

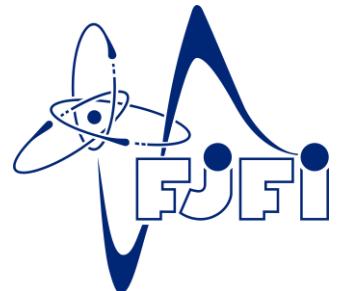
Extraction of photonuclear cross section

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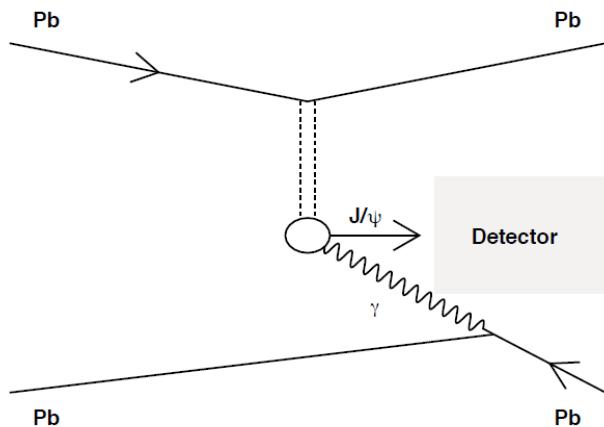
Miniworkshop difrakce a ultraperiferálních srážek
26.-27.9.2019, Děčín



Theory

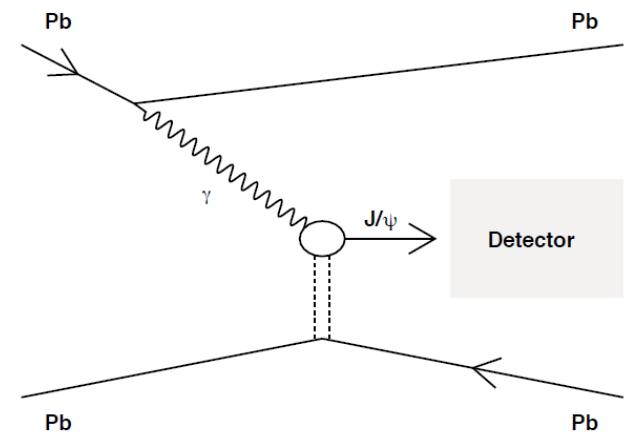
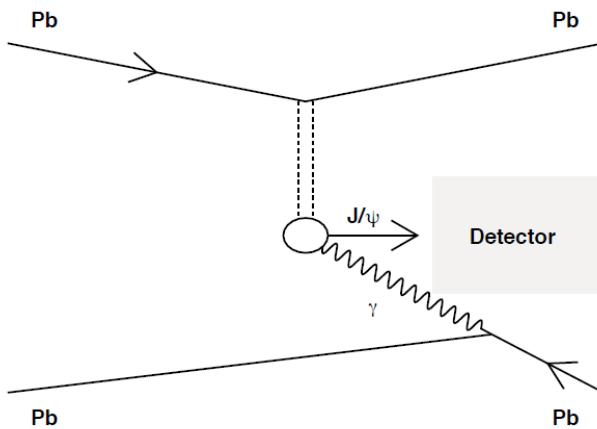
Photon flux Photon-target cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}(y)}{dy} = N_\gamma(y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y)$$



$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}(y)}{dy} = N_\gamma(y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y) + N_\gamma(-y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(-y)$$

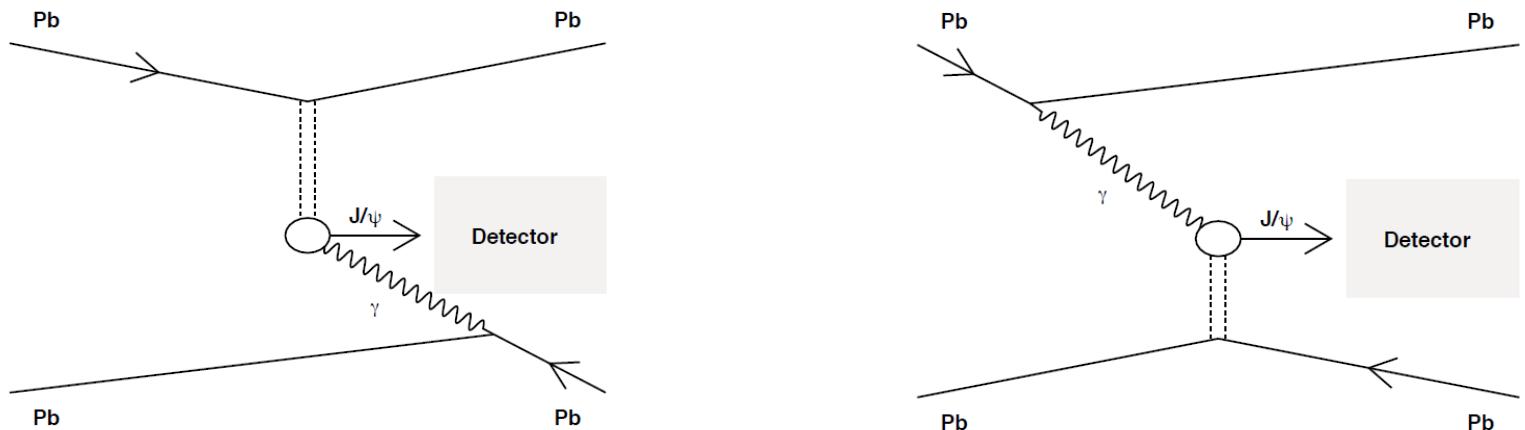
Photon flux Photon-target cross section



$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}(y)}{dy} = N_\gamma(y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y) + N_\gamma(-y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(-y)$$

Photon flux ← →
 Photon-target cross section
 ↓ ↑
 $N_\gamma(y)$ $\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y)$ $N_\gamma(-y)$ $\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(-y)$

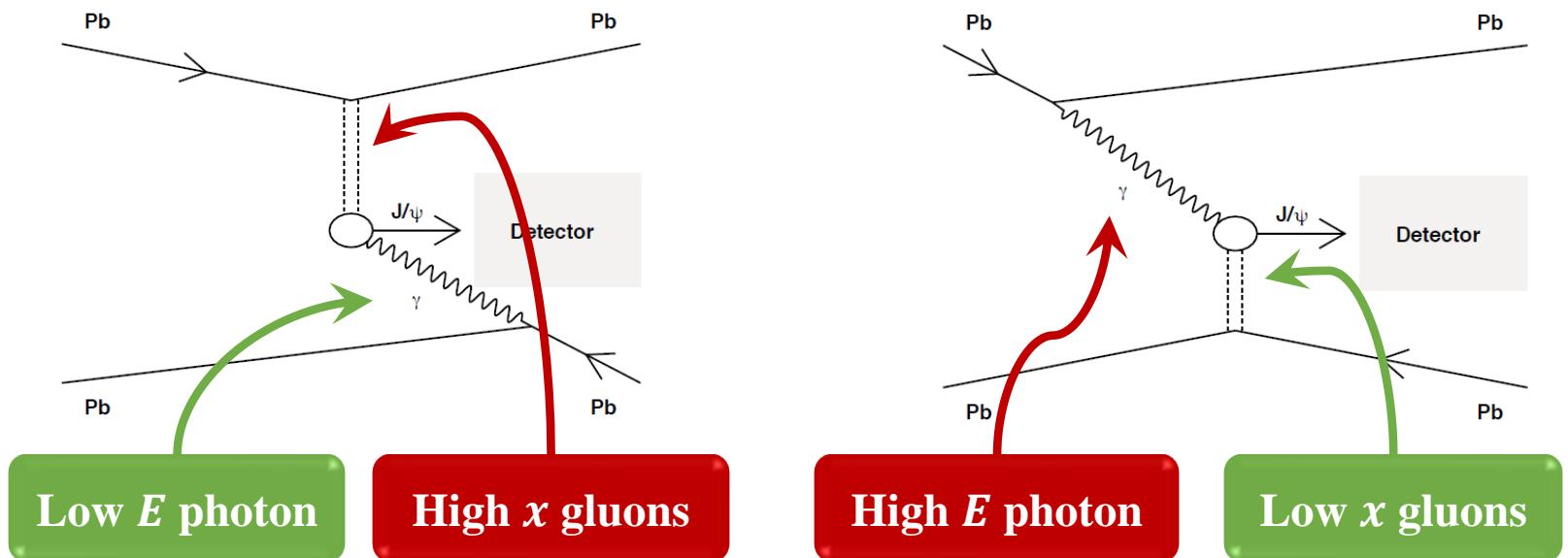
- At mid rapidity
 - Both contributions are same

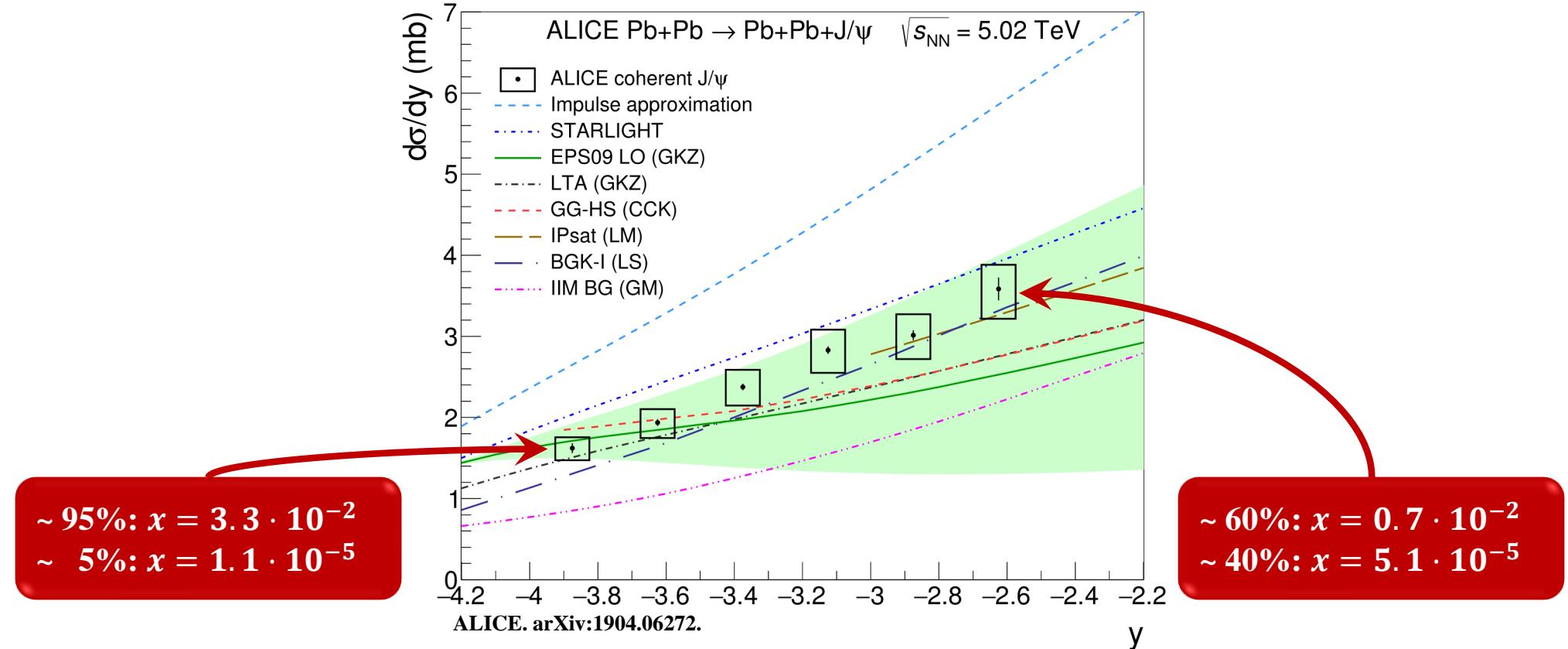


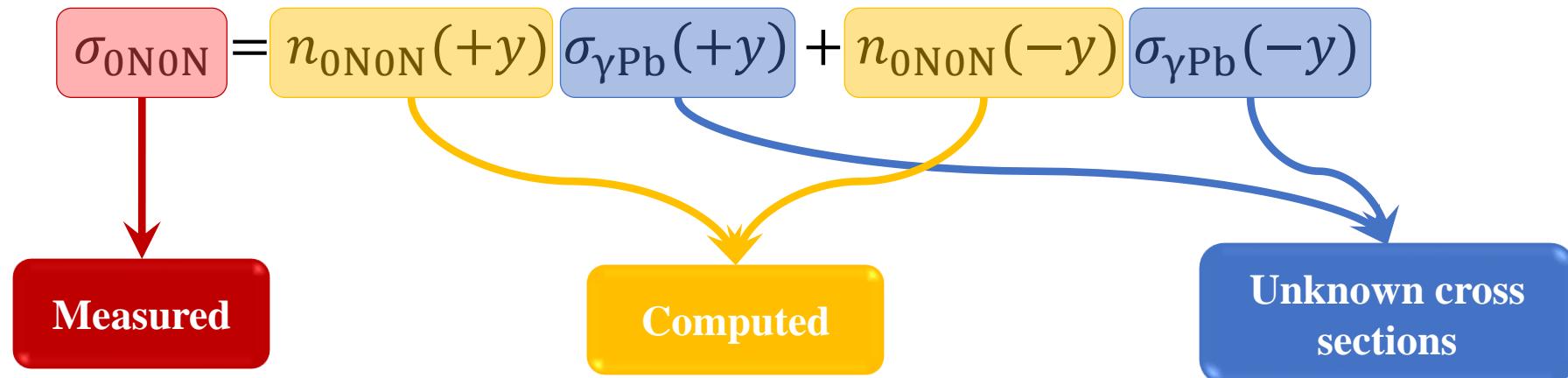
$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}(y)}{dy} = N_\gamma(y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y) + N_\gamma(-y) \sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(-y)$$

Photon flux ← →
 Photon-target cross section
 ↓ ↑
N_γ(y) σ_{γPb}(y) + N_γ(-y) σ_{γPb}(-y)

- At mid rapidity
 - Both contributions are same
- At forward rapidity
 - Contributions are different

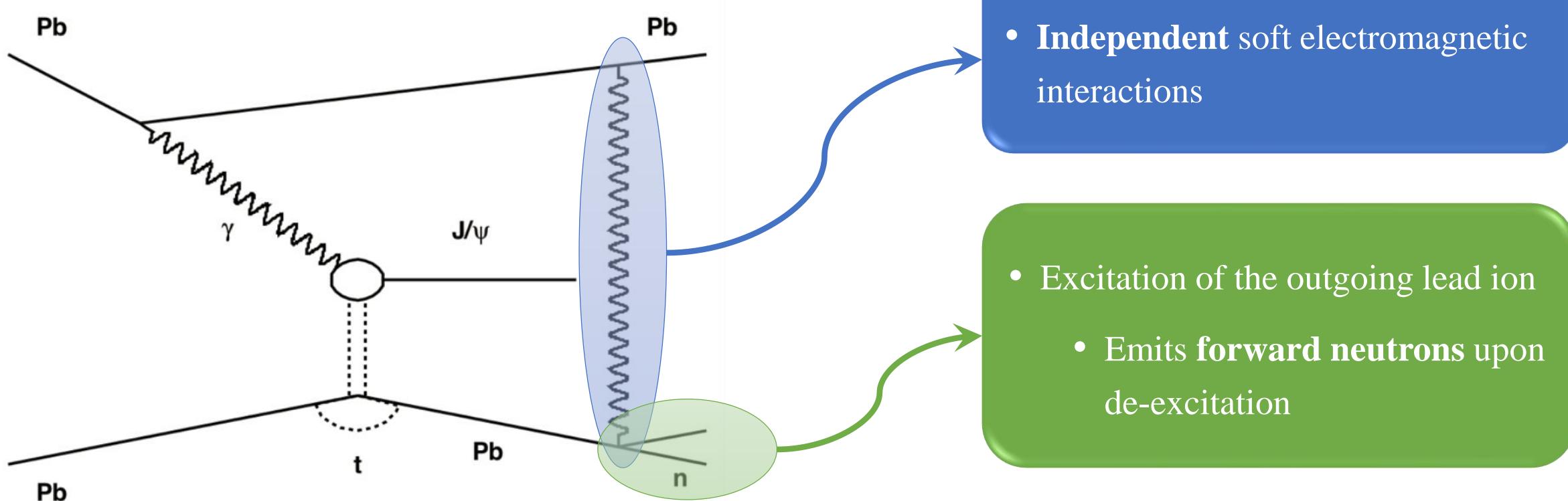




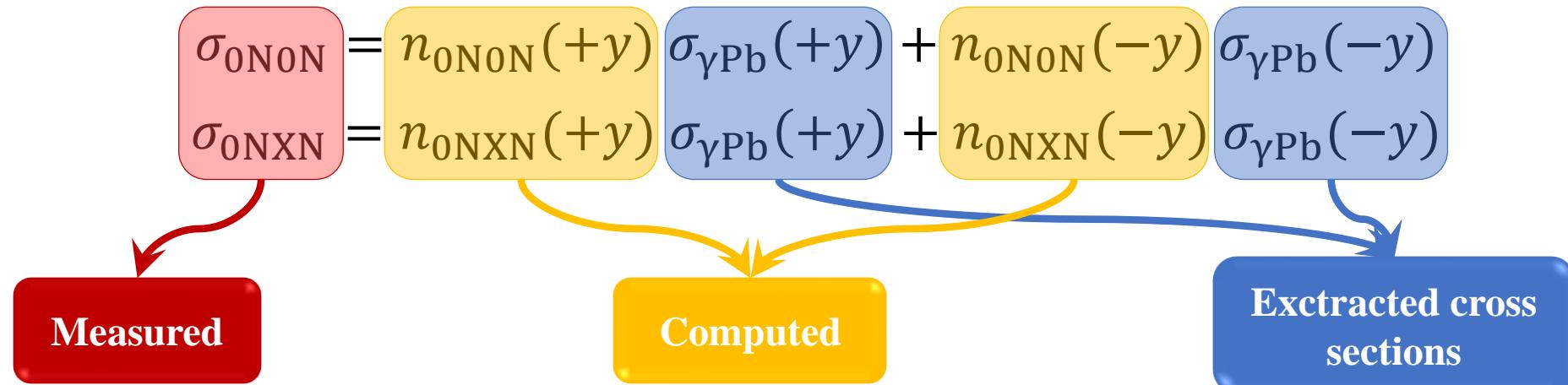


- There are both contributions
 - Two unknown variables
 - One equation}
✗
Can't be distinguished

- Possible solution!



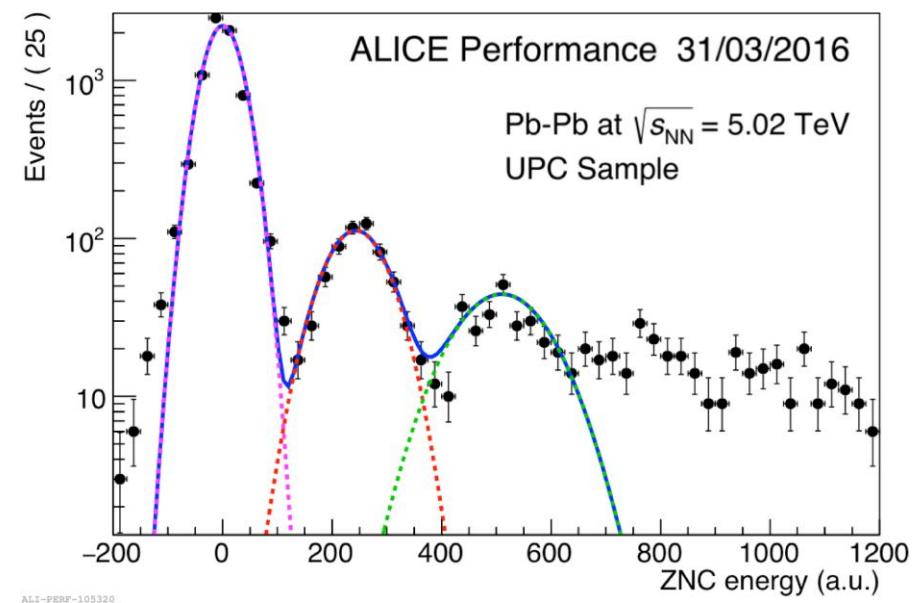
- This can be measured and used to differentiate the high x and low x contribution!



- There are both contributions
 - Two unknown variables
 - Two equations



Can be distinguished



$$\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(-y) = \left(n_\gamma^P(y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^U}{dy} - n_\gamma^U(y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^P}{dy} \right) / F(y), \quad (14)$$

and

$$\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y) = \left(n_\gamma^U(-y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^P}{dy} - n_\gamma^P(-y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^U}{dy} \right) / F(y) \quad (15)$$

where

$$F(y) \equiv n_\gamma^P(y)n_\gamma^U(-y) - n_\gamma^U(y)n_\gamma^P(-y). \quad (16)$$

In here, P and U are two arbitrary cross sections which are measured at the same rapidity, but in a different range of impact parameters.

Running the code

$$\frac{d\sigma_{PbPb}(y)}{dy} = N_\gamma(y)\sigma_{\gamma Pb}(y) + N_\gamma(-y)\sigma_{\gamma Pb}(-y)$$

```

13 void UPC_XS(Double_t prob_1_0n0n, Double_t prob_1_Xn0n, Double_t prob_1_XnXn,
14 ... Double_t prob_2_0n0n, Double_t prob_2_Xn0n, Double_t prob_2_XnXn,
15 ... Double_t flux_1, Double_t flux_2, Double_t xs_1, Double_t xs_2)
16 // in this case, one gives the fluxes, probabilities of neutrons classes
17 // and gA cross sections at both rapidities (denoted by 1 and 2 here) to
18 // obtain the UPC cross sections
19 // NOTE: flux_2 corresponds to the higher WgA
20 // NOTE: Xn0n stands for (Xn0n+0nXn)

```

```

Processing Test_UPC_XS.C...
Computing case y = <-4.0,-2.5>

tot prob_1 = 0.999916 ... tot prob_2 = 0.999174
UPC XSs:
    total = 2.81475
    0n0n = 2.32794
    Xn0n = 0.368769
    XnXn = 0.118036

```

$$\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(-y) = \left(n_{\gamma}^P(y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^U}{dy} - n_{\gamma}^U(y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^P}{dy} \right) / F(y), \quad (14)$$

and

$$\sigma_{\gamma\text{Pb}}(y) = \left(n_{\gamma}^U(-y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^P}{dy} - n_{\gamma}^P(-y) \frac{d\sigma_{\text{PbPb}}^U}{dy} \right) / F(y) \quad (15)$$

where

$$F(y) \equiv n_{\gamma}^P(y) n_{\gamma}^U(-y) - n_{\gamma}^U(y) n_{\gamma}^P(-y). \quad (16)$$

```

30 void gA_XS(Double_t prob_1_0n0n, Double_t prob_1_Xn0n, Double_t prob_1_XnXn,
31           Double_t prob_2_0n0n, Double_t prob_2_Xn0n, Double_t prob_2_XnXn,
32           Double_t flux_1, Double_t flux_2,
33           Double_t xs_0n0n, Double_t xs_Xn0n, Double_t xs_XnXn)
34 // in this case, one gives the fluxes, probabilities of neutrons classes
35 // and UPC cross sections for neutron classes to
36 // obtain the gA cross sections from three pairs of data
37 // NOTE: flux_2 corresponds to the higher WgA

```

```

Processing Test_gA_XS.C...
Computing case y = <-4.0,-2.5>

tot prob_1 = 0.999916 ... tot prob_2 = 0.999174
gA XSS:
  from (0n0n,Xn0n), = (0.0128431,0.0512777)
  from (0n0n,XnXn), = (0.0128431,0.0512775)
  from (Xn0n,XnXn), = (0.0128437,0.0512757)

```

- Correct inputs
- Correct outputs
- + 10% error all inputs
- +10% error all outputs
- - 10% error all inputs
- - 10% error all outputs

```
Processing Test_gA_XS.C...
Computing case y = <-4.0,-2.5>

tot prob_1 = 0.999916 ... tot prob_2 = 0.999174
gA XSs:
  from (0n0n,Xn0n), = (0.0128431,0.0512777)
  from (0n0n,XnXn), = (0.0128431,0.0512775)
  from (Xn0n,XnXn), = (0.0128437,0.0512757)
```

```
Processing Test_gA_XS.C...
Computing case y = <-4.0,-2.5>

tot prob_1 = 0.999916 ... tot prob_2 = 0.999174
gA XSs:
  from (0n0n,Xn0n), = (0.0141274,0.0564055)
  from (0n0n,XnXn), = (0.0141274,0.0564052)
  from (Xn0n,XnXn), = (0.014128,0.0564032)
```

```
Processing Test_gA_XS.C...
Computing case y = <-4.0,-2.5>

tot prob_1 = 0.999916 ... tot prob_2 = 0.999174
gA XSs:
  from (0n0n,Xn0n), = (0.0115588,0.04615)
  from (0n0n,XnXn), = (0.0115588,0.0461497)
  from (Xn0n,XnXn), = (0.0115593,0.0461481)
```

- Inputs

- $0n0n$: +5% error
- $Xn0n$: -5% error
- $XnXn$: 0% error

```
Processing Test_gA_XS.C...
Computing case y = <-4.0,-2.5>

tot prob_1 = 0.999916 ... tot prob_2 = 0.999174
gA XSs:
  from (0n0n,Xn0n), = (0.0173746,-0.0119403)
  from (0n0n,XnXn), = (0.0138123,0.0483101)
  from (Xn0n,XnXn), = (-0.116257,0.44654)
```

- Outputs

- Some close some all over the place...
- We need to be careful

Thank you for your attention!

Backup