

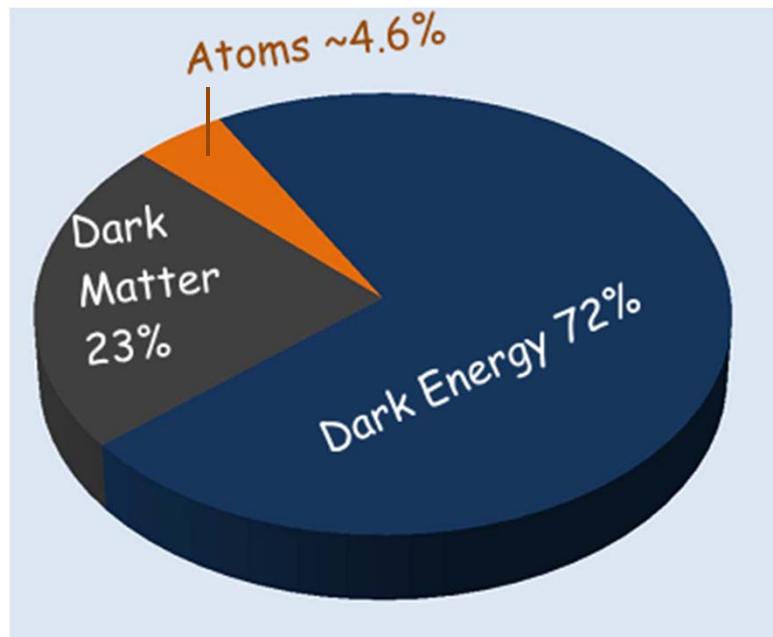
# DARK SECTOR SEARCH AT BES III



Mihajlo Kornicer

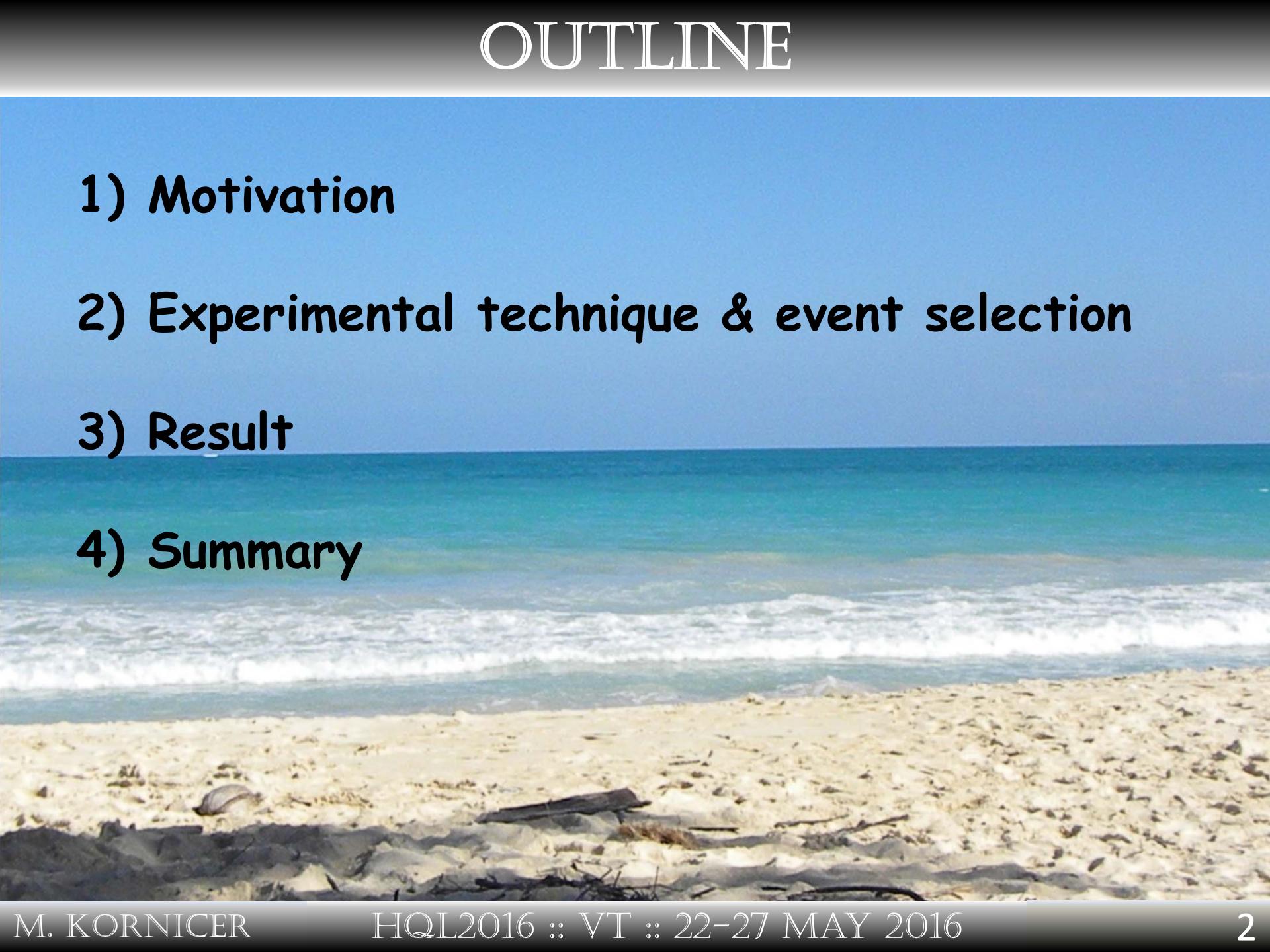
University of Hawaii, on behalf of BESIII collaboration

Heavy Quarks & Leptons  
May 22-27, 2016  
Virginia Tech, Blacksburg VA



# OUTLINE

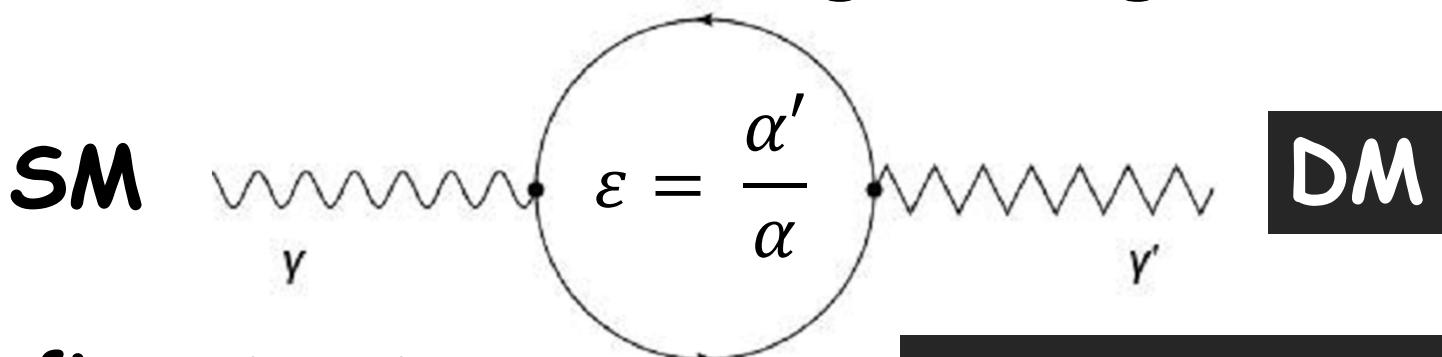
- 1) Motivation
- 2) Experimental technique & event selection
- 3) Result
- 4) Summary



- 1) Dark Photon ( $A'$ ) is EM-equivalent expected in the dark sector: dark-force carrier▼.
- 2) Couples to SM particles via kinetic mixing▲.
- 3) Idea sparked world-wide effort:  $A'$ -search at particle accelerators.
- 4) BESIII can make direct  $A'$  contribution and study  $h \rightarrow$  invisible decays in search for DM.

▼ N. Arkani-Hamad et al. PRD 79, 015014 (2009)  
▲ B. Holdom, Phys. Lett. B 166, 196 (1986)

## Measure mixing strength $\varepsilon$ :



$\alpha$  - fine structure constant

$\alpha'$  - DM coupling to EM charge

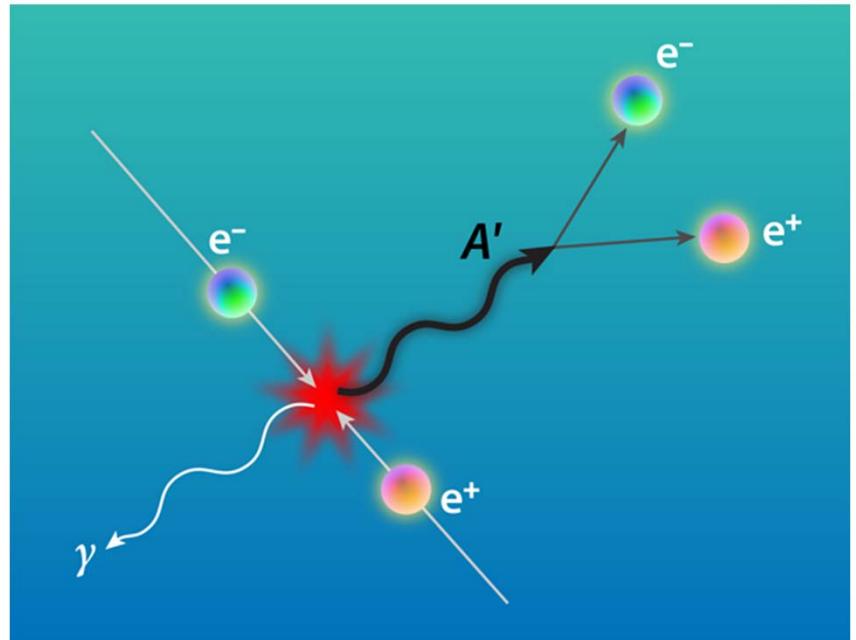
- ❖ expected  $A'$  mass:  $\text{MeV}/c^2 - \text{GeV}/c^2$
- ❖ could explain  $e^+$  cosmic ray anomaly ...
- ❖ ... also  $(g_\mu - 2)$  deviation from SM.

## ISR processes:

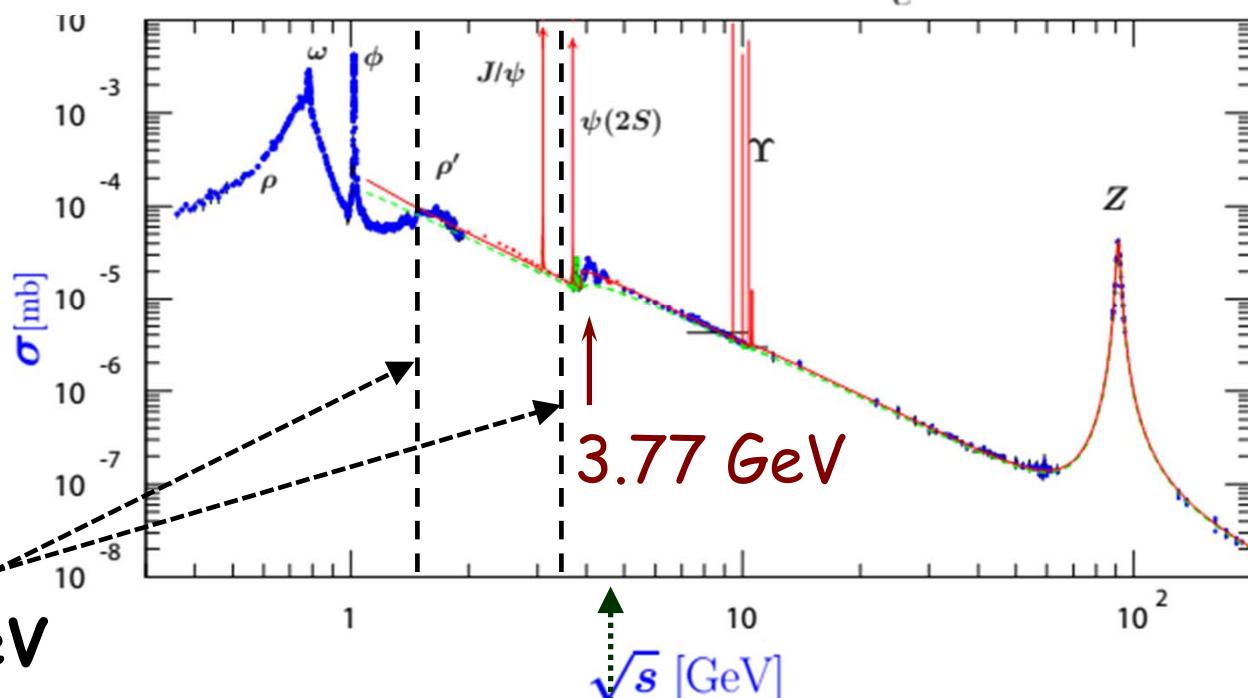
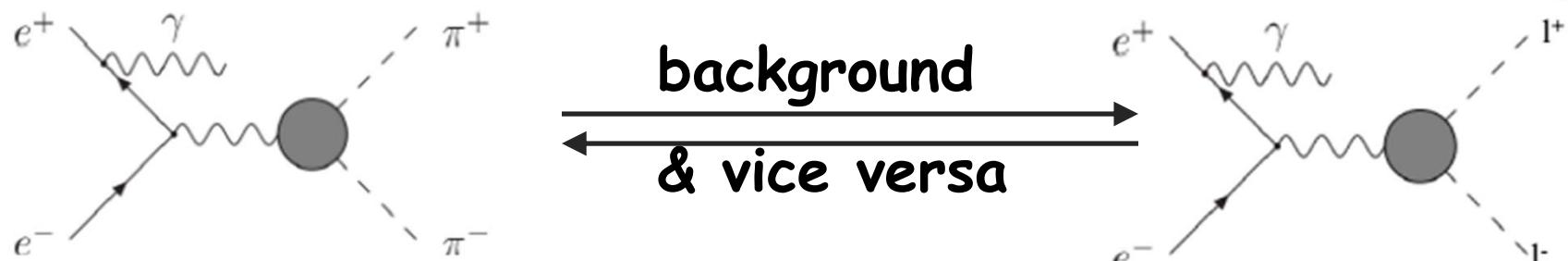
$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR} \gamma' \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR} \mu^+ \mu^-$$

and

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR} \gamma' \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR} e^+ e^-$$

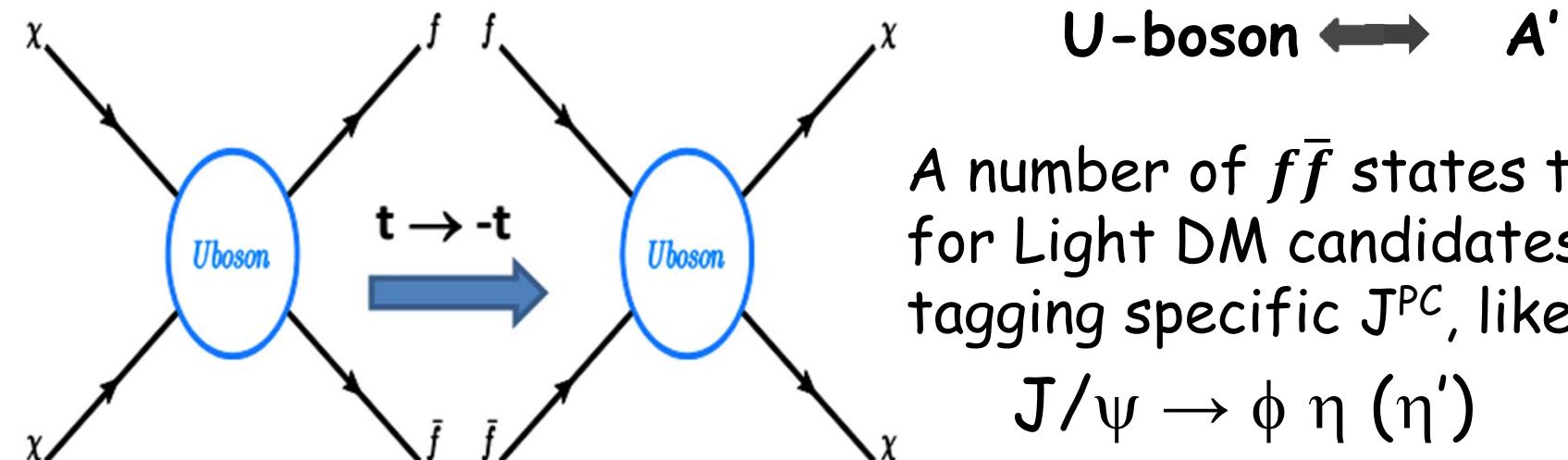


- ❖ Search for peaks in invariant mass of detected particles above 'smooth' background: measure  $\varepsilon$  (or set limits)

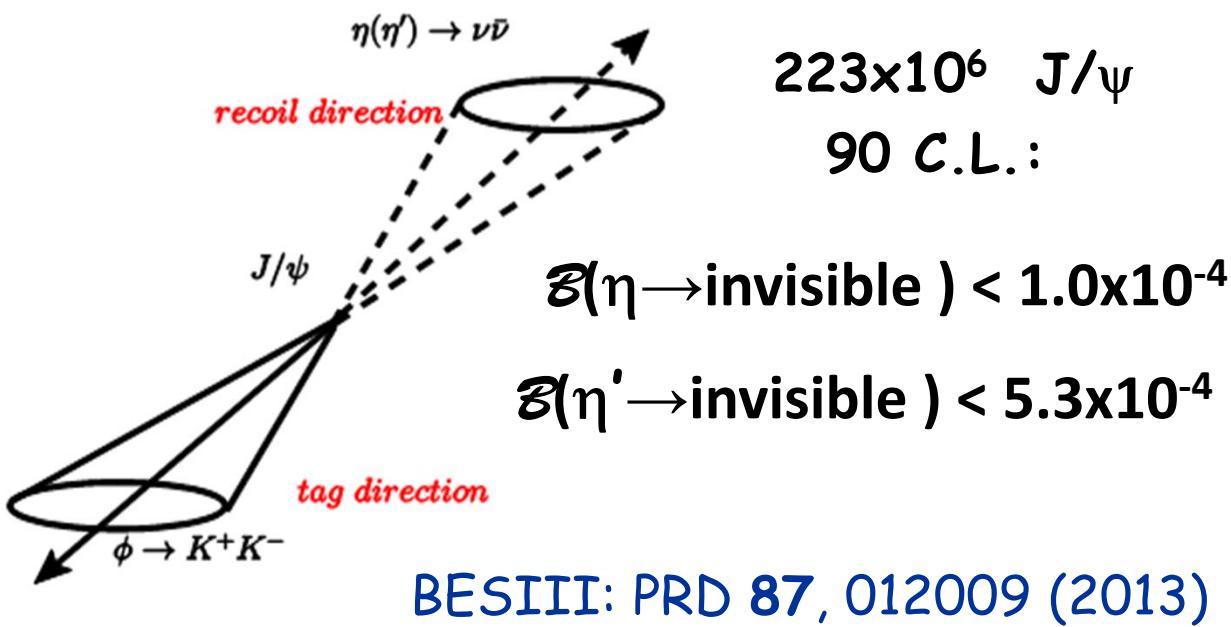


current  
A' search  
at BESIII  
 $1.5 - 3.4$  GeV

accessible @ BESIII



current  
BESIII DATA:  
1.3 B  $J/\psi$   
0.5 B  $\psi(2S)$



Political Map of the World, June 1999

US (5)

Univ. of Hawaii  
Carnegie Mellon Univ.  
Univ. of Minnesota  
Univ. of Rochester  
Univ. of Indiana



BESIII@BEPCII

~400 members  
from 55 institutions in 12 countries

## Europe (13)

Germany: Univ. of Bochum,  
Univ. of Giessen, GSI

Univ. of Johannes Gutenberg  
Helmholtz Ins. In Mainz

Russia: JINR Dubna; BINP Novosibirsk  
Italy: Univ. of Torino, Frascati Lab, Ferrara Univ.

Netherland: KVI/Univ. of Groningen  
Sweden: Uppsala Univ.

Turkey: Turkey Accelerator Center

Mongolia (1)

Korea (1)

Seoul Nat. Univ.

Japan (1)

Tokyo Univ.

## Pakistan (2)

Univ. of Punjab  
COMSAT CIIT

## China(32)

IHEP, CCAST, GUCAS, Shandong Univ.,  
Univ. of Sci. and Tech. of China

Zhejiang Univ., Huangshan Coll.

Huazhong Normal Univ., Wuhan Univ.

Zhengzhou Univ., Henan Normal Univ.

Peking Univ., Tsinghua Univ.,

Zhongshan Univ., Nankai Univ., Beihang Univ.

Shanxi Univ., Sichuan Univ., Univ. of South China

Hunan Univ., Liaoning Univ.

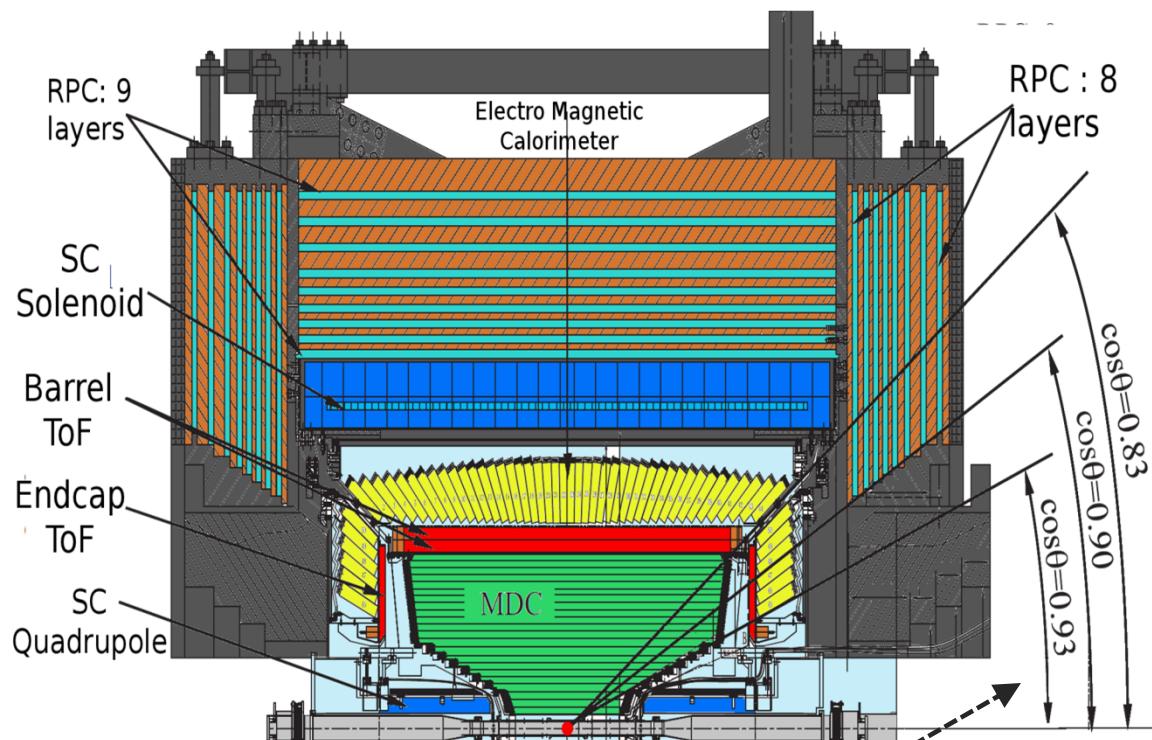
Nanjing Univ., Nanjing Normal Univ.

Guangxi Normal Univ., Guangxi Univ.

Suzhou Univ., Hangzhou Normal Univ.

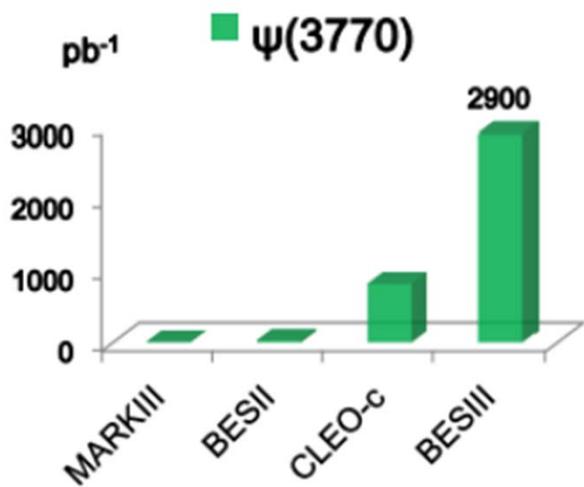
Lanzhou Univ., Henan Sci. and Tech. Univ.

Univ. of Sci. & Tech. Liaoning



search for  $A'$   
in this  $\theta$  region

Data:  $2.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
@  $3.77 \text{ GeV}$



Acquiring in 2016:  
 $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @  $4.17 \text{ GeV}$

- ❖ use untagged region to enhance statistics
- ❖ constrain (1C) missing  $A'$  and reconstructed  $l^- l^+$  to initial  $e^- e^+$  momentum:

➤ Require  $N_\gamma = 0$  and:

$$N_{ch} = 2; Q_{tot} = 0$$

➤ distance to IP:

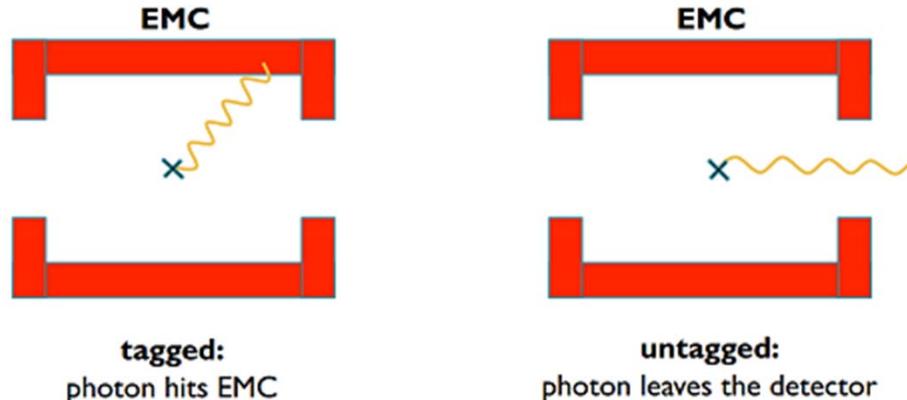
$$R_{xy}(R_z) < 1 \text{ (10) cm}$$

➤  $0.4 \text{ rad} < \theta < \pi - 0.4 \text{ rad}$

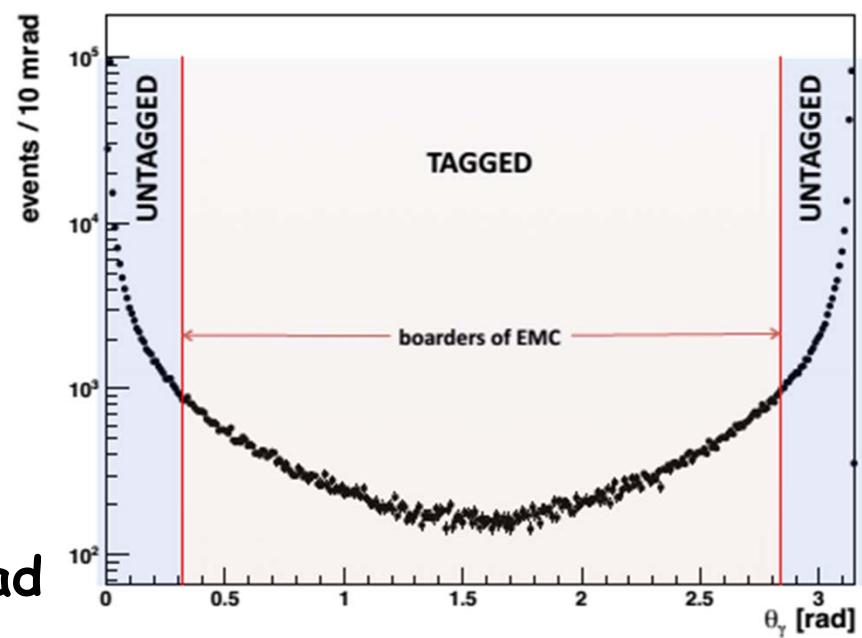
➤ missing photon angle:  $\theta_\gamma$ ,

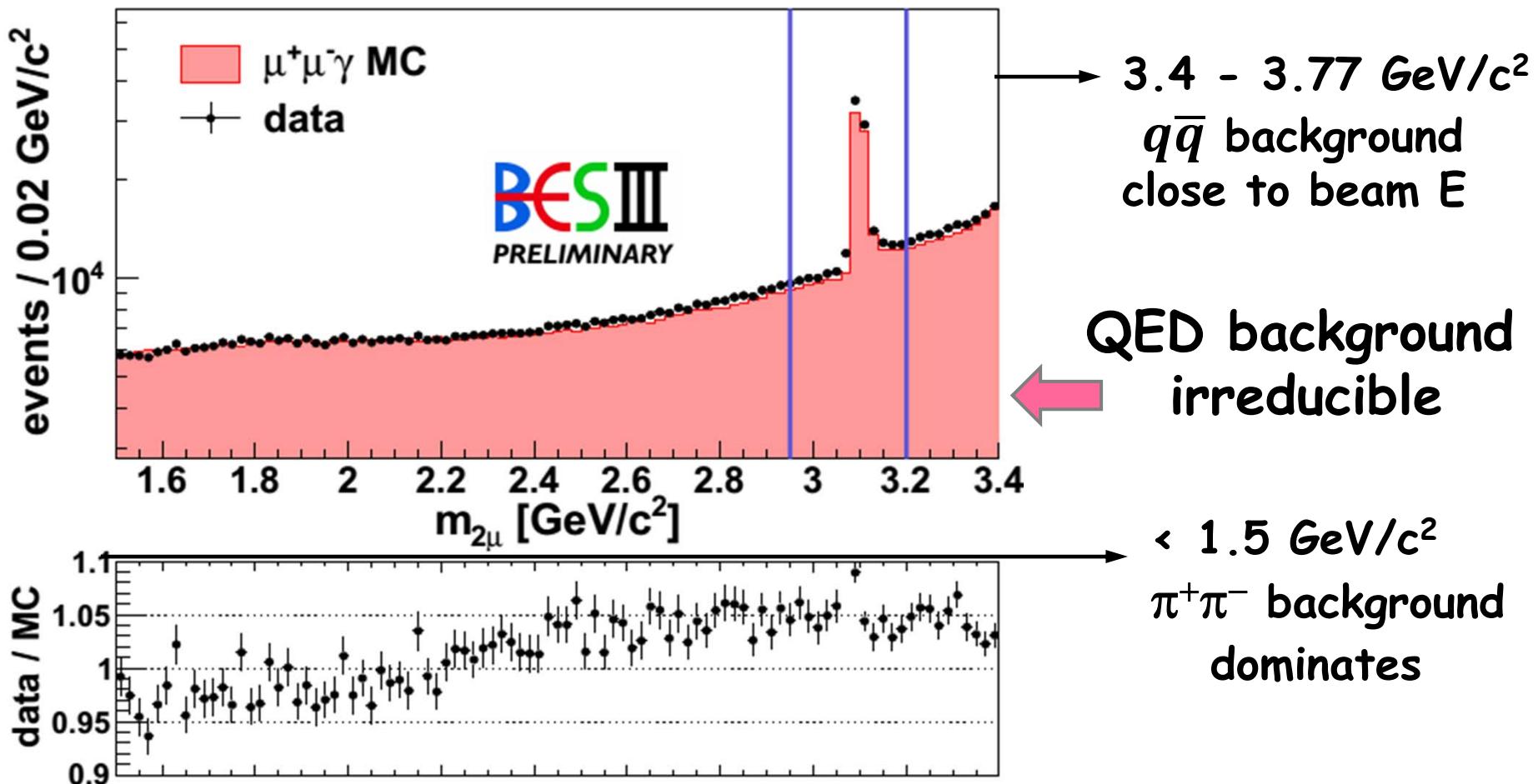
$$\mu\mu: < 0.1 \text{ rad or } > \pi - 0.1 \text{ rad}$$

$$ee: < 0.05 \text{ rad or } > \pi - 0.05 \text{ rad}$$



1C fits:  $\chi^2_{\mu\mu} < 20$ ;  $\chi^2_{ee} < 5$

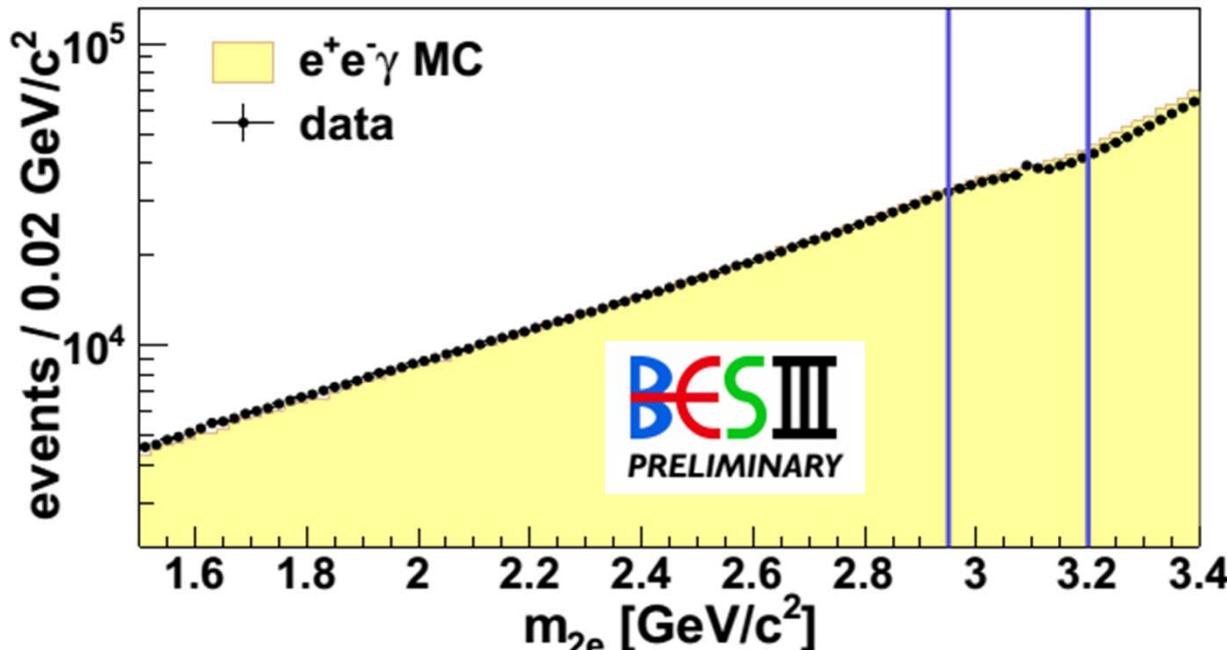




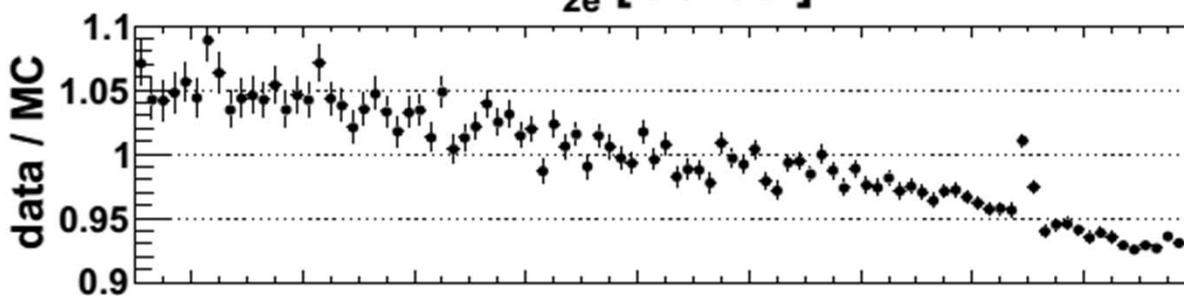
MC simulated with PHOKAHARA

Eur. Phys. J C24, 71 (2002)

Phys. Rev. D77, 114005 (2008)



$\mu^+\mu^-$  &  $e^+e^-$ :  
narrow resonant  
peaks expected,  
not observed!



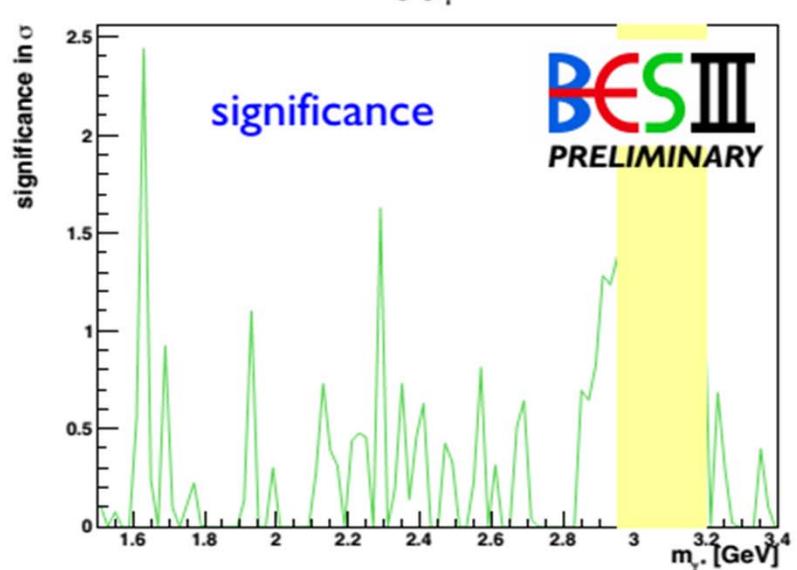
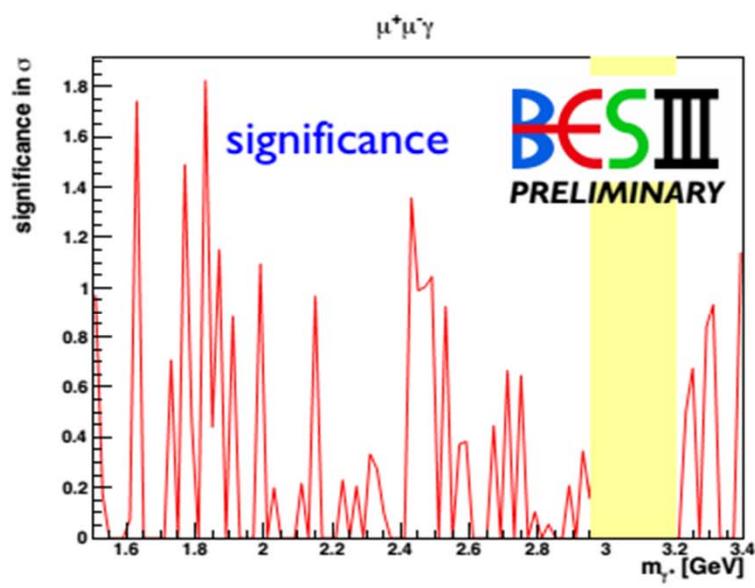
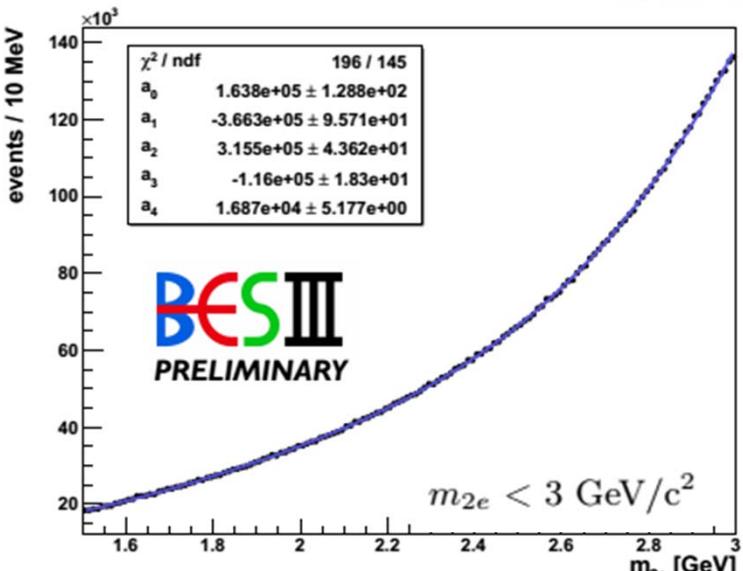
(J/ $\psi$  suppressed)

MC simulated with BABAYAGA 3.5

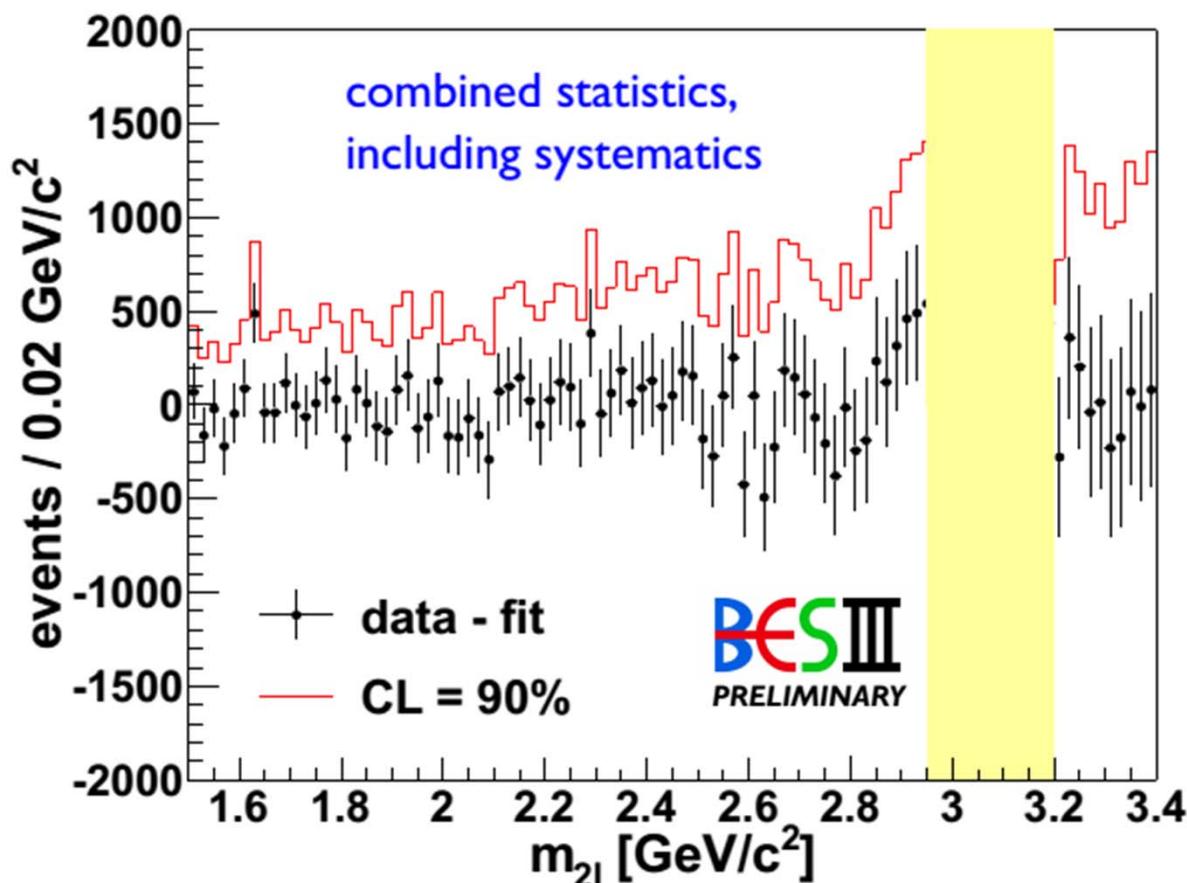
Nucl. Phys. B758, 227 (2006)

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4$$

No peaking structure  
found in (data-fit)  
difference!



90% confidence level (CL) exclusion limit:  
profile likelihood approach\*



\* W. Rolke et al.  
Nucl. Instrum. Meth.  
A551, 493 (2005)

calculated in bins of mixing parameter  $\varepsilon$

determined  
exclusion limit

mixing parameter

dark photon mass

$$\frac{d\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma' \gamma_{ISR} \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma_{ISR})}{d\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma_{ISR} \rightarrow l^+l^-\gamma_{ISR})} = \frac{3\pi}{2N_f^{l^+l^-}} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{m_{\gamma'}}{\delta_m}$$

$$N_f^{l^+l^-} = 1 + \frac{\Gamma_{\mu\mu}}{\Gamma_{ee} + \Gamma_{\mu\mu}} \cdot R$$

number of decay modes of  $A'$   
containing phase space

fine structure  
constant

mass resolution,  
determined with MC

J.D. Bjorken, R. Essig, P. Schuster, and N. Toro, Phys. Rev. D80, 075018 (2009)

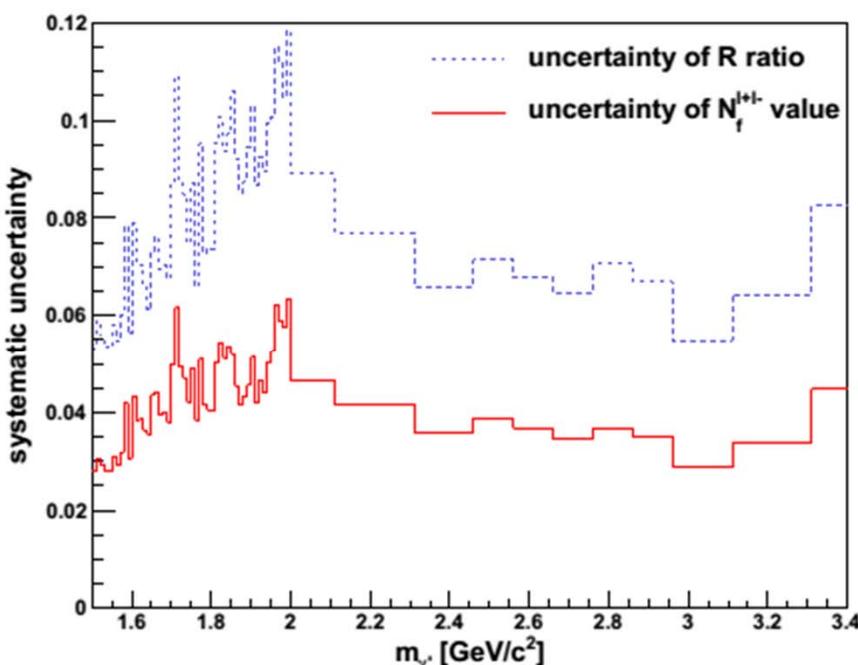
Systematic uncertainty is estimated and implemented bin-by-bin  
 (possible with TRolke algorithm<sup>1</sup>)

Completely dominated by the uncertainty of the R ratio  
 (everywhere above 5%)

$$R = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

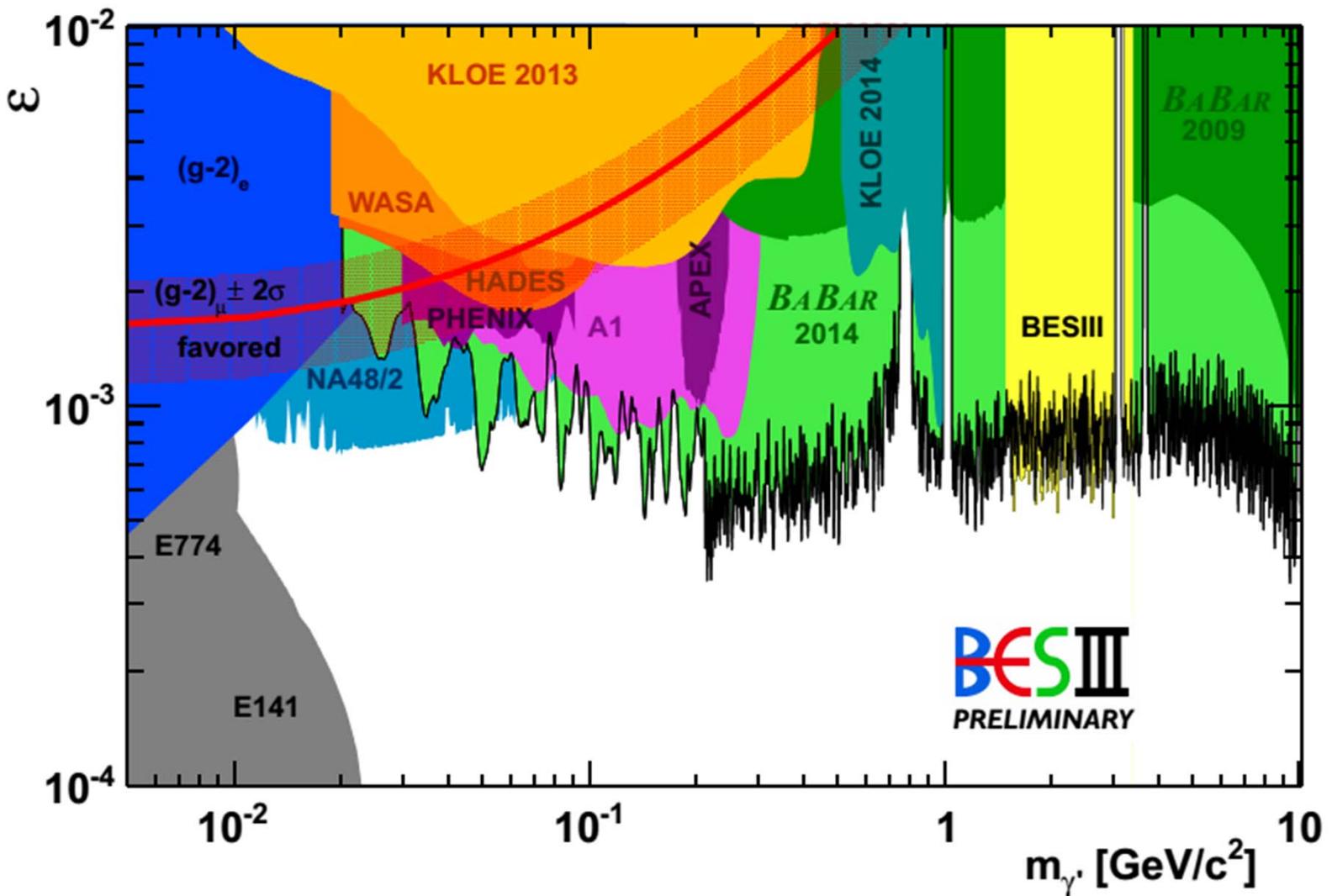
$$\Delta N_f^{l^+l^-} = x \cdot \Delta R$$

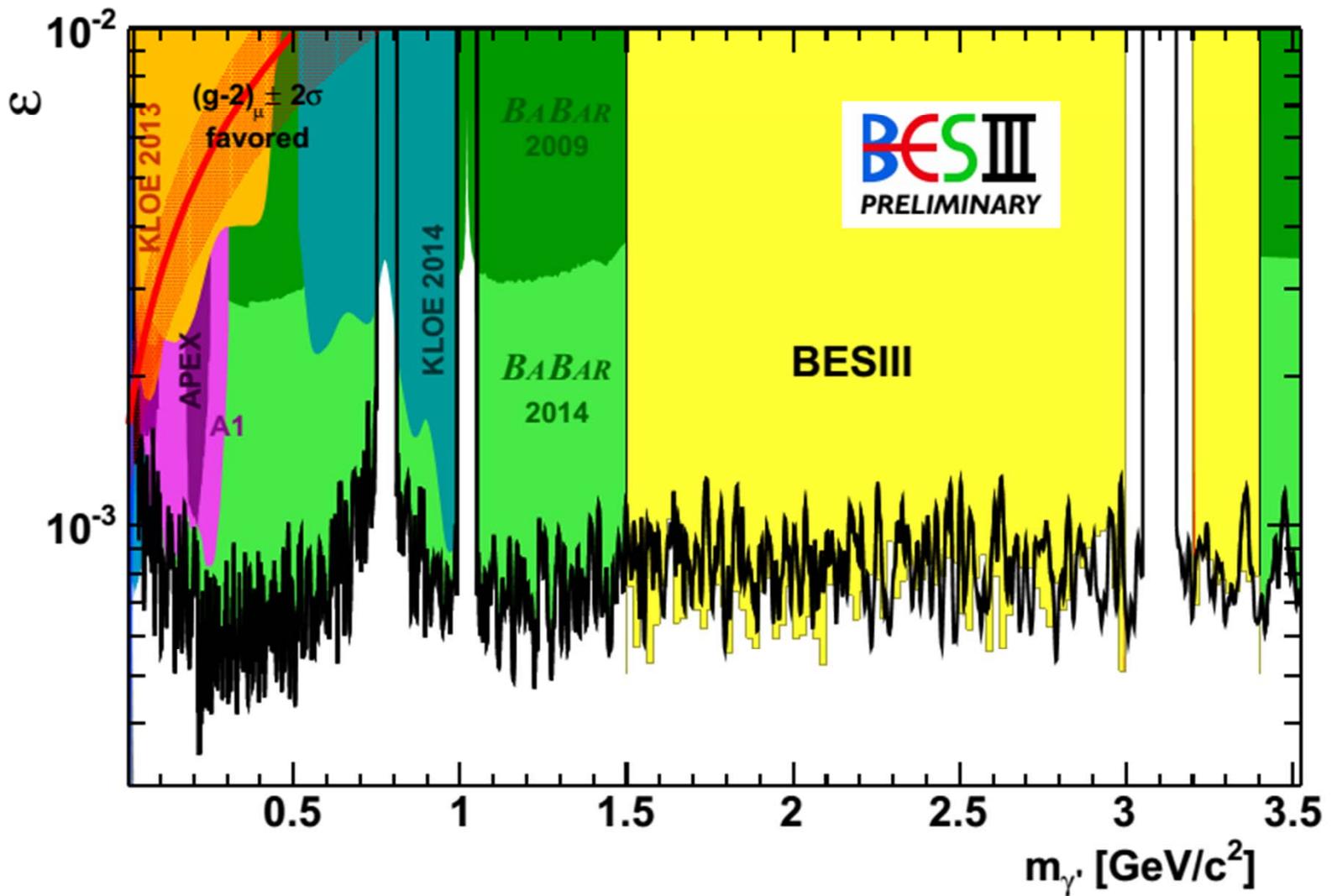
$$x = \frac{\Gamma_{\mu\mu}}{\Gamma_{ee} + \Gamma_{\mu\mu}}$$



background subtraction	< 0.5%
fitting error	< 1%
mass resolution $\delta_m$	< 1%
$N_f^{l^+l^-}$	3 - 6% (mass dependent)
correction factor for $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$	< 1%
<b>sum</b>	<b>3.5 - 6.5% (mass dependent)</b>

<sup>1</sup> see <https://root.cern.ch/root/html/tutorials/math/Rolke.C.html>





- Search for dark photon  $A'$  performed:  
 $1.5 < m_{A'} < 3.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- No DM photon candidates with significance  
 $> 3\sigma$  found.
- Obtained competitive limits in accessible mass range, equivalent to 2 year running ...
- ... expect more on DM from BESIII:  
 $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @ 4.17 GeV coming this year!

# THANK YOU



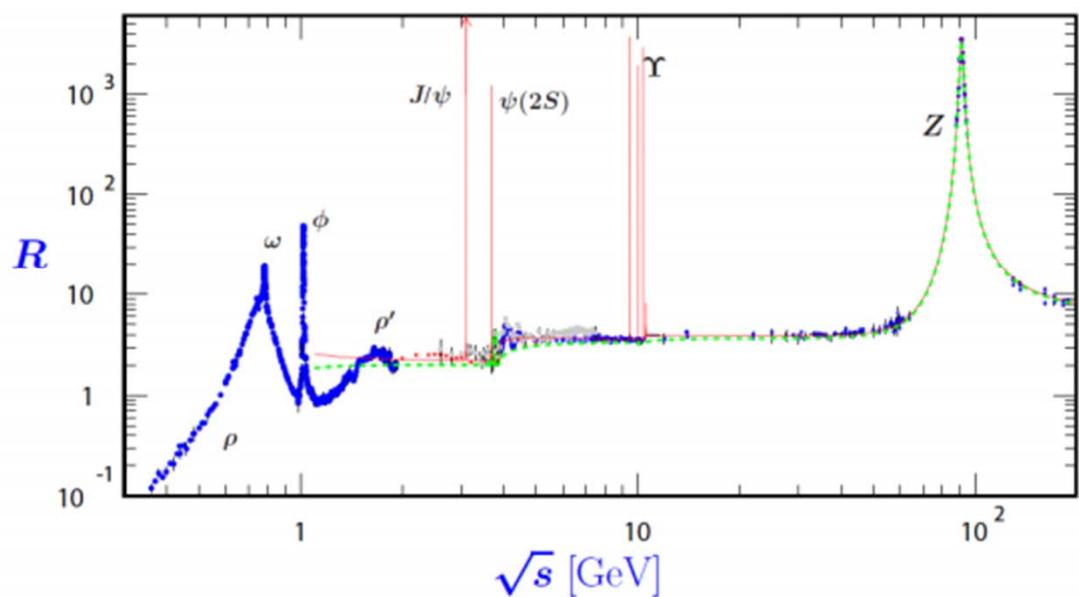
$$N_f^{l+l-} = \frac{\Gamma_{tot}}{\Gamma(\gamma' \rightarrow l^+ l^-)}$$

$$\Gamma_{tot} = \Gamma(\gamma' \rightarrow e^+ e^-) + \Gamma(\gamma' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \cdot (1 + R(\sqrt{s}))$$

$$\Gamma(\gamma' \rightarrow l^+ l^-) = \frac{\alpha \varepsilon^2}{3m_{\gamma'}^2} \sqrt{m_{\gamma'}^2 - 4m_l^2} (m_{\gamma'}^2 + 2m_l^2) \quad \text{Phys. Rev. D88, 015032 (2013)}$$

$$R = \frac{\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}$$

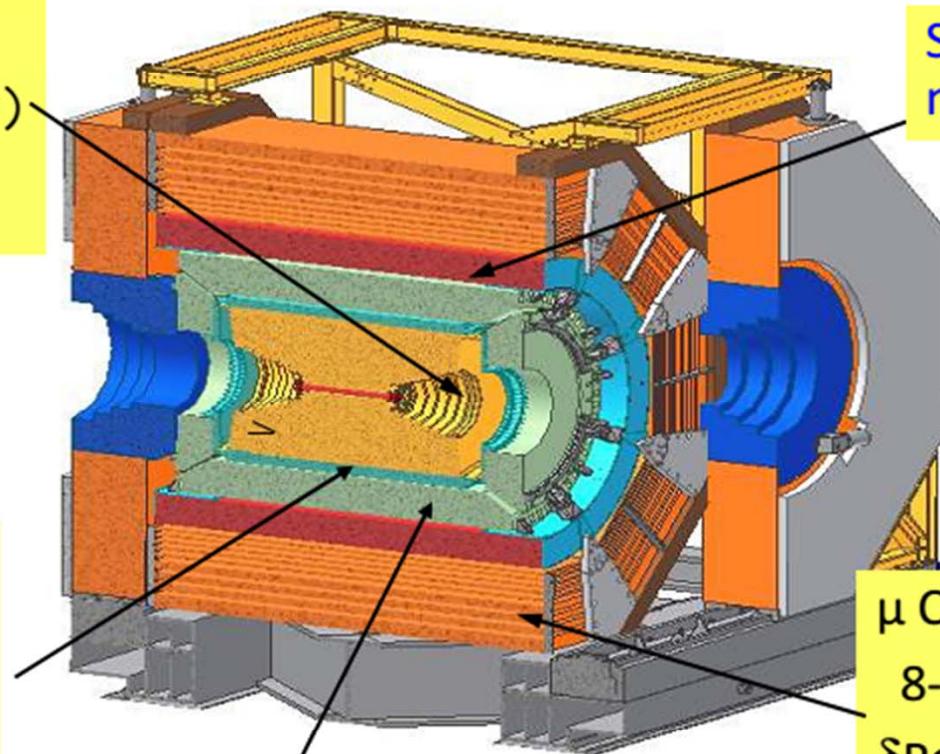
taken from PDG 2014



Drift Chamber (MDC)

$$\sigma_{\text{p}/\text{p}} (\%) = 0.5\% (1 \text{ GeV})$$

$$\sigma_{\text{dE}/\text{dx}} (\%) = 6\%$$



Super-conducting  
magnet (1.0 Tesla)

Time Of Flight (TOF)

$$\sigma_T: 90 \text{ ps Barrel}$$
$$110 \text{ ps endcap}$$

$\mu$  Counter

8- 9 layers RPC

$$\delta R\Phi = 1.4 \text{ cm} \sim 1.7 \text{ cm}$$

EMC:  $\sigma E/\sqrt{E} (\%) = 2.5 \% (1 \text{ GeV})$

(CsI)  $\sigma_{z,\phi} (\text{cm}) = 0.5 - 0.7 \text{ cm}/\sqrt{E}$

NIM A614, 345 (2010)