

# Experimental results on diffractive dijets at CDF

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(on behalf of the CDF collaboration)

June 26, 2009

- Introduction
- Diffractive production (dijets, W/Z, Forward jets)
- Exclusive production (dijets)
- Conclusions

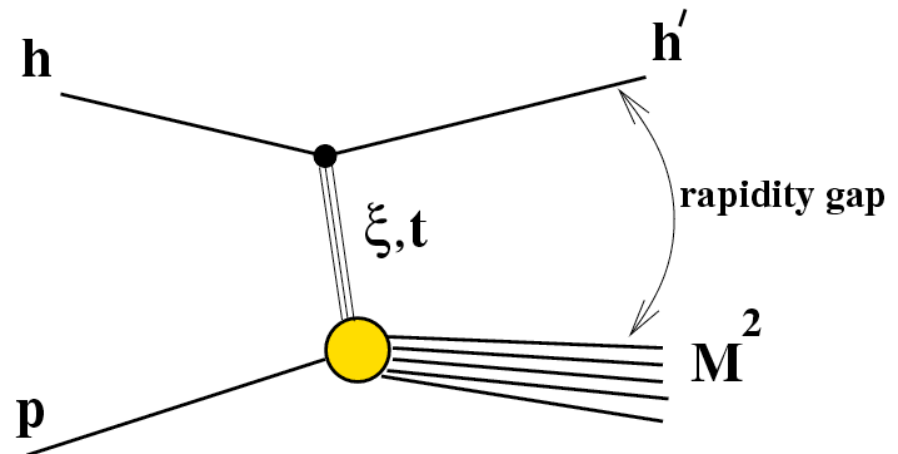
# Hadronic diffraction

Elastic and diffractive processes

⇒ leading hadron emitted at small angle

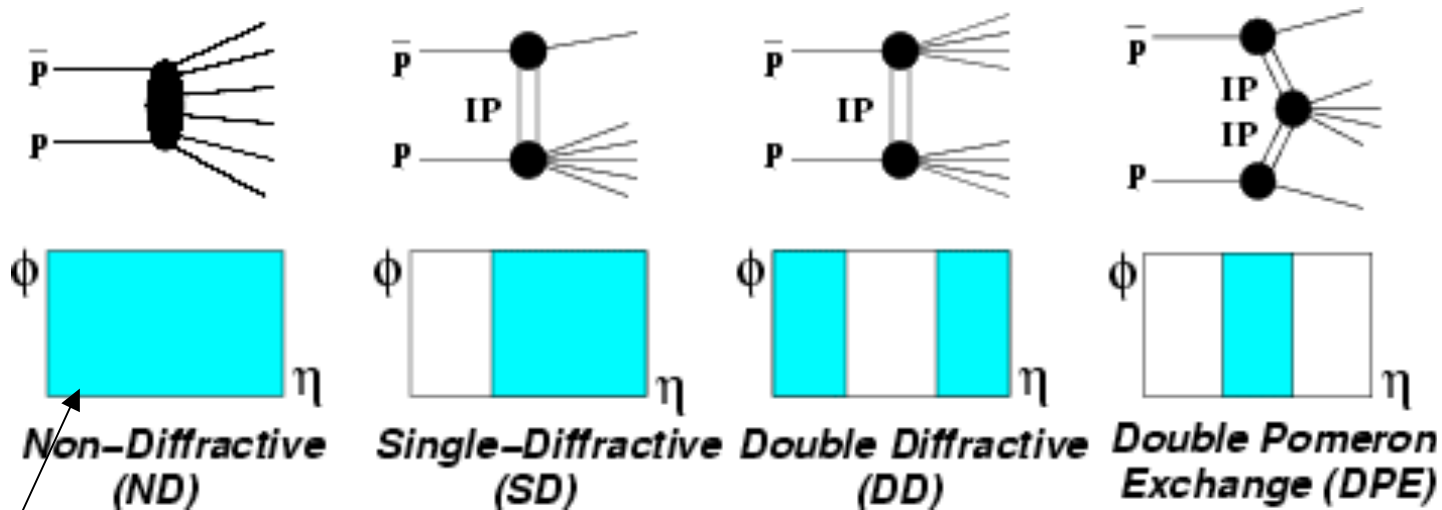
The exchange (“pomeron”) is colorless

⇒ large rapidity gap



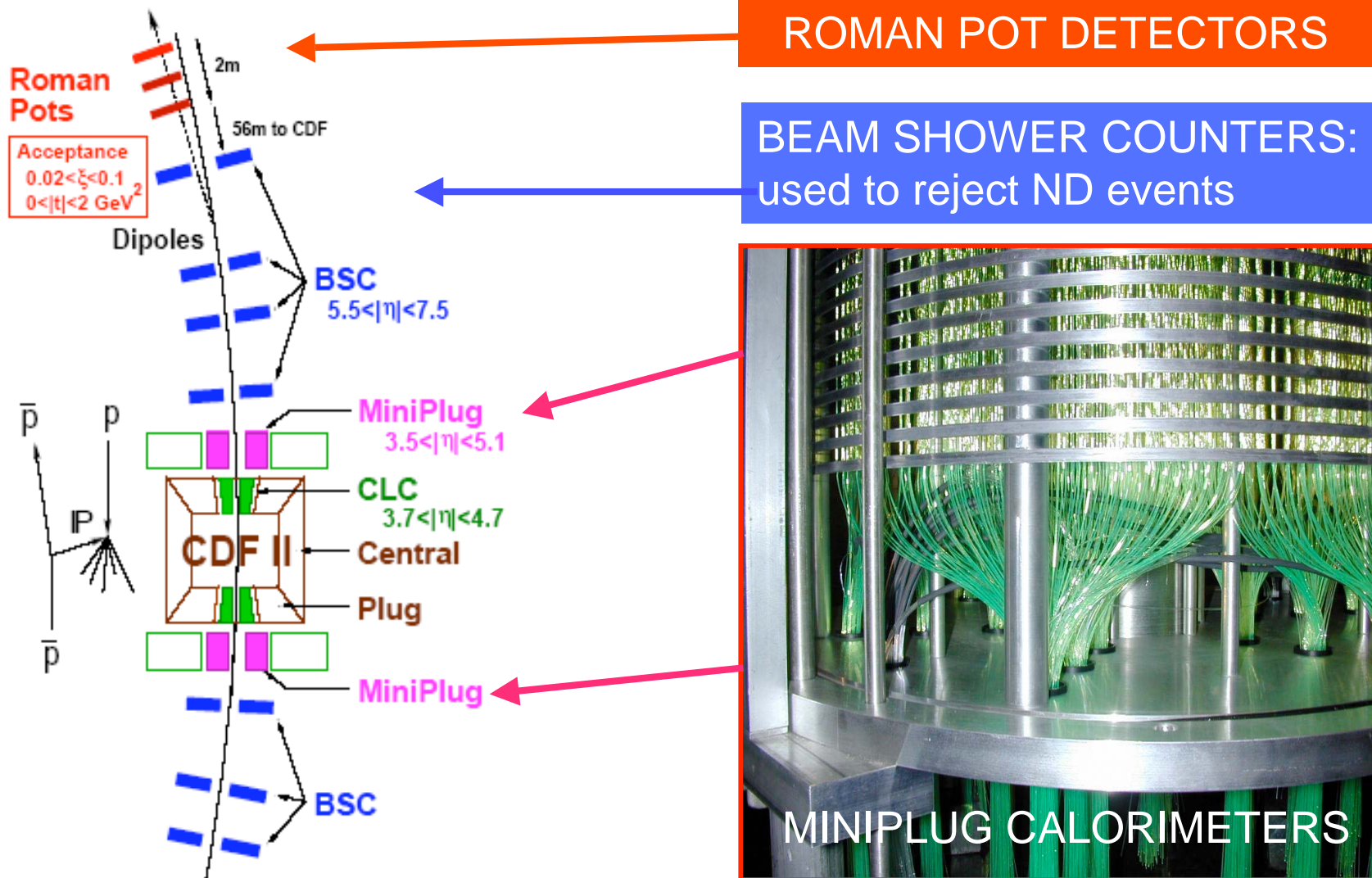
# Introduction

- In diffraction no quantum numbers are exchanged



Shaded area corresponds to particle production

# CDF central and forward detectors

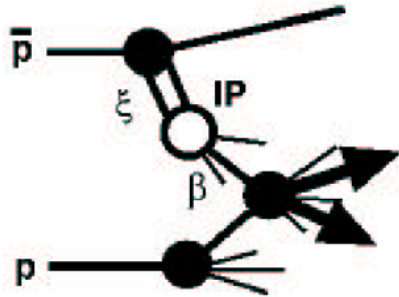


ROMAN POT DETECTORS

BEAM SHOWER COUNTERS:  
used to reject ND events

MINIPLUG CALORIMETERS

# Diffraction dijets



$\xi$ : fraction of anti-proton momentum loss

$\beta$ : fraction of Pomeron momentum carried by parton

parton  $x_{Bj} \equiv \beta \cdot \xi$

$$x_{Bj} = \frac{\sum_{jet} E_T \cdot e^{-\eta}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

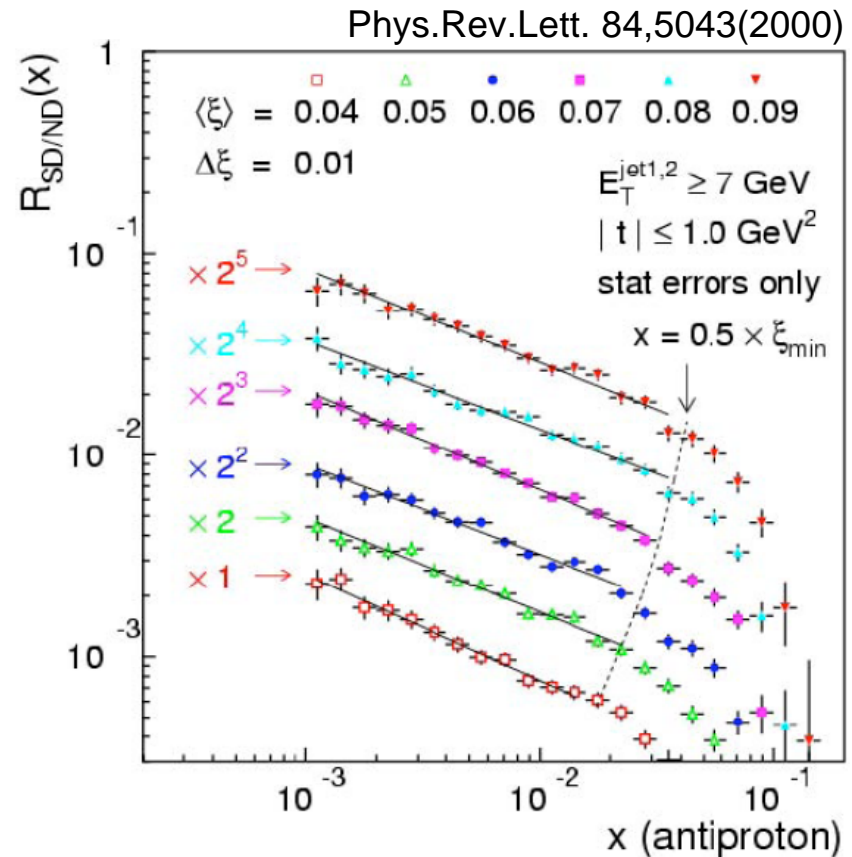
Measure SD/ND ratio of dijet rates

$$\frac{\sigma(SD_{jj})}{\sigma(ND_{jj})} = \frac{F_{jj}^D(x)}{F_{jj}(x)} \quad (\text{LO QCD})$$

$$R_{SD/ND} = R_0 \cdot x^{-0.45}$$

⇒ no significant  $\xi$  dependence

in the ratio SD/ND many systematic uncertainties cancel out

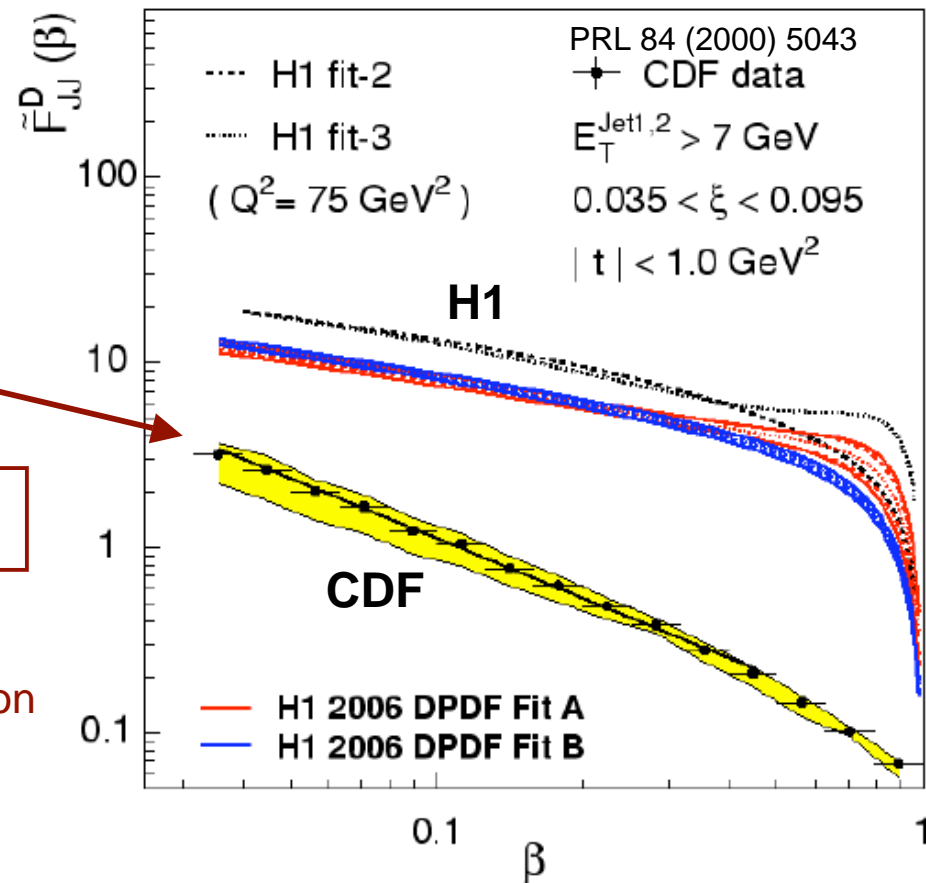


# Diffractive structure function

CDF Run I result suppressed  
by factor of  $\sim 10$  relative to HERA

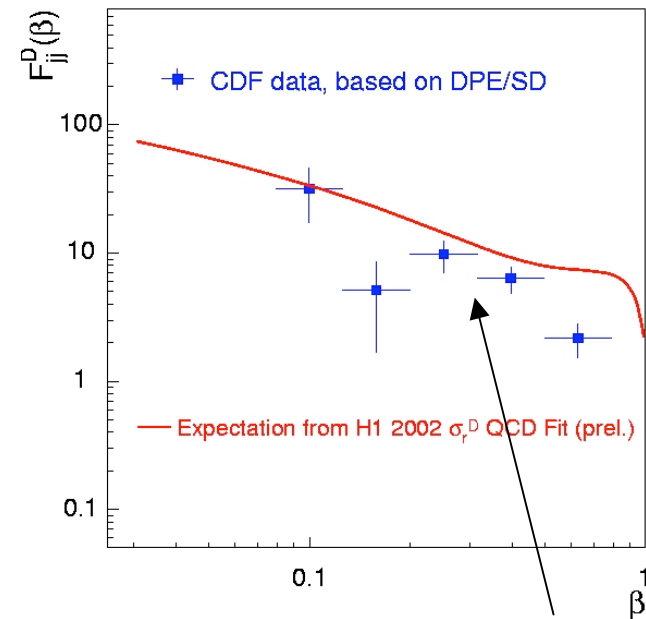
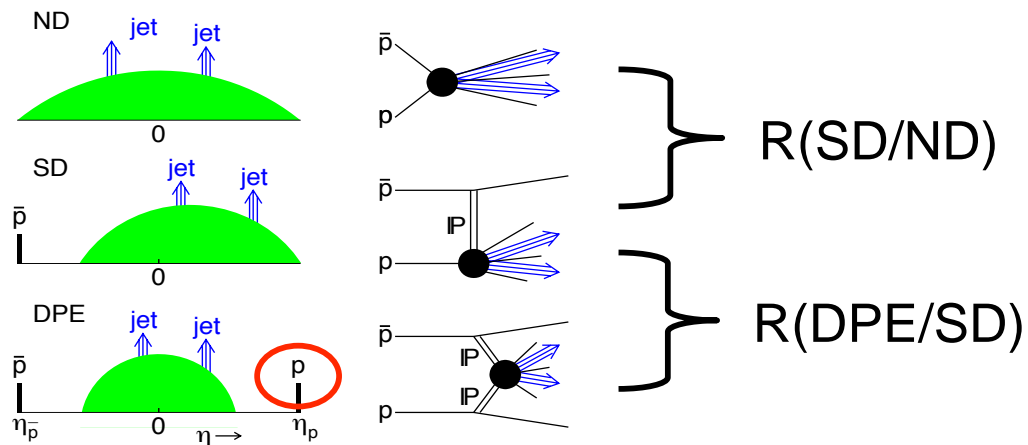
$\Rightarrow$ breakdown of QCD factorization

Discrepancy can be attributed to additional  
color exchange which spoil the gap formation





# Restoring factorization



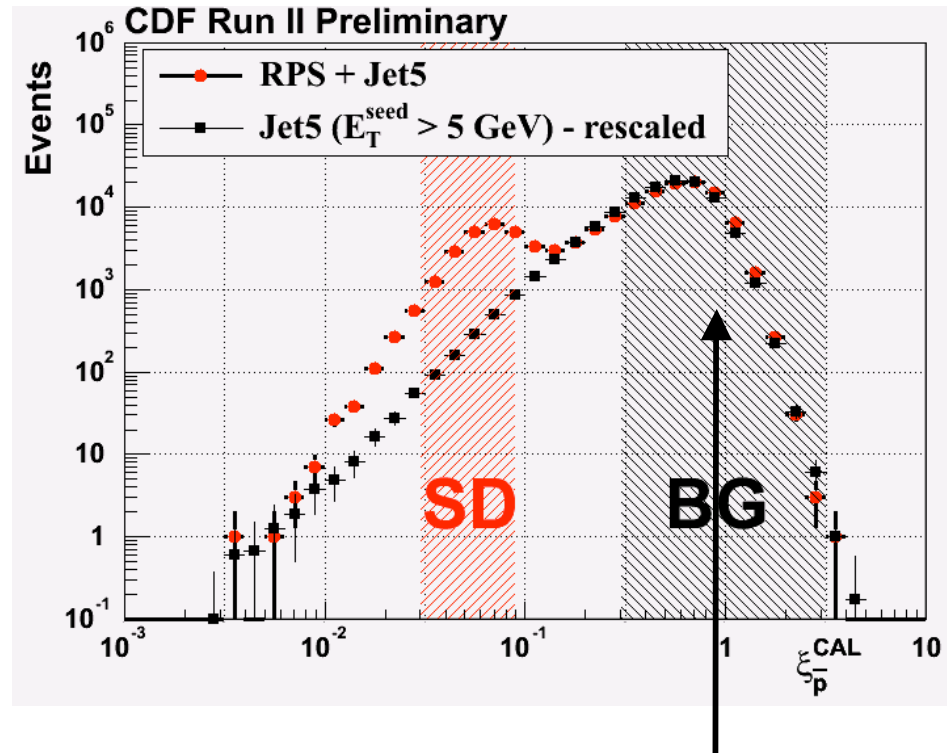
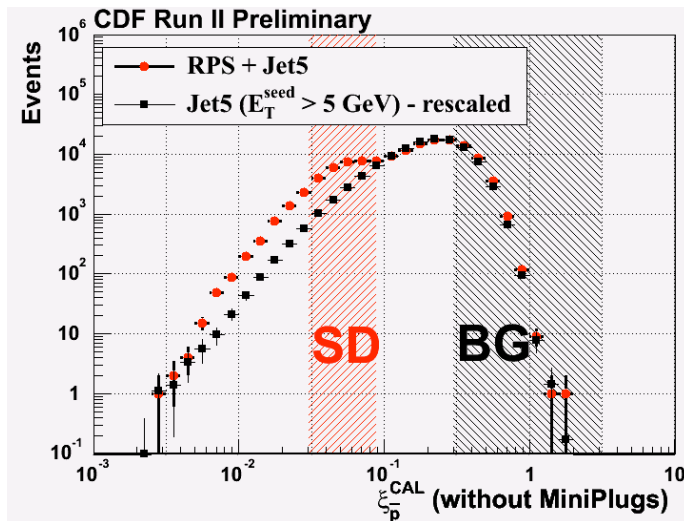
factorization is restored !

The diffractive structure function measured using DPE events is approximately the same as the one expected from HERA

# Event selection in Run II

$\xi$ : momentum loss fraction of pbar

$$\xi = \frac{\sum_{(\text{all towers})} E_T e^{-\eta}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

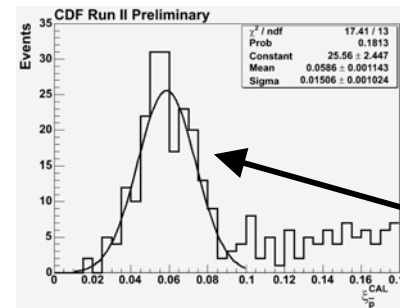
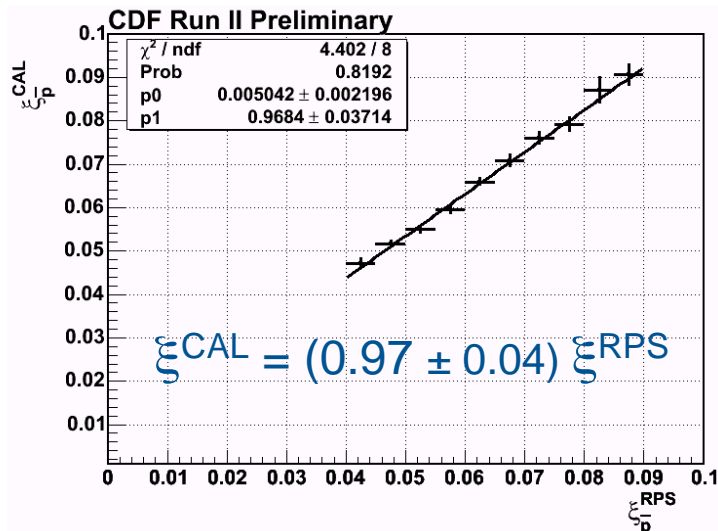
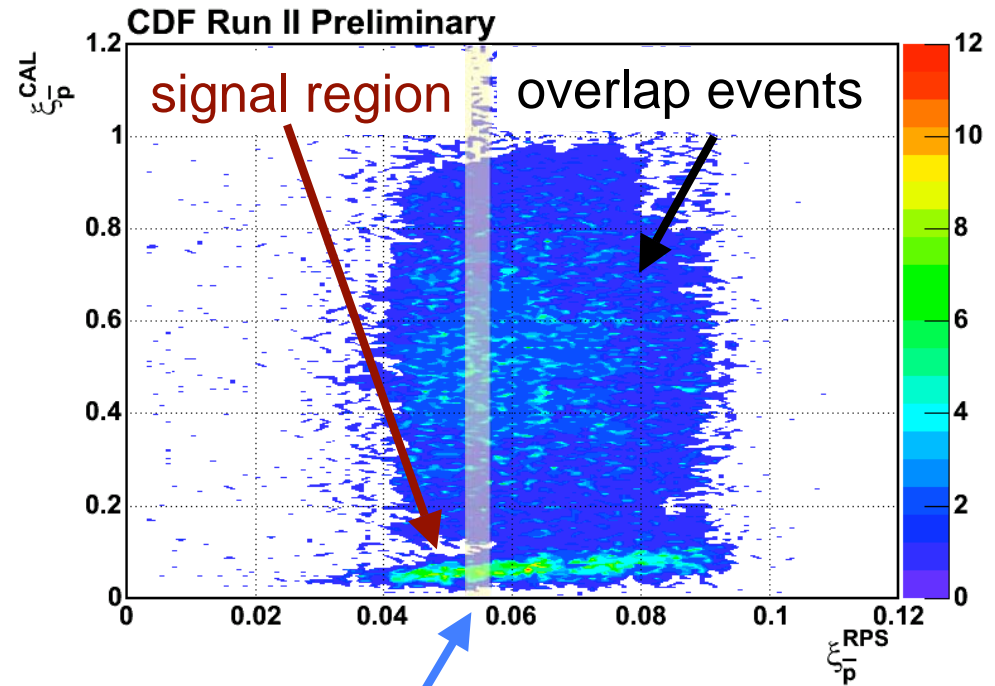
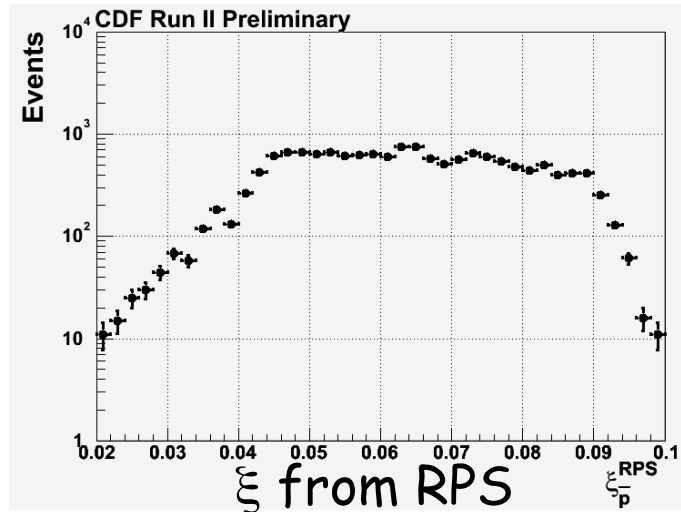


overlap events  
(multiple  $p\bar{p}$  interactions)

MP energy scale:  $\pm 30\% \rightarrow \Delta \log \xi = \pm 0.1$   
 RP acceptance ( $0.03 < \xi < 0.09$ )  $\sim 80\%$



# Multiple interactions in Run II

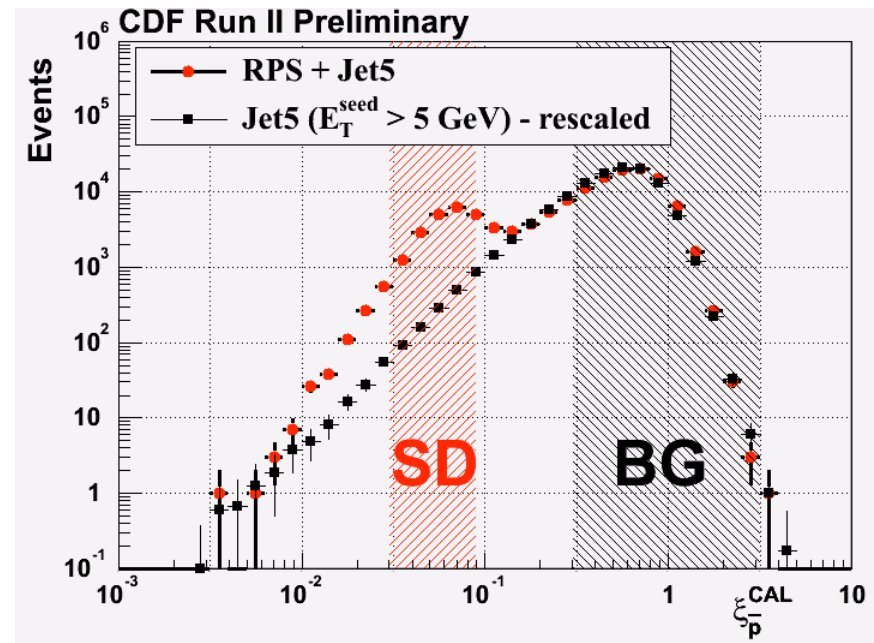
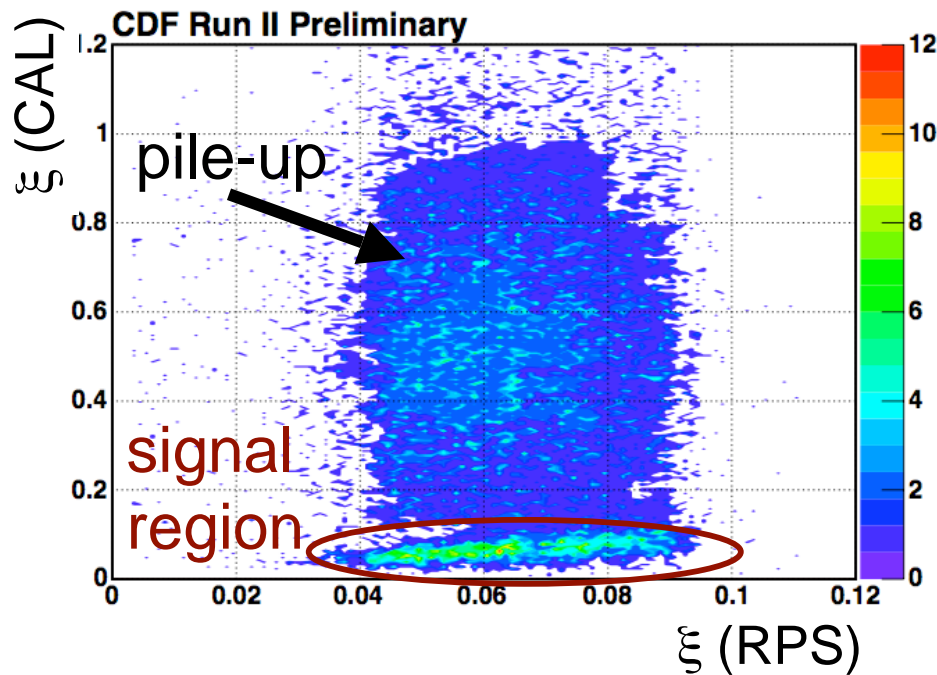


$\xi_{p}^{CAL}$  distribution  
for slice of  $\xi_{p}^{RPS}$

$\sigma / \text{mean} \sim 30\%$

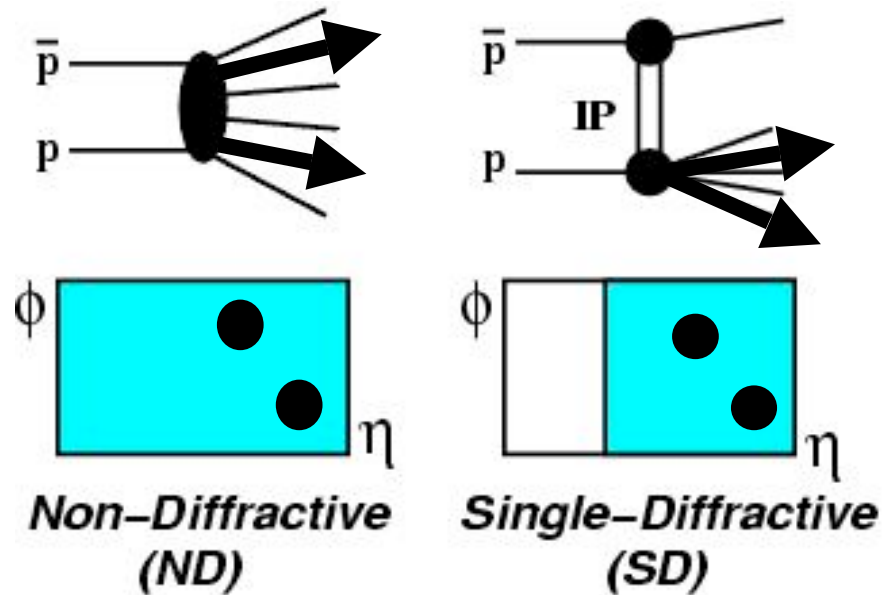
# Multiple interactions in Run II

- Multiple proton-antiproton interactions spoil diffractive signature



- Measure  $\xi$  from calorimeter and from RP tracking
- Reject multiple interactions
  - exclude  $\xi > 0.1$  (ND+SD interactions)

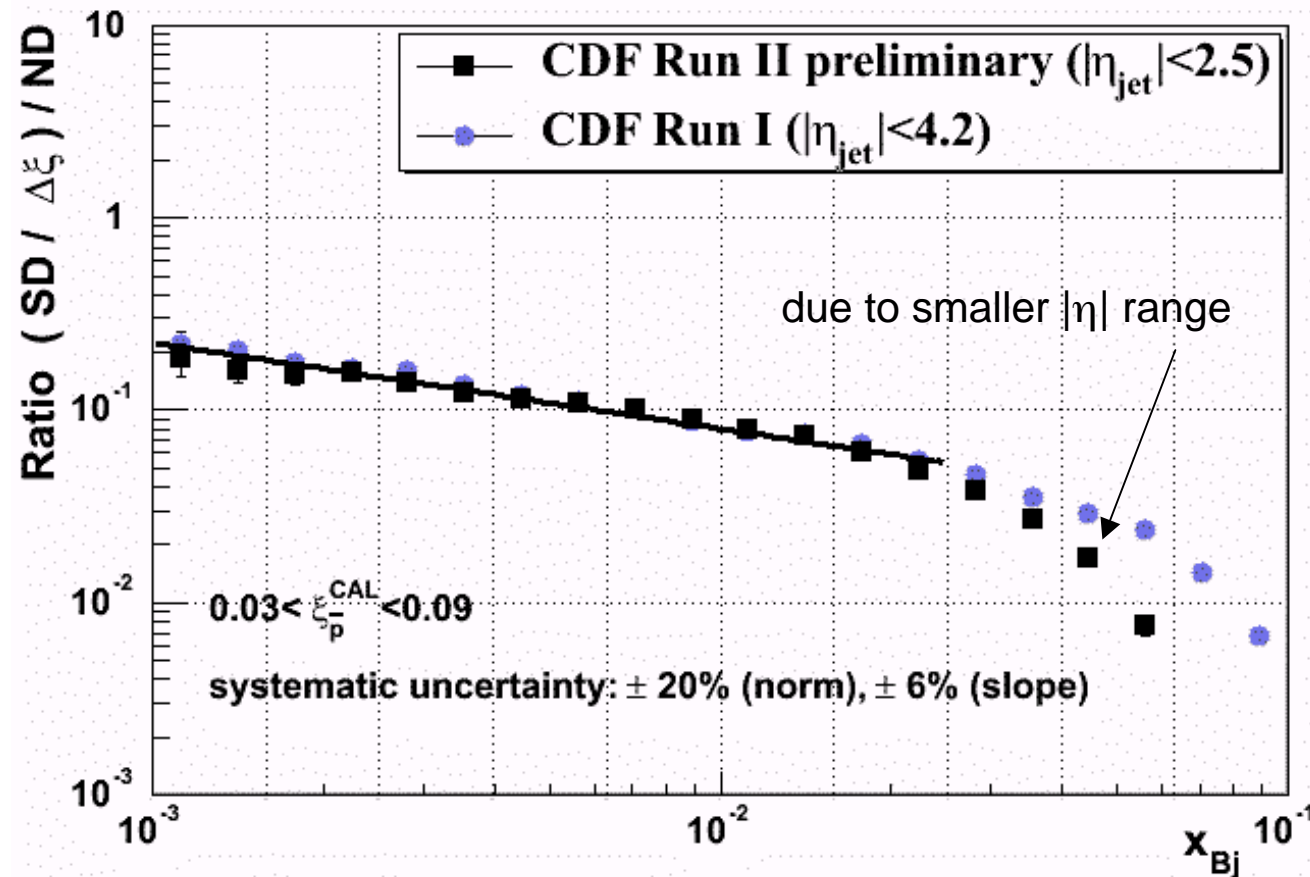
# Diffractive structure function



$$R(x_{Bj}) \equiv \frac{\text{Rate}_{jj}^{\text{SD}}(x_{Bj})}{\text{Rate}_{jj}^{\text{ND}}(x_{Bj})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F_{jj}^{\text{SD}}(x_{Bj})}{F_{jj}^{\text{ND}}(x_{Bj})}$$

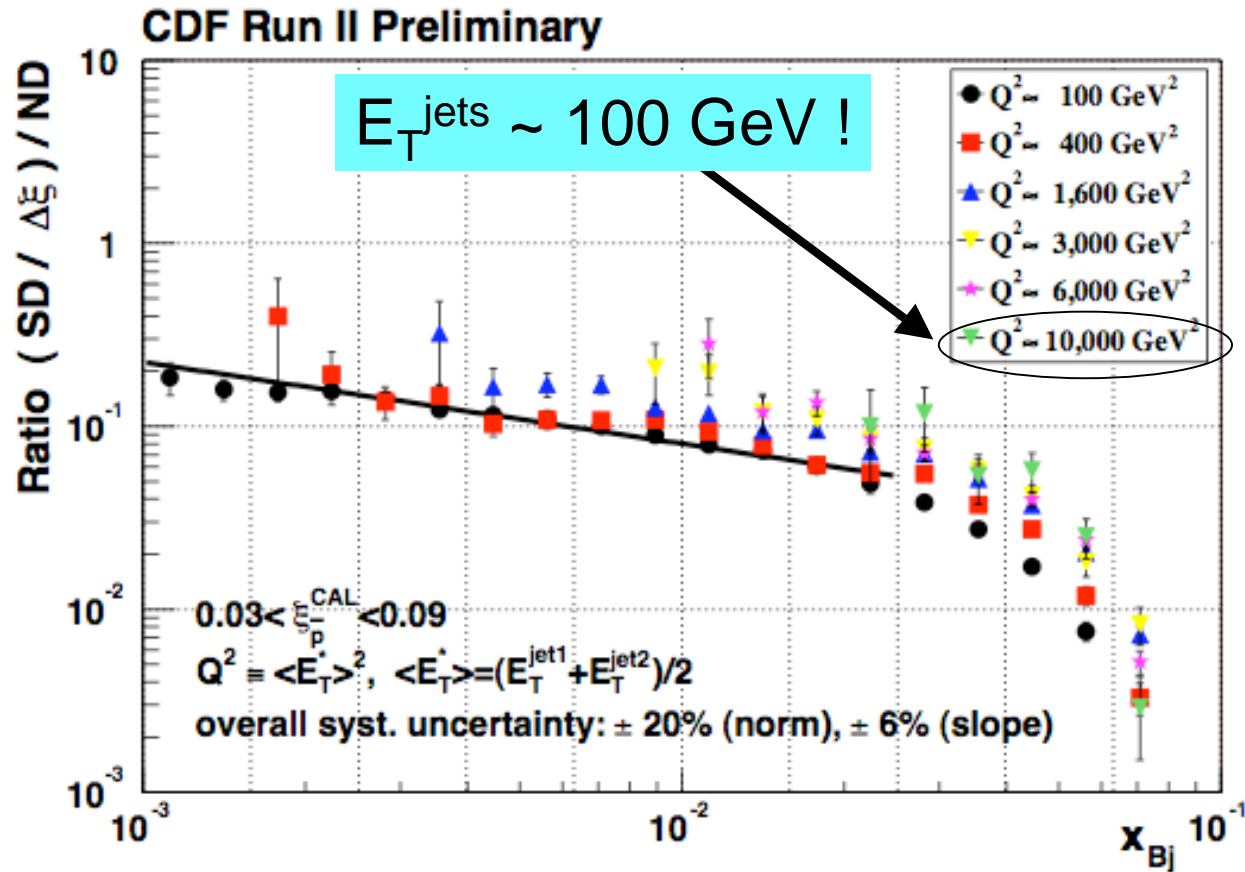
# SD/ND ratio



ratio of SD/ND dijet event rates

⇒ confirms Run I results

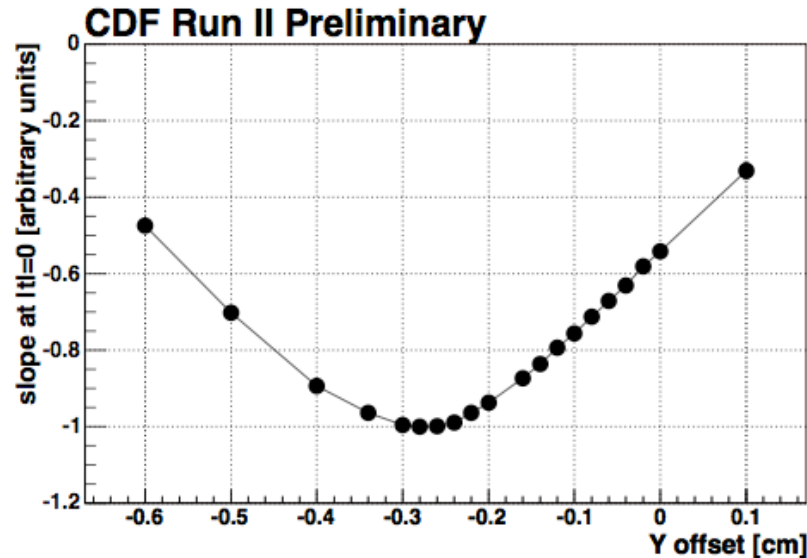
# Q<sup>2</sup> dependence



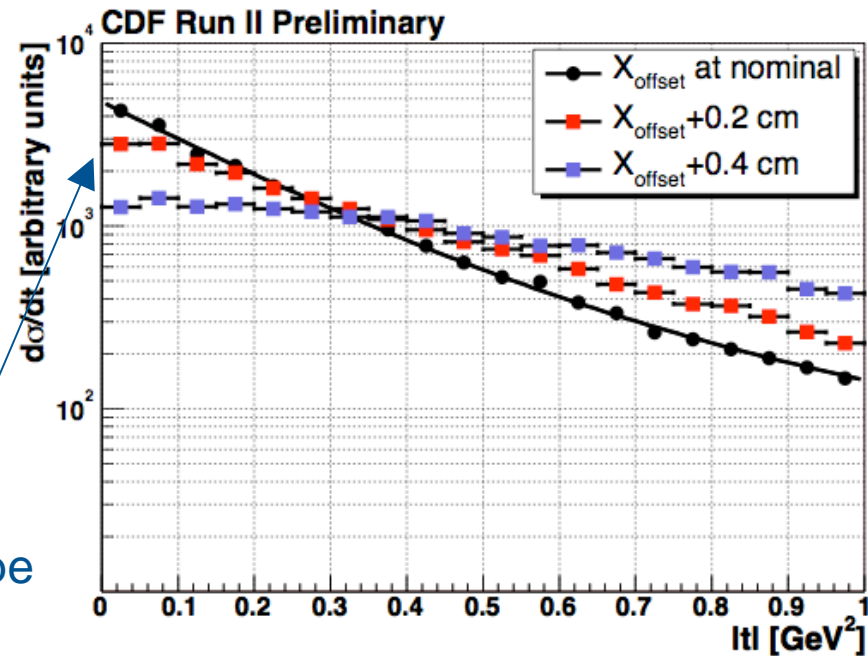
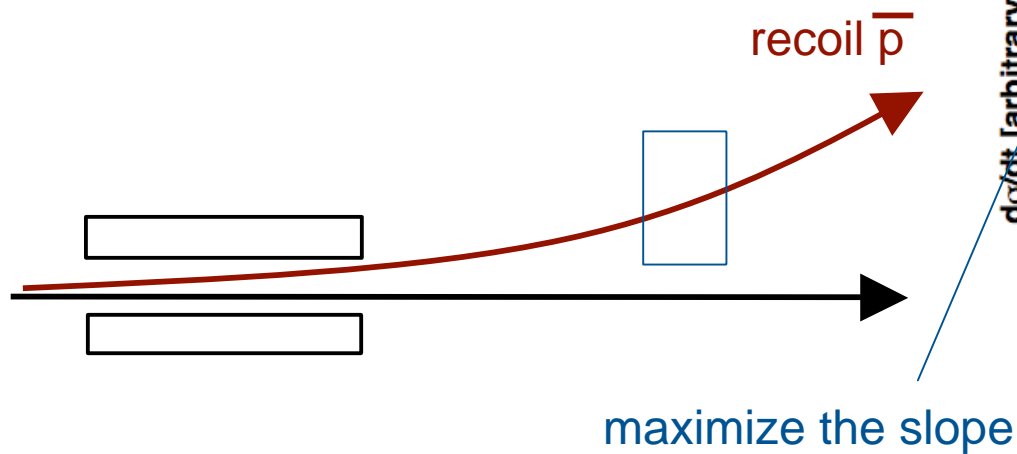
small  $Q^2$  dependence for  $100 < Q^2 < 10,000 \text{ GeV}^2$

⇒ Pomeron evolves as proton

# RPS dynamic alignment

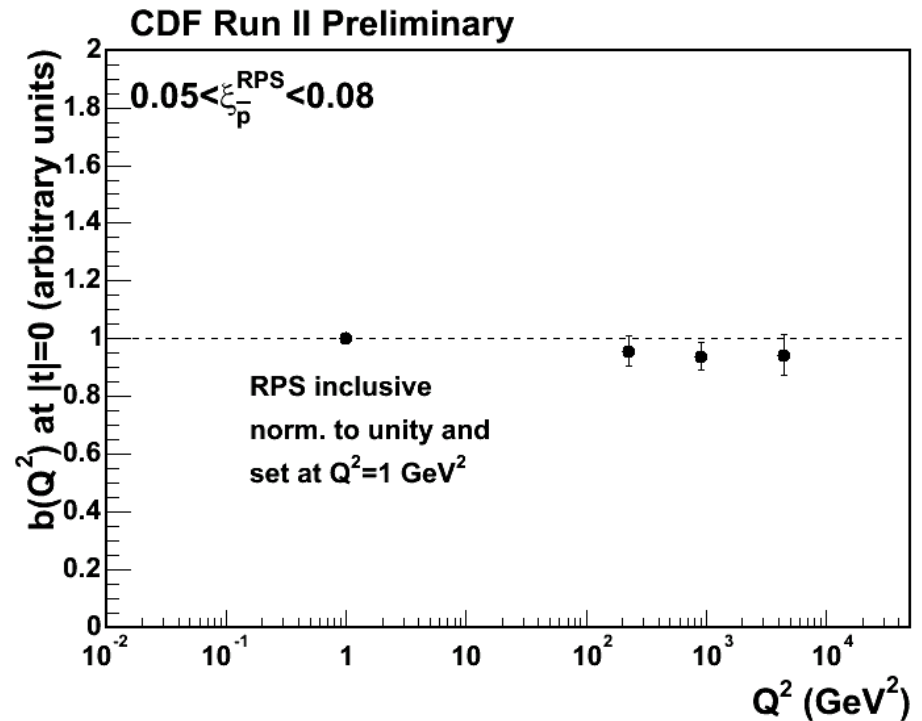
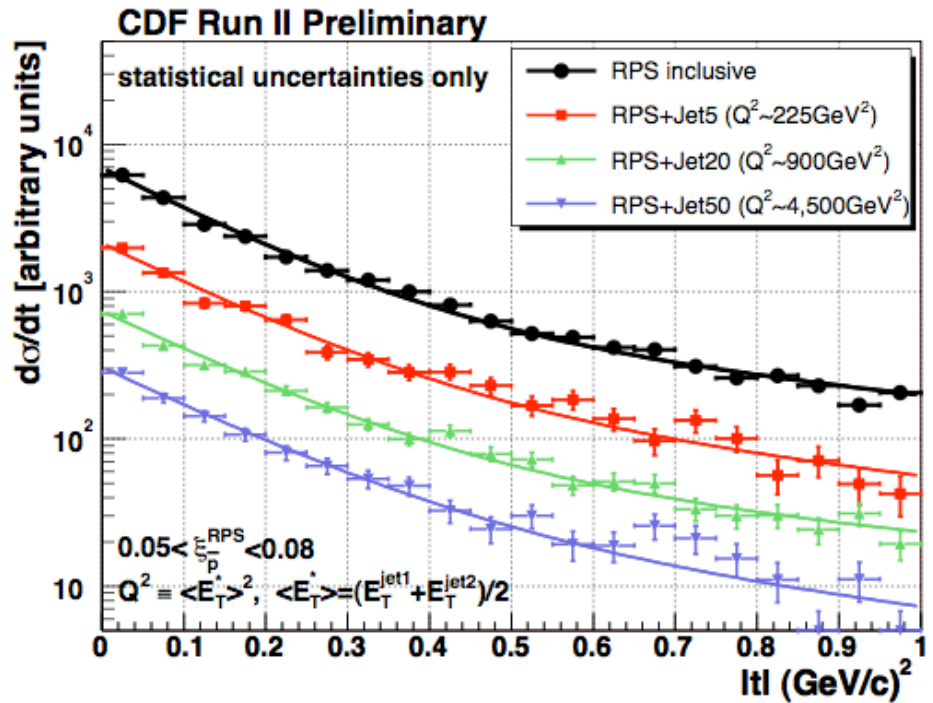


maximize the  $|t|$ -slope  
(normalized to max slope)  
⇒ determine X and Y offsets





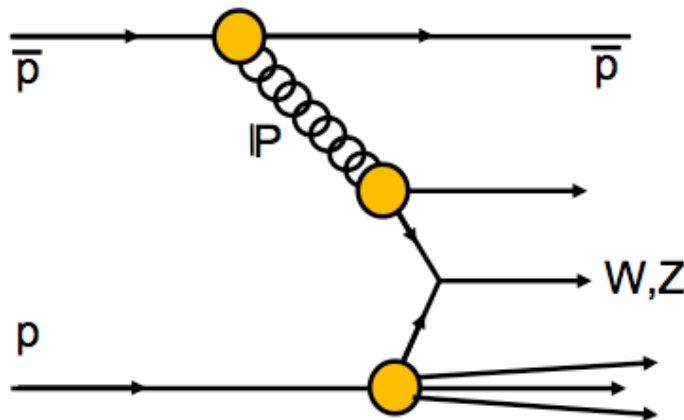
# $|t|$ distribution



- No diffraction 'dips' observed at  $|t| < 1$
- Soft and hard diffractive events have the same slope

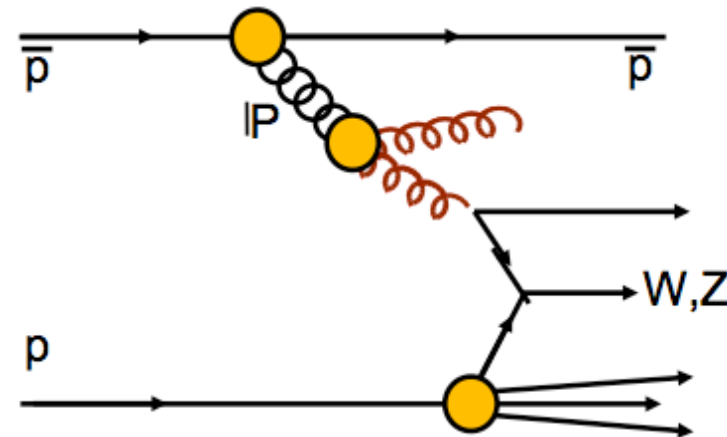
# Diffractive W/Z production

Study W/Z boson production helps to determine the **quark** content of the Pomeron



At LO, the W/Z is produced by a **quark** in the Pomeron

or



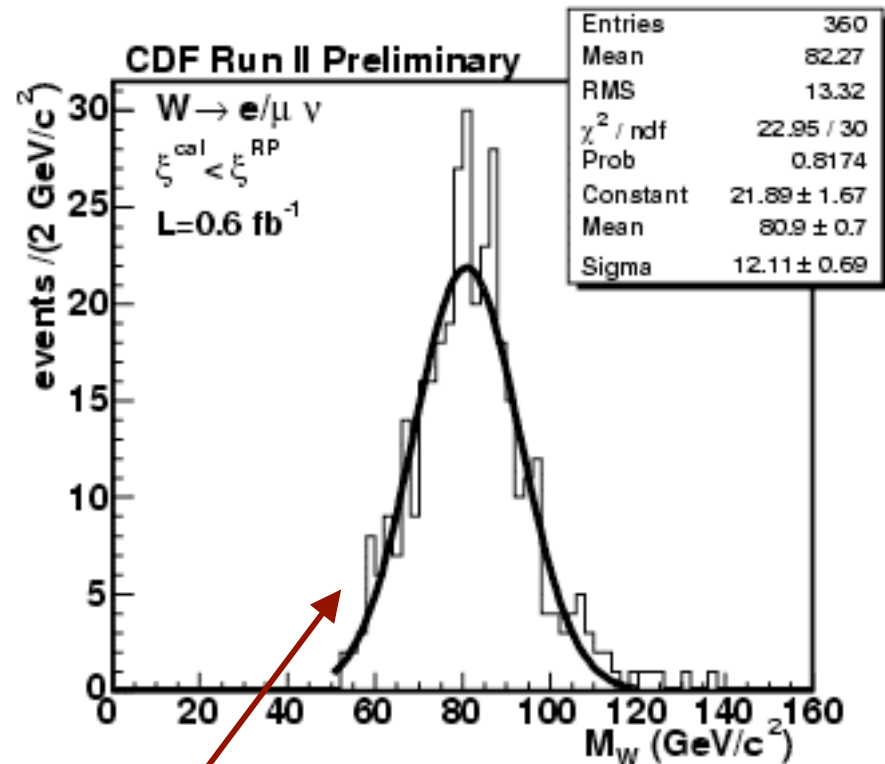
Production by a **gluon** is suppressed by  $\alpha_s$ . Can look at additional jet.

# Diffractive W/Z production (cont)

- Identify diffractive events using RPS
- Calculate  $\xi$  from calorimeter
- In W production, difference  $\xi^{cal} - \xi^{RPS}$  is due to missing  $E_T$ , and  $\eta_\nu$ .

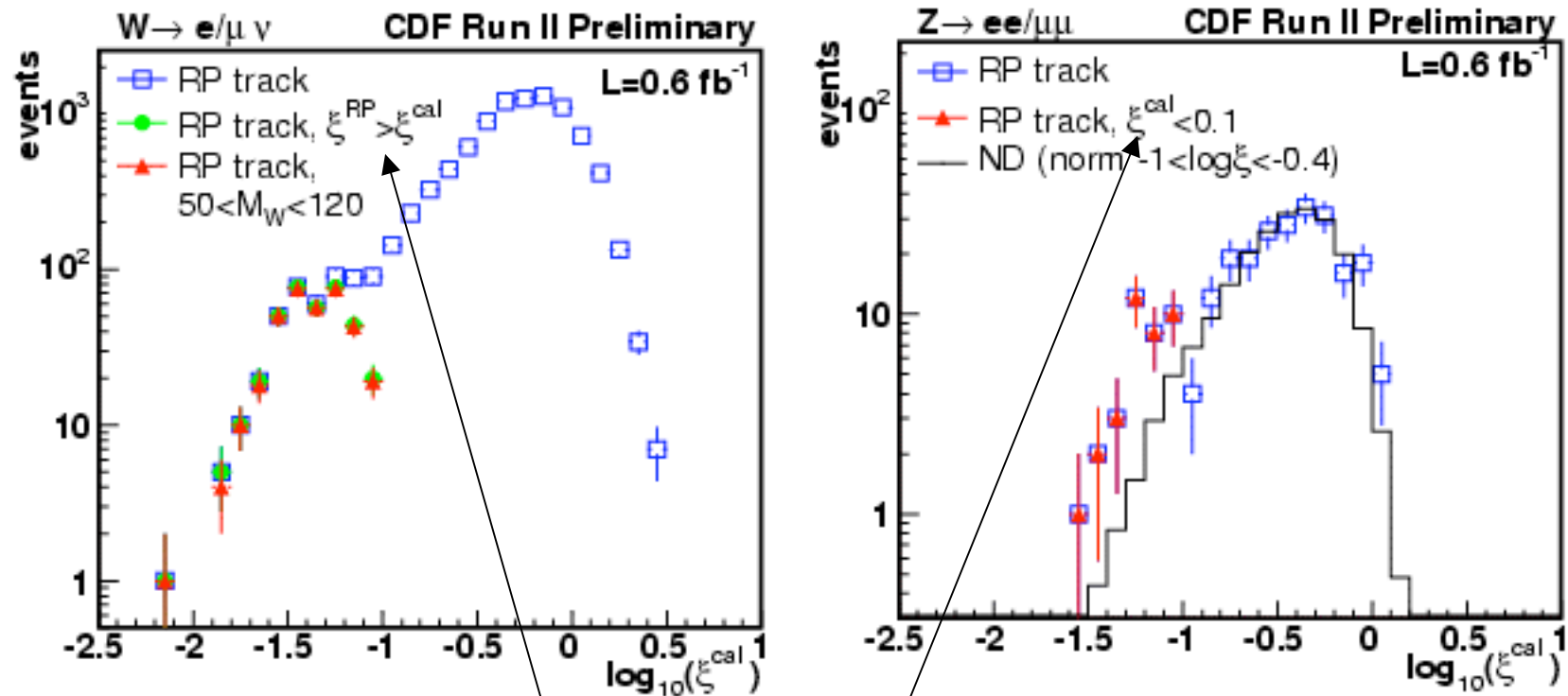
$$\xi^{RP} - \xi^{cal} = \frac{E_T}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-\eta_\nu}$$

- Can estimate:
  - neutrino kinematics
  - W kinematics
  - $X_{Bj}$
- Next: Determine structure function in diffractive W production



reconstruct W invariant mass

# Diffractive W/Z production (cont)



Remove events with non diffractive W/Z production+soft SD interaction

# Diffraction W/Z measurement

- Measured fractions:

$$R_W = 0.97 \pm 0.05(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst}) \%$$
$$R_Z = 0.85 \pm 0.20(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst}) \%$$

- Run I diffractive W studies performed with rapidity gap instead of RPS
- CDF: Phys.Rev.Lett. 78,2698(1997)
  - Fraction of events due to SD for  $x < 0.1$ : **[1.15±0.51(stat)±0.20(syst)]%**
  - Combined with other SD measurements (b-quark,jet), quark-gluon content of the Pomeron is determined:  $f=0.54^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$
- D0: Phys.Rev.Lett.B 574,169(2003)
  - Fraction of events with rapidity gap:
  - W: **[0.89<sup>+0.19</sup><sub>-0.17</sub>]%**
  - Z: **[1.44<sup>+0.61</sup><sub>-0.52</sub>]%**
  - [If correction for rapidity gap acceptance is applied...R(W): 5.1%]

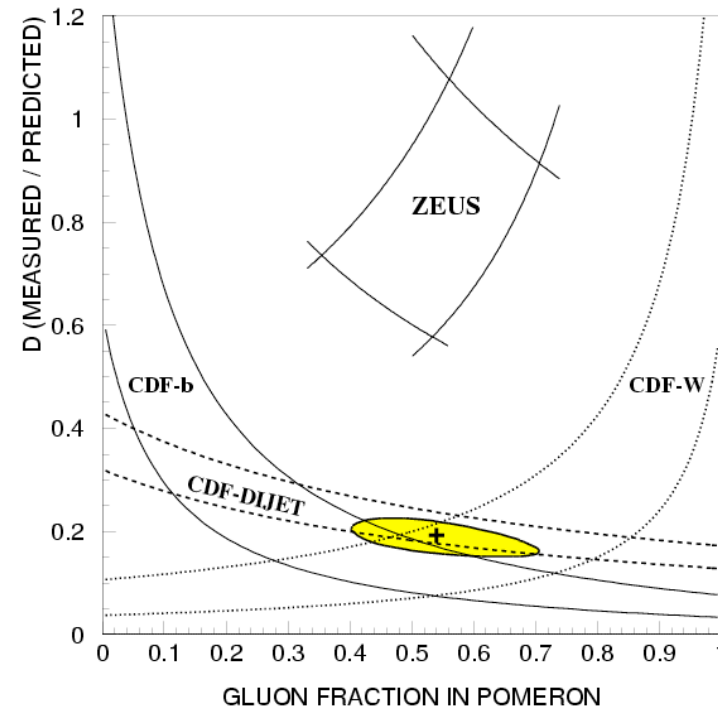
# Diffraction rates

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow X + \text{gap}$$

Measured SD/ND fractions at 1.8 TeV

| PRL                | process | fraction [%] |
|--------------------|---------|--------------|
| 84 (1997) 2698     | W(ev)   | 1.15 (0.55)  |
| PLB 574 (2003) 169 | Z       | 1.44 (0.60)  |
| 84 (1997) 2636     | jet-jet | 0.75 (0.10)  |
| 84 (2000) 232      | b       | 0.62 (0.25)  |
| 87 (2001) 241802-1 | J/ψ     | 1.45 (0.25)  |

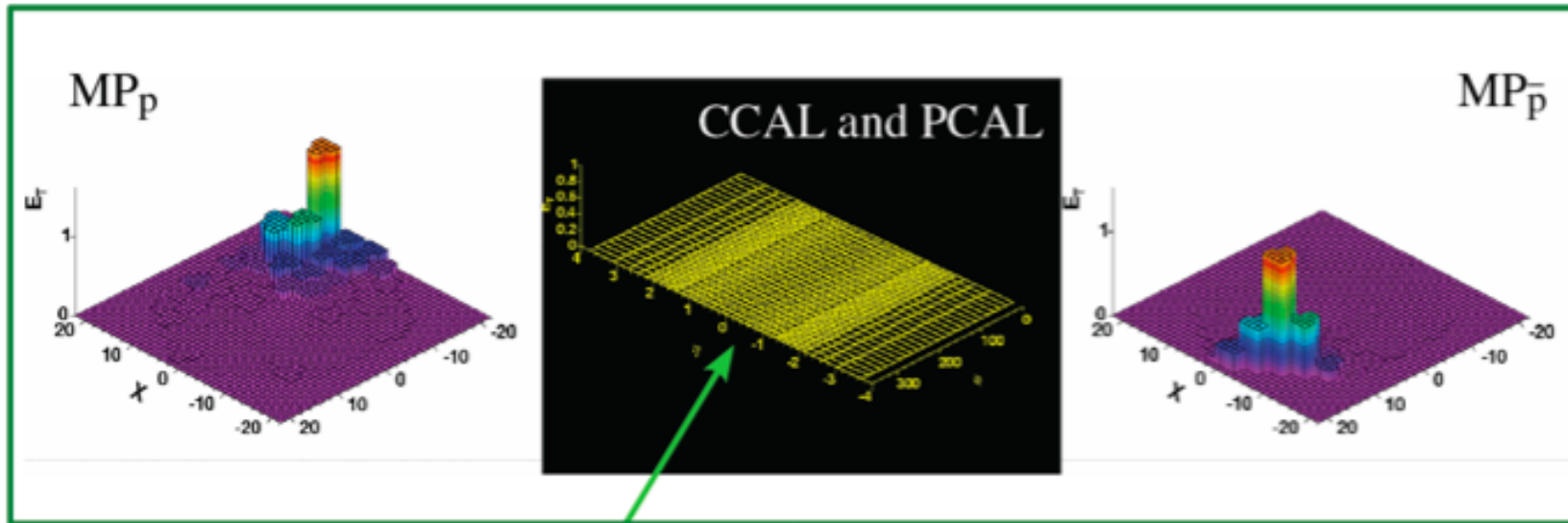
W probes quark component ( $q\bar{q} \rightarrow W$ )



All SD/ND fractions ~ 1%  
 Different sensitivities to quark/gluon  
 $\Rightarrow$  gluon fraction  $f_g = 0.54$  (0.15)

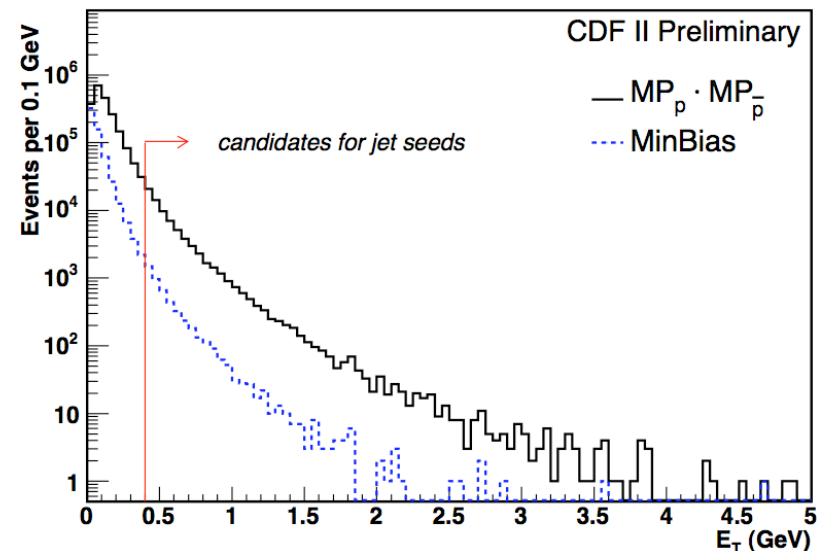


# Central gap between forward jets

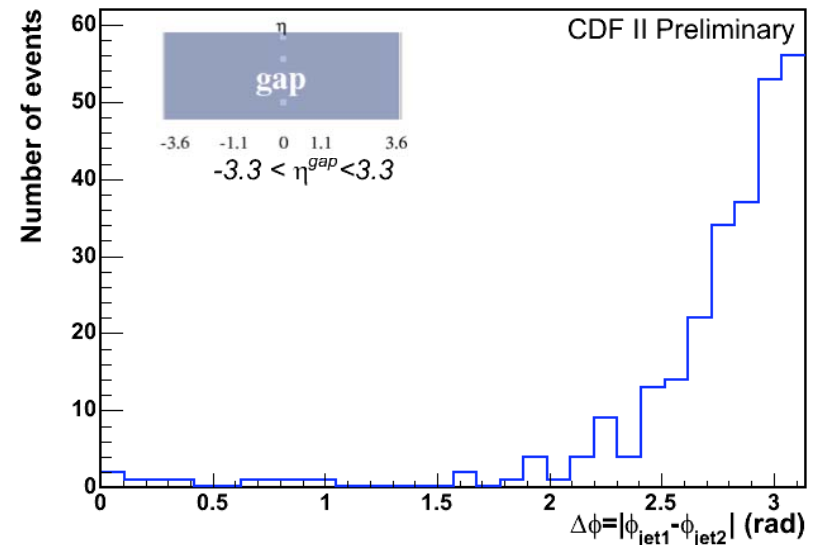
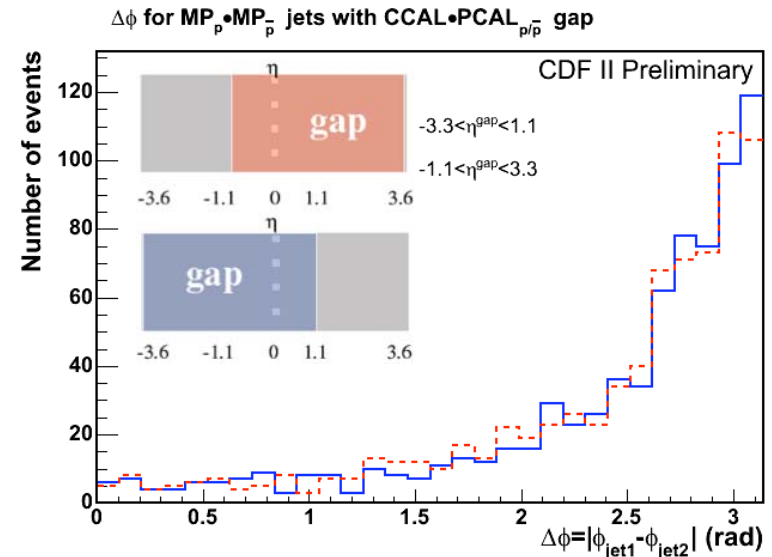
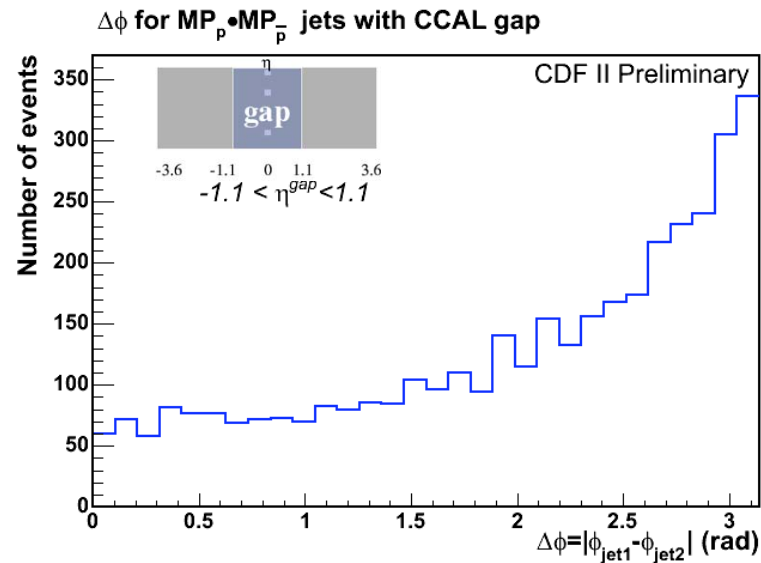
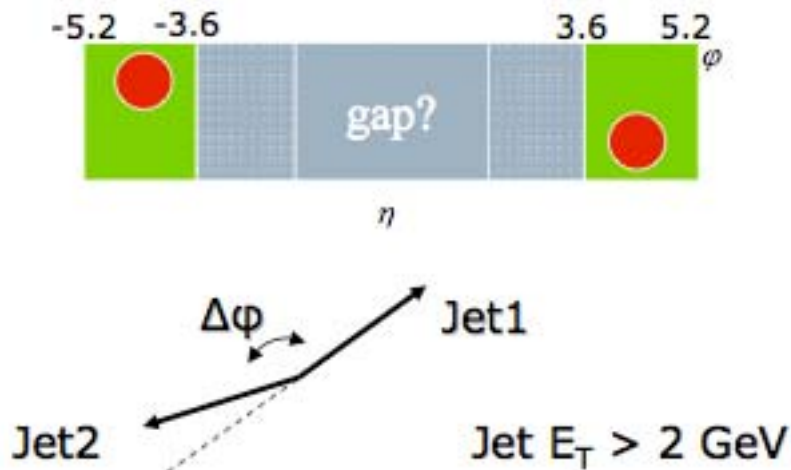


Rapidity gap in Central and Plug calorimeter

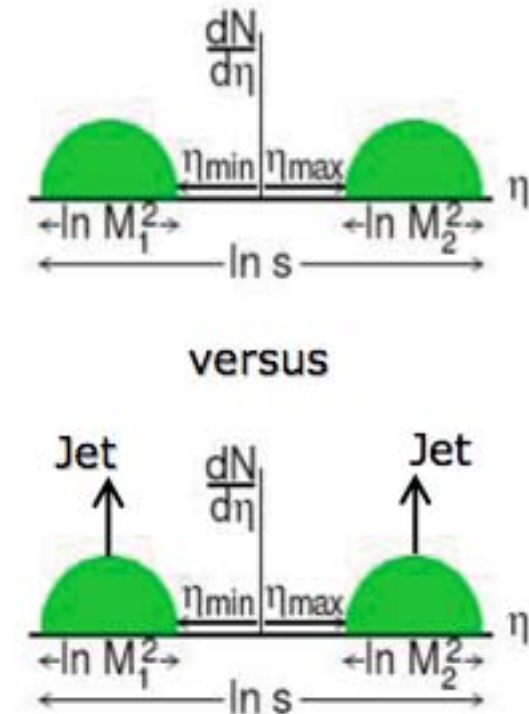
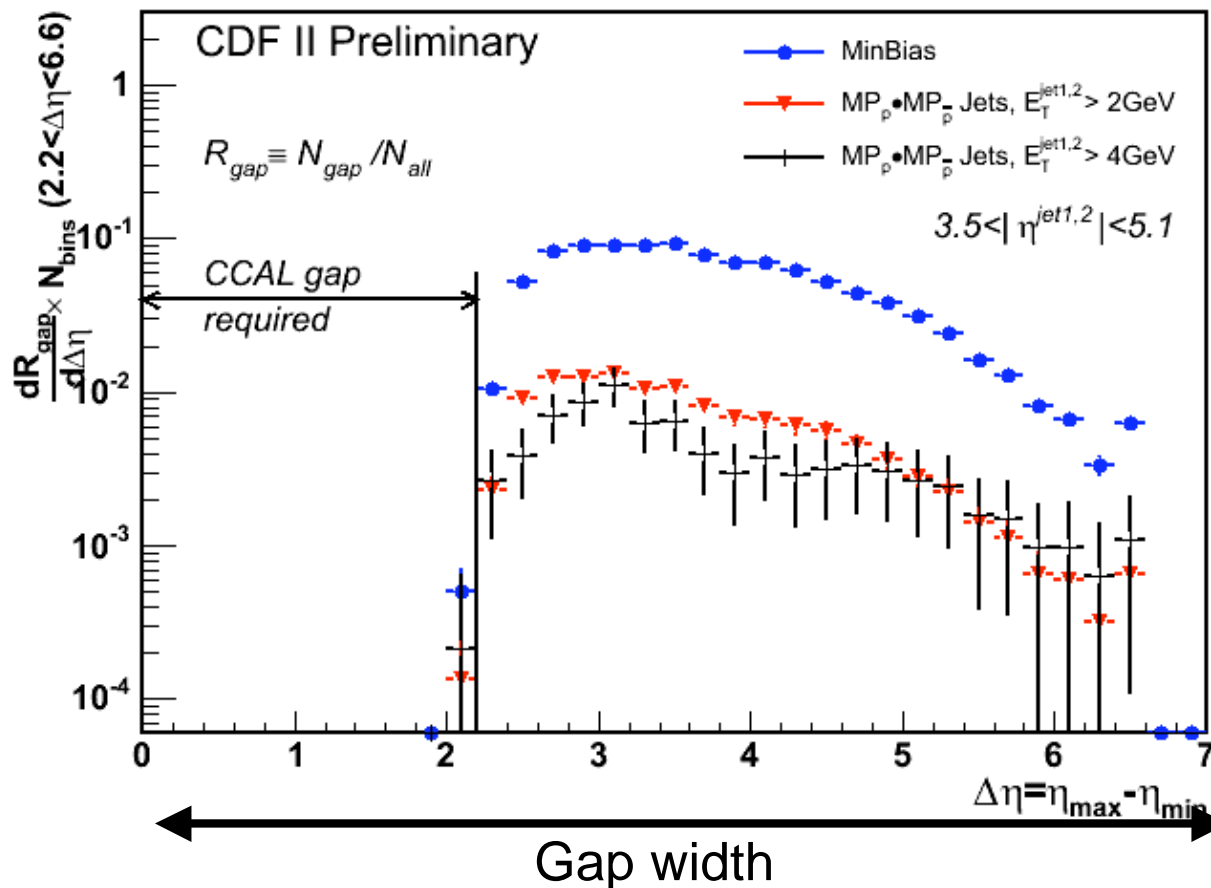
- Characterize gap formation
  - fraction of gap events (soft and hard interactions)
  - dependence on gap size
- Mueller-Navelet jets



# Jet $\Delta\phi$ correlation

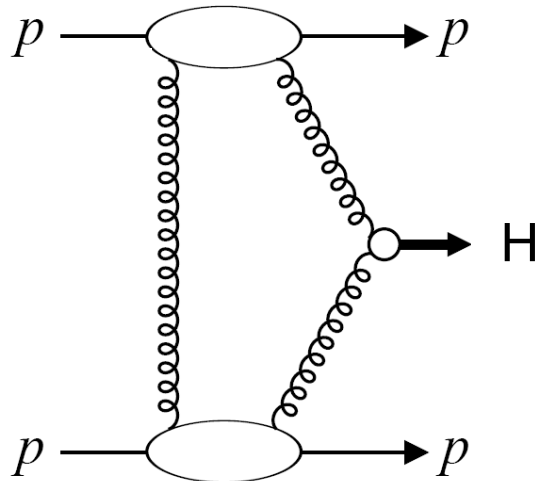


# Rapidity gap event fraction



- Event fraction is  $\sim 10\%$  in soft events, and  $\sim 1\%$  in jet events
- Shapes are similar

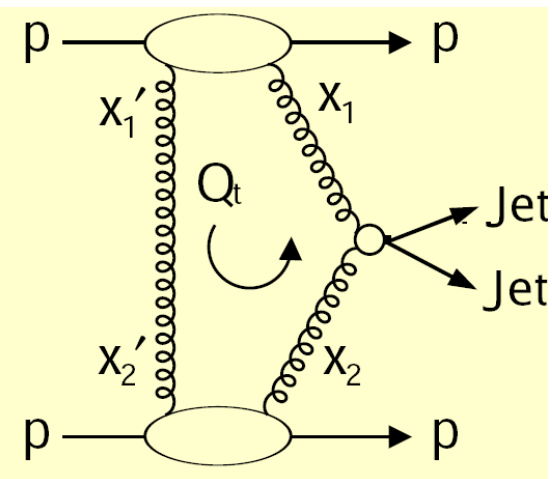
# Exclusive production



- ✓ clean process
- ✓ exclusive  $b\bar{b}$  suppressed

Khoze Martin Ryskin:  $\sigma_H(\text{LHC}) \sim 3 \text{ fb}$ ,  
signal/bkg  $\sim 3$  (if  $\Delta M_{\text{miss}} = 1 \text{ GeV}$ )

Attractive Higgs discovery channel at the LHC

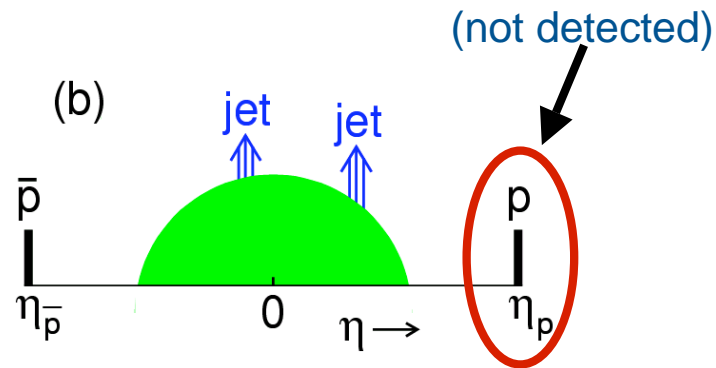


⇒ much larger cross section

## Goal:

- measure exclusive dijet production (if it exists)
- test/calibrate Higgs predictions at LHC

# Exclusive dijets in Run I



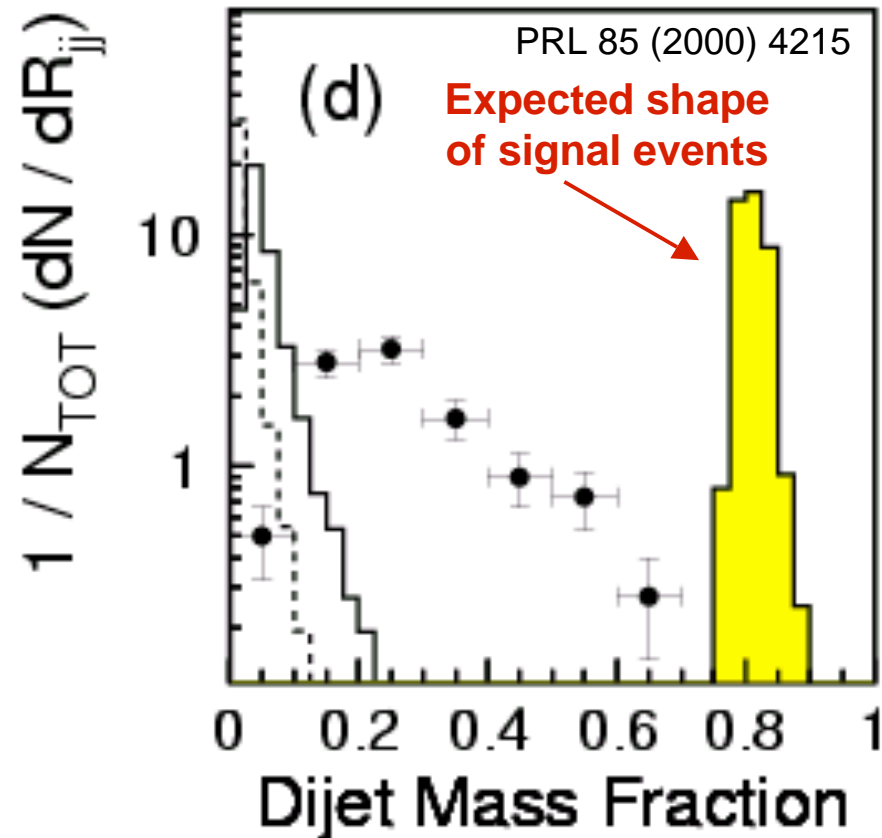
Mass fraction:

$$R_{jj} = \frac{M_{jj}}{M_x}$$

Exclusive dijet limit:

Run I: PRL 85 (2000) 4215

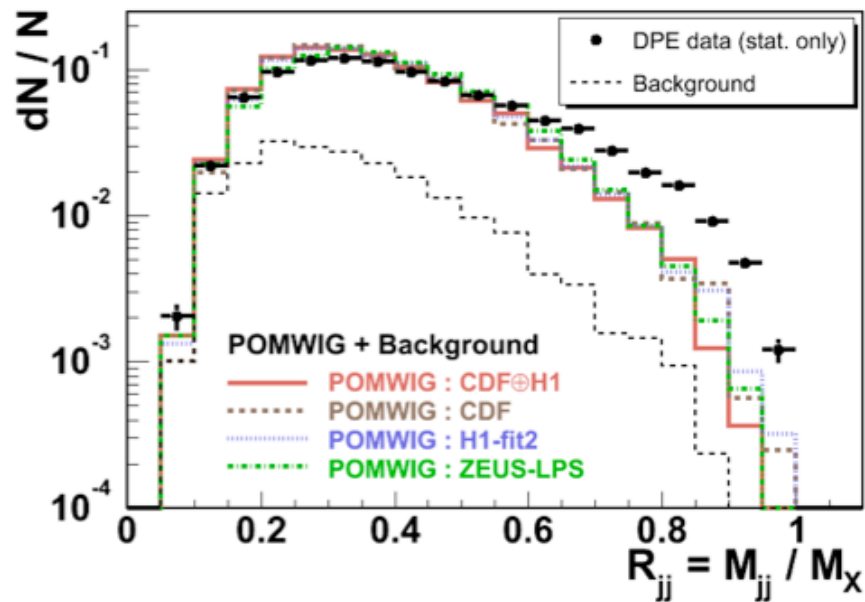
⇒  $\sigma_{jj} \text{ (excl.)} < 3.7 \text{ nb (95\% CL)}$



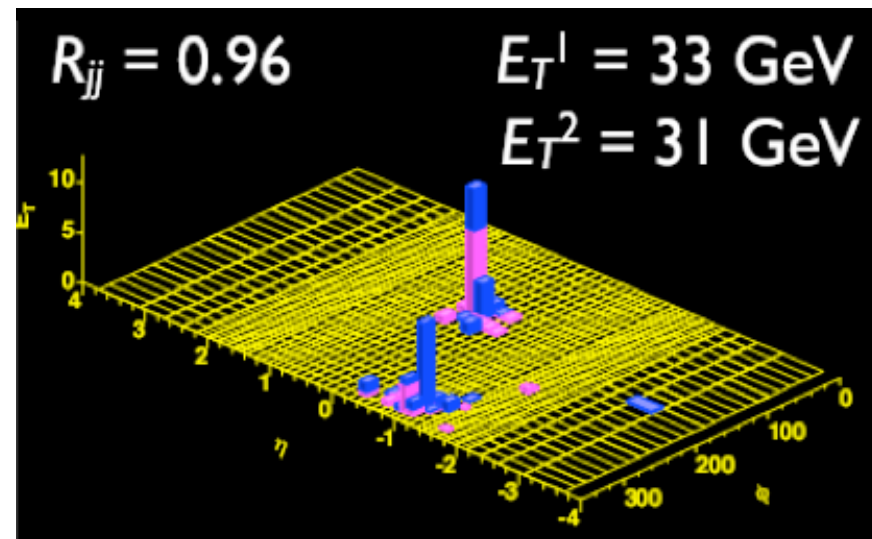
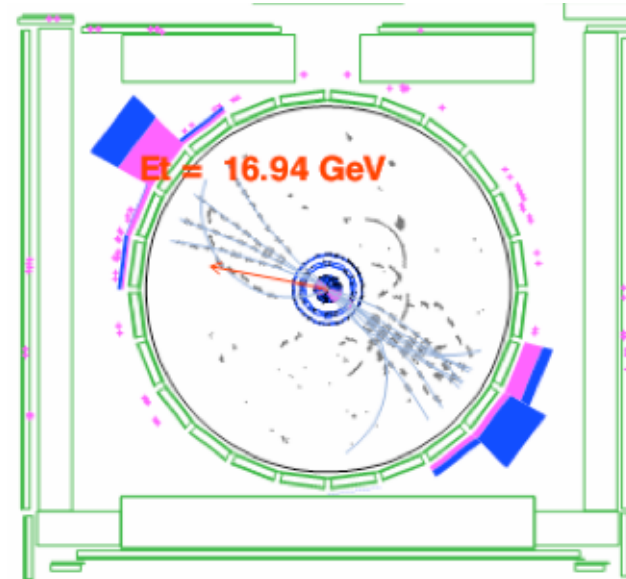
# Observation of exclusive dijets

Phys.Rev.D77:052004,2008

Observe excess over  
inclusive DPE at large  $M_{jj}$



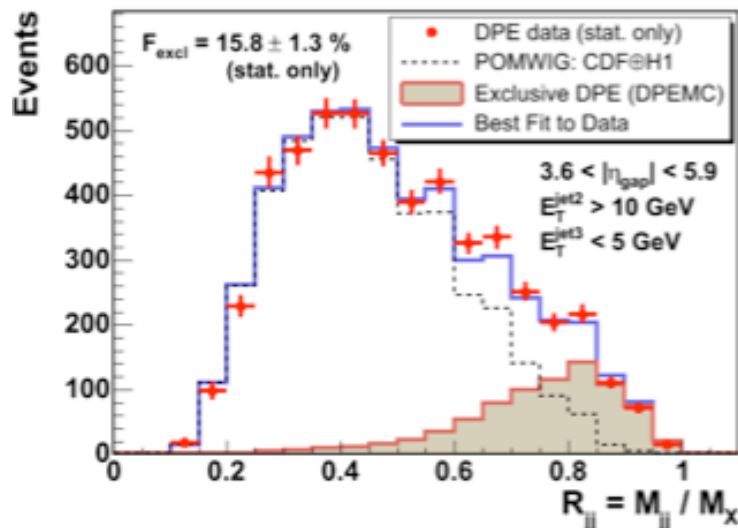
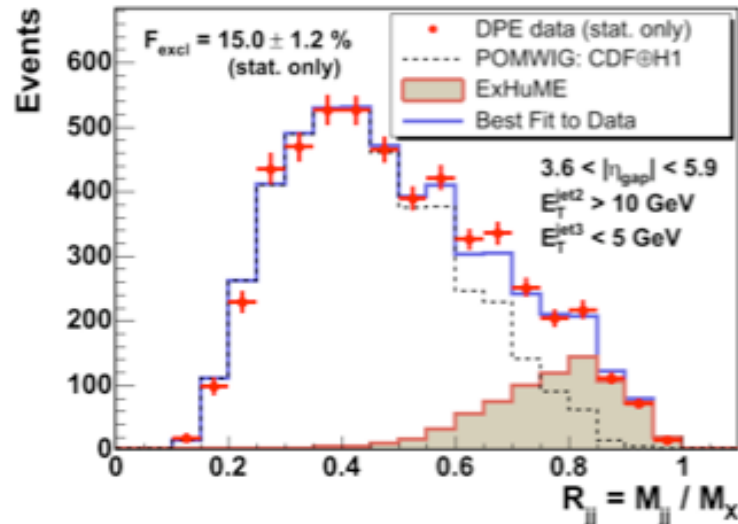
⇒ exclusive signal?



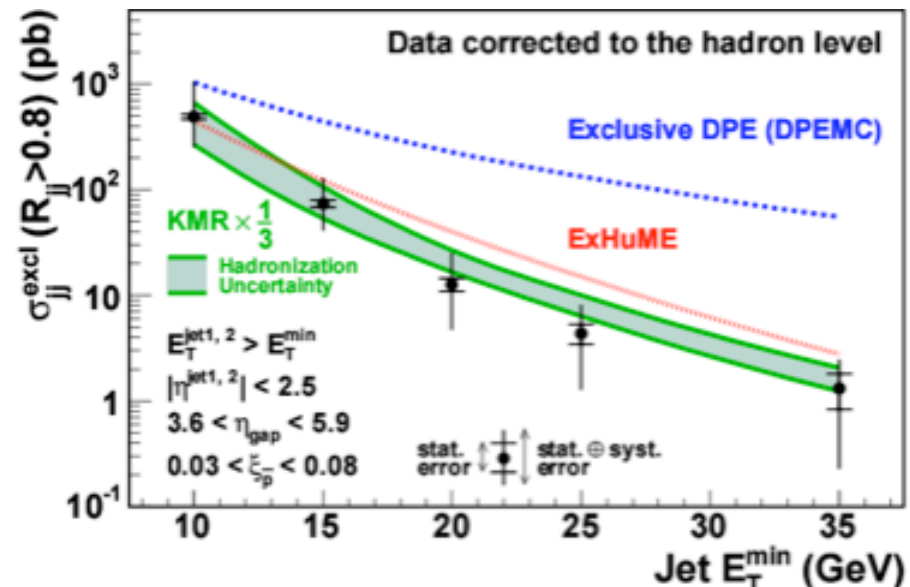


# Exclusive dijet cross section

Phys.Rev.D77:052004,2008



- $R_{jj}$  shape described by MC based on two models (ExHuME, DPEMC)
- Cross section agrees with ExHuME
- Data favor KMR model (uncertainty ~factor of 3)

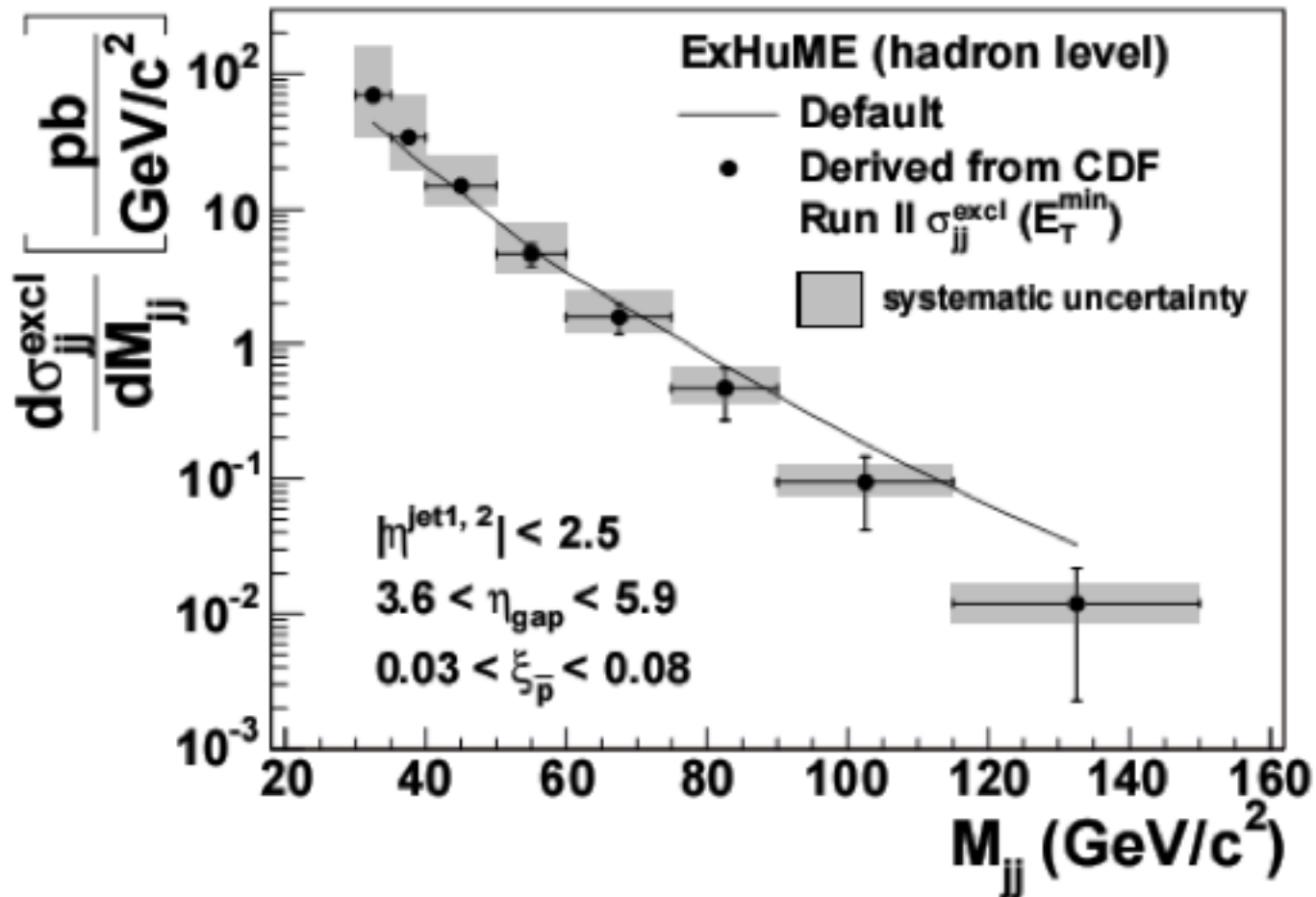


# Summary

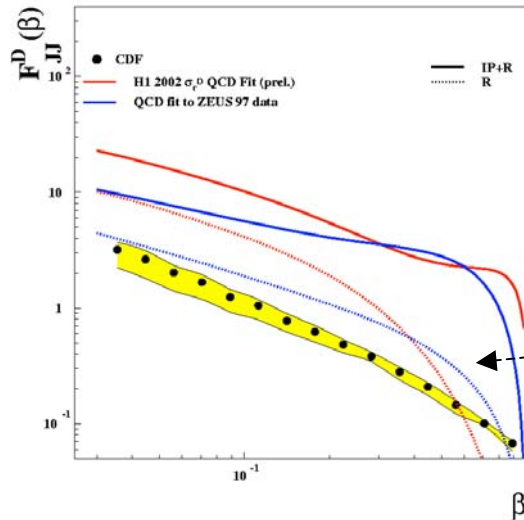
- CDF diffractive program continuing the improvement of understanding of diffractive processes
  - measured DSF at different  $Q^2$  values
  - measured t-distribution in diffractive events
  - Dijets, W/Z, forward jets, exclusive jets
- Comparison of diffractive and non-diffractive processes
- Measurements of exclusive production important to calibrate predictions for exclusive Higgs production at LHC
- General tools which can be used at LHC:
  - Roman Pot dynamic alignment
  - use calorimeter information to measure  $\xi$

# backup

# Exclusive cross section

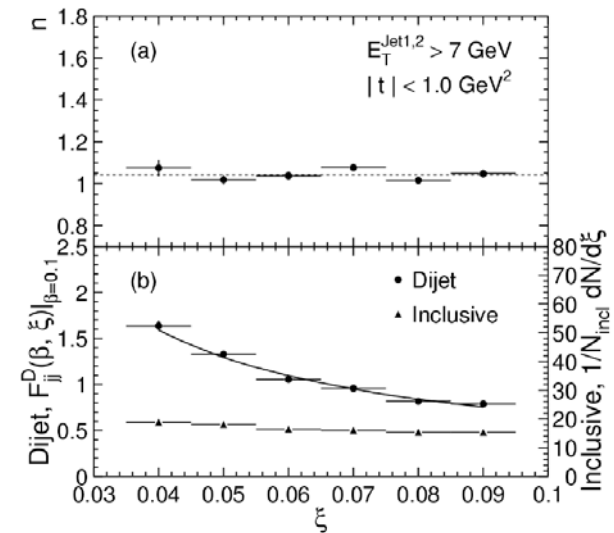


# a few comments



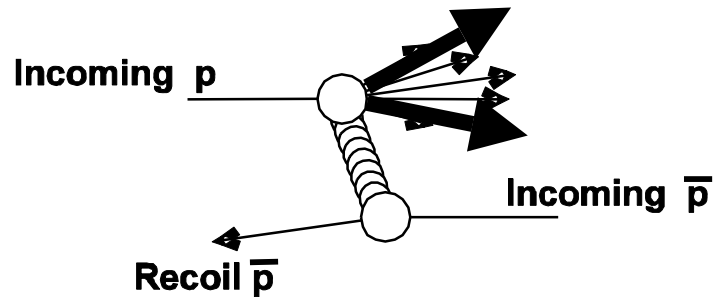
- large uncertainty at high  $\beta$  (no coverage!) but result stable at low  $\beta$
- small reggeon contribution

- $F_{jj}^D(\beta, \xi) \sim 1/\beta^n$  [indep. of  $\xi$ ]  
 $\Rightarrow$  no change from IP to IR region
- $F_{jj}^D(\beta=0.1, \xi) \sim 1/\xi^m$   $m=1.0 \pm 0.1$  for dijets  
 $\Rightarrow$  dijets are IP dominated, 'inclusive' more IR like

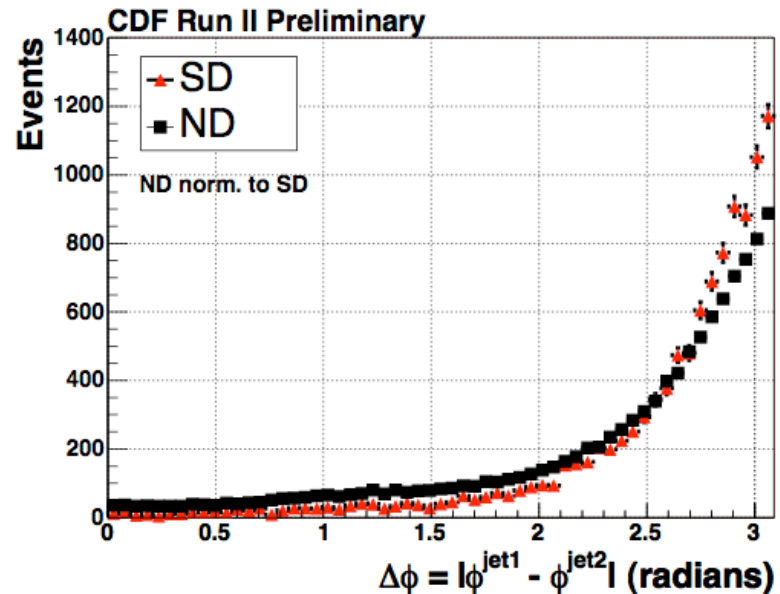
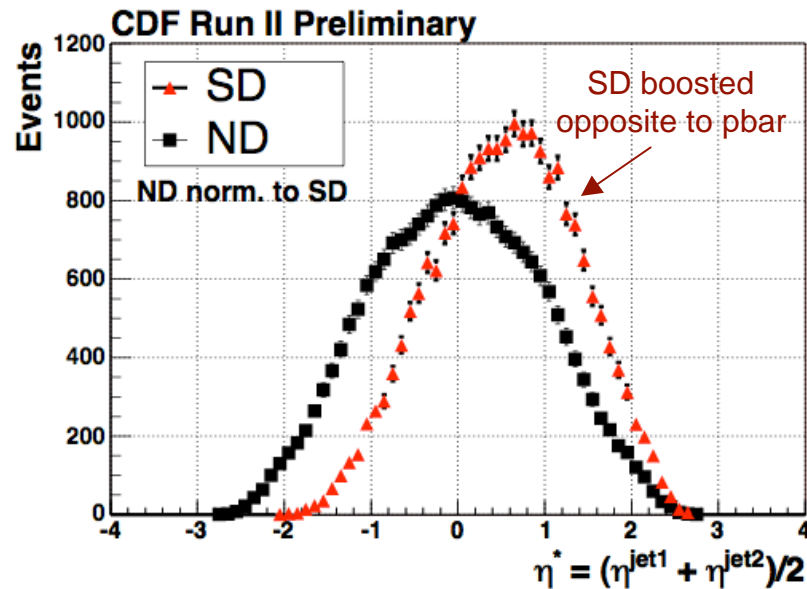
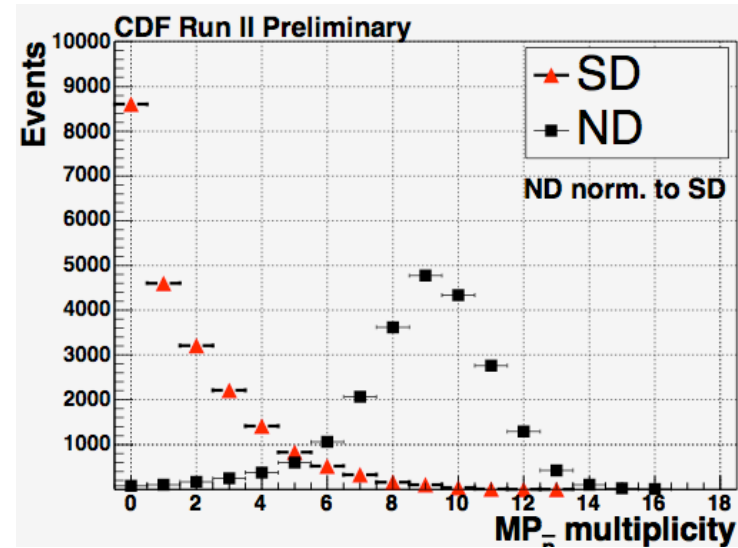


$\xi$ -dependence is IP like ( $m$  for IP is  $\sim 1.1$ , for IR  $\sim 0$  at Tevatron)

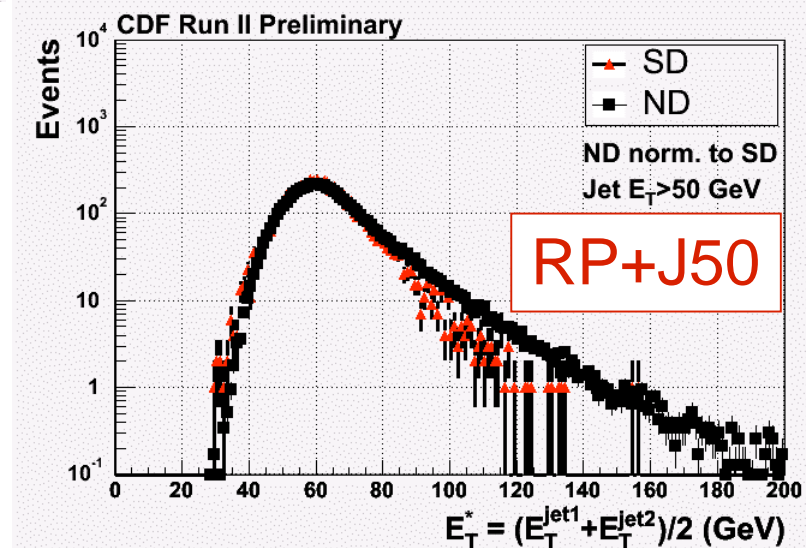
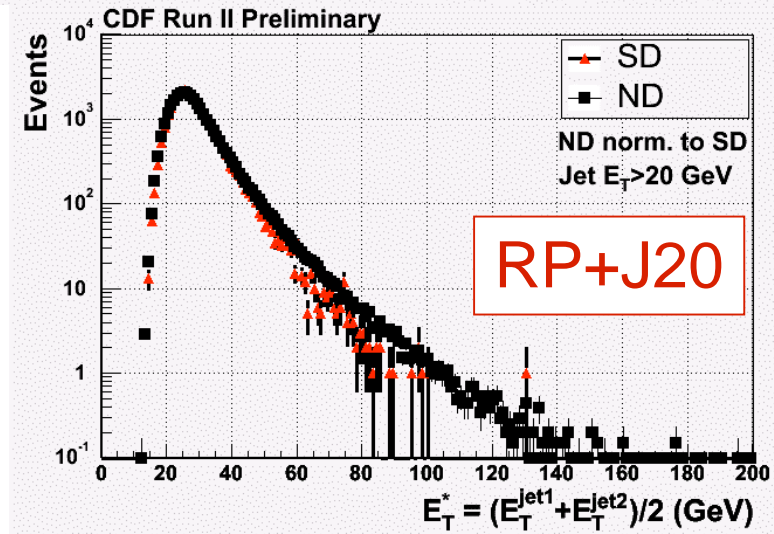
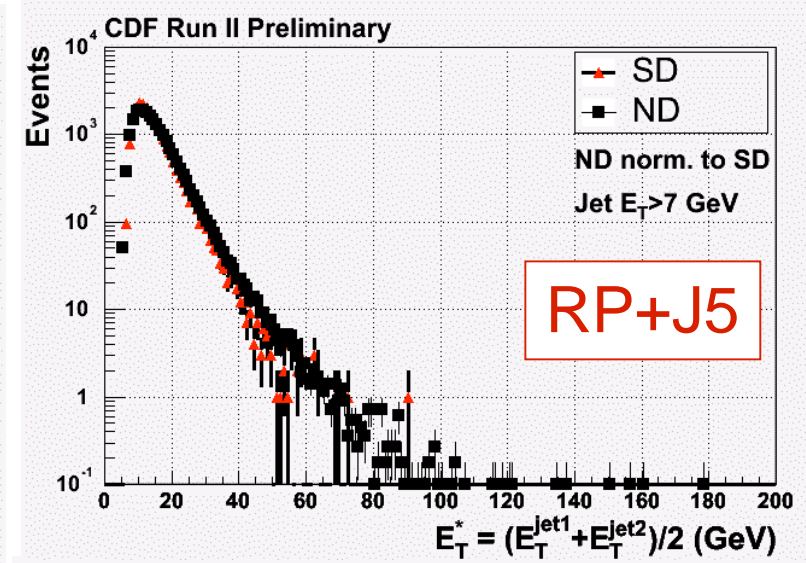
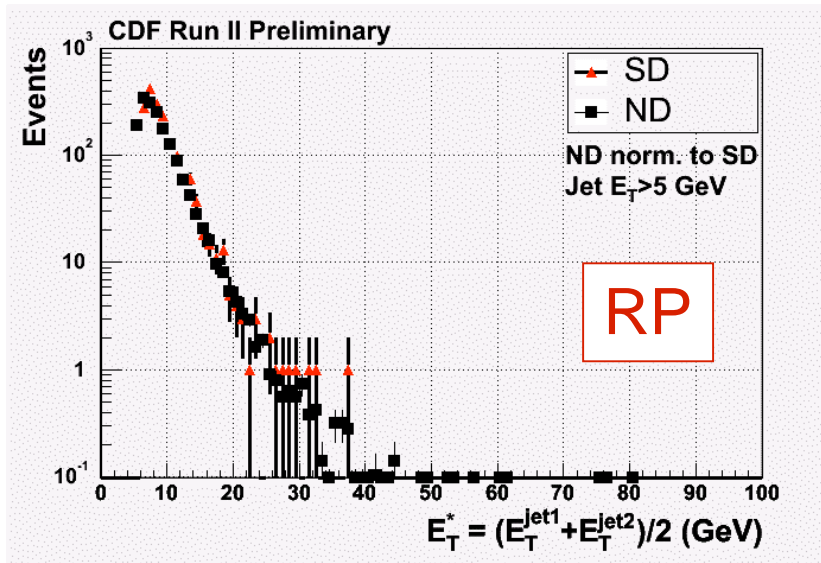
# Kinematical properties



⇒ compare ND and SD

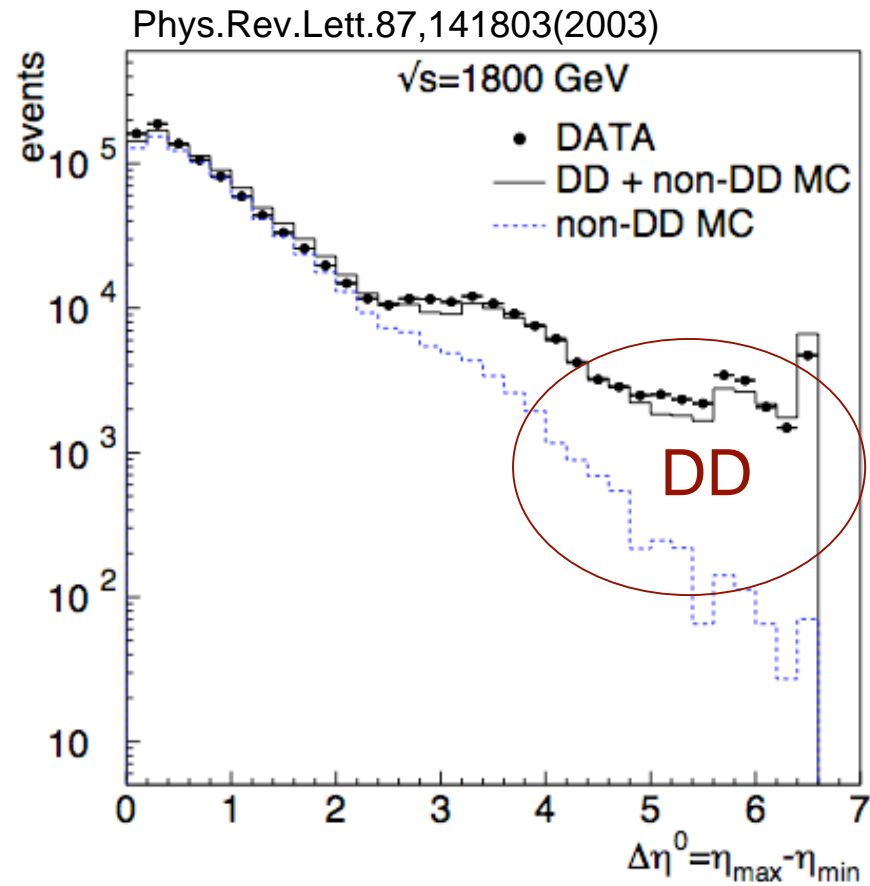
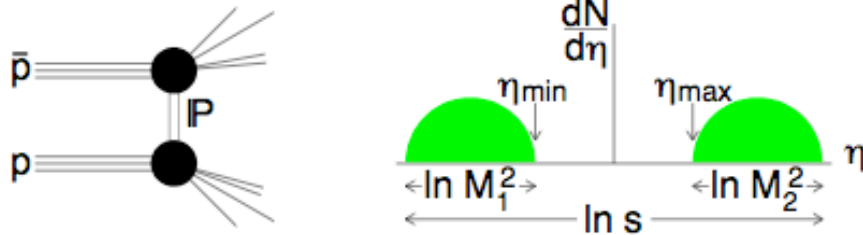


# Transverse energy



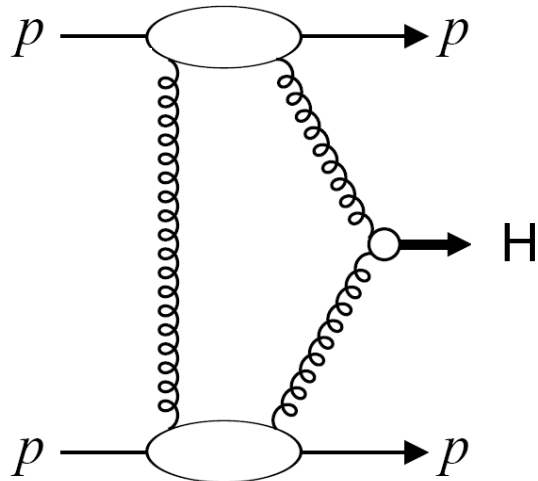
# Rapidity gap fraction vs gap width

- Soft double diffraction
- No hard scattering required
- Look for rapidity gaps





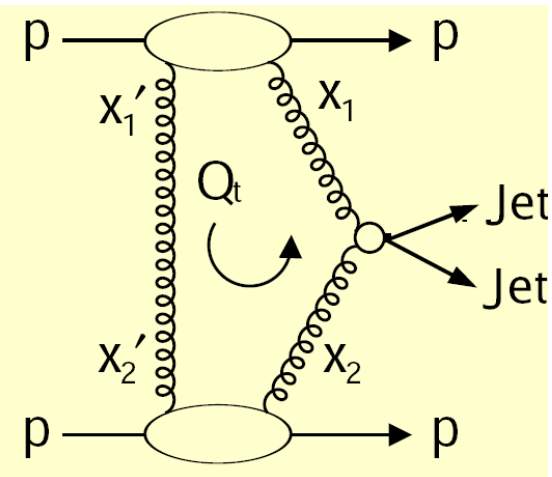
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