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Dark Sector Physics at BaBar and Belle II

Overview

- ▶ Part I: BaBar

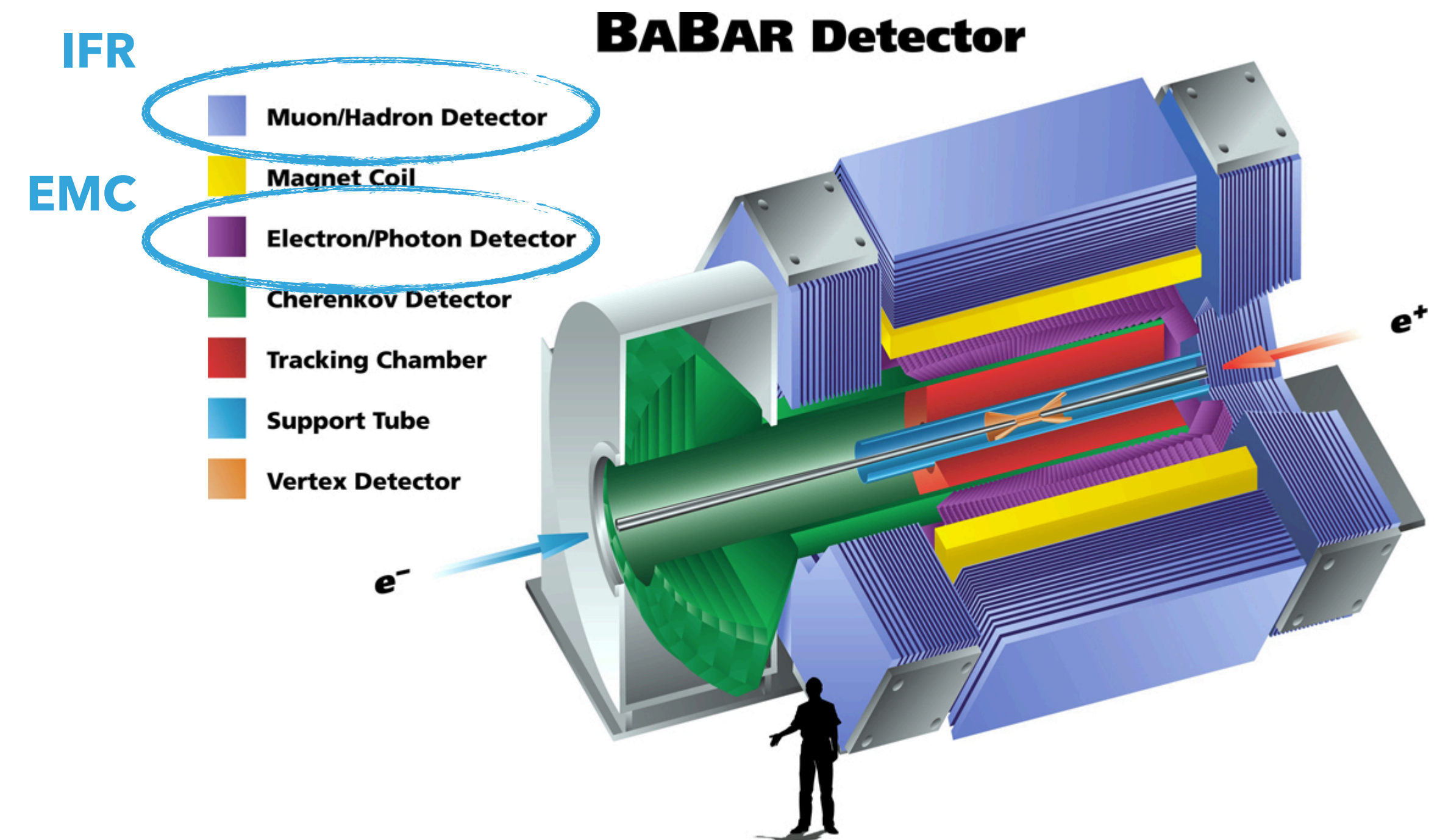
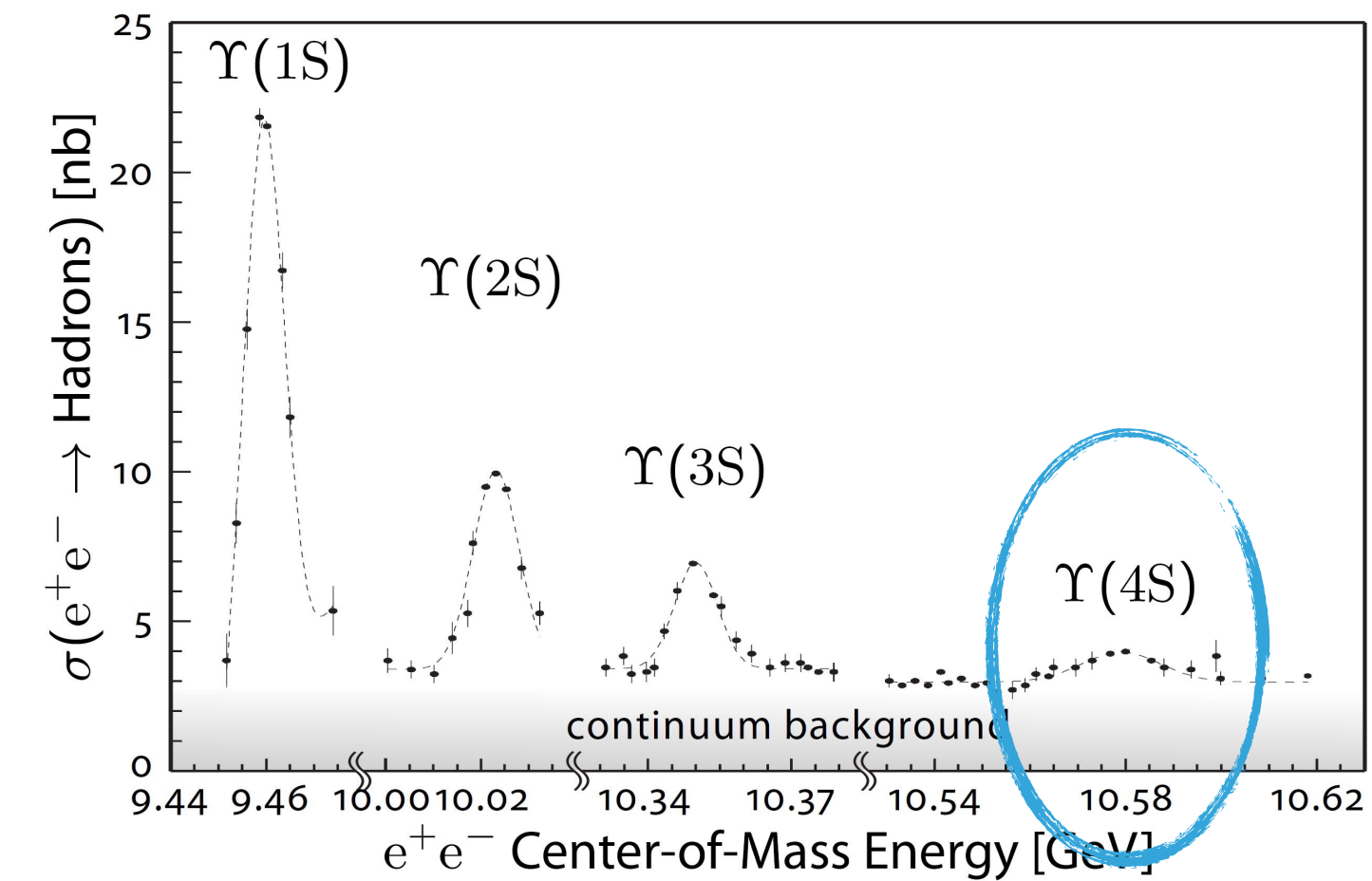
- ▶ Experiment overview
- ▶ Dark Photon to Dark Matter

- ▶ Part II: Belle II

- ▶ Experiment overview
- ▶ Dark Photon to Dark Matter
- ▶ Axion-Like Particles
- ▶ Other planned searches

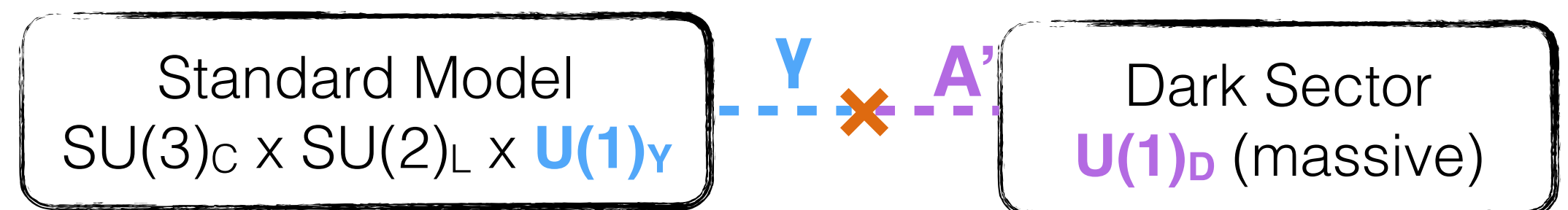
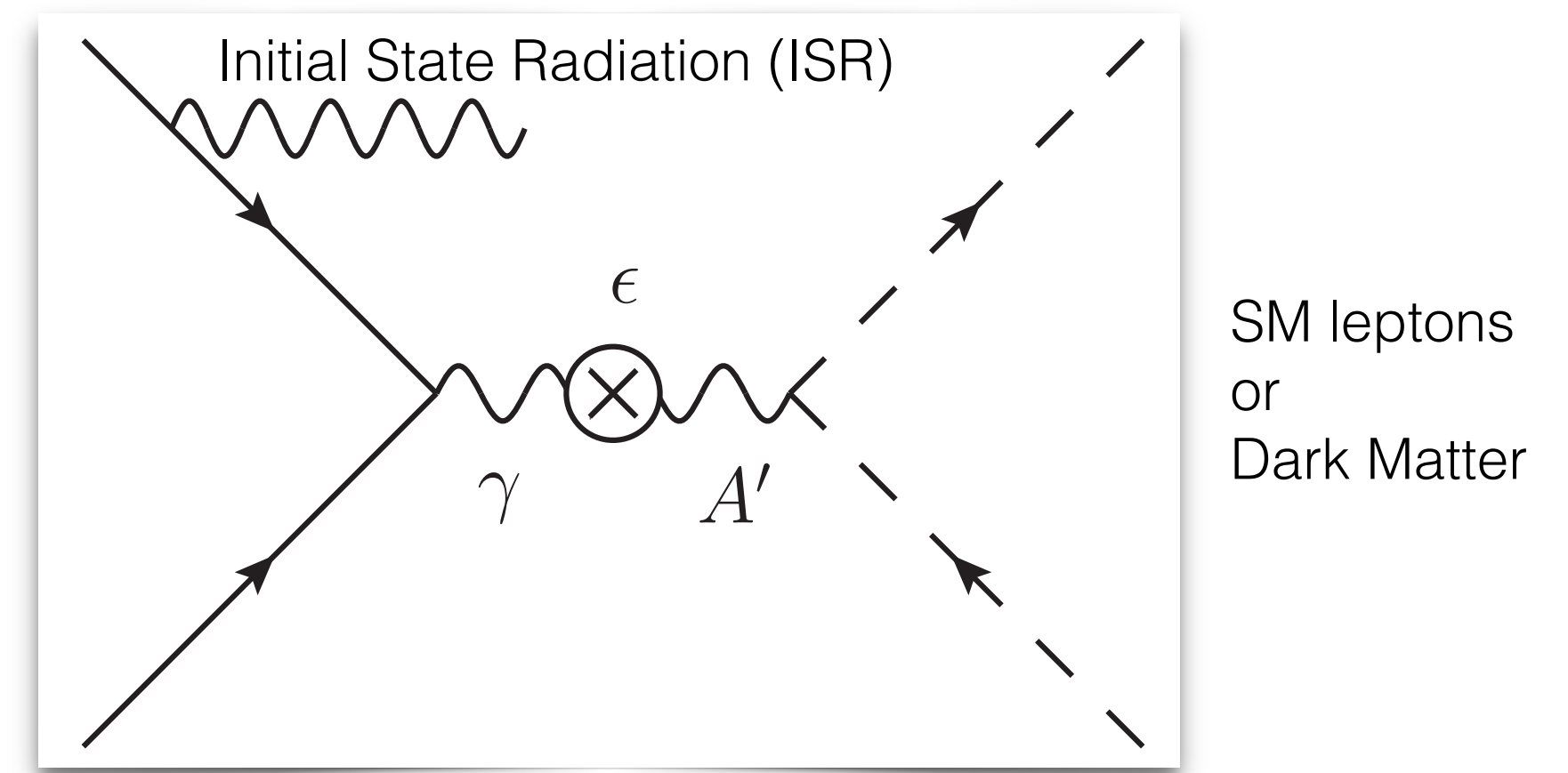
BaBar: Experiment

- ▶ First generation B-factory:
BaBar at PEP-II, USA, took data until 2008.
- ▶ Very high luminosity: $\sim 1.2 \times 10^{34} / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$
- ▶ Collision energy at $\Upsilon(nS)$:
Mainly at $E_{\text{CM}} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$.
 $\text{BR}(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}) > 96\%$
- ▶ Asymmetric beam energies:
 $9 \text{ GeV} (e^-) / 3.1 \text{ GeV} (e^+)$
→ Boosted $B\bar{B}$ pairs.



Dark photons: Visible and invisible

- ▶ In the Vector Portal, a (massive) Dark Photon A' can mix with the SM photon with strength ϵ .
- ▶ Searches at BaBar and Belle II assume on-shell A' decays ($m_{\text{decay}} \leq m_{A'}/2$):
 - ▶ Mono-energetic ISR photon.
 - ▶ Invariant di-lepton mass equals $m_{A'}$.
- ▶ If A' is not the lightest Dark Sector particle, it will decay into Dark Matter (DM).



*Holdom, Phys. Lett B166, 1986

BaBar: Dark Photons to invisible (“Single photon search”)

- ▶ Single photon trigger was implemented for final BaBar running period ($\sim 10\%$ of all data):
 - ▶ 48 fb^{-1} for high $m_{A'}$ (low E_γ), mostly at $E^{\text{CM}}=\Upsilon(2S)$ and $E^{\text{CM}}=\Upsilon(3S)$
 - ▶ 53 fb^{-1} for low $m_{A'}$ (high E_γ), (additional 5 fb^{-1} at $E^{\text{CM}}=\Upsilon(4S)$).
- ▶ Trigger threshold: $E_\gamma^* > 1.5 \text{ GeV}$. Usable at analysis level: $E_\gamma^* > 1.8 \text{ GeV}$ (calibration issues).
- ▶ Signal selection using a BDT with 12 variables, including:
 - ▶ Energies and polar angles of highest two energetic γ 's.
 - ▶ Distance of missing momentum vector to EMC crystal edges.
 - ▶ Additional clusters in muon system (IFR).
 - ▶ ...
- ▶ Trained on 3 fb^{-1} $\Upsilon(3S)$ data and simulated signal samples uniform in $m_{A'}$.

BaBar: Dark Photons to invisible (“Single photon search”)

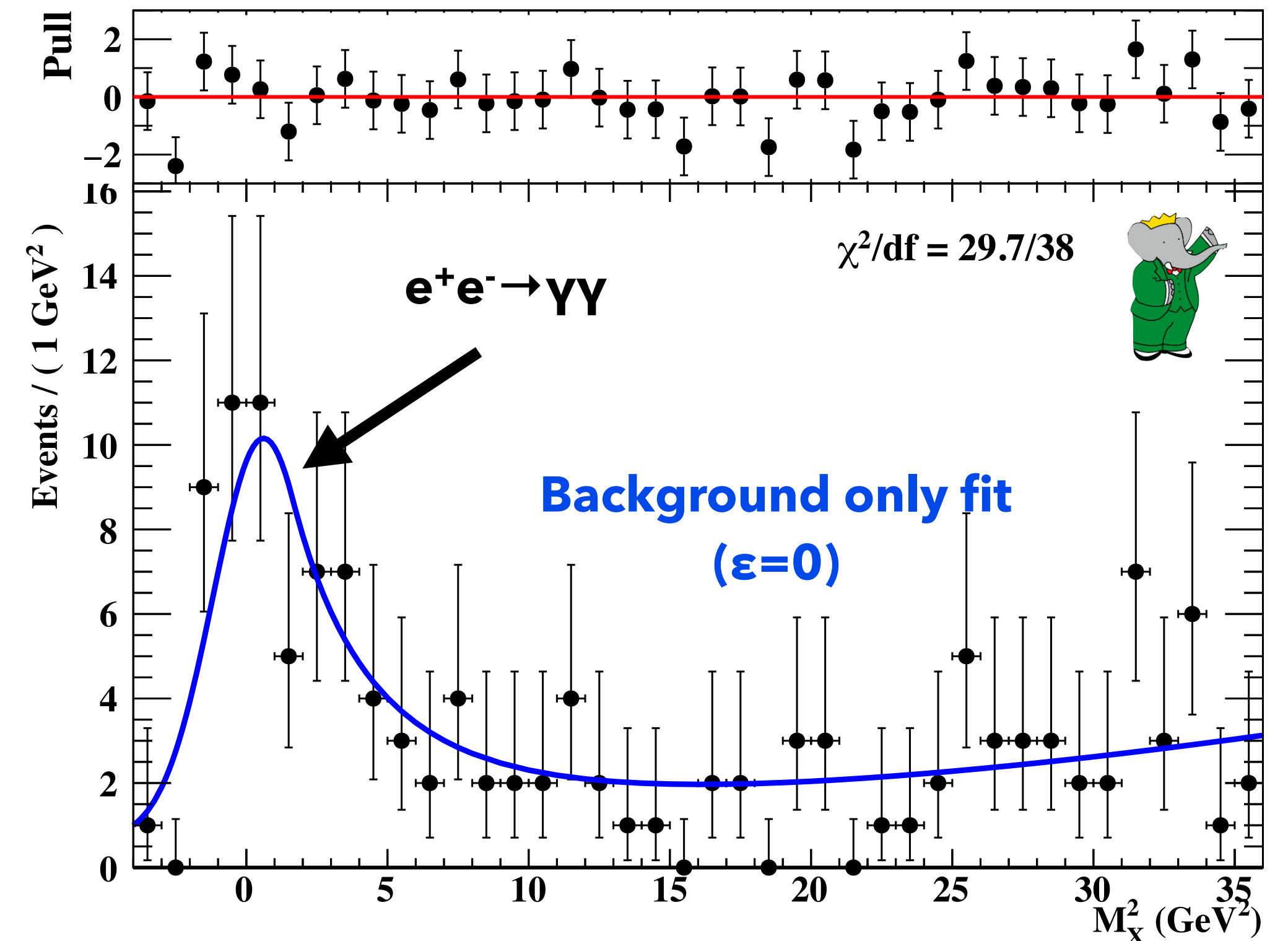
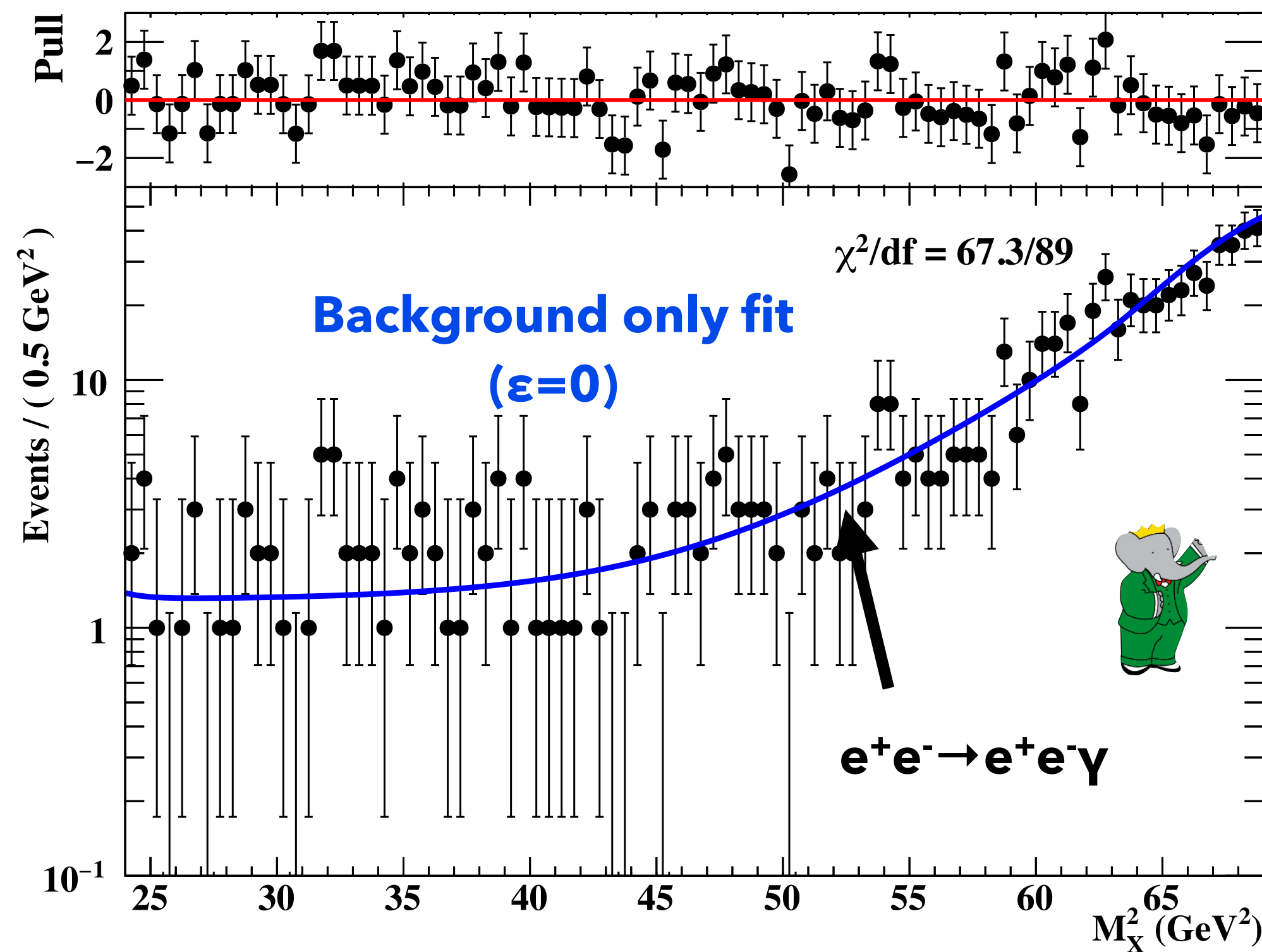
▶ Backgrounds:

- ▶ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, 1 γ undetected:
Peaking, identical to the signal for $m_{A'} < 1.6 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. Photons can escape undetected through azimuthal gaps between calorimeter crystals and other inefficient detector regions.
- ▶ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$, 1 γ undetected, 2nd out of the detector acceptance.
- ▶ $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$, both electrons out of the detector acceptance (γ energy limited by kinematics).
- ▶ Beam background photons do not fake signal γ , but can be the 2nd γ in a signal event.
- ▶ Irreducible SM background $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu\gamma$ is negligible.

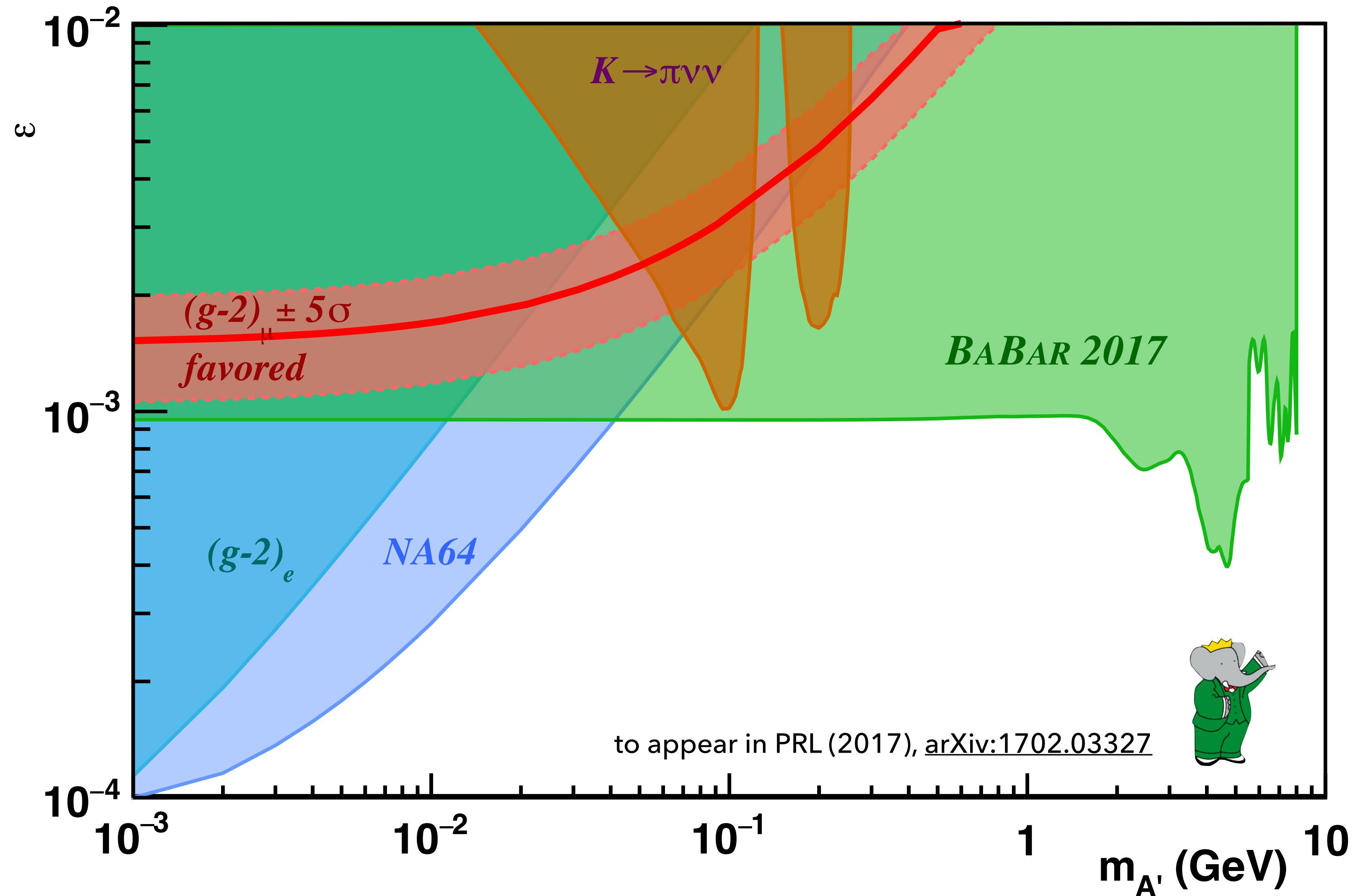
BaBar: Dark Photons to invisible ("Single photon search")

- ▶ **High A' mass region** (low γ energy)
 $m_{A'} > 5.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ is dominated by radiative Bhabha background smooth in recoil mass.

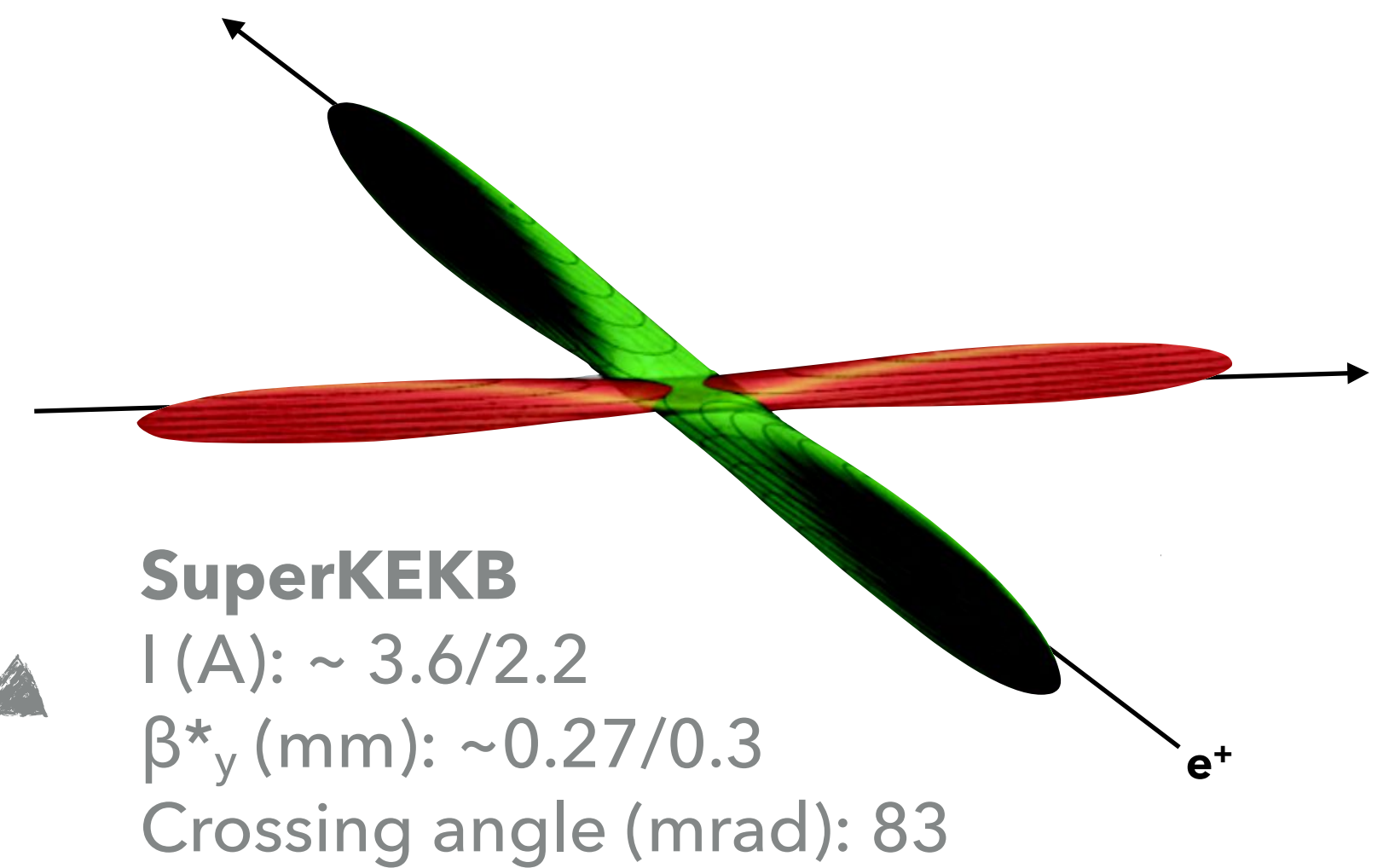
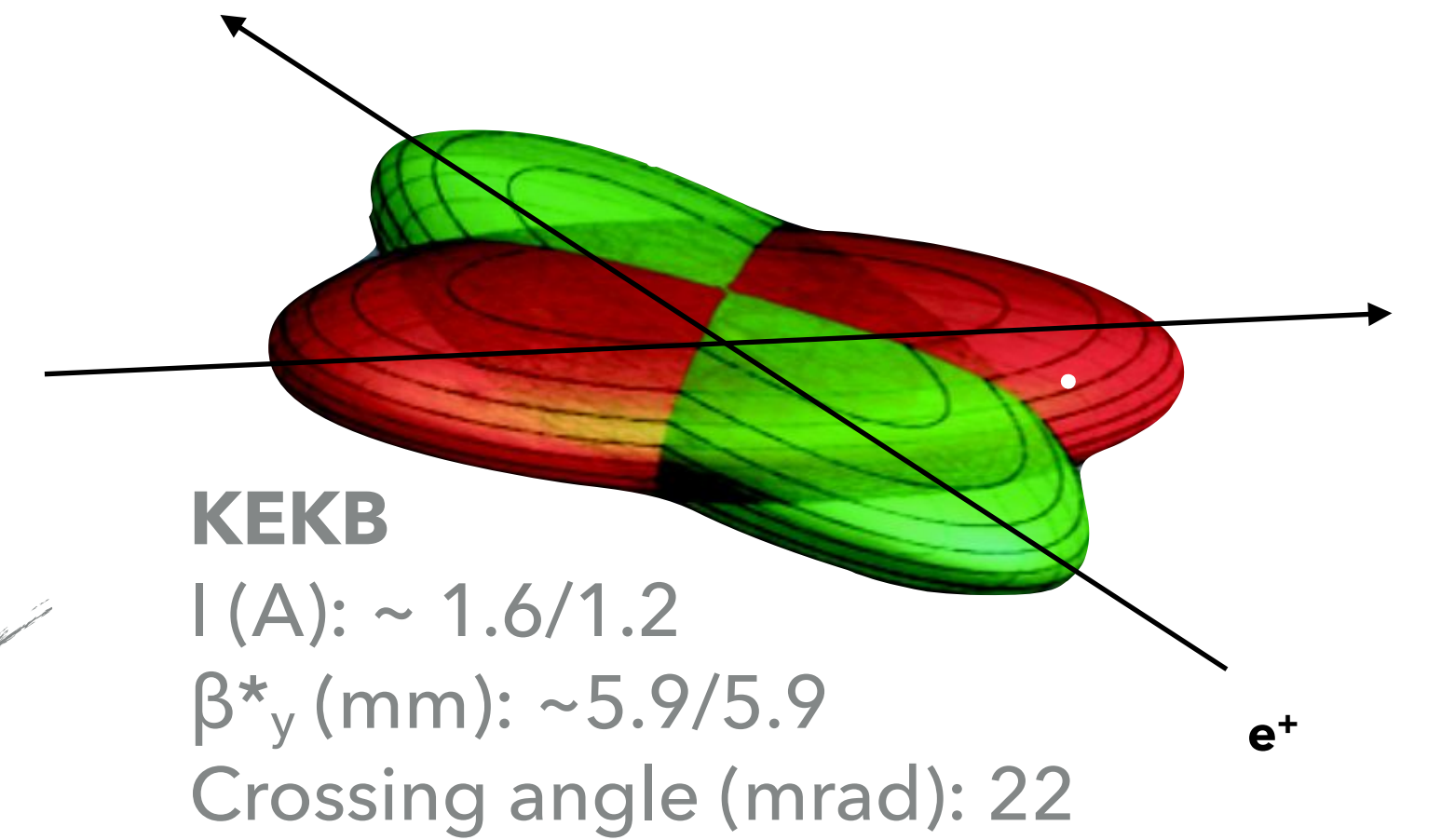
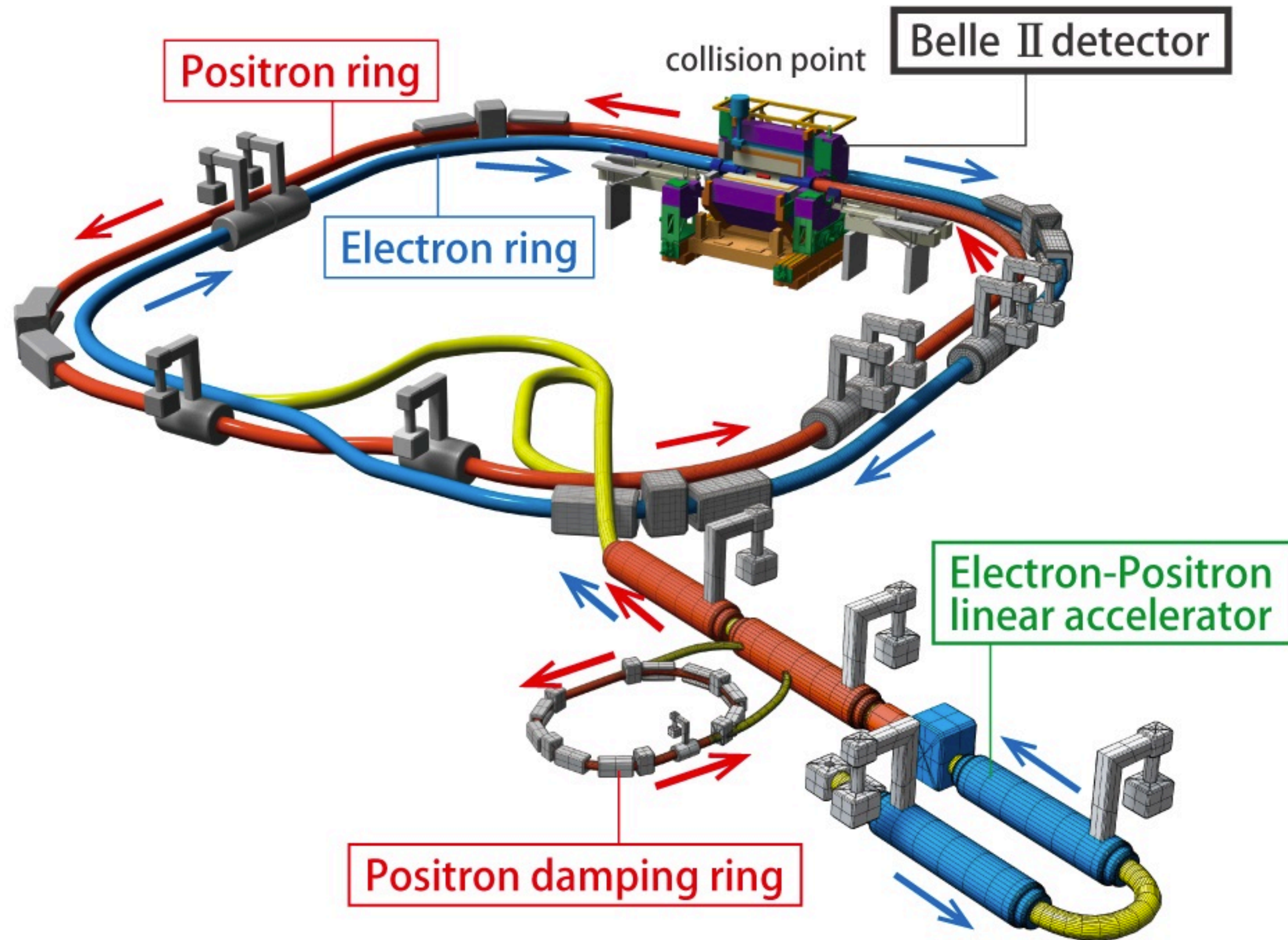
- ▶ **Low A' mass region** has both peaking and smooth backgrounds. Select data using two statistically independent cuts on BDT and θ .



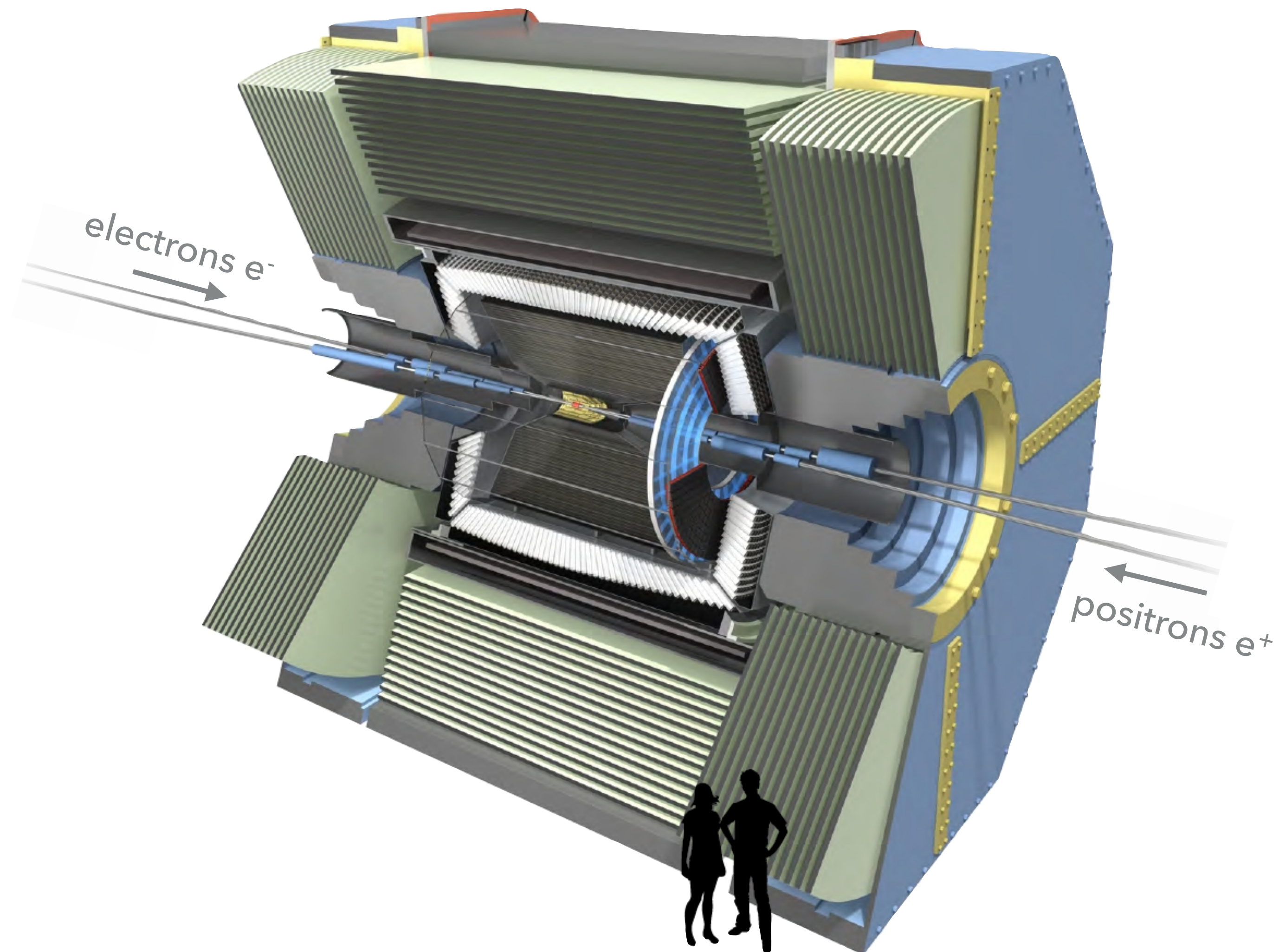
BaBar: Dark Photons to invisible ("Single photon search")



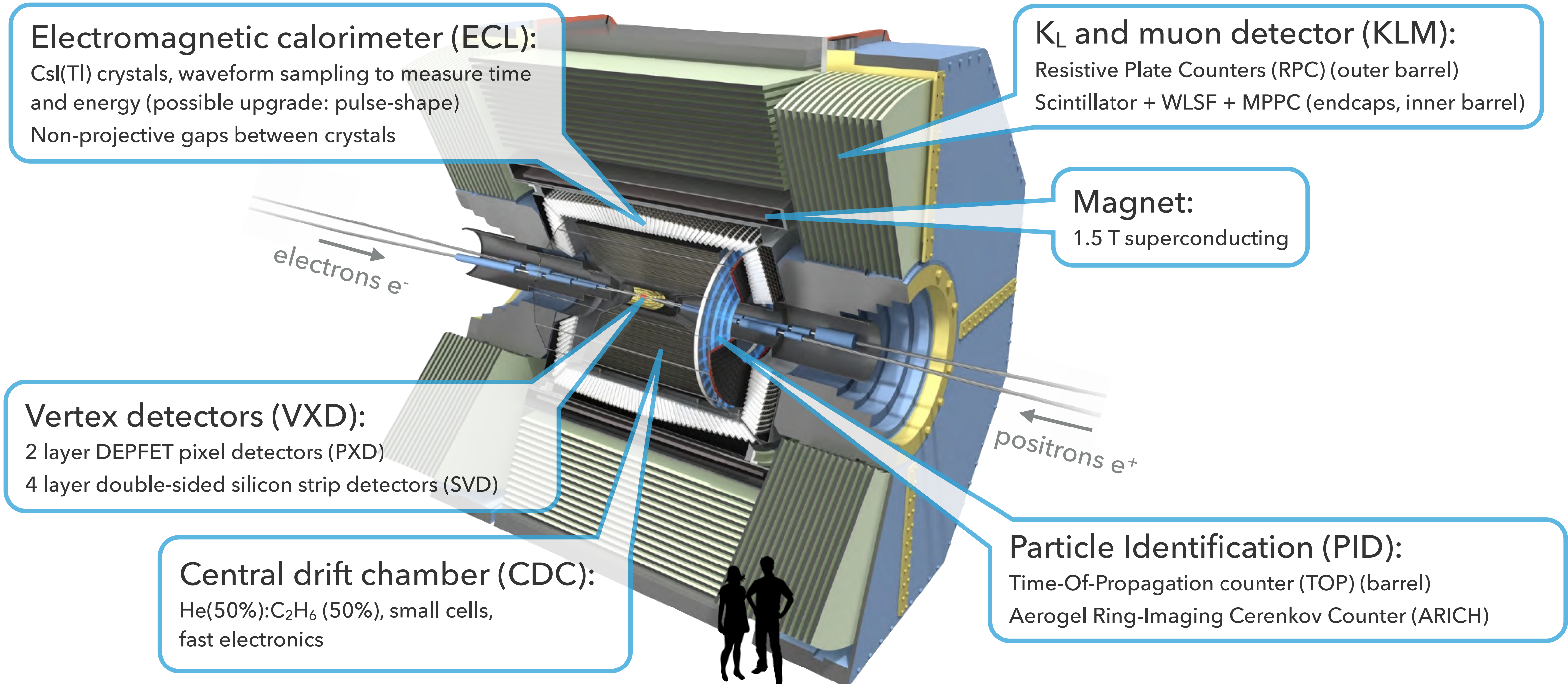
Belle II: SuperKEKB collider



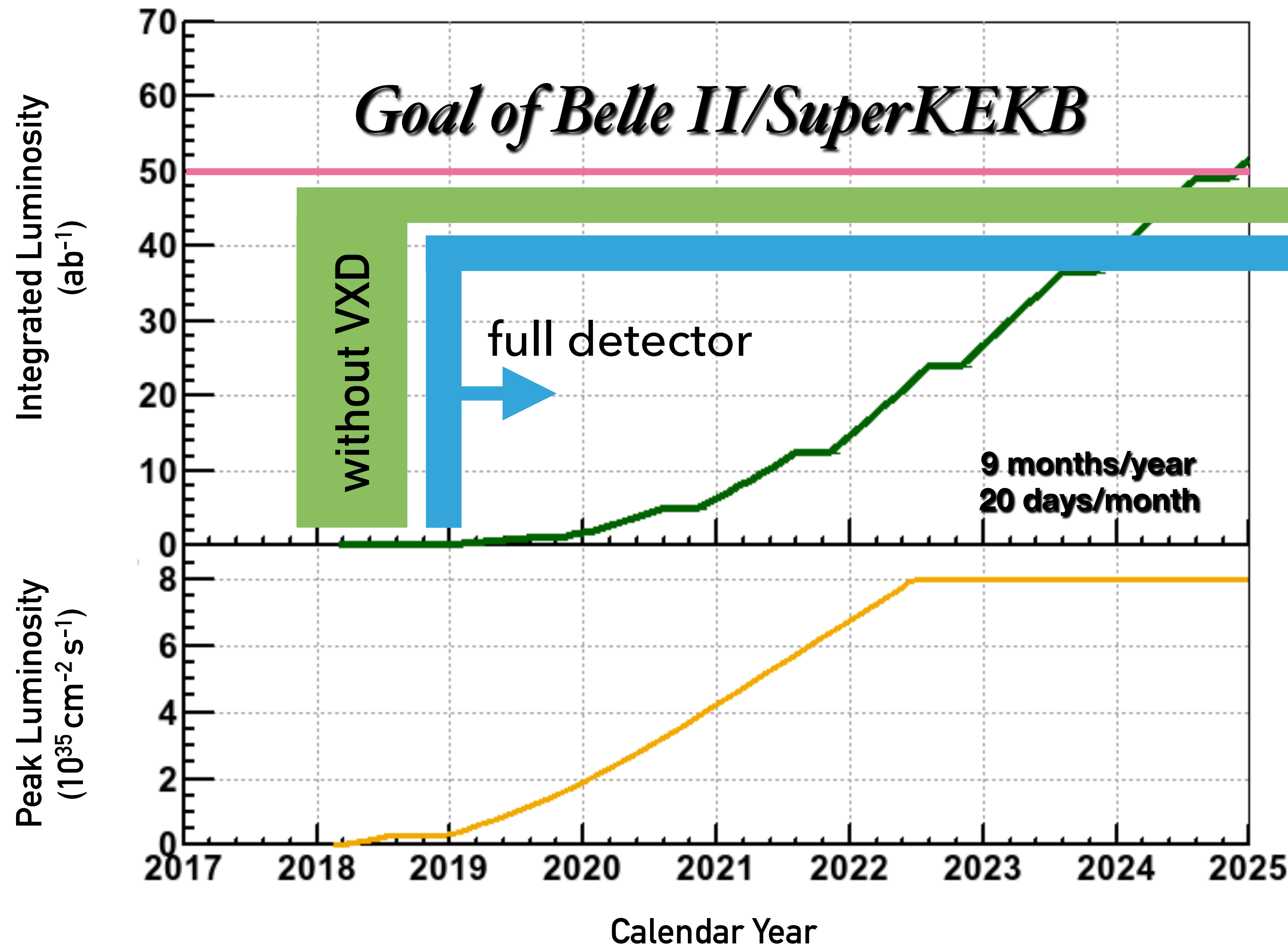
Belle II: Detector



Belle II: Detector



Belle II: Expected luminosity



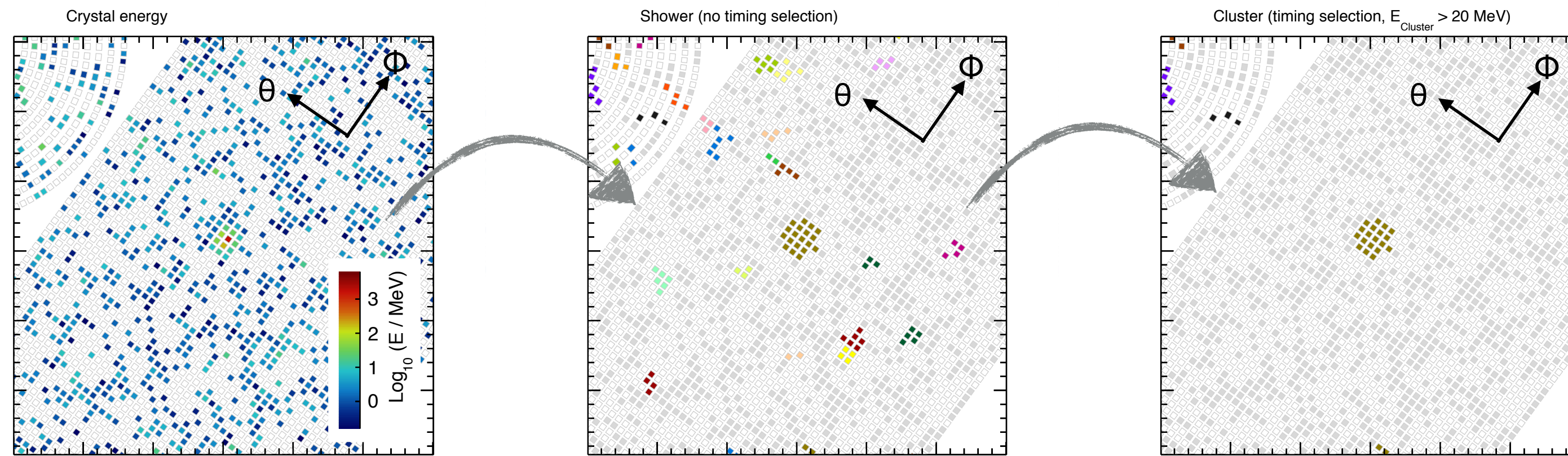
Belle II "Phase 2" goal:
Peak luminosity as at the end of Belle: $1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Belle II "Phase 2" dream:
20 fb⁻¹ of physics data at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

Belle II "Phase 3" goal:
50x the integrated luminosity of Belle: 50ab⁻¹ by 2025.

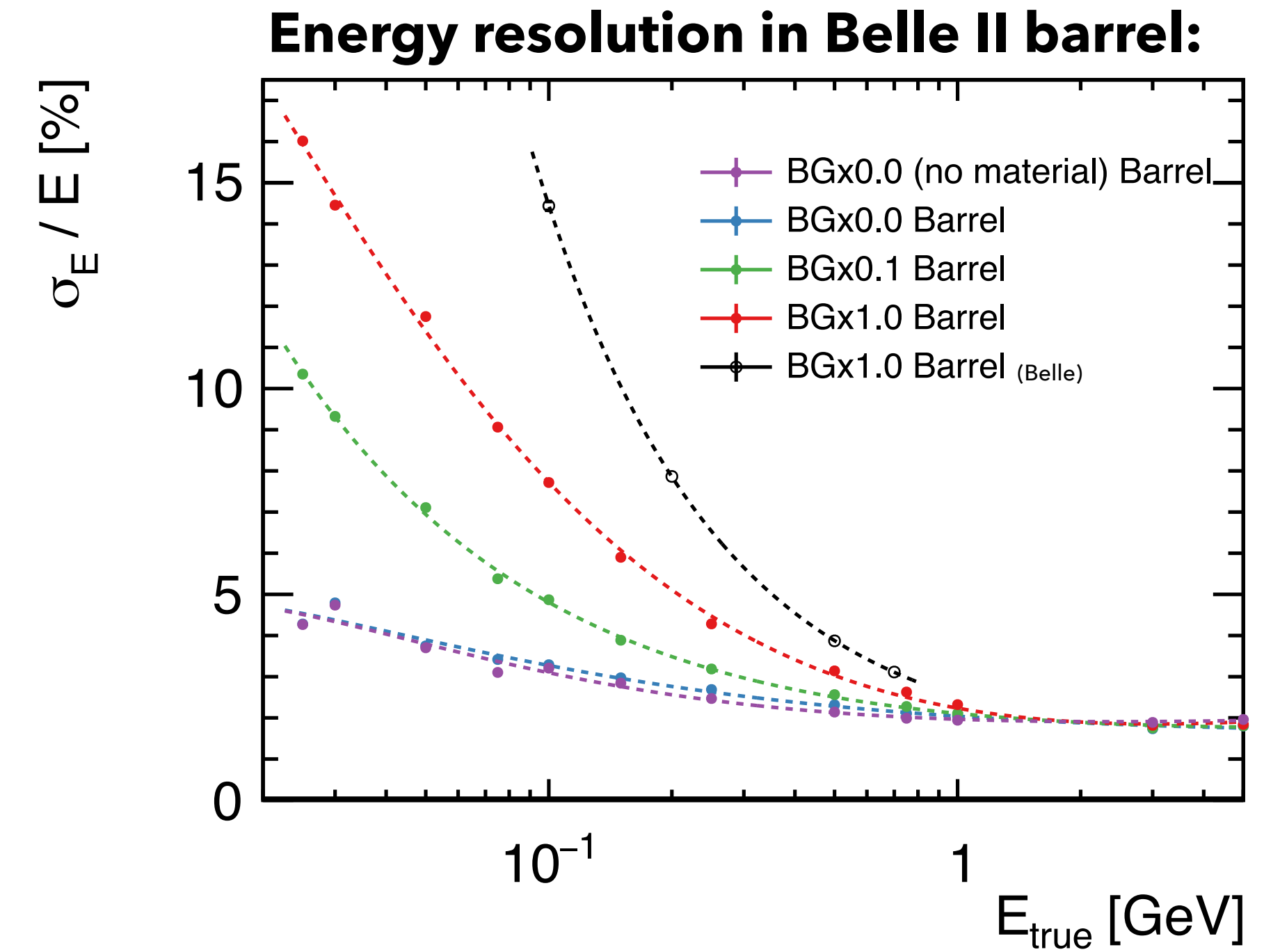
Belle: ~1 ab⁻¹
BaBar: ~0.5 ab⁻¹

Belle II: Expected calorimeter performance



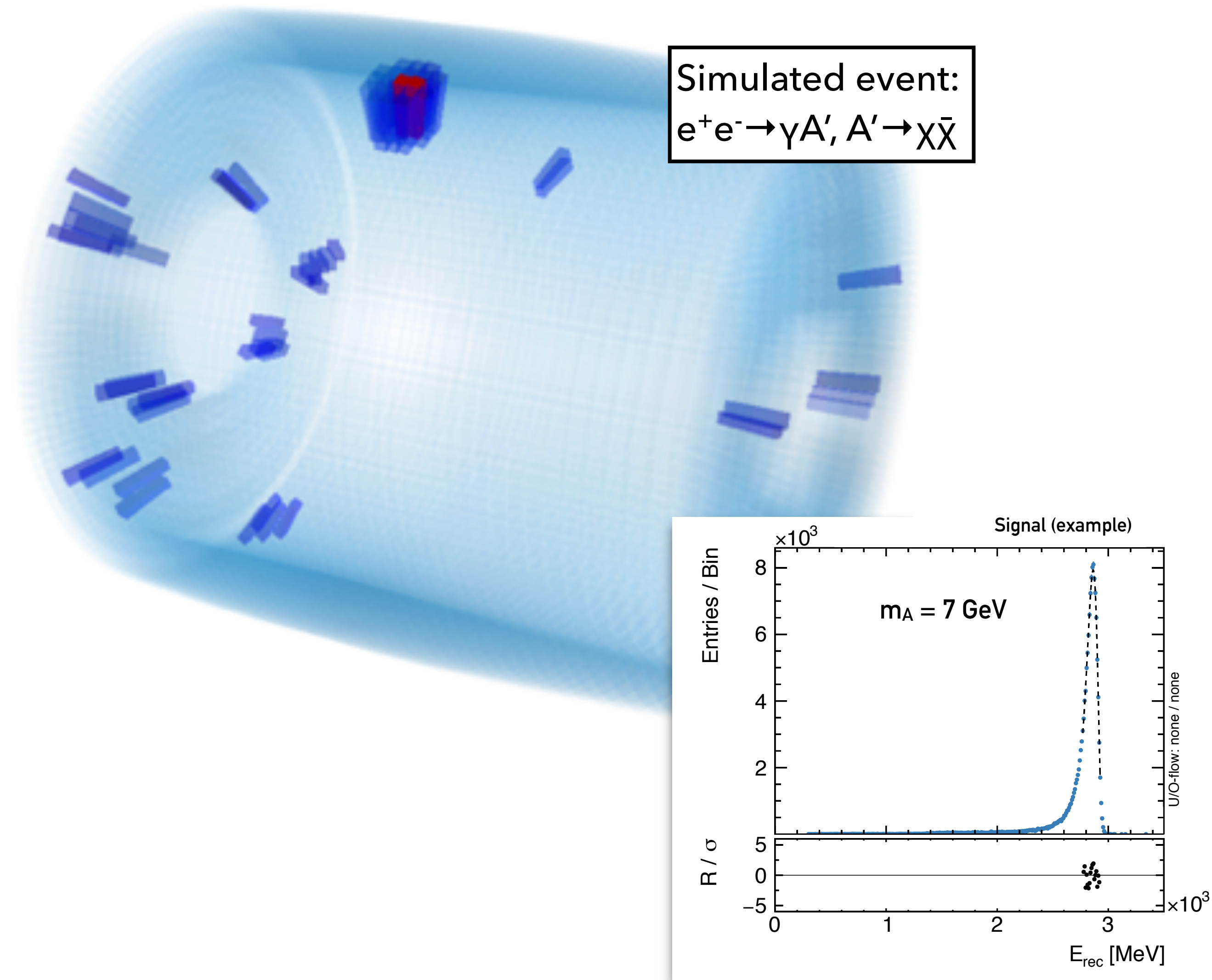
- ▶ Effects of beam background:
 - ▶ Degrades energy resolution.
 - ▶ Radiation damage.
 - ▶ Pile-up and increased event size.
 - ▶ Physics background.

→ Upgrades of hardware (detector) and software (reconstruction) are crucial.



Belle II: Dark Photons to invisible (“Single photon search”)

- ▶ Goal is to produce a competitive single photon measurement using the Phase 2 data (2018):
 - ▶ Belle II calorimeter is more hermetic than BaBar’s (no projective gaps): Better sensitivity for low mass A' than BaBar.
 - ▶ Aim for trigger energy threshold $E_\gamma^* > 1.0$ GeV, at least during initial low luminosity running: Higher mass reach than BaBar.
 - ▶ Belle had no triggers for this physics.

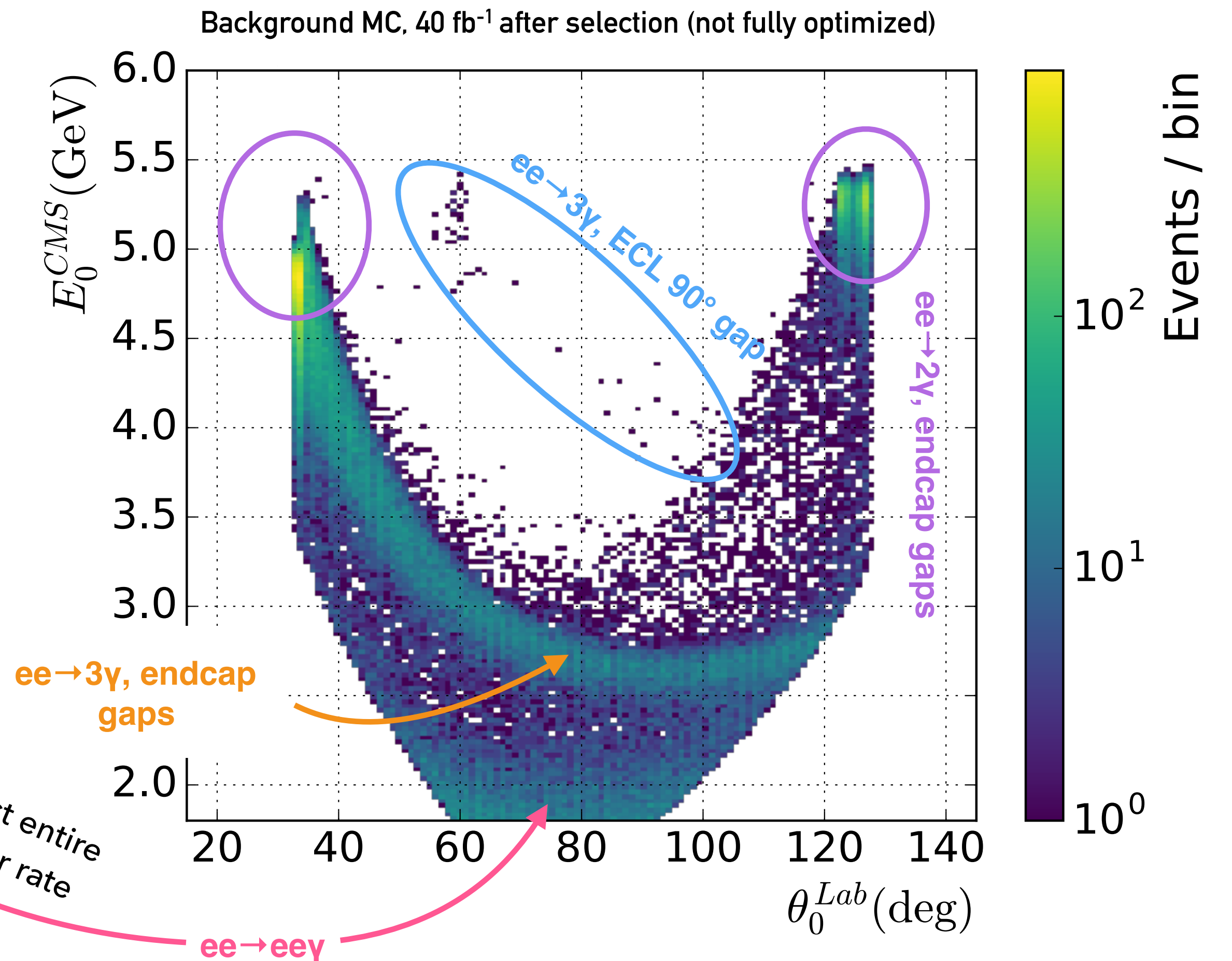


Belle II: Dark Photons to invisible (“Single photon search”)

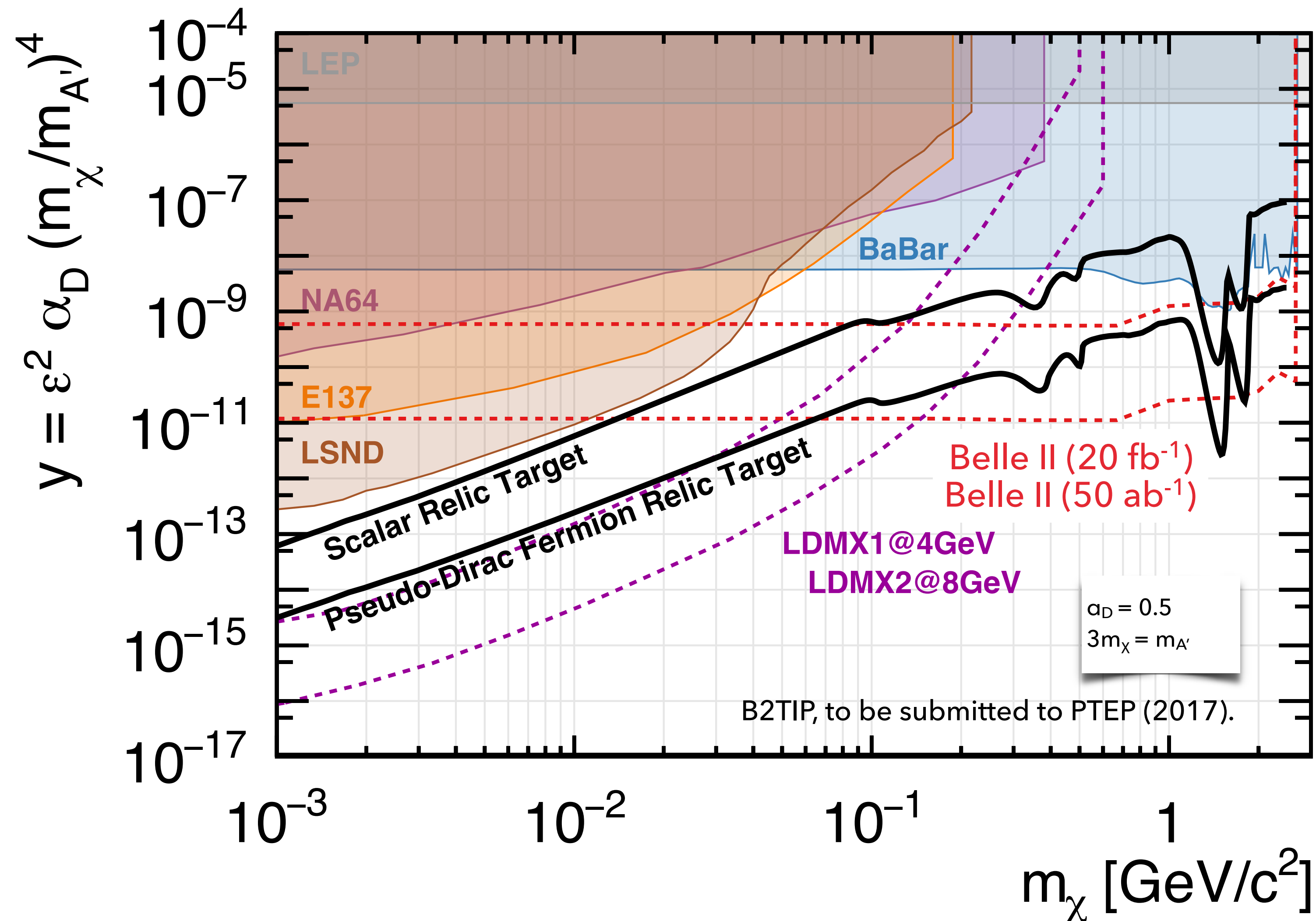
- ▶ Qualitatively the same backgrounds as in the BaBar analysis, but:
 - ▶ Almost no backgrounds from $ee \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ outside the endcap gaps.

Trigger	Rate at full luminosity [kHz]
1 GeV* <small>$E^* > 1 \text{ GeV}$ and second cluster $E^* < 0.3 \text{ GeV}$</small>	4 kHz (barrel) 7 kHz (endcaps)
2 GeV* <small>$E^* > 2 \text{ GeV}$ and Bhabha veto</small>	5 kHz (barrel)

Belle II MC Preliminary (BG16), C. Hearty

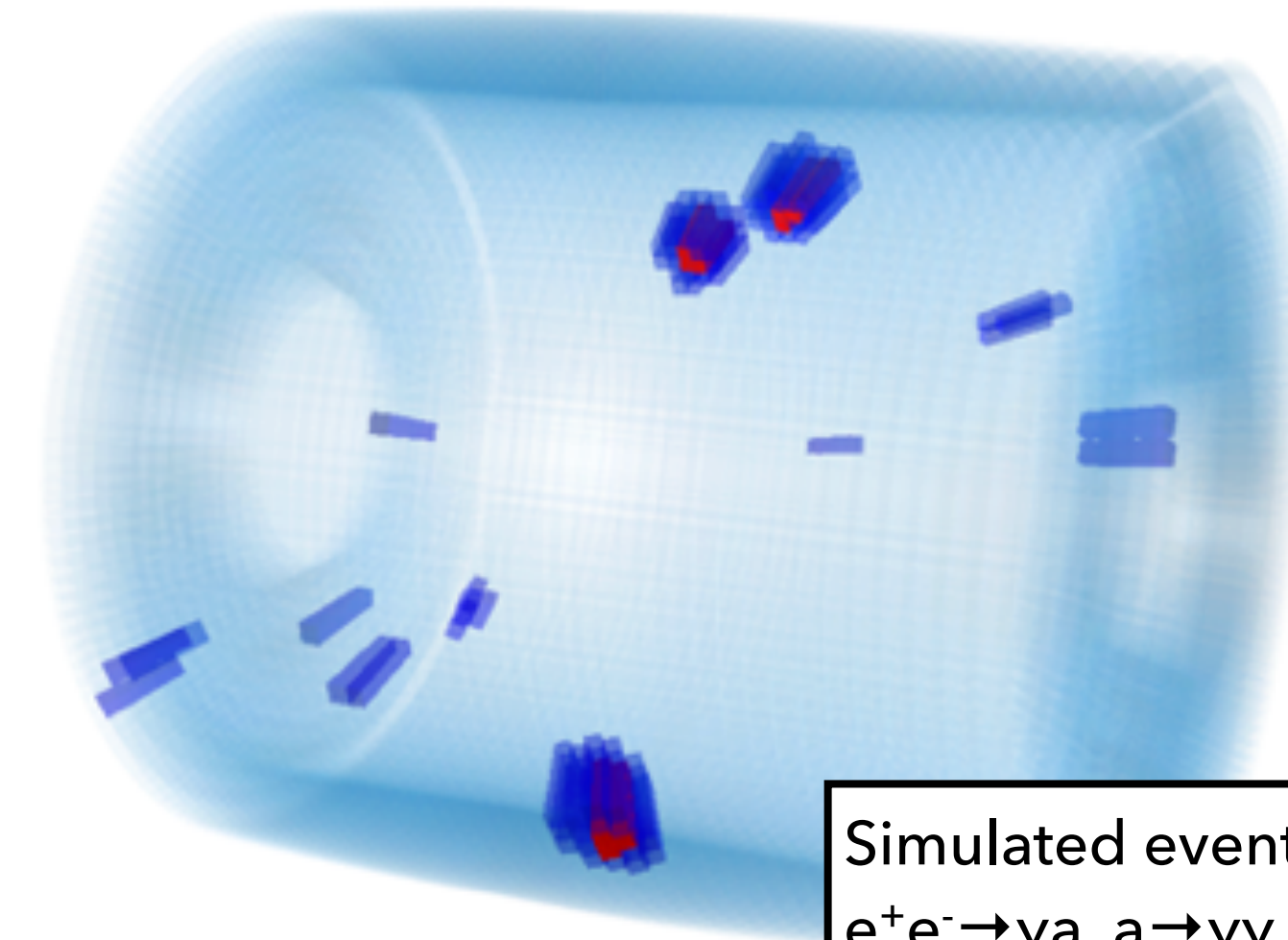
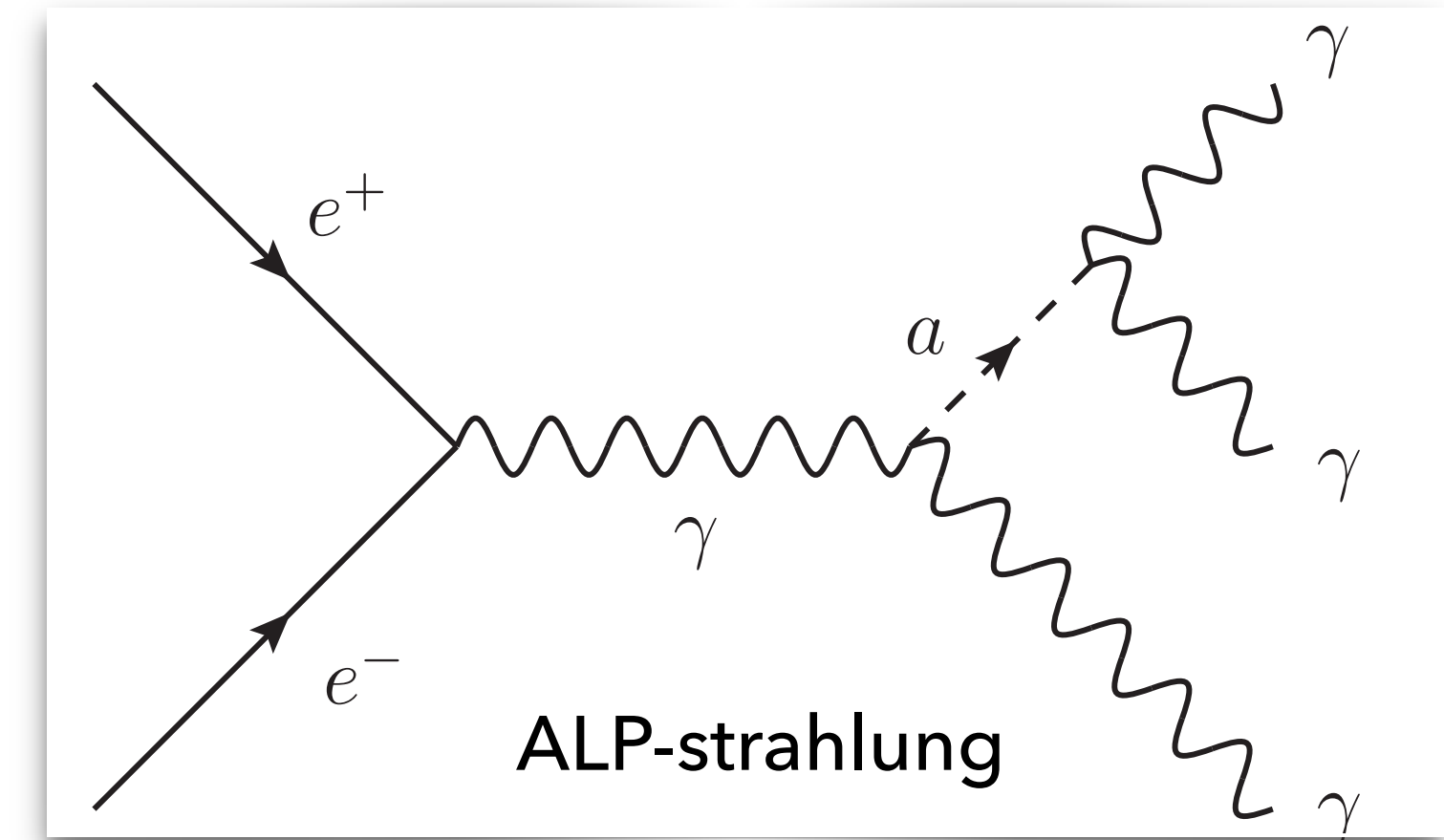


Belle II: Dark Photons to invisible ("Single photon search")



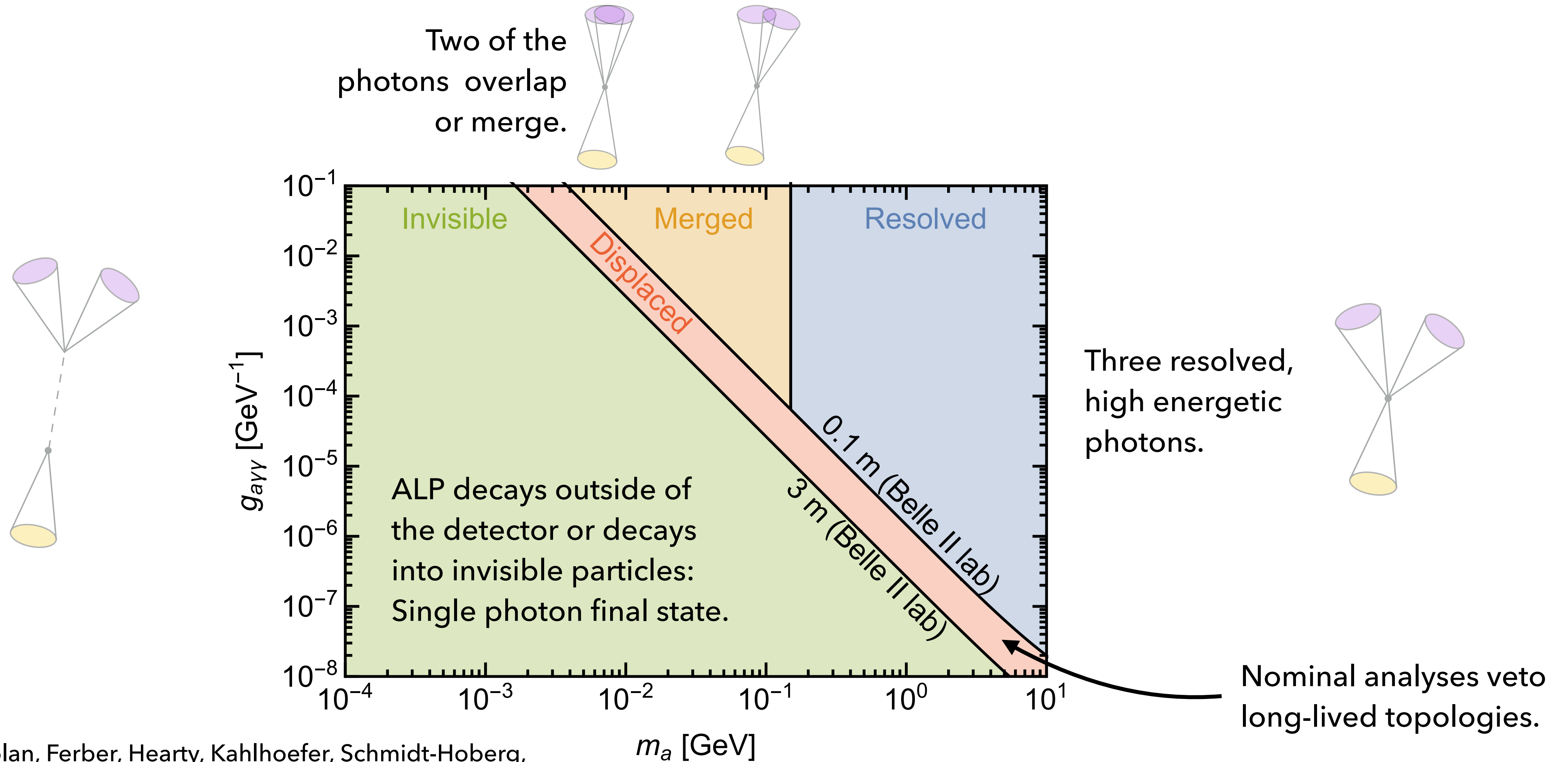
Belle II: Axion-Like Particles (ALPs)

- ▶ Axion-like particles (ALPs) are pseudo-scalars and couple to bosons. Unlike Axions, ALPs have no relation between mass and coupling.
- ▶ They can be Dark Matter candidates, Dark Sector mediators, and they appear in many BSM scenarios.
- ▶ Focus on coupling to photons ($g_{a\gamma\gamma}$) in this talk. B-decays give access to coupling to charged bosons (not in this talk).



Simulated event:
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma a, a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
($m_a = 1$ GeV)

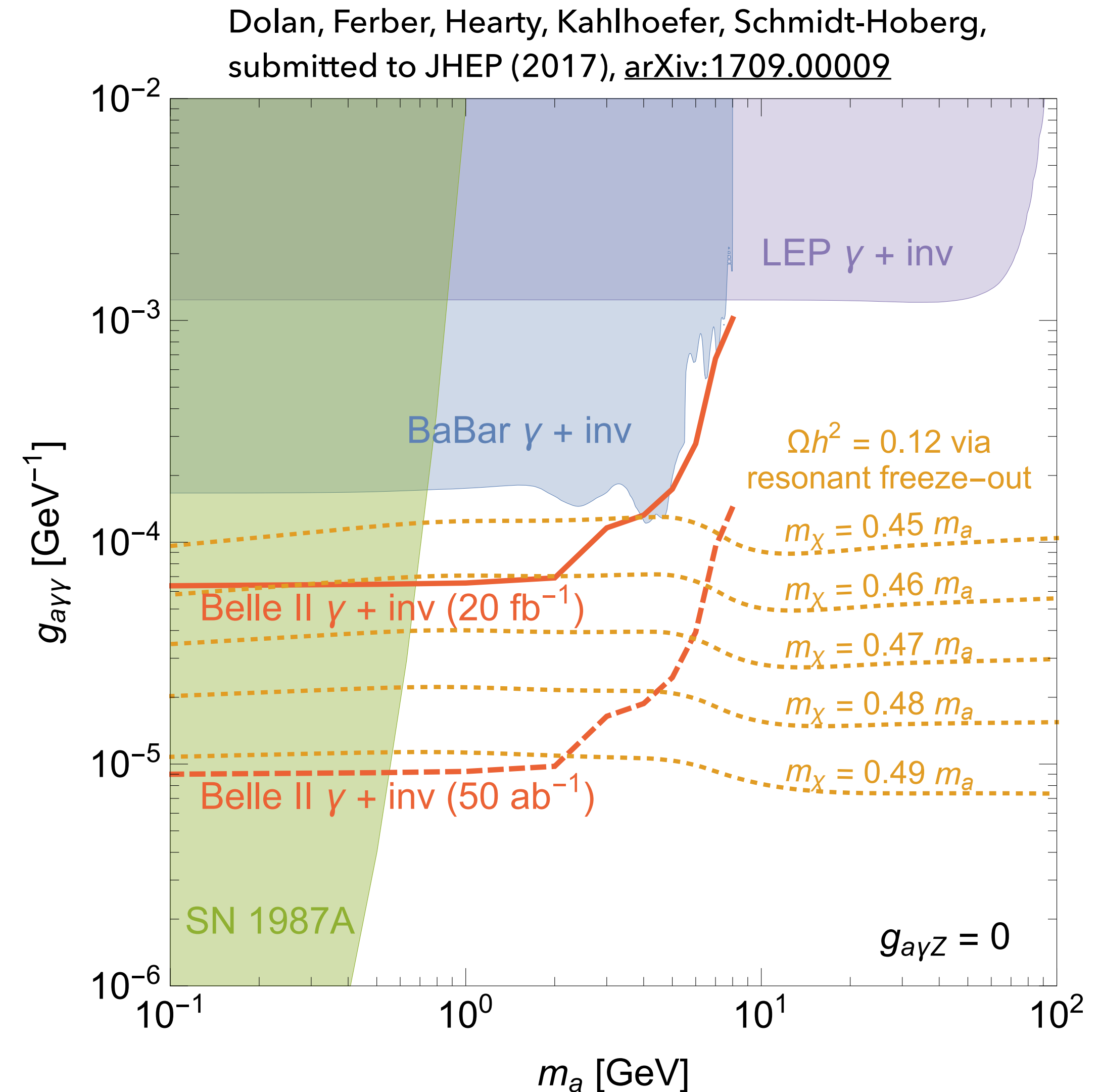
Belle II: Axion-Like Particles decaying into two photons or Dark Matter



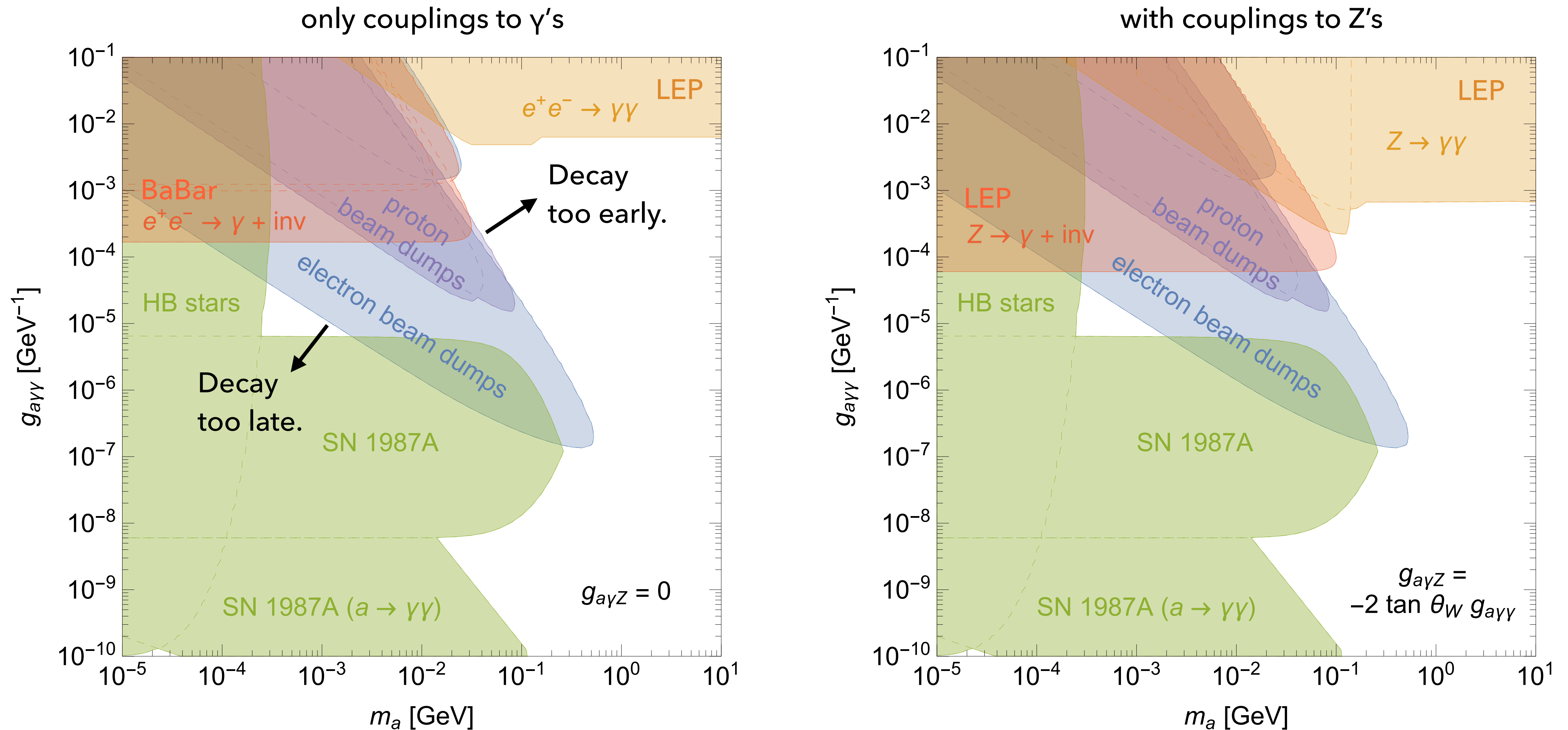
Dolan, Ferber, Hearty, Kahlhoefer, Schmidt-Hoberg, submitted to JHEP (2017), [arXiv:1709.00009](https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.00009)

Belle II: ALPs decaying into Dark Matter

- ▶ ALP decays can be invisible because the ALP decays outside of the detector or because the ALP decays into an invisible final state: Dark Matter.
- ▶ We re-interpreted BaBar's Dark Photon analysis in terms of ALPs decaying into Dark Matter.
- ▶ We studied the Belle II sensitivity for ALPs decaying into Dark Matter.

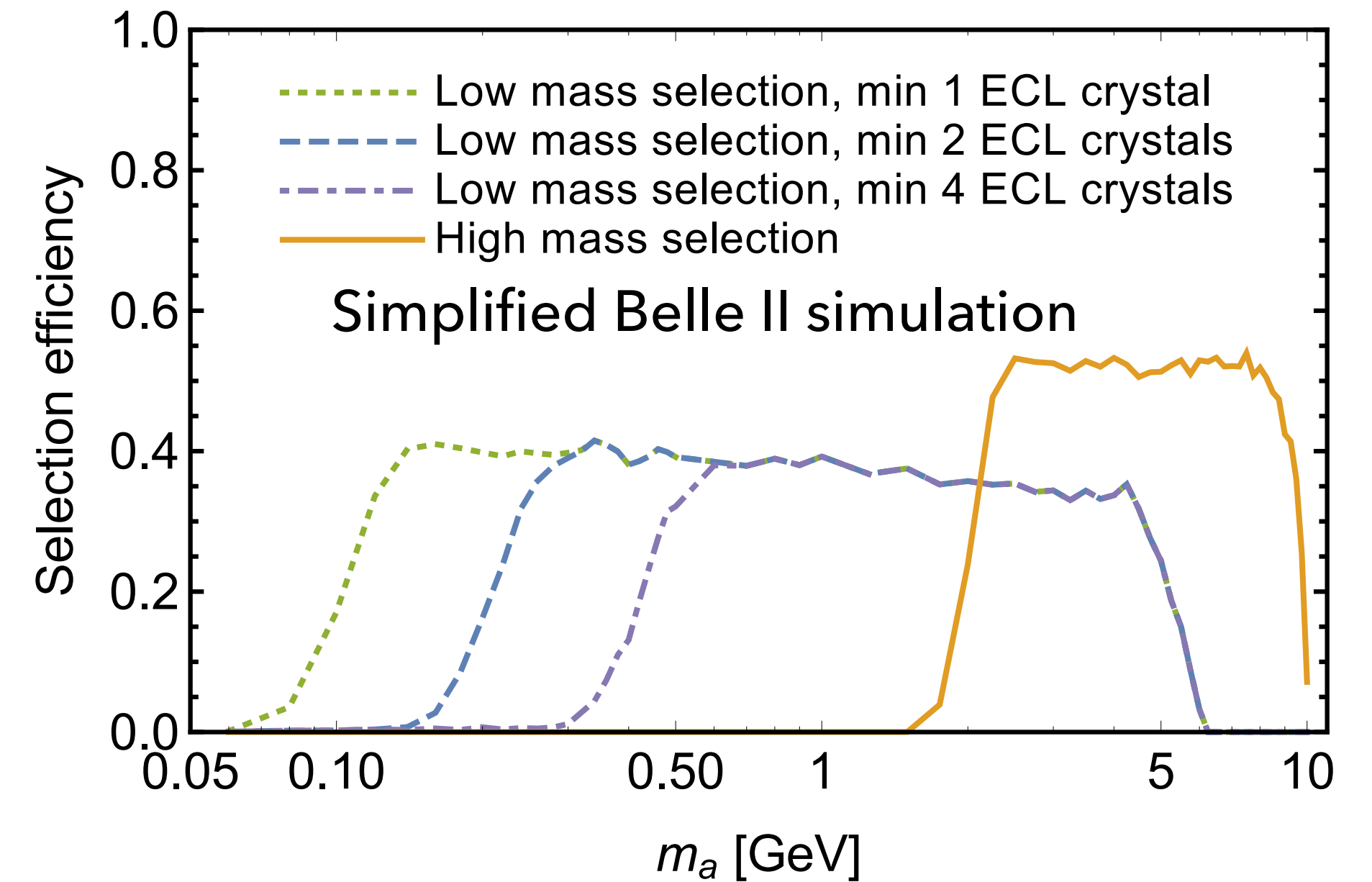


Belle II: Axion-Like Particles, revised constraints



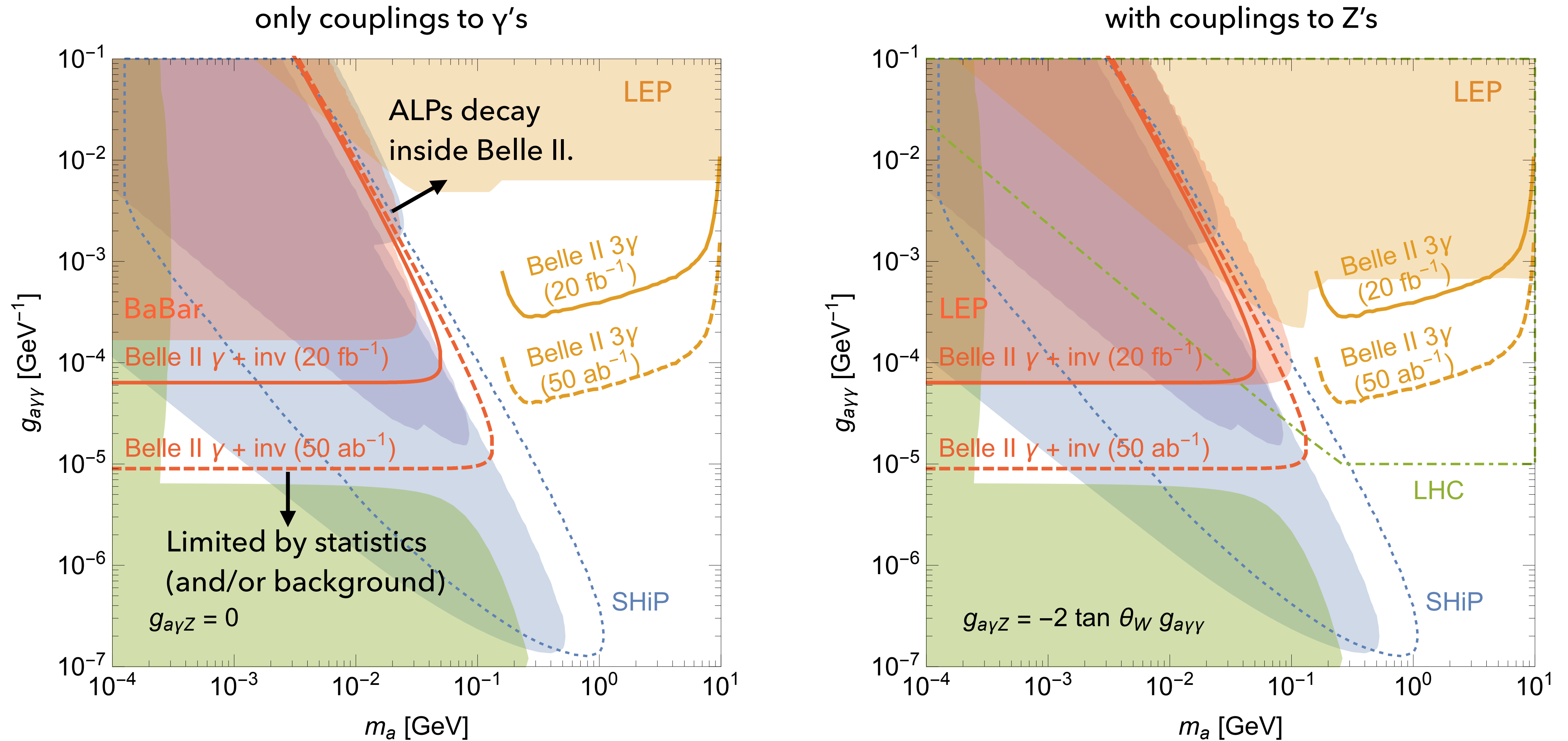
Belle II: ALPs decaying into two Photons

- ▶ Select events with three ECL clusters with $m_a \geq 0.2$ GeV and search for a bump in the invariant 2γ mass spectrum.
- ▶ Main backgrounds:
 - ▶ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$ (reduced by helicity cuts)
 - ▶ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + \text{beam background } \gamma$ (reduced by timing cuts)
 - ▶ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ outside of tracking volume (reduced by angular cuts)



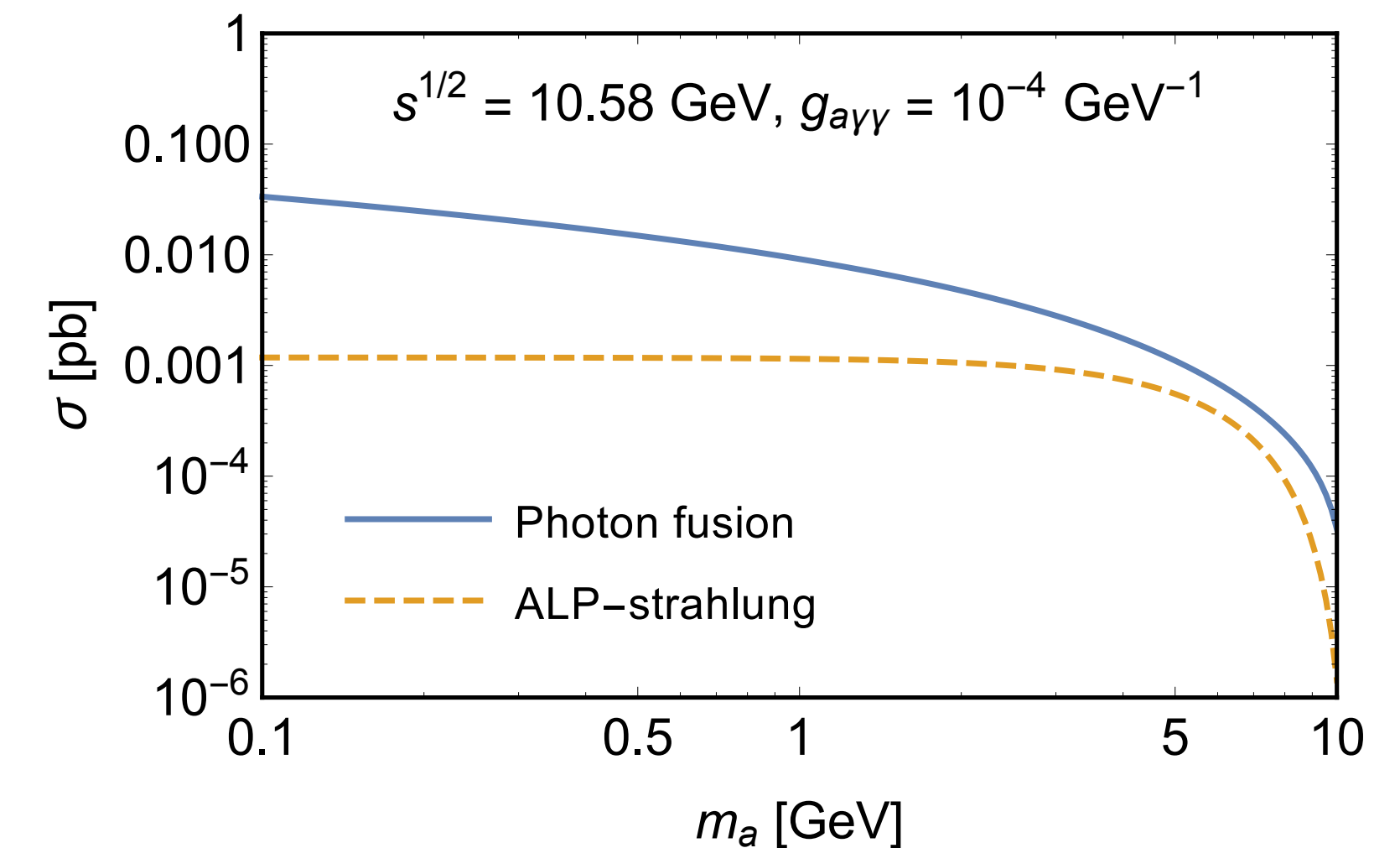
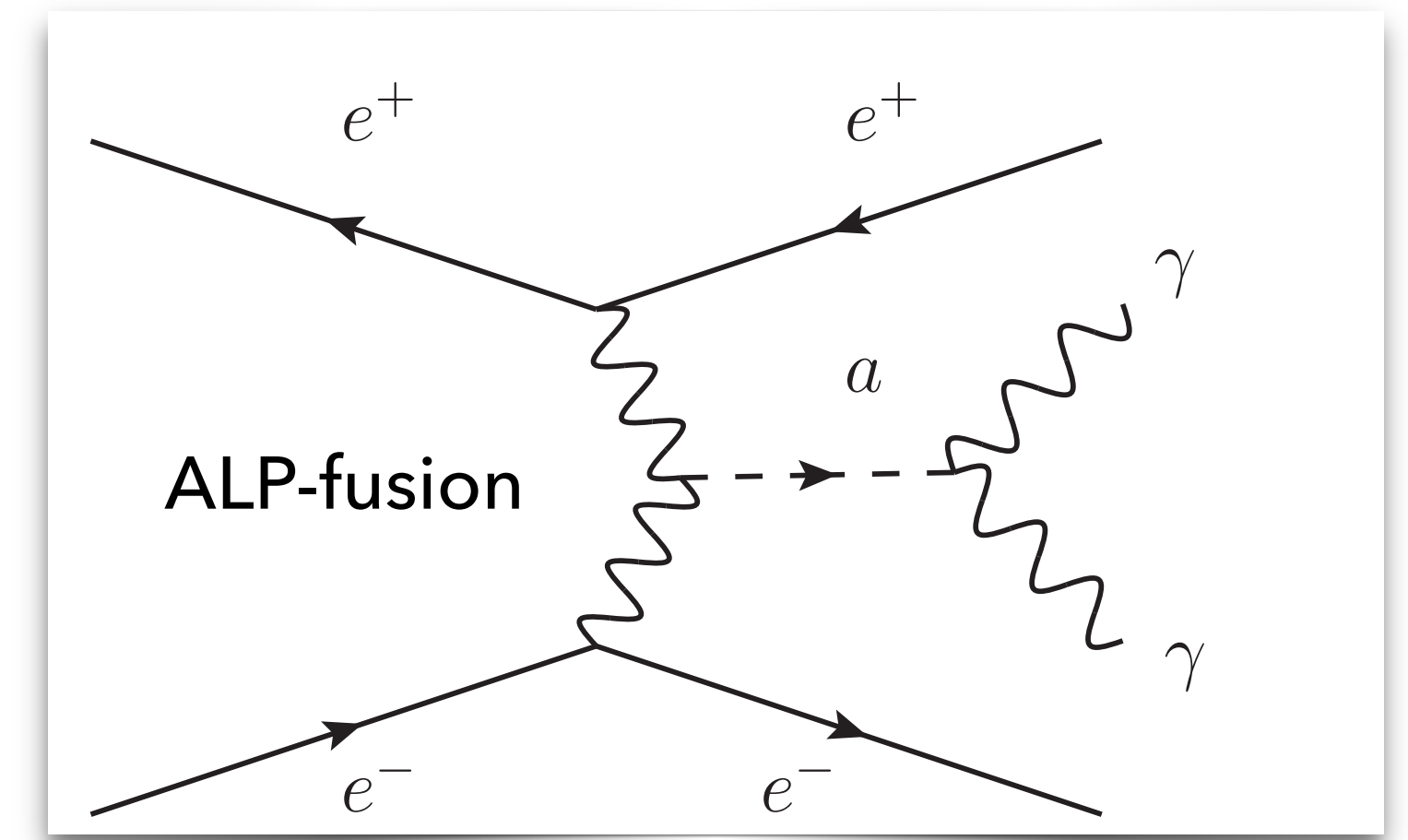
- ▶ Trigger: For small ALP masses, events look like $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events.
 - ▶ At BaBar/Belle: Prescaled at L1.
 - ▶ At Belle II: Delay trigger decision, no prescale at L1.

Belle II: Axion-Like Particles, future experiments for visible decays



Belle II: ALPs below 200 MeV?

- ▶ For ALP masses below ~ 200 MeV, the decay photons are reconstructed as one ECL cluster even in offline analysis. Currently under study:
 - ▶ Untagged (electrons not seen) ALP fusion production has a much higher cross section and produces ALPs with less boost (difficult to trigger).
 - ▶ Shower shapes for merged cluster are different, MVA based reconstruction has better separation power (but events have to pass L1 trigger).
 - ▶ Pair conversion of one decay photon costs statistics, but yields a distinctive four particle final state.



Dolan, Ferber, Hearty, Kahlhoefer, Schmidt-Hoberg, submitted to JHEP (2017), [arXiv:1709.00009](https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.00009)

Belle II: Other planned Dark Sector and exotic searches

- ▶ Search for Dark Photons decaying into pseudo-Dirac DM: ***
 - ▶ $A' \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_2, \chi_2 \rightarrow \chi_1 A', A' \rightarrow e^+ e^-$.
- ▶ Off-shell A' decays. ***
- ▶ Long-lived neutral particle decays.
- ▶ Visible Dark Photon decays.
- ▶ Dark Scalar: $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- S, S \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$
- ▶ Magnetic monopoles with small magnetic charges. ***
- ▶ Invisible $\Upsilon(1S)$ decays via $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$ (Requires beam energies at $\Upsilon(3S)$).
- ▶ Muonic Dark Force:
 - ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- Z', Z' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
 - ▶ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- Z', Z' \rightarrow \text{Invisible}$ ***
- ▶ Dark Higgs
- ▶ ...

Summary

- ▶ BaBar single photon search excludes $g-2$ region of parameter space.
- ▶ Still ongoing Dark Sector searches in BaBar and Belle.
- ▶ The Belle II search for light dark matter is competitive with BaBar already with expected 2018 data due to the more hermetic calorimeter and better triggers.
- ▶ The early running of Belle II offers possibilities for many unique physics analyses in the Dark Sector.
- ▶ Belle II Physics Book in preparation* (Belle II detector, simulation, software, analysis tools, physics program incl. dark sectors), to be submitted to PTEP (2017).

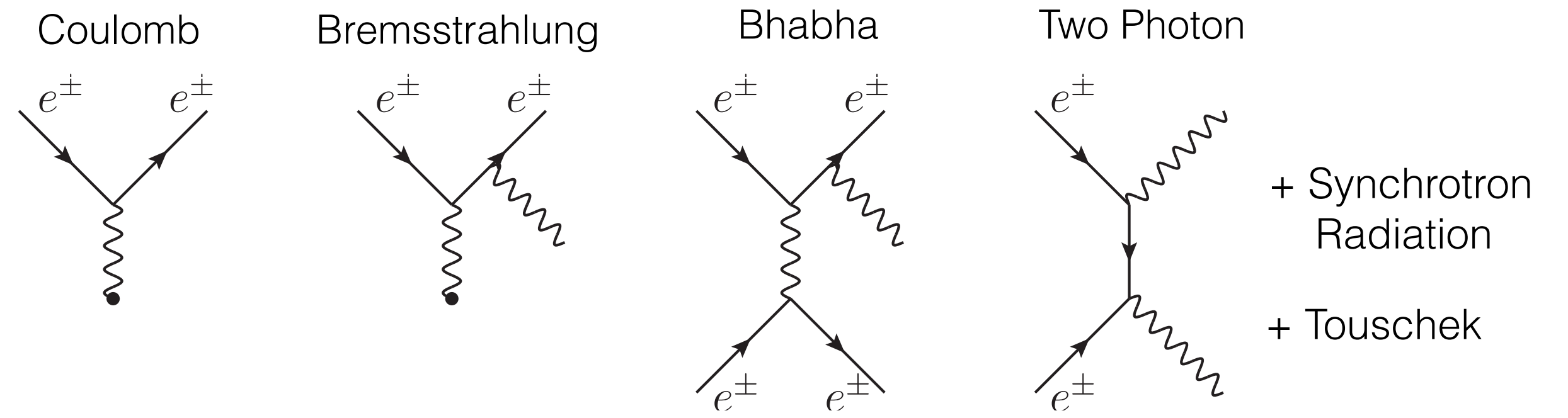
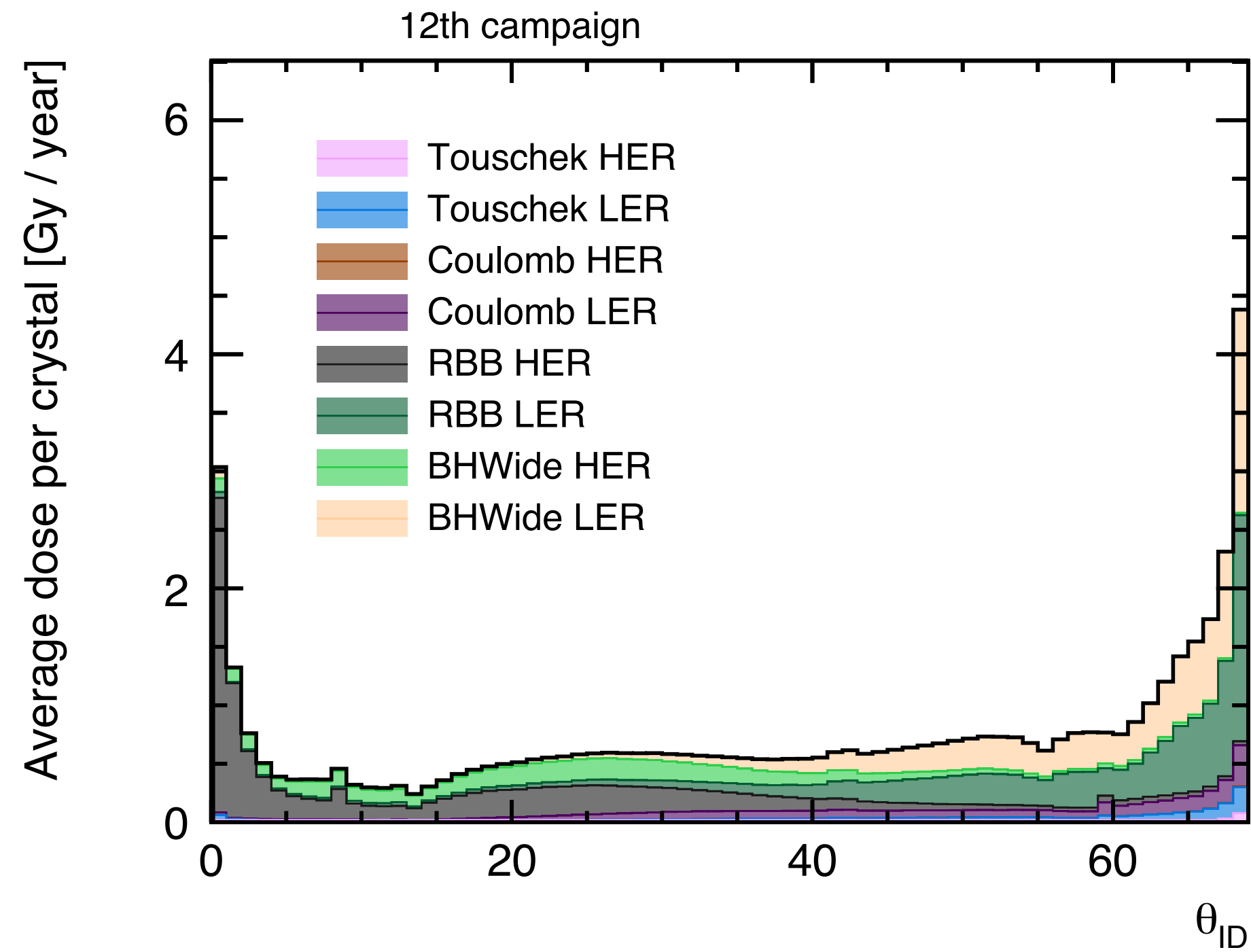
* <https://confluence.desy.de/display/BI/B2TiP+ReportStatus>



“Leaning out of windows” (E. Zack/V. Kwan/T. Ferber/J. Roman)
Outreach project of TRIUMF, UBC and Emily Carr University
Exhibition Jan 25 - Feb 8, 2018 (Vancouver)

Additional information

Beam backgrounds at Belle II



- Degrades calorimeter resolution.
- Radiation damage.
- Pile-up and event size.
- Physics background.

Triggers

Trigger	Rate at full luminosity [kHz]
1 GeV* $E^* > 1 \text{ GeV}$ and second cluster $E^* < 0.3 \text{ GeV}$	4 kHz (barrel) 7 kHz (endcaps)
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