## High-Mass Diffraction in Pythia (6 & 8)

- $\sigma_{\text{diff}}$  obtained from parametrizations (Schuler-Sjöstrand) ~ dM/M<sup>2</sup> with exponential t slope, and fudge parameters
  - I) (I-M<sup>2</sup>/s) to kill distribution at edge of phase space. 2) Smeared-out enhancement in resonance region (no attempt to model individual resonances separately). 3) DD: Suppression for systems overlapping in rapidity.
  - String fragmentation. Constrained by LEP, but diffraction is different. Could we constrain multiplicity distributions and momentum (x) spectra, identified-particle ratios (eg K/ $\pi$ , K\*/K, p/ $\pi$ ,  $\Lambda$ /p) directly in diffractive processes (as function of M)?
- P8: M>10 GeV (user-definable) modeled as Pomeron-proton collision
  - M and t distribution depends on Pomeron flux: several parametrizations
- MPI allowed inside Pomeron-proton system (amount depends on  $\sigma_{Pp}$ )
  - Default  $\sigma_{Pp} \sim 10$  mb (larger than nominal value of 2 mb, which would give too much activity). Perceive as effective parameter that lumps together many effects. Includes gap survivial.
  - Gap always survives (no MPI involving Pomeron's p remnant)
  - To constrain, need data on event shapes in diffractive events, such as multiplicity distributions, UE in diffractive jets. (Still useful if only in restricted fiducial regions.)
- Colour reconnections can mimic large gaps, but now without constraint of no net quantum number transfer → measurable?

The diffractive cross sections are given by

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{sd}(XB)}(s)}{dt \, dM^{2}} = \frac{g_{3\mathbb{P}}}{16\pi} \beta_{A\mathbb{P}} \beta_{B\mathbb{P}}^{2} \frac{1}{M^{2}} \exp(B_{\text{sd}(XB)}t) F_{\text{sd}} ,$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{sd}(AX)}(s)}{dt \, dM^{2}} = \frac{g_{3\mathbb{P}}}{16\pi} \beta_{A\mathbb{P}}^{2} \beta_{B\mathbb{P}} \frac{1}{M^{2}} \exp(B_{\text{sd}(AX)}t) F_{\text{sd}} ,$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{dd}}(s)}{dt \, dM_{1}^{2} \, dM_{2}^{2}} = \frac{g_{3\mathbb{P}}^{2}}{16\pi} \beta_{A\mathbb{P}} \beta_{B\mathbb{P}} \frac{1}{M_{1}^{2}} \frac{1}{M_{2}^{2}} \exp(B_{\text{dd}}t) F_{\text{dd}} .$$

The slope parameters are assumed to be

$$B_{\text{sd}(XB)}(s) = 2b_B + 2\alpha' \ln\left(\frac{s}{M^2}\right),$$

$$B_{\text{sd}(AX)}(s) = 2b_A + 2\alpha' \ln\left(\frac{s}{M^2}\right),$$

$$B_{\text{dd}}(s) = 2\alpha' \ln\left(e^4 + \frac{ss_0}{M_1^2 M_2^2}\right).$$

The fudge factors are:

$$F_{\rm sd} = \left(1 - \frac{M^2}{s}\right) \left(1 + \frac{c_{\rm res} M_{\rm res}^2}{M_{\rm res}^2 + M^2}\right),$$

$$F_{\rm dd} = \left(1 - \frac{(M_1 + M_2)^2}{s}\right) \left(\frac{s m_{\rm p}^2}{s m_{\rm p}^2 + M_1^2 M_2^2}\right)$$

$$\times \left(1 + \frac{c_{\rm res} M_{\rm res}^2}{M_{\rm res}^2 + M_1^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{c_{\rm res} M_{\rm res}^2}{M_{\rm res}^2 + M_2^2}\right).$$