



***PATRAS Conference Mainz
Schloss Waldthausen
24 June 2013***



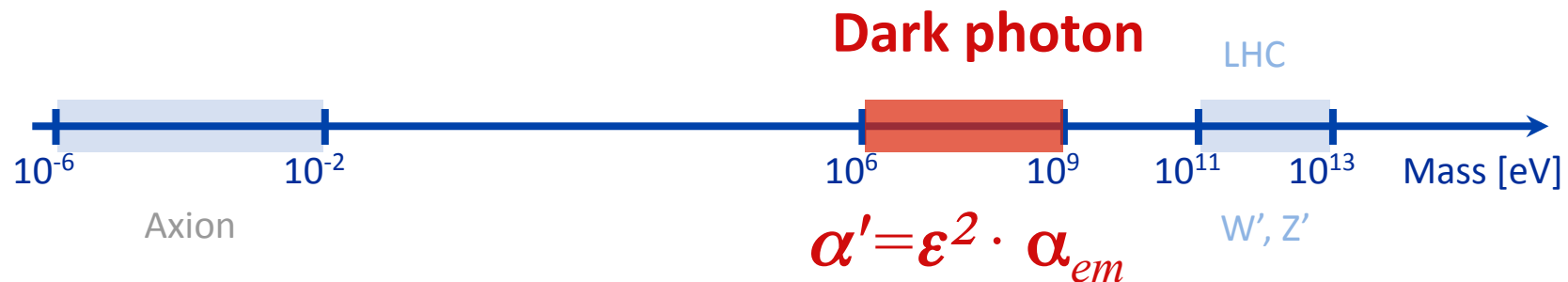
Dark Photon Searches at MAMI and MESA



***Achim Denig
University of Mainz***

Dark Photon

New massive force carrier of extra $U(1)_d$ gauge group;
predicted in almost all string compactifications



Search for the $O(\text{GeV}/c^2)$ mass scale in a world-wide effort

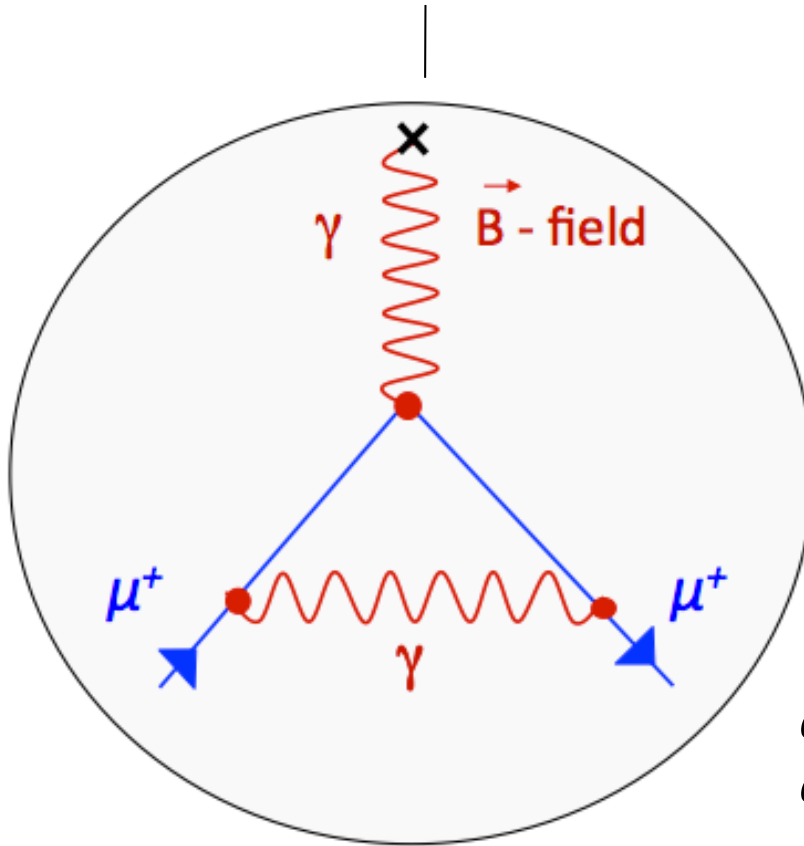
- Could explain large number of **astrophysical anomalies** (INTEGRAL, PAMELA, AMS, DAMA/LIBRA, PLANCH...) *Arkani-Hamed et al. (2009)*
- Could explain presently seen **deviation of 3.6σ between** Standard Model prediction and direct $(g-2)_\mu$ measurement *Pospelov et al. (2008)*
- **Proton radius puzzle, BR(Higgs $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$), Relation to parity violation,**

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment: $(g-2)_\mu$

$$\text{Magnetic Moment: } \vec{\mu} = \mu_B g \vec{S}$$

$$a_\mu = (g-2)_\mu / 2 = a_\mu^{\text{QED}} + a_\mu^{\text{weak}} + a_\mu^{\text{had}} = (11\,659\,180.2 \pm 4.9) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

Davier et al. PRL 2011



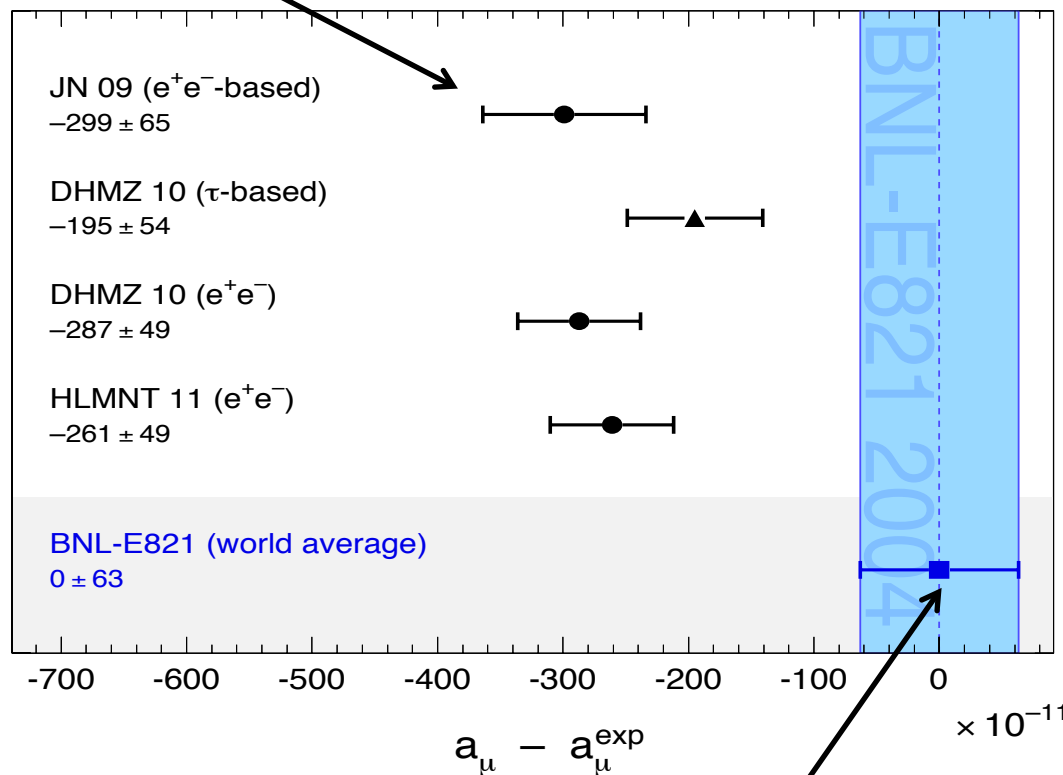
$$\begin{aligned} a_\mu^{\text{QED}} &= (11\,658\,471.809 \pm 0.015) \cdot 10^{-10} \\ a_\mu^{\text{weak}} &= (15.4 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-10} \\ a_\mu^{\text{strong}} &= (693.0 \pm 4.9) \cdot 10^{-10} \end{aligned}$$

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment: $(g-2)_\mu$

Magnetic Moment: $\vec{\mu} = \mu_B g \vec{S}$

$$a_\mu = (g-2)_\mu / 2 = a_\mu^{\text{QED}} + a_\mu^{\text{weak}} + a_\mu^{\text{had}} = (11\,659\,180.2 \pm 4.9) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

Davier et al. PRL 2011



$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (28.7 \pm 8.0) \cdot 10^{-10} \quad (3.6 \sigma)$$

Error(s) or New Physics ?

$$\text{E821 measurement } a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = (11\,659\,208.9 \pm 6.3) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

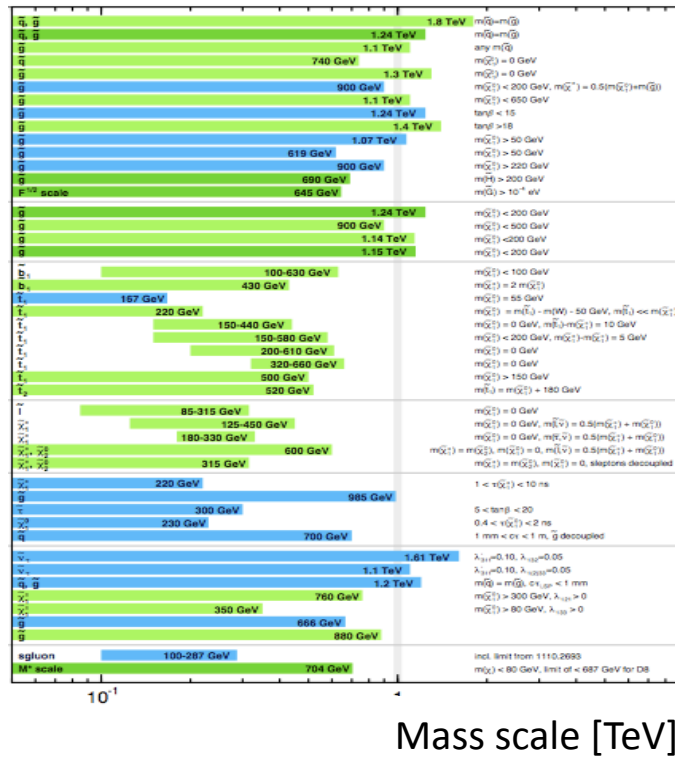
Explanations for $(g-2)_\mu$ puzzle

Supersymmetry ?

$$\Delta a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} \approx +13 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{sgn}(\mu) \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\text{SUSY}}} \right)^2 \tan \beta$$

$$= 28 \times 10^{-10}$$

Exclusion limits for various SUSY models



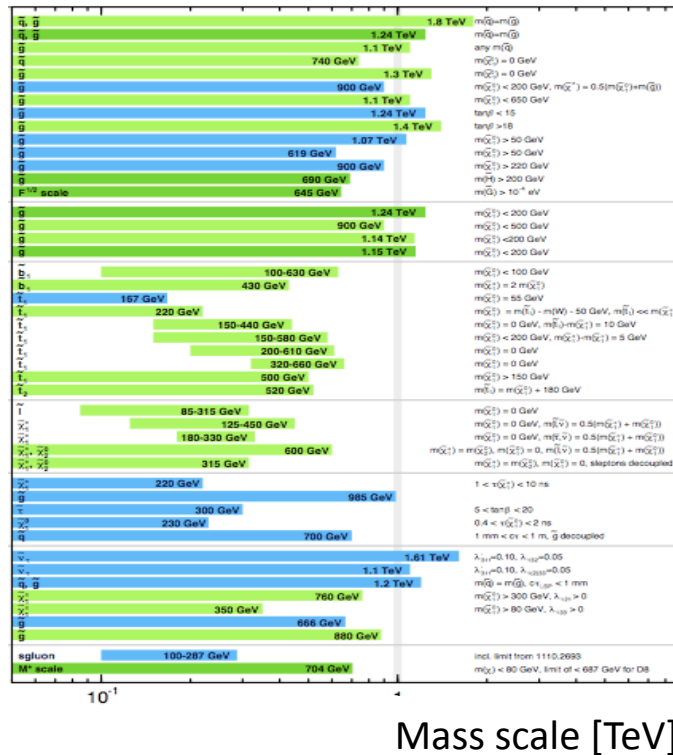
Explanations for $(g-2)_\mu$ puzzle

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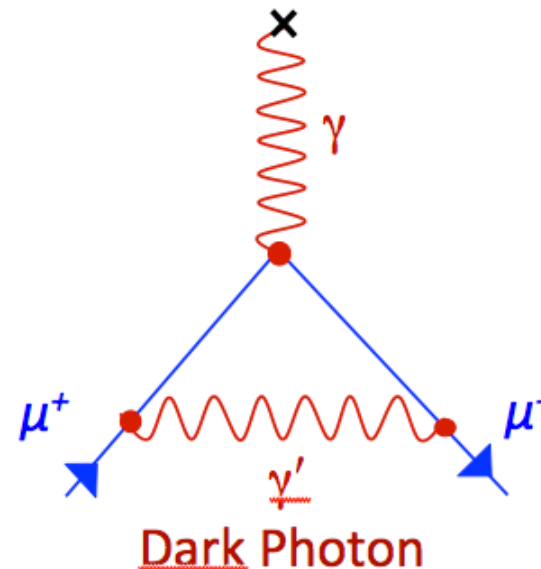
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Exclusion limits for various SUSY models



Dark Photon ?

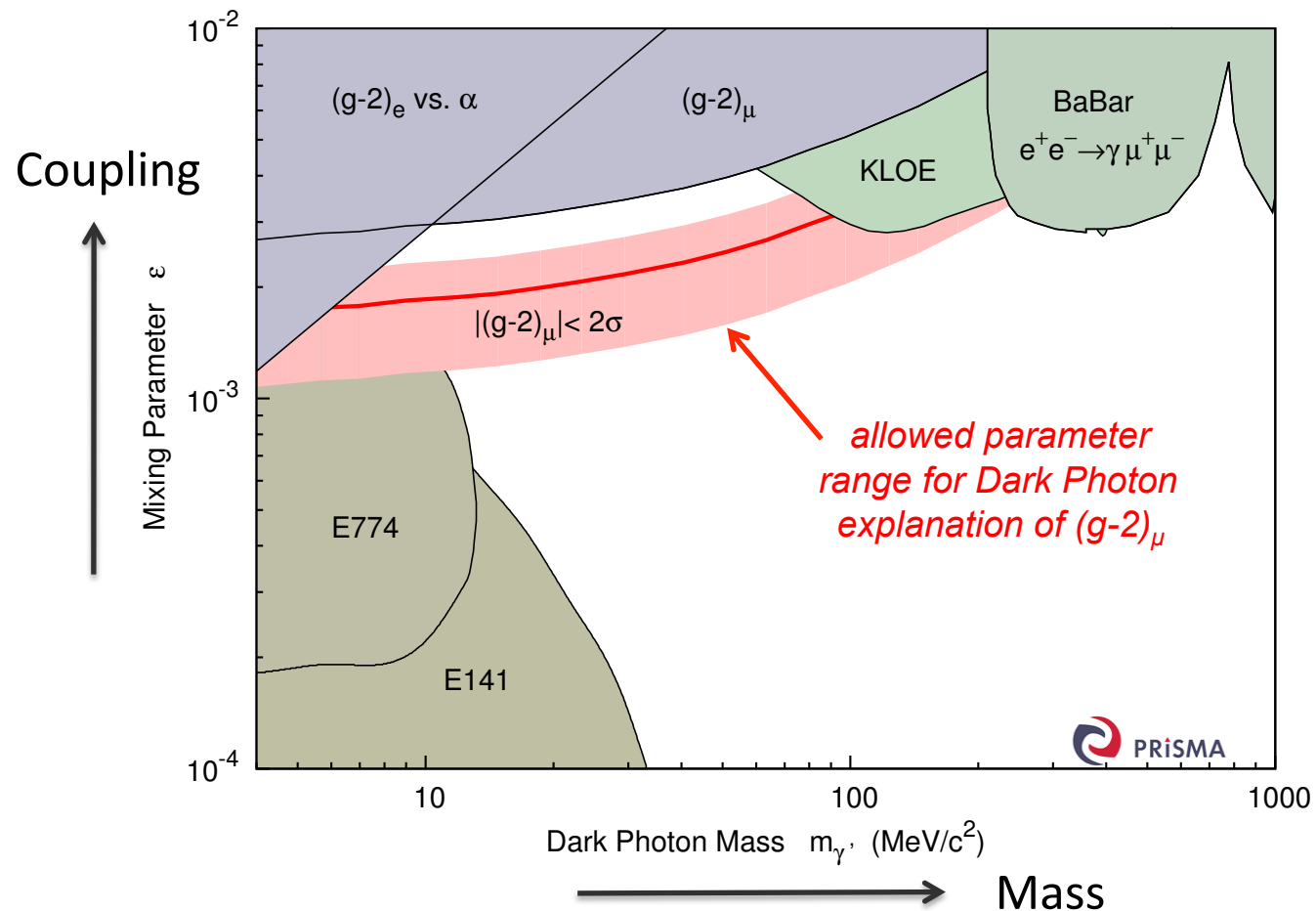
additional contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$



Free parameters:

- mass dark photon $m(\gamma')$
- coupling to SM matter ε

The $(g-2)_\mu$ Parameter Range



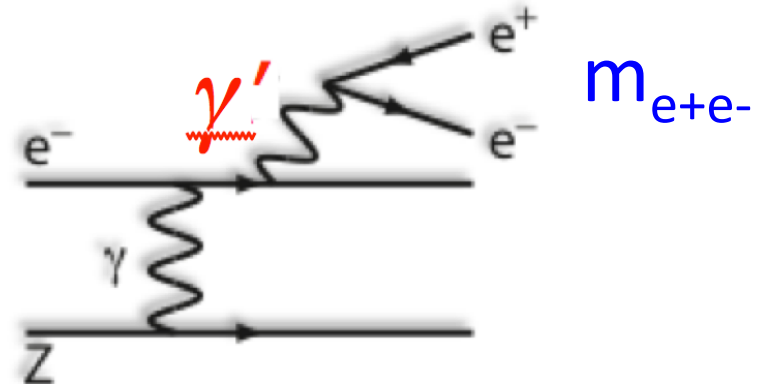
Searches using Fixed-Target Experiments

Bjorken, Essig, Schuster, Toro (2009)

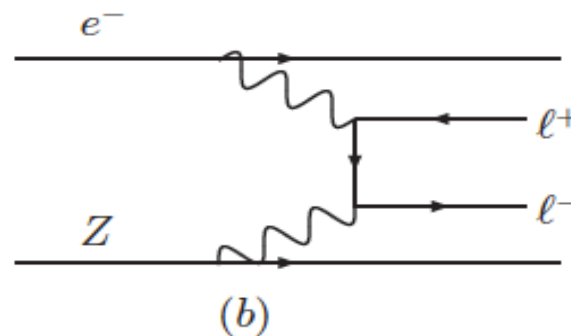
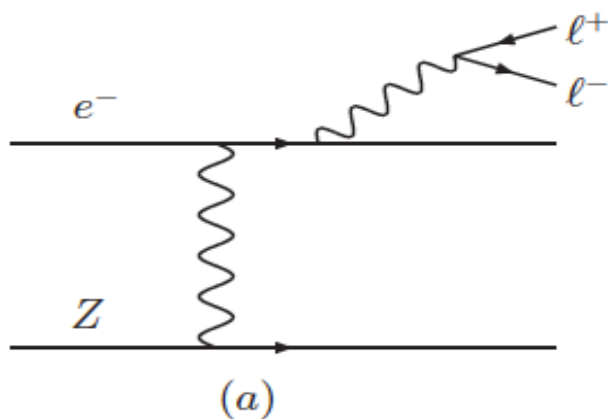
**Low-energy, high-intensity
accelerators are ideally suited
for Dark Photon searches**

→ MAMI: $E_\gamma < 1.6$ GeV

→ A1 spectrometer setup



QED background processes:



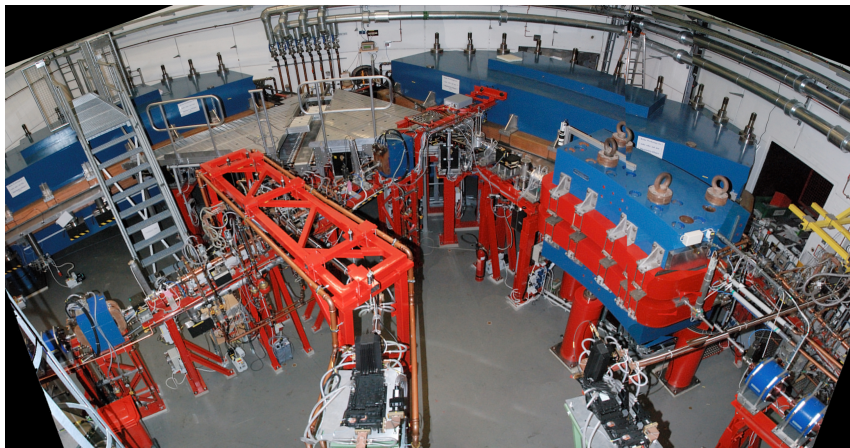
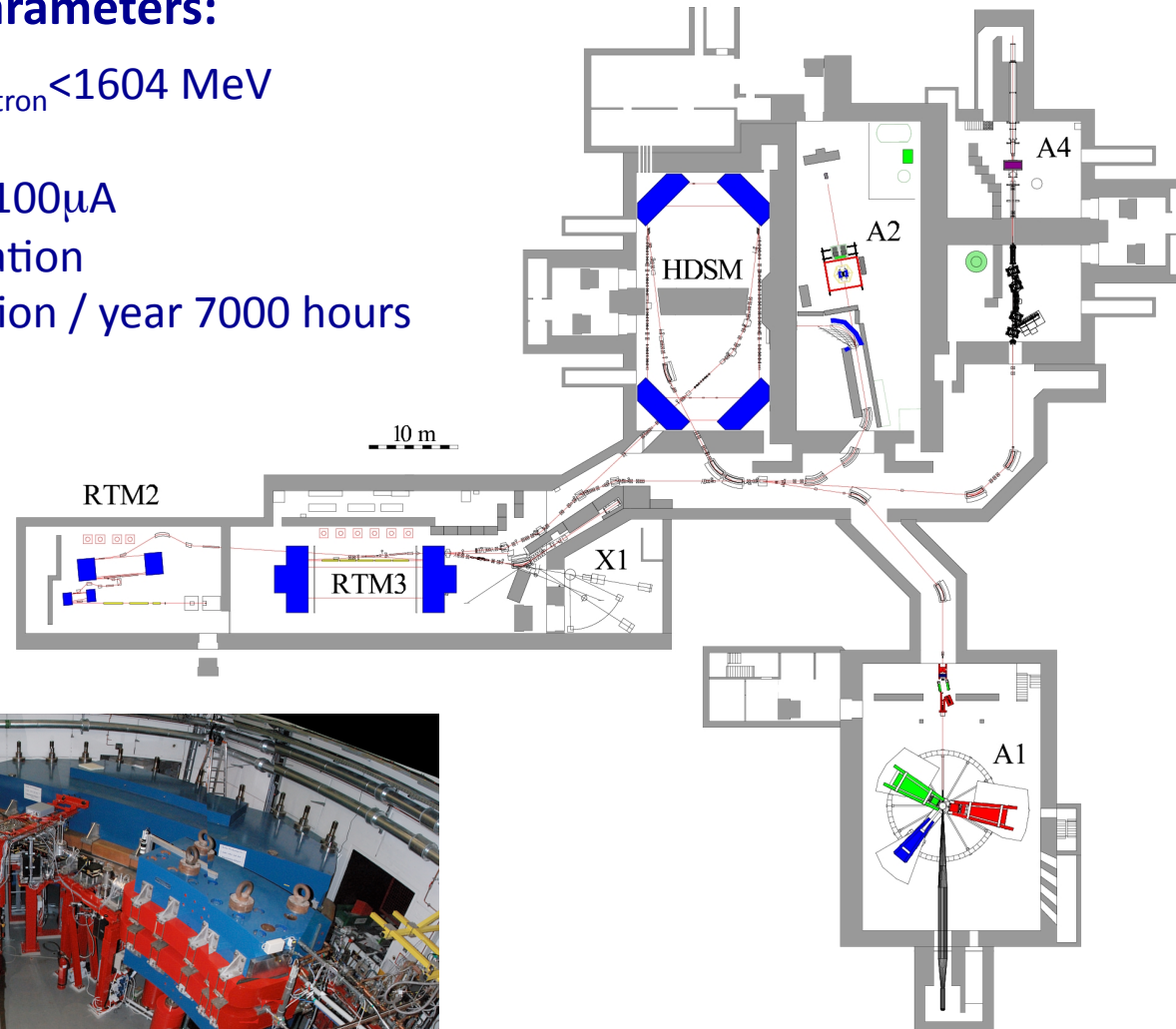
→ T. Beranek

1.6 GeV Electron Accelerator MAMI C

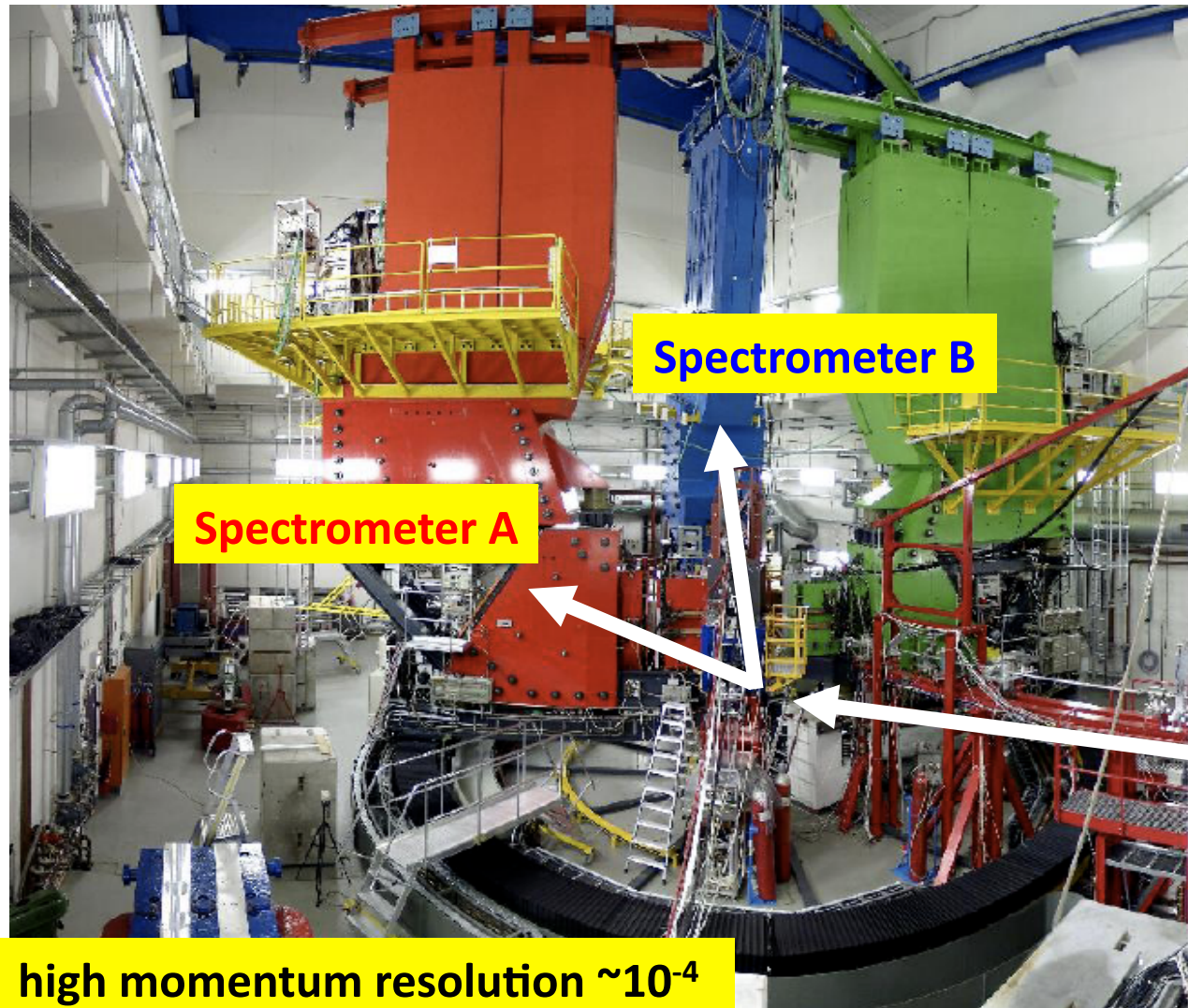


MAMI beam parameters:

- $180 \text{ MeV} < E_{\text{electron}} < 1604 \text{ MeV}$
- $\sigma_E < 0.100 \text{ MeV}$
- Intensity up to $100 \mu\text{A}$
- ca. 80% Polarization
- hours of operation / year 7000 hours



A1 High Resolution Spectrometers



Spektrometer A:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &> 20^\circ \\ p &< 735 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c} \\ \Delta\Omega &= 28 \text{ msr} \\ \Delta p/p &= 20\%\end{aligned}$$

Spektrometer B:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &> 8^\circ \\ p &< 870 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c} \\ \Delta\Omega &= 5.6 \text{ msr} \\ \Delta p/p &= 15\%\end{aligned}$$

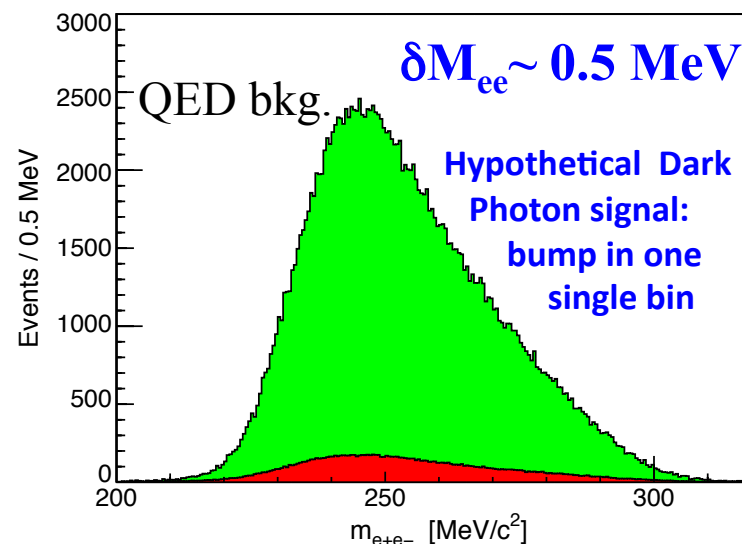
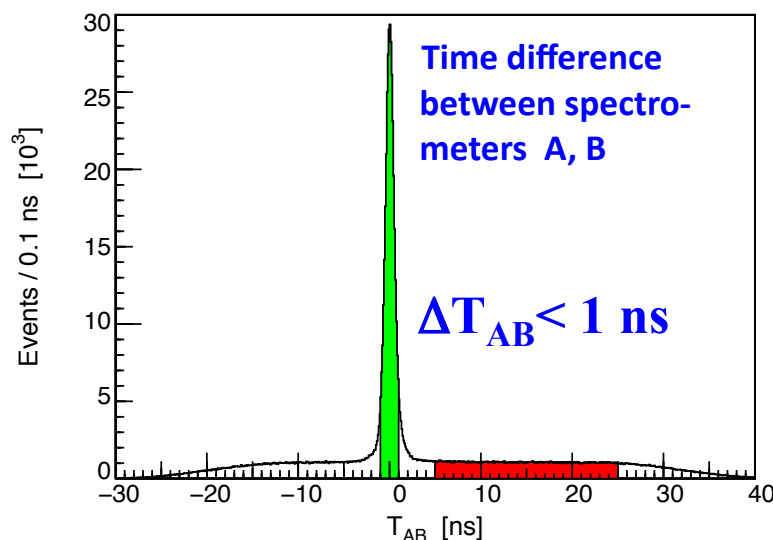
**MAMI
Beam
855 MeV**

Dark Photon Search @ A1

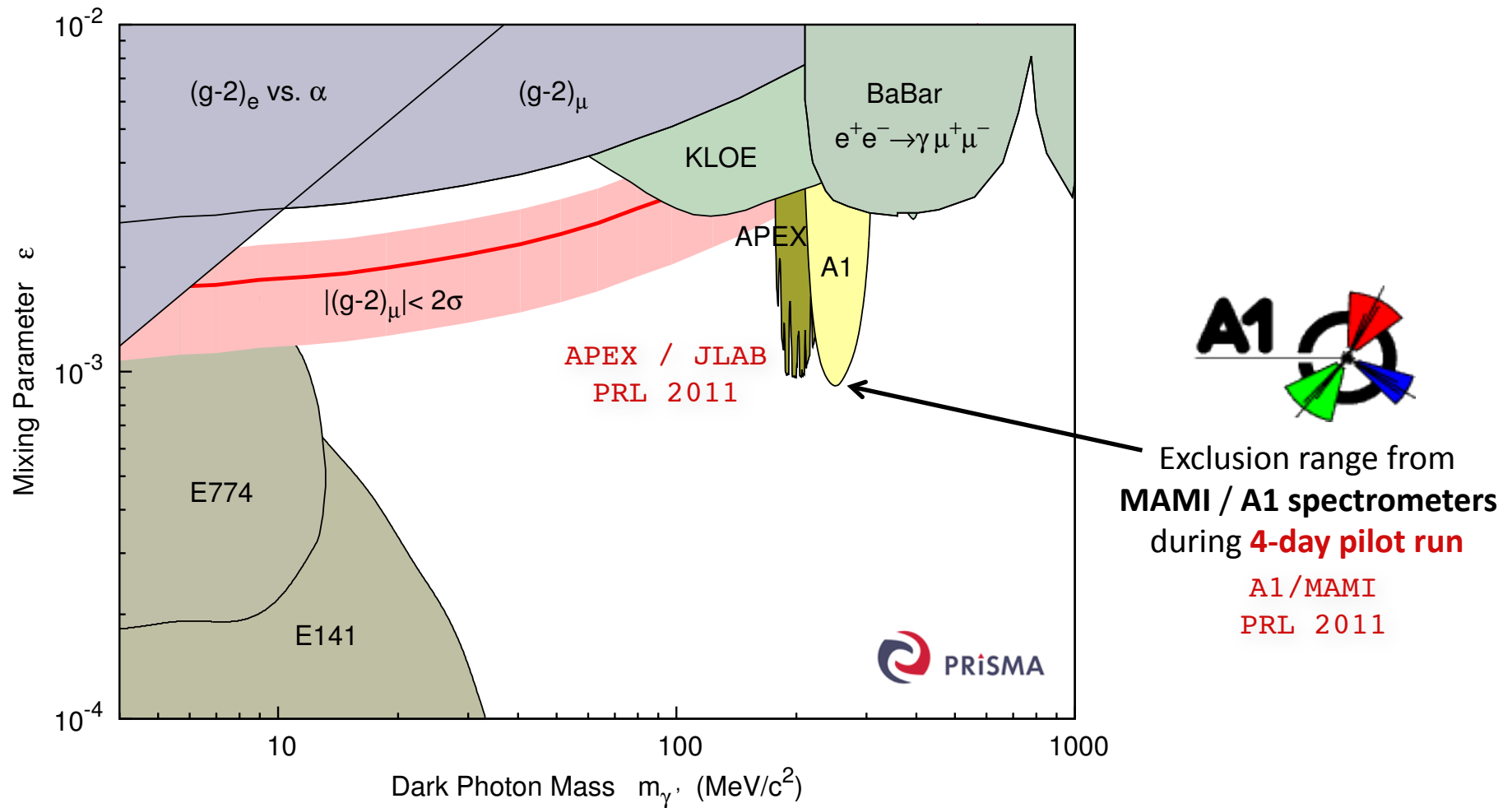


Features 2010 pilot run (4 days)

- Beam energy 855 MeV
- Target: 0.05 mm Tantalum
- Beam current $\sim 100 \mu\text{A}$ $\rightarrow$ Luminosity $\sim 10^{39} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Kinematic configuration:
 - complete energy transfer to γ' boson
 - symmetric e^- and e^+ momenta
- Cerenkov detector for electron/positron identification



Results from A1 Pilot Run (2010)

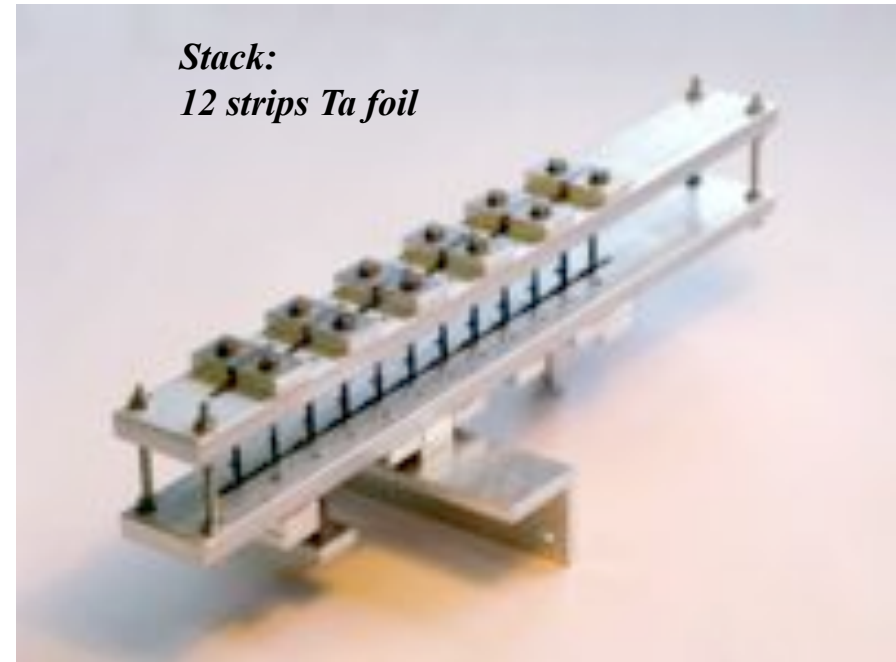


A1 Production Run 2012



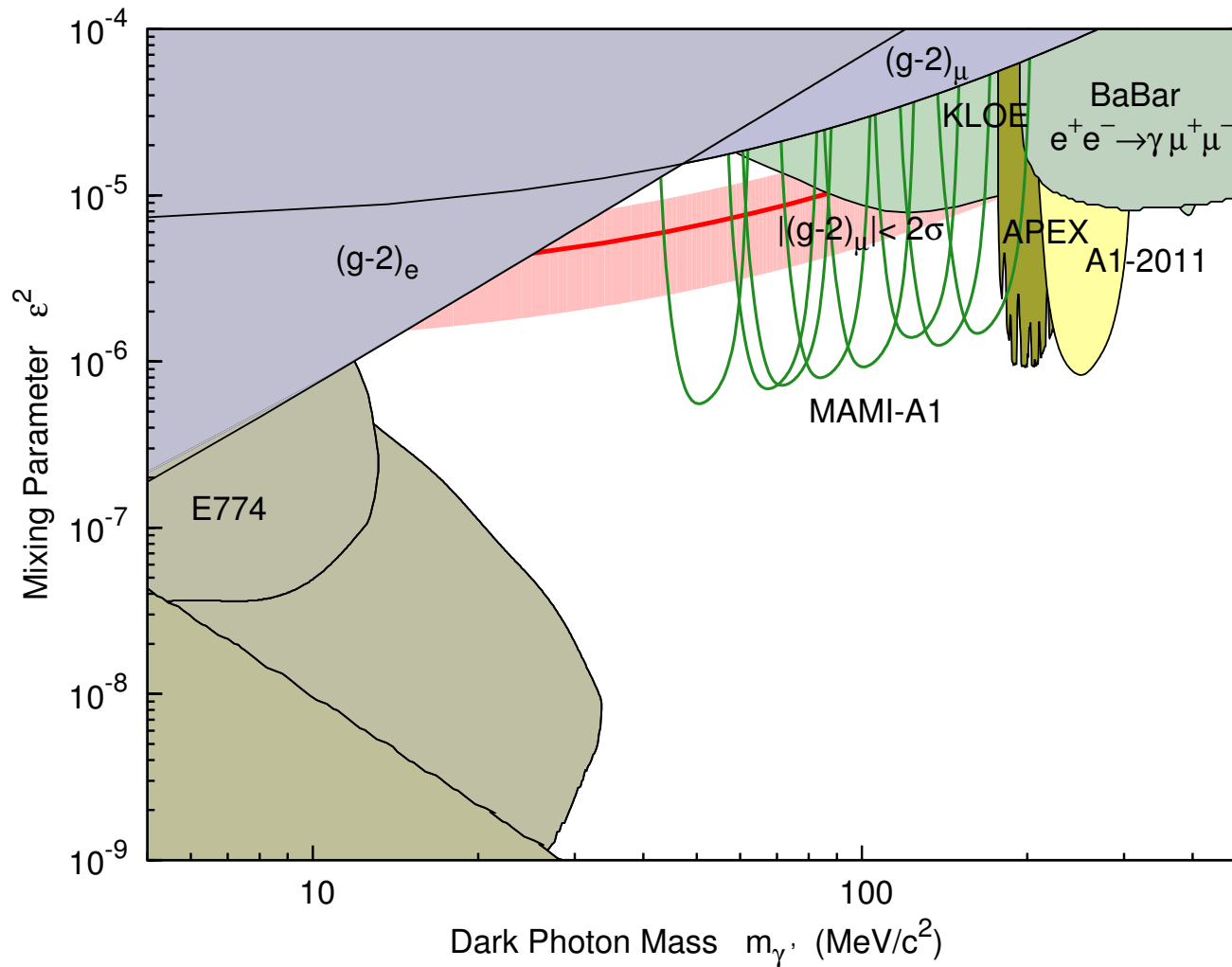
Features 2012 run

- Approx. 2 weeks of beam time
- 9 new kinematics settings
- Stack of 12-strip Ta foils
- Beam energies btw. 180 720 MeV
- Beam intensities btw. 2.2 43.4 μA

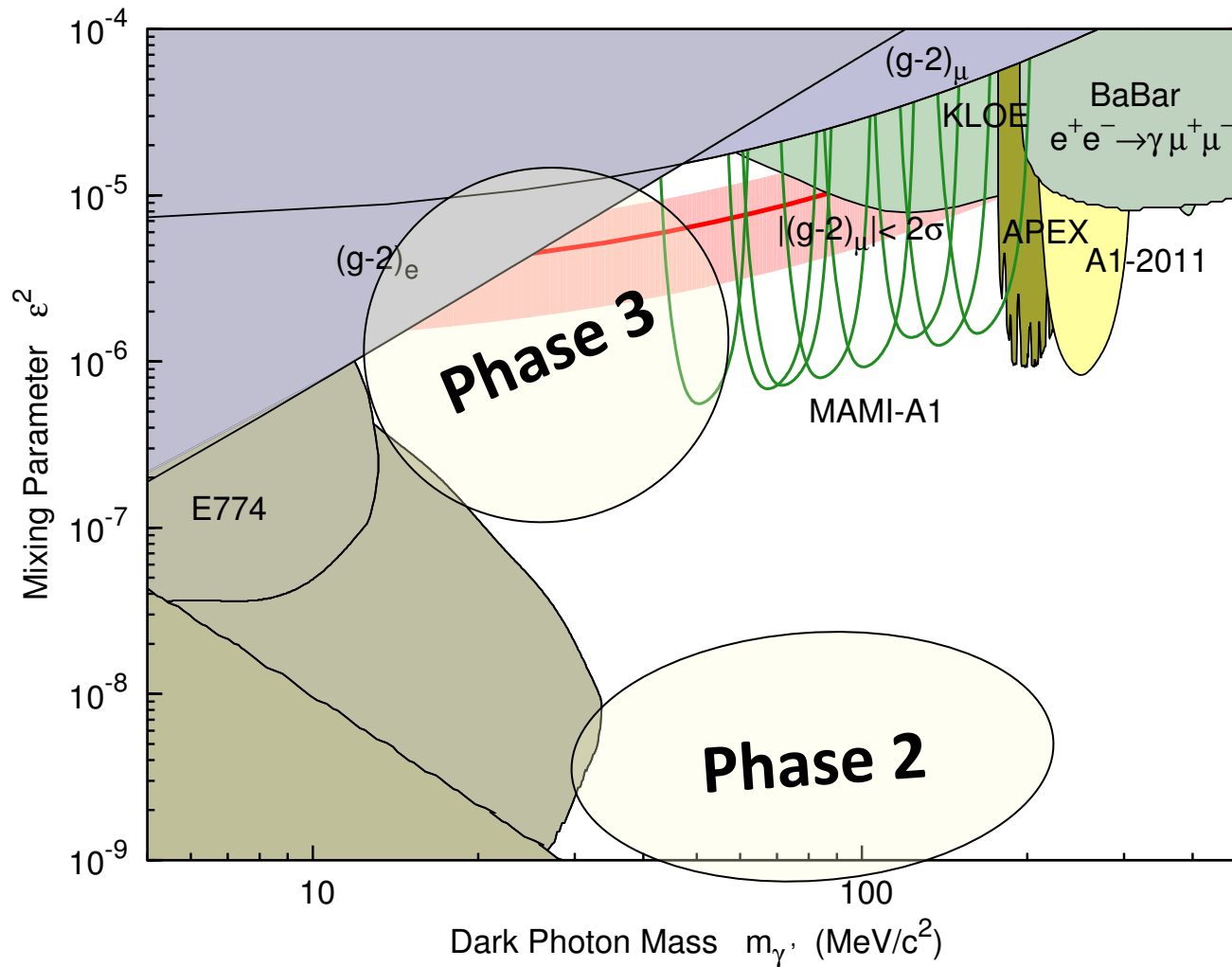


**QED corrections, see T. Beranek (exchange diagram)
→ additional run with similar settings in 02/2013**

Expected Range from 2012/13 A1-Runs



Expected Range from 2012/13 A1-Runs



Phase 2: Accessing the Low Epsilon Region

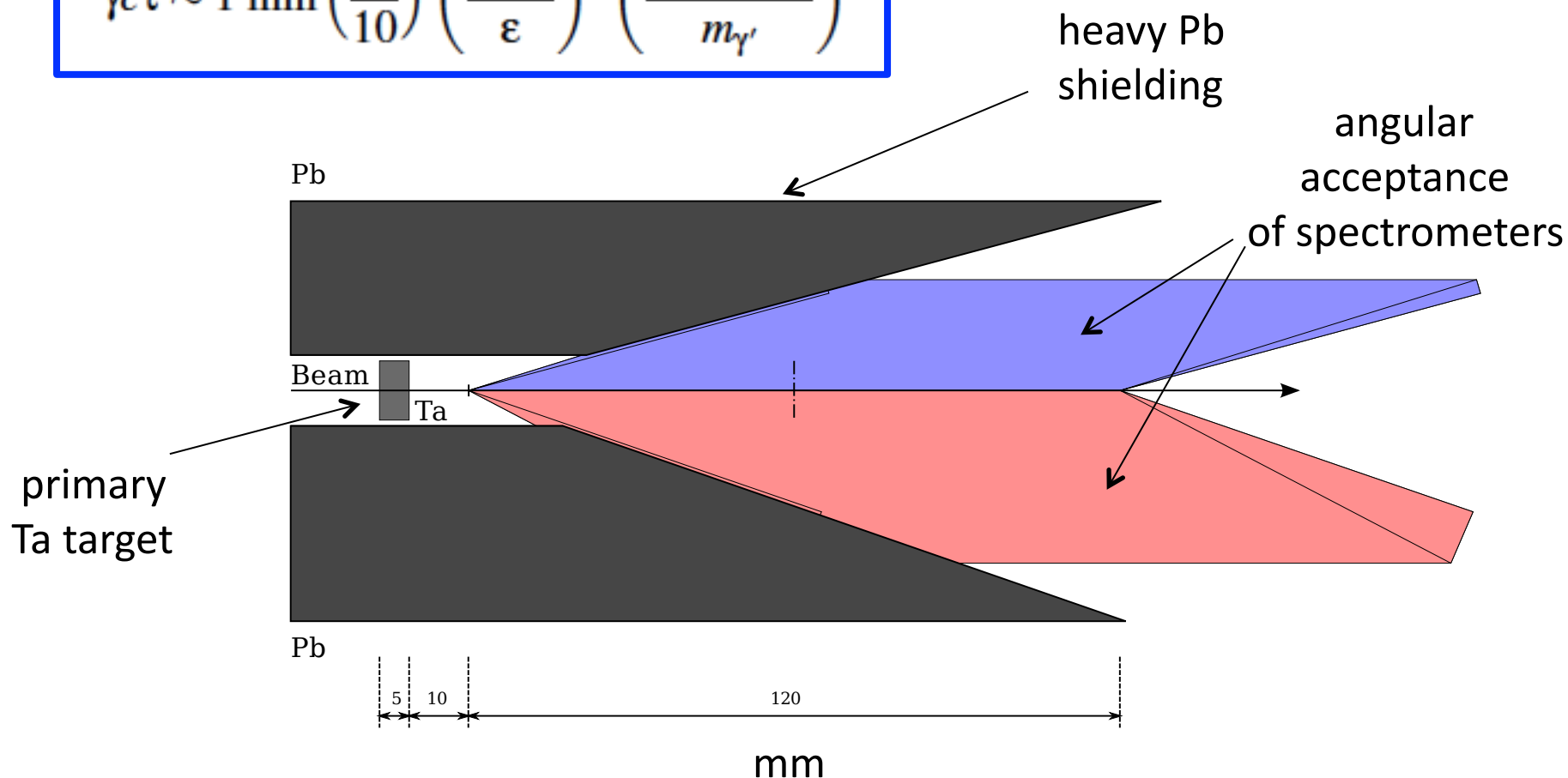
Exploiting a displaced vertex technique → low epsilon values

$$\gamma c\tau \sim 1 \text{ mm} \left(\frac{\gamma}{10}\right) \left(\frac{10^{-4}}{\epsilon}\right)^2 \left(\frac{100 \text{ MeV}}{m_{\gamma'}}\right)$$

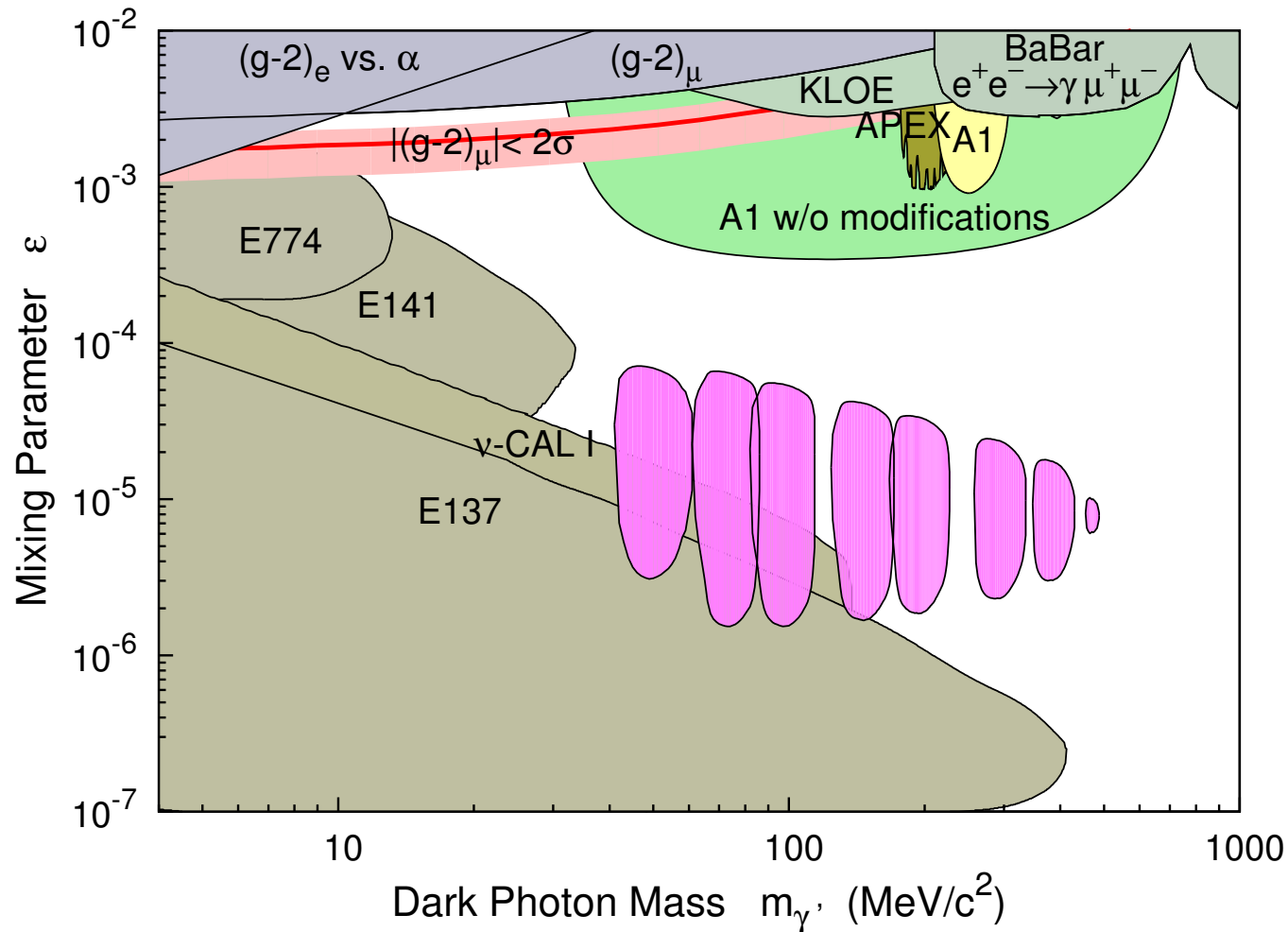
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Phase 2: Accessing the Low Epsilon Region



Phase 3: Accessing the Low Mass Region

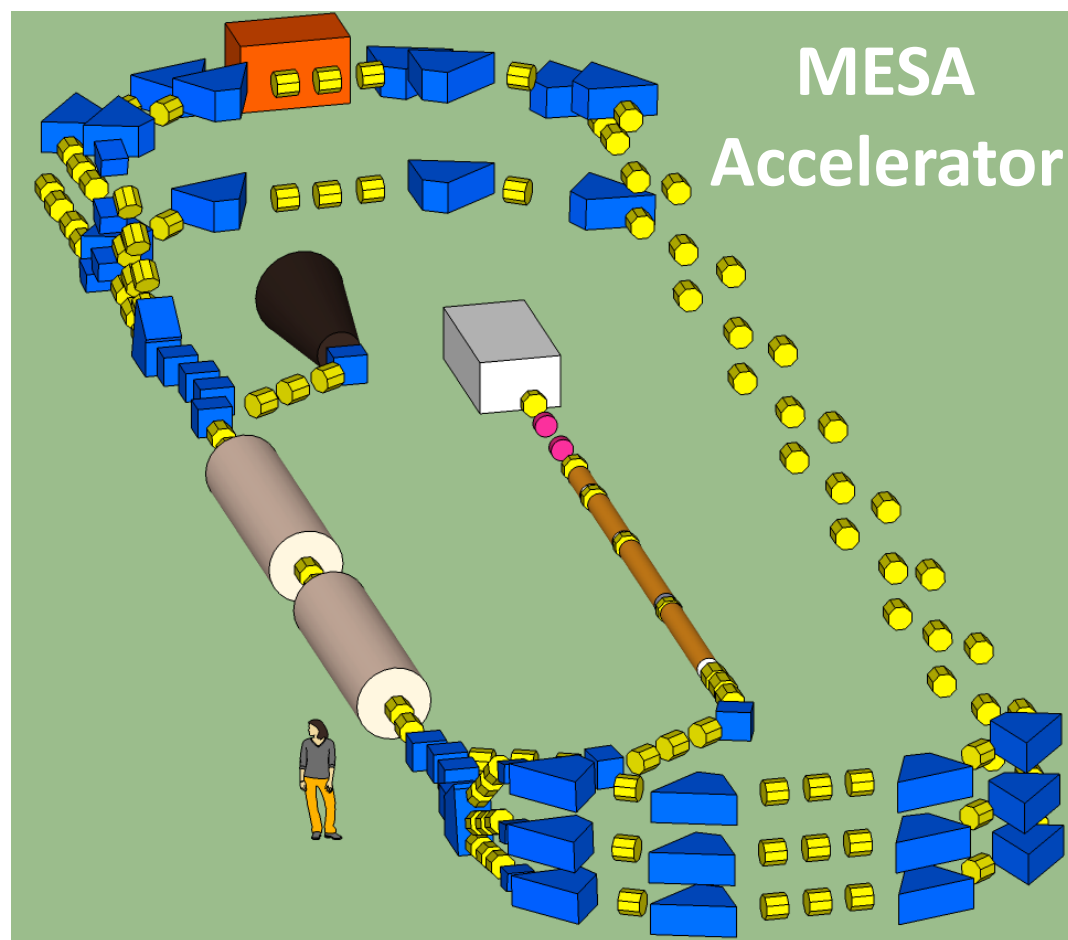
Mainz Energy-Recovering Superconducting Accelerator

$$E_{\max} = 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$I_{\max} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

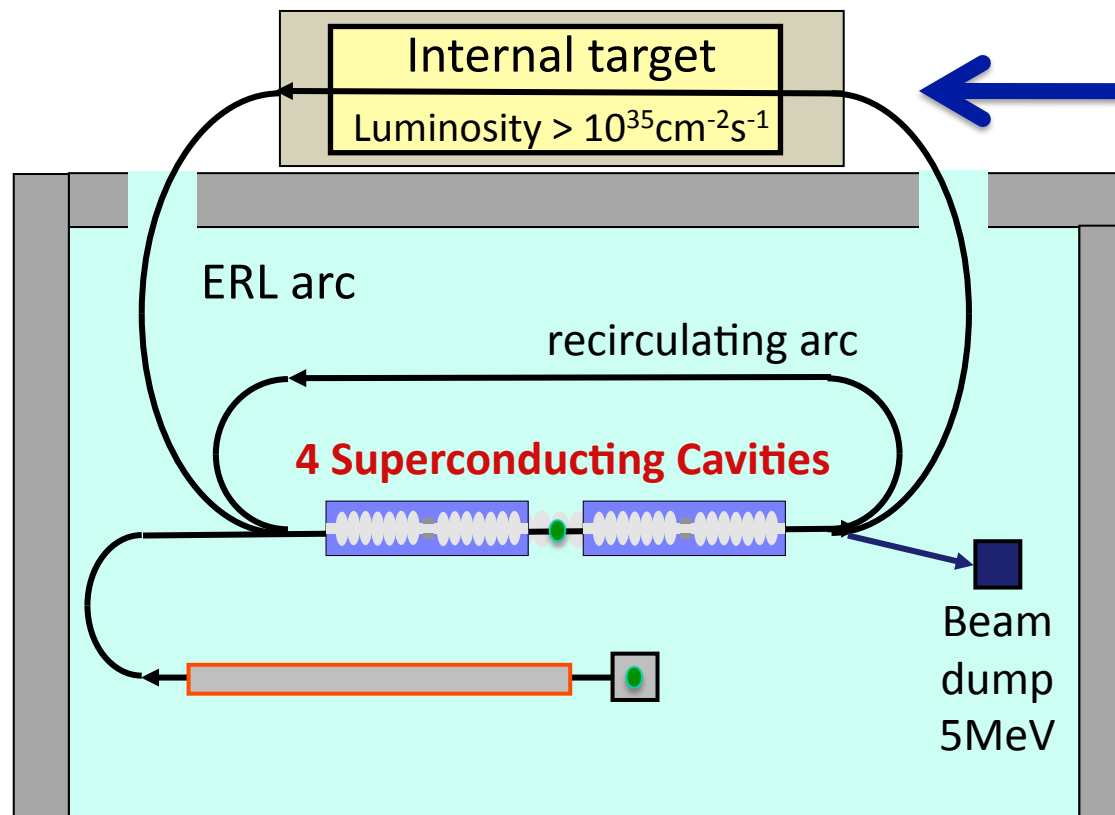
2 Modes:

- Internal Gas Target (ERL mode)
- Extracted Beam (Non-ERL mode)



Phase 3: Accelerator MESA (ERL mode)

Energy-Recovering (ERL) mode:
105 MeV beam energy @ 10 mA



Projects:

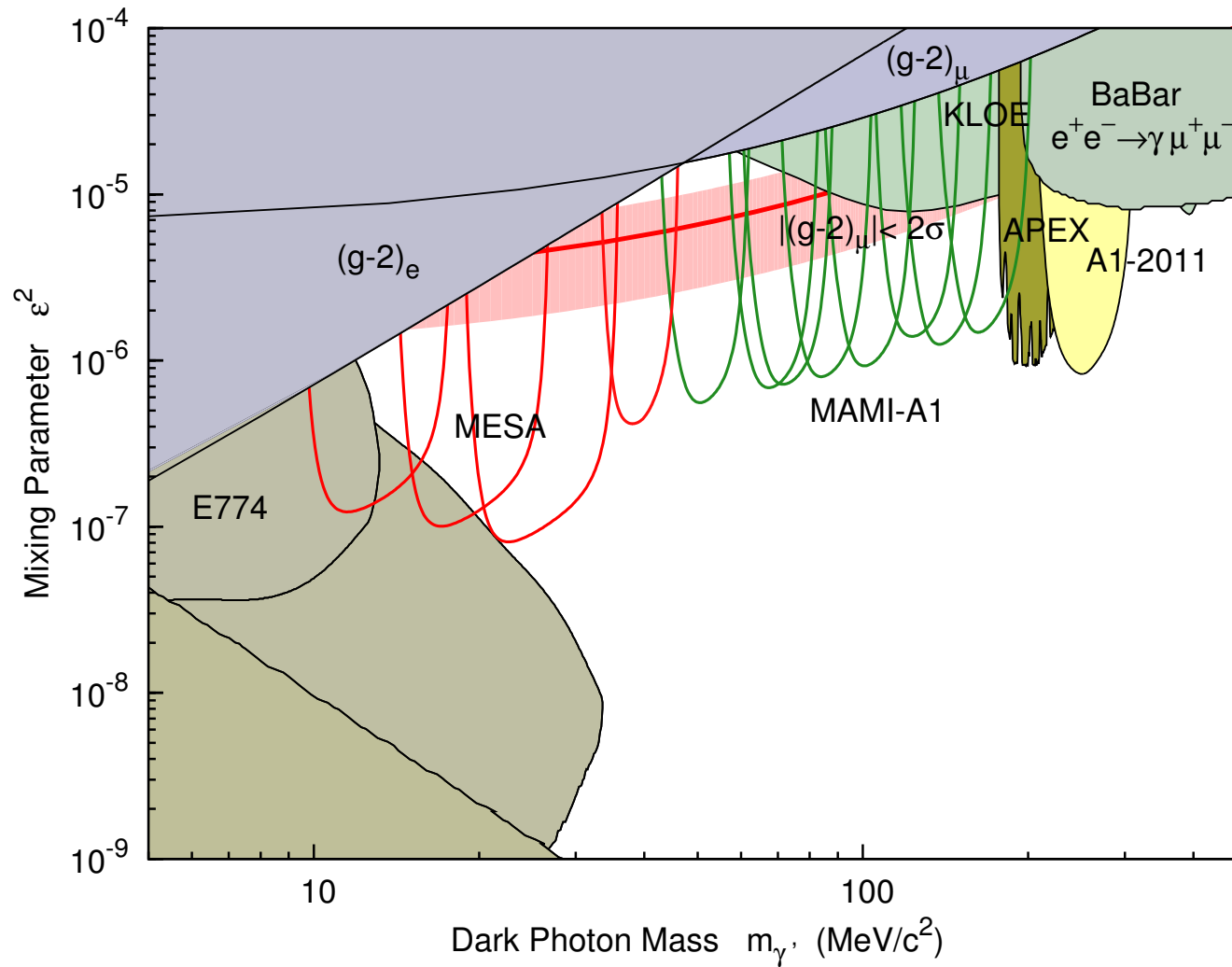
- Dark Photon
- Proton Radius
- Nuclear physics
-

Phase 3: Accessing the Low Mass Region

Two complementary approaches:

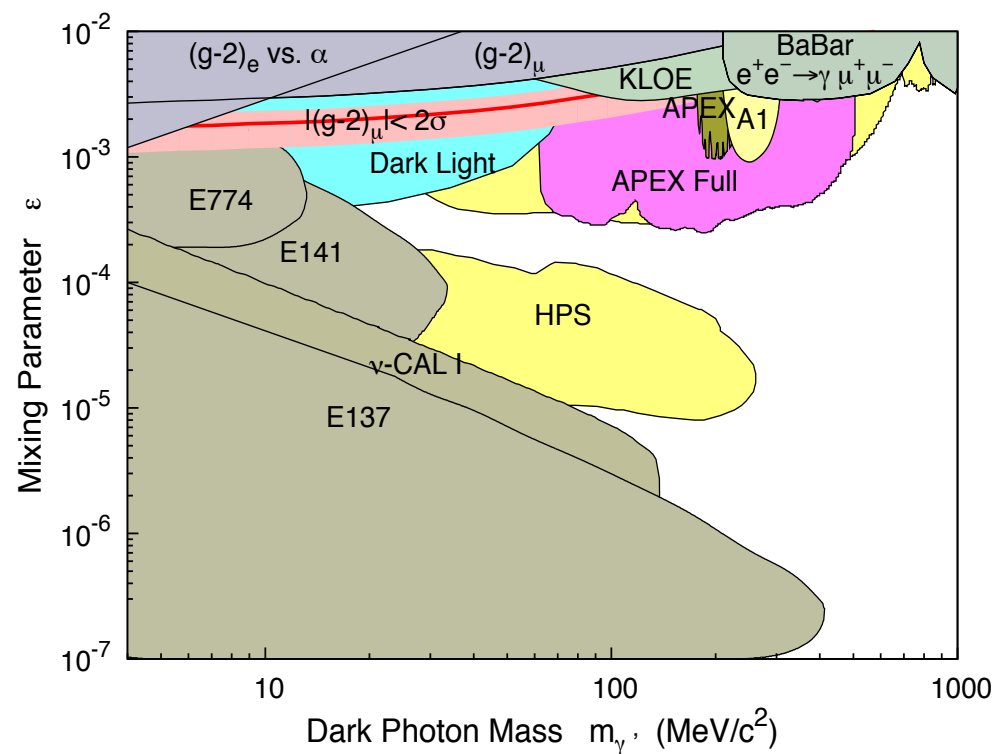
1. Large acceptance TPC
→ DarkLight @ JLAB-FEL
2. High resolution spectrometer setup
→ MESA

Phase 3: Accessing the Low Mass Region



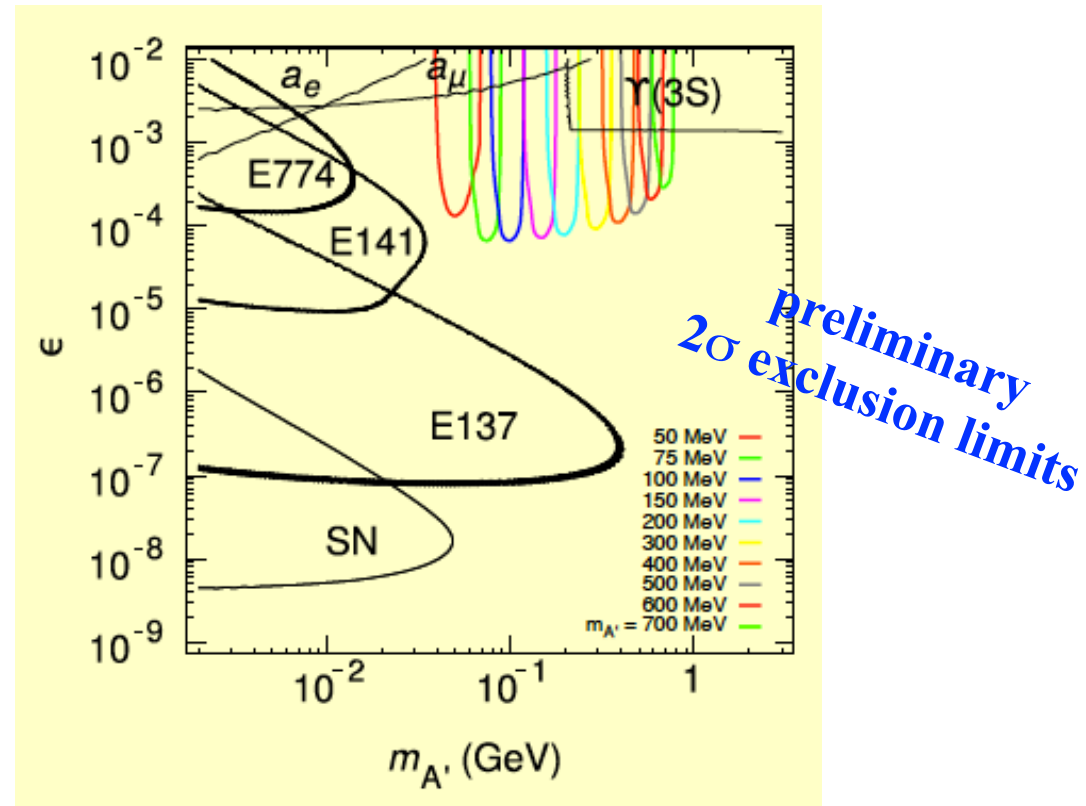
Conclusions

- **Dark photon ($\sim \text{GeV}$ mass)** phenomenologically well motivated
- **Electron fixed-target experiments & high-resolution spectrometers** competitive (Bjoerken et al.)
- **Mainz dark photon search in 3 phases:**
 - A1 standard setup
 - A1 with displaced vertex
 - MESA accelerator
- Strong competition from JLAB, B-factories, WASA,



BACKUP

Exclusions Limits

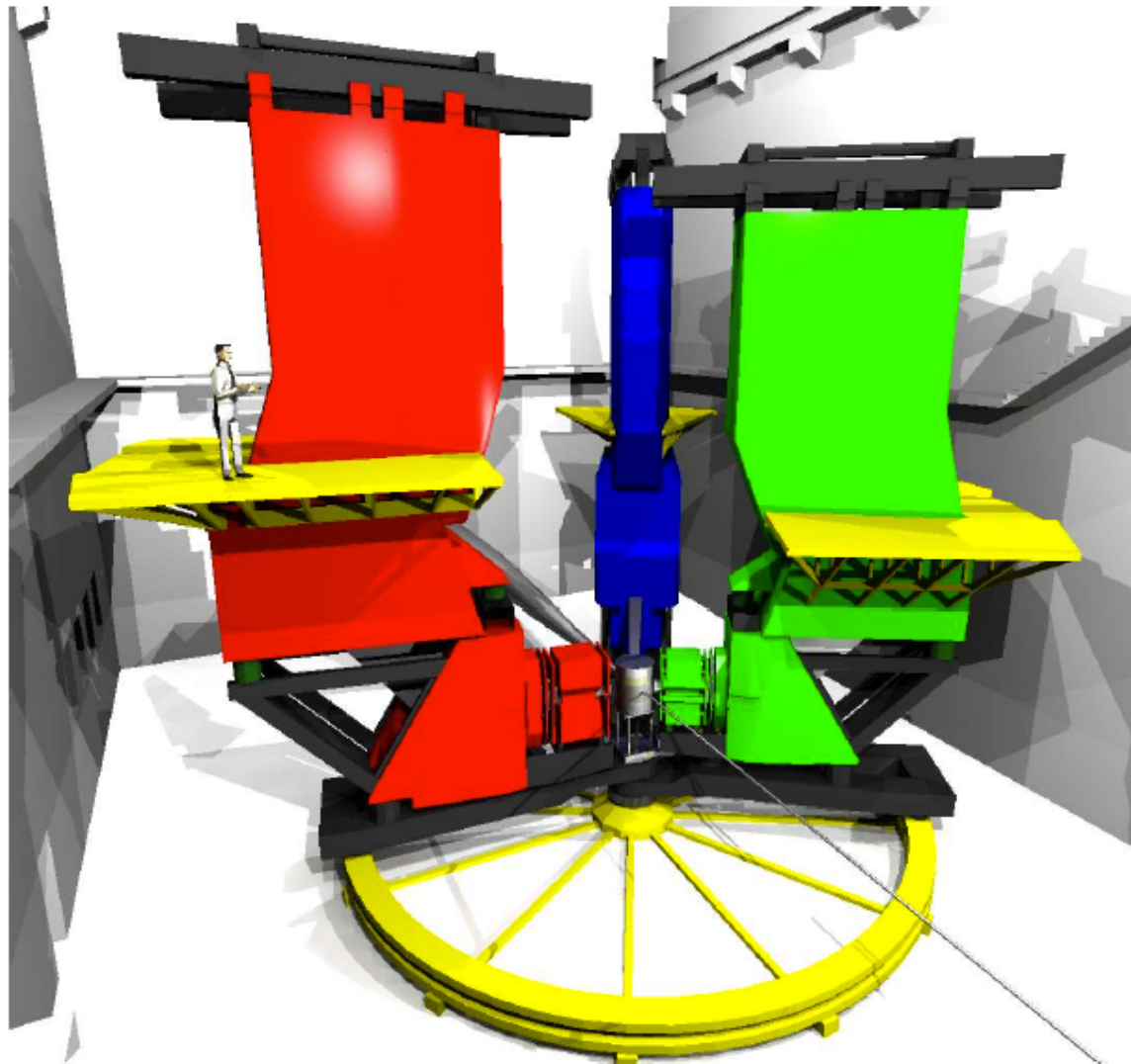


Limits based on [Bjorken et al. 2009]

$$\frac{d\sigma(X \rightarrow A'Y \rightarrow l^+l^-Y)}{d\sigma(X \rightarrow \gamma^*Y \rightarrow l^+l^-Y)} = \left(\frac{3\pi\epsilon^2}{2N_f\alpha} \right) \left(\frac{m_{A'}}{\delta_m} \right)$$

Dark Photon Search @ A1 - HRS

highest momentum resolution $\sim 10^{-4}$



Spektrometer A:

$$\alpha > 20^\circ$$

$$p < 735 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c}$$

$$\Delta\Omega = 28 \text{ msr}$$

$$\Delta p/p = 20\%$$

Spektrometer B:

$$\alpha > 8^\circ$$

$$p < 870 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c}$$

$$\Delta\Omega = 5.6 \text{ msr}$$

$$\Delta p/p = 15\%$$

Spektrometer C:

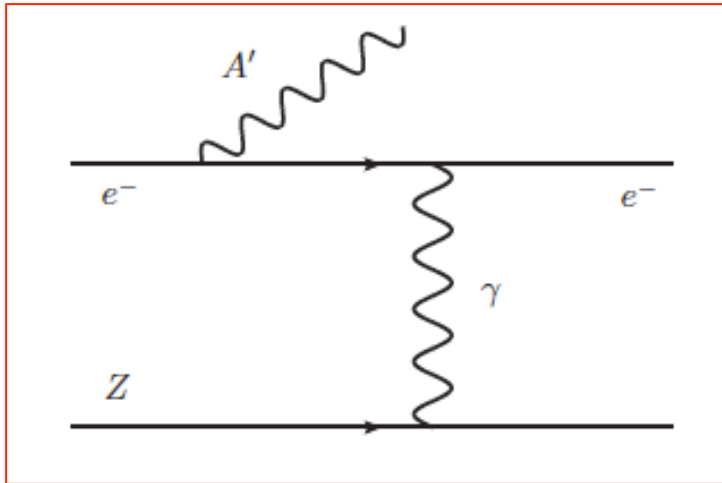
$$\alpha > 55^\circ$$

$$p < 655 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c}$$

$$\Delta\Omega = 28 \text{ msr}$$

$$\Delta p/p = 25\%$$

Electron - Nucleus Scattering Experiments



Quasi-photo production off heavy high-Z target

High ϵ region:

1. measure decay of A' to e^+e^- pair
2. choose high $x = E_{A'}/E_0$ ($\rightarrow U(x, \Theta)$ minimized)
3. look for signal by 'bump hunting' over QED background and additional other background

Weizsäcker – Williams approximation

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx d\cos\theta_{A'}} \approx \frac{8Z^2 \alpha^3 \epsilon^2 E_0^2 x}{U^2} \tilde{\chi} \left[\left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) - \frac{x(1-x)m_{A'}^2 (E_0^2 x \theta_{A'}^2)}{U^2} \right]$$

with $x = \frac{E_{A'}}{E_0}$

$$U(x, \theta_{A'}) = E_0^2 x \theta_{A'}^2 + m_{A'}^2 \frac{1-x}{x} + m_e^2 x$$

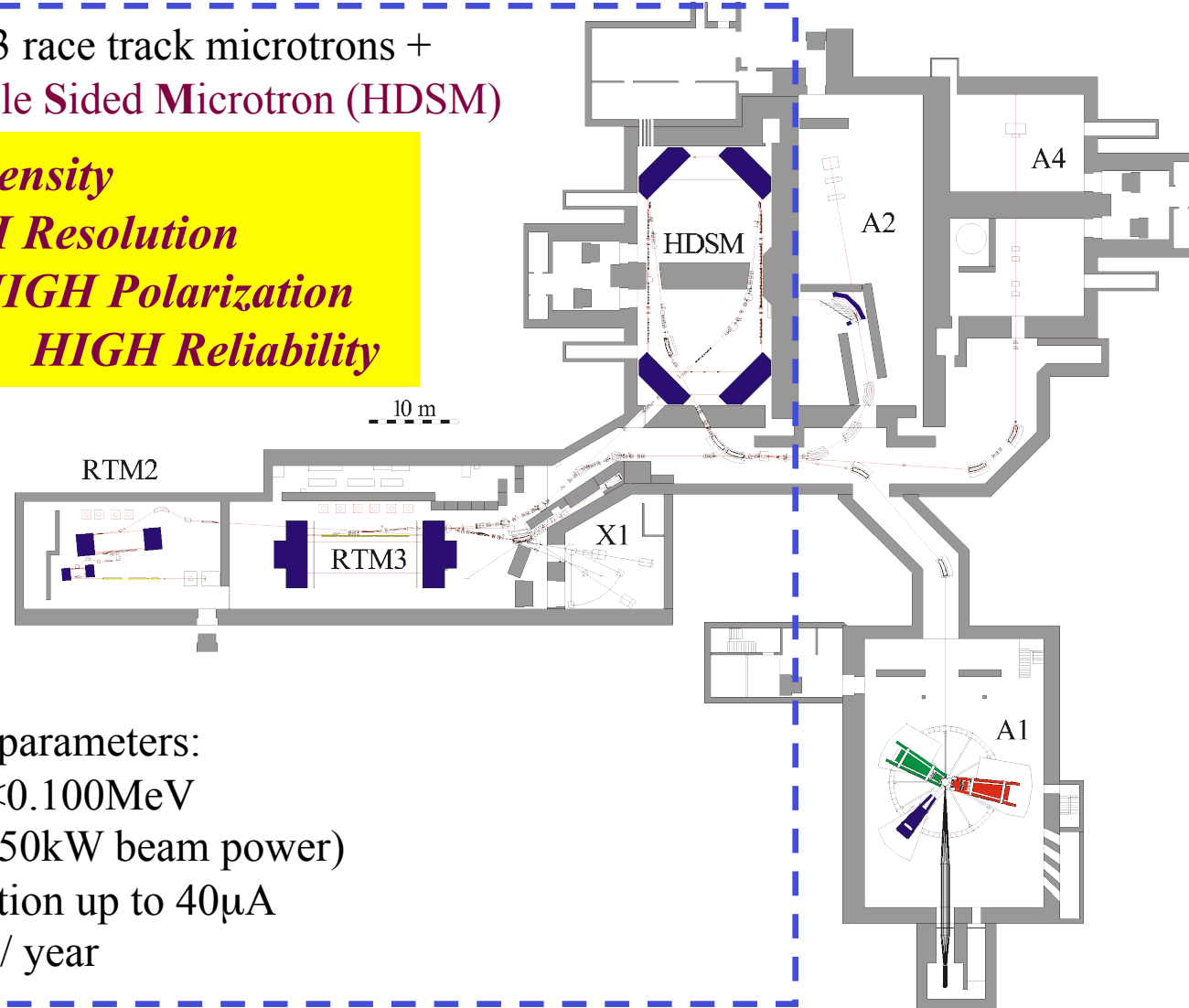
$$\tilde{\chi} \approx 5 \sim 10 \quad (\text{photon flux})$$

Bjorken et al. [2009]
Essig et al. [2010]

Mainz Microtron MAMI-C: $E_{max}=1.6\text{ GeV}$

Cascade of 3 race track microtrons +
Harmonic Double Sided Microtron (HDSM)

HIGH Intensity
HIGH Resolution
HIGH Polarization
HIGH Reliability

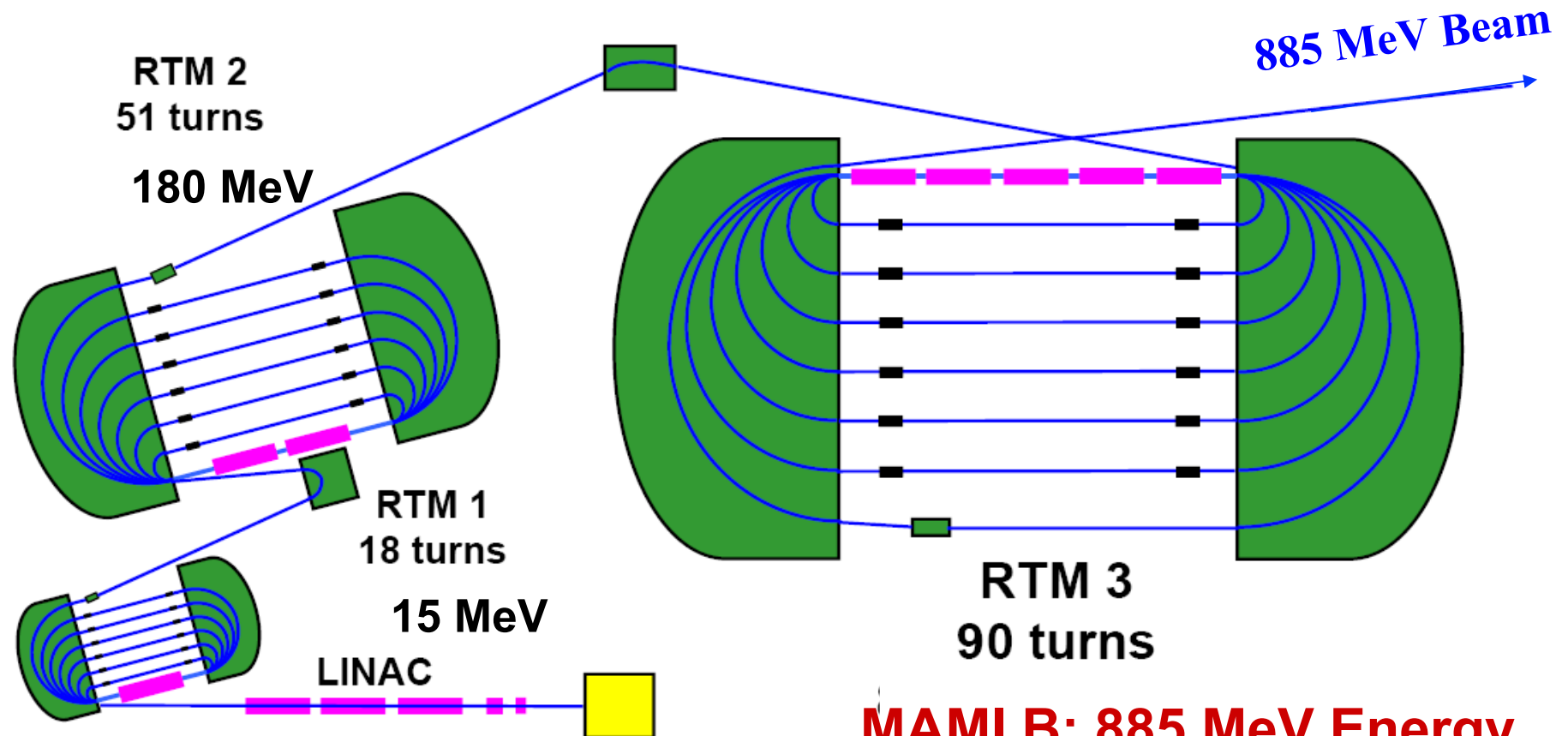


MAMI C beam parameters:

- 1604 MeV, $\sigma_E < 0.100\text{ MeV}$
- max. $100\mu\text{A}$ (150kW beam power)
- ca. 80% Polarization up to $40\mu\text{A}$
- ca. 7000 hours / year

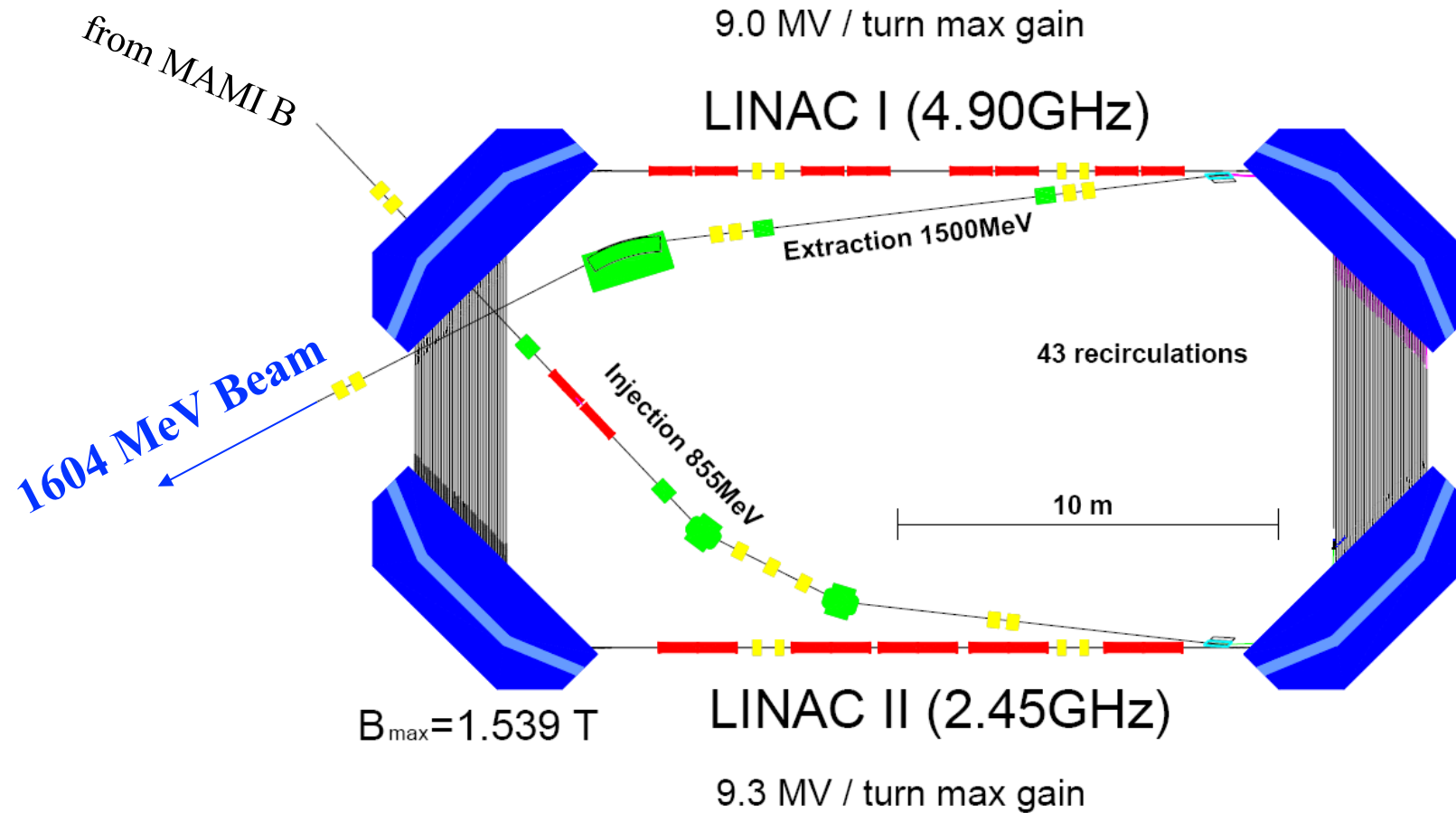
MAMI-B

MAMI - B Cascade of 3 racetrack microtrons



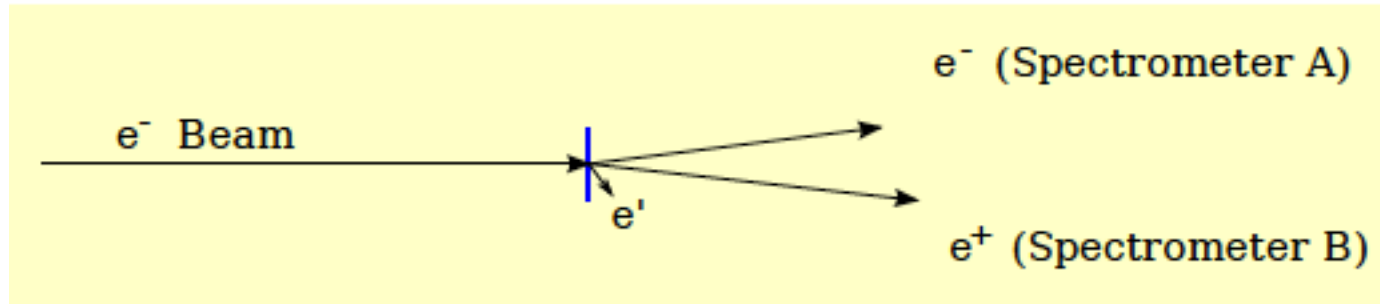
MAMI B: 885 MeV Energy
CW: bunch structure 0.4 nsec

Mainz Microtron MAMI



Harmonic Double Sided Microtron (HDSM)

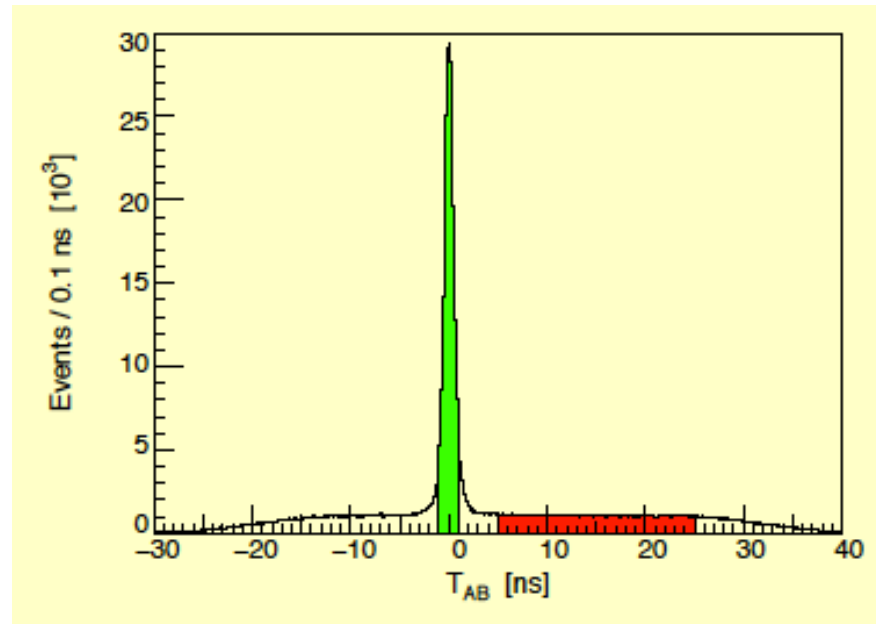
A Pilot Experiment at MAMI (6 Days)



- Target: 0.05 mm Tantalum (mono-isotopic ^{181}Ta)
- Beam current: $100\mu\text{A}$
- Luminosity: $L = 1.7 \cdot 10^{35} \frac{1}{\text{scm}^2}$ ($L \cdot Z^2 \approx 10^{39} \frac{1}{\text{scm}^2}$)
- Complete energy transfer to A' boson ($x = 1$)
- Minimal angles for spectrometers
- Spectrometer setup as symmetric as possible (background reduction)

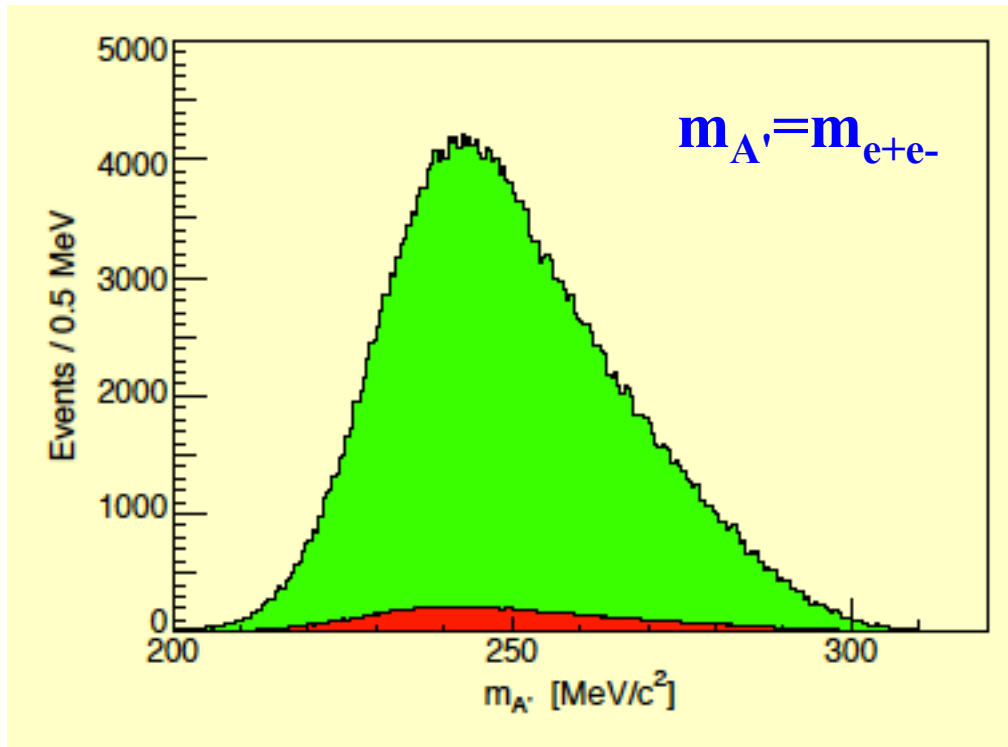
Beam energy	$E_0 = 855.0 \text{ MeV}$
Spectrometer A	$p_{e^-} = 338.0 \text{ MeV}/c$
	$\theta_{e^-} = 22.8^\circ$
Spectrometer B	$p_{e^+} = 470.0 \text{ MeV}/c$
	$\theta_{e^+} = 15.2^\circ$

$$\Delta TOF_{AB}$$



- Particle identification e^+, e^- by Cerenkov detectors
- Correction of path length in spectrometers ≈ 12 m
 $\Rightarrow$ Time-of-Flight reaction identification
- Coincidence time resolution ≈ 1 ns FWHM
- Estimate of background: side band $5 \text{ ns} < T_{A \wedge B} < 25 \text{ ns}$
- Almost no accidental background $\approx 5\%$

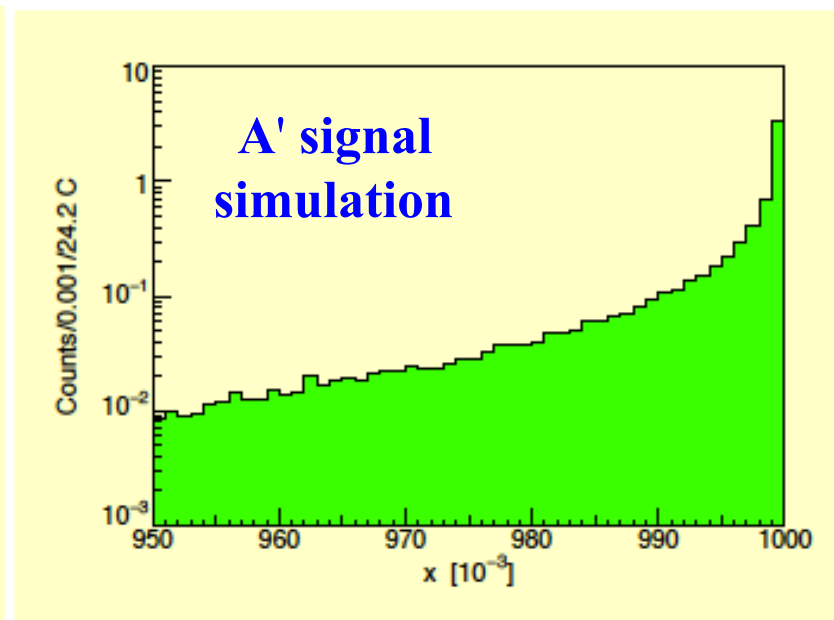
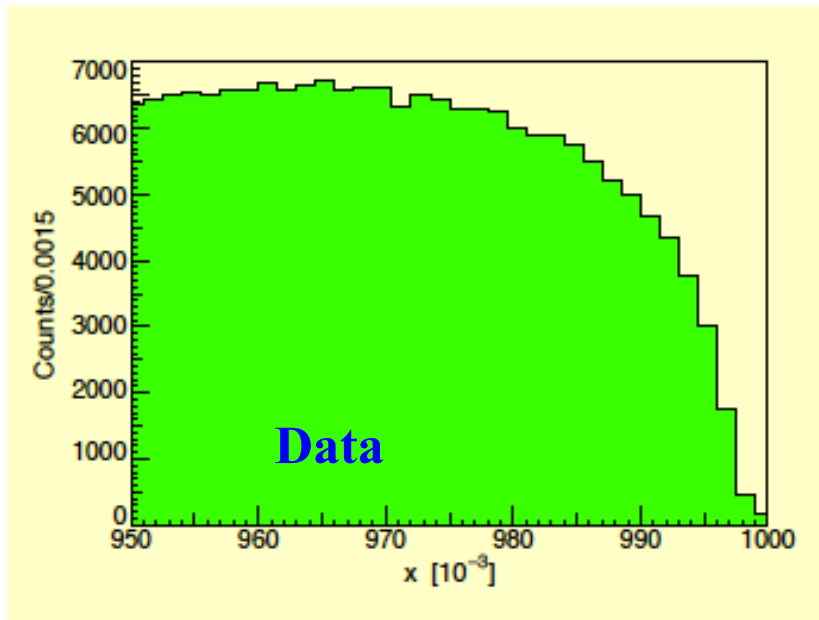
Invariant Mass Spectrum from 6 Days Pilot Run



**Background is low
allowing to reach
high sensitivities in ϵ !**

- Decay outside of target $\Rightarrow$ Spectrometer resolution defines mass resolution
- Measurement of spectrometer resolution via elastic scattering
- Simulation of mass resolution for this kinematics $\Rightarrow \delta m < 500 \text{ keV}$

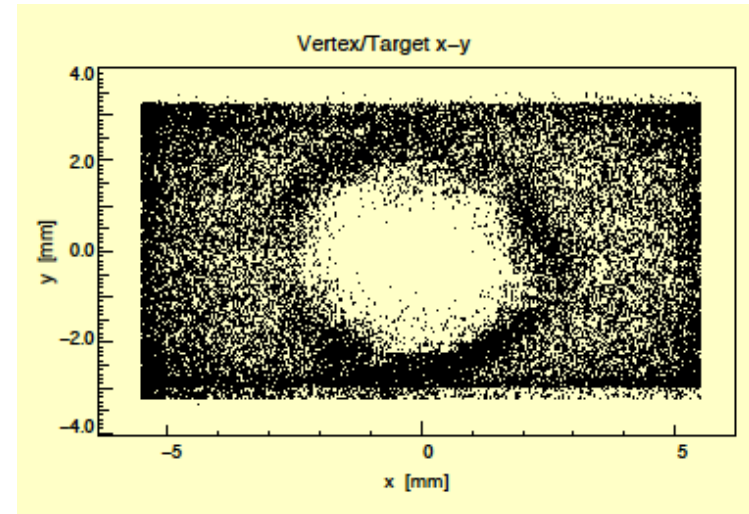
Dependence on x



- Weizsäcker-Williams approximation not appropriate at high x values
 - Reason: neglected phase space of recoil nucleus
- $x=1$ seems not to be optimal working point for A' search
- proof that for high x values no other unaccounted background available!

Lessons learnt from Pilot Experiment

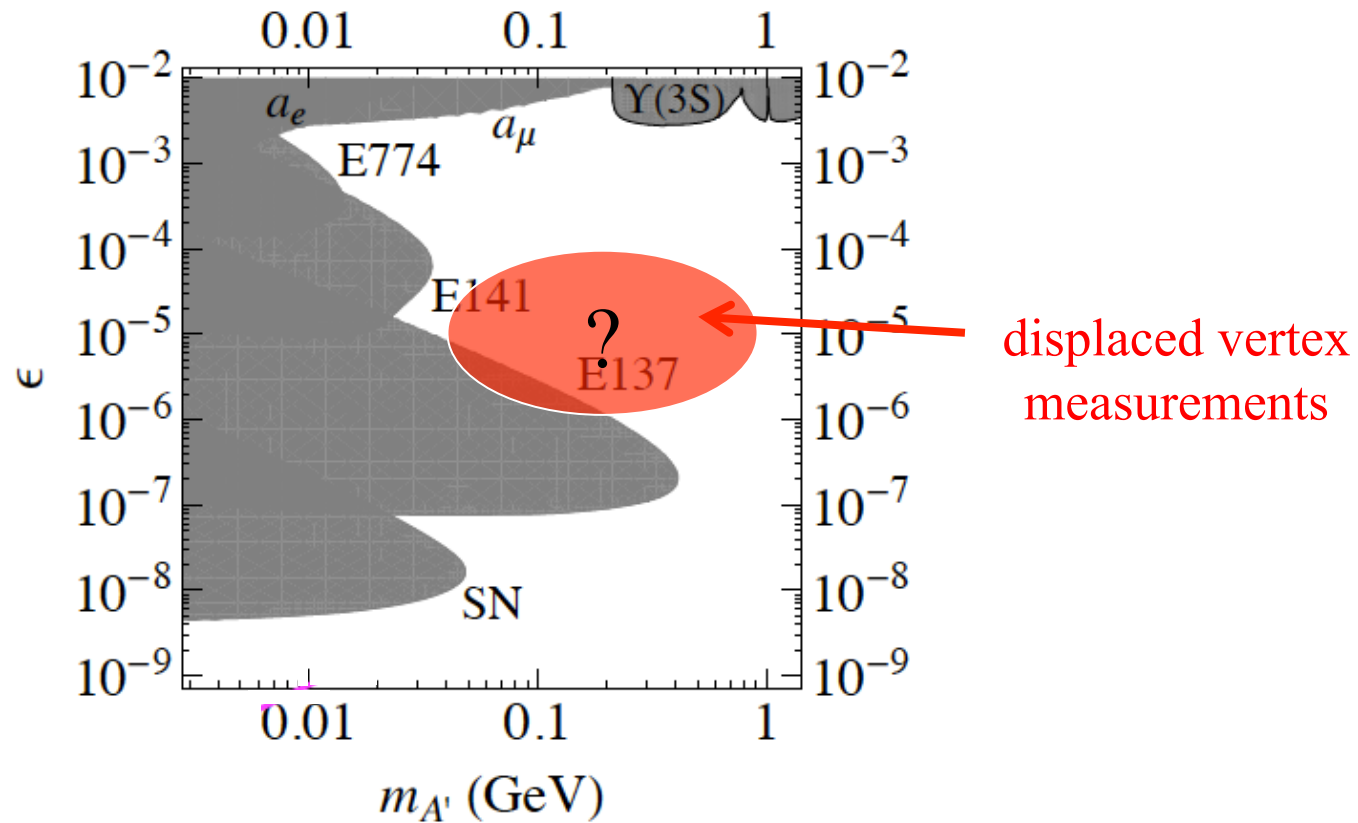
1. Beam current of $100\mu\text{A}$ straight on 0.05 mm Ta leads to melting of target → beam manipulation
2. Optimize kinematics
→ x parameter
3. German laws for air activation limited data taking
(max. beam current, target)
→ target cooling
→ target shielding



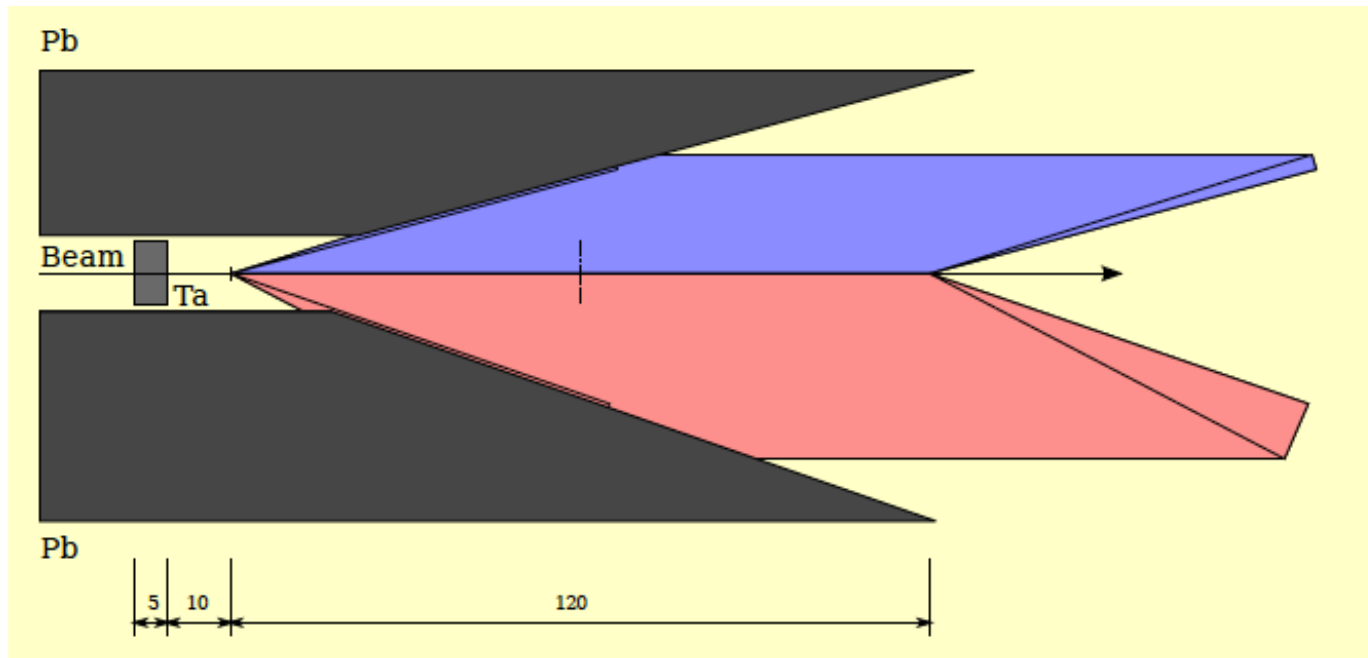
An order of magnitude improvement seems plausible

Further Ideas: Medium ϵ - Region

Bjorken et al. [2009]

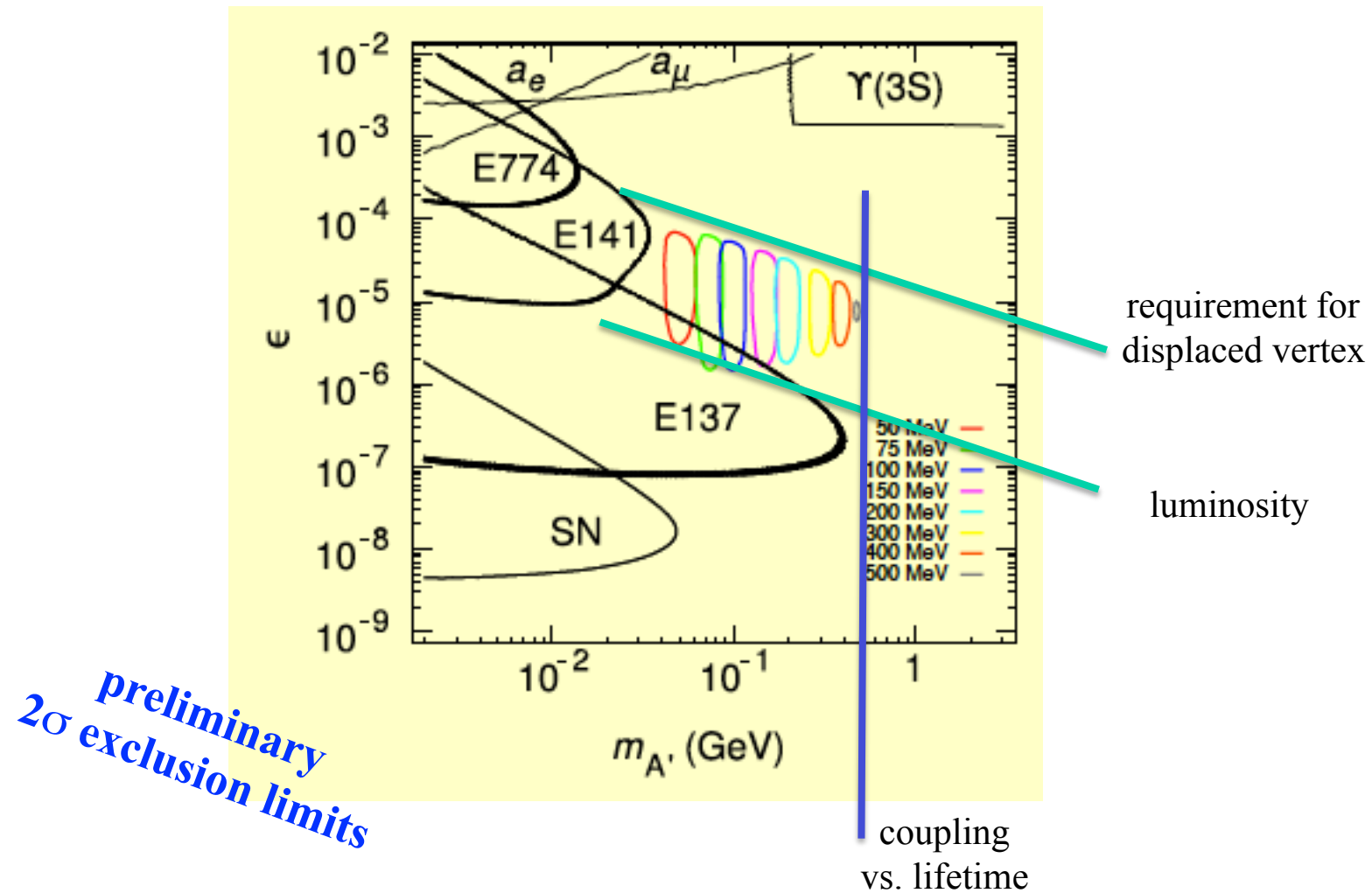


Displaced Vertex Measurement



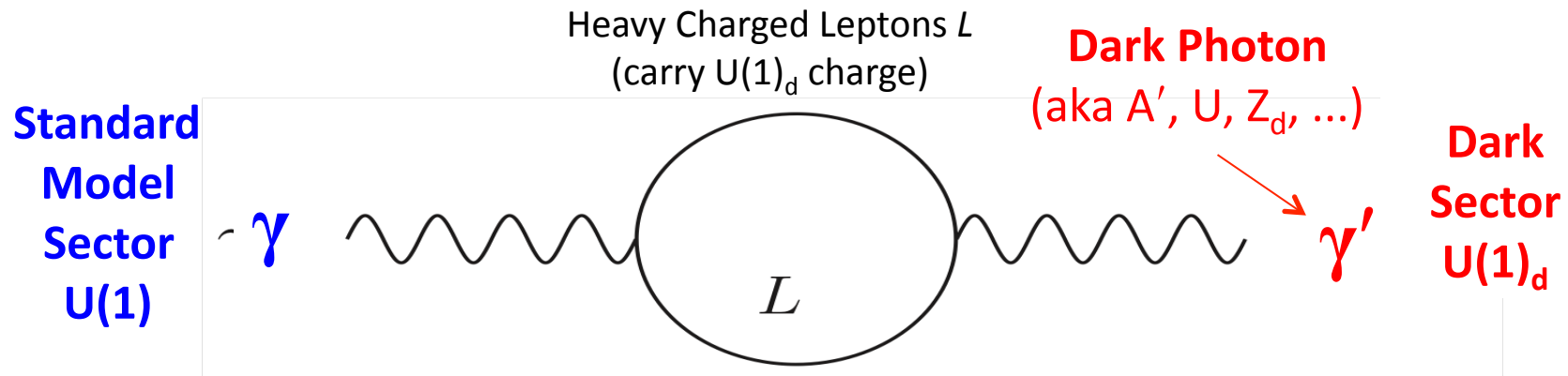
- Sensitive to decay length 10 mm – 130 mm
- $\Rightarrow \gamma c\tau = 4.35 \text{ mm} - 1120 \text{ mm}$ (10%-limit)
- $\Rightarrow \epsilon = 10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$
- Target: 5 mm Ta $\Rightarrow L = 1.72 \cdot 10^{37} \frac{1}{\text{s cm}^2}$ at $100 \mu\text{A}$ beam current
- Beam stabilisation, shielding, target cooling

Displaced Vertex Measurement



Kinetic Mixing

Holdom [1986]

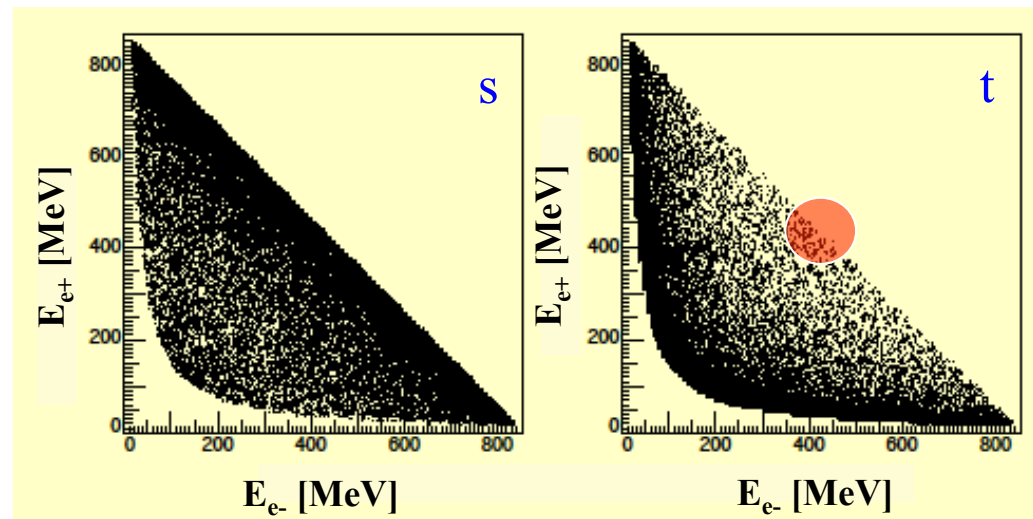
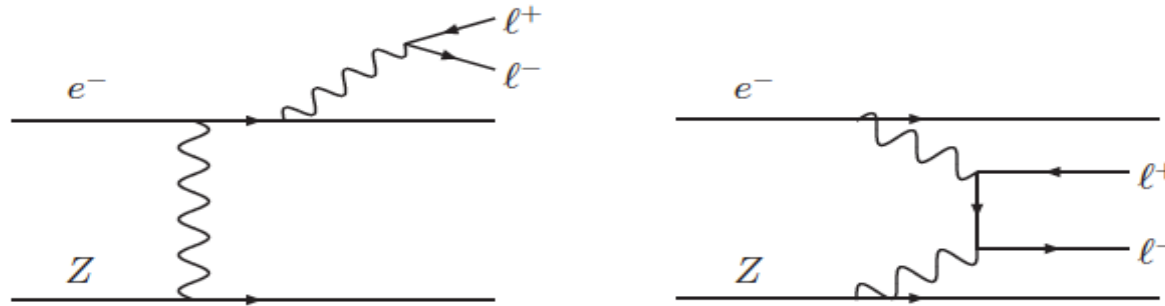


$$\mathcal{L} = \dots + -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{SM}}F_{\text{SM}}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hidden}}F_{\text{hidden}}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{SM}}F_{\text{hidden}}^{\mu\nu} + m_{\gamma'}^2 A_{\mu}^{\text{hidden}}A^{\mu}_{\text{hidden}}$$

A theory of Dark Matter

- More than one Dark Matter particle → Dark Sector
- Astrophysical anomalies (PAMELA, FERMI, DAMA/LIBRA, AMS, INTEGRAL, ...) suggest dark photon mass on GeV mass scale (and lighter than $2M_p$)
- Dark Matter annihilation enhanced by γ' exchange

QED Background



Background:

- peaks at $m_{e^+e^-} \rightarrow 0$
- is minimized for symmetric production of E_{e^+} , E_{e^-}

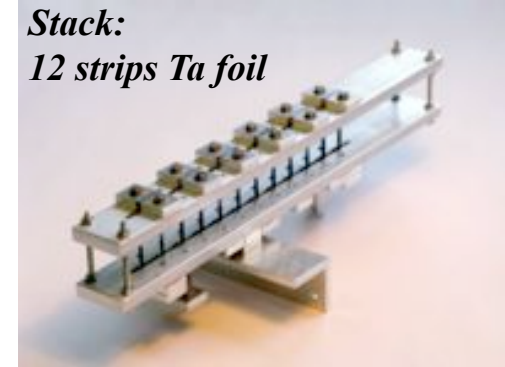
A1 Production Run 2012



Features 2012 run

- Approx. 2 weeks of beam time
- 9 new kinematics settings
- Stack of 12-strip Ta foils
- Beam energies btw. 180 720 MeV
- Beam intensities btw. 2.2 43.4 μA

Stack:
12 strips Ta foil



Kinematik	E_0 (MeV)	p_A (MeV/c)	p_B (MeV/c)	$\bar{I}_0$ (μA)	Target (mg/cm ²)	t t
DM2012_57	180	78.7	98.0	2.2	Foil 9.4	12h 30' 56"
DM2012_72	240	103.6	132.0	5.5	Foil 9.4	46h 53' 18"
DM2012_77	255	110.1	140.4	7.0	Foil 9.4	43h 49' 11"
DM2012_91	300	129.5	164.5	11.7	Foil 9.4	37h 56' 03"
DM2012_109	360	155.4	197.6	16.6	Foil 9.4	5h 15' 29"
DM2012_138	435	190.7	247.7	43.4	Foil 9.4	44h 3' 27"
DM2012_150	495	213.7	271.6	7.0	Stack 113.1	36h 25' 16"
DM2012_177	585	250.0	317.3	16.3	Stack 113.1	29h 37' 03"
DM2012_218	720	309.2	392.7	19.4	Stack 113.1	76h 0' 20"

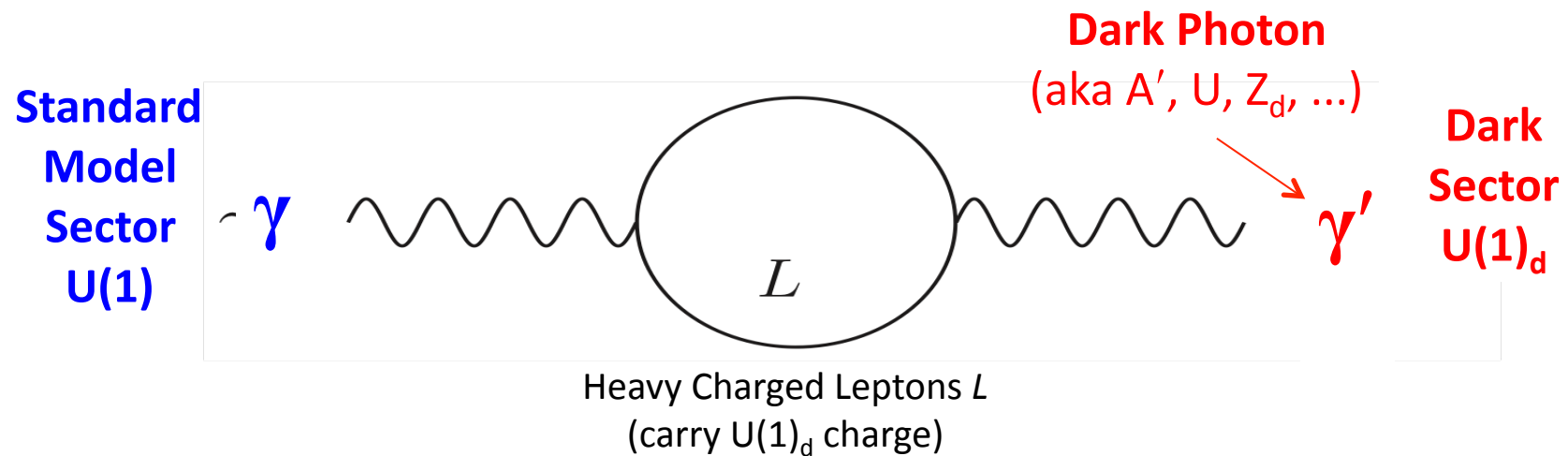
QED corrections, see T. Beranek (exchange diagram)
→ additional run with similar settings in 02/2013

Kinetic Mixing

Holdom [1986]

Lagrangian with kinetic mixing term:

$$\mathcal{L} = \dots + -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{SM}}F_{\text{SM}}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{hidden}}F_{\text{hidden}}^{\mu\nu} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}F_{\mu\nu}^{\text{SM}}F_{\text{hidden}}^{\mu\nu} + m_{\gamma'}^2 A_{\mu}^{\text{hidden}}A_{\text{hidden}}^{\mu}$$



More models, e.g.