Measurement of Inelastic Hadronic Cross Sections in Space with DAMPE

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(for the DAMPE collaboration)

The DAMPE experiment

- Satellite launched in December 2015
- Sun-synchronous orbit
  (Altitude - 500 km, Period - 95 minutes, Oriented toward zenith)
- Records $\sim 5 \times 10^6$ events per day
- Large effective area and deep calorimeter (32 radiation lengths)
  - Electrons / photons:
    5 GeV to 10 TeV ; acceptance $\sim 0.3\ \mathrm{m}^2\ \mathrm{sr}$
  - CR ions:
    10 GeV to ~500 TeV ; acceptance $\sim 0.1\ \mathrm{m}^2\ \mathrm{sr}$

Collaboration between :

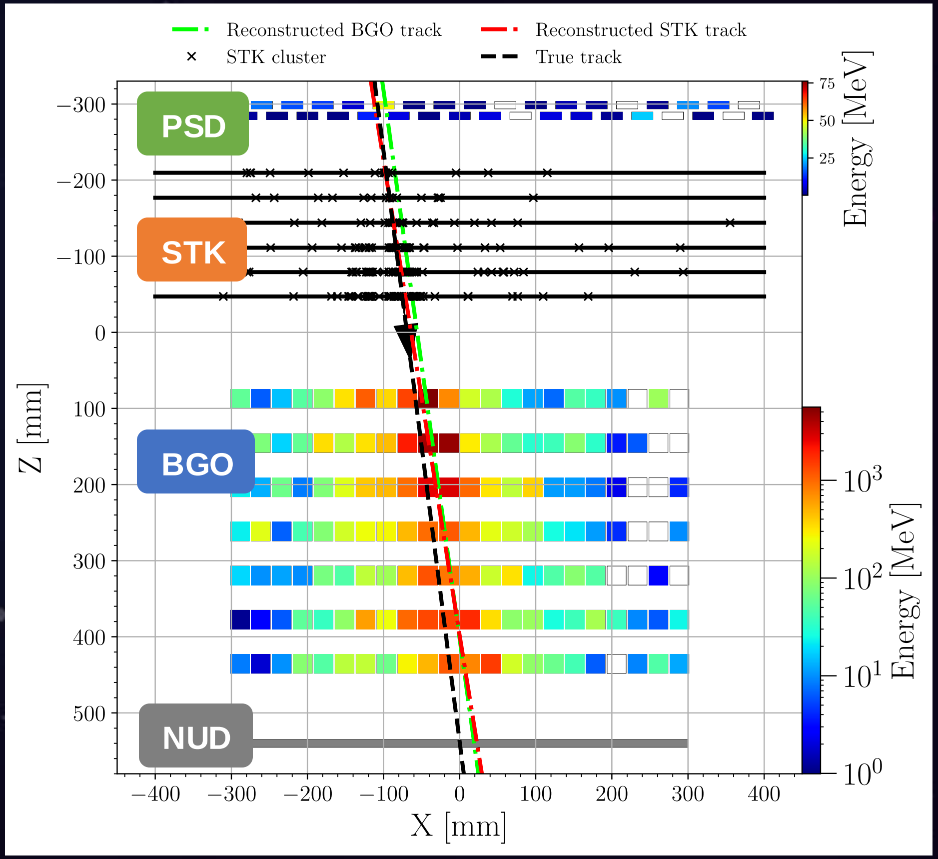
China
- Purple Mountain Observatory, CAS, Nanjing
- University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei
- Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS, Beijing
- Institute of Modern Physics, CAS, Lanzhou
- National Space Science Center, CAS, Beijing

Switzerland
- University of Geneva

Italy
- INFN Perugia and University of Perugia
- INFN Bari and University of Bari
- INFN-LNGS and Gran Sasso Science Institute
- INFN Lecce and University of Salento

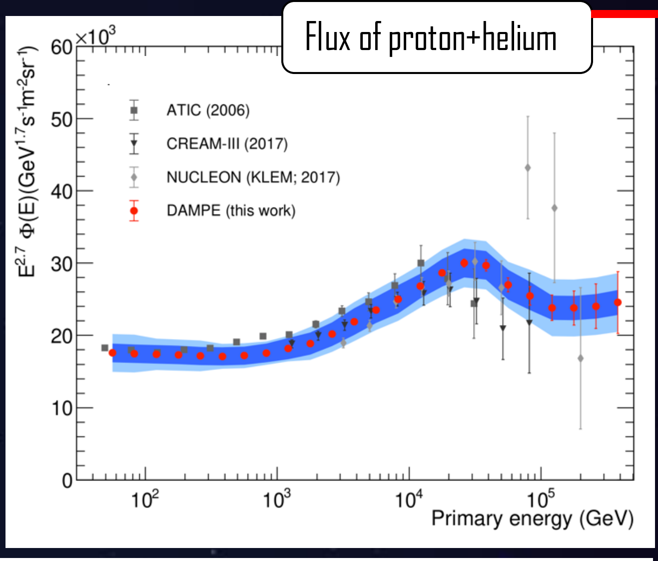
The DAMPE experiment

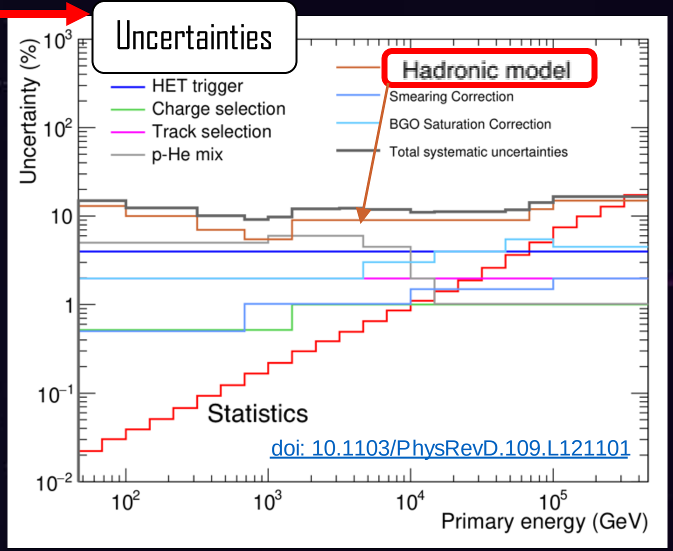
- Layered design with 4 sub-detectors:
  - Plastic scintillator detector (PSD)
    → Charge measurement primary
  - Silicon-Tungsten tracKer-converter (STK)
    → Measures track & charge primary
    → Converts photons into EM shower
  - Calorimeter (BGO)
    → 14 layers of 22 bars
    → Measures shower energy deposition
  - (NeUtron detector, NUD)
    → Differentiate EM from hadronic showers, not used in this work.

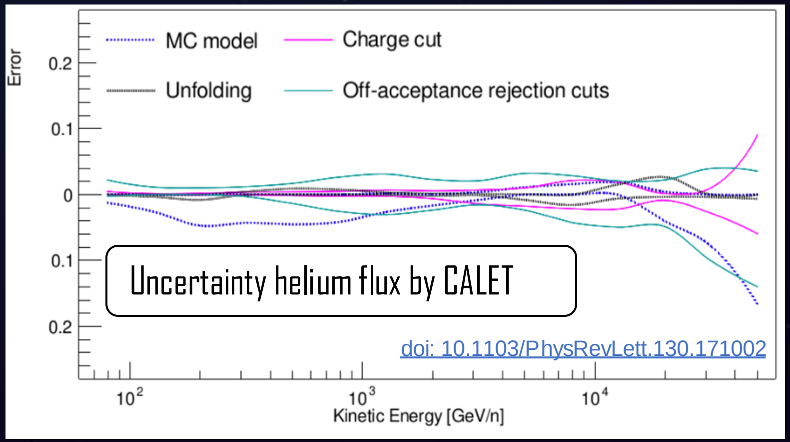


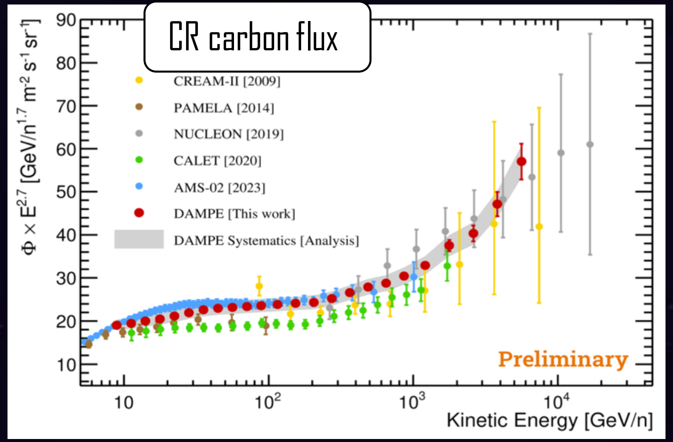
CR ion flux measurements

- Excellently equipped for measurement of CR ions
  - Proton+helium to 0.5 PeV
  - Also carbon, oxygen, etc.
- Accuracy fluxes limited by hadronic model → Equally so for other experiments
- Systematic difference in flux normalisation







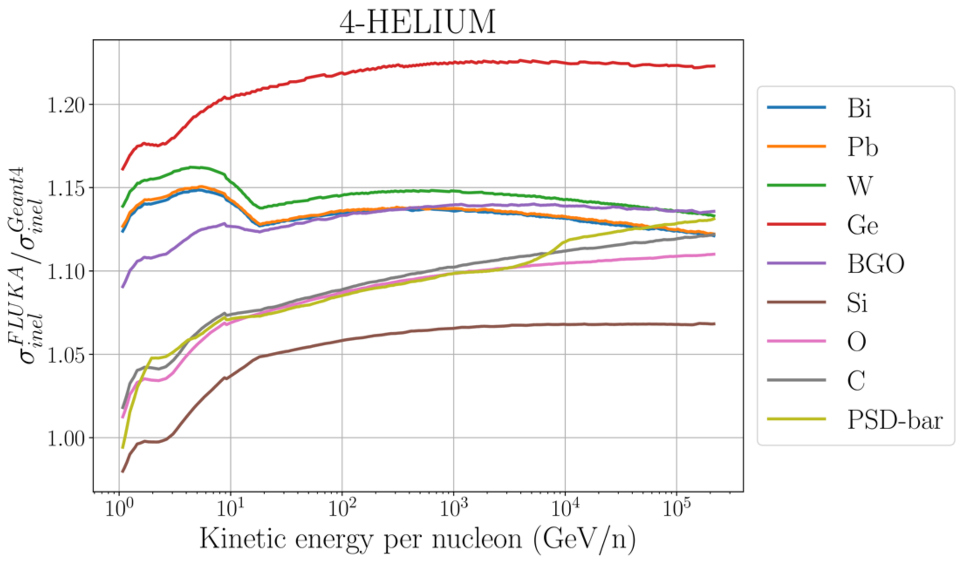


Total inelastic hadronic cross section

Experimental constraints:

- Protons → Can rely on measurements by colliders. For instance, LHC measurements:
  - Proton-Proton at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV
    10.1016%2Fj.physletb.2016.06.027
    → ≫ PeV energy in fixed target equivalent
  - Proton-Lead at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5$ TeV
    10.1007/JHEP07(2018)161
- Ions heavier than proton:
  - Measurements very limited, and usually sub-GeV
  - Rely on phenomenological model (e.g. Glauber or Gribov–Regge)

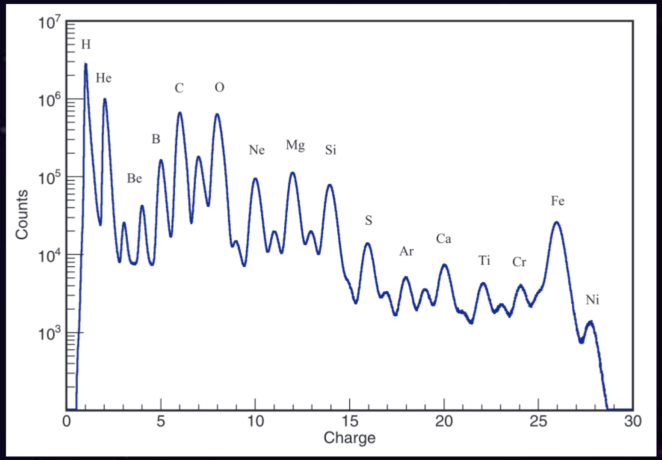
10.1103/PhysRev.100.242
10.1016/0550-3213(70)90511-0
1968JETP...26..414G



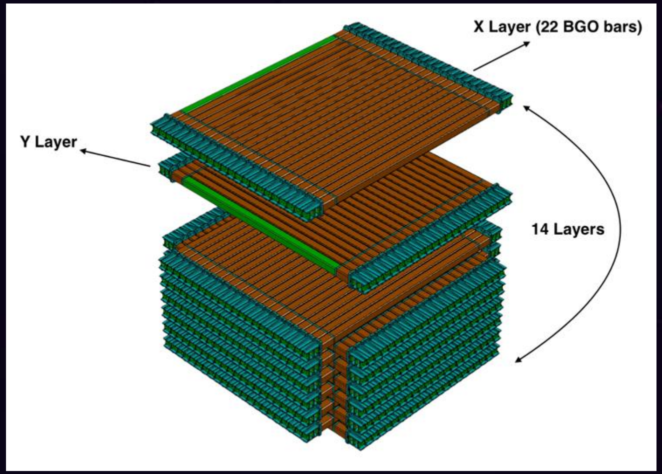
Cross sections with DAMPE

- Measurement (this work):
  - Inelastic cross section
  - Proton and helium primary
  - $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ target (calorimeter)
- Data:
  - 88 months
  - 6 GeV - 10 TeV deposited energy

⇒ First step is to create proton (helium) sample



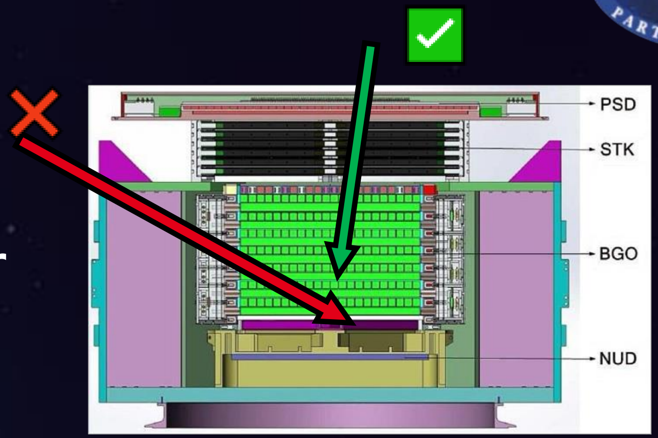
10.1134/S106377882113007X

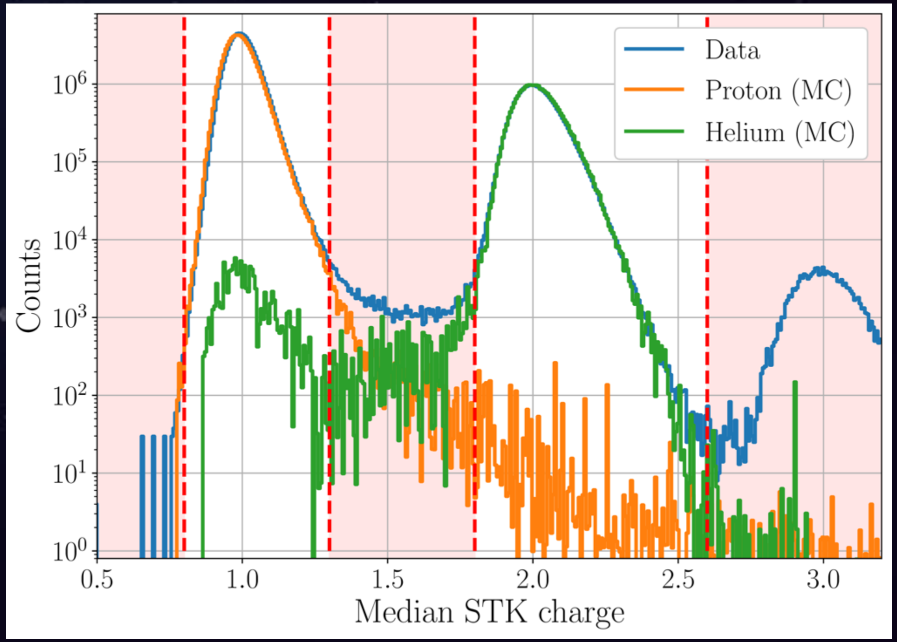


Event selection

1. Trigger: Events with MIP energy or higher
2. Pre-cuts → contained events
   → using ML based track reconstruction
   10.1016/j.astropartphys.2022.102795
3. Select events that:
   1. Satisfy basic quality cuts
   2. Removal leptons
   3. Removal events interacting in PSD
   4. Fall in the proton or
      helium charge window

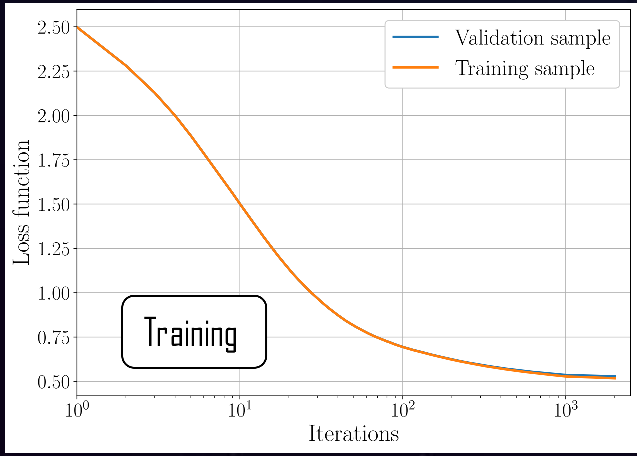
⇒ >80% signal efficiency for contained events, while background ≲0.2%

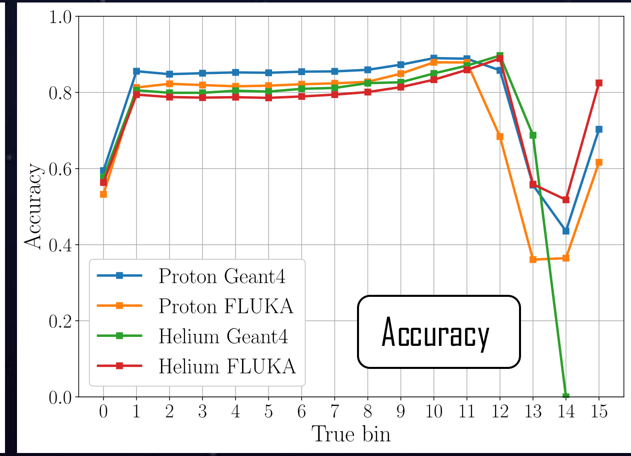


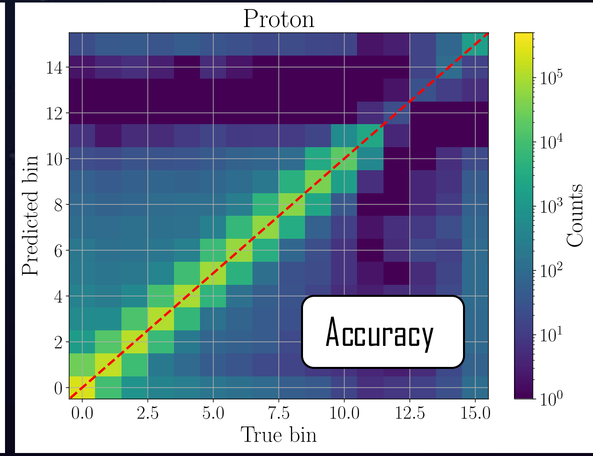


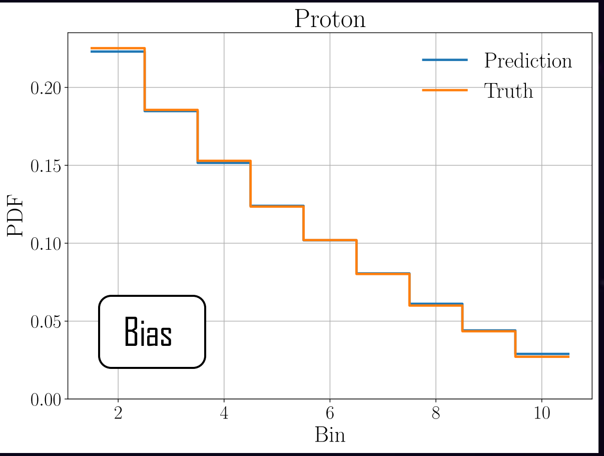
Cross section measurement

- Cross section ⟷ point of inelastic interaction
- Interaction depth classifier:
  - Gradient boosted decision tree (XGB)
  - 16 output classes:
    - Before calorimeter
    - One per layer (14x)
    - After calorimeter









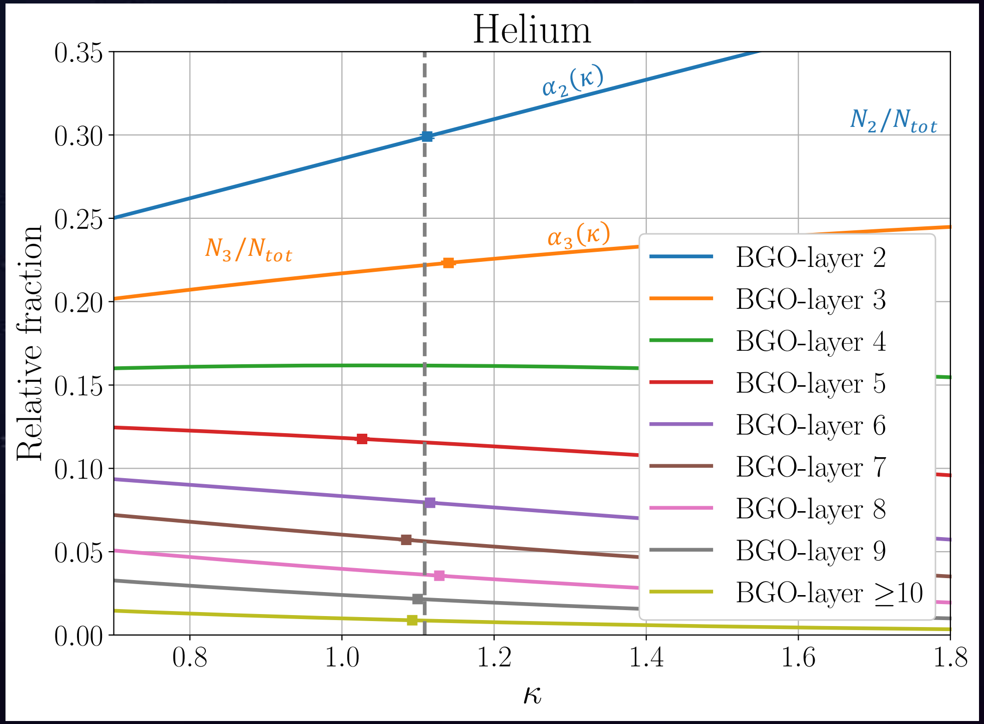
Cross section measurement

- Cross section ↔ point of inelastic interaction
- Modify MC cross section until it matches data:

$$\sigma_{true} = \kappa \cdot \sigma_{MC}$$

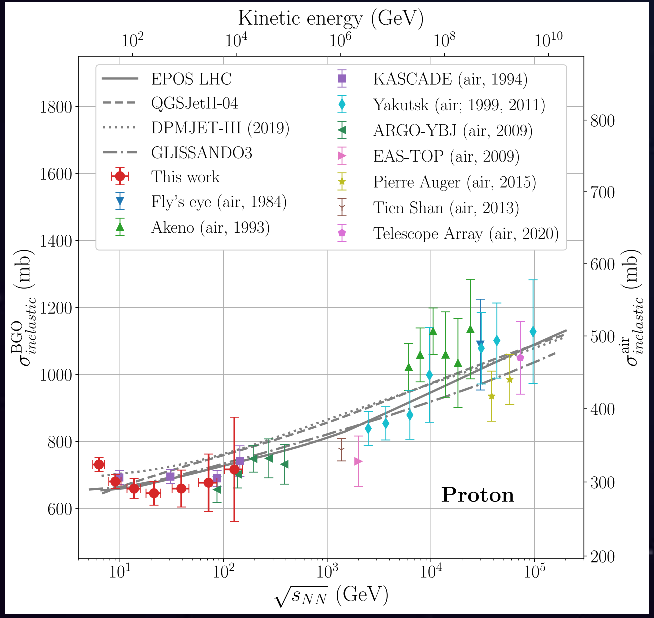
- Compare MC (α_i) to data $\left(\frac{N_i}{N_{tot}}\right)$:

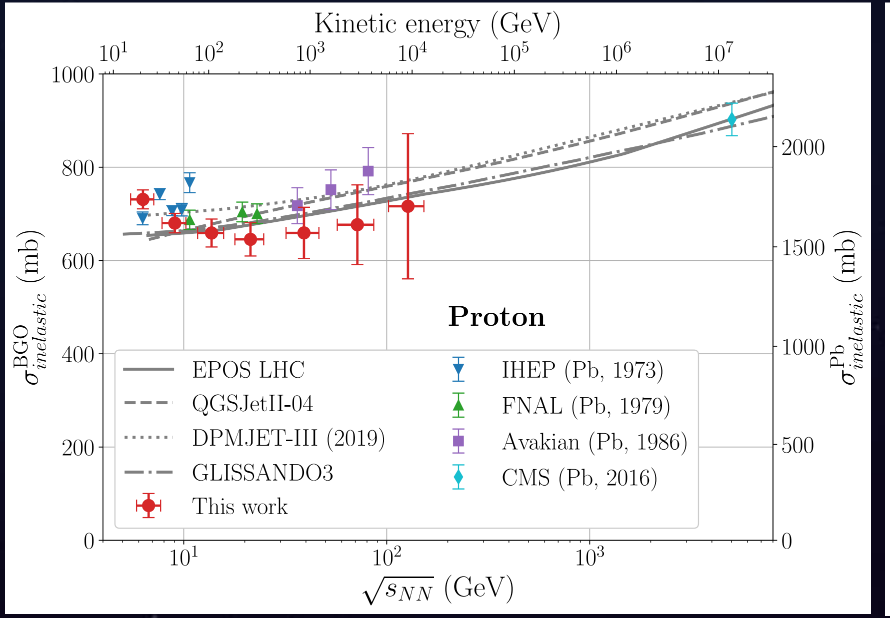
$$\mathcal{L}(\kappa) = \frac{N_{tot}!}{N_2!\,N_3!\ldots N_{10}!}\prod_{i=2}^{10}\alpha_i^{N_i}(\kappa)$$

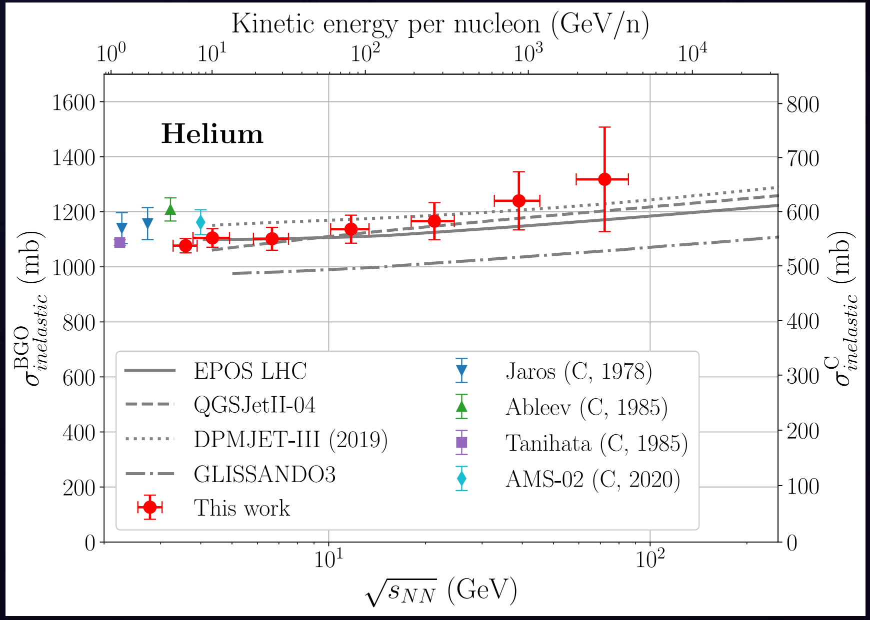


Results

- Proton: Slightly lower normalization than accelerator results, Good agreement with EAS.
- Helium: Good agreement, steeper rise but within error







Conclusion & outlook

- Hadronic inelastic cross section is important systematic affecting CR ion-flux normalization
- Presented inelastic cross section measurement
  - Primary: proton and helium-4
  - $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ target (calorimeter)
  - Kinetic energy from: $20\ \mathrm{GeV}\ - 10\ \mathrm{TeV}$
    → First measurement for helium-4 at these energies!
  - Paper: arXiv:2408.17224
- Outlook:
  - Near future: correct CR fluxes, other nuclei, …
  - Far future: New experiments (e.g. HERD) will probe even higher energies

Backup slides

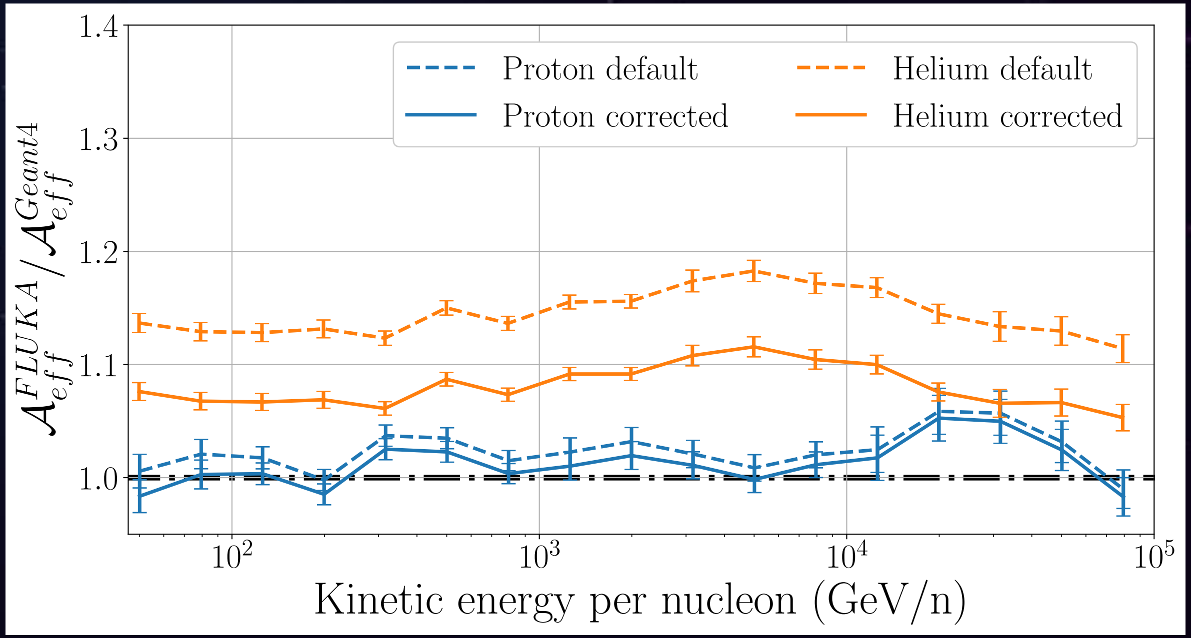
Effect on flux normalisation

- Effective detector acceptance depends on cross section:

$$\Phi(E \to E + \Delta E) = \frac{N}{\mathcal{A}_{eff} \cdot \Delta E \cdot \Delta t}$$

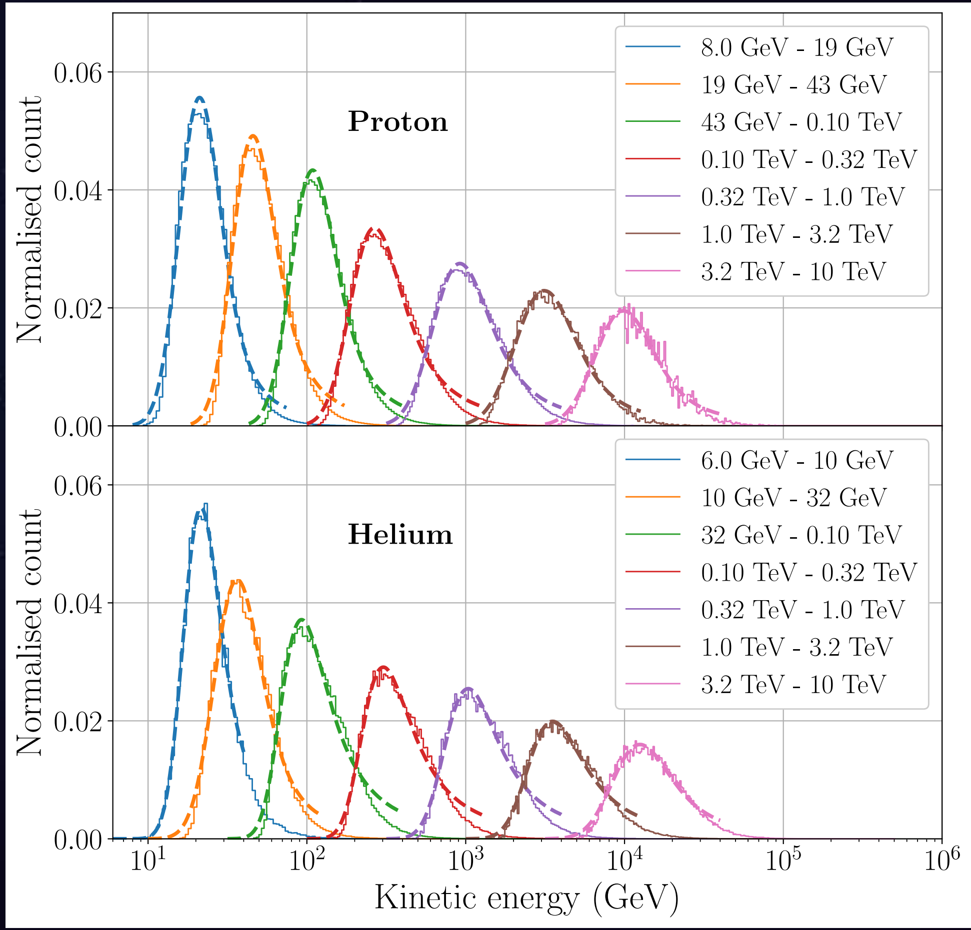
- Higher cross section → lower flux (and vice versa)

- Compare acceptances, FLUKA over Geant4
  - Correcting cross section in MC to measured result significantly improves agreement
  - Minor effect for proton, major effect for helium



Energy dependence

- Cross section measured as function of kinetic energy per nucl.
  - Bin events in total energy deposited in calorimeter
  - Determine corresponding kinetic energies from MC
  - Fit Landau+Gaussian
    → peak: reference value
    → width: uncertainty

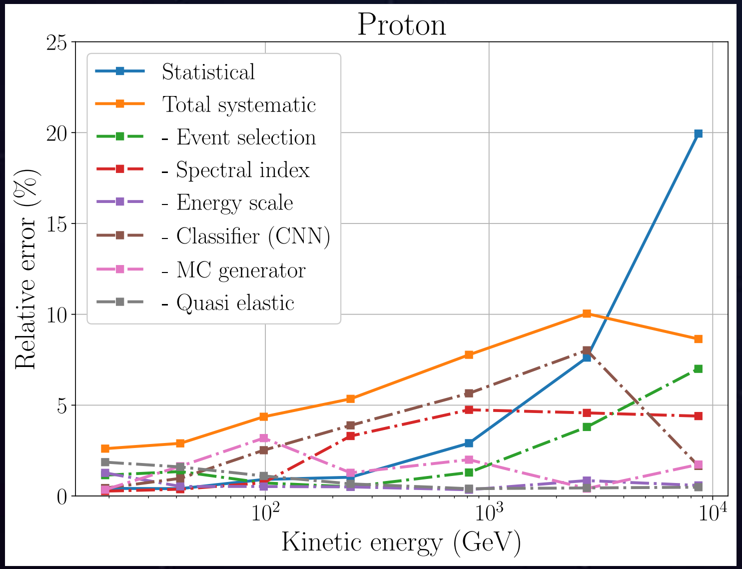


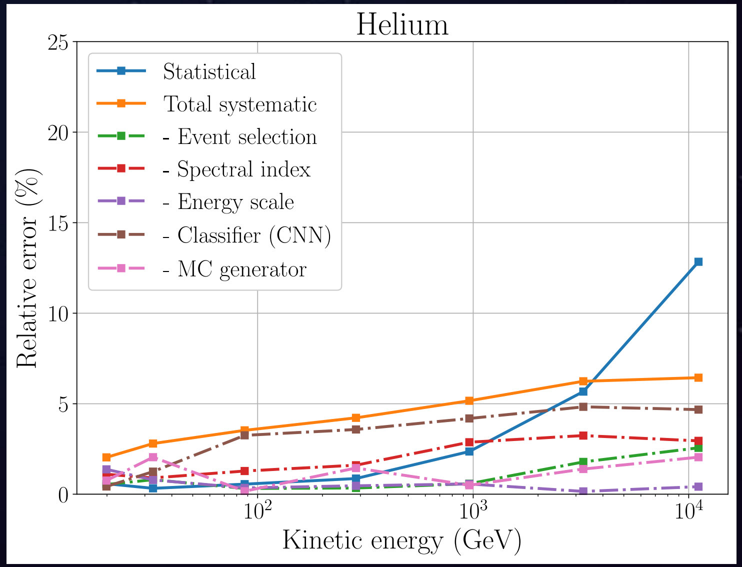
Uncertainties

- Statistical uncertainty dominates in last bin
- Systematic uncertainty:

Largest
  - Classifier
  - Spectral index
  - Event selection

Smallest
  - Isotopes
  - MC generator
  - Energy scale

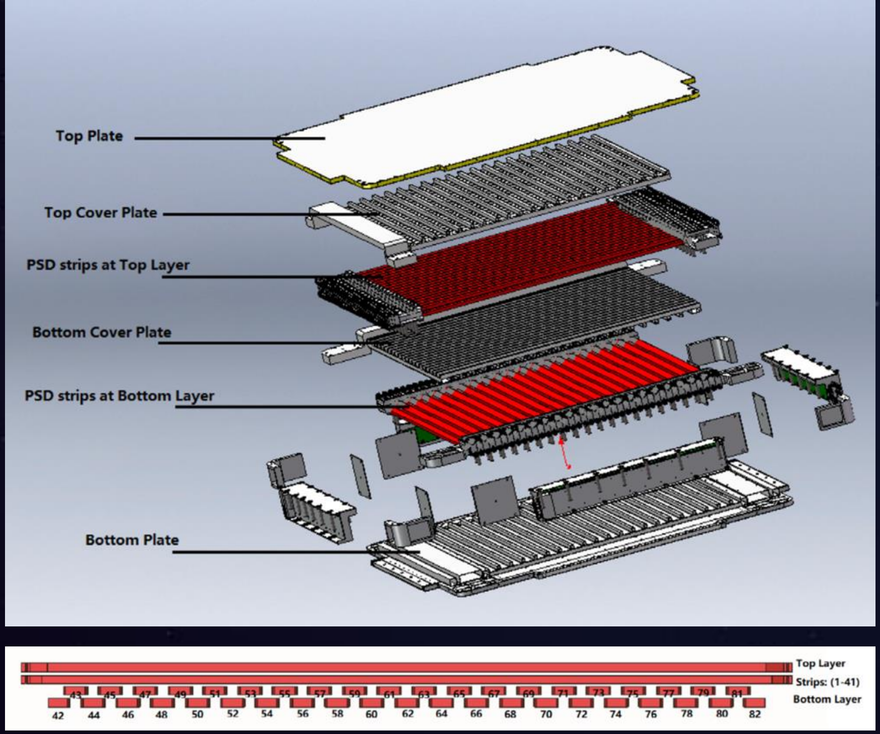


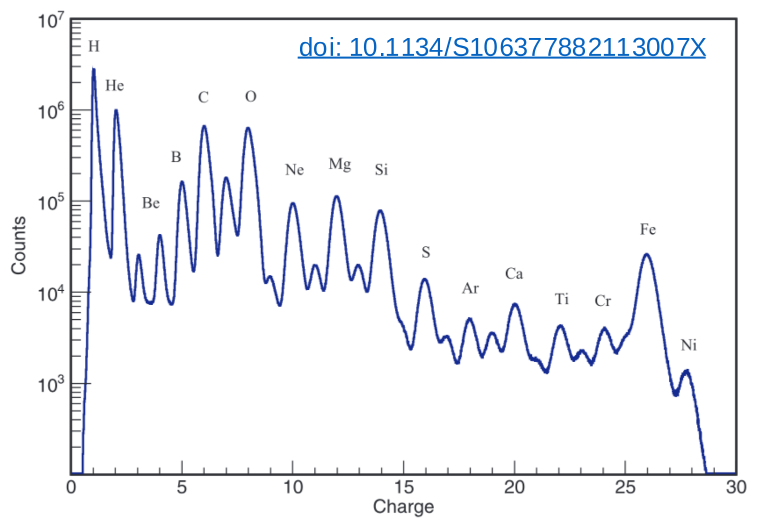


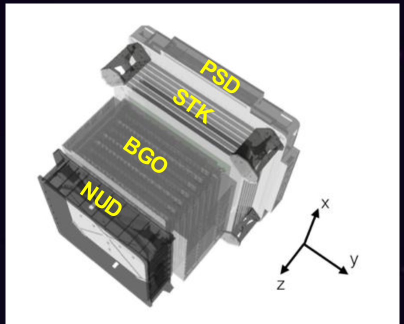
Detailed detector lay-out

1. Plastic scintillator → identify absolute charge of particle

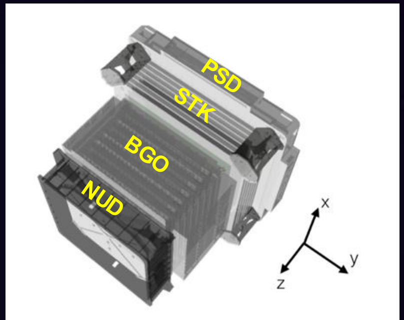
- 82 bars in 2 double layers
- Overall efficiency ≥ 0.9975
- Particles lose energy through ionisation energy losses: $dE/dx \propto Z^2$







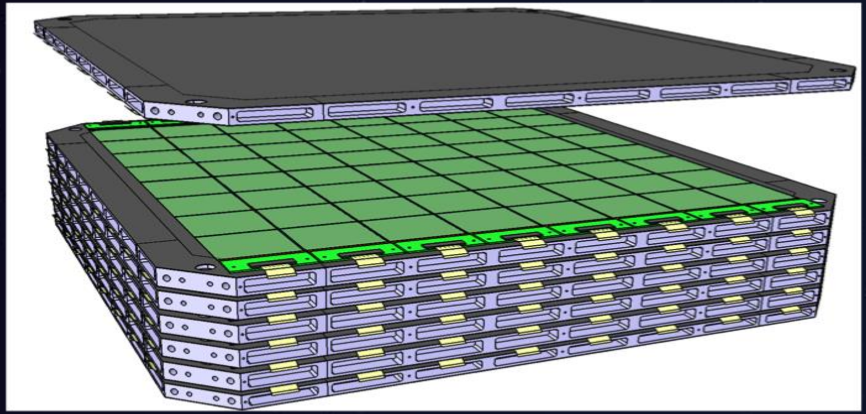
3D view of DAMPE (Geant4)

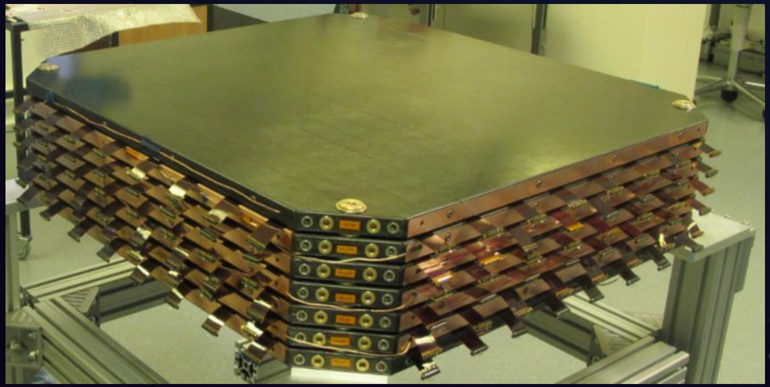


3D view of DAMPE (Geant4)

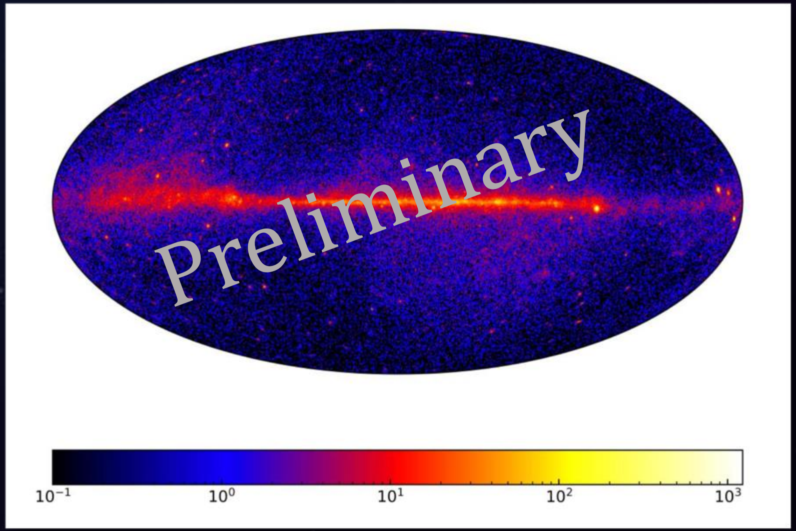
Detailed detector lay-out

2. Tracker

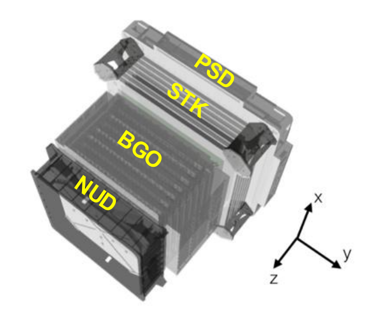




- 768 sensors of 768 strips each
- ~50 micron positional resolution
  → 0.1-1° pointing (electrons & photons)
- Also charge identification

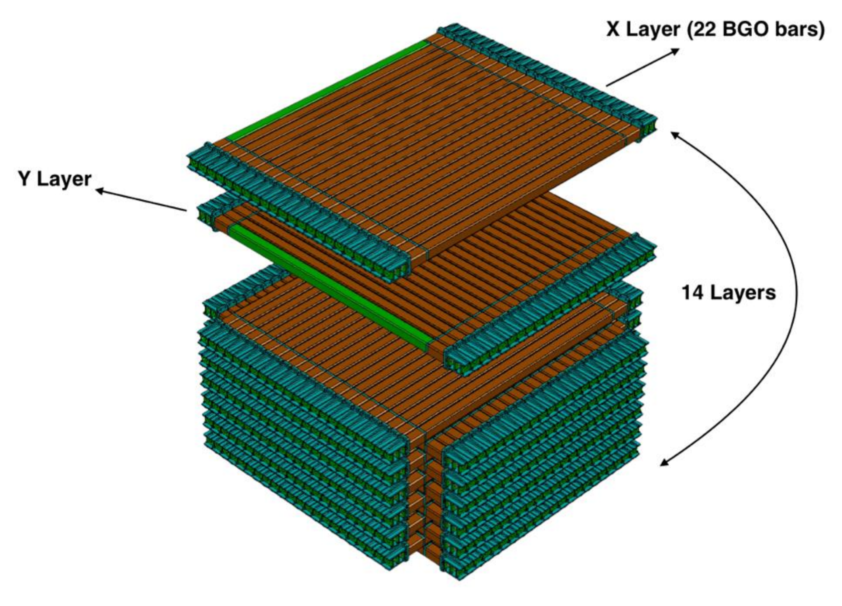


Detailed detector lay-out

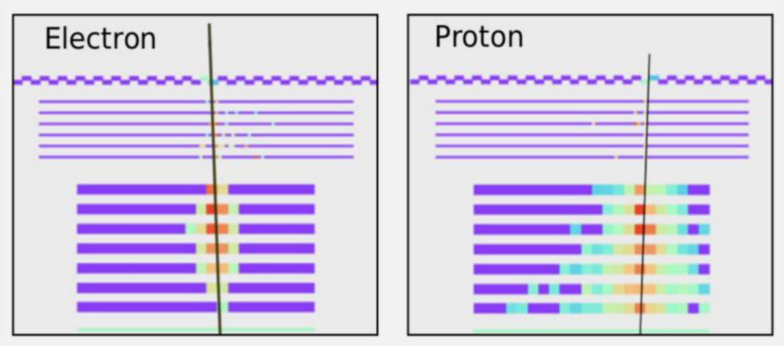


3D view of DAMPE (Geant4)

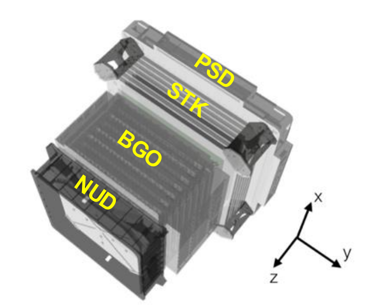
3. Calorimeter



- 308 bars spread over 14 layers
- Readout by PMT at each end of crystal
- $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ material
- Energy resolution:
  - ~1% for electrons (shower contained)
  - ~40% for ions (shower not-contained)

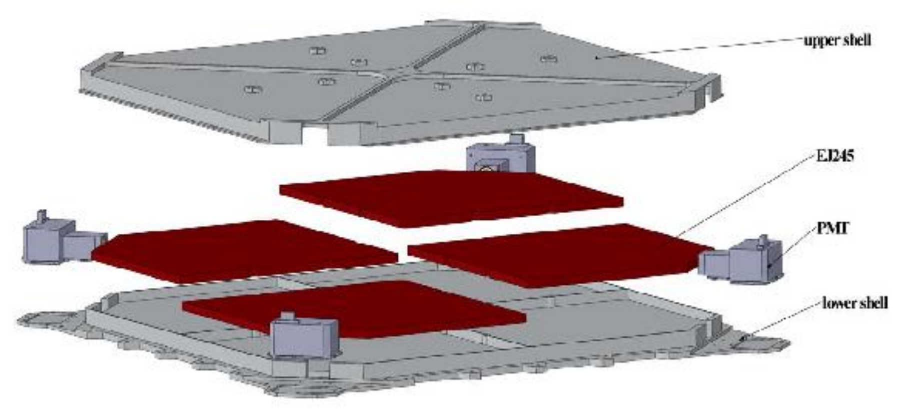


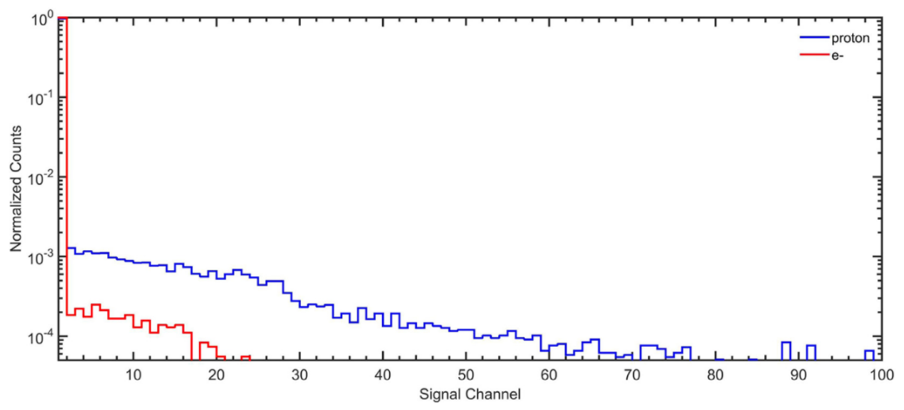
Detailed detector lay-out



3D view of DAMPE (Geant4)

4. Neutron detector

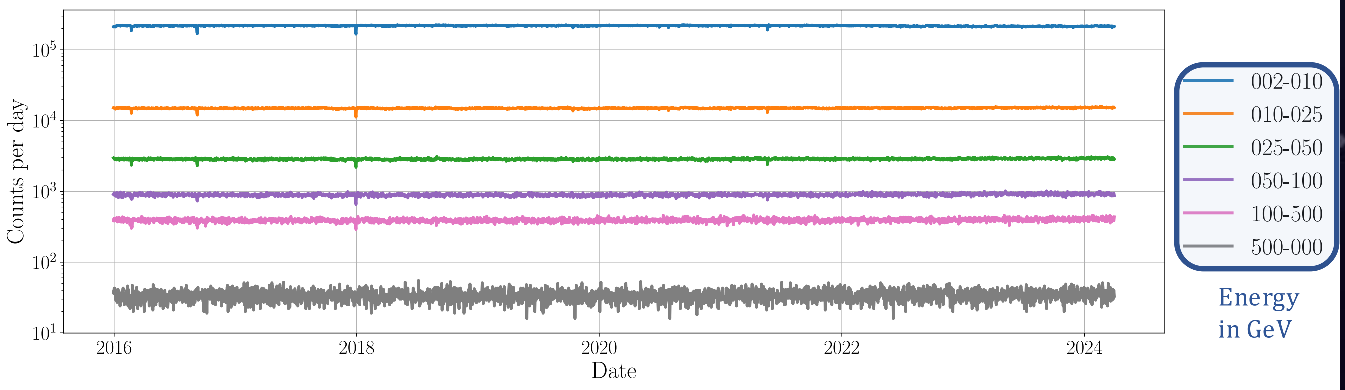


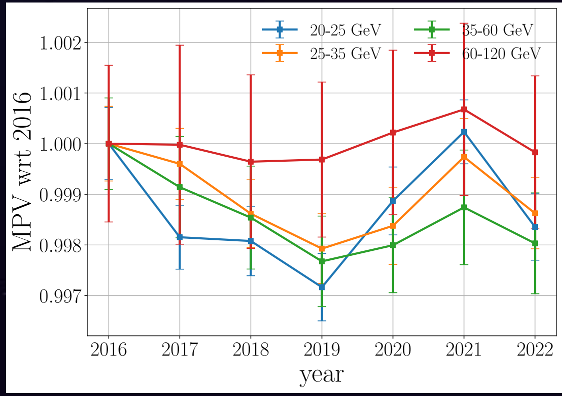


- 4 boron-doped plastic scintillators
- $B_{10} + n \rightarrow Li_7 + \alpha + \gamma$
- Hadronic showers produce ~10 times more neutrons than EM showers
- Provides additional discrimination power in electron analysis to reject dominant proton background

Detector calibration

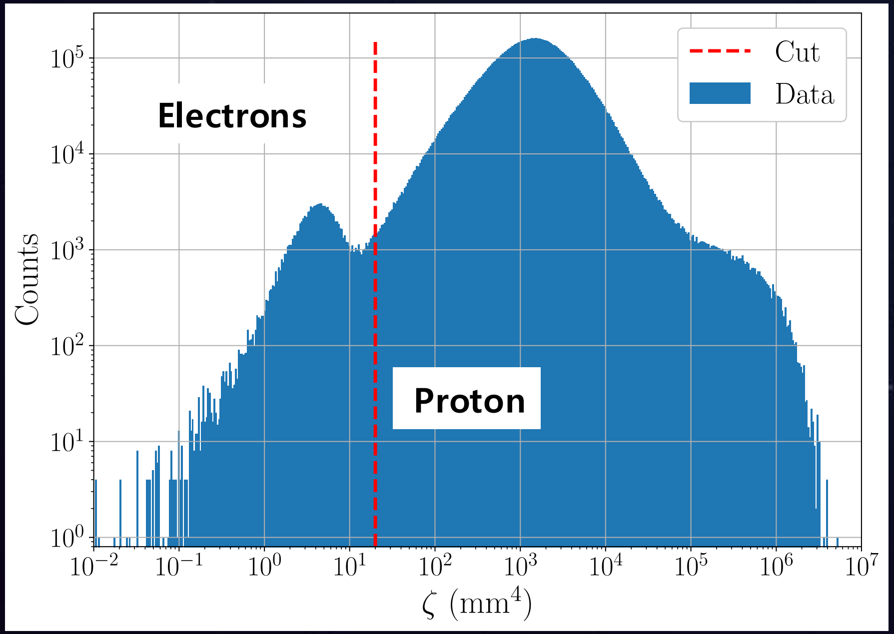
- DAMPE has been stably taking data for more than 8 years
- PMT gain, trigger thresholds, etc. are continually calibrated to ensure time-independent detector response
- Figure below shows per day rate of high-energy contained events





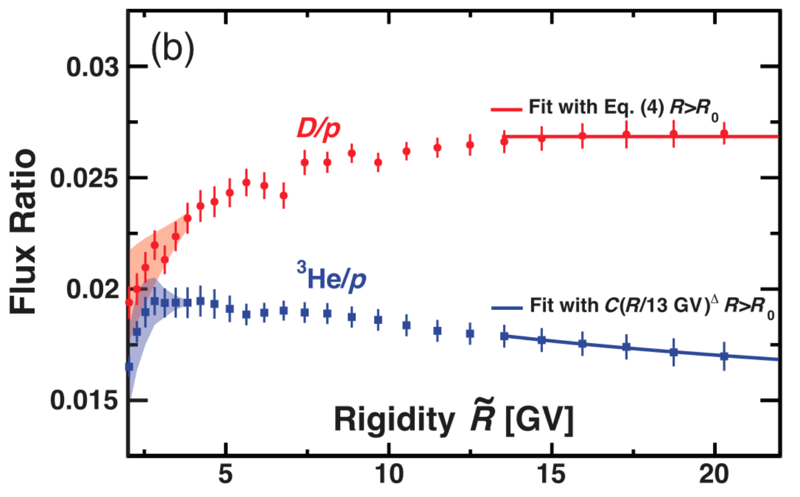
Lepton rejection

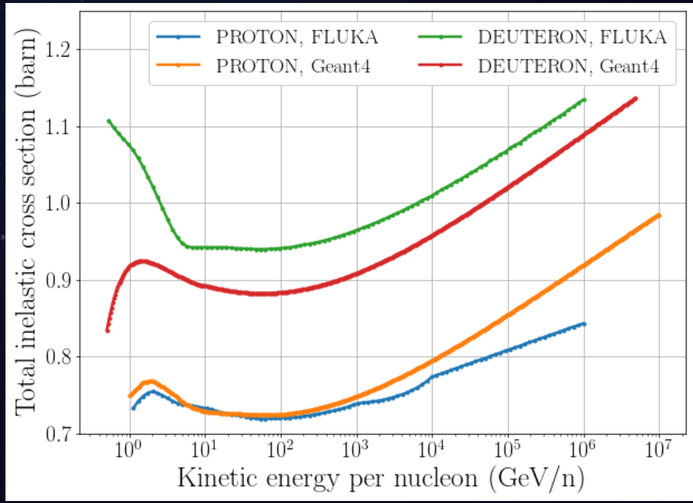
- Rejection of electrons (and positrons)
- XTRL variable has been developed
  (see doi: 10.1038/nature24475)



Deuteron contribution

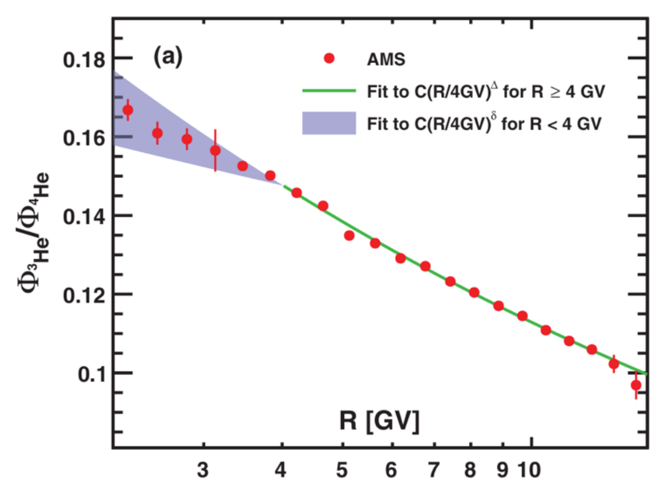
- DAMPE can measure charge but not mass
- No way to distinguish proton from deuteron
- Ratio $\Phi(^2\mathrm{H})/\Phi(^1\mathrm{H})$ has been measured by AMS doi: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.261001
- Accounts for few percent of flux $\Rightarrow \lesssim 0.9\%$ effect on measurement

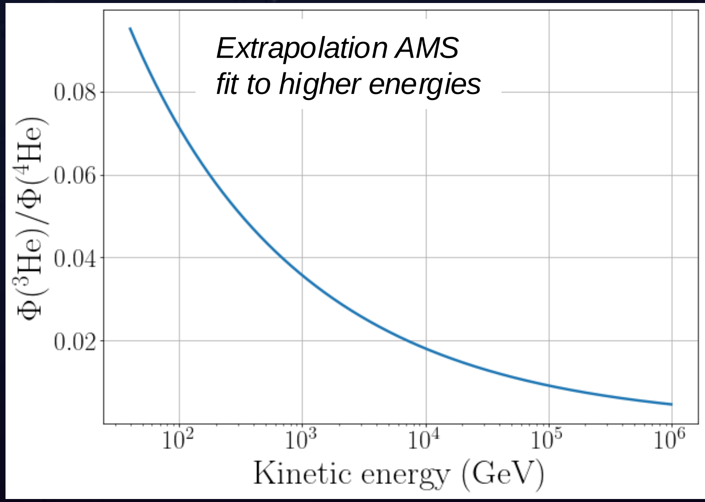


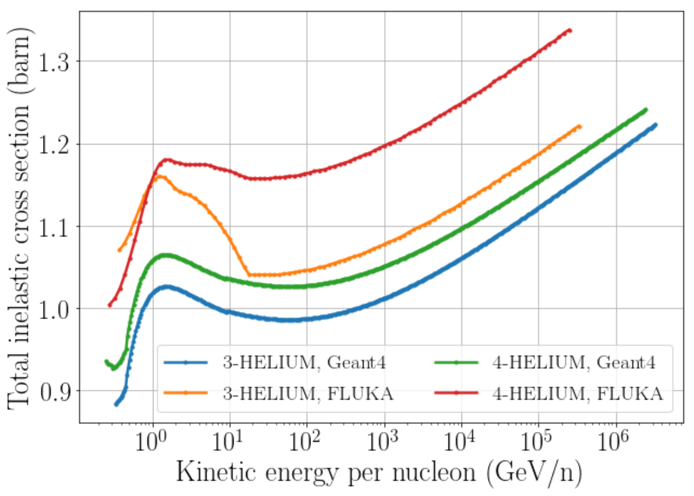


Helium-3 contribution

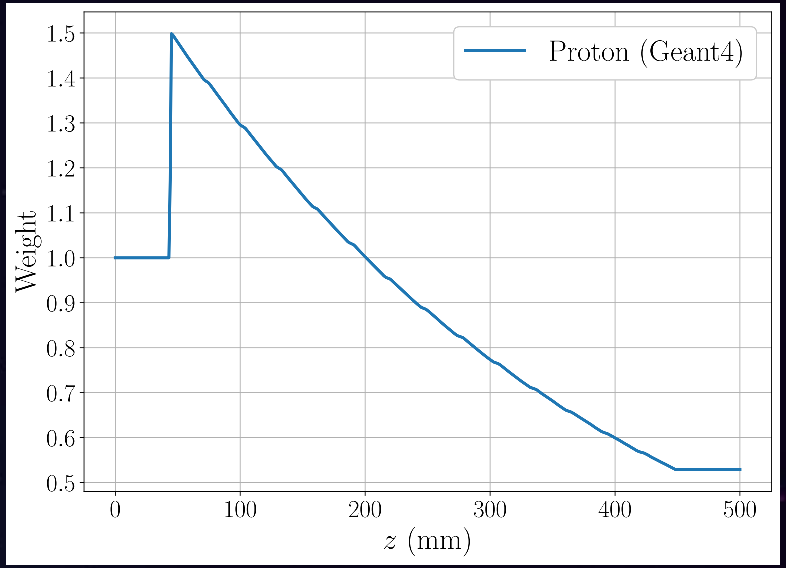
- DAMPE can measure charge but not mass
- No way to distinguish helium-3 from helium-4
- Ratio $\Phi(^3\mathrm{He})/\Phi(^4\mathrm{He})$ has been measured by AMS 10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.181102
- Accounts for few percent of flux $\Rightarrow \lesssim 1.2\%$ effect on measurement







Reweighting procedure



- Consider a fixed:
  - Particle type
  - Primary energy
  - Incident angle

- Use existing MC to parametrise the probability that such a particle interacts as a function of the depth (z) in the detector
- Rescale the CDF according to:

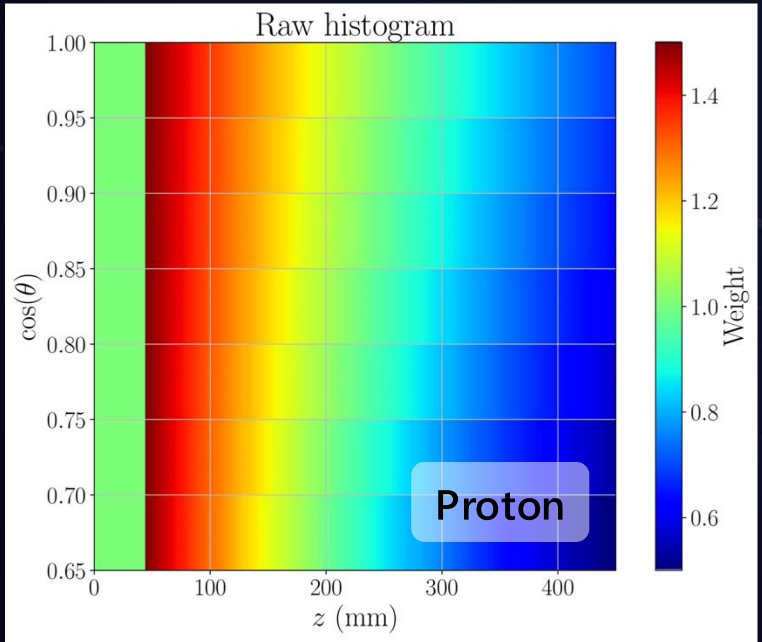
$$\mathrm{CDF_{new}(z)} \rightarrow 1 - (1 - \mathrm{CDF}(z))^{1+\alpha}$$

Here, α is the change in cross section, e.g. $\alpha = 0.5$ for a 50% increase as shown in the figure

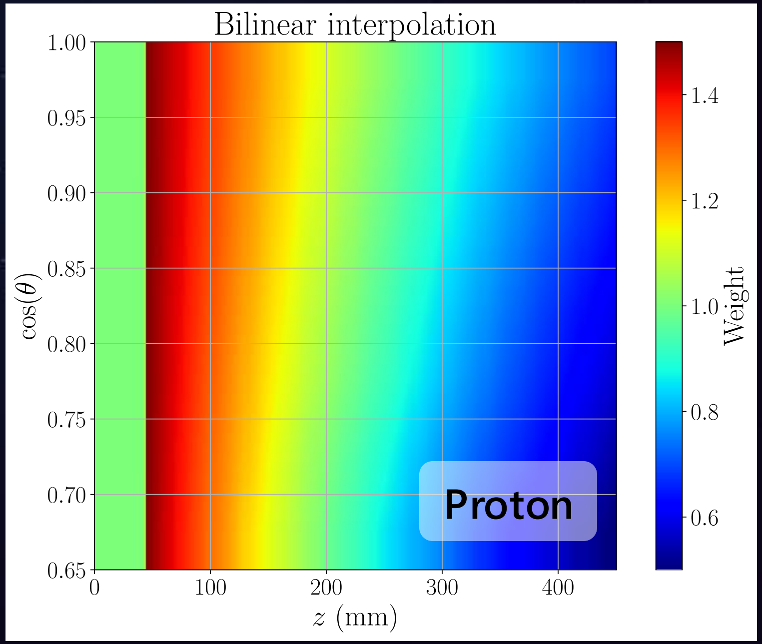
- Ratio of PDFs tells us the weighting factor as function of z

Reweighting procedure

- Next step, determine weights over full parameter space (bin MC in primary energy ; incident angle ; z_{stop})
- To reweight a given event, do 3d interpolation (θ, E_p, z_{stop})

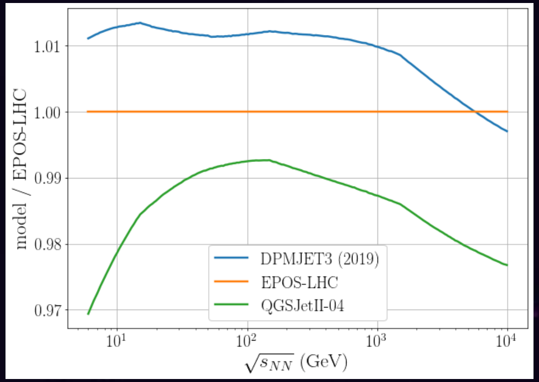


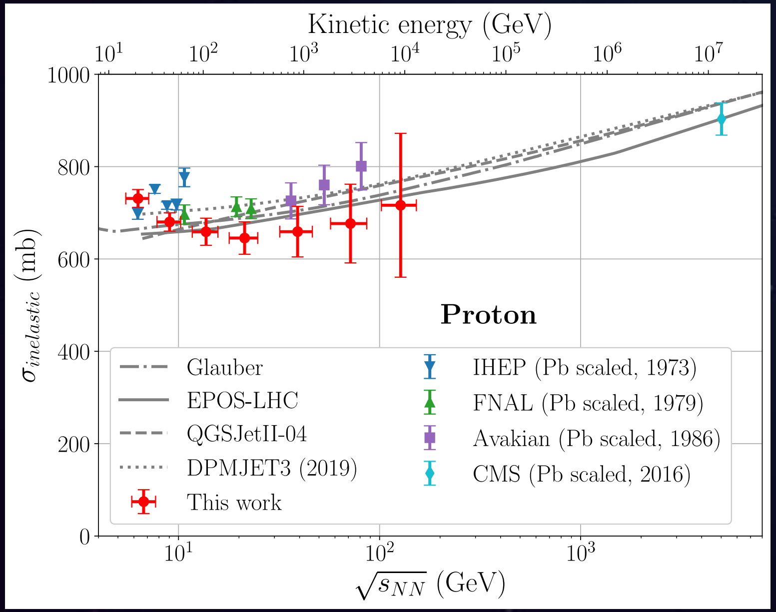
These 2d histograms are made over a range of energy bins



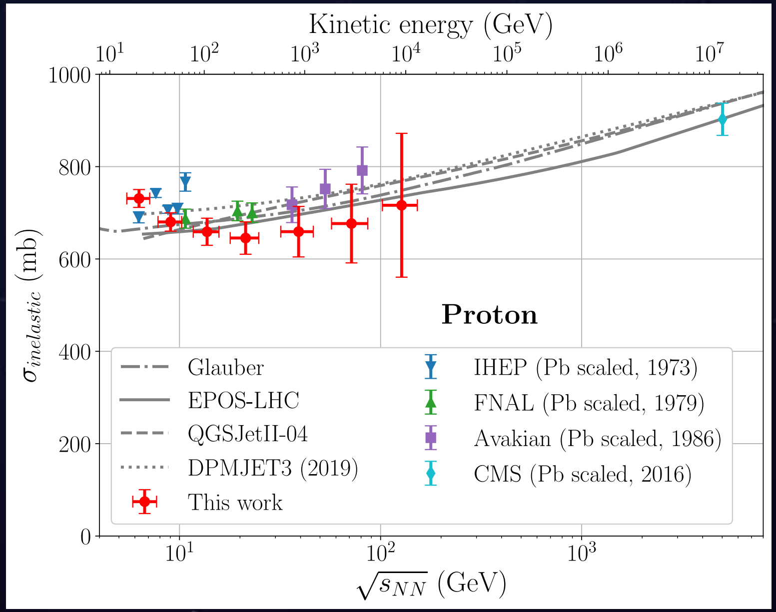
Comparison between target materials

Our measurement is for a $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ target
Measurements not for BGO are scaled: $\sigma_{target}^{model}/\sigma_{BGO}^{model}$
Three models considered: EPOS-LHC, QGSJetII-04, DPMJET3
→ 1-3% difference, no effect on interpretation result

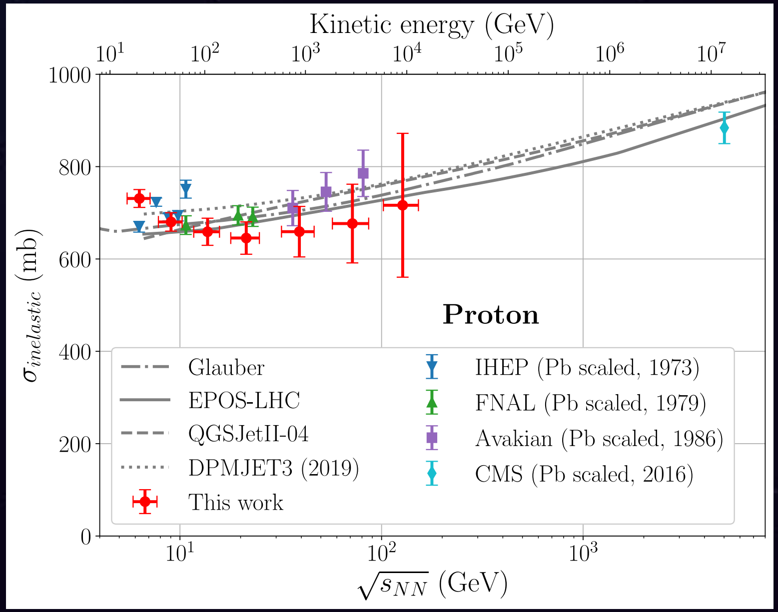




DPMJET3 based scaling



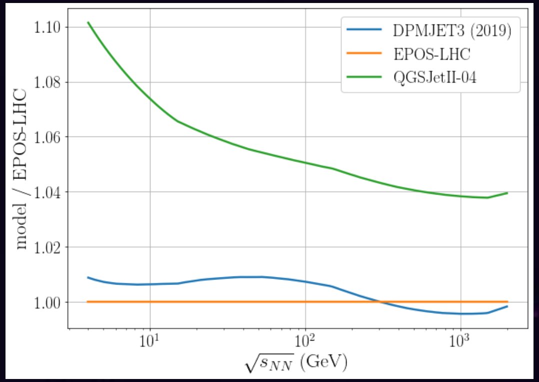
EPOS-LHC based scaling

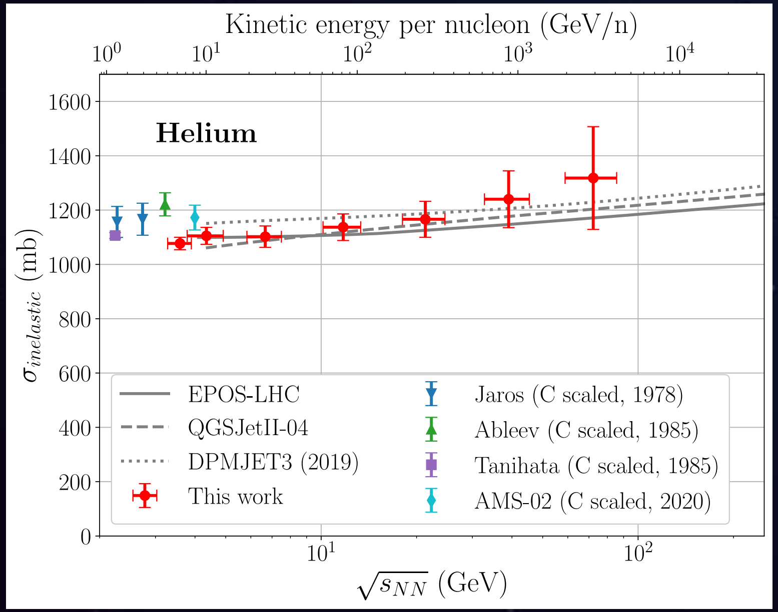


QGSJetII-04 based scaling

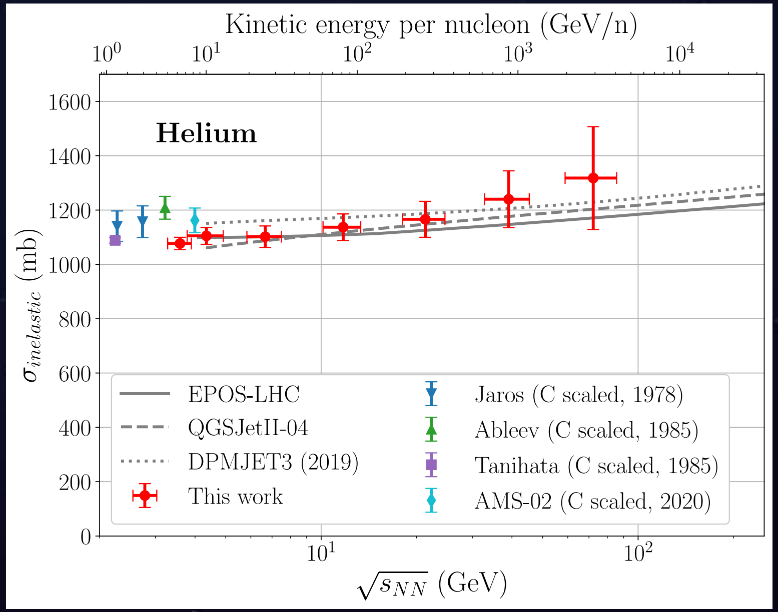
Comparison between target materials

Our measurement is for a $Bi_4Ge_3O_{12}$ target
Measurements not for BGO are scaled: $\sigma^{model}_{target}/\sigma^{model}_{BGO}$
Three models considered: EPOS-LHC, QGSJetII-04, DPMJET3
→ DPMJET3 & EPOS-LHC very close, QGSJetII-04 higher

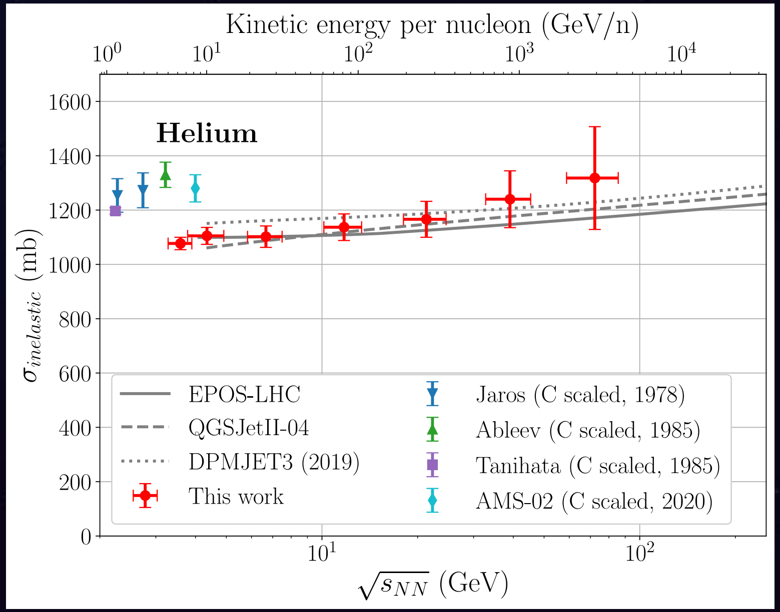




DPMJET3 based scaling



EPOS-LHC based scaling

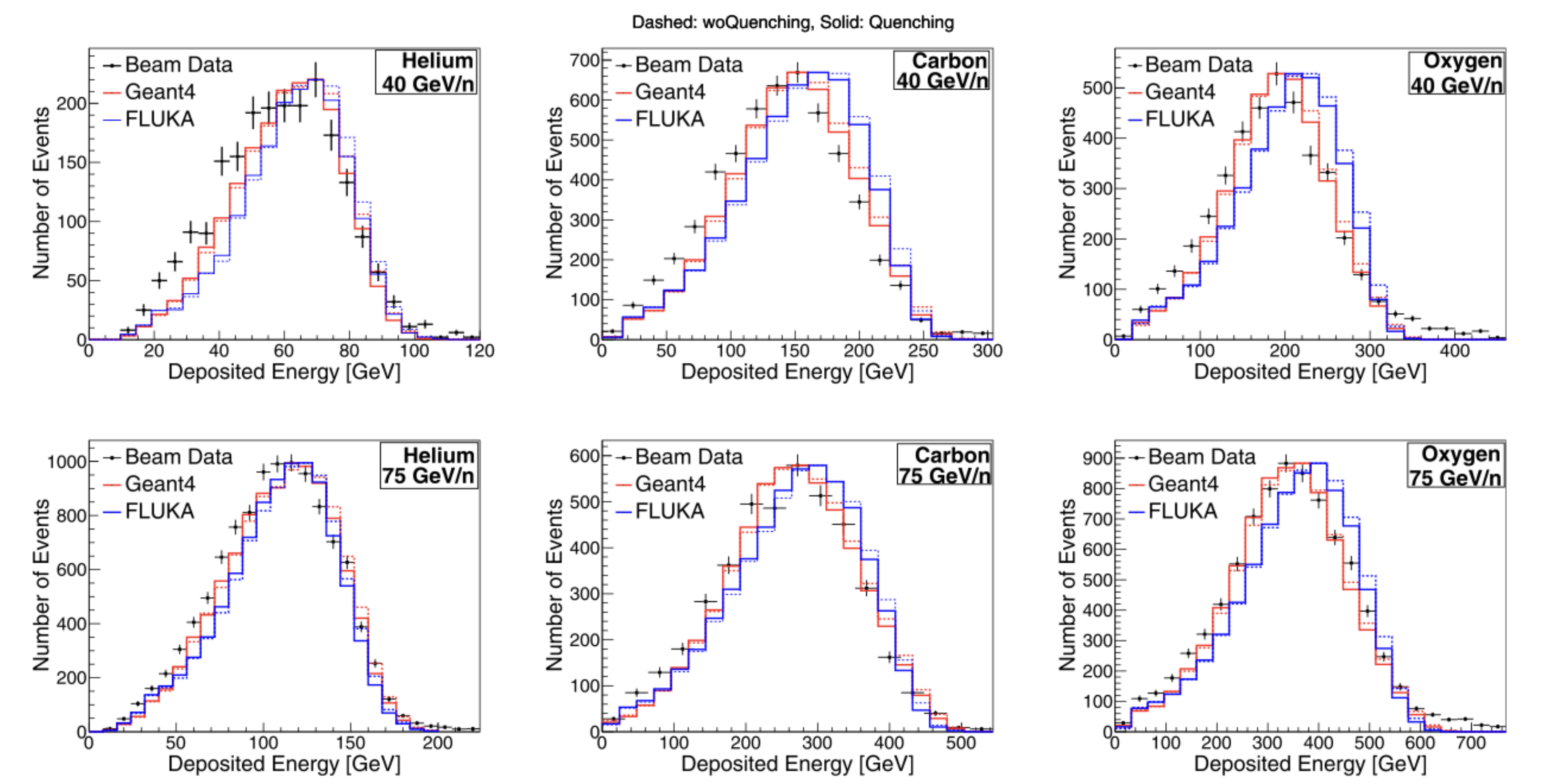


QGSJetII-04 based scaling

Simulation models

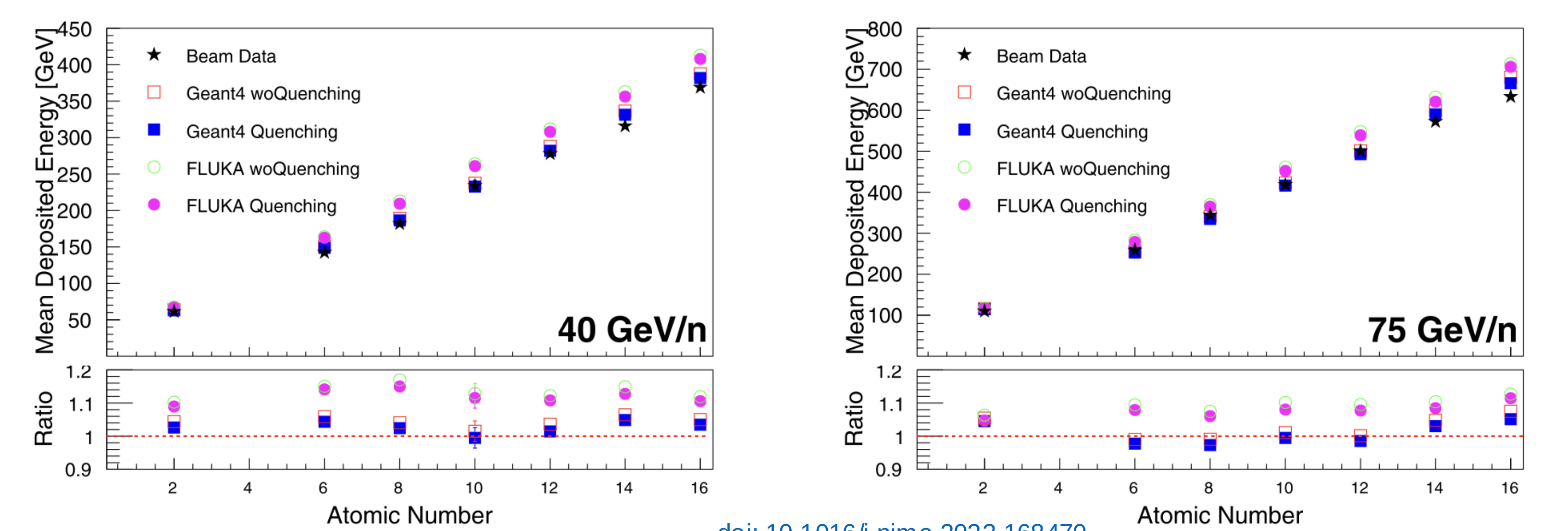
- Geant4 version 4.10.5
- FLUKA version 2011.2X.7
- Downgoing particle sampled in 'half-sphere' around detector
- Simulated energy spectrum per decade: $\frac{dN}{dE} \propto E^{-1}$
- Weighted to an $\Phi \propto E^{-2.65}$ spectrum

Geant4-FLUKA to data comparisons



doi: 10.1016/j.nima.2023.168470

Geant4-FLUKA to data comparisons



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