Dark sector and Axion-like Particles @ Belle-II

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for the Belle II Collaboration

Belle II

LHCb and Belle II Opportunities for Model Builders @ Mainz

28 January - 2 February 2019

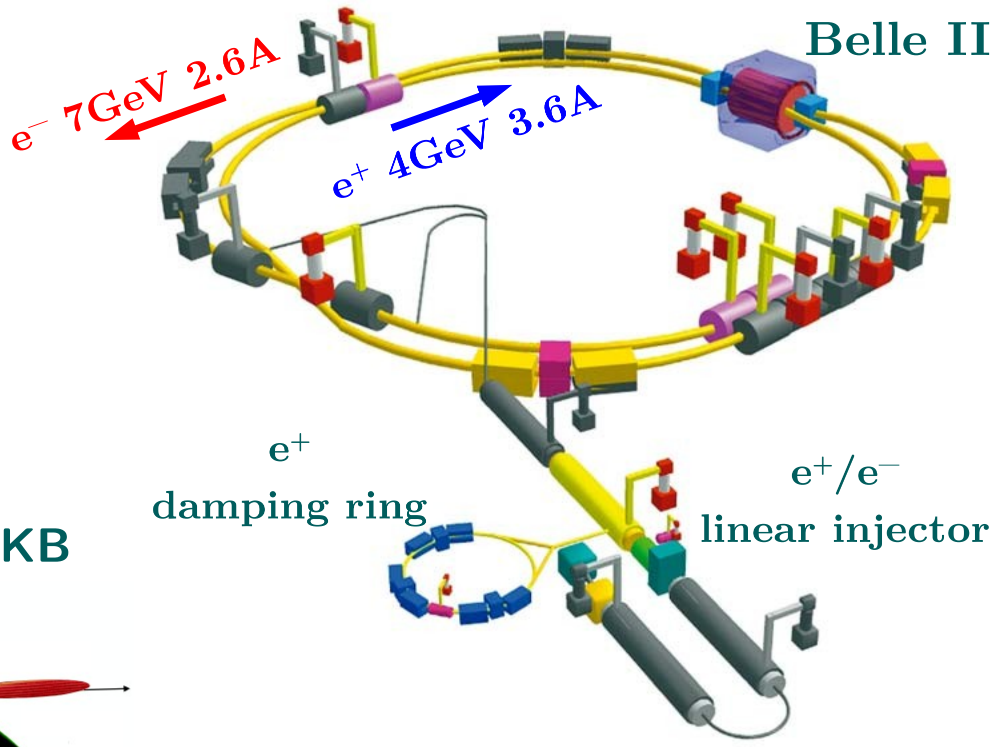

SuperKEKB
and
Belle II
S/N 16
S/N 23
INFN
LNF-RM3
Z AXIS
JTAG
Phi AXIS

SuperKEKB: an Intensity Frontier machine

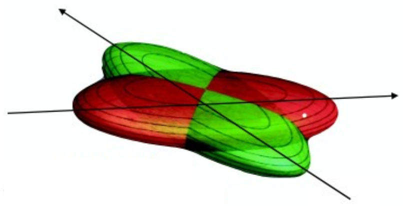
SuperKEKB is a super B-factory located at KEK (Tsukuba, Japan)

It's an asymmetric e^+e^- collider operating mainly at **10.58 GeV**

(**Υ(4S)**, but possible runs from Υ(2S) to Υ(6S))



KEKB



nano-beam scheme

SuperKEKB

KEKB: I (A): ~ 1.6/1.2

β^*_y (mm): ~ 5.9/5.9

SuperKEKB: I (A): ~ 3.6/2.6

β^*_y (mm): ~ 0.27/0.3

40x peak luminosity: $8 \cdot 10^{35}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}

SuperKEK

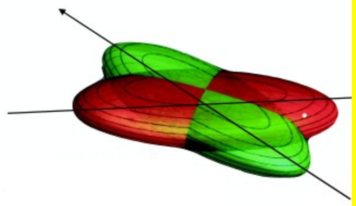
located at

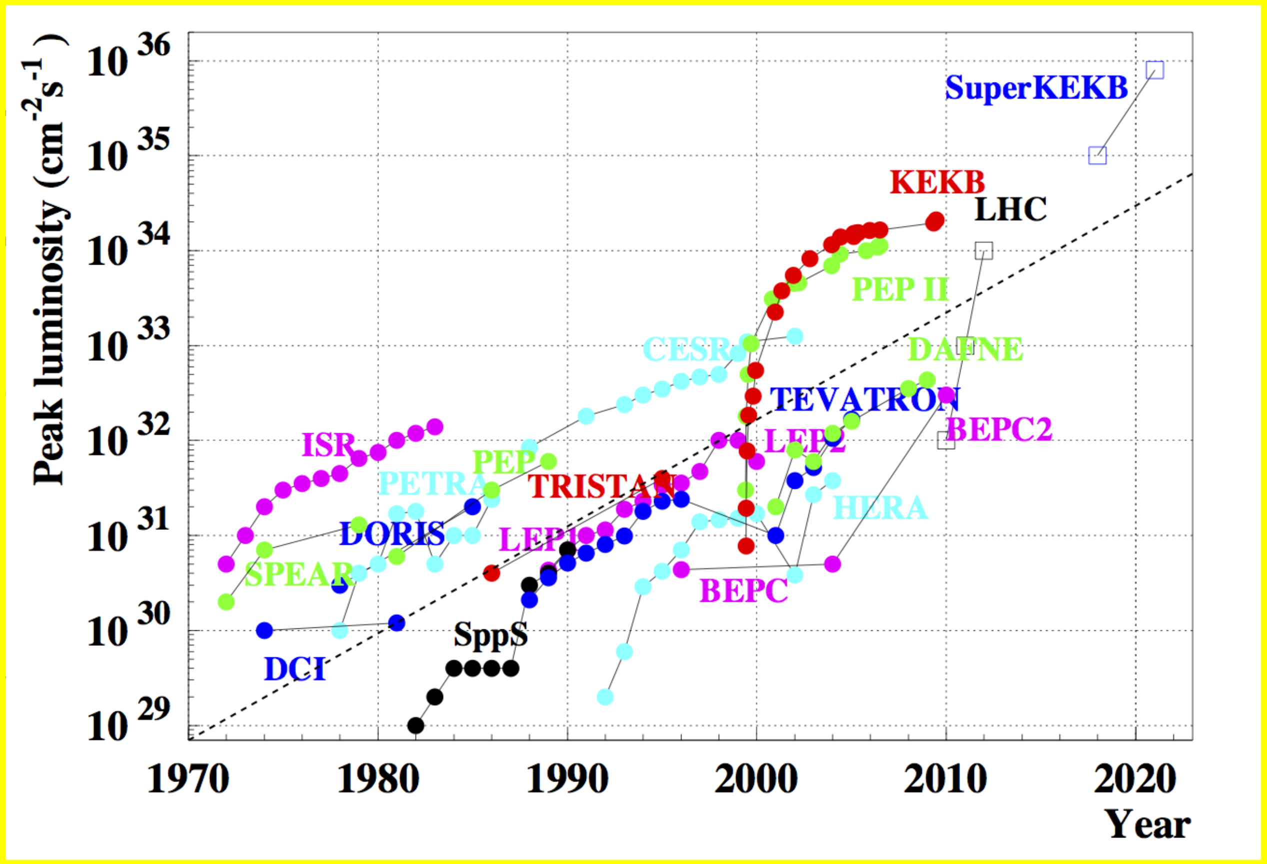
It's an asy

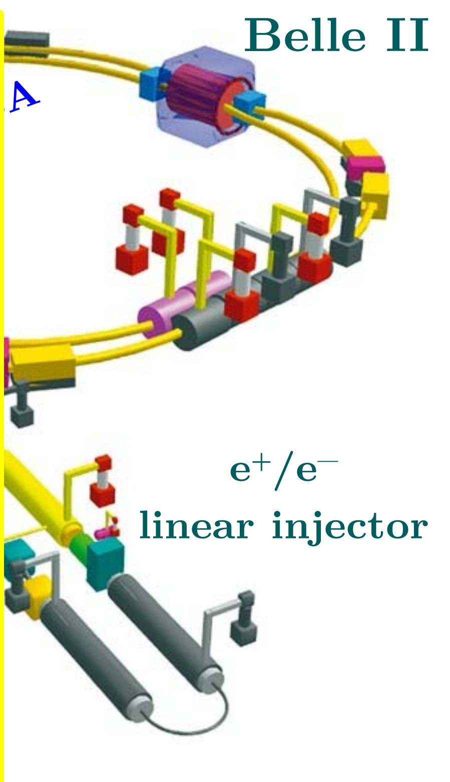
operating

($\Upsilon(4S)$, but poss

KEKB







I (A): ~ 1.6/1.2

β^*_y (mm): ~ 5.9/5.9

β^*_y (mm): ~ 0.27/0.3

luminosity:

$8 \cdot 10^{35}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}

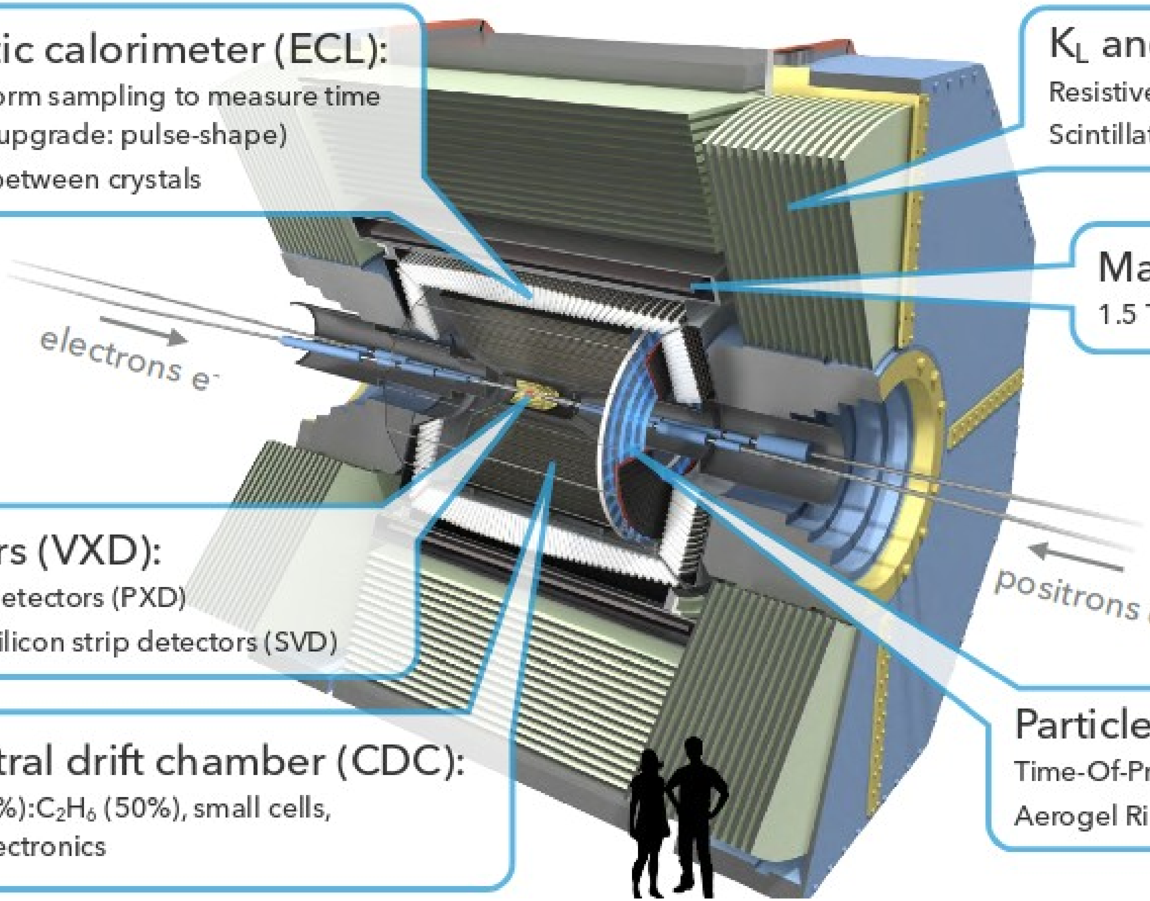
Belle II detector

Belle II

Electromagnetic calorimeter (ECL):
CsI(Tl) crystals, waveform sampling to measure time and energy (possible upgrade: pulse-shape)
Non-projective gaps between crystals

K_L and muon detector (KLM):
Resistive Plate Counters (RPC) (outer barrel)
Scintillator + WLSF + MPPC (endcaps, inner barrel)

Magnet:
1.5 T superconducting



Trigger:
L1: < 30 kHz
HLT: < 10 kHz

Vertex detectors (VXD):
2 layer DEPFET pixel detectors (PXD)
4 layer double-sided silicon strip detectors (SVD)

Central drift chamber (CDC):
He(50%):C_2H_6 (50%), small cells, fast electronics

Particle Identification (PID):
Time-Of-Propagation counter (TOP) (barrel)
Aerogel Ring-Imaging Cerenkov Counter (ARICH)

Cross sections at a B-factory

Physics process	Cross section [nb]	Selection Criteria	Reference
$\Upsilon(4S)$	1.110 ± 0.008	-	[1]
$u\bar{u}(\gamma)$	1.61	-	KKMC
$d\bar{d}(\gamma)$	0.40	-	KKMC
$s\bar{s}(\gamma)$	0.38	-	KKMC
$c\bar{c}(\gamma)$	1.30	-	KKMC
$e^+e^-(\gamma)$	300 ± 3 (MC stat.)	$10° < \theta_e^* < 170°$, $E_e^* > 0.15\,\text{GeV}$	BABAYAGA.NLO
$e^+e^-(\gamma)$	74.4	$p_e > 0.5\,\text{GeV}/c$ and e in ECL	-
$\gamma\gamma(\gamma)$	4.99 ± 0.05 (MC stat.)	$10° < \theta_\gamma^* < 170°$, $E_\gamma^* > 0.15\,\text{GeV}$	BABAYAGA.NLO
$\gamma\gamma(\gamma)$	3.30	$E_\gamma > 0.5\,\text{GeV}$ in ECL	-
$\mu^+\mu^-(\gamma)$	1.148	-	KKMC
$\mu^+\mu^-(\gamma)$	0.831	$p_\mu > 0.5\,\text{GeV}/c$ in CDC	-
$\mu^+\mu^-\gamma(\gamma)$	0.242	$p_\mu > 0.5\,\text{GeV}$ in CDC, $\geq 1\ \gamma\ (E_\gamma > 0.5\,\text{GeV})$ in ECL	-
$\tau^+\tau^-(\gamma)$	0.919	-	KKMC
$\nu\bar{\nu}(\gamma)$	0.25×10^{-3}	-	KKMC
$e^+e^-e^+e^-$	39.7 ± 0.1 (MC stat.)	$W_{\ell\ell} > 0.5\,\text{GeV}/c^2$	AAFH
$e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$	18.9 ± 0.1 (MC stat.)	$W_{\ell\ell} > 0.5\,\text{GeV}/c^2$	AAFH

Values from *"The Belle II Physics Book"* *arXiv:1808.10567*

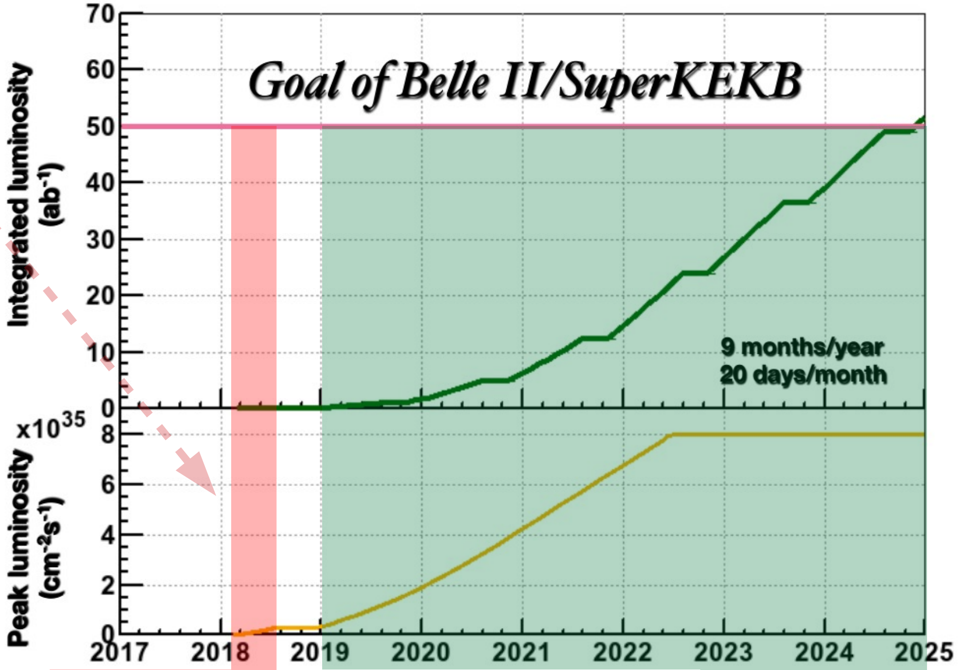
First period of data taking: Phase 2

During the Phase 2 run (**2018**)
Belle II had partial **VXD detector**

Main goals:

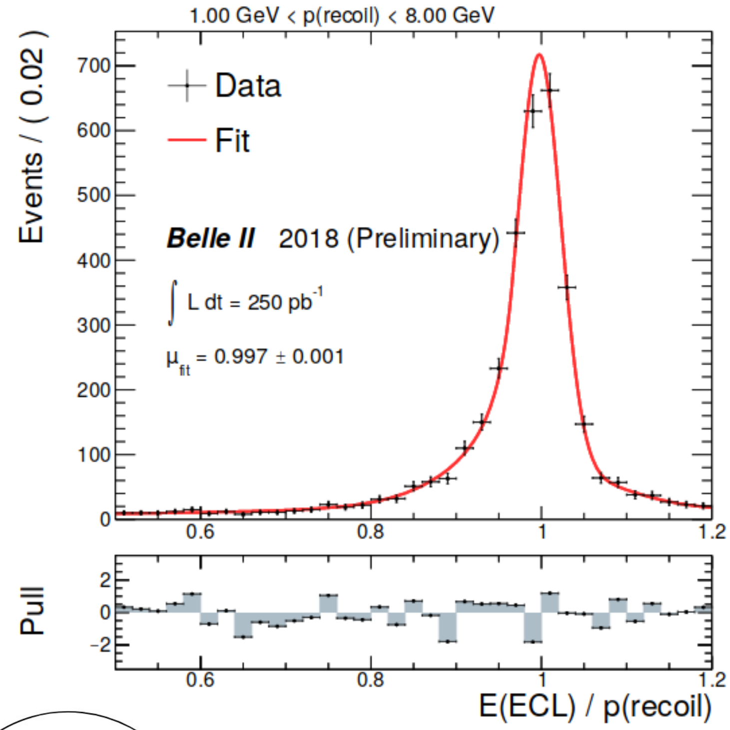
- accelerator commissioning
- measure beam background
- detector commissioning
- **(some) dark sector physics**

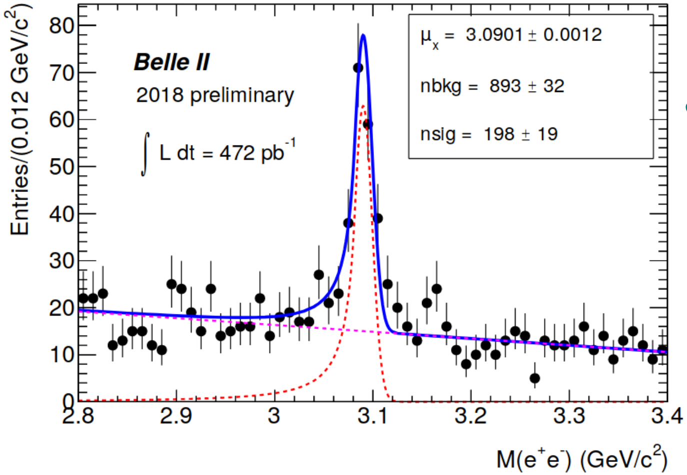
Collected ~ 490 pb^{-1}



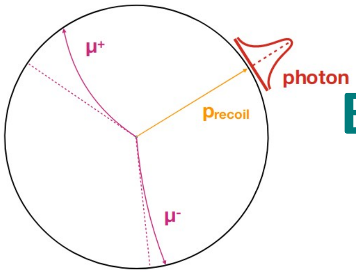
Achieved $5.5 \cdot 10^{33}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}

First results from Phase 2



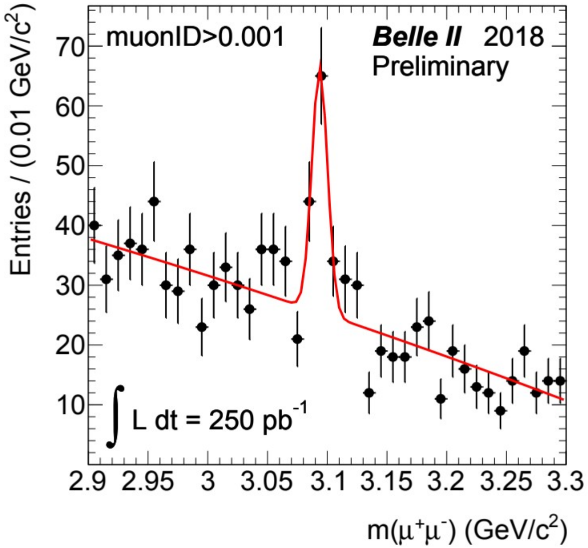


$J/\Psi \to e^+e^-$



Excellent photon resolution

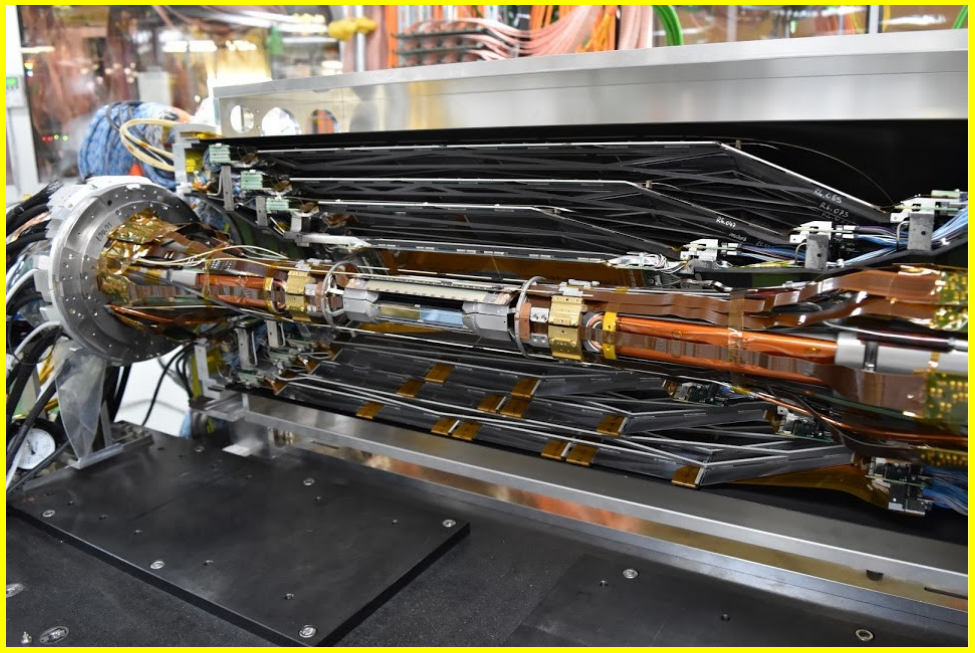
$J/\Psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$

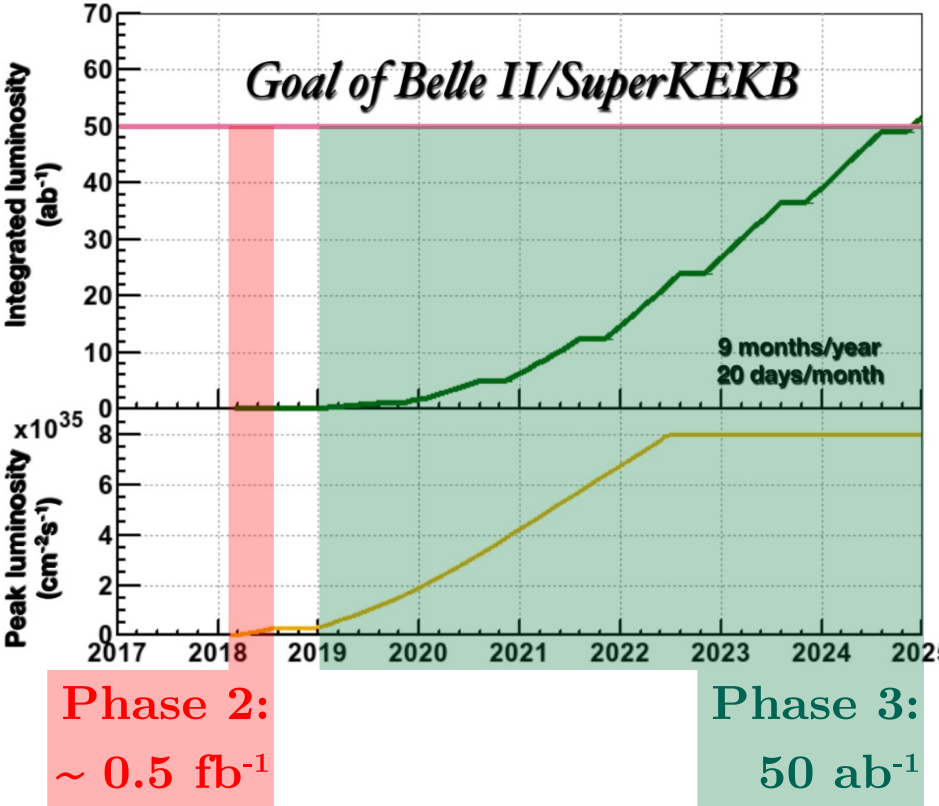


Phase 3

Starting from Phase 3 (~ **march 2019**)

Belle II will have the **full VXD** installed



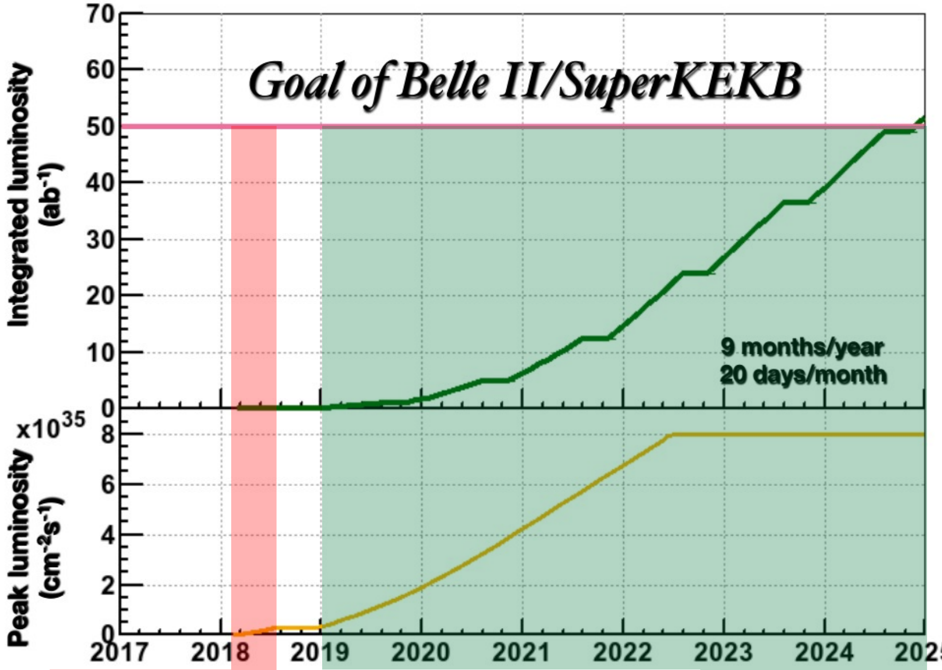


Phase 3

Belle II

Starting from Phase 3 ($\sim$ **march 2019**)

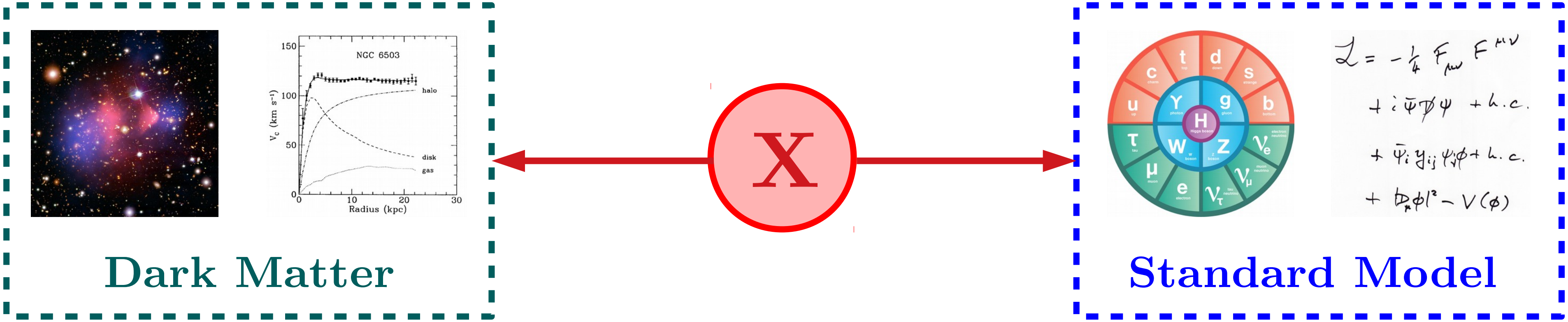
Belle II will have the **full VXD** installed



Main goals:

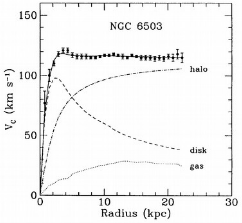
- collect 50 ab^{-1}
- flavour physics
- **a lot of dark sector physics**

Dark Matter coupling to SM

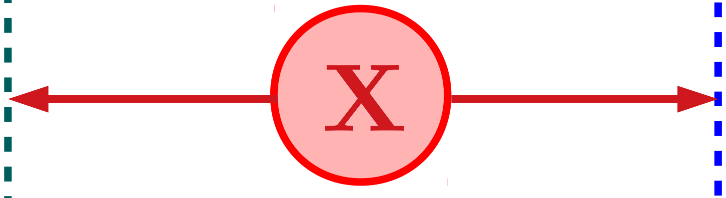


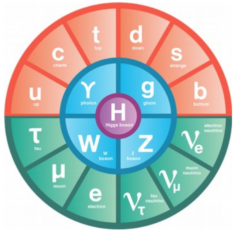
Different possible portals between **Dark Matter** and **Standard Model** depending on the **dark mediator X**:

Dark Matter coupling to SM



Dark Matter





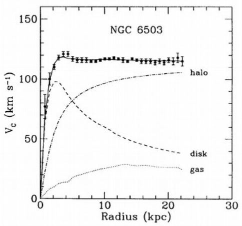
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c. + \bar{\psi}_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c. + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

Standard Model

Different possible portals between **Dark Matter** and **Standard Model** depending on the **dark mediator X**:

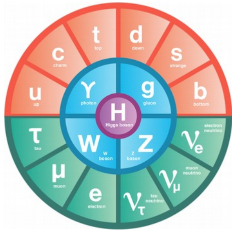
Vector portal $\rightarrow$ Dark Photon

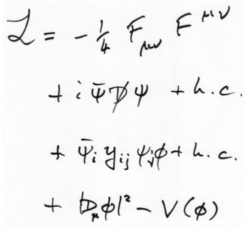
Dark Matter coupling to SM



Dark Matter

X





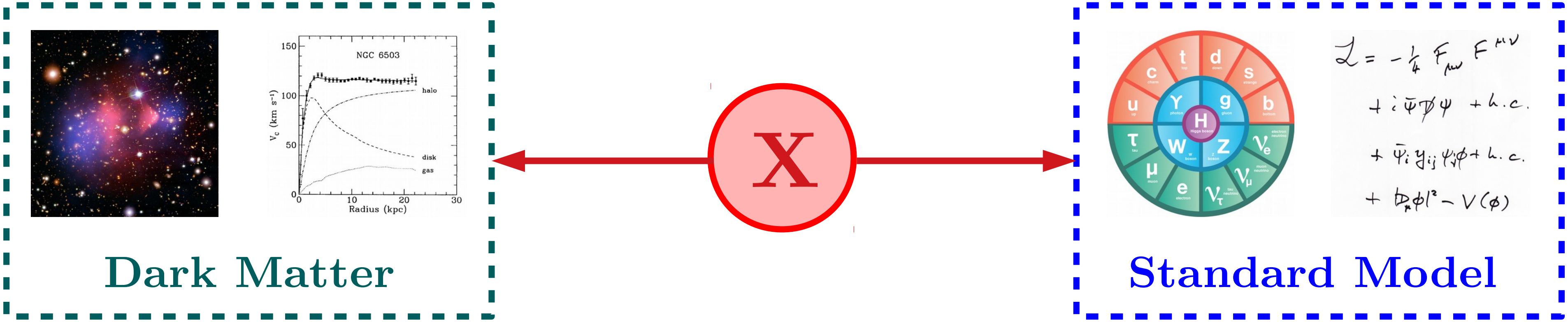
Standard Model

Different possible portals between **Dark Matter** and **Standard Model** depending on the **dark mediator X**:

Vector portal $\rightarrow$ Dark Photon

Scalar portal $\rightarrow$ Dark Higgs/Scalars

Dark Matter coupling to SM



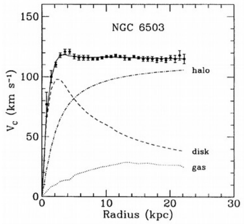
Different possible portals between **Dark Matter** and **Standard Model** depending on the **dark mediator X**:

Vector portal → Dark Photon

Scalar portal → Dark Higgs/Scalars

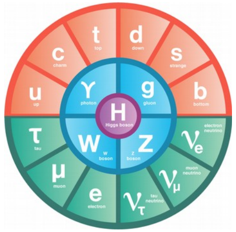
Pseudoscalar portal → Axion-Like Particles

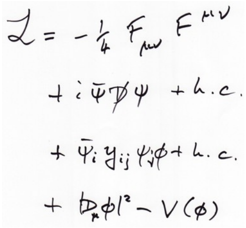
Dark Matter coupling to SM



Dark Matter

X





Standard Model

Different possible portals between **Dark Matter** and **Standard Model** depending on the **dark mediator X**:

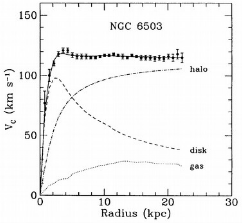
Vector portal → Dark Photon

Scalar portal → Dark Higgs/Scalars

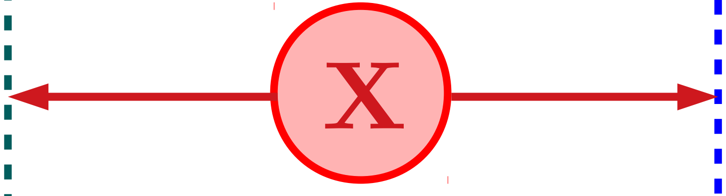
Pseudoscalar portal → Axion-Like Particles

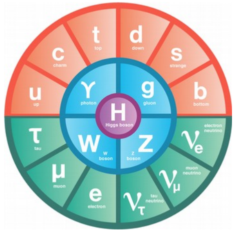
Neutrino portal → Sterile Neutrinos

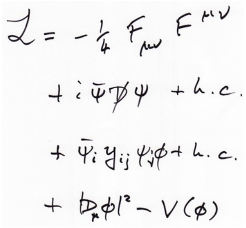
Dark Matter coupling to SM



Dark Matter







Standard Model

Different possible portals between **Dark Matter** and **Standard Model** depending on the **dark mediator X**:

Vector portal → Dark Photon

Scalar portal → Dark Higgs/Scalars

Pseudoscalar portal → Axion-Like Particles

Neutrino portal → Sterile Neutrinos

Competitive studies with low statistics!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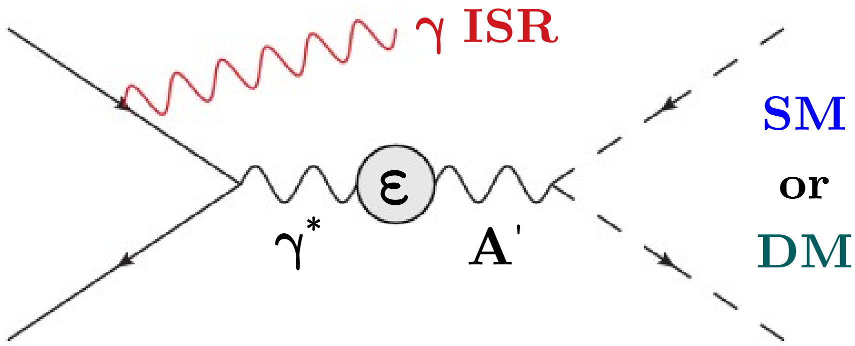
Dark Photons

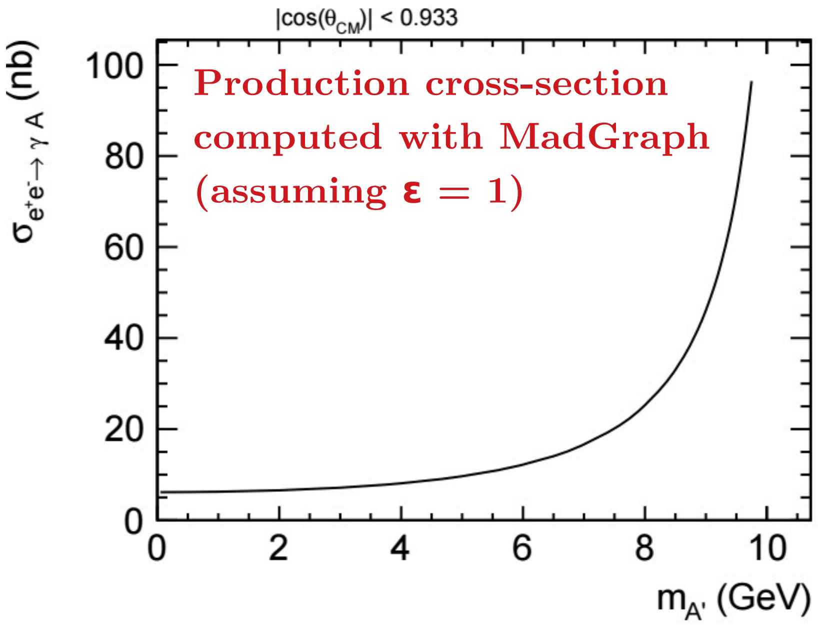
Dark Photon

A massive Dark Photon **A'** can mix with SM with coupling strength ε:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \varepsilon A'_\mu J^\mu_{\rm SM}$$

Batell et al. (2009), *arXiv:0903.0363*





Depending on DM mass, a dark photon decays to:

DM (if $m_{DM} < \frac{1}{2}\, m_{A'}$) → **invisible decay**

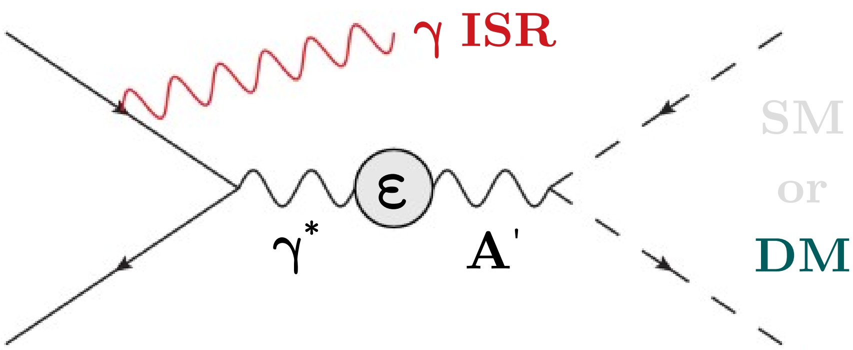
SM (if $m_{DM} > \frac{1}{2}\, m_{A'}$) → **visible decay**

Dark Photon: invisible decay (signal)

Signal signature:

- a single, mono-chromatic, high-E photon (**ISR photon**)
- a bump in the recoil mass:

$$E_\gamma = \frac{s - m_{A'}^2}{2\sqrt{s}}$$



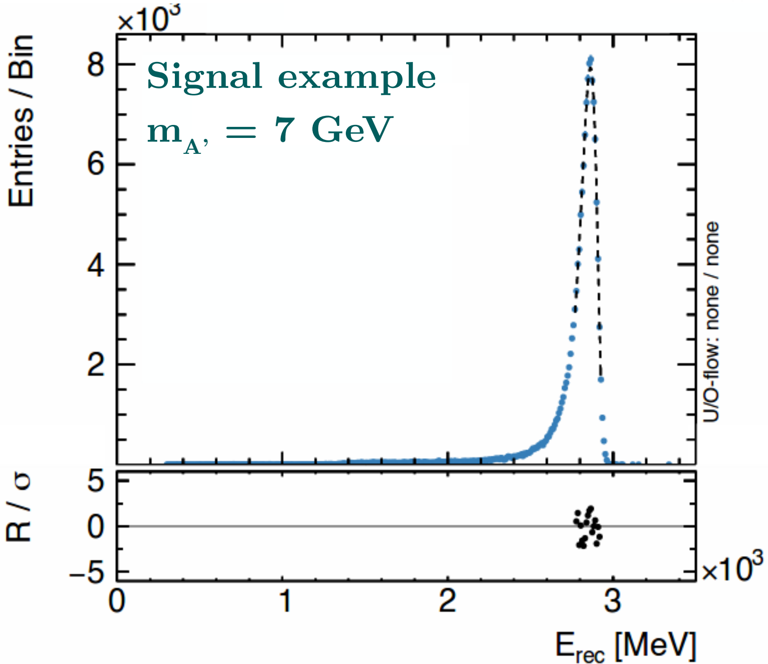
Needed a special **single photon trigger**

(not available in Belle, only ~10% of all data in BaBar)

Trigger logic	L1 rate at full luminosity
E > 1 GeV + 2nd cluster E < 300 MeV	4 kHz (barrel) 7 kHz (endcaps)
E > 2 GeV + Bhabba & $\gamma\gamma$ vetoes	5 kHz (barrel)

Max. L1 rate: < 30 kHz

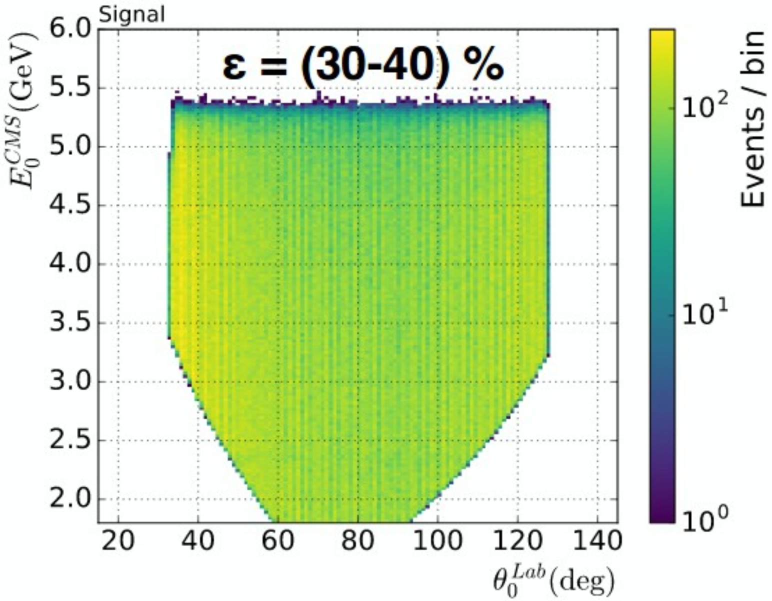
Sustainable for entire Phase 3?



Dark Photon: invisible decay (signal)

Discriminant variables:

E_{CMS} vs. polar angle of "single photon"



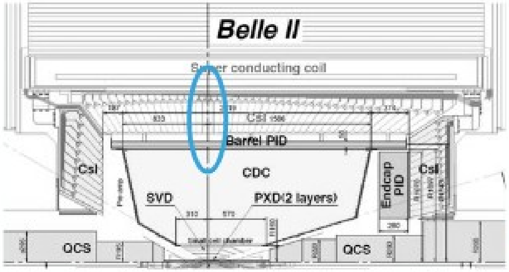
Signal signature:

peak in E_{CMS} (horizontal band)

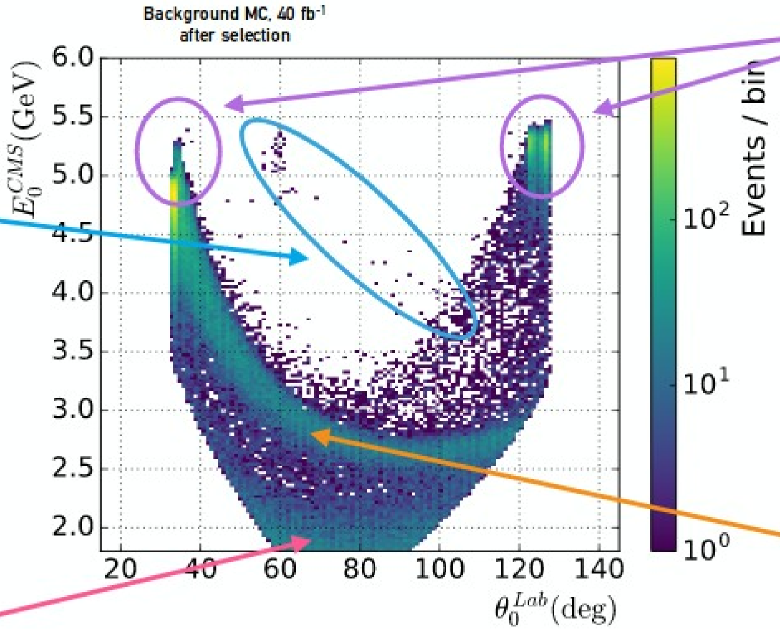
Dark Photon: invisible decay (background)

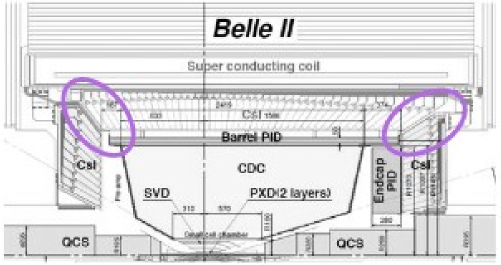
Discriminant variables:

E_{CMS} vs. polar angle of "single photon"

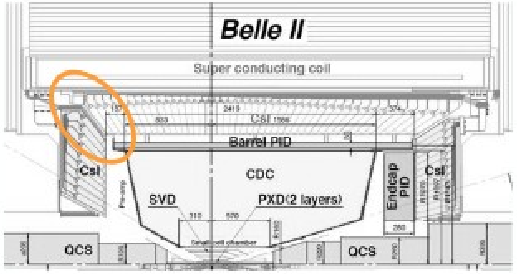


ee→2γ and 3γ
1γ in ECL 90° gap
1γ out of ECL acceptance





ee→2γ
1γ in ECL BWD or FWD gap



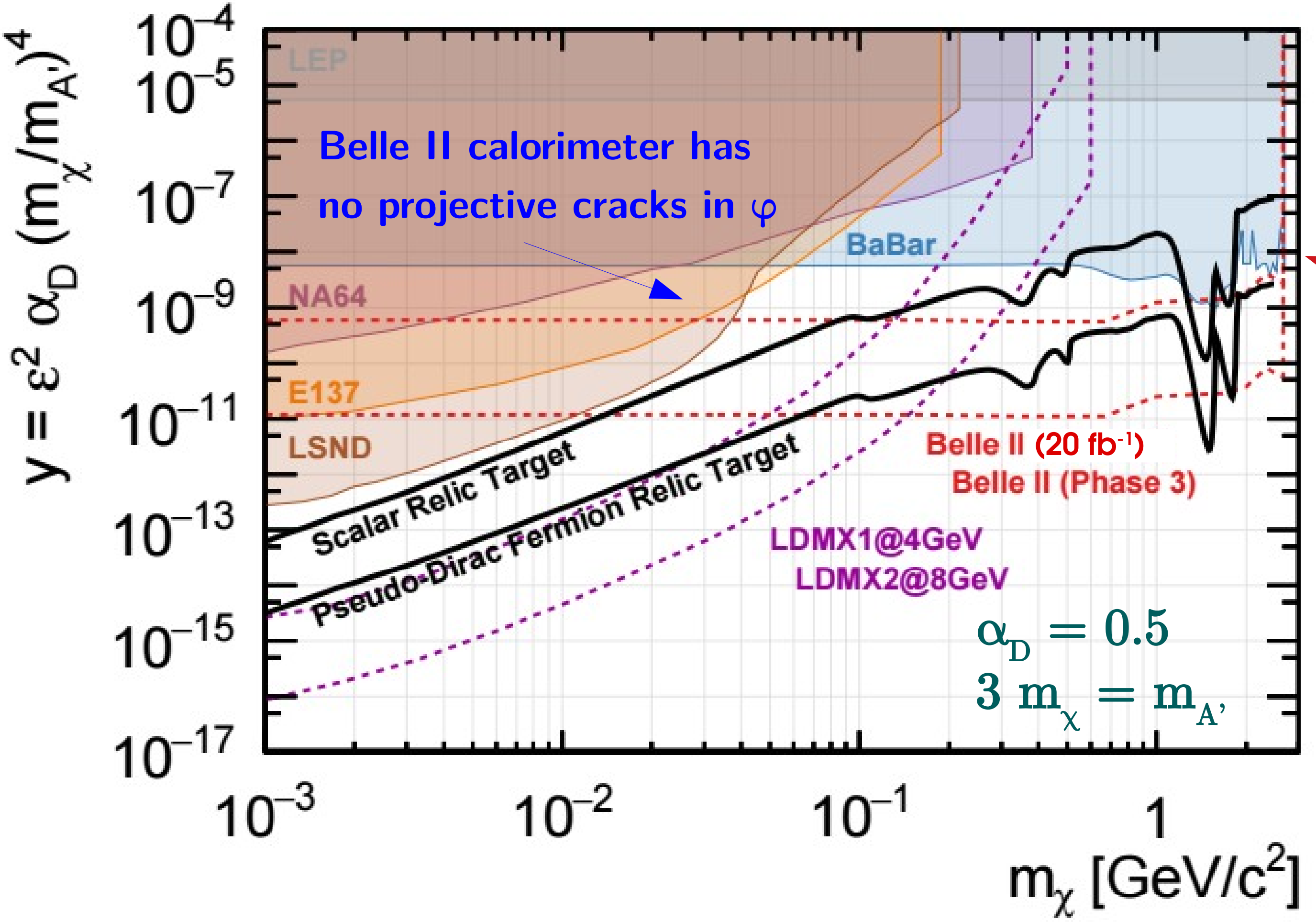
ee→3γ
1γ in ECL BWD gap
1γ out of ECL acceptance

ee→eeγ
both electrons
out of tracking acceptance

Signal signature:

peak in E_{CMS} (horizontal band)

Dark Photon: invisible decay (sensitivity)



Belle II calorimeter has no projective cracks in φ

$\alpha_D = 0.5$

$3\, m_\chi = m_{A'}$

Lower trigger threshold wrt BaBar

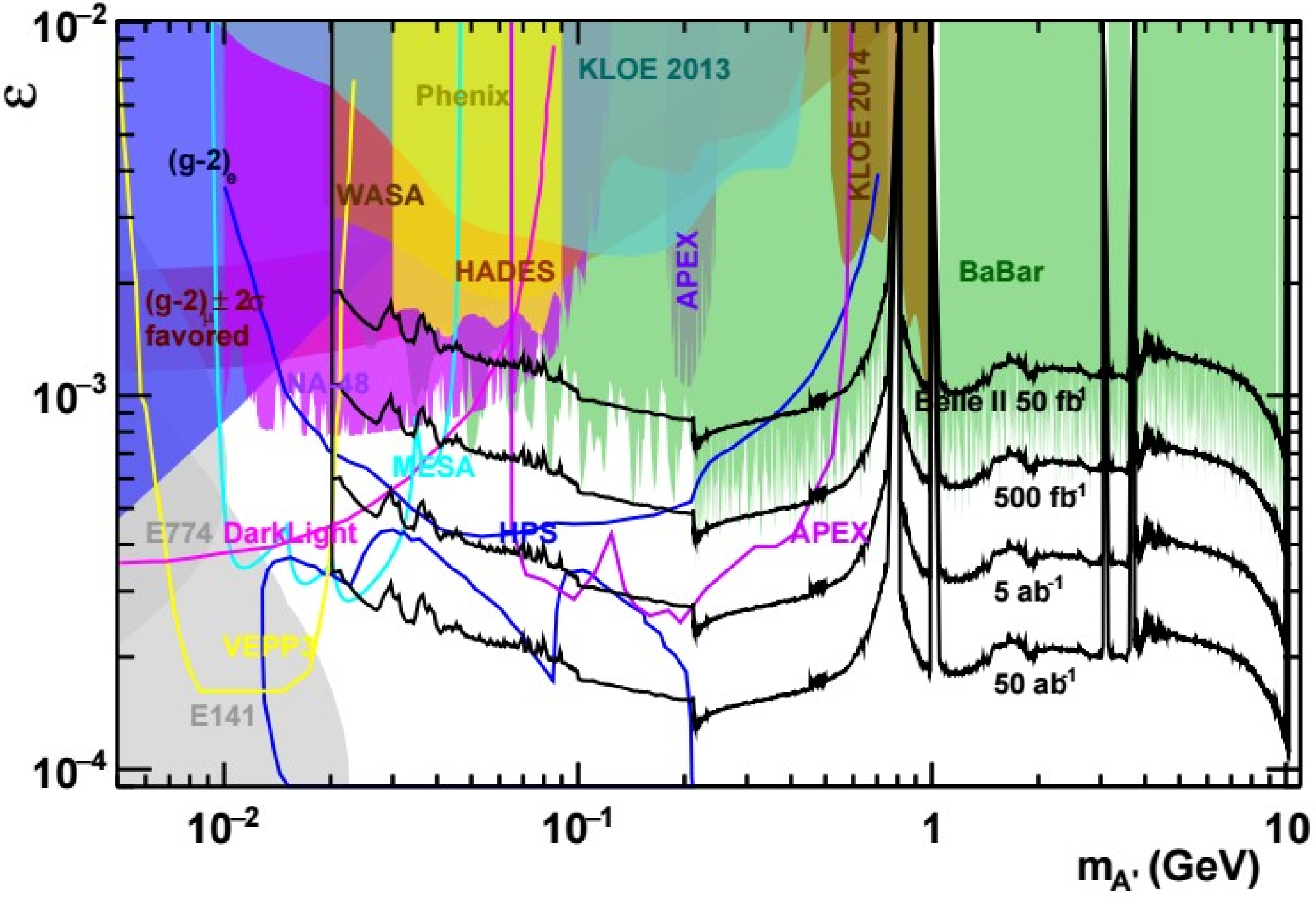
J. Alexander et al. (2016), *arXiv:1608.08632*

N. Toro, private communication (2017)

J. P. Lees et al., BaBar (2017), *arXiv:1702.0332*

The Belle II Physics Book, *arXiv:1808.10567*

Dark Photon: leptonic decay



Look for a bump in the e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$ invariant mass over a (large) QED background

Belle II sensitivity is obtained by scaling the BaBar measurement:

- **expected better invariant mass resolution**
- **expected better triggers**

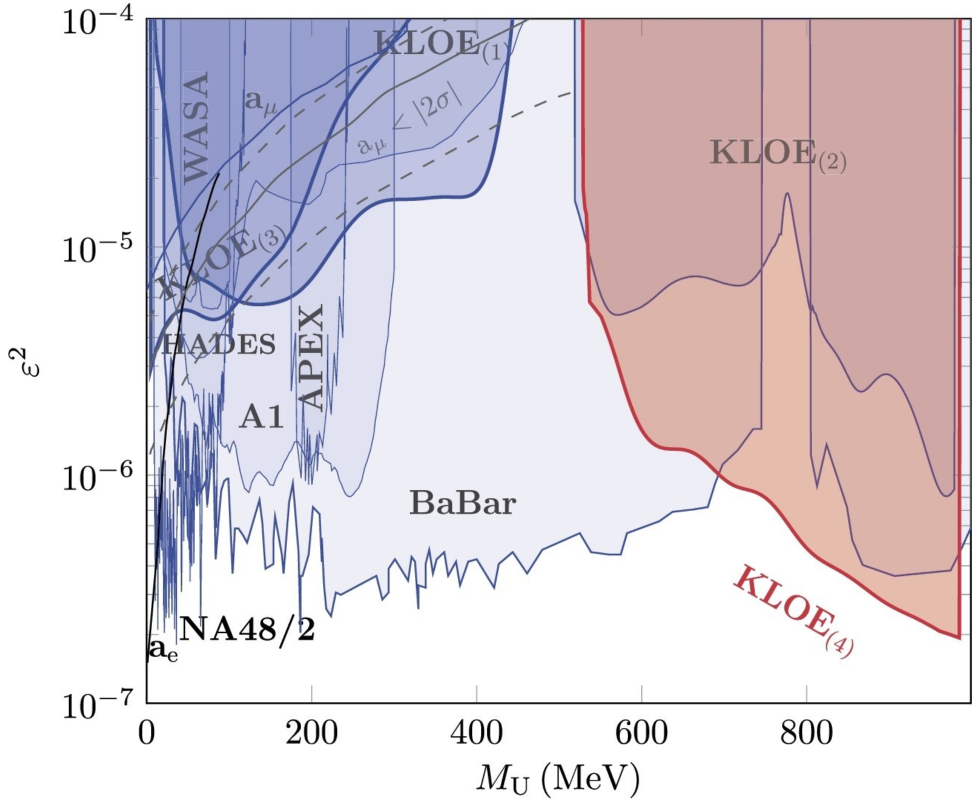
Dark Photon: hadronic decay

Very interesting final state...

- searched only by KLOE
  ($A' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$)
- covered only the region $m_{A'} < 1$ GeV

... but quite challenging!

- due to large available phase space + hadronization, many final states must be considered
- background from hadronic events



We aim to cover $m_{A'} > 1$ GeV

Axion-like Particles

Axion-Like Particles

Axion-Like Particles (ALPs) are pseudo-scalars and couple to bosons.

Unlike QCD Axions, ALPs have no relation between mass and coupling.

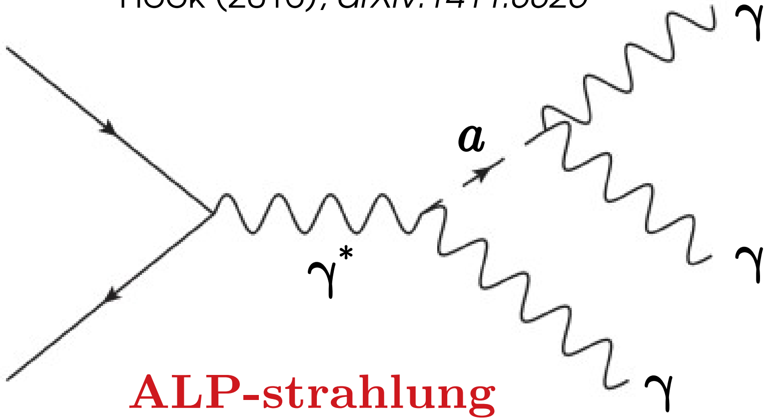
I will focus on the **coupling to photons**:

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{g_{a\gamma\gamma}}{4} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

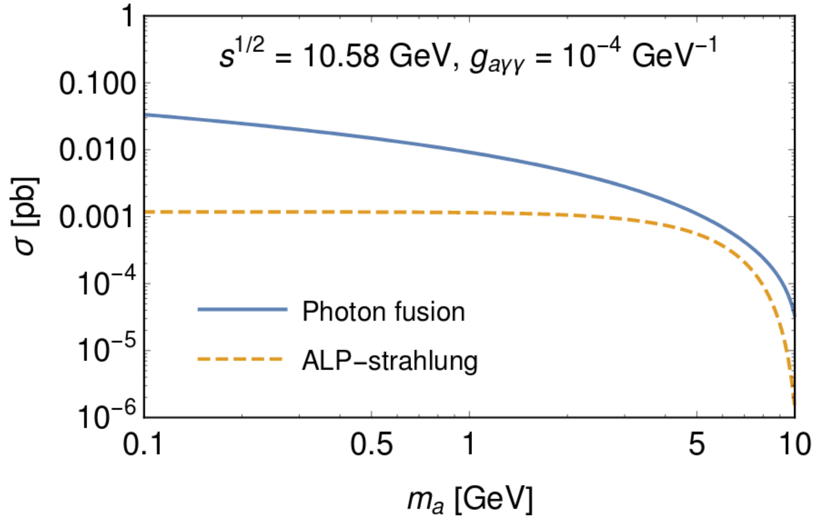
N.B. $\tau \sim 1 / g_{a\gamma\gamma}^{2} M_a^{3}$

Belle II will study the **ALP-strahlung** case (low sensitivity to photon fusion production)

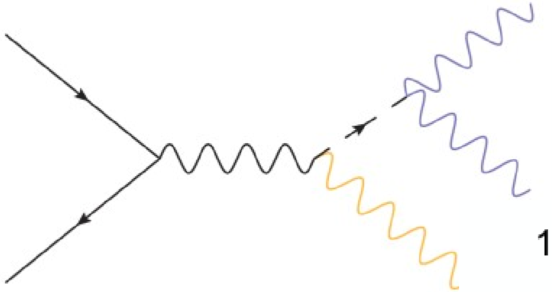
Hook (2015), *arXiv:1411.3325*



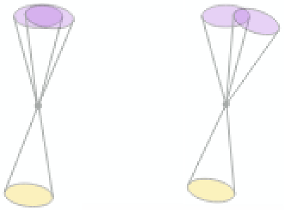
ALP-strahlung



Axion-Like Particles (signal)



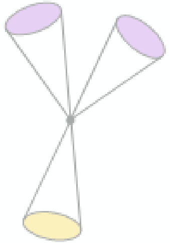
Two of the photons overlap or **merge**.

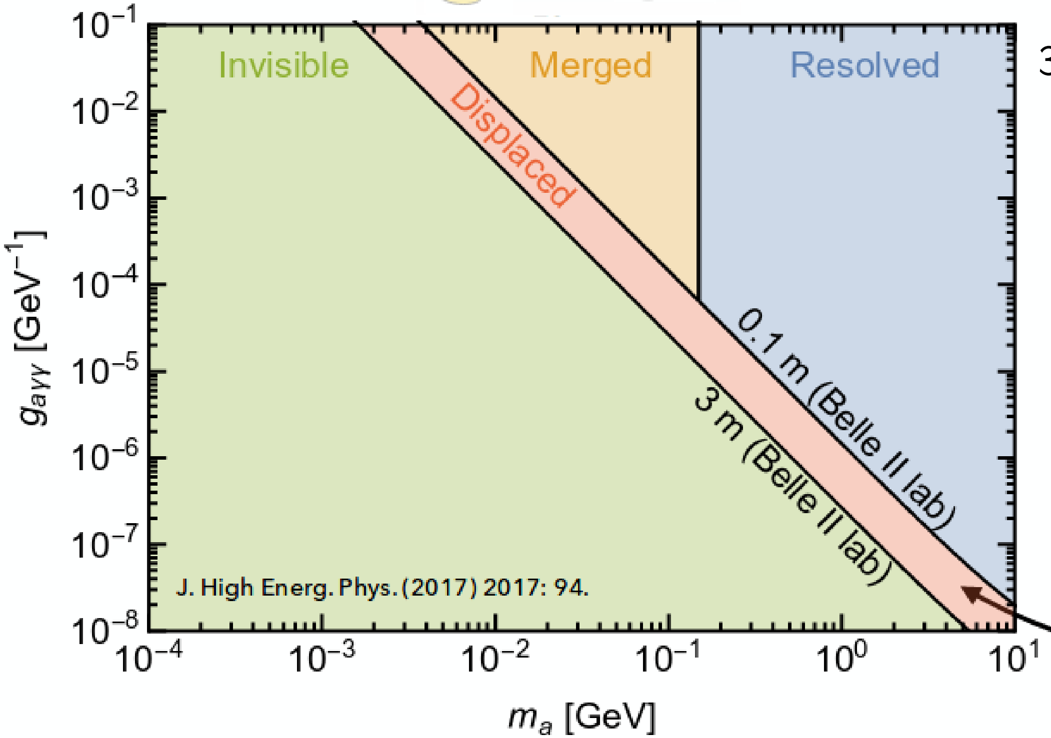


For **resolved** case:

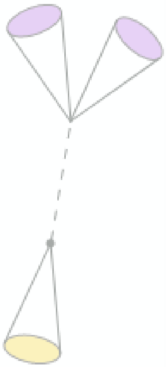
3 clusters with $E_{CM} > 0.25$ GeV

Peak in $\gamma\gamma$ mass spectrum





Three **resolved**, high energetic photons.

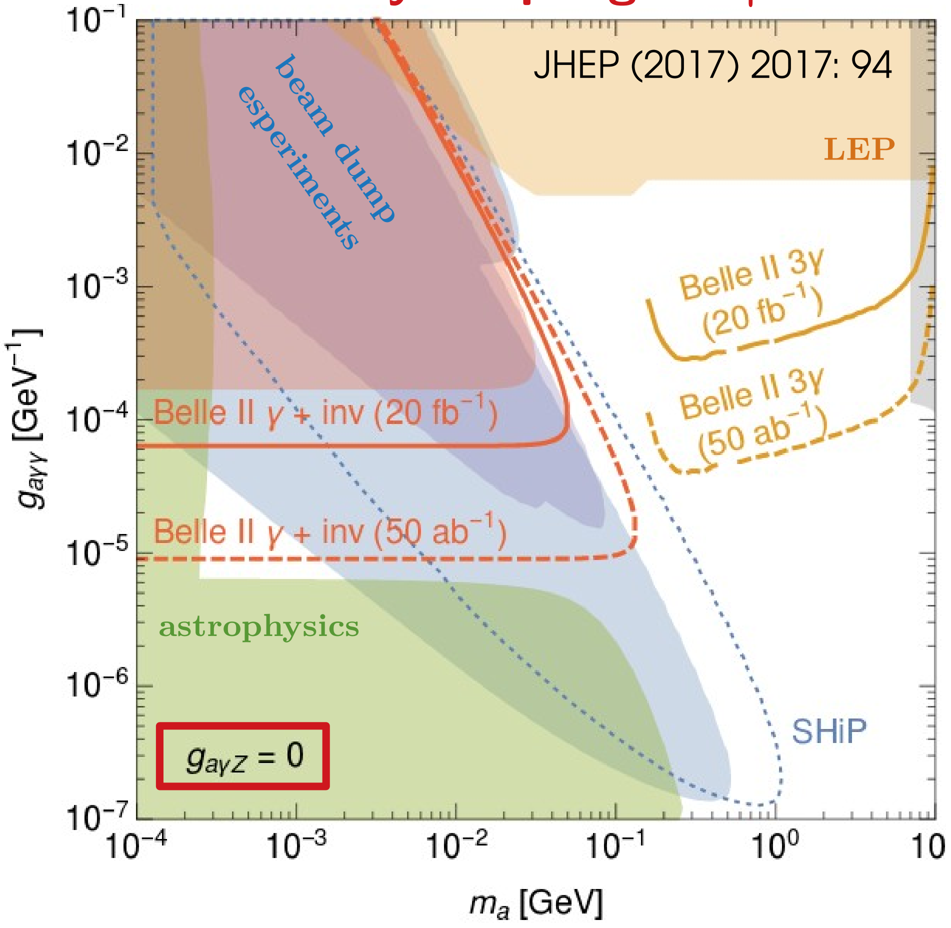


ALP decays outside of the detector or decays into **invisible** particles: Single photon final state.

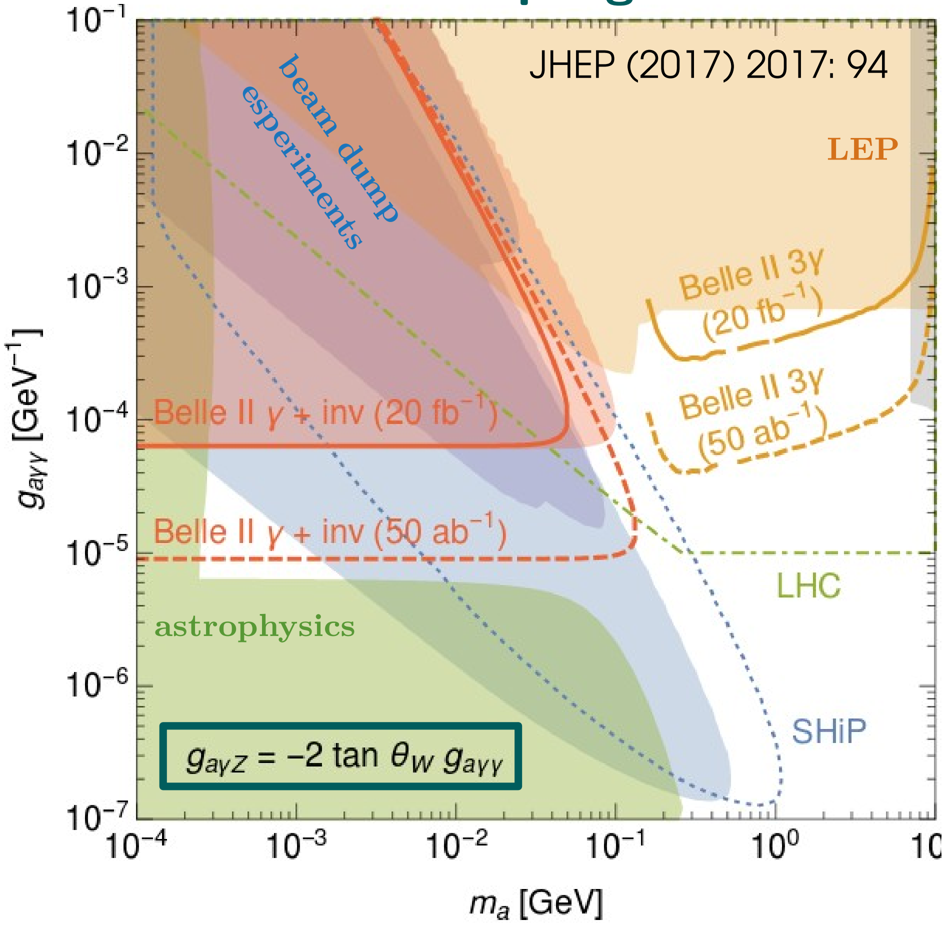
The searches for invisible and visible ALP decays veto this region.

Axion-Like Particles (sensitivity)

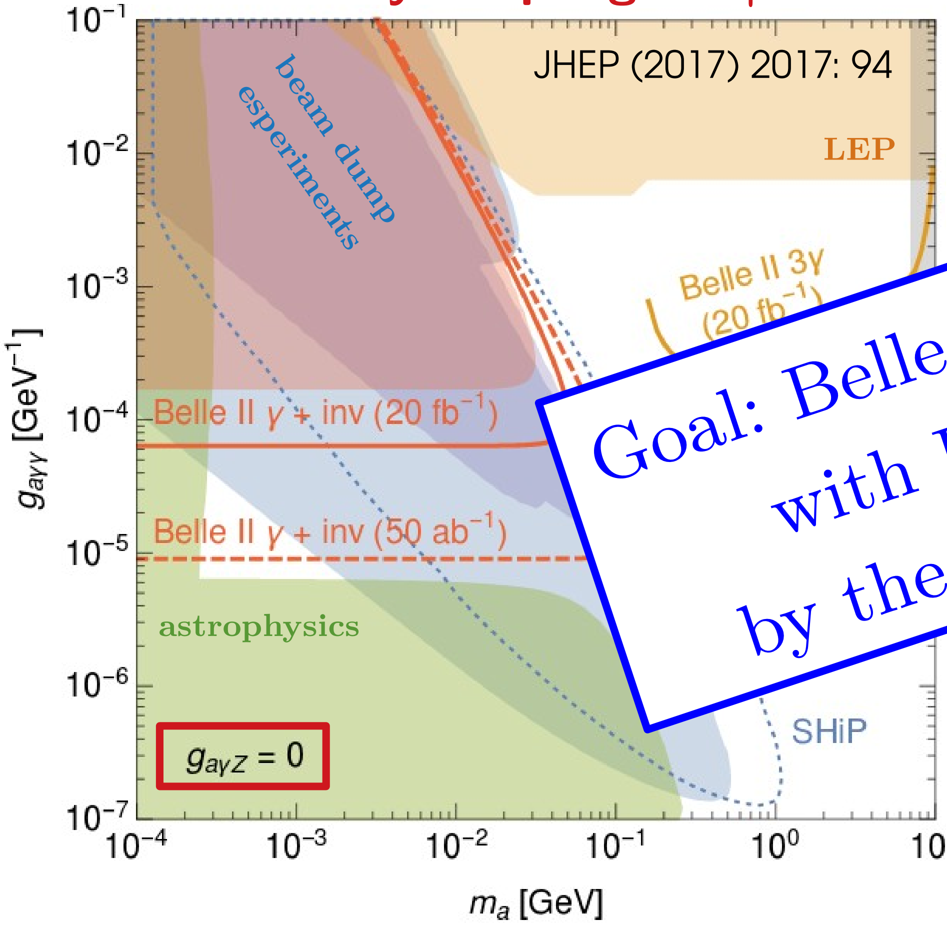
Only coupling to γ

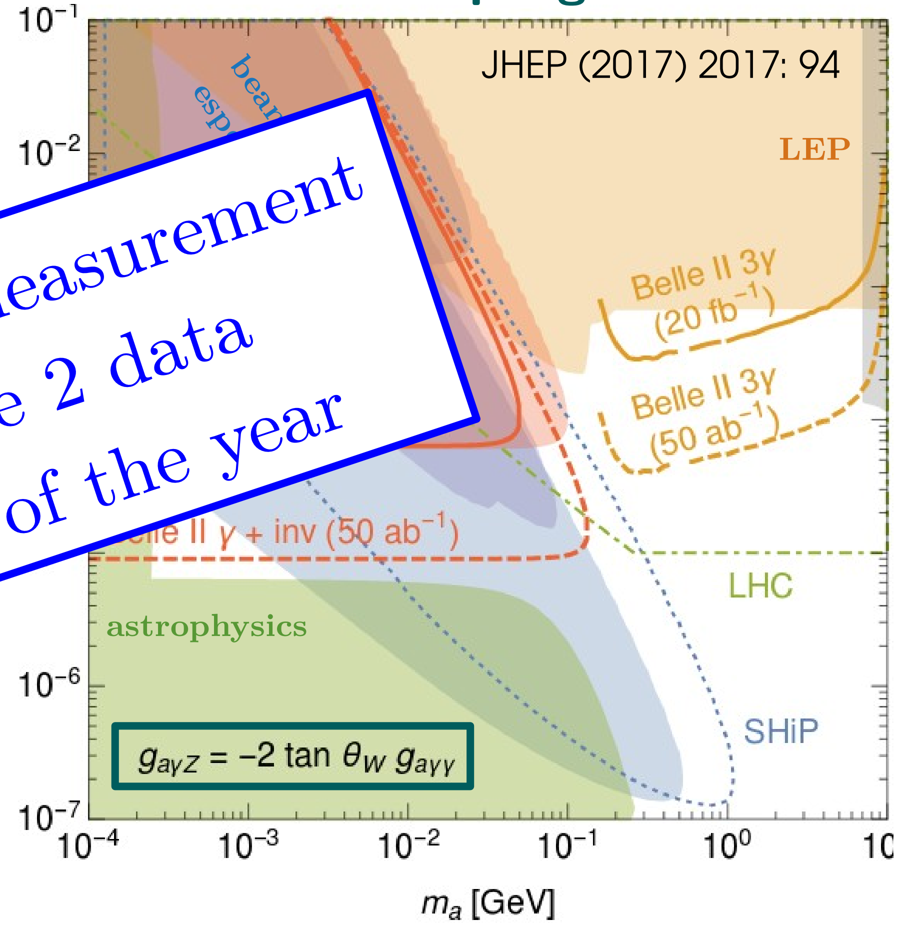


With coupling to Z



Axion-Like Particles (sensitivity)





Goal: Belle II measurement with Phase 2 data by the end of the year

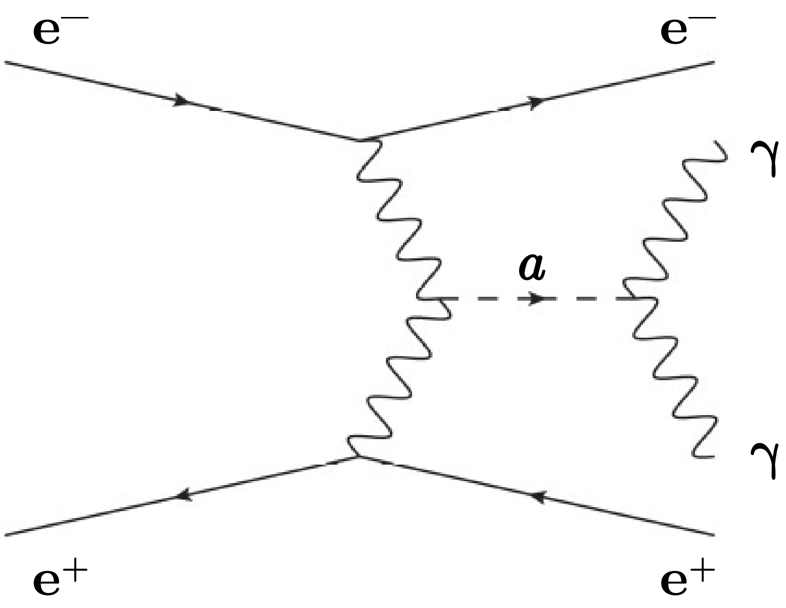
ALPs: low-mass region

Belle II

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.

ALP-fusion



Pro: resolved clusters

Con: very low energetic photons

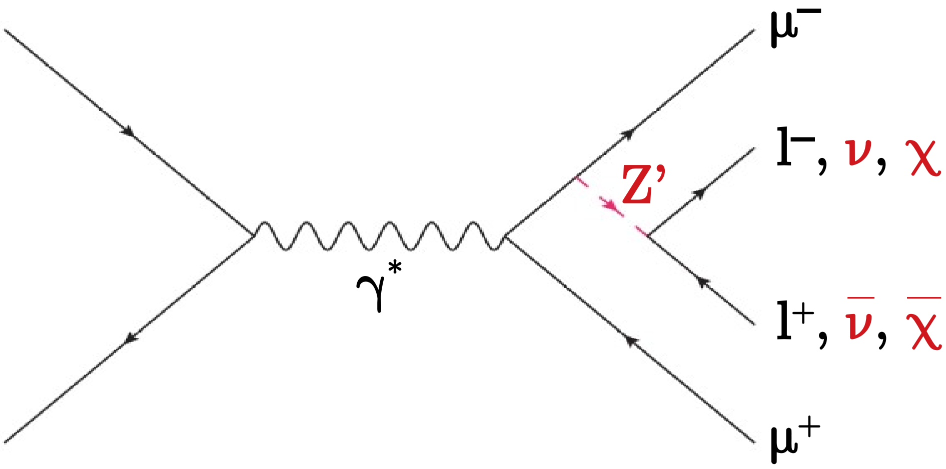
Other exotic searches

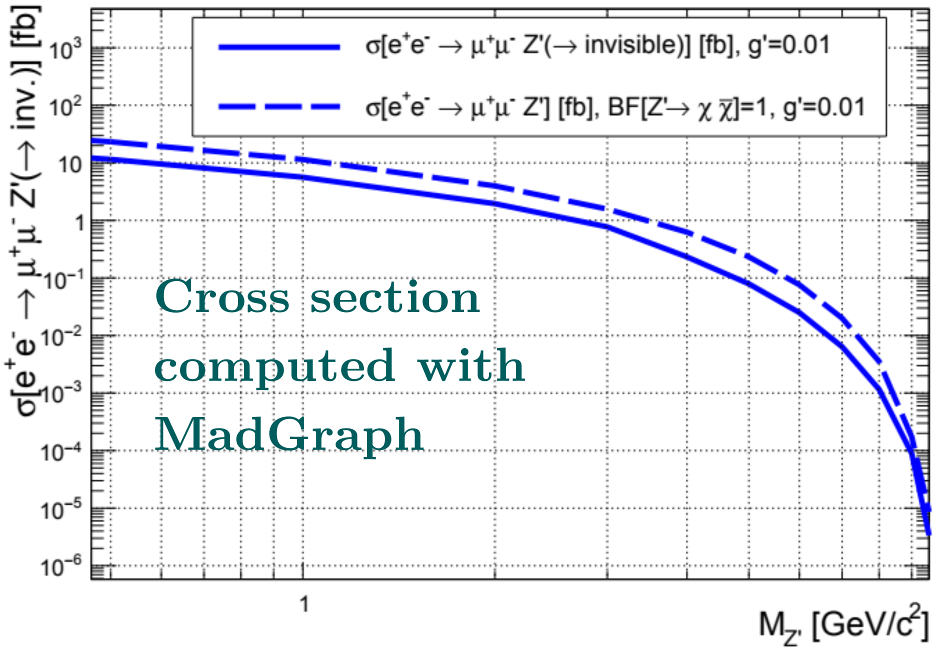
Muonic Dark Force: invisible decay

It's possible to consider a gauge boson Z'
that couples only to **2nd and 3rd**
leptonic generation (**$L_\mu - L_\tau$ model**)

$$\mathcal{L} = -g'\bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu Z'_\mu \mu + g'\bar{\tau}\gamma^\mu Z'_\mu \tau - g'\bar{\nu}_{\mu,\mathrm{L}}\gamma^\mu Z'_\mu \nu_{\mu,\mathrm{L}} + g'\bar{\nu}_{\tau,\mathrm{L}}\gamma^\mu Z'_\mu \nu_{\tau,\mathrm{L}}$$

Shuve et al. (2014), *arXiv:1403.2727*





Branching ratios:

$$M_{Z'} < 2M_\mu \rightarrow \Gamma(Z' \rightarrow \text{inv.}) = 1$$

$$2M_\mu < M_{Z'} < 2M_\tau \rightarrow \Gamma(Z' \rightarrow \text{inv.}) \sim 1/2$$

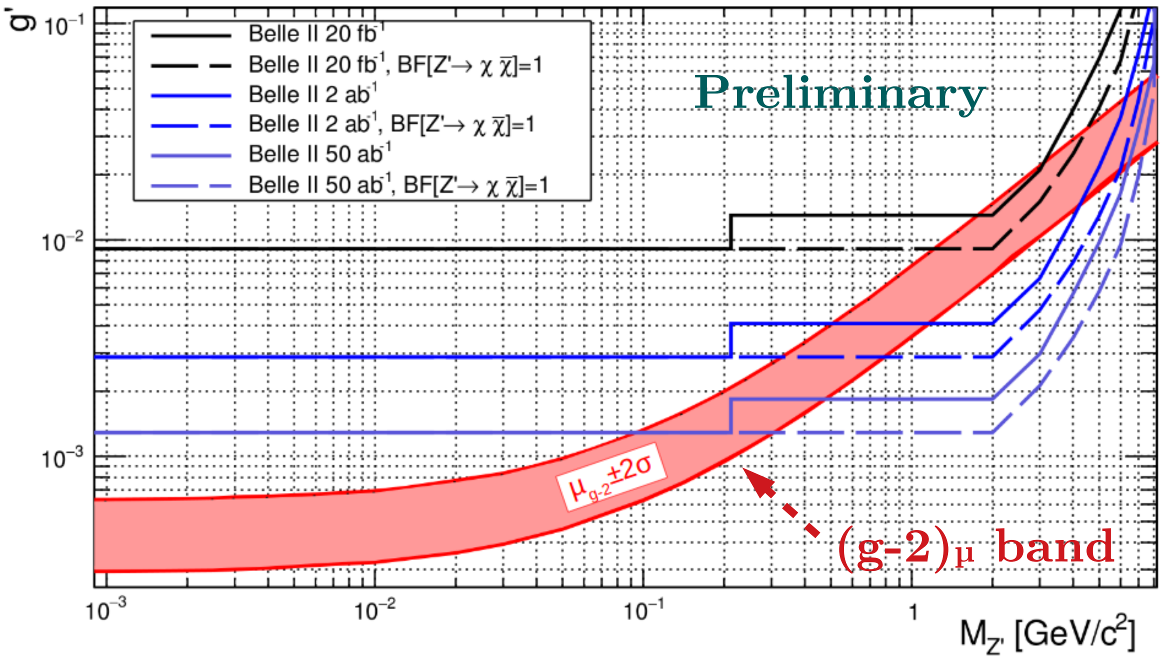
$$M_{Z'} > 2M_\tau \rightarrow \Gamma(Z' \rightarrow \text{inv.}) \sim 1/3$$

Muonic Dark Force: invisible decay

Invisible decay: reconstruct the recoil mass w.r.t. the two opposite-charged muons and look for a peak in the mass spectrum

Additional request:

$\sim$ nothing in the rest of the event



Considered several **mass hypothesis for Z'** with full simulation and reconstruction

Considered the **main backgrounds**:

$e^+ e^- \to \mu^+ \mu^-$

$e^+ e^- \to \tau^+ \tau^-$

$e^+ e^- \to e^+ e^- \mu^+ \mu^-$

The sensititivity plot is obatined considering Z' cross section, signal efficiency and background rejection (**the selection is not optimized**)

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C
mai
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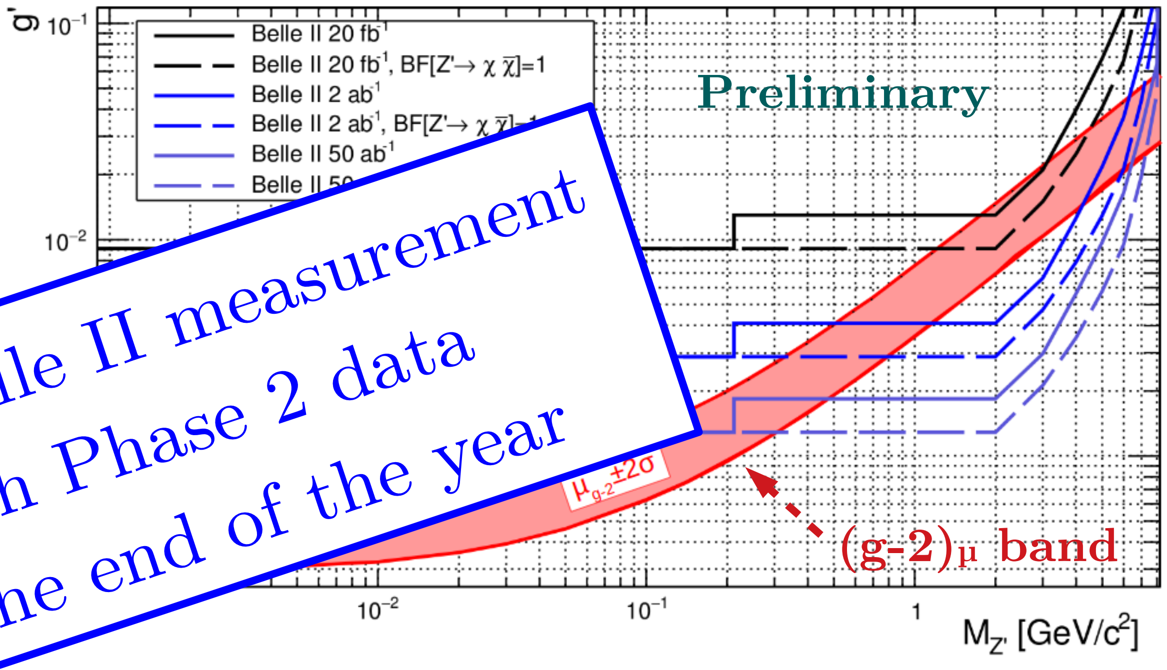
$e^+ e$
$e^+ e^-$ —



Goal: Belle II measurement with Phase 2 data by the end of the year

The sensititivity plot is obatined considering Z' cross section, signal efficiency and background rejection (**the selection is not optimized**)

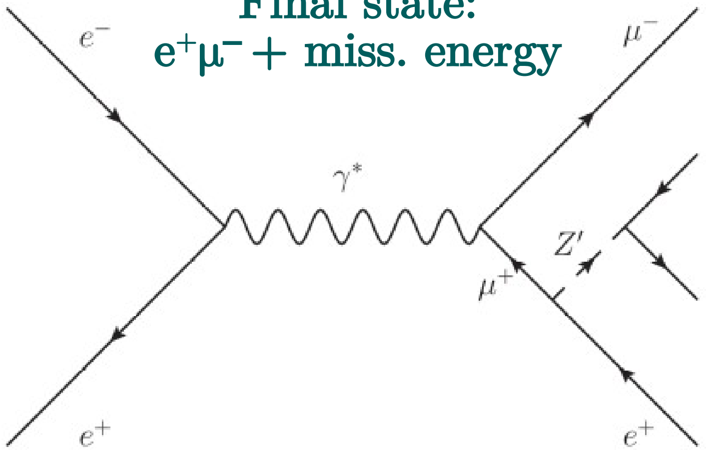
Dark Sector and LFV

Belle II

We are also considering a different model, in which a Z' boson couples to all leptons and we allow for **Lepton Flavour Violation**

See arXiv:1610.08060, arXiv:1701.08767

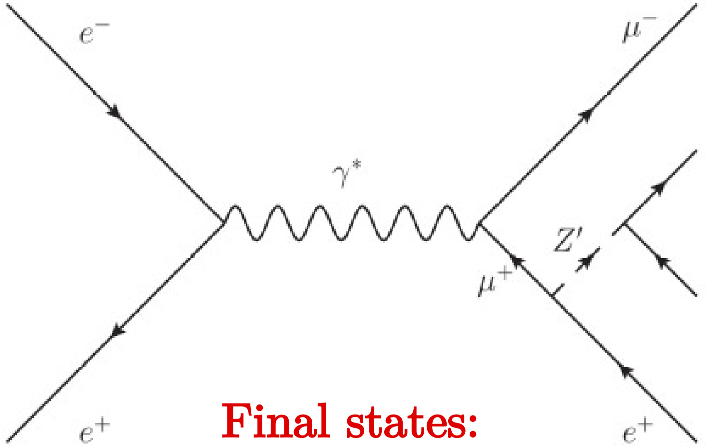
Final state:
$e^+\mu^- +$ miss. energy



Complementarity with searches for:

- low mass Z'
- charged LFV

Low background from SM processes!



Final states:
$e^+e^+\mu^-\mu^-$; $e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$

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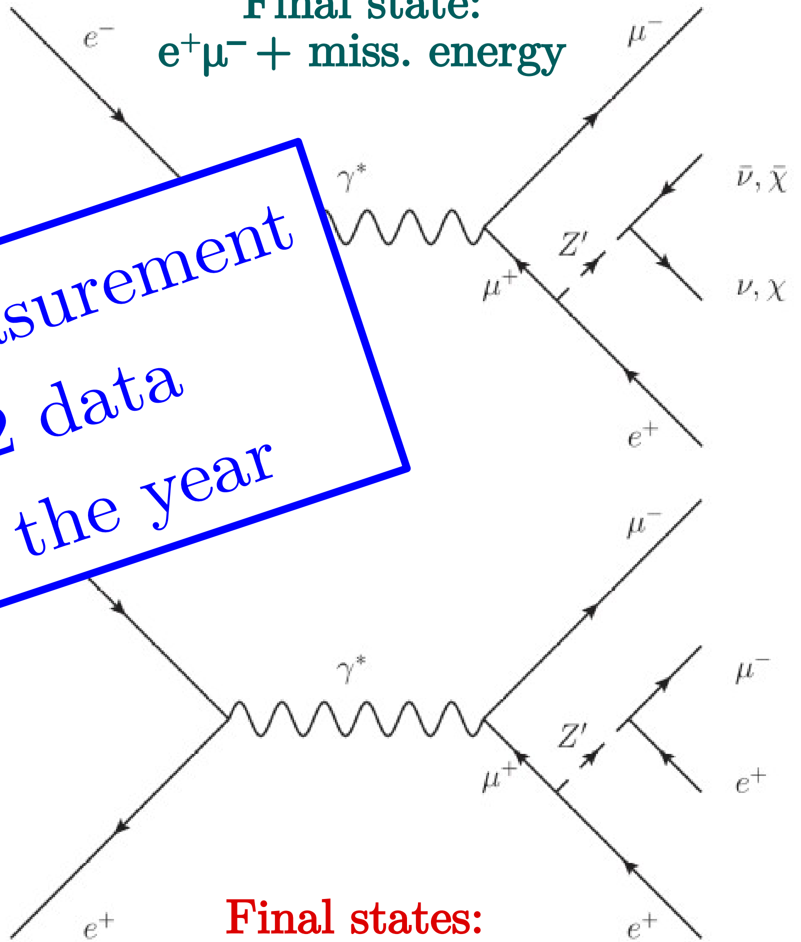

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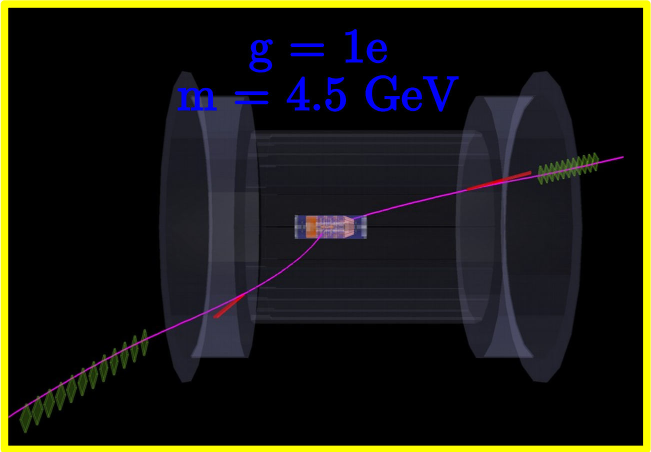
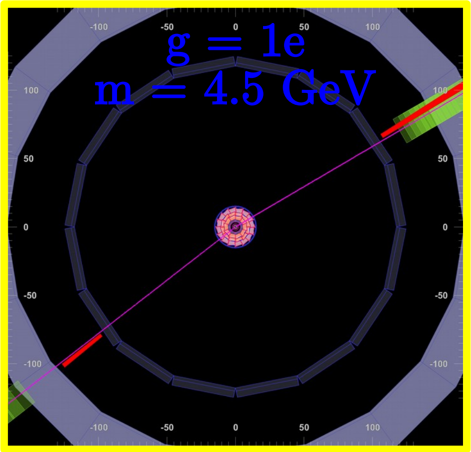
Magnetic monopoles





Minimal magnetic charge

from Dirac quantization: $g_D = 68.5e$

Lower magnetic charge not ruled out

(and not covered at ∼GeV scale)

Interesting predictions (*arXiv:1707.05295*) for monopoles with **$g \sim 1e$** and **$m = 4.5$ GeV**...

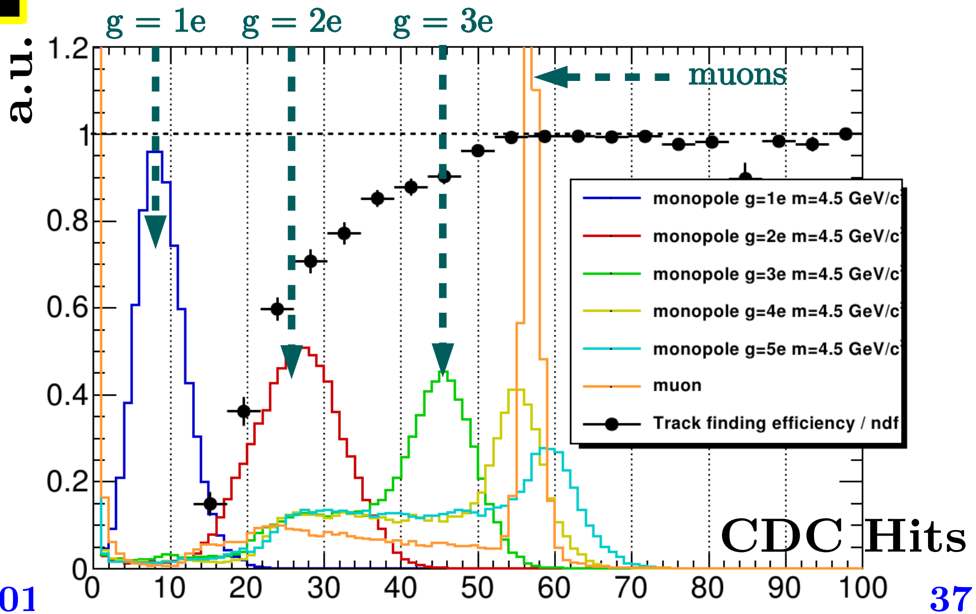
... but not-relativistic at Belle II:

→ no $1/\beta^2$ term in dE/dx for magnetic charges

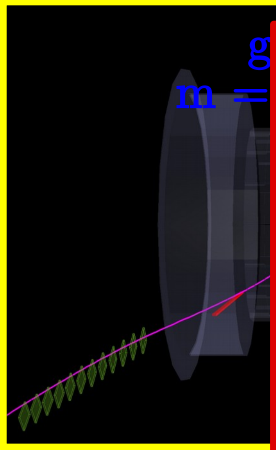
→ few hits in the CDC

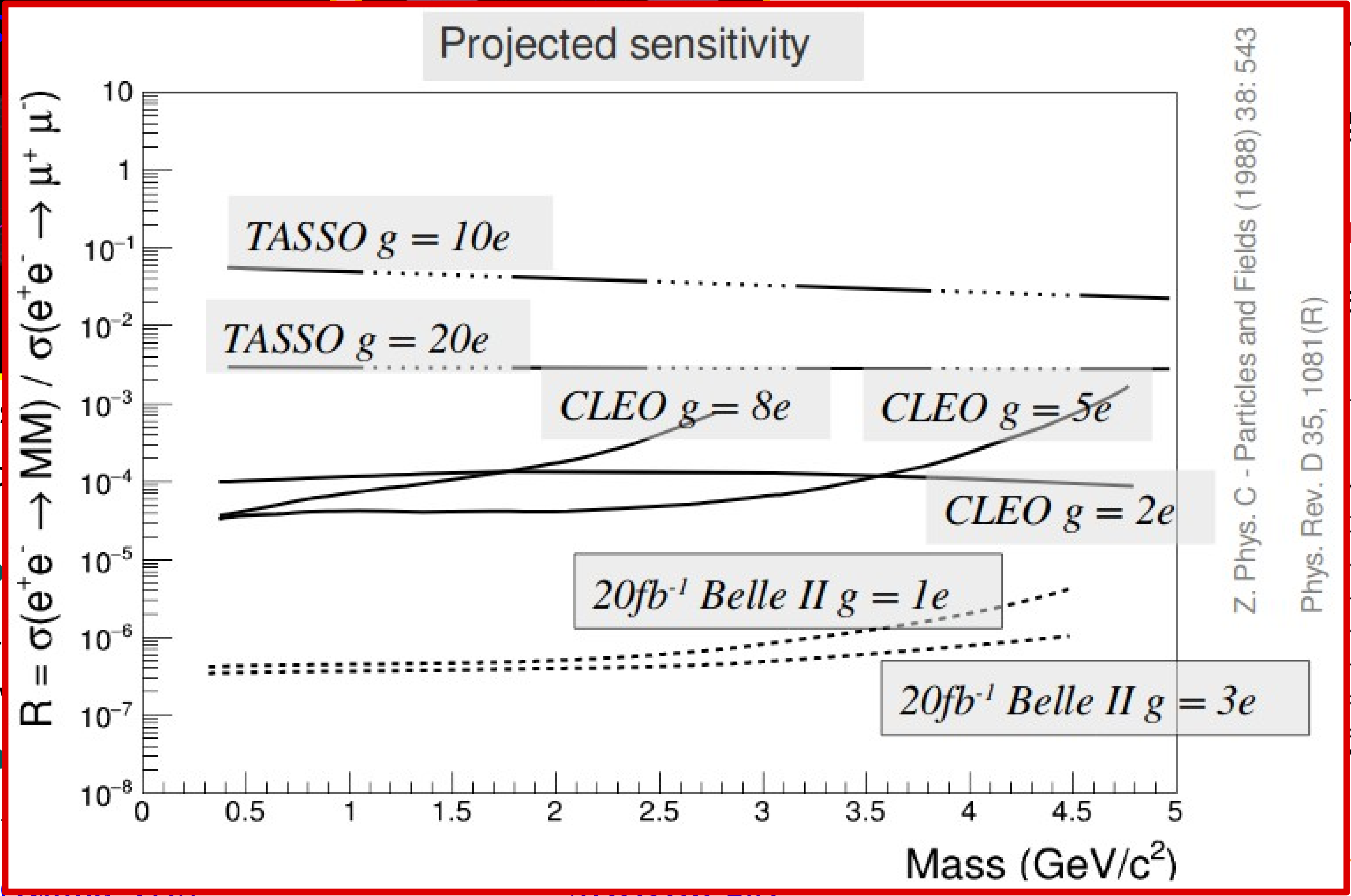
→ **needed a dedicated tracking**

(+ parabolic tracks)



Magnetic monopoles





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$g_D = 68.5e$

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eV scale)

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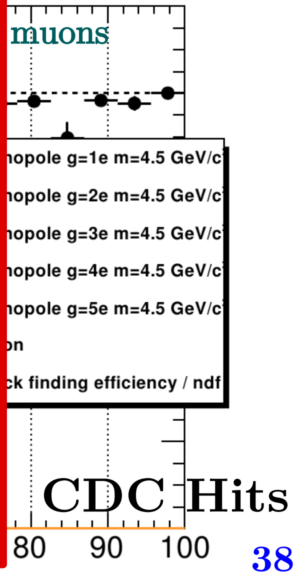

Other dark sector and exotic searches

Visible Dark Photon decays

also $\tau^+\tau^-$ final state!

Off-shell Dark Photon decays

Long-lived neutral particle decays

Dark Scalar:

$e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^- S$; $S \to l^+l^-$

Invisible $\Upsilon(1S)$ decays via:

$\Upsilon(3S) \to \Upsilon(1S)\,\pi^+\pi^-$

$\Upsilon(2S) \to \Upsilon(1S)\,\pi^+\pi^-$

Muonic Dark Force:

$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^- Z'$; $Z' \to \mu^+\mu^-$

... and many others!

More details in The Belle II Physics Book

arXiv:1808.10567

Summary

- Belle II at the SuperKEKB facility started operations in 2018, collecting ∼500 pb^{-1} of collisions data

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Summary

- Belle II at the SuperKEKB facility started operations in 2018, collecting ~500 pb^{-1} of collisions data
- Dedicated triggers for a rich program of Dark Sector and exotic searches at Belle II: ready for Phase 3
- Already a small dataset will give world leading sensitivity for several Dark Sector searches
- First results (ALPs, Z', etc.) expected by the end of the year

Thank you for your attention

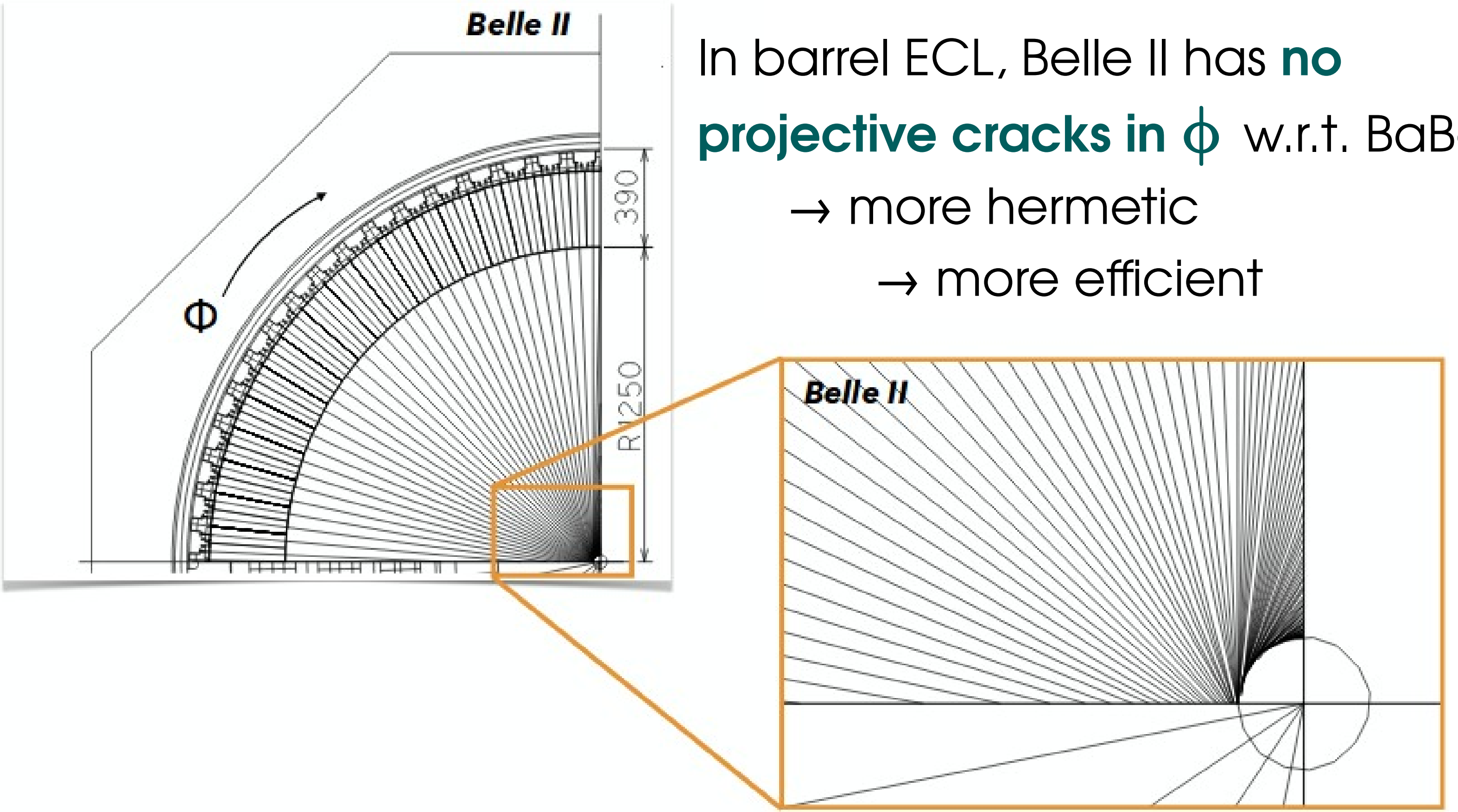
Backup slides

SuperKEKB machine parameters

Parameter	KEKB Design	KEKB Achieved	SuperKEKB Design
Energy (GeV) (LER/HER)	3.5/8.0	3.5/8.0	4.0/7.0
β_y^* (mm)	10/10	5.9/5.9	0.27/0.30
β_x^* (mm)	330/330	1200/1200	32/25
ϵ_x (nm)	18/18	18/24	3.2/5.3
$\frac{\epsilon_y}{\epsilon_x}$ (%)	1	0.85/0.64	0.27/0.24
σ_y (μm)	1.9	0.94 → 1/20	0.048/0.062
ξ_y	0.052	0.129/0.090	0.09/0.081
σ_z (mm)	4	6/7	6/5
I_{beam} (A)	2.6/1.1	1.64/1.19 → x2	3.6/2.6
$N_{bunches}$	5000	1584	2500
Luminosity ($10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$)	1.0	2.11 → x40	80

$$L = \frac{\gamma_\pm}{2er_e}\left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*}\right)\left(\frac{I_\pm \xi_{y\pm}}{\beta_y^*}\right)\left(\frac{R_L}{R_{\xi_{y\pm}}}\right)$$

Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECL)



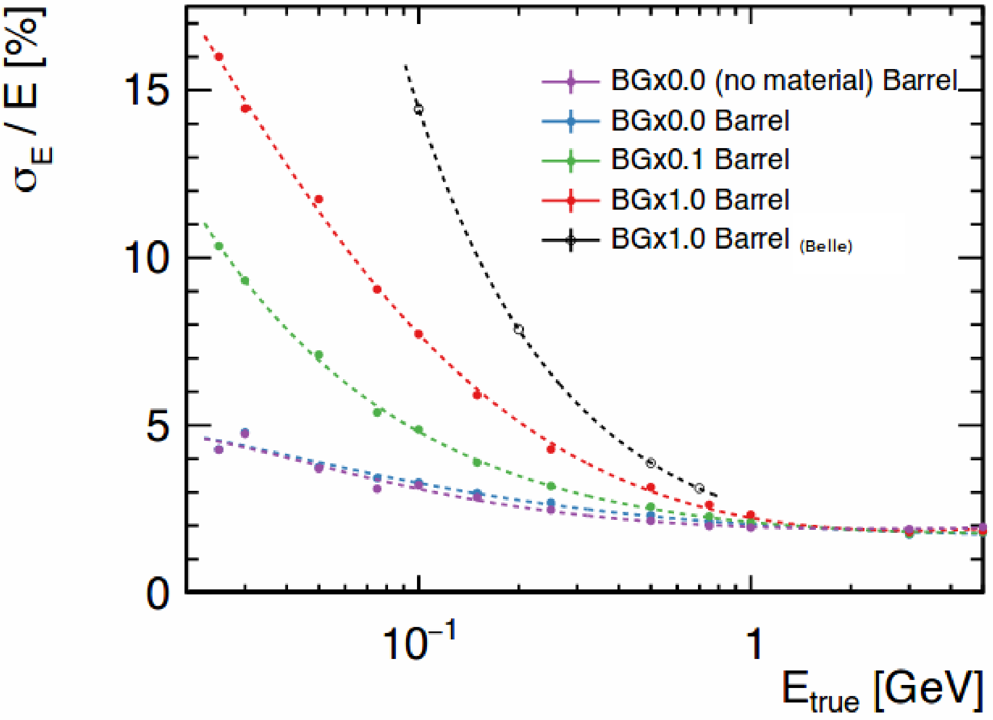
In barrel ECL, Belle II has **no projective cracks in ϕ** w.r.t. BaBar:

→ more hermetic

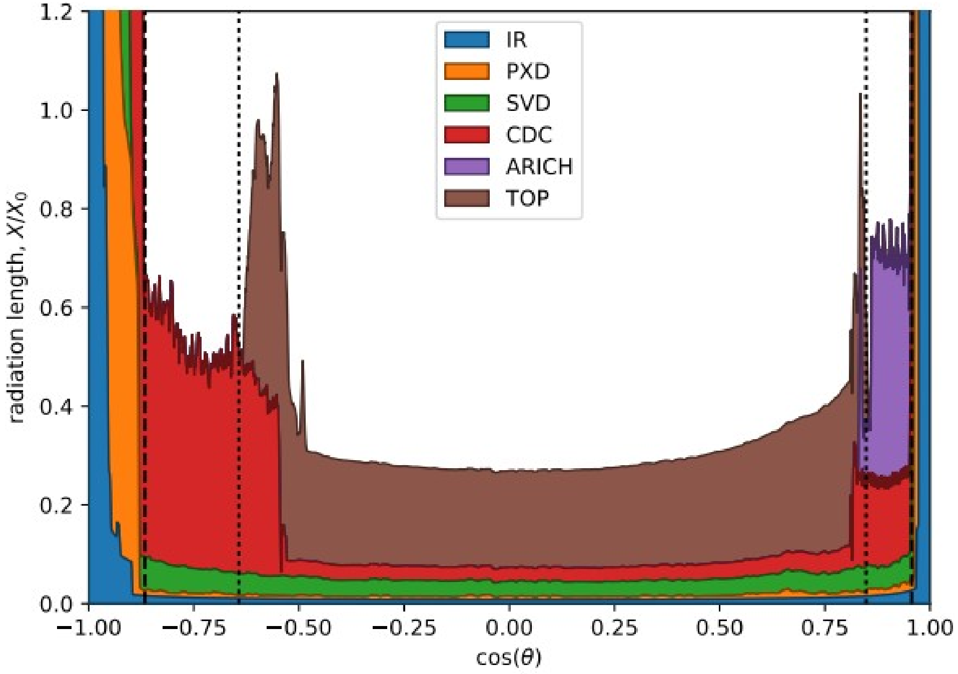
→ more efficient

Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECL)

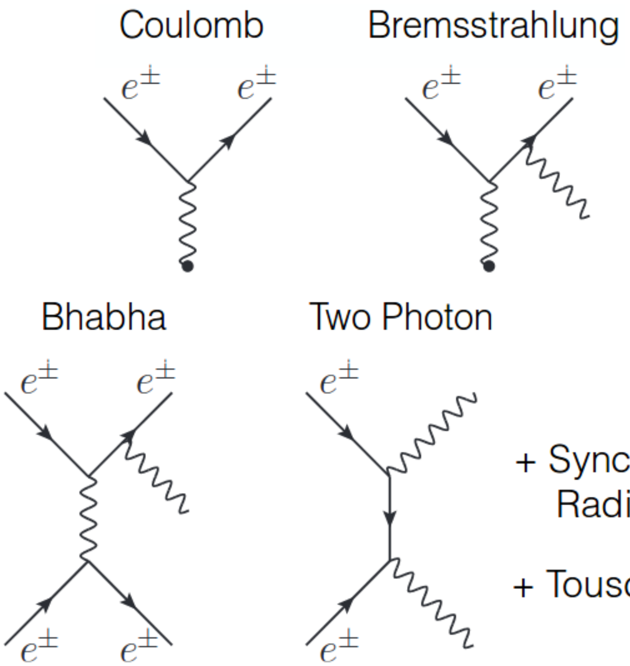
Energy resolution in Belle II barrel:



Material budget in front of ECL:

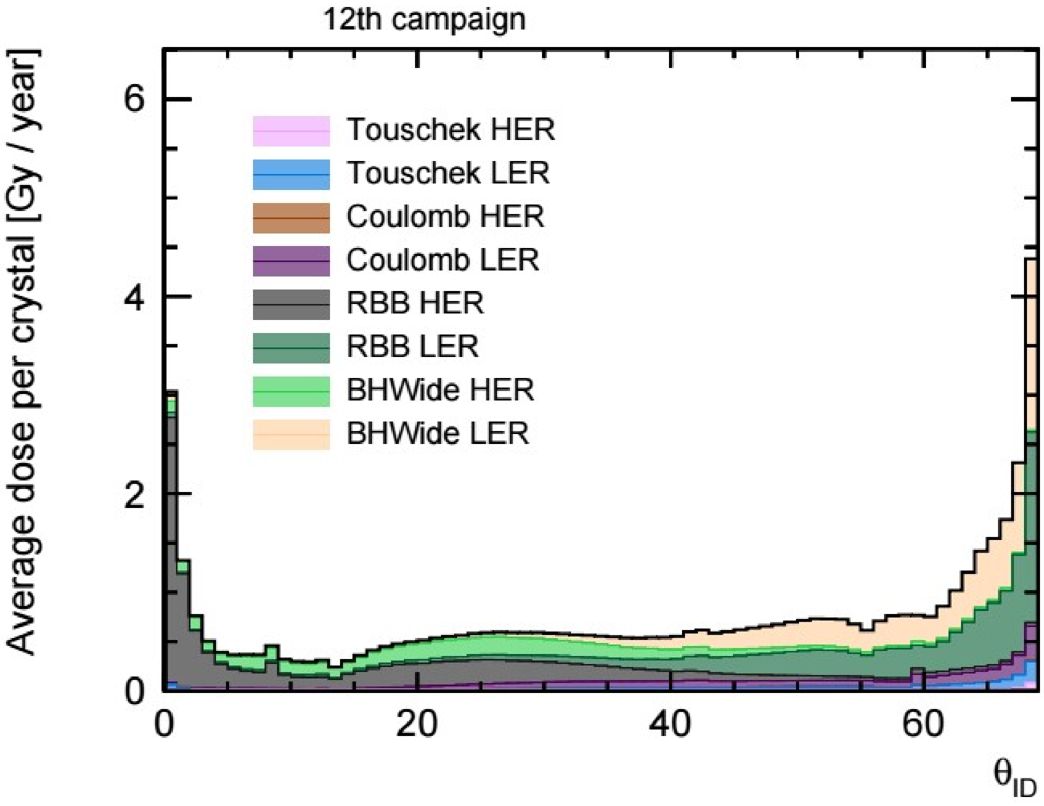


Beam background



+ Synchrotron Radiation

+ Touschek



Effects from beam background:

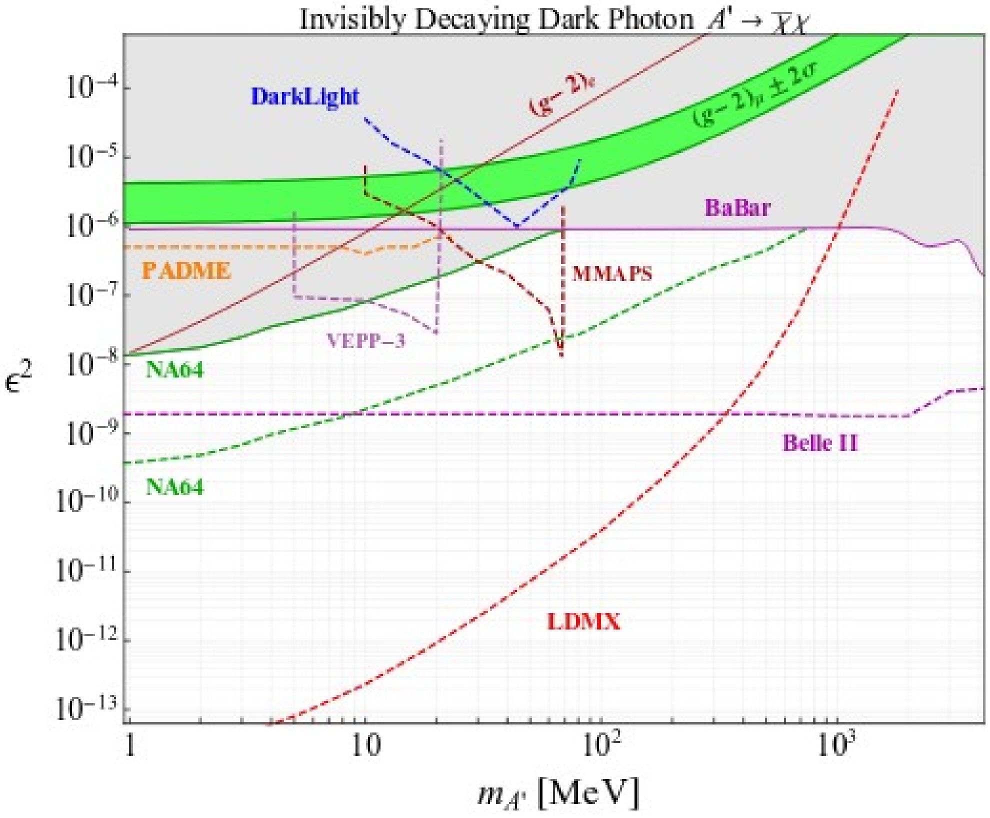
→ degrades calorimeter resolution.

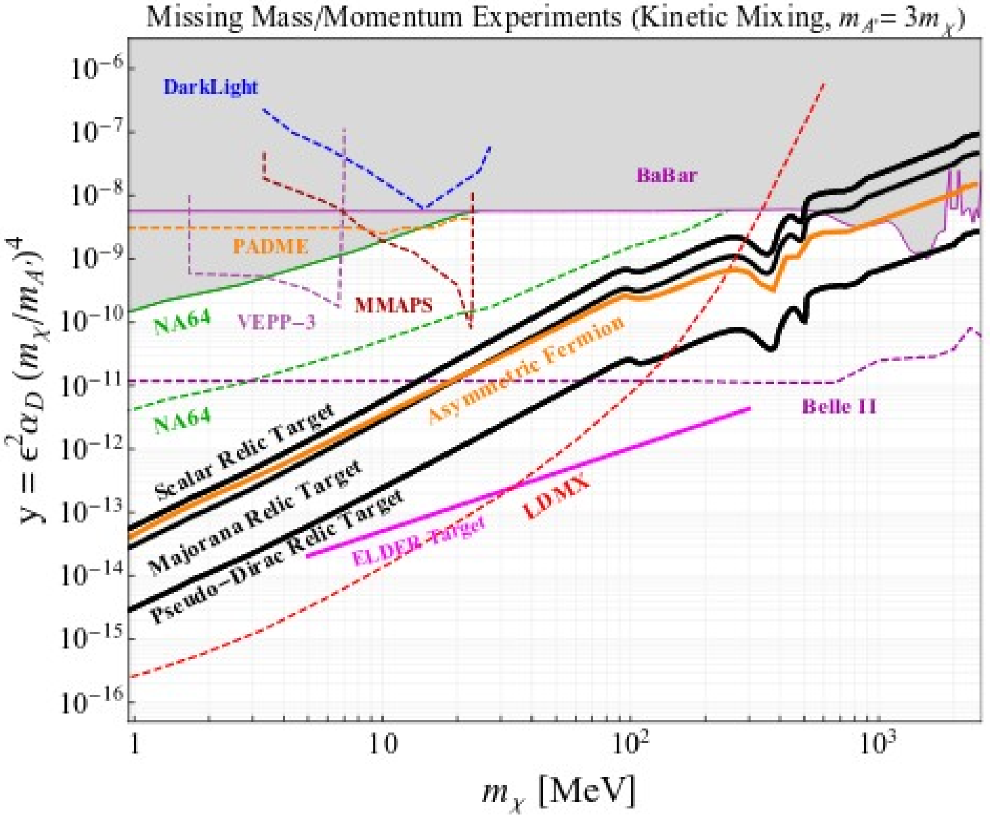
→ radiation damage.

→ pile-up and event size.

→ physics background

Dark Photon: invisible decay (prospects)

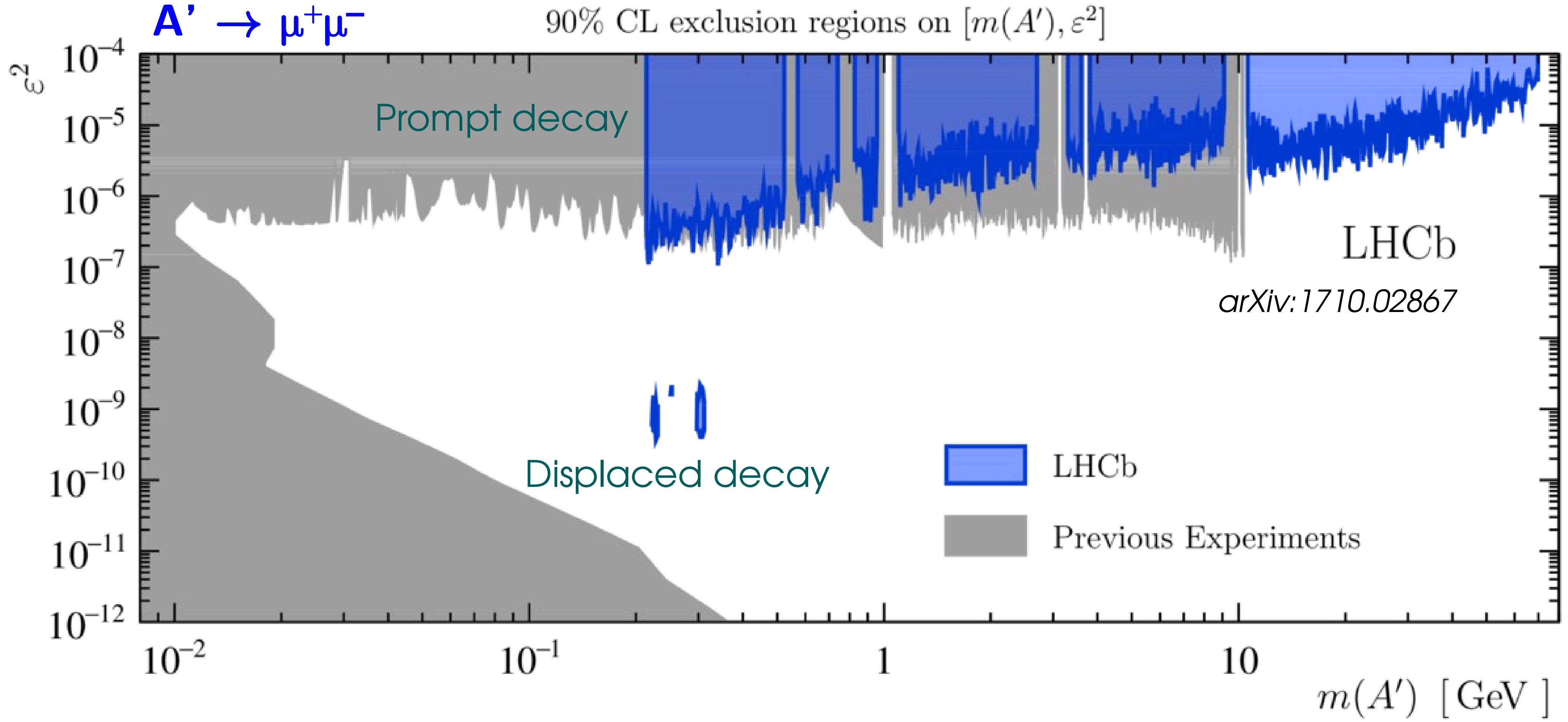




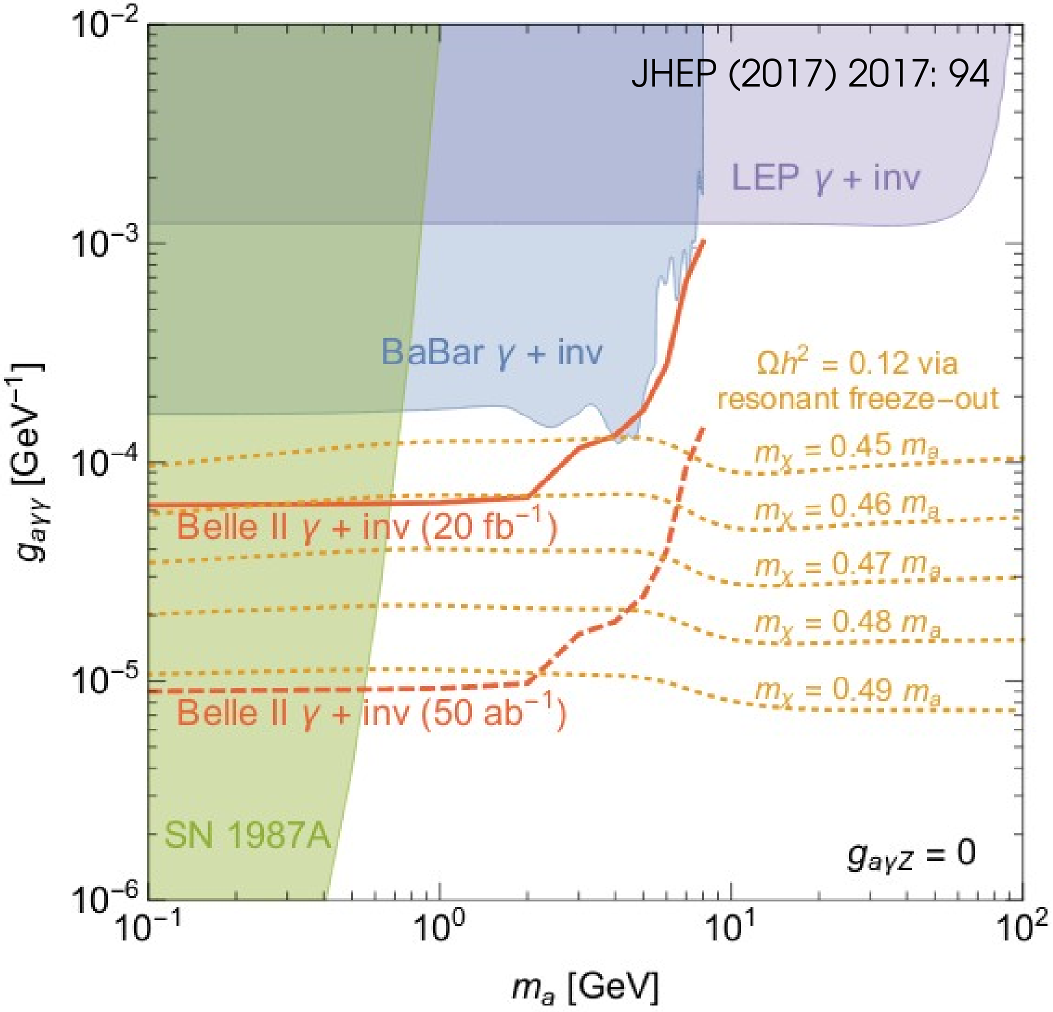
Battaglieri et al. (2017), *arXiv:1707.04591*

Dark Photon: muonic decay @ LHCb

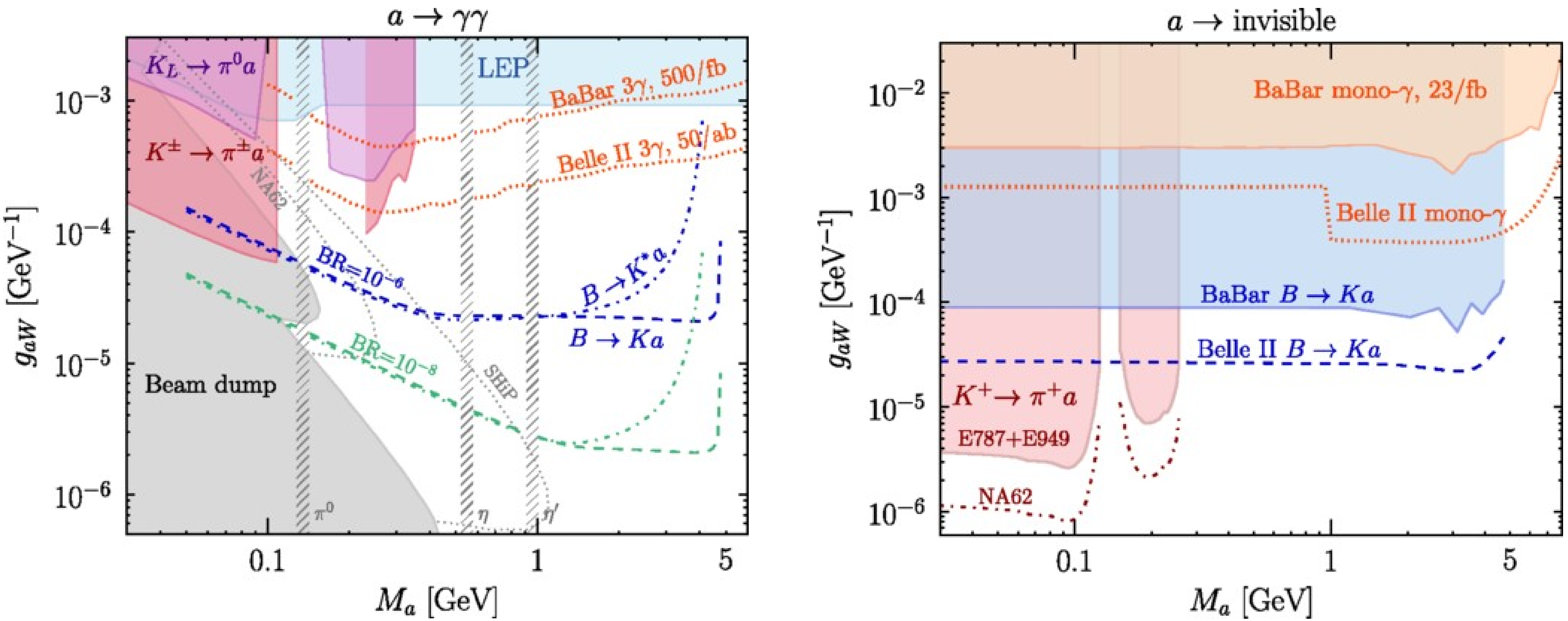
$A' \to \mu^+\mu^-$



Axion-like Particles: invisible decay



Axion-like Particles from B decays



Izaguirre et al. (2017), *arXiv:1611.09355*