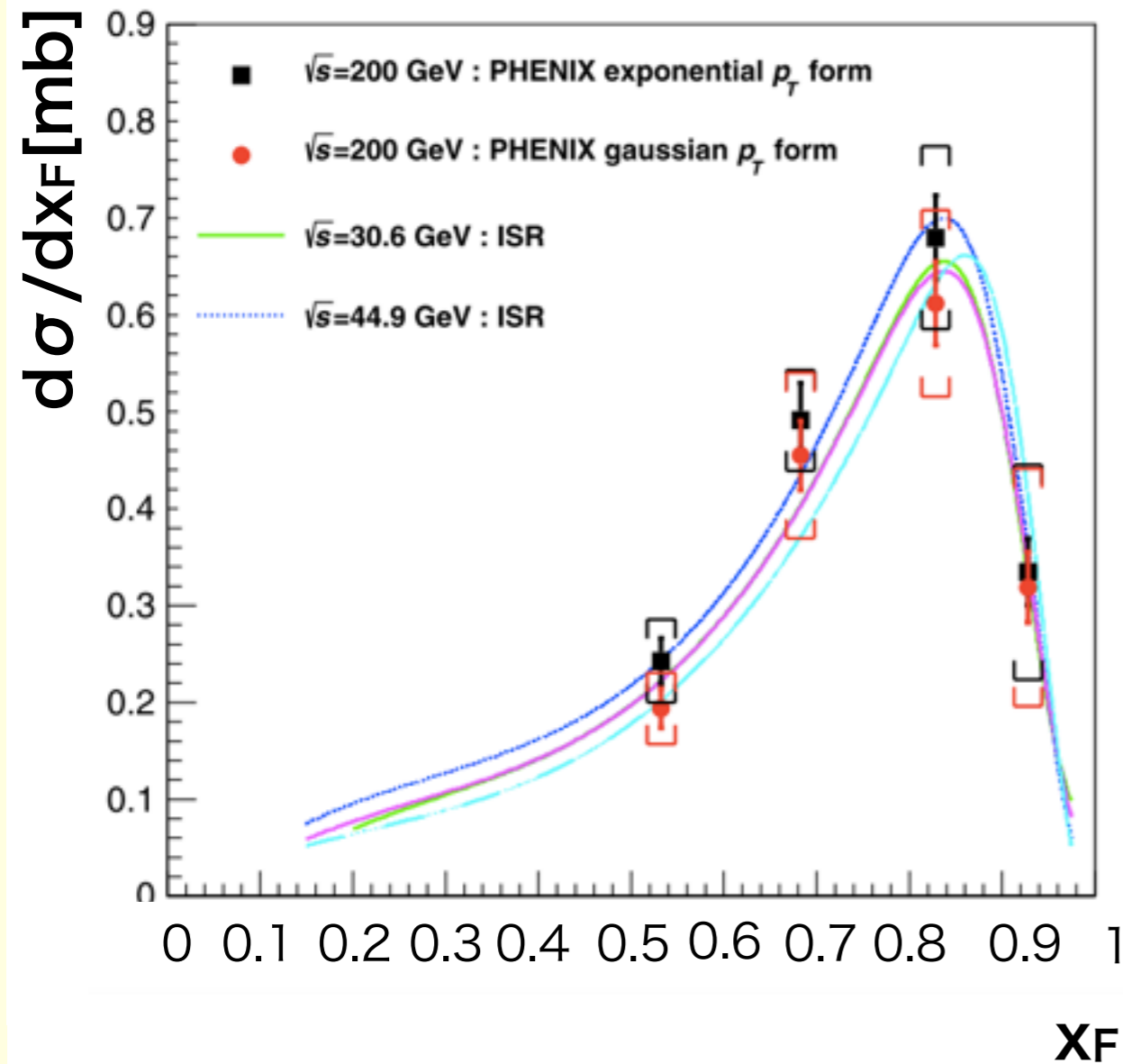


# Neutron analyses in LHCf Arm 1

Mana Ueno

RHICf Japan meeting, Nagoya, 5-Apr-2017

# Energy dependence of neutron spectrum

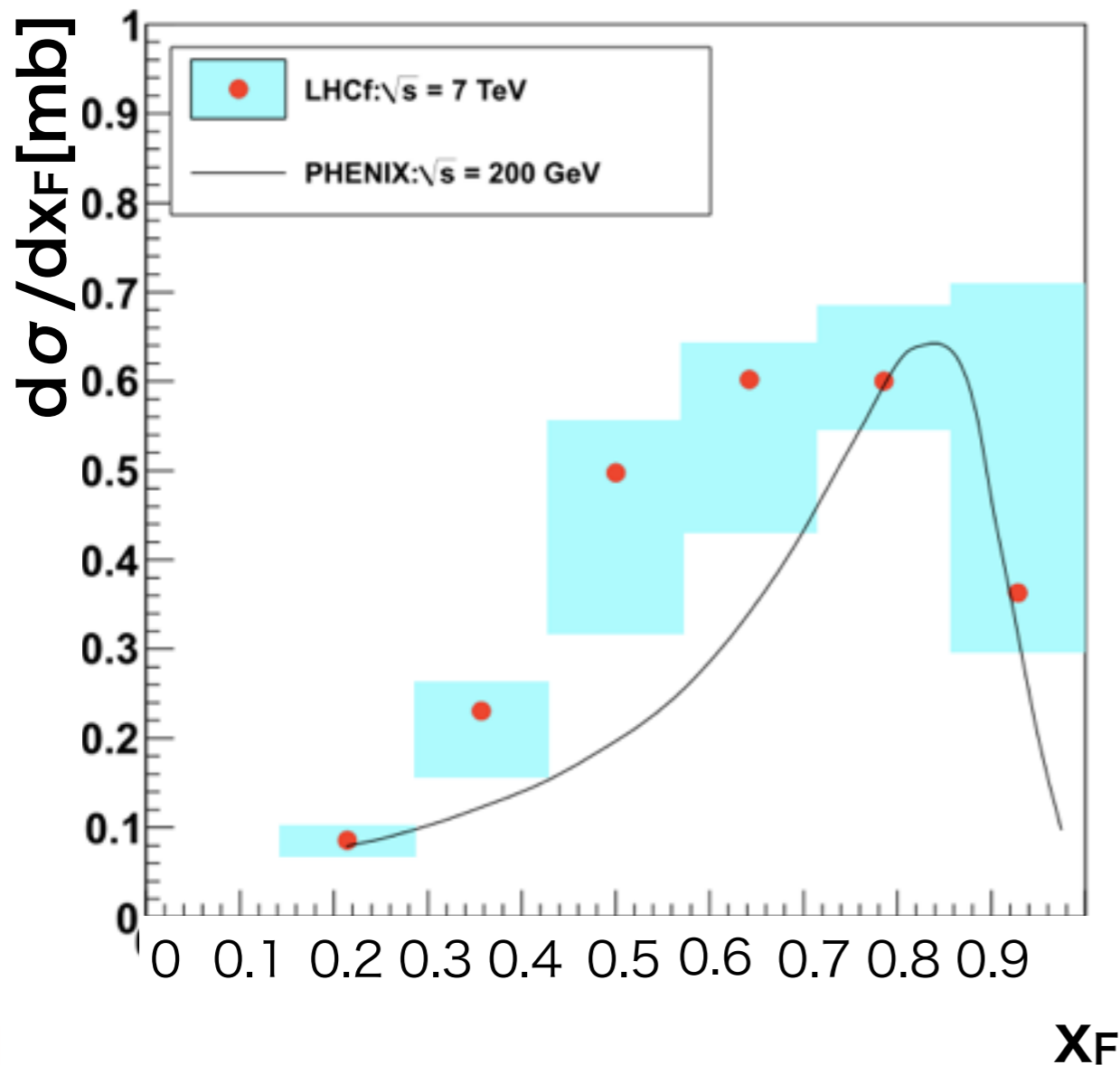


- The PHENIX experiment and ISR showed that the neutron energy spectrum with proton-proton collisions scaled by beam energy in lower energy.
  - Neutron spectrum have no energy dependence with  $\sqrt{s} < 200$  GeV collisions.

$$X_F = \frac{\text{particle energy}}{\text{beam energy}}$$

A. Adare. et al. (2013)

# Energy dependence of neutron spectrum



K. Kawade (2014)

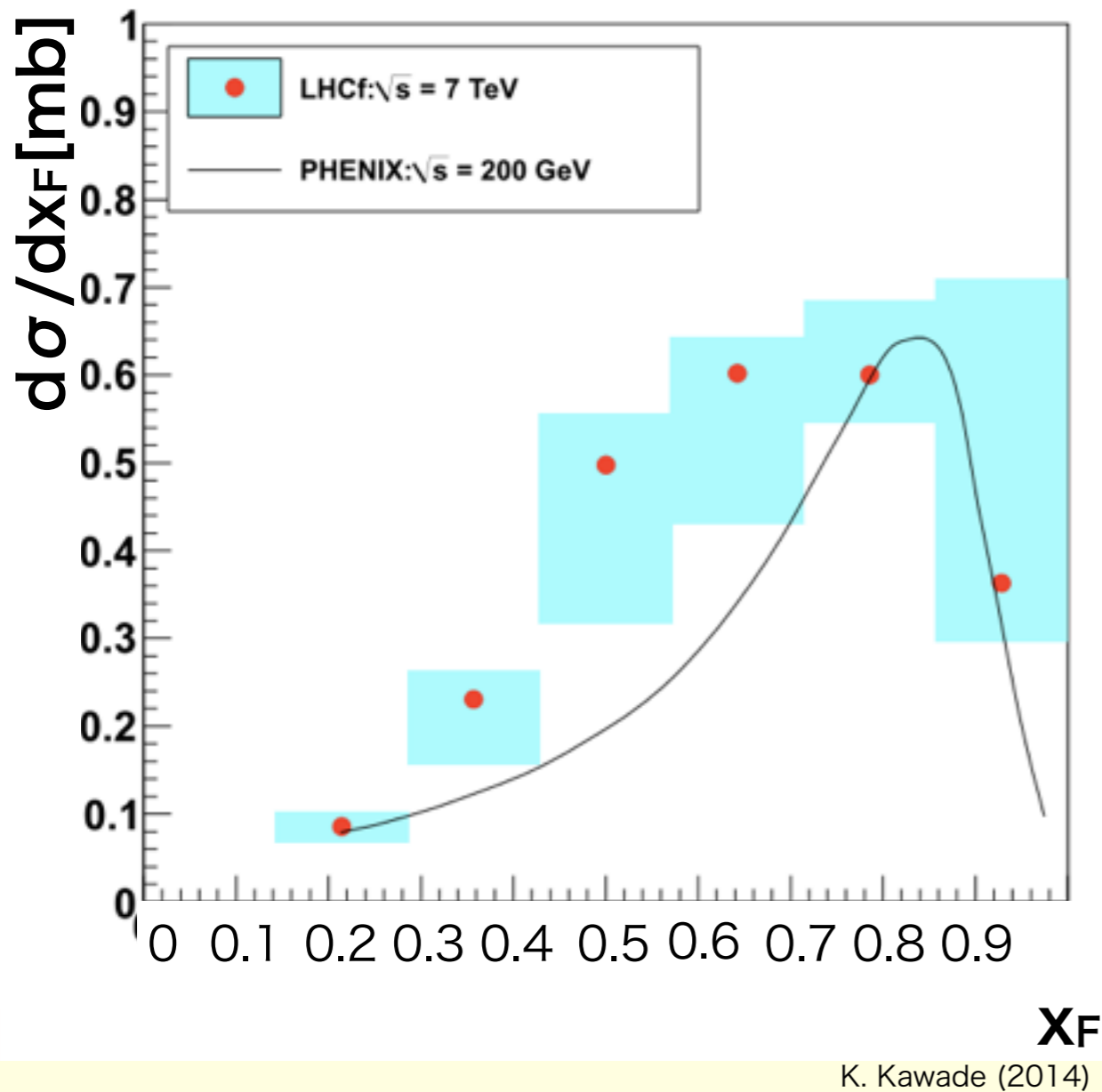
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- BUT the LHCf spectra with  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV proton-proton collision was not scaled. → Is there collision energy dependence in neutron spectra??

# Energy dependence of neutron spectrum



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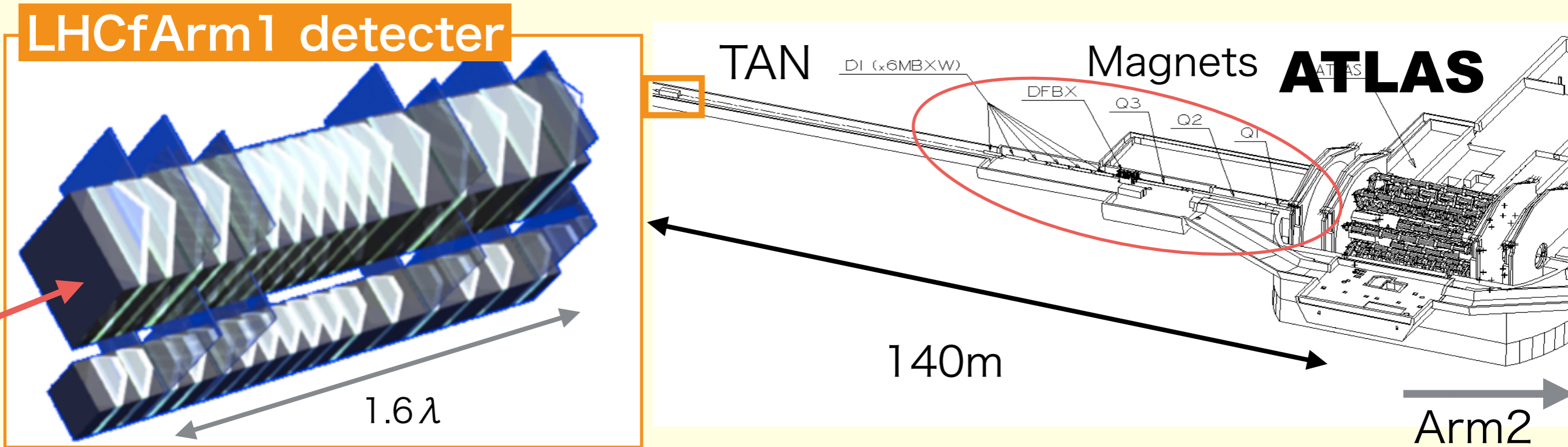


- BUT the LHCf spectra with  $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV proton-proton collision was not scaled.  
→ Is there collision energy dependence in neutron spectra??

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**LHCf can check the neutron spectra with highest collision energy.**

# The LHCf Arm1 detector



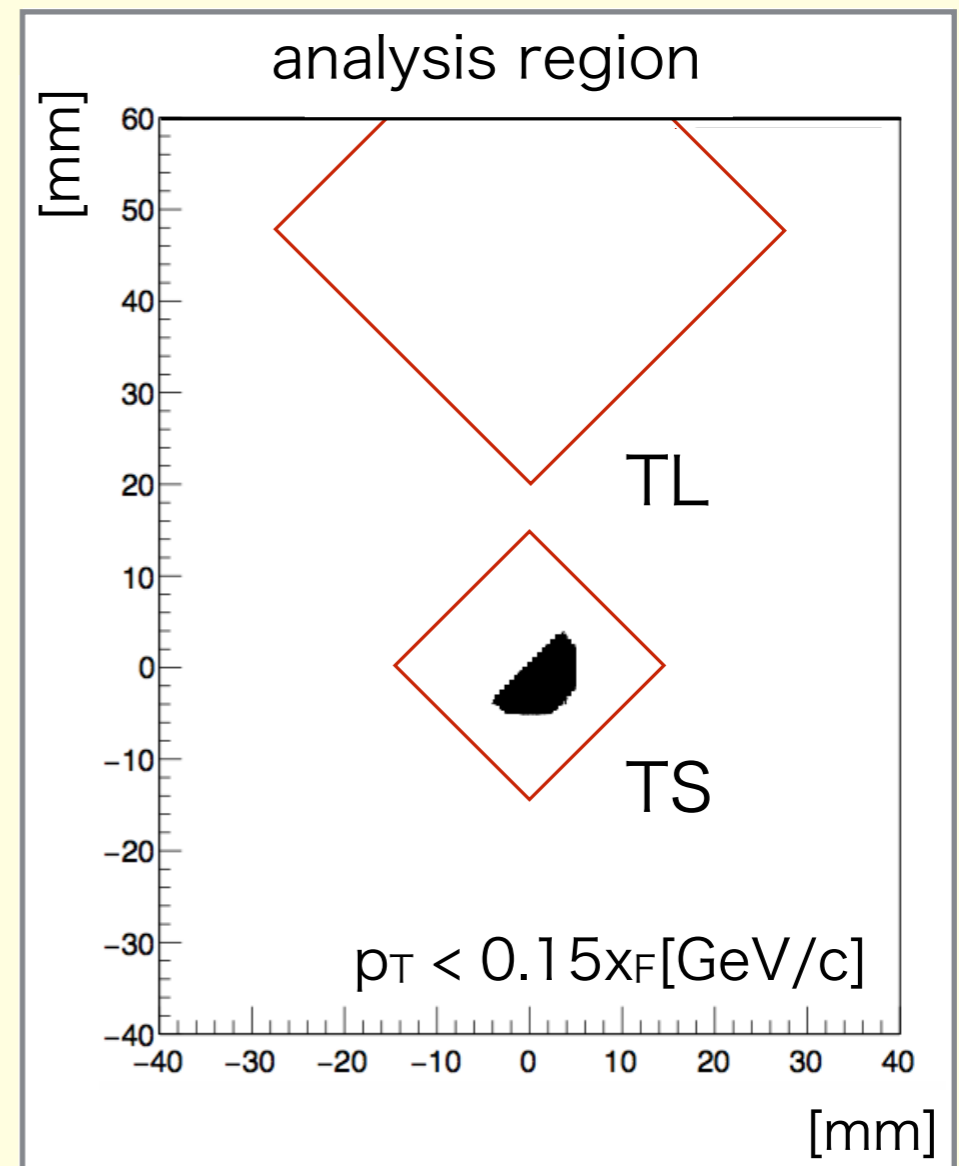
- Consisted by 2 calorimeters, 20mm×20mm & 40mm×40mm
- Each calorimeters has tungsten and 16 scintillators
- Energy resolution for hadronic showers ~ 41%
- Position resolution for hadronic showers ~ 1.0mm  
(these numbers are consistent with Arm2 detector)

# Neutron spectra analysis

- Data : 12-Jun-2015 — 13-Jun-2015
- The number of events :  $2.1 \times 10^6$

## Event selection criteria

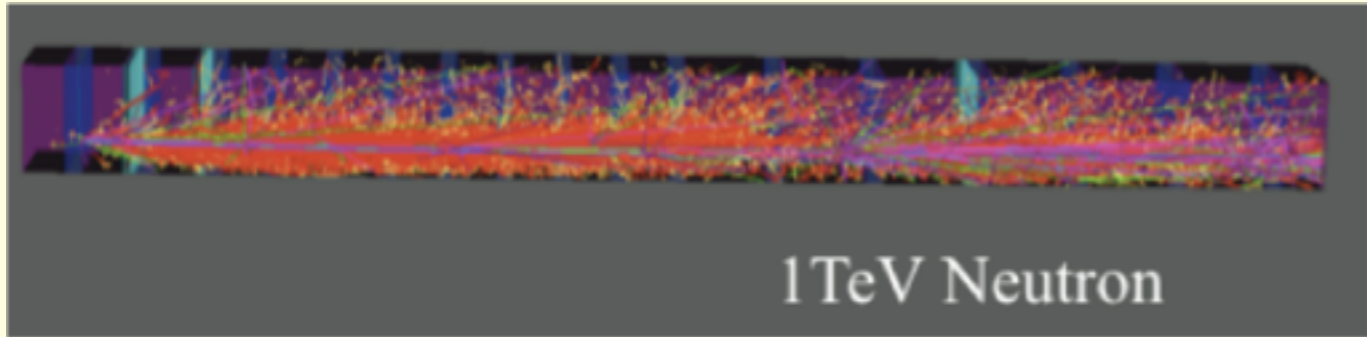
- Remove  $E < 250$  GeV
- $p_T$  selection:
  - (Compare with Arm2)  
 $p_T < 0.15x_F[\text{GeV}/c]$
  - (Compare with  $\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$ )  
 $p_T < 0.11x_F[\text{GeV}/c]$
- Particle identification



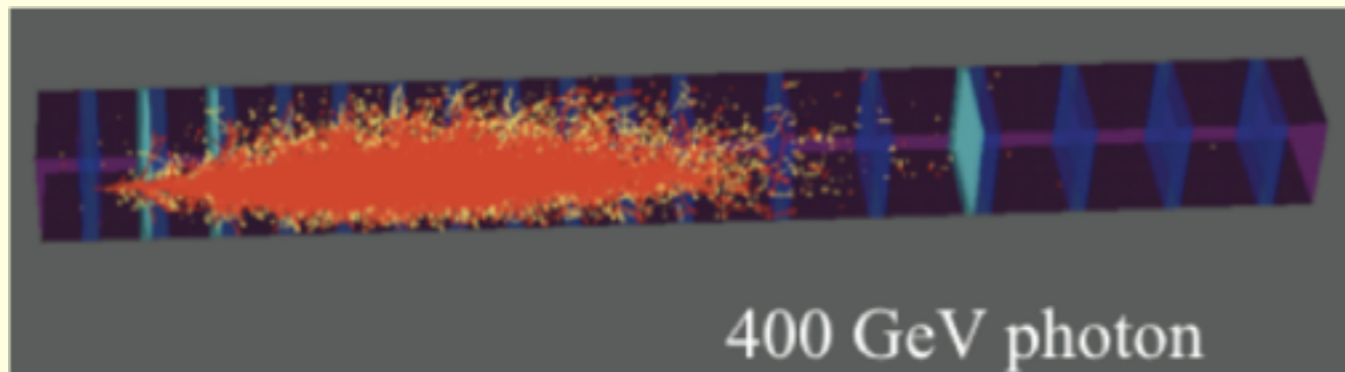
# Particle identification

The difference of detector response

Hadronic shower: deep layers



EM shower: forward layers



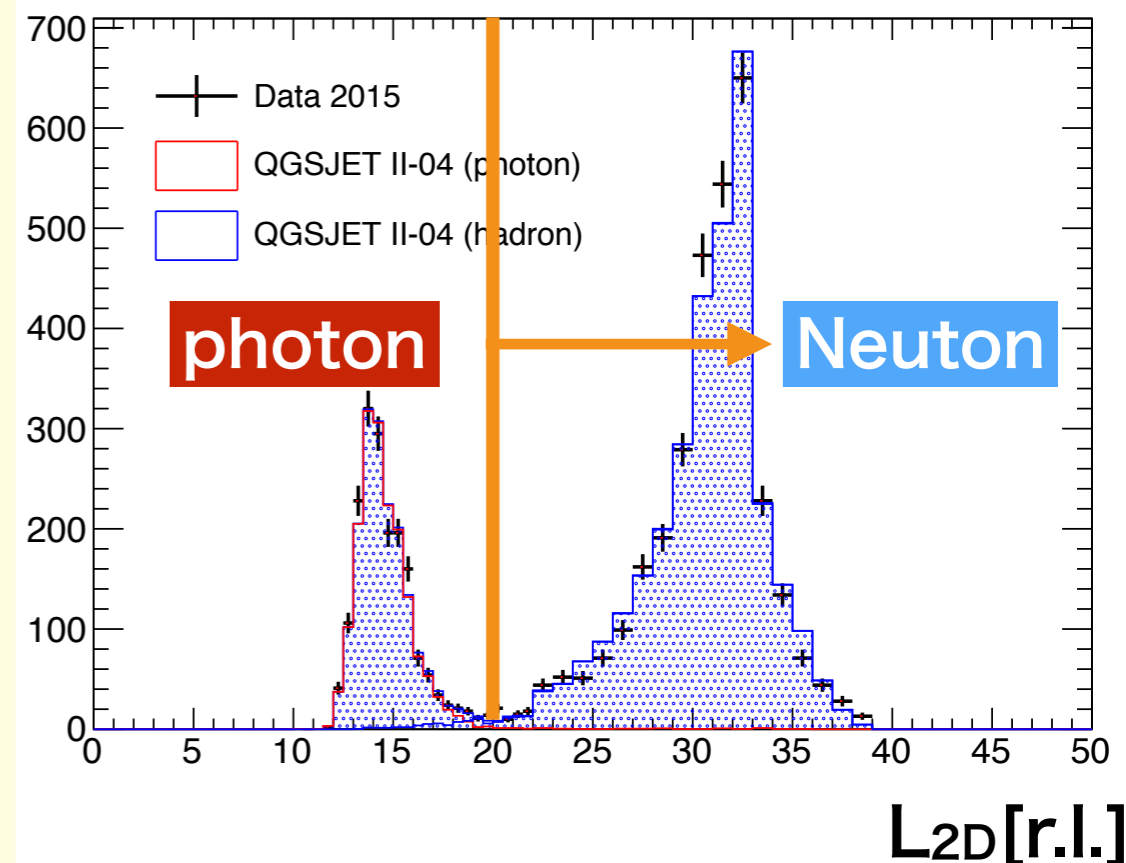
- PID was performed using the difference of detector response.

$L_{2D}$  is a parameter:

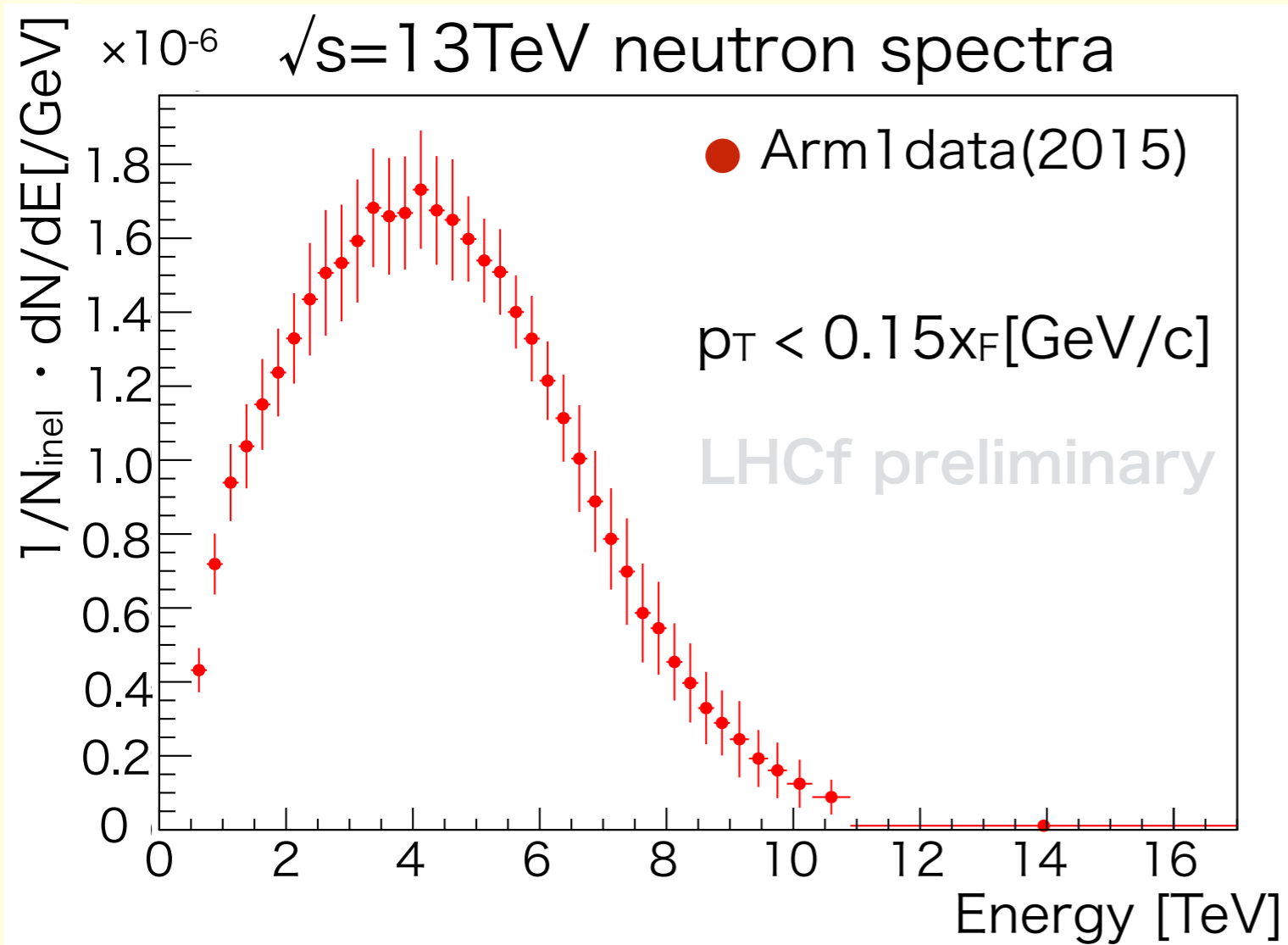
$$L_{2D} = L_{90\%} - 0.25 \times L_{20\%}$$

$L_{X\%}$ : the calorimeter depths containing 20 % and 90 % of the total deposited energy in the detector

## $L_{2D}$ distribution



# Folded neutron spectra in Arm1



- Compare with Arm2  
( $p_T < 0.15x_F [\text{GeV}/c]$ )

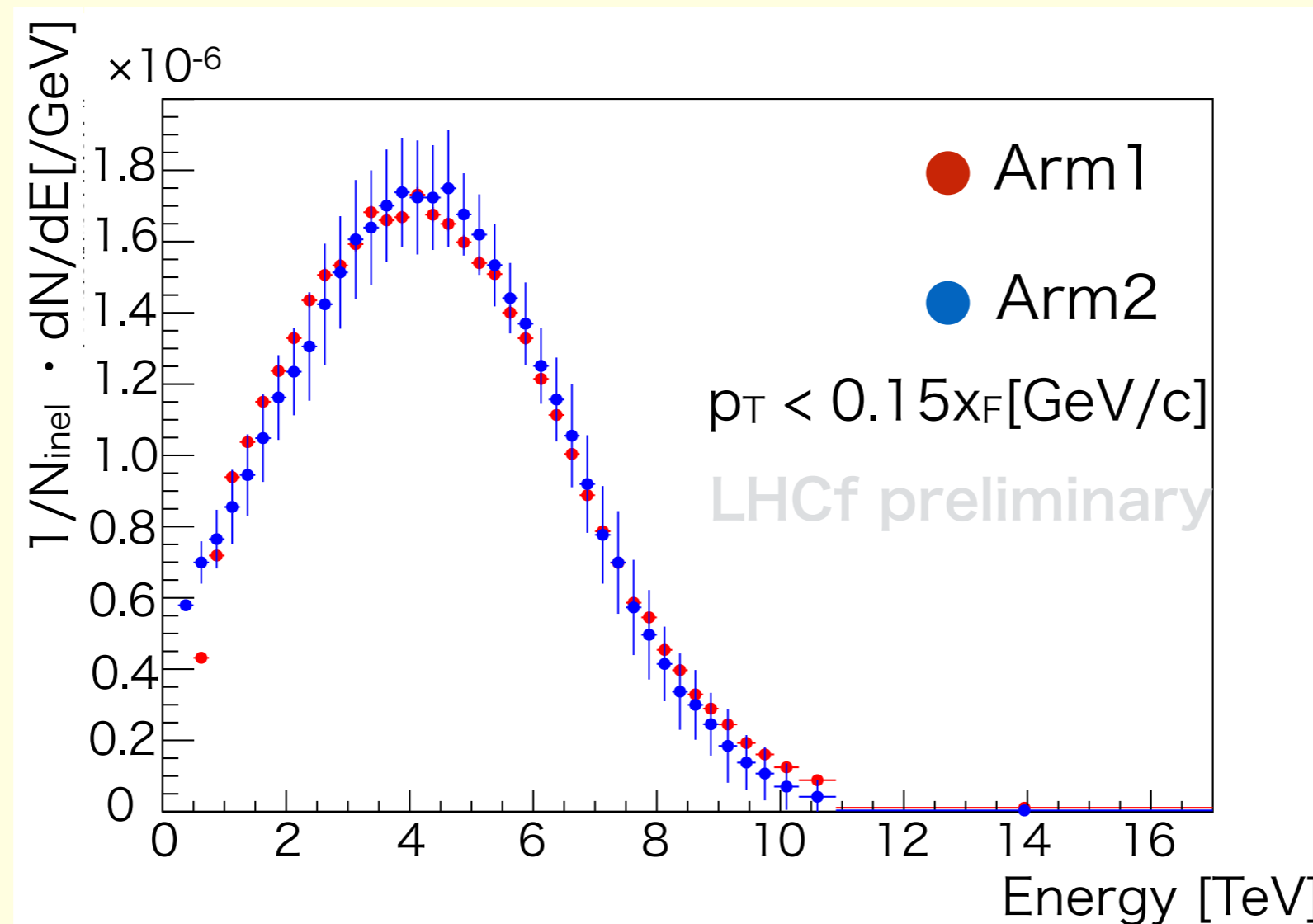
- Compare with  
 $\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$  (Arm1)  
( $p_T < 0.11x_F [\text{GeV}/c]$ )

\*error: Arm2 systematic + statistic



# Comparison with the Arm2 spectra

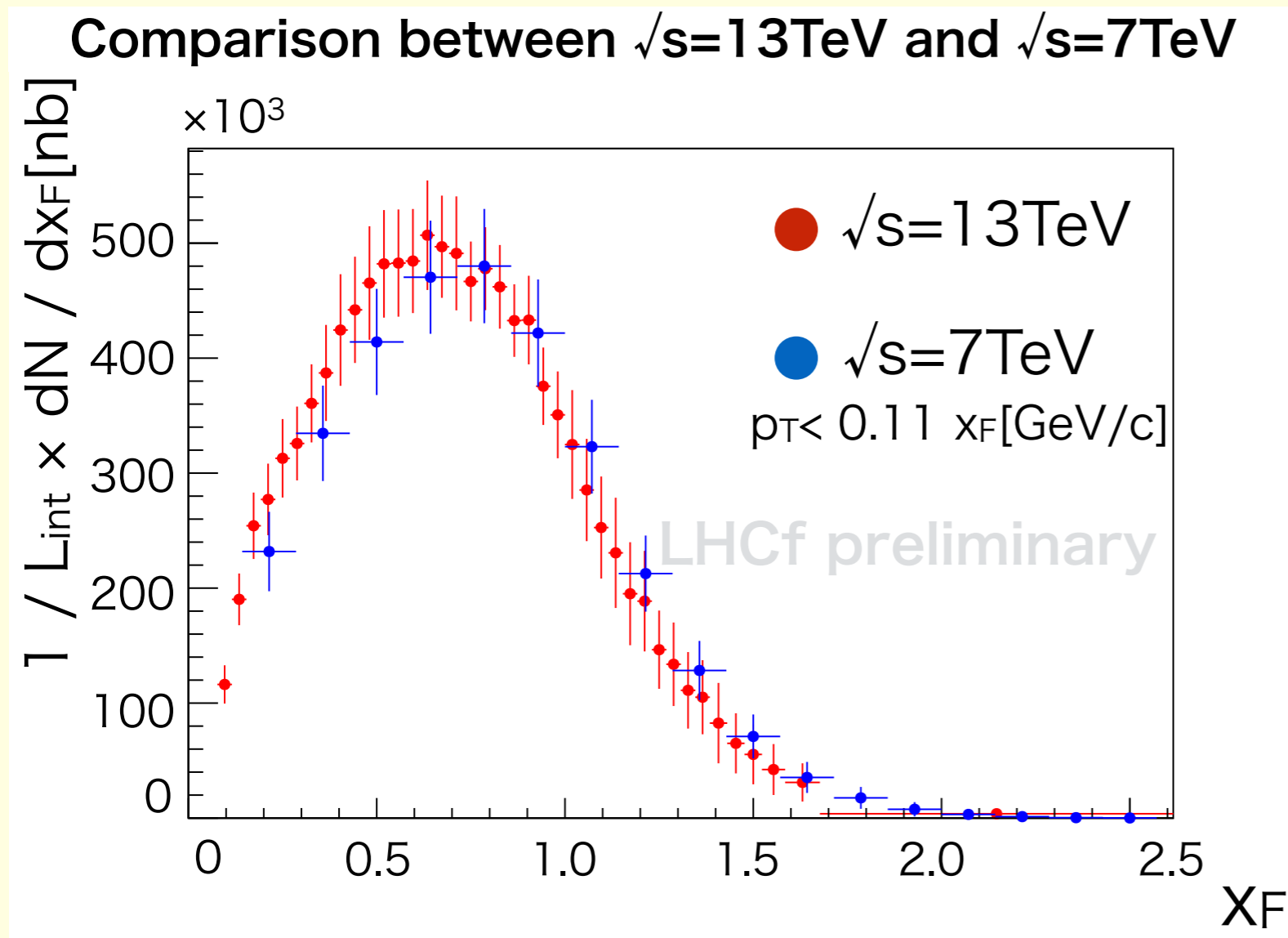
Obtained folded spectra was compared with Arm2 folded spectra.



- Arm1 spectra was consistent with Arm2 spectra in systematic error.

# Comparison with $\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$ neutron spectra

Obtained  $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$  spectra was compared with  $\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$  spectra.



- $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$  spectra looks like shift to lower  $x_F$ .
- $\sqrt{s}=13\text{TeV}$  spectra is consistent with  $\sqrt{s}=7\text{TeV}$  spectra in systematic error.

$$X_F = \frac{\text{particle energy}}{\text{beam energy}}$$

# Summary

- Neutron energy spectra with  $\sqrt{s} < 200$  GeV p-p collisions are scaled by beam energies.
- But LHCf  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV neutron spectra suggested the possibility of energy dependence with high energy p-p collisions.
- Analyzed LHCf  $\sqrt{s}=13$  TeV data and obtained folded neutron energy spectra.
  - This result supported the possibility of energy dependence in highest energy collisions.

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The Arm1 neutron analysis is ongoing.  
We will obtain the unfolded spectra and combine Arm1 result to Arm2 result.