

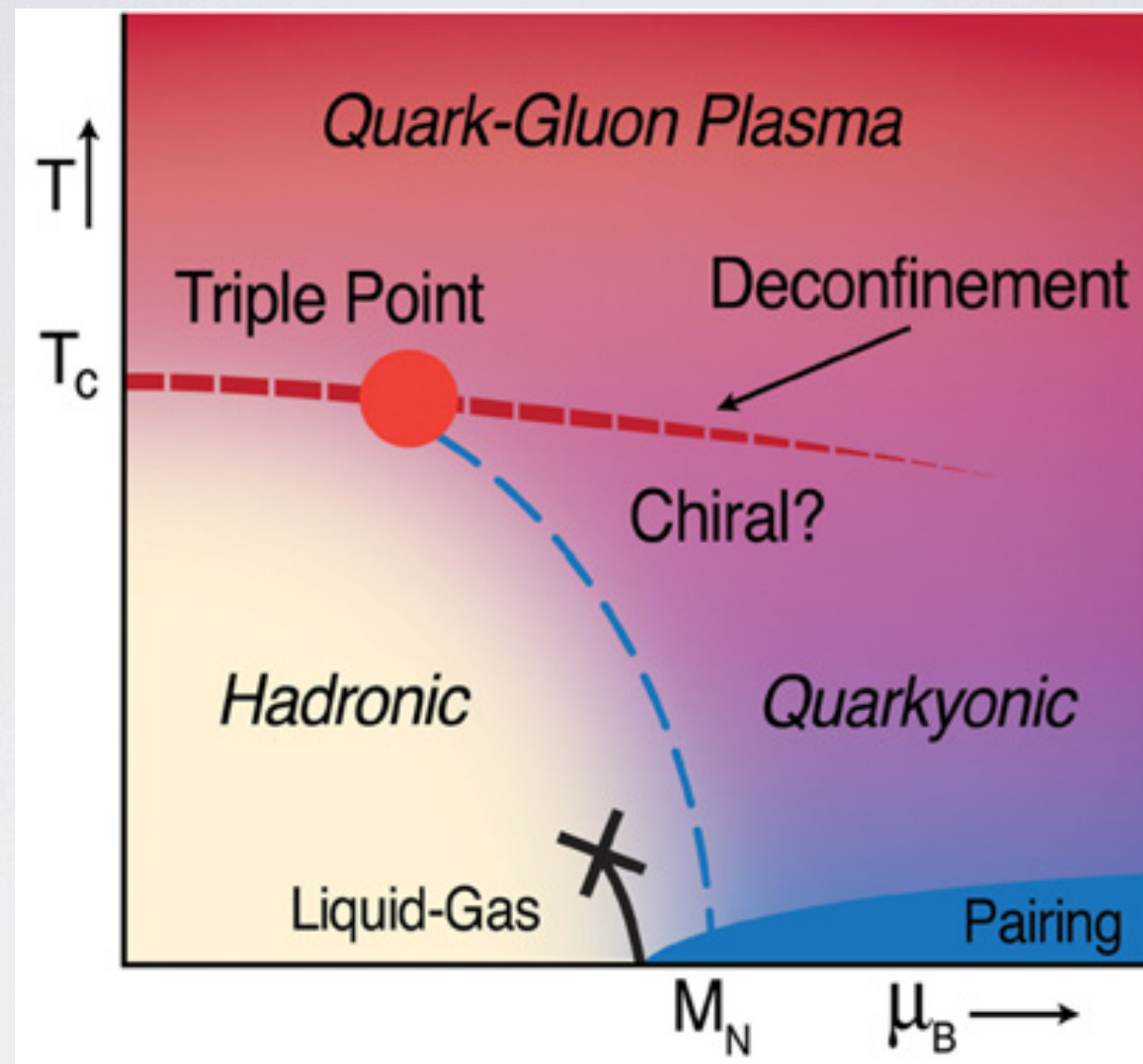
Multi-parton structure of nucleon as a source of large- p_T hadrons and nuclei

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- **Motivation: multi-parton interactions (MPI)**
- **MPI as multi-parton correlations (MPC)**
- **MPI as multi-parton scattering (MPS)**
- **MPI: MPC and MPS as a source of large- p_T hadronic systems at NICA energies**
- **Summary**

Dense Baryon Matter



Optimal collision energy (NICA? and FAIR?)
-> the highest baryon density
is not at the highest temperature

Two cornerstones of perturbative QCD for inclusive hard process description:

- **factorization of hard processes**
- **GLAPD-evolution**

Hard processes in QCD

Perturbative QCD for hard processes

$Q^2/s = x - \text{fixed}, s \rightarrow \infty$ (Bjorken limit)



- Factorization of hard and soft contributions in leading twist

A.Efremov & A.Radyushkin (78-81)

A.Mueller, J.Collins, D.Soper, G. Sterman, ...

DIS: $\sigma_{\text{HARD}} = \sigma_{\text{parton}} \times F(x, Q^2) + (1/Q^2)^n$

DY-MMT: $\sigma_{\text{HARD}} = F(x, Q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{parton}} \times F(x, Q^2) + (1/Q^2)^n$

- $F(x, Q^2)$: PDF with GLAPD $\log[Q^2]$ -evolution

V.Gribov & L.Lipatov (71-72,74), G.Altarelli & G.Parisi (77), Yu.Dokshitzer (77)

- $\sigma_{\text{parton}} \sim 1/Q^4$: partonic subprocess

- $(1/Q^2)^n$ -terms: higher twists

Large-pT hadron production

Factorization of hard and soft contributions for inclusive large-pT hadron production in pp-collisions:

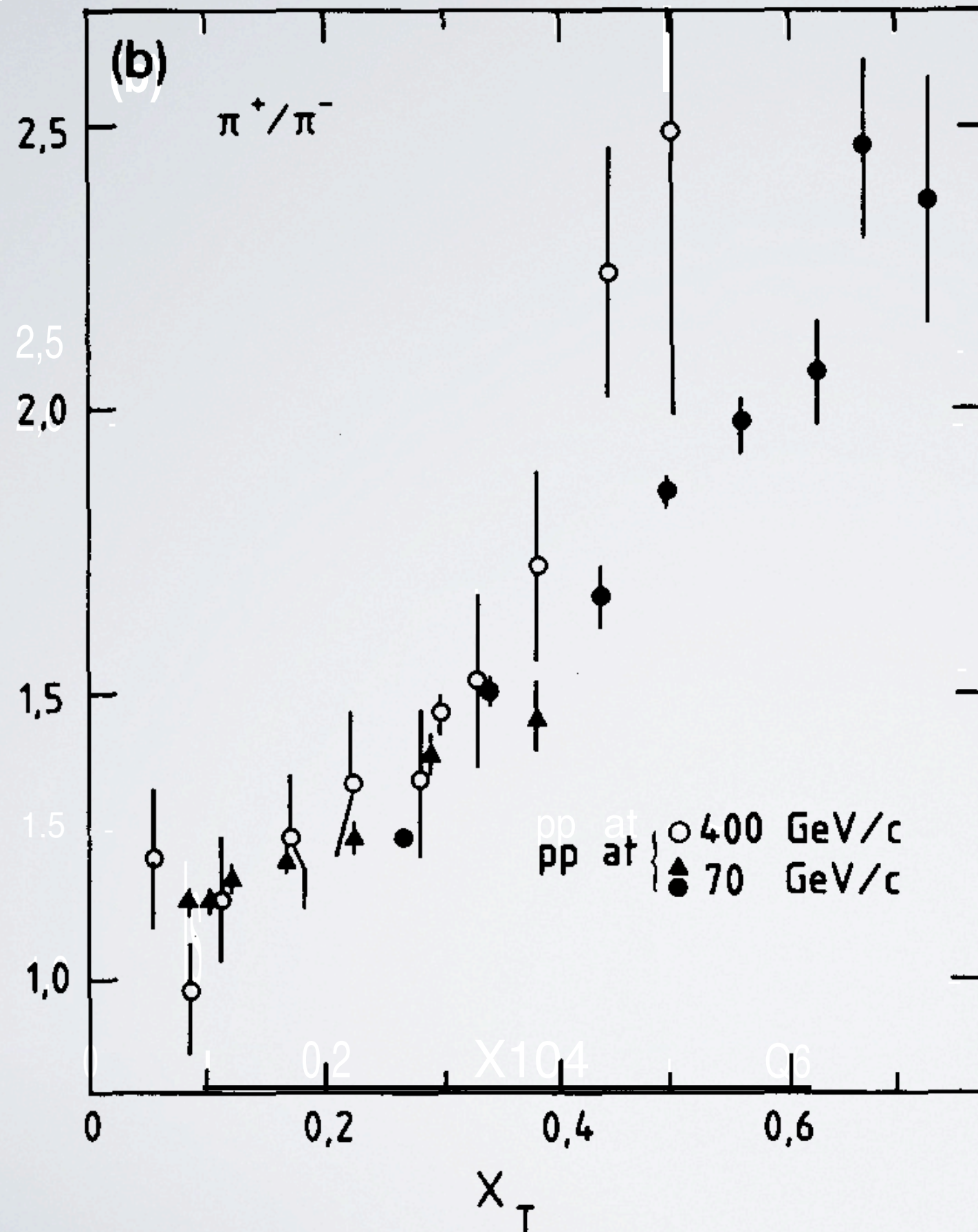
$$\sigma_{\text{HARD}} (\text{NN} \rightarrow hX) = F_N(x, Q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{parton}} \times F_N(x, Q^2) \times D_h(x, Q^2) + (1/Q^2)^n$$

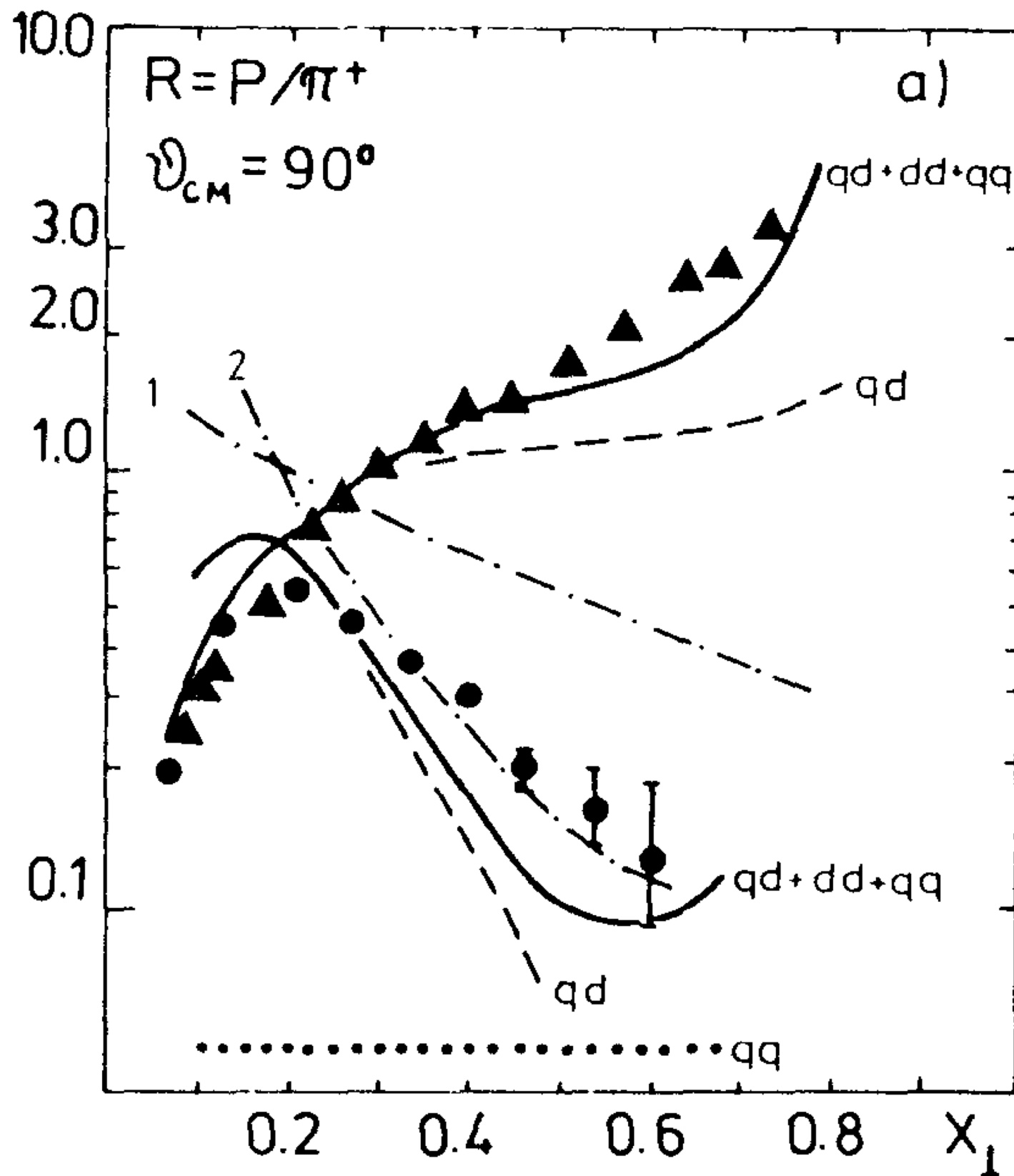
Ratio of different hadron production:

$$\sigma_{\text{HARD}} (\text{NN} \rightarrow h_1 X) / \sigma_{\text{HARD}} (\text{NN} \rightarrow h_2 X)$$

should exhibit scaling behaviour at high \sqrt{s}

Large- p_T meson production: scaling behaviour



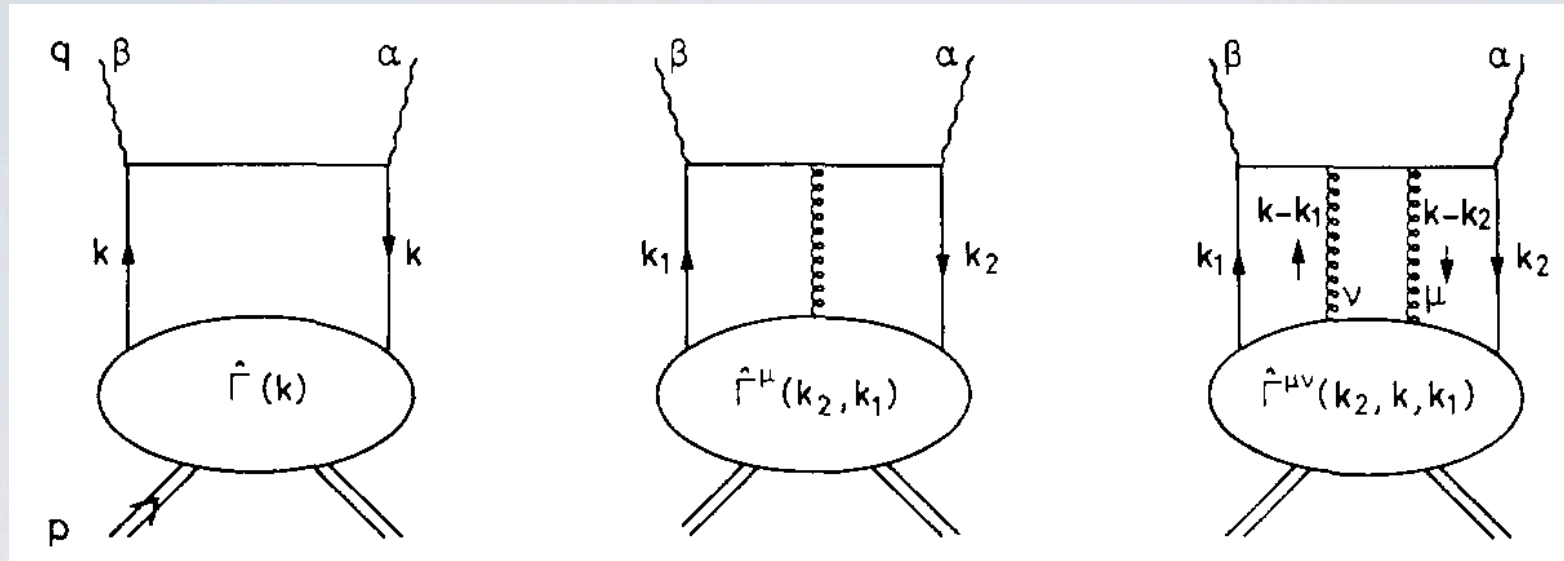


▲ $\sqrt{s} = 11.5 \text{ GeV}$ ($E = 70 \text{ GeV}$).

● $\sqrt{s} = 23.4 \text{ GeV}$ ($E = 300 \text{ GeV}$).

VK (1987-88)

Higher twists in DIS



**A.De Rujula, H.Georgi, H.Politzer (1977),
R.Jaffe (1981-82)
K.Ellis, Furmanski & Petronzio (1982-83)**

higher twists at large x are enhanced by factor $1/(1-x)^m$:

$$F_N(x, Q^2) \sim (1-x)^3 [1+C/(Q^2 (1-x)^2)]$$

**since $F_N^D(x, Q^2) \sim (1-x)^1$
due to quark counting rules**

V.Matveev, R.Muradyan & A.Tavkhelidze (1971-72)

S.Brodsky & G.Farrar (1972)

Higher twists: Two-parton correlation as diquark

$$\sigma_{\text{HARD}} (\text{NN} \rightarrow \text{PX}) = F_N^D(x, Q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{parton}} f^2(Q^2) \times F_N(x, Q^2)$$

$f^2(Q^2) = 1/(1 + M^2/Q^2)^2$ – diquark form factor

$F_N^D(x, Q^2)$ – diquark distribution in proton

Anisovich (1975), Anisovich, Volkovitski & Povzun (1976)

Laperashvili (1982)

Larson (84), Ekelin & Fredriksson (1984), Bednyakov (1984)

VK (1987-88)

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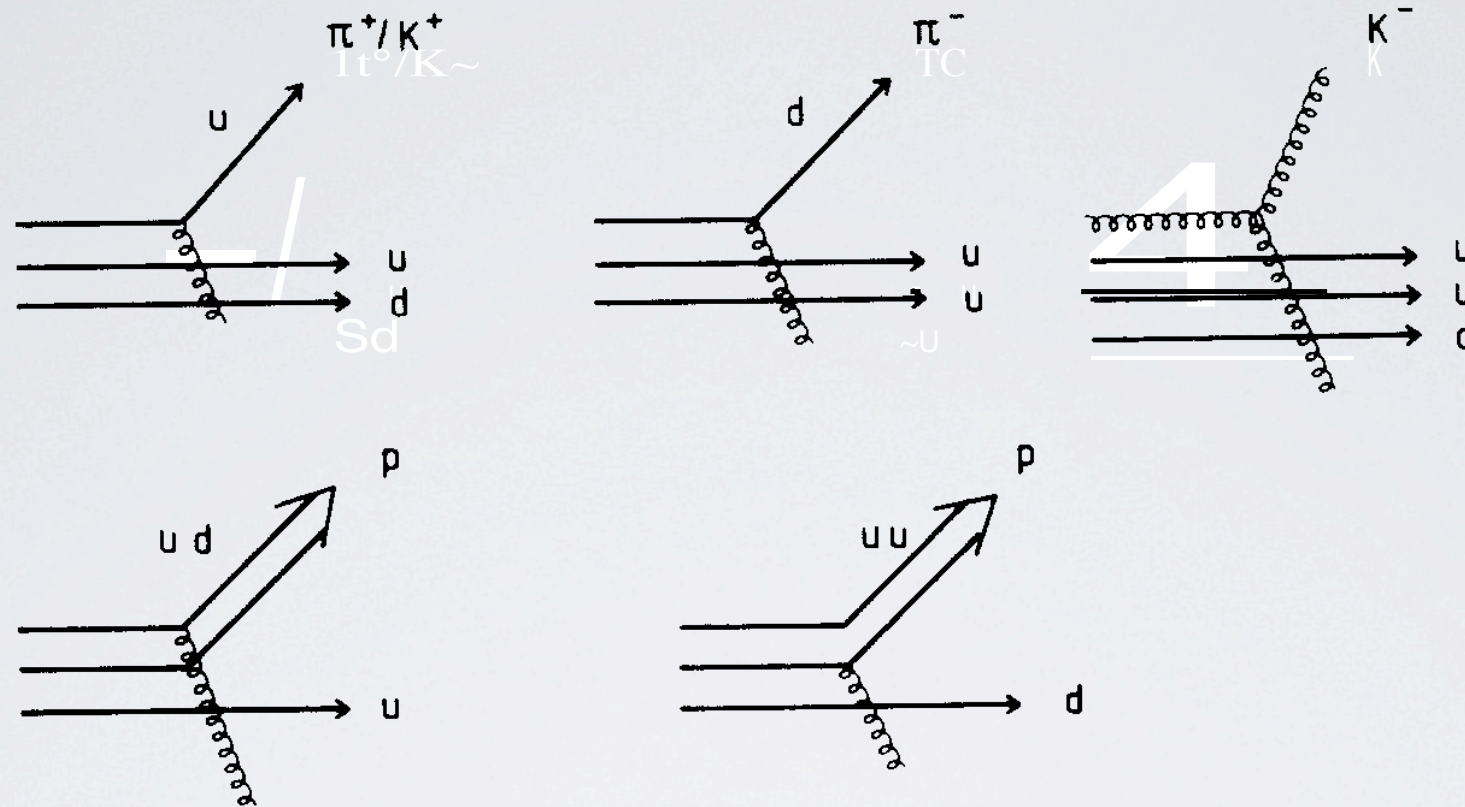
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S. Brodsky & G. Farrar (1972)

Diquarks in large- p_T proton production in pp-collisions: two-hadron correlations in final state



ABCDHW Coll. (1987-90)

MPI as multi-parton scattering (MPS)

double parton scattering:

$$\sigma_{\text{HARD}} (\text{NN} \rightarrow \text{PX}) = F_N(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, Q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{parton 1}} \times \sigma_{\text{parton 2}} \times F_N(\mathbf{x}_3, \mathbf{x}_4, Q^2) \times r^2$$

$F_N(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, Q^2)$ – two-parton distribution in proton
 r – “distance” in the impact parameter plane

P.Landshoff (1974)

N.Paver & D.Treleani (1982)

V.Shelest, A. Snigirev & G.Zinoviev (1982)

M.Jacob (1983), M.Mekhfi (1985)

A.Efremov & VK (1987)

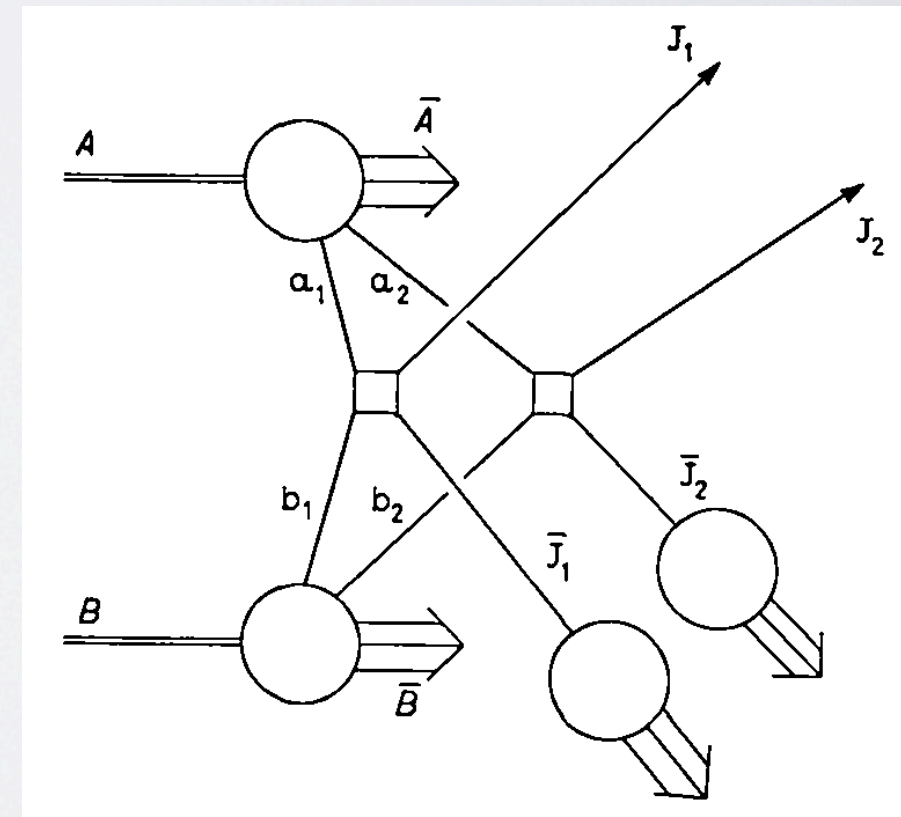
....

recent study:

B.Blok, Yu.Dokshitzer & M.Strikman

M.Ryskin & A.Snigirev

M.Diehl et al.



MPI: both MPC and MPS involved

NN->DeuteronX production via double diquark-quark scattering:

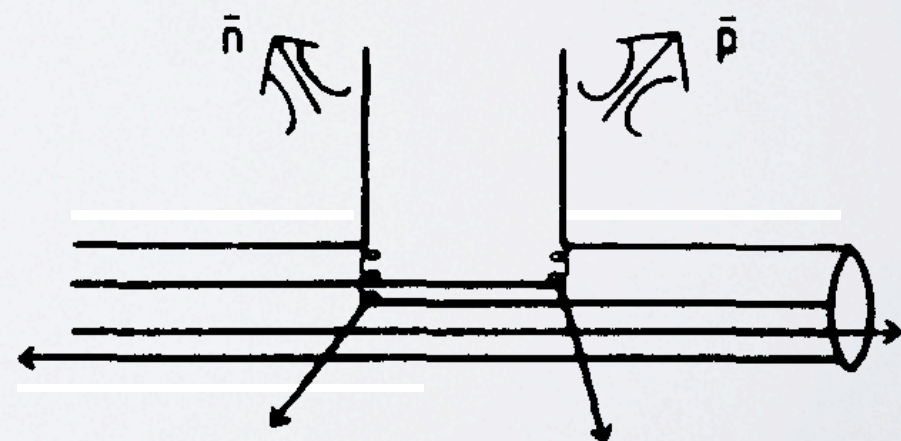
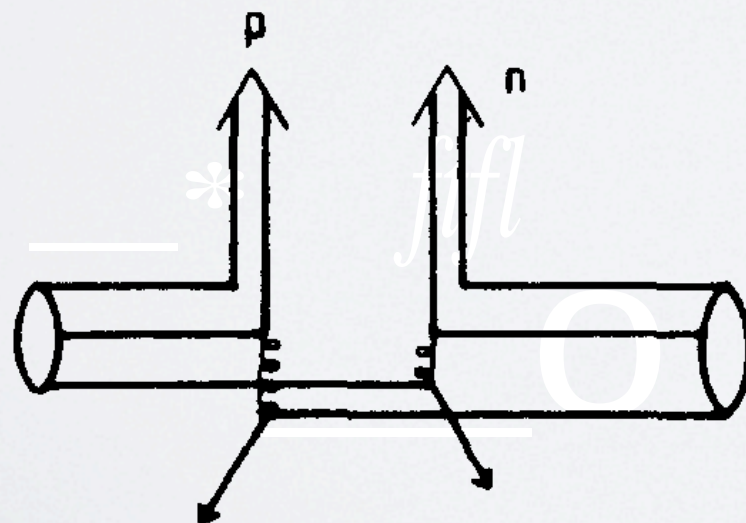
$$\sigma_{\text{HARD}} (\text{NN} \rightarrow \text{DX}) = F_N^D(x_1, x_2, Q^2) \times \sigma_{\text{parton 1}} \times \sigma_{\text{parton 2}} \times F_N^D(x_3, x_4, Q^2) \times f^4(Q^2)/r^2 \times \kappa$$

κ - deuteron fusion function **M.Braun & V.Vechernin (1982)**

$F_N^D(x_1, x_2, Q^2)$ – diquark-quark distribution in proton

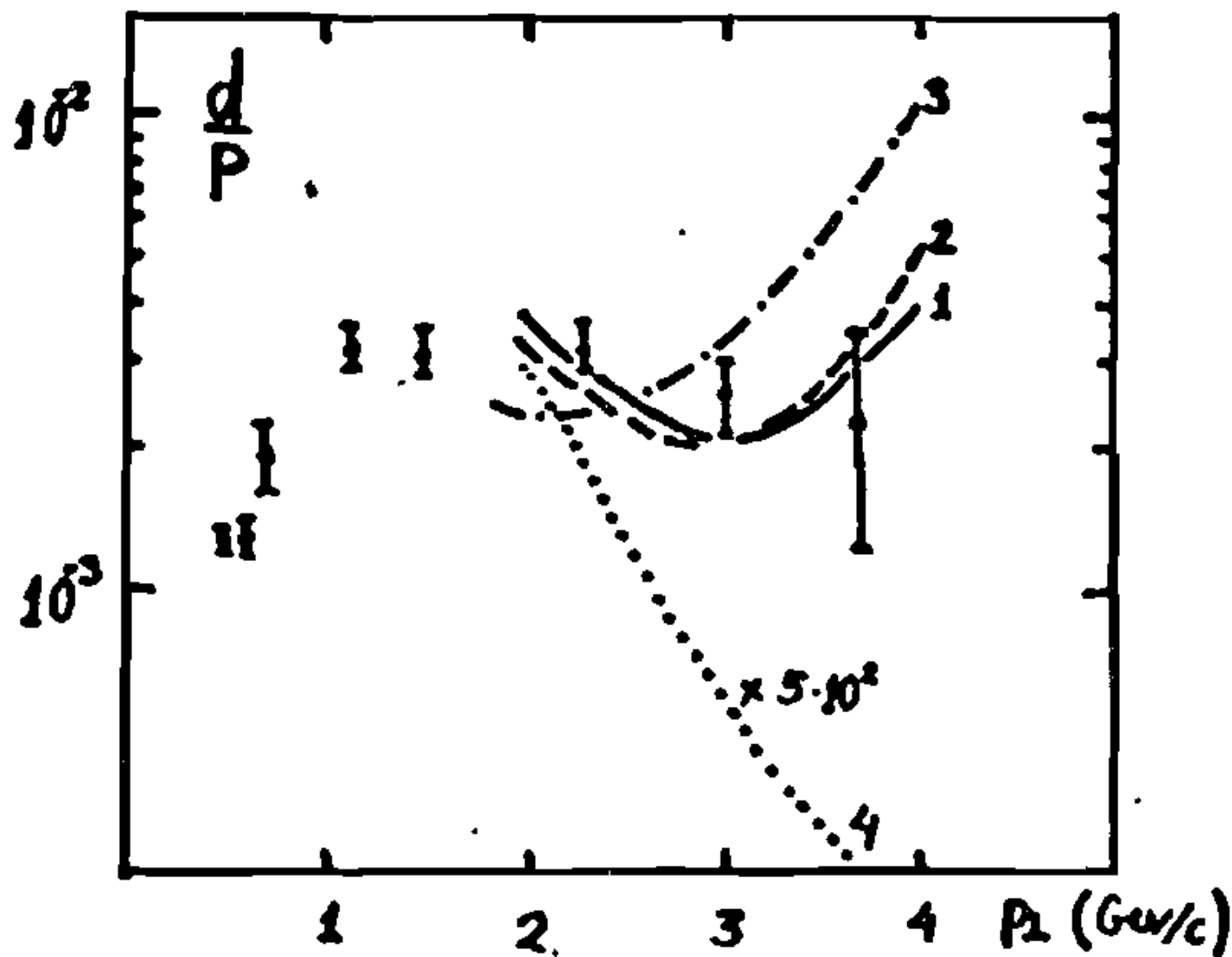
A.Efremov & V.Kim (1987)

VK et al., in preparation



MPI: both MPC and MPS involved

A.Efremov & V.Kim (1987)
VK et al., in preparation



$$\sqrt{s} = 11.5 \text{ GeV } (E = 70 \text{ GeV}).$$

MPI with MPC and MPS involved: compromise between p_T and collision energy

**MPI, when both MPC and MPS involved,
is a compromise between p_T and collision energy:**

- Multi-parton correlations - MPC (higher twists):
enhanced at large x as $\sim 1/(1-x)^m$,
but suppressed at large p_T as $\sim 1/p_T^n$**
- MPS is not suppressed at large collision energies:
can enhance production of
large- p_T complex hadronic states (multiquark states and nuclei)**

**A.Efremov & V.Kim (1987)
VK et al., in preparation**

Summary

**Multi-parton correlations - MPC (higher twists):
enhanced at large x , but suppressed at large p_T**

**Most interesting MPI: both MPC and MPS involved:
require optimal energy**

->

NICA energies seem to be optimal for MPI studies !

**MPI with both MPC & MPS involved can provide
a rich physics study at NICA SPD !**