

LHC prospects for low mass ALP searches via bb signature



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Based on

2410.09033, with Aoife Bharucha, Lorenzo Feligioni and Michele Frigerio

EPS-HEP 2025, Marseille, 6-11 July



Why to look for light resonances?

Well-motivated beyond the SM (BSM) models :
LHC is searching for new states and pushing the scale to $\gg$ TeV. But new light states could be present. $m_a = \mathcal{O}(10 - 100)$ GeV

ATLAS and CMS searches: 1801.08769, 1909.04114, 1905.10331

Axion-like particle (ALP): appear in portal models and interesting for explaining non-thermal dark matter production mechanisms [2209.03932].



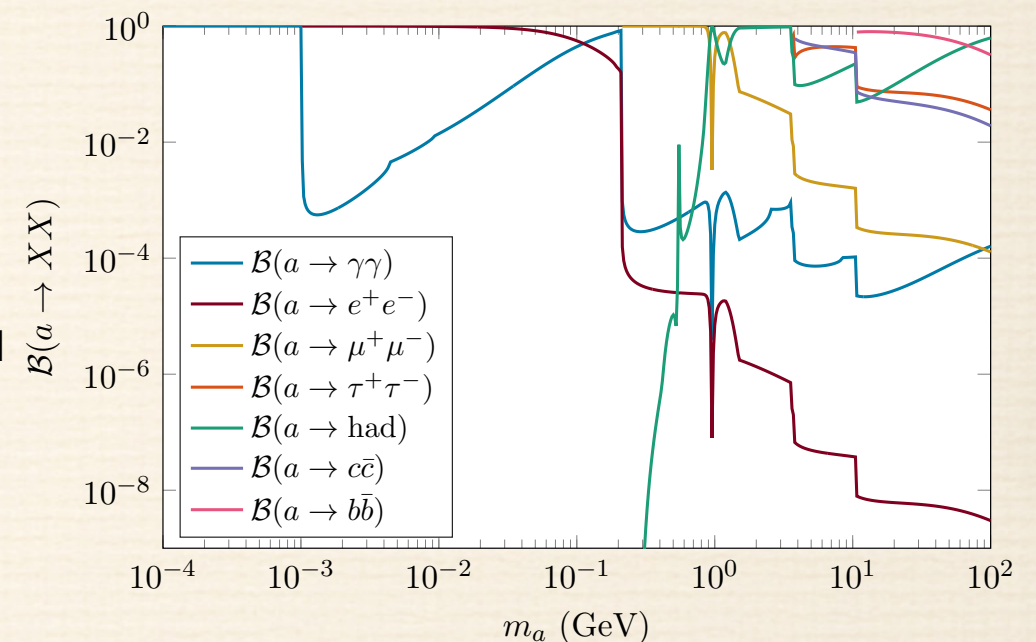
Difficulties:

- Object reconstruction
- Background contamination
- Trigger requirements

- ⇒ Jet substructure
- ⇒ Prong discriminant
- ⇒ $pp \rightarrow a + \gamma$, and lowering trigger threshold

The preferred fermionic decay of a light scalar is to $b\bar{b}$ below top-quark mass. So we focus on the final state $a \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ which is not yet explored.

2209.03932, A.
Bharucha, F.
Brümmer, N.
Desai, S. Mutzel



Signal and Backgrounds

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ALP}} \supset \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu a \partial^\mu a - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 + i \sum_f g_{\text{aff}} m_f a \bar{f} \gamma_5 f, \quad (\mathbf{m}_a, \mathbf{g}_{\text{aff}})$$

ALP-fermion coupling : $g_{\text{aff}} = \frac{C_f}{f_a}$, C_f is dimensionless and f_a is an energy scale. We assume C_f to be universal for all SM fermions.

Signal :

$$pp \rightarrow a\gamma \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma \quad (a \equiv \text{ALP})$$

ALP Mass Range : $m_a = [12, 100] \text{ GeV}$

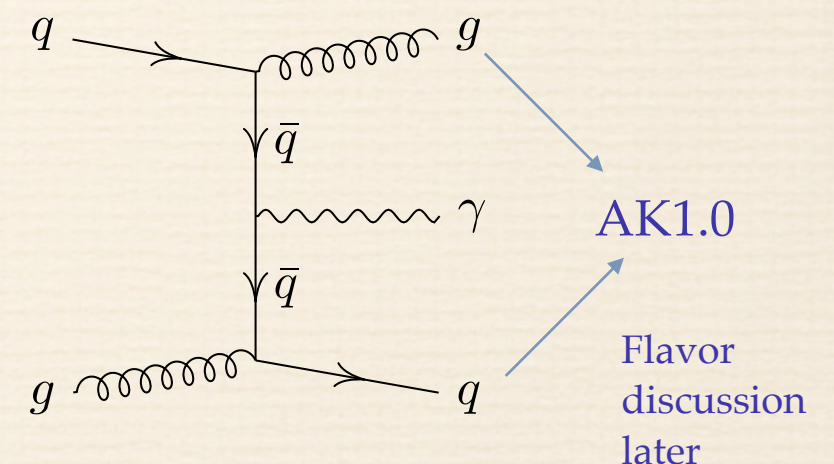
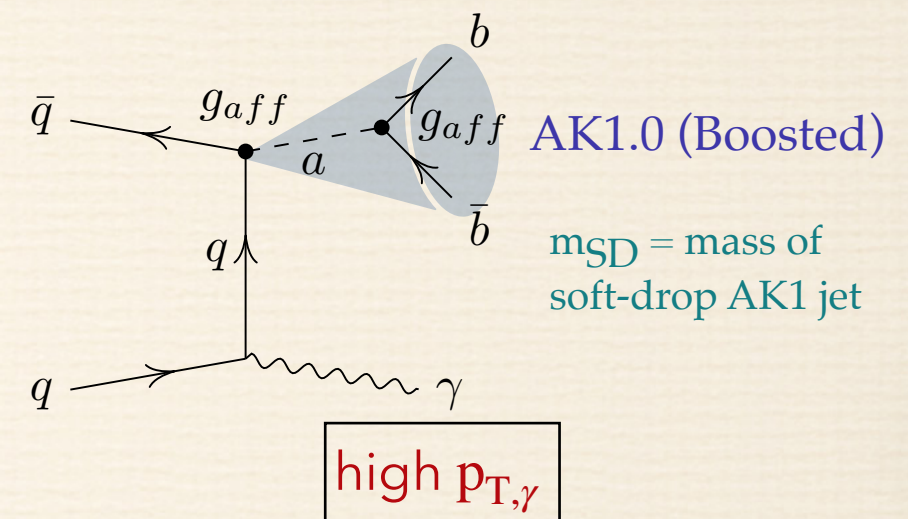
Madgraph, Pythia8, Delphes

Backgrounds :

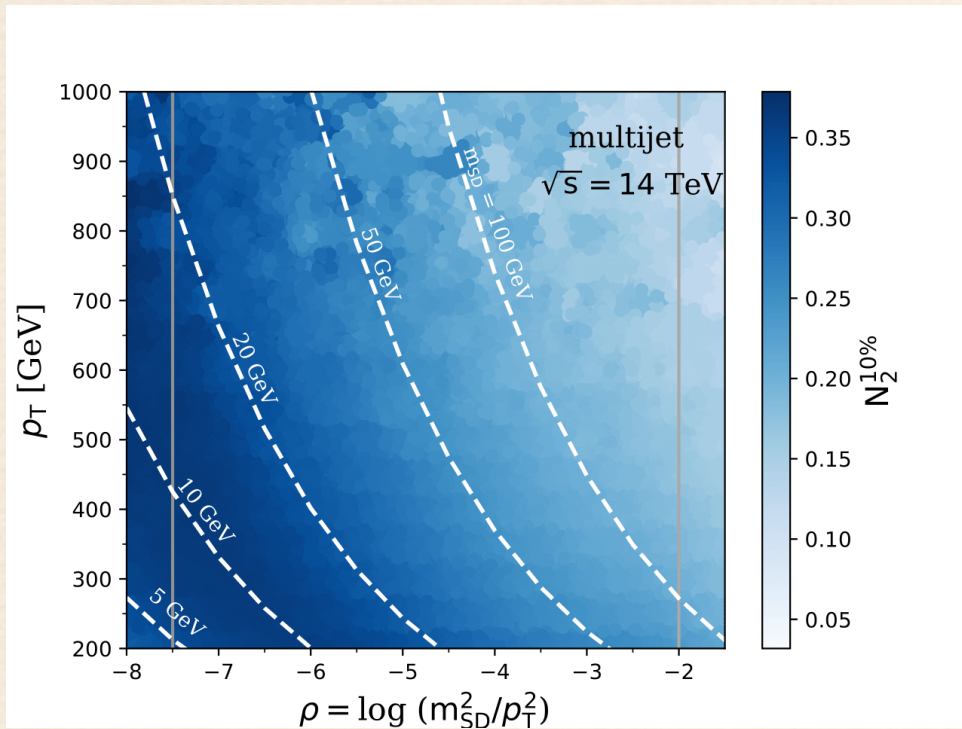
Multijet $\in$ Multijet $+\gamma$, $W+\gamma$, $Z+\gamma$

Pythia8, Pythia8, Delphes

Grooming AK1.0 jet : Soft-drop ($z_{\text{cut}} = 0.1, \beta = 1$)

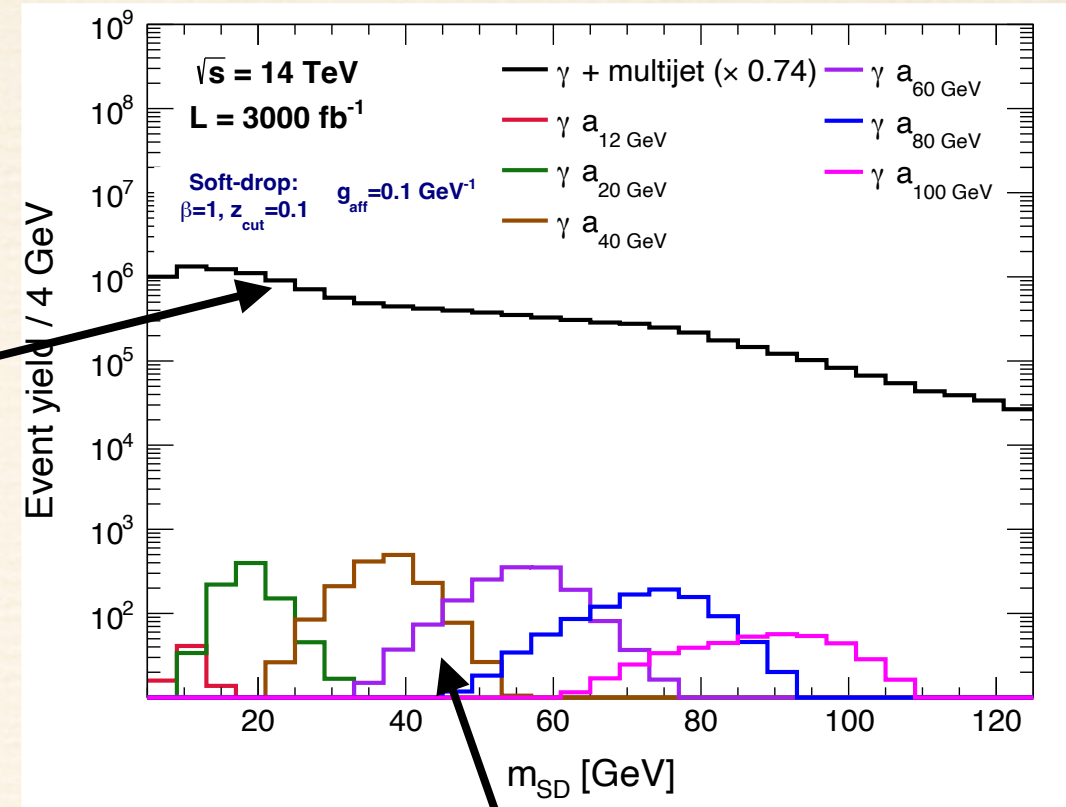


2-prong discriminant observable



m_{SD} = mass of the soft-dropped Fatjet

Background



Signal

$$N_2^{DDT}(\rho, p_T) \equiv N_2 - N_2^{10\%}(\rho, p_T)$$

1603.00027, James Dolen,
Philip Harris, Simone Marzani,
Salvatore Rappoccio, Nhan Tran

$$N_2 = 2\text{-prong discriminating observable} = \frac{2e_3}{(1e_2)^2}$$

$N_2^{10\%}$ = cut on N_2 to reject 90 % of multijet background events

$\rho = \log(m_{SD}^2/p_T^2)$, a dimensionless scaling variable

$$1e_2 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} z_i z_j \Delta R_{ij},$$

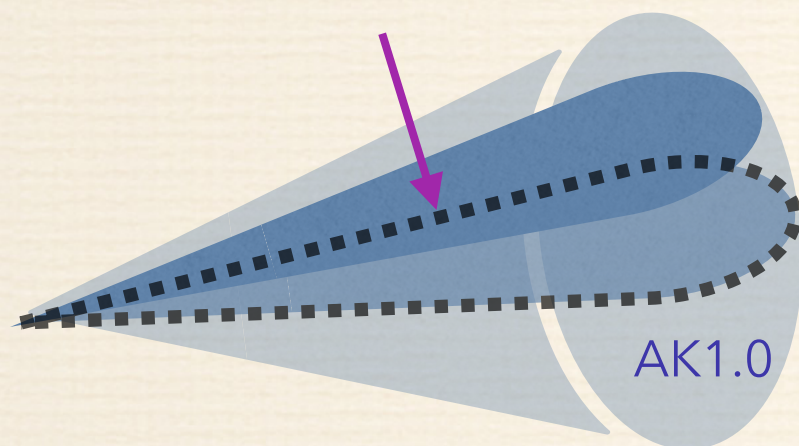
$$2e_3 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq N} z_i z_j z_k \min \left\{ \Delta R_{ij} \Delta R_{ik}, \Delta R_{ij} \Delta R_{jk}, \Delta R_{ik} \Delta R_{jk} \right\}, \quad z_i \equiv \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,jet}}$$

Selection requirements	
$p_{T,\gamma}$	$> 160 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta_\gamma $	< 2.1
$p_{T,AK1.0}$	$> 200 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta R(\gamma, AK1.0)$	> 2.2
ρ	$[-7.5, -2.0]$
N_2^{DDT}	< 0

b-tagging of AK1.0 jet

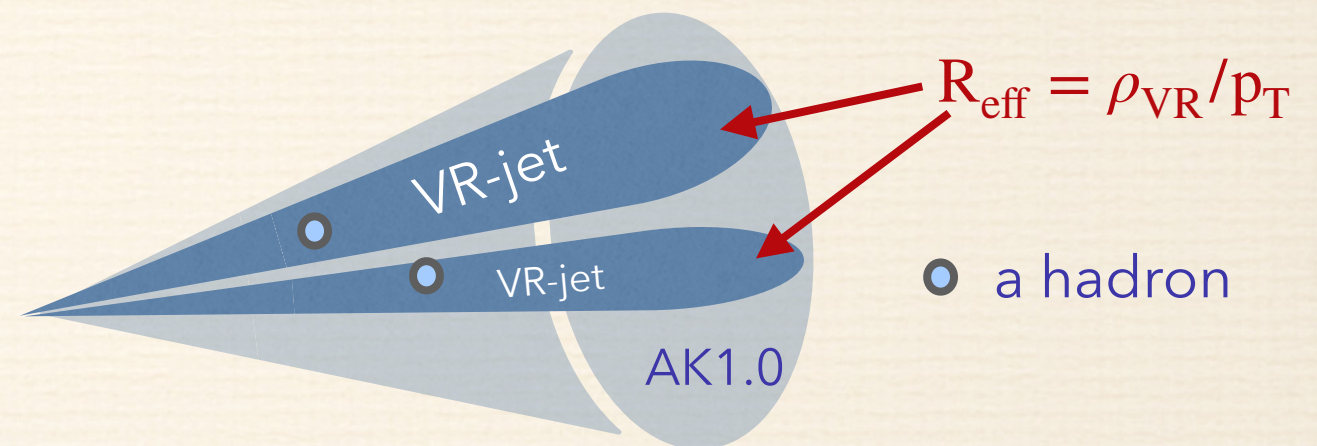
Flavor labelling [ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-021] : **Find two small radius subjects**, variable radius (VR), inside the AK1.0 jet and **match each of them to a hadron** in event.

Merged Fixed Radius subjects!



Variable Radius (VR)

JHEP 06 (2009) 059, D. Krohn, J. Thaler and L.-T. Wang



Categories in multijet background : **bb, bc, bl, ll, cl, cc**

b : b-jet **c** : c-jet **l** : light-jet

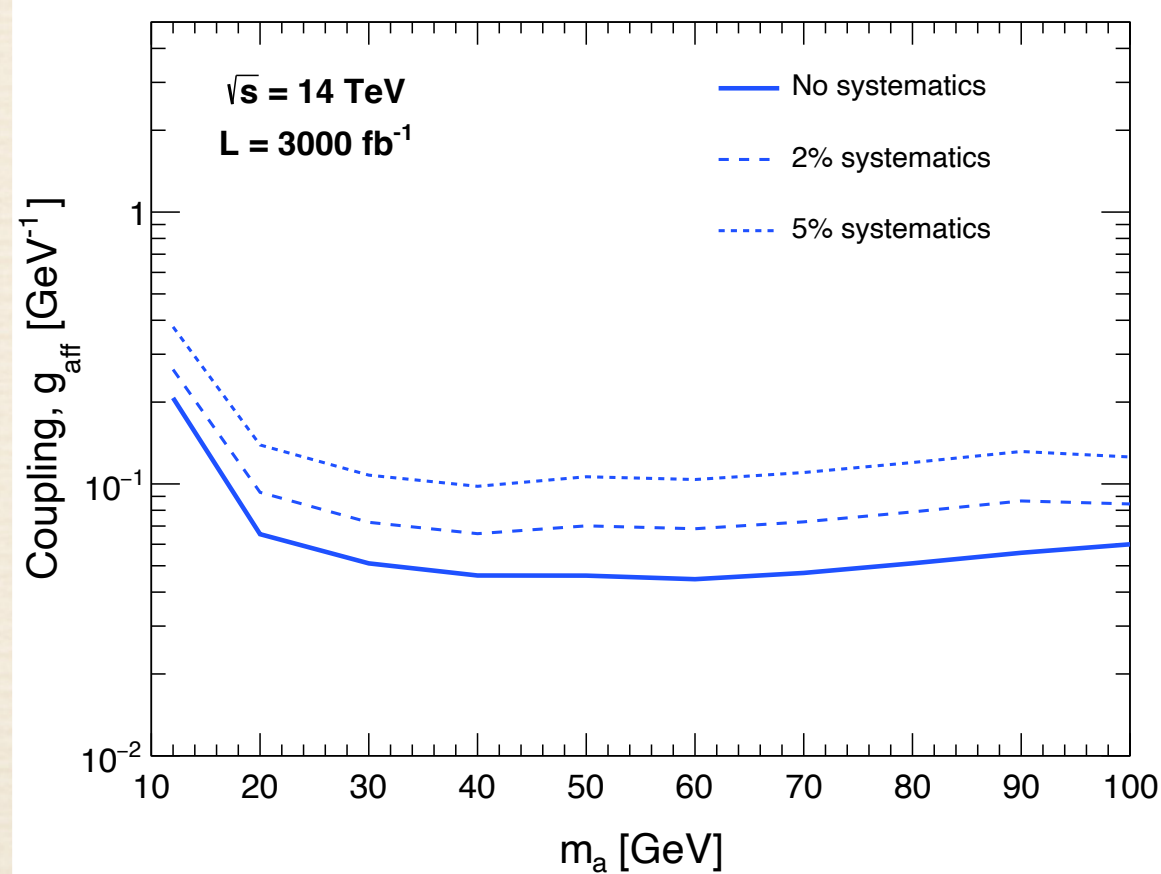
Flavor labelling : **80% bb-tagging** signal efficiency is used

Projected sensitivities

Crystal ball fits to the Jet mass, m_{SD} variable, Chosen mass range = $[\mu + \sigma, \mu - \sigma]$.

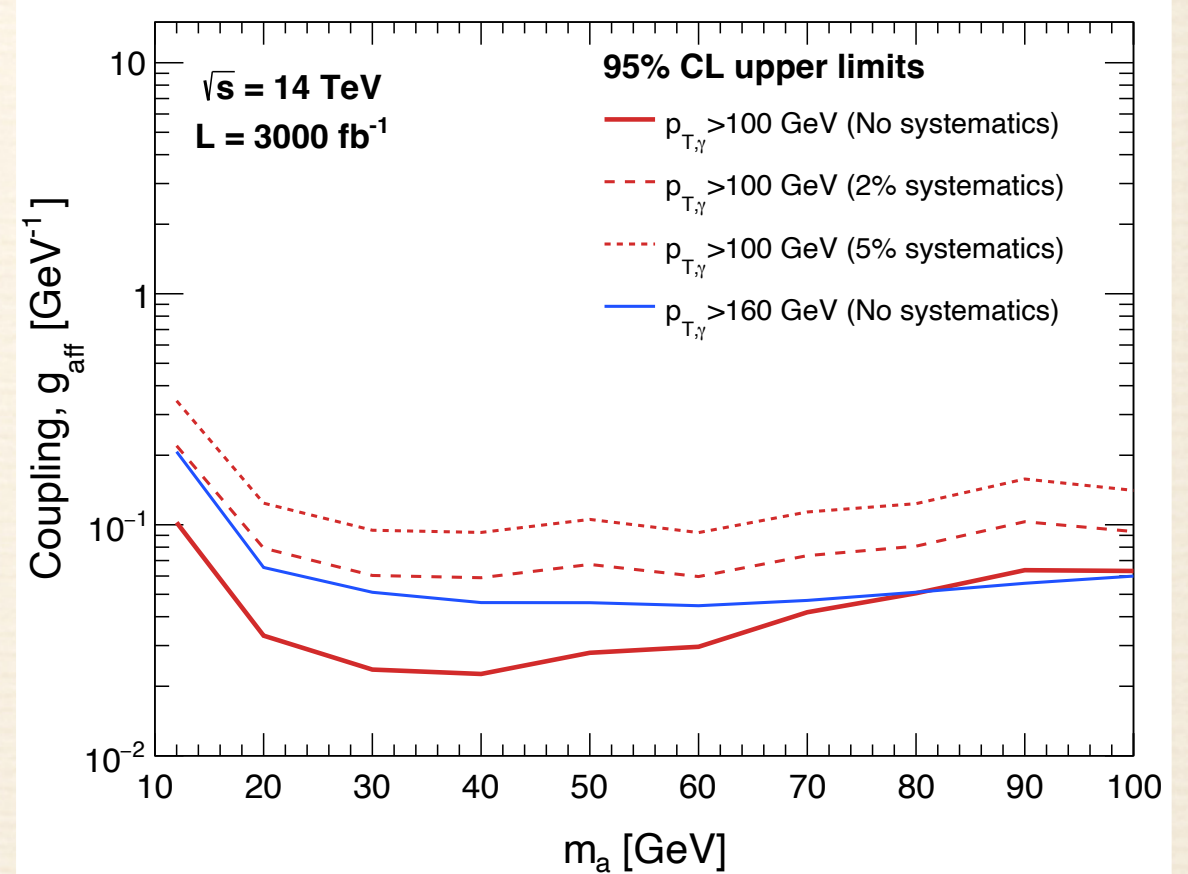
95 % CL exclusions on g_{aff} :

$$p_{T,\gamma} > 160 \text{ GeV}$$

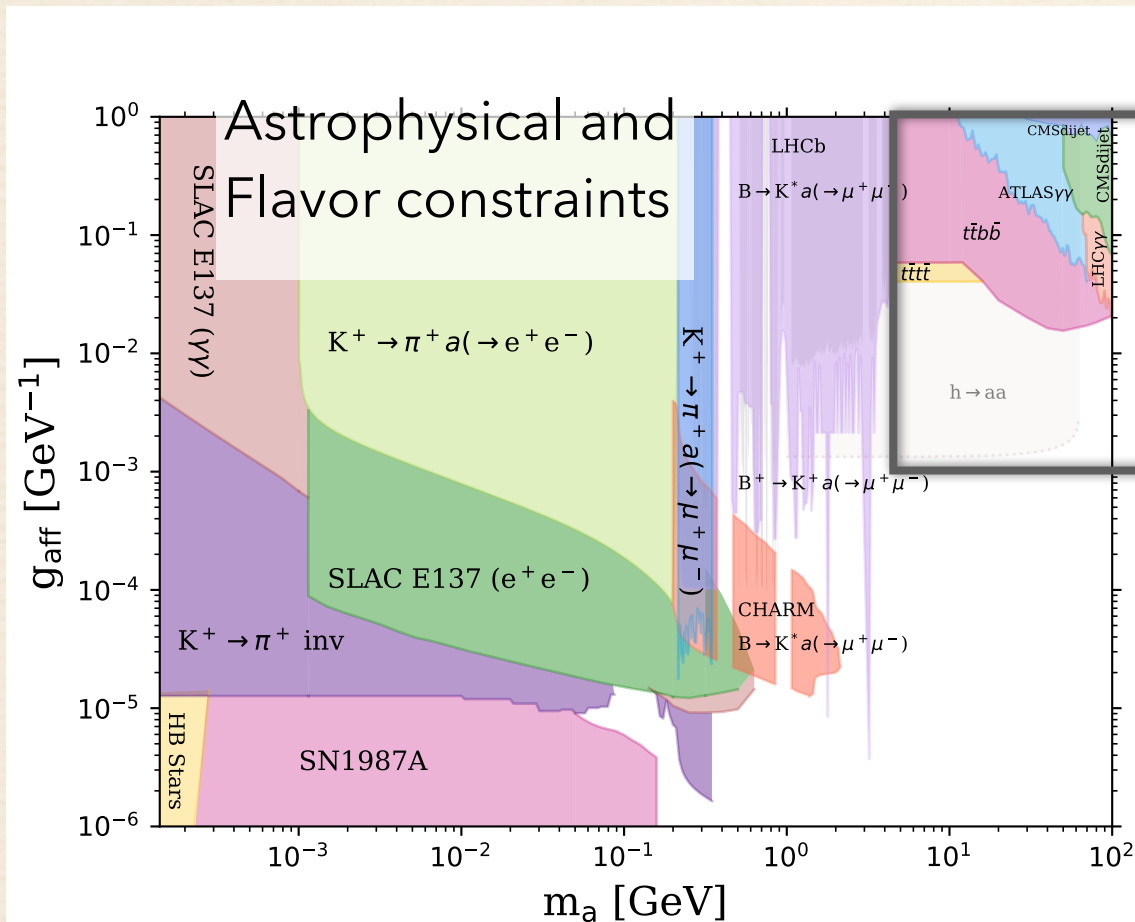


Lowering trigger threshold

$$p_{T,\gamma} > 100 \text{ GeV}$$



Status of the parameter space



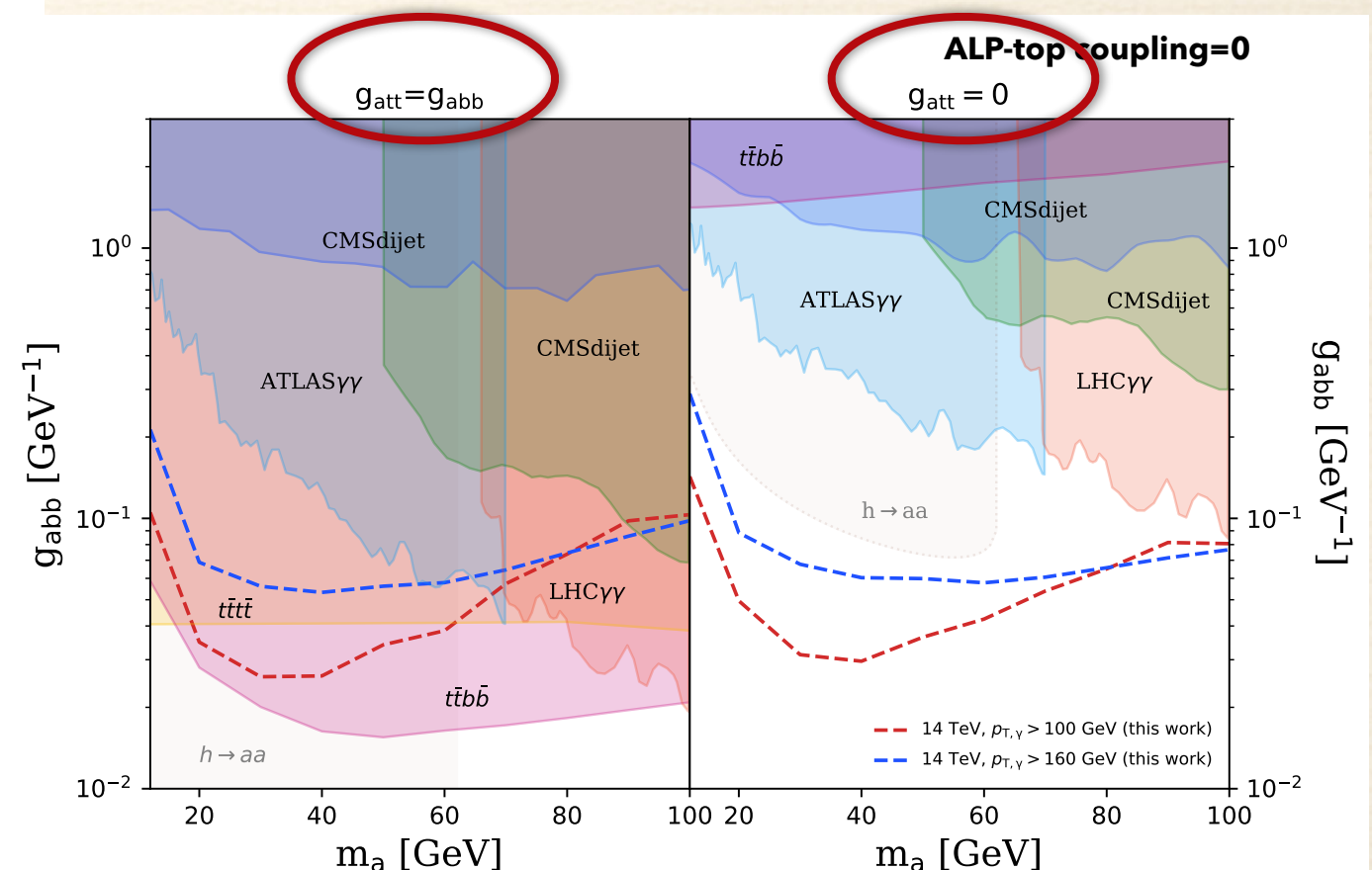
← Current parameter space of $m_a - g_{\text{aff}}$

$t\bar{t}b\bar{b}, t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$: ALP contribution to SM production cross-section

di-jet, di-photon: ATLAS/CMS measurements are interpreted in ALP the model

$h \rightarrow aa$: Decay via fermion loops and applied the measured $\text{Br}(h \rightarrow \text{BSM})$

Comparison with derived limits →



Summary and outlook

- Light resonance searches are important along with TeV scale physics as a solution to many BSM physics.
- ALPs are an interesting avenue to look for light scalars.
- They can be looked for in different kind of final states at LHC. We explored associated production here.
- Jet substructure techniques can improve analysis in most of the low mass regions.
- b-tagging is important to reject backgrounds in these kinds of signature.
- Possibly new trigger requirements may improve these searches further.
- The techniques used can be applied to any low mass resonance decaying to $b\bar{b}$.

Thank you

Changing the β parameter

$$\text{Soft-drop condition : } \frac{\min(p_{T,1}, p_{T,2})}{p_{T,1} + p_{T,2}} > z_{\text{cut}} \left(\frac{\Delta R_{12}}{R_0} \right)^\beta$$

