

CDF II RESULTS ON DIFFRACTION

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EDS09 Blois Workshop

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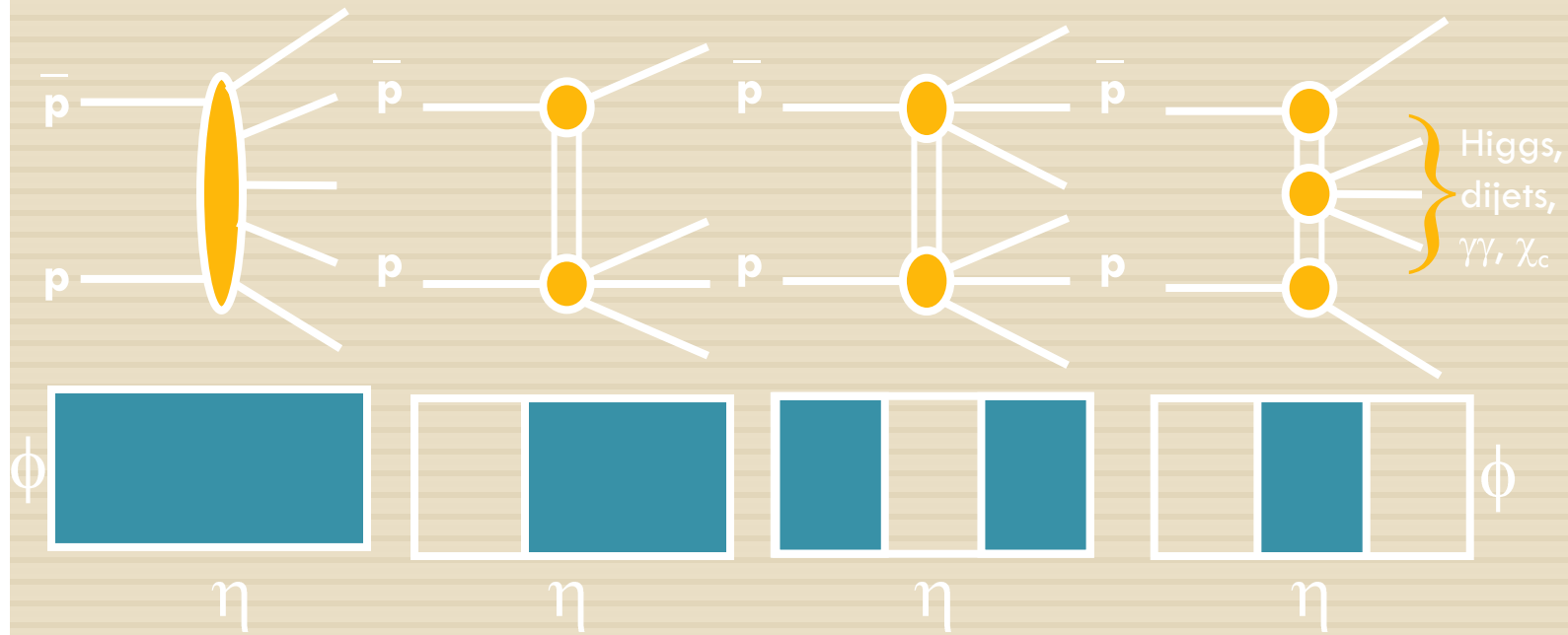
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Non- Diffractive
(ND)

Single
Diffraction (SD)

Double
Diffraction (DD)

Double Pomeron
Exchange (DPE)

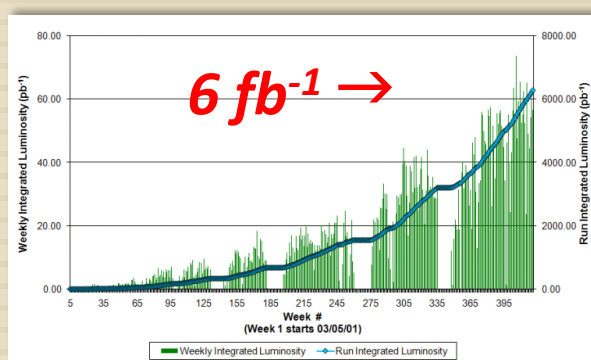


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Introduction

Diffractive reactions at hadron colliders are defined as reactions in which *no quantum numbers are exchanged between colliding particles*

Collider Run II Integrated Luminosity



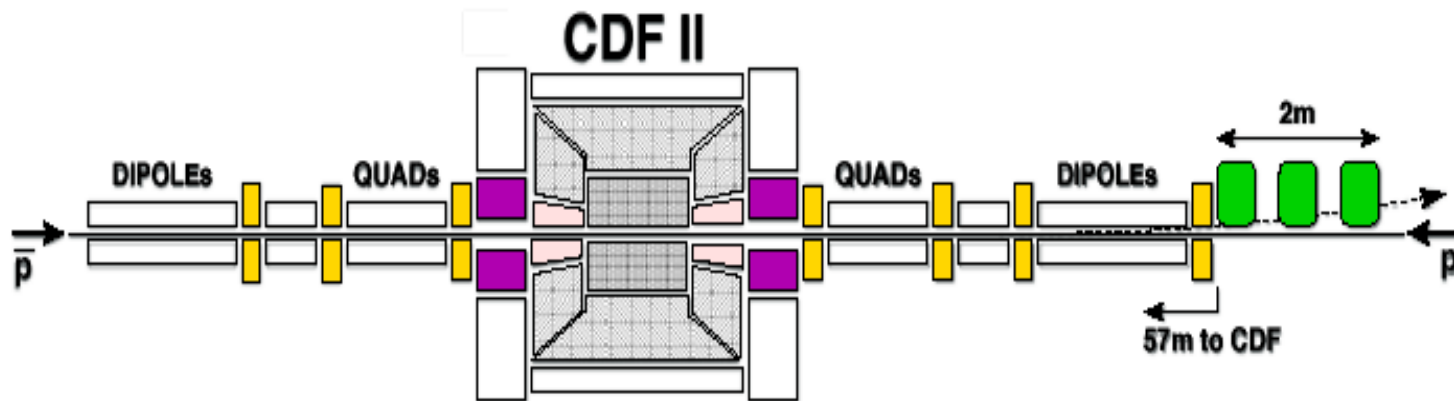
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Tevatron pp Collider

Run I (1992-1996) $\sqrt{s}=1.8 \text{ TeV}$ ($\sim 120 \text{ pb}^{-1}$)

Run II (2001-) $\sqrt{s}= 1.96 \text{ TeV}$

CDF II Detectors

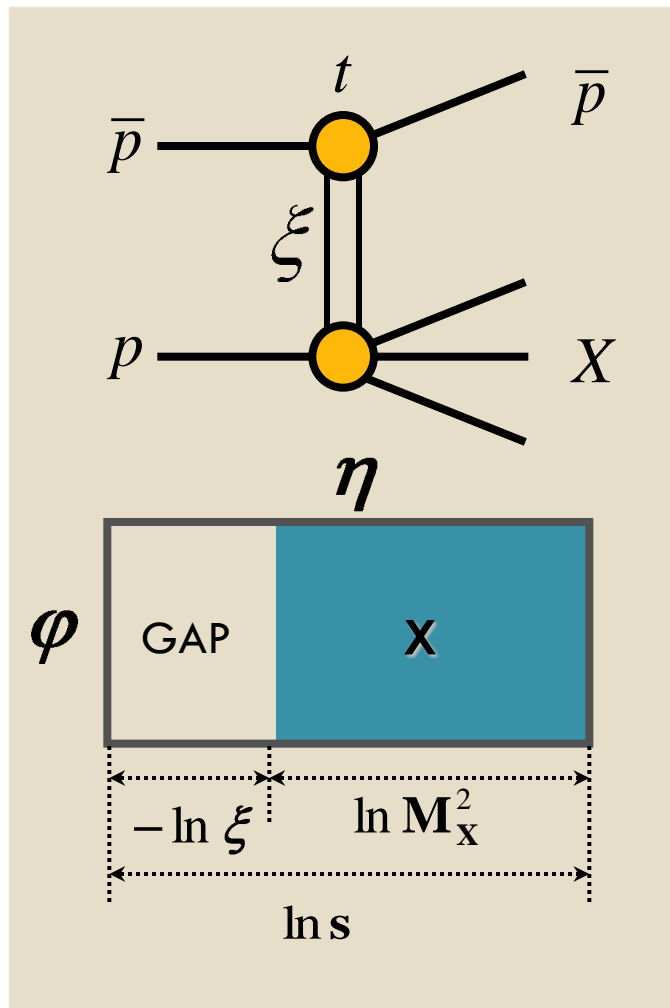


TRACKING SYSTEM
 CCAL
 PCAL
 MPCAL
 CLC
 BSC
 RPS

- Tracking – Tracking Detectors $|\eta| < 2.0$
- CCAL, PCAL – Calorimeters $|\eta| < 3.6$
- RPS – Roman Pot Spectrometers $0.02 < \xi < 0.1$
 $0 < |t| < 2 \text{ GeV}^2$
- BSC – Beam Shower Counters $5.4 < |\eta| < 7.4$
- MPCAL – MiniPlug Calorimeters $3.5 < |\eta| < 5.1$

Kinematics of Diffractive Events

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- t - four-momentum transfer squared
- ξ - fractional momentum loss of antiproton

M_X - mass of system X

$$\xi = M_X^2 / s$$

Selection of Diffractive Events

- ▼ CDF Roman Pots
 acceptance $\sim 80\%$ for
 $0.03 < \xi_{pbar} < 0.10, |t_{pbar}| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ▼ by presence of rapidity gap

Diffractive Structure Function

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Diffractive dijet cross section

$$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}X) \approx F_{jj} \otimes F_{jj}^D \otimes \hat{\sigma}(ab \rightarrow jj)$$

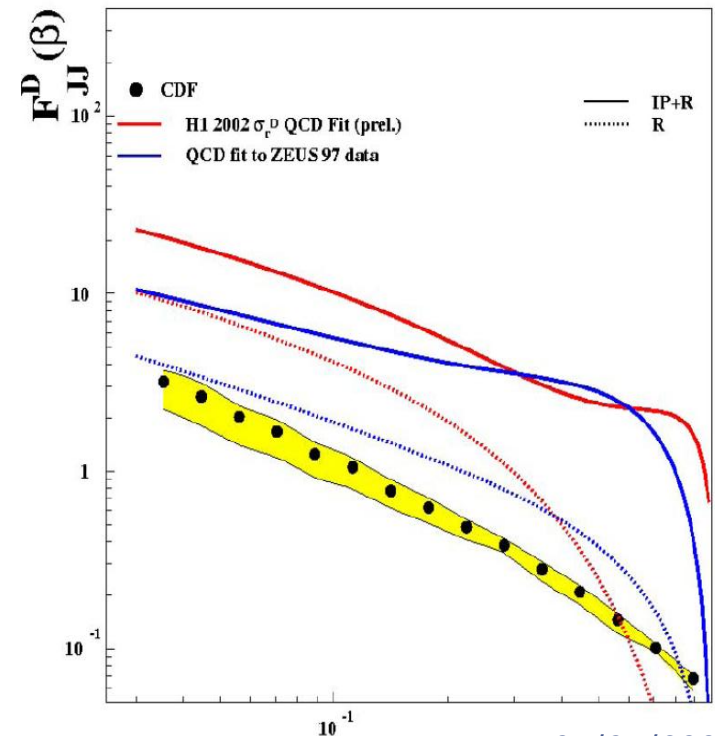
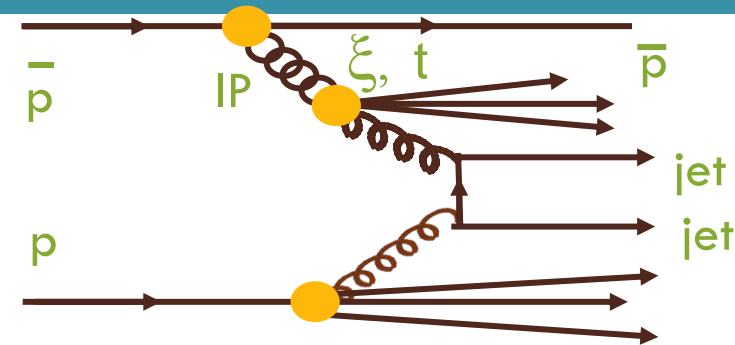
Study the diffractive structure function

$$F_{jj}^D = F_{jj}^D(x, Q^2, t, \xi)$$

Experimentally determine diffractive structure function F_{jj}^D

$$R_{\frac{SD}{ND}}(x, \xi) = \frac{\sigma(SD_{jj})}{\sigma(ND_{jj})} = \frac{F_{jj}^D(x, Q^2, \xi)}{F_{jj}(x, Q^2)}$$

Data
known PDF

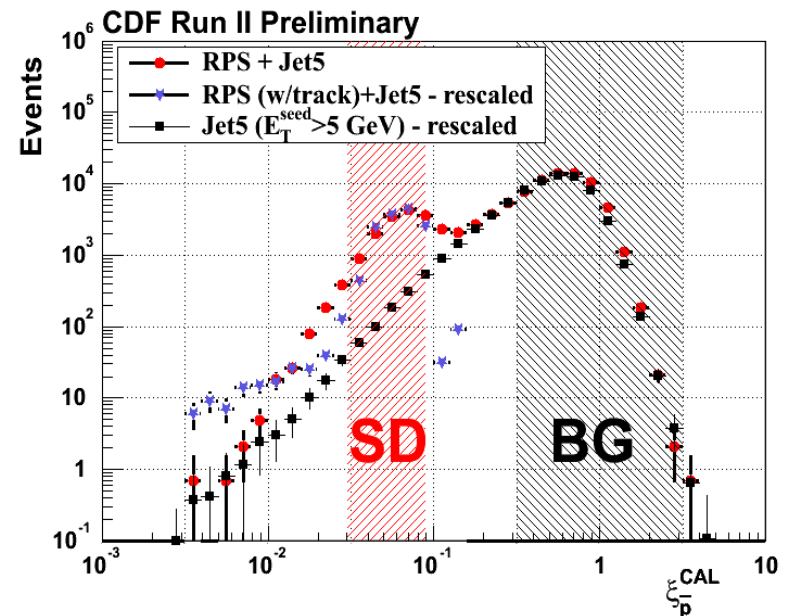
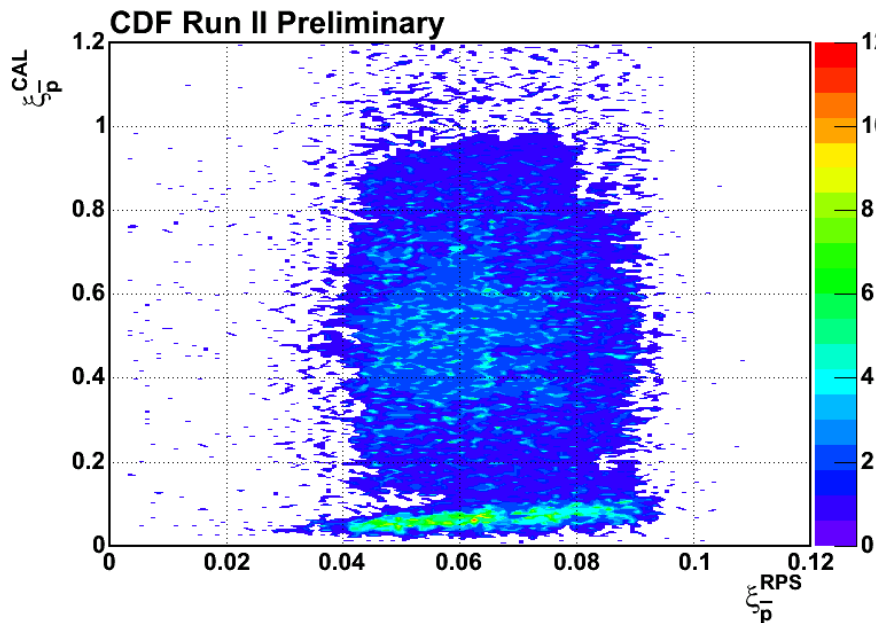


Methods and Challenges

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- ▼ Determine ξ using Roman Pots tracking
- ▼ Also can determine ξ from E_T in calorimeters

important to have MiniPlugs $\nearrow \xi^{cal} = \sum_{towers} \frac{E_T}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-\eta}$



Main challenge: multiple interactions spoiling diffractive signatures
 use $\xi^{cal} < 0.1$ to reject overlap events \rightarrow non-diffractive contributions

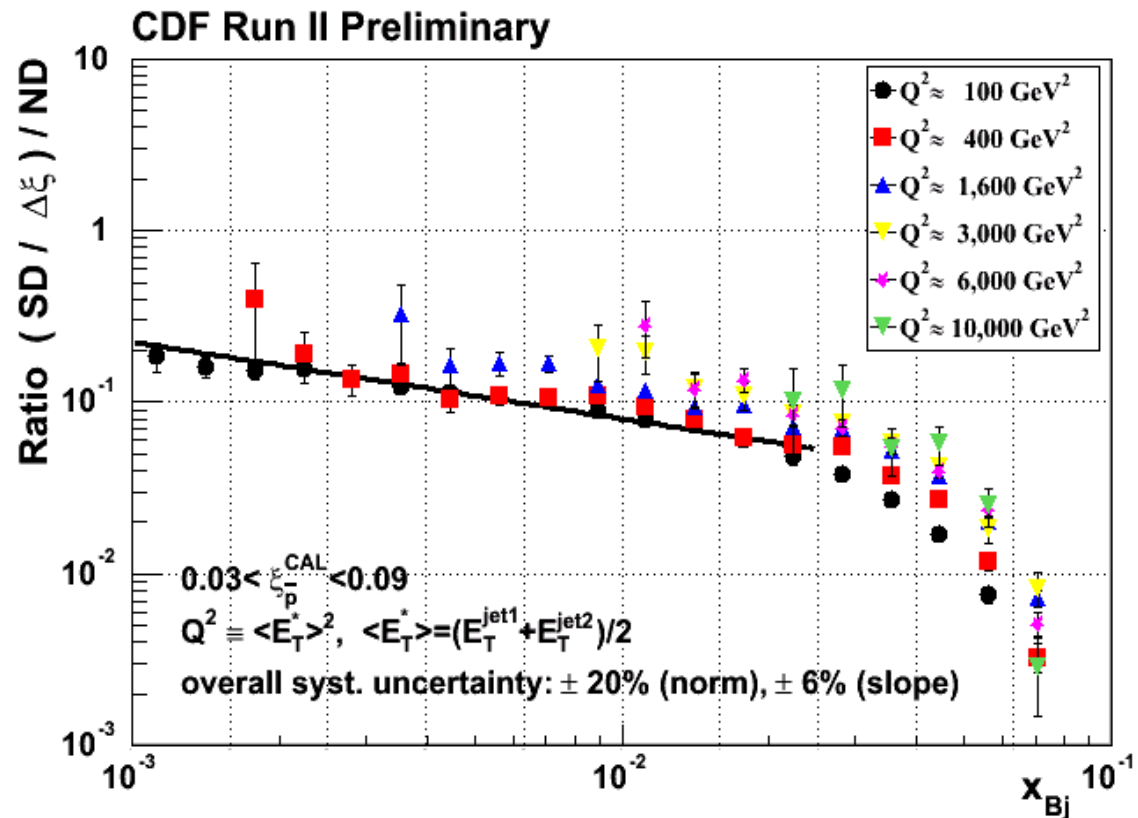
Diffractive Structure Function

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Confirms Run I
Results

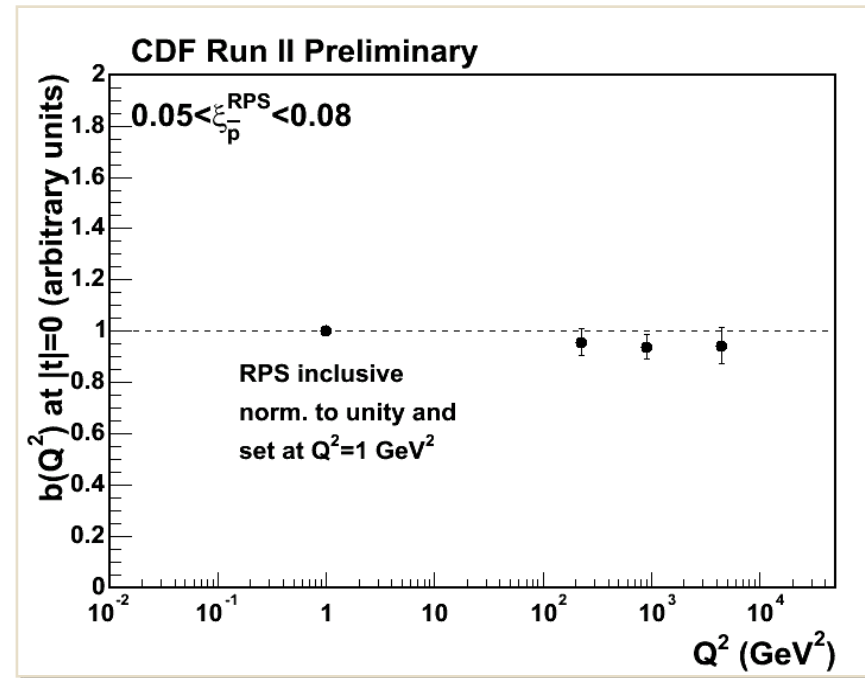
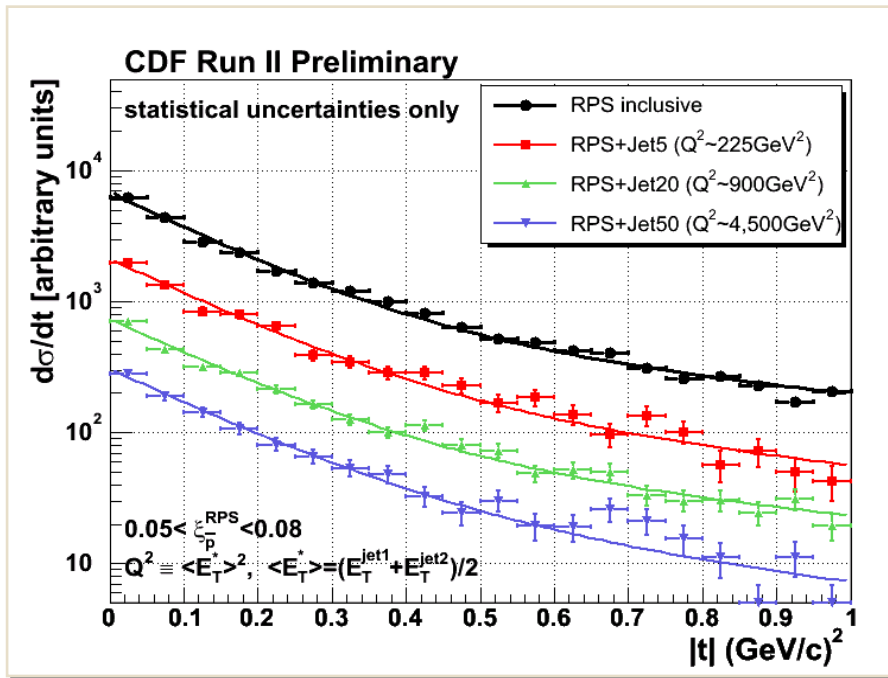
No significant Q^2
dependence for
 $10^2 < Q^2 < 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$

→ Pomeron
evolves like proton



Diffraction t Distribution

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Fit to double exponential function:

$$d\sigma/dt \propto 0.9 e^{b_1 t} + 0.1 e^{b_2 t}$$

- no diffractive dips
- no Q^2 dependence in slope from inclusive to $Q^2 \sim 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$

Work in progress:

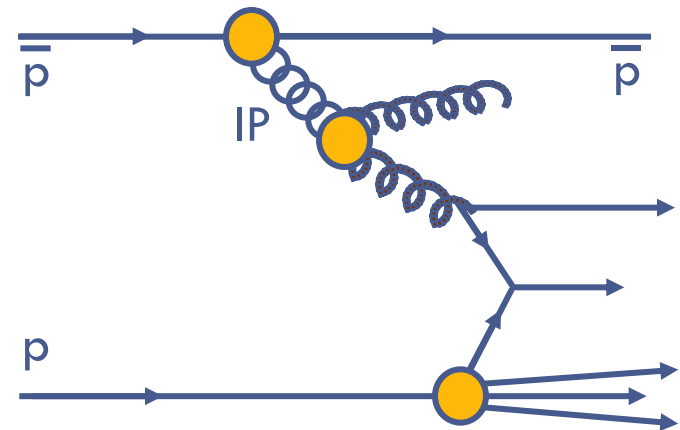
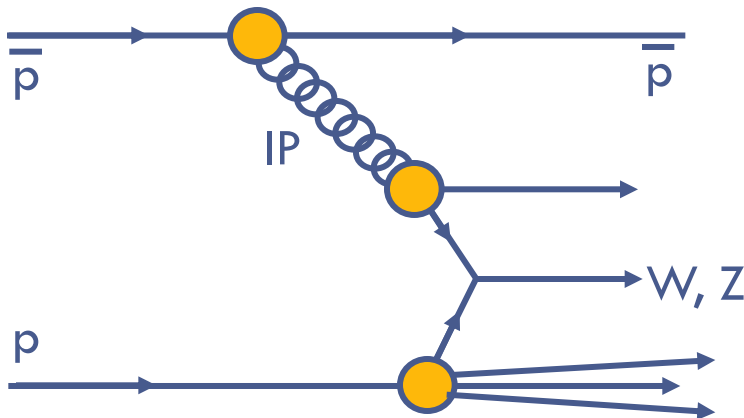
- high $|t|$ range
- absolute $|t|$ -slope values

Diffractive W/Z Production

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Diffractive W/Z production probes the quark content of the Pomeron

- to Leading Order
 the W/Z are produced
 by a **quark** in the Pomeron
- production by gluons is
 suppressed by a factor
 of α_s
 and can be distinguished by
 an associated jet





Diffraction W production – Run I

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Run I studies used rapidity gaps instead of Roman-Pots

- CDF Phys Rev Lett **78**, 2698 (1997)

- Fraction of W events due to SD

$$[1.15 \pm 0.51(\text{stat}) \pm 0.20(\text{syst})]\%$$

- DØ Phys Lett B **574**, 169 (2003)

- Fraction of events with rapidity gap
(uncorrected for gap survival)

- W : $[0.89 + 0.19 - 0.17]\%$

- Z : $[1.44 + 0.61 - 0.52]\%$

Diffractive W Production – Run II

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Identify diffractive events using Roman Pots:

accurate event-by-event ξ measurement
 no gap acceptance correction needed
 can still calculate ξ^{cal}

$$\xi^{cal} = \sum_{towers} \frac{E_T}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-\eta}$$

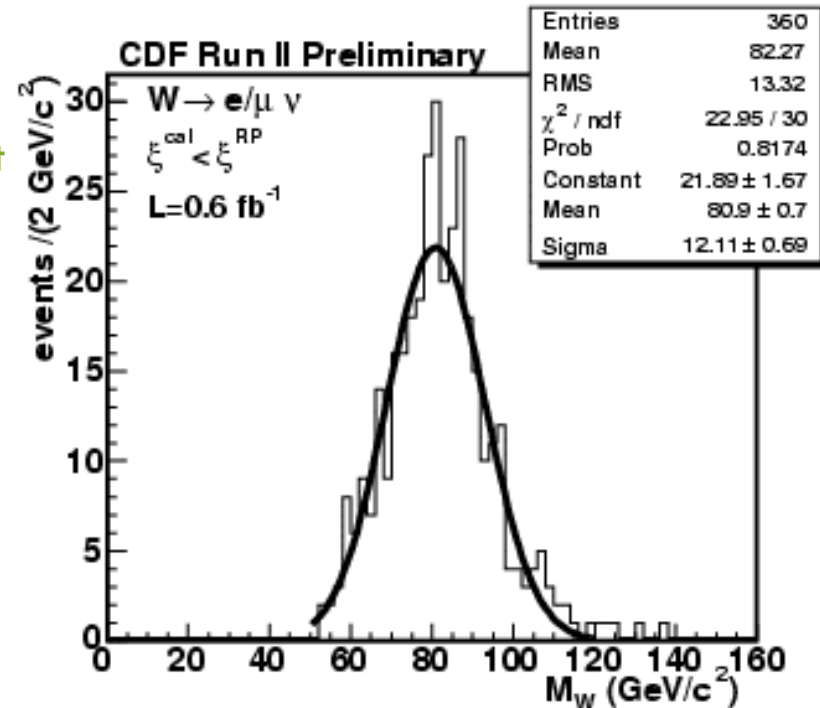
In W production, the difference between ξ^{cal} and ξ^{RP} is related to missing E_T and η_ν

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

allows to determine:

neutrino and W kinematics

x_{bj}

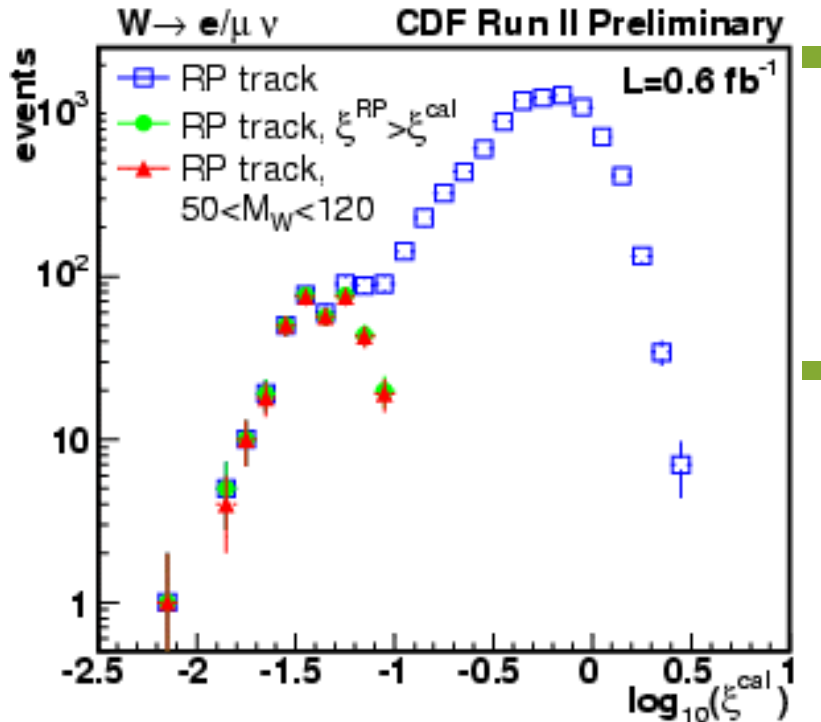


reconstructed
 diffractive W mass

Diffraction W Production: measurement



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$\xi^{\text{cal}} < \xi^{\text{RP}}$ requirement
removes most events with
multiple pbar-p interactions

$50 < M_W < 120 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
requirement on the reconstructed
W mass cleans up possible
mis-reconstructed events

Fraction of diffractive W

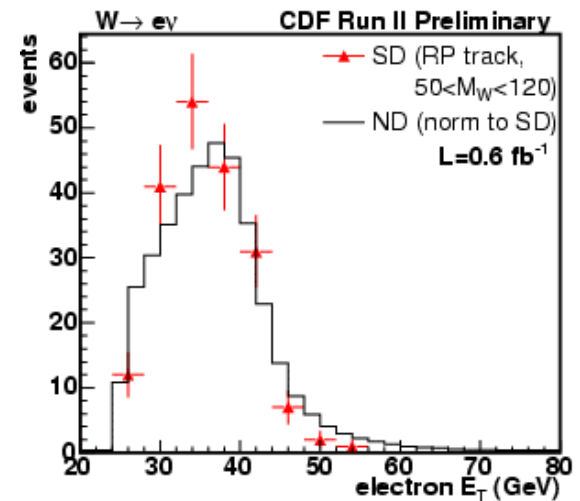
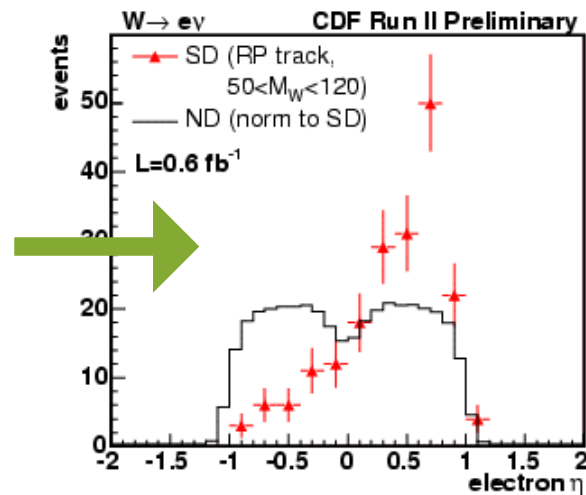
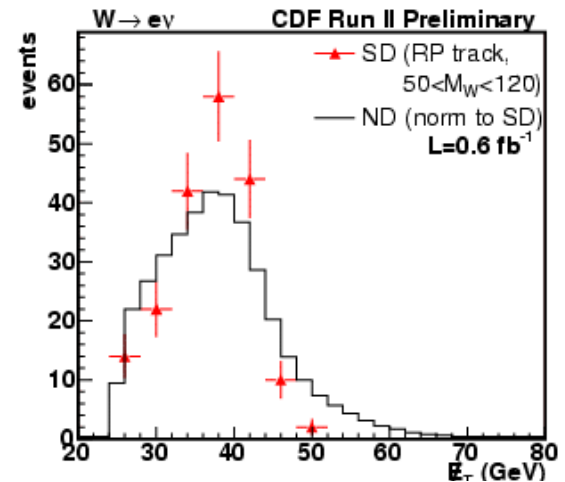
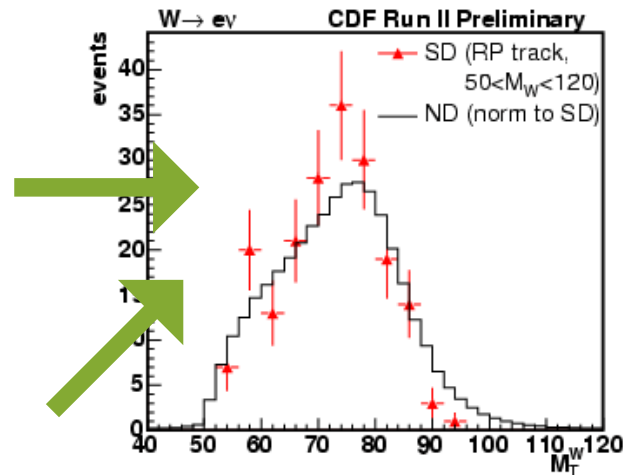
$R_W(0.03 < \xi < 0.10, |t| < 1) = [0.97 \pm 0.05(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst})]\%$
consistent with Run I result, extrapolated to all ξ

$W \rightarrow e \nu$ Kinematics

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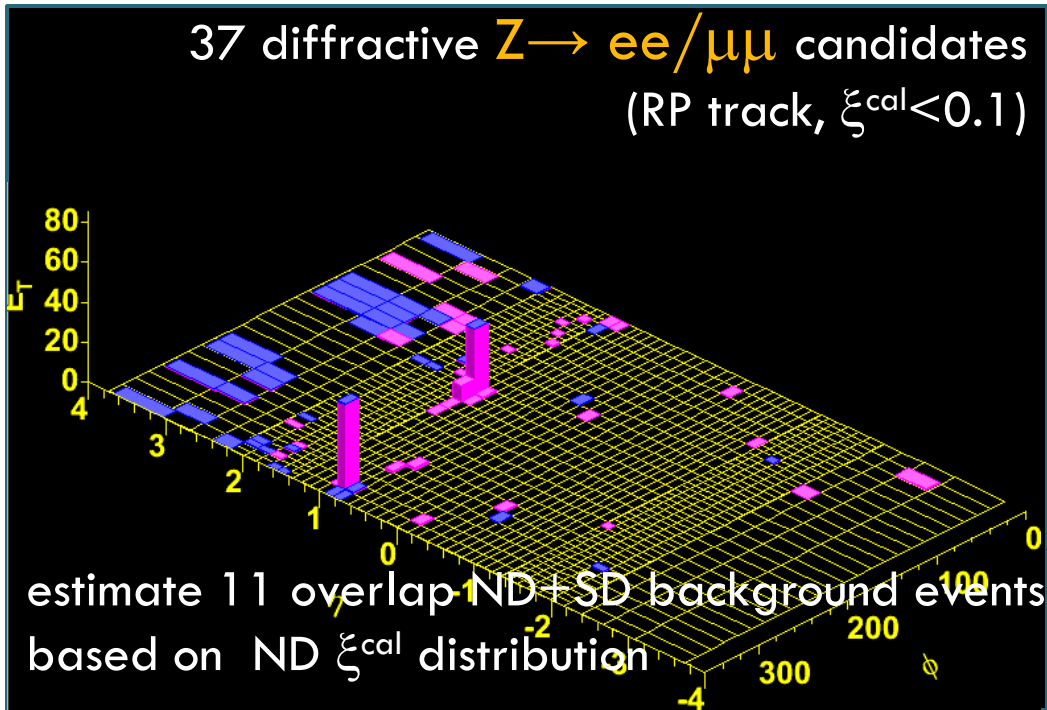
similar for SD
and ND

electrons are
boosted away
from anti-
protons in
diffractive
sample

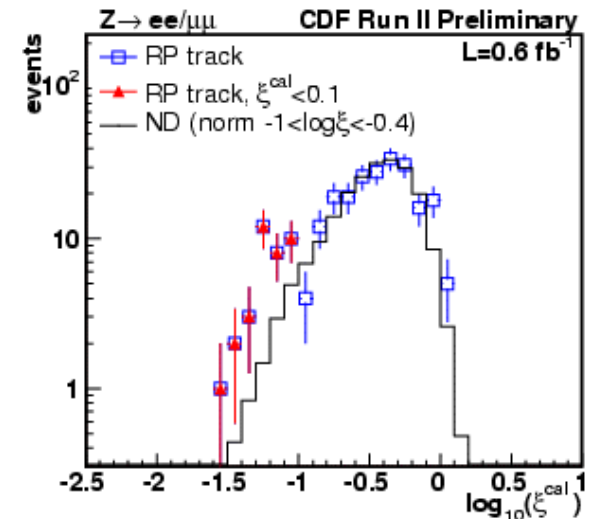
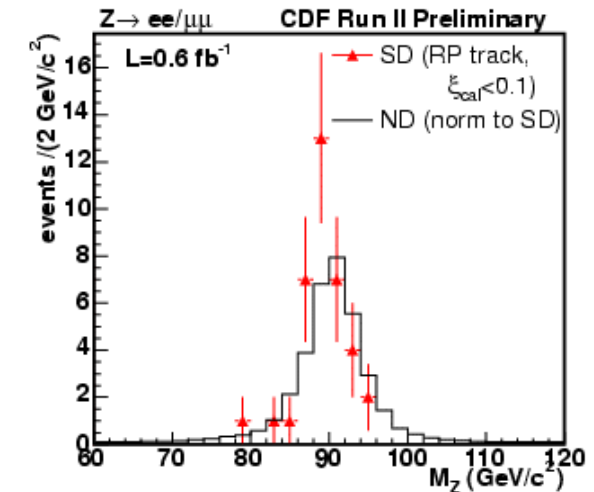


Diffractive Z Production

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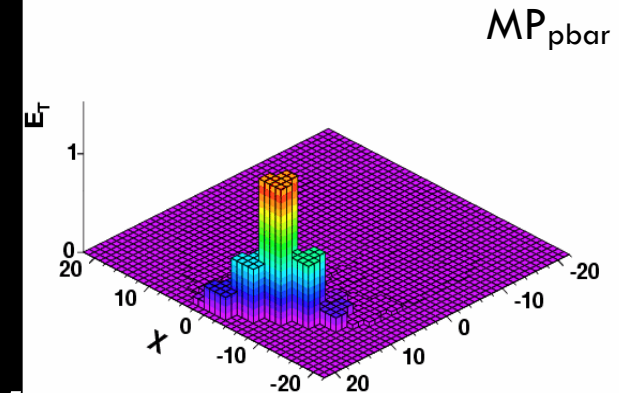
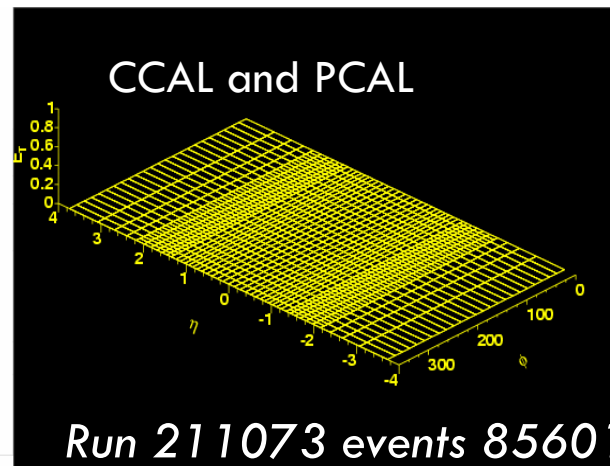
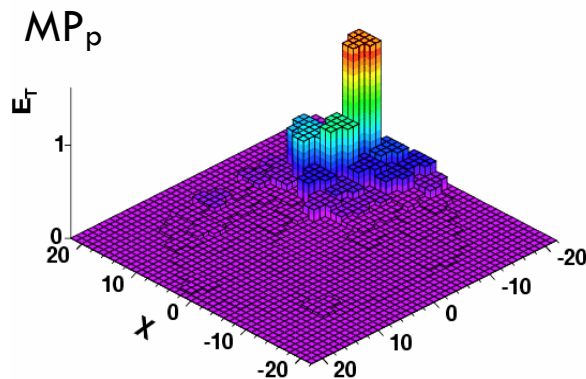
Fraction of diffractive Z
 $R_Z (0.03 < \xi < 0.10, |t| < 1) =$
 $[0.85 \pm 0.20(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst})]\%$



Forward Jets and Rapidity Gaps



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Goals:

- characterize rapidity gap formation in forward jet events
 - fraction of events with rapidity gap
 - dependence on rapidity gap width
- study Mueller-Navelet jets

Forward Jets and Central Gaps



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Nucl. Instrum. Meth. **A518** (2004) 42.

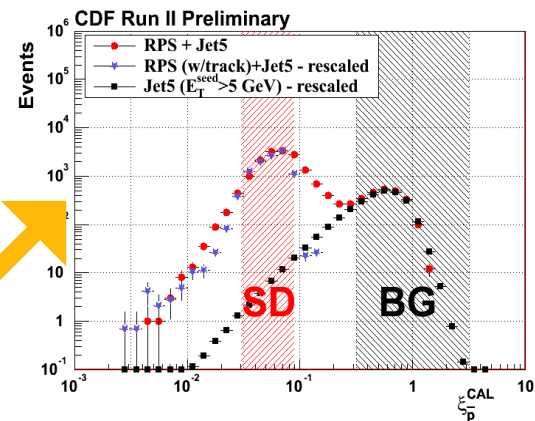
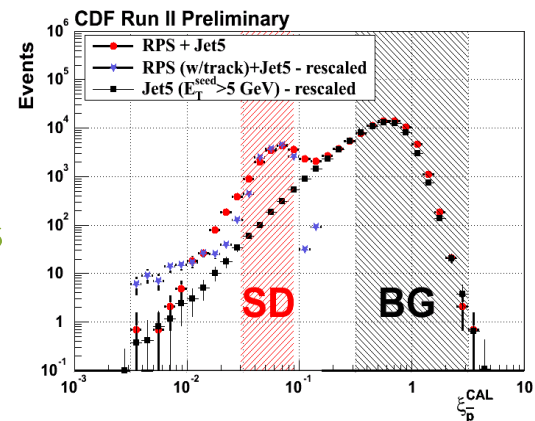
Nucl. Instrum. Meth. **A496** (2003) 333.



to detect forward jets
 $3.6 < |\eta| < 5.2$ we use
MiniPlug Calorimeters



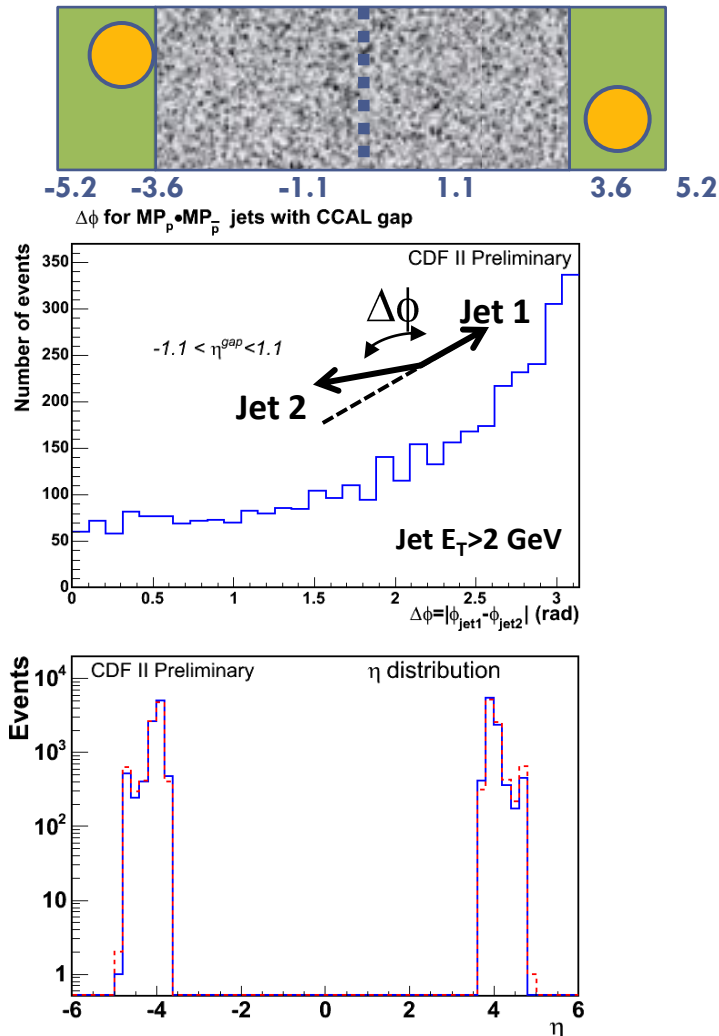
for gap studies
need
low luminosity run
average luminosity
 $\mathcal{L} \sim 1 \times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



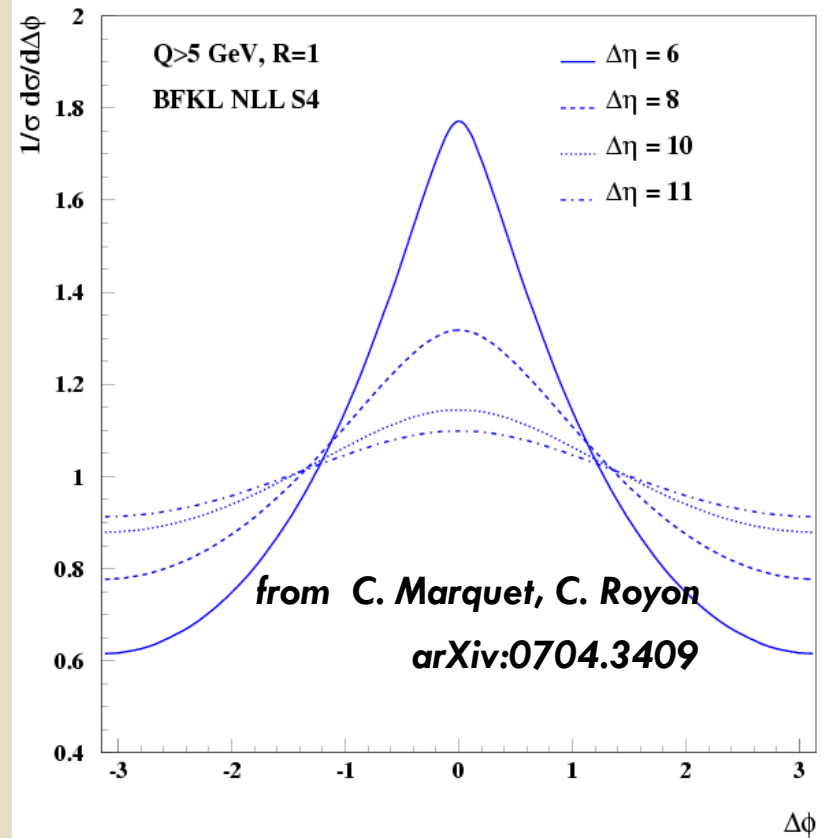
Jet Azimuthal Angle (De)correlation



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azimuthal decorrelation for CDF kinematics



from C. Marquet, C. Royon
arXiv:0704.3409

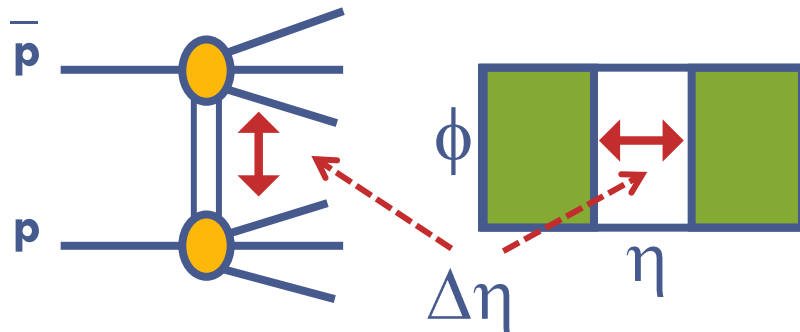
work in progress...

Rapidity Gaps in Minbias Events



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Soft Double-Diffraction (DD)



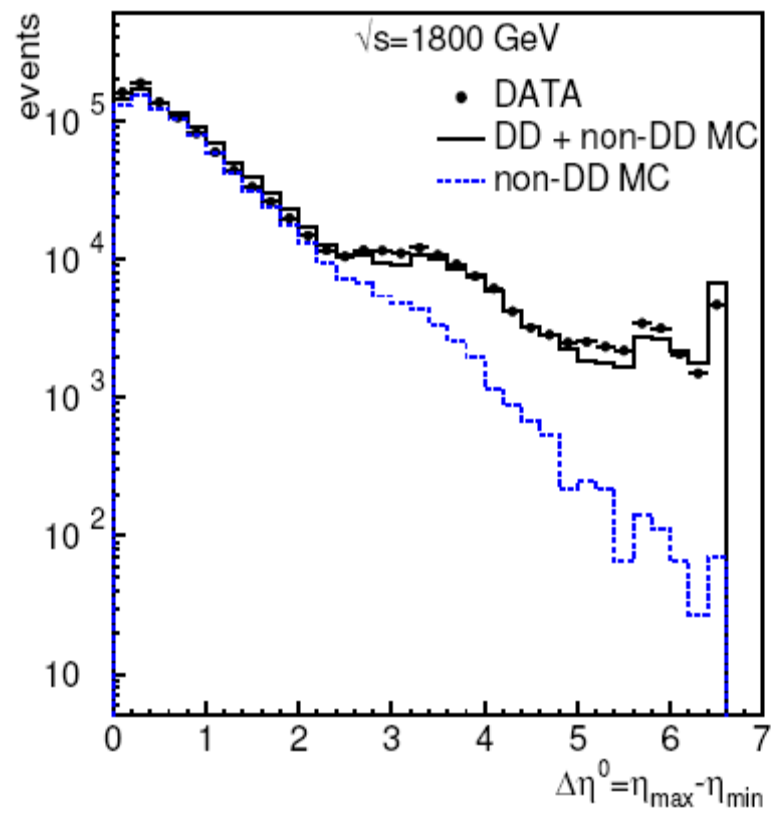
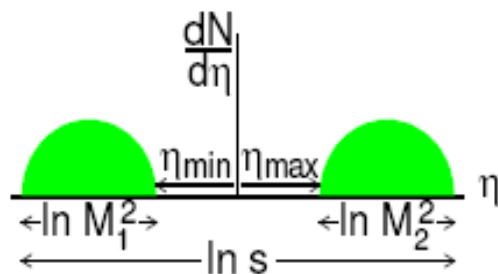
Strategy of analysis:

look for “experimental gaps” defined as

$$\Delta\eta \equiv \eta_{\max} - \eta_{\min}$$

$\eta_{\max}(\eta_{\min})$ - “particle” closest to $\eta=0$

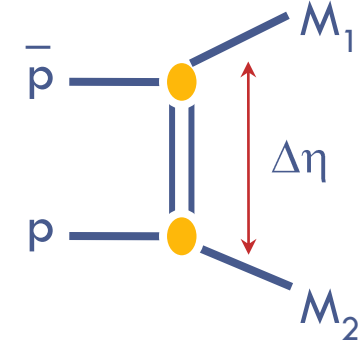
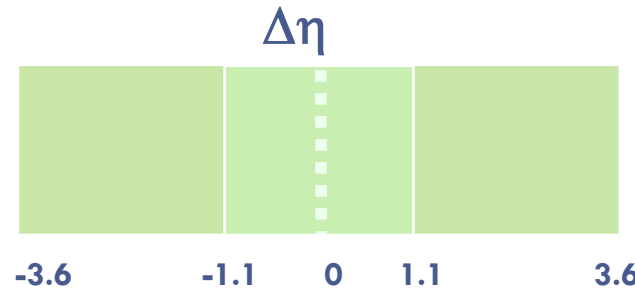
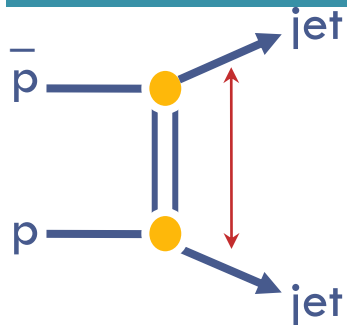
in the p(p) direction



Central Gaps in Soft and Hard DD



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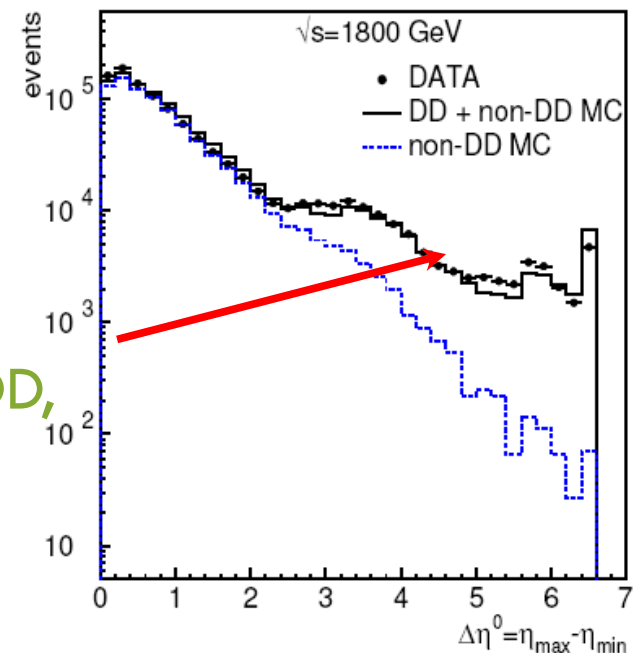


To compare gap probability in soft and hard DD dissociation:

reconstruct $\Delta\eta$ in both cases
require events to have gap in CCAL
 $|\eta| < 1.1 \Rightarrow \Delta\eta > 2 \Rightarrow$
significant DD contribution

require opposite side MP jets for hard DD,
with $E_T > 2$ GeV

Direct comparison of the results is relatively free of systematic uncertainties.

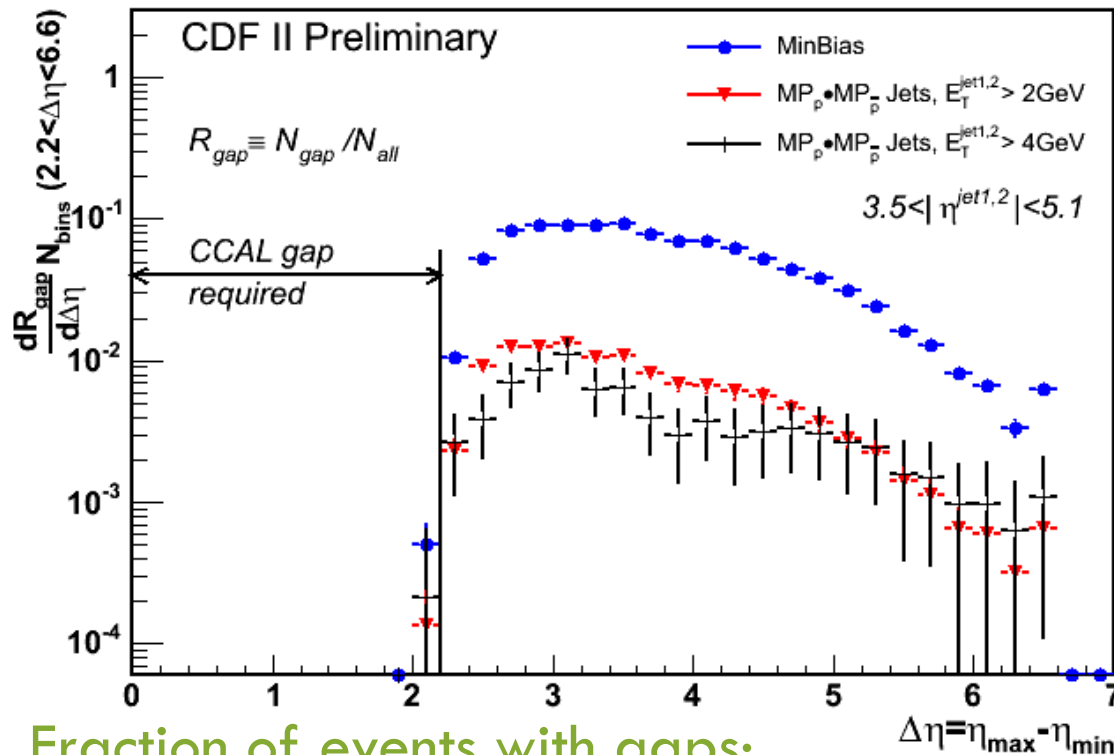


Central Gaps in Soft and Hard DD

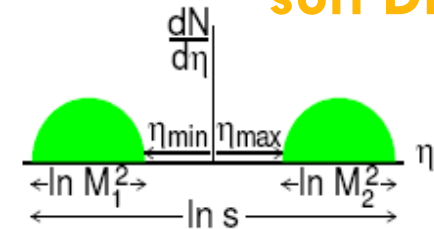


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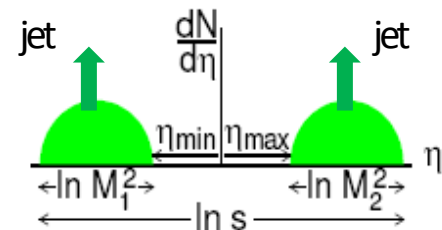
Gap Fraction in events with a CCAL gap



soft DD



compare with



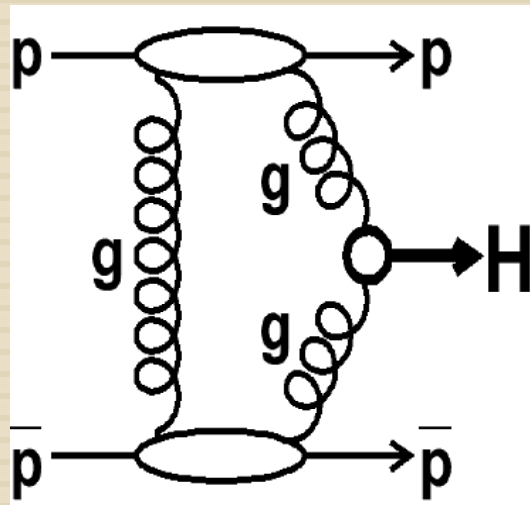
hard DD

Fraction of events with gaps:

~10% in soft DD events and ~1% in jet events

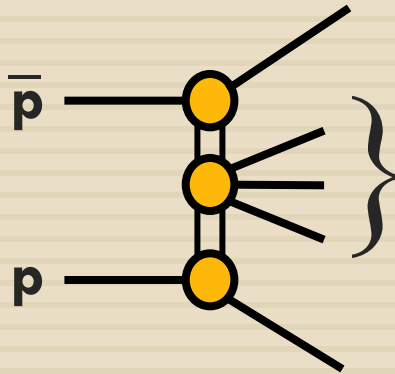
The distributions are similar in shape within the uncertainties

LHC



- suppression at LO of the background sub-processes ($J_z=0$ selection rule)
- “exclusive channel” → clean signal (no underlying event)

CDF



Dijets,
 $\gamma\gamma$,
 χ_c

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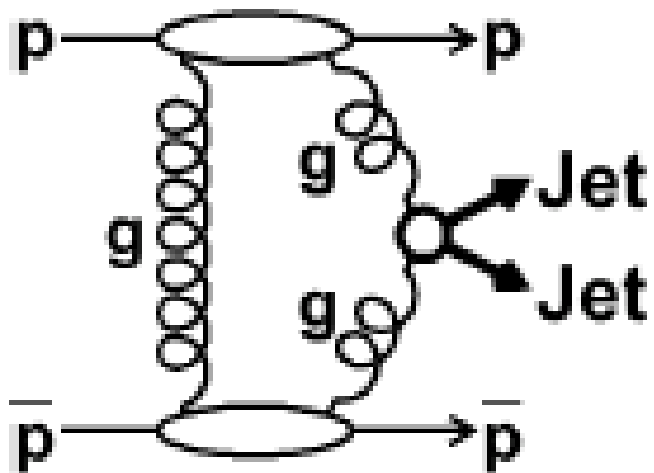
Exclusive Production

At the Tevatron we use similar processes with larger cross sections to test and calibrate theor. predictions

Exclusive Dijet Production

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Run I



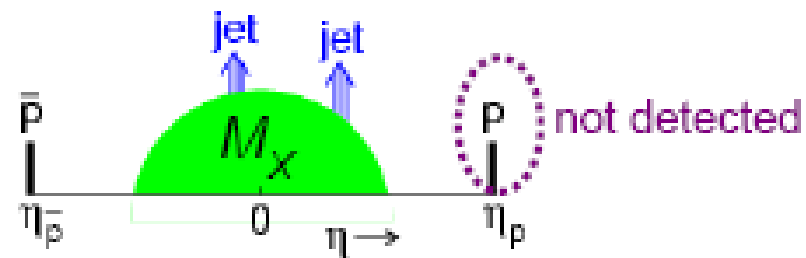
CDF limit of

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

Run II

Method:

Select inclusive diffractive dijet events produced by DPE
 $p + \bar{p} \rightarrow \mathbb{P} + \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \bar{p} + X (\geq 2 \text{ jets}) + \text{gap}$



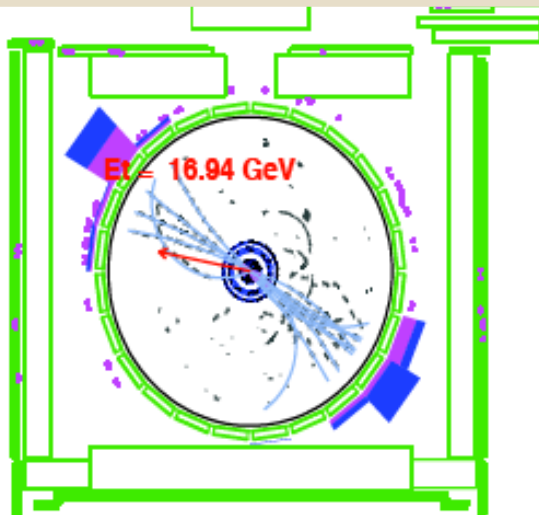
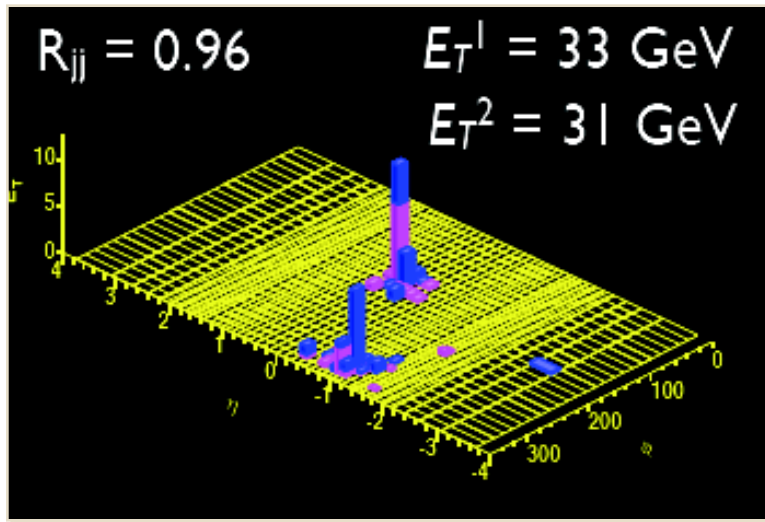
Reconstruct

$$R_{jj} = \frac{M_{jj}}{M_X}, \text{ where}$$

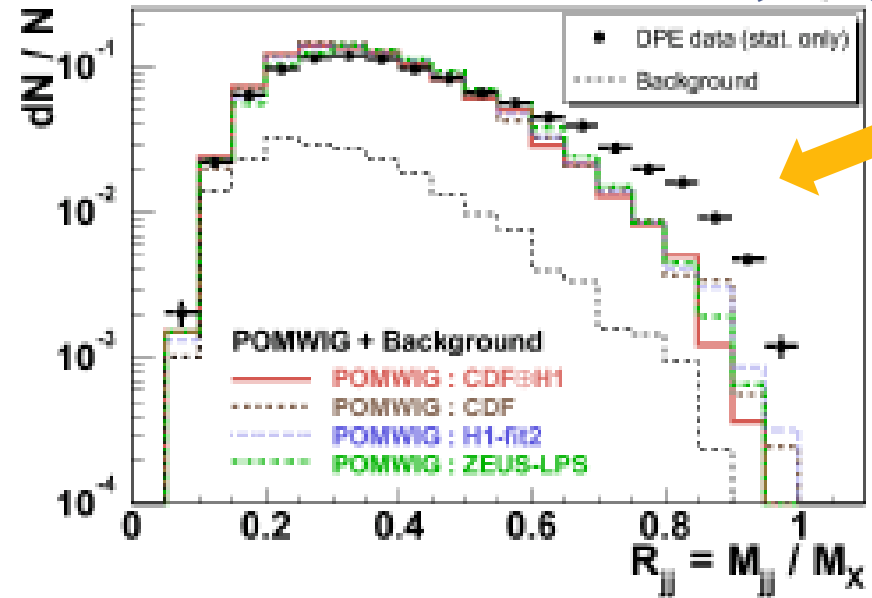
M_{jj} - dijet mass, M_X - mass of system X

Observation of Exclusive Dijet Production

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PRD 77, 052004 (2008)



Observe **excess** over inclusive DPE dijet MC's at high dijet mass fraction

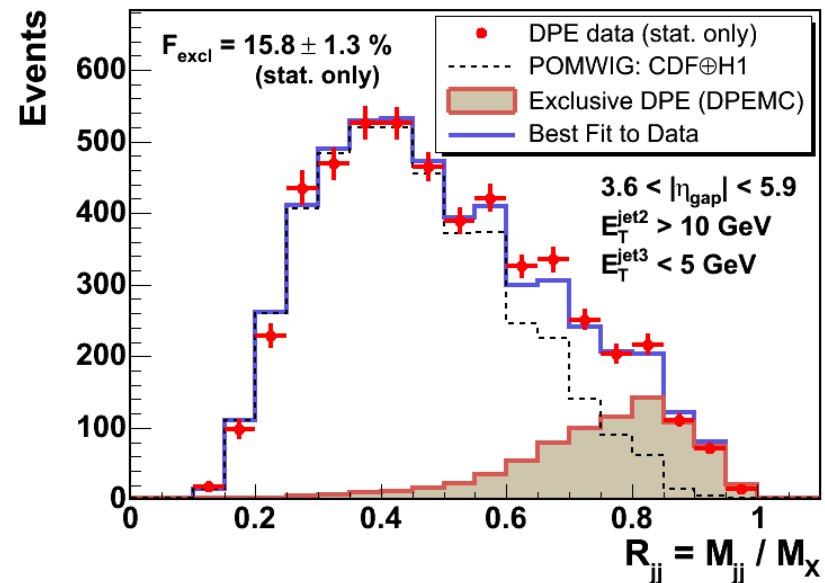
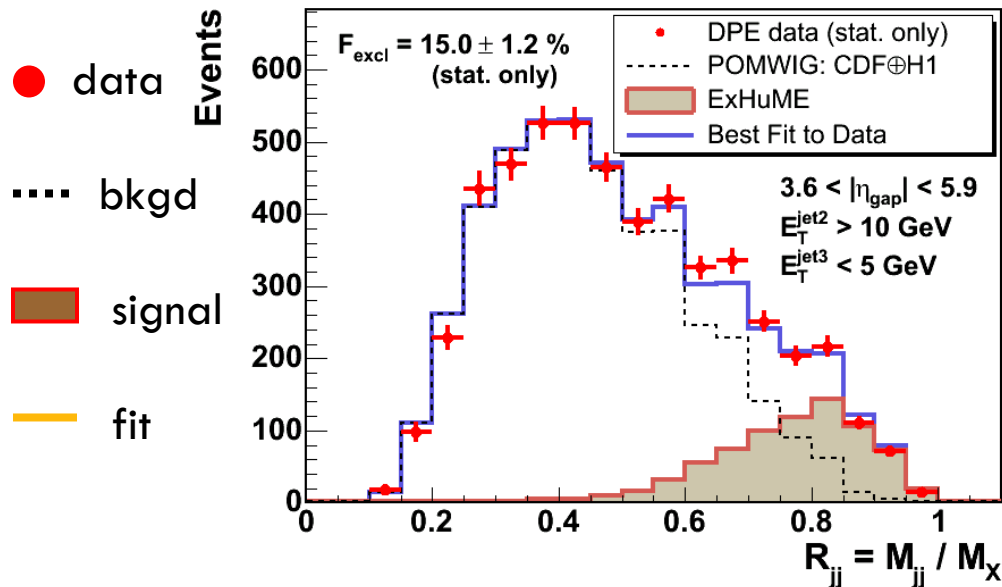
Signal at $R_{jj}=1$ is smeared due to shower/hadronization effects,
 NLO $gg \rightarrow ggg, qqg$ contributions

Exclusive Dijets

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Signal MC ExHuME CPC 175,232 (2006)

Exclusive DPE as input to DPEMC CPC 167,217 (2005)



➔ Shape of excess described by exclusive dijet MC based on two models (ExHuME, DPEMC), shows good agreement

Exclusive Dijet Cross Section

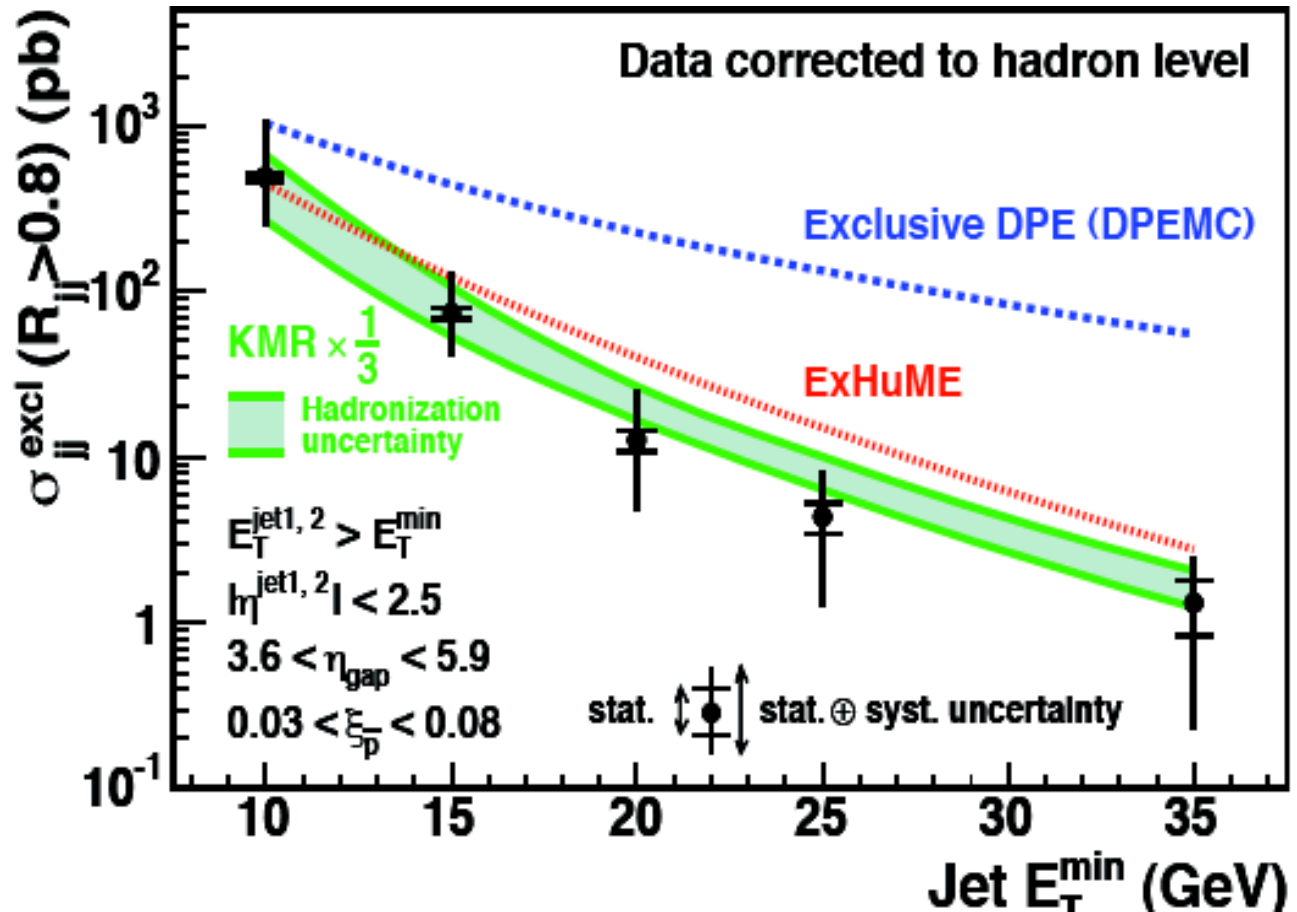


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→ Exclusive dijet cross section compared with MC based on two models: ExHuME, and excl. DPE DPEMC.

Cross section disfavors exclusive DPE model.

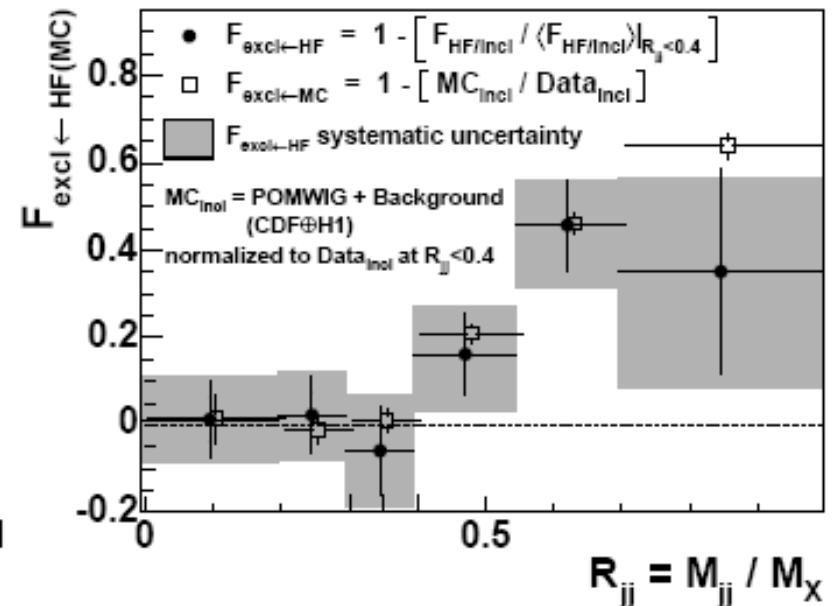
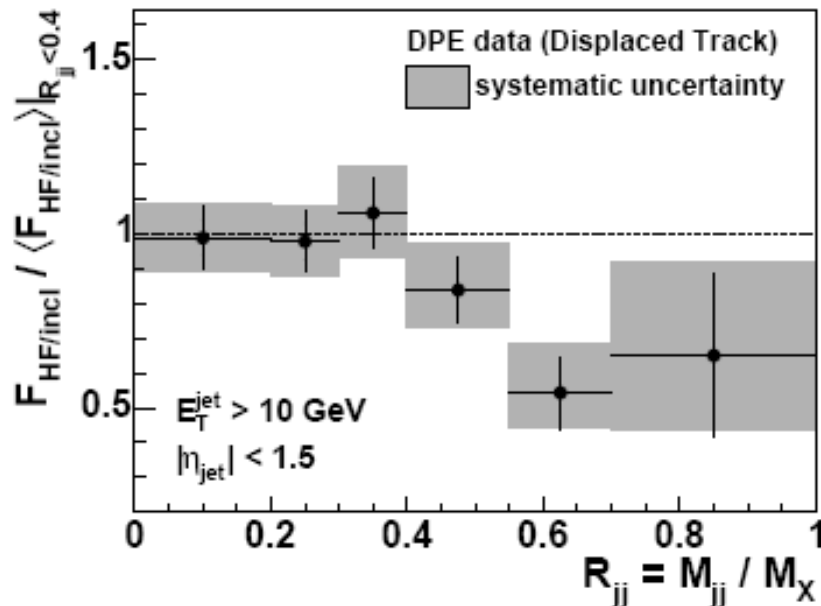
→ Calculation by Khoze, Martin, and Ryskin consistent within its factor of 3 uncertainty.
Eur. Phys J C14, 525 (2000).



Heavy Flavor Suppression

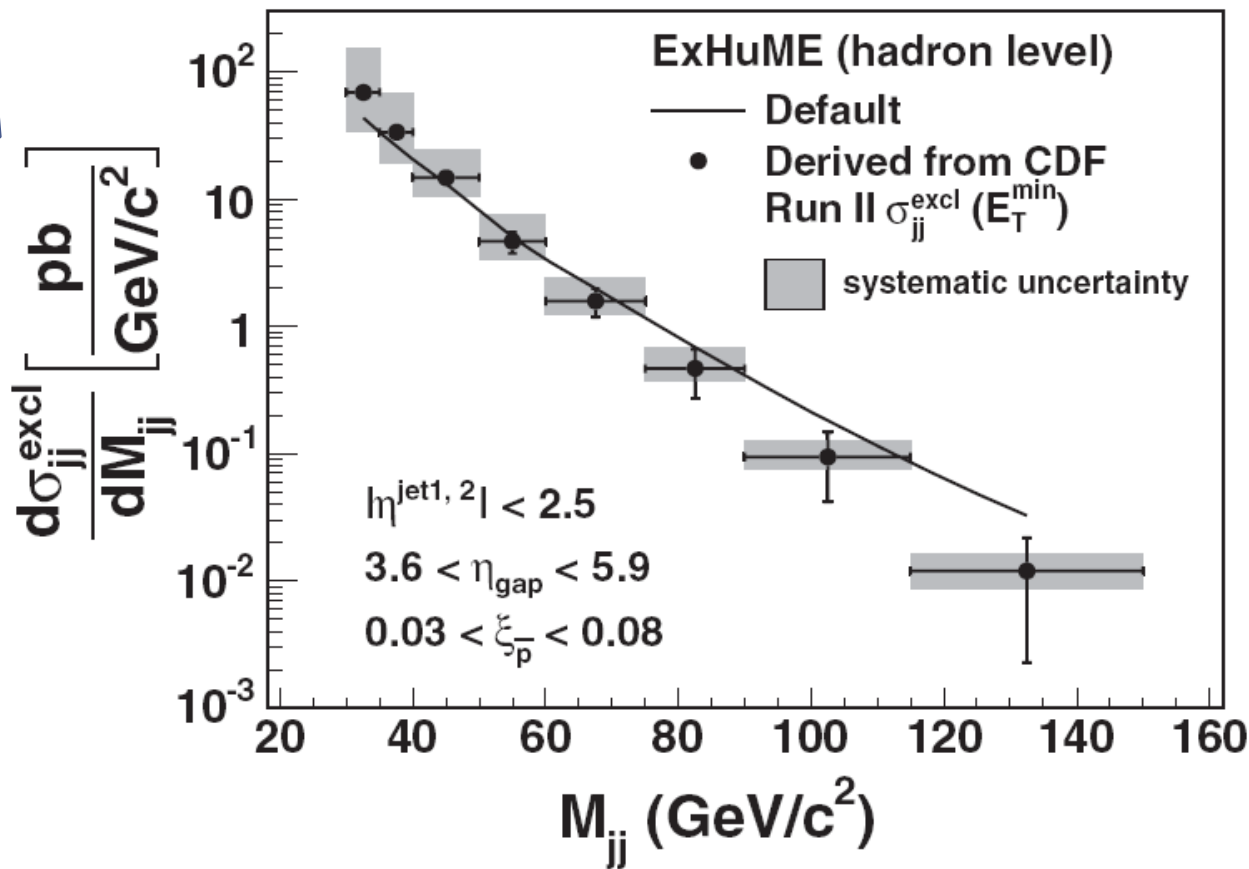
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- ➔ LO exclusive $gg \rightarrow qq$ suppressed ($J_Z = 0$ rule)
- ➔ Look for **heavy flavor jet suppression** relative to inclusive dijets at high R_{jj}



Suppression of heavy flavor for $R_{jj} > 0.4$ is consistent in shape and magnitude with the results based on MC based extraction of exclusive dijet signal.

derived from CDF
excl. dijet
x-sections
using
ExHuME



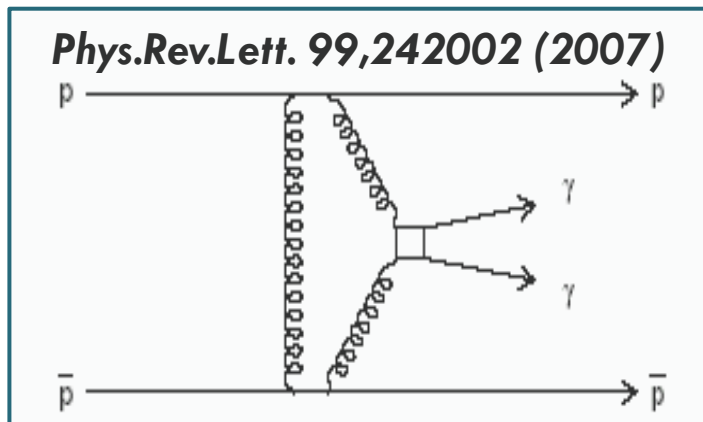
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Excl. Cross Section vs Dijet Mass

Stat. and syst. errors are propagated from measured cross section uncertainties using M_{jj} distribution shapes of ExHuME generated data.

Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ Production

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3 candidates observed:
2 events are good $\gamma\gamma$ candidates
1 event is good $\pi^0\pi^0$ candidate

Theoretical Prediction:

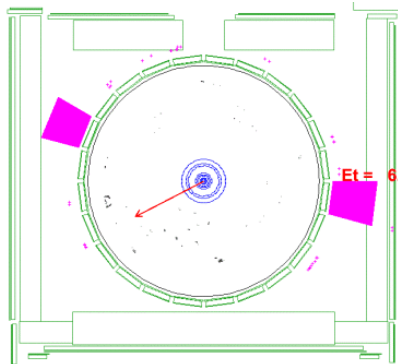
V.A.Khoze et al. *Eur. Phys. J C*38, 475 (2005)

$$\sigma \text{ (with our cuts)} = (36 + 72 - 24) \text{ fb}$$

$$= 0.8 + 1.6 - 0.5 \text{ events.}$$

Cannot yet claim “discovery” as b/g study
a posteriori,

2 events correspond to $\sigma \sim 90 \text{ fb}$, agreeing
 with Khoze et al.

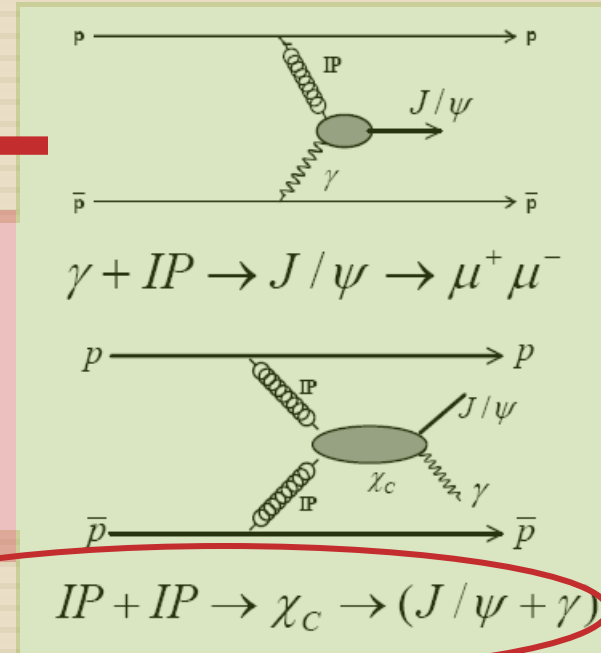
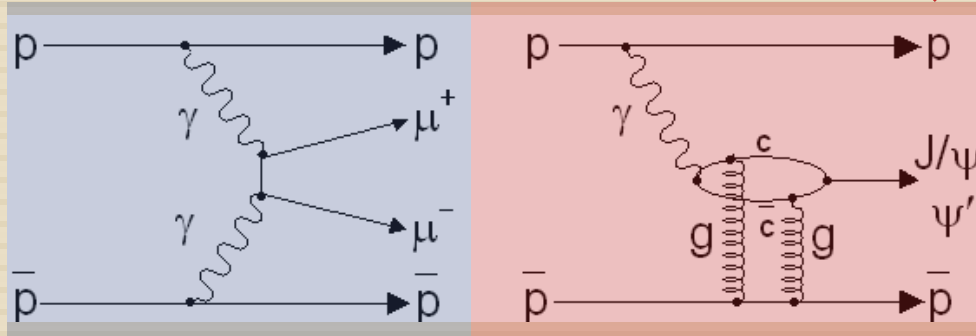


$$E_T(\gamma) > 5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$|\eta(\gamma)| < 1.0$$

$$\bar{p} + p \rightarrow \bar{p} + \mu^+ \mu^- + p \quad 3 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < M_{\mu\mu} < 4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

Many Physics Processes
in this data:



exclusive χ_c in DPE

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Exclusive Dimuon Production



Observation of exclusive χ_c PRL 242001 (2009)

More on exciting new results :
see talks by M. Albrow and J. Pinfold

Conclusions



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The long-standing diffractive program at CDF continues to improve our understanding of the diffractive processes.

□ Diffractive dijets:

- x_{BJ} , Q^2 , t -dependence

□ Diffractive W/Z measurement with RP:

- W diffractive fraction confirms Run I rapidity gap result

□ Central Rapidity Gaps:

- Gap fraction dependence on width and η -position of gap for hard / soft triggers at $|\eta| > 4$ - shapes are similar

□ Exclusive Production

- observation of the exclusive dijet production

- search for exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ production (3 candidates)

- observation of the excl. χ_{c0} , excl. photoproduction of J/ψ , $\psi(2s)$

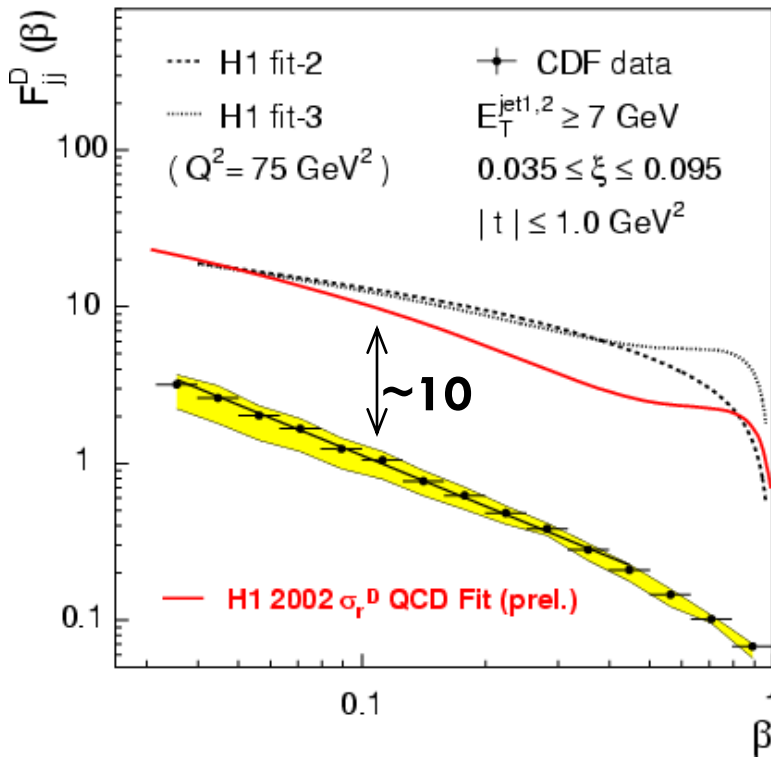
33

Back up

The Diffractive Structure Function



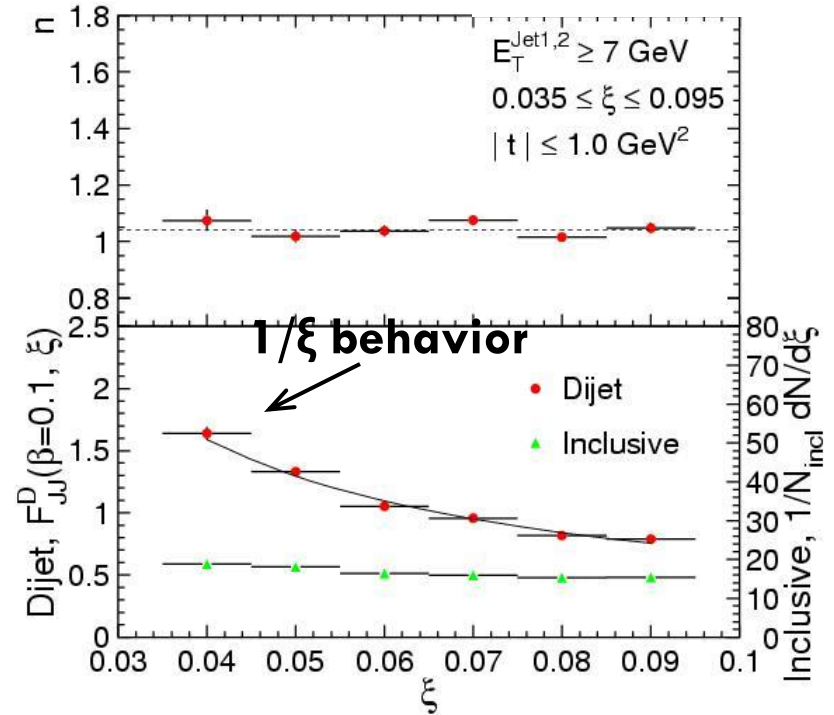
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discrepancy in normalization



QCD factorization breakdown



$$F_{jj}^D = C \beta^{-n} \xi^{-m}$$

Regge factorization holds
pomeron exchange

for $\beta < 0.5$
 $n = 1.0 \pm 0.1$
 $m = 0.9 \pm 0.1$

W/Z Selection



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$$E_T^e(p_T^\mu) > 25 \text{ GeV}$$

$$/_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$$

$$40 < M_T^W < 120 \text{ GeV}$$

$$|Z_{\text{vtx}}| < 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$E_T^{e1}(p_T^{\mu1}) > 25 \text{ GeV}$$

$$E_T^{e2}(p_T^{\mu2}) > 25 \text{ GeV}$$

$$66 < M^Z < 116 \text{ GeV}$$

$$|Z_{\text{vtx}}| < 60 \text{ cm}$$

- ❑ RPS trigger counters – require MIP
- ❑ RPS track - $0.03 < \xi < 0.10$, $|t| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ❑ $W \rightarrow \xi^{\text{cal}} < \xi^{\text{RP}}$, $50 < M_W(\xi^{\text{RPS}}, \xi^{\text{cal}}) < 120 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ❑ $Z \rightarrow \xi^{\text{cal}} < 0.1$

W/Z Results



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$$R^W (0.03 < \xi < 0.10, |t| < 1) = [0.97 \pm 0.05(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst})]\%$$

Run I: $R^W (\xi < 0.1) = [1.15 \pm 0.55]\%$ \rightarrow $0.97 \pm 0.47\%$ in $0.03 < \xi < 0.10$ & $|t| < 1$

$$R^Z (0.03 < x < 0.10, |t| < 1) = [0.85 \pm 0.20(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst})]\%$$

CDF/DØ Comparison – Run I ($\xi < 0.1$)

CDF PRL 78, 2698 (1997)

$$R^W = [1.15 \pm 0.51(\text{stat}) \pm 0.20(\text{syst})]\%$$

gap acceptance $A^{\text{gap}} = 0.81$

Uncorrected for A^{gap}

$$R^W = (0.93 \pm 0.44)\%$$

DØ Phys Lett B **574**, 169 (2003)

$$R^W = [5.1 \pm 0.51(\text{stat}) \pm 0.20(\text{syst})]\%$$

gap acceptance $A^{\text{gap}} = (0.21 \pm 4)\%$

Uncorrected for A^{gap}

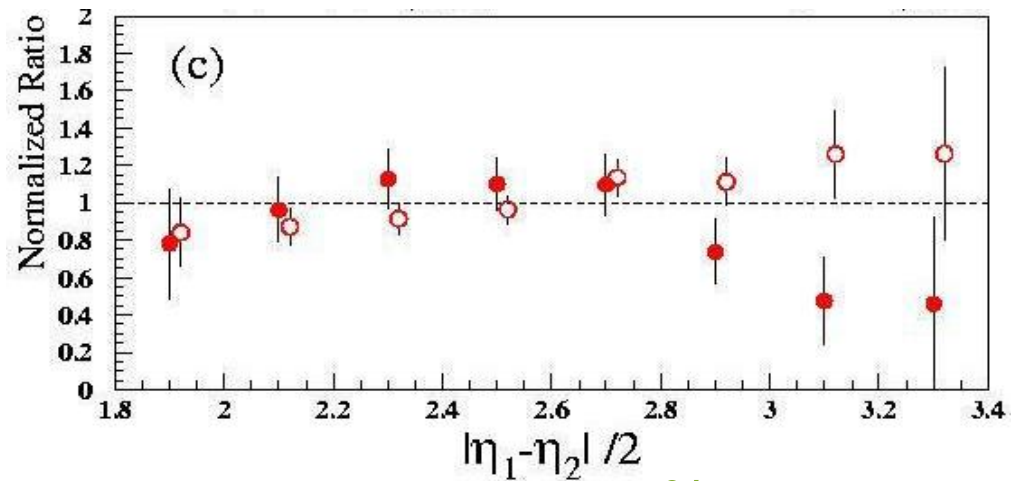
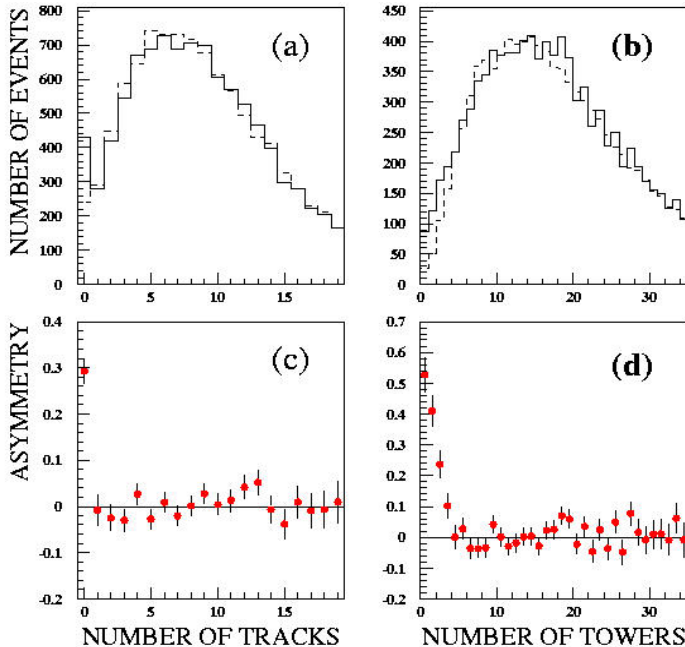
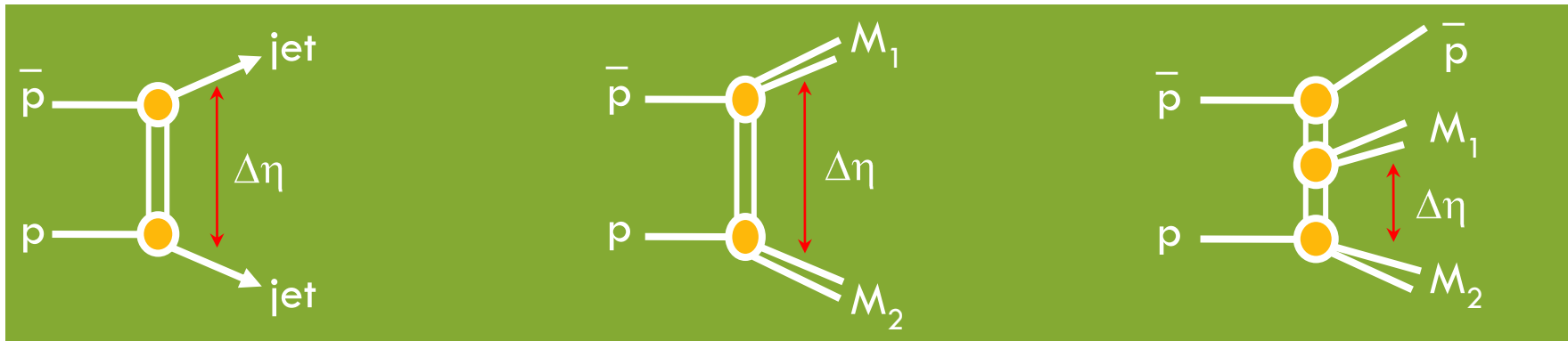
$$R^W = [0.89 + 0.19 - 0.17]\%$$

$$R^Z = [1.44 + 0.61 - 0.52]\%$$

Central Gaps in Run I



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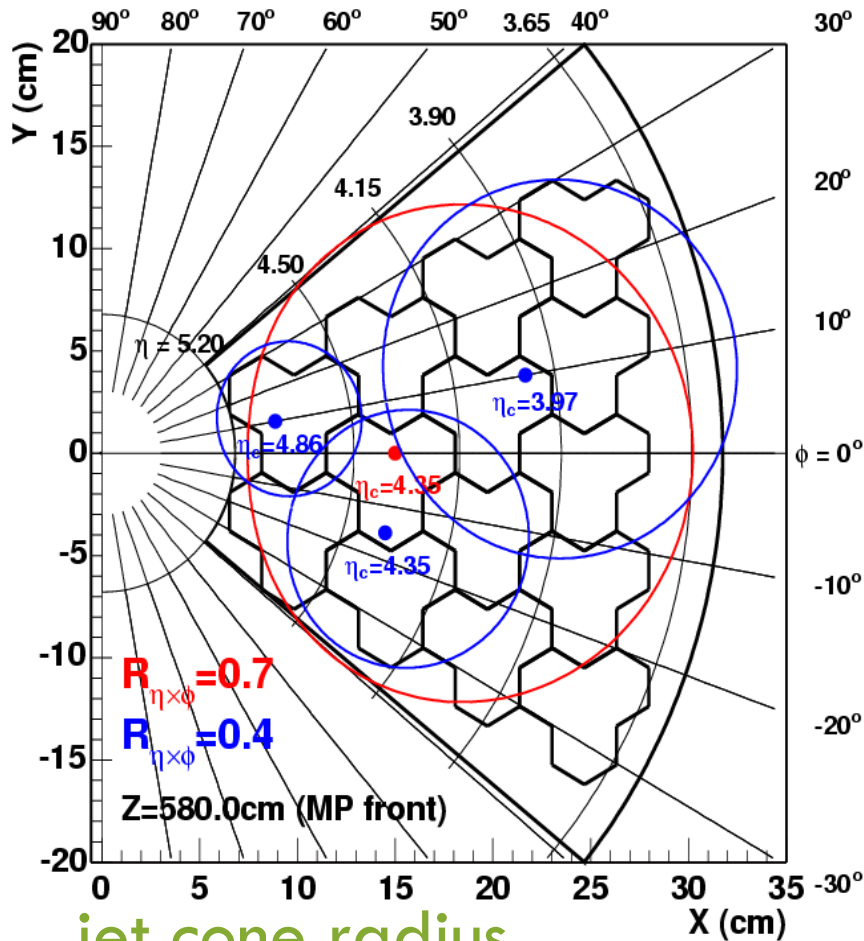


$R = [1.13 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst})]\%$ at 1800 GeV
 $R = [2.7 \pm 0.7(\text{stat}) \pm 0.6(\text{syst})]\%$ at 630 GeV

MiniPlug Jets



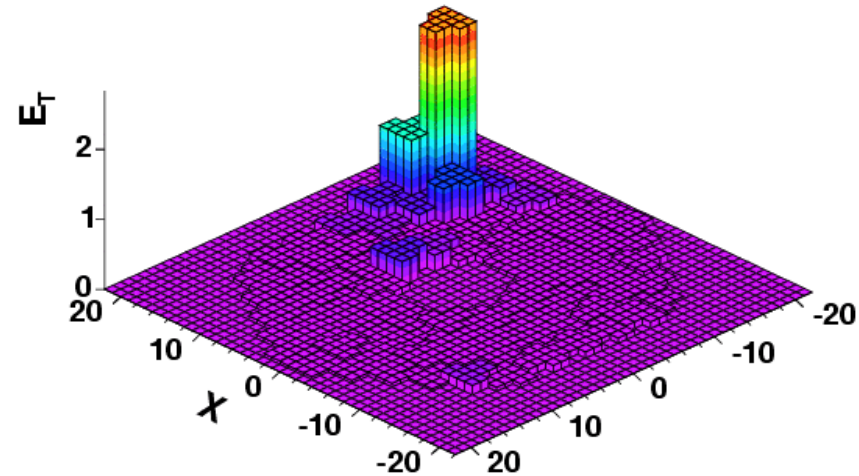
38



jet cone radius
 $R = 0.4$ (0.7)

MP jet is defined as a vector pointing to a cluster with seed tower ($E_T > 400 \text{ MeV}$) and 1 layer of surrounding towers

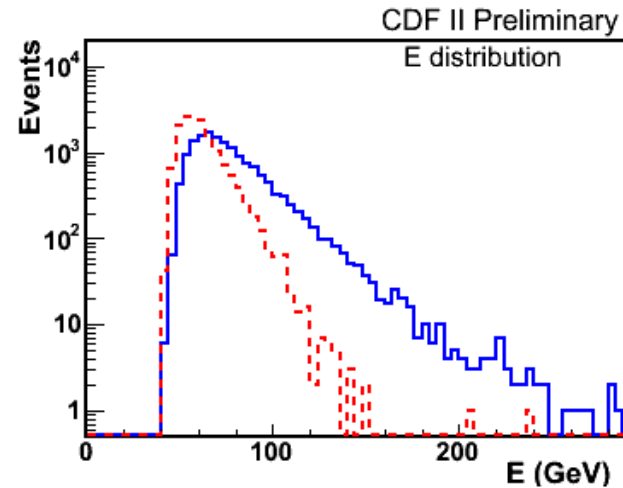
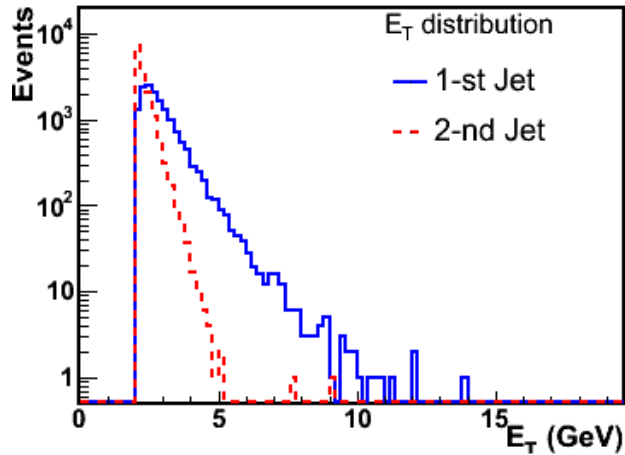
MP Jet energy = energy of the seed tower + energy of the towers in the layer surrounding the seed



Kinematic Distributions for MP Jets



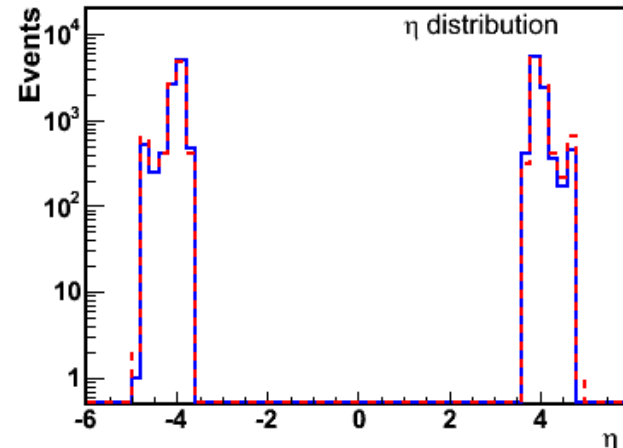
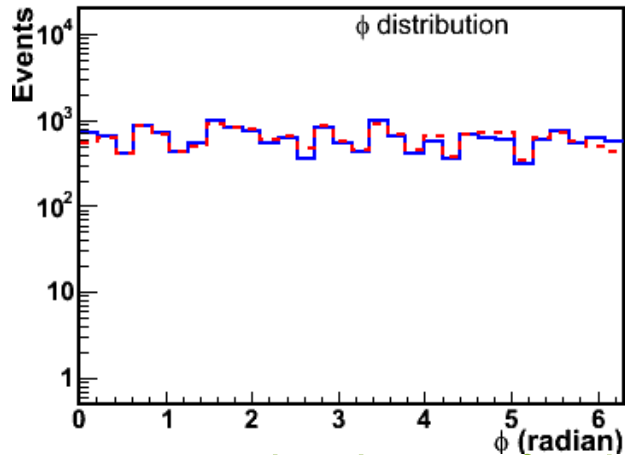
39



$$E_{T}^{\text{Jet1,2}} > 2 \text{ GeV}$$

$$3.5 < |\eta^{\text{Jet1,2}}| < 5.1$$

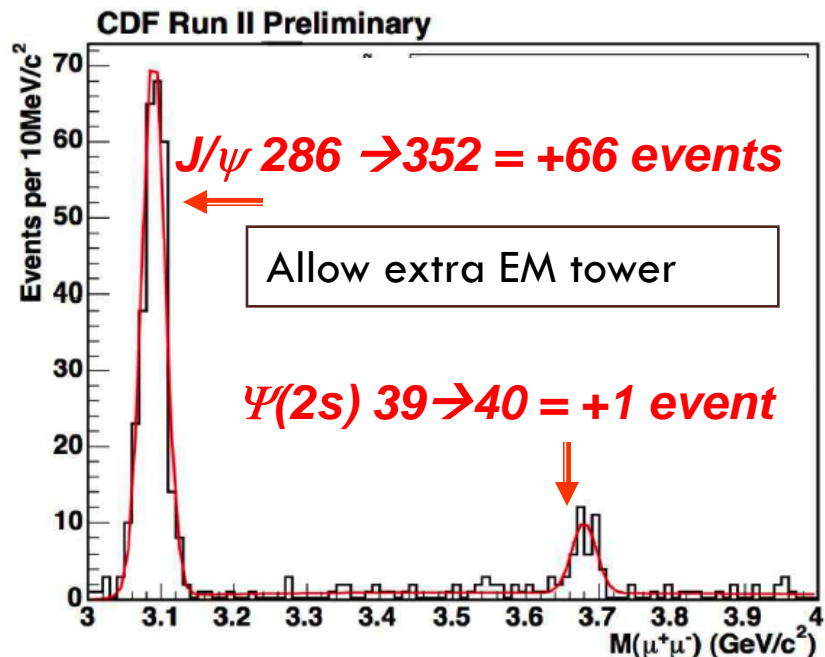
$$\eta^{\text{Jet1}} \cdot \eta^{\text{Jet2}} < 0$$



Kinematic distributions for the two leading jets in the $MP_p \bullet MP_{pbar}$ sample

Exclusive $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi + \mu^+ \mu^- + \gamma$

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\rightarrow Allowing EM towers ($E_T > 80 \text{ MeV}$)
 large increase in the J/ψ peak
 minor change in the $\psi(2s)$ peak



Evidence for
 $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma$ production

$d\sigma/dy|_{y=0} = 75 \pm 14 \text{ nb}$,
 compatible with theoretical predictions
 160 nb (Yuan 01)
 90 nb (KMR01)