



Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

# ALP sensitivity for LUXE-NPOD

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LUXE-NPOD Meeting

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**LUXE**

**ETP**  
Institut für Experimentelle Teilchenphysik

# Signal studies setting

- Photon spectra from Nicolo (Phase0)
- MadGraph samples from Arka
- Assume that all photons produce ALPs in the first mm of the target
- Random boosted ctau (calculations cross-checked with Arka)
- Four vector selection:
  - ALP decay after target and before detector
  - $E_\gamma > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
  - $r_{\text{det}} < 1.0 \text{ m}$
  - no photon separation requirement yet

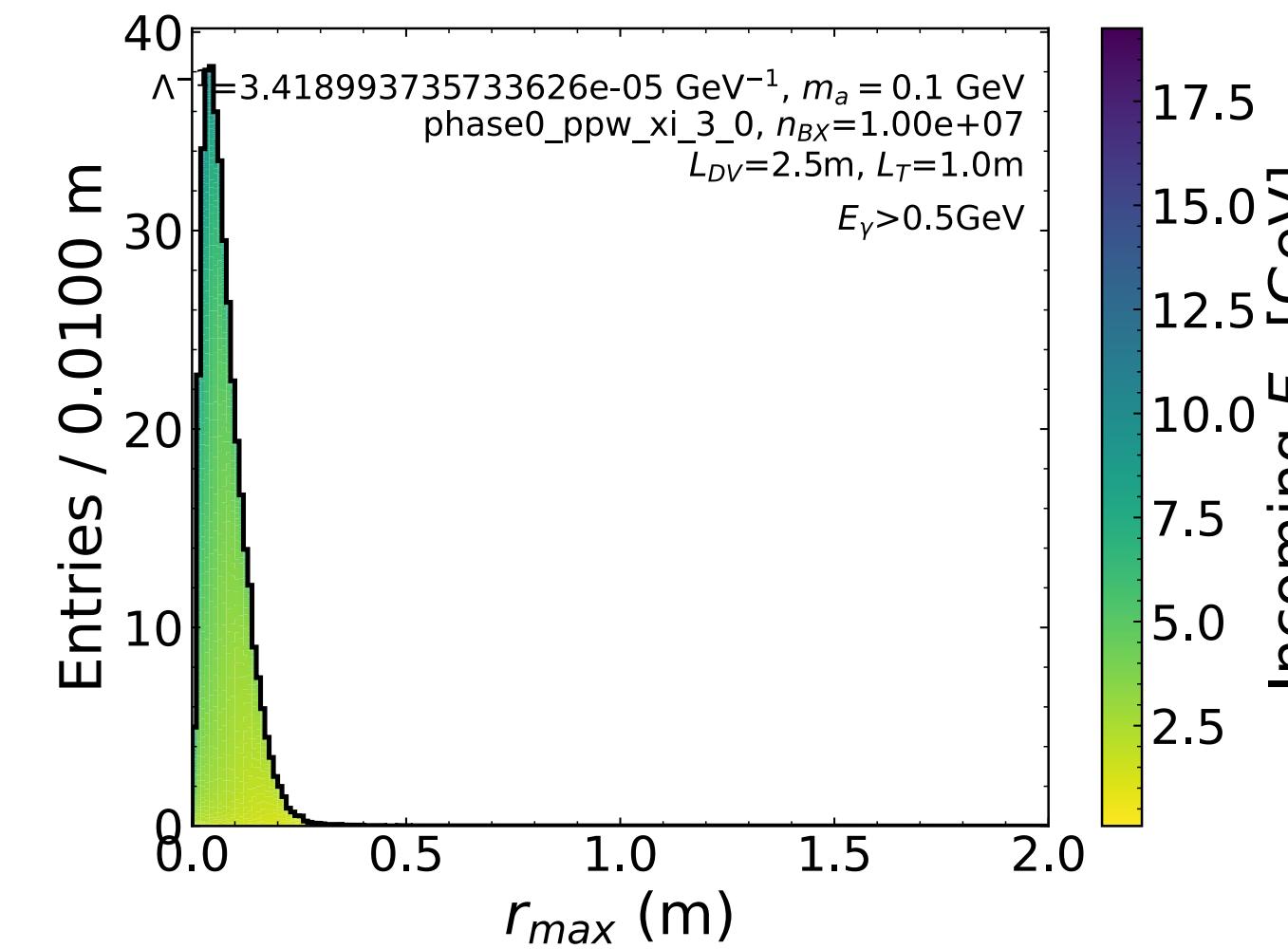
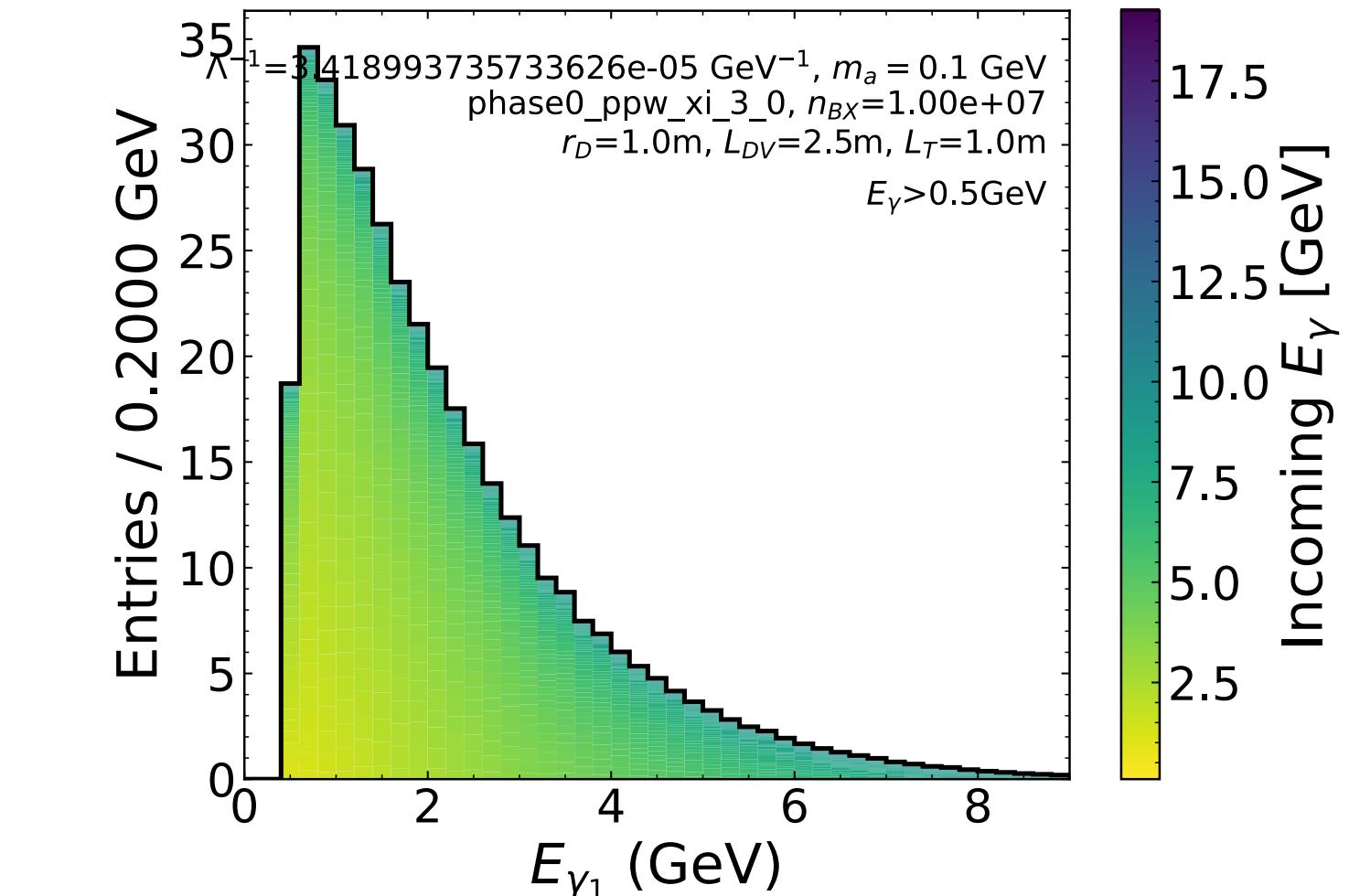
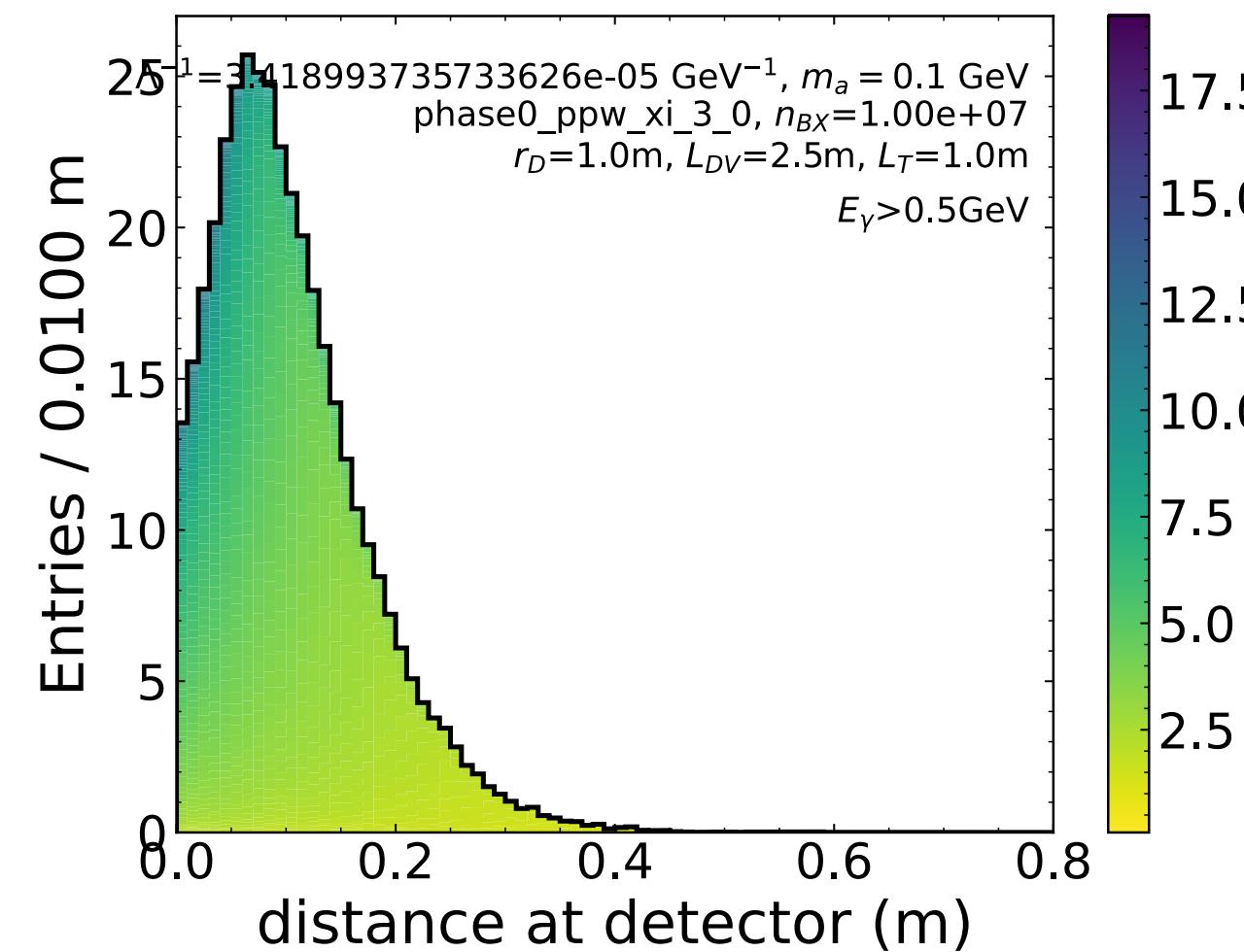
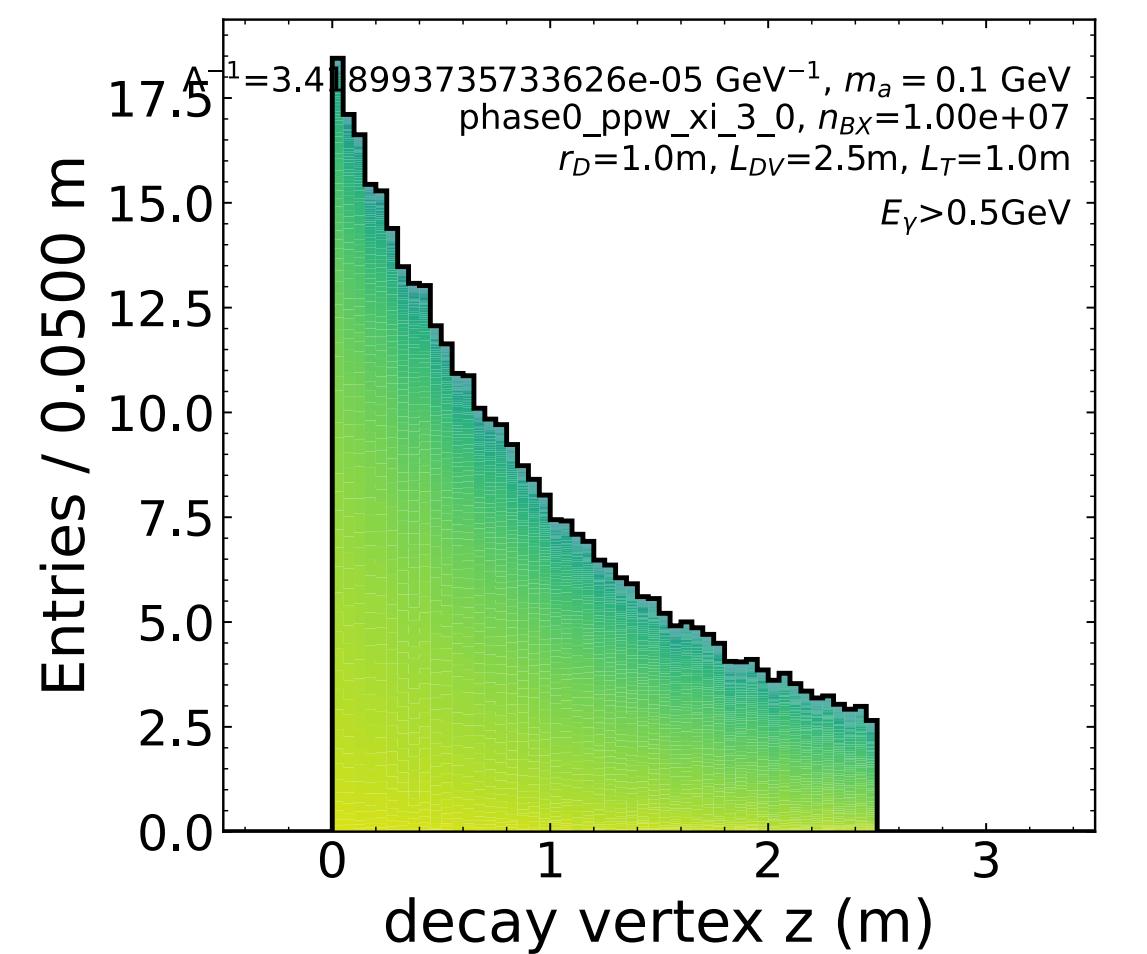
```
# see LUXE-NPOD paper eq. 13
N_e = 1.5e9 #electrons per bunch
N_bx = 1e7 #bunch crossings

rho_W = 19.3 # tungsten
X_0 = 0.35 # tungsten radiation length
A_W = 184 # tungsten atomic number
m0 = 1.661*pow(10,-24) #nucleus mass

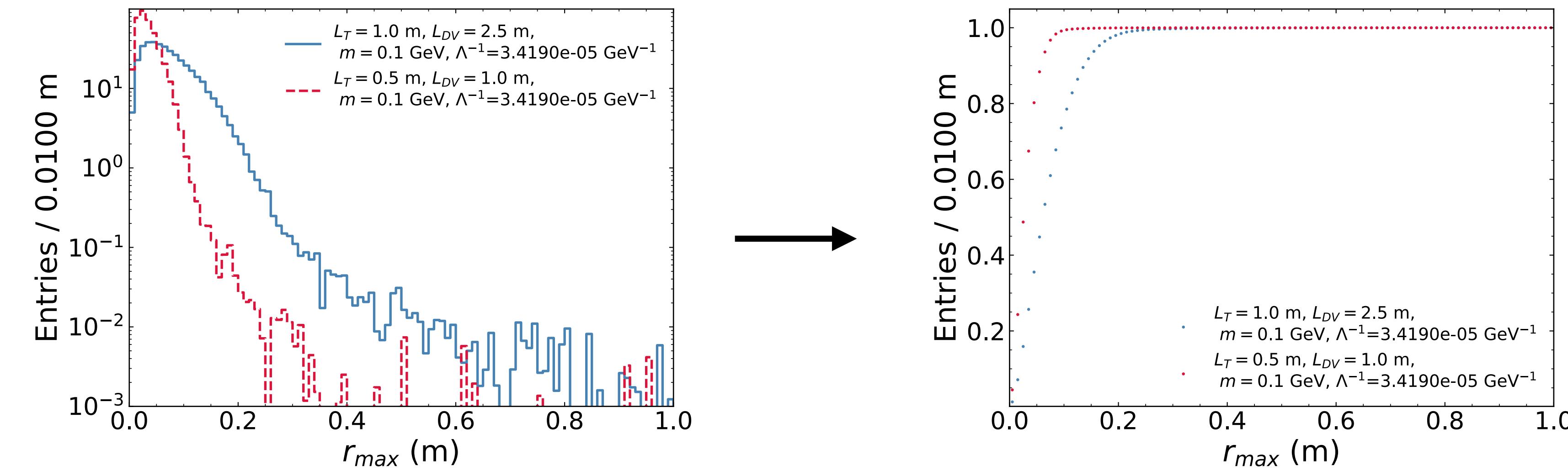
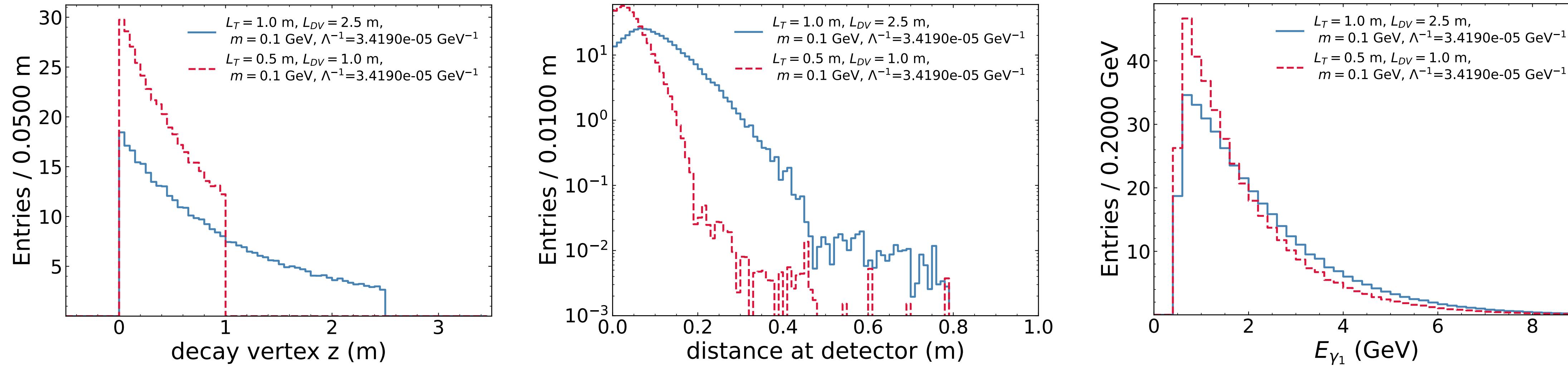
L_eff = N_e * N_bx * 9.0 * rho_W * X_0 / (7.0 * A_W * m0)
L_eff_pb = L_eff / 1e36 #luminosity in picobarn

L_eff = 426.26 pb
```

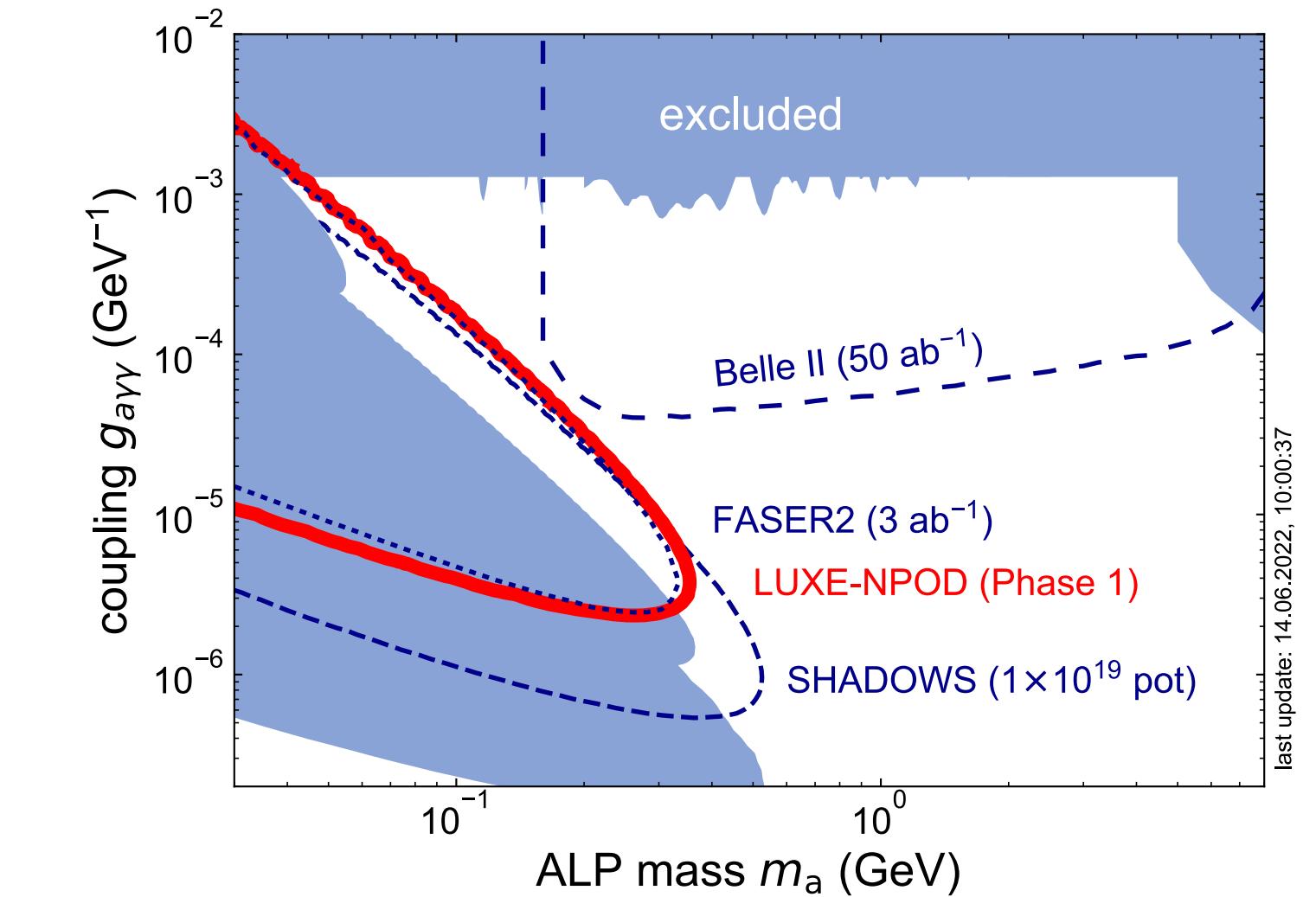
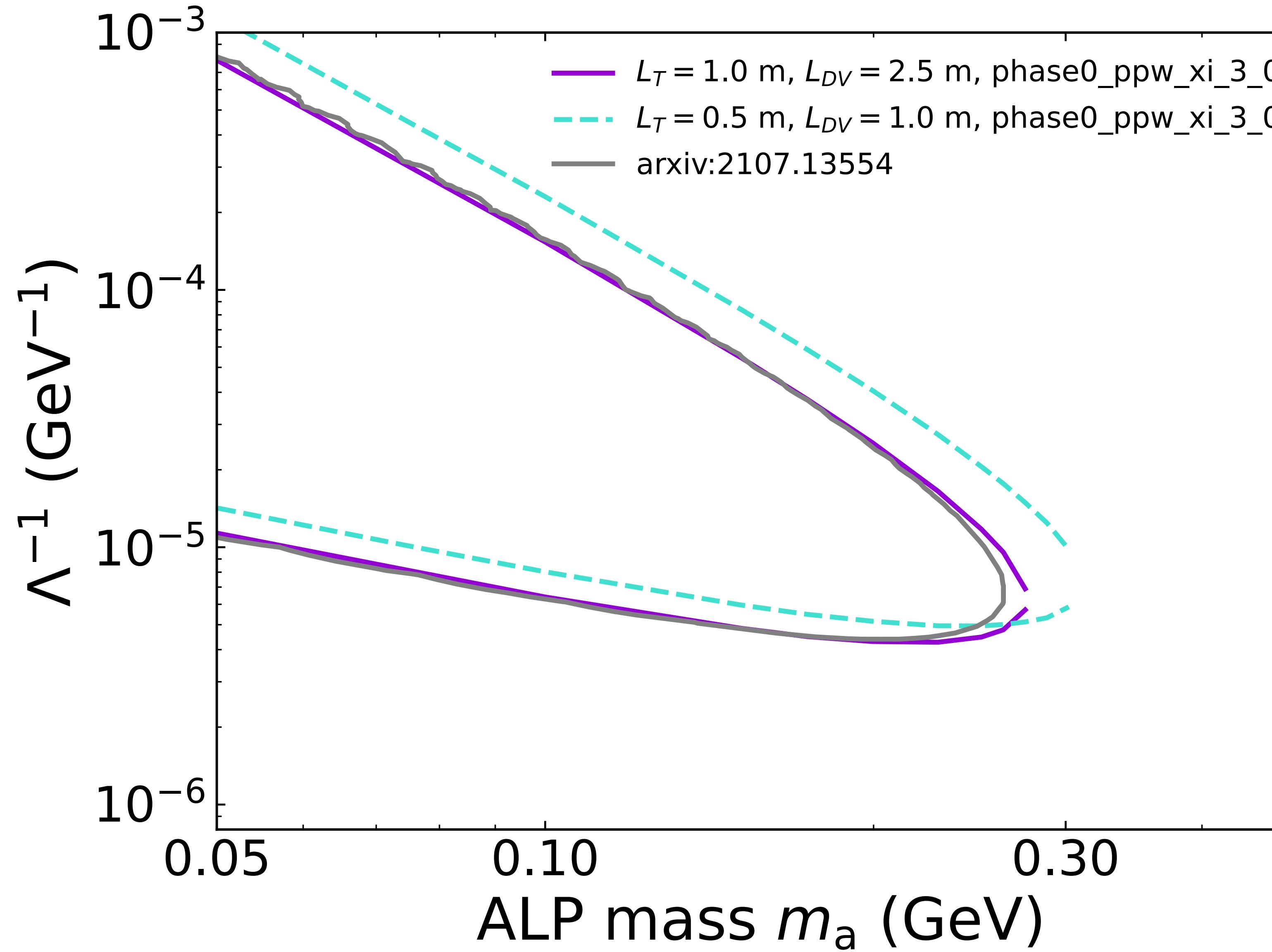
# Distributions for incoming photon energy spectra



# Distributions for different target and DV configurations



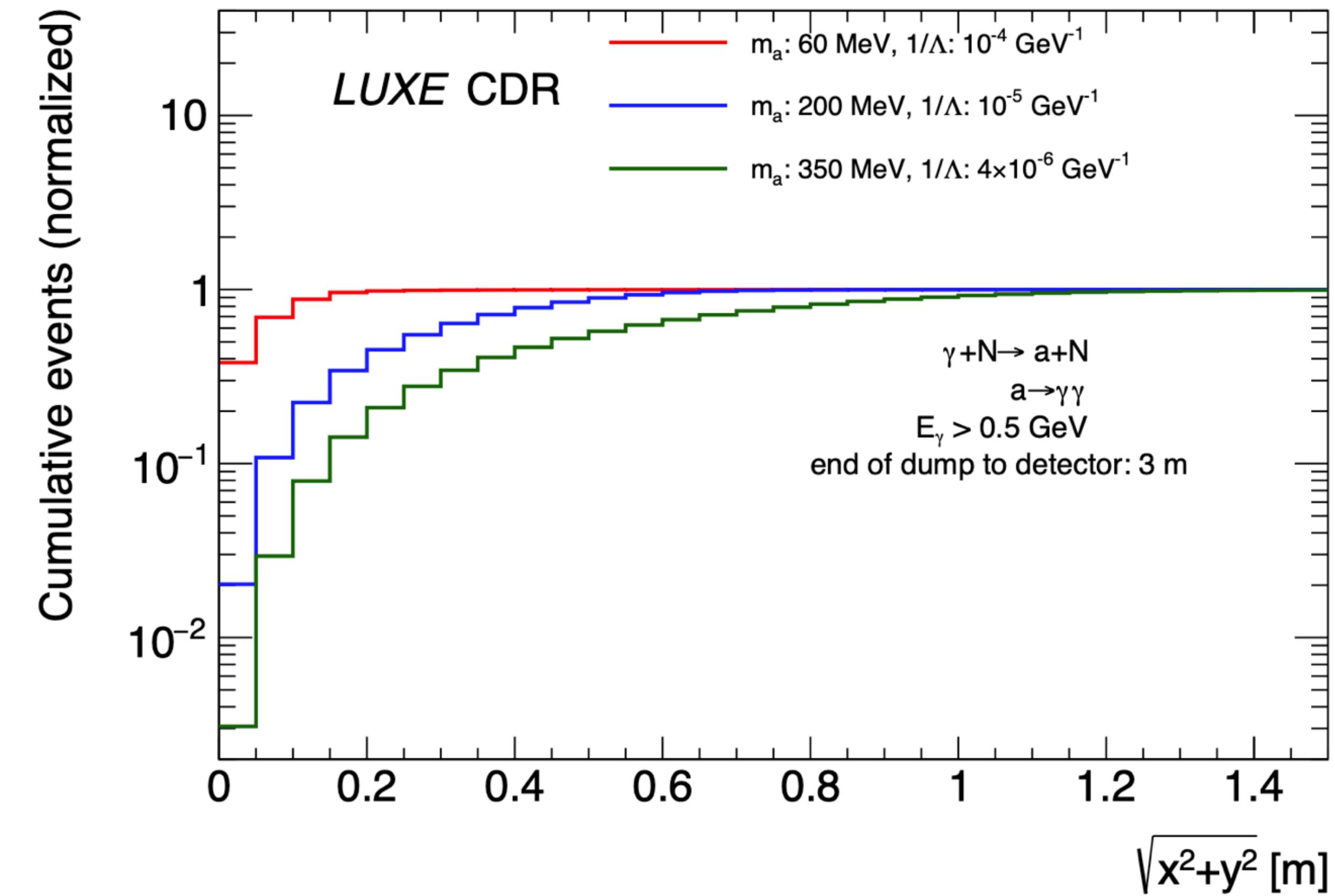
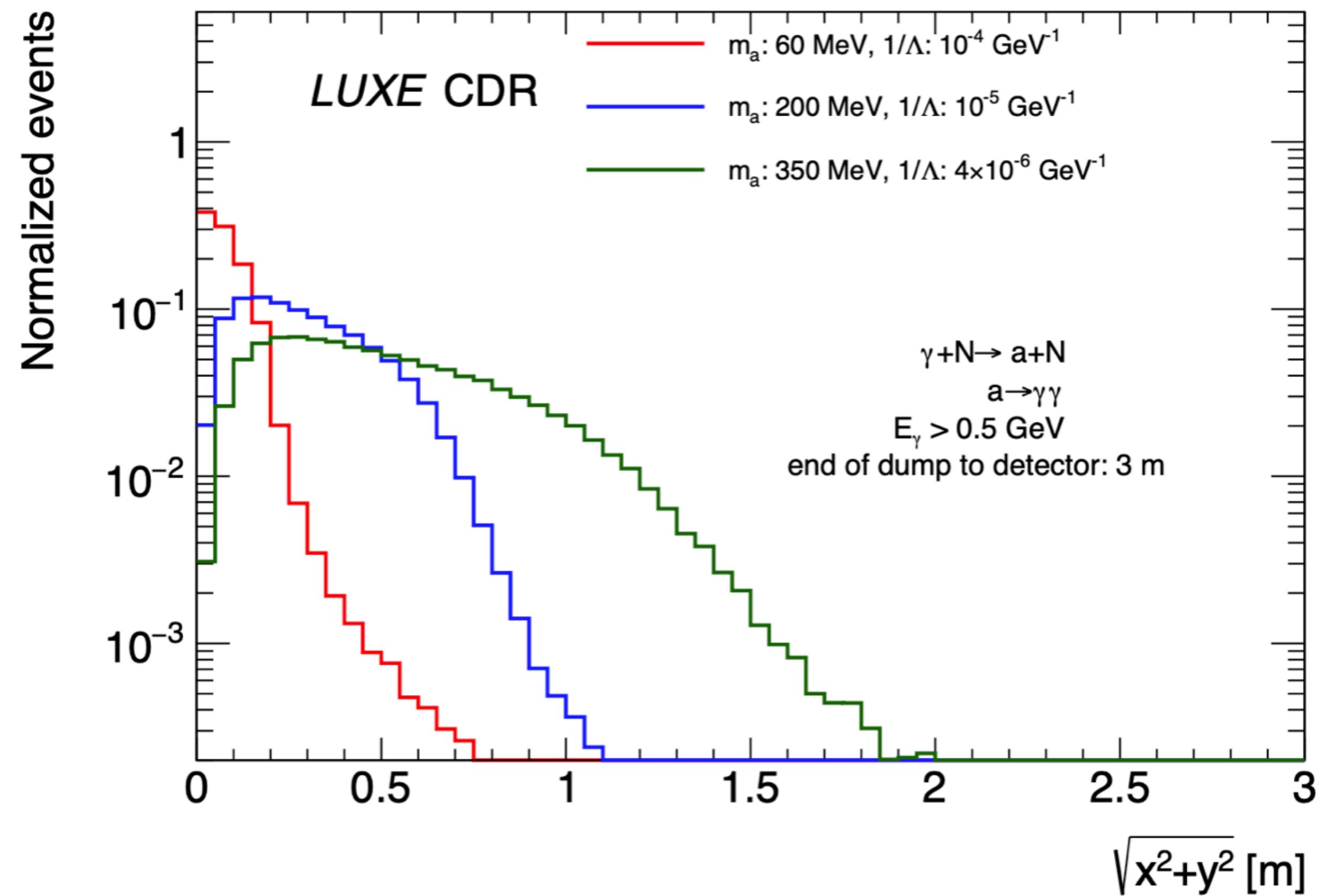
# Signal sensitivity



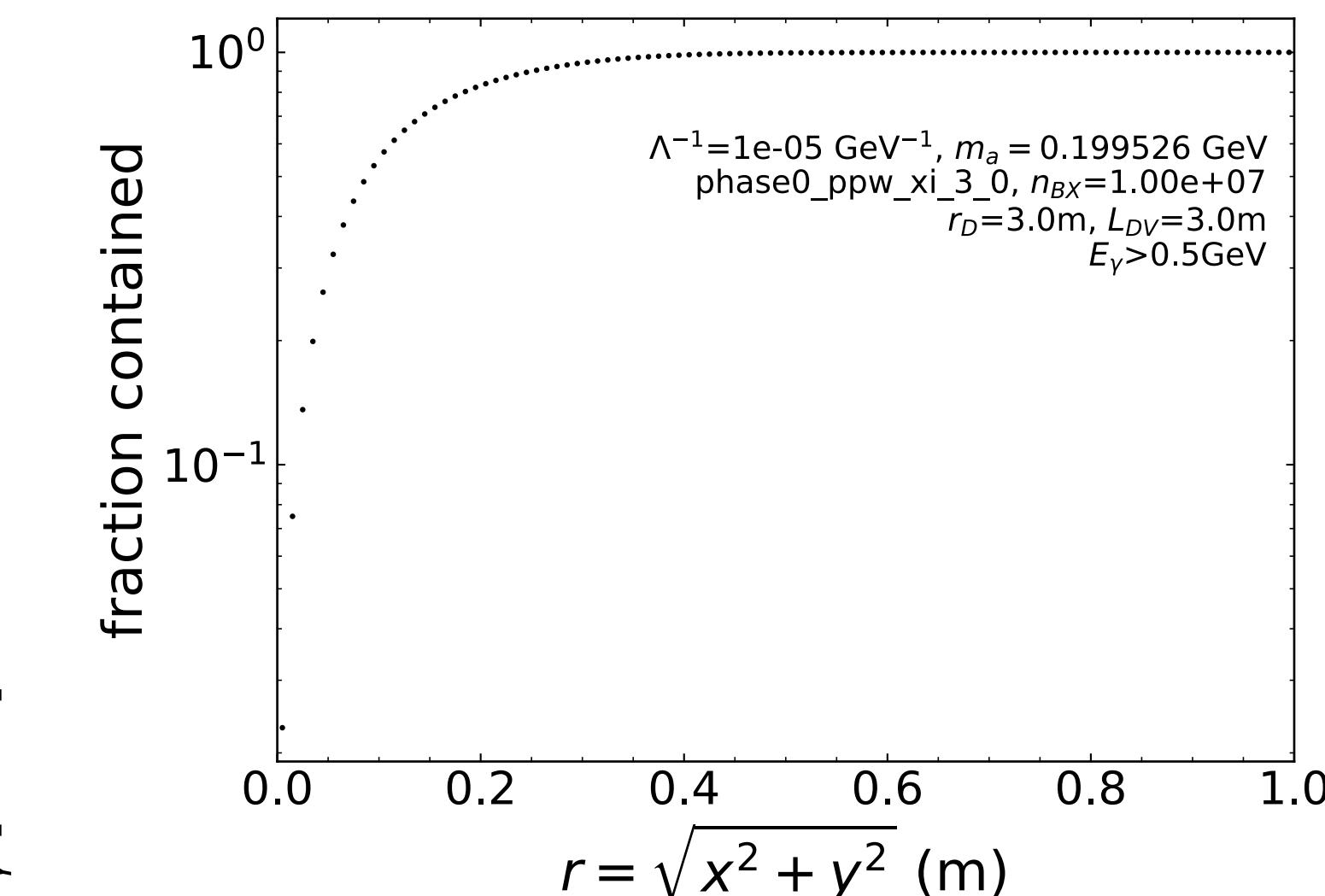
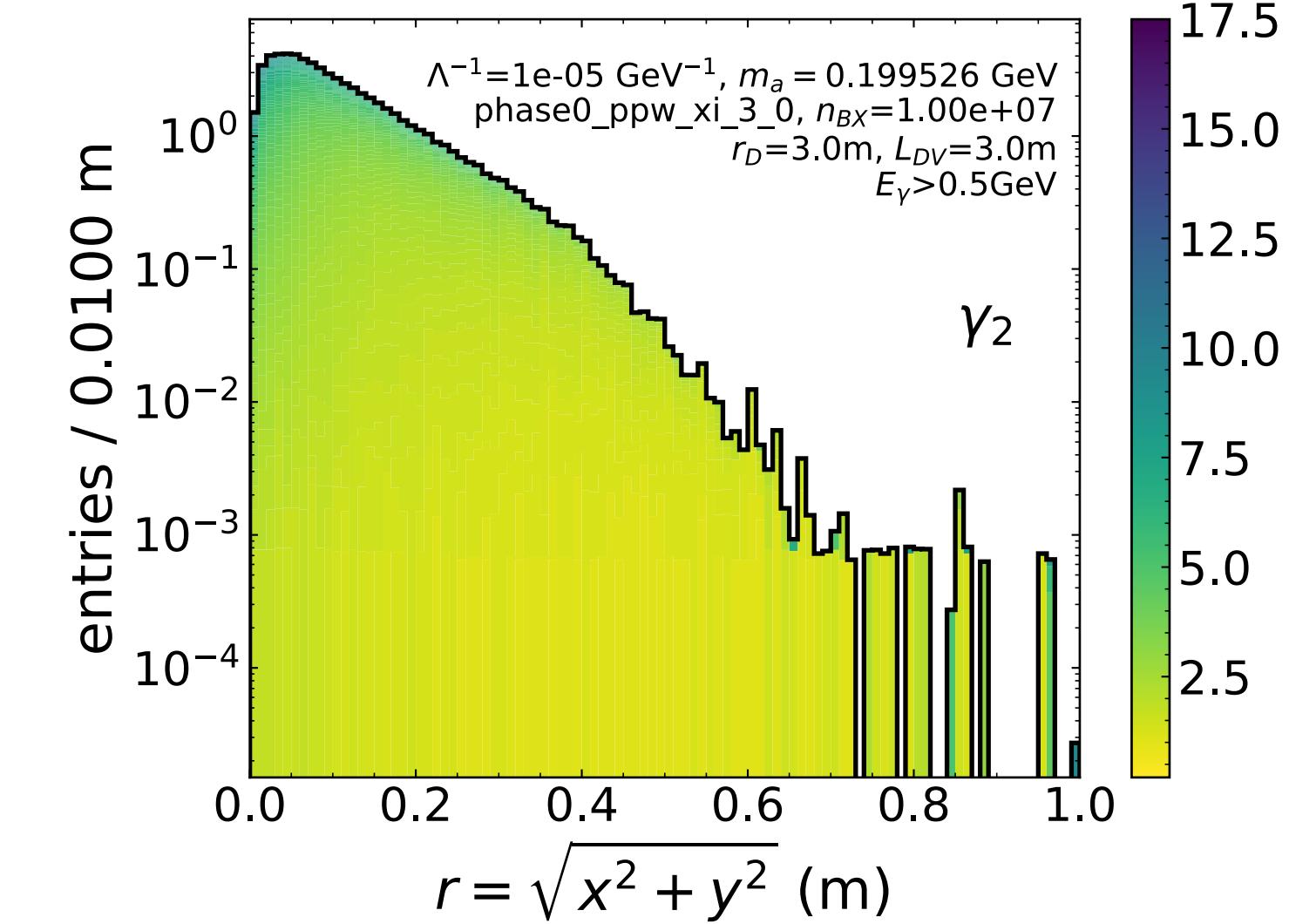
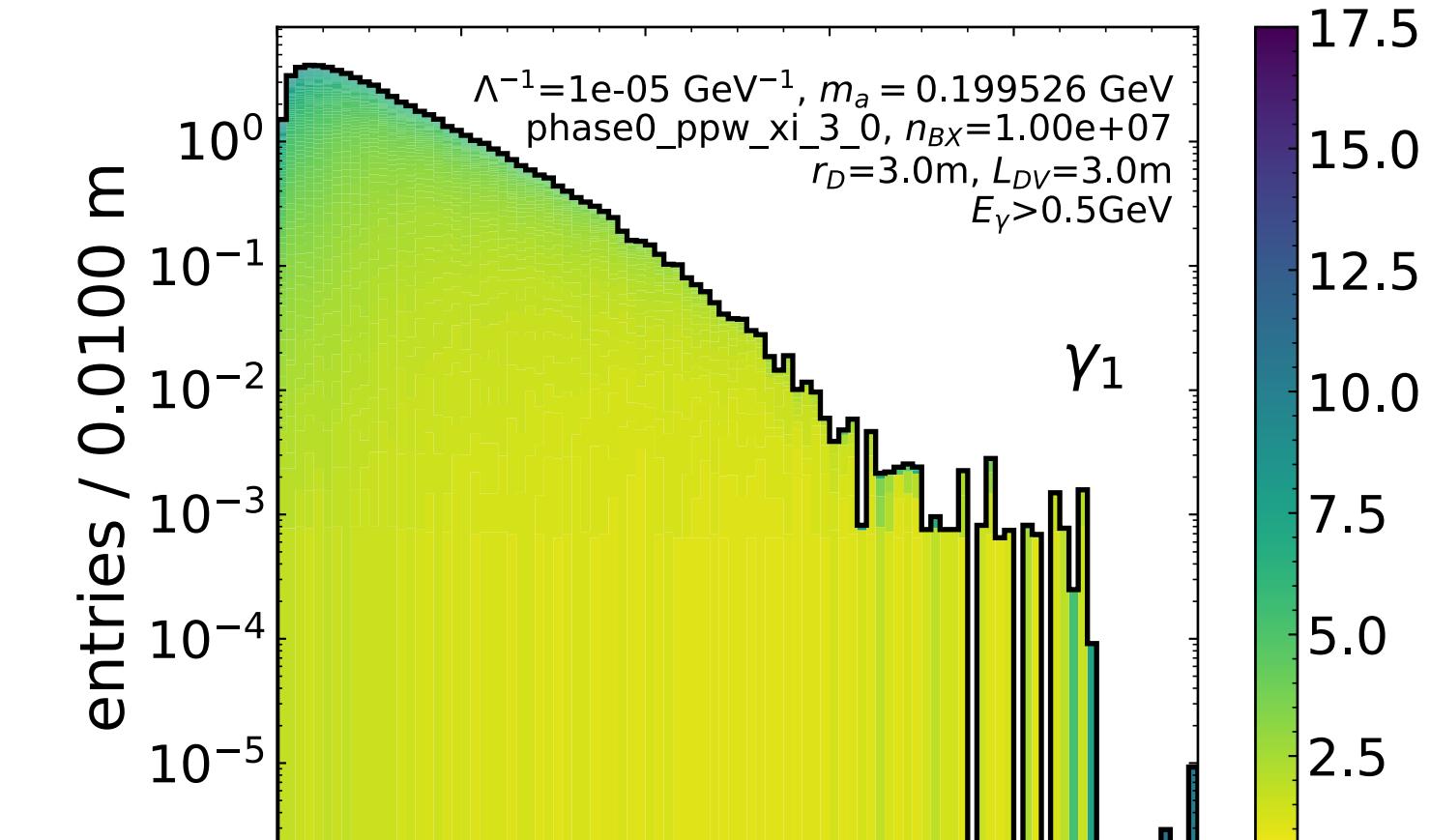
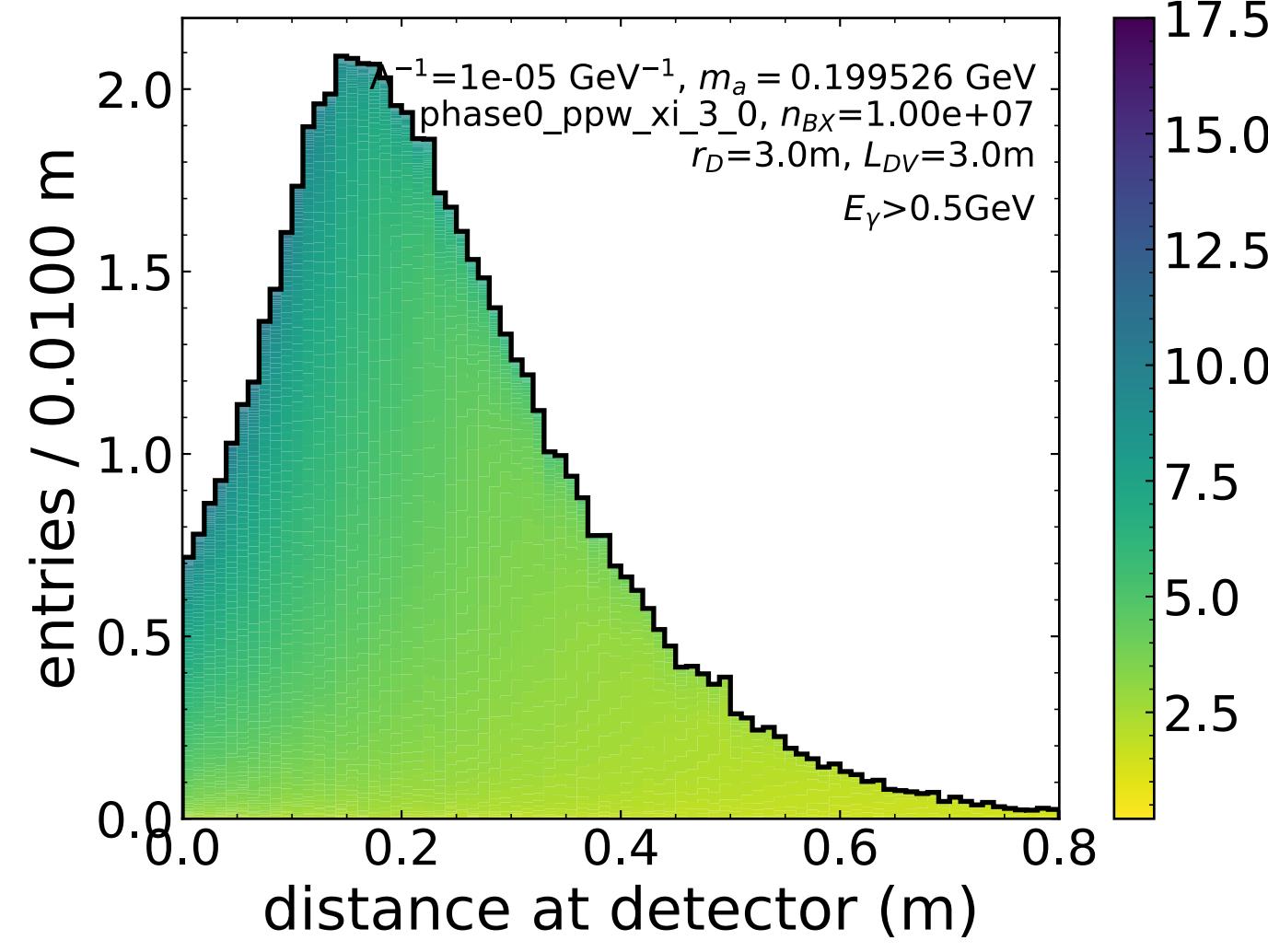
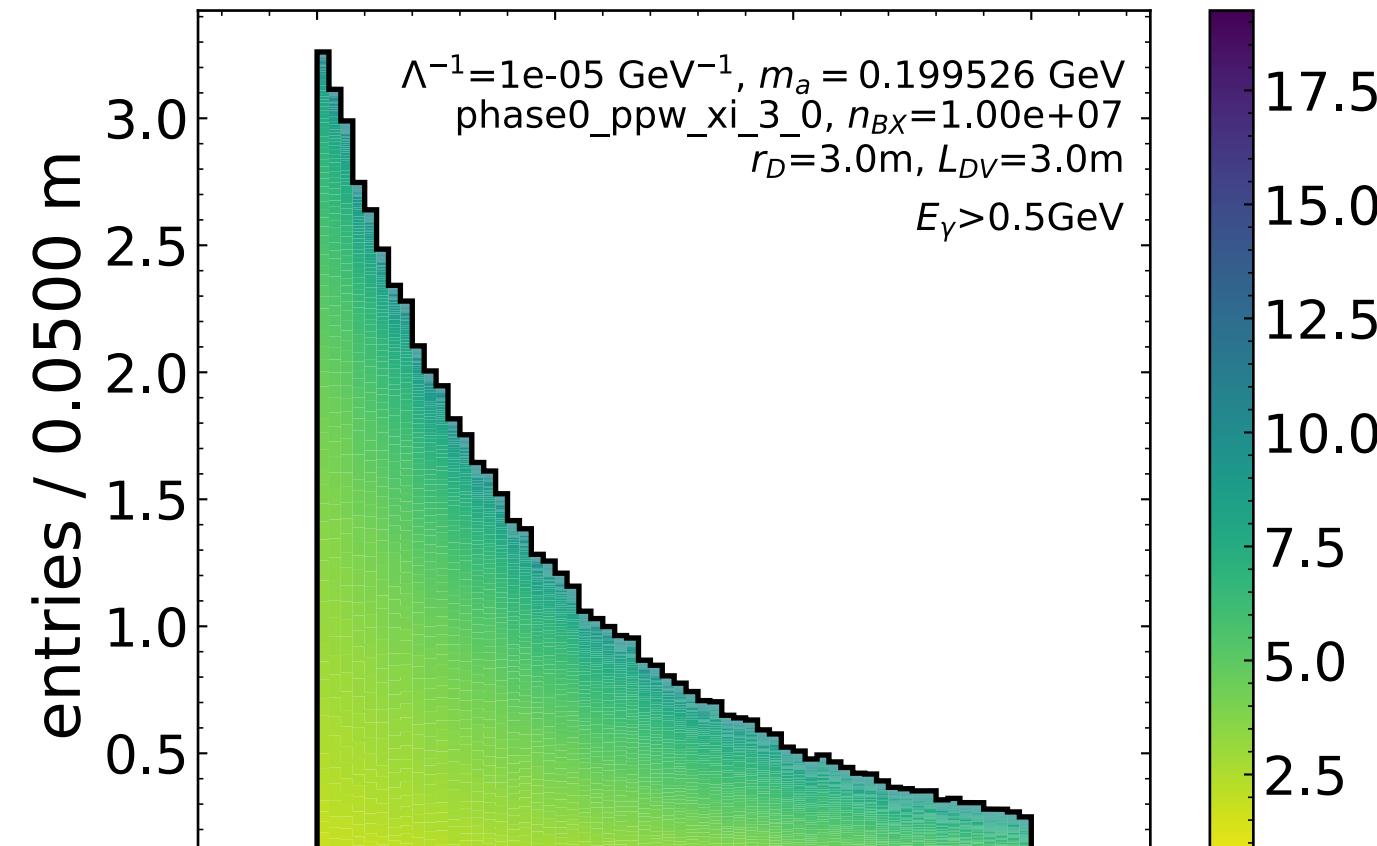
# Summary and next steps for signal studies

- We can now scan sensitivities and plot all photon and ALP kinematics (signal only) for any set of selections and target/decay volume geometries automatically on the ETP cluster (~1h per scan of all masses and couplings)
- Finalize incoming photon spectra and add secondary photons
- Resolve/understand potential discrepancy with Arkas result (see backup)
- From a global PBC perspective, it might be interesting to probe larger couplings in the 50-200 MeV range with a shorter target and decay volume.

# Backup



More than 90% of the photons are captured by a detector with radius of 1 m



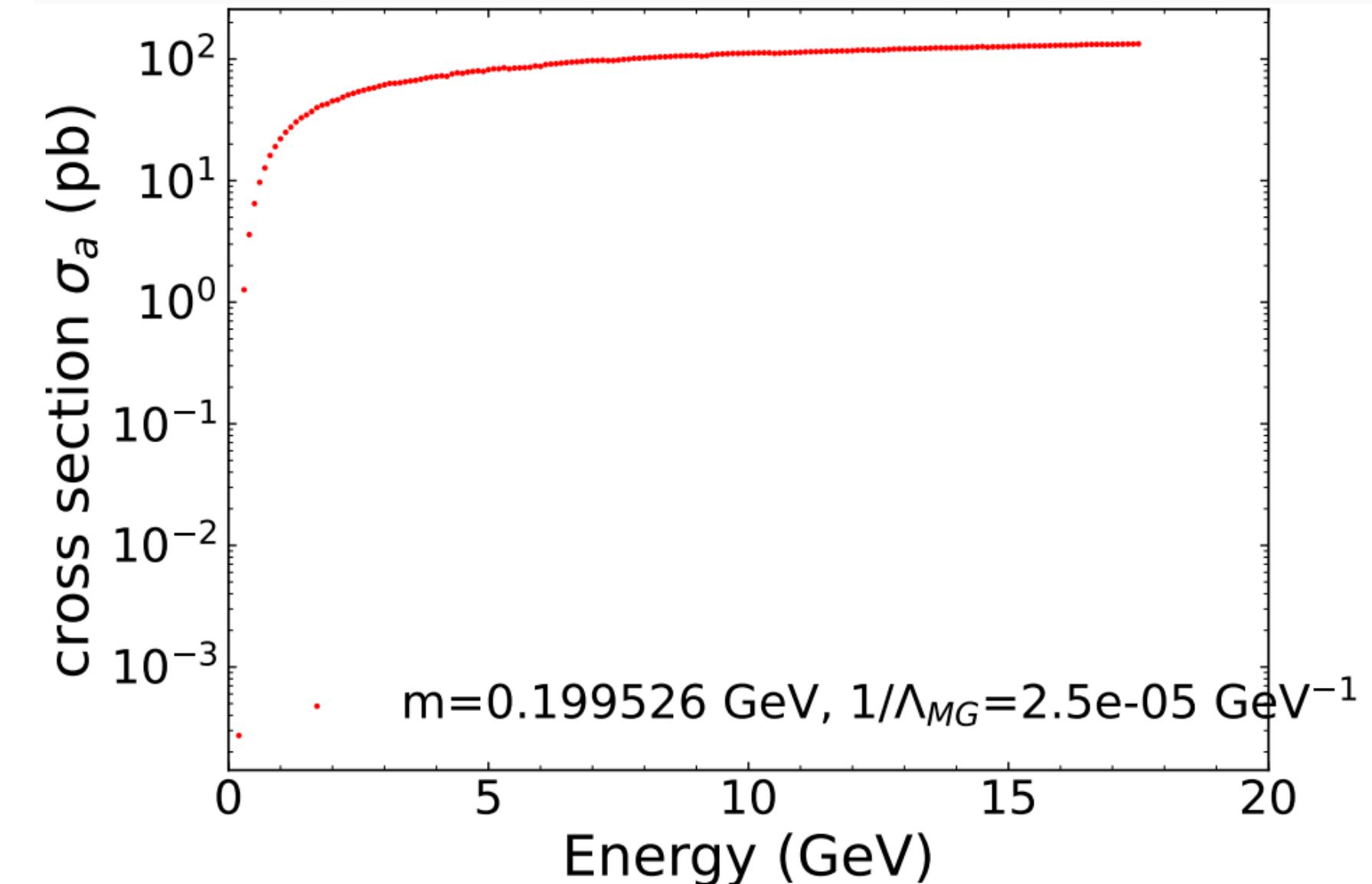
# Inputs: $m = 0.199526$ , $1/\Lambda = 1e-5$ , $E_\gamma = 2.1 \text{ GeV}$

```
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N_e = 1.5e9 #electrons per bunch
N_bx = 1e7 #bunch crossings

rho_W = 19.3 # tungsten
X_0 = 0.35 # tungsten radiation length
A_W = 184 # tungsten atomic number
m0 = 1.661*pow(10,-24) #nucleus mass

L_eff = N_e * N_bx * 9.0 * rho_W * X_0 / (7.0 * A_W * m0)
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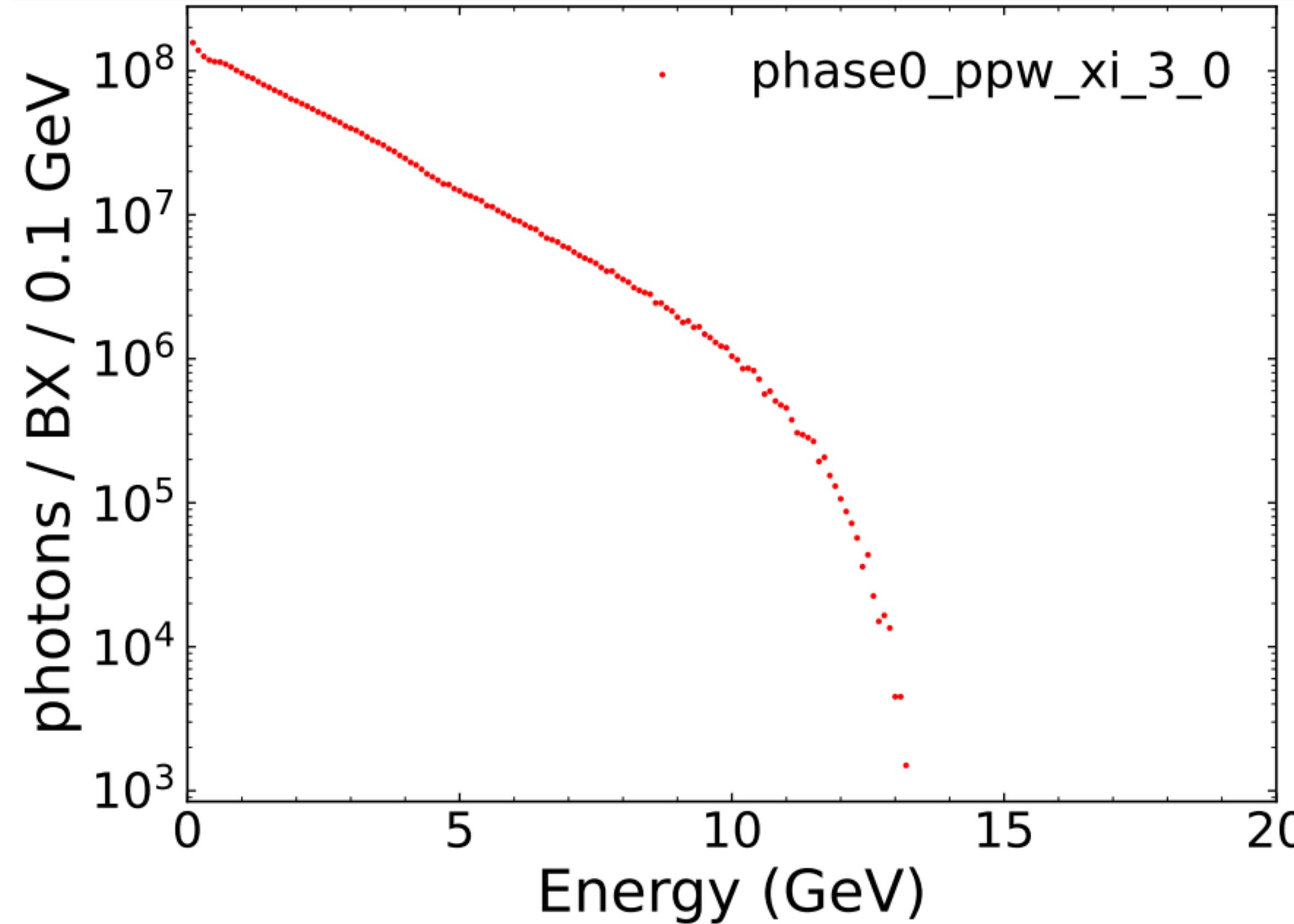
$m = 0.199526 \text{ GeV}$ , input photon energy  $E=2.1 \text{ GeV}$   
→ input file: LUXE/BSM/sig/1m/TungstenDump/mass0.199526GeV/unweighted\_events\_mass0.199526GeV\_beam2.1GeV\_v3.root

**cross section from MadGraph: 46.158 pb (for  $\Lambda = 1e4 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $1/\Lambda=1e-4 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ )**  
(from LUXE/BSM/sig/1m/TungstenDump/RunTagBannerFiles/mass0.199526GeV/run\_01\_tag\_1\_banner\_0.199526GeV\_beam2.1GeV\_v9.txt)

rescaled for new coupling  $1/\Lambda=1e-5$ : **0.46158 pb**

**cτ = 0.04994796842052421 m**

# Inputs: Photon spectrum



after rebinning in 0.1 GeV steps:

**0.039408 photons (E=2.1 GeV) per incoming electron  
(1BX = 1.5e7 electrons)**

# Results: $m = 0.199526$ , $1/\Lambda = 1\text{e}-5$ , $E_\gamma = 2.1 \text{ GeV}$

