

ATLAS Forward Proton Detectors

Status, performance and new physics results

EMMI Workshop

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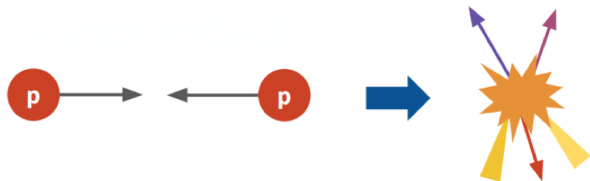
on behalf of ATLAS Forward Detectors

Outline

- **Physics Motivation**
- **ATLAS Forward Proton Detectors**
 - Layout
 - SiT and ToF
- **Status and performance**
 - Datasets
 - Alignment
 - ToF Performance
 - AFP in Light/Heavy Ion campaigns
- **Latest Physics results**

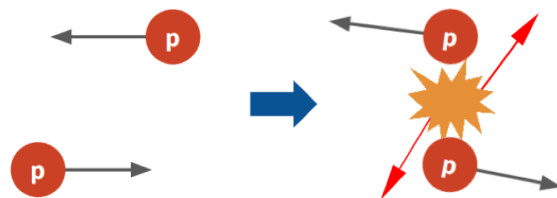
Physics Motivation

Non-diffractive collisions



- Most common type of collisions
- **Protons break up**
- Colour exchange
- High hadronic activity
- Collision product emitted in the central region

Diffractive collisions

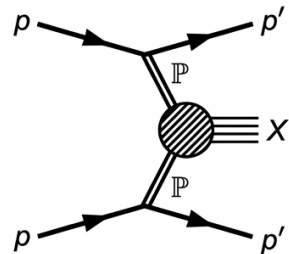
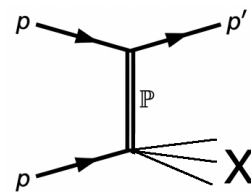
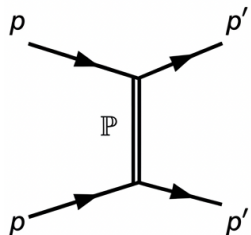


- **Proton(s) remain intact**
- Scatter by a small angle
- Central system + forward proton(s) observed
- Characteristic topology: rapidity gaps

Physics accessible by tagging forward protons

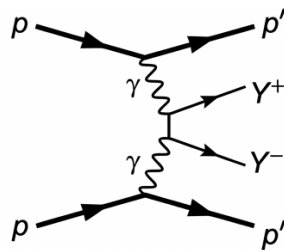
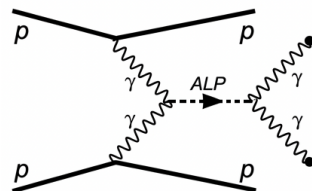
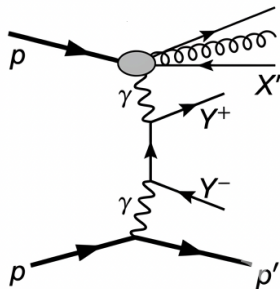
Diffractive processes

- Elastic scattering
- Single/Double Diffractive Dissociation
- Central Exclusive Production (CEP)
- Protons exchange Pomeron



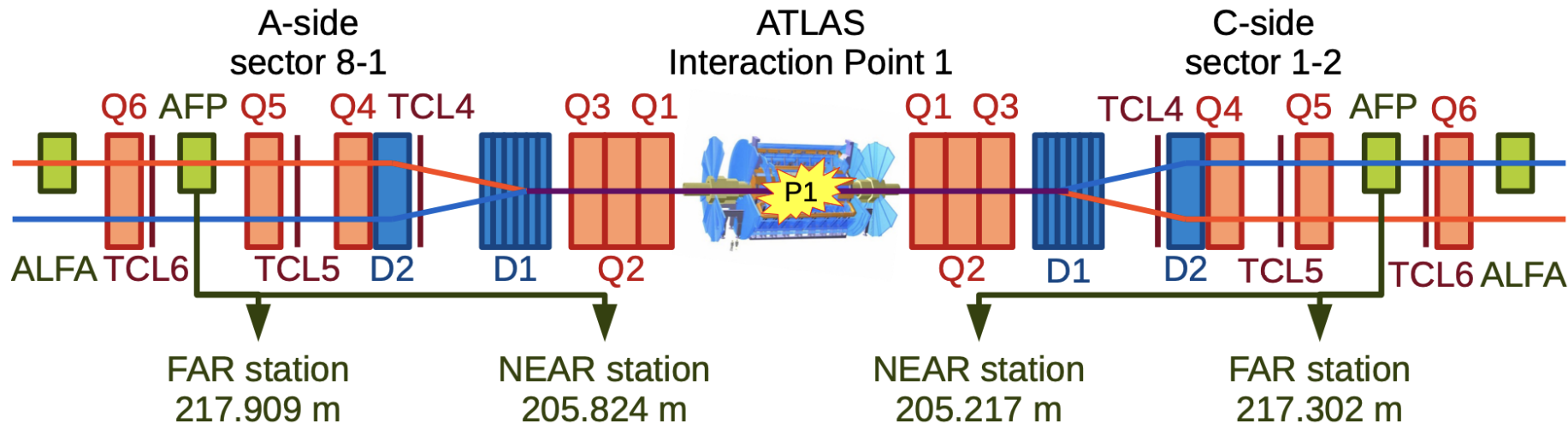
Photon-induced processes

- Exclusive/semi-exclusive pair production: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow ll, WW$
- BSM Searches (ALPs, missing mass searches etc.)
- Clean final states, precise kinematics

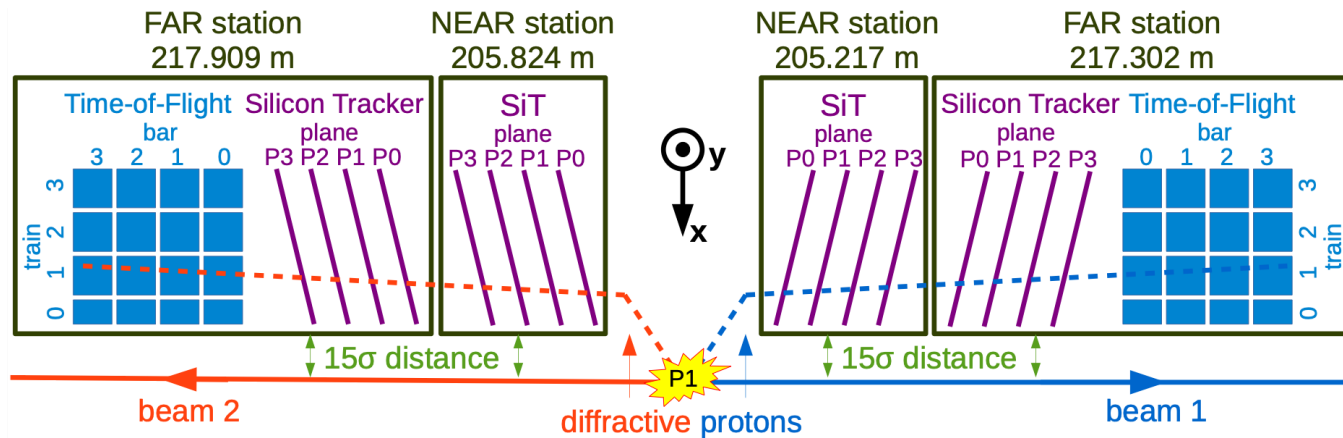


What is the ATLAS Forward Proton (AFP) Detector?

- Designed to measure **diffractive** and **photon-fusion** processes in which one or both scattered **protons remain intact** and continue moving **forward**
- Placed symmetrically with respect to the ATLAS IP at ~ 200 m
- FAR** and **NEAR** stations on each side

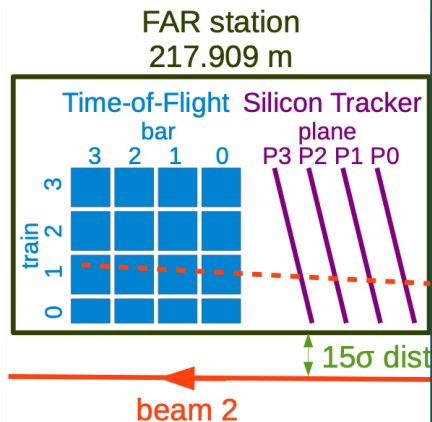


What is the ATLAS Forward Proton (AFP) Detector?

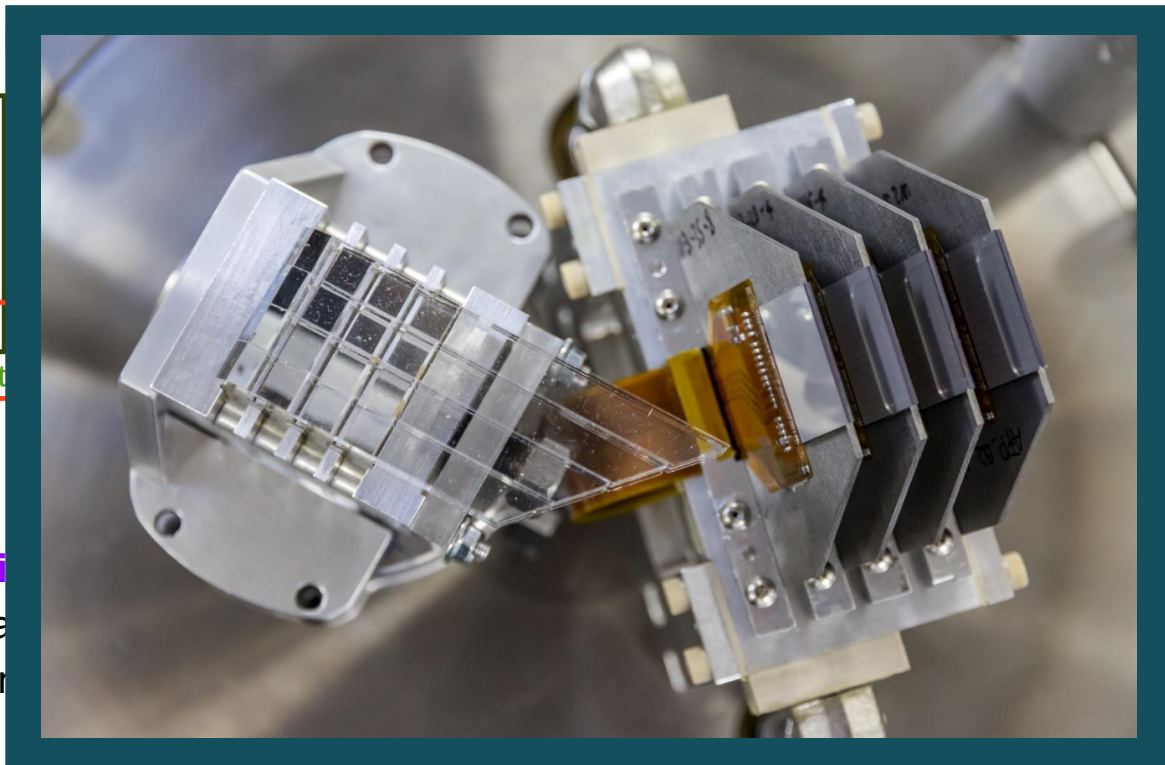


- NEAR stations consist of **Silicon Tracker Planes**
- FAR stations additionally have **Time-of-Flight detectors**
- Housed in Roman Pots: ~2mm from the beam during operation

What is the ATLAS Forward Proton (AFP) Detector?



- NEAR stations consist of Si
- FAR stations additionally ha
- Housed in Roman Pots: ~ 2 m



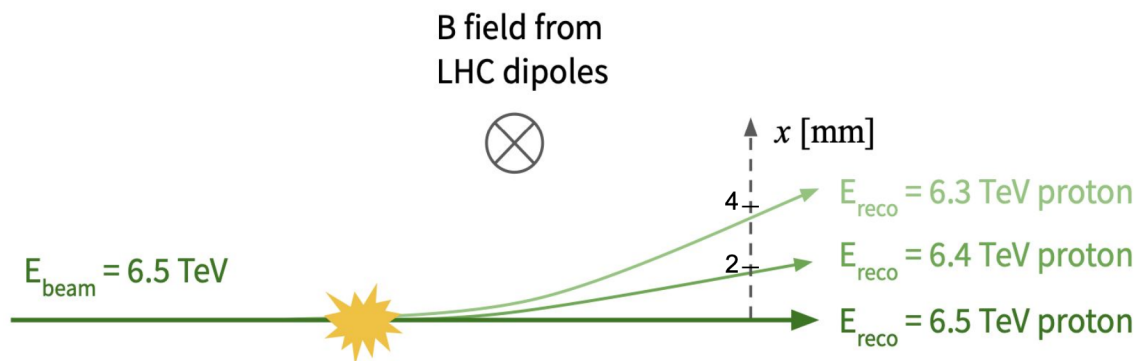
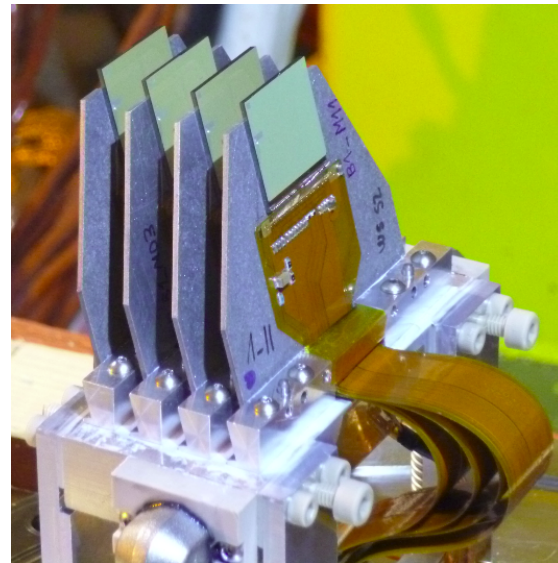
Silicon Tracker (SiT)

- 4 planes of **336 × 80** 3D silicon pixels
- 3D pixel size: **50 μm x 250 μm x 230 μm**
- Inclined by 14° with respect to the beam to improve x-resolution

- **Main observable:**

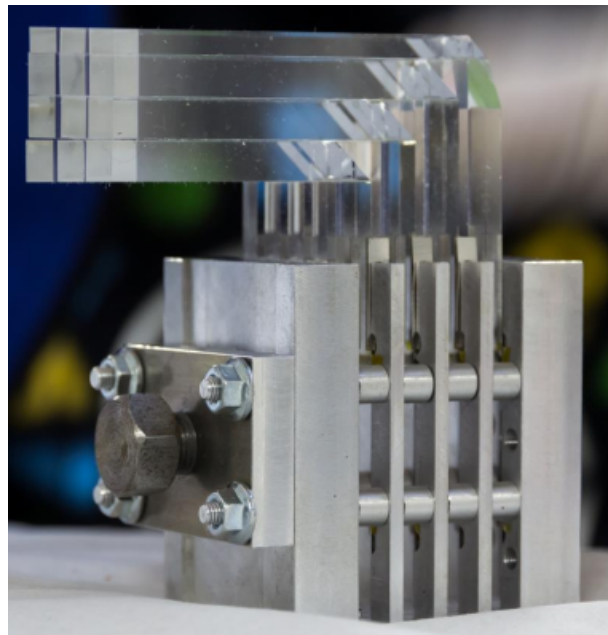
$$\xi_{\text{AFP}}^{A,C} = 1 - \frac{E_{\text{reco}}}{E_{\text{beam}}}$$

- Related to the position in which the proton hits the SiT planes:

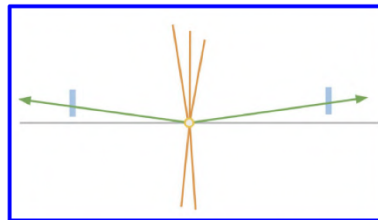


Time of Flight (ToF)

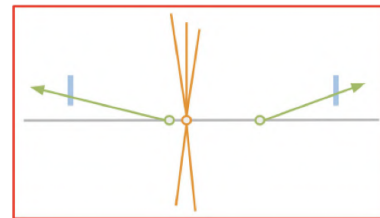
- 4x4 grid of L-shaped quartz bars
- L-shaped Quartz bar (LQ-bar) sends Cherenkov signal to a microchannel plate photomultiplier tube (MCP-PMT)
- Signal is amplified and processed by fast electronics
- Trigger is possible
- Difference in time-of-flight used to **calculate interaction vertex position** and compare to reconstructed primary vertex in central ATLAS detector



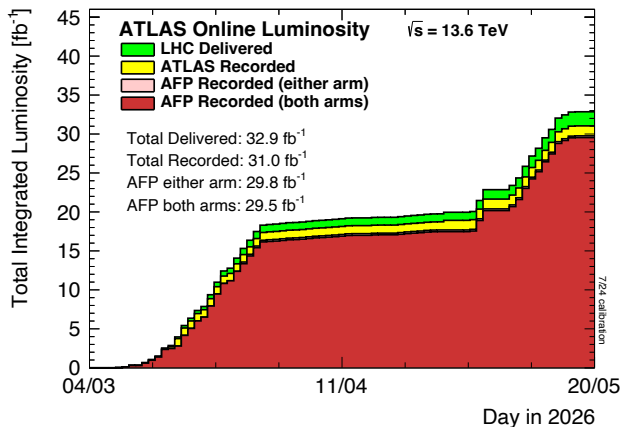
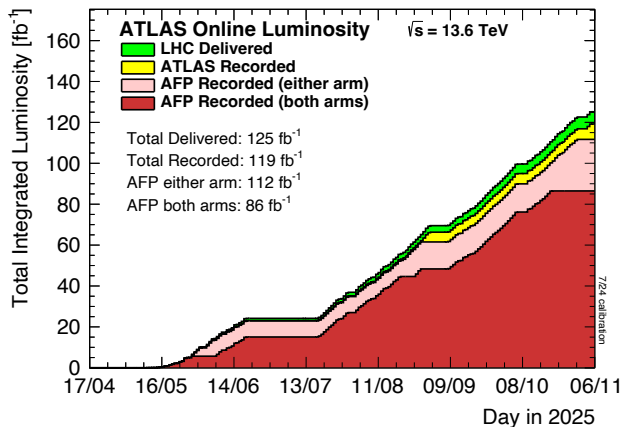
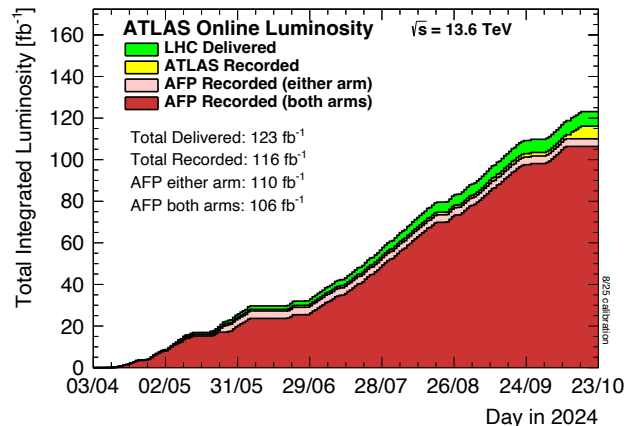
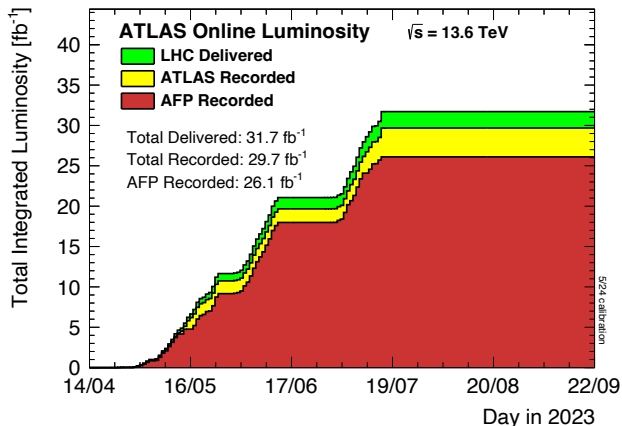
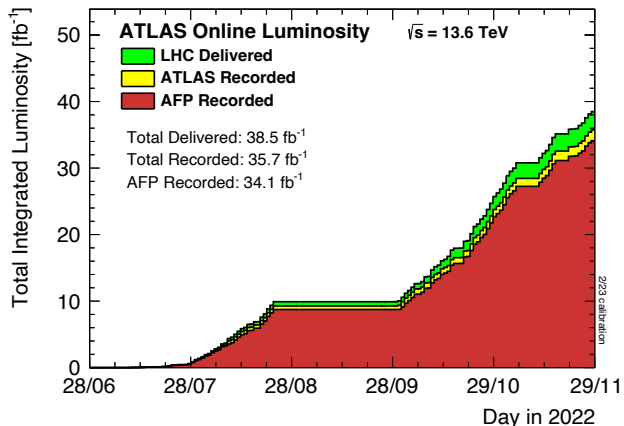
SIGNAL



BACKGROUND



Available Data



282 fb⁻¹ in Run 3 p+p

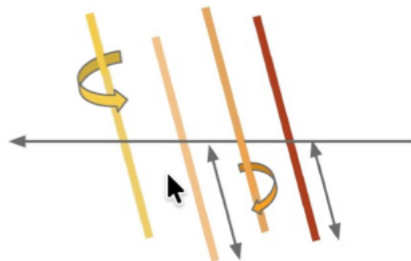
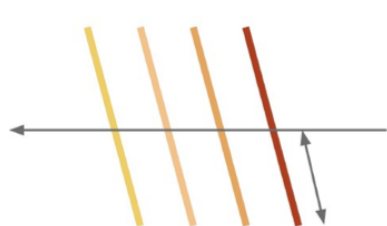
**+ AFP recorded data in
OO, pO, NeNe and PbPb
collisions**

AFP Alignment

Local Alignment

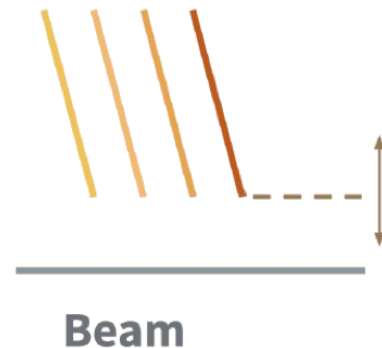
- Relative position of **individual silicon tracker** planes wrt each other
- Impacts track reconstruction

Ideal alignment



Global Alignment

- Relative position of **AFP station** wrt to the beam
- Impacts precision of proton reconstruction



Global alignment of the AFP

$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$

x - track position

r - run

s - station

Global alignment of the AFP

given track without
alignment



$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$

x - track position

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Global alignment of the AFP

given track without
alignment


$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$

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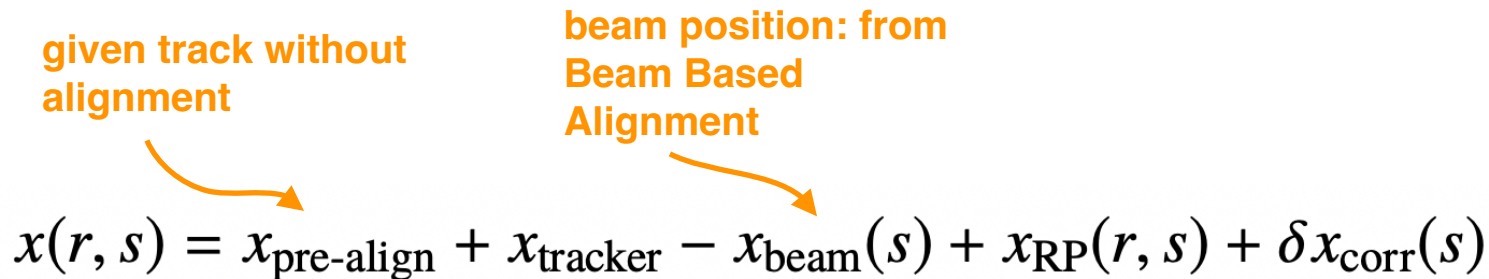


tracker position:
-0.5mm

Global alignment of the AFP

given track without alignment

beam position: from Beam Based Alignment


$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$

The diagram shows the formula with three orange arrows pointing to specific terms: one from 'given track without alignment' to $x_{\text{pre-align}}$, one from 'beam position: from Beam Based Alignment' to $x_{\text{beam}}(s)$, and one from 'tracker position: -0.5mm' to x_{tracker} .

x - track position

r - run

s - station

tracker position:
-0.5mm

Global alignment of the AFP

given track without alignment

beam position: from Beam Based Alignment

$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$

x - track position
 r - run
 s - station

tracker position: -0.5mm

Roman Pot position

The diagram illustrates the global alignment formula for the AFP. The formula is $x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$. Annotations include: 'given track without alignment' pointing to $x(r, s)$; 'beam position: from Beam Based Alignment' pointing to $x_{\text{beam}}(s)$; 'tracker position: -0.5mm' pointing to x_{tracker} ; and 'Roman Pot position' pointing to $x_{\text{RP}}(r, s)$. A legend defines x as track position, r as run, and s as station.

Global alignment of the AFP

given track without alignment

beam position: from Beam Based Alignment

in-situ global alignment correction

$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$

x - track position
 r - run
 s - station

tracker position: -0.5mm

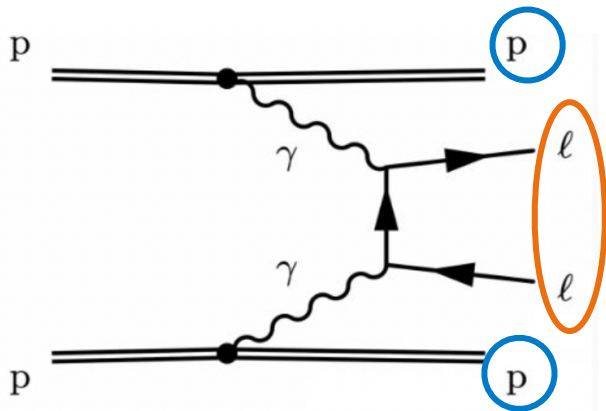
Roman Pot position

The diagram illustrates the global alignment formula for the AFP. The formula is $x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$. Annotations with orange arrows point to specific terms: 'given track without alignment' points to $x_{\text{pre-align}}$; 'beam position: from Beam Based Alignment' points to $x_{\text{beam}}(s)$; 'in-situ global alignment correction' points to $\delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$; 'tracker position: -0.5mm' points to x_{tracker} ; and 'Roman Pot position' points to $x_{\text{RP}}(r, s)$. A legend at the bottom left defines the variables: x is track position, r is run, and s is station.

Global alignment of the AFP

$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s) + \boxed{\delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)}$$

- Final in-situ global alignment correction:
use Run 3 exclusive di-muon events



ATLAS central detector:

- calculate predicted position

$$\xi_{\mu\mu} = (m_{\mu\mu}/\sqrt{s}) e^{\pm y_{\mu\mu}}$$

mapped to

$$x_{\mu\mu}$$

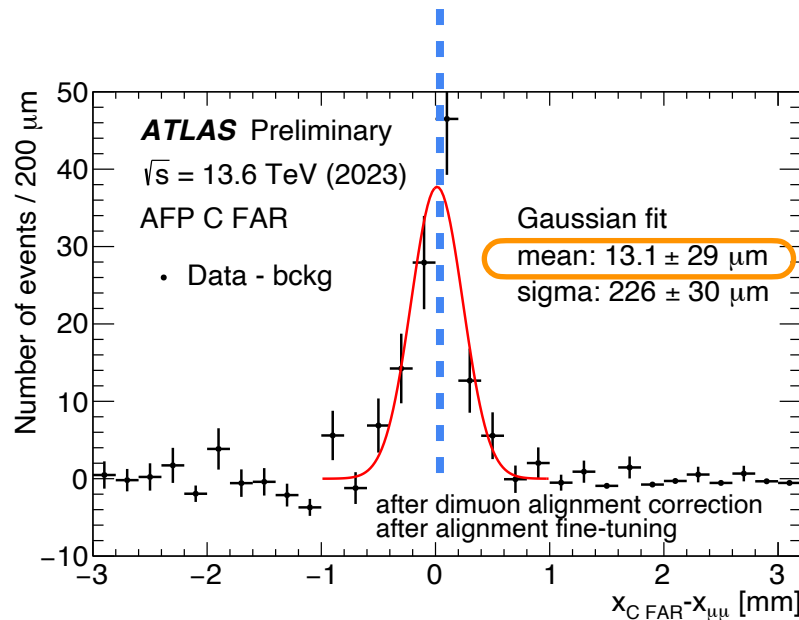
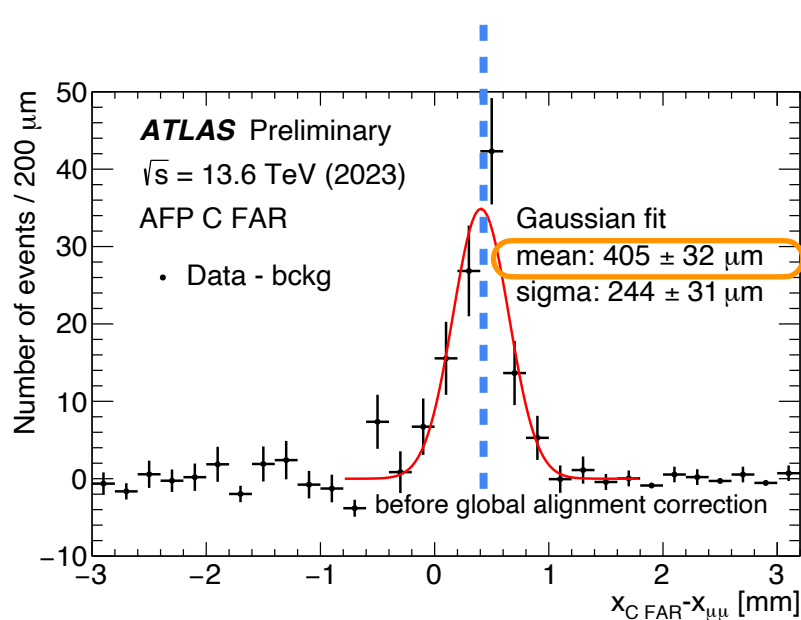
AFP:

- measured proton position

$$x_{\text{AFP}}$$

Global alignment of the AFP

- fit x_{AFP} - $x_{\mu\mu}$ and shift residuals
- alignment correction: **mean value** of the fitted gaussian

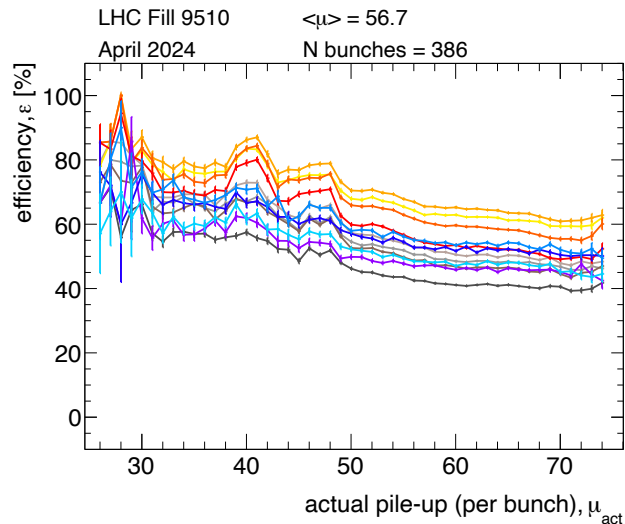


ToF Performance

- AFP ToF was installed in **2022** and operated until **2024**
- Performance strongly depends on **particle rate**: pileup and number of bunches
- ToF reinstalled in **2026** with **new readout electronics** (pico-TDC): data analysis in progress

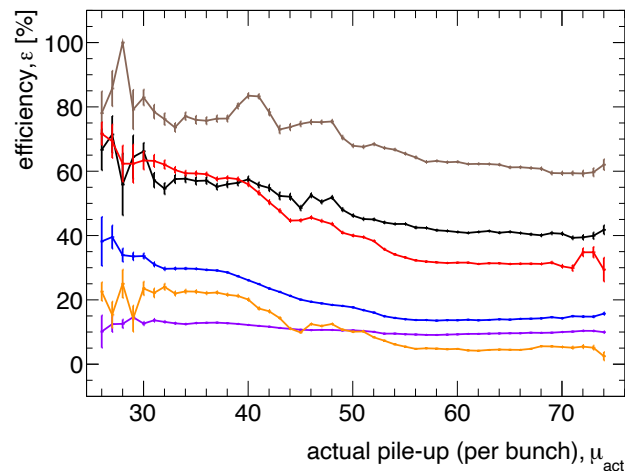
ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV
Side-C

— Train 0, Bar 0 — Train 1, Bar 0 — Train 2, Bar 0
— Train 0, Bar 1 — Train 1, Bar 1 — Train 2, Bar 1
— Train 0, Bar 2 — Train 1, Bar 2 — Train 2, Bar 2
— Train 0, Bar 3 — Train 1, Bar 3 — Train 2, Bar 3



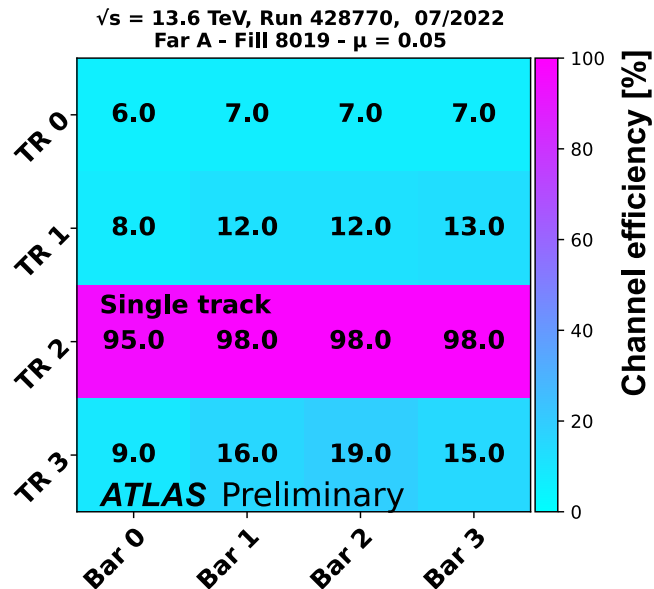
ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV
Side-C

— Train 0, Bar 0, LHC Fill 9510, $\langle\mu\rangle = 56.7$, N bunches = 386
— Train 1, Bar 0, LHC Fill 9510, $\langle\mu\rangle = 56.7$, N bunches = 386
— Train 0, Bar 0, LHC Fill 9518, $\langle\mu\rangle = 56.8$, N bunches = 1199
— Train 1, Bar 0, LHC Fill 9518, $\langle\mu\rangle = 56.8$, N bunches = 1199
— Train 0, Bar 0, LHC Fill 9548, $\langle\mu\rangle = 52.7$, N bunches = 1970
— Train 1, Bar 0, LHC Fill 9548, $\langle\mu\rangle = 52.7$, N bunches = 1970

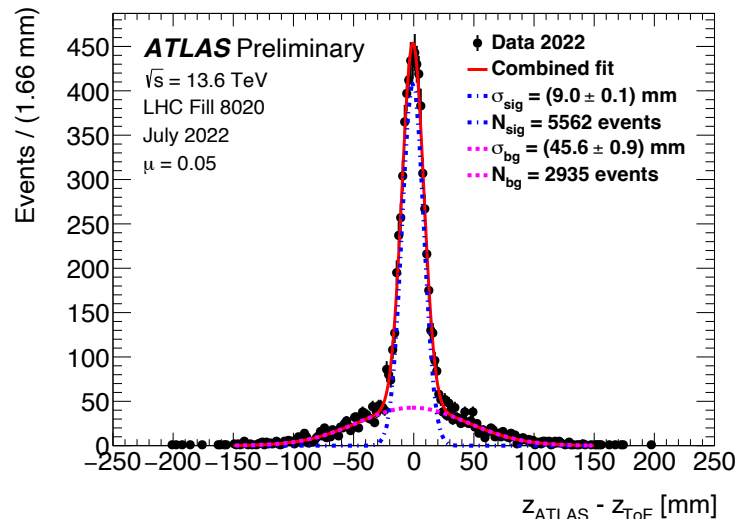


ToF Performance during special runs

- Much higher efficiency of ToF during **low pileup runs**
- Very good precision of vertex reconstruction
- Time resolution of **30 ps** (9 mm) for $\mu = 0.05$ in 2022



Vertex matching



- Difference in primary **vertex z-position** measured by ATLAS and by ToF
- Observe narrow peak: protons originating from primary vertex

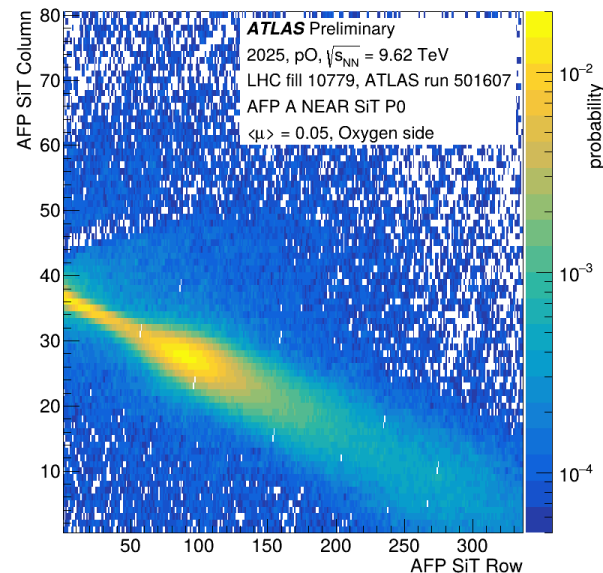
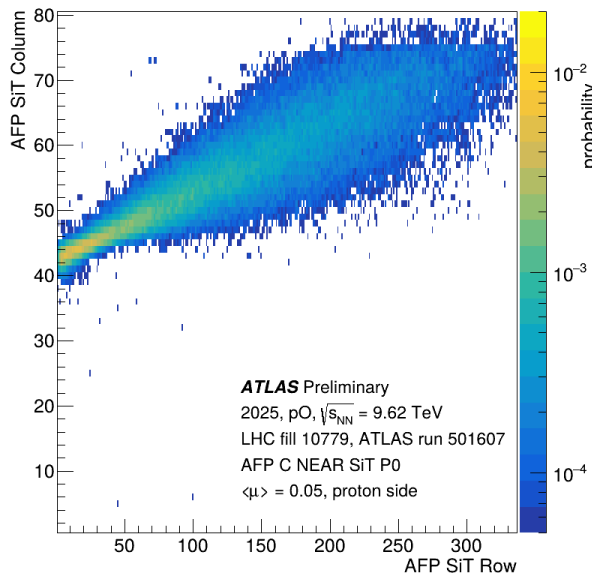
$$z_{\text{ToF}} = \frac{c}{2}(t_C - t_A)$$

AFP in Light/Heavy Ion campaigns

AFP included in ion runs in 2025 (pO, OO, NeNe) and 2026 (PbPb)

Motivation

- **Unique Physics Phase Space**
- **Cosmic Ray Physics:** input for cosmic ray hadronic interaction models.
- **Last opportunity** to capture forward-tagged heavy-ion data at ATLAS!



Collected a unique dataset

BUT offline analysis/reconstruction may have to be developed from scratch

Latest Physics Results

Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events with the ATLAS detector

[arXiv:2603.20837](#)

Search for an axion-like particle with forward proton scattering in
association with photon pairs at ATLAS

[JHEP 07 \(2023\) 234](#)

Observation and measurement of forward proton scattering in
association with lepton pairs produced via the photon fusion
mechanism at ATLAS

[PRL 125 \(2020\) 261801](#)

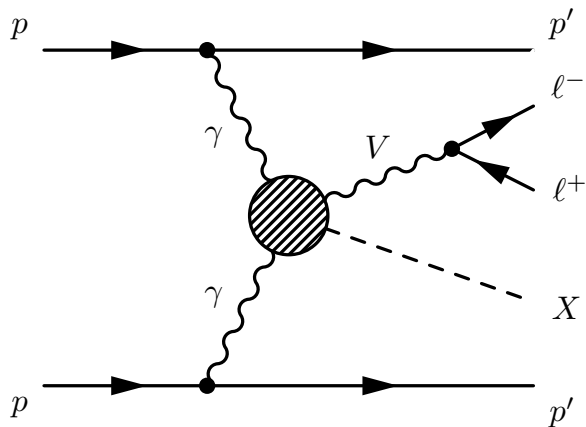
Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events

- Search for any undetected particle X produced alongside visible dileptons
- Forward proton tagging - access to full kinematic information

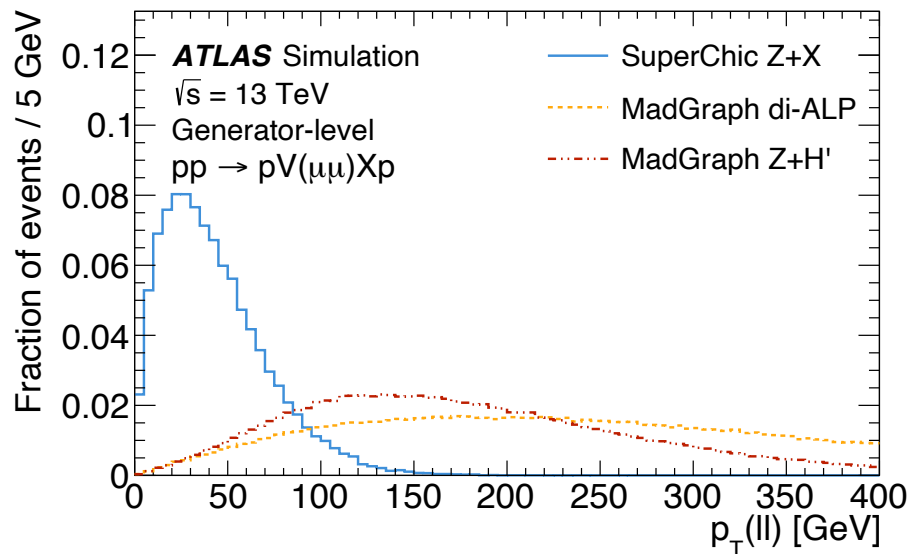
[arXiv:2603.20837](https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.20837)

Consider three BSM scenarios:

- **Z + X**: Z-boson with invisible particle X
- **Di-ALP**: two axion-like particles produced
- **Z + H'**: Z boson with a generic invisible scalar H'



Access to wide kinematic range



Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events

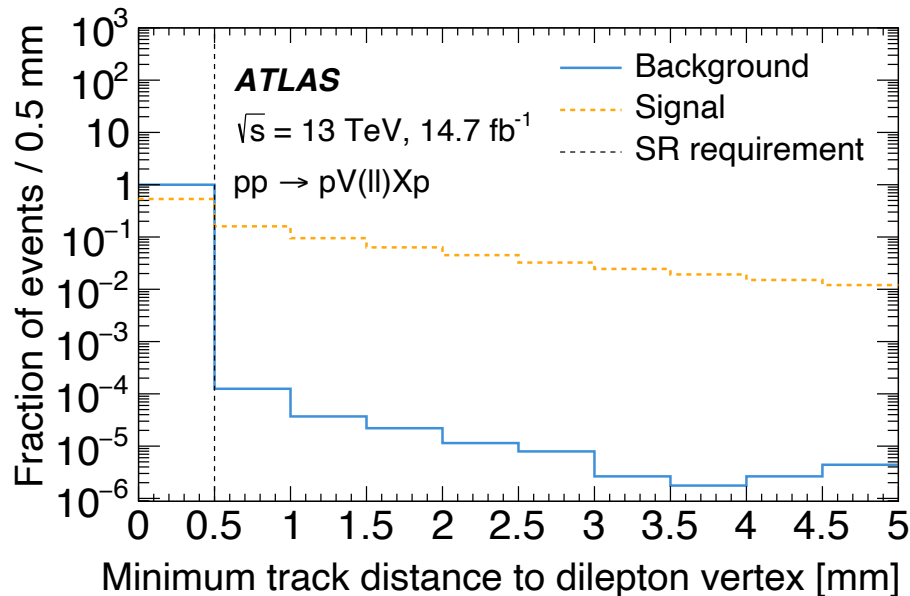
[arXiv:2603.20837](https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.20837)

- Run 2 (2017) 14.7 fb^{-1} of pp data
- Channels: ee and $\mu\mu$
- **Combinatorial background dominant**
- Data-driven background modeling via **event mixing**
- Search for a narrow resonance in missing mass:

$$100 < m_X < 900 \text{ [GeV]}$$

Track-veto:

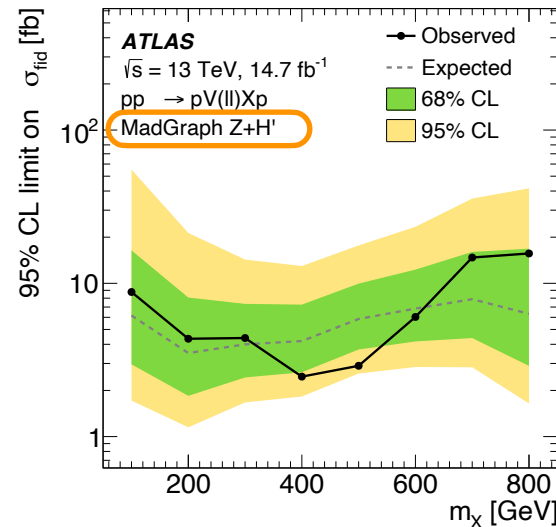
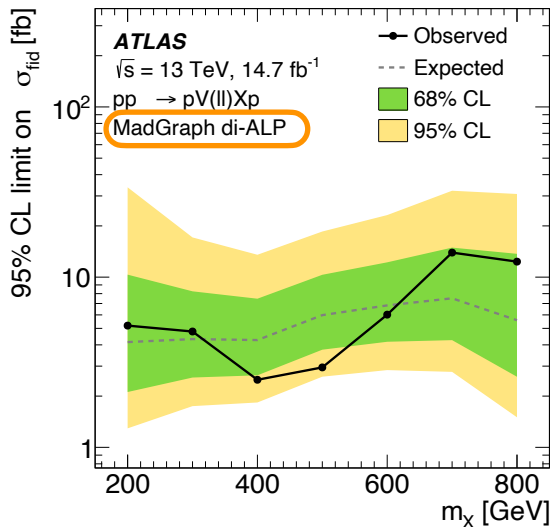
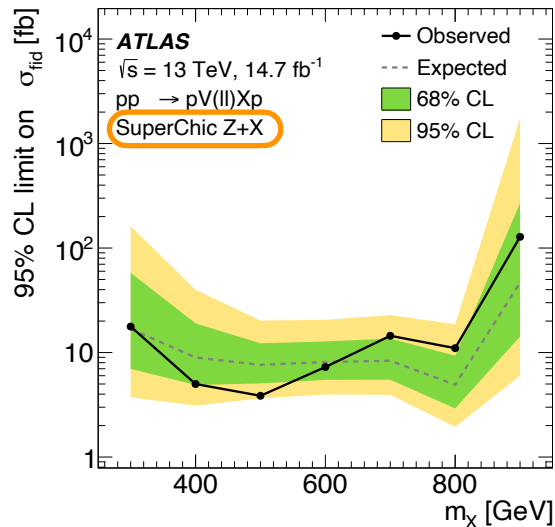
- **Reject events with tracks within 0.5 mm in z of the dilepton vertex**
- **Substantially reduce quark-induced backgrounds**



Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events

[arXiv:2603.20837](https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.20837)

- Set 95% CL upper limits on fiducial cross section: $\sim 125 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ - 2.5 fb^{-1}
- No excess observed over SM predictions



Conclusions

- AFP designed to measure diffractive and photon-induced processes by tagging forward protons
- Deinstallation after Run 3 → **no forward proton program in Run 4**
- Recent missing-mass searches in dilepton final states provide a **powerful proof-of-principle for BSM searches**
- **Multiple analyses** are underway using Run 2 and Run 3 data across both low- and high-pileup regimes
- **Unlocking Ions**: The unique light/heavy-ion dataset ready to understand and to analyse - more results coming soon!

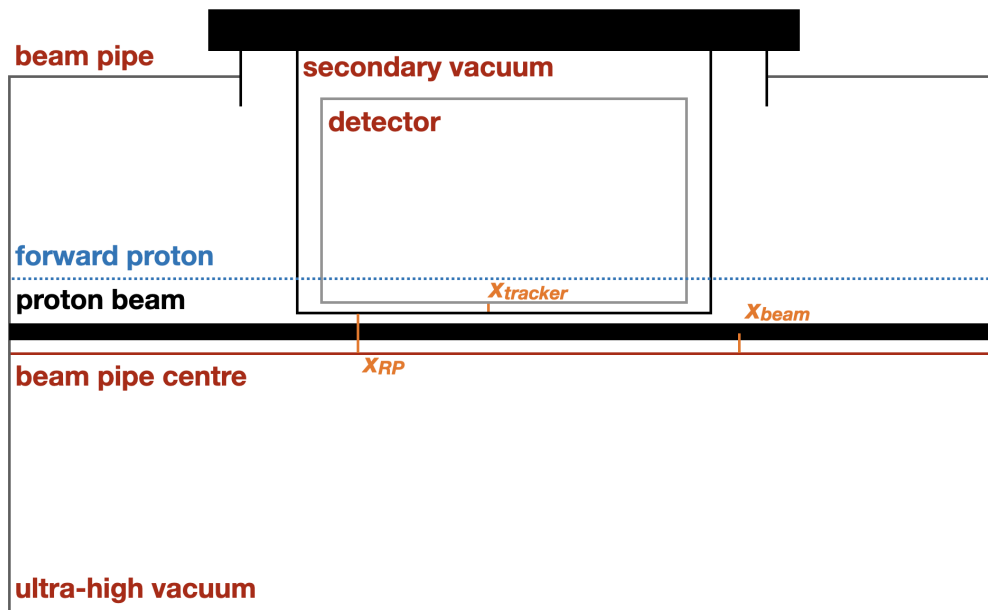
Thank you!

Backup

Introduction

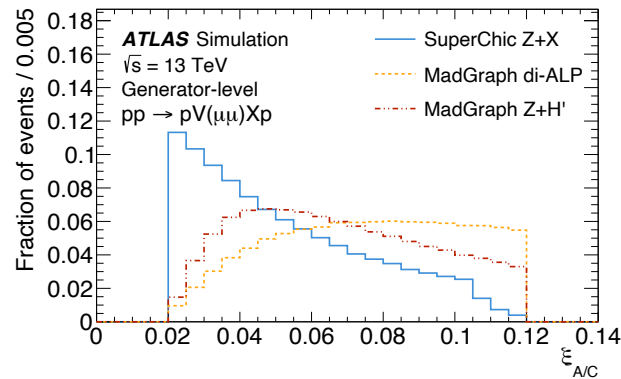
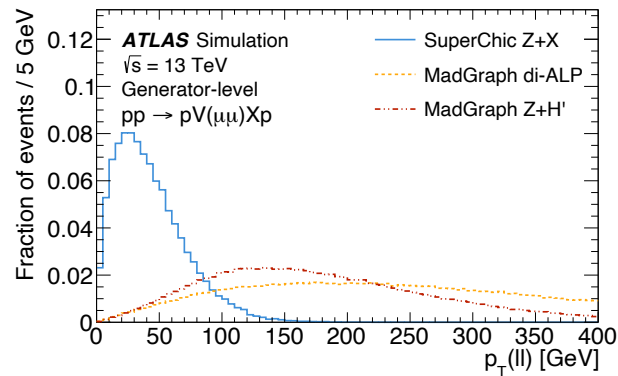
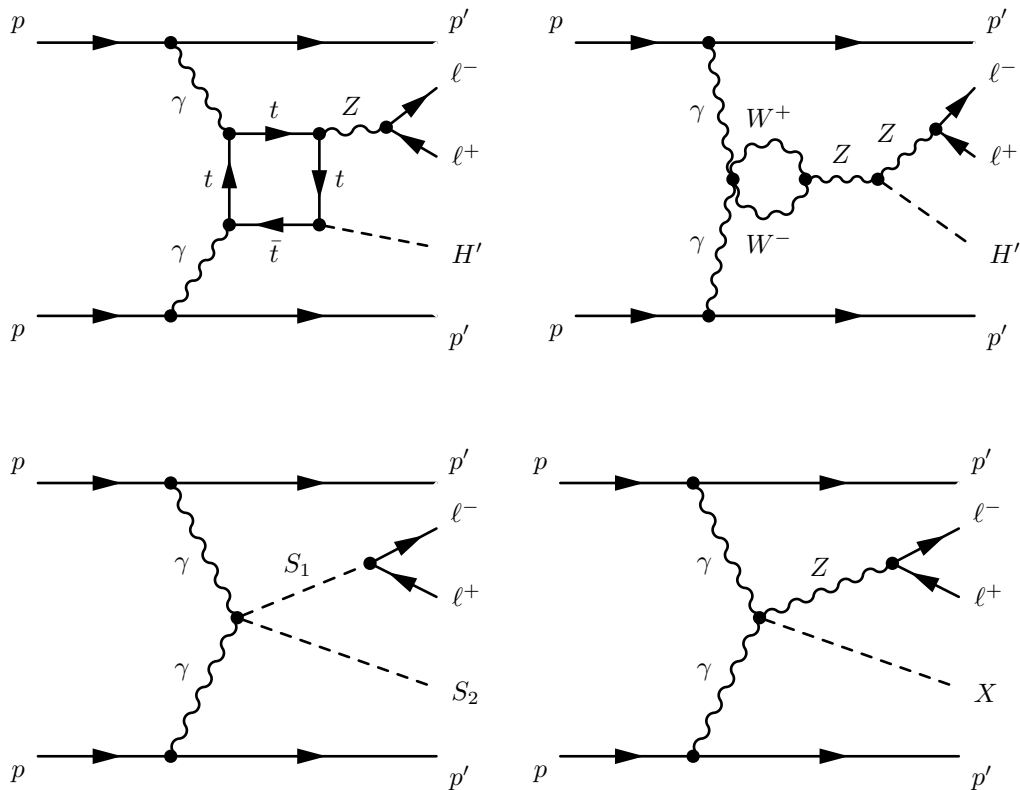
Alignment corrections

$$x(r, s) = x_{\text{pre-align}} + \boxed{x_{\text{tracker}} - x_{\text{beam}}(s) + x_{\text{RP}}(r, s)} + \delta x_{\text{corr}}(s)$$



Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events

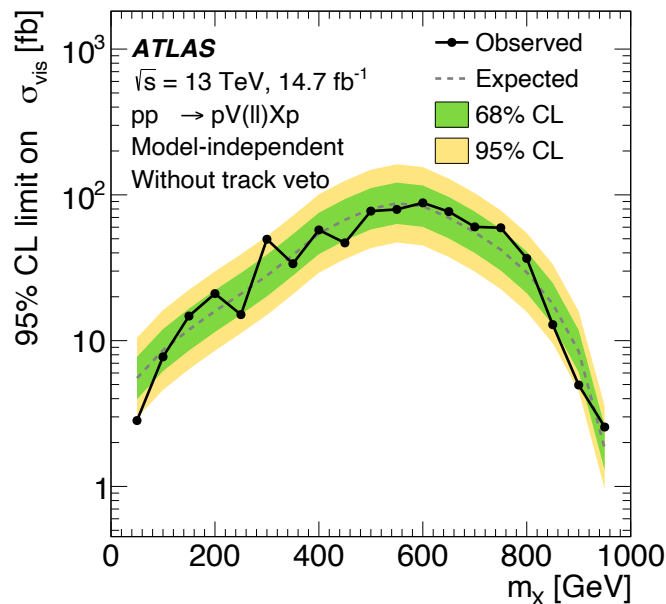
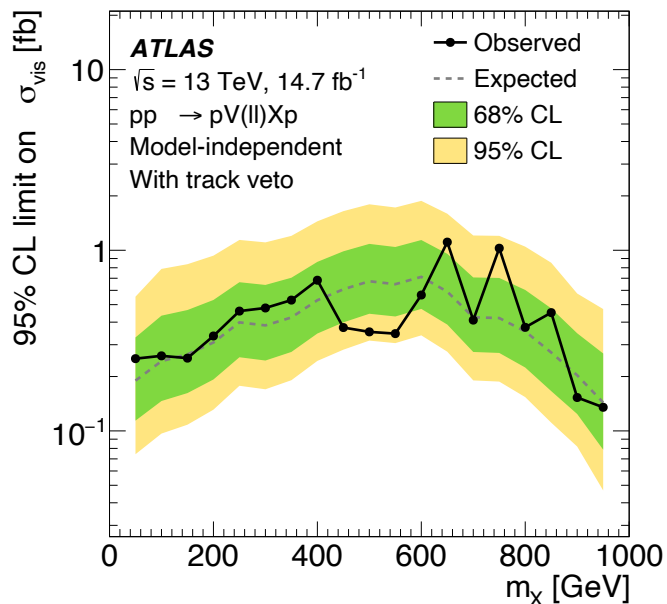
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Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events

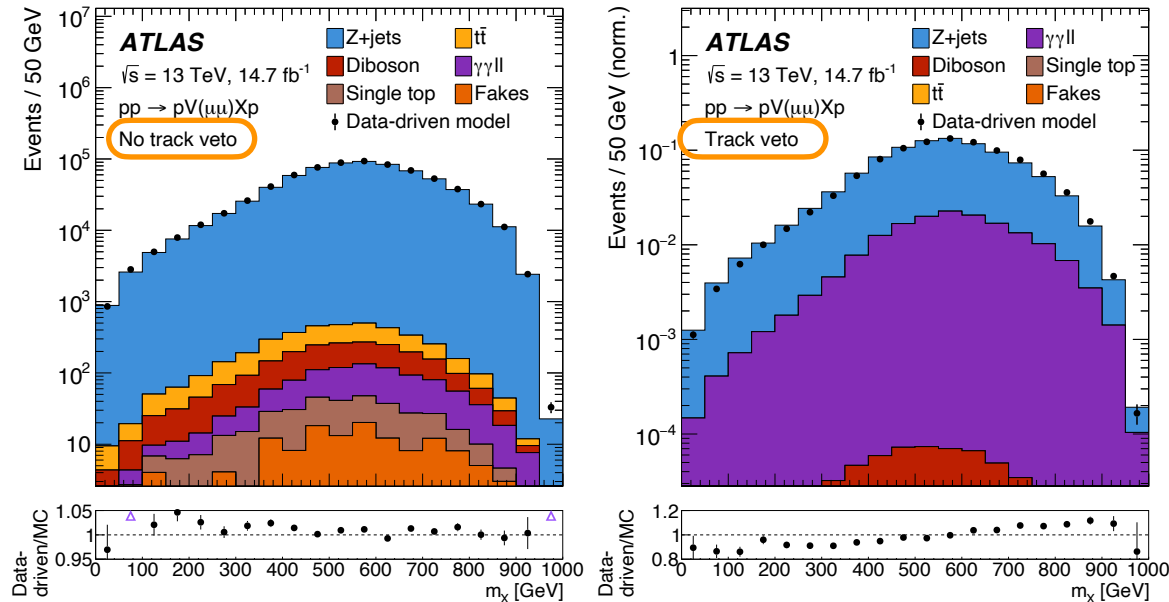
[arXiv:2603.20837](https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.20837)

model-independent limits on the visible cross-section ($\sigma \times \text{acceptance} \times \text{efficiency}$)

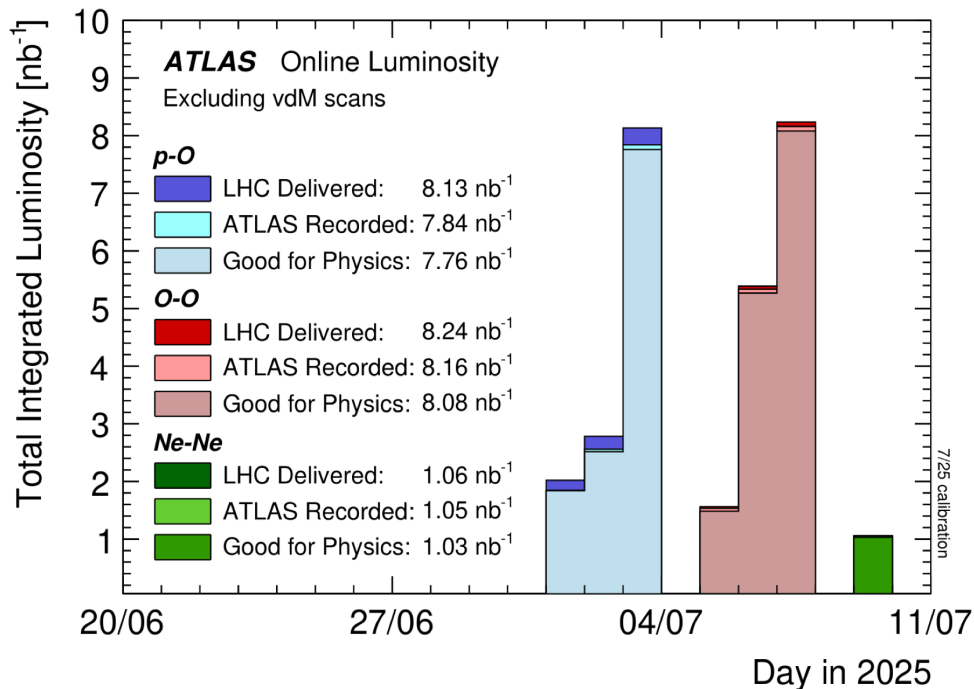


Missing-mass search in forward-proton-tagged dilepton events

[arXiv:2603.20837](https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.20837)



AFP in Light Ion campaigns



Diffraction processes and AFP

Heavy-quarks

- $c\bar{c}$ production - lowest-mass process involving hard-scale
- Probing the nature of Pomeron, testing competing models: Resolved Pomeron, Dipole, Soft Color Interaction
- Testing the factorization theorem and measurement of gap survival probability

Diffractive jets

- Single Diffractive Jet Production
- Double Pomeron Exchange (DPE) Jet production
- Jet-gap-jet (Mueller-Tang jets)
- Exclusive Jet Production

