

Searches for Axions in Heavy-Ion collisions at ATLAS

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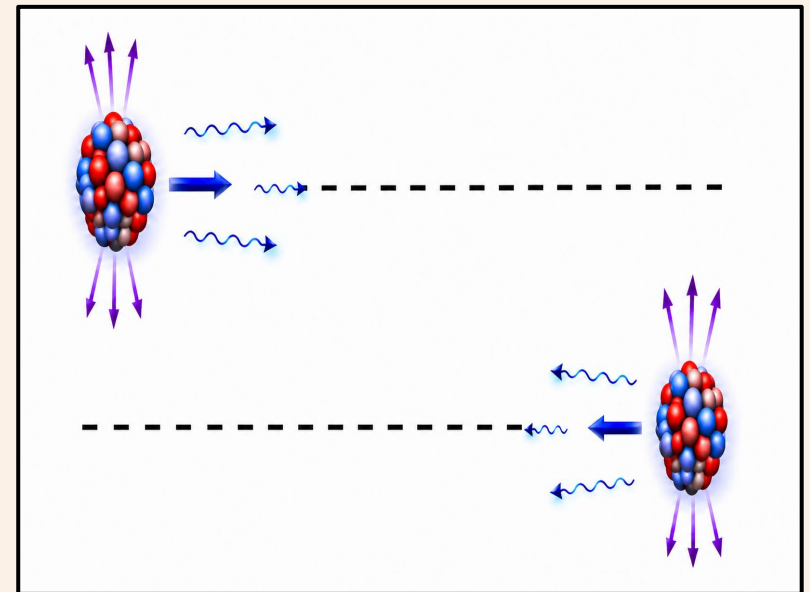


Analysis Overview

Analysis: Measurement of **light-by-light scattering ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)** in Ultra-Peripheral Pb+Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.36$ TeV collected in 2023, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.63 nb^{-1} recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC.

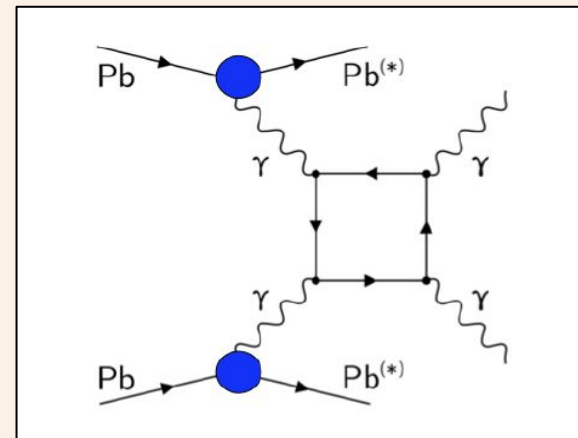
Ultra-Peripheral Collision (UPCs) & Light-by-light (LbyL) scattering:

- ❖ Special type of Heavy-ion Collision:
 - Interaction between two ions:
Nuclear ❌ Electromagnetic (EM) ✅
- ❖ Mainly two collisions:
 - Photon-Photon ($\gamma\gamma$)
 - Photon-Nucleus (γA).
- ❖ Our study is focussed on $\gamma\gamma$ collision.
- ❖ Specifically LbyL scattering ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$).



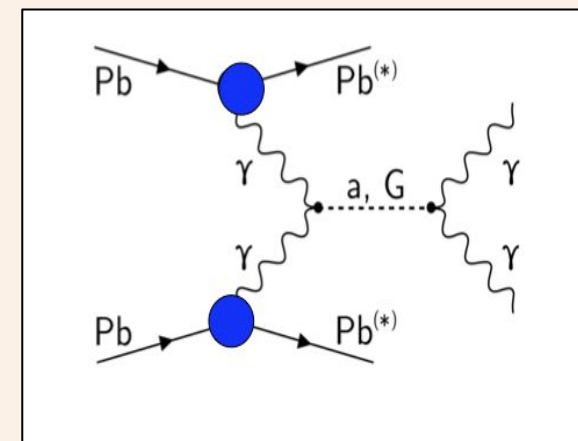
Motivation

- ❖ In Standard Model (SM):
 - LbyL is allowed in QED via virtual one-loop box diagrams.
 - And it being a rare process the measurement of its cross-section precisely is very important.



$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ in SM

- ❖ In various extension of SM:
 - LbyL can occur via resonance production such as Axion-like-Particles (ALPs) or spin-2 Gravitons.
 - Thus making it sensitive to new physics.



In BSM

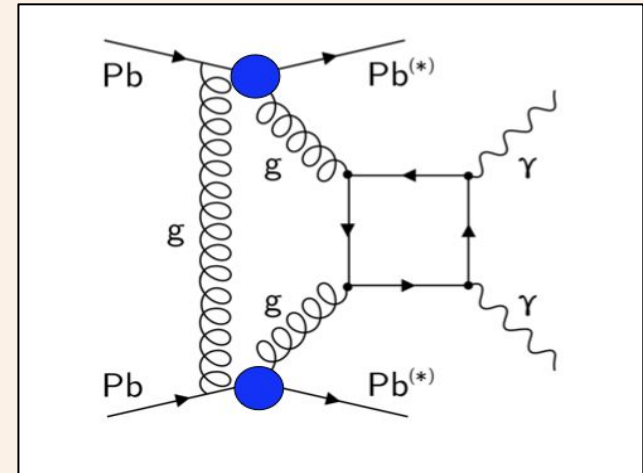
Main Backgrounds:

In our measurement, the final-state signature of interest is two low-energy photons and no reconstructed charged-particle tracks.

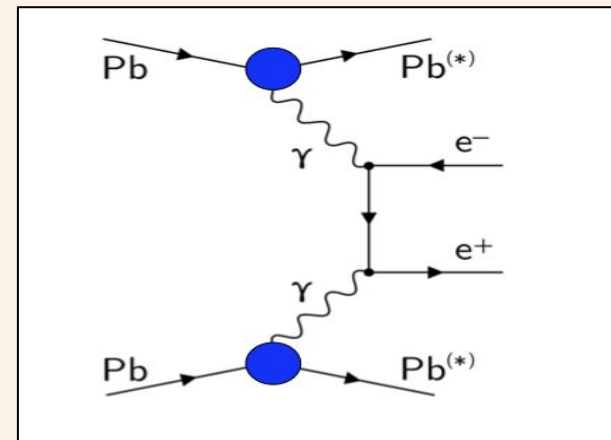
But this final state can also be mimicked by the following processes:

- Central Exclusive Production (CEP)
- Dielectron Production.

The misidentification of electrons as photons can occur when the electron track is not reconstructed or the electron emits a hard bremsstrahlung photon.



Central Exclusive Production (CEP)



Dielectron Production: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

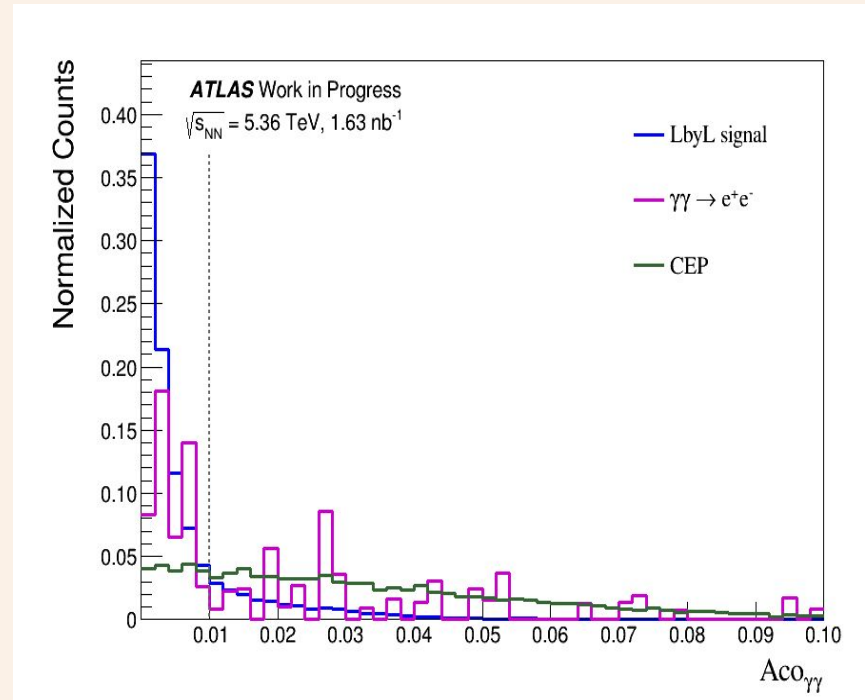
Event Selections:

Event selections that are currently being used in our analysis are as follows:

- ❖ Events with two photons passing Photon Identification Algorithm.
- ❖ Electron Veto (e-veto)
- ❖ Diphoton acoplanarity cut:

$(1-\phi_{\gamma\gamma}) < 0.01$ Signal Region (SR)

$(1-\phi_{\gamma\gamma}) > 0.01$ Control Region (CR)

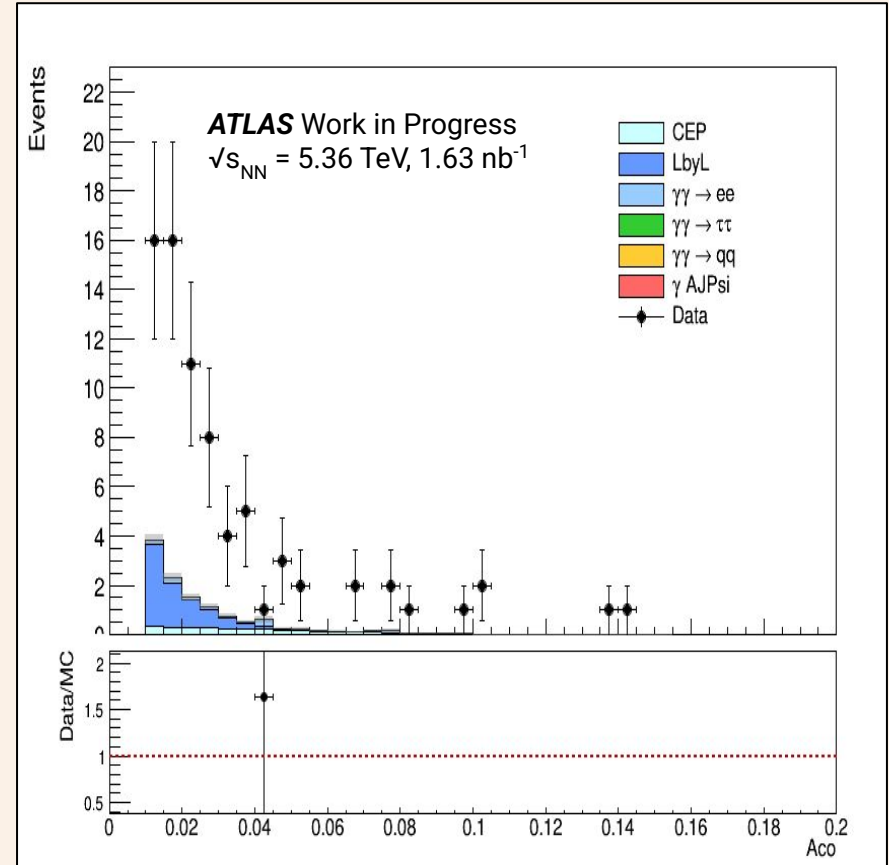


The CR ($Aco > 0.01$) can be used for various purposes:

- Test all the event selection criteria and electron veto.
- Calculate their efficiency in Data & MC.
- Background estimation.

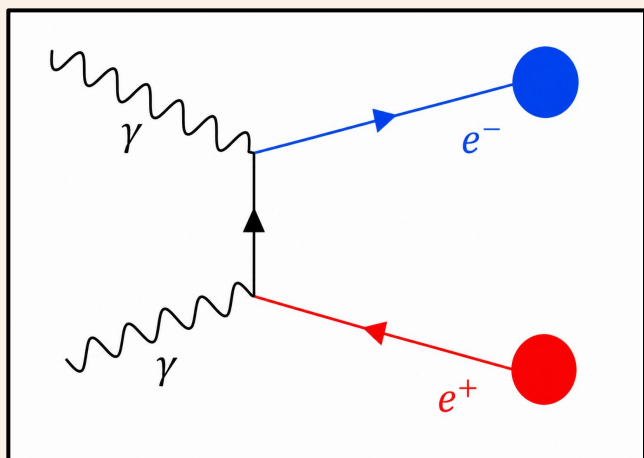
Testing the event selections:

- More events in data than in MC.
- The current e-veto plays a role in this.
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ (Large Background and to kill it we need e-veto)
- So we modify the e-veto:
 - ◆ EGamma Reconstructed Electron veto
 - ◆ Events with a track-cluster pair having:
 - $\Delta\eta < 0.1$ & $\Delta\phi < 0.3 \rightarrow$ vetoed



- We calculate the efficiency of the e-veto using tag & probe method.

Tag & Probe:

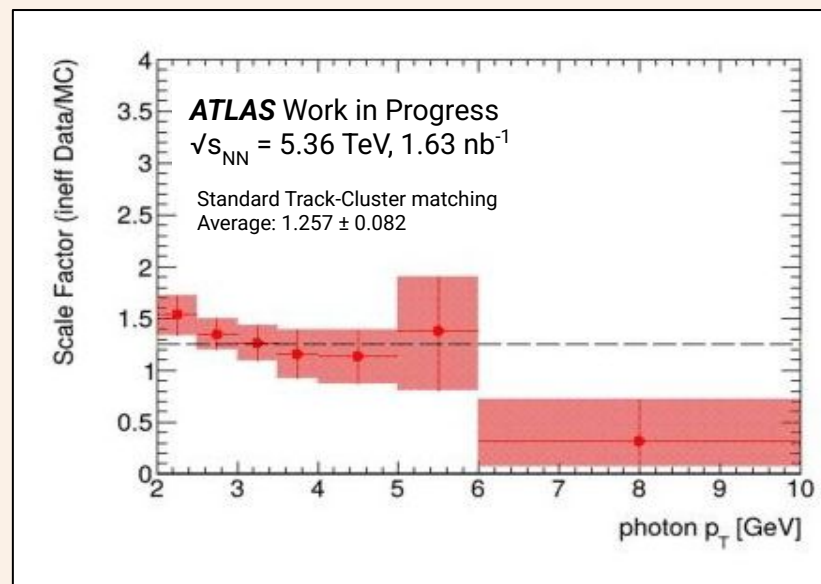


Why Tag & Probe?

- ❑ Shower shapes (calorimeter variables) for electrons \rightarrow poorly modelled.
- ❑ Track variables \rightarrow poorly modelled.
- ❑ Results in different electron identification efficiency for MC vs Data.
- ❑ Need $SF = \epsilon_{\text{Data}} / \epsilon_{\text{MC}}$ to correct MC efficiencies and get accurate predictions.

Steps of Tag & Probe:

- Determines efficiencies from double object final states.
- **Tag**: tighter selection to reduce background.
- **Probe**: used to measure the efficiency or inefficiency of interest.
- And from that the Scale Factor.



Results:

Applying the SF:

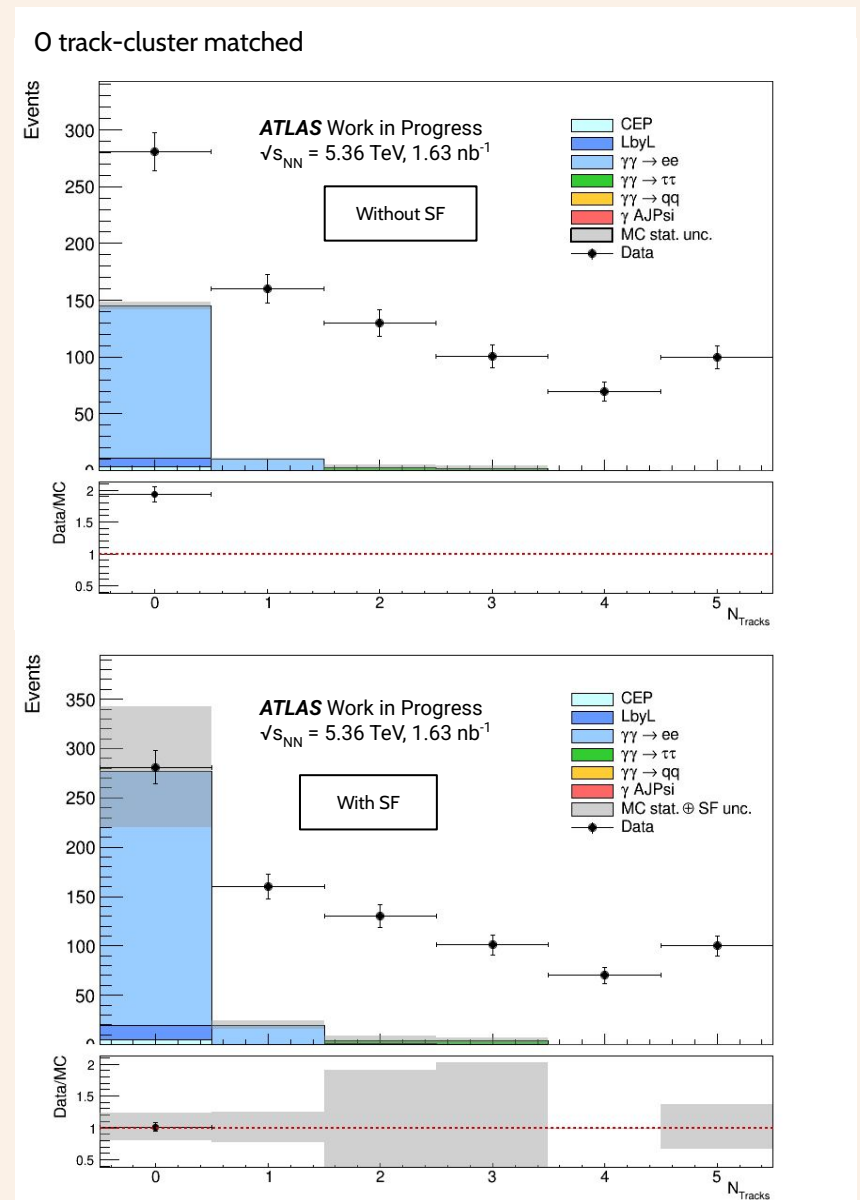
- Number of events in the region broken up in sub-regions:
 - ◆ 0 track-cluster matched.
 - ◆ 1 track-cluster matched.
 - ◆ 2 track-cluster matched.

Conclusion:

The scale factor works and corrects as it should be doing the 0 track region.

Next Step:

Checking what are the extra tracks in $N_{\text{track}} > 0$?

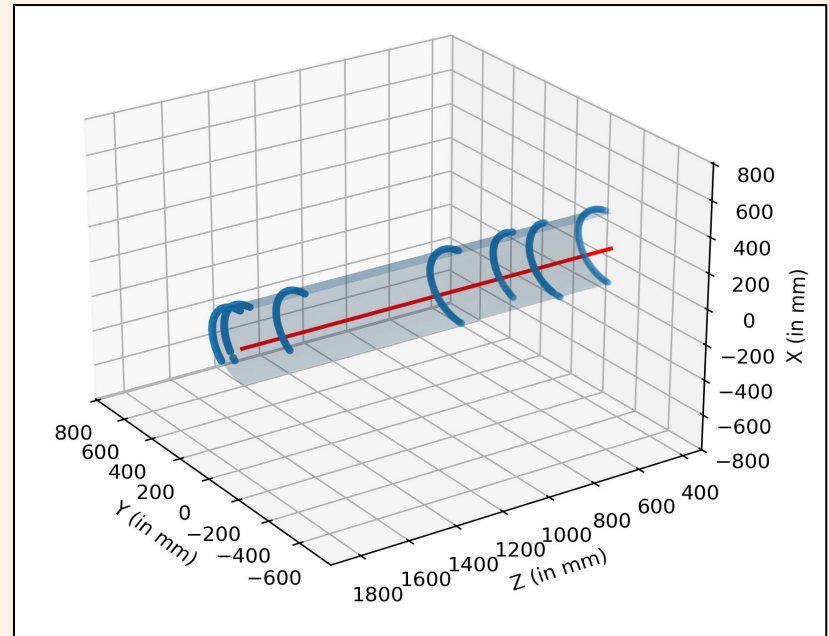


Qualification Task:

- Metrology of Carbon Fiber half-cylinders of Inner Tracker (ITk) of ATLAS.
- Analysed the point cloud data produced by photogrammetry system.
- Determined the best fit to the nominal cylindrical geometry.
- Modeled the deviation using fourier modes to account for different kind of distortions.

Next Step:

- Writing the Qualification Task report.



Thank You