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Work in progress
FA, R. Franceschini, A. Mastroddi, D. Redigolo

## OUTLOOK

## OUTLOOK

- What?
- What?
= Why?
- What?
= Why?
- How?


## OUTLOOK

- What?
- Why?
- How?
- Results


## WHili?

## ALPDISCOVEPY@BELIIII-INISBILECHANWEL

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\mathscr{L}_{\text {ALP }}=\frac{1}{2}(\partial a)^{2}-\frac{1}{2} M_{a}^{2} a^{2}-\frac{g_{a r \gamma}}{4} a F_{\mu \nu} F^{\mu \nu}
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## ALP-STRAHLLUNG

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ALP-STRAHLUNG


VECTORBOSONFUSION

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## ALP-STRAHLLUNG



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Signal: $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow a \gamma$ (mono- $\gamma$ )

- Bg:

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e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \gamma+n \gamma_{\mathbf{i n v}} \\
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## ALP DOES NOT DECAY INTO PHOTONS WITHIN DETECTOR!

## INVISIBLE PARTICLE



## WH1Y?

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- Strong CP problem
- Dark Matter
- Smoking gun of BSM Theories (String Theory, Supersymmetry...)
- Cosmological problems (over-efficient cooling of some stars, the transparency of the Universe to very high-energy $\gamma$-rays, 3.55 keV line from Andromeda...)


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- Is complementary to high energy machine (LHC)
- Can explore MeV-GeV scale where many BSM particles live $\sqrt{s}=10.58 \mathbf{G e V}$
- Is $e^{+} e^{-}$collider $\rightarrow$ the initial state is known and invisible states can be reconstructed


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- Will be important at high energy colliders
- Is more important that the strahlung when the detector polar angle acceptance is bigger
- Is an independent alternative to strahlung


## HOW?

## $S$ <br> $\sqrt{b}$

## USENARBOWWIDTH

$$
\Gamma_{a}=\frac{g_{a \gamma \gamma}^{2} M_{a}^{3}}{64 \pi}
$$

$=$ On $M_{a} \sim 0.1 \mathbf{G e V}, g_{a r \gamma} \sim 10^{-4} \mathbf{G e V}^{-1}, \Gamma_{a} \sim 50 \mu \mathrm{eV}$

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After smearing


francesca acanfora - 22.02.2023 - theory group day • Fusing photons into dark matter at belle il

## Whitiow?



$$
e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-} a
$$





$$
\eta=-\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|\vec{p}|-p_{L}}{|\vec{p}|+p_{L}} \underset{m \rightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow}-\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{2}\right)
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$$
x[\text { a.u. }]
$$




## $\left(E\left(e^{-}\right), E\left(e^{+}\right)\right)$ PLANEFOR $\tau \tau$



$$
e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \tau^{+} \tau^{-}, \tau \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu}
$$



## EMPTYREEION IN

## $\left(E\left(e^{-}\right), E\left(e^{+}\right)\right)$

 PLANEFOR $\tau \tau$ BG$$
e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \tau^{+} \tau^{-}, \tau \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu}
$$



## HESUTIS

## Heach




- Cigar

- Cigar
- Parabola

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- Parabola
- Hyperbole


## CONCLUSIONS

- The VBF was worth it and proved better than the strahlung
- Original selections were proposed:
- High purity search
- Depend on signal and bg topology only:
- Detector-independent
- Theory-independent
- Future work:
- Apply to other colliders
- Apply to other BSM searches


## THANYOU

franeesea aganfora - 22.02.2028 - theory group day - fusing photons into dark matter at belle il


## AIPSMILESTONES

- Peccei-Quinn symmetry PhysRevLett.38.1440
- Wilczeck PhysRevLett.40.279 and Weinberg PhysRevLett.40.223
- KSVZ ITEP-64-1979 and DFSZ models Print-81-0320 (IAS,PRINCETON)


## ALPSCOUPLEDTOGAUGEBOSONS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathscr{L}=\frac{1}{2} \partial^{\mu} a \partial_{\mu} a-\frac{1}{2} m_{a}^{2} a^{2}-\frac{c_{B}}{4 f_{a}} a B^{\mu \nu} \tilde{B}_{\mu \nu}-\frac{c_{W}}{4 f_{a}} a W^{i, \mu \nu} \tilde{W}_{\mu \nu}^{i} \\
&=\tilde{B}_{\mu \nu}=\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\mu \nu \rho \sigma} B^{\rho \sigma} . \\
& \mathscr{L} \supset-\frac{g_{a \gamma \gamma}}{4} a F_{\mu \nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu \nu}-\frac{g_{a \gamma Z}}{4} a F_{\mu \nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu \nu}-\frac{g_{a Z Z}}{4} a Z_{\mu \nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu \nu}-\frac{g_{a W W}}{4} a W_{\mu \nu} \tilde{W}^{\mu \nu}, \\
&= g_{a \gamma \gamma}=\frac{c_{B} \cos ^{2} \theta_{\mathrm{W}}+c_{W} \sin ^{2} \theta_{\mathrm{W}}}{f_{a}}, \quad g_{a \gamma Z}=\frac{\sin 2 \theta_{\mathrm{W}}\left(c_{W}-c_{B}\right)}{f_{a}}
\end{aligned}
$$

## EFFECTOFSMEARINGONMISSINGMASS



## QEDPROOFSKETCH

Claim: can not do $m_{\text {miss }} \sim 0, \eta_{\text {miss }} \sim 0$ with:

- Low mass
- High missing energy
- Few invisible photons

1. A small mass needs all coplanar photons
2. High missing energy needs photons along the beam pipe
3. $\eta_{\text {miss }}=0$ needs forward and backward photons
4. There is missing mass lower bound

## ${ }_{\tau \tau}{ }^{\text {PPROOFSKEECH }}$

- The $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$dynamics has one angular degree of freedom $\theta$. Irrelevant for our aim.
- The $\tau \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu}$ dynamics has the $(\nu \bar{\nu})$ body mass $M\left(N^{ \pm}\right)$and one angular degree of freedom $\theta^{ \pm}$
- Without loss of generality $M\left(N^{ \pm}\right)=0$
- Then $E\left(e^{ \pm}\right)$only depend on $\theta^{ \pm}$
- $\tau^{ \pm}$are boosted $\rightarrow e^{ \pm}$collinear to parent $\tau \rightarrow\left|\theta^{+}-\theta^{-}\right| \sim \pi$ in CoM
- Cigar asks for maximal $\left|\vec{p}_{\text {miss }}\right| \rightarrow$ at most one hard electron at a time


## SEIEETIONSMORE EXPLLCIILY:LOWMASS

- Cigar: $10.437 \mathrm{GeV}-1.155 E_{\text {miss }} \leq\left|\vec{p}_{\text {miss }}\right| \leq 12.437 \mathrm{GeV}-1.155 E_{\text {miss }}$
- Hyperbole: $E_{+}^{*}>0.50 G e V+\frac{1.06 G e V^{2}}{-0.54 G e V+E_{-}^{*}}$.
- Parabola: $m_{\text {miss }}^{2}<-20.41\left(\eta_{\text {miss }}-1.4\right)\left(\eta_{\text {miss }}+1.4\right) G e V^{2}$.


## SEIEETIONSMORE EXPLLCIIL:HIIGHMASS

- Missing mass
$=\cos \theta\left(e^{-}, e^{+}\right)^{*} \geq 0.4$
$--0.5 \leq \eta_{\text {miss }}^{*} \leq 0.5$


## SIMULATIONSDETALLS

- MG5_aMC (MadGraph) to simulate signal and backgrounds
$=$ Python analysis
- QED bg cross section:
= Before cigar selection $=29.84 \mathrm{pb}$
- After= 14.76 pb
- $\tau \tau$ bg cross section:
- Before cigar selection $=19.86 \mathrm{pb}$
- After= 7.84 pb
- Signal cross section on $M_{a}=4.35 \cdot 10^{-5} \mathrm{pb}$

