ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ЯДЕРНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ДУБНА

> 1410.75 El - 8456

V.Bartenev, A.Kuznetsov, B.Morozov, V.Nikitin, Y.Pilipenko, L.Zolin, R.A.Carrigan, Jr., E.Malamud, R.Yamada, R.L.Cool, K.Goulianos, I-Hung Chiang, A.C.Melissinos, D.Gross, S.L.Olsen

THE TOTAL ELASTIC PROTON-PROTON • CROSS SECTION FROM 9 TO 300 GEV/C

......

B-27



ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ ВЫСОНИХ ЭНЕРГИЙ

## E1 - 8456

V.Bartenev, A.Kuznetsov, B.Morozov, V.Nikitin, Y.Pilipenko, L.Zolin, R.A.Carrigan, Jr.<sup>1</sup>, E.Malamud<sup>1</sup>, R.Yamada,<sup>7</sup> R.L.Cool,<sup>2</sup> K.Goulianos,<sup>2</sup> I-Hung Chiang,<sup>3</sup> A.C.Melissinos,<sup>3</sup> D.Gross,<sup>3</sup> S.L.Olsen<sup>3</sup>

## THE TOTAL ELASTIC PROTON-PROTON CROSS SECTION FROM 9 TO 300 GEV/C

Submitted to HO

Сбъздиненный институт Стерных приледований БИЕ ЛИСТЕКА

- 'National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois.
- <sup>2</sup> Rockefeller University, New York, New York.
- <sup>3</sup>University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

Бартенев В., Кузнецов А., Морозов Б., Никитин В., E1 - 8456 Пилипенко Ю., Золин Л., Карриган Р. (мл.), Маламуд Е., Ямада Р., Кул Р., Гулианос К., Ихан Ченг, Мелиссинос А., Гросс Д., Олсен С.

1

Полное сечение упругого протон-протонного рассеяния от 9 до 300 ГэВ/с

Приводятся значения полного сечения упругого РР -рассеяния в интервале от 9 до 300 ГэВ/с.

## Препринт Объединенного института ядерных исследований. Дубна, 1974

Bartenev V., Kuznetsov A., Morozov B., El - 8456 Nikitin V., Pilipenko Y., Zolin L., Carrigan R.A., Jr., Malamud E., Yamada R., Cool R.L., Goulianos K., I-Hung Chiang, Melissinos A.C., Gross D., Olsen S.L.

The Total Elastic Proton-Proton Cross Section from 9 to 300 GeV/c

We report values of  $\sigma_{e1}$  in pp collisions in the range  $9 \le p \le 300$  GeV/c.

Preprint. Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. Dubna, 1974 In this letter we calculate  $\sigma_{el}(pp)$  in the region from 9 to 300 GeV/c, using the form

$$\sigma_{\rm el} = \int_{0}^{t_{\rm max}} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt}\right)_{\rm el} dt \simeq \frac{\sigma_t^2 (1+\rho)}{16\pi\hbar^2} \left(\frac{1-e^{b_1 t_1}}{b_1} + \frac{b_2 t_1}{b_2}\right) .$$
 (1)

This form is based on the empirical observation  $^{/1,2/}$  that the differential cross section above 10 GeV/c is described well by an exponential with different slopes in the regions  $|t| < 0.1 (\text{GeV/c})^2$  and  $|t| > 0.1 (\text{GeV/c})^2$ .

We use the following input in our calculation:  $\sigma_t$  is the total pp cross section. We use data from existing experiments  $^{/3-8/}$  including recent precise Fermilabdata  $^{/8/}$ . Where more than one measurement exist at the same momentum an average is used.  $\rho$  is the ratio of the real to the imaginary pp scattering amplitude at t=0. Fermilabdata  $^{/9/}$  is used. b<sub>1</sub> is the slope parameter measured in our experiment  $^{/10/}$  for  $|t| \leq$  $<|t_1| = 0.1$  (GeV/c)  $^2 \cdot b_2$  is the slope parameter for  $|t| > |t_1|$  calculated from the equation  $b_2 = 5.8 + 0.75 \cdot \ln s ^{/11/}$ The second term in (1) contributes  $\approx 40\%$  of  $\sigma_{el}$ . The error in  $b_2$  is taken as  $\pm 0.2$ .

The calculated values of  $\sigma_{el}$  and the ratio  $\sigma_{el} / \sigma_t$  are given in the table and shown in figs.l and 2, respectively.

The ratio  $\sigma_{el} / \sigma_t$  is approximately constant and equal to 0.18 above 100 GeV/c. However this constancy is not surprising since it is known that  $\sigma_t$  and  $b_1(b_2)$  are both



Fig. 1. Elastic pp cross section as a function of lab. momentum. o - our data;  $\blacksquare -/13/$ ;  $\bullet -/16/$ ;  $\square -/14/$ ;  $\Delta -/6,17/$ ;  $\blacktriangle -/15/$ ;  $\nabla -/18/$ .

increasing slowly in this region. However the value of 0.18 is somewhat greater than a recent impact model calculation  $^{/19/}$  shown in fig. 2 and much less than the value 0.5 predicted by  $^{/20/}$  to occur at asymptotic energies (S >> 10<sup>10</sup> GeV<sup>2</sup>) and corresponding to the scattering on the black disc. The weak energy dependence of  $\sigma_{el} / \sigma_{tot}$  from 100 GeV to 2000 GeV can be explained well in the frame of the complex angular momentum theory  $^{/21, 22/}$ : curves 2 and 3 (fig. 2) show the fastest fall

and the fastest rise of the ratio  $\sigma_{\rm el} / \sigma_{\rm tot}$  predicted by the models  $^{/22/}$  taking into account the cut contributions (2. quasieikonal model, 3. summing of halfenhanced diagrams).

Note, finally, that in the case of pp interactions the observed behaviour of  $\sigma_{el} / \sigma_{tot}$  is in accord with the geometric scaling hypothesis/23/ starting from 100 GeV.



	Peak	৾৾	6.* 6.	6,,,	6 <i>4</i> /6t	
	GeV/c	q	đ	Q		
-	6	40.05+-0.12	10.844-0.32	29.32+-0.38	0.270+-0.008	
2	12	39 <b>.</b> 62 <del>+ 0</del> .12	9.87+-0.23	29.77+-0.26	0.251+-0.006	
5	ጽ	38, 30+-0, 12	7.56+-0.12	30.744-0.17	0.197+-0.003	9
et.	8	<b>38.44+-0.1</b> 2	7.49+-0.08	30.9 <del>51-0</del> .15	0.195+-0.002	
5	<b>6</b>	38, 39+-0, 07	7.08+-0.09	31.31+-0.14	0.1841-0.002	•
Q	150	38.62+-0.07	6.97+-0.11	31.65+-0.15	0.179+-0.003	· ·
~	200	38.90+-0.07	6.95+-0.08	31.95+-0.13	0.179+-0.002	Υ.
80	30	40.46+-0.24	7.29+-0.16	33.17+-0.33	0.180+-0.004	2

corresponding error in slope

<u></u>а

due

el e

5

error 200

systematic parameter

4

Ş

References

1. R.A.Carrigan. Phys.Rev.Lett., 24, 168 (1970). 2. G.Berbiellini et al. Phys.Lett., 38B, 663 (1972). K.J.Foley et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 19, 857 (1967).
S.P.Denisov et al. Phys.Lett., 36B, 415 (1971).
F.T.Dao et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 29, 1627 (1972).
F.T.Dao et al. NAL-Pub.-74/37-Exp. 7. H.R.Gustafson et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 32, 441 (1974). 8. A.S.Carrol et al. NAL-Pub.-74/75-Exp. 9. V.Bartenev et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 31, 1367 (1973). 9. V.Bartenev et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 51, 1507 (1915).
10. V.Bartenev et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 31, 1088 (1973).
11. The equation b<sub>2</sub> = 5.8 + 0.75 ln S fits well to CERN PS and ISR data at |t| > 0.1 (GeV/c)<sup>2</sup> and at momen-ta 12.4; 18.4; 240 and 500 GeV/c (Ref. 2,12).
12. D.Harting et al. Nuovo Cim., 38, 60 (1965).
13. K.J.Foley et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 11, 425 (1963).
14. Kh.M.Chernev et al. Phys.Lett., 36B, 266 (1971).
15. U.Amaldi et al. Phys.Lett., 44B, 112 (1973).
16. G.G.Beznogikh et al. Phys.Rev.Lett., 29, 515 (1972).
18. Yu.M.Antipov et al. Report 771, XVII Int. Conf.. on High Energy Physics. London (1974). High Energy Physics, London (1974). 19. H.Cheng, J.K.Walker, T.T.Wu. NAL-Pub.-74/28 -THY/ Exp. 20. H.Cheng, T.T.Wu. Phys.Rev.Lett., 24, 1456 (1970). 21. A.B.Kaidalov. YaF, 16, 389 (1972). 22. Ya.I.Azimov, V.A.Khoze, E.M.Levin, M.G.Ryskin. Preprint LINP, 95, Leningrad (1974). 23. J.Dias de Deus. Núcl.Phys., B59, 231 (1973); A.J.Buras, J.Dias de Deus. Nucl. Phys., B71, 481 (1974). **Received by Publishing Department** on December 18, 1974.

6

ρq н

щ

¥

EH

7