

Collider Probes of Axion-like Particles

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with Martin Bauer and Matthias Neubert

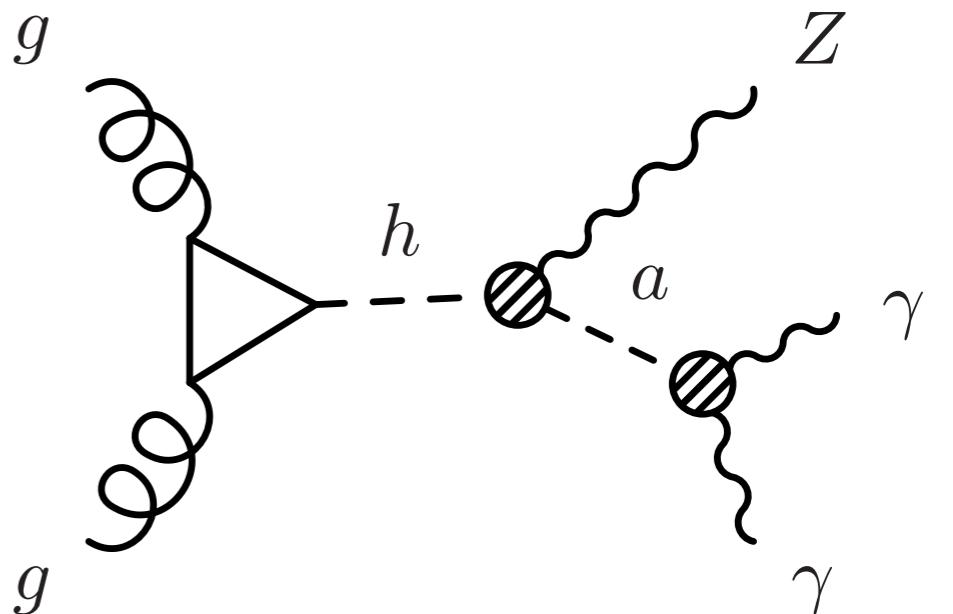
based on arXiv:1610.00009, 1704.08207, 1708.00443
and work in progress



15 May 2018
Grenoble

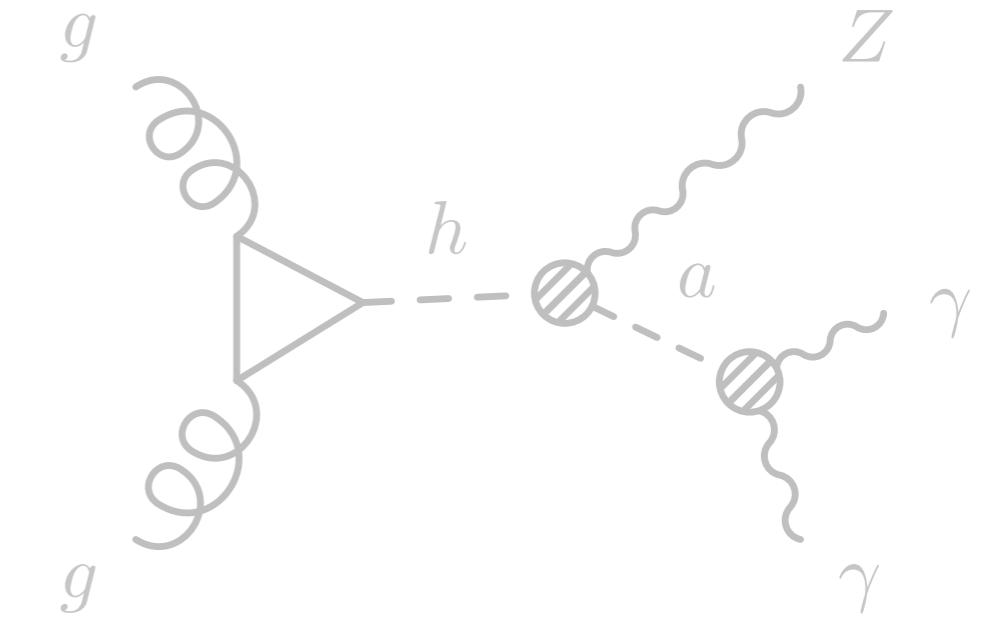
Outline

- Motivation
- ALPs and collider probes
 - ◆ Effective Lagrangian
 - ◆ Exotic Higgs and ALP decays
 - ◆ Probing the ALP parameter space
 - ◆ Muon $(g - 2)_\mu$
- Conclusions and Outlook



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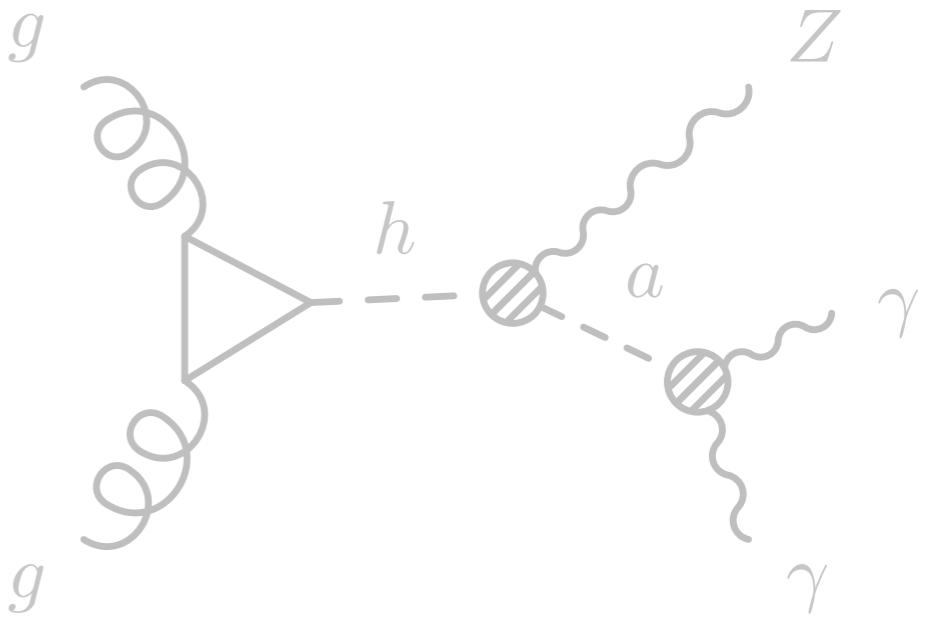


Motivation

- Pseudo-scalars in many extensions of the SM
 - ♦ QCD axion - solution to strong CP-problem
 - ♦ Nambu-Goldstone bosons of a broken symmetry
 - ♦ mediators to the dark sector
 - ♦ explanations of various anomalies
- Good reason to study them!
- Large regions of parameter space already probed by many different experiments
- We add a region that can be probed through exotic Higgs decays in run 2 of LHC

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Effective Lagrangian

- Interactions at dimension-5

[Weinberg: PRL 40 (1978) 223]

[Wilczek: PRL 40 (1978) 279]

[Georgi, Kaplan, Randall: Phys. Lett. 169 B (1986)]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{D \leq 5} = & \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) + \sum_f \frac{c_{ff}}{2} \frac{\partial^\mu a}{\Lambda} \bar{f} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 f + g_s^2 C_{GG} \frac{a}{\Lambda} G_{\mu\nu}^A \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu,A} \\ & + e^2 C_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{a}{\Lambda} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{2e^2}{s_w c_w} C_{\gamma Z} \frac{a}{\Lambda} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{e^2}{s_w^2 c_w^2} C_{ZZ} \frac{a}{\Lambda} Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda &= 4\pi f \\ C_{VV} &= \bar{C}_{VV}/4\pi \\ f &= -2\bar{C}_{GG} f_a \end{aligned}$$

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- Decay into photons, leptons, hadrons

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- Decay into photons, leptons, hadrons
- Higgs interactions at dimension-6 and 7

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$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{D \geq 6} = \frac{C_{ah}}{\Lambda^2} (\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) \phi^\dagger \phi + \frac{C_{Zh}^{(7)}}{\Lambda^3} (\partial^\mu a) (\phi^\dagger i D_\mu \phi + \text{h.c.}) \phi^\dagger \phi + \dots$$

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$$h \rightarrow aa$$

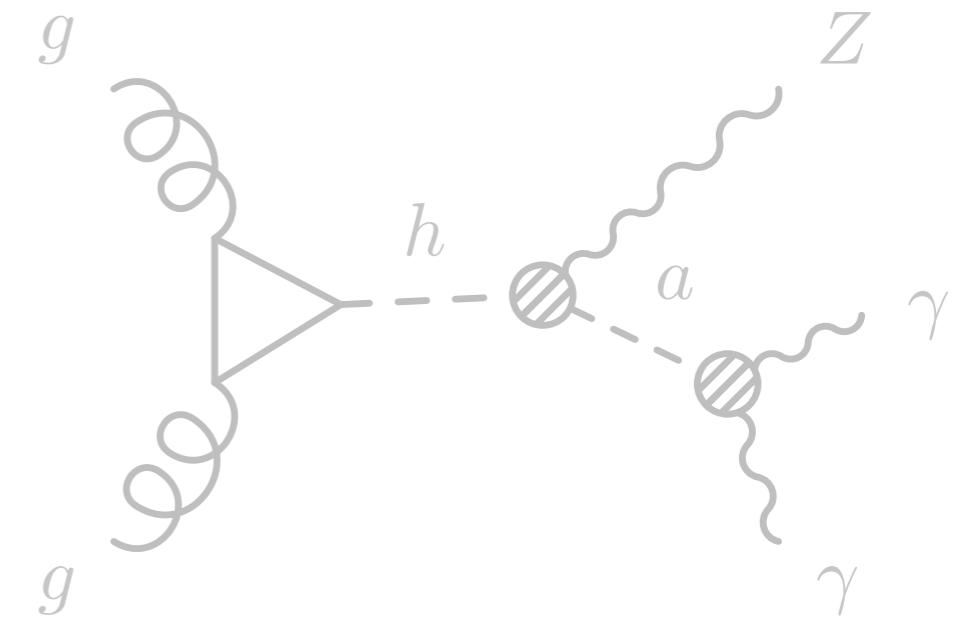
$$h \rightarrow Za$$

[Dobrescu, Landsberg, Matchev: 0005308]

[Dobrescu, Matchev: 0008192]

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Exotic Higgs Decays $h \rightarrow Za$

- Contributions

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow Za) = \frac{m_h^3}{16\pi\Lambda^2} \left| C_{Zh}^{(5)} - \frac{N_c y_t^2}{8\pi^2} T_3^t c_{tt} F + \frac{v^2}{2\Lambda^2} C_{Zh}^{(7)} \right|^2 \lambda^{3/2} \left(\frac{m_Z^2}{m_h^2}, \frac{m_a^2}{m_h^2} \right)$$

$\frac{(\partial^\mu a)}{\Lambda} (\phi^\dagger iD_\mu \phi + \text{h.c.})$
Vanishes through EOM



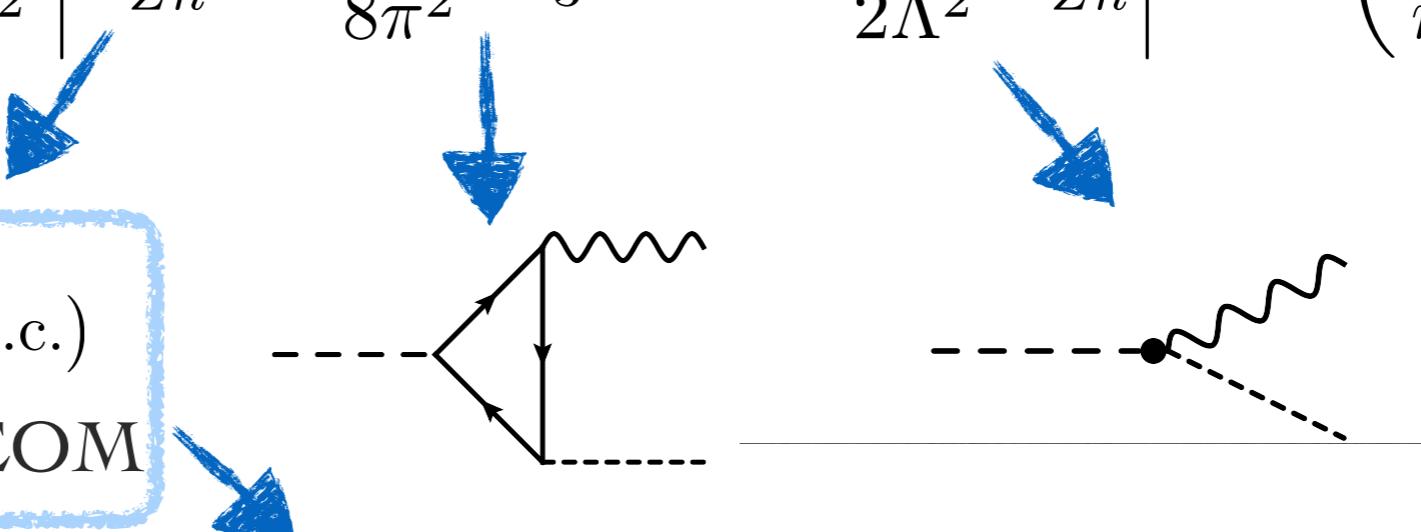
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Non-polynomial operator for models with new heavy particles whose mass arises from EWSB

$$\frac{(\partial^\mu a)}{\Lambda} (\phi^\dagger iD_\mu \phi + \text{h.c.}) \ln \frac{\phi^\dagger \phi}{\mu^2}$$

[Pierce, Thaler, Wang: 0609049]
 [Bauer, Neubert, Thamm: 1607.01016]
 [Bauer, Neubert, Thamm: 1610.00009]

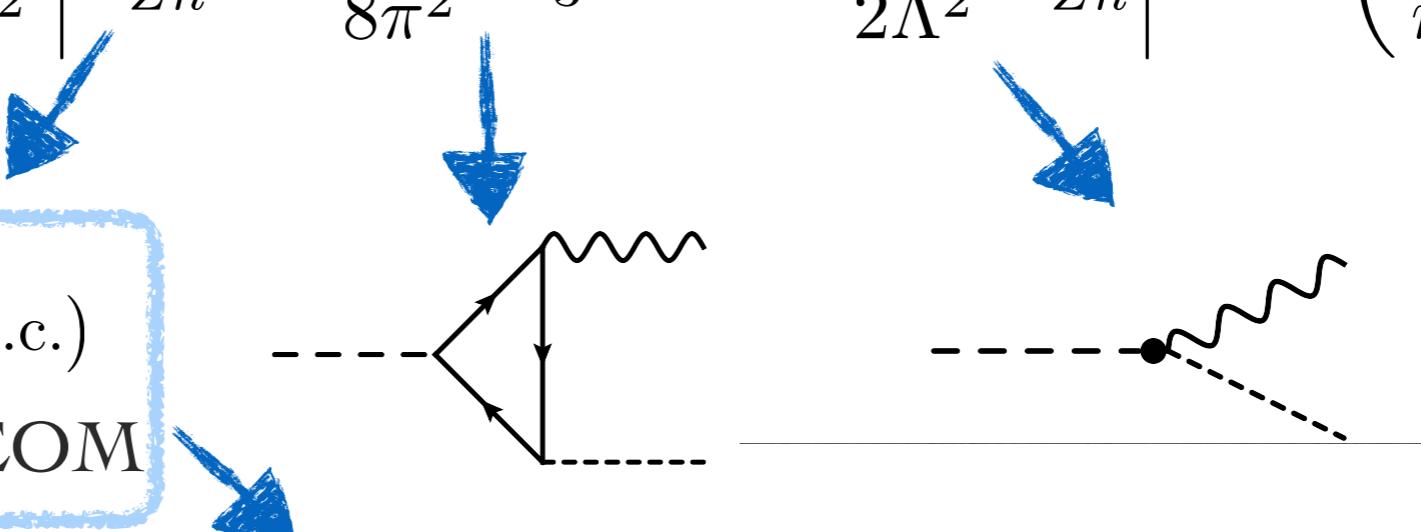
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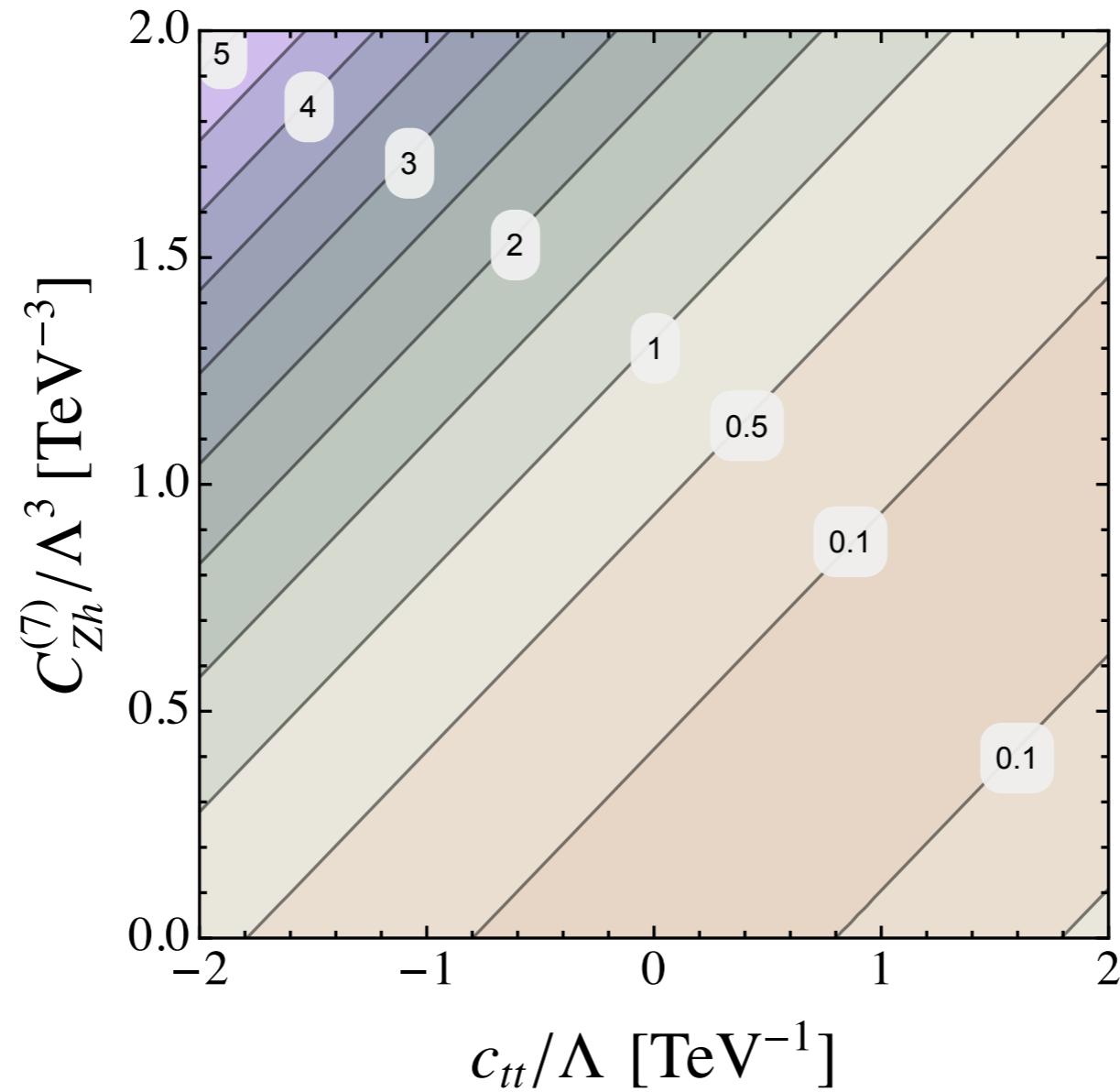
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- Numerically

$$C_{Zh}^{\text{eff}} \approx C_{Zh}^{(5)} - 0.016 c_{tt} + 0.030 C_{Zh}^{(7)} \left[\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{\Lambda} \right]^2$$

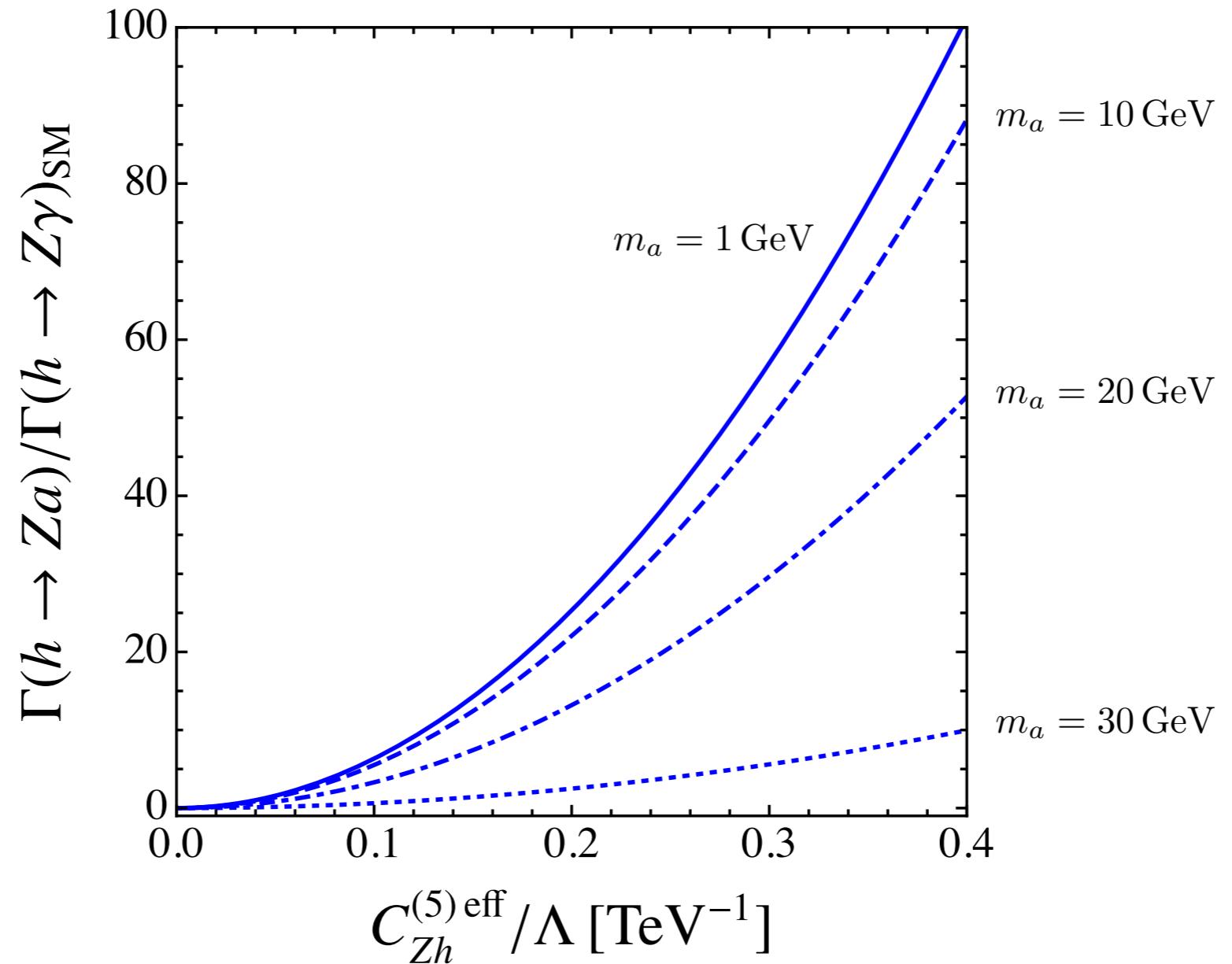
Exotic Higgs Decays $h \rightarrow Z a$

- Decay rate normalised to SM $\Gamma(h \rightarrow Z\gamma)_{\text{SM}} = 6.32 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ GeV}$



Exotic Higgs Decays $h \rightarrow Za$

- Enhanced rates for this process



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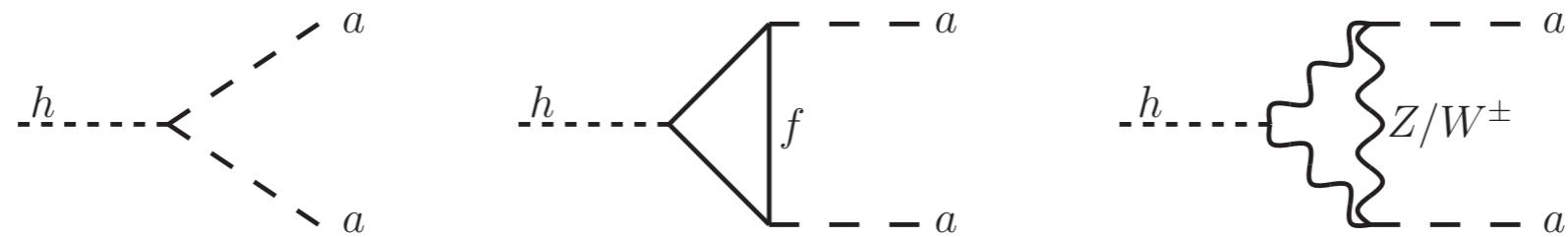
Exotic Higgs Decays $h \rightarrow aa$

- Dim-6 Higgs portal and loop diagrams

[Dobrescu, Landsberg, Matchev: 0005308]

[Dobrescu, Matchev: 0008192]

[Chang, Fox, Weiner: 0608310]



$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{ah}^{\text{eff}} = & C_{ah}(\mu) + \frac{N_c y_t^2}{4\pi^2} c_{tt}^2 \left[\ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_t^2} - g_1(\tau_{t/h}) \right] - \frac{3\alpha}{2\pi s_w^2} (g^2 C_{WW})^2 \left[\ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_W^2} + \delta_1 - g_2(\tau_{W/h}) \right] \\
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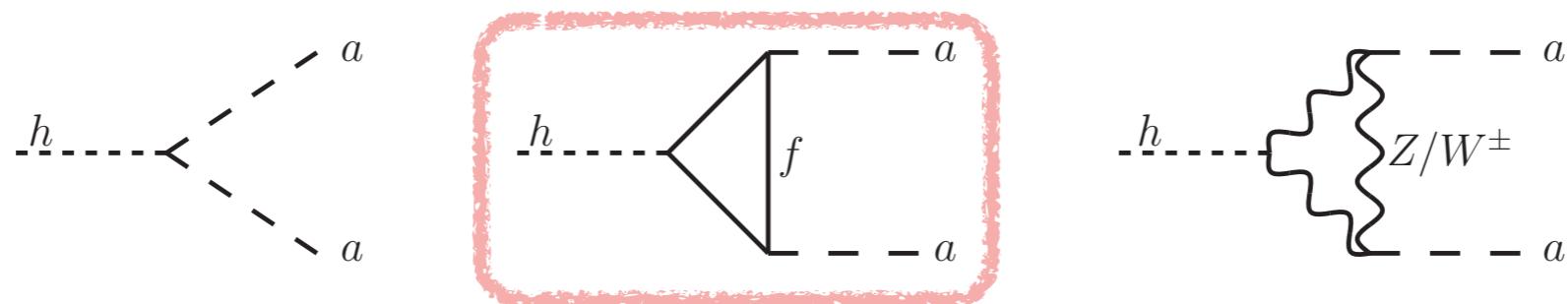
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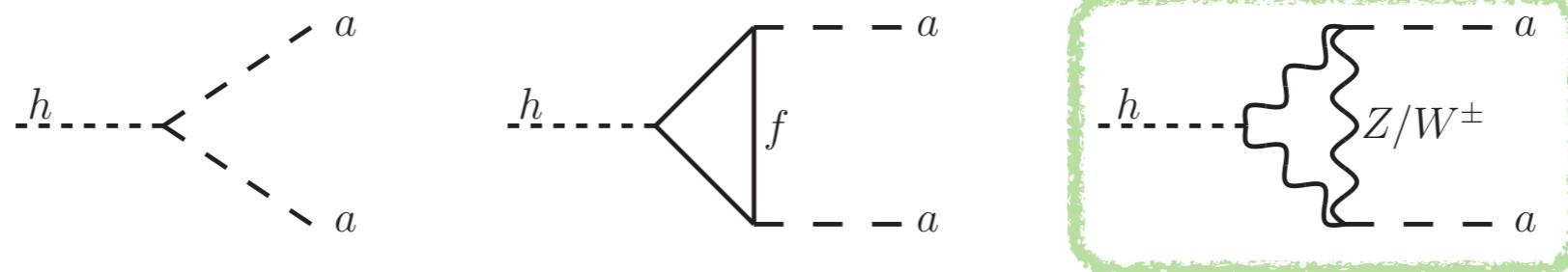


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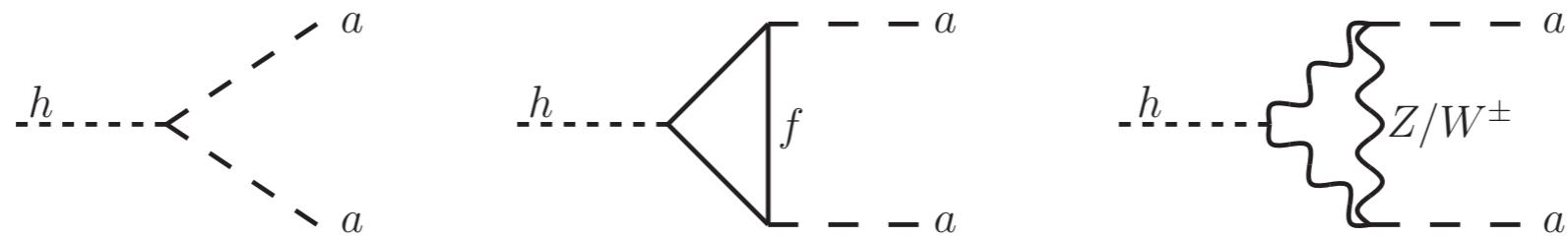
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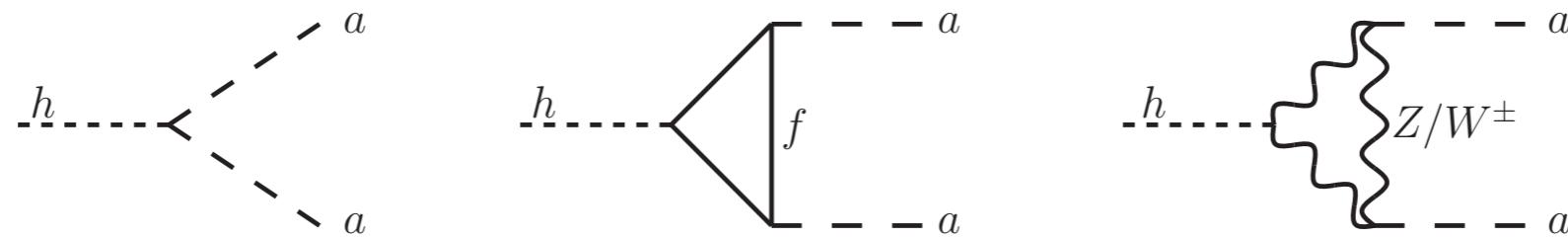
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$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow aa) = \frac{v^2 m_h^3}{32\pi \Lambda^4} |C_{ah}^{\text{eff}}|^2 \left(1 - \frac{2m_a^2}{m_h^2} \right)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_a^2}{m_h^2}}$$

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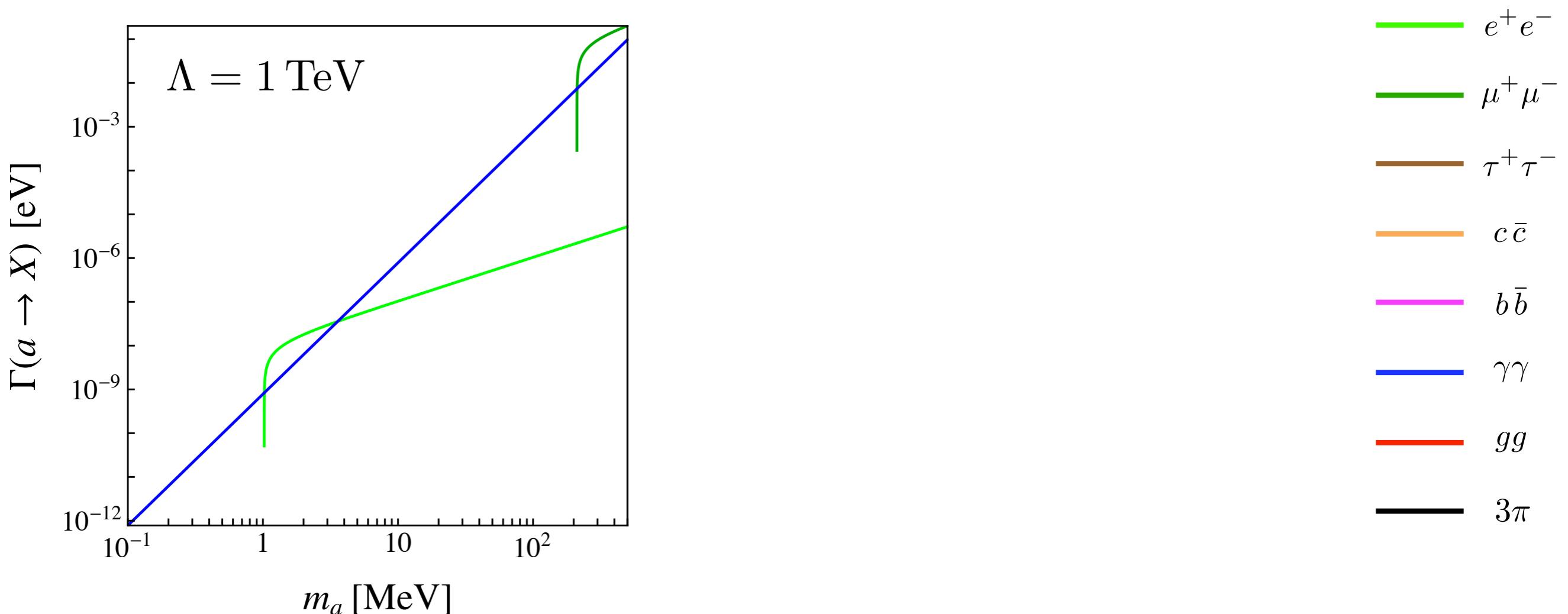
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- For $\text{Br}(h \rightarrow aa) = 0.1$ need $|C_{ah}|/\Lambda^2 \approx 0.62 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$
- From top-loop only: $\text{Br}(h \rightarrow aa) = 0.01$ for $|c_{tt}|/\Lambda \approx 1.04 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$

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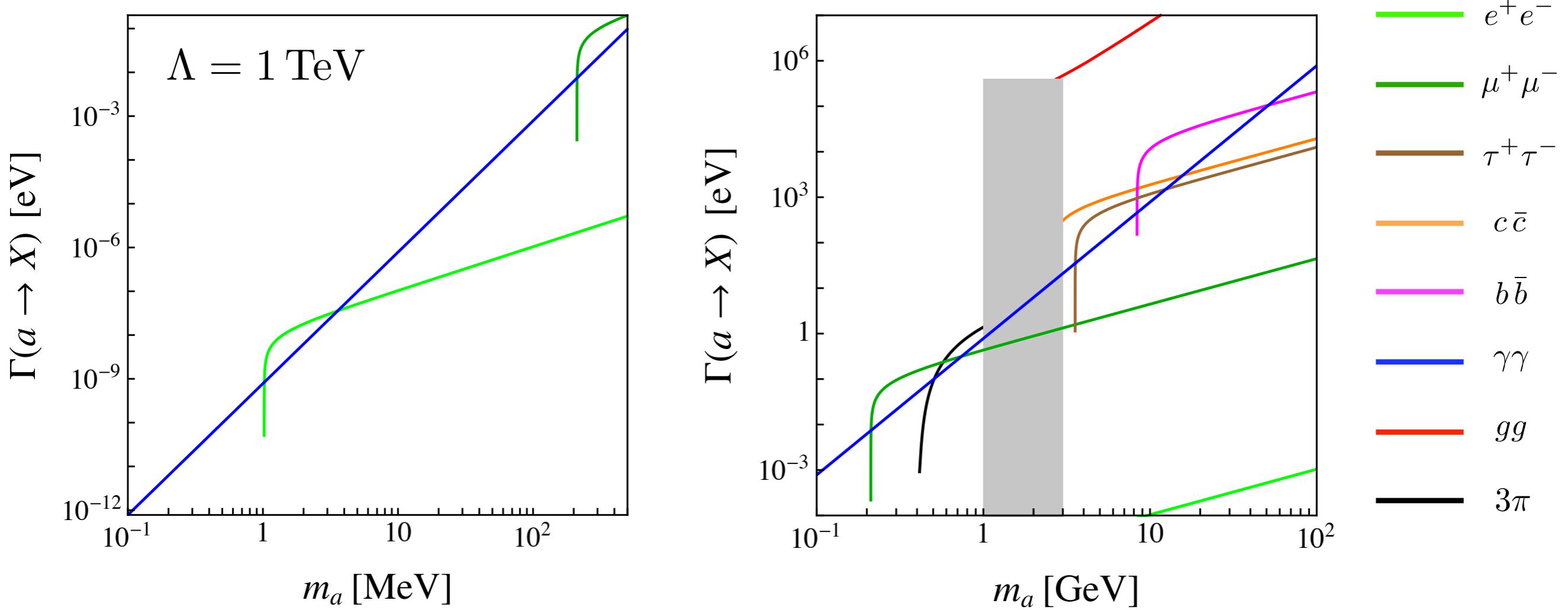
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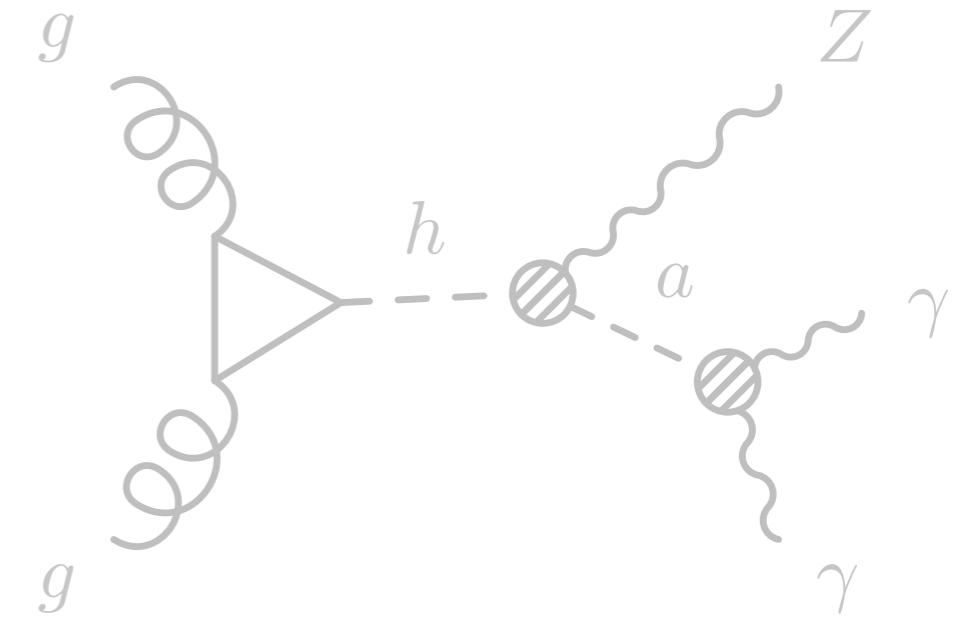
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Detecting ALPs in $h \rightarrow Za$

- Average decay length perpendicular to beam axis
- Fraction of ALPs decaying before travelling a certain distance

$$L_a^\perp(\theta) = \sin \theta \frac{\beta_a \gamma_a}{\Gamma_a} = \sin \theta \sqrt{\gamma_a^2 - 1} \frac{\text{Br}(a \rightarrow X \bar{X})}{\Gamma(a \rightarrow X \bar{X})}$$

$$f_{\text{det}} = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \sin \theta \left(1 - e^{-L_{\text{det}}/L_a^\perp(\theta)} \right)$$

Decay into photons
before EM calorimeter

$$L_{\text{det}} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

Decay into electrons
before inner tracker

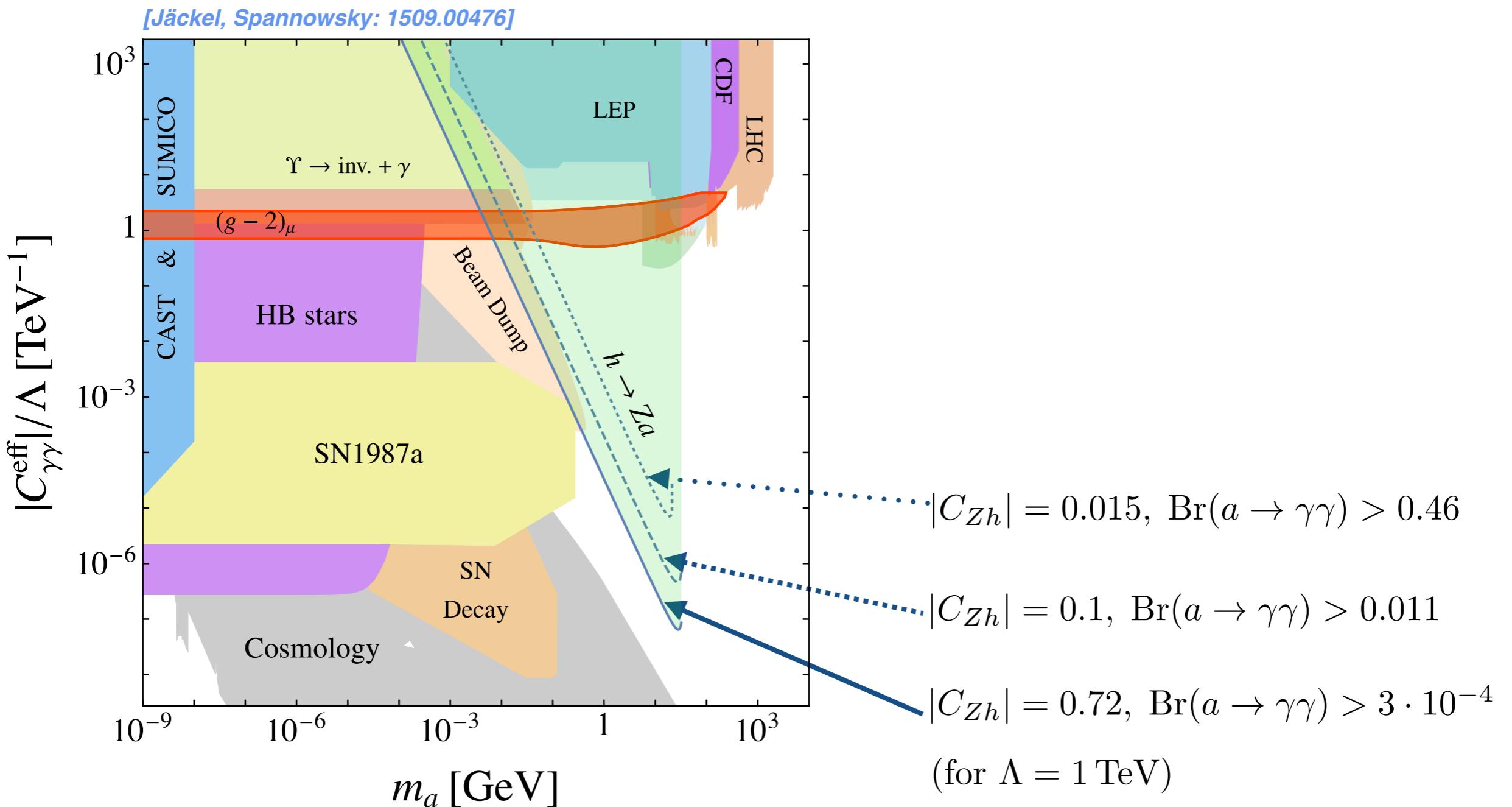
$$L_{\text{det}} = 2 \text{ cm}$$

- Effective branching ratios

$$\text{Br}(h \rightarrow Za \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- X \bar{X})|_{\text{eff}} = \text{Br}(h \rightarrow Za) \times \text{Br}(a \rightarrow X \bar{X}) f_{\text{dec}} \text{Br}(Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)$$

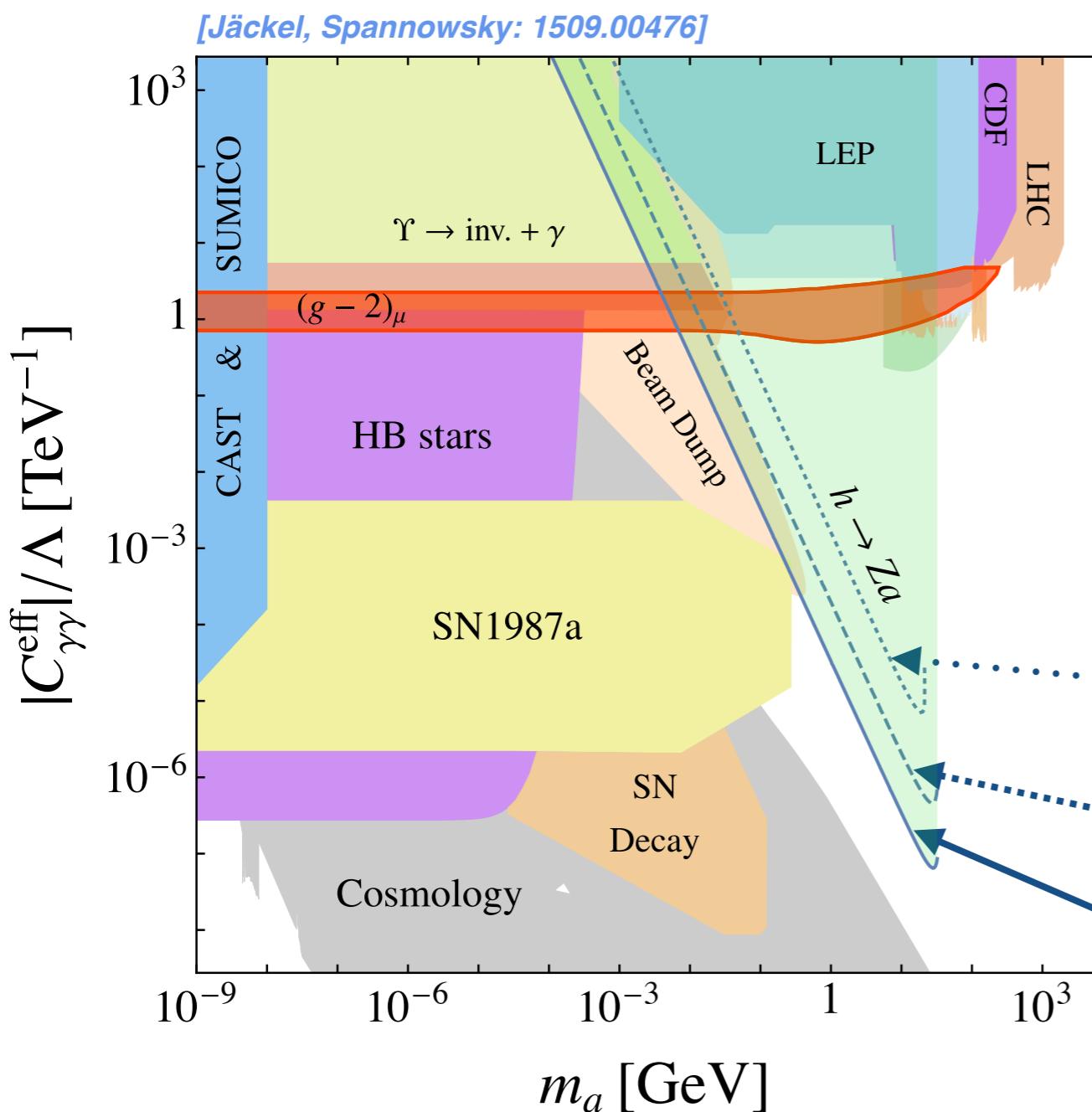
Probing the parameter space

- Constraints on ALP mass and coupling to photons



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- Constraints on ALP mass and coupling to photons



- ALP-photon coupling can be probed if ALP decays predominantly into other particles
- Region preferred by $(g - 2)_\mu$ almost completely covered

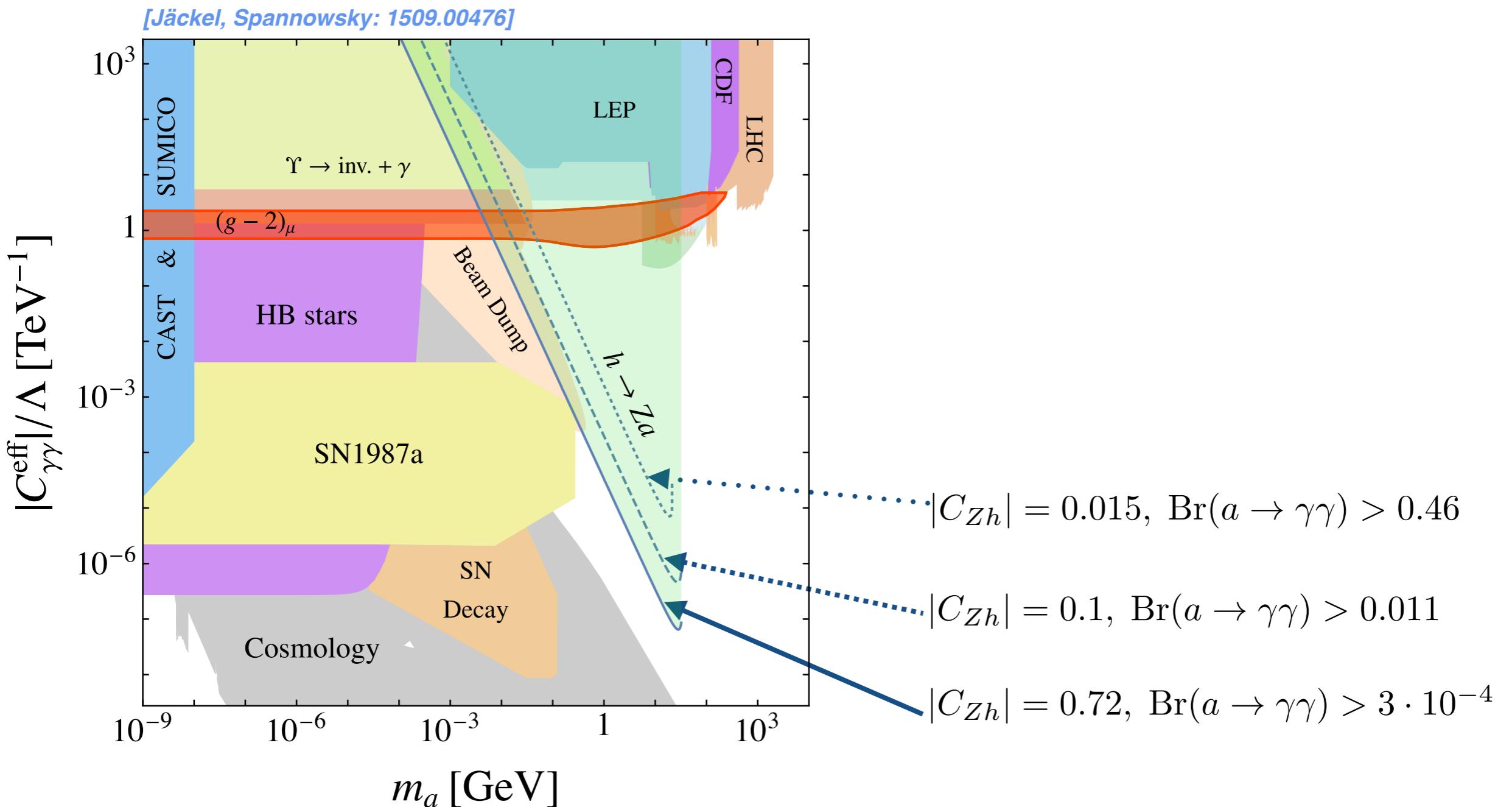
$|C_{Zh}| = 0.015, \text{Br}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) > 0.46$

$|C_{Zh}| = 0.1, \text{Br}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) > 0.011$

$|C_{Zh}| = 0.72, \text{Br}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) > 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
(for $\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$)

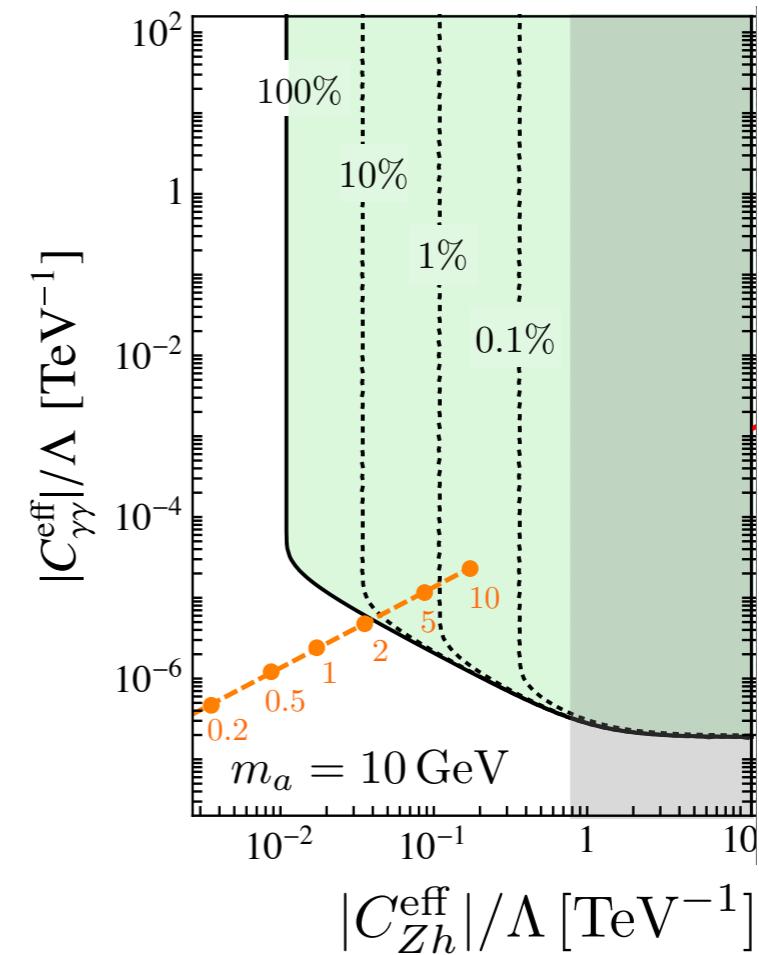
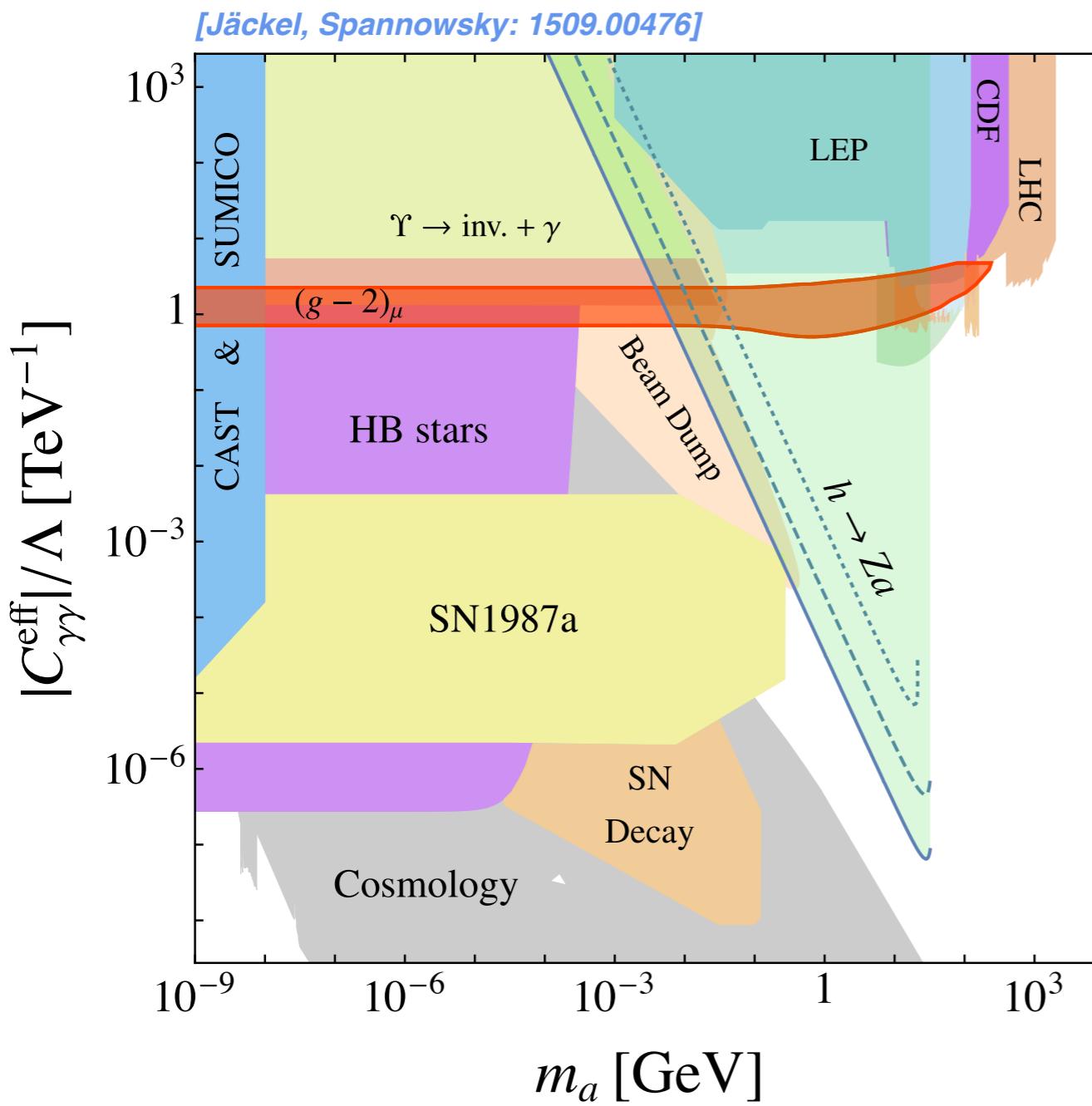
Probing the parameter space

- Large hierarchy in couplings can be plausible



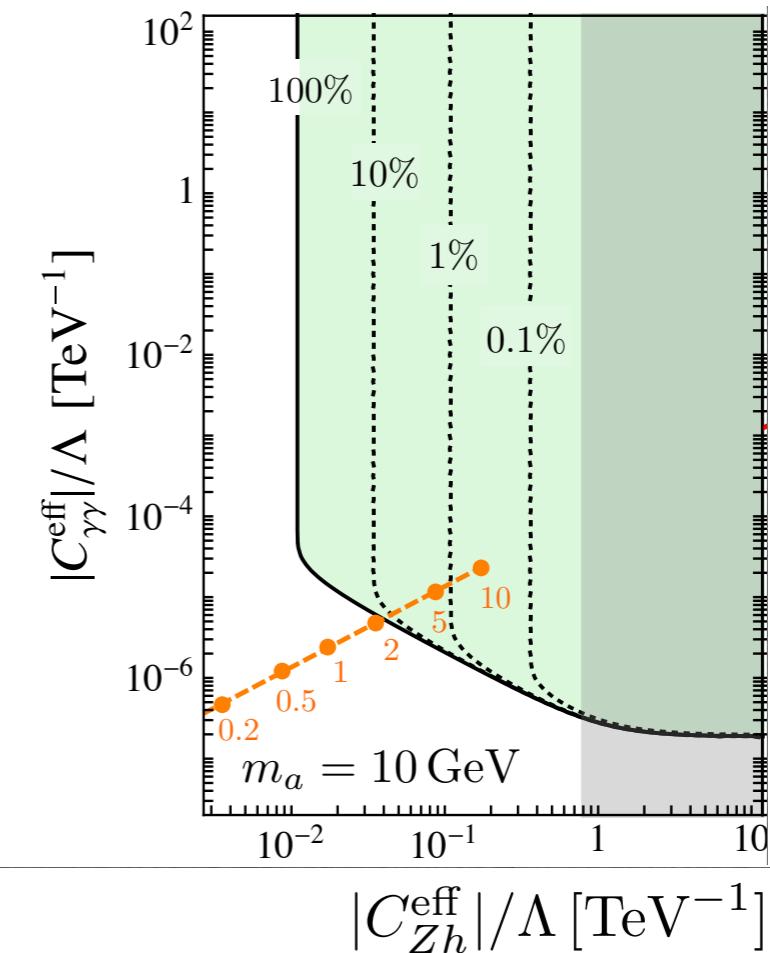
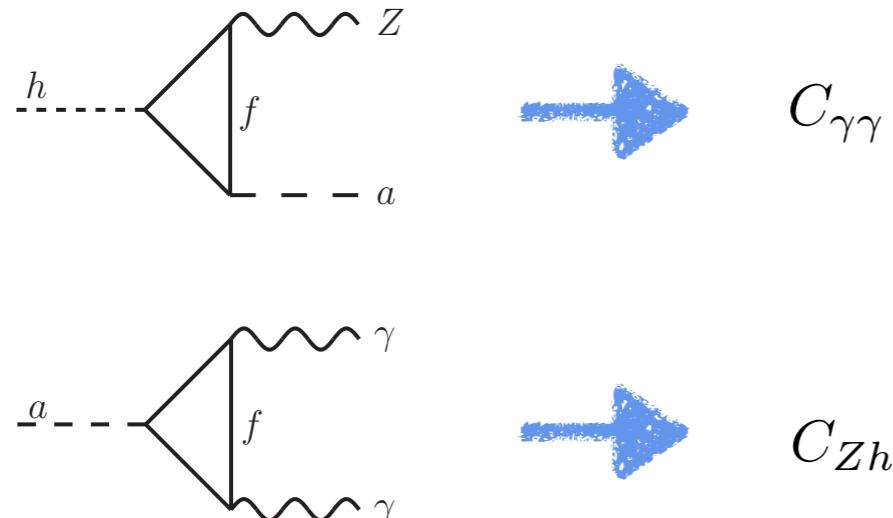
Probing the parameter space

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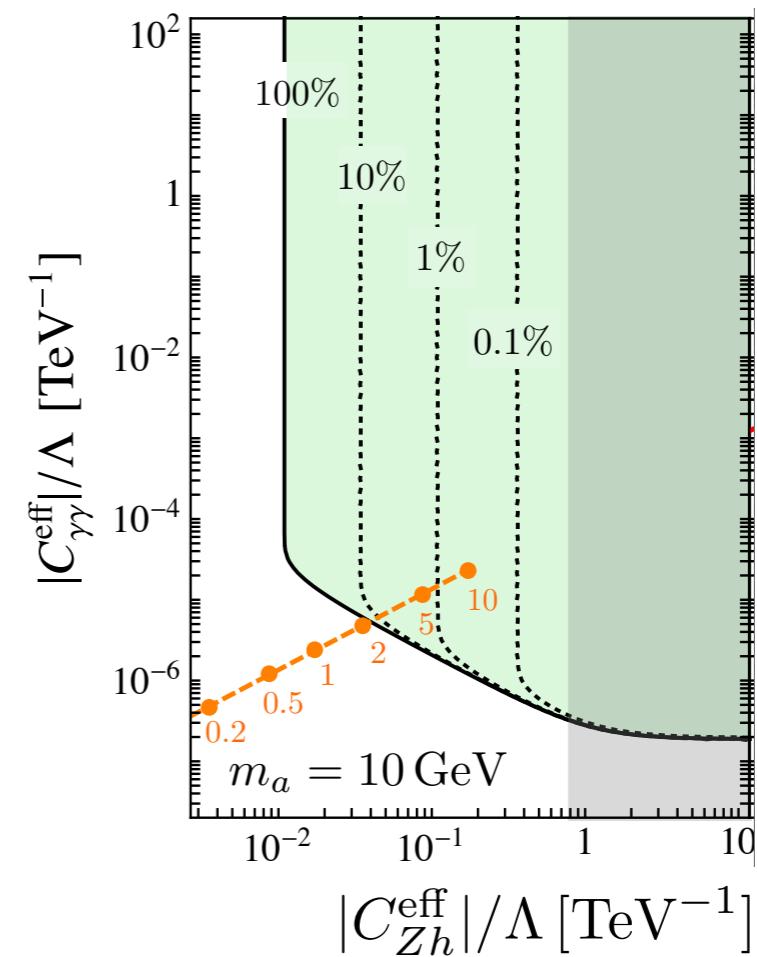
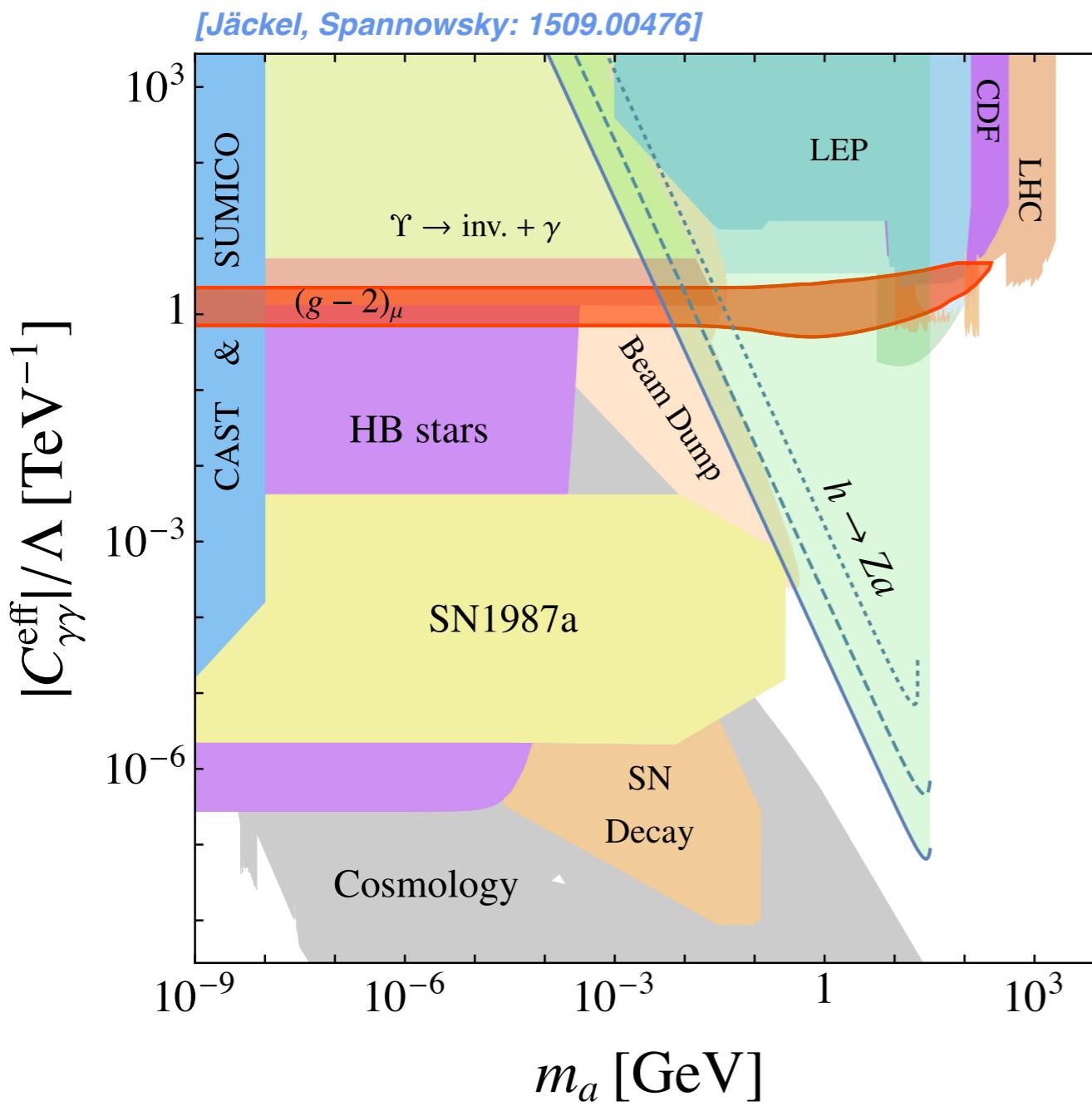
Probing the parameter space

- Large hierarchy in couplings can be plausible
- Integrating out the top



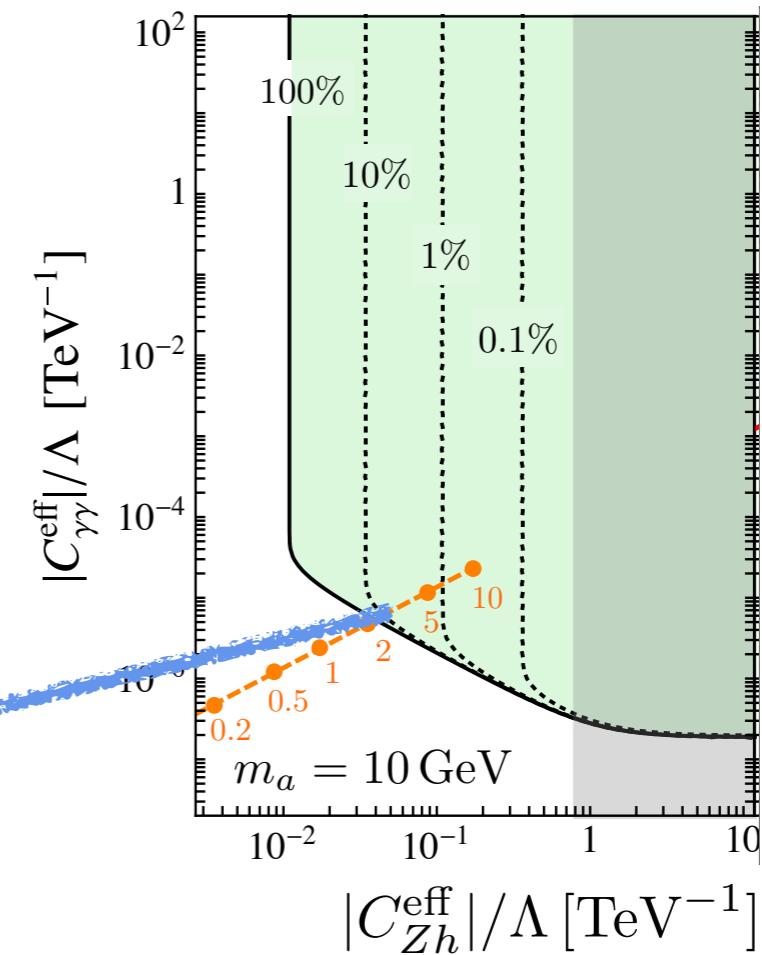
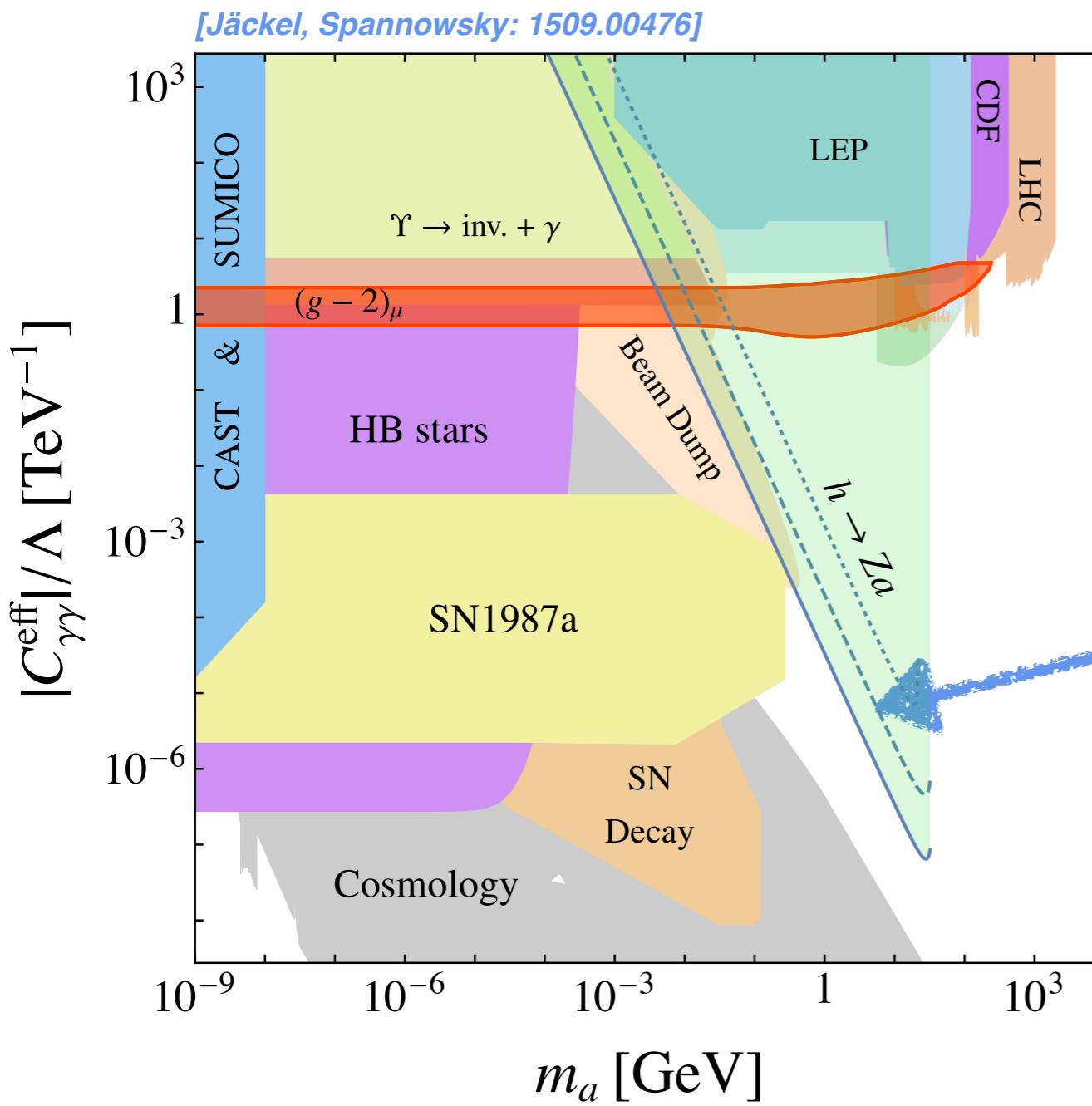
Probing the parameter space

- Large hierarchy in couplings can be plausible



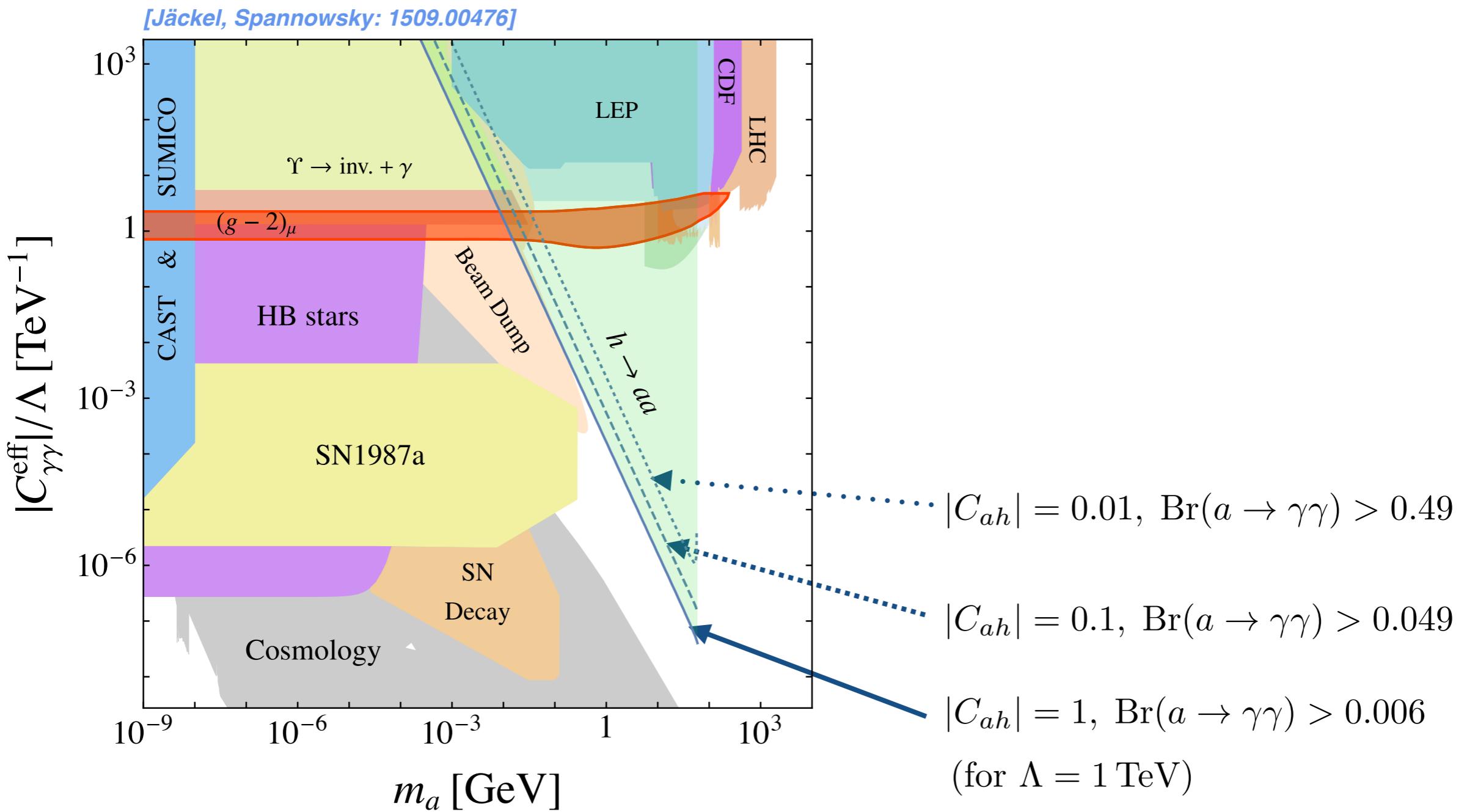
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- Large hierarchy in couplings can be plausible



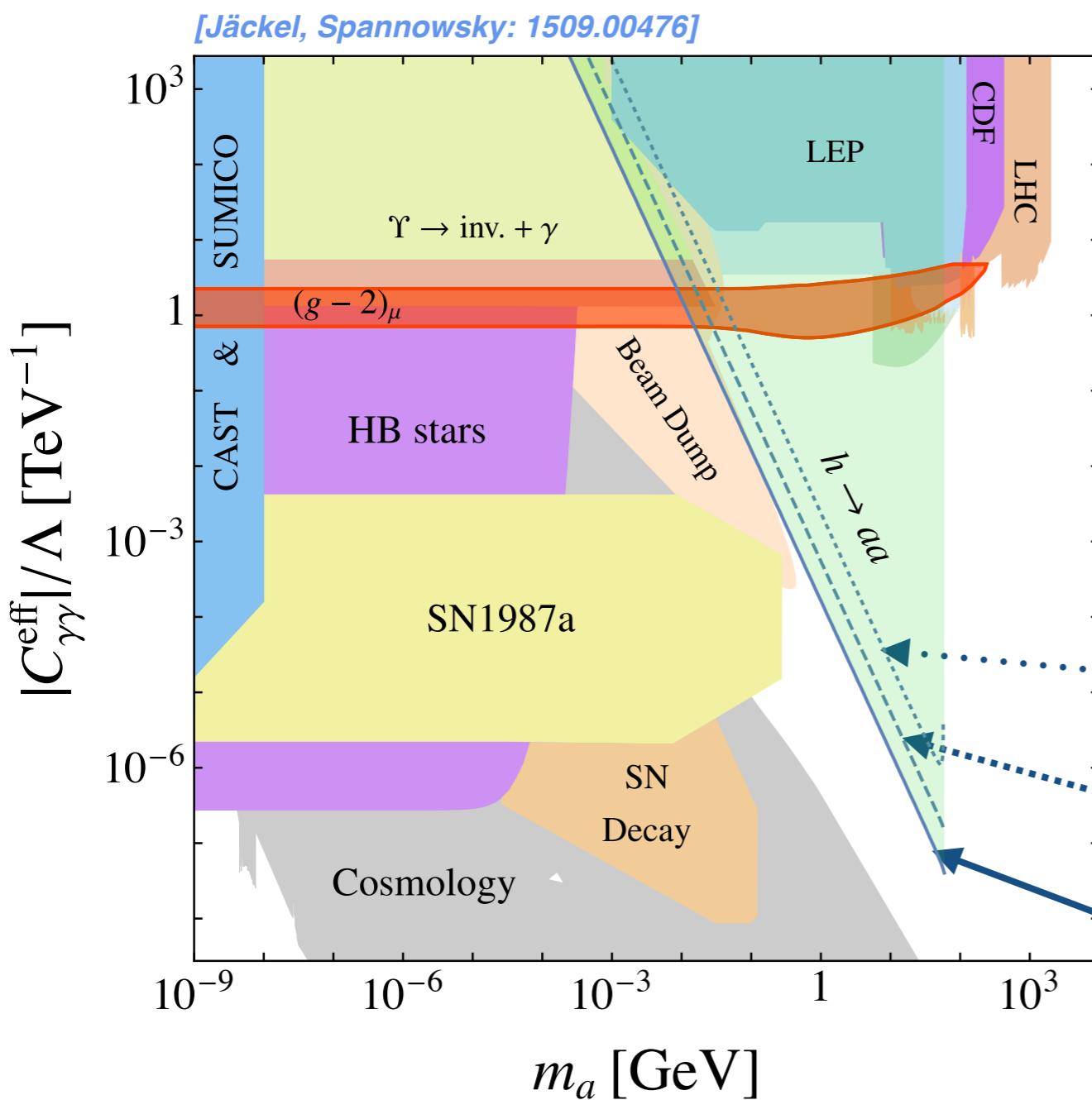
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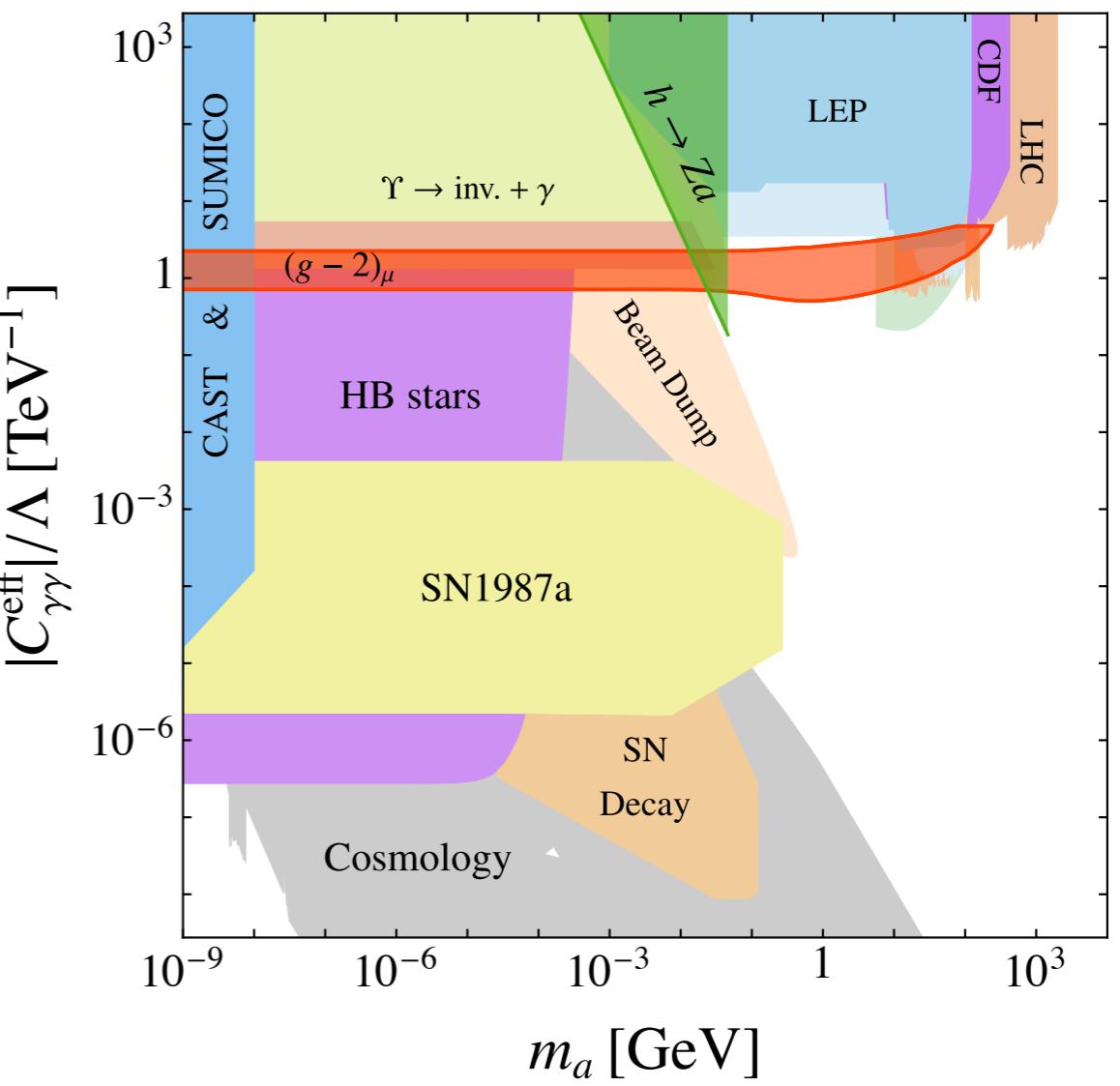
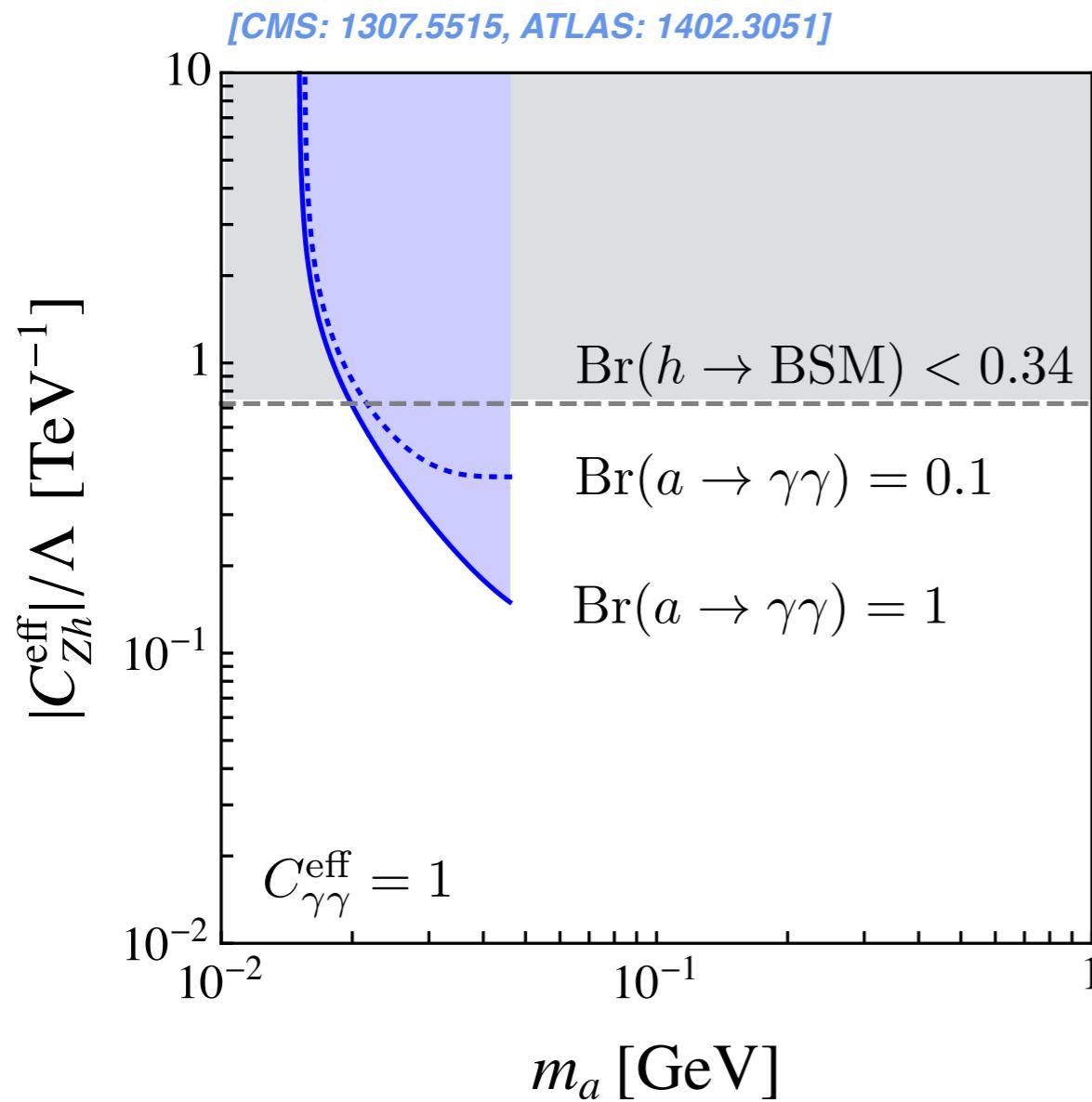
$|C_{ah}| = 0.01, \text{Br}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) > 0.49$

$|C_{ah}| = 0.1, \text{Br}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) > 0.049$

$|C_{ah}| = 1, \text{Br}(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) > 0.006$
(for $\Lambda = 1 \text{ TeV}$)

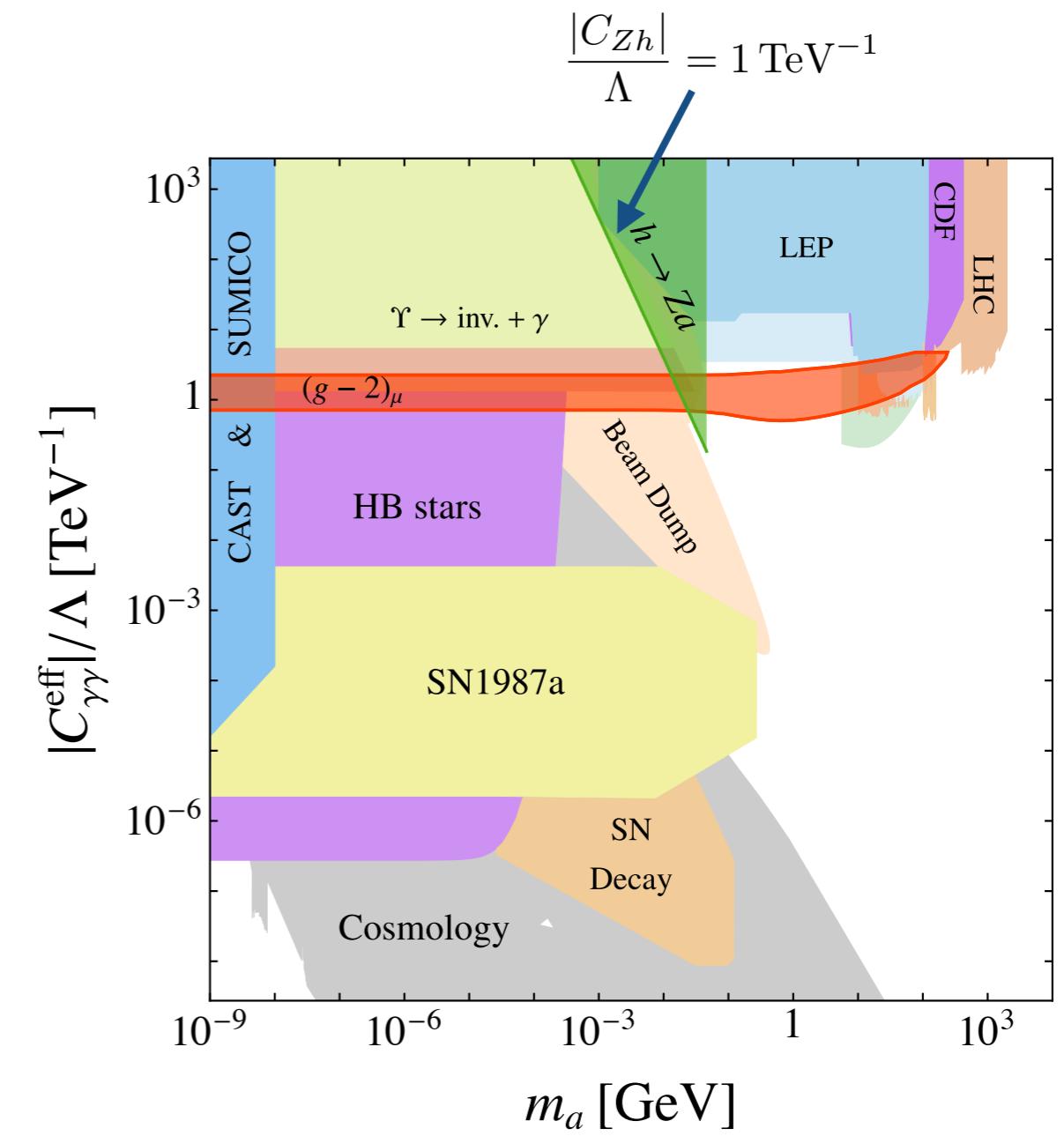
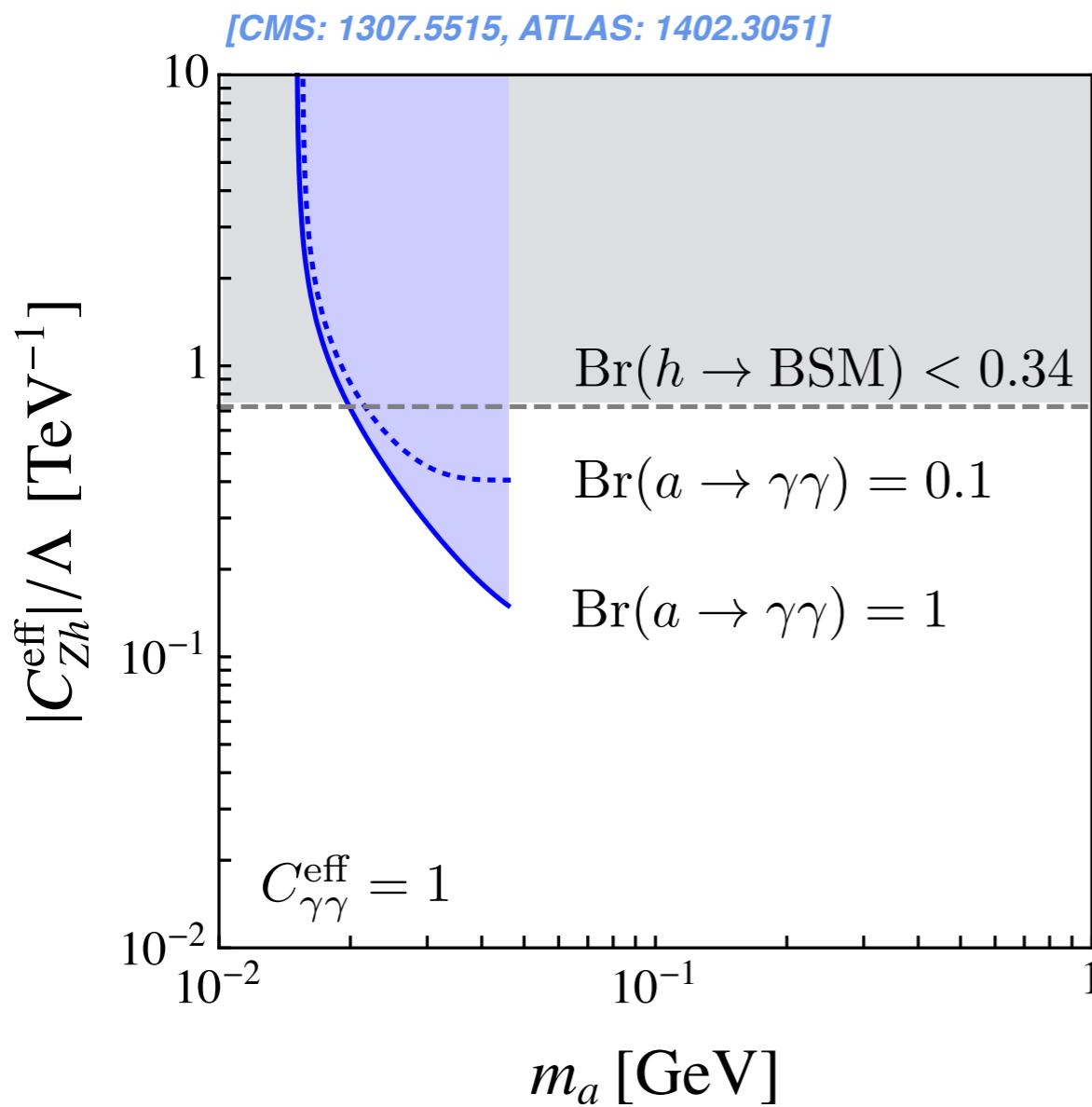
Current exclusion bounds

- Current bounds on $h \rightarrow Za$



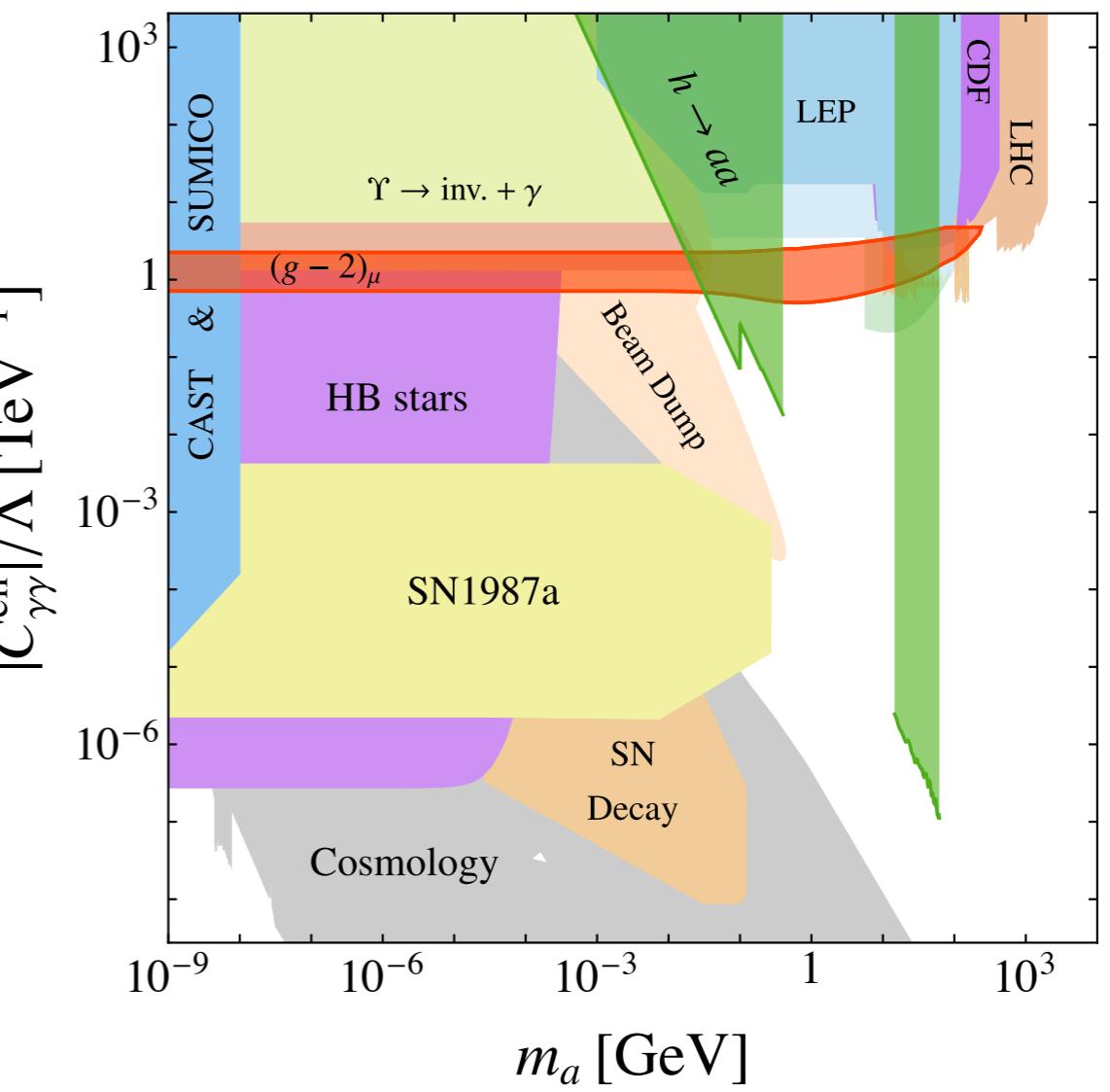
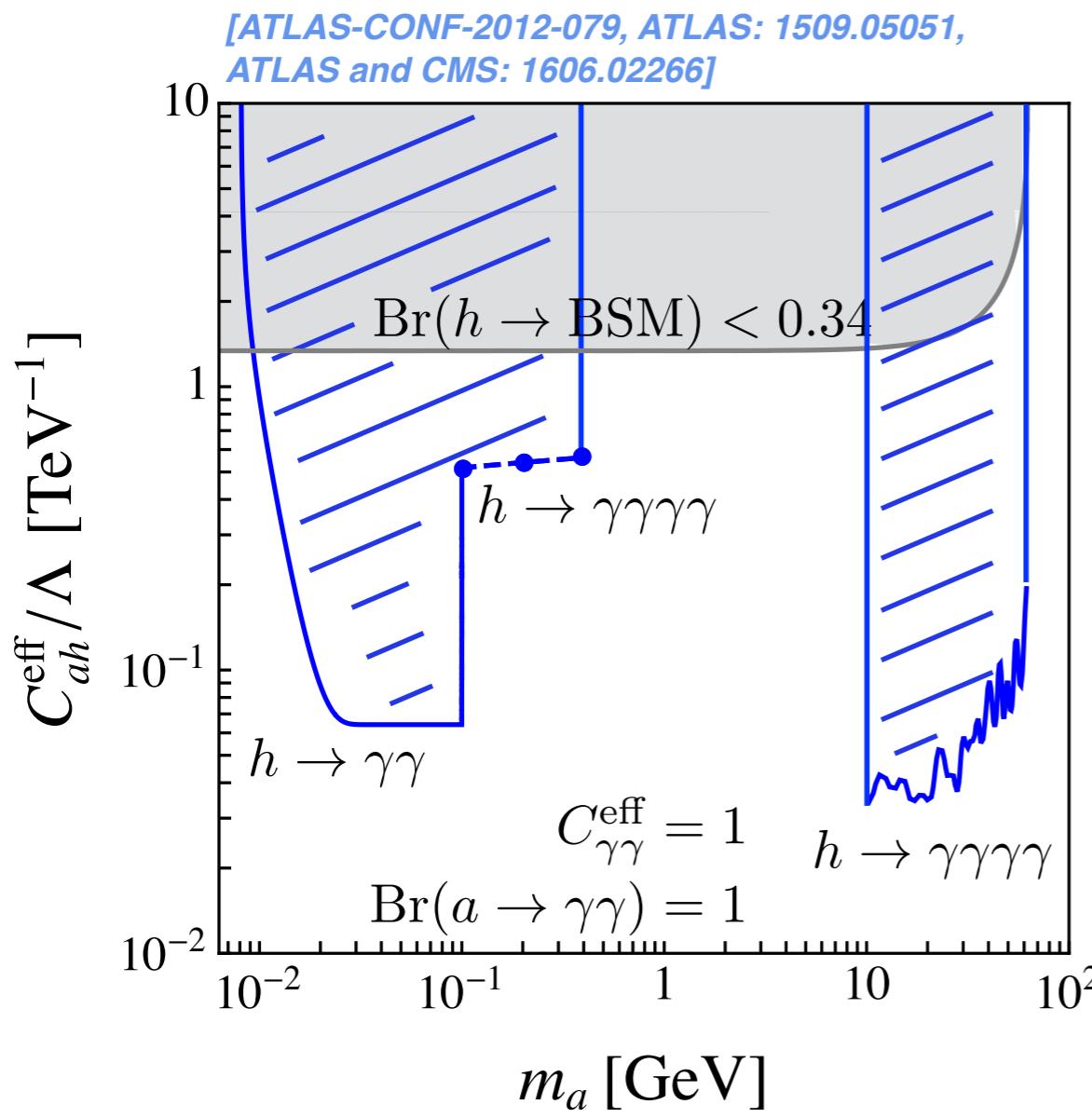
Current exclusion bounds

- Current bounds on $h \rightarrow Za$



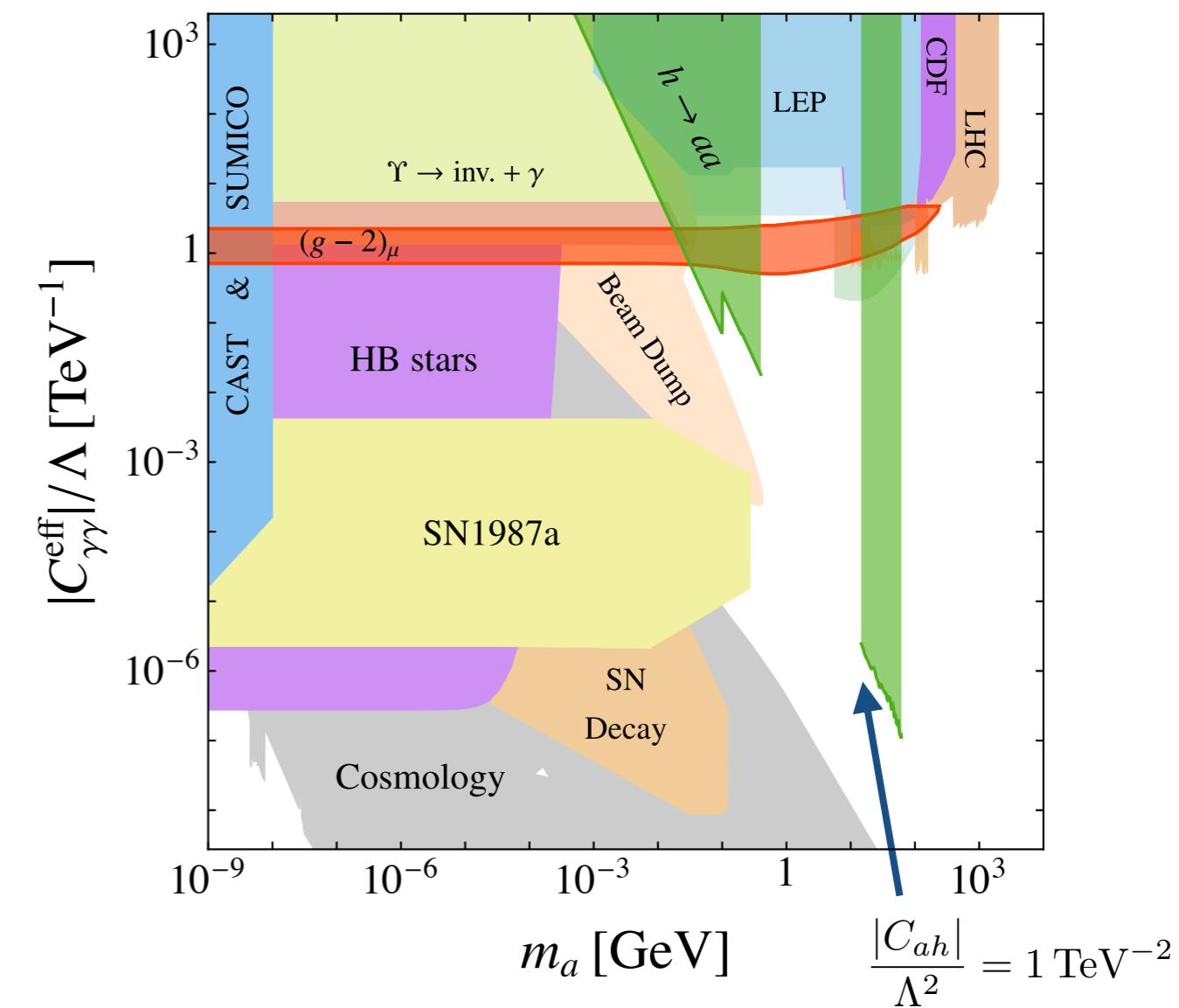
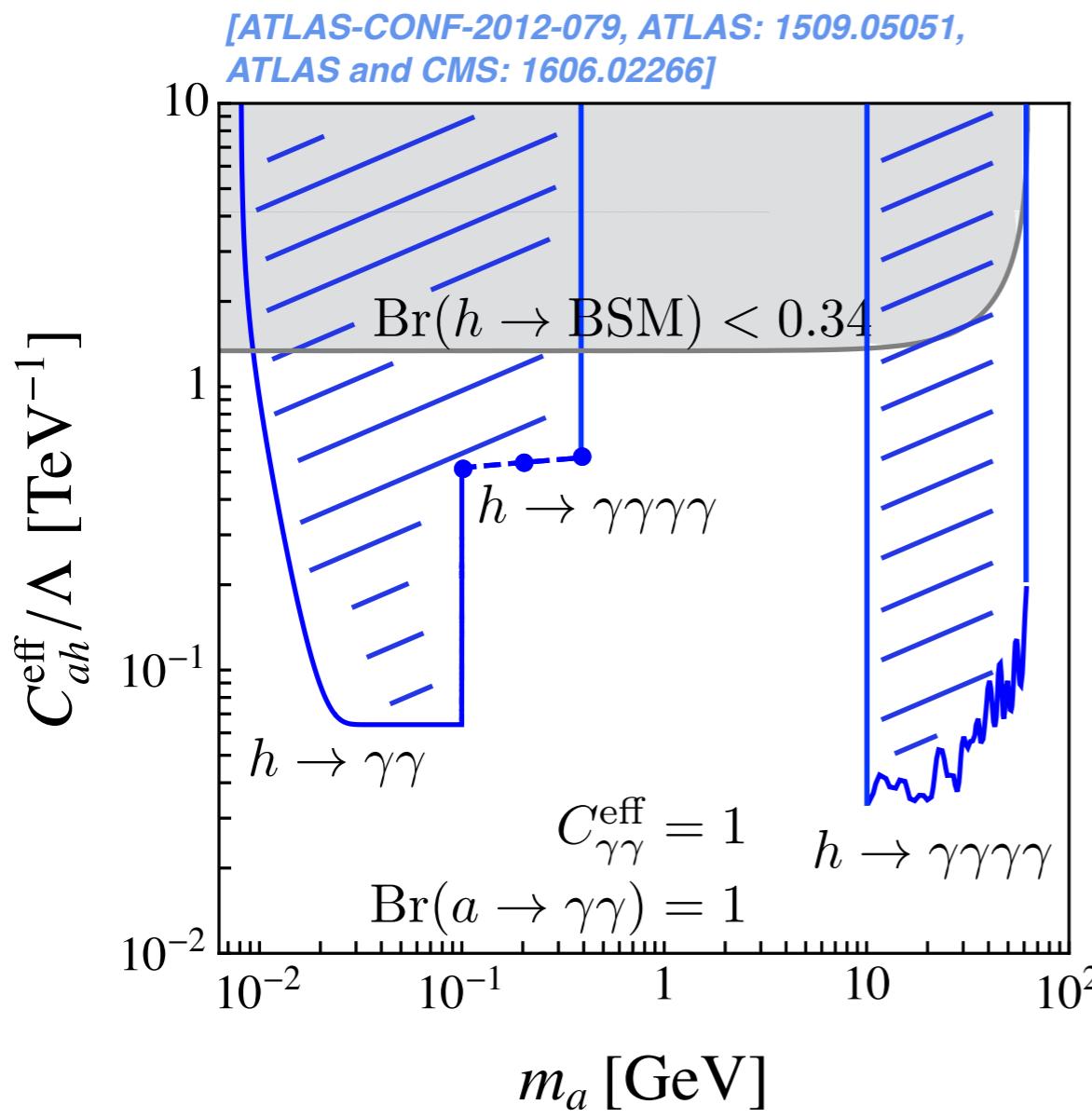
Current exclusion bounds

- Current bounds on $h \rightarrow aa$



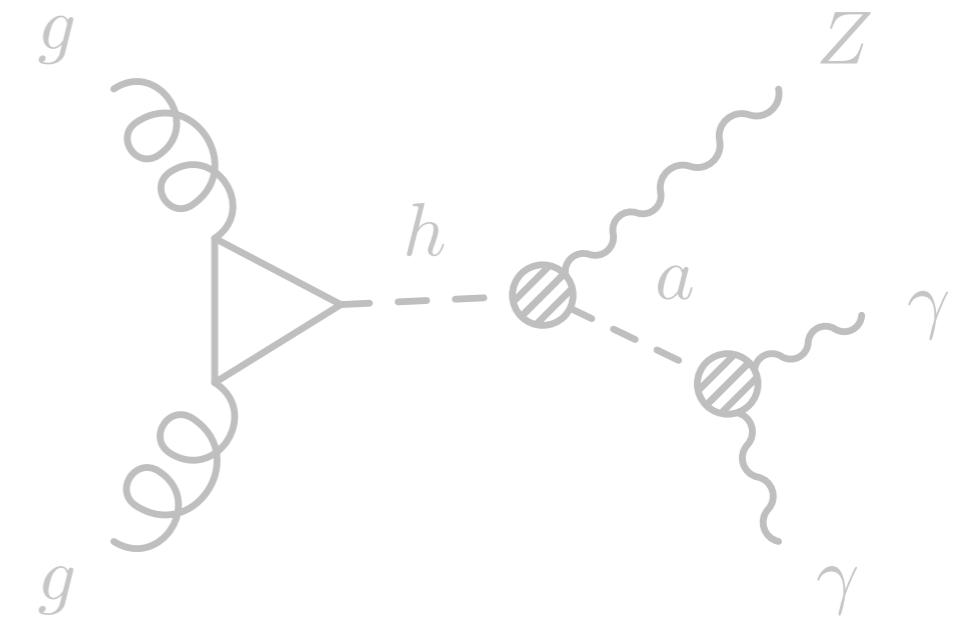
Current exclusion bounds

- Current bounds on $h \rightarrow aa$



Outline

- Motivation
- ALPs and collider probes
 - ◆ Effective Lagrangian
 - ◆ Exotic Higgs and ALP decays
 - ◆ Probing the ALP parameter space
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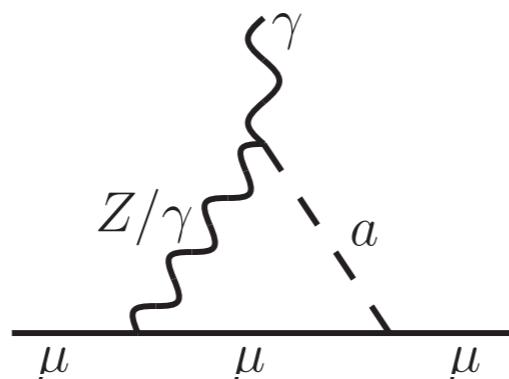
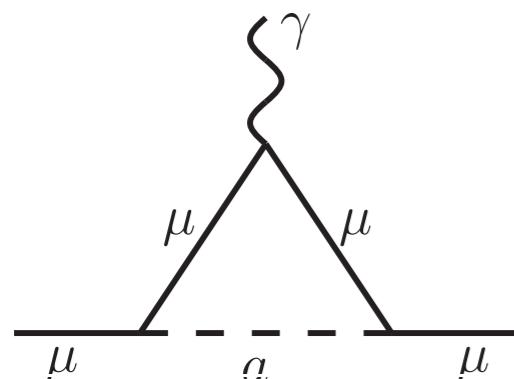
Muon $(g - 2)_\mu$

- Persistent 3σ deviation

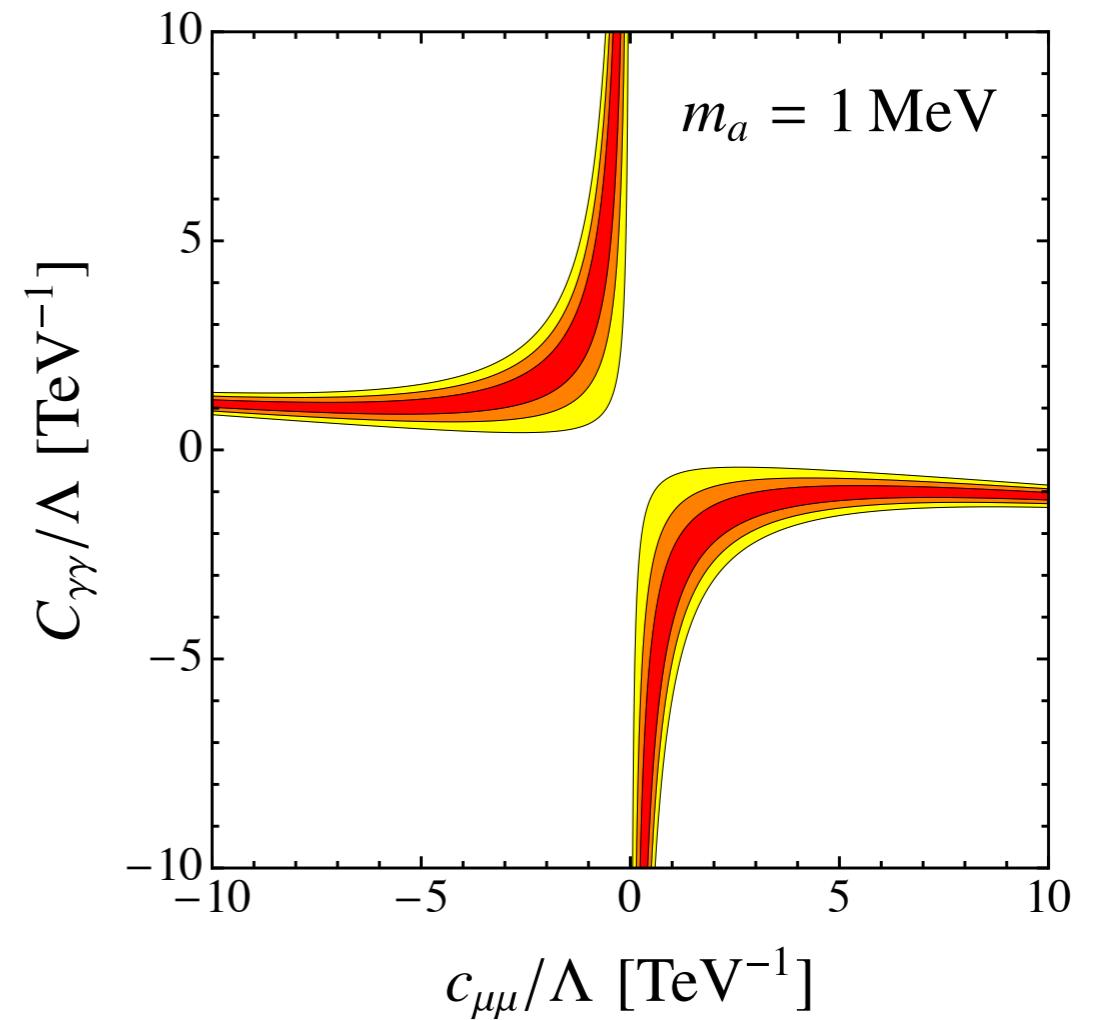
[Particle Data Group 2016]

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (288 \pm 63 \pm 49) \cdot 10^{-11}$$

- ALP can account for discrepancy



[Haber, Kane, Sterling: Nucl. Phys. B 161 (1979)]
 [Chang, Chang, Chou, Keung: 0009292]
 [Marciano, Masiero, Paradisi, Passera: 1607.010122]

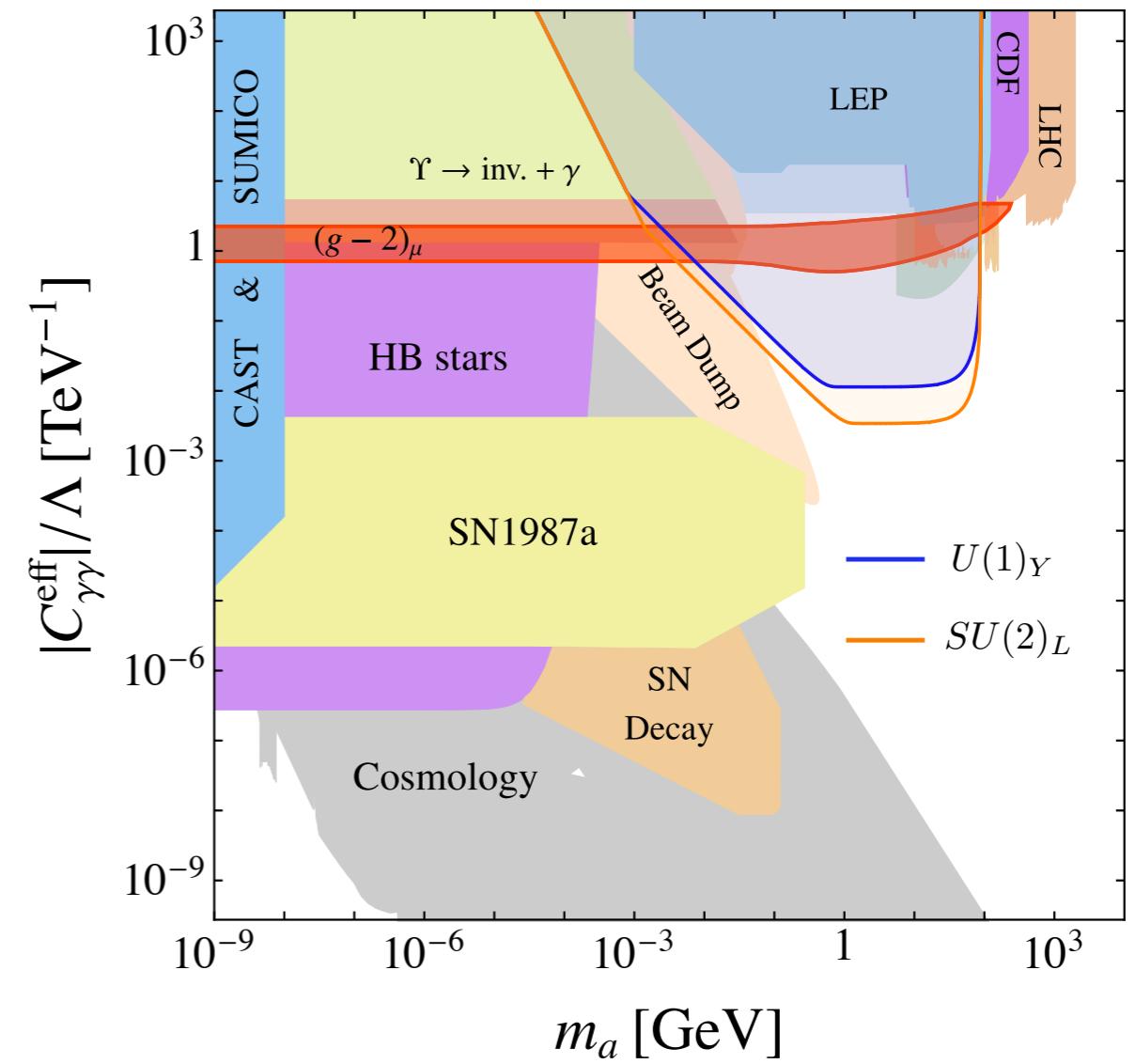
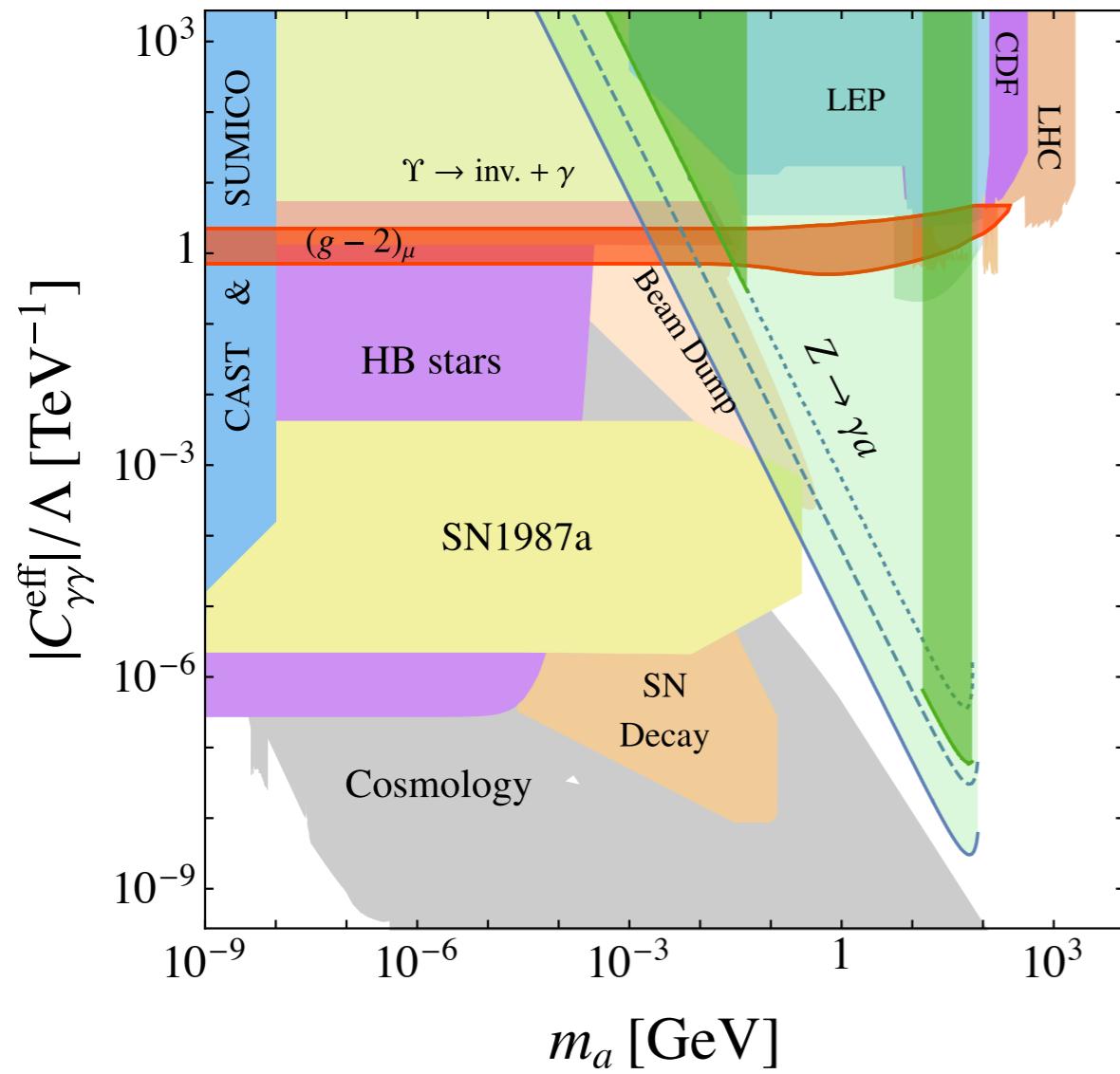


Conclusions

- Rare Higgs decays provide a powerful way to probe the existence of ALPs with masses between 30 MeV and 60 GeV and couplings suppressed by the 1 - 100 TeV scale
- Connection to low-energy physics probes such as $(g - 2)_\mu$

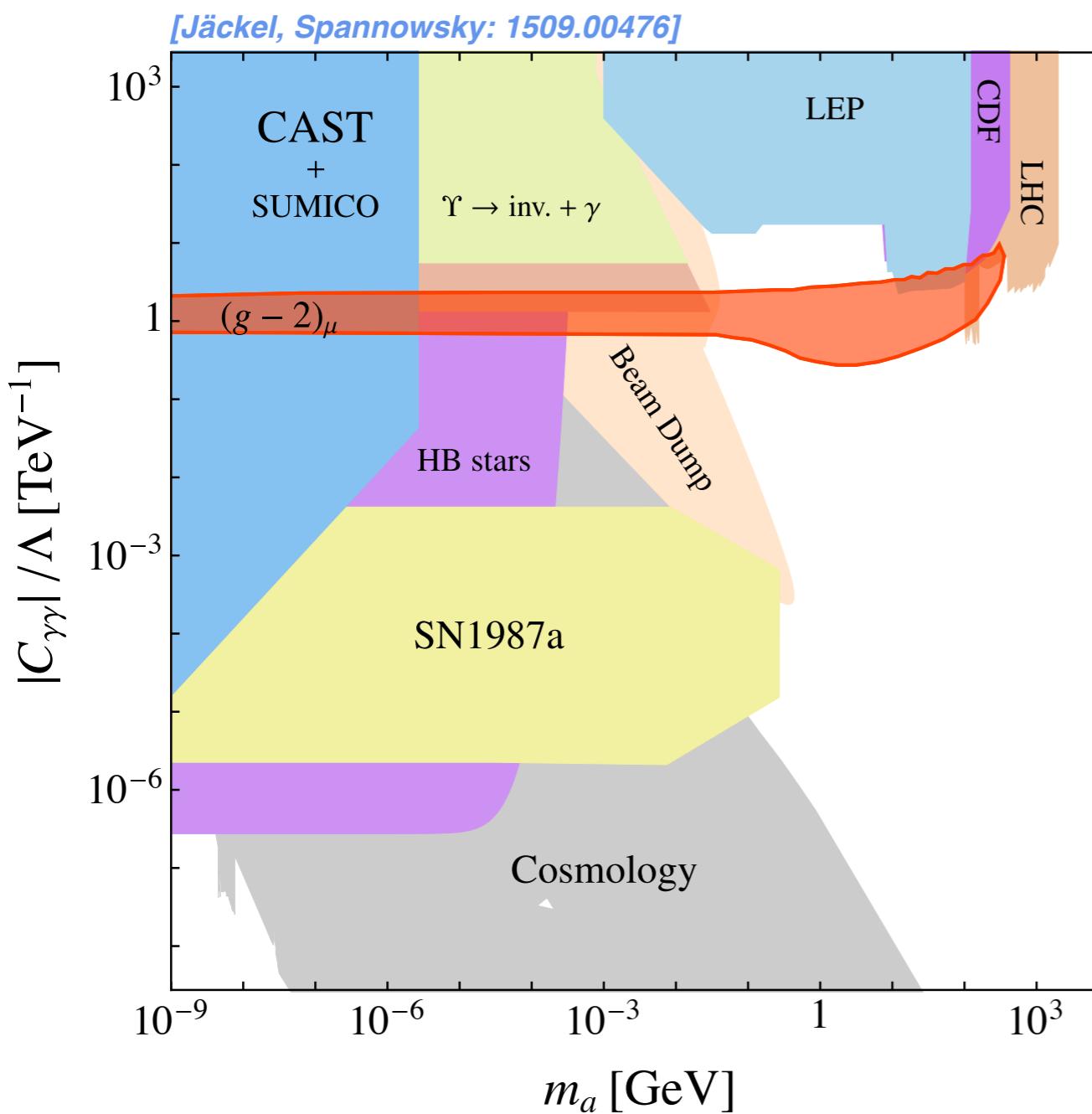
Probing the parameter space

- Reach in $Z \rightarrow \gamma a$



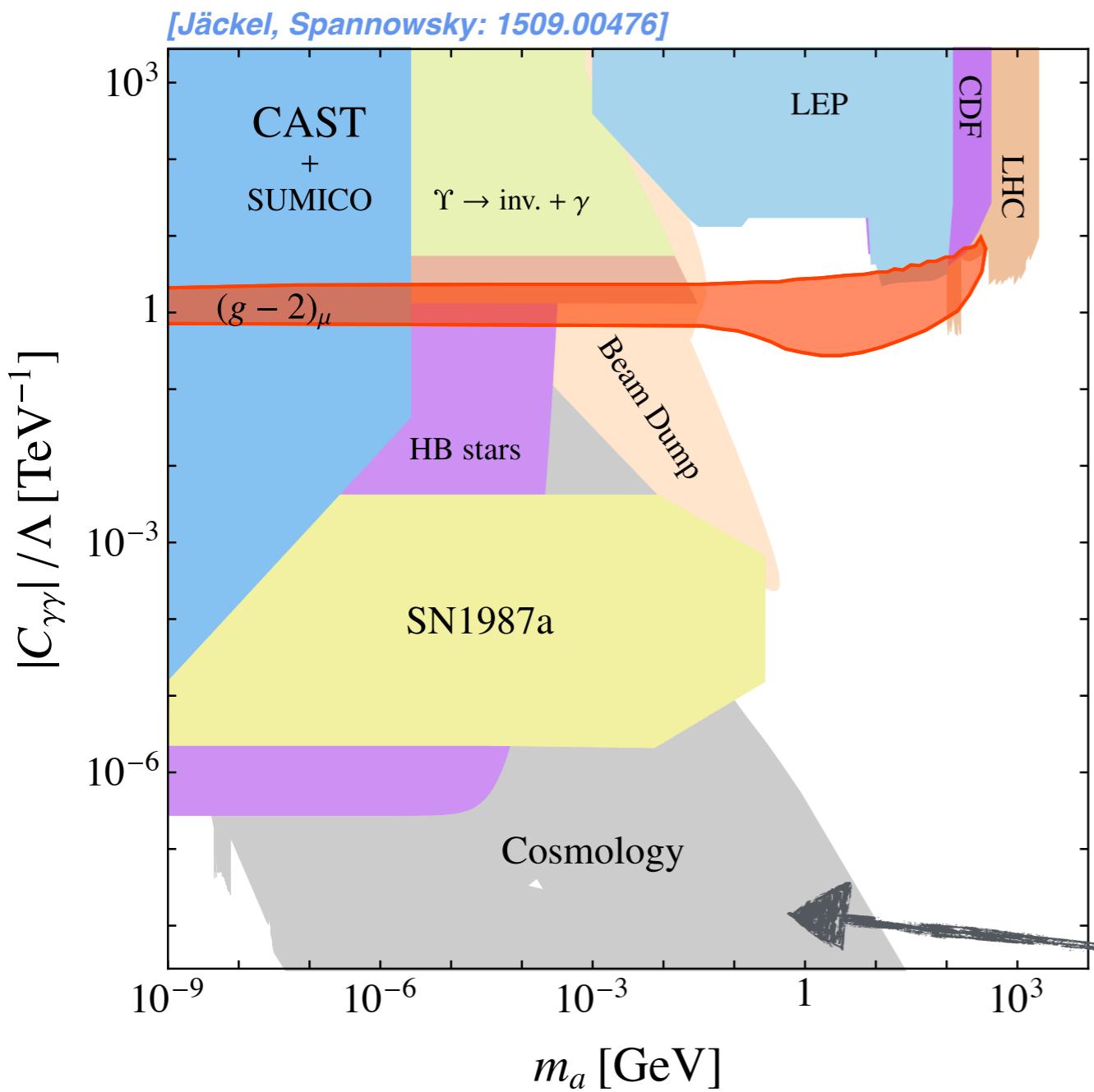
Probing the parameter space

- Constraints on ALP mass and coupling to photons



Probing the parameter space

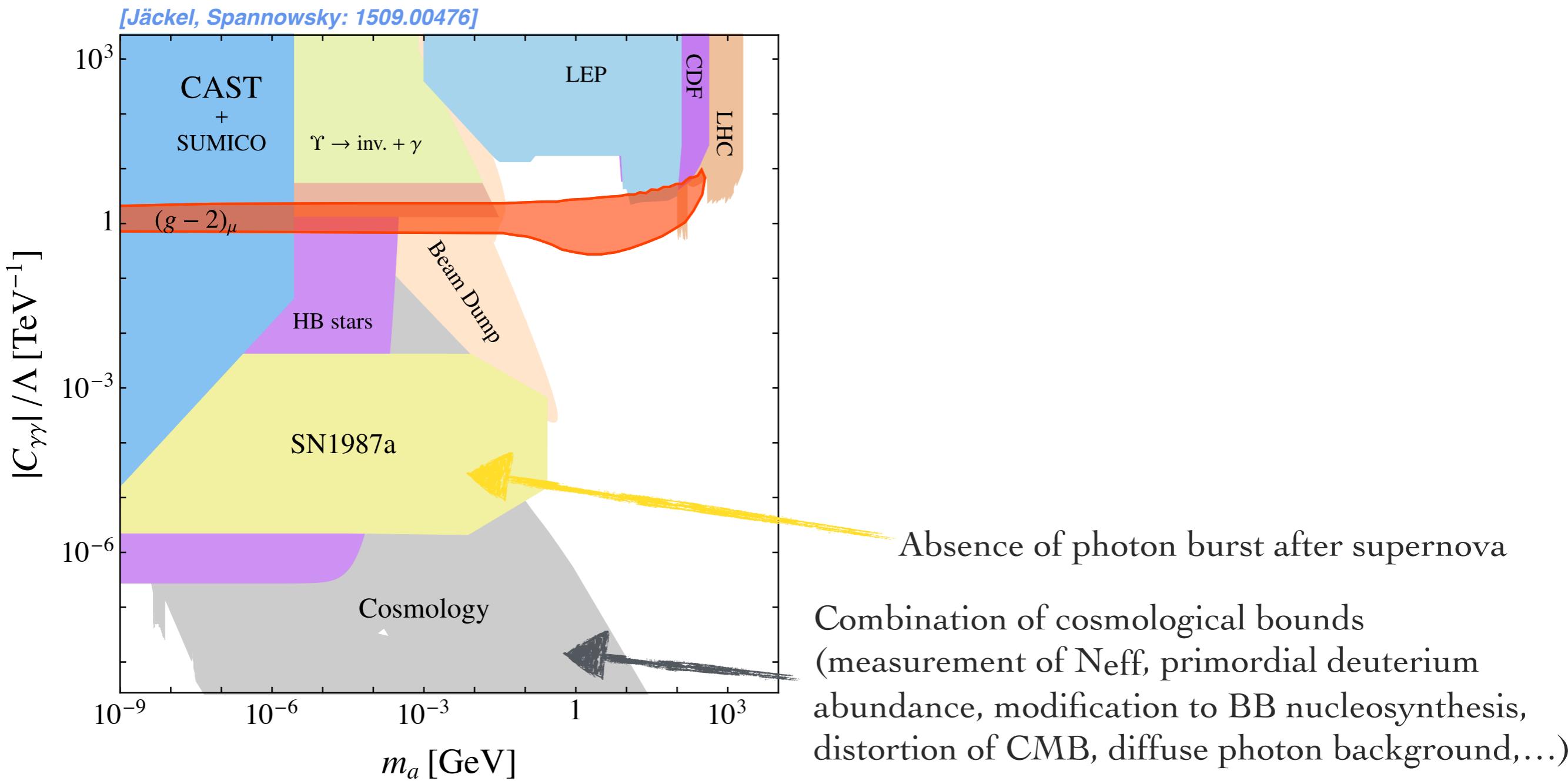
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Combination of cosmological bounds
(measurement of Neff, primordial deuterium abundance, modification to BB nucleosynthesis, distortion of CMB, diffuse photon background,...)

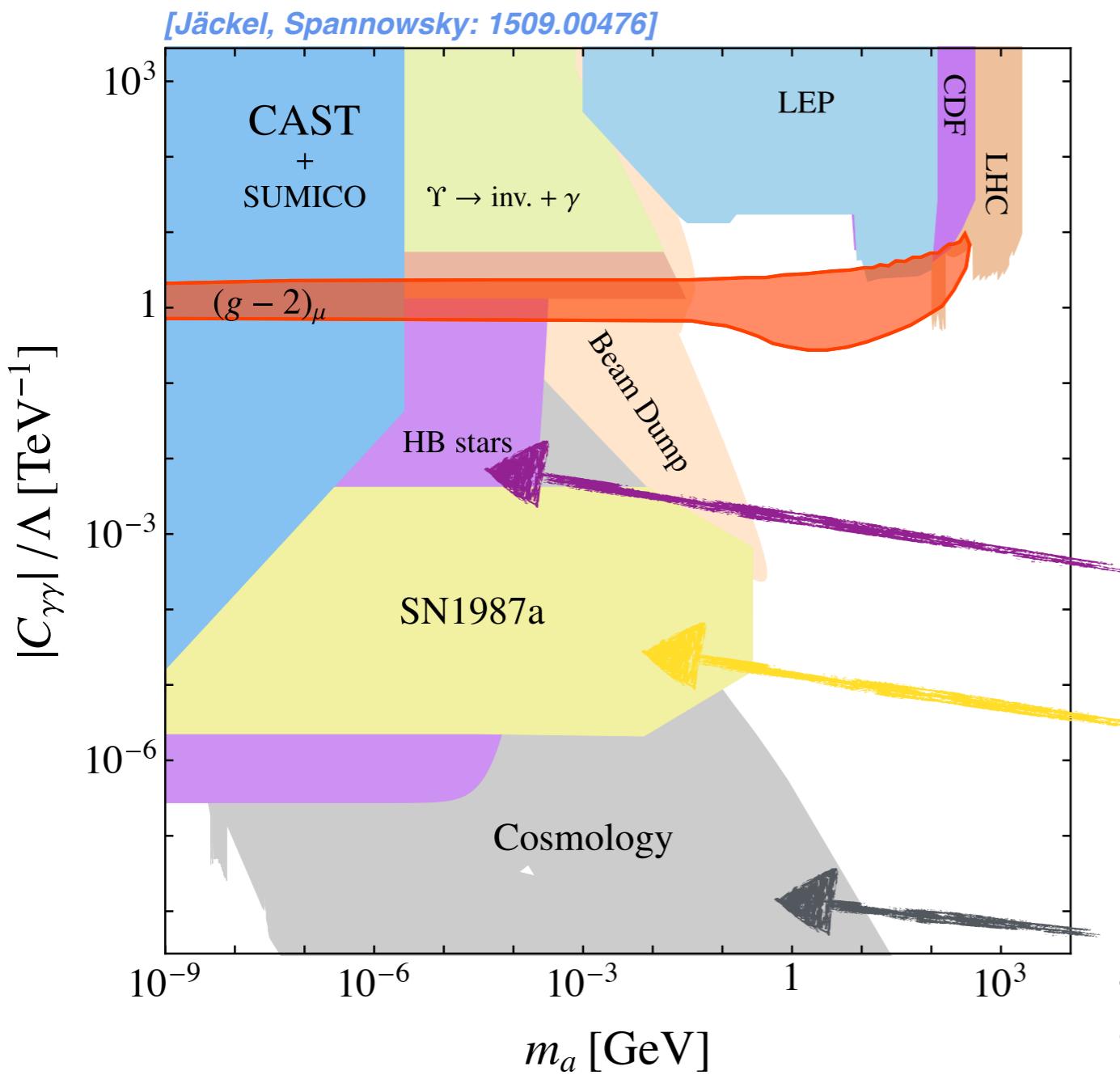
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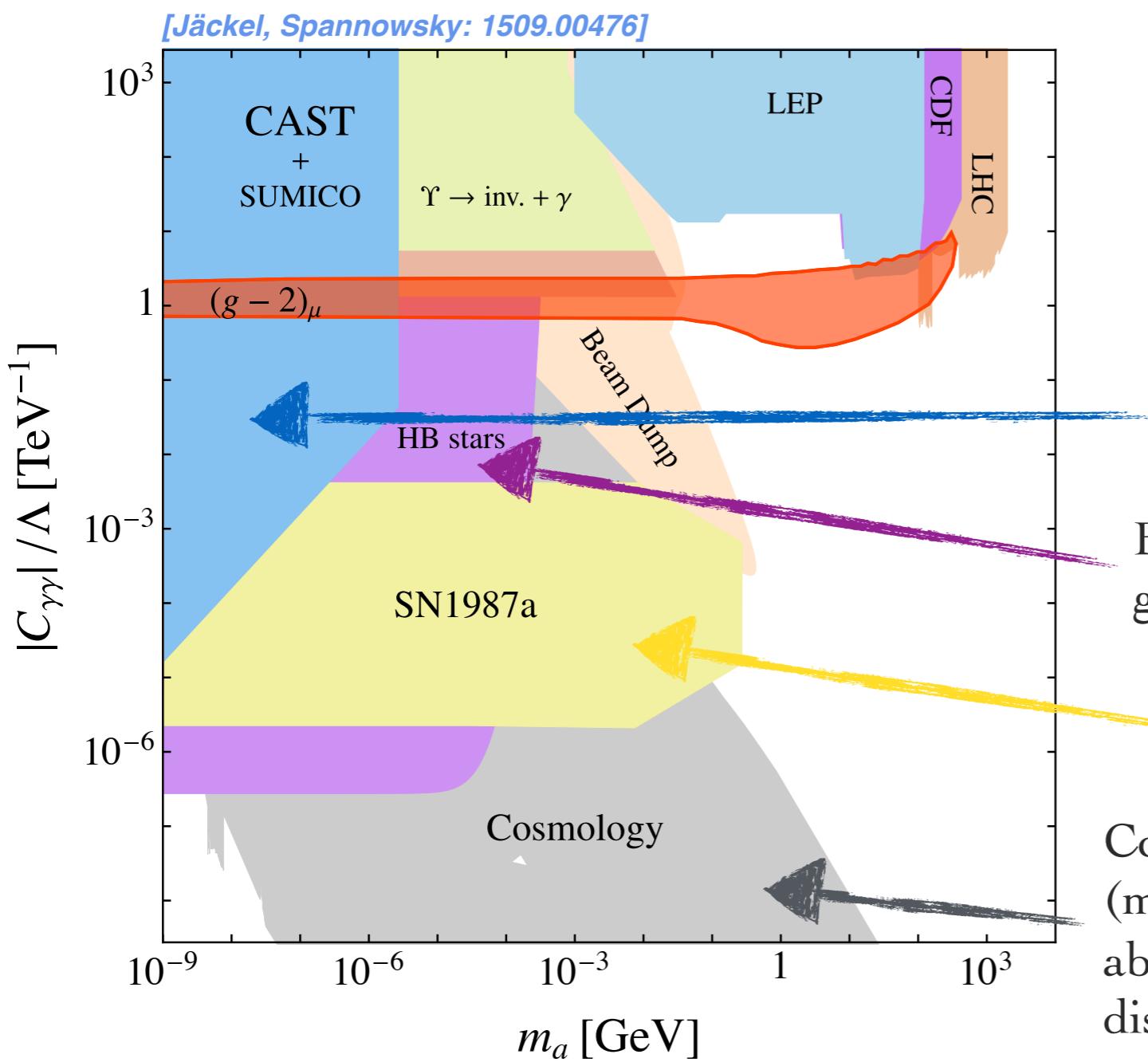
Energy loss of stars constrained by ratio of red giant to younger stars of horizontal branch

Absence of photon burst after supernova

Combination of cosmological bounds
(measurement of N_{eff} , primordial deuterium abundance, modification to BB nucleosynthesis, distortion of CMB, diffuse photon background,...)

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Axion helioscopes: Tokyo Axion Helioscope and CERN axion solar telescope

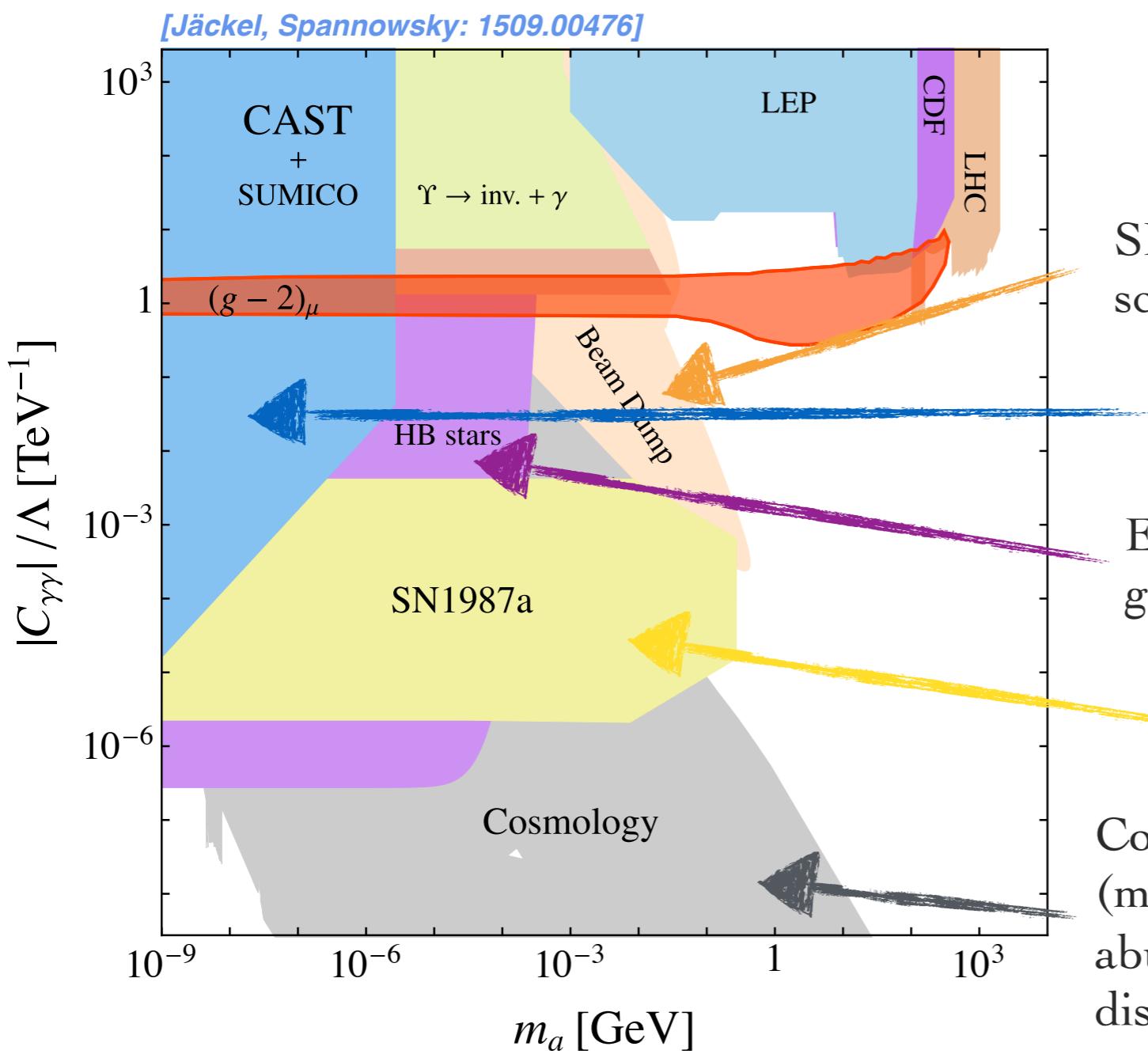
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SLAC: measurement of photon - nuclei scattering (Primakoff effect)

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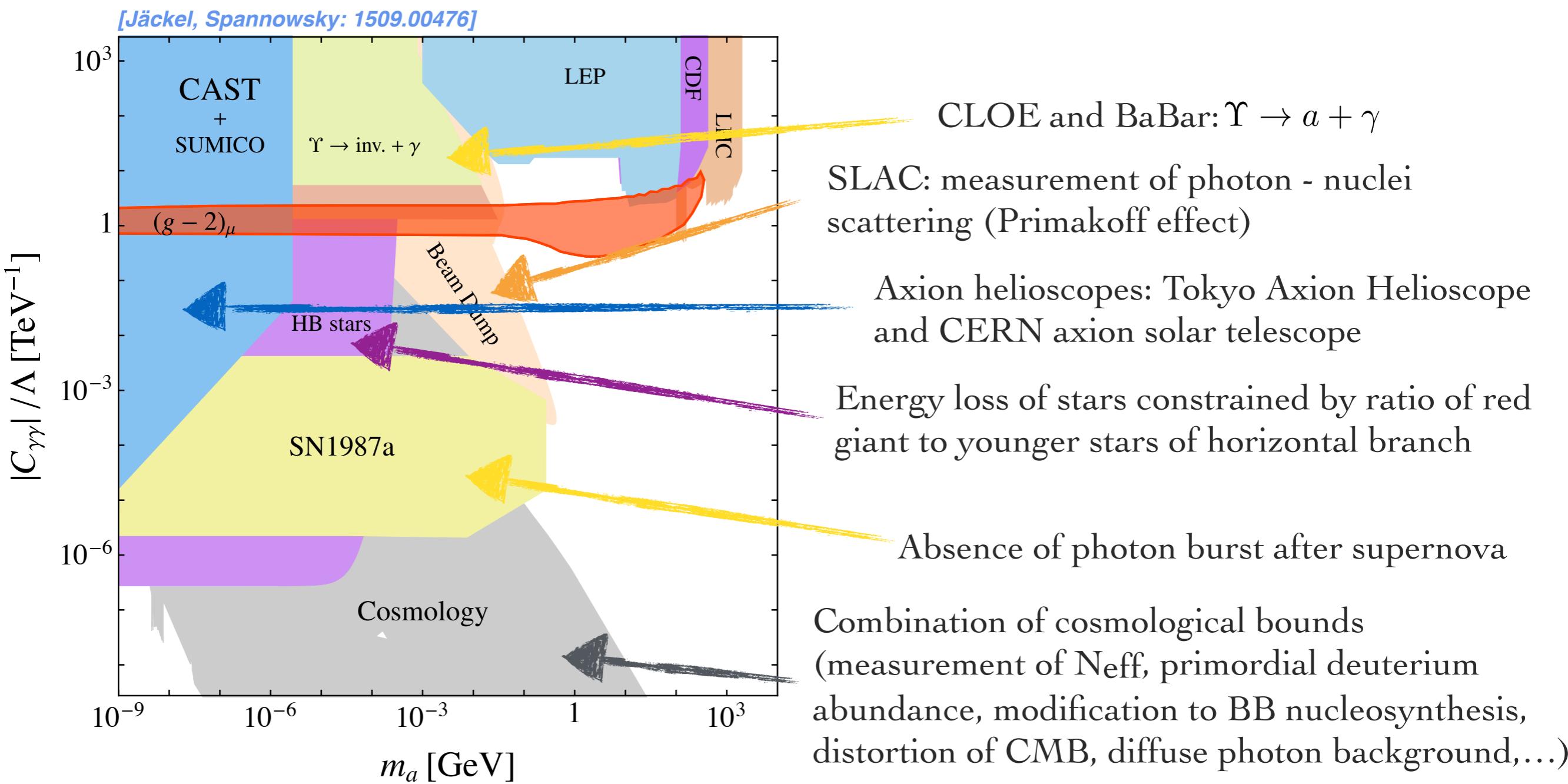
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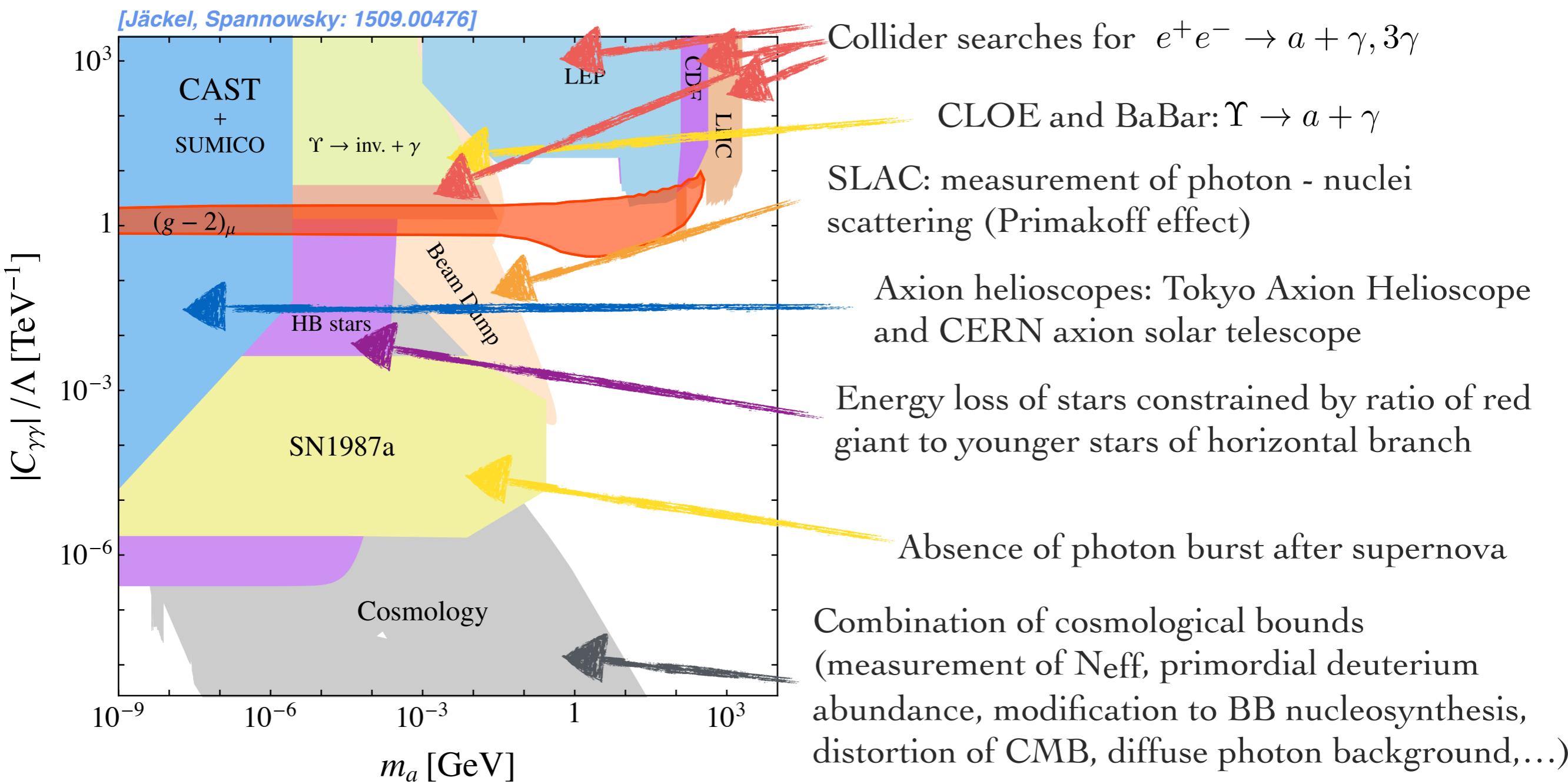
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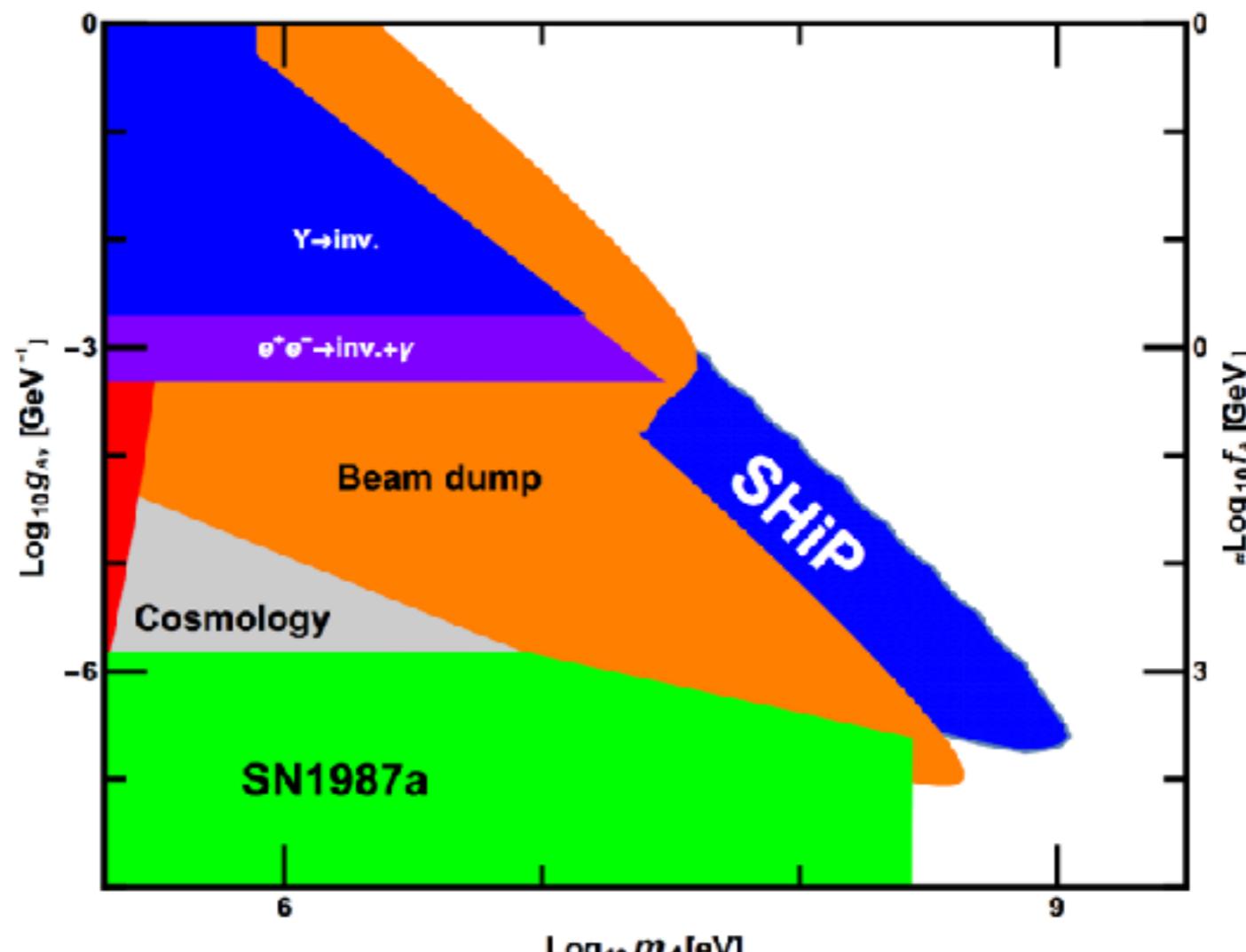
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SHiP expected reach

- Fixed target facility at CERN SPS
(Search for Hidden Particles)



[Alekhin et al.: 1504.04855]