Search for Higgs boson decay to invisible particles

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Brookhaven™
National Laboratory

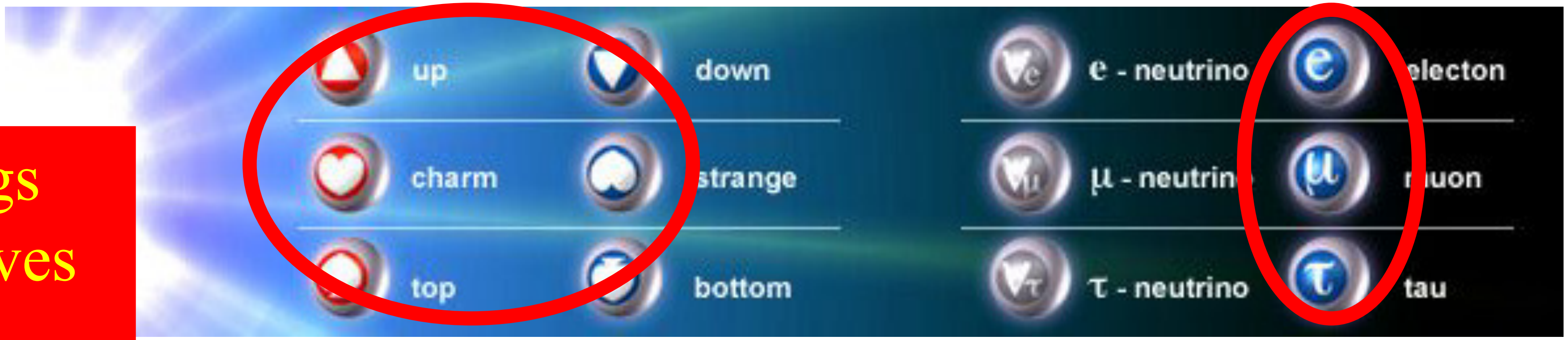
What I am going to do …

- **Review Higgs boson discovery channels and properties**
- **The case for physics beyond the Standard Model of particle physics**
- **Search for dark sector states**
- **Higgs decay to invisible particles and interpretation for dark matter**
- **Physics engagement**
- **ATLAS ITk FELIX readout test stand at BNL**

The 'Standard Model'

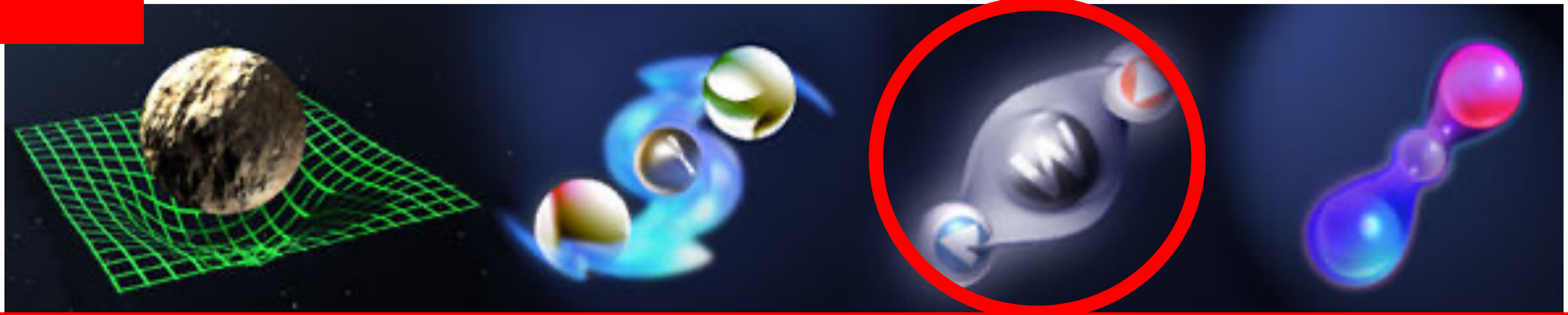
= Cosmic DNA

The matter particles



The Higgs boson gives mass to fundamental particles

The fundamental interactions



Gravitation electromagnetism weak nuclear force strong nuclear force

Without Higgs …

… there would be no atoms

- massless electrons would escape at the speed of light

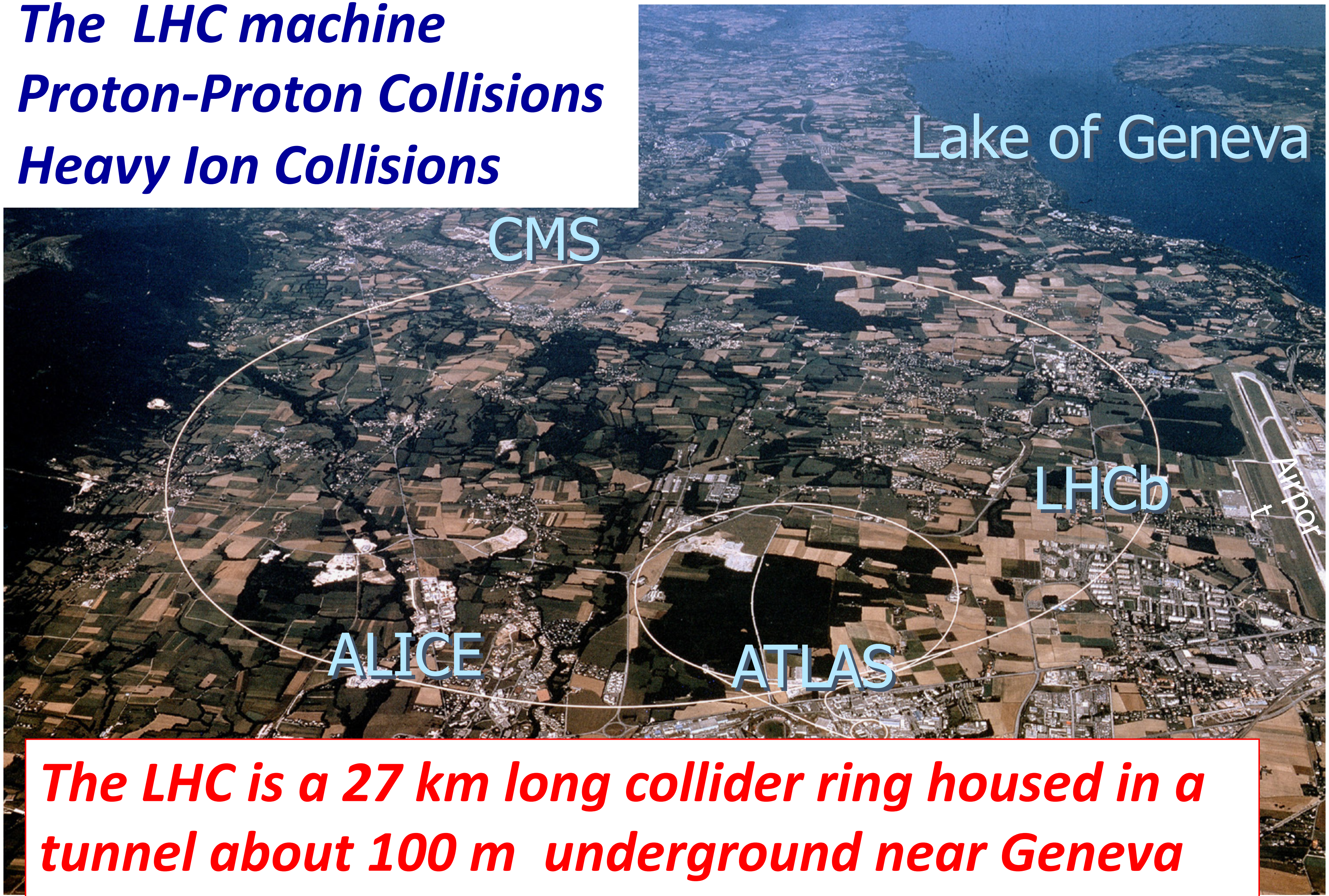
… there would be no heavy nuclei

… weak interactions would not be weak

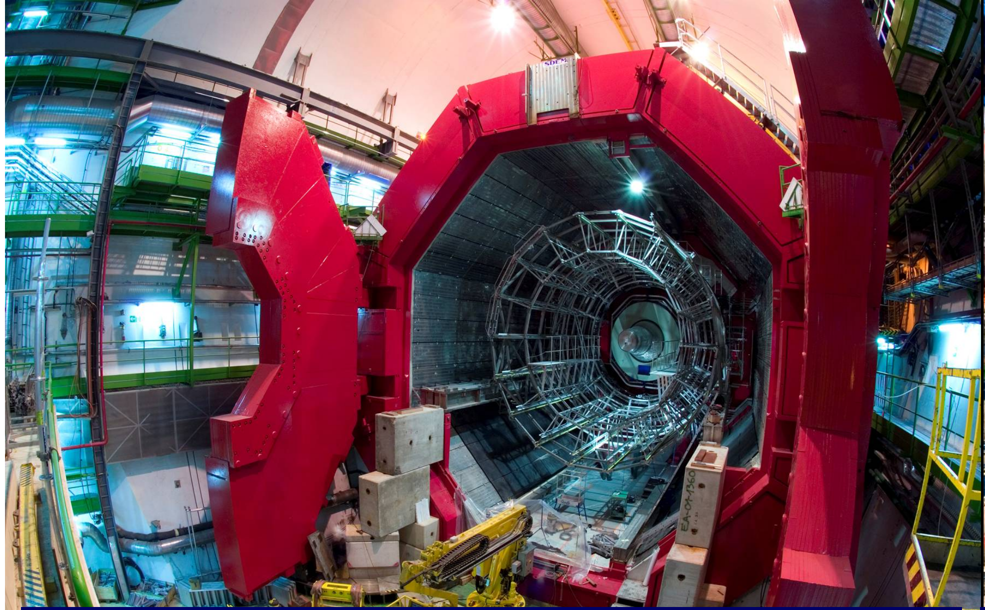
- Life would be impossible: everything would be radioactive

Its existence is a big deal!

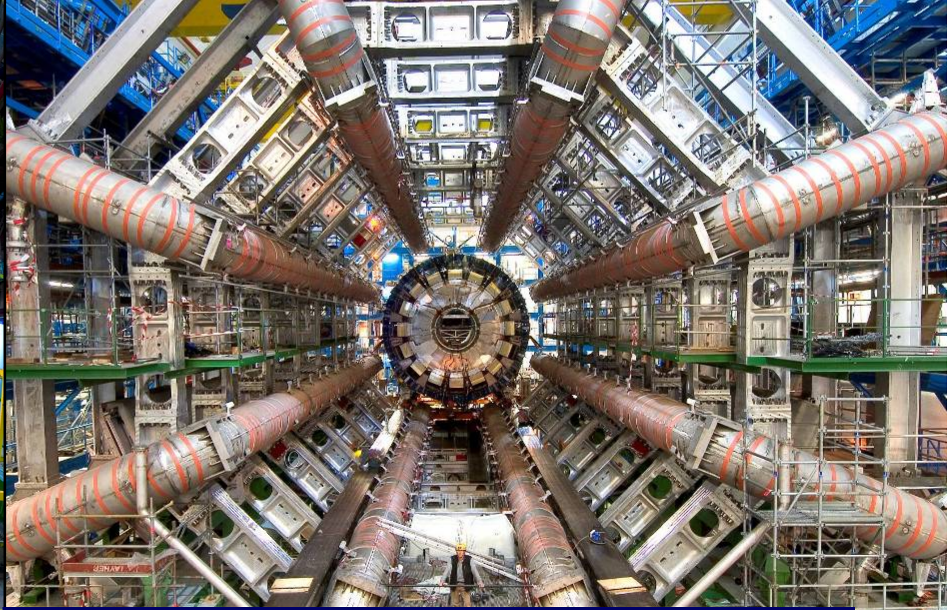
The LHC machine
Proton-Proton Collisions
Heavy Ion Collisions



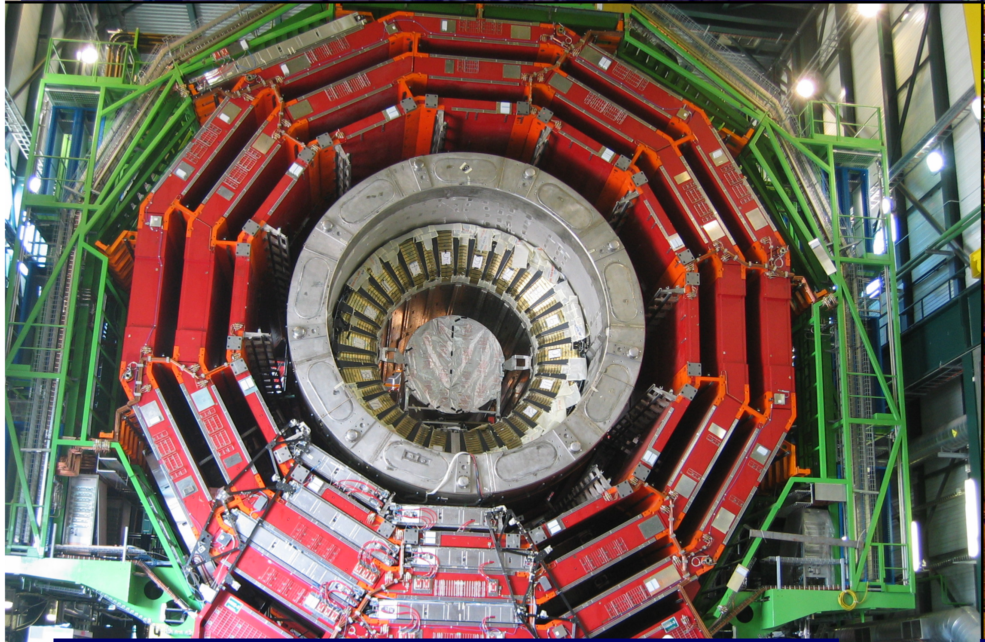
The LHC is a 27 km long collider ring housed in a tunnel about 100 m underground near Geneva



ALICE: Primordial cosmic plasma

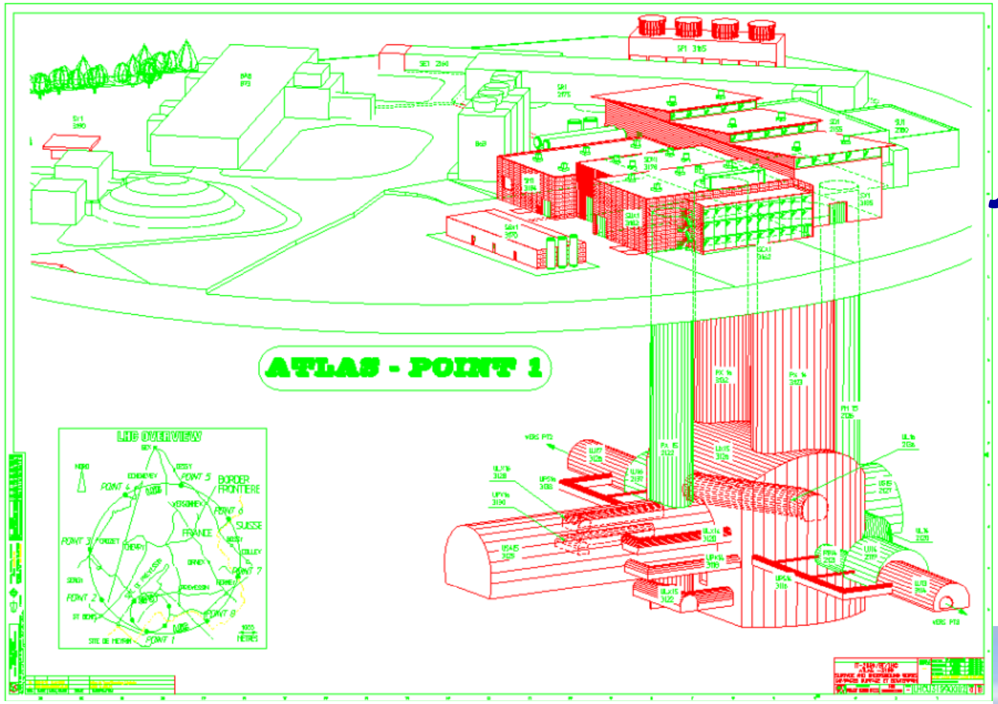


ATLAS: Higgs and dark matter



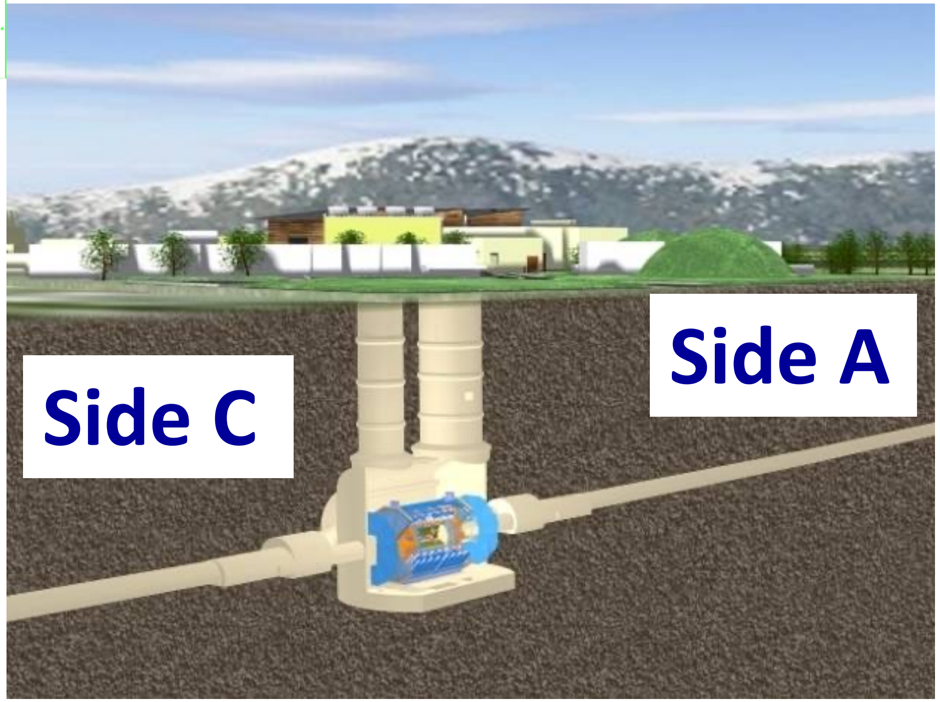
CMS: Higgs and dark matter

LHCb: Matter-antimatter difference



The Underground Cavern for the ATLAS Detector

Length = 55 m
Width = 32 m
Height = 35 m

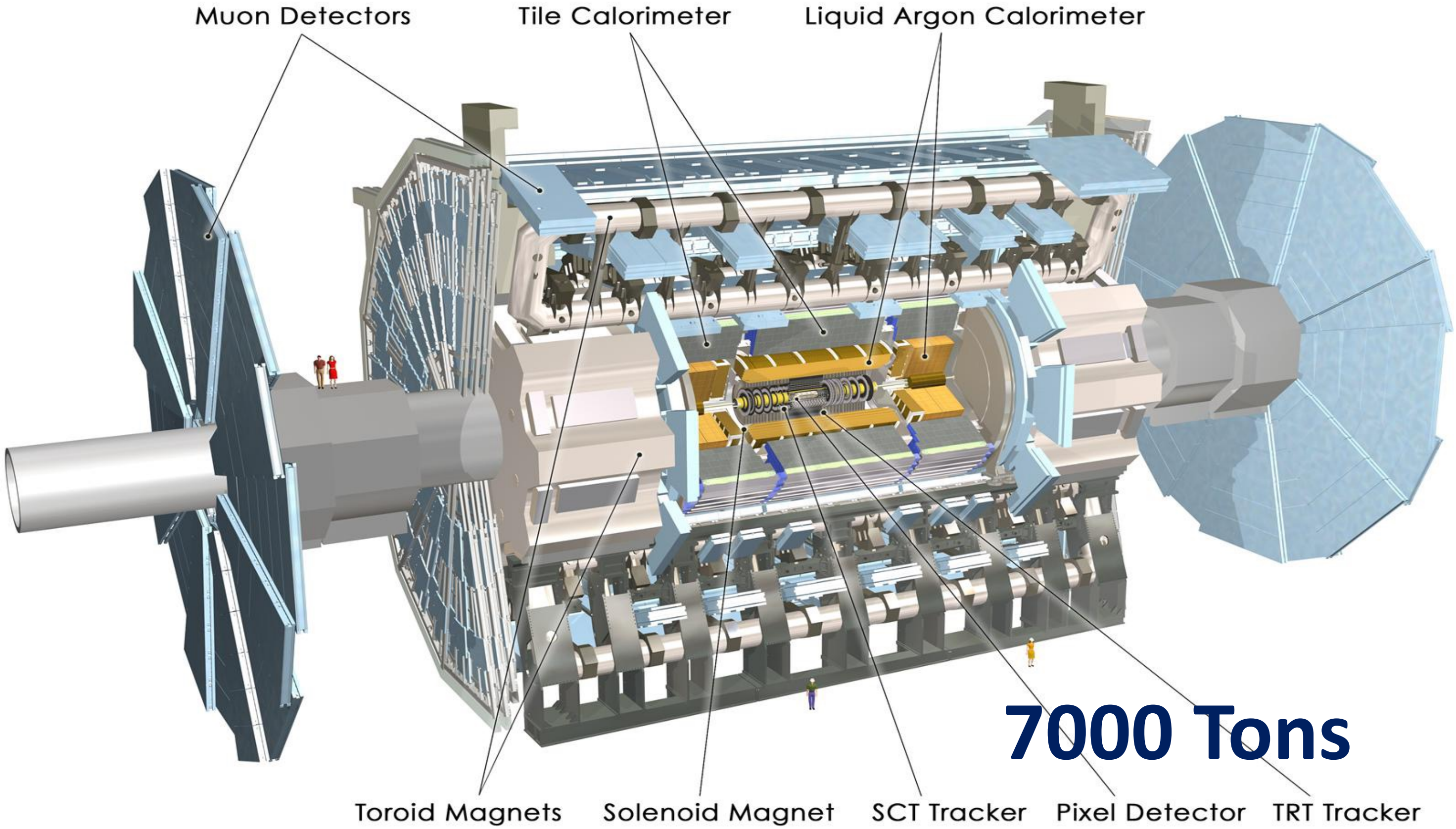


ATLAS Detector at the LHC

~3000 Physicists
550M Suisse Franks

45 m

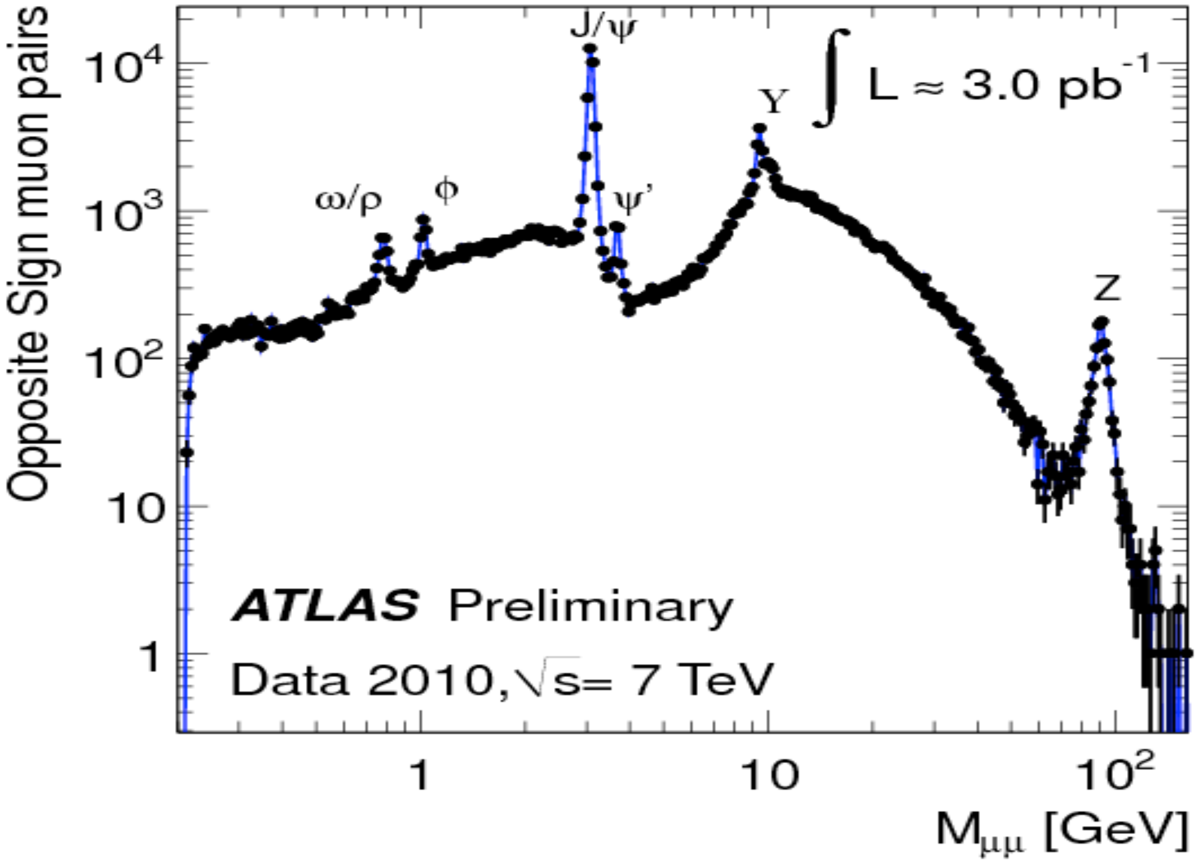
24 m



7000 Tons

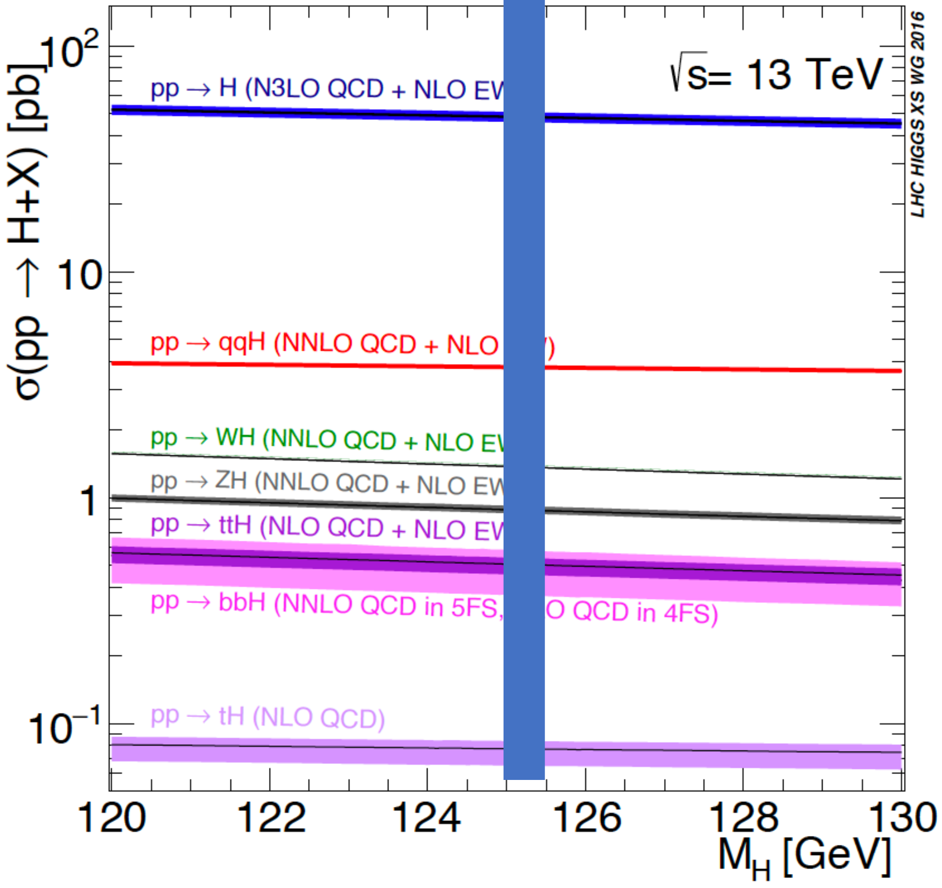
Confirming previous measurements or discoveries

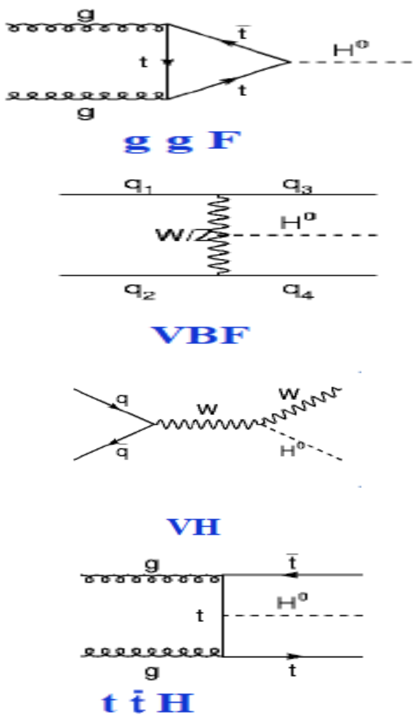
- Before we do new searches, we have to show that we measure accurately what is already known

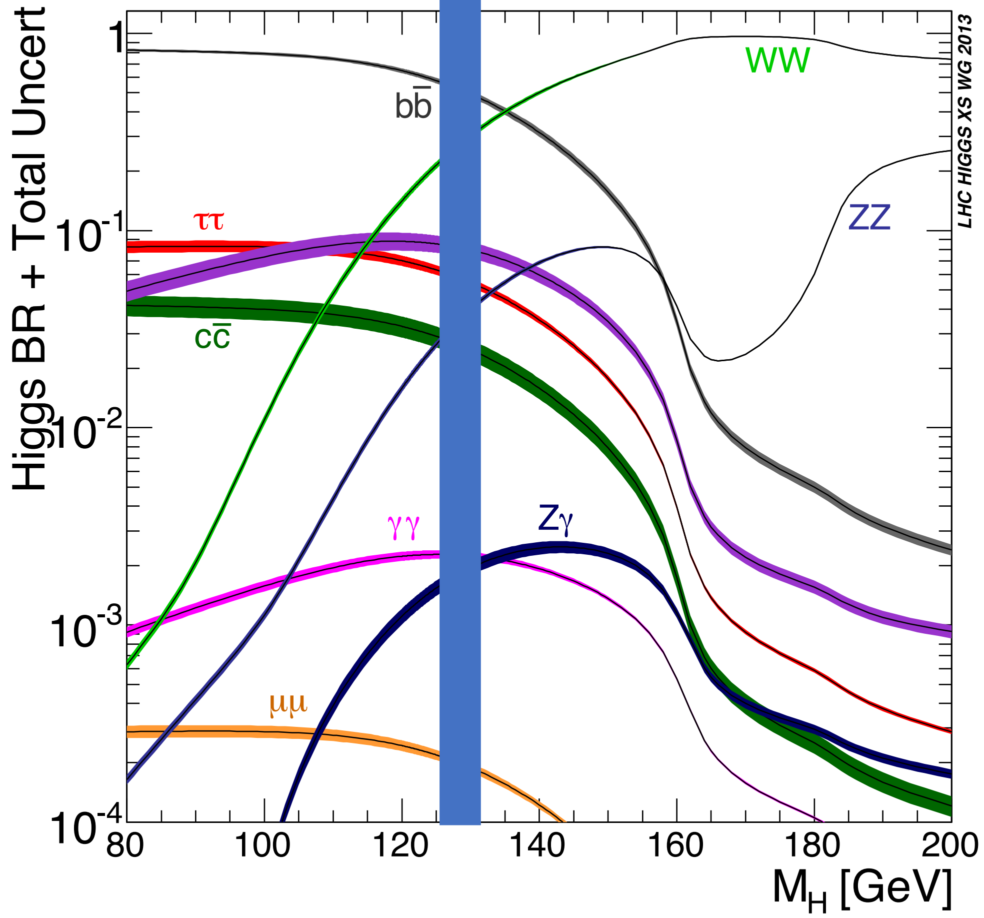


Higgs boson production and decays

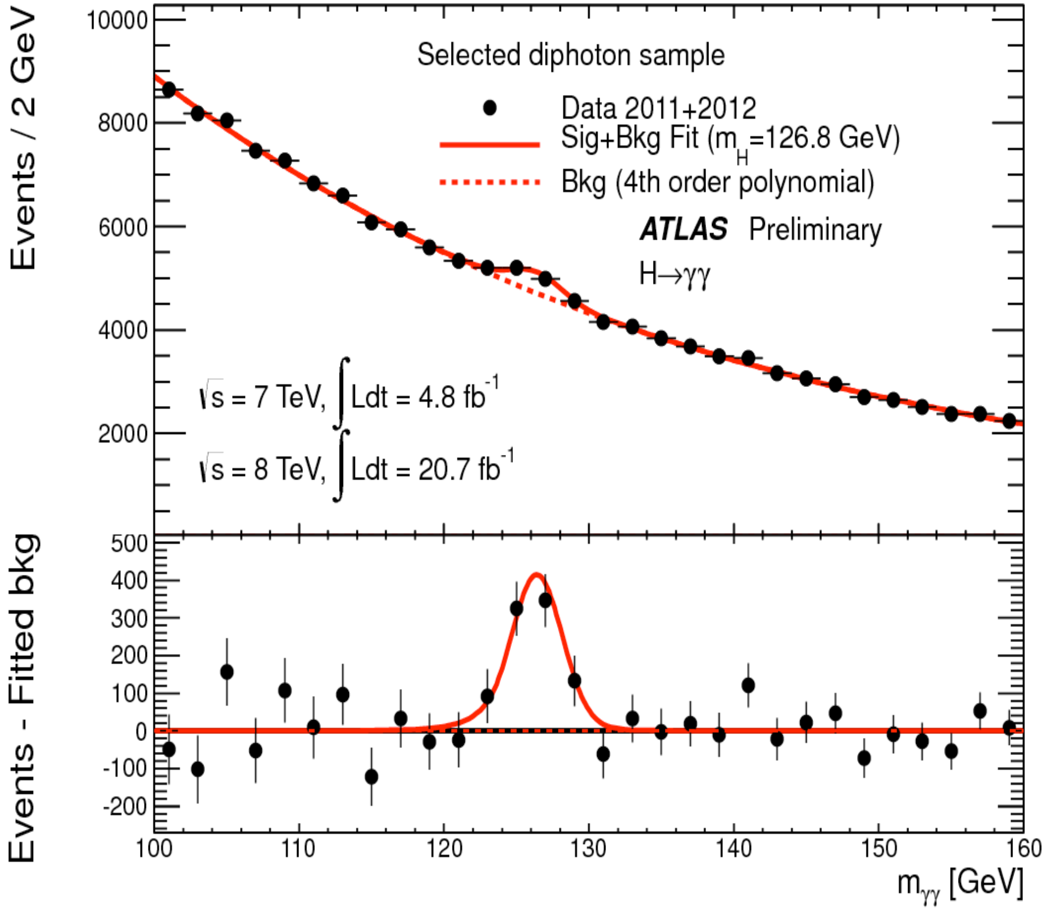
The ATLAS and CMS Experiments at the LHC have discovered, independently, a Higgs boson with mass around 125 GeV using these productions and decay modes



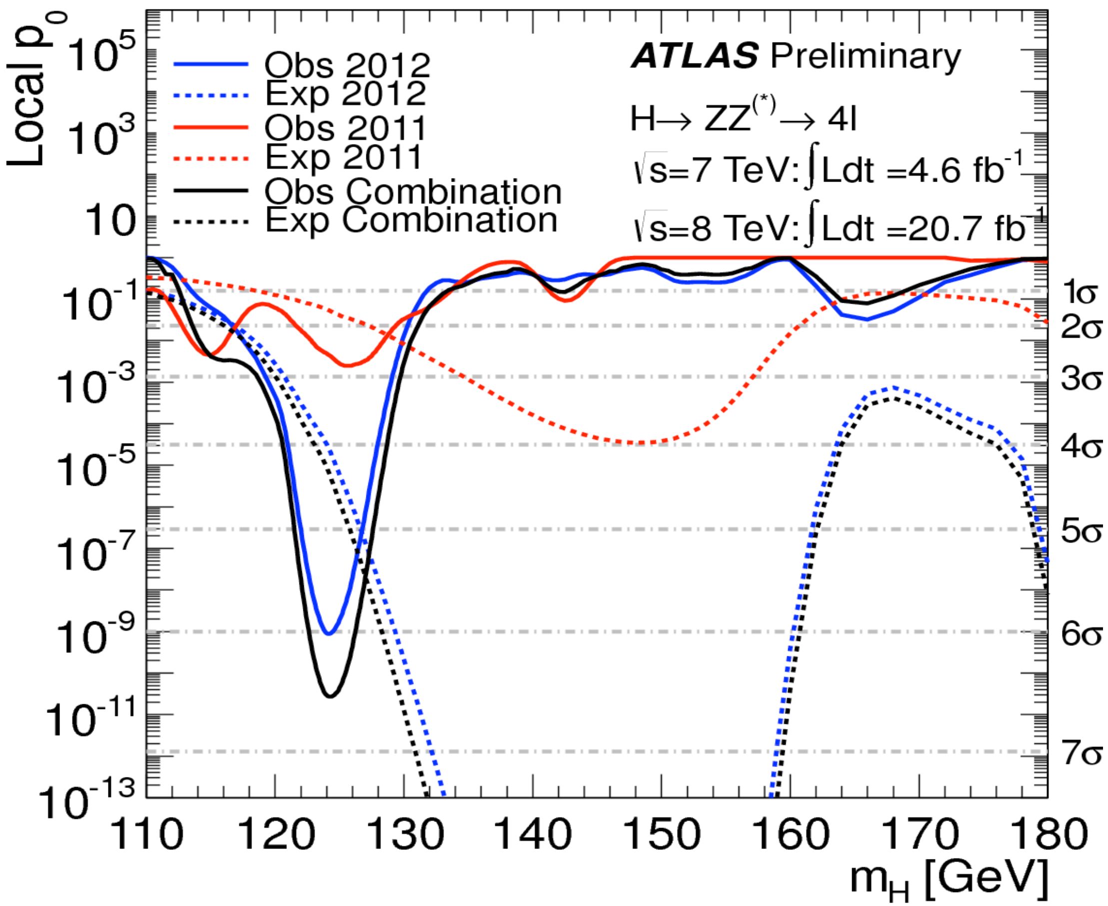




The Higgs Boson Discovery

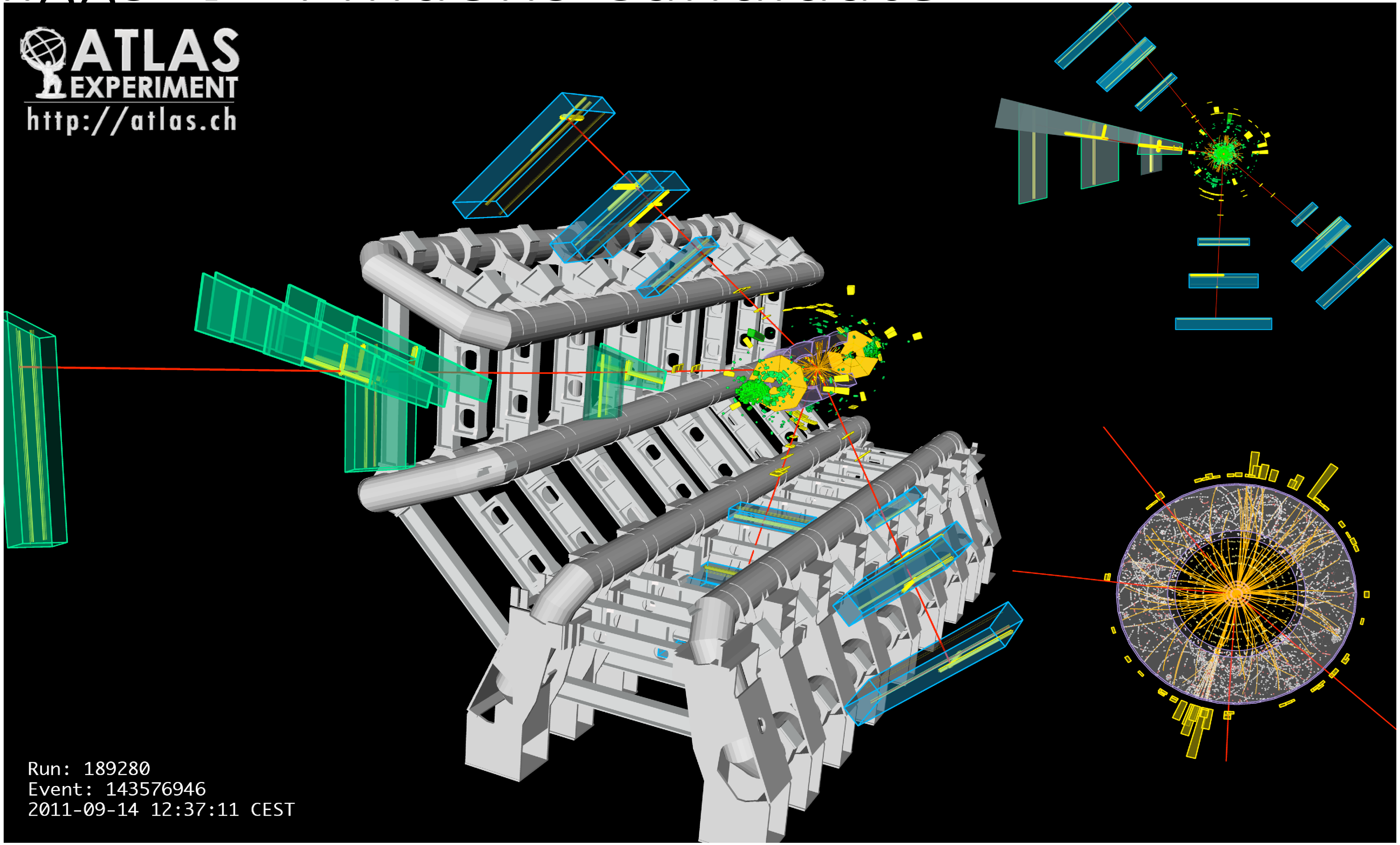


Single channel discovery: 7.4σ

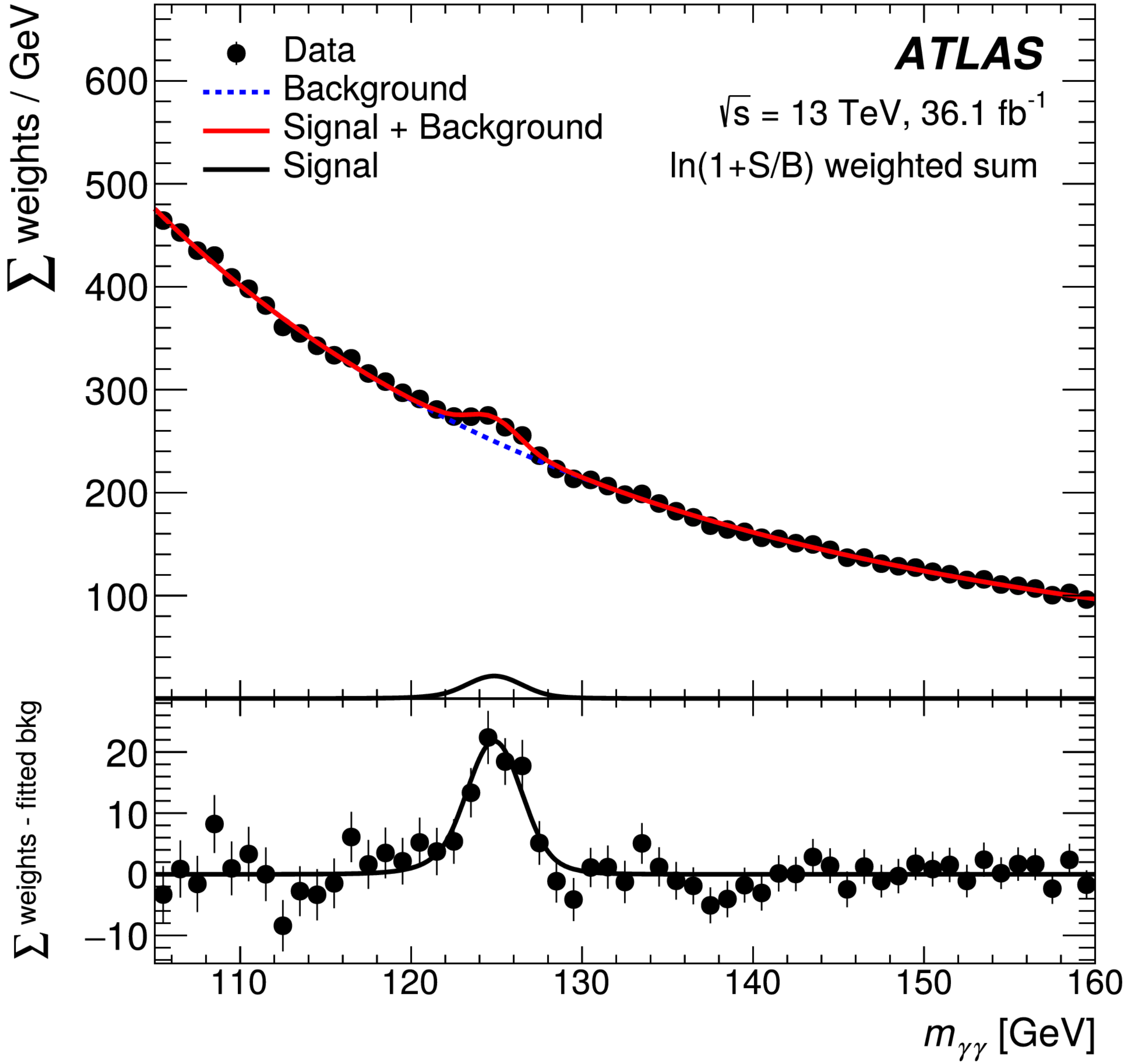


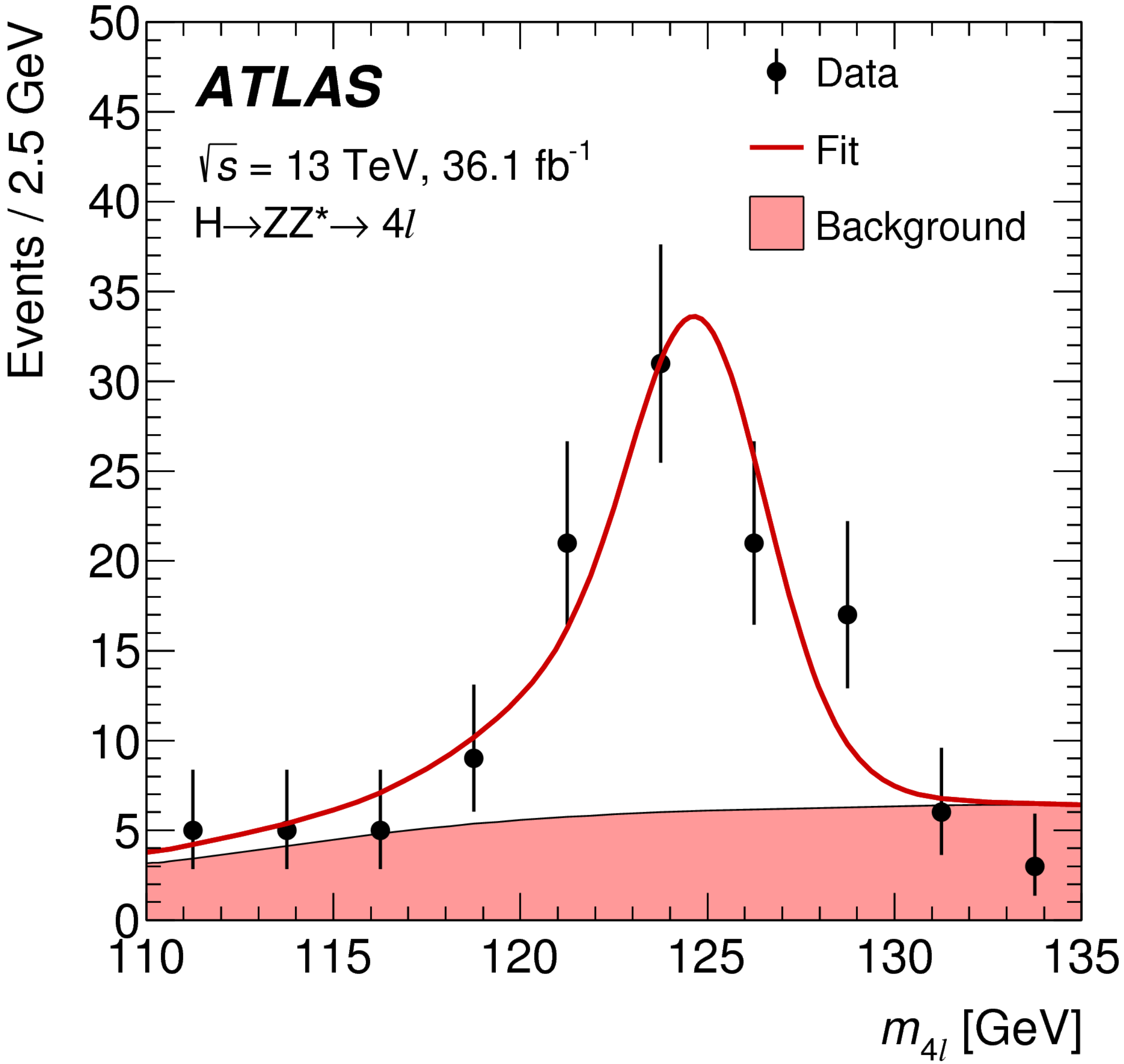
Single channel discovery: 6.6σ

Higgs → 4 muons Candidate



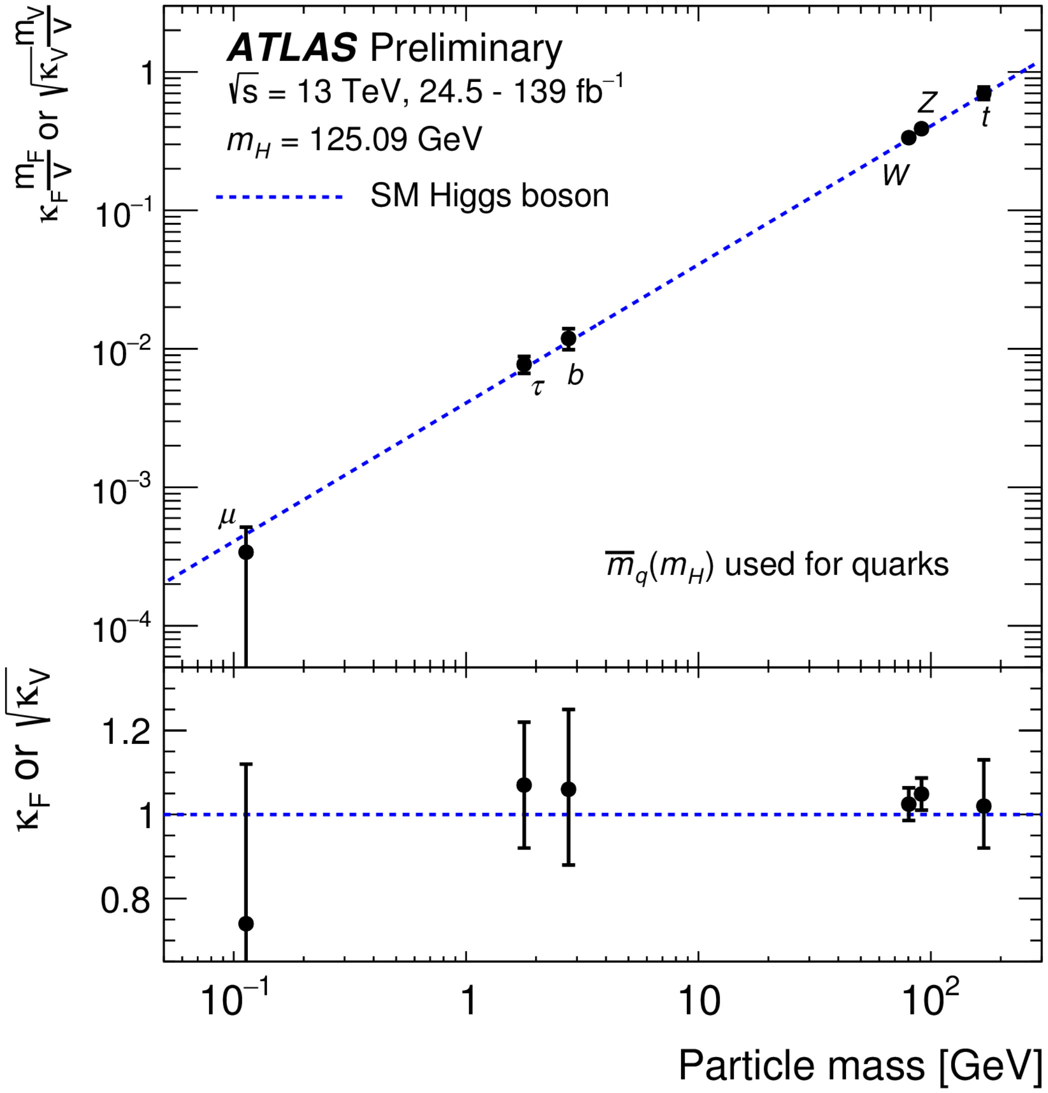
Higgs →γγ, ZZ





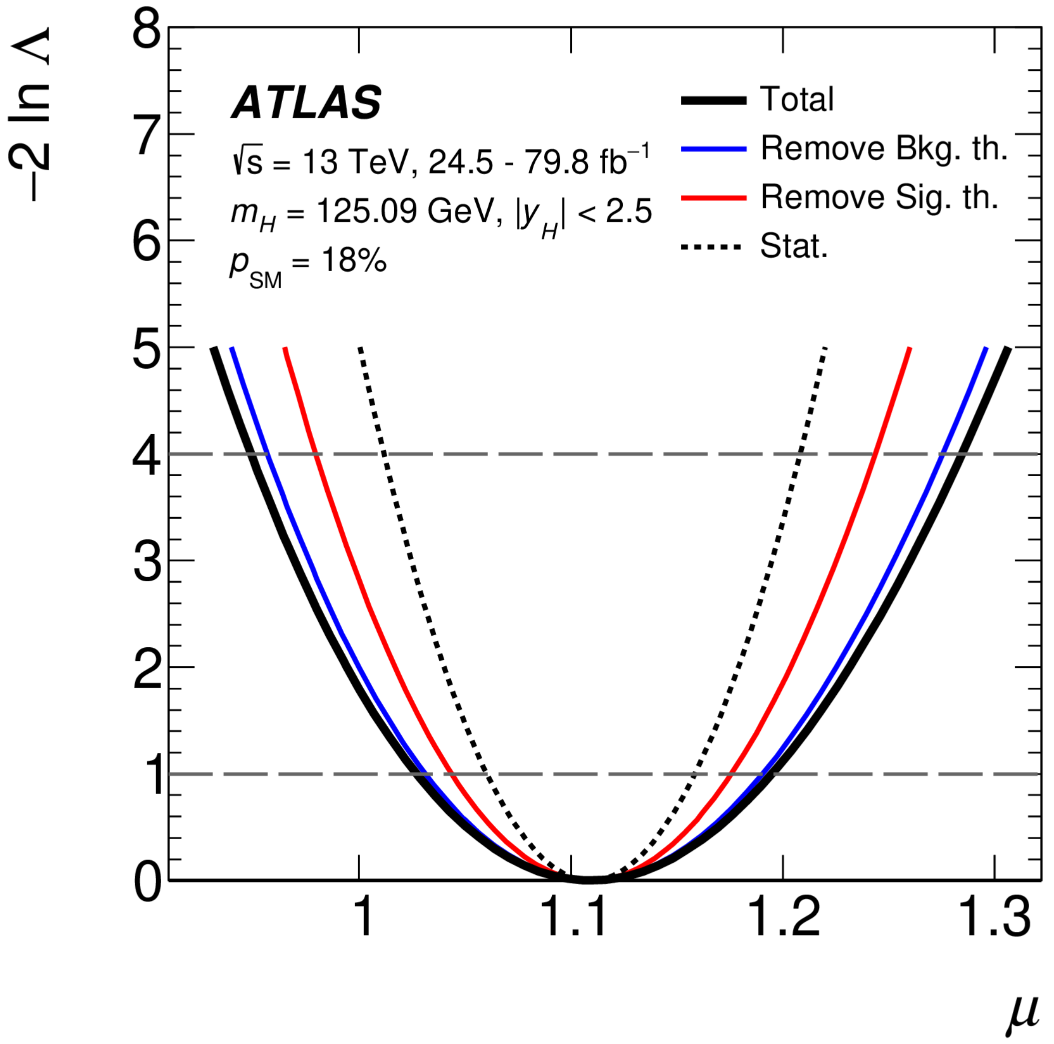
Discovery confirmed in later measurements

Higgs coupling measurements

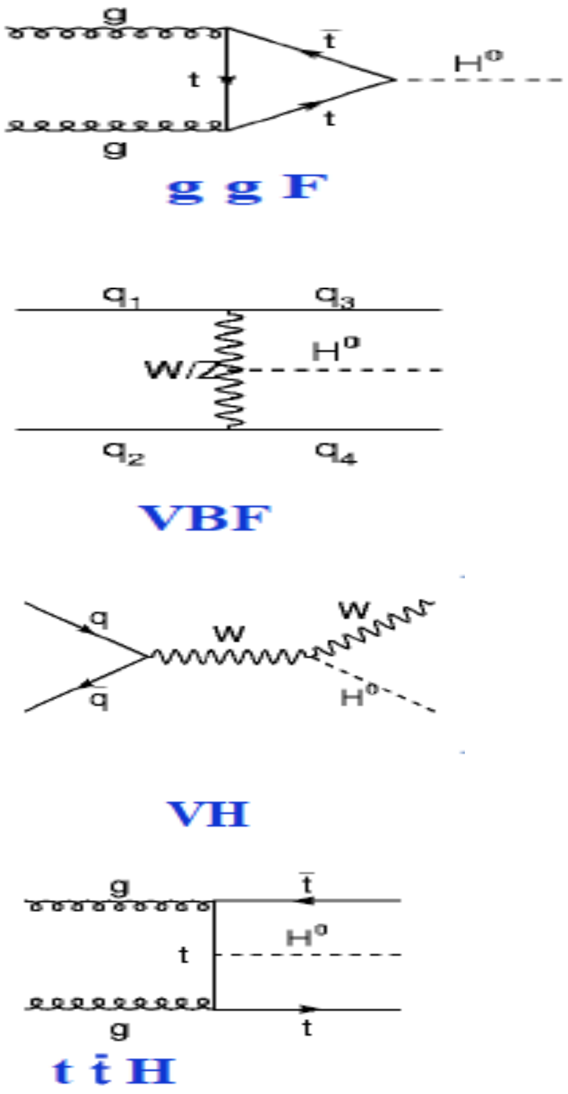


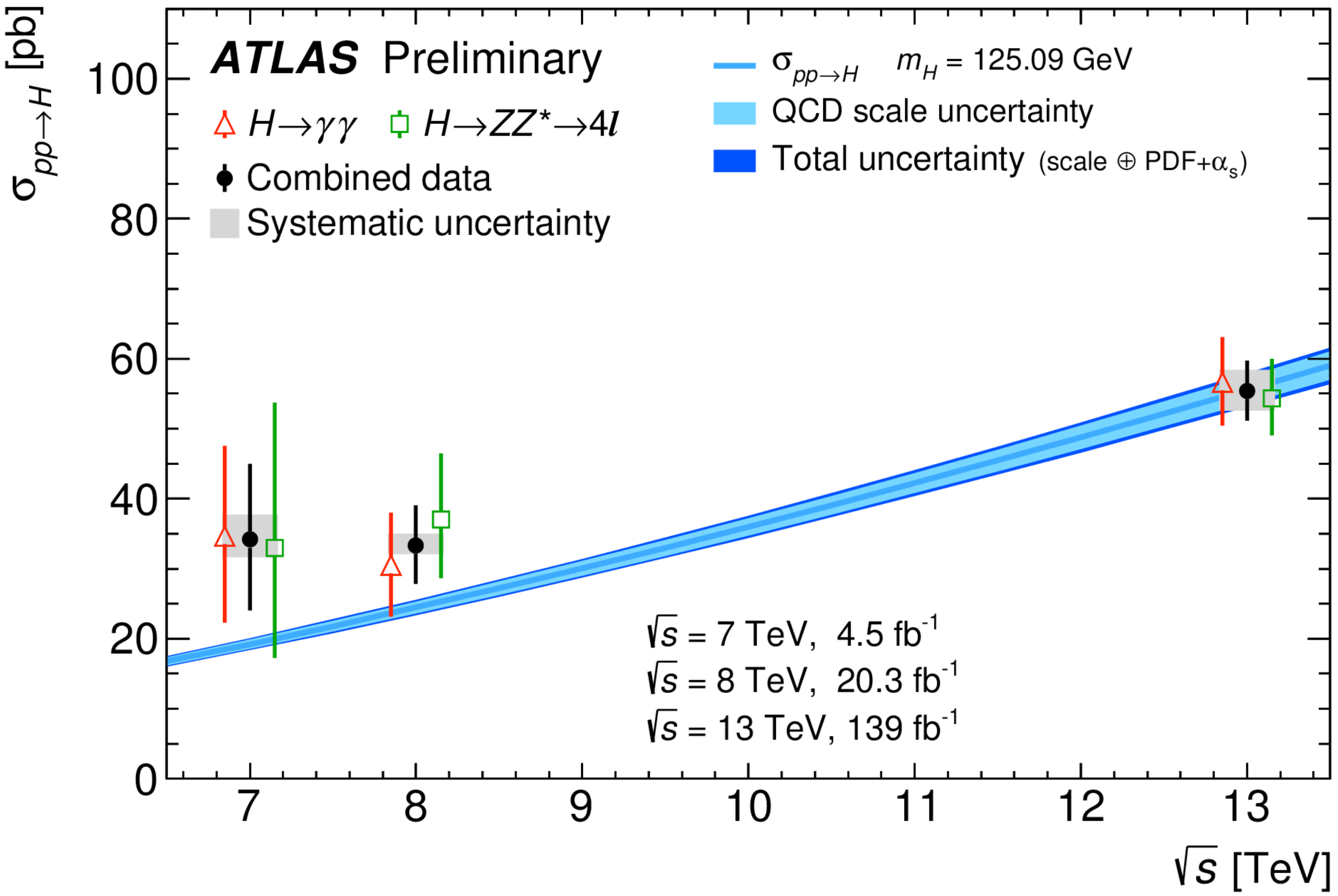
Signal Strength relative to SM

$\mu = 1.11 + 0.09 - 0.08$



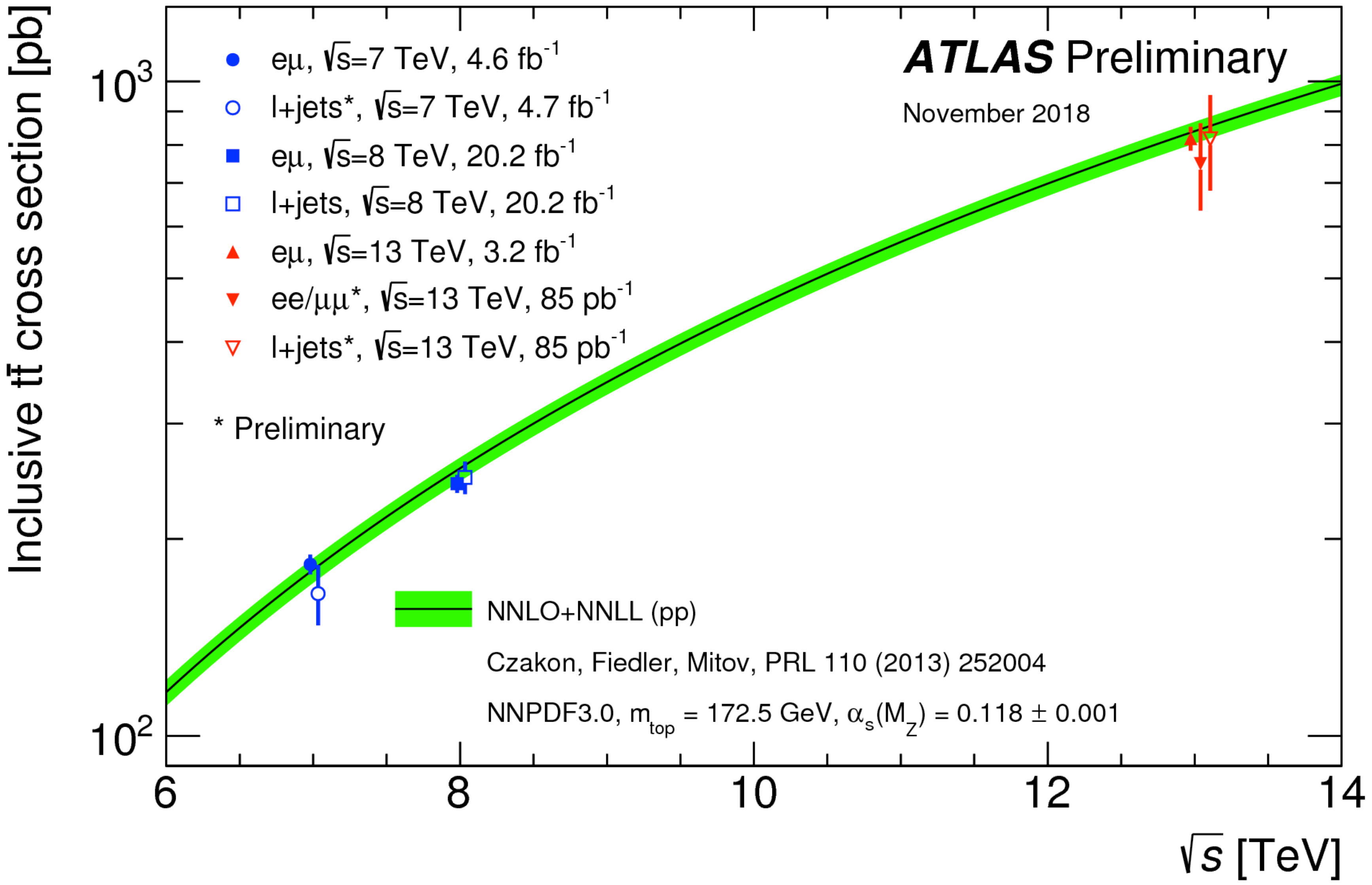
pp → H +X Cross section measurements





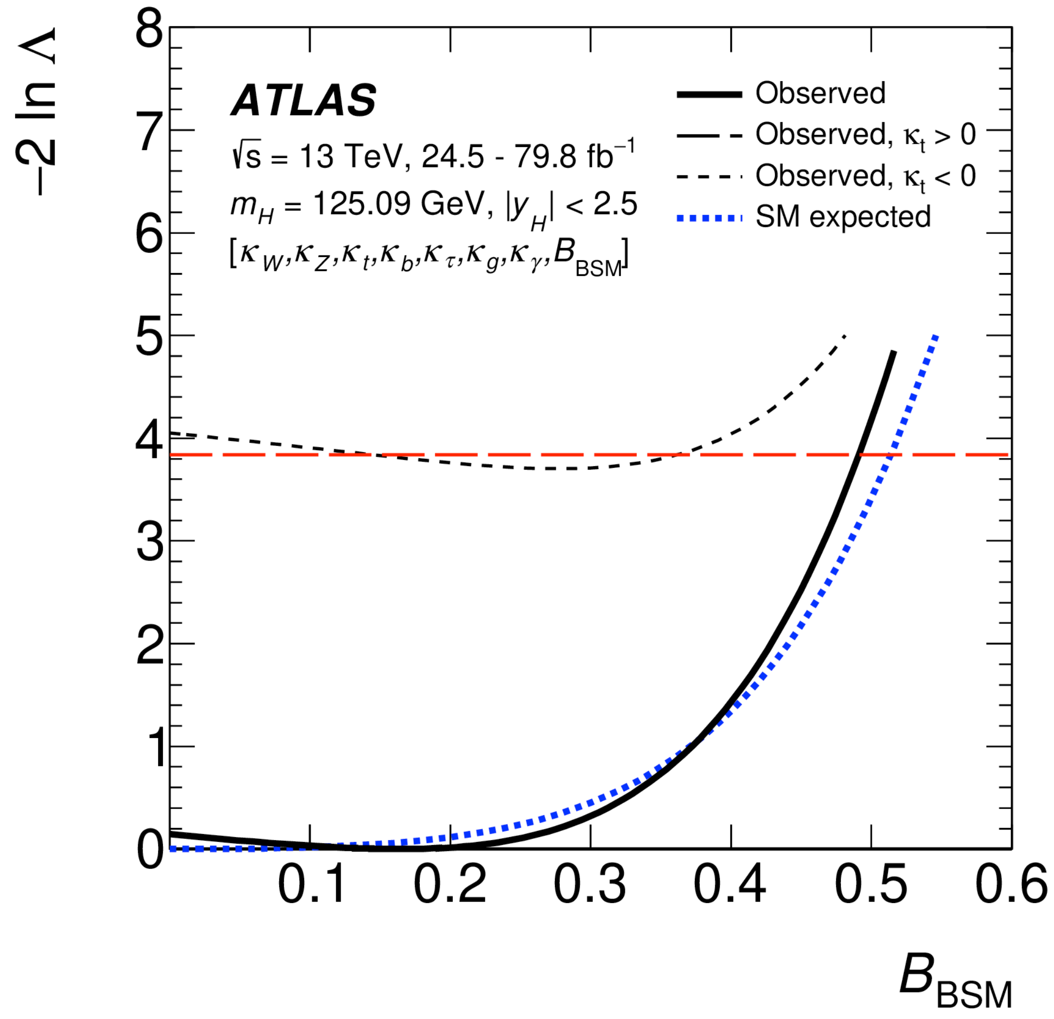
Top-quark sector

Summary of ATLAS measurements of the top-pair production cross-section as a function of the center-of-mass energy compared to the NNLO QCD calculation complemented with NNLL resummation (top++2.0).



H → BSM contribution to the Higgs width

BR [H→ BSM] < ~45%



Search for new physics

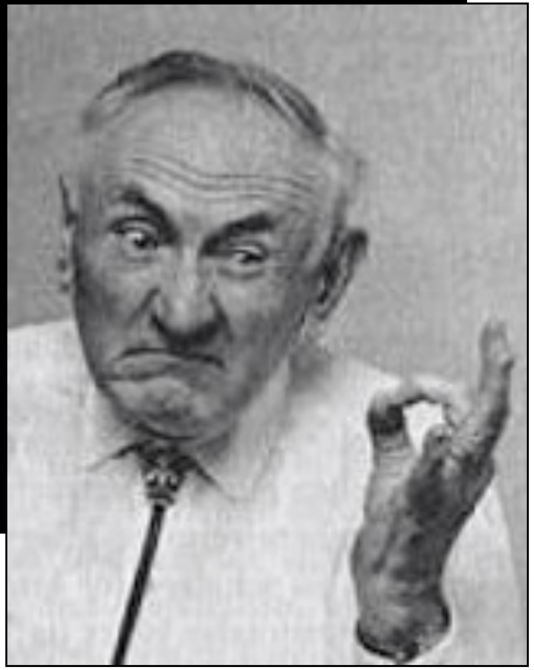
- **Higgs Discovery confirmed in later measurements**
- **Measurement of properties consistent with expectations from the SM**
- **But are there more than one Higgs boson?**
  - **Beyond-the-Standard-Model (BSM) Higgs searches**
- **We can use the Higgs boson as a portal to "new physics" :**
  - **Can we search for new physics in the decay of the Higgs boson?**
  - **Or in association with it?**
  - **Or in the small deviations in the properties with respect to the SM expectations?**

The Dark Matter Hypothesis

- Proposed by Fritz Zwicky, based on observations of the Coma galaxy cluster
- The galaxies move too quickly
- The observations require a

  stronger gravitational field

  than provided by the visible matter
- **Dark matter?**

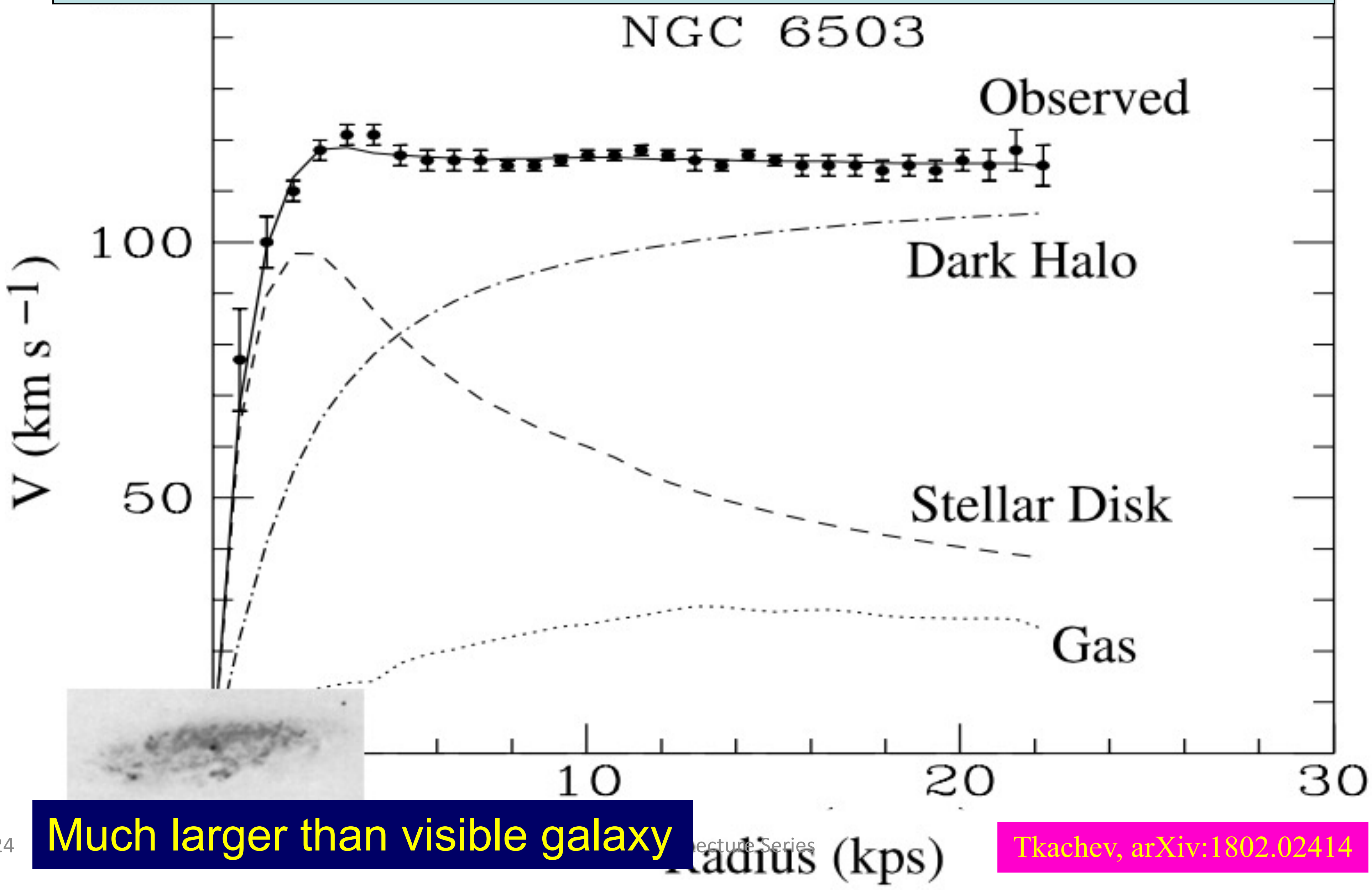


The Rotation Curves of Galaxies

- Measured by Vera Rubin
- The stars also orbit ‘too quickly’
- Her observations also required a stronger gravitational field than provided by the visible matter
- **Further strong evidence for dark matter**

Scanned at the American Institute of Physics

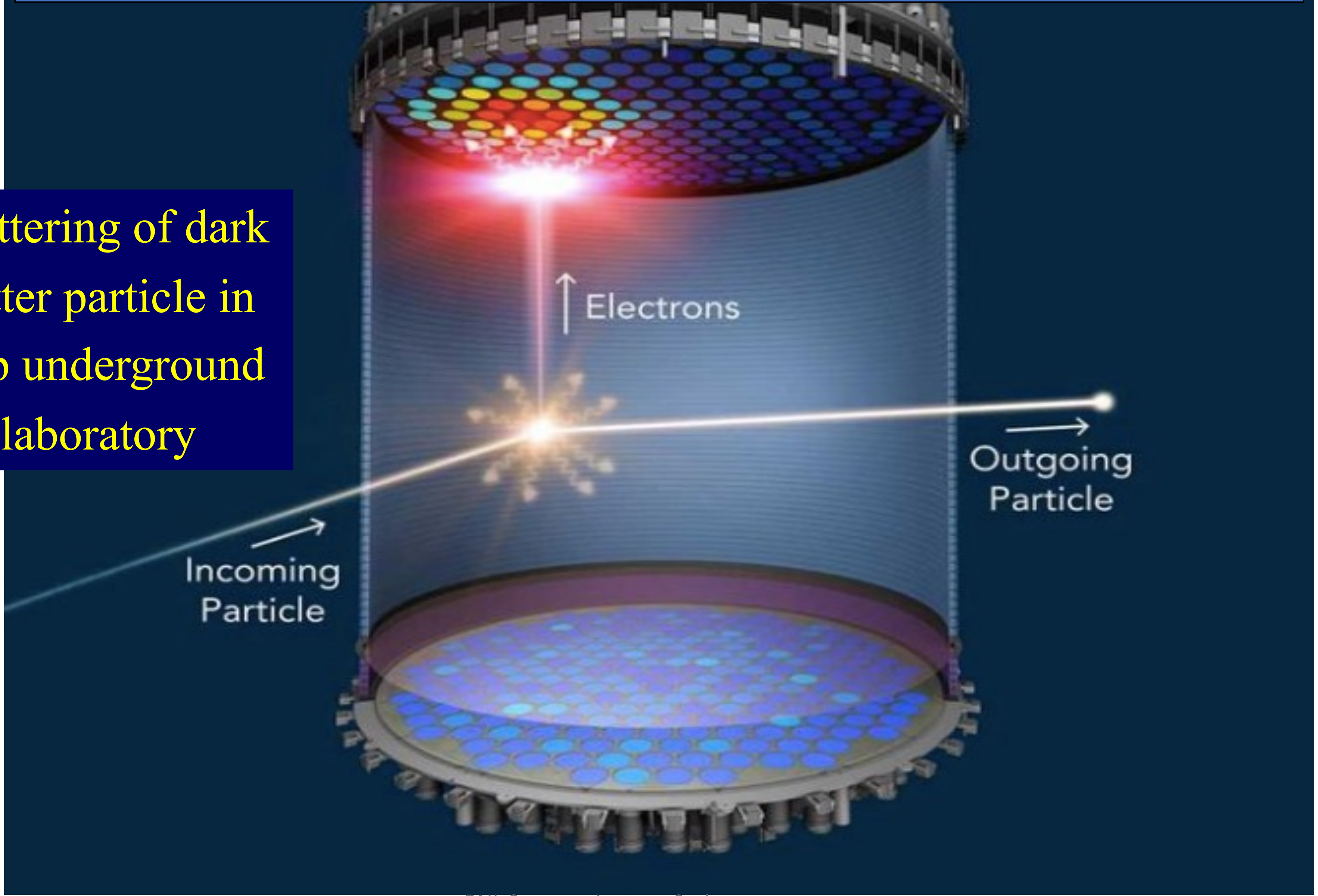
Sample Rotation Curve: NGC 6503



Much larger than visible galaxy

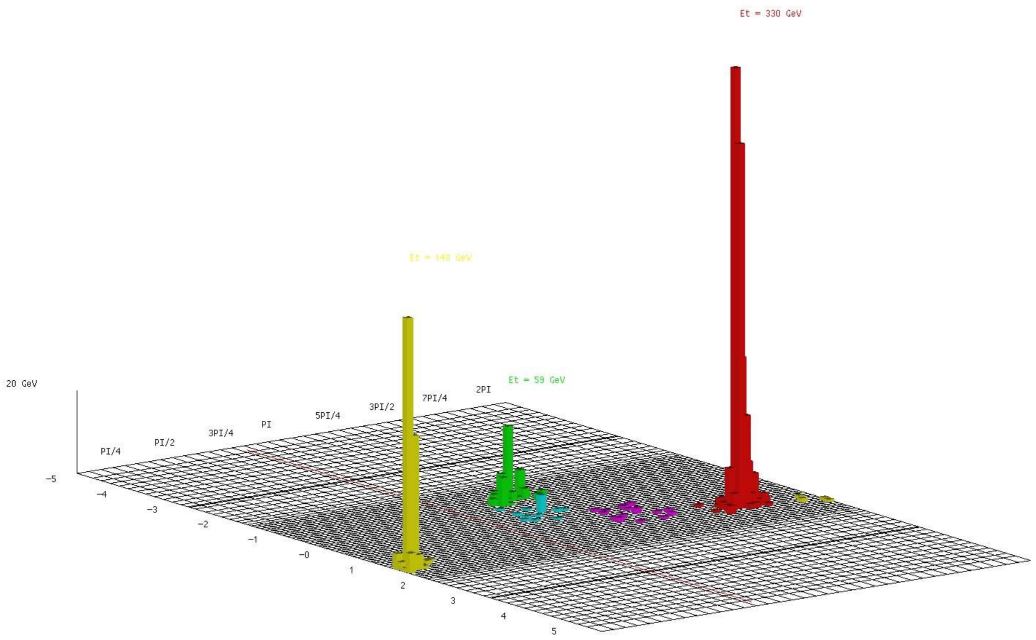
Tkachev, arXiv:1802.02414

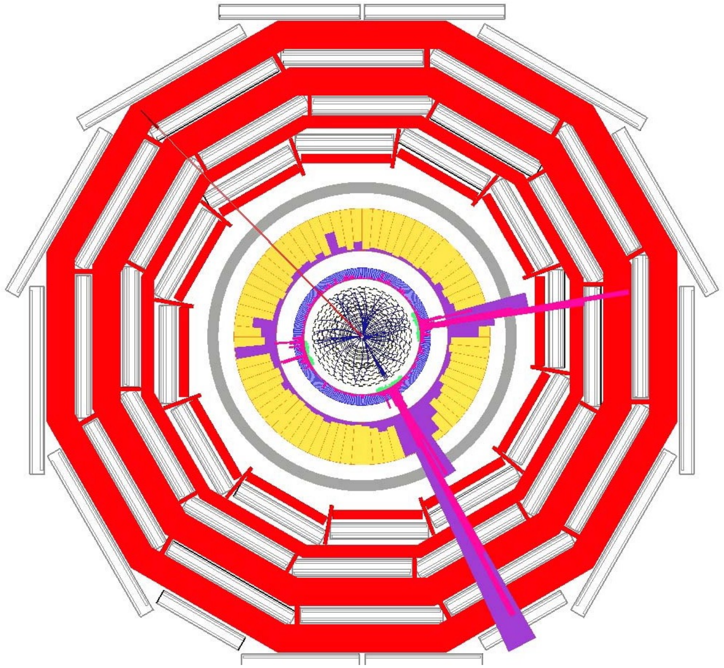
Direct Dark Matter Detection



Scattering of dark matter particle in deep underground laboratory

Classic Dark Matter Signature at LHC

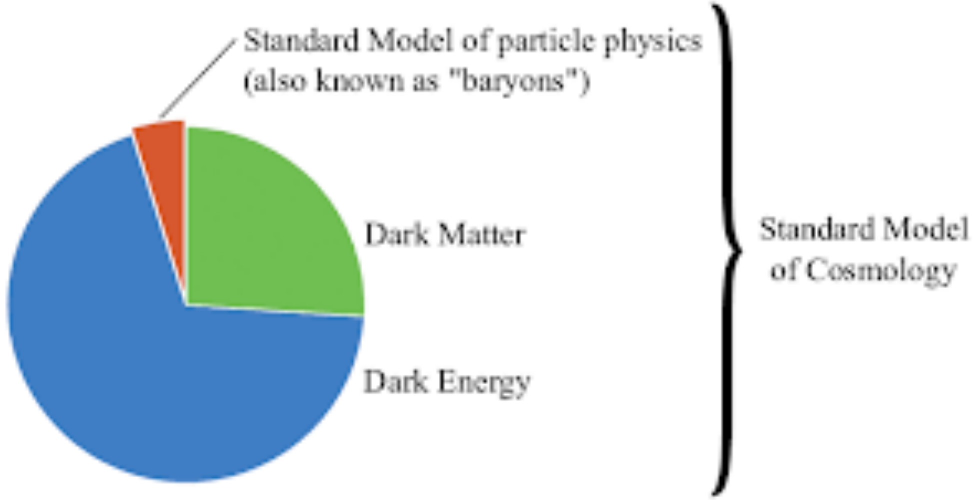


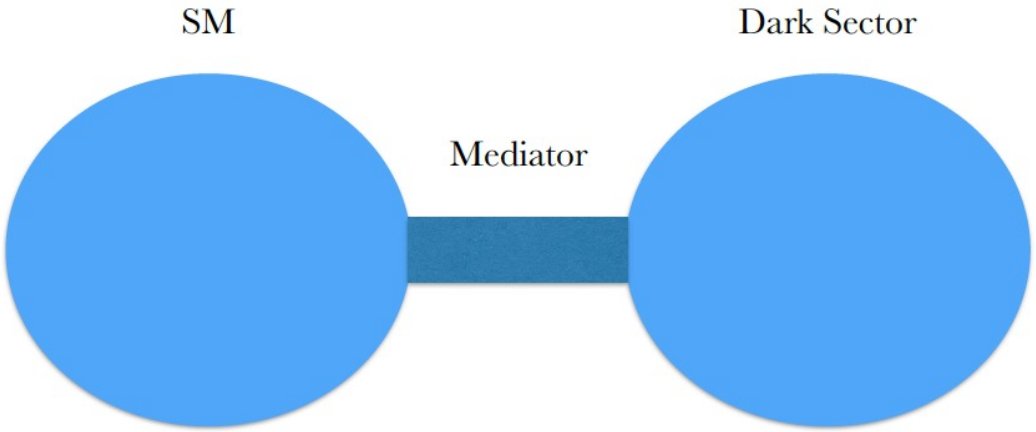


Missing transverse energy
carried away by dark matter particles

Dark Sector

- **Dark Sector states as "New Physics" beyond the SM**



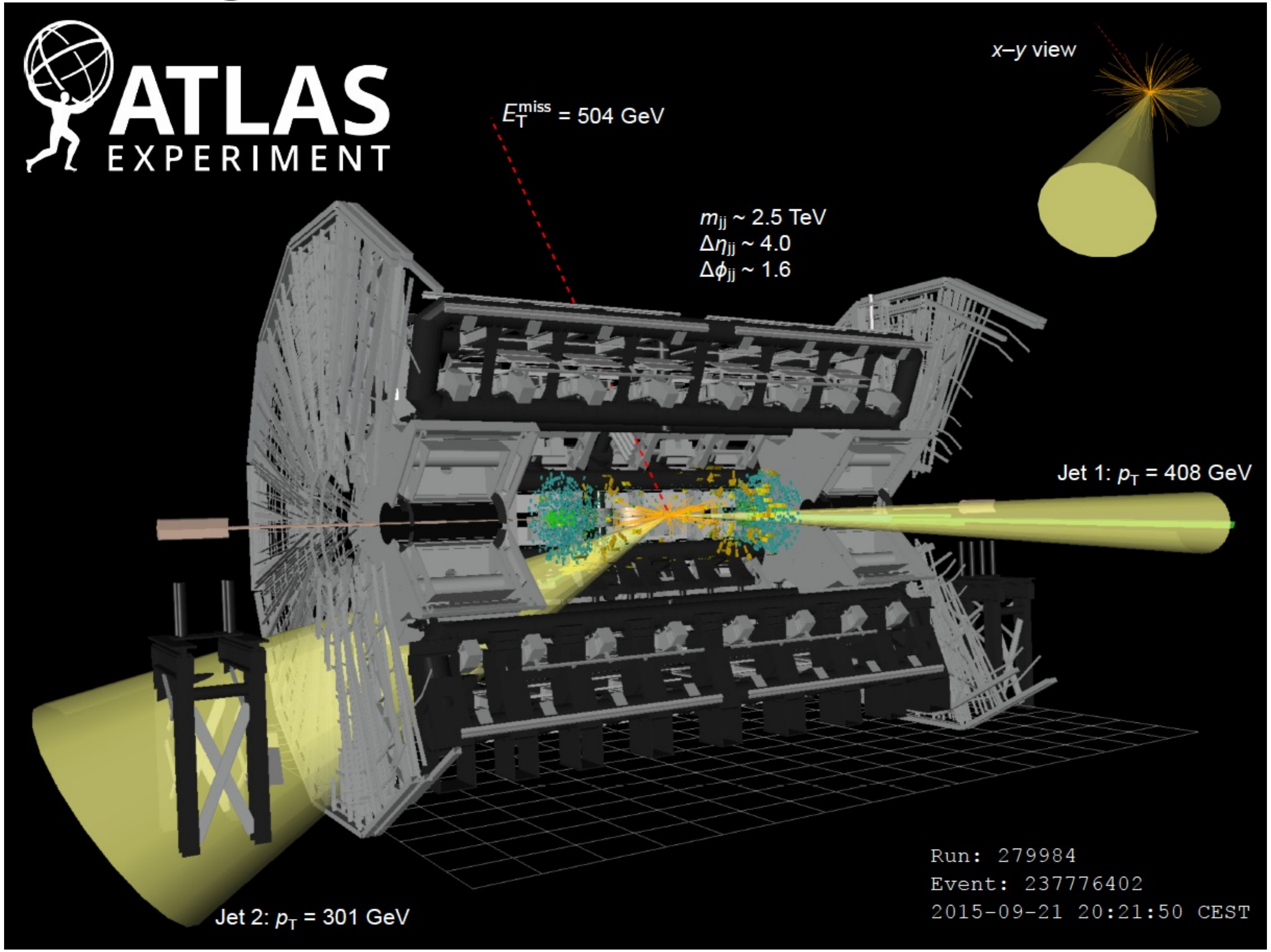


Need new force / interaction
to connect SM to Dark Sector — portals.
Weak couplings through kinetic mixing,
Higgs or mass mixings

Dark Matter could just be one example of Dark Sector States

Some Classic Signatures at LHC

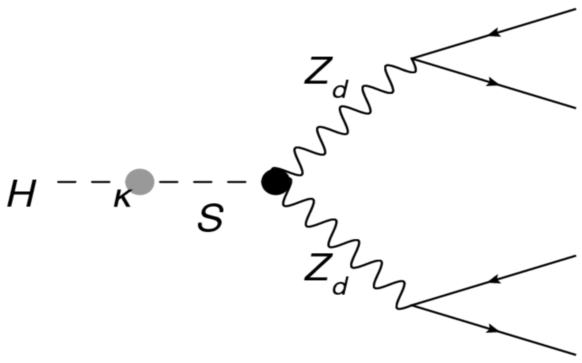
Missing transverse energy carried away by Dark Matter particles

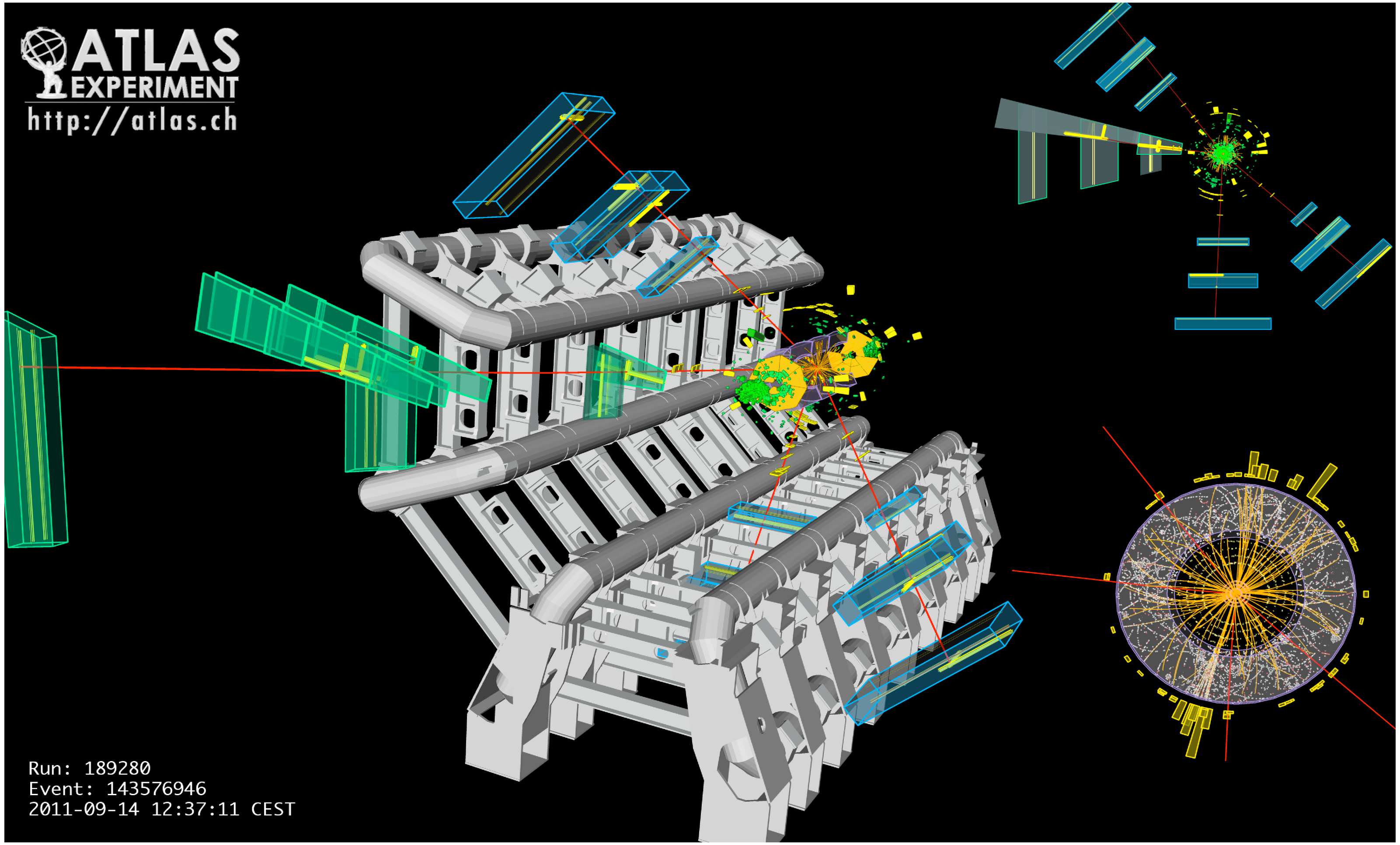


VBF H → invisible

Some Classic Signatures at LHC

Dark Sector States decaying to SM particles



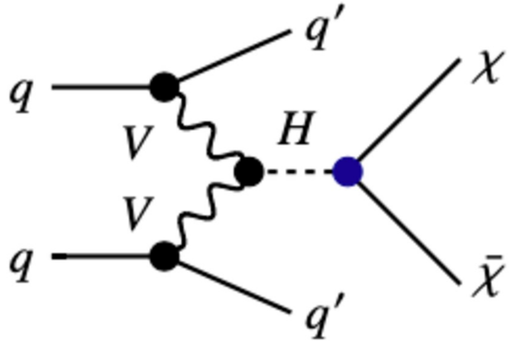


$S / H \rightarrow Z_d Z_d \rightarrow 4l$
where S = Dark Scalar
Z_d = Dark Vector Boson

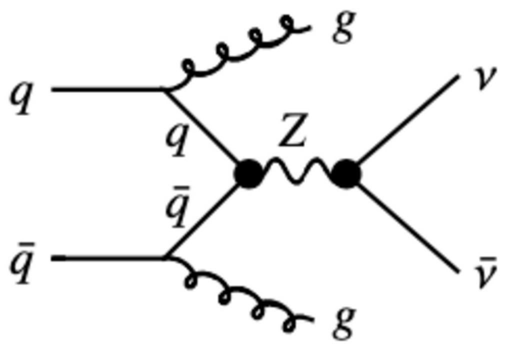
H → invisible

- **Some Dark Sector particle χ, neutral and stable over the range of the detector**
  - It is not a neutrino. A BSM-Particle
  - Its mass $m_\chi < m_H / 2$ such that $H \rightarrow \chi\chi$. The detector would be insensitive to such a decay so we call it H → invisibles
- **If it is "invisible", how do we detect it?**
  - Since the particle χ does not interact with the detector, it will escape, undetected, with some kinetic energy
  - By using conservation of 4-moment, after accounting for all the other detected particles, we can infer how much energy/momentum is carried away, therefore missing
  - So we can measure the missing transverse energy or the missing momentum
  - **χ could be a candidate for Dark Matter particle**

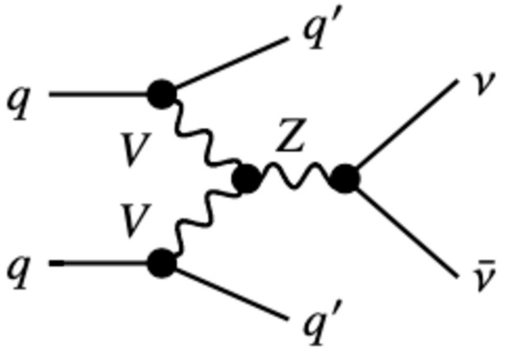
H → invisible



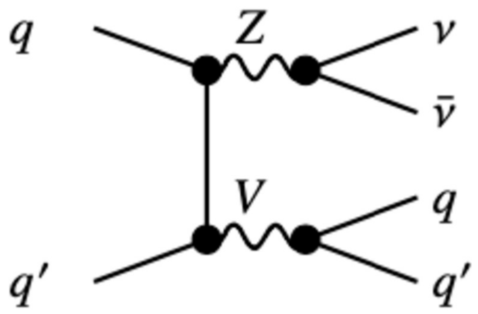
(a) Signal process



(b) Example diagram for the strong Z+jets background process



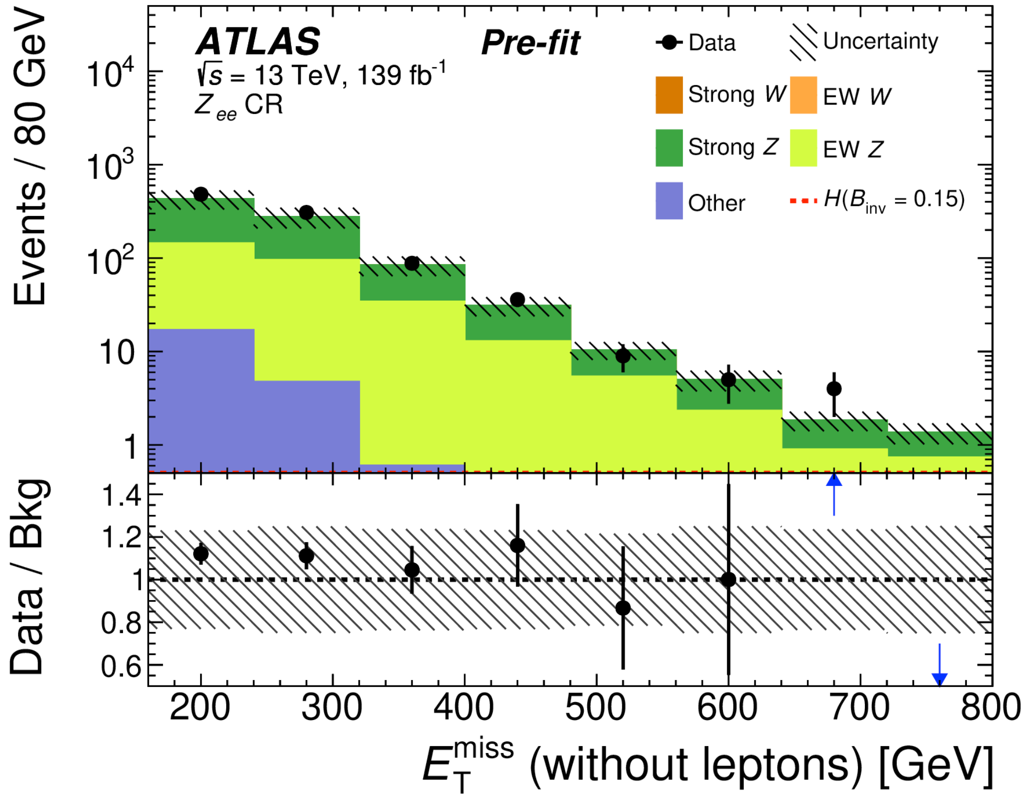
(c) Example diagram for the electroweak VBF Z+jets background process



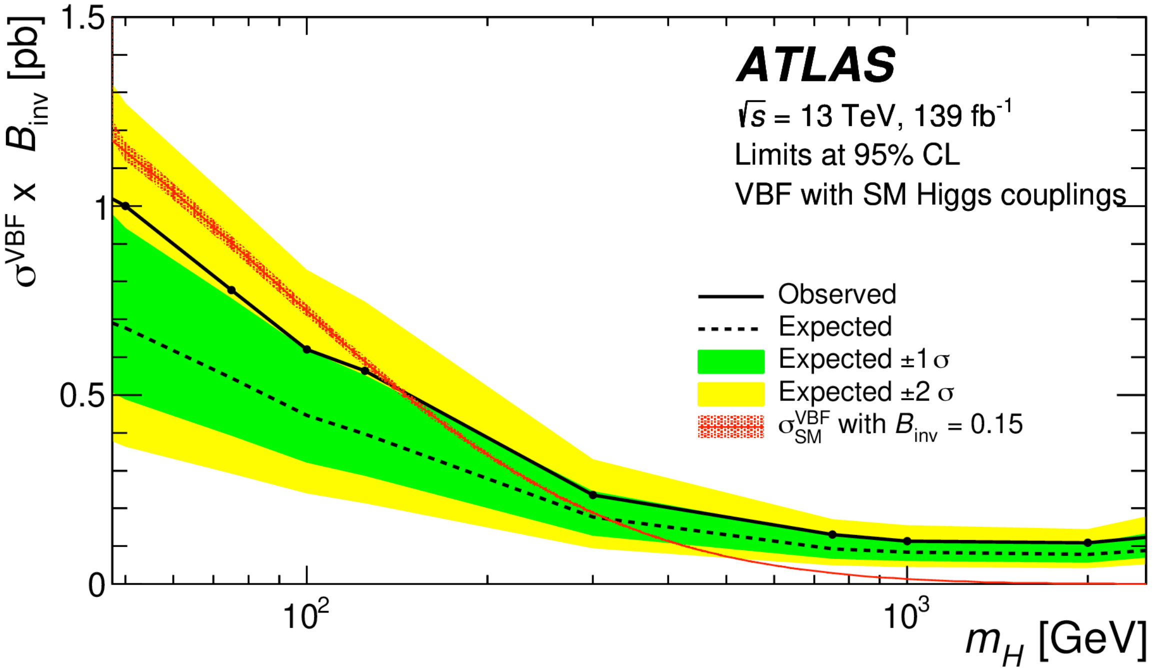
(d) Example diagram for the electroweak diboson process

H → invisible

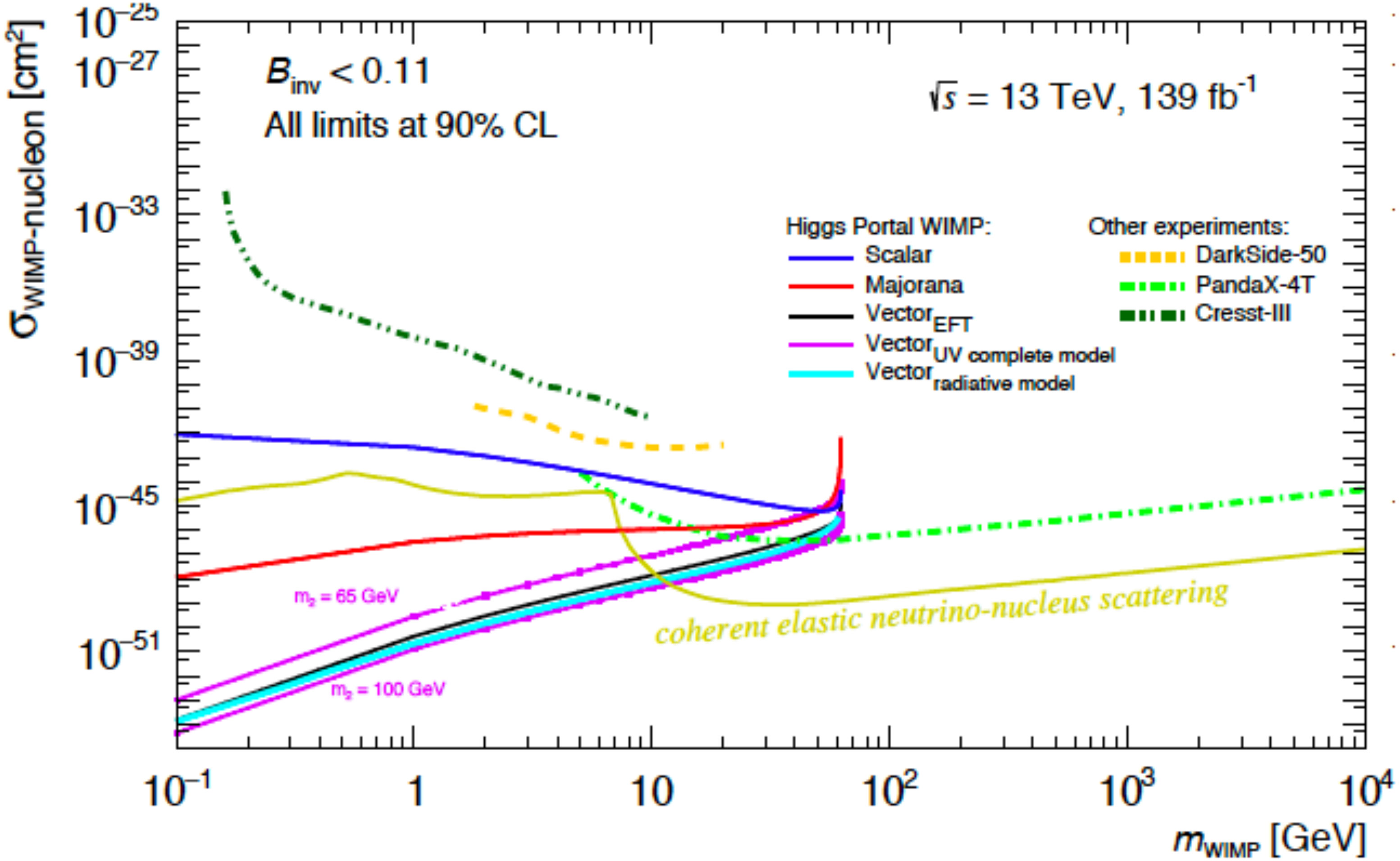
Branching Ratio Limit < 0.15 at 95% Confidence Level



Upper bound on the Cross Section x BR of a generic scalar



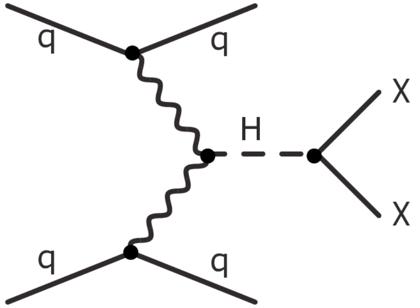
H → invisible — Dark Matter interpretation

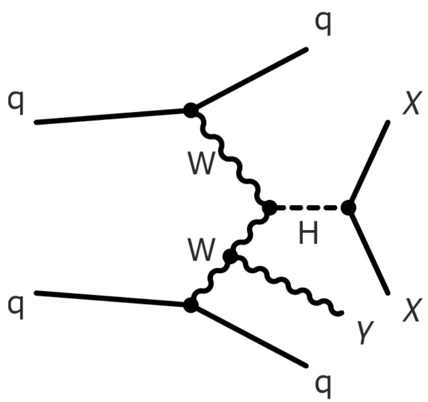


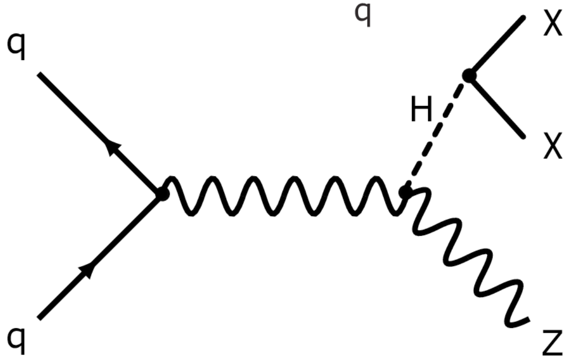
Work I did with Mohamed Zaazoua (graduate student from Morocco, alumnus of the African School of Physics 2021), currently a post-doc on ATLAS. Published here https://doi.org/10.31526/lhep.2022.270

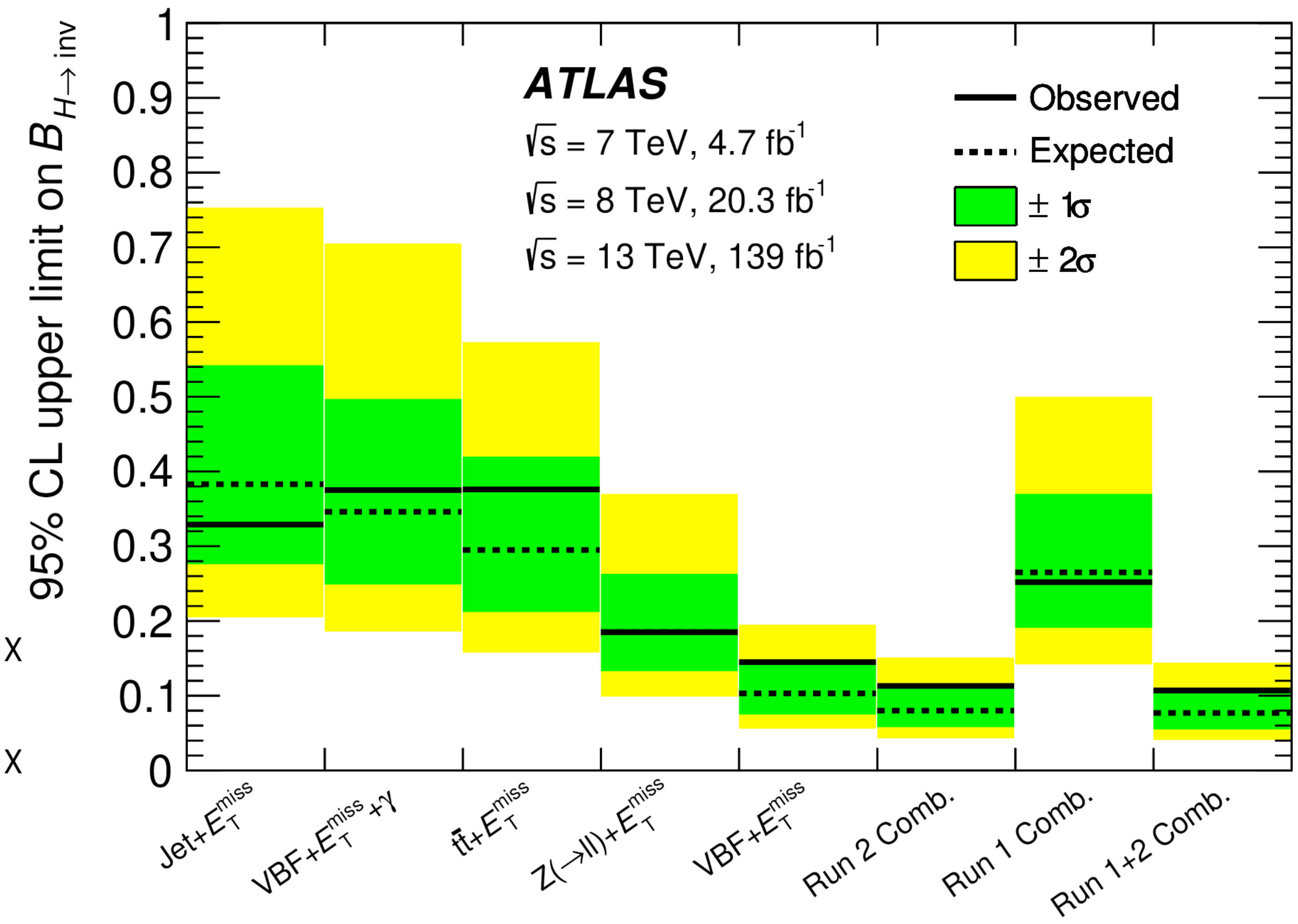
H → invisible combination

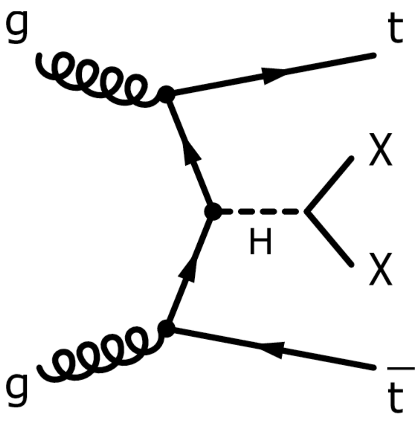
BR (H→ invisible) < 10% at 95% CL

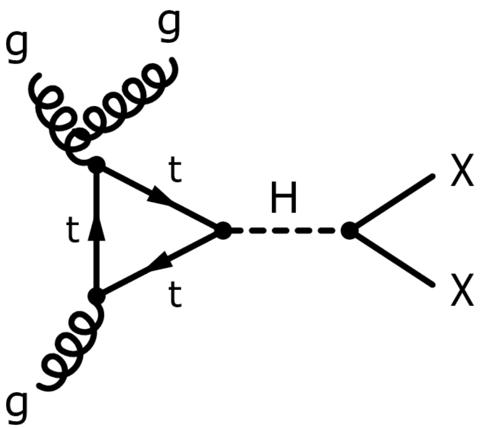






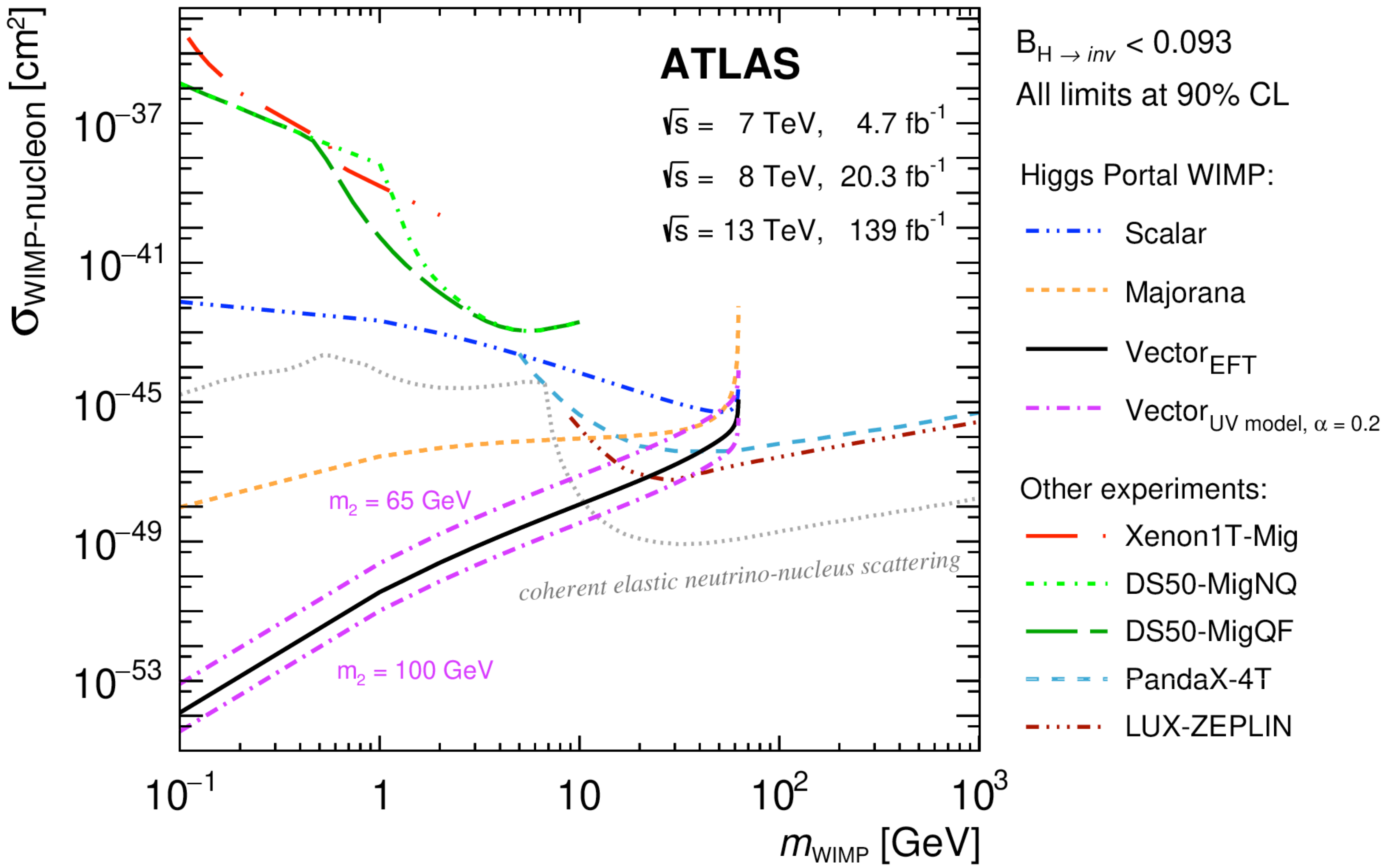






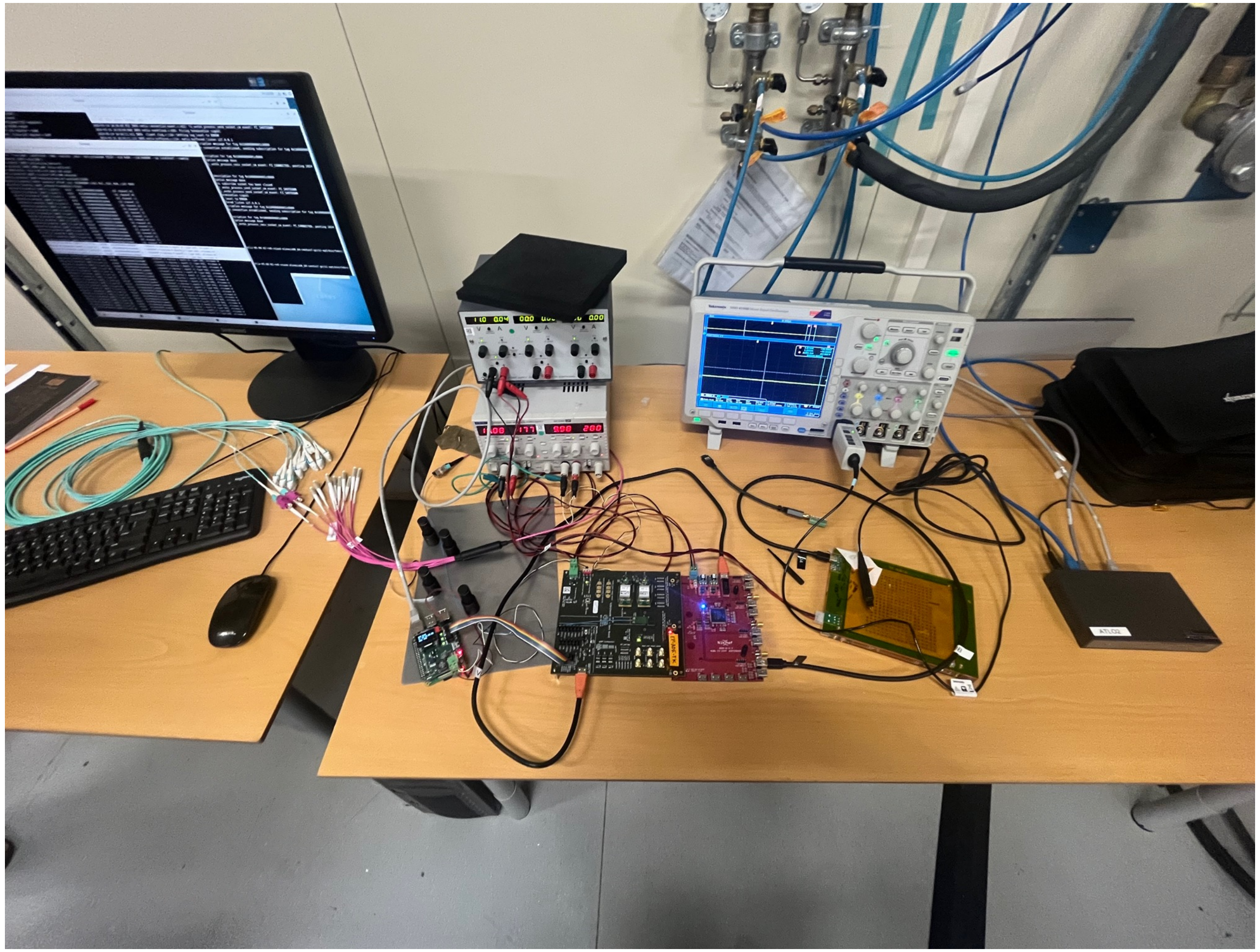
H → invisible — Dark Matter interpretation

Upper bound of the DM-Nucleon Scattering Cross Section



ITk—FELIX readout test stand

@CERN—similar setup, in Lab 1-203, being developed at BNL



Objective (3):
Develop data readout system further in the framework that will be used for ITk in HL-LHC

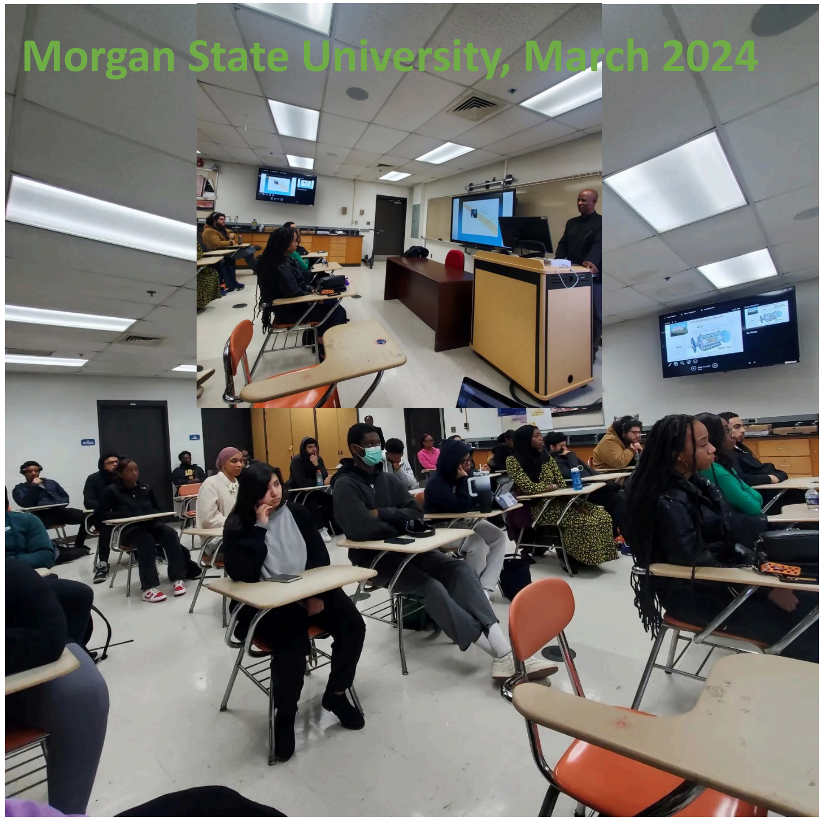
Objective (1):
Run stave tests with FELIX

The Front-End Link eXchange (FELIX) — interface between the trigger and detector electronics for ATLAS

Objective (2):
Demonstrate that data path between host and HCC*/ABC* works correctly

Broader Impact

1. **Community Outreach through QuarkNet**
   - ❖ Professional development programs for physics teachers and pupils
2. **US-ATLAS targeted outreach toward US URM and MSI**
   - ❖ Improved and sustained engagements with URM and MSI to increase participation

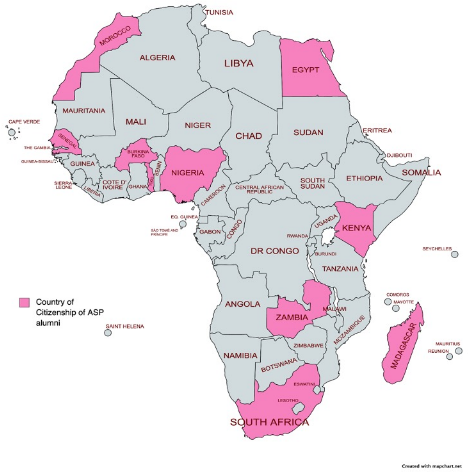


3. **International Outreach**
   - ❖ US-ATLAS Outreach: Africa, Asia, Latin America
   - ❖ The African School of Physics
   - ❖ The African Physics Strategy
   - ❖ Research visits
   - ❖ Mentorship / coaching

BNL, 2019, 2022-2024
ASP alumni visits for research

2019 (9)
2022-2023 (6+)
2023-2024 (6)
2019-2023: 22 alumni
From 10 countries

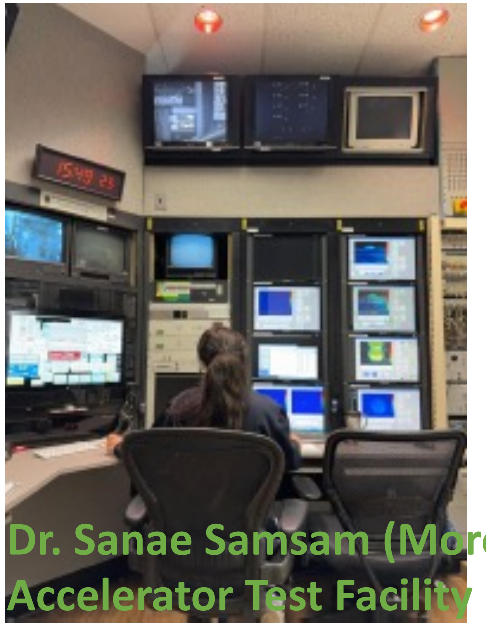
Areas of concentration:
Astrophysics & cosmology, nuclear physics, particle physics, light sources & materials characterization, nanoscience, nuclear instrumentation, radionuclide production & medical physics, particle accelerators, HEP computing.



Morocco, April & July 2024

ASP Alumni at BNL 2023-2024

- 6 ASP alumni for the period of June 2023 - April 2024
  - From Kenya, Morocco, Senegal and Togo
  - 1 arrived on June 18, 2023
  - 4 arrived on July 31, 2023
  - 1 arrived on January 21, 2024



Dr. Sanae Samsam (Morocco), Accelerator Test Facility

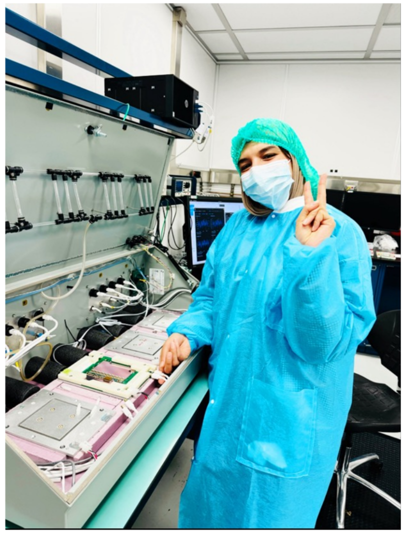
Gloria Maithya (Kenya), DUNE

Aissata Ly (Senegal), ITk

Instrumentation Division, CZT

Dr. Mounia Laassiri (Morocco)

ATLAS ITk



Fatima Bendebba (Morocco),
ITk & di-Higgs

Augustin Sokpor (Togo), LGAD

Conclusions

- The Standard Model of particle physics is a very successful theory
  - Yet, there things we do not understand, e.g. the nature of Dark Matter
- The discovered Higgs boson may be used as probe or portal to "new physics"
  - By searching for BSM particles in the decays of the Higgs boson, e.g. H → invisible
- So far, no signal of "new physics" detected