

Z-Scaling

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Z scaling:

Modelo fenomenológico baseado em princípios de auto similaridade e fractalidade da estrutura hadrônica -
Seção de choque diferencial em relação à variável z segue uma curva universal $\Psi(z)$

Solução exata para z

$$\frac{1}{1 + (q - 1)z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = C \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \quad \xi = z + \frac{1}{q - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x_2} = (q - 1)C \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \xi(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad z(x_1, x_2) = f(x_1)f(x_2) - \frac{1}{q - 1}$$

Uma solução possível

$$z = z_0(1 - x_1)^{\delta_1}(1 - x_2)^{\delta_2} - \frac{1}{q - 1}$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt{x_1 x_2 s} / Q$$

$$x_1 = (1/\sqrt{s})(E + k_z) \quad E = \sqrt{m^2 + k_z^2 + k_t^2}$$

$$x_2 = (1/\sqrt{s})(E - k_z) \quad k_z = k_t \sinh(\eta)$$

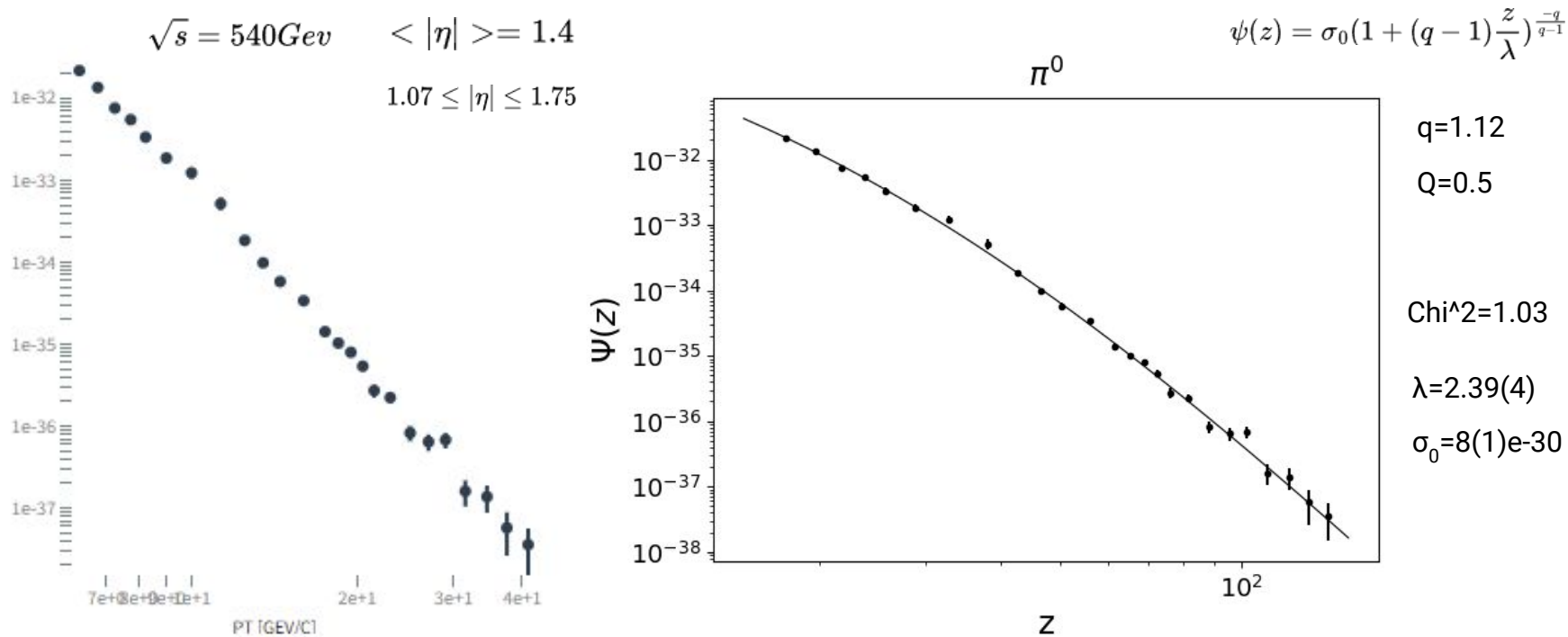
Dados

$$E \frac{d^3 \sigma}{dP^3} = E \frac{d^2 \sigma}{2\pi k_t dk_t dk_z} \quad k_t \quad k_z$$

Ajuste

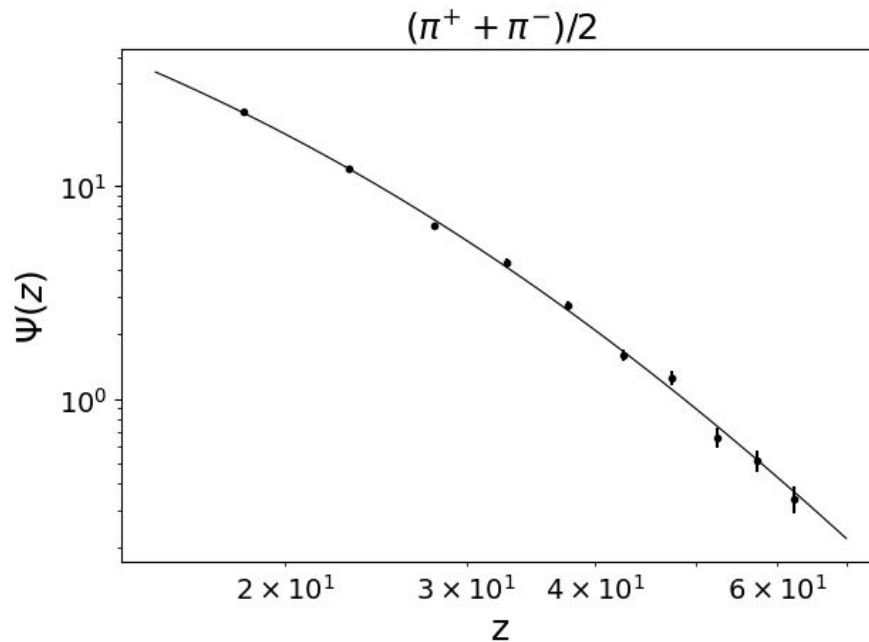
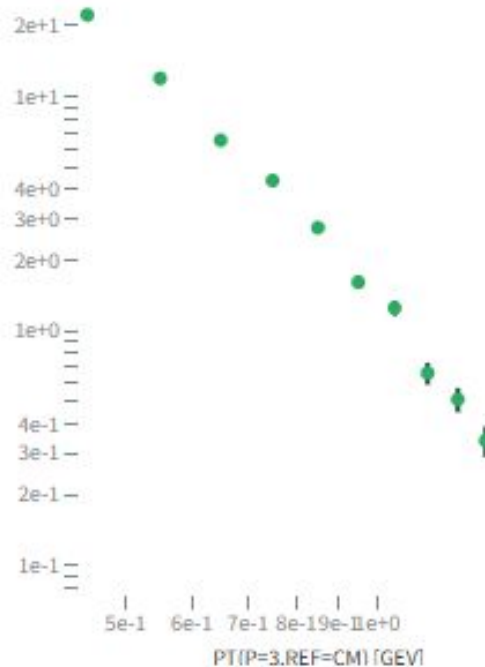
$$\psi(z) = \sigma_0 \left(1 + (q - 1) \frac{z}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{-q}{q-1}}$$

Inclusive Particle Production in the Transverse Momentum Range Between 0.25 and 40 GeV/c at the CERN $S\bar{p}\bar{p}S$ Collider



Inclusive Charged Particle Production at the CERN anti-p p Collider

$\sqrt{s} = 540 \text{ GeV}$ THETA=90 DEG



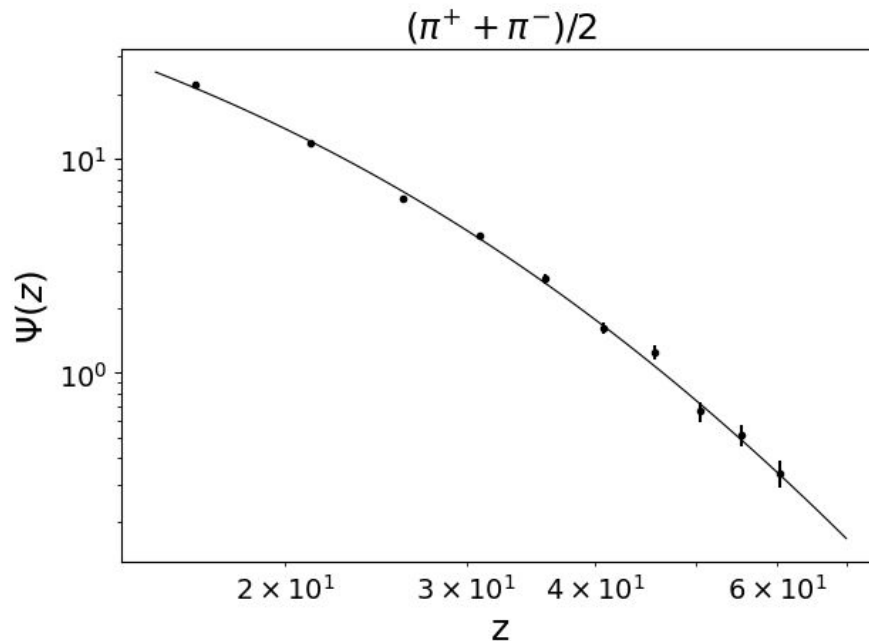
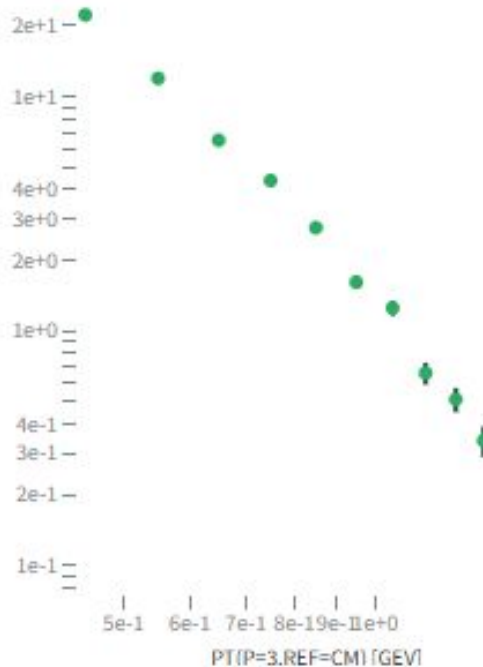
$q=1.19$

$Q=0.01$

$\text{Chi}^2=1.54$

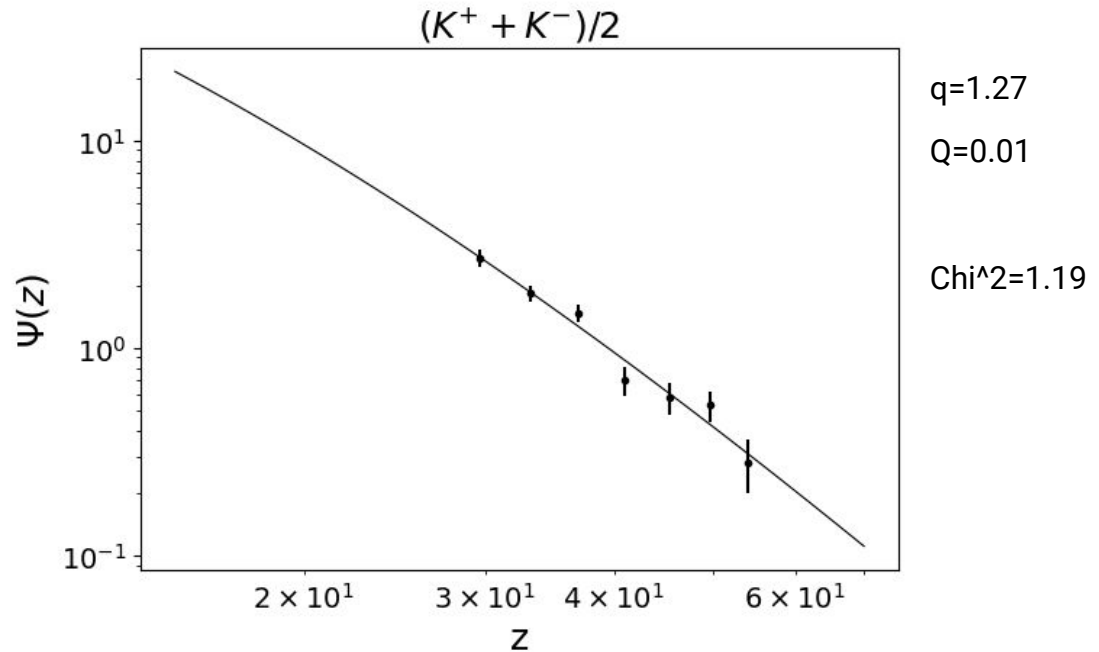
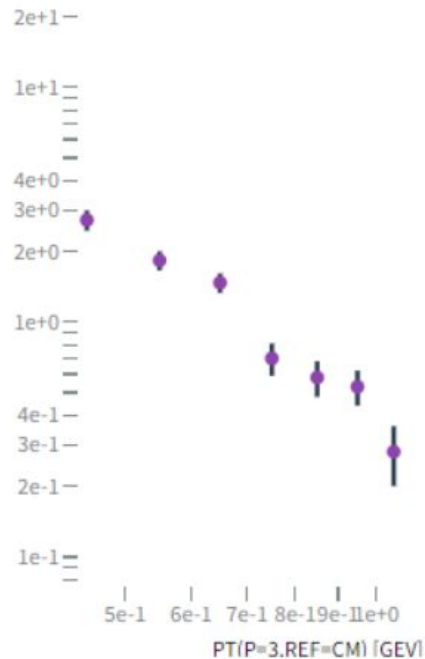
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