Diffractive dijet production at CDF

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Abstract. We present a CDF measurement of diffractive dijet production in $\bar{p}p$ collisions at 1.96 TeV at the Fermilab Tevatron Collider using data from an integrated luminosity of $\approx 310 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ collected by triggering on a high transverse momentum jet in coincidence with a recoil antiproton detected in a Roman Pot spectrometer. We report final results for $4\text{-momentum transfer squared} \ t > -4 \text{ GeV}^2$, antiproton-momentum-loss fraction within 0.03-0.09, Bjorken-$x$ of the interacting parton in the antiproton in the range 0.001-0.1, and jet transverse energies from 10 to 100 GeV.

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1. INTRODUCTION

We present final results from a CDF measurement of single-diffractive (SD) dijet production in $\bar{p}p$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$ at the Fermilab Tevatron Collider using data collected by triggering on a high transverse momentum jet in coincidence with a recoil antiproton detected in a Roman Pot Spectrometer (RPS) [1]. We consider proton diffractive dissociation, $\bar{p} + p \rightarrow \bar{p} + G_{\bar{p}} + X_{p}$, characterized by a rapidity gap (region of pseudorapidity $^1$ devoid of particles) adjacent to an escaping $\bar{p}$, and a final state $X_{p}$ representing particles from the dissociation of the proton [2]. The rapidity gap, presumed to be caused by a color-singlet exchange with vacuum quantum numbers between the $\bar{p}$ and the dissociated proton, traditionally referred to as Pomeron ($P$) exchange, is related to $\xi_{\bar{p}}$, the forward momentum loss of the surviving $\bar{p}$, by $G_{\bar{p}} = -\ln \xi_{\bar{p}}$.

Several diffractive dijet results were obtained by CDF in Run I [3]-[6]. Among these, most striking is the observation of a breakdown of QCD factorization, expressed as a suppression by a factor of $\mathcal{O}(10)$ of the diffractive structure function (DSF) measured in dijet production relative to that derived from fits to parton densities measured in diffractive deep inelastic scattering (DDIS) at the DESY $e$-$p$ collider HERA (see [5]).

The present Run II diffractive dijet measurement was performed in order to further characterize the diffractive structure function my measuring $t_{\bar{p}}$ distributions over a wide range of $t$ and jet transverse energy, $E_T^{\text{jet}}$, namely $-t_{\bar{p}} \leq 4 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $10^2 < Q^2 \approx (E_T^{\text{jet}})^2 < 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, and to search for diffractive dips. Below, we present the main results of this measurement and compare them with theoretical expectations.

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1 Rapidity, $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{E + p_L}{E - p_L}$, and pseudorapidity, $\eta = -\ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$, where $\theta$ is the polar angle of a particle with respect to the proton beam (+$z$ direction), are used interchangeably for particles detected in the calorimeters, since in the kinematic range of interest in this analysis they are approximately equal.
2. MEASUREMENT

Detector. Figure 1 is a schematic plan view of the detector used in this measurement, showing the main CDF II central detector and the forward detector-components essential to this measurement. The forward components include a Roman Pot Spectrometer (RPS), which measures $\xi_{\bar{p}}$ and $t_{\bar{p}}$ with resolutions $\delta\xi_{\bar{p}} = 0.001$ and $\delta t_{\bar{p}} = \pm 0.07$ GeV$^2$ at $\langle -t_{\bar{p}} \rangle \approx 0.05$ GeV$^2$, where $\delta t_{\bar{p}}$ increases with $t_{\bar{p}}$ with a $\propto \sqrt{-t_{\bar{p}}}$ dependence.

Data samples. This analysis is based on data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} \approx 310$ pb$^{-1}$ collected in 2002–2003. Events were selected online with a three-level prescaled triggering system accepting RPS-triggered inclusive and jet-enriched events by requiring at least one calorimeter tower with $E_T > 5, 20, \text{or } 50$ GeV within $|\eta| < 3.5$. Jets were reconstructed using the midpoint algorithm [7].

The majority of the data used in this analysis were recorded without RPS tracking information. For these data, the value of $\xi_{\bar{p}}$ was evaluated from calorimeter information and is designated as $\xi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{CAL}}$. The $\xi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{CAL}}$ was then calibrated against $\xi_{\bar{p}}$ obtained from the RPS, $\xi_{\bar{p}}^{\text{RPS}}$, using data from runs in which RPS tracking was available.

The following trigger definitions are used for these measurements:
- RPS: RPS trigger counters in time with a $\bar{p}$ crossing the nominal interaction point;
- J5 (J20, J50): jet with $E_T^{\text{jet}} \geq 5 \text{ (20, 50)}$ GeV in CCAL or PCAL;

3. RESULTS

Figure 2 shows kinematic distributions for SD and ND events. On (left), the average $\eta$ of the two highest $E_T$ jets in the event, $\eta^*$, is seen to be centered for ND while shifted to a higher value for SD events; on (right), the average particle multiplicity in the MiniPlug, $M_{\bar{p}}$, is $\sim 9$ for ND and peaks at zero for SD events. These results are in agreement with expectations from the presence of a rapidity gap adjacent to the outgoing $\bar{p}$ in SD events.

In Fig. 3, we compare on (left) the mean dijet transverse energy between SD and ND events, and on (right) the $x_{\text{BJ}}$ (Bjorken-$x$) distribution of the ratio of $(\text{SD}/\Delta\xi)/\text{ND event-}$
rates for various values of $\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx \langle E_T^* \rangle^2$ over a range of two orders of magnitude. These plots show that the SD and ND distributions are very similar.

![Figure 2](image1.png)

**FIGURE 2.** Distributions for SD and ND events: (left) average $\eta$ distribution of the two highest $E_T$ jets; (right) multiplicity distributions in the $MP_{\bar{p}}$ calorimeter.

![Figure 3](image2.png)

**FIGURE 3.** (left) Mean dijet transverse energy for SD and ND events normalized to the SD events; (right) ratios of SD to ND dijet-event rates vs $x_{Bj}$ for various values of $\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx \langle E_T^* \rangle^2$.

The $t$ distributions for RPS inclusive and various dijet event samples are shown in Fig. 4 for $-t < 1$ GeV$^2$ fitted to two exponential terms, and in Fig. 5 for $-t < 4$ GeV$^2$. No significant variations are observed over a wide range of $\langle Q^2 \rangle$. For $-t < 0.5$ GeV$^2$ all $t$ distributions, both for the inclusive and the high $\langle Q^2 \rangle$ samples, are compatible with the expectation from the “soft” Donnachie-Landshoff (DL) model [8]. The rather flat $t$ distributions at large $-t$ shown in Fig. 5 are compatible with a possible existence of an underlying diffraction minimum around $-t \sim 2.5$ GeV$^2$ filled by $t$-resolution effects.

The above results favor models of hard diffractive production in which the hard scattering is controlled by the parton-distribution-function of the recoil antiproton while the rapidity-gap formation is governed by a color-neutral soft exchange [9]-[12].

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FIGURE 4.  (left) $t_{ar{p}}$ distributions for SD RPS data of various $\langle Q^2 \rangle$ values within $0.05 < \xi_{RPS} < 0.08$; (right) slope parameters $b_1$ and $b_2$ vs $\langle Q^2 \rangle$ of a fit to $dN_{\text{events}}/dt = N_{\text{norm}}(A_1e^{b_1t} + A_2e^{b_2t})$ with $A_2/A_1 = 0.11$ (average over all data subsamples). The RPS-inclusive points are arbitrarily placed at $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$.

FIGURE 5.  $t$ distributions of two SD event samples for $0.05 < \xi_{RPS} < 0.08$ corrected for RPS acceptance after background subtraction: RPS inclusive, for which $\langle Q^2 \rangle \simeq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ (circles), and $\langle Q^2 \rangle \simeq 900 \text{ GeV}^2$ events (triangles); the curve is the expectation of the Donnachie-Landshoff (DL) model [8] normalized to the RPS inclusive data within the region of $-t < 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$.

REFERENCES