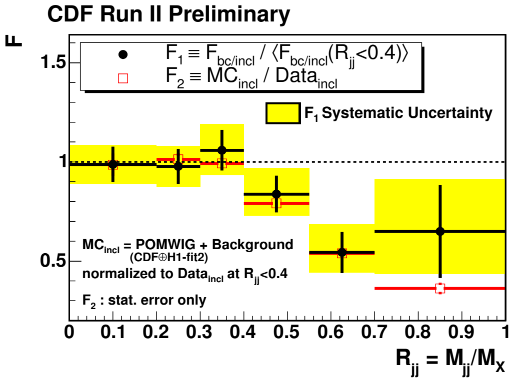

Fig. 6: *(circles)* Fraction of heavy flavor (b, c) to all dijet events in data, F_1, as a function of dijet mass fraction showing the expected suppression at high M_{jj}; *(squares)* fraction, F_2, of inclusive MC to data from Fig. 5 (left). The agreement between the measured suppression levels in F_1 and F_2 serves to validate the MC based technique for extracting the exclusive production rate from the data.

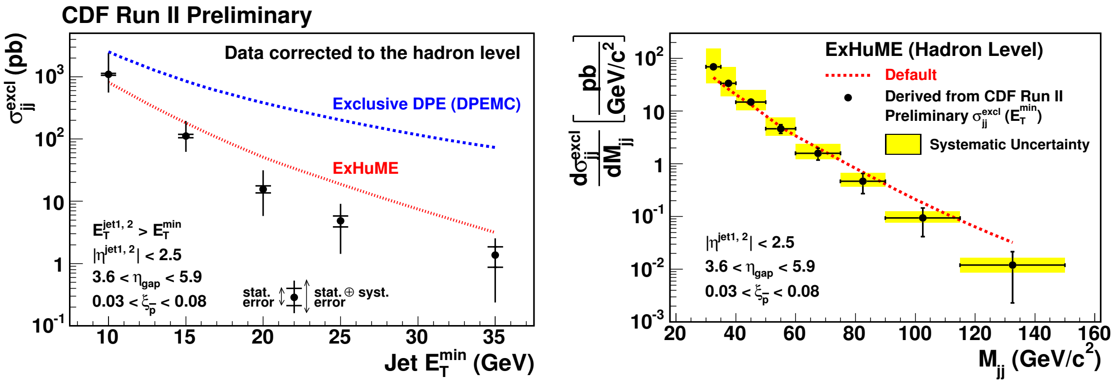

Fig. 7: *(left)* Measured exclusive dijet cross sections versus the minimum E_T of the two leading jets compared with ExHuME and DPEMC predictions; *(right)* ExHuME hadron level differential exclusive dijet cross section vsersus dijet mass normalized to the CDF cross sections at *left*. The systematic errors shown are propagated from those in the data; the ExHuME predictions have comparable systematic uncertainties.

5 Summary

Diffractive processes studied by CDF in Run I include elastic and total cross sections, soft diffractive cross sections with single and multiple rapidity gaps, and hard single diffractive production of dijet, W, b-quark, and J/ψ production, as well as central dijet production in events with two forward rapidity gaps (double Pomeron exchange). The results obtained support a picture of universality of diffractive rapidity gap formation across soft and hard diffractive processes, which favors a composite over a particle-like Pomeron made up from color singlet quark and/or gluon combinations with vacuum quantum numbers.

Run II preliminary results on the x_{Bj} and Q^2 dependence of the diffractive structure function obtained from dijet production are also presented, as well as results on the slope parameter of the t-distribution of diffractive events as a function of Q^2. In the range 10^2 GeV^2 $< Q^2 <$ 10^4 GeV^2, where the inclusive E_T distribution falls by a factor of $\sim 10^4$, the ratio of SD/ND