UPC Study

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Ultra Peripheral Collisions



- In collisions at large impact parameters(b > R₁+R₂), hadronic interactions are not possible.
 - ➢ No QGP state emerges.
- The colliding nuclei interact only electromagnetically.
- UPC events provide information to understand initial state.



Why We Need Di-jets? Di-photons?



- Di-photons
 - ▶ We want to measure the process called "light-by-light scattering" ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$).
 - > Nobody has measured it before but it is expected to occur.
- Di-jets
 - > will allow us to expand on the UPC quarkonia program.
 - > UPC quarkonia is sensitive to nuclear gluon effects(shadowing, saturation).
 - The same should happen for UPC di-jets.
- This will be the 1st time we measure UPC di-photons & di-jets.
- We might find something beyond the theoretical models.





- The events have exactly 2 jets.
- Jet algorithm: akPu5PFJets

HLT_HIUPCL1DoubleEG2NotHF2: 57416 HLT_HIUPCDoubleEG2NotHF2Pixel_SingleTrack: 13113 HLT_UPCL1SingleEG5NotHF2: 64278 HLT_HIUPCSingleEG5NotHF2Pixel_SingleTrack: 24250







• The events have exactly 2 photons.

HLT_HIUPCL1DoubleEG2NotHF2: 4213 HLT_HIUPCDoubleEG2NotHF2Pixel_SingleTrack: 986 HLT_UPCL1SingleEG5NotHF2: 4871 HLT_HIUPCSingleEG5NotHF2Pixel_SingleTrack: 1788





$\Delta \varphi \& \Delta \eta$ of Di-jet(Full Statistics)



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- Jet algorithm: akPu5PFJets

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- There is a sharp peak in the region of very small $\Delta \varphi \& \Delta \eta$ is slightly smaller than 1.
 - > There are events two jets are moving in almost same direction.





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- Apply some cuts to reduce noise(Ecal noise, etc.)
- Look at other distributions(HF asymmetric events, etc.)
- Compare to the 5 TeV pPb results
- See the distribution in detail for the region which seems interesting.









Hiforest Jets & Photons Distribution(Full Statistics)







Asymetric Type of Events(Full Statistics): Jets



2

エエ

3

10⁶

10²

10

-3

10⁶ 10⁵ 10 10⁴ 10 HFplus > 4 GeV && HFminus < 4 GeV 10³ 10^{3} 10² 10 10² 10 Black: HLT HIUPCL1DoubleEG2NotHF2 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 -3 -2 2 3 p_T (GeV/c) Red: HLT_HIUPCDoubleEG2NotHF2Pixel_SingleTrack Green: HLT_HIUPCL1SingleEG5NotHF2 Blue: HLT HIUPCSingleEG5NotHF2Pixel SingleTrack 10⁶ 10 10 10⁵ 10⁴ 10⁴ HFplus < 4 GeV && HFminus > 4 GeV 10^{3} 10^{3} 10²

> 100 p_T (GeV/c) Korca univ. INUCICALI I HYSICS LAD.

150

200

250

300

350

10

0

50



Asymetric Type of Events(Full Statistics): Photons



10⁶ 10⁶ 10⁵ 10⁵ 10⁴ 10⁴ 10^{3} 10^{3} 10² 10² 10 10 50 200 300 100 150 250 350 -3 -2 3 0 2 p, (GeV/c) 10⁶ 10⁶ 10⁵ 10⁵ 10⁴ 104 10^{3} 10^{3} 10² 102 10 10 ΔΔΔ

HFplus > 4 GeV && HFminus < 4 GeV

Black: HLT HIUPCL1DoubleEG2NotHF2 Red: HLT_HIUPCDoubleEG2NotHF2Pixel_SingleTrack Green: HLT_HIUPCL1SingleEG5NotHF2 Blue: HLT HIUPCSingleEG5NotHF2Pixel SingleTrack

HFplus < 4 GeV && HFminus > 4 GeV

p_t (GeV/c) Korea Univ. Nuclear Physics Lab.

150

200

250

300

350

-3

-2

0

_1

2

3

12

η

100

0

50





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