WG3: Working Group for Light Hadron Production FPF5 Meeting, CERN

Dennis Soldin, Luis Anchordoqui

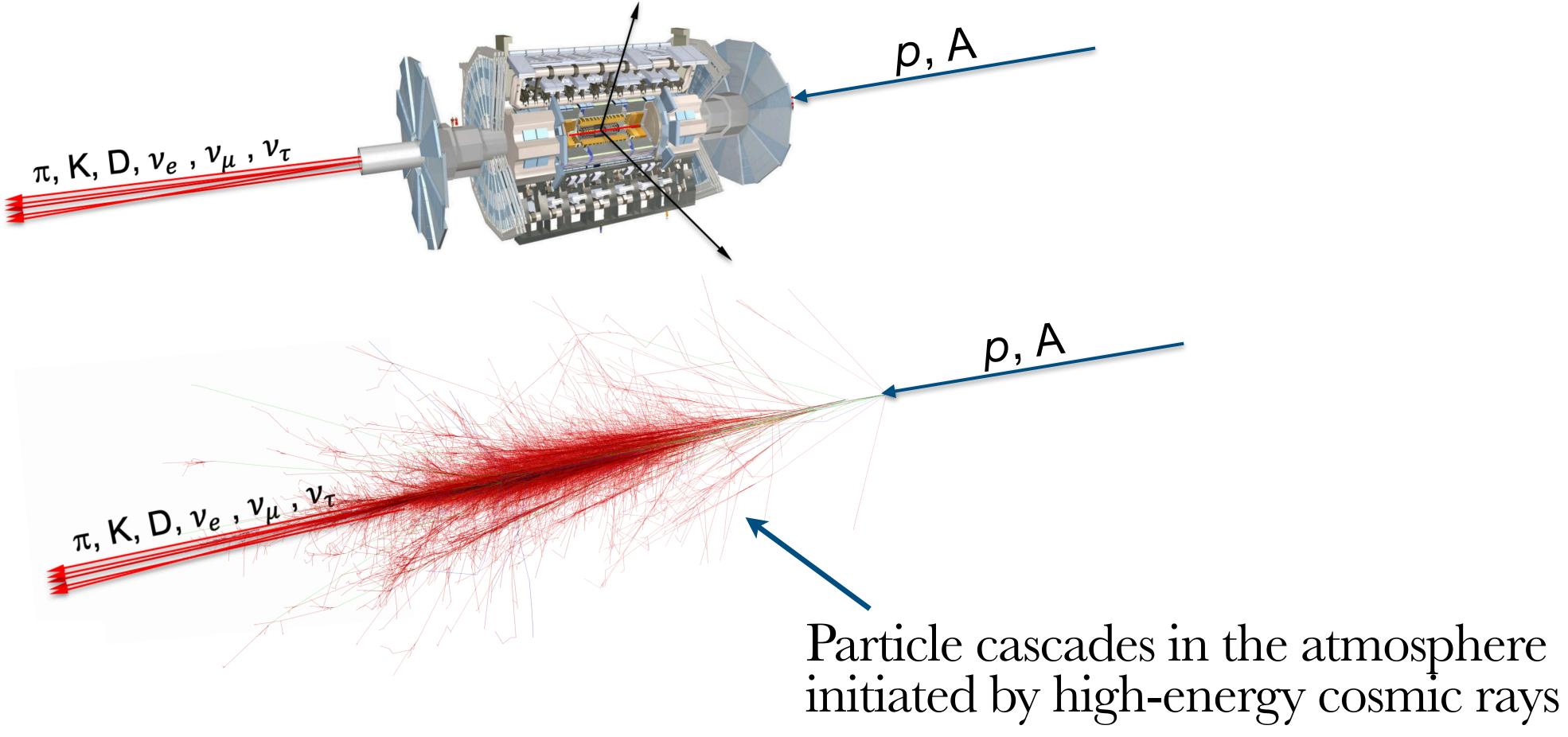




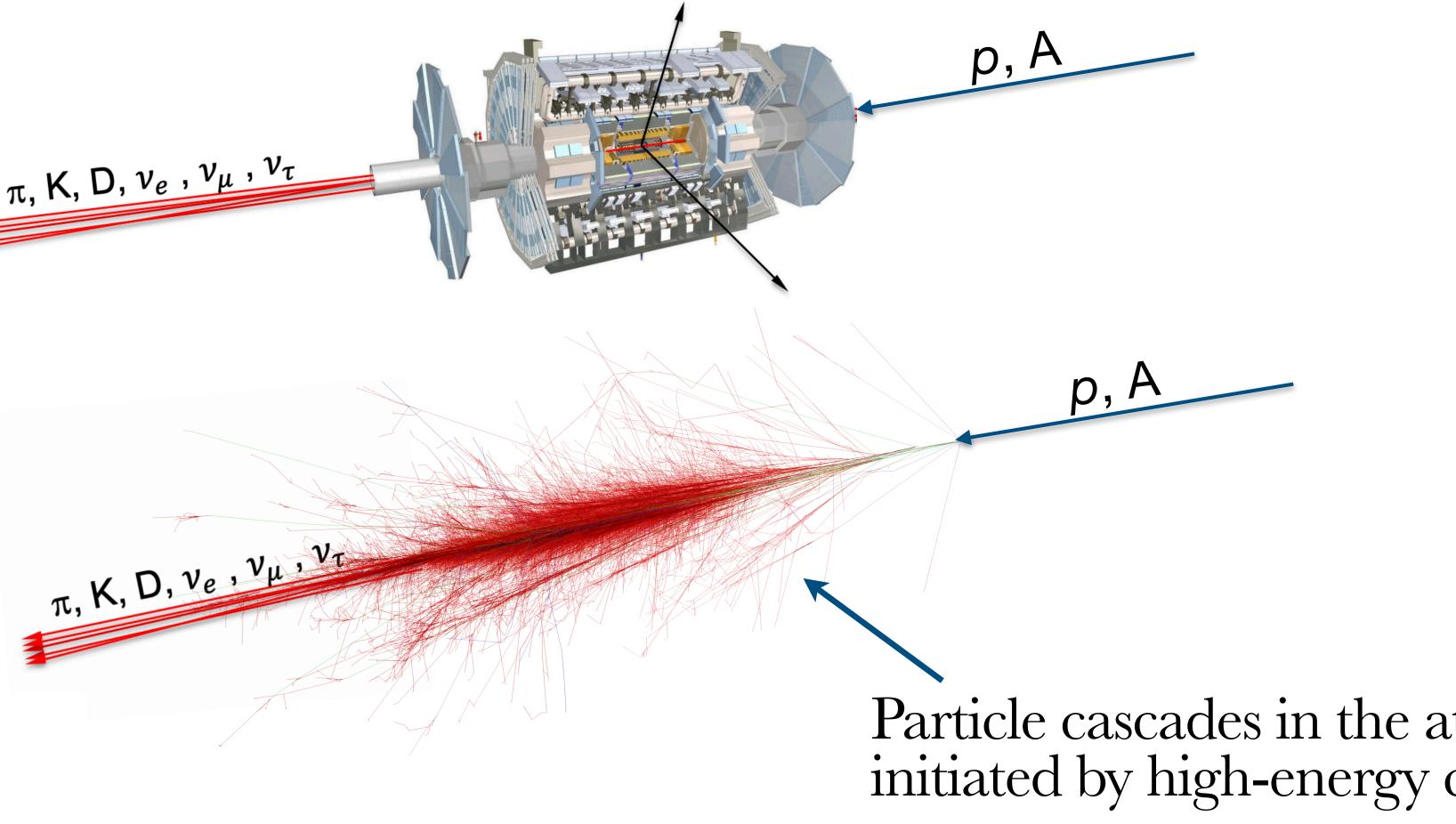


Motivation I (Snowmass)

- Large motivation to study light hadron production at the FPF arises from observations of extensive air showers (EAS)
- ► LHC:















Motivation I (Snowmass)

- Extensive air showers:
 - Particle production in the far-forward region
 - Low momentum transfer

| Non-perturbative regime | 10- | | |
|--|------------|--|--|
| Complex particle composition | 8 - | | |
| Fnerrieg range over many | 6 | | |
| Energies range over many orders of magnitude | 4 | | |
| | | | |
| Modeling of particle interactions based on phenomenological models developed for EAS simulations | <u>0</u> - | | |

• FPF will provide unique opportunities to test hadronic interaction models





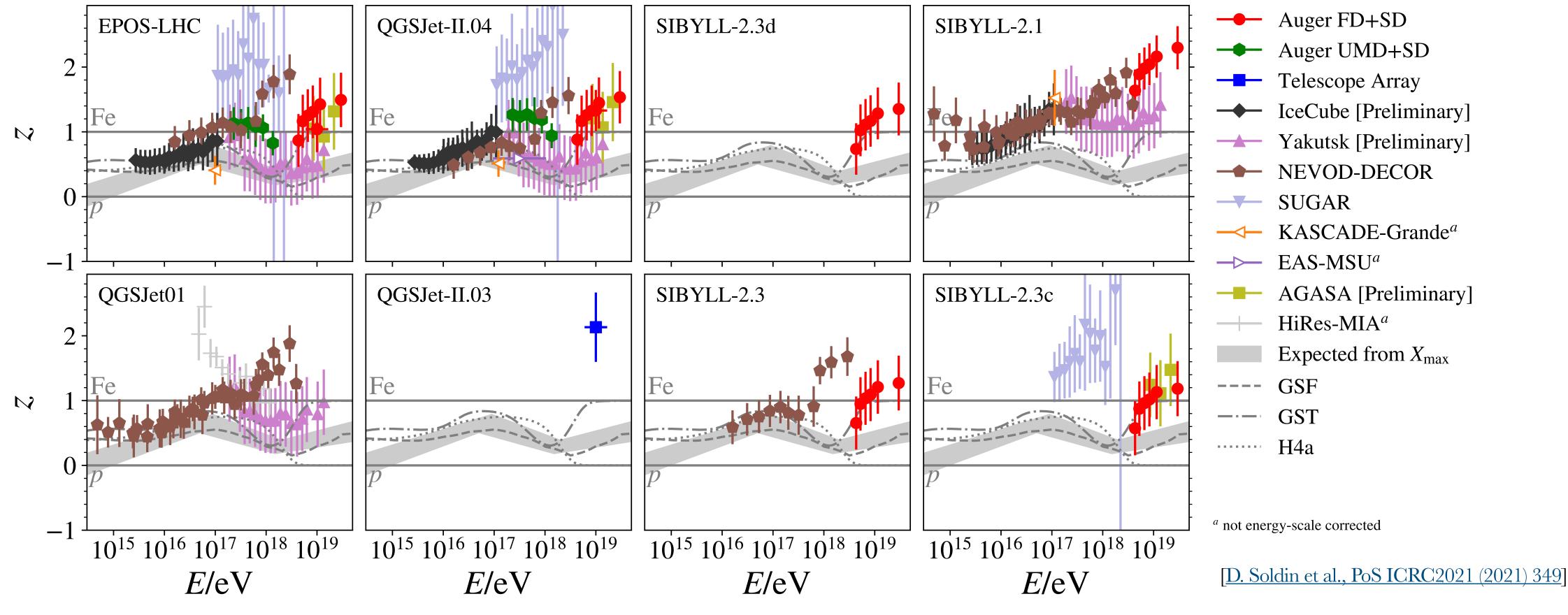
[J. Albrecht et al., Astrophys. Space Sci. 367 (2022)] $--N_{\text{inel}}^{-1} dn/d\eta$ $---- d(\sum E_{\text{lab}}^{0.93})/d\eta$ (a.u.) EPOS-LHC pp 13 TeV **CMS+CASTOR** π^0 ALICE LHCf LHCb π π n hadrons ($\tau > 30 \, \text{ps}$) γ +leptons 12 15 -12_9 15 9 6 -6 η (pseudorapidity)





Motivation I (Snowmass)

Large discrepancies between data and MC observed in extensive air showers (EAS)



Muon measurements and models indicate composition heavier than iron at high energies!

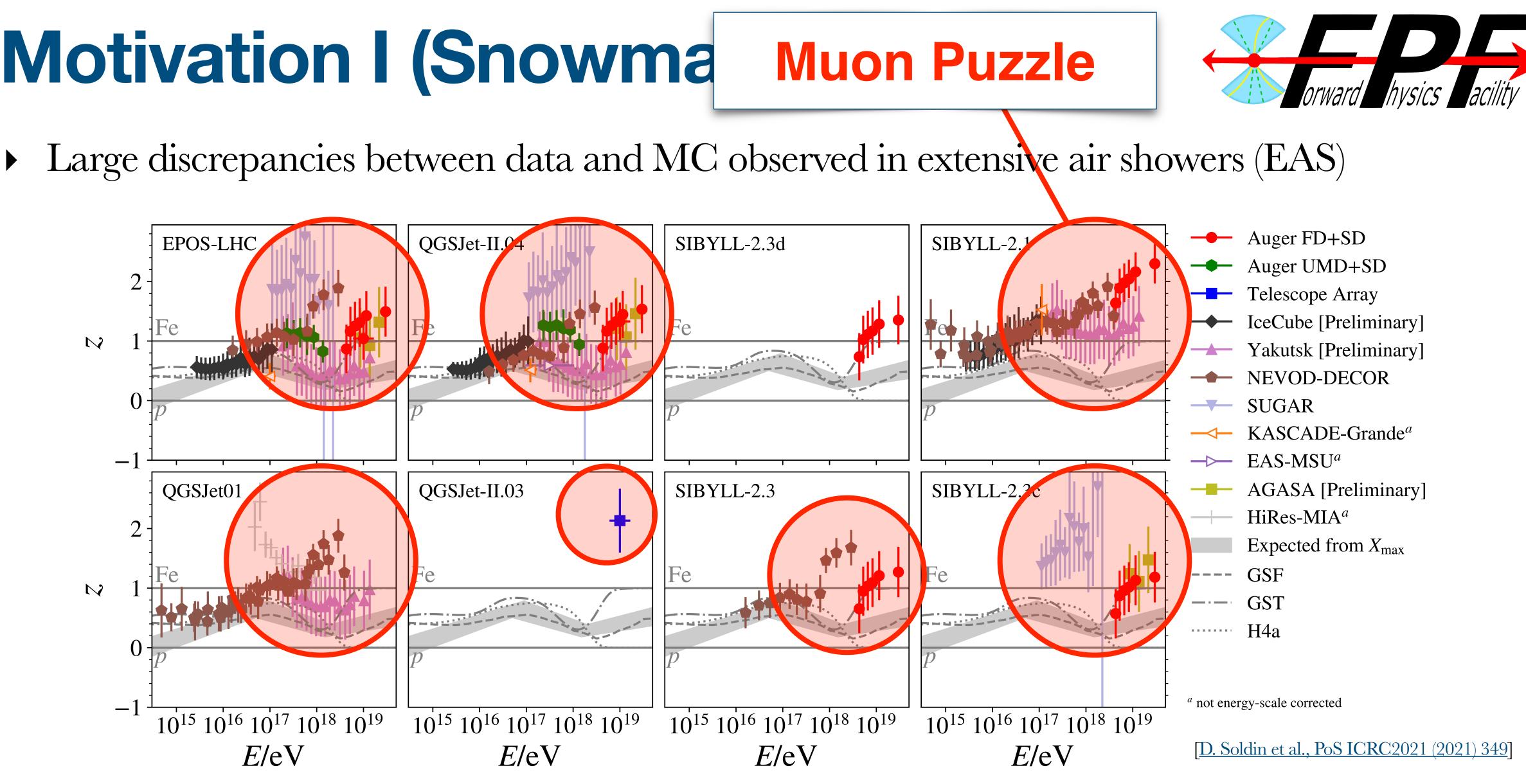








Motivation I (Snowma



Muon measurements and models indicate composition heavier than iron at high energies!



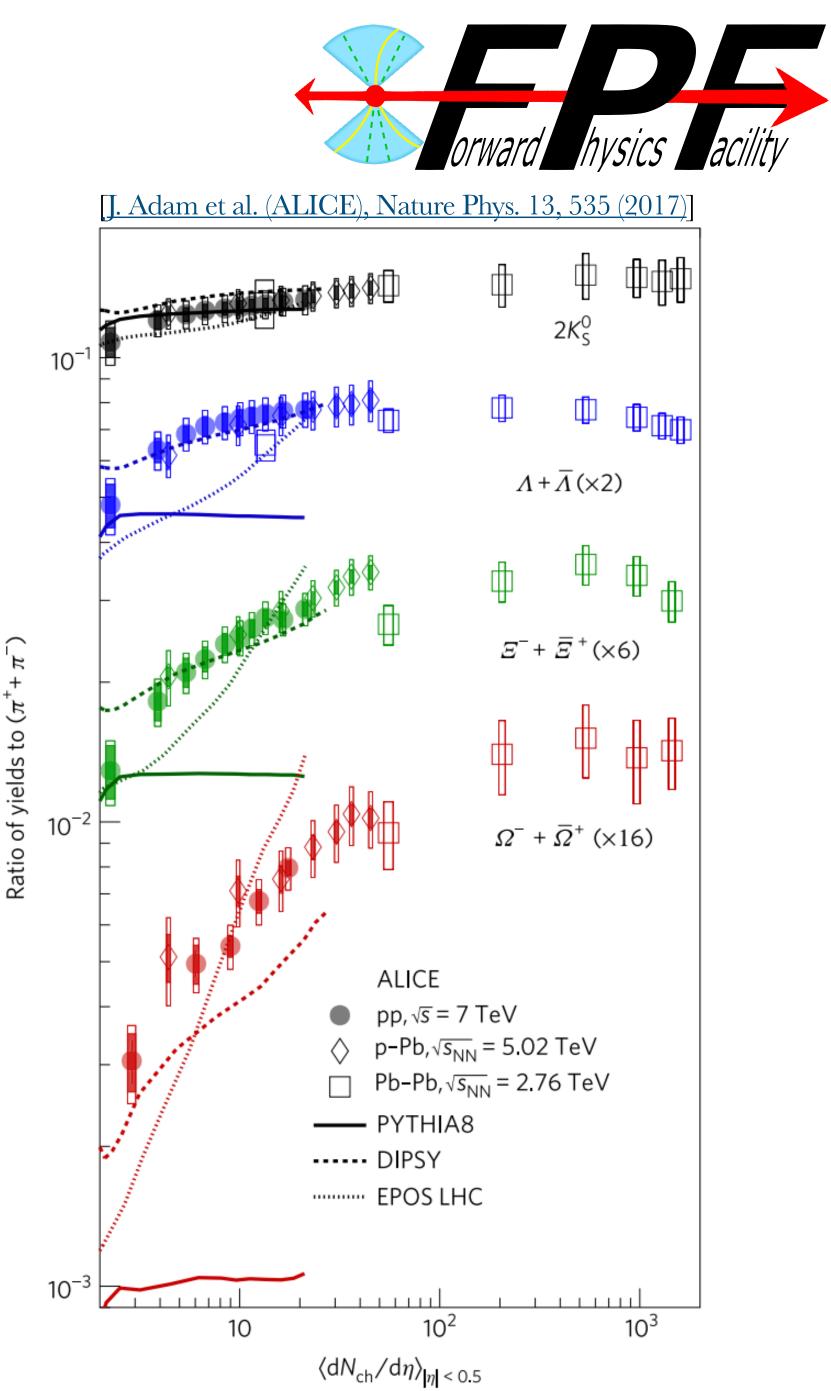




Motivation II (Snowmass)

- Evidence for strangeness enhancement reported by ALICE
- Universal enhancement of strangeness production in high-multiplicity events at mid-rapidity (|y| < 2)
- Depends on the multiplicity of the event at mid-rapidity, not on the details of the collision system!
- Can this effect also be seen in hadrons produced at forward rapidities?
- Possible explanation for the Muon Puzzle in EAS...
- <u>FPF provides unique opportunities for testing the</u> forward rapidity region!







WG3 Organization

- First kickoff meeting on October 10
- <u>Sign-up sheet for WG3:</u>
- So far 21 people signed up for WG3, please feel free to contact/add interested candidates!
- Next WG3 meeting: End of November / beginning of December

| | First Name | Last Name | Affiliation | Email Address | Comments |
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| 21 | Tom | Paul | Lehman College, City University of New York | | |



https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SKCB0uE_EX2sWJNPaJjPXg9xohsX6SqjDeUS-ypYICk/edit?usp=sharing

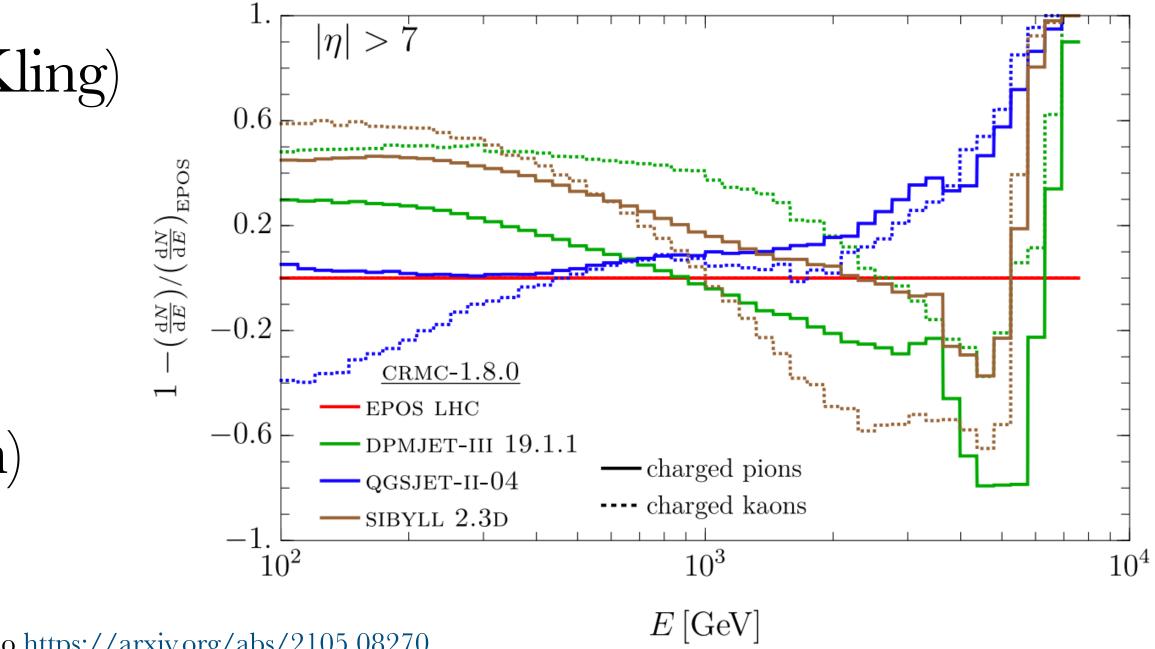




- Neutrino fluxes at the FPF:
 - Ratio of electron and muon neutrinos is a proxy for the ratio of charged pions and kaons Electron and muon neutrino fluxes populate different energy regions which will help
 - to disentangle them
 - Neutrinos from pion and kaon decays have different rapidity distributions which will help to disentangle them
 - Fast simulation package* available! (F. Kling)
 - Further studies needed:
 - MC based on different generators
 - Neutrino fluxes in different detectors
 - Tests of dedicated strangeness (muon) enhancement models

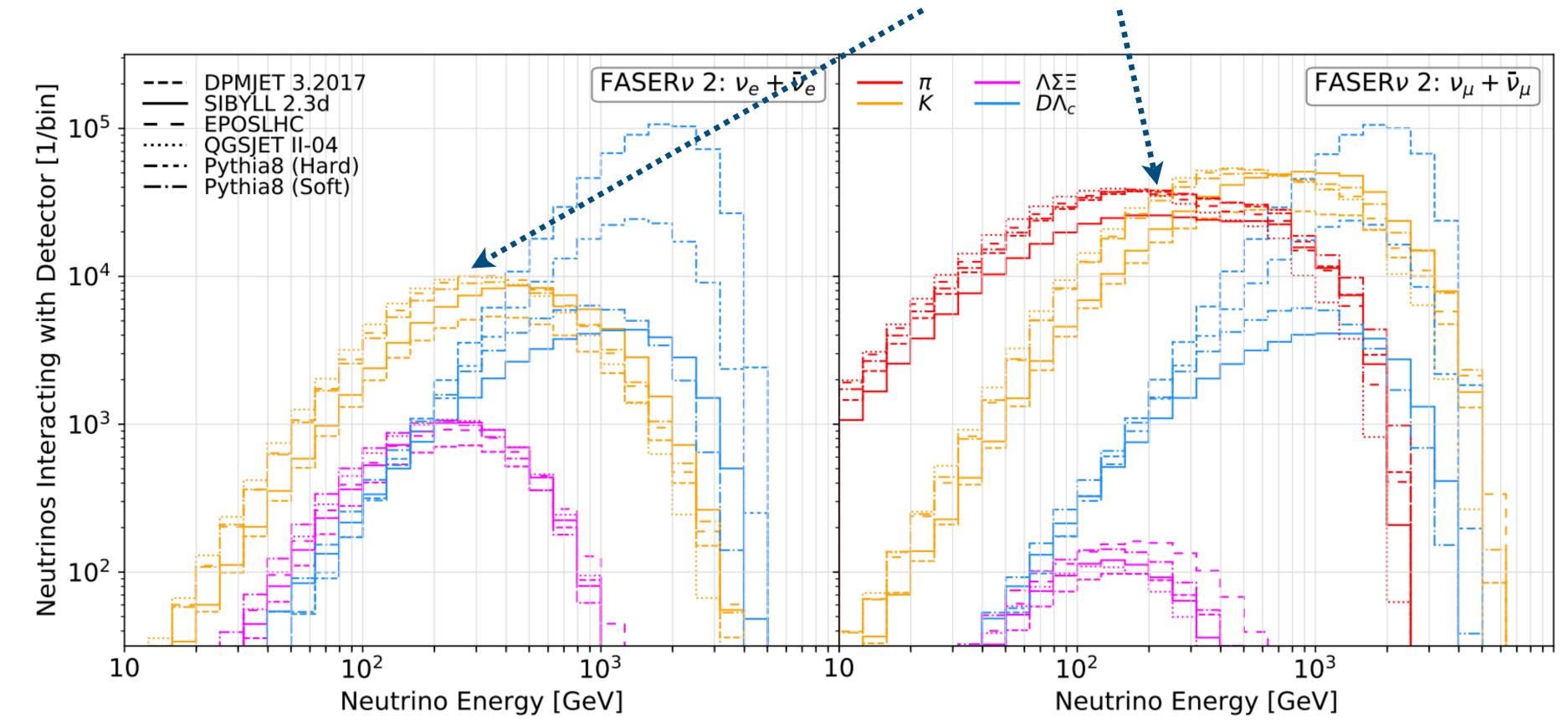
* Simulation code available at: https://github.com/KlingFelix/FastNeutrinoFluxSimulation, see also https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.08270







Neutrino fluxes at FASER $\nu 2$:



Predictions differ by a factor of up to 2, much bigger than the anticipated FPF uncertainties

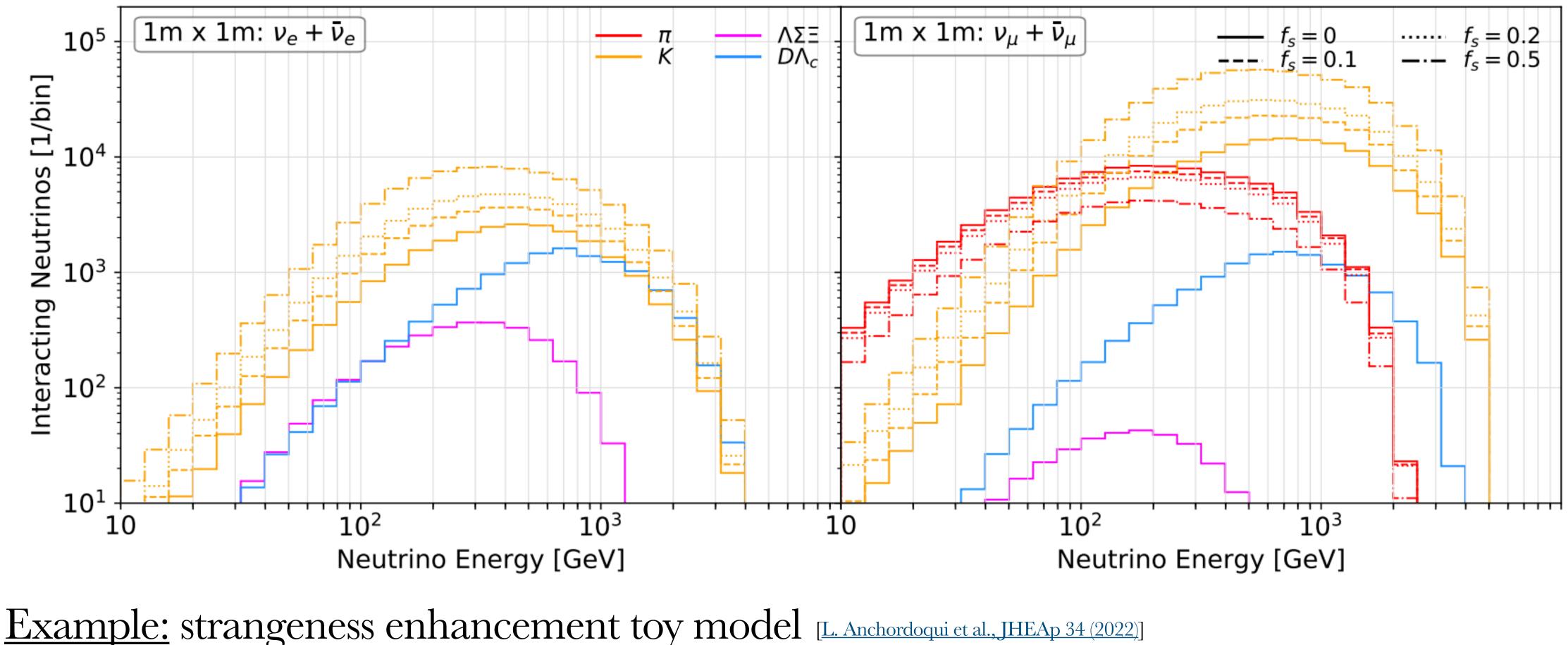
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low energy region relevant!



Neutrino fluxes at FLArE:



* Simulation code available at: https://github.com/KlingFelix/FastNeutrinoFluxSimulation, see also https://arxiv.org/abs/2105.08270





- Muon fluxes at the FPF:
 - Large muon flux at the FPF, e.g. ~1 Hz per cm² in FASER
 - Challenging to study as the origin of production is uncertain...
 - BDSIM/Geant4 simulations available, including full muon history (L. Nevay)
 - Open questions:
 - FPF: Origin in Z of Muons reaching a 2 x 2 m² at Z = 617 m 10^{-1} (2 H) 10⁻² (2 H) 10⁻³ (H) 10⁻⁴ Do sweeper magnets help our physics case? What can we learn from muon fluxes reaching FPF 10^{-5} measured at FASER and SND@LHC? 10^{-6} 10^{-7} Muon 10⁻⁷ 10^{-9}
 - Can we use muons to study light hadron production? • Can we measure the muon charge ratio? Dedicated studies of the muon yield at the FPF (incl. full muon history) needed! 100 200 300 400 Global Z from IP1 (m)





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WG3 Goals

- Short-term goals:
 - Identify interested people and organize WG3
 - Define physics goals
 - Identify some action items
 - Finalize statement of scope and goals





Dennis & Luis will draft a first document to be circulated to WG3 for feedback Assign volunteers (students?) to work on specific topics based on the existing simulations Any open issues/questions will be discussed during the next WG3 meeting (Nov./Dec.)



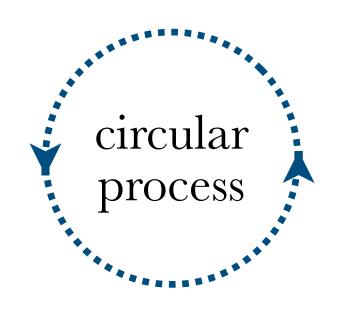
WG3 Goals

- Long-term goals (~February):

 - Quantify how well we can test/constrain certain models/generators
 - Define detector requirements, e.g.
 - Rapidity ranges, e.g. $\eta > 7$
 - Energy resolution (i.e. low energy region)
 - Angular/spacial resolution
 - Requirements on flavor ID efficiency • • •
 - Give feedback to experimentalists about detector requirements
 - Include realistic detector description in simulations



Define analyses of FPF data that can help to understand light hadron production



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