

Multi-photon decays of the Higgs boson at the LHC

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w/ Hye-Sung Lee & Ian M. Lewis

arXiv: 2305.00013

PPC 2023

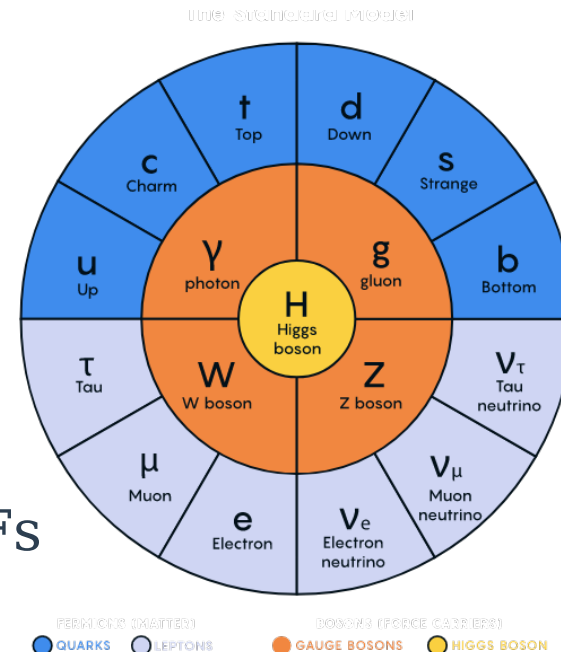


Outline

- **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

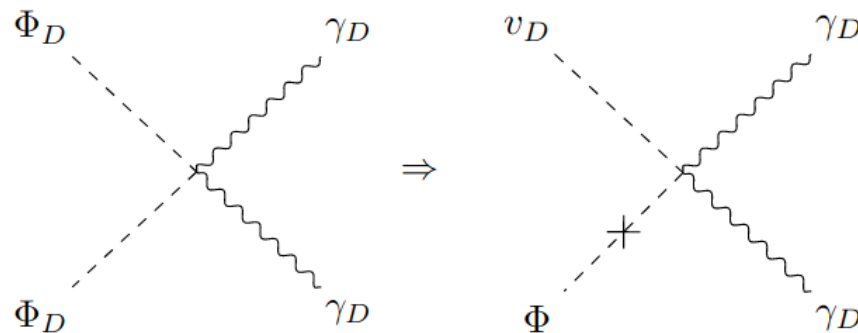
Field	$SU(3)_C$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$	$U(1)_{\text{Dark}}$	$U(1)_{PQ}$
ψ	3	1	Q_ψ	D_ψ	PQ_ψ
ψ^c	$\bar{3}$	1	$-Q_\psi$	$-D_\psi$	PQ_{ψ^c}
Φ_{PQ}	1	1	0	0	PQ_Φ
Φ_D	1	1	0	D_Φ	0

- Axion comes from a Peccei Quinn mechanism
- DP gets mass from dark Higgs mechanism
- Will work in the small kinetic mixing limit

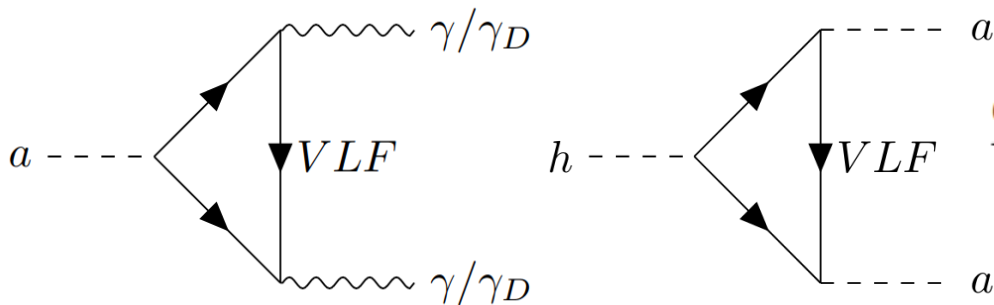
Model

• Important Couplings

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



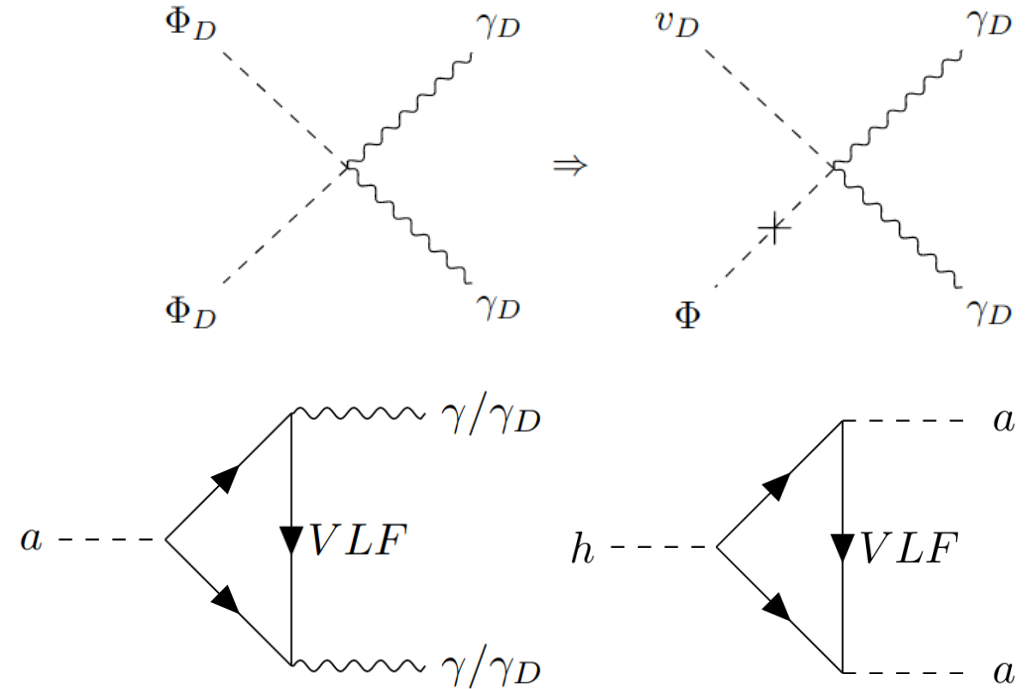
$$\frac{\lambda_{h\gamma_D\gamma_D}}{2} h \gamma_D^\mu \gamma_{D\mu}$$



$$\frac{G_{a\gamma\gamma}}{4} a F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} + \frac{G_{a\gamma\gamma_D}}{2} a F_D^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} + \frac{G_{a\gamma_D\gamma_D}}{4} a F_D^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{D\mu\nu}$$

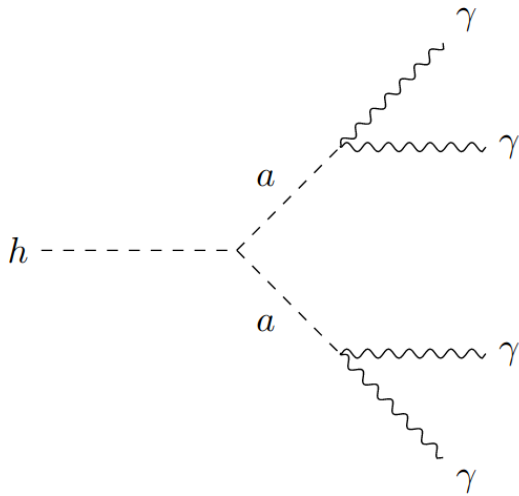
Model

- 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

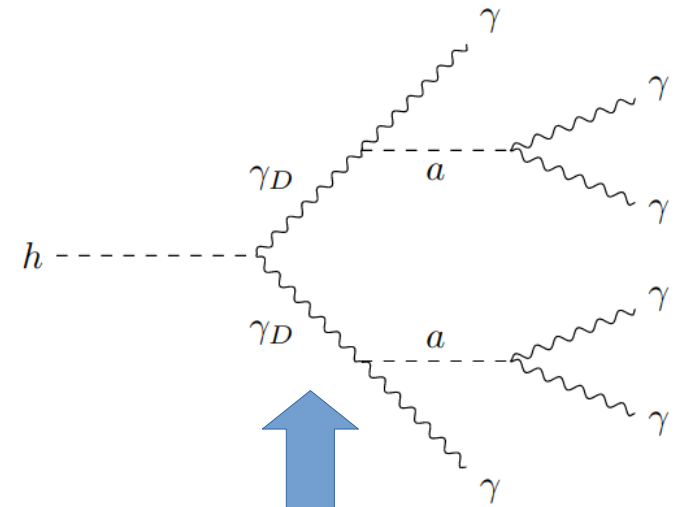
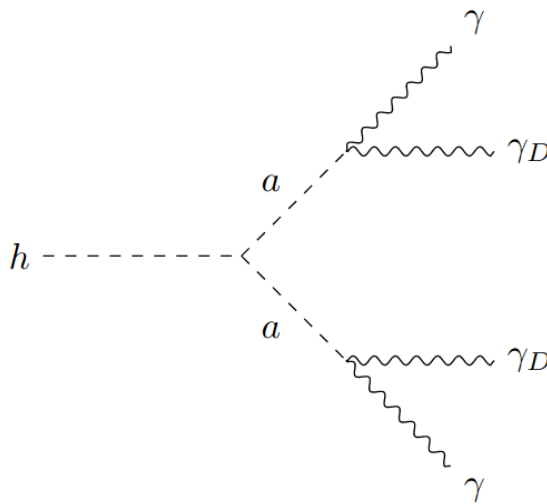


Some Signals

- Some candidate signals in the dark axion portal



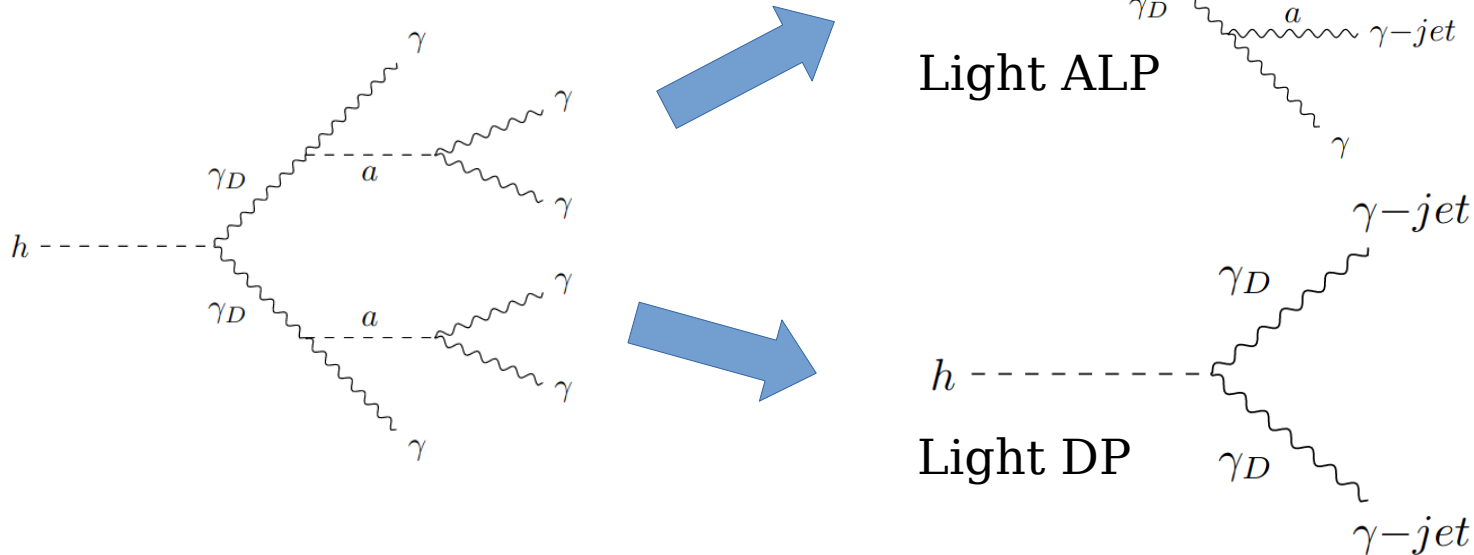
P. Draper and D. McKeen 1204.1061,
A. Chakraborty et al. 1707.07084,
B. Sheff et al. 2008.10568 ,
G. Cacciapaglia et al. 2210.01826,
and many many more



This Talk/Work

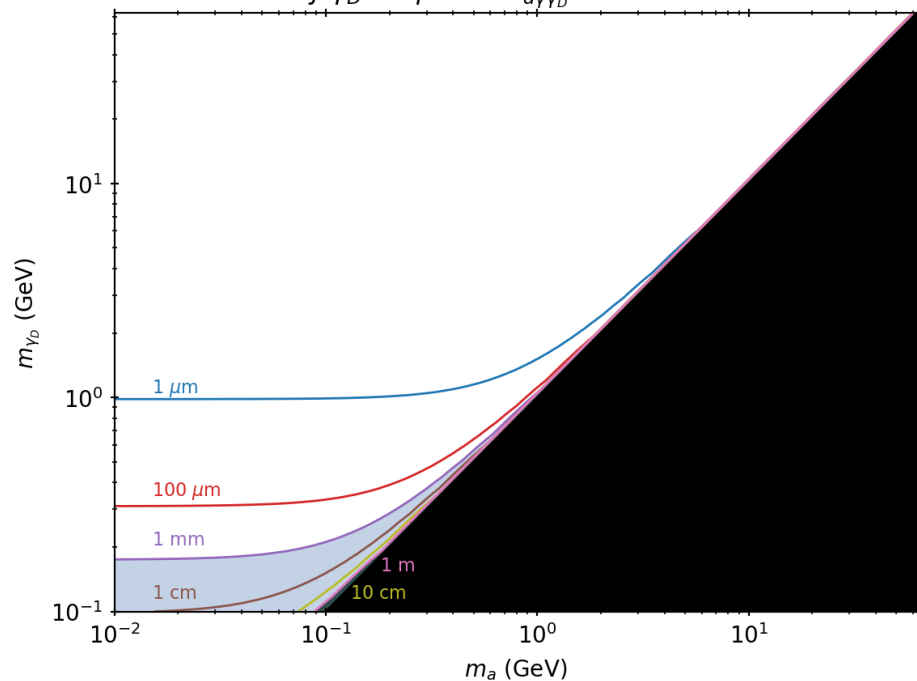
Photon Jets

- **Light particles get large boost**
- **Decay products become collimated**

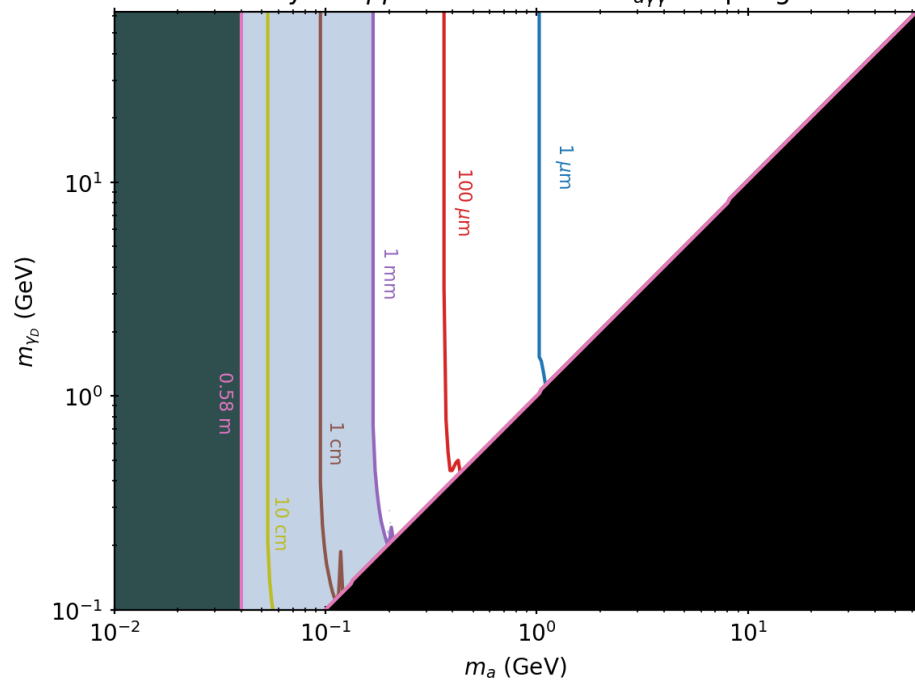


Average Decay Lengths

Average Minimum Dark Photon Decay Length
Only $\gamma_D \rightarrow a\gamma$ with $G_{a\gamma\gamma_D} = 0.002 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$



Average Minimum ALP Decay Length
Only $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ with maximum $G_{a\gamma\gamma}$ coupling



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

Sets of photons or
photon-jets that have
intermediate separation

Use Isolated Photons
to reduce QCD
backgrounds

Appear as a single photon

$$\Delta R < 0.04$$

Photon Jets

$$0.04 < \Delta R < 0.4$$

ξ Jets

$$\Delta R > 0.4$$

Isolated Photons

B. Sheff et al. 2008.10568

Results

$$\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \gamma_d \gamma_d \rightarrow a \gamma a \gamma \rightarrow 6\gamma \rightarrow n\gamma_{iso} + m\xi)$$

1. Truth level events $\{\gamma\}$

Merge γ -Jets



$$\Delta R < 0.04$$

2. Observable Photons $\{\gamma_{obs}\}$

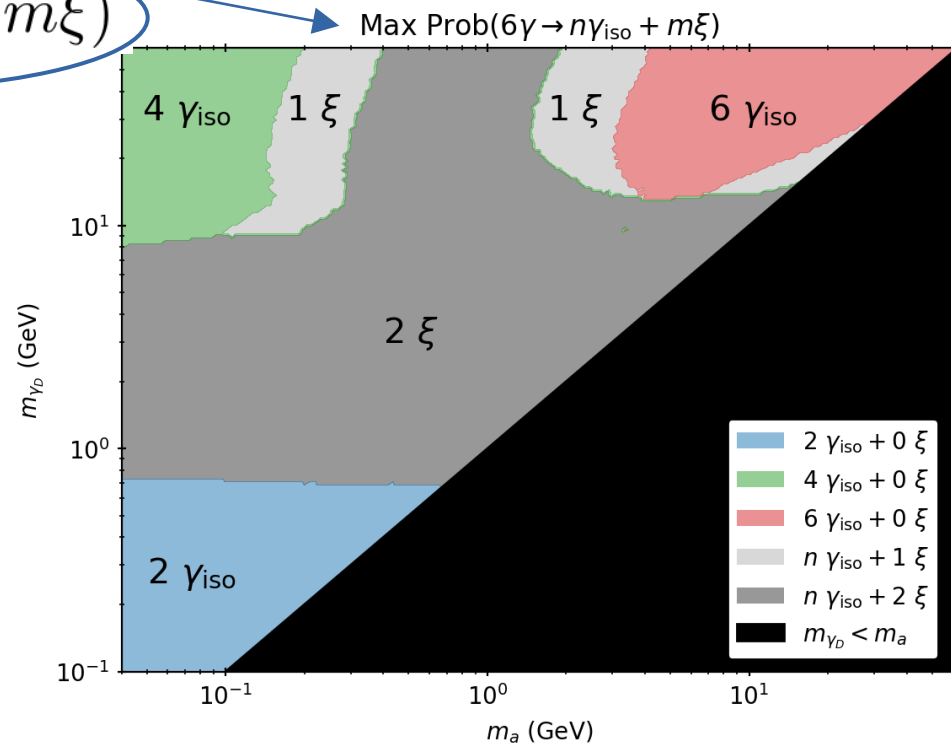
Isolate γ



$$\Delta R > 0.4$$

3. Isolated Photons $\{\gamma_{iso}, \xi\}$

$$\text{Prob}(6\gamma \rightarrow n\gamma_{iso} + m\xi) = \frac{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \gamma_D \gamma_D \rightarrow a \gamma a \gamma \rightarrow 6\gamma \rightarrow n\gamma_{iso} + m\xi)}{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \gamma_D \gamma_D) \text{BR}^2(\gamma_D \rightarrow a \gamma) \text{BR}^2(a \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)}$$

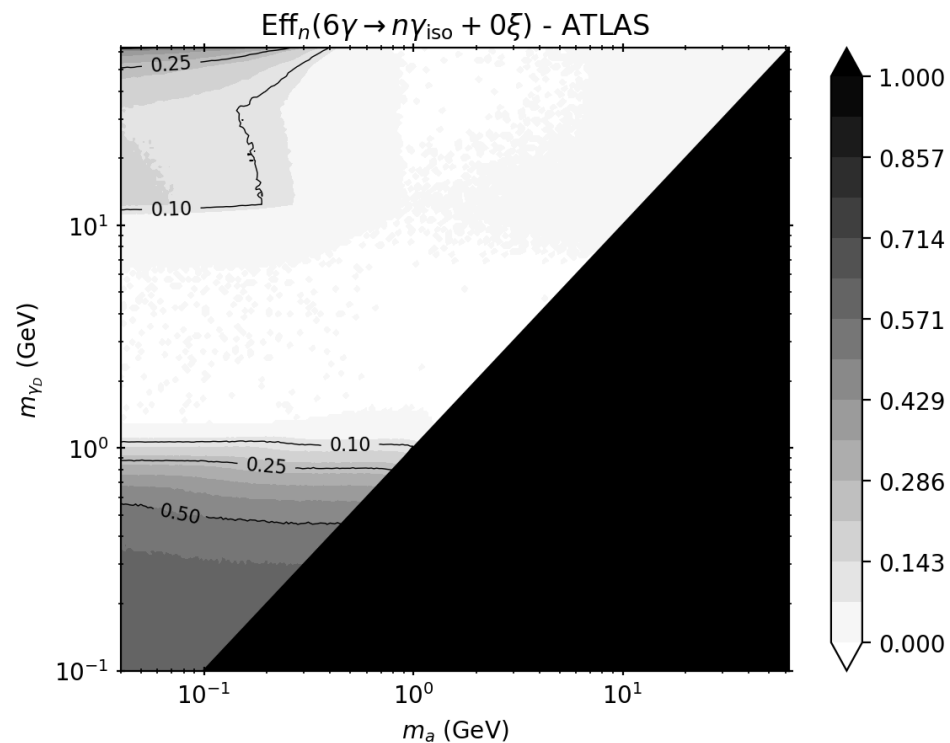
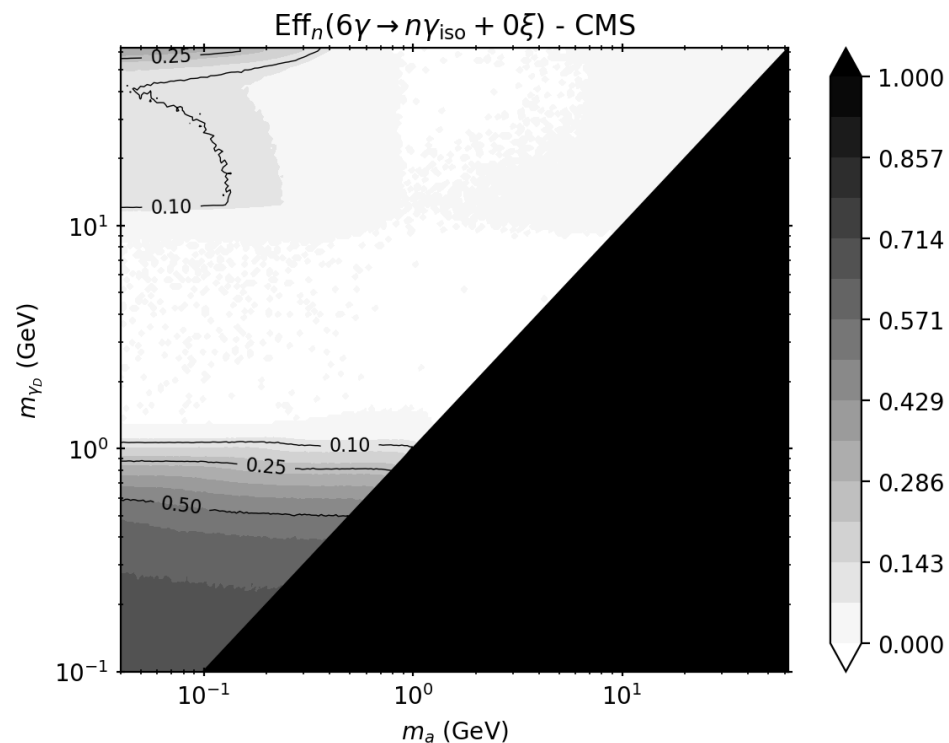


Estimating Trigger/Detector Efficiency

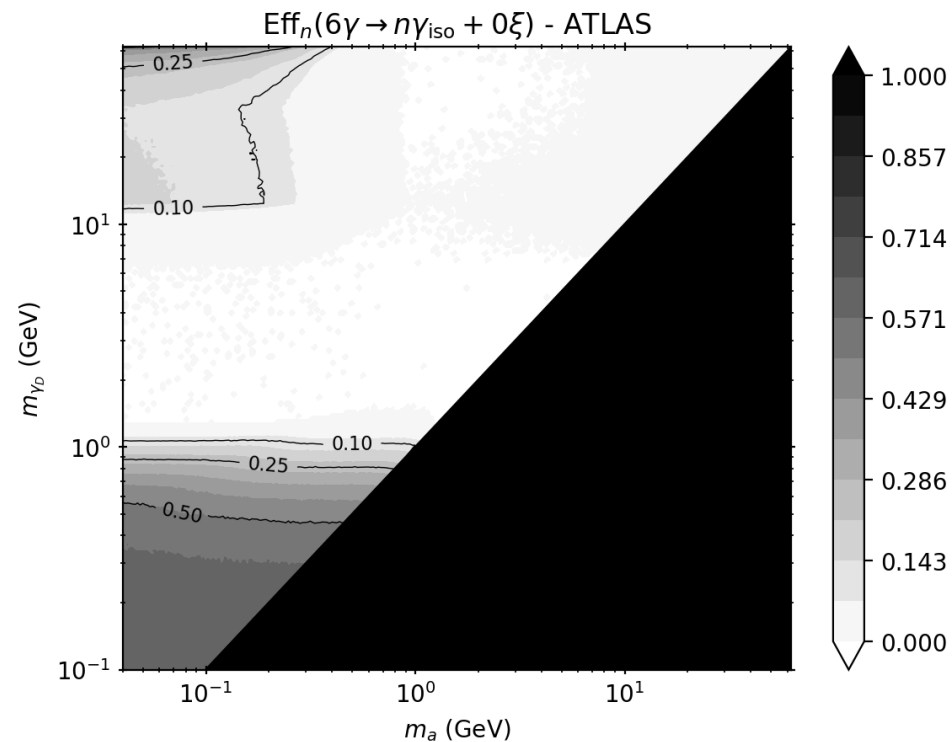
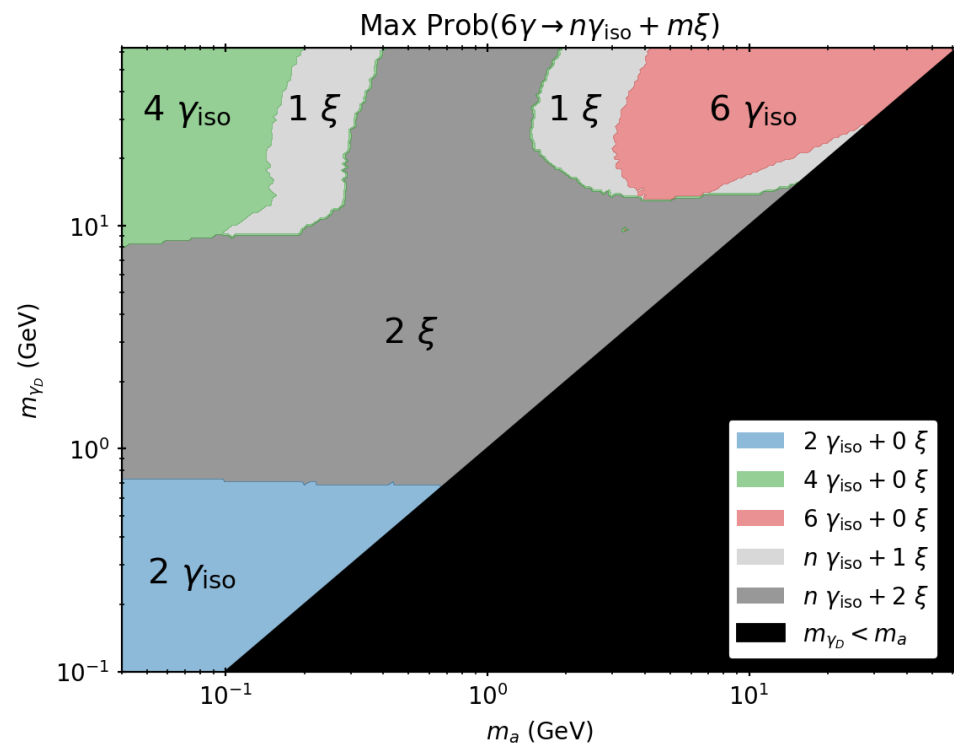
- Impose some transverse momentum cuts
- Impose some rapidity cuts

Channel	CMS p_T Requirements
1γ	$p_{1,T} > 145 \text{ GeV}$ [98]
2γ	$p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ and $p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV}$ [30]
3γ	$p_{1,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $p_{2,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$, and $p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95]
4γ	$p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV}$, $p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$, and $p_{4,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [27]
5γ	$p_{i,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$)
6γ	$p_{i,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$)

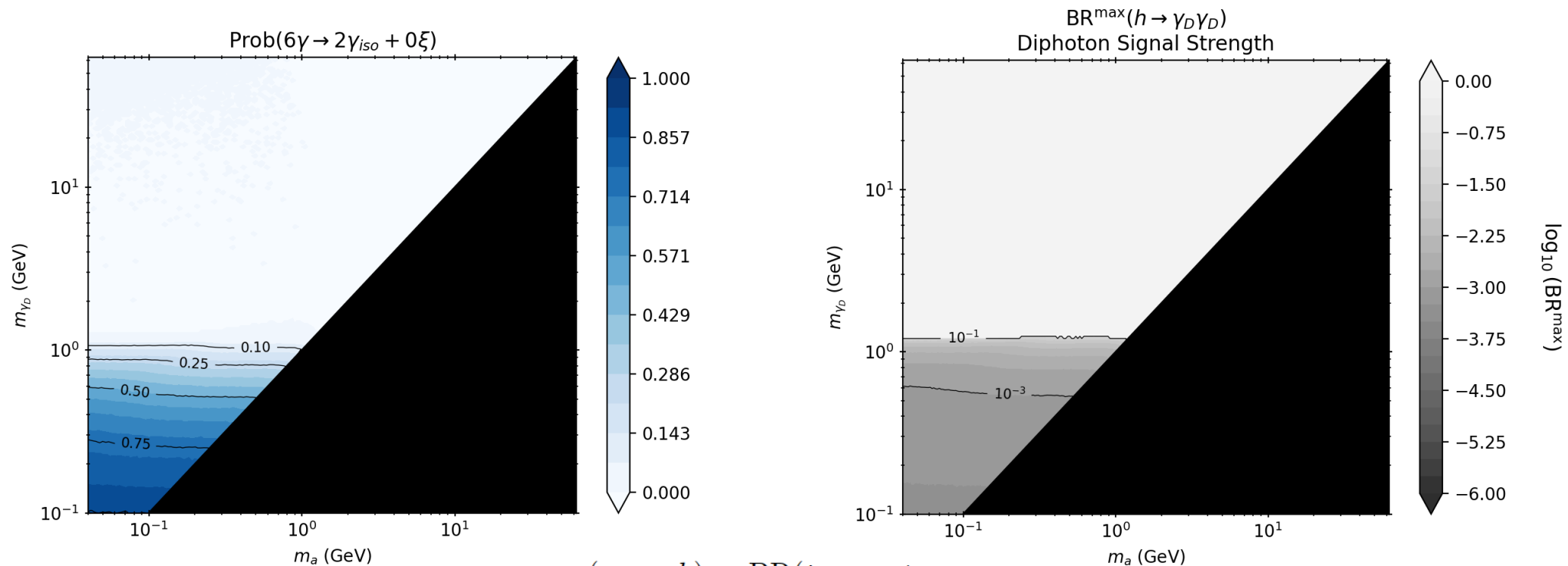
Estimated Trigger Efficiencies



Estimated Trigger Efficiencies

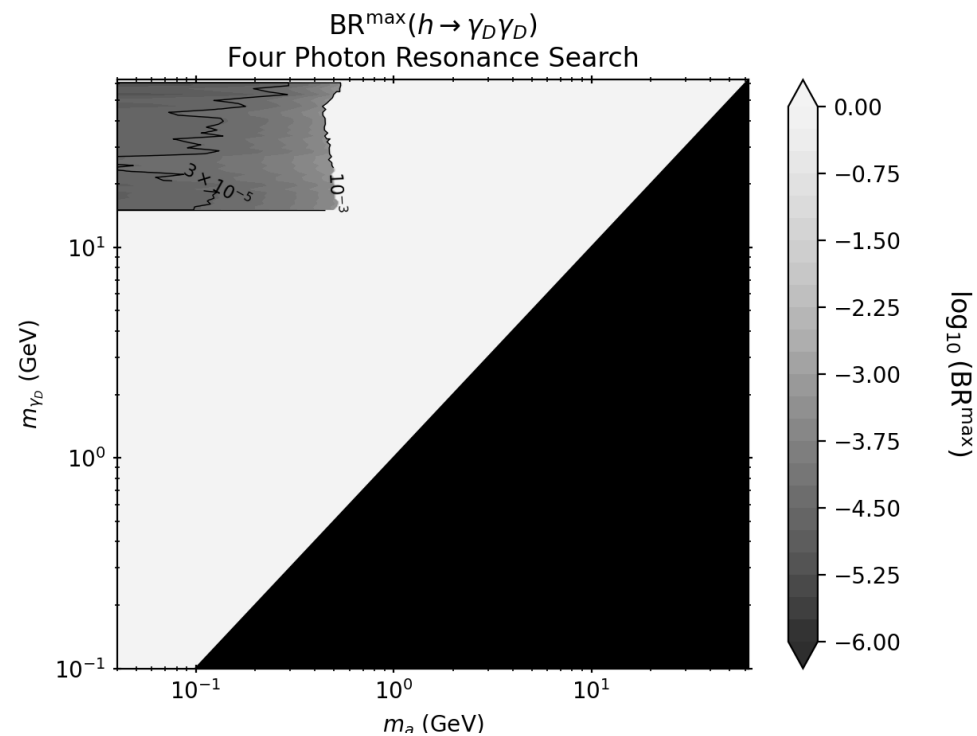
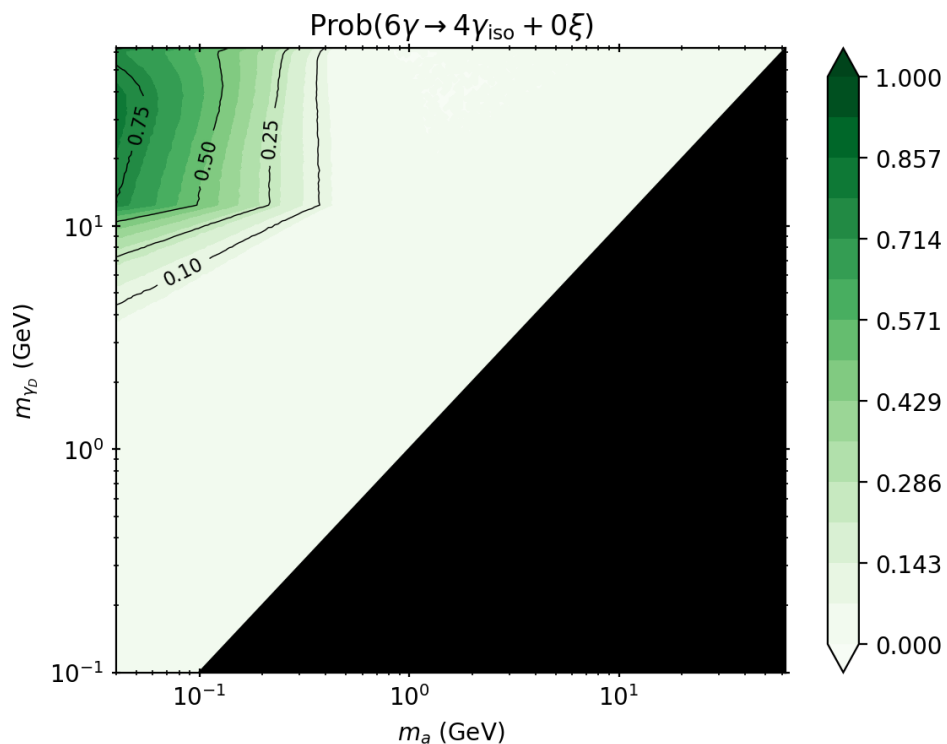


Two Photon Signals



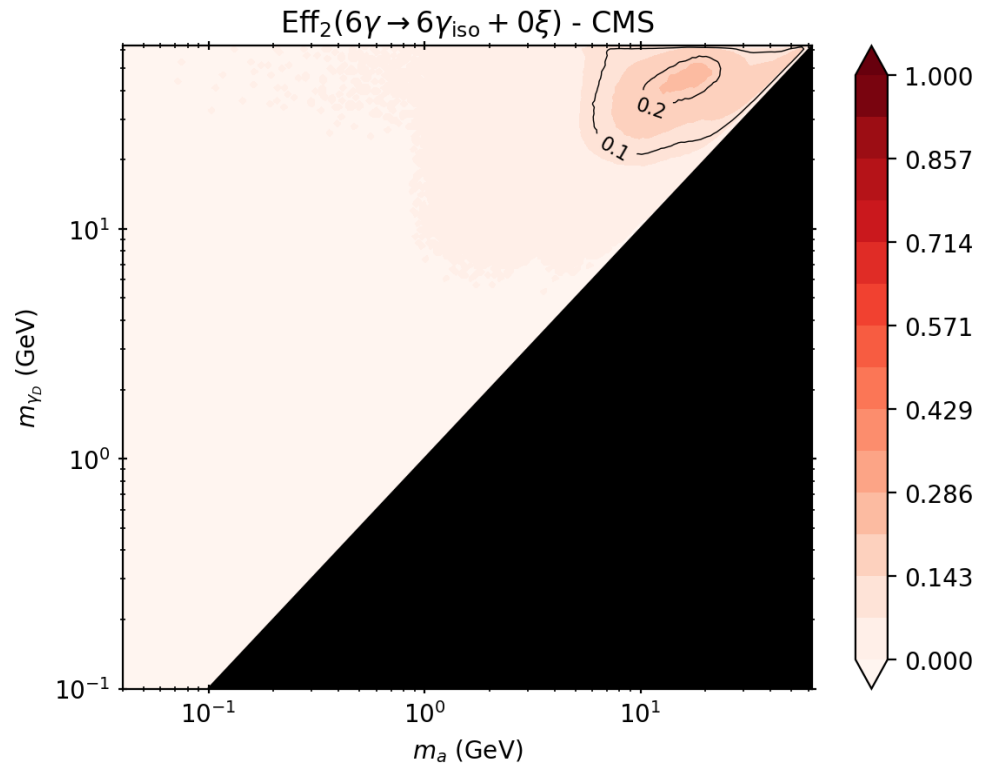
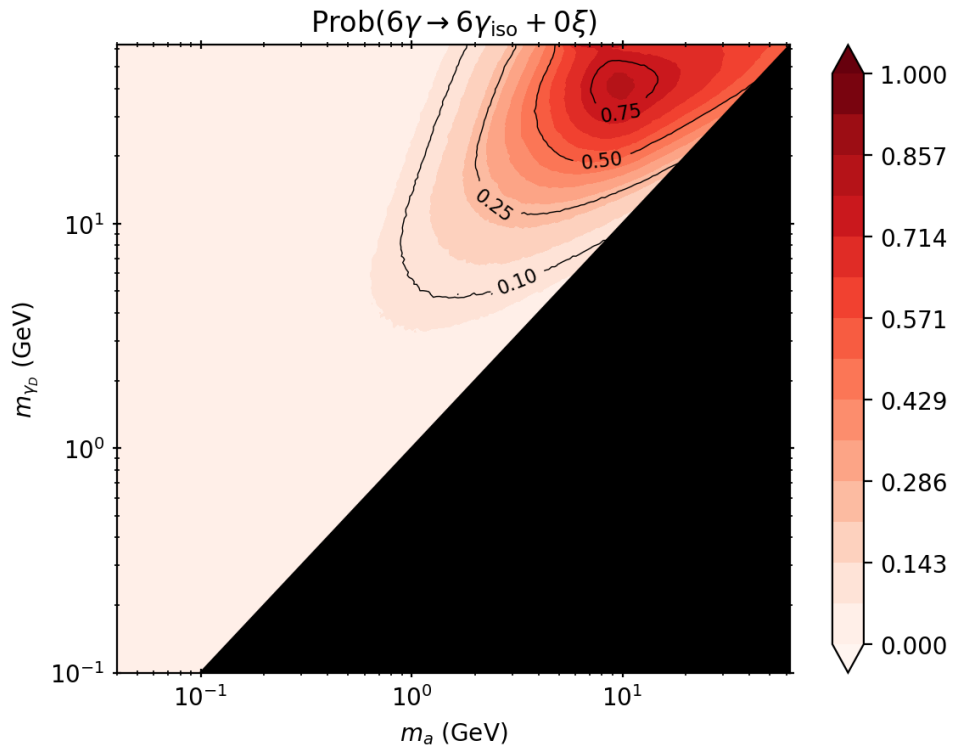
$$\mu = \frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow h)}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}(pp \rightarrow h)} \frac{\text{BR}(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\text{BR}_{\text{SM}}(h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}$$

Six Photon Signals

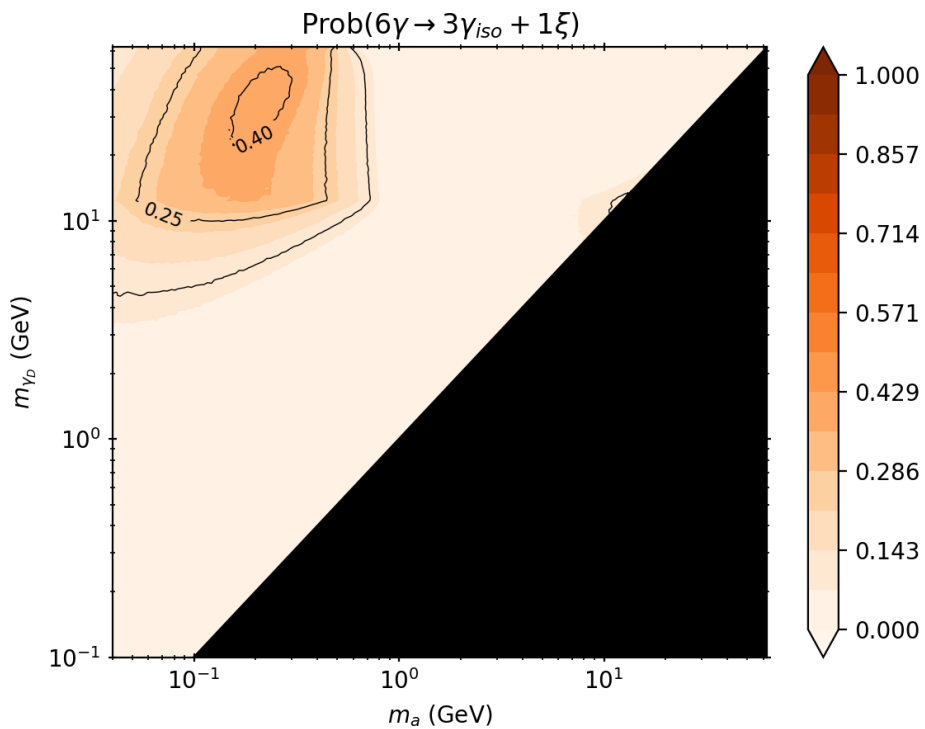
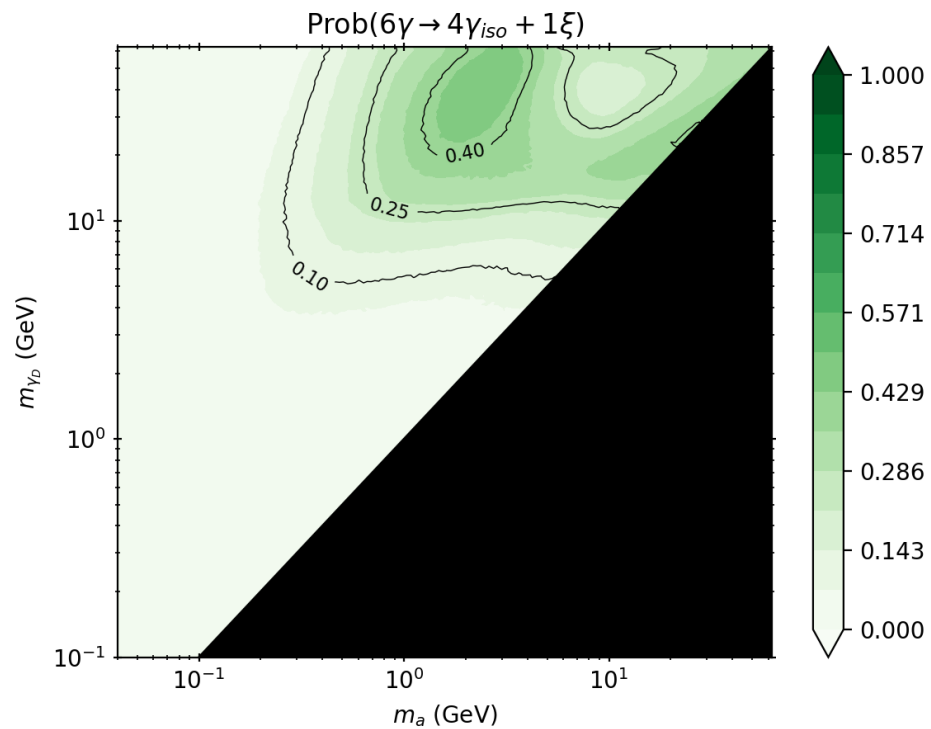


$$BR(h \rightarrow 4\gamma) = BR(h \rightarrow \gamma_D \gamma_D) \text{Prob}(6\gamma \rightarrow 4\gamma_{iso})$$

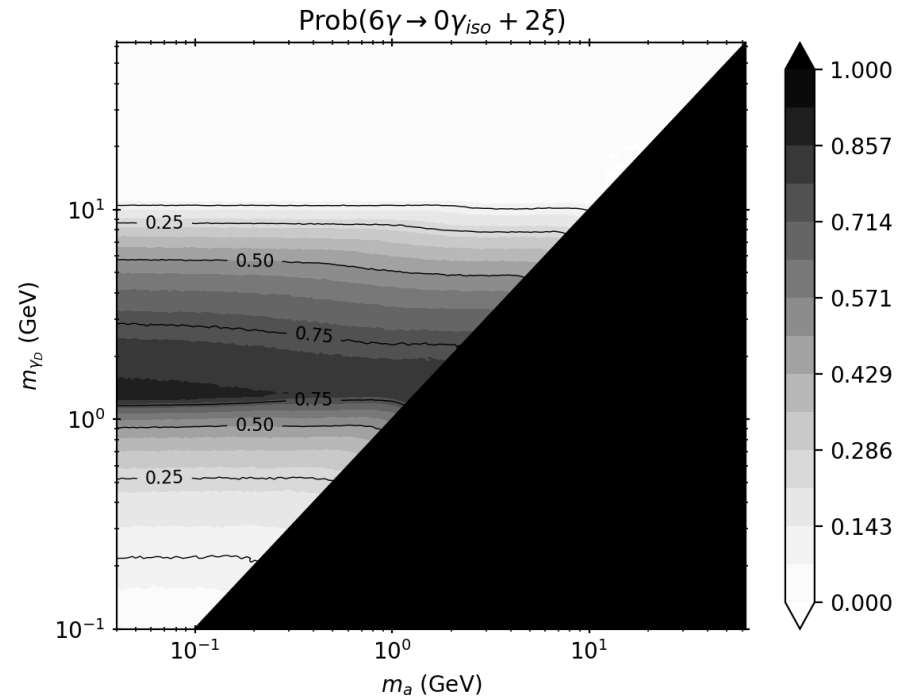
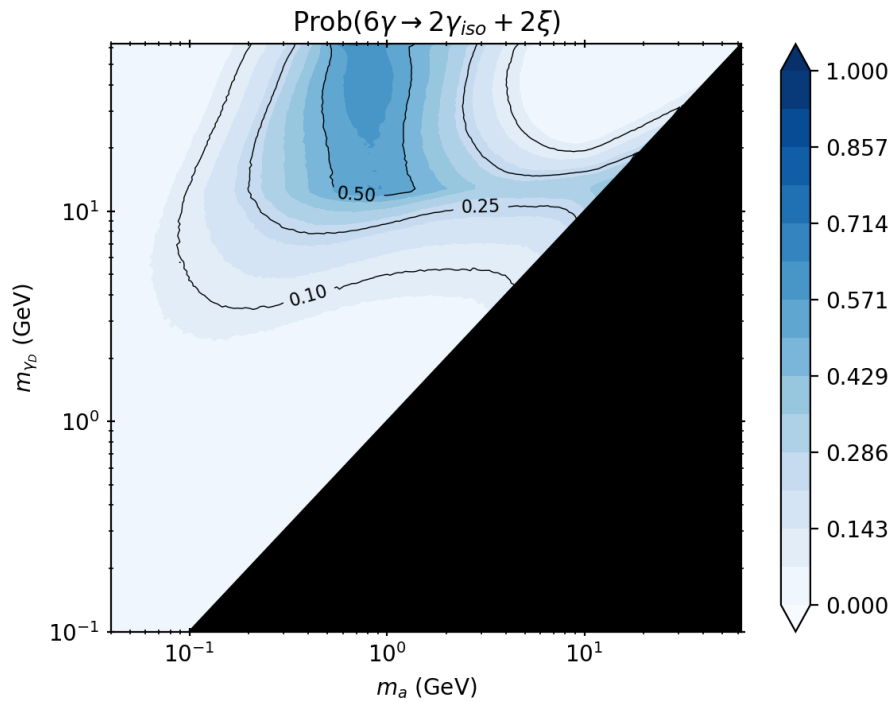
Six Photon Signals



Some Other Signals

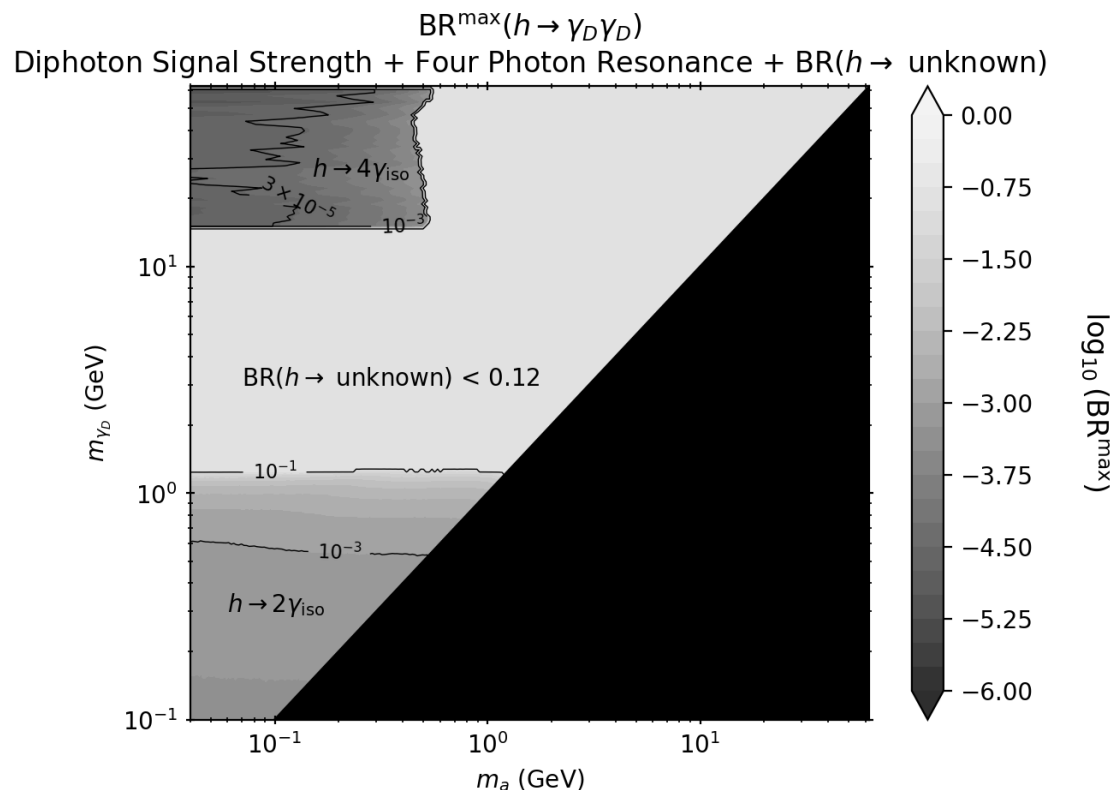


Some Other Signals



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 good chance to be seen



Questions?

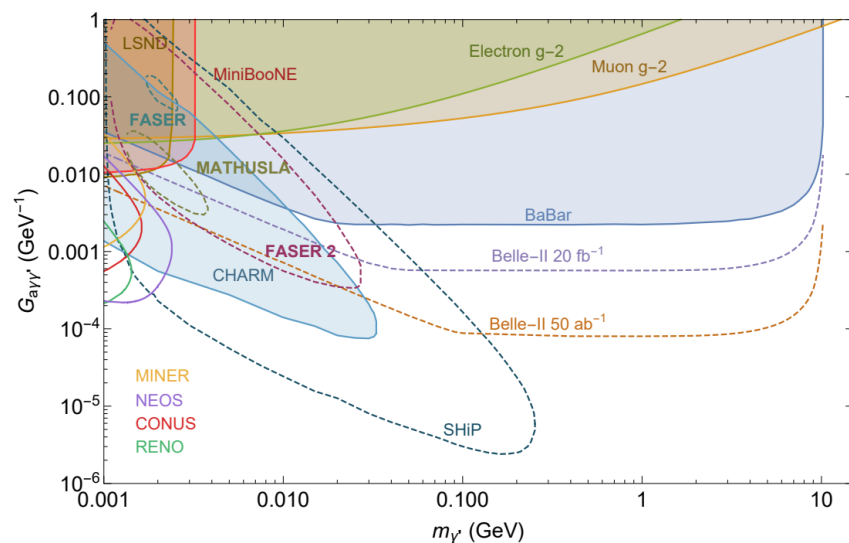
Backup

Transverse Momentum Cuts

Channel	ATLAS p_T Requirements
1γ	$p_{1,T} > 150 \text{ GeV}$ [94]
2γ	$p_{1,T} > 35 \text{ GeV}$ and $p_{2,T} > 25 \text{ GeV}$ [24]
3γ	$p_{1,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $p_{2,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$, and $p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95]
4γ	$p_{1,T} > 30 \text{ GeV}$, $p_{2,T} > 18 \text{ GeV}$, $p_{3,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$, and $p_{4,T} > 15 \text{ GeV}$ [95]
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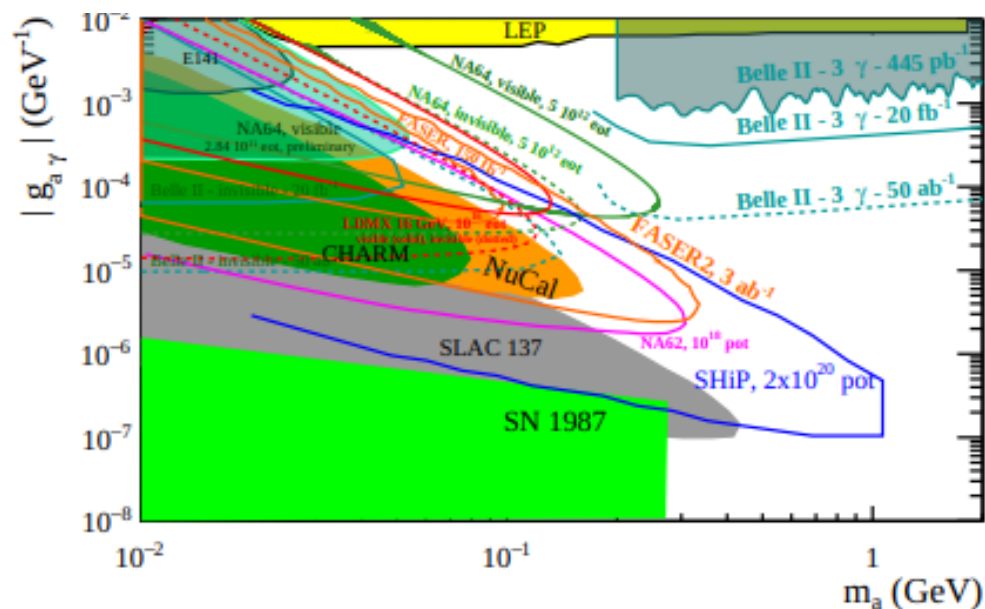
Axion Constraints

ALP-photon-dark photon



J.Phys.G 50 (2023) 3, 030501

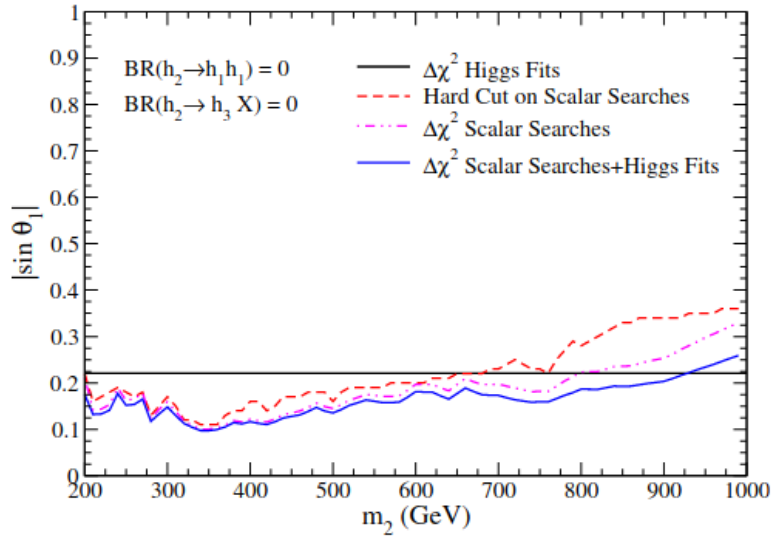
ALP-photon-photon



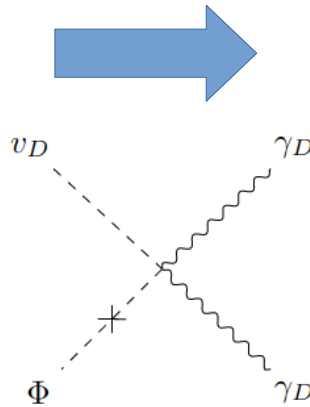
Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 71 (2021) 279-313

Higgs Constraints

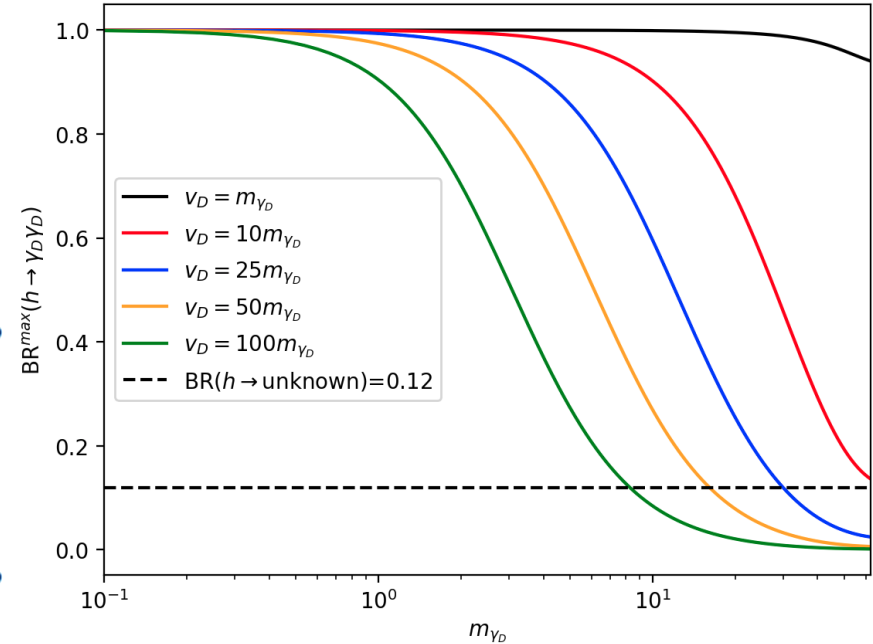
95% CL



S. Adhikari, SDL, I.M. Lewis, M. Sullivan 2203.07455



95% C.L. Limits from Higgs Mixing and $BR(h \rightarrow \text{unknown})$



$$|\lambda_{h\gamma_D\gamma_D}^{max}| \sim |\sin \theta_{max}| \frac{m_{\gamma_D}^2}{v_D} \approx 0.1 m_{\gamma_D}^2 / v_D$$