

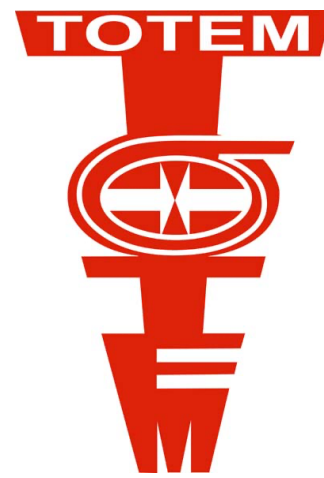
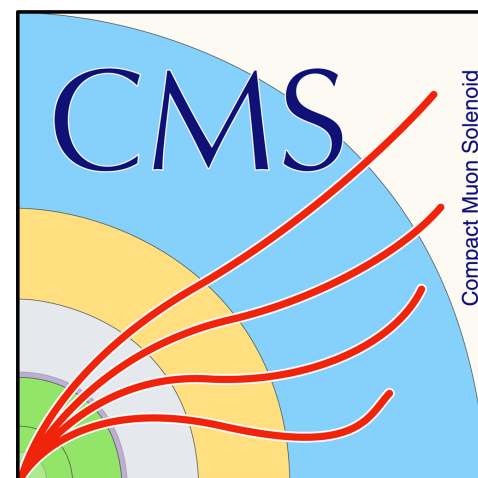
# ALP searches at the *High Energy* Frontier

Axion Quest 2024  
08/08/2024

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**Jeremi Niedziela**

for ATLAS, CMS, and TOTEM Collaborations



# Outline

## INTRODUCTION

- ALPs vs. axions
- High-mass ALPs:
  - new decay channels
  - different experimental approaches

## OTHER ALP COUPLINGS

- ALP-top/invisible coupling
  - ATLAS [EXOT-2018-62](#)
  - CMS [EXO-22-014](#)
- ALP-bosons coupling
  - ATLAS [EXOT-2019-27](#), [HDBS-2019-19](#)
  - CMS [EPJC 81 \(2021\) 13](#), [JHEP 07 \(2023\) 148](#), [EXO-22-022](#)

## ALP-PHOTON COUPLING

- Tagged protons
  - CMS + TOTEM [PRD 110 012010](#)
  - ATLAS [JHEP 07 \(2023\) 234](#)
- Heavy ions
  - ATLAS [JHEP 03 \(2021\) 243](#)
  - CMS [HIN-21-015](#)

## SUMMARY

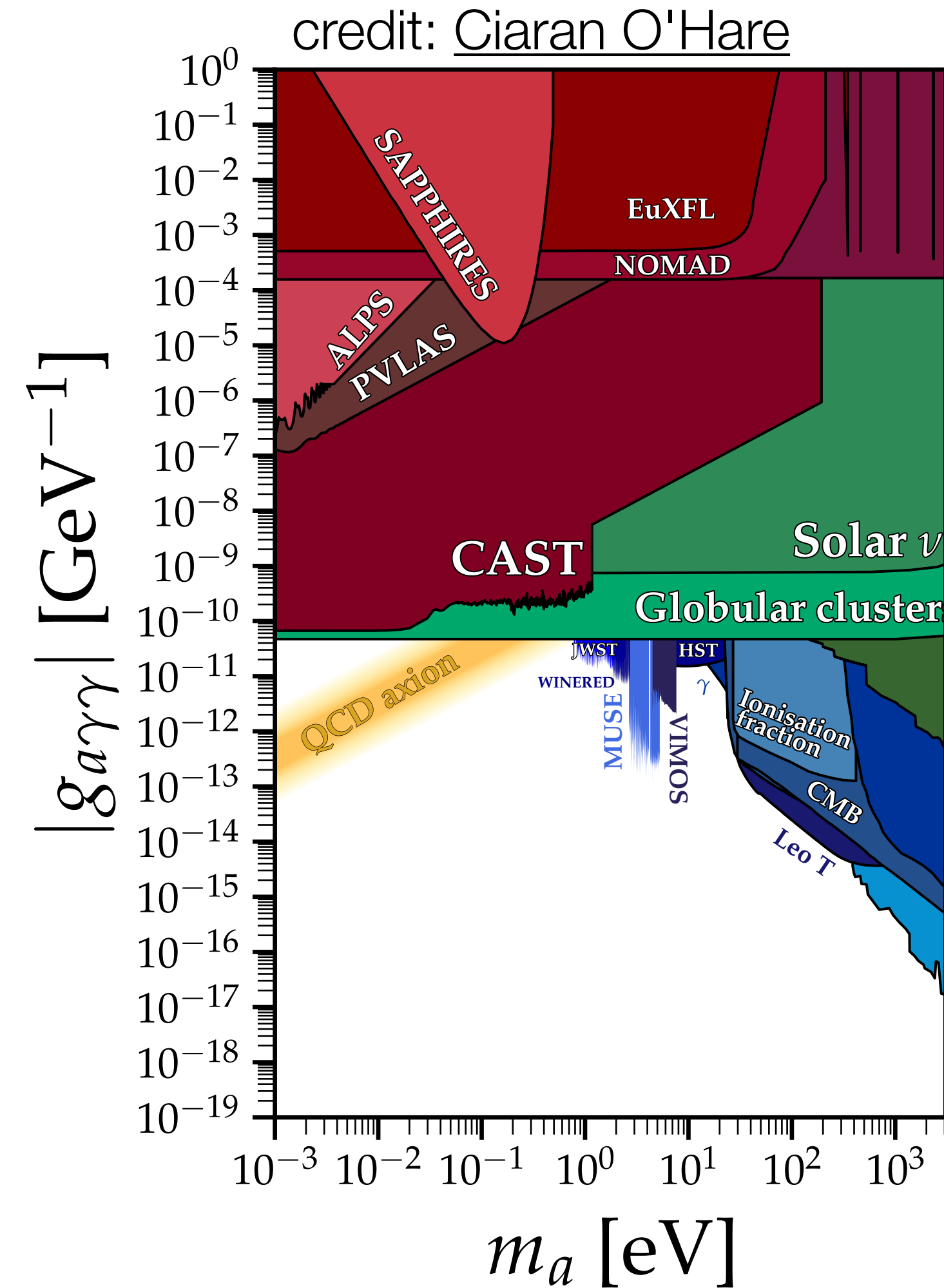
- ALPs in UPCs
- Quark, boson, and DM channels at LHC
- Comparison with direct DM experiments

# INTRODUCTION

# Axions and Axion-Like Particles

## QCD axions

- need no introduction
- characteristic two-photon vertex
- searches using:
  - light-through-the-wall
  - helioscopes
  - haloscopes
  - ...





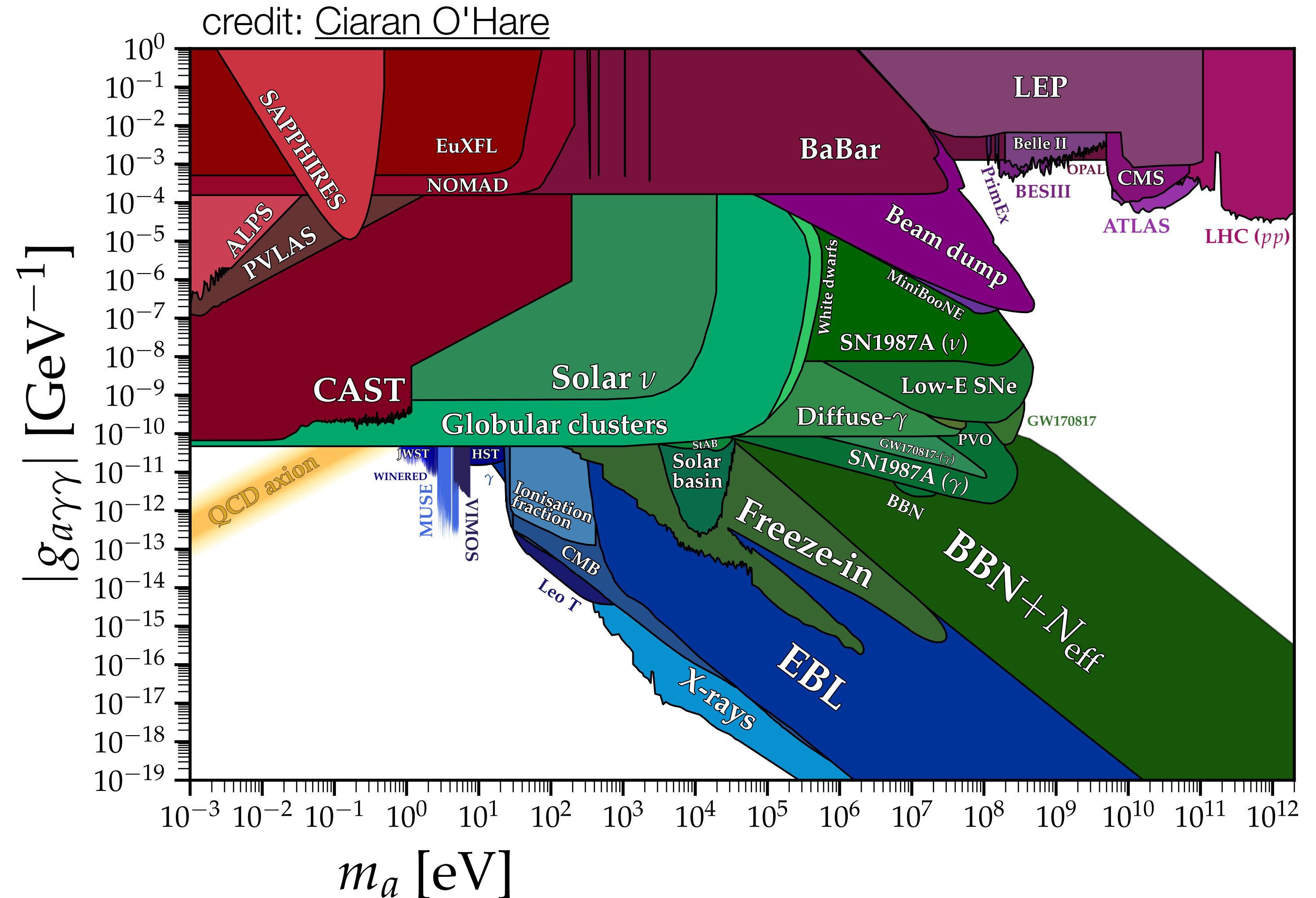
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## Axion-Like Particles

- mass-coupling relation not fixed
- appear in many SM extensions
- more decay channels open at higher masses
- can be probed at colliders



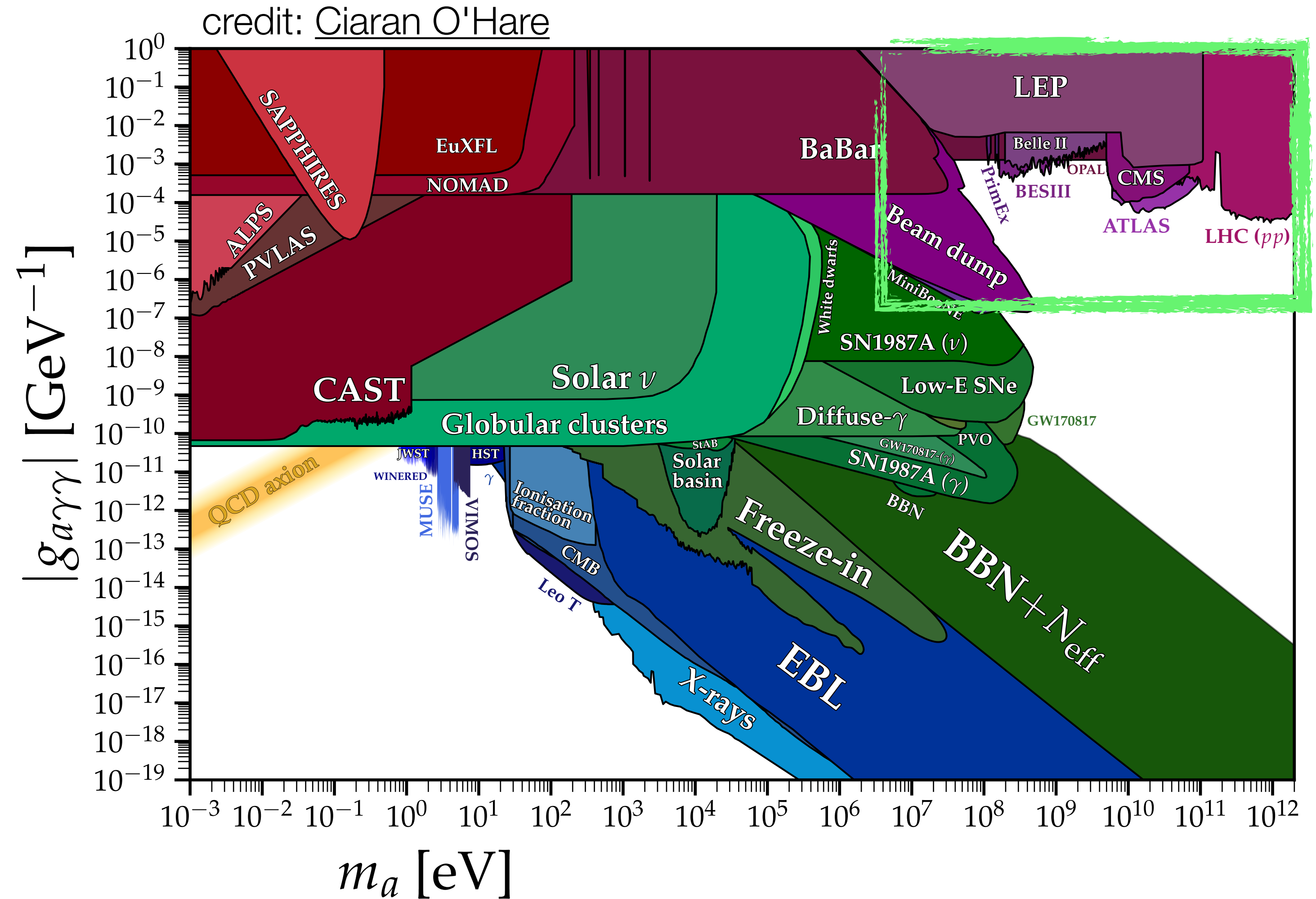
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ALP-PHOTON

COUPLING

# ALPs in UPCs

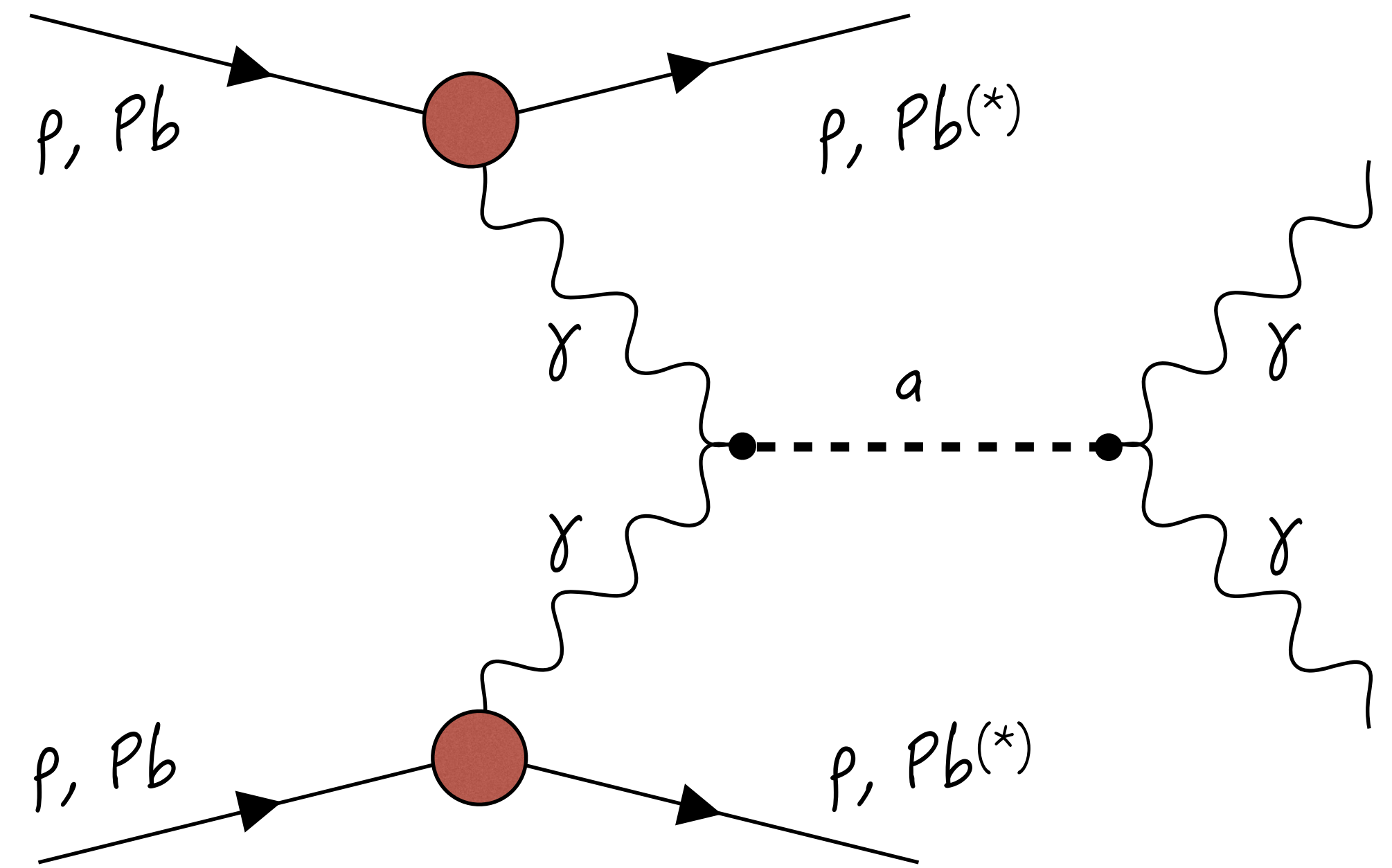
## Ultrapерipheral Collisions at the LHC

- non-overlapping protons/ions  $\rightarrow$  EM interaction
- allows for photon-induced processes:
  - light-by-light scattering
  - Breit—Wheeler process
  - $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu$
  - $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$
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## ALPs in UPCs

- ALPs could be produced in photon-fusion
  - quasi-real photons  $\rightarrow$  ALPs produced at rest
  - decaying to back-to-back photons
- photon flux **scales with  $Z^2$** 
  - for PbPb:  $Z^4 = 5 \cdot 10^7$  **higher cross-section** than in pp or  $e^+e^-$



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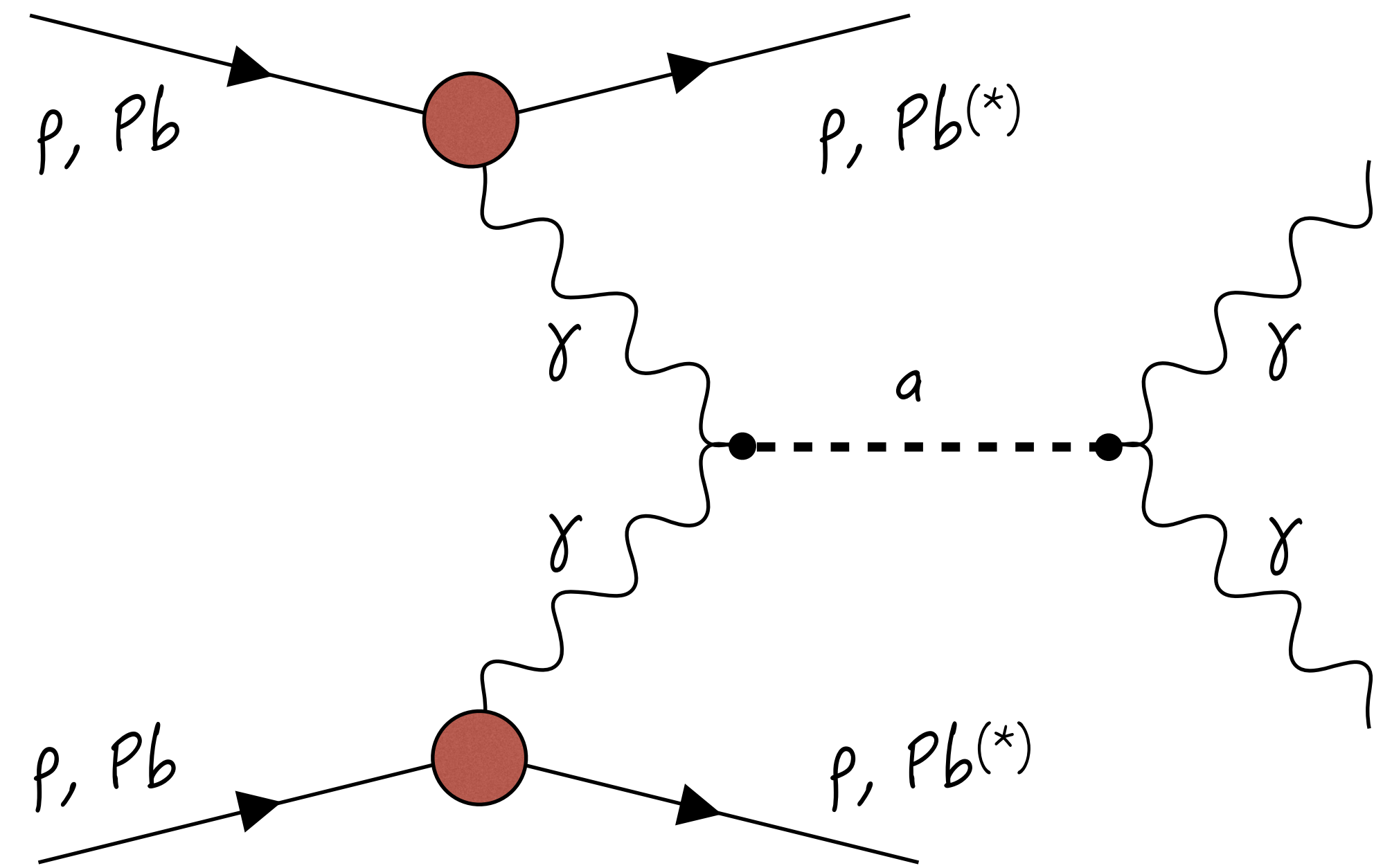
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### Heavy Ions

- no pileup
- lower statistics
- lower energies ( $\approx 5$  TeV)
- $m_{\text{inv}}$ : 5-100 GeV

### Protons

- need to fight with pileup
- larger statistics
- higher energies ( $\approx 13$  TeV)
- $m_{\text{inv}}$ :  $\geq 100$  GeV

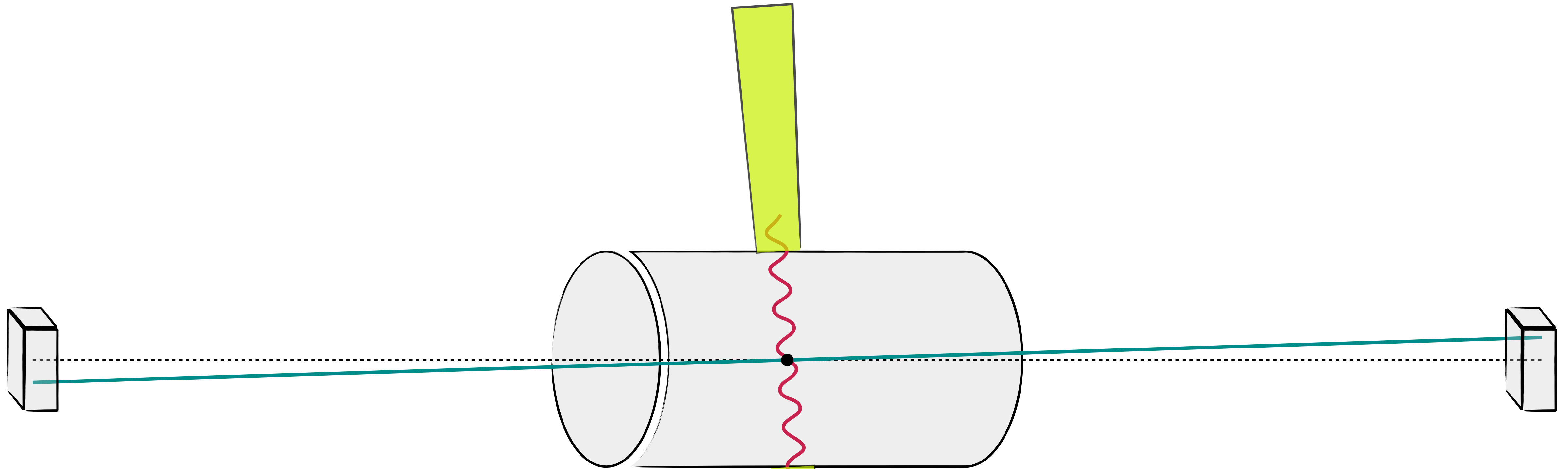


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# Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ + tagged protons

CMS [PRD 110 012010](#)  
ATLAS [JHEP 07 \(2023\) 234](#)



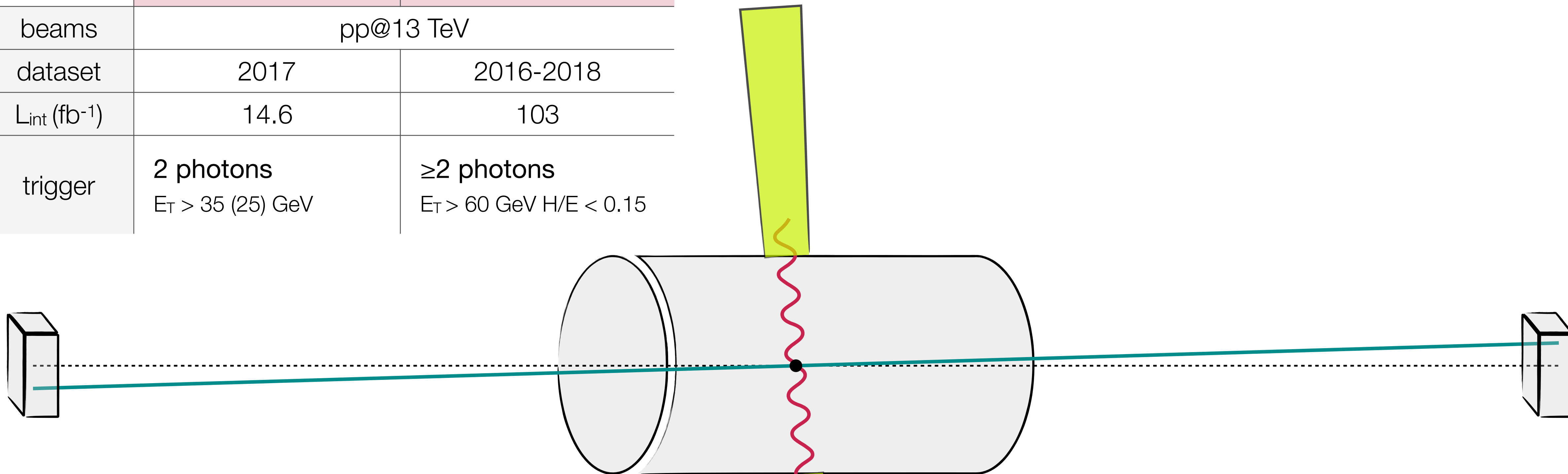
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- acoplanarity  $< 0.005$  (0.01) in CMS (ATLAS)
- kinematic matching between diphoton (central) and two protons (forward)  
→ ensures the **same interaction** (rejecting pileup)



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	ATLAS	CMS
beams	pp@13 TeV	
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$L_{\text{int}}$ ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )	14.6	103
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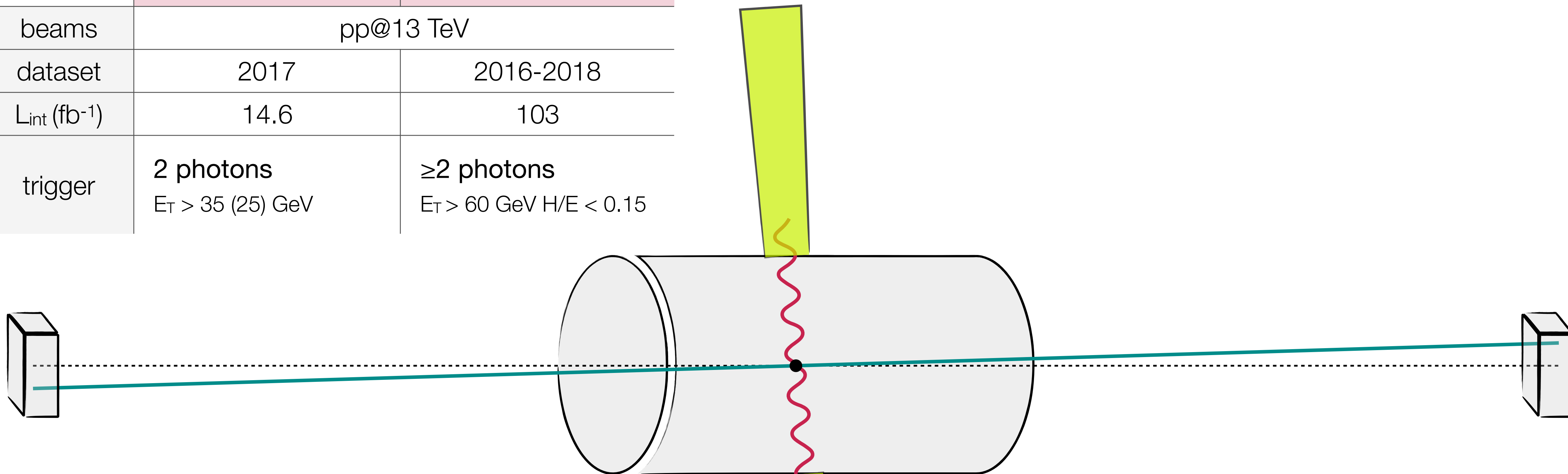


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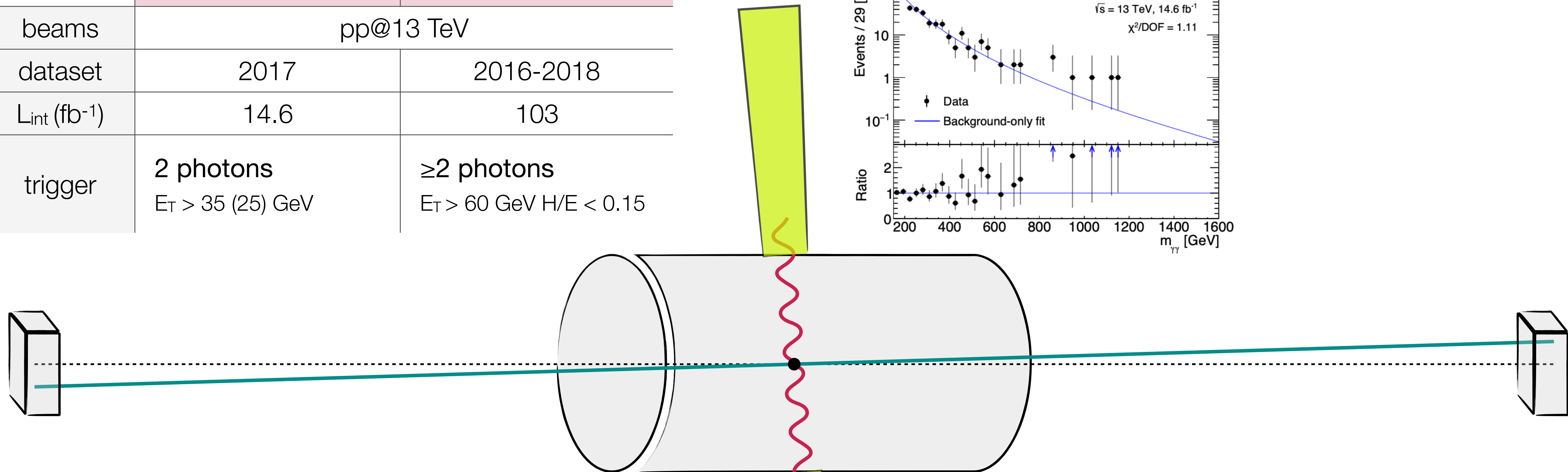
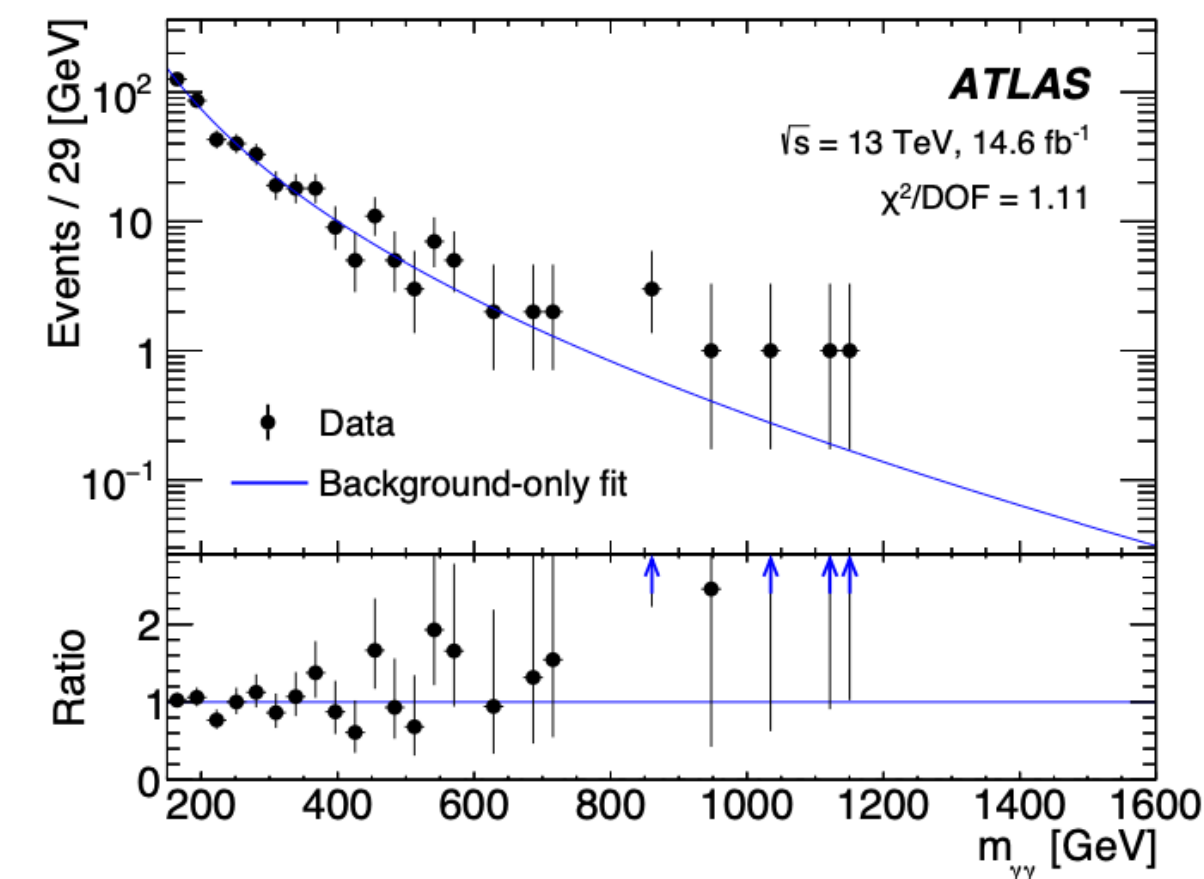
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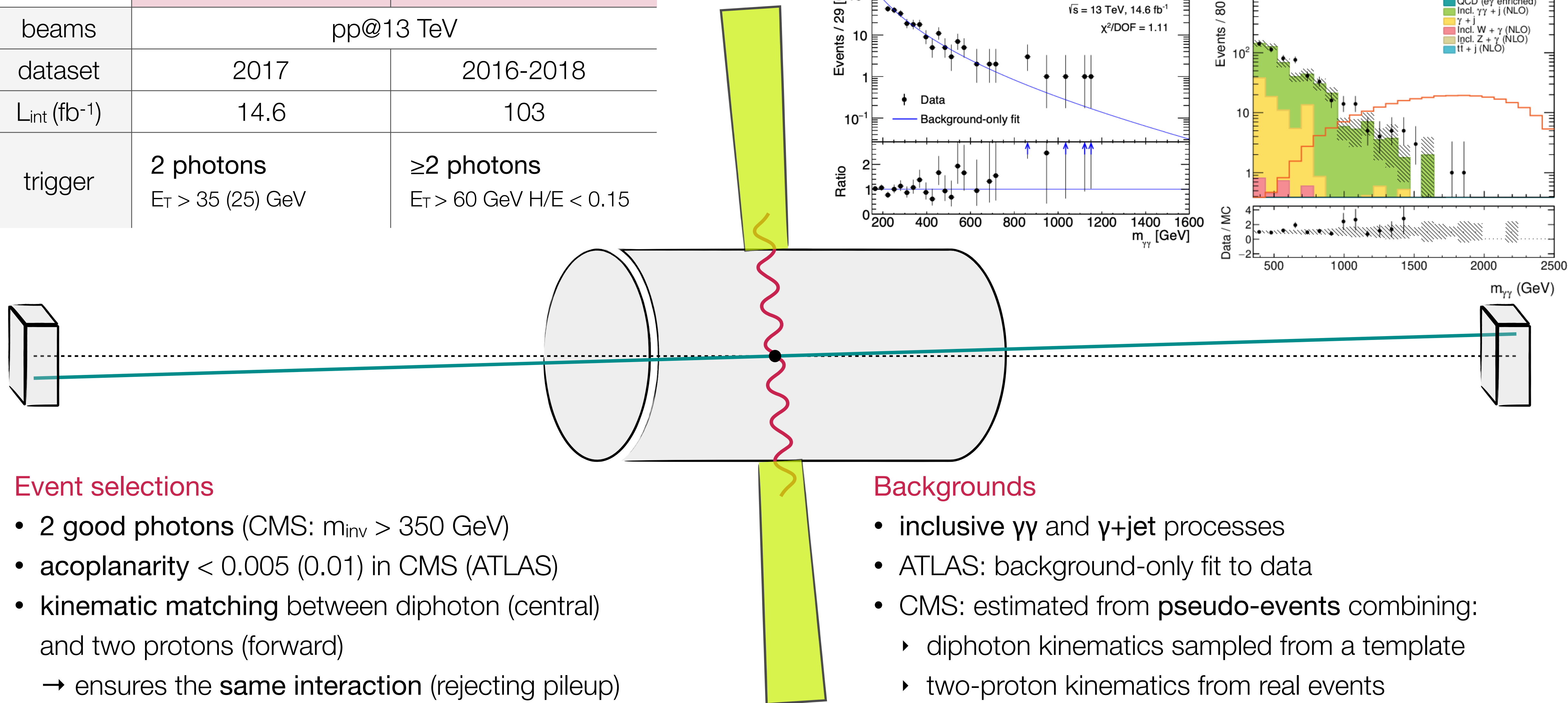
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## Backgrounds

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- ATLAS: background-only fit to data
- CMS: estimated from **pseudo-events** combining:
  - diphoton kinematics sampled from a template
  - two-proton kinematics from real events

# Exclusive $\gamma\gamma$ + tagged protons

## Light-by-light and BSM signals

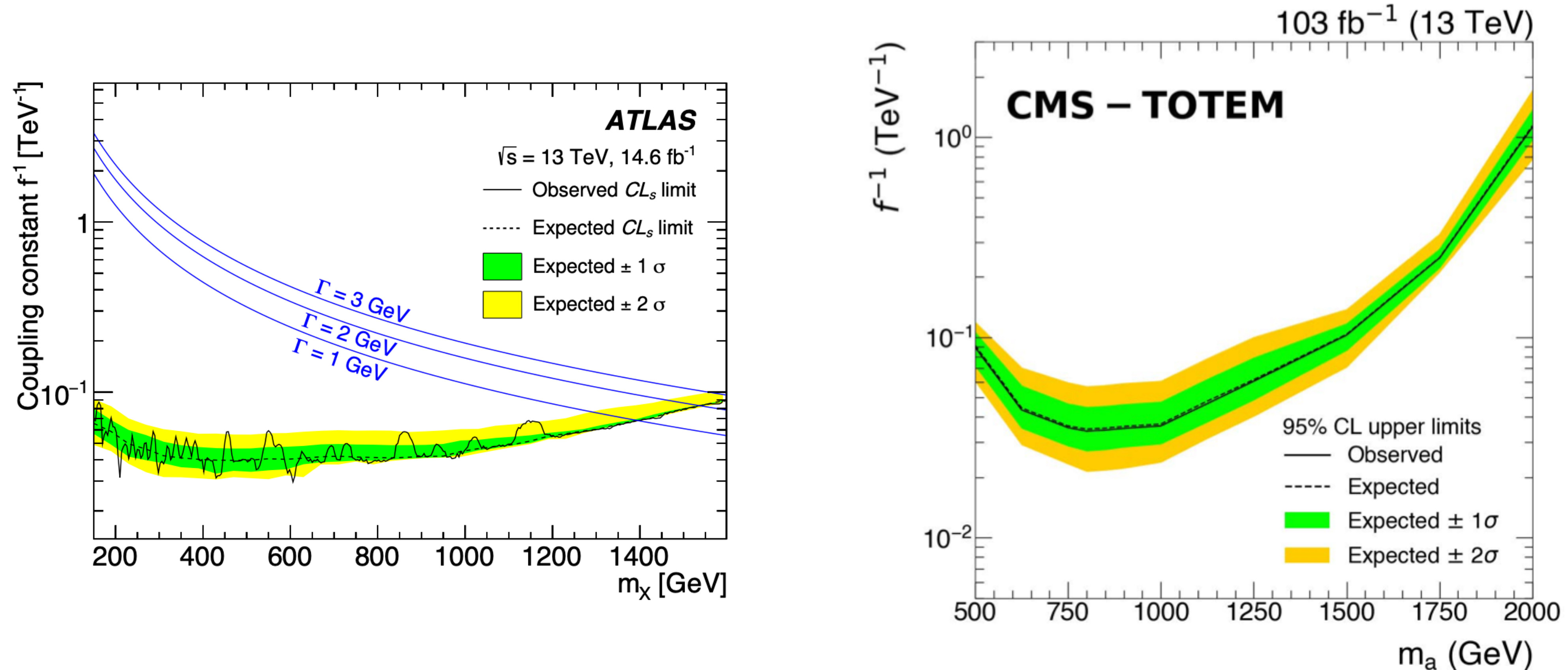
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→ e.g. in CMS expected  $<0.02$  LbL events



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- light-by-light scattering has too small a cross-section to be observed  
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- given no excess events observed, limits in the coupling-mass plane are derived by both ATLAS and CMS



# Ultra-Peripheral PbPb Collisions

	ATLAS	CMS
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dataset	2015+2018	
$L_{int} (nb^{-1})$	$\approx 2.2$	
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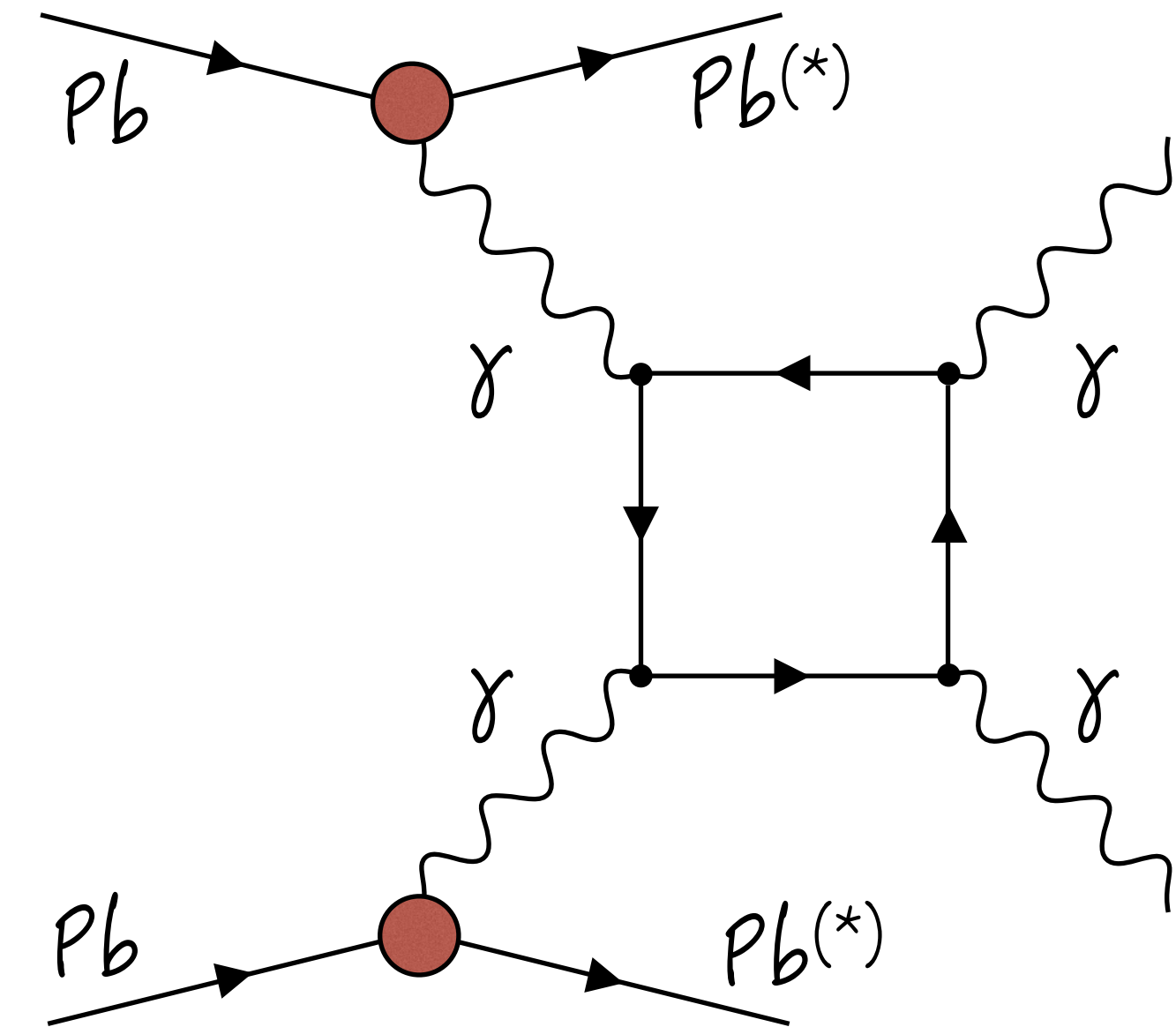
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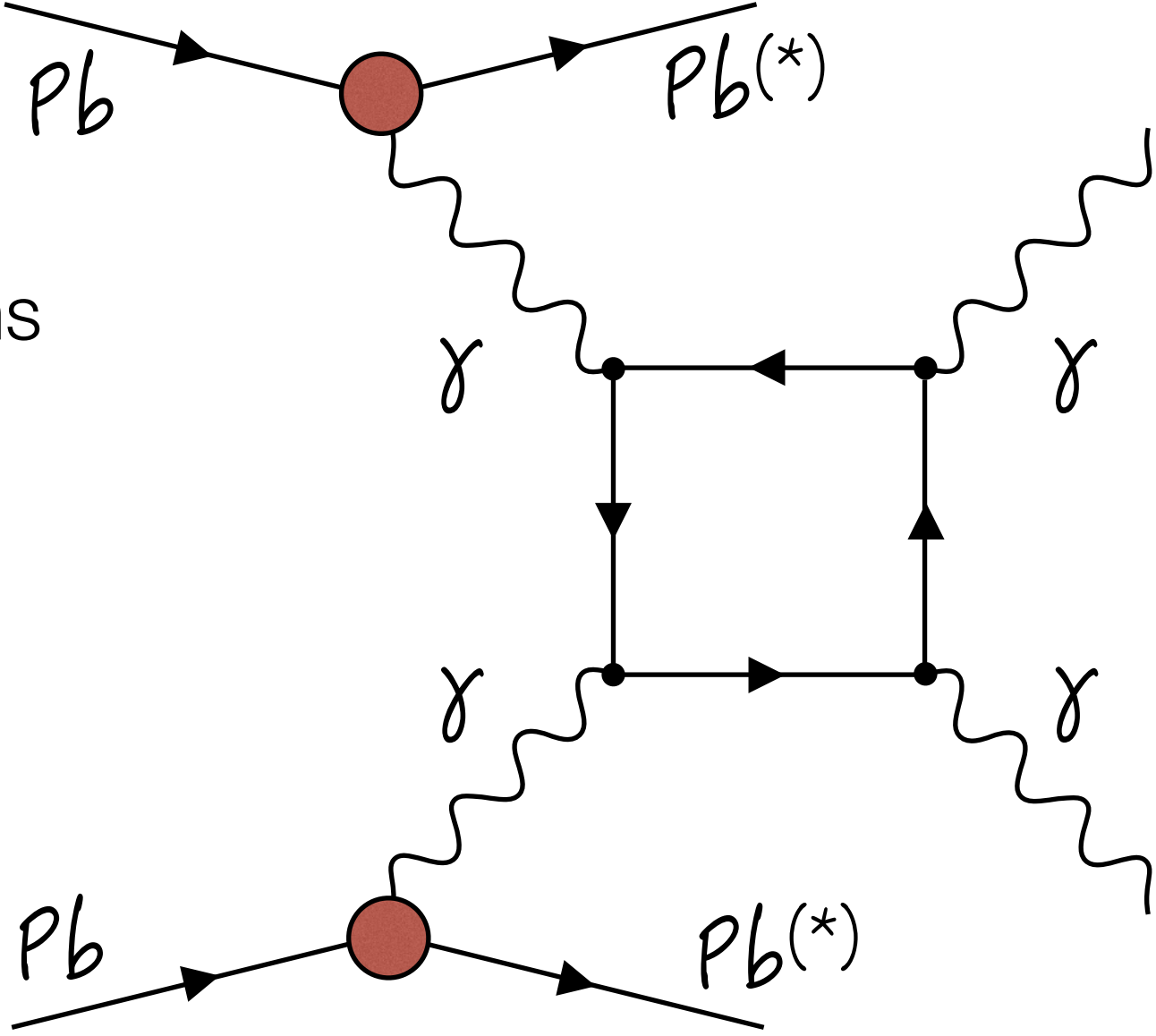
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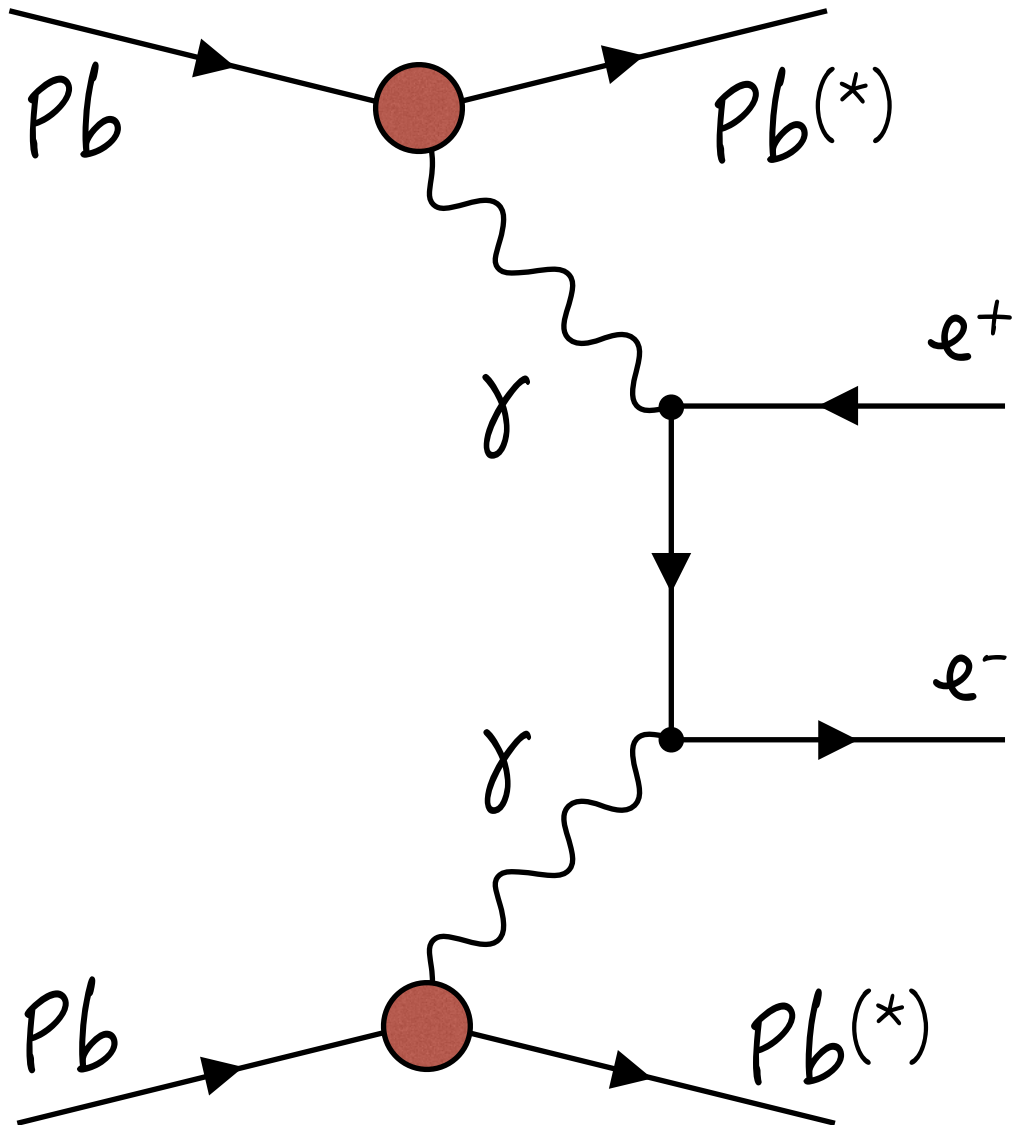


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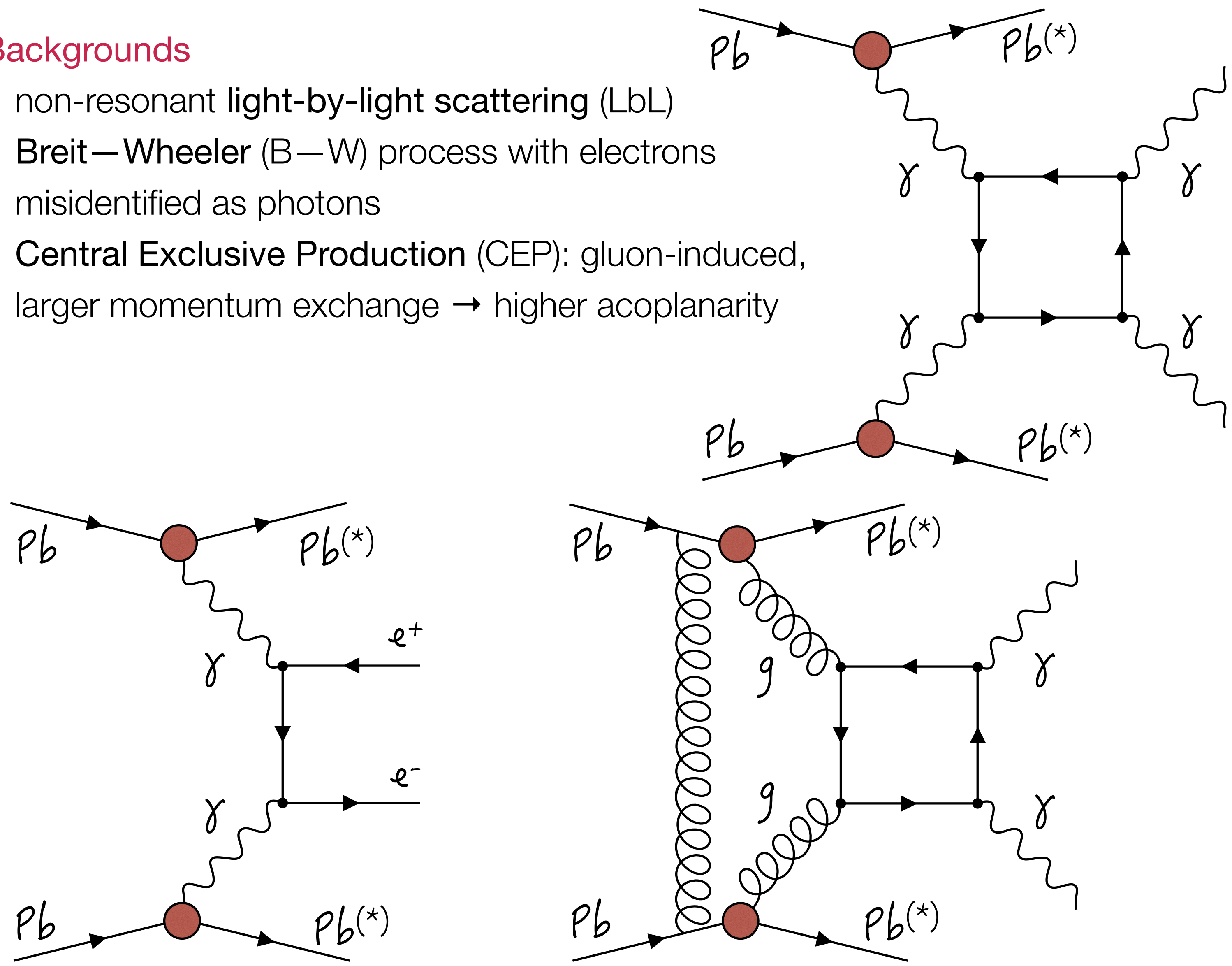
- non-resonant light-by-light scattering (LbL)
- Breit–Wheeler (B–W) process with electrons misidentified as photons
- Central Exclusive Production (CEP): gluon-induced, larger momentum exchange → higher acoplanarity

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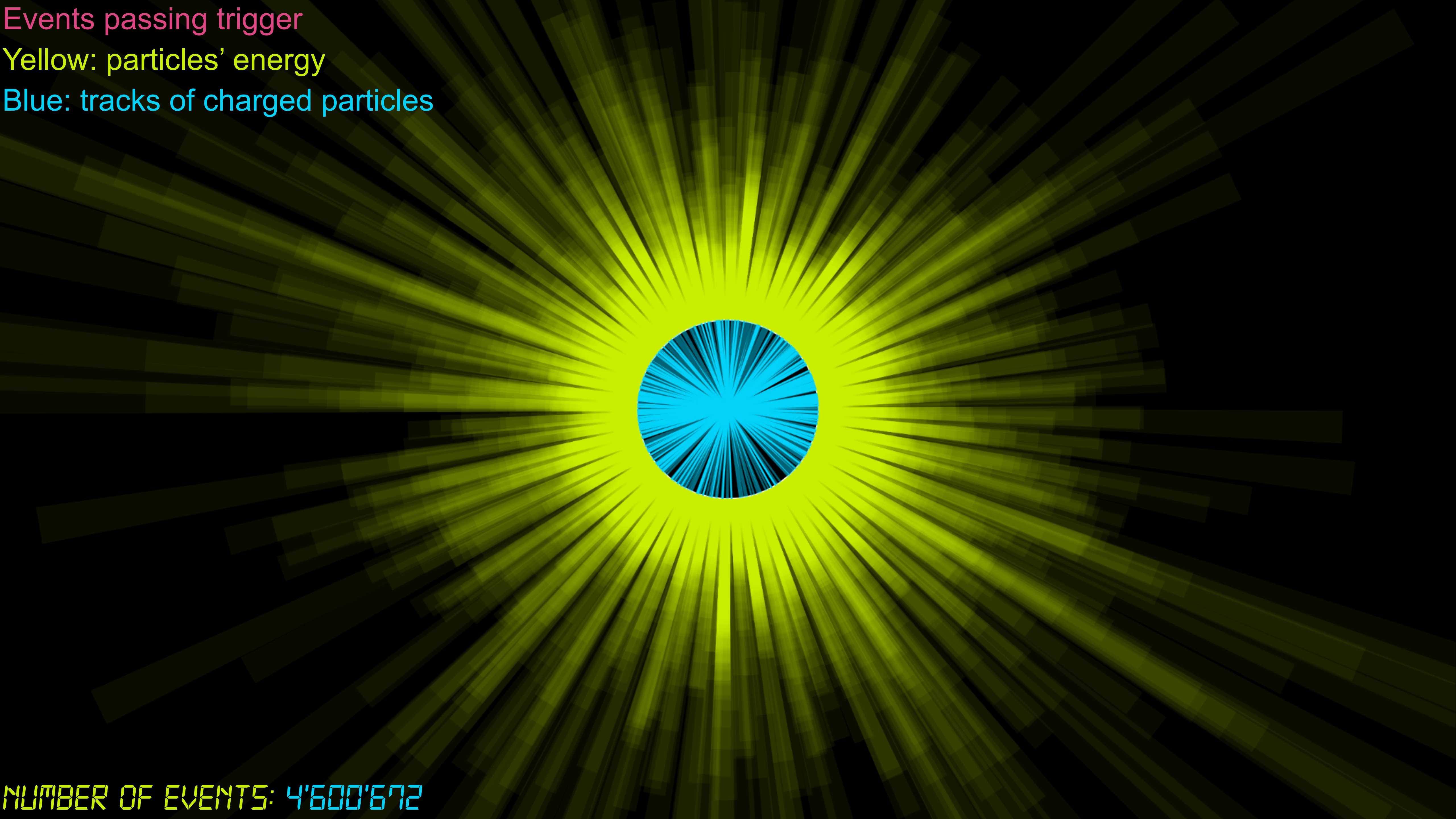


Events passing trigger

Yellow: particles' energy

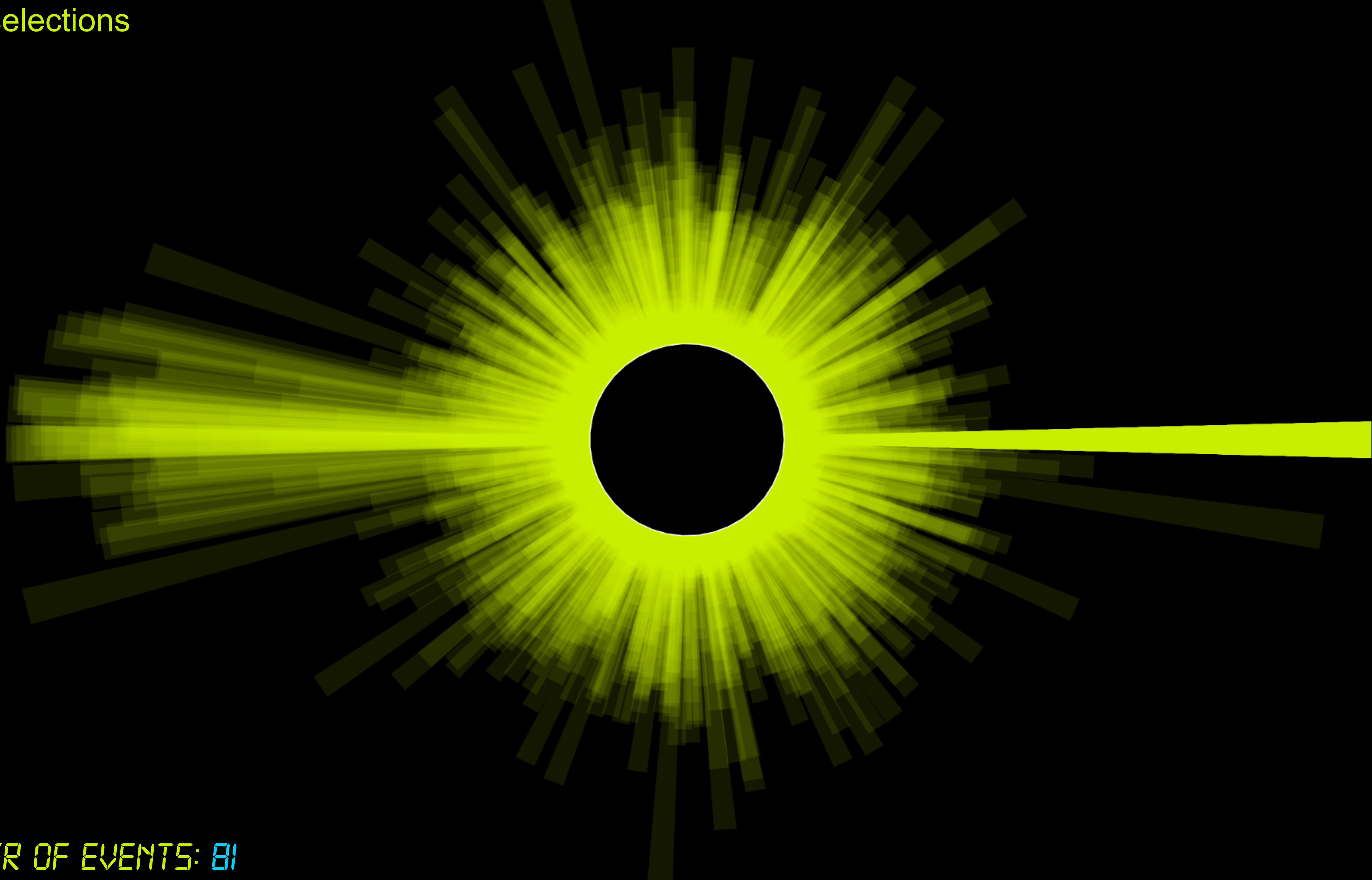
Blue: tracks of charged particles

NUMBER OF EVENTS: 4'600'672





After selections



NUMBER OF EVENTS: 81

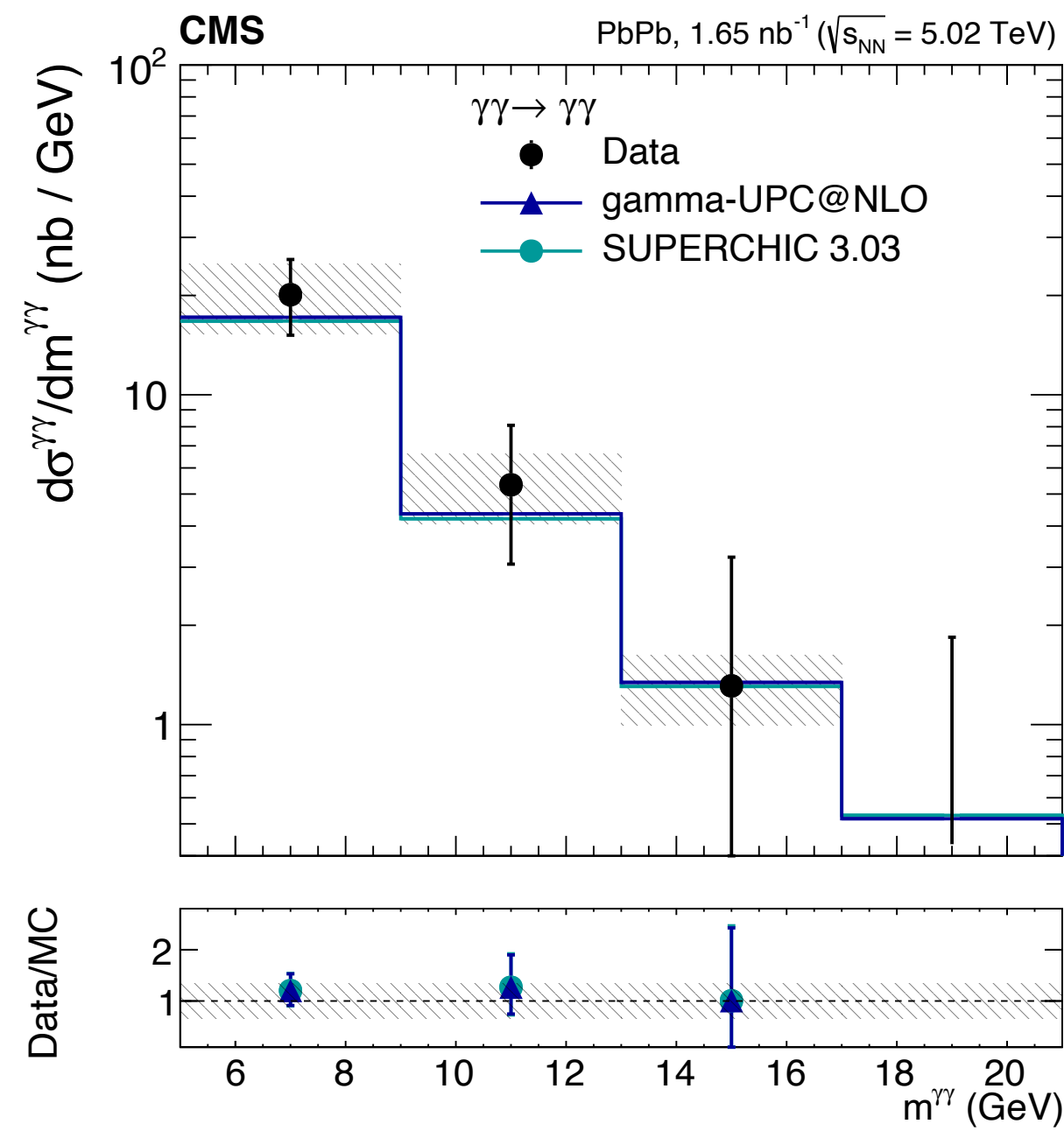
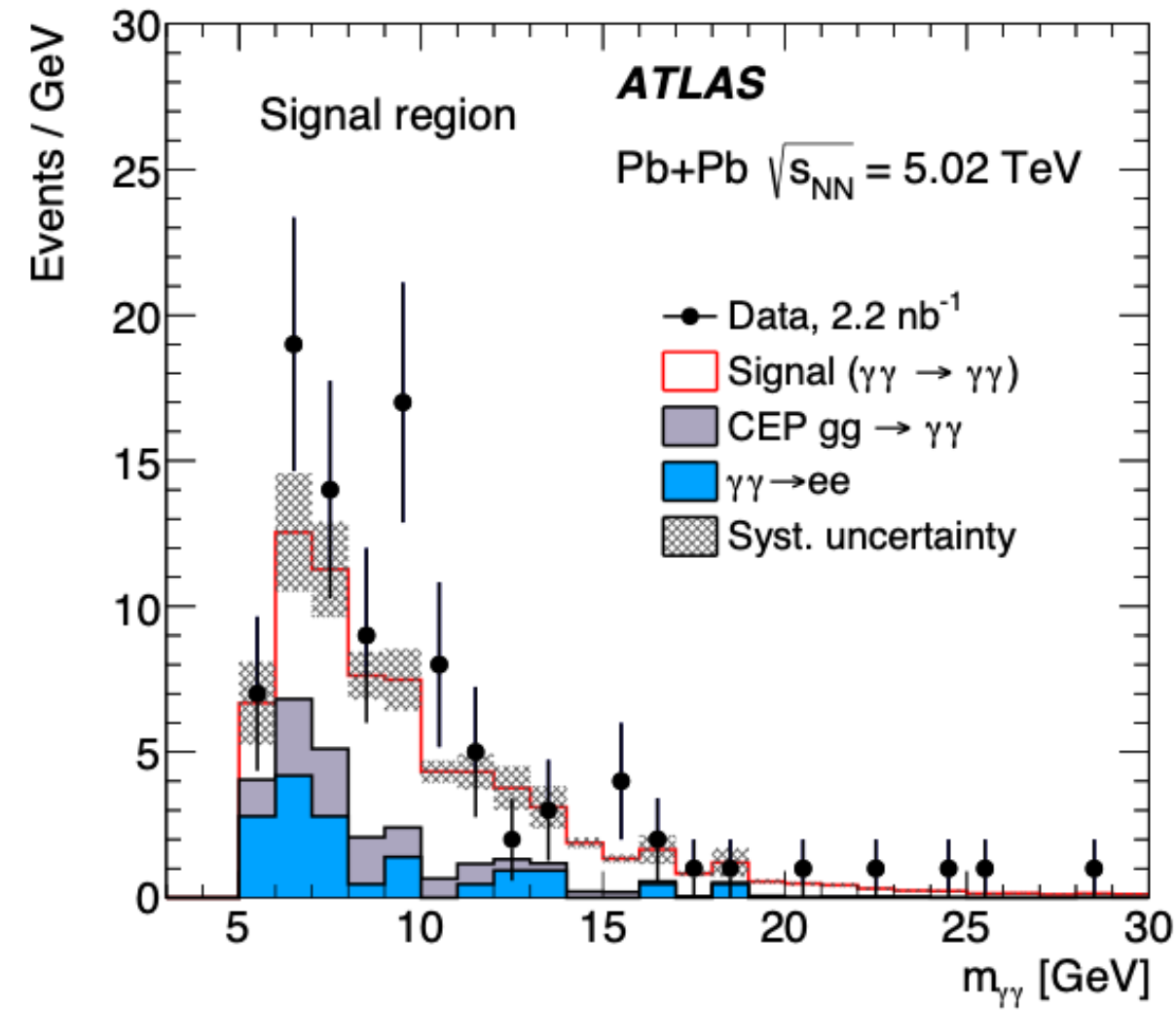
Well reconstructed photons,  $A_\phi < 0.01$



NUMBER OF EVENTS: 26



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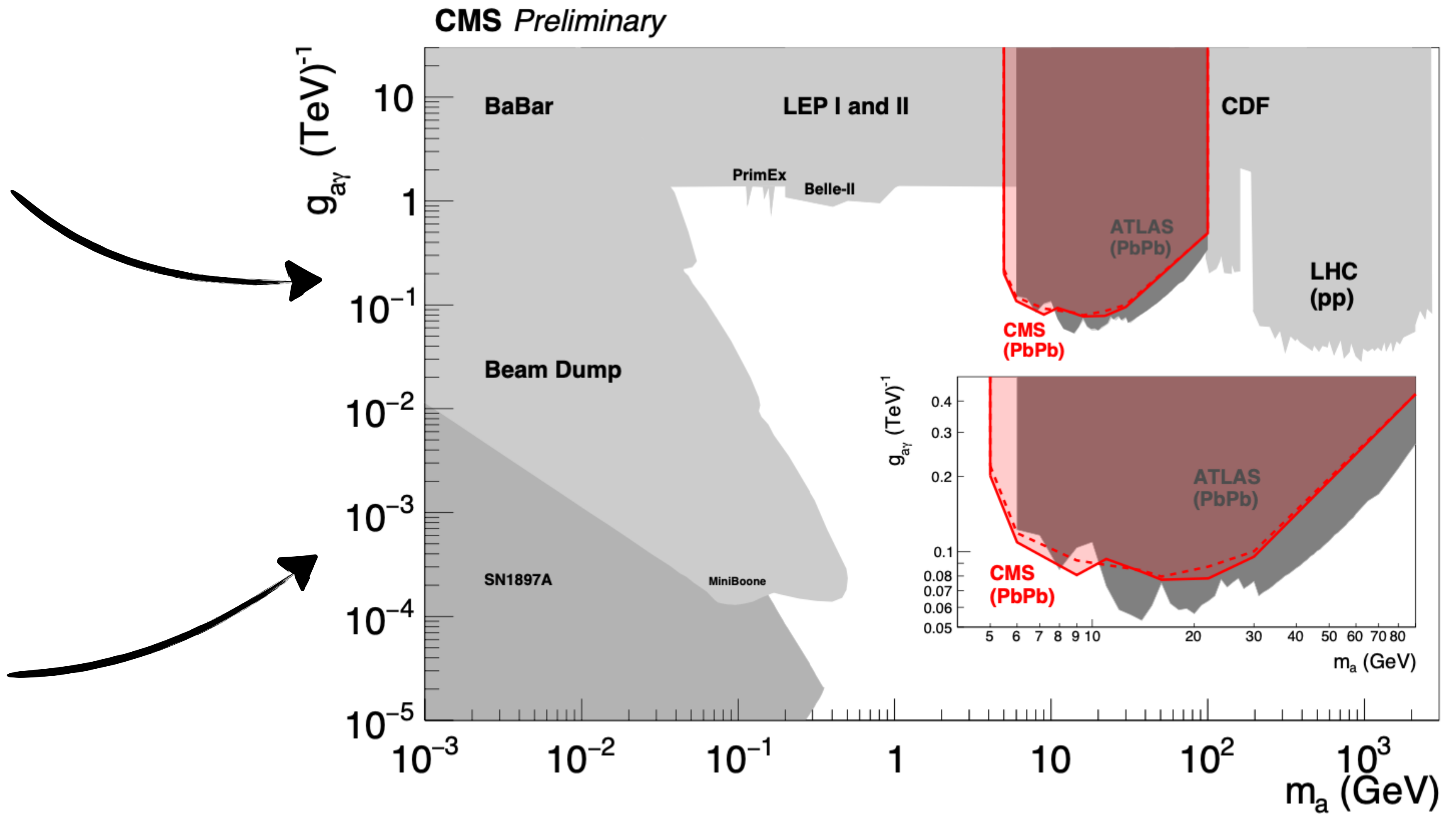
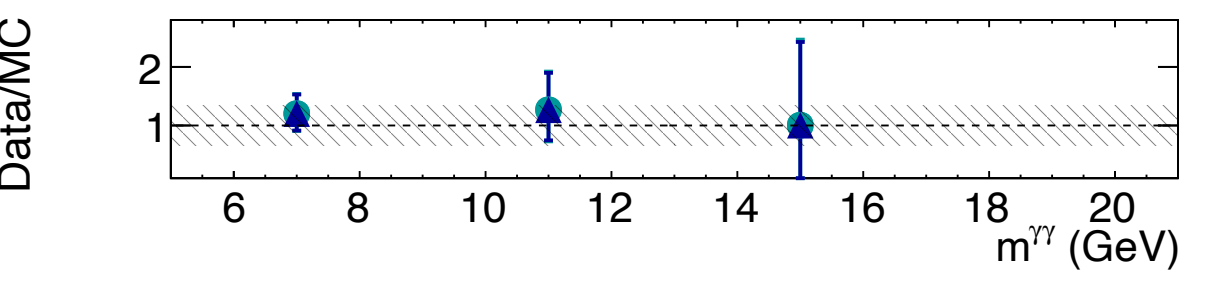
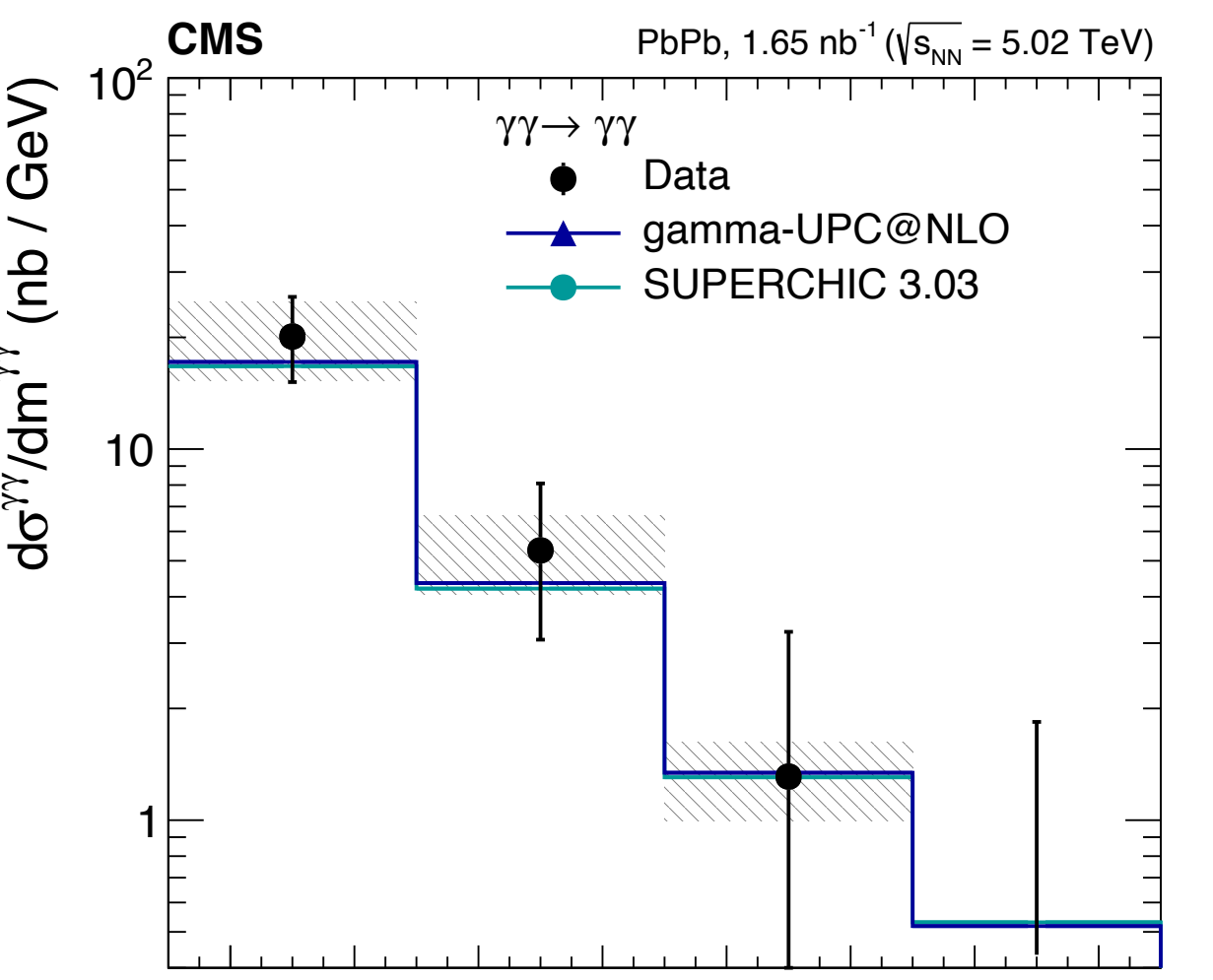
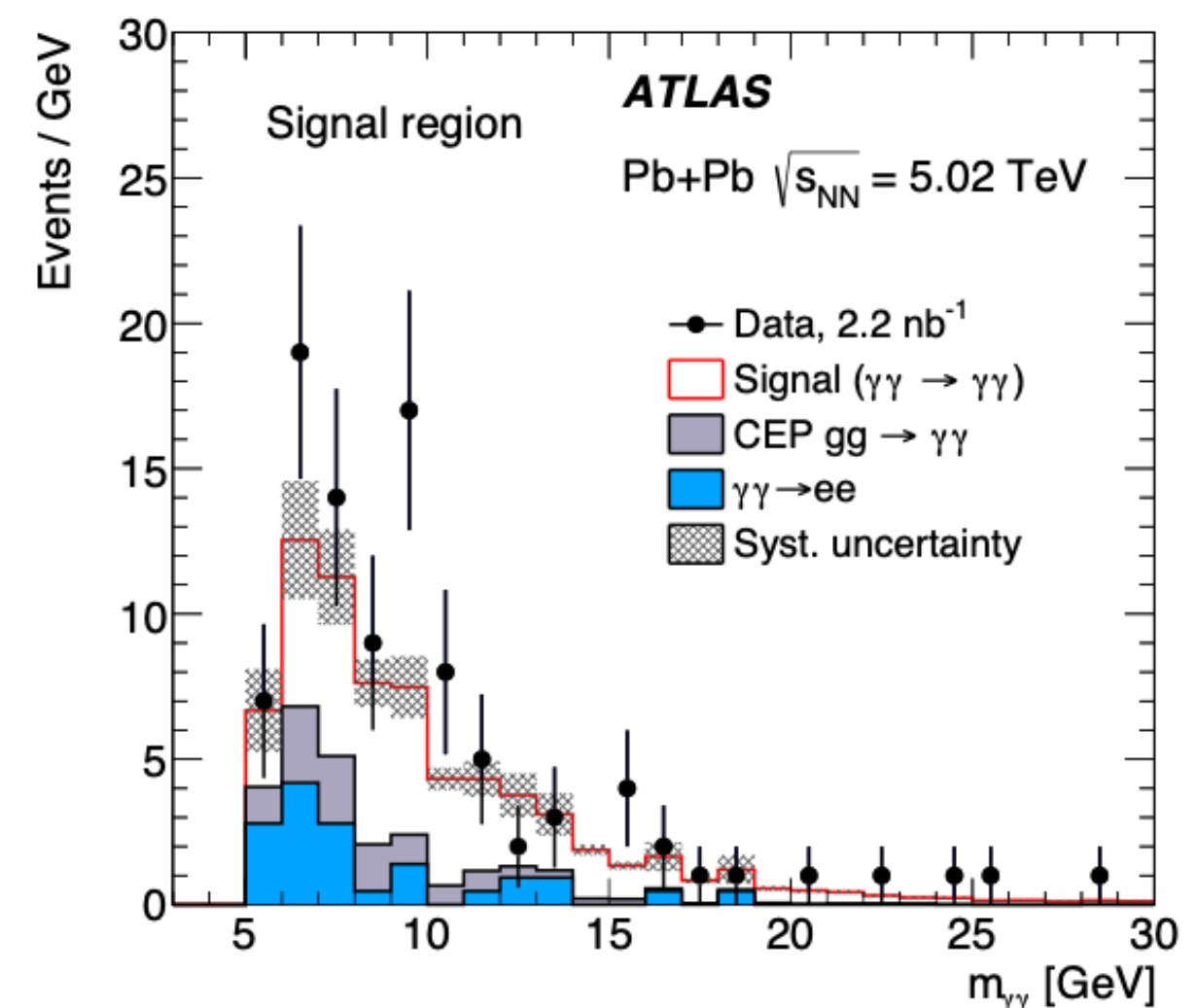


## Limits on ALPs

- no significant excess in  $m_{inv}$

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ATLAS [JHEP 03 \(2021\) 243](#)  
 CMS [HIN-21-015](#)



### Limits on ALPs

- no significant excess in  $m_{inv}$
- best limits in the 5-100 GeV range

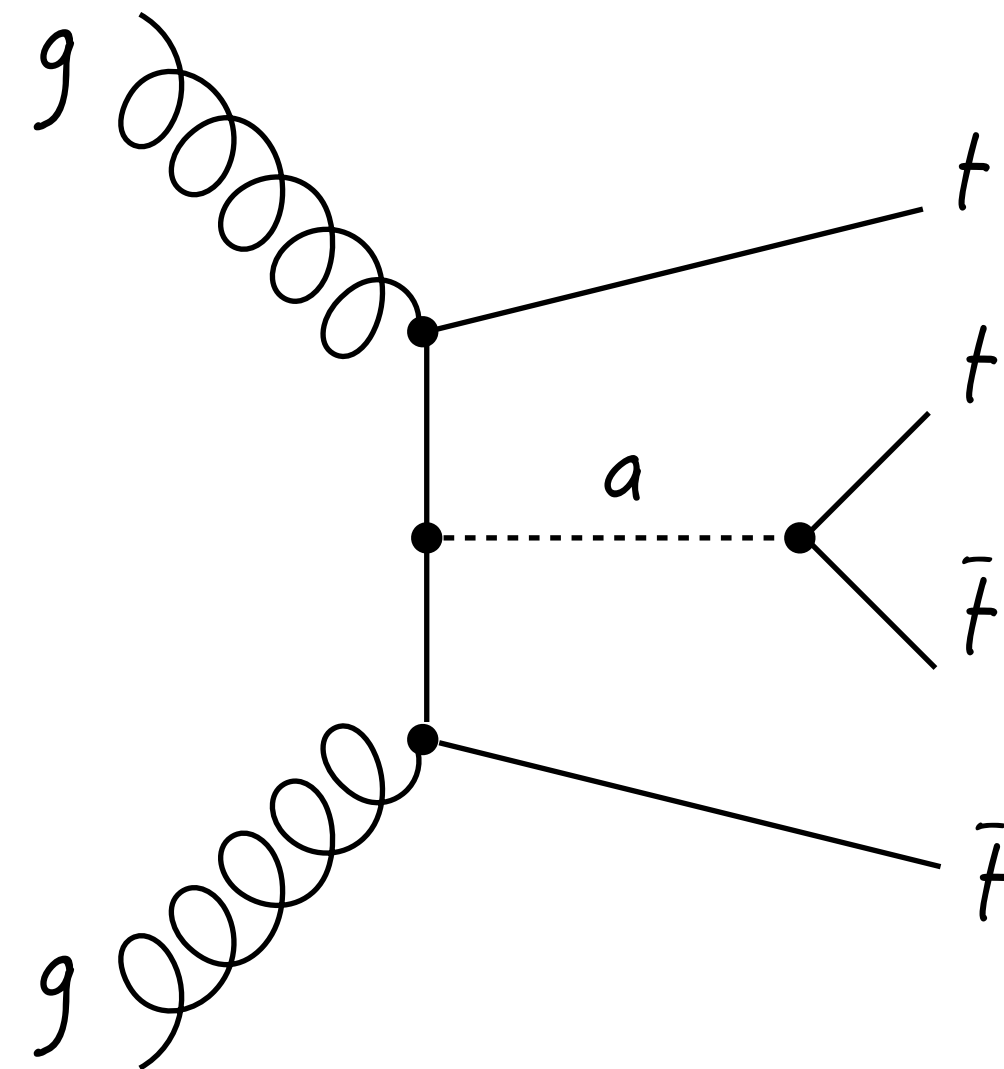
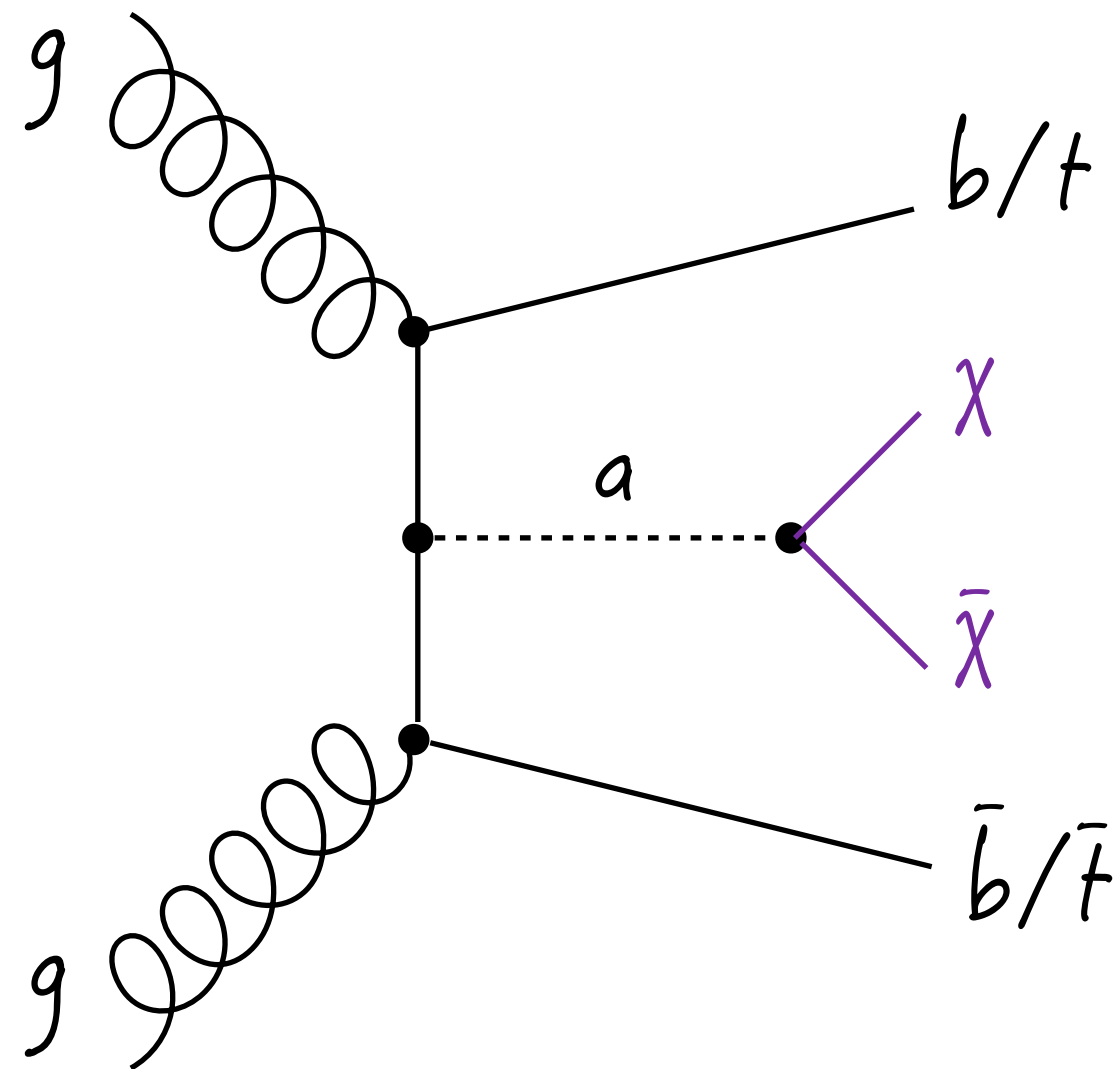
OTHER ALP

COUPLINGS

# Top and Invisible couplings

## High-mass ALPs

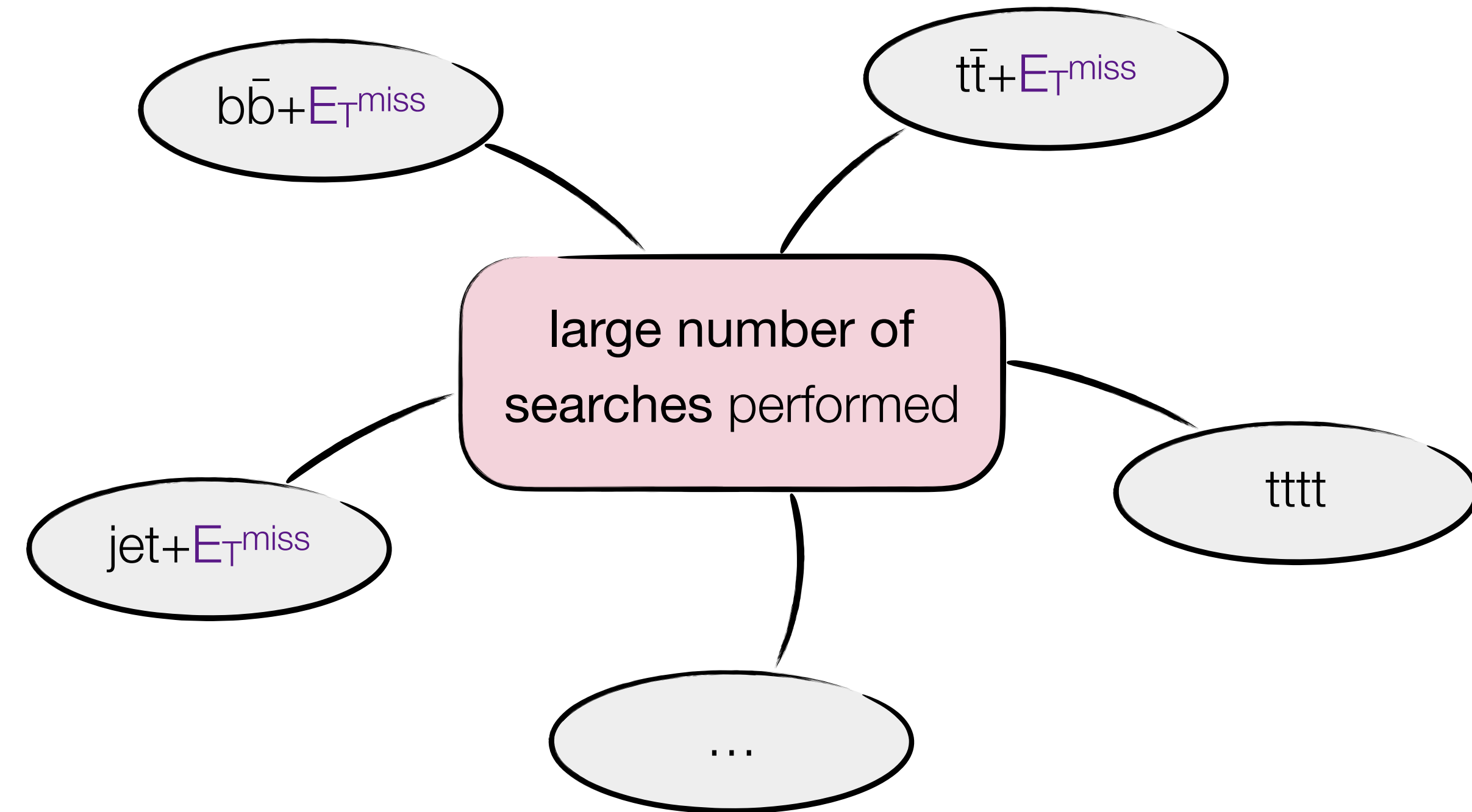
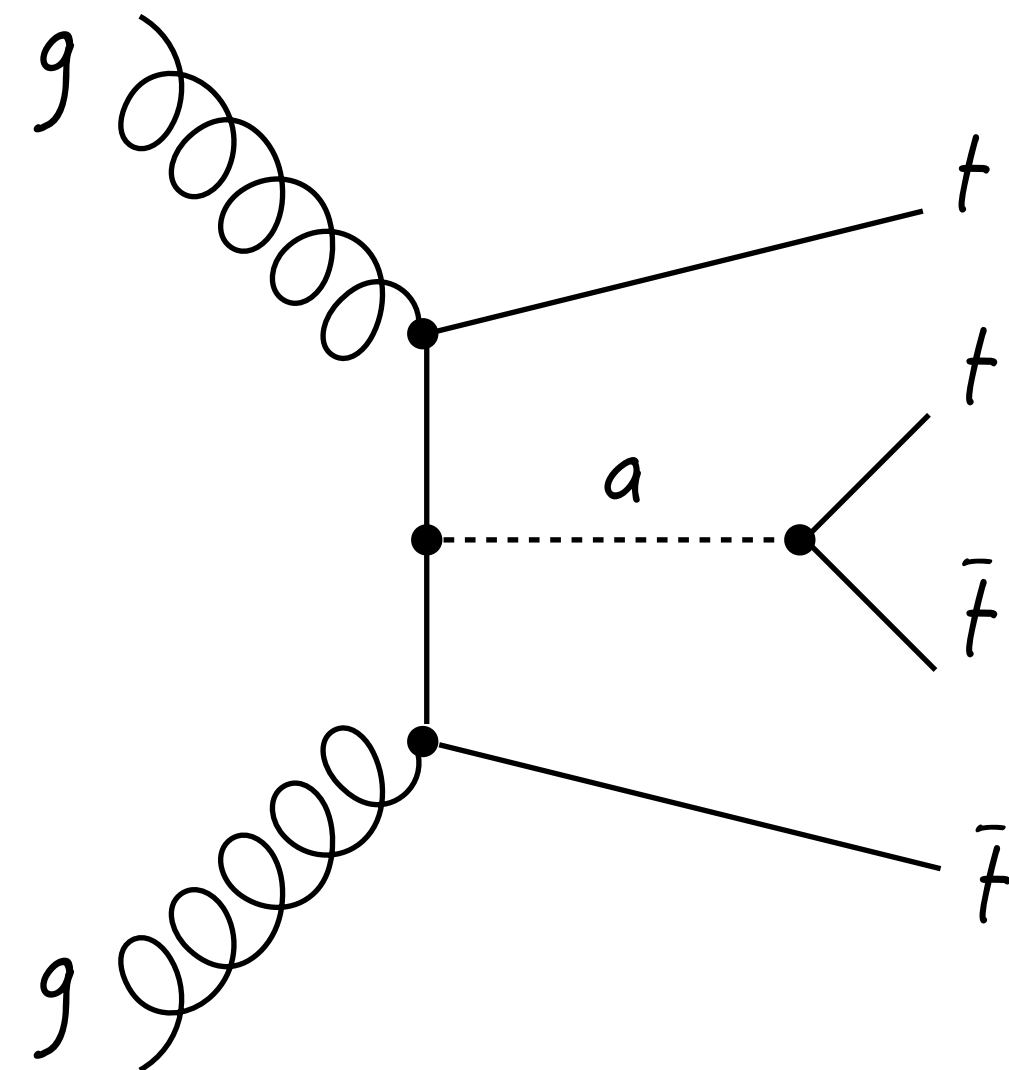
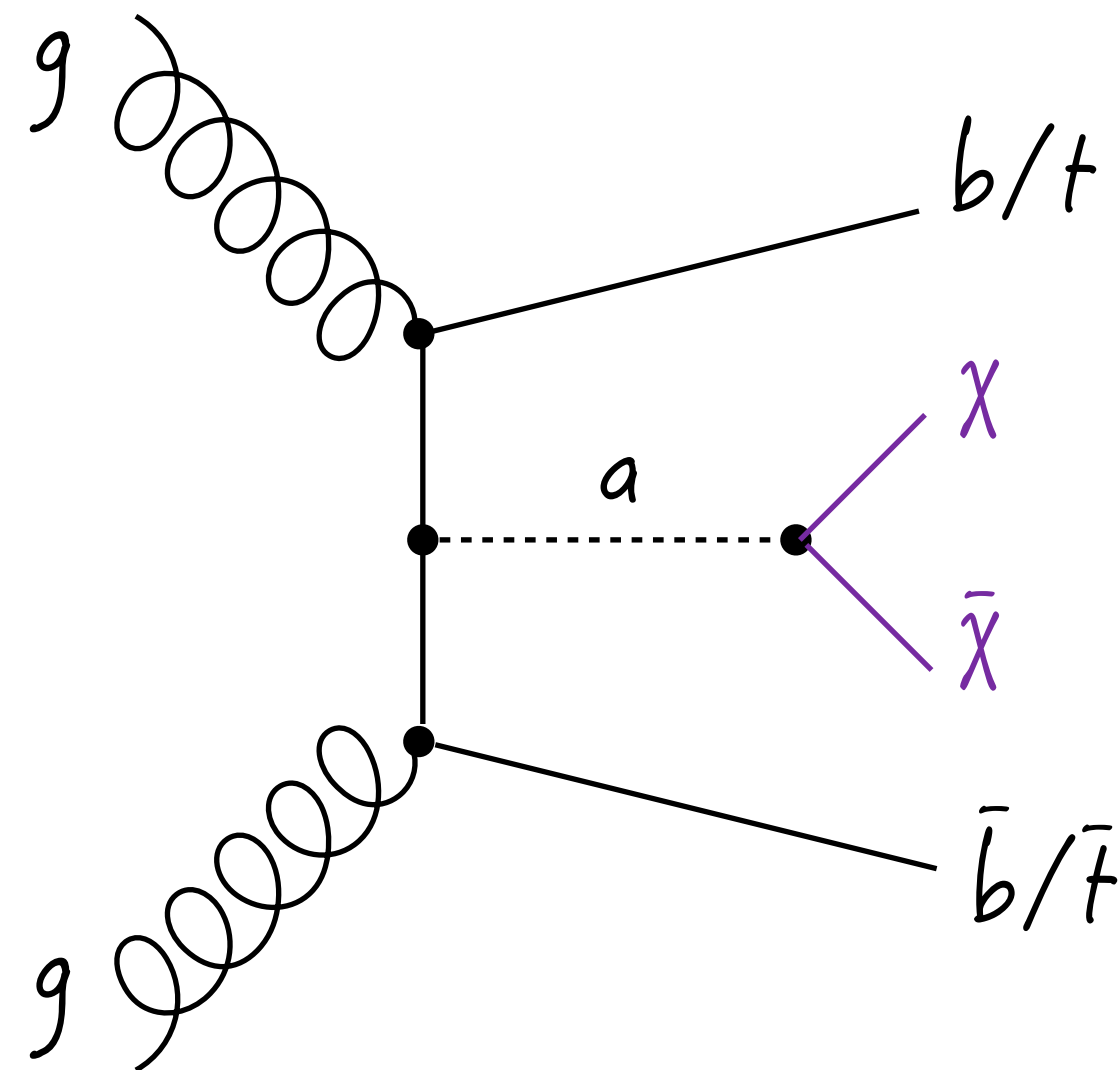
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- spin-0 pseudo-scalar “a”, assuming Minimal Flavor Violation
  - Higgs-like Yukawa couplings with SM particles



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## Different analyses and final states

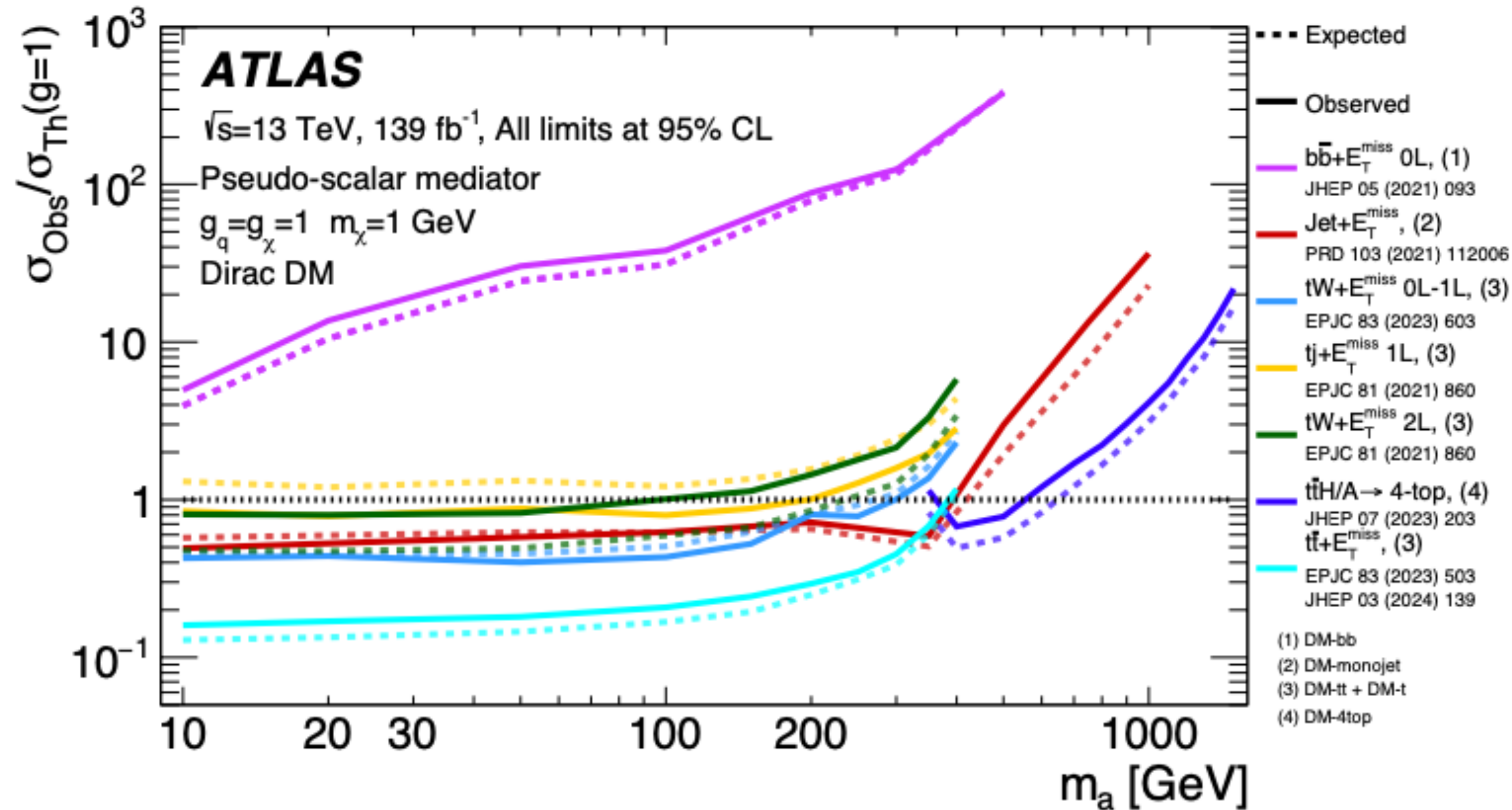
- different analyses use different datasets, triggers, selections
- combination/reinterpretation of these results allows to set strong limits on ALP models



# Top and Invisible couplings

## Limits

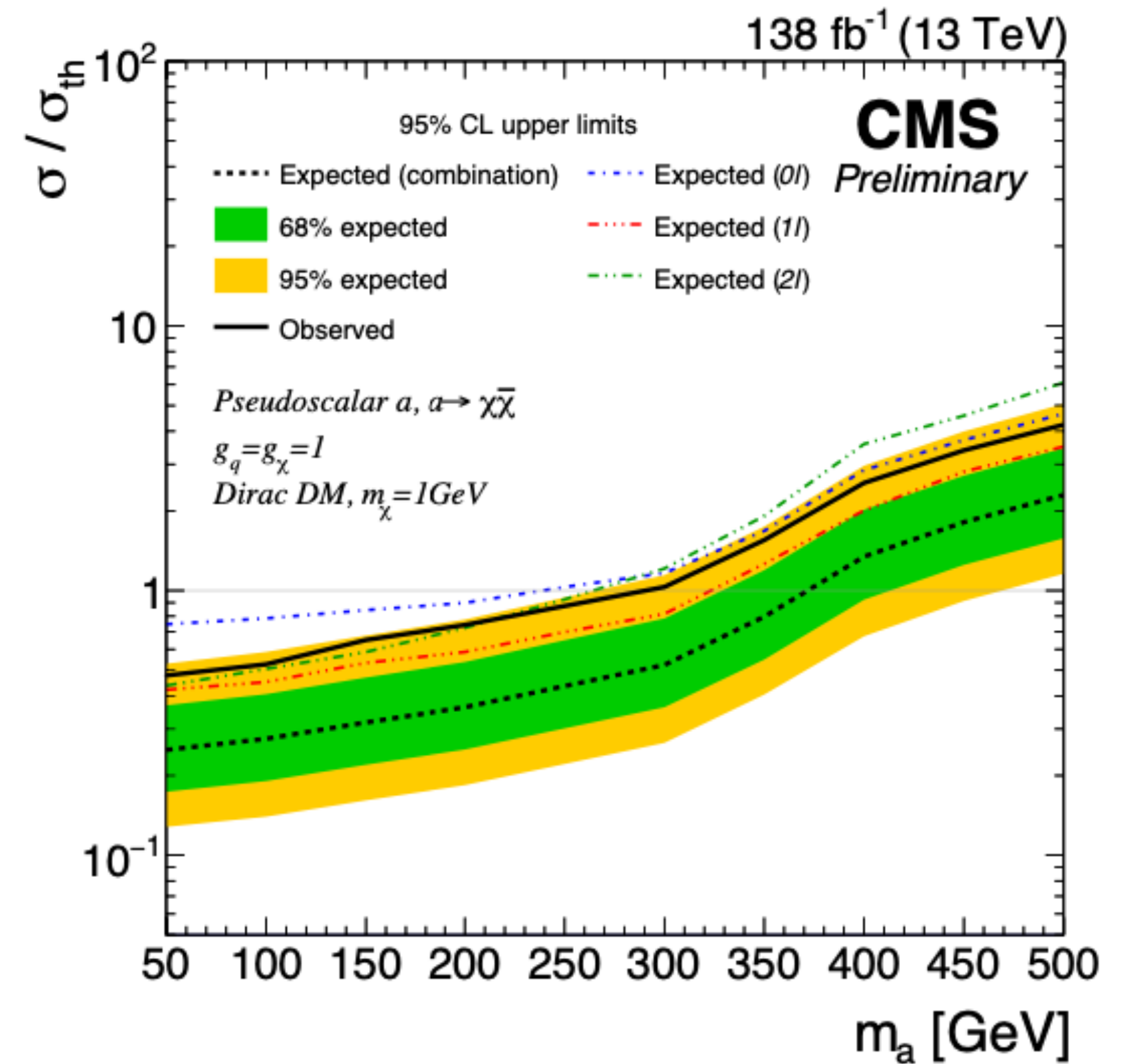
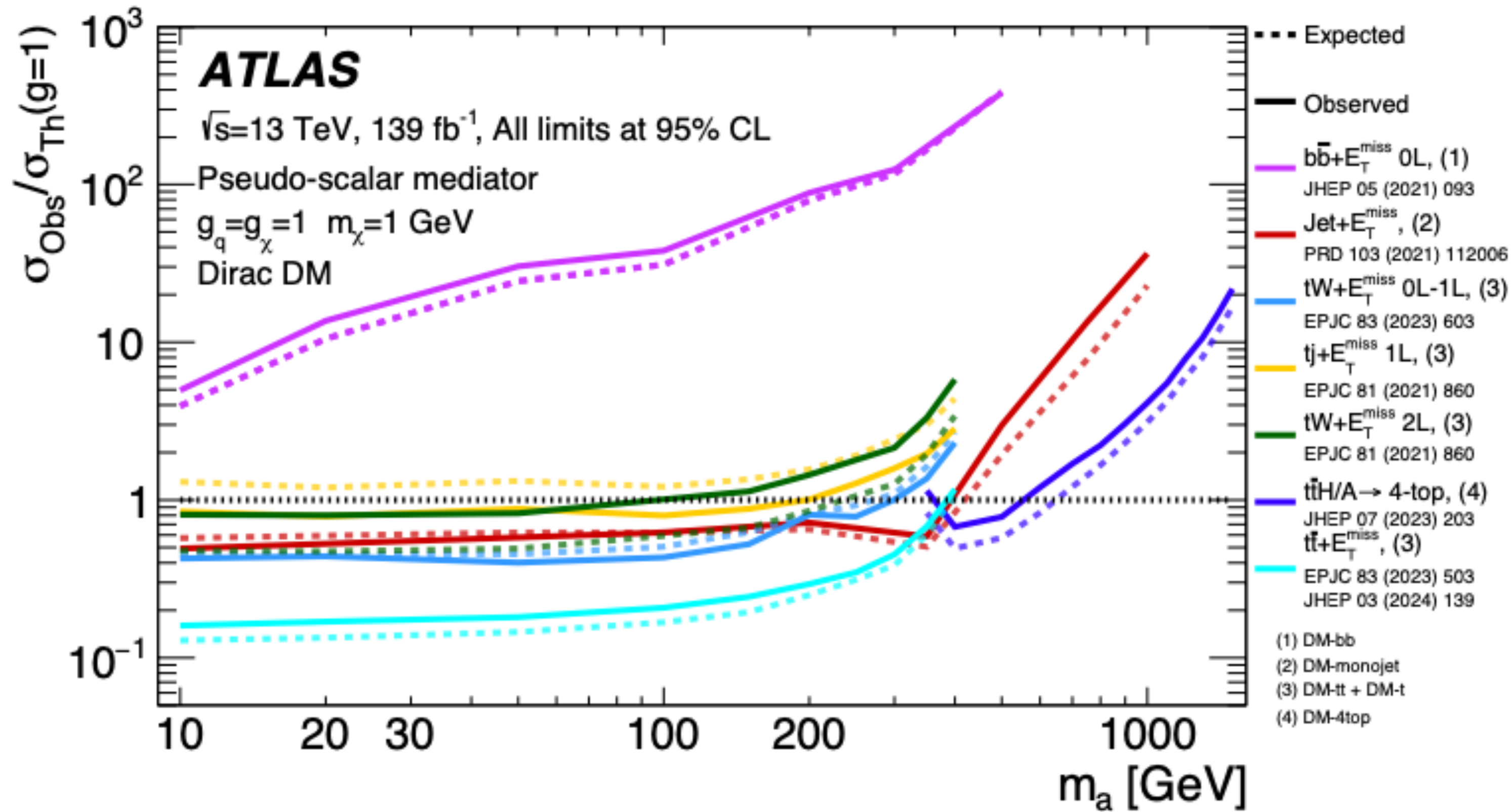
- strongest limits on signal strength from ATLAS come from:
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- CMS: comparable limits in 50-500 GeV range from a combination of 0l+1l+2l Signal Regions

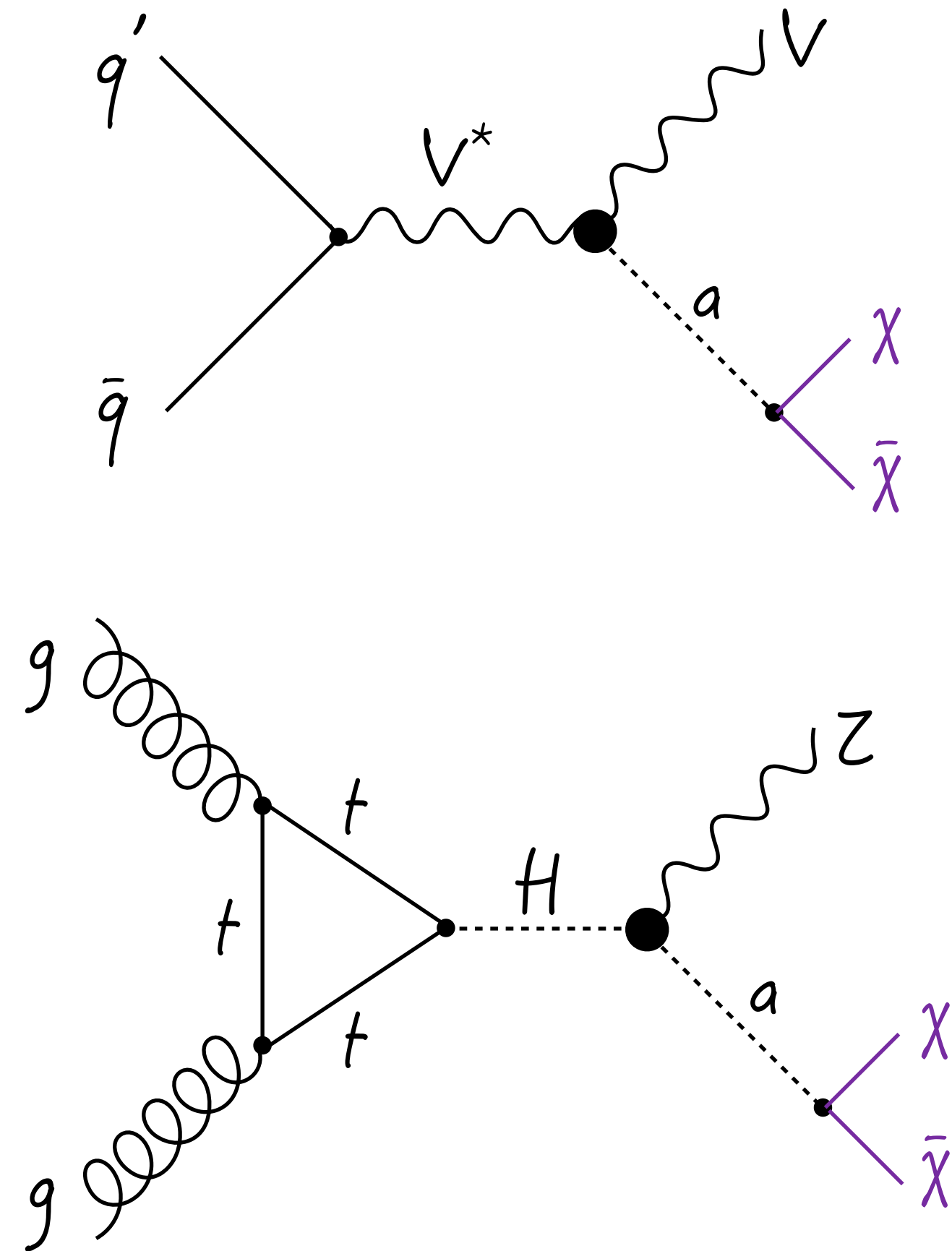




# Boson couplings (ZM)

## Models and signatures

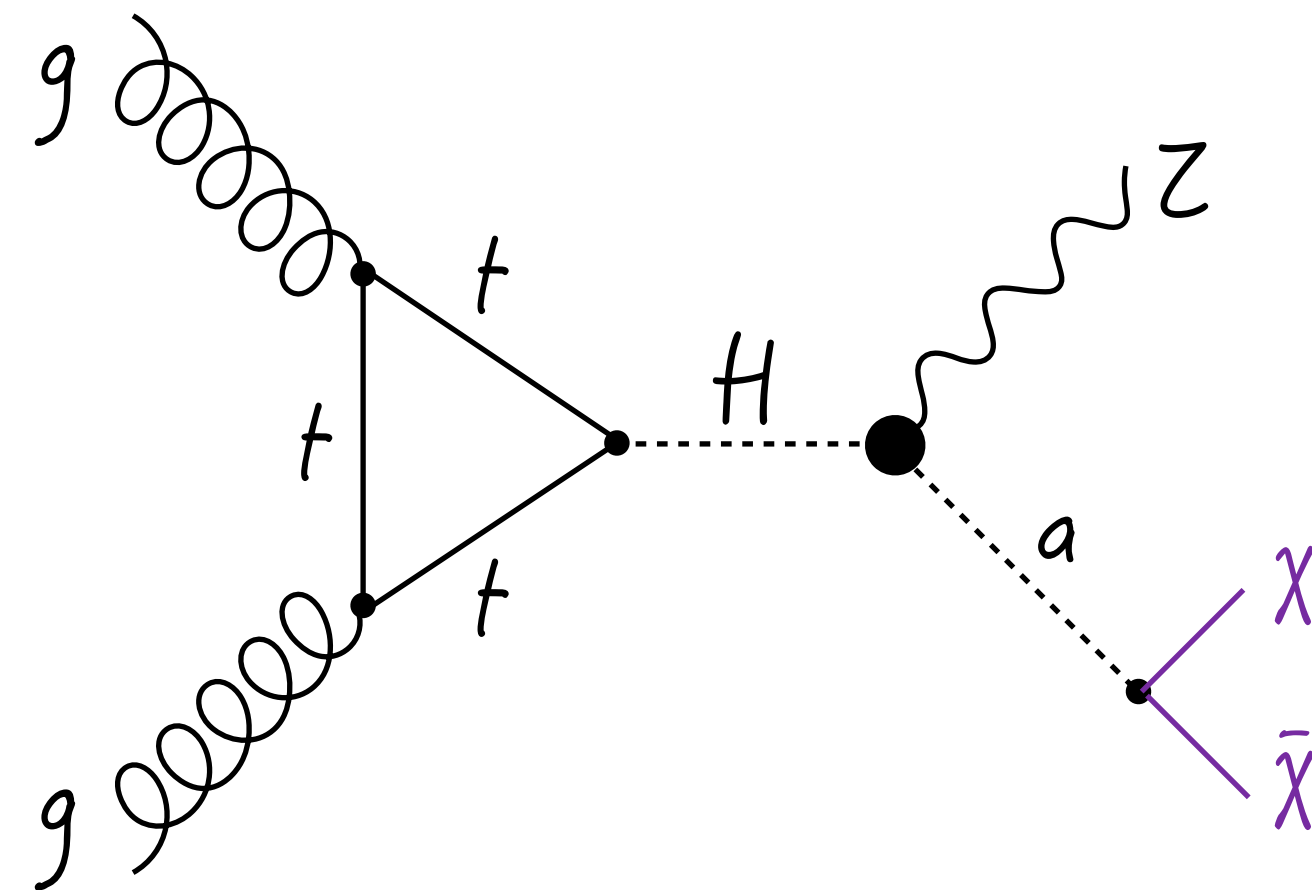
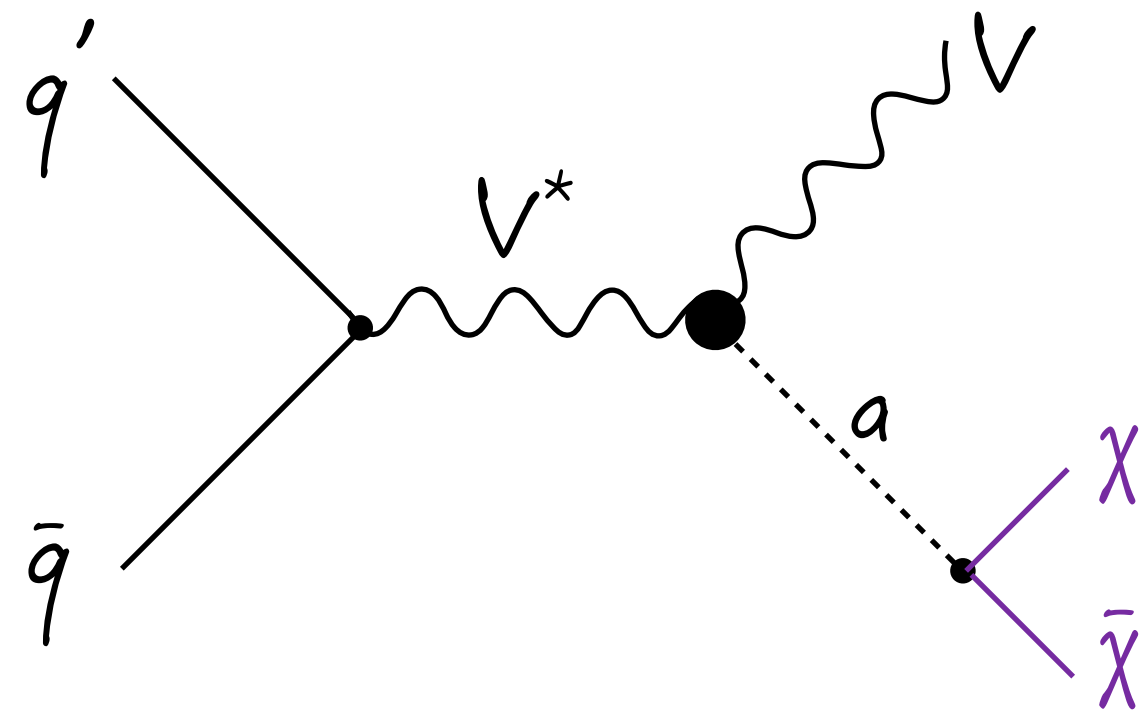
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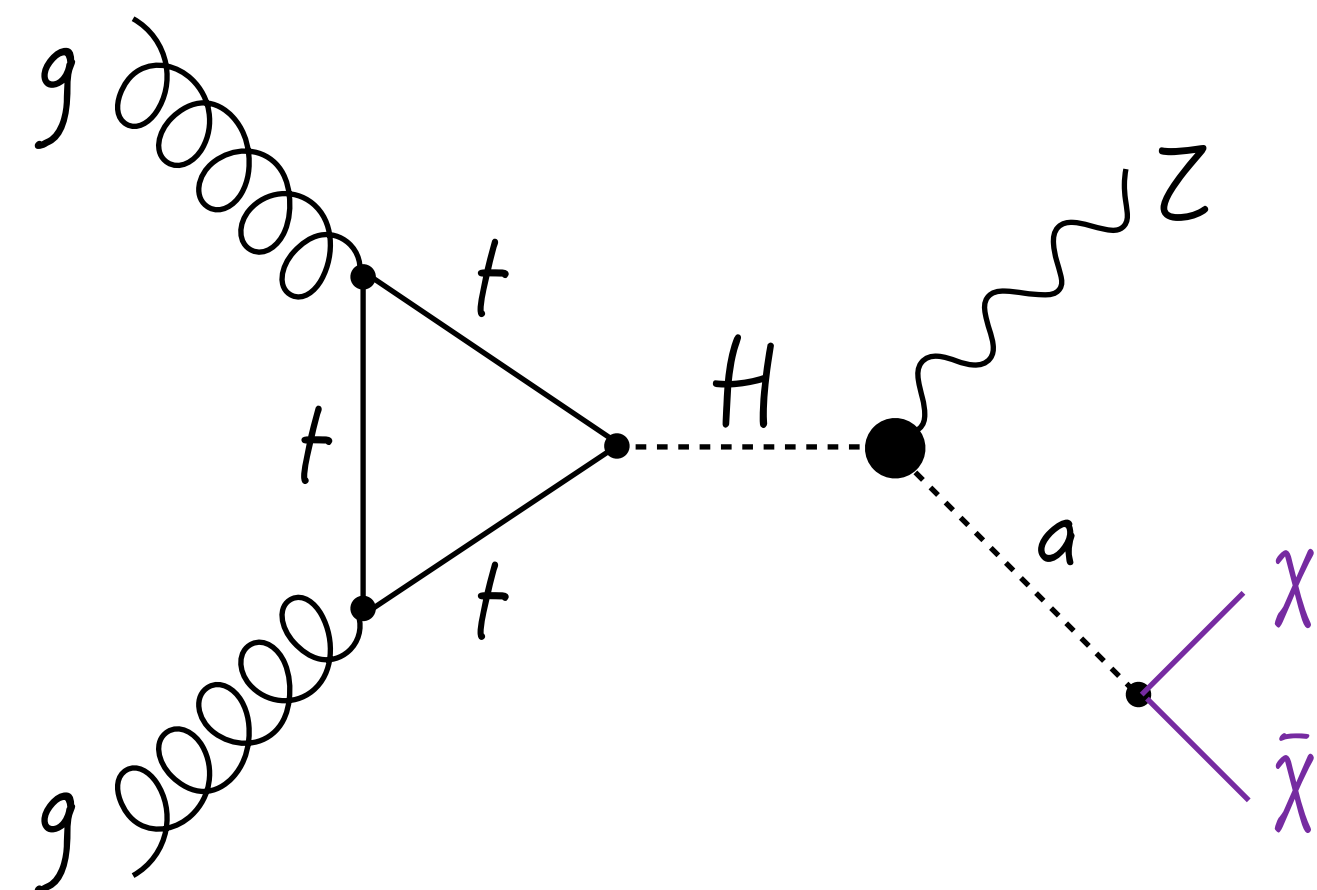
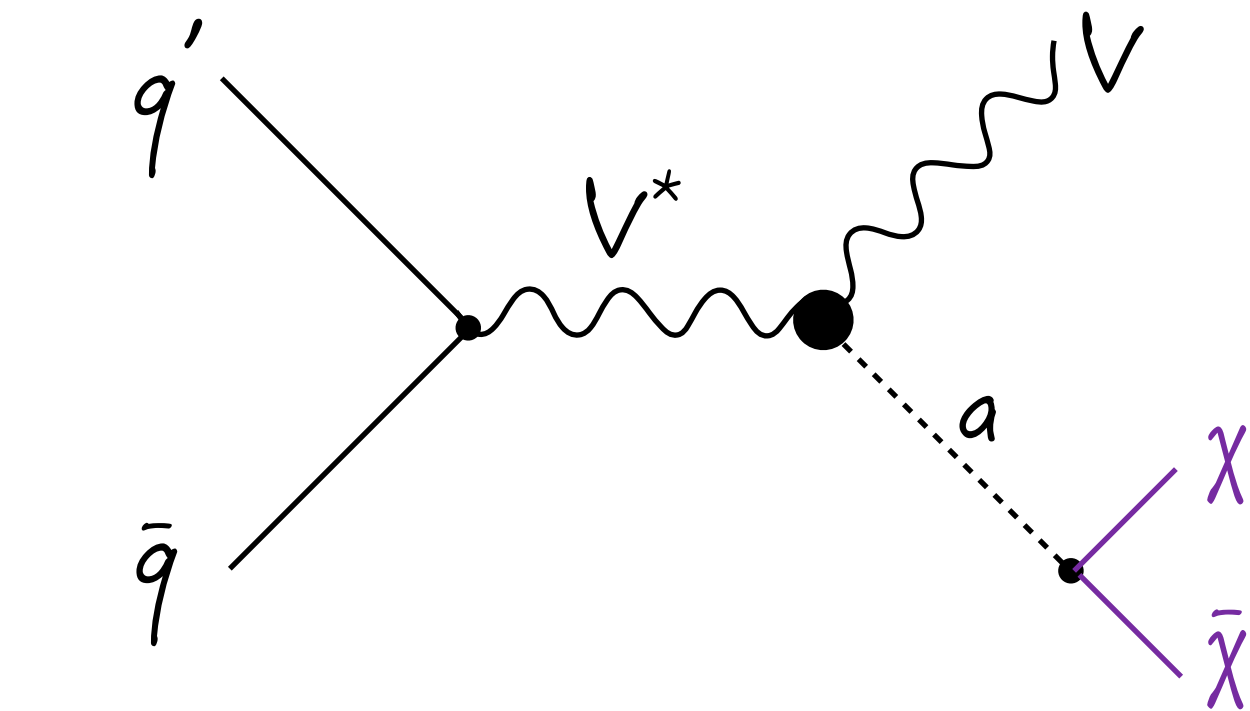


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dataset	Run 2	
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trigger	$E_T^{\text{miss}} > 70-110 \text{ GeV}$	<b>dilepton</b> $p_T \gtrsim 20 (10) \text{ GeV}$ leading (subleading)

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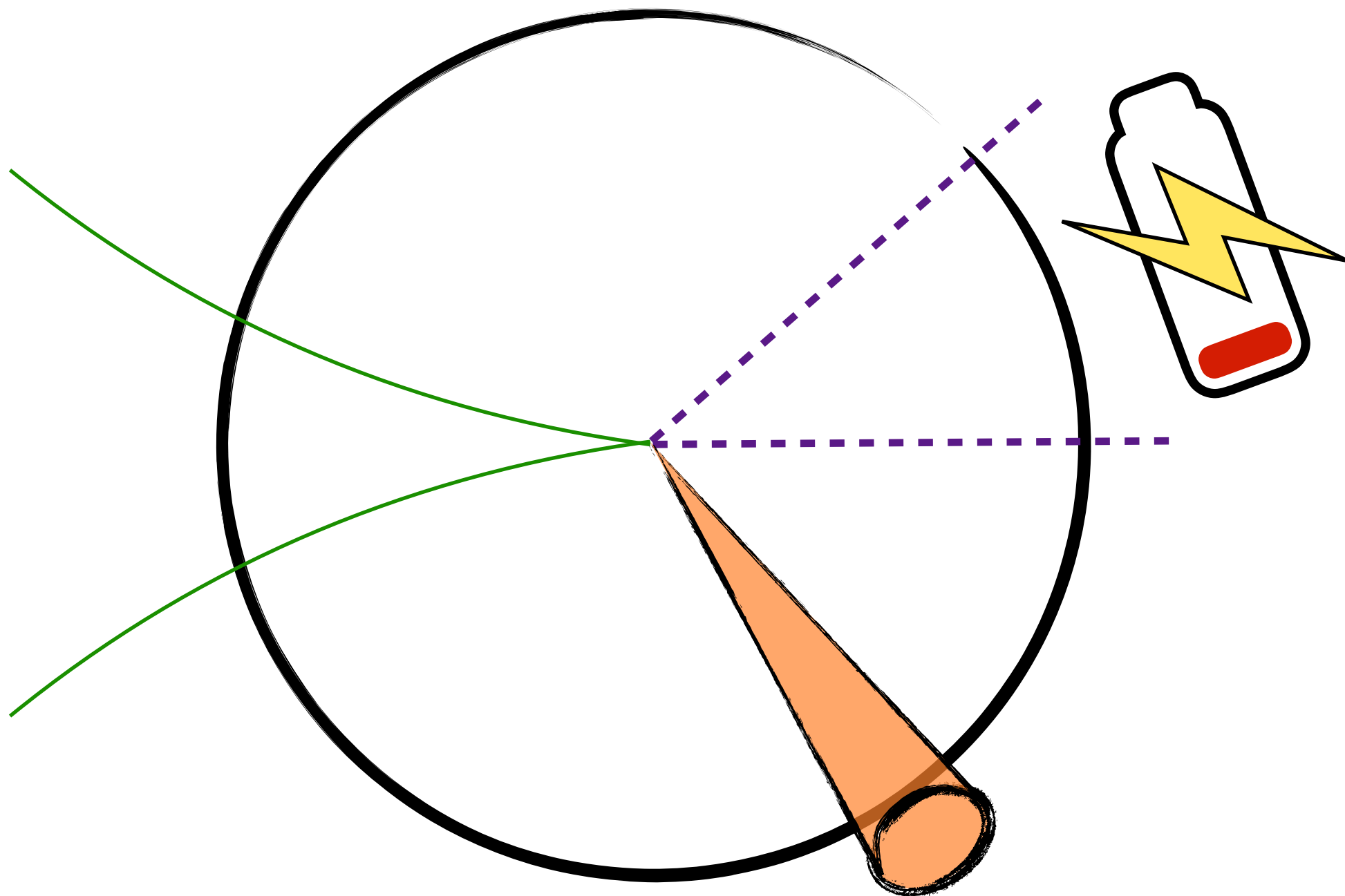
- most common backgrounds are:
  - $Z(\rightarrow \nu\nu)$ +jets
  - diboson
  - $W(\rightarrow lv)$ +jets
  - $t\bar{t}$
- constrained from di-leptonic and single-leptonic CRs + simulation

# Boson couplings (ZM)

## Event selections

Different selections for merged or resolved topologies, some differences between CMS and ATLAS. In general:

- large  $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 100\text{-}200$  GeV
- number of jets, b-jets, and leptons requirements  $\rightarrow$  reduces top and WZ backgrounds
- $\Delta\phi$  between  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  and jets/dileptons must be sufficiently large  $\rightarrow$  suppressing energy mismeasurement
- additional requirements on the dijet/dilepton system (angles,  $m_{\text{inv}}$ )  $\rightarrow$  suppresses non-resonant and DY backgrounds



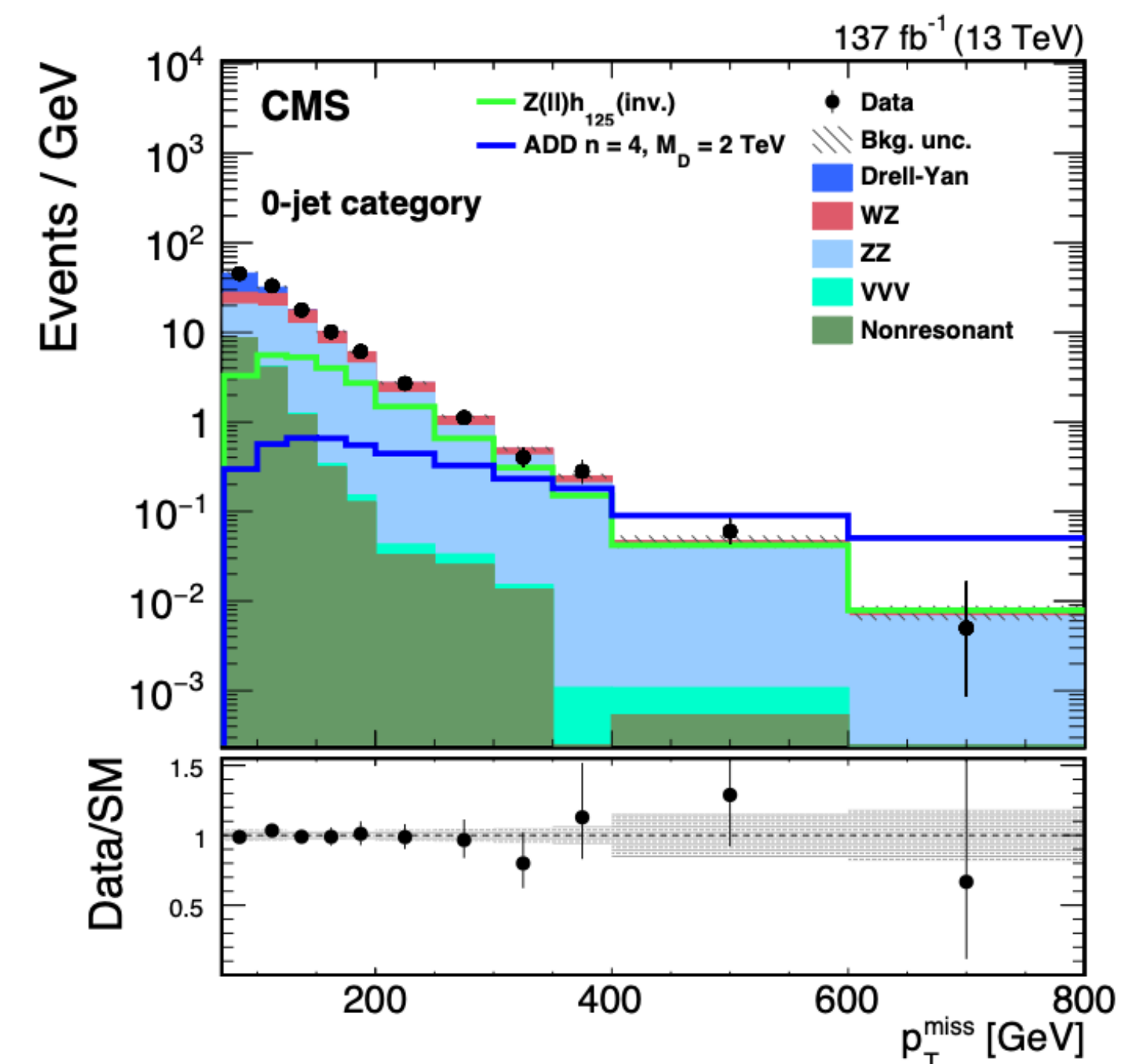
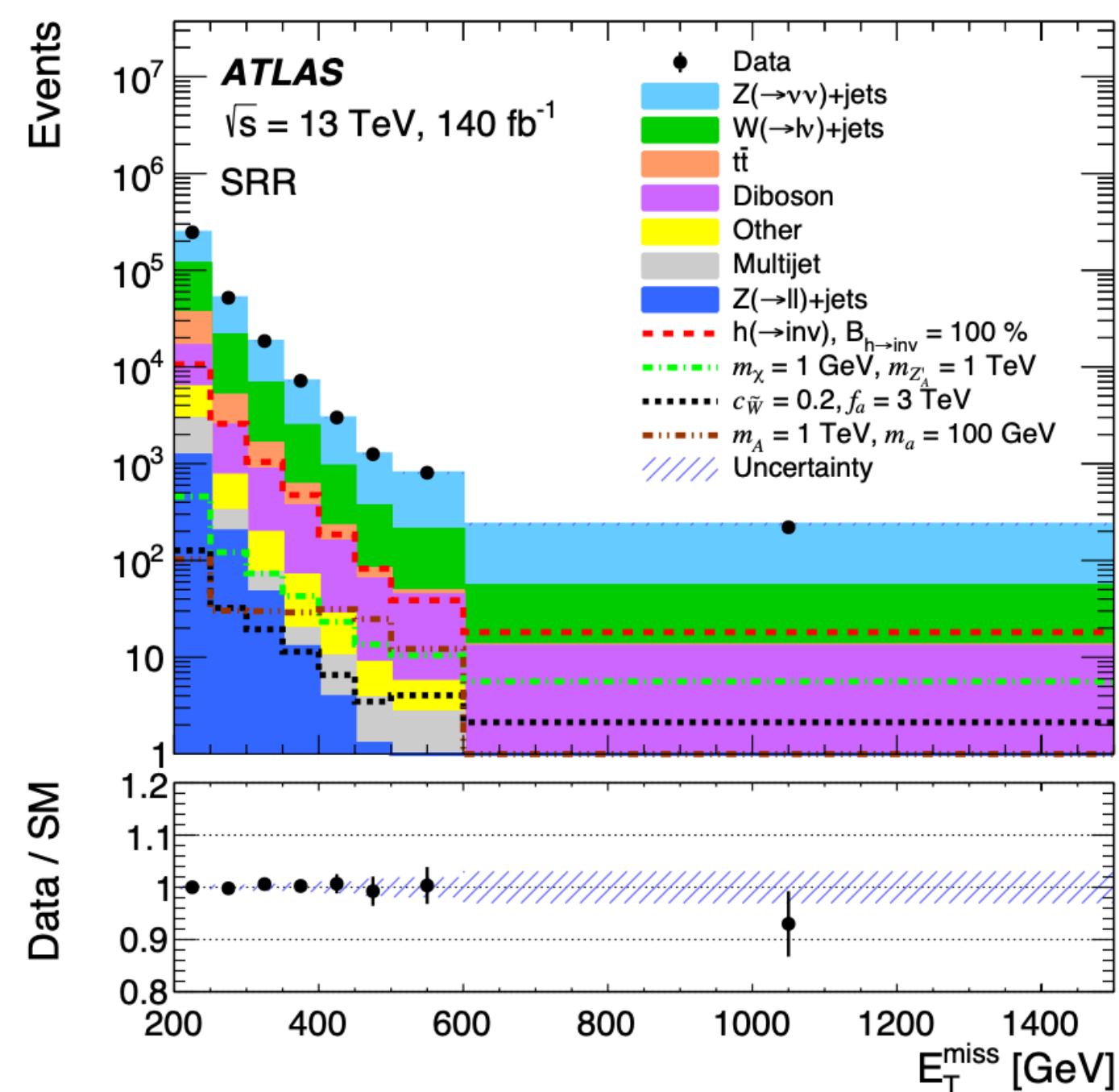
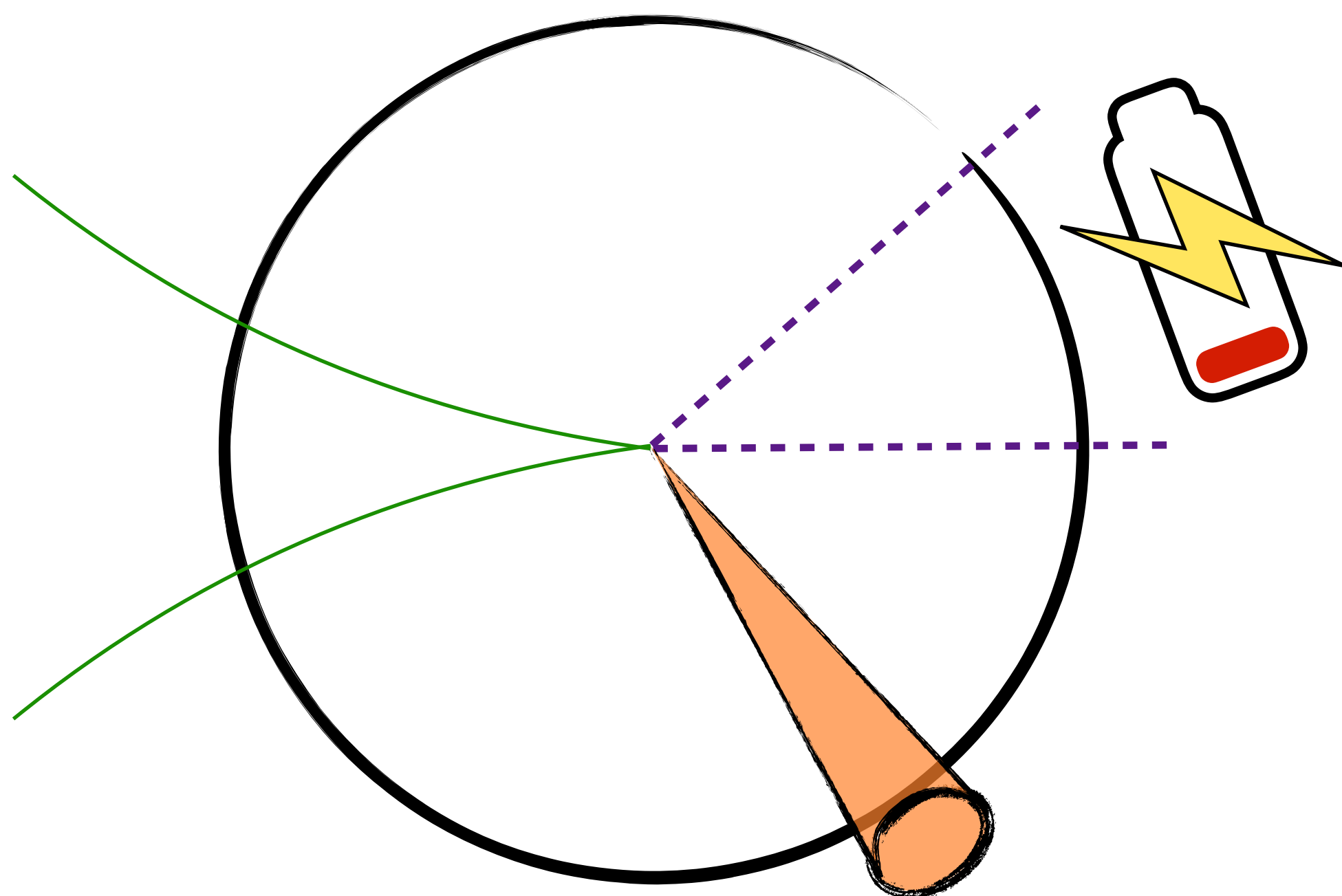


# Boson couplings (ZM)

## Event selections

Different selections for merged or resolved topologies, some differences between CMS and ATLAS. In general:

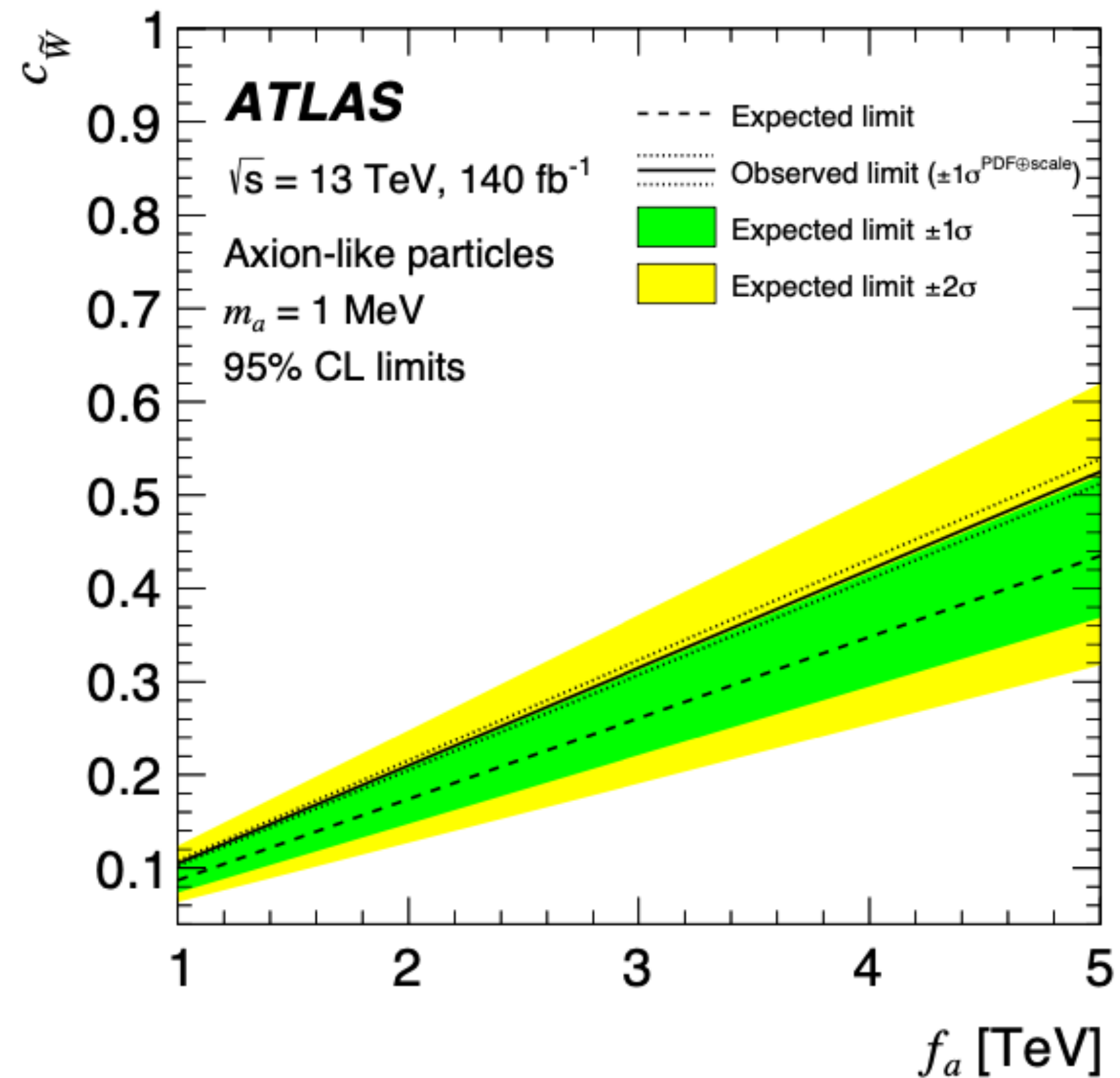
- large  $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 100\text{-}200$  GeV
- number of jets, b-jets, and leptons requirements  $\rightarrow$  reduces top and WZ backgrounds
- $\Delta\phi$  between  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  and jets/dileptons must be sufficiently large  $\rightarrow$  suppressing energy mismeasurement
- additional requirements on the dijet/dilepton system (angles,  $m_{\text{inv}}$ )  $\rightarrow$  suppresses non-resonant and DY backgrounds



# Boson couplings (Z $\mathcal{W}$ )

## ATLAS

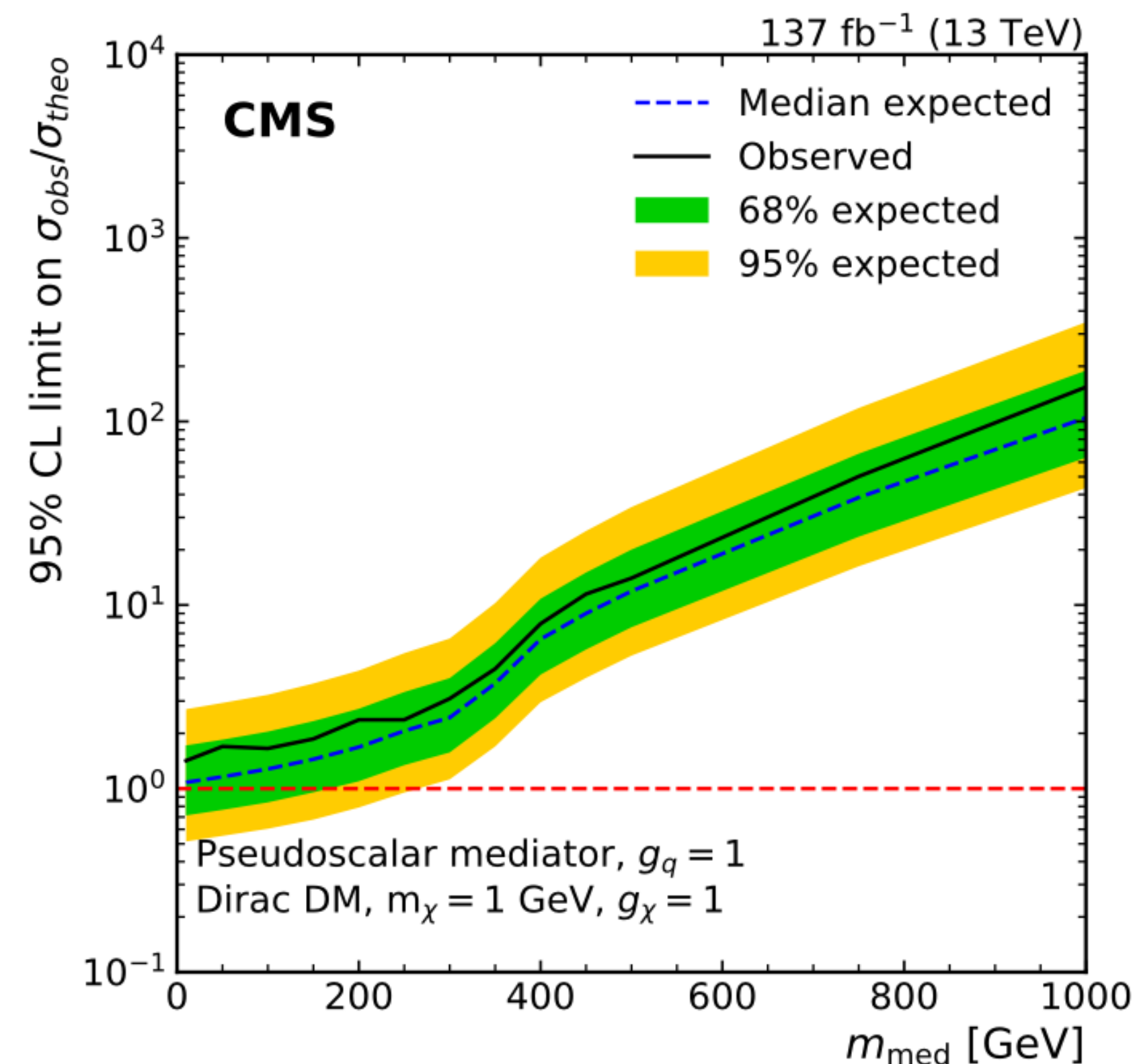
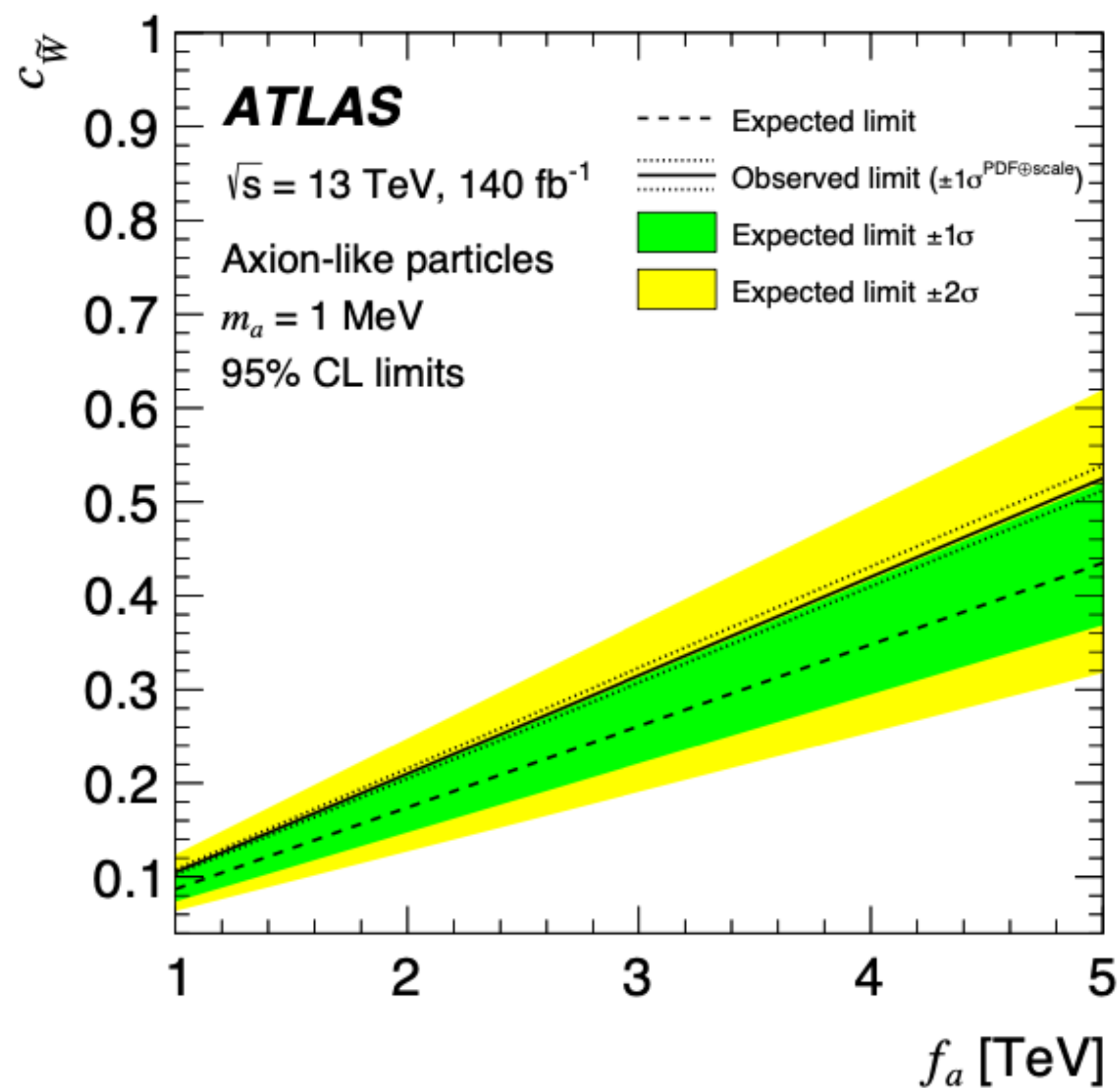
- placing limits on ALP-W coupling as a function of the effective scale  $f_a$
- fixed  $m_a = 1$  MeV (doesn't change much until up to 1 GeV)
- $c_W/f_a$  above 0.11/TeV are excluded



# Boson couplings (ZM)

## ATLAS

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## CMS

Limits on signal strength as a function of ALP mass  
(with DM mass fixed at 1 GeV)

# Boson couplings (Higgs)

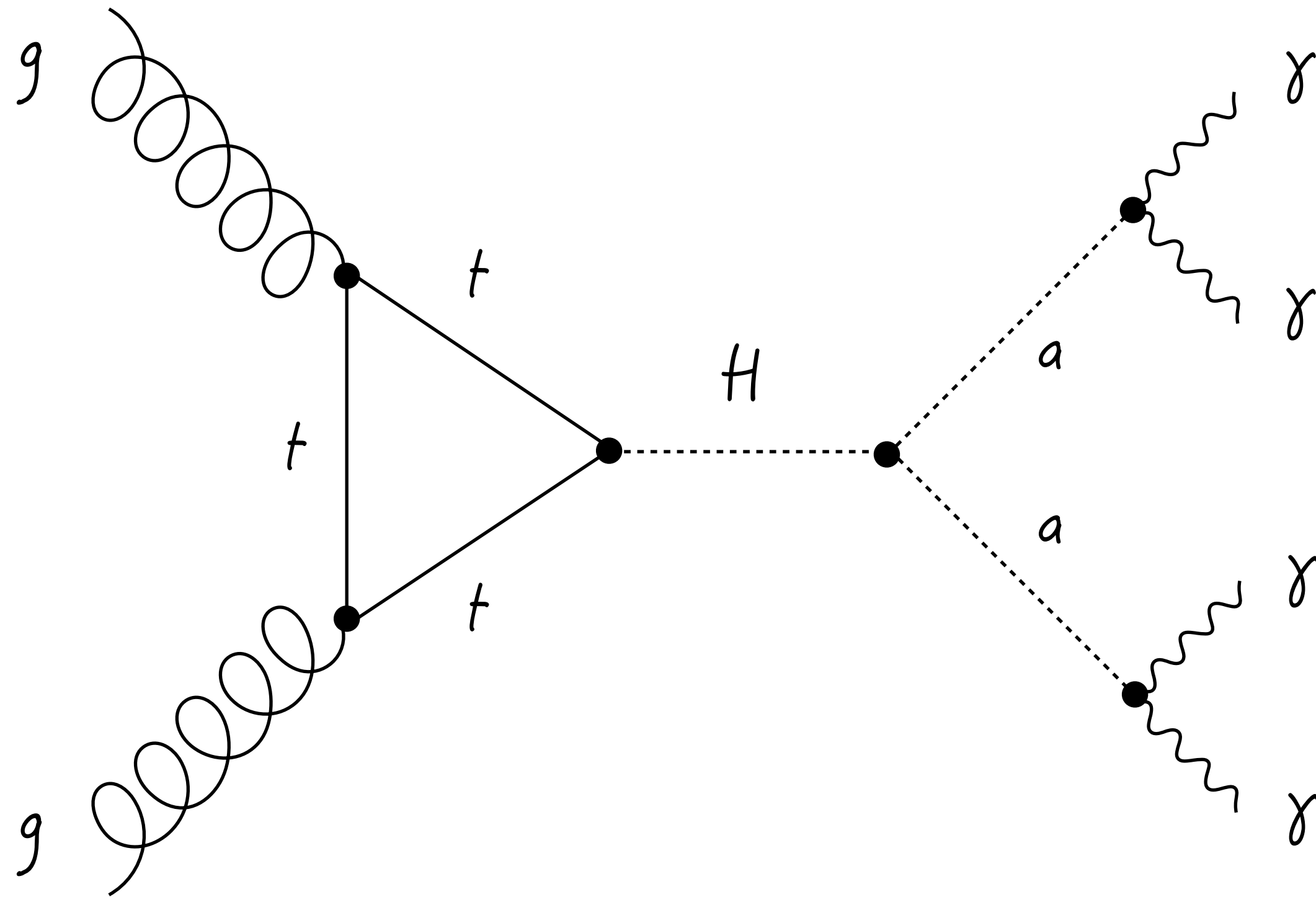
ATLAS [HDBS-2019-19](#)

CMS [JHEP 07 \(2023\) 148](#)

[EXO-22-022](#)

## Models and signatures

- ALPs can couple to the Higgs boson
- signatures with 4 photons in the final state



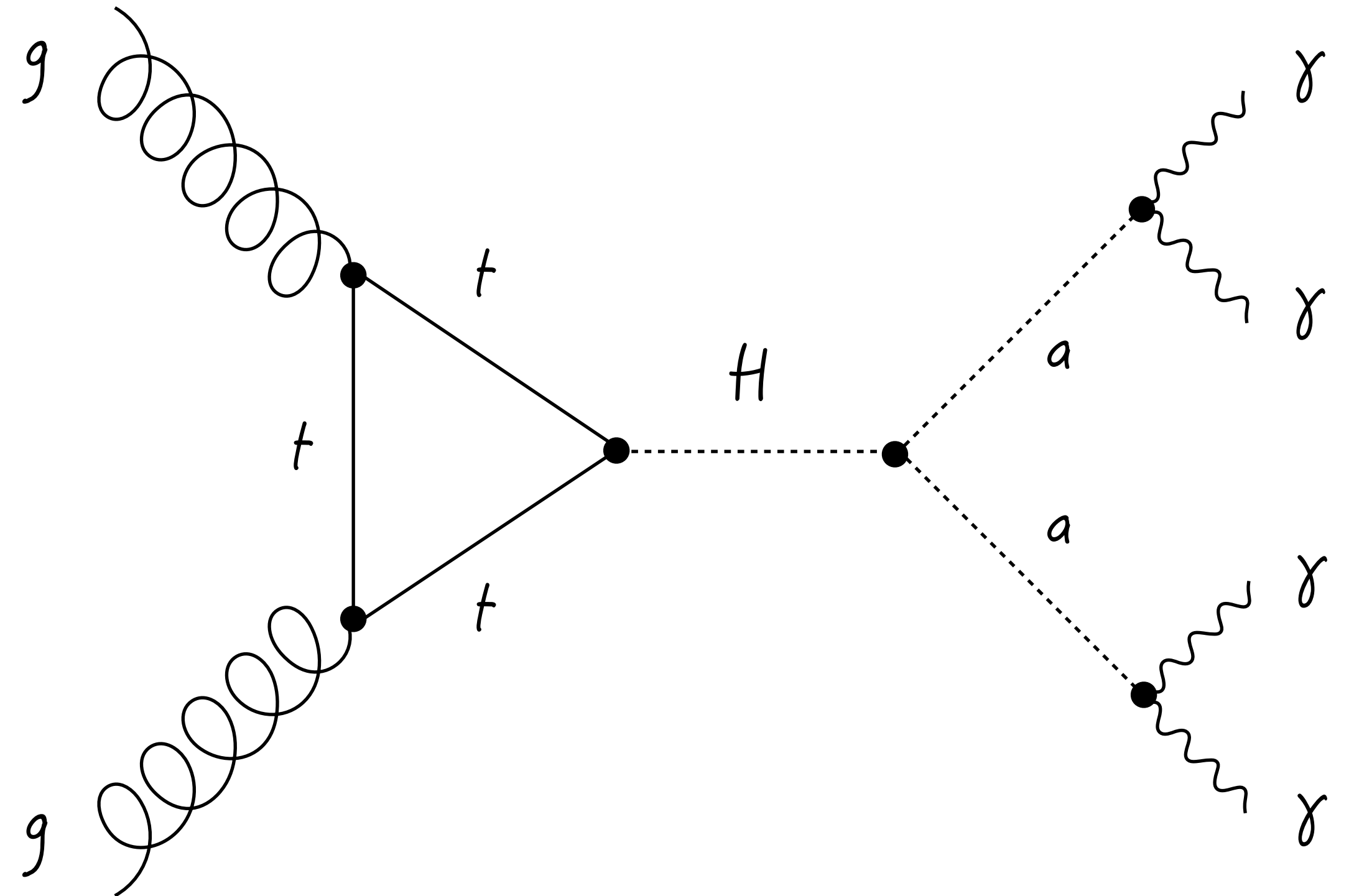


# Boson couplings (Higgs)

ATLAS [HDBS-2019-19](#)  
 CMS [JHEP 07 \(2023\) 148](#)  
[EXO-22-022](#)

**Models and signatures**

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	ATLAS	CMS
beams	pp@13 TeV	
dataset	Run 2	
$L_{int}$ ( $fb^{-1}$ )	130-140	
trigger	<b>diphotons</b> $E_T \geq 30$ (20) GeV leading (subleading)	

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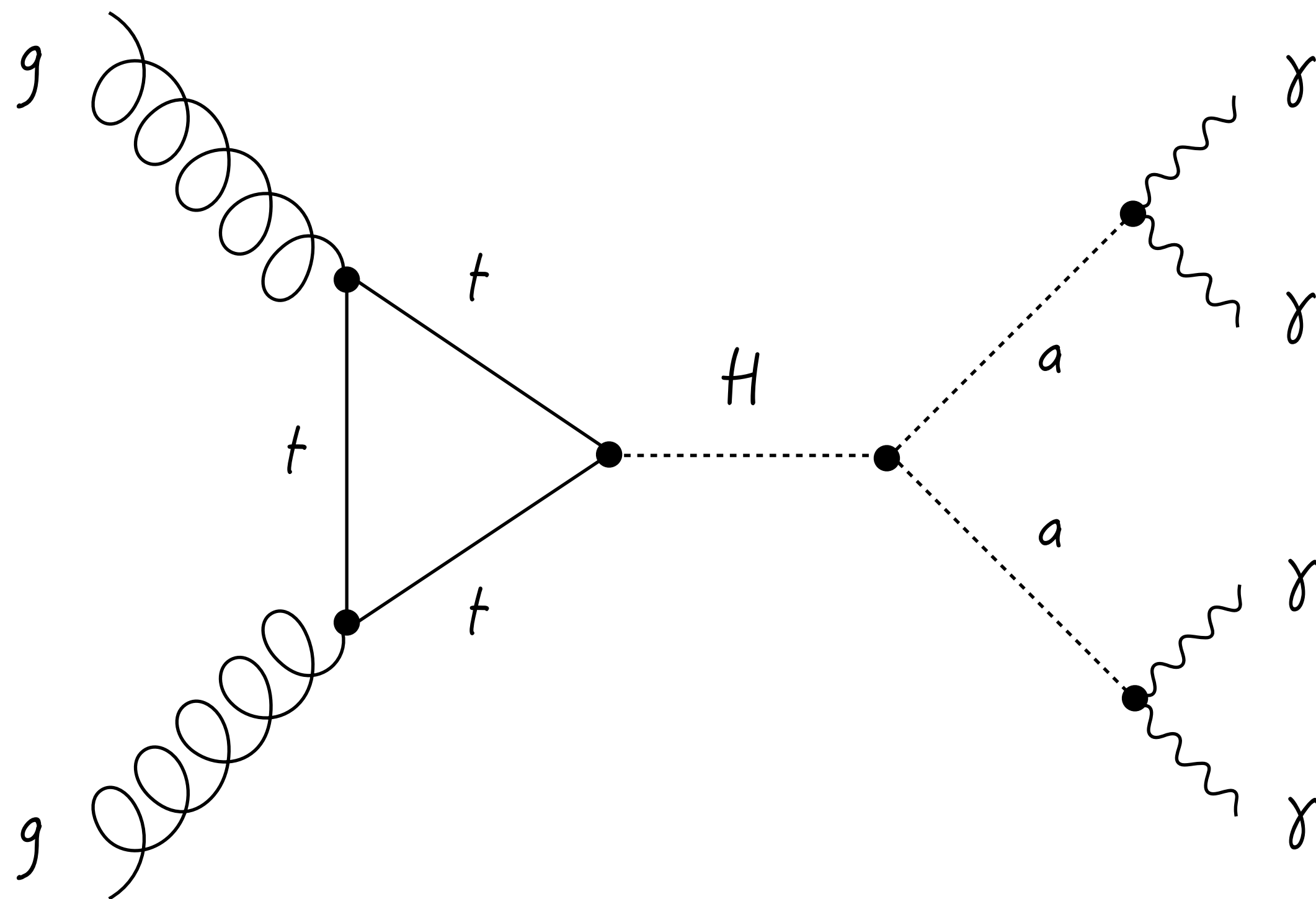
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[EXO-22-022](#)

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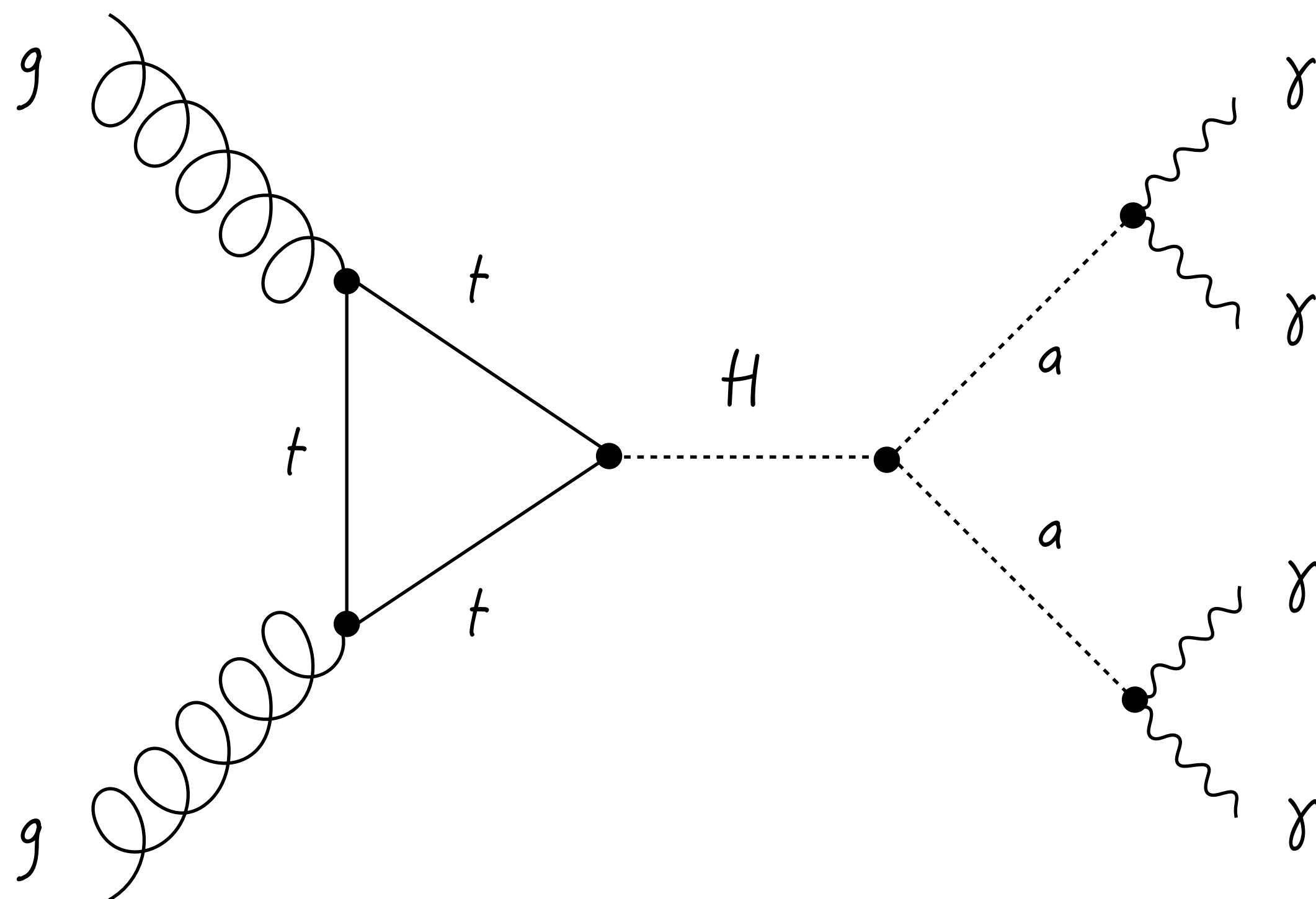
ATLAS [HDBS-2019-19](#)

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## Experimental procedure

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Background estimation:

- ATLAS: searching for a signal around 125 GeV  
 $\rightarrow$  using **sidebands**
- CMS: using a 4-photon **event classifier**

# Boson couplings (Higgs)

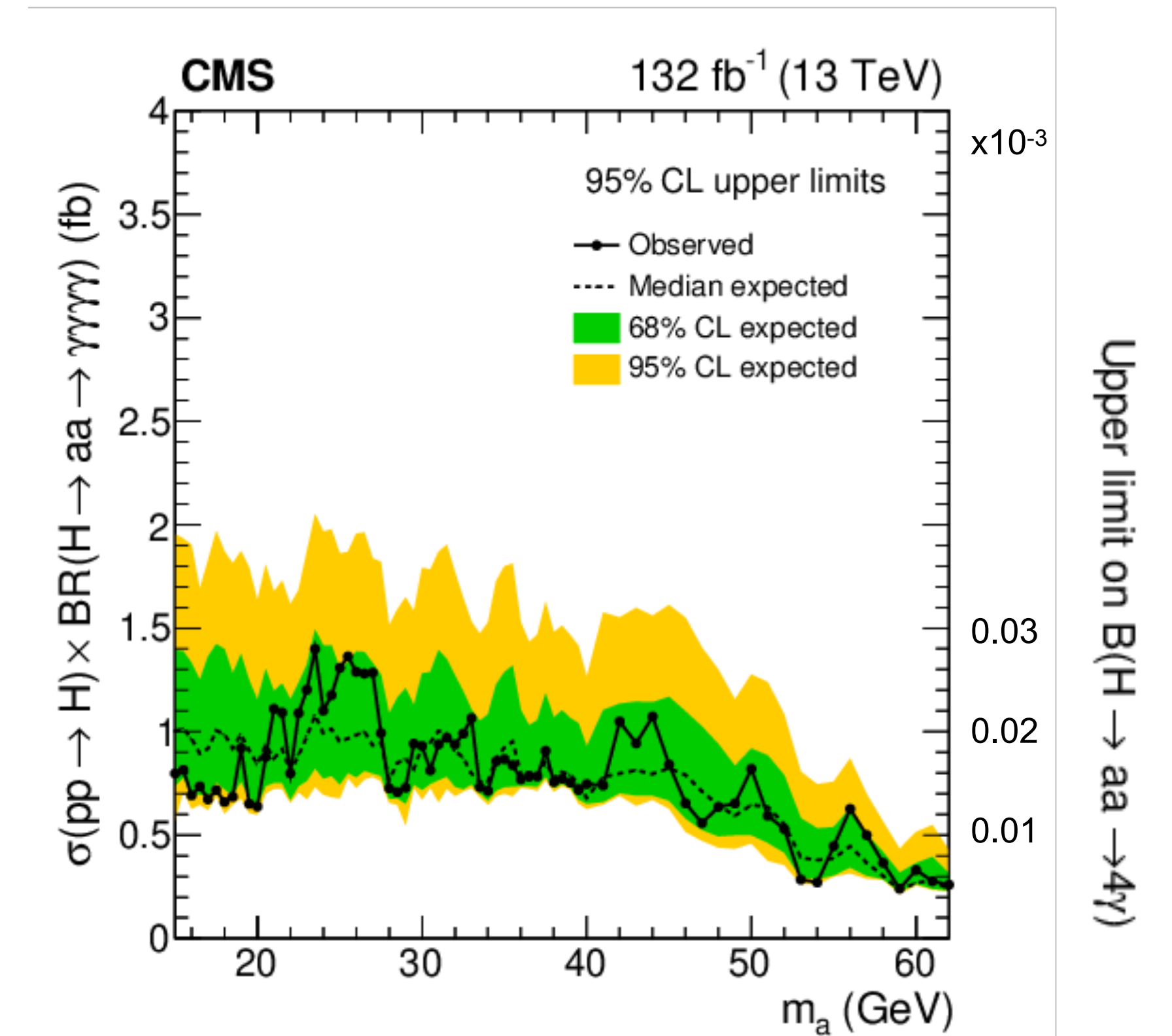
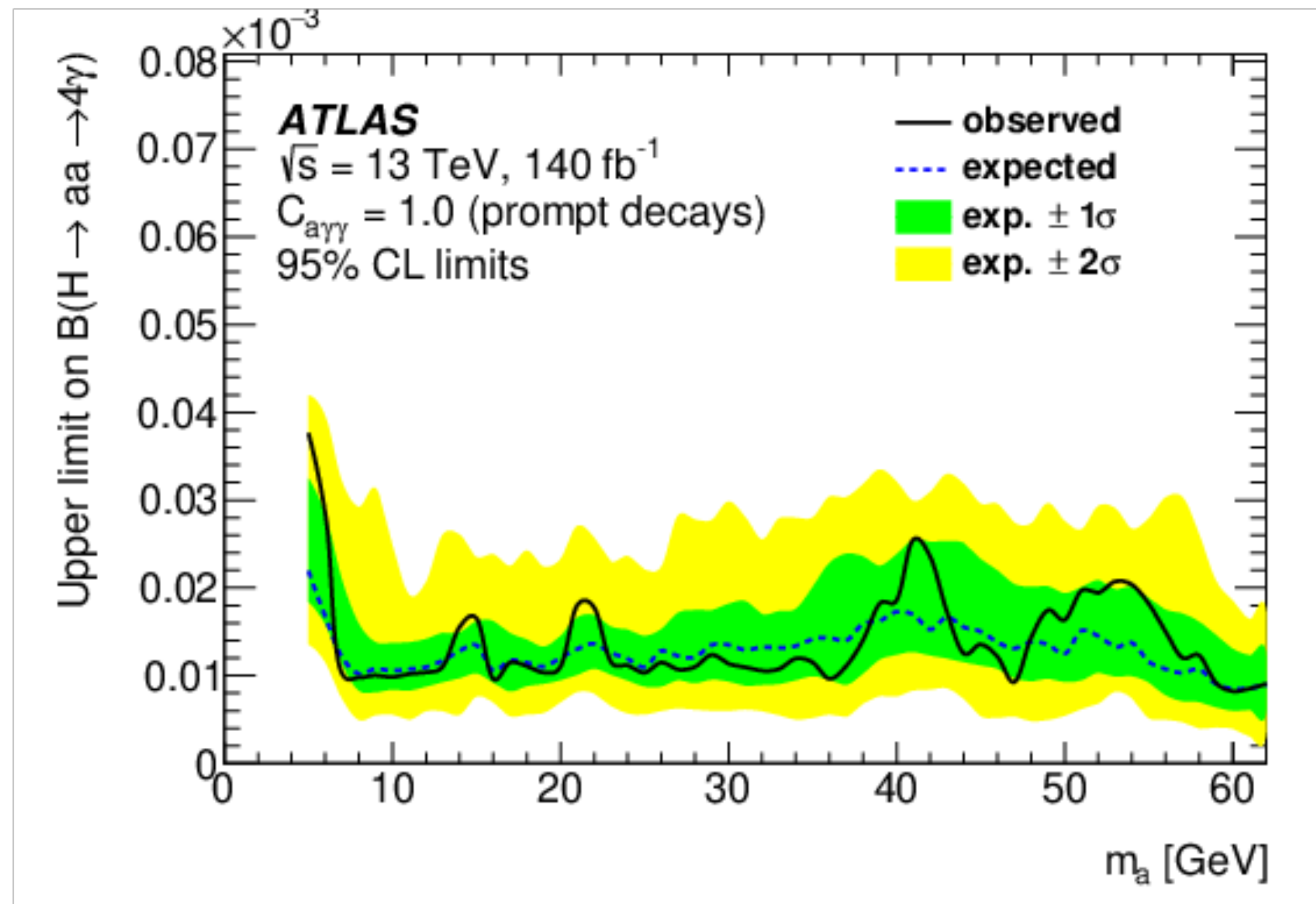
ATLAS [HDBS-2019-19](#)

CMS [JHEP 07 \(2023\) 148](#)

[EXO-22-022](#)

## Limits

- no significant excesses  $\rightarrow$  limits are placed on the Branching Ratio of  $H \rightarrow aa$
- similar results from ATLAS and CMS: BR above  $\approx 10^{-5}$  excluded (for masses in range 5-60 GeV)





# Direct Dark Matter searches

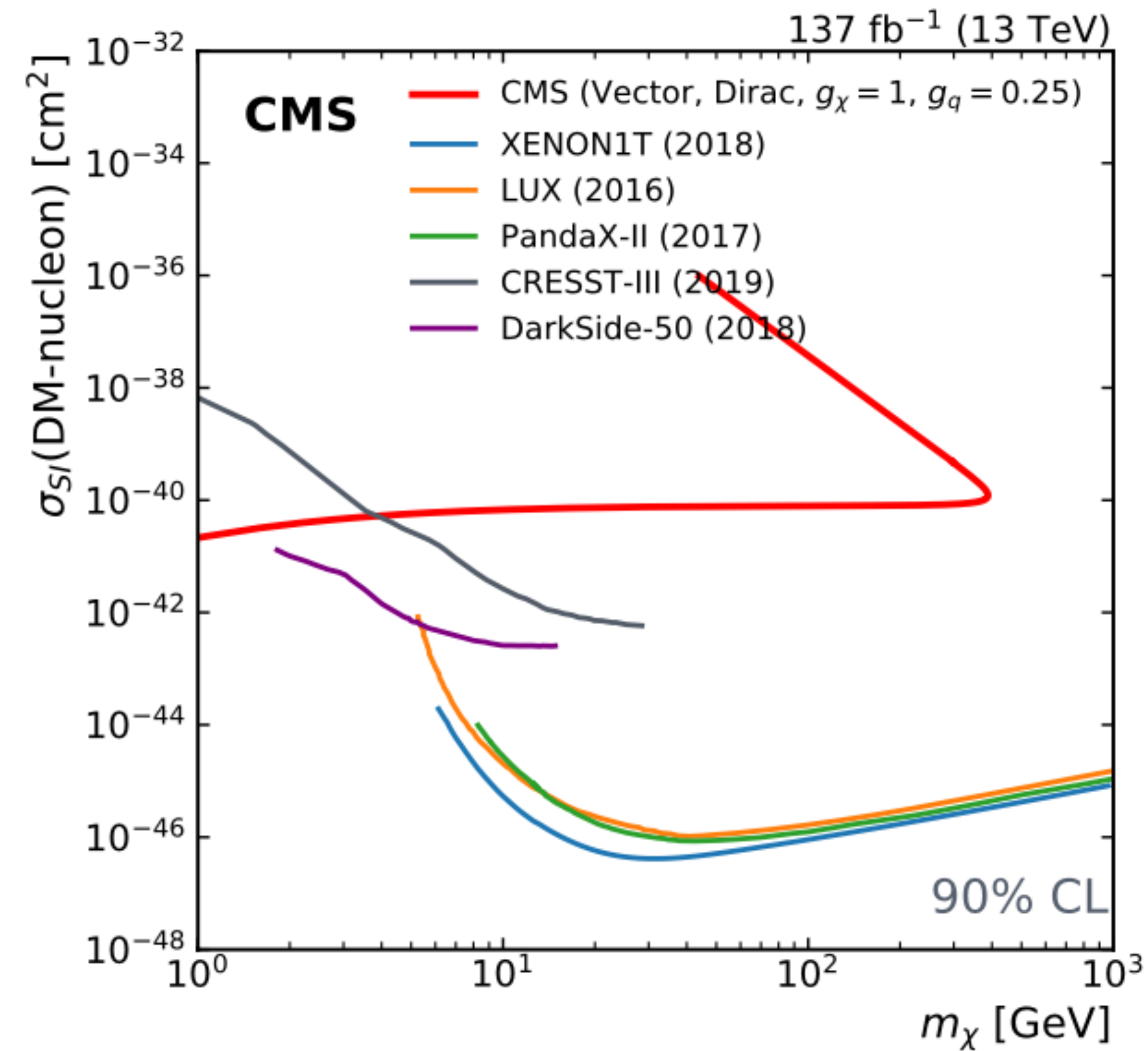
## Limits

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# Direct Dark Matter searches

## Limits

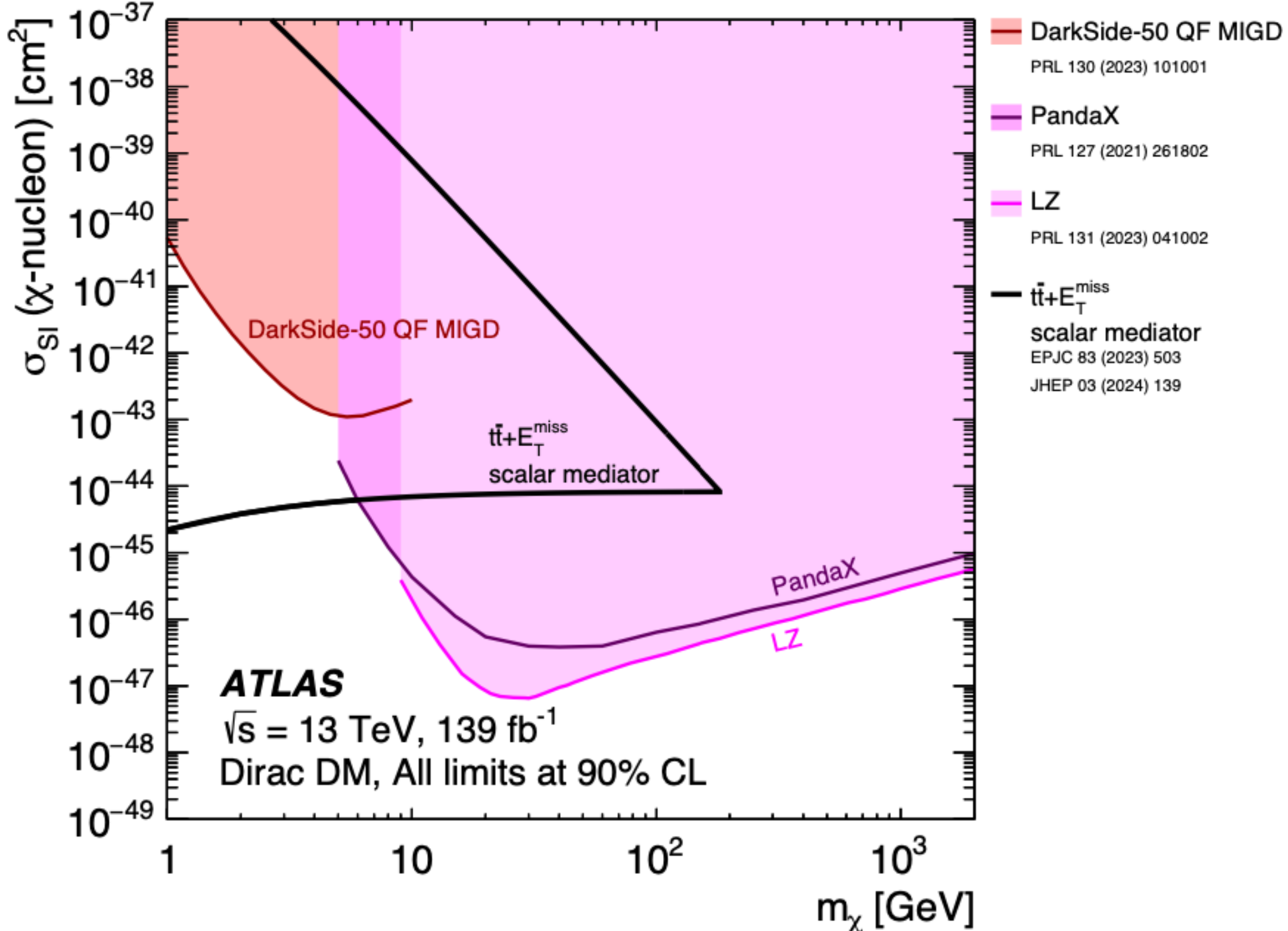
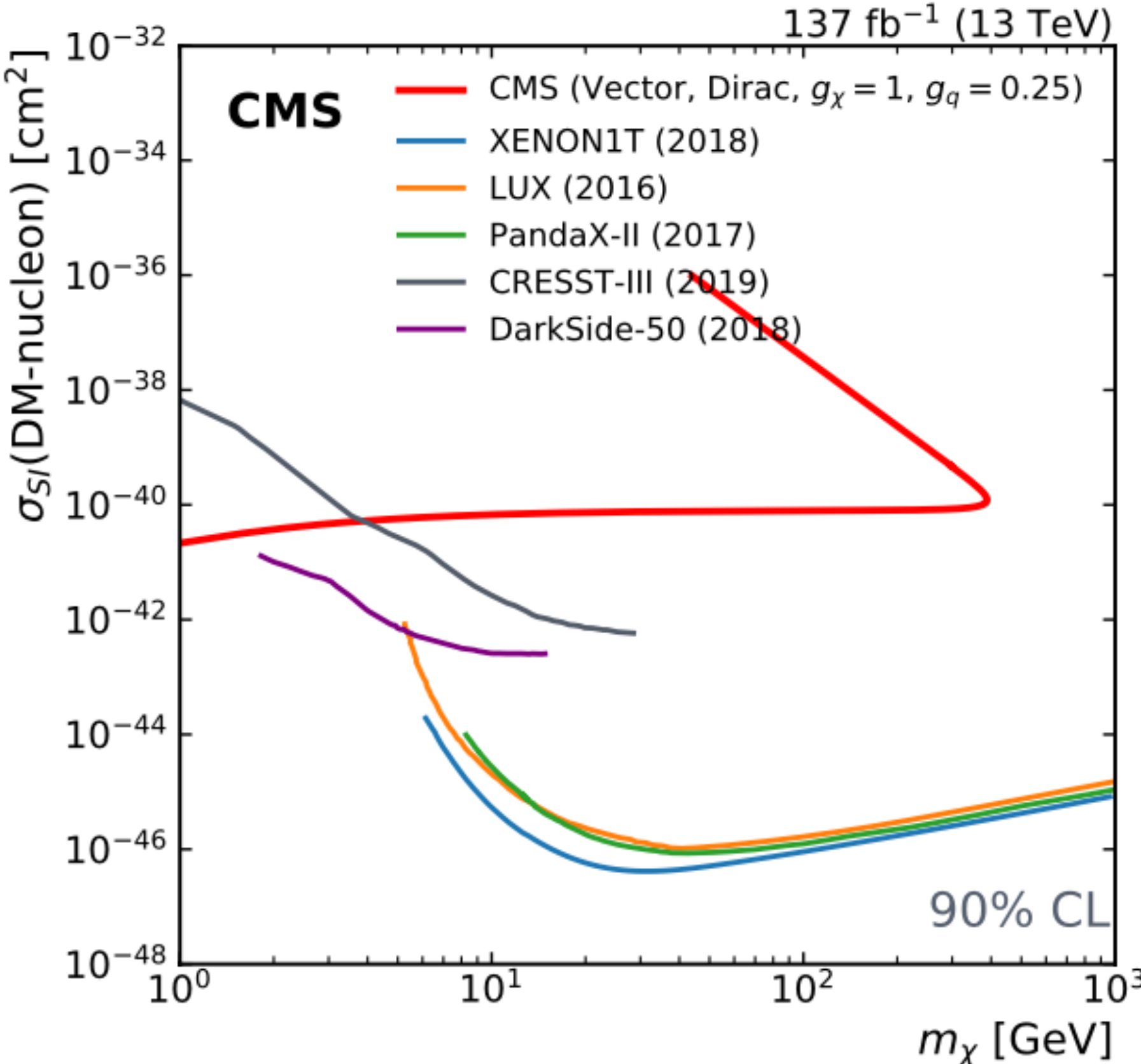
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- older CMS results were competitive with direct searches in the 1-2 GeV range



# Direct Dark Matter searches

## Limits

- some of these results also allow comparison with direct DM searches
- older CMS results were competitive with direct searches in the 1-2 GeV range
- new ATLAS results are also competitive with direct searches in the 1-6 GeV range



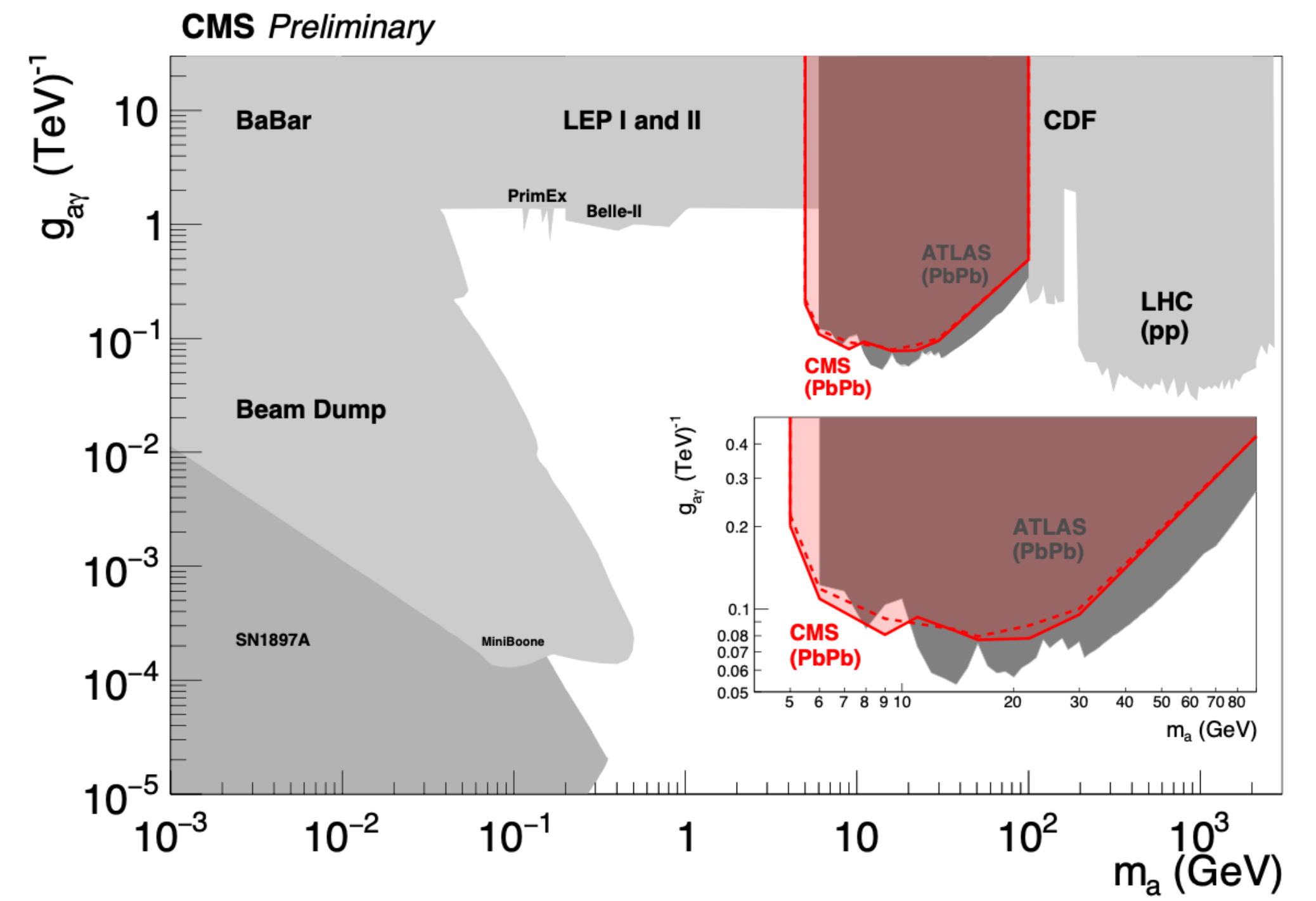
# SUMMARY



# Summary

## UPCs of protons and Heavy Ions

- great tool for high-mass ALP searches
- best limits in the 5-2000 GeV range



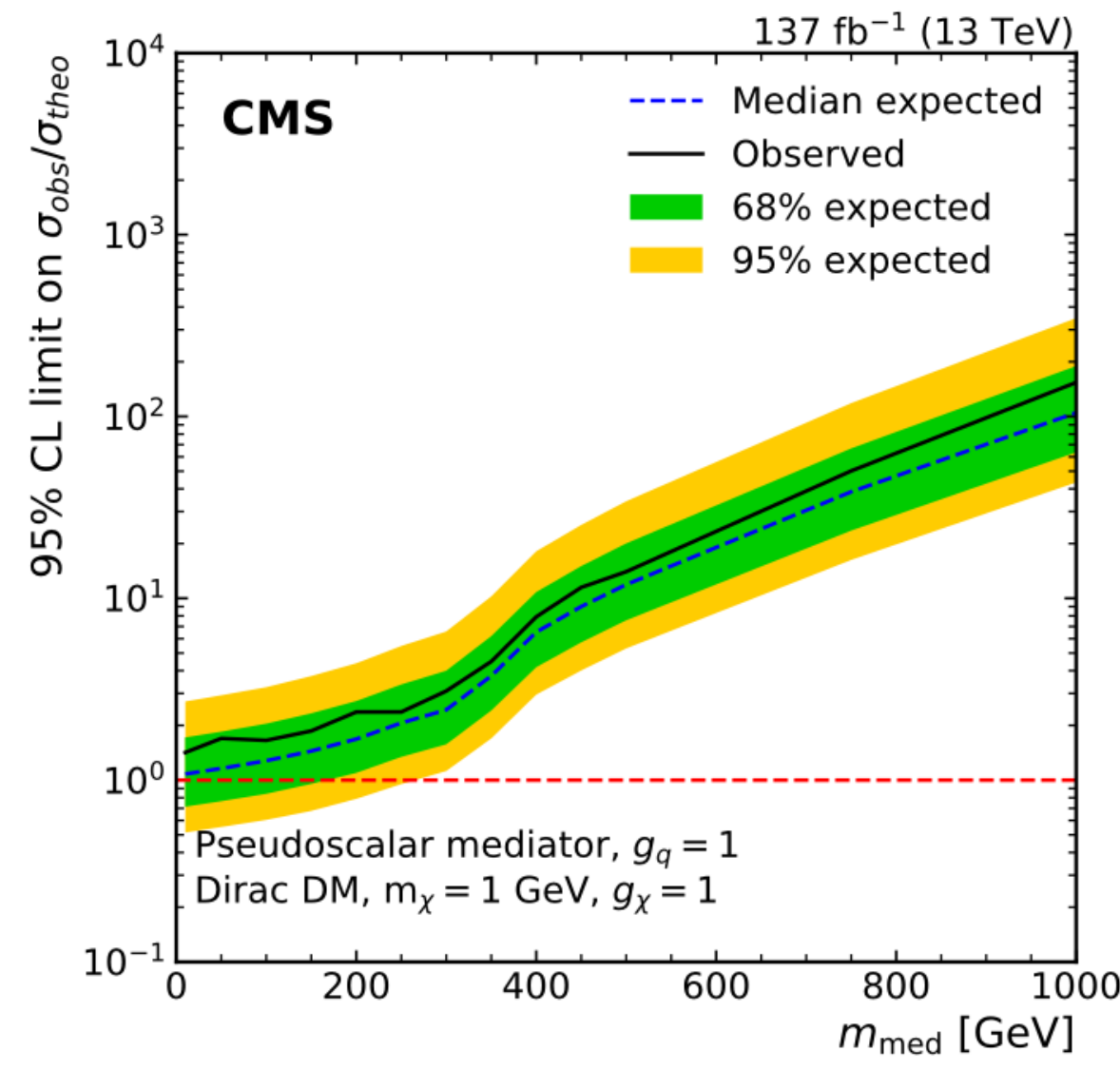
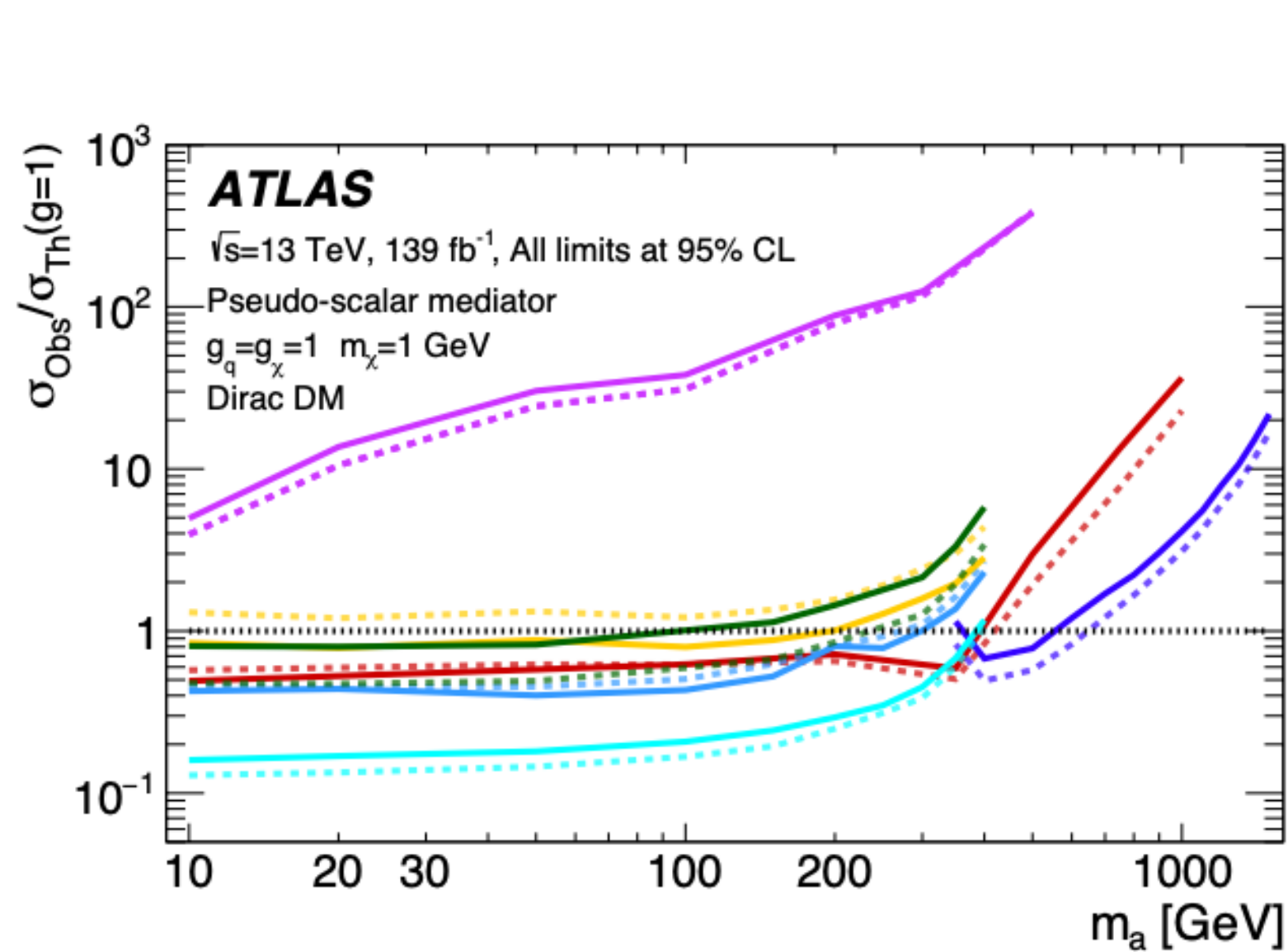
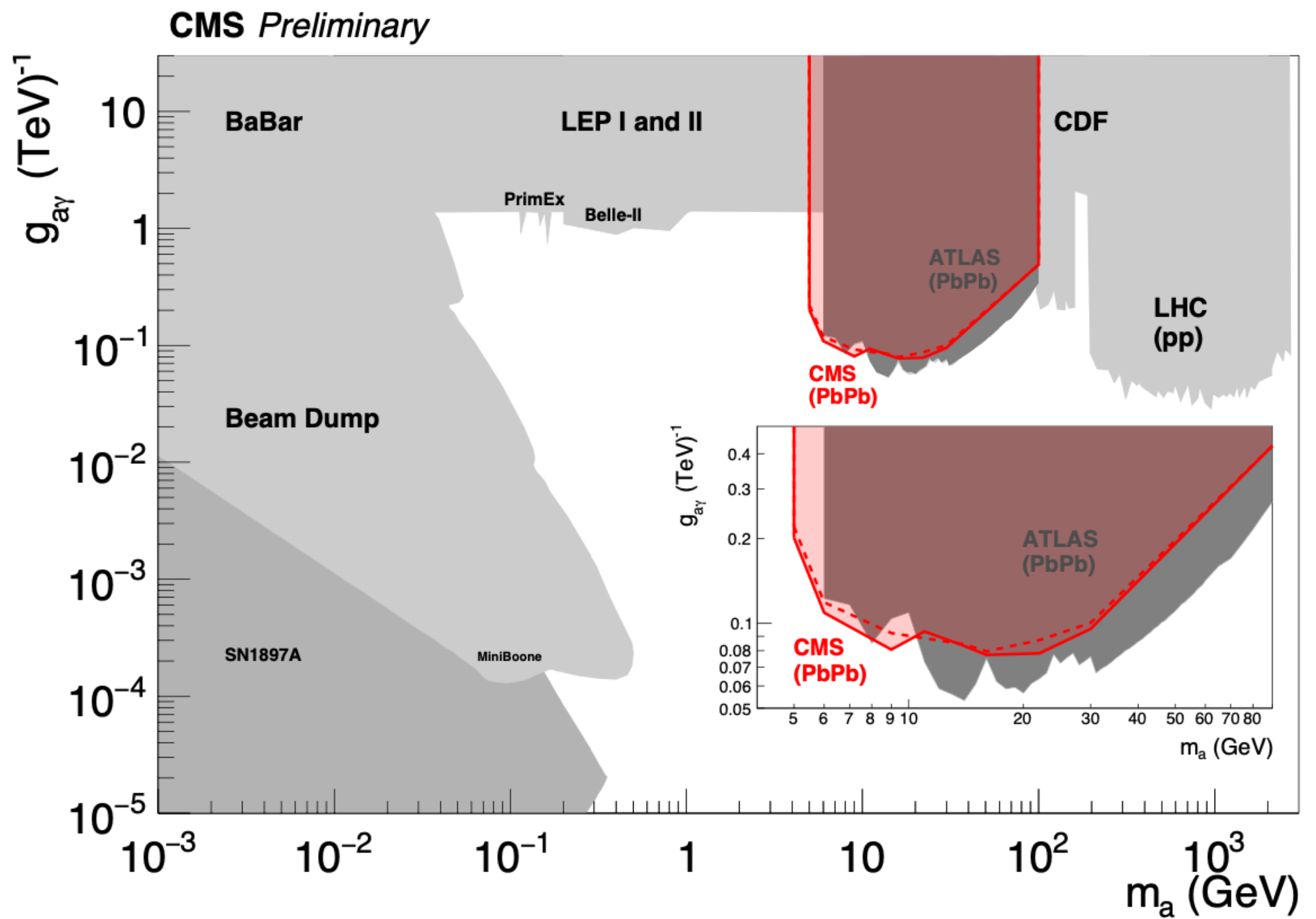
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## Other couplings

ATLAS and CMS can also probe ALPs via  $q/V/H/\chi$  couplings



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- great tool for high-mass ALP searches
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## Other couplings

ATLAS and CMS can also probe ALPs via  $q/V/H/\chi$  couplings

## Dark Matter searches

LHC searches for ALPs  $\rightarrow$  invisible complementary to direct detection experiments  $\rightarrow$  good in  $m_\chi \in [1, 6]$  GeV range

