Future LHC Measurements for Cosmic Ray Induced Air Shower Modelling

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What I will cover...



Soft QCD in Air Showers

- > Cosmic proton hits atmospheric nucleus
 - \rightarrow Particle shower



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- > Soft QCD: Hadronic interaction with low momentum transfer
- > Non-perturbative \rightarrow phenomenological models



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- > Large differences in generator predictions:
 - Position of shower maximum
 - Particle multiplicities
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- > Large differences in generator predictions:
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- Identification of initial cosmic particle: Large uncertainties
- $ightarrow\,$ Tuning based on accelerator data
- ightarrow But which data?



Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes (IACTs)



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Proton CR Rejection

- > Problem for big and diffuse sources
 - \rightarrow No side-band estimation possible
 - \rightarrow Dependent on event generator predictions
- > MVA discrimination based on image shapes
- Small fraction of proton CR events passes γ-cuts (~ 99% rejection)

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- > Source: Production of high energy $\pi^0 \to \text{EM-shower development}$
- > Problem: Large uncertainties for this kind of showers!

Event Generator Predictions

High-Energy π^0 production in pp collisions

- > Dominant source for *p*-CR backgrounds
- > $\xi_{\pi^0} = rac{E_{\pi^0}}{E_{
 m beam}}$
- > Lab frame in this example: $1 \text{ TeV proton} \rightarrow \text{resting proton}$
- > $\sim 100\%$ event generator differences in predicted π^0 energy fraction at very high energies!





	LHC	CR-EAS with IACTs
collision	central	fixed target
typical \sqrt{s}	$\sim 13000{\rm GeV}$	$\sim 40{\rm GeV}$
particles	$p \leftrightarrow p$ $p \leftrightarrow O^{16}$ (2025!) $p \leftrightarrow Pb^{208}$	$p \to N^{14}$ $p \to O^{16}$

Maximal Case

 π^0 inherits \sim all energy from beam:

$$\eta_{\rm max} \approx \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{m_{\pi}}\right)$$

Minimal Case

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 π^0 inherits 70% of the beam energy:

$$\eta_{\rm min} \approx \ln\left(\frac{0.7\,\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{m_{\pi}^2 + p_{{\rm T},\pi}^2}}\right)$$

From simulations: $p_{T,\pi} \lesssim 1.5 \,\text{GeV}$



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ATLAS

- > Inner tracking detector: $|\eta| < 2.5$
- > Calorimeters: $|\eta| < 4.9$
- > Very similar coverage for CMS detector





- > Single arm forward detector
- > Coverage: $2 < \eta < 5$





- > One-sided Cherenkov calorimeter
- > Coverage $-6.6 < \eta < -5.2$



CDF Miniplug

- > Operated in Tevatron $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $1.96\,{\rm TeV}$
- > Coverage: $3.6 < |\eta| < 5.1$



LHCf Detector

- > Two armed neutral particle detector at $\pm 140\,\mathrm{m}$ from IP 1
- > Coverage: $|\eta| > 8.4$





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- > Pythia 8: Using forward tune (based on other LHCf measurements than this one)
- Model discrepancies especially large at high energies





- > LHCf run 2 and/or run 3 π^0 energy spectrum in bins of η
 - Datasets available! :) \rightarrow



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In addition:

Proton-Oxygen collisions in 2025! (LHCf + ATLAS-ZDC on *p*-remnant side)



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In addition:

Proton-Oxygen collisions in 2025! (LHCf + ATLAS-ZDC on *p*-remnant side)

Remark: LHCf discontinued after Run 3!



Generator Predicitons for Proton-Oxygen

1 TeV p \longrightarrow resting p:

1 TeV p \longrightarrow resting O¹⁶:







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- > Models need to be tuned on data in analogous $\sqrt{s} \eta$ region
- $\rightarrow\,$ Only LHCf is taking data in right region but hasn't published the corresponding analyses so far
- \rightarrow Need π^0 energy spectra for high η bins at different $\sqrt{s}!$







Gamma-ray



Even for the strongest sources protons outnumber gamma-rays by a factor 10⁴

Obvious differences between proton and gamma-ray induced showers Proton



(c) Konrad Bernlöhr



> Multi-purpose detector: ATLAS





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- > Multi-purpose detector: ATLAS
- > Forward neutral particle calorimeters: LHCf, ZDC



> Multi-purpose detector: ATLAS

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- > Forward neutral particle calorimeters: LHCf, ZDC
- > Forward proton detectors: AFP, ALFA





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Arm 1







(c) LHCf

- > Two calorimeter towers on each side of ATLAS
- > Different geometric orientations

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> Tungsten absorber, plastic scintillators + position sensitive layers per tower



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- > Tungsten absorber, plastic scintillators + position sensitive layers per tower
- > Only reached by neutral particles: $n, \gamma, \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \eta^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma...$



Arm 1







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- > Different geometric orientations
- > Tungsten absorber, plastic scintillators + position sensitive layers per tower
- > Only reached by neutral particles: $n, \gamma, \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \eta^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma...$

 $\begin{array}{l} \hline \textbf{Energy resolution:} < 3\% \text{ (photons)}, \sim 40\% \text{ (neutrons)} \\ \hline \textbf{wurstaff} \\ \forall \textbf{vurstaff} \\ \forall \textbf{$

Data from Phys. Let. B 780 (2018)



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Plots from Phys. Let. B 780 (2018)



Generator Predictions for pO



- \rightarrow models show similar behaviour in central region (have been tuned there)
- ightarrow Huge differences between models in the entire η -spectrum

Generator Predictions for pO

Proton remnant side:

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Oxygen remnant side:



- > Large disagreements between generators, especially at high photon energies
- > Differences on both sides (\rightarrow data should be taken on both sides!)

Cosmic Ray Spectrum

