

NEW PHYSICS SEARCHES AT KAON AND HYPERON FACTORIES

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U. OF CINCINNATI

based on community report 2201.07805 (editors: Goudzovski, Redigolo, Tobioka, JZ)

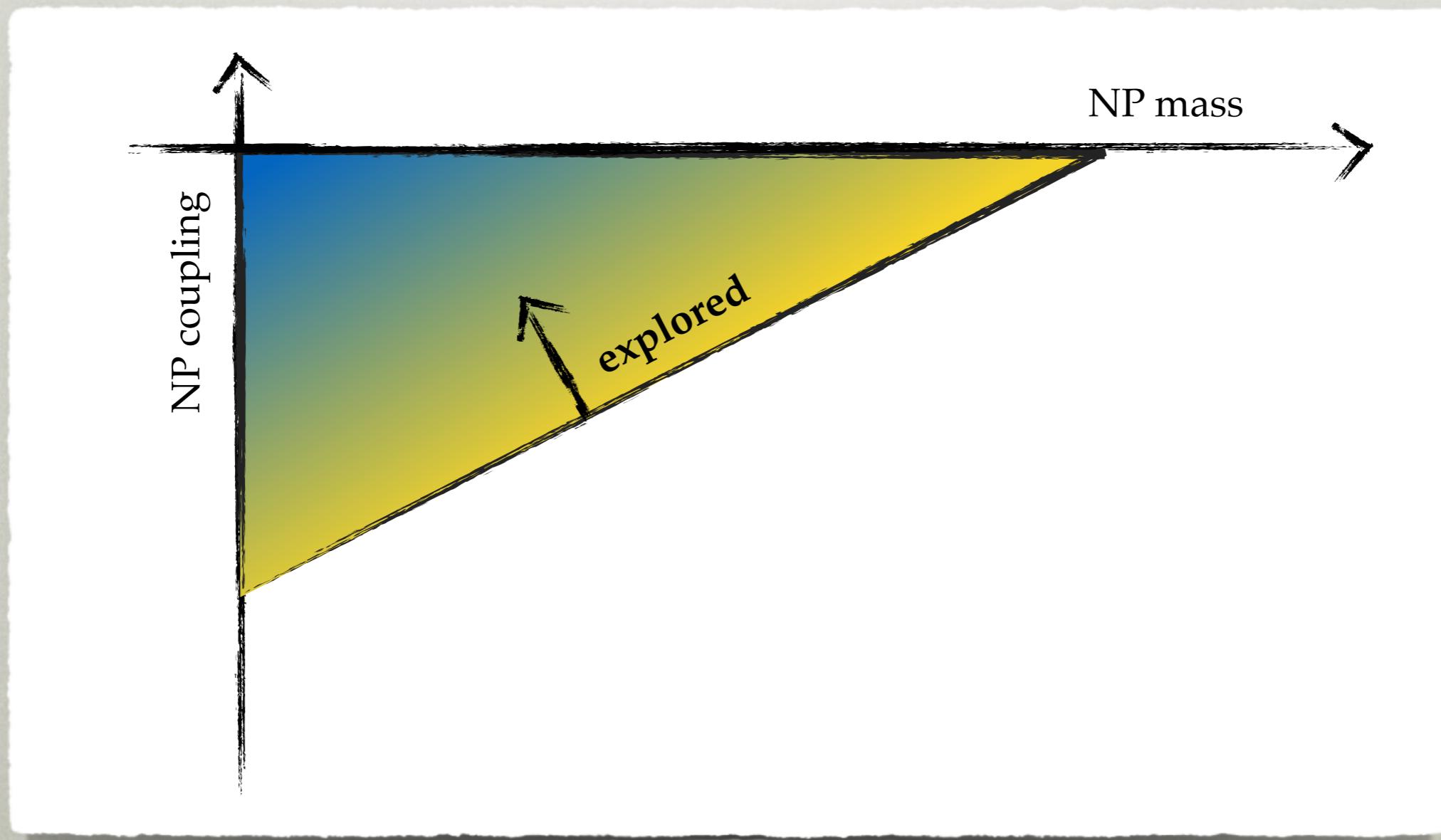
QNP2022, virtual@FSU, Tallahassee, FL, Sep 6 2022,

MAIN MESSAGES

- NA62, KOTO, KLEVER,... are not single purpose experiments
 - flagship decays: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$, $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$
⇒ probe heavy NP
- can also search for light NP: $K \rightarrow \pi X_{\text{NP}}$
 - ⇒ probe even higher scales

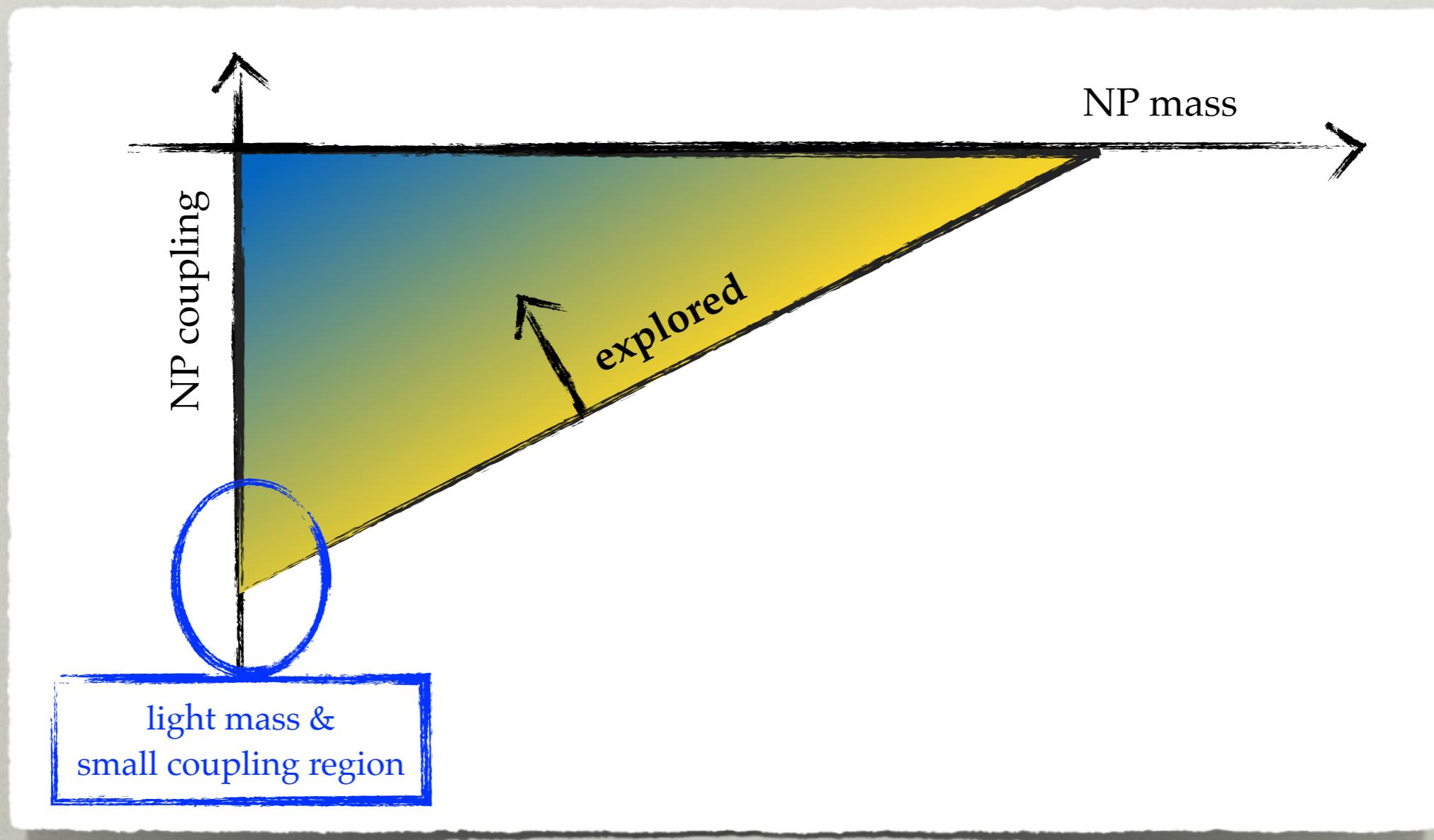
THE CASE FOR LIGHT NEW PHYSICS SEARCHES

- explored only part of the NP parameter space
- light particles: a window to high UV dynamics



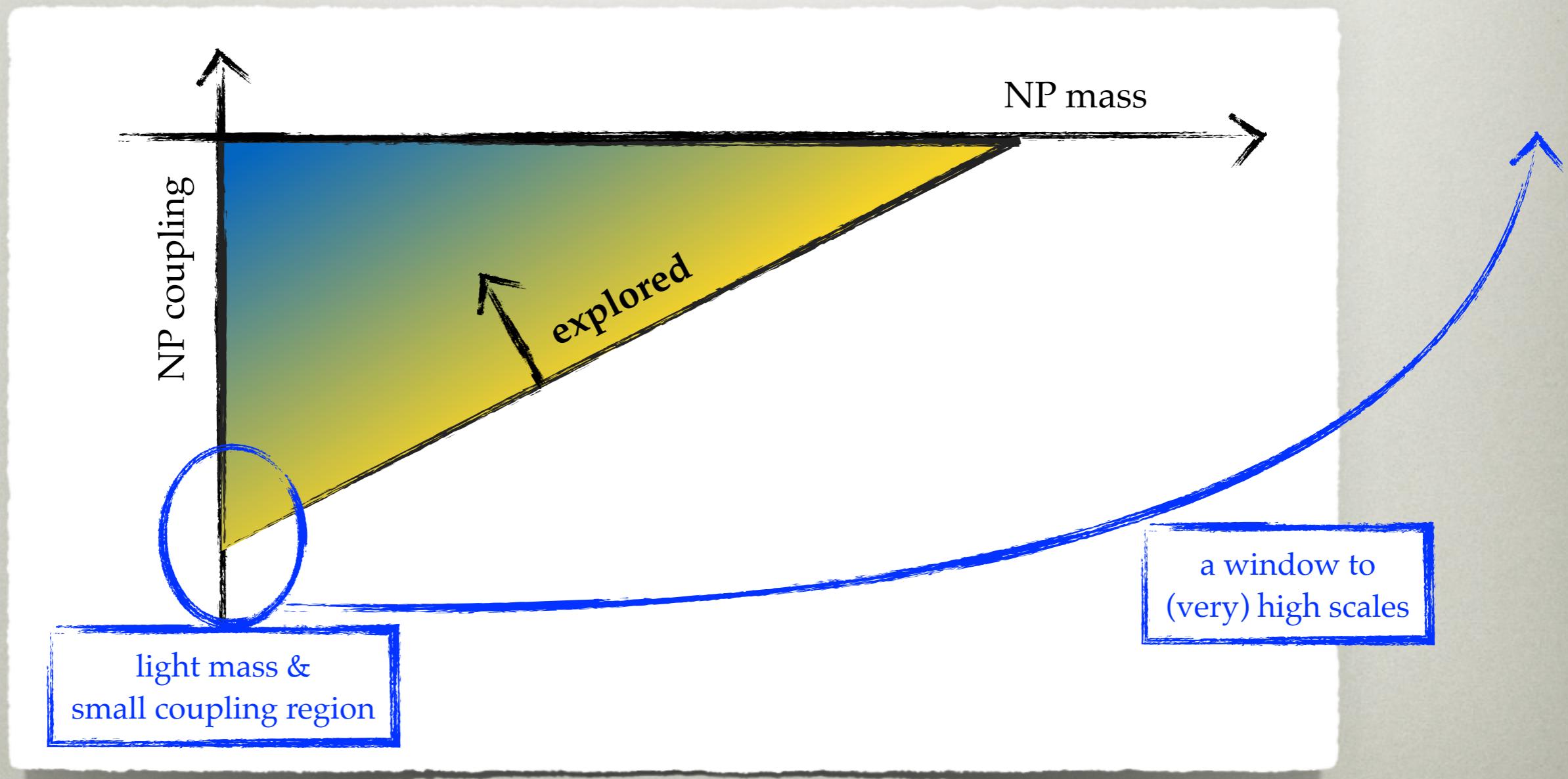
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LIGHT NEW PARTICLES

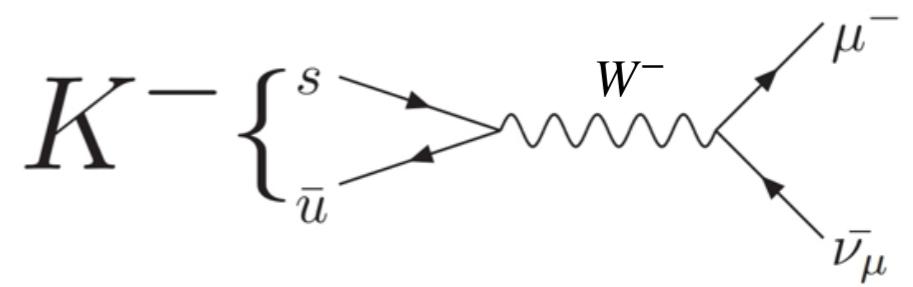
- how generic are light new particles?
- any spontaneously broken global symmetry
- ⇒ massless Nambu-Goldstone boson

PORtALS

Portal	Interactions
Dark Photon, A'_μ	$-\epsilon F'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
Dark Higgs, S	$(\mu S + \lambda S^2) H^\dagger H$
Heavy Neutral Lepton, N	$y_N L H N$
Axion-like pseudo scalar, a	$a F \tilde{F} / f_a, a G \tilde{G} / f_a, (\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi) \partial_\mu a / f_a$

LIGHT NEW PHYSICS \Rightarrow PROBE OF HIGH SCALES

- rare decays into a light state, X , e.g.,
 $K \rightarrow \pi X$,
 - exquisite probes of UV physics
- parametric gains compared to probing NP through dim-6 ops.
 - SM decay width power suppressed: $\Gamma_K \propto m_K^5/m_W^4$
 - if through dim 5 op. suppressed by $1/f_a$
 - $\Rightarrow Br(K \rightarrow \pi\varphi) \propto (m_W^2/f_a m_K)^2$
 - similar for dim 4
 - no such $1/m_K$ enhancement for dim. 6 couplings
 - $Br(K \rightarrow \pi e^- \mu^+) \propto (m_W/\Lambda)^4$



UPSHOT

- searching for $K \rightarrow \pi X$, with X light NP,
expect to reach very high UV scales

EXAMPLE: FLAVOR VIOLATING QCD AXION

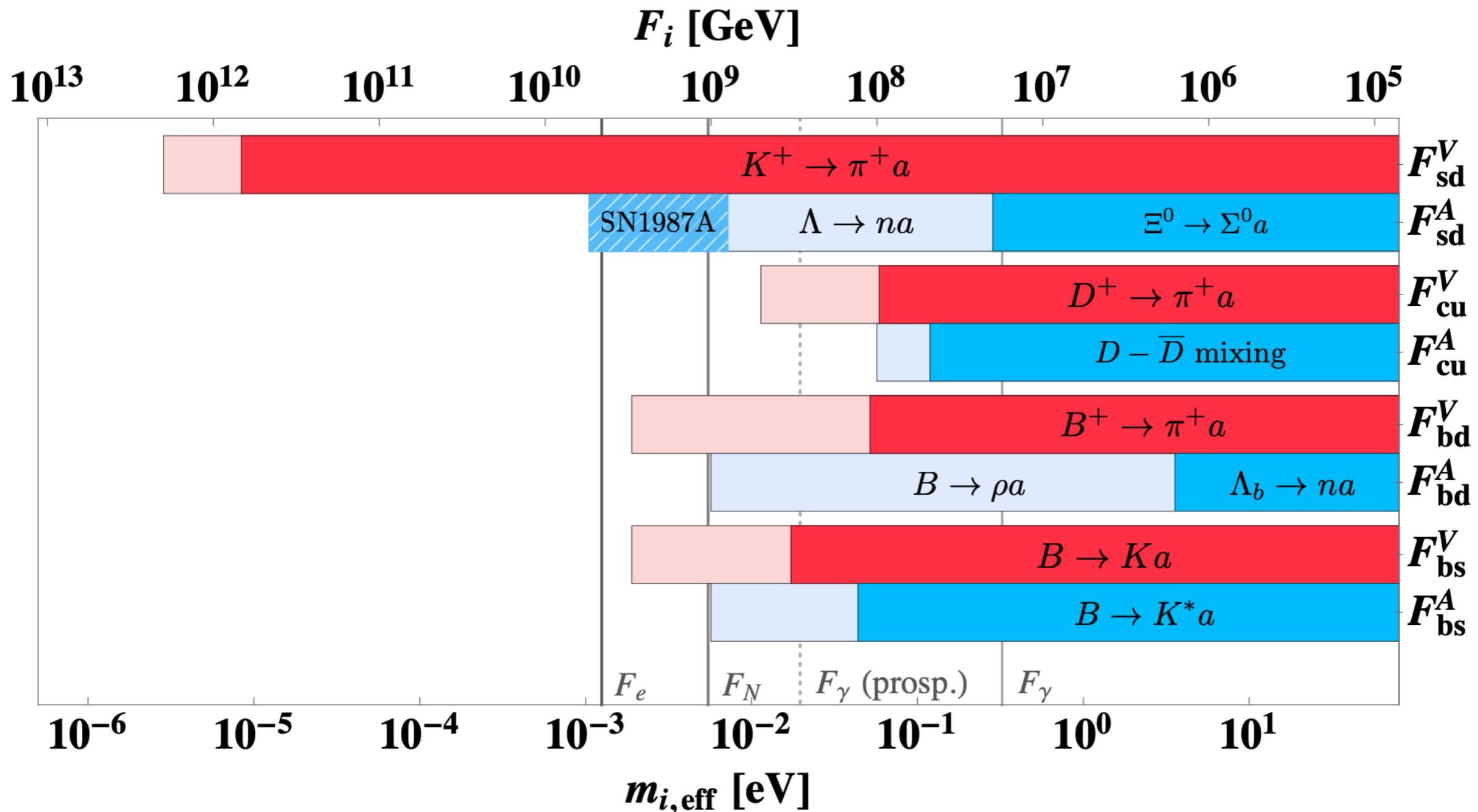
Martin Camalich, Pospelov, Vuong, Ziegler, JZ, 2002.04623

- QCD axion with FV couplings to quarks
 - solves the strong CP problem
 - can be a cold DM candidate
 - effectively massless in FV transitions
- general analysis, allowing for FV couplings as well

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} G\tilde{G} + \frac{E}{N} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{8\pi} \frac{a}{f_a} F\tilde{F} + \frac{\partial_\mu a}{2f_a} \bar{f}_i \gamma^\mu (C_{f_i f_j}^V + C_{f_i f_j}^A \gamma_5) f_j$$

THE STRONGEST FV CONSTRAINTS

Martin Camalich, Pospelov, Vuong, Ziegler, JZ, 2002.04623



MANY MODES

- many modes / possible NP searches
possible at kaon&hyperon factories

[2201.07805](#)

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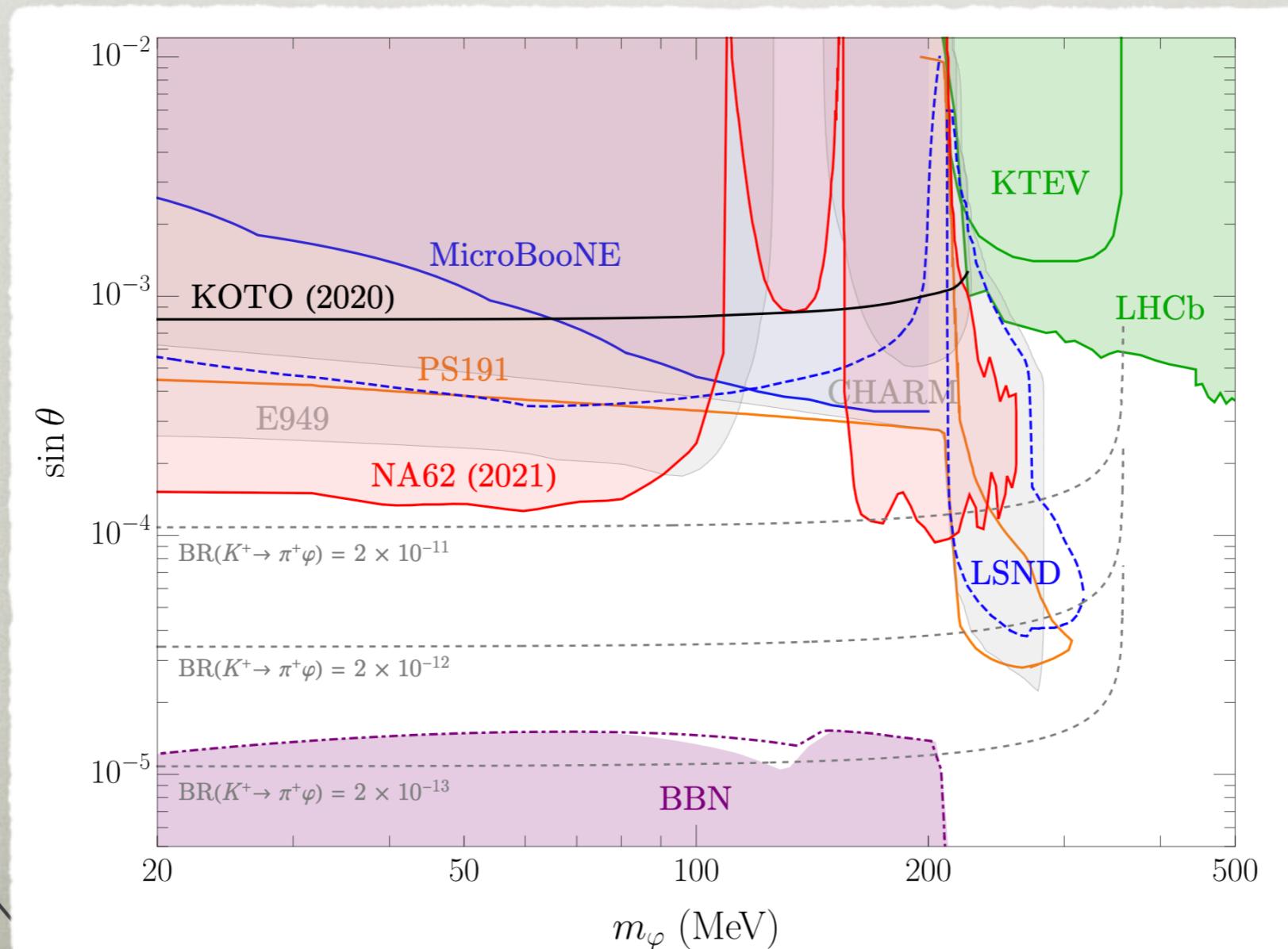
Decay \ Model	2.1 Higgs portal	2.2 ALP	2.3 Heavy Neutral Lepton	2.4 Dark Photon	2.5 Leptonic Force (X)	2.6 Strongly Int. Neutrino	2.7 GN Violation	2.8 Two dark sector particles	2.9 Dark Baryons	2.10 More exotic	2.11 Heavy New Physics
4.1 $K \rightarrow \pi + \text{inv}$	✓	✓	—	✓ even massless	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	✓
4.2 $K \rightarrow \pi\pi + \text{inv}$	CP viol.	axial coupl.	—	✓ even massless	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.3 $K \rightarrow \pi\gamma + \text{inv}$	possible in extensions	possible in extensions	—	✓ even massless	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.4 $K \rightarrow 2\pi\gamma + \text{inv}$	—	—	—	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma A'$	—	—	—	—	—	possible	—
4.5 $K \rightarrow \pi\gamma\gamma$	negligible (✓ dilaton)	✓ prompt	—	—	—	—	—	lifetime loophole	—	—	—
4.6 $K \rightarrow \pi\ell_\alpha\ell_\alpha$	✓ prompt	✓ prompt	—	✓	—	—	—	lifetime loophole	—	—	—
4.7 $K \rightarrow \pi\pi\ell_\alpha\ell_\alpha$	CP viol.	axial coupl. & prompt	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.8 $K \rightarrow \pi\ell_\alpha\ell_\alpha\ell_\beta\ell_\beta$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A' , MeV axion, also $K \rightarrow \pi 2\ell_\alpha 2\ell_\beta \text{inv}$	—	—	—
4.9 $K_L \rightarrow \gamma + \text{inv}$	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.10 $K \rightarrow \pi\gamma, 3\gamma$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lorentz viol.	—
4.11 $K_L \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + \text{inv}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓ (Table 2)	—	—	—	—
4.12 $K_{S,L} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^- + \text{inv}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	possible	possible	—	—	$K_S \rightarrow \mu\mu$
4.12 $K_{S,L} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\gamma$	—	—	—	—	—	—	possible	possible	—	—	—
4.13 $K^0 \rightarrow 4\ell$	—	—	—	—	—	—	possible	possible	—	—	—
4.14 $K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ + \text{inv}$	—	—	✓	—	✓ ($X \rightarrow \text{inv}$)	✓	—	—	—	—	—
4.15 $K^+ \rightarrow 3\ell + \text{inv}$	—	—	possible	—	✓ ($X \rightarrow \ell\ell$)	—	—	$U(1) + \text{HNL}$	—	—	—
4.16 $K^+ \rightarrow \ell\gamma\gamma + \text{inv}$	—	—	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0\ell^+ N$ ($m_N \lesssim 20 \text{ MeV}$)	—	possible ($X \rightarrow 2\gamma$)	possible	—	possible	—	—	—
4.17 LFV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	FV ALP, Z'	FV ALP
4.18 LNV	—	—	$K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ N$, $N \rightarrow \pi^-\ell^+$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓ (Maj. HNL)
4.19 Rare K_S decays	$K_S \rightarrow \pi(\pi)2\ell$ $\rightarrow \pi(\pi)2\gamma$	$K_S \rightarrow \pi(\pi)2\ell$ $\rightarrow A'\gamma\pi$	—	$K_S \rightarrow A'\gamma$ $\rightarrow A'\gamma\pi$	—	—	—	$K_S \rightarrow 4\ell$	—	$K_S \rightarrow 2\gamma + \text{inv}$	$K_S \rightarrow \mu\mu$
4.20 Dark Shower	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—
5 Hyperon	$B_1 \rightarrow B_2\varphi$	Table 8	—	$B_1 \rightarrow B_2 A'$	—	—	—	—	Table 4	—	—
								$B \rightarrow \gamma/M + \text{inv}$			

EXAMPLES

- improved sensitivities expected at next generation of kaon exp.
- \Rightarrow a number of channels and / or models where this translates to a qualitative leap in phenomenology

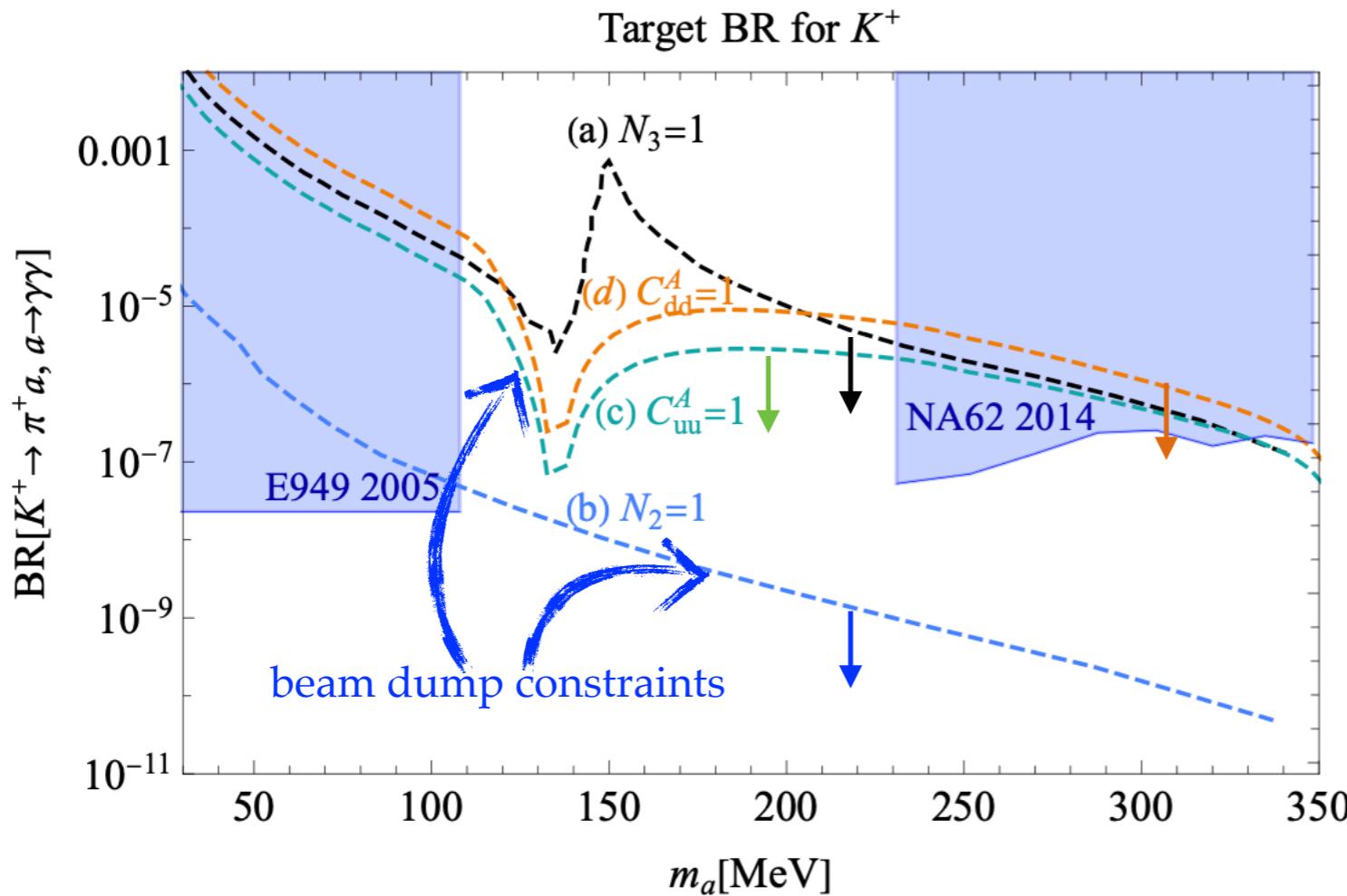
HIGGS MIXED SCALAR

- for two to three orders of magnitude larger datasets
 - ⇒ could close the gap for Higgs-mixed scalar all the way to the BBN floor

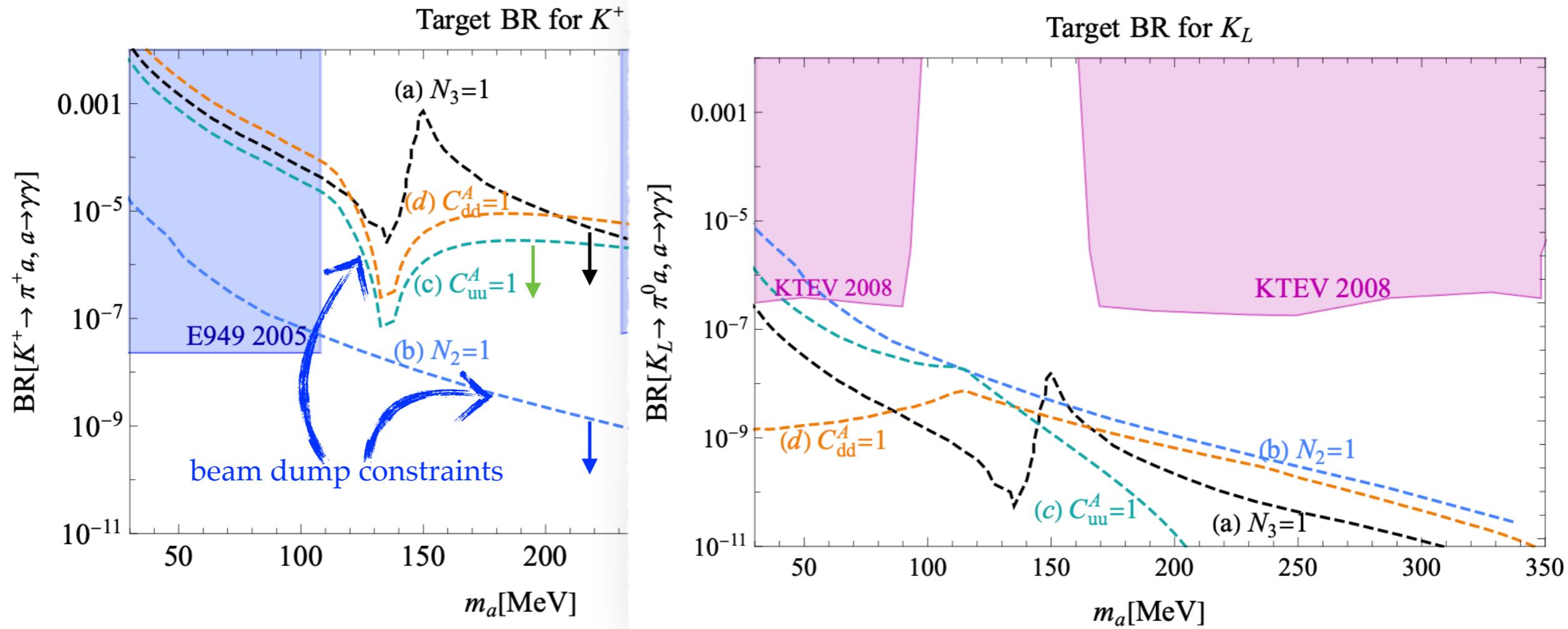


PROMPT ALPS

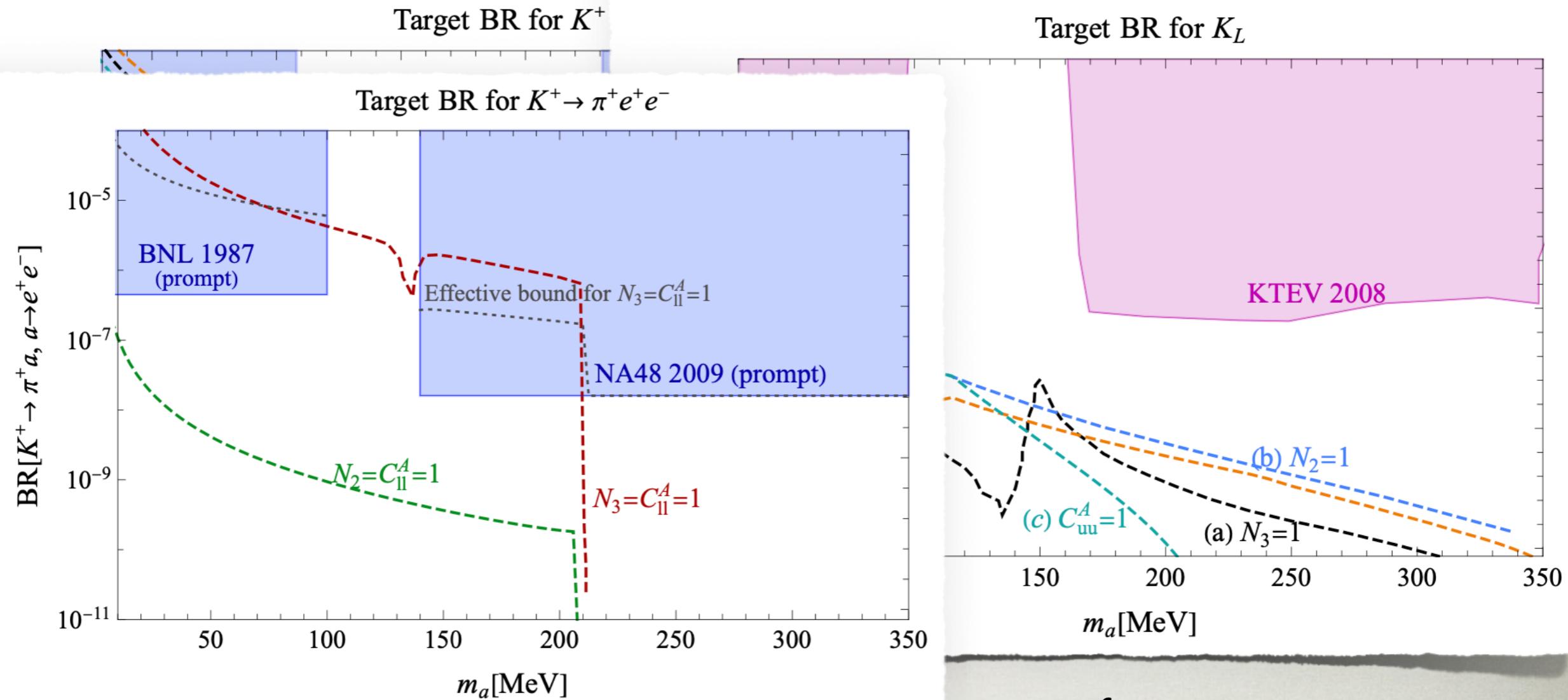
- searches for prompt ALPs in $K \rightarrow \pi a$
 - either $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ or $a \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 - close the gap to constraints from beam dump searches
- \Rightarrow either discovery or only $K \rightarrow \pi a_{\text{inv}}$ signature remains

PS
 $s \text{ in } K \rightarrow \pi a$
 $+ e^-$


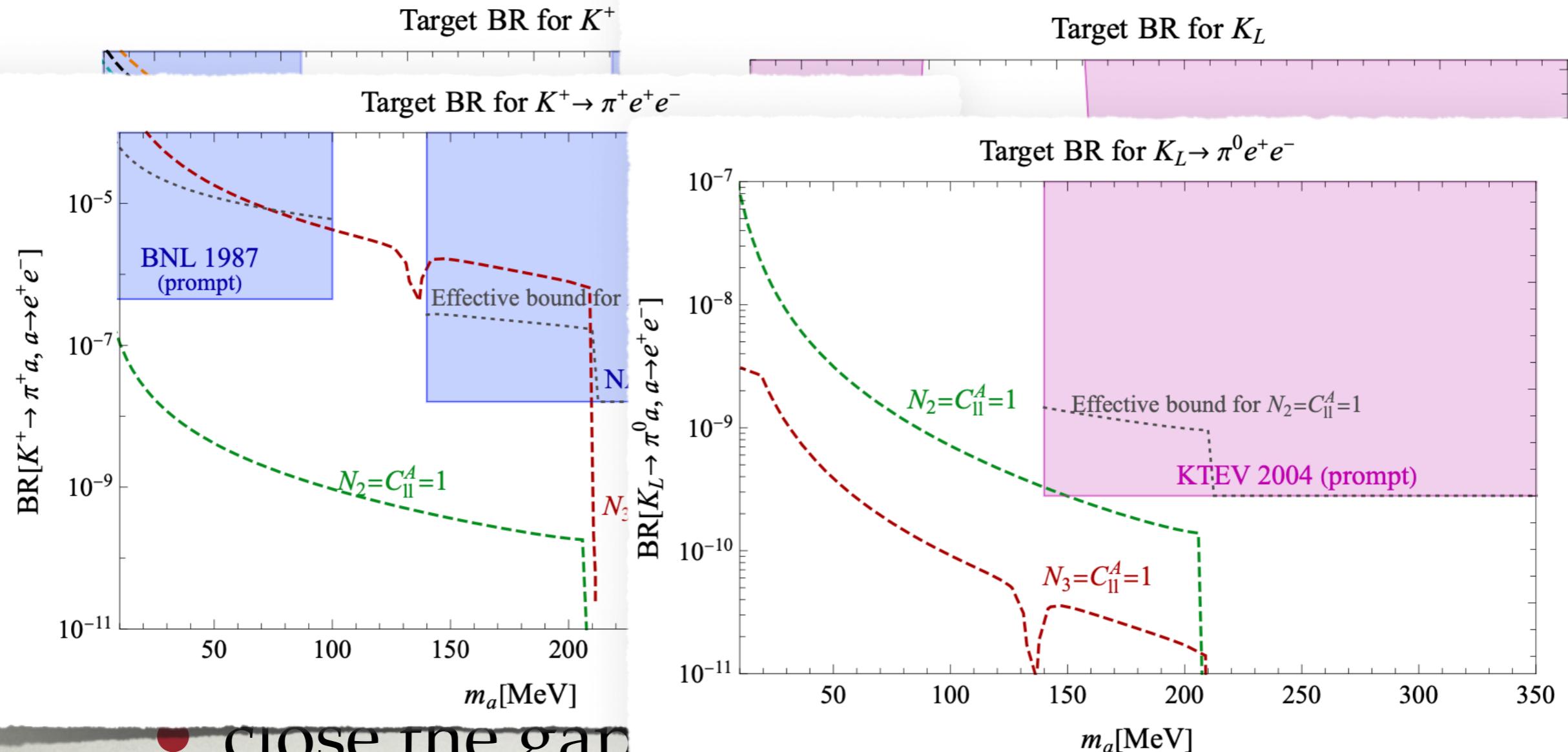
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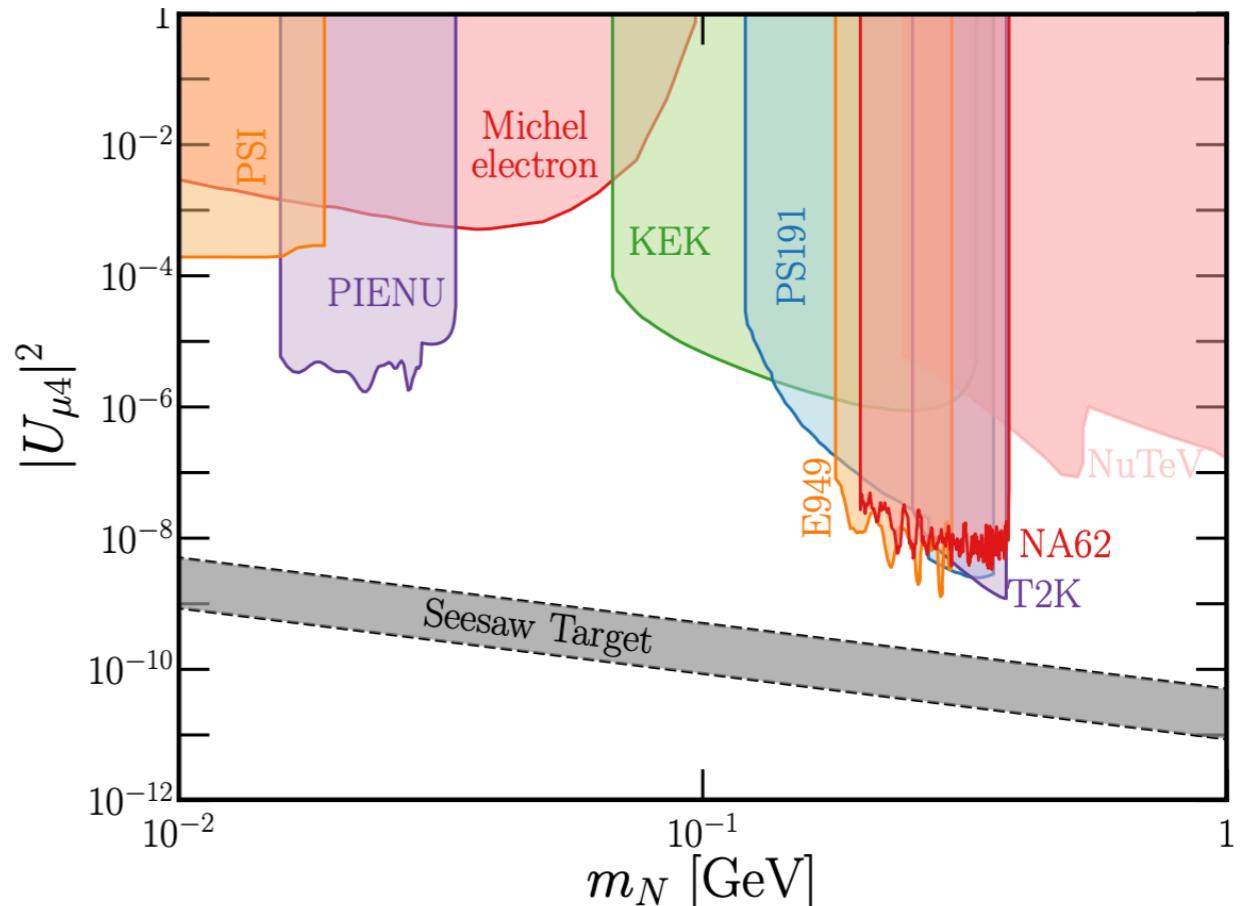
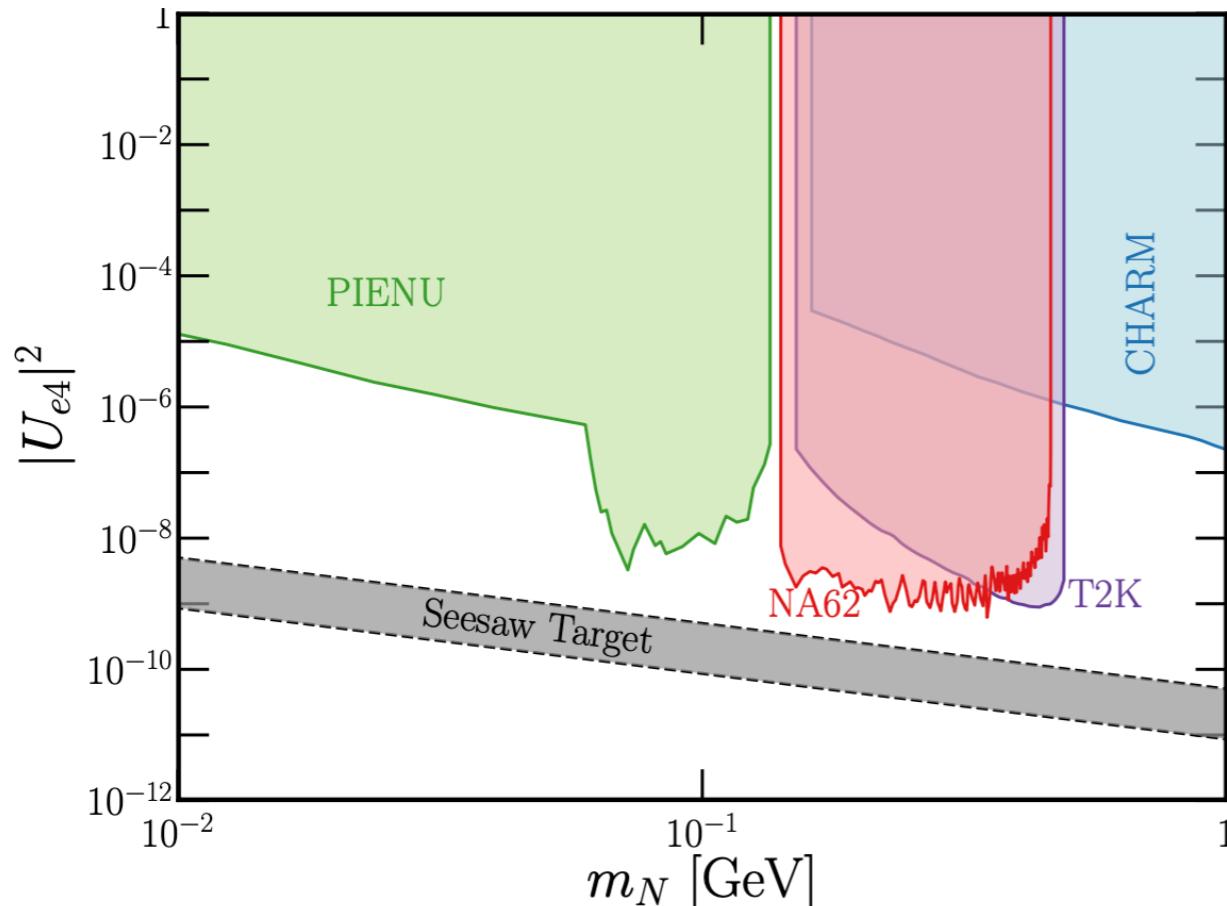
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HEAVY NEUTRINOS

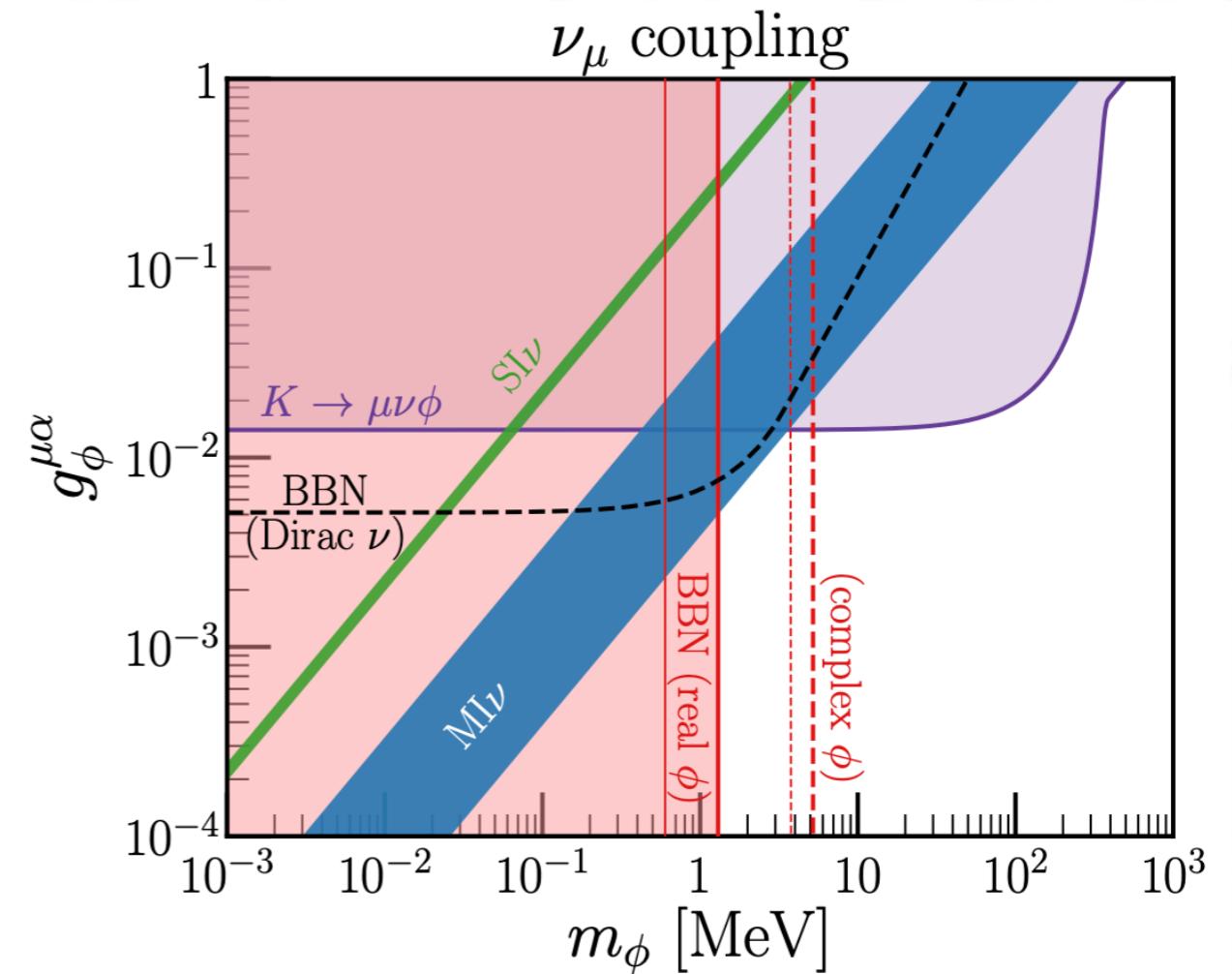
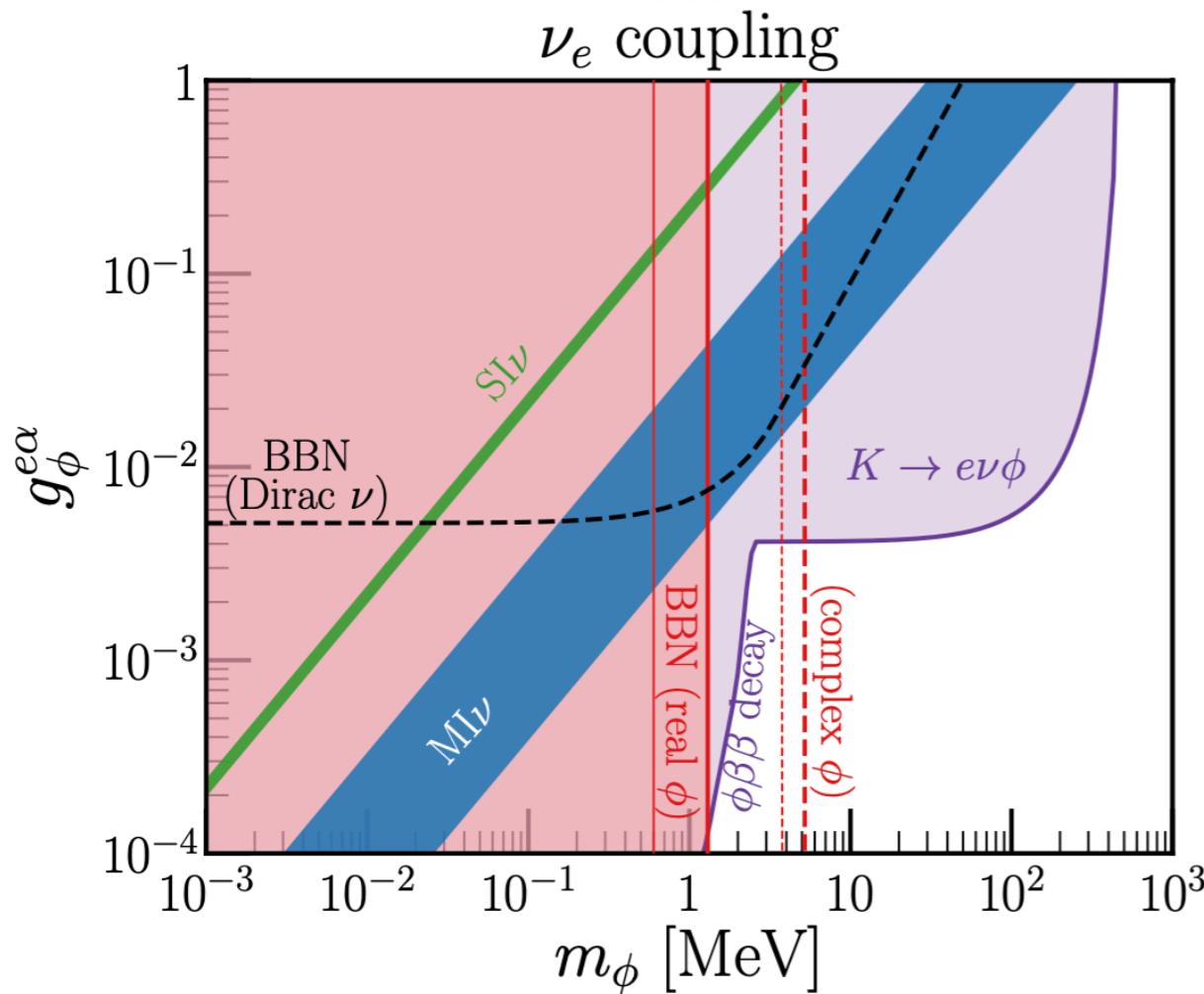
- two orders improvement in $Br(K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ N)$
 - start probing minimal see-saw neutrino mass models
 - for O(100 MeV) sterile neutrino masses



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SELF INTERACTING ν 'S

- order of magnitude improvement on $Br(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu X_{\text{inv}})$
- probe fully self-interacting $\nu_{e,\mu}$ explanation of Hubble tension



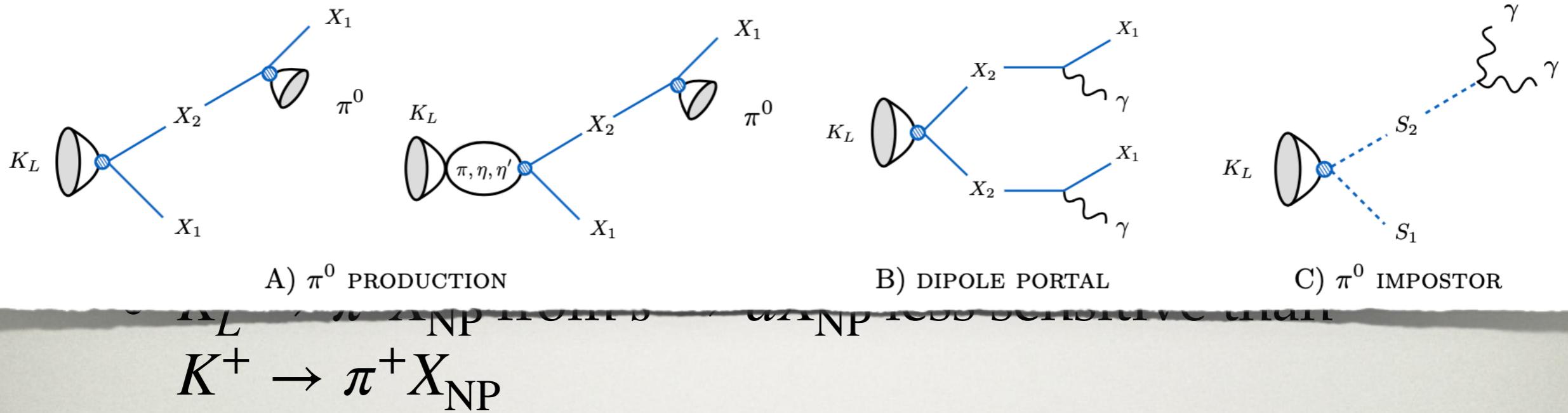
K_L DECAYS

- $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 X_{\text{NP}}$ from $s \rightarrow dX_{\text{NP}}$ less sensitive than
 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X_{\text{NP}}$
- still, many K_L decays with leading sensitivity to NP
 - $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ theoretically the cleanest SM prediction
 - will provide higher sensitivity to heavy NP than
 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$
 - K_L decays can probe Grossman-Nir violating models
- subleading constr. from K^+ decays
 - Egana-Ugrinovic, Homiller, Meade, 1911.10203; Kitahara, Okui, Perez, Soreq, Tobioka, 1909.11111;
 - Liu, McGinnis, Wagner, Wang, 2001.06522; Liao, Wang, Yao, Zhang, 2005.00753

[Hostert, Kaneta, Pospelov, 2005.07102](#)

[Gori, Perez, Tobioka, 2005.05170](#)

[Ziegler, Zupan, Zwicky, 2005.00451](#)



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HYPERONS

- exp. limits on rare hyperon decays are less stringent.
- but, hyperons probe different couplings than $K \rightarrow \pi$
 - e.g., $B_1 \rightarrow B_2 X_{\text{inv}}$ (vs. $K \rightarrow \pi X_{\text{inv}}$) probes
 - CP violating (vs. CP conserv.) coupl. of Higgs mixed scalar model ($X_{\text{inv}} = \varphi$)
 - axial (vs. vectorial) couplings for ALPs ($X_{\text{inv}} = a$)
 - can search for decays kinematically forbidden for kaons
 - example: $B \rightarrow \gamma B_{\text{dark}}$ or $B \rightarrow MB_{\text{dark}}$ in dark baryon models

[Geng et al, 2112.11979](#)

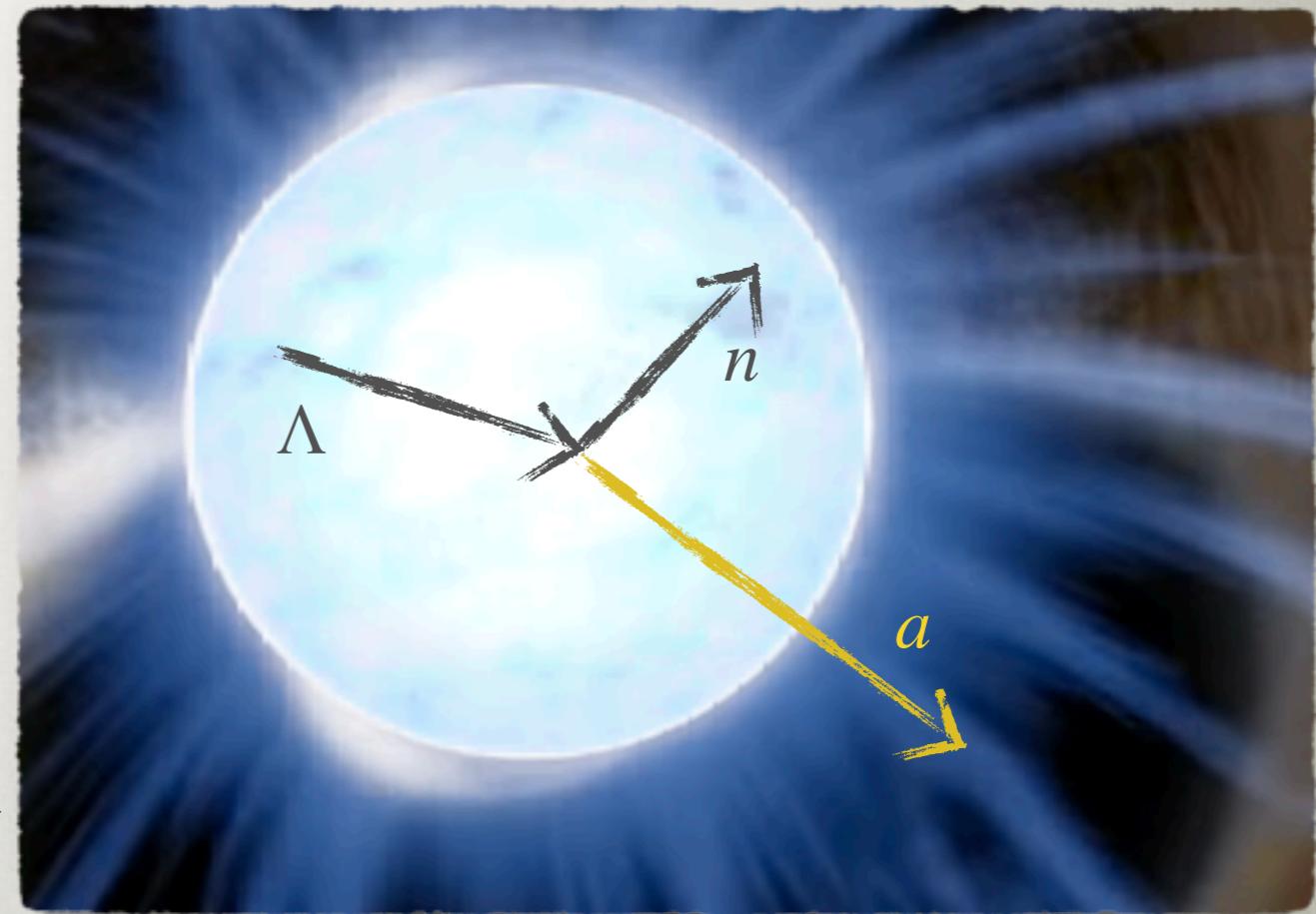
CONCLUSIONS

- rare kaon and hyperon decays: many interesting channels for light NP searches
- a clear set of targets for the next generation of experiments

BACKUP SLIDES

SUPERNOVA BOUNDS

- in neutron star Λ, n, p, e are in equilibrium
- $\Lambda \rightarrow na$ decays can cool the proto-neutron star
- Λ, n have the same Fermi energy
 \Rightarrow at $T=0$ Pauli blocking forbids $\Lambda \rightarrow na$ decays
- at finite temperature volume emission rate (in NR limit)



$$Q \simeq n_n (m_\Lambda - m_n) \Gamma(\Lambda \rightarrow na) e^{-\frac{m_\Lambda - m_n}{T}},$$

see also Camalich et al, 2012.11632

- assuming this is below neutrino emission rate 1sec after the collapse of SN1987A
 - bounds on $|F_{sd}^A|$ and $|F_{sd}^V|$ in the range $10^9 - 10^{10}$ GeV