

Theoretical prospects of axionlike particles

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July 3rd, 2025
2025 年超级陶粲装置研讨会
中国湖南湘潭



Motivation

- Issues in the SM:
 - Dark matter (DM)
 - Hierarchy problem
 - Strong CP problem
 - ...
- QCD axion solves both of them [Peccei, Quinn 1977, Dine, Fischler 1983, ...]
- More generally → Axionlike particles (ALPs): light pseudo-Nambu-Goldstone bosons that emerge from spontaneously broken approximate global symmetries
- Couplings and Mass decoupled; unlike the axion
- m_a ranges from 10^{-22} eV to several hundred GeV or even higher
- Predicted in many BSM theories: string compactifications, supersymmetry models, Froggatt-Nielsen models of flavor, ...
- Can solve the hierarchy problem (the relaxion mechanism) [Graham, Kaplan, Rajendran 2015]
- Can explain the EW baryogenesis [Im, Jeong, Lee 2022]
- The ALP is highly motivated!

Dim-5 effective field theory of the ALP

$$\mathcal{L}_5 \supset \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) - \frac{m_a^2}{2}a^2 + \sum_f \frac{C_{ff}}{2} \frac{\partial^\mu a}{\Lambda} \bar{f} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 f$$

$$+ g_s^2 C_{GG} \frac{a}{\Lambda} G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu} + g^2 C_{WW} \frac{a}{\Lambda} W_{\mu\nu} \tilde{W}^{\mu\nu} + g'^2 C_{BB} \frac{a}{\Lambda} B_{\mu\nu} \tilde{B}^{\mu\nu}$$

After EWSB:

$$\mathcal{L}_5 \supset e^2 C_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{a}{\Lambda} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{2e^2}{s_w c_w} C_{\gamma Z} \frac{a}{\Lambda} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{e^2}{s_w^2 c_w^2} C_{ZZ} \frac{a}{\Lambda} Z_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Z}^{\mu\nu}$$

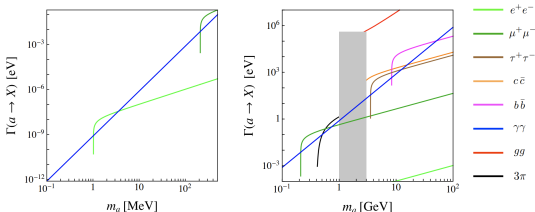
$$C_{\gamma\gamma} = C_{WW} + C_{BB}, \quad C_{\gamma Z} = c_w^2 C_{WW} - s_w^2 C_{BB}, \quad C_{ZZ} = c_w^4 C_{WW} + s_w^4 C_{BB}$$

- Interactions with h appear only at dim-6 and higher...
- Additionally: QFV, LFV, coupled to dark photons/HNLs, ...

ALP decays

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) &= \frac{4\pi\alpha^2 m_a^3}{\Lambda^2} |C_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{eff}}|^2 \\ \Gamma(a \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) &= \frac{m_a m_\ell^2}{8\pi\Lambda^2} |C_{\ell\ell}^{\text{eff}}|^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\ell^2}{m_a^2}} \\ \Gamma(a \rightarrow Q\bar{Q}) &= \frac{3m_a \bar{m}_Q^2(m_a)}{8\pi\Lambda^2} |C_{QQ}^{\text{eff}}|^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\bar{m}_Q^2}{m_a^2}}\end{aligned}$$

[Bauer, Heiles, Neubert, Thamm 2019]

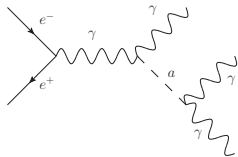


ALP decay rates into pairs of SM particles obtained by setting the relevant effective Wilson coefficients to 1

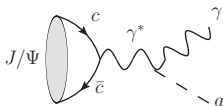
[Bauer, Neubert, Thamm 2017]

Signal processes at e^+e^- colliders

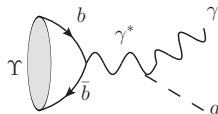
ALP coupled to photons



ALP-strahlung



Radiative decay
(BESIII, STCF)

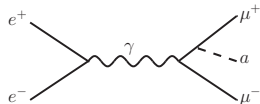
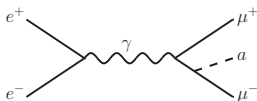
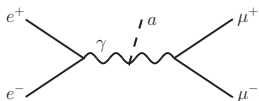


Radiative decay
(B -factories)

[BESIII 2023, Merlo, Pobbe, Rigolin, Sumensari 2019]

Signal processes at e^+e^- colliders

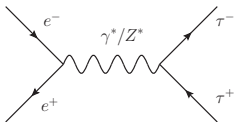
ALP coupled to leptons or photons



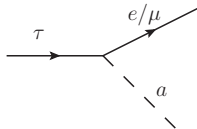
[Bauer, Neubert, Thamm 2017]

Signal processes at e^+e^- colliders

ALP coupled to leptons with cLFV



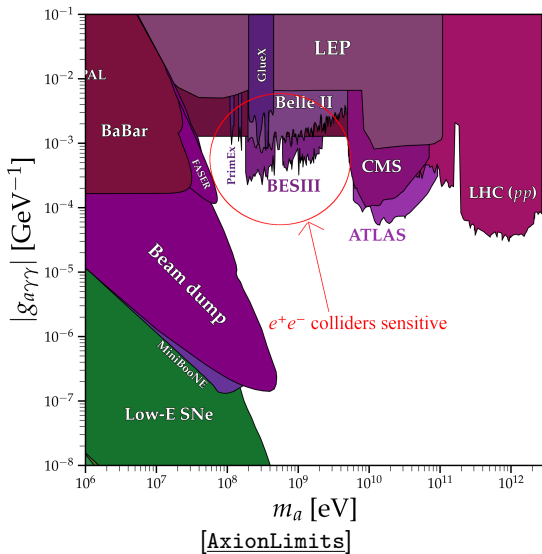
τ -pair production



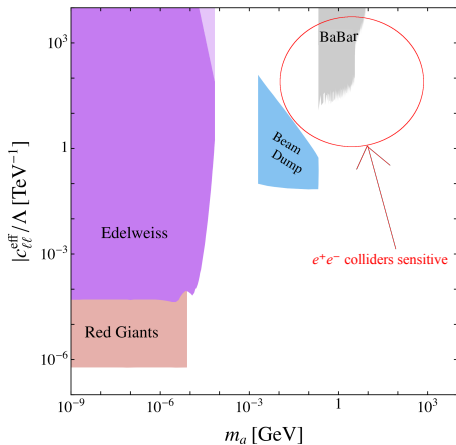
ALP production from τ decays with cLFV

[Belle II 2019, Cheung, Soffer, ZSW, Wu 2019]

Current collider bounds on $g_{\gamma\gamma}$



Current collider bounds on $g_{\ell\ell}$

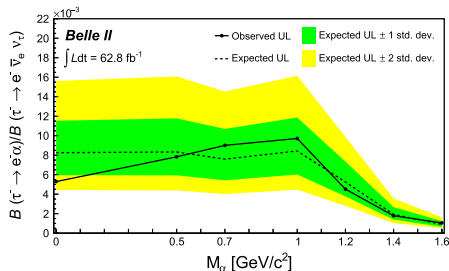


BaBar: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-Z'$,
with $Z' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and reinterpreted

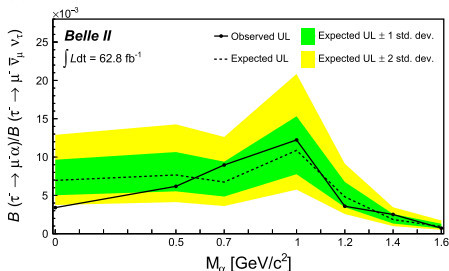
[Bauer, Heiles, Neubert, Thamm 2019]

Current collider bounds on cLFV and ALP

(a)

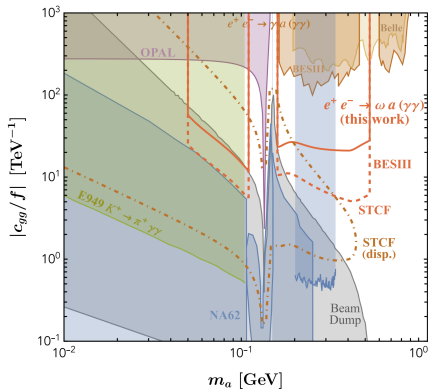
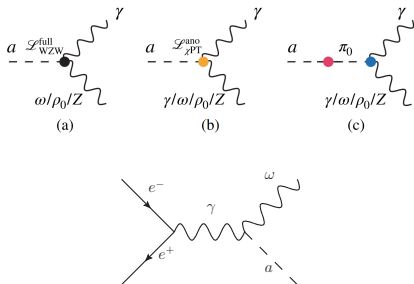


(b)



[Belle II 2024]

BESIII and STCF sensitivities to ALP interactions with gauge bosons and vector mesons

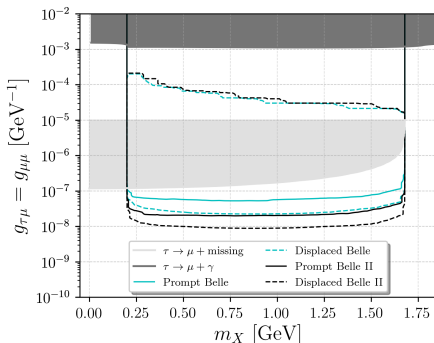
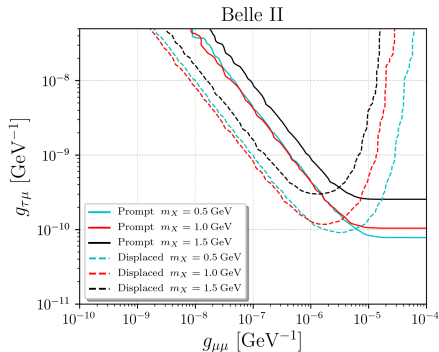


[Bai, Chen, Liu, Ma 2025]

see also [Bai, Chen, Liu, Ma 2025, Ovchinnikov, Zaporozhchenko 2025, Balkin, Coren, Soreq, Williams 2025]

Belle II sensitivity to **long-lived** ALP with cLFV

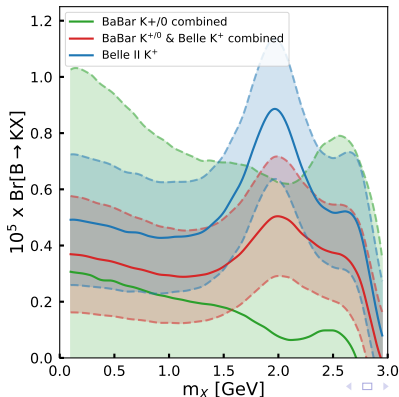
■ $\tau \xrightarrow{g_{\tau\mu}} \mu a, a \xrightarrow{g_{\mu\mu}} \mu^- \mu^+$



[Cheung, Soffer, ZSW, Wu 2019]

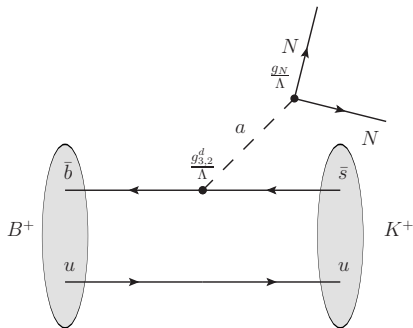
QFV ALP for explaining Belle II excess

- $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \cancel{E})_{\text{exp}} = (2.3 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-5}$ measured at Belle II [Belle II 2024]
- **2.7 σ higher than the SM prediction:**
- $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu})_{\text{SM}} = (4.43 \pm 0.31) \times 10^{-6}$
[Bečirević, Piazza, Sumensari 2023]
- This excess can be explained with an ALP
[Altmannshofer, Crivellin, Haigh, Inguglia, Martin Camalich 2024]:

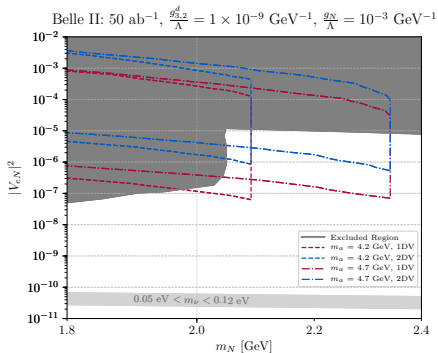


Belle II sensitivity to long-lived sterile neutrinos from ALP with QFV

- $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ a, a \rightarrow NN$ ▪ $\mathcal{O}(10^{10})$ B -mesons with 50 ab^{-1} int. lumi.



[ZSW, Zhang, Liu 2025]



Outlook

- **Accumulating luminosity** $\Rightarrow$ stronger bounds (or discovery?)
- **Further BSM scenarios**: dark photon, heavy neutral leptons, dark scalar, ...
- **New signatures**: lepton number violation, baryon number violation, missing energy, displaced vertices, ...
- **BESIII and STCF**: light new particle from direct collision or rare decays of D_0 , D_s , J/Ψ , τ , ...

Summary

- Axions and axionlike particles highly motivated
- ALP EFT framework
- ALP can couple to all SM particles
- Showed existing bounds on ALP couplings with photons and with charged leptons (LFC and LFV)
- Displayed signal processes with Feynman diagrams
- Also *long-lived* ALPs can be constrained at low-energy e^+e^- colliders
- Extended theoretical scenarios of the ALP
- Further BSM studies possible: theory, signature, ...

Thank You! 谢谢!

Back-up slides