photon-photon physics at CMS

Saray Arteaga Escatel

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How do we measure photon-photon processes?

pp:

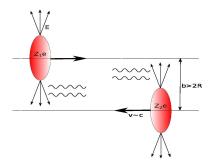
 In pp interactions, QCD production of γγ→γγ dominates at low invariant mass and QED component at high γγ invariant mass [1]. The same is qualitatively true for γγ→WW/ZZ/Zγ.

UPC PbPb:

- Photon flux $\sim Z^4 \rightarrow yy$ luminosities >> pp ones at low invariant mass
- Electromagnetic interactions dominates over strong interactions.

Why?

- Search for new physics in EFT approach.
- Precision physics
- Used to tune MC predictions



Exclusive $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow WW$ at 13 TeV (CMS and TOTEM Collaborations)

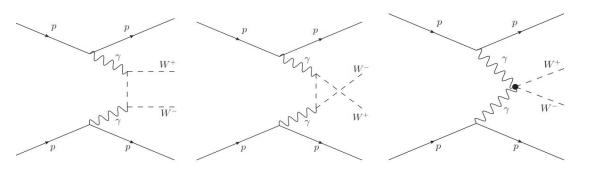
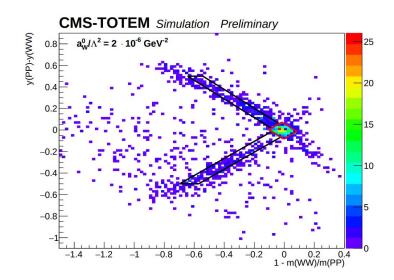


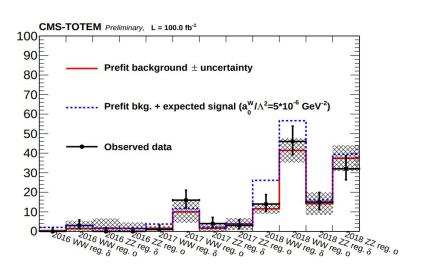
Fig.1 SM Feynman diagrams of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ WW production with intact protons.

- Photon induced processes with intact protons in forward regions
- SM prediction is small in the high m(WW) region.
- Excesses over prediction

• Measurement of $WW\gamma\gamma$ quartic coupling is particularly sensitive to deviations from the Standard Model (SM) and searches for new physics.

- Bosons reconstructed as a single "fat" jet and forward proton reconstruction using the PPS detector.
- signal regions:
 - -both protons matched to jets (signal region δ)
 - -One prothon matched only (signal region o)
- Fit to 12 signal regions, categorized by year.



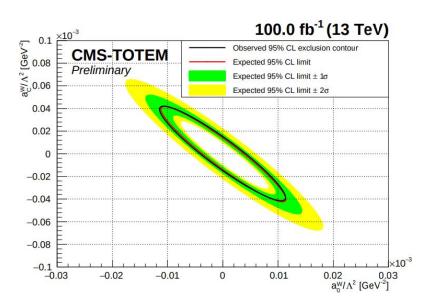


[1] Search for exclusive yy \rightarrow WW and yy \rightarrow ZZ production in final states with jets and forward protons e-Print: CDS CERN SMP-21-014

aQGC limits (CMS and TOTEM Collaborations)

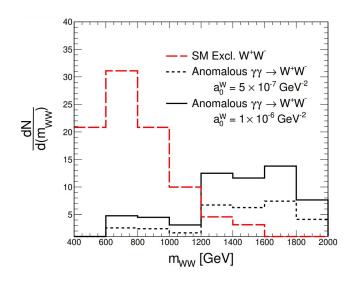
Coupling	Observed (expected) 95% CL upper limit	Clipping
$ a_0^W/\Lambda^2 $	$4.3 (3.9) \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{GeV^{-2}}$	-
$ a_C^W/\Lambda^2 $	$1.6 (1.4) \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{GeV^{-2}}$	-
$ a_0^Z/\Lambda^2 $	$0.9 (1.0) \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{GeV^{-2}}$	-
$ a_C^Z/\Lambda^2 $	$4.0 (4.5) \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{GeV^{-2}}$	97
$ a_0^W/\Lambda^2 $	$5.2 (5.1) \times 10^{-6} \text{GeV}^{-2}$	1.4 TeV
$ a_C^W/\Lambda^2 $	$2.0 (2.0) \times 10^{-5} \mathrm{GeV^{-2}}$	1.4 TeV

- New limits on quartic anomalous couplings
- Unitary violation occurs in WW at 1.4TeV and in ZZ at 1.1 TeV
- invariant mass threshold in jet triggers results in no clipping value for ZZ
- limits 15-20x more stringent than Run 1 yy→WW/ZZ



study of exclusive WW production

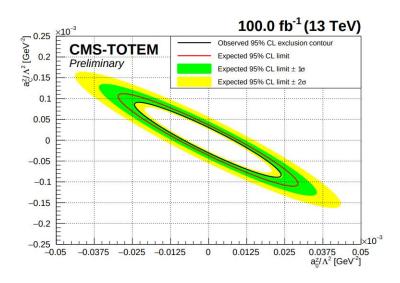
$$\mathcal{L}_{6}^{\text{eff}} = -\frac{e^{2}}{8} a_{0}^{W} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} W^{+\alpha} W_{\alpha}^{-} - \frac{e^{2}}{16} a_{C}^{W} F_{\mu\alpha} F^{\mu\beta} \Big(W^{+\alpha} W_{\beta}^{-} + W^{-\alpha} W_{\beta}^{+} \Big)$$



- Anomalous coupling contributions appear at high m(WW) compared with SM prediction.
- FPMC

Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ \rightarrow **ZZ at 13 TeV** (CMS and TOTEM Collaborations)

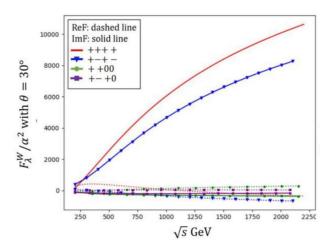
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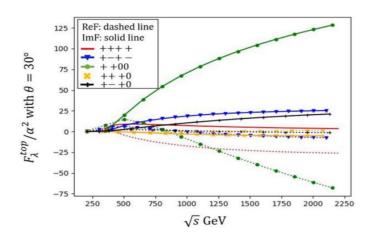




study of exclusive ZZ production

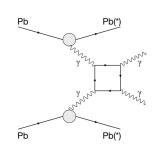
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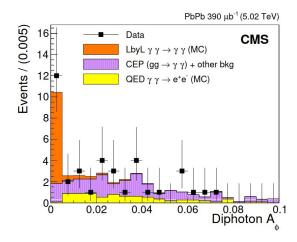




$\gamma\gamma \longrightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (LbL) in UPC PbPb

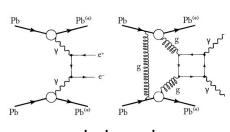
- First direct evidence of light-by-light process by ATLAS 0.48nb⁻¹ [4]
- Evidence for $\gamma \gamma \to \gamma \gamma$, in ultraperipheral PbPb collisions at 5.02TeV with CMS data 0.39nb⁻¹[5]





* The fiducial cross-section is measured to be $\sigma(yy \rightarrow yy) = 120 \pm 46$ (stat) ± 12 (theo) nb

consistent with the SM prediction of 116±12 nb [6]



background

[4]ATLAS Collaboration. Evidence for light-by-light scattering in heavy-ion collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC. Nature Phys., 13(9):852–858, 2017. doi: 10.1038/nphys4208. [5] CMS Collaboration. Evidence for light-by-light scattering and searches for axion-like particles in ultraperipheral PbPb collisions at √sNN = 5.02 TeV. Phys. Lett. B, 797: 134826, 2019. doi: 10.1016/j.physletb.2019.134826.

[6]D. d'Enterria, G. da Silveira, Phys.Rev.Lett. 111 (2013) 080405 - Observing light-by-light scattering at the Large Hadron Collider.

Summary

- Exclusive $\gamma\gamma \to WW/ZZ$ no significant deviation from Standard Model observed
- New aQCC limits