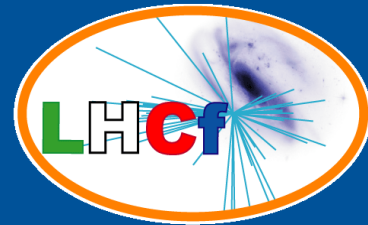




Forward photon energy spectrum at LHC 7TeV p-p collisions measured by LHCf



Hiroaki MENJO
(KMI, Nagoya University, Japan)
On the held of the LHCf collaboration

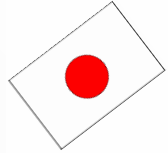


RICAP 2011, Roma, Italy, 25-27 May 2011

**LHCf is a LHC forward experiment,
which is dedicated for UHECR physics.**

- Introduction
- Overview of the LHCf experiment
- Forward photon energy spectrum
at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{eV}$ proton-proton collisions
- Summary

The LHCf collaboration



K.Fukatsu, T.Iso, Y.Itow, K.Kawade, T.Mase, K.Masuda, Y.Matsubara, G.Mitsuka, Y.Muraki, T.Sako, K.Suzuki, K.Taki

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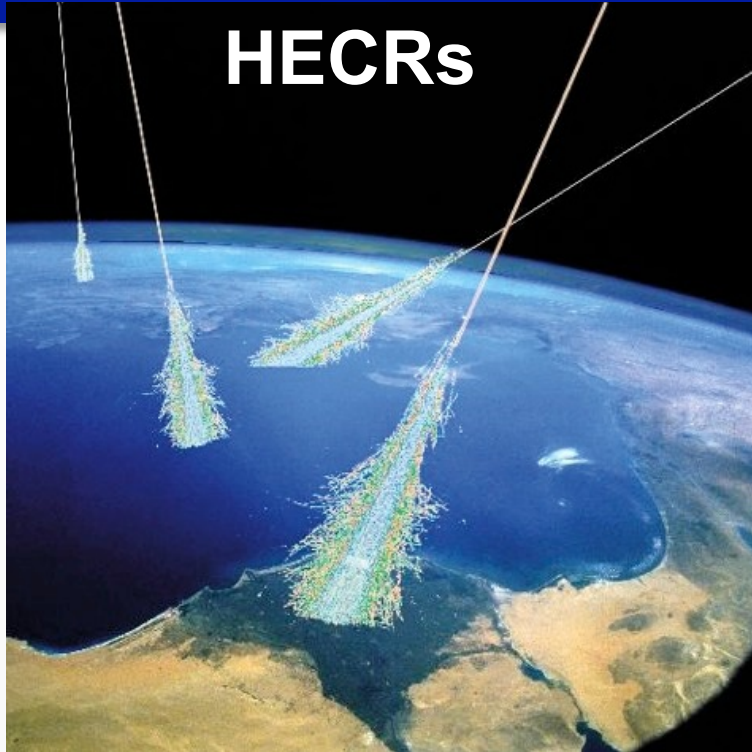
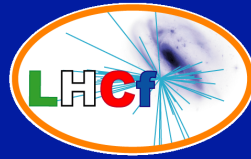
J.Velasco, A.Faus

IFIC, Centro Mixto CSIC-UVEG, Spain

D.Macina, A-L.Perrot *CERN, Switzerland*



Introduction



HECRs

Extensive air shower observation

- longitudinal distribution
- lateral distribution
- Arrival direction



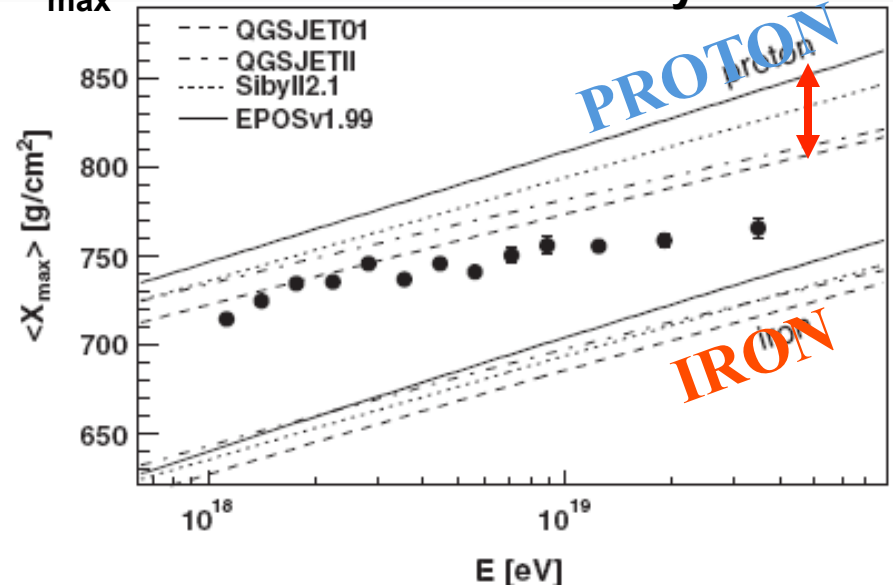
Air shower development

Astrophysical parameters

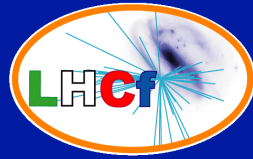
- Spectrum
- Composition
- Source distribution

The hadron interaction models used in air shower simulations have an uncertainty due to the lack of experimental data in the energy range over 10^{15} eV

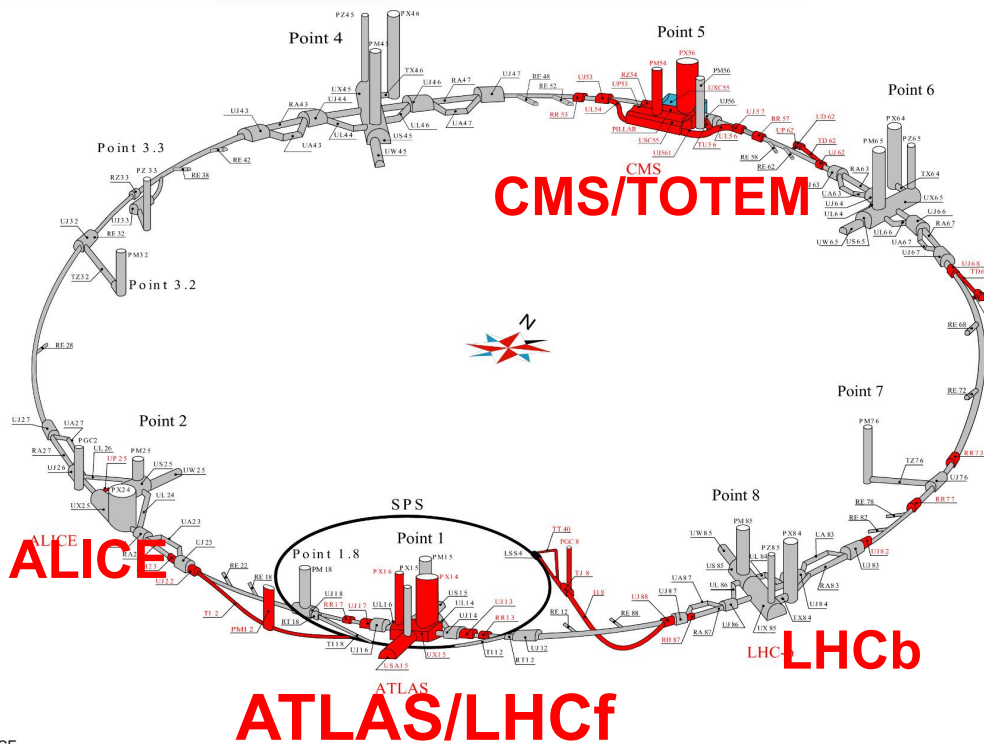
X_{\max} distribution measured by AUGER



The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)



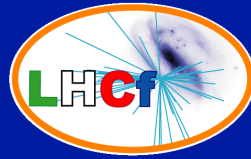
pp 7TeV+7TeV → $E_{lab} = 10^{17} eV$ 2014-
 pp 3.5TeV+3.5TeV → $E_{lab} = 2.6 \times 10^{16} eV$
 pp 450GeV+450GeV → $E_{lab} = 2 \times 10^{14} eV$



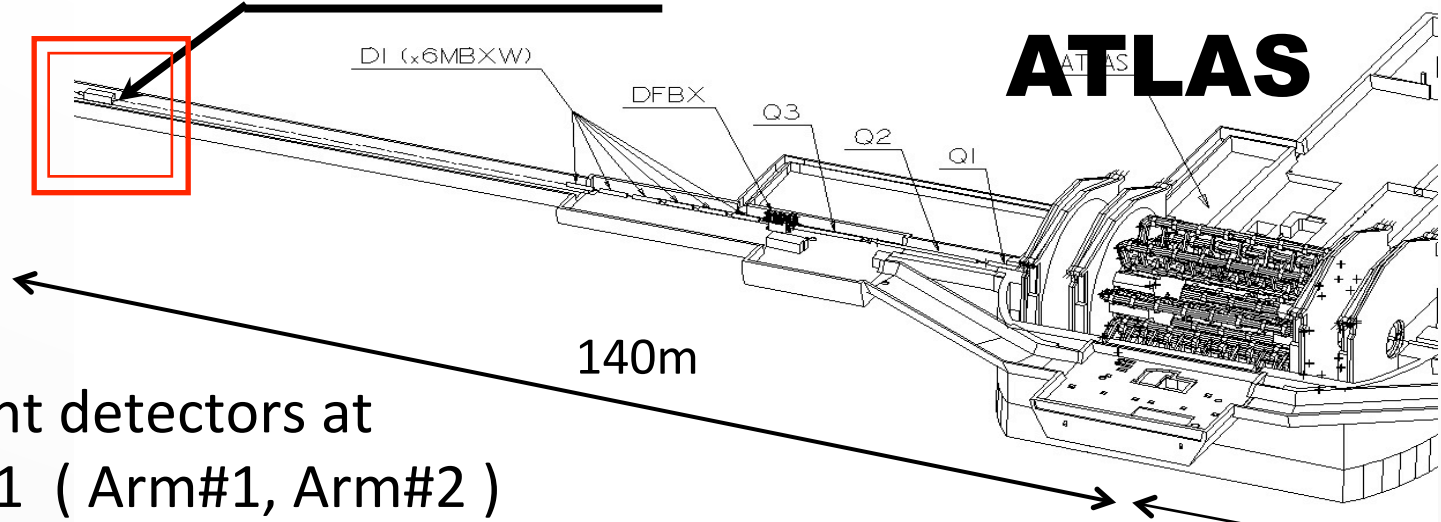
Key parameters for air shower developments

- **Total cross section**
↔ **TOTEM, ATLAS(ALFA)**
- **Multiplicity**
↔ **Central detectors**
- **Inelasticity/Secondary spectra**
↔ **Forward calorimeters**
LHCf, ZDCs

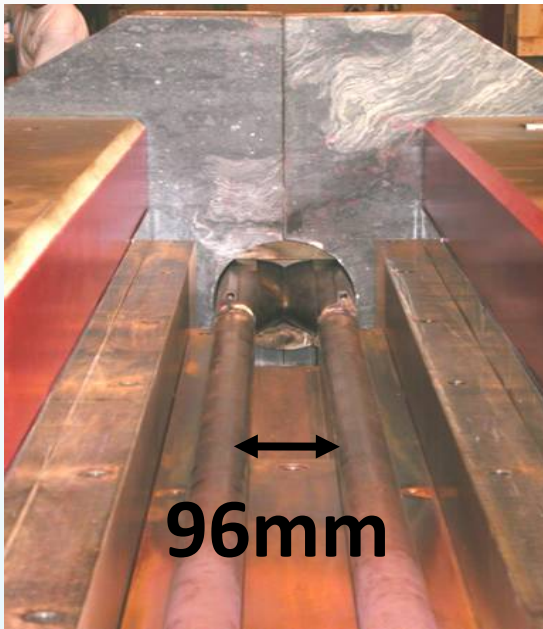
Detector Location



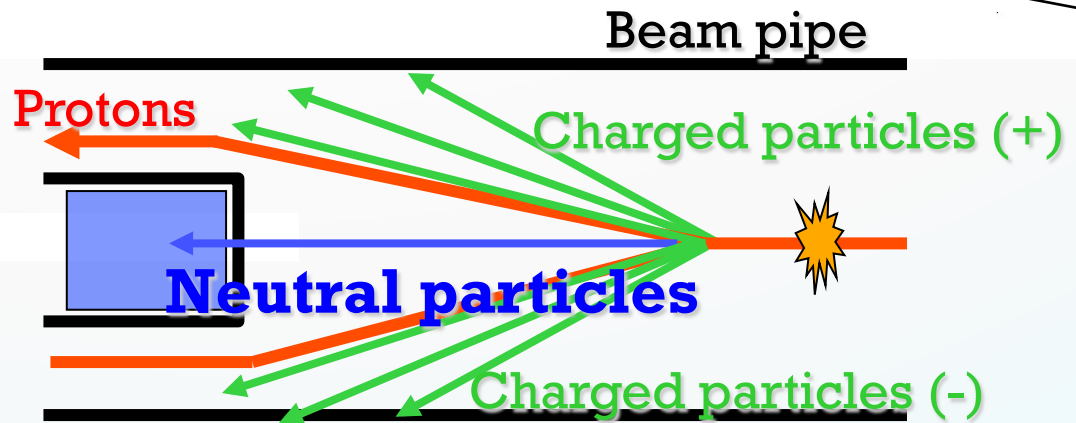
LHCf Detector(Arm#1)



Two independent detectors at either side of IP1 (Arm#1, Arm#2)



96mm

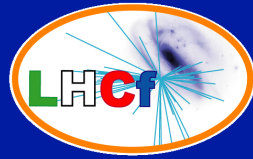


TAN -Neutral Particle Absorber-

transition from one common beam pipe to two pipes

Slot : 100mm(w) x 607mm(H) x 1000mm(T)

The LHCf Detectors



Sampling and Positioning Calorimeters

- W (44 r.l , $1.7\lambda_I$) and Scintillator x 16 Layers
- 4 positioning layers
- XY-SciFi(Arm1) and XY-Silicon strip(Arm#2)
- Each detector has two calorimeter towers, which allow to reconstruct π^0

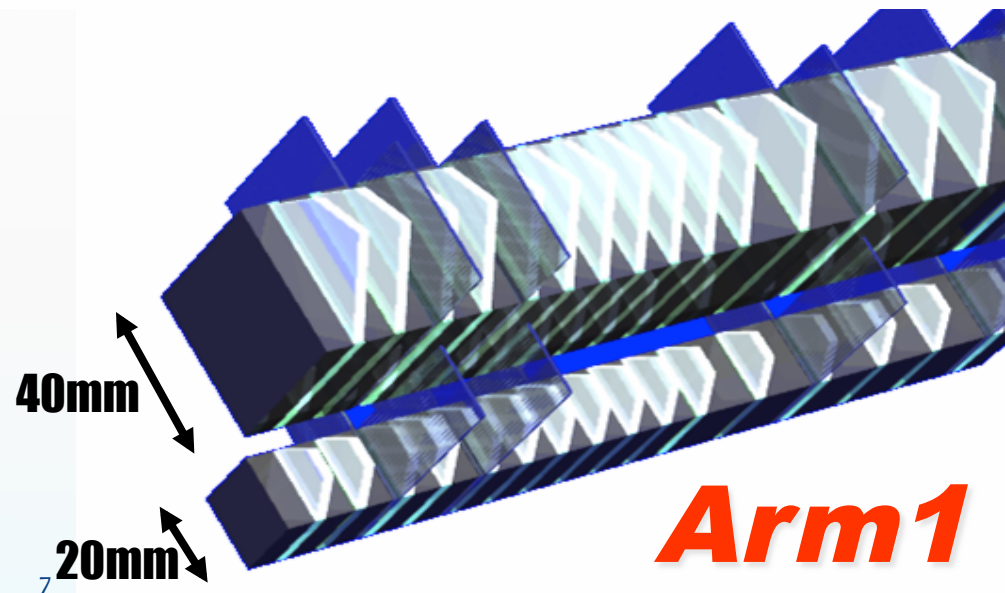
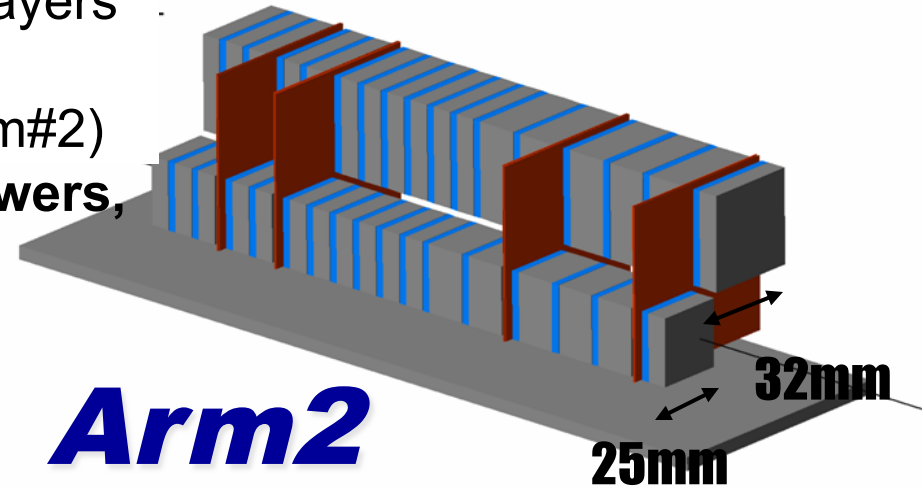
Expected Performance

Energy resolution ($> 100\text{GeV}$)

< 5% for photons
30% for neutrons

Position resolution

< 200 μm (Arm#1)
40 μm (Arm#2)



Front Counter

- thin scintillators with $80\times 80\text{mm}^2$
- To monitor beam condition.
- For background rejection of beam-residual gas collisions by coincidence analysis

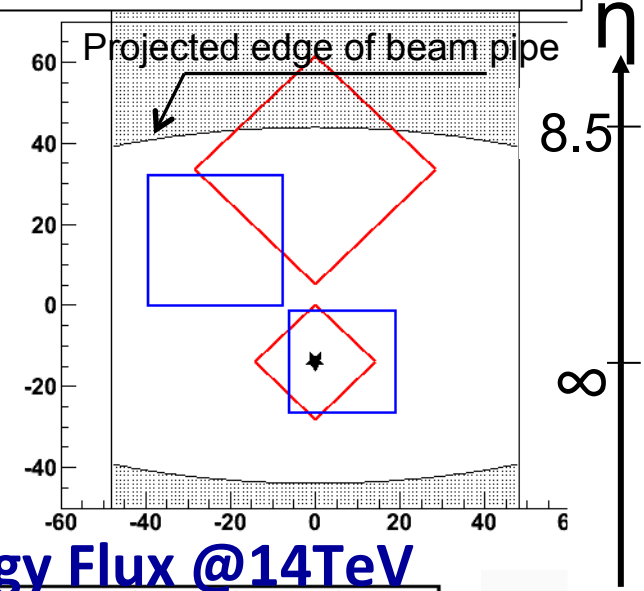
LHCf can measure



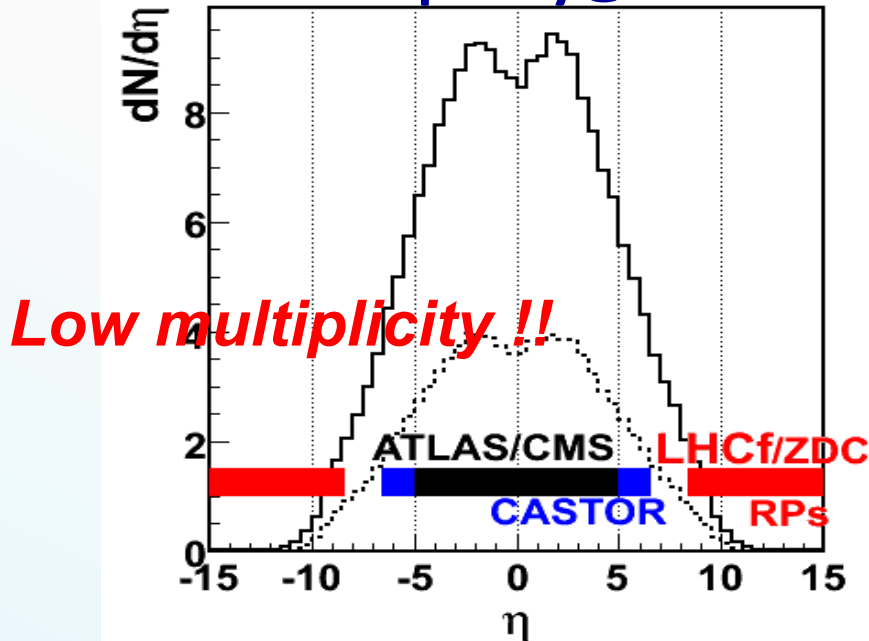
Front view of calorimeters
@ 100 μ rad crossing angle

- Energy spectra and
Transverse momentum distribution of
- Gamma-rays ($E > 100 \text{ GeV}$, $dE/E < 5\%$)
 - Neutral Hadrons ($E > \text{a few } 100 \text{ GeV}$, $dE/E \sim 30\%$)
 - π^0 ($E > 600 \text{ GeV}$, $dE/E < 3\%$)
- at pseudo-rapidity range > 8.4

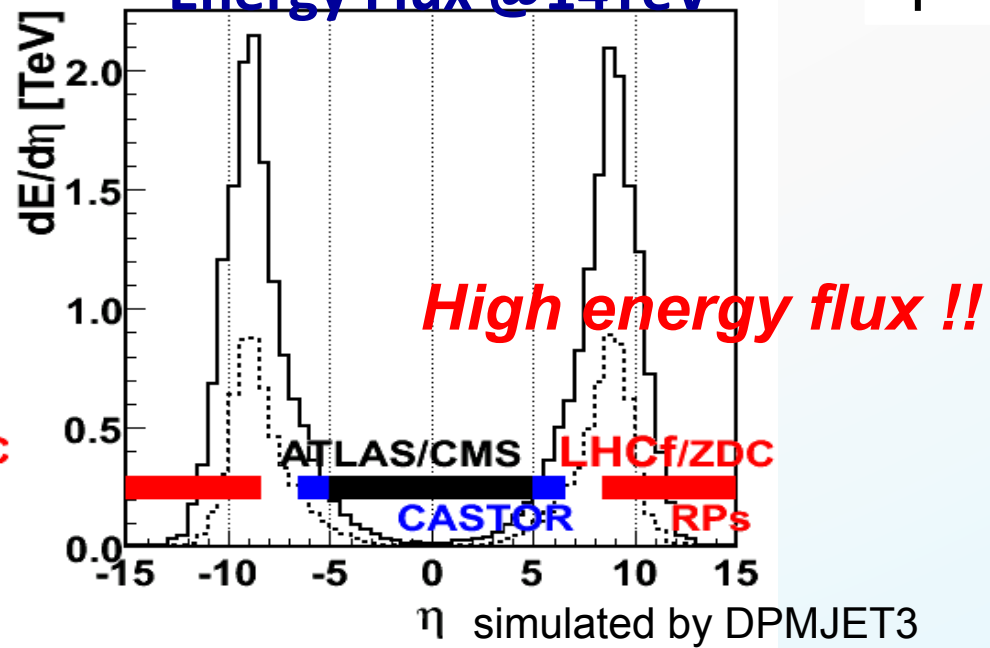
→ **Forward region is very effective
on air shower development.**

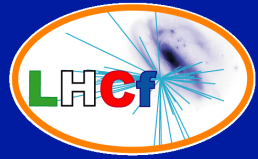


Multiplicity@14TeV



Energy Flux @14TeV





At 450GeV+450GeV

- 06 Dec. – 15 Dec. in 2009
27.7 hours for physics, 2.6 hours for commissioning
~2,800 and ~3,700 shower events in Arm1 and Arm2
- 02 May – 27 May in 2010
~15 hours for physics
~44,000 and ~63,000 shower events in Arm1 and Arm2

At 3.5TeV+3.5TeV

- 30 Mar. – 19 July in 2010
~ 150 hours for physics with several setup
With zero crossing angle and with $100\mu\text{rad}$ crossing angle.
~ 2×10^8 and ~ 2×10^8 shower events in Arm1 and Arm2

Operation at $\sqrt{s} = 900\text{GeV}$ and 7TeV has been completed successfully.
The detectors has been removed from the LHC tunnels at July 2010,
and will be upgraded for the future operations.

Forward photon spectrum at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{eV}$ p-p collisions

The paper has been submitted to PLB

**“ Measurement of zero degree single photon energy spectra
for $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{ TeV}$ proton-proton collisions at LHC “**

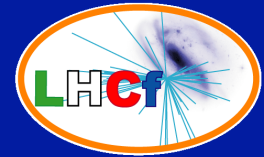
O. Adriani, et al.

arXiv:1104.5294

CERN-PH-EP-2011-061,

**Seminar at CERN on 17-May by Prof. Sako is in the archive
<http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=137111>**

Analysis for the photon spectra



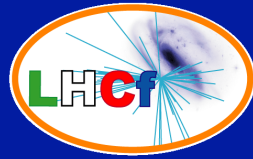
□ DATA

- 15 May 2010 17:45-21:23, at Low Luminosity $6 \times 10^{28} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
- 0.68 nb-1 for Arm1, 0.53nb-1 for Arm2

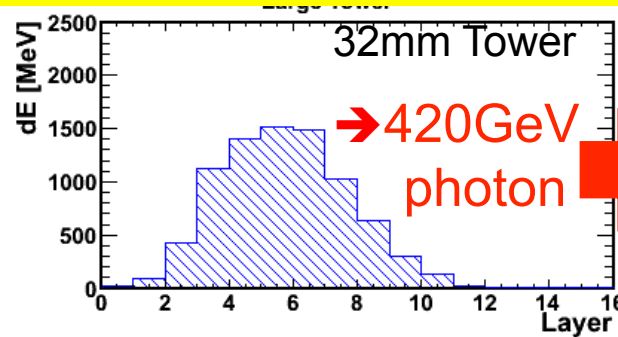
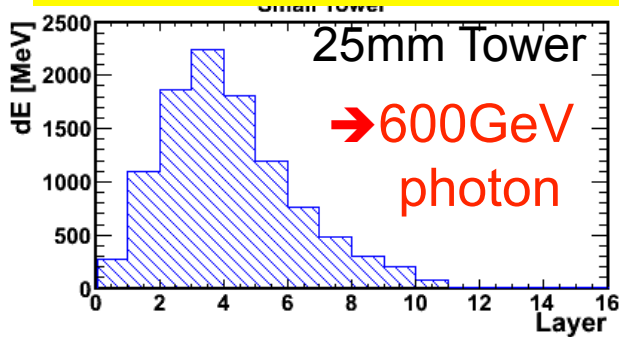
□ Analysis Procedure

- Energy Reconstruction from total energy deposition in a tower with some corrections, shower leakage out etc.
- Particle Identification by shape of longitudinal shower development.
- Cut multi-particle events.
- Two Pseudo-rapidity selections, $\eta > 10.94$ and $8.81 < \eta < 8.9$.
- Combine spectra between the two detectors.

Event sample

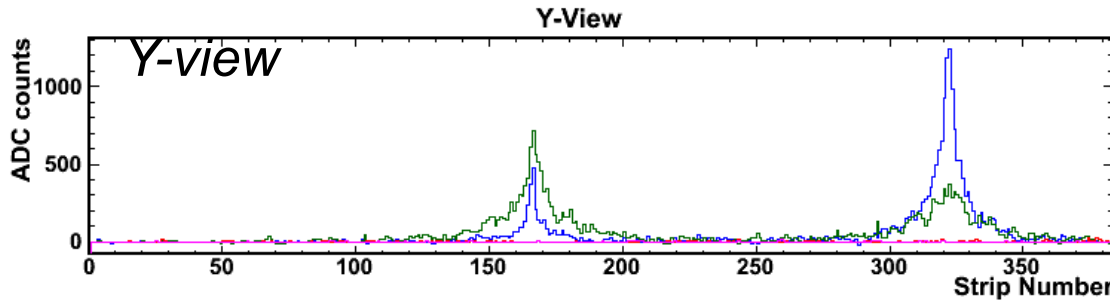
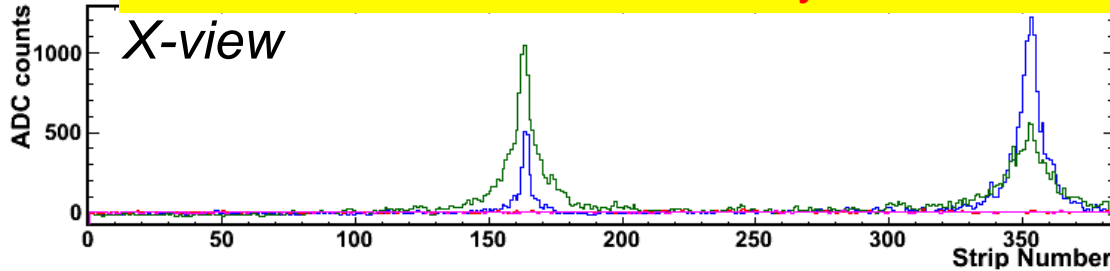


Longitudinal development measured by scintillator layers



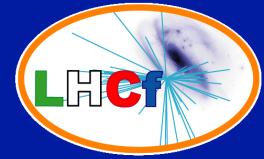
Total Energy deposit
→ Energy
Shape
→ PID

Lateral distribution measured by silicon detectors



Hit position,
Multi-hit search.

Particle Identification



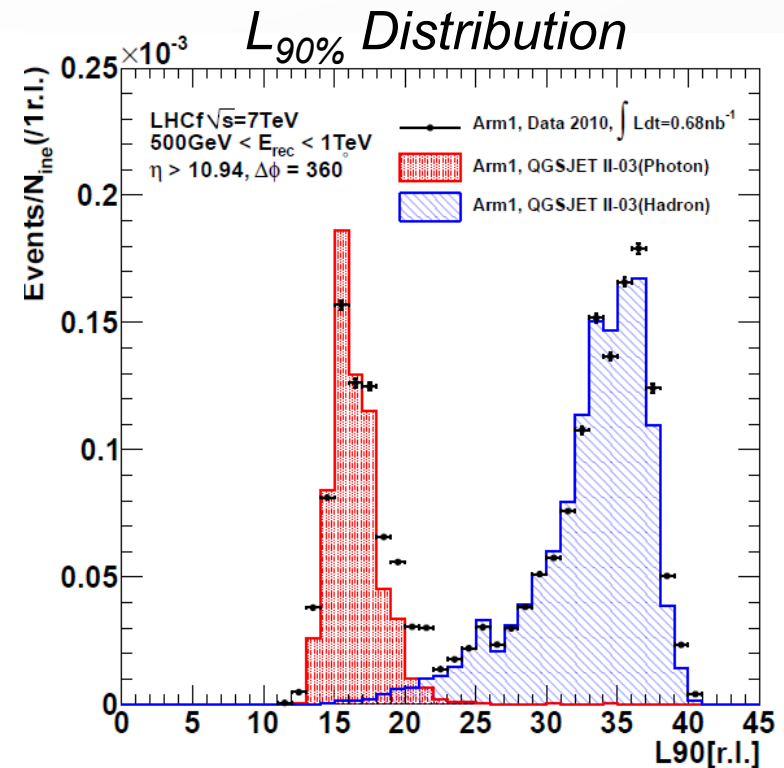
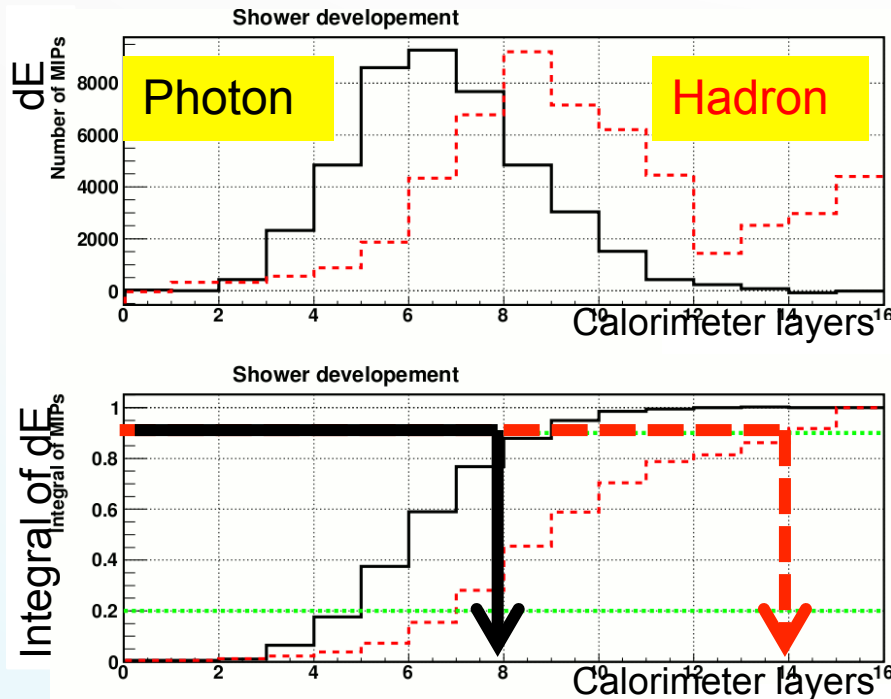
Event selection and correction

- Select events $<L_{90\%}$ threshold and multiply P/ε
 ε (photon detection efficiency) and P (photon purity)
- By normalizing MC template $L_{90\%}$ to data,
 ε and P for certain $L_{90\%}$ threshold are determined.

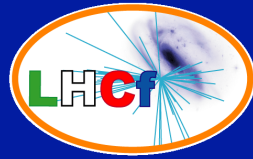
Calorimeter Depth

Elemag: 44r.l.

Hedonic: 1.7 λ

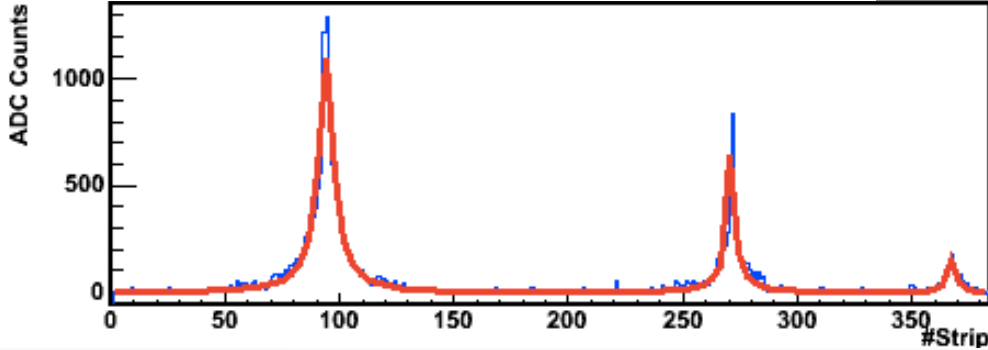


Multi-hit identification

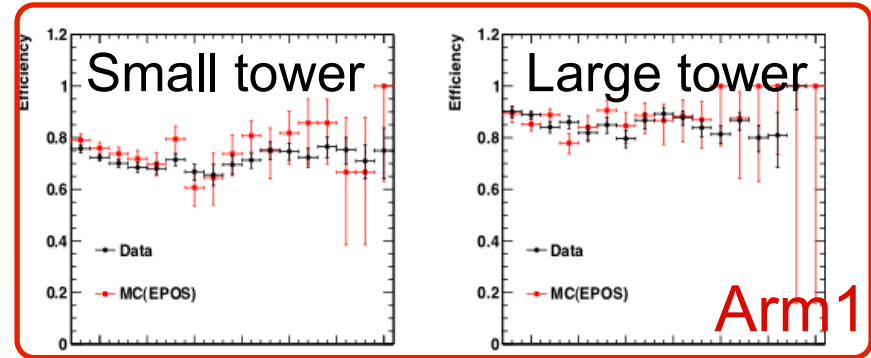


- Event cut of multi-peak events,
 - Identify multi-peaks in one tower by position sensitive layers.
 - Select only the single peak events for spectra.

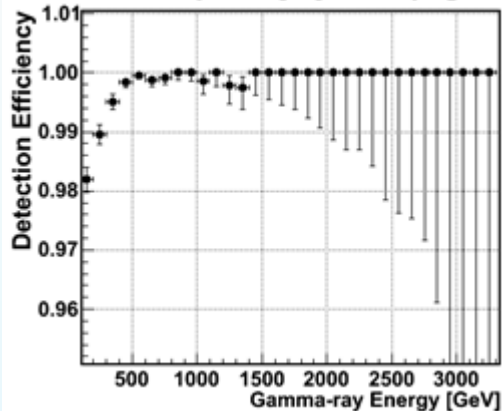
An example of multi peak event



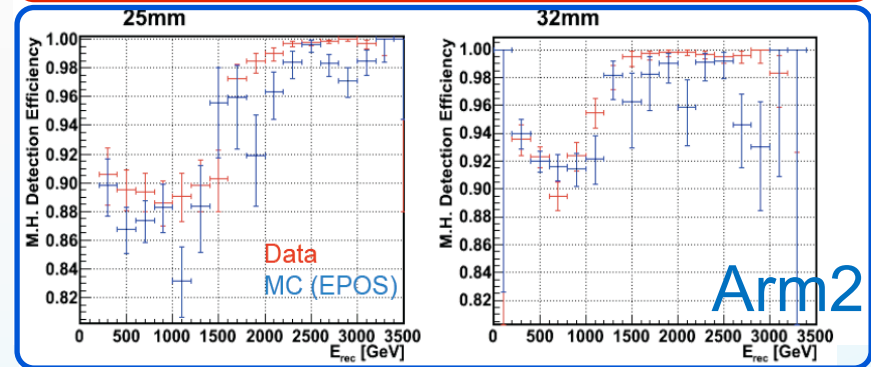
Double hit detection efficiency



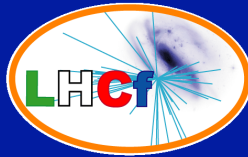
Detection Efficiency for single gamma-rays @ 25mm



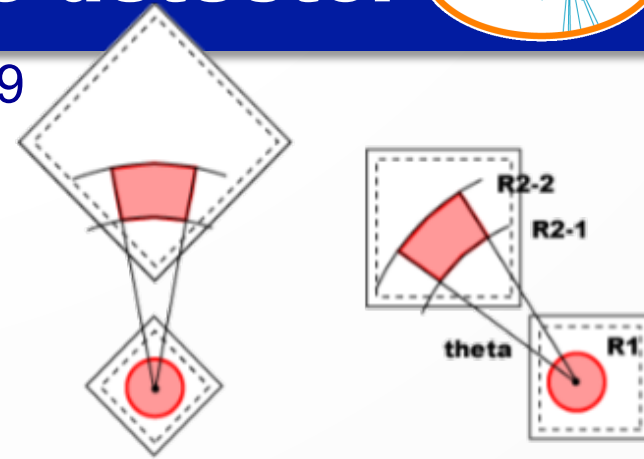
Single hit detection efficiency



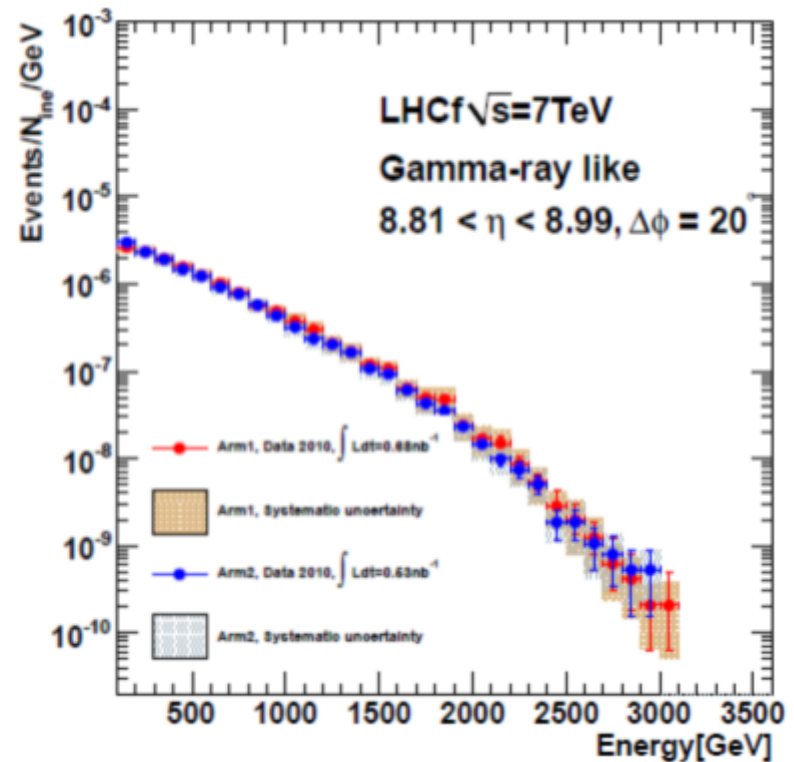
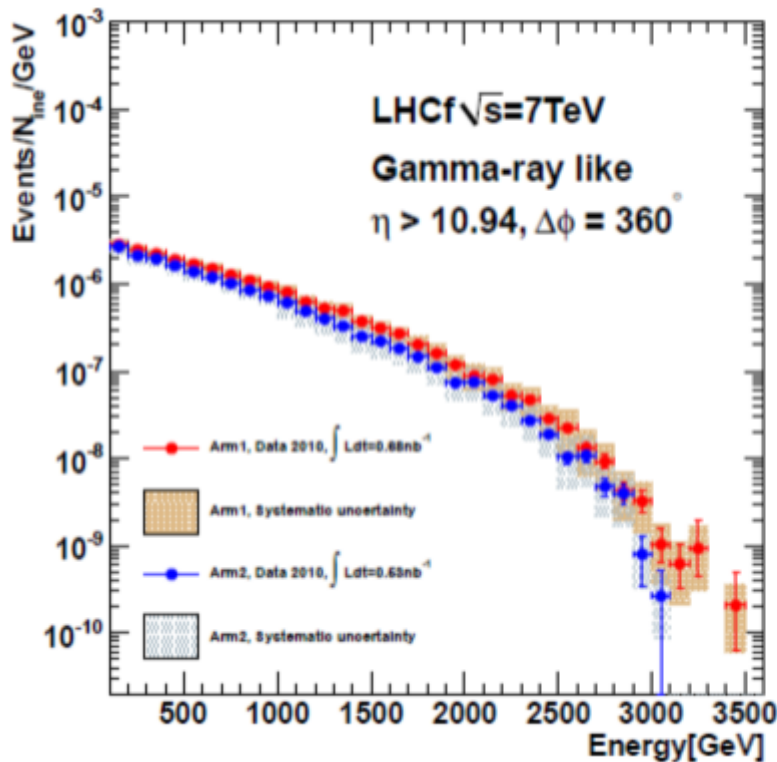
Comparison between the two detector



- Pseudo-rapidity selection, $\eta > 10.94$ and $8.81 < \eta < 8.9$
- Normalized by number of inelastic collisions with assumption as inelastic cross section of 71.5mb
- Spectra in the two detectors are consistent within errors.

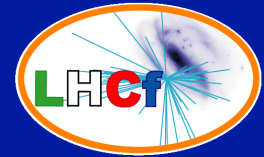


→ Combined between spectra of Arm1 and Arm2



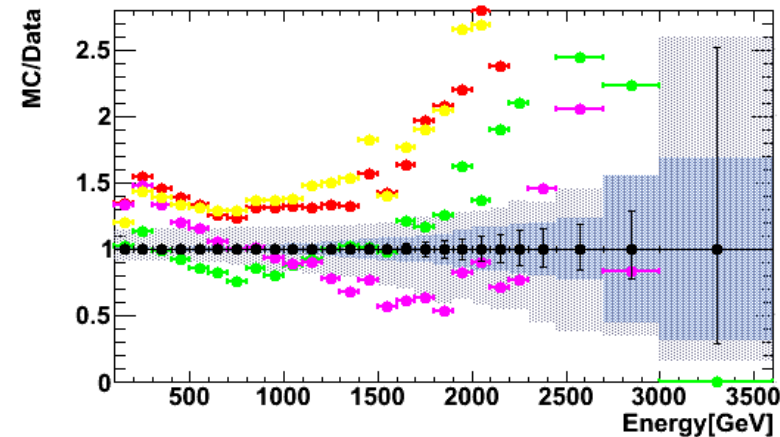
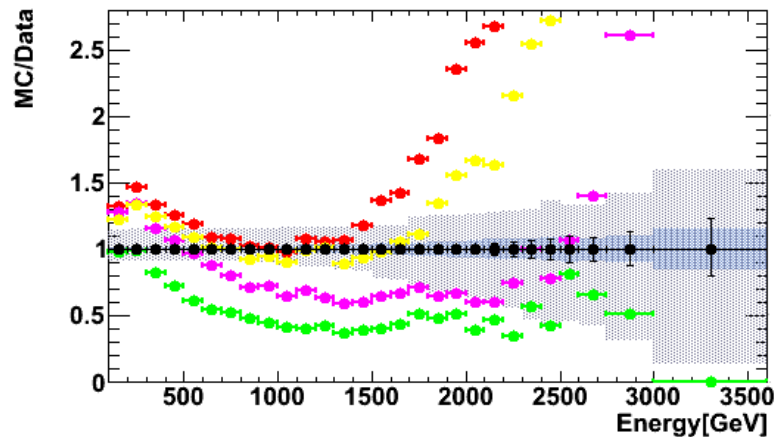
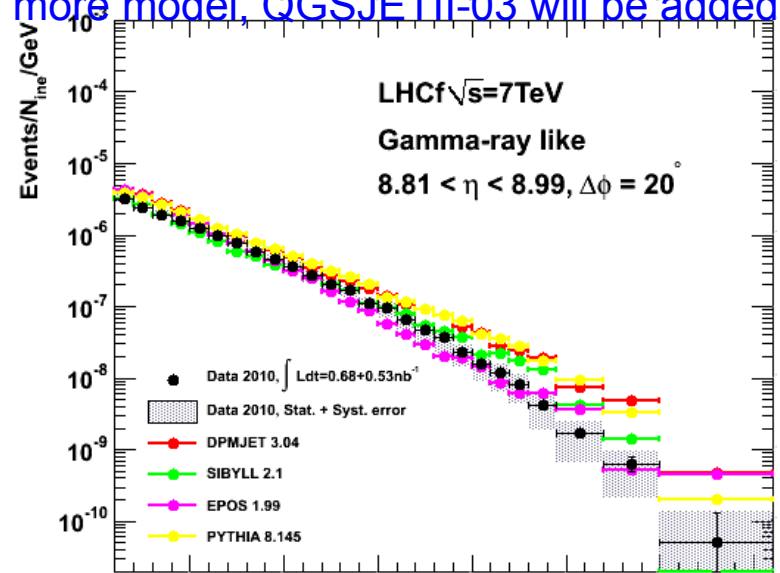
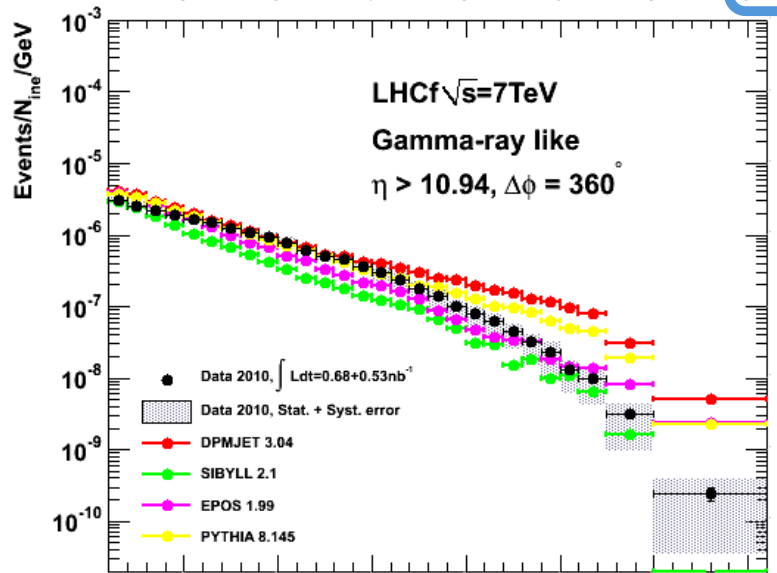
Arm1 detector Arm2 detector Filled area : uncorrelated systematic error

Comparison between MC's



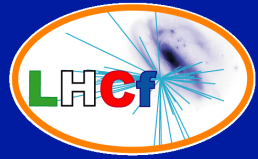
DPMJET 3.04 SIBYLL 2.1 EPOS 1.99 PYTHIA 8.145

One more model, QGSJETII-03 will be added soon.



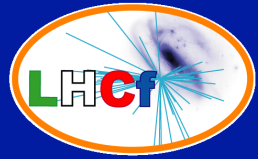
Gray hatch : Systematic Errors

Blue hatch: Statistics errors of MC



- Ongoing analysis
 - Energy spectrum of photons in the wider pseudo-rapidity range.
 - P_T distribution
 - Hadron spectra
 - π^0 spectra
 - Photon and Hadron energy spectra at 900GeV.
- Future operations
 - p-p collisions at the LHC designed energy, $\sqrt{s} = 14\text{TeV}$ in 2014.
 - p-A , A-A collisions at LHC and operations at RICH (Only ideas)

Summary



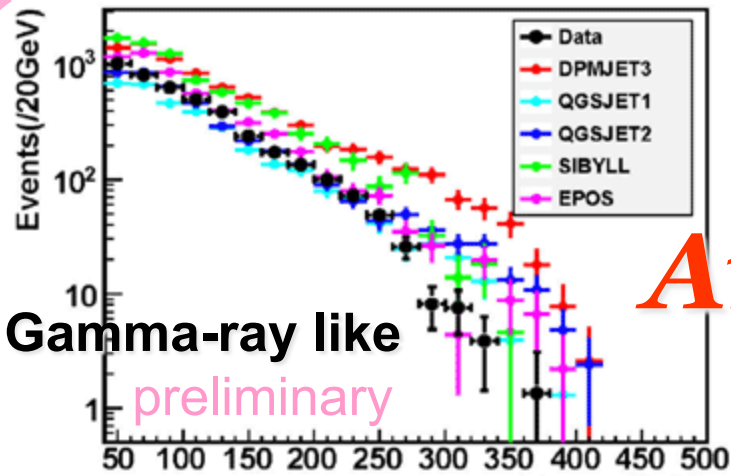
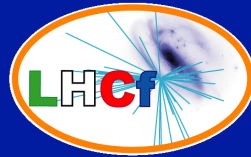
- LHCf is one LHC experiment dedicated for cosmic ray physics. The aim is to calibrate the hadron interaction models which are used in air shower simulations.
- LHCf measured photon forward energy spectra in the pseudo-rapidity ranges, $\eta > 10.94$ and $8.81 < \eta < 8.9$ at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ proton-proton collisions.
- We compared the spectra with several interaction models
 - None of the models perfectly agree with data
 - Large discrepancy especially in the high energy with all models.
- Analysis is ongoing. Results at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ p-p collisions, energy spectra of photon, hadron, PT distributions and etc., will be provided soon and many results from future operations, p-p at 14TeV, p-A also.

!!!! Grazie !!!!

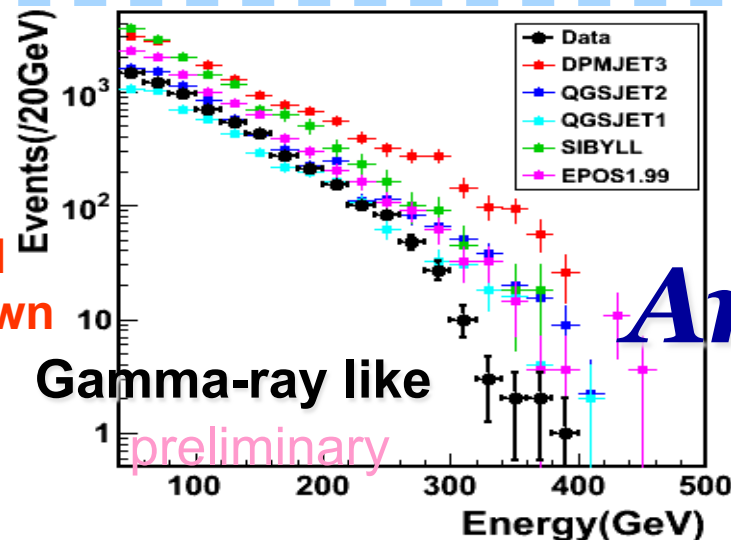
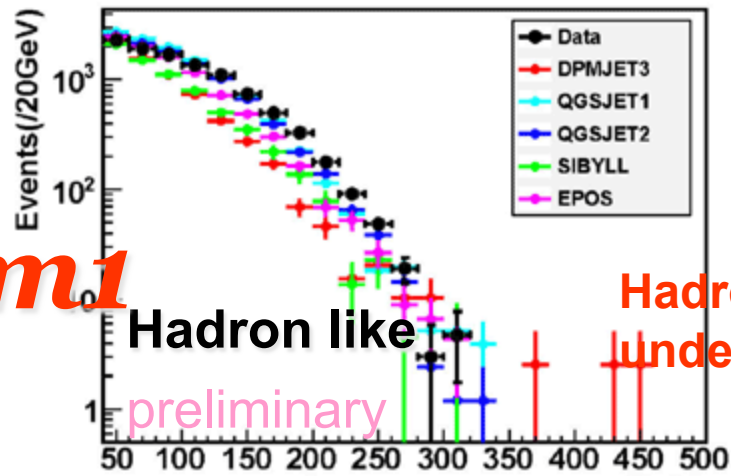


Backup slides

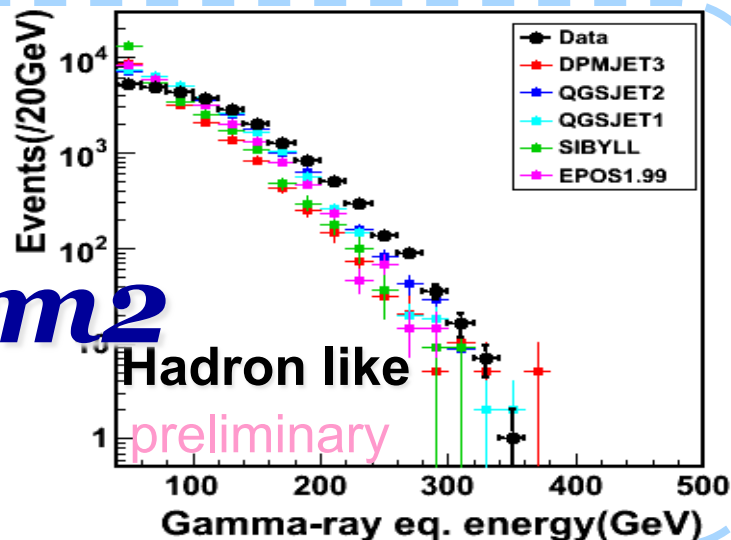
Energy Spectra at 900GeV



Arm1



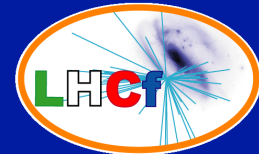
Arm2



Only statistical errors are shown

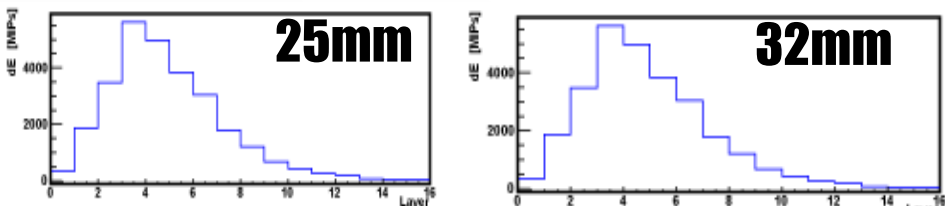
The spectra are normalized by number of gamma-ray and hadron like events
The detector response for hadrons and the systematic error are under study.

π^0 reconstruction

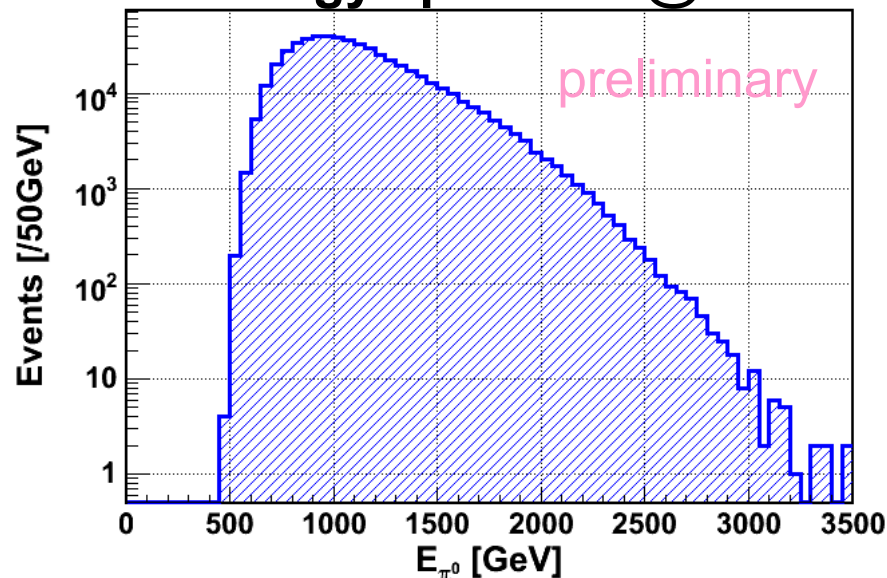
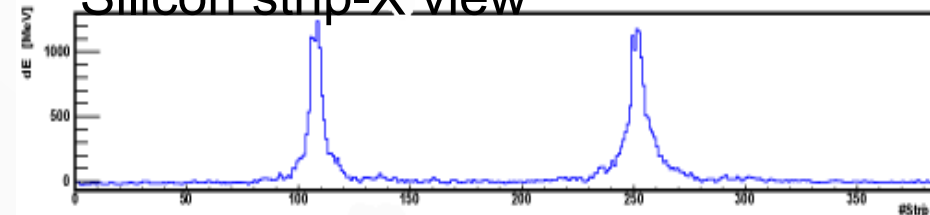


An example of π^0 events

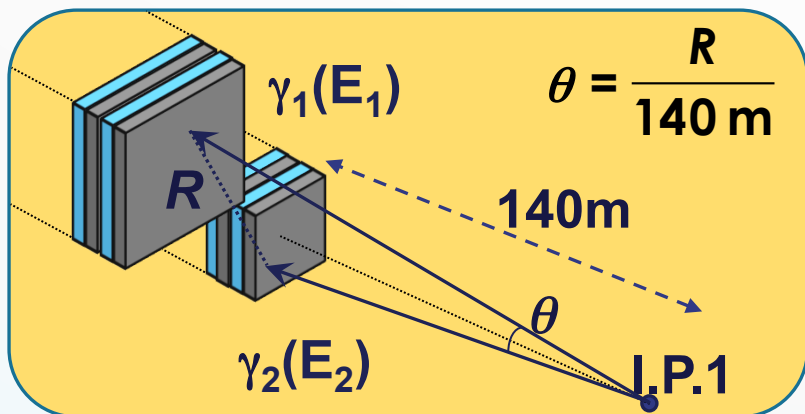
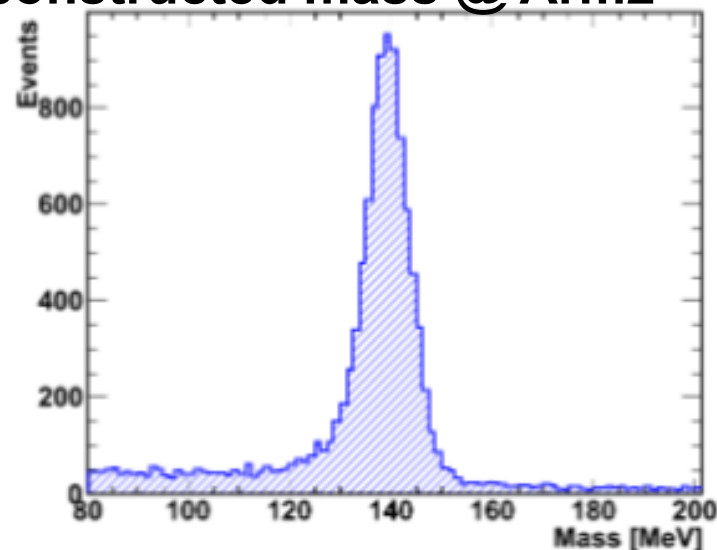
measured energy spectrum @ Arm2



Silicon strip-X view

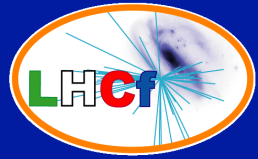


Reconstructed mass @ Arm2

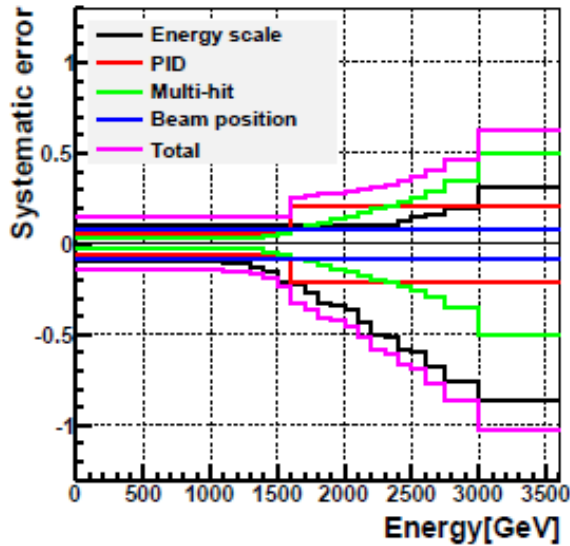


- π^0 's are a main source of electromagnetic secondaries in high energy collisions.
- The mass peak is very useful to confirm the detector performances and to estimate the systematic error of energy scale.

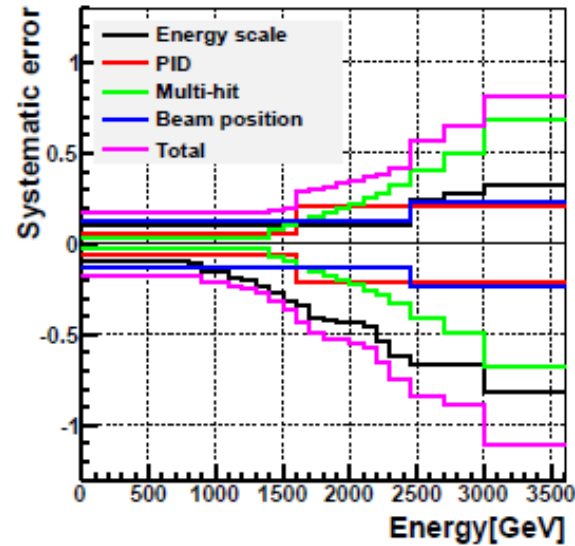
Summary of systematic errors



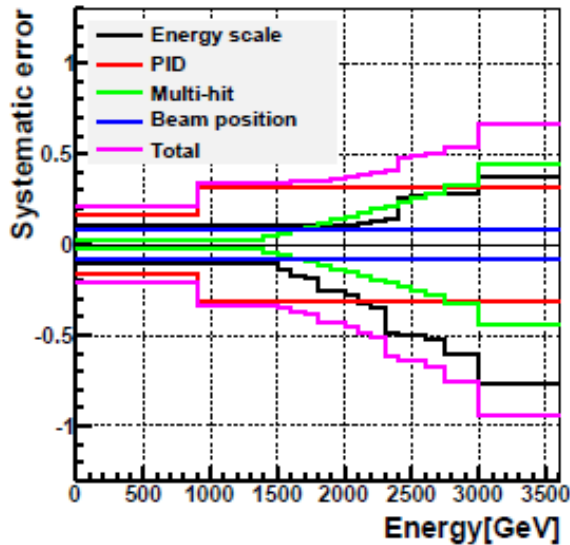
Arm1, Small tower



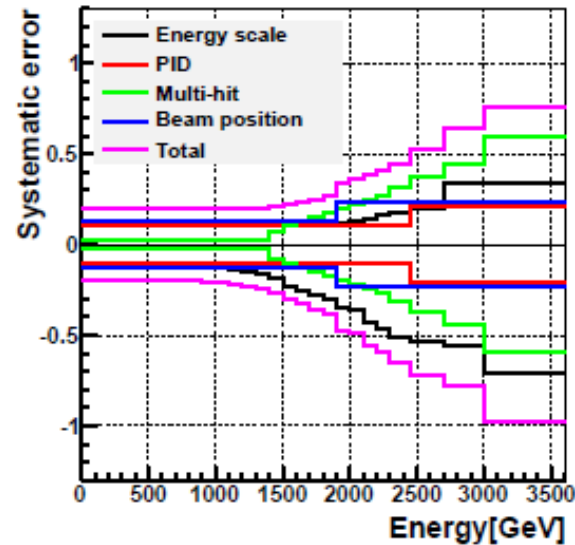
Arm1, Large tower



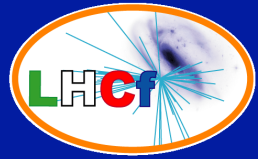
Arm2, Small tower



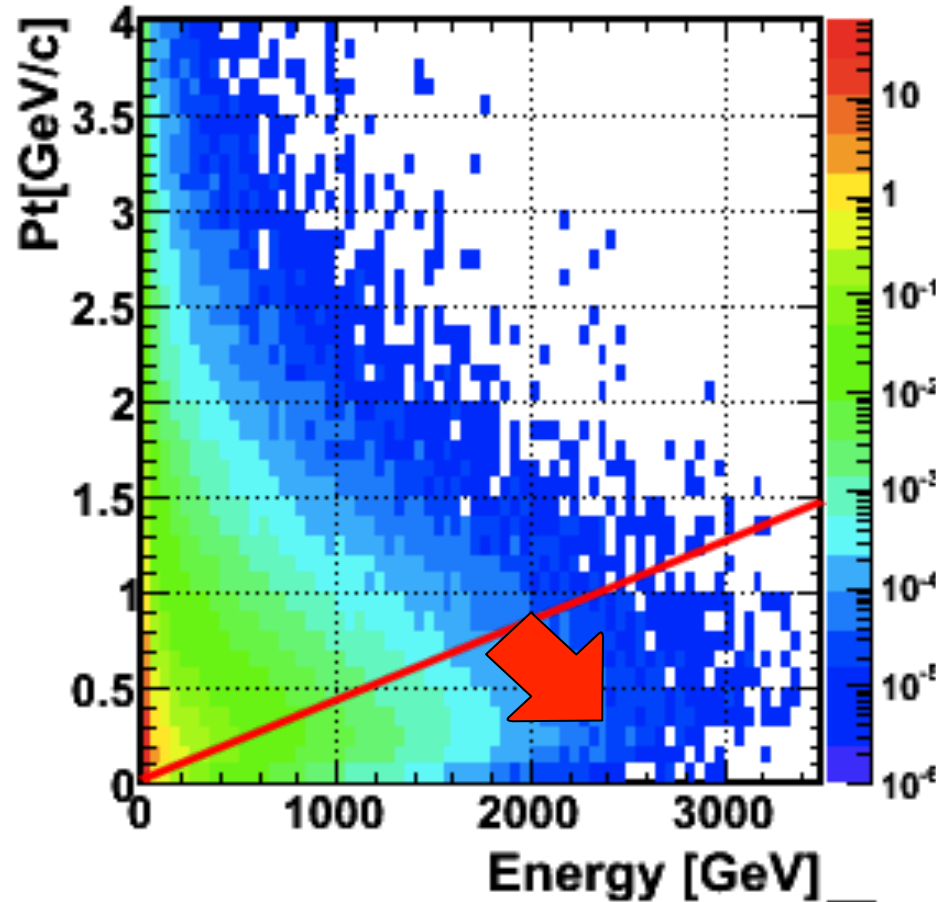
Arm2, Large tower



P_T distribution for photons



pp 7TeV, EPOS



Front Counter

- ✓ Fixed scintillation counter
- ✓ $L=C \times R_{FC}$; conversion coefficient calibrated during VdM scans

