

Experimental results on diffraction at the Tevatron

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- Introduction
- Diffractive production (dijets, W/Z , Forward jets)
- Exclusive production (dijets, $\gamma\gamma$, ee)
- Conclusions

FCT

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MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CIÊNCIA

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PROGRAMA OPERACIONAL FACTORES DE COMPETITIVIDADE

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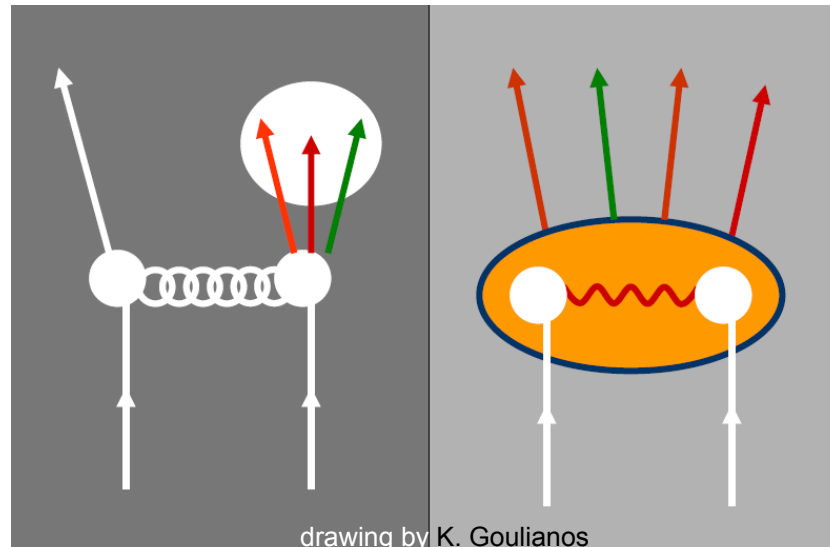
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Hadronic interactions

Diffractive

vacuum exchange

Protons retain their quantum numbers



Non-Diffractive

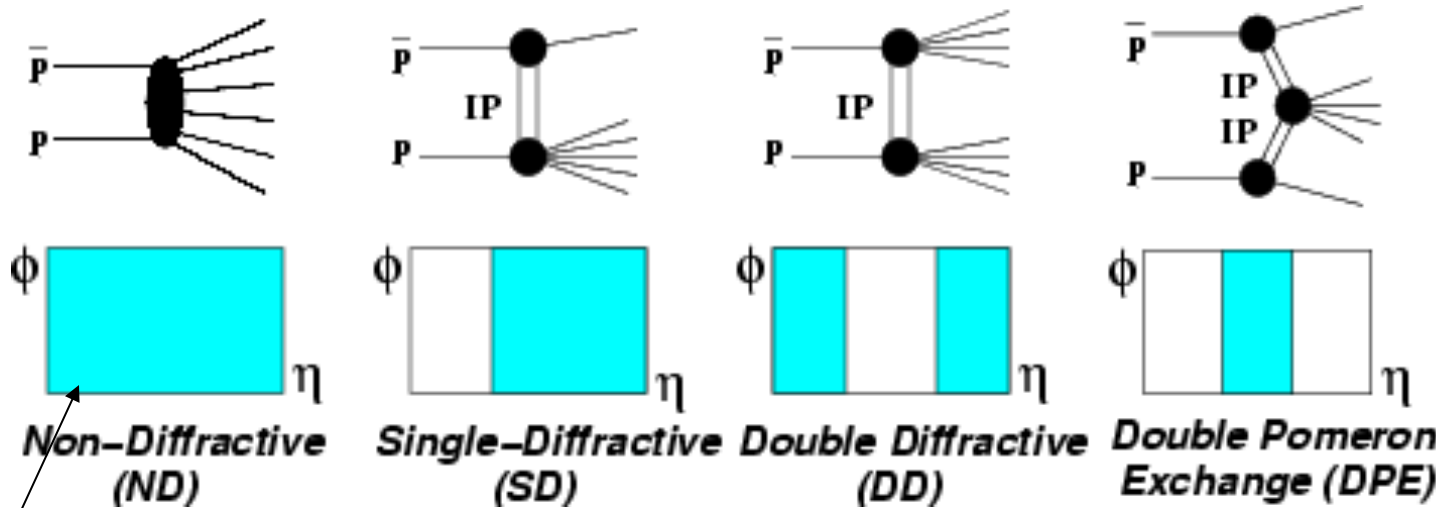
color exchange

Protons acquire color and break apart

Goal: understand the nature of the colorless exchange

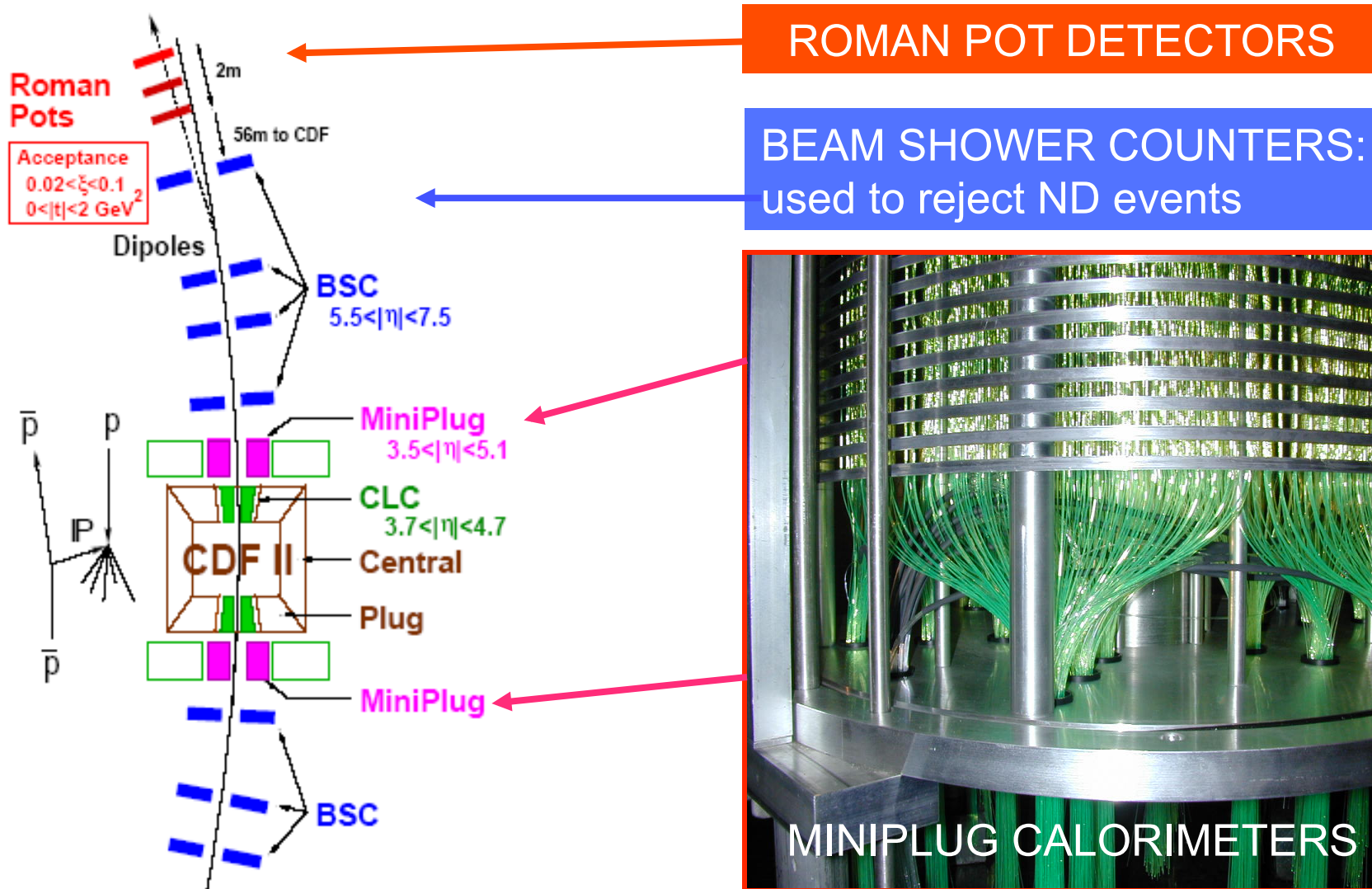
Introduction

- In diffraction no quantum numbers are exchanged



Shaded area corresponds to particle production

CDF central and forward detectors

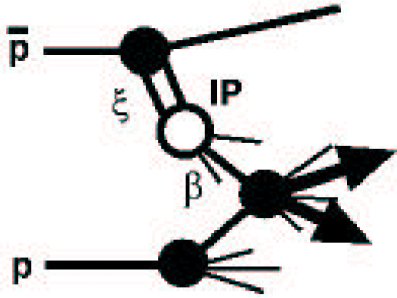


Single diffraction

- Examine partonic structure of diffractive exchange using high- p_T probes (hard diffraction)
- Confirm and extend the kinematical reach of Run I results
 - Diffractive dijet production in ranges of Q^2
 - Diffractive structure functions

Diffractive dijets

PRL 84 (2000) 5043



ξ : fraction of anti-proton momentum loss

β : 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

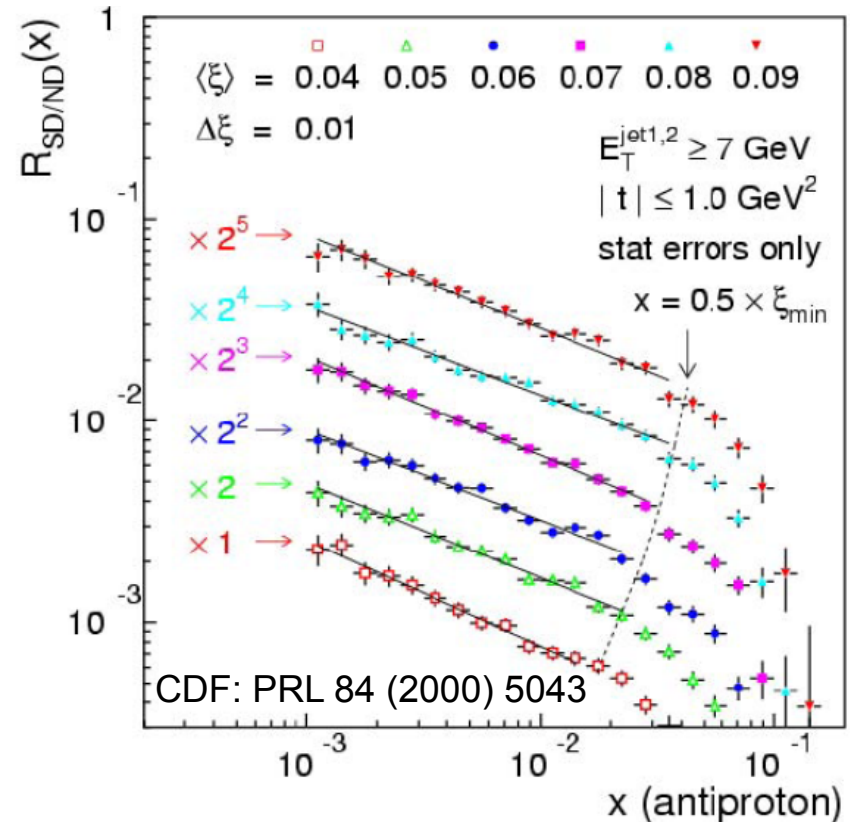
$$\frac{\sigma(SD_{jj})}{\sigma(ND_{jj})} = \frac{F_{jj}^D(x)}{F_{jj}(x)} \quad \text{(LO QCD)}$$

measure \leftarrow extract \leftarrow known

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

\Rightarrow no significant ξ dependence

in the ratio SD/ND many systematic uncertainties cancel out

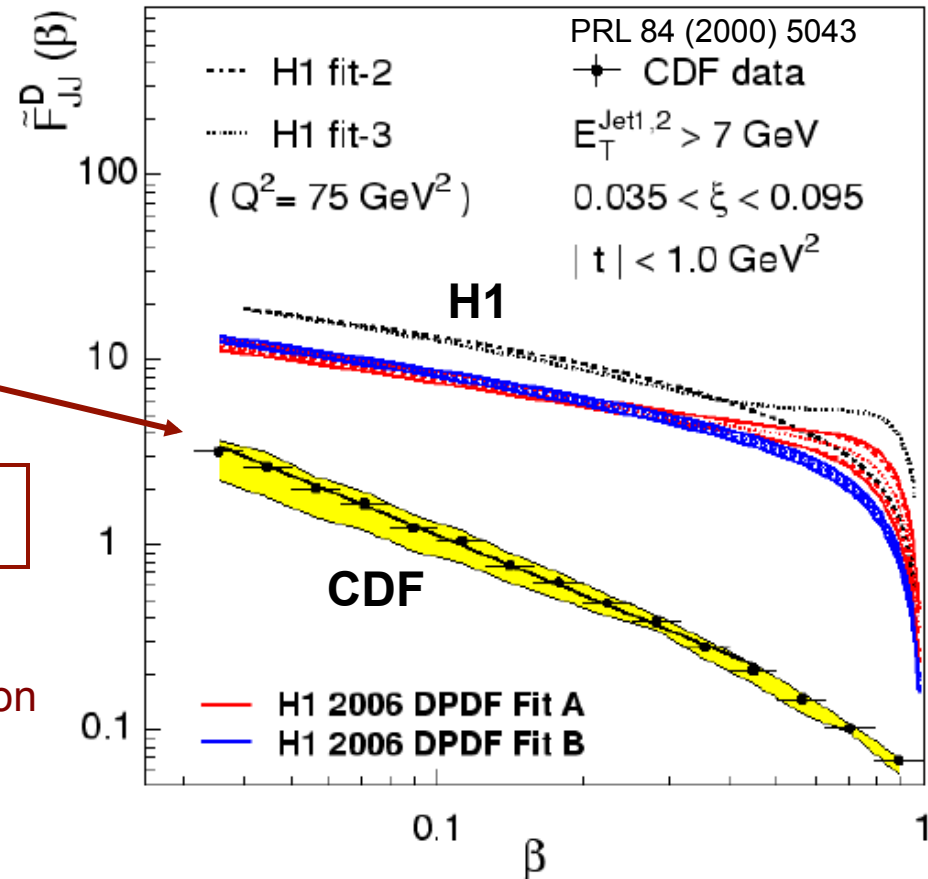


Diffractive structure function

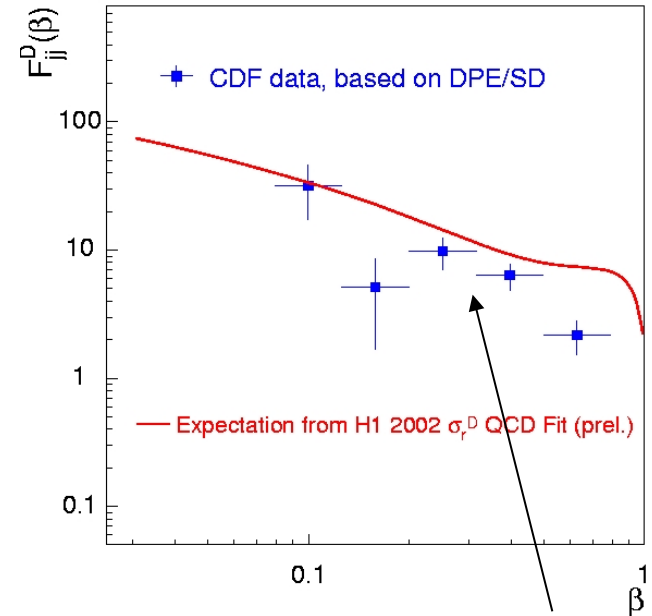
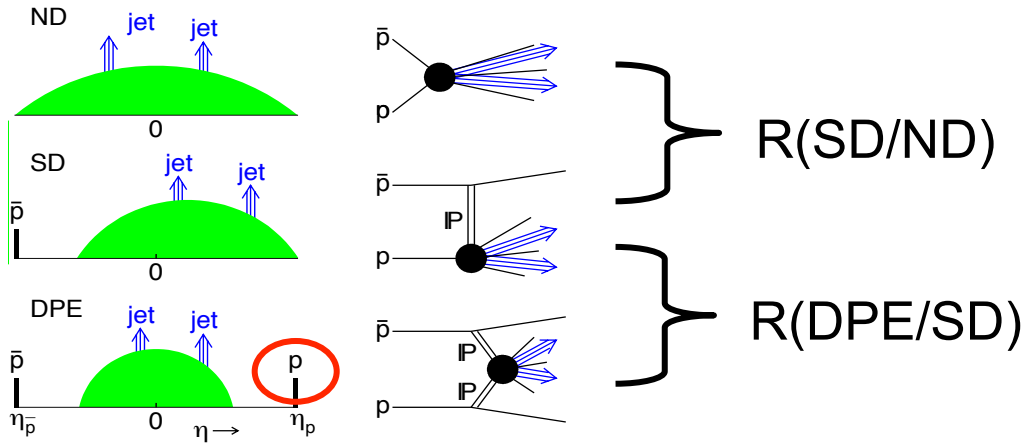
CDF Run I result suppressed
by factor of ~ 10 relative to HERA

⇒ breakdown of QCD factorization

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



Restoring factorization



factorization is restored !

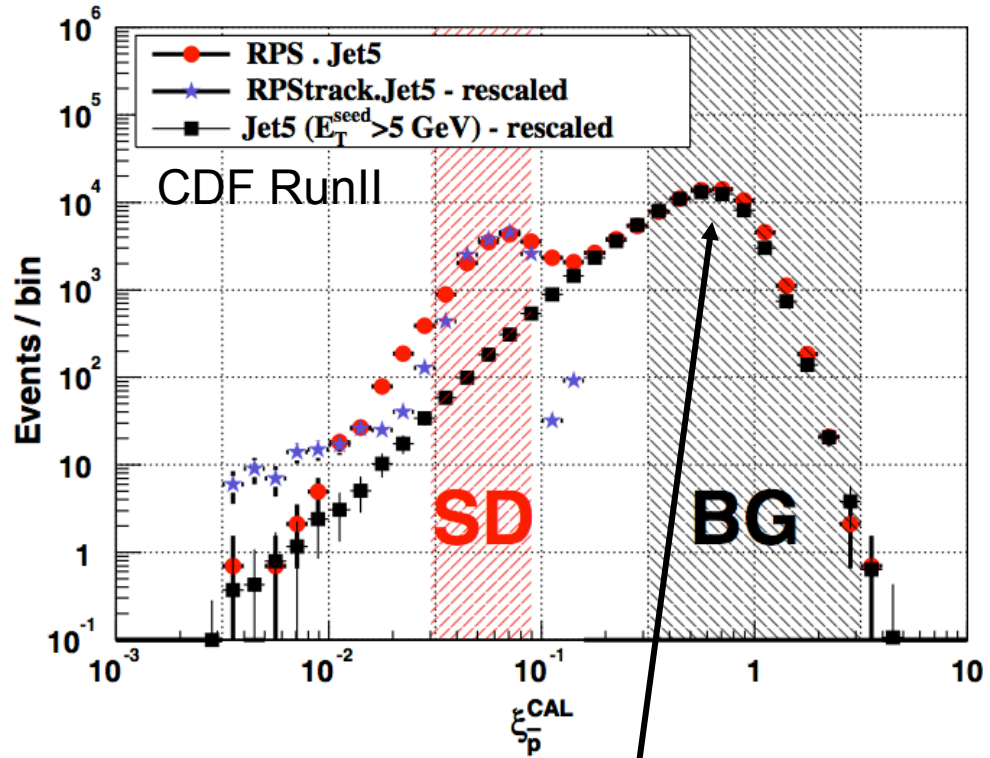
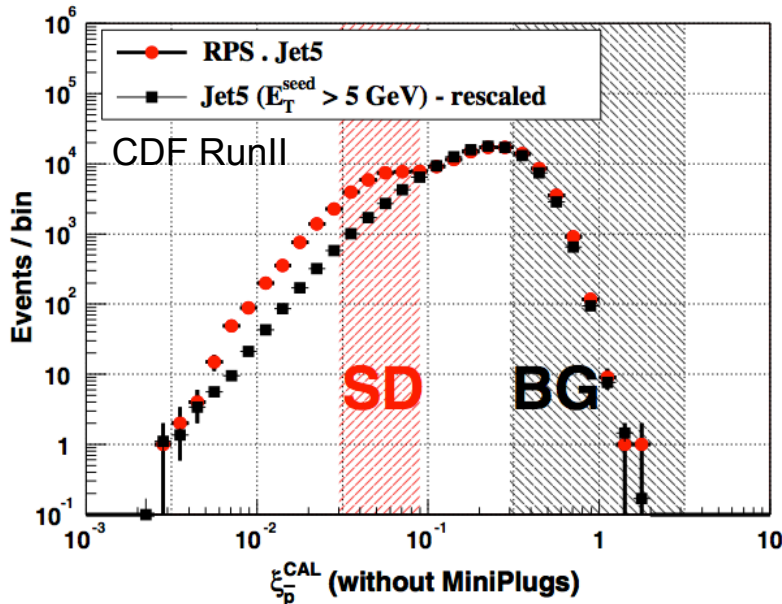
The diffractive structure function measured using DPE events is approximately the same as the one expected from HERA

Diffractive dijets in Run II

PRD 86 (2012) 032009

ξ : momentum loss fraction of pbar

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

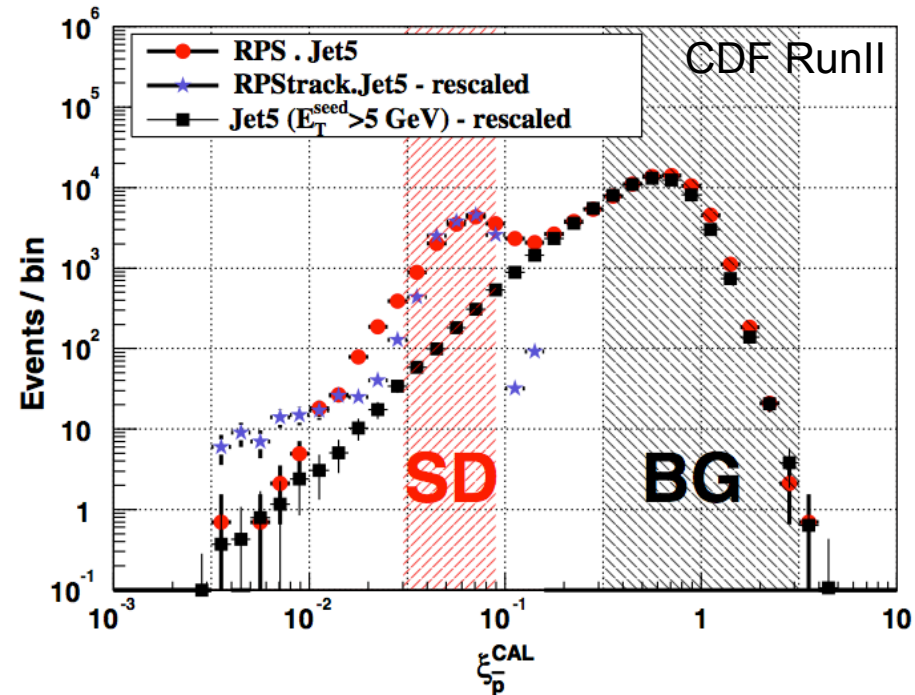
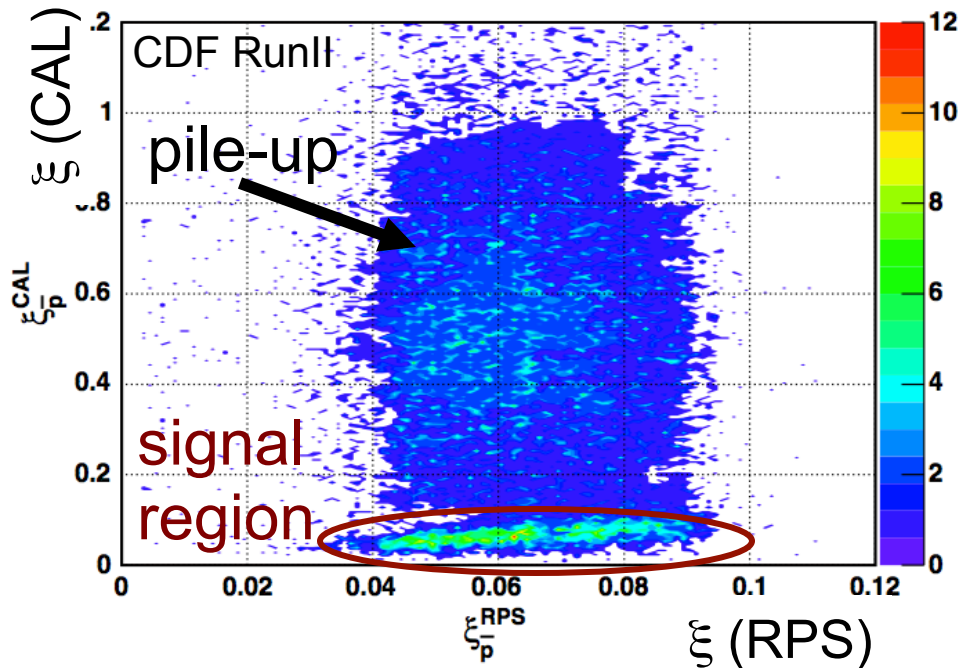


overlap events
(multiple $p\bar{p}$ interactions)

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

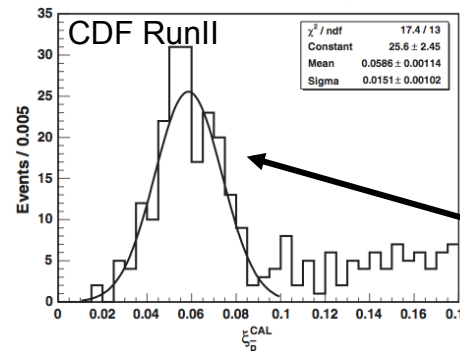
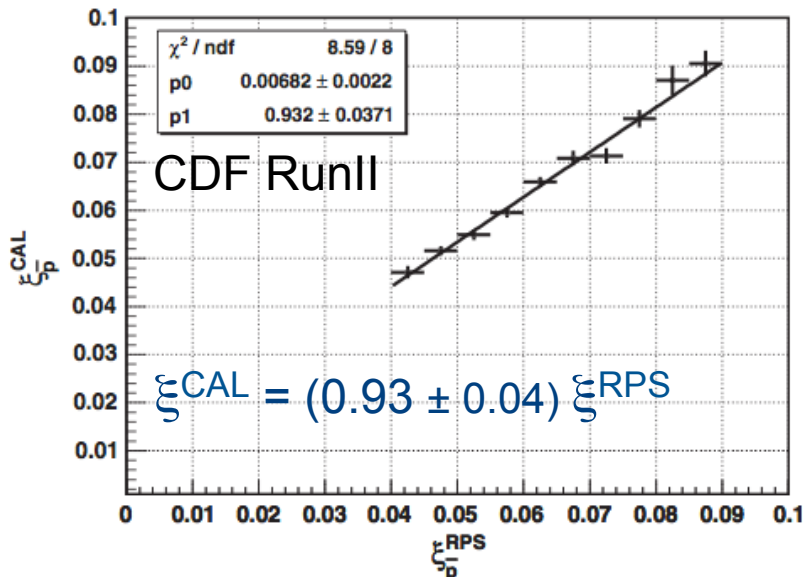
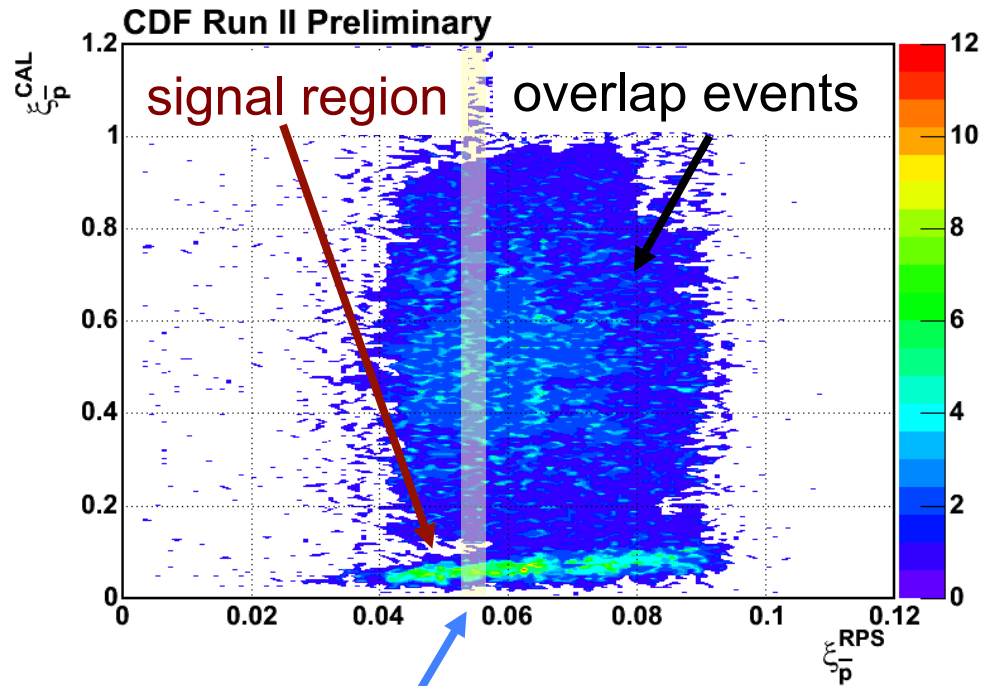
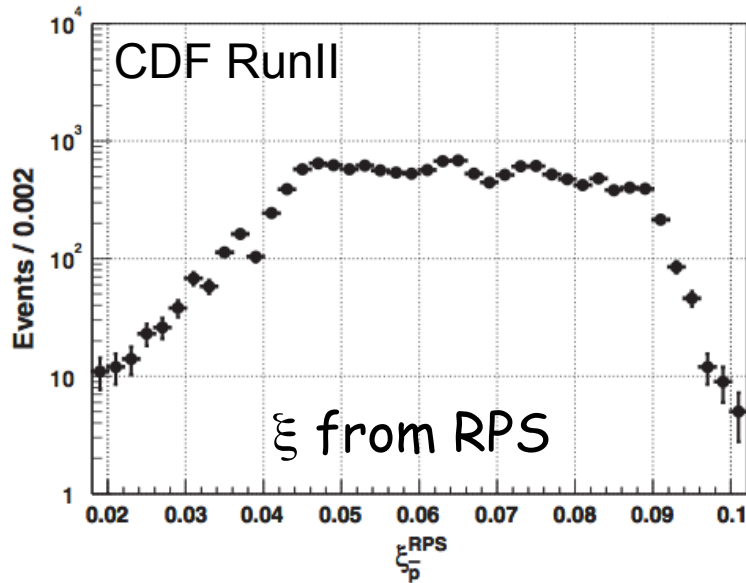
Multiple interactions in Run II

- Multiple proton-antiproton interactions spoil diffractive signature



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

Multiple interactions in Run II

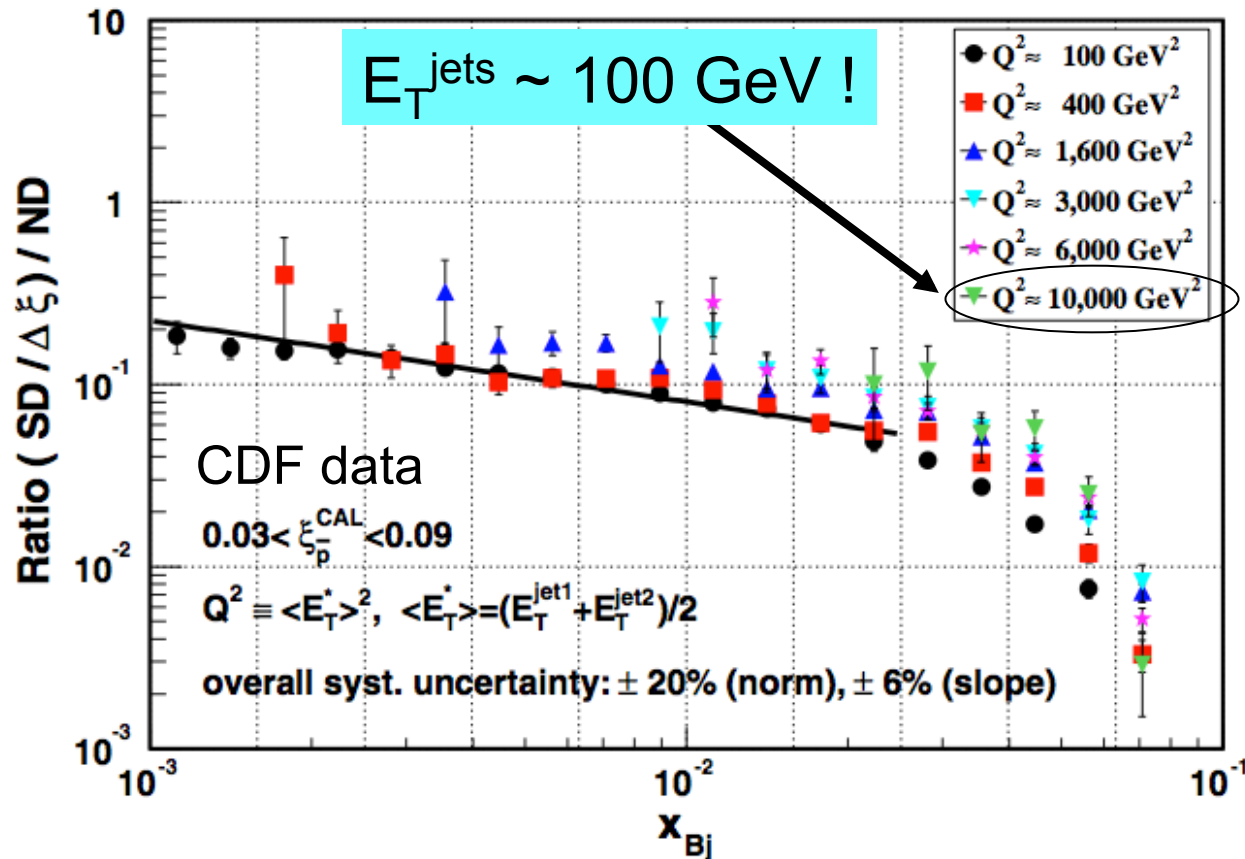


ξ_p^{CAL} distribution
for slice of ξ_p^{RPS}

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

Q² dependence

PRD 86 (2012) 032009



$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_o \cdot x_{Bj}^r$$

$$r = -0.44 \pm 0.04$$

consistent w/Run1 result

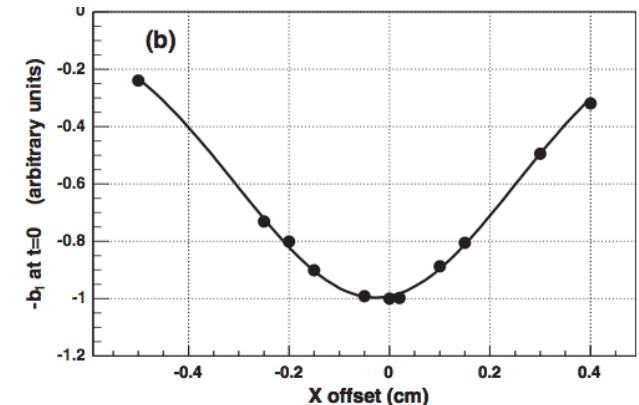
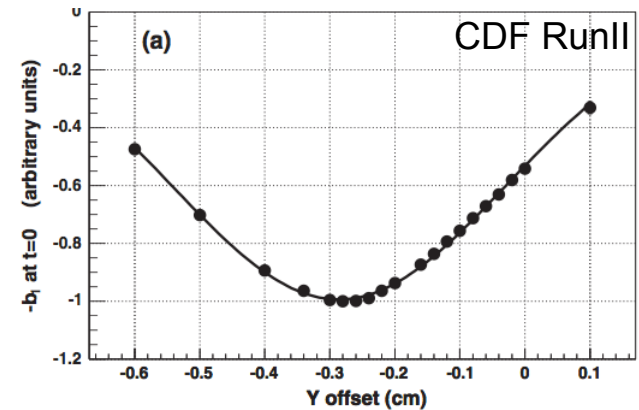
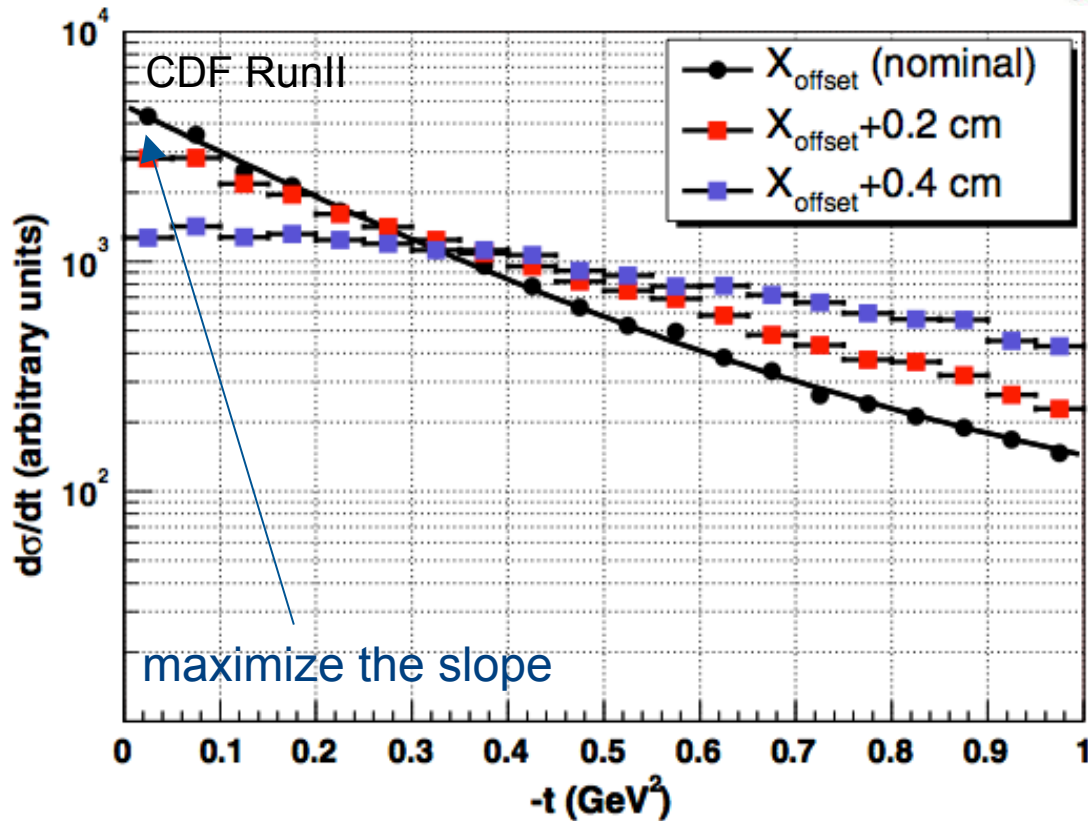
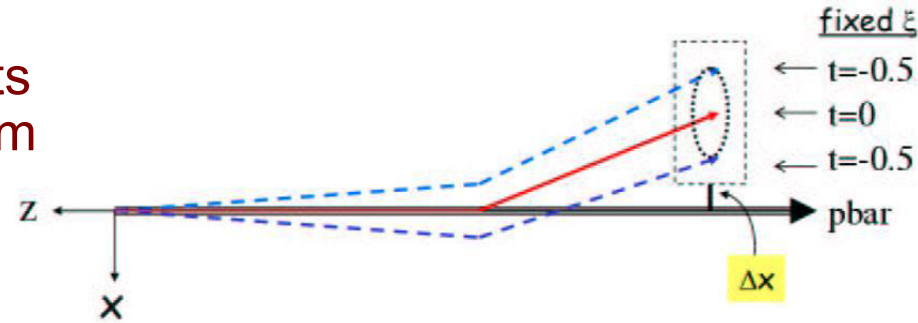
small Q² dependence for 100 < Q² < 10,000 GeV²

⇒ Pomeron evolves as proton

RPS dynamic alignment

arXiv:0606024, PRD 86 (2012) 032009

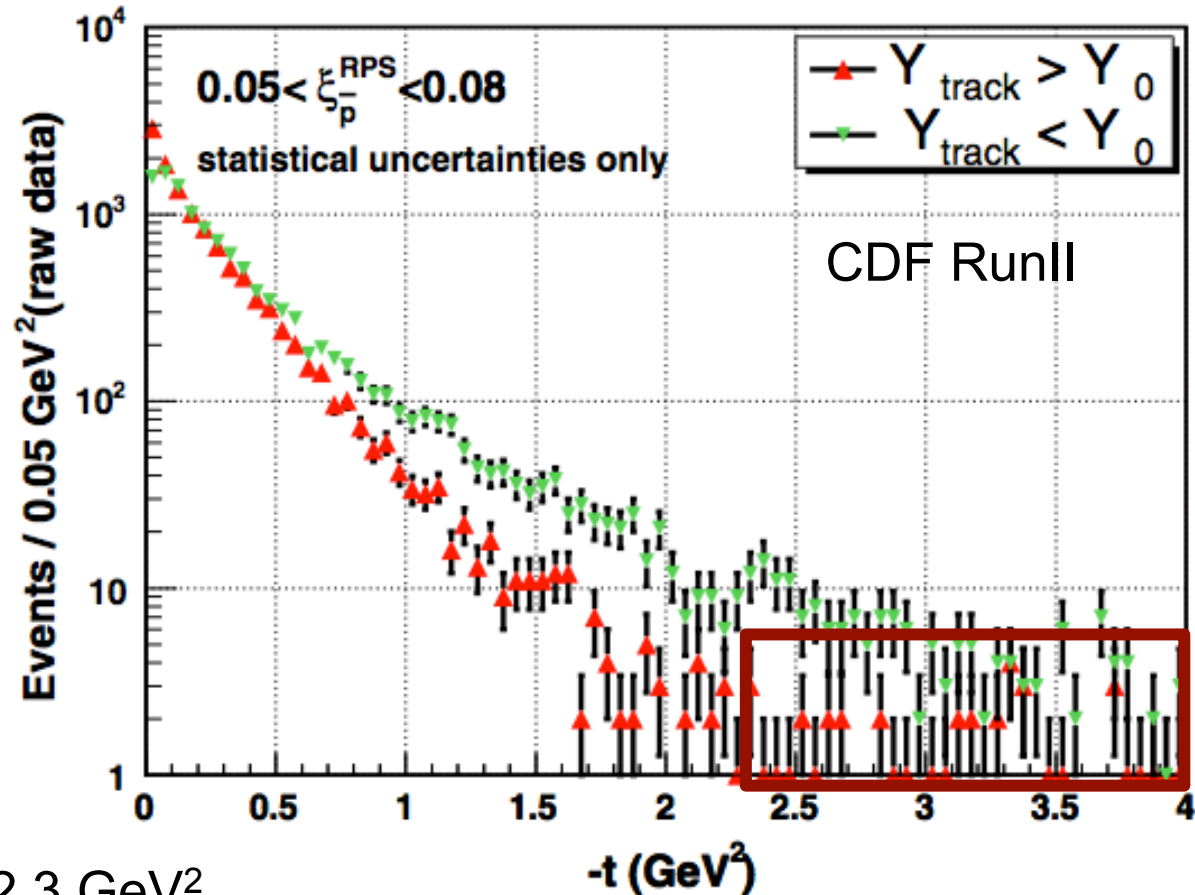
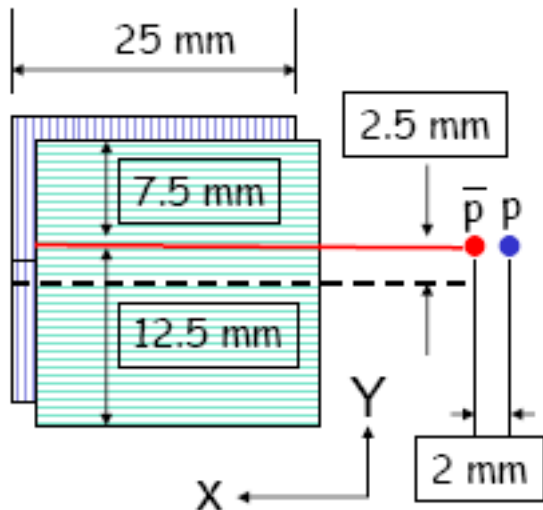
Method: iteratively **adjust X and Y offsets** from nominal beam axis until a **maximum** in the b-slope is obtained at $t=0$



Background evaluation

PRD 86 (2012) 032009

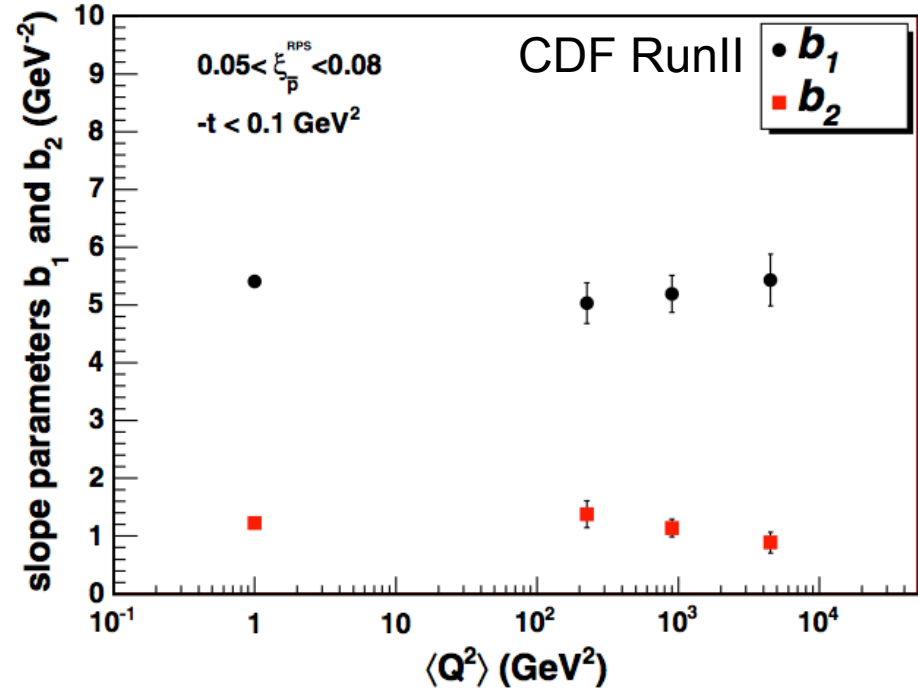
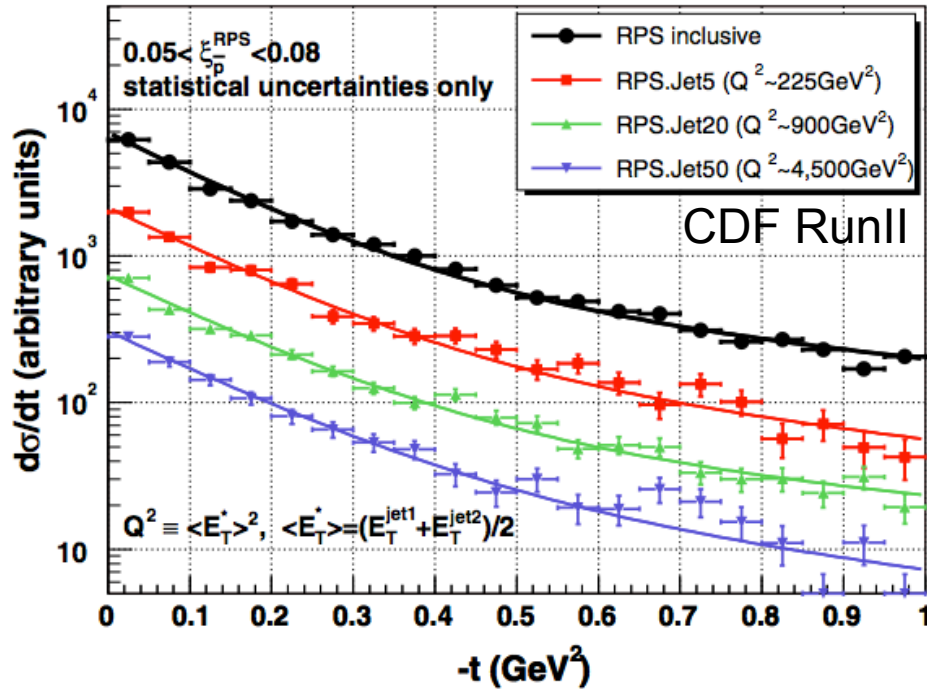
- Schematic view of tracker



- Tracker's upper edge: $|t|=2.3 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Lower edge at $|t|=6.5 \text{ GeV}^2$ (not shown)
- Background level: region of $Y_{\text{track}} > Y_0$ data for $|t| > 2.3 \text{ GeV}^2$

$|t|$ distribution

PRD 86 (2012) 032009



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = N_{\text{norm}} (A_1 e^{b_1 t} + A_2 e^{b_2 t})$$

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

$|t|$ distribution (cont.)

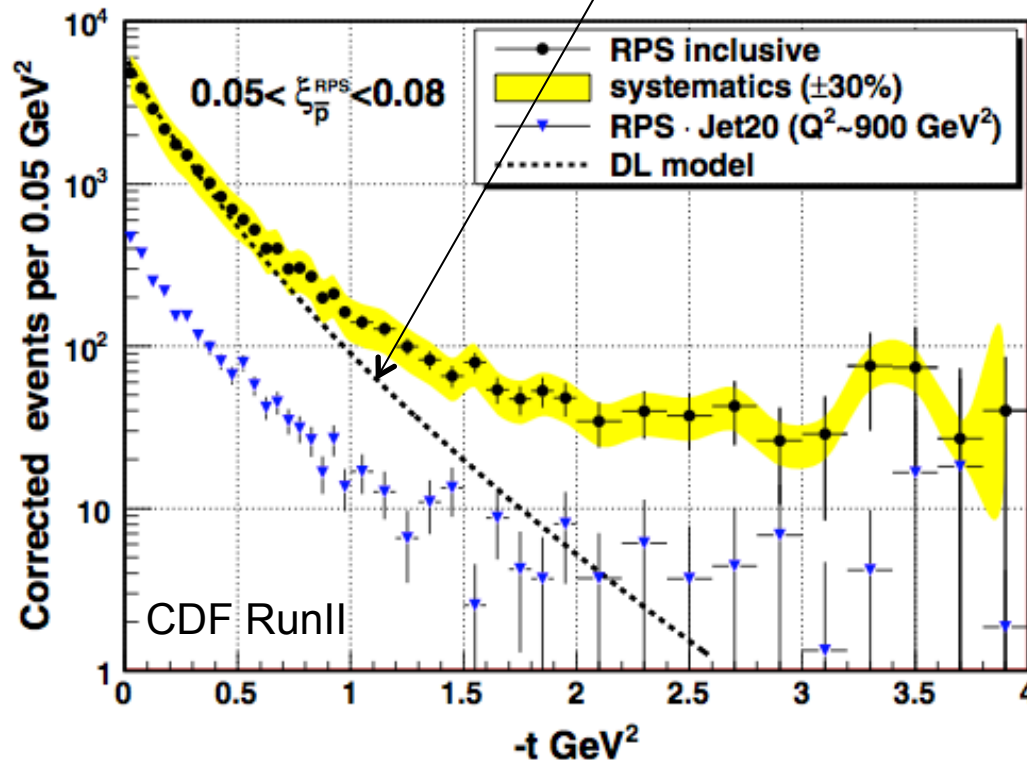
PRD 86 (2012) 032009

- Extend analysis up to $|t|=4 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $0.05 < \xi^{\text{RPS}} < 0.08 \Rightarrow M_X \sim 500 \text{ GeV}$

Donnachie, Landshoff, PLB518(2001)63

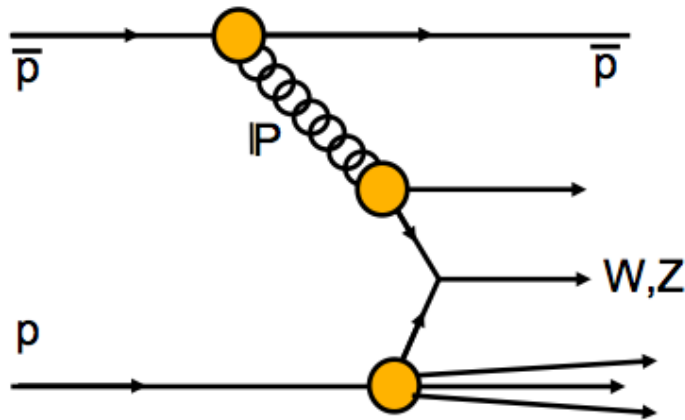
- Low-x: good agreement with DL
- High-x: data above DL model

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{SD}}}{dt} = N_{\text{norm}} F_1(t)^2 \exp\left[2\alpha' \cdot \ln\frac{1}{\xi} \cdot t\right]$$



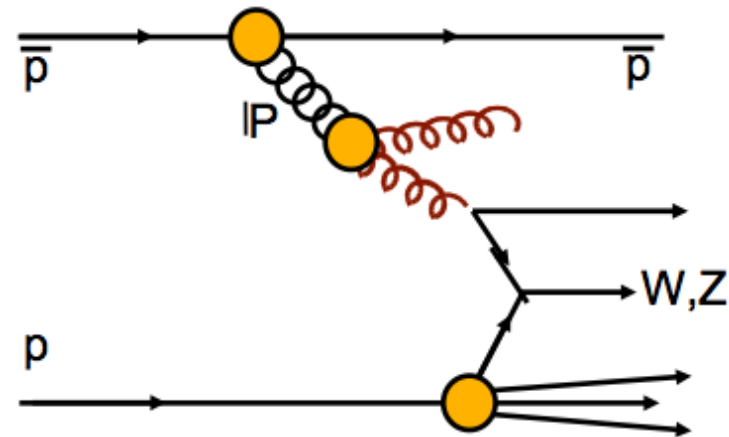
Diffractive W/Z production

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 α_s . Can look at additional jet.

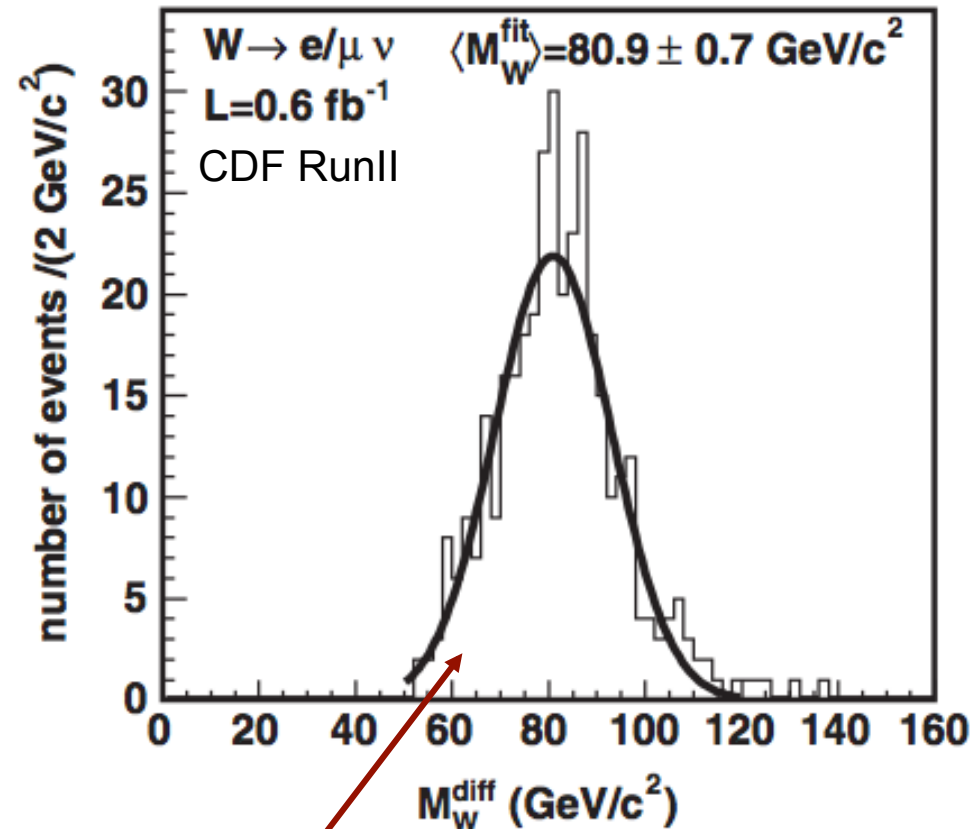
Diffraction W/Z production (cont.)

PRD 82 (2010) 112004

- Identify diffractive events using RPS
 - rapidity gaps used in RunI
- Calculate ξ from calorimeter
- In W production, difference $\xi^{cal} - \xi^{RPS}$ is due to missing E_T , and η_ν .

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

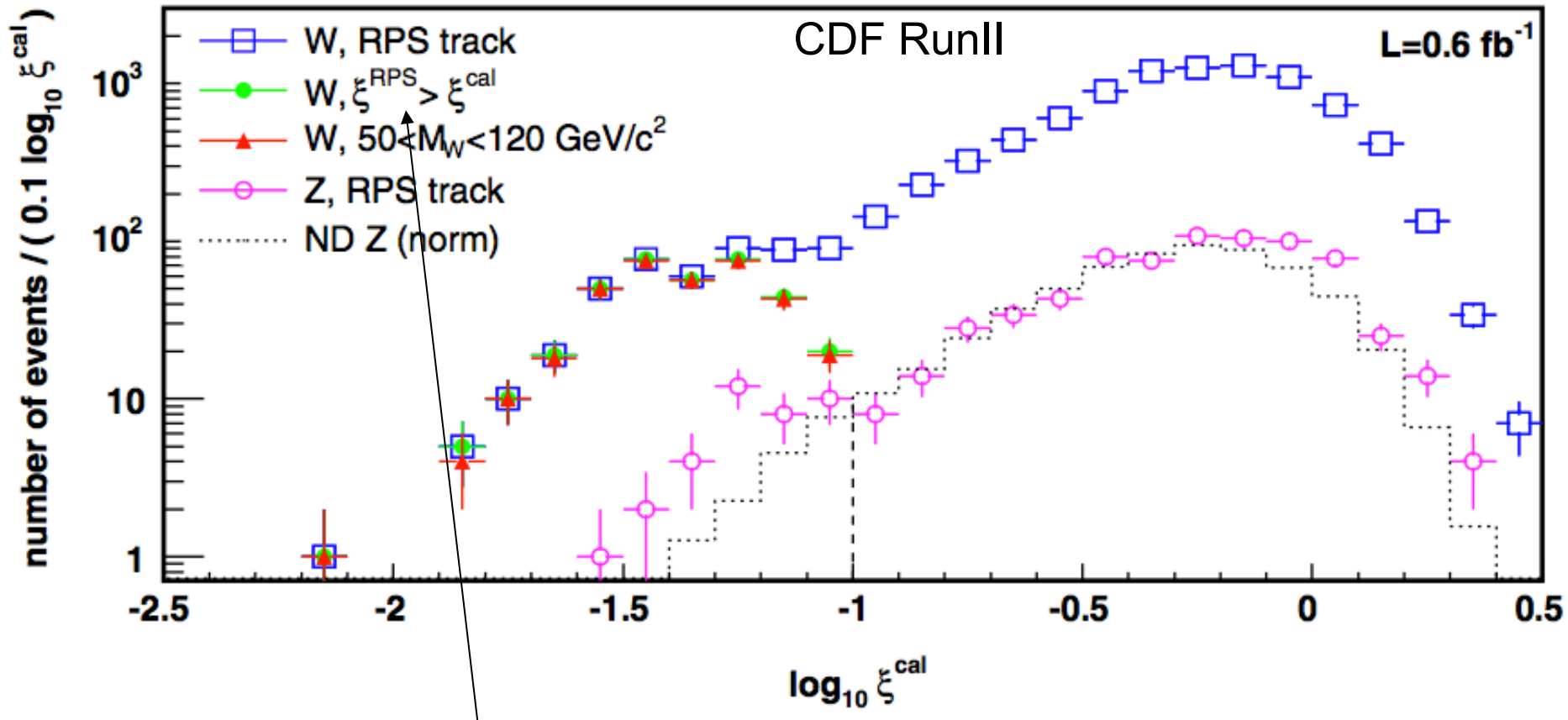
- allows estimate neutrino and W kinematics, x_{Bj}



reconstruct W invariant mass

Diffractive W/Z production (cont.)

PRD 82 (2010) 112004



- Requiring $\xi^{\text{cal}} < \xi^{\text{RPS}}$ removes most events with multiple interactions
- $50 < M_W < 120 \text{ GeV}$ cleans up possible misreconstructed events

Diffraction W/Z measurement

PRD 82 (2010) 112004

- Measured fractions:

$$R_W = [1.00 \pm 0.05(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst})]\%$$
$$R_Z = [0.88 \pm 0.21(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst})]\%$$

- Run I diffractive W studies performed with rapidity gap instead of RPS
- CDF: PRL 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: PLB 574 (2003)169
 - Fraction of events with rapidity gap:
 - W: **[0.89^{+0.19}_{-0.17}]%**
 - Z: **[1.44^{+0.61}_{-0.52}]%**
 - [If correction for rapidity gap acceptance is applied...R(W): 5.1%]

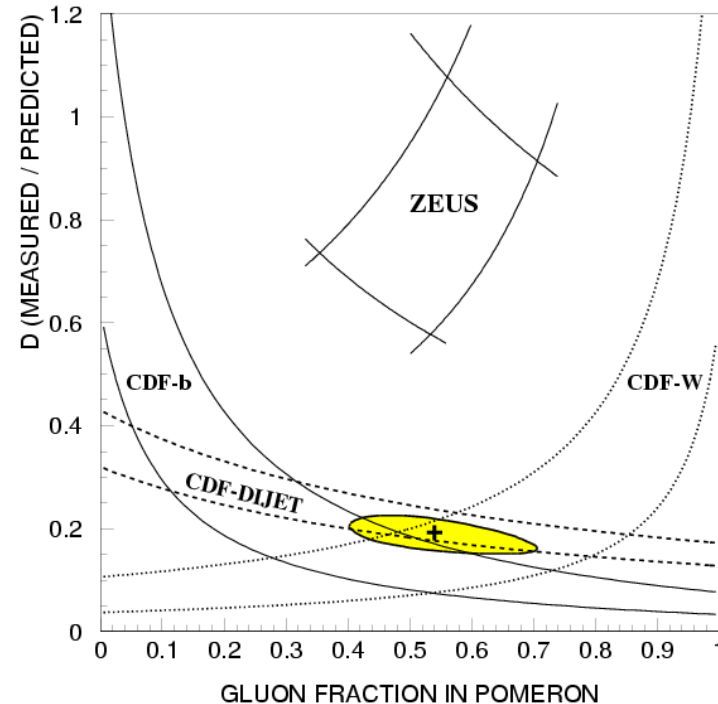
Diffractive rates

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

Measured SD/ND fractions at 1.8 TeV

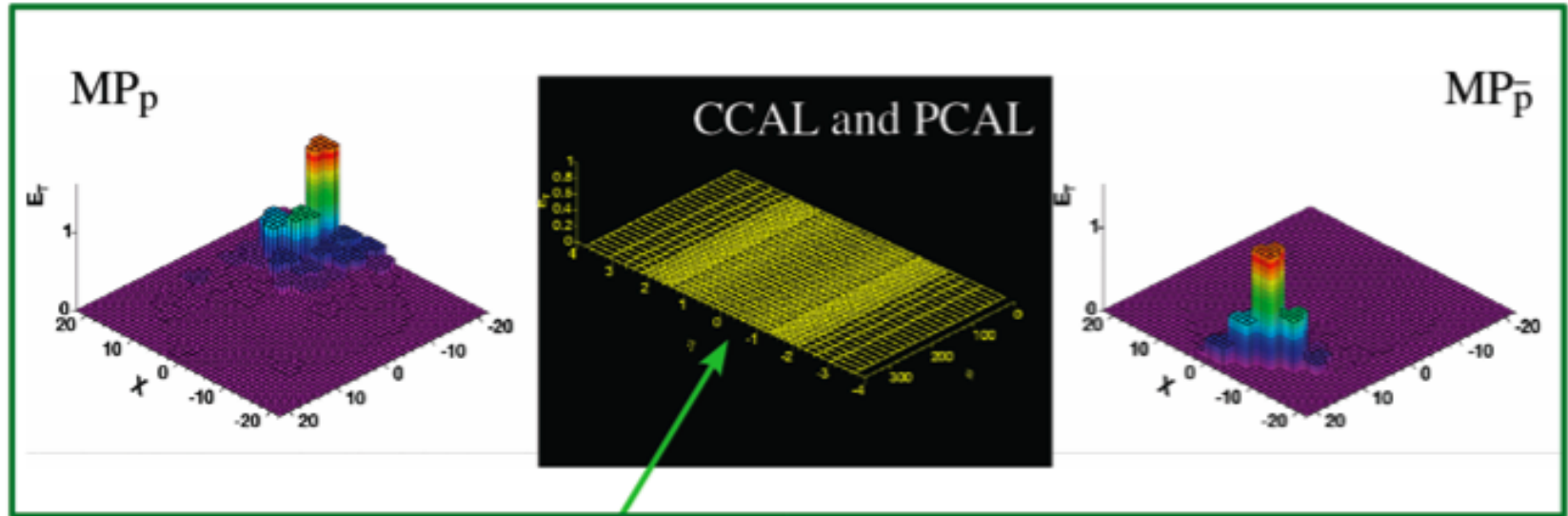
PRL	process	fraction [%]
84 (1997) 2698	W(ev)	1.15 (0.55)
PLB 574 (2003) 169	Z	1.44 (0.60)
84 (1997) 2636	jet-jet	0.75 (0.10)
84 (2000) 232	b	0.62 (0.25)
87 (2001) 241802-1	J/ ψ	1.45 (0.25)

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



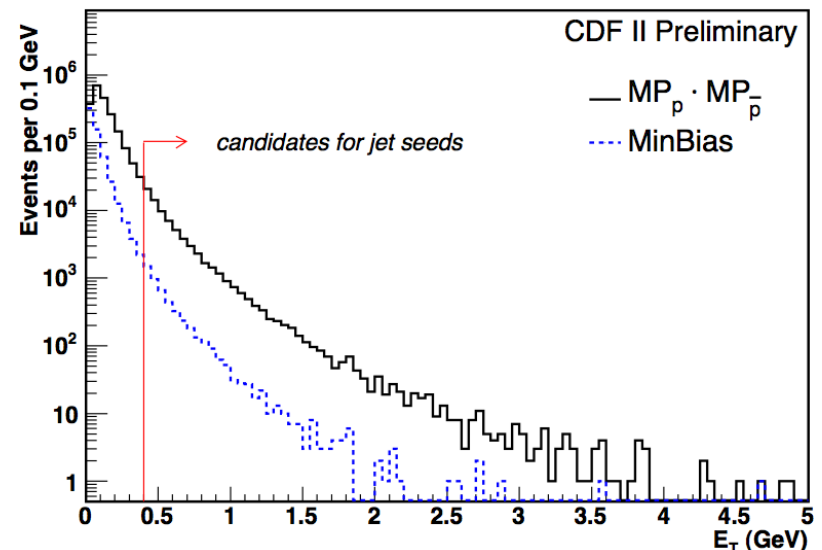
- All SD/ND fractions $\sim 1\%$ \Rightarrow uniform suppression
- Different sensitivities to quark/gluon \Rightarrow gluon fraction $f_g = 0.54$ (0.15)

Central gap between forward jets

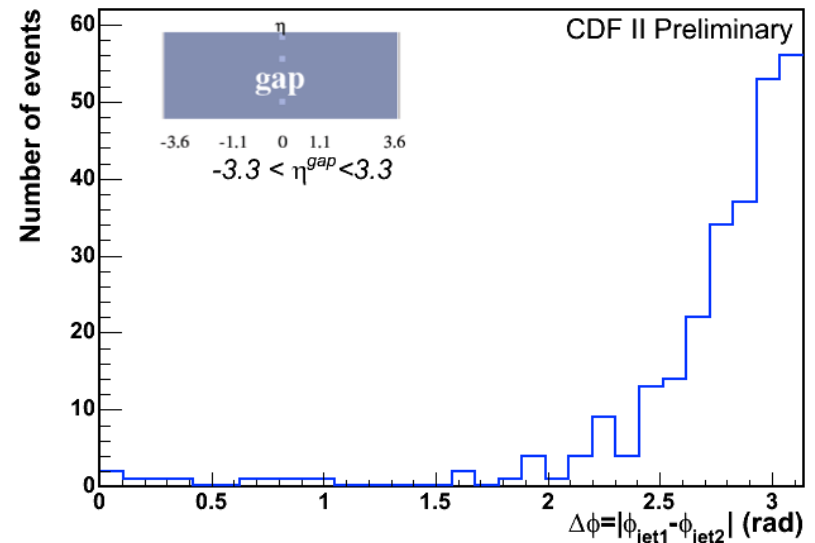
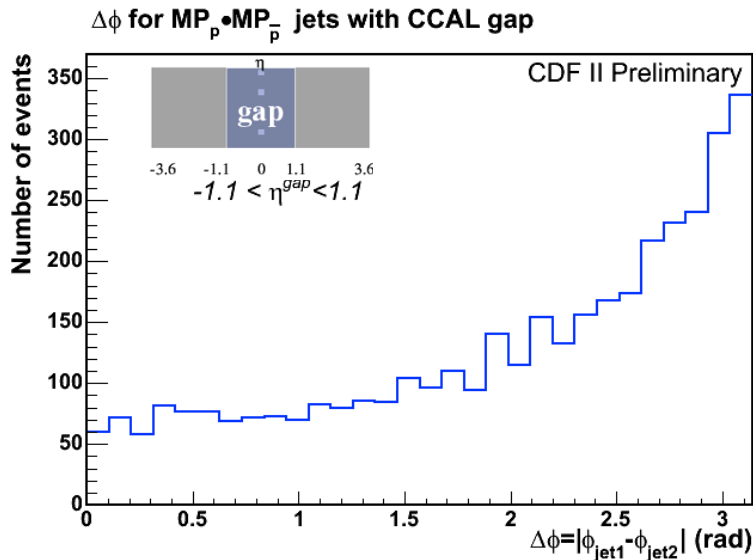
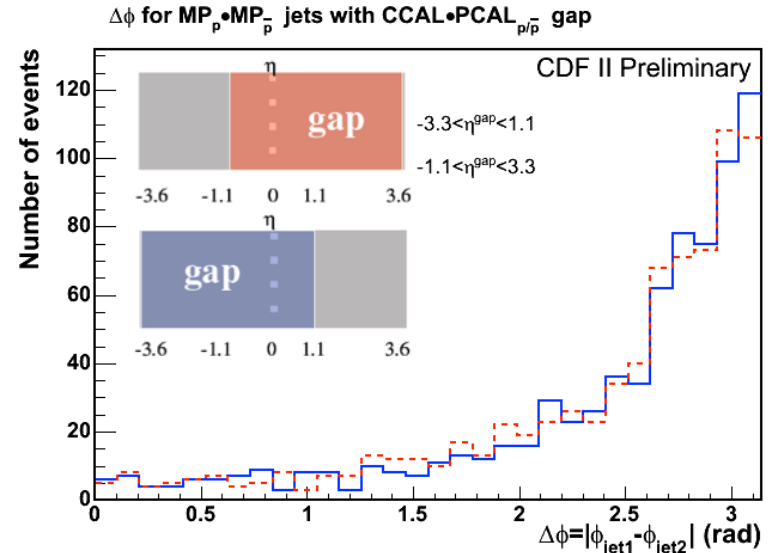
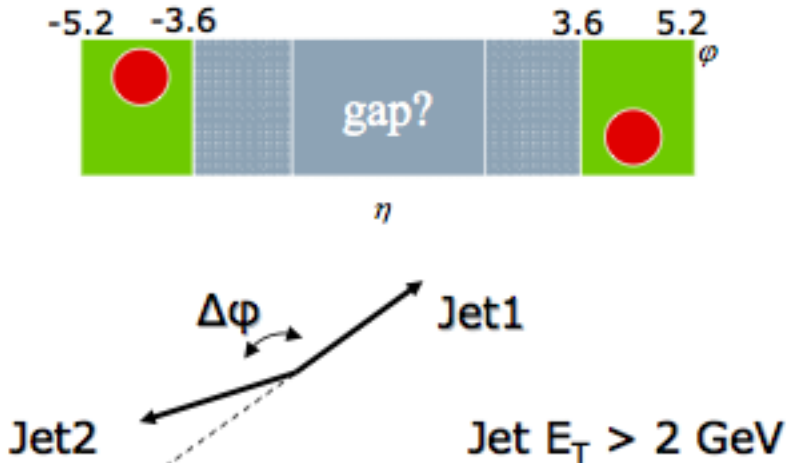


Rapidity gap in Central and Plug calorimeter

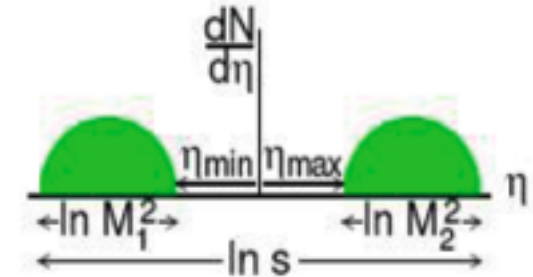
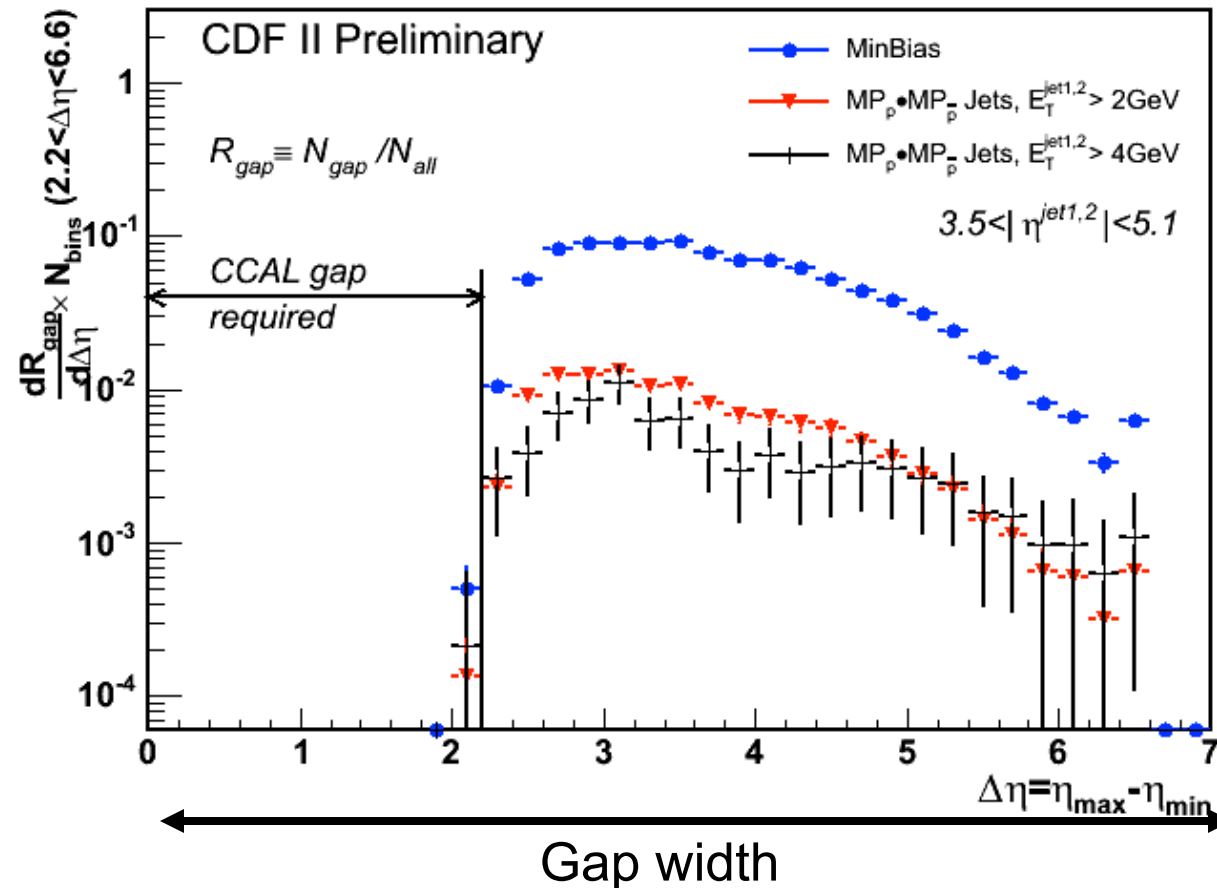
- Characterize gap formation
 - fraction of gap events (soft and hard interactions)
 - dependence on gap size
- Mueller-Navelet jets



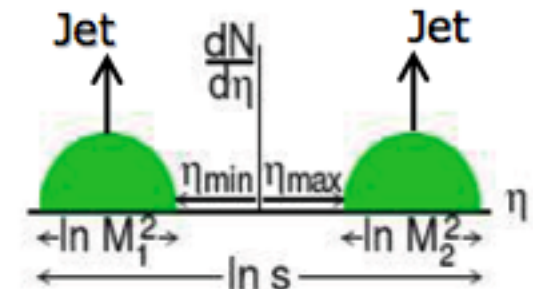
Jet $\Delta\phi$ correlation



Rapidity gap event fraction

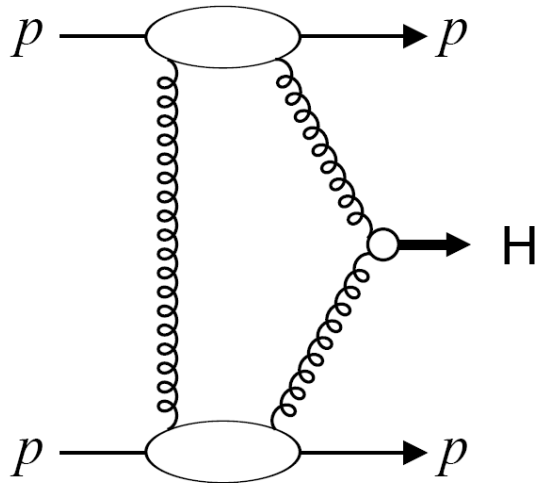


versus



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

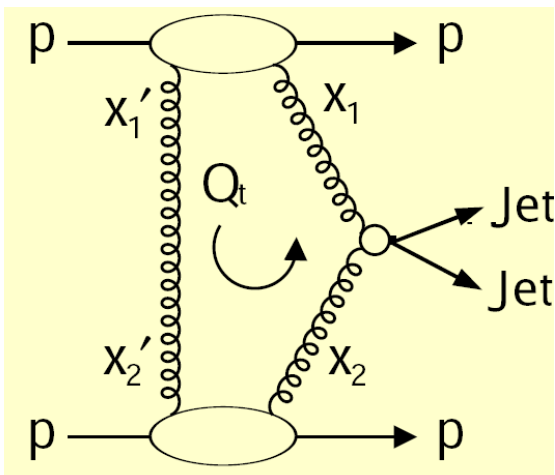
Exclusive production



- ✓ clean process
- ✓ exclusive $b\bar{b}$ suppressed ($J_z=0$ selection rule)

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

Attractive Higgs production channel at the LHC



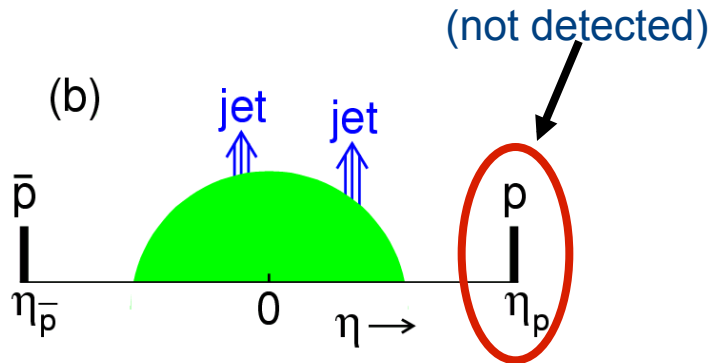
⇒ much larger cross section

Goal:

- measure exclusive dijet production
- test/calibrate Higgs predictions at LHC

Exclusive dijets in Run I

PRL 85 (2000) 4215



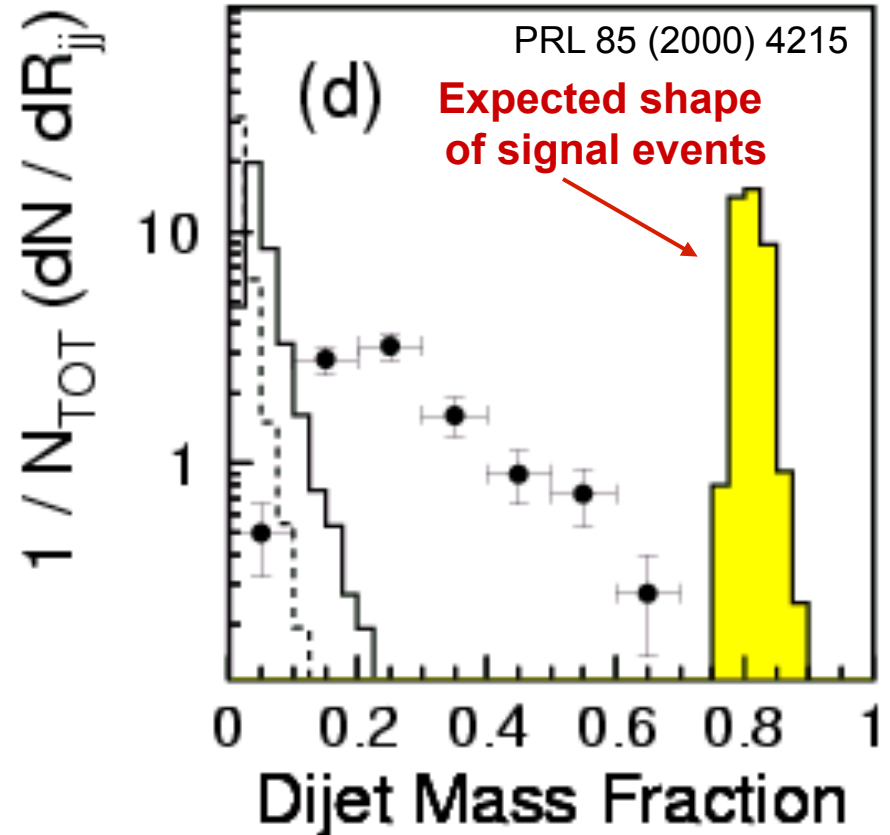
Mass fraction:

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

Exclusive dijet limit:

Run I: PRL 85 (2000) 4215

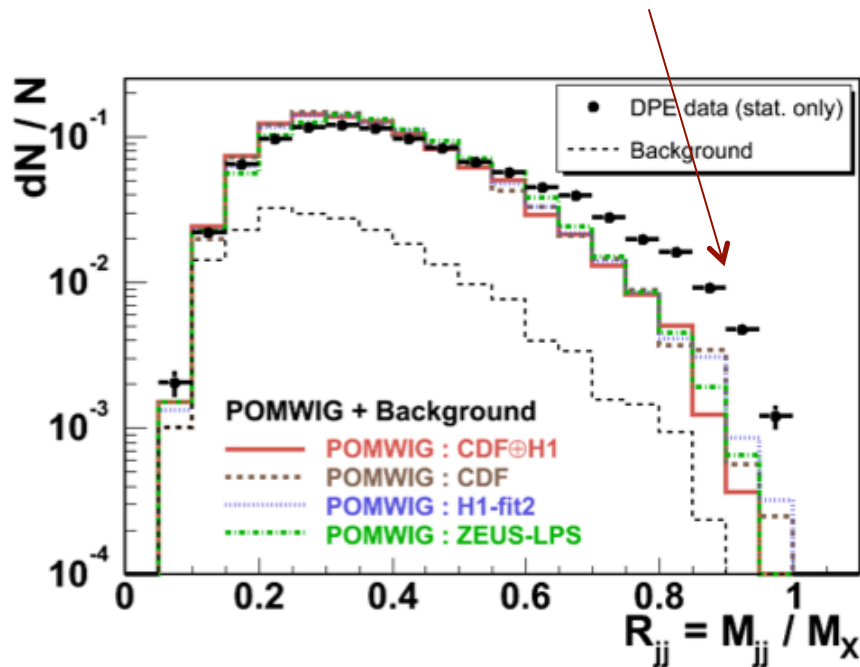
$\Rightarrow \sigma_{jj} (\text{excl.}) < 3.7 \text{ nb (95\% CL)}$



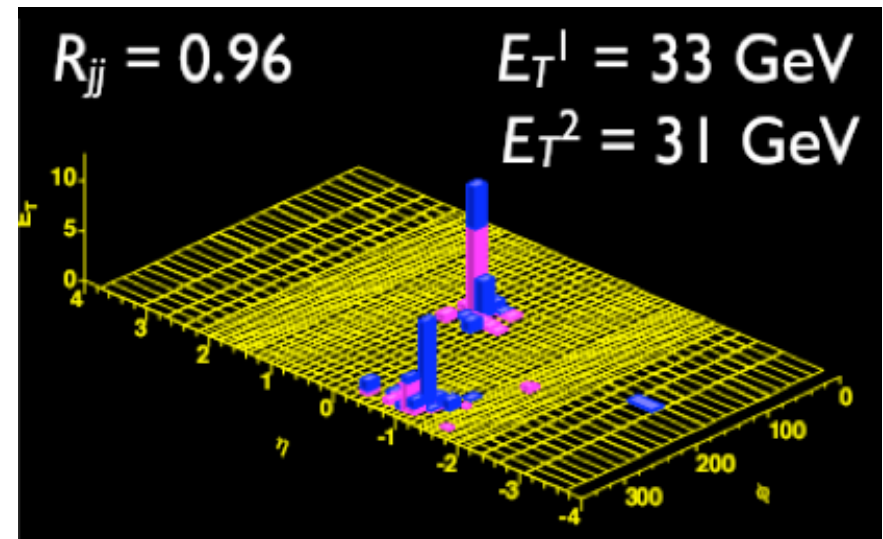
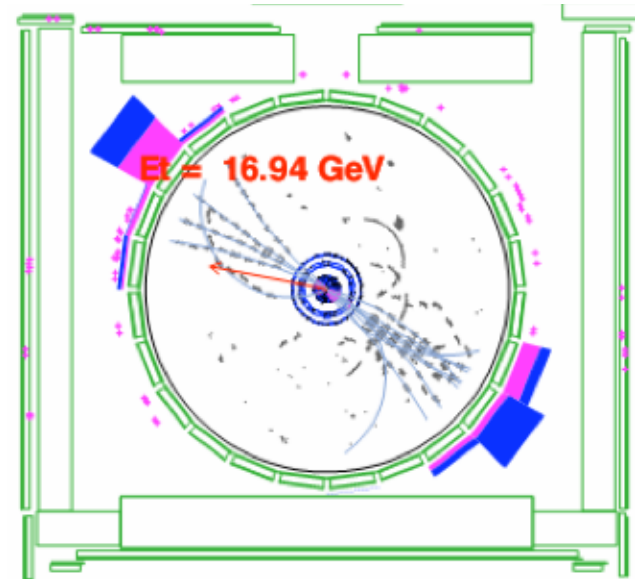
Observation of exclusive dijets

PRD 77 (2008) 052004

Observe excess over inclusive DPE at large M_{jj}

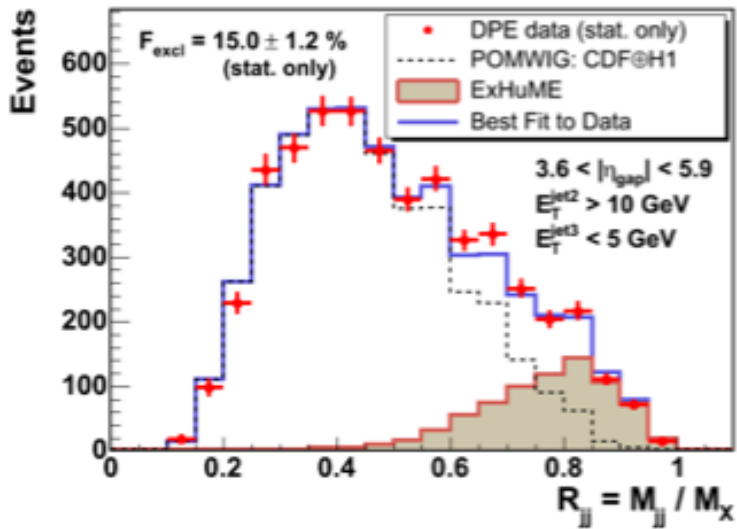


⇒ exclusive signal?



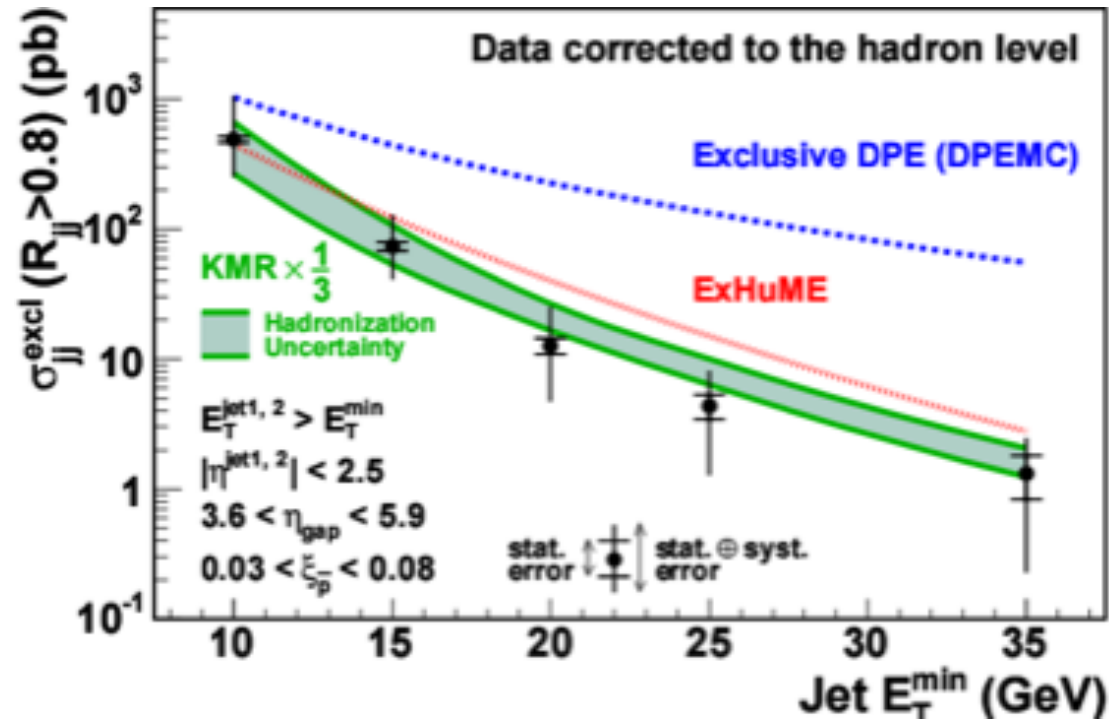
Exclusive dijet cross section

PRD 77 (2008) 052004



Calculation by KMR is consistent within its uncertainty (factor of ~3)

EPJC 14(2000)525



Exclusive dijets w/heavy flavor

Theory:

$J_z=0$ spin selection rule

$gg \rightarrow gg$ dominant contribution at LO

$gg \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ suppressed when $M_{jj} \gg m_q$

Experimental method:

normalize R_{jj} for $q\bar{q}$ to R_{jj} for all jets

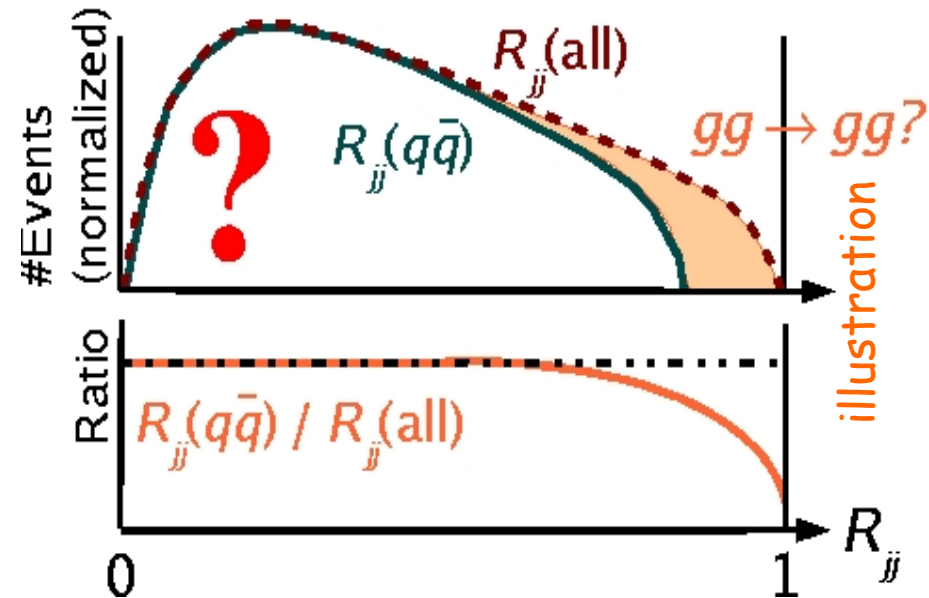
\Rightarrow look for event suppression at large R_{jj}

Pros:

- many systematics cancel out
- good HF quarks id
- small g mistag $O(1\%)$

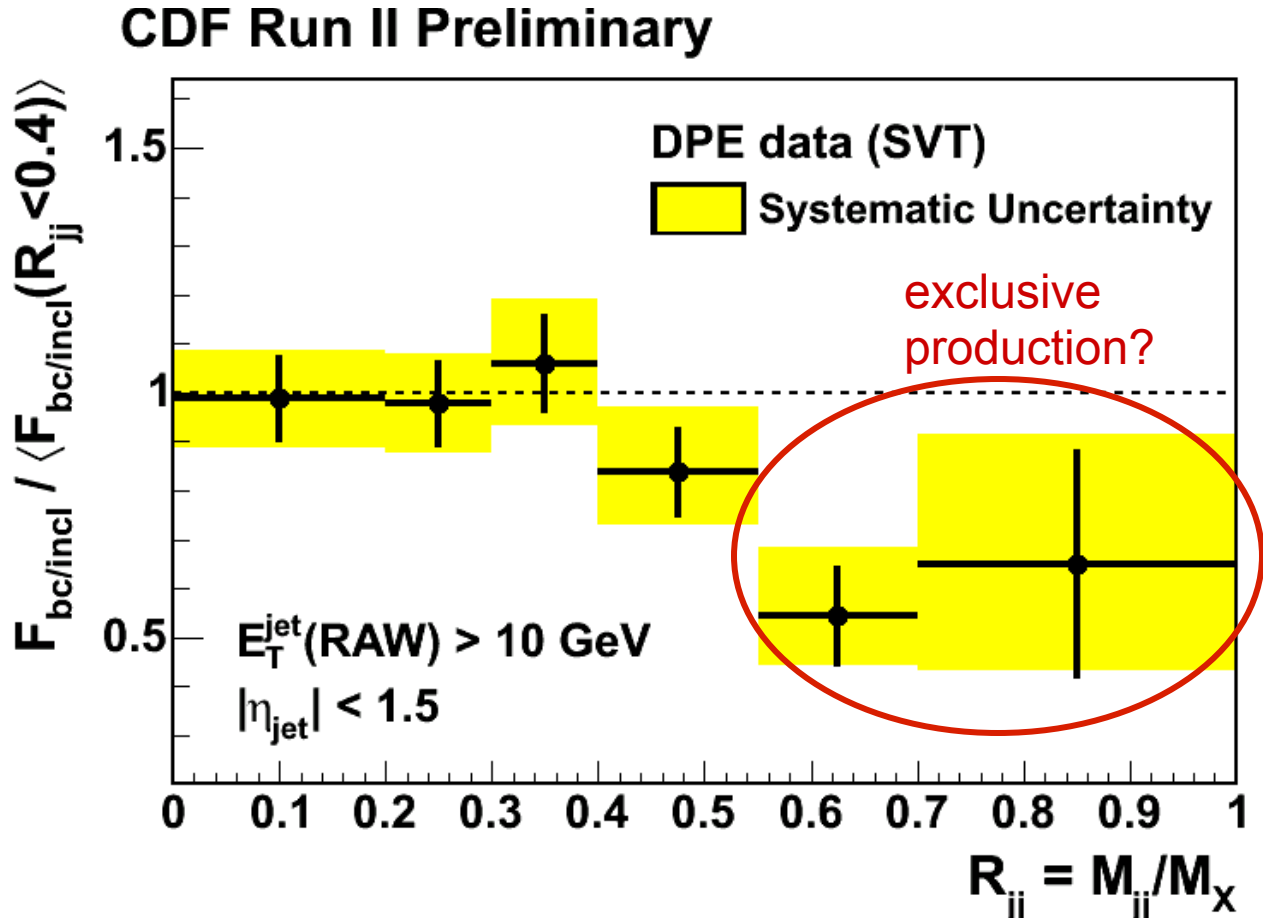
Cons:

- heavy quark mass:
contribution from exclusive b/c



\Rightarrow use b-quark jets

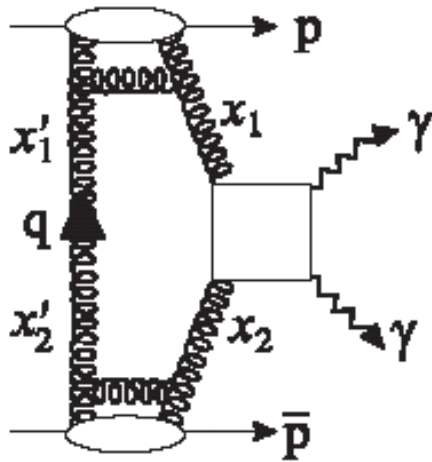
b-tagged jet fraction



ratio of b/c jets to all jets (norm. to $R_{jj} < 0.4$)

⇒ ratio decreases at high R_{jj}

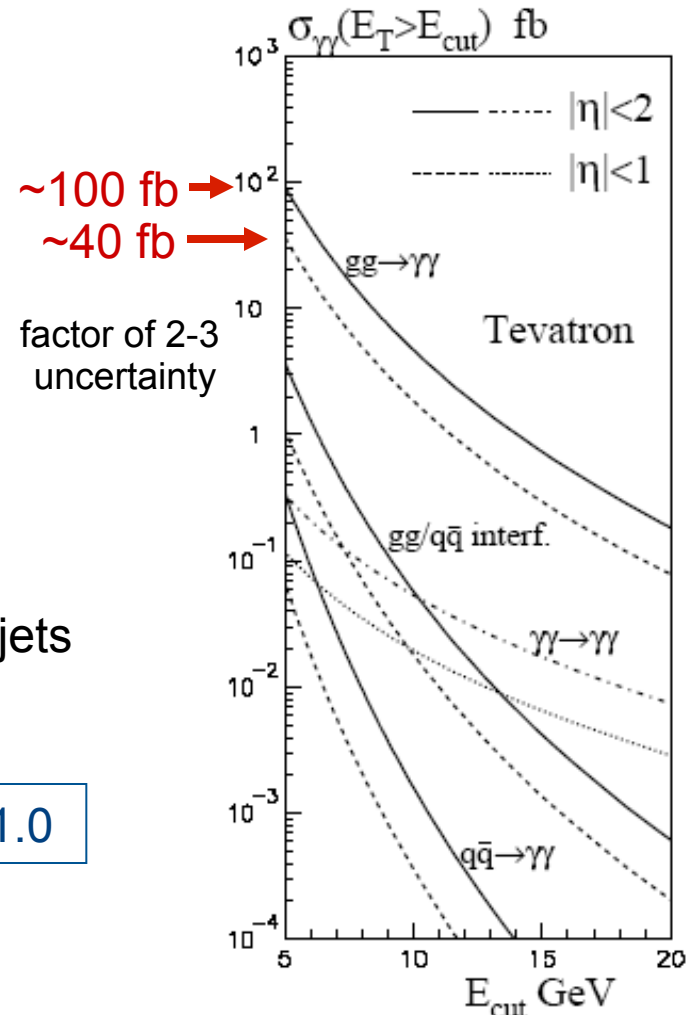
Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ production



- QCD diagram same as pHp
- smaller cross section than exclusive dijets

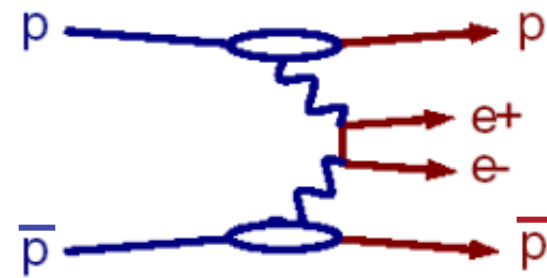
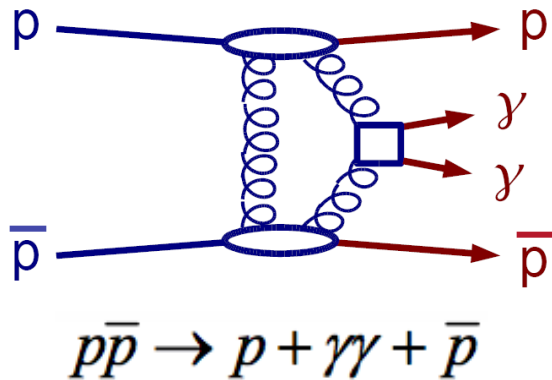
$\sim 40 \text{ events/fb}^{-1}$ with $p_T(\gamma) > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$, $|\eta| < 1.0$

the **effective** luminosity must be considered since additional interactions “populate” gaps



Khoze, Kaidalov, Martin, Ryskin, Stirling, hep-ph/0507040

Exclusive $ee/\gamma\gamma$ search

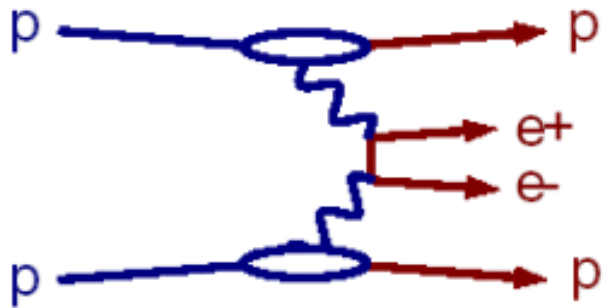


- ✓ do not detect (anti)proton
- ✓ require 2 EM showers ($E_T > 5$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2$)
- ✓ veto all calorimetry and BSCs except 2 EM showers
- ✓ $L \sim 530$ pb $^{-1}$ delivered ($L_{\text{effective}} = 46$ pb $^{-1}$)

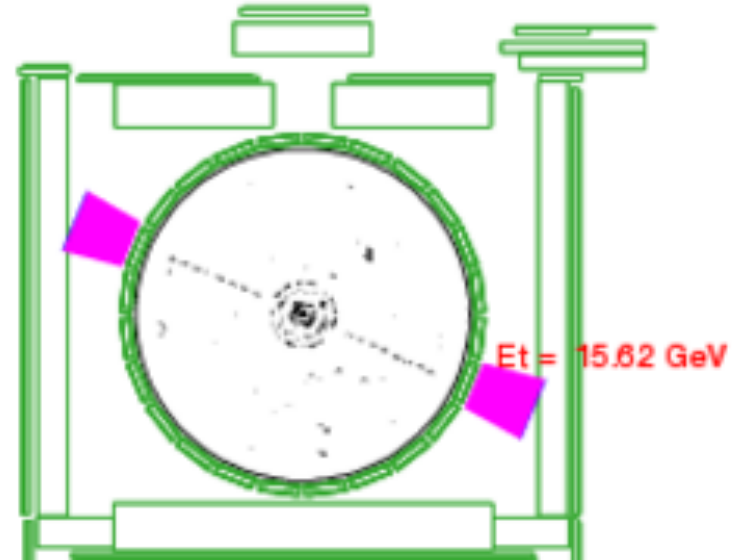
⇒ 19 events have 2 EM showers + "nothing"
caveat: "nothing" above threshold

Exclusive ee search

PRL 98 (2007) 112001



control sample for $\gamma\gamma$ search

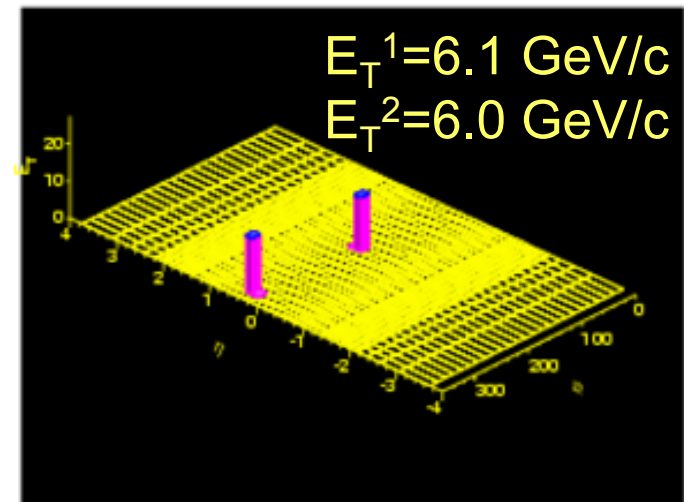


⇒ 16 candidate events found
background: 1.9 ± 0.3 events

$$\sigma_{MEASURED} = 1.6^{+0.5}_{-0.3} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.3 \text{ (sys) pb}$$

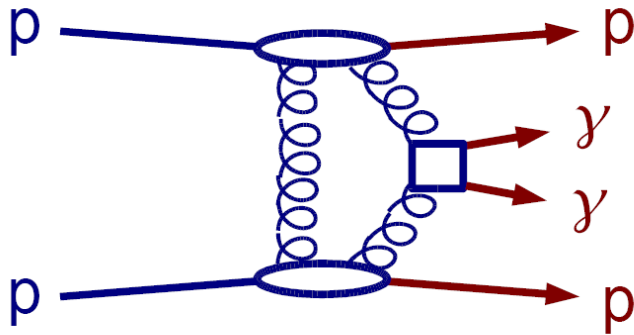
good agreement with LPAIR:

$$\sigma_{LPAIR} = 1.711 \pm 0.008 \text{ pb}$$



Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ search

PRL 99 (2007) 242002



\Rightarrow 3 candidate events found
background: $0.0^{+0.2}_{-0.0}$ events

(study noise, by looking at “zero-bias” events)

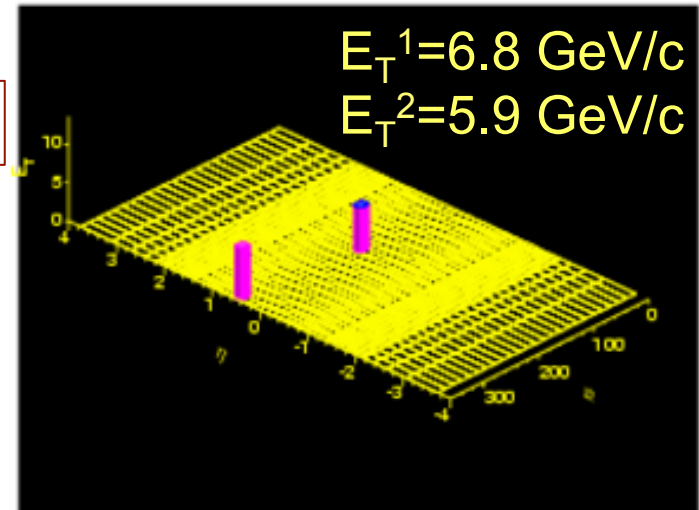
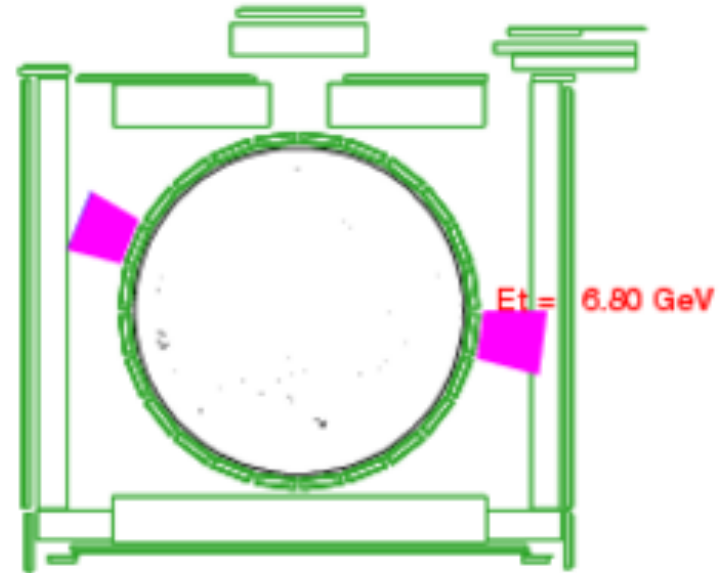
$$\sigma_{\text{measured}} < 410 \text{ fb}$$

limits set, more data

good agreement with KMR:

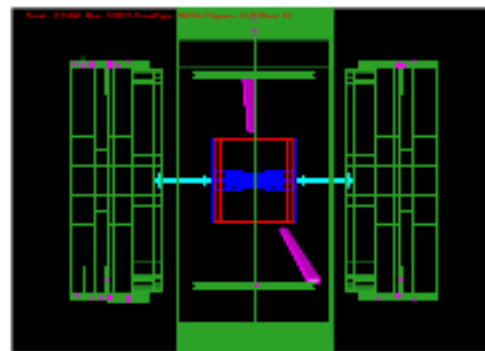
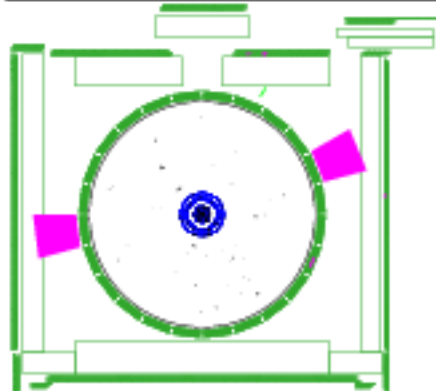
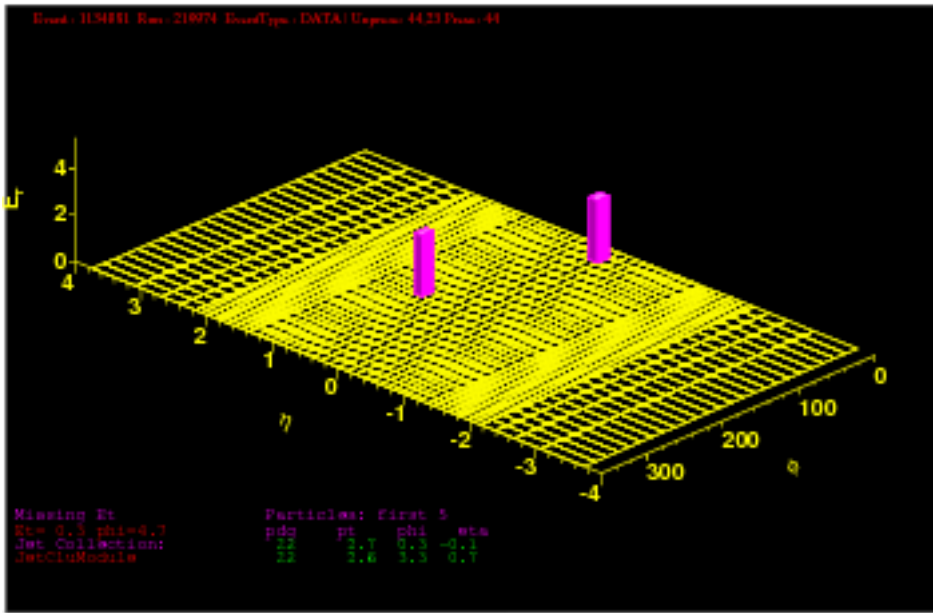
$$\sigma_{\text{KMR}} = 36 \pm {}^{72}_{24} \text{ (x2-3) fb}$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_H \sim 10 \text{ fb}$
within a factor $\sim 2-3$, higher in MSSM



Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ search

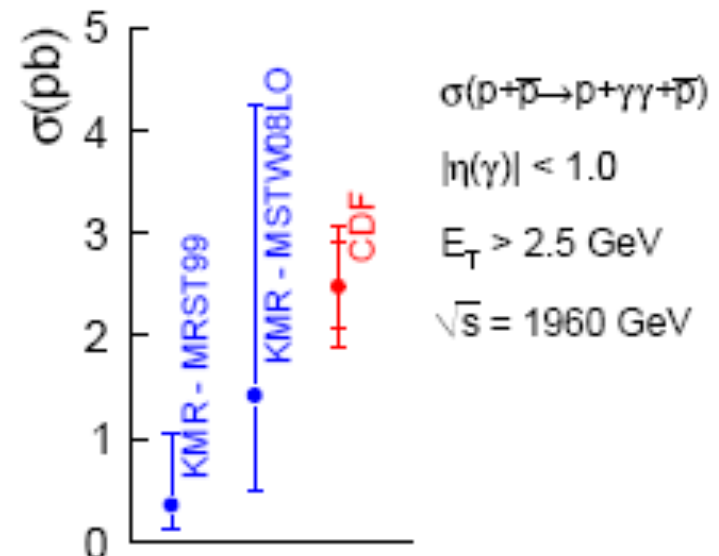
PRL 108 (2012) 081801



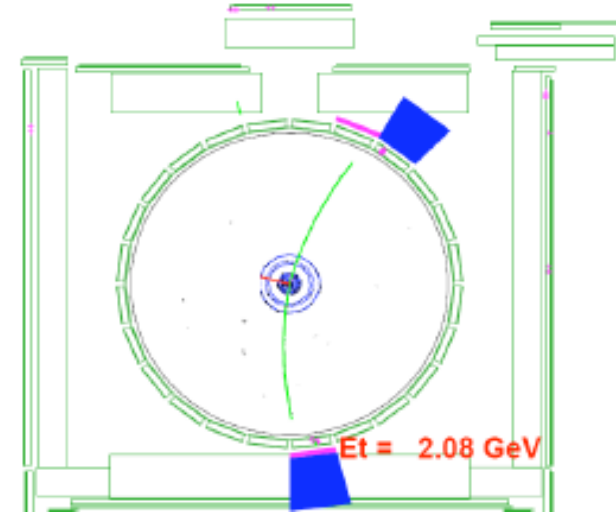
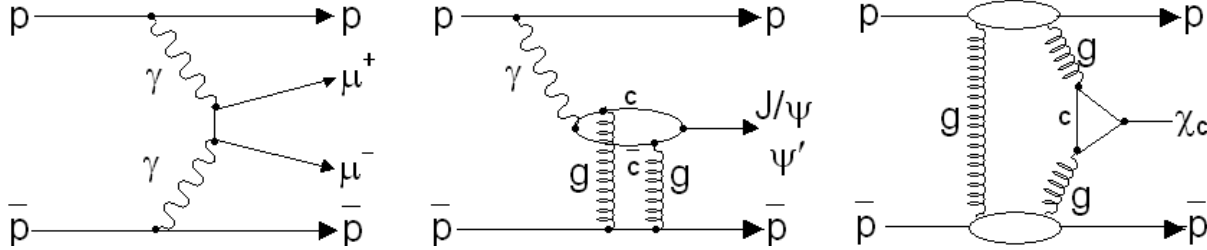
- Observed 43 events:

$$\sigma_{\gamma\gamma_{\text{excl}}} = 2.48_{-0.35}^{+0.40}(\text{stat})_{-0.51}^{+0.40}(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$$

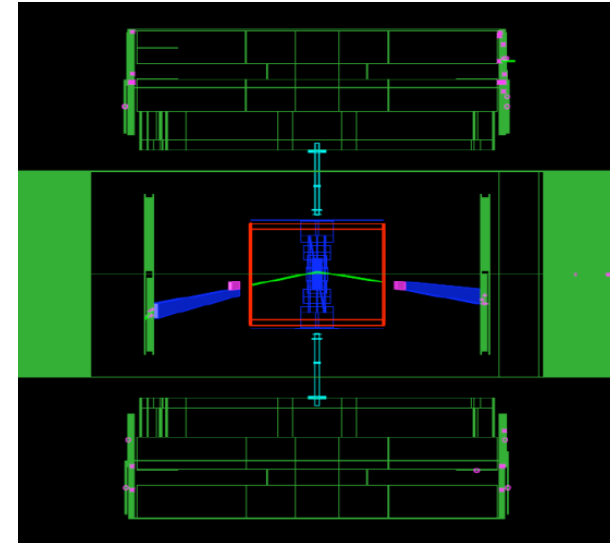
- Good agreement with theoretical predictions



Exclusive dimuons



- trigger: muon+track+forward rapidity gap (BSCs)
- two oppositely charged muon tracks with $p_T > 1.4$ GeV
- $L = 1.48/\text{fb}$, with $L_{\text{eff}} \sim 140/\text{pb}$



Exclusive J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$

PRL 102 (2009) 242001

J/ψ production

243 ± 21 events

$d\sigma/dy = 3.92 \pm 0.62$ nb

Theoretical predictions

- 2.8 nb [Szczyrek07]
- 2.7 nb [Klein&Nystrand04]
- 3.4 nb [Motkya&Watt08]

$Y(2S)$ production

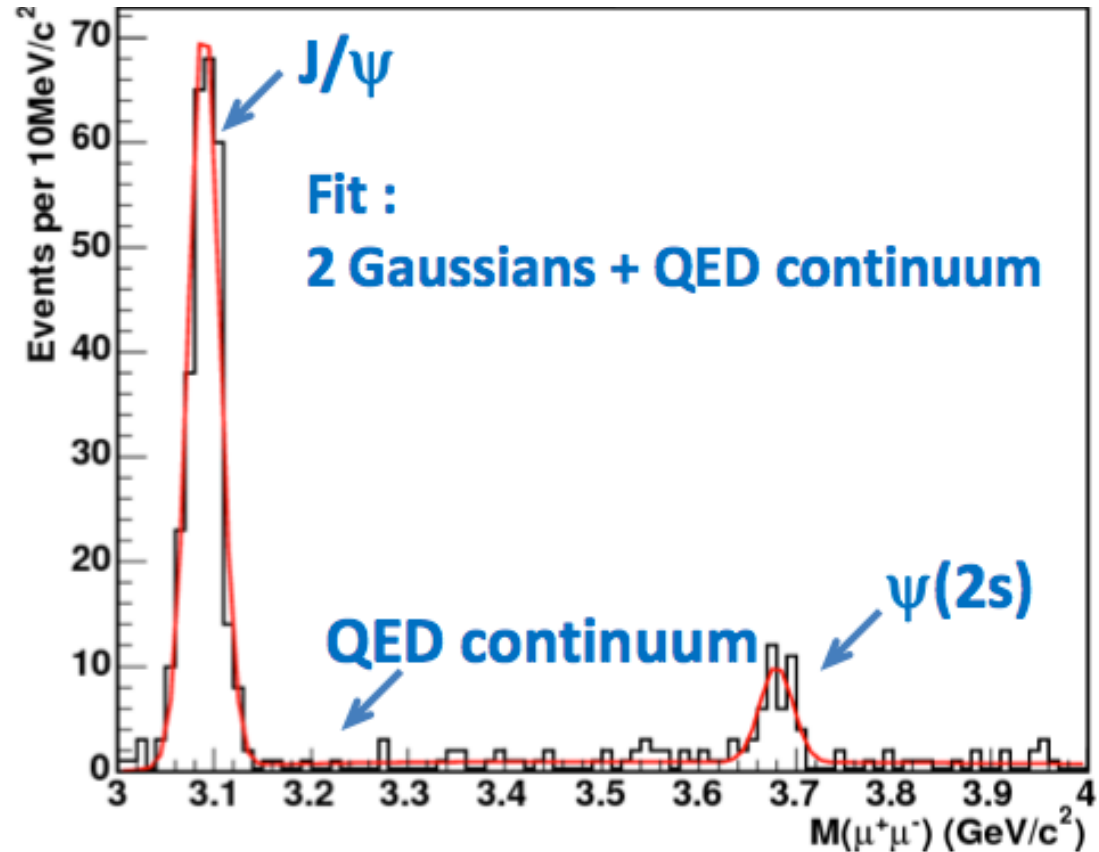
34 ± 7 events

$d\sigma/dy = 0.54 \pm 0.15$ nb

$R = \gamma(2S) / J/\psi = 0.14 \pm 0.05$

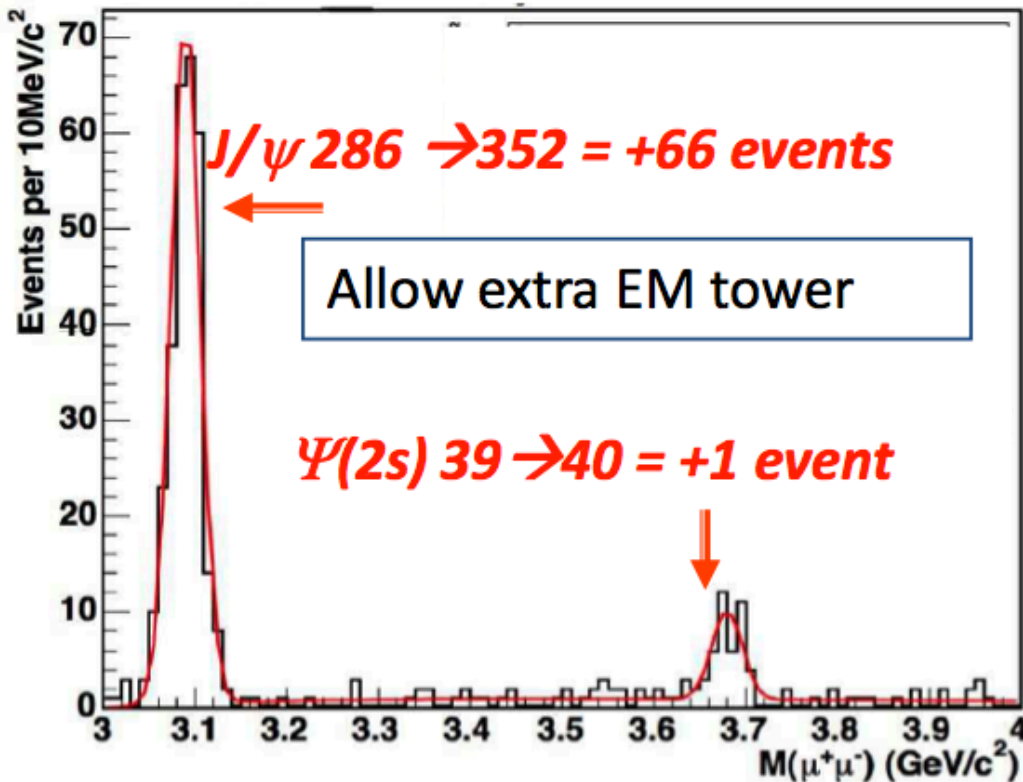
In agreement with HERA:

$R = 0.166 \pm 0.012$ in similar kinematic region



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

PRL 102 (2009) 242001



- Allowing EM towers ($E_T > 80$ MeV)
- Large increase in the J/ψ peak
- Minor change in the $\psi(2S)$ peak

\Rightarrow Evidence for $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) + \gamma$

$d\sigma/dy = 75 \pm 14$ nb

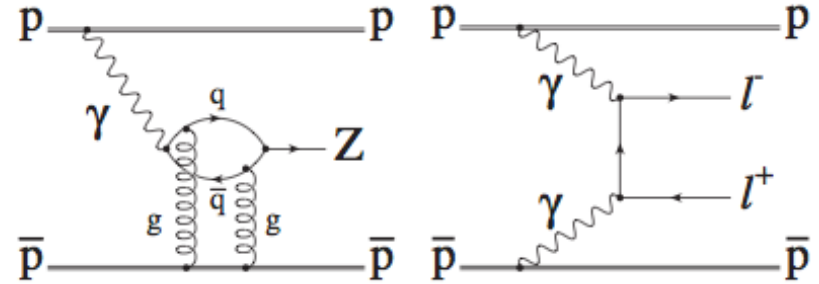
compatible with theoretical predictions

- 160 nb [Yuan01]
- 90 nb [KMR01]

Exclusive Z production

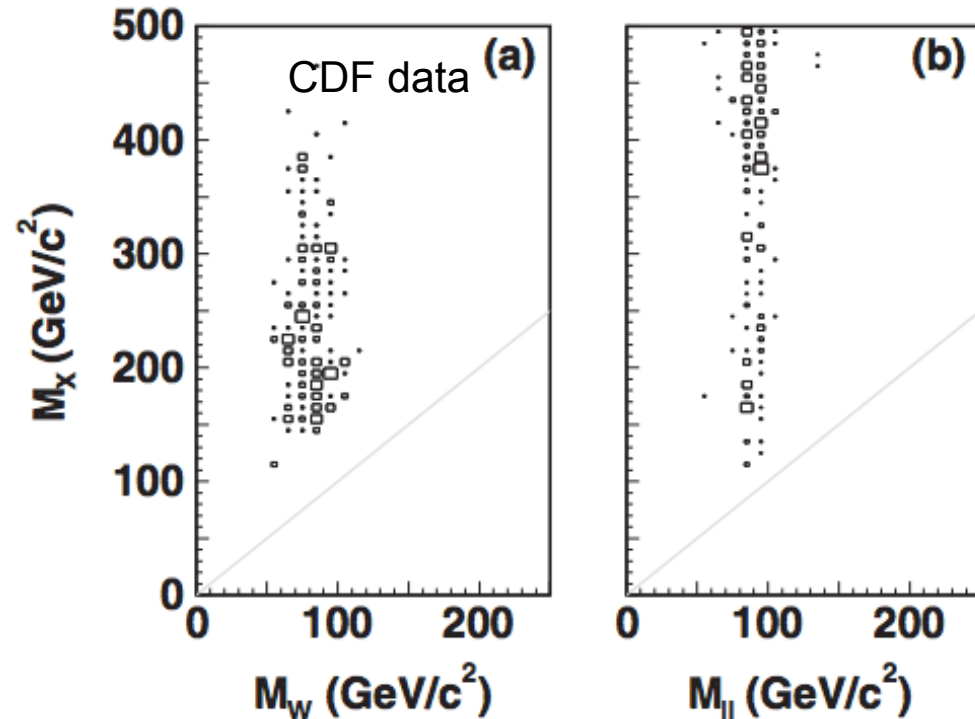
PRL 102 (2009) 222002, PRD 82 (2010) 112004

- Search for exclusive Z production with “nothing else” in the detector
- PRL 102, 222002 (2009)



Also from “diffractive Z production”:

- System mass M_X vs M_{ll}
- Exclusive candidates are expected to fall on the diagonal
- Depends on thresholds
- Cross-check with W/Z production



Summary

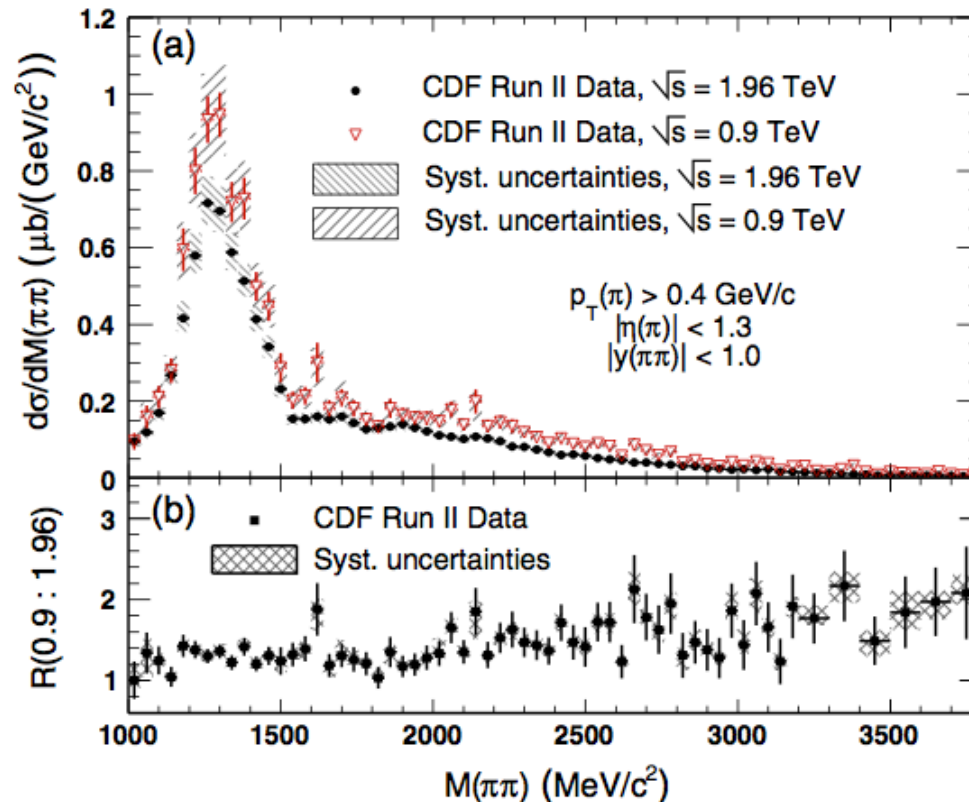
- Extensive program of diffractive studies at Tevatron
- CDF diffractive program continuing the improvement of understanding of diffractive processes
 - measured DSF at different Q^2 values
 - measured t-distribution in diffractive events
 - dijets, W/Z, forward jets, exclusive jets, etc.
- Comparison 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

backup

Central Exclusive Production

PRD 91 (2015) 091101

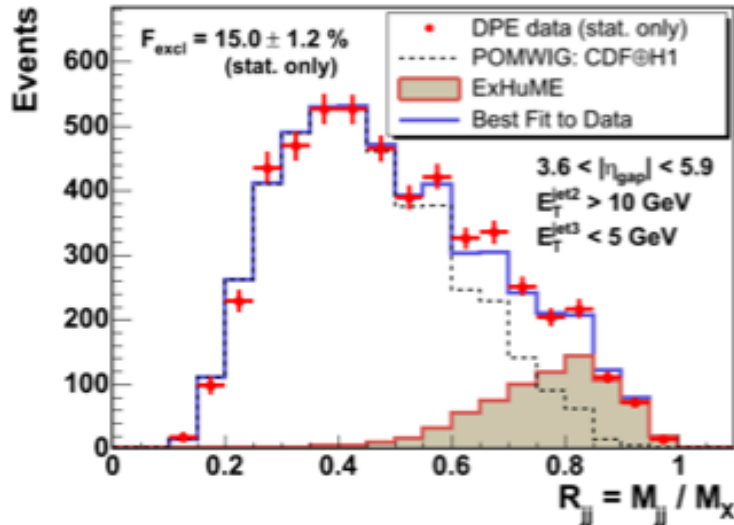
CEP studies with energy scan data at 0.9 and 1.96 TeV



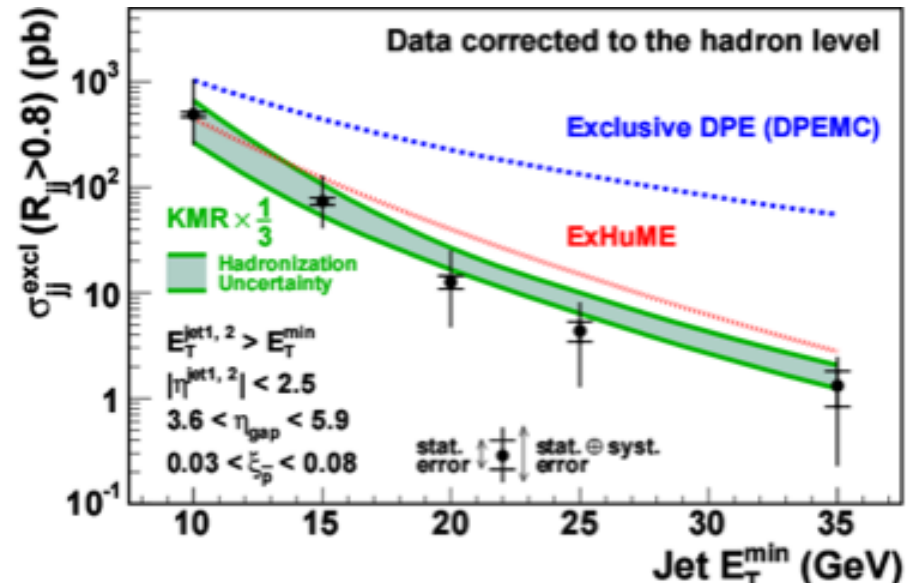
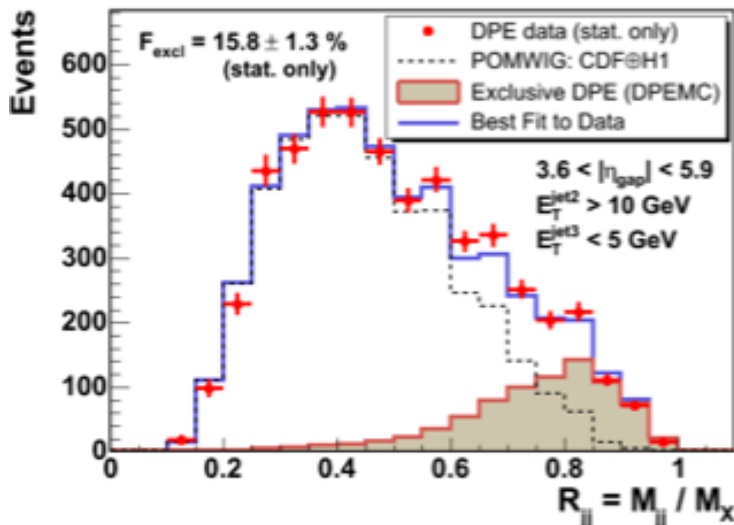
- Data extend up to dipion mass $M=5$ GeV and show resonance structures attributed to $f_0(1370)$ and $f_2(1270)$ mesons
- From the $\pi^+\pi^-$ and K^+K^- spectra, set upper limits on exclusive χ_c production

Exclusive dijet cross section

PRD 77 (2008) 052004



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

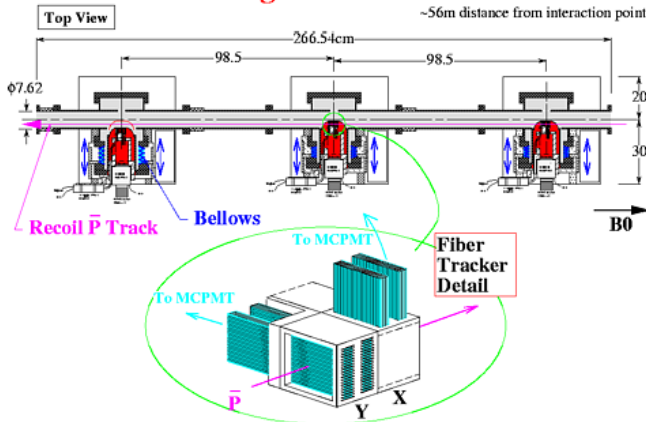


Roman Pot Spectrometer

Fiber tracker

- 3 stations
- 57 meters from IP

Roman Pot Arrangement

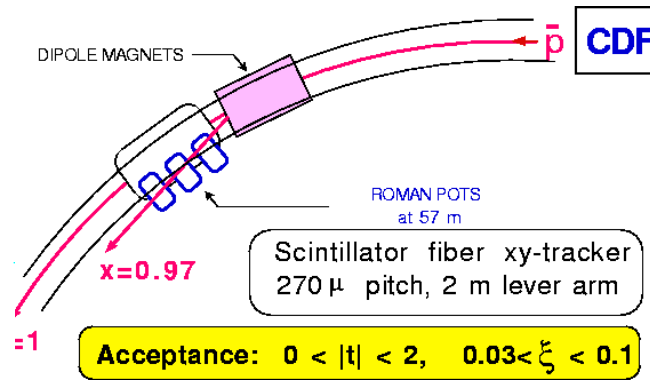


- 3 trigger counters
- 240 channels

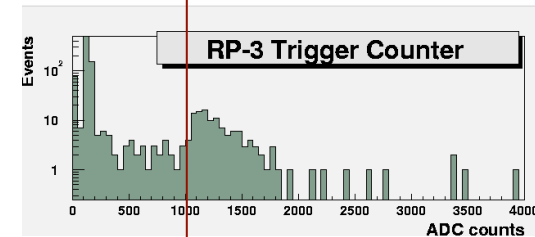
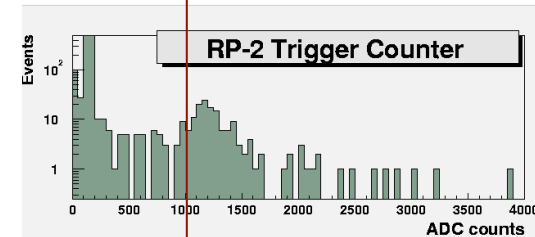
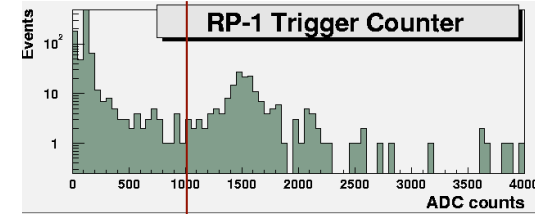
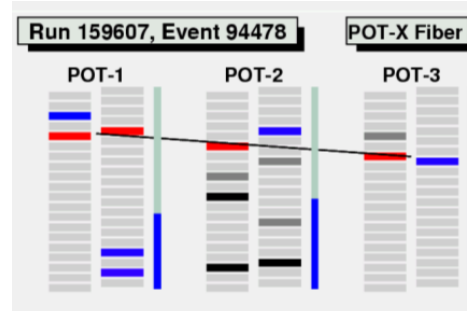
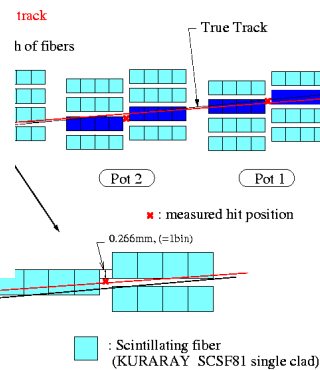
Position resolution: $80\mu\text{m}$

Typical resolutions

In $\Delta\xi = \pm 0.001$; $\Delta t = \pm 0.07\text{GeV}^2$



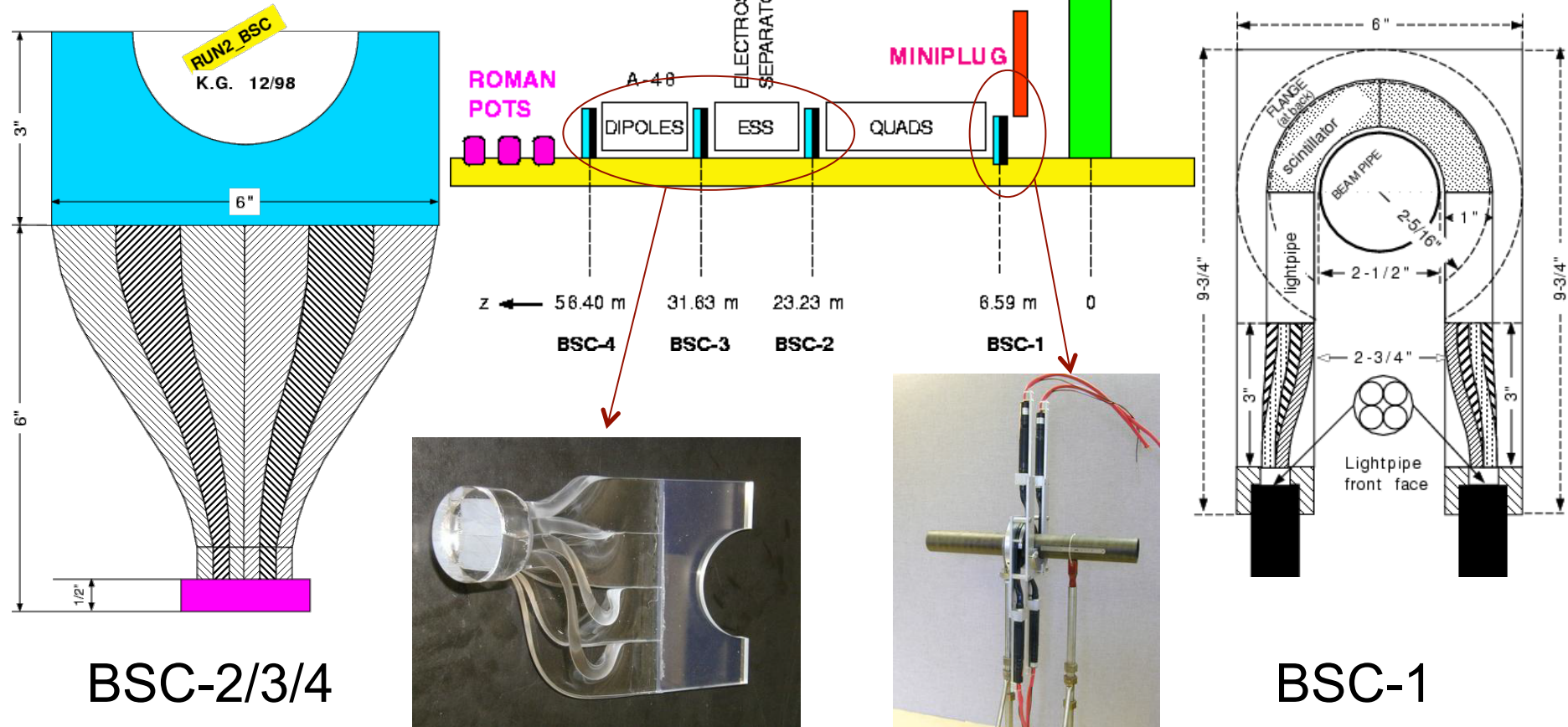
FIBER TRACKER



MIP (>1000 counts)

Beam Shower Counters

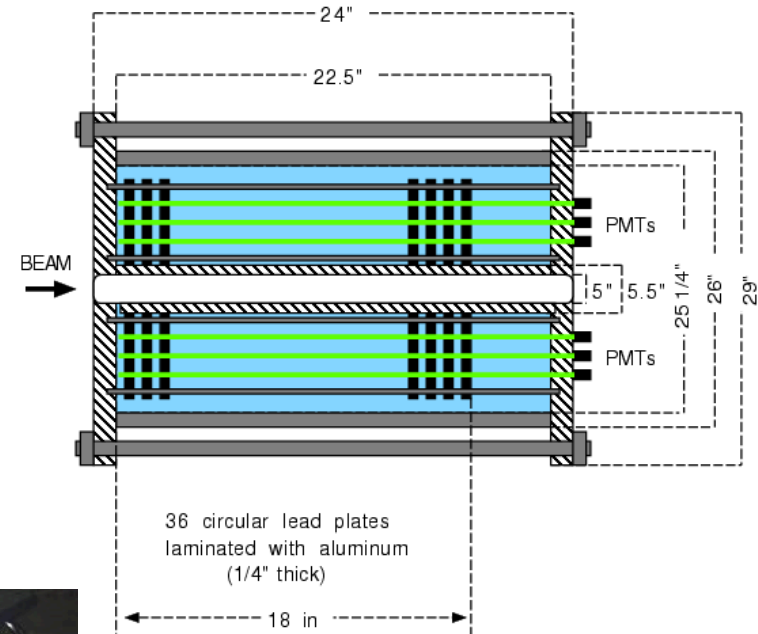
- Located along beampipe
- trigger events with forward rapidity gaps



Miniplug Calorimeters

NIMA 518 (2004) 42, NIMA 496(2003)333, NPPS125(2003)128

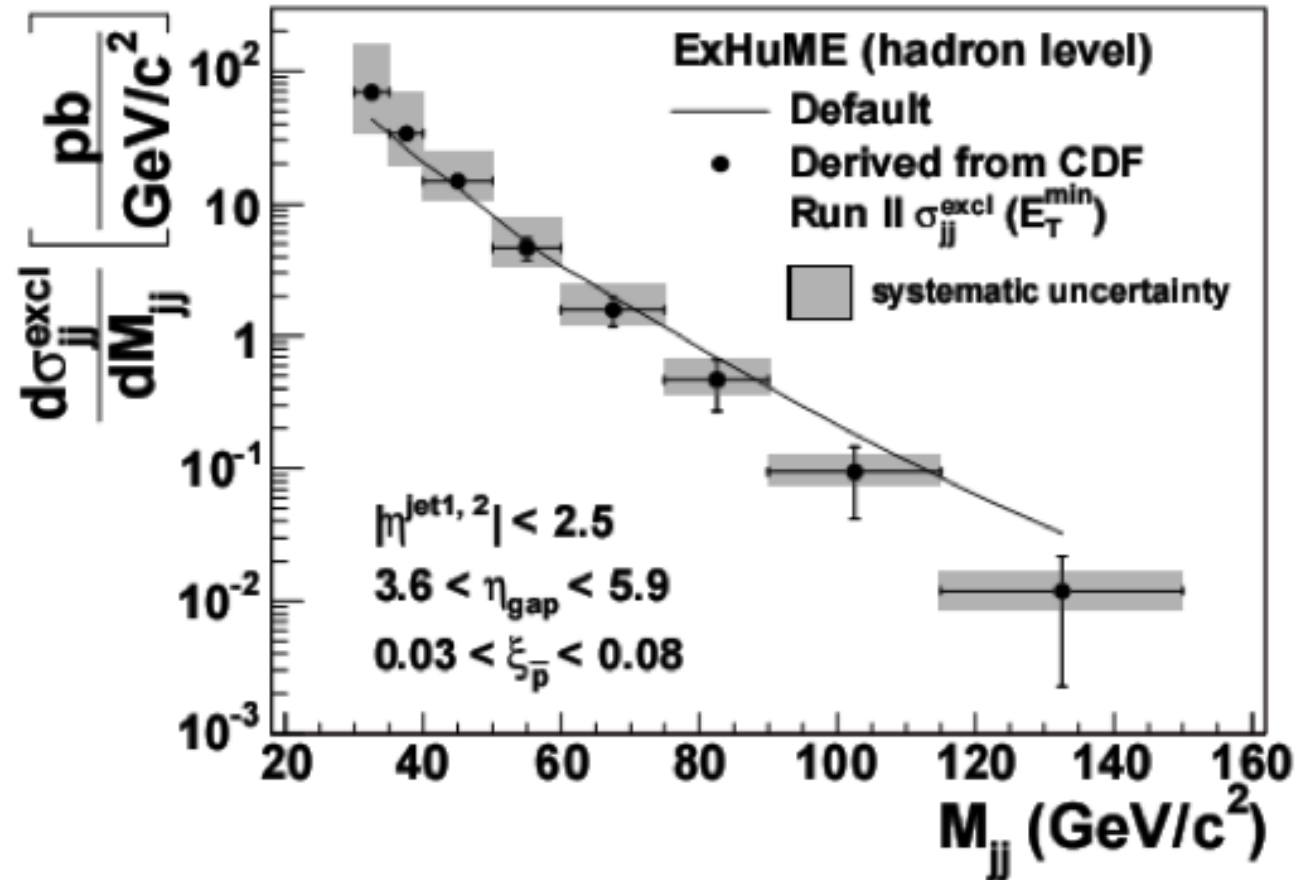
- Design to measure energy and lateral position of both EM and had showers
- “towerless” geometry (no dead region)



- PLATES: 25 " dia, 1/4"thick (3/16 " Pb + 2x0.5 mm Al + epoxy)
- ▨ ALUMINUM
- STAINLESS STEEL
- LIQUID SCINTILLATOR

Exclusive cross section

derived from CDF
exclusive dijet cross
sections using
ExHuME



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