

Latest results of the FASER Experiment

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On behalf of the FASER Collaboration

60th Rencontres de Moriond - Electroweak
15th-22nd March, 2026
La Thuile, Italy

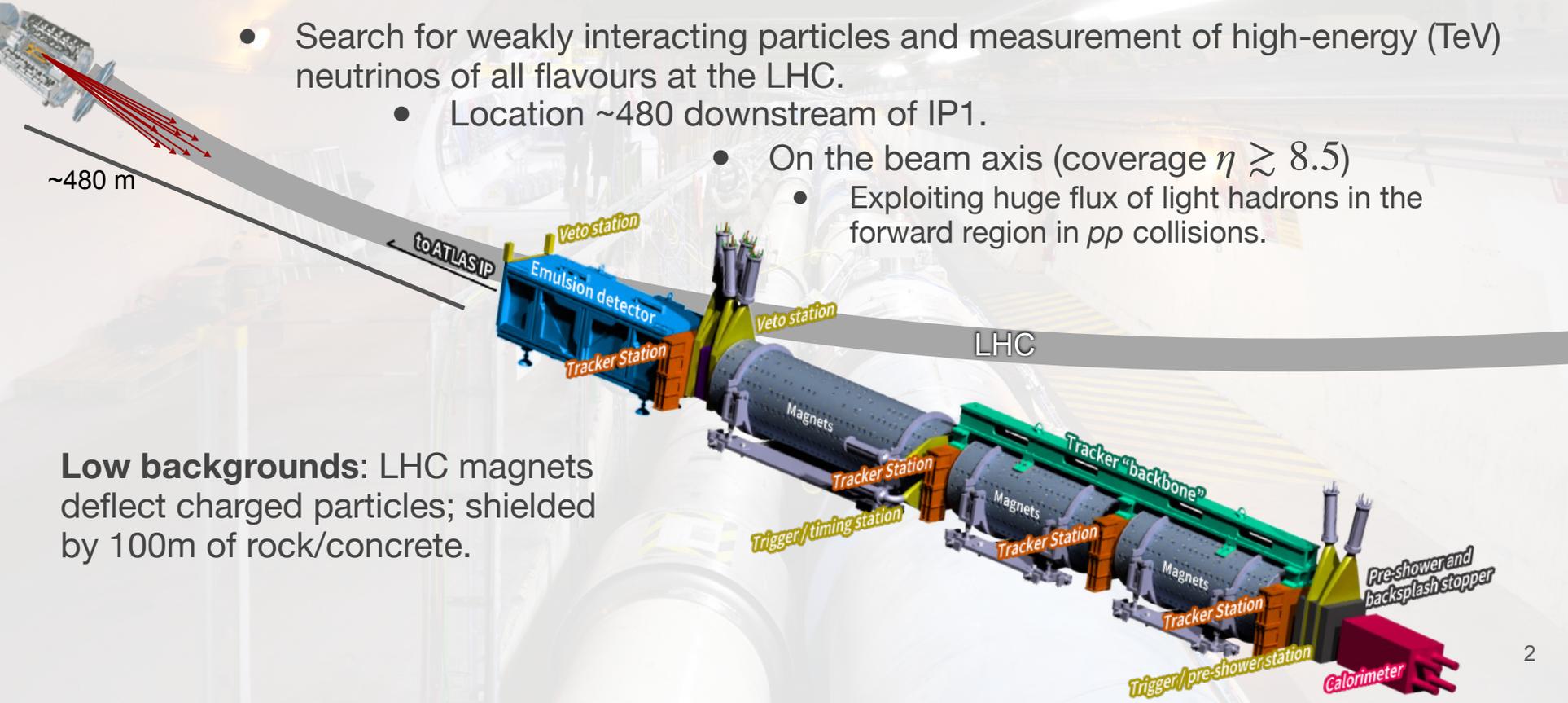


ForwArd Search ExpeRiment (FASER)

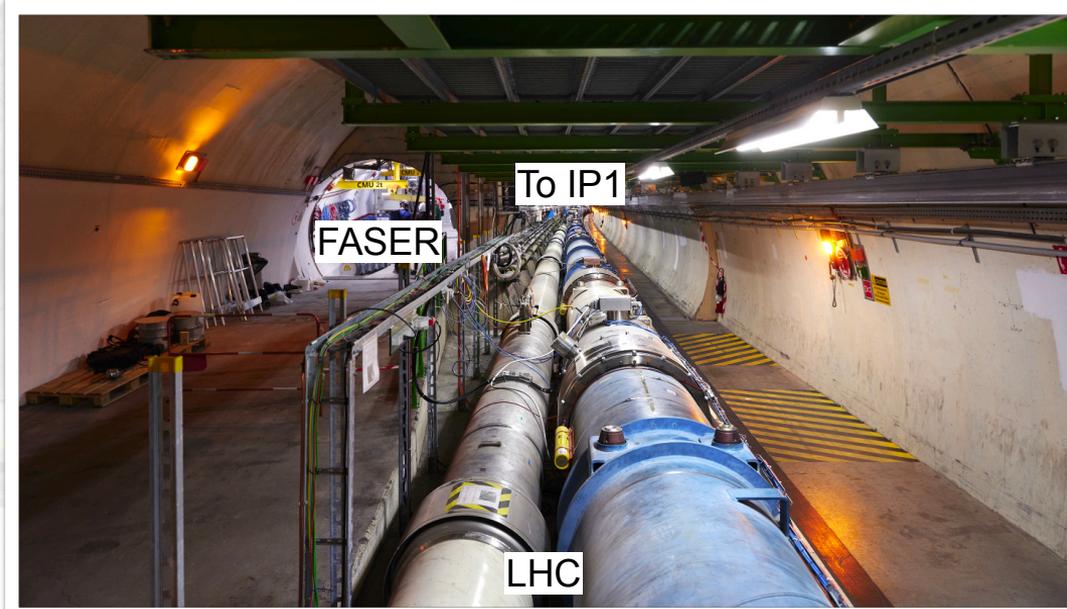
- Search for weakly interacting particles and measurement of high-energy (TeV) neutrinos of all flavours at the LHC.
 - Location ~480 downstream of IP1.
 - On the beam axis (coverage $\eta \gtrsim 8.5$)
 - Exploiting huge flux of light hadrons in the forward region in pp collisions.

~480 m

Low backgrounds: LHC magnets deflect charged particles; shielded by 100m of rock/concrete.

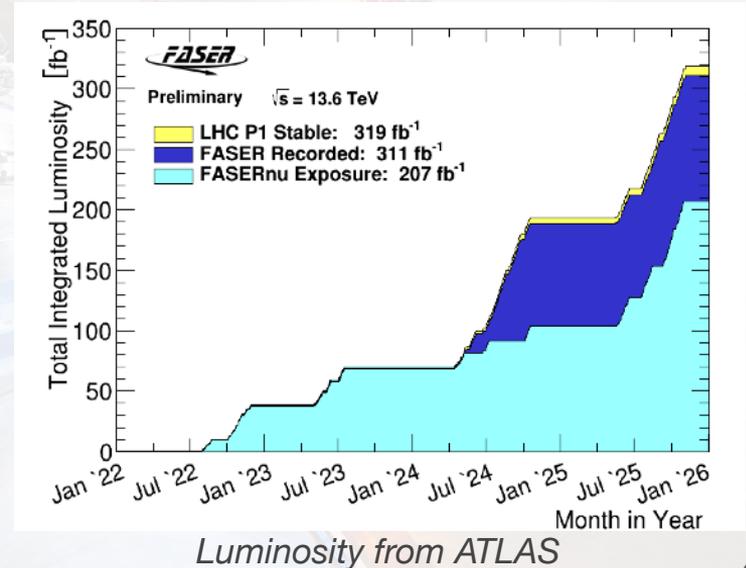
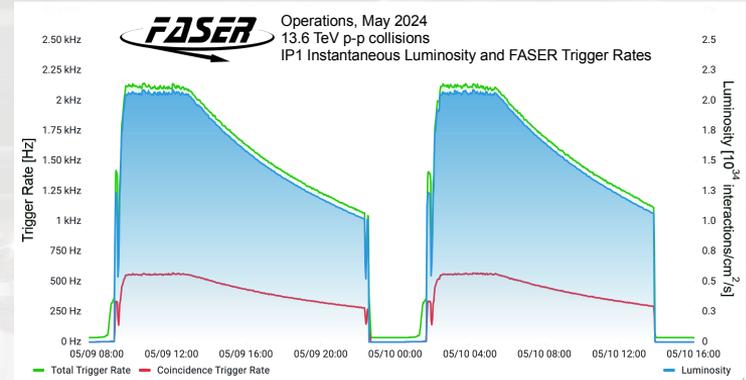


ForwArd Search ExpeRiment (FASER)



FASER Operations

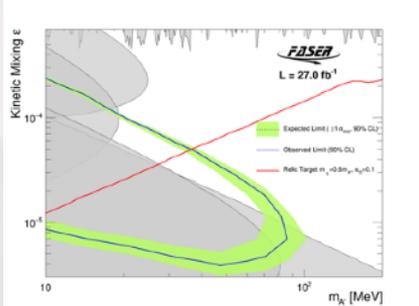
- Taking data since 2022.
- Successfully recorded >97% of data.
- 311 fb⁻¹ total recorded (2022-2025)
 - 207 fb⁻¹ with emulsion detector
- New results today correspond to
 - 9.5 fb⁻¹ of 2022 emulsion data
 - 2022-2024 electronic data



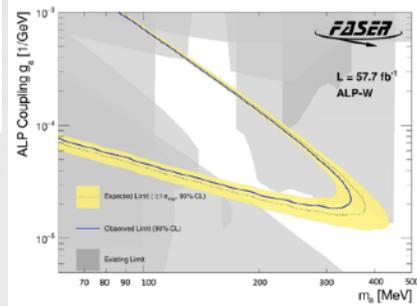
FASER Physics

Searches beyond the SM:

- **Weakly interacting** particles the \sim MeV to GeV range e.g.
 - Dark photons
 - Axion like particles (ALPs)



Phys.Lett.B 848 (2024)

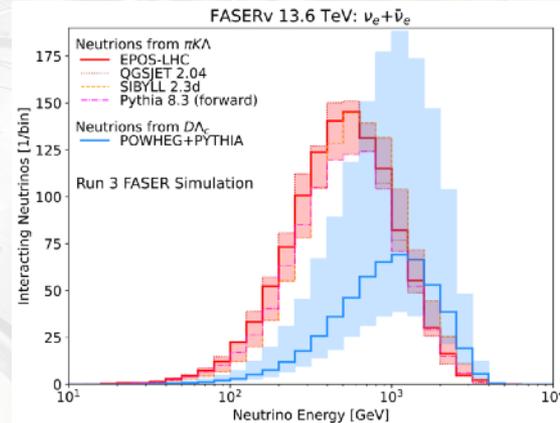


JHEP 01 (2025)

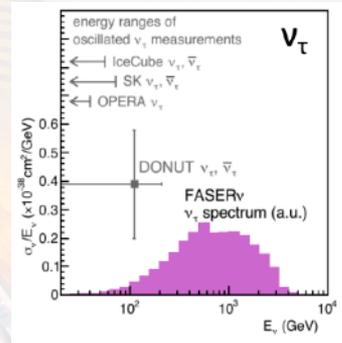
Collider neutrinos:

- High energy neutrino interactions of **all flavours**
 - Cross sections at unexplored TeV scales, LFV, and QCD
- Probe **forward hadron** production
 - Cosmic ray shower modelling

Phys.Rev.D 110 (2024)



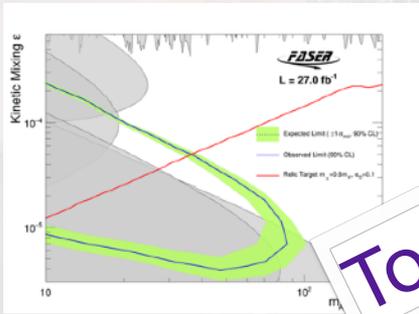
FASERν at Run 3 (250 fb ⁻¹)		
$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$
1675 ⁺⁹¹¹ ₋₃₇₂	8507 ⁺⁹⁹² ₋₉₆₂	28 ⁺⁴⁸ ₋₁₂



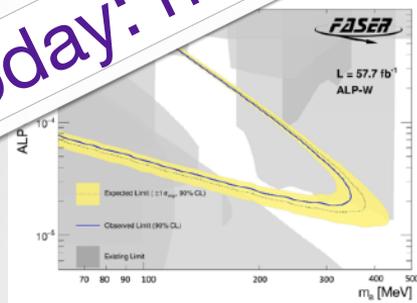
FASER Physics

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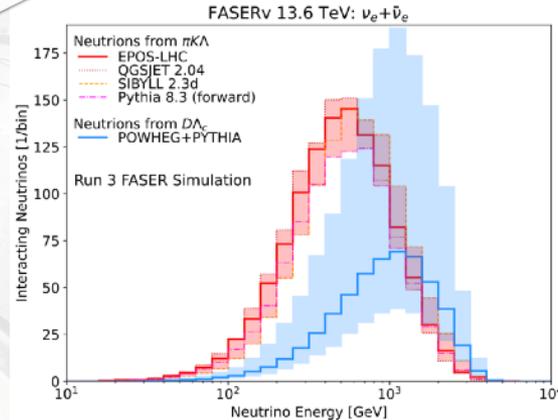
JHEP 01 (2025)

Collider neutrinos:

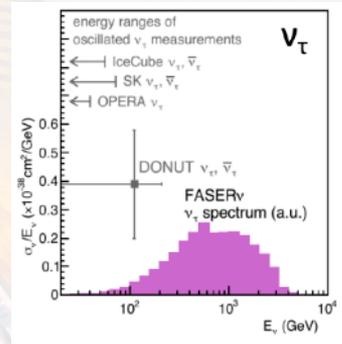
- High energy neutrino interactions of **all flavours**
 - Cross section scales as α^2 explored TeV
 - scale \sim QCD
 - ν and $\bar{\nu}$ hadron production
 - ν ray shower modelling

Today: hot-off-the-press new results!

Phys.Rev.D 110 (2024)



FASERν at Run 3 (250 fb ⁻¹)		
$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$
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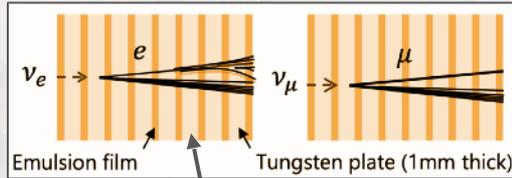
Neutrinos

Neutrinos at FASER

Two ways to detect collider neutrinos, independent (so far).

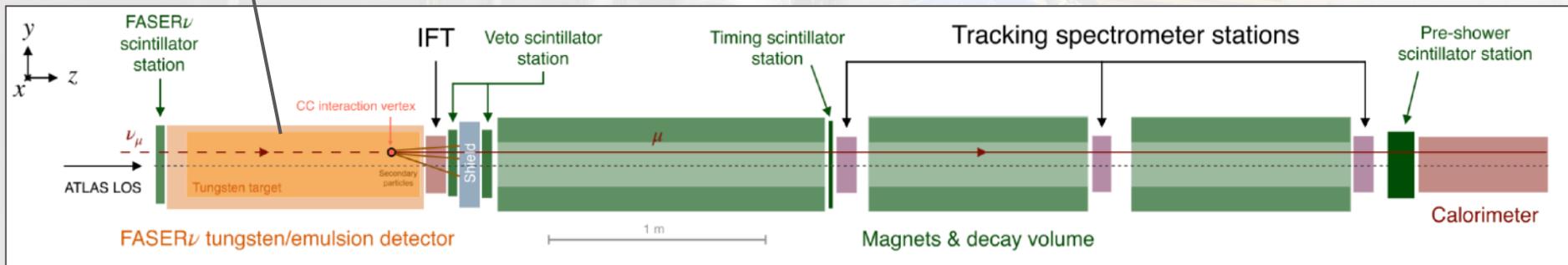
1) Emulsion detector:

- detect **all neutrino flavours**
- excellent spatial resolution ($0.3 \mu\text{m}$)
- slow (each film must be scanned, digitised, and processed)



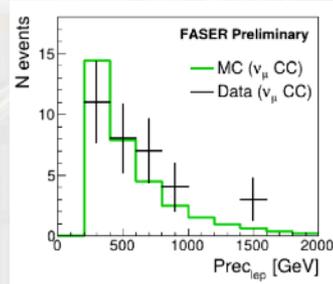
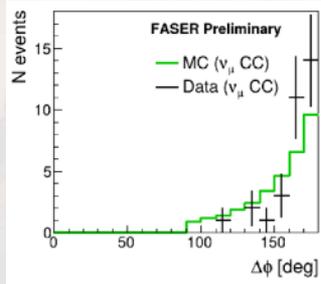
2) Electronic spectrometer:

- fast analysis (only using electronic components of detector)
- separate anti-neutrino/neutrino (muon charge)
- can study only **CC muon neutrino** interactions (so far)

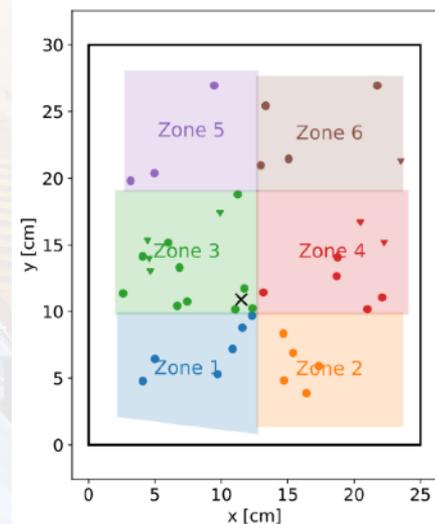
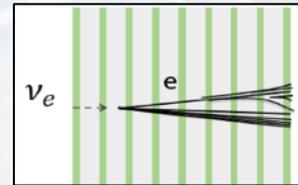
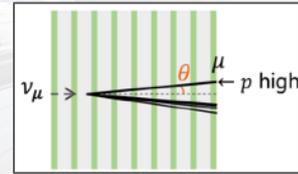
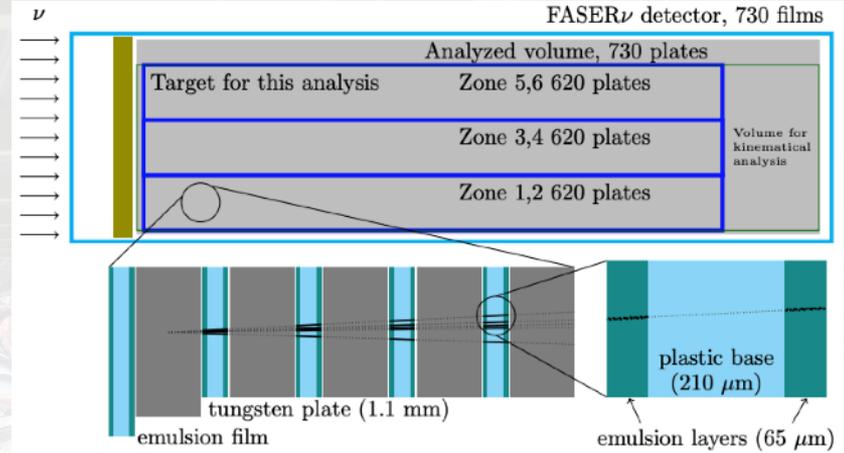


FASER ν analysis

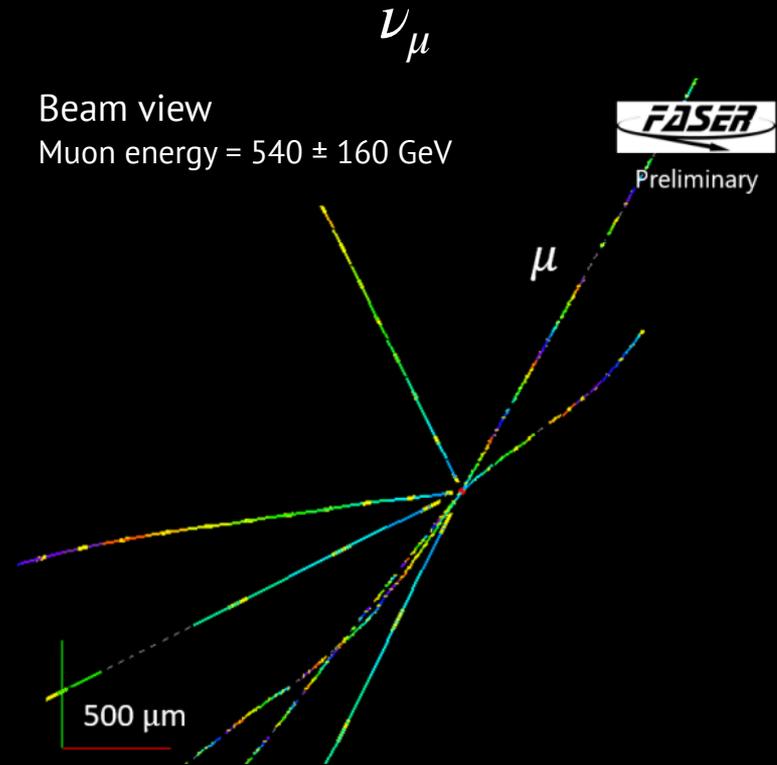
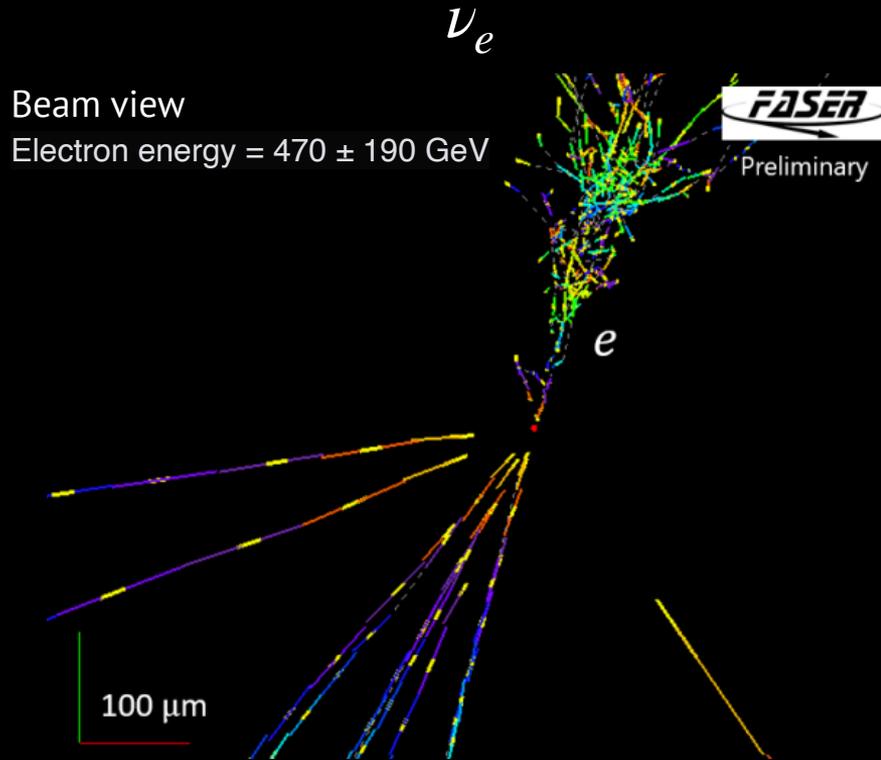
- **New results corresponding to 681 kg target mass and 9.5 fb⁻¹ of data.**
 - Factor 2x increase in statistics!
- Small background from neutral hadrons.



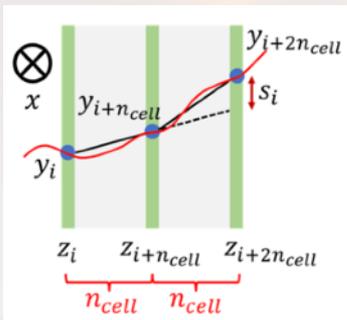
	ν_e CC	ν_μ CC
Expected signal	$7.7^{+6.3}_{-2.5}$	$40.0^{+14.5}_{-9.7}$
Expected background	$0.13^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	$1.17^{+0.62}_{-0.40}$
Observed events	7	33



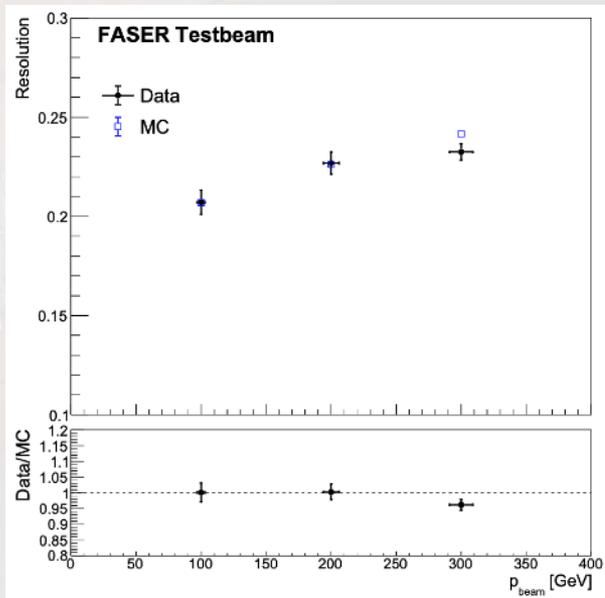
FASER ν analysis



Neutrino energy reconstruction

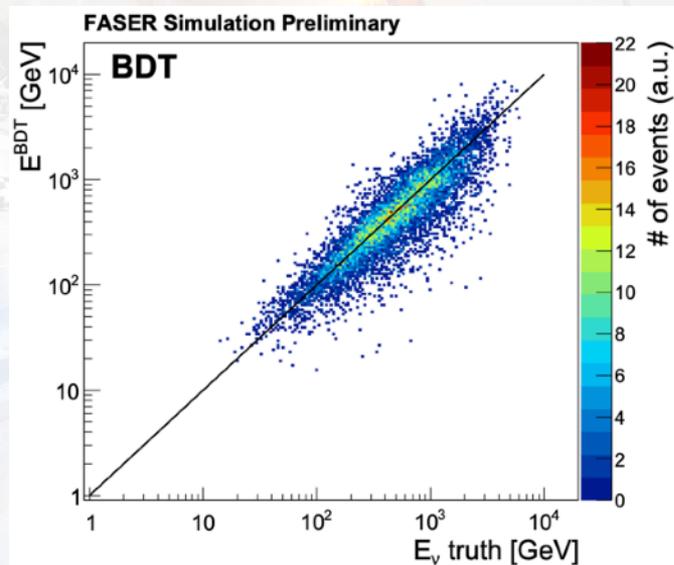


[arxiv:2602.17575](https://arxiv.org/abs/2602.17575)



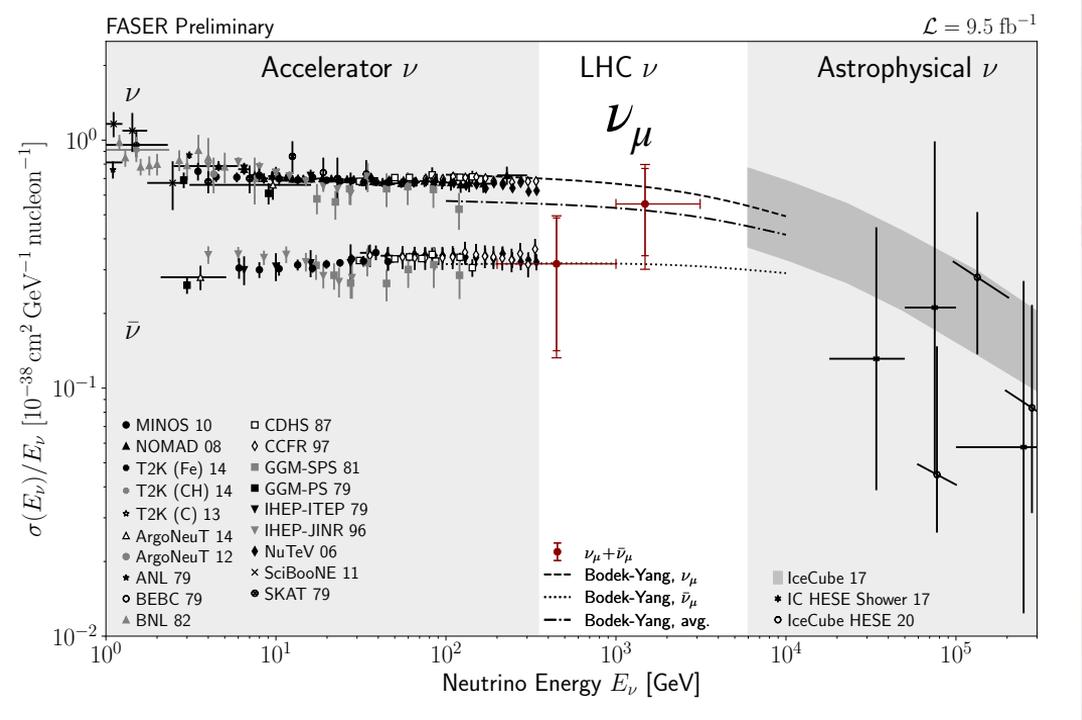
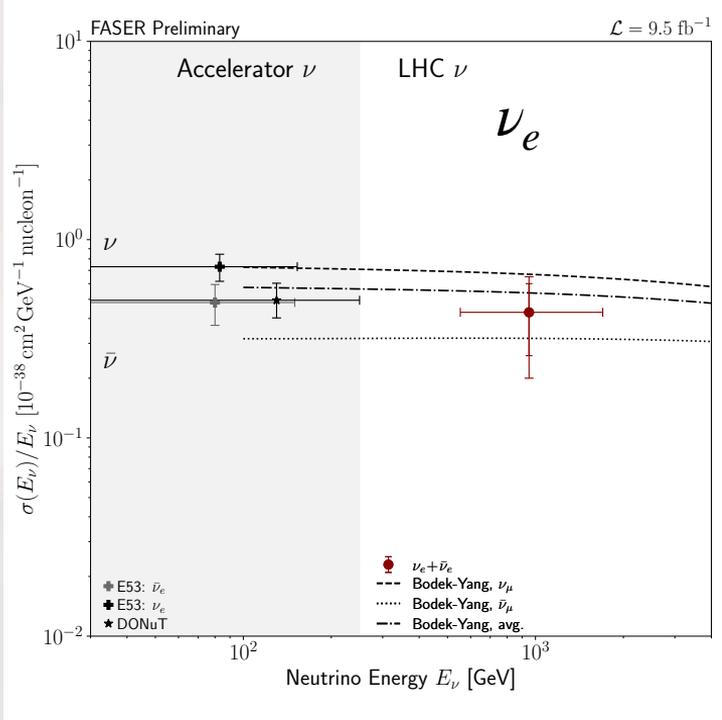
- Muon momentum measured exploiting multiple coulomb scattering.
 - **20-23%** resolution, validated in testbeam

- Neutrino (ν_{μ}) energy reconstructed with a regression BDT for ν_{μ} CC.
 - Inputs: p_{μ} , $1/\theta_{\mu}$, and $\sum p_{had}^{ch}$



CERN-FASER-CONF-2026-002

Differential cross section

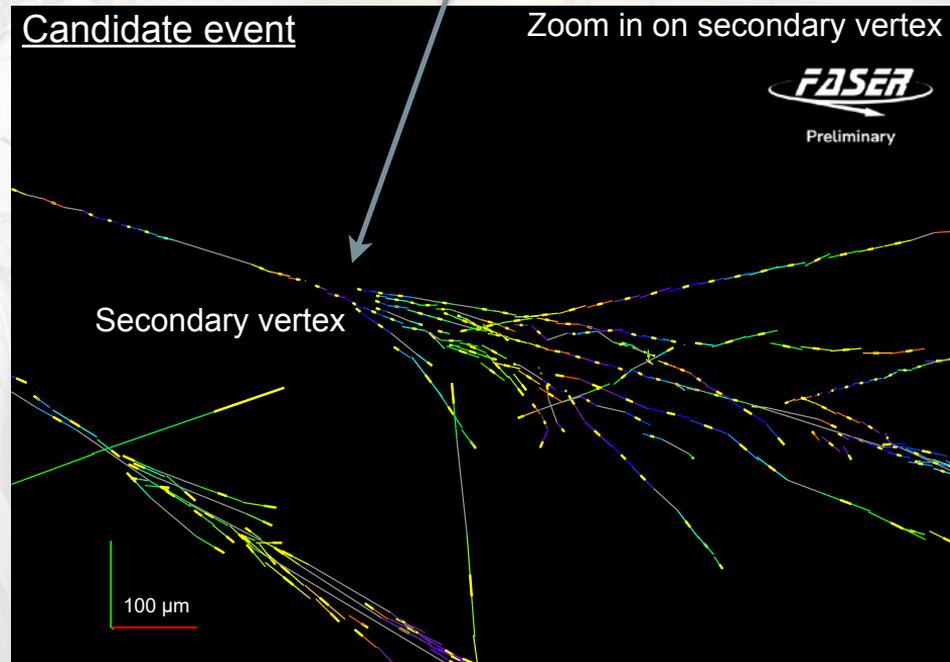
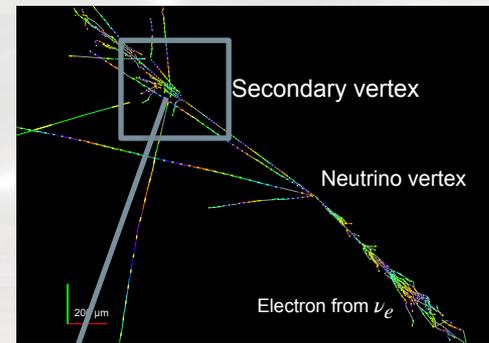
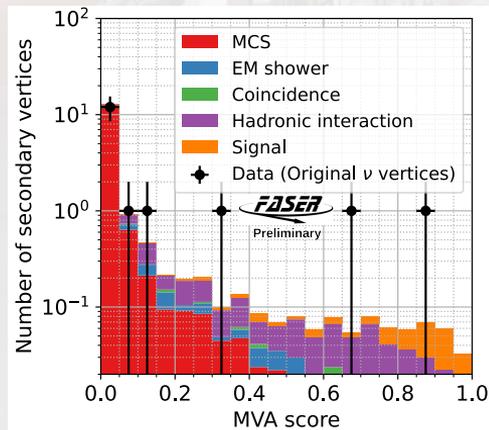
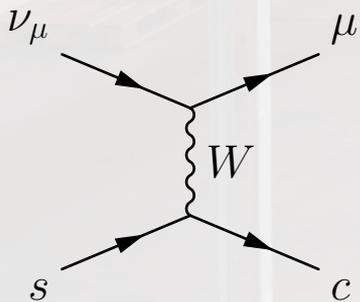


Cross section obtained by scaling the theory expectation by the observed number of events.

ν_e energy bins: 68% range expected from neutrinos in simulation, ν_μ energy bins: 95% range expected from neutrinos in simulation.

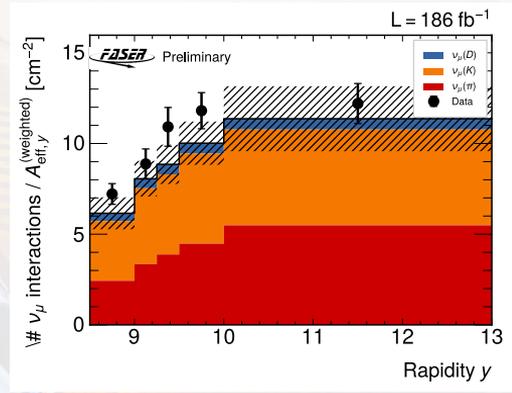
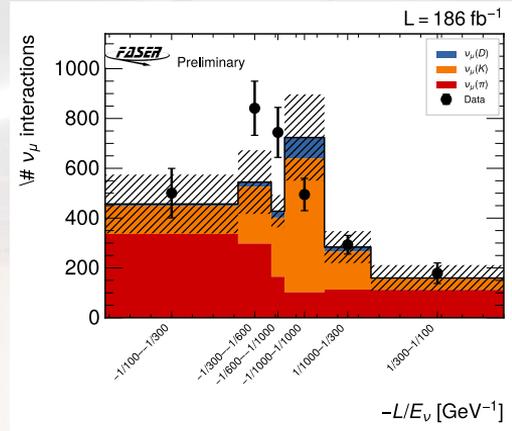
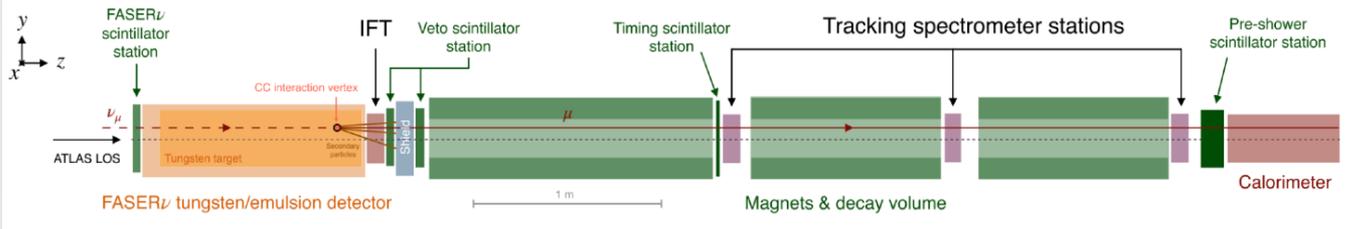
Search for associated charm production

- Search for **charm** hadrons produced in association with ν_e or ν_μ interactions.
- **Displaced vertex** reconstruction
- Important benchmark for ν_τ reconstruction.



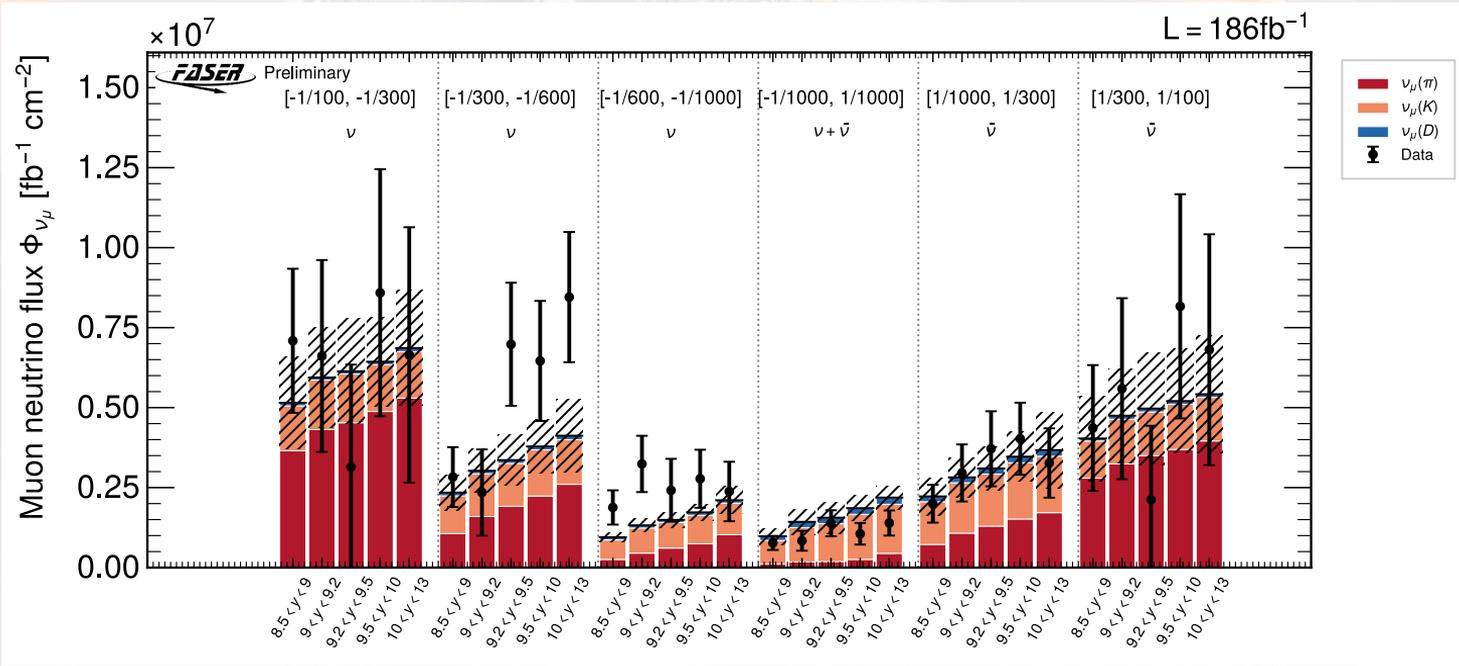
ν_μ differential measurement

- ν_μ CC: muon appearance signature in electronic spectrometer (using FASER ν as tungsten target).
- Updated with 2022-2024 data (2.8x increase in statistics)
- Low backgrounds: 0.03 ± 0.1 from muons that miss the veto scintillators
- Unfold to 1D bins of neutrino energy or rapidity, and (for the first time) in 2D.

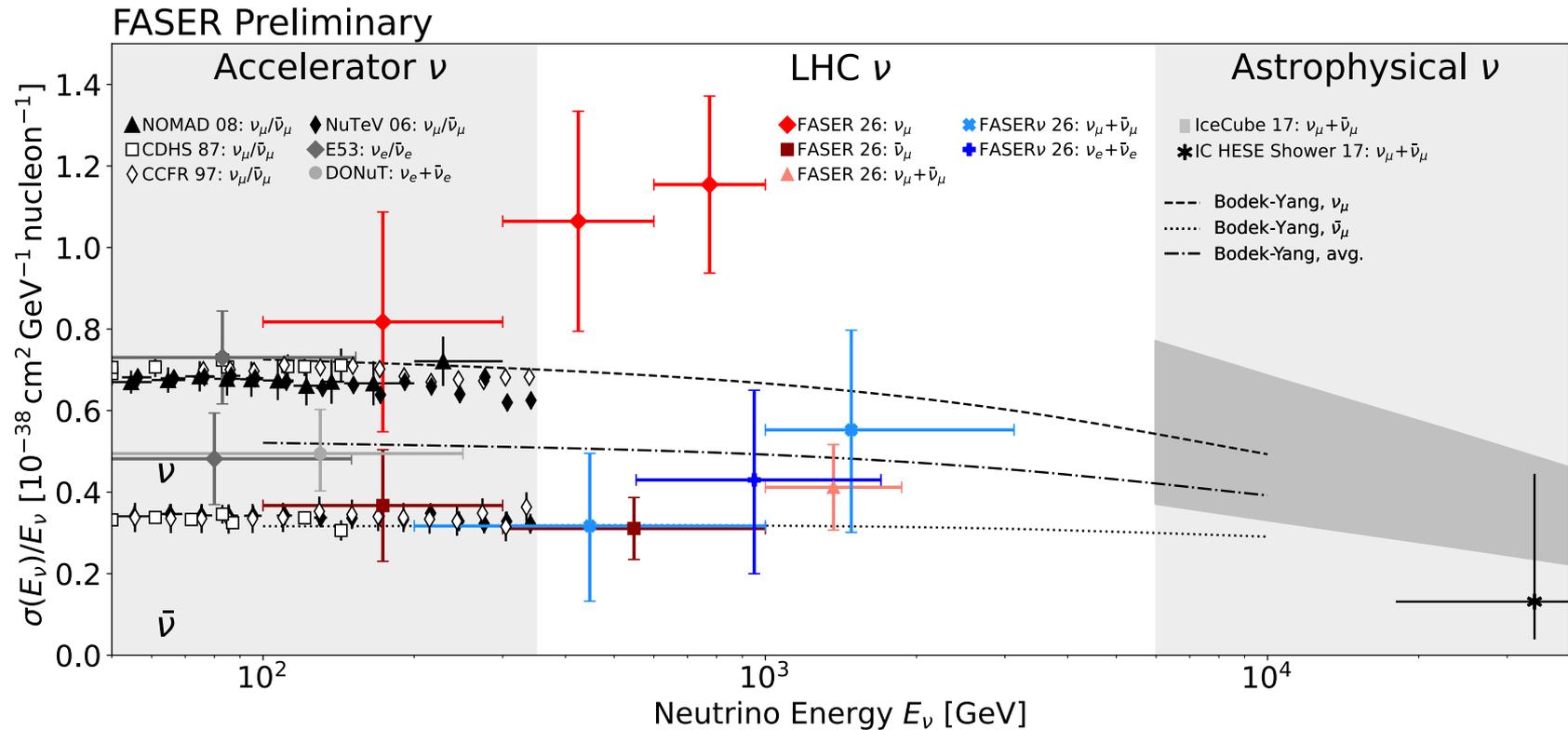


ν_μ differential measurement

- Measure cross-section (assuming flux) or flux (assuming cross section).
- Probe of models relevant to cosmic ray showers with higher precision.



Differential cross section

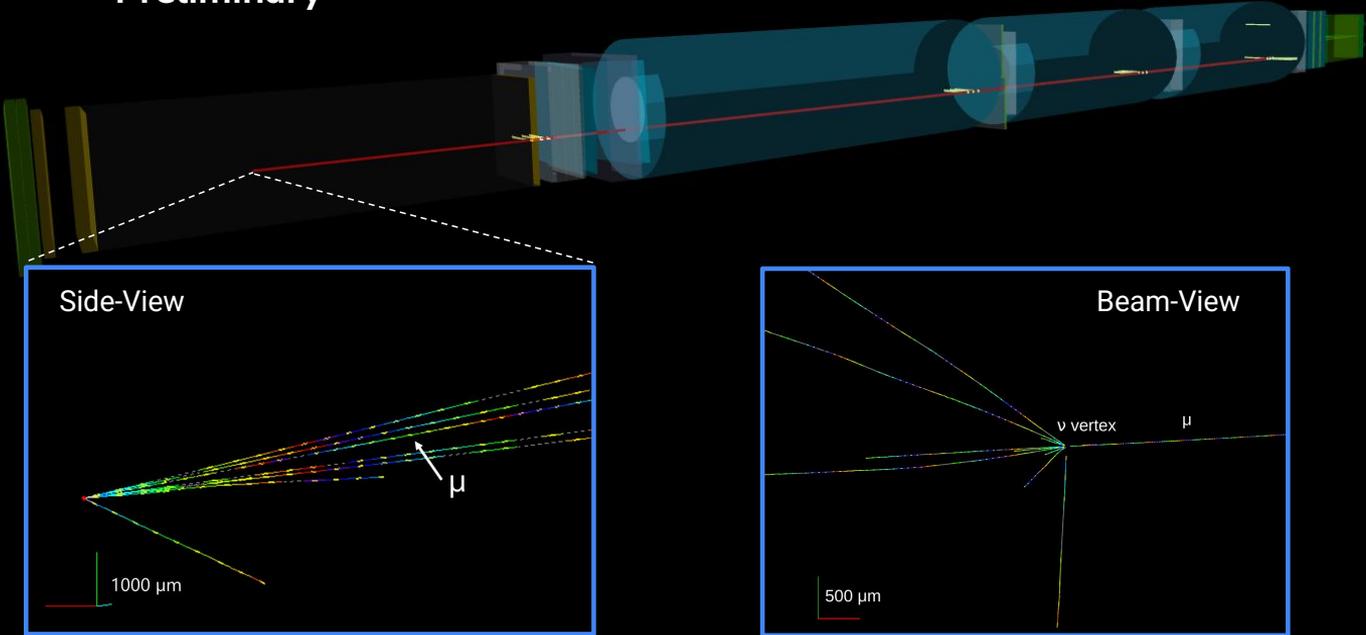


Emulsion-spectrometer matching



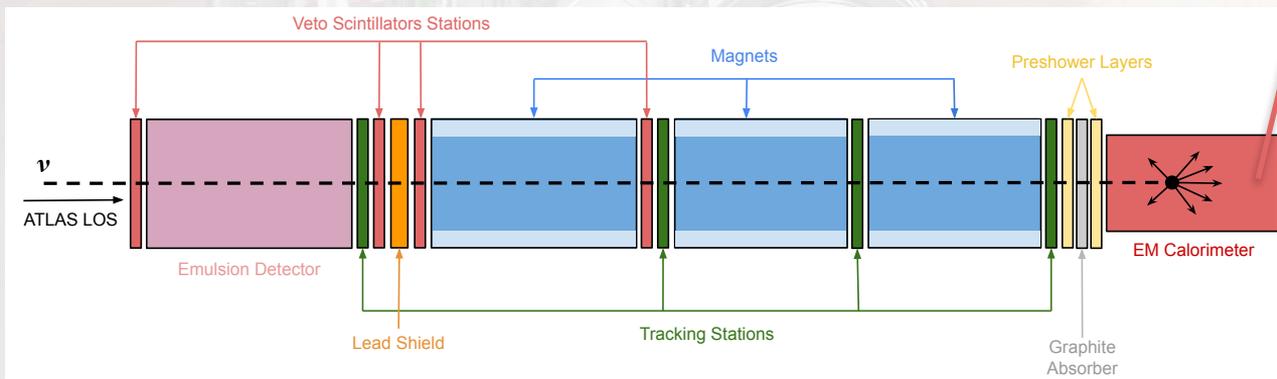
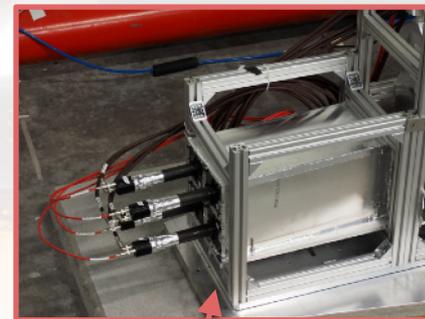
Preliminary

Run: 8336 - Event: 25655346
Tuesday, 23 August 2022 06:26:30
Negative charged track



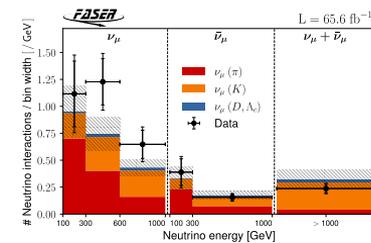
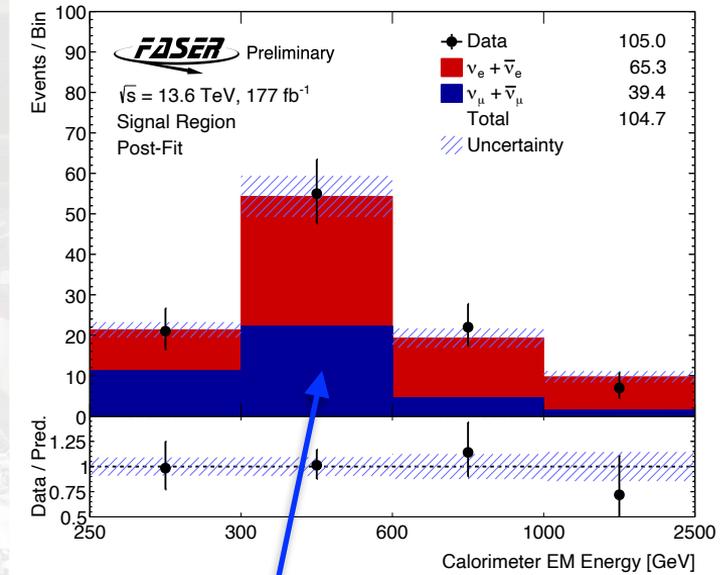
ν_e in the EM calorimeter

- Measurement of electron neutrinos interacting in the calorimeter.
 - Spare LHCb outer ECAL modules, interleaved lead and scintillator
- Probe of forward (charm) hadron production, background in BSM searches, step towards differential measurements for ν_e .



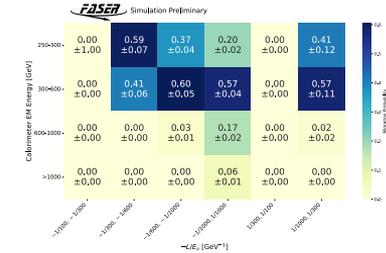
ν_e in the EM calorimeter

- Main background: muon neutrinos, constrained using data.
- **Observation** (5.5σ) of electron neutrinos (CC + NC ν_e) in the EM calorimeter.
- Observed: 105 events
- Expected: 81 ± 29 events ($39 \pm 9 \nu_\mu$)
- Highest energy event **E = 2.1 TeV**



ν_μ CC interactions in bins of neutrino energy

×



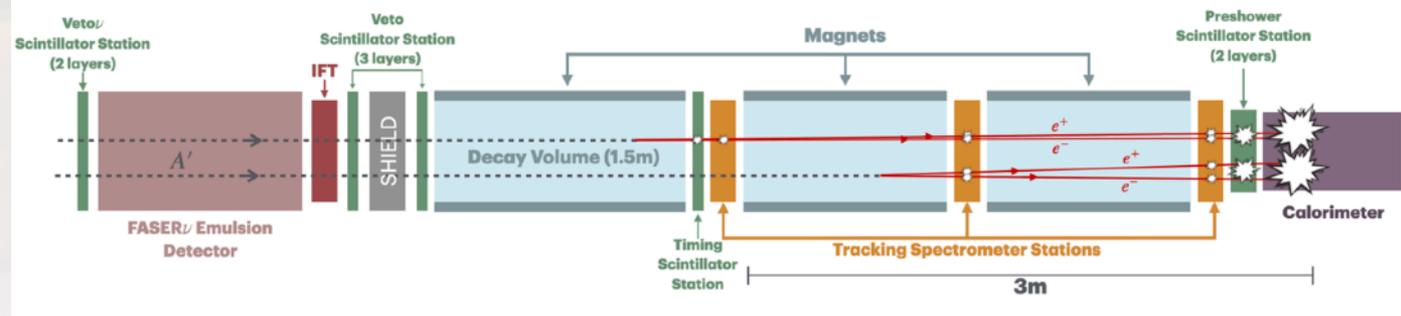
Migration matrix: neutrino energy to calorimeter energy

Background prediction of ν_μ



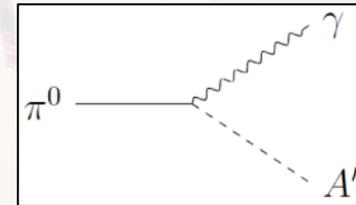
Beyond the SM

Dark Photons

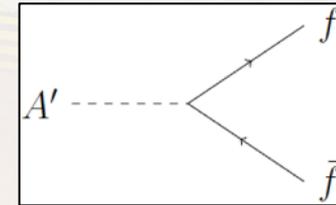


- Search for dark photons decaying into e^+e^- using 2022-2024 data.
 - First update since Moriond 2023, with 6.5x more data.
- No veto signal and $E(\text{calo}) > 500$ GeV.
- New signal regions:
 - **One track** and **track segment** SRs (2.5x higher signal efficiency).
- Small background from neutrinos:
 - One-track SR: 0.05 ± 0.04 events
 - Track segment SR: 0.027 ± 0.014 events

Production

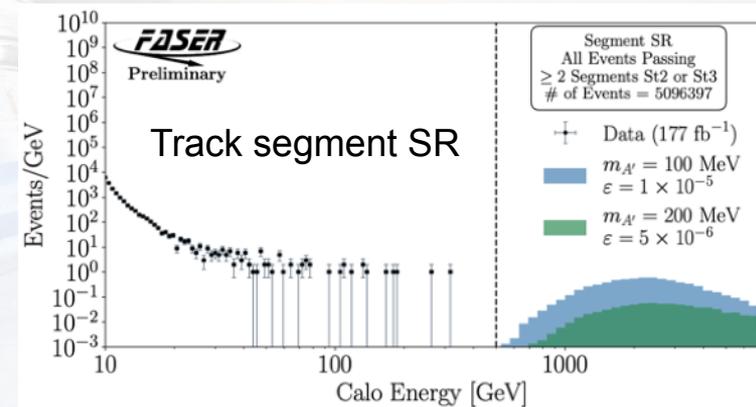
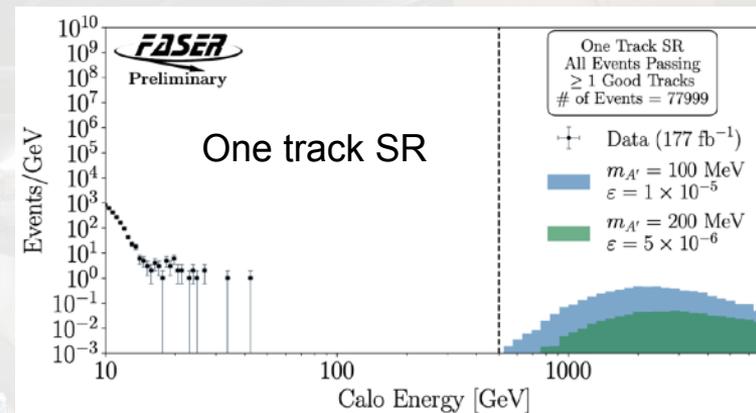
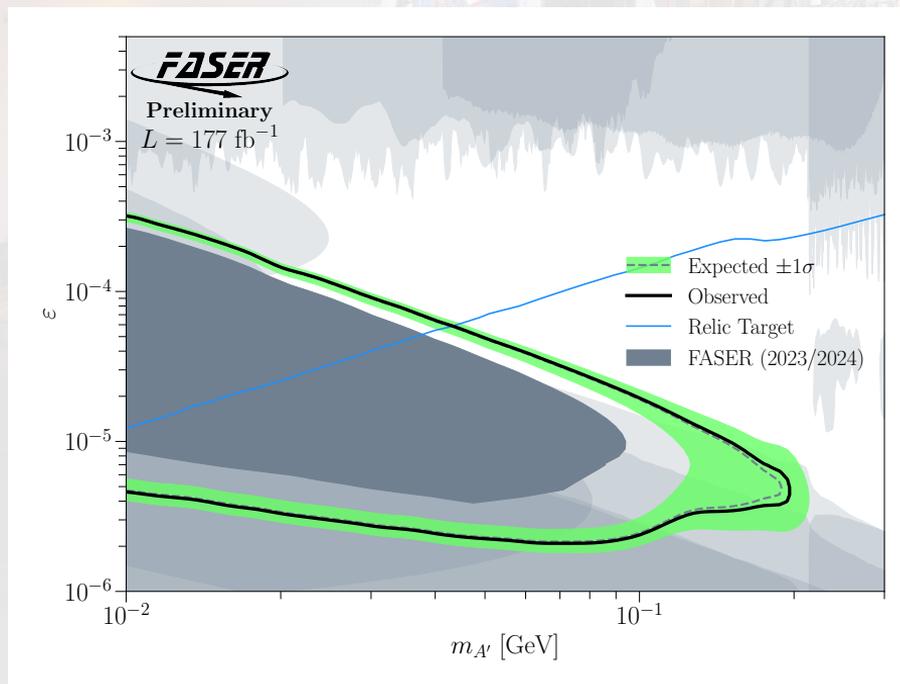


Decay



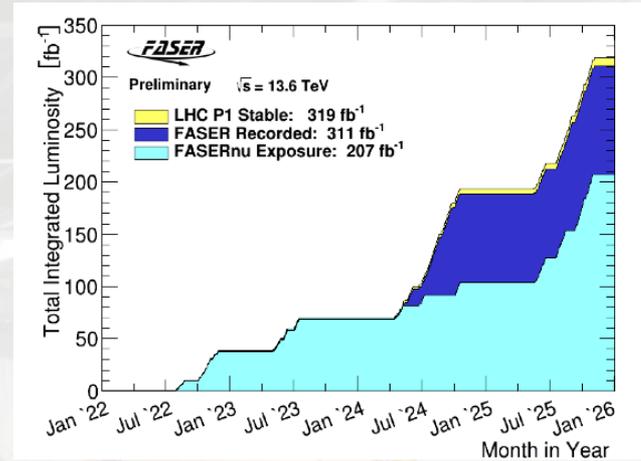
Dark Photons

- **0 events** observed in all SRs
- New world-leading constraints on dark photons with mass ~ 10 MeV-150 MeV and $\epsilon \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$



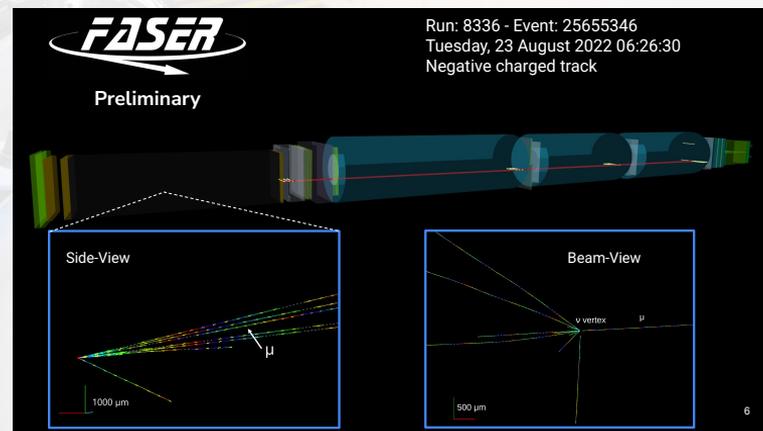
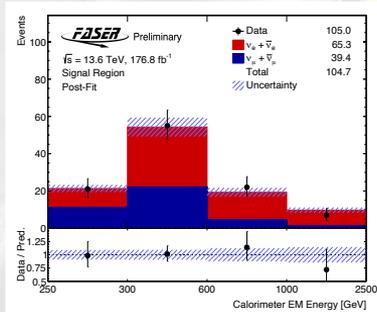
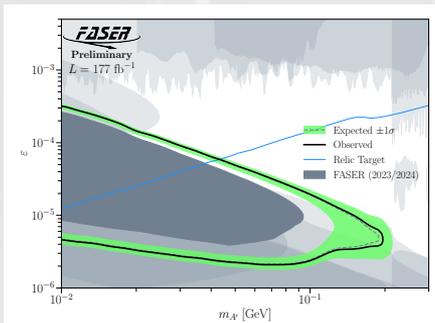
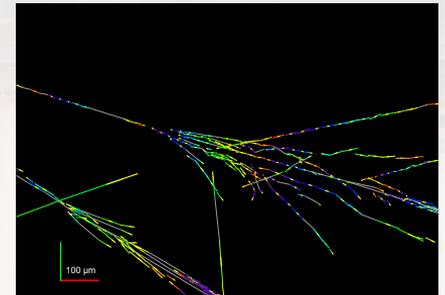
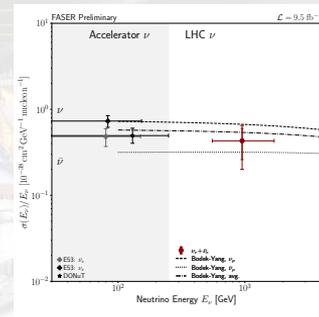
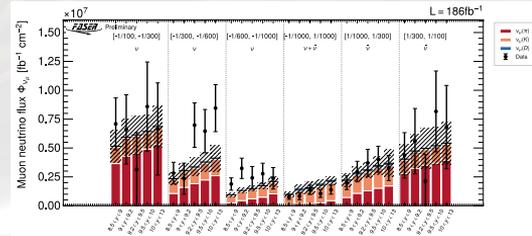
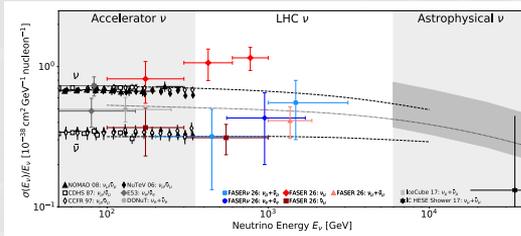
Lots to look forward to

- New signatures and analysis techniques.
- More data from 2025 and 2026.
 - Upgraded preshower from 2025 onwards.
- 95% of emulsion data to be analysed.
- New neutrino detectors for HL-LHC Run-4:
 - Investigating emulsion and electronic neutrino detection technologies ([arXiv:2503.19775](https://arxiv.org/abs/2503.19775)).
 - Prototype off-axis neutrino detectors installed in tunnel for 2026 data taking:
 - AHCAL (prototype CEPC hadronic calorimeter)
 - FASERCal (based on T2K SuperFGD scintillating cubes)



Summary & Outlook

- Presented hot-off-the-press new results covering FASER's neutrino and BSM programmes.
- Represents significant advance since FASER started taking data in 2022.
- Still huge amount of data to be exploited, and exploring upgraded detectors for Run-4.



Acknowledgements

FASER is supported by:



We also thank:

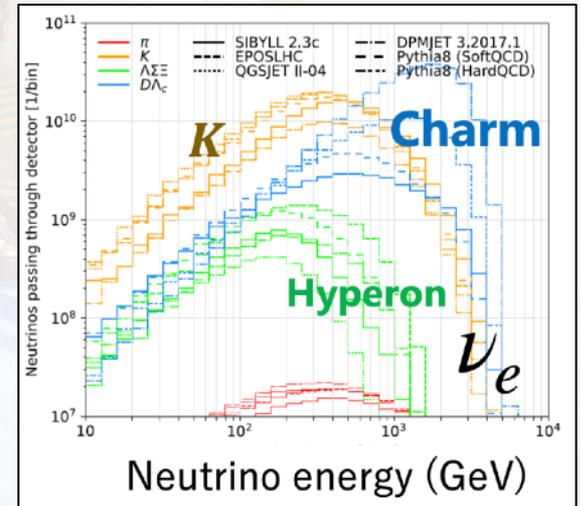
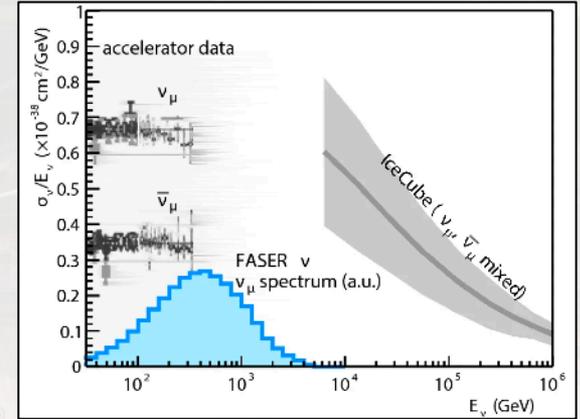
- LHC for the excellent performance
- ATLAS Collaboration for providing luminosity information
- ATLAS SCT Collaboration for spare tracker modules
- ATLAS for the use of their ATHENA software framework
- LHCb Collaboration for spare ECAL modules
- CERN FLUKA team for the background simulation
- CERN PBC and technical infrastructure groups for the excellent support



Backup

Why study collider neutrinos?

1. Neutrino interactions (all flavours) at **unexplored TeV energies**
2. Probe of **forward hadron production**, novel inputs for:
 - QCD (gluon PDFs at low- x , intrinsic charm)
 - Astroparticle physics (collider counterpart of high-energy cosmic rays interactions: cosmic ray muon puzzle)
3. Probe of **hadron structure** (proton/nuclear PDFs)
4. Background to BSM searches



Aperture: 20 cm
Length: 7 m

Linked with LHC clock, luminosity from ATLAS

The FASER detector

EM calorimeter

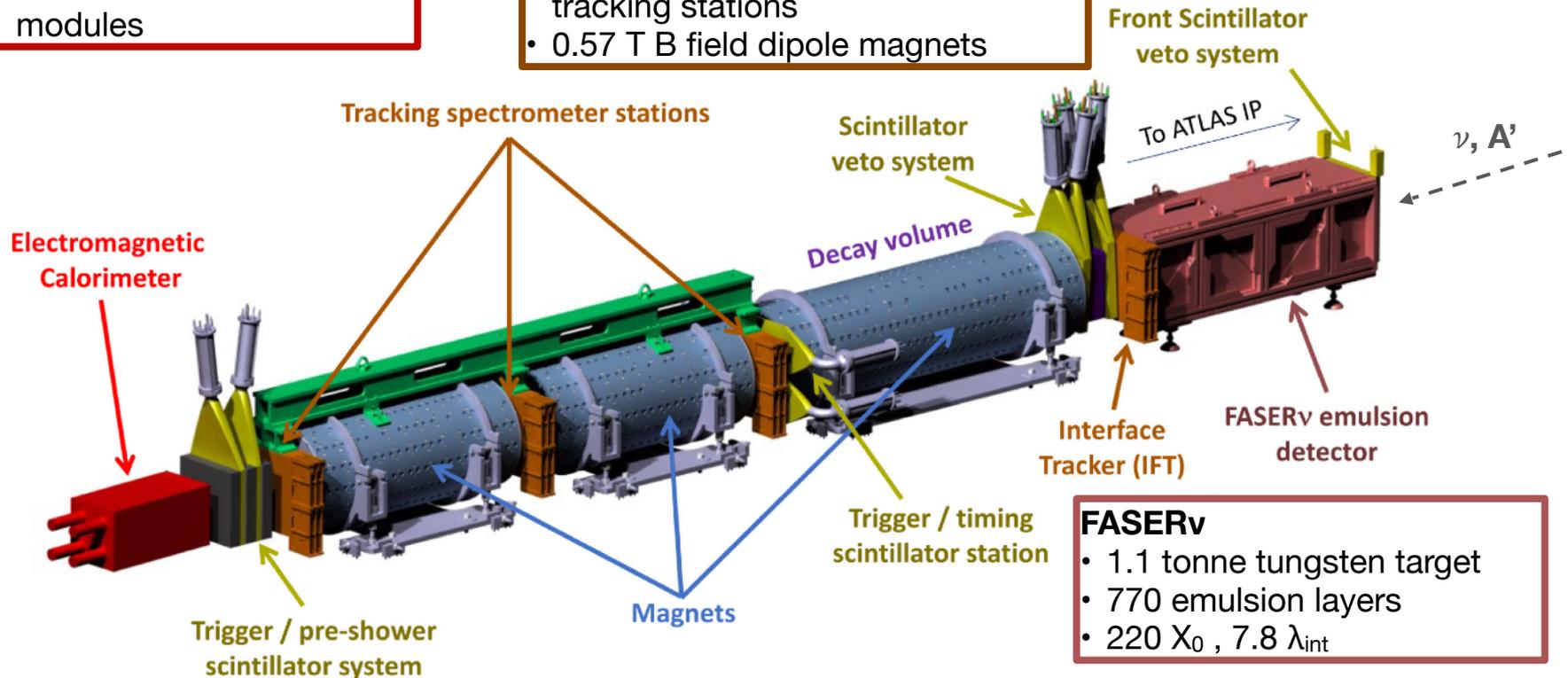
- 4x LHCb outer EM modules

Spectrometer

- 3x silicon strip (ATLAS SCT) tracking stations
- 0.57 T B field dipole magnets

Veto system

- 2x2cm scintillator planes

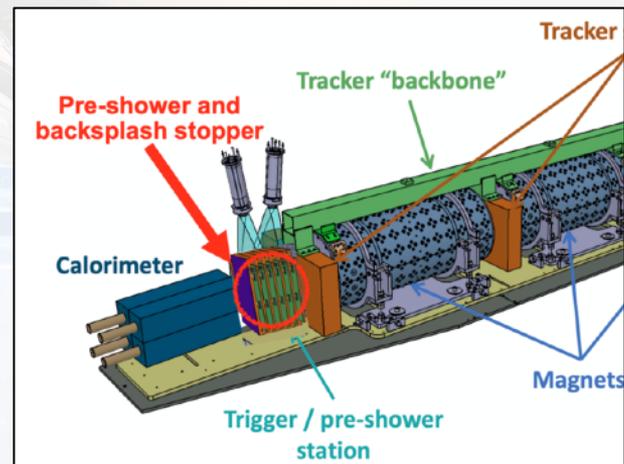
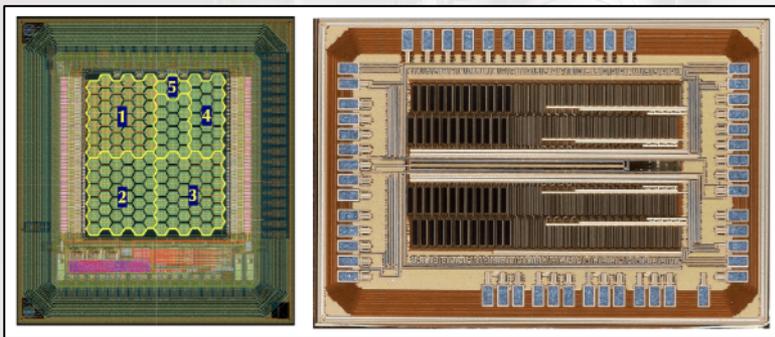


FASERv

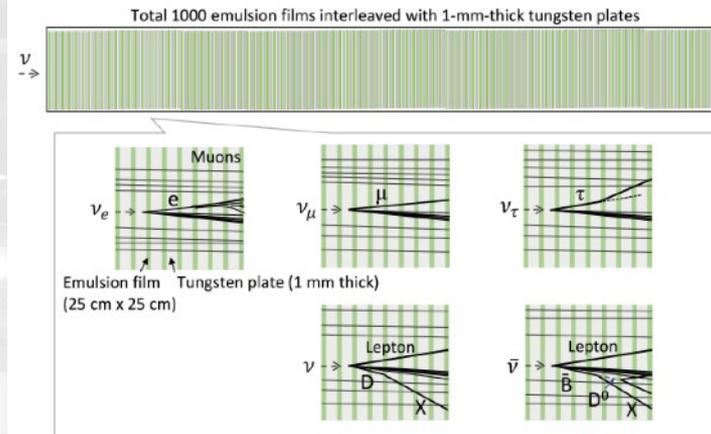
- 1.1 tonne tungsten target
- 770 emulsion layers
- $220 X_0$, $7.8 \lambda_{int}$

Preshower upgrade

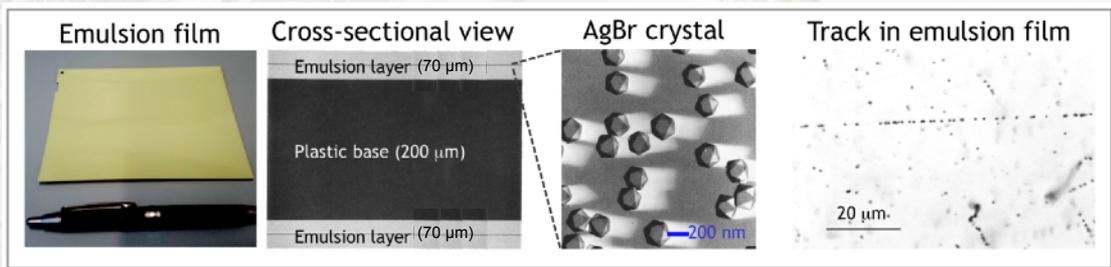
- ALPs decays to 2 photons generally separated by < 1 mm
→ cannot be resolved in current detector.
- **Preshower upgrade:**
 - Layers of monolithic silicon pixel detectors (high-granularity hexagonal pixels) with tungsten absorber
 - Identify photons separated by ~ 200 μm
 - Installed in February 2025



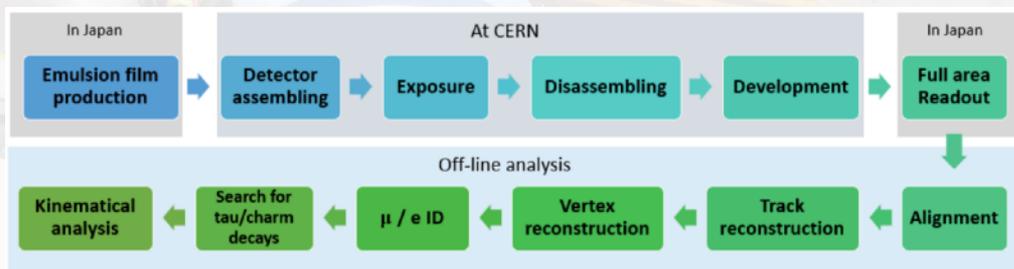
FASER ν detector



- FASER ν : tungsten emulsion detector
 - 3D tracking detector, 50 nm precision, no timing
 - Total mass 1.2 tons, 285 X_0 , 10.1 λ_{int}
- Needs to be exchanged every ~ 3 months (during technical stops) to control track density $\lesssim 1 \times 10^6$ tracks/cm 3
 - 10 emulsion detectors in total needed for 2021-2024 data

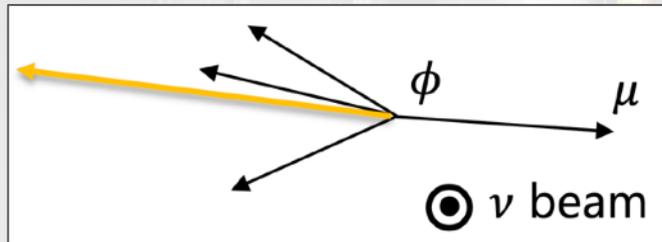
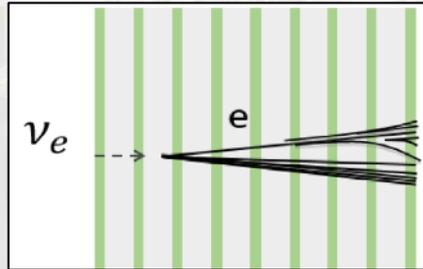
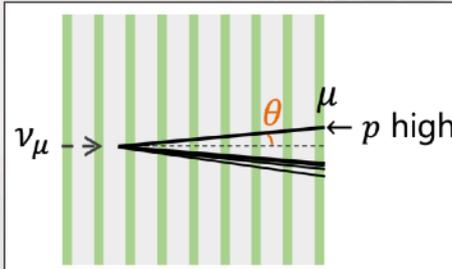


dispersed in gelatin media



FASER ν analysis

- CC neutrino candidates selected from vertices with at least 5 tracks:
 - **Electrons:** short track, EM shower
 - **Muons:** long track, no secondary particles
- Large angular separation between lepton and CC remnants.



High purity selection

Vertex reconstruction

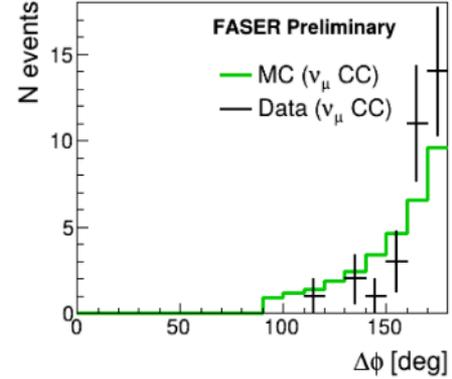
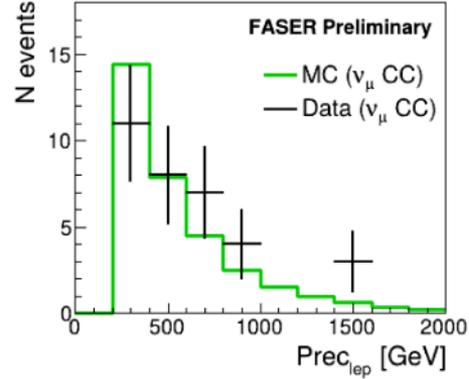
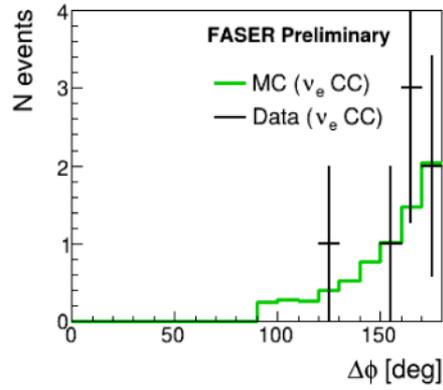
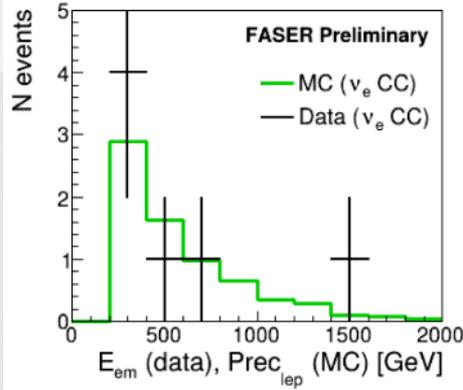
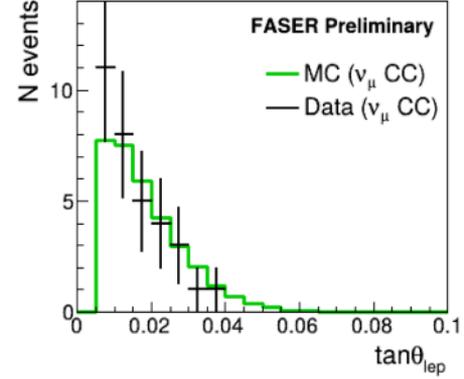
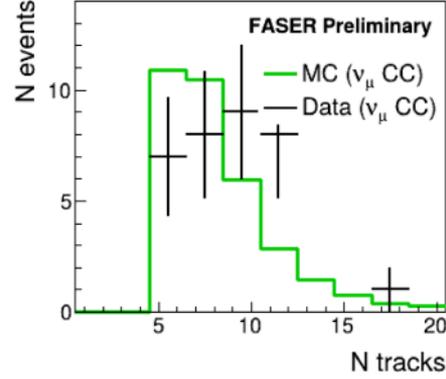
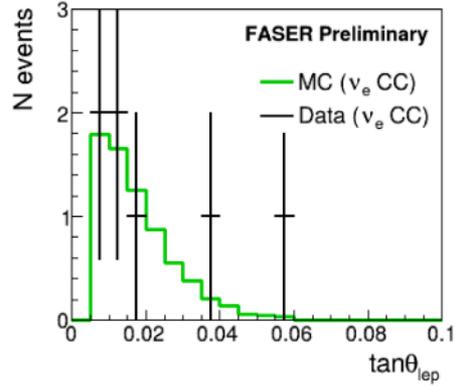
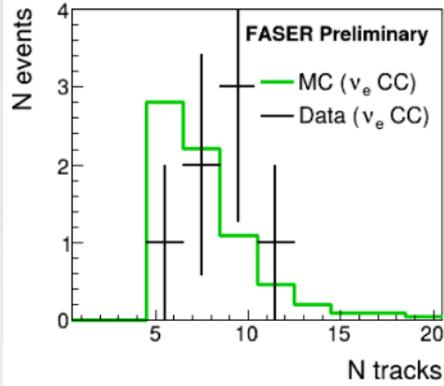
($N_{\text{track}} \geq 5$, $N_{\text{track}}(\tan\theta \leq 0.1) \geq 4$)

E_e or $p_\mu > 200$ GeV

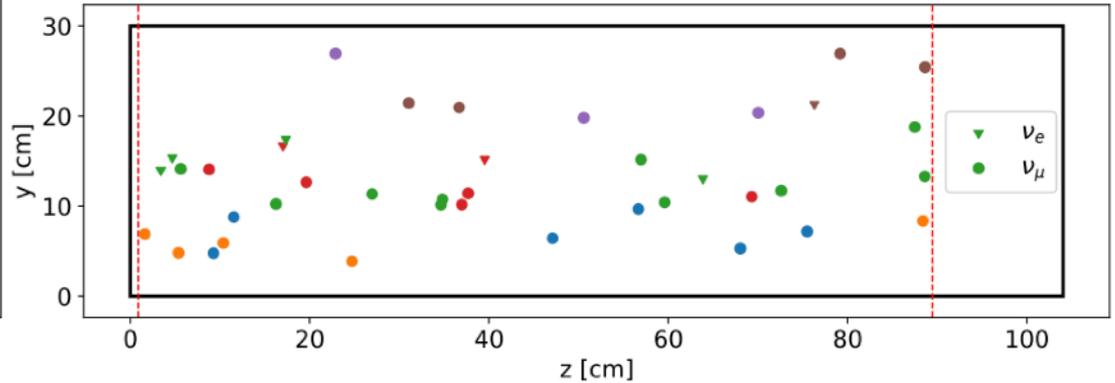
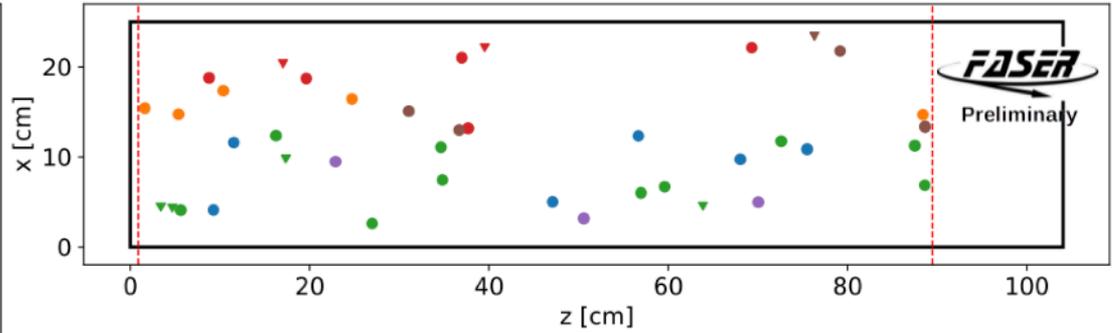
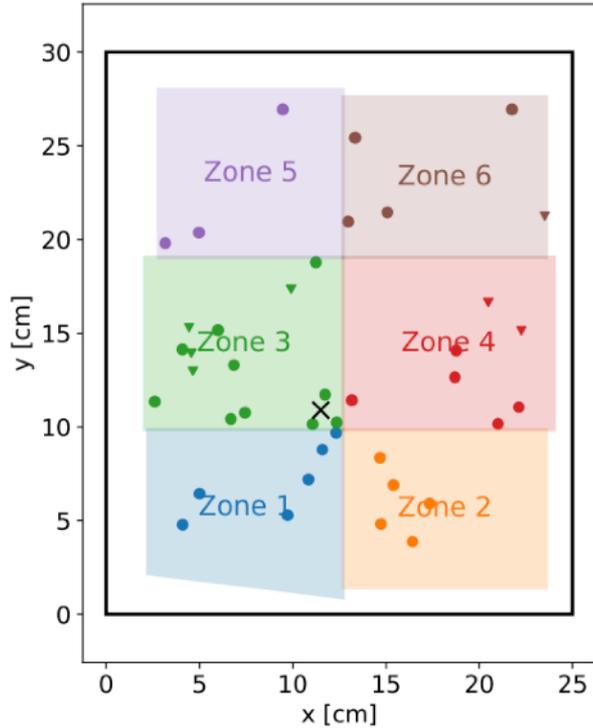
$\tan\theta_e$ or $\tan\theta_\mu > 0.005$

$\phi > 90^\circ$

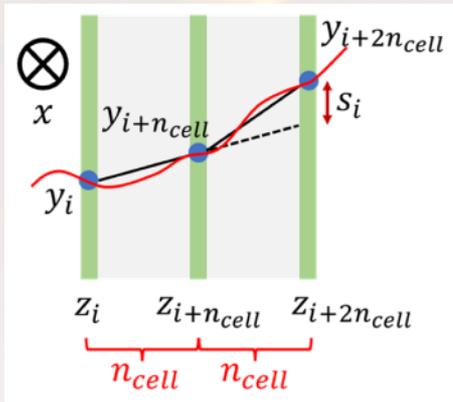
FASER ν analysis



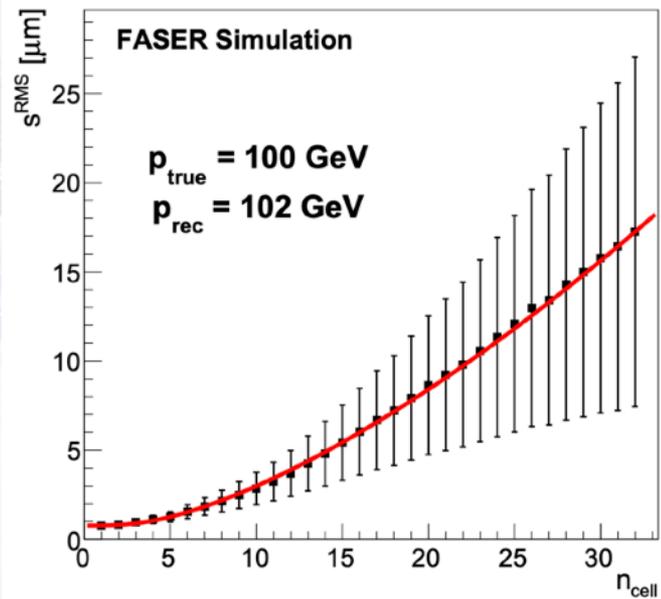
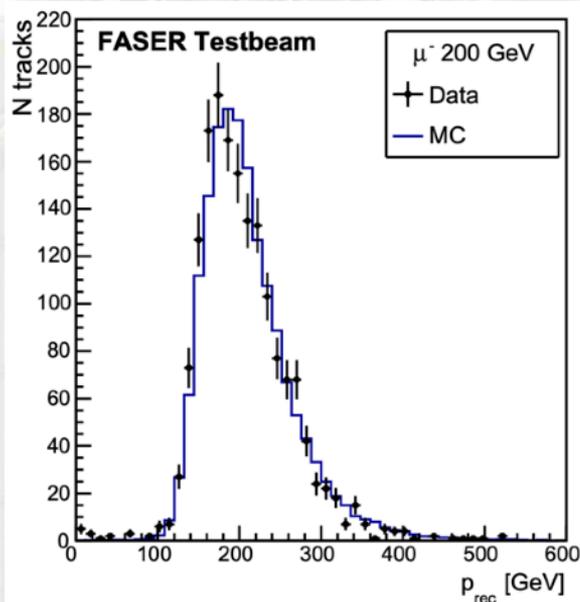
FASER ν analysis



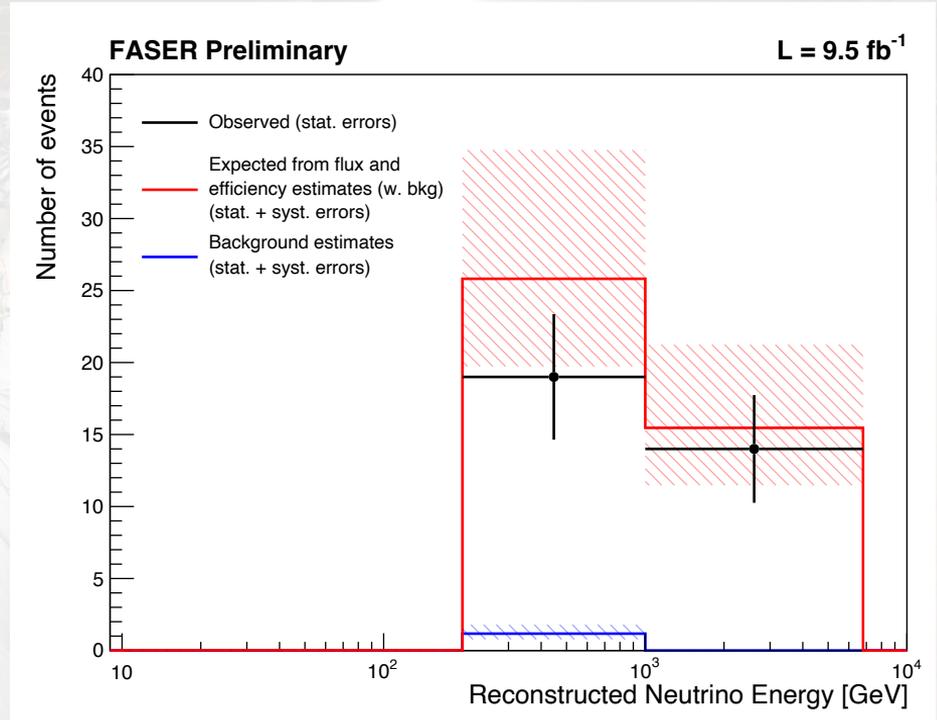
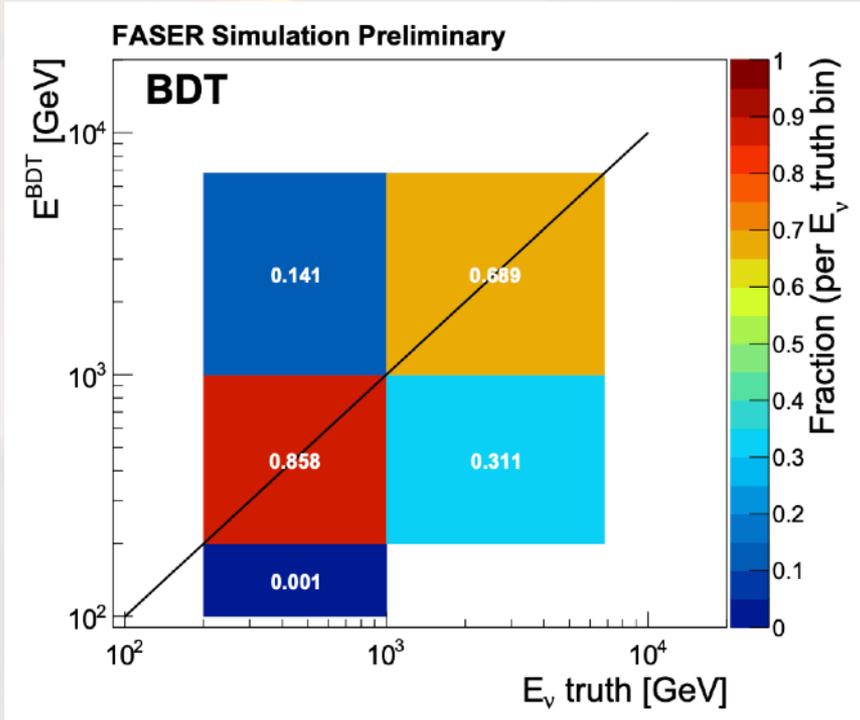
FASER ν muon momentum reconstruction



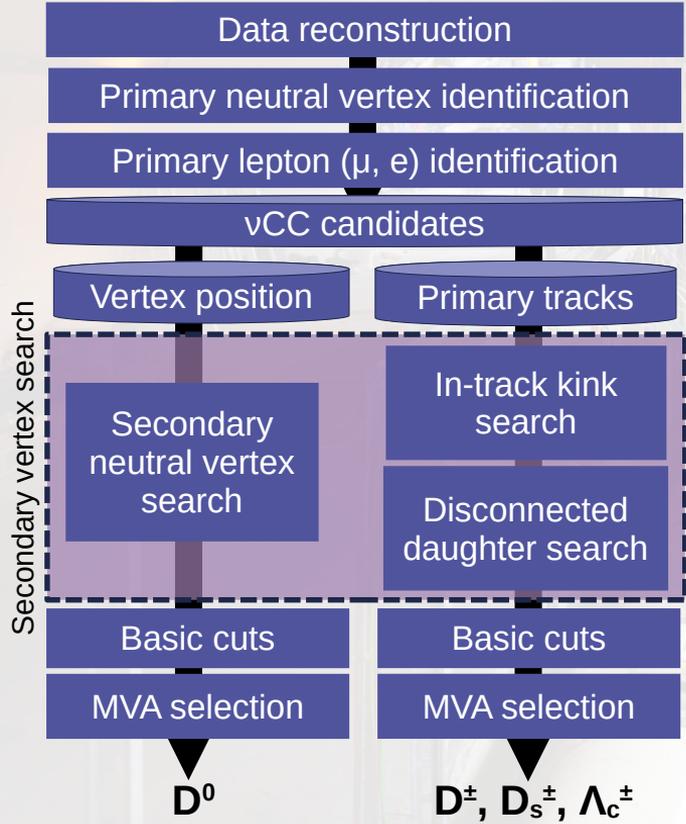
$$\theta_{\text{plane}}^{\text{RMS}} = \frac{0.0136 \text{ GeV}}{\beta pc} \sqrt{\frac{z}{X_0}} \left\{ 1 + 0.038 \ln \left(\frac{z}{X_0 \beta^2} \right) \right\}$$



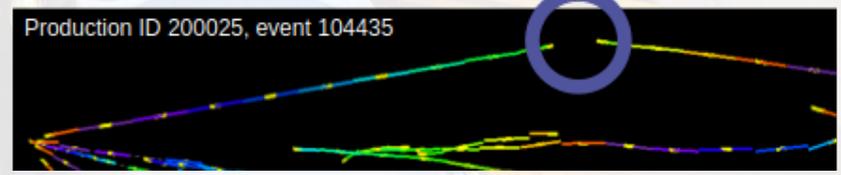
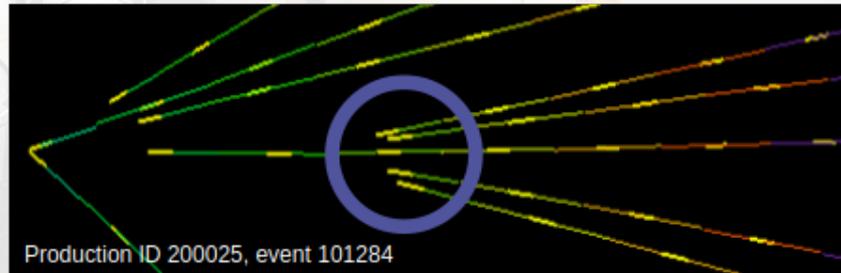
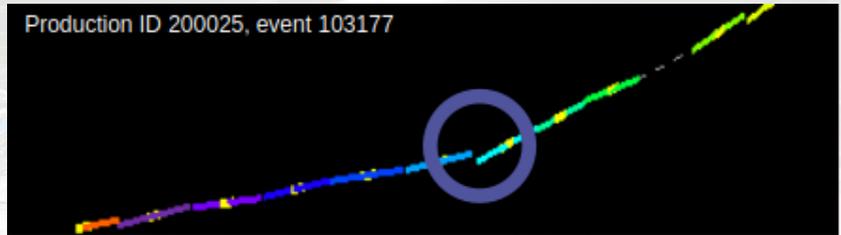
FASER ν differential cross section



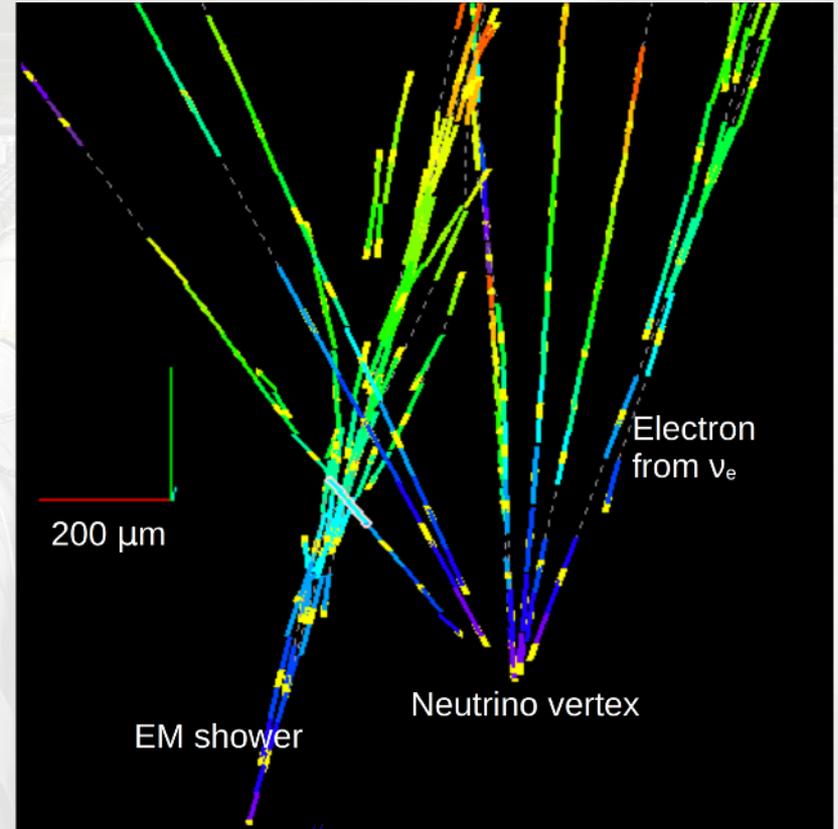
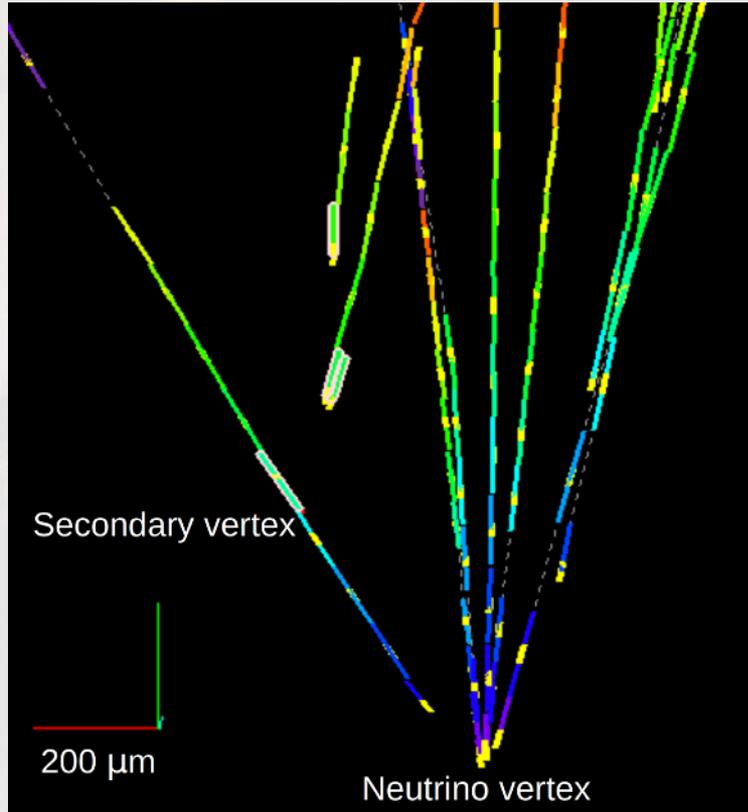
Search for associated charm production



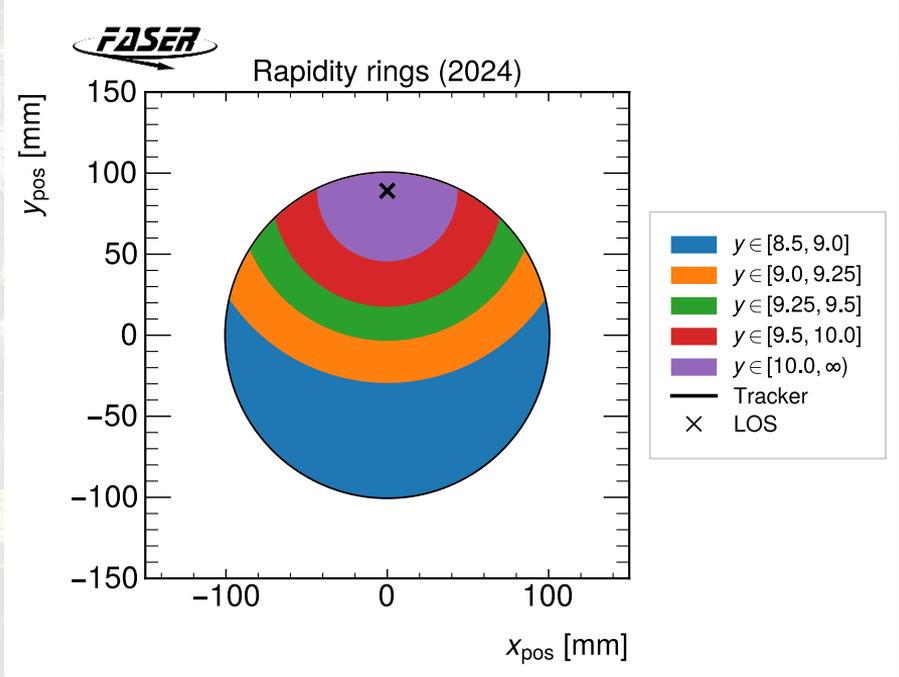
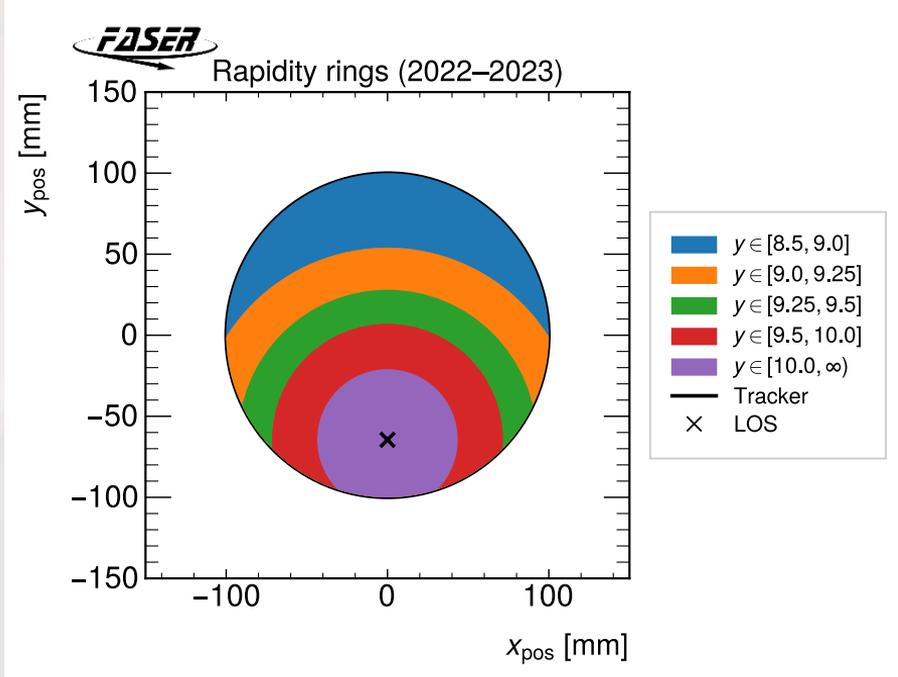
Simulation



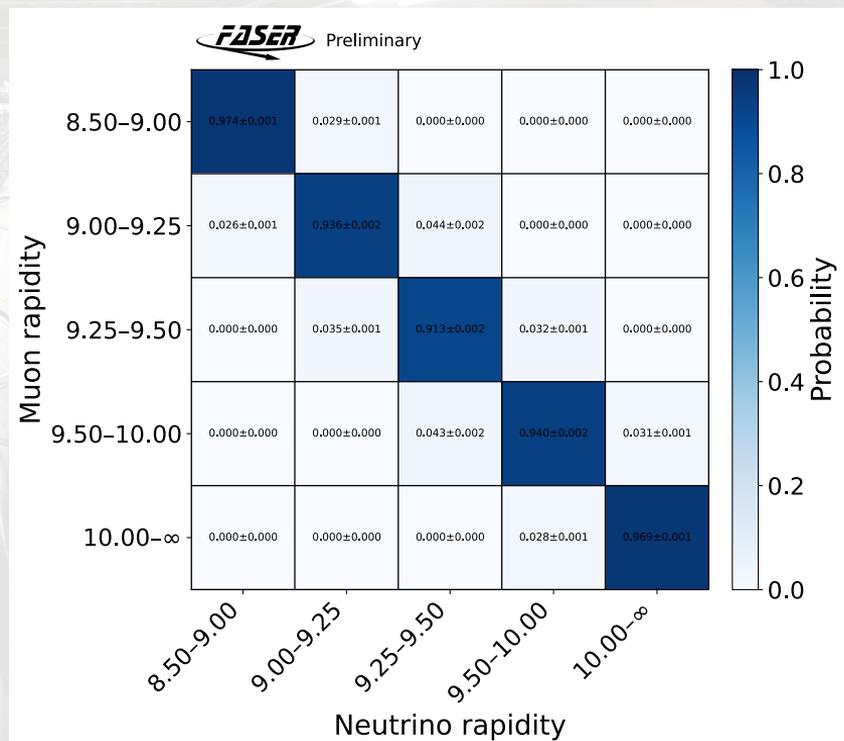
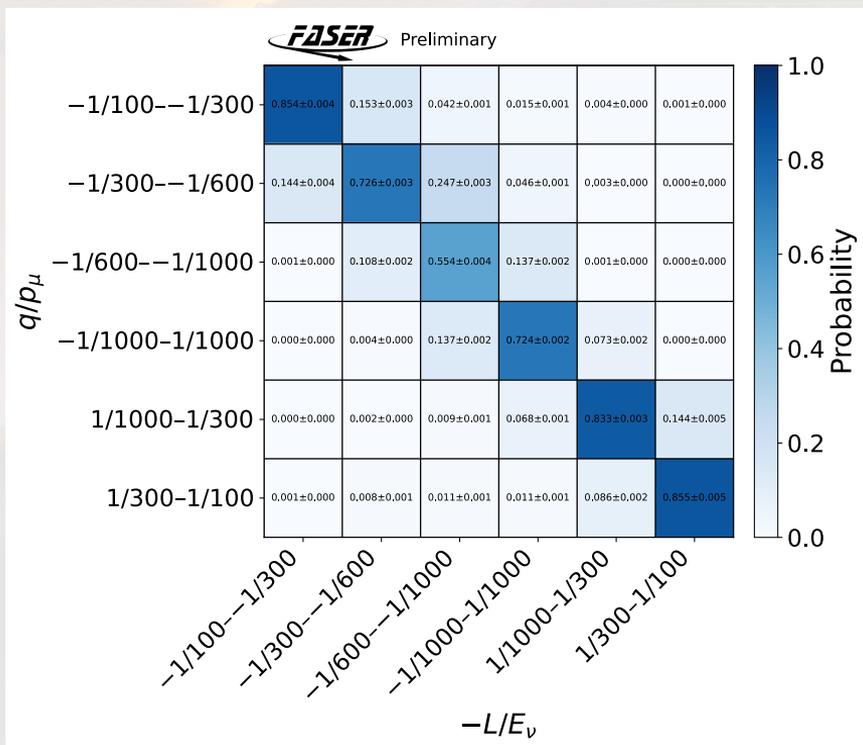
Search for associated charm production



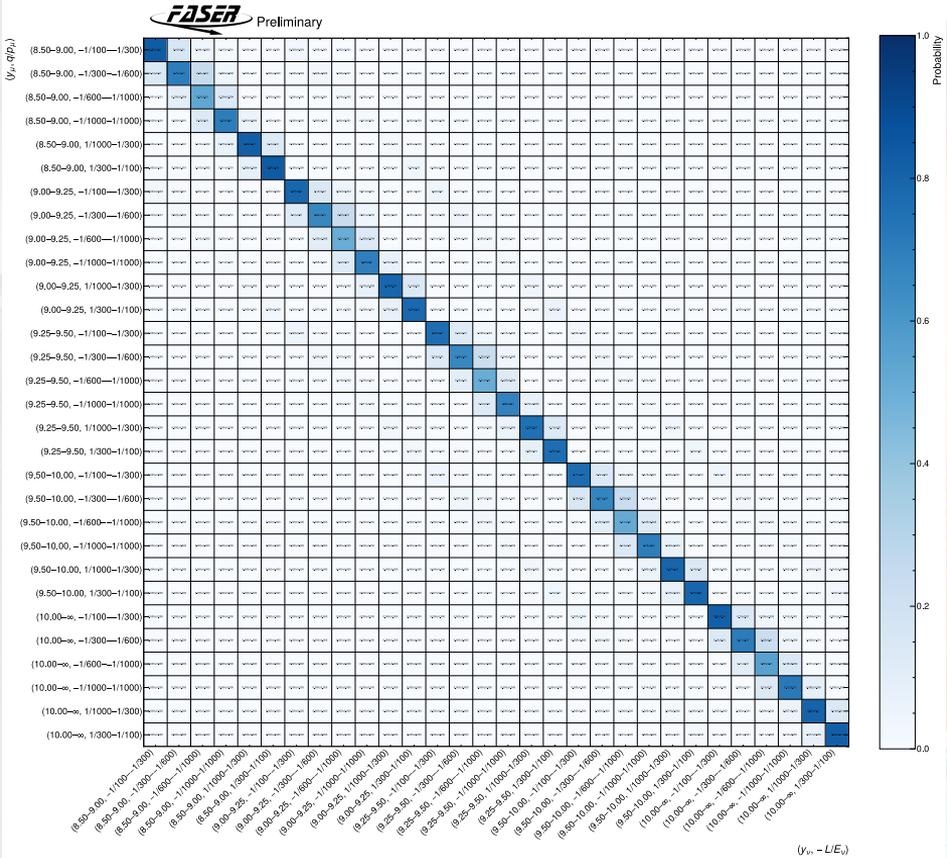
ν_μ differential measurement



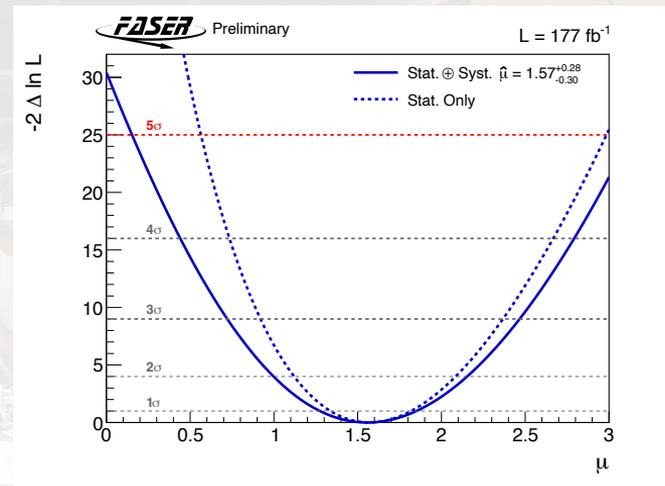
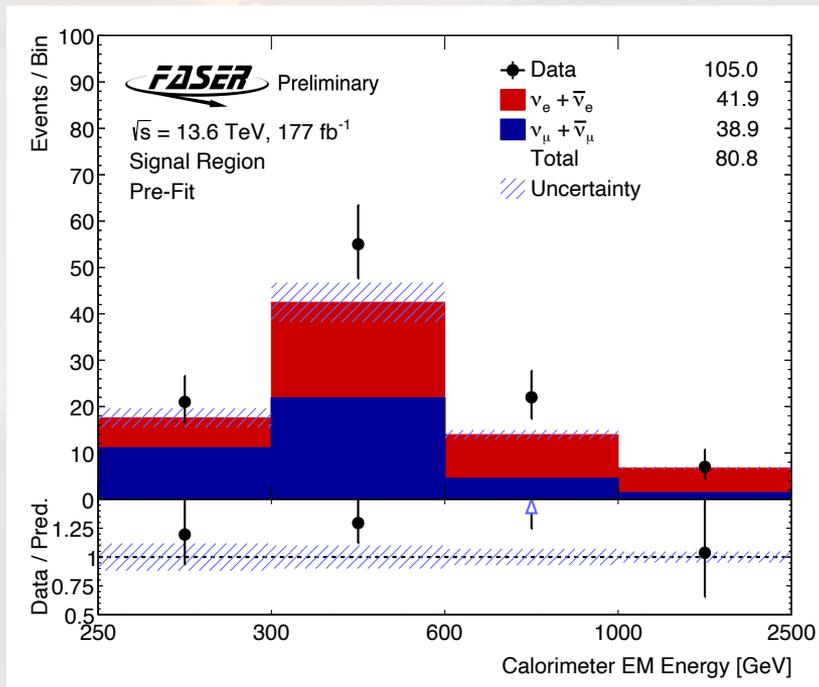
ν_μ differential measurement



ν_μ differential measurement



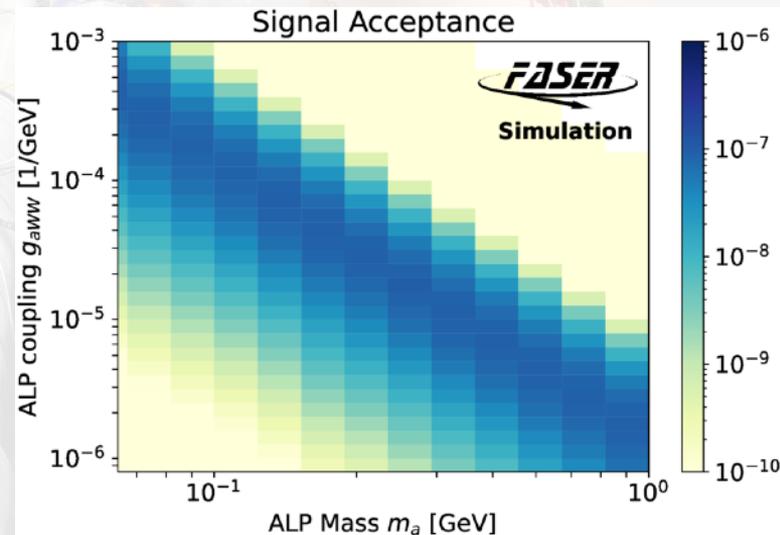
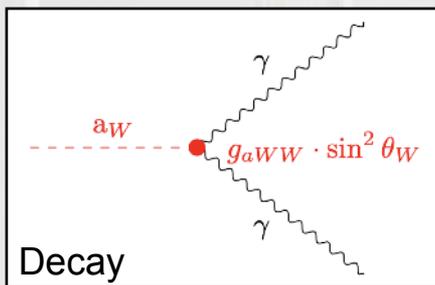
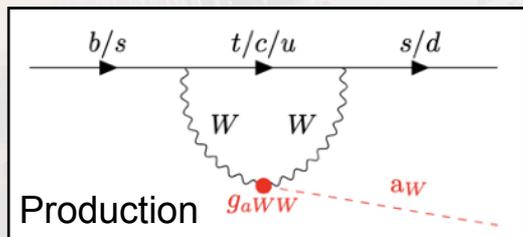
Calorimeter electron neutrinos



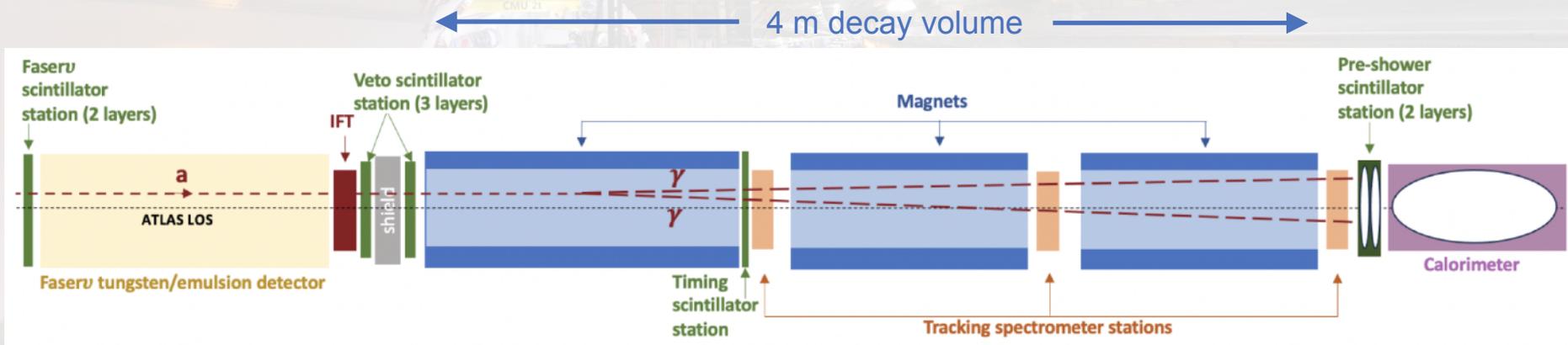
E_{Calo} [GeV]	[250-300]	[300-600]	[600-1000]	[+1000]	Total
$\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$	6.52 ± 3.32	20.62 ± 12.59	9.44 ± 7.01	5.32 ± 4.40	41.90 ± 27.32
$(\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ FV	9.85 ± 2.76	19.52 ± 4.97	3.94 ± 1.02	1.26 ± 0.32	34.57 ± 9.07
$(\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ Out-FV	1.11 ± 0.30	2.12 ± 0.54	0.52 ± 0.12	0.14 ± 0.03	3.89 ± 0.99
$\nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\tau$	0.10 ± 0.18	0.22 ± 0.37	0.04 ± 0.09	0.03 ± 0.04	0.40 ± 0.67
Signal ($\nu_e + \bar{\nu}_e$)	6.52 ± 3.32	20.62 ± 12.59	9.44 ± 7.01	5.32 ± 4.40	41.90 ± 27.32
Background	11.06 ± 2.78	21.87 ± 5.01	4.50 ± 1.03	1.43 ± 0.32	38.86 ± 9.15
Expected	17.58 ± 4.33	42.49 ± 13.55	13.94 ± 7.09	6.75 ± 4.41	80.76 ± 29.38
Observed	21	55	22	7	105

Axion Like Particles (ALPs)

- Search for a light pseudoscalar particle decaying to a pair of photons.
- ALPs reaching FASER have momentum up to TeVs.
- Using 58 fb^{-1} of 2022 + 2023 data.



Axion Like Particles (ALPs)



No charge deposited in scintillators

Decays to pair of photons

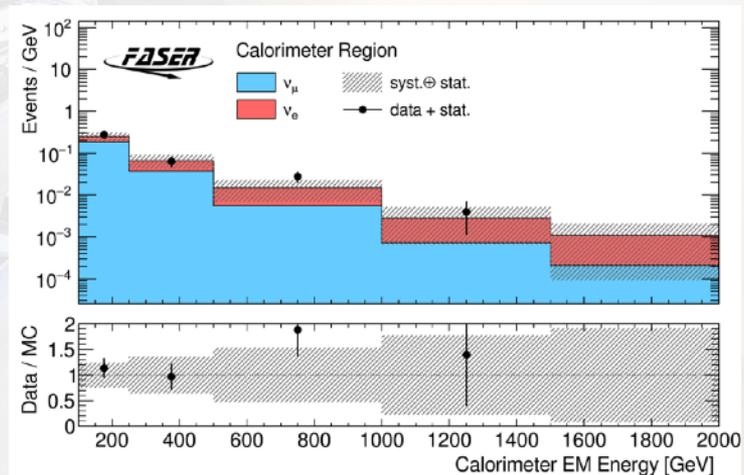
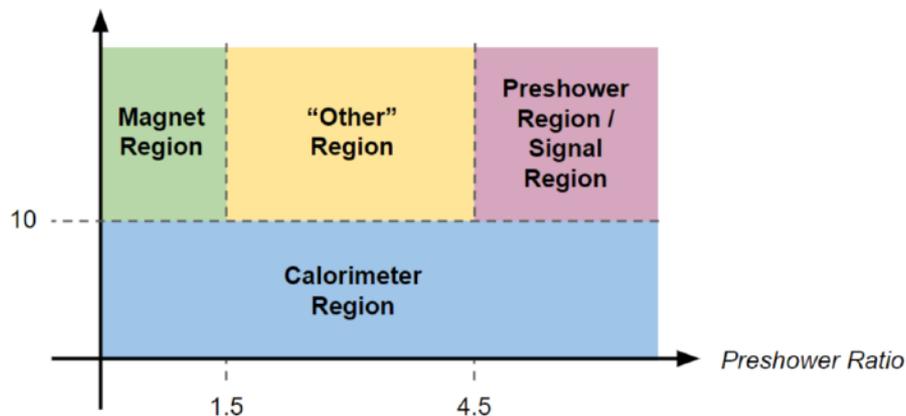
Preshower charge > 10 MIPs, ratio > 4.5

Calorimeter energy > 1.5 TeV

Axion Like Particles (ALPs)

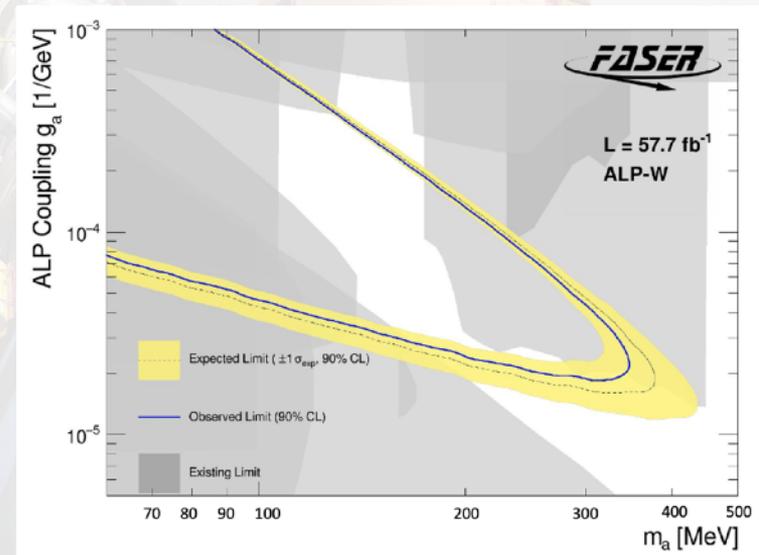
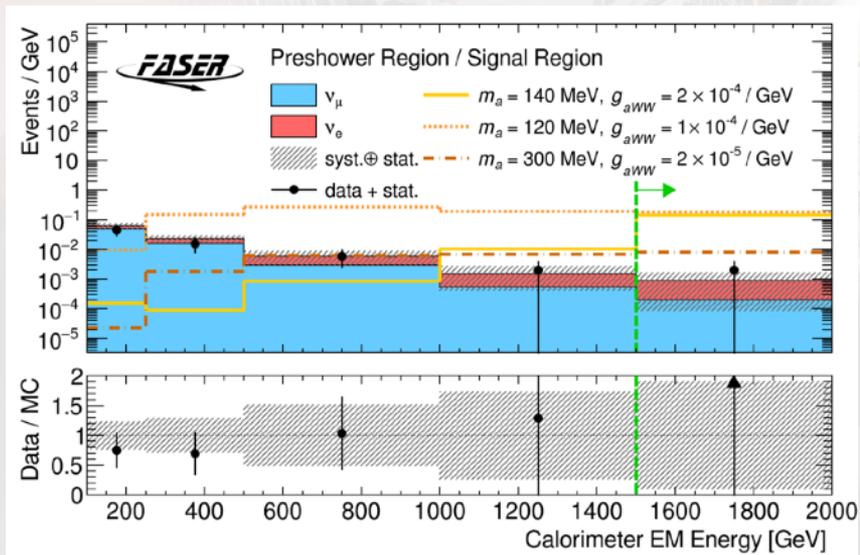
- Dominant background: neutrino interactions $\rightarrow 0.4 \pm 0.4$ events
- Negligible backgrounds from other sources: neutral hadrons, large-angle muons, non-collision/cosmic
- Backgrounds validated in control regions

Second Preshower Layer nMIP

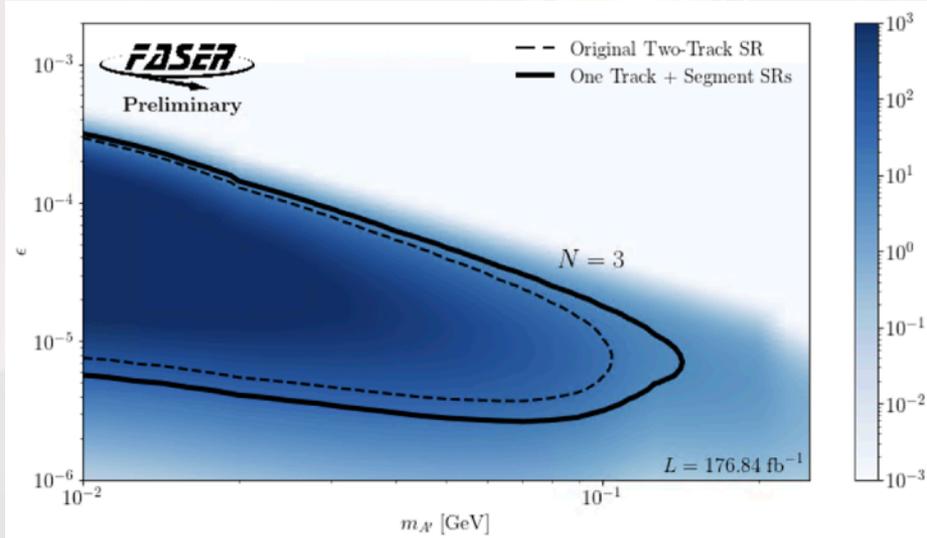


Axion Like Particles (ALPs)

- Expect 0.4 ± 0.4 from ν interactions
- 1 observed event
- Exclude uncovered parameter space significantly



Dark Photons



Source	Value	Effect on Signal Yield
Theory, Statistics and Luminosity		
Dark Photon Generation (from mesons)	15%	15% ± 13% (8%)
Dark Photon Generation (from dark Bremsstrahlung)	22%	22% ± 30% (40%)
Luminosity	1.9%	1.9%
Tracking: One Track		
Momentum Scale	5%	<0.5%
Momentum Resolution	5%	<0.5%
Single Track Efficiency	1.22%	1.22%
Tracking: Segment		
Segment Efficiency	6.07%	6.07%
Preshower		
Preshower Ratio	3.6%	3% ± 3% (10%)
Calorimeter		
Calo E Scale	5.46%	3% ± 3% (11%)