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Double diffractive cross-section measurement in the forward region at LHC

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Abstract

The first double diffractive cross-section measurement in the very forward region has been carried out by the TOTEM experiment at the LHC with center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. By utilizing the very forward TOTEM tracking detectors T1 and T2, which extend up to $|\eta|=6.5$, a clean sample of double diffractive pp events was extracted. From these events, we measured the cross-section $\sigma_{\text{DD}} = (116 \pm 25) \mu\text{b}$ for events where both diffractive systems have $4.7 < |\eta|_{\text{min}} < 6.5$.

Diffractive scattering represents a unique tool for investigating the dynamics of strong interactions and proton structure. These events are dominated by soft processes which cannot be calculated with perturbative QCD. Various model calculations predict diffractive cross-sections that are markedly different at the LHC energies [1, 2, 3].

Double diffraction (DD) is the process in which two colliding hadrons dissociate into clusters of particles, and the interaction is mediated by an object with the quantum numbers of the vacuum. Experimentally, DD events are typically associated with a rapidity gap that is large compared to random multiplicity fluctuations. Rapidity gaps are exponentially suppressed in non-diffractive (ND) events [4], however when a detector is not able to detect particles with the transverse momentum (p_T) of a few hundred MeV, the identification of double diffractive events by means of rapidity gaps becomes very challenging. The excellent p_T acceptance of the TOTEM detectors makes the experiment favorable for the measurement. Previous measurements of DD cross-section are described in [5, 6].

The TOTEM experiment [7] is a dedicated experiment to study diffraction, total cross-section and elastic scattering at the LHC. It has three subdetectors placed symmetrically on both sides of the interaction point: Roman Pot detectors to identify leading protons and T1 and T2 telescopes to detect charged particles in the forward region. The most important detectors for this measurement are the T2 and T1 telescopes. T2 consists of Gas Electron Multipliers that detect charged particles with $p_T > 40$ MeV/c at pseudo-rapidities of $5.3 < |\eta| < 6.5$ [8]. The T1 telescope consists of Cathode Strip Chambers that measure charged particles with $p_T > 100$ MeV/c at $3.1 < |\eta| < 4.7$.

In this novel measurement, the double diffractive cross-section was determined in the forward region. The method is as model-independent as possible. The DD events were selected by vetoing T1 tracks and requiring tracks in T2, hence selecting events that have two diffractive systems with $4.7 < |\eta|_{min} < 6.5$, where η_{min} is the minimum pseudorapidity of all primary particles produced in the diffractive system. Although these events are only about 3% of the total σ_{DD} , they provide a pure selection of DD events and the measurement is an important step towards determining if there is a rich resonance structure in the low mass region [9]. To probe further, the η_{min} range was divided into two sub-regions on each side, providing four subcategories for the measurement.

The analysis is structured in three steps. In the first step, the raw rate of double diffractive events is estimated: the selected sample is corrected for trigger efficiency, pile-up and T1 multiplicity, and the amount of background is determined. In the second step, the visible cross-section is calculated by correcting the raw rate for acceptance and efficiency to detect particles. In the last step, the visible cross-section is corrected so that both diffractive systems have $4.7 < |\eta|_{min} < 6.5$.

This measurement uses data collected in October 2011 at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV during a low pile-up run with a special $\beta^*=90$ m optics. The data were collected with the T2 minimum bias trigger. The trigger condition was that 3 out of 10 superpads in the same $r - \phi$ sector fired. A superpad consists of 3 radial and 5 azimuthal neighbouring pads, and it is sufficient that one out of 15 pads registered a signal for a superpad to be fired.

After the offline reconstruction [10], the DD events were selected by requiring tracks in both T2 arms and no tracks in either of the T1 arms (2T2+0T1). T2 tracks with a χ^2 -fit probability smaller than 2% and tracks falling in the overlap region of two T2 quarters, i.e. tracks with $80^\circ < \phi < 100^\circ$ or $260^\circ < \phi < 280^\circ$, were removed. The tracks in the overlap region were removed because simulation does not model well their response. In the paper, this full selection for visible cross-section is named I_{track} . The four subcategories for the visible cross-section measurement were defined by the T2 track with minimum $|\eta|$ on each side, $|\eta_{track}^+|_{min}$ and $|\eta_{track}^-|_{min}$. The subcategory D11_{track} includes the events with $5.3 < |\eta_{track}^\pm|_{min} < 5.9$, D22_{track} the events with $5.9 < |\eta_{track}^\pm|_{min} < 6.5$, D12_{track} the events with $5.3 < |\eta_{track}^+|_{min} < 5.9$ and $5.9 < |\eta_{track}^-|_{min} < 6.5$, and D21_{track} the events with $5.9 < |\eta_{track}^+|_{min} < 6.5$ and $5.3 < |\eta_{track}^-|_{min} < 5.9$.

Two additional samples were extracted for background estimation. A control sample for single diffractive (SD) events has at least one track in either of the T2 arms and no tracks in the opposite side T2 arm nor in T1 (1T2+0T1). A control sample for ND events has tracks in all arms of T2 and T1 detectors (2T2+2T1). Four additional exclusive data samples were defined for testing the background model validity: tracks in both arms of T2 and exactly in one arm of T1 (2T2+1T1), tracks in either of T2 arms and in both T1 arms (1T2+2T1), tracks in T2 and T1 in one side of the interaction point (1T2+1T1 same side) and tracks in T2 and T1 in the opposite side of the interaction point (1T2+1T1 opposite side). Each sample corresponds to one signature type j .

The number of selected data events was corrected for trigger efficiency and pile-up. The trigger efficiency correction c_t was calculated from zero-bias triggered sample in the bins of number of tracks. It is described in detail in [11]. The pile-up correction was calculated using the formula:

$$c_{pu}^j = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2p_{pu}}{1+p_{pu}} + \frac{2p_{pu}}{1+p_{pu}} \cdot p^j} \quad (1)$$

where j is the signature type, $p_{pu}=(1.5\pm 0.4)\%$ is the pile-up correction factor for inelastic events [11], and p^j is the correction for signature type changes due to pile-up. The correction p^j was determined by creating a MC study of pile-up. A pool of signature types was created by weighting each type with their probability in the data. Then a pair was randomly selected, and their signatures were combined. After repeating the selection and combination, the correction was calculated as $p^j = N_{combined}^j / N_{original}^j$. $N_{combined}^j$ is the number of selected combinations that have the combined signature of j . The uncertainty in p^j was determined by taking the event type weights from Pythia 8 [12] and recalculating p^j . The corrected number of data events were calculated with the formula $N^j = c_t c_{pu}^j N_{raw}^j$.

The simulated T1 track multiplicity distribution predicts a lower number of zero-track events than what was observed in the data. The number of T1 tracks in the simulation was corrected to match with the data by randomly selecting 10% (2%) of one-(two-)track events and changing them to zero-track events.

Three kinds of background were considered for the analysis: ND, SD and central diffraction (CD). ND and SD background estimation methods were developed to minimize the model dependence, and the values of estimates were calculated iteratively. Since the CD background is significantly smaller than the ND and SD ones, its estimate (N_{CD}) was taken from simulation, using the acceptance and $\sigma_{CD}=1.3$ mb from Phojet [13].

The number of ND events in the ND dominated control sample, 2T2+2T1, has been determined as:

$$N_{ND}^{2T2+2T1} = N_{data}^{2T2+2T1} - N_{DD}^{2T2+2T1} - N_{SD}^{2T2+2T1} - N_{CD}^{2T2+2T1}, \quad (2)$$

where $N_{DD}^{2T2+2T1}$ and $N_{SD}^{2T2+2T1}$ were taken from MC for the first iteration. Pythia was used as the default generator throughout the analysis. The ratio, R_{ND}^j , of ND events expected in the sample j and in the control sample, was calculated from MC as

$$R_{ND}^j = \frac{N_{ND,MC}^j}{N_{ND,MC}^{2T2+2T1}}. \quad (3)$$

The number of ND events within the signal sample was estimated as

$$N_{ND}^j = R_{ND}^j \cdot C^j \cdot N_{ND}^{2T2+2T1}, \quad (4)$$

where C^j is the normalization factor deduced from the relative mismatch between the data and the total Pythia prediction in the signal sample:

$$C^j = \frac{N_{data}^j}{N_{MC}^j} \cdot \frac{N_{MC}^{2T2+2T1}}{N_{data}^{2T2+2T1}}. \quad (5)$$

Table 1: Estimated numbers of ND, SD, CD and DD events in the ND and SD background control samples. The numbers correspond to the full selection I_{track} .

	ND control sample 2T2+2T1	SD control sample 1T2+0T1
ND	1,178,737±19,368	659±65
SD	74,860±6,954	60,597±12,392
CD	2,413±1,207	2,685±1,343
DD	54,563±19,368	15,858±1,123
Total	1,310,573±20,614	79,798±12,465
Data	1,310,573	79,798

Table 2: Expected number of background events and observed number of data events passing the signal event selection 2T2+0T1.

	I_{track}	D1 I_{track}	D22 I_{track}	D12 I_{track}	D21 I_{track}
ND	829±239	672±100	28±22	115±16	109±23
SD	1,588±381	895±321	80±76	303±95	291±77
CD	7±3	5±3	1±1	1±1	1±1
Total expected background	2,424±450	1,572±336	109±79	419±96	400±80
Data	8,214	5,261	375	1,350	1,386

The SD background estimation starts from the calculation of the number of SD events in the SD dominated control sample, 1T2+0T1, by subtracting the number of other kind of events from the number of data events:

$$N_{SD}^{1T2+0T1} = N_{data}^{1T2+0T1} - N_{DD}^{1T2+0T1} - N_{ND}^{1T2+0T1} - N_{CD}^{1T2+0T1}, \quad (6)$$

where $N_{ND}^{1T2+0T1}$ was calculated with the ND estimation method and $N_{DD}^{1T2+0T1}$ was taken from Pythia for the first iteration. To scale the number of SD events to the signal region, the ratio R_{SD}^j was calculated from data. The SD dominated data events that were used in the calculation of the ratio have exactly one leading proton seen by the RPs, in addition to the sample selections based on T2 and T1 tracks. By using the ratio

$$R_{SD}^j = \frac{N_{data}^{j+1proton}}{N_{data}^{1T2+0T1+1proton}}, \quad (7)$$

the expected number of background SD events was calculated as

$$N_{SD}^j = R_{SD}^j \cdot N_{SD}^{1T2+0T1}. \quad (8)$$

The first estimate of σ_{DD} was calculated with the ND, SD and CD background estimates described above. The background estimations were repeated with redefined values of $N_{DD}^{2T2+2T1}$, $N_{SD}^{2T2+2T1}$, $N_{DD}^{1T2+0T1}$, $N_{ND}^{1T2+0T1}$: the numbers of DD events were scaled with the ratio of $\sigma_{DD}^{\text{measured}} / \sigma_{DD}^{\text{MC}}$, and the numbers of SD and ND events were calculated using their estimation methods. Next, the three steps were repeated until $N_{ND}^{2T2+0T1}$ and $N_{SD}^{2T2+0T1}$ converged. The final numbers of estimates in the I_{track} control samples are shown in Table 1, and the estimated numbers of background events in the signal sample are shown in Table 2.

The reliability of the background estimates was examined in the validation samples. In these samples, the total estimated number of events is consistent with the number of data events within the uncertainty of the estimate, see Figure 1. The uncertainty in the SD estimate was determined with an alternative control sample: 1T2+1T1 same side. To determine the uncertainty in the ND estimate, the ratio R_{ND}^j was calculated from Phojet and N_{ND}^j estimated with it. A conservative uncertainty of 50% was assigned for the CD estimate.

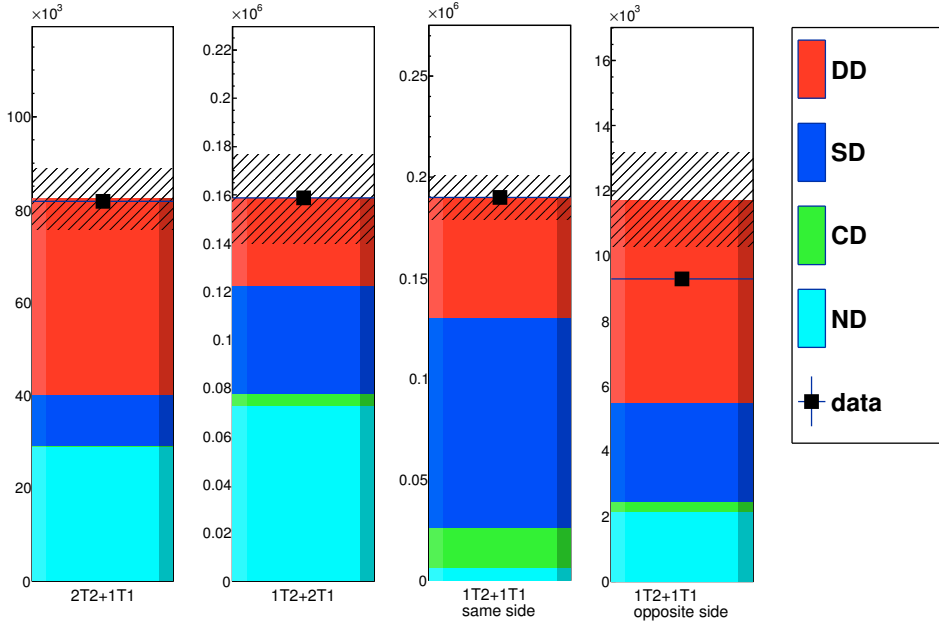


Fig. 1: Validation of background estimates for the full selection I_{track} . Each plot shows the corrected number of events in data (black squares) and the combined estimate with background uncertainties. The combined estimate is the sum of ND estimate (cyan), CD estimate (green), SD estimate (blue) and DD estimate (red). The shaded area represents the total uncertainty of the background estimate.

The visible DD cross-section was calculated using the formula

$$\sigma_{DD} = \frac{E \cdot (N_{data}^{2T2+0T1} - N_{bckg}^{2T2+0T1})}{\mathcal{L}} \quad (9)$$

where E is the experimental correction and the integrated luminosity $\mathcal{L}=(40.1 \pm 1.6) \mu b^{-1}$. The experimental correction includes the acceptance, the tracking and reconstruction efficiencies of T2 and T1 detectors, the fraction of events with only neutral particles within detector acceptance, and bin migration. The correction was estimated using Pythia, and the largest difference with respect to QGSJET-II-03 [14] and Phojet was taken as the uncertainty. An additional correction was introduced for the selections with $5.9 < |\eta_{\text{track}}|_{\text{min}} < 6.5$ to scale the ratio $N_{5.9 < |\eta_{\text{track}}|_{\text{min}} < 6.5} / N_{\text{total}}$ to be consistent with data. 2T2+2T1 and 1T2+1T1 same side selections were used to achieve the scale factor. The value of the additional correction is 1.22 ± 0.03 (1.24 ± 0.03) for the positive (negative) side.

The visible cross-section was then corrected to the true η_{min} cross-section. Pythia and Phojet predict a significantly different share of visible events that have their true η_{min} within the uninstrumented region of $4.7 < |\eta| < 5.3$. Therefore, the visible η range was extended to $|\eta|=4.7$ to minimize the model dependence. This final correction was determined from generator level Pythia by calculating the ratio of $N_{4.7 < |\eta^{\pm}|_{\text{min}} < 6.5} / N_{\text{visible}}$. The uncertainty was estimated by comparing the nominal correction to the one derived from Phojet. In this paper, the true η_{min} corrected cross-section ($4.7 < |\eta^{\pm}|_{\text{min}} < 6.5$) is called I, and the subcategories as D11 ($4.7 < |\eta^{\pm}|_{\text{min}} < 5.9$), D22 ($5.9 < |\eta^{\pm}|_{\text{min}} < 6.5$), D12 ($4.7 < |\eta^+|_{\text{min}} < 5.9$ and $5.9 < |\eta^-|_{\text{min}} < 6.5$), and D21 ($5.9 < |\eta^+|_{\text{min}} < 6.5$ and $4.7 < |\eta^-|_{\text{min}} < 5.9$).

The sources and values of systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table 3. For each source of systematic uncertainty, the value was calculated by varying the source within its uncertainty and recalculating the measured cross-section. The difference between the nominal and recalculated cross-section was taken as the systematic uncertainty.

Table 3: Summary of statistical and systematic uncertainties (μb).

	I	D11	D22	D12	D21
Statistical	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9
Background estimate	9.0	6.0	3.5	2.7	2.2
Trigger efficiency	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Pile-up correction	2.4	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.0
T1 multiplicity	7.0	3.9	0.7	1.6	1.7
Luminosity	4.7	2.6	0.5	1.1	1.1
Acceptance	14.7	14.1	2.6	2.0	2.0
True η_{min}	15.4	11.0	1.5	2.9	2.9
Total uncertainty	24.8	19.6	4.8	5.1	4.9

Table 4: Double diffractive cross-section measurements (μb) in the forward region. Both visible and true η_{min} corrected cross-sections are given. The latter is compared to Pythia and Phojet predictions. Pythia estimate for total $\sigma_{DD}=8.1$ mb and Phojet estimate $\sigma_{DD}=3.9$ mb.

	I_{track}	$D11_{\text{track}}$	$D22_{\text{track}}$	$D12_{\text{track}}$	$D21_{\text{track}}$
Visible	131 ± 22	58 ± 14	20 ± 8	31 ± 5	34 ± 5
	I	D11	D22	D12	D21
True η_{min}	116 ± 25	65 ± 20	12 ± 5	26 ± 5	27 ± 5
Pythia true η_{min}	159	70	17	36	36
Phojet true η_{min}	101	44	12	23	23

In summary, we have measured the DD cross-section in an η range where it has never been determined before. The TOTEM measurement is $\sigma_{DD}=(116\pm 25)$ μb for events that have both diffractive systems with $4.7 < |\eta|_{min} < 6.5$. The values for the sub-categories are summarized in Table 4. The measured cross-sections are between the Pythia and Phojet predictions for corresponding η ranges.

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