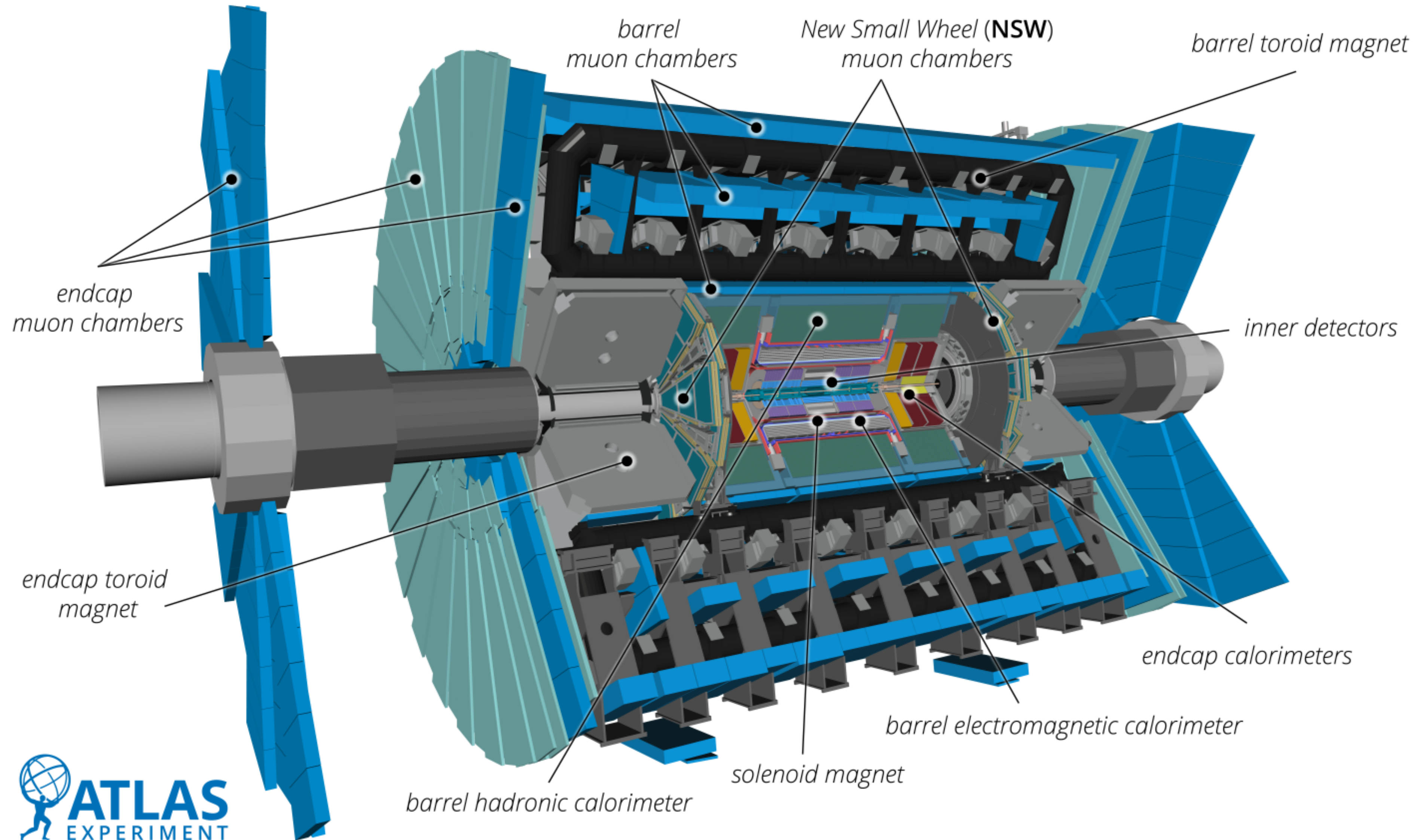


Displaced ALP decays to photon pairs at the LHC

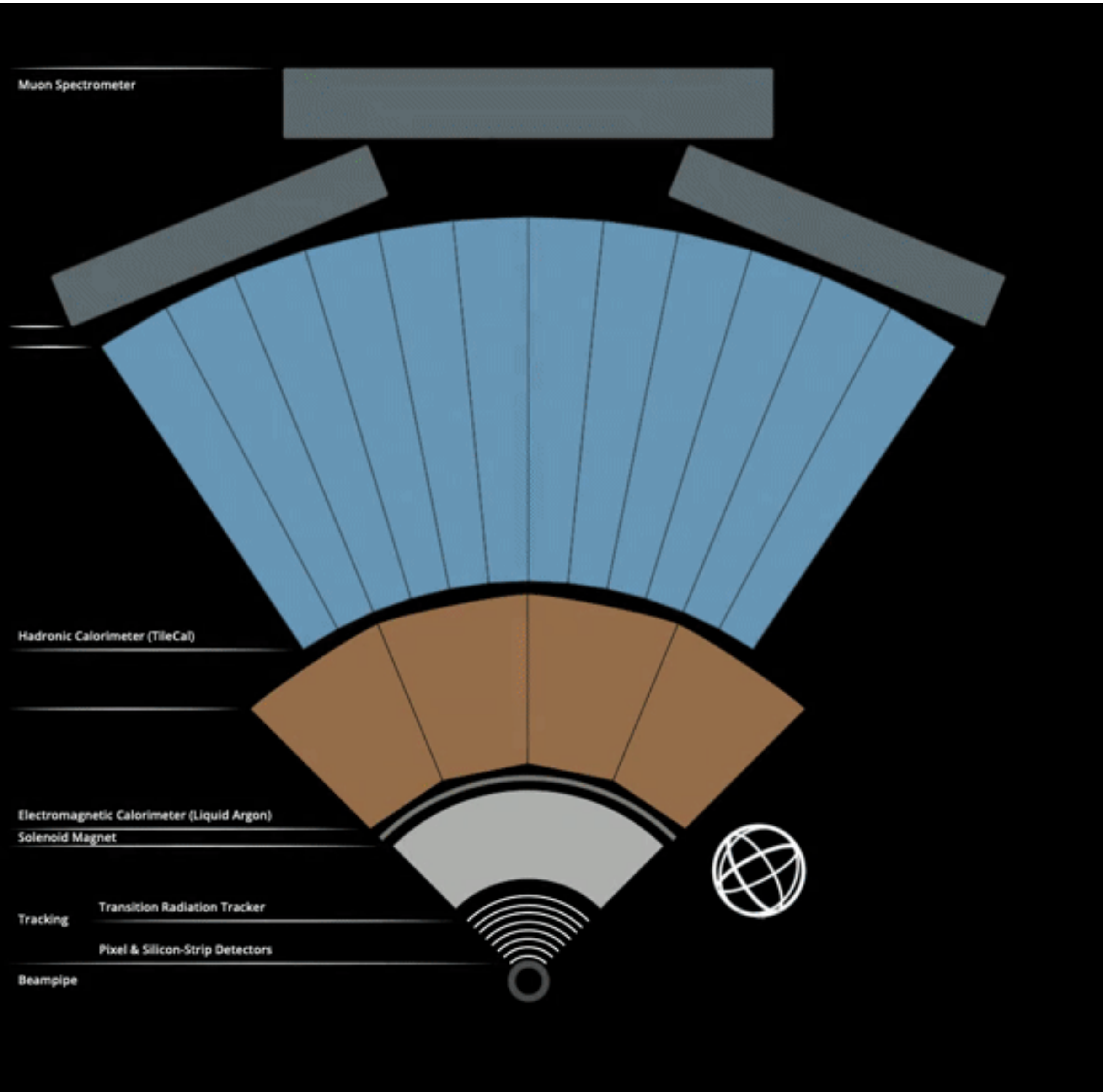
Christian Ohm (KTH)

OKC BSM meeting, March 30, 2023

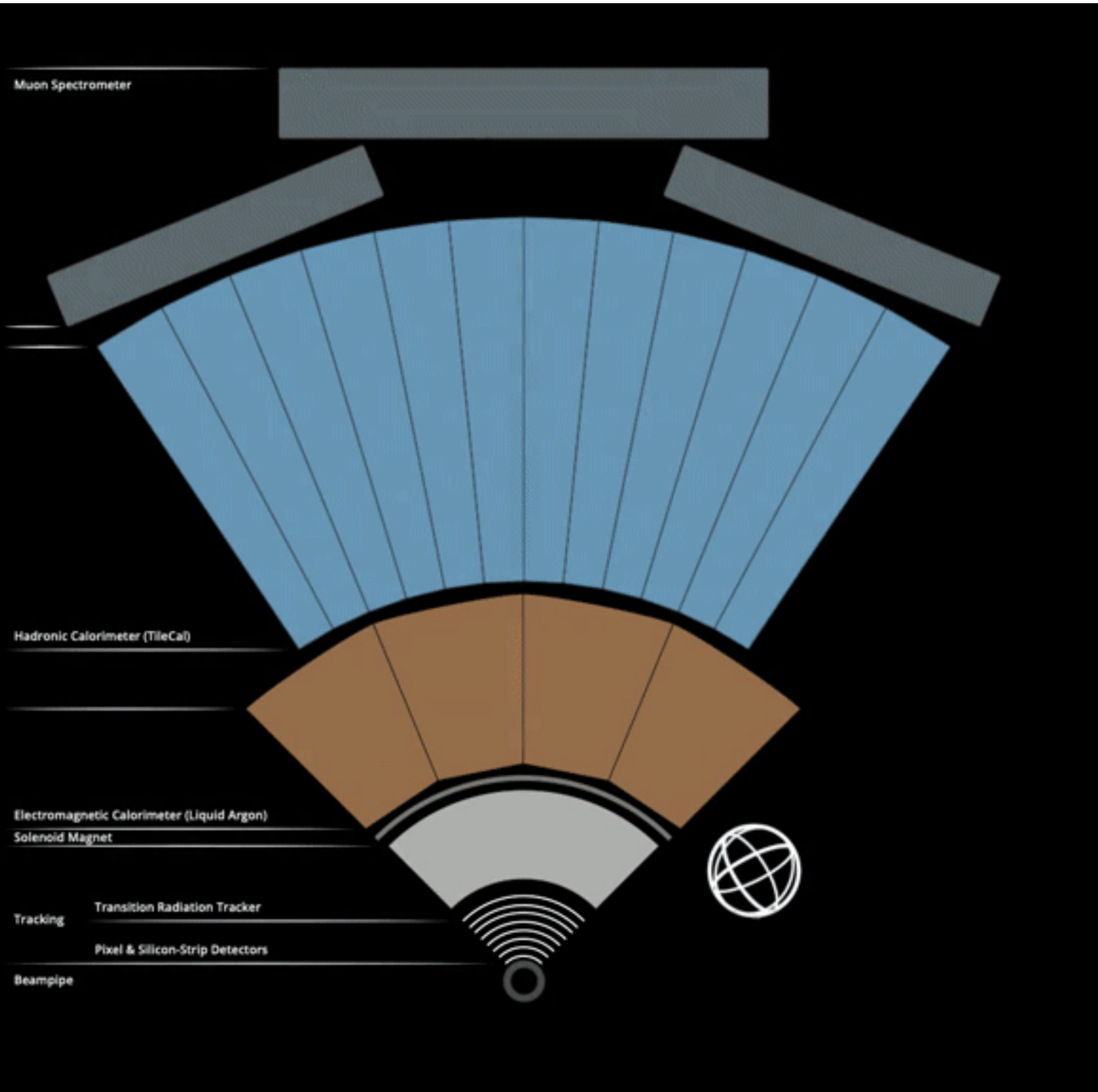
ATLAS experiment



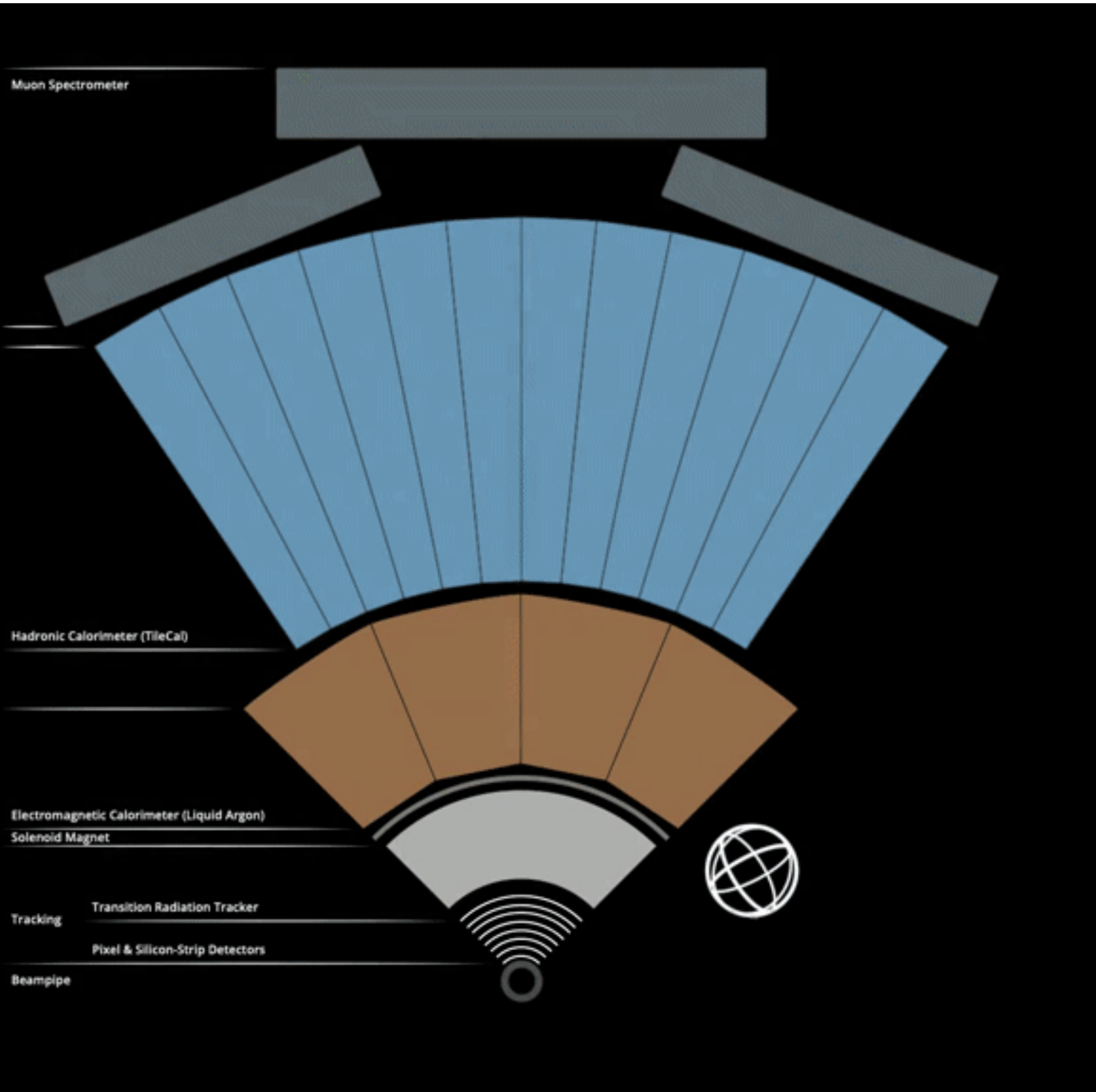
Particle identification



Particle identification

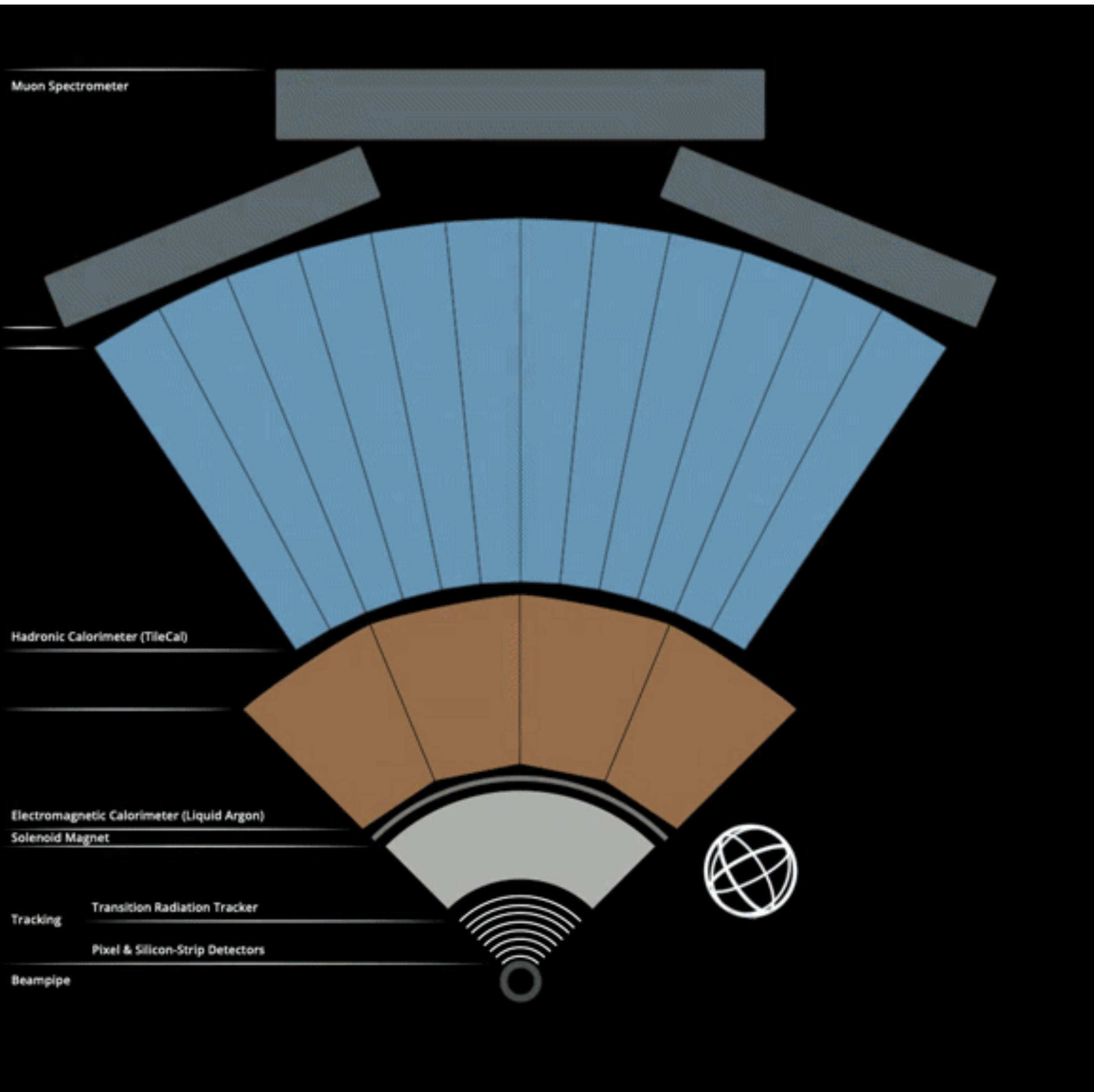


Particle identification



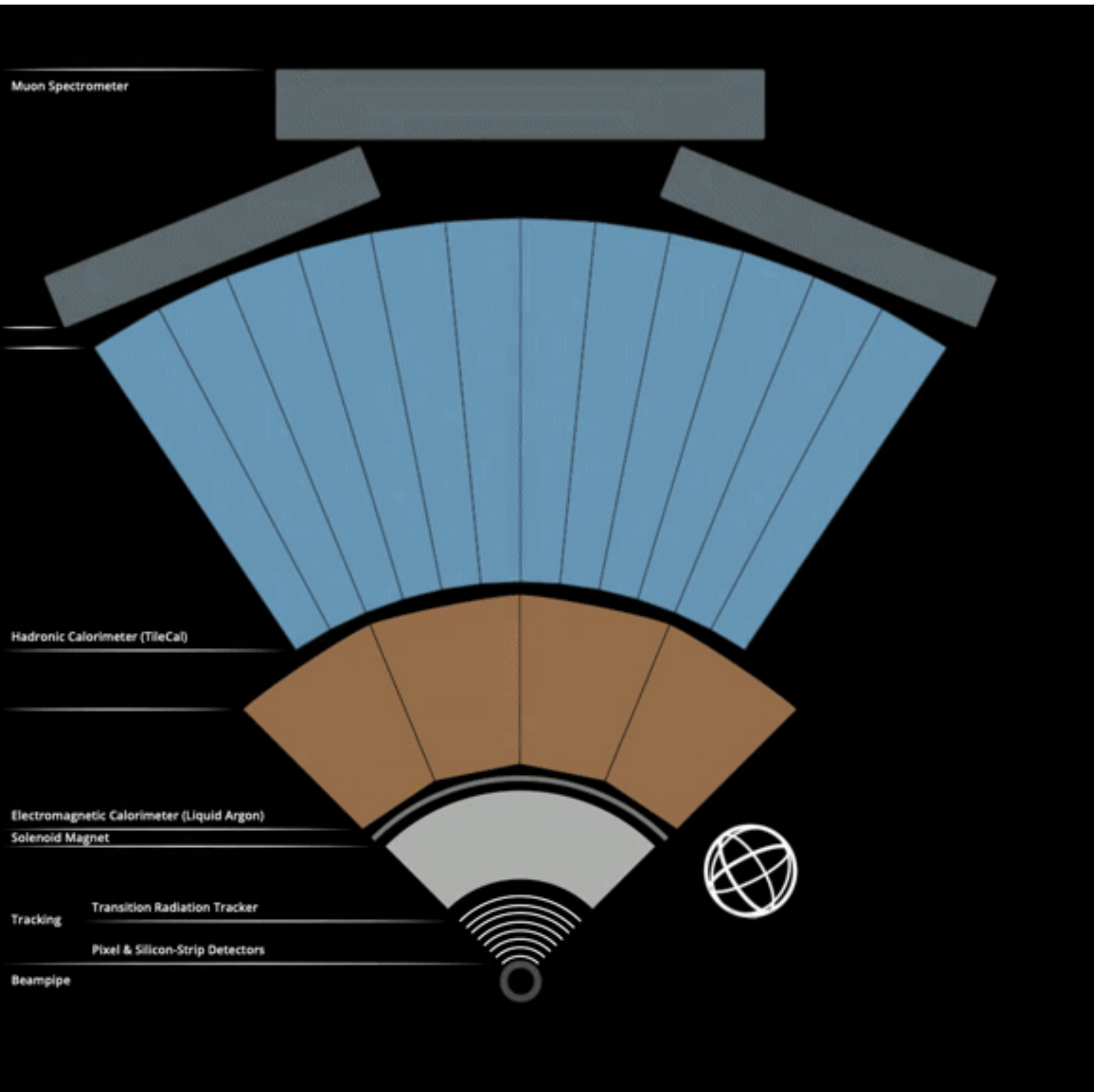
- In practice though, many photons convert to e^+e^- pairs when traversing detector material - ranging from 20% to 65% depending on the pseudorapidity η

Particle identification



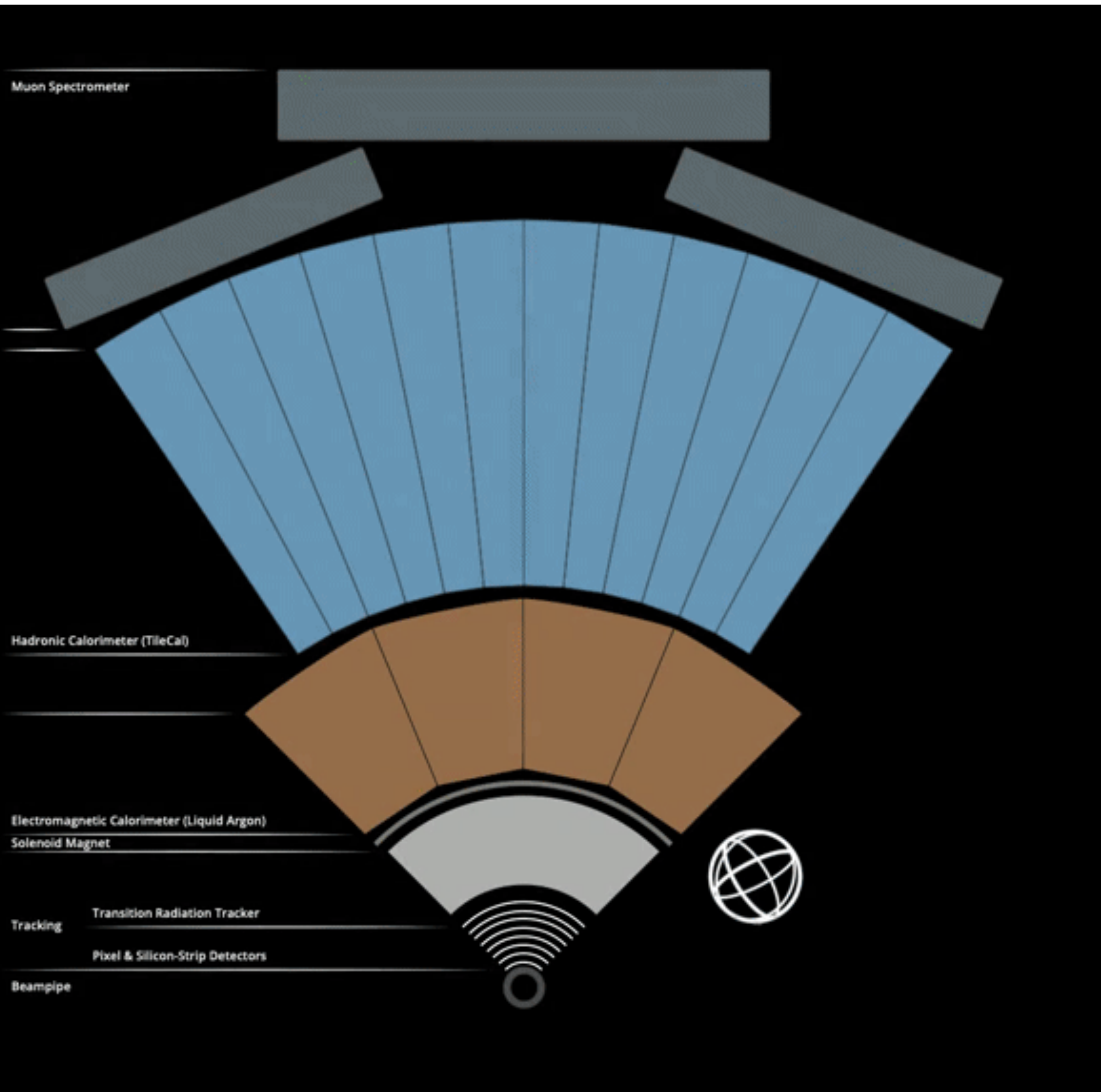
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- This is exploited in the strategy described in the paper: "*depending on the angle, up to ~ 50% of photons convert before they leave the tracker*"

Particle identification



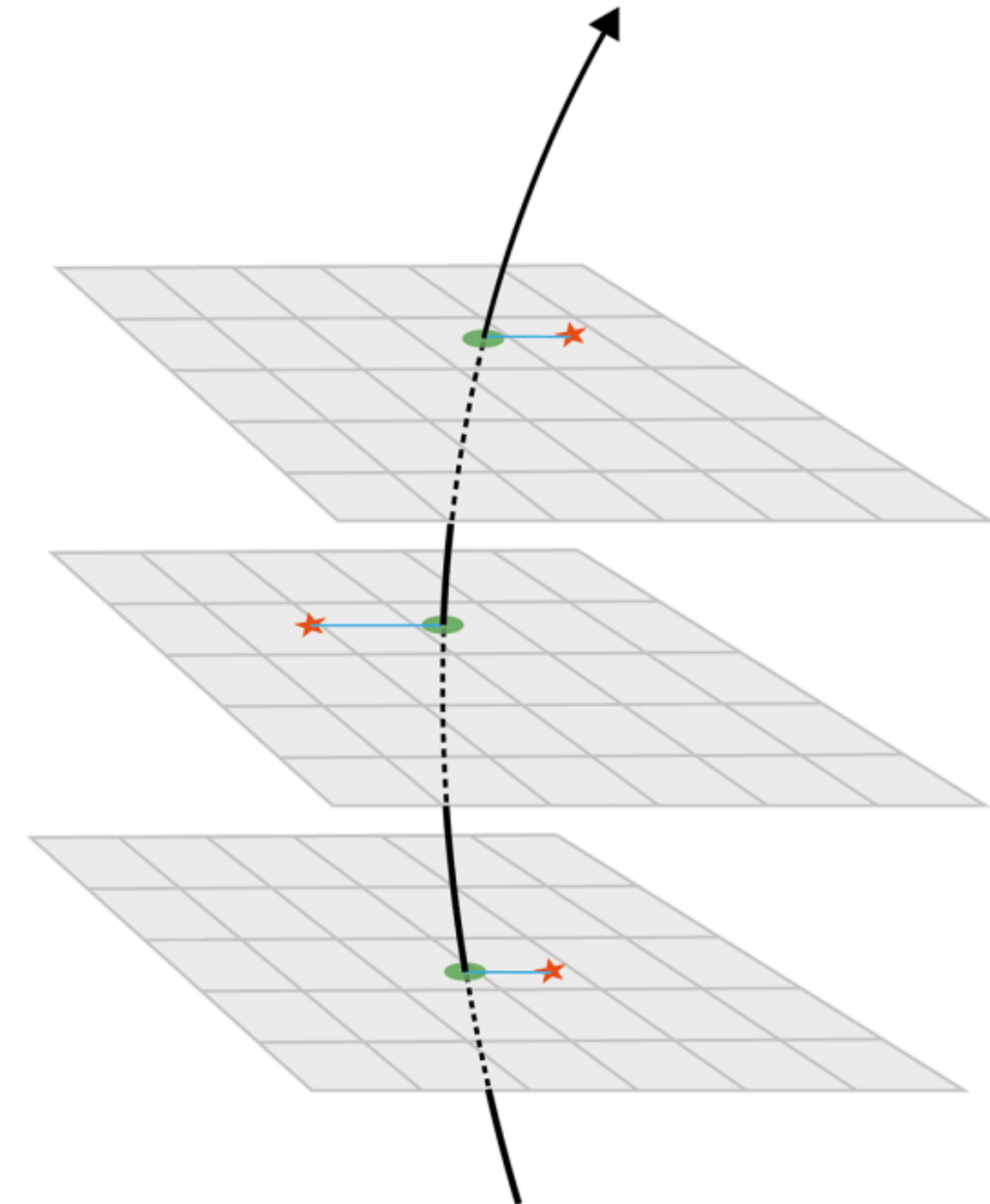
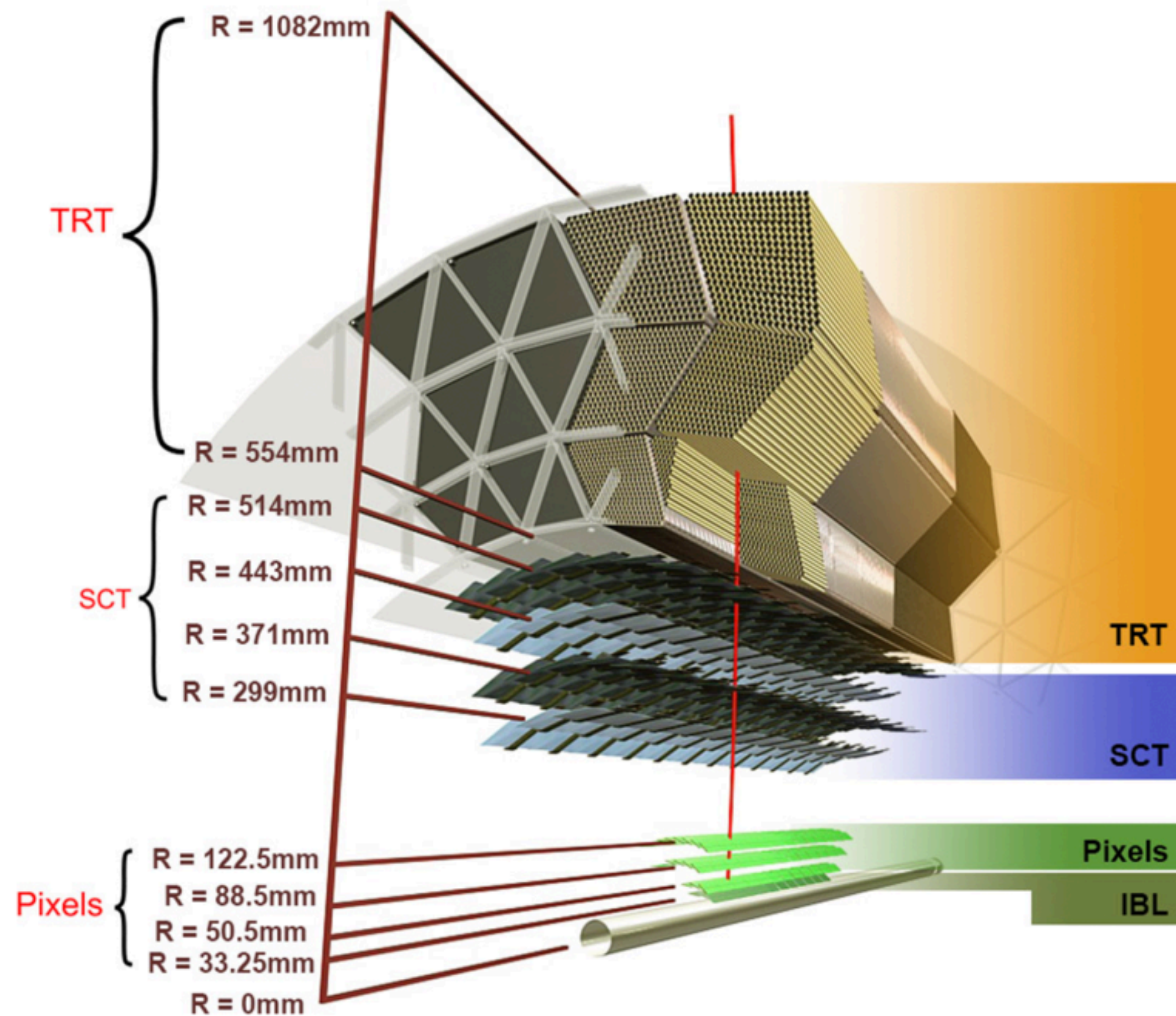
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Particle identification

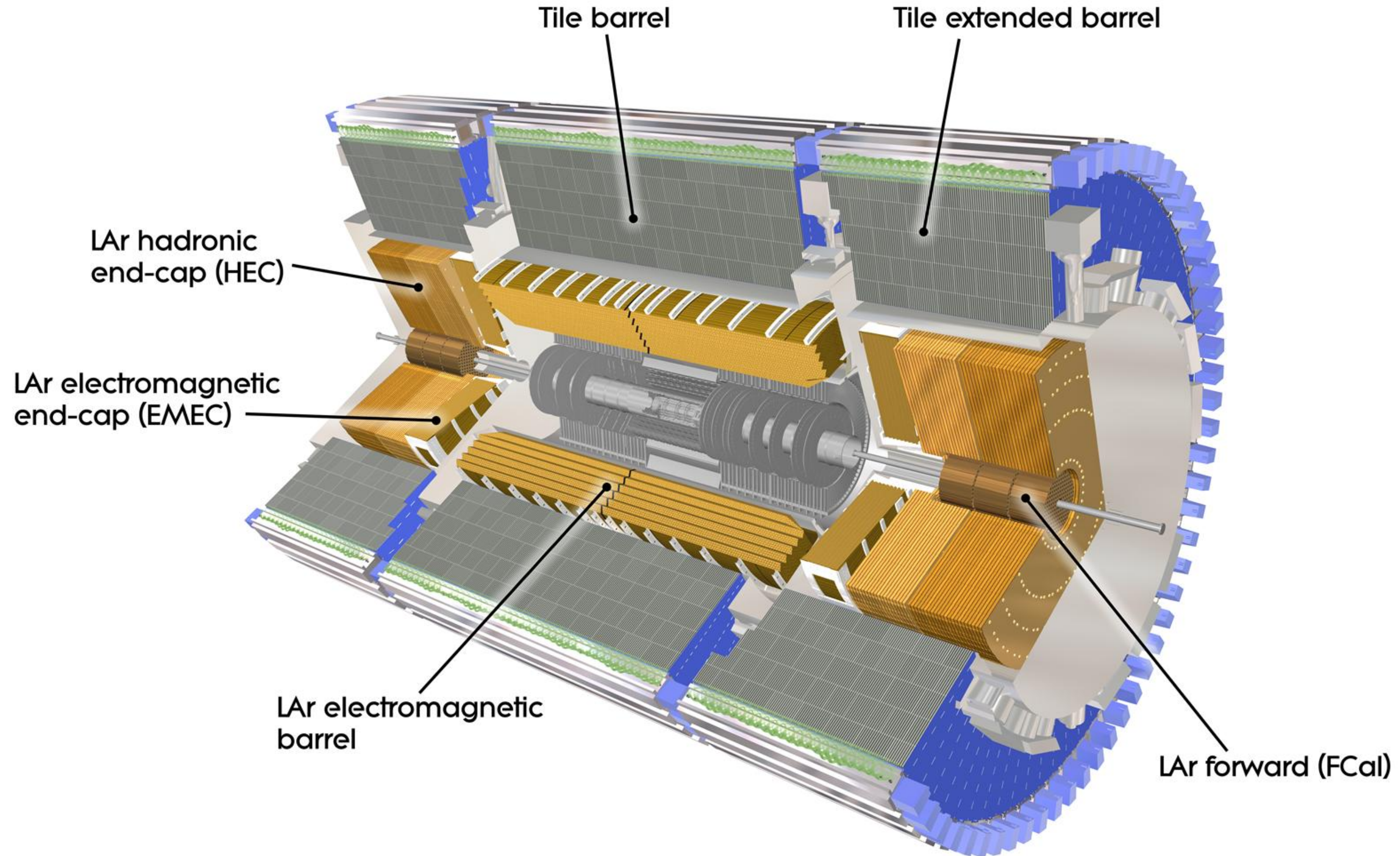


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 - We'll come back to this!

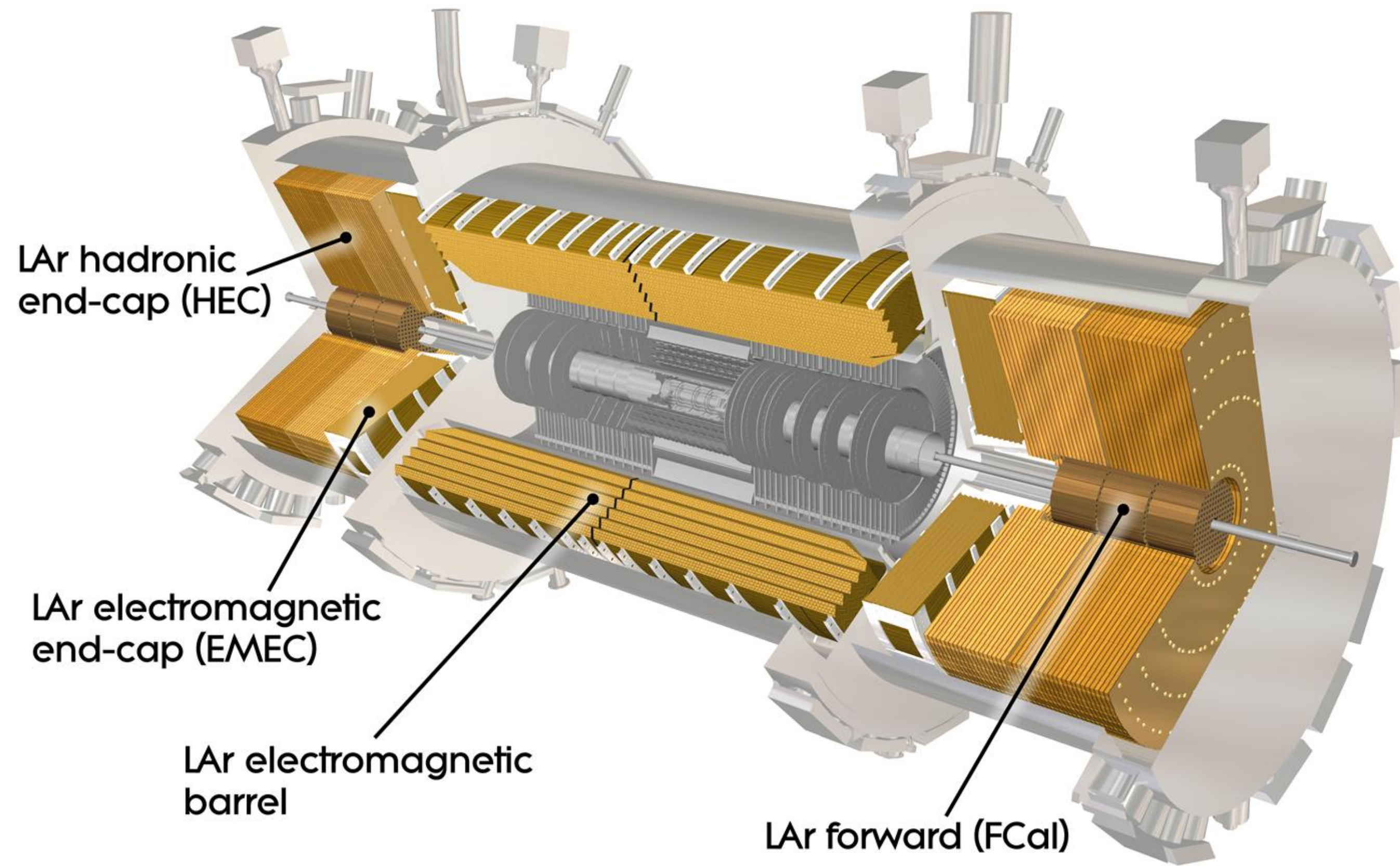
Inner Detector and tracking



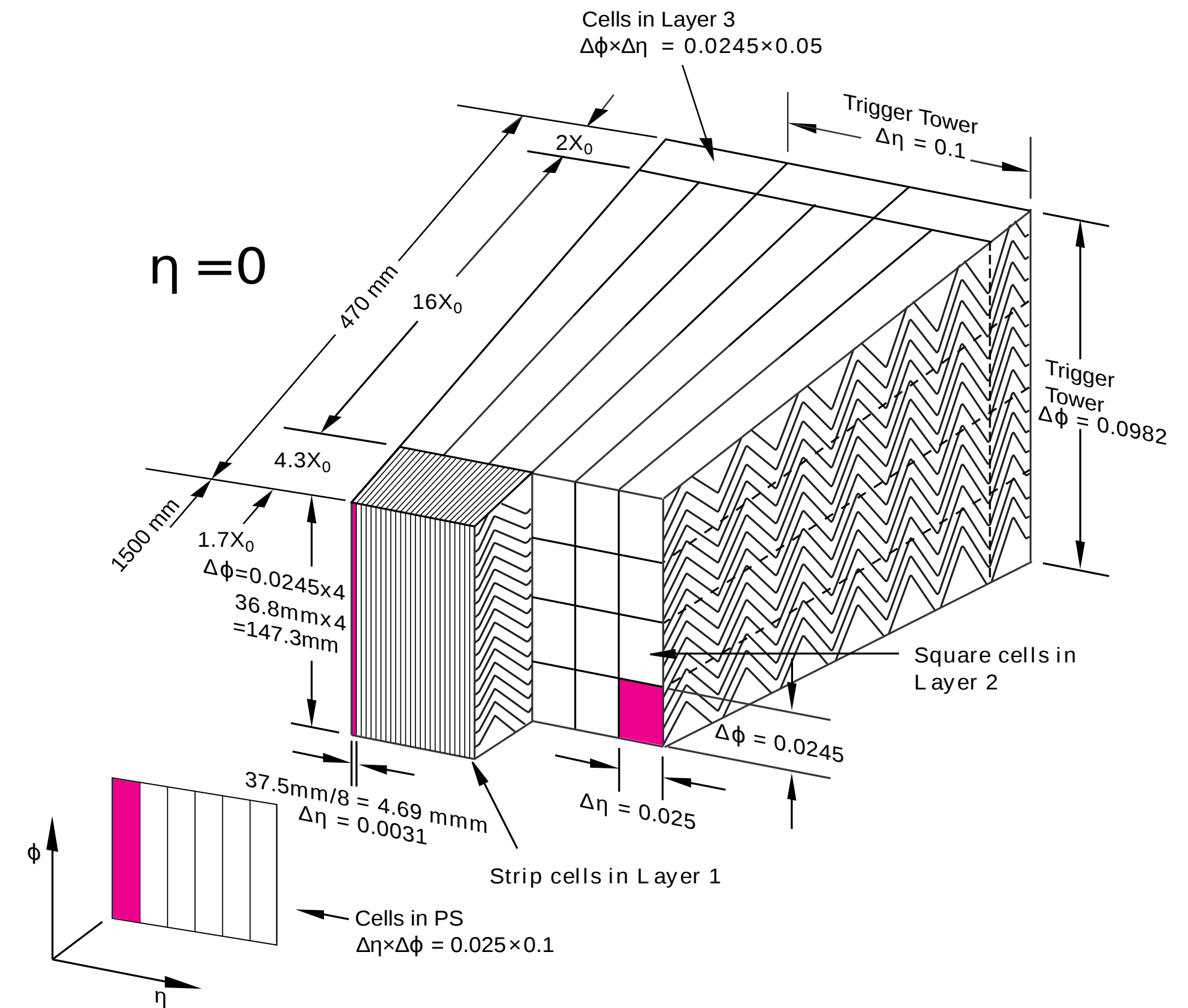
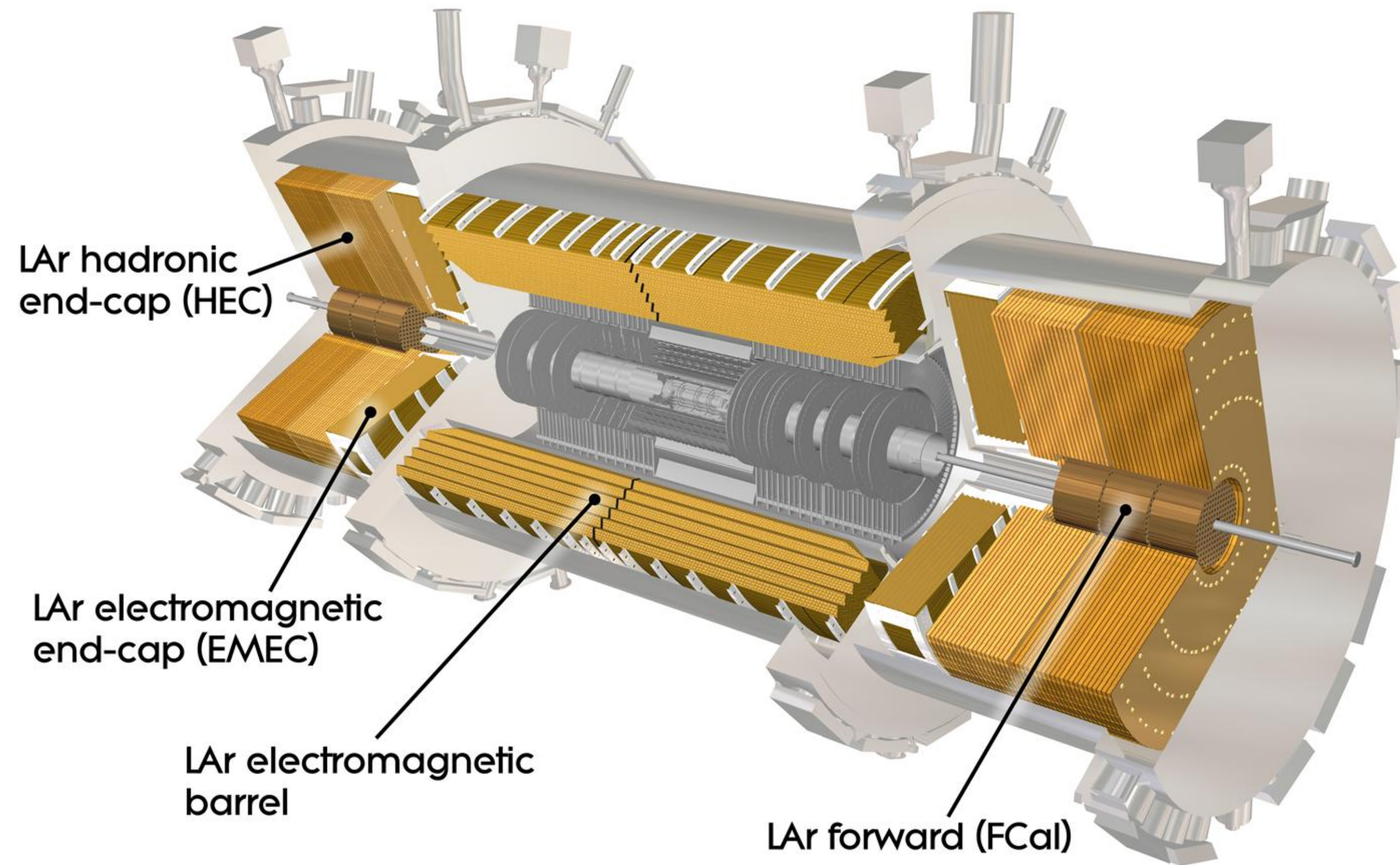
Calorimeters



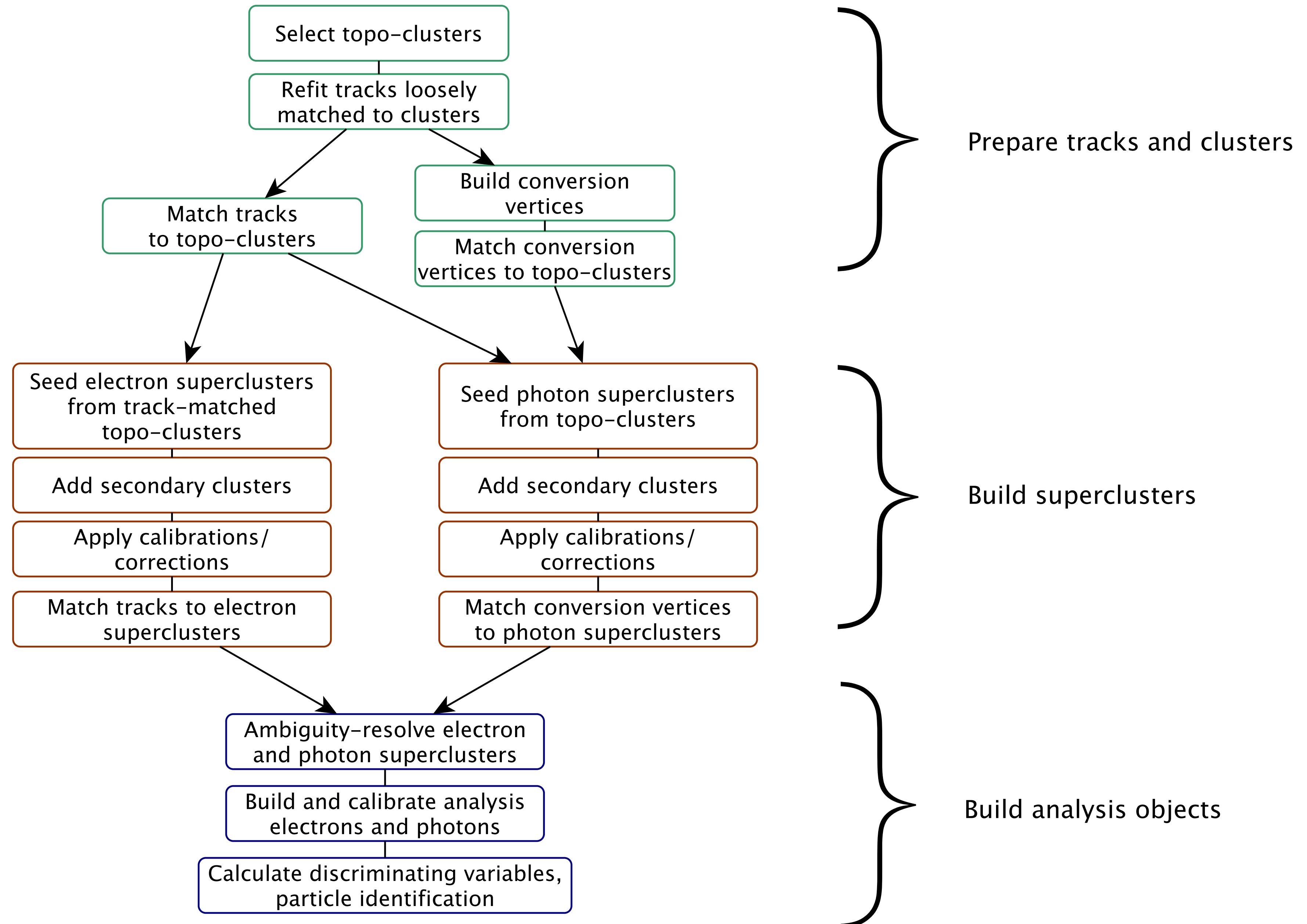
Calorimeters



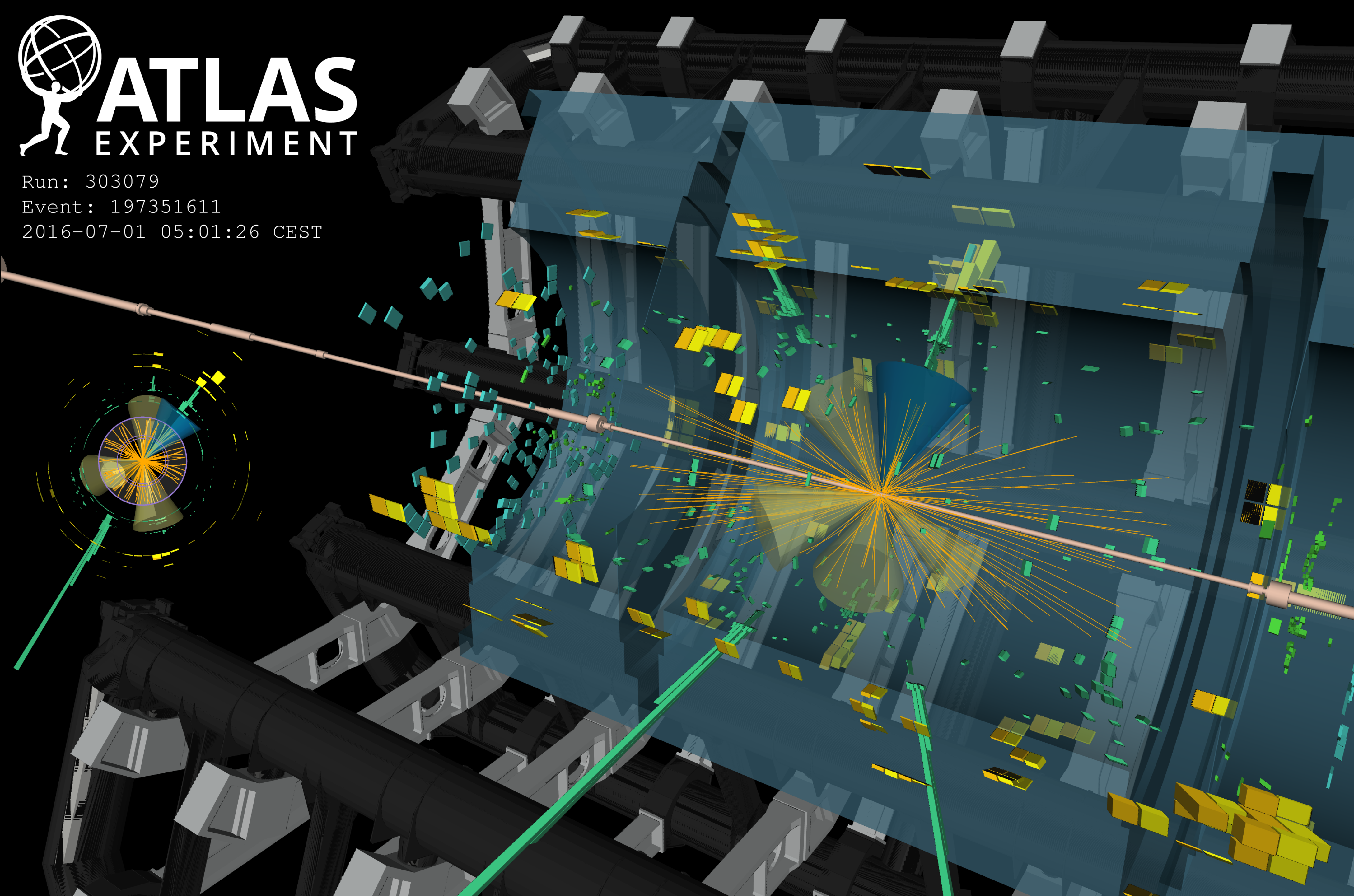
Calorimeters



Photon (and electron) reconstruction



Run: 303079
Event: 197351611
2016-07-01 05:01:26 CEST



Candidate event:
 $t\bar{t}H, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

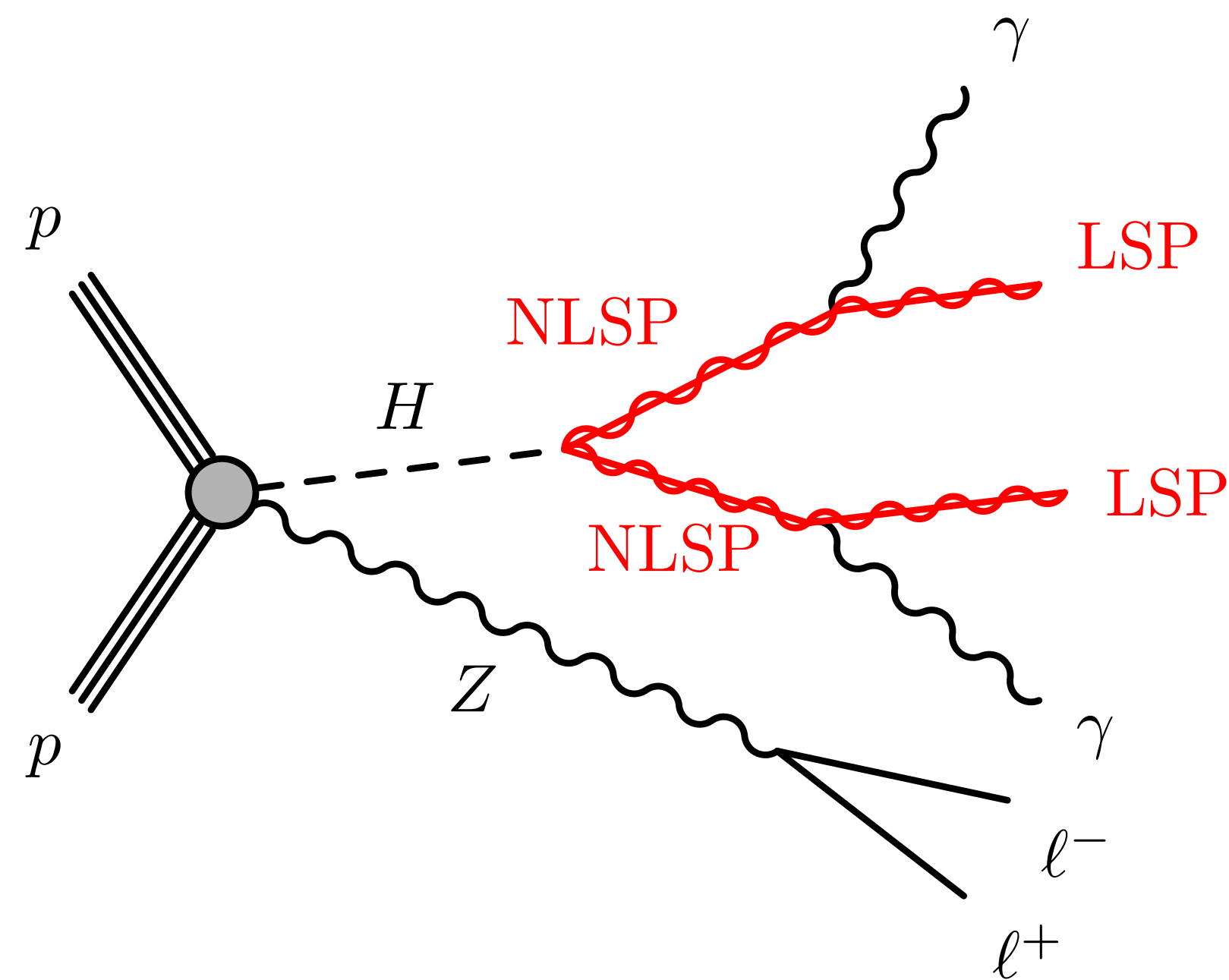
Photons: green

Jets: yellow cones
(blue tagged as b-jet)

**What about displaced
photons?**

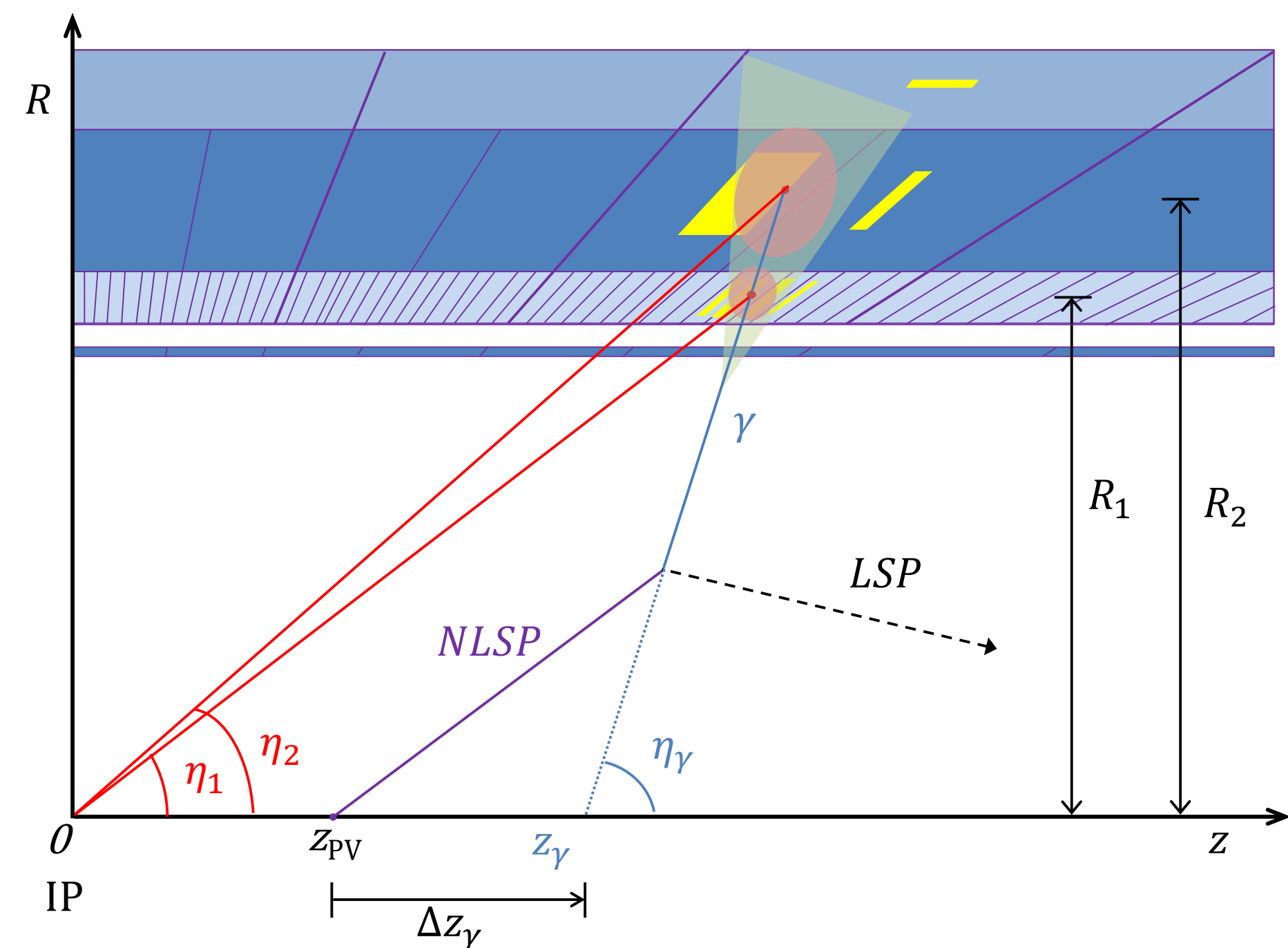
Recent search using displaced photons

Search for Higgs decaying to long-lived NLSPs, in turn each decaying to a photon and an LSP ($\rightarrow p_T^{\text{miss}}$)

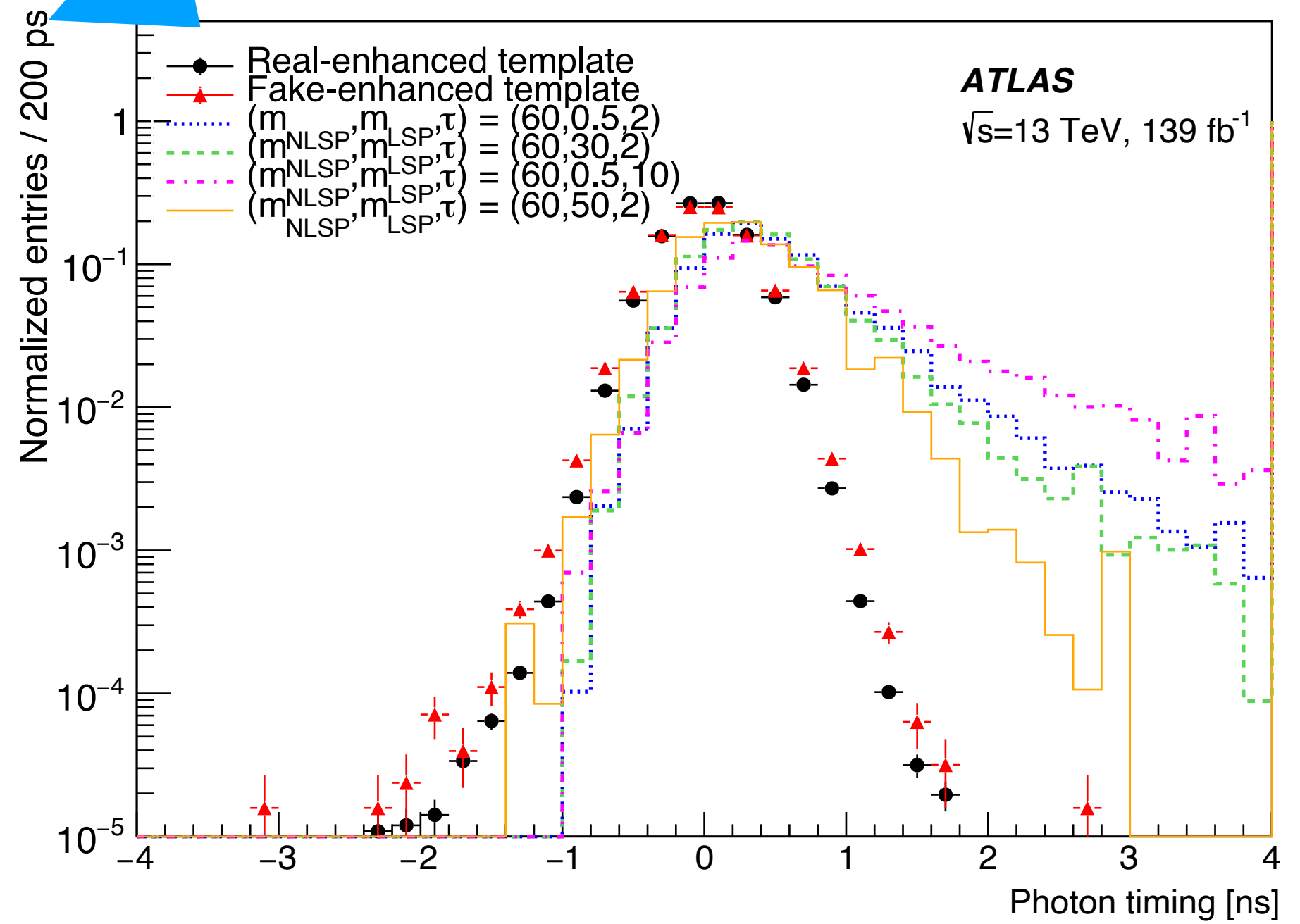
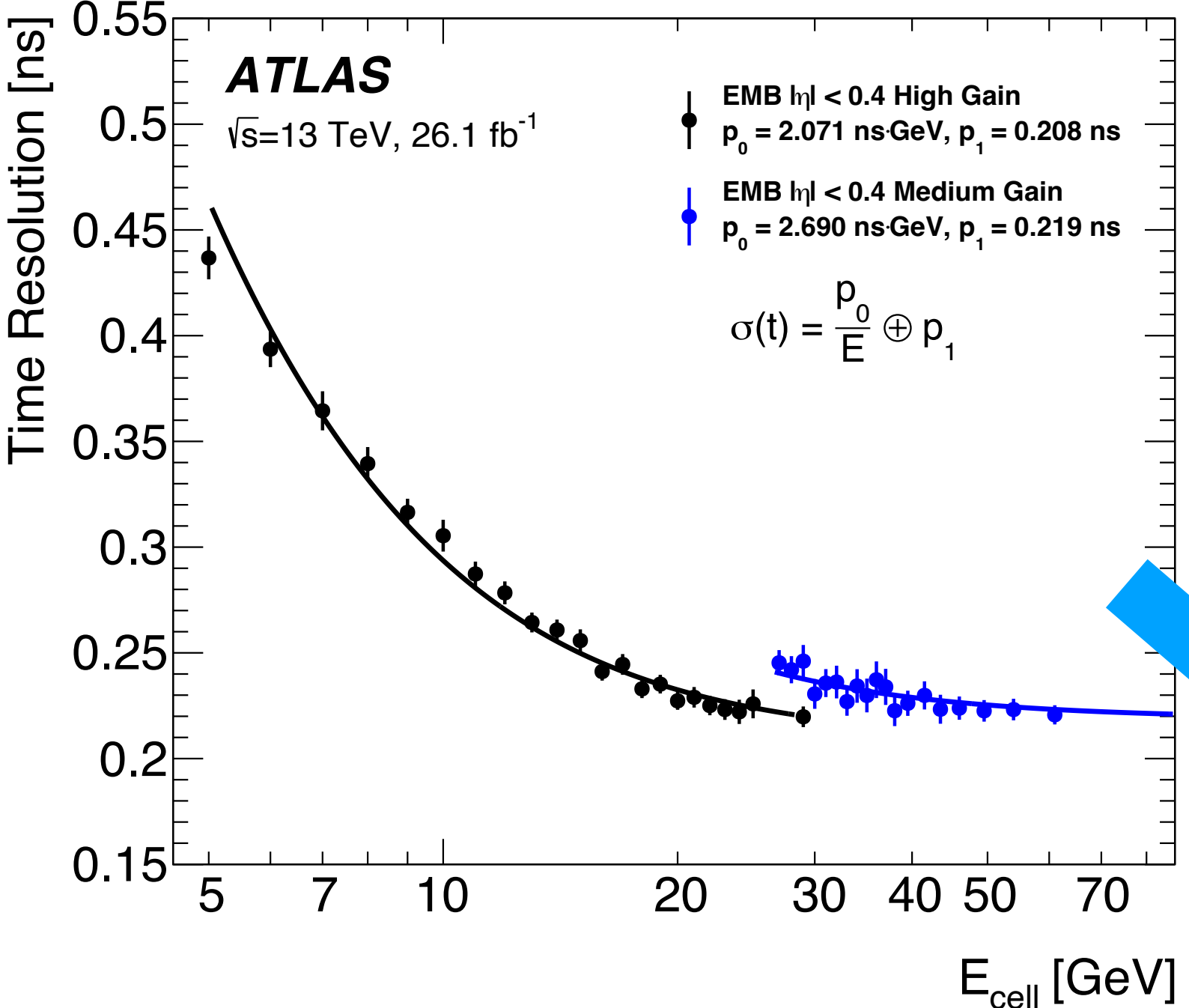


Exploits two key photon characteristics:

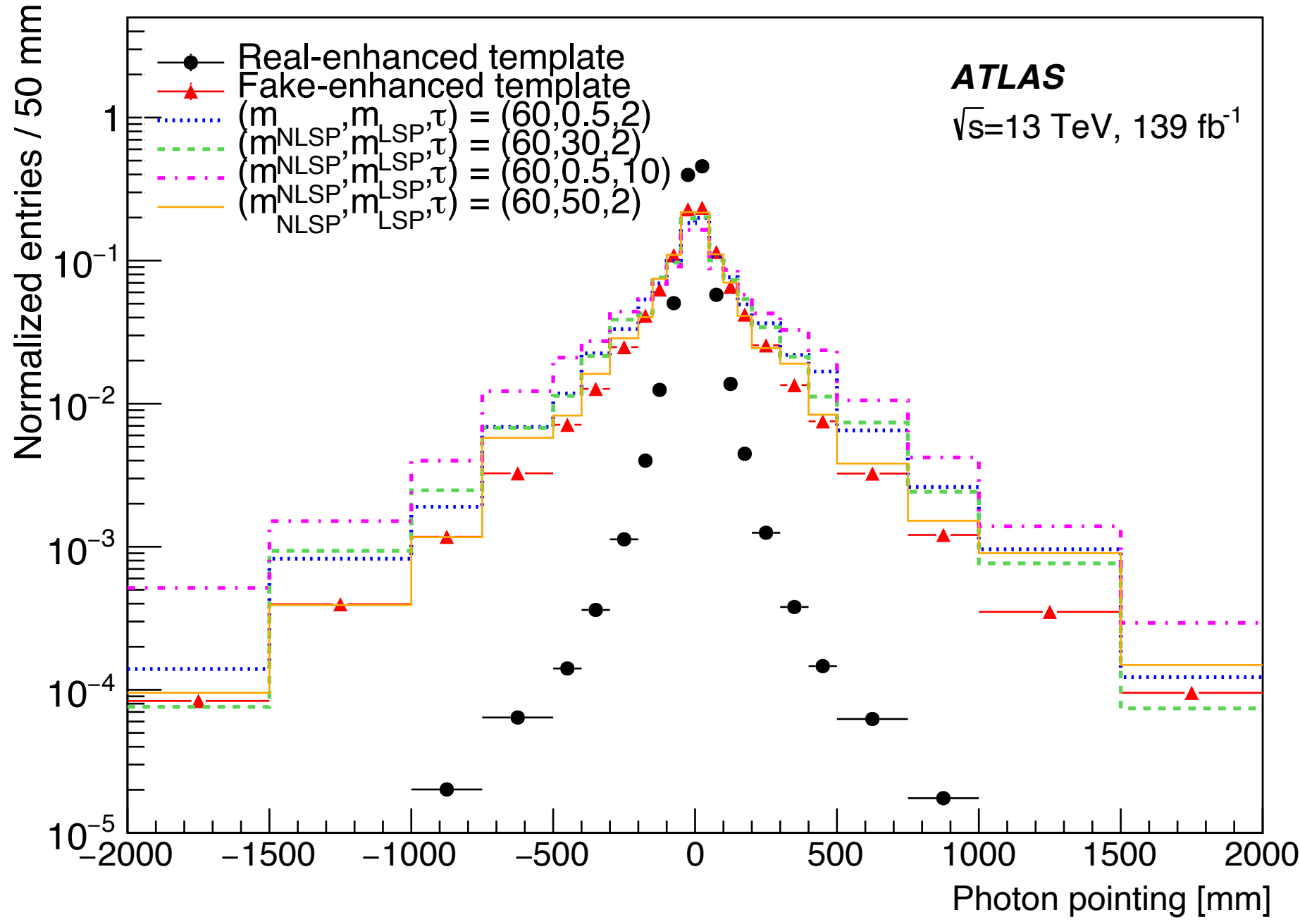
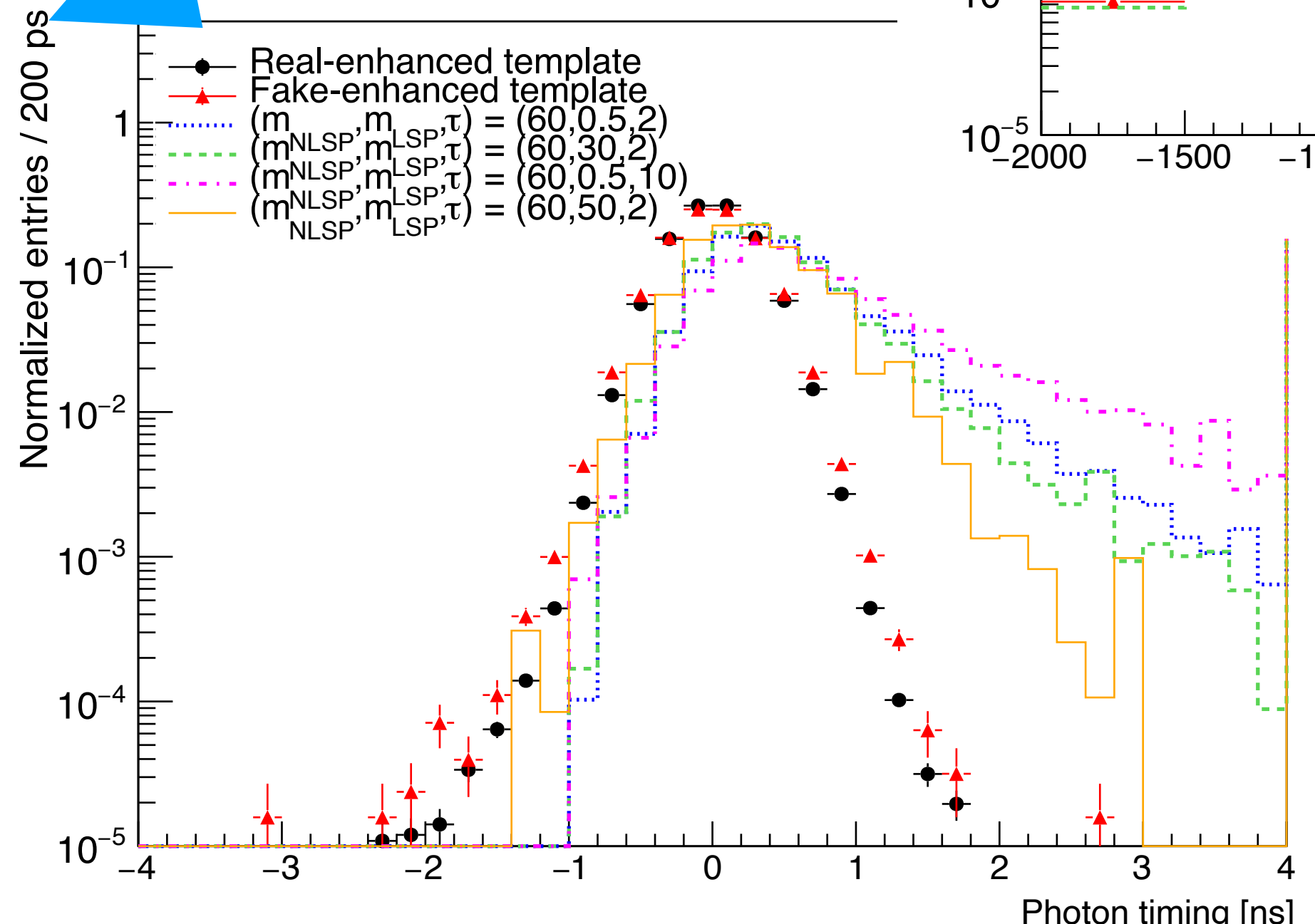
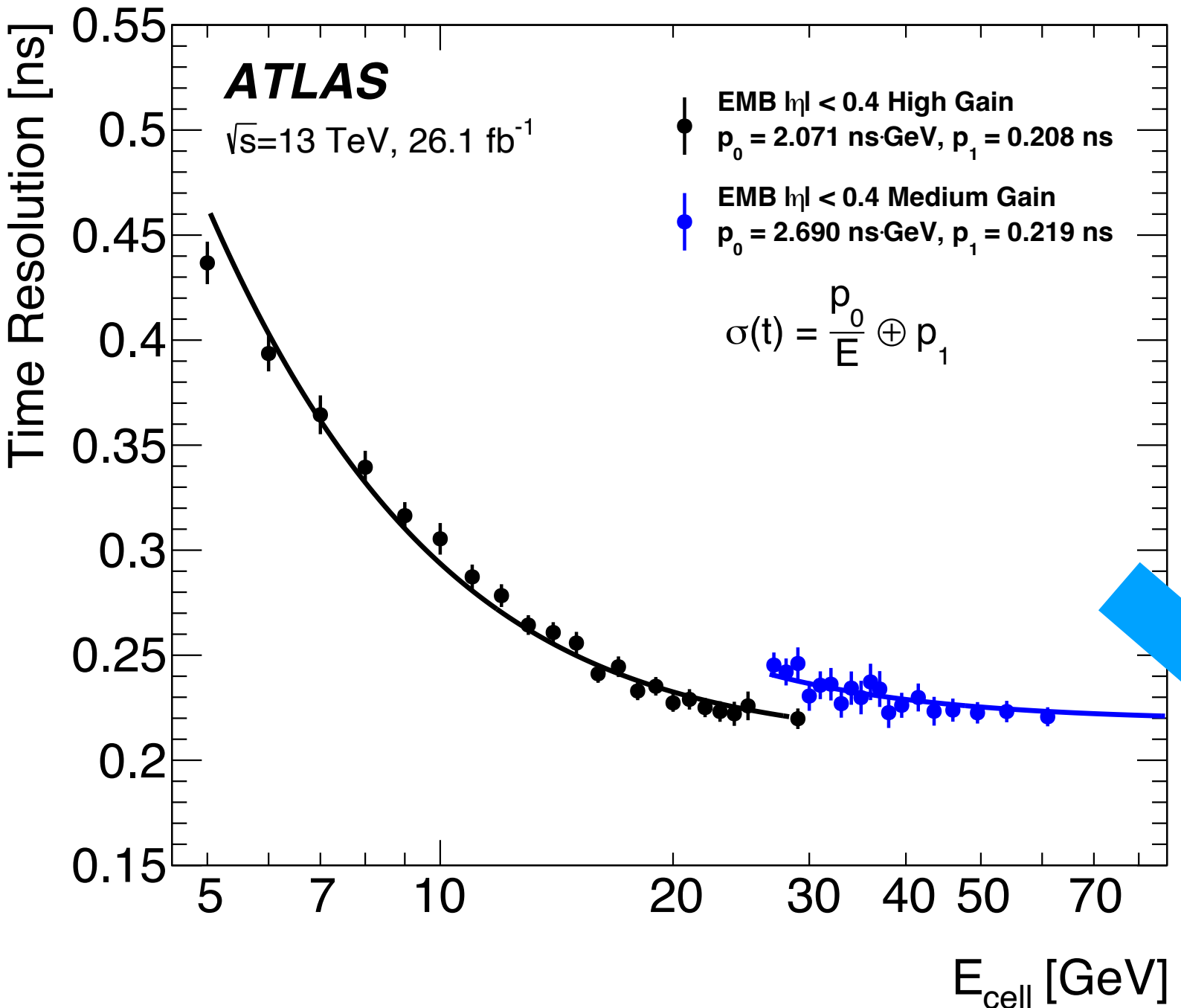
- **"Non-pointing"**, i.e. does not point back to primary vertex
- **Delayed** due to massive NLSP + longer flight path



Recent search using displaced photons



Recent search using displaced photons



Challenges

- Kinematics in ALP case in paper quite different, with $m_{\text{ALP}} \lesssim 1$ GeV, produced with high $p_{\text{T}} \Rightarrow$ significant boost
- Small opening angle between photons
- No significant delay in photon energy deposit



Challenges

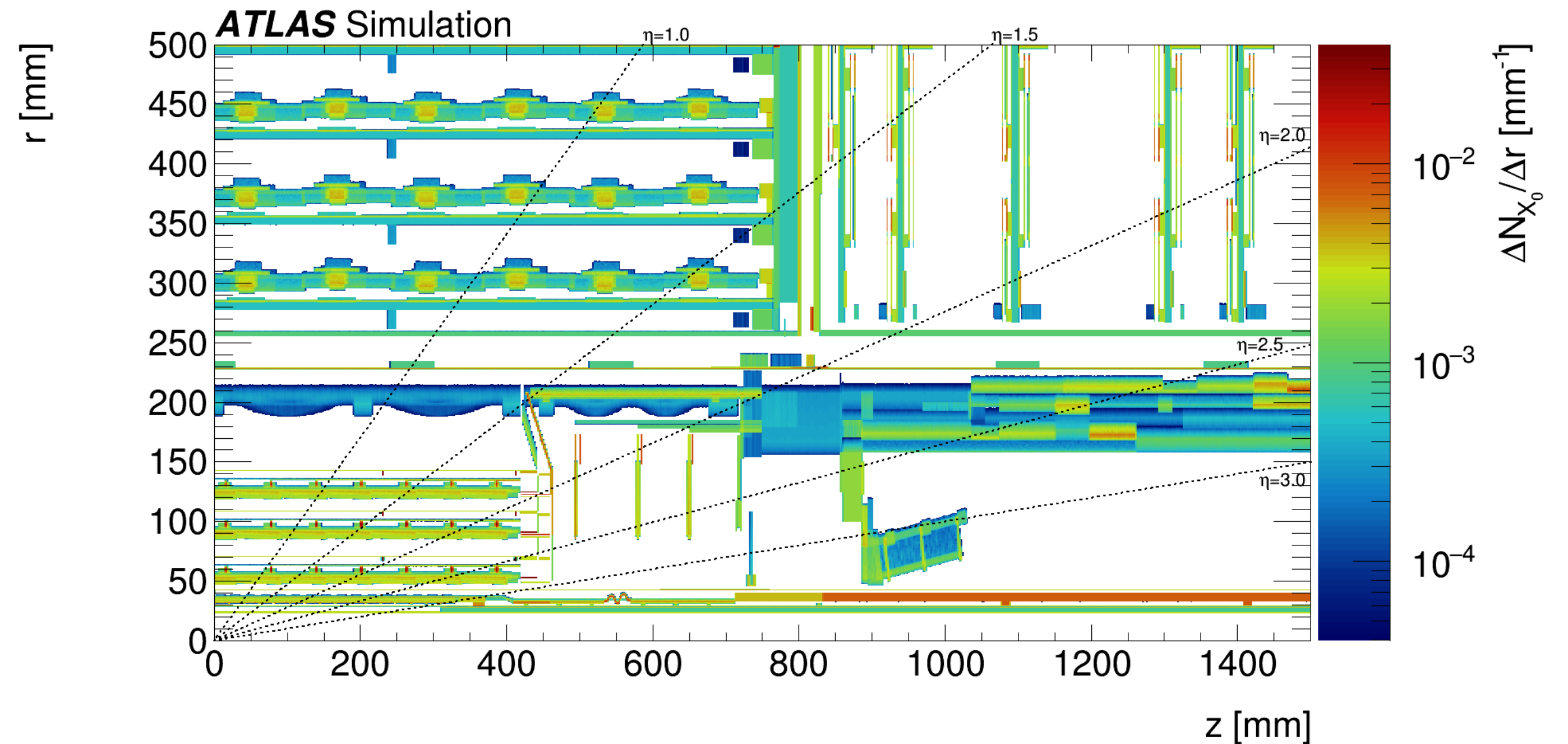
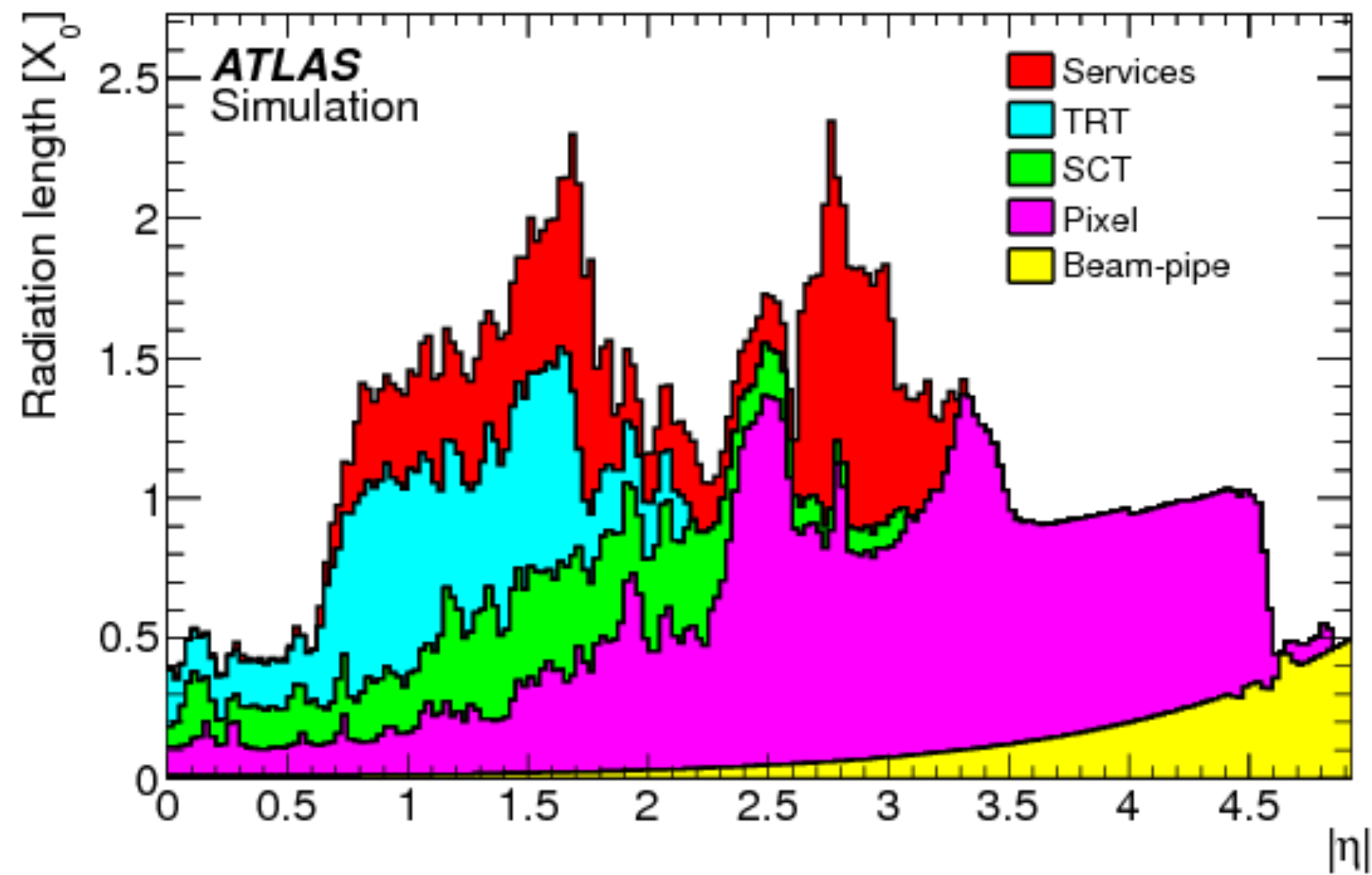
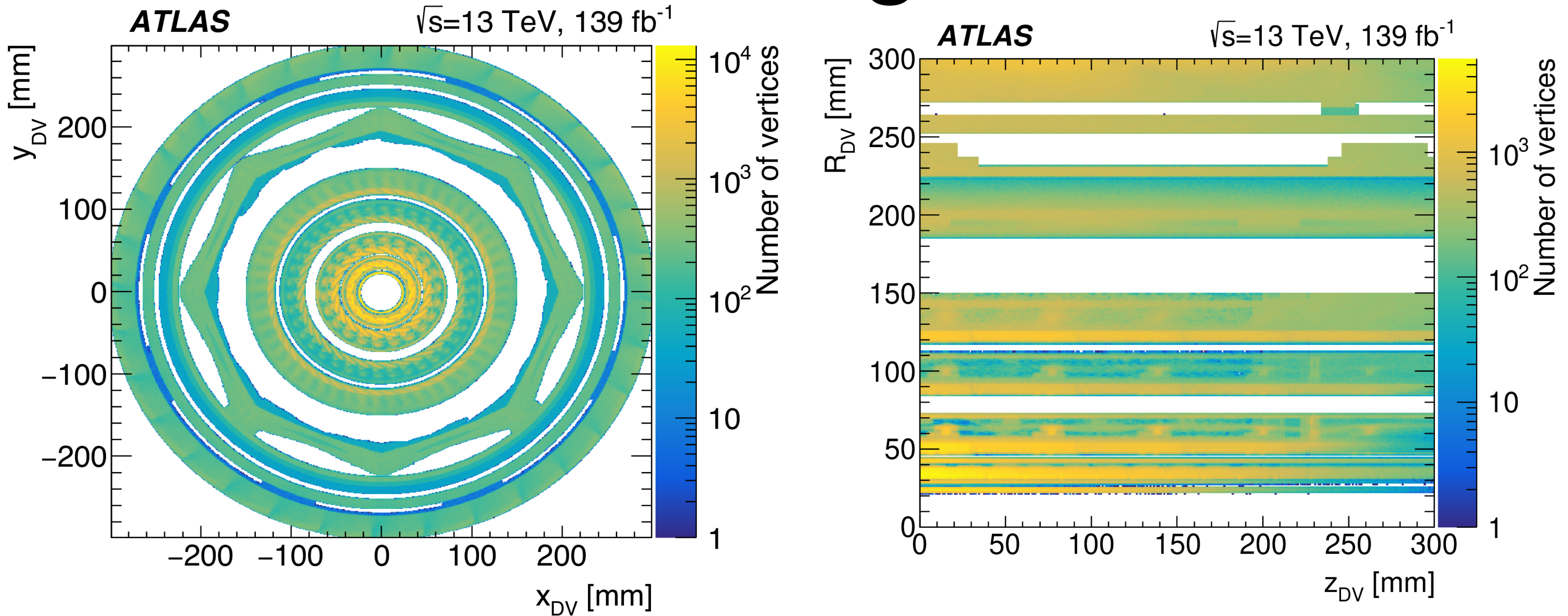


Figure 4: The r - z distribution of the differential number of radiation lengths, $\Delta N_{X_0}/\Delta r$, for the *updated* geometry model of a quadrant of the inner detector barrel region of the pixel detector and the SCT. The simulated material is sampled for each z -position along a straight radial path (perpendicular to the beam line).

What chance is there that both photons would convert early enough in the ID such that the DV of the ALP can be reconstructed?

Challenges



**Huge number of high-pT hadrons created in collisions, and they also undergo hadronic interactions in the detector material
→ displaced vertices where there is material, just like the photons, with variable number of hadrons instead of e^+e^-
What about π^0 ? They would be produced here, and decay primarily to $\gamma\gamma$...**