

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide consists of numerous thin lines radiating from a central point. The lines are colored in a gradient from yellow and orange at the top to blue and purple at the bottom, resembling a spectrum of light. Some lines are solid, while others are dashed.

Colliding light, tau $g - 2$, and axion detectors

Institute of Physics Joint APP/HEPP Conference
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK
5 April 2022

Jesse Liu
University of Cambridge



TODAY

Two stories of creative interdisciplinary science

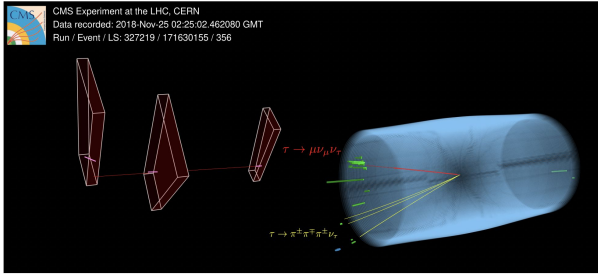
PHYSICAL REVIEW D
covering particles, fields, gravitation, and cosmology

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New physics and tau $g - 2$ using LHC heavy ion collisions

Lydia Beresford and Jesse Liu
Phys. Rev. D **102**, 113008 – Published 22 December 2020



Colliding light for tau $g - 2$
Invent heavy-ion probe of precision EWK & new physics

Beresford & JL [1908.05180]
PRD 102 (2020) 113008

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

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Editors' Suggestion Access

Broadband Solenoidal Haloscope for Terahertz Axion Detection

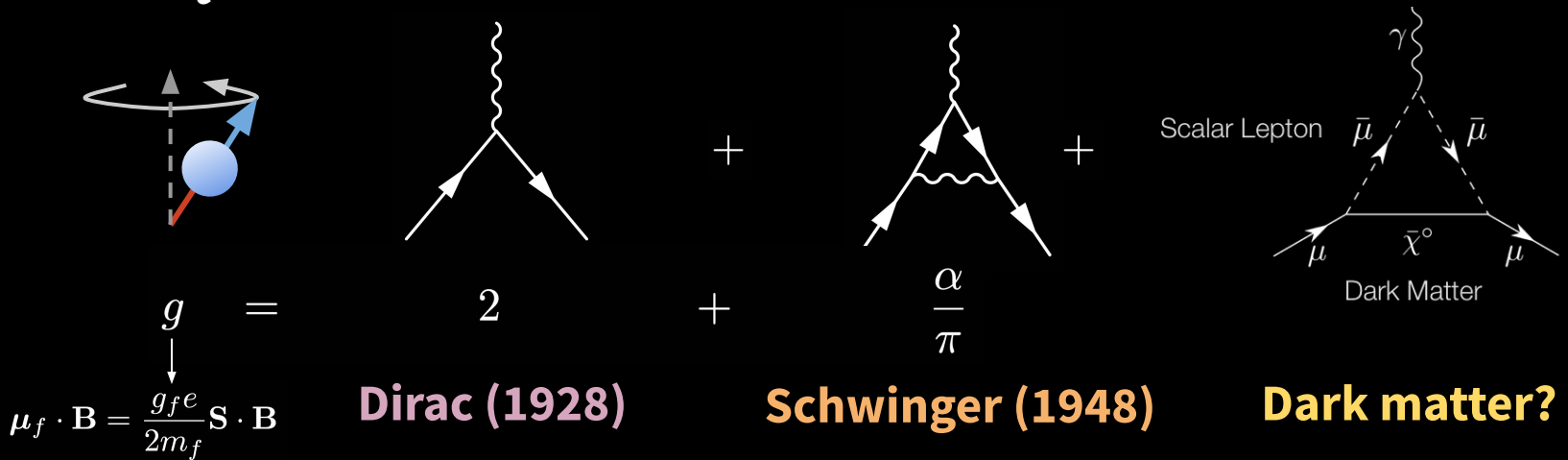
Jesse Liu, Kristin Dona, Gabe Hoshino, Stefan Knirck, Noah Kurinsky, Matthew Malaker, David W. Miller, Andrew Sonnenschein, Mohamed H. Awida, Peter S. Barry, Karl K. Berggren, Daniel Bowring, Gianpaolo Carosi, Clarence Chang, Aaron Chou, Rakshya Khatiwada, Samantha Lewis, Juliang Li, Sae Woo Nam, Omid Noroozian, and Tony X. Zhou (BREAD Collaboration)
Phys. Rev. Lett. **128**, 131801 – Published 28 March 2022



BREAD: new axion detector
meV dark matter observatory
using quantum sensors

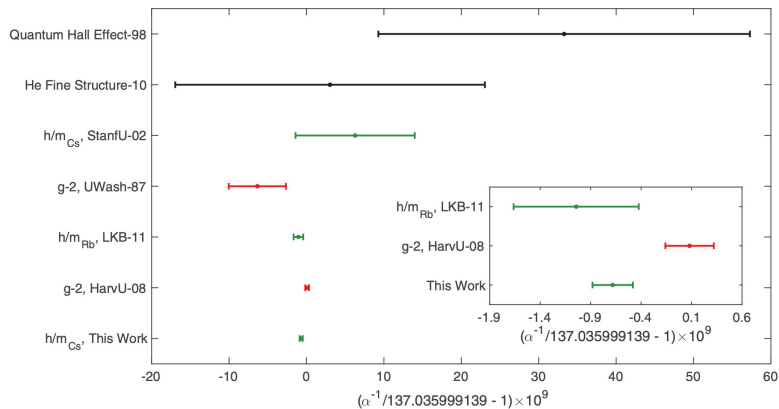
JL, Dona et al [2111.12103]
PRL 128 (2022) 131801

$g_\ell - 2$: cracks at the heart of the Standard Model?



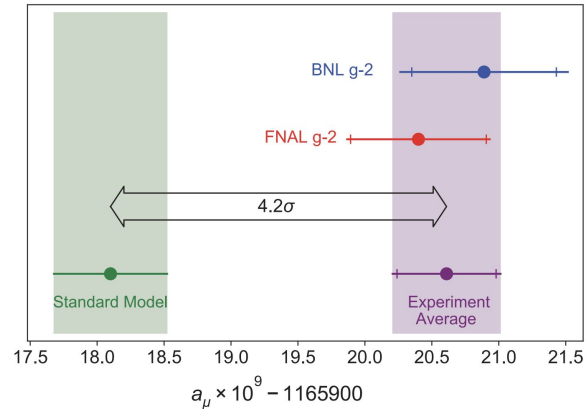
Electron $g - 2$ (-2.5σ ?)

Muon $g - 2$ ($+4.2\sigma$?)



0.2 parts per billion

“Triumph of quantum electrodynamics”



0.5 parts per million

“Hadronic ignorance or harbinger of new physics?”

What about tau $g - 2$?

SHOCKING EXPERIMENTAL IGNORANCE!

Pressing problem: barely measured

$$a_{\tau}^{\text{exp}} = -0.018 (17)$$

DELPHI [[hep-ex/0406010](#)]

$$a_{\tau, \text{SM}}^{\text{pred}} = 0.001\,177\,21 (5)$$

Eidelman, Passera [[hep-ph/0701260](#)]

Not even testing 70 year old 1-loop QED

$$\alpha/2\pi = 0.001162$$

Schwinger [[1948](#)]

But 280x more sensitive to SUSY than muon

$$\delta a_{\ell} \sim m_{\ell}^2 / M_{\text{SUSY}}^2 \quad m_{\tau}^2 / m_{\mu}^2 \sim 280$$

Martin, Wells [[hep-ph/0103067](#)]

SUMMER 2019

PROPOSE CREATIVE SOLUTION

To important & interesting open problem

arXiv > hep-ph > arXiv:1908.05180

Search...
Help | Advanced

High Energy Physics - Phenomenology

[Submitted on 14 Aug 2019]

New physics and tau $g - 2$ using LHC heavy ion collisions

Lydia Beresford, Jesse Liu

The anomalous magnetic moment of the tau lepton $a_\tau = (g_\tau - 2)/2$ strikingly evades measurement, but is highly sensitive to new physics such as compositeness or supersymmetry. We propose using ultraperipheral heavy ion collisions at the LHC to probe modified magnetic δa_τ and electric dipole moments δd_τ . We introduce a suite of one electron/muon plus track(s) analyses, leveraging the exceptionally clean photon fusion $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events to reconstruct both leptonic and hadronic tau decays sensitive to $\delta a_\tau, \delta d_\tau$. Assuming 10% systematic uncertainties, the current 2 nb^{-1} lead-lead dataset could already provide constraints of $-0.0080 < a_\tau < 0.0046$ at 68% CL. This surpasses 15 year old lepton collider precision by a factor of three while opening novel avenues to new physics.

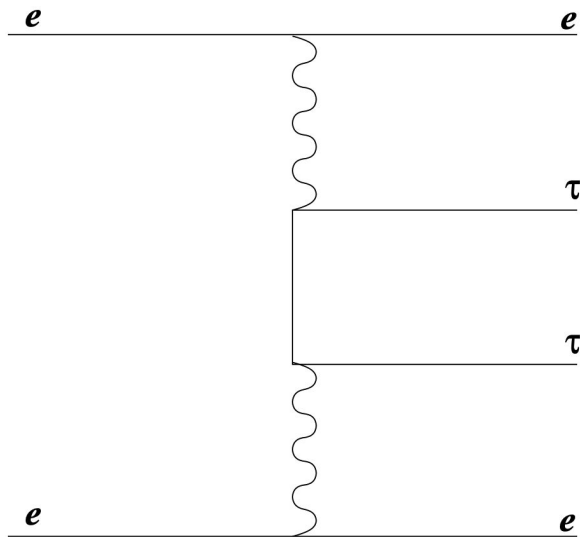


Beresford & JL [PRD 102 \(2020\) 113008 \[1908.05180\]](#)

If you like this, see also our dark matter paper [PRL 123 \(2019\) 141801 \[1811.06465\]](#)

Think different: invent new heavy-ion analysis

PDG constraint of tau $g-2$



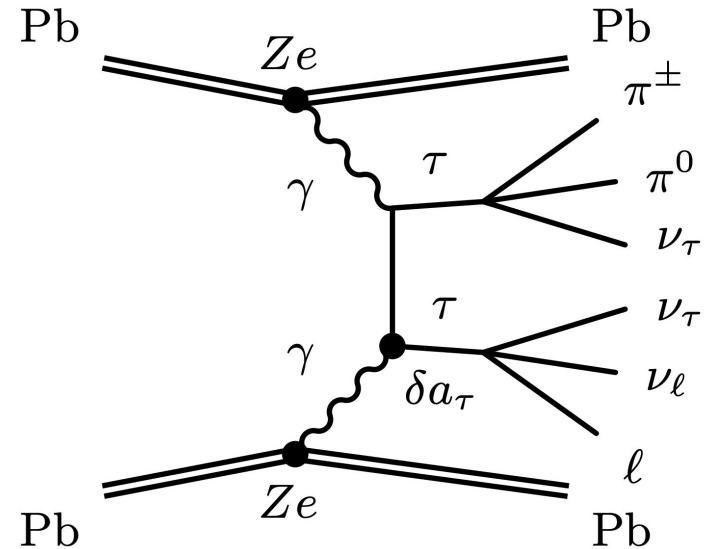
LEP photon collisions

$$\sigma \sim 400 \text{ pb}$$

\Rightarrow 200k events all years

DELPHI [[EPJC 35 \(2004\) 159-170](#)]

Proceed analogously @ LHC?



Not been seen at LHC

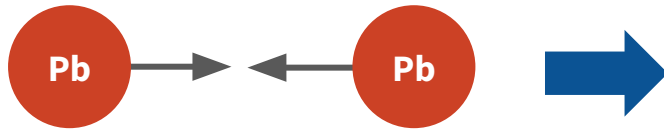
$$\sigma \sim Z^4 \sim 500\,000 \text{ nb} \quad (Z_{\text{Pb}} = 82)$$

\Rightarrow 1 million events *already*

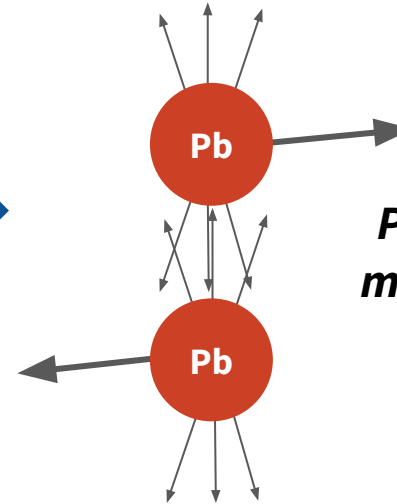
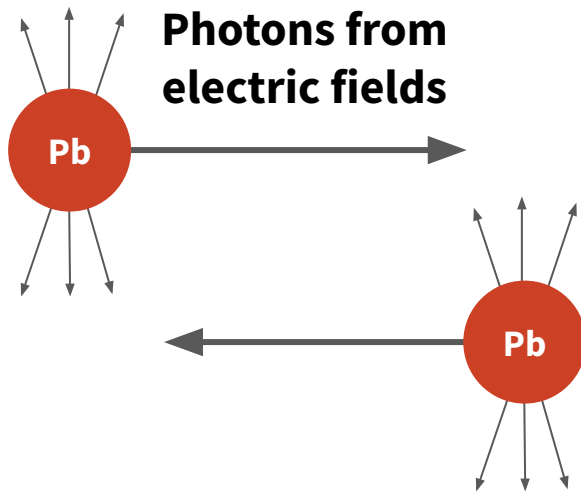
del Aguila, Cornet, Illana ([PLB 1991](#))
Beresford, JL [[PRD 102 \(2020\) 113008](#)]

Colliding light @ LHC

Head-on Pb-Pb collisions



Partons collide to make new particles



Photons collide to make new particles

Fermi (1925) [[hep-th/0205086](#)], Weizsäcker (1934), Williams (1934), Schwinger (1952), Budnev, Ginzburg, Meledin, Serbo (1975)
ATLAS [[ATLAS HION Event Display](#)], Bruce et al [[1812.07688](#)]

STUNNING EVENTS

PbPb → Pb ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$) Pb

1 month to collect data

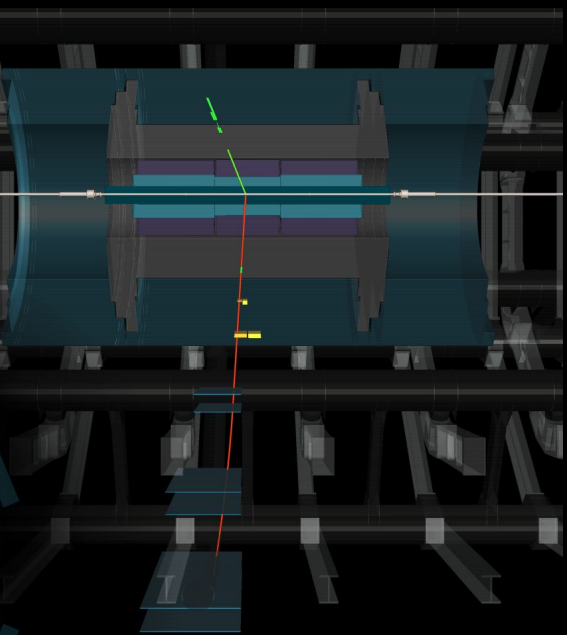
No pileup $\mu \sim 0.001$

Ultra loose triggers

→ ATLAS-EVENTDISPLAY-2018-009
↓ SNOWMASS21-EF7_EF6



$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e\nu\mu\nu$



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2018-Nov-25 02:25:02.462080 GMT
Run / Event / LS: 327219 / 171630155 / 356

$p_T^{e^+} = 11.9 \text{ GeV}$

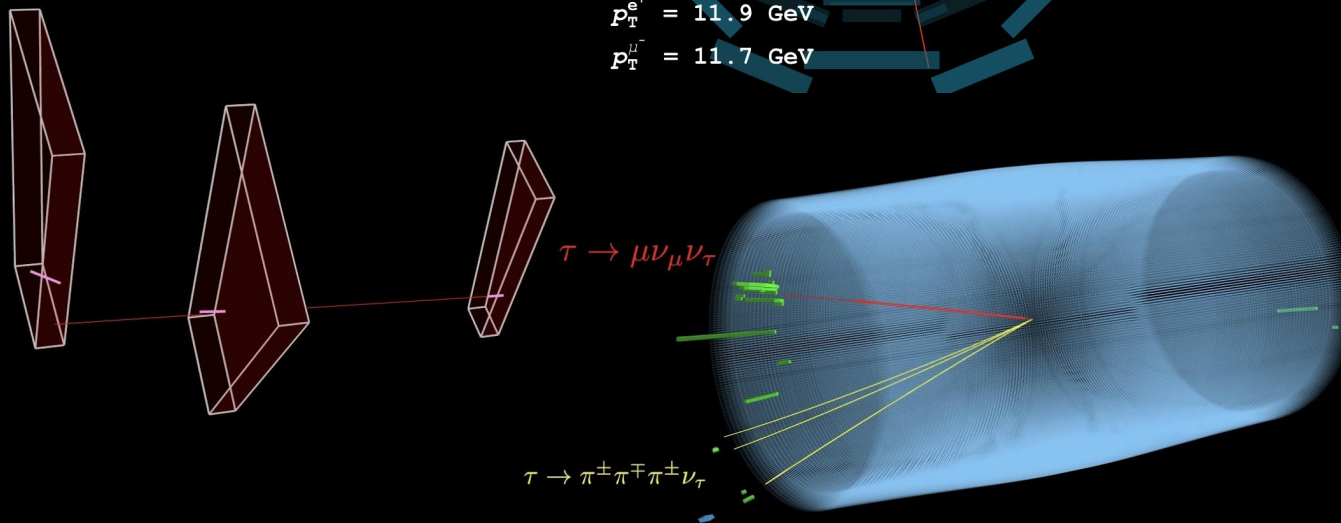
$p_T^{\mu^-} = 11.7 \text{ GeV}$

Pb+Pb, 5.02 TeV

Run: 365914

Event: 562492194

2018-11-14 18:05:31 CEST



“All calorimeter cells with a transverse energy above 500 MeV are shown ↑



CMS announces breakthrough realizing our idea



CMS-PAS-HIN-21-009: following $1\mu + 3$ -track strategy proposed by Beresford & JL [1908.05180]

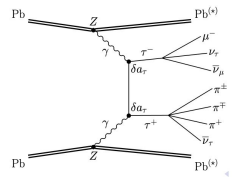
Moriond
EWK 2022

First observation of the $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ process in heavy-ion collisions and the first LHC limits on $(g-2)_\tau$

Arash Jofrehei¹ for the CMS collaboration

¹University of Zurich (UZH)

56th Rencontres de Moriond 2022
Electroweak Interactions & Unified Theories

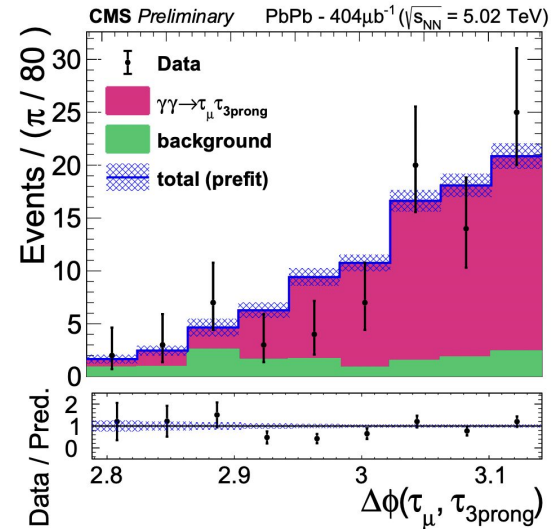


Arash Jofrehei (UZH)

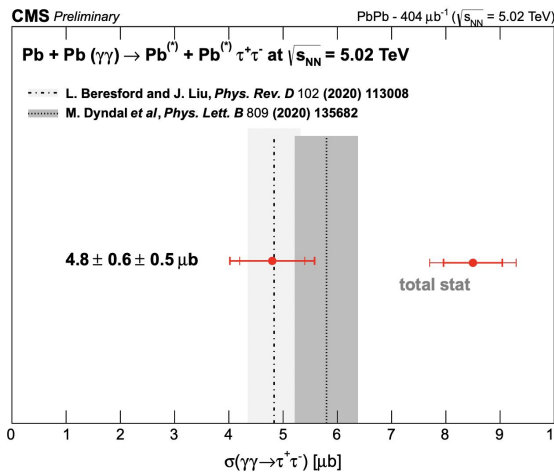
Observation of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau\tau$ in PbPb

Moriond EW 2022

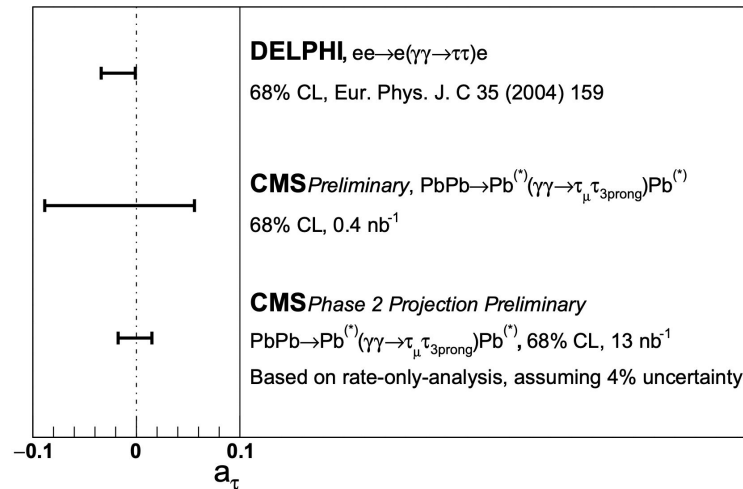
1 / 12



> 5 σ
observation



Cross
section



Measure
 $g_\tau - 2$

Remarkable results 🎉 ...and just getting started!



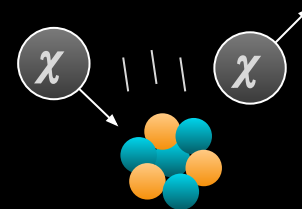
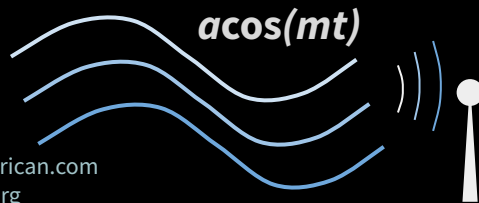
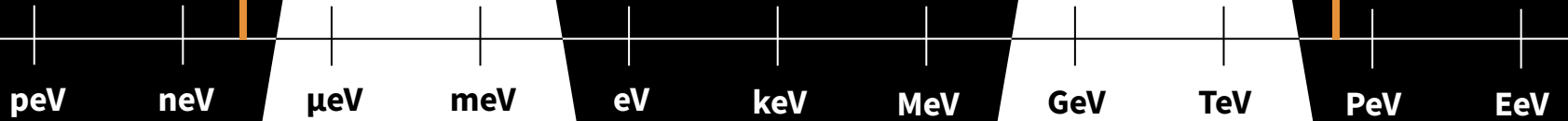
PART 2

**BABY STEPS
TOWARDS BREAD**

TWO DARK MATTER LAMPPOSTS

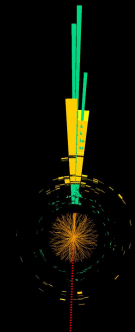
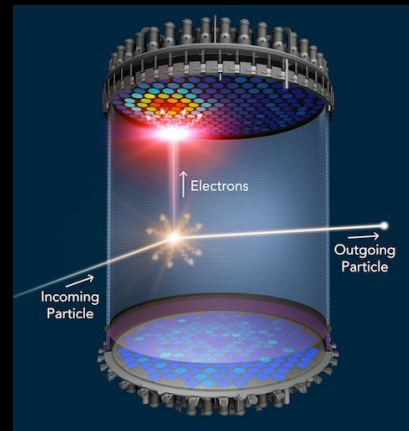
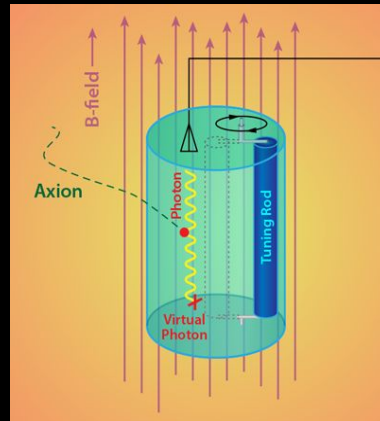
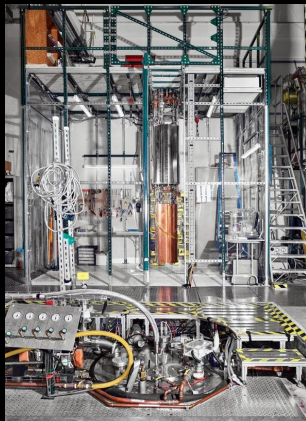
Axion
Wave-like
e.g. ADMX
Non-thermal

WIMP
Particle-like
e.g. LZ, LHC
Thermal relic



scientificamerican.com
physics.aps.org

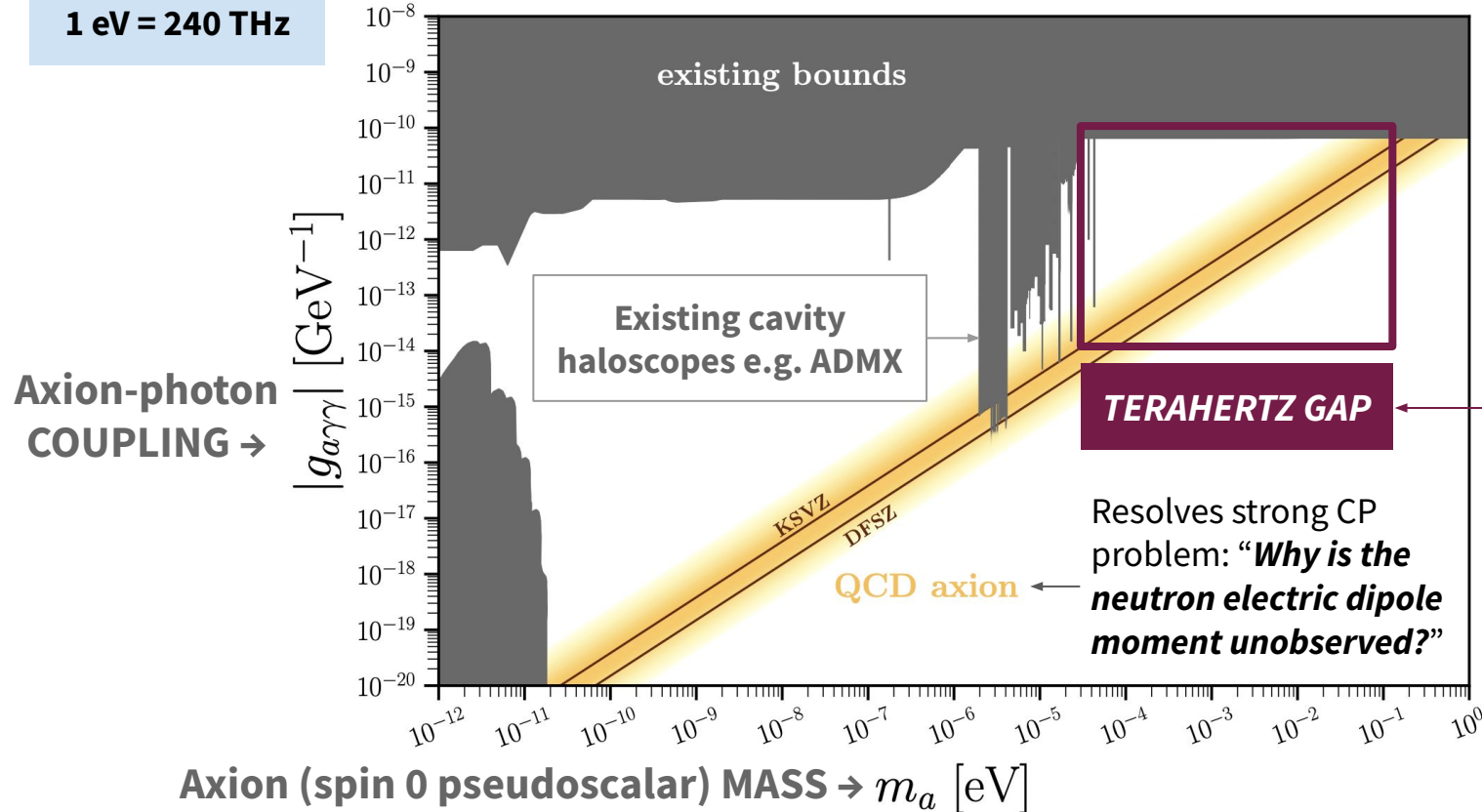
lz.ac.uk
2102.10874



Problem: terahertz axions evade current searches

Snowmass CF Meeting 31 Mar 2022

A. Berlin and others



Problem 1: Desire broadband but cavity haloscopes narrowband $\Delta m/m \ll 1$

Problem 2: Desire high mass but scan rate* $R \sim f^{-14/3}$ impractical for $m > 50 \mu\text{eV}$

NEED CREATIVITY TO OVERCOME BOTH LONGSTANDING OBSTACLES

New: Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection

BREAD
COLLABORATION

SLAC

NIST

Lawrence
Livermore
National
Laboratory

THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Fermilab

MIT

NASA
Godland
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER



ILLINOIS TECH

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

JL, Dona et al [2111.12103]

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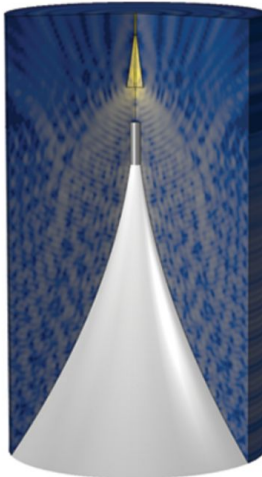
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ON THE COVER

Broadband Solenoidal Haloscope for Terahertz Axion Detection

March 28, 2022

Simulation of the full electric field inside the conceptual design of the Broadband Reflector Experiment for Axion Detection (BREAD). Selected for an Editors' Suggestion.

Jesse Liu *et al.*

Phys. Rev. Lett. **128**, 131801 (2022)

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Jesse Liu, Kristin Dona, Gabe Hoshino, Stefan Knirck, Noah Kurinsky, Matthew Malaker, David W. Miller, Andrew Sonnenschein, Mohamed H. Awida, Peter S. Barry, Karl K. Berggren, Daniel Bowering, Gianpaolo Carosi, Clarence Chang, Aaron Chou, Rakshya Khatiwada, Samantha Lewis, Juliang Li, Sae Woo Nam, Omid Noroozian, and Tony X. Zhou (BREAD Collaboration)

Current Issue

Vol. 128, Iss. 13 — 1 April 2022

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Hot off the press: proposal paper published last week!



On The Cover & Editors' Suggestion of PRL 🥳

R&D supported by US DOE HEP-QIS QuantISED & FNAL LDRD

BREAD observatory: convert → focus → detect

1 CONVERT

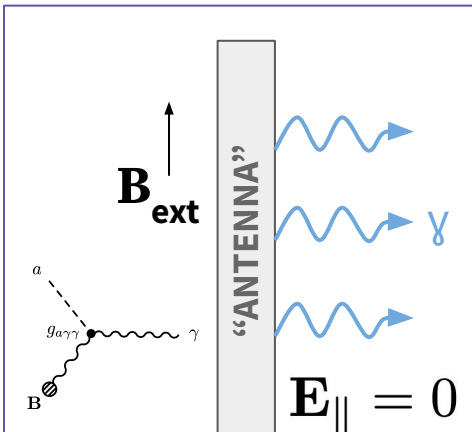
axion dark matter
into photons

2 FOCUS

photons with parabolic
reflector design

3 DETECT

photons with low-noise
quantum sensors



“ANTENNA”

\mathbf{B}_{ext}

$\mathbf{E}_{\parallel} = 0$

$g_{a\gamma\gamma}$

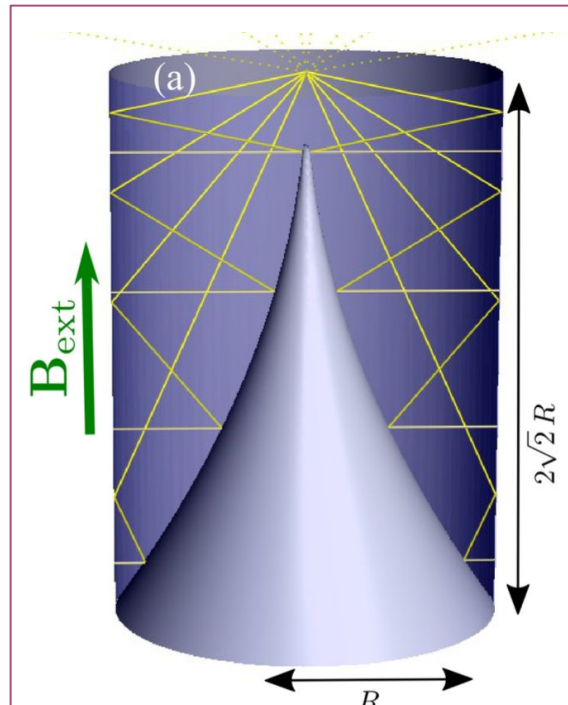
γ

γ

γ

*Dark matter augments
Ampère-Maxwell eq'n*

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \partial_t \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{J}_{\text{DM}}$$

$$g_{a\gamma\gamma} \sqrt{2\rho_{\text{DM}}} \mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}}^{\parallel} \cos(m_a t)$$


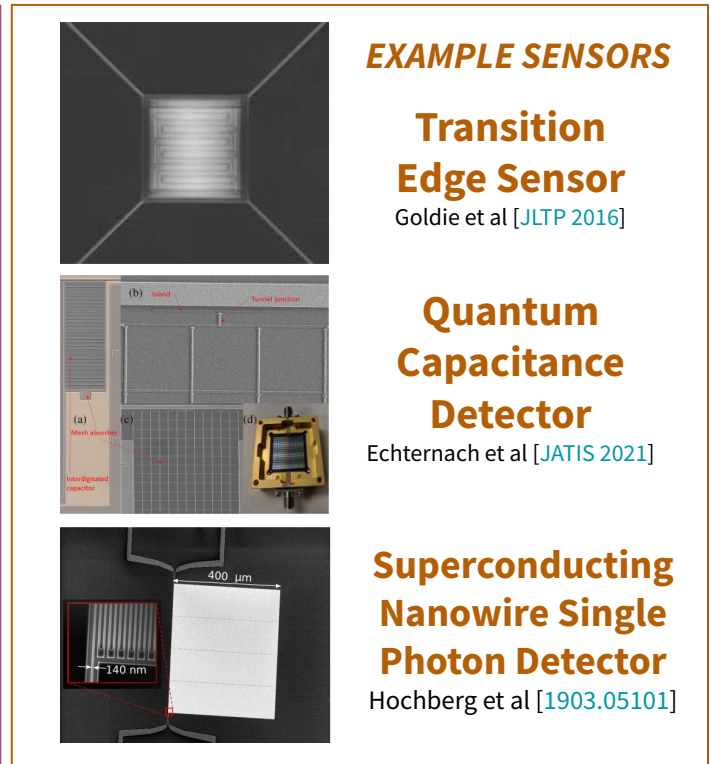
(a)

\mathbf{B}_{ext}

$2\sqrt{2}R$

R

JL, Dona et al [2111.12103]



EXAMPLE SENSORS

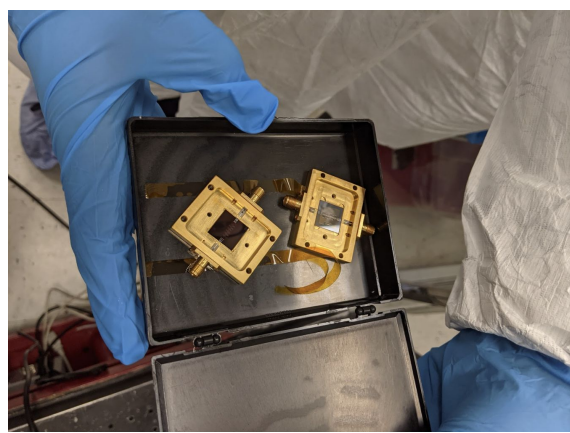
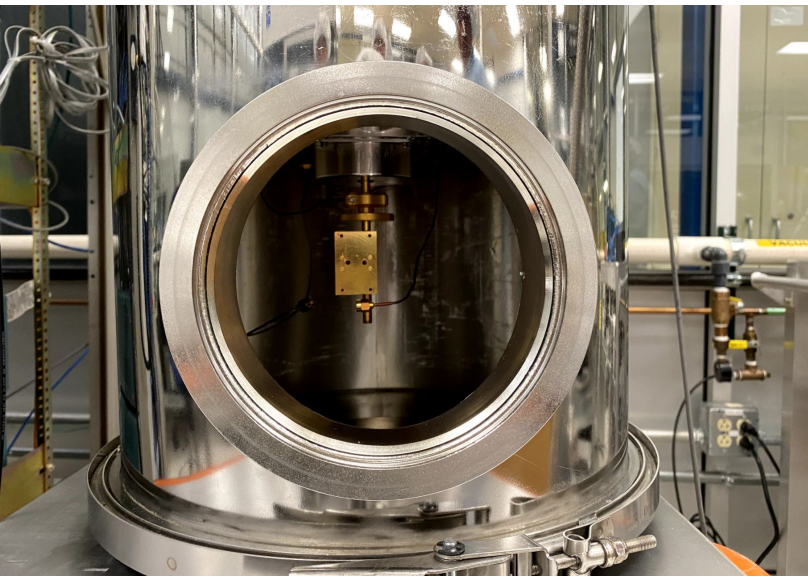
**Transition
Edge Sensor**
Goldie et al [JLTP 2016]

**Quantum
Capacitance
Detector**
Echternach et al [JATIS 2021]

**Superconducting
Nanowire Single
Photon Detector**
Hochberg et al [1903.05101]

Kate Azar, Matthew Malaker, Gabe Hoshino
(summer students) led detailed simulation studies

Hands on: prepare sensor testing @ Fermilab for pilot



Towards BREAD as flagship next-gen axion experiment

BREAD	Pilot	Stage 1	Stage 2a	Stage 2b
Axion a	—	✓	✓	✓
Dark photon A'	✓	✓	✓	✓
Experimental parameters				
A_{dish} [m ²]	0.7	10	10	10
B_{ext} [T]	—	10	10	10
ϵ_s	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Δt [days]	10	10	1000	1000
NEP [W Hz ^{-1/2}]	10 ⁻¹⁴	10 ⁻¹⁸	10 ⁻²⁰	10 ⁻²²
Coupling sensitivity (SNR = 5)				
$ g_{a\gamma\gamma}/g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\text{KSVZ}} $	—	280	9.0	0.90
$ g_{a\gamma\gamma}/g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{\text{DFSZ}} $	—	740	23	2.3
$\kappa/10^{-14}$	8400	22	0.7	0.07

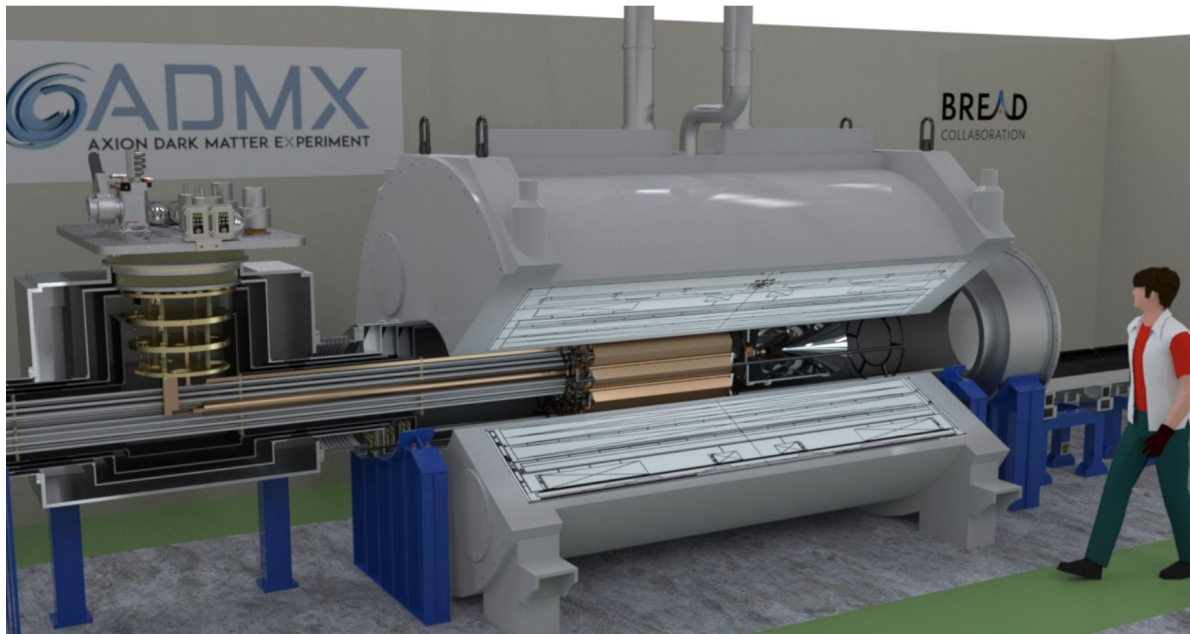
] 28 Mar 2022

Submitted to the Proceedings of the US Community Study
on the Future of Particle Physics (Snowmass 2021)

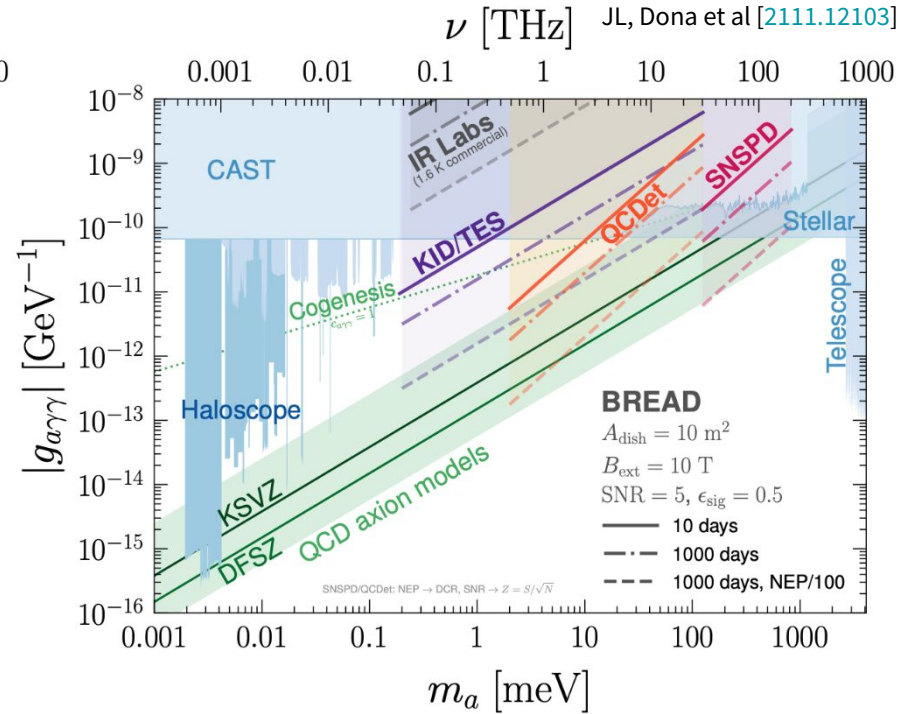
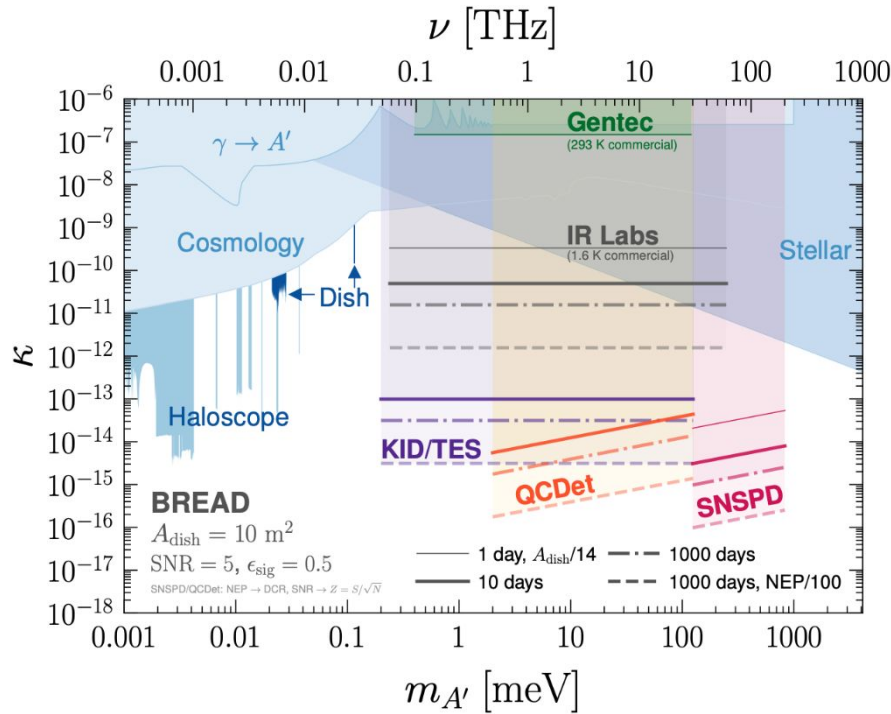
[arXiv:2203.14923](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.14923)

Snowmass 2021 White Paper Axion Dark Matter

C. B. Adams¹, A. Agrawal², R. Balafendiev³, C. Bartram⁴, M. Baryakhtar⁴, H. Bekker^{5,6}, P. Belov³, K. K. Berggren⁷, A. Berlin⁸, C. Boutan⁹, D. Bowring⁸, D. Budker^{5,6,10}, G. Carosi^{11,4}, S. S. Chakrabarty¹², S. Chaudhuri¹³, S. Cheong^{14,15}, A. Chou⁸, R. T. Co¹⁶, J. Conrad¹⁷, R. T. D'Agnolo¹⁸, M. Demarteau¹⁹, N. DePorzio²⁰, A. V. Derbin²¹, L. Di Luzio^{22,23}, A. Diaz-Morcillo²⁴, A. Droster¹⁰, N. Du¹¹, K. Dunne¹⁷, B. Döbrich²⁵, S. A. R. Ellis²⁶, R. Essig²⁷, J. Fan²⁸, J. W. Foster²⁹, J. T. Fry³⁰, A. Gallo Rosso¹⁷, J. M. García Barceló²⁴, I. G. Irastorza³¹, S. Gardner³², A. A. Geraci³³, S. Ghosh^{34,35}, M. Giannotti³⁶, B. Gimeno³⁷, D. Grin³⁸, H. Grote³⁹, M. Guzzetti⁴, M. H. Awida⁸, R. Henning^{40,41}, S. Hoof⁴², V. Irsic^{43,44}, H. Jackson¹⁰, D. F. Jackson Kimball⁴⁵, J. Jaeckel⁴⁶, M. Kagan¹⁴, Y. Kahn⁴⁷, R. Khatiwada^{8,48}, S. Knirck⁸, T. Kovachy³³, P. Krueger⁴⁹, S. E. Kuenstner¹⁵, N. A. Kurinsky^{14,50}, R. K. Leane^{14,50}, A. F. Leder^{10,51}, C. Lee⁵², K. W. Lehnert^{53,54,55}, E. Lentz⁹, S. M. Lewis⁸, A. Lindner⁵⁶, J. Liu⁴⁴, M. Lynn²,



Sensitivity: concept → pilot → full science program



DARK PHOTON (VECTOR)
 Preparing “sourdough starter” pilot
 Near term ~3 years proof of principle

AXION (PSEUDOSCALAR)
 Need high-field magnet & sensor R&D
 Longer term ~5-10 year timescale



$$\left\{ \left(\frac{g_{A\gamma\gamma}}{10^{-12}} \right)^2 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3.0}{\text{GeV}^2} \left(\frac{m_a}{\text{meV}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{10 \text{ T}}{B_{\text{ext}}} \right)^2 \right\} \left(\frac{\text{hour}}{\Delta t} \right)^{1/2} \frac{10 \text{ m}^2}{A_{\text{dish}}} \frac{Z}{5} \frac{0.5}{\epsilon_s} \left(\frac{\text{DCR}}{10^{-2} \text{ Hz}} \right)^{1/2} \frac{0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3}{\rho_{\text{DM}}}$$

EPILOGUE

Neutron magnetic moment

When nature laughed in our 1930s faces

Theory: zero as it's neutral & pointlike

Nature: large AND negative haha ($g - 2 = -5.8$)

Chadwick (1932), Bacher (1933), Tamm & Altshuler (1934), Rabi (1934), Alvarez & Bloch (1940), CODATA (2018)

Completely confounded expectation!

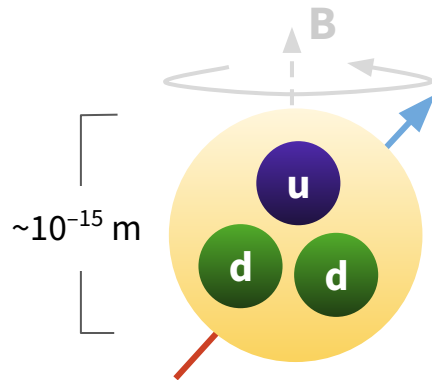
TRANSFORMATIVE

Neutron magnetic moment

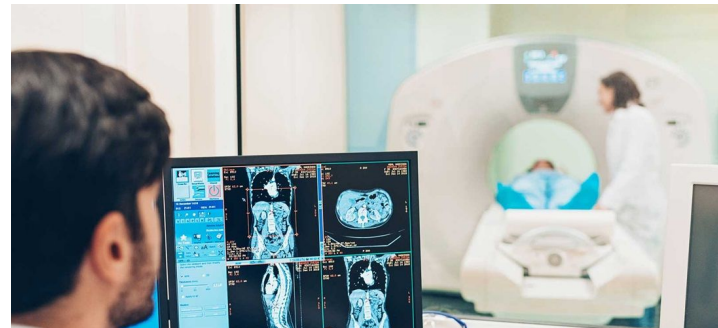
When nature laughed in our 1930s faces

Theory: zero as it's neutral & pointlike
Nature: large AND negative haha ($g - 2 = -5.8$)

Chadwick (1932), Bacher (1933), Tamm & Altshuler (1934), Rabi (1934), Alvarez & Bloch (1940), CODATA (2018)



NUCLEAR SUBSTRUCTURE
New confining force



hopkinsmedicine.org

Today nuclear moments save lives
with MRI medical imaging

Nobel prize in Physiology or Medicine 2003

CLIFFHANGER

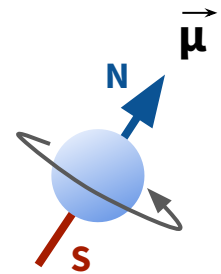
Neutron electric moment *REMAINS DEEPLY MYSTERIOUS TODAY*

MAGNETIC DIPOLE MOMENT (MDM)

Expectation: $g - 2 = 0$ (Dirac theory)

Reality: huge & negative! :O

Solved: new physics \rightarrow QCD ✓

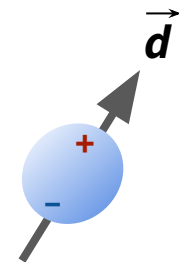


ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (EDM)

Expectation: large (strong CP violation)

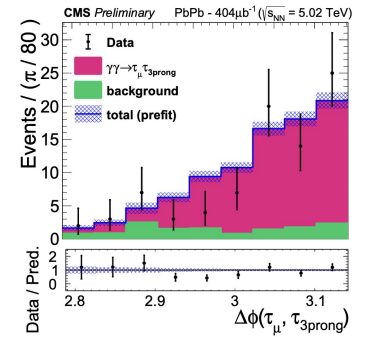
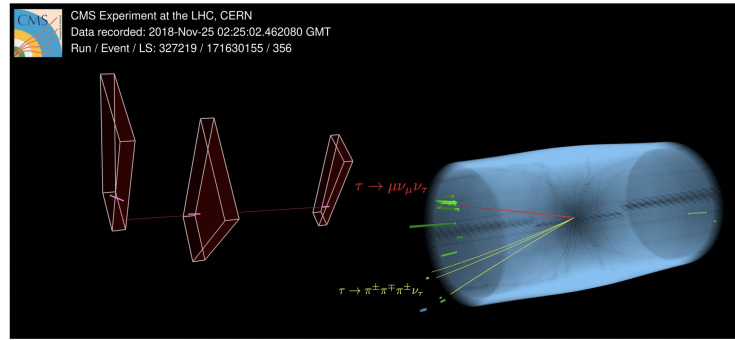
Reality: 0 to 1 part per billion! :O

Solution: new physics \rightarrow axions?



SUMMARY

*We must keep looking at Nature in unprecedented ways
Even if — especially if — it completely defies expectation*



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BREAD COLLABORATION

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