

# New bounds on axion-like particles from neutrino experiments

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Based on arXiv:2202.03447

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In collaboration with Pilar Coloma, Pilar Hernández

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Gen=T



ALPs (axion-like particles)

pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone bosons



spontaneous global symmetry breaking



Ubiquitous in SM extensions

¿Why this name?  QCD axion, most motivated example

# Outline

**Goal?**

Constraining new physics as ALPs with an effective field theory approach

**Via?**



**Production**

$$K \rightarrow \pi a$$

**Detection**

$$a \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \quad a \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$$

**Where?**



**MicroBoone**

**Results**



**What's next?**

**Why?**



-LAr TPC can measure and distinguish well the different types of signals  
-previous studies of constraining Higgs portal scalar in MicroBoone

# Effective Lagrangian

$$\delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{EW}} = c_\phi \mathcal{O}_\phi + c_B \mathcal{O}_B + c_W \mathcal{O}_W$$

$$\Lambda \propto f_a = 1\text{TeV}$$

where  $c_i$  stand for the Wilson coefficients of each operator:

$$\mathcal{O}_\phi = i \frac{\partial^\mu a}{f_a} \phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \phi \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Hypercharge rotation}} \quad \frac{\partial_\mu a(x)}{f_a} \sum_F \bar{\Psi}_F \gamma^\mu \Psi_F$$

$$\mathcal{O}_B = -\frac{a}{f_a} B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_W = -\frac{a}{f_a} W_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}^a$$

M. B. Gavela, R. Houtz, et al. ArXiv:1901.02031

M. Bauer, M. Neubert, et al, arXiv:arXiv:2110.10698

H. Georgi, et al. Phys. Lett. B 169 (1986) 73.

# **ALPs Production**

# Energy

gluons and quarks — TeV Our effective Lagrangian

RG equations

Light mesons

$\pi^+, \pi^-, \pi^0, K^+ \dots$

Low energy QCD

— 1.6 GeV Chiral Lagrangian

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ a$$

Computation

M. Bauer, M. Neubert, et al, arXiv:2012.12272

M. Bauer, M. Neubert, et al, arXiv:2102.13112

$$\Gamma (K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ a) = \frac{m_K^3 |[k_Q(\mu_w)]_{sd}|^2}{64\pi} \lambda_{\pi a}^{1/2} \left(1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_K^2}\right)^2 \propto \text{coupling}^2$$

$$\frac{[k_Q(\mu_w)]_{ds}}{V_{td}^* V_{ts}} \Big|_{\Lambda=1\text{TeV}} \simeq \frac{-9.7 \times 10^{-3} c_W(\Lambda) + 8.2 \times 10^{-3} c_\phi(\Lambda) - 3.5 \times 10^{-5} c_B(\Lambda)}{\text{Leading terms}}$$



# Detection: ALPs decays

$$m_a > 2m_\ell$$



$$\Gamma(a \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) = |c_{\ell\ell}|^2 \frac{m_a m_\ell^2}{8\pi f_a^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\ell^2}{m_a^2}} \propto m_\ell^2$$

$$c_{\ell\ell} = c_\phi + \text{small corrections}(c_W, c_B)$$

$$\Gamma(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = |c_{\gamma\gamma}|^2 \frac{m_a^3}{4\pi f_a^2}$$

$$c_{\gamma\gamma} = c_W s_w^2 + c_B c_w^2 + \text{small corrections}(c_W, c_\phi)$$

# Detection: ALPs decays

$c_\phi$  dominated

$c_W$  dominated

$$m_a < 2m_\mu$$

$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow e^+e^-) \approx 1$$

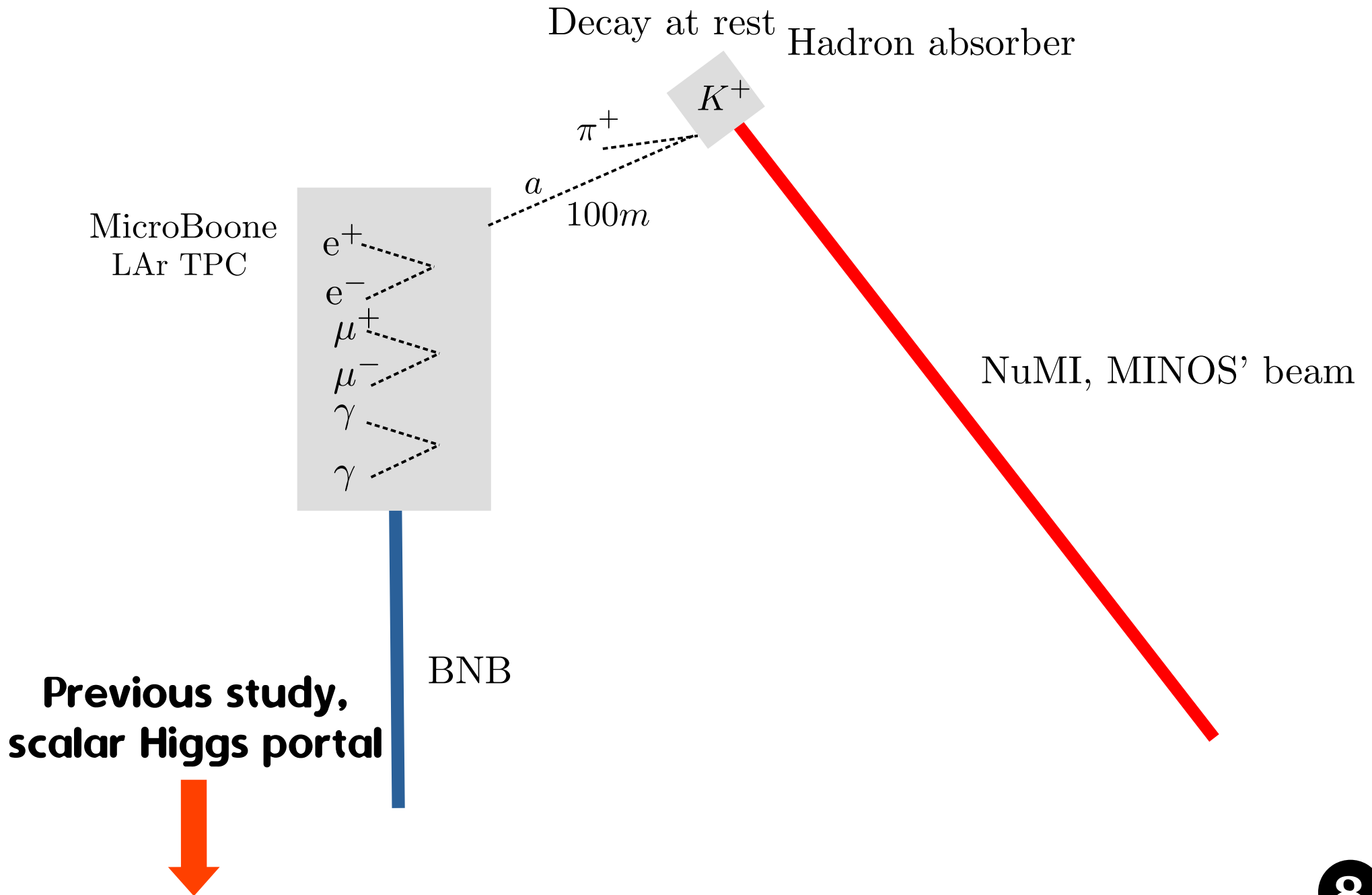
$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \approx 1$$

$$m_a > 2m_\mu$$

$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) \approx 1$$

$$\text{BR}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \approx 1$$

# Experimental set-up



# Number of events

$$N_{\text{events}} = N_K \times \text{BR}(K \rightarrow \pi a) \times \text{BR}(a \rightarrow XX) \times \\ \times \text{Efficiency} \times \text{Detector Acceptance} \times P_{\text{decay}}$$

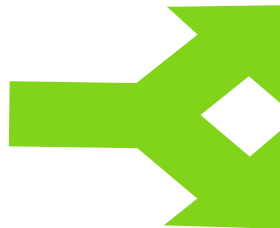
$L_a$  = Lifetime of the ALPs

$\Delta \ell_{\text{det}}$  = Detector length

$\ell_{\text{det}} = 100m$

Large couplings  $e^{-\frac{\ell_{\text{det}}}{L_a}}$

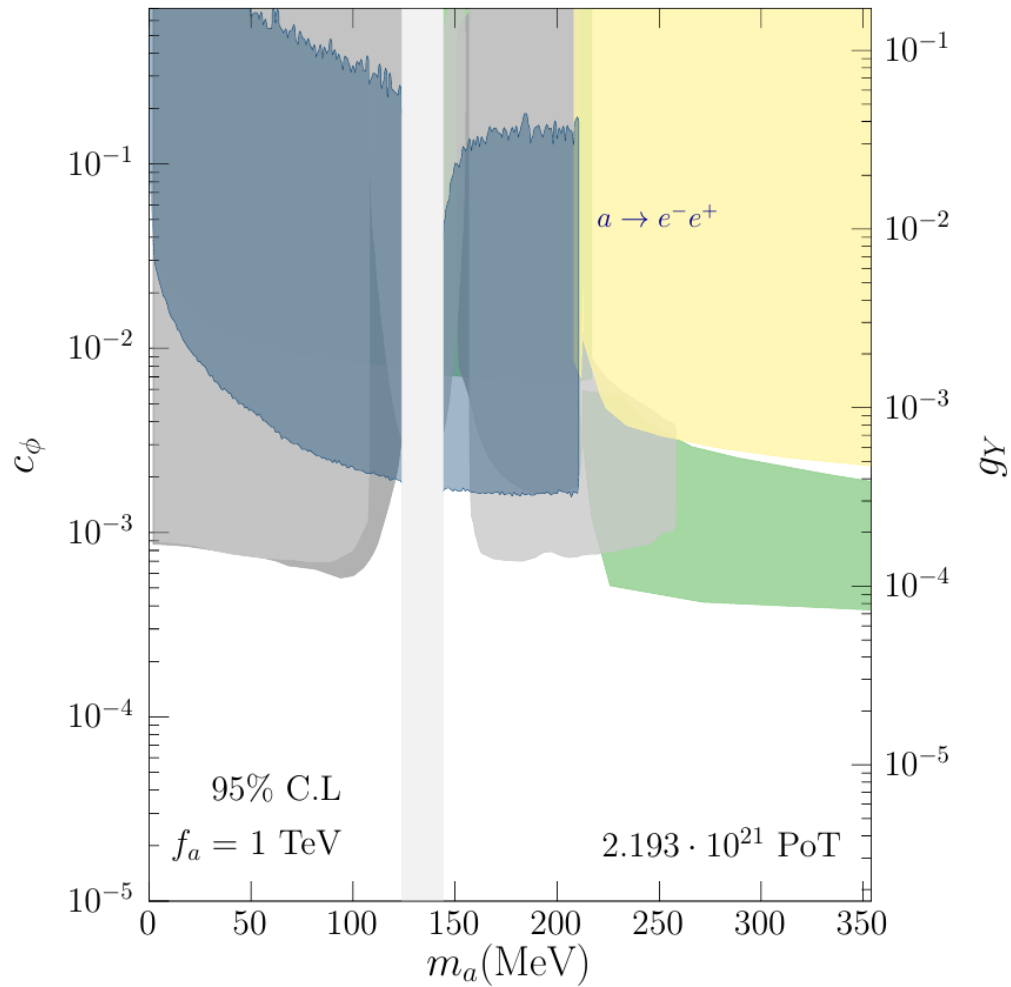
$$P_{\text{decay}} = e^{-\frac{\ell_{\text{det}}}{L_a}} \times \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta \ell_{\text{det}}}{L_a}} \right]$$



Small couplings  $1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta \ell_{\text{det}}}{L_a}} \propto (\text{coupling})^2$

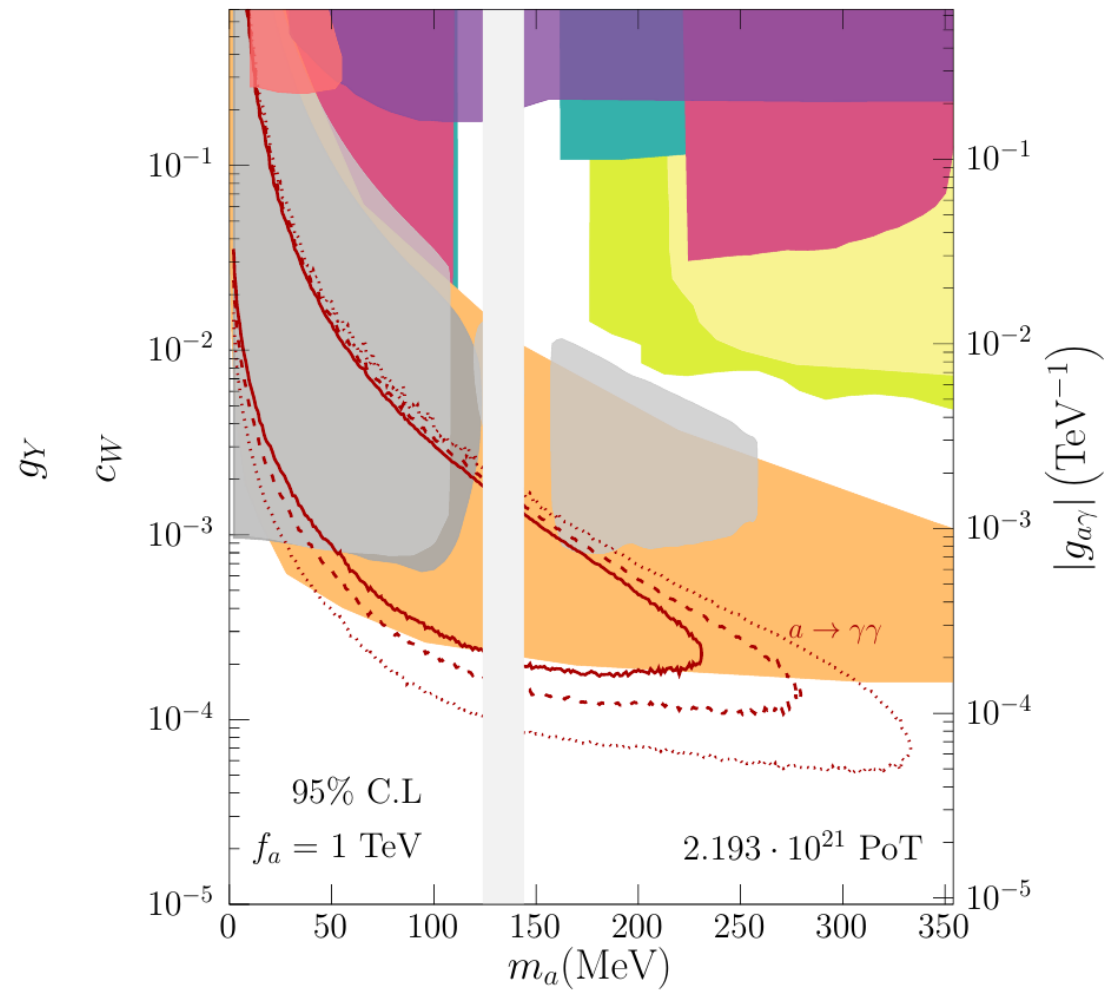
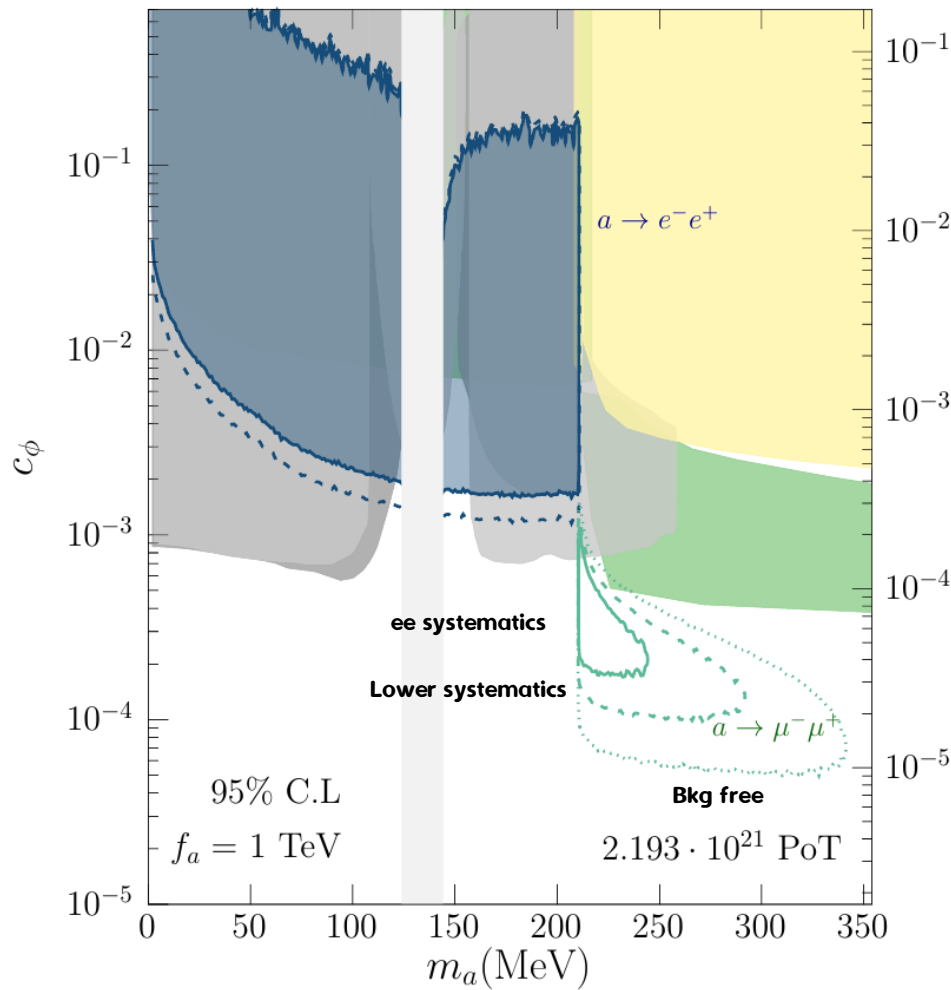
# **Main results**

# Bound using MicroBoone data



MicroBoone Bound    CHARM  
NA62    E787-E949  
Excluded    LHCb

# Future prospects



- |                             |           |             |      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------|
| MicroBooNE Bound            | CHARM     | BaBar       | NA62 |
| $e^-e^+$ , MicroBooNE       | E787-E949 | KTeV&NA48/2 | LEP  |
| $\mu^-\mu^+$ , MicroBooNE   | LHCb      | E949&NA62   | NA64 |
| $\gamma\gamma$ , MicroBooNE | Excluded  | E137        |      |

P. Coloma, P. Hernández, S. Urrea. arXiv:2202.03447

MicroBooNE collaboration arXiv:2207.03840

Recent paper(8th July), put out after our paper

Higgs portal  $\mu^-\mu^+$



Recasting to ALPs, in good agreement with our lower systematics line



## What's next?

-We encourage the MicroBoone collaboration to search for ALPs as well. Particularly the diphoton channel

-Probe this Physics in future experiments like DUNE(We are working on it! Soon in Arxive!)



# Thank you



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**Back-up**

# Hypercharge rotation

$$ic_\phi \frac{\partial^\mu a}{f_a} \phi^\dagger \overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu \phi$$



$$\begin{aligned}\phi &\rightarrow e^{ic_\phi \frac{a}{f_a}} \phi \\ \Psi_F &\rightarrow e^{2iY_F c_\phi \frac{a}{f_a}} \Psi_F\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial_\mu a(x)}{f_a} \left( \sum_q \bar{q}_R k_q \gamma^\mu q_R + \sum_Q \bar{Q}_L k_Q \gamma^\mu Q_L \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}k_u(\Lambda) &= -\frac{4}{3}c_\phi(\Lambda), & k_d(\Lambda) &= \frac{2}{3}c_\phi(\Lambda), & k_Q(\Lambda) &= -\frac{1}{3}c_\phi(\Lambda) \\ k_e(\Lambda) &= 2c_\phi(\Lambda), & k_L(\Lambda) &= c_\phi(\Lambda)\end{aligned}$$

# Loop functions

$$B_0 = \left( \sum_{f=c,t} N_c Q_f^2 B_1(\tau_f) - \sum_{f=b,l_\alpha^-} N_c Q_f^2 B_1(\tau_f) \right)$$

$$B_1(\tau) = 1 - \tau f^2(\tau)$$

$$B_2(\tau) = 1 - (\tau - 1) f^2(\tau)$$

$$f(\tau) = \begin{cases} \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}}; & \tau \geq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \tau}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \tau}}; & \tau < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\tau_f \equiv 4m_f^2/m_a^2, Q_f$$

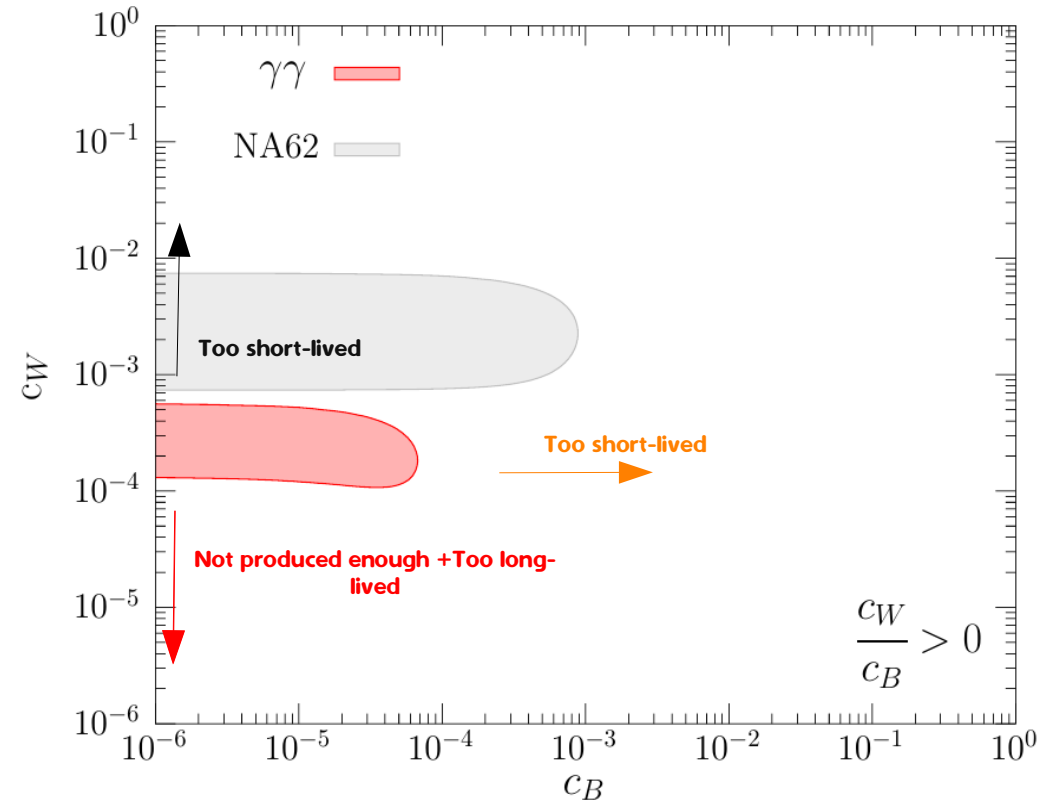
# Full expressions

$$c_{\gamma\gamma} = c_W \left[ s_w^2 + \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} B_2(\tau_W) \right] + c_B c_w^2 - c_\phi \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \left( B_0 - \frac{m_a^2}{m_\pi^2 - m_a^2} \right).$$

$$c_{ll} = c_\phi + \frac{3\alpha}{4\pi} \left( \frac{3c_W}{s_w^2} + \frac{5c_B}{c_w^2} \right) \log \frac{f_a}{m_W} + \frac{6\alpha}{\pi} (c_B c_w^2 + c_W s_w^2) \log \frac{m_W}{m_\ell}$$

**More results**

# $c_W$ vs $c_B$ $m_a = 200\text{MeV}$



## Detection

$$c_{\gamma\gamma} = c_W s_w^2 + c_B c_w^2 + \text{small corrections } (c_W, c_\phi)$$

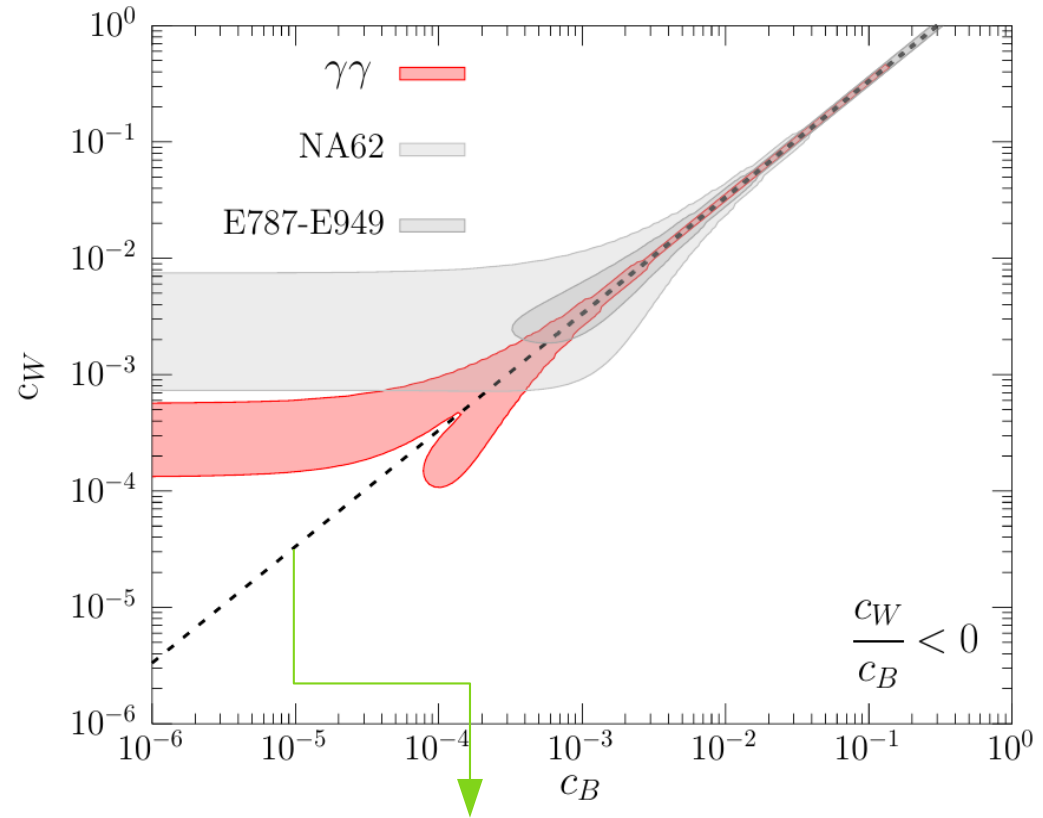


$$c_{\gamma\gamma} \approx 0$$

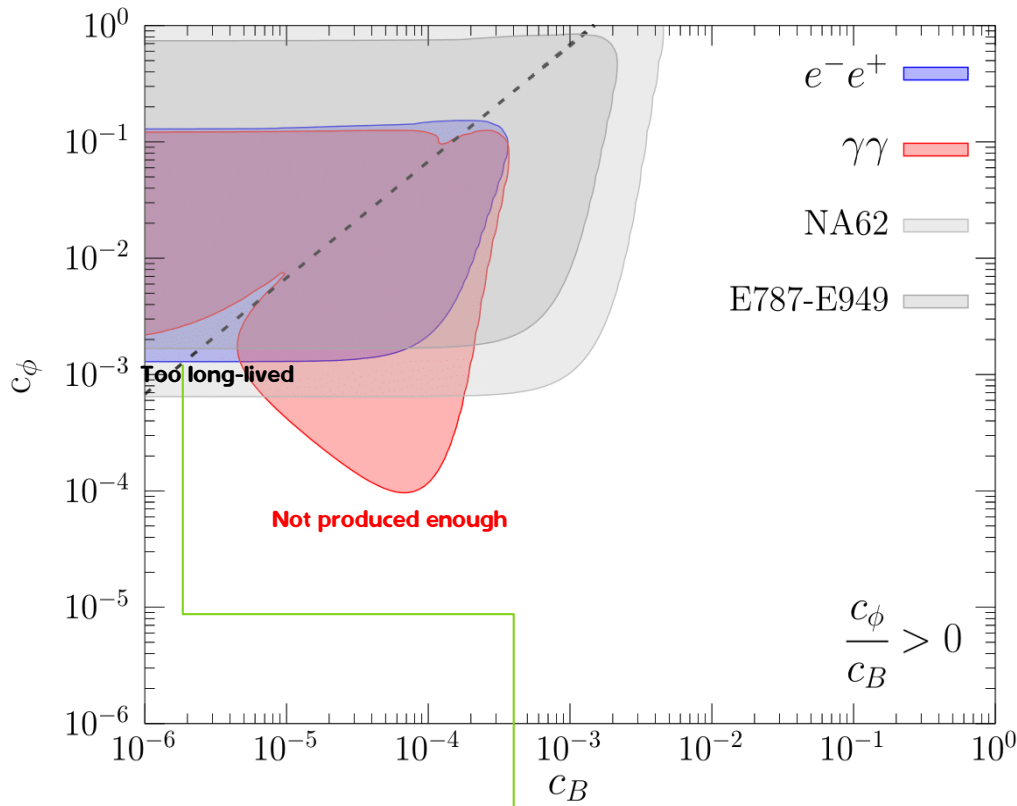


$$c_W s_w^2 \sim c_B c_w^2$$

$$c_{\ell\ell} = c_\phi + \text{small corrections } (c_W, c_B)$$



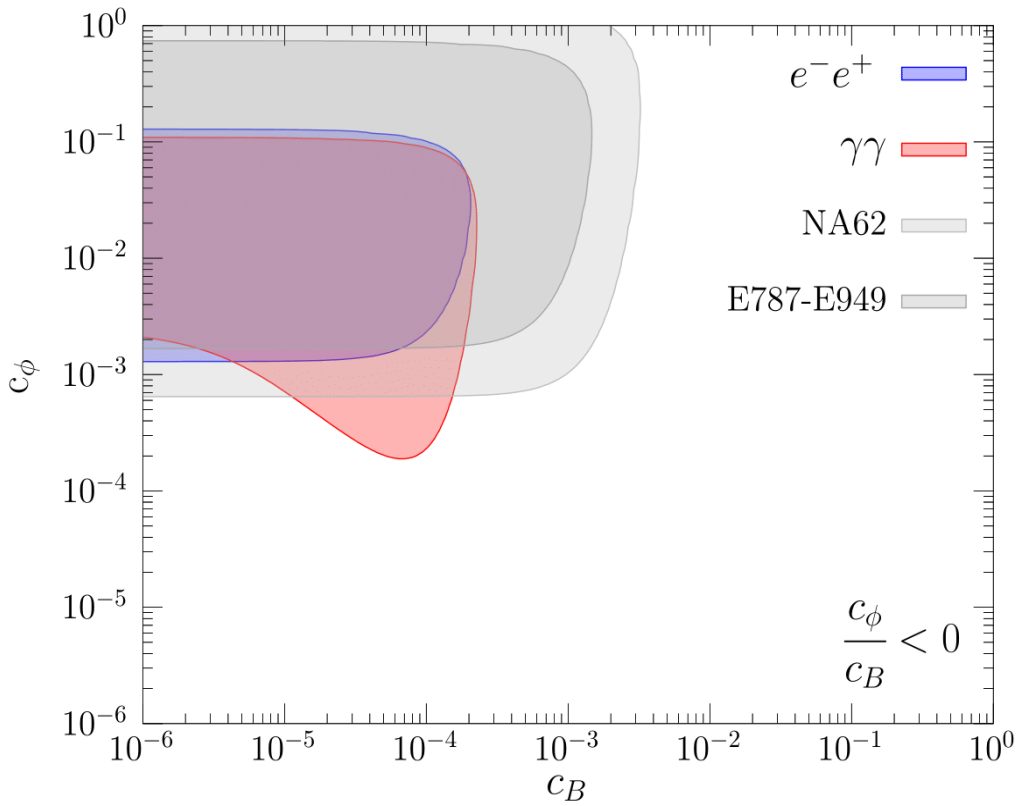
# $c_\phi$ VS $c_B$ $m_a = 200\text{MeV}$



**Detection**

$$c_{\gamma\gamma} = c_W s_w^2 + c_B c_w^2 + c_\phi \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{m_a^2}{m_\pi^2 - m_a^2} + \text{small corrections } (c_W, c_\phi) \rightarrow$$

$$c_{\ell\ell} = c_\phi + \text{small corrections } (c_W, c_B)$$



$$c_{\gamma\gamma} \approx 0$$

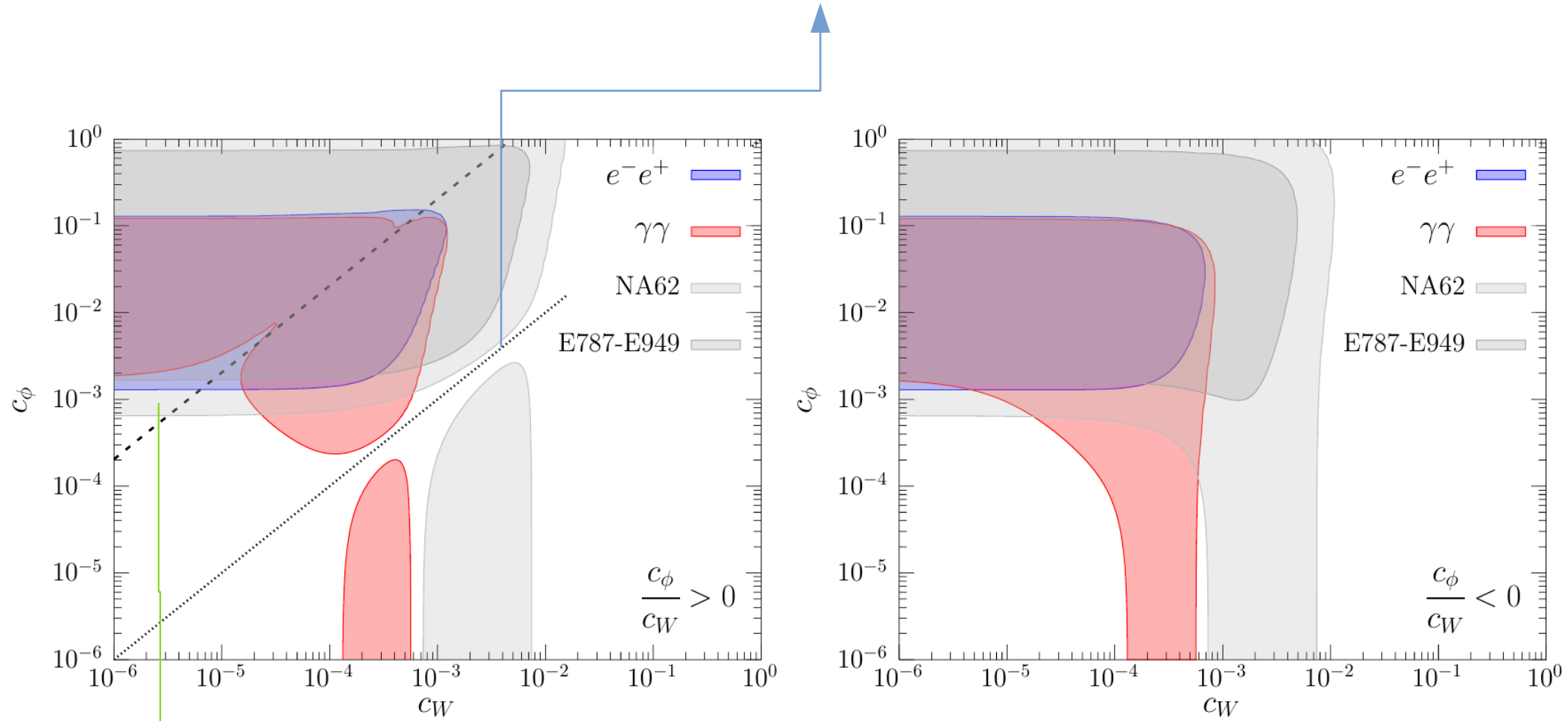


$$c_B \sim m_a^2 / (m_a^2 - m_\pi^2) c_\phi \alpha / (4c_w^2 \pi)$$



## Production

$$\left. \frac{[k_Q(\mu_w)]_{ds}}{V_{td}^* V_{ts}} \right|_{\Lambda=1\text{TeV}} \simeq \underline{-9.7 \times 10^{-3} c_W(\Lambda) + 8.2 \times 10^{-3} c_\phi(\Lambda) - 3.5 \times 10^{-5} c_B(\Lambda)}$$



## Detection

$$c_{\gamma\gamma} = c_W s_w^2 + c_B c_w^2 + c_\phi \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{m_a^2}{m_\pi^2 - m_a^2} + \text{small corrections } (c_W, c_\phi) \quad \blackrightarrow$$

$$c_{\ell\ell} = c_\phi + \text{small corrections } (c_W, c_B)$$

$$c_{\gamma\gamma} \approx 0$$



$$c_W \sim m_a^2 / (m_a^2 - m_\pi^2) c_\phi \alpha / (4s_w^2 \pi)$$