

The background of the slide is a dark, starry space. In the foreground, there is a 3D grid of blue cubes. Some cubes are empty, while others have a colorful, multi-colored sphere on top. The spheres are composed of various colors like orange, purple, green, and yellow, and some have smaller spheres inside them, resembling a complex atomic or molecular structure. The overall aesthetic is scientific and futuristic.

MoEDAL-MAPP Results & Upgrades

News from the LHC's Discovery Frontier

James L. Pinfold

(for the MoEDAL-MAPP Collab.)



MoEDAL-MAPP $a > 24$ Year Project

MoEDAL

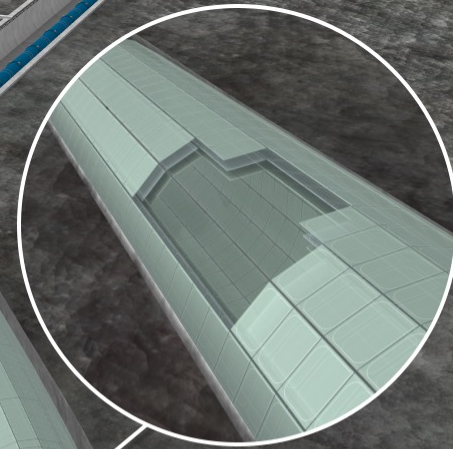


MoEDAL-MAPP-1

**PHASES-1+2 - MAPP-1
(2024 -)**

UA 83

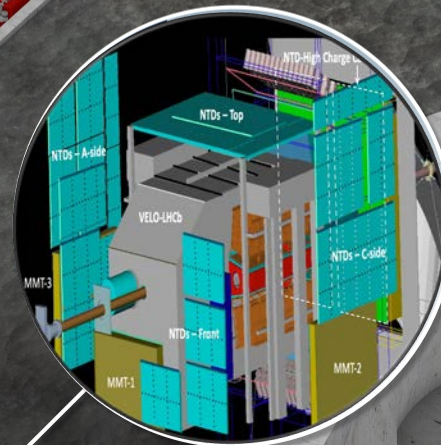
100m



MAPP-2

**PHASE-2 - MAPP-2
(2030 -)**

MoEDAL



7°

IP8

UGC 1

**PHASES-0+1+2 - MoEDAL (2012-18)
MoEDAL Upgrade (2022-)**



MoEDAL-MAPP Search for New Physics.

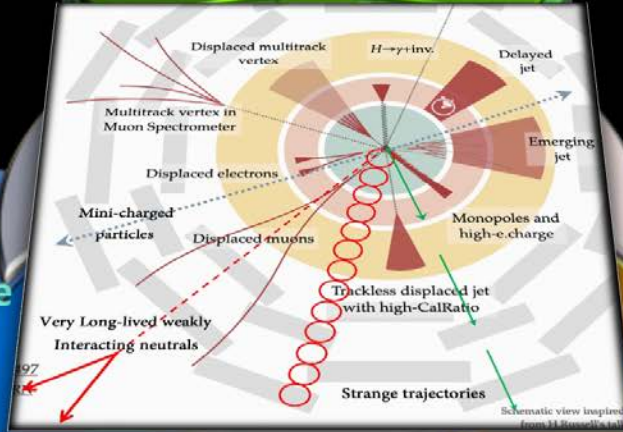
MoEDAL

MoEDAL-MAPP is optimized to detect these avatars of New Physics

$$\Delta I = \frac{4\pi N}{L} g_D = 2\Delta I_0$$



$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{\tau} \sim g^2 \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^n m$$



Magnetic charge
 $-dE/dx \propto g^2$
 $g = n68.5e$

Electric charge
 $-dE/dx \propto z^2/\beta^2$
 $Z \geq 1 \beta < 1$

Highly-ionizing particles (HIPs)

Electric charge
 $-dE/dx \propto Z^2/\beta^2$
 $Z (\ll 1) \beta (\sim 1)$

Febly Ionizing Particles (WIPs)

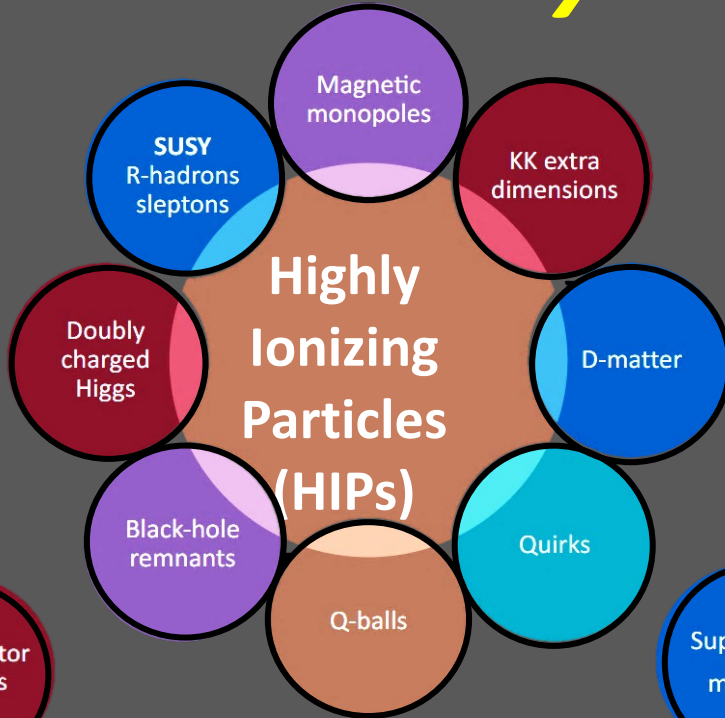
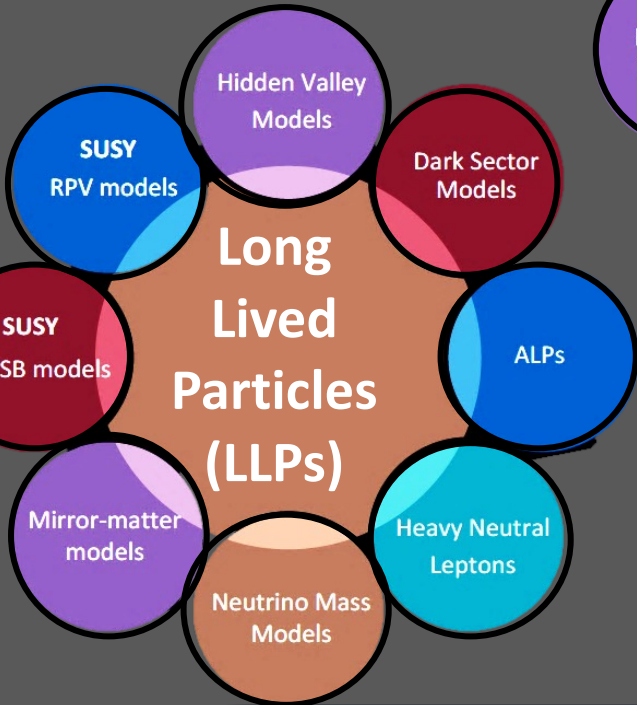
ATLAS and CMS are not optimized to detect HIPs, WIPs and LLPs.



MoEDAL

MoEDAL-MAPP Physics Program

MAPP-1&2



MAPP-1



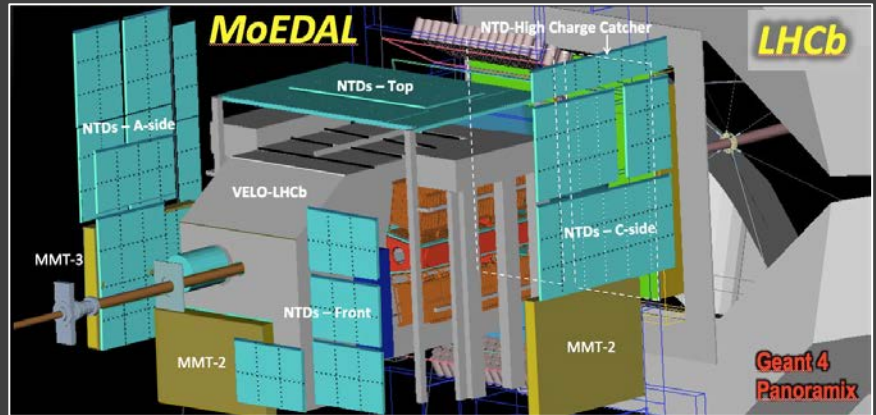
MoEDAL

Most of the above scenarios contain Dark Matter candidates

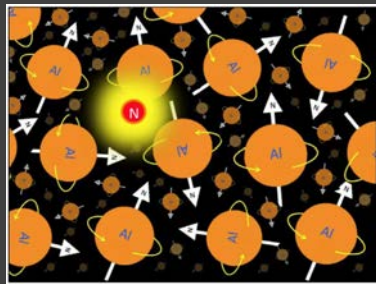
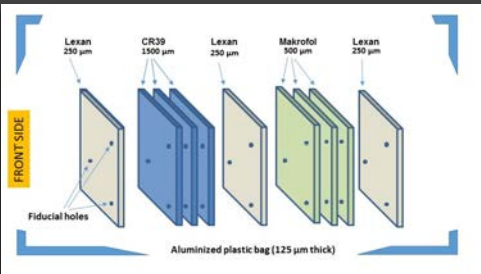


The Phase-0 MoEDAL Detector

LHC's 1st dedicated search expt. –upgraded for Run-3 with higher eff. & lower thresholds



Searching for HEP avatars of new physics



NUCLEAR TRACK DETECTOR
Plastic array (185 stacks, 12 m²) – Like a big Camera

TRAPPING DETECTOR ARRAY
A tonne of Al to trap Highly Ionizing Particles for analysis

TIMEPIX Array a digital Camera for real time radiation monitoring

NO TRIGGER

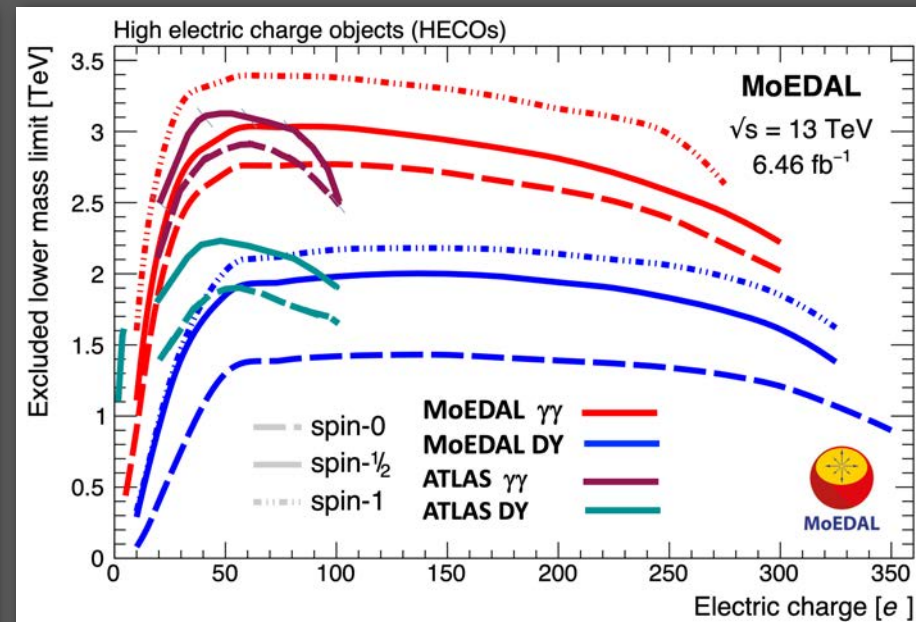
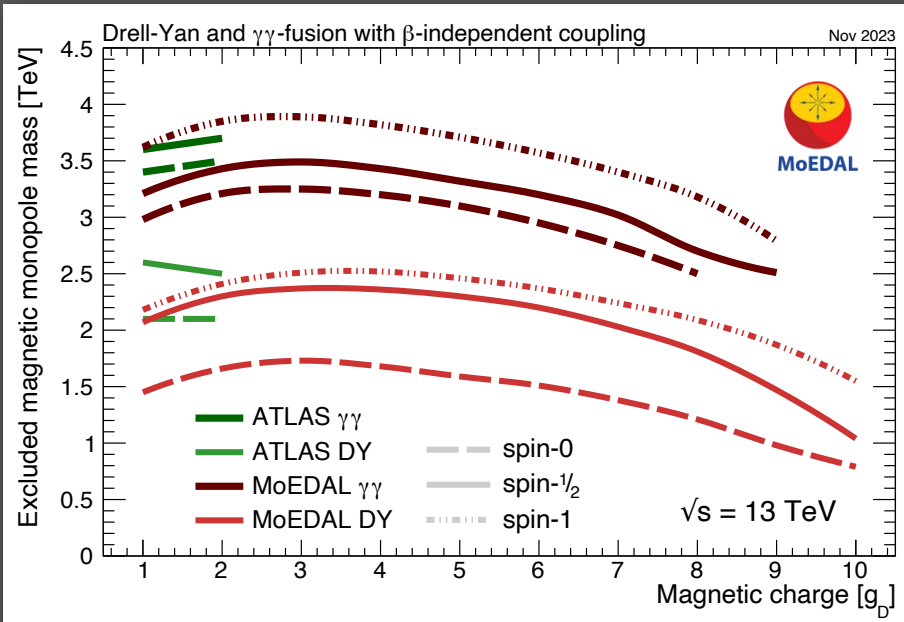
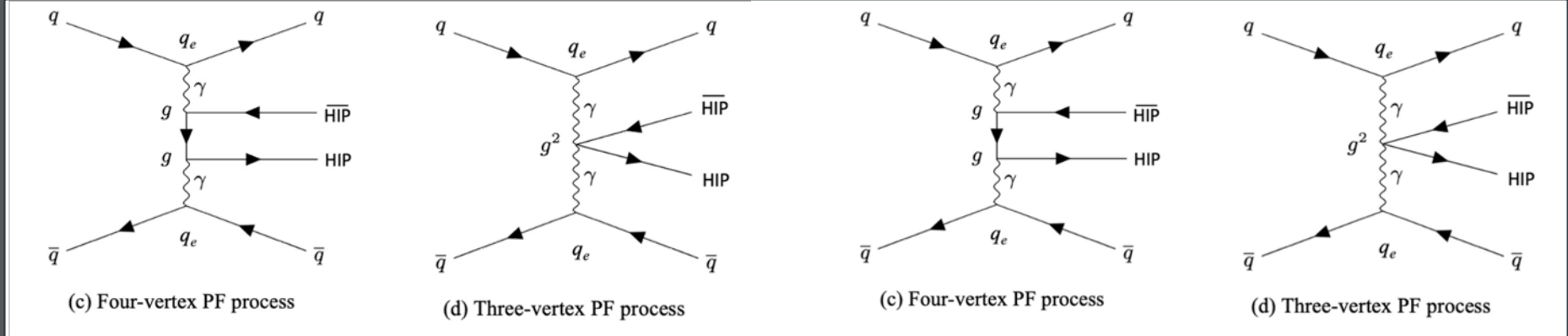
NO SM BACKGROUNDS

PERMANENT RECORD



Recent Results from HIP Search

MoEDAL



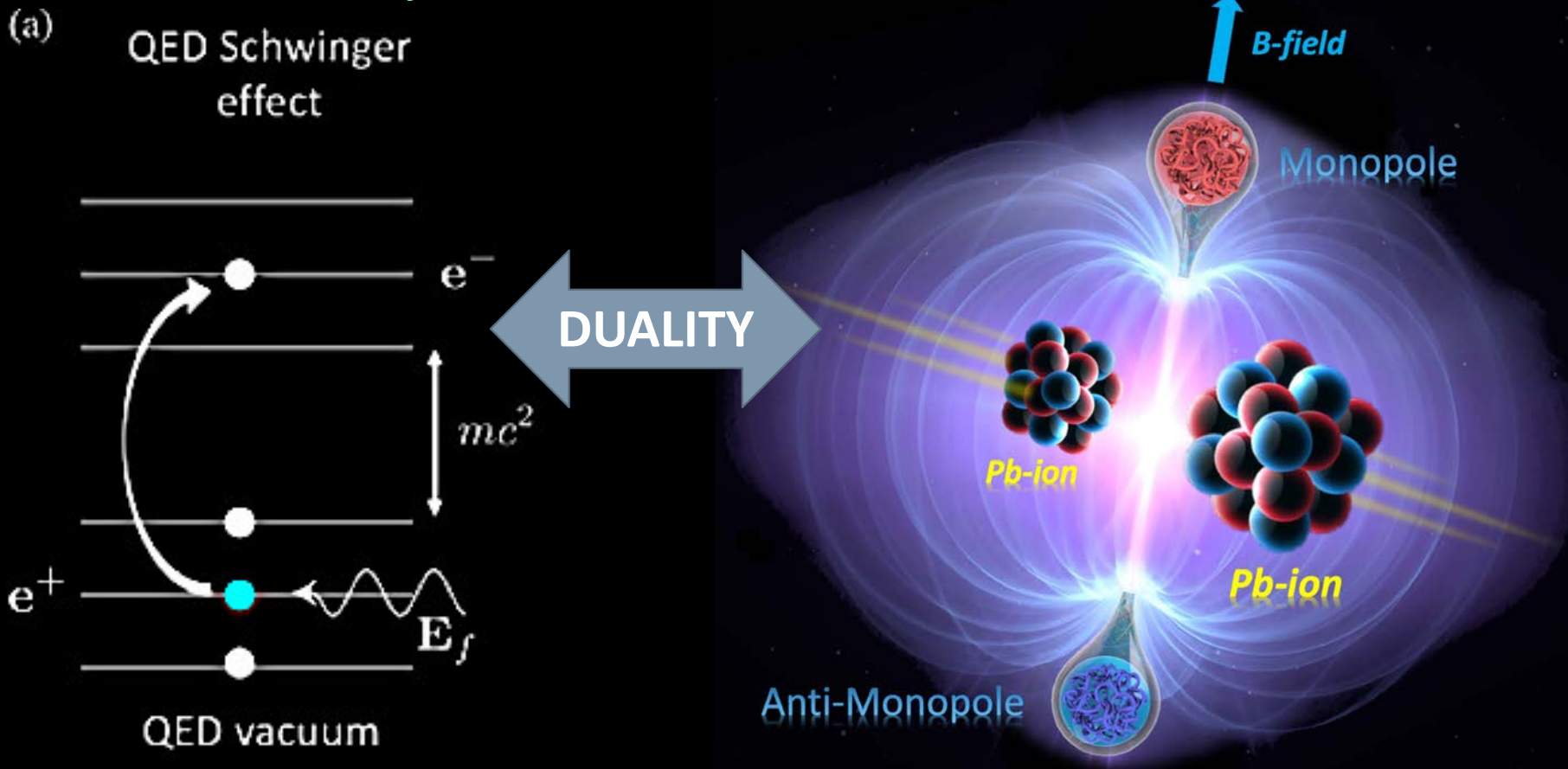
MAGNETIC MONOPOLES (MMs)

HIGHLY ELECTRICALLY CHARGED OBJECTS

•MoEDAL e-Print: [2311.06509](https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.06509) [hep-ex]...to be published in PRL

Monopole Production Via the Schwinger Mechanism

The field created in ultraperipheral “collisions” of Pb-ions at the LHC can be as much as $10^{16}T$.



Pair production of electron-positron pairs in a very strong electric field

Pair production of monopole-antimonopole pairs in a very strong magnetic field



1st Search Sensitive to Composite MMs?

MoEDAL


CERN COURIER Reporting on international high-energy physics

Physics ▾ Technology ▾ Community ▾ In focus Magazine

SEARCHES FOR NEW PHYSICS | NEWS

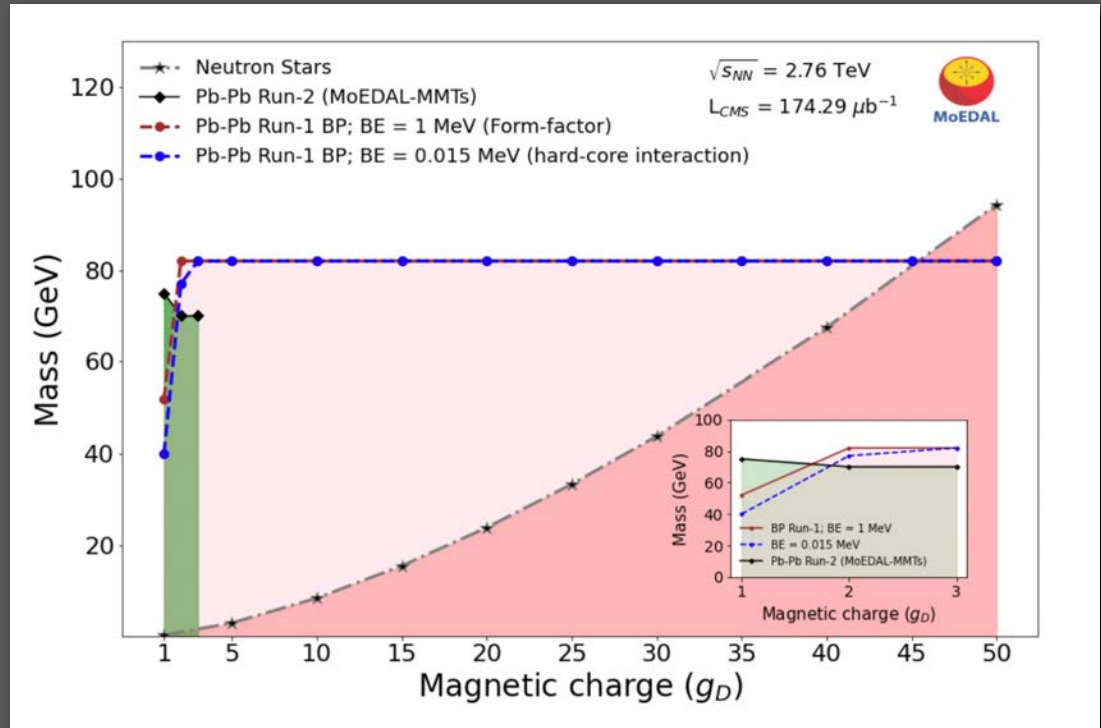
CMS beam pipe to be mined for monopoles

8 March 2019



Pipe dreams: The original CMS beam pipe, in use during LHC Run 1. (Credit: CERN-PHOTO-201611-288-4)

On 18 February the CMS and MoEDAL collaborations at CERN signed an agreement that will see a 6 m-long section of the CMS beam pipe cut into pieces and fed into a SQUID in the name of fundamental research. The 4 cm diameter beryllium tube – which was in place (right) from 2008 until its replacement by a new beam pipe for LHC Run 2 in 2013 – is now under the proud ownership of MoEDAL spokesperson Jim Pinfold and colleagues, who will use it to search for the existence of magnetic monopoles.

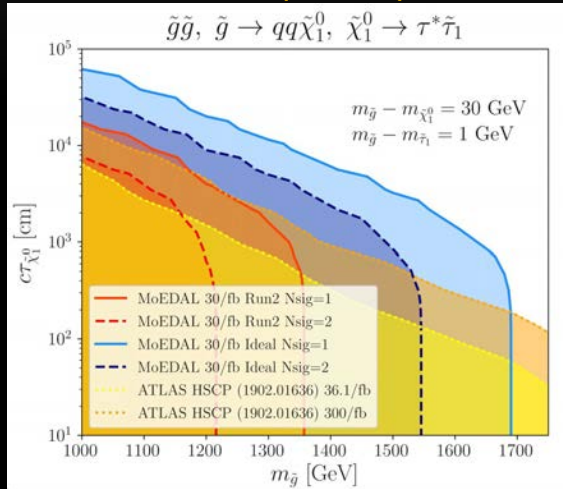


- The CMS Beampipe was scanned by the MoEDAL experiment using a SQUID magnetometer to search for trapped MMs.
- Limits produced via the Schwinger production are theoretically valid – limits from DY and $\gamma\gamma$ are not due to perturbation theory busting coupling of MMs to photons.
- The Schwinger production of composite MMs is NOT exponentially suppressed by a factor of $e^{-O(500)}$ as is MM production using DY or $\gamma\gamma$ production modes.

Searching for Long-Lived HIPS

Due to the absence of trigger, timing & SM backgrounds, MoEDAL can relax selection requirements + increase sensitivity to charged, SUSY LLPs

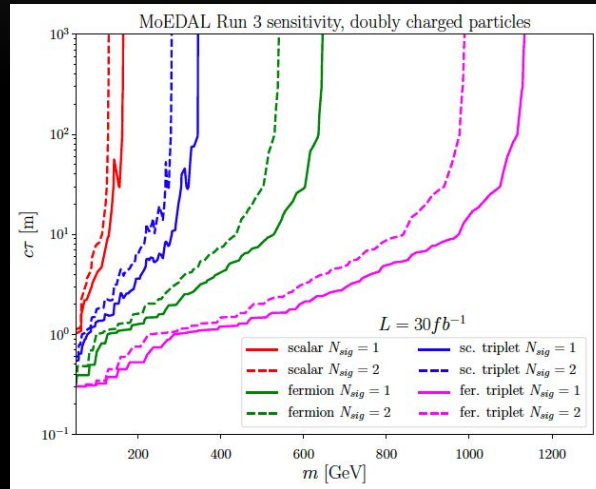
EPJC 80 (2020) 431



MoEDAL can cover the long-lifetime region at Run-2/3 for gluinos, stops, sleptons & charginos

SLEPTONS

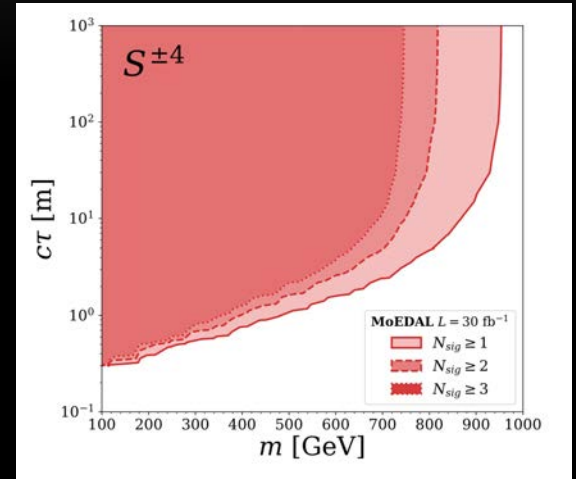
EPJC 80 (2020) 572



Authors added doubly charged scalars & fermions in various $SU(2)_L$ rep's, to the SM particle content.

DOUBLY CHARGED

EPJC 81 (2021) 697



In this class of neutrino mass models, the SM is extended with two scalar fields, and 3 pairs of vector-like fermions.

2,3 and 4 CHARGED

- If sufficiently slow moving, even singly or multiply ($\lesssim 10e$) charged particles may leave a track in NTDs
- Supersymmetry offers such long-lived states: sleptons, R-hadrons, charginos
- Multiply charged scalars or fermions are, for example, predicted in several neutrino mass models.



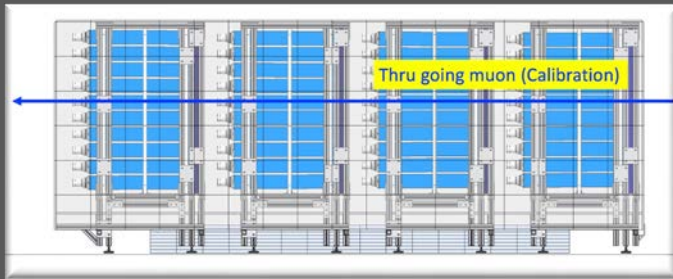
MoEDAL

MoEDAL's MAPP-1 Detector @ UA83

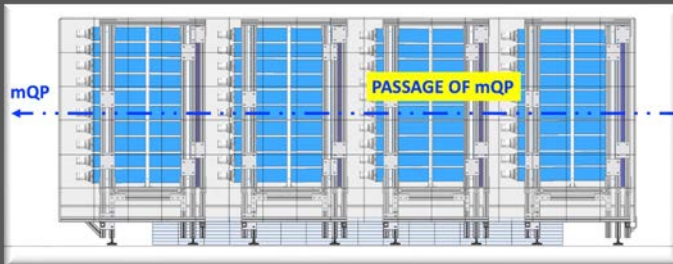


- 400 scintillator bars ($10 \times 10 \times 75 \text{ cm}^3$) in 4 sections readout by 3" PMTs - Protected by a hermetic VETO counter system
- MAPP is sensitive to:
 - Milli-charged ($10^{-3}e$) particles
 - Long-lived neutral particles
 - Charged particles (using MoEDAL's MMTs)
- Latest paper: "Searching for minicharged particles at the energy frontier with the MoEDAL-MAPP experiment at the LHC", JHEP 04 (2024) 137

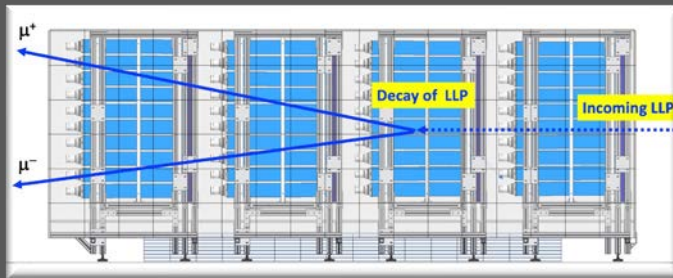
MAPP – Modes of Detection



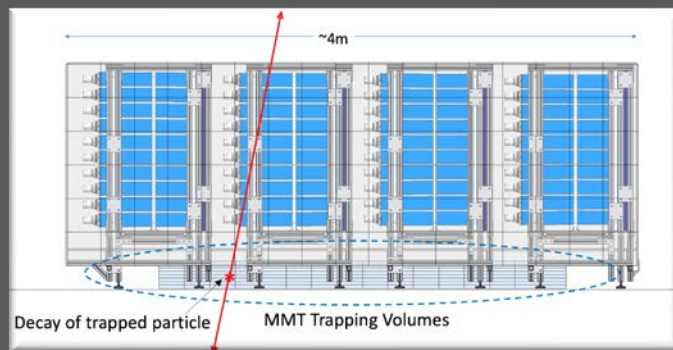
Muons from IP (Calibration)



Millicharged particle detection



Neutral LLP Detection

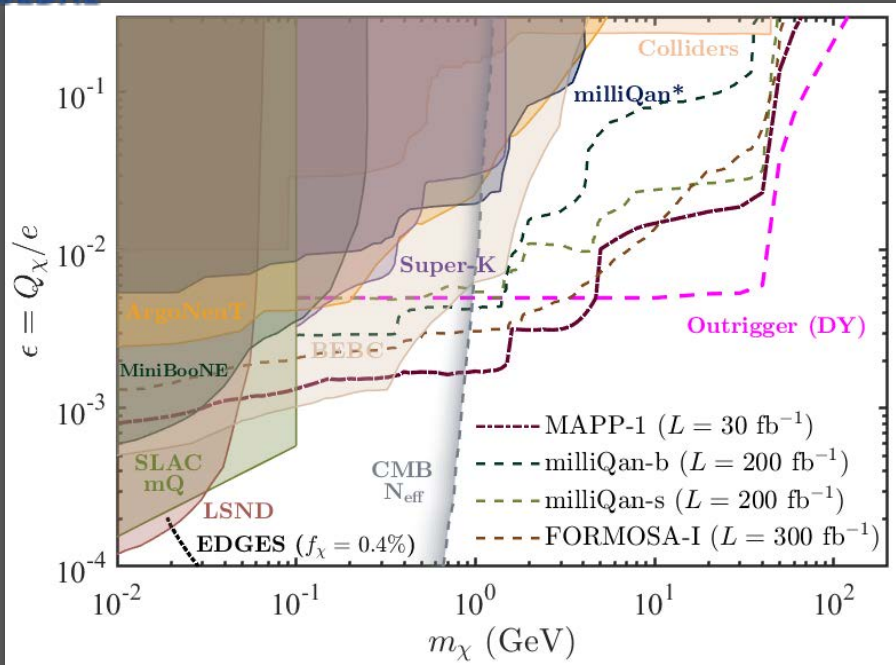


*Charged LLP Detection
(In conjunction with MoEDAL)*

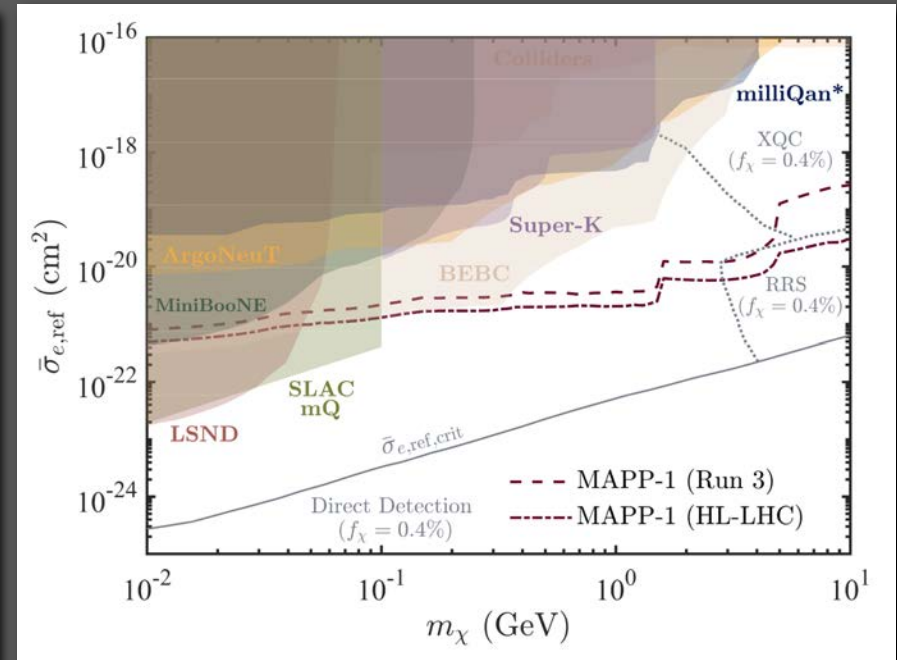


Millicharged Particles & Dark Matter

MoEDAL



The 95% CL exclusion Limits for MAPP-1 for **mCPs produced by DY mech. + direct decays of heavy quarkonia, light vector mesons, and single Dalitz decays of PS mesons:**



The sensitivity of MAPP-1 to mCP **strongly interacting dark matter** at the LHC's Run3 and the HL-LHC established at the 95% confidence level. (XQC - X-ray quantum calorimetry (XQC) rocket experiment; RRS, balloon-based experiment conducted by Rich et al.

- **A DM candidate is mCP strongly interacting DM (mC-SIDM)**

- There is a $\sigma_{critical}$ above which these particles range out before reaching UG DM det.

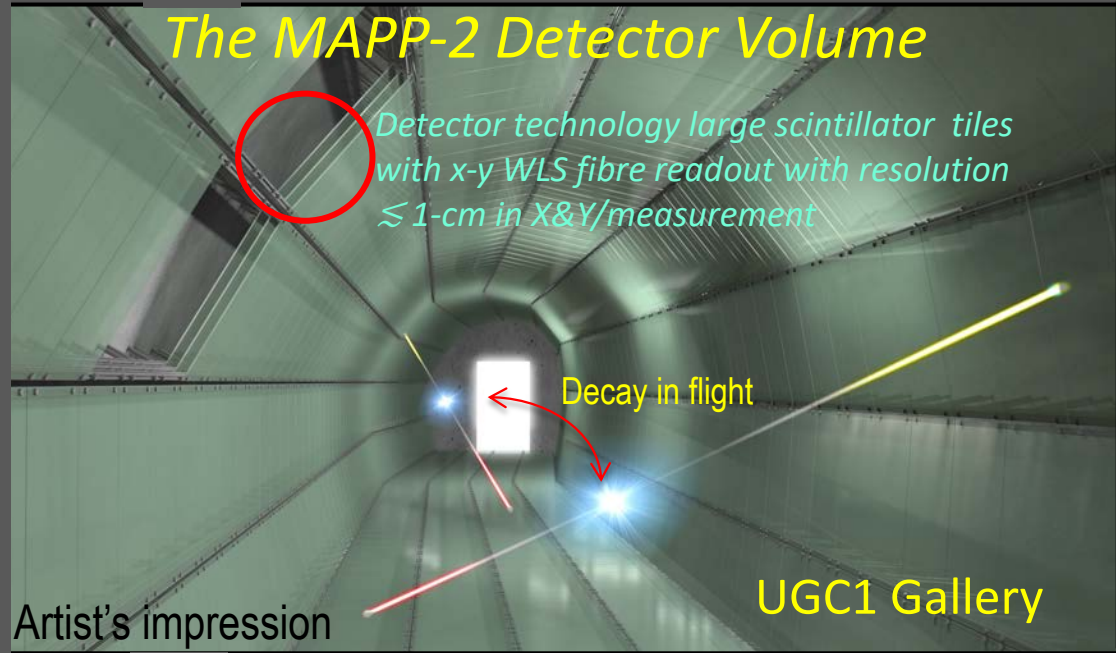
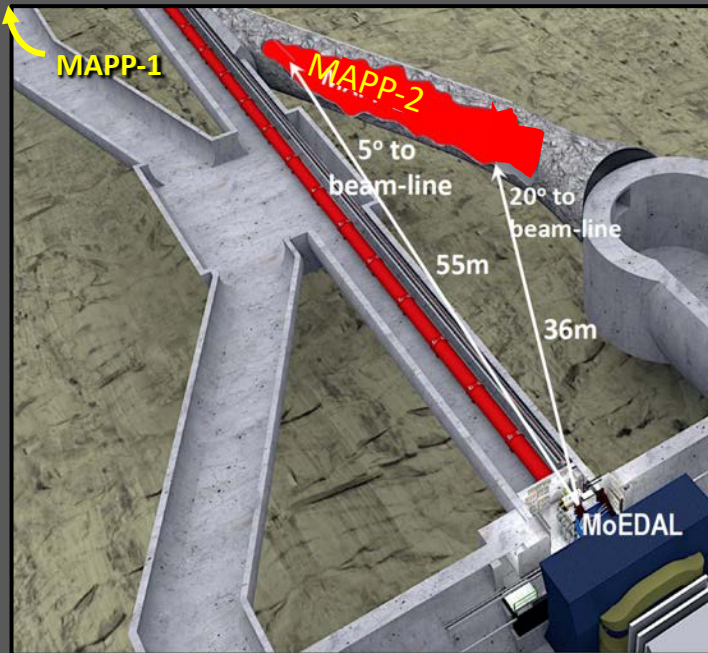
- A small mCP subcomponent of DM, $f_\chi \leq 0.4\%$, remains consistent with CMB data

- Assuming 0.4% mC-SIDM, MAPP-1's exclusion of a significant part of the mC-SIDM window is shown on the RH plot.



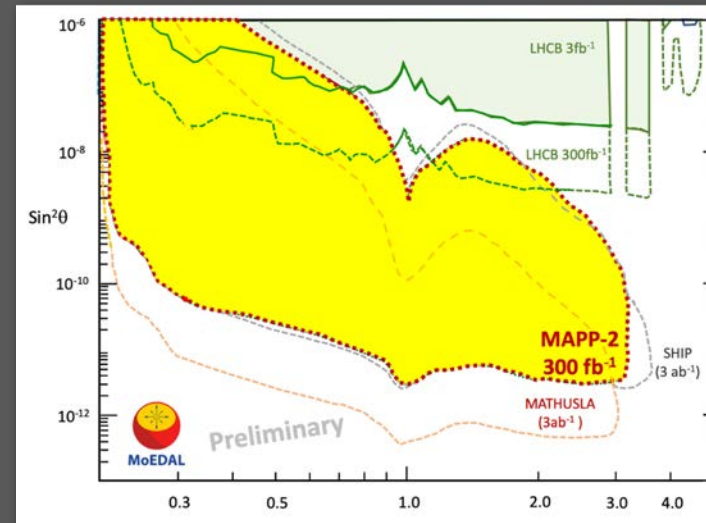
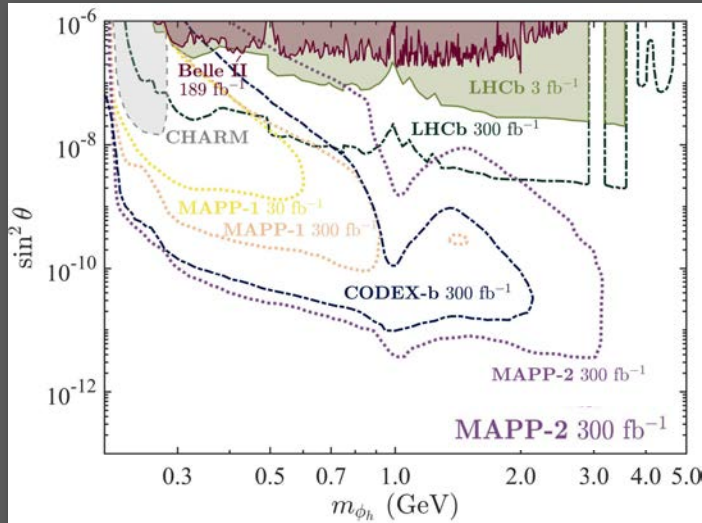
The Future

Phase-2 → MAPP-2 for HL-LHC

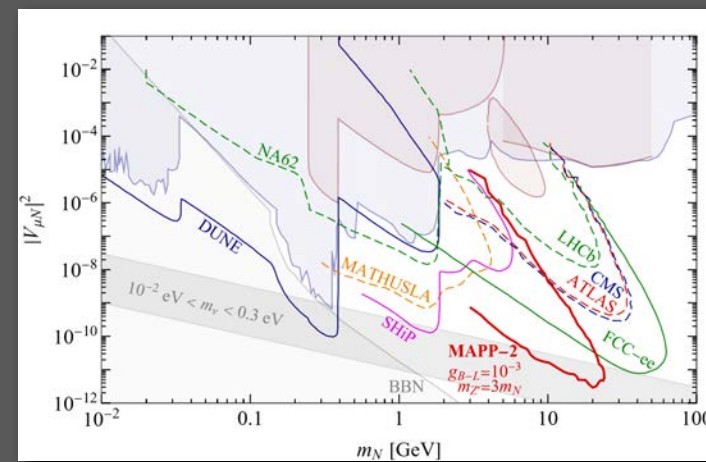
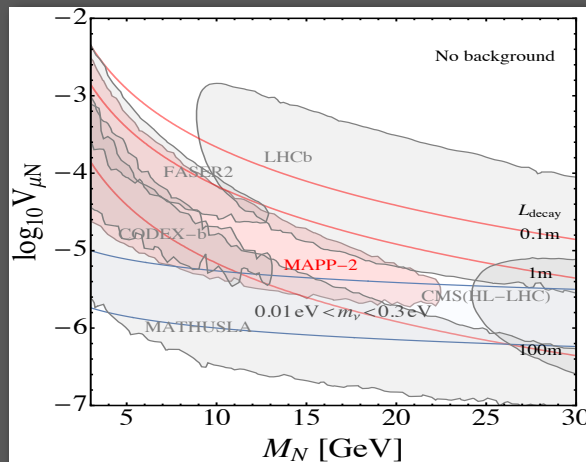


- The MAPP-2 detector would fill the UGC1 gallery adjacent to LHCb
 - The UGC1 gallery would be prepared during LS3 prior to HL-LHC
 - The tracking detectors would form 3 or 4 hermetic containers - one within the other – lining the walls of UGC1
- MAPP-2 $\sim 1200\text{ m}^3$ of instrumented decay volume – estimated cost $< 3\text{M CHF}$
- Designed to detect Long-Lived particle decays to charged particle & photons

MAPP-2 – Sensitivity Benchmarks



The Higgs mixing portal admits inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \phi$ decays, where ϕ is a light CP-even scalar that mixes with the Higgs, with mixing angle $\vartheta \ll 1$. See PRD97 (1) (2018) 15023.



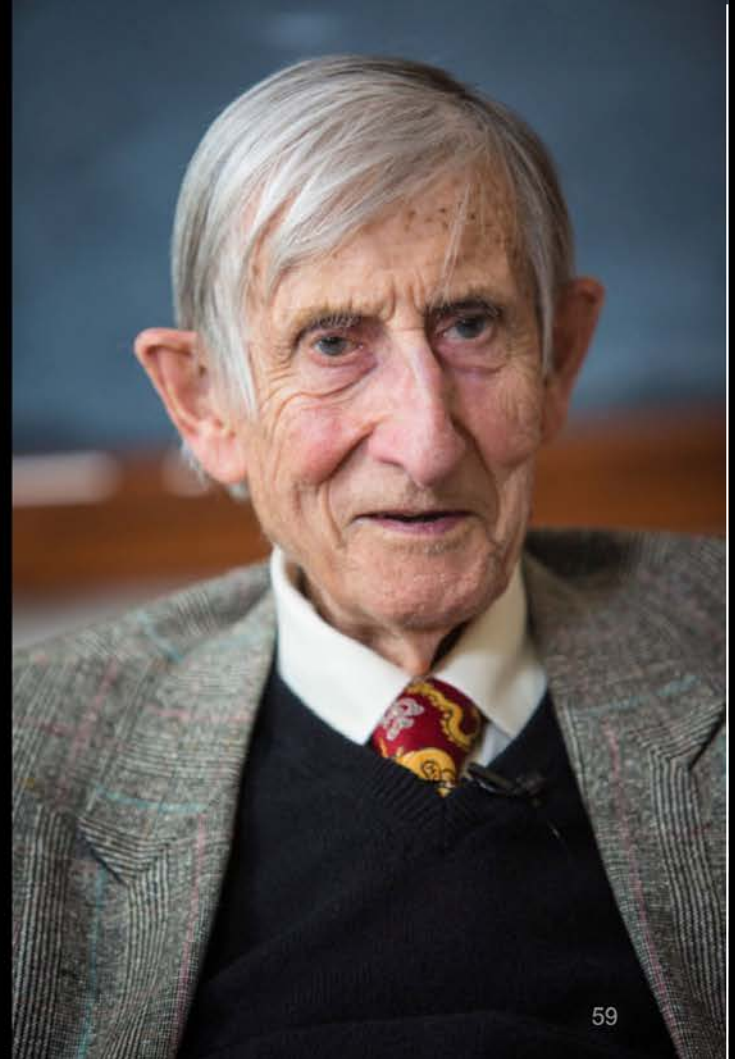
Pair production of right-handed neutrinos from the decay of an additional neutral Z^0 boson in the gauged B-L model – Phys. Rev. D100 (2019), 035005.

Final Words

*“New directions in science are launched by new **tools** much more often than by new concepts.”*

- Freeman Dyson

- ***MoEDAL-MAPP pioneered the use of Dedicated Search Detectors at the LHC. These detectors are the new tools now being used to reveal physics beyond the SM at the LHC and beyond***



SUPPLEMENTAL SLIDES



MoEDAL-MAPP 22 Institutes

MoEDAL

75 Physicists & Engineers

UNITED KINGDOM

Imperial College London.
Kings College London.
Queen Mary University.
Track Analysis Systems Ltd.



NORTH AMERICA

University of Alabama.
University of Alberta.
University of British Columbia.
Concordia University.
University of Montreal.
University of Regina.
Tuft's University.
University of Virginia.



EUROPE

Technical University of Athens.
University of Bologna & INFN Bologna.
Czech Tech. University.
University of Helsinki.
Institute of Space Sciences Romania.
University of Valencia (IFIC).
University of Warsaw (Assoc.)



INDIA

University of Calcutta.
National Institute of Technology, Kuruksetra (assoc.)



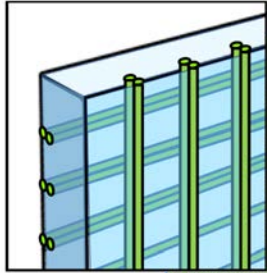
KOREA

Centre for Quantum Spacetime, Seoul.

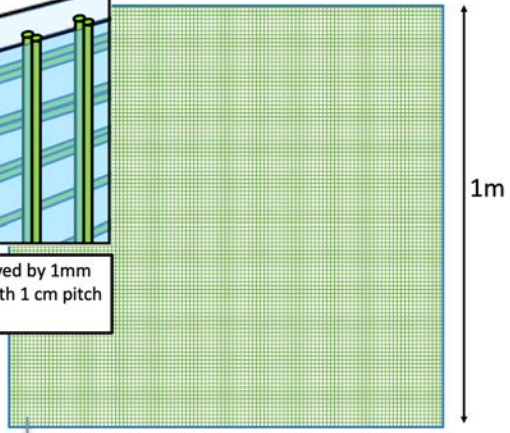


MoEDAL

Design of MAPP-2 Detector

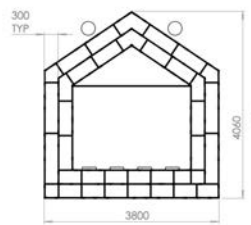
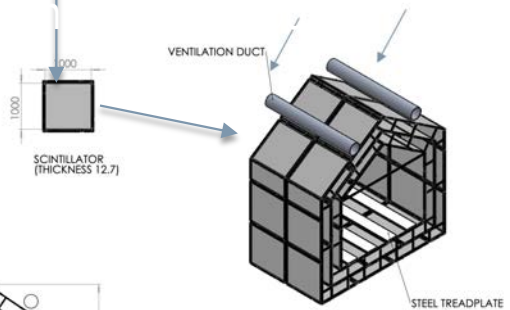


X-Y readout achieved by 1mm Fast WLS fibres with 1 cm pitch in X and Y



1m

BASIC MAPP-2 Tile – Position determination to better than 1 cm in X and Y

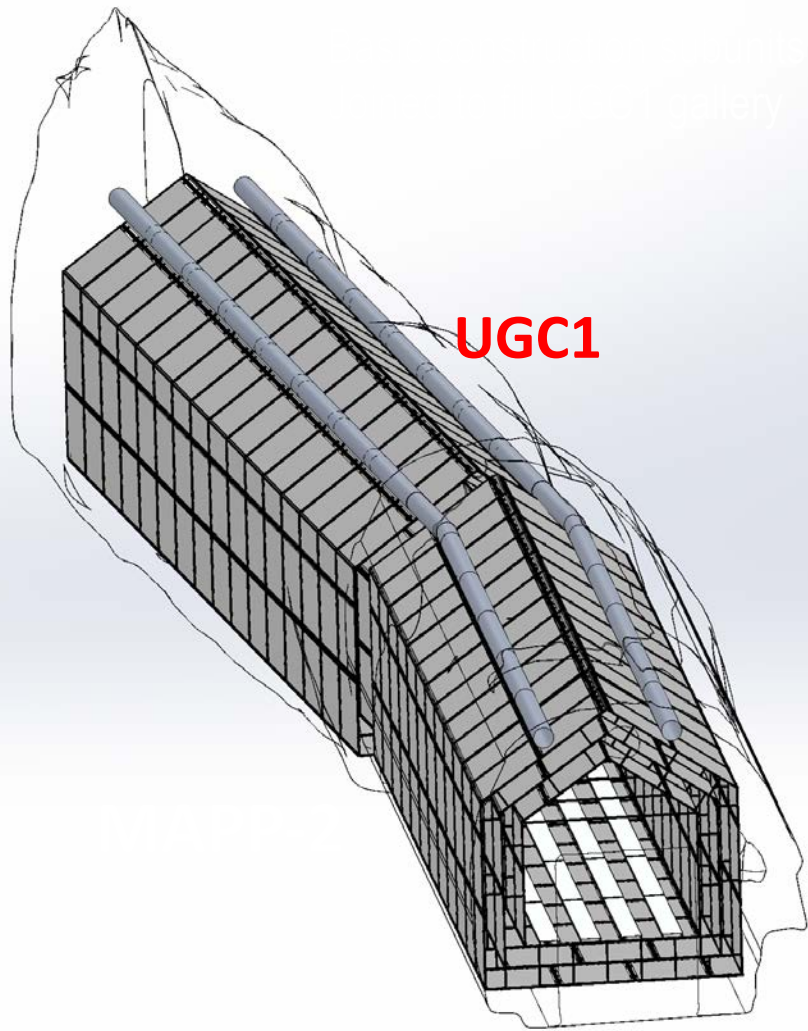


NOTE: OUTER DIMS PRELIMINARY

DESIGNED BY	DATE	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	REVISED BY	DATE
DRAWN BY	DATE	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	REVISION	DATE
CHECKED BY	DATE	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	REVISION	DATE
APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	REVISION	DATE

CENTRE FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS

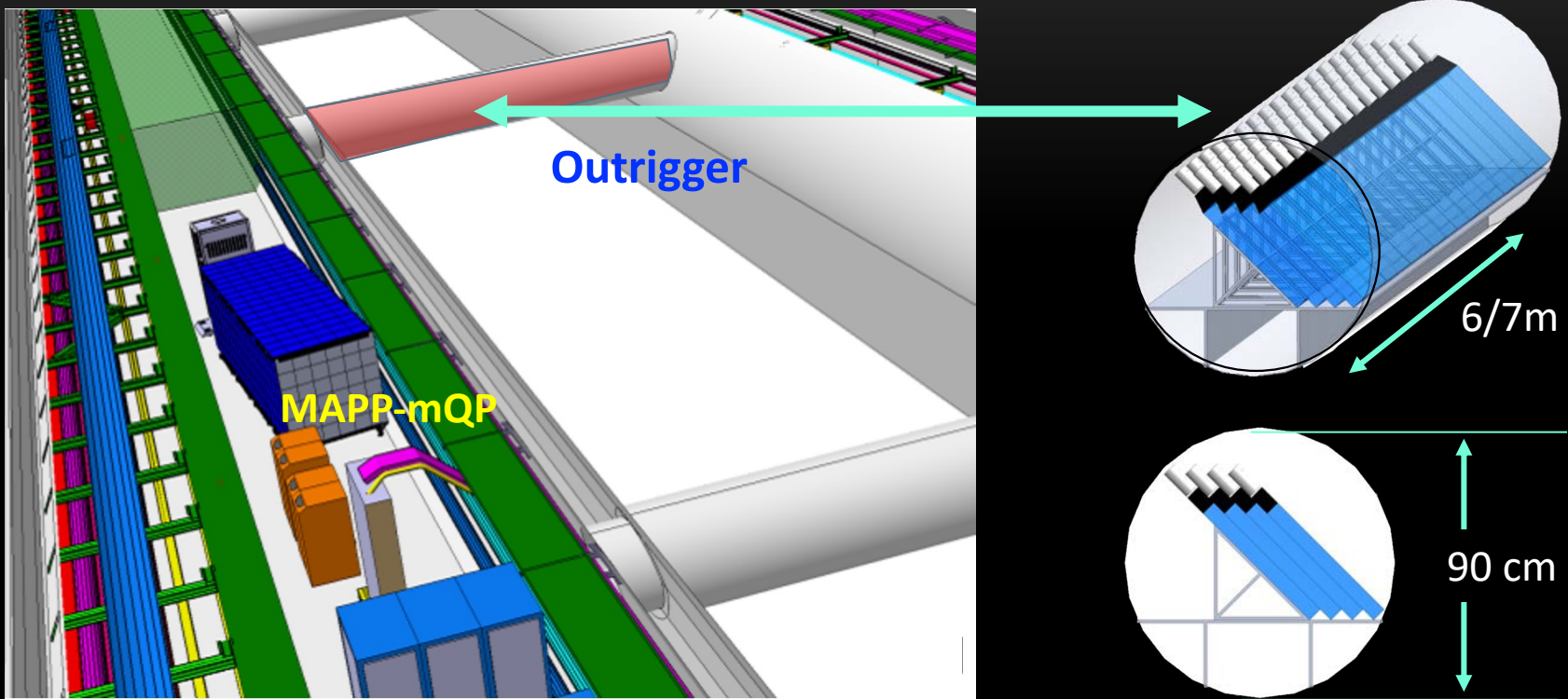
04-002-A002-A MAPP-2 Unit



UGC1

MAPP-2 Detector technology similar to that used for muon tomography

The MAPP Outrigger Detector Upgrade



- *The outrigger detector for the MAPP-mQP is designed to improve its sensitivity at larger masses and millicharged.*
 - *Phase-1 (for 2024) - The basic unit of the outrigger is a 60 cm x 30 cm x 5 cm plate readout by a PMT on a light guide. These basic units are combined in 4 layer, 6/7m long, ~80 detector array that fill the ducts joining UA83 and the beam-line tunnel*
 - *Phase-2 (for 2025) – The Outrigger detector will be doubled in size using two additional ducts*