



POLYTECH

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Simulation of direct photons production in d+d collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 13.5$ GeV and $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 27$ GeV

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Introduction

SPD AT NICA

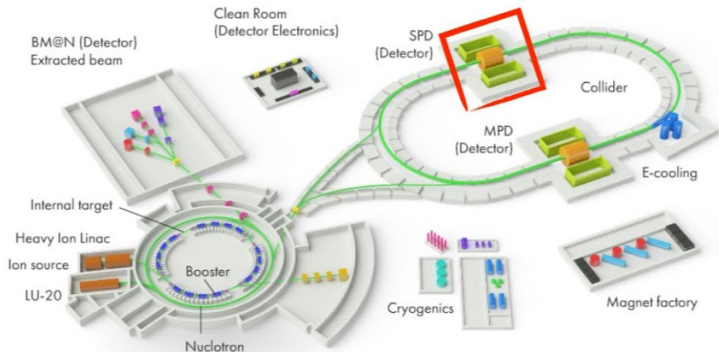
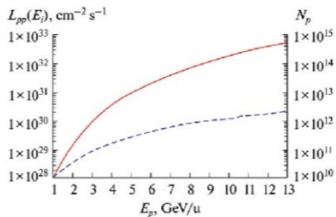
$$p^\dagger p^\dagger : \sqrt{s} \leq 27 \text{ GeV}$$

$$d^\dagger d^\dagger : \sqrt{s} \leq 13.5 \text{ GeV}$$

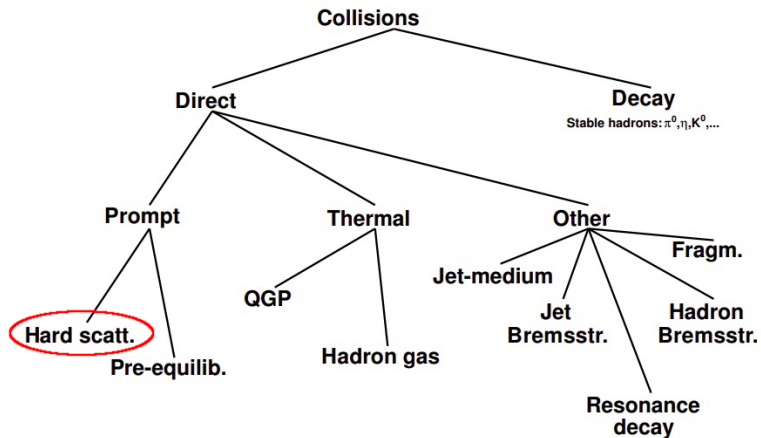
$$d^\dagger p^\dagger : \sqrt{s} \leq 19 \text{ GeV}$$

U, L, T

$|P| > 70\%$

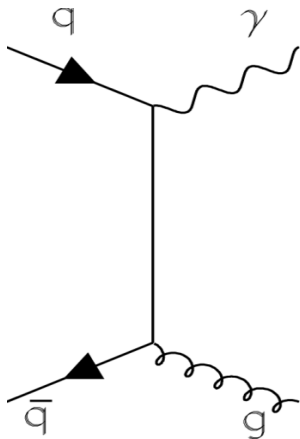


Source of photons

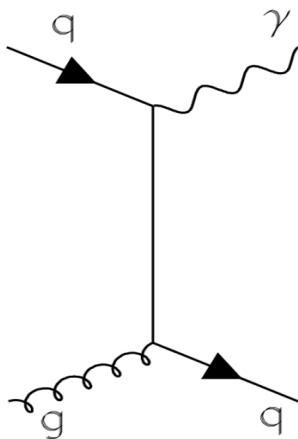


Hard scattering photons

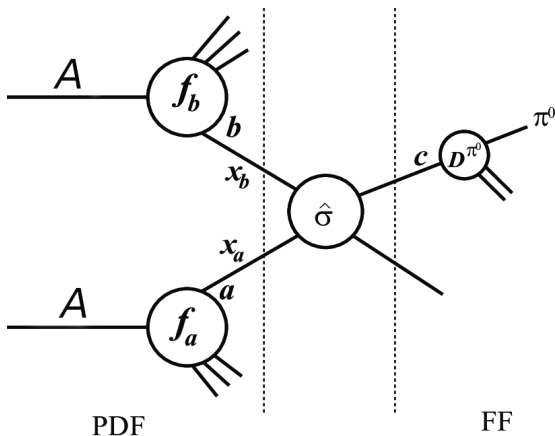
$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow g\gamma$$



$$q(\bar{q})g \rightarrow q(\bar{q})\gamma$$



Parton distribution function (PDF) $f_i^A(x, Q^2)$



- 1 Using nuclear PDFs for $d + d$ collisions (which includes nuclear effects: shadowing, EMC effect, Fermi motion and etc.)
- 2 Using proton PDFs, but $d + d = (1/4) \cdot (pp + pn + np + nn)$
Neutron PDF related to proton PDF via isospin symmetry e.g $u^p = d^n$ and $u^n = d^p$

Invariant spectra of γ in d+d collisions

$$\frac{1}{2\pi p_T} \cdot \frac{d^2 N_{dd \rightarrow \gamma X}}{dp_T dy} = \frac{1}{2\pi p_T} \cdot \frac{1}{N_{ab}} \cdot \frac{N_{dd \rightarrow \gamma X}(\Delta p_T)}{\Delta p_T \Delta y} \quad (1)$$

where p_T - transverse momentum of γ ; N_{ab} - number of events in ab collisions; $N_{dd \rightarrow \gamma X}(\Delta p_T)$ - number of γ in range Δp_T and Δy ($|y| < 3$).

Nuclear modification factor

$$R_{dd \rightarrow \gamma X} = \frac{1}{\langle N_{coll} \rangle} \frac{dN_{dd \rightarrow \gamma X} / dp_T dy}{dN_{pp \rightarrow \gamma X} / dp_T dy} \quad (2)$$

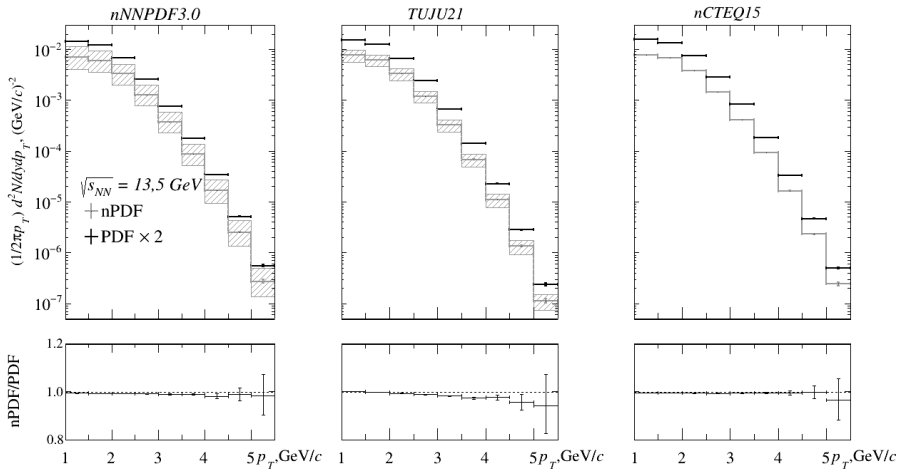
Monte-Carlo event generator: **Pythia8**

"PromptPhoton:qg2qgamma = on"
"PromptPhoton:qqbar2ggamma = on"

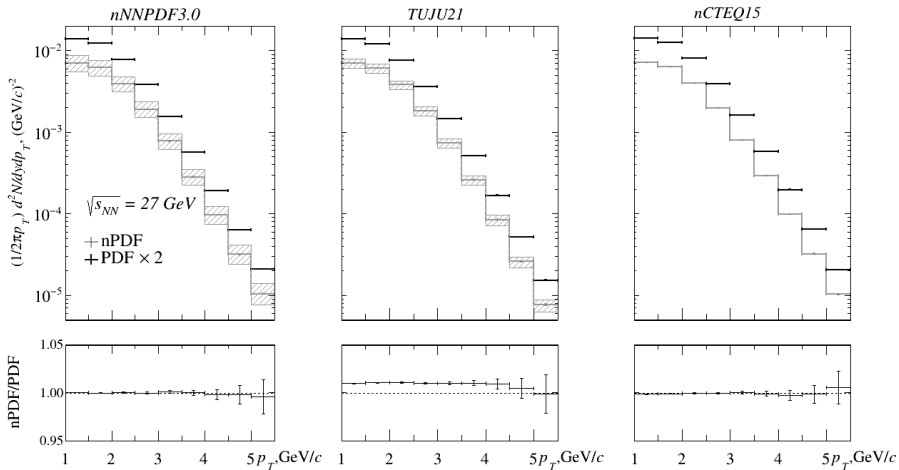
PDF sets: **LHAPDF6**

PDF: nCTEQ15HIX_FullNuc_1_1, TUJU21_nlo_1_1,
nNNPDF30_nlo_as_0118_p
nPDF: nCTEQ15HIX_FullNuc_2_1, TUJU21_nlo_2_1,
nNNPDF30_nlo_as_0118_A2_Z1

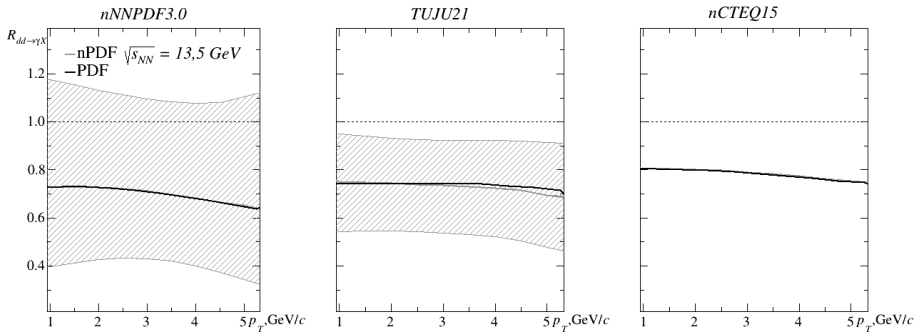
Results



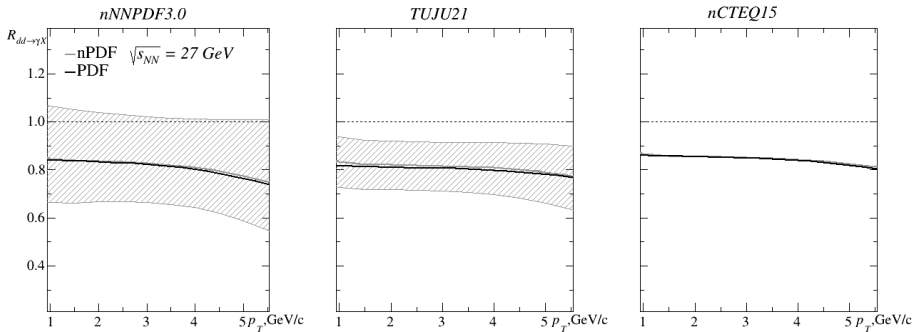
Results



Results



Results



Conclusion

- 1 The minimal impact of nuclear modifications indicates that the nuclear effects associated with the bound state of proton and neutron in deuteron are small in presented nPDFs
- 2 For all PDF sets, the nuclear modification factors take values less than unity, which is due to the fact that the partonic cross section of direct photons production is proportional to the square of the electric charge of the quarks contained in the nucleons

Thanks for your attention!