Search for dark sector at *BABAR*

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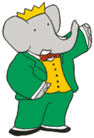
on behalf of the *BABAR* Collaboration

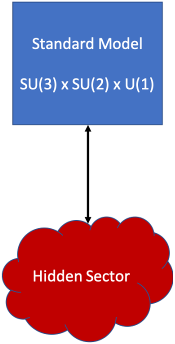
TAU 2021

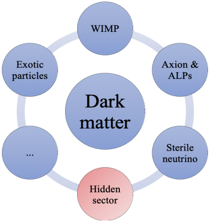
Caltech



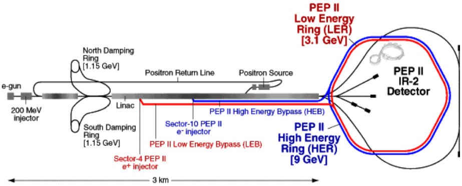
Dark Sectors

- Particle(s) that do NOT interact directly with SM.
- Dark sector includes mediator particle(s) coupled to SM via portals: vector, scalar, neutrino, ...
- Dark sector could have rich structure, and dark matter could be part of it.
- Theoretically motivated by many BSM scenarios.





BaBar Experiment



- Asymmetric e^+e^- collider operating at center-of-mass energy of 10.58 GeV.
- Total integrated luminosity of 514 fb^{-1} was collected, mostly at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance, but also at the $\Upsilon(3S)$ and $\Upsilon(2S)$ peaks, as well as off-resonance.

Collaboration is still active more than 10 years after data taking ended!

Content

Dark Leptophilic Scalar

- The existence of an extended Higgs sector with new light gauge singlets that can mix with the Higgs boson.
- New scalar interacts predominantly with SM leptons rather than quarks[1].

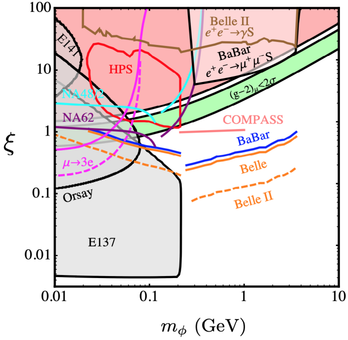


Figure: Viable parameter space of the leptonic Higgs model, and projections for the *BABAR* and Belle II experiments in the $e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-\phi_L$ channel.

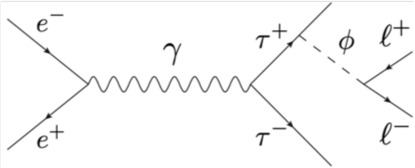
$$\mathcal{L} = -\xi \sum_{l=e,\mu,\tau} \frac{m_l}{v} \bar{l}\phi_L l$$

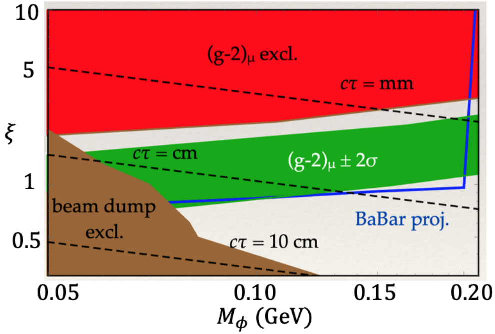
- Motivated by muon $(g-2)$.
- Current best sensitivity comes in part from *BABAR* dark muonic force analysis.
- Coupling to τ larger.

[1] Batell, Brian, et al. "Muon anomalous magnetic moment through the leptonic Higgs portal." Physical Review D 95.7 (2017): 075003.

Leptonic Higgs Portal

Signal: Two leptons (two tracks + missing momentum/energy), plus a di-lepton resonance.





- Decays preferentially to the most massive lepton-pair kinematically accessible.
- ϕ_L may have displaced vertices decay if ξ is small enough.

Analysis Overview

Search for leptophilic scalar (ϕ_L) radiated off a tau lepton:

$$e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-\phi_L, \phi_L \to l^+l^- \ (l = e, \mu)$$

- 0.04 GeV $\leq m_{\phi_L} \leq 7$ GeV.
- The cross section for $m_{\phi_L} \leq 2m_\mu$ is measured separately for ϕ_L lifetimes corresponding to $c\tau_{\phi_L}$ values of 0, 1, 10, and 100 mm.

Procedure

- Consider all 1-prong decays of the tau.
- Select two pairs of oppositely charged tracks.
- Reject events with total visible mass > 9 GeV (Bhabha, photon conversion).
- Train BDT to increase signal purity.
- Optimize analysis for each final state and prompt or long-lived ϕ_L.

BDT Training

We train a multivariate classifier (BDT) to separate signal & backgrounds.

- Background: A sample corresponding to about 5% of the data.
- Train for prompt sample (for dielectron, also 1, 10, 100 mm).
- Mass-dependent selection criteria to optimize signal sensitivity.

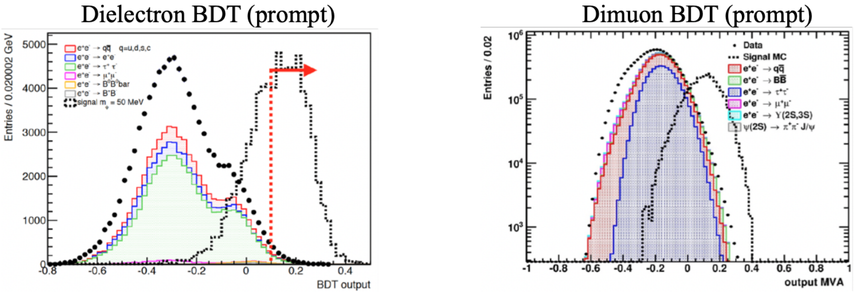
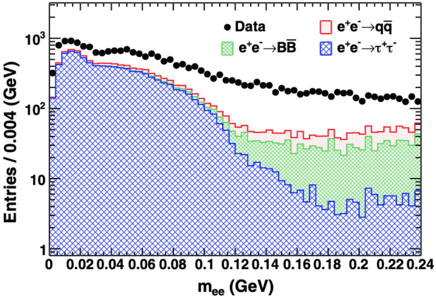
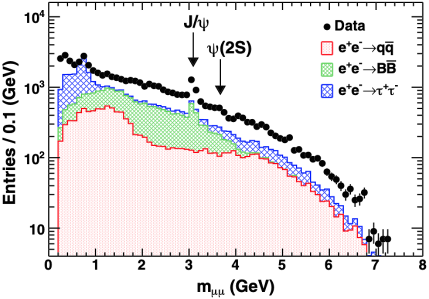


Figure: BDT score distribution for $\phi_L \to e^+e^-$ (left) and $\phi_L \to \mu^+\mu^-$ (right).

Mass Spectrum

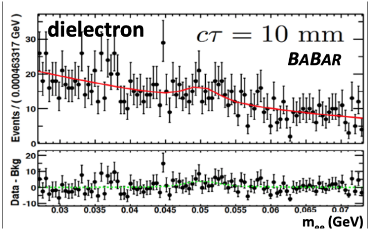


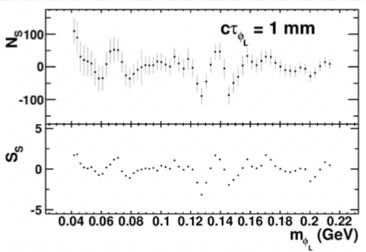


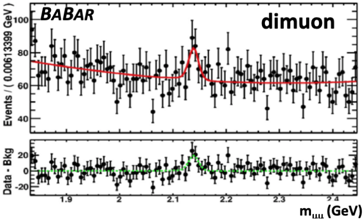
- Data/MC discrepancy is mainly due to processes that are not simulated (ISR production of high-multiplicity QED and hadronic events, two-photon processes).
- Peaking contributions from $J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ and $\psi(2S) \to \mu^+\mu^-$ decays are also seen, and the corresponding regions are excluded from the signal search.

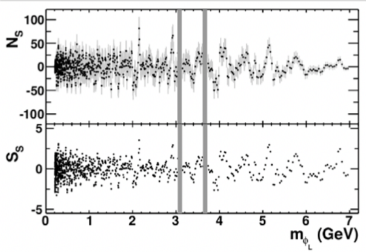
Signal Extraction and Fits

We extract signal as a function of dark scalar mass with fits over sliding intervals.

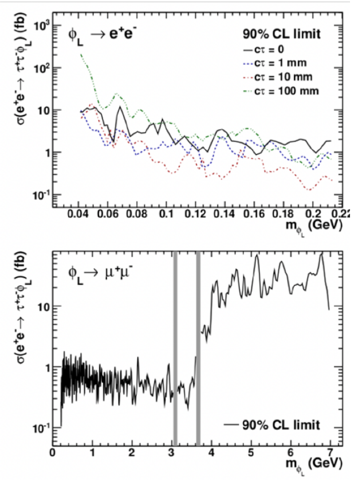




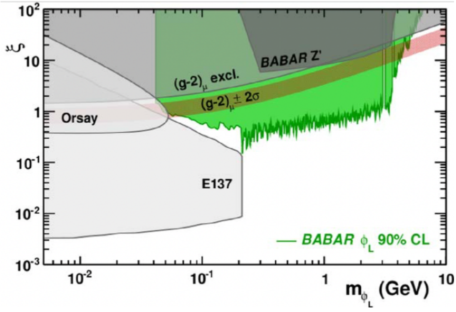




Dark Leptophilic Scalar Results



P.R.L. 125,181801



- Exclude the possibility of the dark leptophilic scalar accounting for the $g-2$ discrepancy.
- Sharp increase above ditau threshold due to quick decrease of $\phi_L \to \mu^+\mu^-$ branching fraction.

Content

Dark Matter Bound States in Dark Sector

- Vector portal: A new gauge group $U(1)_D$ in dark sector, couple to SM via kinetic mixing:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} F^{\mu\nu} A'_{\mu\nu}$$

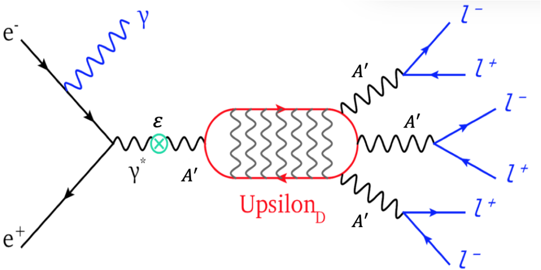
.

- A minimal dark sector model contains a single Dirac fermion (χ) charged under a new $U(1)$ gauge group with a coupling constant g_D.
- Sufficiently strong values of g_D could result in the formation of bound states $\chi\bar{\chi}$ (darkonium).
- The existence of stable bound states requires $1.68 m_A \leq \alpha_D m_\chi$[1].

[1] Rogers, F. J., H. C. Graboske Jr, and D. J. Harwood. "Bound eigenstates of the static screened Coulomb potential." Physical Review A 1.6 (1970): 1577.

Dark Photon Physics

- One lowest bound state $\Upsilon_D(J^{PC} = 1^{--})$ predicts the process[2]:



- The dark photon can be massless or massive.
- The dark photon lifetime could be short or long-lived, meaning its decay length could be sufficiently long to produce displaced decay vertices.

$$l_{lab} = \gamma c \tau = \frac{p}{m^2} \cdot \frac{3\hbar c}{\alpha \varepsilon^2}$$

[2]An, Haipeng, et al. "Probing the dark sector with dark matter bound states." Physical review letters 116.15 (2016): 151801.

Darkonium Analysis Strategy

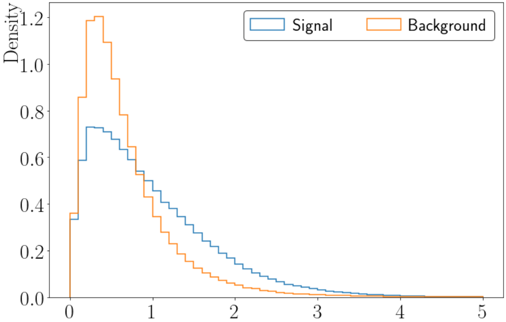
Goal

- search for the reaction $e^+e^- \to \gamma\Upsilon_D, \Upsilon_D \to A'A'A'$, A' subsequently decays to $e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ or $\pi^+\pi^-$
- $0.001 \leq m_{A'} \leq 3.16$ GeV$, 0.05 \leq \Upsilon_D \leq 9.5$ GeV

- Select events with six charged tracks identified as electron, muon or pion by PID algorithm.
- Combine three similar mass A' to form Υ_D candidates.
- Reconstruct same-sign combinations to suppress combinatorial background.
- The ISR photon can be emitted in the EMC acceptance and found or not.
- Train multiple machine learning models to increase signal purity.

Similar procedure was applied to study the case for displaced dark photon decay.

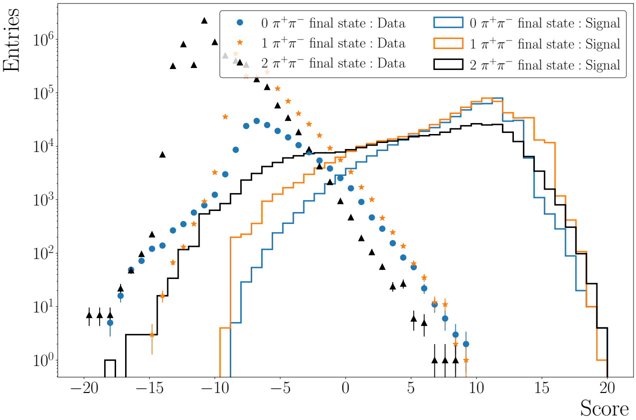
Same-sign reconstruction



Opposite-sign:
e^+e^- e^+e^- $\mu^+\mu^-$
Same-sign:
e^+e^+ e^-e^- $\mu^+\mu^-$

- Same-sign track combinations are formed by swapping particles with identical flavor between reconstructed dark photon pairs.
- Background: the mass difference distributions between same-sign and opposite-sign pairs tend to be similar.
- Signal: the mass difference distributions between same-sign and opposite-sign pair tend to be larger.

Classification Performance



- Train multiple machine learning models to increase signal purity.
- Standard prescriptions to check for over-training.

Mass Distributions

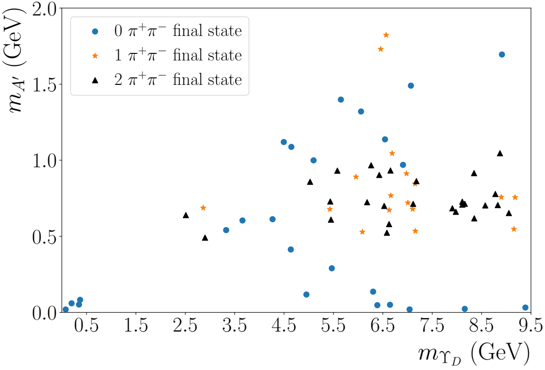


Figure: The $(m_{\Upsilon_D}, m_{A'})$ distribution for events passing all selection criteria for prompt dark photon decays.

- A total of 69 events pass all the selection criteria.
- Events near $m_{\Upsilon_D} = 0.1$ GeV, $m_{A'} = 0.05$ GeV arise from $e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma\gamma$.

Darkonium Preliminary Results

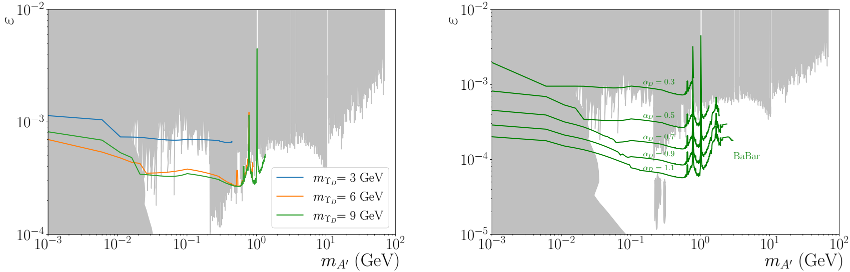
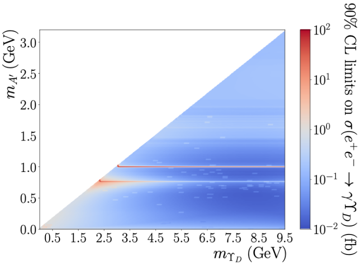


Figure: The 90% CL upper limits on the kinetic mixing ε for (left) various Υ_D masses assuming $\alpha_D = 0.5$ and (right) various α_D values assuming $m_{\Upsilon_D} = 9$ GeV.



- The 90% C.L. upper limit on the signal cross section is derived.
- The corresponding limits on the $\gamma - A'$ kinetic mixing ε down to $10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$.

arXiv: 2106.08529

Summary

Leptophilic scalar

- $e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-\phi_L, \phi_L \to l^+l^-\ (l = e, \mu)$

Darkonium

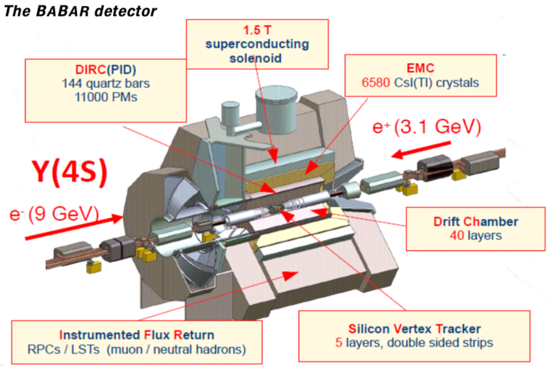
- $e^+e^- \to \gamma\Upsilon_D, \Upsilon_D \to A'A'A',\ A' \to X^+X^-\ (X = e, \mu, \pi)$

No signals are observed.

A few other analyses are still ongoing!

Backup

BaBar Experiments



Dark Leptophilic Scalar - Cross Section

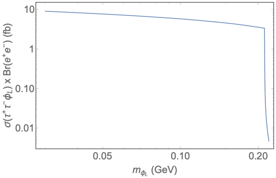


Figure 3: Cross section for $e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-\phi_L$, $\phi_L \to e^+e^-$, with a coupling of $\xi = 1$. The cross section is in the $1-10$ fb range, but drops substantially once the muon decay mode opens up above $m_{\phi_L} = 210$ MeV. The cross section for other values of ξ can be found by multiplying the cross section in this figure by ξ^2.

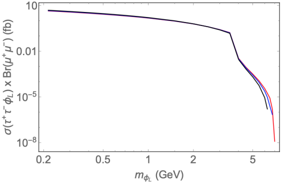


Figure 3: Cross section for $e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-\phi_L$, $\phi_L \to \mu^+\mu^-$, with a coupling of $\xi = 1$. The cross section for other values of ξ can be found by multiplying the cross section in this figure by ξ^2.

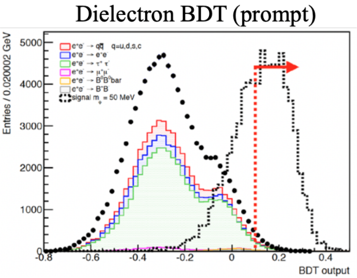
Dark Leptophilic Scalar - MVA

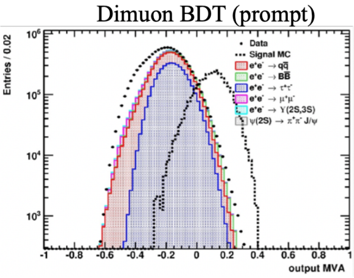
TABLE I: List of variables used as input to the dimuon BDT.

Ratio of second to zeroth Fox-Wolfram moment of all tracks and neutrals.
Invariant mass of the four track system, assuming the pion (muon) mass for the tracks originating from the tau (ϕ_L) decays.
Invariant mass and transverse momentum of all tracks and neutrals.
Invariant mass squared of the system recoiling against all tracks and neutrals.
Transverse momentum of the system recoiling against all tracks and neutrals.
Number of neutral candidates with an energy greater than 50 MeV.
Invariant masses of the three track systems formed by the ϕ_L and the remaining positively or negatively charged tracks.
Momentum of each track from ϕ_L decays.
Angle between the two tracks produced by the tau decay.
Variable indicating if a track has been identified as a muon or an electron by PID algorithm for each track.

TABLE II: List of variables used as input to the dielectron BDT.

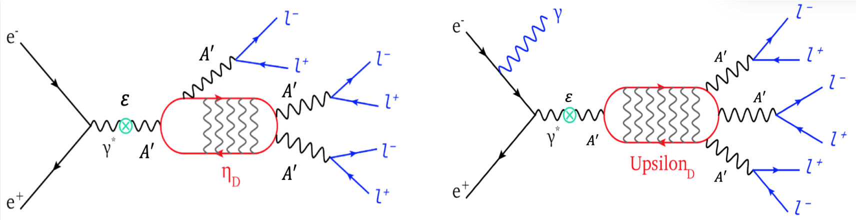
Transverse momentum of the system recoiling against all tracks and neutrals.
Energy of the system recoiling against all tracks and neutrals.
Number of tracks identified as electron candidates by a PID algorithm applied to each track.
Angle between ϕ_L candidate momentum and closest track produced in tau decay.
Angle between ϕ_L candidate momentum and farthest track produced in tau decay.
Angle of ϕ_L candidate relative to the beam in the center-of-mass frame.
Angle between the two tracks produced by the tau decay.
Angle between ϕ_L candidate and nearest neutral candidate with $E > 50$ MeV.
Energy of nearest neutral candidate (with $E > 50$ MeV) to ϕ_L candidate.
Total energy in neutral candidates, each of which has an energy greater than 50 MeV.
Distance between beamspot and ϕ_L candidate vertex.
Uncertainty on distance between beamspot and ϕ_L candidate decay vertex.
ϕ_L candidate vertex significance, defined by the beamspot-vertex distance divided by its uncertainty.
Angle between the ϕ_L candidate momentum, and line from beamspot to ϕ_L decay vertex.
Distance of closest approach to beamspot of e^- in ϕ_L candidate.
Distance of closest approach to beamspot of e^+ in ϕ_L candidate.
Transverse distance between ϕ_L decay vertex and best-fit common origin of τ candidates and ϕ_L candidate.
Vertex χ^2 of kinematic fit to common origin of τ candidates and ϕ_L candidate.
Vertex χ^2 for ϕ_L candidate when re-fit with the constraint that the e^+e^- pair originate from photon conversion in material.
Dielectron mass for ϕ_L candidate when re-fit with the photon conversion constraint.





Darkonium - Theoretical Model

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \bar{\chi} i \gamma^{\mu} (\partial_{\mu} - i g_D A'_{\mu}) \chi - m_{\chi} \bar{\chi} \chi - \frac{1}{4} A'_{\mu\nu} A'^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} F_{\mu\nu} A'^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} m_{A'}^2 A'_{\mu} A'^{\mu}$$



Darkonium - Analysis Performance

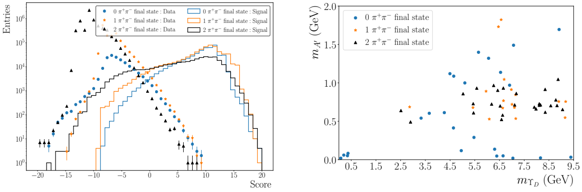


Figure: Analysis performance for prompt dark photon decays. Left: MVA score distribution. Right: mass distribution of observed events passing all selection criteria.

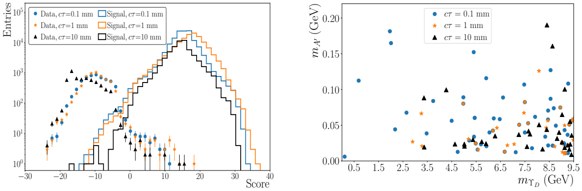


Figure: Analysis performance for displaced dark photon decays. Left: MVA score distribution. Right: mass distribution of observed events passing all selection criteria.

Darkonium - Limits for Displaced A' Decays

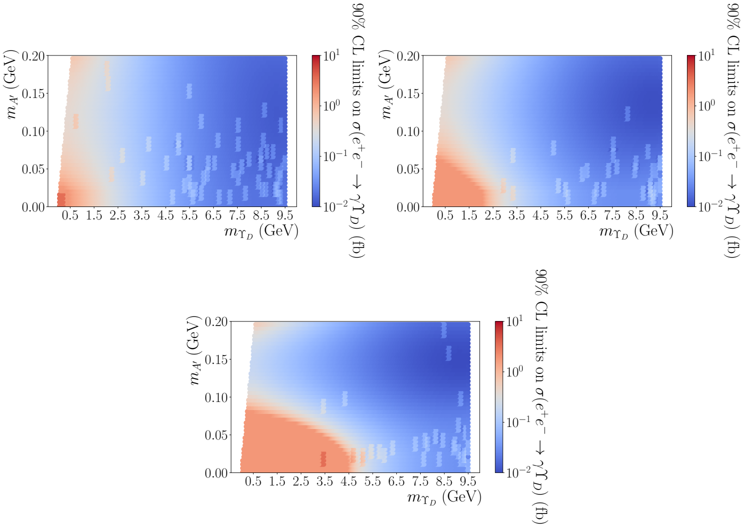


Figure: The 90% CL upper limits on the $e^+e^- \to \gamma\Upsilon_D$ cross-section for (top left) $c\tau_{A'} = 0.1\,\mathrm{mm}$, (top right) $c\tau_{A'} = 1\,\mathrm{mm}$, and (bottom) $c\tau_{A'} = 10\,\mathrm{mm}$.