

# Combination of ATLAS+CMS measurements on $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ production in Pb+Pb UPC

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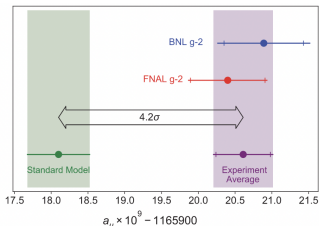


# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Measuring  $a_\tau$  in Pb+Pb UPC
- 3 Summary & Outlook

## Motivation

- Measurements of anomalous magnetic moments of leptons  $a_l = \frac{(g-2)l}{2}$  are sensitive to new physics
  - Dirac equation predicts  $g = 2$ , but higher-order corrections (QED, weak, hadronic loops, ...) lead to  $\neq 2$
- $a_\tau$  is poorly constrained experimentally:
  - $-0.52 < a_\tau < 0.013$  (95% CL)
  - DELPHI, EPJC 35 35 (2004) 159
  - Due to it can be sensitive to BSM effects
- For example, measurements of  $a_e$  and  $a_\mu$  are the most accurate.
  - Difference with SM predictions observed for  $a_e$  ( $2.5\sigma$ ) and  $a_\mu$  (up to  $4.2\sigma$ )

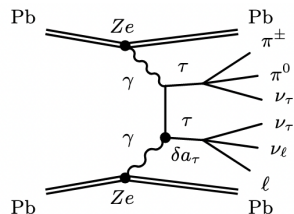


Muon  $g-2$  Collaboration,  
PRL 126 (2021) 141801

$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$  production in Pb+Pb UPC

Pb+Pb UPC studies have some advantages over pp collisions:

- $\sim Z^4$  ( $Z = 82$ ,  $Z \approx 4.5 \cdot 10^7$ ) enhancement of cross sections
- Due to **Zero Degree Calorimeter (ZDC)** (ATLAS) and **Forward Hadron (HF)** calorimeter allows to control event activity above the noise threshold
- $\approx$  no hadronic pileup  $\rightarrow$  exclusivity selections
- Low  $p_T$  thresholds in trigger and offline reconstruction
- Exploit  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  cross section to set limits on  $a_\tau$
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$  production observed for the first time in hadron collisions at the LHC in 2022



PRD 102 (2020) 113008

## ATLAS measurement overview

- Measurement uses  $1.44 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  of 2018 UPC data at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$
- Monte Carlo simulations:
  - signal modeled with: Starlight+Tauola (Pythia8+Photos for QED FSR) samples reweighted to photon flux from SuperChic
- Event selection categorised with semileptonic decay modes:

$\mu$ <b>1T-SR</b> muon + 1 track ( $e/\mu/\text{hadron}$ ("prong"))	$p_T^\mu > 4 \text{ GeV}, p_T^e > 4 \text{ GeV},$ $p_T^{\text{trk}} > 100 \text{ MeV}$
$\mu$ <b>3T-SR</b> : muon + 3 tracks (3 hadrons (3 prongs))	$p_T^{\text{clus}} > 1 \text{ GeV} ( \eta  < 2.5),$
$\mu e$ - <b>SR</b> : muon + 1 track (muon + electron)	$p_T^{\text{trk}} > 100 \text{ MeV} (2.5 <  \eta  < 4.5)$

- Only data in 0n0n ZDC category used to suppress photonuclear/hadronic backgrounds
- Simulation Starlight+Tauola reweighted to 0n0n with data-driven weights

## CMS measurement overview

- Measurement uses  $0.4 \text{ nb}^{-1}$  of 2015 UPC data at  $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$
- Monte Carlo simulations:
  - signal modeled with: MADGRAPH5 aMC@NLO (v2.6.5) (PYTHIA8 (v2.1.2))  
samples reweighted to photon flux from SuperChic
- Event selection categorised with semileptonic decay mode:

$\mu$ 3T-SR: muon+3 prongs	$p_T^{\text{vis}} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}$ $0.2 < m_{\pi\pi\pi}^{\text{vis}} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ $ \eta  < 2.5$
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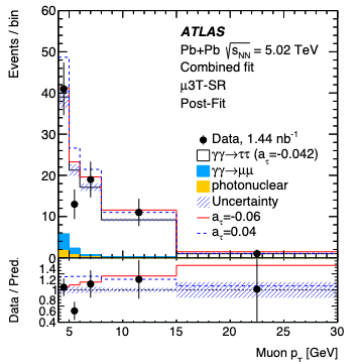
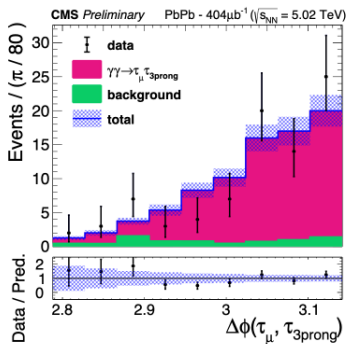
Constraints on  $a_\tau$  anomalous magnetic moment

Interest in measuring  $a_\tau$  at the LHC revisited recently

- Theoretical investigations outlined in:
  - L. Beresford, J. Liu,  
[PRD 102 \(2020\) 113008](#)
  - M. Dyndal, M. Schott, M. Klusek-Gawenda, A. Szczurek,  
[PLB 809 \(2020\) 135682](#)  
This paper suggested to use datasets from ATLAS experiment to improve the sensitivity on  $a_\tau$   
Mateusz had a presentation in the past [HonexComb meeting](#)
- Final results from 5.02 TeV Pb+Pb UPC from ATLAS
  - [ATLAS Collaboration submitted to PRL, arXiv:2204.13478](#)
- Preliminary results from 5.02 TeV Pb+Pb UPC from CMS available at the link
  - [CMS PAS HIN-21-009](#)

## Comparison both measurements

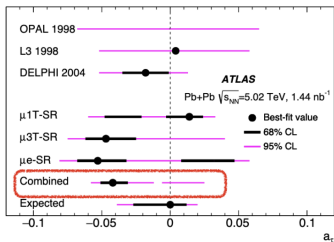
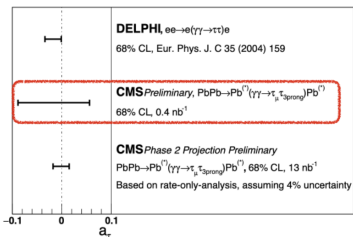
- **CMS**: fiducial cross section measured with 16% relative precision (stat.-dominated) (2015 data)
- **ATLAS**: signal strength measured with 5% relative precision (stat.-dominated) (2018 data)





## Constraints on $a_\tau$ anomalous magnetic moment

- Both experiments provide their first constraints on  $a_\tau$
- ATLAS precision is comparable to the DELPHI@LEP (PDG) results
- Statistical uncertainties are dominated in both experiments



## Summary &amp; Outlook

- HI UPCs are high-quality probes to QED and BSM physics
  - UPC data is used to constrain  $a_\tau$  at LHC
  - ATLAS and CMS provide a measurement of exclusive  $\tau^+\tau^-$  production in Pb+Pb collisions with above  $5\sigma$  at the LHC
  - Found precision is compatible with LEP (PDG)
- Following the steps made in the combination of ATLAS+CMS data on  $\gamma\gamma$  measurement expecting to combine results on  $\tau^+\tau^-$  production

Thank you for your kind attention!