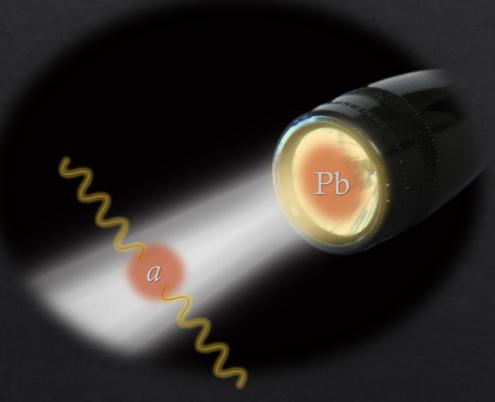
Light Dark Matter 2017







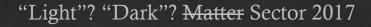
Searching for
Axion-like particles
with heavy-ions

Hou Keong (Tim) Lou,

Simon Knapen, Tongyan Lin and Tom Melia

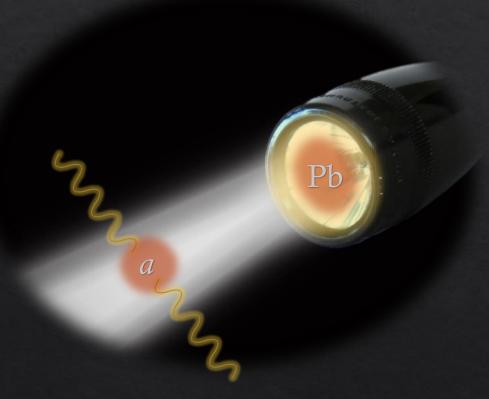
PhysRevLett.118.171801

\*Disclaimer: Not Dark Matter! Sorry!









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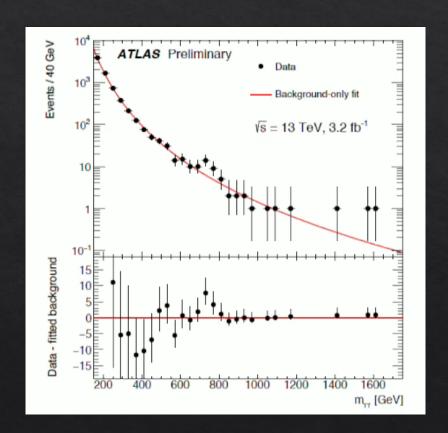
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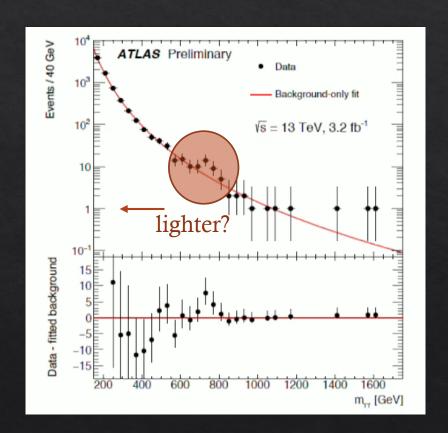
# New Physics @LHC

- Must leave no stone unturned!
- ♦ There may be many surprises!
  - ♦ 750 GeV (false alarm)
- Can we be missing cousins of 750 GeV?
- Possibly: What if resonance is lighter?



# New Physics @LHC

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### Axion-like Particle

♦ Only couple to EM

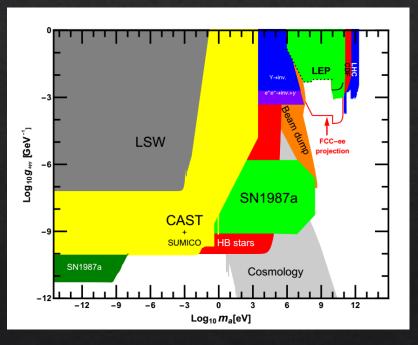
$$\mathcal{L}_a = \frac{1}{2}(\partial a)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m_a^2a^2 - \frac{a}{4\Lambda}F\widetilde{F}$$

Decay rate

$$\Gamma_{a \to \gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{m_a^3}{\Lambda^2}$$

♦ Can we improve limits ~ GeV range? (Not DM! sorry!)

#### Existing Constraints



J. Jaeckel et.al. 1509.00476

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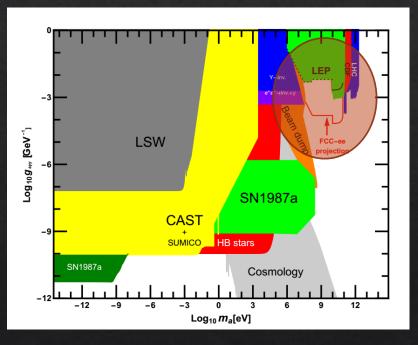
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### How to look for ALPs

#### Light ALPs

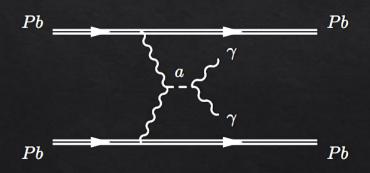
- Beam dumps/fixed targets
- Decays of mesons
- Astrophysics
- Cosmology

#### Heavy ALPs

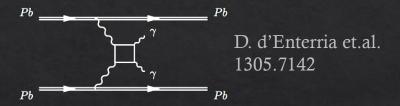
- Main limits from colliders
- $\diamond$  Production rates limited by  $\sqrt{s}$
- ♦ LHCb, CMS, ATLAS, ALICE
- ♦ p-p, Pb-p, Pb-Pb

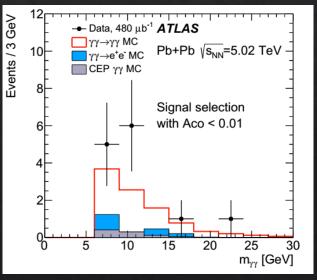
## Heavy-ion as a $\gamma$ source

- ♦ Old idea A. Balantekin et.al. 1985, M. Greiner et.al. 1993...
- ♦ Enhanced production at Heavy-ion collisions (~GeV)
- ♦ QED is strongly coupled!
- $\Rightarrow Z^4 \sim 50 \times 10^6$  enhancement



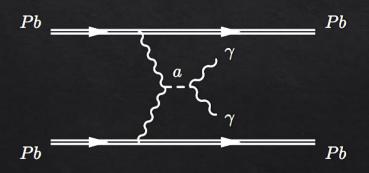
Can observe LBL scattering!



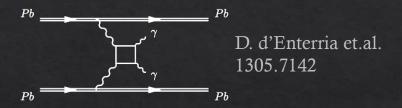


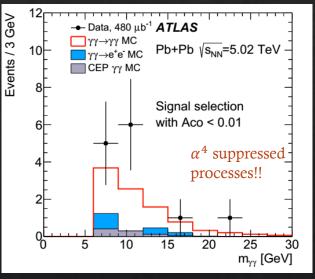
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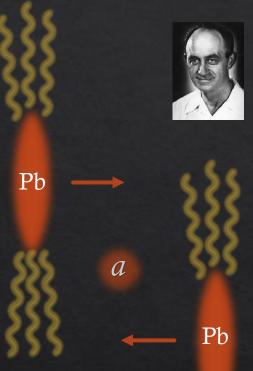


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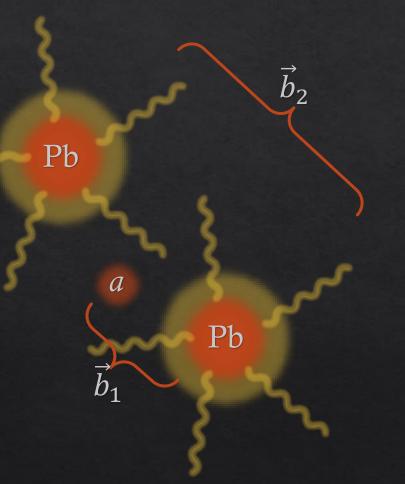
## Ultra-Peripheral Collisions



- Grazing collision, ions do NOT breakup
- ALPs are created in the strong EM field of the ions (photons almost on-shell)
- ♦ Luminosity ~ classical formula (lead flashlight!)
- ♦ Coherence requires photon wavelength ≥Pb radius / boost

$$\Rightarrow 2E_{\gamma} < 170 \text{ GeV}\left(\frac{7 \text{ fm}}{R}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{s_{NN}}}{5.5 \text{ TeV}}\right)$$

## Photon Luminosity



Photon-photon luminosity:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{\hat{s}} \int db_{1,2} dE_{1,2} N_1 N_2$$
$$\times \delta(\hat{s} - 4E_1 E_2) P$$

- $\diamond N_{1,2} = \text{flux from Pb}$
- $\Leftrightarrow$  *P* = probability that no breakup occurs
- ♦  $N_{1,2}$  ~ charge form factor

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 Low energy  $\sim \frac{2\alpha Z^2}{\pi} \log \frac{E_{\text{max}}}{E_{\gamma}}$ 

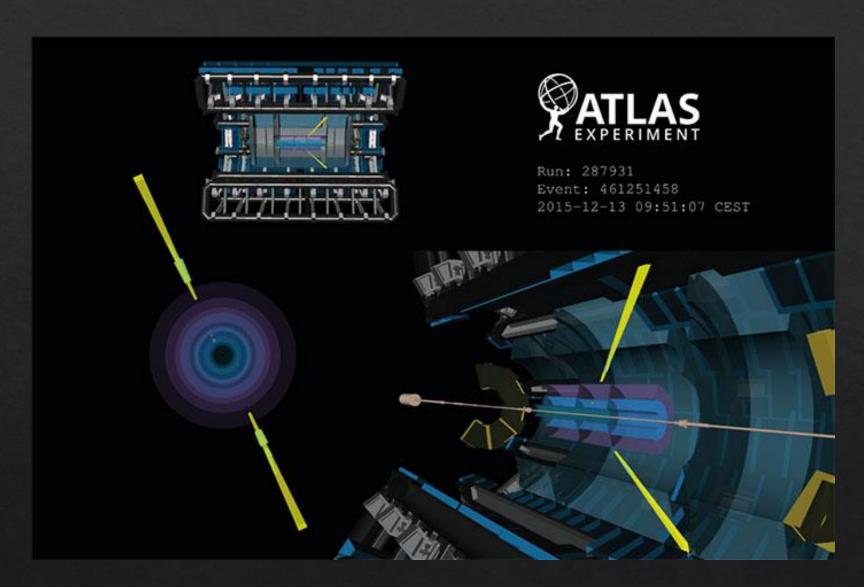
- $\Rightarrow P \sim \theta(b_2 2R)$
- Requires nuclear physics to get all factors correct

### Proton vs Pb

	p-p Collisions	Pb-Pb Collisions
Luminosity	~ 1000 fb <sup>-1</sup>	~ 10 <sup>-6</sup> fb <sup>-1</sup> (1 nb <sup>-1</sup> )
Z <sup>4</sup> Enhancement	None	$\sim 5 \times 10^7$
Max γ Energy	~ 1 TeV (elastic)	~ 170 GeV
Background	Large pile-up background	Clean exclusive events
Regions of sensitivity	<i>m</i> <sub>a</sub> ∼100 GeV	m <sub>a</sub> ∼10 GeV

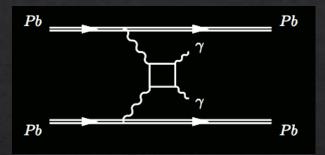


when p and Pb collide...

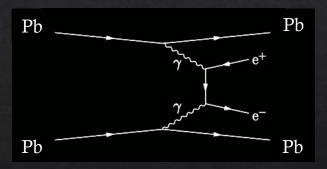


# Main Background

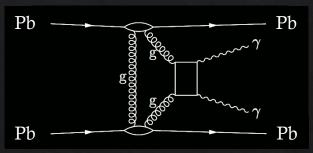
Light by Light scattering



Fake photons / electron brem.



Central Exclusive Production



## Signal & Background

#### Signal

- Intact Pb-Pb ions, no tracks, very little calorimeter activity
- Veto on tracks
- \* Two ~GeV back to back photons (cut on  $\Delta \phi_{\gamma\gamma}$ )
  - Otherwise ions will likely breakup
- Intact ions may be tagged
- Prominent mass peak!

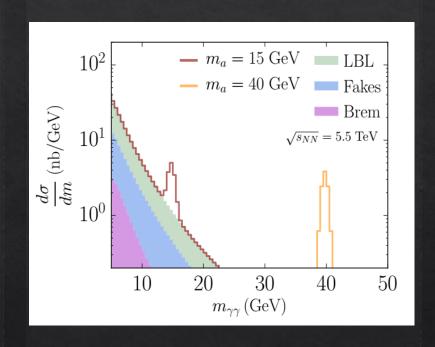
#### Background

- ♦ LBL scattering
  - ♦ Irreducible
  - Has been measured! Can be calculated reliably
- Electrons fakes/brem or CEP (photons from QCD)
  - ♦ Photons not back to back
- $\Leftrightarrow$  All background smoothly falling in  $m_{\gamma\gamma}!$

# Search Strategy

#### Signal Selection

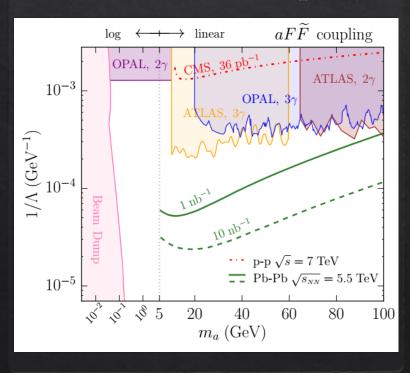
- $\diamond$  Veto tracks with  $(p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 2.5)$
- $\diamond$  Two photons ( $p_T > 2$  GeV,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ )
- $| \Delta \phi_{\gamma \gamma} \pi | < 0.04$
- ♦ Efficiency ~70% low mass to ~90% at high mass
- Signal MC implemented in Starlight
- ♦ Background:
  - Analytic approx. for γγ-lumi
  - ♦ ME done analytically / Madgaph5



Integrated lumi. ~ nb

### Results

#### Standard ALP coupling

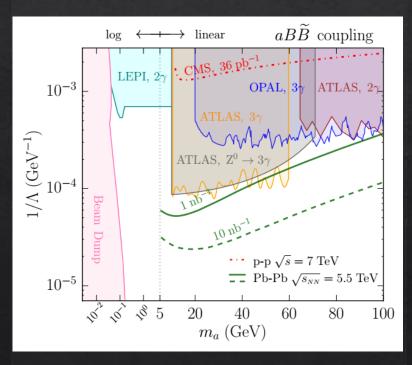


- p-p collider searches dominatedby associated production
  - ♦ Photon fusion sub-dominant
  - $\Leftrightarrow p + p \to \gamma^* \to a + \gamma$
  - ♦ LEP/CMS/ATLAS comparable
- ♦ 8 TeV re-cast
  - high lumi results will be stronger

### Results

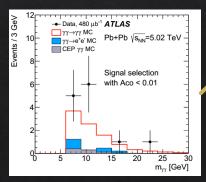
- $\Leftrightarrow$  Introduces  $aZ\gamma$  coupling
  - $\Leftrightarrow p + p \to \gamma/Z^* \to a + \gamma/Z$
  - $\diamond$  On-shell  $Z \rightarrow a + \gamma$
- Heavy-ion limits comparable to8 TeV results
- High-Luminosity LHC will likely yield stronger limits

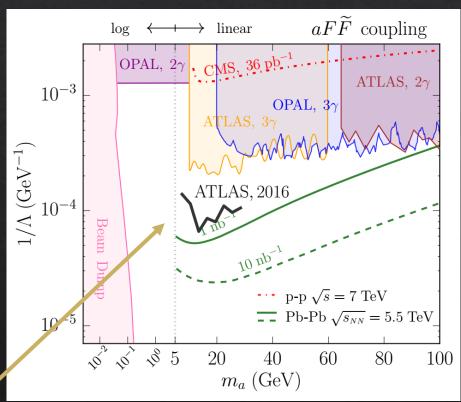
#### Hypercharge coupling



### ATLAS recast

- $\diamond \sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$
- $\Leftrightarrow$   $\int Ldt = 480 \,\mu b^{-1}$
- Current best limit on ALPs with EM coupling!
- First time heavy-ion yields best limit on BSM physics





### Future Directions?

#### New decay channel?

- \*  $b\bar{b}/\tau\tau$  decay for light scalar mixing with higgs?
- Invisible decay? Can we measure the outgoing beam?
- Exotic decay into hidden sector?e.g. long-lived particles?

#### New production?

- New kinds of coherent enhancement (baryon number)?
- Lighter ALPs? (pair production and off-shell rates are too small)
- Changes in inclusive elastic cross-sections?

### Conclusion

- Heavy-ion collisions open a new window into ~ GeV ALPs/Hidden sector
- ♦ ATLAS Heavy-ion search places the
   best constraint for ~ GeV ALPs
  - ♦ CMS results forthcoming
- Hidden sector may show up in unexpected places!



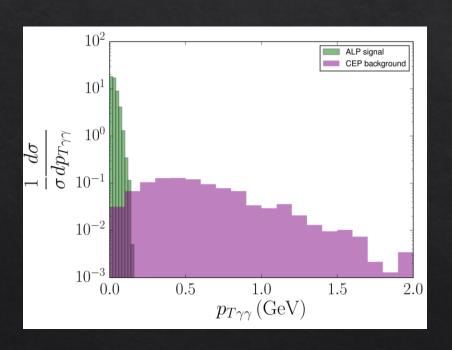
KEEP
SEARCHING
AND
CARRY
ON

## Where are the ALPs?

I think I've found it with my lead-flashlight!

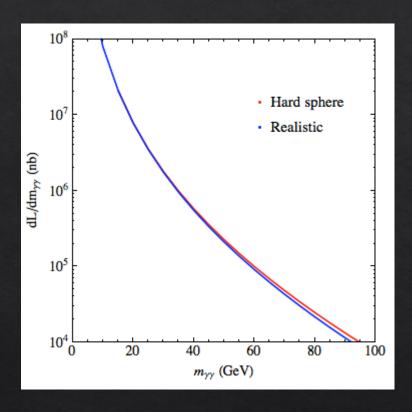
Thank You!

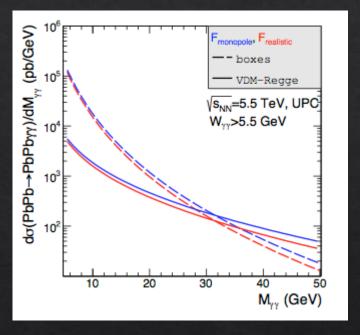
### $p_T$ recoil distribution



- ♦  $p_T$  ~ virtuality of the photon
- Correction beyond equivalent photon approximation
- $\Leftrightarrow$  ALPs:  $p_T \sim 1/R \sim 60 \text{ MeV}$
- ♦ CEP:  $p_T \sim \Lambda \sim \text{GeV}$ 
  - ⋄ p-p collisions shown
  - Pb-Pb requires convolution with breakup factor

### Form Factors Effects





M. Klusek-Gawenda et.al. 1601.07001