

# The MoEDAL-MAPP Detector: Physics Performance Benchmarks

2020 Winter Nuclear and Particle Physics Conference. Banff, Alberta.

Friday, February 14 2020

Supervised by: James Pinfold & Jack Tuszynski

Michael Staelens (On Behalf of the MoEDAL Collaboration)

[staelens@ualberta.ca](mailto:staelens@ualberta.ca)

# Shedding Light on the Dark Sector with the New MoEDAL-MAPP Detector

# Overview



## MoEDAL (Monopole & Exotics Detector @ LHC)

A Brief Overview



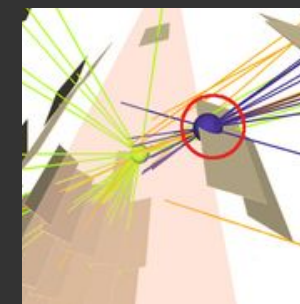
## Upgrading MoEDAL into a multi-purpose detector

MAPP (MoEDAL's Apparatus for Penetrating Particles)



## mCPs @ MoEDAL

Sensitivity of MAPP to Mini-Charged Particles in Dark QED



## LLPs @ MoEDAL

Sensitivity of MAPP to a Long-Lived New Light Scalar (mixed w/ SM Higgs)



# The MoEDAL Experiment

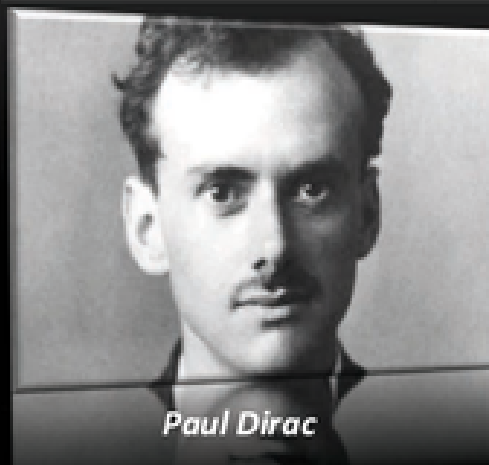
*(Now 70 physicists Contributing)*



*MoEDAL has taken data in p-p collisions at 8 TeV and 13 TeV Collision Energy as well as in heavy-ion collisions*



## The Higgs Boson & the Magnetic Monopole



Paul Dirac



Peter Higgs

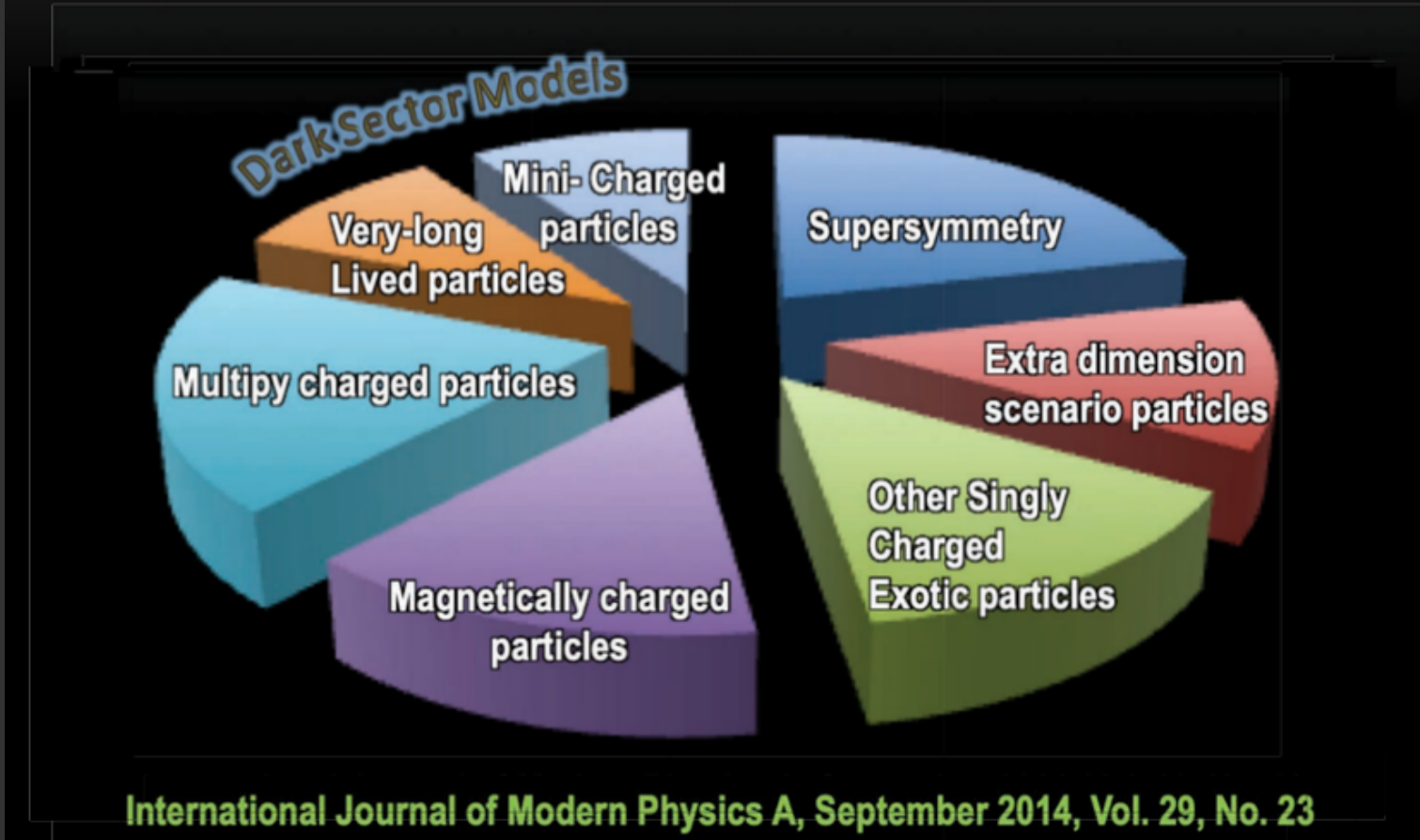
- The main purpose of the general purpose LHC experiments ATLAS and CMS is to find and study the Higgs boson
- The main purpose of the MoEDAL- LHC Experiment is to search for the magnetic monopole,
- The modern conception of the monopole is that it is a stable topological excitation (a topological soliton) of a Higgs field
- But ATLAS, CMS and MoEDAL can do much more

**Recent calculations predict a MM mass on the order of a few TeV!**  
(c.f. "The Price of an EW Monopole", J. Ellis, N. Mavromatos, T. Yu)



# MoEDAL Physics Program

*Sensitive to over 40 new physics scenarios*

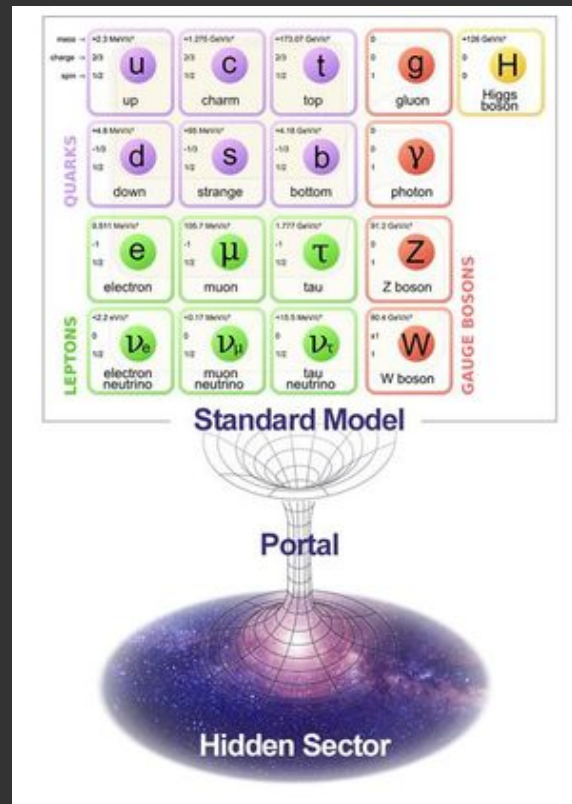
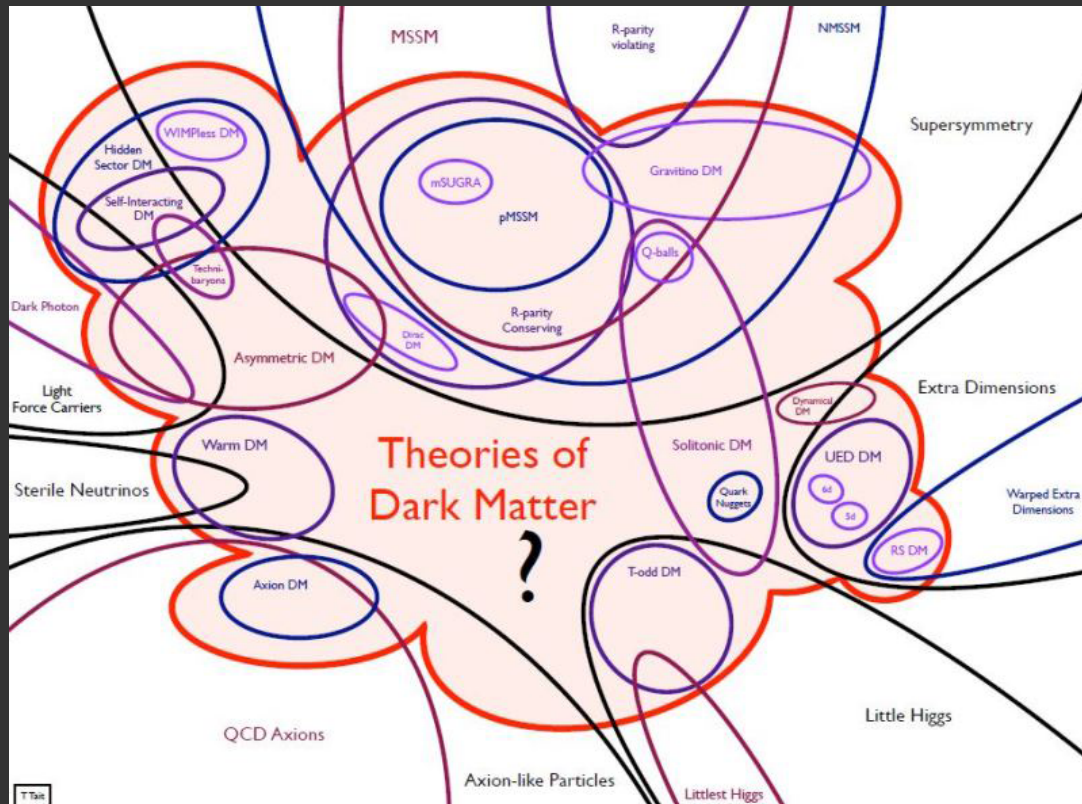


N.B. This is MoEDAL's program, including MAPP.

# Upgrading MoEDAL: The MAPP Detector

(MoEDAL Apparatus for Penetrating Particles)

# Motivation: DM & Hidden Sectors



- Vector-Like Portal

$$\epsilon_Y A^{\mu\nu} A'_{\mu\nu}$$

- Higgs/Scalar Portal

$$\epsilon_h |h^2| |\phi^2|$$

- Neutrino Portal

$$\epsilon_\nu L h \psi$$



# The Present Physics Program of MAPP

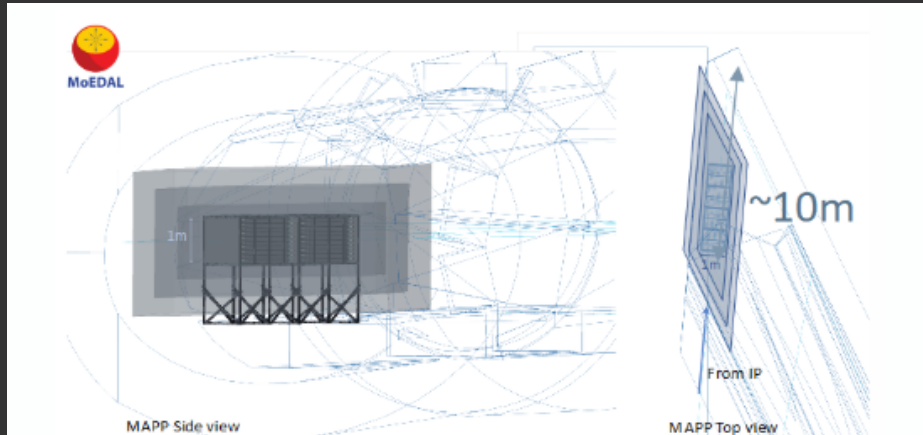
| Physics Model                                 | Signal                            | MAPP-1<br>Run-3<br>(30fb <sup>-1</sup> ) | MAPP-1<br>HL-LHC<br>(300fb <sup>-1</sup> ) | MAPP-2<br>HL-LHC<br>(300fb <sup>-1</sup> ) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| mCP in Dark QED                               | Frac. Ionization                  | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| Heavy Neutrinos with a Large EDM <sup>1</sup> | Anomalous Ionization              | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| LL Dark Photon                                | Decay $A' \rightarrow l^+l^-$     | ✗  | ?  | ?  |
| LL Dark Higgs                                 | Decay $\phi_h \rightarrow l^+l^-$ | ✓  | ✓  | ✓  |
| LL RH Majorana Neutrinos in $Z_{(B-L)}^2$     | $N \rightarrow l + l^-$           | ✗  | ✓  | ✓  |

1 - Phys. Lett. B Vol. 802, 10 March 2020, 135204 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.05216>)

2 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1905.11889>

# MAPP - MoEDAL Apparatus for Penetrating Particles

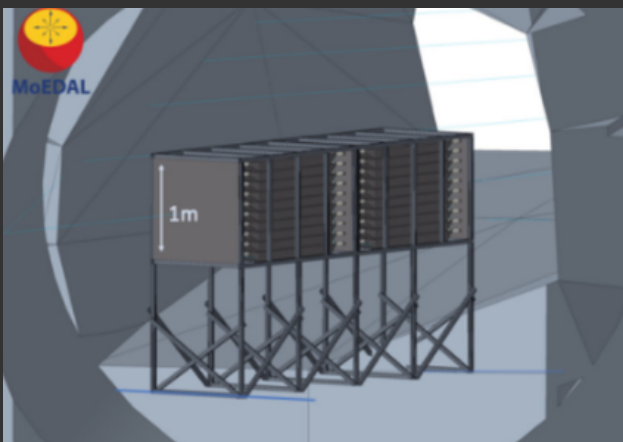
A scintillation based active detector which aims to search for new anomalously penetrating particles.



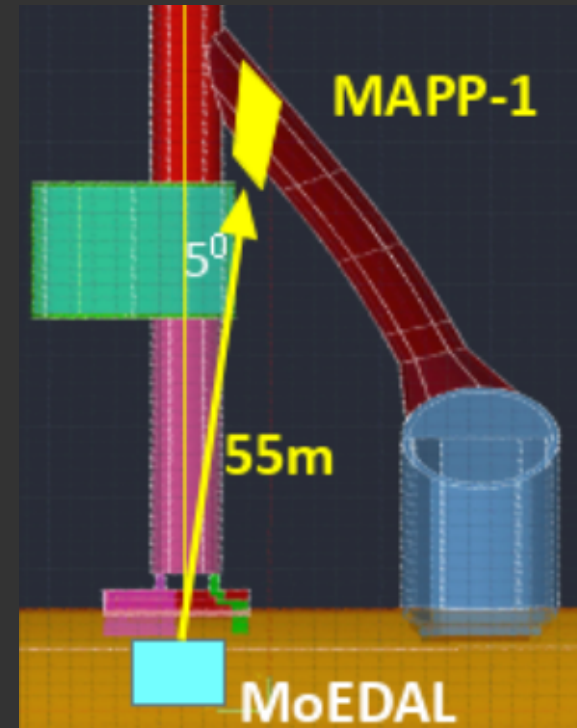
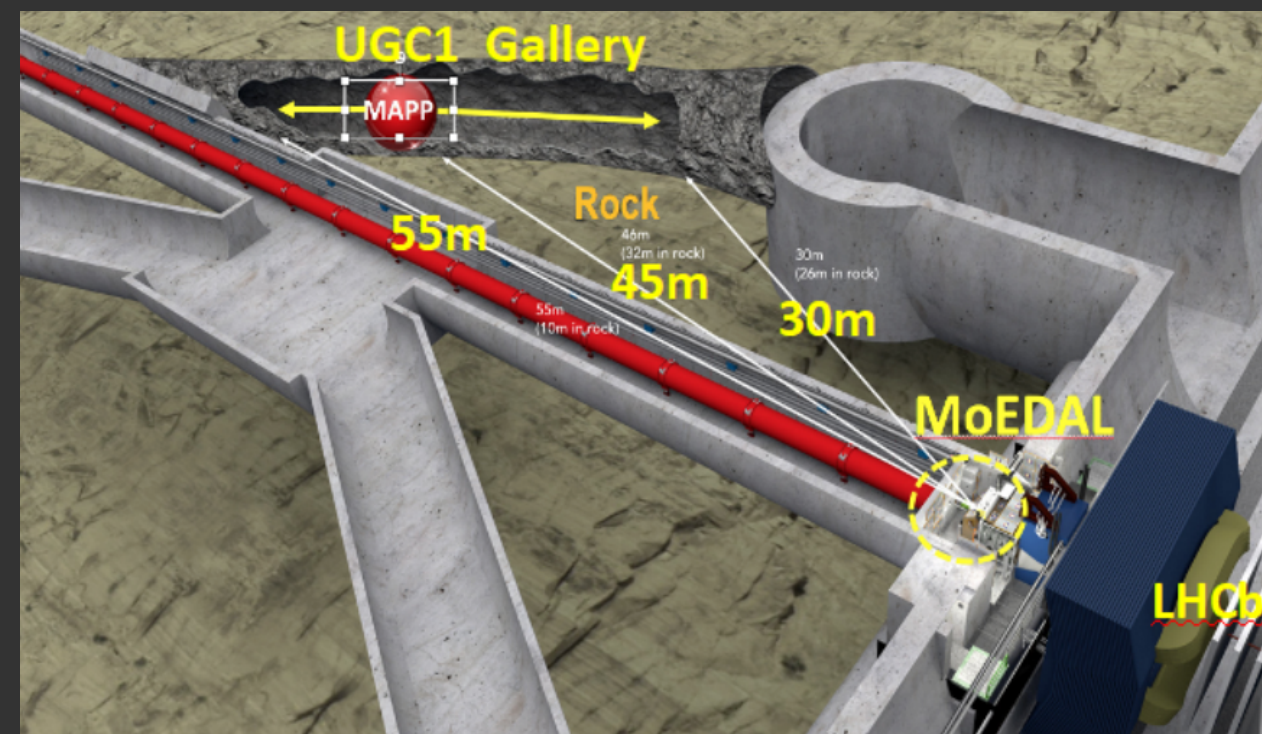
- Search for fractionally charged particles ( $q \ll 1e$ ) (**MAPP-mCP**)

Note: Atlas and CMS are limited to  $\sim e/3$  or greater.

- Search for new pseudo-stable neutral particles with long lifetimes (**MAPP-LLP**)

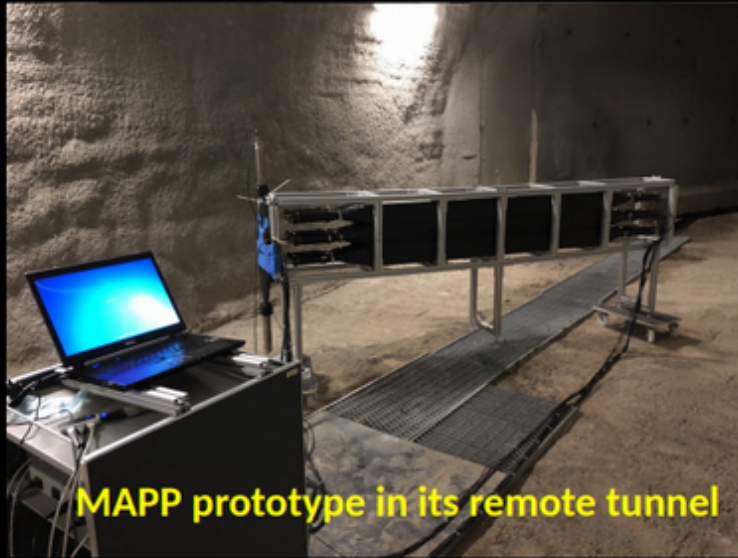


# MAPP-1 Location @ The LHC

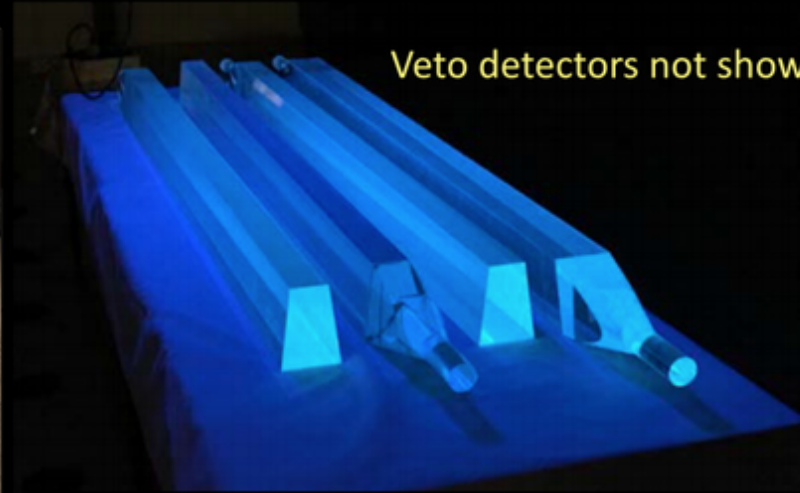


MAPP-1 will be placed at the position 5 degrees from the beam line shown here. For the remainder of this talk, all results and plots shown use the position.

# The MAPP Prototype Installed in 12/2017

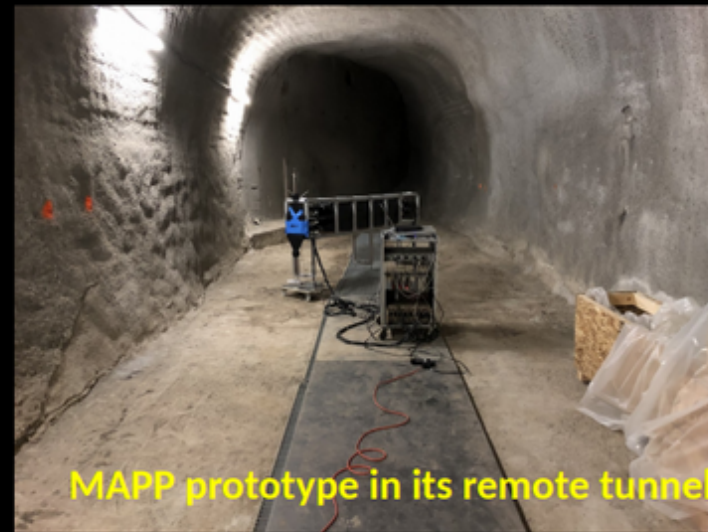


MAPP prototype in its remote tunnel



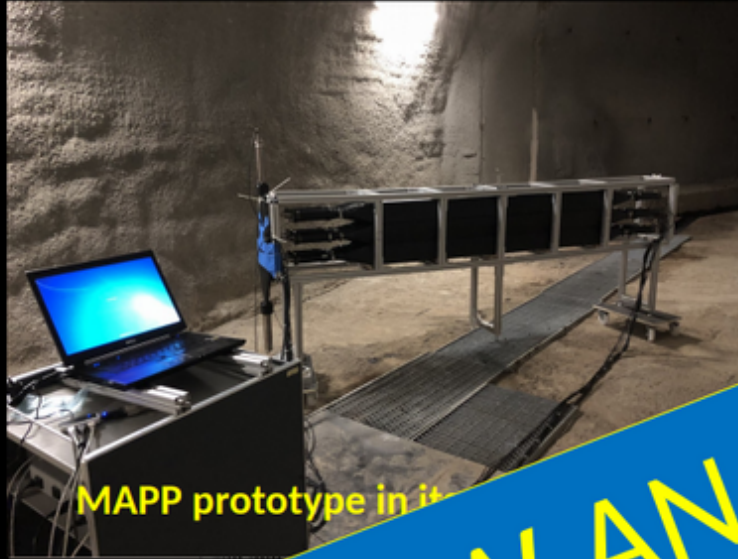
Veto detectors not shown

Electronics



MAPP prototype in its remote tunnel

# The MAPP Prototype Installed in 12/2017



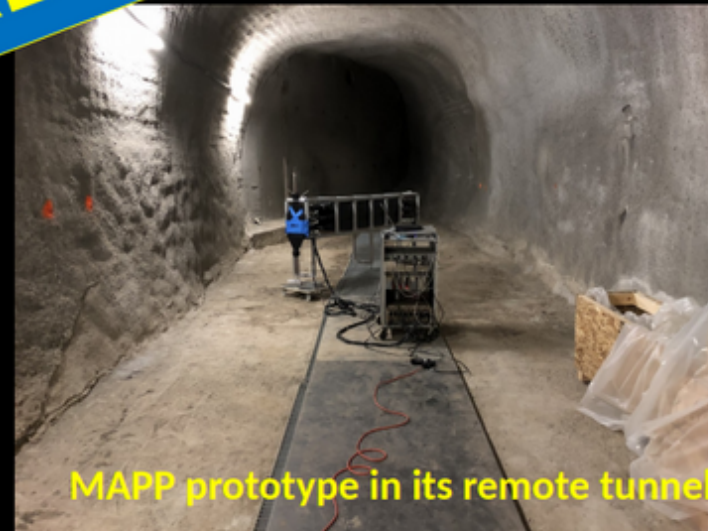
MAPP prototype in its



Veto detectors not shown

**NOW ANALYZING!**

Electronics



MAPP prototype in its remote tunnel

# MAPP

# Physics Performance

# MAPP: Establishing Physics Benchmarks

- 1 Explore BSM scenarios from various theories and models that MAPP may be sensitive to.
- 2 Create MadGraph5 model using Mathematica + FeynRules. (.fr --> ufo files)
- 3 Implement model into MadGraph5 OR Pythia8 if hadronization is also required.
- 4 Validate model using a combination of analytic\numeric calculations and the literature available.  
Fix model if necessary and test again..
- 5 Finally, generate  $N \sim L * \sigma$  Monte-Carlo events with the validated model and, simulating the MAPP detector, establish 3 hit sensitivity limit curves over the parameter space of interest.

# Mini-Charged Particles (mCP) in Dark QED

**Dark QED scenario** Introduce an extra U(1) gauge field,  $A'$  that mixes with the SM U(1) gauge group. Reformulate this such that the new Dirac fermion  $\psi$  couples to the U(1) hypercharge gauge field.

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{4} A'_{\mu\nu} A'^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}(\not{\partial} + ie' A' - i\kappa e' B + iM_{mcp})\psi$$

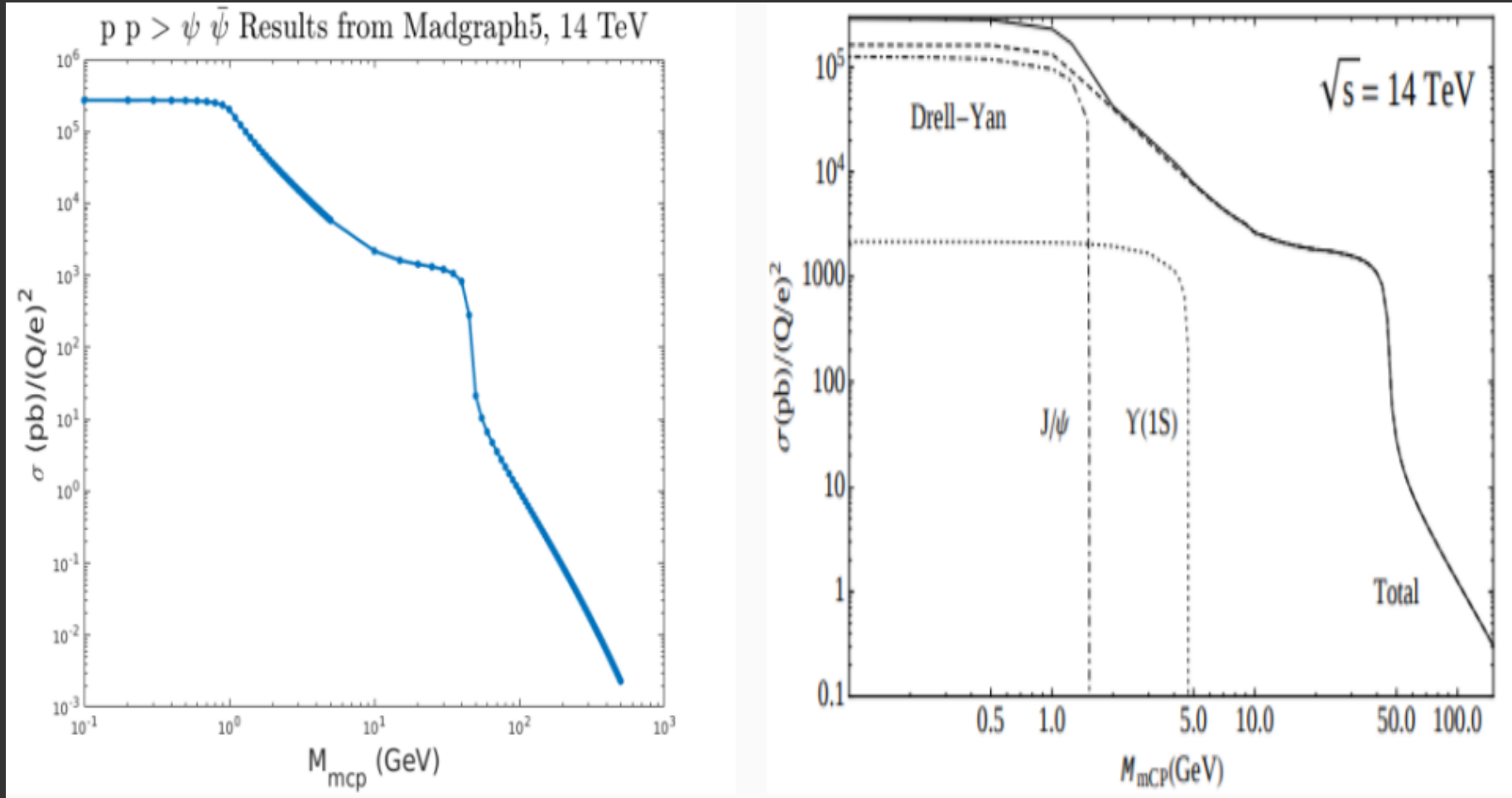
$\psi$  acts a field with a charge of  $\kappa e' = \frac{e\epsilon}{\cos\theta_w}$

Phys. Lett. B 166, 196 (1986)

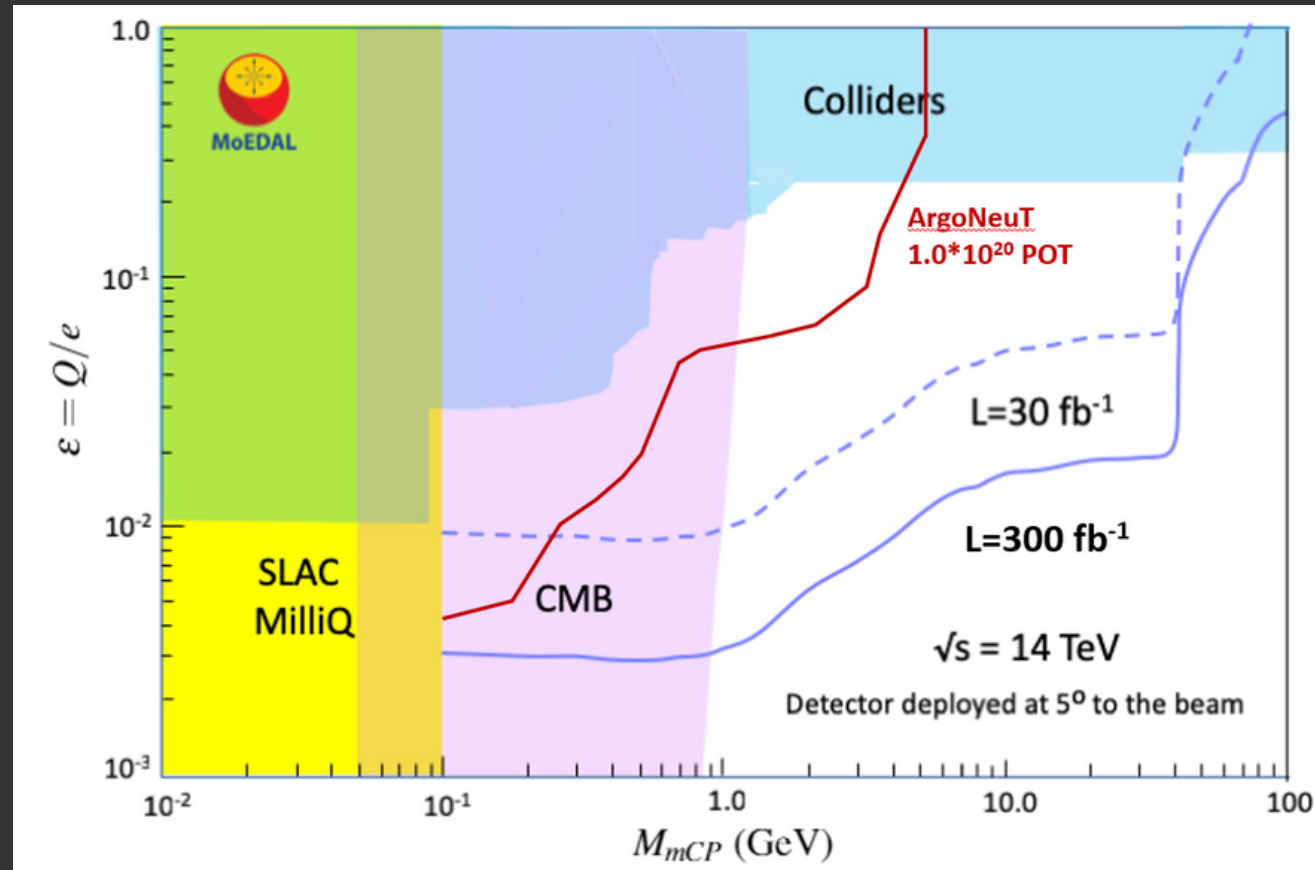


# MG5 Cross-Section Results

Drell-Yan Pair Produced mCP



# Sensitivity of MAPP-1 to mCP (95% C.L.)



Both blue curves were produced assuming 10% overall detector efficiency.

# Long-Lived New Light Scalar (Dark Higgs)

Here the portal between the dark sector and SM is given by a new scalar particle  $S$ , coupled to the SM Higgs. A possible Lagrangian including this new dark Higgs is given by:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}_{DS} + \mu^2 S^2 - \frac{1}{4} \lambda_S S^4 - \epsilon_H S^2 |H|^2$$

Mixing occurs between SM Higgs and dark scalar via  $S^2$  term. The resulting physical fields are the SM Higgs and a scalar particle  $\phi$ , the dark Higgs.

Arxiv: 1811.12522

# Long-Lived Dark Higgs

This coupling between the SM Higgs and dark Higgs induces new Yukawa-like couplings between SM fermions and the dark Higgs. Can write this effective Lagrangian as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -m_\phi^2 \phi^2 - \sin \theta \frac{m_f}{v} \phi \bar{f} f - \lambda v h \phi \phi + \dots$$

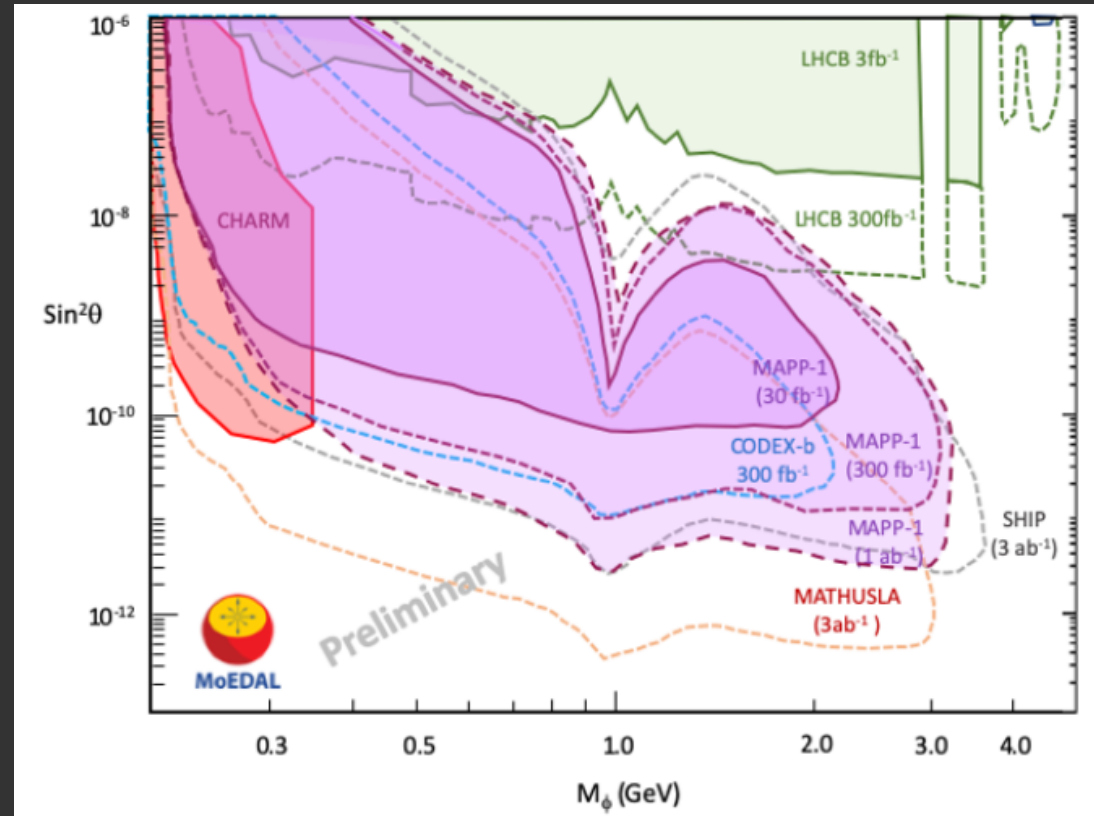
We look at dark Higgs production in rare B decays:

$$B \rightarrow k \phi$$

The signal in MAPP is a charged lepton from dark Higgs decay,  $\phi \rightarrow l+l^-$ , hitting at least 2 consecutive planes.

Arxiv: 1811.12522

# Sensitivity of MAPP-1 Long-Lived Dark Higgs (95% C.L.)



For ease of comparison, here we assume 100% tracking efficiencies. (Estimates currently place MAPP-1's tracking at ~80% efficiency.)

# Conclusions & Future Directions

- MAPP-1 is sensitive to mCP with masses between **0.1-100 GeV** and down to charges of  **$\sim e/100$  (RUN-3)**.  
For the HL-LHC MAPP-1's limits push down to  $\sim e/500$ .
- For the other benchmark shown, MAPP-1 is sensitive to a new LL Dark Higgs with masses between **0.1-2 GeV** and a large range of mixing angles. (RUN-3).
- In both cases **MAPP-1 can place new constraints** on significant portions of virgin parameter space.
- Currently establishing MAPP's Sensitivity to other models models. (e.g. Dark Photon/Vector Portal)  
Nearly complete!
- Full Analysis & Simulation of the **Background @ MAPP is a WIP**  
Full GEANT4 Model of the detector and surrounding region + materials is now completed.

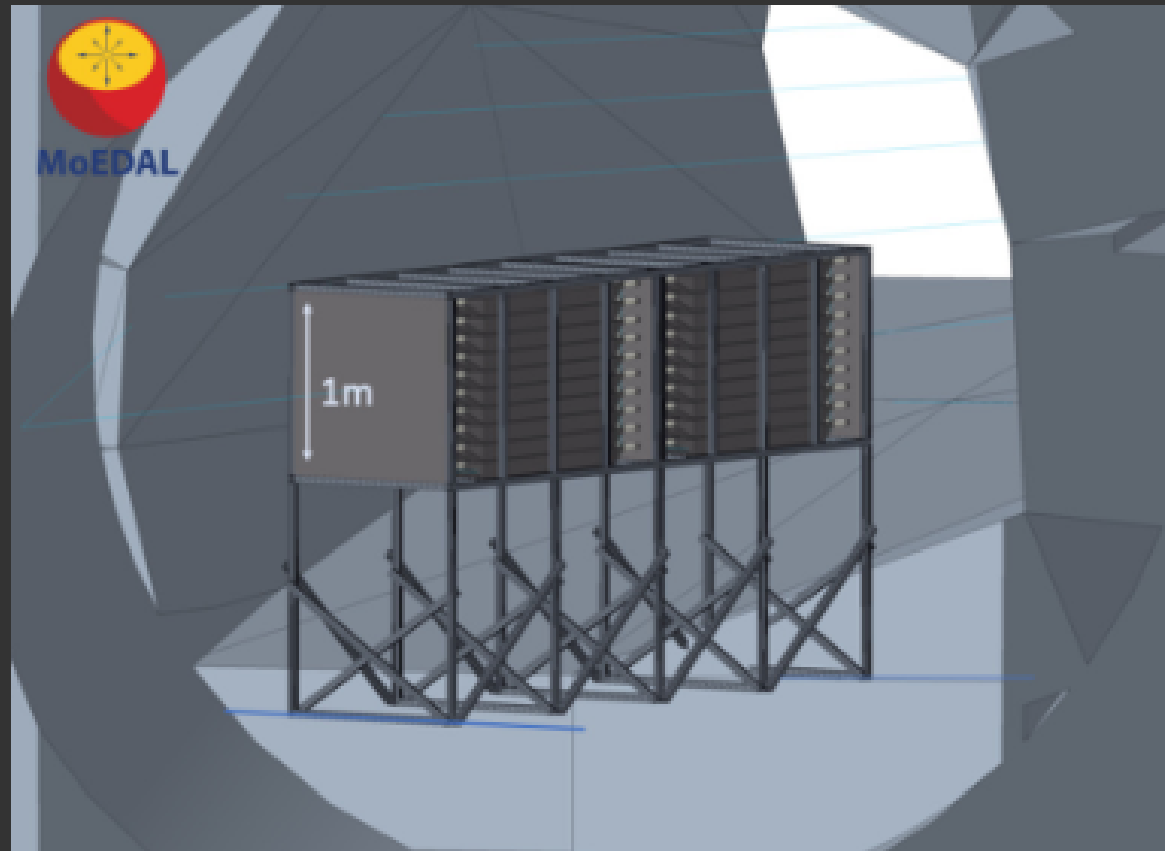
# Thank you!



# Backup Slides



# MAPP-mCP



# mCP Field Redefinition

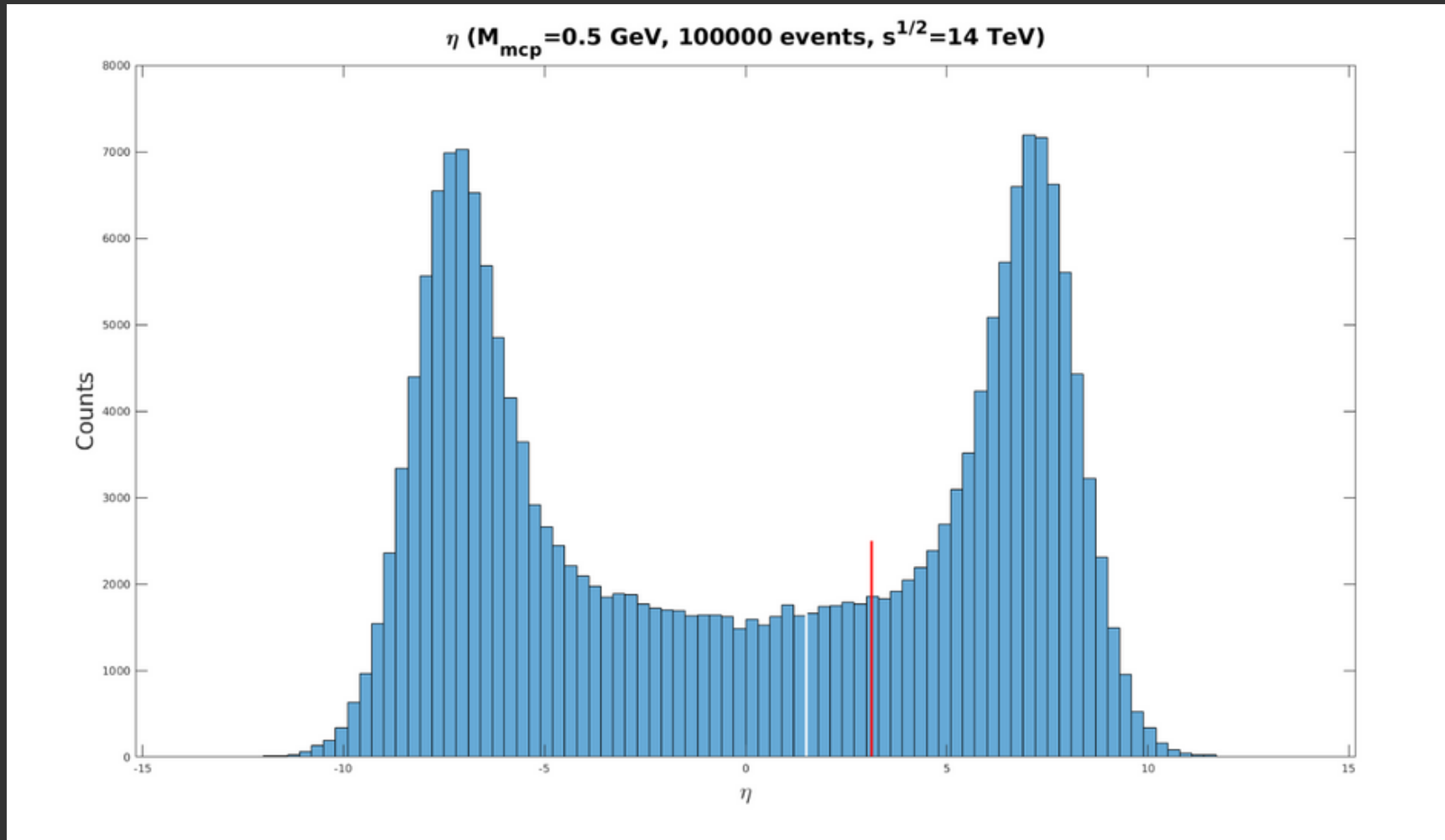
Extra info regarding the change of variables that go from U(1) hypercharge mixing with new U(1), to new fermion coupling to U(1) hypercharge.

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{4} A'_{\mu\nu} A'^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}(\not{\partial} + ie' \not{A}' + iM_{mcp})\psi + \frac{\kappa}{2} A'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

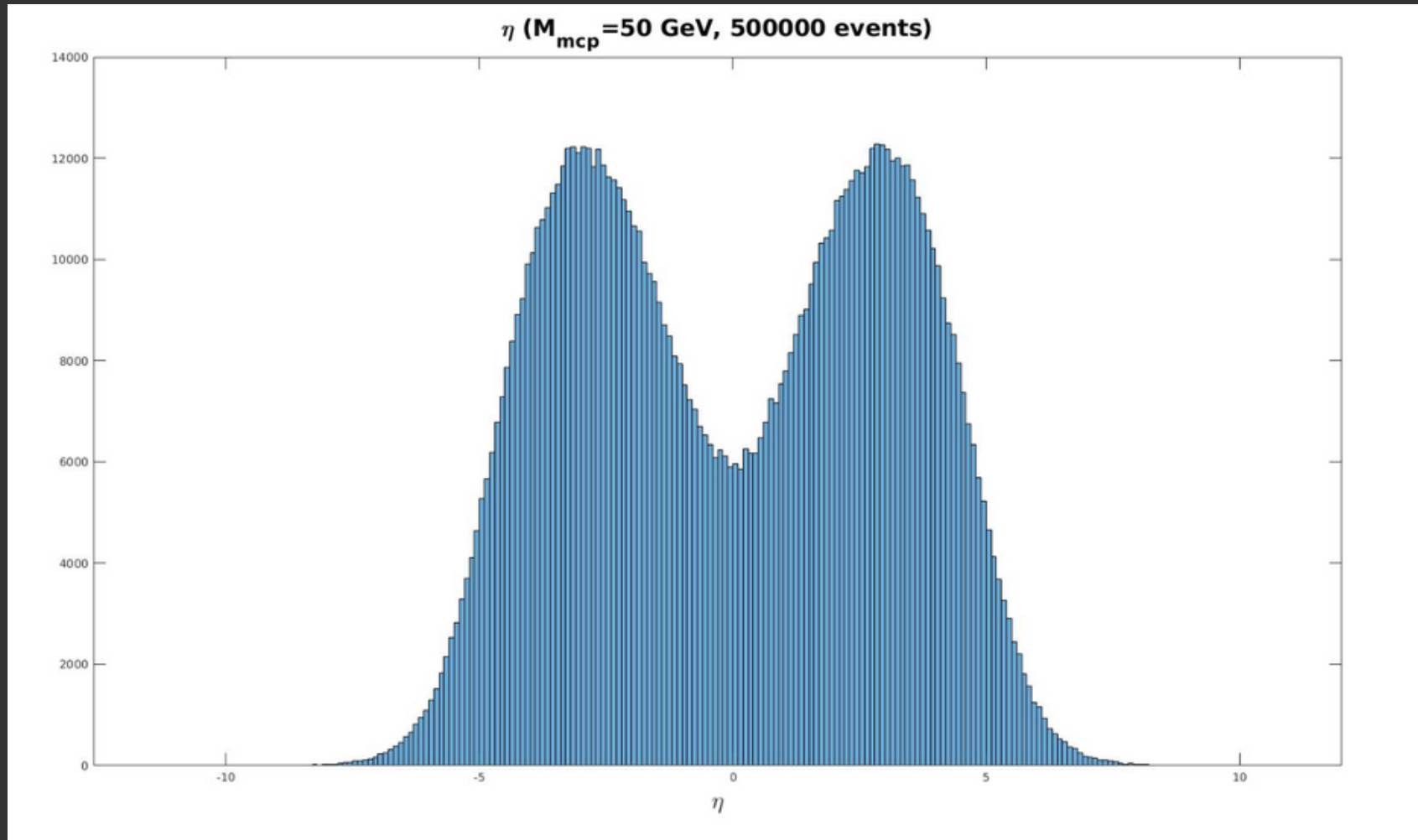
The last term is a kinetic mixing term between the field strength of the new gauge boson and that of hypercharge. Redefining  $A'^{\mu} = A^{\mu} + \kappa B_{\mu}$ , yields the equation on slide 10.

Reference: Haas

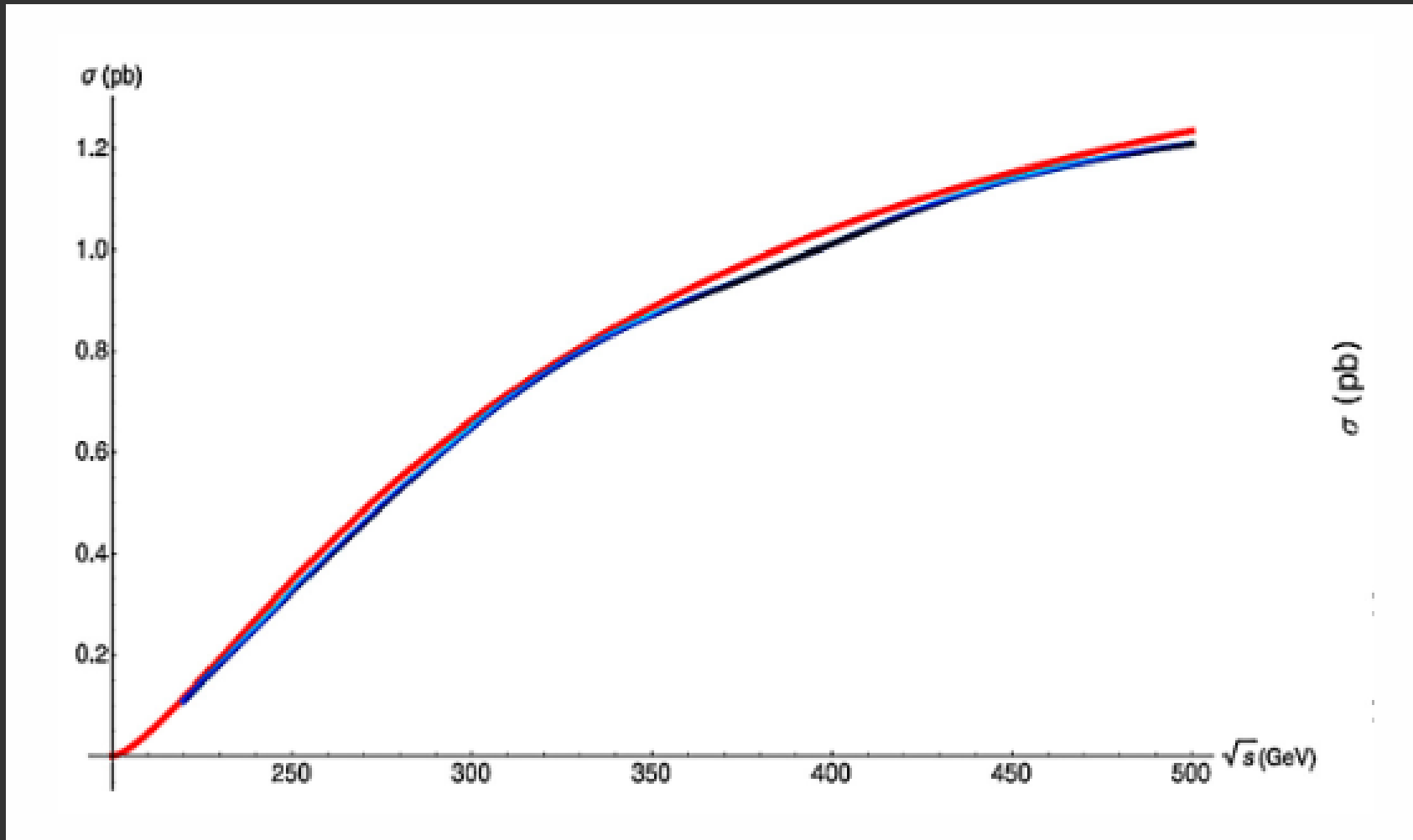
# mCP Pseudorapidity Distribution (Low mass)



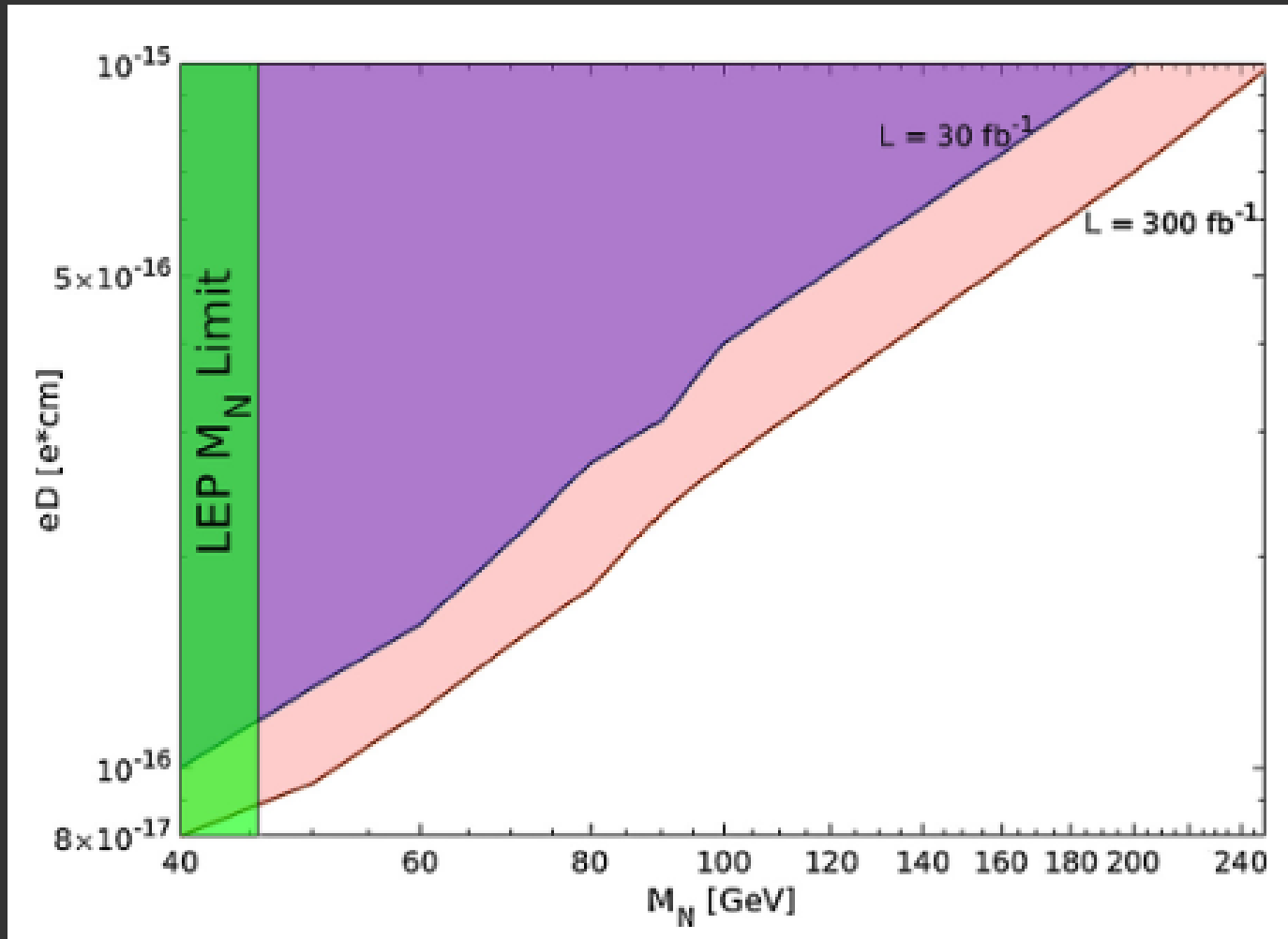
# mCP Pseudorapidity Distribution (High Mass)



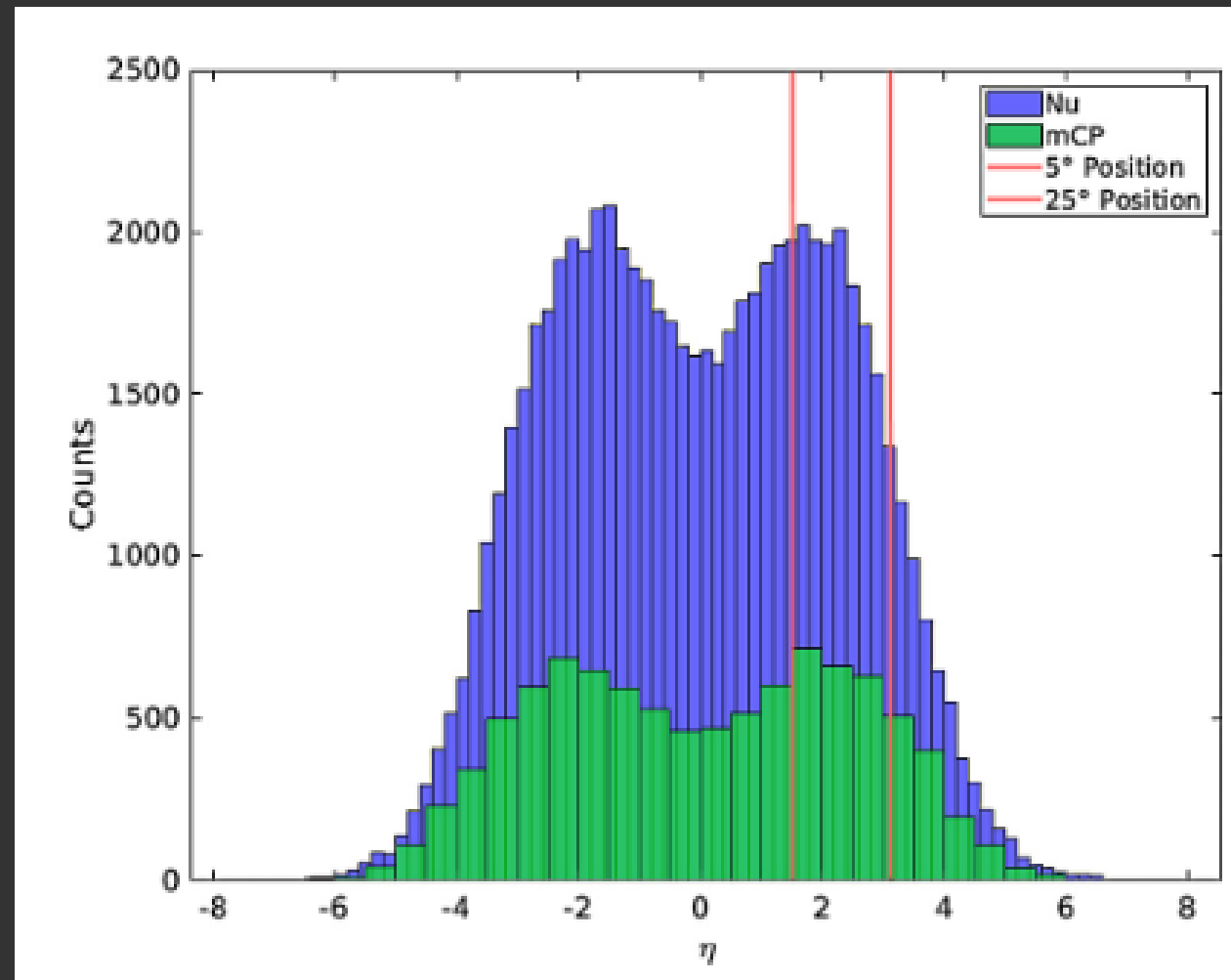
# Hvy Nu Model Validation



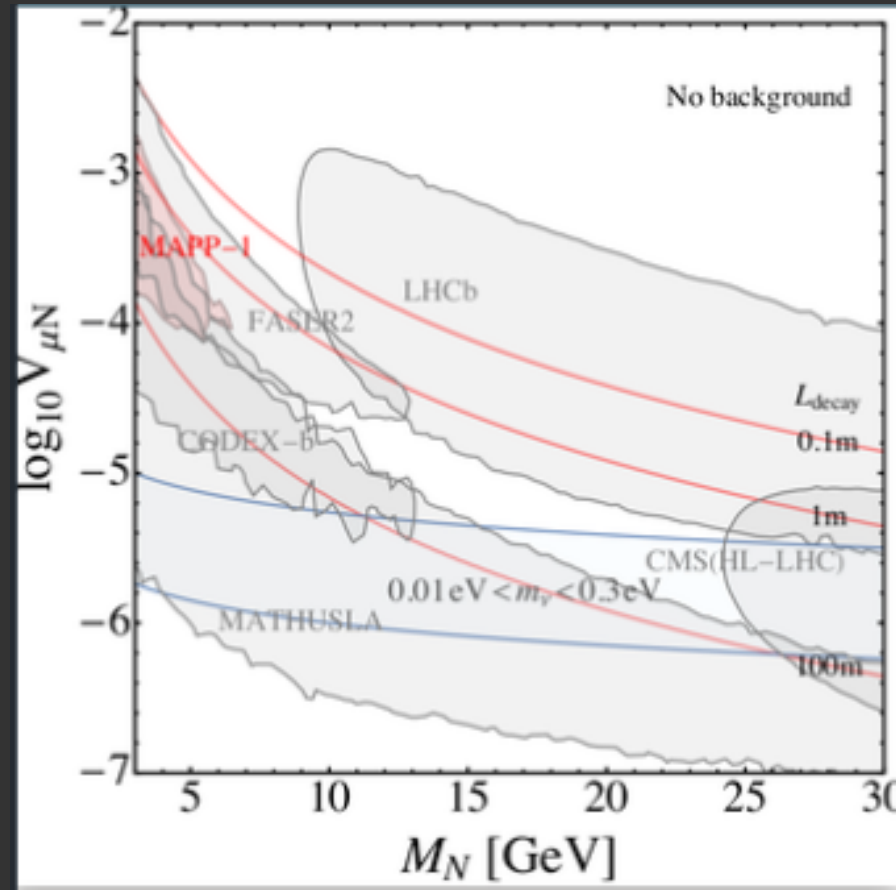
# Heavy Nu (95% C.L.)



# Backup 1

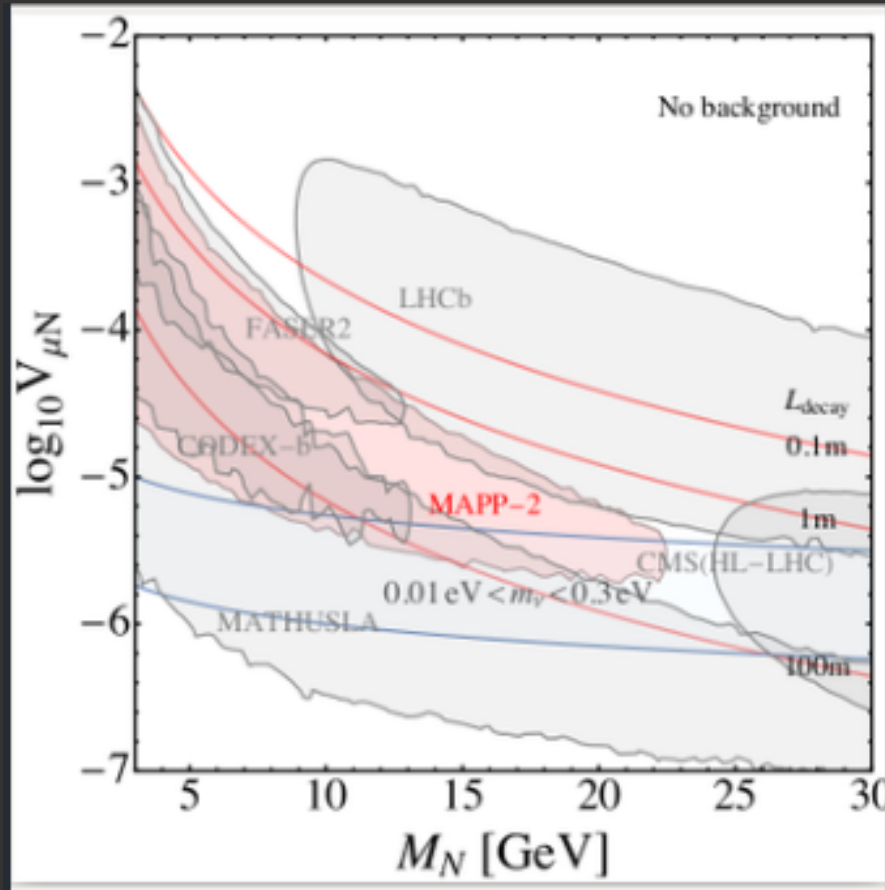


# Z\_(B-L) Model - LL RH Majorana Neutrinos @ MAPP-1



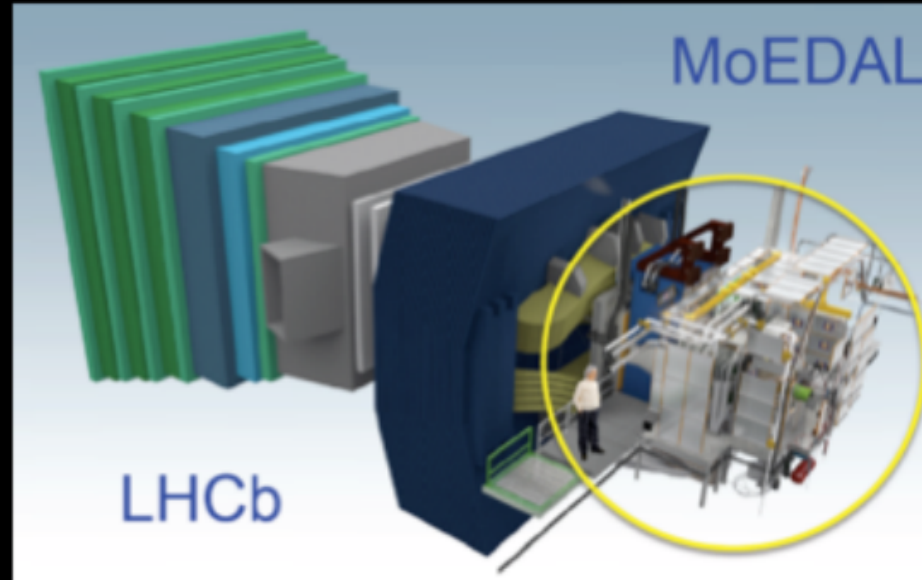


# Z\_(B-L) Model - LL RH Majorana Neutrinos @ MAPP-2



# The MoEDAL Detector in a Nutshell

**Permanent  
Physical  
record  
of new  
physics**



**No  
Standard  
Model  
Physics  
Backgrnds**

**MoEDAL is largely passive and made up of three detector systems**



**NUCLEAR TRACK DETECTOR**  
Plastic array (~200 sqm)  
– Like a Giant Camera

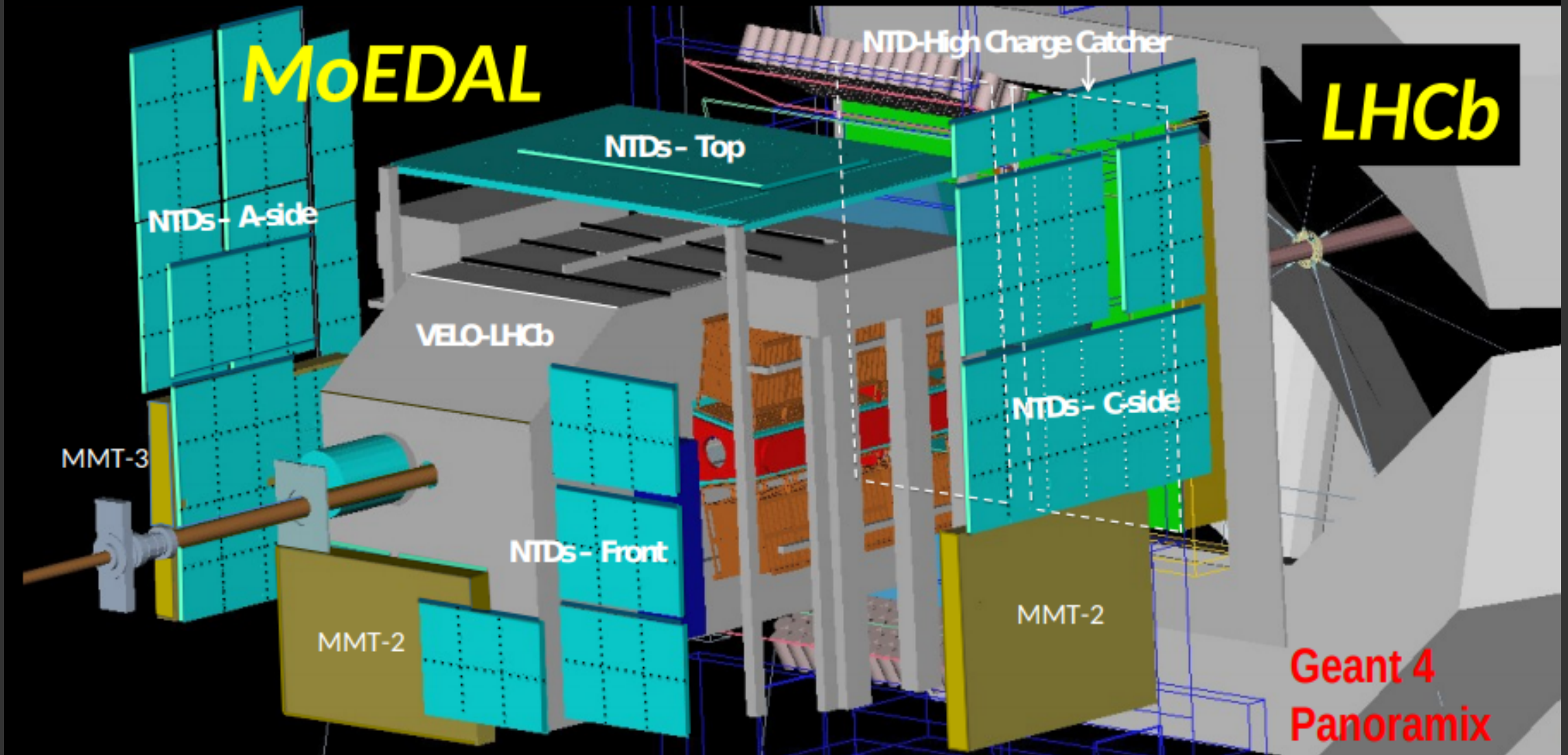


**TRAPPING DETECTOR ARRAY**  
A tonne of Al to trap Highly  
Ionizing Particles for analysis



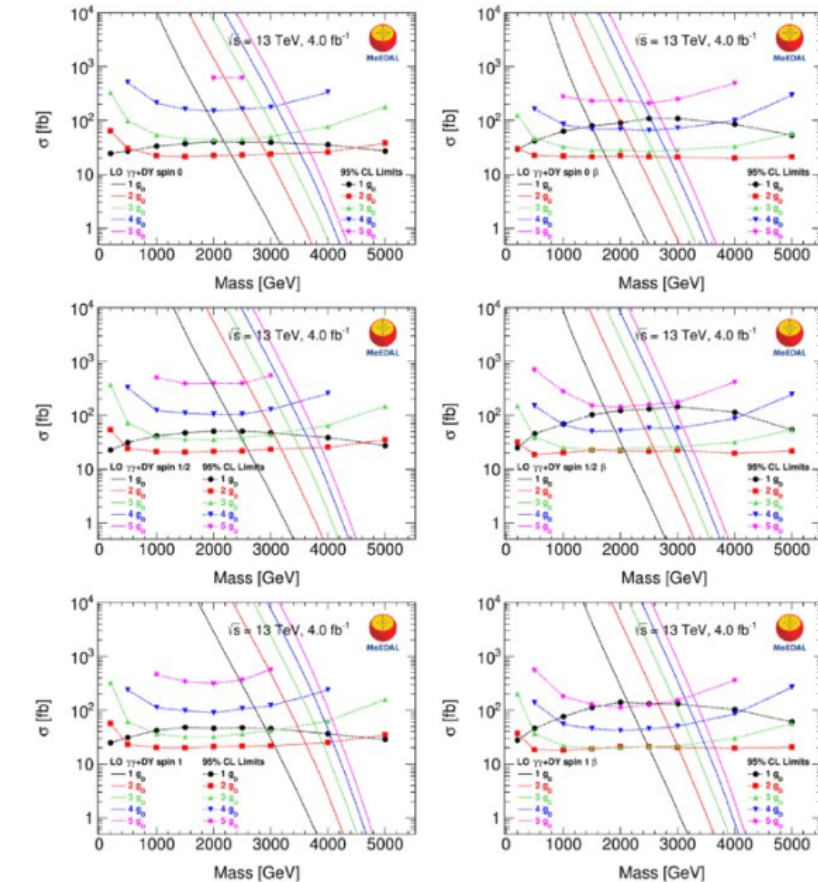
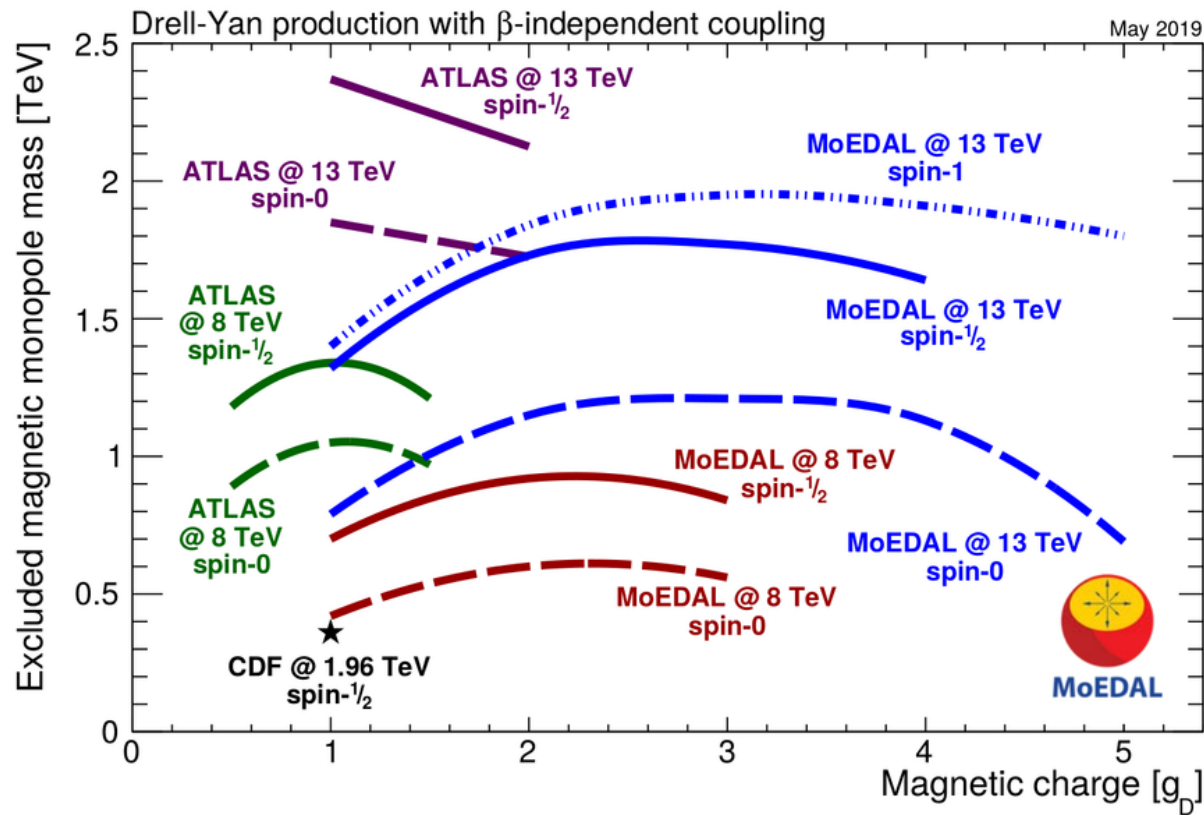
**TIMEPIX Array** a digital  
Camera for real time  
radiation monitoring

# The MoEDAL Detector Today



# MoEDAL's Latest Limits on MM Production @ LHC

Published in PRL July 2019. Including Photon-Photon Fusion for the 1st time @ the LHC.



Spin-1 MM considered for the 1st time @ LHC which corresponds to Lee-Yang Field Theory (Monopole obeys a gauged KG eqn.)