



Charged-particle distributions in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp interactions with ATLAS at the LHC

arXiv:1602.01633 [hep-ex]

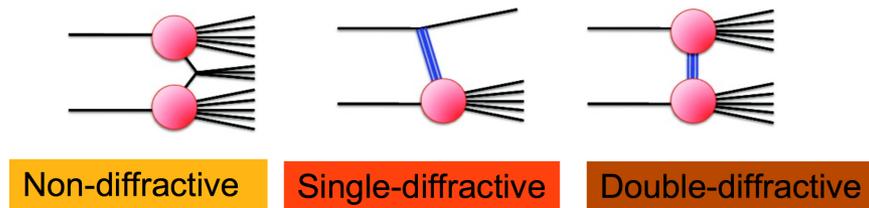
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2016 Lake Louise Winter Institute - February 7-13, 2016 -

Introduction

- Inclusive charged-particle measurements in pp collisions provide insight into the strong interaction in the low energy, non-perturbative QCD region
- Inelastic pp collisions have different compositions



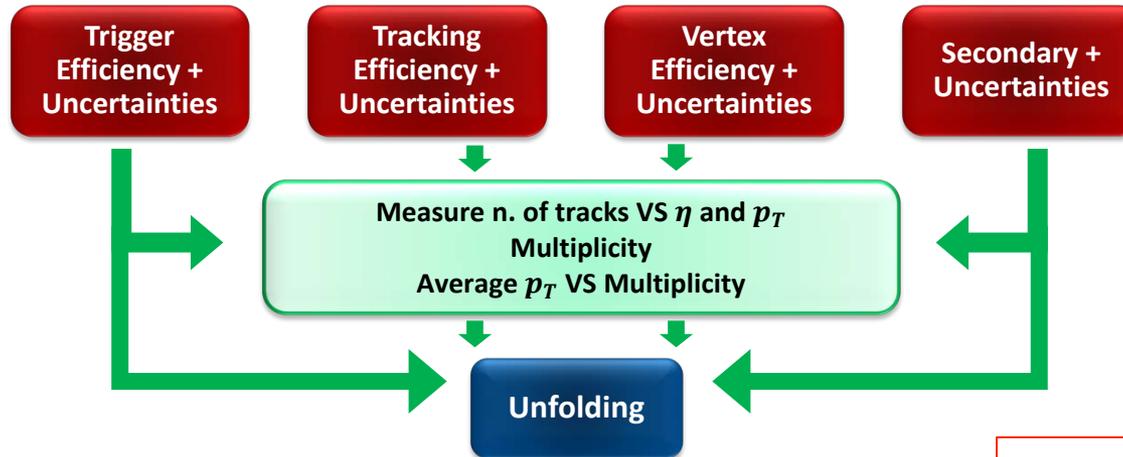
- Main source of background when more than one interaction per bunch crossing
- Perturbative QCD can not be used for peripheral interactions
 - ND described by QCD-inspired phenomenological models (tunable)
 - SD and DD hardly described and little data available

Goal:

Measure spectra of unfolded primary charged particles

- Three different phase-spaces studied at 13 TeV:
 - **Nominal:** $p_T > 500$ MeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$ (Presented today)
 - **Reduced:** $p_T > 500$ MeV, $|\eta| < 0.8$ (For comparison to the various detectors)
 - **Extended:** $p_T > 100$ MeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$ (To investigate the low p_T region)
- Many different phase-spaces (included high multiplicity) studied at 8 TeV! (just published)

Analysis overview and Data Selection

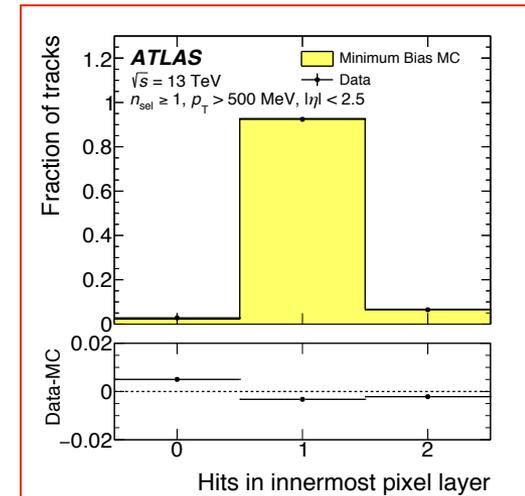


- Accepted on single-arm Minimum Bias Trigger Scintillator (MBTS)
- Primary vertex (2 tracks with $p_T > 100$ MeV)
- Reject pile up with veto on any additional vertices with ≥ 4 tracks
- At least one selected track:

- $p_T > 500$ MeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$

(note track reconstruction runs with 100 MeV)

- At least 1 Pixel hit
- At least 6 SCT hits
- IBL or BL hit required (if expected)
- $|d_0^{BL}| < 1.5$ mm (transverse impact parameter w.r.t beam line)
- $|\Delta z_0 \sin\vartheta| < 1.5$ mm (Δz_0 is the difference between track z_0 and vertex z position)
- Reject fakes with track fit χ^2 probability > 0.01 for tracks with $p_T > 10$ GeV



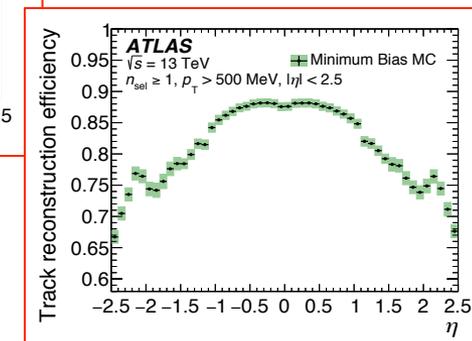
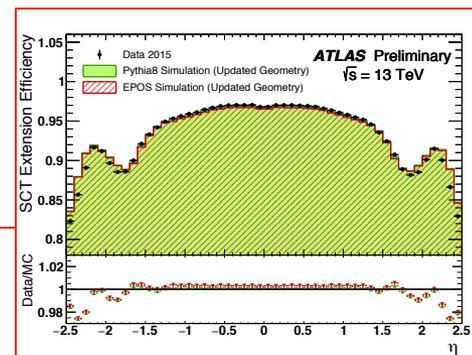
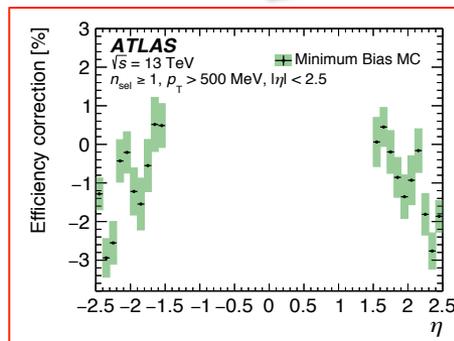
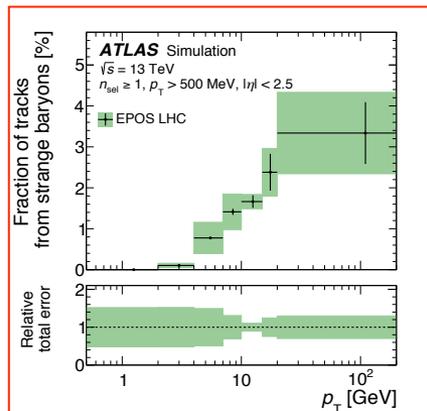
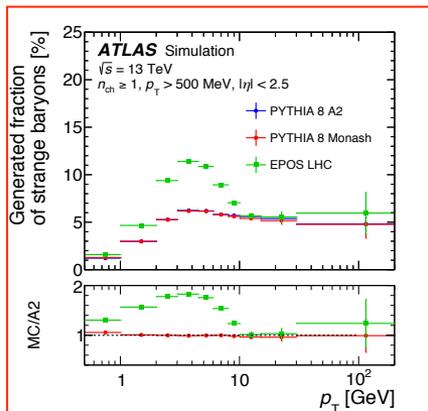
Using the two 13 TeV low mu
($\langle \mu \rangle \sim 0.005$) runs:



168 μb^{-1}
8,870,790 events selected, with
106,353,390 selected tracks!

Strange Baryons

- Particles with lifetime $30 \text{ ps} < \tau < 300 \text{ ps}$ (**strange baryons**) are **no longer considered primary particles** in the analysis, decay products are treated like secondary particles
- Low reconstruction efficiency ($< 0.1\%$) and large variations in predicted rates lead to a model dependence
- **Final results produced with and without the strange baryons** to allow comparison with previous measurements

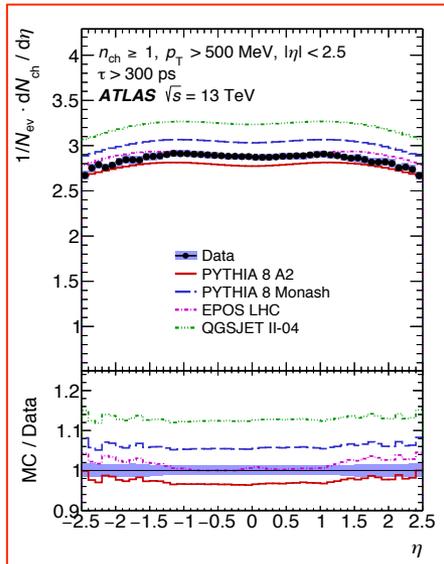


Data-Driven correction to tracking efficiency

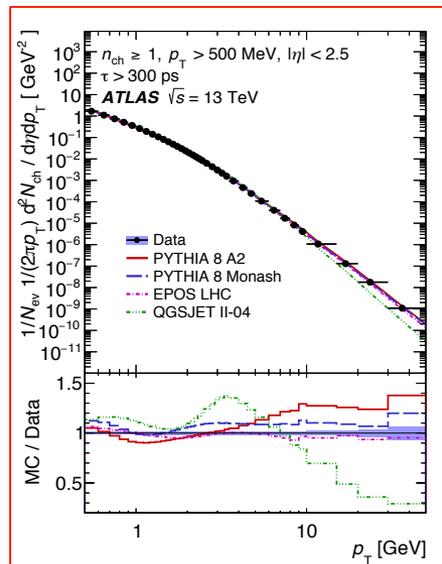
- The track reconstruction efficiency in is corrected by using a method that compares the efficiency to extend a track reconstructed in the pixel detector into the SCT (**SCT Extension Efficiency Method**) in data and simulation

Final Results

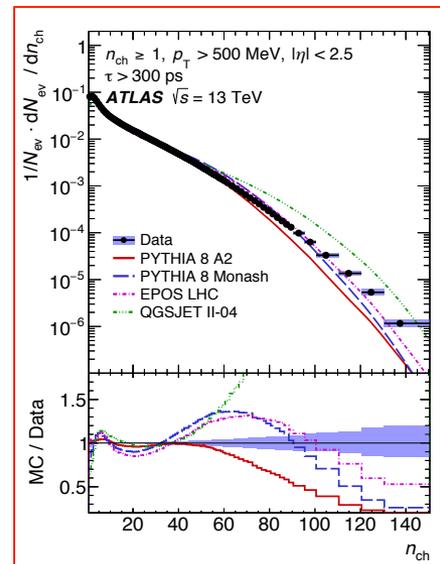
$dN_{ch}/d\eta$



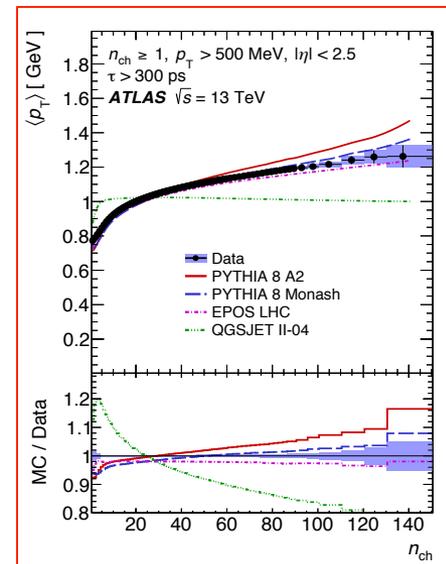
$d^2N_{ev}/d\eta dp_T$



dN_{ev}/dn_{ch}



$\langle p_T \rangle$ VS n_{ch}



Models differ mainly in normalisation, shape similar

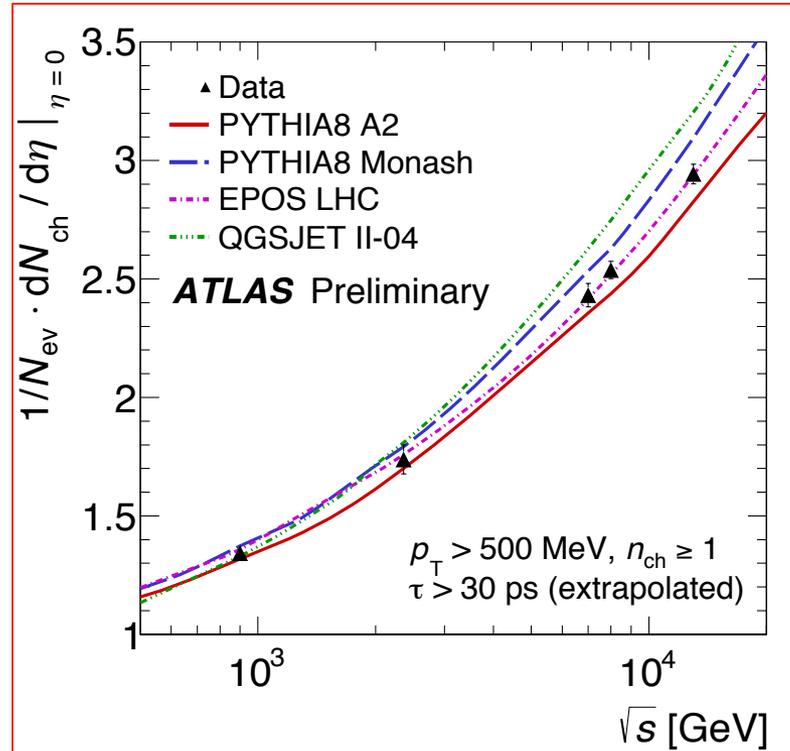
Measurement spans 10 orders of magnitude

Low n_{ch} not well modelled by any MC; large contribution from diffraction; Models without colour reconnection (QGSJET) fail to model scaling with n_{ch} very well

Some Models/Tunes give remarkably good predictions:

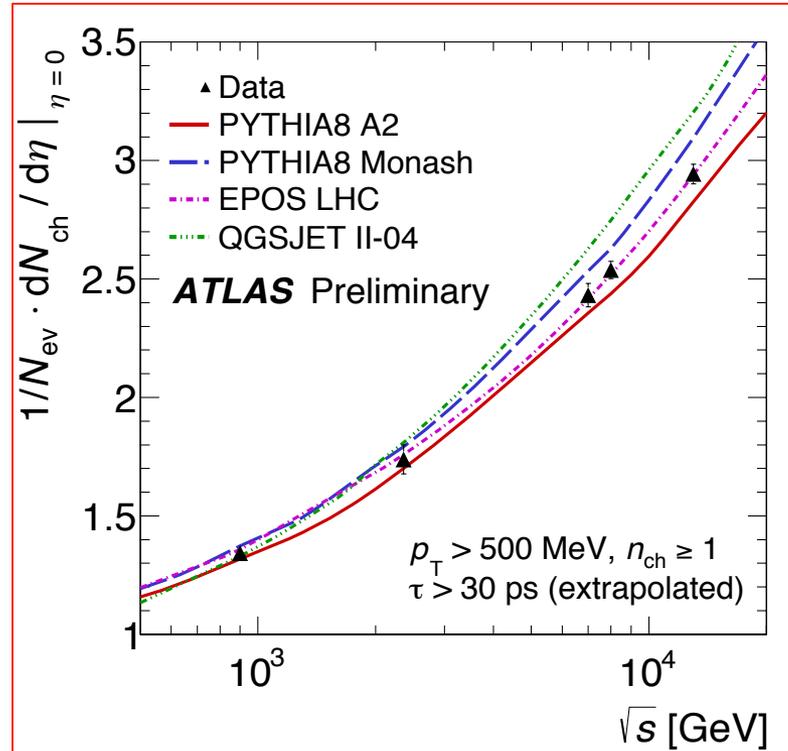
- **Pythia8-A2** (used as baseline) shows **nice agreement with data**
 - **Epos-LHC** is performing **even better!**

Final Results



Mean number of
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a factor of 2.2 when \sqrt{s}
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about 14 **from 0.9 TeV**
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For further details... See the poster!



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