



MOEDAL



#### **NORTH AMERICA**

University of Alabama
University of Alberta
University of British
Columbia
Concordia University
University of Montreal
University of Regina
Tuft's University
University

#### **UNITED KINGDOM**

Imperial College London Kings College London Queen Mary University Track Analysis Systems Ltd IRIS Canterbury



MoEDAL-MAPP





#### **KOREA**

Centre for Quantum Spacetime, Seoul

#### **EUROPE**

Technical University of
Athens
University of Bologna &
INFN Bologna
CERN, Switzerland
Czech Technical University

Institutte of Space Sciences Romania, University of Vallencia (IIFIC)

Vaasa Universities

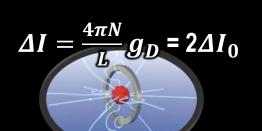
#### INDIA

University of Calcutta National Institute of Technology, Kuruksetra



## Avatars of New Physics......

Delayed



 $\Gamma = \frac{1}{\tau} \sim g^2 \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^n m$ 

Displaced multitrack

Magnetic charge -dE/dx ∝ g<sup>2</sup> g =n68.5e

Electric charge  $-dE/dx \propto z^2/\beta^2$  $Z \ge 1 \beta < 1$  Multitrack vertex in Muon Spectrometer

Displaced electrons

Mini-charged Monopoles and high-e.charge

Trackless displaced jet with high-CalRatio

Interacting neutrals

Strange trajectories

Schematic view inaptor H Russell's

Electric charge  $-dE/dx \propto Z^2/\beta^2$   $Z(<<1) \beta(\sim1)$ 

interacting particles (F

Tonizing particles (HIPS)
......for which ATLAS & CMS are not optimized.



## MoEDAL-MAPP Physics Program

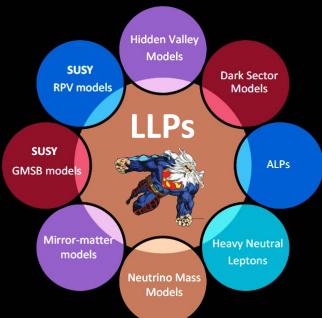


MAPP-1



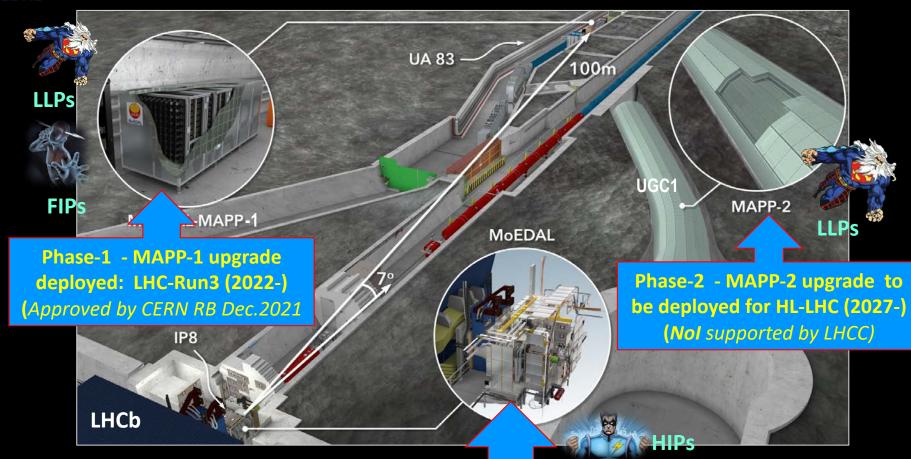
**MAPP-1&2** 

MoEDAL





## MoEDAL-MAPP a >20 Year Project

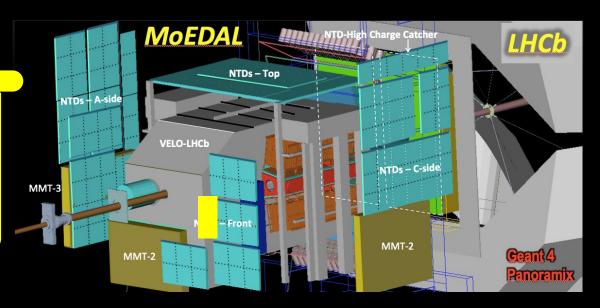


Phase-0 - MoEDAL Detector deployed for LHC-Run-1& 2 (2010 - 18) and Run-3 (2022 -) (Approved by CERN RB in 2010 & reapproved for LHC's Run-3 in Dec. 2021



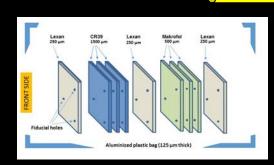
#### The MoEDAL Detector at Run-2&3

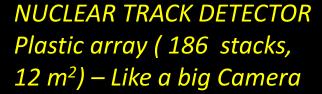
Permanent
Physical
record
of new
physics

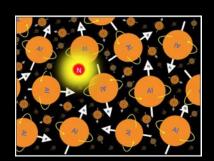




Passive detectors - No Trigger Requirements







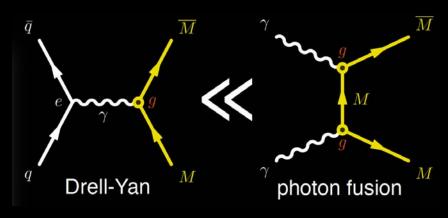
TRAPPING DETECTOR ARRAY
A tonne of Al to trap Highly
Ionizing Particles for analysis



TIMEPIX Array a digital Camera for real time radiation monitoring

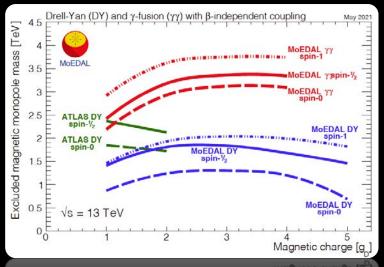


## MoEDAL's Monopole Searches

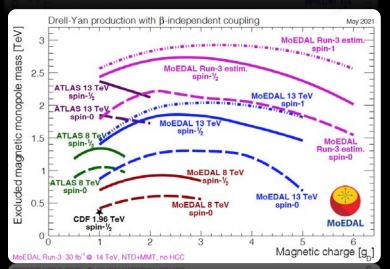


- Unique features of MoEDAL's Search for Monopoles at the LHC
  - We consider β-dep./indep. couplings
  - Spin-1 monopoles
  - γγ fusion
- More results from Run-3 & HL-LHC





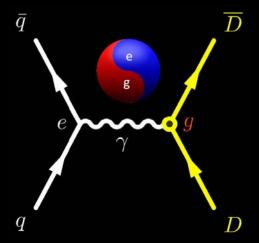
JHEP 1608 (2016) 067, PRL 118 (2017) 061801, PLB 782 (2018) 510, PRL 123 (2019) 021802, PRL 126 (2021) 071801



MoEDAL, Phys.Rev.Lett. 123 (2019) 021802. Eur.Phys.J.C 78 (2018) 966



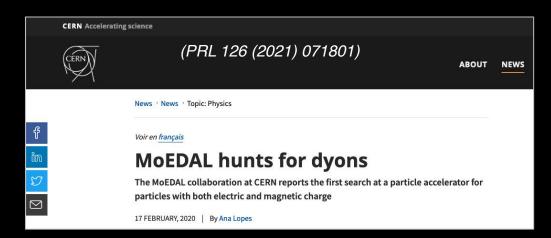
## First Direct Search for the Dyon

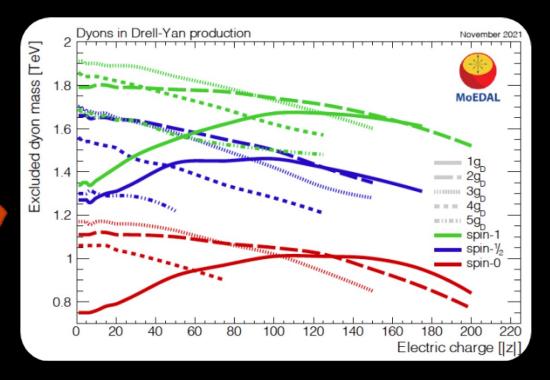


Predicted by Schwinger in 1969 a dyon has electric &magnetic charge

Mass limits 750-1910 GeV
 were set for dyons with ≤5g<sub>D</sub>
 & electric charge ≤ 200e

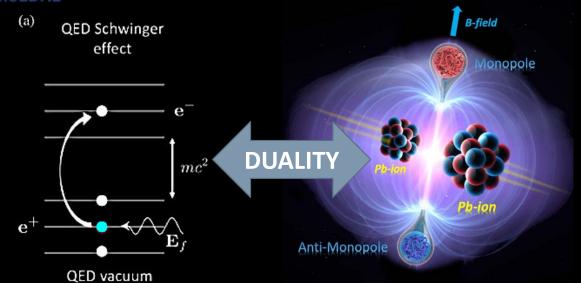
First ever explicit search for a dyon

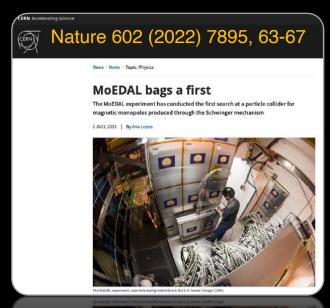






#### Schwinger Production of Monopole Pairs





Pair production of electron-positron pairs in a very strong electric field

Pair production of monopole-antimonopole pairs in a very strong magnetic field created in ultraperipheral "collisions" of Pb-ions at the LHC can be as much as 10<sup>16</sup>T.

- Limits on Schwinger monopoles of  $1 3 g_D$  and masses up to 75 GeV
- Advantages of Schwinger monopole production:
  - X-section calculation does not suffer from perturbative nature of coupling;
  - No exponential suppression for finite-sized monopoles.

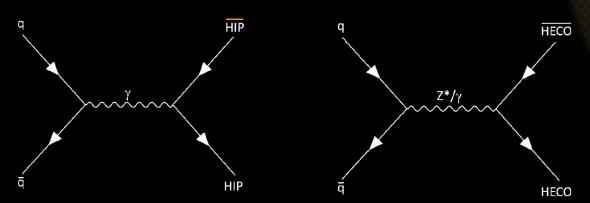
1st time finite sized monopoles detectable?



## Searching for HECOs

[Highly Electrically Charged Objects (HECOs)]

Highly Electrically Charged Objects (HECOs, Q > ~5e): finite-sized objects (Q-balls), condensed state (strangelets), microscopic black holes (through their remnants) etc.

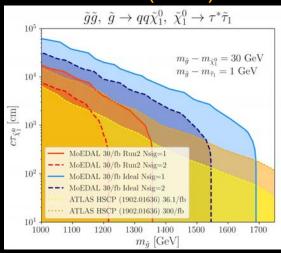


Run-1 limits set on the DY production of HECO pairs with cross-sections from ~ 30 - 70 pb, for electric charges in the range 15e - 175e and masses from 110 - 1020 GeV World's best charge limits on HECOs

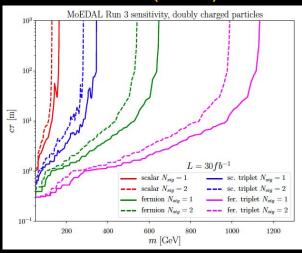


## Searching for Electrically Charged HIPs

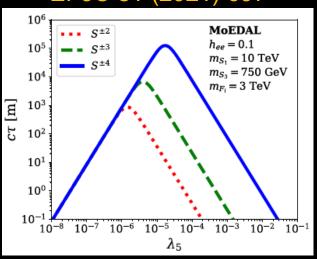




EPJC 80 (2020) 572



EPJC 81 (2021) 697



#### **SLEPTONS**

**DOUBLY CHARGED** 

2,3 and 4 CHARGED

- If sufficiently slow moving, even singly or multiply ( $\lesssim$  10) charged particles may leave a track in NTDs
- Supersymmetry offers such long-lived states: sleptons, R-hadrons, charginos
- Multiply charged scalars or fermions are, for example, predicted in several neutrino mass models.



#### The Phase-1 MAPP Detector

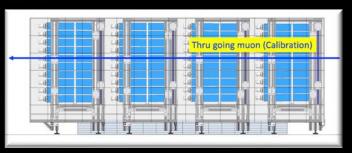




- 400 scintillator bars (10 x 10 x 75 cm³) in 4 sections readout by PMTs - Protected by a hermetic VETO counter system
- Each through-going particle sees 3m of scintillator readout by a coincidence of 4 low noise PMTs



#### MAPP - Modes of Detection

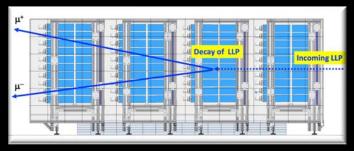






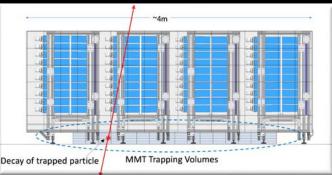


Millicharged particle detection





**Neutral LLP Detection** 



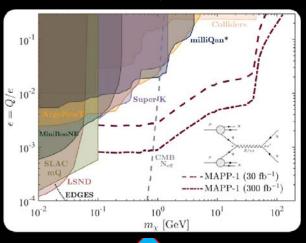


Charged LLP Detection (In conjunction with MoEDAL)

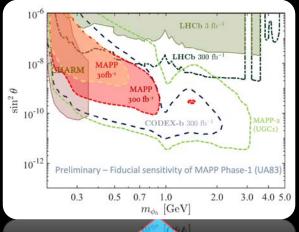


#### Physics Program – Examples

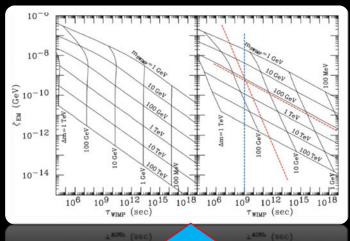




#### **Neutral LLPs**



#### **Charged LLPs**



#### Phys.Lett.B746,117 2015.

Run-3 sensitivity for the decay of a dark photon to mQP pairs (assume 100% efficient detector and no background)

arXiv:2110.09392v1 [hep-ph] Oct 2021 Phys. Rev. D, 97:015023, Jan. 2018.

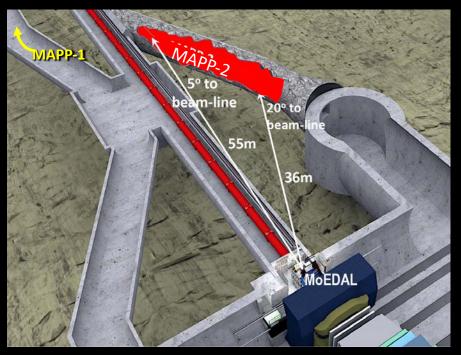
This benchmark involves the decay of dark Higgs where the dark Higgs mixing portal allows the exotic inclusive B decays,  $B \rightarrow X_s \varphi_h$ ,  $(\varphi_h \text{ is a light CP-even scalar that mixes with the SM Higgs) & <math>\varphi_h \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 

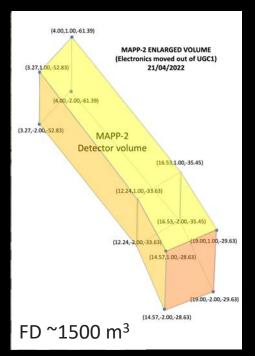
J. L. Feng, A. Rajaram Phys. Rev. D 68, 063504 (2003).

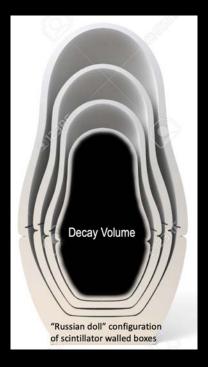
CDM made of super WIMPs, that inherit the desired relic density from late decays of metastable WIMPs. Predicted values of WIMP lifetime and EM energy release shown above



## Phase-2: MAPP-2 for HL-LHC







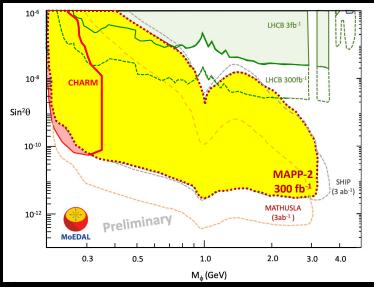
- The UGC1 gallery would be prepared during LS3 prior to HL-LHC
- The MAPP-2 detector extends down the length of the UGC1 gallery
- The tracking detectors would form 3 or 4 hermetic containers one within the other lining the walls of UGC1
  - Detector technology large tiles with x-y WLS fibre readout with resolution  $\lesssim$  1-cm in X&Y/measurement



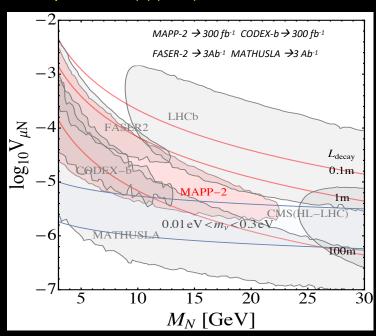
## MAPP-2 (LLP): Example Physics Studies

#### Benchmark process:

- Where the Higgs mixing portal admits inclusive  $B \to X_s \phi$  decays, where  $\phi$  is a light CP-even scalar that mixes with the Higgs, with mixing angle  $\vartheta \ll 1$ .
- TOP: MAPP-2 each for 300 fb<sup>-1</sup> compared to CODEX-b, SHIP, MATHUSLA.
- Bottom: Pair production of righthanded neutrinos from the decay of an additional neutral Z<sup>0</sup> boson in the gauged B-L model – Phys. Rev. D100 (2019), 035005.
  - No backgrounds/efficiencies are included
  - Full Monte-Carlo simulation now available and being studied



See Phys. Rev. D97 (1) (2018) 15023 for CODEX-b results.





## Other MoEDAL-MAPP Talks At ICHEP 2022

## The MAPP (MoEDAL Apparatus for Penetrating Particles) Upgrade to the

The MoEDAL experiment deployed at IP8 on the LHC ring was the first dedicated search experiment to take data at the LHC in 2010. It was designed to search for Highly Ionizing Particle (HIP) avatars of new physics such as magnetic

- Arttu Rajantie (Imperial College London), Richard Soluk (University of Alberta)
- P Bologna, Italy
- ₼ ICHEP 2022

#### The Search for the Schwinger Production of Magnetic Monopoles in Pb-Pb Collisions at the LHC

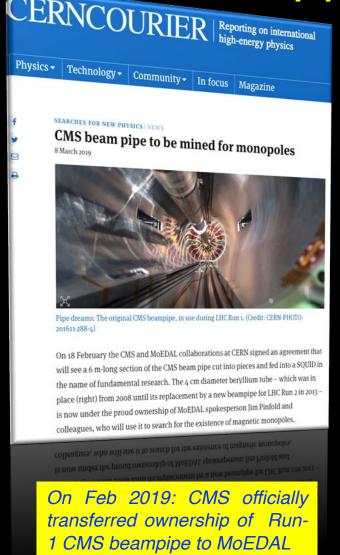
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- Arttu Rajantie (Imperial College London), Igor Ostrovskiy (University of Alabama)
- iii 07 July 2022 02:25
- P Bologna, Italy
- ₼ ICHEP 2022

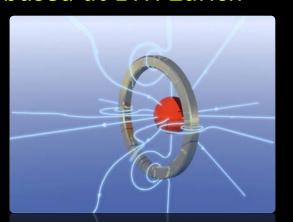
## **EXTRA SLIDES**



# MoEDAL's Search for Monopoles Trapped in CMS Beampipe



- MoEDAL searched for highly charged (up to 12 g<sub>d</sub>) magnetic monopoles trapped in the Run1 CMS beampipe
  - Also useful in the search for Schwinger produced monopoles.
- We used the MoEDAL's SQUID detector based at ETH Zurich



Signal for a monopole is a continuing current in the SQUID after the monopole has passed through

Analysis of the beampipe is underway