

w/ Hye-Sung Lee & Ian M. Lewis

Multi-photon decays of the

Samuel D. Lane

arXiv: 2305.00013

HPNP 2023



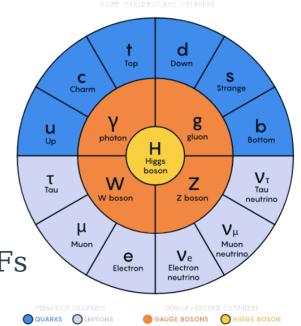


- Introduction and Motivation
- Model
- Multi-photon objects
- Results
- Summary & Conclusion

Introduction

- We know the SM well
- SM cannot explain dark matter, matter-antimatter asymmetry,...
- Dark Photons
- ALPS
- Dark axion portal
 - Connect ALP and dark photon
 - Dark higgs, Dark photon, ALP, VLFs

K. Kaneta, H.-S. Lee, and S. Yun. 1611.01466

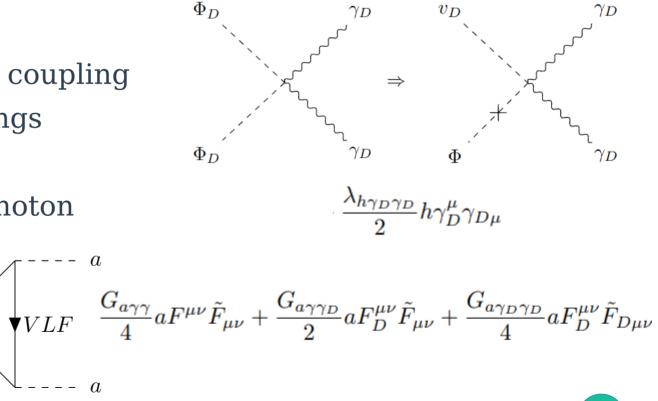


Model

Couplings

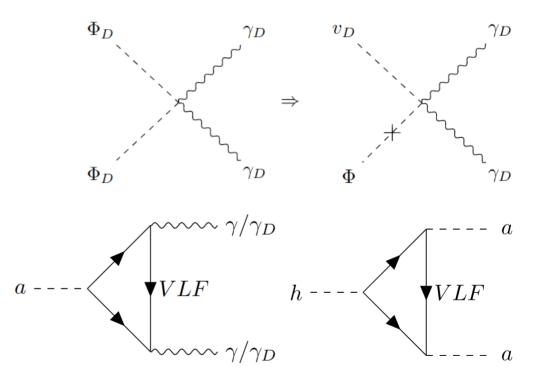
 $\mathbf{V} V L F$

- Higgs Dark Photon coupling
- Higgs axion couplings
- ALP-photon-photon
- ALP-photon-dark photon



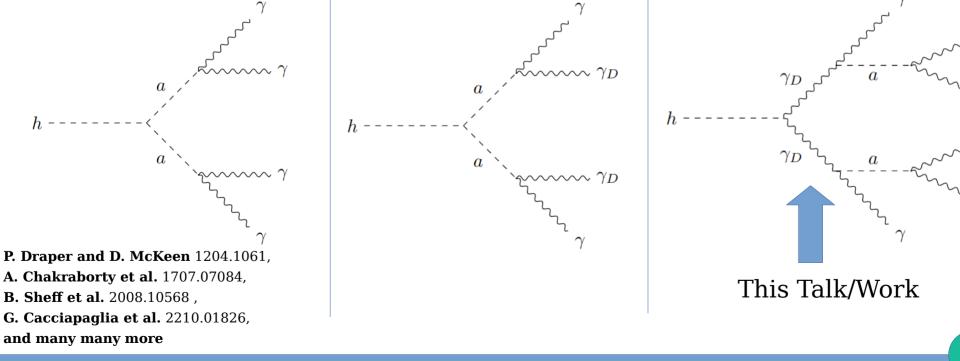


- Axion to diphoton is well known
- Higgs to diphoton is also well known
- Photons are "clean" at colliders
- Go look for additional signals at LHC that contain photons

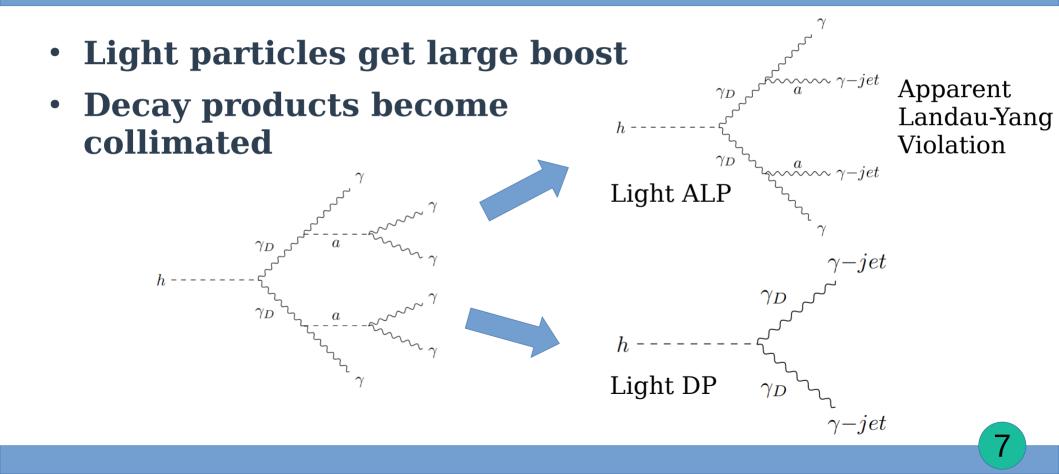


Some Signals

• Some candidate signals in the dark axion portal



Photon Jets



Decay Lengths

Average Minimum Dark Photon Decay Length Average Minimum ALP Decay Length Only $\gamma_D \rightarrow a\gamma$ with $G_{a\gamma\gamma_D} = 0.002 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ Only $a \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ with maximum $G_{a\gamma\gamma}$ coupling 1 *µ*m 10^{1} 100 *µ*m 10^{1} 1 mm m_{γ_D} (GeV) m_{γ_D} (GeV) 1 *µ*m 10⁰ 10⁰ · 1 cm 100 µm 1 mm 10 cm 1 cm 10^{-1} 10^{-} 10-2 10^{-1} 10⁰ 10¹ 10-2 10^{-1} 10⁰ 10¹ m_a (GeV) m_a (GeV)

Multi-Photon Objects

$$\Delta R = \sqrt{\Delta \eta^2 + \Delta \phi^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{E + p_Z}{E - p_Z}$$

Well collimated photons end up in same detector location

Appear as a single photon

 $\Delta R < 0.04$ **Photon Jets** Sets of photons or photon-jets that have intermediate separation

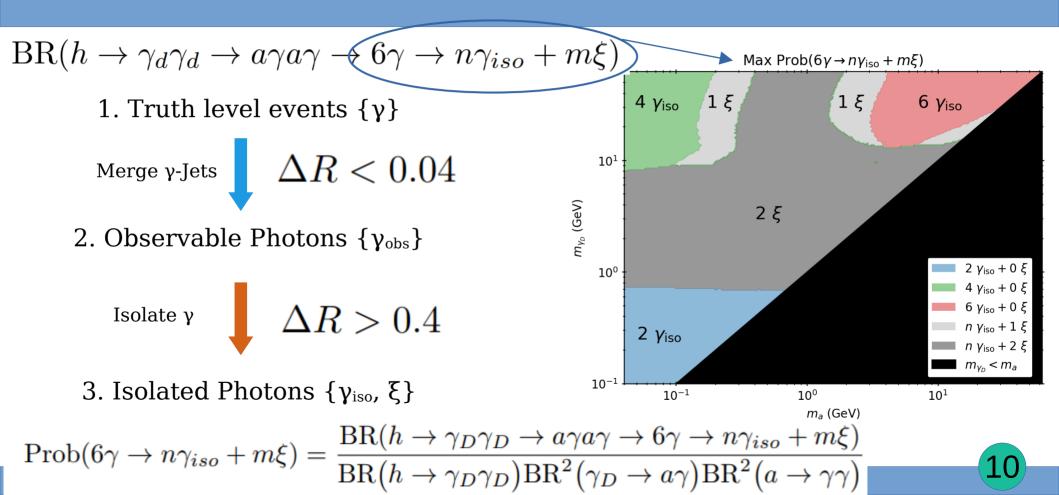
 $0.04 < \Delta R < 0.4$ **ξ Jets**

B. Sheff et al. 2008.10568

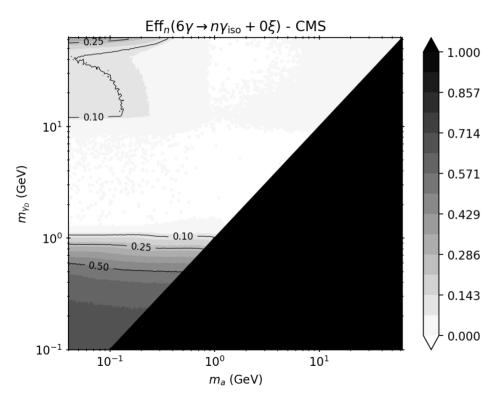
Use Isolated Photons to reduce QCD backgrounds

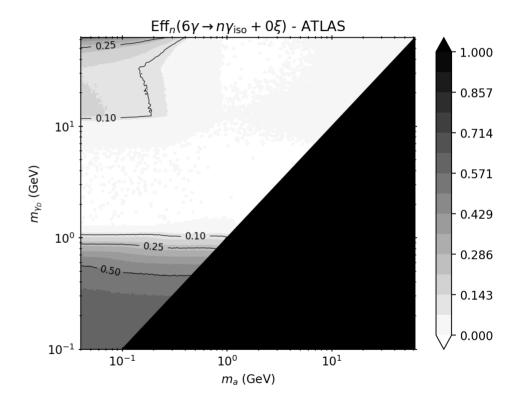
 $\Delta R > 0.4$ Isolated Photons

Results

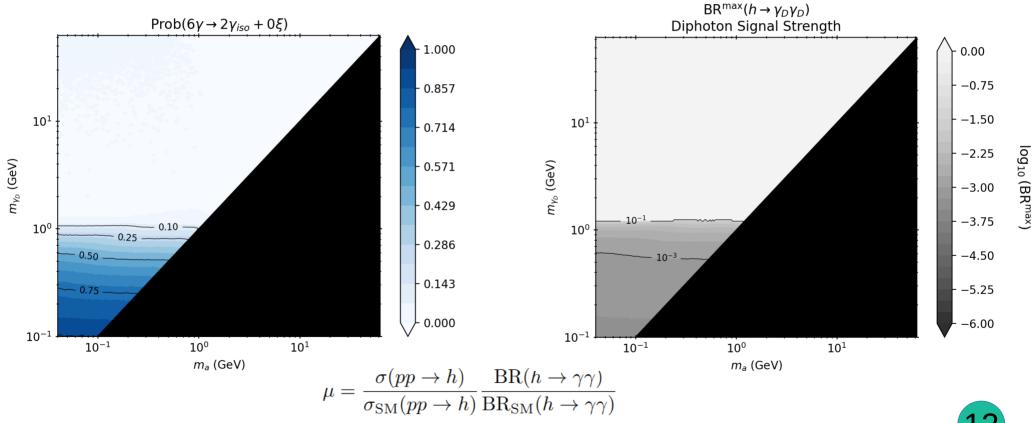


Estimated Trigger Efficiencies

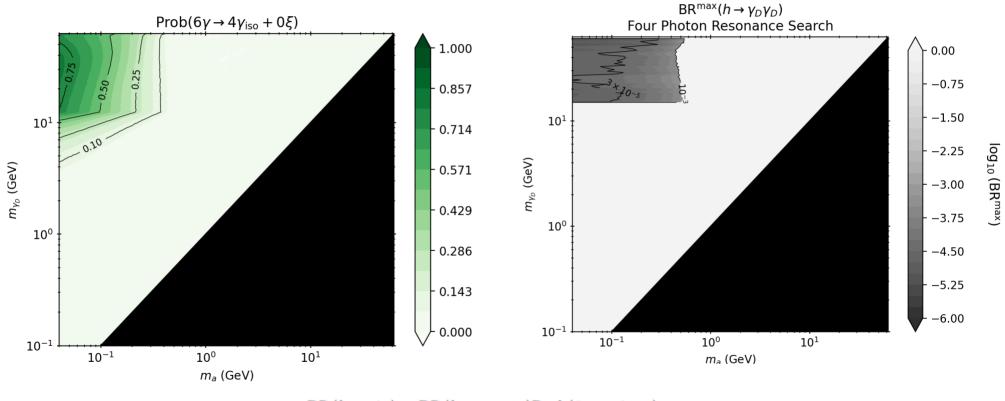




Results Diphoton

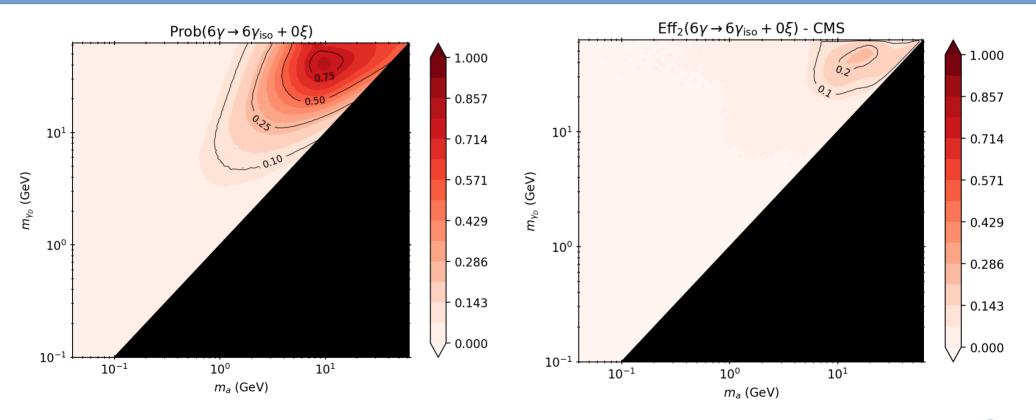


Results Four Photon



 $BR(h \to 4\gamma) = BR(h \to \gamma_D \gamma_D) Prob(6\gamma \to 4\gamma_{iso})$

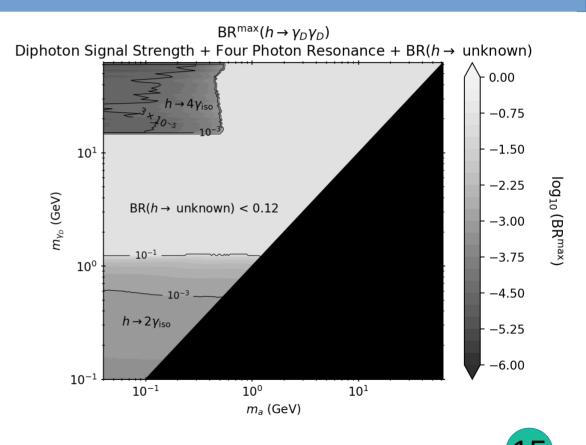
Results Continued



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Summary & Conclusion

- The DAP introduces a six photon Higgs resonance.
- We can place good constraints using the two and four photon categories.
- Could constrain other regions by doing appropriate searches
- The pure six photon signal has a chance to be seen



Questions?

Backup

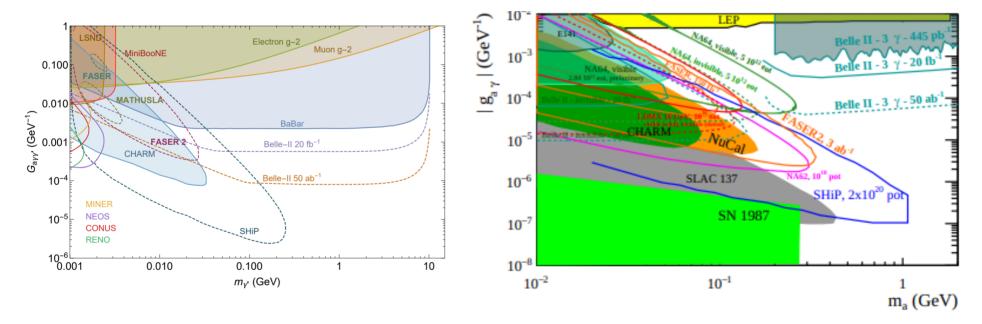
Transverse Momentum Cuts

Channel	ATLAS p_T Requirements
1γ	$p_{1,T} > 150 \text{ GeV} [94]$
2γ	$p_{1,T} > 35 \text{ GeV} \text{ and } p_{2,T} > 25 \text{ GeV} [24]$
3γ	$p_{1,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, p_{2,T} > 15 \text{GeV}, \text{ and } p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95]
4γ	$p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV}, p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV}, p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, \text{ and } p_{4,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95]
5γ	$p_{i,T} > 15 \text{ GeV} (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$
6γ	$p_{i,T} > 15 \text{ GeV} (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$
Channel	CMS p_T Requirements
1γ	$p_{1,T} > 145 \text{ GeV} [98]$
2γ	$p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV} \text{ and } p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV} [30]$
2	$m \rightarrow 15 \text{ GeV}$ $m \rightarrow 15 \text{ GeV}$ and $m \rightarrow 15 \text{ GeV}$ [05]
3γ	$p_{1,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, p_{2,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, \text{ and } p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95]
	$p_{1,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, p_{2,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, \text{ and } p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95] $p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV}, p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV}, p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, \text{ and } p_{4,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [27]
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4γ	$p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV}, p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV}, p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}, \text{ and } p_{4,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [27]

Axion Constraints

ALP-photon-dark photon

ALP-photon-photon

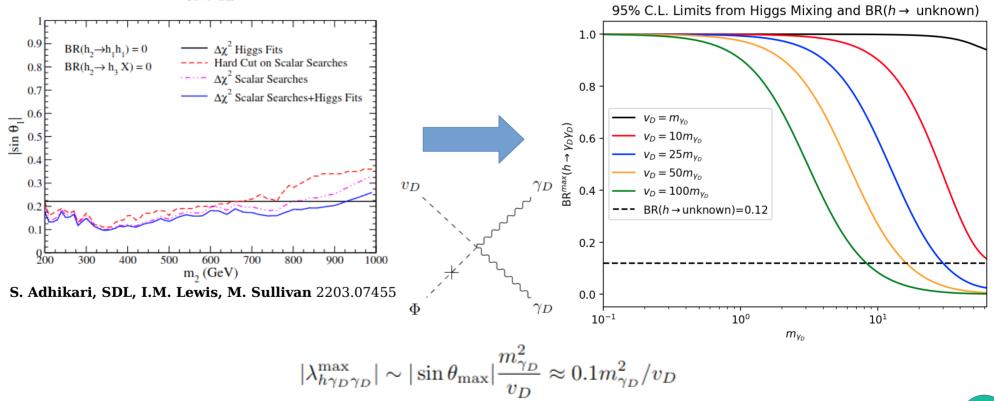


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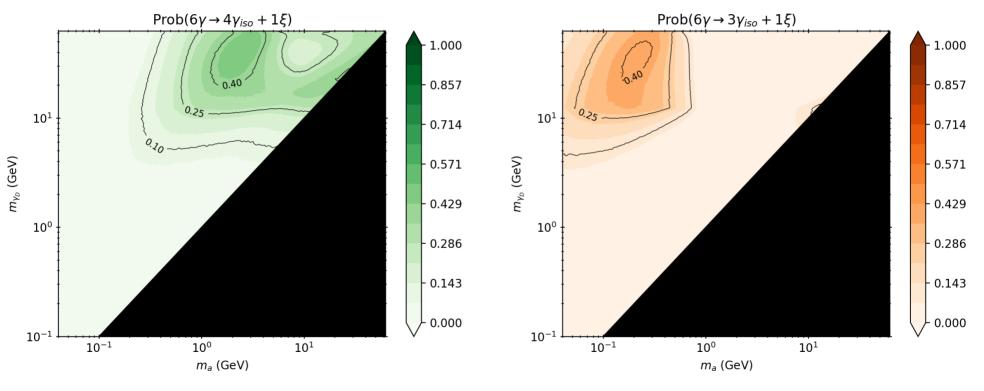
Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 71 (2021) 279-313

Higgs Constraints

95% CL



Some Other Signals



Some Other Signals

