

Central-forward correlation and One pion exchange

ideas for STAR-RHICf joint analysis

Contents

- Physics motivation
 - Diffractive dissociation
 - One pion exchange
 - Multi-parton interaction
- Idea for analysis
- Similar study at LHC (ATLAS-LHCf analysis)

Motivation : Air shower induced by cosmic ray

Air shower

Cosmic-ray

Proton??

Iron nucleus??

p

γ

n

π^+

Energetic particles produced in interactions

Many pion-air nucleus collisions

Strongly affects air shower developments

Fluorescence

~ 10 km

Simulation Image:
CORSIKA web page

Detectors at ground

Fluorescence
Detector

~ 1 km

We need precise predictions of hadronic interactions for ultra-high energy cosmic rays

Energetic particles produced in interactions

Produced in very forward regions

Need to separate diffractive dissociation and others

Pion-air nucleus collisions

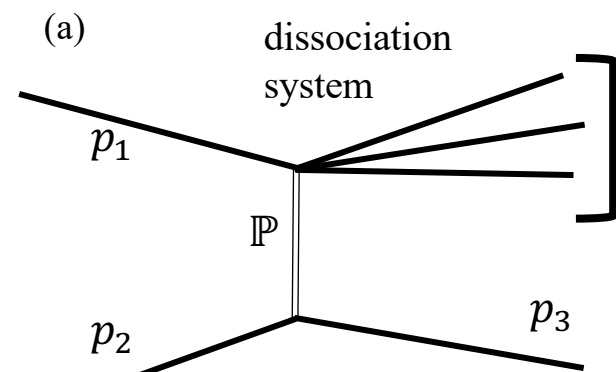
No colliders for pion collisions

Only low energy data are available

Importance of joint analysis of STAR/ATLAS and LHCf/RHICf

Joint analysis allow us several physics cases

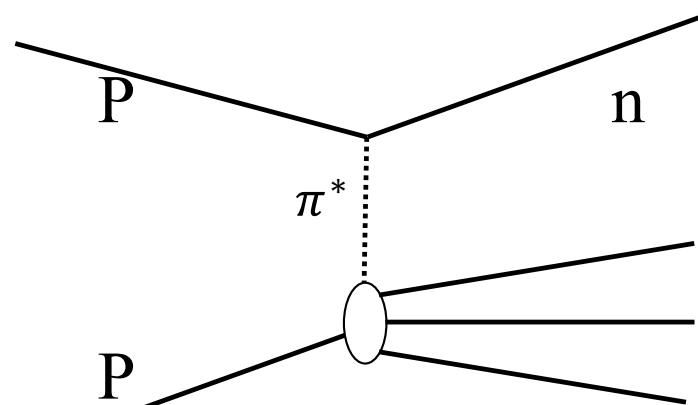
Diffractive dissociation



Energetic particles
from diffractive dissociation
At LHCf/RHICf

photons (π^0) / neutrons

One pion exchange

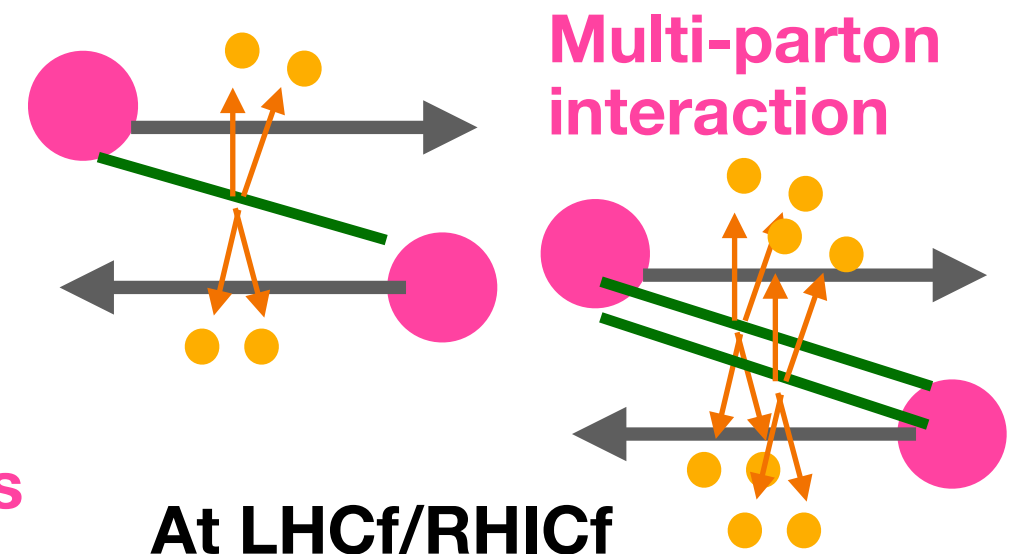


Virtual pion-proton collisions

At LHCf/RHICf

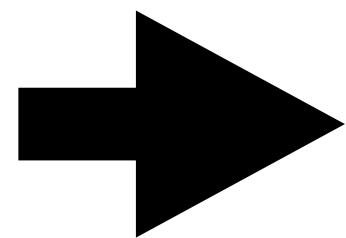
Neutrons

Others (Non-diffractive)

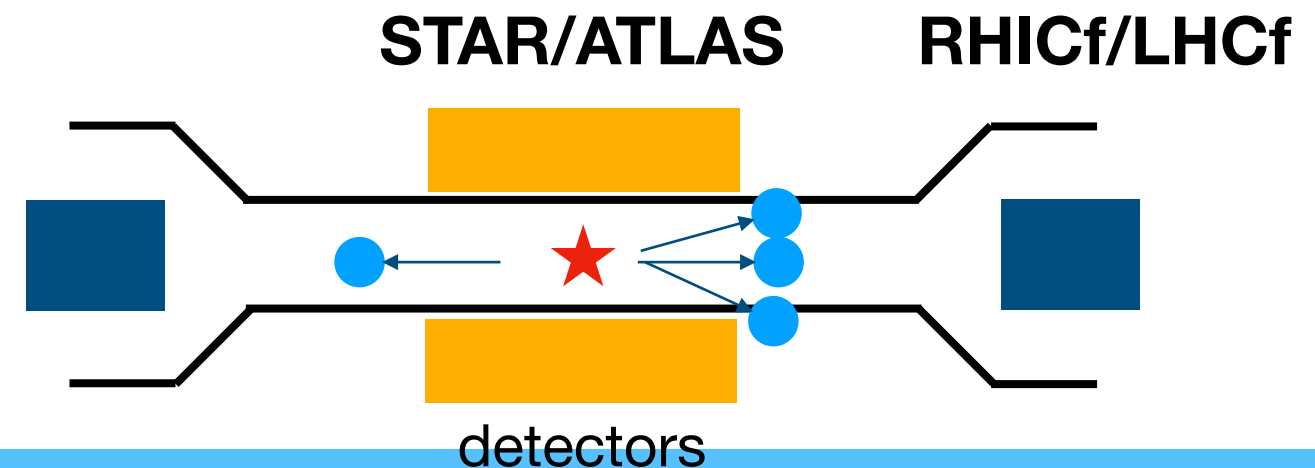


At LHCf/RHICf

photons (π^0) / neutrons

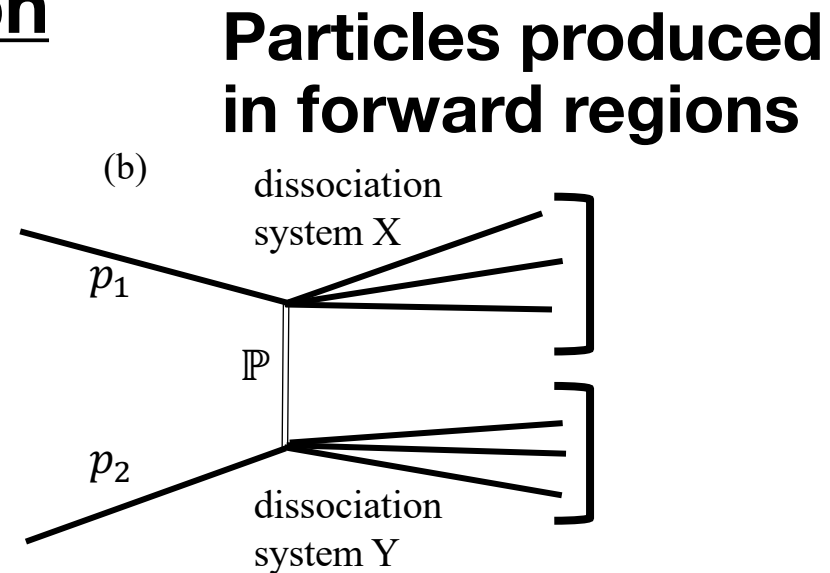
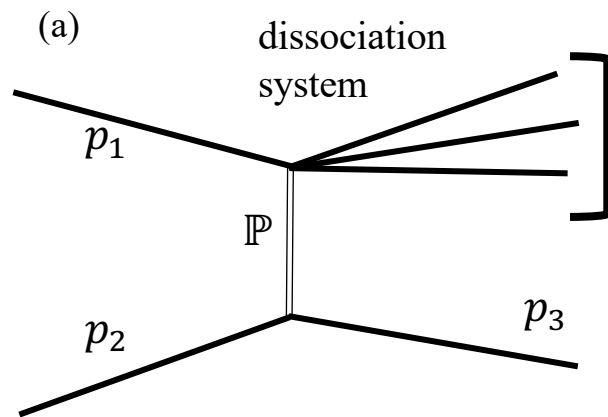


Separate these processes
using central detectors



Physics 1: diffractive dissociation

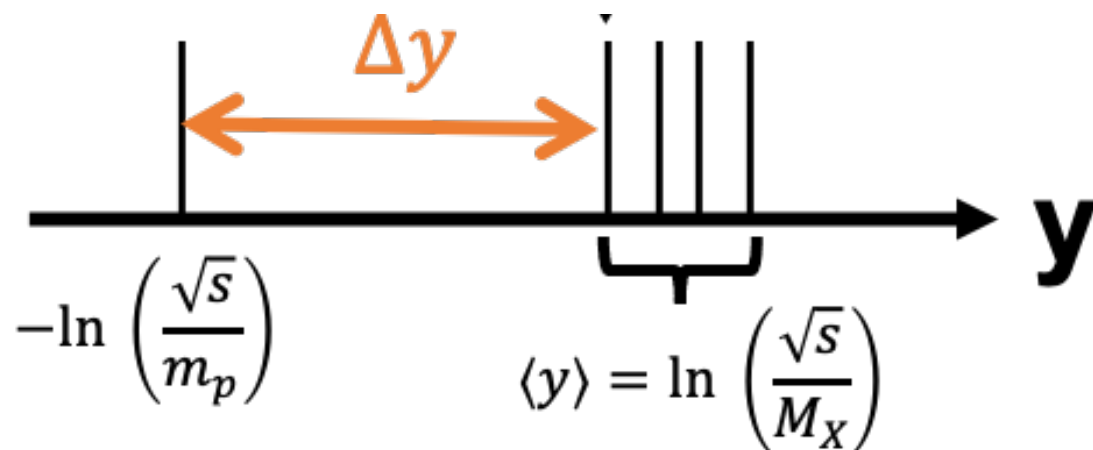
Diffractive dissociation



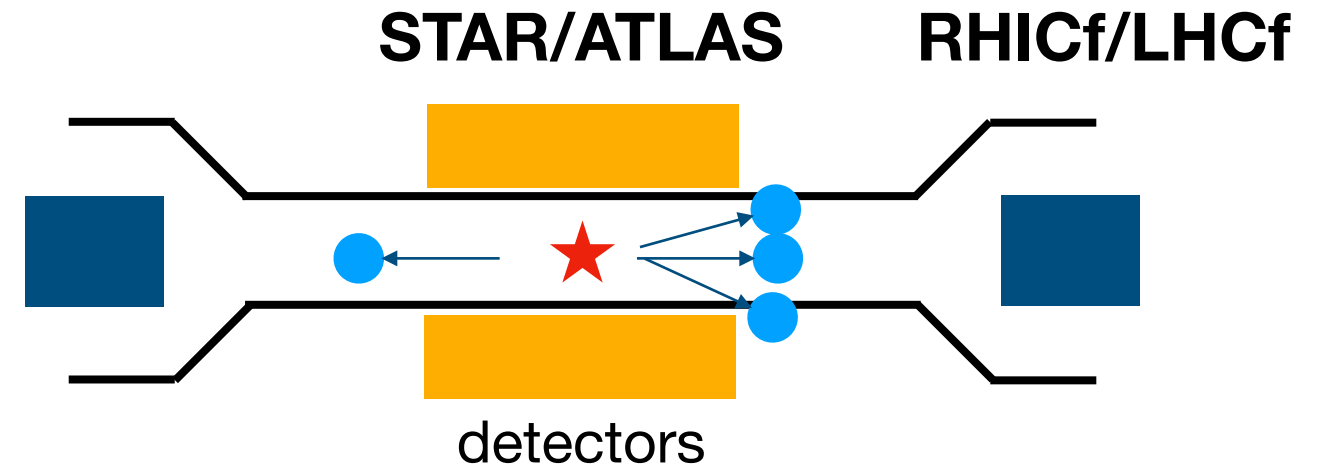
$$M_X^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3)^2$$

$$\xi = M_X^2/s$$

Large rapidity gap $\Delta y \approx \ln \xi$

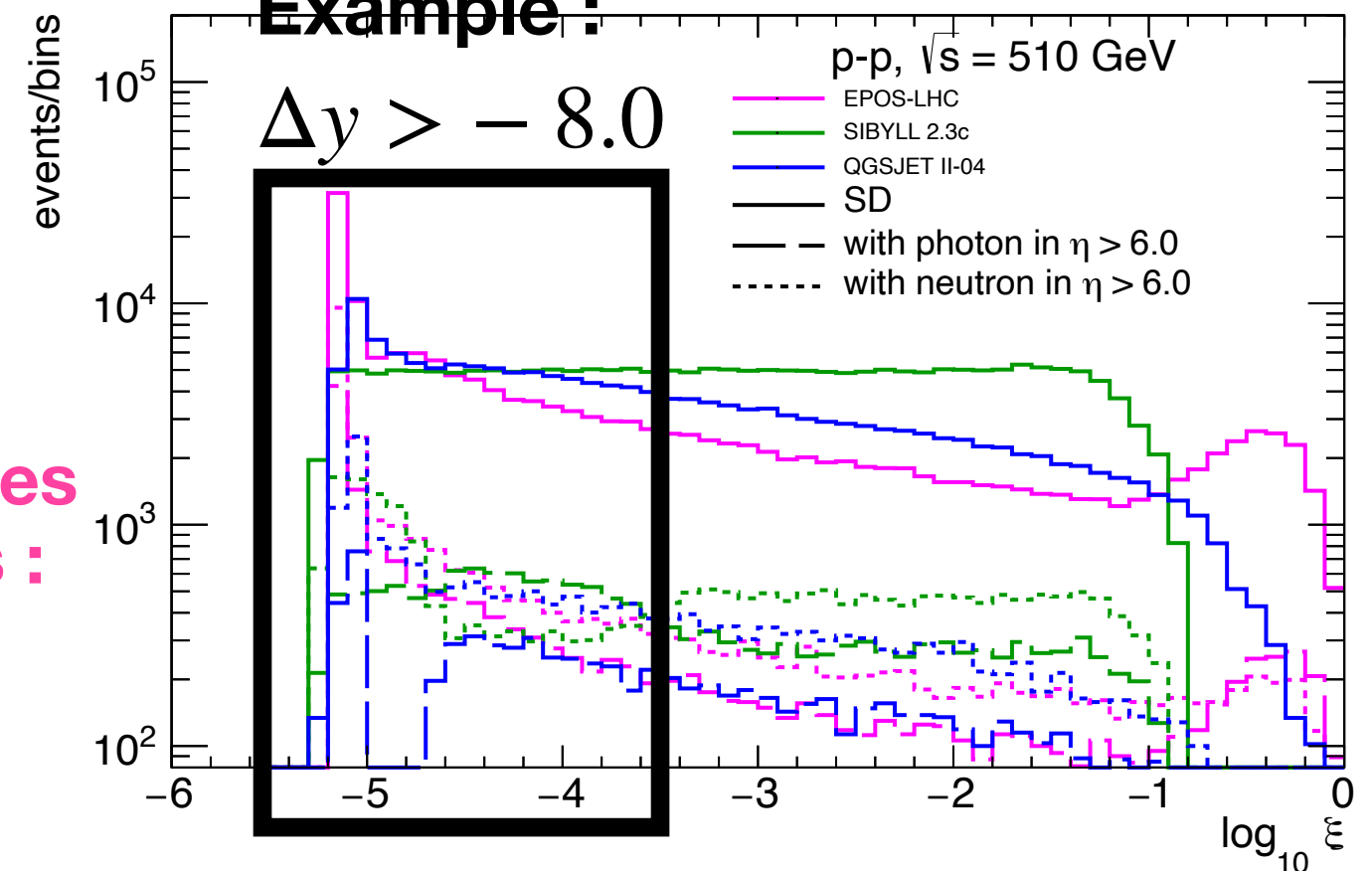


number of particles in central regions :
Small or zero



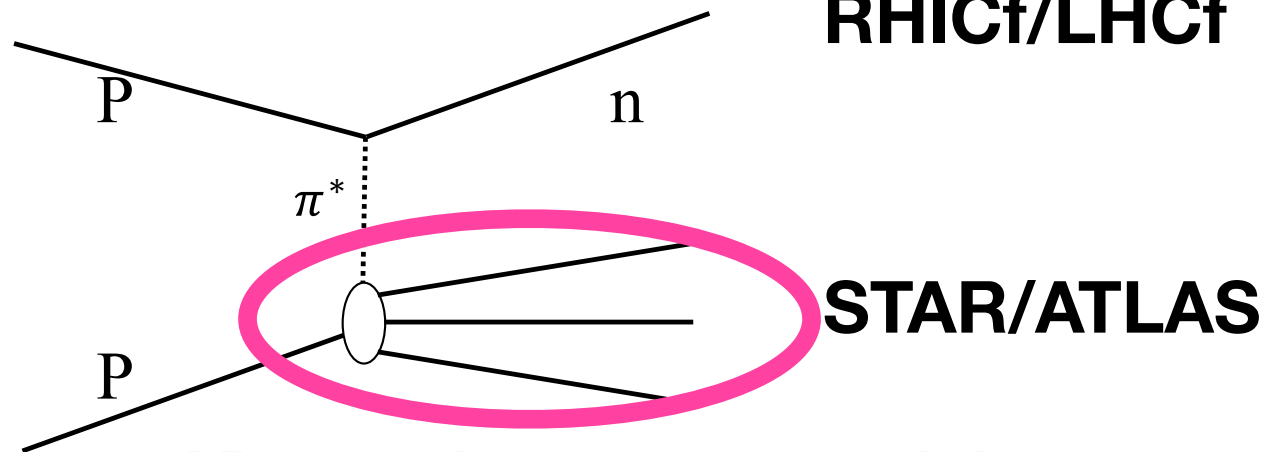
Detect rapidity gap using STAR/ATLAS

Example :

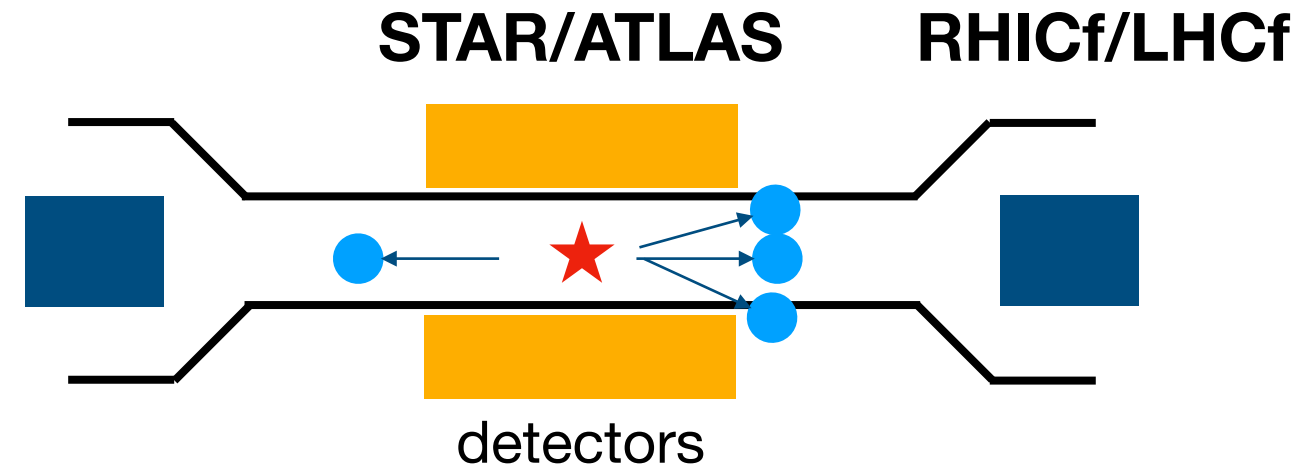


Physics 2: One pion exchange

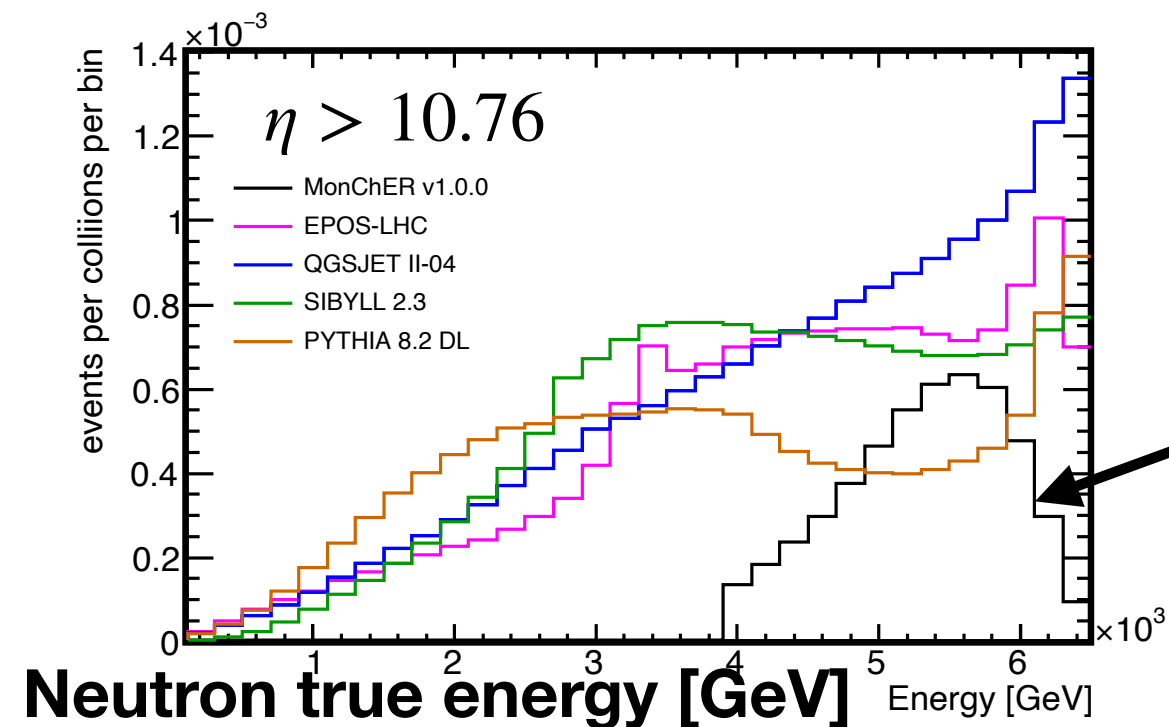
One pion exchange



Virtual pion-proton collisions



Simulation (LHC, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV)



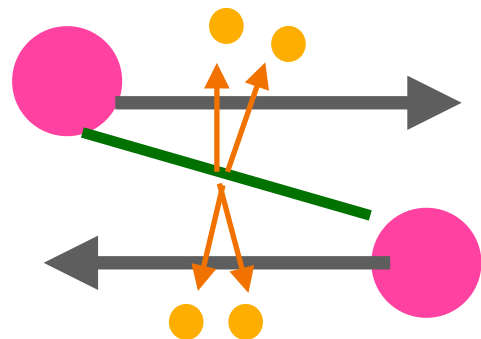
We need to develop a method to select one pion exchange...

Physics 3: Multi-parton interaction

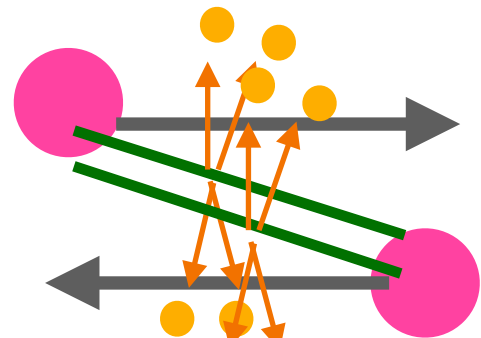
Multi-parton interaction

The number of multi-parton interaction

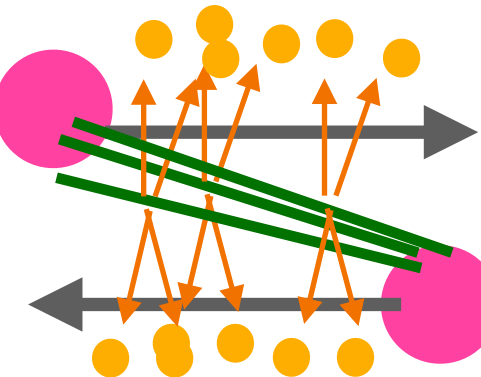
$$N_{MPI} = 1$$



$$N_{MPI} = 2$$



$$N_{MPI} = 3$$



Energy of very forward neutron/ π^0

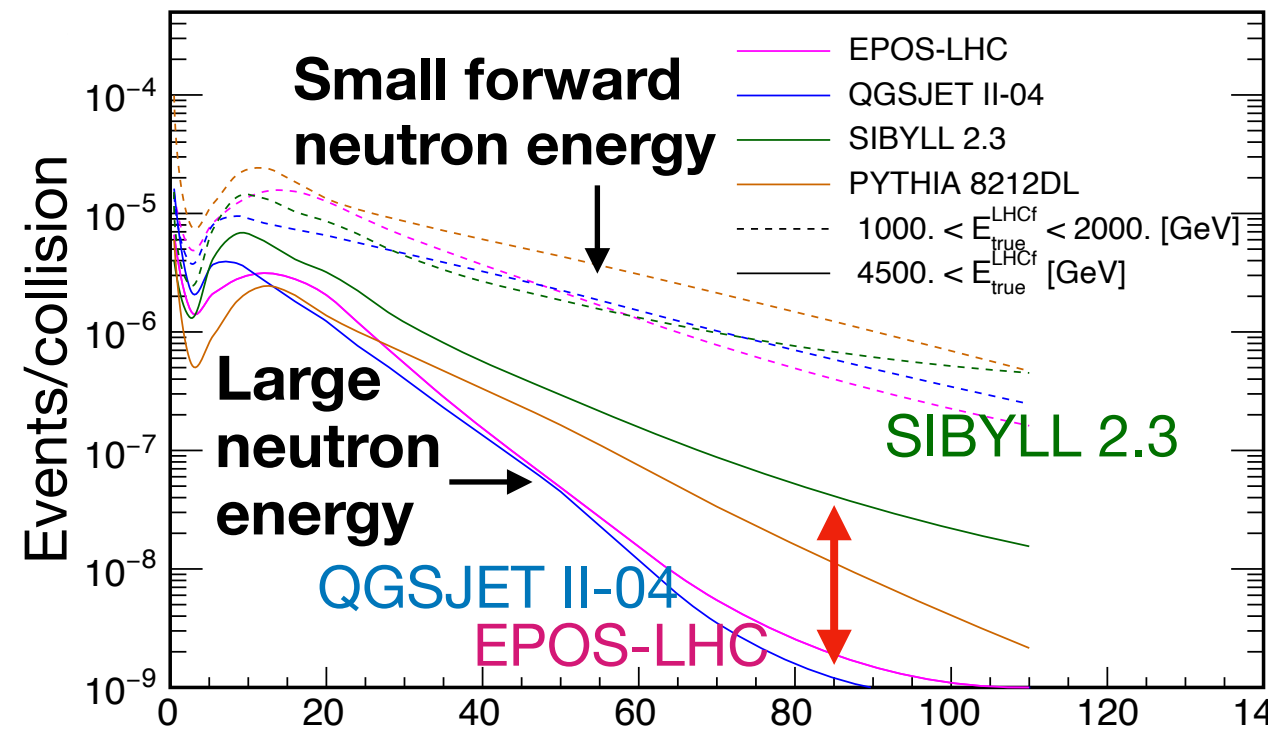
Large



Small

Large number of particles in central detectors \sim large N_{MPI}

Simulation (LHC, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV)



Large difference among models

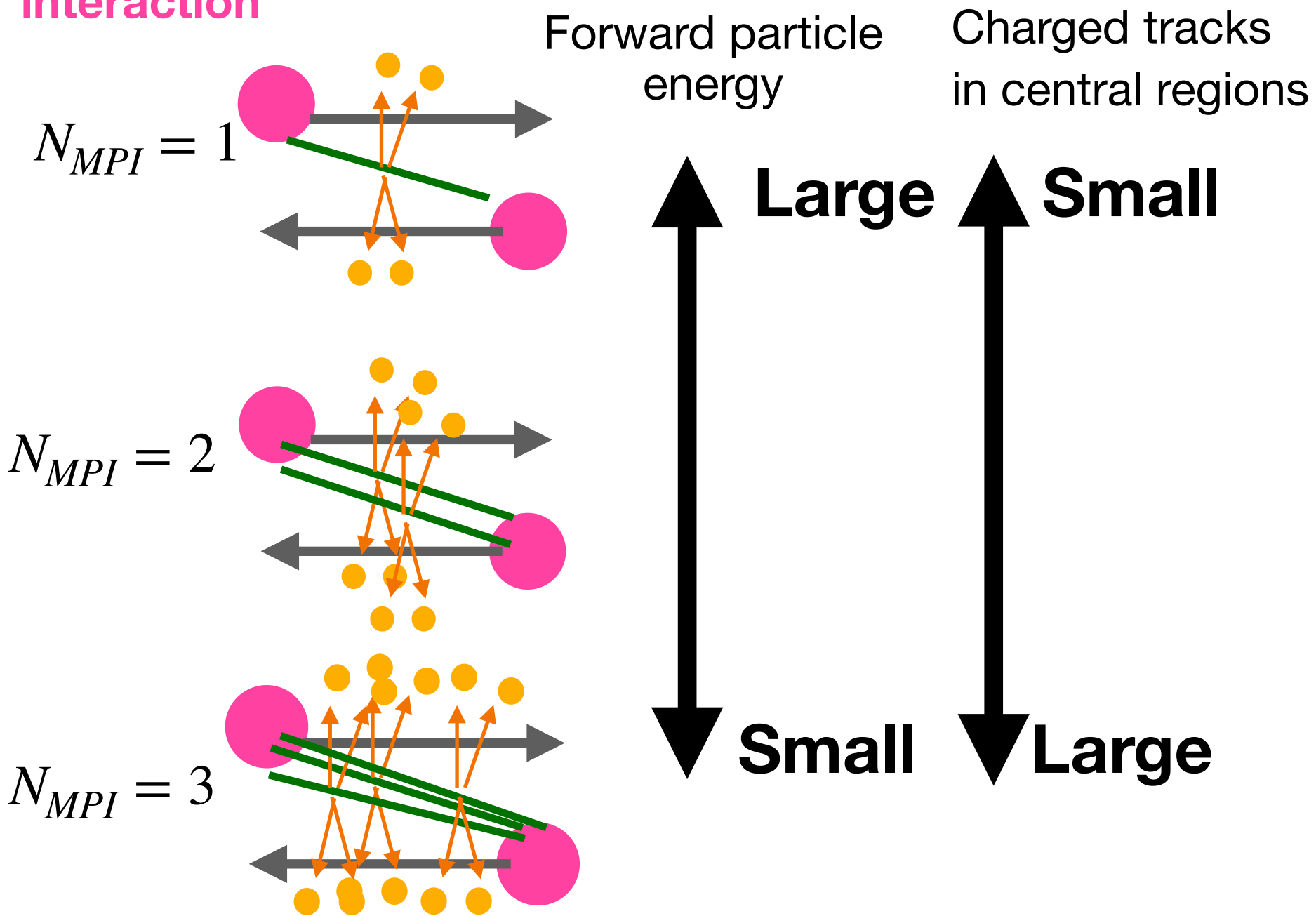
The number of charged particles in $|\eta| < 2.5$

Modeling of MPI makes large difference for high neutron energy & high N_{MPI}

Multi-parton interaction

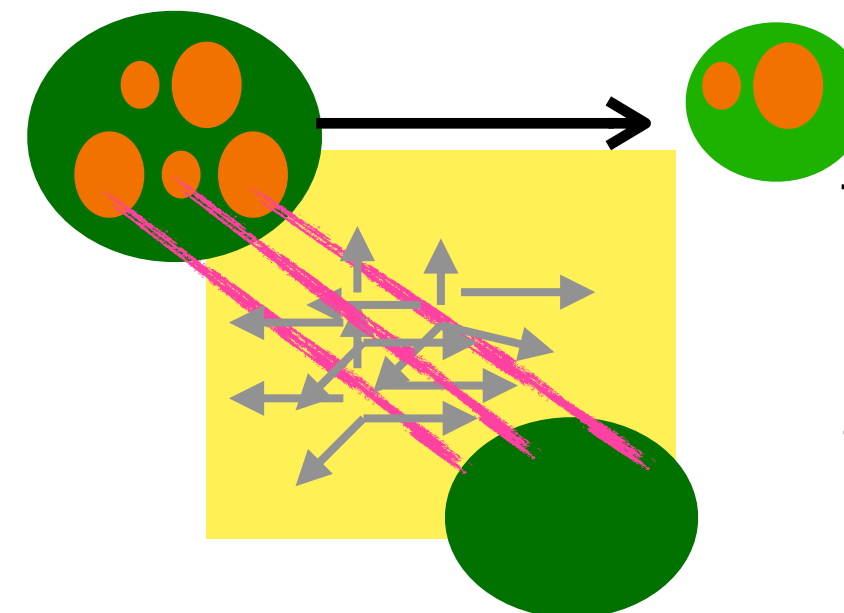
S. Ostapchenko et al,
Phys. Rev. D 94 114026

The number of
multi-parton
interaction



Differences in modeling

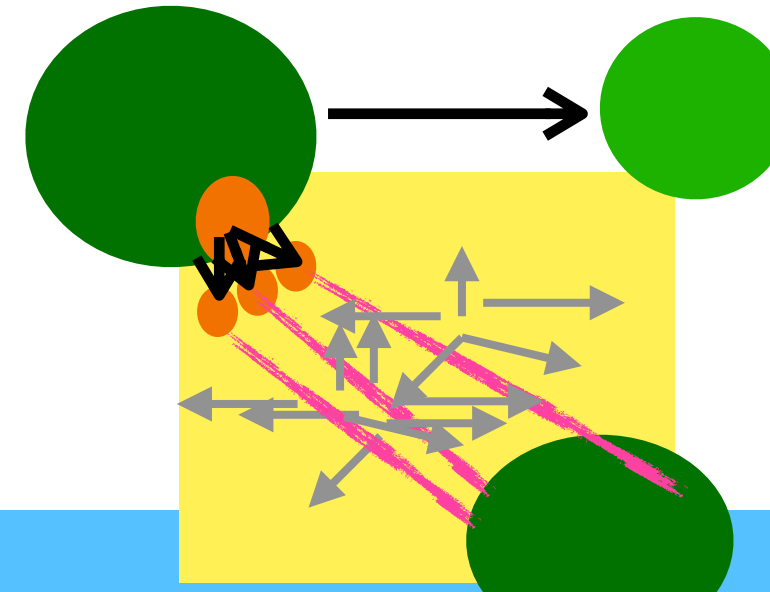
EPOS-LHC & QGSJET II-04



The number of partons in the remnants decreases as N_{MPI} increases

Large correlations

PYTHIA & SIBYLL



The parton cascades are considered in the model.

Relatively small correlations

Central-forward correlation with forward neutron

Physics targets

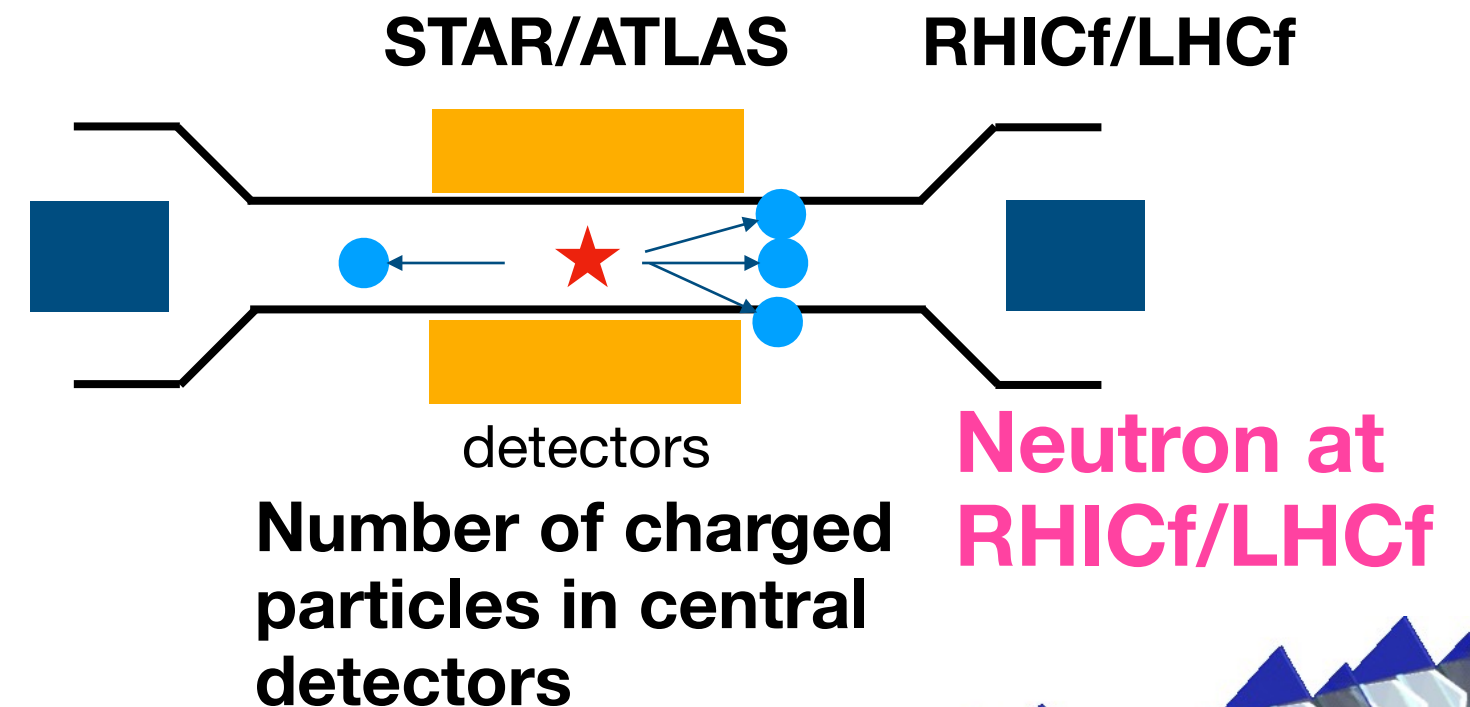
- Energetic particles from diffractive dissociation
- Virtual pion-proton collisions using one-pion exchange
- Multi-parton interaction

**Problem : How to separate diffractive/
one-pion exchange/non-diffractive ?**

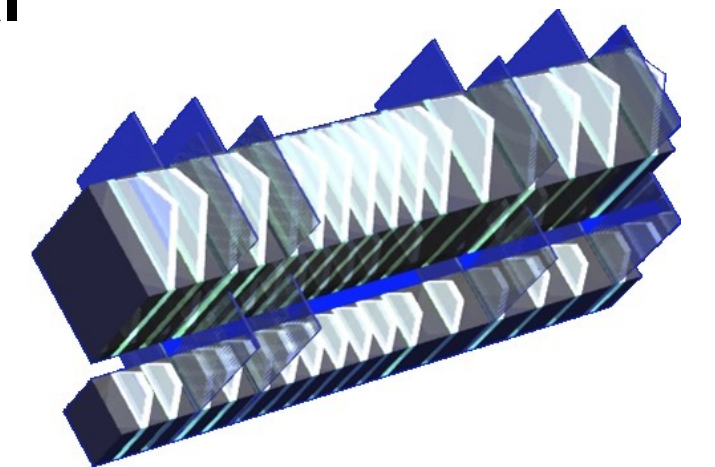
Key information to separate them :

The number of charged particles in central detectors

p_T of forward neutrons



**Neutron at
RHICf/LHCf**



RHICf (LHCf-Arm1)

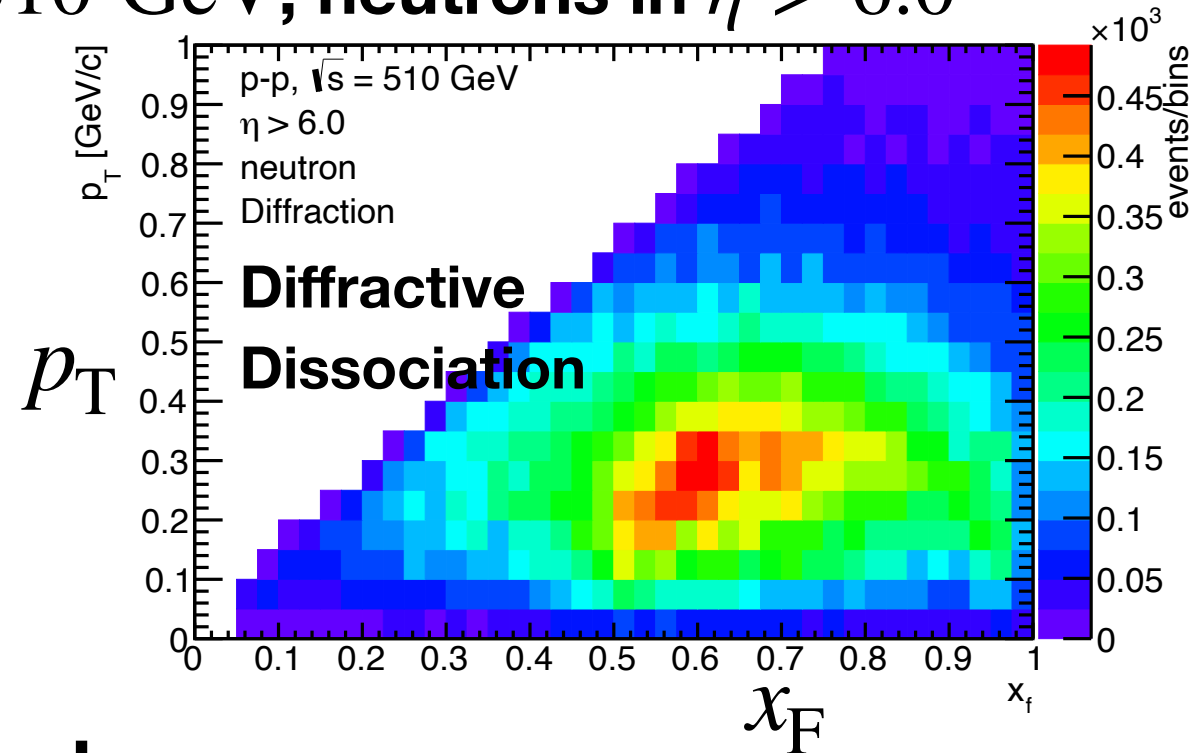
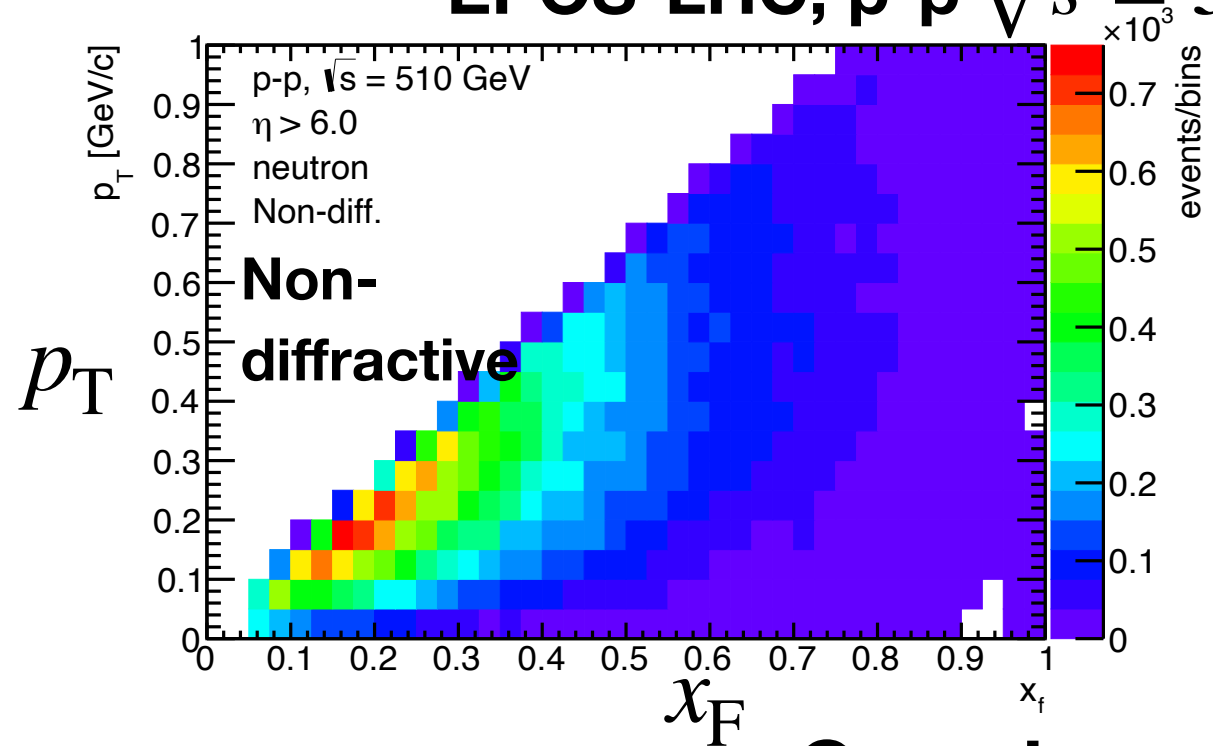
ATLAS-LHCf joint analysis for forward neutrons is on going...

From next slide, I show simulation studies for joint analysis

Distributions for each cases

Distributions of forward neutrons

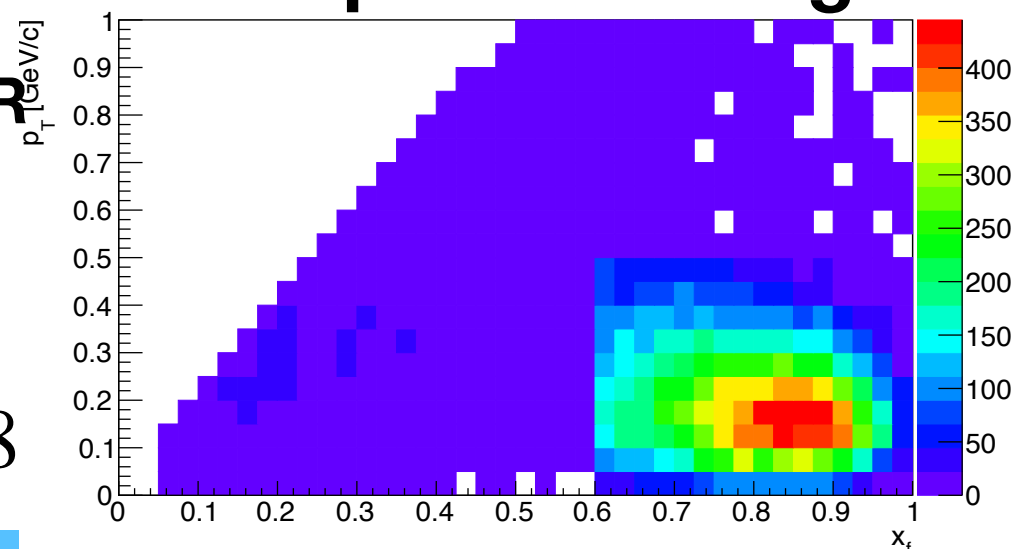
EPOS-LHC, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV, neutrons in $\eta > 6.0$



One pion exchange

simulated by MonChER
(arXiv: 1106.2076)

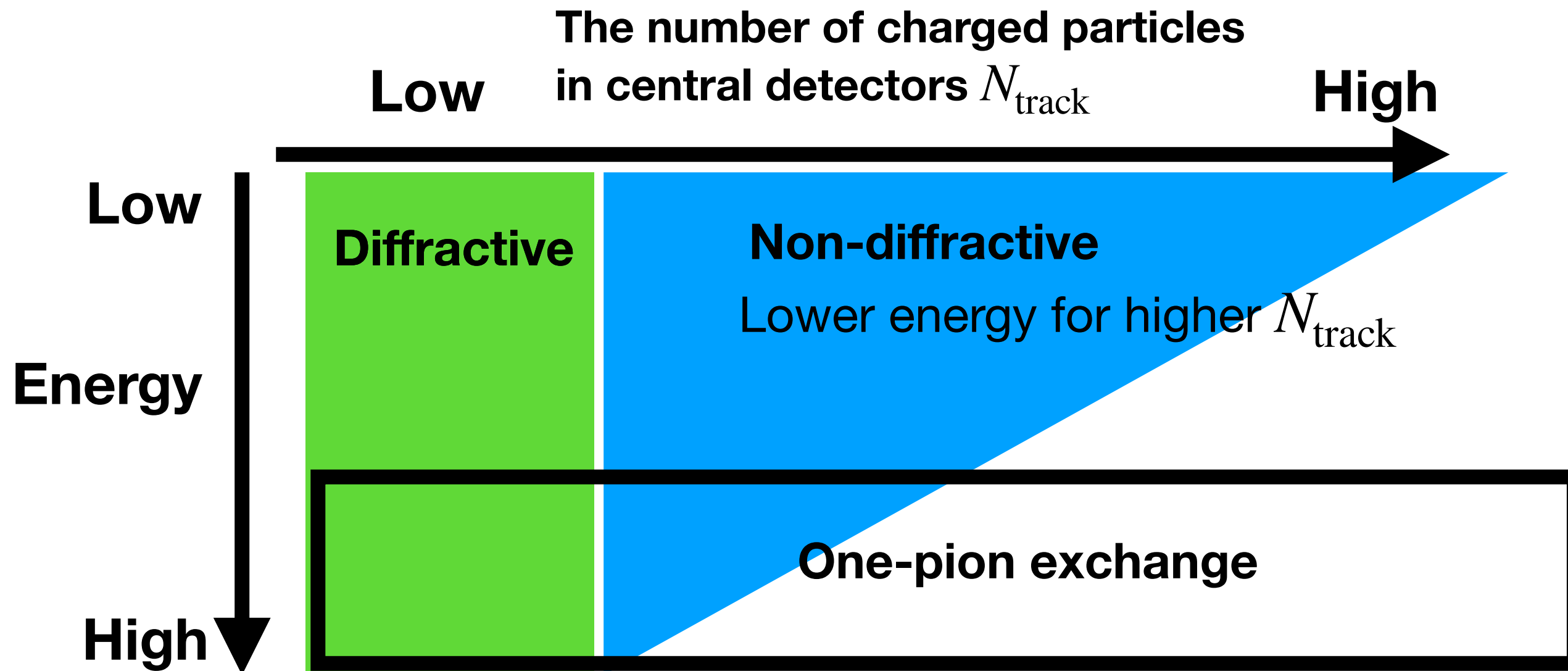
p-p $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV
Neutrons in $\eta > 8.8$



For example, for ATLAS-LHCf,
most of neutrons from OPE are in $\eta < 9.5$.
Note: this generator only support
for $\sqrt{s} = 900-14000$ GeV

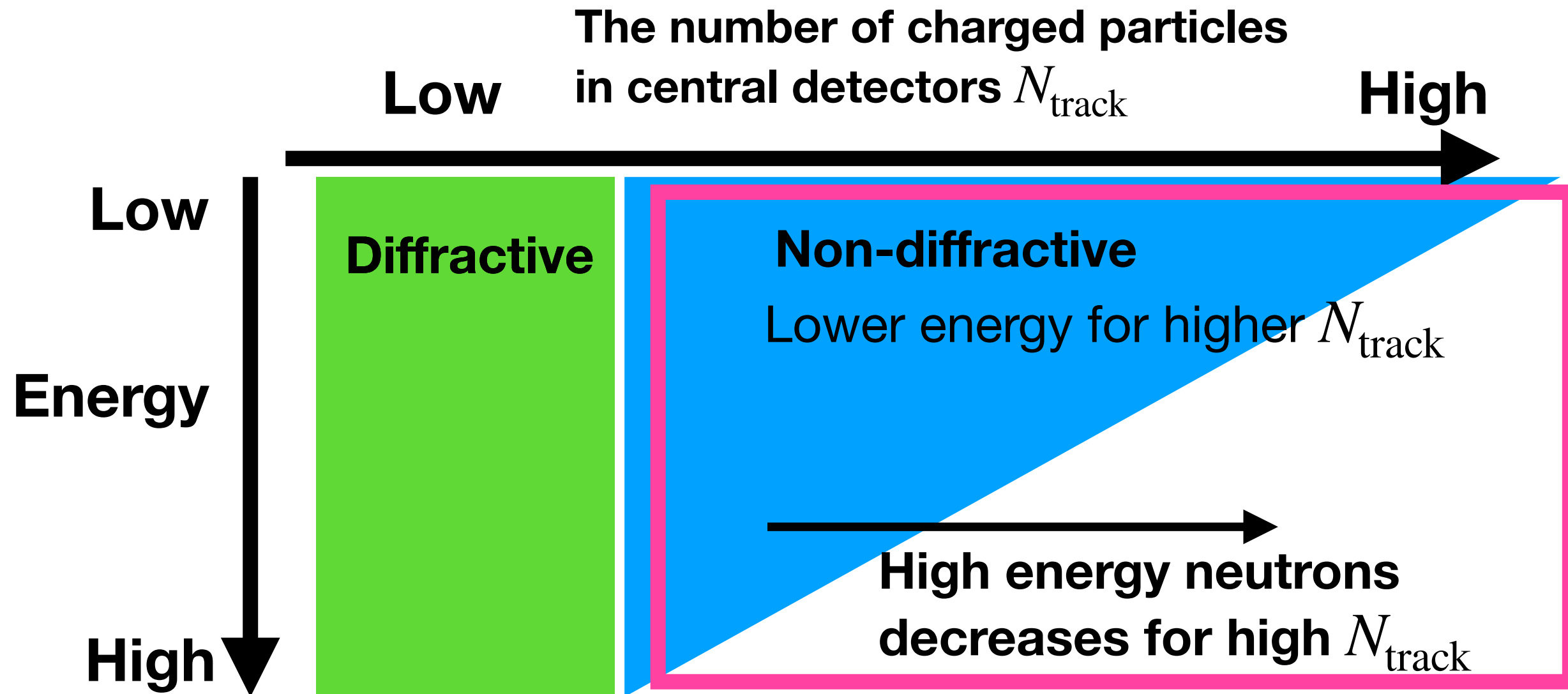
Concept to separate each process

If we focus on zero degree...



Concept to separate each process

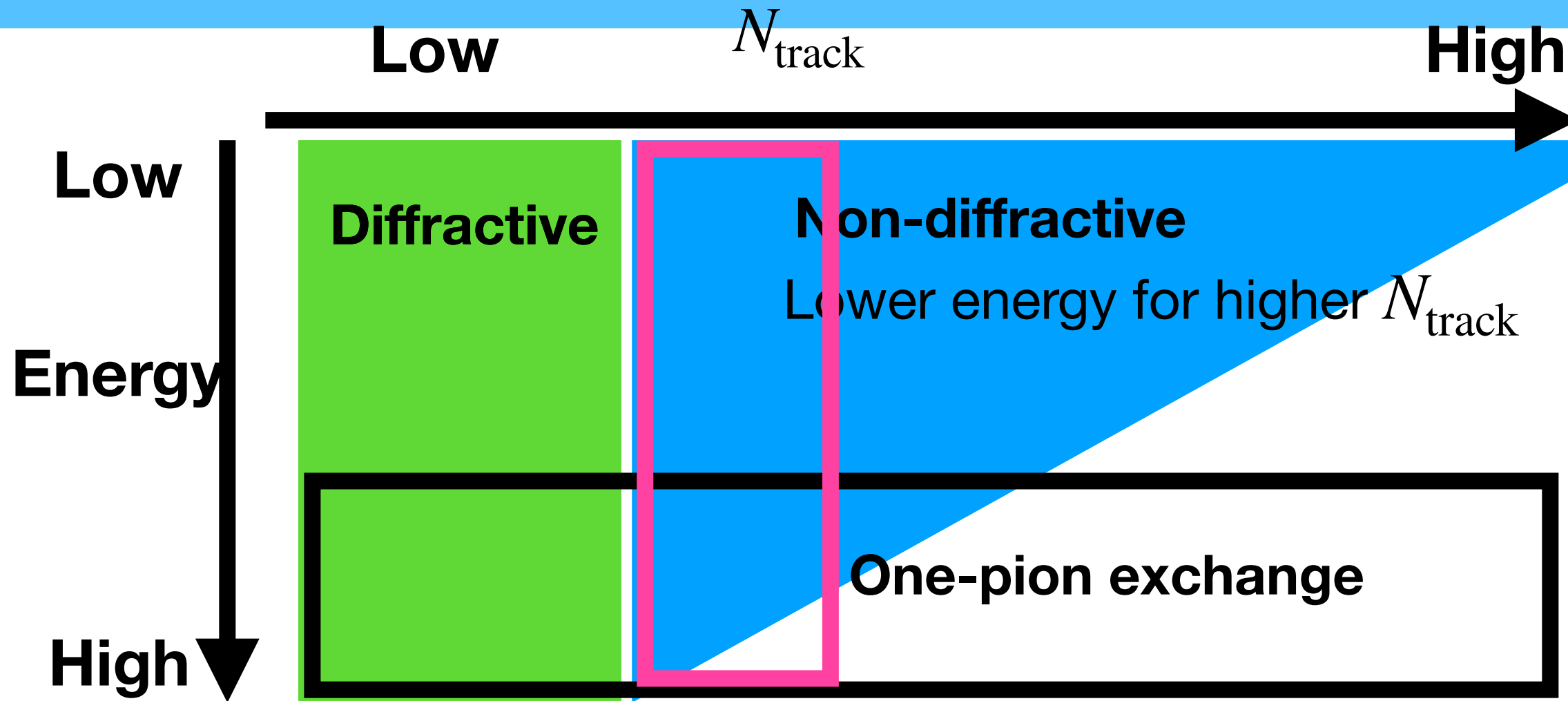
If we focus on off-axis, ($\eta < 9.5$ for ATLAS-LHCf)



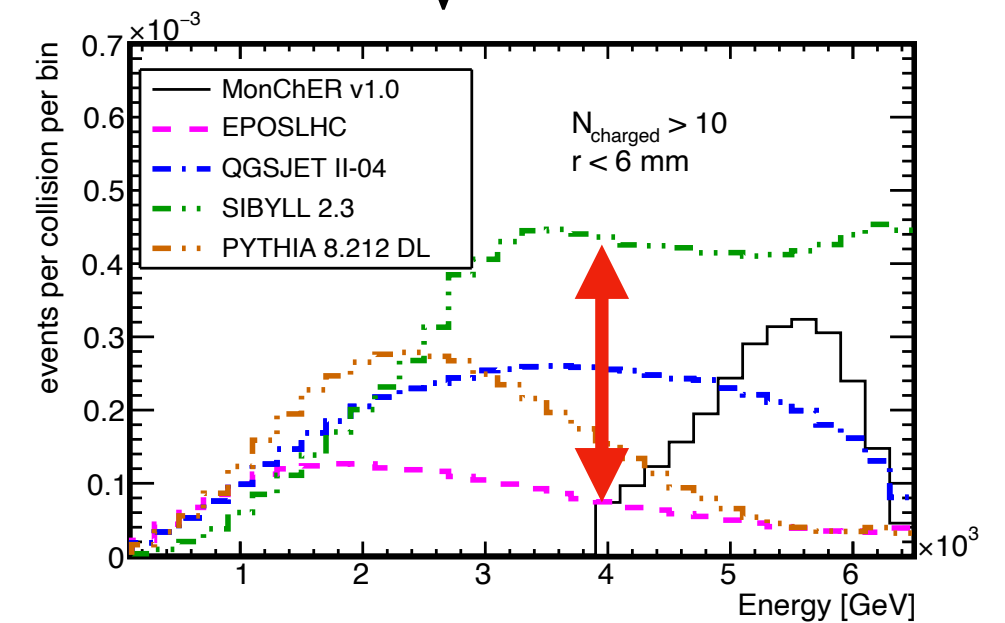
This effect depends on the modeling of MPI in each model.

Central-forward correlation for MPI study

Concept to separate one-pion exchange



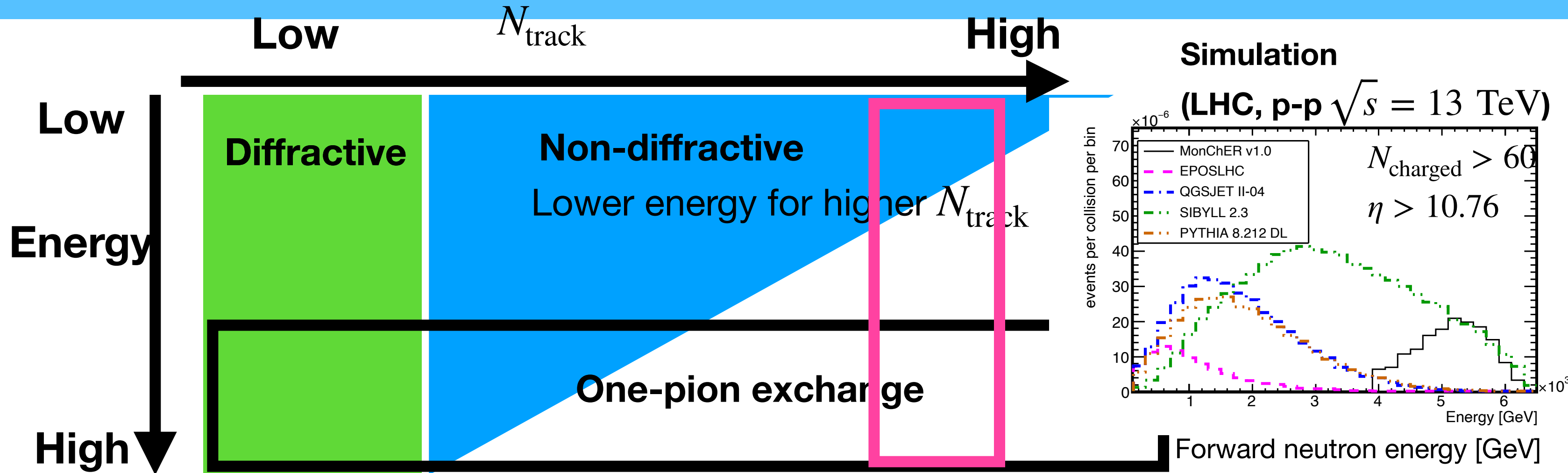
Simulation
(LHC, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV)



Very large uncertainties in background estimations by models

=> Difficult to understand one-pion exchange contributions.

Concept to separate one-pion exchange



Two peaks in true energy distributions.

=> We can select neutrons from one-pion exchange and non-diffractive despite very large differences in predictions. (if energy resolutions for neutrons is good.)

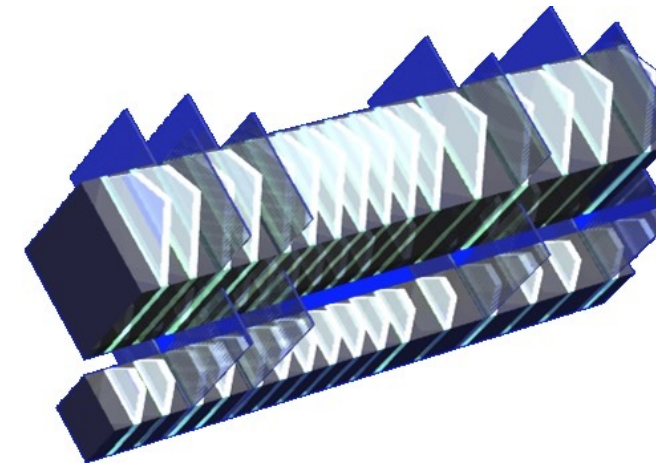
At LHC : ATLAS-LHCf joint analysis

Analysis is on going...

Analysis : simple extension using N_{track}

A simple extension of LHCf/RHICf stand alone analysis works well.

Two dimensional analysis with neutron energy and N_{track}



RHICf (LHCf-Arm)

Some problems in analysis... (ATLAS-LHCf analysis)

Contaminations of kaons and lambda, and their decay products depends on process/models

Large differences in predictions for diffractive dissociation

Multi-hit, two or more particles hit in a calorimeter tower, depends on process/models

Large differences in predictions for diffractive dissociation and for neutrons around beam center

Summary

- For cosmic-ray air shower, predictions of energetic particles and pion-proton collisions in hadronic interactions are important.
- Forward neutron analysis using central detectors and LHCf/RHICf detectors can measure
 - energetic particles produced in diffractive dissociation
 - virtual pion-proton collisions in one pion exchange process
 - Central-forward correlations for non-diffractive collisions to constrain the modeling of multi-parton interaction.
- I presented some idea to separate each process.

Back up

MonChER arXiv: 1106.2076

A generator for one-pion exchange process

- <https://moncher.hepforge.org>
- Exchange of pion, rho, and a2 are considered.
- Developed by R.A. Ryutin, A.E. Sobol, V.A. Petrov (Serpuukhov, IHEP)
- Related references
 - “LHC as πp and $\pi\pi$ collider “ : Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 65: 637–647 DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-009-1202-0
 - “Total $\pi + p$ cross section extracted from the leading neutron spectra at the LHC “ PHYSICAL REVIEW D 96, 034018 (2017)
- Only support 900-1400 GeV (LHC energy)
- No update since 2011. No maintenance??

One pion exchange selections

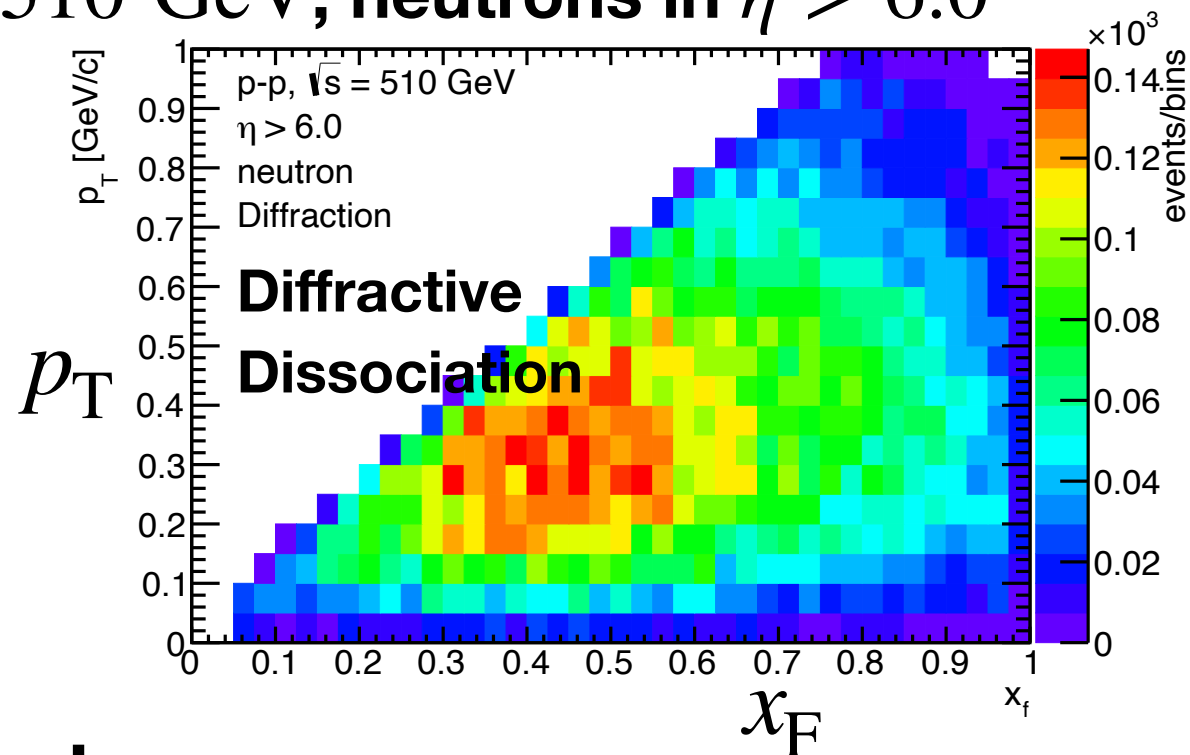
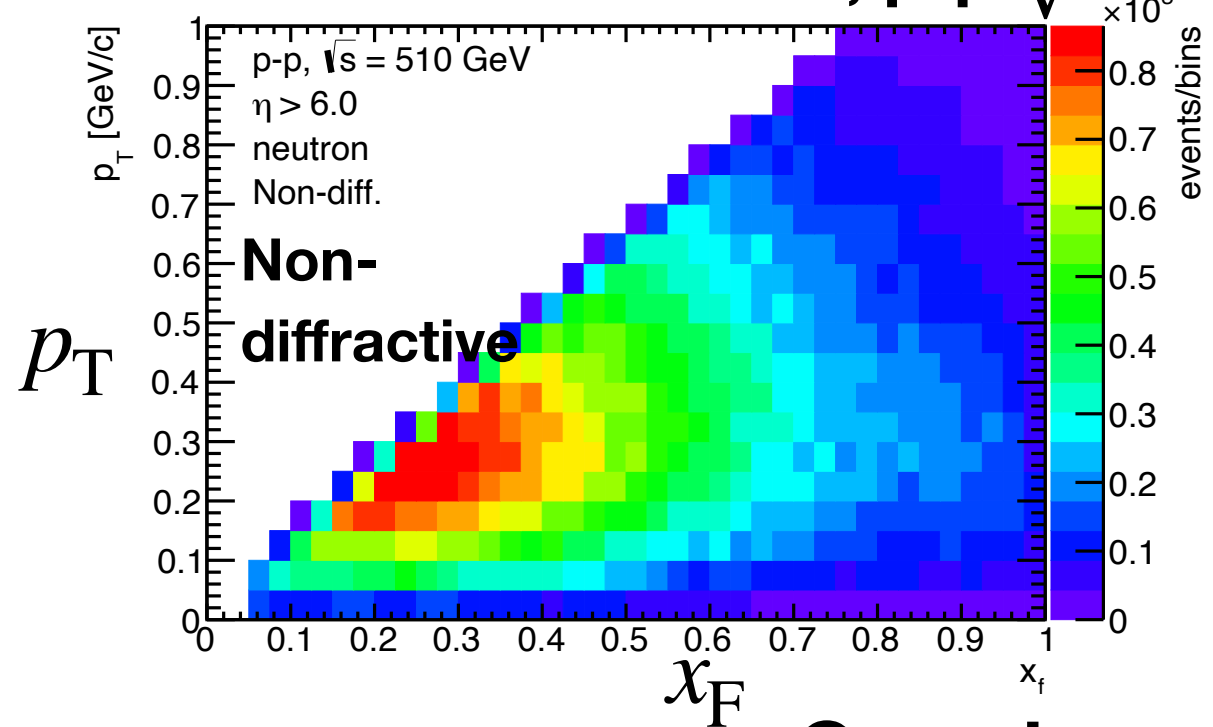
Can we separate neutrons from diffractive and one pion exchange?

- Several cases are (partially) considered
 - Using distributions in central detectors
 - Using true level information from generators
 - No differences between Non-diff. and One pion exchange
 - Using Roman pot detectors
 - Simple calculation only.
 - No idea to separate single diffractive and one pion exchange with elastic π^+ -p collisions
 - Using hit information in two LHCf/RHICf detector
 - Hit in beam center and another hit in another calorimeter tower
 - It is difficult to select one pion exchange...
- No clear idea to separate diffractive dissociation and one pion exchange for the moment...

Distributions for each cases

Distributions of forward neutrons

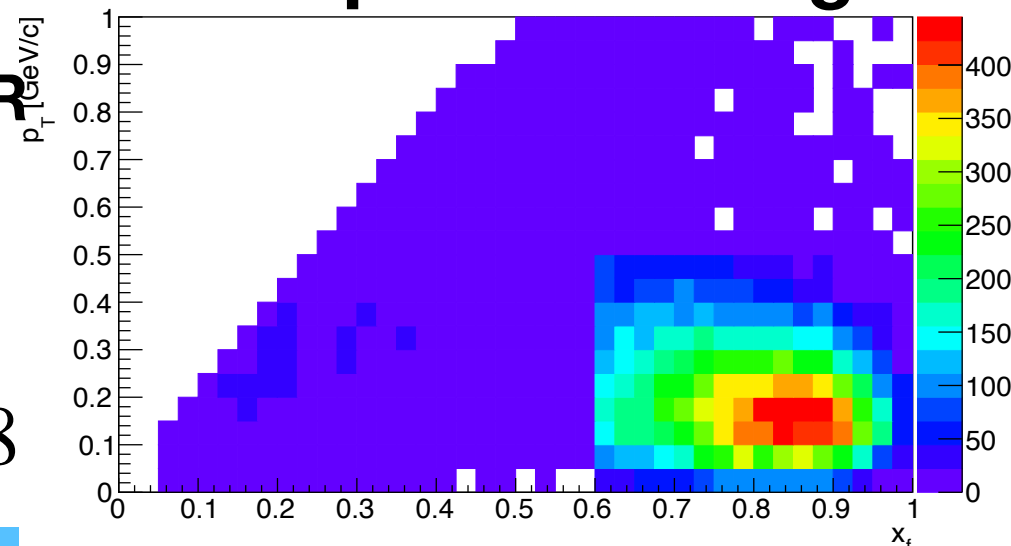
SIBYLL 2.3c, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV, neutrons in $\eta > 6.0$



One pion exchange

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p-p $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV
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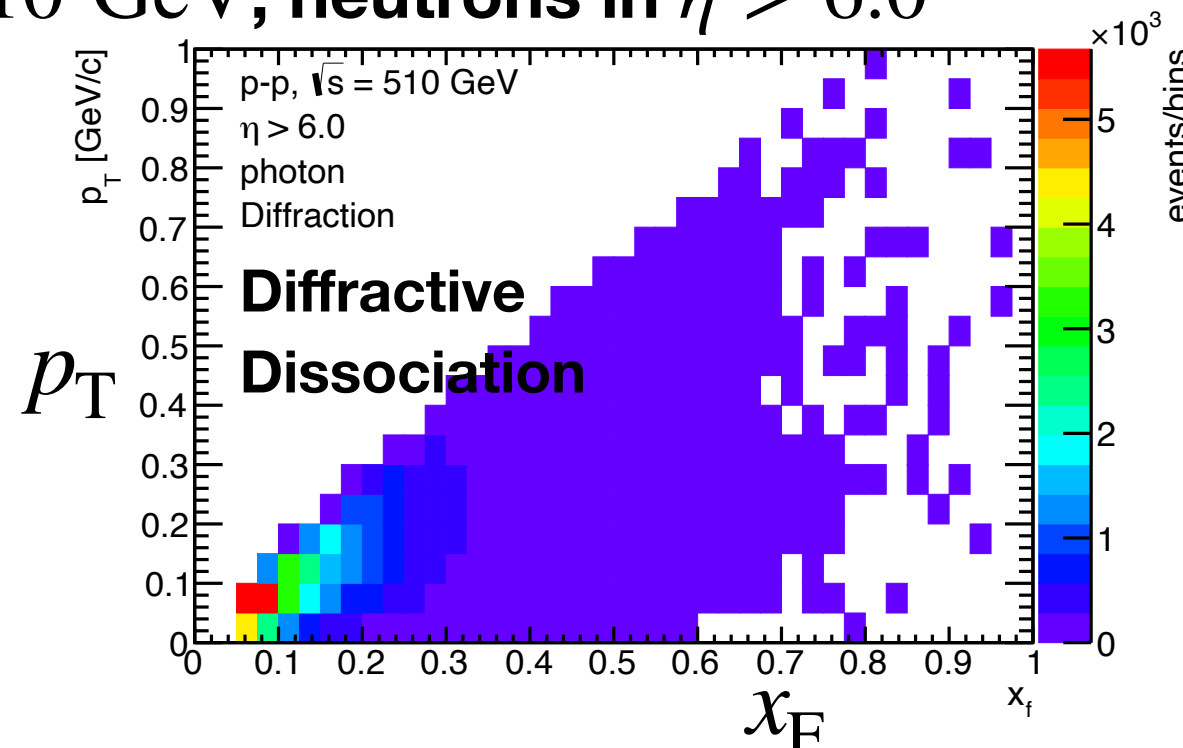
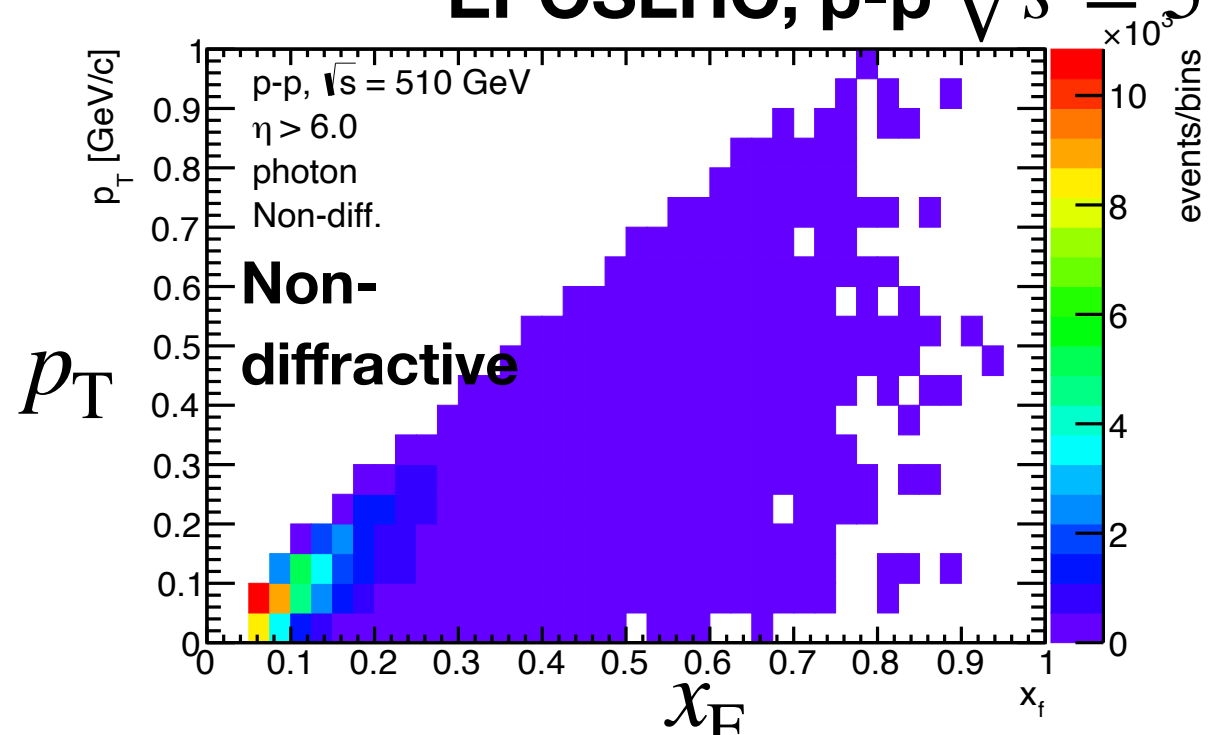
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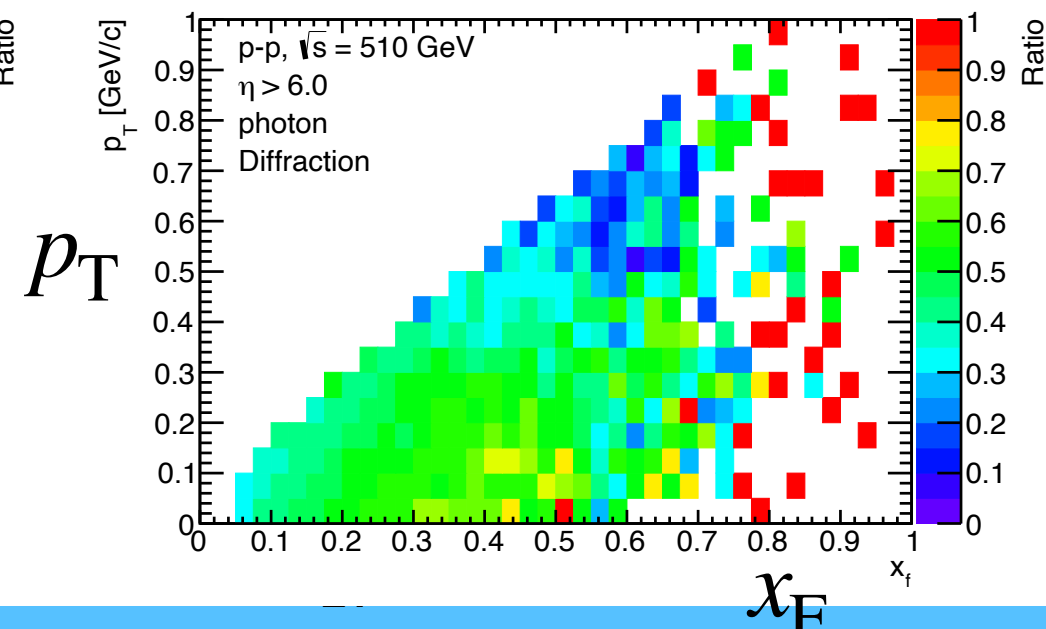
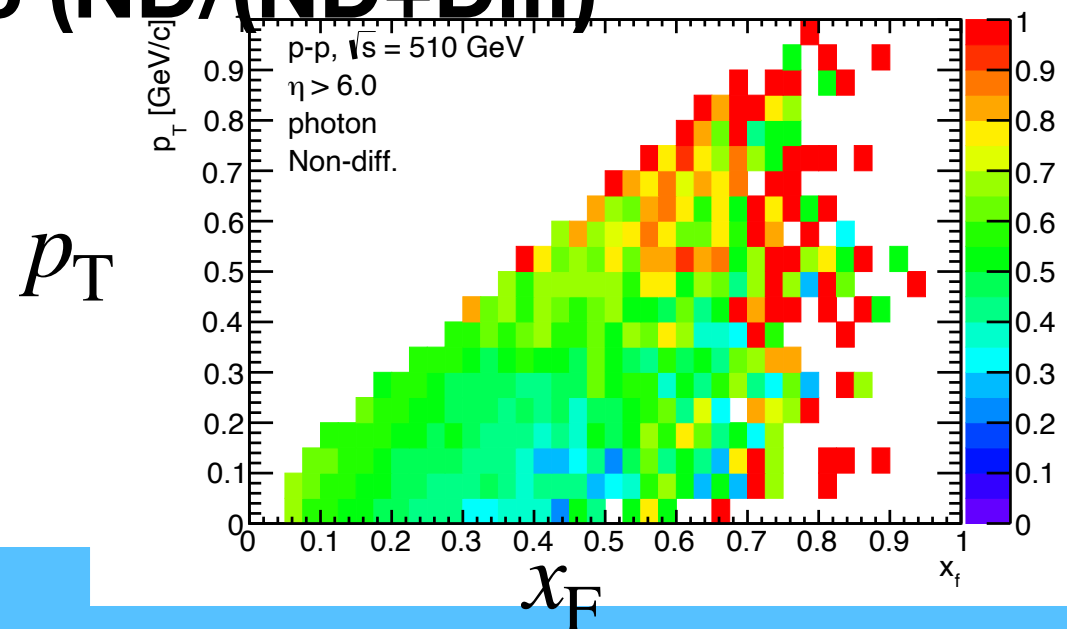
Distributions for each cases

Distributions of forward photon

EPOS LHC, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV, neutrons in $\eta > 6.0$



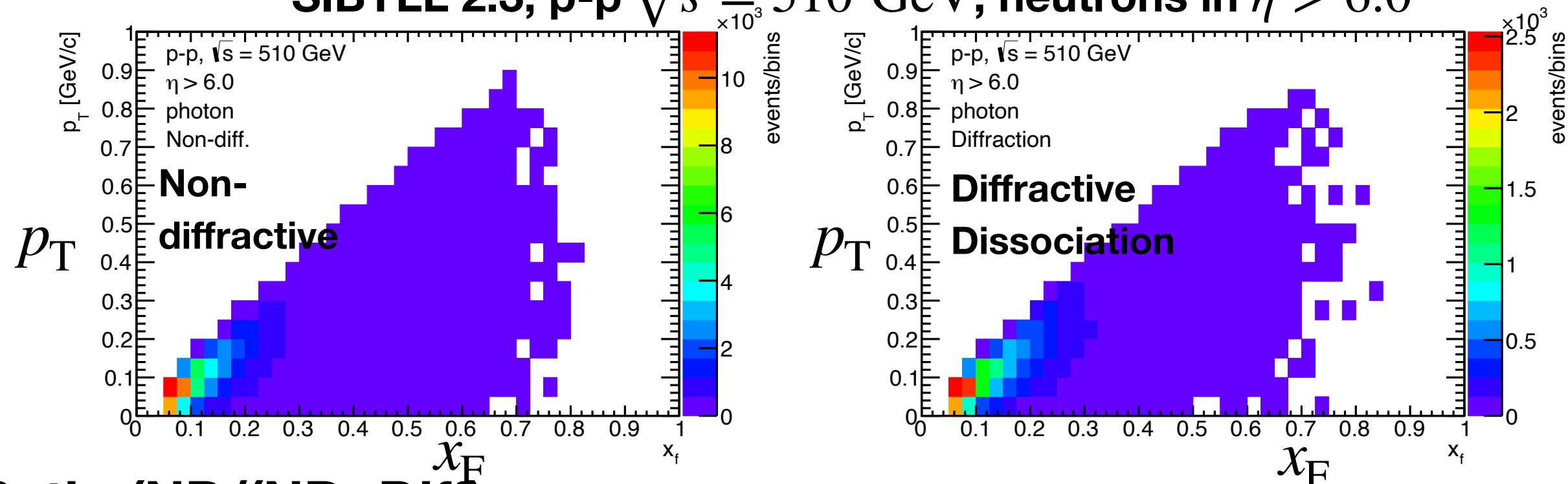
Ratio (ND/(ND+Diff))



Distributions for each cases

Distributions of forward photon

SIBYLL 2.3, p-p $\sqrt{s} = 510$ GeV, neutrons in $\eta > 6.0$



Ratio (ND/(ND+Diff))

