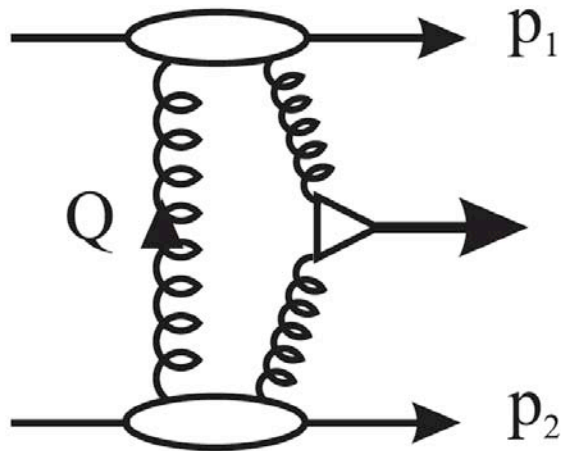


The FP420 R&D Project



Motivation from KMR calculations (e.g. hep-ph 0111078)

- Selection rules mean that central system is (to a good approx) 0^{++}
- If you see a new particle produced exclusively with proton tags you know its quantum numbers
- CP violation in the Higgs sector shows up directly as azimuthal asymmetries
- Proton tagging may be the discovery channel in certain regions of the MSSM
- Tagging the protons means excellent mass resolution ($\sim GeV$) irrespective of the decay products of the central system

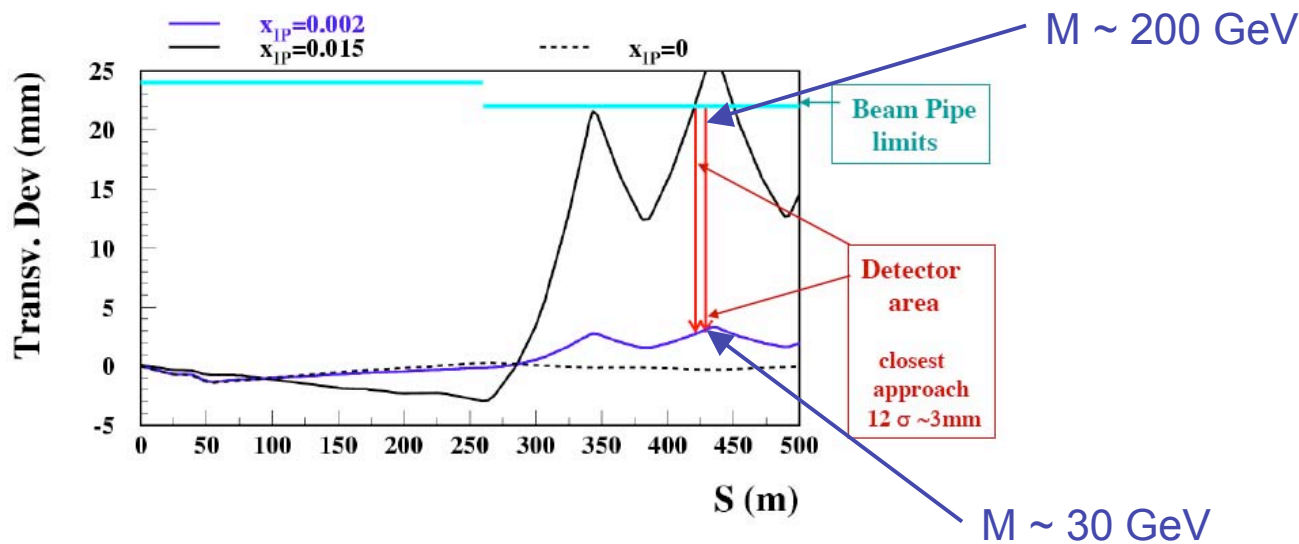
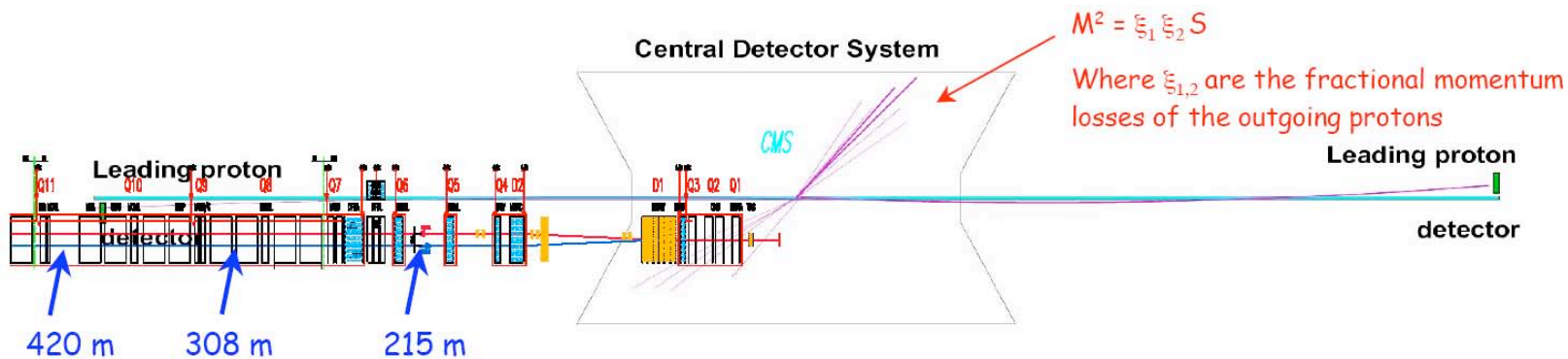
“The panel believed that this offers a unique opportunity to extend the potential of the LHC and has the potential to give a high scientific return.” - UK PPRP (PPARC)

R&D now fully funded : £500k from UK (Silicon, detector stations, beam pipe + LHC optics and cryostat design), \$100k from US (QUARTIC), €100k Belgium (+Italy / Finland) (mechanics)

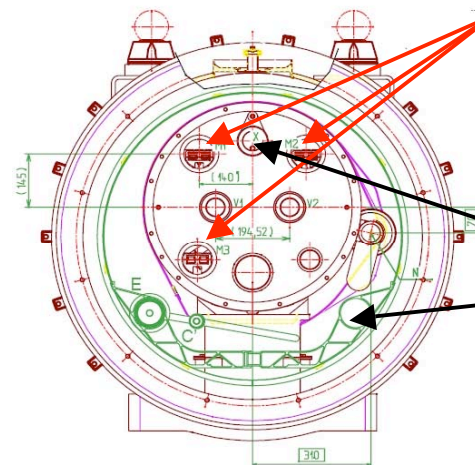
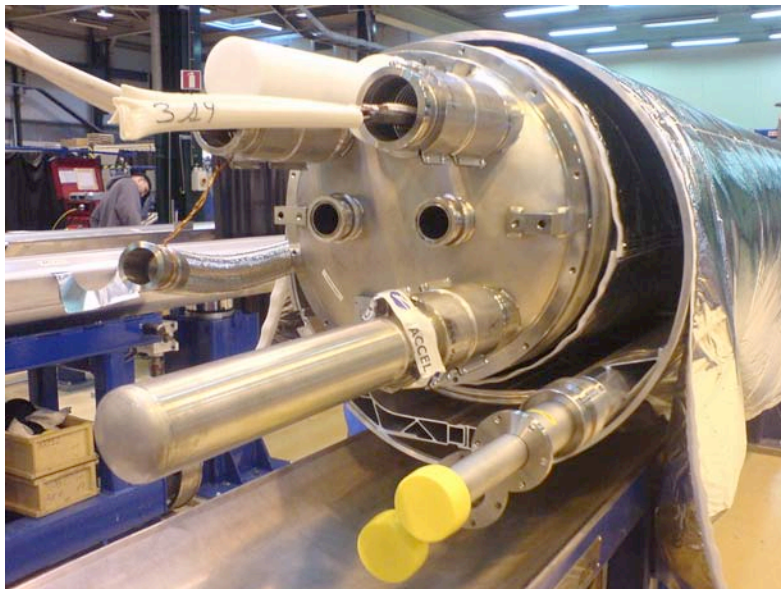
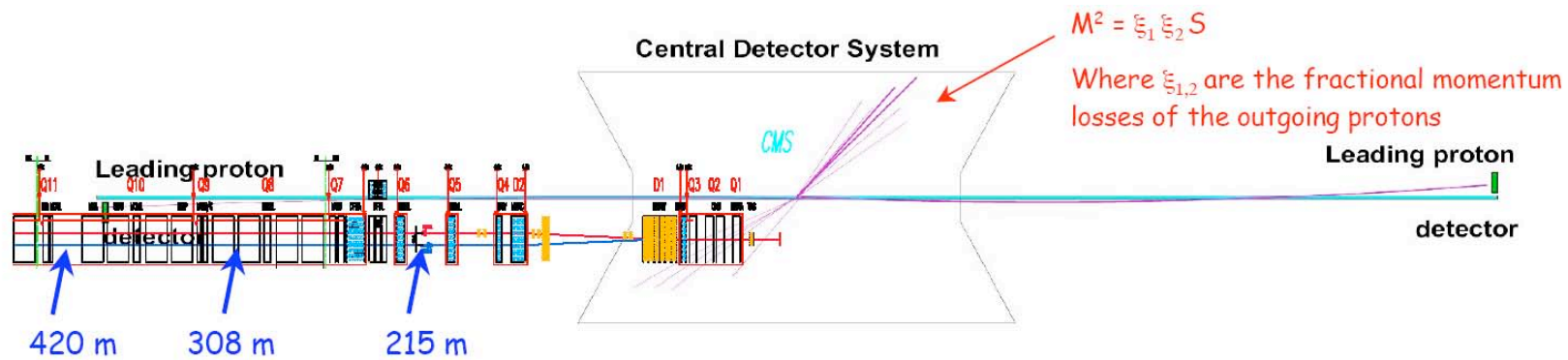
FP420 Schematic Outline



Spectrometer using LHC magnets to bend protons with small momentum loss out of the beam

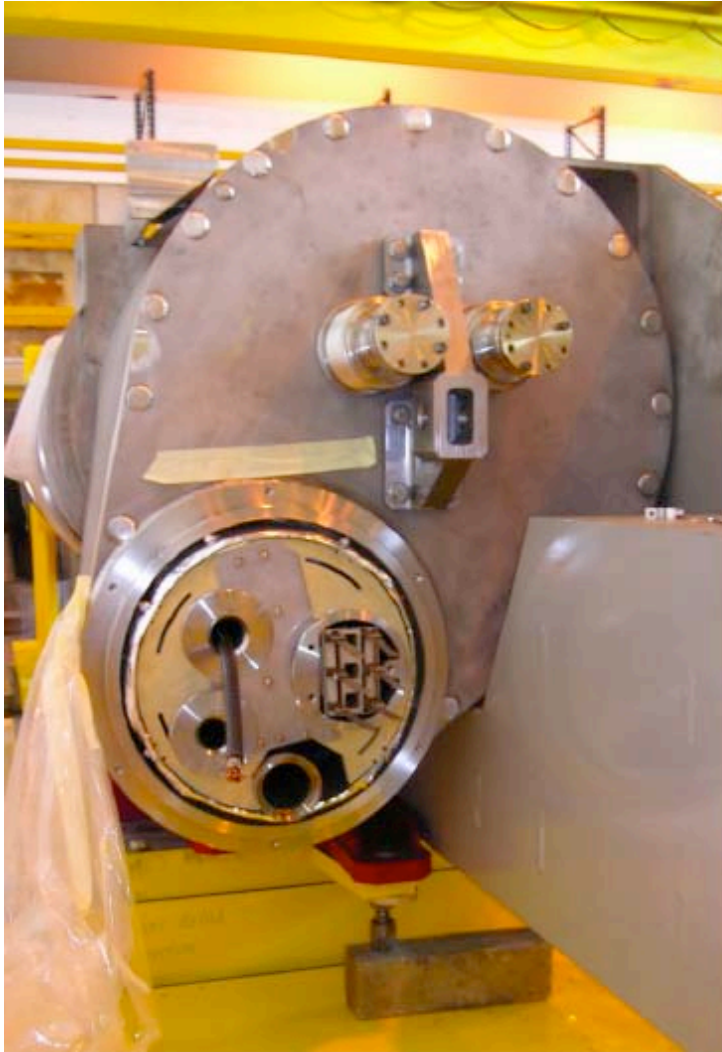


The 420m region at the LHC



Line	T(K)	$\phi_i - \phi_e$ (mm)
M1, M2, M3 Bus-bars	1.9	80-84
N Auxiliary bus-bars	1.9	50-53
X Heat exchanger	1.8	54-58
E Thermal shield	50-65	79-86
C' Supports posts and beam screens	4.6	15-17.2
V1, V2 He jackets	1.9	50-53 66-70

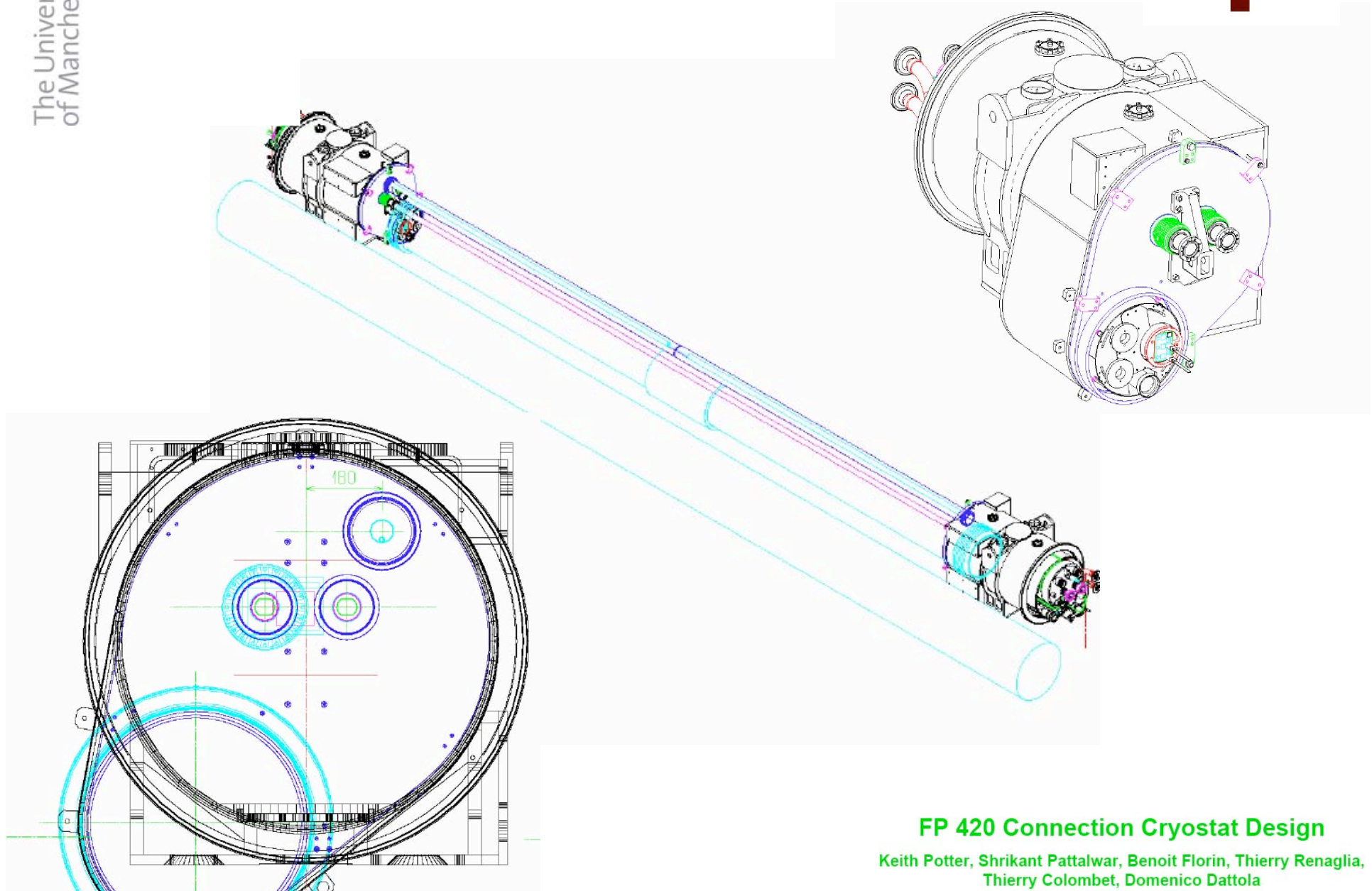
DFB Arc Termination Modules



FP 420 Connection Cryostat Design

Keith Potter, Shrikant Pattalwar, Benoit Florin, Thierry Renaglia,
Thierry Colombet, Domenico Dattola

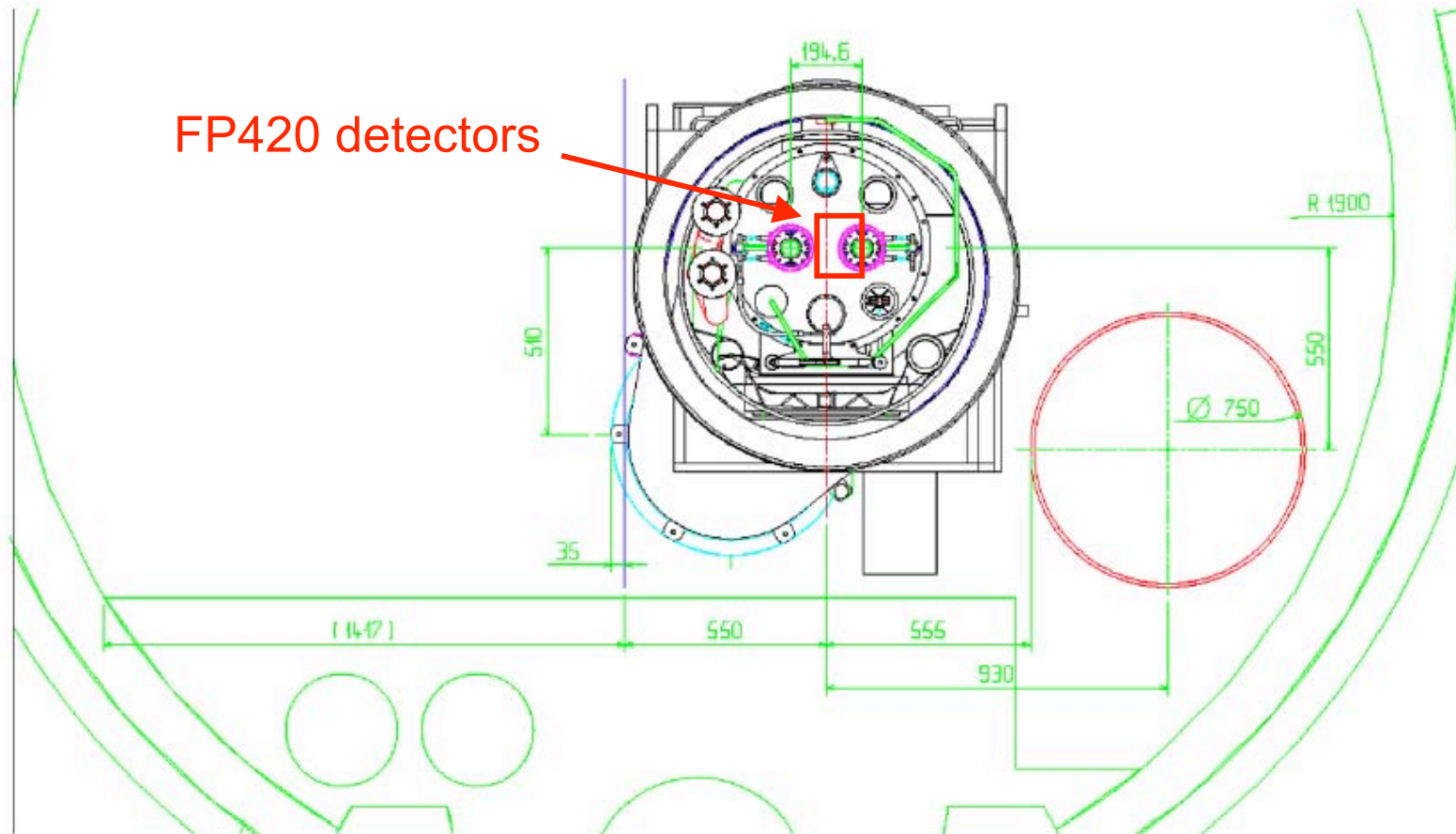
The FP420 Cryostat



FP 420 Connection Cryostat Design

Keith Potter, Shrikant Pattalwar, Benoit Florin, Thierry Renaglia,
Thierry Colombet, Domenico Dattola

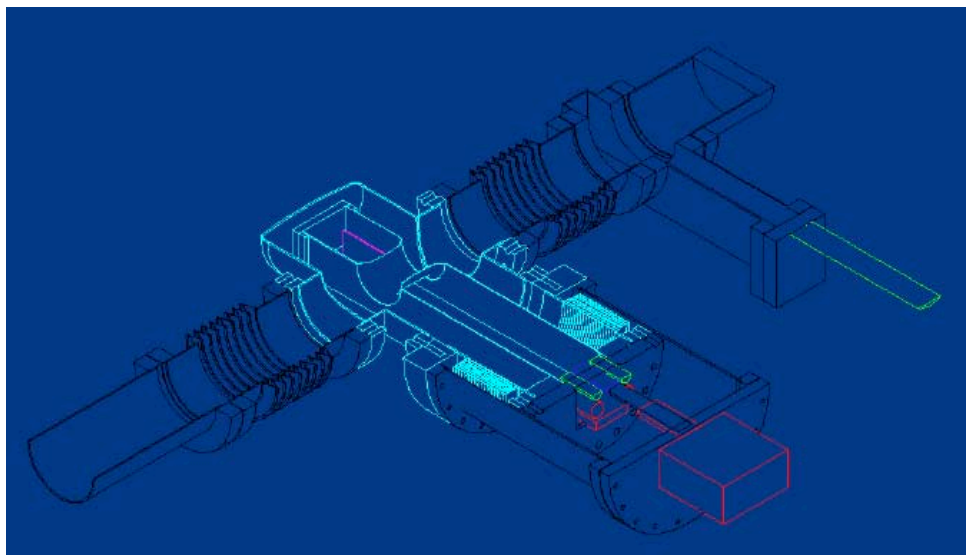
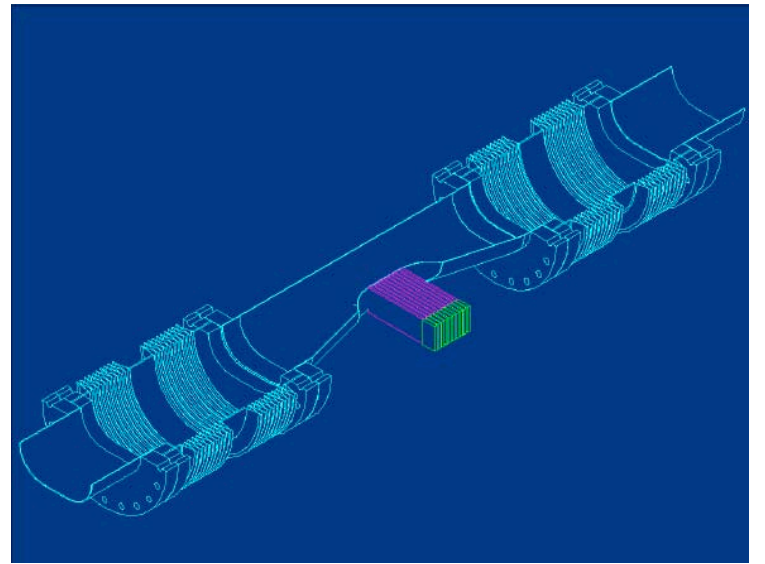
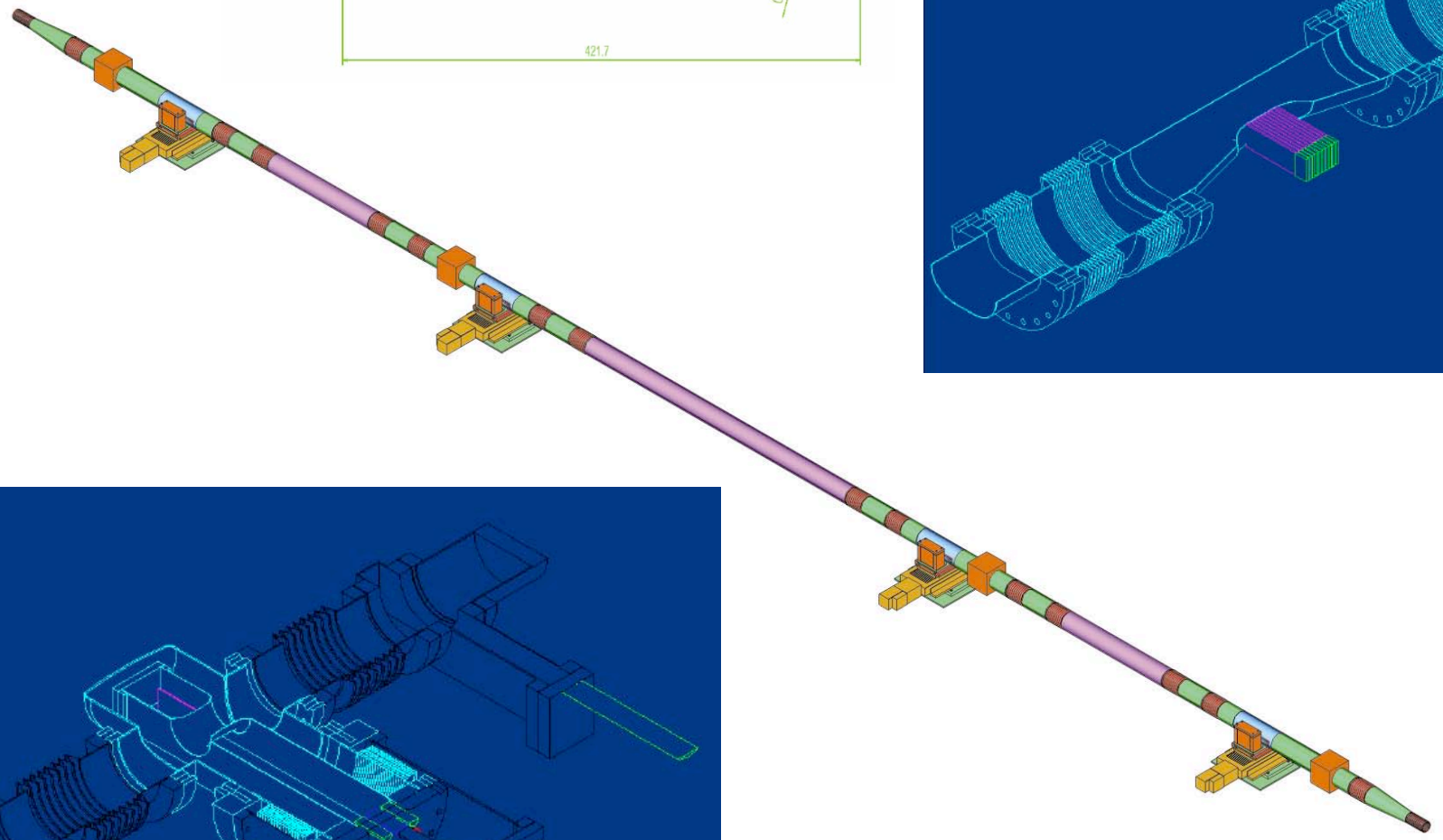
FP420 Tunnel Layout



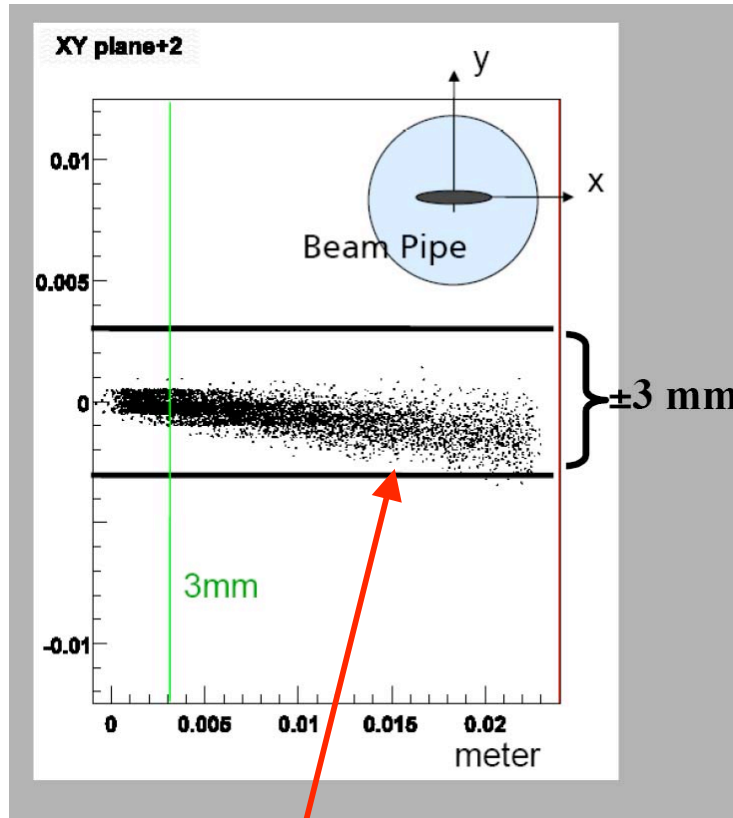
FP 420 Connection Cryostat Design

Keith Potter, Shrikant Pattalwar, Benoit Florin, Thierry Renaglia,
Thierry Colombet, Domenico Dattola

Movement Mechanism Designs

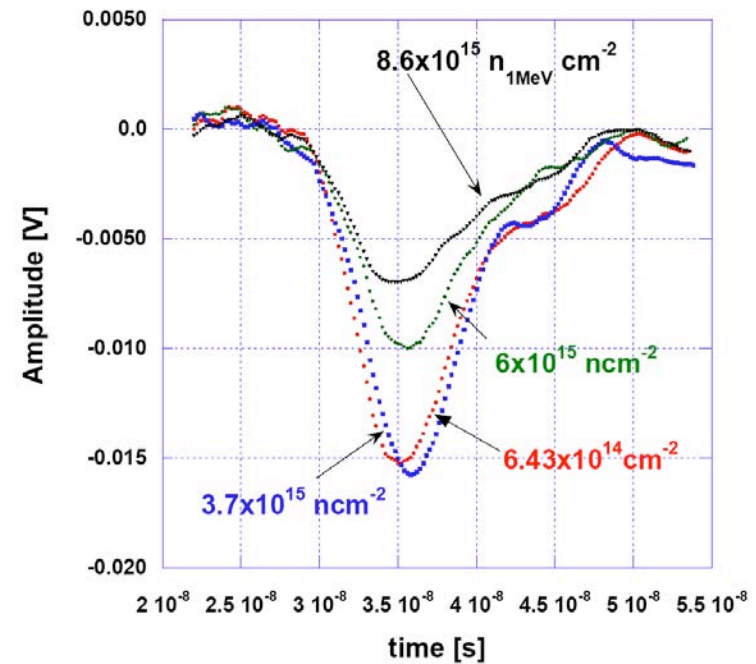
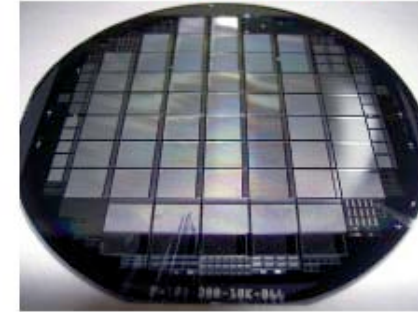


FP420 Silicon Detector Stations



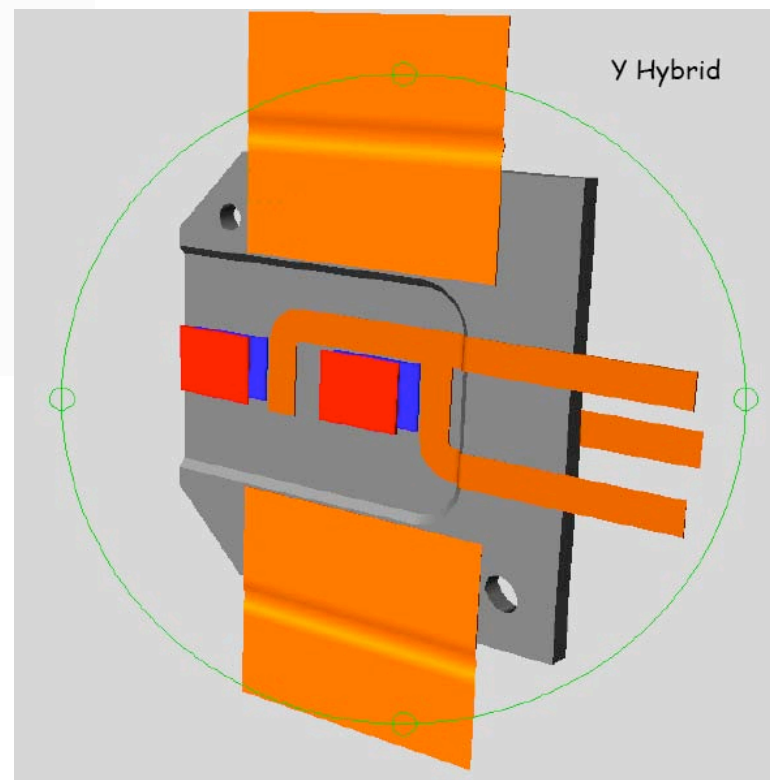
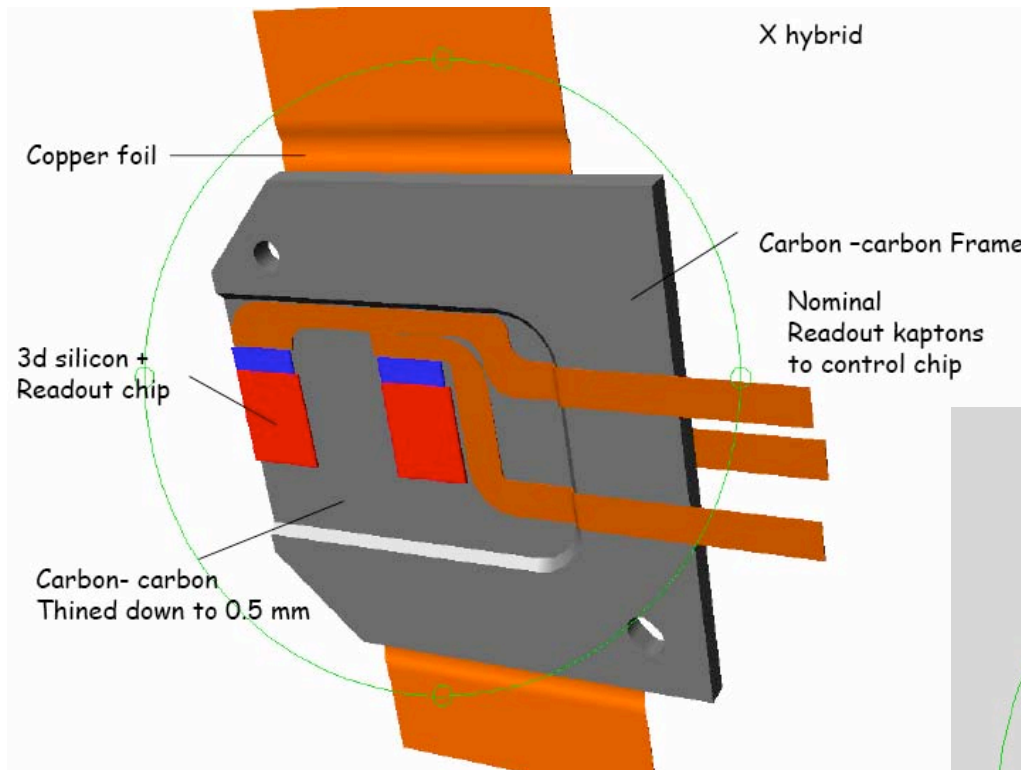
7.2 mm x 24mm (7.2 x 8 mm² sensors)

FP420 Mask

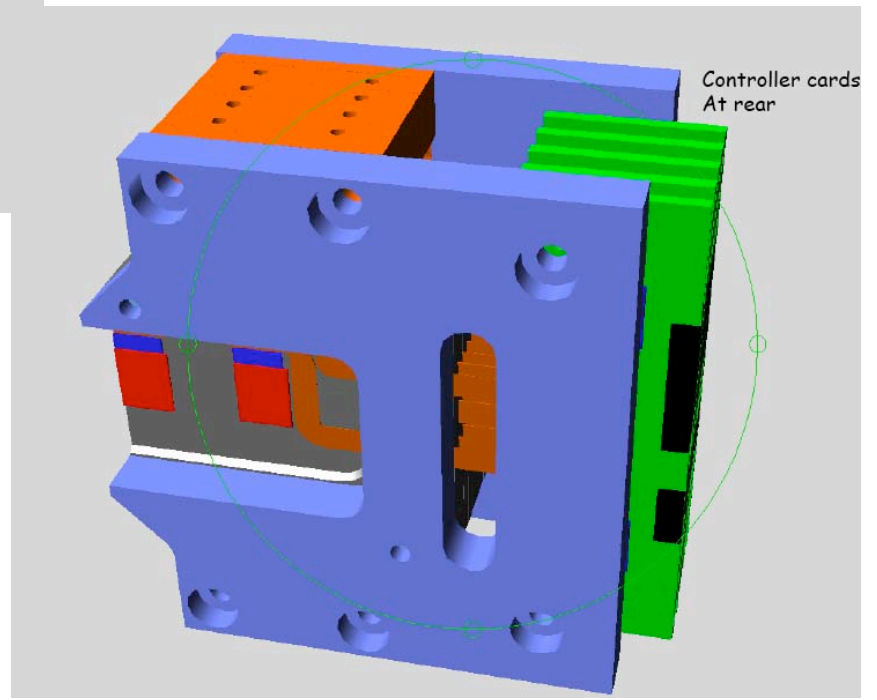
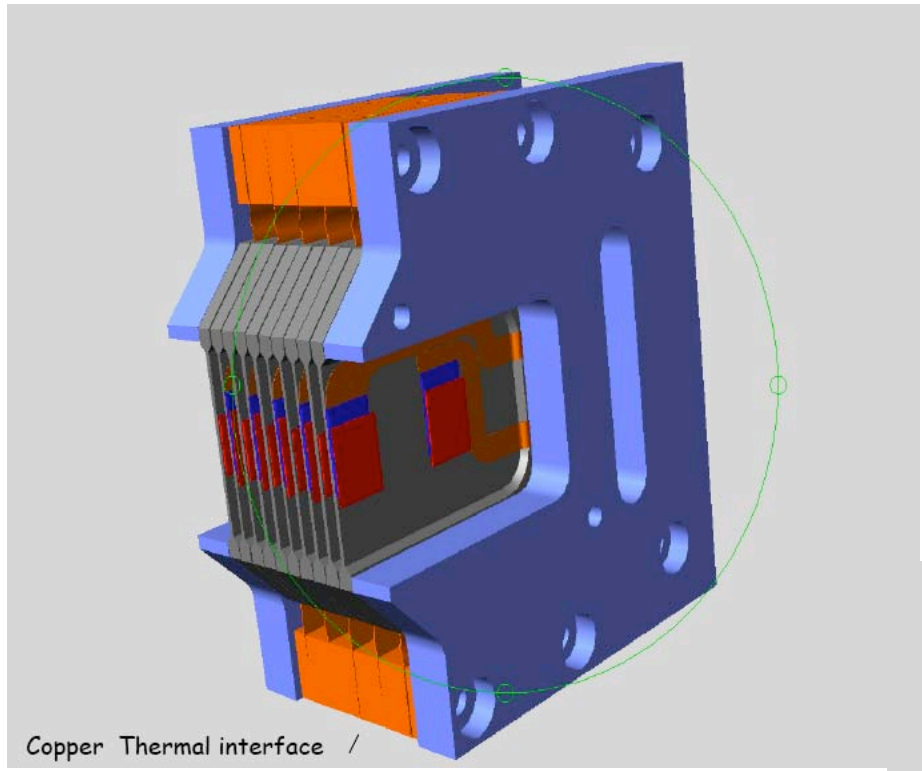


5 years at $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

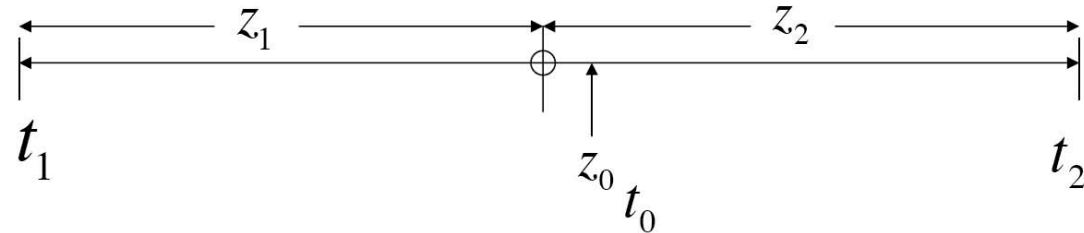
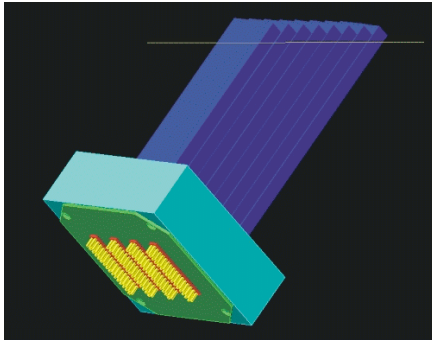
FP420 Silicon Detector Stations



FP420 Silicon Detector Stations



FP420 Fast timing Detectors



$$t_1 - t_0 = \frac{c}{|z_1| + z_0}; \quad t_2 - t_0 = \frac{c}{|z_2| - z_0}$$

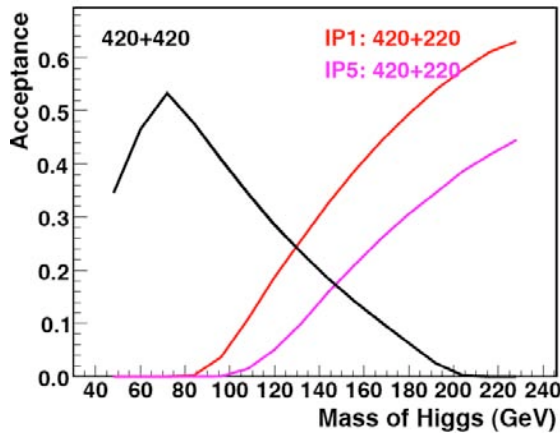
($|z_i|$ are distances but z_0 is signed)

Stating the obvious, but $\longrightarrow z_0 = \left(\frac{c}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{t_1 - t_0} + \frac{1}{t_2 - t_0}\right)$
if $z_1 = z_2$

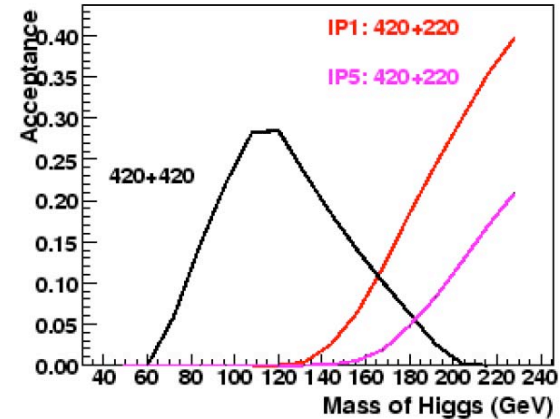
- 1% events at LHC have diffractive proton track in FP420
- @ $2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$, 7 interactions / bunch crossing
- -> 30% of FP420 events have an additional track
- Matching mass and rapidity of central system removes large fraction of these
- Of the remaining, 97.4% rejected by fast timing detectors with 10ps timing resolution (2.1 mm)
- Preliminary studies give $\sigma(\text{overlap}) = \sigma(\text{signal})$ for Higgs -> bb channel @ $2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$.



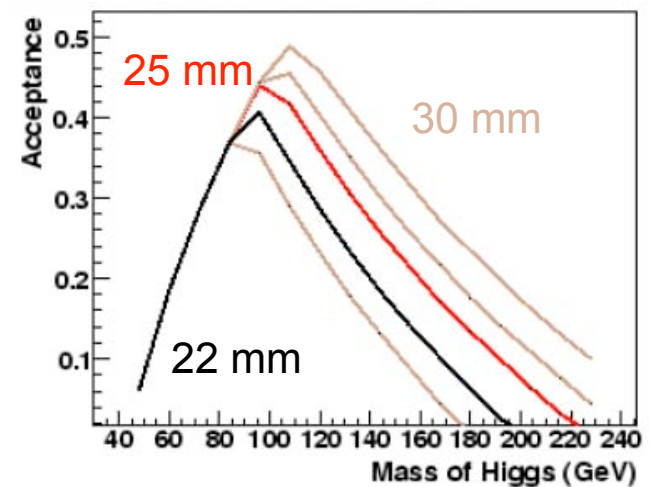
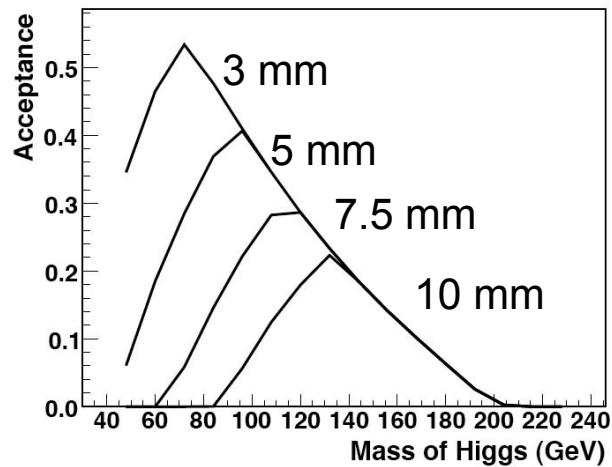
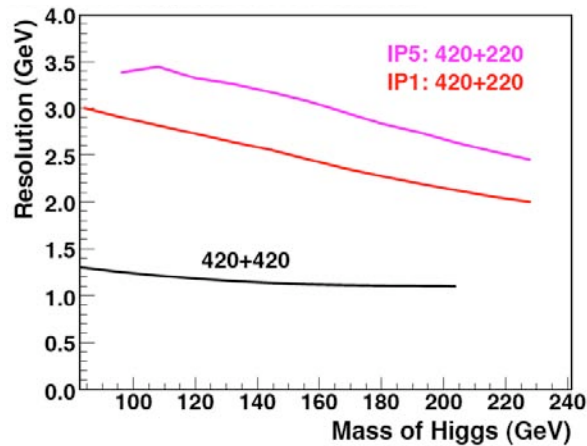
FP420 Acceptance and Resolution



3 mm + 3 mm



7.5 mm + 3 mm



MB apertures

FP420 Physics Highlights

The intense coupling regime is where the masses of the 3 neutral Higgs bosons are close to each other and $\tan \beta$ is large

$\gamma\gamma, WW^*, ZZ^*$ suppressed

$gg \rightarrow \phi$ enhanced

0^{++} selection rule suppresses A production:

CEDP 'filters out' pseudoscalar production, leaving pure H sample for study

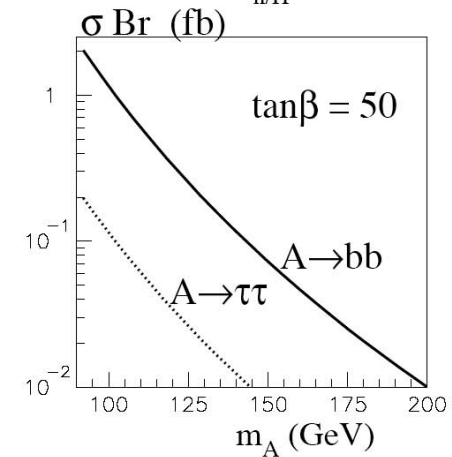
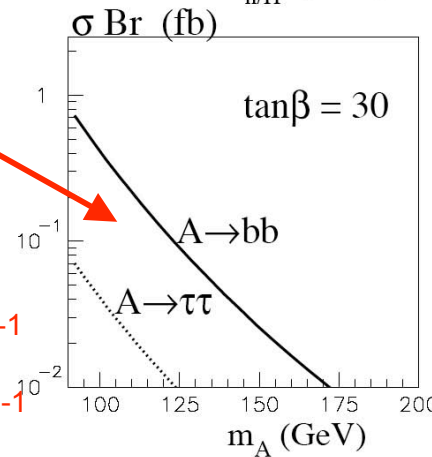
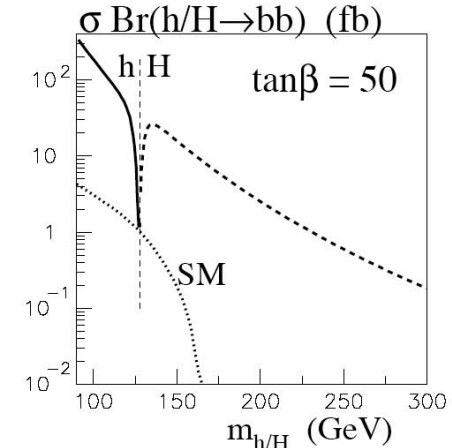
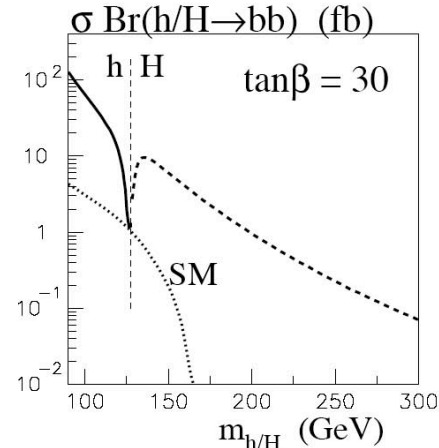
$M_A = 130 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 50$

$M_h = 124 \text{ GeV} : 71 \text{ signal} / 10 \text{ background in } 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$M_H = 135 \text{ GeV} : 124 \text{ signal} / 5 \text{ background in } 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$M_A = 130 \text{ GeV} : 1 \text{ signal} / 5 \text{ background in } 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

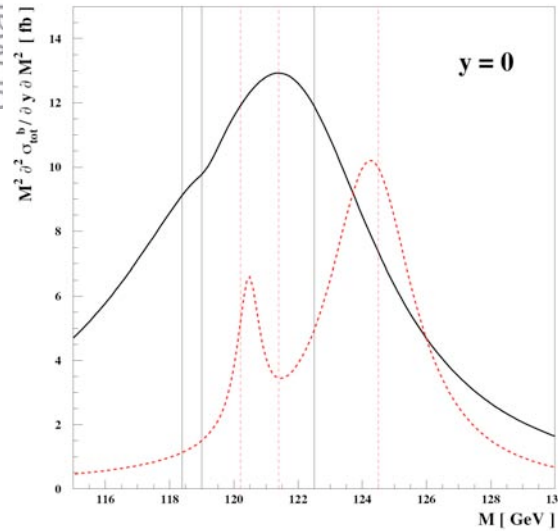
Central exclusive diffractive production



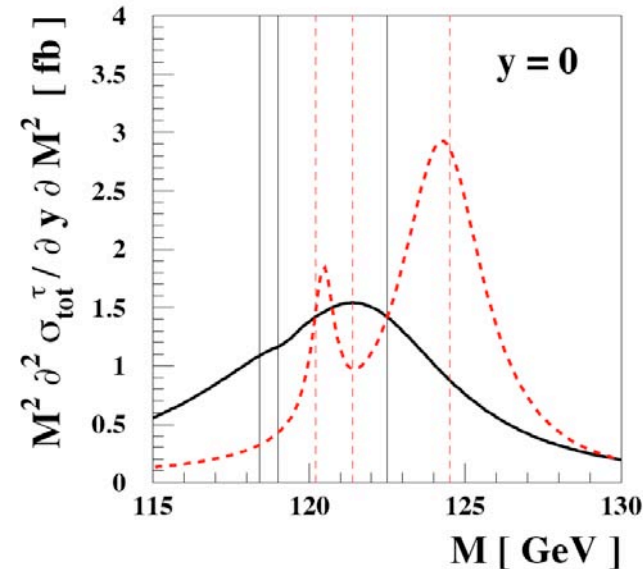
Well known difficult region for conventional channels, tagged channel may well be the discovery channel, and is certainly a powerful spin/parity filter



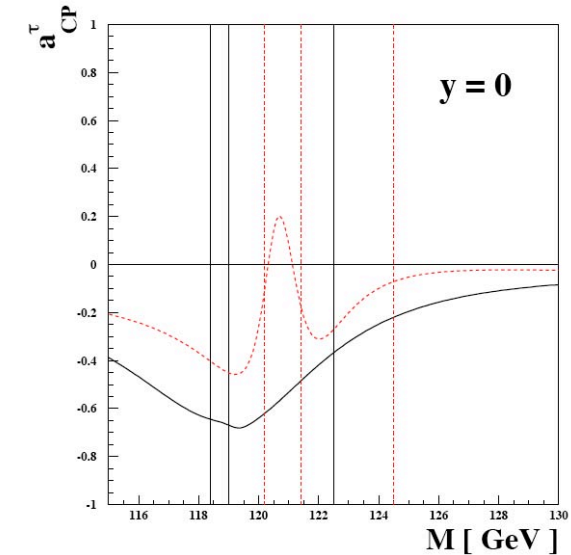
bb decay



$\tau\tau$ decay

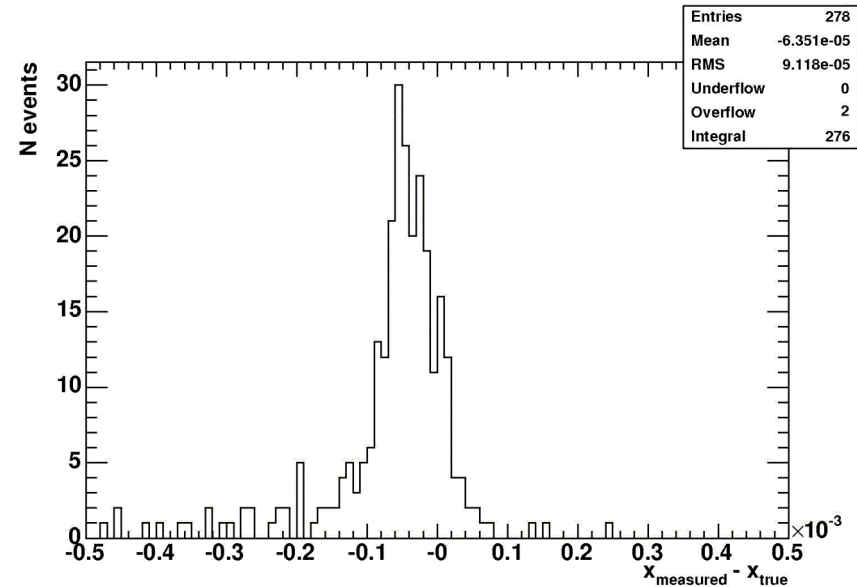
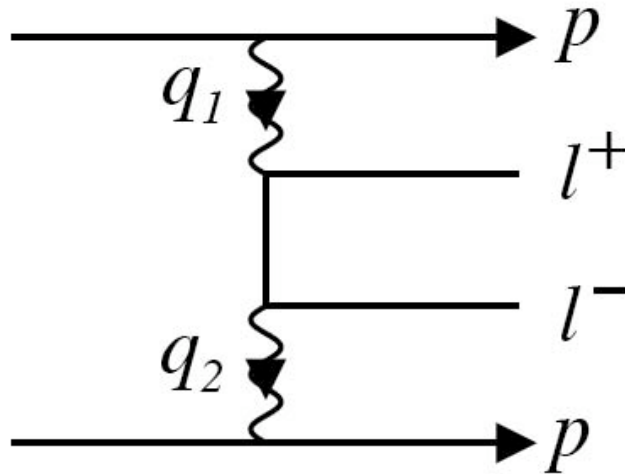


$\tau\tau$ decay



This example shows that exclusive double diffraction may offer unique possibilities for exploring Higgs physics in ways that would be difficult or even impossible in inclusive Higgs production. In particular, we have shown that exclusive double diffraction constitutes an efficient CP and lineshape analyzer of the resonant Higgs-boson dynamics in multi-Higgs models. In the specific case of CP-violating MSSM Higgs physics discussed here, which is potentially of great importance for electroweak baryogenesis, diffractive production may be the most promising probe at the LHC.

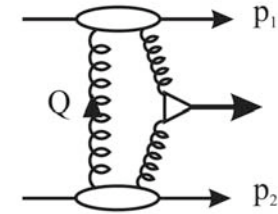
FP420 alignment



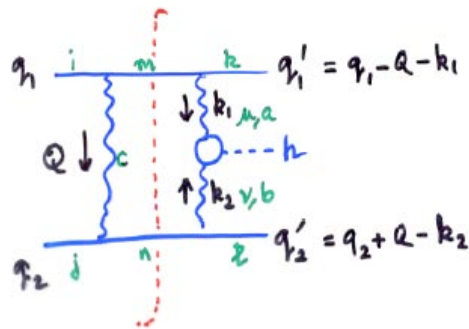
- @ $1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ expect $\sim 100 \mu^+\mu^-$ events / fill with standard trigger thresholds
- Simulations (Louvain) indicate precision is better than necessary (theoretical limit is LHC beam energy uncertainty, $\sigma_0 = 0.77 \text{ GeV} \sim 50 \text{ microns}$)

(also $\gamma\gamma WW$, $M_{\gamma\gamma} > 200 \text{ GeV}$, $\sigma \sim 100 \text{ fb}$ -> very high sensitivity to anomalous quartic couplings)

The KMR Calculation of the Exclusive Process



$$qq \rightarrow q + H + q$$



$q \rightarrow$ Proton

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy_H} \approx \frac{1}{256\pi b^2} \frac{\alpha_s^2 G_F \sqrt{2}}{g} \left[\frac{d^2 Q_1}{Q_1^4} \underline{f(x_1, Q_1^2)} \underline{f(x_2, Q_1^2)} \right]^2$$

$$f(x_i, Q_1^2) = \frac{\partial G(x_i, Q_1^2)}{\partial Q_1^2} \quad (x_i = \alpha_i)$$

Dominant uncertainty: KMR estimate factor of 2-3.



Divergent: controlled by Sudakov

As $Q_T \rightarrow 0$ so the screening gluon fails to screen and $P_T \approx 0$ emission is allowed. Hence e^{-S} vanishes faster than any power of Q_T .



exponentiating generates a factor in amplitude of

$$\exp(-S) = \exp\left(-\frac{C_A}{\pi} \int_{Q_T^2}^{k_{max}^2} \frac{dP_T^2}{P_T^2} \int_{P_T}^{M_H/2} \frac{dE}{E}\right) \leftarrow \text{double logs}$$

assuming
 $f \sim (Q^2)^\delta$

$$Q \sim \frac{M_H}{2} \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi}{N_c \alpha_s} \left[\frac{n-1-2\delta}{2}\right]\right)$$

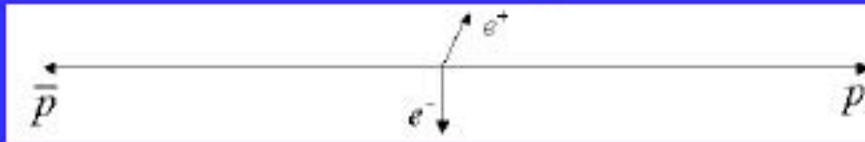
$\alpha_s = 0.2, M_H = 100 \text{ GeV}, n = 4, \delta = 0.2$

\Rightarrow **2 GeV**

Power of Q_T , 6 for pseudo-scalar



Exclusive e⁺e⁻ pairs

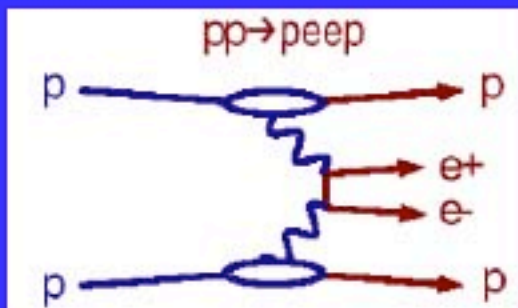


16 events observed

Estimated background = $2.1^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$
(mostly p-dissociation)

$\sigma_{MEAS.} = 1.6^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$ (stat) \pm 0.3 (syst) pb

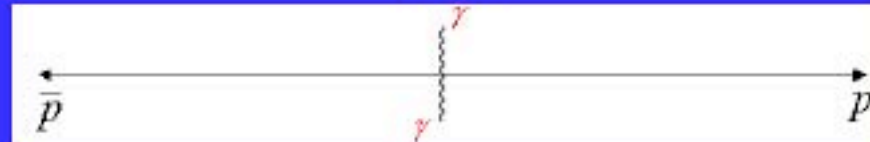
Poisson Prob. = $3 \times 10^{-8} \approx 5.5\sigma$



QED: LPAIR Monte Carlo

$\sigma_{QED} = (1.711 \pm 0.008)$ pb

Exclusive γγ pairs



3 events observed

Estimated background = $0.0^{+0.3}_{-0.0}$ events
(p-dissociation, exclusivity, fakes)

$\sigma_{MEAS.} = 0.14^{+0.14}_{-0.04}$ (stat) \pm 0.03 (syst) pb

Poisson Prob. ($0.3 \rightarrow \geq 3$) = 3.6×10^{-3}
(conservative)

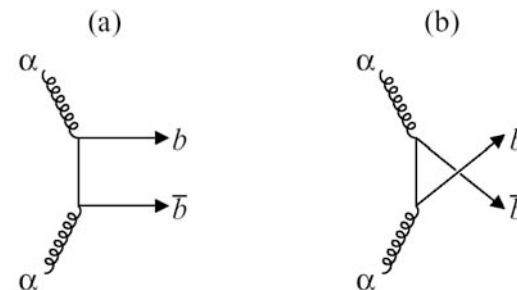
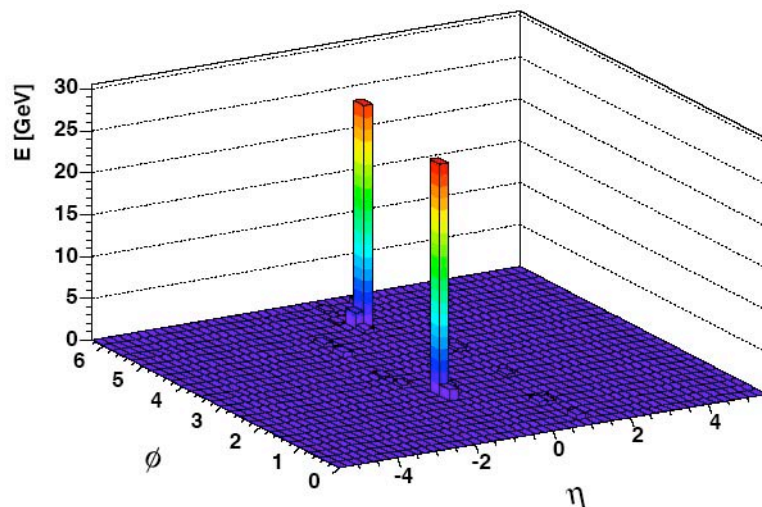
KMR (Durham) prediction = $0.04 \times + (3-5)$ pb

Note: $\sigma_{MEAS} \approx 2 \times 10^{-12} \sigma_{INEL}$!

*It means exclusive H must happen
(if H exists) and probably $\sigma \sim 10$ fb
within factor ~ 2.5 .*

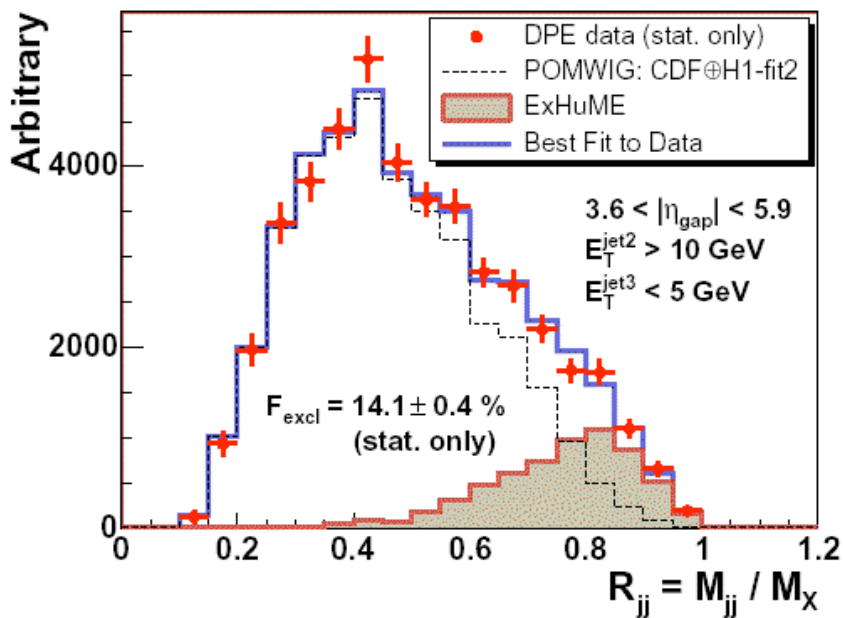
σ higher in MSSM

Evidence for Exclusive Production

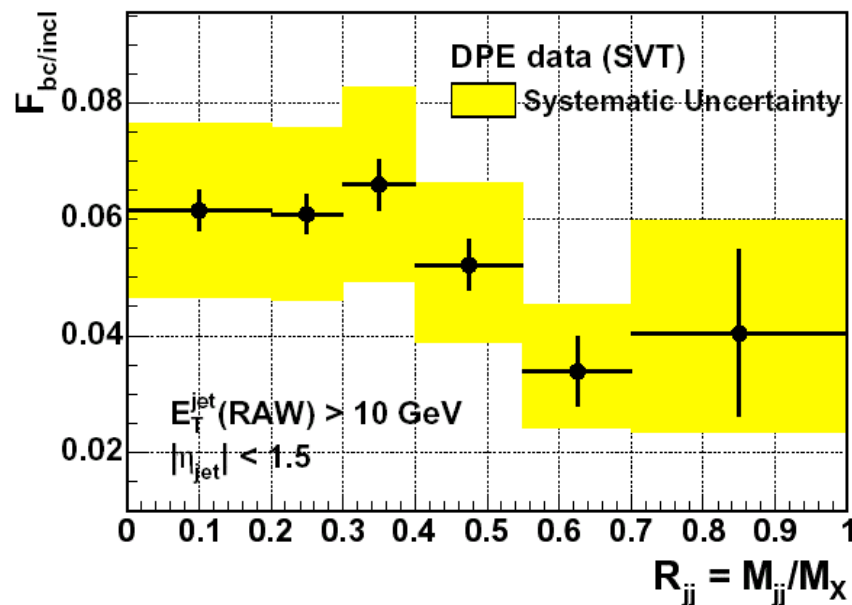


$J_z=0 \rightarrow$ for colour singlet $b\bar{b}$ production, the born level contributions of a) and b) cancel in the limit $m_b \rightarrow 0$

CDF Run II Preliminary



CDF Run II Preliminary



FP420 Summary



- We have built a strong international collaboration with the manpower and expertise to deliver forward proton tagging at high luminosity to the LHC
- FP420 adds real discovery potential to ATLAS / CMS.
- 12 month R&D study fully funded from UK, US and Belgium (~1000K CHF)
- Funding bids and significant manpower from Italy, Germany, Finland, Canada
- Agreed list of key R&D areas (with CERN) to address machine safety issues and physics goals.
- Technical design by Feb 2007 (Manchester 2006) and (if successful) TDRs to LHCC from ATLAS / CMS spring 2007.
- Physics returns potentially huge

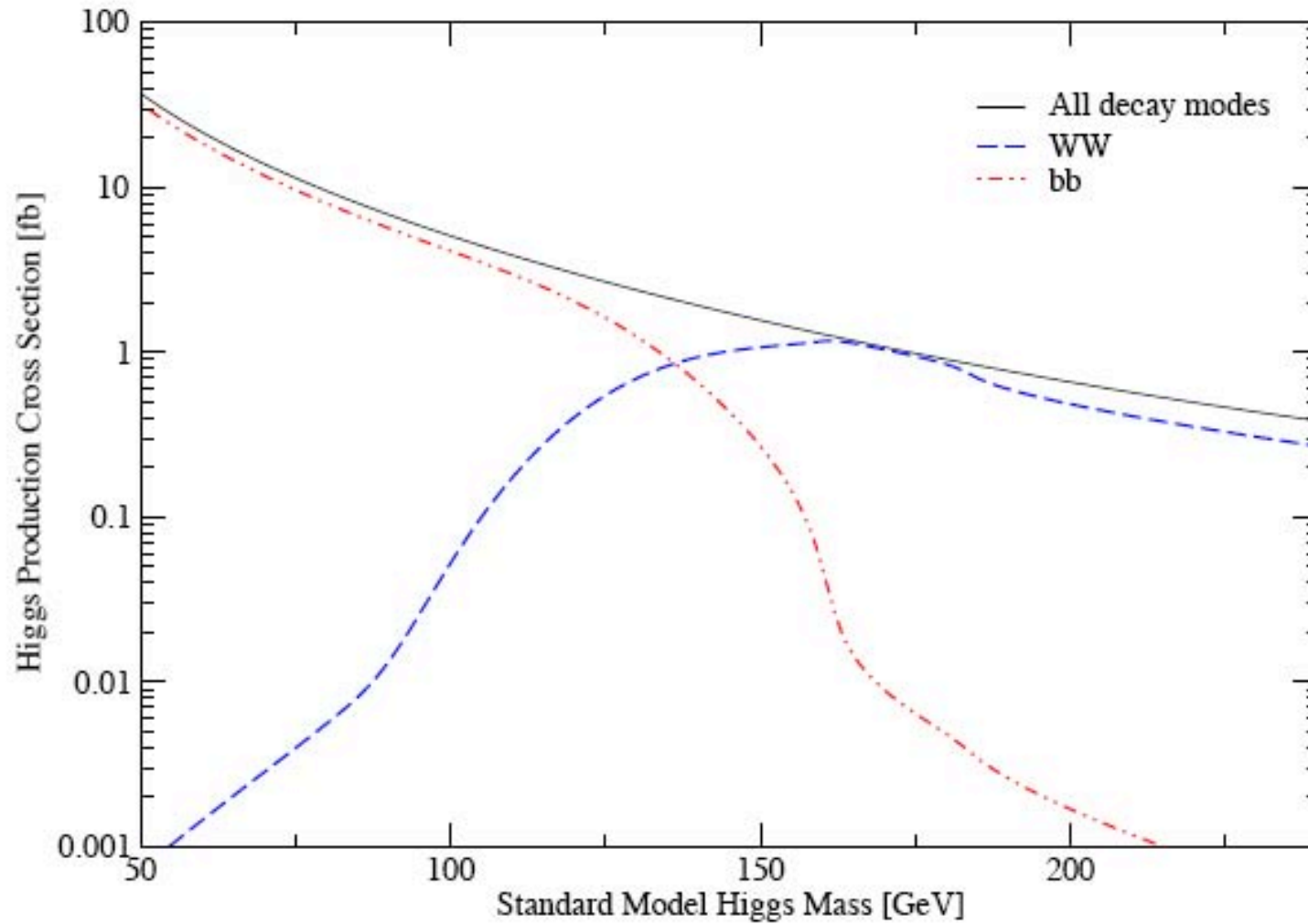
FP420 L1 Trigger



- Trigger latency does not allow for 420m detectors to be included in L1 at ATLAS or CMS in standard running mode
- Problem for low-mass Higgs -> bb jets
- @ 1×10^{32} , no pile-up, isolation criteria allows L1 di-jet trigger
(rate 2.6 KHz 2 jets $E_T > 40$ GeV reduced to < 1 KHz with isolation + topological cuts)
- @ 2×10^{33} , 7 pile-up events, tag at 220m + topological cuts OK
- @ 10^{34} require increase in trigger latency from 3.2 -> 4 μ s (SLHC ~ 6.4 μ s)
- up to 20% bb events can be saved with μ triggers at all luminosities
- All other channels, e.g. WW^(*), fine.

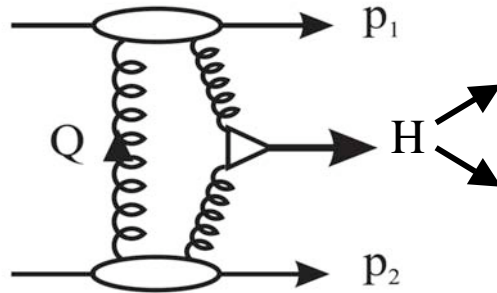


The benchmark : Standard Model Higgs Production



The benchmark : Standard Model Higgs Production

Standard Model Higgs



WW^* : $M_H = 120 \text{ GeV } \sigma = 0.4 \text{ fb}$
 $M_H = 140 \text{ GeV } \sigma = 1 \text{ fb}$
 $M_H = 200 \text{ GeV } \sigma = 0.5 \text{ fb}$

$M_H = 140 \text{ GeV}$: 5 (10) signal (1 (2) “gold plated” dl), negligible background in 30 fb^{-1}

b jets : $M_H = 120 \text{ GeV } \sigma = 2 \text{ fb}$
 $M_H = 140 \text{ GeV } \sigma = 0.7 \text{ fb}$

$M_H = 120 \text{ GeV}$: 11 signal, $S/B \sim 1$ in 30 fb^{-1}

0^{++} Selection rule

$$\text{QCD Background} \sim \frac{m_b^2}{E_T^2} \frac{\alpha_S^2}{M_{bb}^2 E_T^2}$$

Also, since resolution of taggers $>$ Higgs width:

$$S/B \propto \Gamma(H \rightarrow gg) / \Delta M \propto G_F M_H^3 / \Delta M$$

- The b jet channel is possible, with a good understanding of detectors and clever level 1 trigger
- The WW^* channel is extremely promising : no trigger problems, better mass resolution at higher masses (even in leptonic / semi-leptonic channel)
- If we see Higgs + tags - the quantum numbers are 0^{++}

Probing CP violation in the Higgs Sector

Azimuthal asymmetry in tagged protons provides direct evidence for CP violation in Higgs sector

$$A = \frac{\sigma(\varphi < \pi) - \sigma(\varphi > \pi)}{\sigma(\varphi < \pi) + \sigma(\varphi > \pi)}$$

$M(H_1)$ GeV	cuts	30	40	50
$\sigma(H_1)\text{Br}(\tau\tau)$	a, b	1.9	0.6	0.3
$\sigma^{\text{QED}}(\tau\tau)$	a, b	0.2	0.1	0.04
$A_{\tau\tau}$	b	0.2	0.1	0.05

'CPX'
scenario
 σ in fb

(b) $p_i^\perp > 300$ MeV for the forward outgoing protons

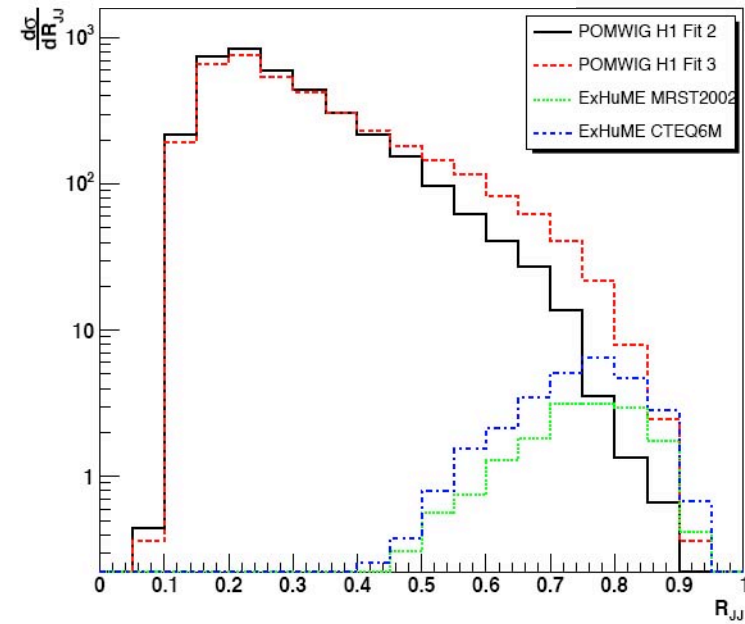
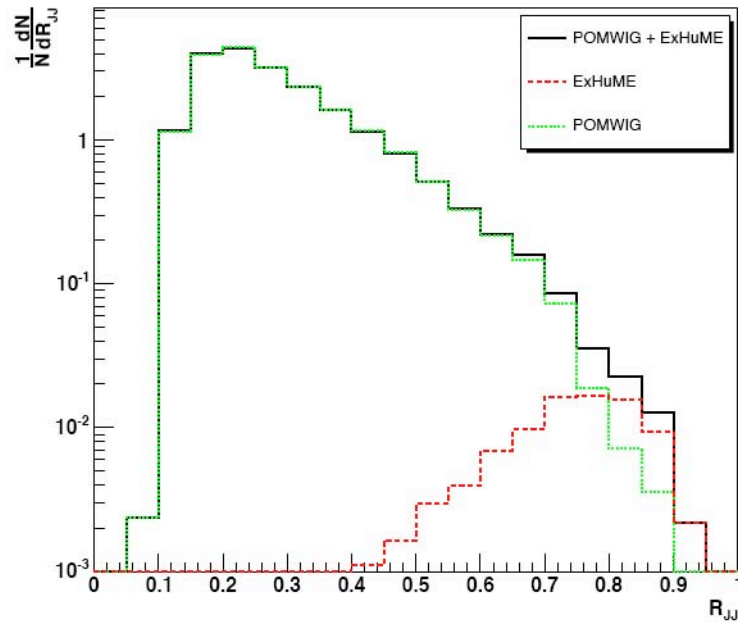
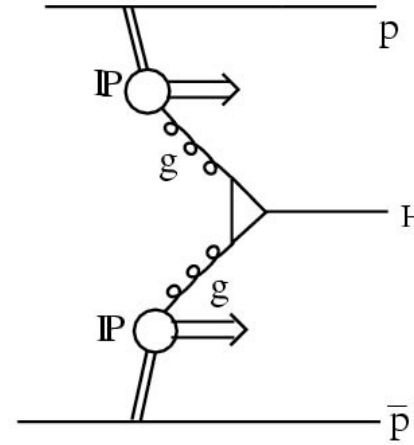
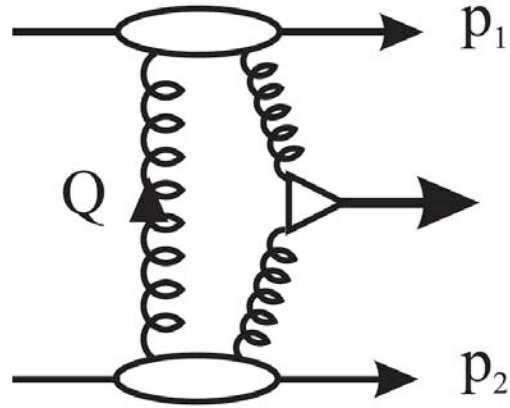
$$\mathcal{M} = g_S \cdot (e_1^\perp \cdot e_2^\perp) - g_P \cdot \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} e_{1\mu} e_{2\nu} p_{1\alpha} p_{2\beta} / (p_1 \cdot p_2)$$

CP even

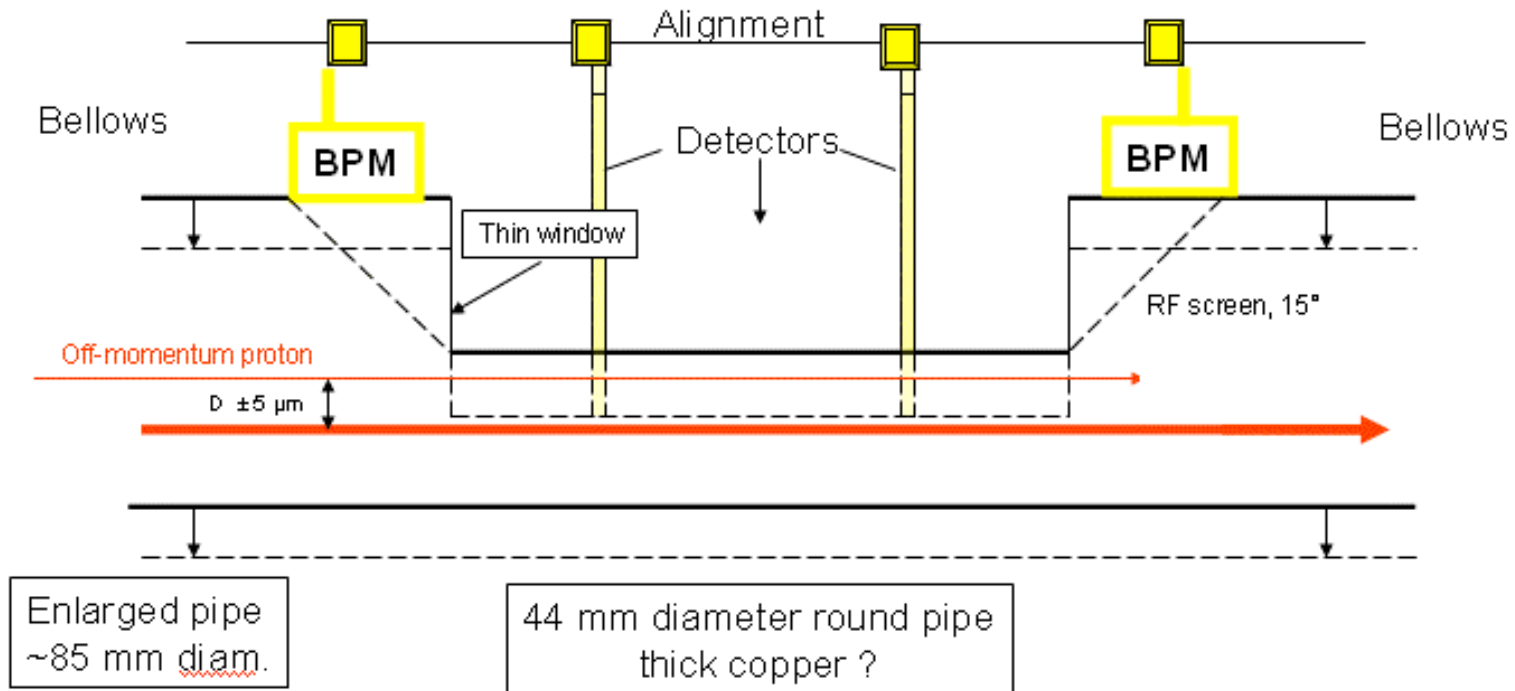
CP odd active at
non-zero t

Ongoing work - are there regions of MSSM parameter space where there are large CP violating couplings AND enhanced gluon couplings?

Evidence for Exclusive Production



FP420 alignment



5 μm will be possible - test bench under construction at CERN

FP420 Collaboration



FP420 : An R&D Proposal to Investigate the Feasibility of Installing Proton Tagging Detectors in the 420m Region at LHC

M. G. Albrow¹, T. Anthonis², M. Arneodo³, R. Barlow^{2,4}, W. Beaumont⁵, A. Brandt⁶, P. Bussey⁷, C. Buttar⁷, M. Capua⁸, J. E. Cole⁹, B. E. Cox^{2,*}, E. A. De Wolf⁵, C. DaVia¹⁰, A. DeRoeck^{11,*}, J. Freeman¹, J. R. Forshaw², P. Grafstrom^{11,*}, J. Gronberg¹², M. Grothe¹³, G. P. Heath⁹, V. Hedberg^{14,*}, B. W. Kennedy¹⁵, C. Kenney¹⁶, H. Kowalski¹⁷, V. A. Khoze¹⁸, Y. Liu⁵, F. K. Loebinger², J. Lamsa¹⁹, A. Mastroberardino⁸, O. Militaru⁵, D. M. Newbold^{9,15}, R. Orava¹⁹, K. Osterberg¹⁹, V. O'Shea⁷, S. Parker²⁰, J. Pinfold²¹, P. Petroff²², K. Piotrkowski²³, J. Rohlf²⁴, M. G. Ryskin¹⁶, G. Snow²⁵, A. Sobol²⁵, A. Solano¹², M. Tasevsky²⁶, M. Rijssenbeek²⁷, L. Rurua⁵, M. Ruspa³, D. H. Saxon⁷, W. J. Stirling¹⁶, E. Tassi⁸, P. Van Mechelen⁵, S. J. Watts¹⁰

1. FNAL
2. The University of Manchester
3. University of Eastern Piedmont, Novara and INFN-Turin
4. The Cockcroft Institute
5. University of Antwerpen
6. University of Texas at Arlington
7. The University of Glasgow
8. The University of Calabria and INFN
9. Bristol University
10. Brunel University
11. CERN
12. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
13. University of Turin and INFN-Turin
14. University of Lund
15. Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
16. Molecular Biology Consortium
17. DESY
18. Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Durham University
19. Helsinki Institute of Physics and University of Helsinki
20. University of Hawaii
21. University of Alberta
22. LAL Orsay
23. UC Louvain
24. Boston University
25. University of Nebraska
26. Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
27. Stony Brook University

Contacts :

Brian.cox@cern.ch (ATLAS)

Albert.deroeck@cern.ch (CMS)