

LIGHT-BY-LIGHT SCATTERING

- AN ONGOING CHALLENGE FOR THEORY (FORWARD RAPIDITY)
AND EXPERIMENT (LOW INVARIANT MASS)

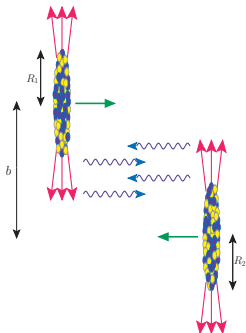
Mariola Klusek-Gawenda

Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

- ✓ M. K-G, P. Lebedowicz and A. Szczurek, *Light-by-light scattering in ultraperipheral Pb-Pb collisions at energies available at the CERN Large Hadron Collider*, Phys. Rev. **C93** (2016) 044907,
- ✓ M. K-G, W. Schäfer and A. Szczurek, *Two-gluon exchange contribution to elastic $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ scattering and production of two-photons in ultraperipheral ultrarelativistic heavy-ion and proton-proton collisions*, Phys. Lett. **B761** (2016) 399,
- ✓ M. K-G, R. McNulty, R. Schicker and A. Szczurek, *Light-by-light scattering in ultraperipheral heavy-ion collisions at low diphoton masses*, Phys. Rev. **D99** (2019) 9, 093013,
- ✓ Z. Citron, M. K-G et al., *Future physics opportunities for high-density QCD at the LHC with heavy-ion and proton beams*, CERN Yellow Rep. Monogr. 7 (2019) 1159-1410, Report from Working Group 5 on the Physics of the HL-LHC, and Perspectives at the HE-LHC,
- ✓ G.K. Krintiras, I. Grabowska-Bold, M. K-G, É. Chapon, R. Chudasama, and R. Granier de Cassagnac, *Light-by-light scattering cross-section measurements at LHC*, arXiv:2204.02845 [hep-ph], $\eta_b(1S)$,
- ✓ FoCal.



EQUIVALENT PHOTON APPROXIMATION



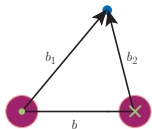
The strong electromagnetic field is a source of photons that can induce electromagnetic reactions in ion-ion collisions.

Electromagnetism is a long-range force, so electromagnetic interactions occur even at relatively large ion-ion separations.

$$\text{Photon energy: } \omega = \frac{\gamma}{b} \approx \gamma \times 15 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Virtuality: } Q^2 = \frac{1}{R^2} \approx 0.0008 \text{ GeV}^2$$

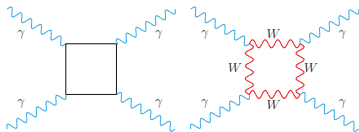
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{A_1 A_2 \rightarrow A_1 A_2 X_1 X_2} &= \int \sigma_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X_1 X_2}(W_{\gamma\gamma}) N(\omega_1, \mathbf{b}_1) N(\omega_2, \mathbf{b}_2) S_{abs}^2(\mathbf{b}) \frac{W_{\gamma\gamma}}{2} dW_{\gamma\gamma} dY_{X_1 X_2} d\bar{b}_x d\bar{b}_y d^2b \\ &= \int \frac{d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X_1 X_2}(W_{\gamma\gamma})}{d \cos \theta} N(\omega_1, \mathbf{b}_1) N(\omega_2, \mathbf{b}_2) S_{abs}^2(\mathbf{b}) \frac{W_{\gamma\gamma}}{2} dW_{\gamma\gamma} dY_{X_1 X_2} d\bar{b}_x d\bar{b}_y d^2b \\ &\times \frac{d \cos \theta}{dy_{X_1} dy_{X_2} dp_t} \times dy_{X_1} dy_{X_2} dp_t. \end{aligned}$$



LIGHT-BY-LIGHT SCATTERING

Boxes

WELL-KNOWN



Fermionic boxes (LO QED)

W Box

FormCalc.

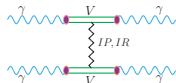
LoopTools.

$$|\mathcal{M}_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma}|^2 = \alpha_{em}^4 f(\hat{t}, \hat{u}, \hat{s})$$

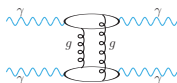
VDM-Regge

WE ADD

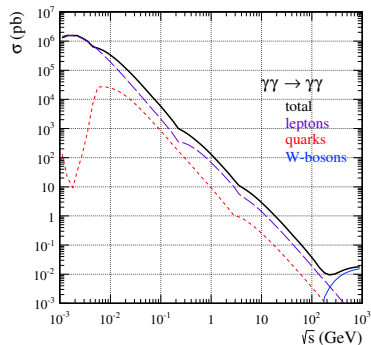
2-gluon exch.



fluctuation of γ
into virtual ρ, ω, ϕ



formally 3-loops



We have compared our results with:

- Jikia et al. (1993),
- Bern et al. (2001),
- Bardin et al. (2009).

Bern et al. consider QCD and QED corrections (two-loop Feynman diagrams) to the one-loop fermionic contributions in the ultrarelativistic limit ($\hat{s}, |\hat{t}|, |\hat{u}| \gg m_f^2$). The corrections are quite small numerically.

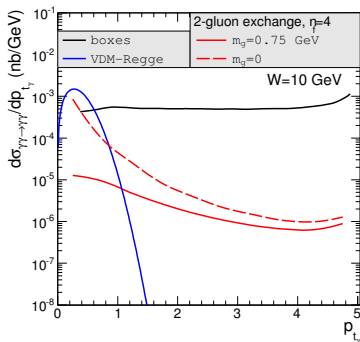
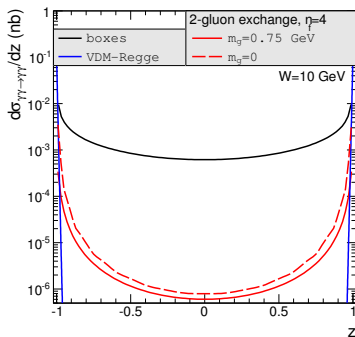
ELEMENTARY CROSS SECTION

$$z = \cos \theta$$

- ✓ boxes
- ✓ VDM-Regge
- ✓ 2-gluon exchange

$$W = 10 \text{ GeV}$$

$$p_{t\gamma} = p \sin \theta$$



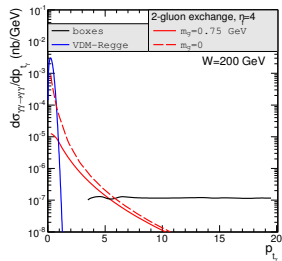
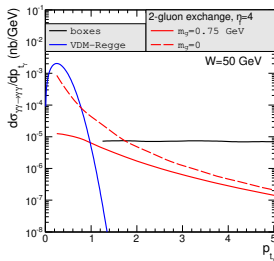
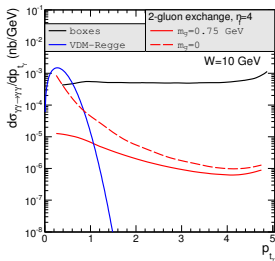
$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ - boxes , large z (low $p_{t\gamma}$) - VDM-Regge.

- ✓ Boxes
- ✓ VDM-Regge
- ✓ 2-gluon exchange

$W = 10 \text{ GeV}$

$W = 50 \text{ GeV}$

$W = 200 \text{ GeV}$



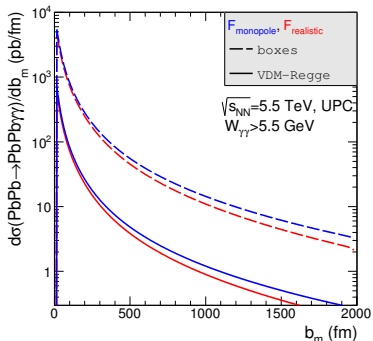
EXPERIMENTAL IDENTIFICATION: e^+e^- Linear Collider ?

AA → AAγγ - FORM FACTOR

⇒ realistic

⇒ monopole

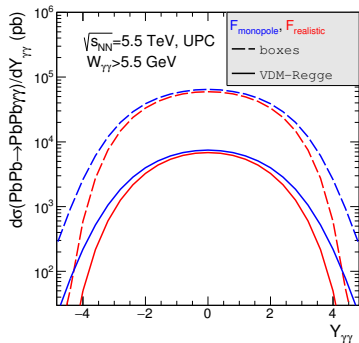
impact parameter



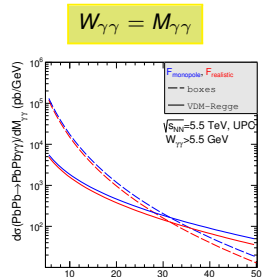
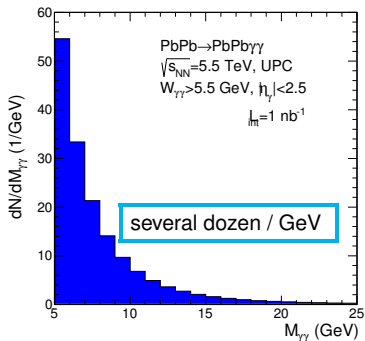
↑ theoretical distribution

$\frac{\sigma_{\text{monopole}}}{\sigma_{\text{realistic}}}$ ↗ for larger value of kinematical variables

$$Y_{\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{2} (y_{\gamma 1} + y_{\gamma 2})$$



$Y_{\gamma\gamma} \neq y_{\gamma}$

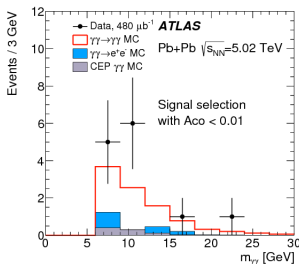
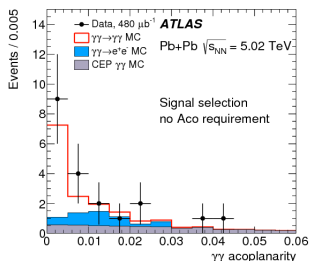


$\sigma(\text{PbPb} \rightarrow \text{PbPb}\gamma\gamma)$ [nb] @ LHC ($\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.5$ TeV)

	cuts	boxes		VDM-Regge	
		$F_{realistic}$	$F_{monopole}$	$F_{realistic}$	$F_{monopole}$
L	$W_{\gamma\gamma} > 5$ GeV	306	349	31	36
	$W_{\gamma\gamma} > 5$ GeV, $p_{t,\gamma} > 2$ GeV	159	182	7E-9	8E-9
	$E_{\gamma} > 3$ GeV	16 692	18 400	17	18
H	$E_{\gamma} > 5$ GeV	4 800	5 450	9	611
	$E_{\gamma} > 3$ GeV, $ y_{\gamma} < 2.5$	183	210	8E-2	9E-2
C	$E_{\gamma} > 5$ GeV, $ y_{\gamma} < 2.5$	54	61	4E-4	7E-4
	$p_{t,\gamma} > 0.9$ GeV, $ y_{\gamma} < 0.7$ (ALICE cuts)	107			
	$p_{t,\gamma} > 5.5$ GeV, $ y_{\gamma} < 2.5$ (CMS cuts)	10			

AA \rightarrow AA $\gamma\gamma$ - ATLAS RESULTS

- ATLAS Collaboration (M. Aaboud et al.),
Evidence for light-by-light scattering in heavy-ion collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC,
Nature Phys. **13** (2017) 852
Phys. Rev. Lett. **123** (2019) 052001



- ✗ $p_{t\gamma} > 3$ GeV
- ✗ $|\eta_{\gamma}| < 2.4$
- ✗ $M_{\gamma\gamma} > 6$ GeV
- ✗ $p_{t\gamma\gamma} < 2$ GeV
- ✗ Aco < 0.01

- ✓ $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ - Our results
- ✓ background:
 - ✓ $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 - ✓ $gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - ✓ $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}$
- ✓ 13 events
59 events (2019)*

$$\text{ATLAS} \Rightarrow \sigma = 70 \pm 20(\text{stat.}) \pm 17(\text{syst.}) \text{ nb}$$

$$(2019)^* \Rightarrow \sigma = 78 \pm 13(\text{stat.}) \pm 7(\text{syst.}) \pm 3(\text{lumi.}) \text{ nb}$$

$$\text{Our result} \Rightarrow \sigma = 51 \pm 0.02 \text{ nb}$$

AA \rightarrow AA $\gamma\gamma$ - CMS & ATLAS RESULTS - $M_{\gamma\gamma} > 5$ GeV

\Rightarrow CMS Coll., Phys. Lett. **B797** (2019) 134826

$\times E_{t\gamma} > 2$ GeV

$\times |\eta_{\gamma}| < 2.4$

$\times M_{\gamma\gamma} > 5$ GeV

$\times p_{t\gamma\gamma} < 1$ GeV

$\times A_{co} < 0.01$

\Rightarrow ATLAS Collaboration, JHEP 03 (2021) 243

$\times E_{t\gamma} > 2.5$ GeV

$\times |\eta_{\gamma}| < 2.4$

$\times M_{\gamma\gamma} > 5$ GeV

$\times p_{t\gamma\gamma} < 1$ GeV

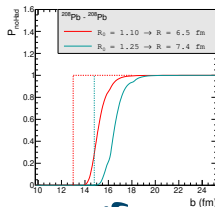
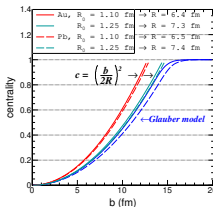
$\times A_{co} < 0.01$

Experiment		Theory		
Collaboration	σ nb	Nuclear radius: $R = R_0 A^{1/3}$ $\sigma(b = 13\text{fm})$	$\sigma(b = 14.8\text{fm})$	Glauber model $\sigma(b = 20\text{fm})$
ATLAS (2018 data)	$78 \pm 13(\text{stat.}) \pm 7(\text{syst.})$	52	50	45
ATLAS (2015+2018)	$120 \pm 17(\text{stat.}) \pm 13(\text{syst.})$	82	80	71
CMS (2015)	$120 \pm 46(\text{stat.}) \pm 28(\text{syst.})$	105	103	92

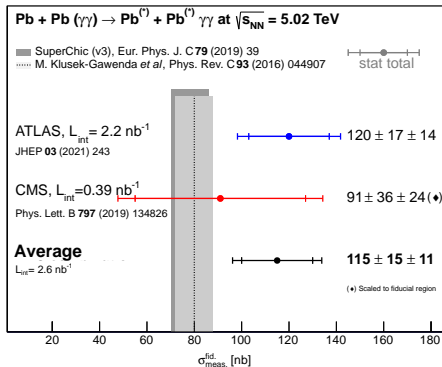
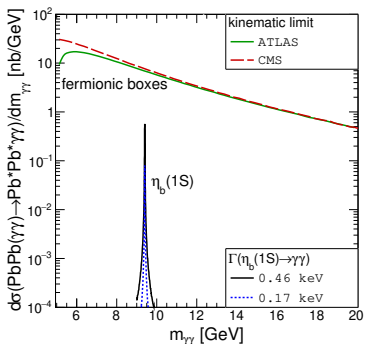
UPC $\rightarrow b_{min} > 2 \times R$

14 FM $\rightarrow P_{NoHadronic}(\vec{b}) = \exp(-\sigma_{NN} T_{AA}(\vec{b}))$

centrality [%]	100
nucleus and radius	b (fm)
Pb, $R = 6.5$ fm	13.0
Pb, $R = 7.4$ fm	14.8
Pb Pb, Glauber	20.0



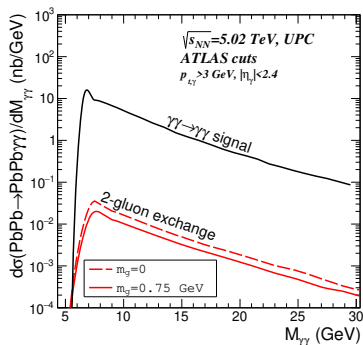
2022 RESULTS



This result paves the way for combining existing or forthcoming measurements using LHC heavy-ion collisions and provides an additional experimental input to the comparison with state-of-the-art predictions from quantum electrodynamics.

- ➔ The European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under the STRONG-2020, G. K. Krintiras, I. Grabowska-Bołd, M. Klusek-Gawenda and É. Chapon R. Chudasama and R. Granier de Cassagnac, [arXiv:2204.02845 \[hep-ph\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.02845);
Light-by-light scattering cross-section measurements at LHC

HIGHER ORDER PROCESSES..?

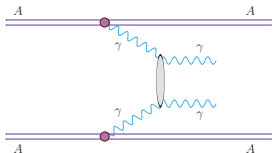
 $\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass

Coherent sum of both processes...?

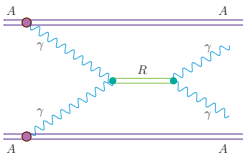
Pionic boxes...?

AA → AAγγ FOR $M_{\gamma\gamma} < 5 \text{ GeV}$?

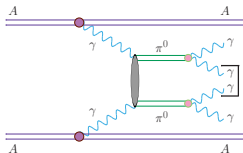
CONTINUUM



RESONANCES



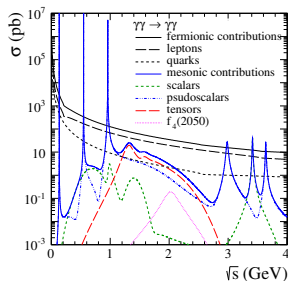
BACKGROUND



$f_0(500)$	π^0	$f_2(1270)$
$f_0(980)$	η	$a_2(1320)$
$a_0(980)$	$\eta'(958)$	$f_2'(1525)$
$f_0(1370)$	$\eta_c(1S)$	$f_2'(1565)$
$\chi_{c0}(1P)$	$\eta_c(2S)$	$a_2(1700)$

$f_4(2050)$

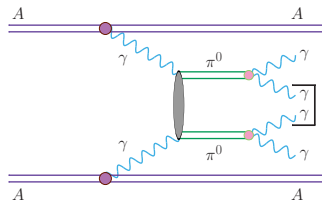
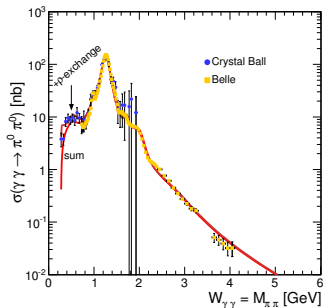
⇒ P. Lebiedowicz, A. Szczurek,
The role of meson exchanges
in light-by-light scattering,
Phys. Lett. **B772** (2017) 330



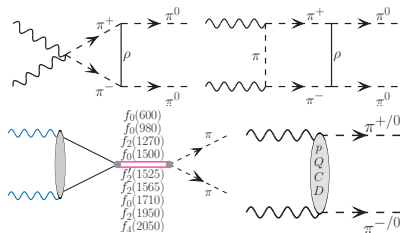
$M_{\gamma\gamma} < 5 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow$ PIONIC BACKGROUND

\Rightarrow M. K-G, A. Szczurek,
 $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\pi^0\pi^0$ pair production in
 photon-photon and in ultraperipheral
 ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collisions,
 Phys. Rev. **C87** (2013) 054908

- $\Rightarrow W_{\gamma\gamma} \in (2m_\pi - 6) \text{ GeV}$
- \Rightarrow total cross section & angular distributions
- $\Rightarrow \gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ & $\pi^0\pi^0$



$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$$



UPC OF AA...

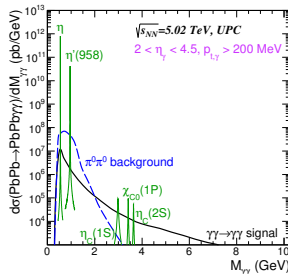
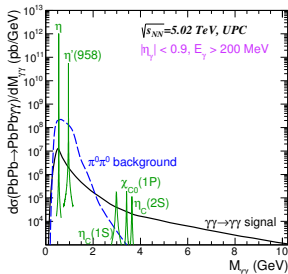
ALICE cuts

✓ boxes

✓ bkg

✓ mesons

LHCb cuts



Total nuclear cross section [nb]

Energy	$W_{\gamma\gamma} = (0 - 2)$ GeV		$W_{\gamma\gamma} > 2$ GeV		
	Fiducial region	ALICE	LHCb	ALICE	LHCb
Boxes		4 890	3 818	146	79
$\pi^0\pi^0$ bkg		135 300	40 866	46	24
η		722 573	568 499		
$\eta'(958)$		54 241	40 482		
$\eta_c(1S)$				9	5
$\chi_{c0}(1P)$				4	2
$\eta_c(2S)$				2	1

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITION

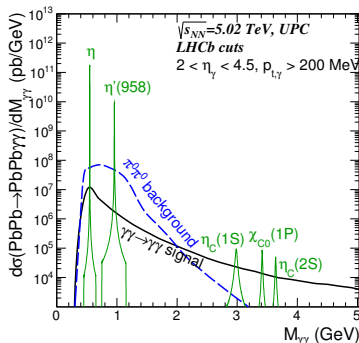
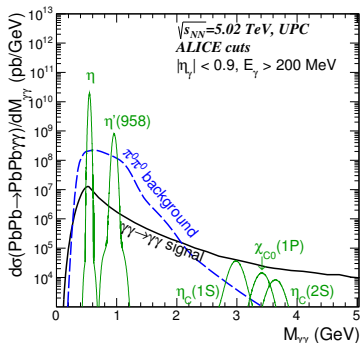
ENERGY RESOLUTION

$$\frac{\sigma_{E_\gamma}}{E_\gamma} = 2\%$$

ALICE cuts

$$\frac{\sigma_{E_\gamma}}{E_\gamma} = \frac{0.085}{\sqrt{E_\gamma}} + \frac{0.003}{E_\gamma} + 0.008$$

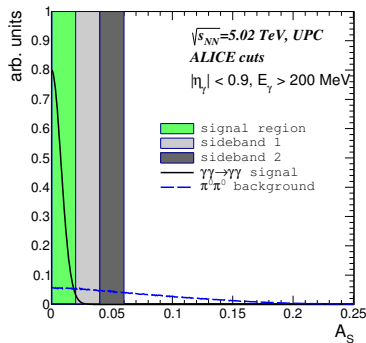
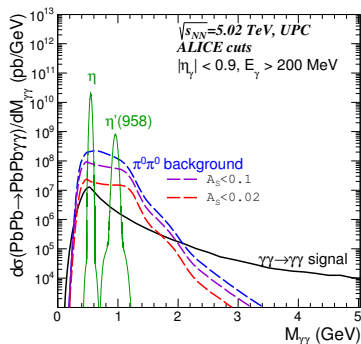
LHCb cuts

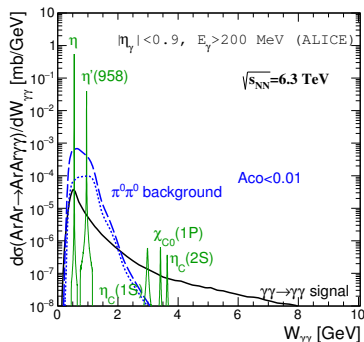
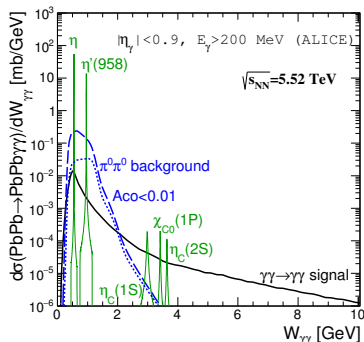


The energy resolution modifies the resonance signal

EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION & SCALAR ASYMMETRY

$$A_S = \frac{|\bar{\rho}_T(1)| - |\bar{\rho}_T(2)|}{|\bar{\rho}_T(1)| + |\bar{\rho}_T(2)|}$$

 A_S

 $M_{\gamma\gamma}$

 80% of the signal events at $A_S < 0.02$

AA \rightarrow AA $\gamma\gamma$ @ MIDRAPIDITY
 $208 \text{Pb}^{82+} + 208 \text{Pb}^{82+}$
 $40 \text{Ar}^{18+} + 40 \text{Ar}^{18+}$


$$\sigma_{tot} \propto (Z_{Pb}/Z_{Ar})^4 \approx 430$$

$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_1 Z_2}{A_1 A_2}} \sqrt{s_{pp}}$$

Run 5: $L_{int}^{\text{Ar-Ar}} = (3 - 8.8) \text{ pb} \rightarrow 1460 - 4280 \text{ signal events } (W_{\gamma\gamma} > 2 \text{ GeV})$

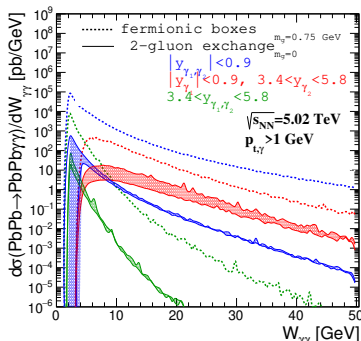
AA \rightarrow AA $\gamma\gamma$ @ FORWARD REGION ?

- ✓ ALICE Collaboration,
Letter of Intent: A Forward Calorimeter (FoCal) in the ALICE experiment,
CERN-LHCC-2020-009

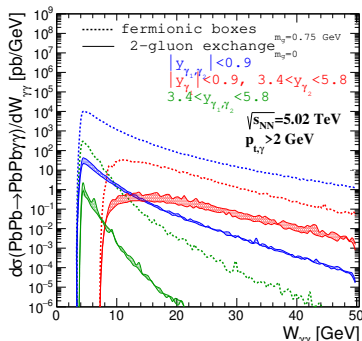
FoCAL $\rightarrow 3.4 < \eta < 5.8$

The forward electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter is an upgrade to the ALICE experiment, to be installed during LS3 for data-taking in 2027–2029 at the LHC.

$p_{t,\gamma} > 1 \text{ GeV}$



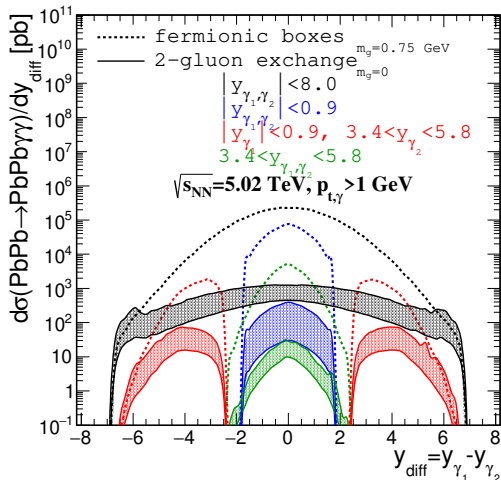
$p_{t,\gamma} > 2 \text{ GeV}$



Boxes & 2-gluon exchange (with effective gluon mass)

AA → AAγγ @ FORWARD REGION ?

$$y_{\gamma_1} - y_{\gamma_2}$$

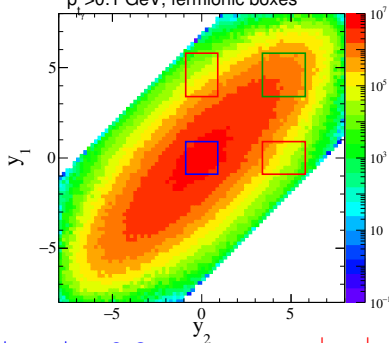


A smaller $p_{t,\gamma}$ is desirable

AA → AAγγ @ FORWARD REGION ?

fermionic boxes

PbPb → PbPbγγ, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV,
 $p_T > 0.1$ GeV, fermionic boxes

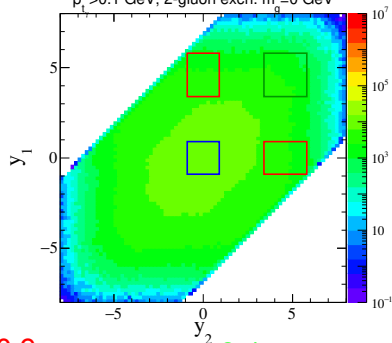


- $|y_{\gamma_{1,2}}| < 0.9,$

- $|y_{\gamma_1}| < 0.9,$
 $3.4 < y_{\gamma_2} < 5.8$

2-gluon exchange

PbPb → PbPbγγ, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV,
 $p_T > 0.1$ GeV, 2-gluon exch. $m_g = 0$ GeV



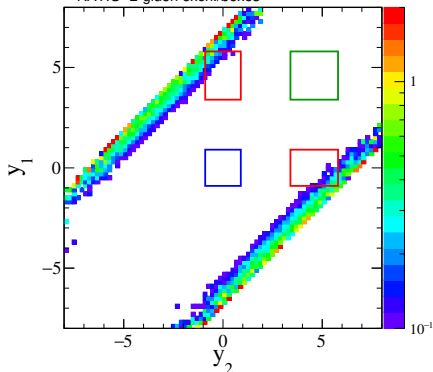
- $3.4 < y_{\gamma_{1,2}} < 5.8$

AA \rightarrow AA $\gamma\gamma$ @ FORWARD REGION ?

RATIO = 2-gluon exchange / boxes

PbPb \rightarrow PbPb $\gamma\gamma$, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$ TeV, $p_{T\gamma} > 0.1$ GeV,

RATIO=2-gluon exch./boxes



Promising results but need extended work.

CONCLUSION

- UPC of heavy-ion opens a possibility to measure or to test the $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ scattering:
 - mesons decay ($W_{\gamma\gamma} < 4$ GeV),
 - pionic background ($W_{\gamma\gamma} < 2$ GeV),
 - fermionic boxes ($W_{\gamma\gamma} > 2$ GeV),
 - VDM-Regge ($W_{\gamma\gamma} > 30$ GeV),
 - 2-gluon exchange ($W_{\gamma\gamma} > 30$ GeV);
- **Measurable** cross section;
- ATLAS/CMS have observed 13→59→80/14 events confirming LbL scattering in UPC;
- ALICE and LHCb could measure LbL scattering for $W_{\gamma\gamma} > 2$ GeV in Pb-Pb and Ar-Ar collisions with very good statistic;
- Importance of η & η' for $W_{\gamma\gamma} < 2$ GeV;
- Collaboration - theoreticians and experimenters;
- Future - low p_t and forward rapidity region.

Founded by Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange
 PROM Programme:
 International scholarship exchange of PhD candidates and academic staff

