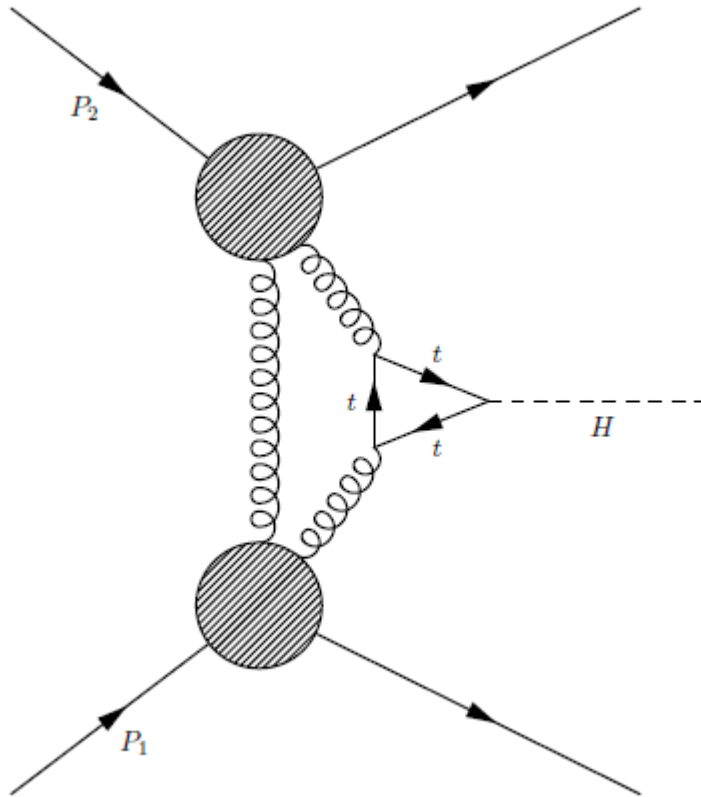


Diffractive H (BEH)

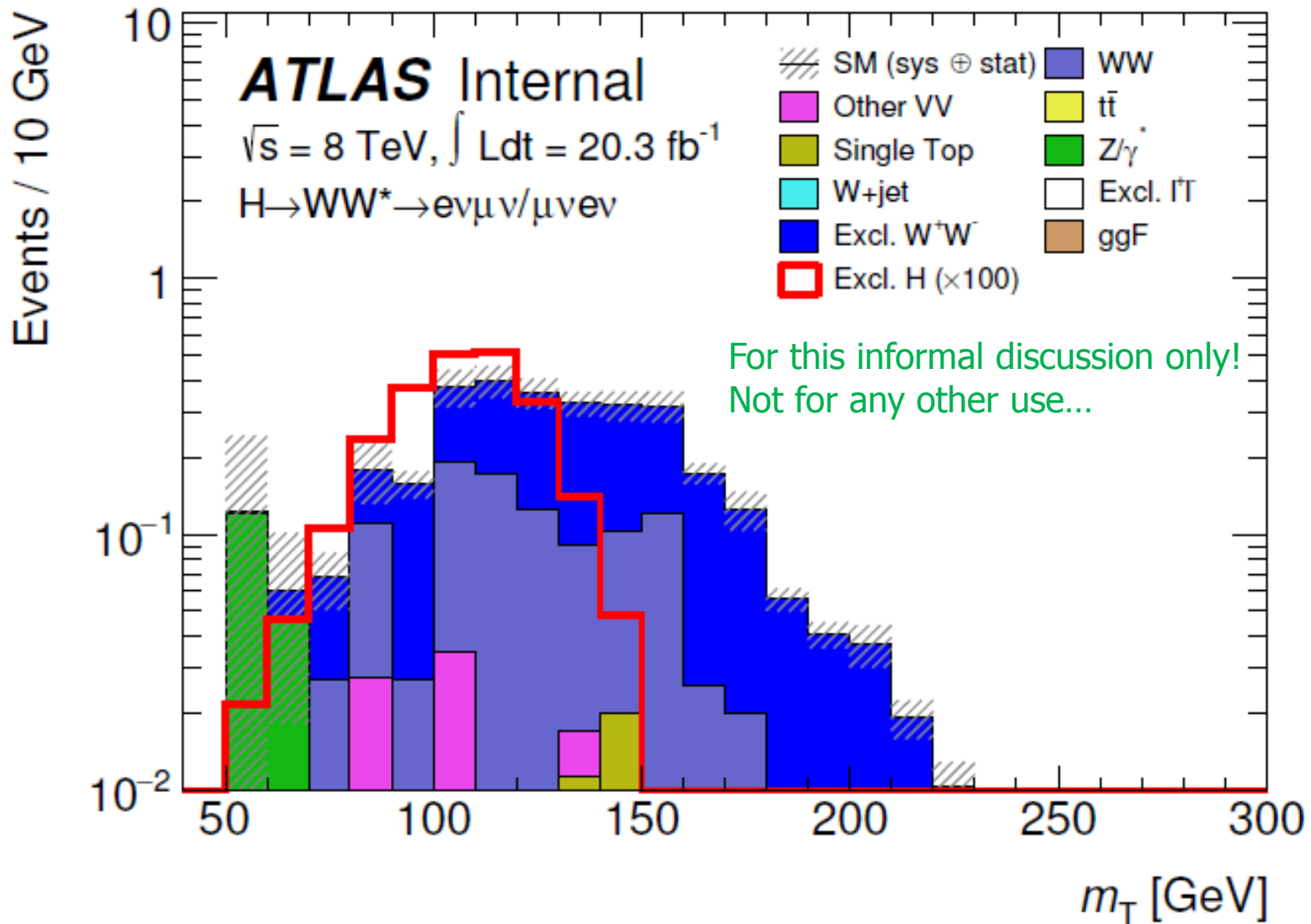


and H will decay subsequently in WW



The final state is very close to exclusive WW production...

2 models predict (total) cross sections for this process (at 8 TeV) of **3 fb** and 300 fb...

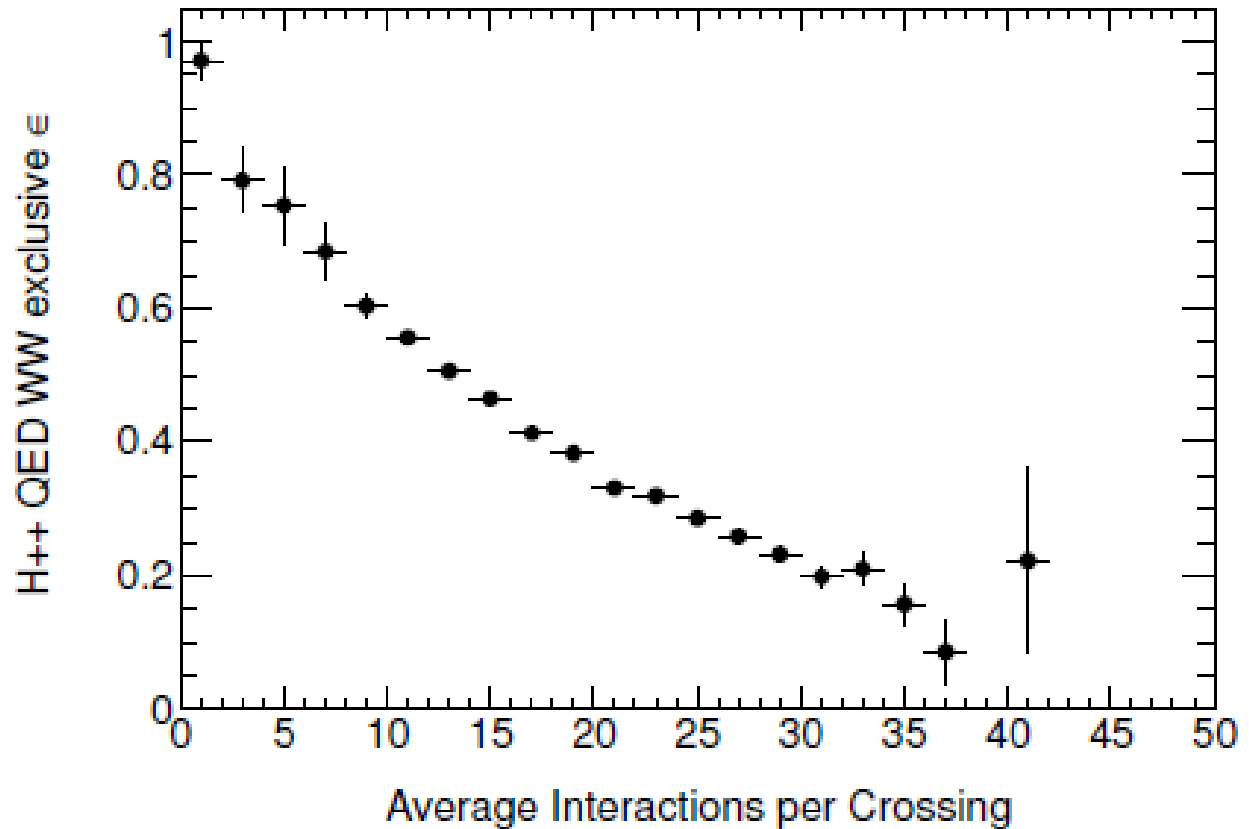


$$m_T^2 = 2|\mathbf{p}_T(1)||\mathbf{p}_T(2)|(1 - \cos \phi_{12})$$

Note: the transverse mass has an end point at the real mass $m_T < M$
 and has the advantage to be invariant / boost in z

Efficiency of the selection
as a function of μ
of pile up events...

Conclusion:
Not bad at all!



The typical limit we can expect from data already on tape and
a nominal analysis is something like **600 fb...**

The analysis is a direct consequence (continuation) of the exclusive WW analysis
(as almost obvious from my previous slide)

Magnetic Monopoles

In a system {e (elect. charge) and g (magnetic monopole)} =>
 $J = \int dr \, r \times (E \times B) / 4\pi c = \dots = \mathbf{eg}/c \ll \text{quantised in QM} \gg = \mathbf{n} \hbar/2$

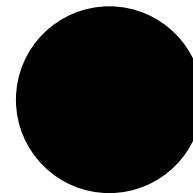
$$\frac{g_D e}{\hbar c} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{g_D}{e} = \frac{1}{2\alpha_e} \approx 68.5$$

What can we conclude from this?

$$\alpha_m = \frac{g_D^2}{\hbar c} = \frac{1}{4\alpha_e}$$



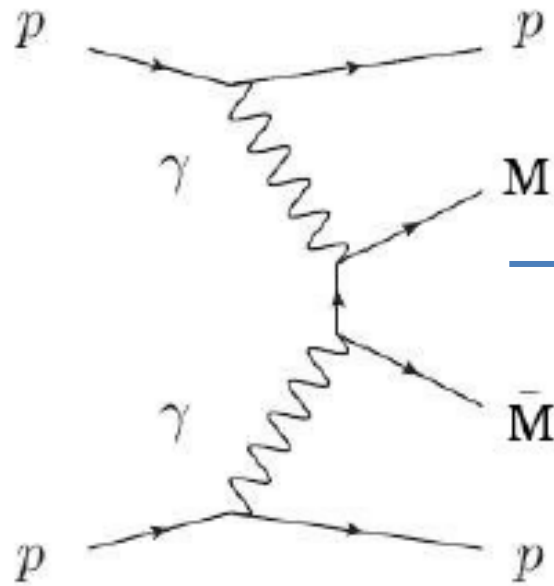
Electric charge
 $\alpha \ll 1 \Rightarrow$ light particle



Magnetic monopole
 $1/\alpha \gg 1 \Rightarrow$ massive
 and strong force between M and anti-M
 if produced together...

In terms of ionization energy loss at high velocity, a monopole with the Dirac charge corresponds to an electrically charged particle **with charge $|z|e \sim 68.5e$**
 A monopole would thus manifest itself as a HIP, as would any highly charged stable particle.
 Standard studies are based on this signature (-> no observation)...

If we are willing to make it from EM processes, this means:



Or the pair MM fuses (box of M) and produces photon-photon

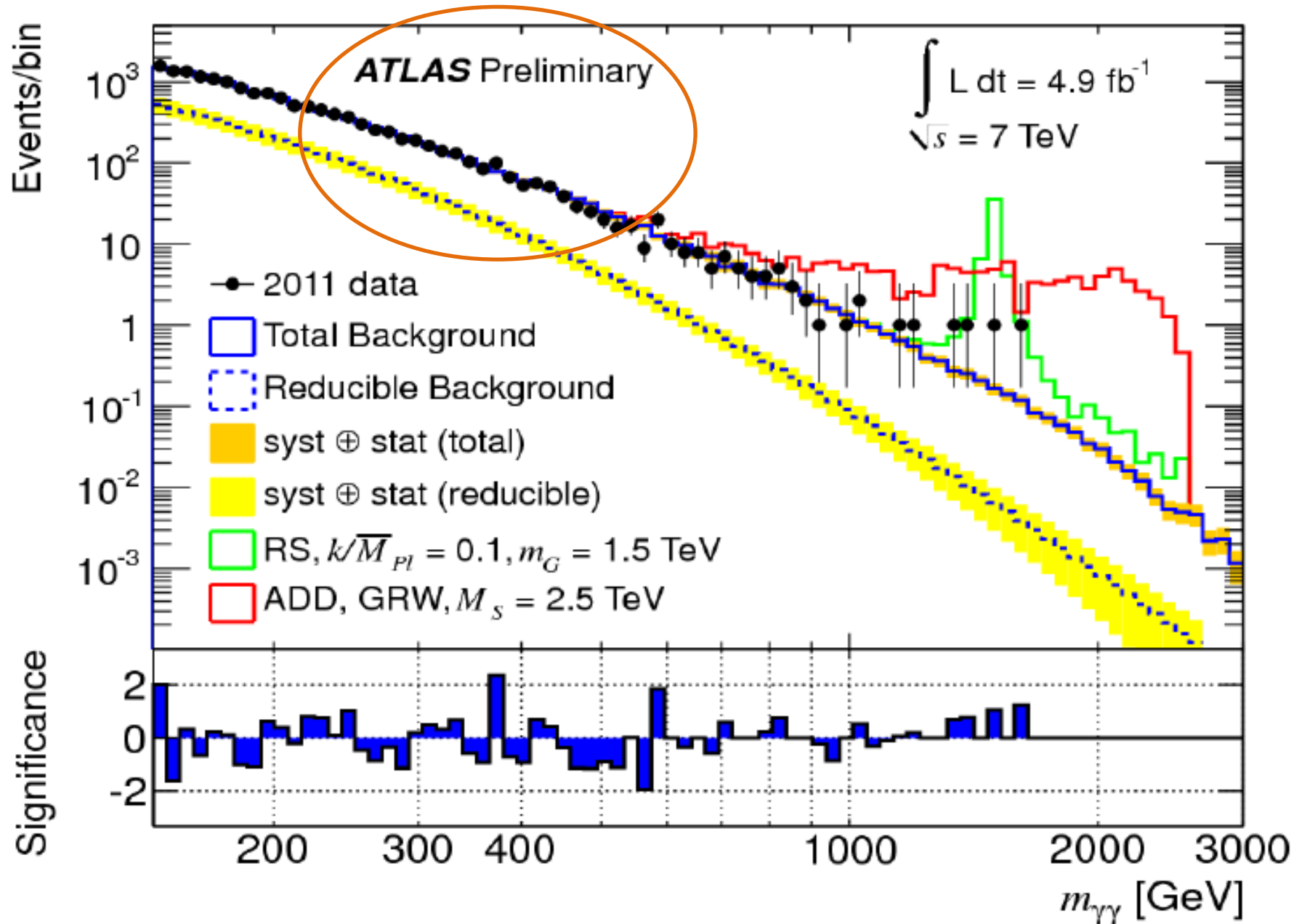
Or the pair MM makes a bound state: monopolium, which then decays in photon-photon
the most probable from α_m ?!

In any physics-cases, we need to detect:

- Invisible particle(s)
- or a pair of photons (with intact protons)

In both cases, protons need to be tagged and the mass of the final state needs to be determined from the protons ...

Standard (inclusive) sample of photon-photon final states



AFP and invisible particles – strategy

This may be the AFP configuration in 2 years...

- Double proton tag
 - need inclusive trigger (requiring an invariant mass above a certain threshold) using AFP
- Veto on high- p_T activity in the event (leptons, photons, jets, MET)
- Data-driven estimate of the backgrounds is essential

can be used to detect invisible particle(s):

Pair-produced particles
 $500 < m < 900$ GeV

Singly produced particles
 $1000 < m < 1800$ GeV

