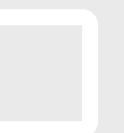


Parasitic Strategies For Muon Facilities

RYAN PLESTID

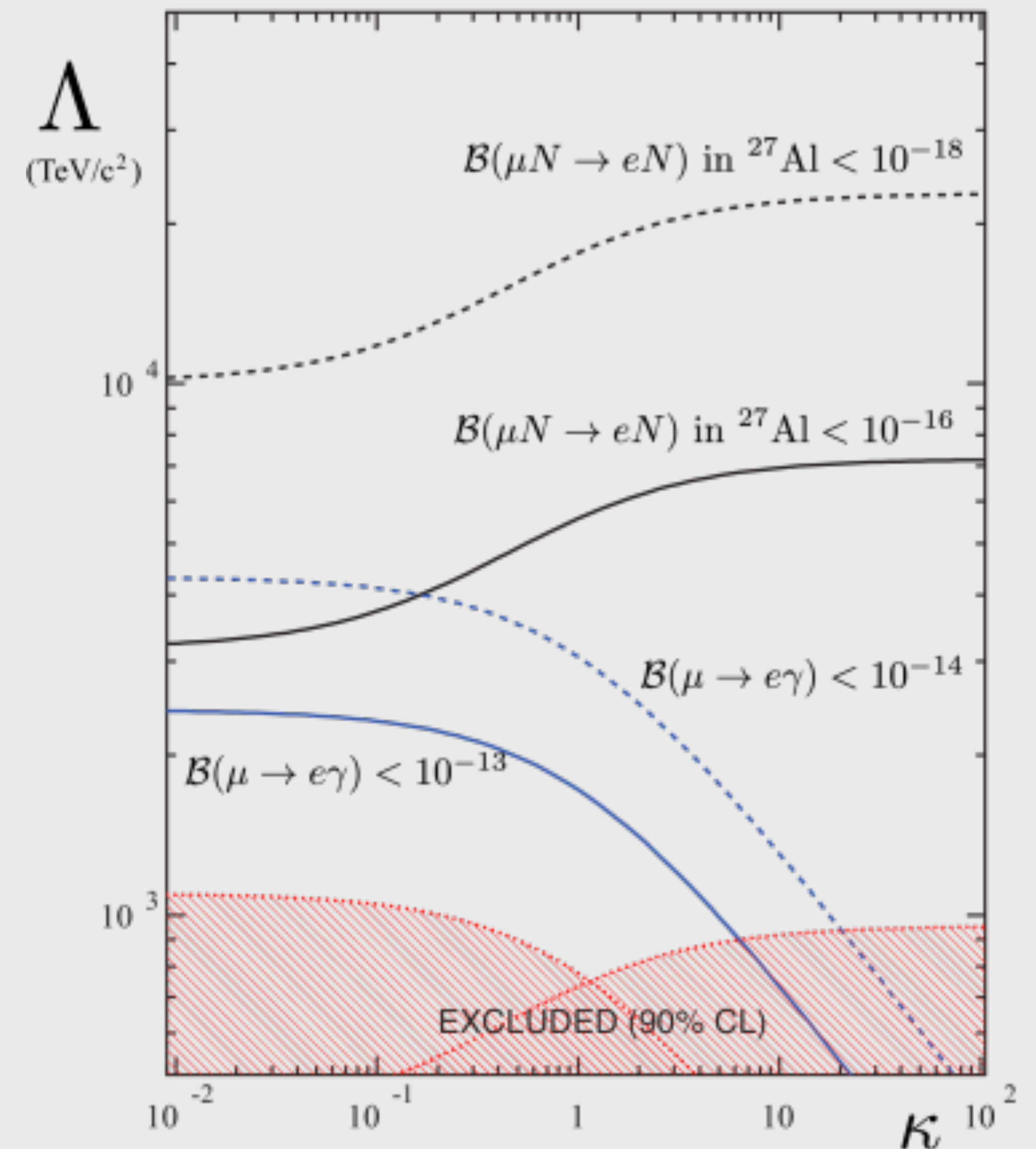
WALTER BURKE INSTITUTE, CALTECH

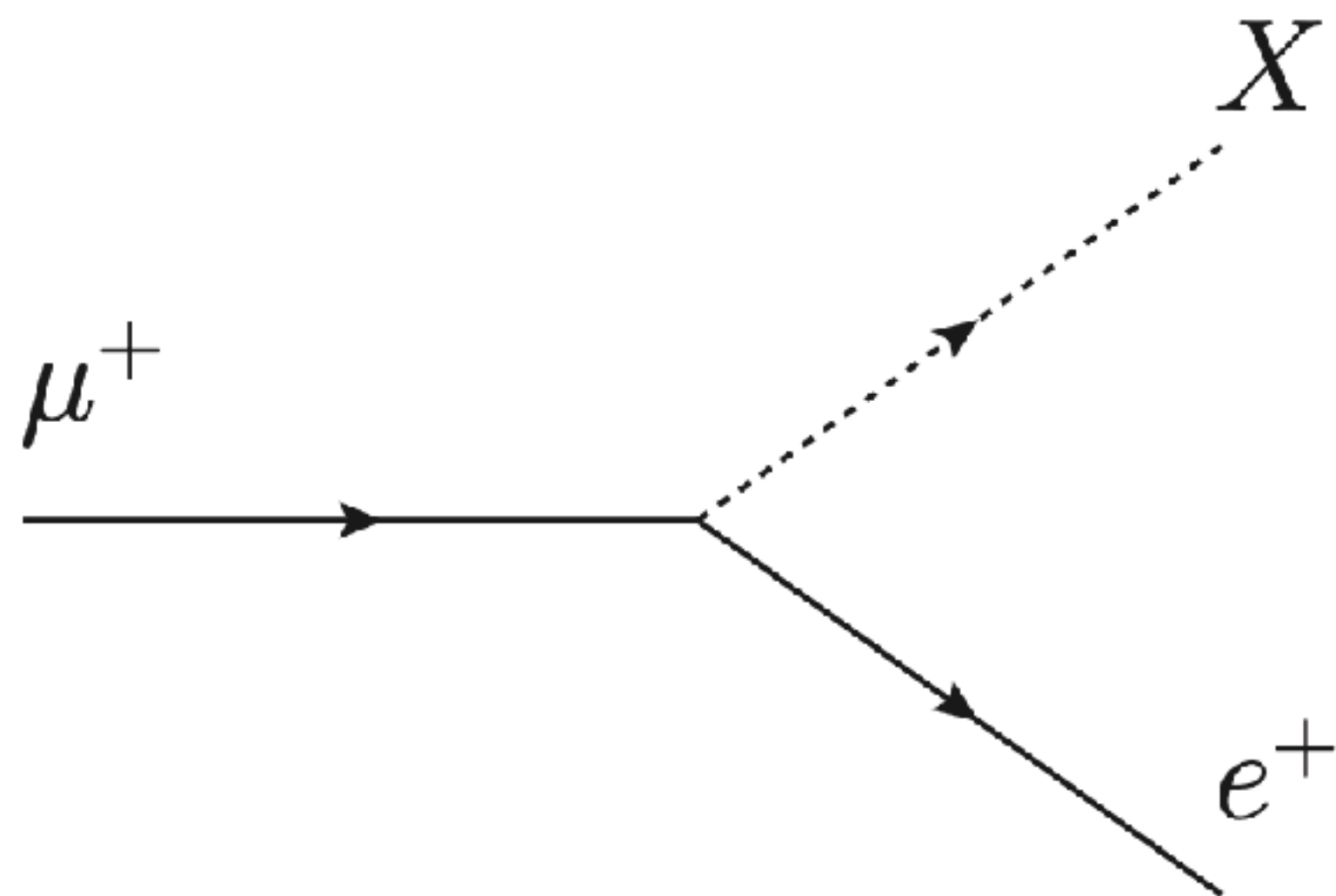
FUTURE MUON FACILITIES WORKSHOP | CALTECH | 2023



Probing High Scales With CLFV

- We typically think of muon facilities as probes of very high scales.
- The signatures are kinematically distinctive electrons/photons.
- **Strategy:** Cut out everything else.



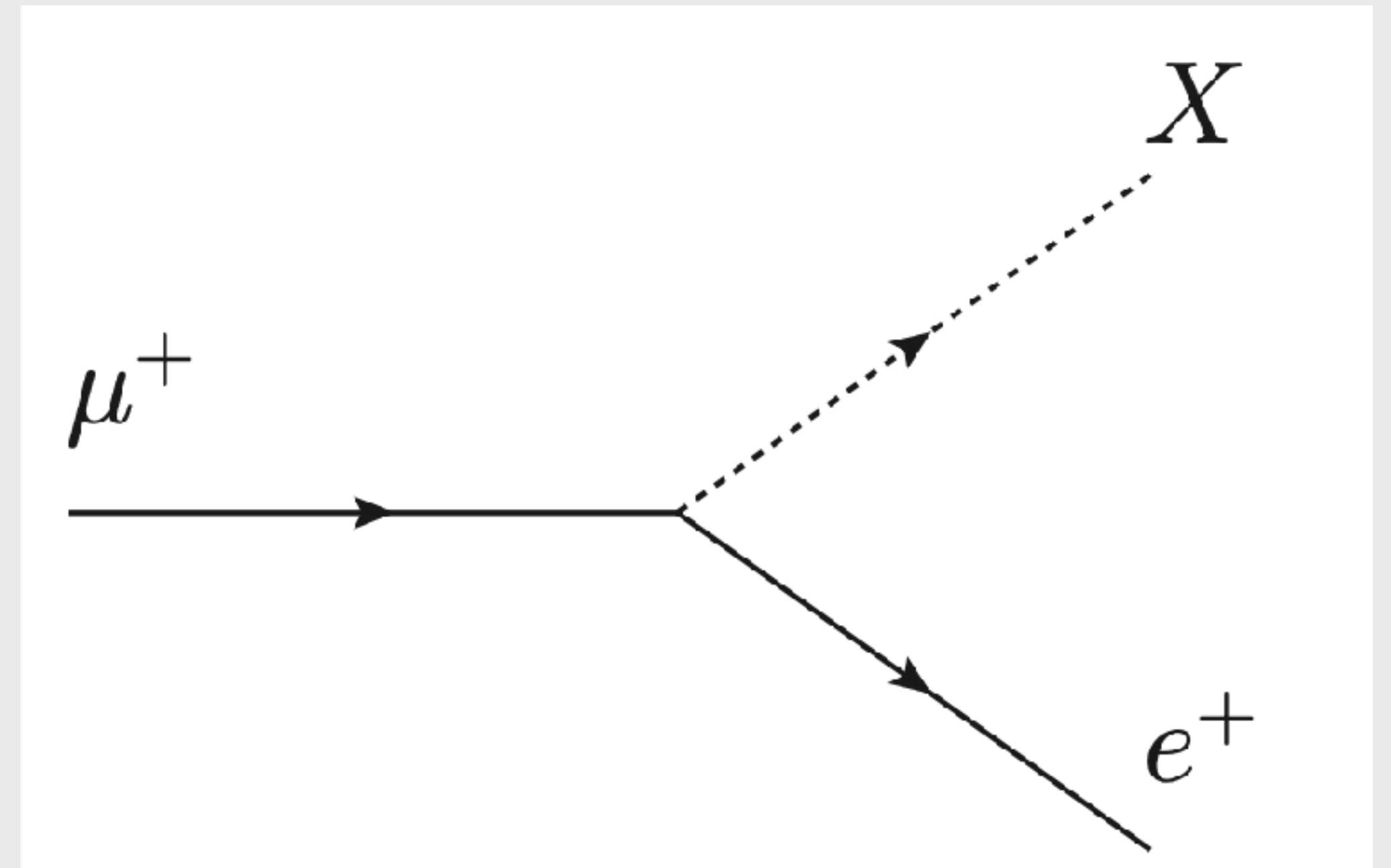


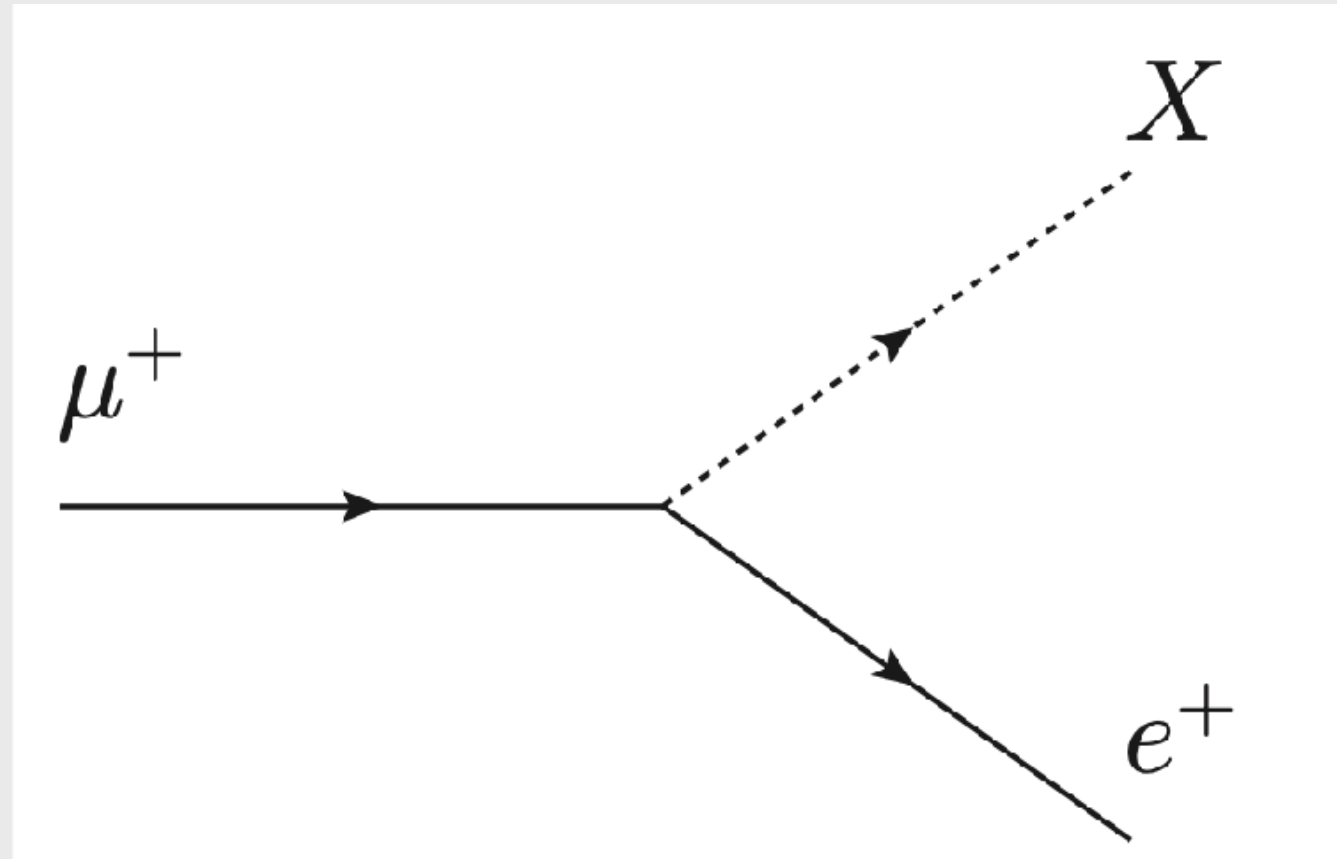
LIGHT NEW PHYSICS

RARE BUT KINEMATICALLY DISTINCTIVE

Probing Low Scales With Muon Facilities

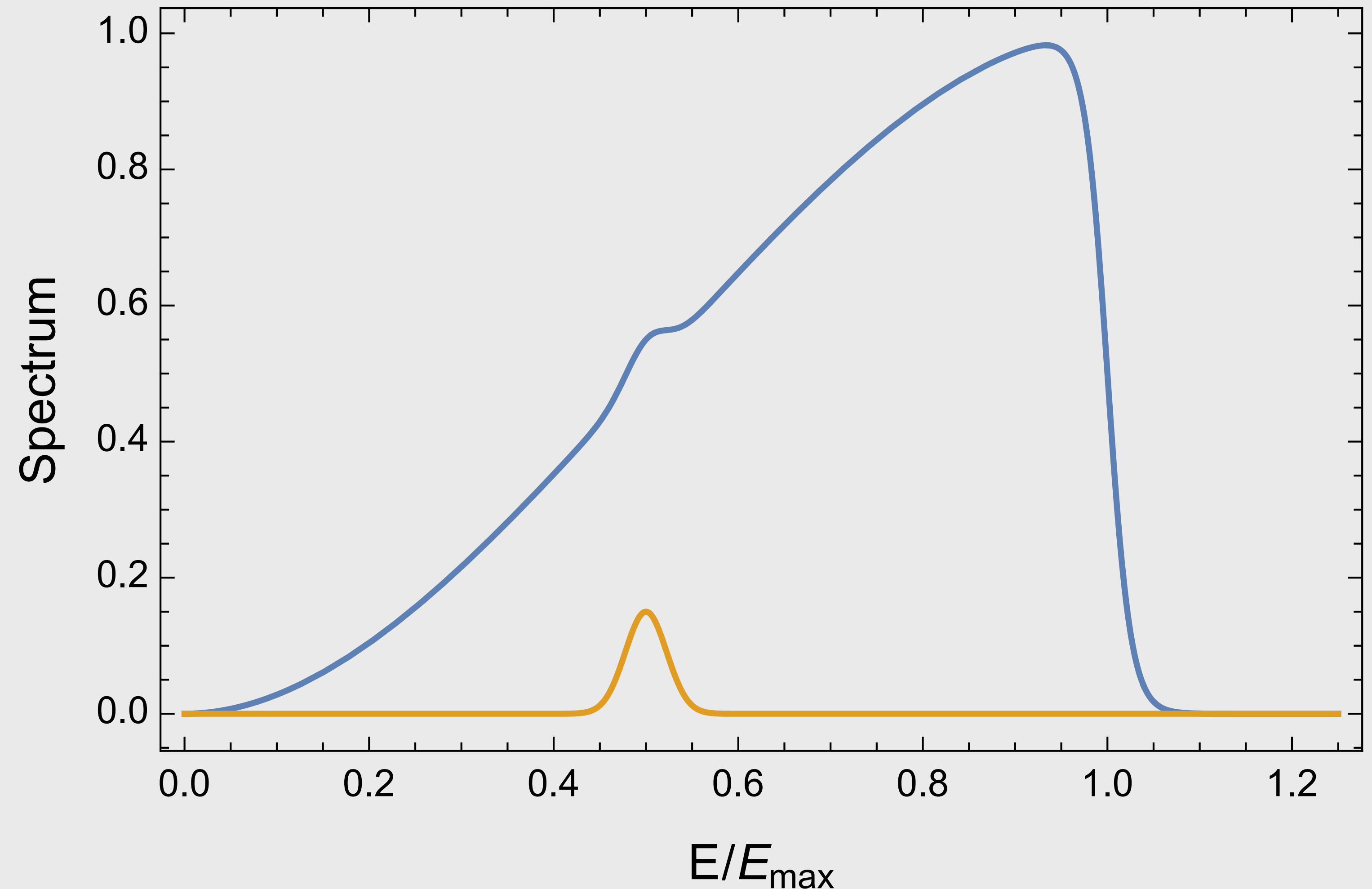
- High statistics: Attack weak coupling limit.
- Kinematically distinctive signatures.
- Generally outside the "central mission" of the facility.





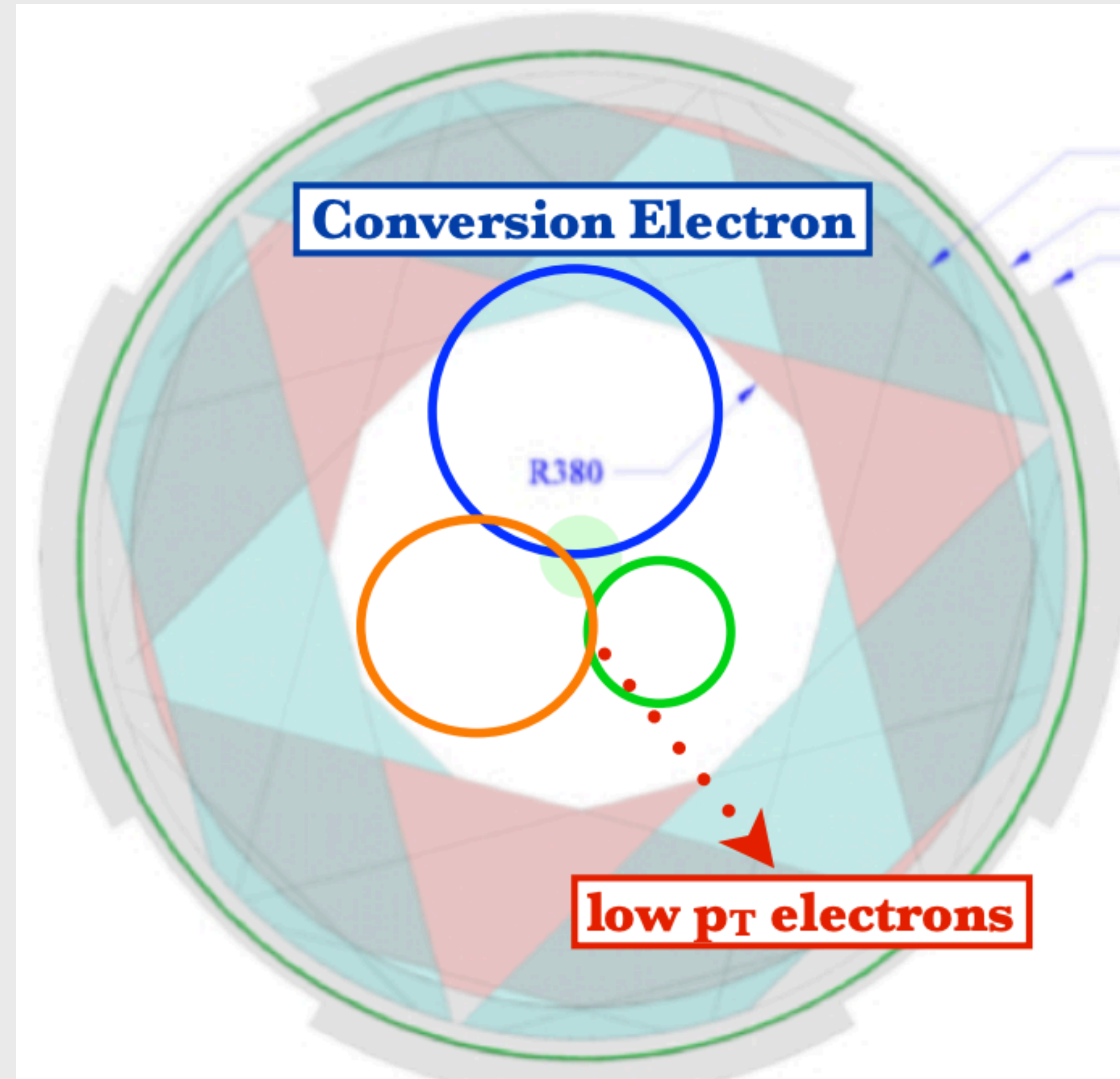
- Search for a mono-energetic positron.
- Look for a bump on the Michel spectrum.

Signals Below The Michel Edge



Signal Is Invisible

- Tracker is designed to let Michel positrons pass through middle.
- Whole idea seems doomed from the outset.





PART 1

BE AN OPTIMIST

- Muon conversion facilities can be "hacked" to do new searches.
- There are certain "irreducible strengths".
- Huge muon statistics, high quality detectors.



PART 2

WHERE TO LOOK

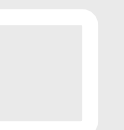
- What kinds of models are well suited to searches.
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- Positively vs negatively charged muons.



PART 3

AN EXAMPLE

- Using Mu2e to look for mono-energetic electrons.
- Illustration of "multi-tool" nature of experiment.
- How to use different parts/phases of experiment for physics.



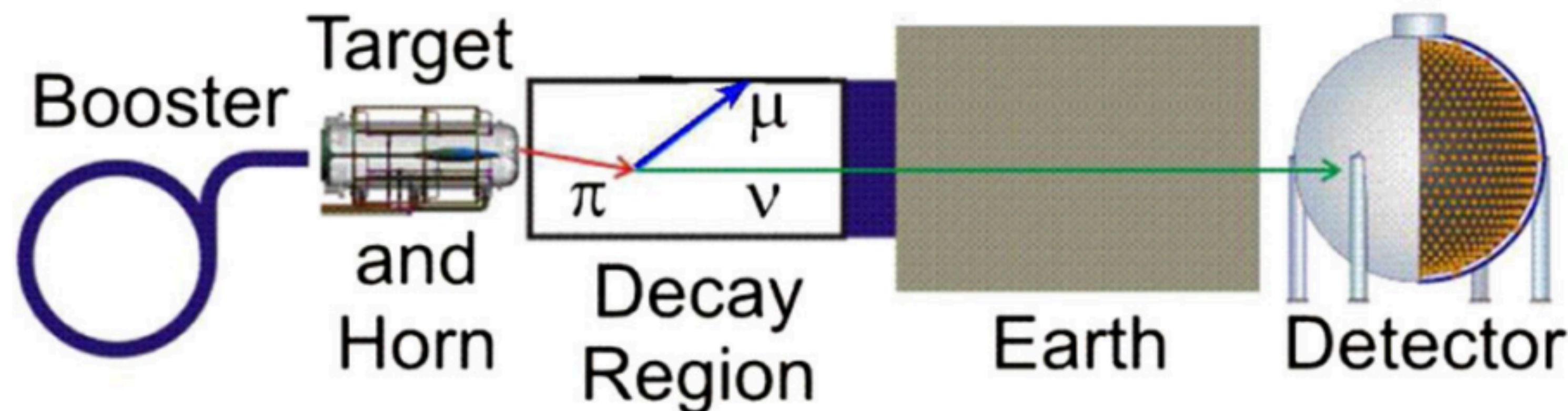
An Intensity Frontier Cousin

- Dark sector searches increasingly recognized as part of the neutrino program.

DARK SECTOR STUDIES WITH NEUTRINO BEAMS

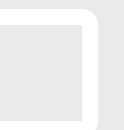
NF03 CONTRIBUTED WHITE PAPER TO SNOWMASS 2021

BRIAN BATELL^{*1}, JOSHUA BERGER², VEDRAN BRDAR^{3,4}, ALAN D. BROSS³, JANET M. CONRAD⁵,
PATRICK DENIVERVILLE⁶, VALENTINA DE ROMERI⁷, BHASKAR DUTTA⁸, SAEID FOROUGHI-ABARI⁹,



ARXIV:1807.06137

MINIBOONE - DM

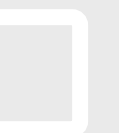


CLFV

- High intensity beam.
- Complicated nuclear targets.
- High statistics.

Neutrino

- High intensity beam.
- Complicated nuclear targets.
- High statistics.

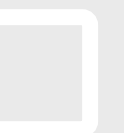


CLFV

- High intensity beam.
- Complicated nuclear targets.
- High statistics.
- Selective detection
- Energy resolution.

Neutrino

- High intensity beam.
- Complicated nuclear targets.
- High statistics.
- Inclusive detection

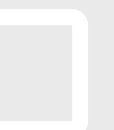


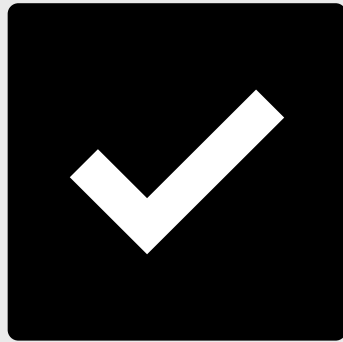
CLFV

Neutrino

Main Idea

- Neutrino and CLFV facilities have a lot in common.
- The past 10 years have seen an increasing appreciation for parasitic BSM searches at neutrino facilities.
- There are clearly unexplored opportunities with muon facilities.





PART 1

BE AN OPTIMIST

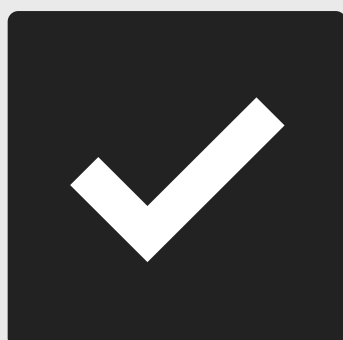
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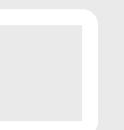
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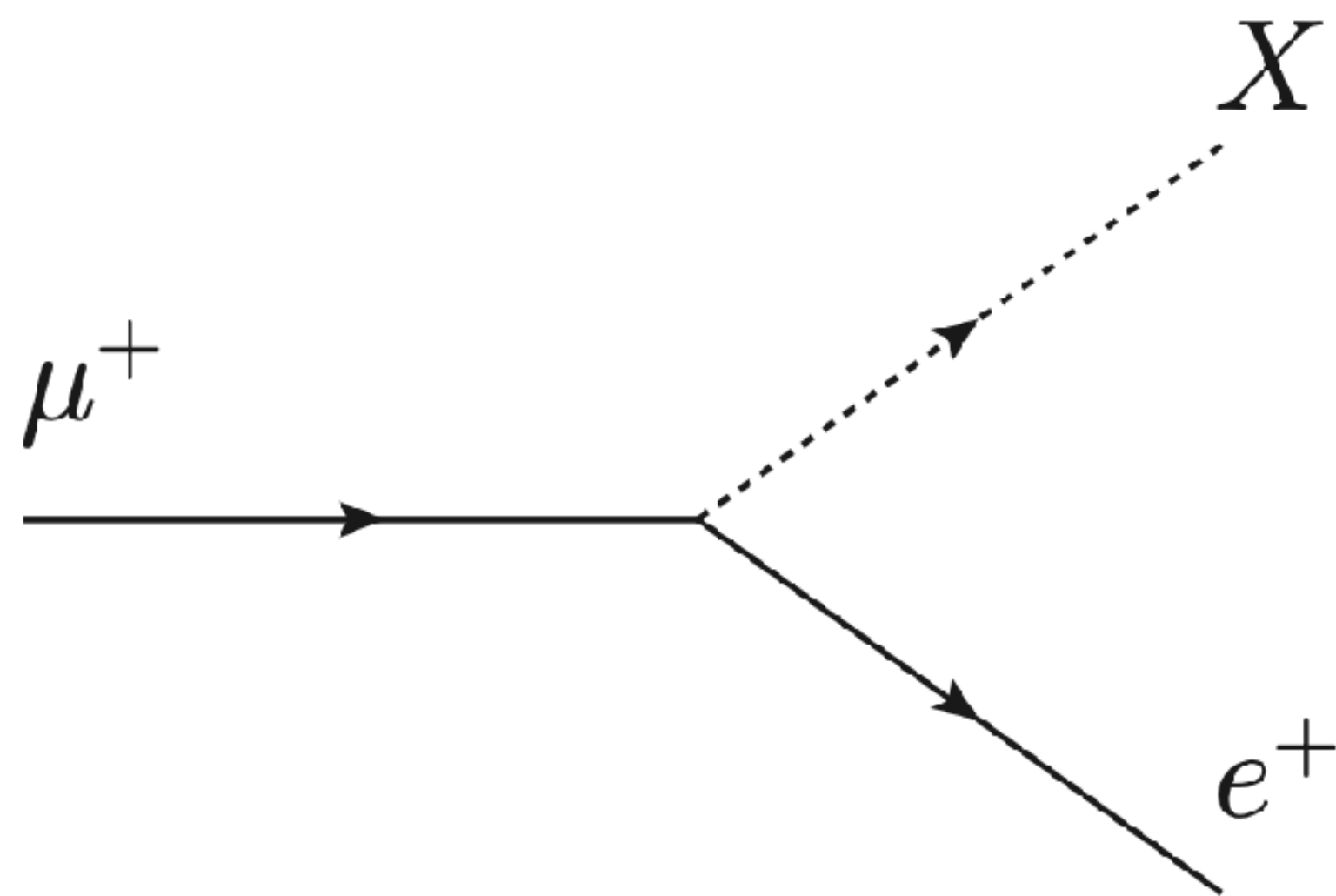


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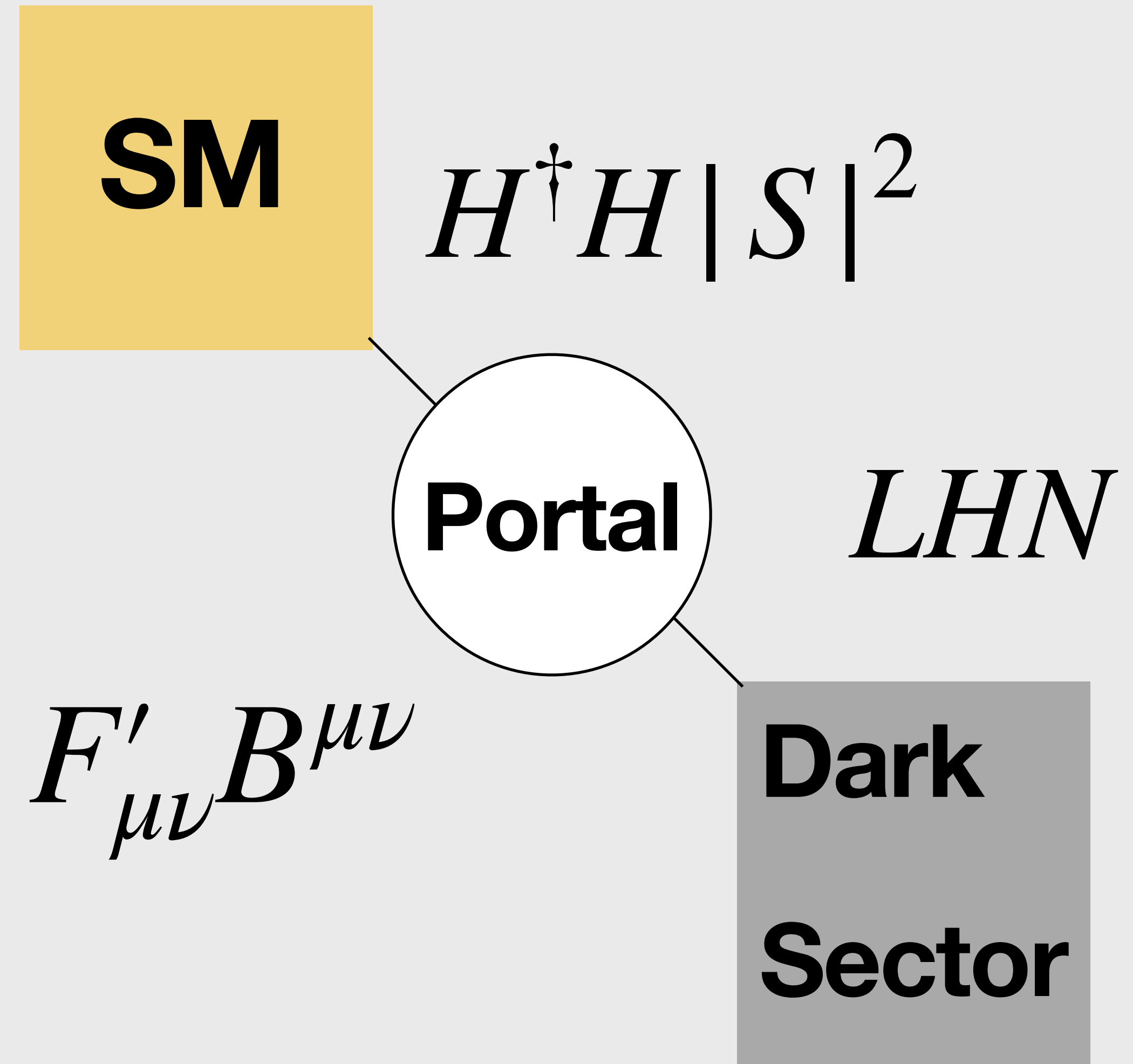
LIGHT NEW PHYSICS

RARE BUT KINEMATICALLY DISTINCTIVE

Motivation

- Dark matter strongly hints at the existence of dark sectors.
- A simple, model agnostic program exists.
- Focus on portals i.e. couplings that could talk to the SM.

Portals



Motivation

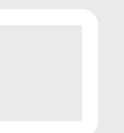
- Q: How many ways can light new physics couple to the SM?
- A: Not many once you restrict to low-dim operators!

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{singlet}}^{[4]} = \phi^2 |H|^2 \quad \text{or} \quad LHN \quad \text{or} \quad B^{\mu\nu} B'_{\mu\nu}$$

Scalars **HNLs** **Z-Prime**

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{singlet}}^{[5]} = \frac{1}{\Lambda} (\partial_\mu a) J^\mu + \dots$$

ALPs



Light New Physics

- Data demands that new physics be heavy, or weakly coupled
- What could we see in a ~ 100 MeV experiment?

Z-Prime

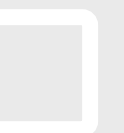
$$\mathcal{L} \subset g' \bar{\mu} \Gamma_{\mu} e \underline{Z'^{\mu}}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \subset \frac{1}{\Lambda} \bar{\mu} \Gamma_{\mu} e \underline{\partial^{\mu} a}$$

Axions

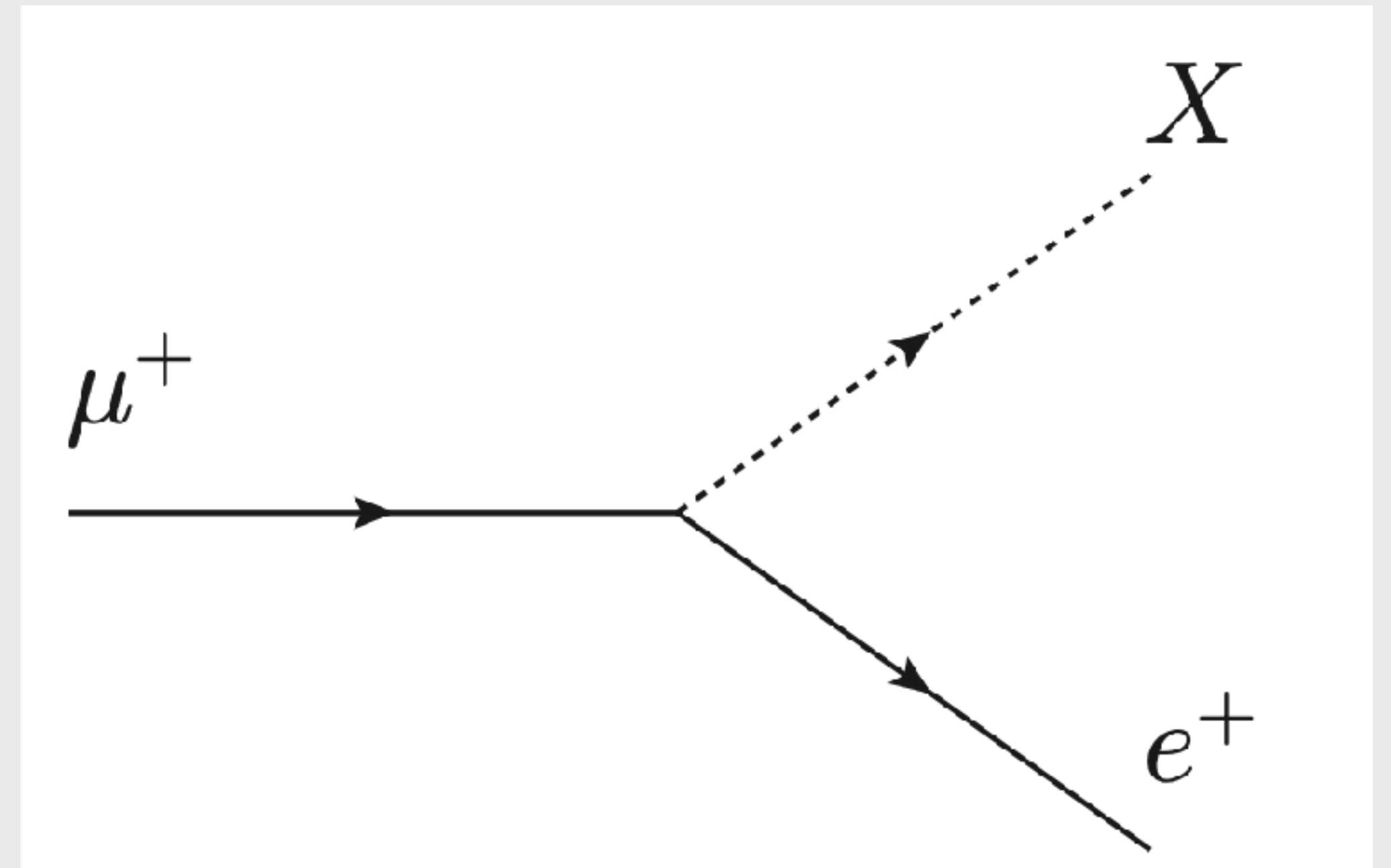
HNLs

$$\mathcal{L} \subset U_{eN} \left[f_{\pi} G_F \left(\partial_{\mu} \pi \right) \underline{\bar{N} \gamma^{\mu} P_L e} \right]$$

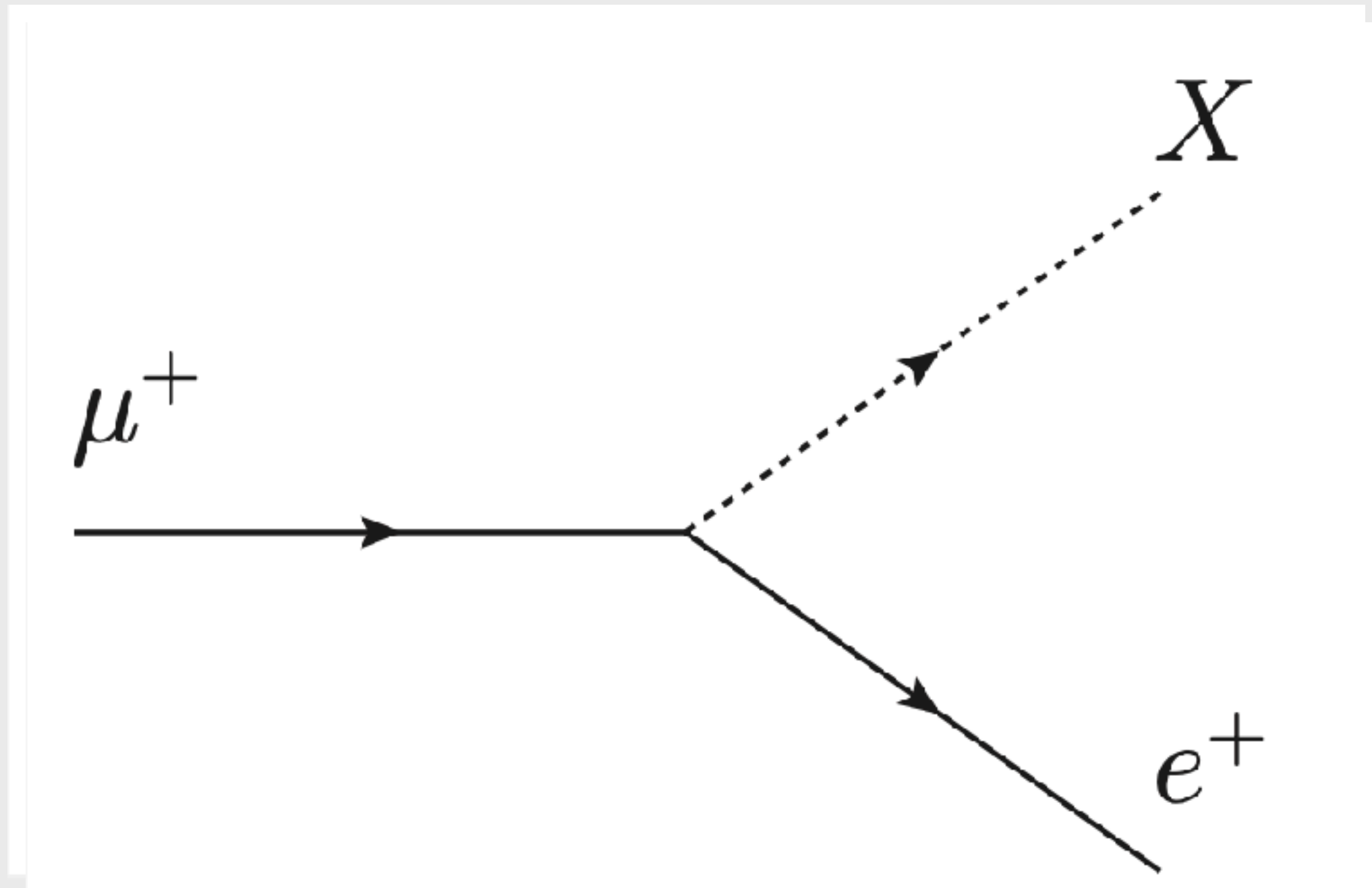


Probing Low Scales With Muon Facilities

- High statistics: Attack weak coupling limit.
- Kinematically distinctive signatures.
- Generally outside the "central mission" of the facility.

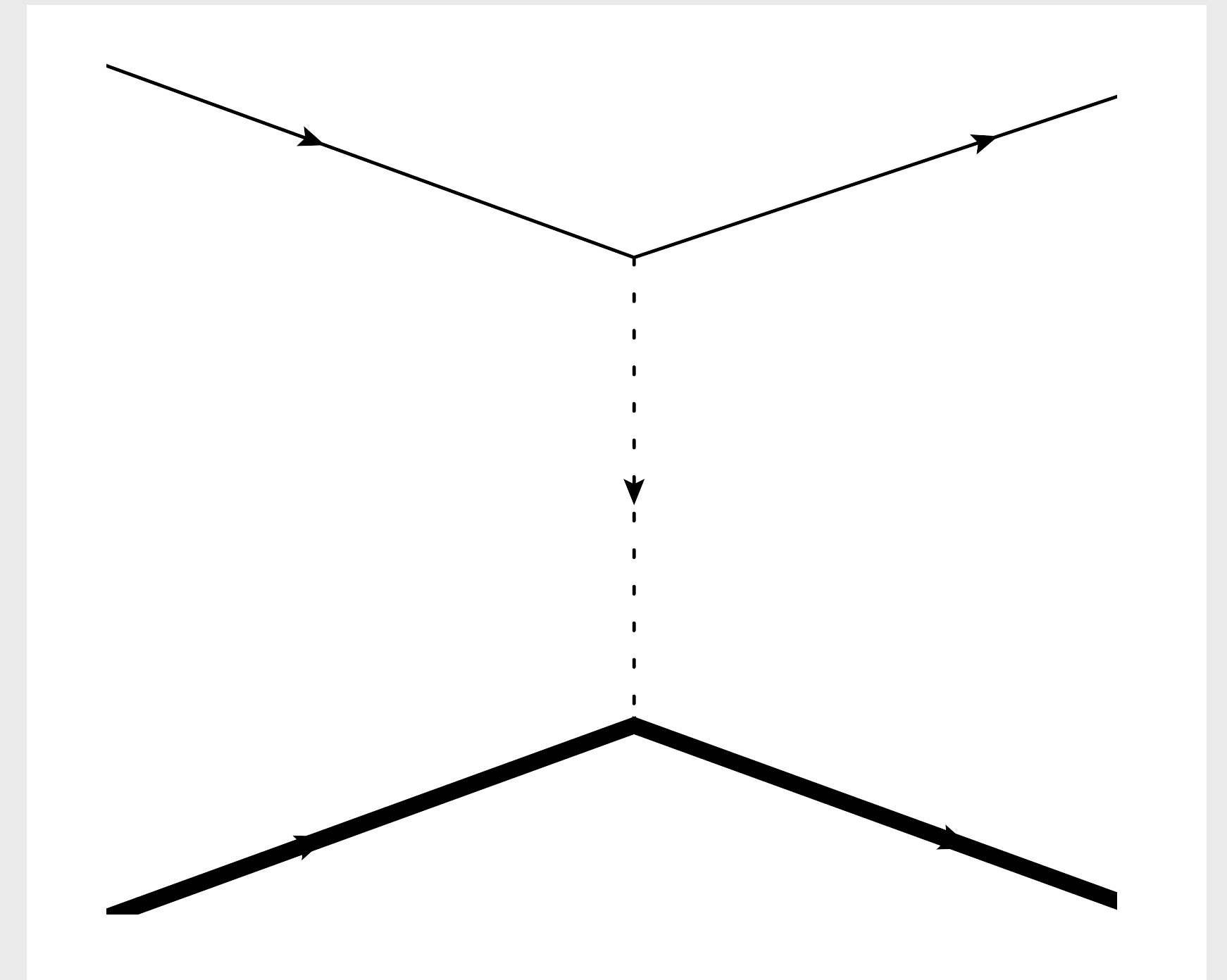


On-Shell Vs Off-Shell Processes

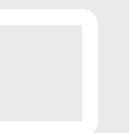


$$\Gamma \sim O(g^2)$$

THIS WINS



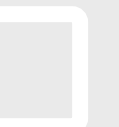
$$\Gamma \sim O(g^4)$$

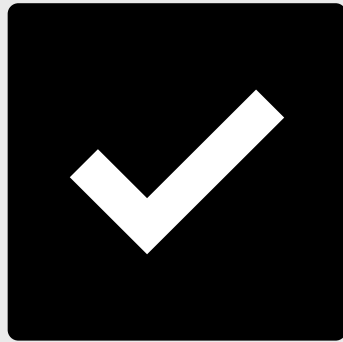


Probing Low Scales With Muon Facilities

Main Idea

- Light new physics is well motivated. Portals are constrained by gauge group of SM.
- On-shell decays have much better reach than off-shell mediated processes
- This is the opposite of high-scale scenarios.





PART 1

BE AN OPTIMIST

- Muon conversion facilities can be "hacked" to do new searches.
- There are certain "irreducible strengths".
- Huge muon statistics, high quality detectors.



PART 2

WHERE TO LOOK

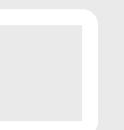
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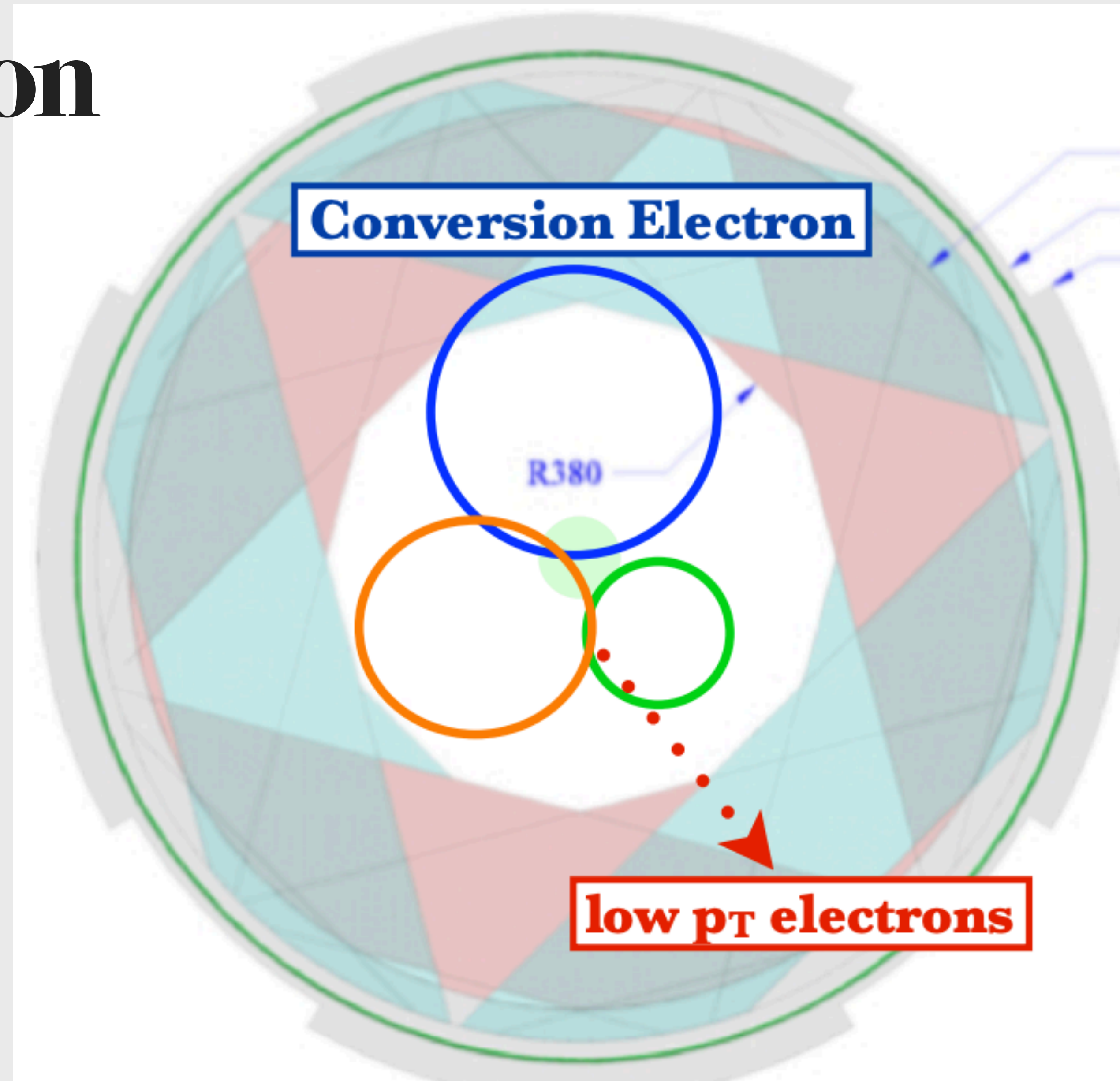
COLLABORATORS

R. HILL, S. HUANG, D. KOLTICK, P. MURAT, J. ZUPAN



Potential μ^+ Calibration

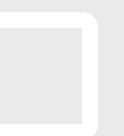
- Tracker is designed to let Michel positrons pass through middle.
- Must lower B-field to 50%.
- Must operate at a lower beam intensity.

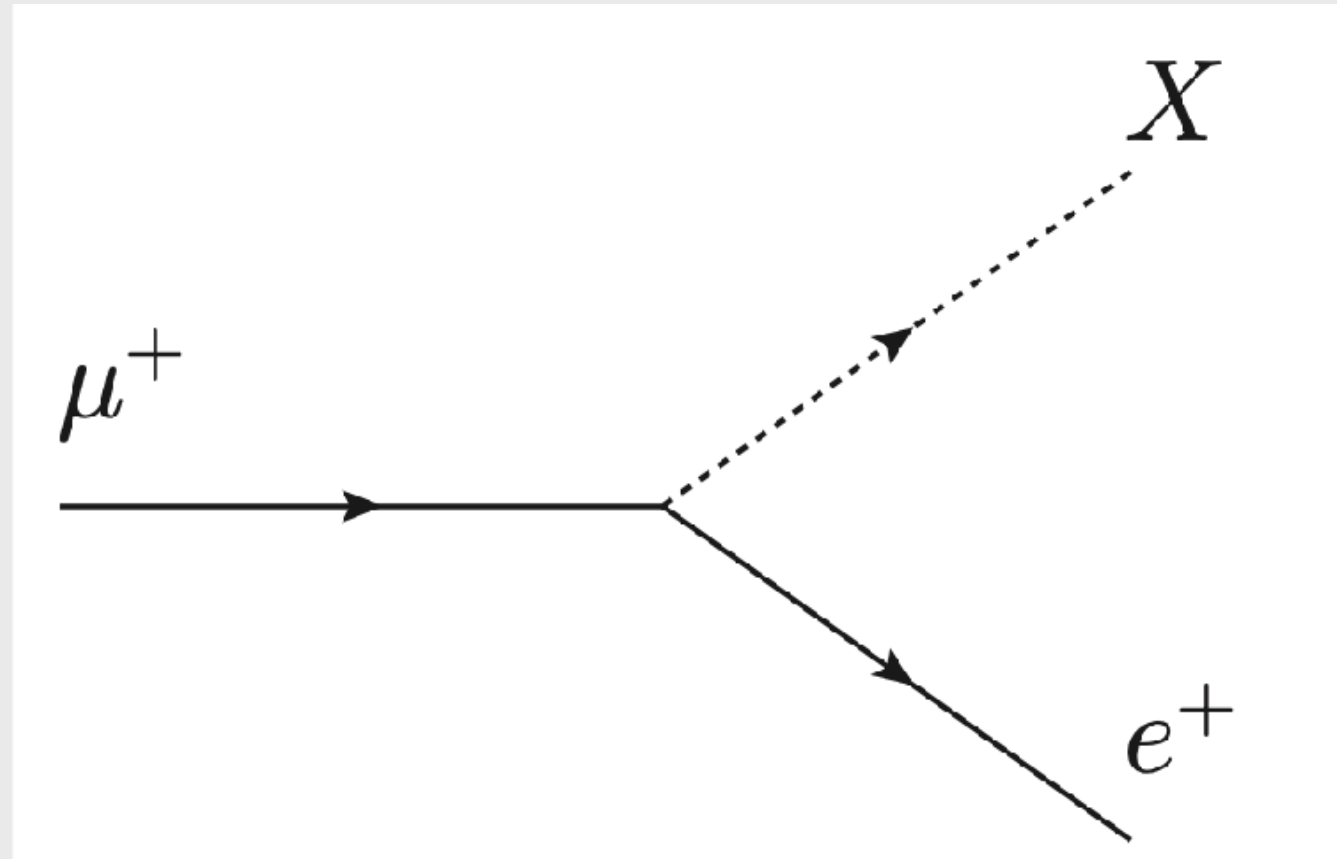


Search For $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X$ During Calibration



- Every challenge I described makes calibration difficult.
- There are already plans to use a μ^+ run for calibration.

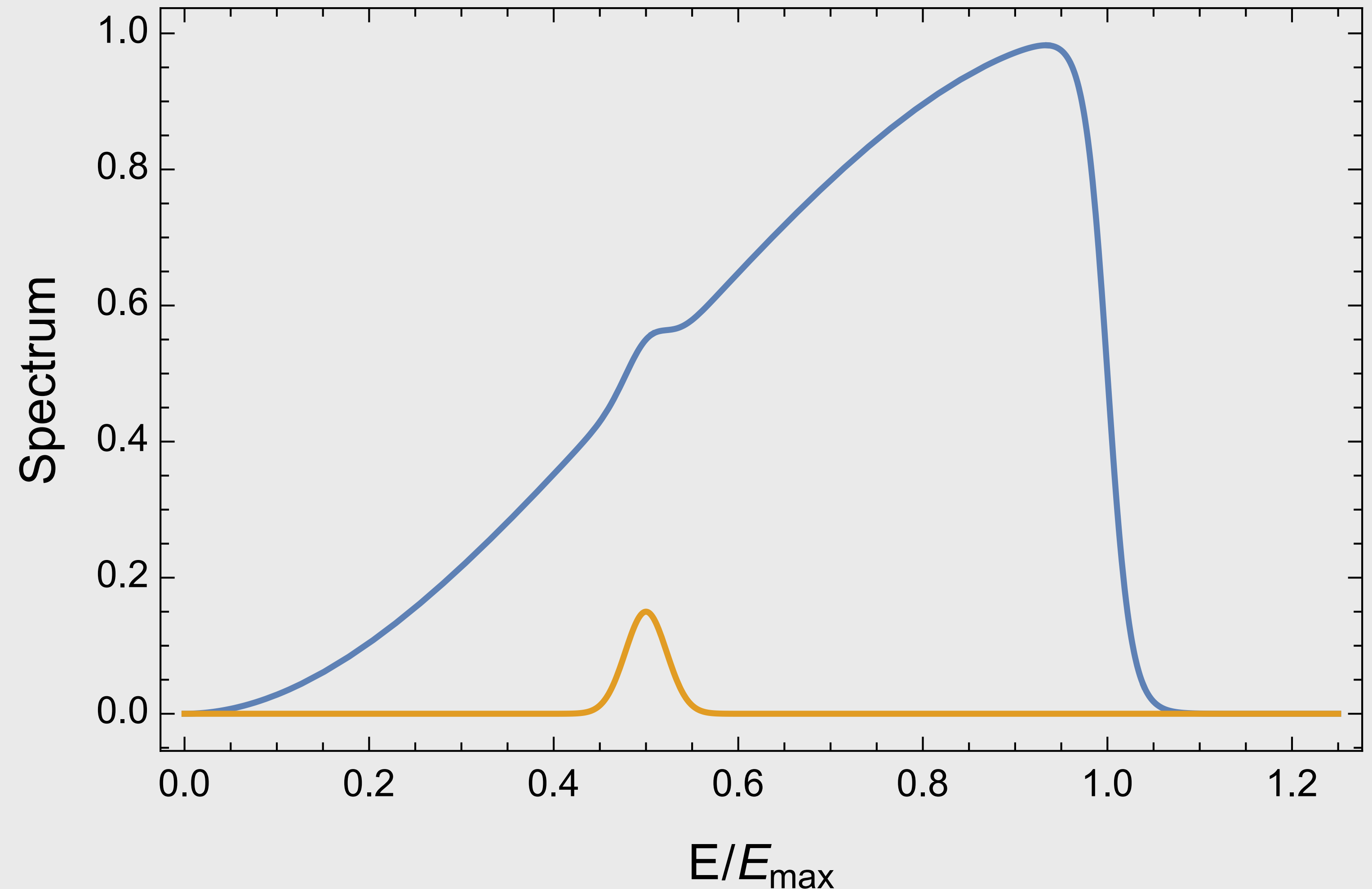




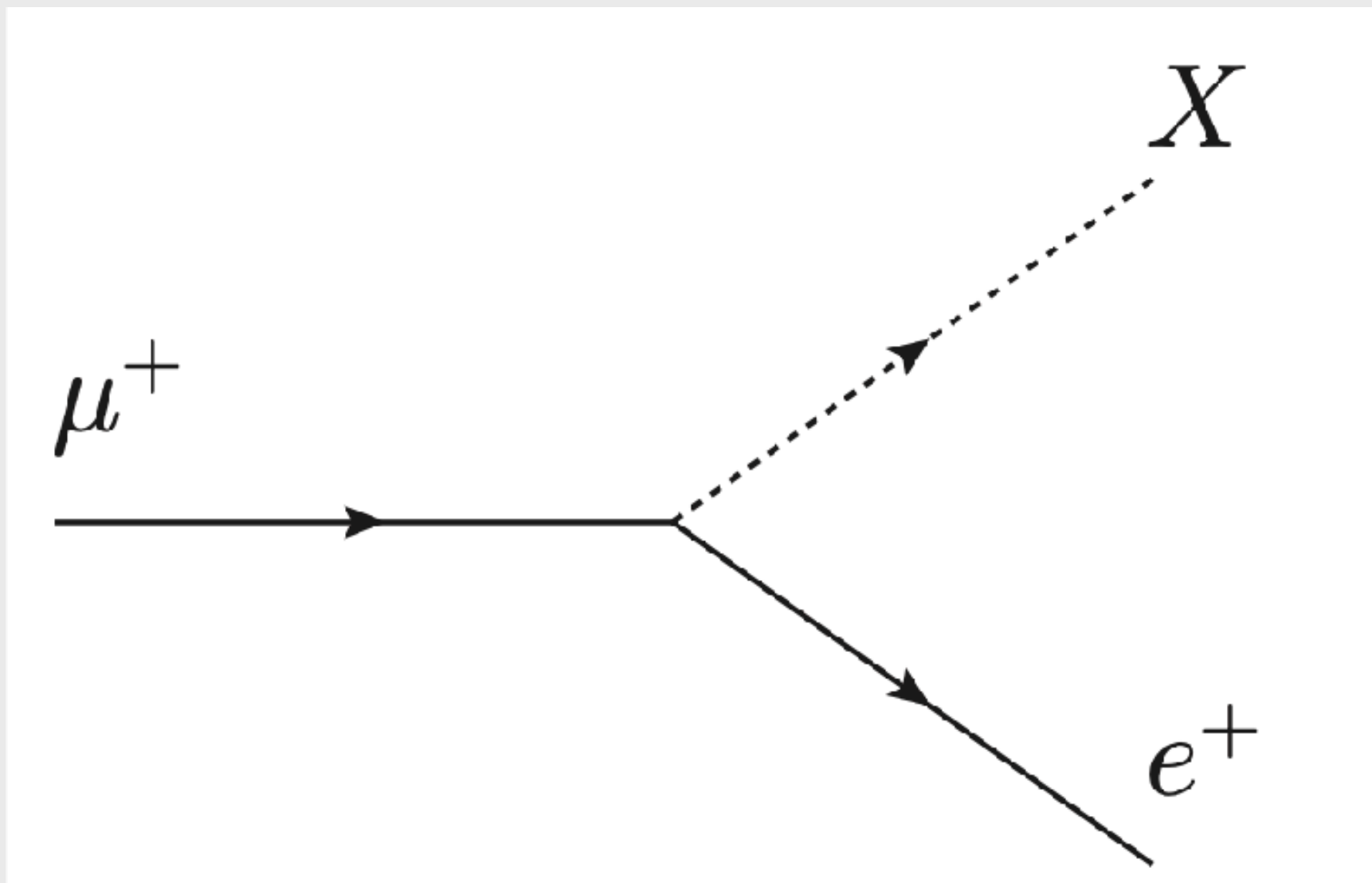
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LIGHT NEW PHYSICS

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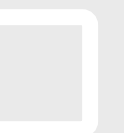
Positives And Negatives Of Muon Decay



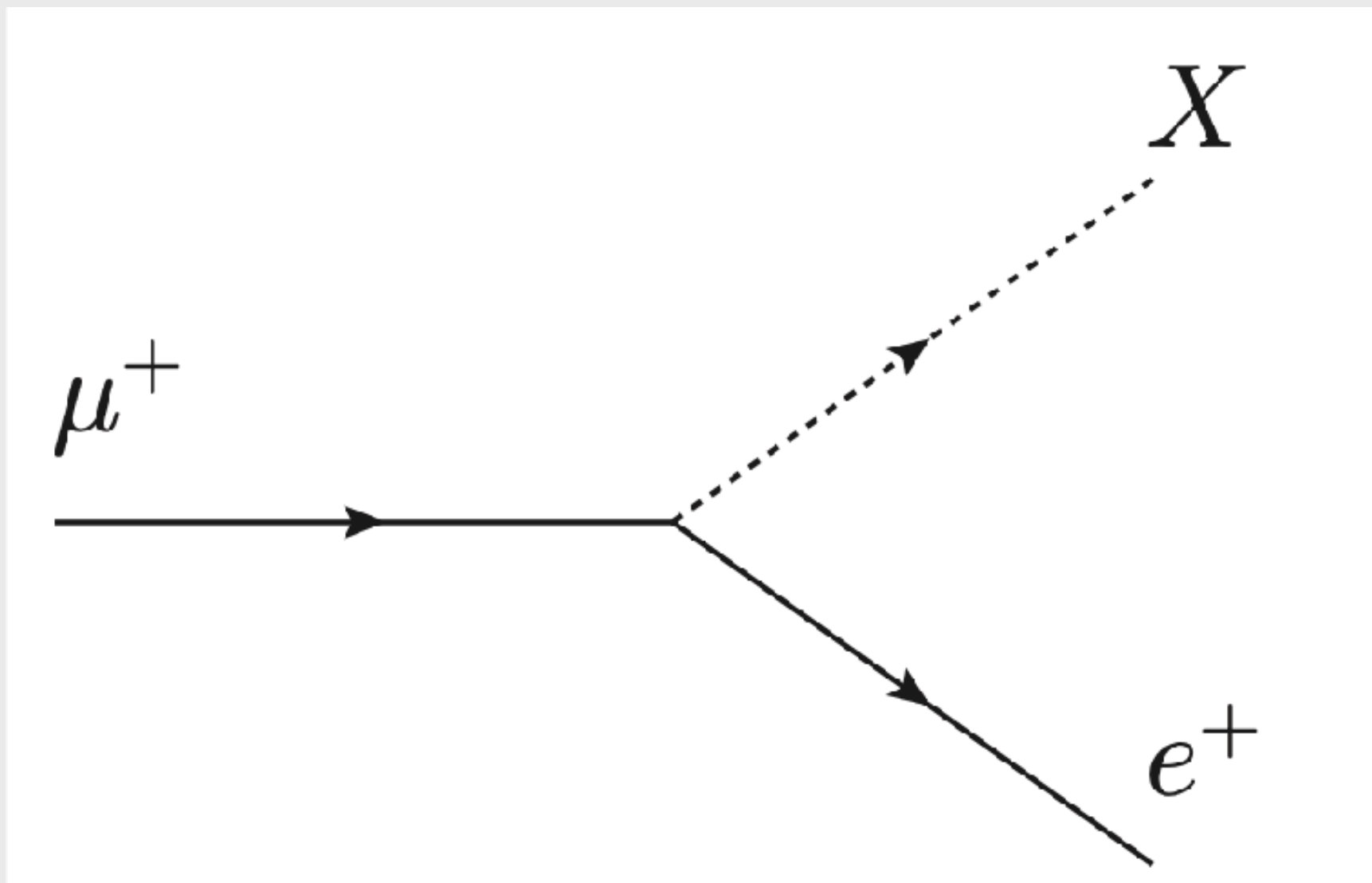
- Clean mono-energetic positron.
- Must live below the Michel Edge.



- Complicated by atomic binding.
- Backgrounds are hard to control.
- Huge loss in signal rate.



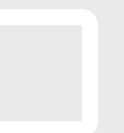
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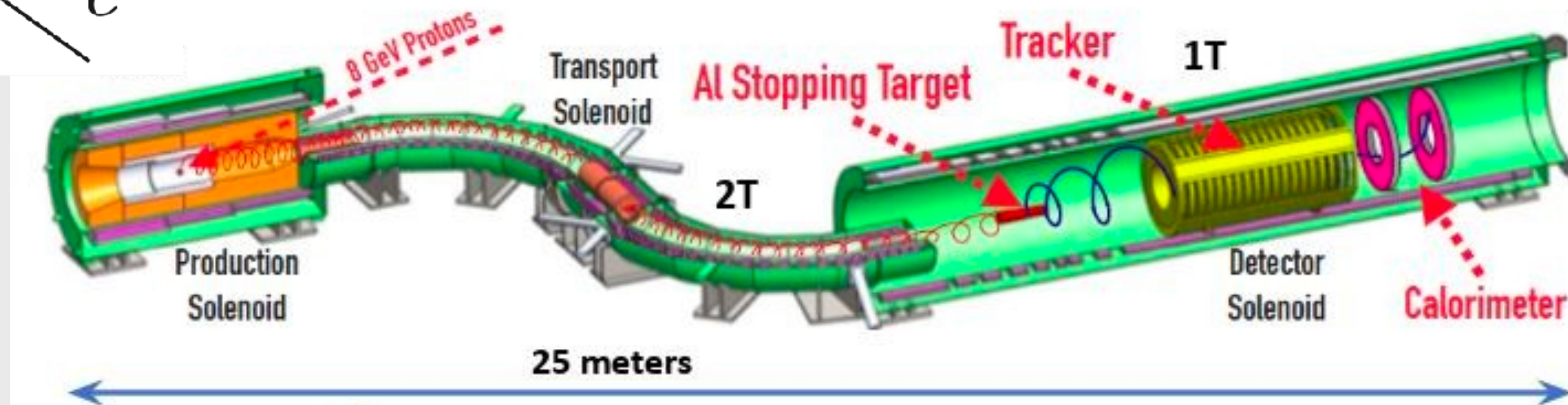
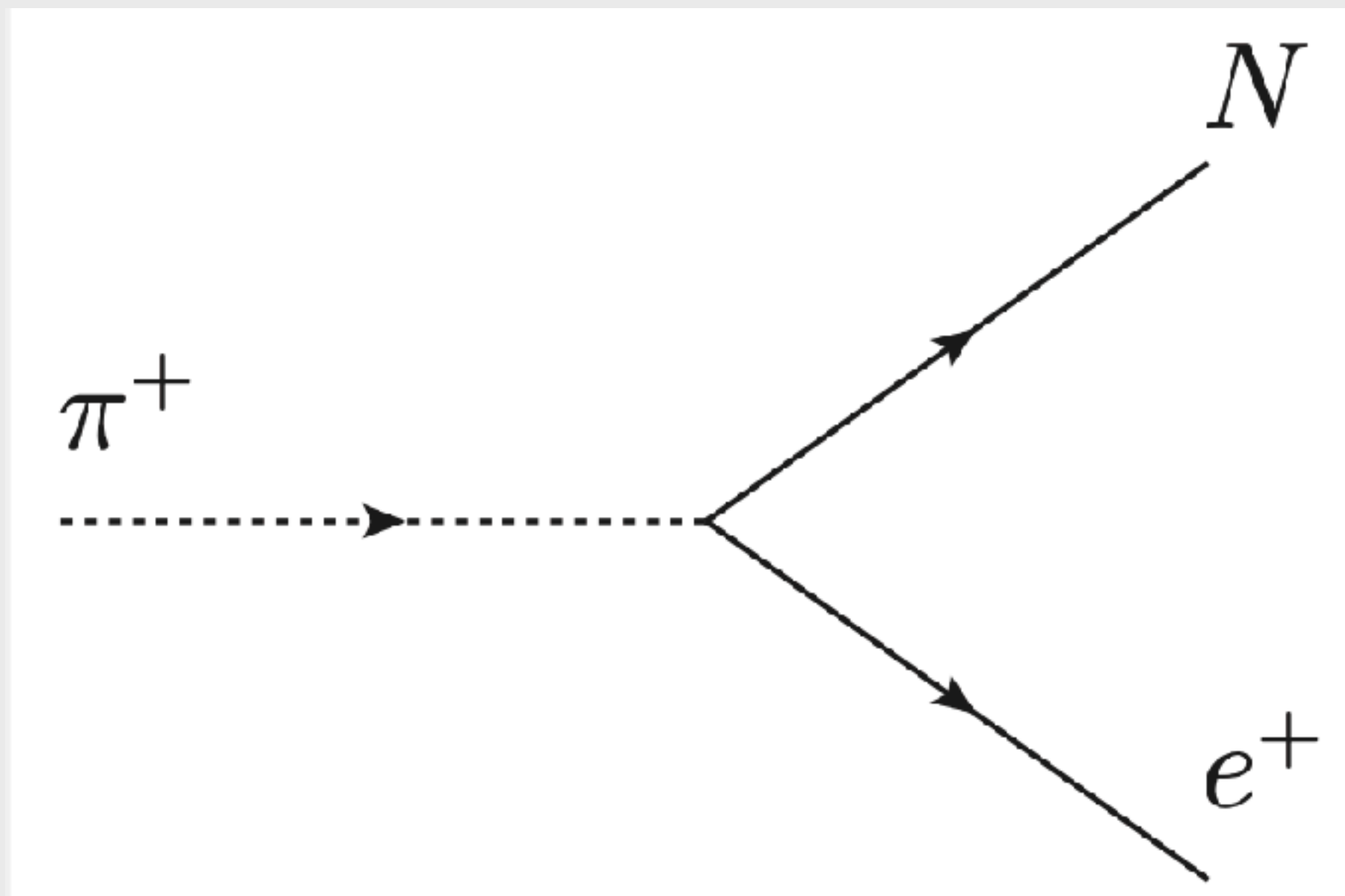


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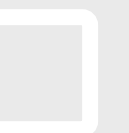
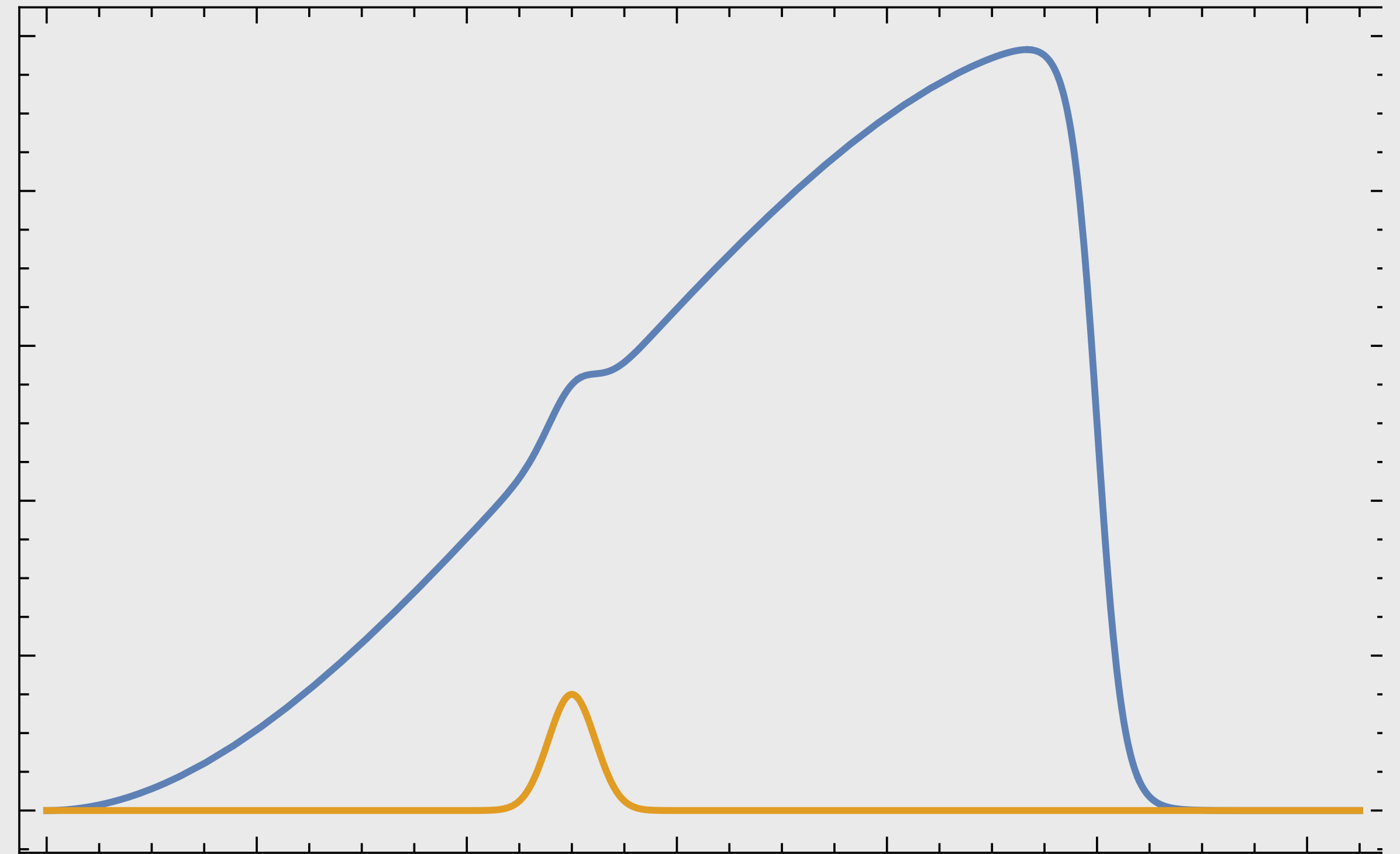
Heavy Neutral Leptons And π -Dar

- With μ^+ comes a sample of π^+ .
- Offers 2-body decay for HNL.
- Positron signal is in the ~ 65 MeV regime.



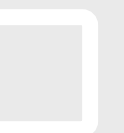
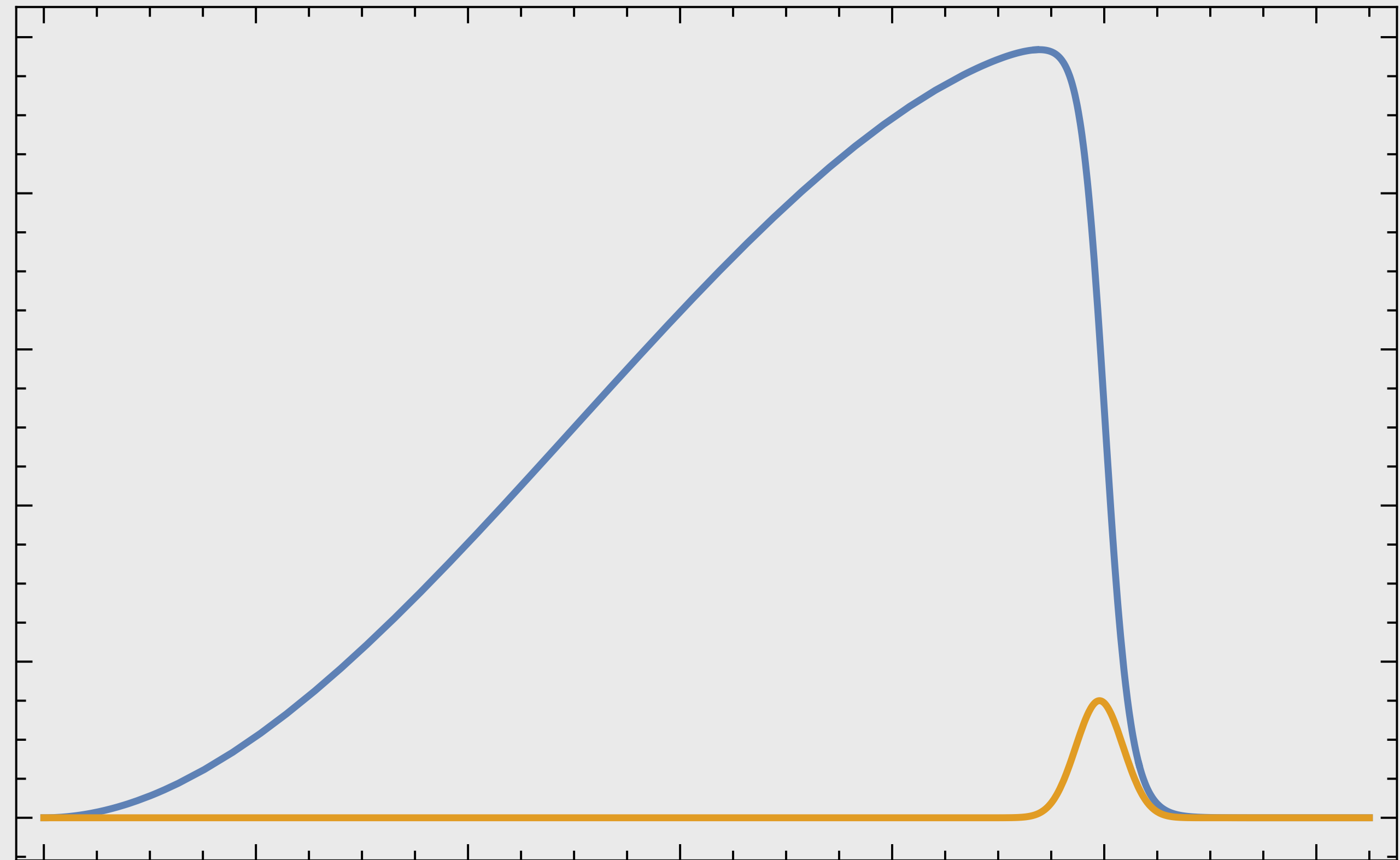
Search For $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X$ $m_N > 20$ MeV

- When peak is removed from edge background estimate is data driven.

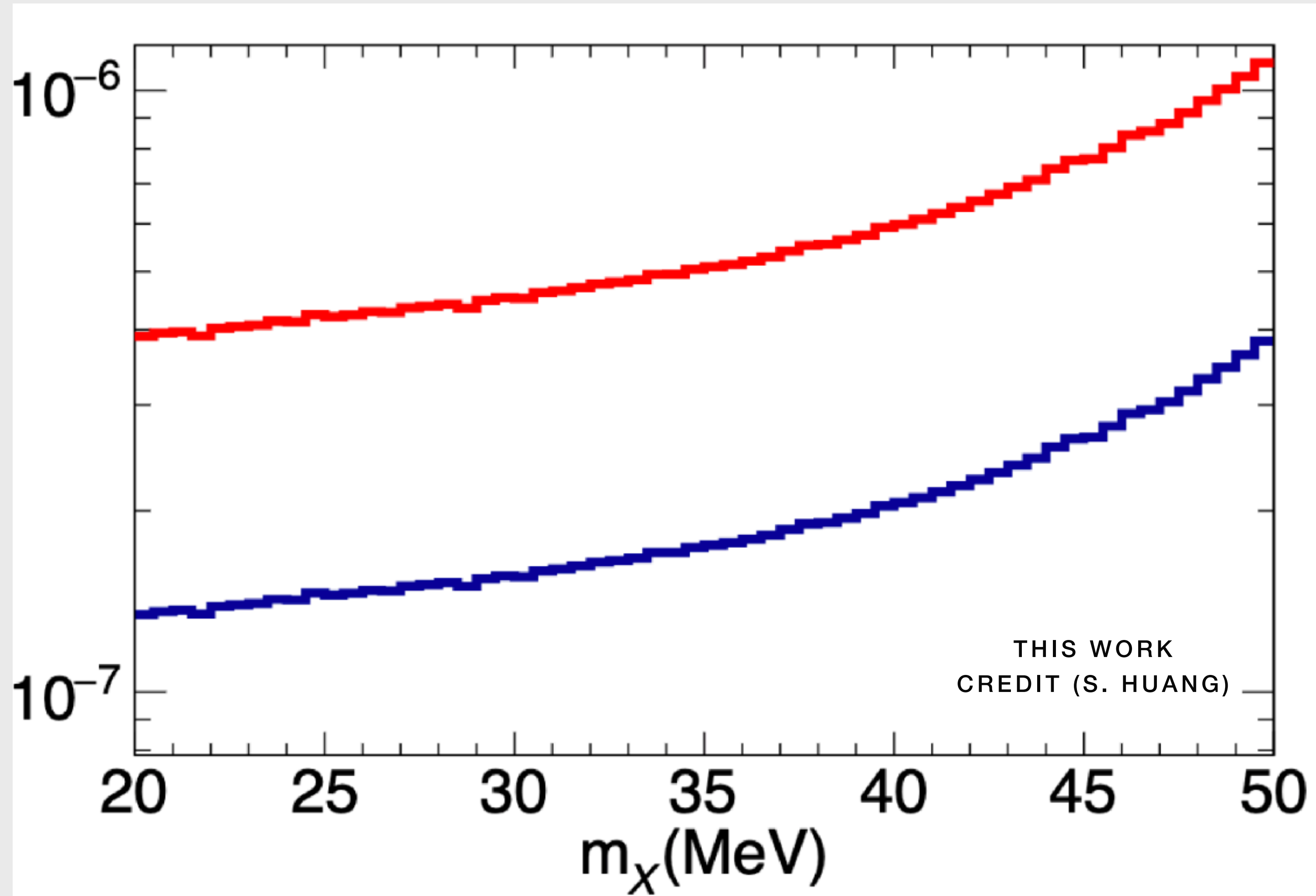


Search For $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X$ $m_N \lesssim 20$ MeV

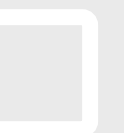
- When peak overlaps with Michel edge analysis is significantly complicated.
- Search is likely to be systematics limited.
- Still working to establish floor



Estimates For $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X$ $m_X > 20$ MeV



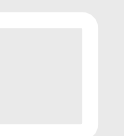
- Estimates with 2 weeks of data taking.
- Improve on world leading limit by a factor of 40.
- Constrains LFV models with ALPs, and Z' .



Search For $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ X$ During Calibration

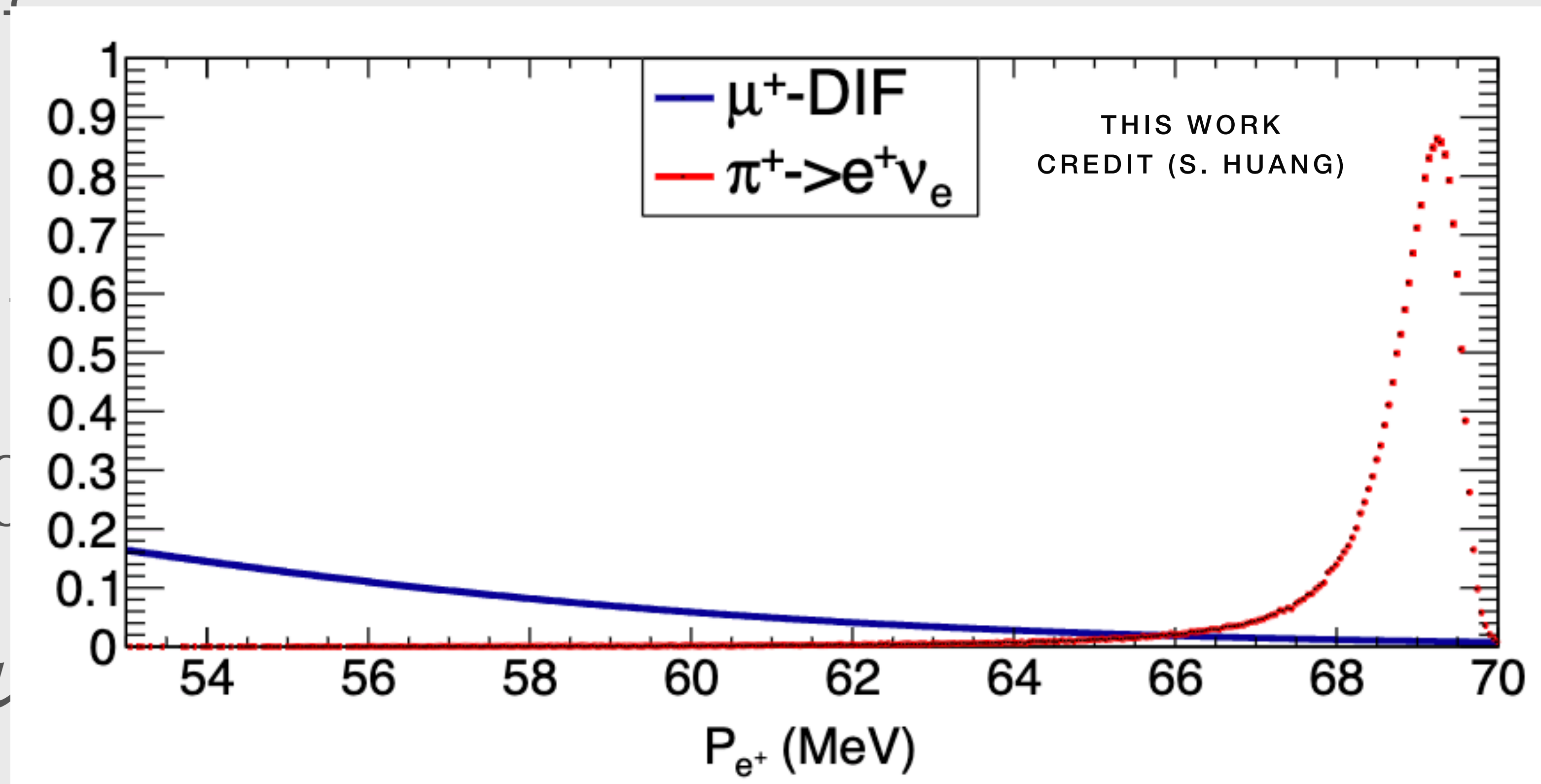


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Potential π^+ Calibration

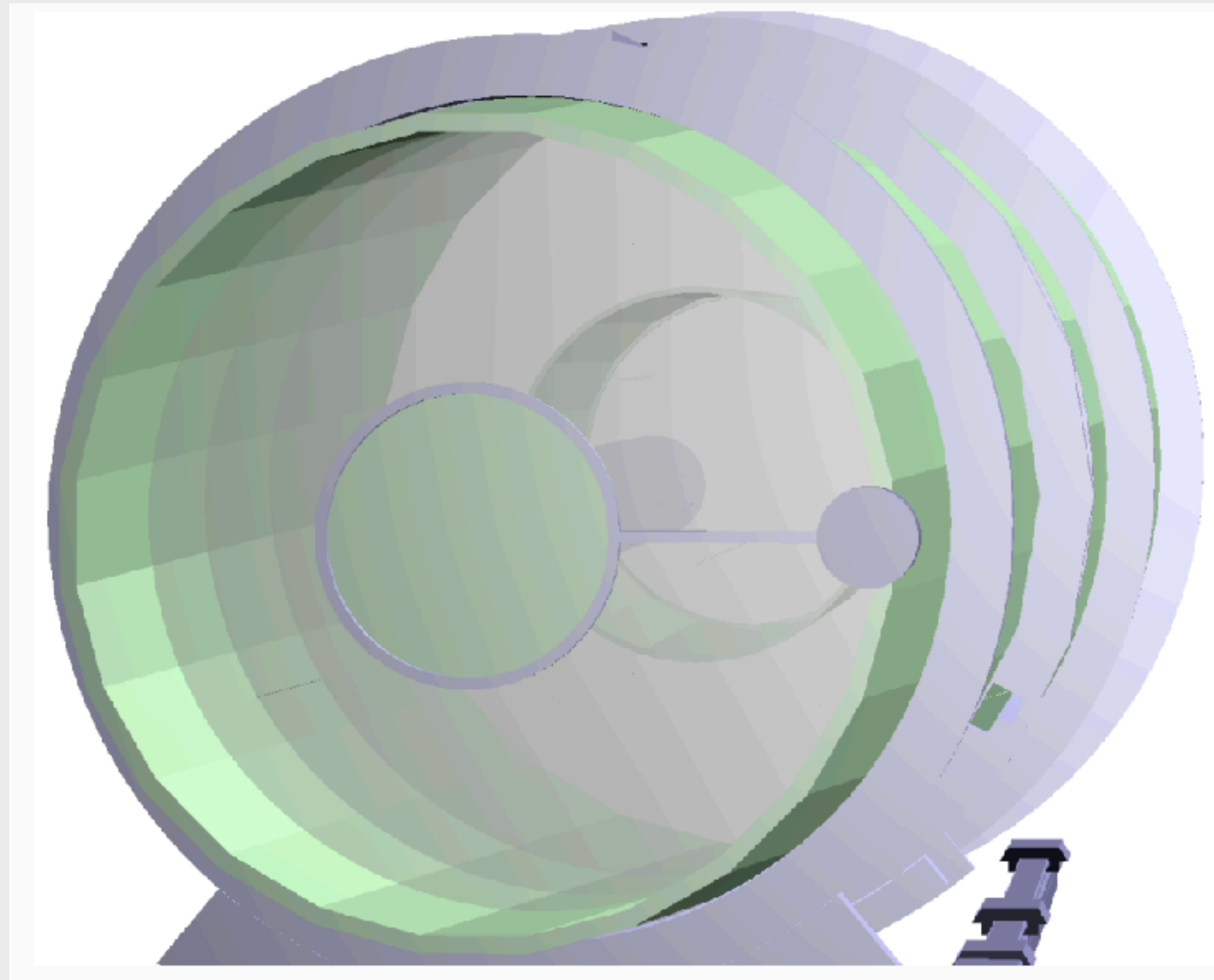
- The μ^+ beam comes from a sample of π^+ .
- Ratio is roughly 1000:
- But there are still ~ 10
- Plan is to use $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e$ as a calibration tool.



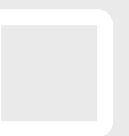
Momentum Degradator For π^+

- The μ -DIF background can be suppressed.
- Model effect of momentum degrader

$$f_{\text{MD}} = \left[\frac{N_{\pi\text{-stop}}}{\sqrt{N_{\mu\text{-DIF}}}} \right]_{\text{MD}} / \left[\frac{N_{\pi\text{-stop}}}{\sqrt{N_{\mu\text{-DIF}}}} \right]_{\text{no MD}}$$

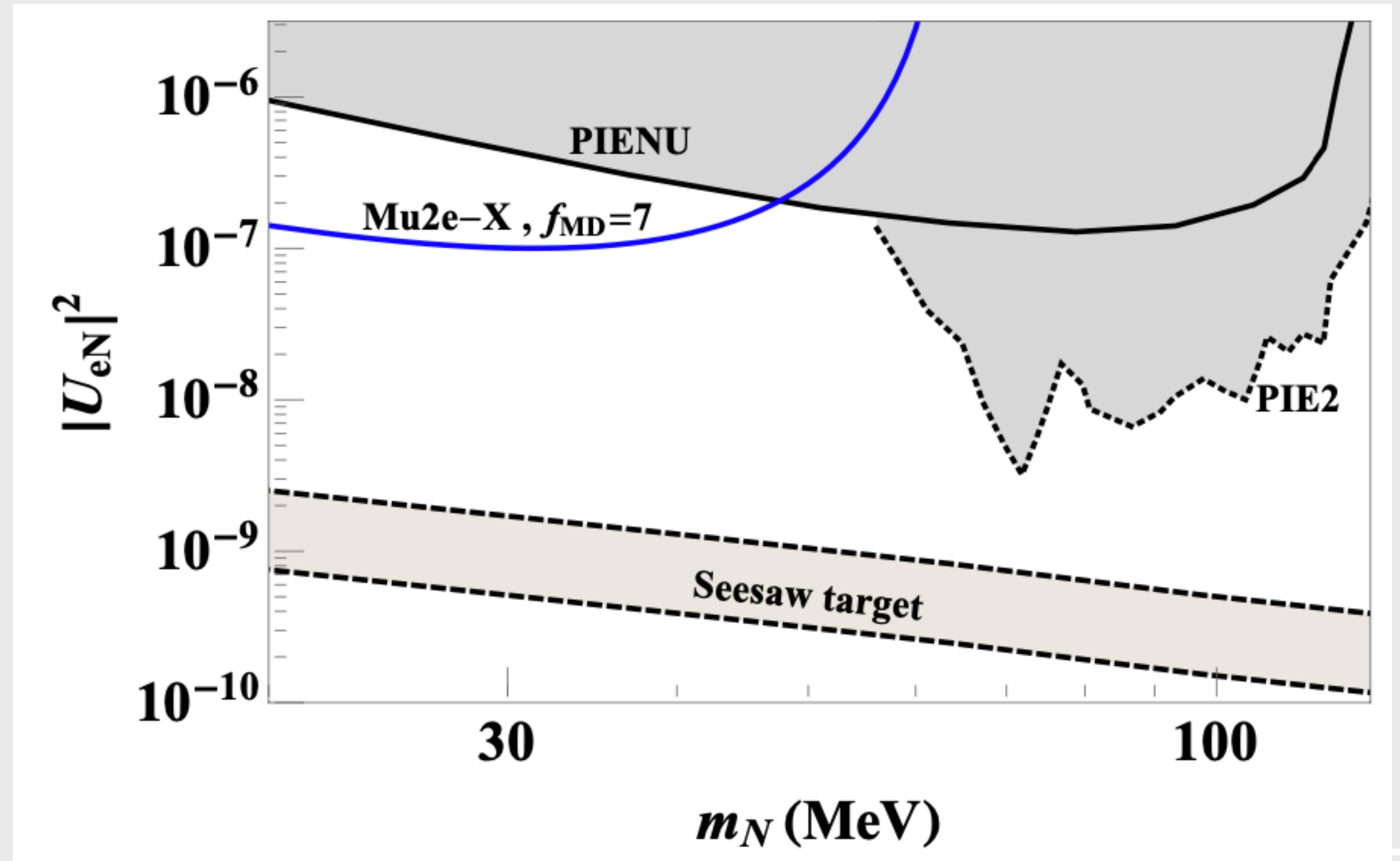


More π – stops
Slows μ^+



Results For Heavy Neutral Leptons

- No planned experiment will probe the region of parameter space sketched here.



Conclusions

- **An obvious point:** Muon facilities have a lot of muons.
- Facilities tend to be specialized but even "sub-optimal" configurations can offer world leading sensitivity.
- Every piece of instrumentation is useful. What seems like a detail/footnote for one search can be crucial for another.

