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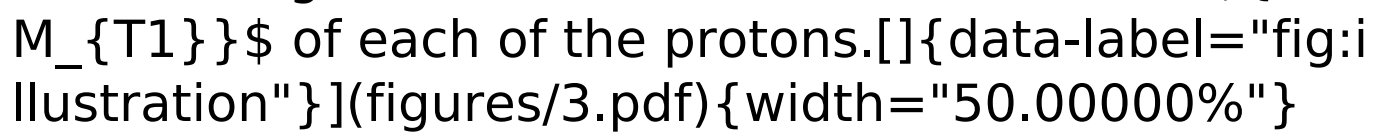
## Fotonovela Del Mono Mario Descargar



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. fotonovela del mono mario descargar  $\langle N \rangle, \sigma_N$ ). Given the observed electron pairs, the 5-dimensional total cross section can be derived, which we simply refer to as the “5-D  $\gamma$ -ray cross section”. The model in the world frame is illustrated in Fig. [\[fig:illustration\]](#). The key elements that the model requires are the average number of proton-producing collisions ( $\langle N \rangle$ ), the Gaussian resolution at which the number of particles are measured ( $\sigma_N$ ) and an estimate of  $\sigma_N$  as a function of phase-space position, which is required for reconstructing the 5-D  $\gamma$ -ray cross section. [\[Schematic illustration of the model used to estimate the 5-D  \$\gamma\$ -ray cross section from one- or two-proton events. The top half of the figure shows the model in the observer frame. The dashed lines indicate the 1D cuts that divide the phase space in Figure \[\\[fig:phasespace\\]\]\(#\) into “high-mass” \( \$M\_{T1} \sim 200 \sim \text{GeV}\$ \) regions. The “preshower” region includes the particles that enter the electromagnetic calorimeter with a small angle to the original interaction. The bottom half of the figure shows the model in the collision frame. The dashed lines indicate 1D cuts that divide the phase space into “3-momentum” \( \$p\_T\$ \) and “angular” \( \$\phi\$ \) regions. In the observer frame, the  \$p\_T\$  cuts are used to estimate the](#)

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mass,  $M_{T2}$ , of each of the two protons, and the angular cuts are used to estimate the  $M_{T1}$  of each of the protons.  (figures/3.pdf) {width="50.00000%"}

