

Search for dark sector at BABAR

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on behalf of the BABAR collaboration

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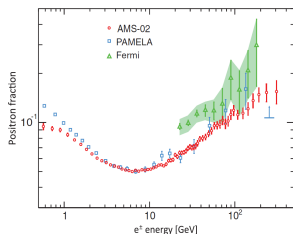
9th Patras workshop
25 June 2013

Dark sector

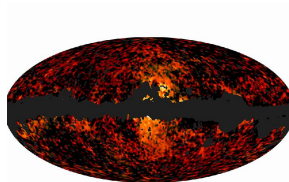
- Models with new ‘dark’ force mediated by gauge boson with GeV mass: proposed to explain observations of PAMELA, FERMI, AMS, DAMA/LIBRA, ...

e.g. [Arkani-Hamed et al., Phys. Rev. D **79**, 015014 \(2009\)](#)

- Possibility of hidden MeV/GeV-scale sector is poorly constrained
⇒ worth exploring



AMS, [Phys. Rev. Lett. **110**, 141102 \(2013\)](#)



PLANCK galactic haze, [arXiv:1208.5483](#)

Dark sector and dark forces

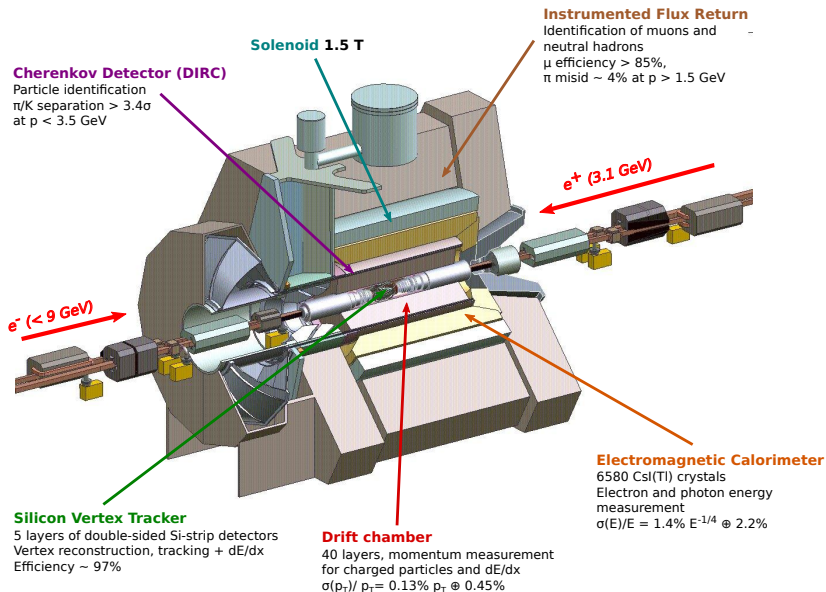
- New dark sector with a $U(1)_D$ gauge group (or something more complicated)
- New gauge boson(s): **dark photon** A' which could have $\mathcal{O}(\text{GeV})$ mass
- Interaction with SM via kinetic mixing with mixing strength ε

$$\Delta\mathcal{L}_{\text{mix}} = \varepsilon F^{\mu\nu} B_{\mu\nu}$$

- Kinetic mixing generates non-zero coupling of SM fermions to A' ;
 $\alpha' = \alpha\varepsilon$
- In these models, TeV-scale dark matter particles χ can annihilate into pair of A' which then decay into SM fermions

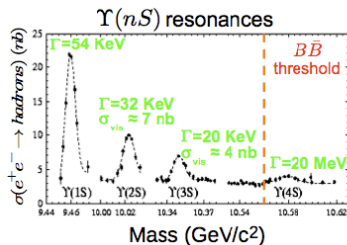
Low-energy high-luminosity e^+e^- colliders offer low-background environment to search for MeV/GeV-scale hidden sector

The BABAR experiment at PEP-II (SLAC)



BABAR data set

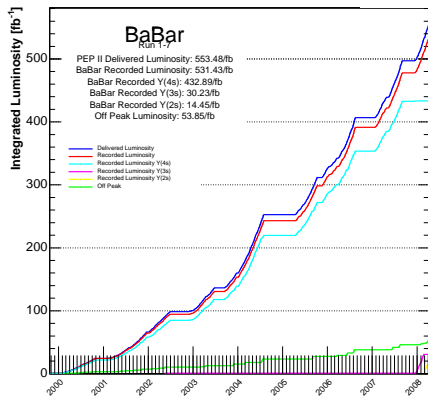
PEP-II: asymmetric e^+e^- collider,
running mostly on $\Upsilon(4S)$



425.6 fb^{-1} at $\Upsilon(4S)$ $\rightarrow 467 \times 10^6$ $B\bar{B}$
 28.0 fb^{-1} at $\Upsilon(3S)$ $\rightarrow 122 \times 10^6$ $\Upsilon(3S)$
 13.6 fb^{-1} at $\Upsilon(2S)$ $\rightarrow 99 \times 10^6$ $\Upsilon(2S)$
 $(18 \times 10^6 \text{ } \Upsilon(1S) \text{ from di-pion tagging})$
 3.9 fb^{-1} scan above $\Upsilon(4S)$

BABAR recorded luminosity

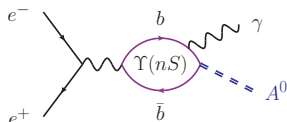
As of 2008/04/11 00:00



Data taking finished April 2008

Dark matter searches at BABAR

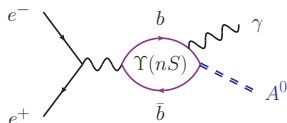
BABAR has searched for a light, (CP-odd) Higgs A^0 (foreseen in several extensions of the SM, e.g. NMSSM)



- Based on $\Upsilon(2, 3S)$ data sets
- Different final states ($\mu^+\mu^-$, $\tau^+\tau^-$, hadrons, invisible), pattern of decay depends on A^0 mass
- Obtained limits on A^0 mass
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A^0$, $A^0 \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, $q\bar{q}$, invisible

Dark matter searches at BABAR

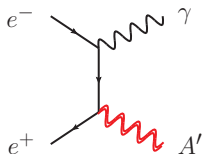
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- Reinterpreting this as
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A', A' \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-, q\bar{q}, \text{invisible}$
variation in efficiency (A' is vector, A^0 is scalar) to be taken into account

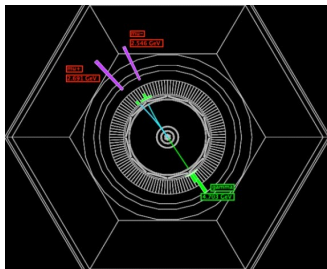
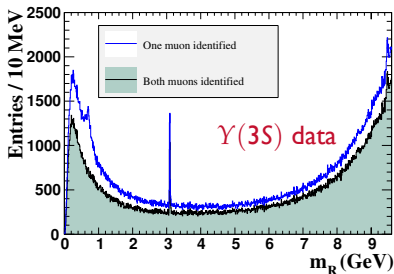


- At least order-of-magnitude estimate of limit
- Already re-interpreted: $\Upsilon(3S), \Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

$$\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

- Events with a single energetic photon ($E_\gamma^* \geq 200\text{MeV}$) and exactly 2 oppositely-charged tracks
- At least one track identified as μ
- Dimuon candidate and γ back-to-back in COM
- Background dominated by QED processes:
 - ▶ continuum $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\mu^+\mu^-$
 - ▶ ISR production of $\rho^0, \phi, J/\psi, \psi(2S)$, and $\Upsilon(1S)$

- Plot yield as function of reduced mass $m_R \equiv \sqrt{m_{\mu\mu}^2 - 4m_\mu^2}$

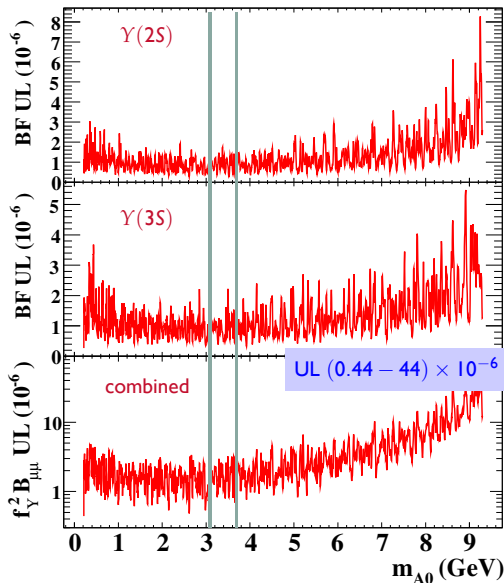


$$\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

- Signal yield as function of A^0 mass in $0.212 \leq m(A^0) < 9.3 \text{ GeV}$ by unbinned ML fits
- Signal mass resolution 2 – 10 MeV
- Mass steps of 2 – 5 MeV, total of ≈ 1500 independent measurements
- Exclude regions near J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$
- No significant excess of events above background in entire mass range
- Place 90% CL Bayesian UL on product

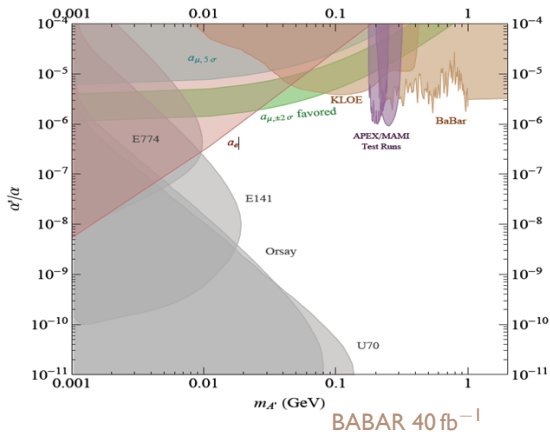
$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(nS) \rightarrow \gamma A^0) \times \mathcal{B}(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$$

- Combined UL on the product of effective coupling and branching fraction, $f_Y^2 \mathcal{B}_{\mu\mu}$



Search for dark photon

Limit obtained by re-interpreting $\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

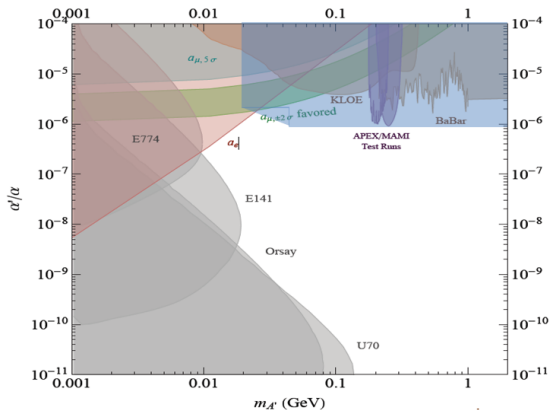


J. Jaros

Search for dark photon

Limit obtained by re-interpreting $\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

In progress: extend analysis to full BABAR dataset



BABAR 40 fb⁻¹

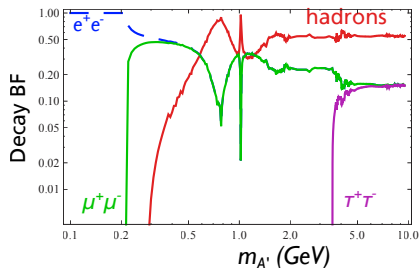
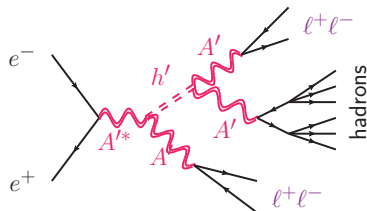
BABAR 500 fb⁻¹ reach

order of magnitude only

J. Jaros

Higgsstrahlung

- Minimal gauge group: abelian $U(1)$ broken by Higgs' h'
Batell et al., Phys. Rev. D **79**, 115008 (2009)
- Look for 'Higgsstrahlung'
process $e^+e^- \rightarrow A'h' (\rightarrow A'A')$
- Accessible final states depend on mass of A'
- Suppressed only by ϵ^2
- Search for
 $A' \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \pi^+\pi^-$
combinations



Phys. Rev. D **79**, 115008 (2009)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow A'h'(\rightarrow A'A')$$

Search strategy: inclusive and exclusive searches, using full BABAR dataset

■ Reconstruct $A' \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

■ **Exclusive final states:**

- ▶ Search for 6 tracks with at least one pair of oppositely charged leptons
- ▶ $3A'$ candidate events must contain $\geq 95\%$ of CM energy
- ▶ A' masses must be within 10 – 140 MeV of each other
- ▶ A' vertices point back to IP

■ **Inclusive** $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4\ell X (X \neq \pi^+\pi^-)$

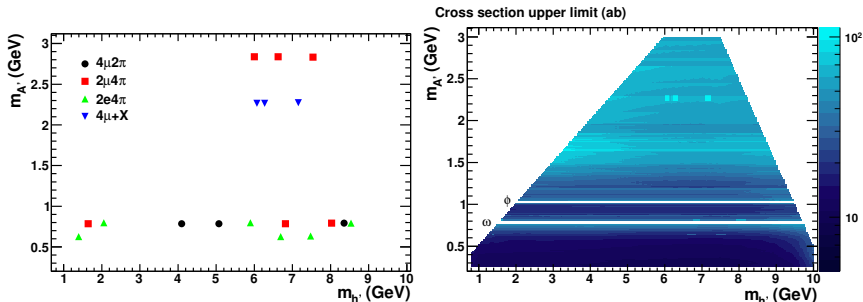
- ▶ Search for $4\mu + X$ or $2\mu 2e + X$ final states with mass above 1.2 GeV
- ▶ Di-lepton pairs must point to IP
- ▶ Recoil mass of the system X similar to dilepton A' candidates

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow A'h'(\rightarrow A'A')$$

Apply vetos to remove ϕ and ω from search

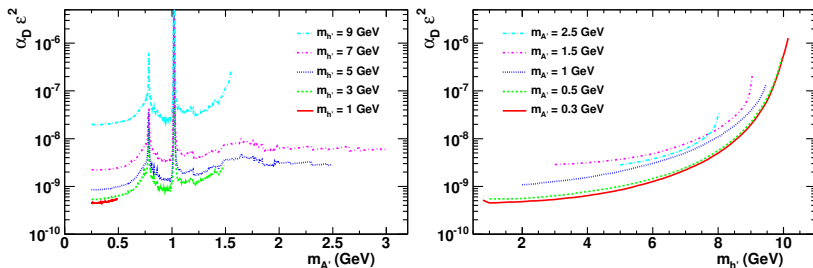
Final event sample contains these signal candidates:

$$1 \times 4\mu 2\pi, 2 \times 2\mu 4\pi, 2 \times 2e 4\pi, 1 \times 4\mu X$$

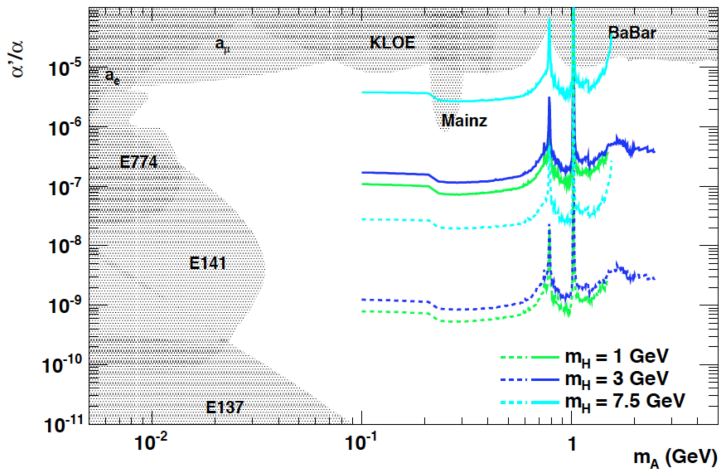


Three combinations per event

Dark photon width is proportional to $\alpha'\epsilon^2$;
place limits on this combination of coupling and mixing



Limits on α'/α



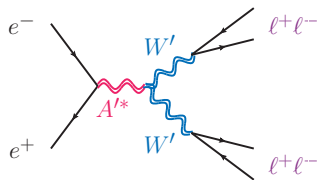
Solid : $\alpha' = 1/137$

Dashed : $\alpha' = 1$

- If dark sector gauge group non-abelian:
additional gauge bosons W'

Essig et al., Phys. Rev. D **80**, 015003 (2009)

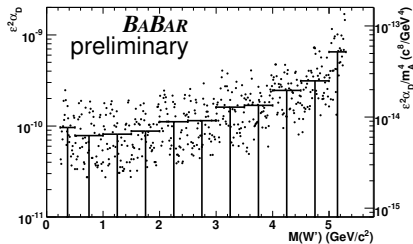
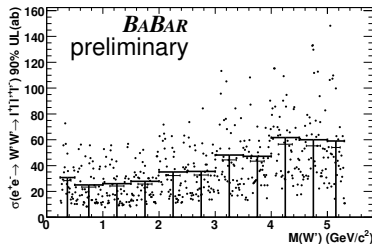
- Signature: $e^+e^- \rightarrow W'W' \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-)(\ell'^+\ell'^-)$
- Depending on scenario and coupling to standard model,
cross section could be $\mathcal{O}(\text{fb})$
➡ hundreds of events?



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow W'W' \rightarrow (\ell^+\ell^-)(\ell'^+\ell'^-)$$

BABAR preliminary, arXiv:0908.2821

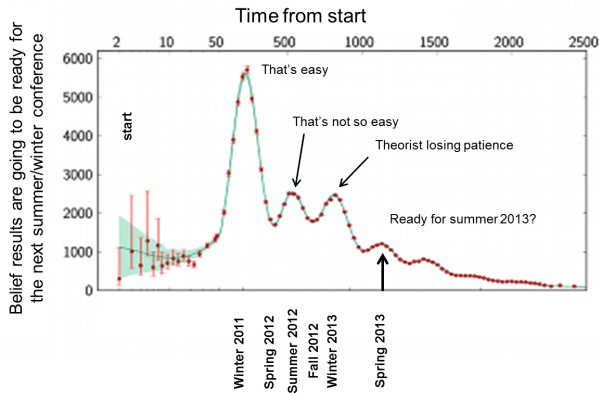
- Search for events with two lepton pairs of \approx equal mass
- Using 536 fb^{-1} of BABAR data
- Mass range
 $0.24 \text{ GeV} < m(W') < \sqrt{s}/2$
- Cross section limit
 $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow W'W' \rightarrow 4\ell) < (25 - 60) \text{ ab at } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$
- $\varepsilon^2 \alpha' < 2 \times 10^{-10}$ in most of the mass range



Summary

- Low-energy e^+e^- colliders provide clean environment to explore MeV/GeV-scale dark matter and dark sector.
- So far, no evidence seen of A^0 , A' , h' , W' ...
- Several results from Υ decays have already set stringent limits on models of generic dark matter or BSM physics
- Many searches currently being performed at BABAR on full data set; expect results soon

Dark photon searches at BABAR



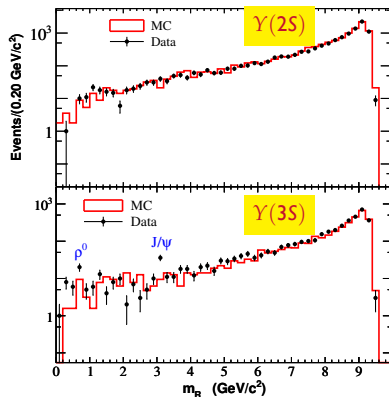
Aim to really have updates by the Summer conferences 2013

Extra Material



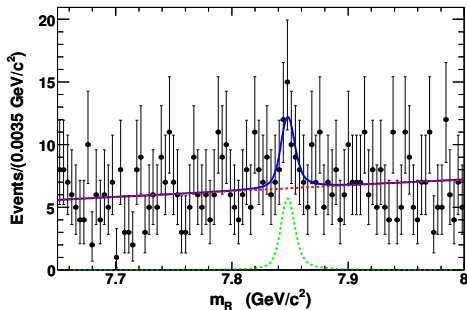
$$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

- Clean sample from $\Upsilon(2,3S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \Upsilon(1S)$ transitions
100M $\Upsilon(2S)$ and 120M $\Upsilon(3S)$ decays
- Tag $\Upsilon(1S)$ production by reconstructing mass recoiling against di-pion system
- Select events with 2 muons and a photon with $E_\gamma > 200$ MeV
- Improve energy resolution by beam energy constraint
- Look for peaks in reduced mass spectrum



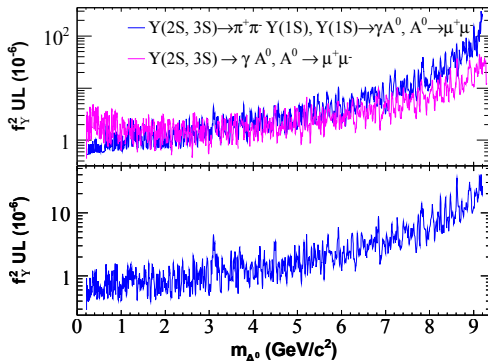
$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$: results BABAR, Phys. Rev. D **87**, 031102(R) (2013)

- 4885 ML fits in steps of A^0 mass
- All observed deviations consistent with background fluctuations
- largest fluctuation: local significance $\sim 3.6\sigma$
probability $\sim 18\%$ when including 'look-elsewhere effect'



$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$: results BABAR, Phys. Rev. D **87**, 031102(R) (2013)

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- All observed deviations consistent with background fluctuations
- largest fluctuation: local significance $\sim 3.6\sigma$
probability $\sim 18\%$ when including 'look-elsewhere effect'



Combined with measurements on $\Upsilon(2, 3S)$:

$$f_Y^2 \times \mathcal{B}(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < (0.29 - 40) \times 10^{-6} \text{ at } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

$$\text{for } m(A^0) < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$$

Dark sector searches at BABAR

■ Light Higgs searches

in $\Upsilon(2, 3S)$ radiative decays

- ▶ $A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ [PRL 103, 081803 \(2009\)](#)
- ▶ $A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ [PRL 103, 181801 \(2009\)](#)
- ▶ $A^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ [PRL 107, 221803 \(2011\)](#)

in $\Upsilon(1S)$ radiative decays

- ▶ $A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ [PRD 87, 031102 \(2013\)](#)
- ▶ $A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ [arXiv:1210.5669](#)

■ Search for dark photon

- ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma A' (\rightarrow e^+ e^-, \mu^+ \mu^-)$
in progress
- ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma A' (\rightarrow 3h)$
in progress

■ Search for invisible dark photon

- ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma A', A' \rightarrow \text{invisible}$
in progress

■ Search for dark boson(s)

- ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow A'^* \rightarrow W' W'$ [arXiv:0908.2821](#)
- ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma A'^* \rightarrow W' W''$