

Rapidity gaps in diffractive dijet events

Monte Carlo studies

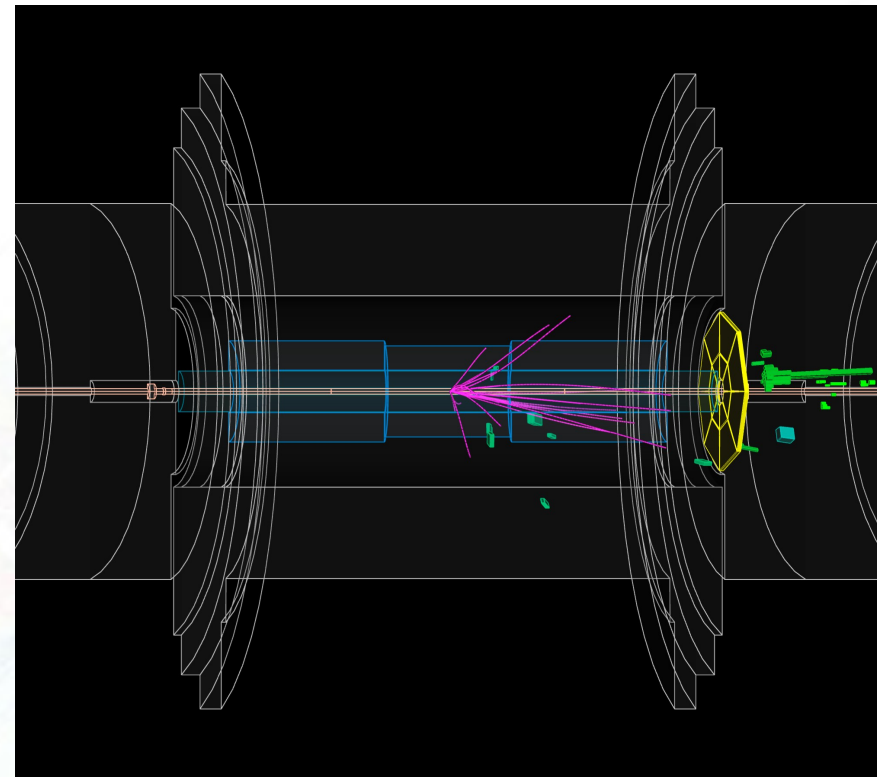
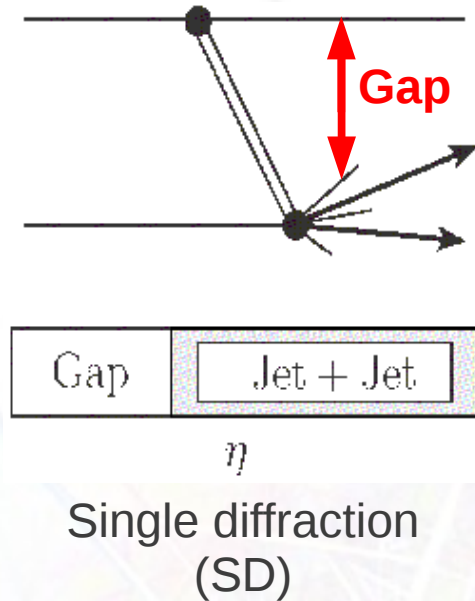
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Diffractive dijets



- **Single diffraction** – processes of the form ... **pp→pX**
Exchange of colourless object with vacuum quantum numbers (Pomeron) => only dissociated-proton's remnants, no other hadronic activity in large areas of η
- typical signature → **rapidity gaps** ($\Delta\eta_F$)
A bigger distance from the edge of the detector ($\eta=4.9$) to the closest cluster or track with $p_T > 200$ MeV.
- low pile-up required

Goals and motivations

- The aim

- to study hard single diffraction in di-jet events of 7 TeV LHC data; measure cross-section as a function of size of gaps

- Main motivation

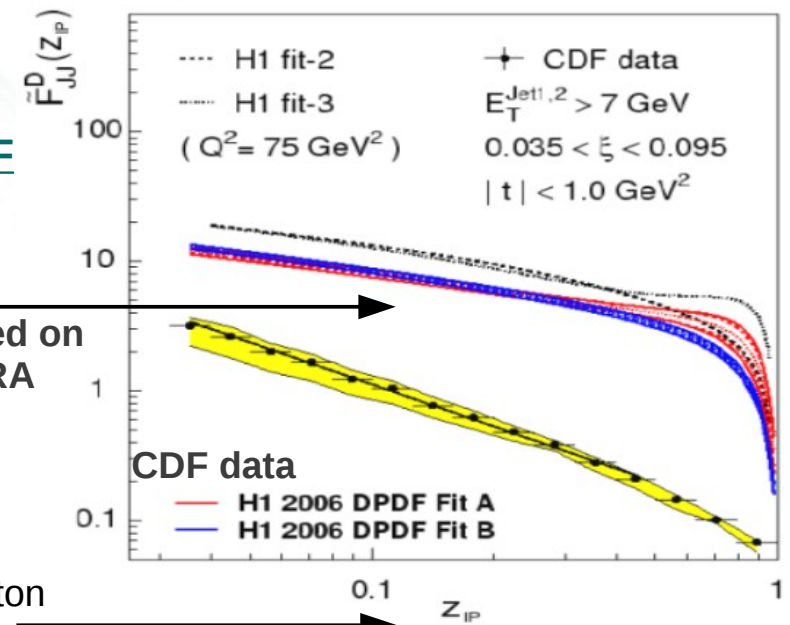
Diffraction first observed at HERA (ep collisions). Diffractive PDF measured.

Then studied at Tevatron (pp_{bar} collisions). Structure function measured $\sim 10x$ smaller than HERA's dPDFs predictions for pp_{bar} collisions (rescattering of dissociated system X with intact proton) \rightarrow Gap Survival Probability

- Goals

- measurements of diffractive structure function dPDF
 - **gap survival probability (S^2)** in pp collisions (theoretical prediction for LHC 7TeV is **5-7%**)

Predictions based on dPDFs from HERA



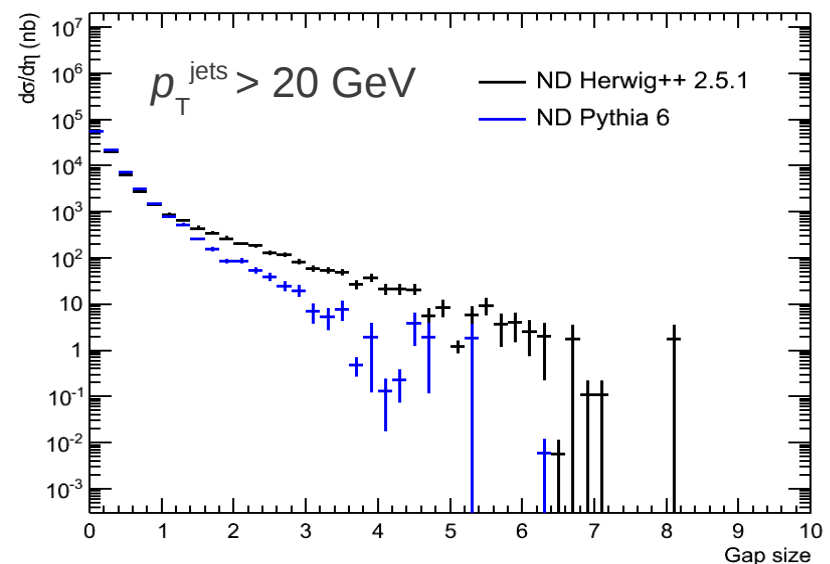
MC truth studies

- Truth studies of Pythia 6, 8, Herwig++ and Pomwig based on private production
 - Herwig++ ... versions 2.4.2 and 2.5.1 (tunes UE-EE-3 and UE7-2)
 - Pythia ... versions 6.4.23 (tune AMBT1) and 8.150 (AUET2B)
 - Pomwig ... version 2.0.2
- Event selection – dijet events, $p_T^{\text{jets}} > 20$ GeV
(jet reconstruction algorithm – FastJet 3.0.0)
- Gap definition – largest gap in η (with no stable truth particle with $p_T > 200$ MeV) to the edge of detector ($|\eta| < 4.9$)
- Significant differences between ND Herwig and Pythia observed
 - ND Herwig provides much slower gap spectrum fall

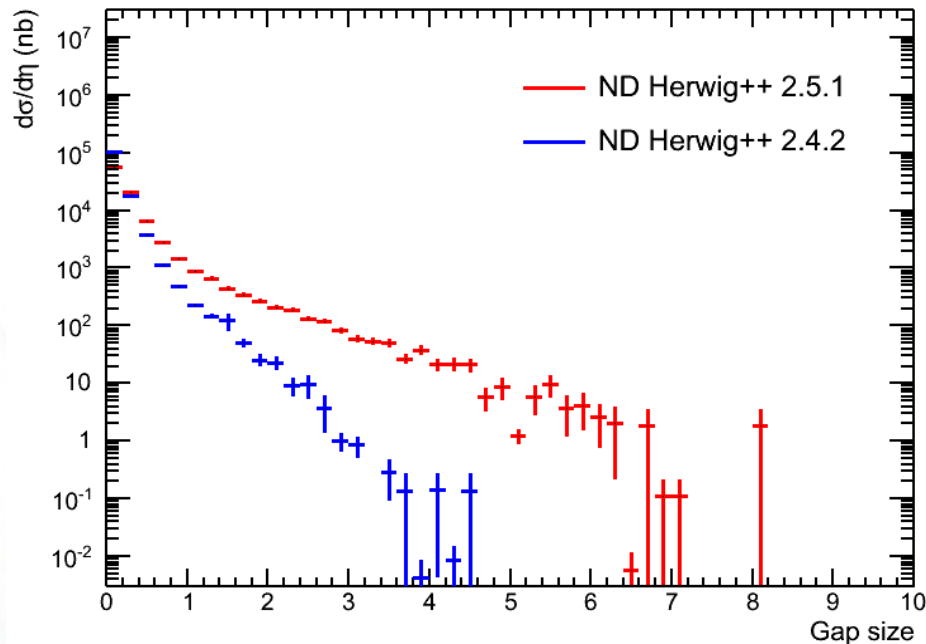
Due to the difference in hadronisation models.

Herwig++: *clustering hadr.* (smaller p_T /multiplicities in fwd region)

Pythia: *string hadronization*



Discrepancies in ND gap spectra



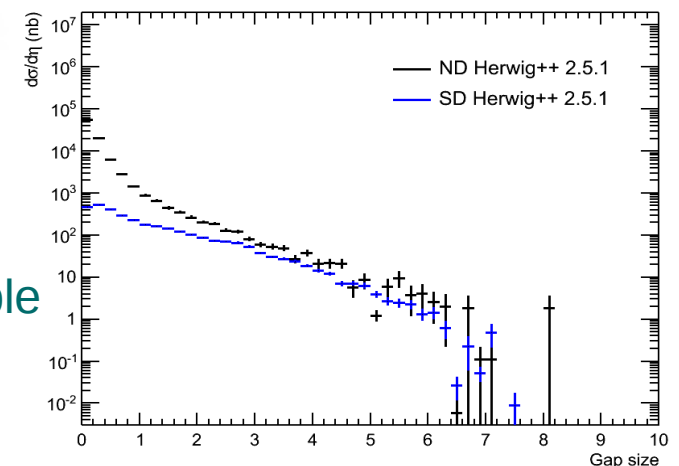
Gaps calculated by taking into account particles with $p_T > 200$ MeV only.

Jet $p_T > 20$ GeV cut applied to leading and sub-leading jets.

- Herwig++ 2.4 doesn't describe non-diffractive ATLAS data well
→ we should update to newer version (2.5) and tunes

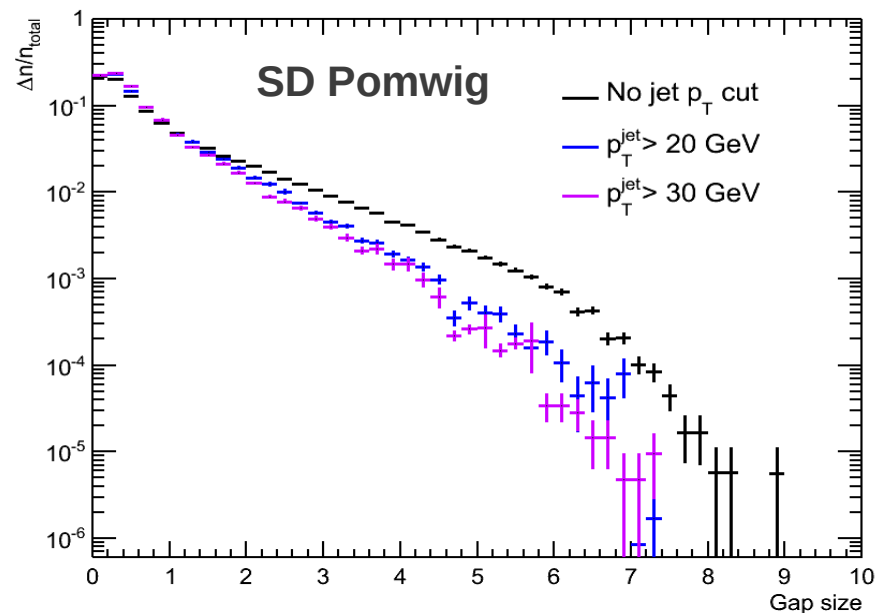
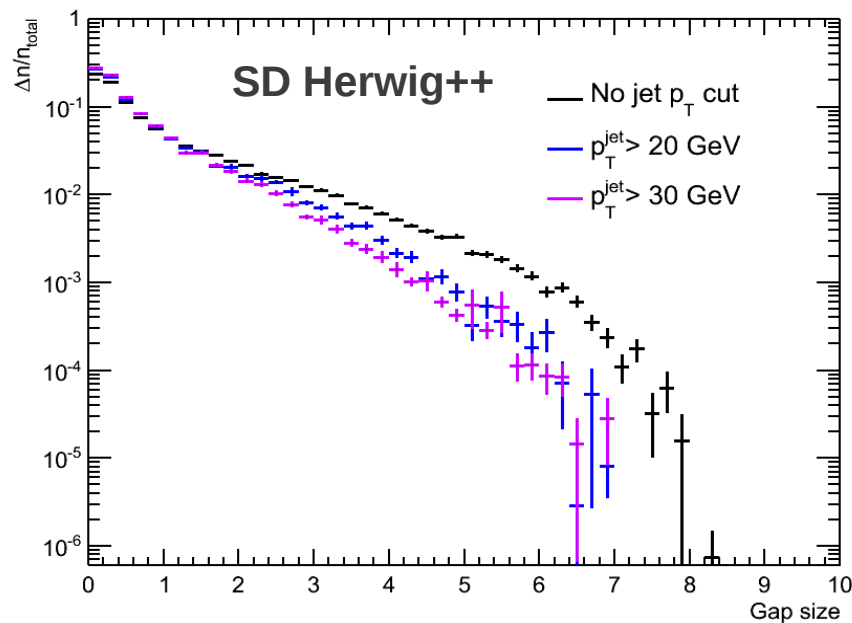
- ... however, gap-spectra give unexpected predictions (big gaps created by ND events)
→ hard single diffraction would be hardly observable

This behaviour also observed for soft diffraction (Eur. Phys. J. C72 (2012) 1926)



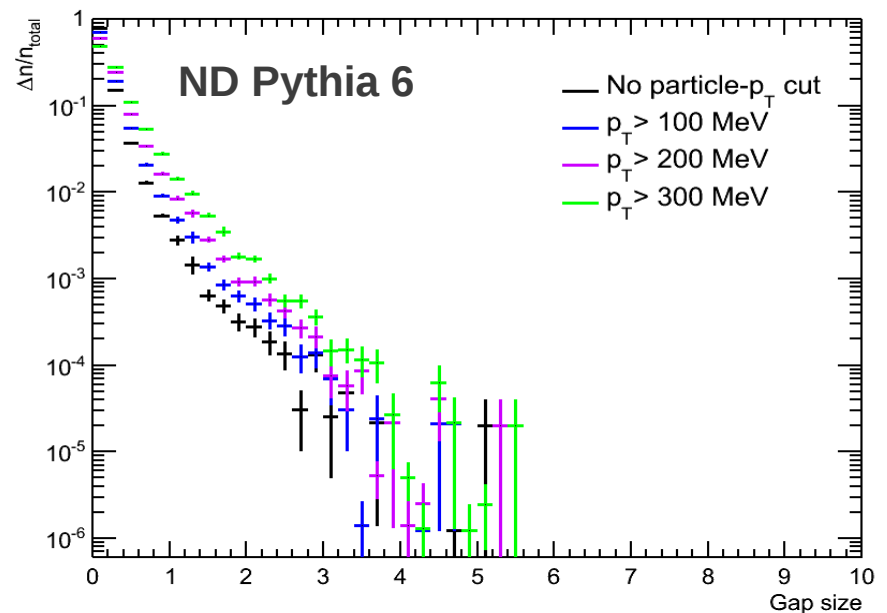
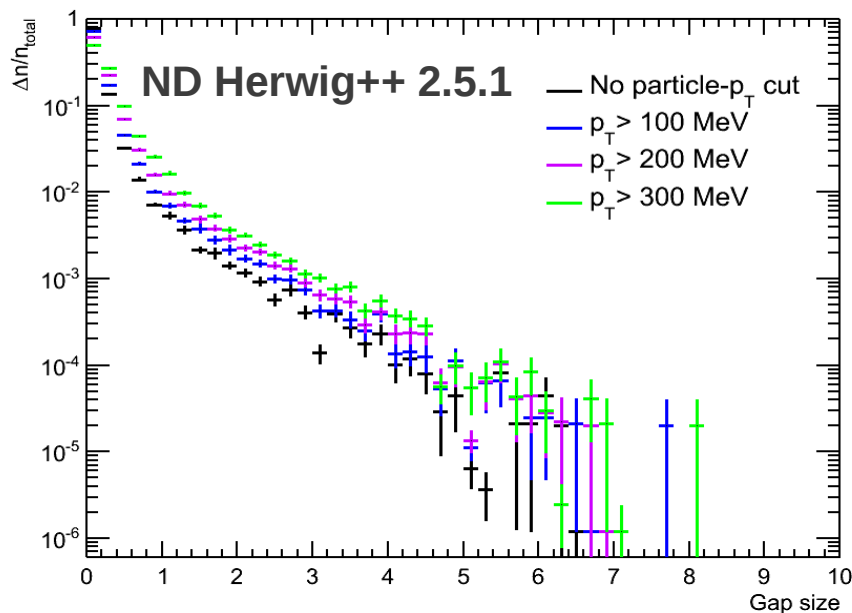
Influence of jet momentum cut

- The intention is to study single diffraction in hard dijet events
→ requirement on presence of at least 2 jets with $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$
- Due to this $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}}$ requirement we lose the diffractive plateau in gap-size distributions
- In plots below, we can't see any plateau even for histograms with no jet p_{T} cut as these events were generated with $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{parton}} > 7 \text{ GeV}$ requirement



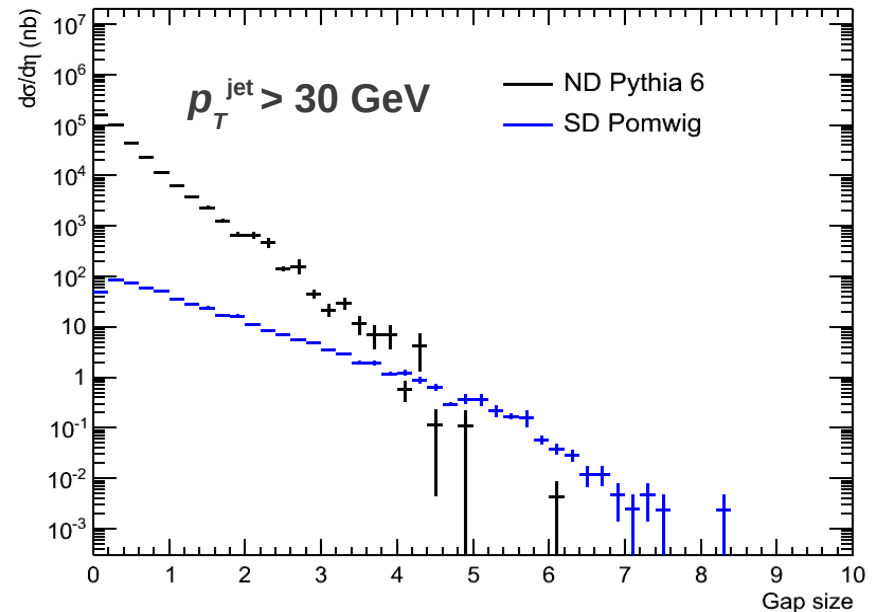
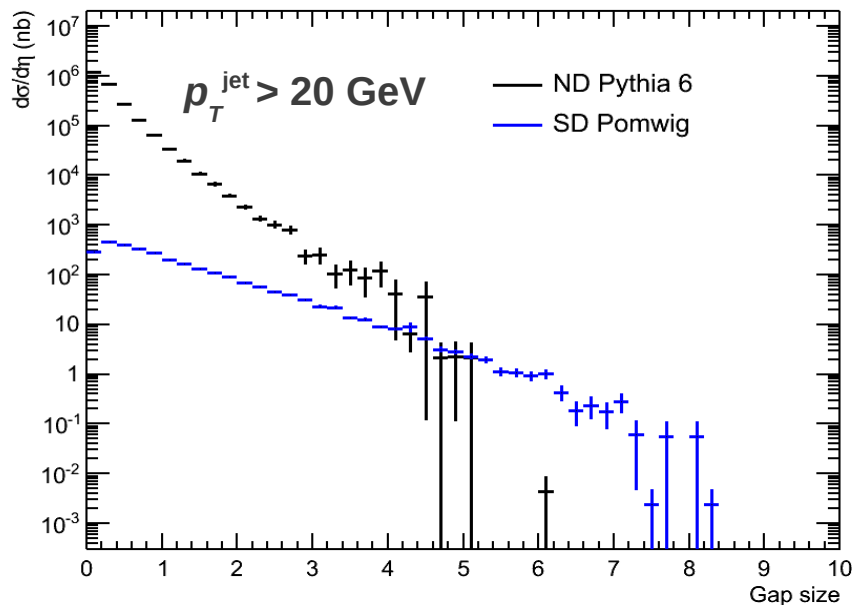
Influence of p_T^{\min} -particle cut

- The tracker and calorimeter have limited resolution – we can't see particles that are too soft
 - need to set some **min. p_T cut** on particles to mimic these conditions
- By considering only particles above certain threshold we arbitrarily increase gap-sizes
- Tests with several p_T thresholds to estimate this influence ...



Gap spectra

Generator level



Plots **include KMR prediction of S^2** (gap survival probability) for CMS energy 7 TeV proton-proton collisions ... **$S^2 = 6\%$**

Significant gap spectra fall with increasing p_T cut, no plateau observed due to the presence of hard dijet system.

By using 20 GeV jet cut we gain about one order of magnitude in σ compared to 30 GeV cut. Not possible to go below 20 GeV – no JES available.

Gap spectrum - summary

Generator level

Cross-sections (nb) for different gap sizes $\Delta\eta_{\text{gap}}$ and $p_{\text{T}}^{\text{jet}} > 20\text{GeV}$, $S^2 = 0.06$

	$\Delta\eta > 3$	$\Delta\eta > 4$	$\Delta\eta > 5$
ND Pythia	155	18	0.4
SD Pomwig	394	127	33
SD Pomwig * S^2	1.2	0.4	0.1

In total ...

- $\Delta\eta_{\text{gap}} > 3$: $SD * S^2 / ND = 0.15$
- $\Delta\eta_{\text{gap}} > 4$: $SD * S^2 / ND = 0.42$
- $\Delta\eta_{\text{gap}} > 5$: $SD * S^2 / ND = 5$

For measurement, improvement would be achieved by proton tagging by forward detectors.

Summary

- significant discrepancies in gap-size distributions in Herwig++ modelling compared to Pythia observed
- diffractive plateau not observed due to the requirement on presence of hard dijet system
- $SD / ND \sim 0.4$ for gaps bigger than 4 (gap survival probability included)
- currently working on hard SD measurement on ATLAS low-pileup data