

Soft and Hard Diffraction at CDF

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The Rockefeller University & The CDF Collaboration

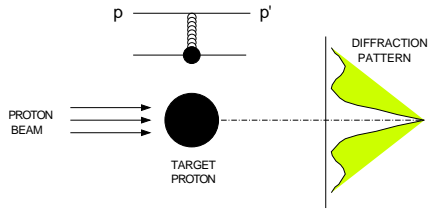
Xth Blois Workshop on Elastic and Diffractive Scattering
23-28 June 2003, Helsinki, Finland



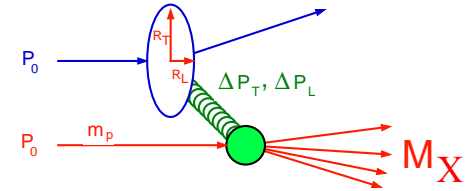
Introduction

What is hadronic diffraction?

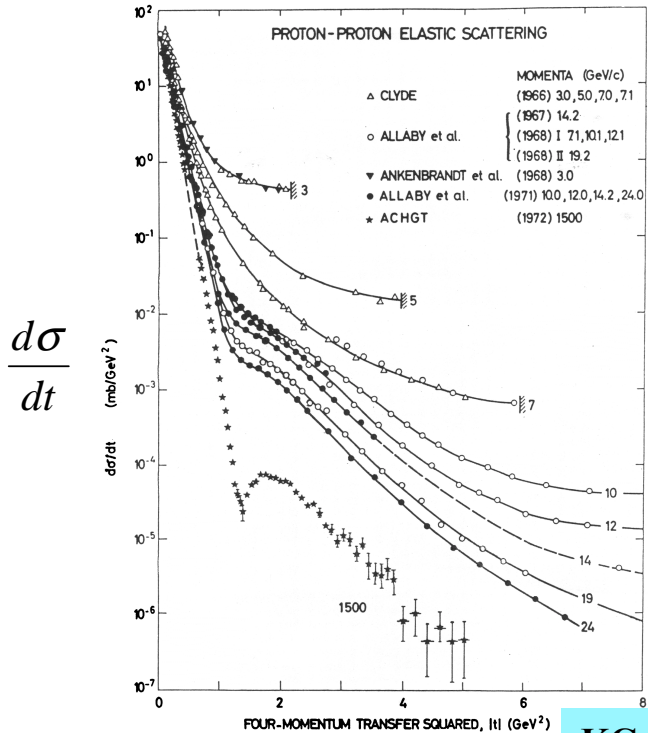
PROTON-PROTON ELASTIC SCATTERING



Diffraction dissociation



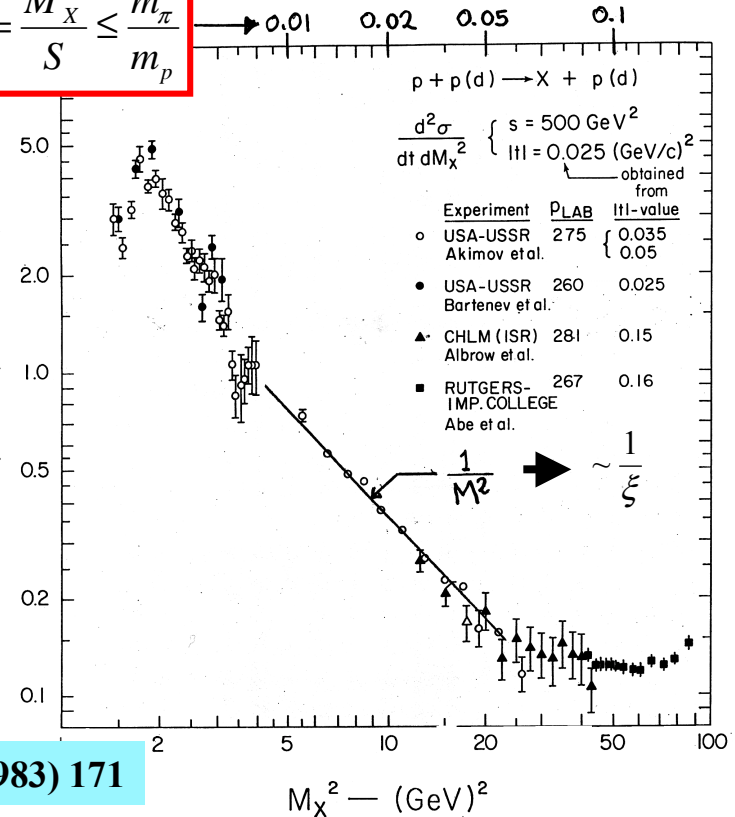
$$\xi = \frac{\Delta P_L}{P_L} = \frac{M_X^2}{S} \leq \frac{m_\pi}{m_p}$$



Coherence

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt dM_X^2}$$

mb · (GeV/c)⁻² · GeV⁻²



KG, Phys. Rep. 101 (1983) 171

Diffraction and Rapidity Gaps

✓ **rapidity gaps are regions of rapidity devoid of particles**

□ **Non-diffractive interactions:**
rapidity gaps are formed by
multiplicity fluctuations

□ **Diffractive interactions:**
rapidity gaps, like diamonds,
'live for ever'

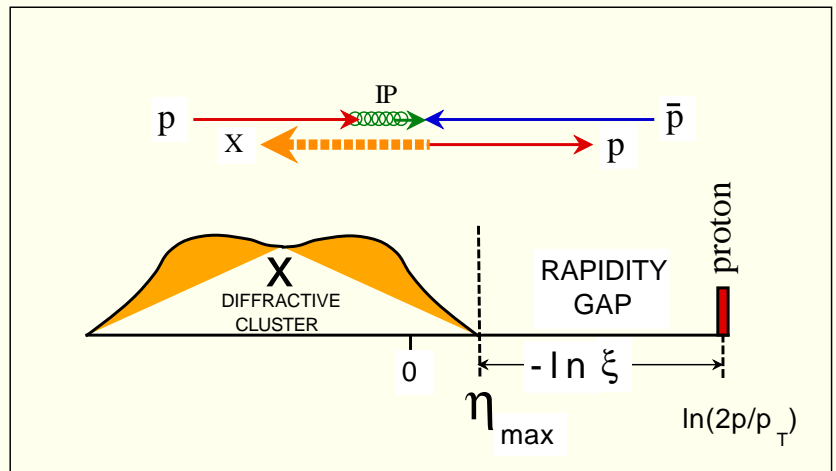
$$\Delta y \approx -\ln \xi = \ln s - \ln M^2$$

From Poisson statistics:



$$P(\Delta\eta) = e^{-\rho\Delta y} \left(\rho = \frac{dn}{dy} \right)$$

(ρ =particle density in rapidity space)



Gaps are exponentially suppressed

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dM^2} \sim \frac{1}{M^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta y} \sim \text{constant}$$

✓ **large rapidity gaps are signatures for diffraction**

The Pomeron

- Quark/gluon exchange across a rapidity gap:

POMERON


- No particles radiated in the gap:

the exchange is **COLOR-SINGLET** with quantum numbers of vacuum

- Rapidity gap formation:

NON-PERTURBATIVE

- Diffraction probes the large distance aspects of QCD:

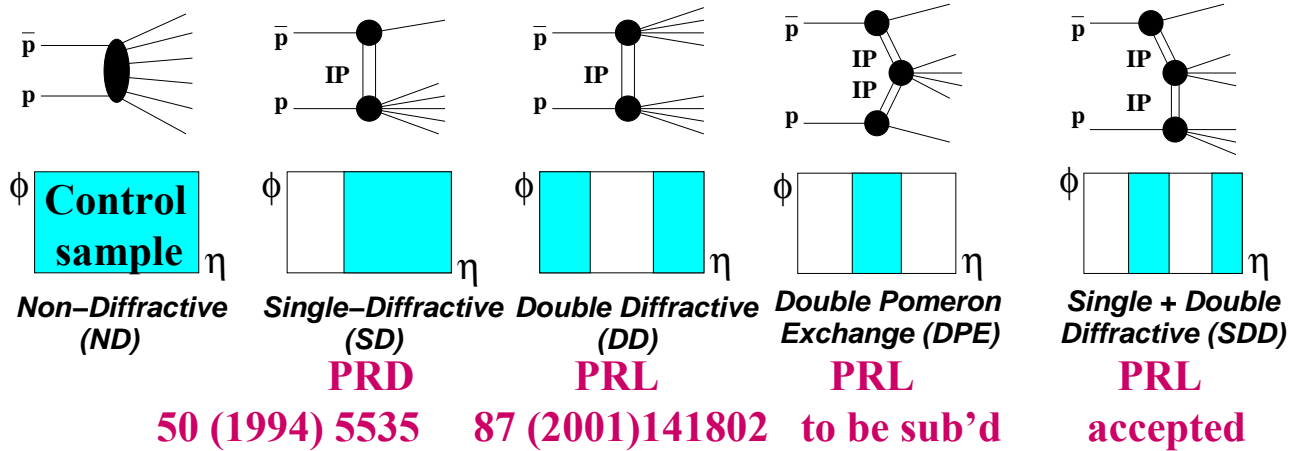
POMERON  **CONFINEMENT**

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PARTONIC STRUCTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORIZATION |

Diffraction at CDF in Run I

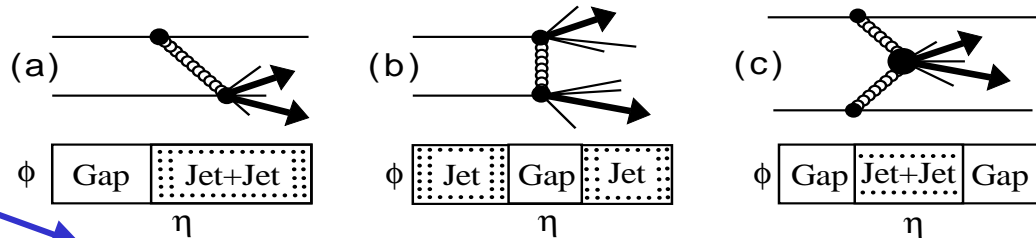
- ❑ Elastic scattering PRD 50 (1994) 5518
- ❑ Total cross section PRD 50 (1994) 5550
- ❑ Diffraction

SOFT diffraction



HARD diffraction

PRL reference



with roman pots

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| JJ | 84 (2000) 5043 |
| JJ | 88 (2002) 151802 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| W | 78 (1997) 2698 | JJ | 74 (1995) 855 | JJ | 85 (2000) 4217 |
| JJ | 79 (1997) 2636 | JJ | 80 (1998) 1156 | | |
| b-quark | 84 (2000) 232 | JJ | 81 (1998) 5278 | | |
| J/ψ | 87 (2001) 241802 | | | | |

parton model

Soft diffraction

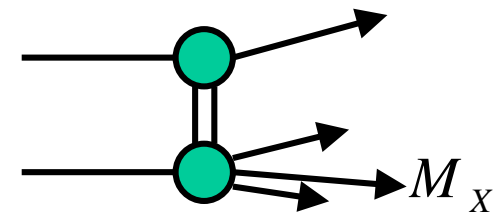
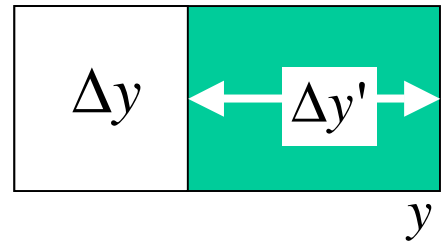
Factorization & (re)normalization

$$\sigma_T = \sigma_o s^\epsilon$$

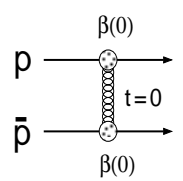
$$= \sigma_o e^{\epsilon \ln s} \iff \sigma_o s^{\alpha_{IP}(0)-1} \phi$$

$$\alpha_{IP}(t) = 1 + \epsilon + \alpha' t$$

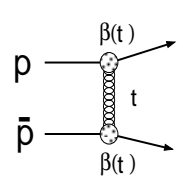
Pomeron trajectory



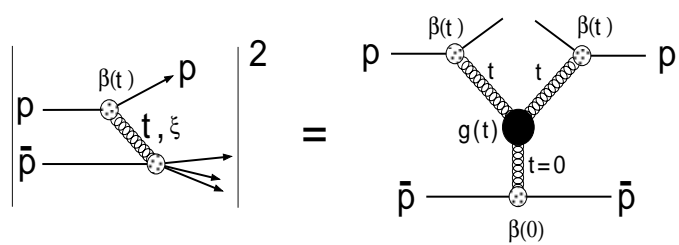
TOTAL CROSS SECTION



ELASTIC SCATTERING



SINGLE DIFFRACTION DISSOCIATION



$$\ln M_X^2 \quad \ln s$$

$$\Delta y = \ln s - \Delta y'$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma}{d\Delta y' dt} = f_{IP/p}(\Delta y, t) \times \sigma_{IP-p}(\Delta y')$$

$$C \cdot \left(e^{[\epsilon + \alpha' t] \Delta y} F_p(t) \right)^2 \times \mathcal{K} \times \sigma_o e^{\epsilon \Delta y'}$$

Renormalize to unity
 KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379

Gap probability

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{g_{IP-IP-IP}(t)}{\beta_{IP-p}(0)}$$

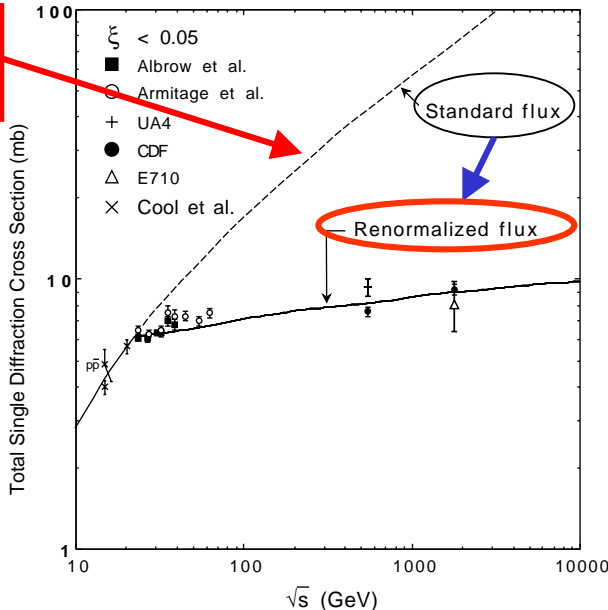
COLOR FACTOR

Soft Single Diffraction Data



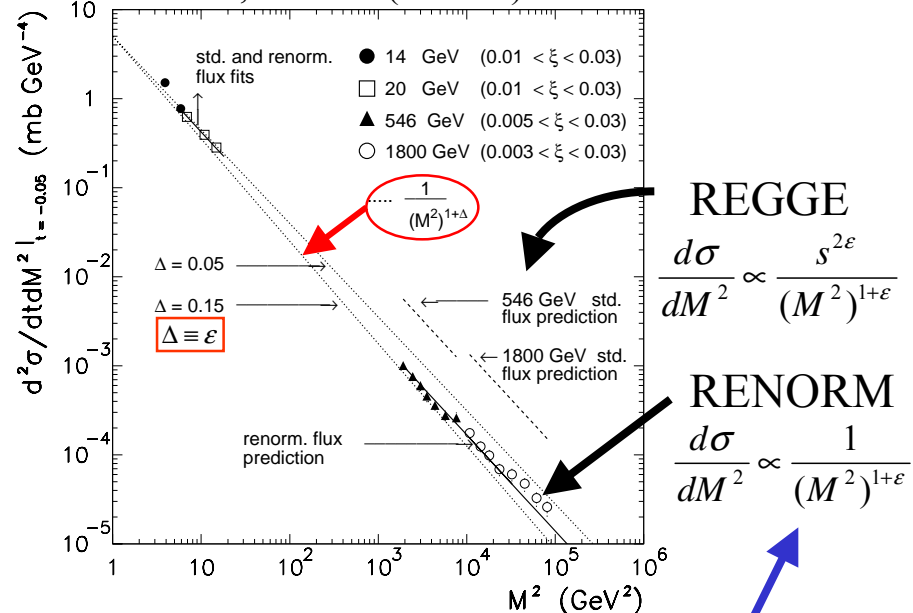
Total cross section

KG, PLB 358 (1995) 379



Differential cross section

KG&JM, PRD 59 (114017) 1999

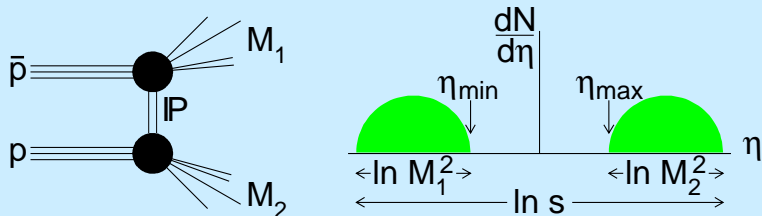


- ❑ Differential shape agrees with Regge
- ❑ Normalization is suppressed by factor $\sim s^{2\epsilon}$
- ❑ Renormalize Pomeron flux factor to unity

s-independent

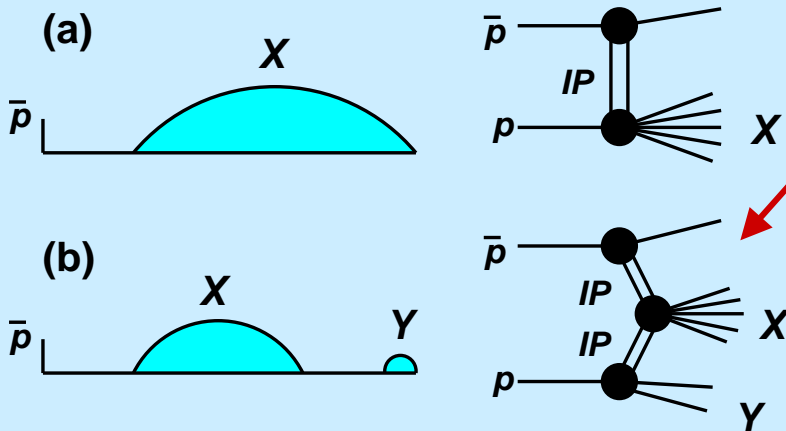
M² SCALING

Central and Double Gaps



Double diffraction

➤ Plot #Events versus $\Delta\eta$

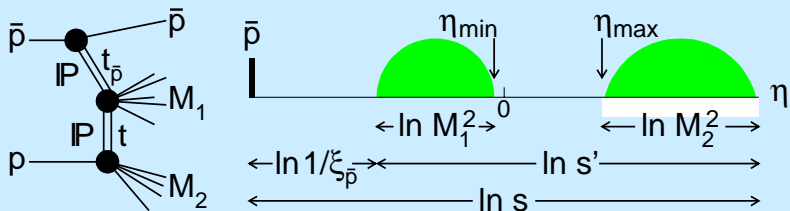


Double Pomeron Exchange

➤ Measure

$$\xi_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sum_{\text{all particles}} E_T^i \cdot e^{\eta_i}$$

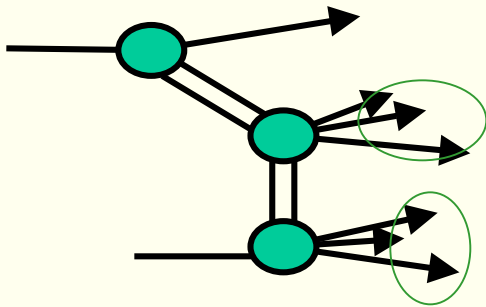
➤ Plot #Events versus $\log(\xi)$



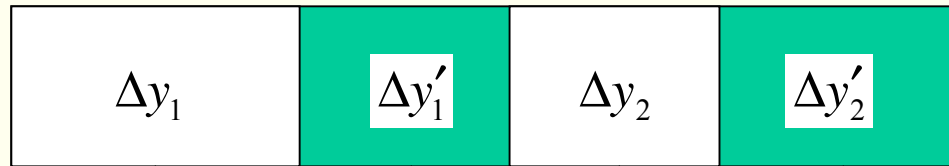
SDD: single+double diffraction

➤ Central gaps in SD events

Two-Gap Diffraction (hep-ph/0205141)



5 independent variables



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} t_1 \\ \Delta y = \Delta y_1 + \Delta y_2 \\ t_2 \end{array} \right.$$

color factor

$$\prod_{i=1-5} \frac{d^5 \sigma}{dV_i} = C \times F_p^2(t_1) \prod_{i=1-2} \left\{ e^{(\varepsilon + \alpha' t_i) \Delta y_i} \right\}^2 \times \kappa^2 \left\{ \sigma_o e^{\varepsilon(\Delta y'_1 + \Delta y'_2)} \right\}$$

Gap probability

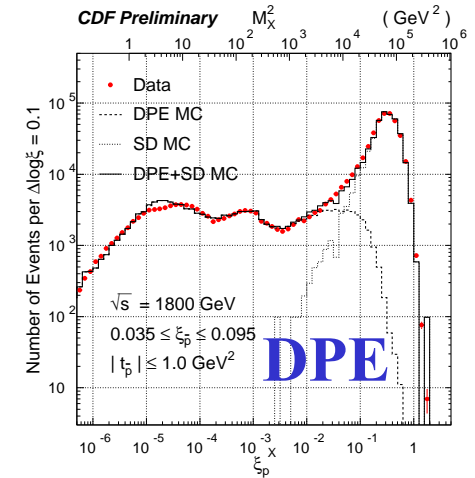
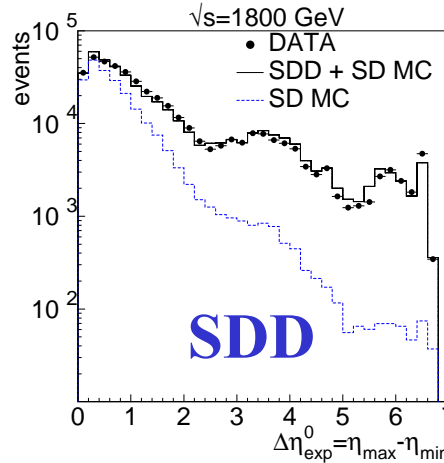
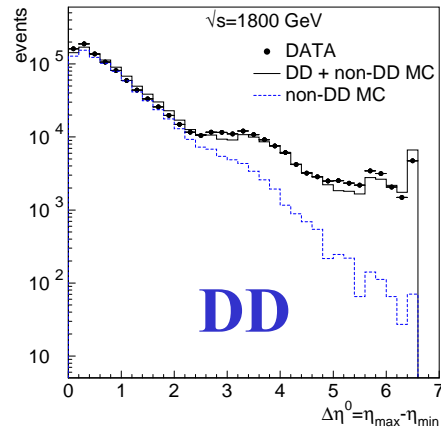
Sub-energy cross section
(for regions with particles)

$$\text{Integral} \sim s^{2\varepsilon} \leftarrow \sim e^{2\varepsilon \Delta y}$$

Renormalization removes the s-dependence → SCALING

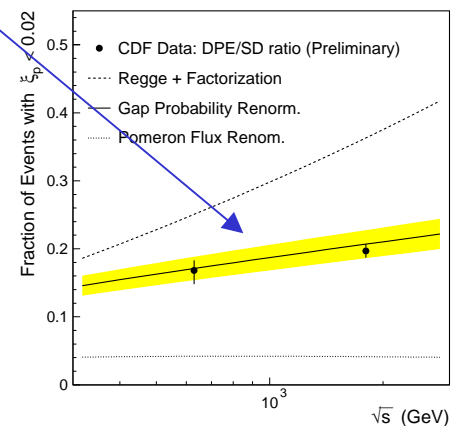
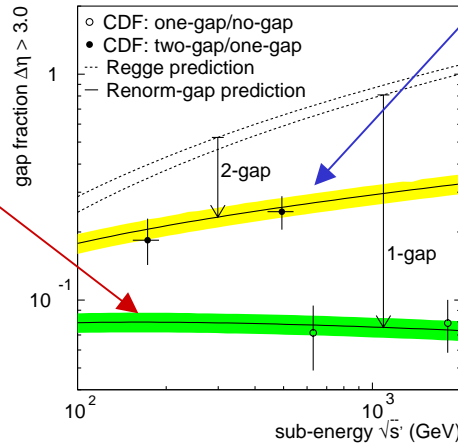
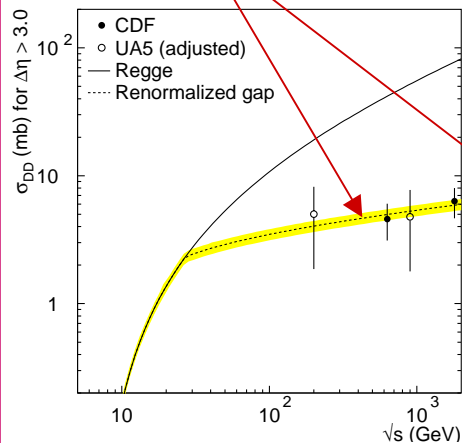
Central and Double-Gap Results

Differential shapes agree with Regge predictions



➤ One-gap cross sections require renormalization

➤ Two-gap/one-gap ratios are $\approx \kappa \approx 0.17$



Soft Double Pomeron Exchange

➤ Roman Pot triggered events

➤ $0.035 < \xi\text{-pbar} < 0.095$

$|t\text{-pbar}| < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

➤ $\xi\text{-proton}$ measured using

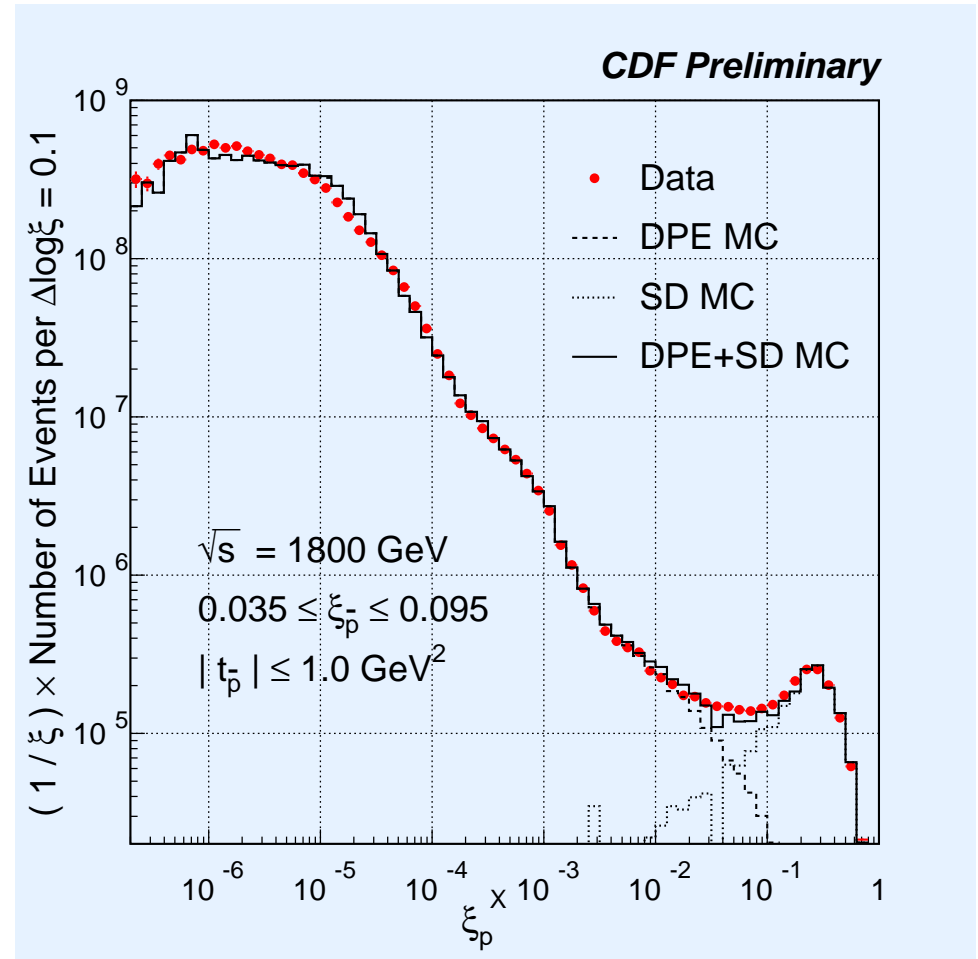
$$\xi_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sum_{\text{all particles}} E_T^i \cdot e^{\eta_i}$$

➤ Data compared to MC based

on Pomeron exchange with

Pomeron intercept $\epsilon=0.1$

➤ Good agreement over the entire kinematic region (4 orders of magnitude!)

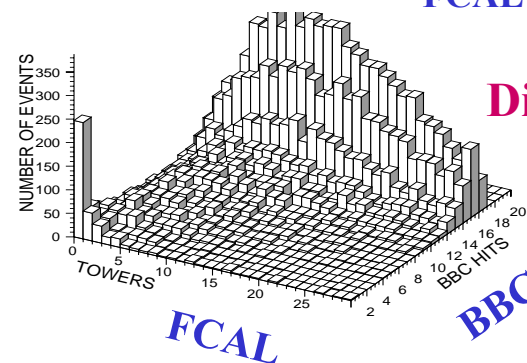
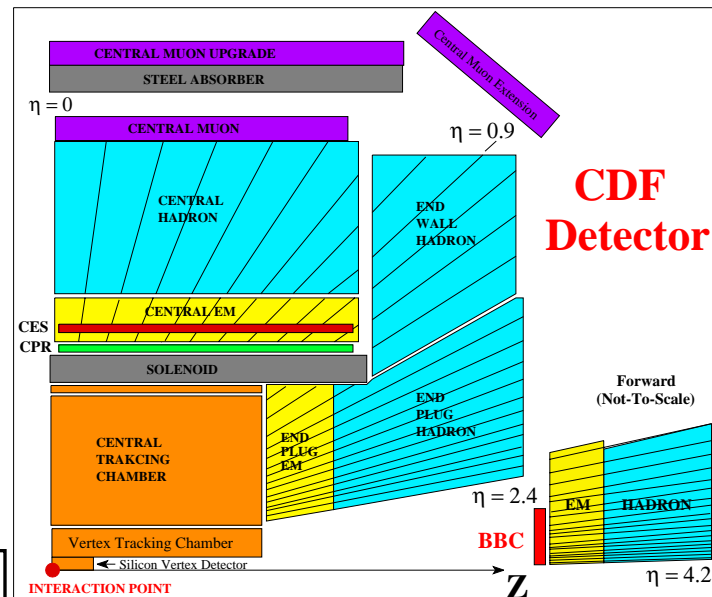
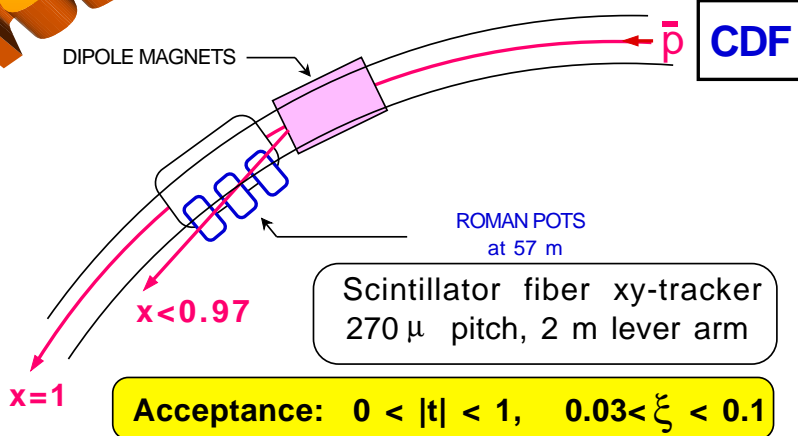


Hard diffraction in Run I

CDF Forward Detectors

Rapidity gaps

Anti-proton tag



Diffraction dijets

Hard Diffraction Using Rapidity Gaps

□ SINGLE DIFFRACTION

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

SD/ND gap fraction (%) at 1800 GeV

| X | CDF | D0 |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| W | 1.15 (0.55) | |
| JJ | 0.75 (0.10) | 0.65 (0.04) |
| b | 0.62 (0.25) | |
| J/ψ | 1.45 (0.25) | |

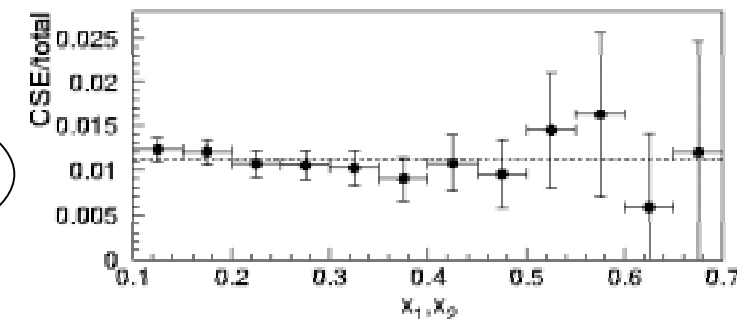
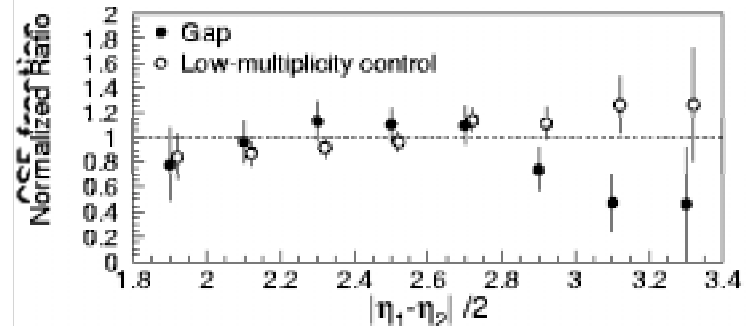
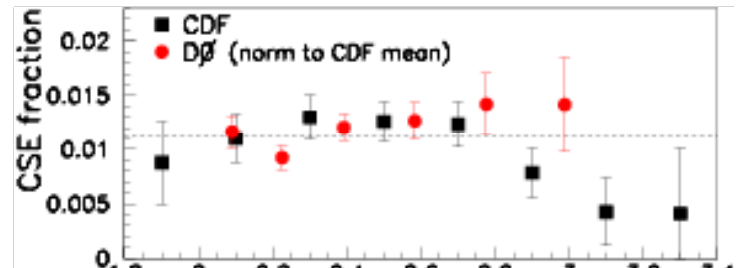
- All SD/ND fractions ~1%
- Gluon fraction $f_g = 0.54 \pm 0.15$
- Suppression by ~5 relative to HERA

Just like in ND except for the suppression due to gap formation

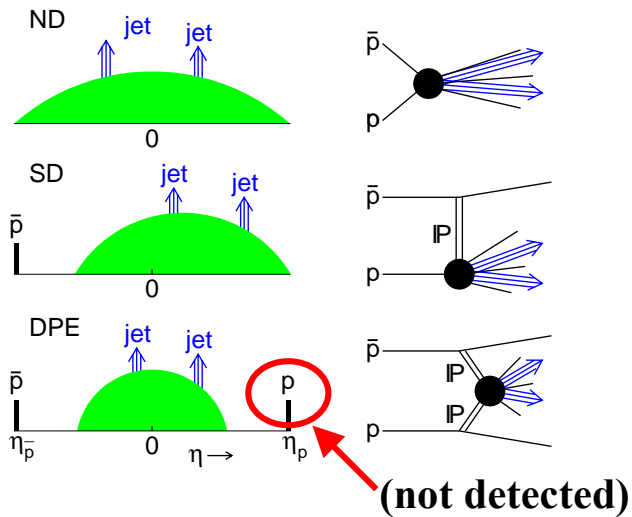
□ DOUBLE DIFFRACTION

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \text{Jet} - \text{gap} - \text{Jet}$$

DD/ND gap fraction at 1800 GeV



Diffractive Dijets with Leading Antiproton



The diffractive structure function

$x_{Bj}^{\bar{p}}$ Bjorken-x of antiproton

$$x_{Bj}^{\bar{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sum_{\#jets} E_T^i e^{-\eta^i}$$

$F^{ND}(x, Q^2)$ Nucleon structure function

$F^{SD}(\xi, t, x, Q^2)$ Diffractive structure function

ISSUES: 1) QCD factorization $> F^{SD}(\xi, t, x, Q^2)$ is F^{SD} universal?

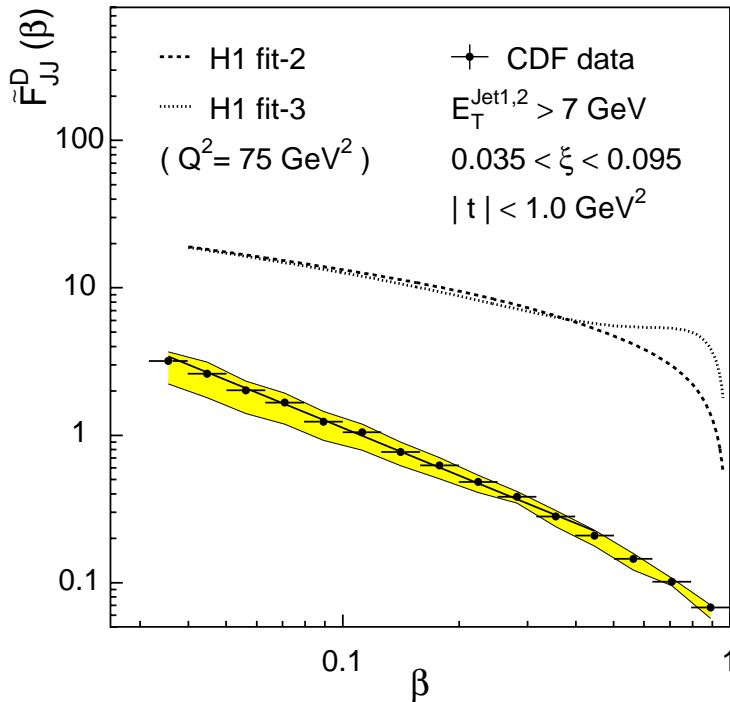
2) Regge factorization $> F^{SD}(\xi, t, \beta, Q^2) = f_{IP-flux}(\xi, t) \times f_{IP}(\beta, Q^2)$?

$\beta \equiv x / \xi$ momentum fraction of parton in IP

METHOD of measuring F^{SD} : measure ratio $R(\xi, t)$ of SD/ND rates for given ξ, t
 set $R(\xi, t) = F^{SD} / F^{ND}$
 evaluate $F^{SD} = R * F^{ND}$

Dijets in Single Diffraction

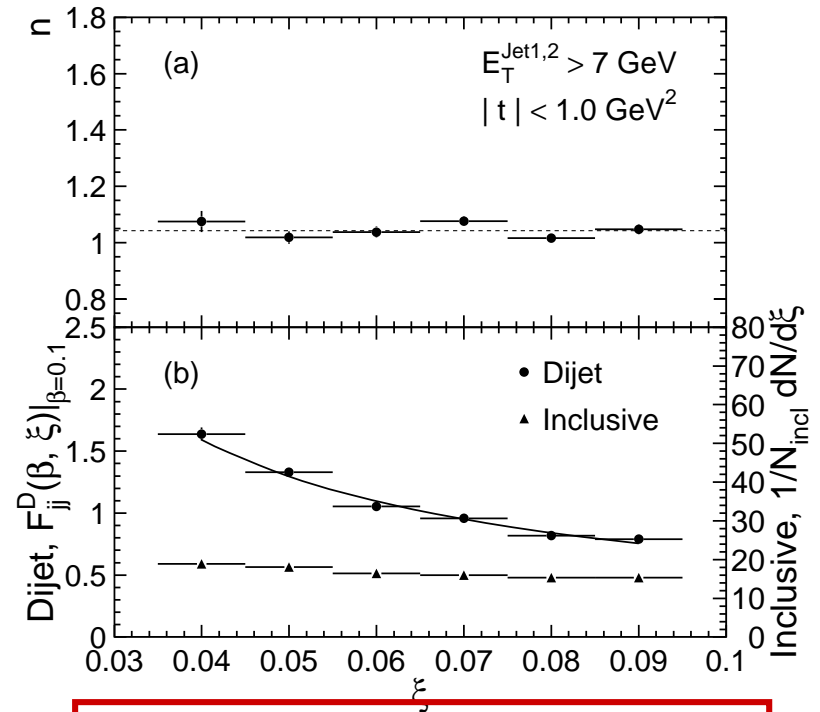
Test QCD factorization



$$F_{JJ}^D(\beta)$$

Suppressed at the Tevatron
relative to predictions based
on HERA parton densities

Test Regge factorization



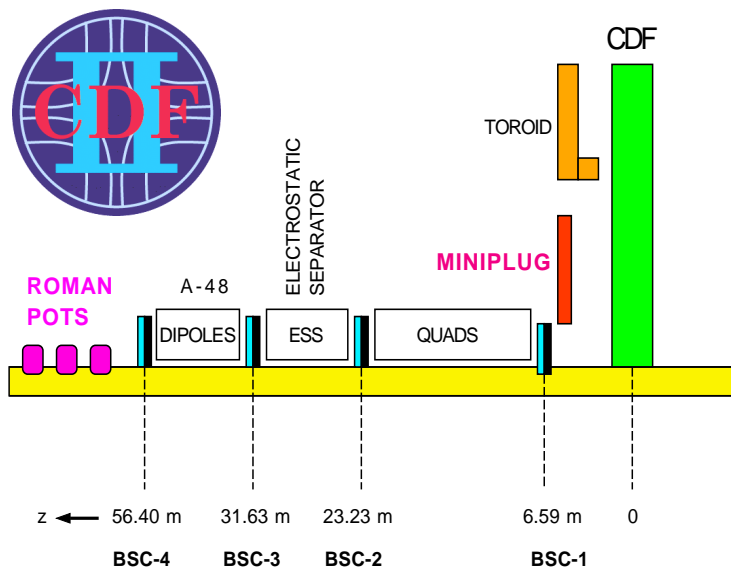
$$F_{JJ}^D(\xi, \beta) = C \beta^{-n} \xi^{-m}$$

Regge factorization holds

$$m \approx 1 \Rightarrow \text{Pomeron exchange} \quad !!!$$

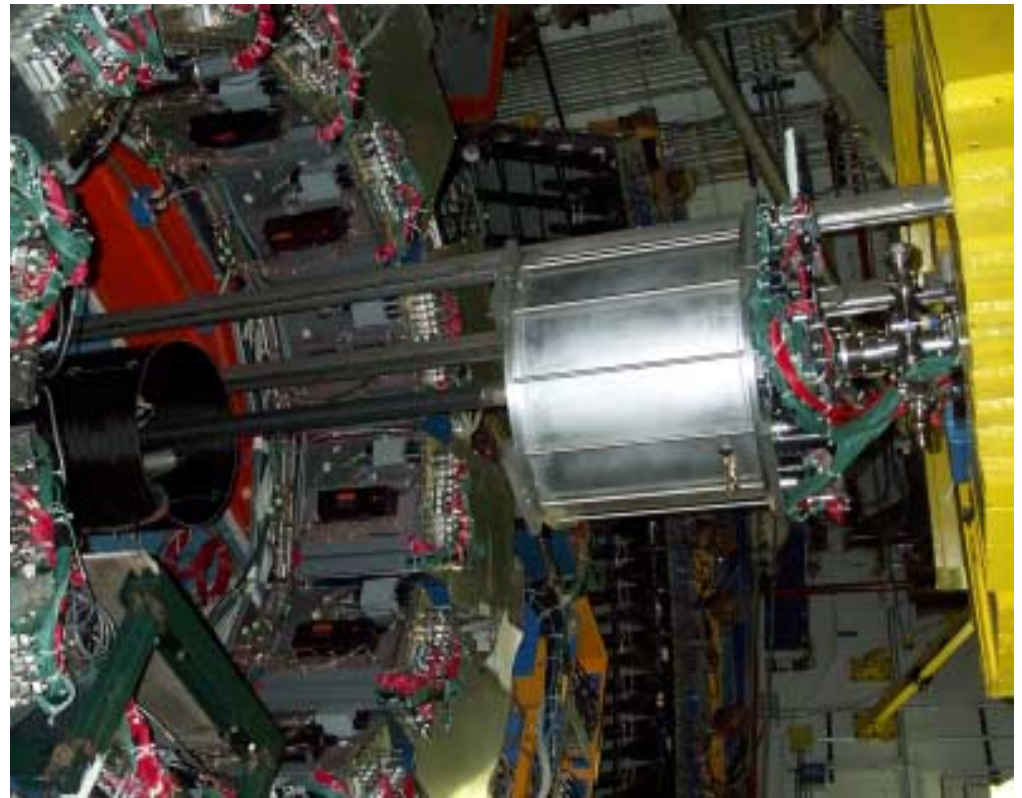
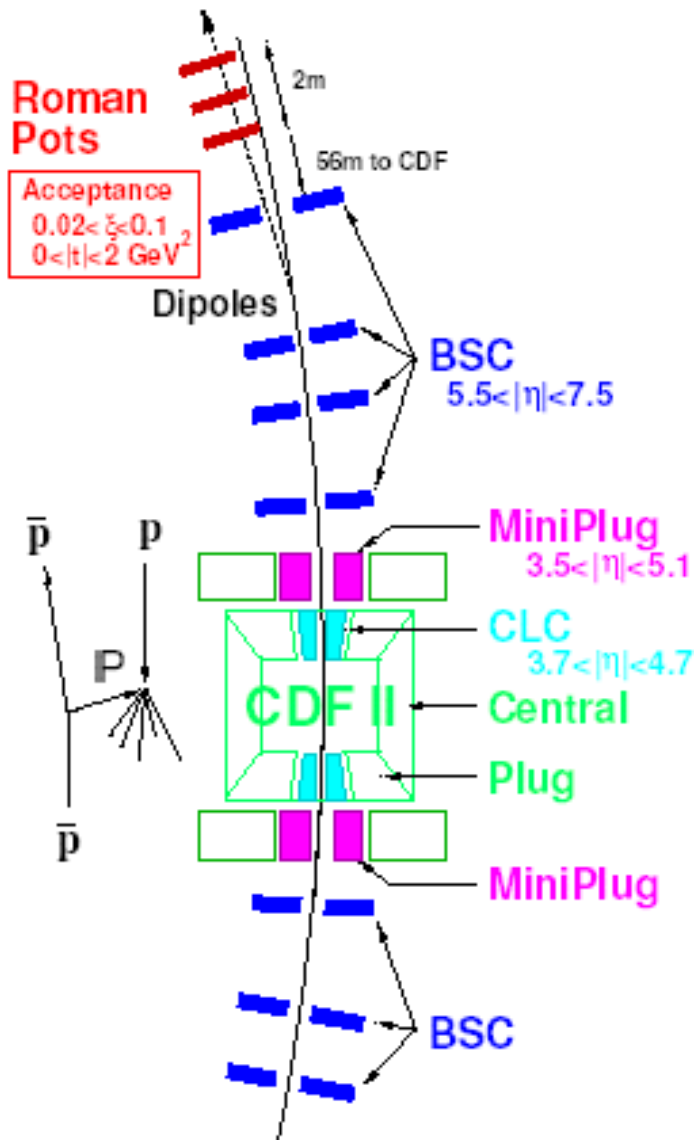
Run II Diffraction at the Tevatron

CDF Forward Detectors

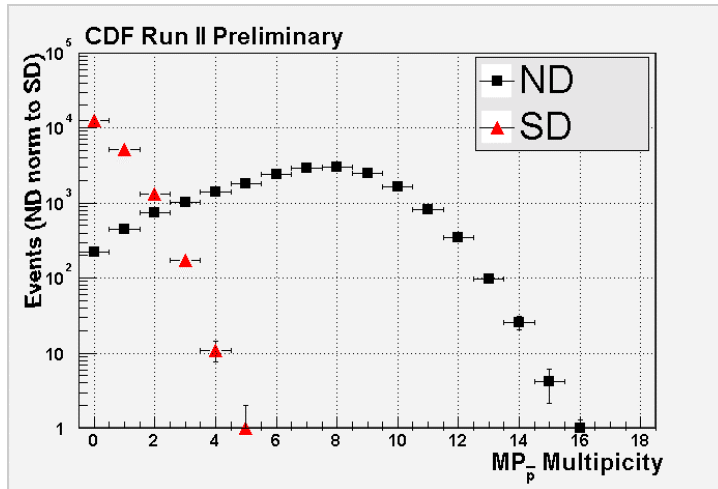
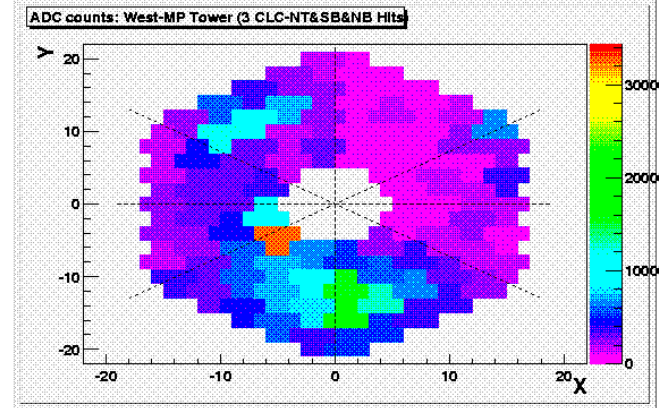
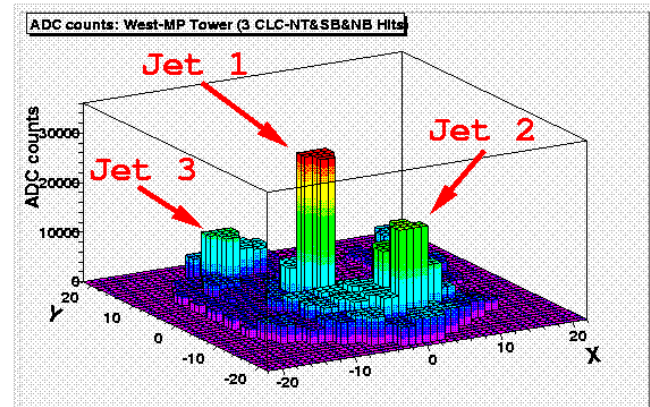
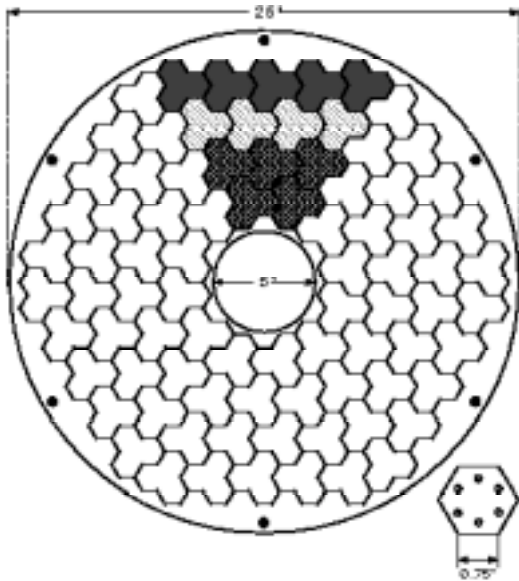


- ✓ **MiniPlug calorimeters ($3.5 < \eta < 5.5$)**
- ✓ **Beam Shower Counters ($5.5 < \eta < 7.5$)**
- ✓ **Antiproton Roman Pot Spectrometer**

Run II Forward Detector Layout



MiniPlug Run II Data



Multiplicity distribution in SD and ND events

ADC counts in MiniPlug towers in a $p\bar{p}$ event at 1960 GeV.

- “jet” indicates an energy cluster and may be just a hadron.
- Approximately 1000 counts = 1 GeV

Run II Data Samples

Triggers

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| J5 | At least one cal tower with $ET > 5$ GeV |
| RP inclusive | Three-fold coincidence in RP trigger counters |
| RP+J5 | Single Diffractive dijet candidates |
| RP+J5+BSC-GAP_p | Double Pomeron Exchange dijet candidates |

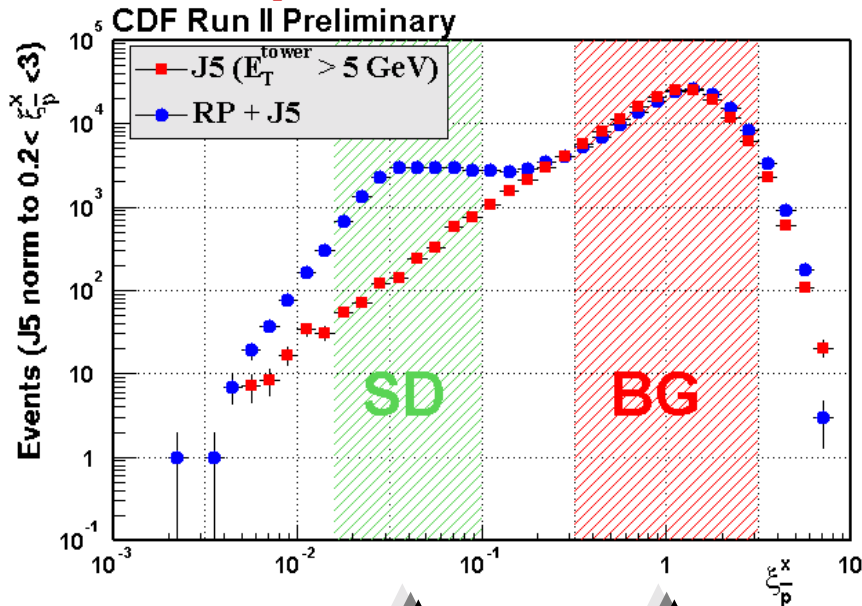
- ❑ Results presented are from ~ 26 pb⁻¹ of data
- ❑ The Roman Pot tracking system was not operational for these data samples
- ❑ **The ξ of the (anti)proton was determined from calorimeter information:**

$$\xi^X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S}} \sum_{\text{cal towers}} E_T^i e^{(-)+\eta^i}$$

(-)+ is for (anti)proton

Diffractionive Dijet Sample

$\xi_{\bar{p}}^X$ – distribution



SD
events

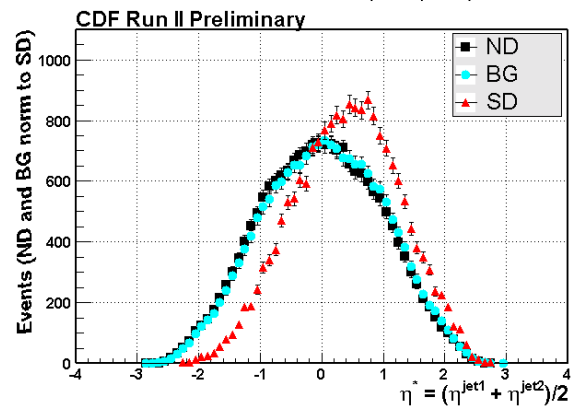
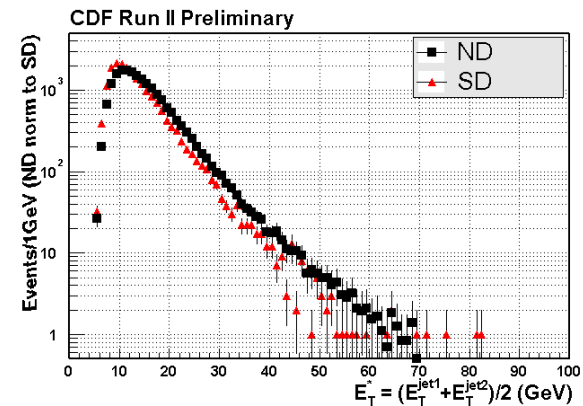
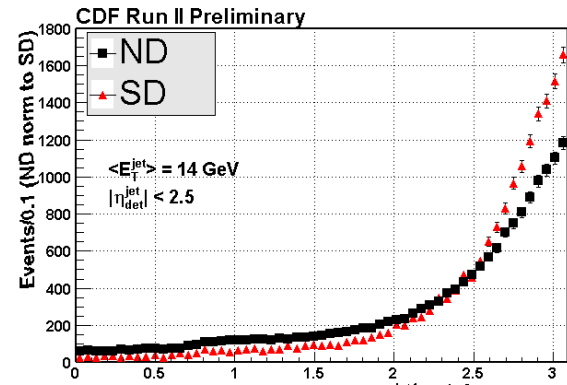
$0.03 < \xi < 0.1$



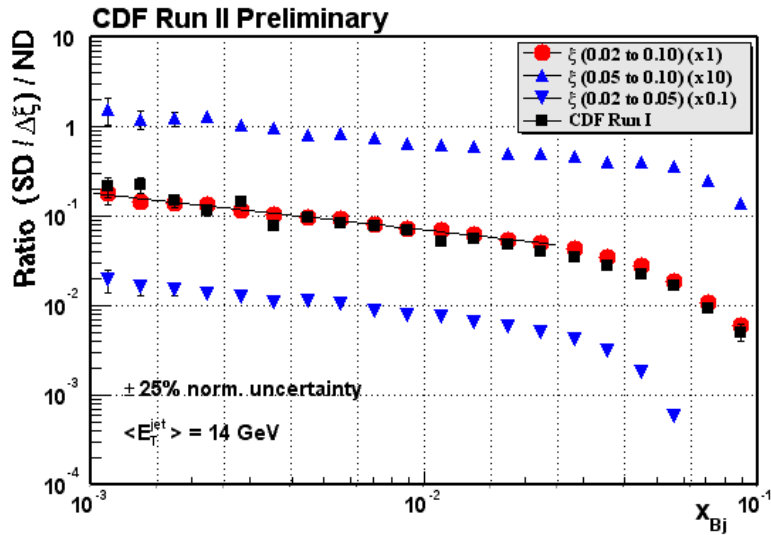
ND+SD & SD+MB
overlap events

$\xi \sim 1$

Flat region $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d\sigma}{d\xi} \propto \frac{1}{\xi} \Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma}{d \log \xi} = \text{constant} \end{array} \right.$

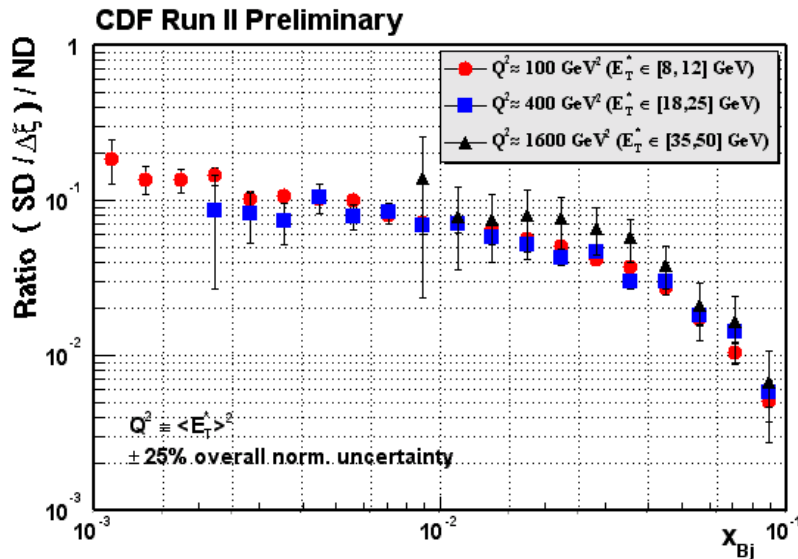


Diffractive Dijet Structure Function



**Ratio of SD to ND dijet event rates
as a function of x_{Bj}
compared with Run I data**

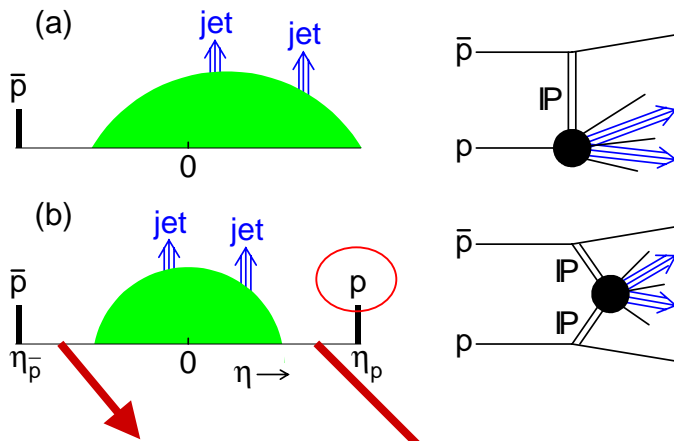
**No ξ dependence observed within $0.03 < \xi < 0.1$
(confirms Run I result)**



**Ratio of SD to ND dijet event rates
as a function of x_{Bj}
for different values of $Q^2 = E_T^2$**

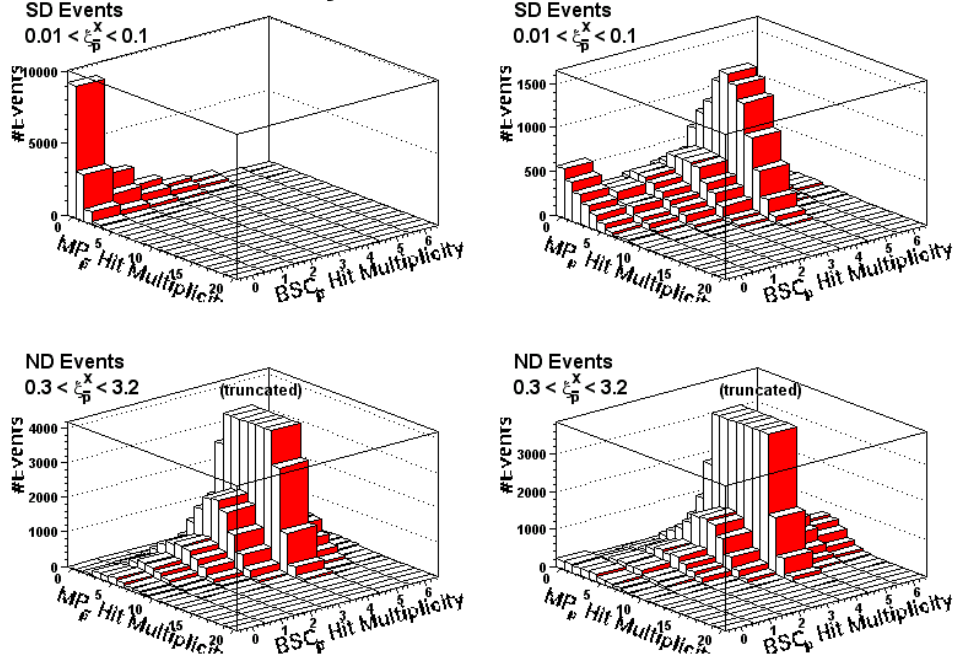
**No appreciable Q^2 dependence observed
within $100 < Q^2 < 1600 \text{ GeV}$**

Dijets in DPE



In SD data with RP+J5 trigger
select events with rapidity gap
in both the **BSC_p** and **MP_p**
($3.5 < \eta < 7.5$)

CDF Run II Preliminary



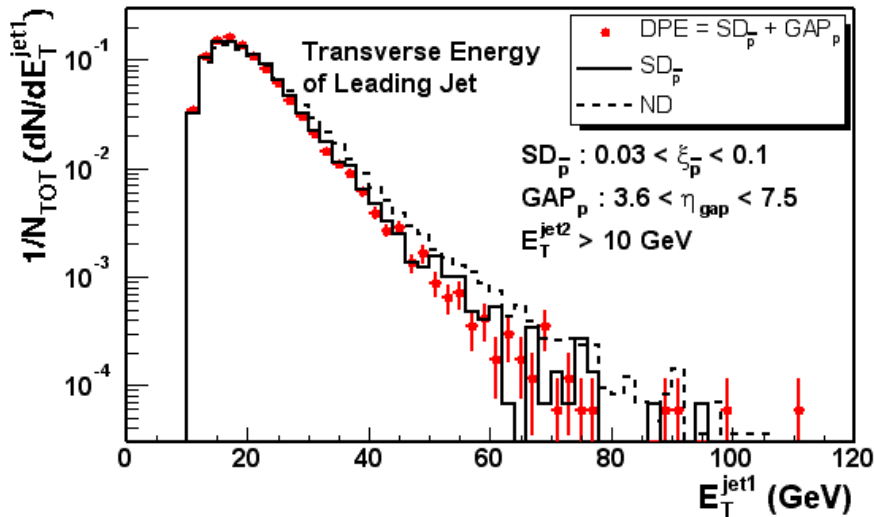
Data Selection

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| DPE: RP+J5+BSC_GAP_p | DPE dijet candidates | Prescale=5 |
| SD: RP+J5 | Single Diffractive dijet candidates | Prescale=280 |
| ND: J5 | Tower with ET > 5 GeV | |

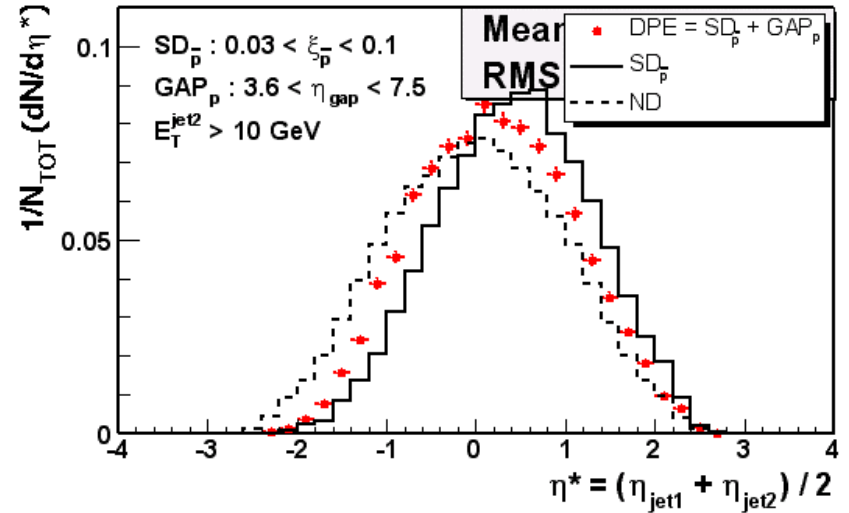
| <u>Cuts</u> | <u>DPE</u> | <u>SD</u> | <u>ND</u> |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Triggered Events | 397K | 356K | 278K |
| N _{vertex} (Q12) ≤ 1 | 365K | 205K | 196K |
| Z _{vertex} < 60cm | 347K | 195K | 186K |
| MET significance < 6 | 347K | 195K | 186K |
| BSC offline cut (GAP) | 317K | N/A | N/A |
| RP offline cut (RP-Hit) | 309K | 193K | N/A |
| N _{jets} (R=0.7) ≥ 2 | 204K | 158K | 160K |
| $ \eta_{\text{det}}^{\text{jet1,2}} < 2.5$ | 163K | 122K | 123K |
| $E_t^{\text{jet2}}(\text{corr}) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ | 116,473 | 93,567 | 85,038 |
| $0.01 < \xi_p^X < 0.1$ | 54,552 | 14,956 | N/A |
| MP-East N _{hit} = 0 | 17,101 | N/A | N/A |

DPE Dijet Kinematics

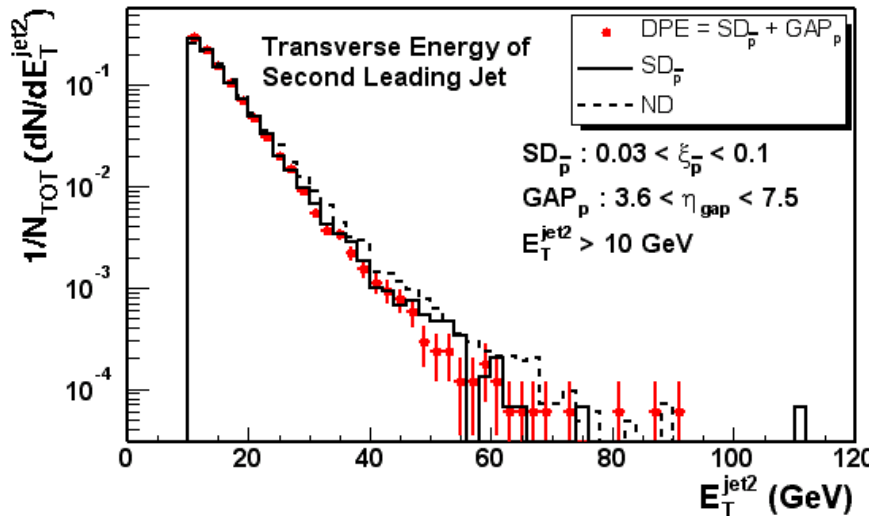
CDF Run II Preliminary



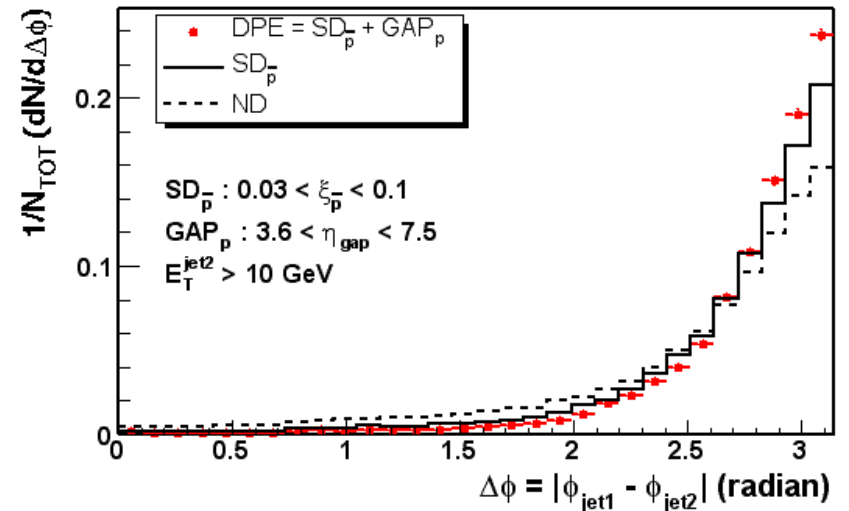
CDF Run II Preliminary



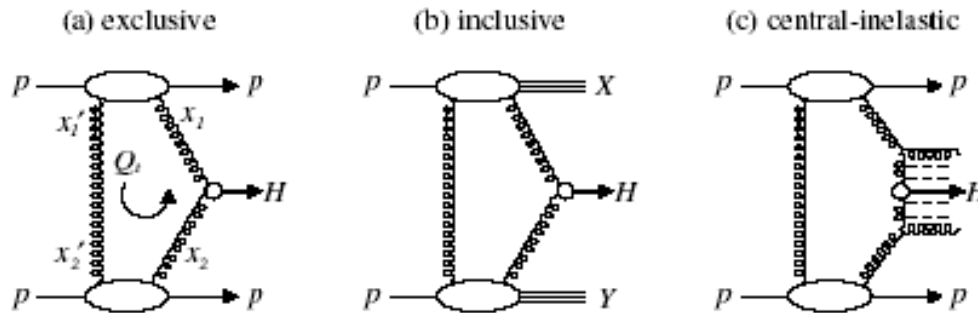
CDF Run II Preliminary



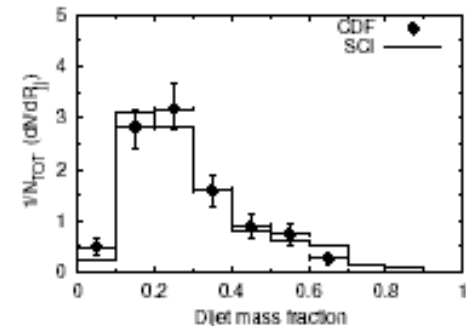
CDF Run II Preliminary



Inclusive/Exclusive DPE Dijet Predictions



Khoze, Martin, Ryskin
 Eur. Phys. J. C23, 211 (2001), C26, 229 (2002)

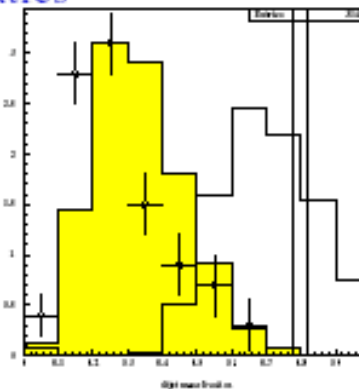


Enberg, Ingelman, Timneanu
 Acta. Phys. Polon. B33, 3479 (2002)

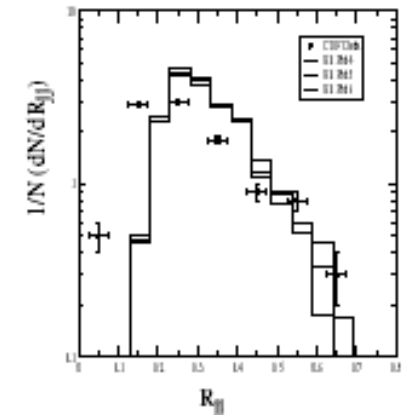
Exclusive dijets in Run I CDF kinematics
 ~ 1nb (factor 2 uncertainty)

Recent Calculation: ~ 60pb
 ($25 < E_T^{jet} < 35$ GeV, $|\eta_1 - \eta_2| < 2$)

Used to normalize calculations
 to predict e.g, diffractive Higgs
 production

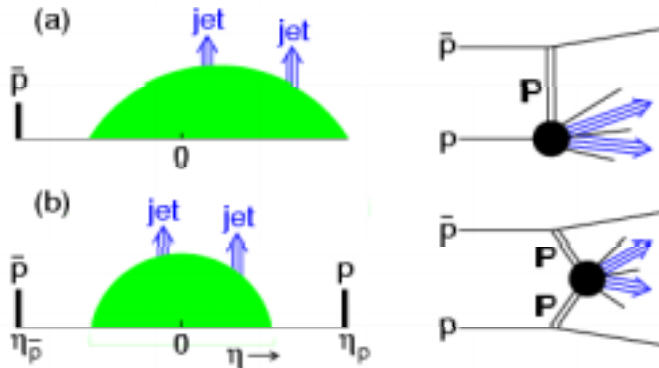


Boonekamp, Peschanski, Royon
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 251806 (2001)



Appleby, Forshaw
 Phys. Lett. B541, 108 (2002)

Limit on Exclusive DPE Dijets (Run I)



Observed ~100 DPE dijet events

© $0.035 < \xi < 0.095$

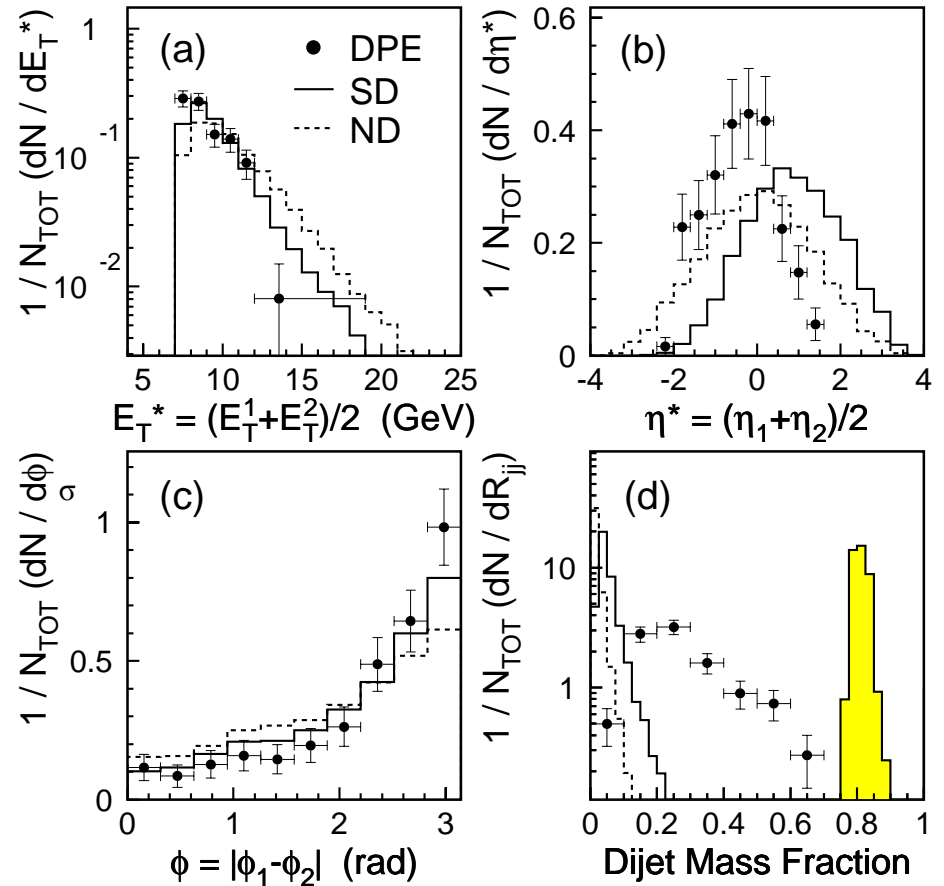
© Jet $E_T > 7$ GeV

© Rapidity gap in $2.4 < \eta < 5.9$

Dijet mass fraction

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

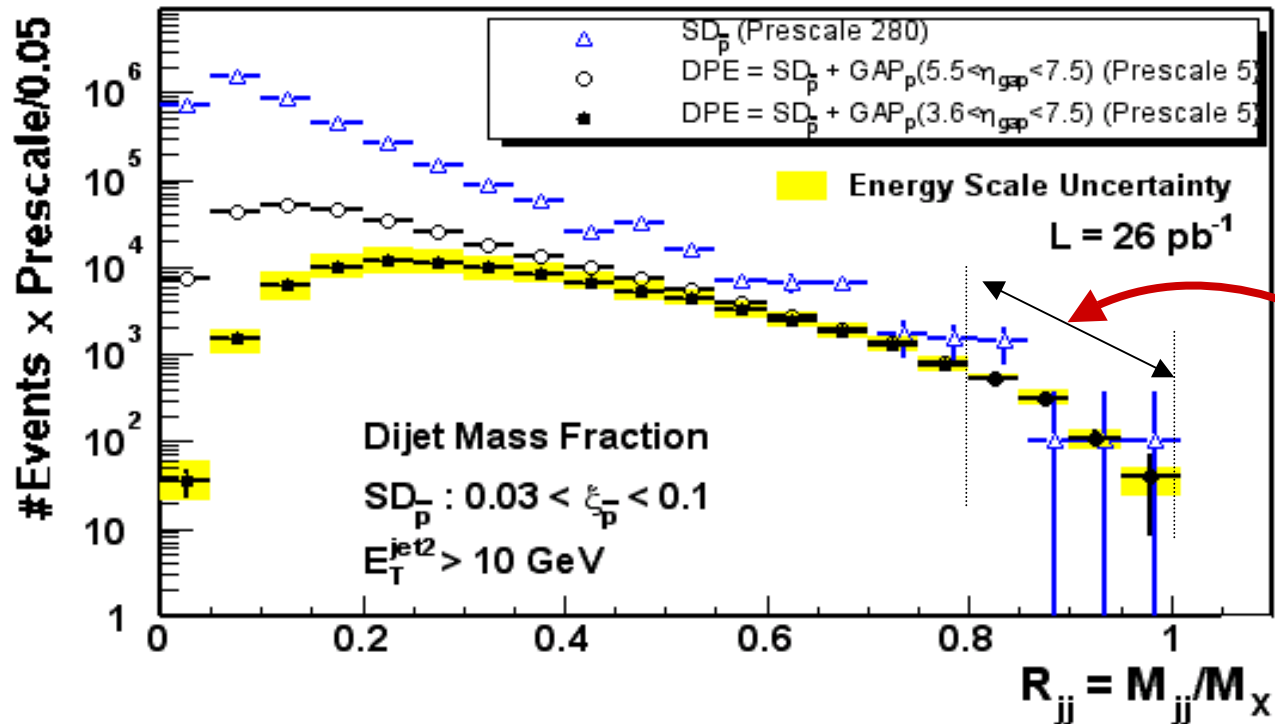
M_{JJ} based on energy within cone of 0.7
 \Rightarrow look for exclusive dijets in window
 $0.7 < R_{JJ} < 0.9$



$\sigma(\text{inclusive}) = 44.6 \pm 4.4(\text{stat}) \pm 21.6(\text{syst}) \text{ nb}$
 $\sigma(\text{exclusive}) < 3.7 \text{ nb (95\% CL)}$

Run II: Exclusive DPE Dijets ?

CDF Run II Preliminary

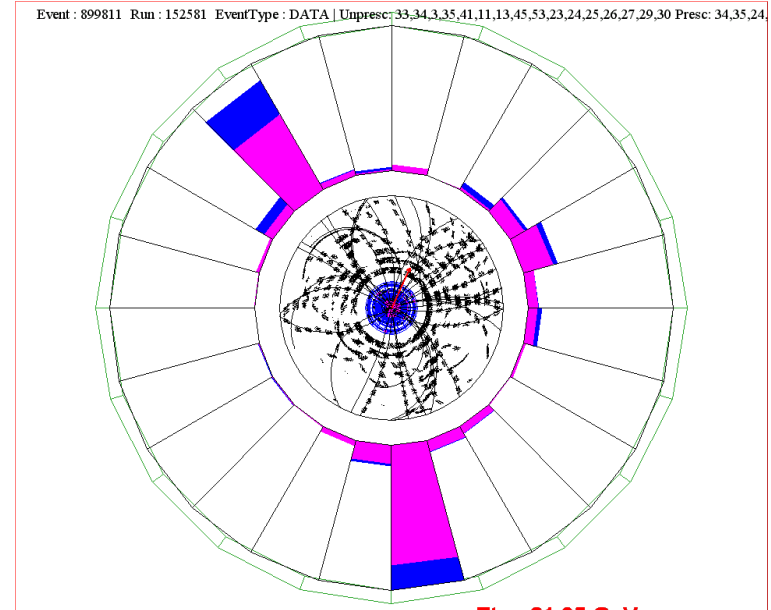
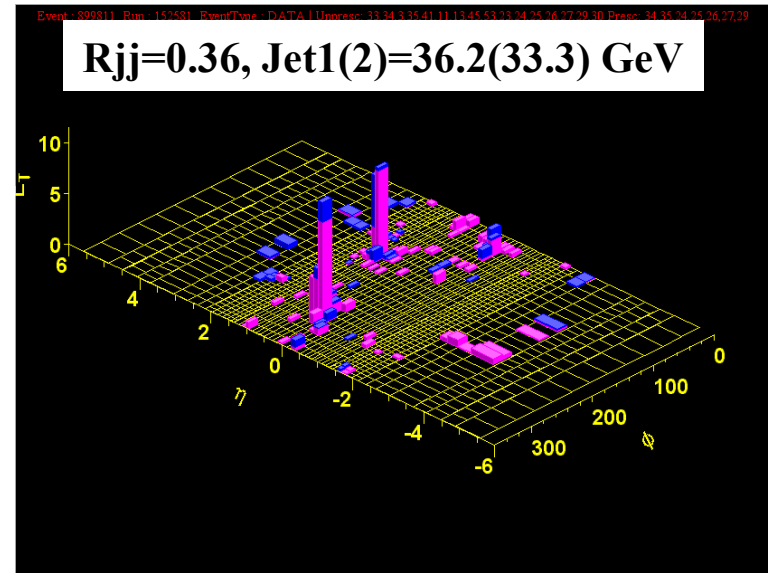
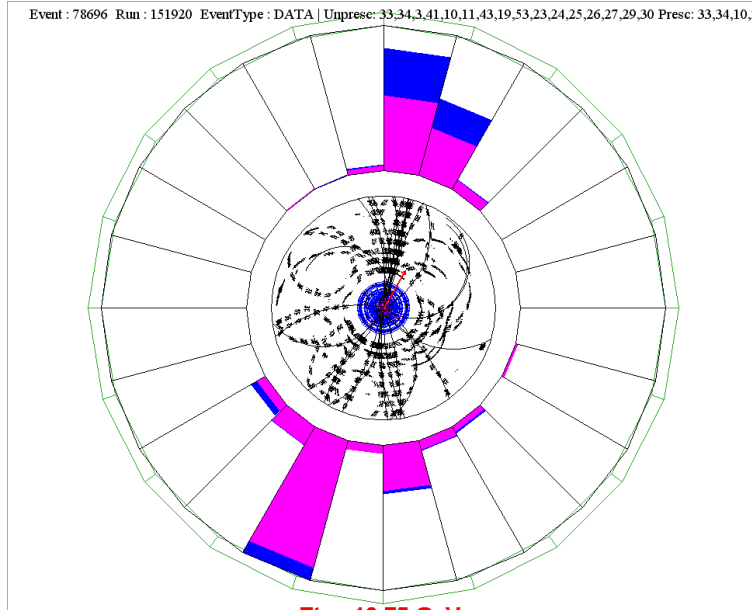
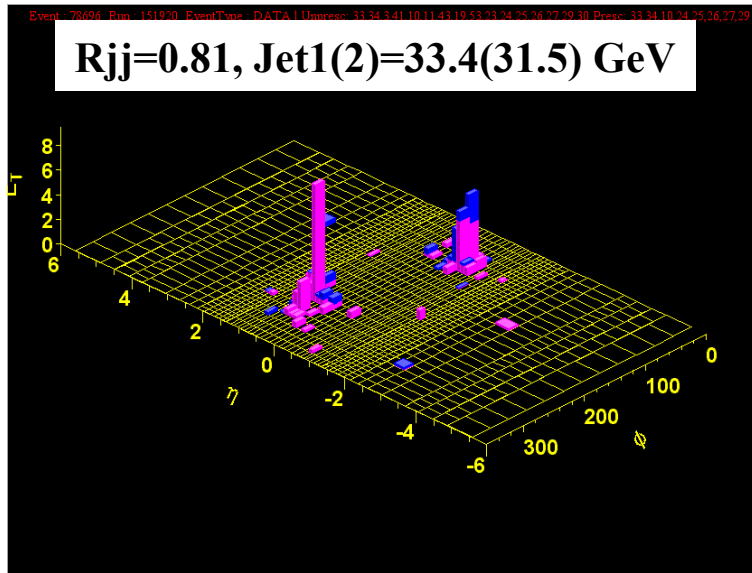


No exclusive dijet bump observed

$|\ln \eta_{jet1,2}| < 2.5, 0.03 < \xi_p < 0.1, 3.6 < \eta_{gap} < 7.5, R = 0.7$

| Minimum E_T^{jet1} | Cross Section : $\sigma_{DPE}^{excl jj} (R_{jj} > 0.8)$ |
|----------------------|---|
| 10 GeV | $970 \pm 65(\text{stat}) \pm 272(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$ |
| 25 GeV | $34 \pm 5(\text{stat}) \pm 10(\text{syst}) \text{ pb}$ |

Double Pomeron Exchange Dijet Events



SUMMARY

Soft and hard conclusions



- Use the reduced energy cross section
- Pay a color factor κ for each gap
- Get gap size from renormalized P_{gap}

Diffraction is an interaction between low-x partons subject to color constraints