Forward Physics with proton tagging at the LHC

Christophe Royon
University of Kansas, Lawrence, USA
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August 30 2019

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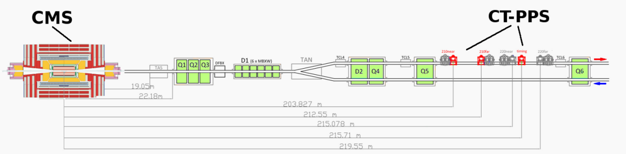
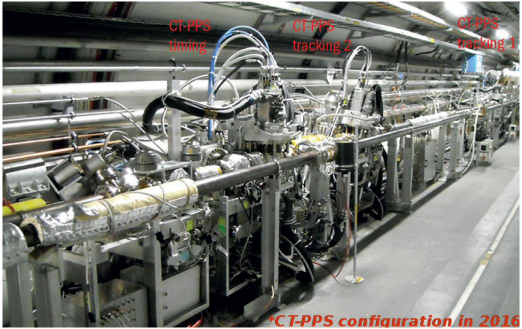
- Pomeron structure
- BFKL resummation effects
- Beyond standard model: Anomalous coupling

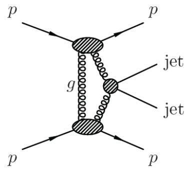
What is the CMS-TOTEM Precision Proton Spectrometer (CT-PPS)?

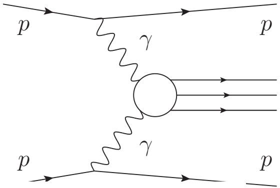


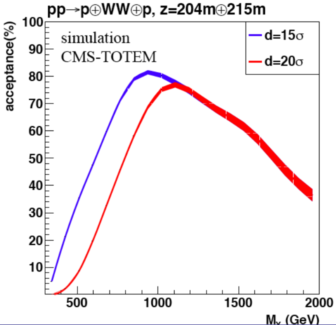


- Joint CMS and TOTEM project: https://cds.cern.ch/record/1753795
- LHC magnets bend scattered protons out of the beam envelope
- Detect scattered protons a few *mm* from the beam on both sides of CMS: 2016, first data taking ($\sim$ 15 fb^{-1})
- Similar detectors: ATLAS Forward Proton (AFP)

Detecting intact protons in ATLAS/CMS-TOTEM at the LHC

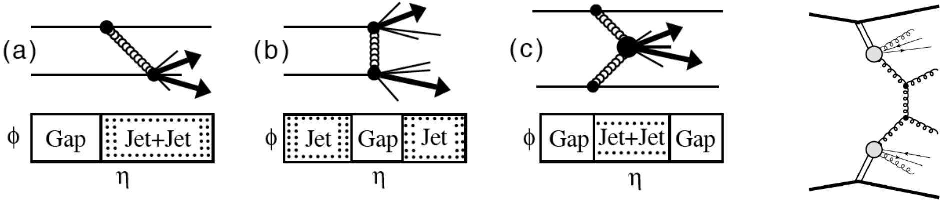






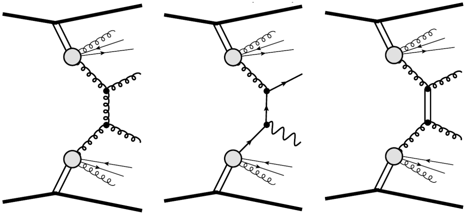
- Tag and measure protons at ± 210 m: AFP (ATLAS Forward Proton), CT-PPS (CMS TOTEM - Precision Proton Spectrometer)
- All diffractive cross sections computed using the Forward Physics Monte Carlo (FPMC)
- Complementarity between low and high mass diffraction (high and low cross sections): special runs at low luminosity (no pile up) and standard luminosity runs with pile up

Diffraction at LHC: kinematical variables



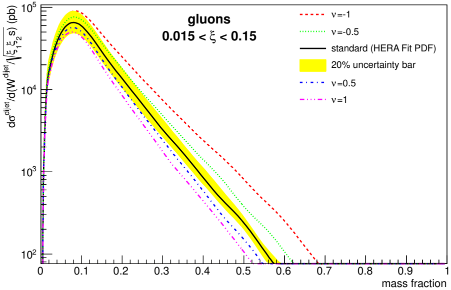
- t: 4-momentum transfer squared
- ξ_1, ξ_2: proton fractional momentum loss (momentum fraction of the proton carried by the pomeron)
- $\beta_{1,2} = x_{Bj,1,2}/\xi_{1,2}$: Bjorken-x of parton inside the pomeron
- $M^2 = s\xi_1\xi_2$: diffractive mass produced
- $\Delta y_{1,2} \sim \Delta\eta \sim \log 1/\xi_{1,2}$: rapidity gap

Hard diffraction at the LHC



- Understanding better the structure of the exchanged colorless object, the Pomeron
- Dijet production: dominated by *gg* exchanges
- γ+jet production: dominated by *qg* exchanges
- Jet gap jet in diffraction: Probe proton structure at high gluon densities

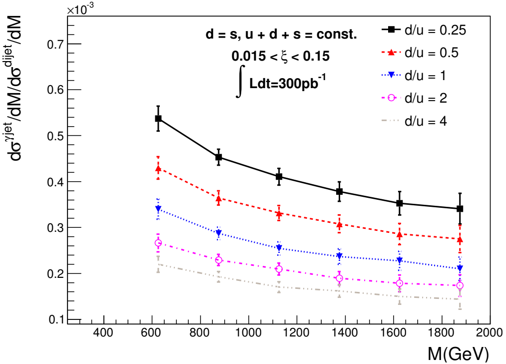
Inclusive diffraction at the LHC: sensitivity to gluon density



- Predict DPE dijet cross section at the LHC in PPS acceptance, jets with p_T >20 GeV, reconstructed at particle level using anti-k$_T$ algorithm

- Sensitivity to gluon density in Pomeron especially the gluon density on Pomeron at high β: multiply the gluon density by $(1-\beta)^\nu$ with $\nu = -1, ..., 1$
- Measurement possible with 10 pb^{-1}, allows to test if gluon density is similar between different accelerators (HERA and LHC) (universality of Pomeron model)
- Dijet mass fraction: dijet mass divided by total diffractive mass ($\sqrt{\xi_1 \xi_2 S}$)
- C. Marquet, C.R., M. Saimpert, Phys.Rev. D88 (2013) no.7, 074029

Inclusive diffraction at the LHC: sensitivity to quark densities

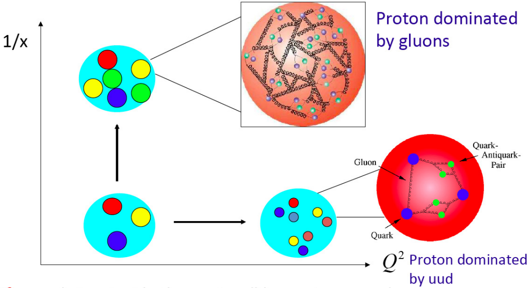


- Predict DPE γ+jet divided by dijet cross section at the LHC
- Sensitivity to universality of Pomeron model
- Sensitivity to quark density in Pomeron, and of assumption: $u = d = s = \bar{u} = \bar{d} = \bar{s}$ used in QCD fits at HERA
- Measurement of W asymmetry also sensitive to quark densities

Looking for low x resummation effects effects

- Dokshitzer Gribov Lipatov Altarelli Parisi (DGLAP): Evolution in Q^2
- Balitski Fadin Kuraev Lipatov (BFKL): Evolution in x

Aim: Understanding the proton structure (quarks, gluons)

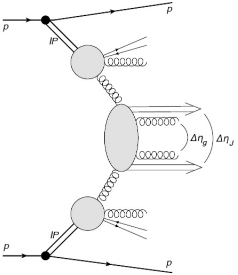


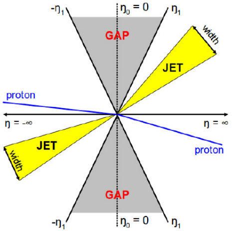
Q^2 : resolution inside the proton (like a microscope)

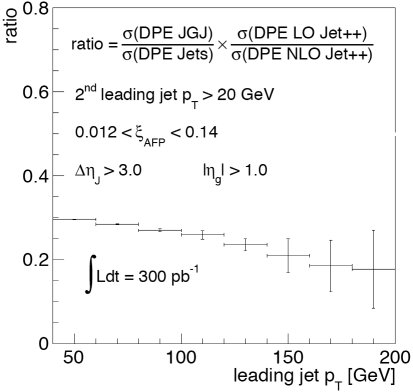
x :Proton momentum fraction carried away by the interacting quark

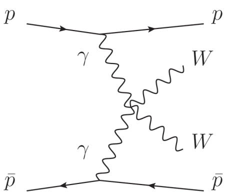
Jet gap jet events in diffraction

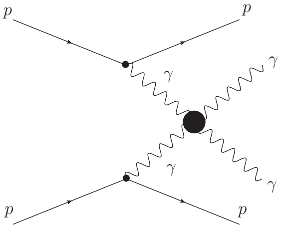
- Study BFKL dynamics using jet gap jet events in DPE
- See: C. Marquet, C. Royon, M. Trzebinski, R. Zlebcik, Phys. Rev. D 87 (2013) 034010





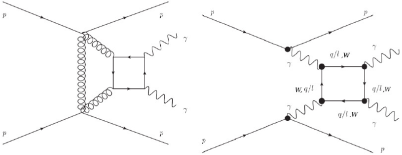


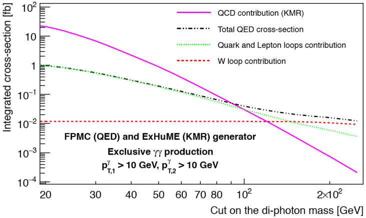




- Study of the process: $pp \to ppWW$, $pp \to ppZZ$, $pp \to pp\gamma\gamma$
- Standard Model: $\sigma_{WW} = 95.6$ fb, $\sigma_{WW}(W = M_X > 1 TeV) = 5.9$ fb
- Process sensitive to anomalous couplings: $\gamma\gamma WW$, $\gamma\gamma ZZ$, $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$; motivated by studying in detail the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking, predicted by extradim. models
- Rich $\gamma\gamma$ physics at LHC: see papers by C. Baldenegro, S. Fichet, M. Saimpert, G. Von Gersdorff, E. Chapon, O. Kepka, CR... Phys.Rev. D89 (2014) 114004 ; JHEP 1502 (2015) 165; Phys. Rev. Lett. 116 (2016) no 23, 231801; JHEP 1706 (2017) 142; JHEP 1806 (2018) 131

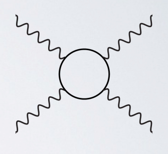
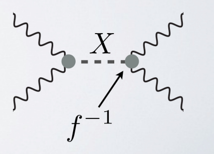
$\gamma\gamma$ exclusive production: SM contribution





- QCD production dominates at low $m_{\gamma\gamma}$, QED at high $m_{\gamma\gamma}$
- Important to consider W loops at high $m_{\gamma\gamma}$
- At high masses ($>$ 200 GeV), the photon induced processes are dominant
- **Conclusion: Two photons and two tagged protons means photon-induced process**

Motivations to look for quartic $\gamma\gamma$ anomalous couplings

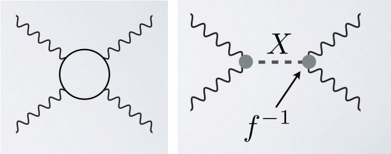



- Two effective operators at low energies

$$\mathcal{L}_{4\gamma} = \zeta_1^{\gamma} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} F^{\rho\sigma} + \zeta_2^{\gamma} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\nu\rho} F_{\rho\lambda} F^{\lambda\mu}$$

- $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ couplings can be modified in a model independent way by loops of heavy charged particles $\zeta_1 = \alpha_{em}^2 Q^4 m^{-4} N c_{1,s}$ where the coupling depends only on $Q^4 m^{-4}$ (charge and mass of the charged particle) and on spin, $c_{1,s}$ depends on the spin of the particle This leads to ζ_1 of the order of 10^{-14}-10^{-13}

Motivations to look for quartic $\gamma\gamma$ anomalous couplings

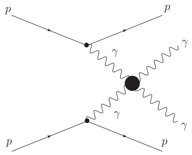


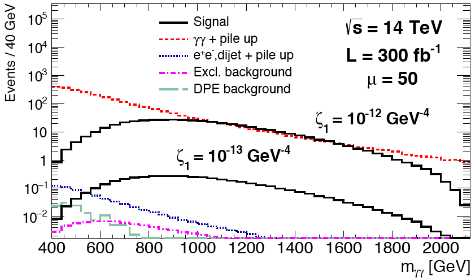
- Two effective operators at low energies

$$\mathcal{L}_{4\gamma} = \zeta_1^{\gamma} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} F^{\rho\sigma} + \zeta_2^{\gamma} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\nu\rho} F_{\rho\lambda} F^{\lambda\mu}$$

- ζ_1 can also be modified by neutral particles at tree level (extensions of the SM including scalar, pseudo-scalar, and spin-2 resonances that couple to the photon) $\zeta_1 = (f_s m)^{-2} d_{1,s}$ where f_s is the $\gamma\gamma X$ coupling of the new particle to the photon, and $d_{1,s}$ depends on the spin of the particle; for instance, 2 TeV dilatons lead to $\zeta_1 \sim 10^{-13}$

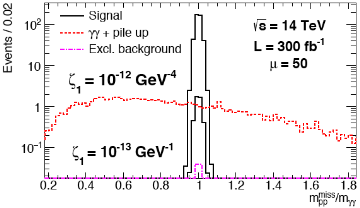
Search for quartic $\gamma\gamma$ anomalous couplings

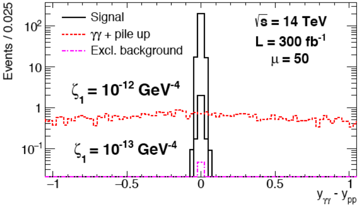




- Search for $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ quartic anomalous couplings
- Couplings predicted by extra-dim, composite Higgs models
- Analysis performed at hadron level including detector efficiencies, resolution effects, pile-up...
- Anomalous coupling events appear at high di-photon masses
- S. Fichet, G. von Gersdorff, B. Lenzi, C.R., M. Saimpert ,JHEP 1502 (2015) 165

Search for quartic $\gamma\gamma$ anomalous couplings

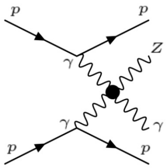


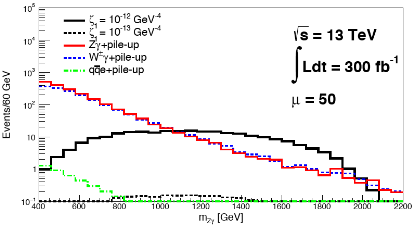


Cut / Process	Signal (full)	Signal with (without) f.f (EFT)	Excl.	DPE	DY, di-jet + pile up	$\gamma\gamma$ + pile up
$[0.015 < \xi_{1,2} < 0.15$, $p_{T1,(2)} > 200, (100)$ GeV$]$	65	18 (187)	0.13	0.2	1.6	2968
$m_{\gamma\gamma} > 600$ GeV	64	17 (186)	0.10	0	0.2	1023
$[p_{T2}/p_{T1} > 0.95$, $\lvert\Delta\phi\rvert > \pi - 0.01]$	64	17 (186)	0.10	0	0	80.2
$\sqrt{\xi_1\xi_2 s} = m_{\gamma\gamma} \pm 3\%$	61	16 (175)	0.09	0	0	2.8
$\lvert y_{\gamma\gamma} - y_{pp}\rvert < 0.03$	60	12 (169)	0.09	0	0	0

- No background after cuts for 300 fb^{-1}: sensitivity up to a few !0^{-15}, better by 2 orders of magnitude with respect to "standard" methods
- Exclusivity cuts using proton tagging needed to suppress backgrounds (Without exclusivity cuts using CT-PPS: background of 80.2 for 300 fb^{-1})

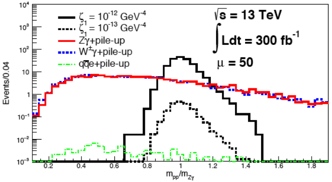
$\gamma\gamma\gamma Z$ quartic anomalous coupling

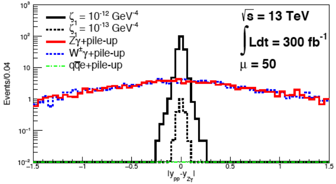




- Look for $Z\gamma$ anomalous production
- Z can decay leptonically or hadronically: the fact that we can control the background using the mass/rapidiy matching technique allows us to look in both channels (very small background)

$\gamma\gamma\gamma Z$ quartic anomalous coupling



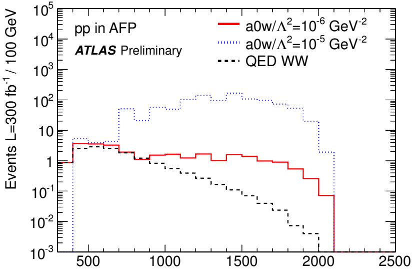


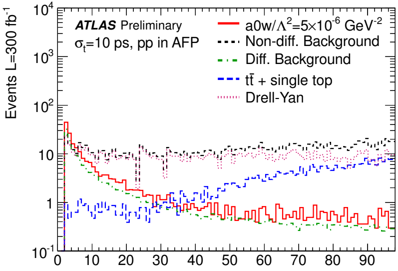
Coupling (GeV^{-4})	ζ ($\tilde{\zeta}=0$)		$\zeta=\tilde{\zeta}$	
Luminosity	300 fb^{-1}		300 fb^{-1}	
Pile-up (μ)	50		50	
Channels	5 σ	95% CL	5 σ	95% CL
$\ell\bar{\ell}\gamma$	$2.8\cdot10^{-13}$	$1.8\cdot10^{-13}$	$2.5\cdot10^{-13}$	$1.5\cdot10^{-13}$
$jj\gamma$	$2.3\cdot10^{-13}$	$1.5\cdot10^{-13}$	$2\cdot10^{-13}$	$1.3\cdot10^{-13}$
$jj\gamma\bigoplus\ell\bar{\ell}\gamma$	$1.93\cdot10^{-13}$	$1.2\cdot10^{-13}$	$1.7\cdot10^{-13}$	$1\cdot10^{-13}$

- C. Baldenegro, S. Fichet, G. von Gersdorff, C. Royon, JHEP 1706 (2017) 142
- Best expected reach at the LHC by about three orders of magnitude

Anomalous couplings studies in *WW* events

- Reach on anomalous couplings studied using a full simulation of the ATLAS detector, including all pile-up effects; only leptonic decays of Ws are considered
- Signal appears at high lepton p_T and dilepton mass (central ATLAS) and high diffractive mass (reconstructed using forward detectors)
- Cut on the number of tracks fitted to the primary vertex: very efficient to remove remaining pile-up after requesting a high mass object to be produced (for signal, we have two leptons coming from the W decays and nothing else)





Anomalous couplings studies in WW events: Results from full simulation

- Effective anomalous couplings correspond to loops of charged particles, Reaches the values expected for extradim models (C. Grojean, J. Wells)

Cuts	Top	Dibosons	Drell-Yan	W/Z+jet	Diffr.	$a_0^W/\Lambda^2 = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ GeV^{-2}
timing < 10 ps $p_T^{lep1} > 150$ GeV $p_T^{lep2} > 20$ GeV	5198	601	20093	1820	190	282
M(ll)>300 GeV	1650	176	2512	7.7	176	248
nTracks ≤ 3	2.8	2.1	78	0	51	71
$\Delta\phi < 3.1$	2.5	1.7	29	0	2.5	56
$m_X > 800$ GeV	0.6	0.4	7.3	0	1.1	50
$p_T^{lep1} > 300$ GeV	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	35

Table 9.5. Number of expected signal and background events for 300 fb^{-1} at pile-up $\mu = 46$. A time resolution of 10 ps has been assumed for background rejection. The diffractive background comprises production of QED diboson, QED dilepton, diffractive WW, double pomeron exchange WW.

- **Improvement of "standard" LHC methods by studying $pp \to l^\pm \nu\gamma\gamma$ (see P. J. Bell, ArXiV:0907.5299) by more than 2 orders of magnitude with 40/300 fb^{-1} at LHC** (Reach up to 1.3 10^{-6})

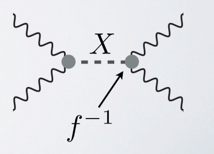
Conclusion

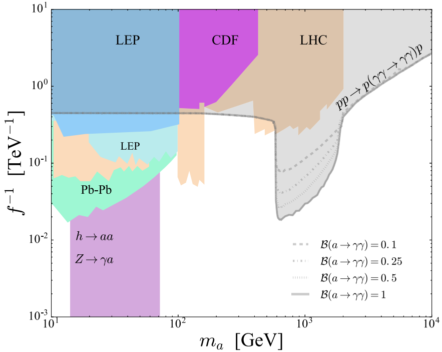
- Better understanding of diffraction in QCD (pomeron structure) and also BFKL resummation at low x
- $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma ZZ$, $\gamma\gamma WW$, $\gamma\gamma\gamma Z$ anomalous coupling studies
  - **photon-induced processes** $pp \to p\gamma\gamma p$ (gluon exchanges suppressed at high masses):
  - Theoretical calculation in good control (QED processes with intact protons), not sensitive to the photon structure function
  - **"Background-free" experiment** and any observed event is signal
  - NB: Survival probablity in better control than in the QCD (gluon) case
- CT-PPS/AFP allows to probe BSM diphoton production in a model independent way: sensitivities to values predicted by extradim or composite Higgs models
- See talk by Cristian about ALPs

Workshop on Forward Physics and QCD at the LHC, EIC and cosmic ray physics

- Workshop on Forward Physics and Instrumentation: from Colliders to Cosmic Rays: Guanajuato, Mexico, November 18-21 2019
- Discuss aspects of forward physics, saturation in *pp*, *pA*, *AA* collisions at LHC, EIC, and links with cosmic ray physics
- Web page: https://indico.cern.ch/event/823693/

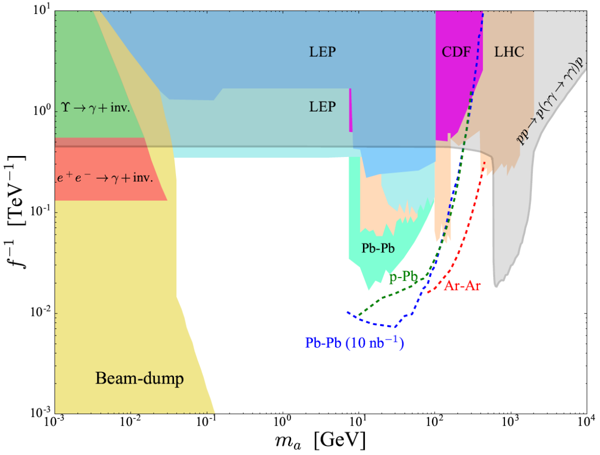
Search for axion like particles





- Production of ALPs via photon exchanges and tagging the intact protons in the final state complementary to the usual search at the LHC (Z decays into 3 photons): sensitivity at high ALP mass, C. Baldenegro, S. Fichet, G. von Gersdorff, C. Royon, ArXiv 1803.10835, JHEP 1806 (2018) 131; See talk by C. Baldenegro
- Complementarity with Pb Pb running: sensitivity to low mass diphoton, low luminosity but cross section increased by Z^4

Search for axion like particles: complementarity with heavy ion runs



- Production of ALPs via photon exchanges in heavy ion runs: Complementarity to *pp* running
- Sensitivity to low mass ALPs: low luminosity but cross section increased by Z^4, C. Baldenegro, S. Hassani, C.R., L. Schoeffel, ArXiv:1903.04151
- Similar gain of three orders of magnitude on sensitivity for $\gamma\gamma\gamma Z$ couplings in *pp* collisions: C. Baldenegro, S. Fichet, G. von Gersdorff, C. R., JHEP 1706 (2017) 142