

Geant 4

New CHIPS diffraction process

Mikhail Kosov, 12th Geant4 Workshop (GB, Sep.2007)

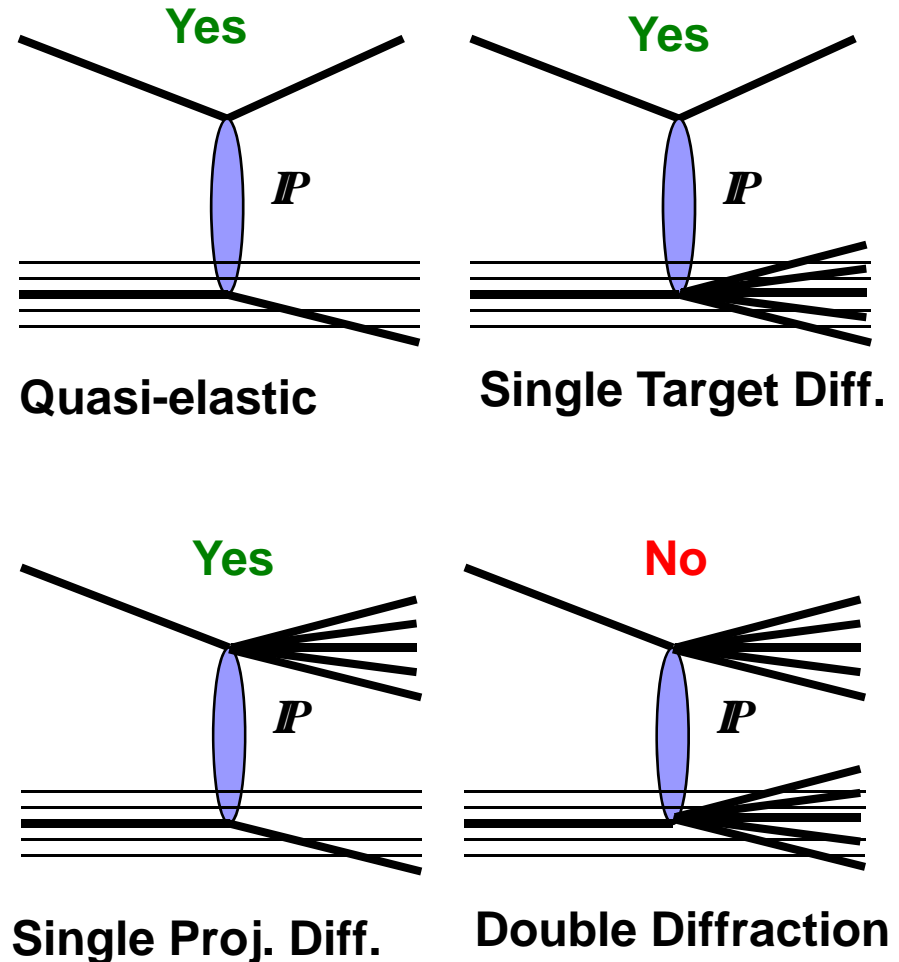


Better diffraction for better Shower Shape

- The **longitudinal shower** shape in calorimeters simulated by **FTF/QGS** packages of Geant4 looks to be more compact than the data
- The reason is an overestimation of the string contribution to the inelastic cross-section
- Subtraction of quasi-elastic contribution has been done with the **G4QuasiFreeRatios** class
- Subtraction of the single diffraction contribution can be done with the **G4QDiffractionRatio** class
- Subtraction of Coherent Charge Exchange can be done by **G4QCoherentChargeExchange** process

Description of G4QDiffractionRatio class

- There are three possible diffraction excitations
 - Single diffraction excitation of projectile
 - Single diffraction excitation of target
 - Double diffraction excitation (both)
- Double diffraction is not implemented, because it is considered to be small (see FTF)

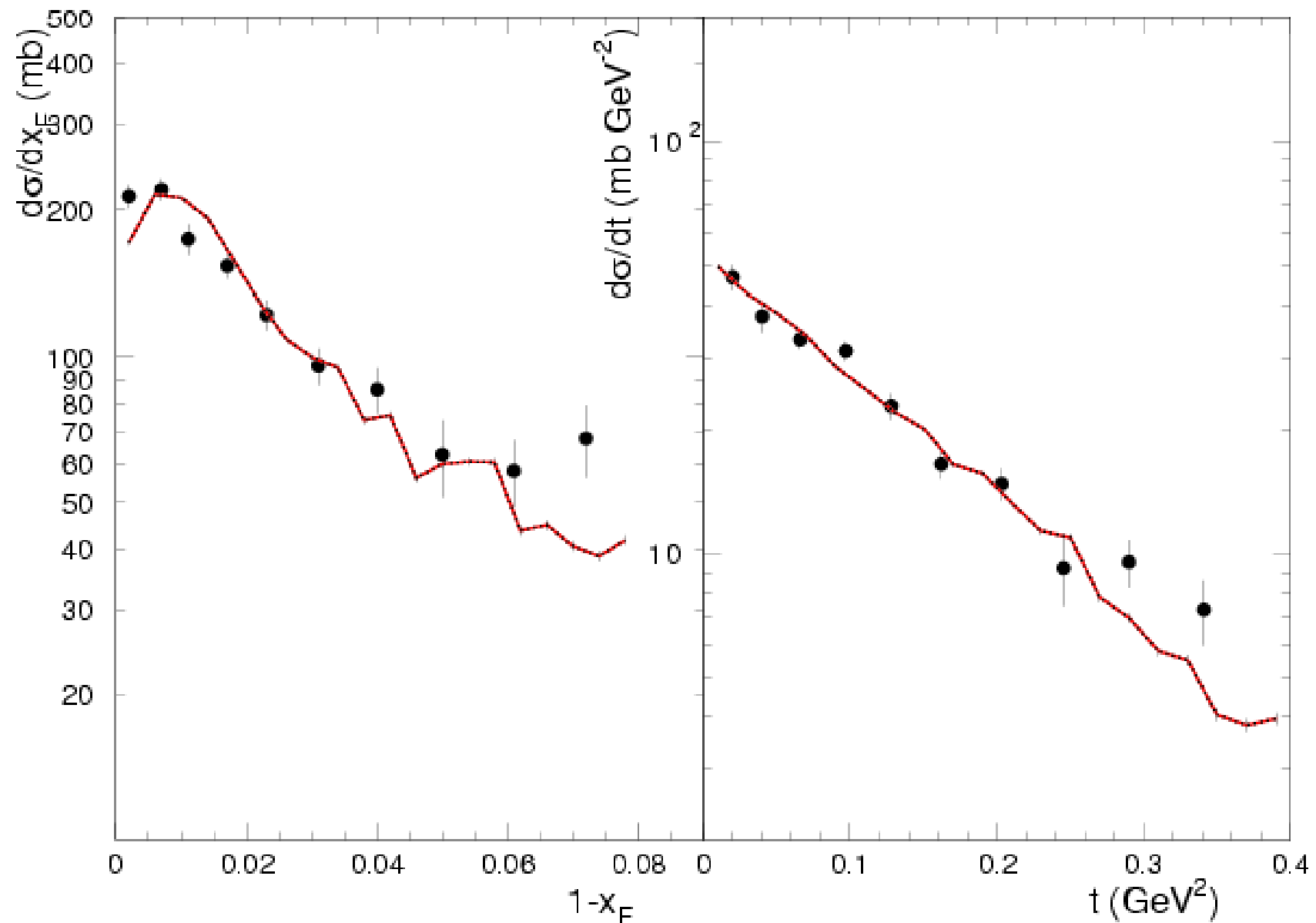




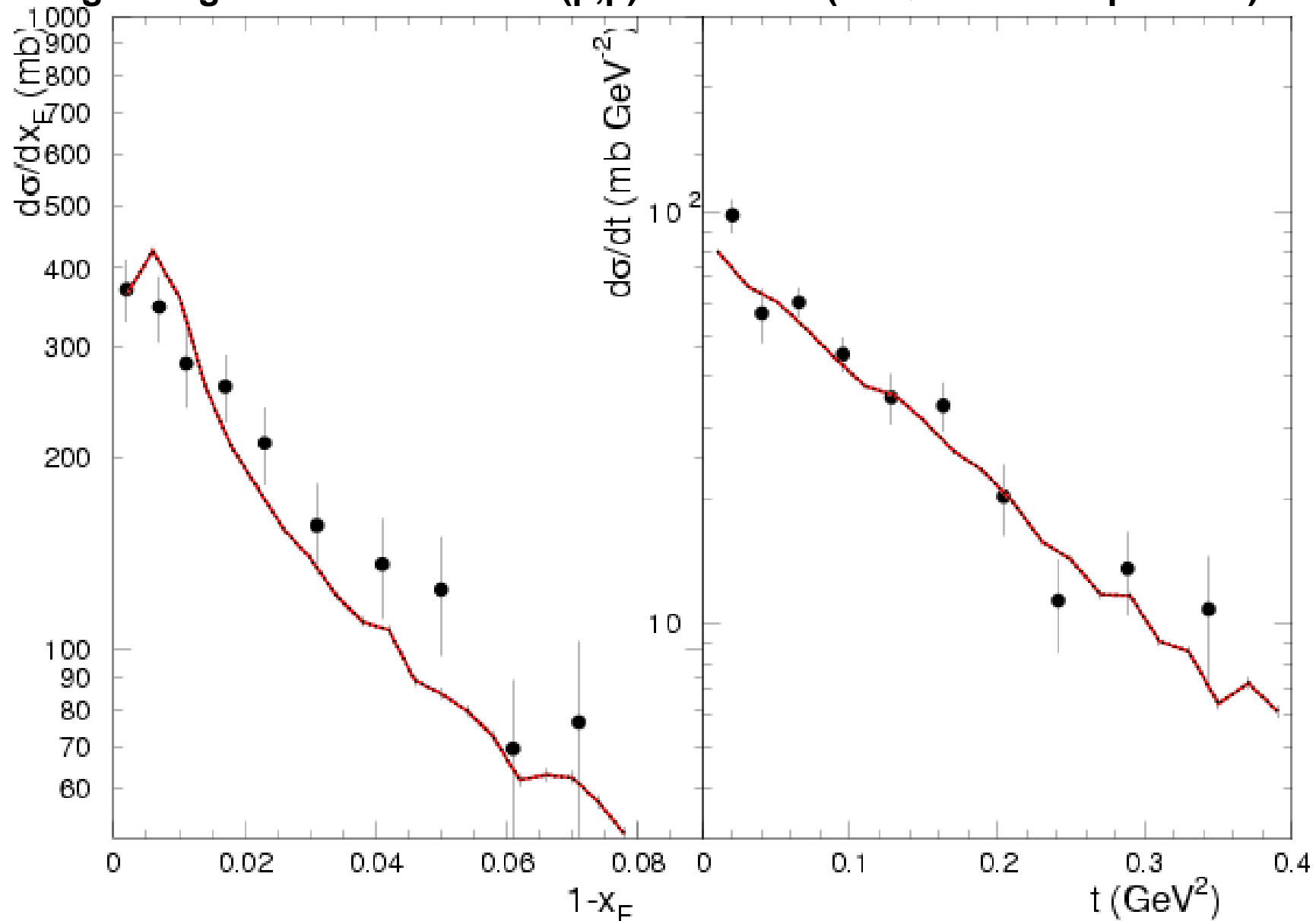
Single diffraction of the target

- It is energy-independent: $\sigma_{\text{SDT}} = 4.5(\text{mb}) \cdot A^{0.364}$
- The transverse momentum: $d\sigma/dt = e^{t/0.14(\text{GeV}^2)}$
- The mass distribution: $d\sigma/dM^2 = F(A, M)/M^2$
 - $F(A, M)$ is a low mass suppression function
- M is a mass of the created Quasimon inside the target nucleus with quantum numbers of the selected quasi-free nucleon ($W_p/W_n = Z/N$)
- Nuclear fragmentation is made by the standard CHIPS fragmentation class **G4QEnvironment**
- G4QDiffraction process is compared with data **T.Akesson et al., Z. Phys. C 49 (1991) 355-366**

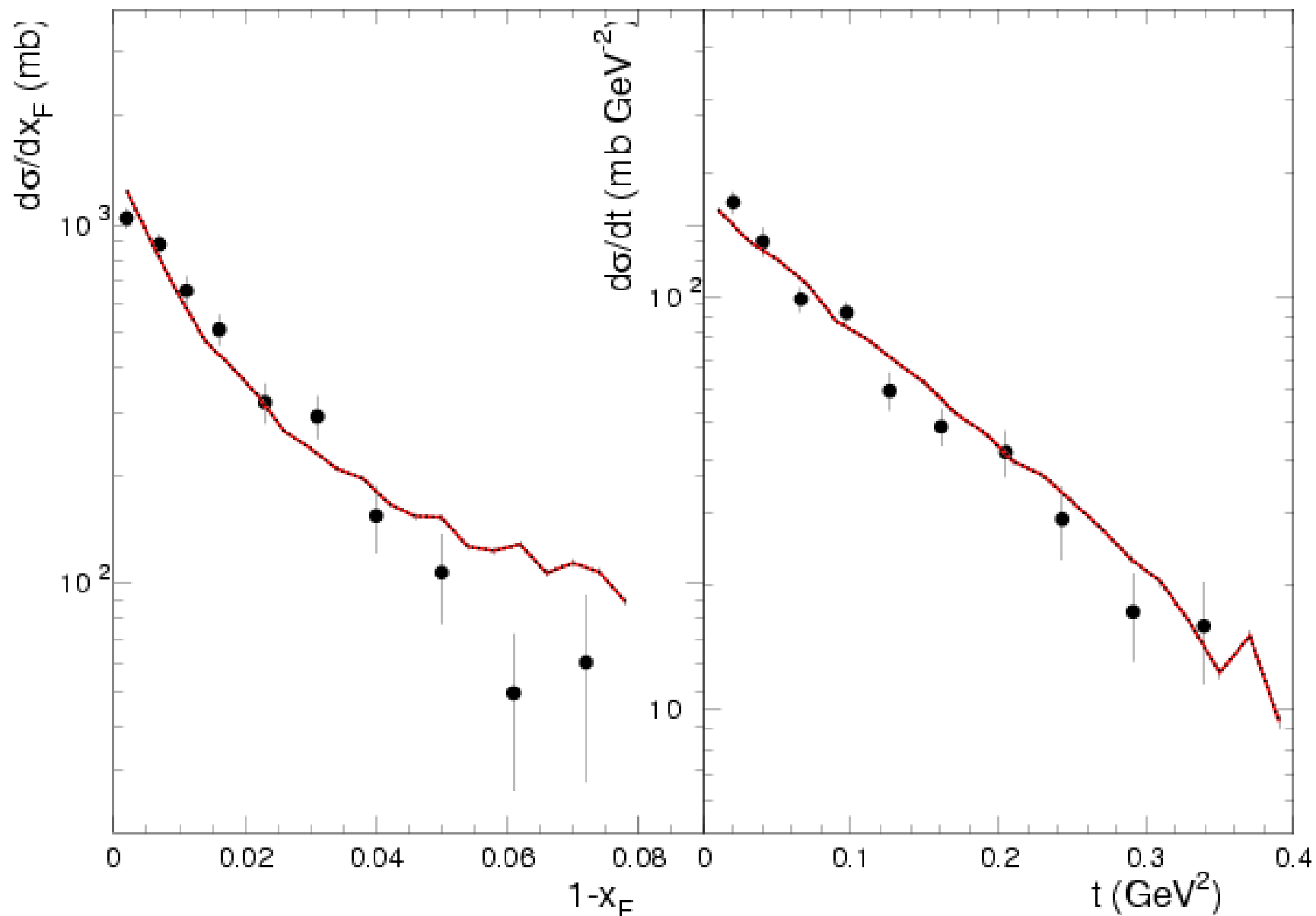
Single Target Diffraction in $\text{Be}^9(p,p)X$ reaction (**G4QDiffraction** process)



Single Target Diffraction in $\text{Al}^{27}(\text{p,p})\text{X}$ reaction (**G4QDiffraction** process)



Single Target Diffraction in $W^{184}(p,p)X$ reaction (**G4QDiffraction** process)

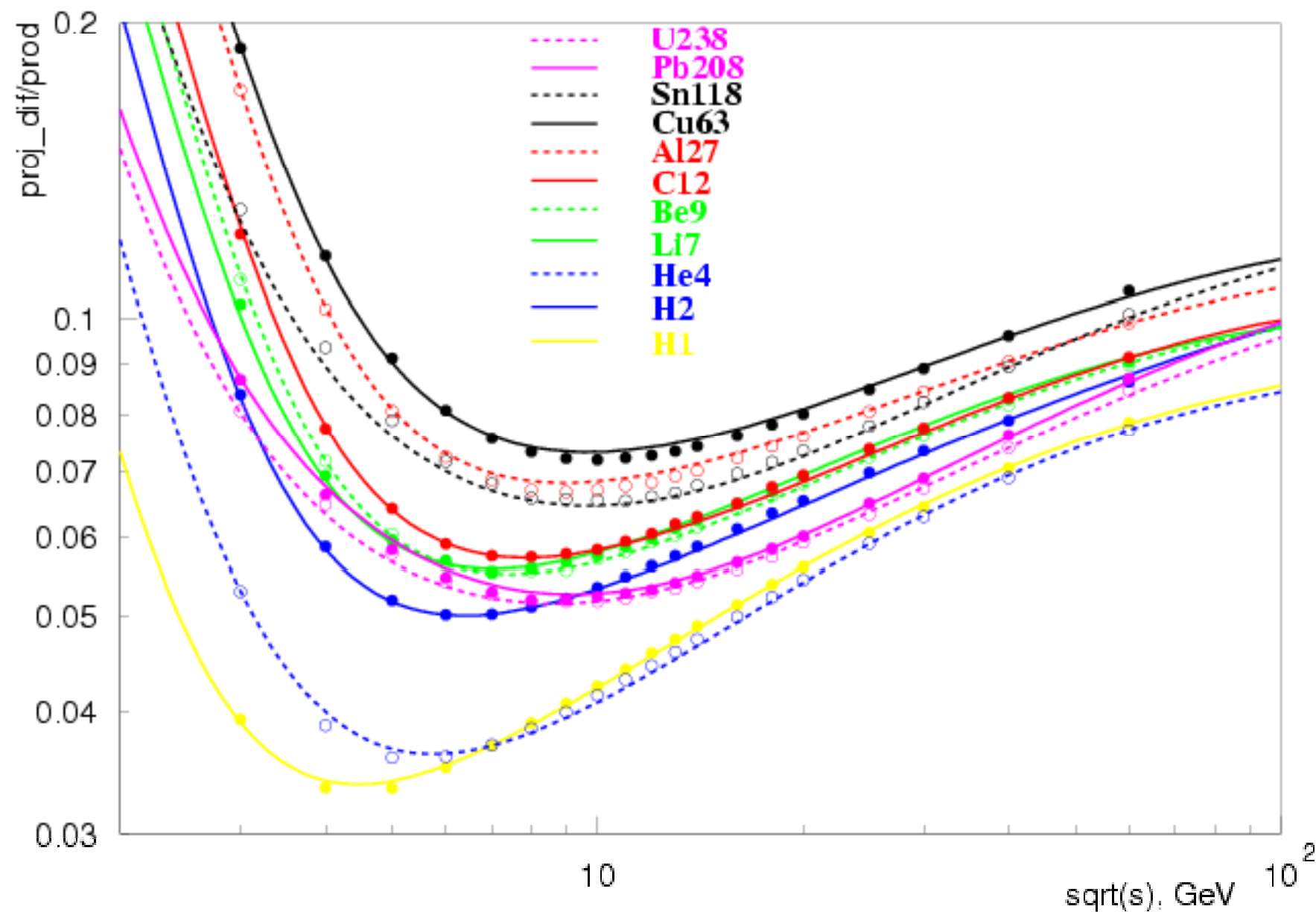




Single diffraction of the projectile

- Regge theory calculations have been done for targets: **H**, **D**, **He**, **Li**, **Be**, Al, Cu, Sn, Pb, U in the energy range from 1 to 100 GeV **NN-CMS**
- A unique $R(s,A)$ parameterization formula was found to interpolate the s -dependence for all A
- The same t -dependence slope and the same Minimum Mass approximation for M were used
- The Quasmon with the mass M and quantum numbers of the projectile was fragmented by the **G4QEnvironment** class in vacuum

Projectile Single Diffraction Excitation part of production cross-section (pA)





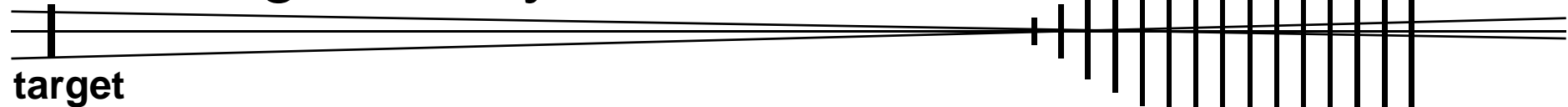
Conclusion for the diffraction part

- The **G4QDiffractionRatio** class is comparable by its complexity with the **FTF** model, but it does not claim coverage of the central region.
- If necessary the Double Diffraction can be added, but it is small and can be compensated by the existing Single Diffractions.
- The developed **G4QDiffractionRatio** class can be used in the **QGS** model, covering central rapidity region, to improve the **Shower Shape**.
- Example of usage is in **G4QDiffraction** process

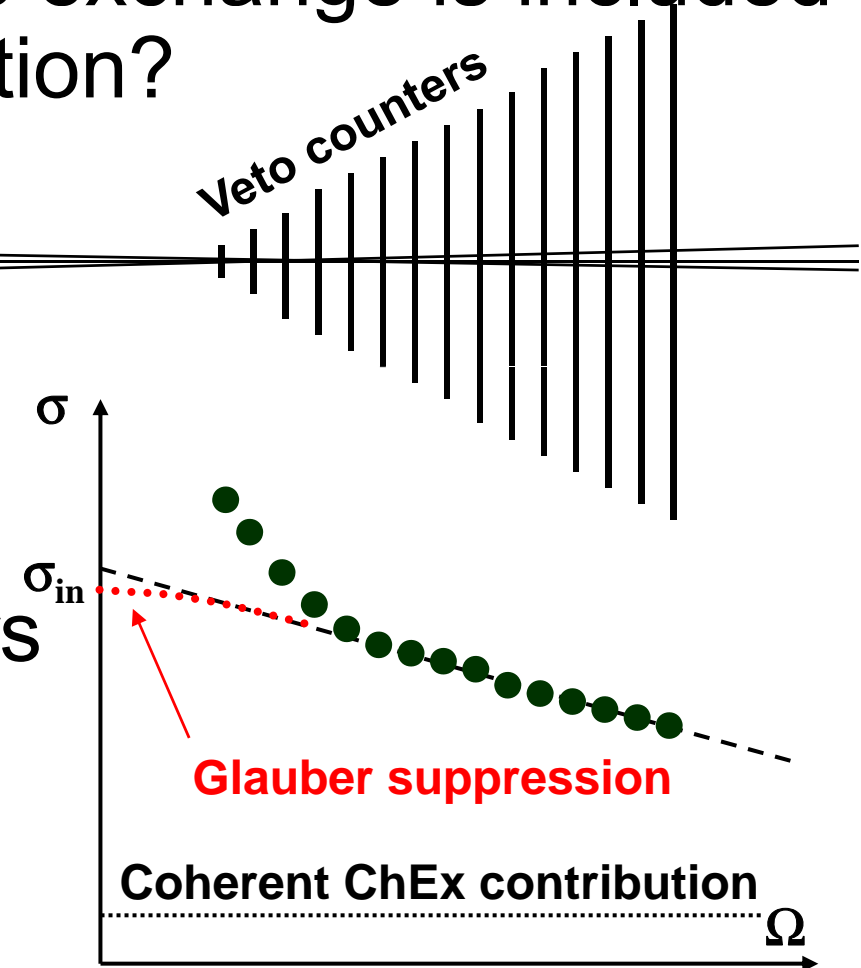
Coherent Charge Exchange is one more resource to reduce production

- Why the coherent charge exchange is included in the inelastic cross-section?

- Good geometry:



- Escape Probability:
- CohChEx is included
- No signal in veto counters
- Thickness of scintillators
- Coincidence of signals

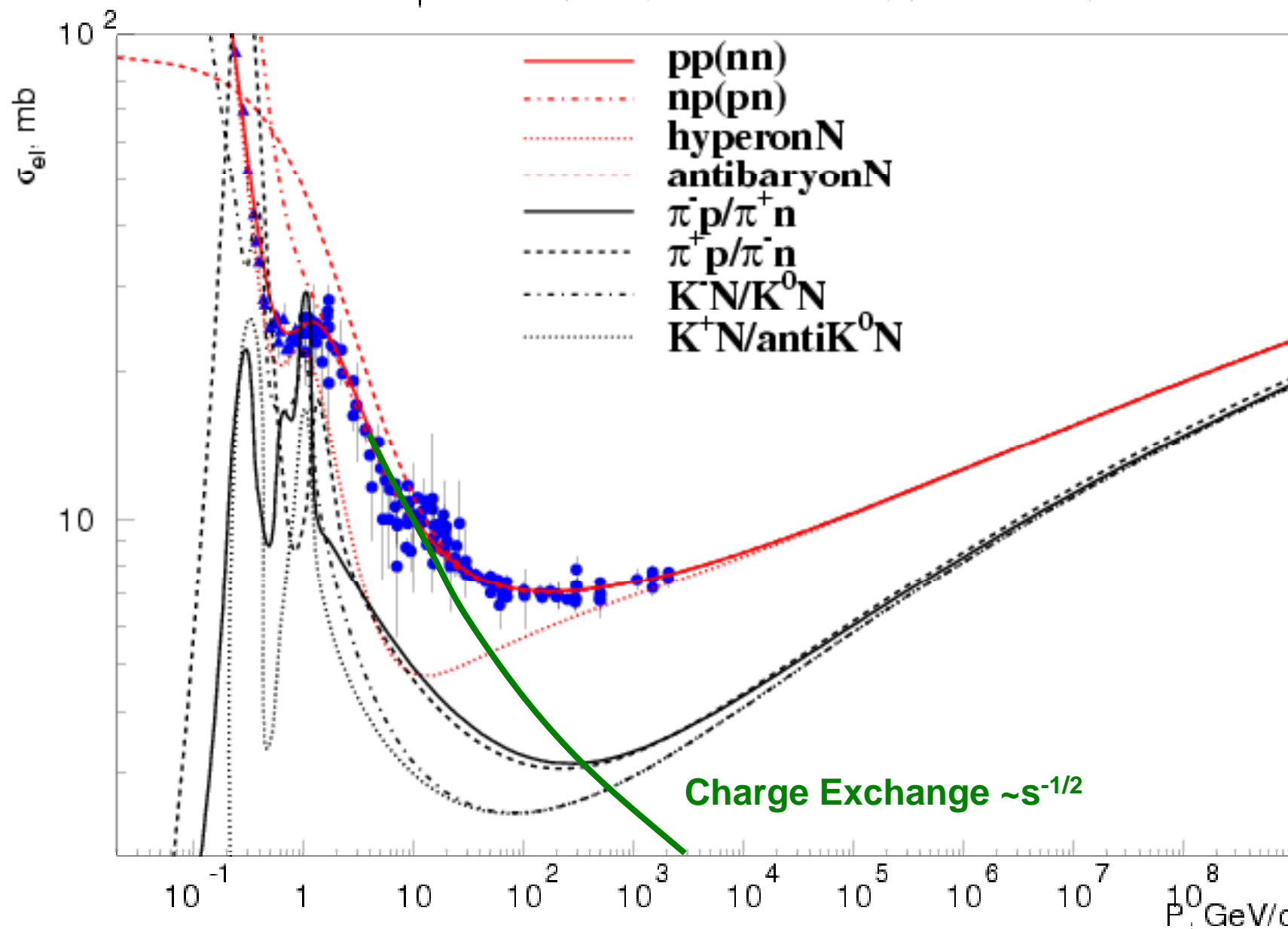




Simulation of Coherent Charge Exchange

- The coherent charge exchange simulation is based on the **G4QElasticCrossSection** class because it is included in $p+n \rightarrow n+p$ reaction
- If we have Z protons and N neutrons in the nucleus, then $\text{ChEx/Elast}_p = [N/(N+2Z)]^2$
 - Square because of coherency ($|\Sigma A|^2$)
 - Realized in **G4QCoherentChargeExchange** class
- With energy the Coherent Charge Exchange dies the same as Elastic defined by the Reggesized Pion Exchange (El: π^0 , ChEx: π^\pm)
- The Elastic survives at high energy (Pomeron)

CHIPS improvement of hadron-nucleon elastic cross-section





Conclusion for Coherent Charge Exchange

- The Coherent Charge Exchange is usually considered to be a small part of σ_{in} , so it should be considered as a second order correction for Shower Shapes with respect to the quasi-elastic and diffraction (the 1st order)
- The first attempt for nucleons (p and n) is made in **G4QCoherentChargeExchange** class
- Data are needed to tune this process especially for the dying high energy part
- The same should be done for mesons