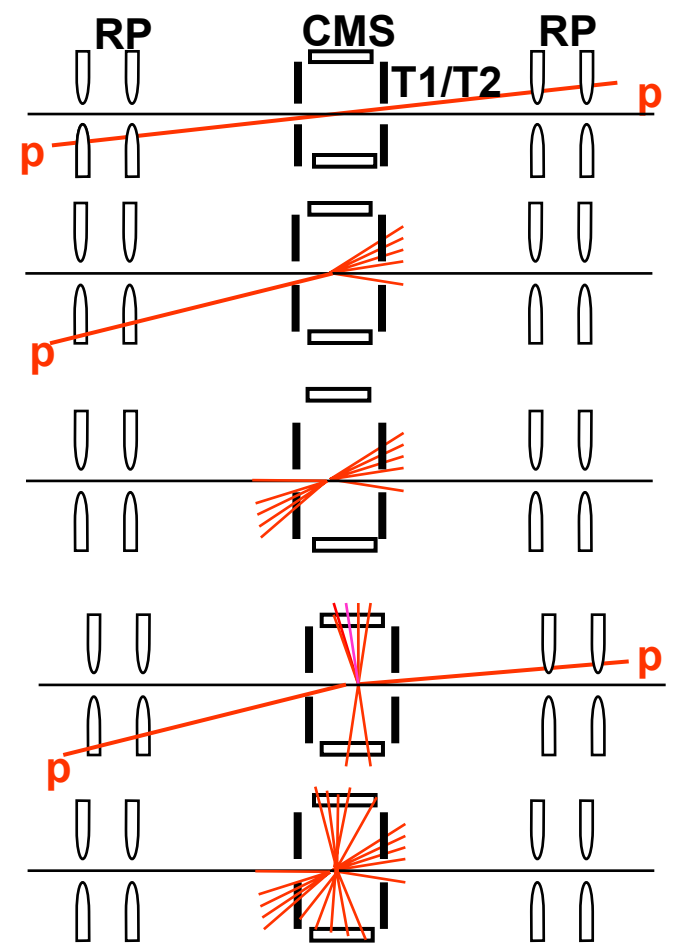
Elastic Trigger:  
**Signal: 500 Hz**  
**Background: 20 Hz**

Single Diffractive Trigger:  
**Signal: 200 Hz**  
**Background: 0.1 Hz**

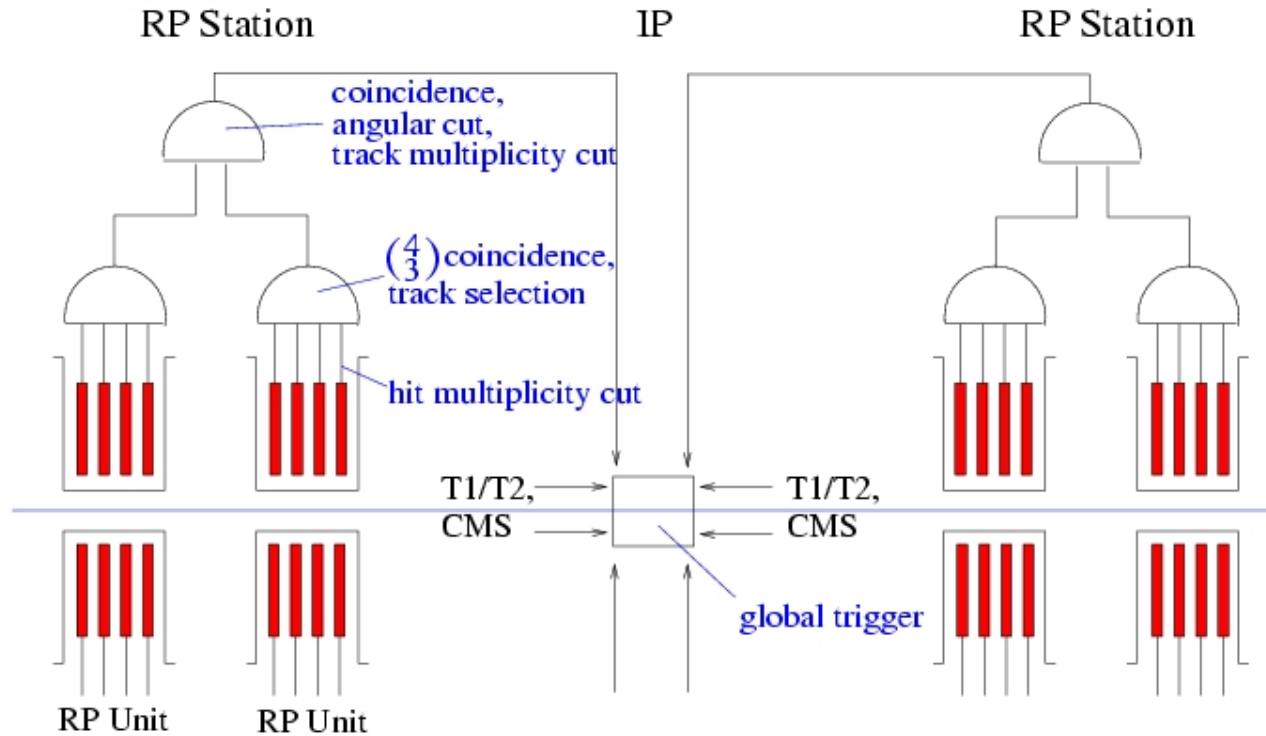
Double Diffractive Trigger:  
**Signal: 100 Hz**

Central Diffractive Trigger:  
**Signal: 10 Hz**  
**Background: 2 Hz**

Minimum Bias Trigger:  
**Signal: 1 kHz**



# The Trigger Logic



## Background Suppression

- Beam Halo (dominant): Reduction only by 2-arm coincidence
- Shower particles from beam-beam, beam-gas, beam-machine interactions: Reduction by:
  - Multiple coincidences
  - Angular cuts
  - Hit and track multiplicity cuts



- To make common running easier, DAQ and Trigger will be implemented in CMS-compatible fashion
  - Hardware and software compatibility opens the possibility for TOTEM to join the CMS DAQ when making common runs.
  - Front-ends will comply with CMS Trigger Control System if TOTEM wants to join the CMS Trigger.
- Possible triggering schemes
  - The CMS GT receives the TOTEM trigger decision and sends L1A both to TOTEM and CMS front-ends.

# Running Scenarios

Scenario (goal)	1 low $ t $ elastic, $\sigma_{\text{tot}}$ , min. bias	2 diff. phys., large $p_T$ phen.		3 intermediate $ t $ , hard diffract.	4 large $ t $ elastic
$\beta^*$ [m]	1540	1540		200 - 400	18
N of bunches	43	156		936	2808
Half crossing angle [ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]	0	0		100 - 200	160
Transv. norm. emitt. [ $\mu\text{m rad}$ ]	1	1	3.75	3.75	3.75
N of part. per bunch	$0.3 \times 10^{11}$	$0.6 \times 10^{11}$	$1.15 \times 10^{11}$	$1.15 \times 10^{11}$	$1.15 \times 10^{11}$
RMS beam size at IP [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	454	454	880	317 - 448	95
RMS beam diverg. [ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]	0.29	0.29	0.57	1.6 - 1.1	5.28
Peak luminos. [ $\text{cm}^{-2}$ $\text{s}^{-1}$ ]	$1.6 \times 10^{28}$	$2.4 \times 10^{29}$		$(1 - 0.5) \times 10^{31}$	$3.6 \times 10^{32}$

## Running scenario examples

Luminosity  $2 \cdot 10^{29} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Data taking for soft diffraction : 20 mb  $\longrightarrow$  4 kHz  $\longrightarrow$   $4 \cdot 10^8$  events / 1 eff. Day

Double Pomeron : 1 mb  $\quad 2 \cdot 10^7$  events / 1 eff. Day

Precise study of soft diffraction phenomena

Luminosity  $10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Few day runs with  $4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ s}$   $\longrightarrow$   $4 \cdot 10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2}$   $\longrightarrow$  4000 evts / nb

Double Pomeron exchange

High masses order of TeV

$\chi_c$   $\longrightarrow$   $10^{6-7}$  events before decay

$\chi_b$   $\longrightarrow$   $10^{3-4}$  events before decay

Large pt di jets  $\longrightarrow$  coplanar dijet with two accompanying protons and nothing else

Single diffraction with high pt jets and leptons

Study of rapidity gaps with identified protons

- **TOTEM TDR** submitted to the LHCC in January LHCC 2004-002/TOTEM TDR 1
- A TDR on the common **CMS/TOTEM** physics program will be submitted later.



**TOTEM**

Total Cross Section, Elastic Scattering and Diffraction Dissociation at the LHC



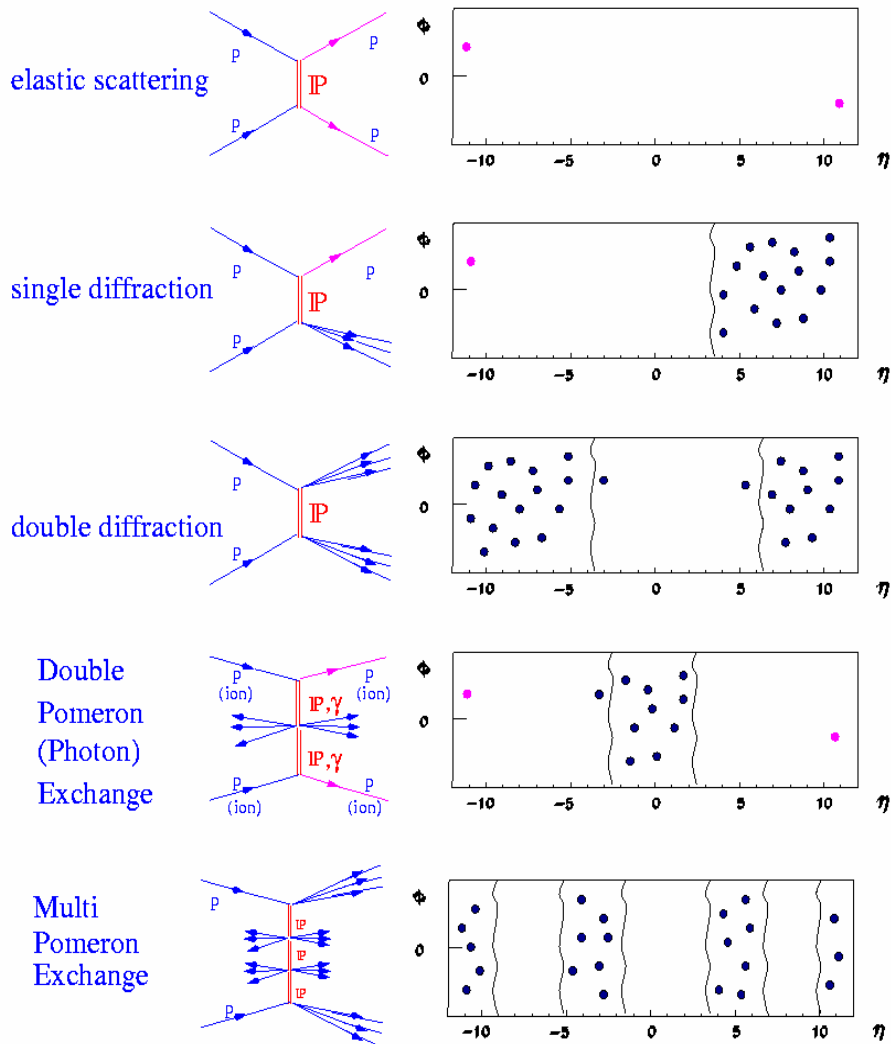


**TOTEM**

Total Cross Section, Elastic Scattering and Diffraction Dissociation at the LHC

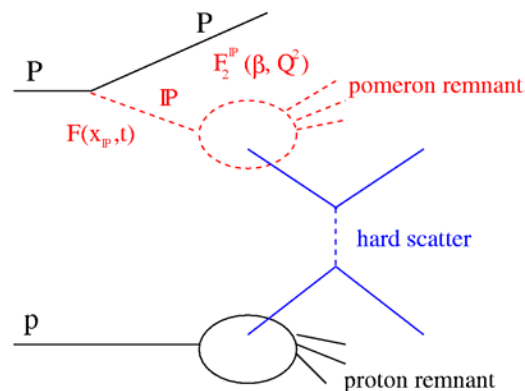


## Diffraction at LHC:



- PP scattering at highest energy

## Soft & Hard Diffraction



$\xi < 0.1 \Rightarrow O(1)$  TeV "gluon beams"

E.g. Structure of the Pomeron  $F(\beta, Q^2)$

$\beta$  down to  $\sim 10^{-3}$  &  $Q^2 \sim 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$

Diffraction dynamics?

Exclusive final states ?

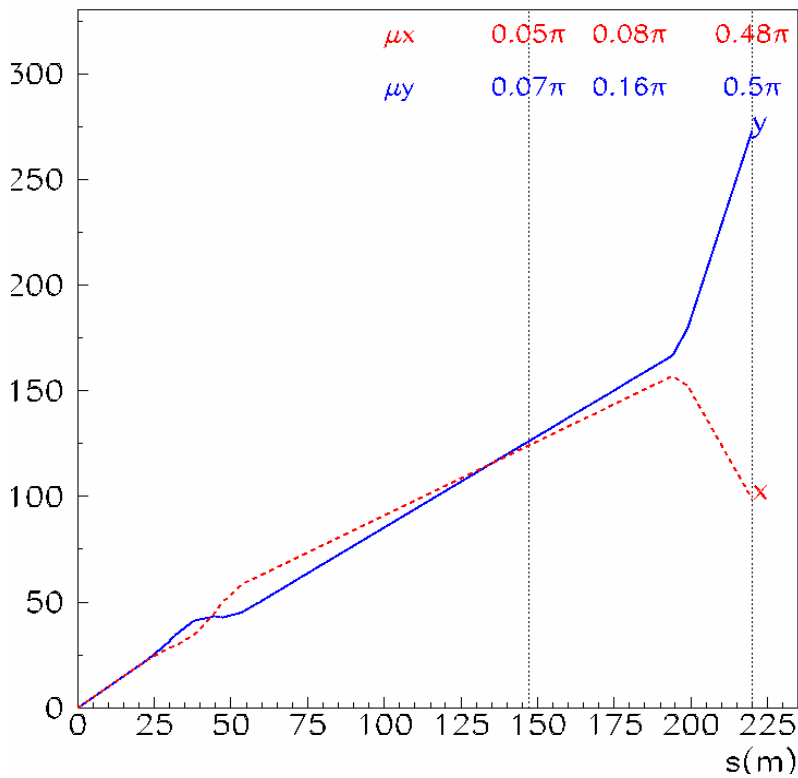
**Rapidity gap physics - multigaps!**





## High $\beta$ optics: lattice functions

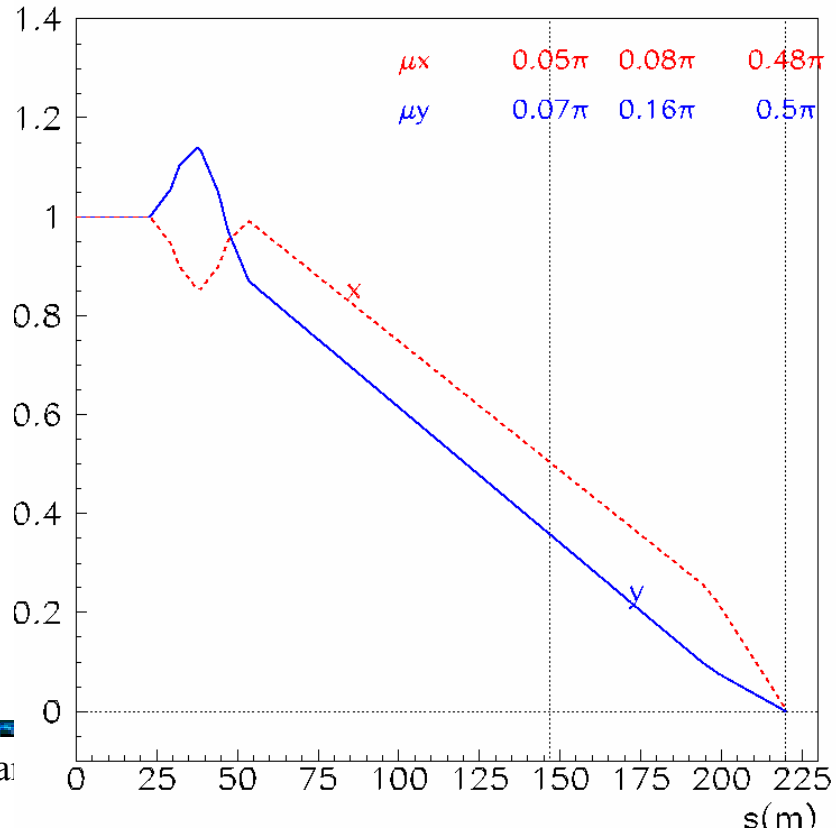
L



$$v = (\beta/\beta^*)^{1/2} \cos \mu(s)$$

$$L = (\beta\beta^*)^{1/2} \sin \mu(s)$$

V



$$y = L_y \theta_y^* + v_y y^*$$

$$x = L_x \theta_x^* + v_x x^* + D\xi$$