

Probing diffractive production of gauge bosons at forward rapidities

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Received: 11 October 2016 / Accepted: 28 November 2016 / Published online: 16 December 2016

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Abstract Gauge boson production at forward rapidities in single diffractive events at the LHC is investigated considering pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ and 13 TeV. The impact of gap survival effects is analysed using two different models for the soft rescattering contributions. We demonstrate that using the forward shower counter Project at LHCb–HERSCHEL, together with the Vertex Locator–VELO, it is possible to discriminate diffractive production of the gauge bosons W and Z from the non-diffractive processes and studies of the Pomeron structure and diffraction phenomenology are feasible. Moreover, we show that the analysis of this process can be useful to constrain the modelling of the gap survival effects.

1 Introduction

At present days one can say that quantum chromodynamics factorization [1, 2] has been thoroughly tested so that it can be taken as the most powerful tool describing high energy hadronic collisions. Usually, the hard perturbation contributions are well separated from the soft non-perturbative ones, which are encoded in the parton distributions functions (PDF). This idea was extended long ago to the case of diffractive deep inelastic scattering (DDIS), for which factorization proofs have been carefully proved (see [3] and references therein). Yet the Regge factorization of the diffractive dissociation into a two step process, as suggested long ago by Ingelman and Schlein (IS) [4] and not proven in pQCD, have been largely used to describe hard diffractive events in ep collisions [5]. The IS approach essentially considers that the diffractive processes can be described in terms of the probability of the proton to emit a colour single object – the Pomeron – and the subsequent interaction of the partons inside such a Pomeron with the virtual photon emitted by the

incident electron. This introduces the Pomeron parton distribution functions, which can be extracted from data where a hard final state is produced and a leading hadron is detected.

When it comes to diffractive events in pp collisions, however, one has to be careful using these ideas, since factorization has shown to be broken when going from DDIS at HERA to hadron–hadron collisions at the Tevatron and the LHC. Indeed, theoretical studies [3, 6] performed before the experimental confirmation predicted that the breakdown of the factorization due to soft rescattering corrections associated to reinteractions (often referred to as multiple scatterings) between spectator partons of the colliding hadrons. These processes can produce additional final-state particles which fill the would-be rapidity gap and suppress the diffractive events. Consequently, in order to estimate the diffractive cross sections in hadronic collisions we need to take into account for the probability that such emission does not occur. One possible approach to treat this problem is to assume that the hard process occurs on a short enough timescale such that the physics that generate the additional particles can be factorized and accounted for by an overall factor, called the gap survival factor $\langle S^2 \rangle$, multiplying the cross section calculated using the collinear factorization and the diffractive parton distributions extracted from HERA data. The modelling and magnitude of this factor still are themes of intense debate [7–9]. In general the values of $\langle S^2 \rangle$ depend on the energy, being typically of order 1–5% for LHC energies [10, 11]. Such an approach has been largely used in the literature to estimate the hard diffractive processes at the LHC (see e.g. Refs. [12–21]) with reasonable success to describe the current data. On the other hand, a distinct approach to treat the soft rescattering interactions that destroy the rapidity gap has been proposed very recently [22]. The basic idea is to explore the fact that the diffractive factorization breaking effects are intimately related to multiple scattering in hadronic collisions. They start from the IS approach and add a dynamically calculated rapidity gap survival factor, derived from the modelling of

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multiparton interactions as implemented in PYTHIA 8 [23]. The dynamical gap survival (DGS) describes the factorization breaking as a function of the hard process studies and its kinematics. As demonstrated in Ref. [22], its predictions are in reasonable agreement with current data.

In order to constrain the modelling of the gap survival effects and improve our limited understanding of diffraction it is fundamental to experimentally discriminate the diffractive production from the non-diffractive processes. The experimental signature for e.g. single diffractive production is either the presence of a rapidity gap in the detector or a proton tagged in the final state. Forward proton detectors at ATLAS and CMS experiments are in general available in special data taking periods with low integrated luminosity [24]. There are plans to operate these in nominal data taking with very reduced acceptance for masses smaller than few hundred GeV. On the other hand, due to the lower instantaneous luminosity present at the LHCb experiment, it is possible to benefit from its low pile-up conditions and its ability to reject activity in the backward region, to perform the study of the single diffractive processes at the LHCb. Such advantages have been demonstrated in the study of the heavy quark production in photon and Pomeron induced interactions performed in Ref. [19].

The LHCb detector is a single-arm spectrometer covering the forward region of $2 < \eta < 5$ [25]. Recently, the LHCb collaboration published studies of the W and Z production inclusively [26–29] and in association with jets [30–33]. These results show great ability of the LHCb experiment to make precise measurements of forward W and Z boson production. In addition, the LHCb experiment is also able to reject activity in the backward region using tracks reconstructed in the Vertex Locator (VELO) sub-detector. The experiment runs at lower instantaneous luminosity benefiting from low pile-up conditions. Indeed, LHCb has already published central exclusive analyses exploring the ability of requiring a backward gap [34–36] in Run I. New results of LHCb central exclusive production has also been available using the new forward shower counters [37], which extend the pseudorapidity region in which charged particles can be vetoed [38]. Additionally, at Run II, it is possible to study diffractive events at the LHCb experiment by selecting the muon within the LHCb acceptance and require no particles in the backward region of $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$ (VELO) and $-8.0 < \eta < -5.5$ (HERSCHEL).

In this paper we study the gauge boson production in single diffractive events and propose to use the HERSCHEL, together with the VELO, to discriminate diffractive production of the gauge bosons W and Z from the non-diffractive processes. Our motivation to study this process is associated to the fact that its analysis is feasible at LHCb, as demonstrated by recent data for the inclusive gauge boson [26–33]. However, a similar analysis could be performed in the future

for the di-jet production, since preliminary results indicated that the analysis of this process also is feasible at LHCb [39]. The results presented here indicate that studies of the Pomeron structure and diffraction phenomenology are feasible at the LHC and that the analysis of this process can be useful to constrain the modelling of the gap survival effects. The paper is organized as follows. In the next section we present a brief review of the formalism used for the gauge boson production in single diffractive events. In Sect. 3 we present our results for the total cross sections and pseudorapidity distributions. We consider the W and Z production as well as its production associated to a jet and estimate the ratio between cross sections, which cancel several of the experimental and theoretical systematic uncertainties, considering pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ and 13 TeV and two distinct models for the gap survival effects. Finally, in Sect. 4 we summarize our main conclusions.

2 Single diffractive gauge boson production

In the following we apply the IS approach [4] for the diffractive gauge boson production represented in Fig. 1. This model, denoted often Resolved Pomeron Model, assumes that the Pomeron has a well defined partonic structure and that the hard process takes place in a Pomeron–proton or proton–Pomeron interaction in the case of single diffractive processes. At leading order the gauge boson production is determined by the annihilation processes $q\bar{q} \rightarrow G$ ($G = W$ or Z). Higher order contributions are not considered here and can be taken into account effectively by a K factor. In order to estimate the hadronic cross sections we have to convolute the

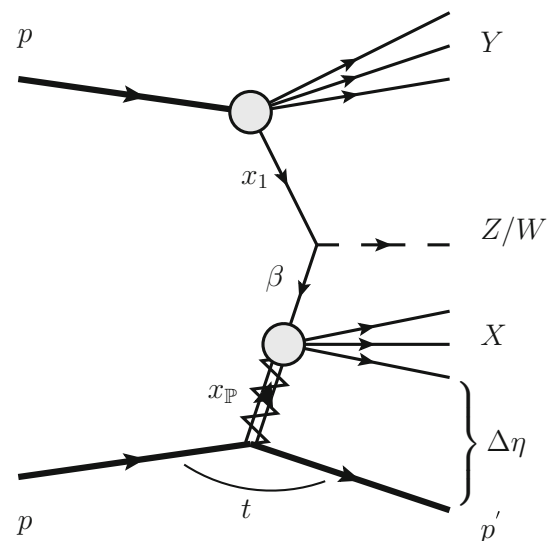


Fig. 1 LO diagram contributing to single diffractive production of gauge bosons

cross section for this partonic subprocess with the inclusive and diffractive parton distribution functions. In the collinear factorization formalism, the single diffractive gauge boson production cross section can be expressed by

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{SD}(pp \rightarrow Gp) &= \sum_{a,b} \int dx_a \int dx_b \left[f_a^D(x_a, \mu^2) f_b(x_b, \mu^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + f_a(x_a, \mu^2) f_b^D(x_b, \mu^2) \right] \hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow G}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $f_i(x_i, \mu^2)$ and $f_i^D(x_i, \mu^2)$ are the inclusive and diffractive parton distribution functions, respectively, and we included both $p\mathbb{P}$ and $\mathbb{P}p$ interactions. Moreover, $\hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow G}$ denotes the hard partonic interaction producing a gauge boson.

The Resolved Pomeron Model considers the diffractive parton distributions as a convolution of the Pomeron flux emitted by the proton, $f_{\mathbb{P}}(x_{\mathbb{P}})$, and the parton distributions in the Pomeron, $g_{\mathbb{P}}(\beta, \mu^2)$, $q_{\mathbb{P}}(\beta, \mu^2)$, where β is the momentum fraction carried by the partons inside the Pomeron. The Pomeron flux is given by $f_{\mathbb{P}}(x_{\mathbb{P}}) = \int_{t_{\min}}^{t_{\max}} dt f_{\mathbb{P}/p}(x_{\mathbb{P}}, t)$, where

$$f_{\mathbb{P}/p}(x_{\mathbb{P}}, t) = A_{\mathbb{P}} \frac{e^{B_{\mathbb{P}}t}}{x_{\mathbb{P}}^{2\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t)-1}}. \quad (2)$$

The normalization of the flux is such that the relation $x_{\mathbb{P}} \int_{t_{\text{cut}}}^{t_{\min}} dt f_{\mathbb{P}/p}(x_{\mathbb{P}}, t) = 1$ holds at $x_{\mathbb{P}} = 0.003$, where $|t_{\text{cut}}| = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ is limited by the measurement and $|t_{\min}| \simeq (m_{\mathbb{P}} x_{\mathbb{P}})^2 / (1 - x_{\mathbb{P}})$ is the kinematic limit of accessible momentum $|t|$. The Pomeron flux factor is motivated by Regge theory, where the Pomeron trajectory is assumed to be linear, $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(t) = \alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) + \alpha'_{\mathbb{P}} t$, and the parameters $B_{\mathbb{P}}$, $\alpha'_{\mathbb{P}}$ and their uncertainties are obtained from fits to H1 data [40, 41]. The diffractive quark and gluon distributions are then given by

$$\begin{aligned} q^D(x, \mu^2) &= \int dx_{\mathbb{P}} d\beta \delta(x - x_{\mathbb{P}}\beta) f_{\mathbb{P}}(x_{\mathbb{P}}) q_{\mathbb{P}}(\beta, \mu^2) \\ &= \int_x^1 \frac{dx_{\mathbb{P}}}{x_{\mathbb{P}}} f_{\mathbb{P}}(x_{\mathbb{P}}) q_{\mathbb{P}}\left(\frac{x}{x_{\mathbb{P}}}, \mu^2\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g^D(x, \mu^2) &= \int dx_{\mathbb{P}} d\beta \delta(x - x_{\mathbb{P}}\beta) f_{\mathbb{P}}(x_{\mathbb{P}}) g_{\mathbb{P}}(\beta, \mu^2) \\ &= \int_x^1 \frac{dx_{\mathbb{P}}}{x_{\mathbb{P}}} f_{\mathbb{P}}(x_{\mathbb{P}}) g_{\mathbb{P}}\left(\frac{x}{x_{\mathbb{P}}}, \mu^2\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

In the present analysis the H1 Fit A is used [40, 41], which has the slope parameter set to $B_{\mathbb{P}} = 5.5 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ and $\alpha'_{\mathbb{P}} = 0.06 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, while $\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) = 1.118 \pm 0.008$. We have verified that the predictions obtained using the H1 Fit B differ by a factor $\lesssim 2\%$. Moreover, we use the inclusive parton distributions as given by the CT10 parametrization [42]. It is important to emphasize that at large values of the Pomeron longitudinal $x_{\mathbb{P}}$, subleading contributions associated to Reggeon exchange

can be important in some regions of the phase space (for a recent discussion see e.g. Ref. [20]). In the following we disregard this contribution and postpone for a future study the analysis of its impact.

Recently, the Resolved Pomeron Model described above have been implemented in PYTHIA 8 [22], allowing to estimate the hard diffractive events at the LHC using this event generator. However, in order to describe the data for diffractive events in pp collisions we should taken into account the soft rescattering contributions discussed in the Introduction and that imply the breakdown of the diffractive factorization. In the last years, many models have been proposed to describe the gap survival probability (GSP). A simplistic approach is based on the assumption that the soft rescattering contributions can be factorized from the hard processes and can be taken into account as a multiplicative factor to the cross section. Such models were shortly summarized recently in [8], with its value being typically of order 1–5% for LHC energies, according to the calculations of the Durham (2 channel eikonal model) [10] and Tel-Aviv [11] groups. On the other hand, there are a few approaches aiming to model the GSP as a dynamical process [43–49]. In particular, in Ref. [22] the authors have proposed to use the full machinery of Multiple Parton Interactions (MPI) present in the PYTHIA 8 generator to account for the absorptive corrections upon which the GSP are built. The basic idea is that the MPI that occur between the incoming hadrons can create colour flows that fill with hadrons the rapidity range available, destroying the rapidity gap associated to single diffractive events. Since MPI are dynamically generated, the GSP obtained from such method is also dynamical.¹ When this framework is switched off, “pure” diffractive events are generated and the factorization breaking events should be additionally included through a multiplicative factor. In the following we will consider both prescriptions to treat the GSP, denoting by SD1 those derived assuming that $\langle S^2 \rangle = 0.05$ at the LHC energies, as in Refs. [12–21], and by SD2 those associated the dynamically generated gap survival based on MPI as implemented in PYTHIA 8 [22]. The comparison between these two models for the GSP allows one to estimate the current theoretical uncertainty in the predictions for diffractive events in comparison to the non-diffractive (ND) events, which will be studied here as well.

¹ This approach for the dynamical gap survival differ from that proposed in the soft colour interaction (SCI) [43] and generalized area law (GAL) [45] models by the fact the it assumes the validity of the Resolved Pomeron Model, using the diffractive PDFs to estimate the cross sections. In contrast, in the SCI and GAL models, the cross sections are given as for the inclusive case and the diffractive PDFs are not needed. The gap in the final state arises from soft gluon exchanges between the hard-scattered partons and beam remnants that modify the colour topology between the emerging partons producing rapidity gaps.

3 Results

In the following we present results for the W and Z production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ and 13 TeV. The main focus will be in forward region covered by the LHCb detector. The events have been generated in PYTHIA 8 and we have selected the muon within the LHCb acceptance and required no particles in the backward region of $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$ (VELO) and $-8.0 < \eta < -5.5$ (HERSCHEL). The VELO gap requirement is performed using charged particles with momentum greater than 100 MeV. We assumed that the HERSCHEL is able to detect charged and neutral with $p_T > 0.5$ GeV. Additionally, the gauge boson selection used in Ref. [33] has been applied, i.e., the W boson is identified using its decay to a muon and a neutrino and the Z boson is identified using its decay to a muon pair. The muon must have $p_T(\mu) > 20$ GeV and $2.0 < \eta(\mu) < 4.5$.

Predictions for the cross sections in the LHCb fiducial region are presented in Table 1 for pp collisions at 8 and

Table 1 Cross sections in pb for W and Z production in the LHCb fiducial region before and after requiring a region void of particles for 8 and 13 TeV. For 13 TeV the gap requirement considers the VELO and HERSCHEL detectors (VH gap) while for 8 TeV only VELO detector is used (V gap)

Process	$\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV		$\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV	
	No gap	VH gap	No gap	V gap
W^+ ND	1.7×10^3	4.4	1.4×10^3	15
W^+ SD1	15	1.7	12	1.6
W^+ SD2	48	5.6	41	5.1
W^- ND	1.2×10^3	3.6	1.1×10^3	12
W^- SD1	10	0.9	9.4	0.94
W^- SD2	35	3.0	32	3.1
Z ND	150	0.38	100	1.3
Z SD1	1.4	0.15	0.9	0.12
Z SD2	4.4	0.50	3.0	0.42

13 TeV. We present the results obtained before and after requiring a region void of particles (gap) in the final state. For 13 TeV the gap requirement considers the VELO and HERSCHEL detectors (denoted VH gap) while for 8 TeV only VELO detector is used (denoted V gap). As expected, if the gap requirement is not assumed, the non-diffractive (ND) production of gauge bosons is dominant, being two orders of magnitudes larger than the single diffraction (SD) one. On the other hand, if a gap is required, the ND contribution is strongly suppressed and becomes of the order of the SD process. In particular, such suppression is larger at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, which demonstrates the impact of the HERSCHEL detector for the study of diffractive events. Regarding the models for the gap survival, its predictions are similar, with the SD1 model predicting cross sections that are a factor 3 smaller than the SD2 one. An important aspect is that the SD2 model implies that the single diffraction production of W^+ and Z becomes dominant at 13 TeV. This results motivates the analysis of differential distributions that can be measured experimentally. In Fig. 2 we present the predictions for the differential cross section as function of the pseudorapidity of the muon $\eta(\mu)$ for the W^+ production. In the left (right) panel we show the results obtained before (after) the gap requirement is applied. One can see that the additional HERSCHEL gap requirement improves the discrimination between non-diffractive and diffractive processes for 13 TeV prediction and implies that SD contribution becomes dominant in a large range of pseudorapidities in the case of the SD2 model.

In order to minimize possible experimental and theoretical systematic uncertainties we propose the analysis of the ratios between the cross sections defined by $R_{W^\pm} = \frac{\sigma_{W^\pm}}{\sigma_Z}$, $R_{W^-Z} = \frac{\sigma_{W^-}}{\sigma_Z}$ and $R_{W^+Z} = \frac{\sigma_{W^+}}{\sigma_Z}$. The error in the ratios R_{W^-Z} and R_{W^+Z} is dominated by sample size. As we are interested in investigate the impact of the single diffraction contribution we will estimate these ratio considering only the ND contribution and will compare these with those obtained

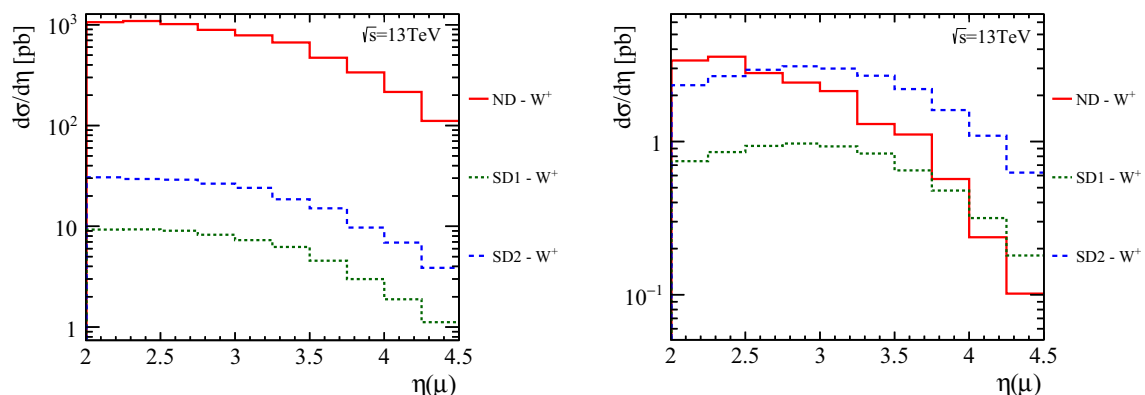


Fig. 2 Differential cross section as a function of $\eta(\mu)$ for non-diffractive and single diffractive production of W in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV before (left) and after (right) the gap requirement is assumed

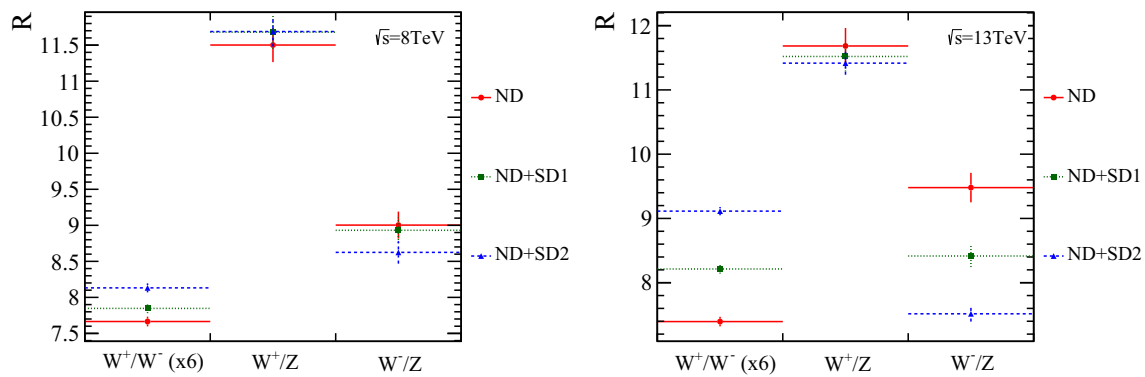


Fig. 3 Ratio of cross sections for W and Z production: $R_{W^\pm} = \frac{\sigma_{W^\pm}^+}{\sigma_{W^\pm}^-}$, $R_{W^-Z} = \frac{\sigma_{W^-Z}^-}{\sigma_Z}$ and $R_{W^+Z} = \frac{\sigma_{W^+Z}^+}{\sigma_Z}$. The displayed errors are the expected statistical errors considering $\int \mathcal{L} = 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ for 13 TeV and $\int \mathcal{L} = 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ for 8 TeV. R_{W^\pm} is multiplied by 6

summing the ND and SD contributions. Assuming an integrated luminosity of $\int \mathcal{L} = 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ for 13 TeV and $\int \mathcal{L} = 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ for 8 TeV, we have estimated these ratios and the predictions with their respective expected statistical errors are shown in Fig. 3. One finds that for $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ the impact of the SD contribution is smaller than 10%. On the other hand, for $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ and for the ratios $R_{W^\pm} = \frac{\sigma_{W^\pm}^+}{\sigma_{W^\pm}^-}$ and $R_{W^+Z} = \frac{\sigma_{W^+Z}^+}{\sigma_Z}$, its contribution can be of the order of 20% and is sensitive to the model used for the description of the gap survival effects.

In addition to the study of the inclusive gauge boson production, which is strongly dependent on the quark distribution of the proton and of the Pomeron, the associate production with jets can be useful since it also is sensitive to the gluon distribution. In order to evaluate the impact of single diffractive contribution in gauge boson plus jets at LHCb, we have reconstructed the jet using the anti- k_T algorithm [50] with distance parameter $R = 0.5$ as implemented in the FASTJET software package [51]. In the W/Z plus jet selection, jets were required to have $p_T(\text{jet}) > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $2.2 < \eta(\text{jet}) < 4.2$ and $\Delta R(\mu, \text{jet}) > 0.5$, where $\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta\phi^2 + \Delta\eta^2}$. The results for the cross sections in the LHCb fiducial region are presented in Table 2 for 8 and 13 TeV with and without gap requirements. As in the inclusive gauge boson production, the ND contribution is dominant in the gauge boson + jet production if a gap is not required in the final state and highly suppressed if the gap is required. Moreover, the SD2 model predicts the dominance of the single diffraction production at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ if the gap requirement considers the VELO and HERSCHEL detectors. This behaviour is also present in the differential distributions. As an example, in Fig. 4 we present predictions for the W^+ plus jet production in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ before (left panel) and after (right panel) the implementation of the gap requirement. In the case of the SD2 model, the single diffractive W^+ plus jet production is dominant for all values of pseudorapidity covered by the LHCb detector.

Table 2 Cross sections in pb for W/Z plus jets production before and after requiring a region void of particles for $\sqrt{s} = 8$ and 13 TeV. For 13 TeV the gap requirement considers the VELO and HERSCHEL detectors (VH gap) while for 8 TeV only the VELO detector is used (V gap)

Process	$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$		$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$	
	No gap	VH gap	No gap	V gap
$W^+ j$ ND	3.3×10^2	0.37	2.1×10^2	1.2
$W^+ j$ SD1	2.5	0.2	1.6	0.15
$W^+ j$ SD2	8.2	0.65	5.5	0.49
$W^- j$ ND	2.3×10^2	0.29	1.5×10^2	1.0
$W^- j$ SD1	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.08
$W^- j$ SD2	5.4	0.35	3.7	0.29
$Z j$ ND	31	0.03	17	0.12
$Z j$ SD1	0.25	0.02	0.14	0.01
$Z j$ SD2	0.86	0.07	0.45	0.05

Finally, in Fig. 5 we present the predictions for $R_1 = \frac{\sigma_{W^+j}}{\sigma_{W^-j}}$, $R_2 = \frac{\sigma_{W^-j}}{\sigma_{Zj}}$ and $R_3 = \frac{\sigma_{W^+j}}{\sigma_{Zj}}$. As in inclusive production, these ratios are sensitive to the presence of the single diffractive events and its magnitude depends on the model used to describe the gap survival effects.

Some comments are in order before to summarize our main conclusions in the next section. In our analysis we have used NLO PDFs as input in the calculations, which were performed using PYTHIA 8 that only contains LO matrix elements (MEs) for QCD processes. In general, NLO PDFs are smaller than the corresponding LO one and the NLO MEs implies larger cross sections than the LO one. Consequently, we expect a partial compensation between these corrections and that our main conclusions, in particular for the ratio between cross sections, should not strongly modified in a full NLO calculation. Surely, such expectation should be checked in future. A second comment is that in our SD1 analysis we have assumed that $\langle S^2 \rangle = 0.05$ at the LHC energies, as in Refs. [12–21]. However, if a larger value is assumed, e.g.

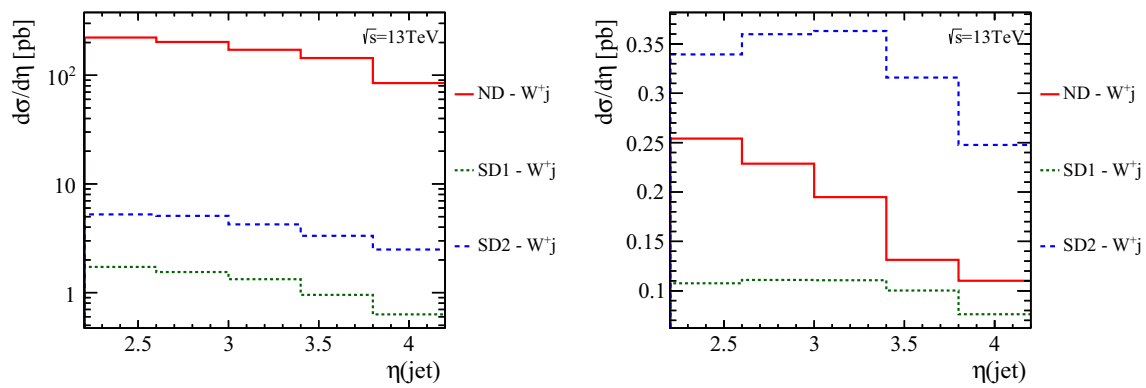


Fig. 4 Differential cross section as a function $\eta(\text{jet})$ for non-diffractive and single diffractive production of W^+ plus jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ before (*left*) and after (*right*) the implementation of the gap requirement

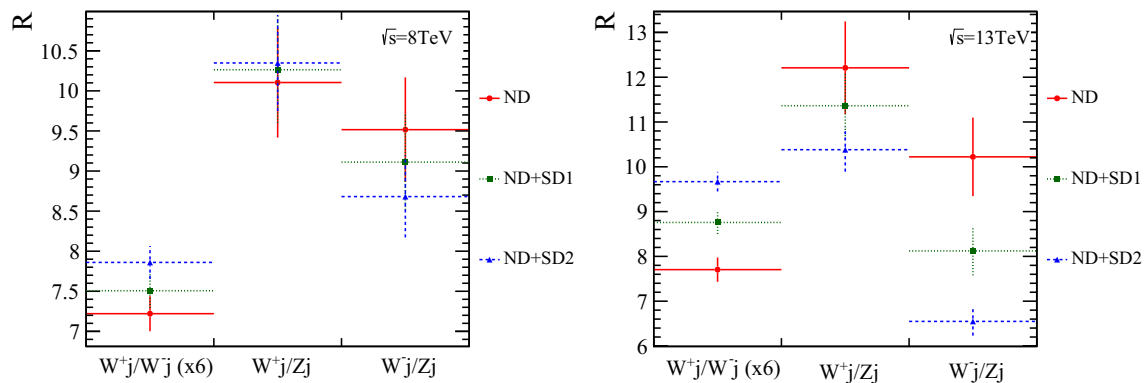


Fig. 5 Ratio of cross sections for W and Z production in association with jets: $R_1 = \frac{\sigma_{W^+j}}{\sigma_{W^-j}}$, $R_2 = \frac{\sigma_{W^-j}}{\sigma_{Zj}}$ and $R_3 = \frac{\sigma_{W^+j}}{\sigma_{Zj}}$. The displayed errors are the expected statistical errors considering $\int \mathcal{L} = 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ for 13 TeV and $\int \mathcal{L} = 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ for 8 TeV. R_1 is multiplied by 6

$\langle S^2 \rangle = 0.15$, the resulting SD1 predictions would be similar to the SD2 one. Such a large value of $\langle S^2 \rangle$ at LHC energies is not predicted by the current models, but it is not excluded either due to the large theoretical uncertainty present in the treatment of the soft reinteractions that determine the gap survival probability. However, it is important to emphasize that one of the main conclusions of our analysis, the dominance of the single diffraction production, would not be modified by this different value for $\langle S^2 \rangle$. We believe that this uncertainty could be reduced in the future performing a comprehensive analysis of different final states in single diffractive processes, as e.g. the gauge boson and heavy quark production, which are predicted to be dominant in the kinematical range probed by the LHCb when the HERSCHEL, in addition to the VELO, is used to tag the events (see Ref. [19] for the related discussion of heavy quark production).

4 Summary

In this paper we investigated the gauge boson production at forward rapidities in single diffractive events at the LHC.

Using the PYTHIA 8 event generator we have estimated the cross sections and differential distributions for the W^+ , W^- and Z production, as well for the gauge boson production in association with jets. We have considered realistic cuts and gap requirements that can be performed by the LHCb collaboration. The present analysis is complementary to the studies involving the planned proton tagging detectors by CMS and ATLAS collaborations, with the advantage that LHCb is already set up for detection of diffractive events. Our results demonstrated that using the HERSCHEL, in addition to the VELO, it is possible to discriminate diffractive production of the gauge bosons W and Z (with and without extra jets) from the non-diffractive processes. As a consequence, it is possible to use the resulting experimental data to study in more detail the treatment of the diffractive processes. In particular, our results shown that the analysis of the cross sections, differential distributions and the ratio between cross sections can be useful to constrain the model used for the soft rescattering corrections that breakdown the diffractive factorization in hadronic collisions.

Acknowledgements This research was supported by CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ and FAPERGS, Brazil.

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