

# SEARCHING FOR LIGHT PHYSICS AT THE LHC

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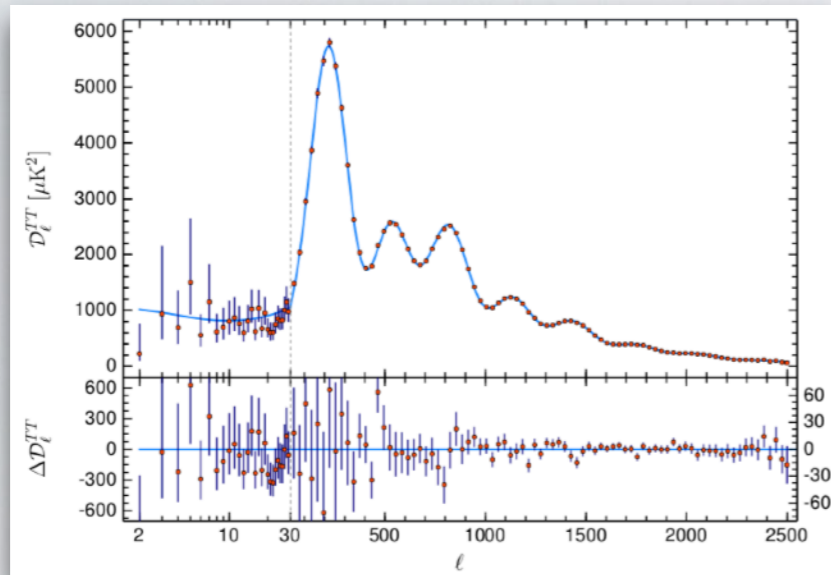
Patrick Foldenauer

Based on [[2005.13551](#)] in collaboration with M. Bauer, P. Reimitz and T. Plehn  
and [[2108.05370](#)] in collaboration with F. Kling and P. Reimitz

FPCapri2022 – Jun 13, 2022

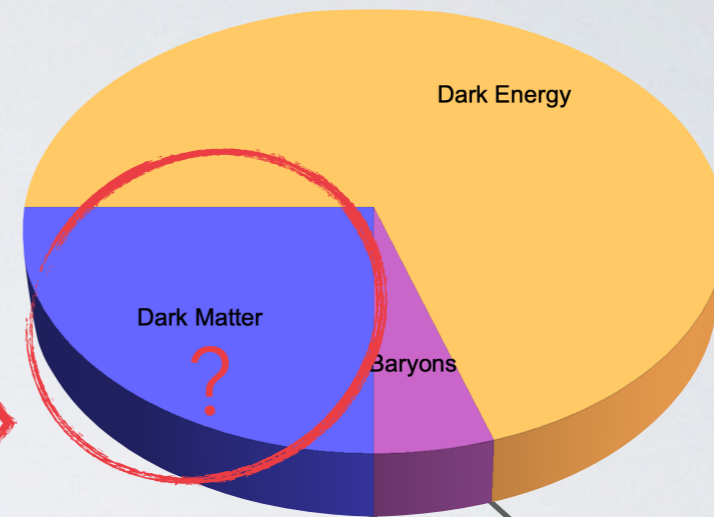
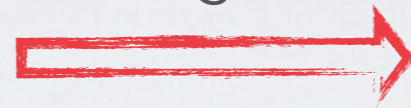
# WHERE TO LOOK BEYOND SM?

Two obvious targets:

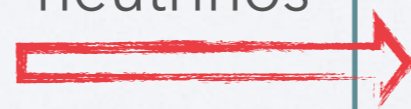


[Planck Collaboration; 1807.06209]

CMB informs us about energy budget

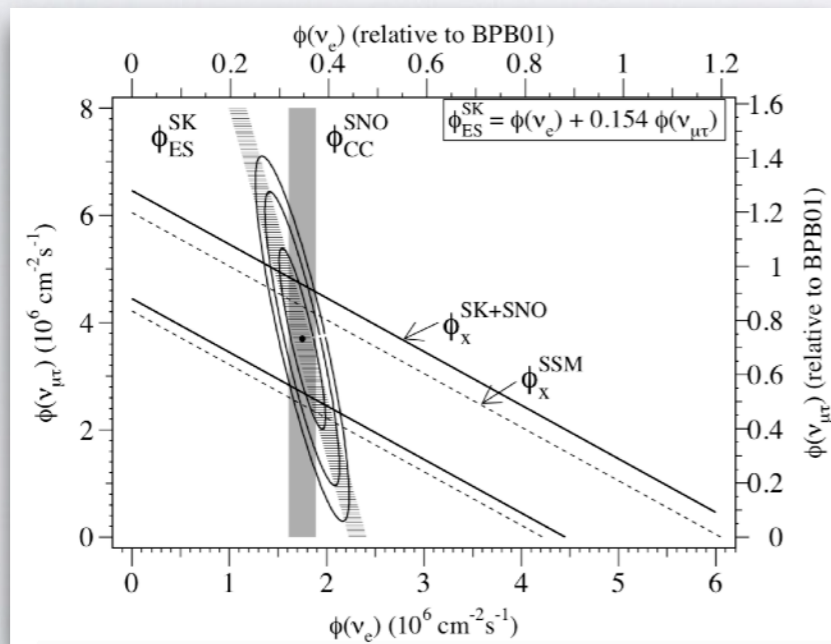


Oscillations require massive neutrinos



	I	II	III	
mass	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	0
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0
name	Left <b>u</b> Right up	Left <b>c</b> Right charm	Left <b>t</b> Right top	<b>g</b> gluon
	Left <b>d</b> Right down	Left <b>s</b> Right strange	Left <b>b</b> Right bottom	0 0 <b><math>\gamma</math></b> photon
Quarks	0 eV 0 <b><math>\nu_e</math></b> electron neutrino	0 eV 0 <b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> muon neutrino	0 eV 0 <b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> tau neutrino	91.2 GeV 0 <b>Z</b> weak force
Leptons	0.511 MeV -1 <b>e</b> electron	105.7 MeV -1 <b><math>\mu</math></b> muon	1.777 GeV -1 <b><math>\tau</math></b> tau	80.4 GeV $\pm 1$ <b>W</b> weak force
				Bosons (Forces) spin 1
				spin 0 <b>H</b> Higgs boson >114 GeV

[Gninenko et al., 1301.5516]

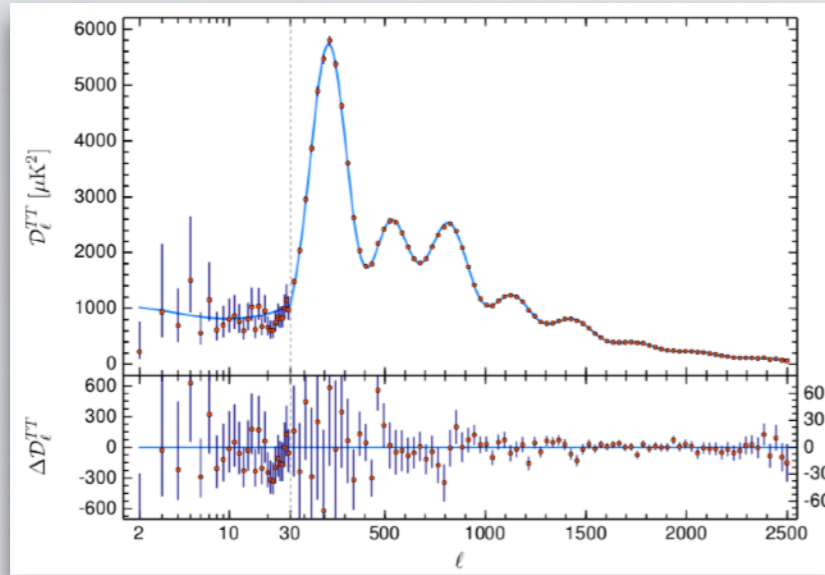


[SNO Collaboration PRL 87:071301]

What can we learn about these @ **LHC**?

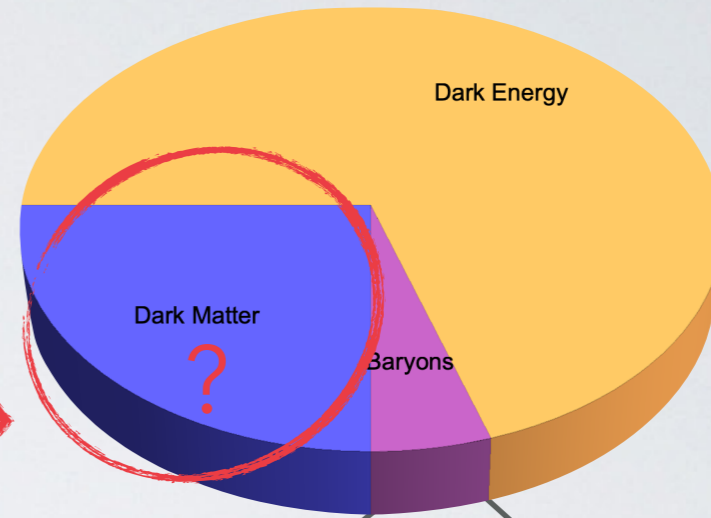
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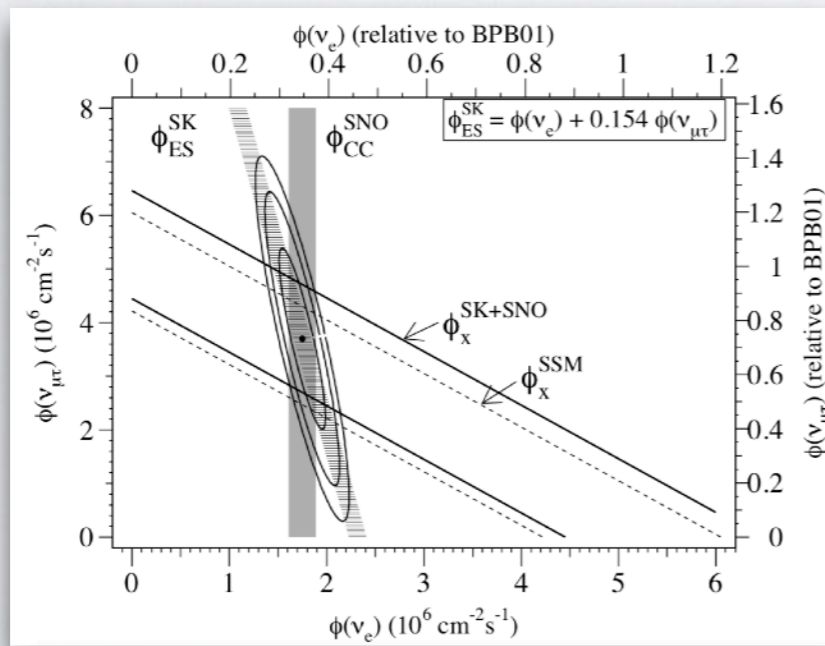


[Planck Collaboration; 1807.06209]

CMB informs us about energy budget



Part I



[SNO Collaboration PRL 87:071301]

Oscillations require massive neutrinos

A table of Standard Model particles. The neutrino entries ( $\nu_e$ ,  $\nu_\mu$ ,  $\nu_\tau$ ) are circled in red with question marks. The table is organized by mass, charge, and name.

	I	II	III	
mass	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0
name	<b>u</b> up	<b>c</b> charm	<b>t</b> top	<b>g</b> gluon
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0
	<b>d</b> down	<b>s</b> strange	<b>b</b> bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> photon
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0
Quarks	<b><math>\nu_e</math></b> electron neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> muon neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> tau neutrino	91.2 GeV
	0 eV	0 eV	0 eV	<b>Z</b> weak force
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Leptons	<b>e</b> electron	<b><math>\mu</math></b> muon	<b><math>\tau</math></b> tau	<b>H</b> Higgs boson
	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	>114 GeV
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0
	<b>W</b> weak force			spin 0
	$\pm 1$			
Bosons (Forces)	spin 1			

[Gninenko et al., 1301.5516]

Part II

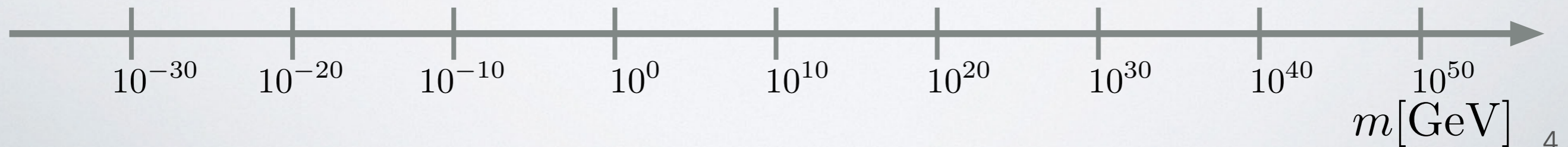
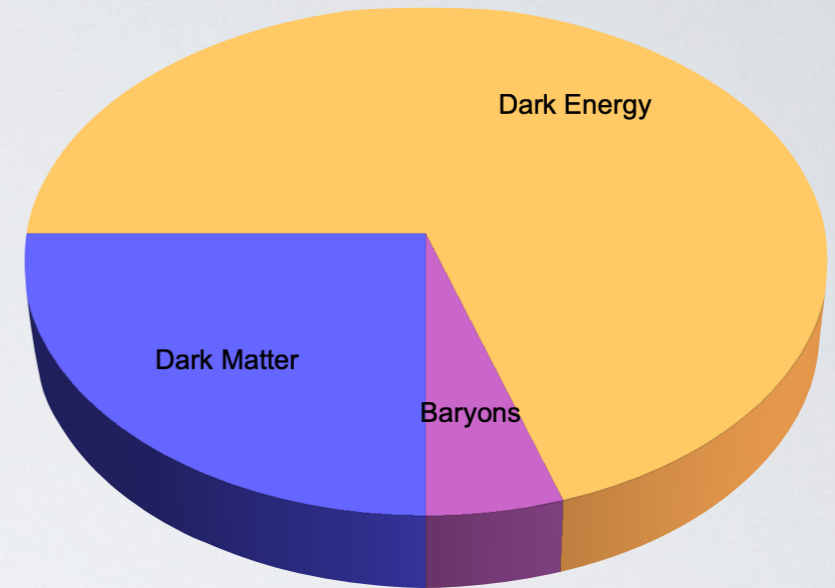
What can we learn about these @ **LHC**?

# ULTRALIGHT DM

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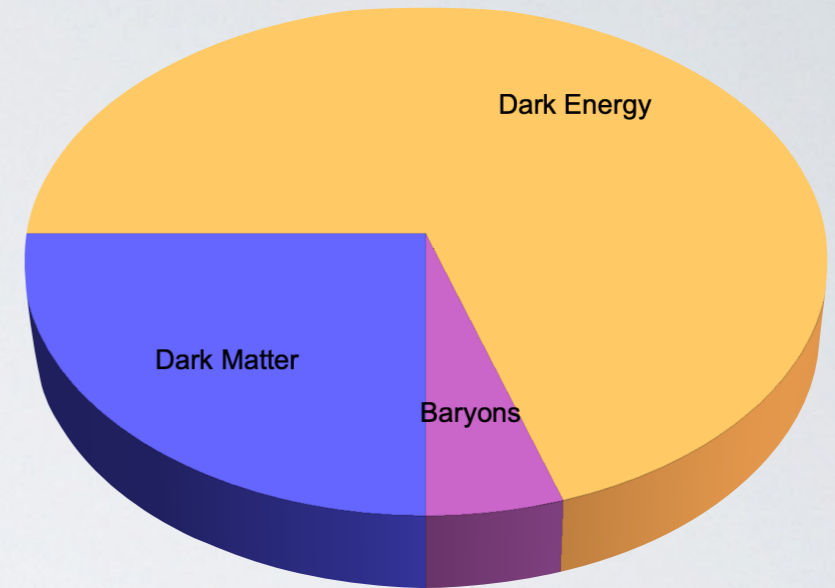
# QUICK REMINDER ABOUT DM

1. Stable, cold, (almost) collisionless, dissipationless substance
2. Interacts (only?) gravitationally
3. Makes up  $\sim 25\%$  of the energy density of the universe
4. Mass ?



# QUICK REMINDER ABOUT DM

1. Stable, cold, (almost) collisionless, dissipationless substance
2. Interacts (only?) gravitationally
3. Makes up ~25 % of the energy density of the universe
4. Mass ?



[Niikura et al., Nat. Astr. 3 (2019) 6]

Galaxy formation

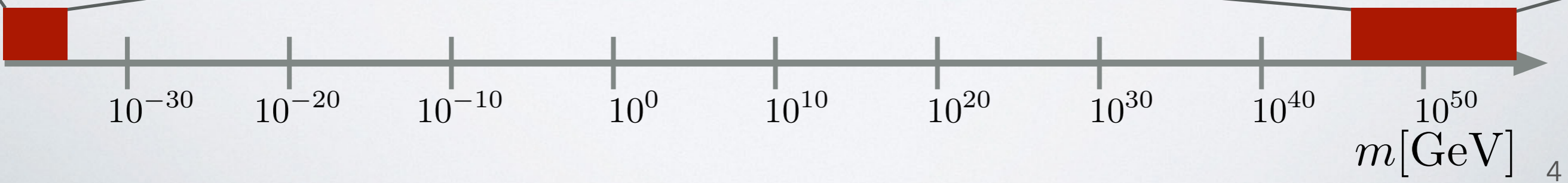
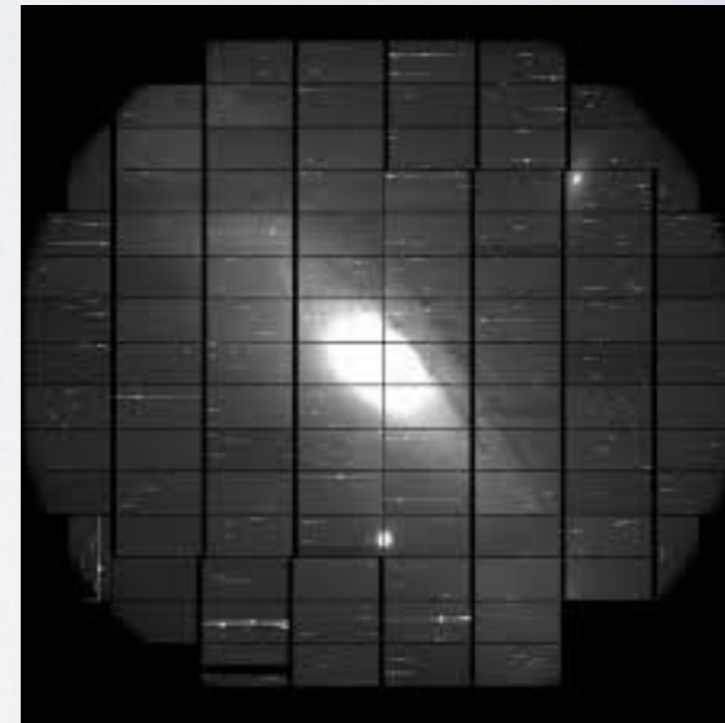
$$\lambda_{dB} = \frac{2\pi}{mv} \lesssim 100 \text{ kpc}$$

$$m \gtrsim 10^{-24} \text{ eV}$$

[Hlozek et al., PRD **91** (2015)]

microlensing searches of PBHs

$$m \lesssim 10^{46} \text{ GeV}$$



# THE FUZZY DM PARADIGM

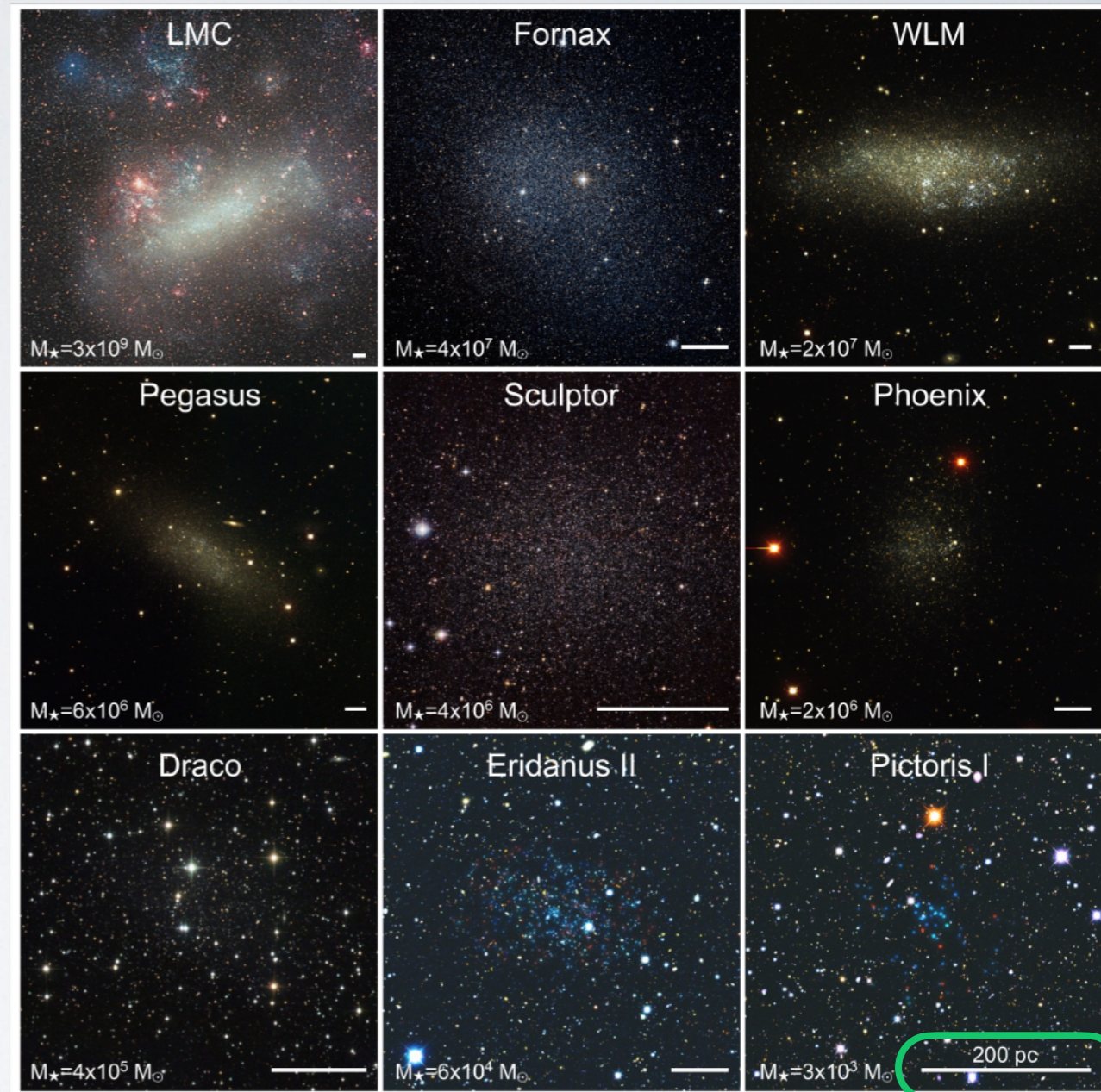
## Dwarf galaxies

- Standard CDM typically produces too much small scale structure
- Can be suppressed if DM de Broglie wavelength prohibits small scale structures:

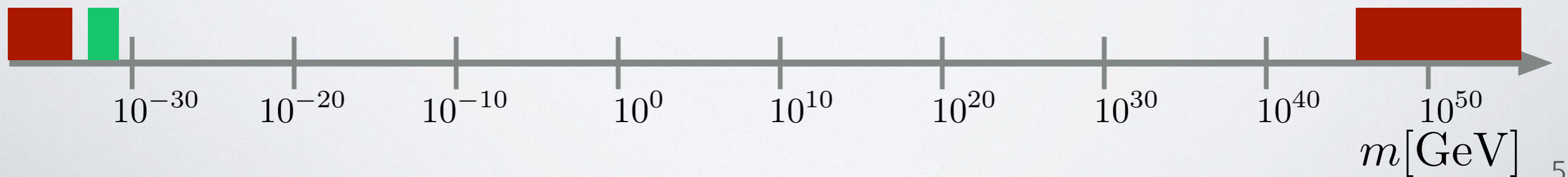
$$m_{\text{DM}} \approx 10^{-22} \text{ eV} \Rightarrow \lambda_{\text{dB}} \gtrsim 1 \text{ kpc}$$

[Hu, Barkana, Gruzinov, PRL 85 (2000)]

Better fit to small  
scale structure!



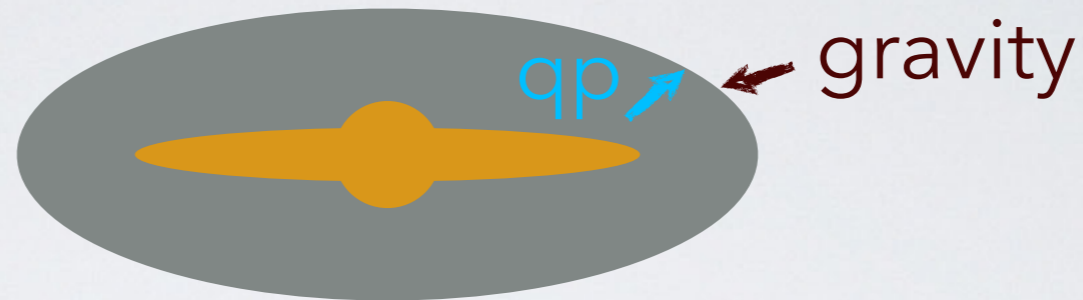
[Bullock et al., Ann.Rev.Astron.Astrophys. 55 (2017)]



# THE FUZZY DM PARADIGM

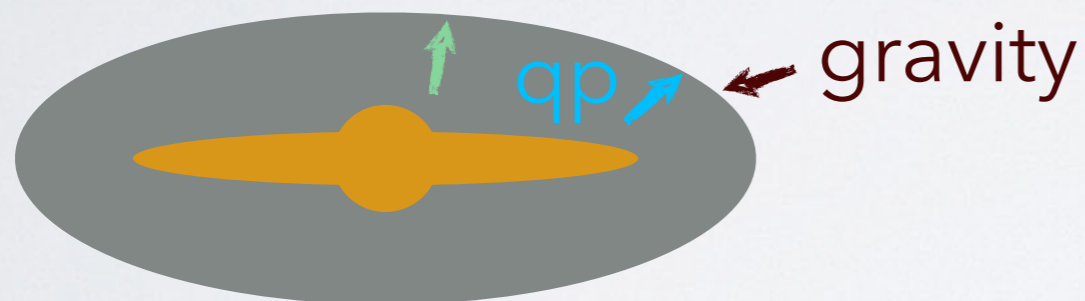
- Small scale is set by a balance of gravity and quantum pressure:

No self-interactions!



- Self-interactions may drastically alter situation:

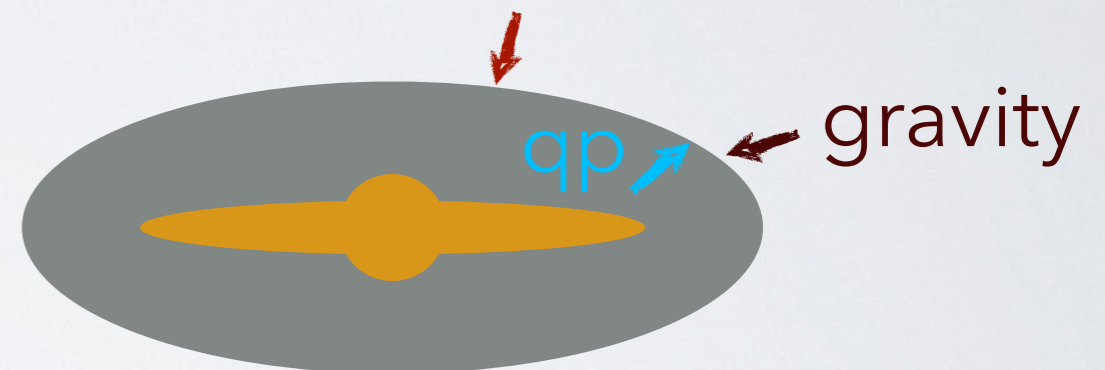
repulsive  $\lambda > 0$



Relaxed mass range: [Ferreira, 2005.03254]

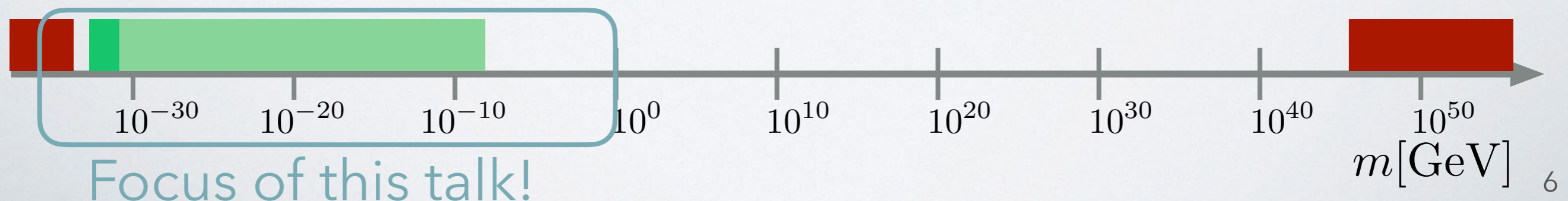
$$m_{\text{DM}} \approx 10^{-22} - 1 \text{ eV}$$

attractive  $\lambda < 0$



Instabilities!

[Guth et al. PRD **92**, 2015]





# SCALAR DM — HIGGS PORTAL

- At low momenta Higgs portal mediates an effective DM-nucleon coupling

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}\lambda_{hs} s^2 H^\dagger H \longrightarrow c_{sNN} s^2 \bar{N}N$$

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where classically  $s^2 = s_0^2 \cos^2(m_s t) \rightarrow \frac{s_0^2}{2} (1 + \cos(2m_s t))$

$$c_{sNN} = \lambda_{hs} \frac{m_N}{m_h^2} \frac{2n_H}{3(11 - \frac{2}{3}n_L)}$$

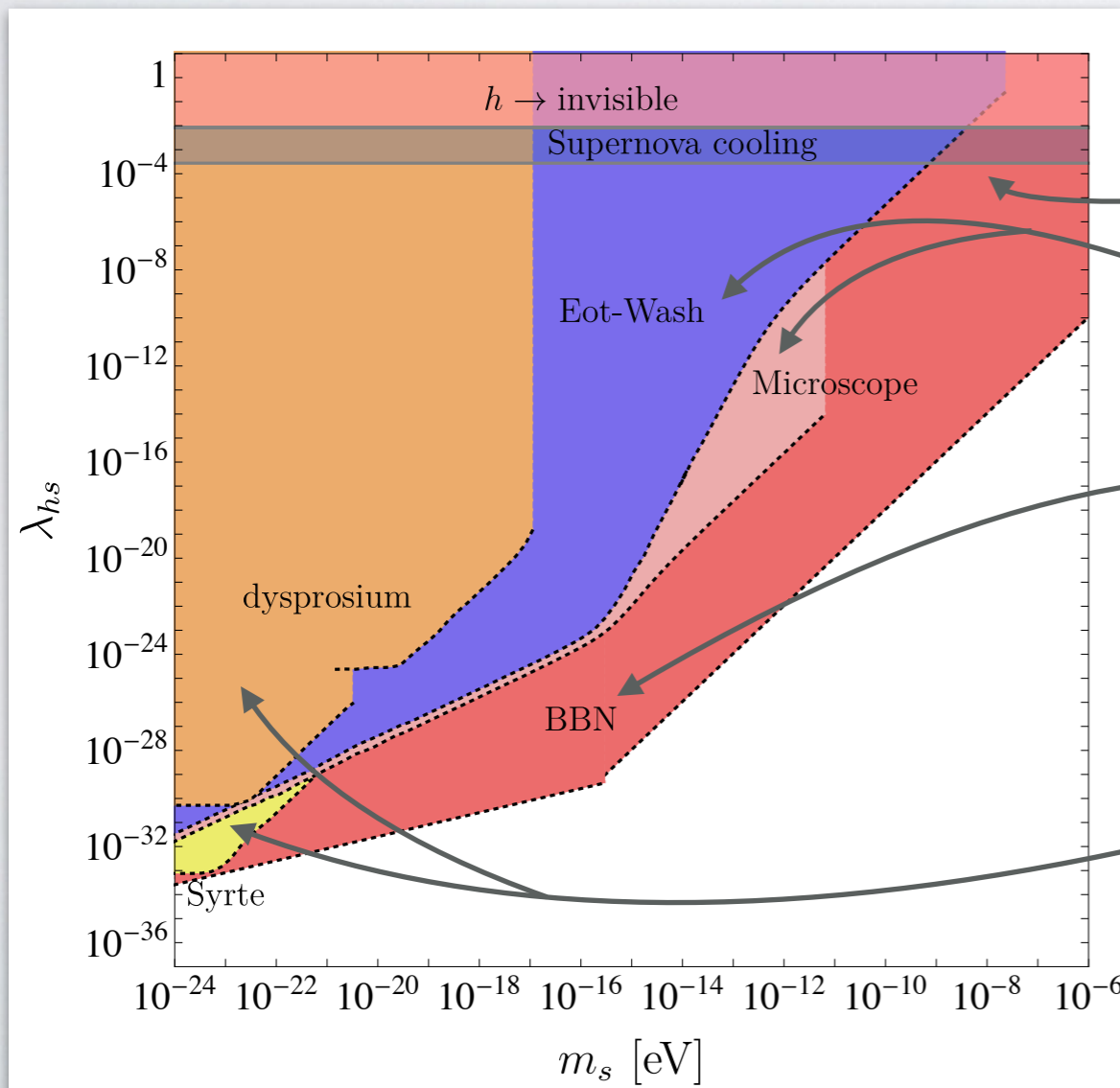
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Supernova

fifth force

primordial helium abundance

$$m_N - m_P \propto c_{sNN} s_0^2$$

oscillating energy levels

[Brax et al., PRD **97**, 2018]

[Hees et al., PRD **98**, 2018]

[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]

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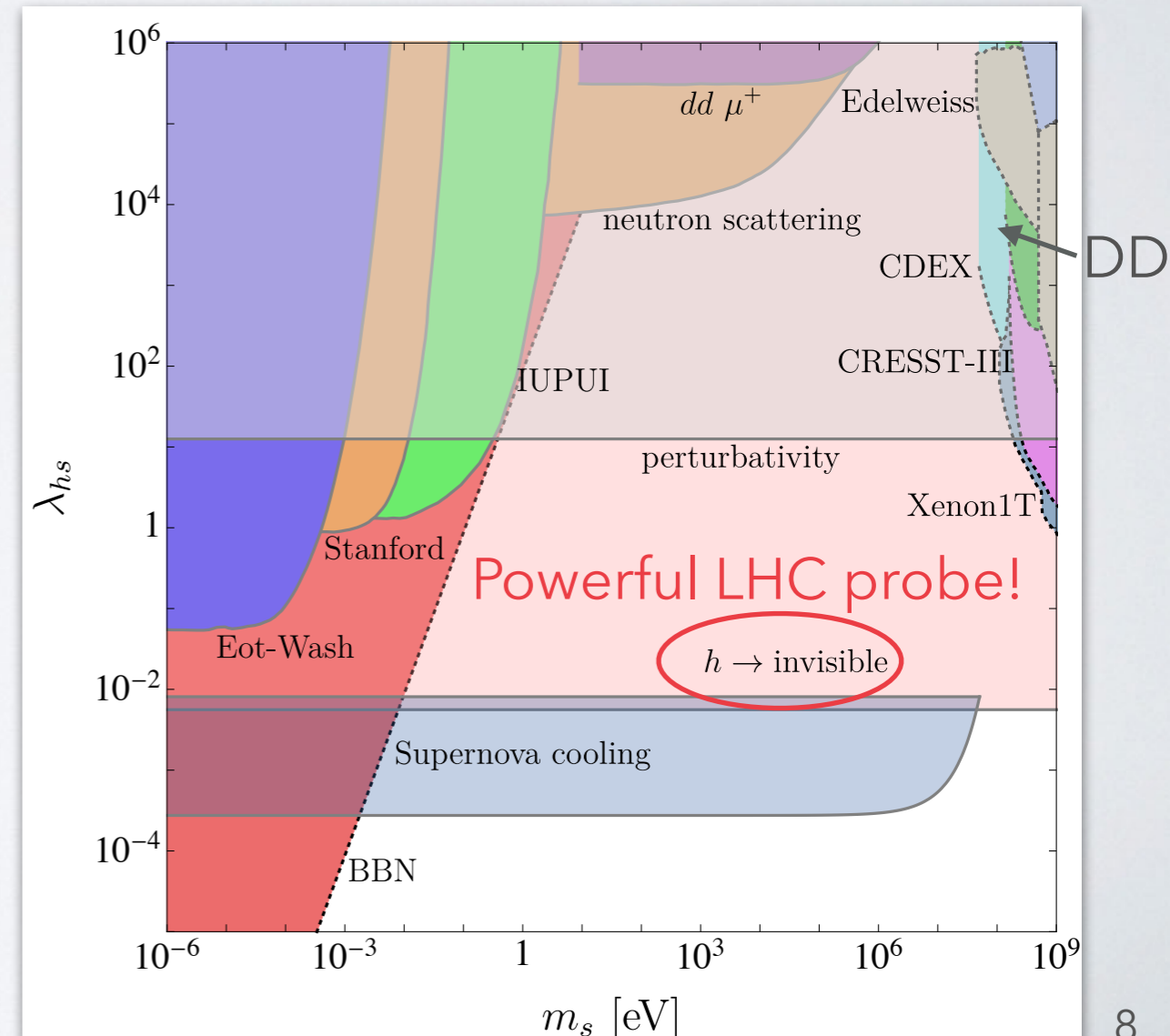
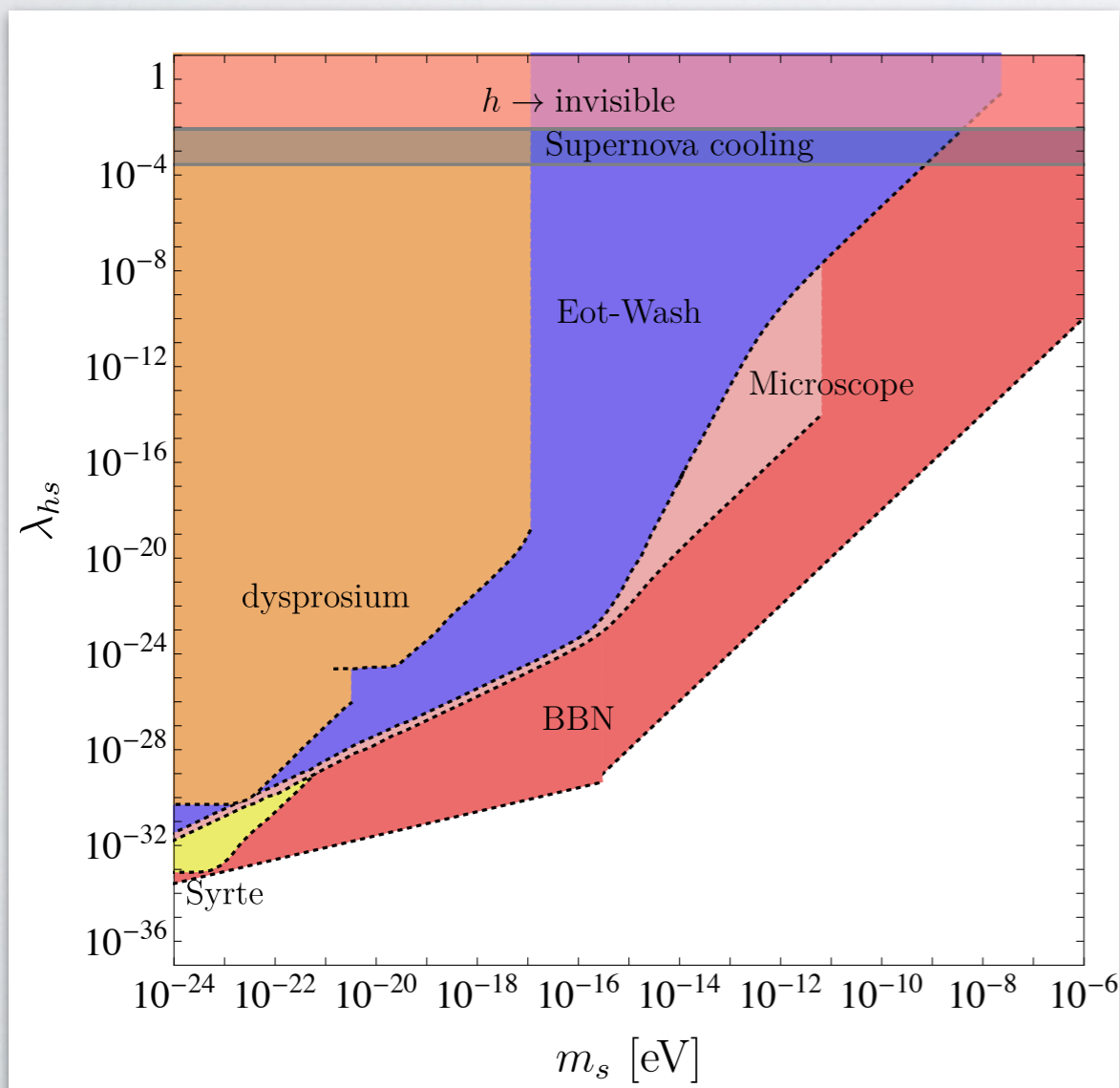
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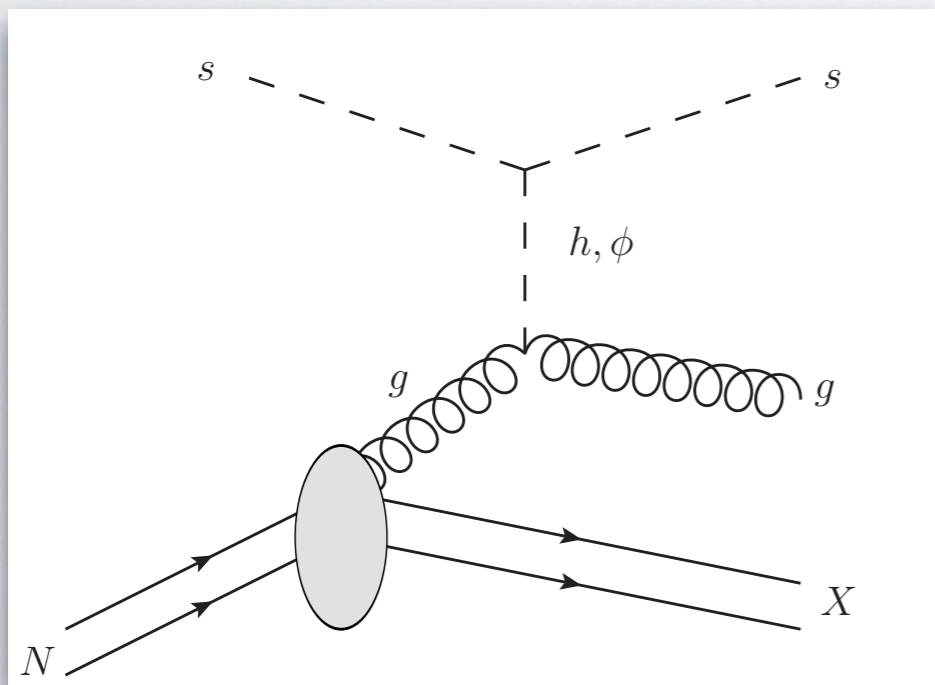
[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]



# NEW SEARCH STRATEGIES AT LHC

- Conventional direct and indirect DM search strategies hopeless due to low momenta of (U)LDM
- But production at LHC enhances momenta:

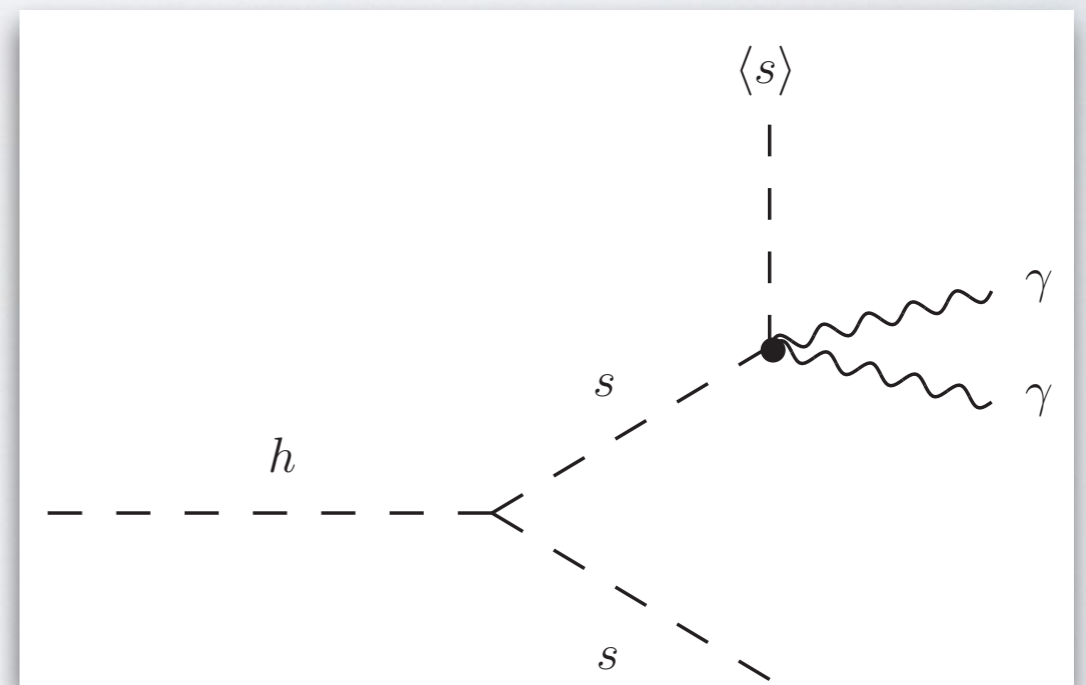
## Direct detection @ LHC



(Deep inelastic scattering)

[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]

## Indirect detection @ LHC



(Background annihilation)

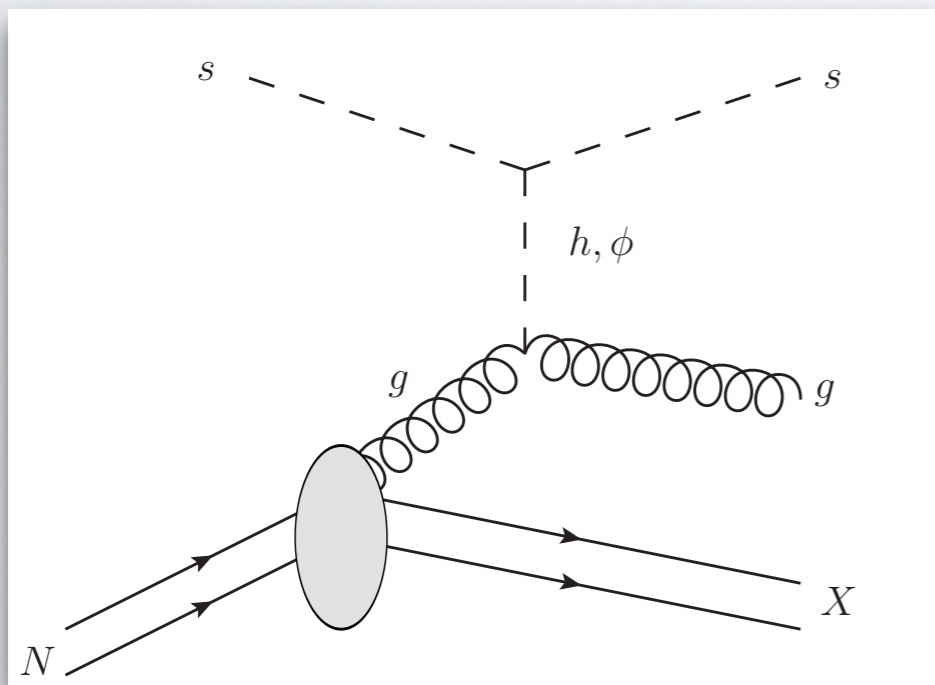
Mean free path:  $\lambda \gtrsim 10^{43}$  m



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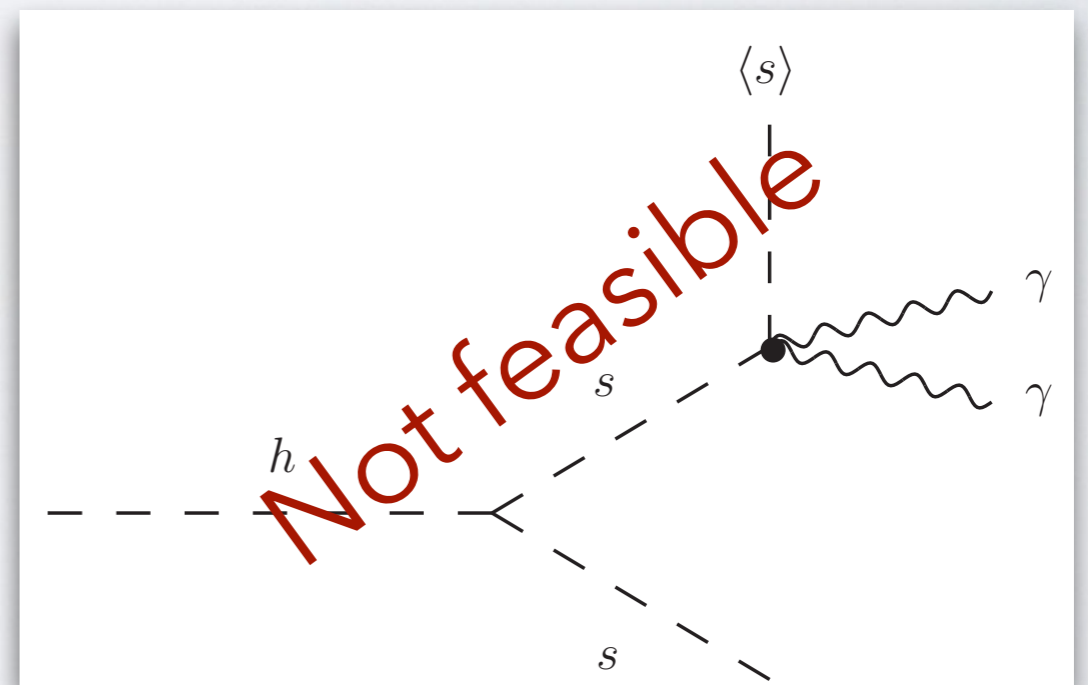
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[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]

## Indirect detection @ LHC



(Background annihilation)

Mean free path:  $\lambda \gtrsim 10^{43} \text{ m}$  ⚡

# DIRECT DETECTION

- Boosted DM can undergo DIS in detector material and produce jets.
- E.g. Higgs Portal:

$$N_{\text{DIS}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{HL}} \sigma_h \text{BR}_{h \rightarrow ss} P_{\text{DIS}}$$

with  $P_{\text{DIS}} = 1 - e^{-L_{\text{det}} n_X \sigma_X}$

Distinguishable from LLPs by location of interaction:

$$n_{Pb} \gg n_{Xe}$$

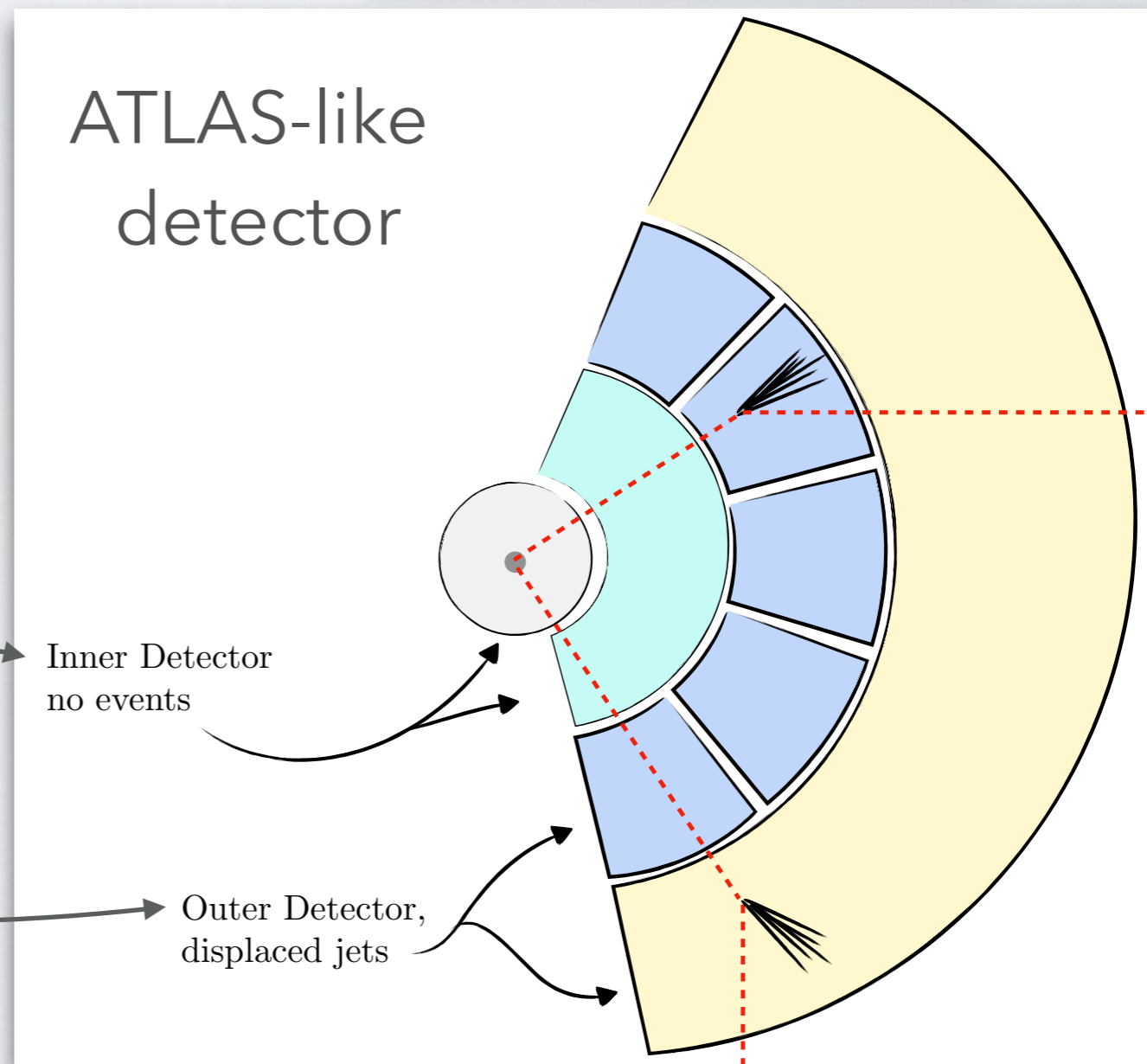
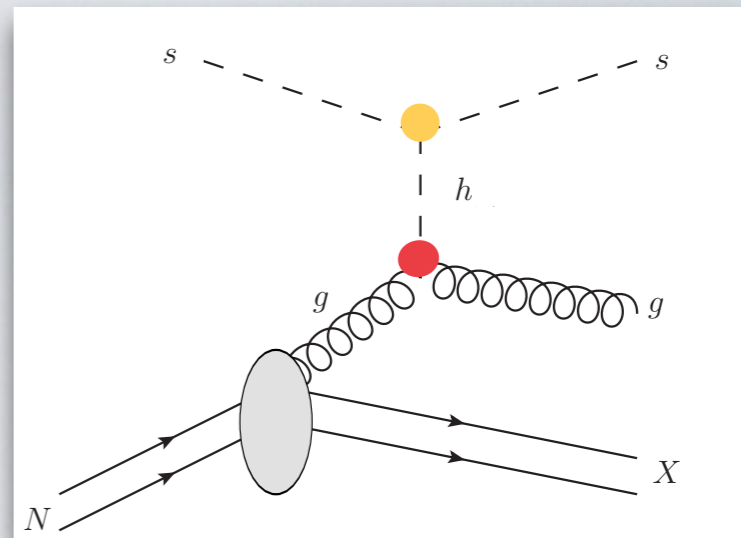
But unfortunately for HP:

$$P_{\text{DIS}} = 1 - e^{-L_E n_{Pb} \sigma_{Pb}} e^{-L_H n_{Fe} \sigma_{Fe}} \approx 7.5 \cdot 10^{-21}$$

ATLAS-like detector

Inner Detector  
no events

Outer Detector,  
displaced jets



[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]

# LIGHT DM — ALPS

- Maybe **best motivated** candidate for FDM is an **axion-like particle**. It has a reason to be very light!
- Axions are Nambu-Goldstone particles, protected by shift symmetry:

$$S = \frac{s + f}{\sqrt{2}} e^{ia/f} \quad e^{ia/f} \rightarrow e^{i(a+c)/f} = e^{ia/f} e^{ic/f}$$

- Mass is generated by small explicit breaking:

$$V(a) = \Lambda^4 \left[ 1 - \cos \left( \frac{a}{f} \right) \right] = \frac{\Lambda^4}{2f^2} a^2 + \dots$$

**Suppressed** by heavy axion scale  $f = \mathcal{O}(f_{\text{GUT}})$

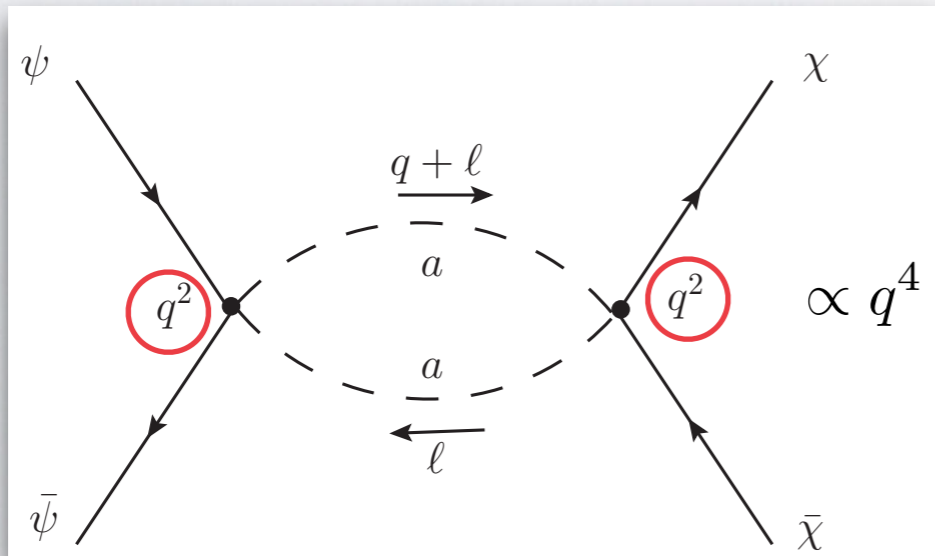


# HADROPHILIC ALP

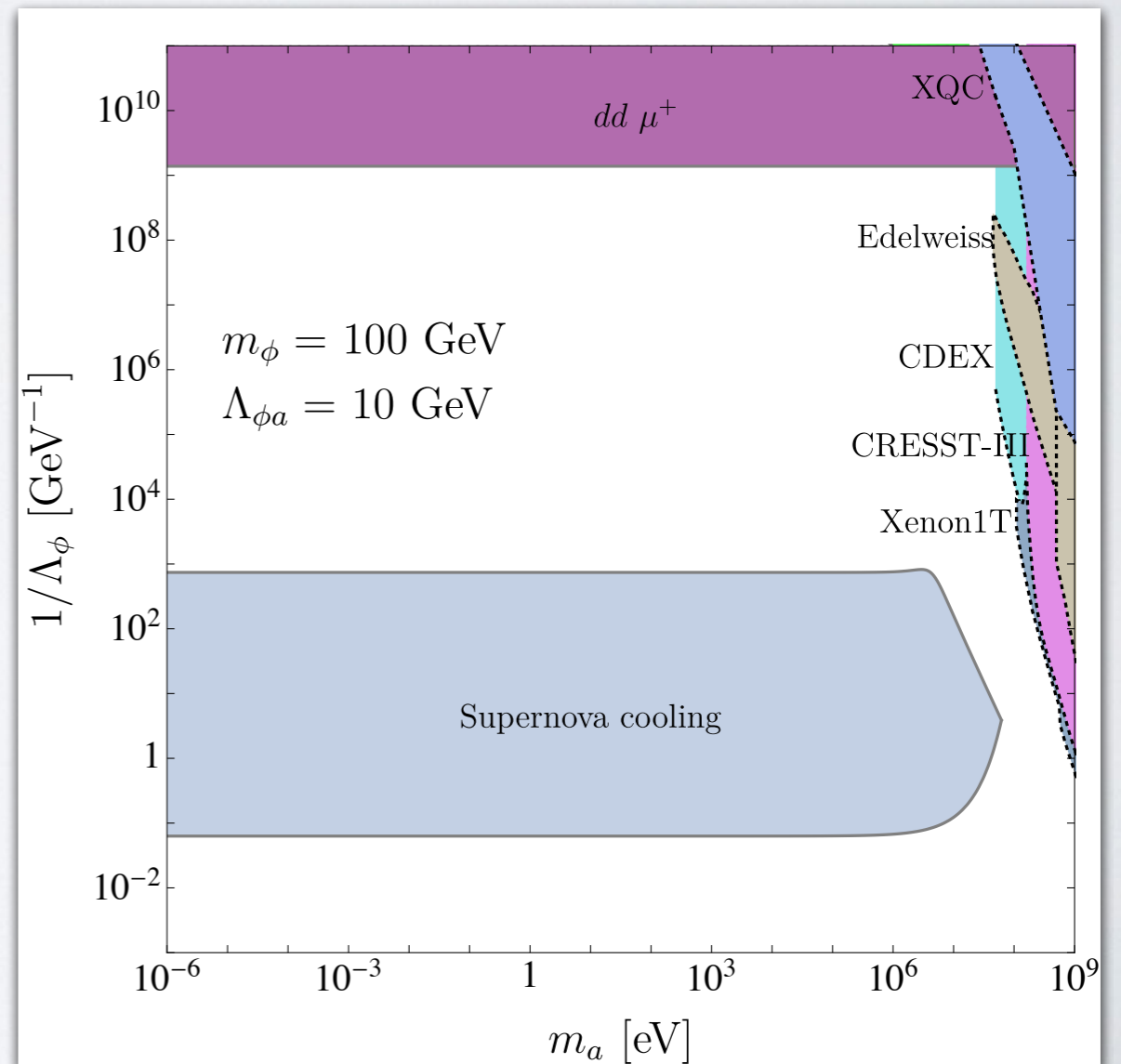
- Consider model with new **weak scale mediator**  $\phi$  and **ALP**  $a$ . **Only shift-symmetric couplings allowed:**

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2\phi^2 - \frac{\partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a}{2\Lambda_{\phi a}}\phi - \frac{\alpha_S}{\Lambda_\phi}\phi \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}] \longrightarrow c_{aNN} \partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a \bar{N}N$$

- Almost unconstrained at low masses (momenta) because of momentum suppression:



[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]

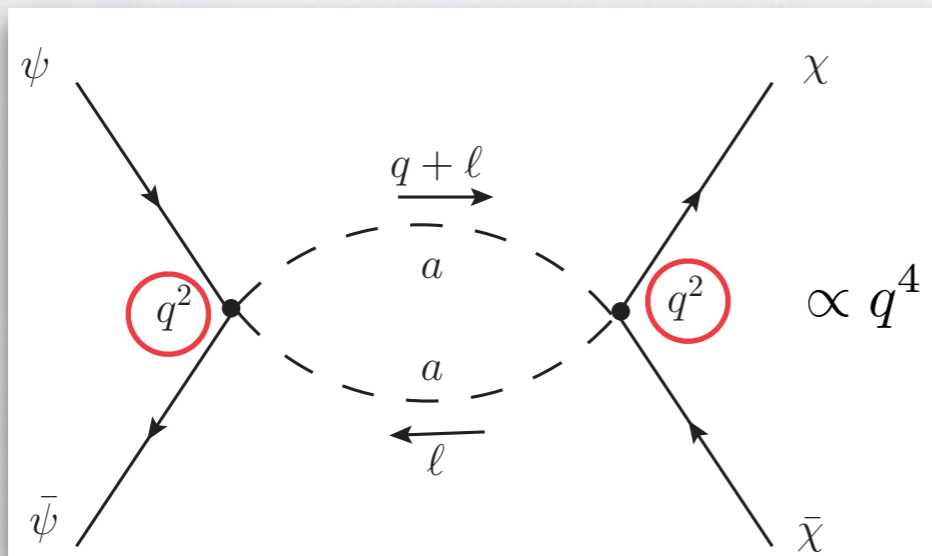


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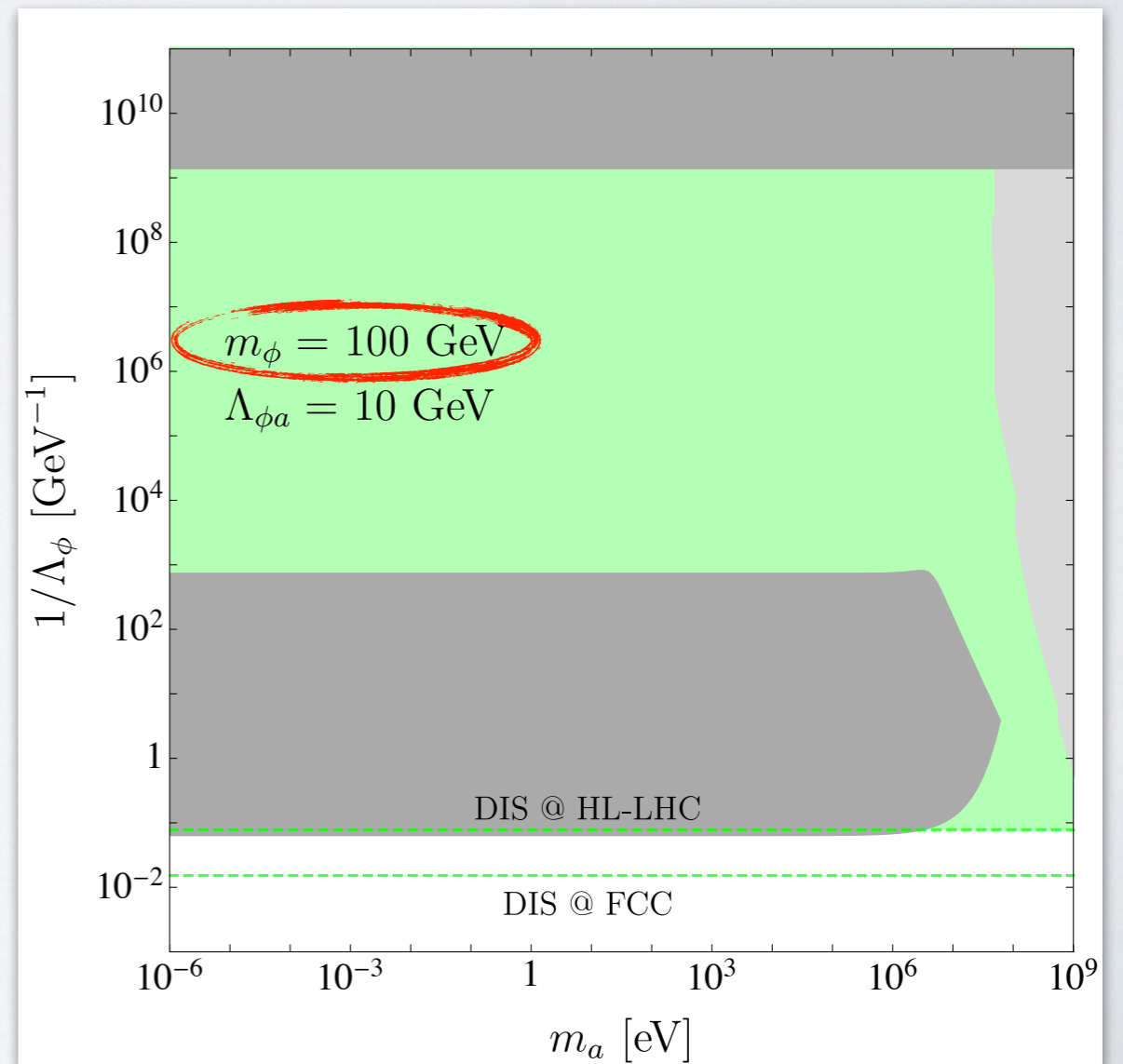
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- Almost unconstrained at low masses (momenta) because of momentum suppression:



- Such ALPs can be abundantly produced at LHC and scatter in denser detectors  $\Rightarrow$  **displaced jets**

[Bauer, PF, Reimitz, Plehn, 2005.13551]

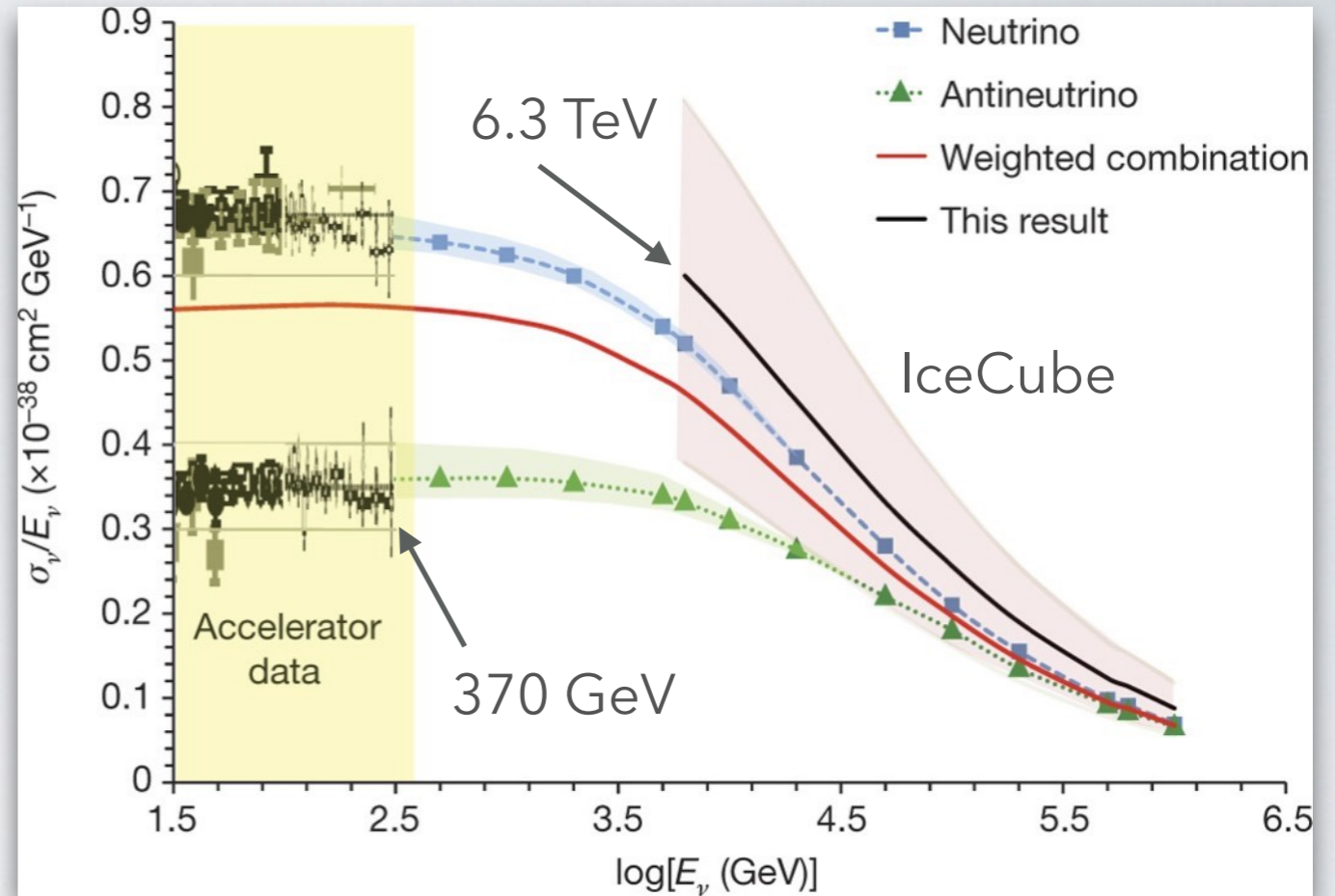


# NEUTRINOS

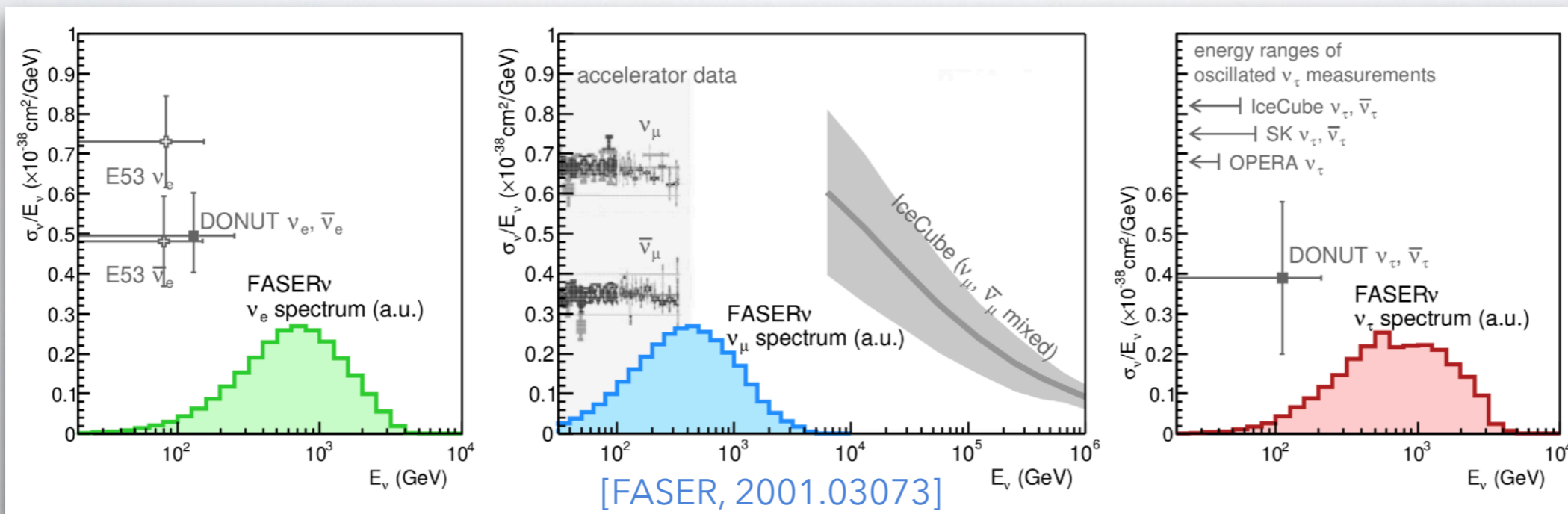
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# NEUTRINO CROSS SECTIONS

- Neutrinos still least understood particles of SM: CP violation, masses, Majorana vs. Dirac
- Gap in knowledge of neutrino cross section between 370 GeV and 6.3 TeV!
- New LHC forward experiments (FASER, SND)!



[IceCube, *Nature* 551 (2017) 596-600]

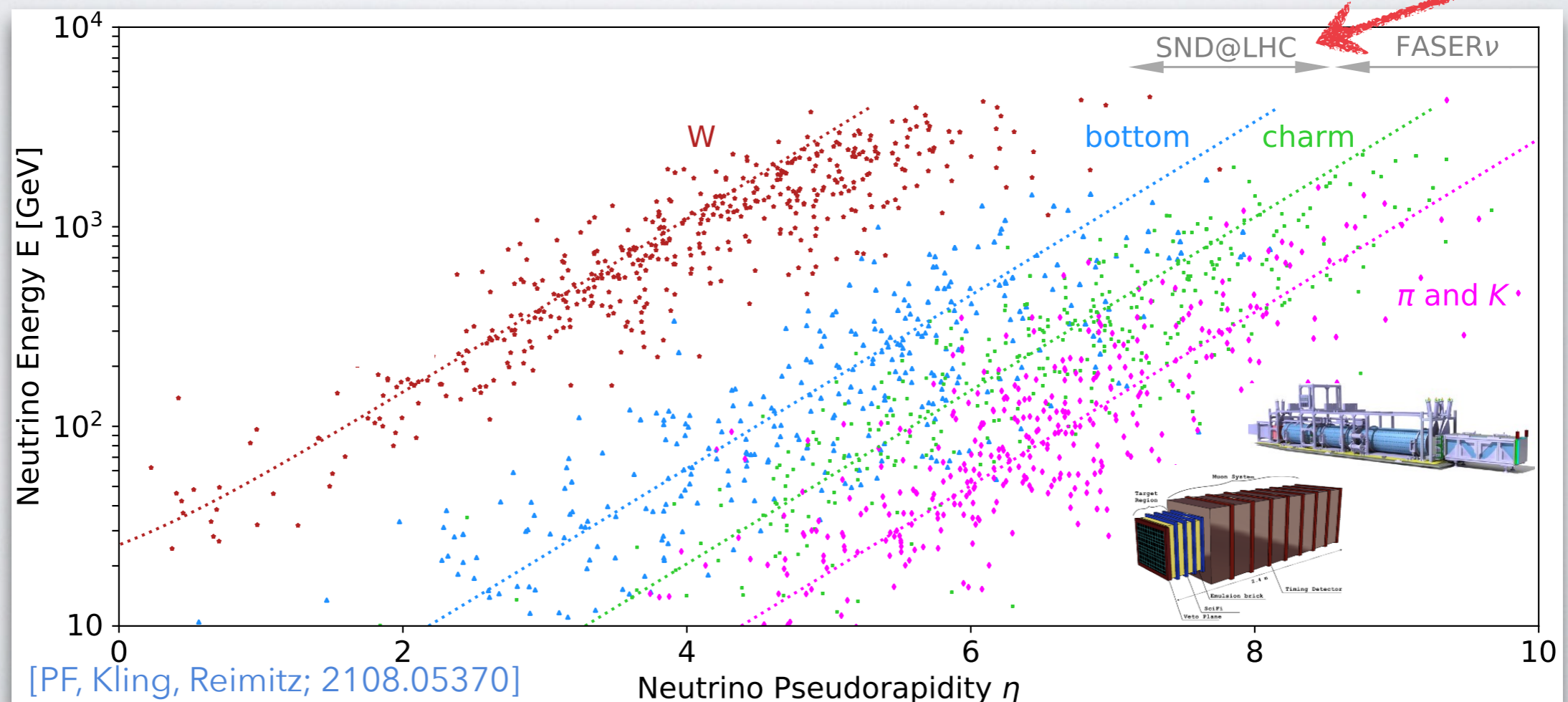


[FASER, 2001.03073]

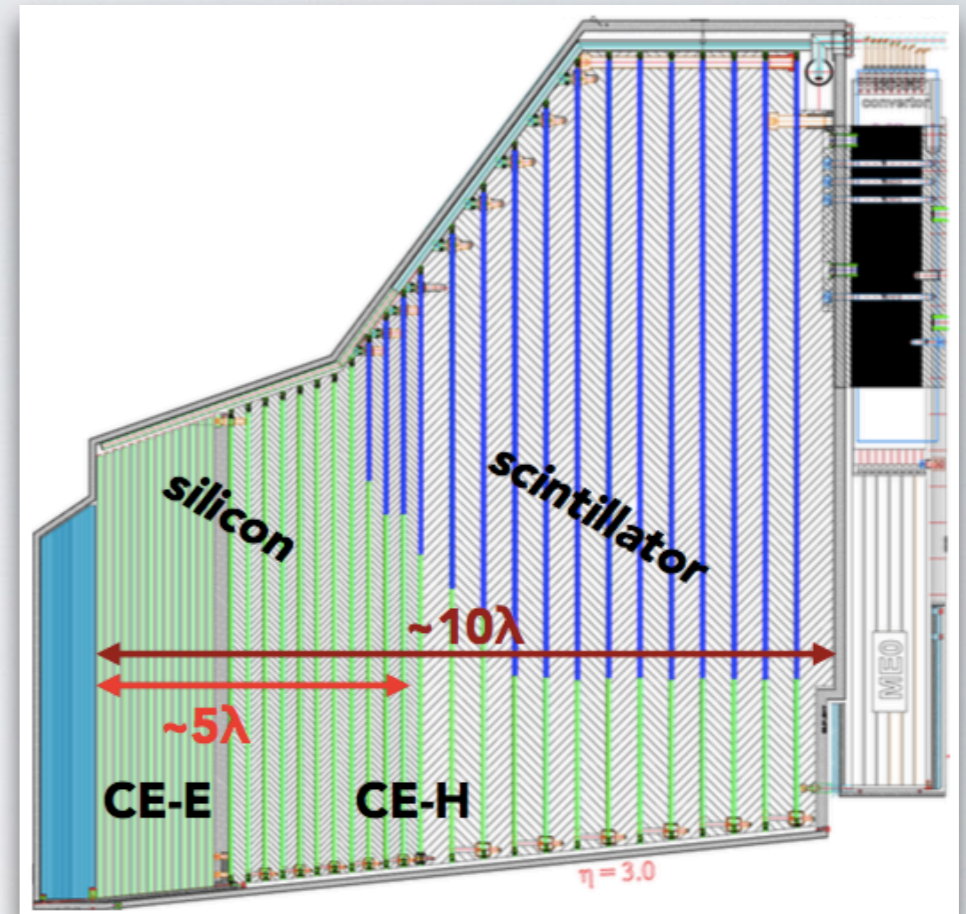
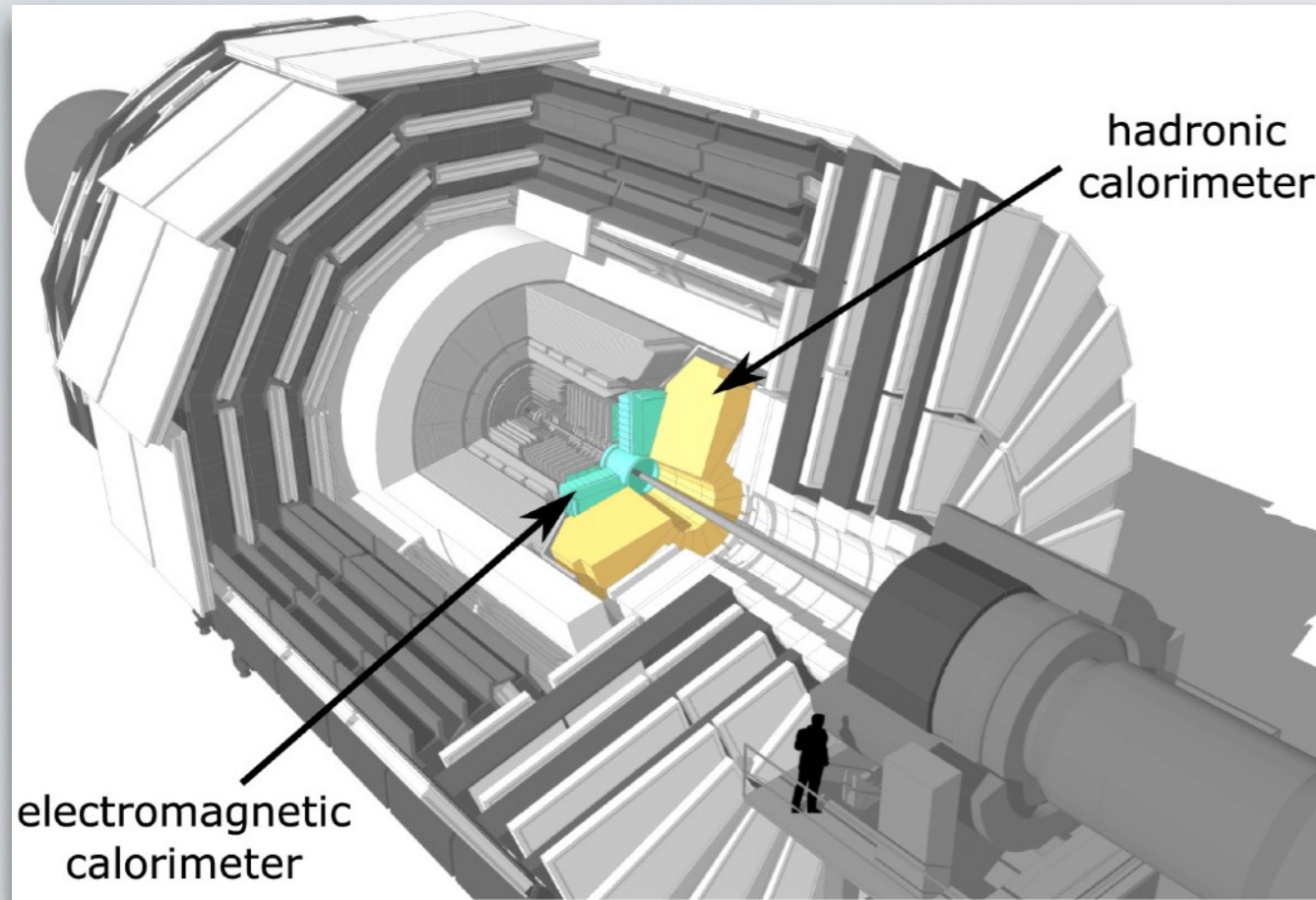
# APPLICATION TO NEUTRINOS

- Displaced jet signature interesting for **light particles** coupled to **weak scale mediator**  $\Rightarrow$  highly energetic **neutrinos @ LHC**
- Neutrino production typically peaks in very forward direction  $\Rightarrow$  dedicated forward experiments have excellent sensitivity to neutrinos from meson decays
- Large **unused potential** of high energy **W-produced neutrinos!**

see talk  
Giovanni's talk



# CMS ENDCAP CALORIMETER



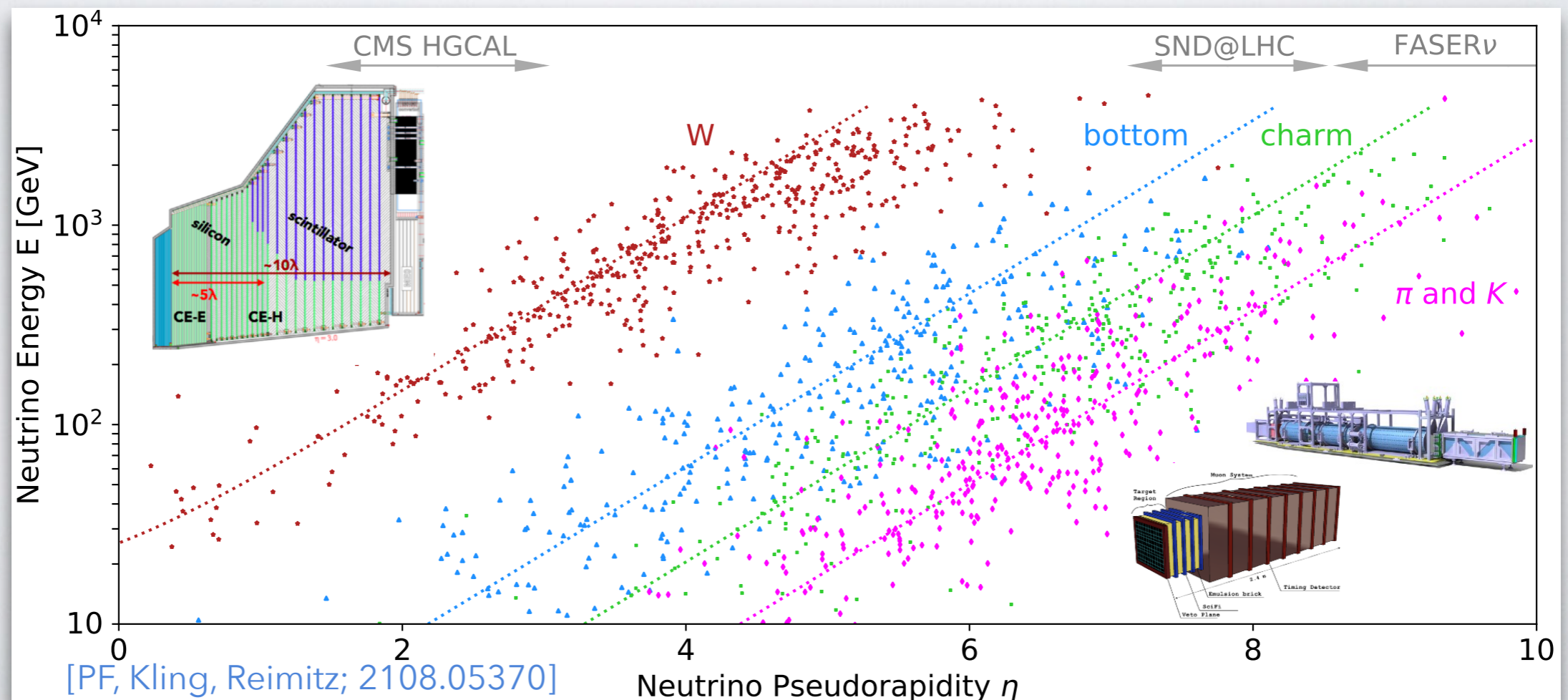
[CMS; Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 978 (2020) 164428]

- Upgraded CMS high-granularity endcap calorimeter ideally suited to search for forward neutrino scattering
- Angular coverage in the forward region between  $1.5 \leq |\eta| \leq 3.0$
- High cell granularity (0.5-1)  $\text{cm}^2$  allows for high resolution measurement of lateral shower development and good two-shower separation!

# APPLICATION TO NEUTRINOS

- Displaced jet signature interesting for **light particles** coupled to **weak scale mediator**  $\Rightarrow$  highly energetic **neutrinos @ LHC**
- CMS high-granularity endcap calorimeter upgrade (**HGCAL**) can access high-energy neutrinos ( $E_\nu \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(100)$  GeV) from W production!

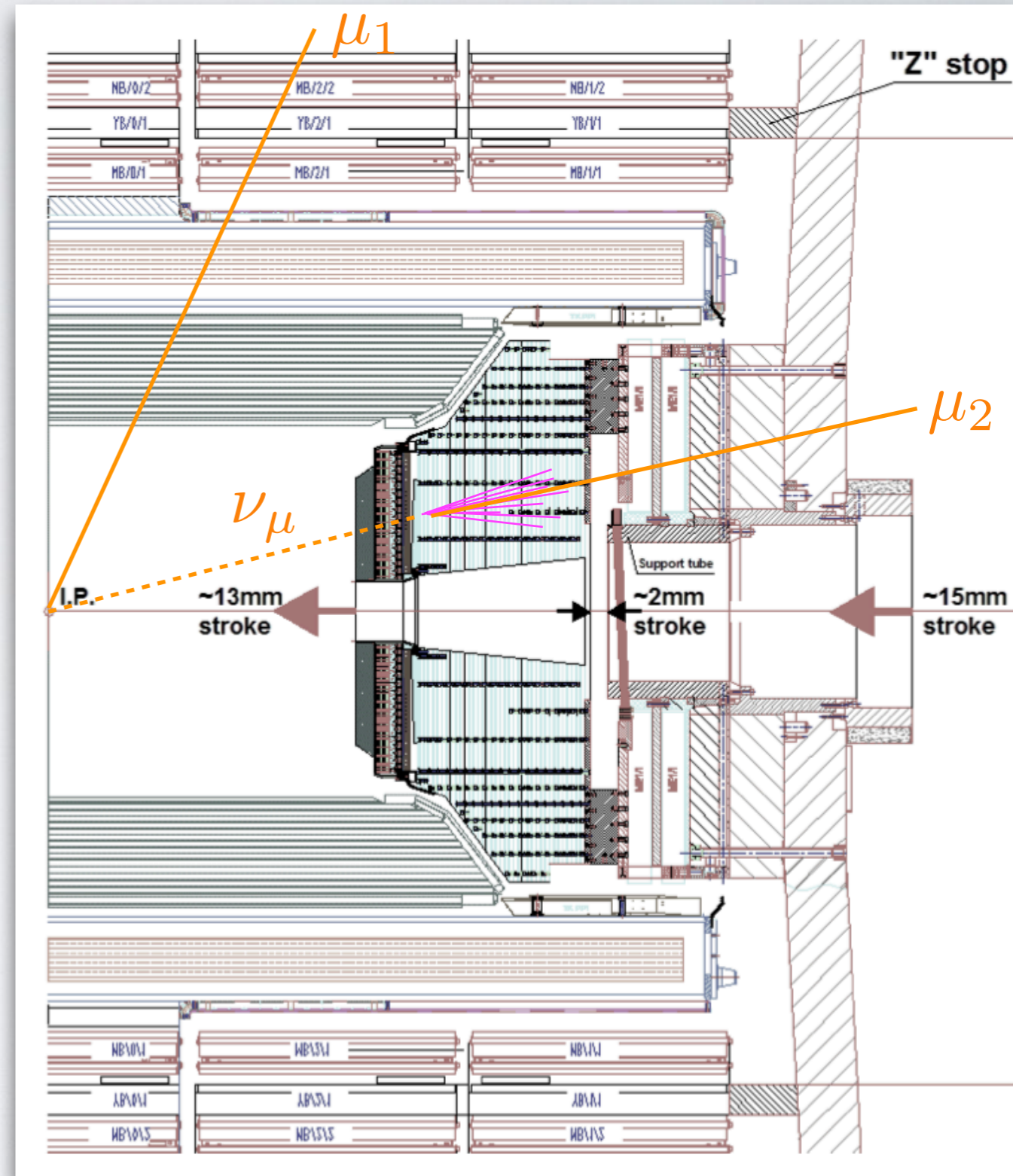
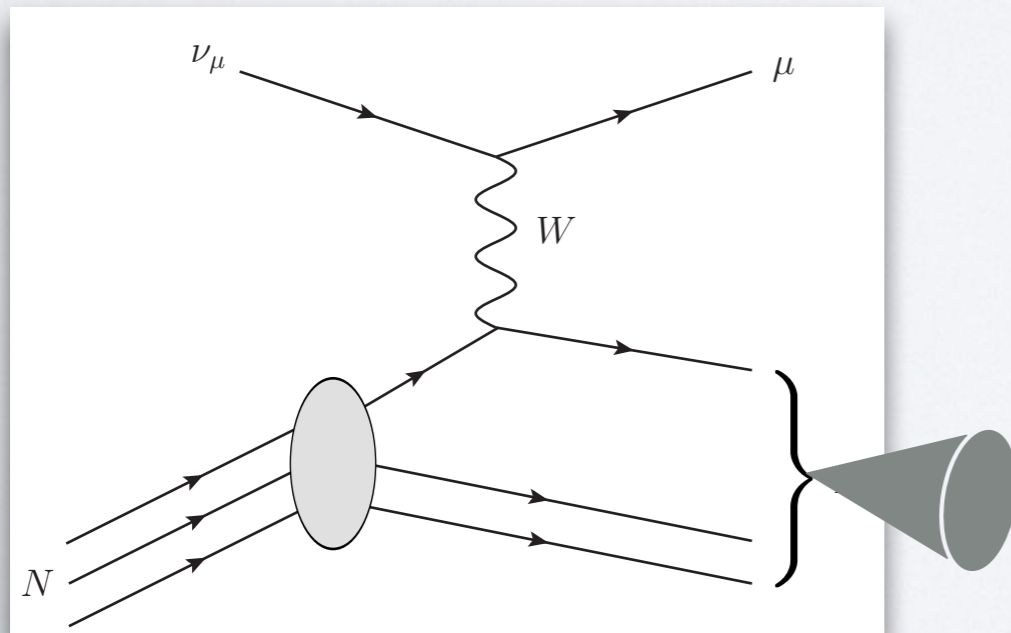
$\Rightarrow$  How do search for those neutrinos at CMS?



# NEUTRINOS FROM W DECAY

- Promising candidate is  $W$  production with decay  $qq' \rightarrow W \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \mu_1$
- Search for neutrino in CMS HGCAL via the process

$$\nu_\mu + N \rightarrow \text{jet} + \mu_2$$





# NEUTRINOS FROM W DECAY

- **PROBLEM:**  
Huge background of neutral hadron due to pile-up!

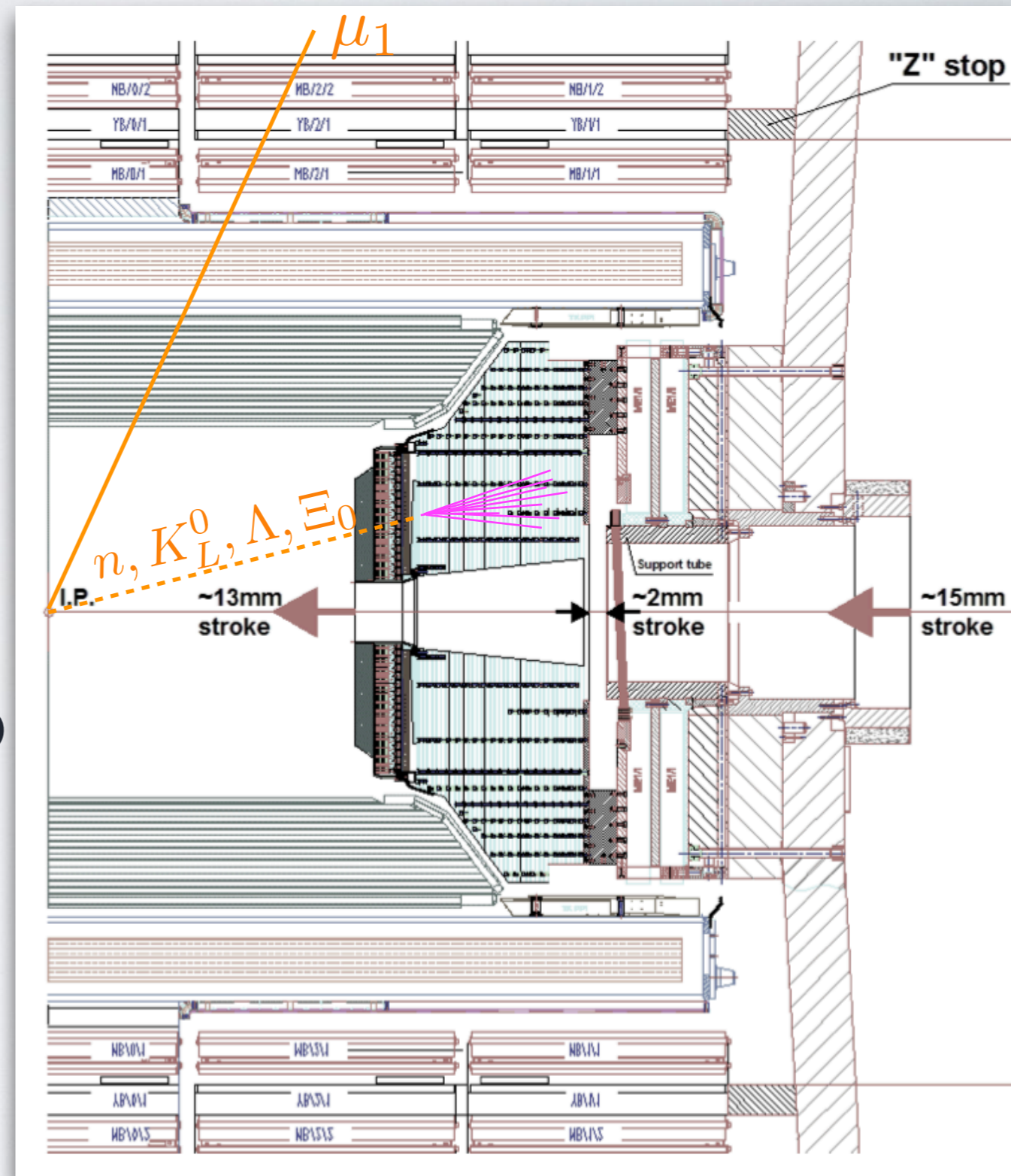
$$qq' \rightarrow W + \text{QCD} \rightarrow \mu_1 + \text{QCD}$$

and heavy hadron decays

$$qq' \rightarrow b/c + \text{QCD} \rightarrow \mu_1 + \text{QCD}$$

- Scattering of neutral hadron can fake neutrino jet:

neutral hadron +  $N \rightarrow \text{jet}$



# NEUTRINOS FROM W DECAY

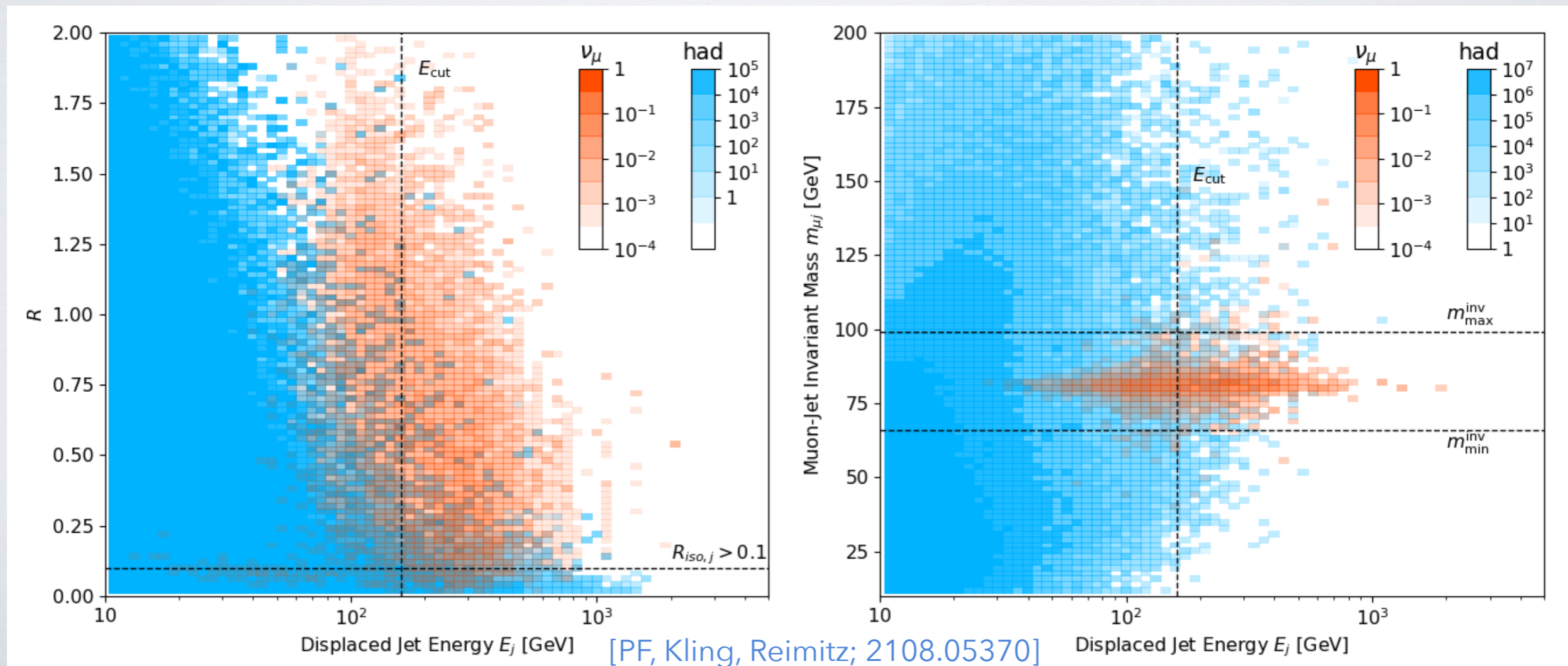
A. Isolated primary muon:  $R_{\text{iso},\mu_1} > 0.1$ ,  $p_{T,\mu_1} > 20$  GeV,  $|\eta_{\mu_1}| < 2.4$

B. Isolated jet:  $R_{\text{iso},j} > 0.1$

C. W mass cut on invariant mass:  $66$  GeV  $< m_{\mu\nu} < 99$  GeV

D. Displaced jet energy cut:  $E_{\text{cut}} > 160$  GeV

background  
still  
dominates!



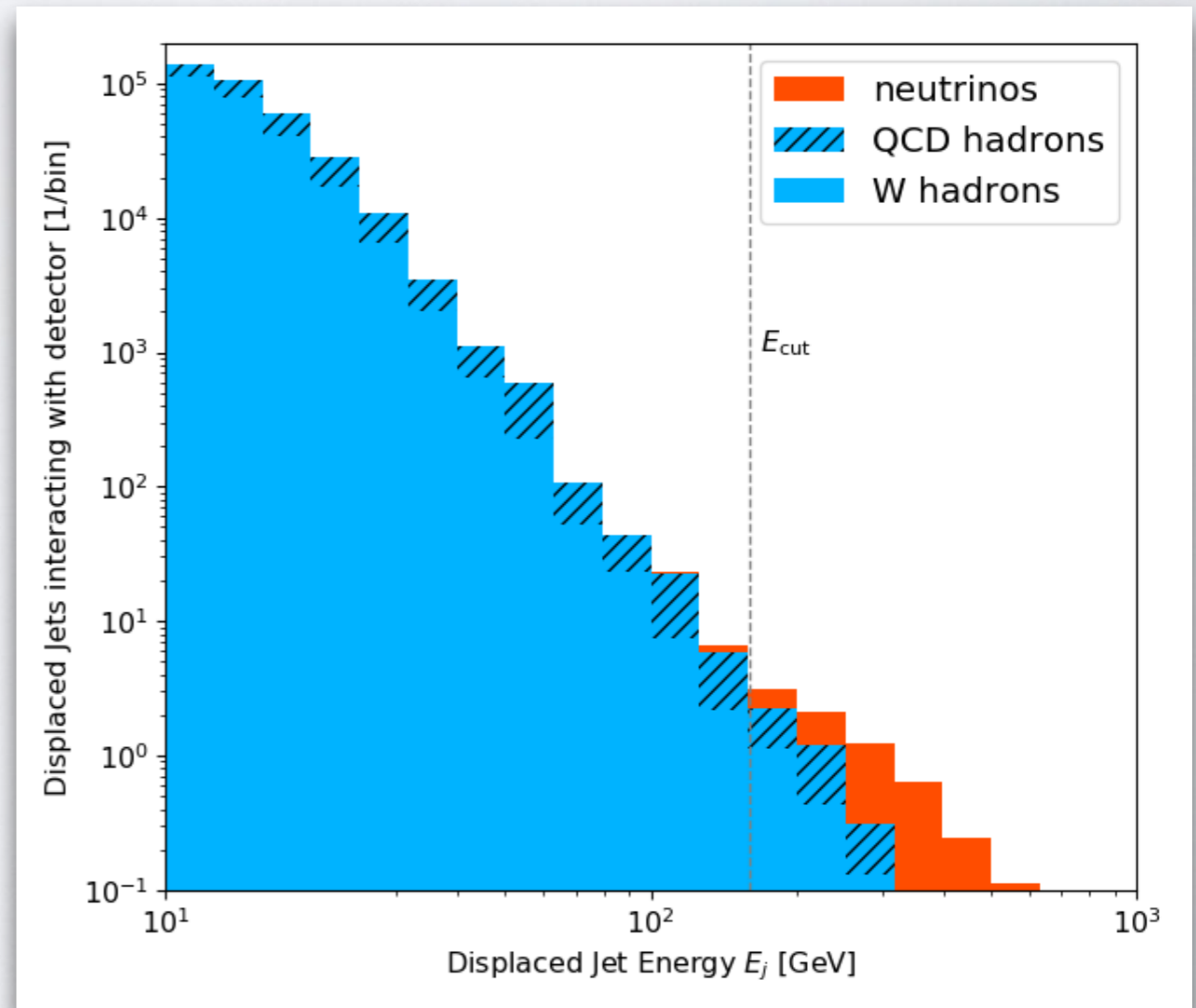
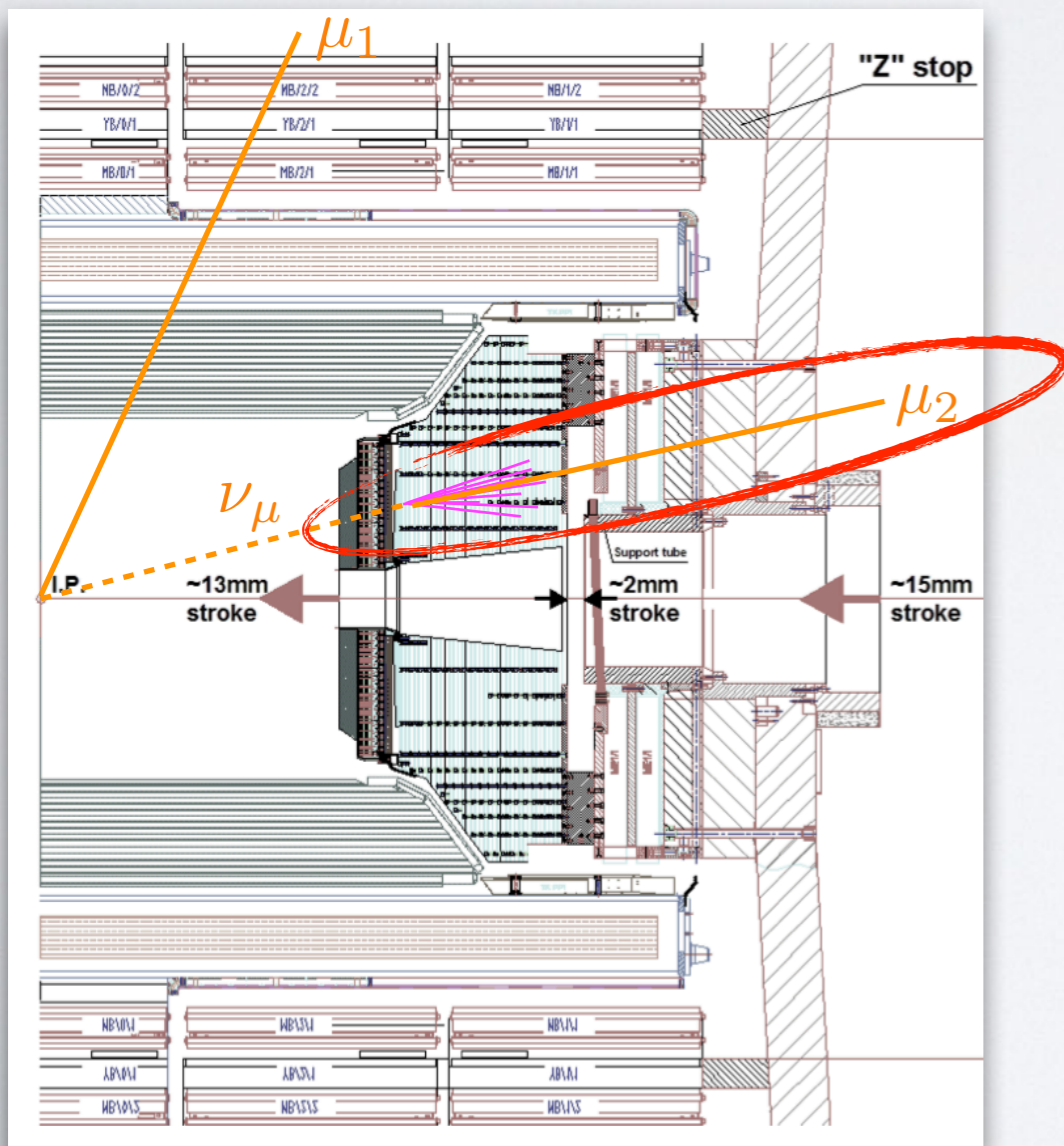
# NEUTRINOS FROM W DECAY

[PF, Kling, Reimitz; 2108.05370]

- Require highly energetic secondary muon:

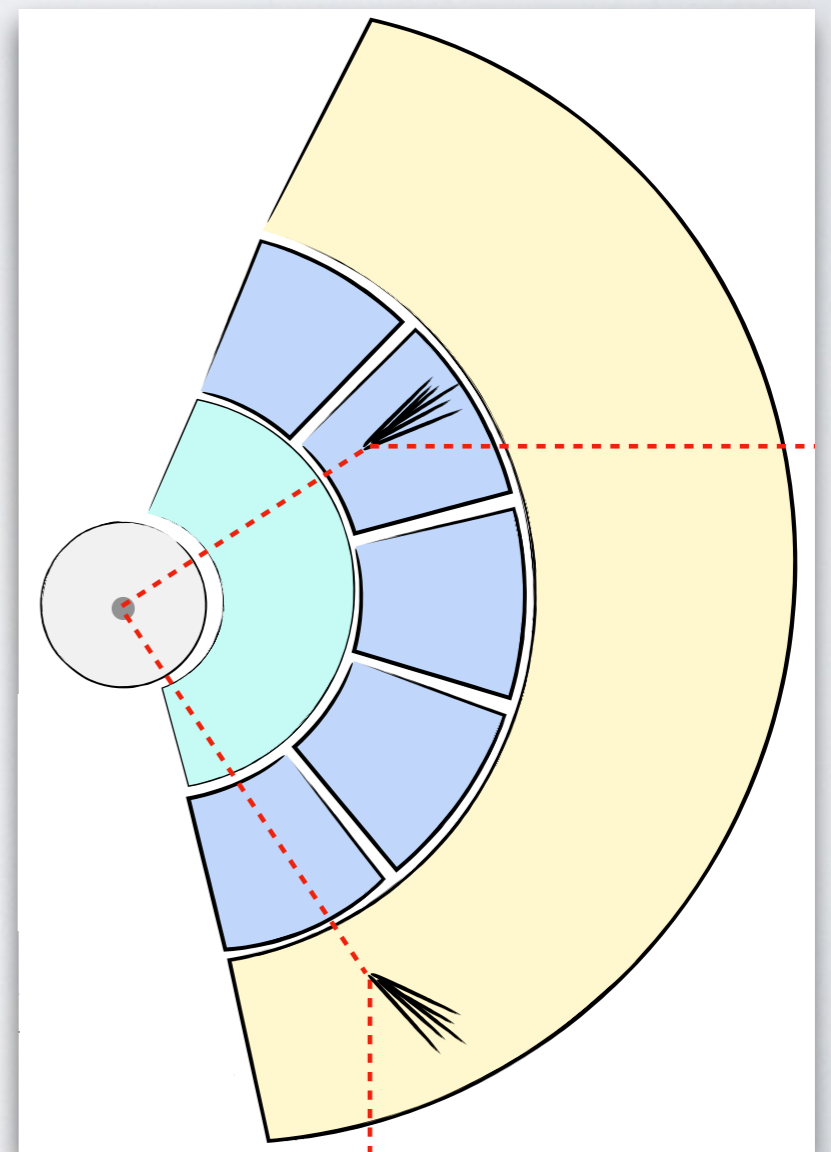
$$E_{\mu_2} / E_j > 0.33$$

Cuts	Hadrons	Neutrinos
isolated muon	$1.02 \cdot 10^{11}$	7.59
isolated jet	$8.63 \cdot 10^{10}$	7.05
$W$ mass	$1.92 \cdot 10^9$	6.55
secondary muon	$3.49 \cdot 10^5$	5.48
$E_j > 160$ GeV	3.52	3.60



# CONCLUSIONS

- **Displaced recoil jets** are promising signature to search for **light physics at the LHC**
- Complementary to existing direct detection or ULDM probes!  
**Promising for momentum-suppressed interactions!**
- Promising signature to detect **neutrino scattering** at the LHC in **CMS HGCAL**
- Hadronic background suppression via **highly energetic secondary muon**
- More improvements and generalisations:
  - central muon station events
  - sterile neutrino
  - meson decays
  - shower development/jet variables
  - b/c neutrinos



# BACKUP

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# VARIATION OF CONSTANTS

- Fundamental constants like  $m_f$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{em}}$  or  $m_V$  are described by SM operators

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} \supset - \sum_f m_f \bar{f} f - \frac{F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}}{4} + \sum_V \delta_V m_V^2 V_\mu V^\mu$$

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- In the presence of ULDM these operators are modified, e.g. in the *Higgs portal*

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_{hs}}{2} \frac{m_f}{m_h^2} s^2}_{\delta m_f} \bar{f} f - \underbrace{\frac{\lambda_{hs} g_{h\gamma\gamma}}{2} \frac{1}{m_h^2} s^2}_{\delta \alpha_{\text{em}}} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \underbrace{\lambda_{hs} \delta_V \frac{m_V^2}{m_h^2} s^2}_{\delta m_V} V_\mu V^\mu$$

where the DM field is described by the **classical wave**

$$s^2 = s_0^2 \cos^2(m_s t) \rightarrow \frac{s_0^2}{2} (1 + \cos(2m_s t))$$

# PILE-UP MITIGATION

- HL-LHC: average of 130-200 pile-up events per bunch crossing ( $\sim 40$  now)
  - *Crab kissing*: Novel collision technique stretches pile-up over  $\sim 31.4$  cm
  - HGCAL has excellent timing window of  $\sim 90$  ps/ $\Delta_l \sim 2.7$  cm
- ⇒ Can **reduce pile-up to  $\sim 11$**  per bunch crossing

[Verdu-Andres et al.; *Nucl.Part.Phys.Proc.* 273-275 (2016) 193-197]

[Fartoukh; *Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams* **17**, 111001]

