23-27 June 2025 Open Symposium on the ESPP - 2026 Update, Lido di Venezia



PPG BSM: ALPS

Sophie Renner (Glasgow University), Lesya Shchutska (EPFL), Annapaola de Cosa (ETH Zurich)

Axion Like Particles (ALPs) **Pseudo-scalar Portal**

- ALPs are inspired by the solution to the CP-strong problem ullet
- ALPs are massive pseudo scalar particles from an extra dark U(1) symmetry which can be valid candidates for DM or mediate DM-SM particles interactions.

, With Lagrangian:
$$\mathscr{L} = \frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{4} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

- Sensitivity curves are plotted in the plane $m_a[\text{GeV}] g_{a\gamma\gamma}[\text{GeV}^{-1}]$
 - BC9, photon dominance*





* fermion and gluon couplings not considered here as corresponding sensitivity curves have been evaluated only in a few cases





Sensitivity projections Nice complementarity between colliders and beam-dump experiments

- $m_a < 1$ GeV: dominated by **beam-dump experiments** in very low coupling regime
 - ALPs have very long lifetime, sufficient to escape detectors at future colliders (missing energy)
- 1 GeV < m_a < 90 GeV: future e^+e^- colliders offer best sensitivity at the Z pole
- $m_a > 90$ GeV up to a few TeV: optimally explored by linear colliders and future pp colliders



Exclusion limits on ALPs coupling to photons as a function of the ALP mass. All curves correspond to 90% CL exclusion limits, except for FCC-ee, FCC-hh and *ILC*(95% *CL* exclusion limits). See text for details.





Beam Dump experiments ALP production

- Primakoff effect and π^0/η decays:
 - $e^{-}Z \rightarrow e^{-}Z\gamma, Z\gamma \rightarrow Za, a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- a observed through its decay to photons, or via missing energy if sufficiently long-lived



Primakoff production of *a*



Exclusion limits on ALPs coupling to photons as a function of the ALP mass. All curves correspond to 90% CL exclusion limits, except for FCC-ee, FCC-hh and ILC(95% CL exclusion limits). See text for details.





µ-collider experiments **ALP production**

- **Associated production** *a* γ dominates \bullet in the high-energy regime
- Mainly ALP decays to dark sector: invisible ALP
- Limits are mass independent up to 100 GeV ullet





Exclusion limits on ALPs coupling to photons as a function of the ALP mass. All curves correspond to 90% CL exclusion limits, except for FCC-ee, FCC-hh and *ILC*(95% *CL* exclusion limits). See text for details.





Lepton and Hadron Colliders **ALP Production**

- **Belle II looks into** 3γ events $(e^+e^- \rightarrow a\gamma, a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ or missing energy + 1γ if ALPs are LL
 - 3γ gives sensitivity in region not covered by beam-dump experiments
- ALICE exploits light-by-light scattering $(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ reaching nice sensitivity in the intermediate mass range
- **LCF in beam dump mode** exploits photons produced via Bremsstrahlung in the beam dump. The method leverage photon interactions via the Primakoff production mechanism



Exclusion limits on ALPs coupling to photons as a function of the ALP mass. All curves correspond to 90% CL exclusion limits, except for FCC-ee, FCC-hh and ILC(95% CL exclusion limits). See text for details.





FCC-ee experiments ALP production

Assume different lagrangian: \bullet

•
$$\mathscr{L} = \frac{e^2}{\Lambda} C_{\gamma\gamma} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

- DY production: $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow a\gamma$, with $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- The FCC-ee Z pole regions assume that $C_{WW} = 0$ ullet

• Original limits on
$$\frac{C_{\gamma\gamma}}{\Lambda}$$
[TeV⁻¹].

• Conversion is:
$$g_{a\gamma\gamma}$$
[GeV⁻¹] = $10^{-3} \times 4e^2 \frac{C_{\gamma\gamma}}{\Lambda}$ [TeV⁻¹].



Exclusion limits on ALPs coupling to photons as a function of the ALP mass. All curves correspond to 90% CL exclusion limits, except for FCC-ee, FCC-hh and *ILC*(95% *CL* exclusion limits). See text for details.





Contributions considered

- 19 The Forward Physics Facility at the Large Hadron Collider
- 40 The Linear Collider Facility (LCF) at CERN
- 50 Searching for Light Dark Matter and Dark Sectors with the NA64 experiment at the CERN SPS
- 68 Input from the ALICE Collaboration
- 81 Discovery potential of LHCb Upgrade II
- 140 A Linear Collider Vision for the Future of Particle Physics
- 141 The ECFA Higgs/Electroweak/Top Factory Study
- 145 SHiP experiment at the SPS Beam Dump Facility
- 170 Highlights of the HL-LHC physics projections by ATLAS and CMS
- 205 The Belle II Experiment at SuperKEKB
- 207 The Muon Collider
- 227 Prospects for physics at FCC-hh
- 233 FCC Integrated Programme Stage 1: The FCC-ee
- 235 Summary Report of the Physics Beyond Colliders Study at CERN
- 242 Prospects in BSM physics at FCC
- 247 FCC Integrated Programme Stage 2: The FCC-hh
- 261 FCC Integrated Programme: Stages 1 + 2





Summary

ALPs search require complementary approaches to cover a wide range of possibilities

- Beam-dump/fixed target facilities can probe very low mass (down to **10**-² **GeV**) and low couplings
 - with **SHIP** and **ILC**-beam dump probing photon coupling down to **10**-8 and NA64 probing larger couplings
- Intermediate mass ranges are potentially covered by **lepton colliders**, ulletas well as by **ALICE** experiment, with **FCC-ee** bringing down the reach to much lower couplings
- GeV:
 - FCC-hh is particularly promising as can probe large to medium couplings.

Extension to high masses require going to the energy frontier with linear and hadron colliders beyond 10⁴



Additional material



Details on inputs

- NA62-dump, LUXE-Nprod, FPF, DarkQuest taken from 2310.17726, Fig. 27
- NA64: Fig 3 of the <u>NA64 input to ESPP</u> 2.84x10e11 EoT
- SHiP: Fig.50 in <u>https://cds.cern.ch/record/2878604/</u> 6x10e20 PoT 15 years
- https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.00009.
- 44 of the Linear Collider Vision input, and comes from Fig 2 of https://arxiv.org/pdf/2009.13790.

ALICE: From Figure 76 (p126) of https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.02491, which cites https://arxiv.org/pdf/1607.06083 for the procedure. Received from Andrea Dainese (andrea.dainese@pd.infn.it). "ideal" is the case with calorimeter and "eff" is the case with 5% photon efficiency without calorimeter (conversion reconstruction in the tracker).

Belle II:: this is the projection region from Fig 10 (p34) of https://arxiv.org/pdf/2207.06307, originally taken from

ILC and CLIC. Many of these are taken from the previous briefing book, which had regions for ILC-500, CLIC-380, CLIC-1500 and CLIC-300. New in this year's update is a projection for an ILC-250 beam dump mode - this is in Figure





Details on inputs

- FCC-ee:
 - Giacomo Polesello (giacomo.polesello@cern.ch).

• Limits on
$$\frac{C_{\gamma\gamma}}{\Lambda}$$
 [TeV⁻¹]. So the conversion to our conventions is: $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$ [GeV⁻¹] = $10^{-3} \times 4e^2 \frac{C_{\gamma\gamma}}{\Lambda}$ [TeV⁻¹].

- <u>superchic.hepforge.org/superchic4.2.pdf</u> process (68) page 19 (i.e same as our conventions).

• fcc_ee_alp_3pho and fcc_ee_alp_monopho, this is the region labelled "FCCee Z-pole" from the FCC feasibility study fig 30 (p43) https://arxiv.org/pdf/2505.00272. Original ref https://arxiv.org/pdf/2502.08411. File received from

• Fcc-ee-pp_and_fcc-pb-pb: from the FCC feasibility study fig 30 (p43). The FCC-ee constraints here come from the original ref 2310.17270, while the FCC-hh and heavy ion constraints refer to a paper "in preparation". File received from Patricia Rebello Teles (<u>patricia.rebello.teles@cern.ch</u>). The definition of the coupling is as in <u>https://</u>

Muon Collider: Bounds given here:* Figure 20.3.2 of https://arxiv.org/abs/2504.21417, which originally comes from https://arxiv.org/pdf/2111.13220. Digitising these, we find: $g_{ayy} < 1.06 \times 10^{-2} \text{TeV}^{-1}$ (95%CL, 10TeV muon collider), and $g_{avv} < 3.60 \times 10^{-2} \text{TeV}^{-1}$ (95%CL, 3TeV muon collider), for the mass range $2.5 \text{MeV} < m_a < 100 \text{GeV}$.





Available constraints - from PPG DMDS

- SN and GW bounds: taken from 2503.13653. ullet
- Taken from <u>https://cajohare.github.io/AxionLimits/</u> repository. ullet

