

Rare Configurations at High Energy

Dionysis Triantafyllopoulos

ECT*, Trento, Italy

Motivation: Why (another) toy model?

- Toy model : Suppress transverse dimensions
- Boost invariance + multiple scattering \rightsquigarrow Uniquely fix model
Contains 0-dim versions of
 - ▶ BFKL
 - ▶ Balitsky-JIMWLK
 - ▶ Gluon saturation
 - ▶ Pomeron Loops

Toy model construction (1/2)

- Consider two onia: hadrons composed of dipoles
Configurations characterized by number of dipoles
 - ▶ Right mover (Target) : $P_n^R(Y - Y_0)$
 - ▶ Left mover (Projectile) : $P_m^L(Y_0)$

Toy model construction (1/2)

- Consider two onia: hadrons composed of dipoles
Configurations characterized by number of dipoles
 - ▶ Right mover (Target) : $P_n^R(Y - Y_0)$
 - ▶ Left mover (Projectile) : $P_m^L(Y_0)$
- Consider S -matrix for scattering of onia

$$\langle S \rangle_Y = \sum_{m,n} P_m^L(Y_0) P_n^R(Y - Y_0) \sigma^{mn}$$

- ▶ $\sigma = 1 - \tau = 1 \times 1$ microscopic S -matrix
 τ : All orders elementary dipole-dipole scattering amplitude

Toy model construction (1/2)

- Consider two onia: hadrons composed of dipoles
Configurations characterized by number of dipoles
 - ▶ Right mover (Target) : $P_n^R(Y - Y_0)$
 - ▶ Left mover (Projectile) : $P_m^L(Y_0)$
- Consider S -matrix for scattering of onia

$$\langle S \rangle_Y = \sum_{m,n} P_m^L(Y_0) P_n^R(Y - Y_0) \sigma^{mn}$$

- ▶ $\sigma = 1 - \tau = 1 \times 1$ microscopic S -matrix
 - τ : All orders elementary dipole-dipole scattering amplitude
- ▶ All possible interactions \Leftrightarrow multiple scattering (Wilson Lines)

Toy model construction (2/2)

- What is the master equation?

Toy model construction (2/2)

- What is the master equation? Impose conditions
 - ▶ Lorentz (boost) invariance

$$\frac{d\langle S \rangle}{dY_0} = 0 \quad \text{Frame independence of } S\text{-matrix}$$

Toy model construction (2/2)

- What is the master equation? Impose conditions

- ▶ Lorentz (boost) invariance

$$\frac{d\langle S \rangle}{dY_0} = 0 \quad \text{Frame independence of } S\text{-matrix}$$

- ▶ Only one dipole produced under step dY in rapidity

$$\frac{dP_n(Y)}{dY} = f_{n-1} P_{n-1}(Y) - f_n P_n(Y)$$

Toy model construction (2/2)

- What is the master equation? Impose conditions

- ▶ Lorentz (boost) invariance

$$\frac{d\langle S \rangle}{dY_0} = 0 \quad \text{Frame independence of } S\text{-matrix}$$

- ▶ Only one dipole produced under step dY in rapidity

$$\frac{dP_n(Y)}{dY} = f_{n-1} P_{n-1}(Y) - f_n P_n(Y)$$

- **Coherent** emission from $n \geq 2$ dipole state

$$f_n = \frac{1 - \sigma^n}{1 - \sigma} = \begin{cases} n & \text{for } n \ll 1/\tau : \text{ dipole picture} \\ 1/\tau & \text{for } n \gg 1/\tau : \text{ saturates} \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Multiple scattering of emitted dipole off its sources

Toy model construction (2/2)

- What is the master equation? Impose conditions

- ▶ Lorentz (boost) invariance

$$\frac{d\langle S \rangle}{dY_0} = 0 \quad \text{Frame independence of } S\text{-matrix}$$

- ▶ Only one dipole produced under step dY in rapidity

$$\frac{dP_n(Y)}{dY} = f_{n-1} P_{n-1}(Y) - f_n P_n(Y)$$

- **Coherent** emission from $n \geq 2$ dipole state

$$f_n = \frac{1 - \sigma^n}{1 - \sigma} = \begin{cases} n & \text{for } n \ll 1/\tau : \text{ dipole picture} \\ 1/\tau & \text{for } n \gg 1/\tau : \text{ saturates} \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Multiple scattering of emitted dipole off its sources

- All kinds of number changing Pomeron transitions

“Observables” and evolution

- Target evolved by Y . Projectile m dipoles: $P_k^L(0) = \delta_{mk}$

$$\frac{d\langle s^m \rangle}{dY} = f_m [\langle s^{m+1} \rangle - \langle s^m \rangle] \quad \text{Pomeron loop (PL) hierarchy}$$

“Observables” and evolution

- Target evolved by Y . Projectile m dipoles: $P_k^L(0) = \delta_{mk}$

$$\frac{d\langle s^m \rangle}{dY} = f_m [\langle s^{m+1} \rangle - \langle s^m \rangle] \quad \text{Pomeron loop (PL) hierarchy}$$

- ▶ Interpretation: Emission in Target \Leftrightarrow Emission in projectile

“Observables” and evolution

- Target evolved by Y . Projectile m dipoles: $P_k^L(0) = \delta_{mk}$

$$\frac{d\langle s^m \rangle}{dY} = f_m [\langle s^{m+1} \rangle - \langle s^m \rangle] \quad \text{Pomeron loop (PL) hierarchy}$$

- ▶ Interpretation: Emission in Target \Leftrightarrow Emission in projectile
- ▶ At $m = 2$, already \neq B-JIMWLK hierarchy: $f_2 = 2 - \tau < 2$

JIMWLK

def: Continuum limit in $n \gg 1$

Misses target fluctuations

Balitsky

$$f_m^L = m$$

Misses projectile saturation

“Observables” and evolution

- Target evolved by Y . Projectile m dipoles: $P_k^L(0) = \delta_{mk}$

$$\frac{d\langle s^m \rangle}{dY} = f_m [\langle s^{m+1} \rangle - \langle s^m \rangle] \quad \text{Pomeron loop (PL) hierarchy}$$

- ▶ Interpretation: Emission in Target \Leftrightarrow Emission in projectile
- ▶ At $m = 2$, already \neq B-JIMWLK hierarchy: $f_2 = 2 - \tau < 2$

JIMWLK

def: Continuum limit in $n \gg 1$
Misses target fluctuations

Balitsky

$f_m^L = m$
Misses projectile saturation

- Would like to calculate
 - ▶ $\langle s \rangle, \langle s^2 \rangle, \dots \langle t \rangle, \dots \langle n \rangle, \langle n(n-1) \rangle, \dots$
 - ▶ Probability distribution $P_n(Y)$: Much more insight

Bulk distribution (1/2)

- Initial condition: one dipole with unit probability (target)
Can (almost) solve analytically
Solve for $P_1(Y)$, then for $P_2(Y)$, ...

Bulk distribution (1/2)

- Initial condition: one dipole with unit probability (target)
Can (almost) solve analytically
Solve for $P_1(Y)$, then for $P_2(Y)$, ...
- High energy limit \leftrightarrow unitarity: $Y \gg Y_c = \ln(1/\tau)$
When BFKL solution breaks down $\langle t \rangle = \tau e^Y = \mathcal{O}(1)$

Bulk distribution (1/2)

- Initial condition: one dipole with unit probability (target)
Can (almost) solve analytically
Solve for $P_1(Y)$, then for $P_2(Y)$, ...
- High energy limit \leftrightarrow unitarity: $Y \gg Y_c = \ln(1/\tau)$
When BFKL solution breaks down $\langle t \rangle = \tau e^Y = \mathcal{O}(1)$
- Also high (average) density limit \leftrightarrow saturation

Bulk distribution (1/2)

- Initial condition: one dipole with unit probability (target)
Can (almost) solve analytically
Solve for $P_1(Y)$, then for $P_2(Y)$, ...
- High energy limit \leftrightarrow unitarity: $Y \gg Y_c = \ln(1/\tau)$
When BFKL solution breaks down $\langle t \rangle = \tau e^Y = \mathcal{O}(1)$
- Also high (average) density limit \leftrightarrow saturation

$$\frac{d\langle n \rangle}{dY} = \langle f_n \rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau}$$

Bulk distribution (1/2)

- Initial condition: one dipole with unit probability (target)
Can (almost) solve analytically
Solve for $P_1(Y)$, then for $P_2(Y)$, ...
- High energy limit \leftrightarrow unitarity: $Y \gg Y_c = \ln(1/\tau)$
When BFKL solution breaks down $\langle t \rangle = \tau e^Y = \mathcal{O}(1)$
- Also high (average) density limit \leftrightarrow saturation

$$\frac{d\langle n \rangle}{dY} = \langle f_n \rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau}$$

- ▶ Poisson distribution centered at $\langle n \rangle = (Y - Y_c)/\tau$

$$P_n(Y) \simeq \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \langle n \rangle^{n-1} e^{-\langle n \rangle}$$

Bulk distribution (1/2)

- Initial condition: one dipole with unit probability (target)

Can (almost) solve analytically

Solve for $P_1(Y)$, then for $P_2(Y)$, ...

- High energy limit \leftrightarrow unitarity: $Y \gg Y_c = \ln(1/\tau)$

When BFKL solution breaks down $\langle t \rangle = \tau e^Y = \mathcal{O}(1)$

- Also high (average) density limit \leftrightarrow saturation

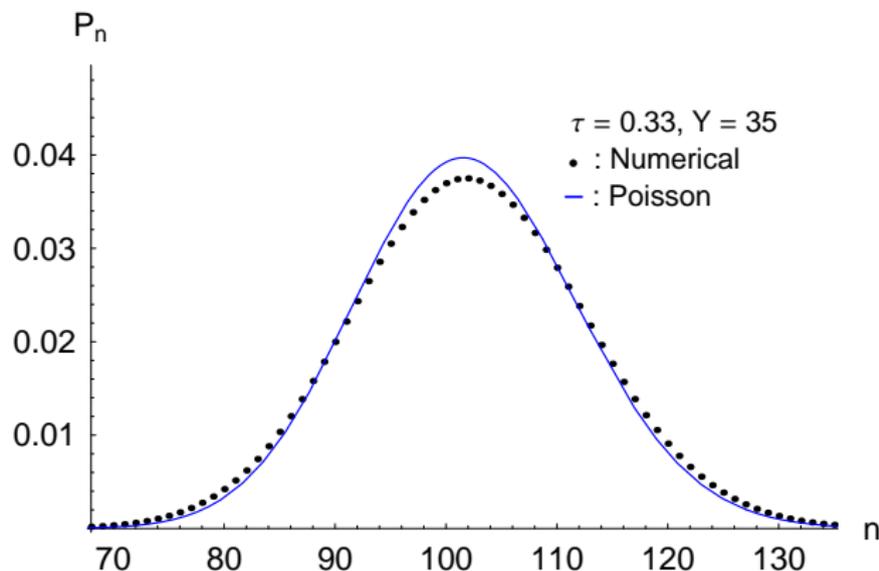
$$\frac{d\langle n \rangle}{dY} = \langle f_n \rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau}$$

- ▶ Poisson distribution centered at $\langle n \rangle = (Y - Y_c)/\tau$

$$P_n(Y) \simeq \frac{1}{\Gamma(n)} \langle n \rangle^{n-1} e^{-\langle n \rangle}$$

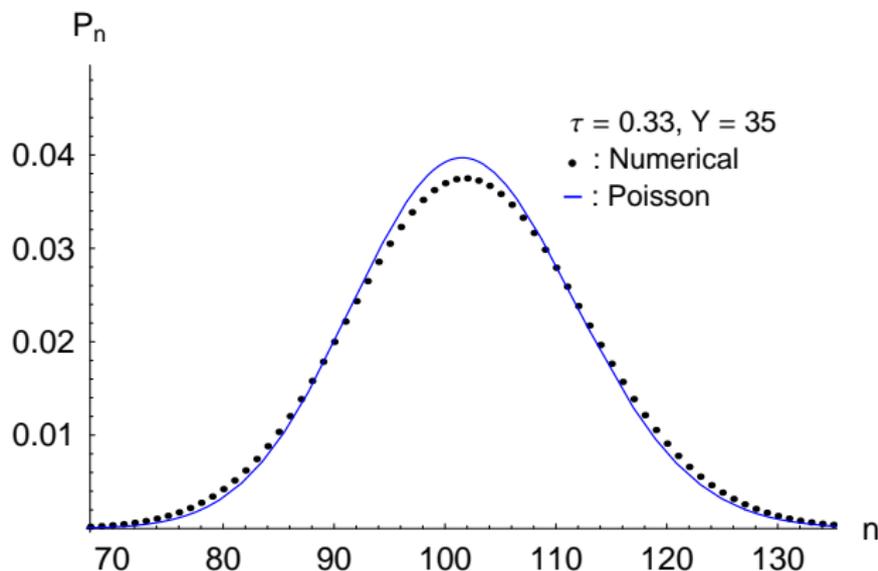
- ▶ Contains the “whole” probability; bulk distribution

Bulk distribution (2/2)



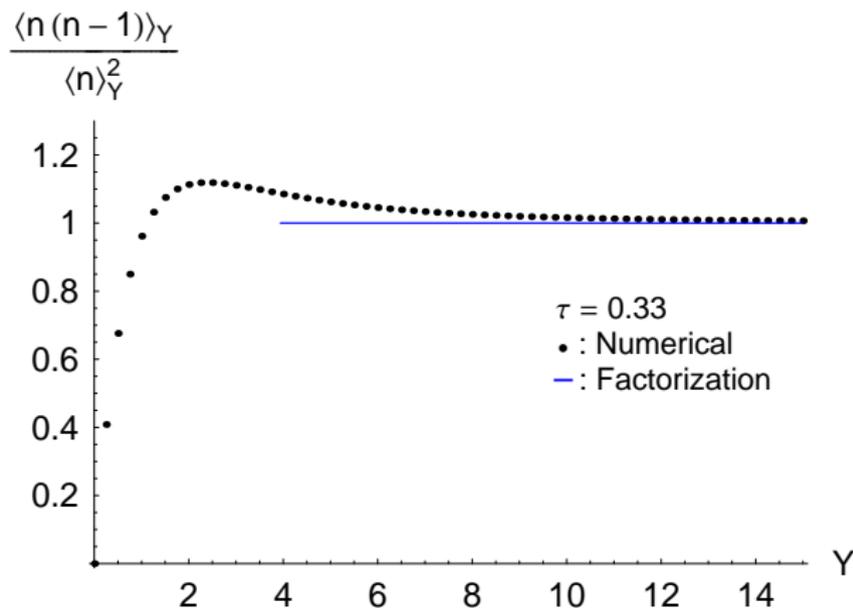
- Maximum at $n \simeq \langle n \rangle$, height $\sim 1/\sqrt{\langle n \rangle}$, width $\sim \sqrt{\langle n \rangle}$

Bulk distribution (2/2)



- Maximum at $n \simeq \langle n \rangle$, height $\sim 1/\sqrt{\langle n \rangle}$, width $\sim \sqrt{\langle n \rangle}$
- Emission rate saturates $\rightsquigarrow \langle n \rangle \sim Y$ (like in QCD)

Factorization - “mean field”



- Average number, pair-number determined by bulk distribution

Scattering off the bulk

- Contribution of bulk distribution to S -matrix

$$\langle s^m \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^{mn} P_n^{\text{bulk}}(Y) \sim e^{-f_m Y}$$

Scattering off the bulk

- Contribution of bulk distribution to S -matrix

$$\langle s^m \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^{mn} P_n^{\text{bulk}}(Y) \sim e^{-f_m Y}$$

- Similar to B-JIMWLK result

$$\langle s^m \rangle \sim e^{-mY} \sim \langle s \rangle^m$$

Scattering off the bulk

- Contribution of bulk distribution to S -matrix

$$\langle s^m \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^{mn} P_n^{\text{bulk}}(Y) \sim e^{-f_m Y}$$

- Similar to B-JIMWLK result

$$\langle s^m \rangle \sim e^{-mY} \sim \langle s \rangle^m$$

- **Wrong result**

S -matrix : projectile survival probability dominated by (target) configurations with few particles

Rare configurations (1/2)

- Probability to find one dipole in target $P_1(Y) = e^{-Y}$

Splitting of one dipole “fuels” configurations with “few” dipoles

$$P_n(Y) = \frac{e^{-Y}}{\sigma^{n-1}} \quad \text{for} \quad n \lesssim n_{\text{cr}} \equiv \sigma \langle n \rangle$$

Rare configurations (1/2)

- Probability to find one dipole in target $P_1(Y) = e^{-Y}$

Splitting of one dipole “fuels” configurations with “few” dipoles

$$P_n(Y) = \frac{e^{-Y}}{\sigma^{n-1}} \quad \text{for} \quad n \lesssim n_{\text{cr}} \equiv \sigma \langle n \rangle$$

- Very **rare** configurations

Rare configurations (1/2)

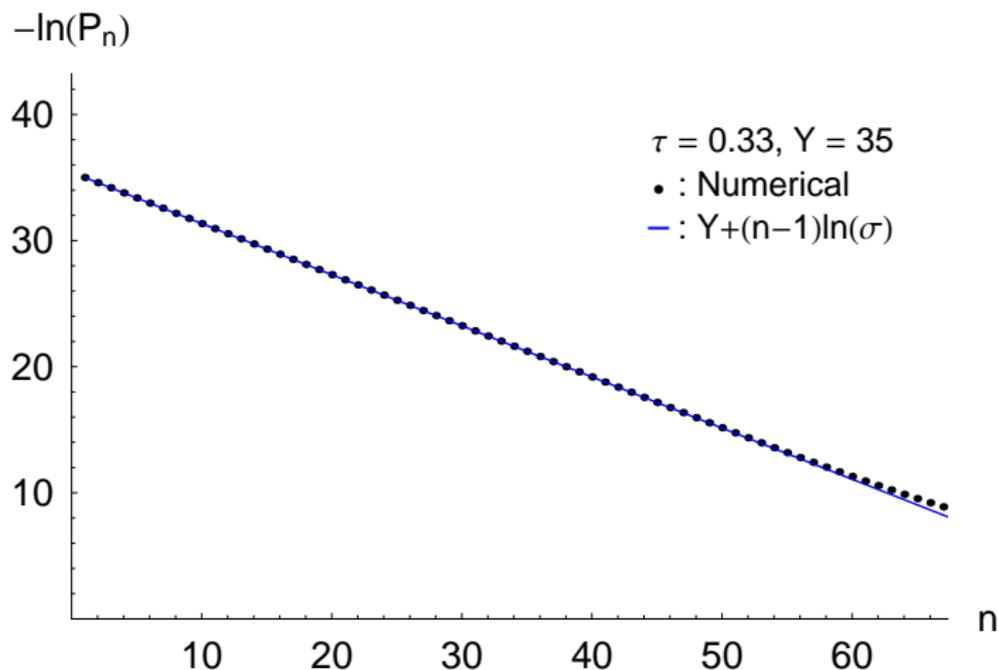
- Probability to find one dipole in target $P_1(Y) = e^{-Y}$

Splitting of one dipole “fuels” configurations with “few” dipoles

$$P_n(Y) = \frac{e^{-Y}}{\sigma^{n-1}} \quad \text{for} \quad n \lesssim n_{\text{cr}} \equiv \sigma \langle n \rangle$$

- Very **rare** configurations
- Low- n distribution matches with bulk at $n \sim n_{\text{cr}}$

Rare configurations (2/2)



Scattering two dipoles off the target (1/2)

- Average value of S -matrix for onium – two dipoles scattering

$$\langle s^2 \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma^{2n} P_n(Y)$$

Scattering two dipoles off the target (1/2)

- Average value of S -matrix for onium – two dipoles scattering

$$\langle s^2 \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma^{2n} P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations $n \sim \langle n \rangle$: small S -matrix
Overall : $\sigma^{2n} P_n \sim e^{-f_2 Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$

Scattering two dipoles off the target (1/2)

- Average value of S -matrix for onium – two dipoles scattering

$$\langle s^2 \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma^{2n} P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations $n \sim \langle n \rangle$: small S -matrix
Overall : $\sigma^{2n} P_n \sim e^{-f_2 Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$
- ▶ Rare configurations $n \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$: larger S -matrix
Overall : $\sigma^{2n} e^{-Y} \sim e^{-Y}$

Scattering two dipoles off the target (1/2)

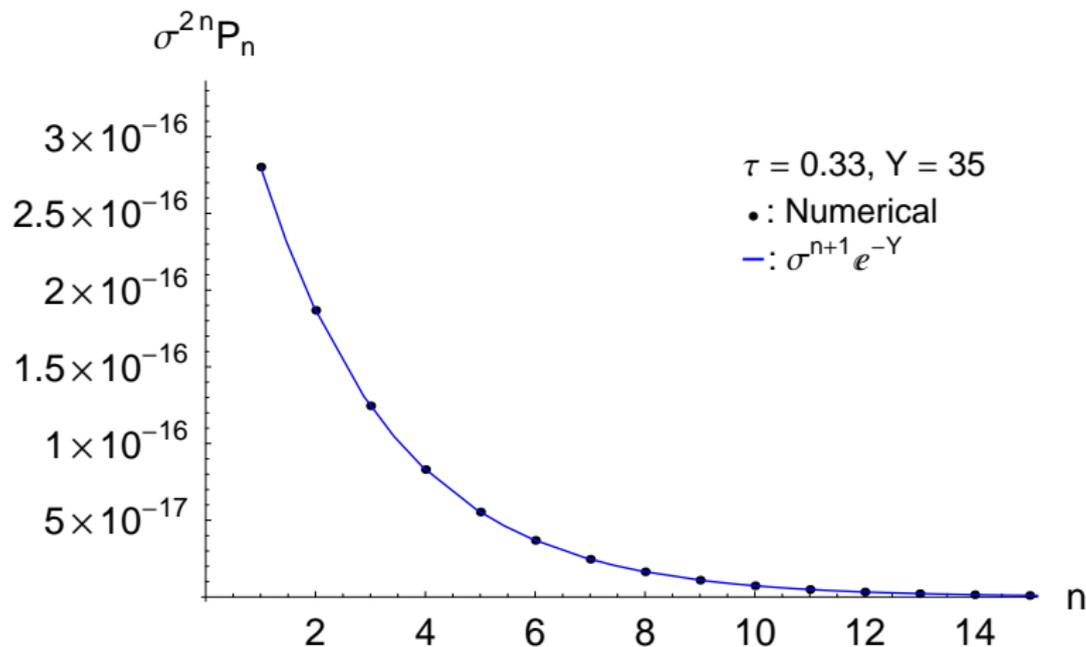
- Average value of S -matrix for onium – two dipoles scattering

$$\langle s^2 \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma^{2n} P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations $n \sim \langle n \rangle$: small S -matrix
Overall : $\sigma^{2n} P_n \sim e^{-f_2 Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$
- ▶ Rare configurations $n \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$: larger S -matrix
Overall : $\sigma^{2n} e^{-Y} \sim e^{-Y}$

- **Rare configurations** $n \lesssim 1/\tau$ **dominate** the sum

Scattering two dipoles (2/2)



Scattering $m \geq 2$ dipoles (1/2)

- Asymptotic solution for arbitrary $m \geq 2$

$$\langle s^m \rangle = \frac{\sigma^m}{1 - \sigma^{m-1}} e^{-Y}$$

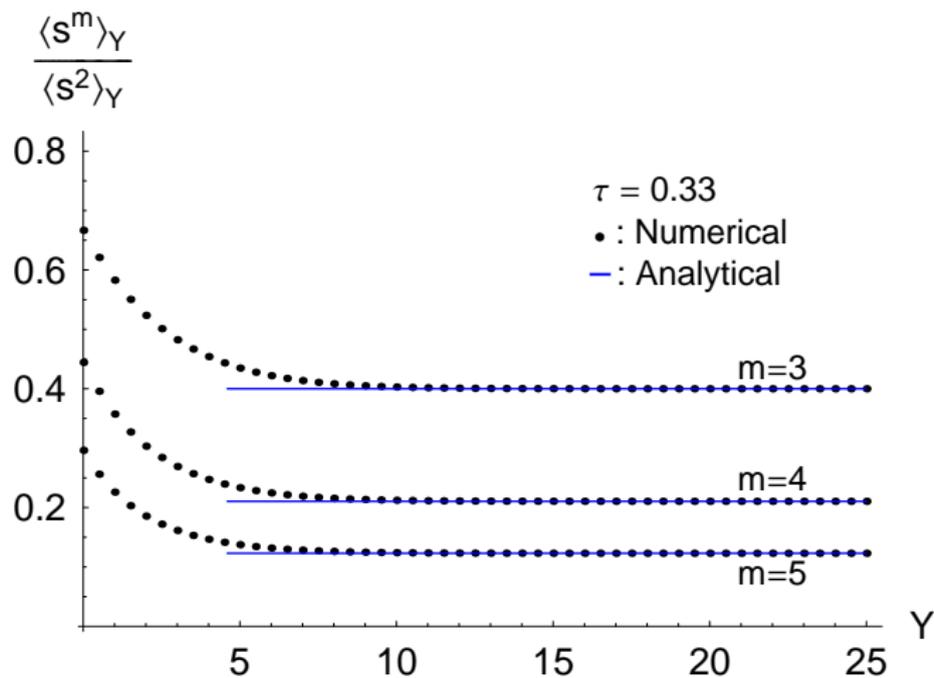
Scattering $m \geq 2$ dipoles (1/2)

- Asymptotic solution for arbitrary $m \geq 2$

$$\langle s^m \rangle = \frac{\sigma^m}{1 - \sigma^{m-1}} e^{-Y}$$

- ▶ Black disk limit
- ▶ Same Y -dependence for any m , NO “mean-field” \neq B-JIMWLK
- ▶ An **exact** solution to Pomeron loop hierarchy
- ▶ Almost same result from dipole picture (in target)

Scattering $m \geq 2$ dipoles (2/2)



Scattering one dipole (1/3)

- Almost a marginal case

$$\langle s \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^n P_n(Y)$$

Scattering one dipole (1/3)

- Almost a marginal case

$$\langle s \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^n P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations : $\sigma^n P_n \sim e^{-Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$

Scattering one dipole (1/3)

- Almost a marginal case

$$\langle s \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^n P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations : $\sigma^n P_n \sim e^{-Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$
- ▶ Rare configurations : $\sigma^n e^{-Y} / (\sigma^{n-1}) \sim e^{-Y}$

Scattering one dipole (1/3)

- Almost a marginal case

$$\langle s \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^n P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations : $\sigma^n P_n \sim e^{-Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$
 - ▶ Rare configurations : $\sigma^n e^{-Y} / (\sigma^{n-1}) \sim e^{-Y}$
- All configurations $n \lesssim n_{\text{cr}}$ contribute; # of config $\propto (Y - Y_c)/\tau$

Scattering one dipole (1/3)

- Almost a marginal case

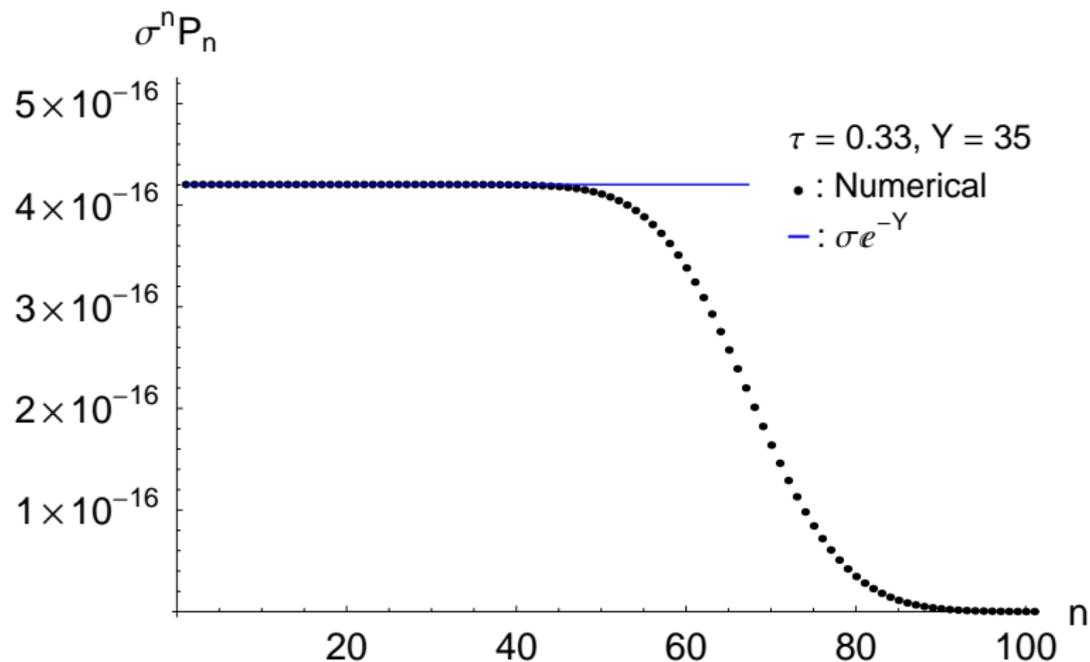
$$\langle s \rangle = \sum_n \sigma^n P_n(Y)$$

- ▶ Most probable configurations : $\sigma^n P_n \sim e^{-Y}$ for $n \sim \langle n \rangle$
- ▶ Rare configurations : $\sigma^n e^{-Y} / (\sigma^{n-1}) \sim e^{-Y}$
- All configurations $n \lesssim n_{\text{cr}}$ contribute; # of config $\propto (Y - Y_c)/\tau$
- Asymptotic solution

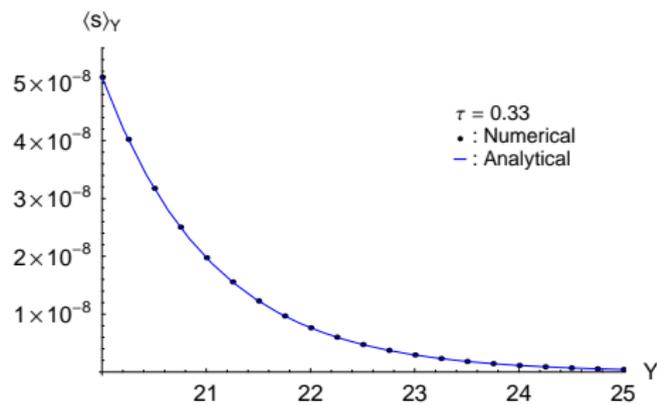
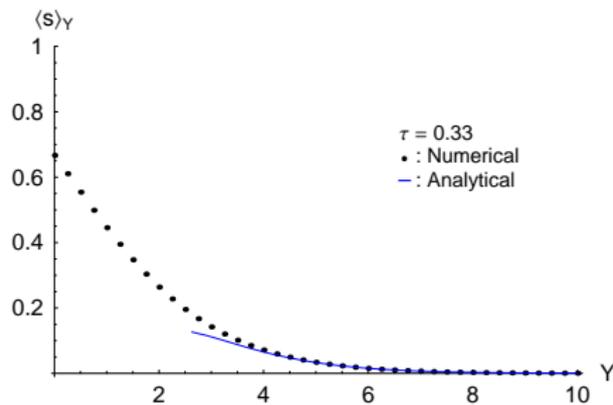
$$\langle s \rangle = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 - \sigma} (Y - Y_c) e^{-Y}$$

- ▶ Calculate in other frame, e.g. COM \rightsquigarrow same result
- ▶ Mueller–Salam result (up to σ^2 prefactor)

Scattering one dipole (2/3)



Scattering one dipole (3/3)



Summary

- Boost invariant toy model + multiple scattering
 - ▶ Coherent effects \leadsto Saturation of emission rate
 - ▶ Pomeron loop hierarchy \supset B-JIMWLK hierarchy
 - ▶ Average dipole number linear in Y (marginal saturation);
 - ▶ S -matrix dominated by rare configurations
 - ▶ High energy \nRightarrow High density (for given event)

Summary

- Boost invariant toy model + multiple scattering
 - ▶ Coherent effects \rightsquigarrow Saturation of emission rate
 - ▶ Pomeron loop hierarchy \supset B-JIMWLK hierarchy
 - ▶ Average dipole number linear in Y (marginal saturation);
 - ▶ S -matrix dominated by rare configurations
 - ▶ High energy \nRightarrow High density (for given event)

- Outlook
 - ▶ QCD