In a recent series of papers [1, 2, 3] a dual-Regge model for high-energy low-missing mass diffraction dissociation was developed. The model is based on Regge factorization, exact in the case of a single Regge-pole exchange. As argued in Ref. [4], low-t data at the LHC are dominated by a single Pomeron exchange, hence factorization at the LHC is applicable there. Regge factorization relates elastic scattering to single- and double diffraction dissociation. Really, by writing the scattering amplitude as product of the vertices, elastic $f$ and inelastic $F$, multiplied by the (universal) propagator (Pomeron exchange), $f^2 s^\alpha F s^\alpha$, $F^2 s^\alpha$ for elastic scattering, SD and DD, respectively, one gets

$$\frac{d^3\sigma_{DD}}{d\Omega_1^2 d\Omega_2^2} = \frac{d^2\sigma_{SD1}}{d\Omega_1^2} \frac{d^2\sigma_{SD2}}{d\Omega_2^2} \frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt}.$$  

(1)

Figure 1: Diagrams for elastic scattering and diffraction dissociation (single double and central).

Another important ingredient of the present model is the inelastic $pPX$ vertex, or $pP$ total cross section entering the diagrams of Fig. 4, where $P$ stands for the Pomeron and $X$ is the diffractively produced state (proton's excitation). Following Ref. [5], we assume that the Pomeron is similar to the virtual photon and the inelastic vertex (transition amplitude) has the
same properties as the structure function in deep inelastic photon-nucleon scattering, known e.g. from JLab or HERA experiments. We also make full use of duality, incorporating both resonance (in the missing mass $M$) and Regge asymptotic, for high missing masses, of the $Pp$ transition amplitude. The direct channel, i.e. in $M$ is dominated by the known non-linear nucleon trajectory. For more details see Refs. [1, 3].

Below we summarize some of our results on single- and double diffraction cross sections as functions of the incoming squared energy, $s$, squared momentum transfer $t$ as well as the missing masses $M$.

In the calculations the following formulae for elastic, SD and DD scattering were used:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{el}}{dt} = A_{el}F_P^2(t) \left( \frac{s}{s_0} \right)^{2(\alpha(t)-1)},$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{d^2\sigma_{SD}}{dt dM^2} = F_P^2(t) F_{inel}^2(t, M^2) \left( \frac{s}{M^2} \right)^{2(\alpha(t)-1)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{DD}}{dt dM^2} = N_{DD} F_{inel}^2(t, M^2) F_{inel}^2(t, M^2) \left( \frac{s}{M^2} \right)^{2(\alpha(t)-1)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Where the norm: $N_{DD} = \frac{1}{4\pi s_0}$, the inelastic vertex: $F_{inel}^2(t, M^2) = A_{res} \frac{1}{M^2} \sigma_R^p(M^2, t) + C_{bg} \sigma_{bg}$, the Pomeron-proton total cross section, which is the sum of $N^*$ resonances and the Roper resonance, with a relevant norm $R$ (see [1]):

$$\sigma_R^p(M^2, t) = R \frac{[f_{res}(t)]^2}{(M_2^2 - M_R^2)} + \frac{f_{res}(t)^4}{(M_2^2 - M_R^2)^2} + \frac{3\alpha(\alpha(\alpha(M^2)))}{(2n + 0.5 - 3\alpha(\alpha(\alpha(M^2))))^2 + (3\alpha(\alpha(\alpha(M^2))))^2},$$

and the background contribution: $\sigma_{bg} = \frac{f_{bg}(t)}{(M_2^2 - m_{bg}^2)^2 + (M_2^2)^2}$.

We use the Pomeron trajectory [4]: $\alpha(t) = 1.075 + 0.34t$, and the form factors: $F_P(t) = e^{b_{el}t}$, $F_{sd}(t) = e^{d_{sd}t}$, $f_{bg}(t) = e^{b_{bg}t}$.

The values of the fitted parameters are presented in Table 1; our prediction are summarized in Table 2. The $\chi^2$ values are quoted in relevant figures.

| $A_{el} [mb]$ | 33.579 |
| $b_{el} [GeV^{-2}]$ | 1.937 |
| $A_{res} [mb-GeV^2]$ | 2.21 |
| $C_{bg} [mb]$ | 2.07 |
| $R$ | 0.45 |
| $b_{res} [GeV^{-2}]$ | -0.507 |
| $b_{bg} [GeV^{-2}]$ | -1.013 |

| $s_0$ | 1 |
| $\zeta$ | 0.8 |
| $\eta$ | 1 |
| $\alpha(t) = \alpha(0) + \alpha'(t)$ |
| $\alpha(0)$ | 1.075 |
| $\alpha'(GeV^{-2})$ | 0.34 |

Table 1: Fitted parameters, see Eqs. (2), (3).

Conclusions

At the LHC, in the diffraction cone region ($t < 1 GeV^2$) proton-proton scattering is dominated by Pomeron exchange (quantified in Ref. [4]). This enables full use of factorized Regge-pole models. Contributions from non-leading (secondary) trajectories can (and should be) included in the extension of the model to low energies, e.g. below those of the SPS.

Unlike most of the approaches that use the triple Regge limit in calculating diffraction dissociation, our approach is based on the assumed similarity between the Pomeron-proton and
virtual photon-proton scattering. The proton structure function (SF) probed by the Pomeron is the central object of our studies. This SF, similar to the DIS SF, is exhibiting direct-channel (i.e. missing mass, $M$) resonances transformed in resonances in single- double- and central diffraction dissociation. The high-$M$ behaviour of the SF (or Pomeron-proton cross section) is Regge-behaved and contains two components, one decreasing roughly as $M^{-m}$, $m \approx 2$ due to

Figure 2: (a) Single diffraction dissociation cross section vs. energy $\sqrt{s}$ calculated from Eq. 2. The points with red full circles correspond to (unpublished) ALICE data ($M < 200$ GeV), the point with pink open circles are the same points extrapolated to $\xi < 0.05$. For $\sigma|_{\xi < 0.05}$: $\chi^2/n = 1.6$, $n = 6$ ($\sqrt{s} > 100$ GeV only); for $\sigma|_{M < 200}$ GeV: $\chi^2/n < 0.01$, $n = 3$. (b) Double diffraction dissociation cross section vs. energy $\sqrt{s}$ calculated from Eq. 3. $\chi^2/n = 0.2$, $n = 7$, for $\sqrt{s} > 100$ GeV only. Experimental data are from [6].

Figure 3: (a) Double differential SD cross sections as functions of $M^2$ for different $t$ values. (b) Double differential DD cross sections as functions of $M^2_1$ and $M^2_2$ integrated over $t$. 
the exchange of a secondary Reggeon.

The results of our calculations, that are mainly predictions for the LHC energies 7, 10 and 14 TeV, are collected in Table 2. The quality of the fit is quantified by the relevant $\chi^2$ values.

| $\sqrt{s}$ [TeV] | $\sigma_{SD}$ | $\sigma_{DD}$ |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 7                | 13.96         | 16.87         |
| 8                | 14.30         | 17.43         |
| 13               | 15.67         | 19.59         |

Table 2: Predictions for the LHC (in mb).

For simplicity we used linear Regge trajectories and exponential residue functions, thus limiting the applicability of our model to low and intermediate values of $|t|$. Its extension to larger $|t|$ is straightforward and promising. It may reveal new phenomena, such as the dip-bump structure is SD and DD as well as the transition to hard scattering at large momenta transfers, although it should be remembered that diffraction (coherence) is limited (independently) both by $t$ and $\xi$.

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