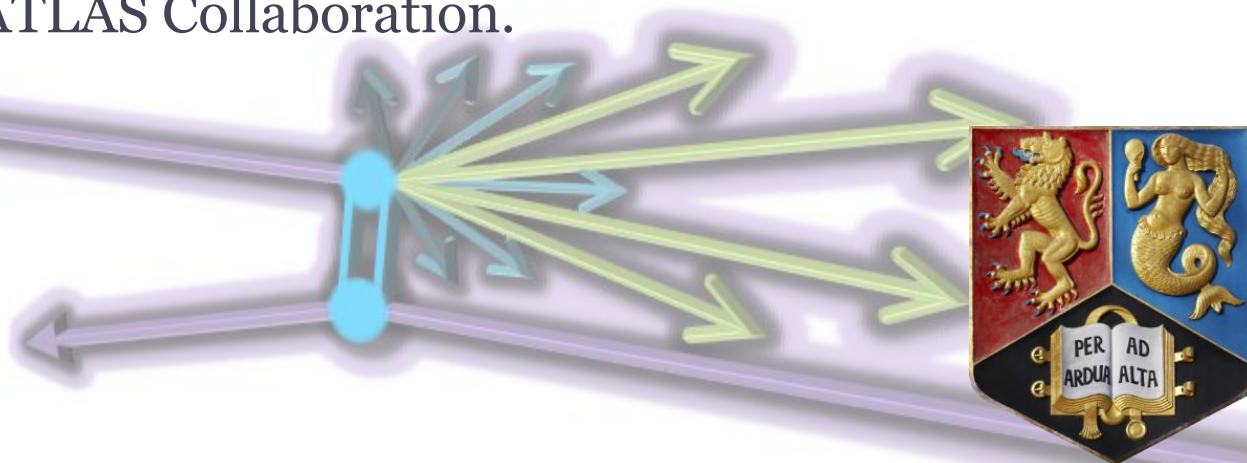


# Diffraction and Low-X Physics at ATLAS.

## MPI 2010

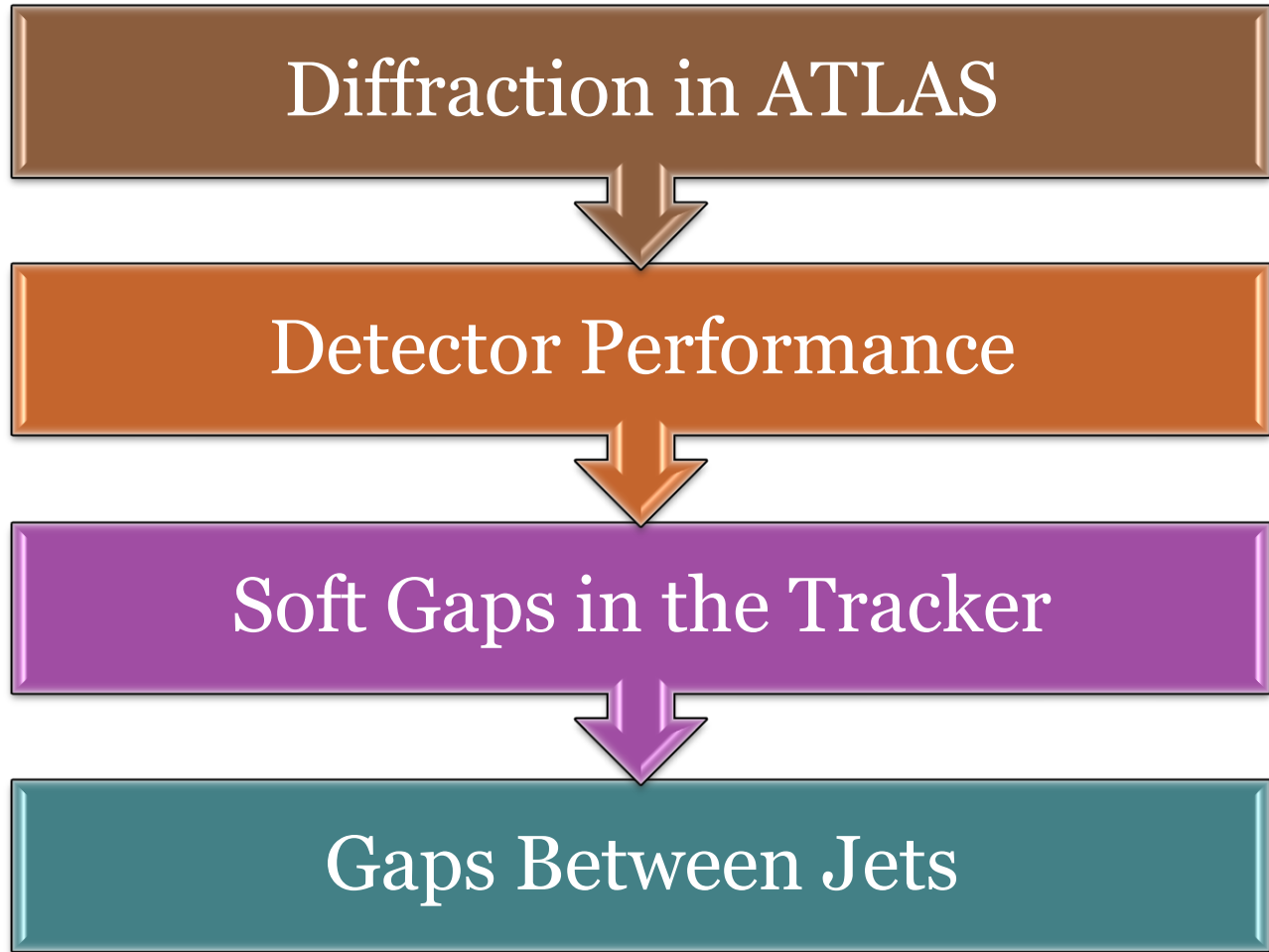
### 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2010

Tim Martin, University of Birmingham  
On Behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration.



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BIRMINGHAM

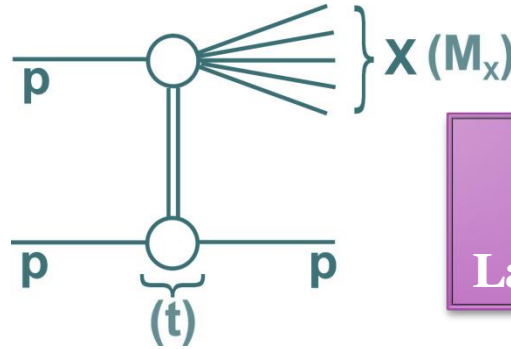
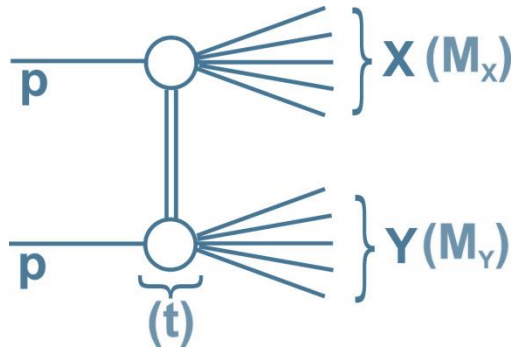
# Overview



**ATLAS-CONF-  
2010-048**

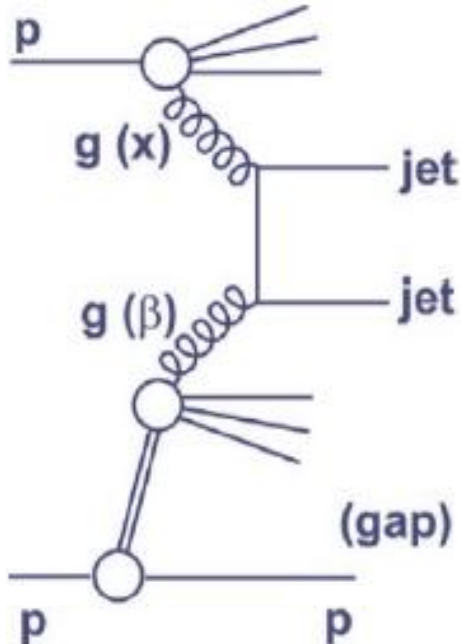
**ATLAS-CONF-  
2010-085**

# LHC Diffraction



$$\xi = \frac{M_X^2}{s}$$

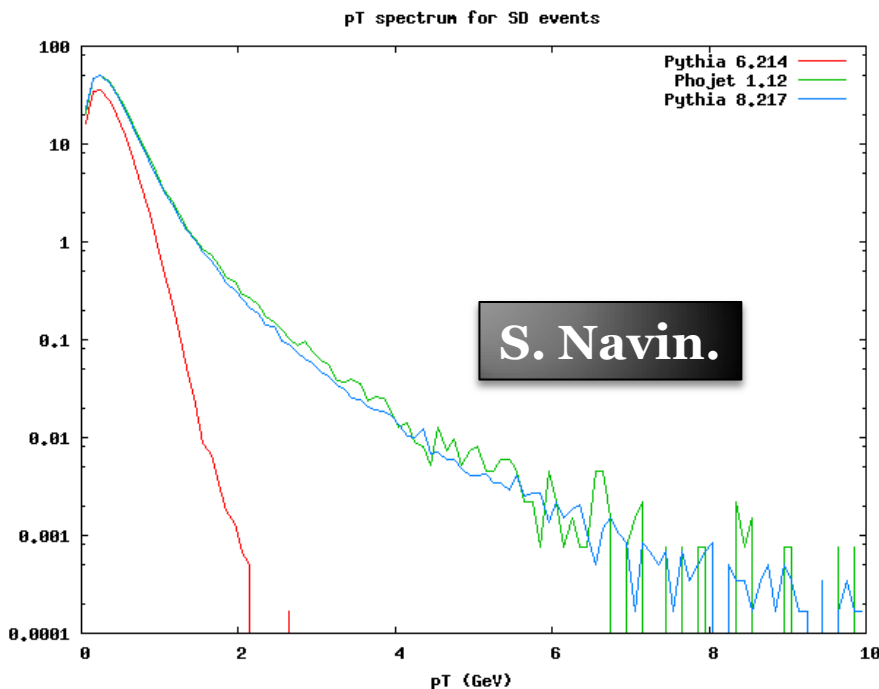
$\sigma_{\text{Diffractive}}/\sigma_{\text{Total}}$   
 $\approx 20 - 30\%$   
 Large theoretical uncertainty.



- **Colour singlet** exchange between the protons.
- Leads to possibility of **large rapidity gaps**.
- Formulated in terms of a **pomeron flux** and **pomeron distribution functions**.
- Can be expressed in terms of **the kinematic variable,  $\xi$** .
- **Hard interactions** possible **within diffractive systems**, such as diffractive di-jet production.
- **Gap survival in events with hard scale linked to MPI**.

# Generator Differences

- Pythia6 uses only a soft fragmentation model, it **does not easily generate high  $p_T$**  particles.
- **Phojet** utilizes a **dual-parton model** to simulate the hard component.
- **Pythia8** includes pomeron parton distribution functions, allowing for a hard diffractive component.

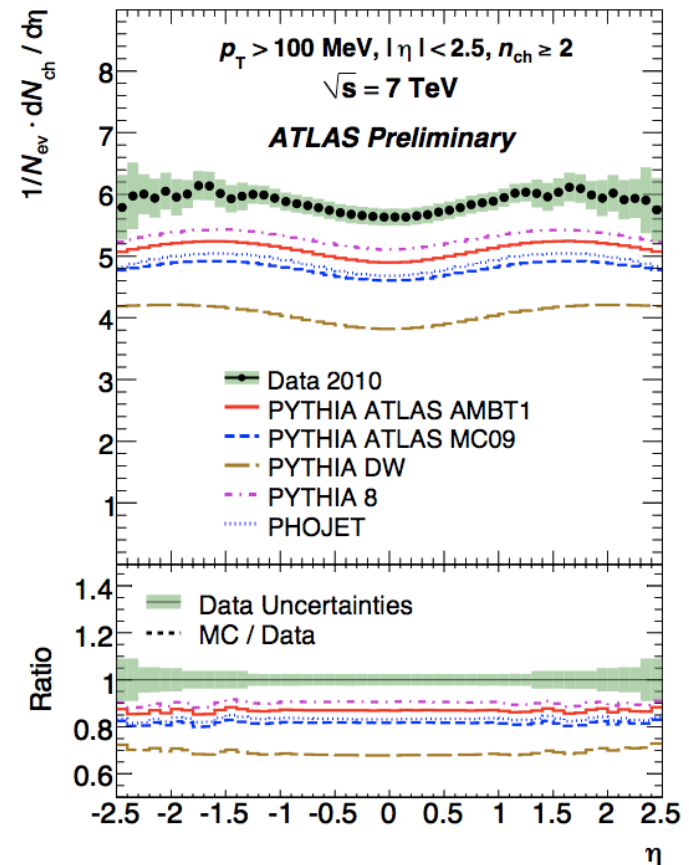
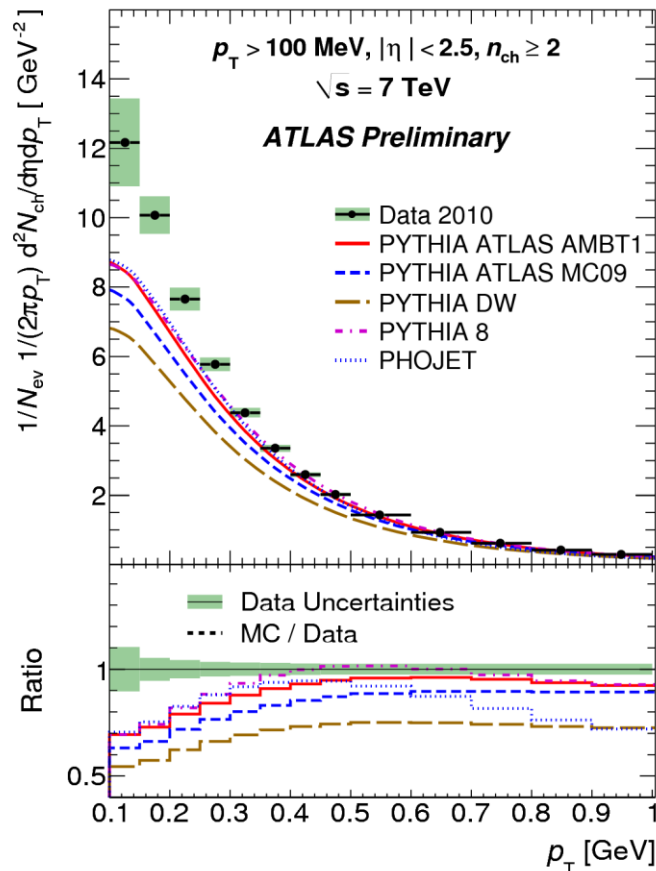


In ATLAS, we only see events  
where  $M_X > 10$  GeV

- In **Pythia8**, diffractive mass ( $M_X$ ) and momentum transfer ( $t$ ) chosen with **Pomeron flux model**.
- Particles generated in **pomeron-proton** interaction using **pomeron PDFs from HERA**.
- Pythia handles **MPI, parton showers and hadronisation**.
- For  $M_X < 10$  GeV
  - **Old, non-perturbative, longitudinally stretched strings**
- For  $M_X > 10$  GeV
  - **New, perturbative.**

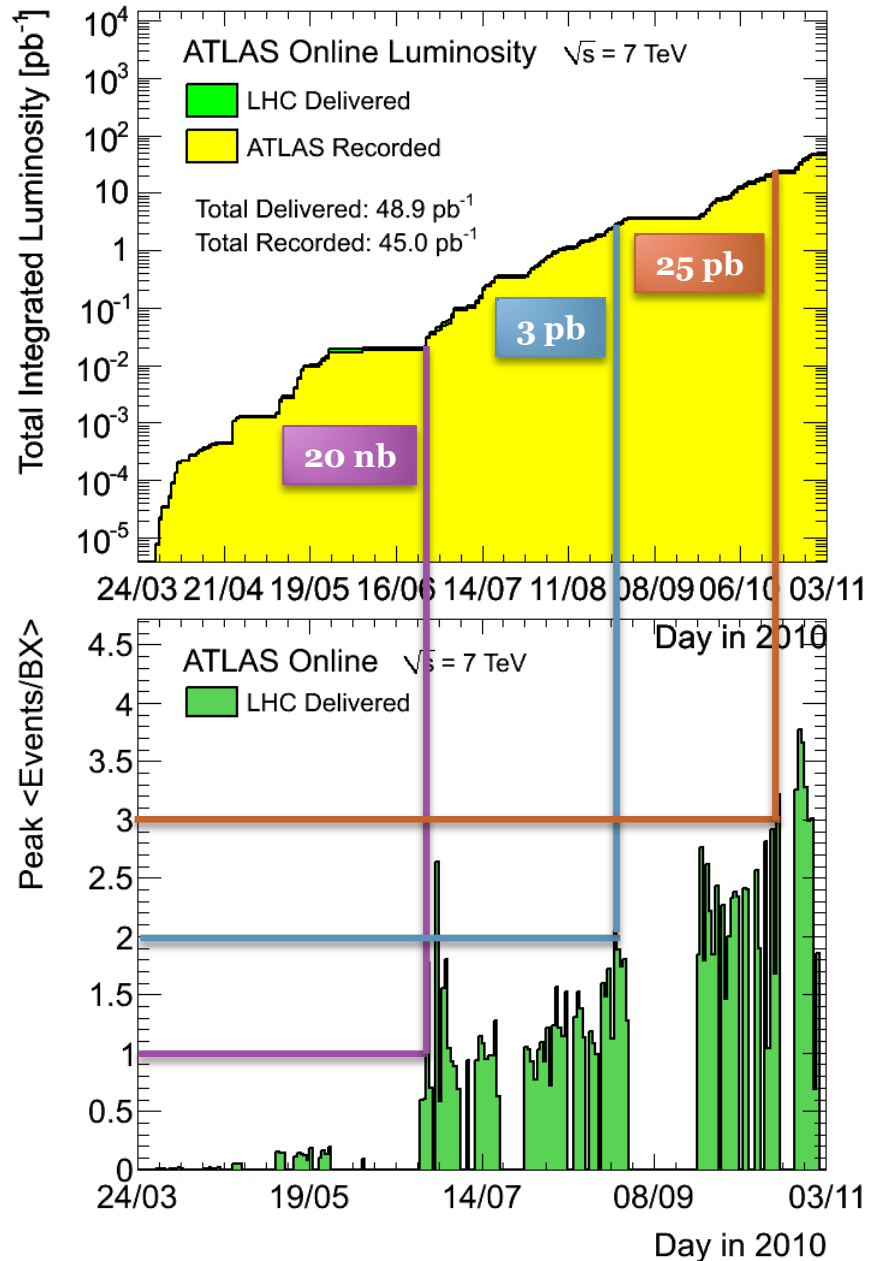
# Low $p_T$ Charged Particle Discrepancies

- **ATLAS** has studied events with 2 or more charged particles of  $> 100$  MeV within  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . Tunes are **Non Diffractive Only**.
- See an **excess of low  $p_T$**  particles not described by MC.



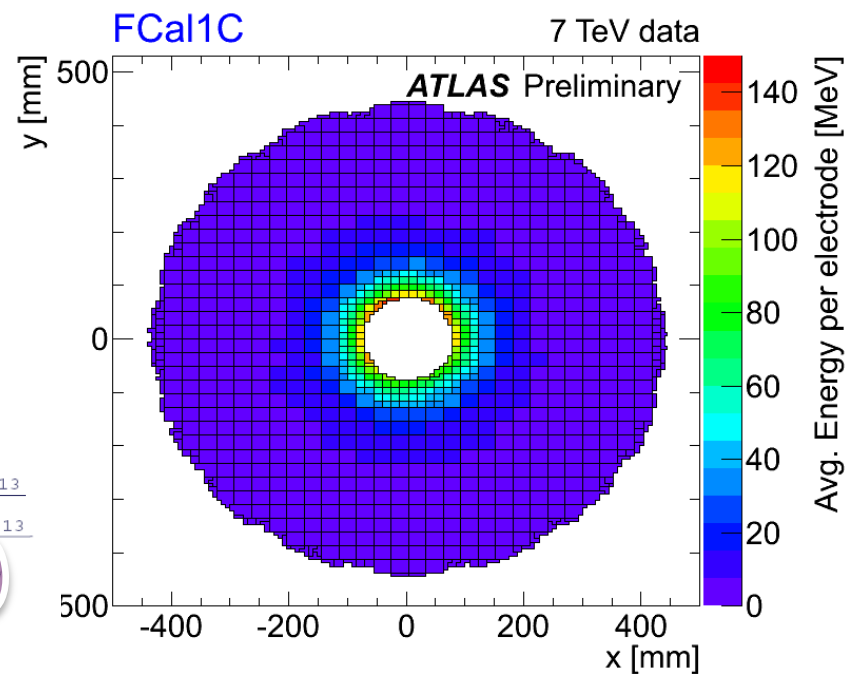
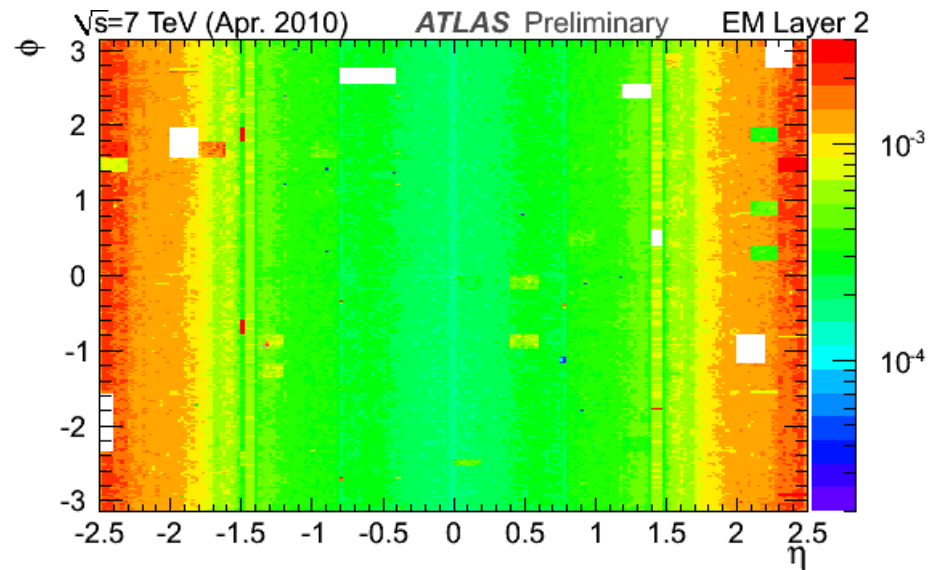
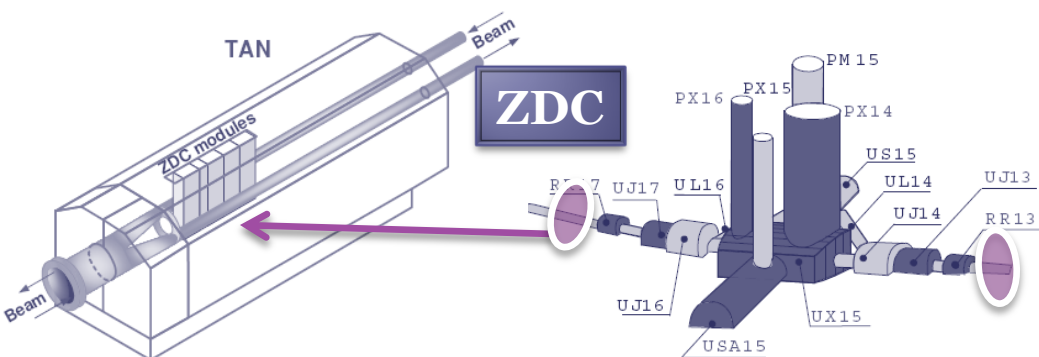
# 2010 Pileup Profile

- Pileup quantified by counting **primary vertexes**.
- Predominantly a function of the **bunch current**.
- We have good sized data samples with **manageable pileup**.
- Lots of potential for **soft physics** requiring **clean environments**.

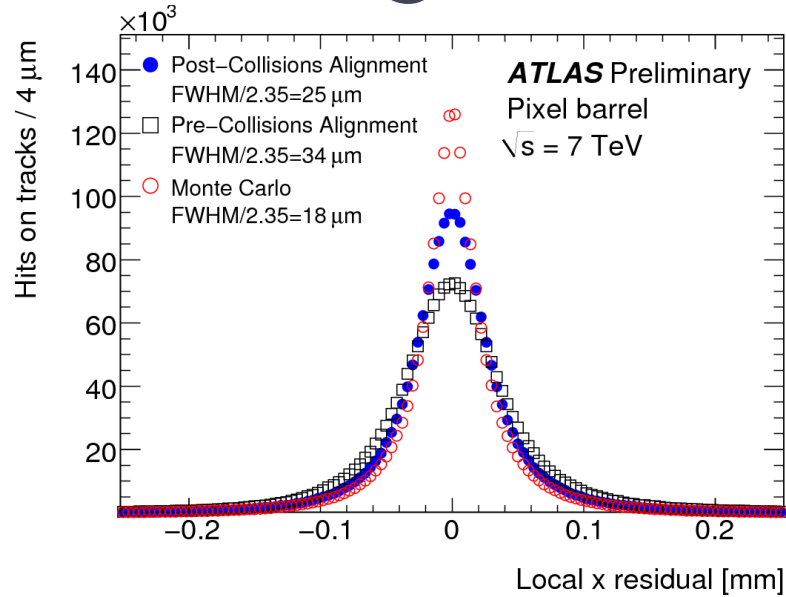


# Energy Flow

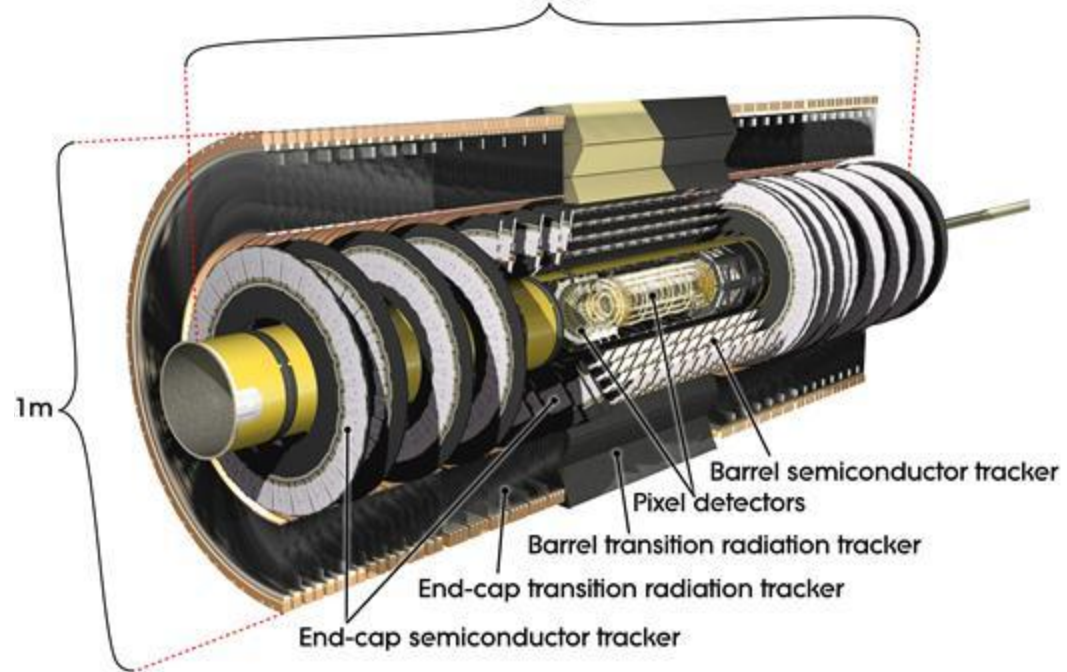
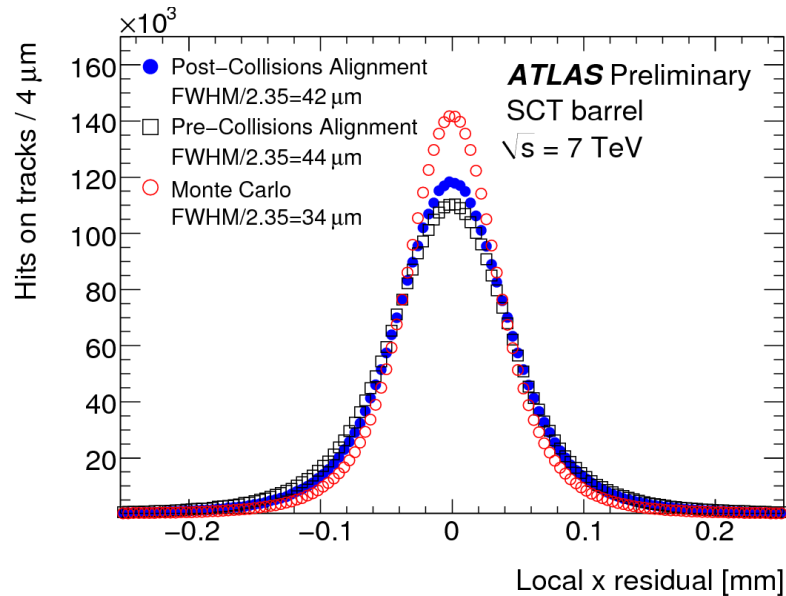
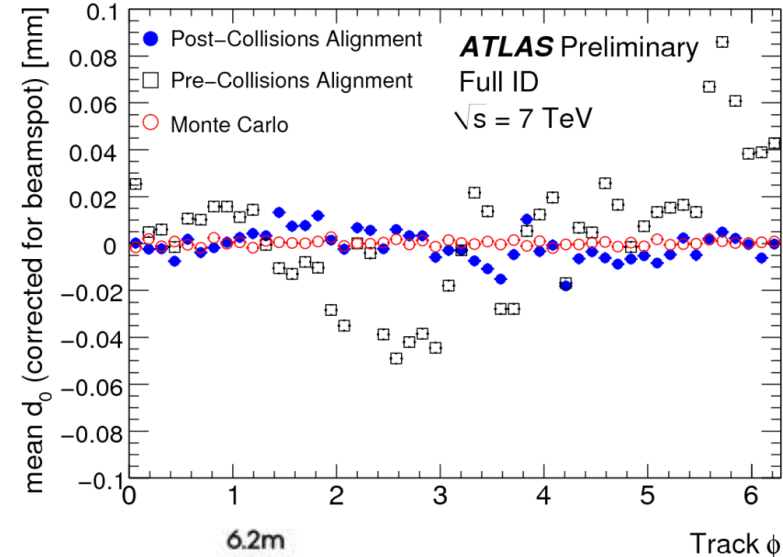
- **LAr** Energy Flow with 5m **MBTS** triggered Minimum Bias events.
- Occupancy in cells  $\sim 5\sigma$  above noise peak.
- **1.3% Dead**.
- **6% Non-nominal HV**.
- **0.1% Masked**, problematic cells.
- **Forward calorimeter**, coverage up to  $\eta$  4.9.
- Energy flow from first stable 7 TeV run.



# Tracking Performance

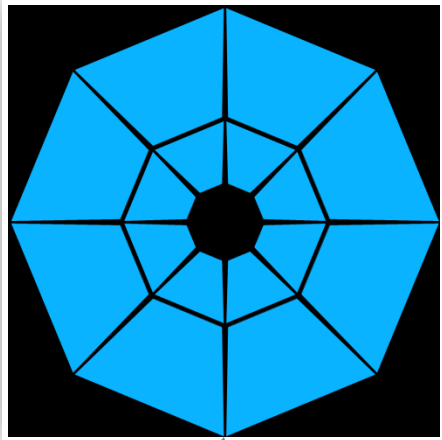


Inner  
detector  
alignment  
from  
collision  
data.

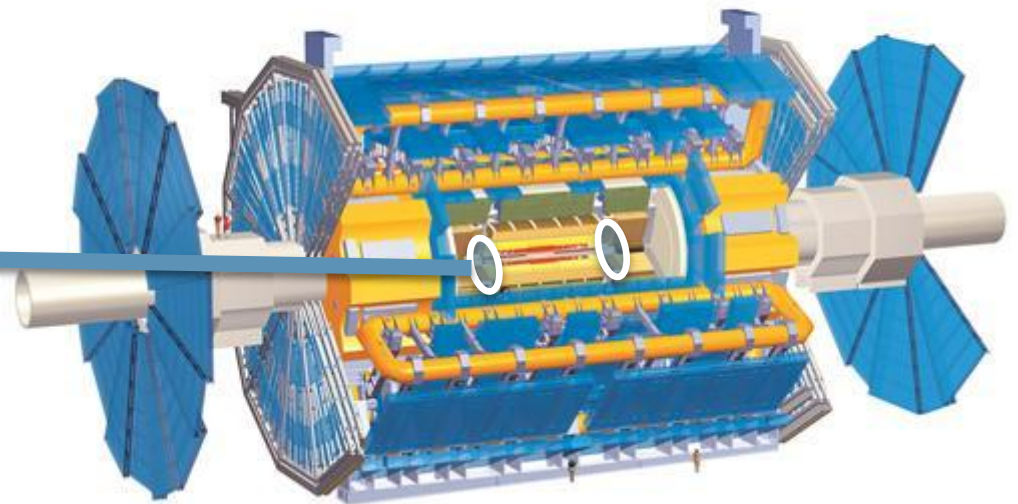
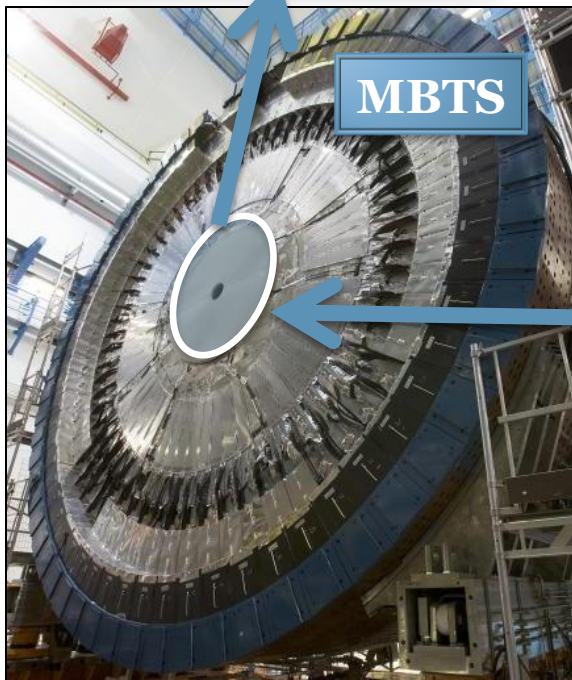




# MBTS Trigger



- **Segmented** into **16 counters** on **each side**.
- Plastic scintillator planes connected to photomultiplier tubes via wavelength shifting fiber.
- Highly efficient trigger on charged particles.
- Generally trigger on the **Inclusive Or** of both sides.
- **MBTS** is the **primary** Minimum Bias trigger.
  - $2.1 < |\eta| < 3.8$



# A MinBias Triggered MBTS Event

Collision Event at  
7 TeV

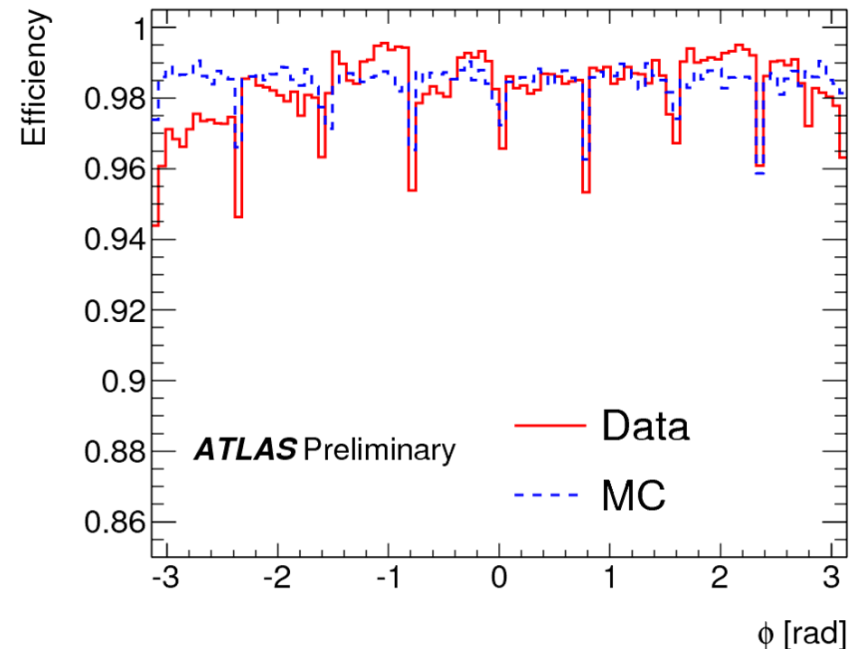
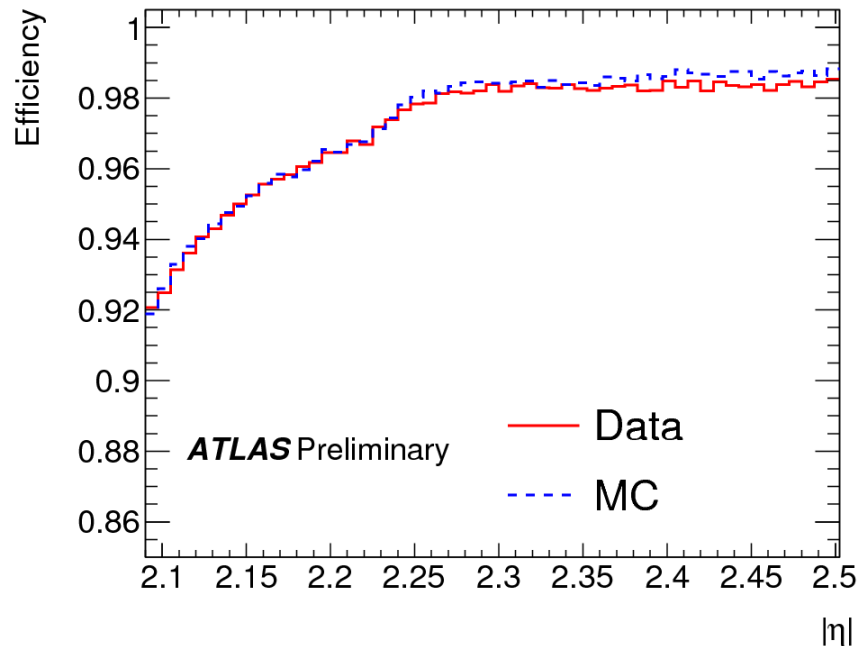
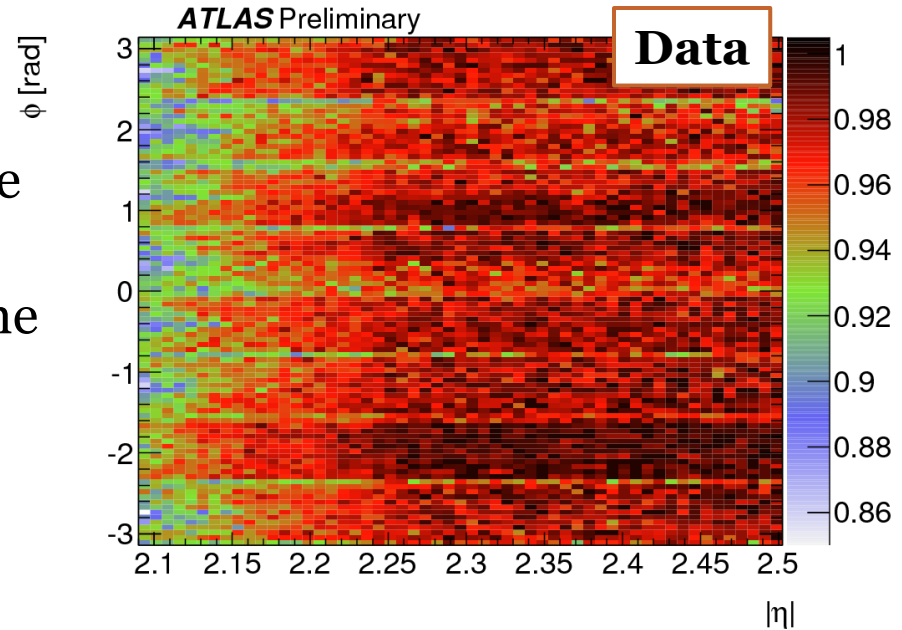


2010-03-30, 12:58 CEST  
Run 152166, Event 316199

<http://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/public/EVTDISPLAY/events.html>

# MBTS Efficiency

- **MBTS Efficiency** calculated in in the Inner Detector overlap region.
- Efficiency calculated when **exactly** one track is **extrapolated** to the **MBTS**.
- High **efficiency is vital** when triggering **small mass diffractive systems**.

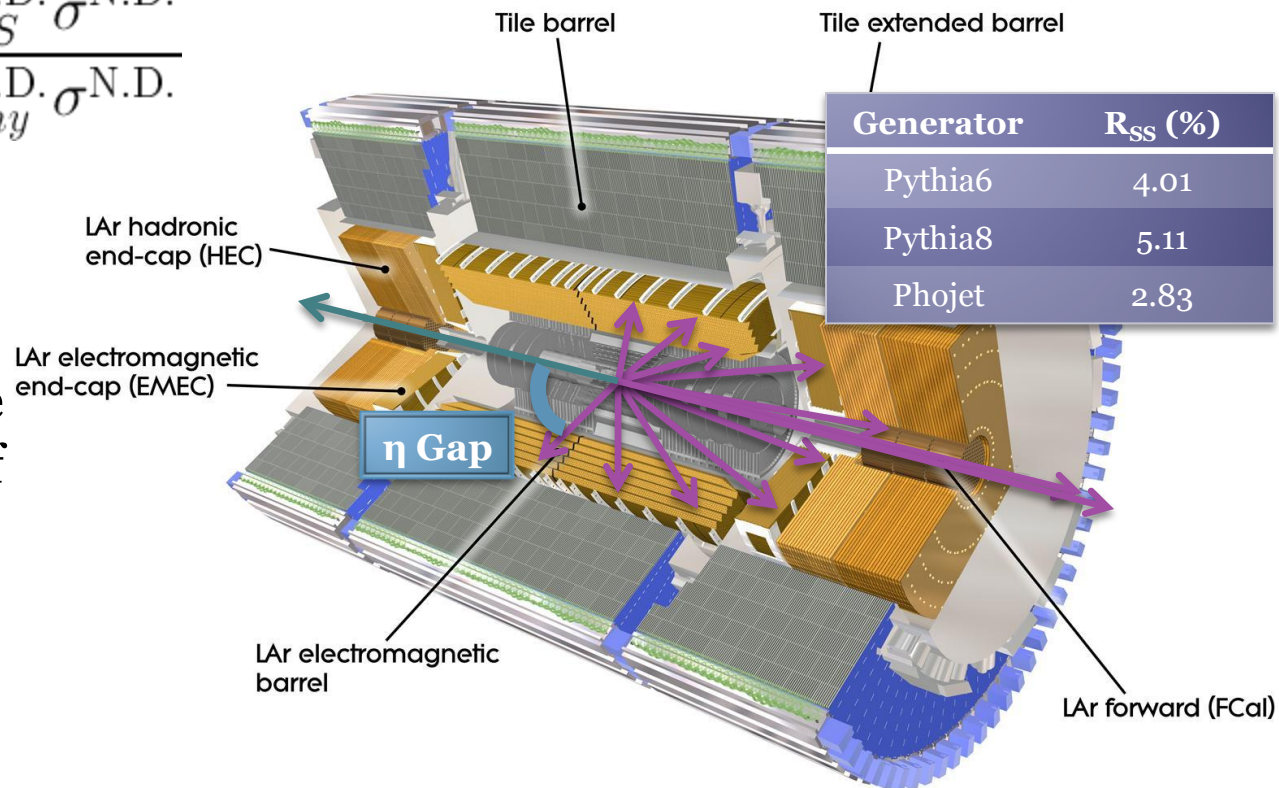


# Inner Detector Measurement

- Form an **enhanced diffractive sample** using an **exclusive single sided MBTS Trigger**.
- $R_{SS}$  is the **ratio of exclusive single sided MBTS Triggers to all MBTS Triggers**.

$$R_{SS} = \frac{A_{SS}^{Diff.} \sigma^{Diff.} + A_{SS}^{N.D.} \sigma^{N.D.}}{A_{any}^{Diff.} \sigma^{Diff.} + A_{any}^{N.D.} \sigma^{N.D.}}$$

- $A_{SS}$  is the acceptance for the single sided requirement.
- $A_{any}$  is the acceptance for the requirement of 1 MBTS hit anywhere.
- Diff.** refers to the combined Single and Double Diffractive cross sections.



# Inner Detector Measurement

- For events passing the **exclusive single sided MBTS** requirement.
- Select tracks satisfying quality parameters.

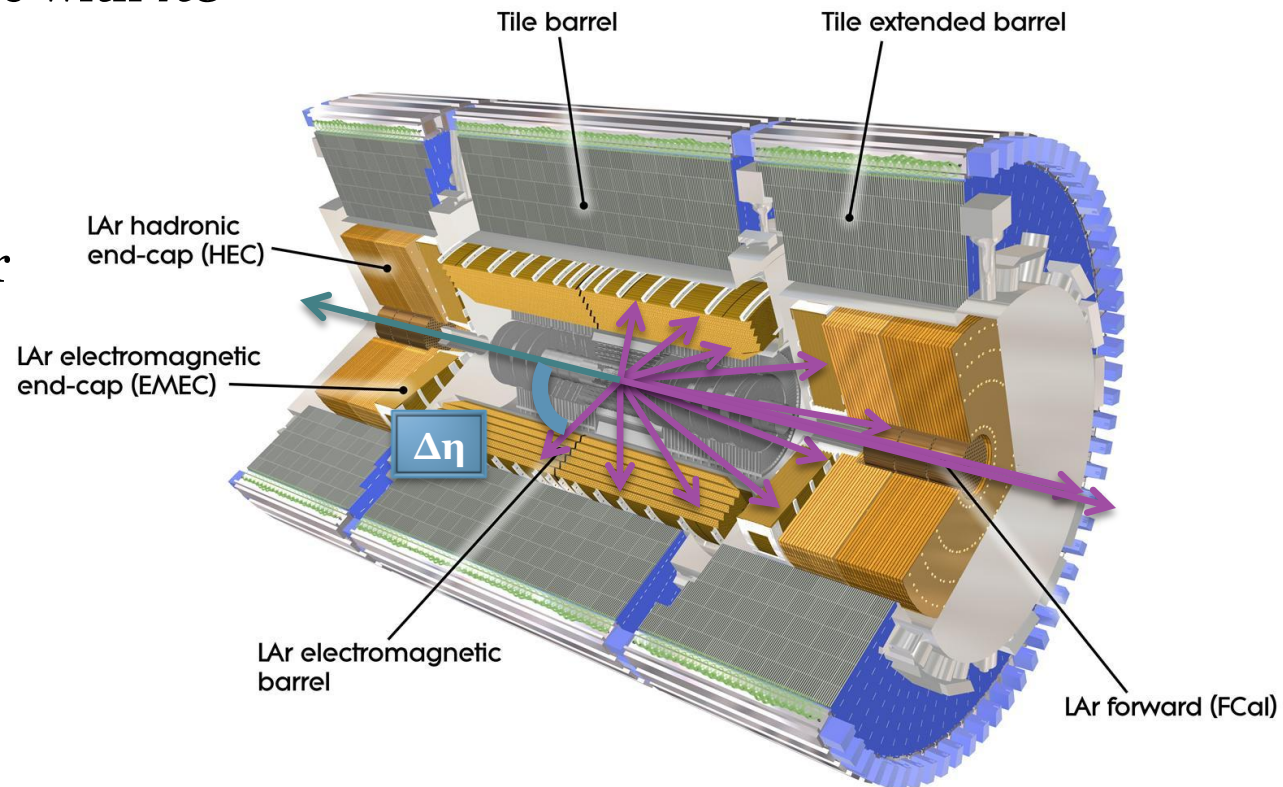
$p_T > 500 \text{ MeV}$	$N_{\text{sct}} \text{ Hit} \geq 6$
$ \eta  < 2.5$	$ d_0^{bs}  < 1.5 \text{ mm}$
$N_{\text{pix}} \text{ Hit} \geq 1$	$ z_0  < 100 \text{ mm}$

- $\Delta\eta$  is the difference in  $\eta$  between the MBTS ( $\eta_{\text{MBTS}}$ ) side with **no** hits and the track.

- $\eta_{\text{MBTS}}$  is  $\pm 2.08 \eta$

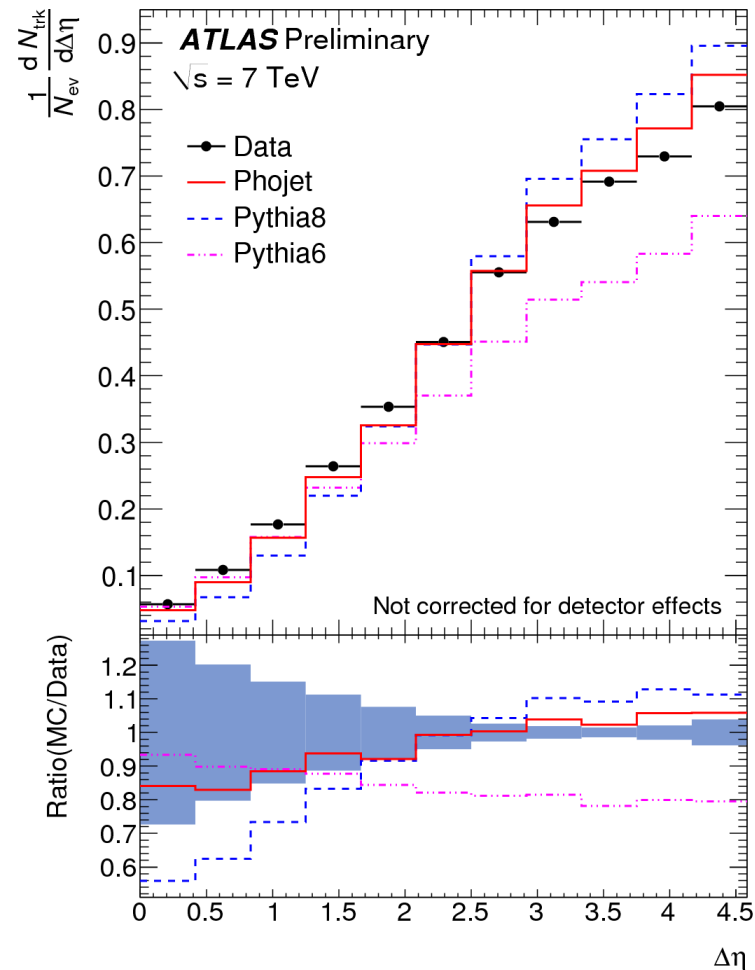
- Tracking efficiency for charged prompt hadrons:

- **87%** at  $\eta=0$
- **65%** at  $|\eta|=2.5$

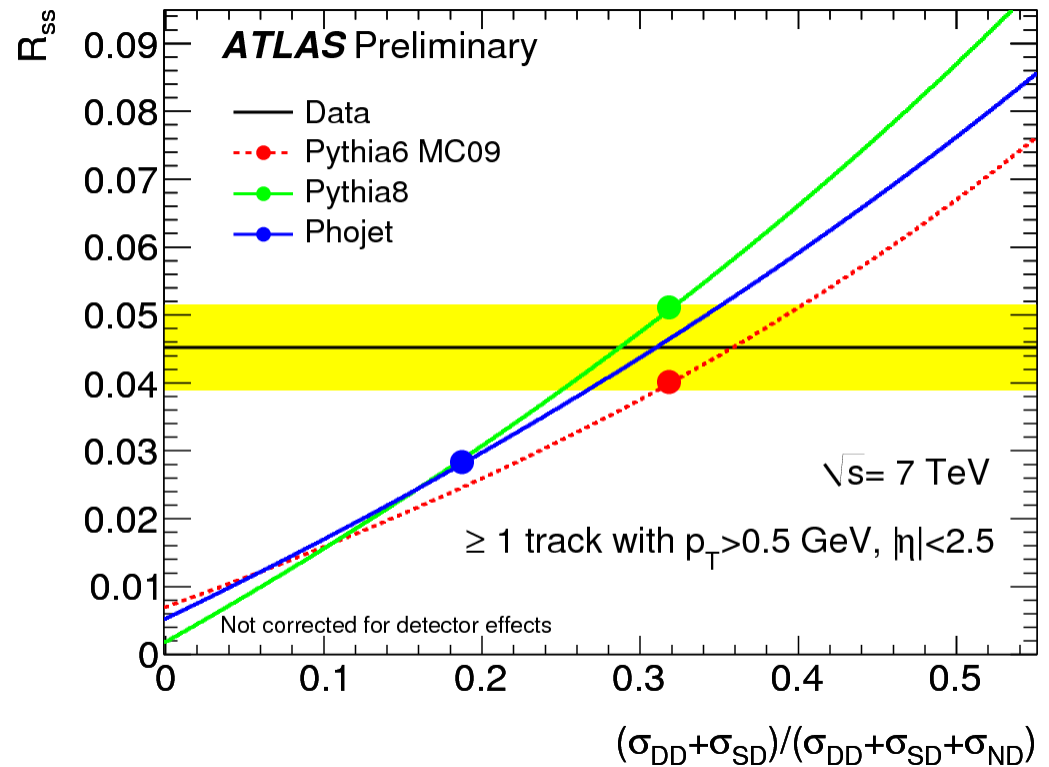


# Single Sided Event Fraction

- $R_{SS}$  is calculated for events with **at least one selected track**.
- **Ratio of SD to D.D** cross sections **fixed** to generator prediction.

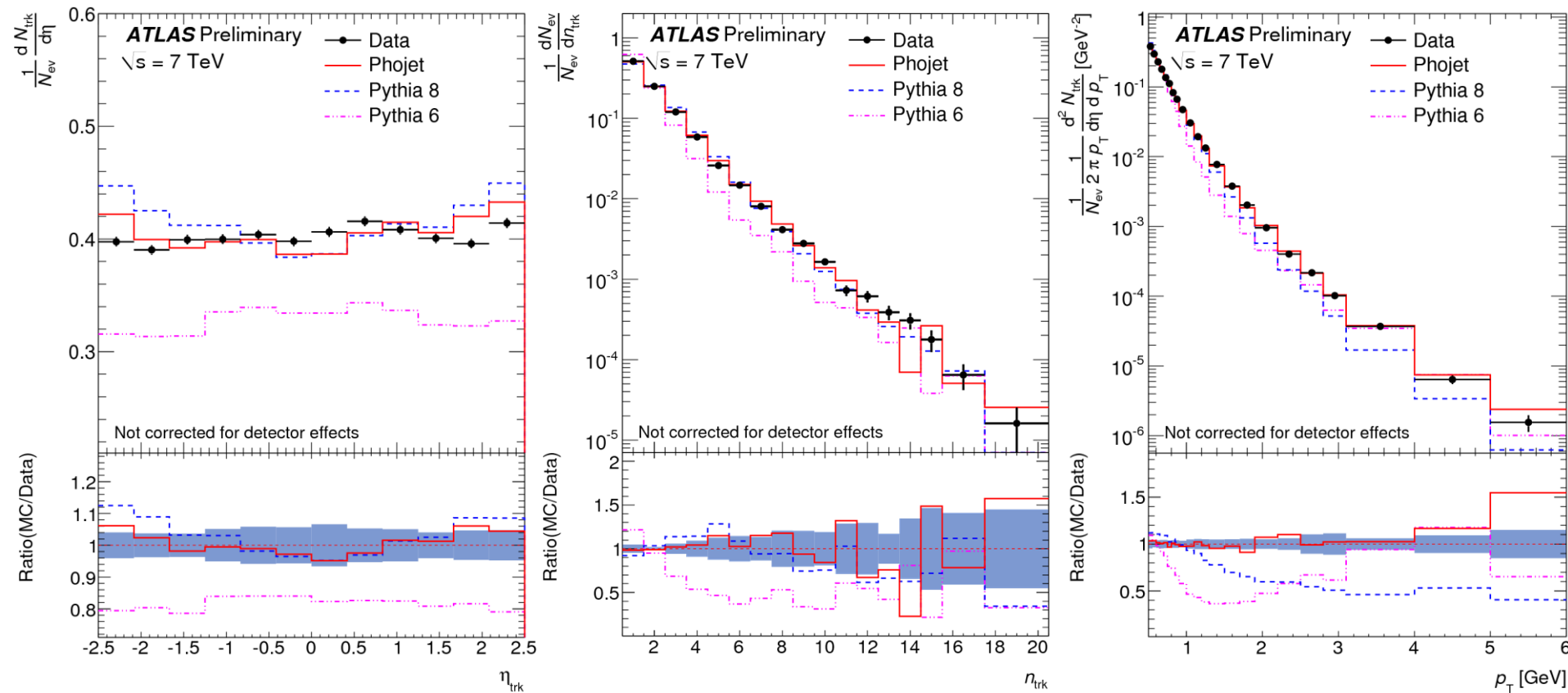


**Diffractive cross section not well known, even at Tevatron CoM energy**



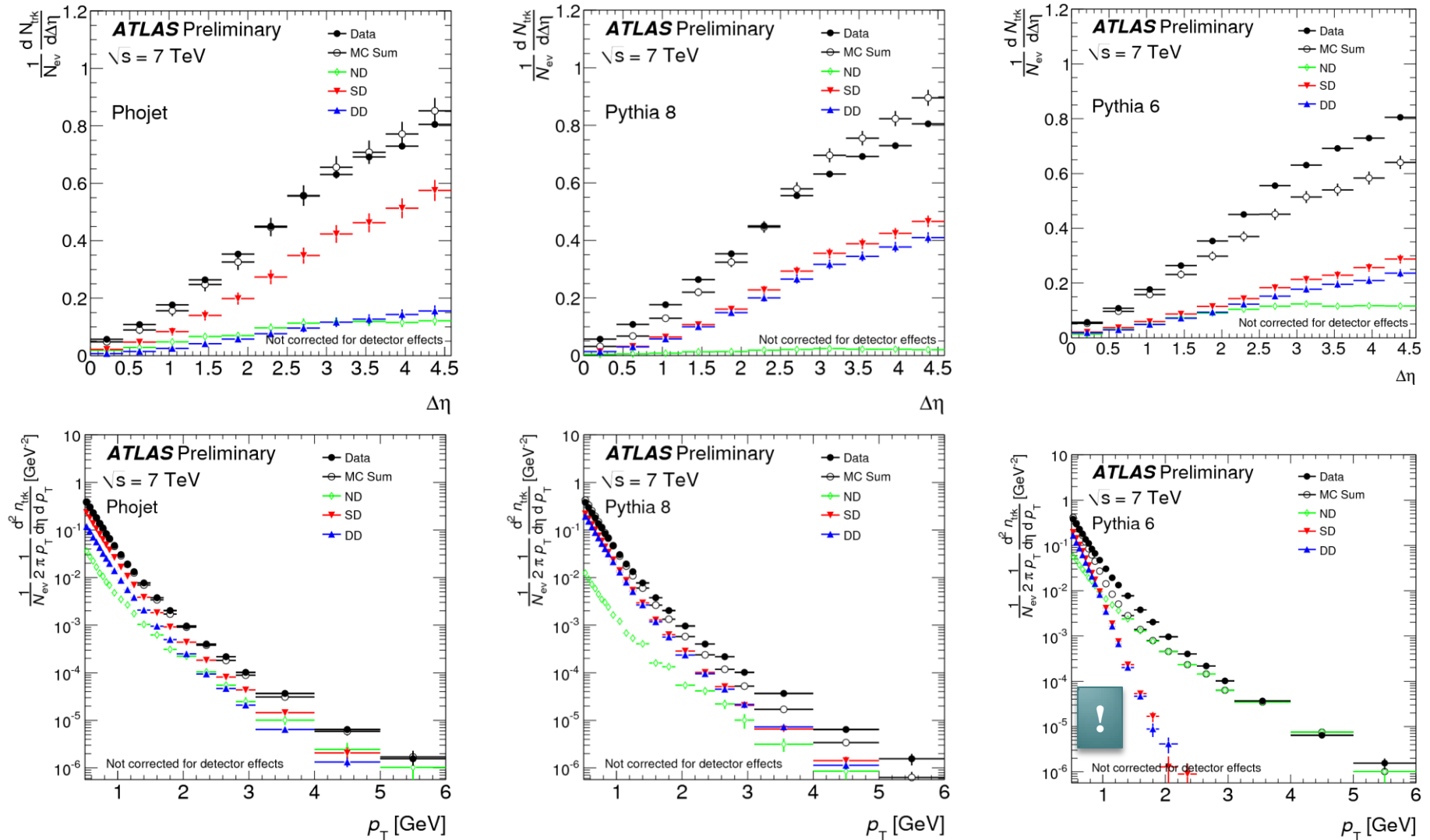
# Track Distributions

- **Pythia8** and **Phojet** provide best description.
- Both would describe it better with an **increase of the ND component**.
- Detector effects **determined to be the same for data and MC** to within **systematic error**.



# Distribution Breakdowns

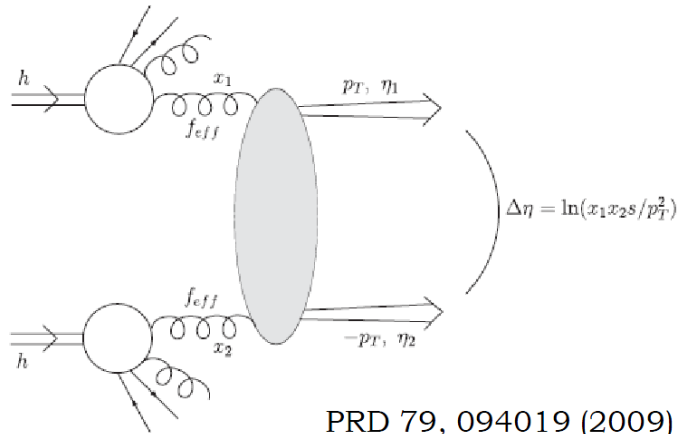
- Broken down into sub components.





# Gaps Between Jets

- Fraction of **di-jets** with **no additional jet structure** in the bounded rapidity region.
- Sensitive to **QCD** such as **colour singlet exchange**, **soft gluon radiation in the gap**, **BFKL-like dynamics**.



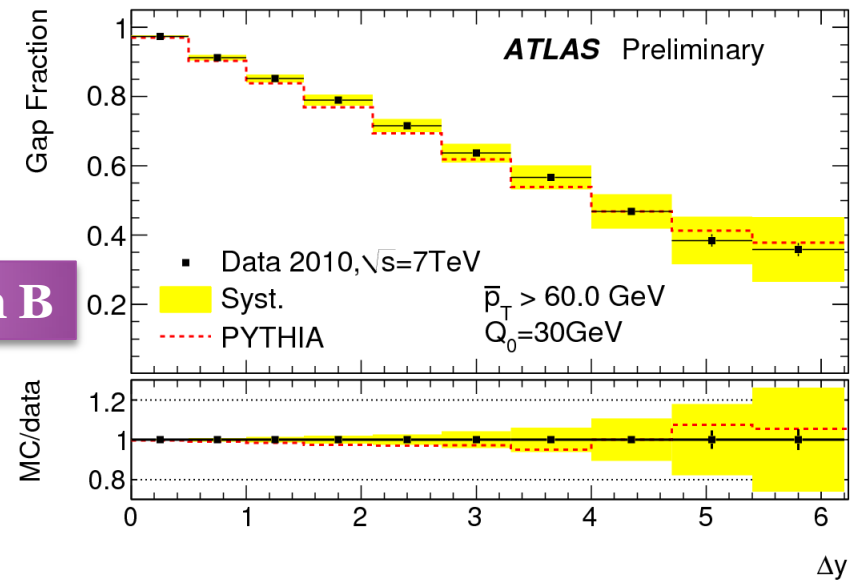
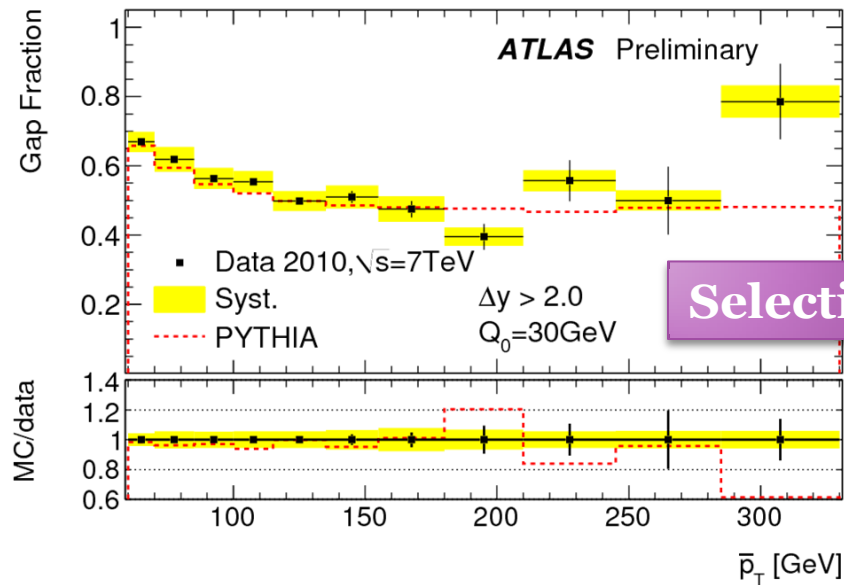
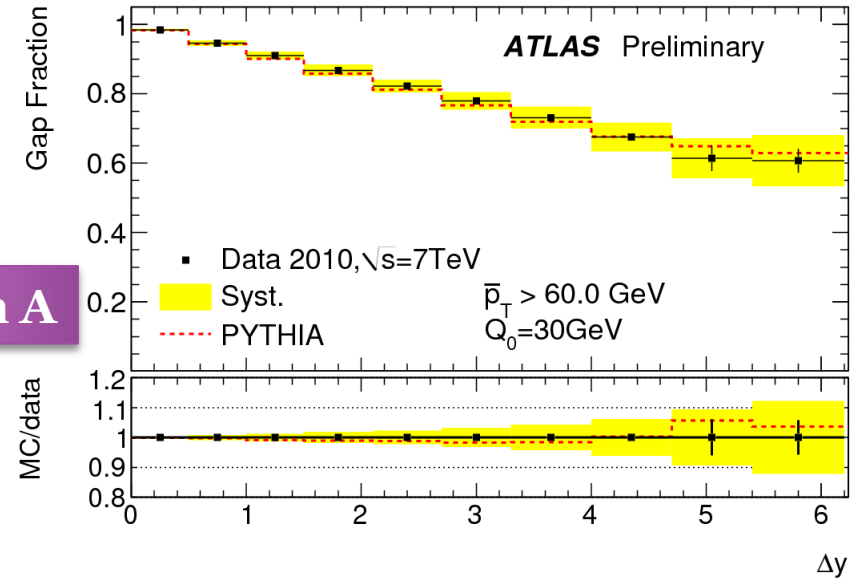
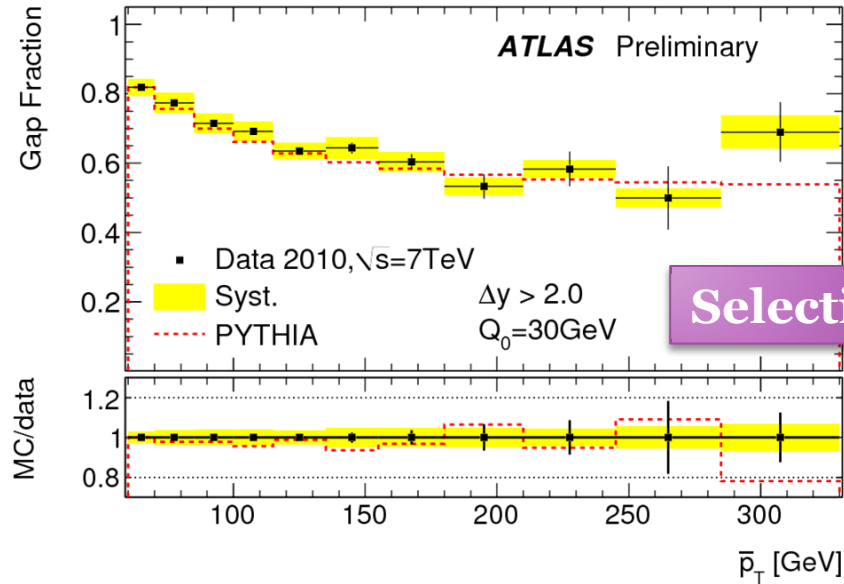
**Jet Requirements:**  
 2 good anti-kt Jets ( $R=0.6$ )  
 Average  $p_T > 60$  GeV  
 Individual jet  $p_T > 30$  GeV  
 Within  $|y| < 4.5$   
 With  $|\Delta y| > 2$

- Look at **fraction** of events **without a third jet** with  $p_T$  above the veto scale ( $Q_0=30\text{GeV}$ ). Two jet selections used.

**Selection A:** The two highest transverse momentum jets in the event.  
**Selection B:** The most forward and most backward jets in the event.

# Gaps Between Jets

Good agreement between  
Pythia 6 (MCo9) and Data.



# Conclusion

- Much opportunity to study the **dynamics of hard and soft diffraction** at a multi-TeV collider.
- Work is ongoing to **investigate diffractive kinematics** in the **ATLAS tracking systems and calorimeters**.
- **Tuning of the diffractive part of MC models** will allow a **better description of minimum bias data**.
- **MPI and gap survival probabilities** will be an important factor in upcoming studies of **hard interactions within diffractive masses**.