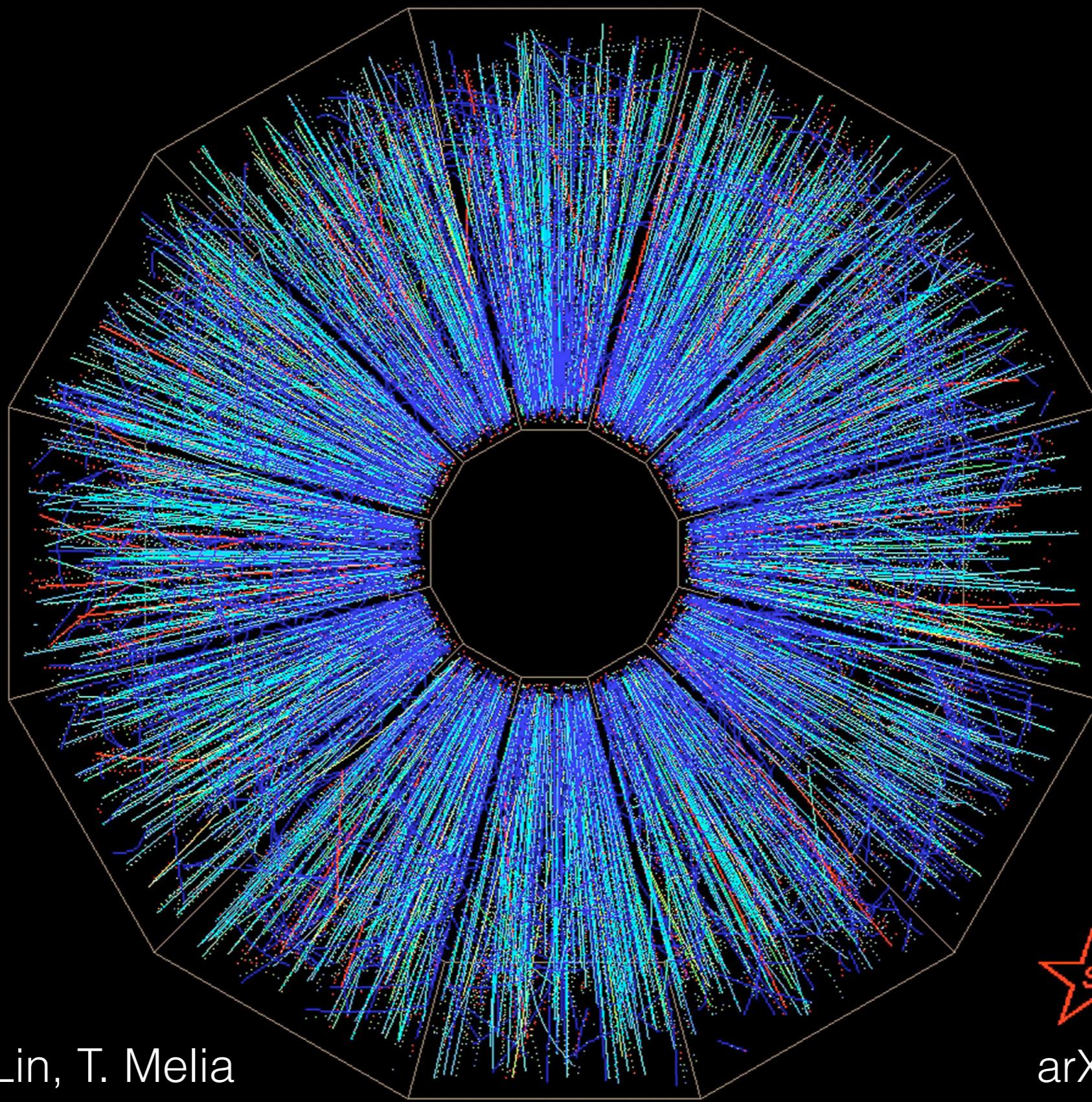


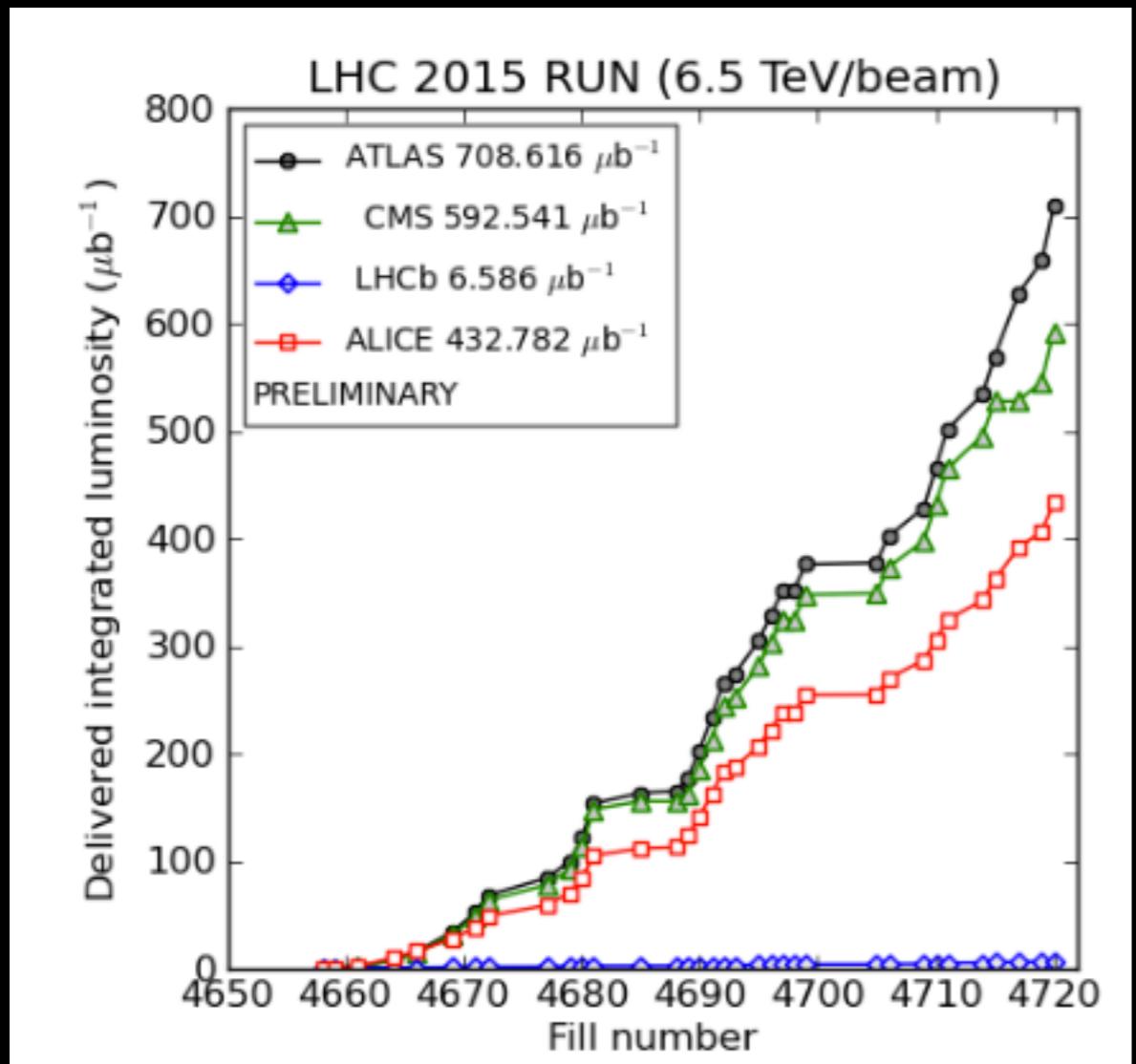
Searching for ALPs with heavy ion collisions



The LHC heavy ion program

Pb-Pb

Heavy ion trivia

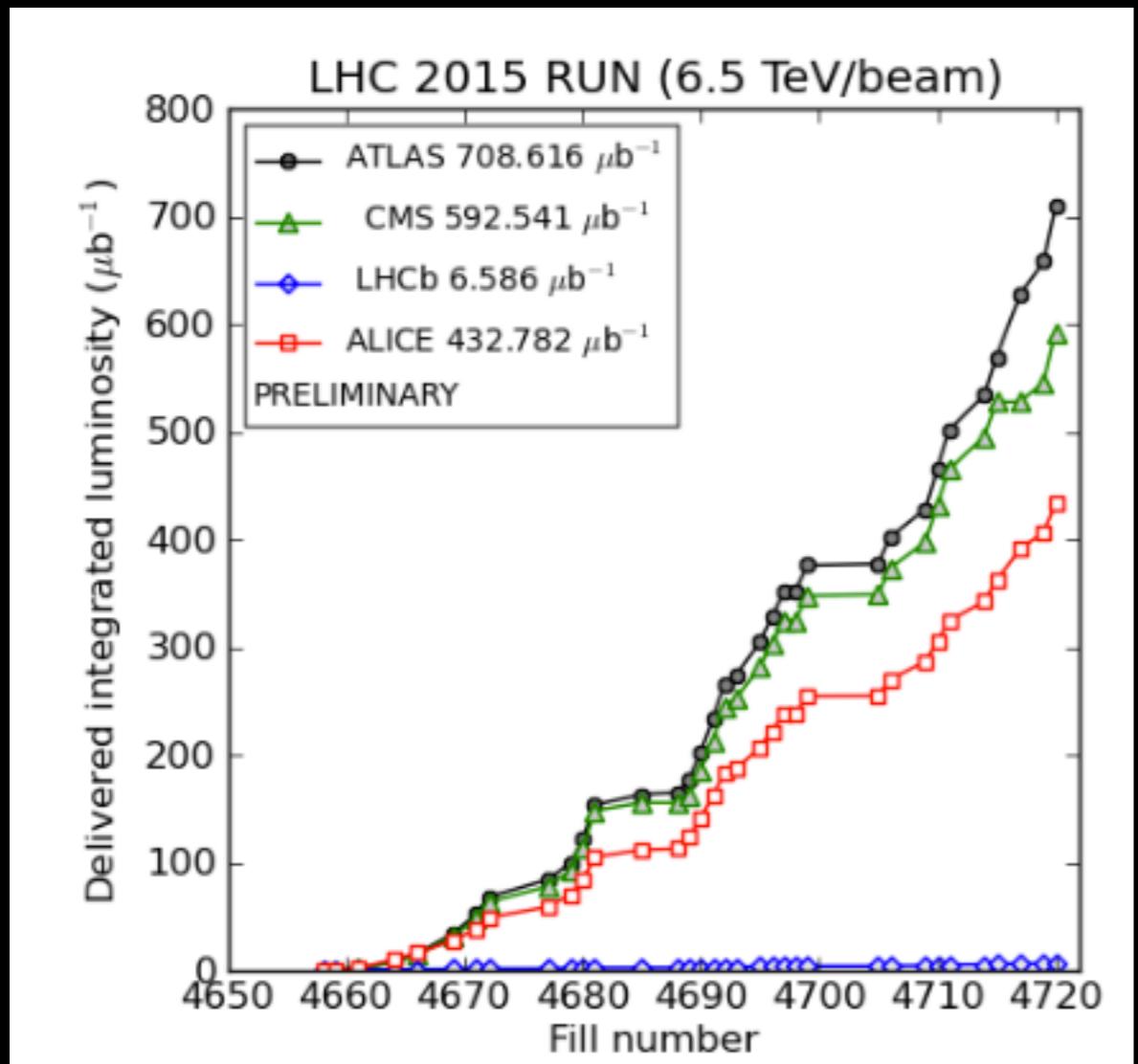


All 4 major experiments participate...

...but roughly 10^{-5} times the data

The LHC heavy ion program

Pb-Pb



Heavy ion trivia



Secondary beam quenches
magnet ~ 300 m downstream

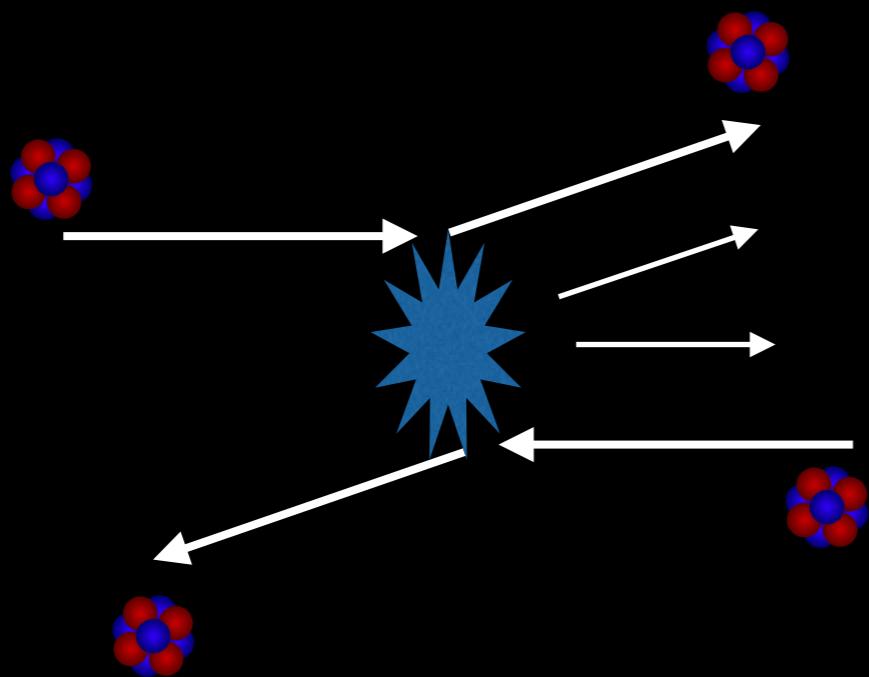
All 4 major experiments participate...

...but roughly 10^{-5} times the data

Ultra-peripheral collisions

High impact parameter (“grazing”) collisions

See also David’s talk later

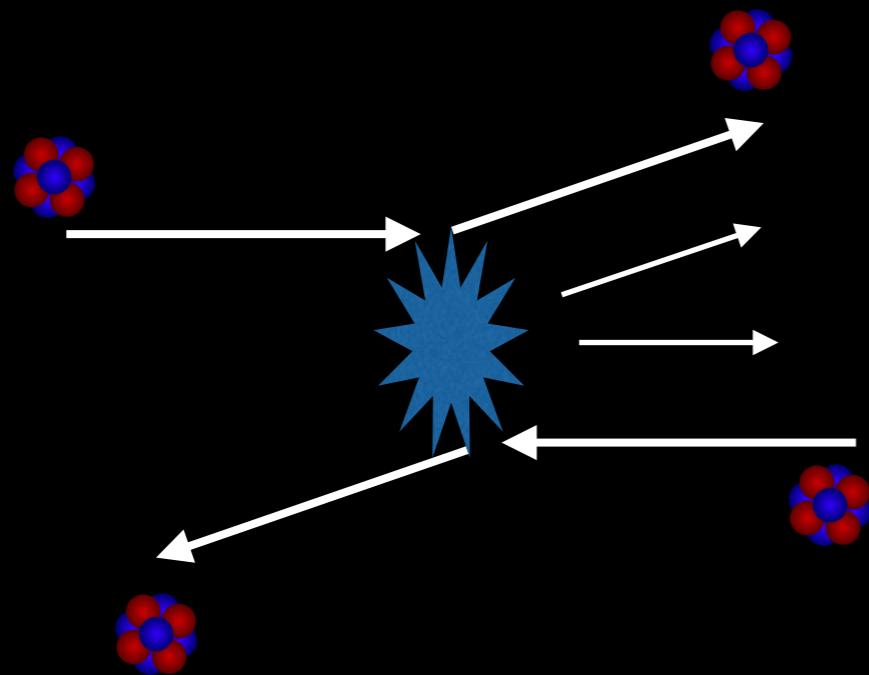


Ions remain intact
Low multiplicity particle production

Ultra-peripheral collisions

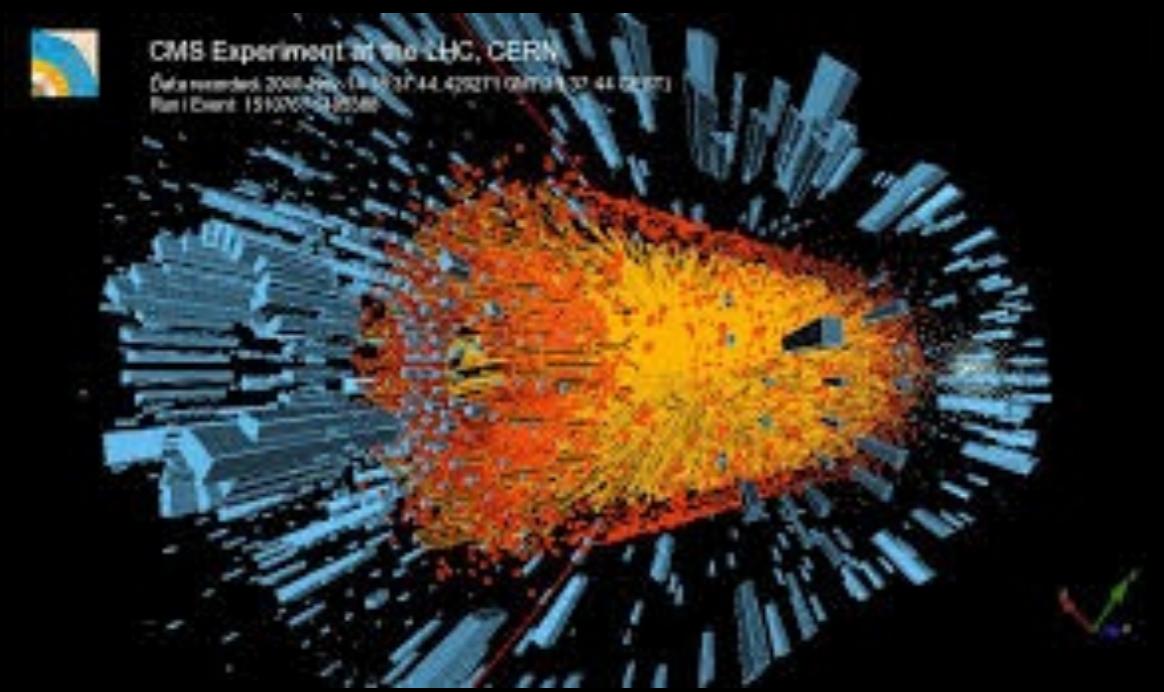
High impact parameter (“grazing”) collisions

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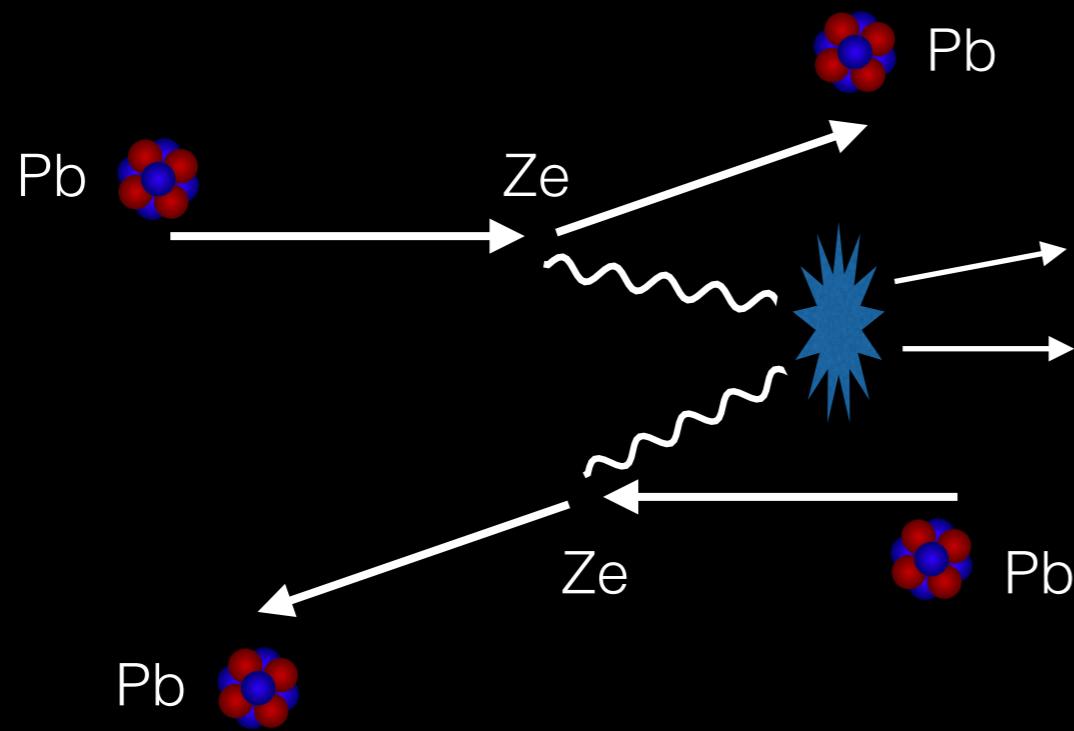
head-on collision

Ions remain intact
Low multiplicity particle production



A $\gamma\gamma$ collider

RHIC: “golden flashlight”



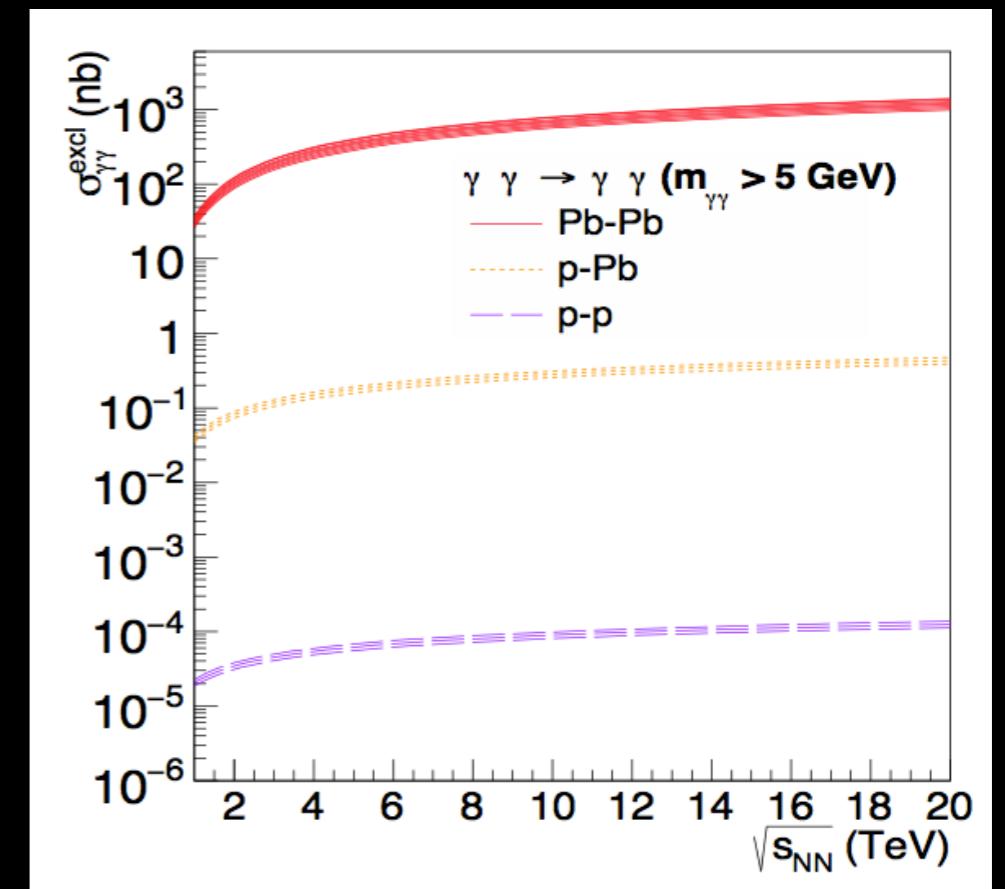
$Z=82$ for Pb ions

$$Z^4 \sim 5 \times 10^7$$

$$Z^2 \alpha \gg 1$$

QED in non-perturbative regime

~ 5.5 TeV per nucleon @ LHC
(this is a 1000 TeV collider)

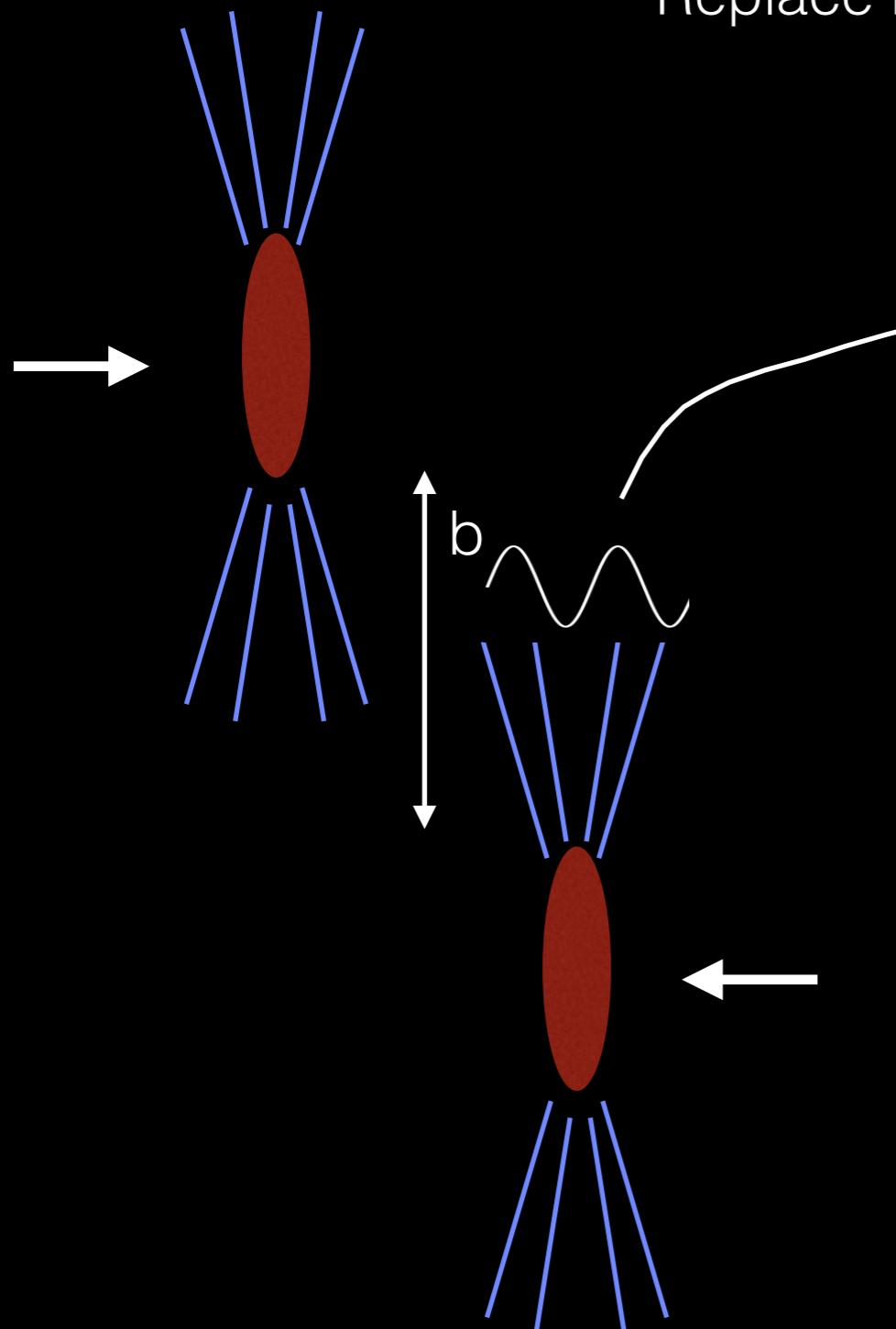


1305.7142: D. d'Enterria, G. Silveira

Equivalent photon approximation



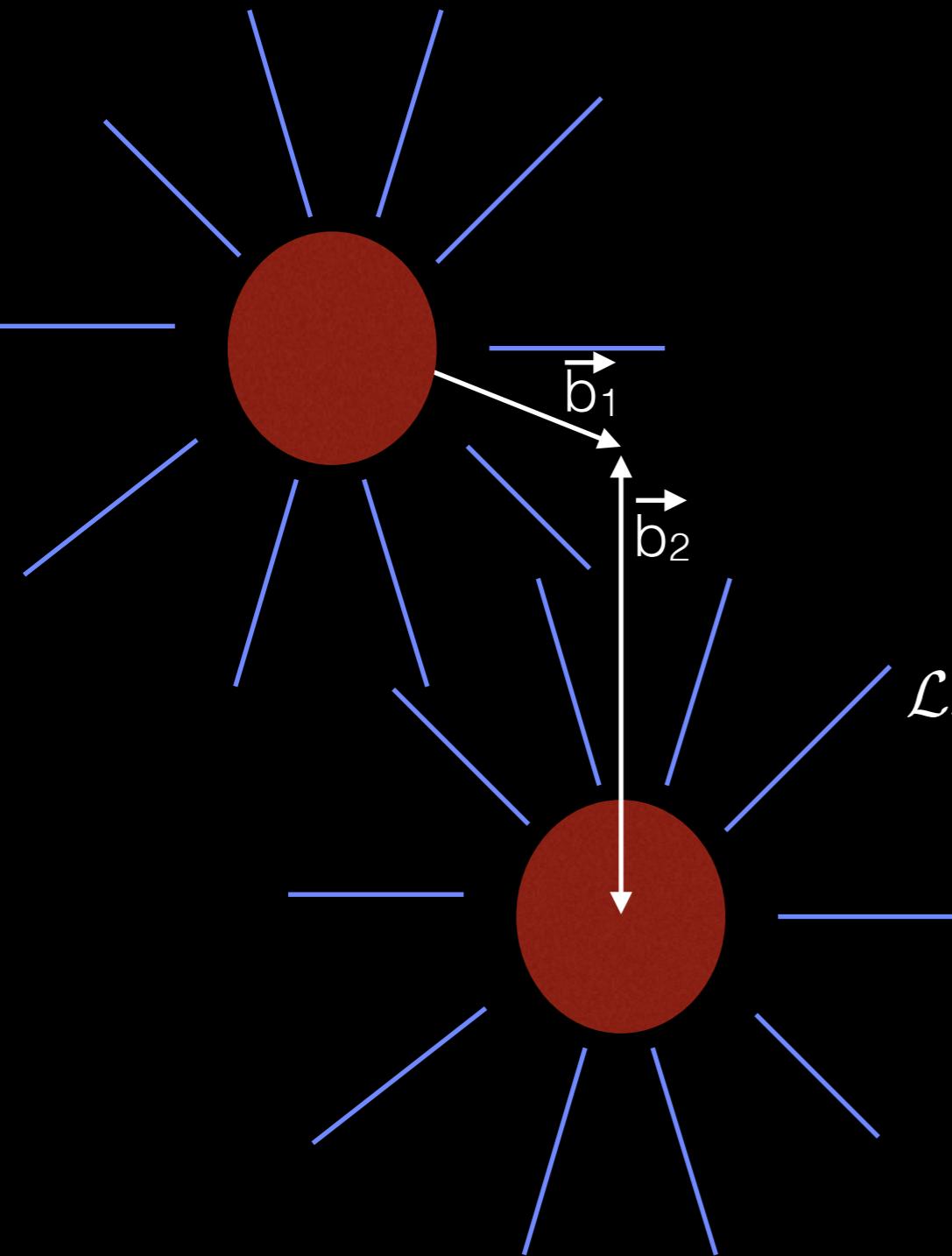
Replace E, B fields with an equivalent flux of
nearly on-shell photons



	$b_{min} = 2R$	\sqrt{s}	$2\omega_{max}$
p	1.6 fm	13 TeV	1.5 TeV
Pb	14 fm	1050 TeV	160 GeV

Low Björken x : $x \sim 10^{-5}$

Computing the photon flux



Weizsäcker-Williams calculation

$$N_\gamma(\omega, b) = \frac{Z^2 \alpha \omega^2}{\pi^2 \gamma^2 \hbar^2 v^2} \left(K_1^2(x) + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} K_0^2(x) \right)$$

with $x \equiv \omega b / \gamma v \hbar$

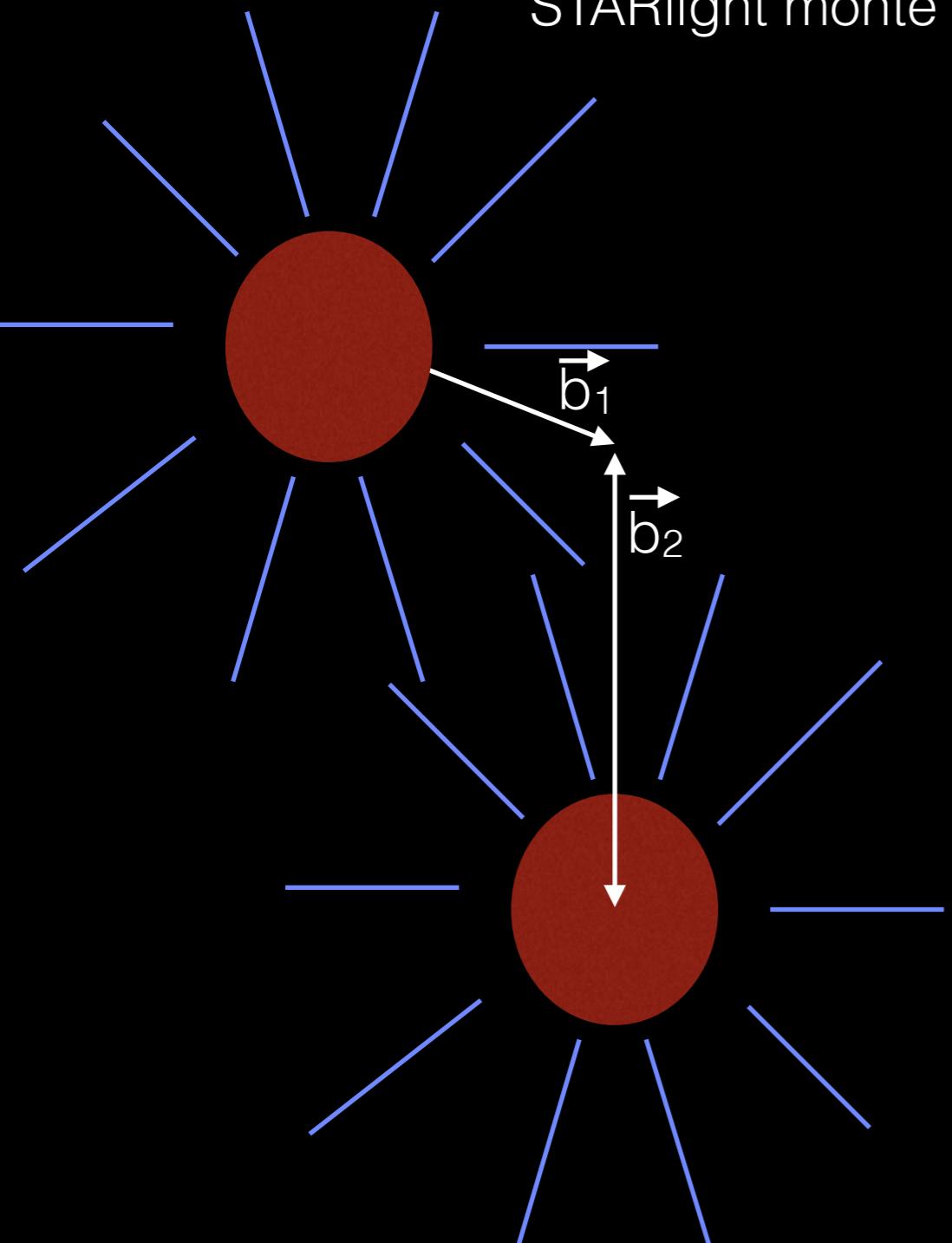
Photon-photon luminosity

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\gamma\gamma}(\hat{s}) &= \frac{1}{\hat{s}} \int d^2 b_{1,2} d\omega_{1,2} N_\gamma(\omega_1, b_1) N_\gamma(\omega_2, b_2) \\ &\times F(|b_1 - b_2|) \delta(\hat{s} - 4\omega_1 \omega_2) \end{aligned}$$

nuclear form factor

Computing the photon flux

STARlight monte carlo (S. Klein et. al., 1607.03838)



from latest STARlight manual

Channels of Interest:

2-Photon Channels

Currently supported 2-photon (prod. mode = 1) channel options:

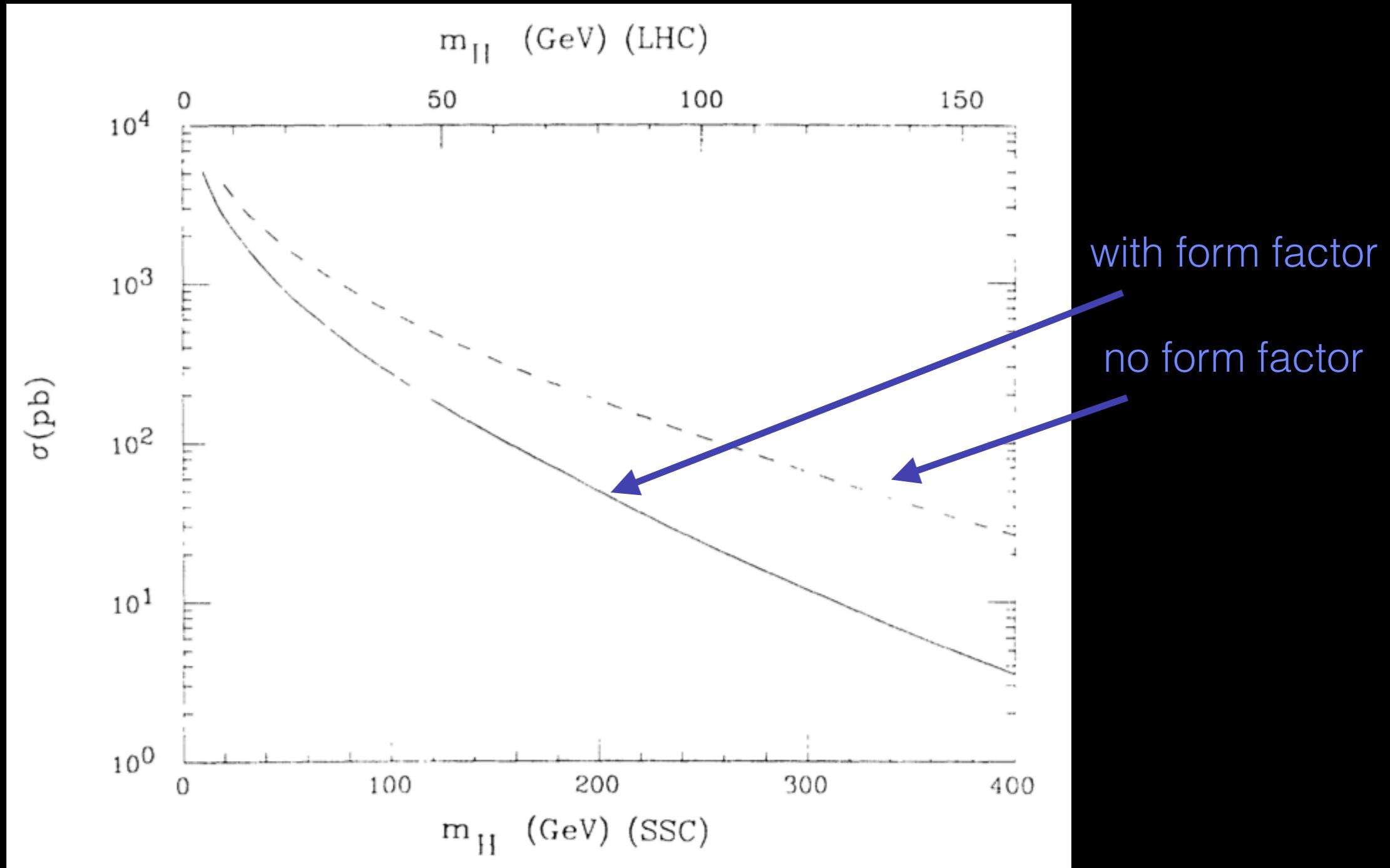
jetset id	particle
221	eta
331	eta-prime
441	eta-c
9010221	f0(975)
225	f2(1270)
115	a2(1320)
335	f2(1525)
33	rho0 pair
11	e+/e- pair
13	mu+/mu- pair
15	tau+/tau- pair
88	axion-like particle (ALP)

Process 88 refers to the single production of a hypothetical axion-like particle (ALP), which decays to a pair of photons. The ALP mass has to be specified by the user through the parameter AXION_MASS. The narrow width approximation is assumed here, with a fixed axion decay constant of $\Lambda=1$ TeV. (See equation (1) of arXiv:1607.06083 for the appropriate

Pb-Pb Luminosity
now: $\sim 1 \text{ nb}^{-1}$
HL-LHC: $\sim 10 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

SM Application (I)

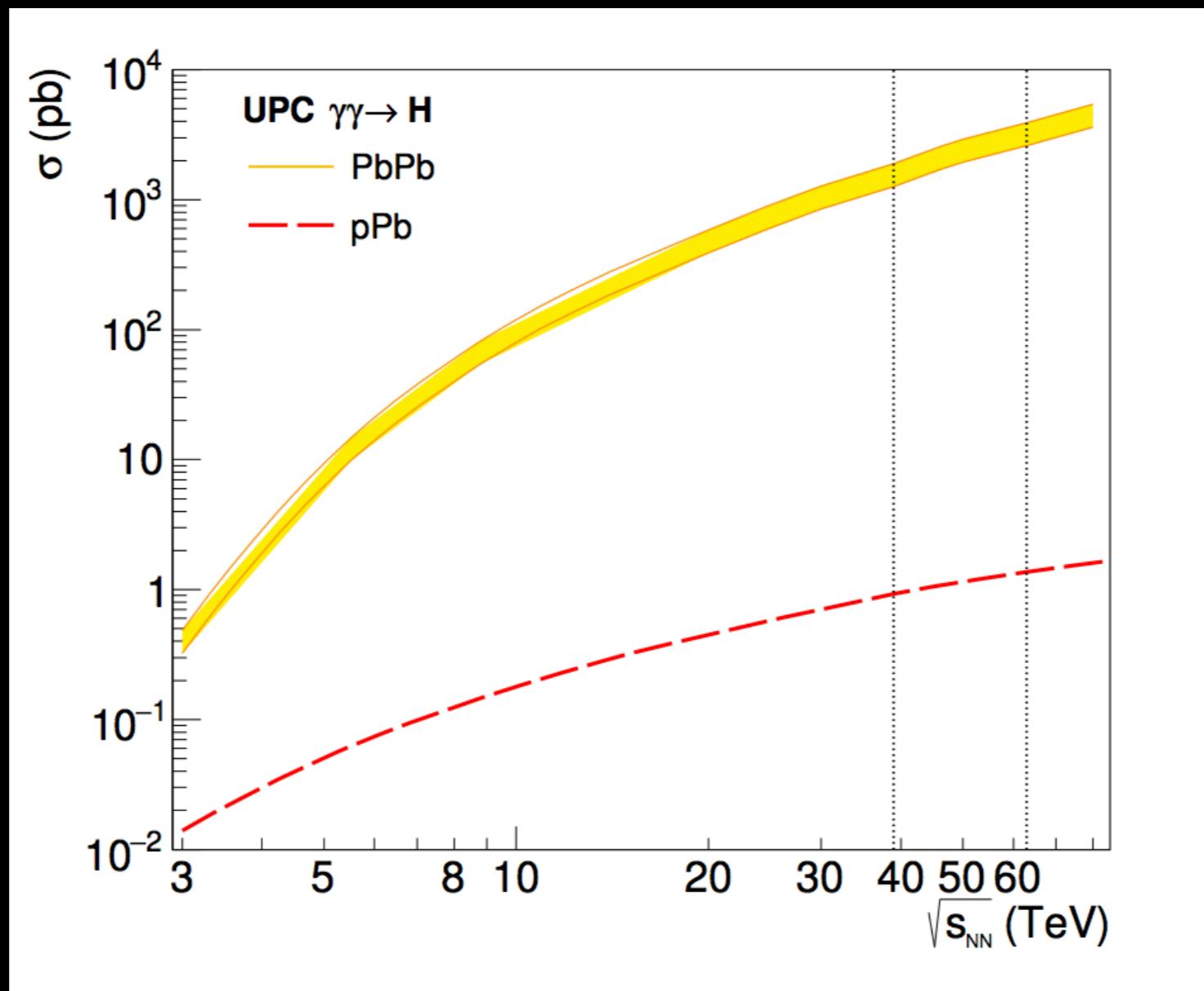
Higgs production in photon fusion



Unfortunately, this rate is too low...

SM Application (I)

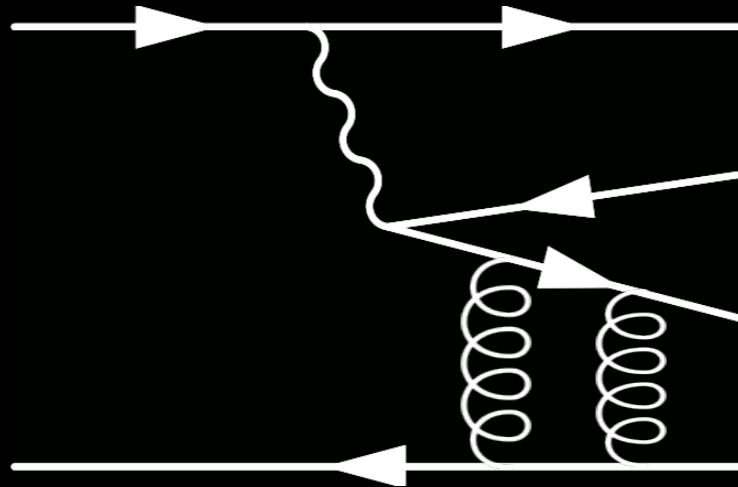
At FCC



Observation of Higgs in UPC is possible!

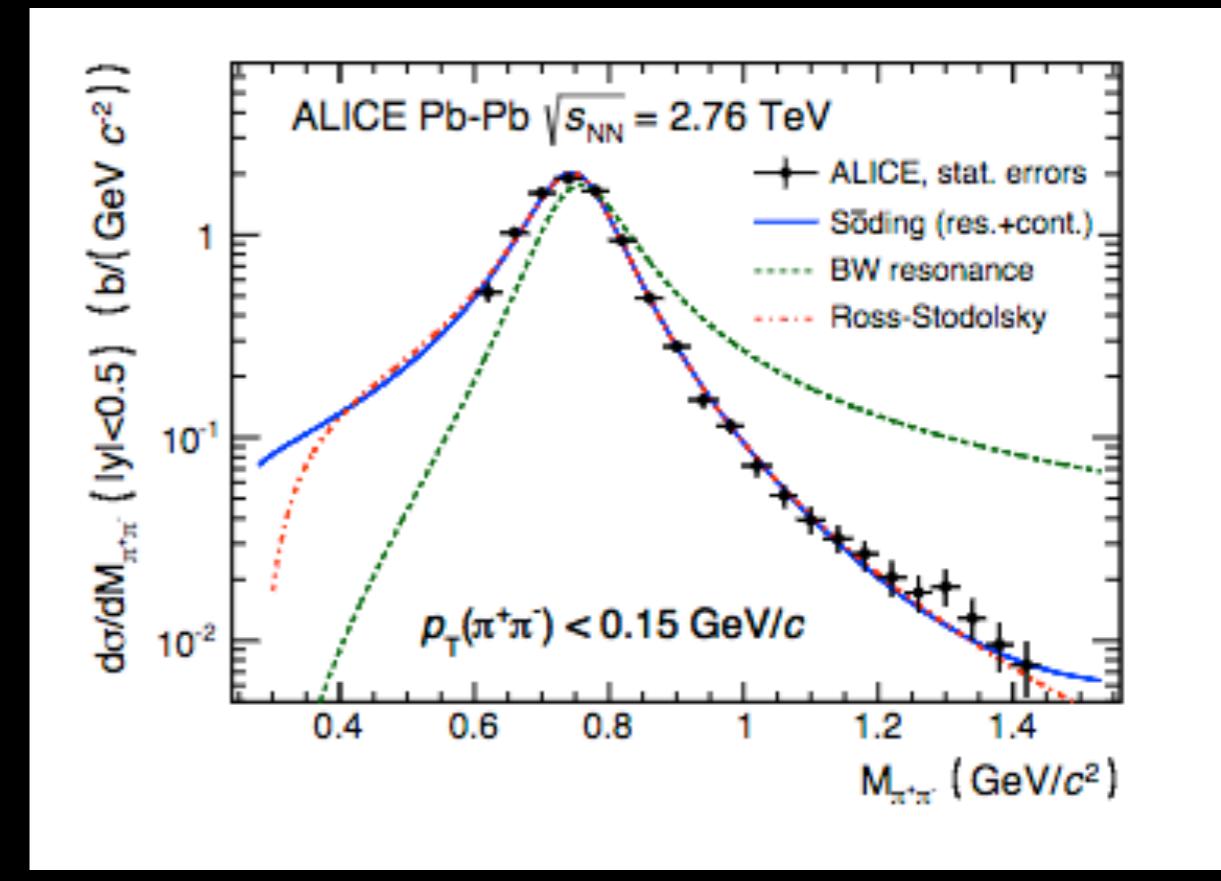
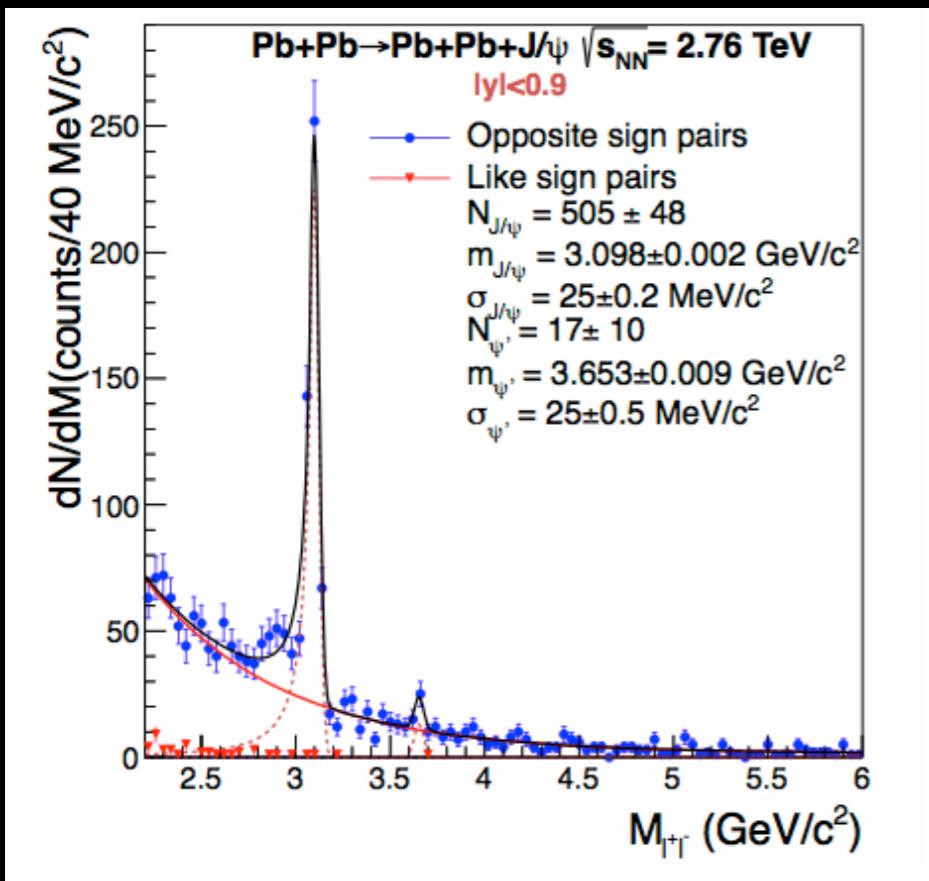
SM Application (II)

Exclusive meson production



J/ ψ production

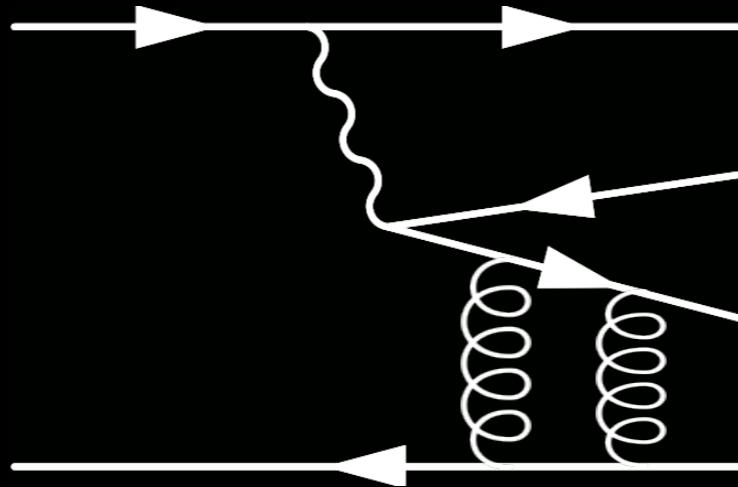
ρ^0 production



(Similar results from CMS and ATLAS)

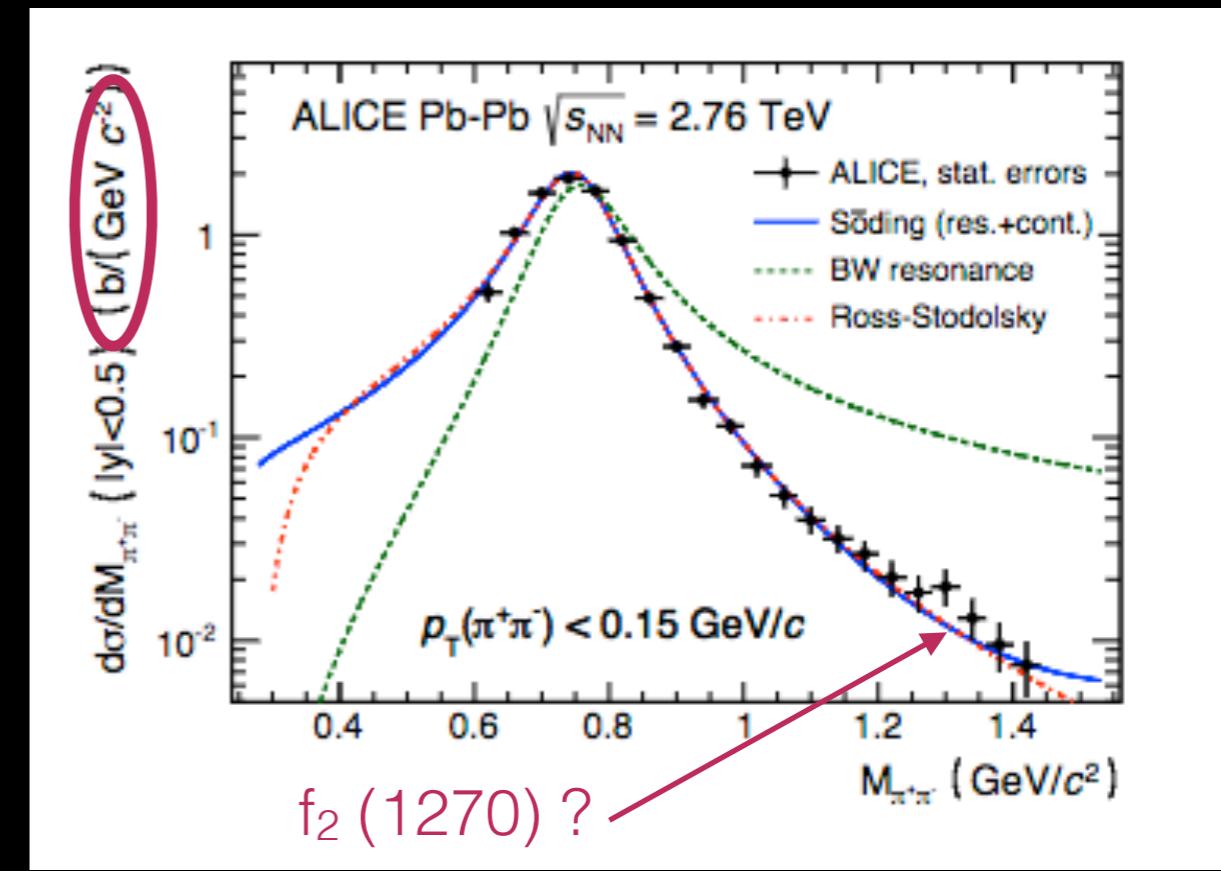
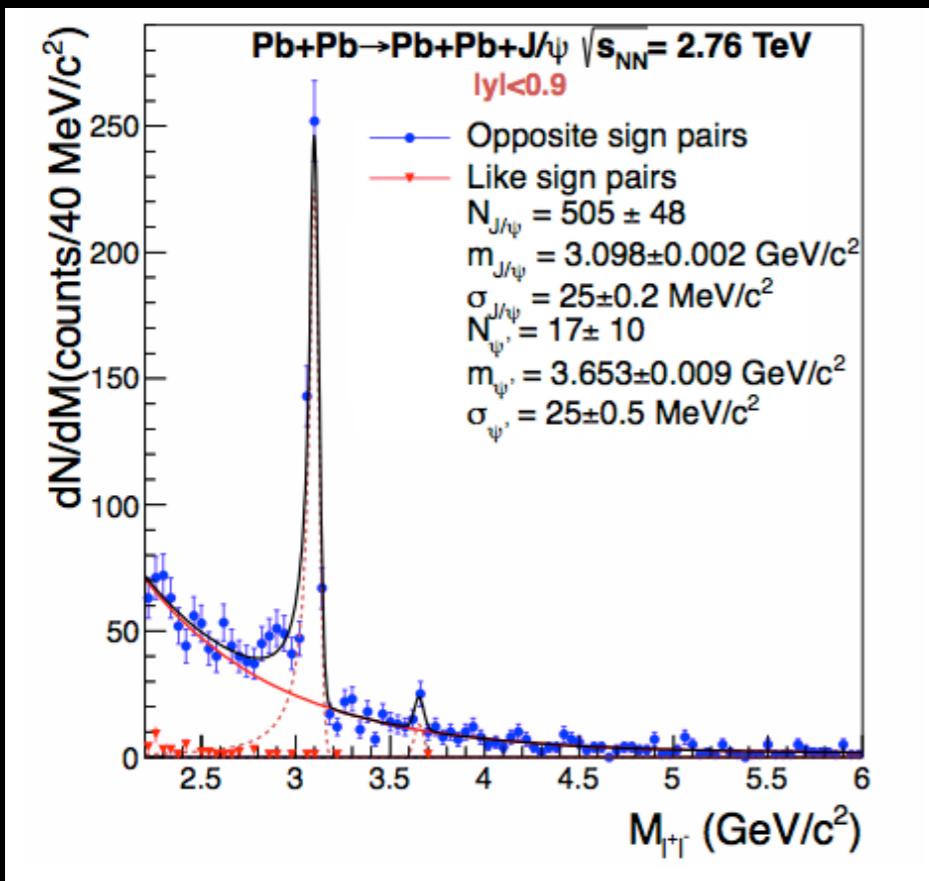
SM Application (II)

Exclusive meson production



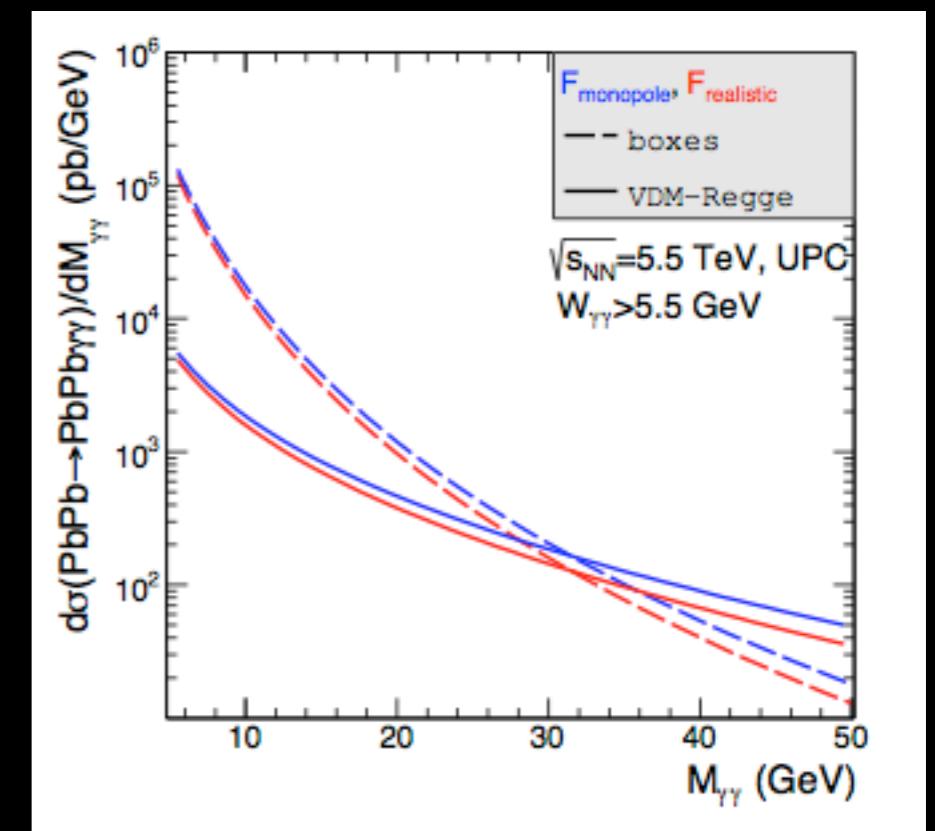
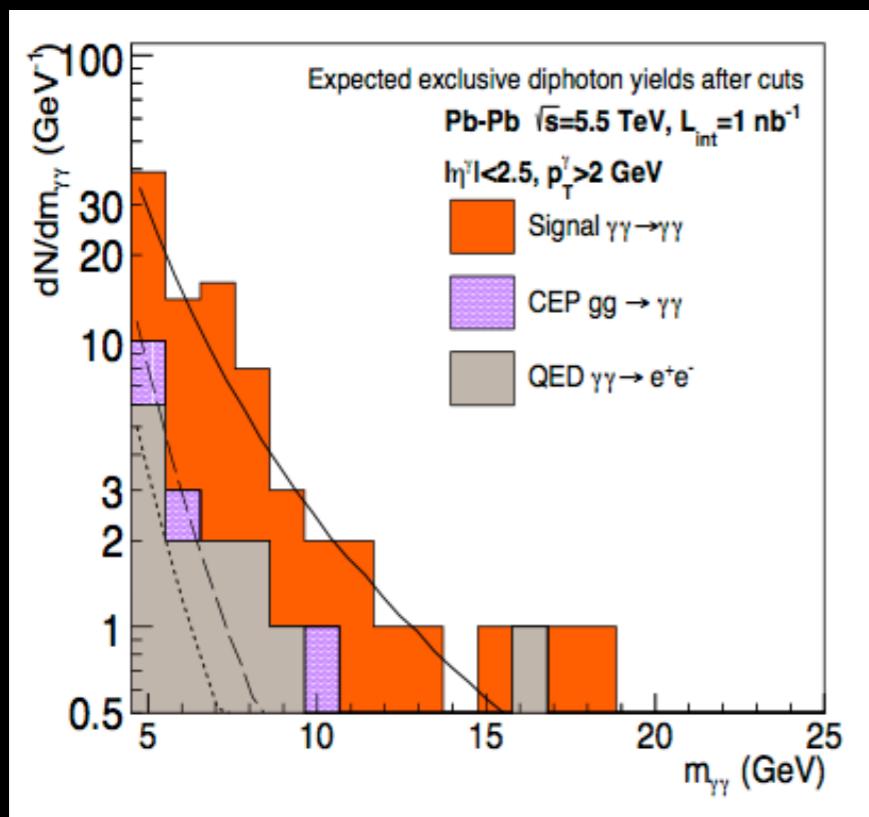
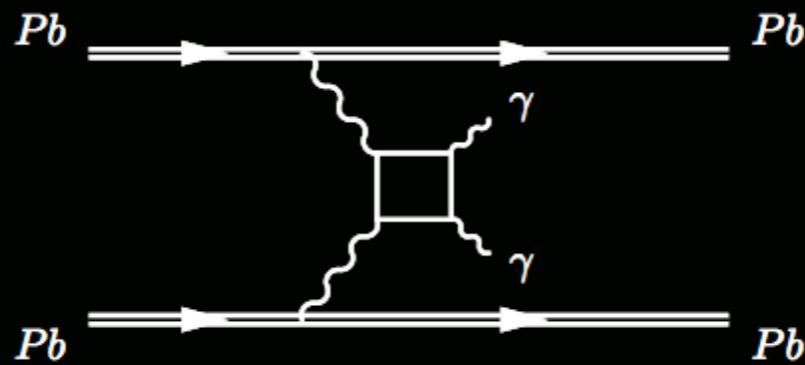
J/ ψ production

ρ^0 production



SM Application (III)

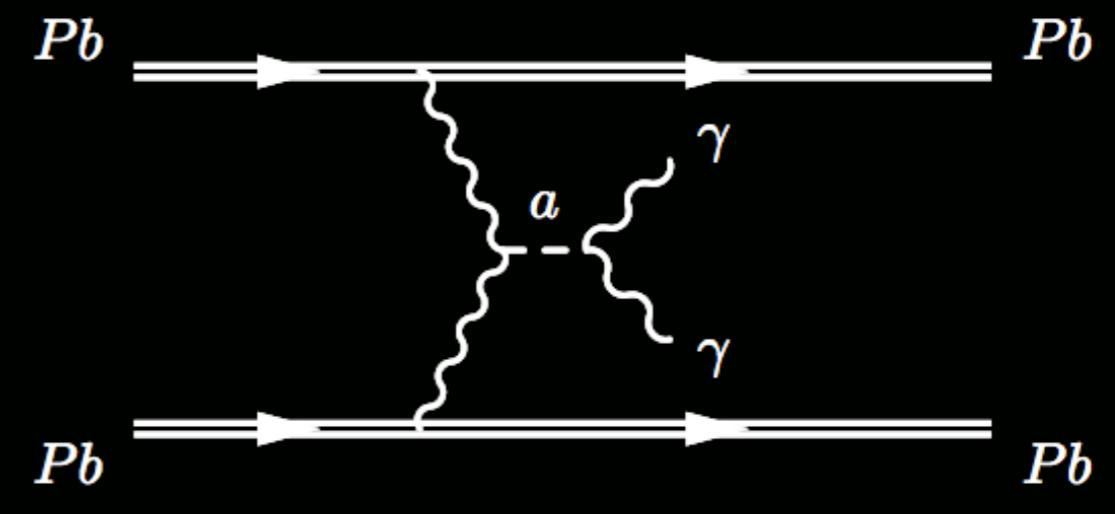
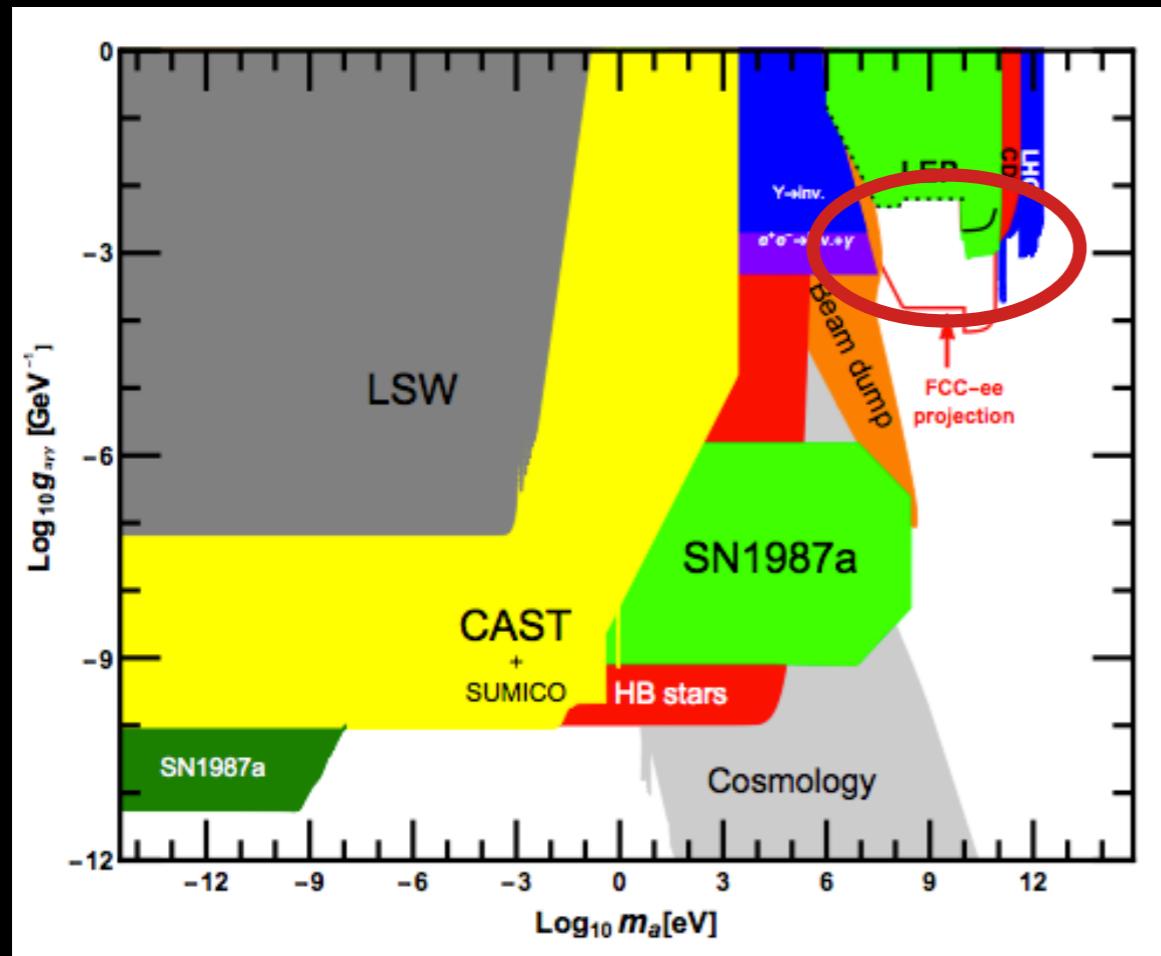
Light-by-Light scattering



ALP's in ultra-peripheral collisions

SK, T. Lou, T. Lin, T. Melia: arXiv:1607.06083

$$\frac{1}{2}(\partial a)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_a^2 a^2 - \frac{1}{4}\frac{a}{\Lambda}F\tilde{F}$$



1 GeV - 100 GeV range

see also

- A. B. Balantekin, et.al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 55, 461 (1985)
- A. Natale, Mod. Phys. Lett. A, 09, 2075 (1994)

Triggers

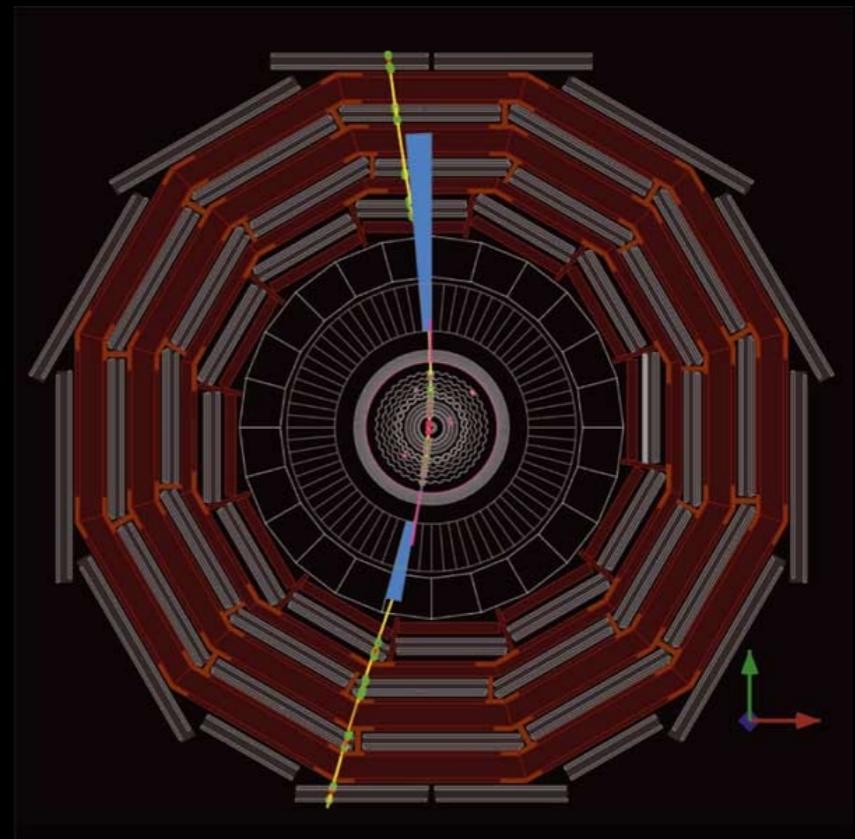
CMS has two dedicated UPC triggers

2 photons with $E_\gamma > 2 \text{ GeV}$

or

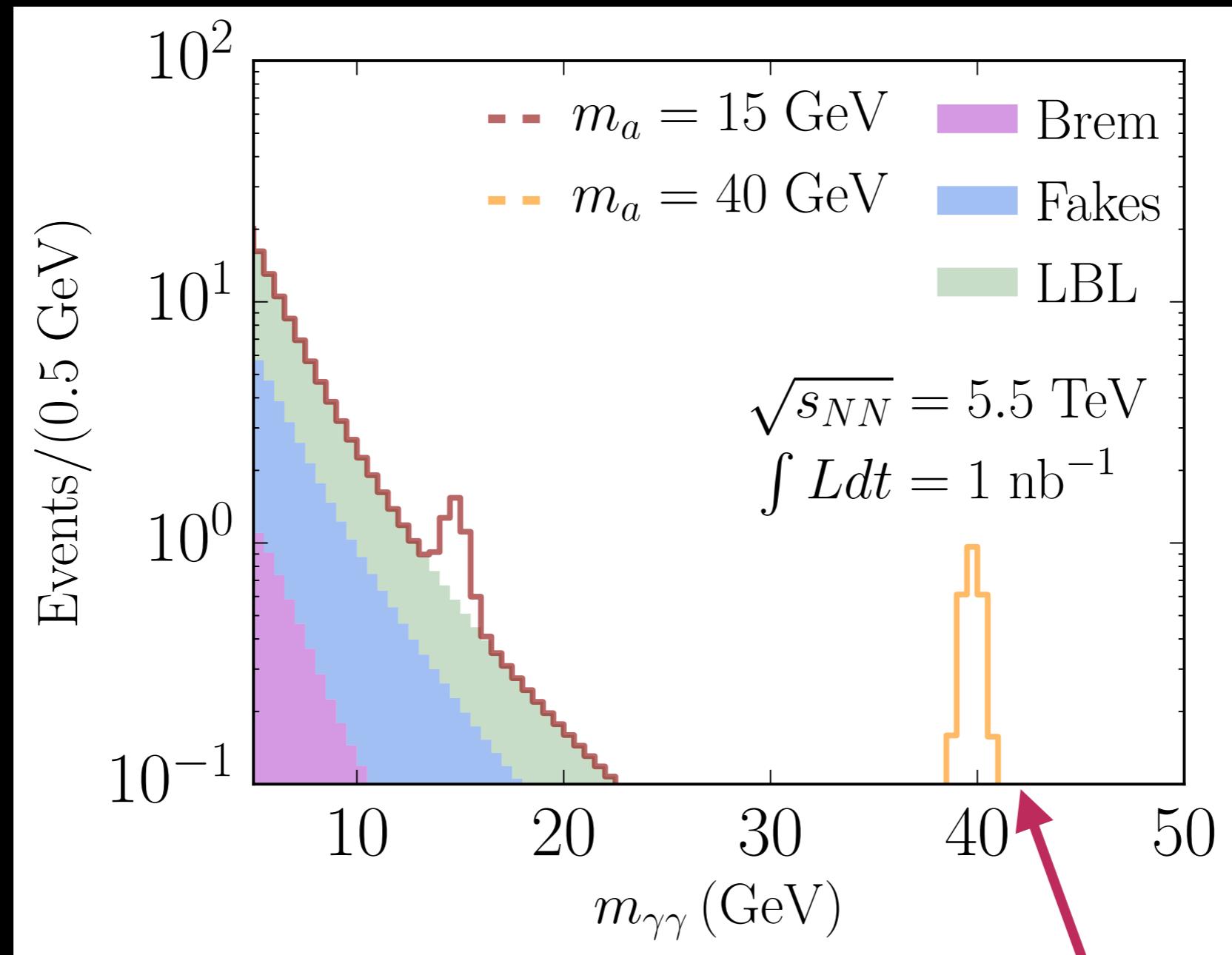
1 photon with $E_\gamma > 5 \text{ GeV}$

Veto activity in at least one of
the forward calorimeters

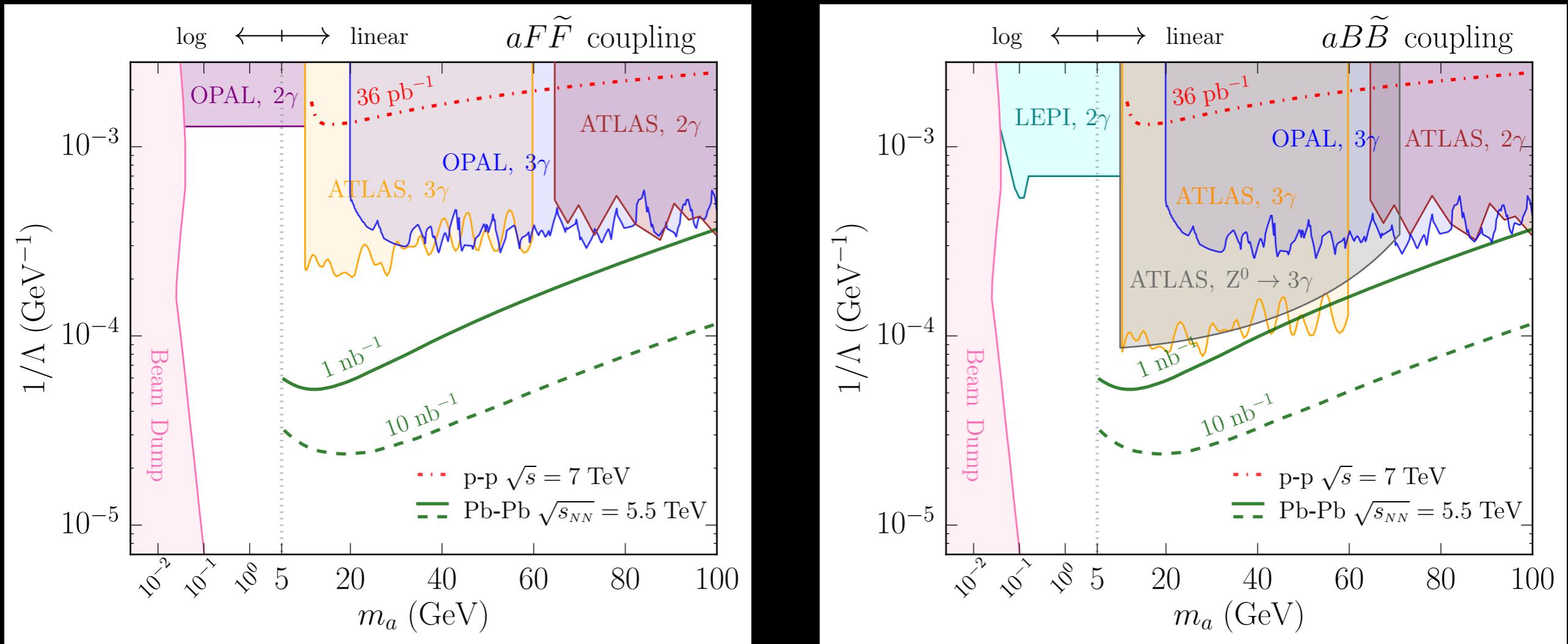


Events as clean as LEP but with LHC-grade detectors!

Results

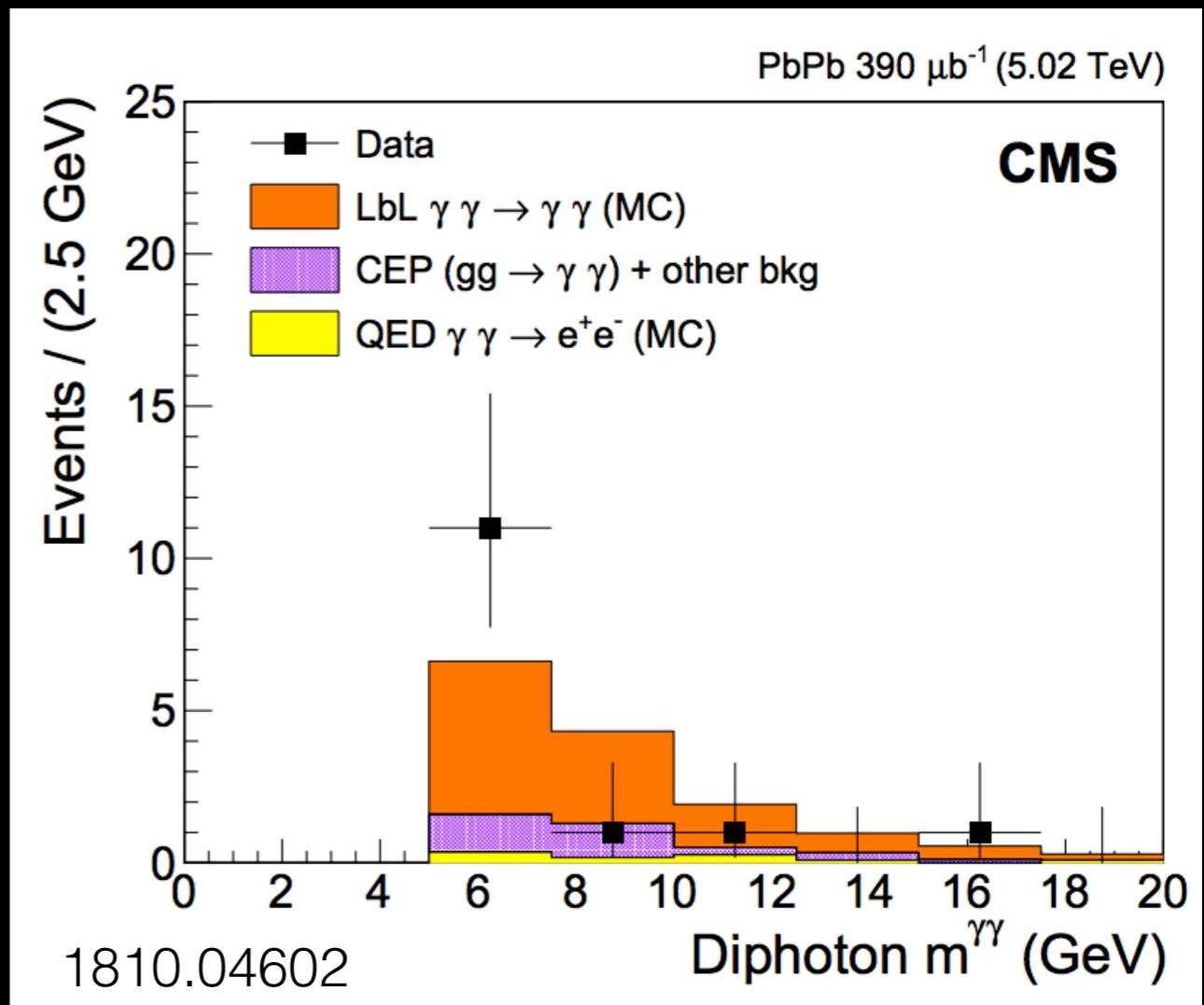
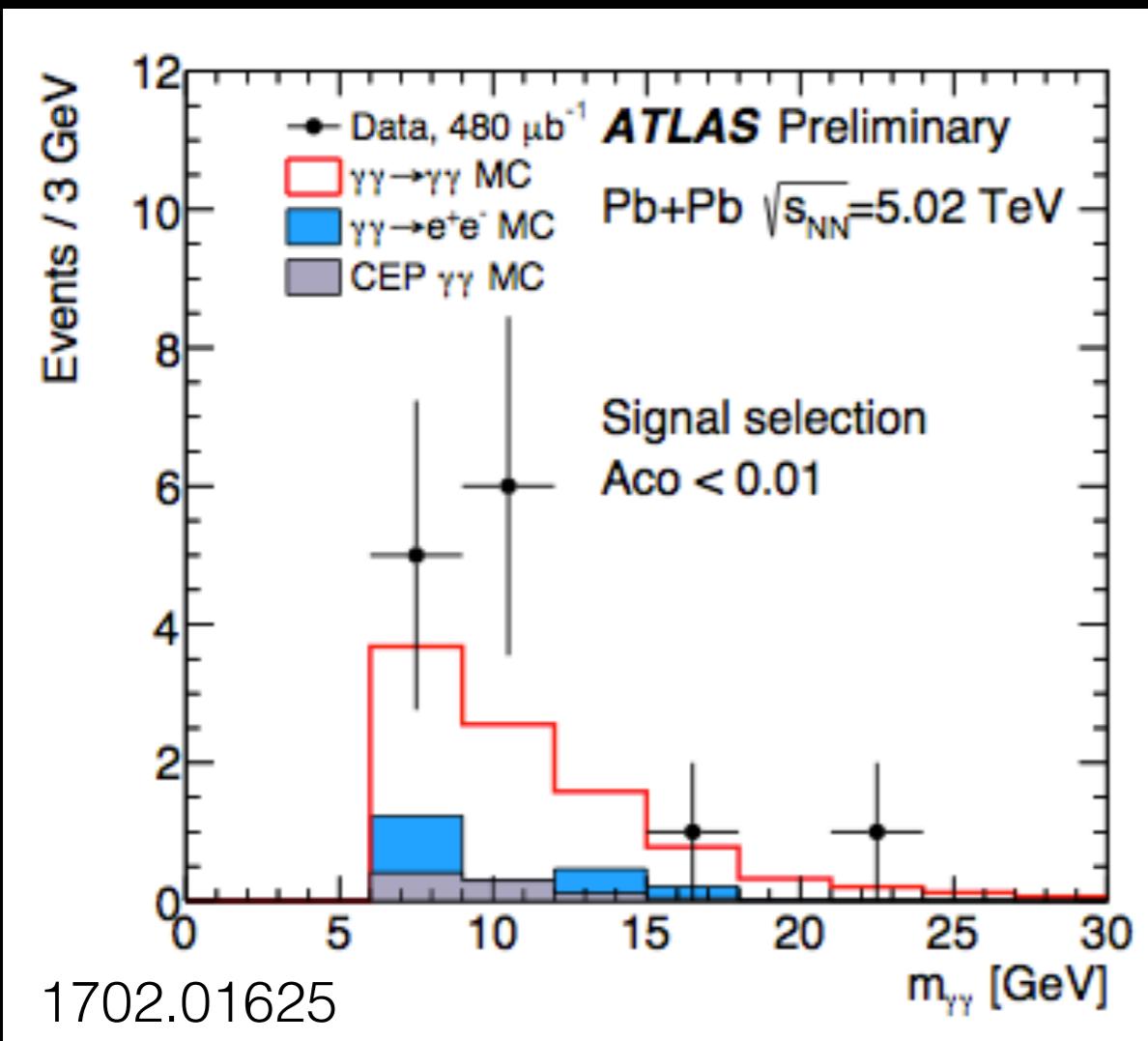


Results



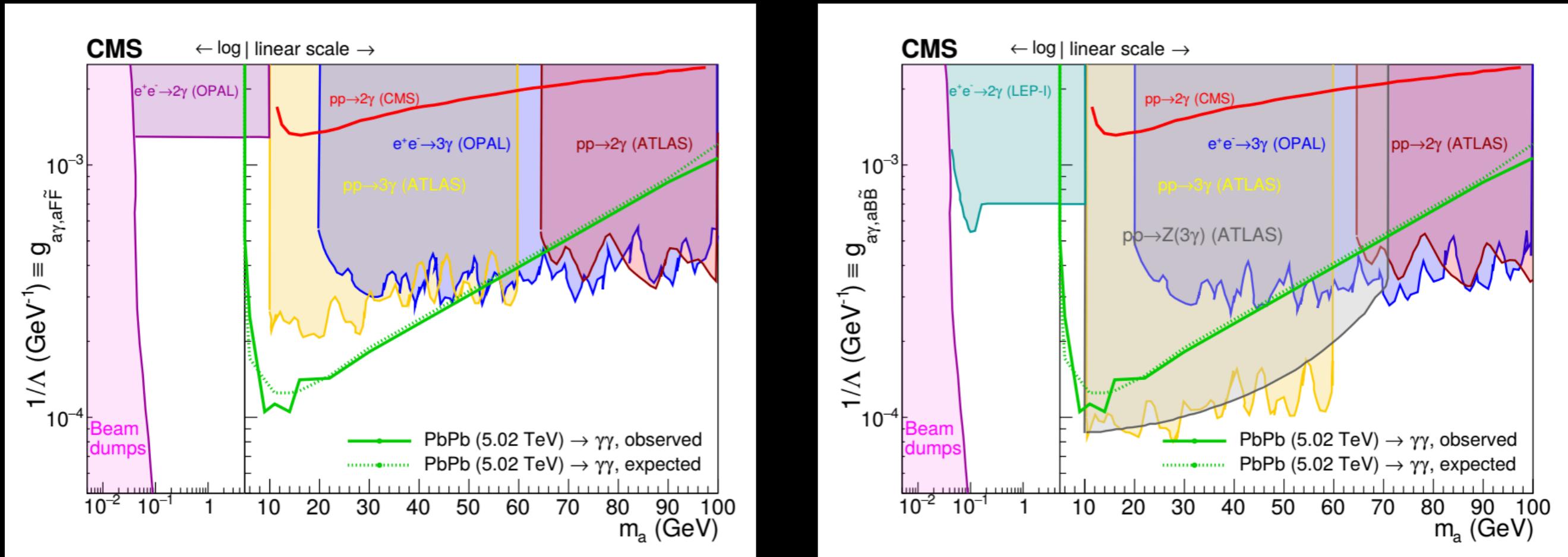
Most other limits are also new recastings

Data



Standard Model is victorious once more! ($\sim 4\sigma$)

Limits on ALP's



CMS: 1810.04602

Competitive limits if the a - Z - γ coupling is somewhat smaller

(difference with projections driven by slightly lower lumi and lower reco efficiency)

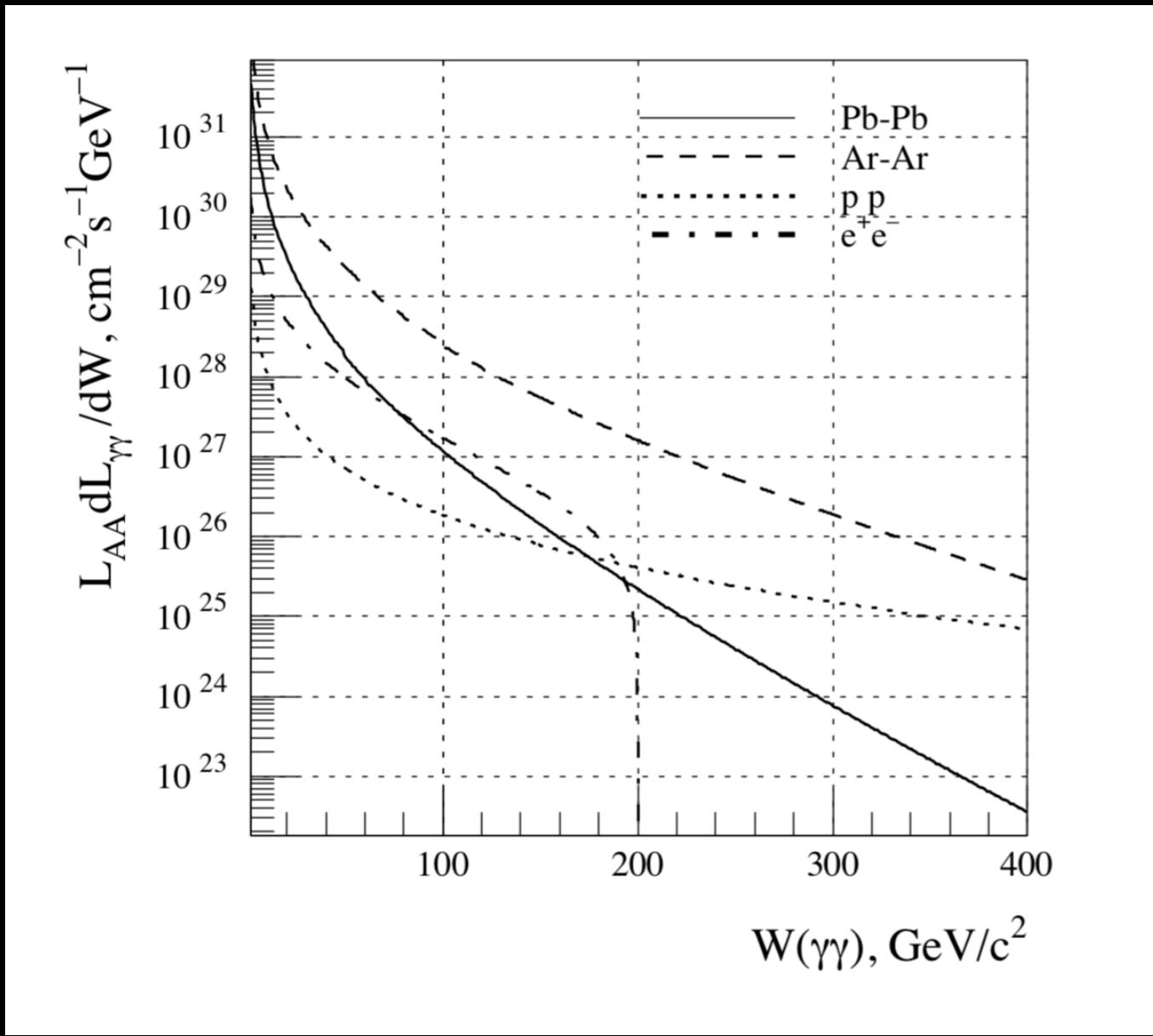
Future directions? (I)

(Or “why I didn’t write more papers”)

Baur et. al. 0112211

Future directions? (I)

(Or “why I didn’t write more papers”)



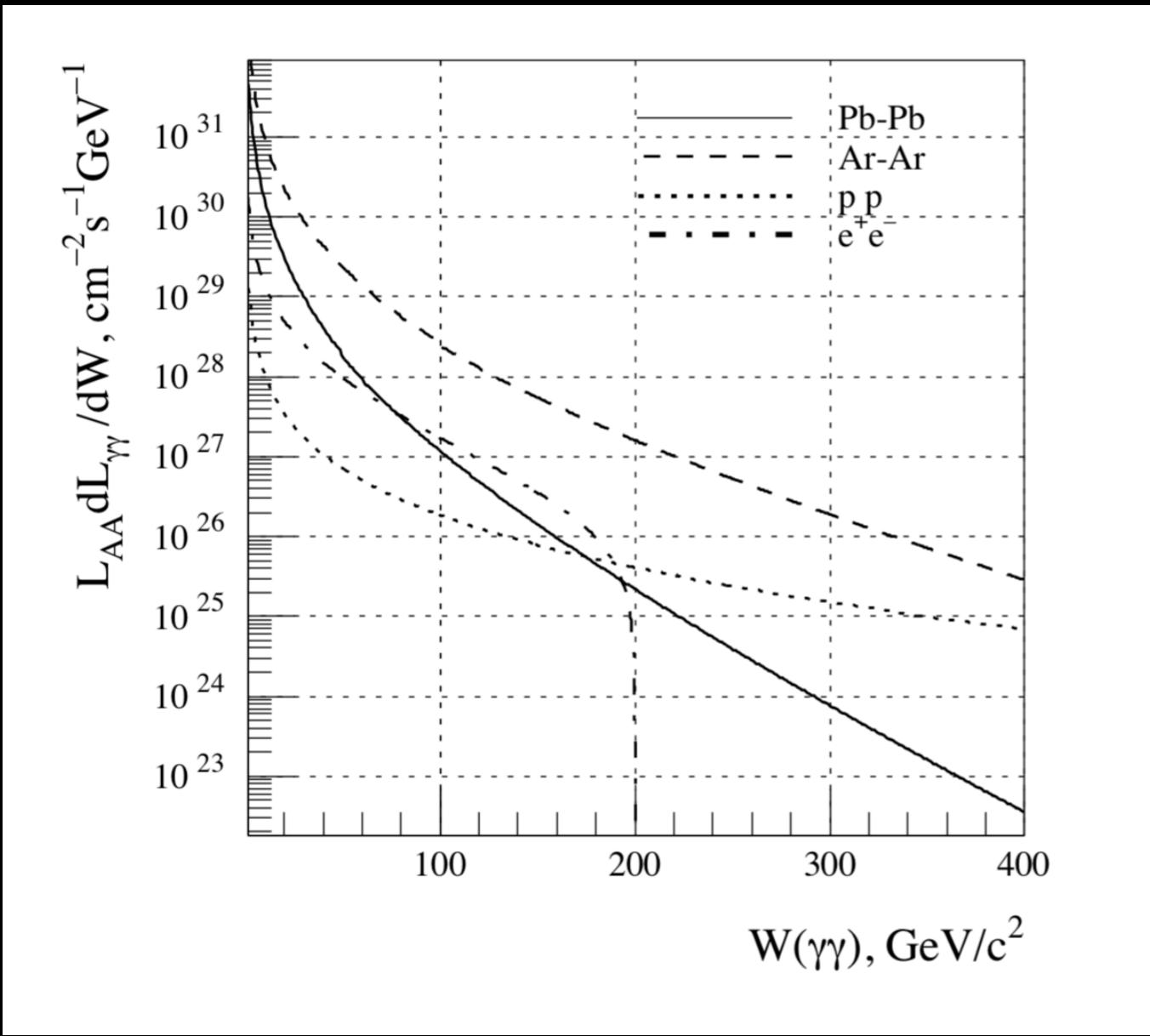
The pdf falls like a rock

You have to be light-ish AND
only pay small parameter once

Baur et. al. 0112211

Future directions? (I)

(Or “why I didn’t write more papers”)



The pdf falls like a rock

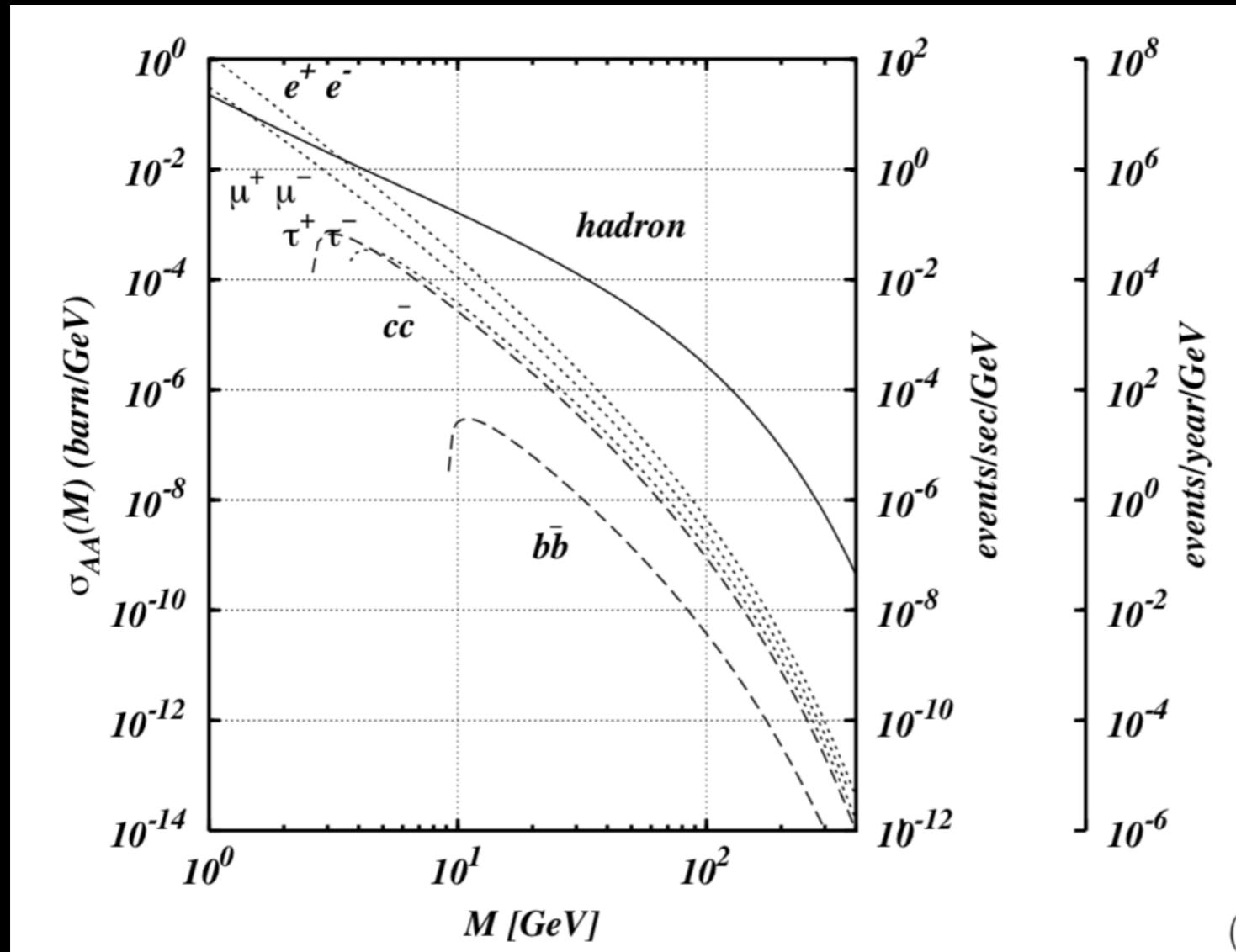
You have to be light-ish AND
only pay small parameter once

Baur et. al. 0112211

Checked: chargino's, dark photons, milicharged particles, ...

Future directions? (II)

(Or “why I didn’t write more papers”)



Many backgrounds
are also Z^4 enhanced

Diphoton final state is the
exception, not the rule

(

Baur et. al. 0112211

Thanks!

