

Quasistable charginos in ultraperipheral proton-proton collisions at the LHC

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based on
arXiv:1906.08568

26th Nordic Particle Physics Meeting

January 2 – January 7, 2020

Skeikampen, Norway

Common situation in searching for SUSY particles

No events in the expected signal region



The limits are set
on the fiducial cross section



These limits are reinterpreted in the
framework of the particular SUSY
model to get bounds on particle masses
and other model parameters

One has to know the
production cross section
to compare with
experimental bound.



Therefore most of the results are model
dependent and sensitive to additional
New Physics (extra Higgses, Z' , etc)

Ultrapерipheral collisions (UPC) provide us
with the **model-independent** method of searching
for new particles in photon fusion.

Excluded in large parameters regions of many models. Searches for charged long-lived particles:

[CMS, Eur.Phys.J. C75 \(2015\) no.7, 325, arXiv:1502.02522](#)

[ATLAS, Eur. Phys. J. C75, 407 \(2015\), arXiv:1506.05332](#)

[LHCb, Eur. Phys. J. C75, 595 \(2015\), arXiv:1506.09173](#)

[ATLAS, Phys. Rev. D93, 112015 \(2016\), arXiv:1604.04520](#)

[CMS, Phys. Rev. D94, 112004 \(2016\), arXiv:1609.08382](#)

[ATLAS, Phys. Lett. B788, 96 \(2019\), arXiv:1808.04095](#)

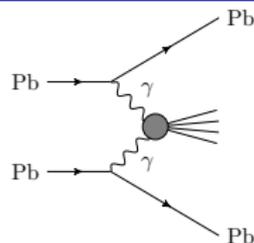
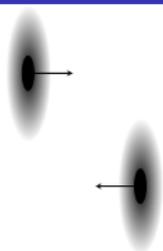
[ATLAS, Phys. Rev. D99, 092007 \(2019\), arXiv:1902.01636](#)

...

Chargino production cross section depends on:

- squarks masses in case of production via strong interaction
- coupling to Z in case of Drell-Yan production

Ultrapерipheral collisions at the LHC



$$\sigma \sim Z^4$$

	pp	Pb Pb
Energy	13 TeV	5.02 TeV/(nucleon pair)
Z	1	82
Z^4	1	$4.5 \cdot 10^7$
Luminosity	159 fb^{-1}	2.4 nb^{-1}
	ratio:	$6.6 \cdot 10^7$
Duration	21 months (Run 2)	2 months (2015, 2018)

It is possible to detect protons in forward detectors to reconstruct full kinematics

Distance from the IP, m	200	420
ξ range	0.015–0.15	0.002–0.02
6.5 TeV p energy loss, GeV	97.5–975	13–130
0.5 PeV ^{208}Pb energy loss, TeV	7.8–78	1.0–10

Accessible analytically

$$\sigma(NN \rightarrow NN\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-) n_N(\omega_1) n_N(\omega_2) d\omega_1 d\omega_2.$$

Production of charginos in photon fusion is given by the Breit-Wheeler cross section,

$$\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{s} \left[\left(1 + \frac{4m_\chi^2}{s} - \frac{8m_\chi^4}{s^2}\right) \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4m_\chi^2/s}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4m_\chi^2/s}} - \left(1 + \frac{4m_\chi^2}{s}\right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\chi^2}{s}} \right],$$

where $\sqrt{s} \equiv \sqrt{4\omega_1\omega_2}$.

The equivalent photon approximation provides the momentum distribution of photons:

$$n(\vec{q}) d^3q = \frac{Z^2\alpha}{\pi^2} \frac{\vec{q}_\perp^2}{\omega q^4} |F(\vec{q}^2)|^2 d^3q,$$

where q is the photon 4-momentum, $-q^2 = \vec{q}_\perp^2 + (\omega/\gamma)^2$, form factor for proton is well approximated by

$$F(\vec{q}^2) = G_D(\vec{q}^2) \left[1 + \frac{(\mu_p - 1)\tau}{1 + \tau}\right], \quad G_D(\vec{q}^2) \equiv \frac{1}{(1 + \vec{q}^2/\Lambda^2)^2},$$

$\mu_p = 2.79$ is the proton magnetic moment, $\tau = \vec{q}^2/4m_p^2$, and $\Lambda^2 = 0.71 \text{ GeV}^2$.

Form factors for heavy ions are measured experimentally.

Cuts: $\xi_{\min} < \xi < \xi_{\max}$, $p_T > \hat{p}_T$, $|\eta| < \hat{\eta}$.

$$\sigma_{\text{fid.}}(pp \rightarrow pp \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-) = \int_{(4\xi_{\min} E)^2}^{(4\xi_{\max} E)^2} ds \int_{\max\left(\hat{p}_T, \frac{\sqrt{s/4 - m_\chi^2}}{\cosh \hat{\eta}}\right)}^{\sqrt{s/4 - m_\chi^2}} dp_T \frac{d\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)}{dp_T} \int_{\frac{1}{\hat{x}}}^{\hat{x}} \frac{dx}{8x} n\left(\sqrt{\frac{sx}{4}}\right) n\left(\sqrt{\frac{s}{4x}}\right),$$

where $x = \omega_1/\omega_2$, and

$$\hat{x} = \left(\hat{X} + \sqrt{\hat{X}^2 + 1} \right)^2,$$

$$\hat{X} = \frac{\sqrt{s} p_T}{2(p_T^2 + m_\chi^2)} \left(\sinh \hat{\eta} - \sqrt{\cosh^2 \hat{\eta} + \frac{m_\chi^2}{p_T^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{4(p_T^2 + m_\chi^2)}{s}} \right).$$

The differential with respect to p_T cross section is

$$\frac{d\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-)}{dp_T} = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2 p_T}{s(p_T^2 + m_\chi^2)} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{2(p_T^4 + m_\chi^4)}{s(p_T^2 + m_\chi^2)}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4(p_T^2 + m_\chi^2)}{s}}}.$$

For $m_\chi = 100$ GeV, pp collision energy 13 TeV, PbPb collision energy 5.02 TeV/(nucleon pair),

- $\sigma(pp \rightarrow pp \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-) = 2.84$ fb,
- $\sigma(\text{Pb Pb} \rightarrow \text{Pb Pb} \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-) = 21.2$ pb \Rightarrow for 2.4 nb^{-1} there are 0.053 events 😞

Experimental cuts:

- Both protons hit the forward detectors.
- Transverse momentum of each chargino > 20 GeV.
- Pseudorapidity of each chargino < 2.5 .

Fiducial cross section: $\sigma_{\text{fid}}(pp \rightarrow pp \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-) = 0.72$ fb.

For heavy ion to hit forward detector, its energy loss should be at least 7.8 TeV. Therefore fiducial cross section is suppressed by both the Breit–Wheeler cross section and nucleus form factor. **But it is still possible to look for chargino in UPC with the help of Eloss and TOF methods if there will be enough statistics.**

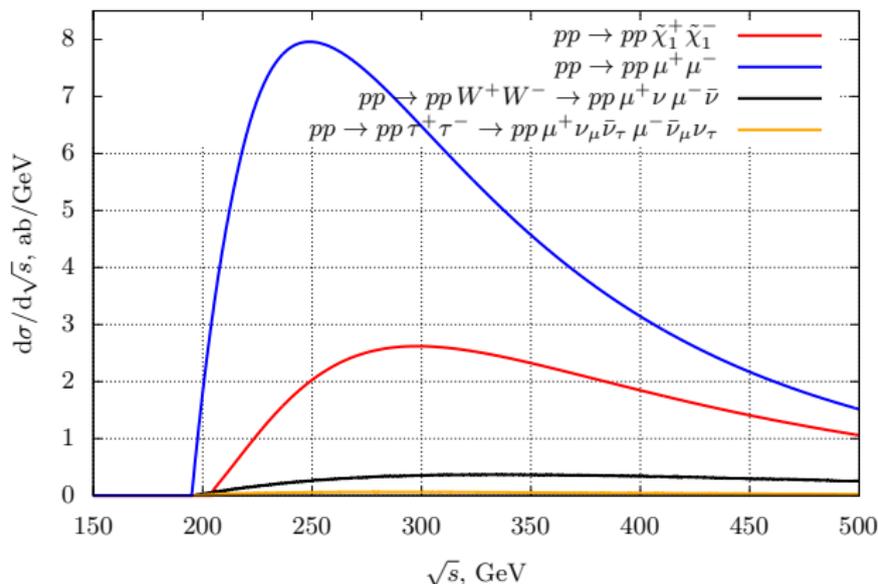
With measured values:

- \vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 in main detector;
- ξ_1, ξ_2 in forward detectors (initial proton energy is $E = 6.5$ TeV).

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(E(\xi_1 + \xi_2) + \frac{\vec{p}_1^2 - \vec{p}_2^2}{E(\xi_1 + \xi_2)} \right)^2 - \vec{p}_1^2} = \frac{\sqrt{(E^2(\xi_1 + \xi_2)^2 - (\vec{p}_1^2 + \vec{p}_2^2))^2 - 4\vec{p}_1^2\vec{p}_2^2}}{2E(\xi_1 + \xi_2)},$$

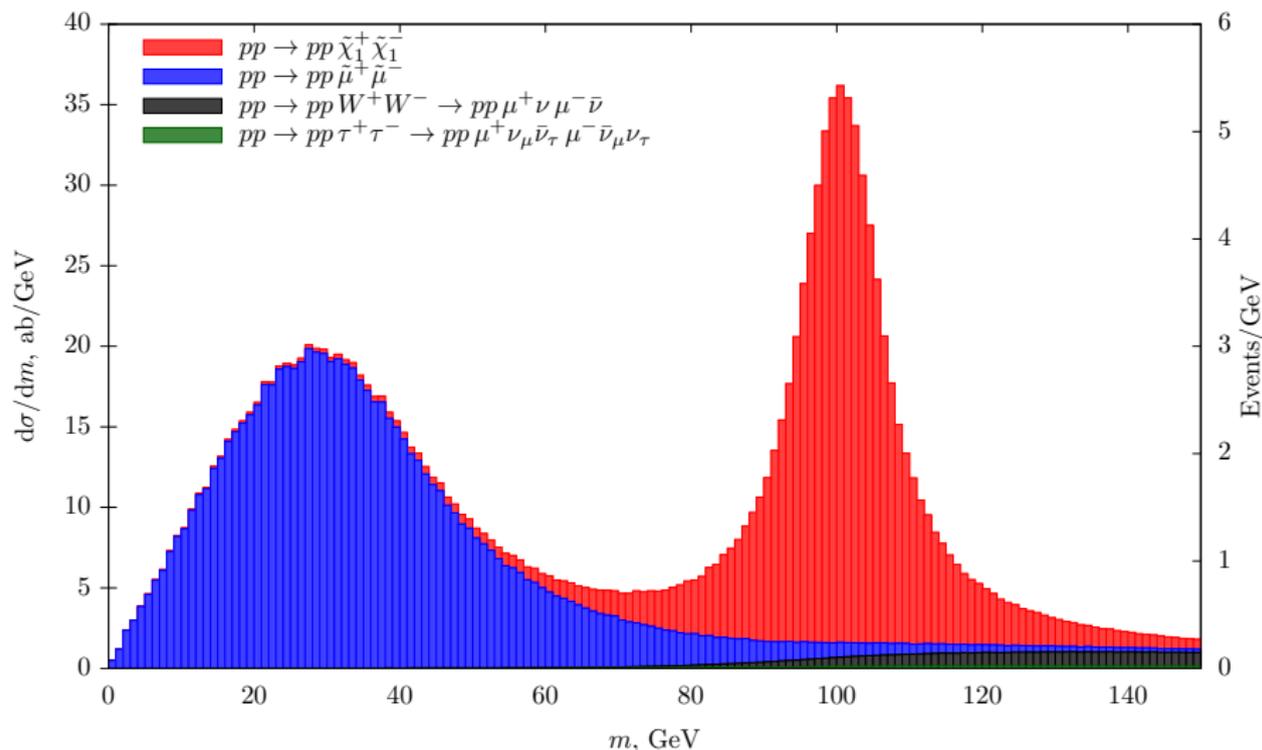
$$m = \sqrt{\frac{(2\xi_1\xi_2E^2 + \vec{p}_1\vec{p}_2)^2 - \vec{p}_1^2\vec{p}_2^2}{4\xi_1\xi_2E^2 + (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)^2}}.$$

Background: reactions producing a pair of muons.

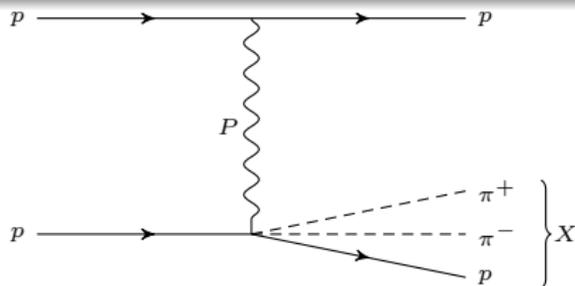


Reaction	Cross section, fb
$pp \rightarrow pp \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$	0.72
$pp \rightarrow pp \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.60
$pp \rightarrow pp W^+ W^- \rightarrow pp \mu^+ \mu^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$	0.15
$pp \rightarrow pp \tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow pp \mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$	0.02

Chargino candidate mass distribution

Integrated luminosity: 150 fb^{-1}

The combination of low energy muons with protons from low mass diffractive dissociation is mimicking the chargino production in UPC.



[L. A. Harland-Lang et al., JHEP 1904 \(2019\) 010, arXiv:1812.04886, Appendix B](#)

Probability for a proton to hit the forward detector after dissociation $P_{SD} \approx 0.01$.

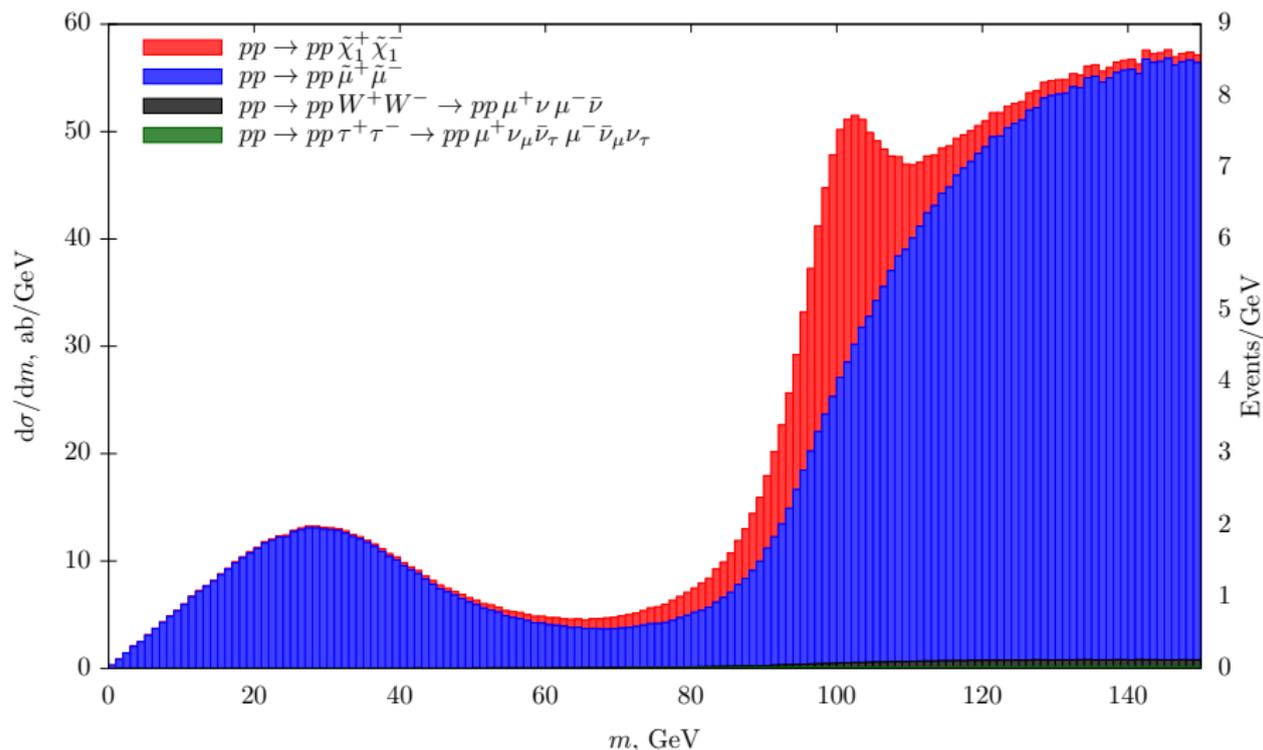
About 40% of bunch crossings with 50 collisions at once will produce at least one proton hitting one of the forward detectors!

[A.B.Kaidalov et al., Phys.Lett.B45 \(1973\) 493](#)

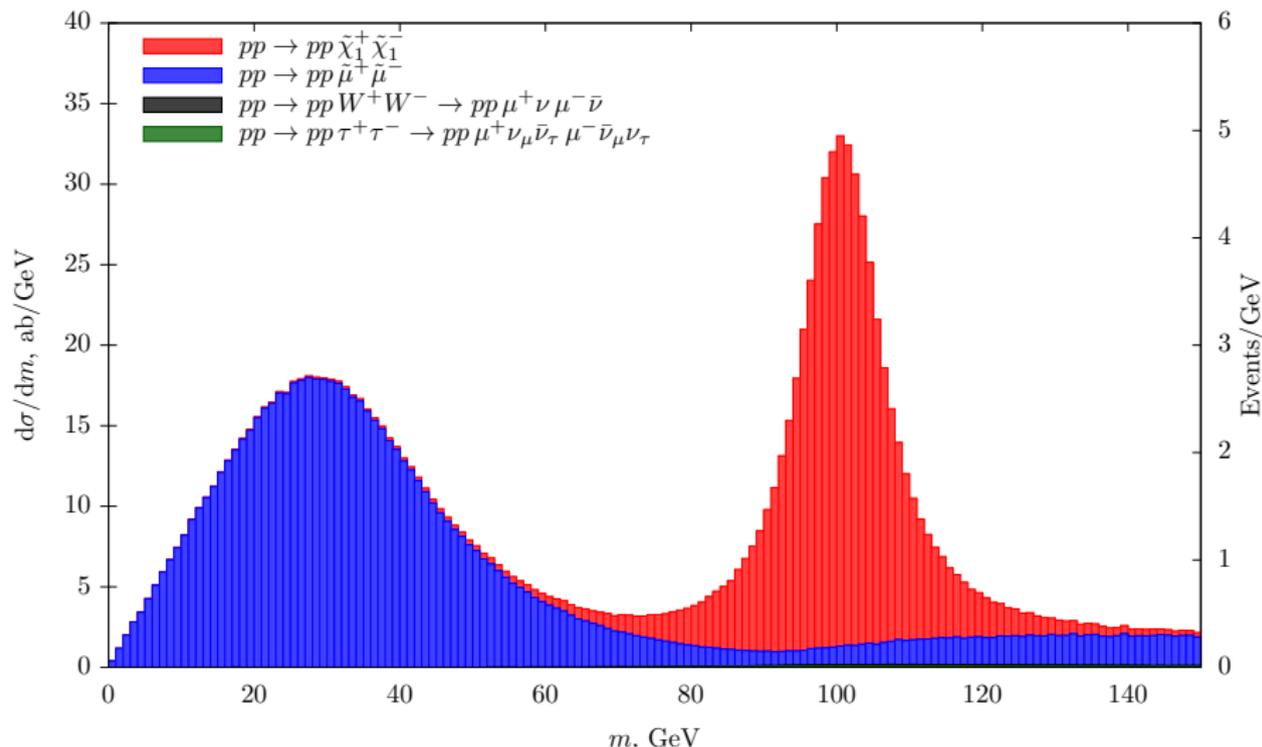
[V.A. Khoze, A.D. Martin, M.G. Ryskin, J.Phys. G44 \(2017\) no.5, 055002, arXiv:1702.05023](#)

Low mass approximation:

$$M_X^2 \frac{d\sigma}{dM_X^2} \propto 1 + \frac{2 \text{ GeV}}{M_X}.$$

Chargino candidate mass distribution for pile-up $\mu = 50$ Integrated luminosity: 150 fb^{-1}

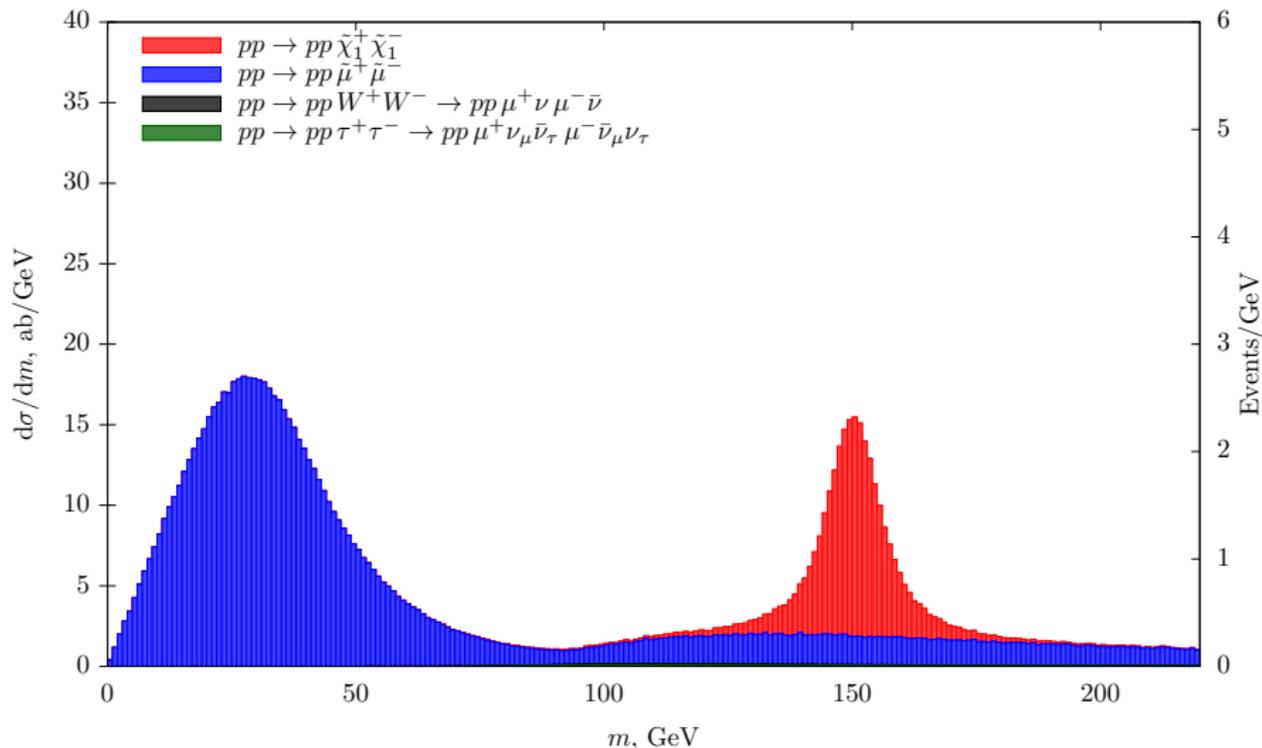
Chargino candidate mass distribution for pile-up $\mu = 50$



with the cut on total longitudinal momentum:

$$|p_{\parallel,1} + p_{\parallel,2} - (\xi_1 - \xi_2)E| < 20 \text{ GeV}$$

Integrated luminosity: 150 fb^{-1}

Chargino candidate mass distribution for pile-up $\mu = 50$ 

with the cut on total longitudinal momentum:

$$|p_{\parallel,1} + p_{\parallel,2} - (\xi_1 - \xi_2)E| < 20 \text{ GeV}$$

Integrated luminosity: 150 fb^{-1}

- Ultrapерipheral collisions provide us with the model-independent method for New Physics searches in photon-photon fusion.
- Detection of both protons in forward detectors allows for full kinematics reconstruction.
- Quasistable chargino with the mass up to 150 GeV can be found in pp collisions with already available LHC data.
- To find chargino in heavy ions much more statistics required.