

Synergy of astroparticle physics and
collider physics:
Measurement of the pp cross
section at $\sqrt{s} \sim 100$ TeV

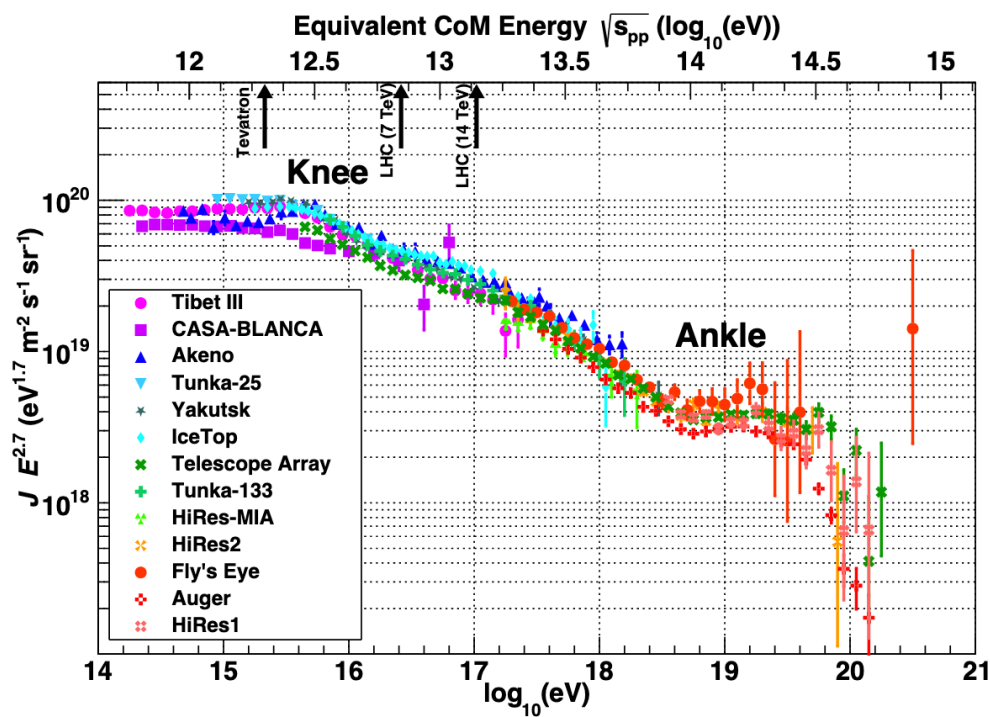
M. H. Reno

University of Iowa

Snowmass Community Planning Meeting

October 7, 2020

Cosmic accelerators



Cosmic ray spectrum

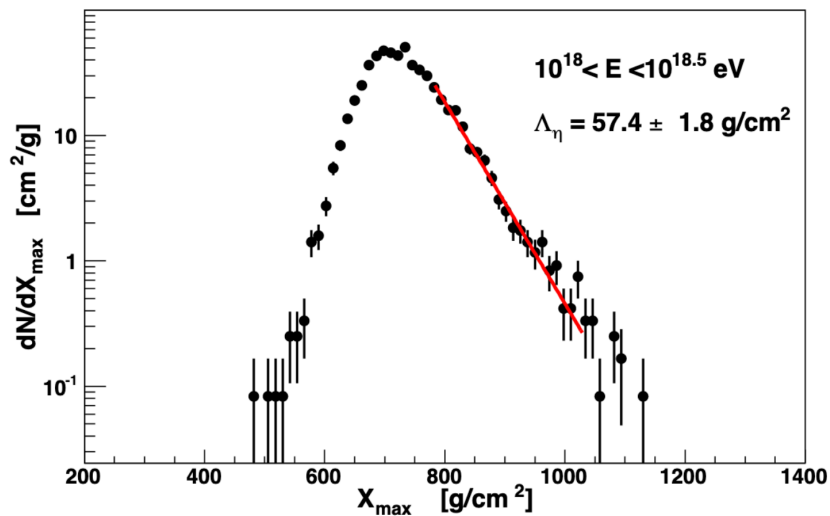
TA Collaboration, Abbassi et al.,
 PRD 102 (2020) 6
 arXiv:2006.05012

Highest energy hadron collisions
 $10^{14} \text{ eV} = 100 \text{ TeV}$

Opportunity to measure the
 inelastic scattering cross section
 with air targets.

Most penetrating particles are
 protons $\rightarrow \sigma_{p\text{-air}} \rightarrow \sigma_{pp}$.

X_{max} distribution – large X_{max} tail



Ulrich for Auger Collaboration, PoS (ICRC2015) 401

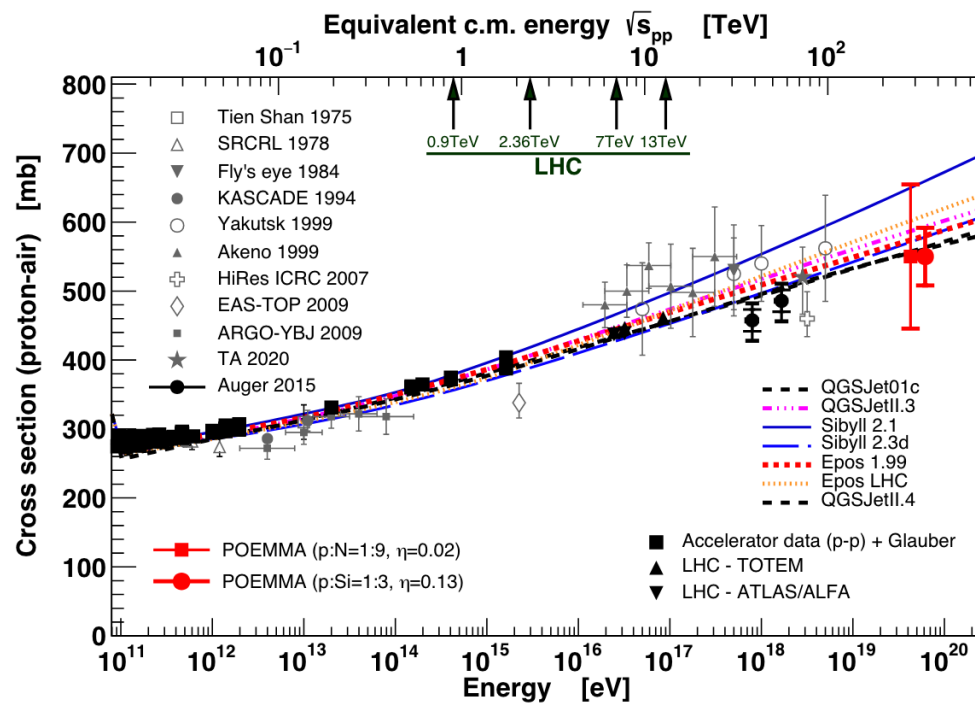
- X_{max} is a well-defined point in the shower development.
- It is related to the interaction length of the cosmic ray primary.
- The deepest showers have the highest proportion of protons.

$$\frac{dN}{dX_{max}} \propto e^{-X_{max}/\Lambda_\eta}, \quad \Lambda_\eta \propto 1/\sigma_{p-air}$$

η : fraction of the deepest events

Use (several) MC to determine Λ_η^{MC} which depends on σ_{p-air} to make conversion.
 Use the Glauber formalism to determine σ_{pp} .

Current and projected p-air cross section measurements



- Projected measurement (arbitrary normalization) of POEMMA for two cosmic ray compositions. (Muzio, Unger & Farrar, PRD 100 (2020) 103008)
- Depends on the proton content of the highest energy cosmic rays (more protons, better projected measurement).
- Weak dependence on which MC is used for $\Lambda_{\eta} \rightarrow \sigma_{p-air}$.
- Another method for $E > 10^{20}$ eV: lunar orbit radio detection
ZAP: Zettavolt Askaryan Polarimeter
(see Romero-Wolf Lol)

Olinto et al. (POEMMA), in preparation, Anchordoqui et al., PRD 101 (2020) 023012
 TA Collaboration, Abbasi et al., PRD 102 (2020) 6
 Auger Collaboration, Abreu et al., PRL 109(2012) 062002, Ulrich, PoS(ICRC2015)