## AFP (ATLAS Forward Physics) Project

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## Outline

#### 1 Existing forward detectors in ATLAS

#### 2 Physical Motivation for New Forward Detectors

3 The AFP Project



# Forward Physics

- Particle production mainly at central rapidities
- Most of the energy is emitted at very small angles
- Interesting physics:
  - Elastic scattering
  - Diffraction
  - Low-x QCD (saturation)
  - Photon-photon interaction
  - Central Exclusive Production



# Existing Forward Detectors in ATLAS





# Existing Forward Detectors in ATLAS

### MBTS

- Minimum Bias Trigger Scintillator
- only for low luminosity period (radiation destroys the scintillators)
- used for minimum bias studies
- 3.5 metres from the IP
- $2.1 < |\eta| < 3.8$

## LUCID

- LUminosity measurement using a Cherenkov Integrating Detector
- gas tubes around the beampipe detect Cherenkov light due to charged particles
- 17 metres from the IP
- $5.6 < |\eta| < 5.9$



# Existing Forward Detectors in ATLAS

#### ZDC

- Zero Degree Calorimeter
- detects forward neutrons and photons
- 100 ps resolution (equivalent to about 3 cm)
- 140 metres from the IP
- $|\eta| > 8.3$



## ALFA

- Absolute Luminosity For ATLAS
- detect protons scattered into the beampipe (in particular elastic scattering)
- only for special, very low luminosity runs with dedicated LHC optics



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## Intact Proton

- Coherent interaction of all partons
- Proton is not broken



## Central Exclusive Production



scattered into the beamline

#### Central states

- dijets
- lepton pairs
- W/Z pairs
- Higgs boson
- pairs of SUSY particles

#### Advantages

- + clean events
- + constrained kinematics
- + good mass resolution



# Interesting Physics Cases

#### Anomalous couplings

- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow W^+W^-$
- Anomalous couplings between γ and W/Z: effective description of BSM effects
- Non-zero anomalous parameters enhance W/Z pairs production

# Exclusive Higgs

- possibility of quantum numbers determination
- *bb* background suppressed (conservation rules)
- small cross section in SM (greatly enhanced in MSSM)



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## **Proton Transport**

- Emission of photon/Pomeron proton looses some part of its energy (of the order of the central state mass) and gains some transverse momentum (of the order of 1 GeV)
- Proton is scattered into the beampipe and traverses through the accelerator lattice
- Distance to the beam orbit is increasing and it depends on the proton energy





## **Detector stations**

Tag protons scattered into the beamline.





- Phase I (2013) detectors at 220 m (warm vacuum)
- Phase II (2017) detectors at 420 m (cold vacuum – cryostat bypass needed)



## Hamburg Movable Beampipe

- Instead of moving the detectors inside the beampipe (roman pots) – move a part of the beampipe
- Successfully used at HERA
- Silicon pixel detector
- Timing detector inside





# Fast Timing Detectors

- Measure proton TOF to calculate vertex position
- Reduction of pileup background (central state and forward proton originating from different interactions)
- Resolution 5 10 ps needed



## Conclusions

- Many interesting physics possible with the AFP detectors:
  - insight into new physics with anomalus gauge boson couplings
  - 2 possibility of Higgs boson quantum numbers measurement
  - ③ diffraction and QCD physics
- Two phases of project AFP220 and AFP420
- Hamburg movable beampipe to place the detectors near the LHC beam
- Position detectors to reconstruct proton position (and then the kinematics)
- Timing detectors to reduce pileup background
- Status currently the AFP project is being considered as a possible option for the future upgrade programme

