



HEAVY PHOTON SEARCH

AT JEFFERSON LAB

DM

HPS Update

Maurik Holtrop

For the HPS Collaboration

JLab User Group Meeting June 2, 2015

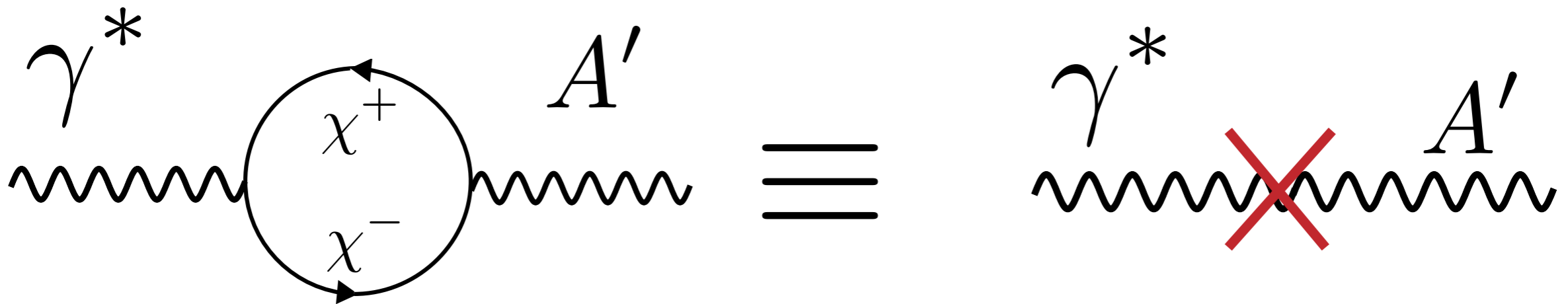
Heavy Photons?

Old idea: Nature may have an additional $U(1)$ symmetry. If so there will be kinetic mixing between the photon and the new gauge boson.

Holdom, Phys. Lett B 166, 1986

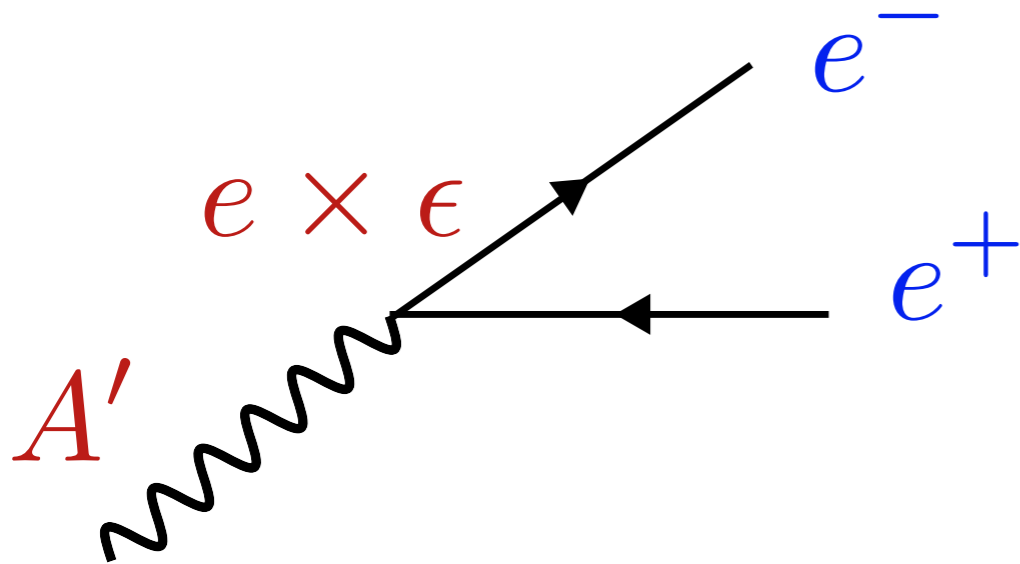
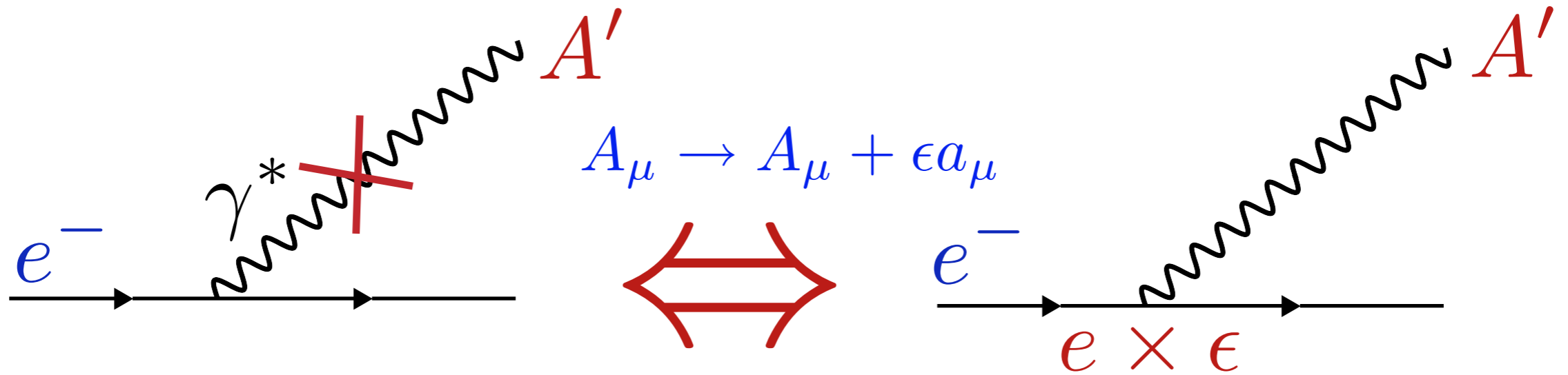
$$\mathcal{L}_{U(1)'} = -\frac{1}{4} V_{\mu\nu}^2 - \boxed{\frac{\epsilon}{2} V_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}} + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

Kinetic Mixing term.

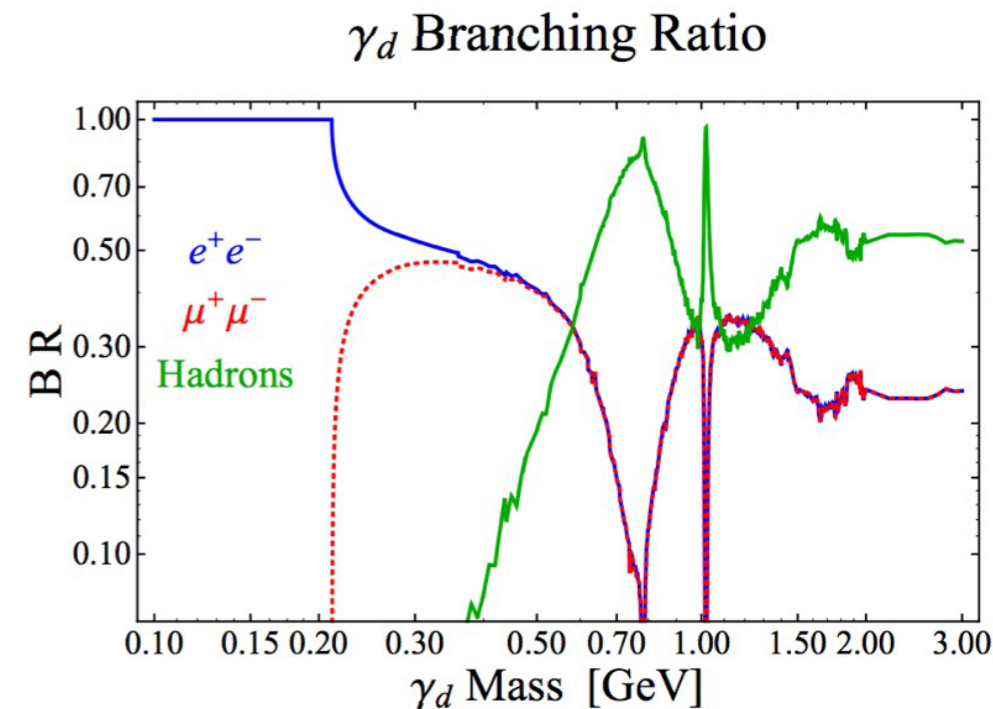


Mixing

Photon mixing with A' is equivalent to ordinary charged matter acquiring a milli-charge under the A'



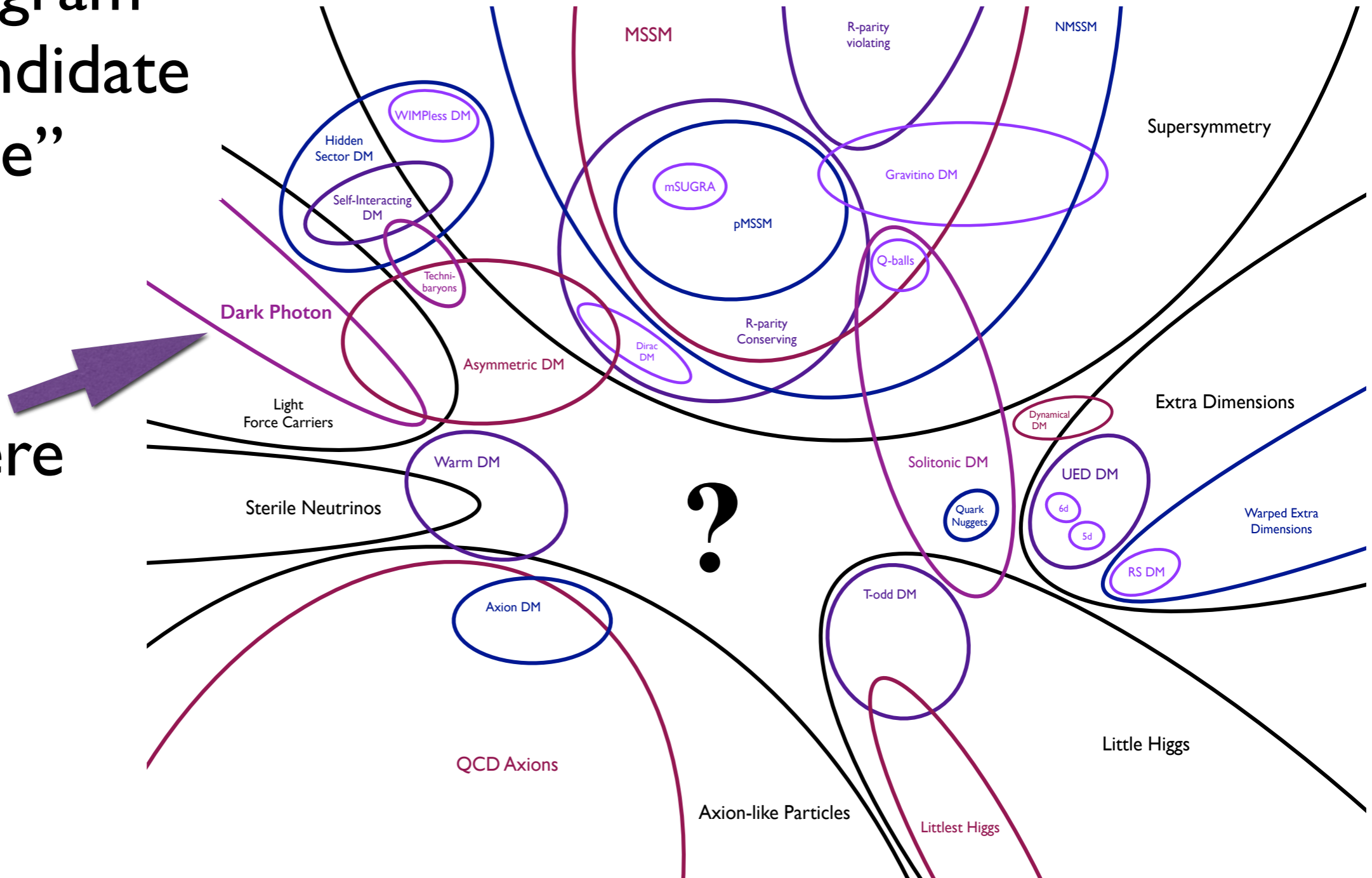
A' will pair produce:
 e^+e^- ,
 $\mu^+\mu^-$,
 $\pi^+\pi^-$, ...



Putting this in perspective

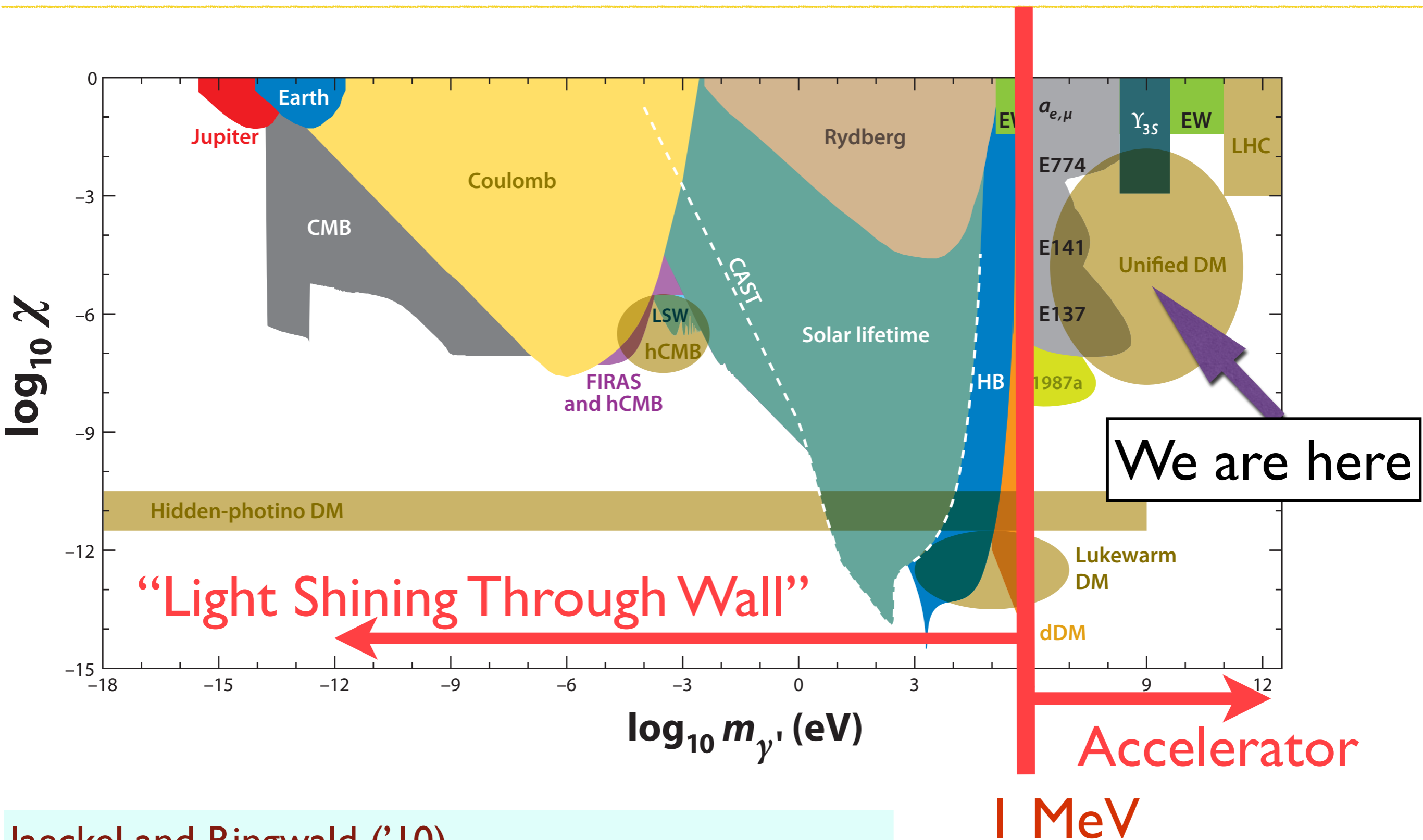
Venn Diagram “DM Candidate Landscape”

We are here



T. Tait from arXiv:1401.6085v1 [hep-ex]

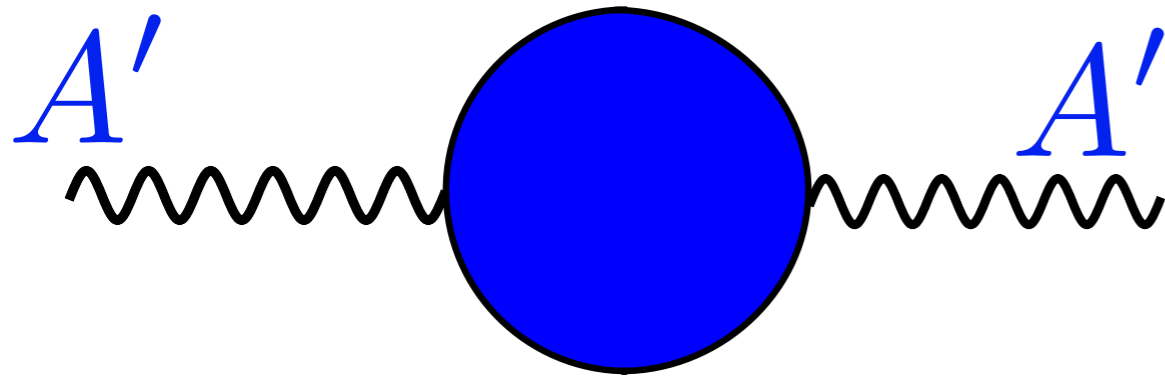
Putting this in perspective



Jaeckel and Ringwald ('10) *Ann.Rev. of Nuclear and Particle Science*, 60(1), 405–437

“Natural*” Coupling and Mass

* Depends on the model



Mass inherited from “electro-weak” scale

$$m_{A'}^2 \sim \epsilon M_W^2$$

or

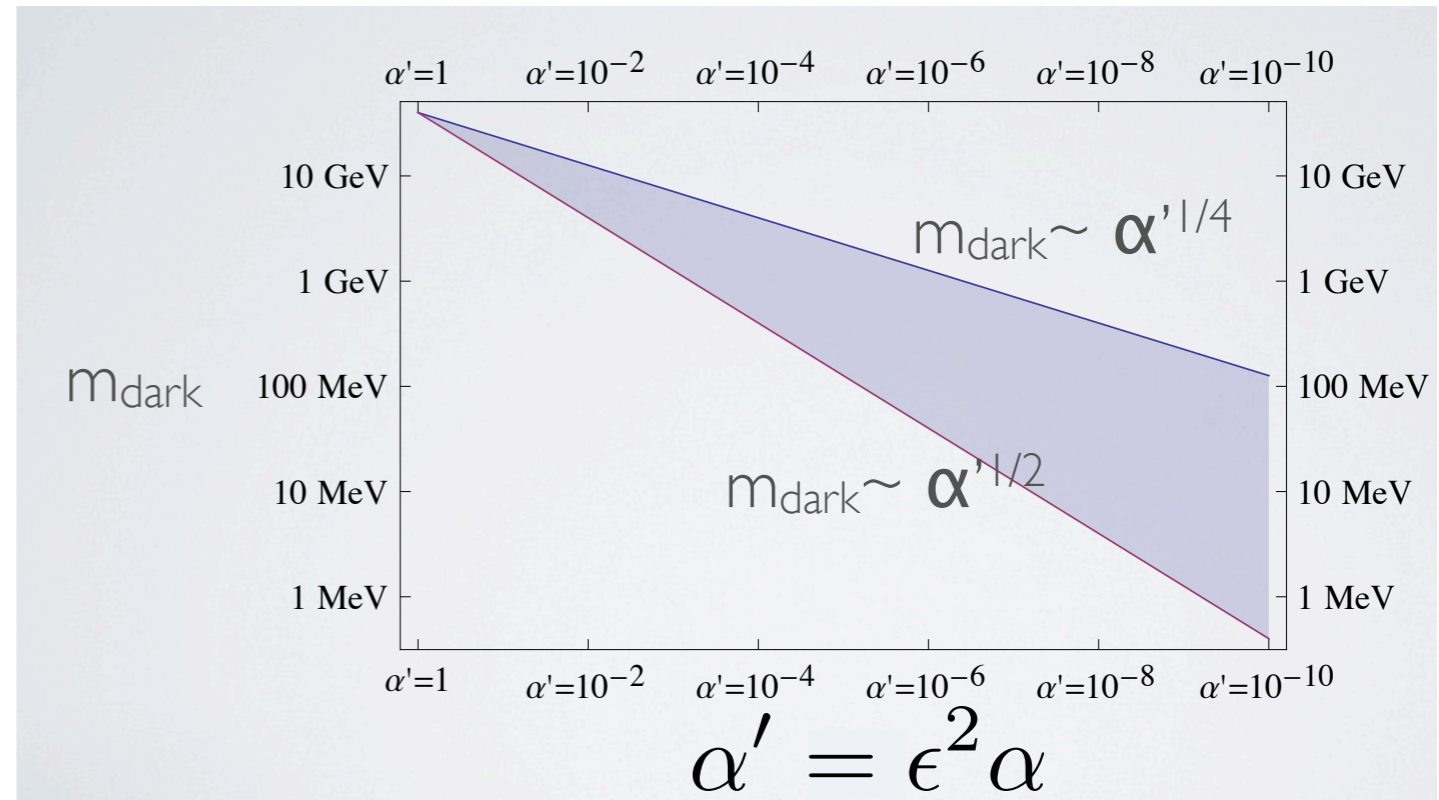
$$m_{A'}^2 \sim \frac{eg_D}{16\pi^2} M_W^2$$

or

Stückelberg mechanism:

$$m_{A'} \sim \text{meV}$$

Leading to: $M_{A'} \sim \text{MeV} - \text{GeV}$



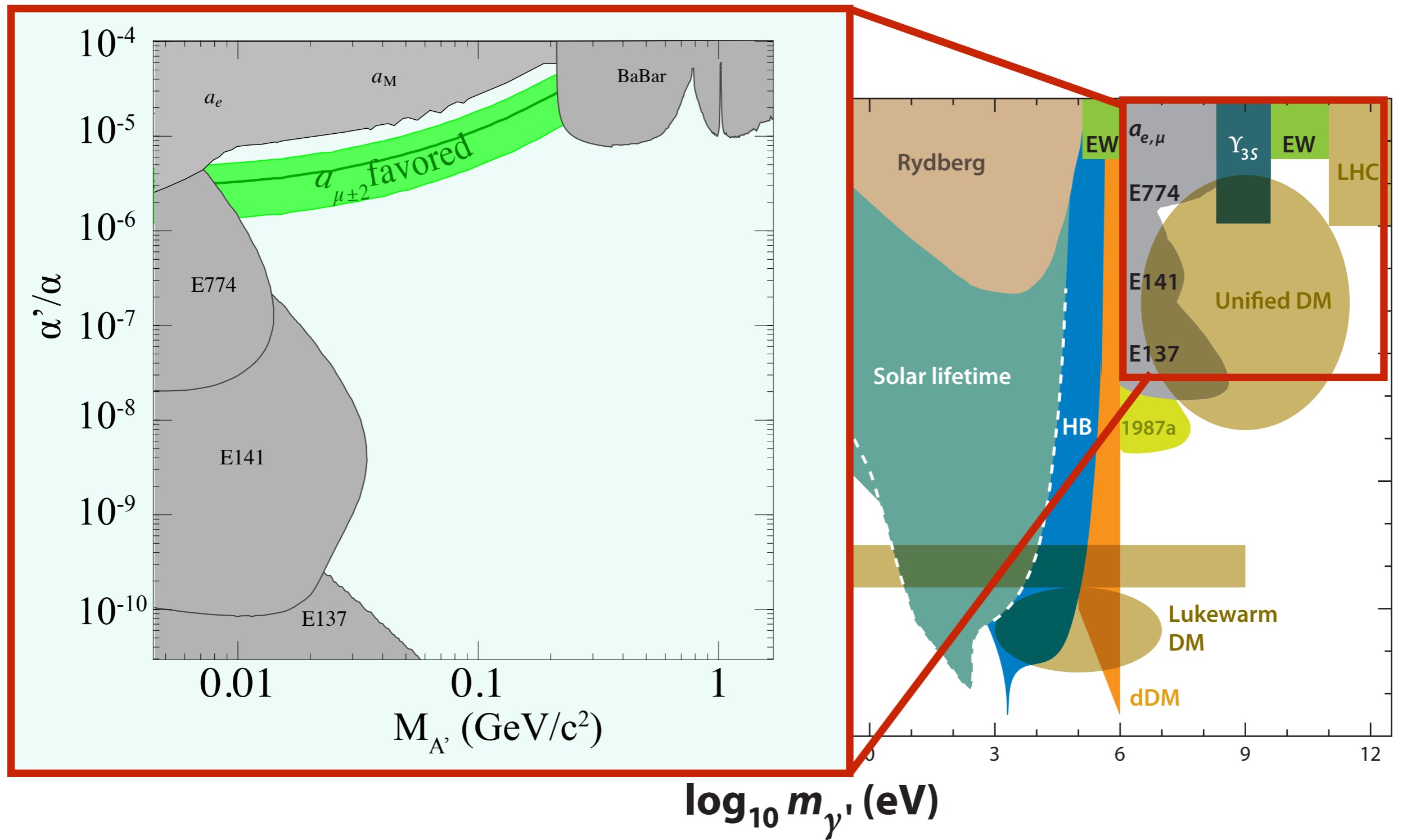
Neil Weiner, Intensity Frontier WS '11

Natural ϵ could be ~ 1 (tree level)

Or $1 < \epsilon < 10^{-8}$ (loops)

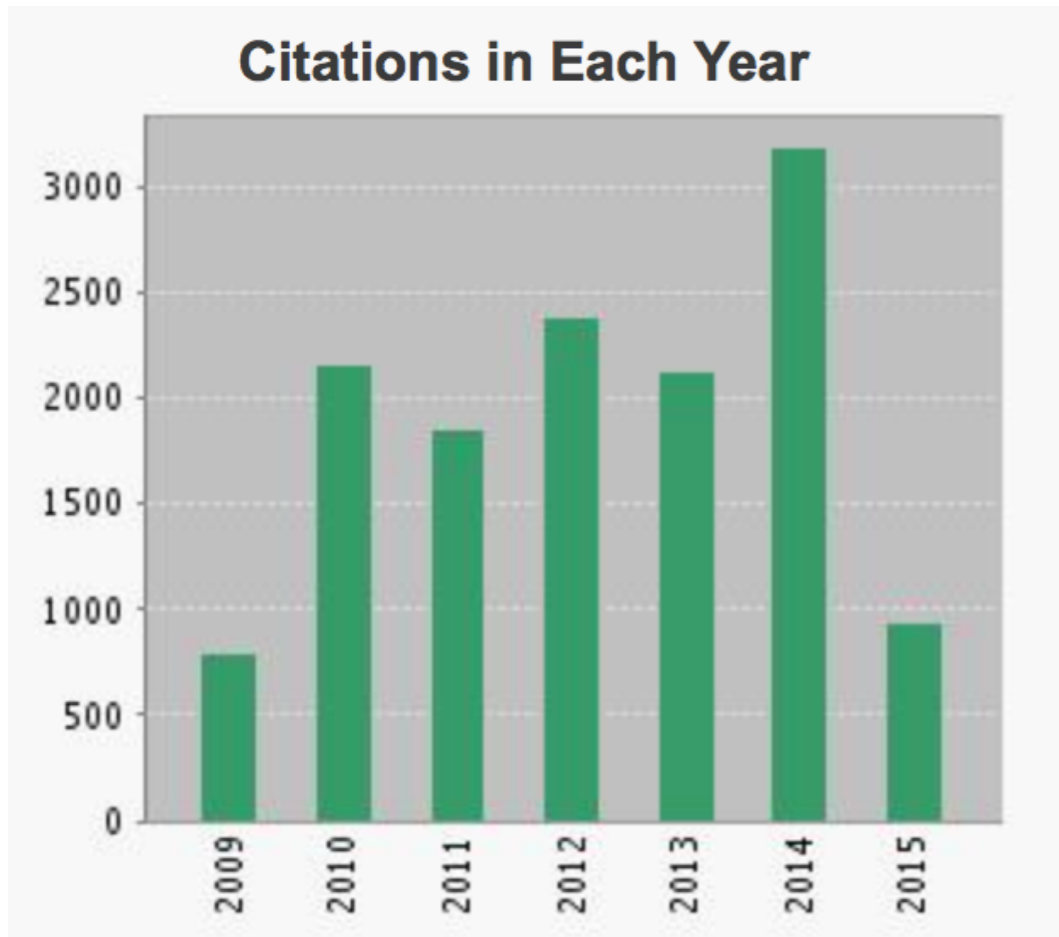
or “anything” ...

Search area of choice

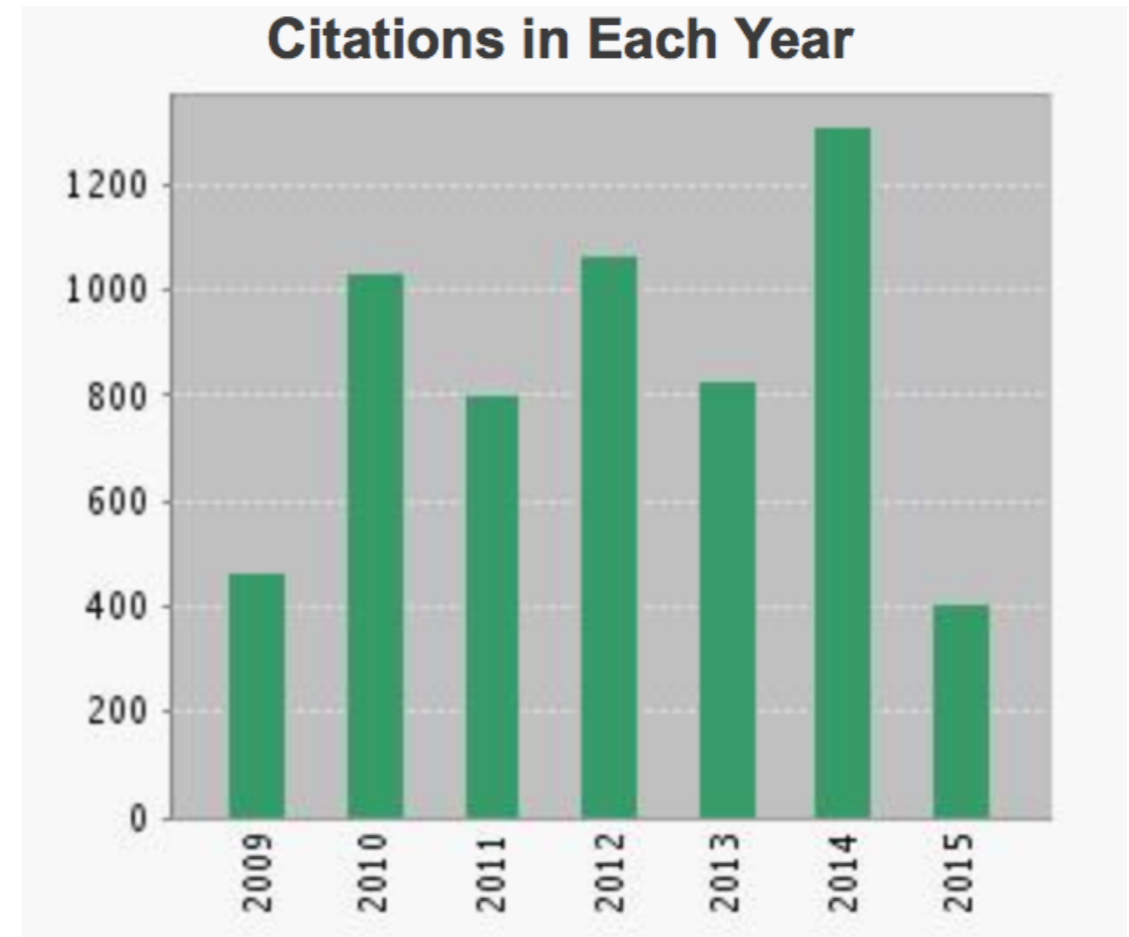


A lot of interest!

Since 2010, a lot of interest in this field.



Arkani-Hamed et al.
PRD 79 015014 (2009)

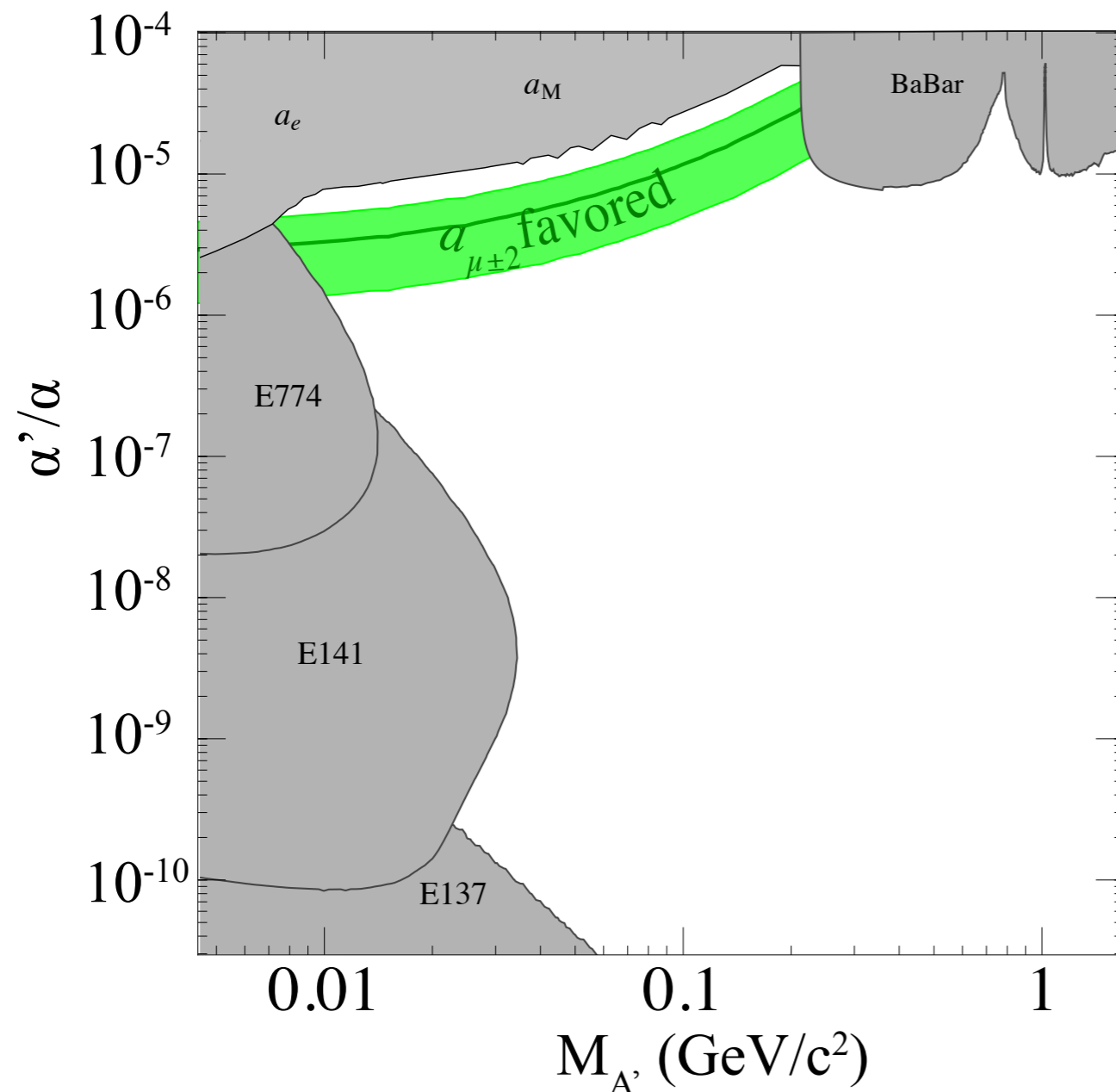


Pospelov, Ritz
Phys. Let. B671, 391 (2009)

A lot of interest!

Since 2010, a lot of interest in this field.

Exclusion areas in 2010

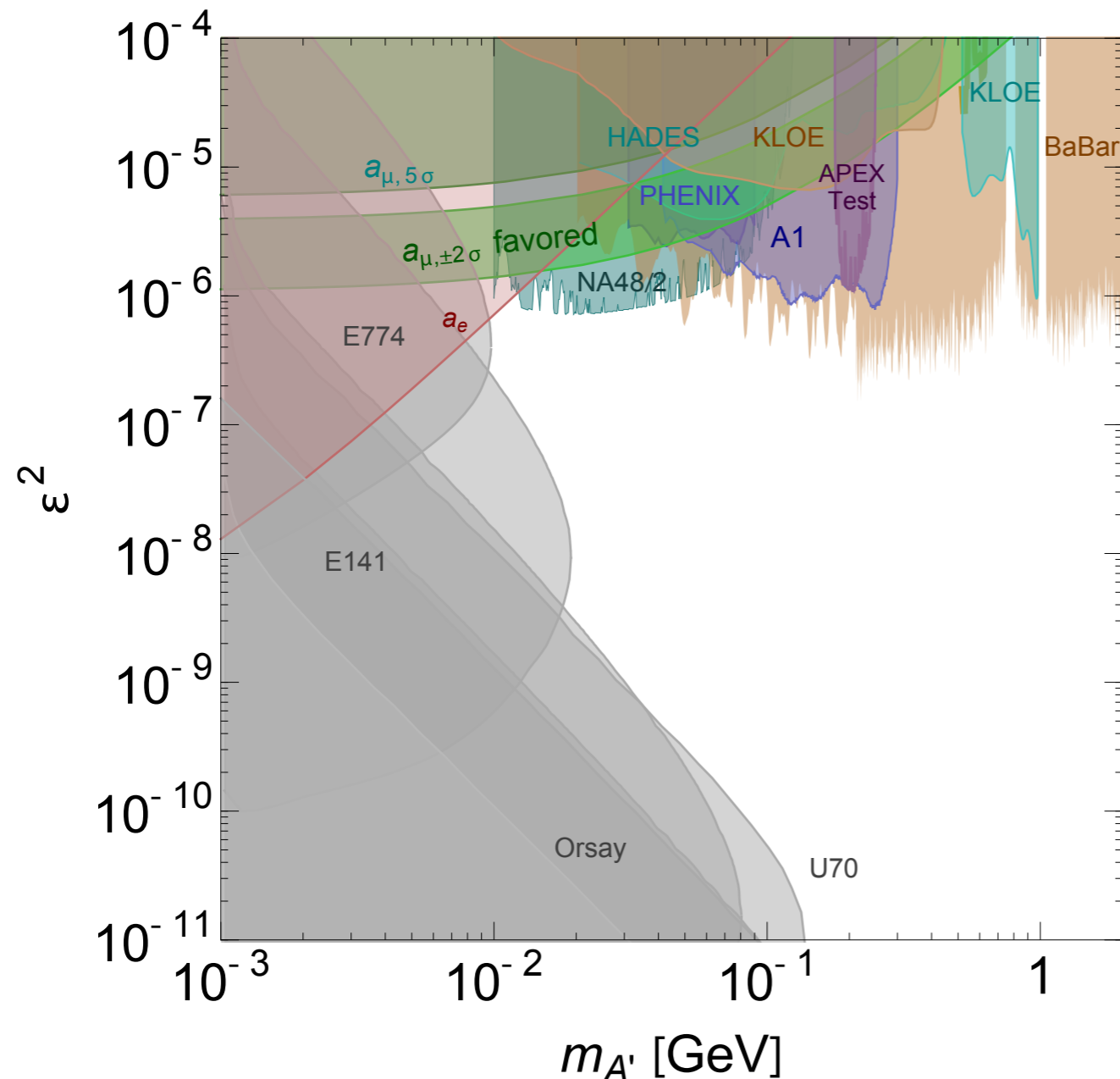


At the time of the HPS proposal, exclusion areas were mostly due to beam dump searches.

A lot of interest!

Since 2010, a lot of interest in this field.

Exclusion areas in 2015



At the time of the HPS proposal, exclusion areas were mostly due to beam dump searches.

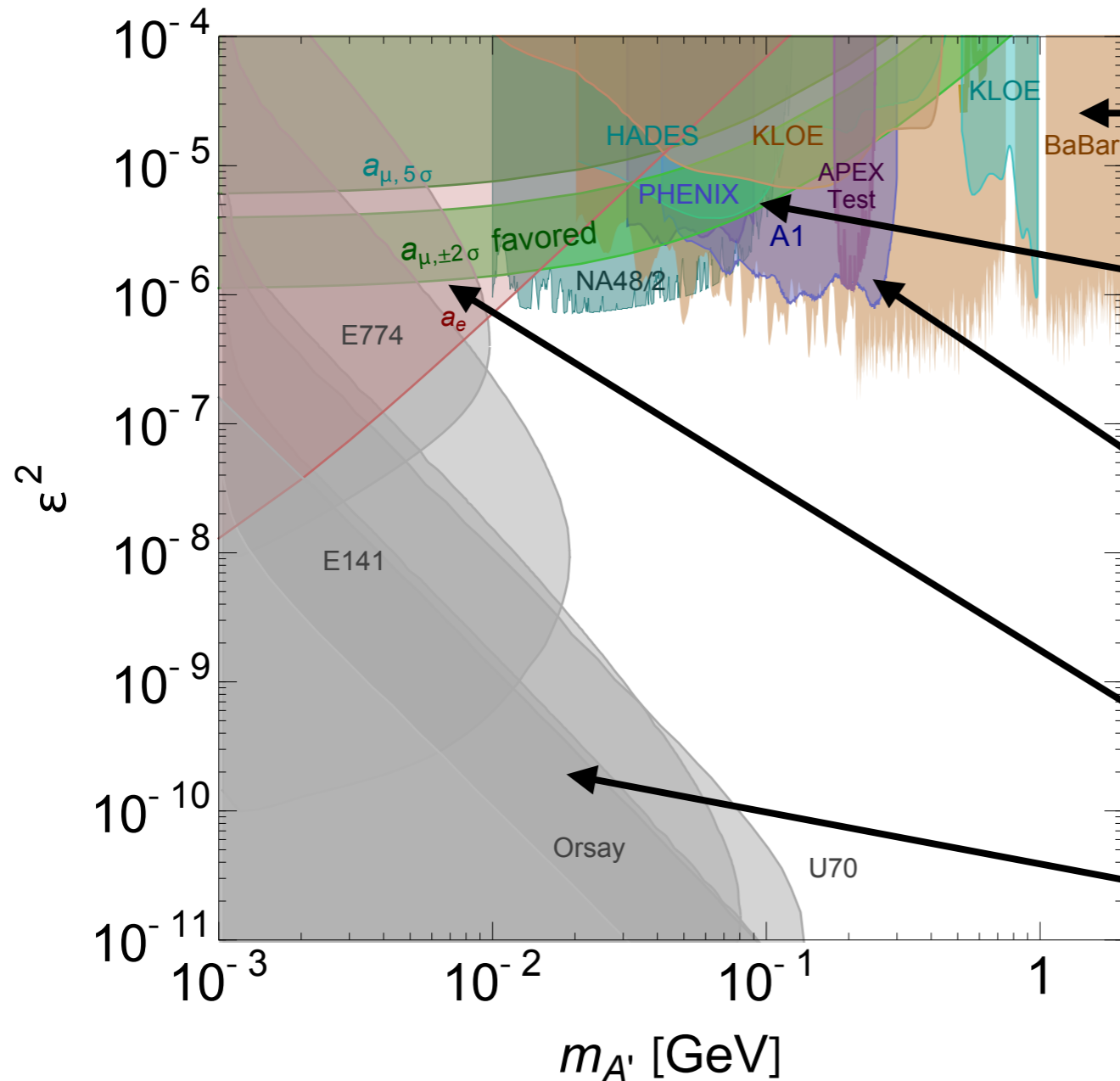
Since then, a lot of existing data has been re-analyzed to set improved limits.

A lot of interest!

Since 2010, a lot of interest in this field.

Exclusion areas in 2015

Lots of places to look:



Flavor Factories

Rare Meson Decays

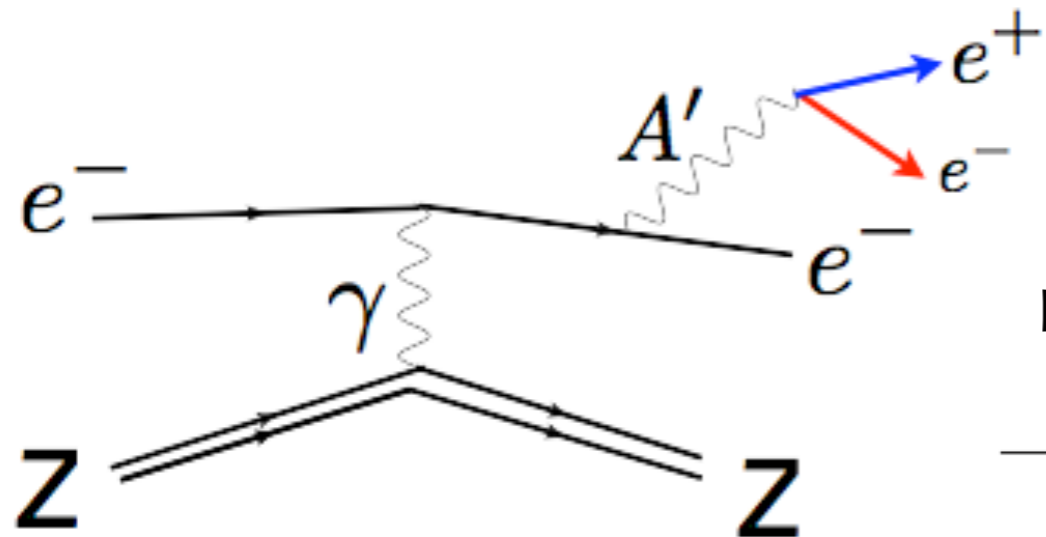
Fixed target experiments.

Precision Measurements

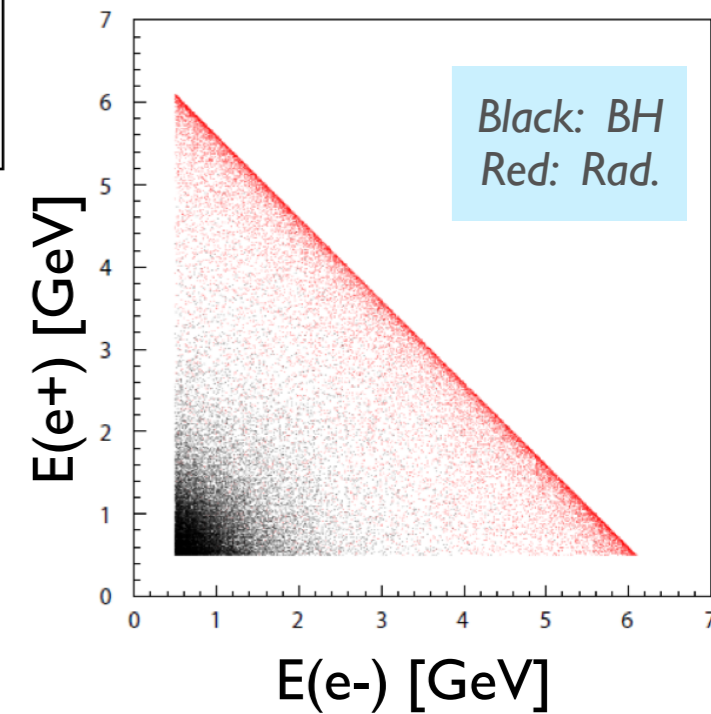
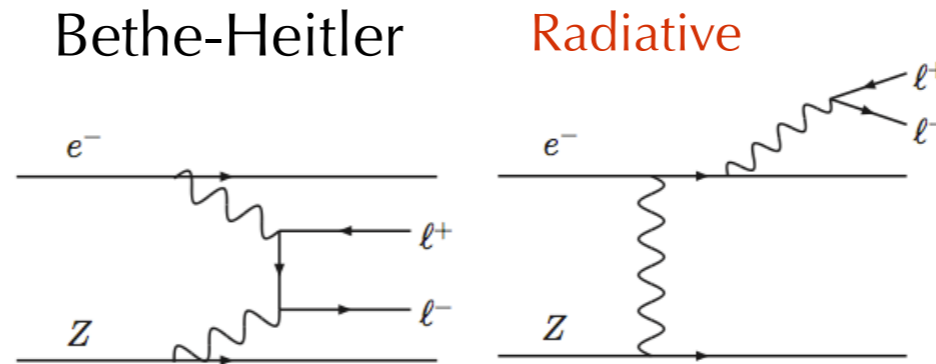
Beam dump experiments.

Fixed Target Searches

Look for radiated A' decay to e^+e^- , $(\mu^+\mu^-)$



σ_{B-H} very large $\gg \sigma_{Rad.}$
But kinematically distinct \rightarrow
Use clever trigger to separate.



**Very high luminosities:
Intensity Frontier Physics.**

P. Schuster, R. Essig et al, Intensity Frontier WVS '11
summary paper.

Bump Hunt:

Look for signal over background.

Bump Hunt + Vertexing:

Look for signal over background,
reduce background with vertexing.

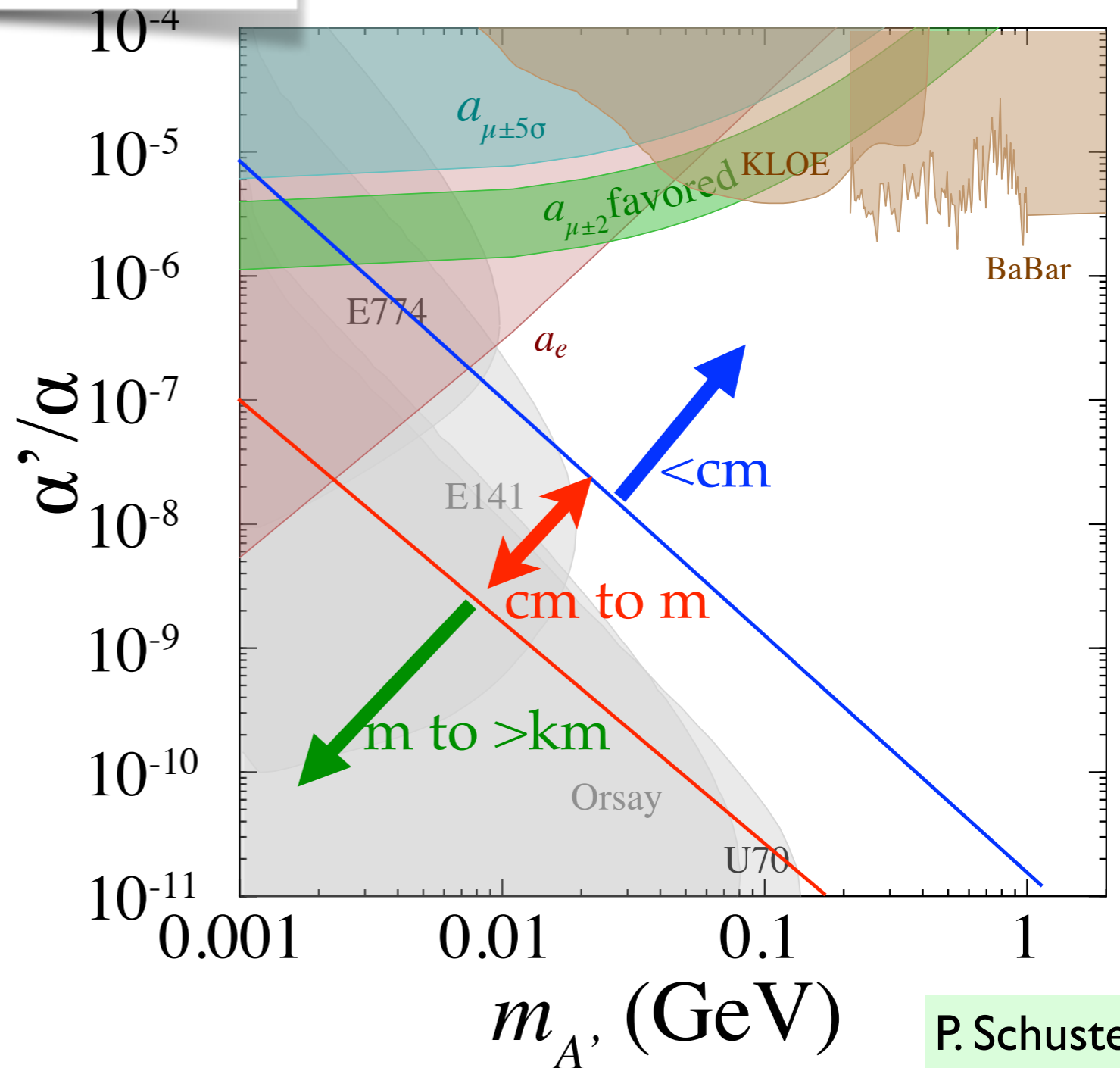
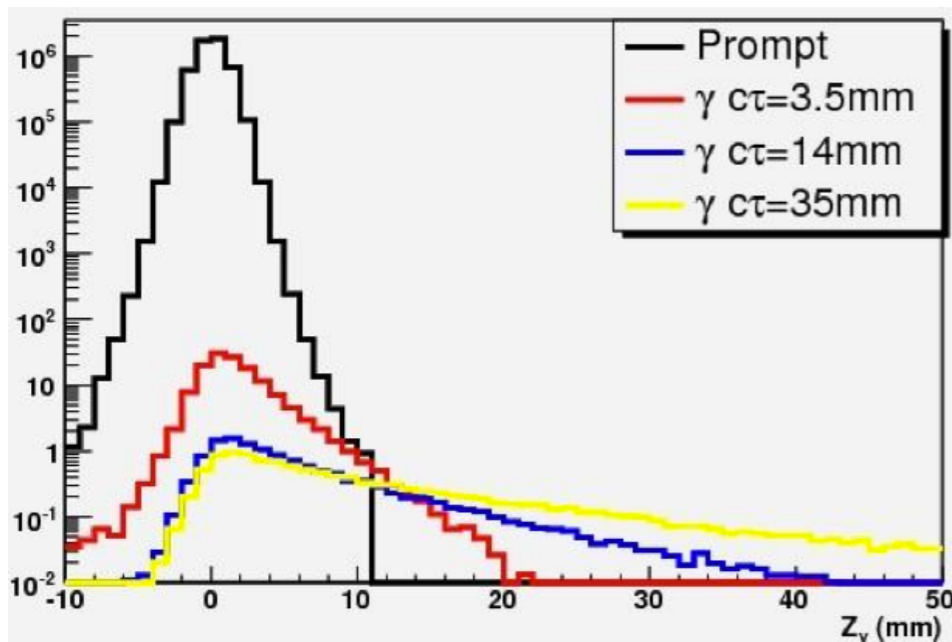
BEST: Bjorken, Essig, Schuster, Toro, *Phys.Rev. D80* (2009) 075018

A' lifetime

$$\gamma c\tau \approx 1 \text{ mm} \left(\frac{\gamma}{10}\right) \left(10^{-8} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha'}\right) \left(\frac{100 \text{ MeV}}{m_{A'}}\right)$$

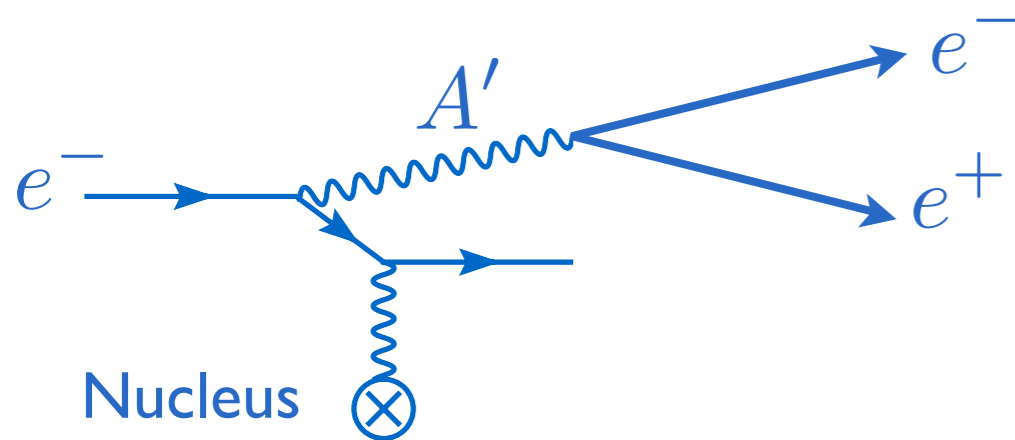
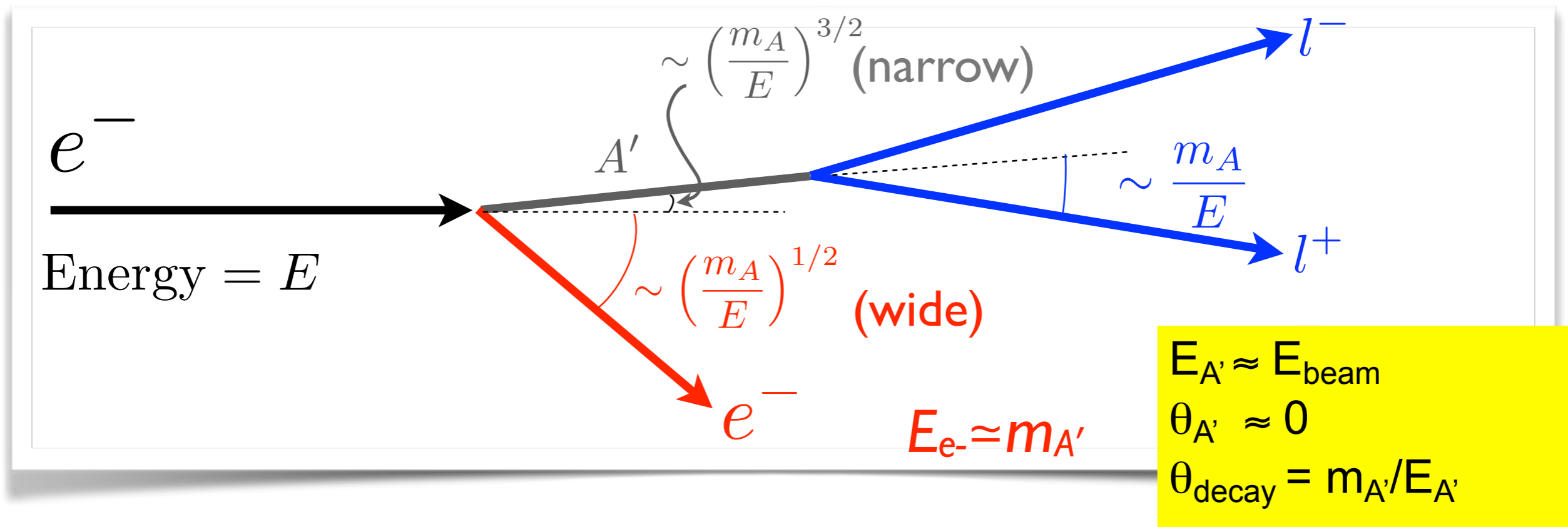
Lower α' , lower mass
 → longer lifetime

Background is all prompt
 → Lower coupling can be reached using vertexing.



P. Schuster

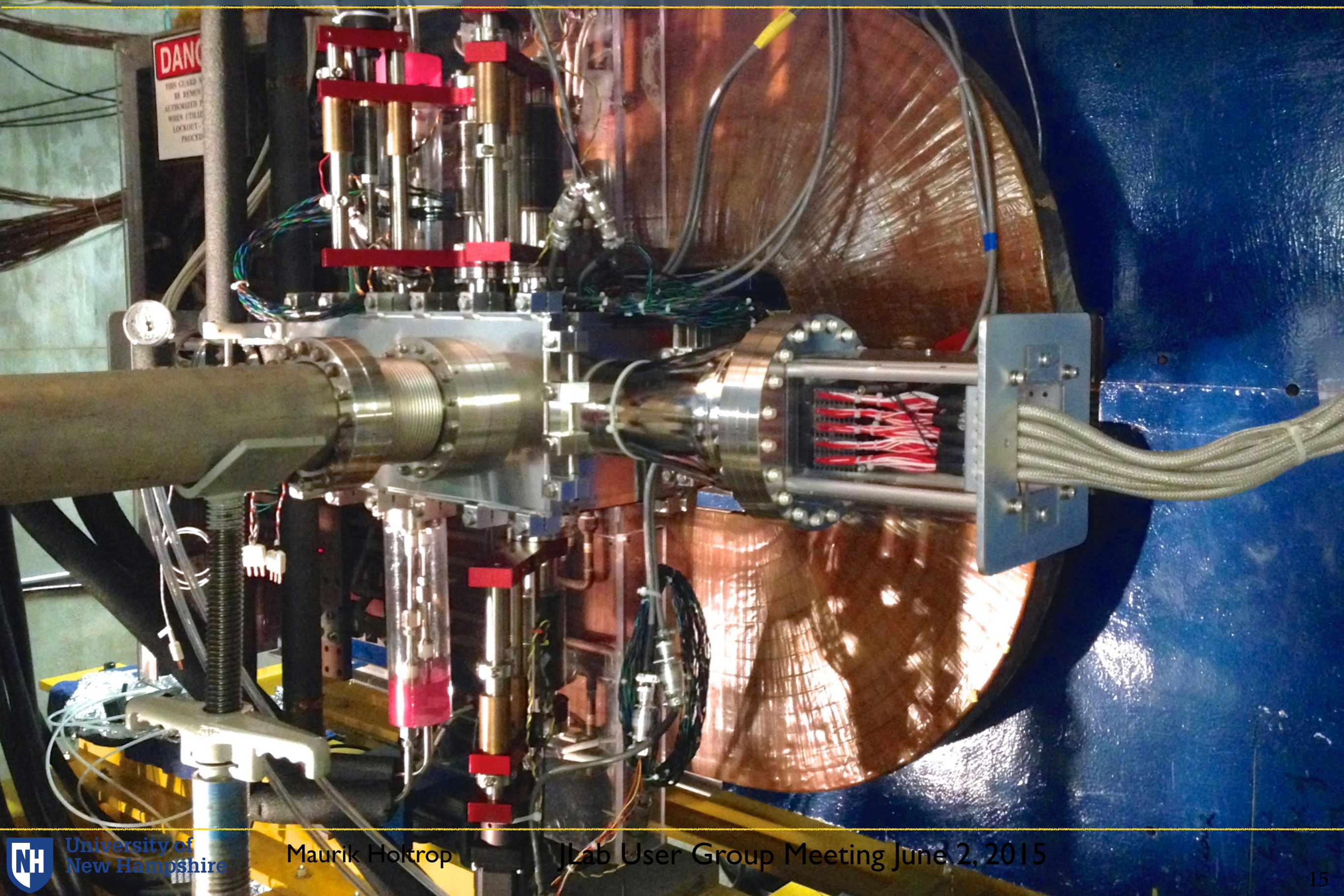
Detecting A' decays



Need:

- Small angle detection of $e^+ e^-$
- Very high luminosity
- Good invariant mass resolution

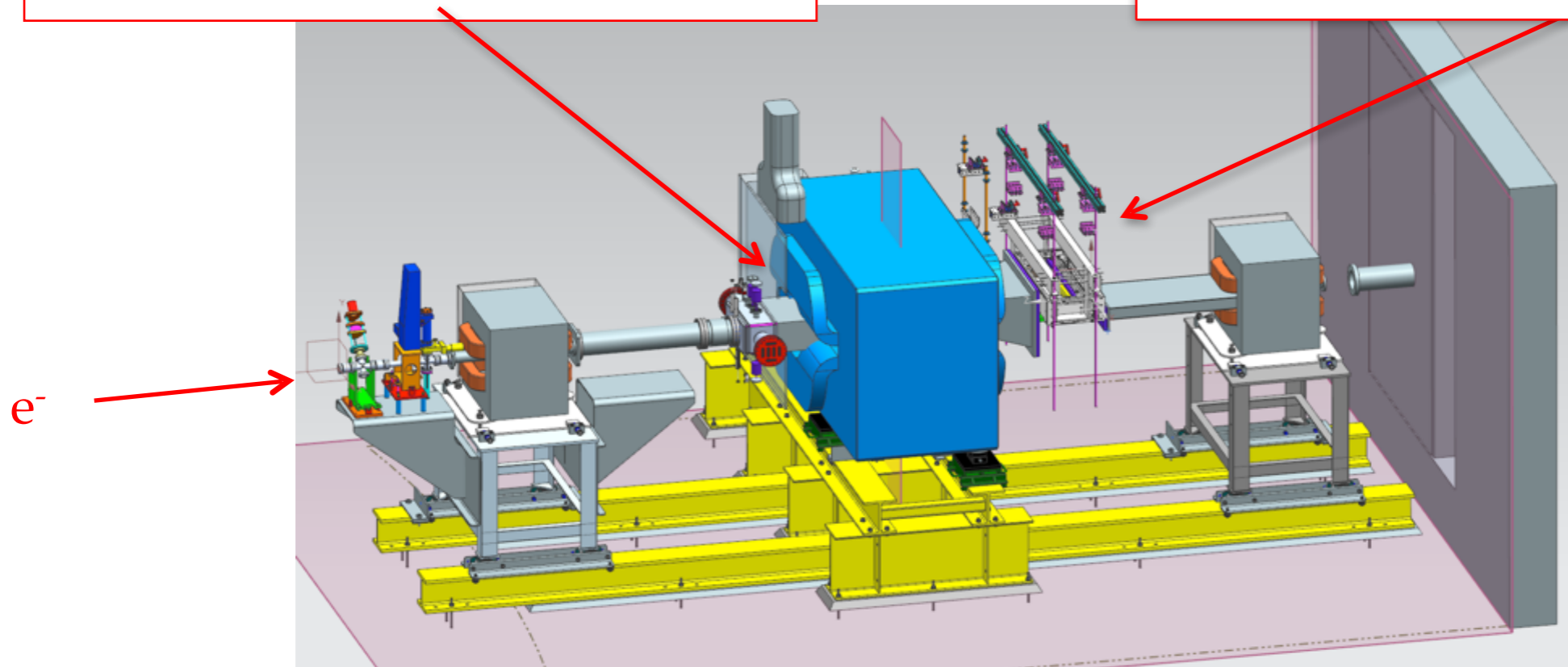
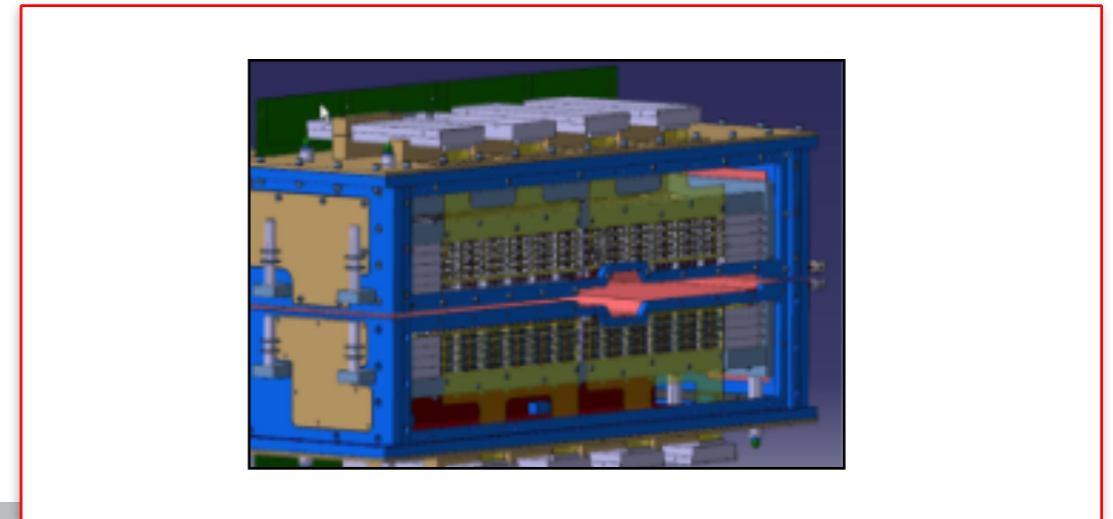
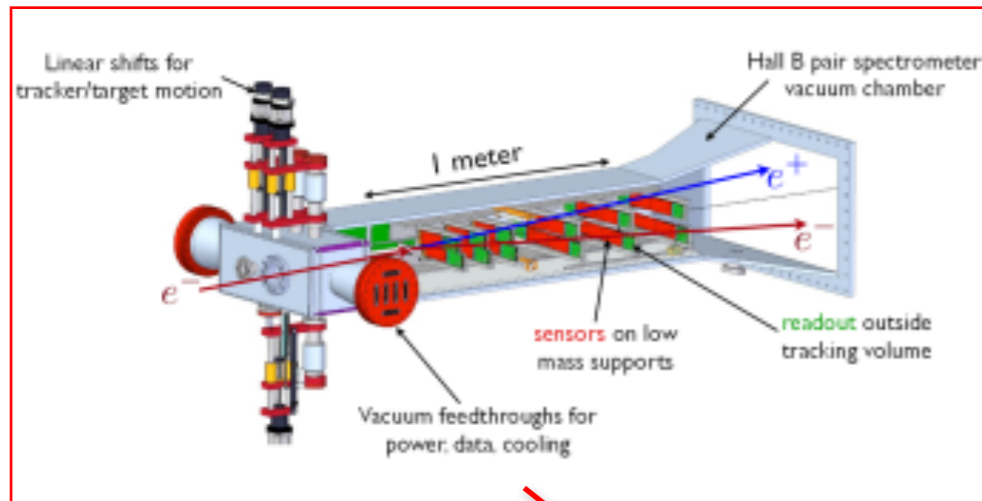
The HPS Experiment



HPS Setup in Hall B Alcove

Si Vertex Tracker Installed Feb 23, 2015

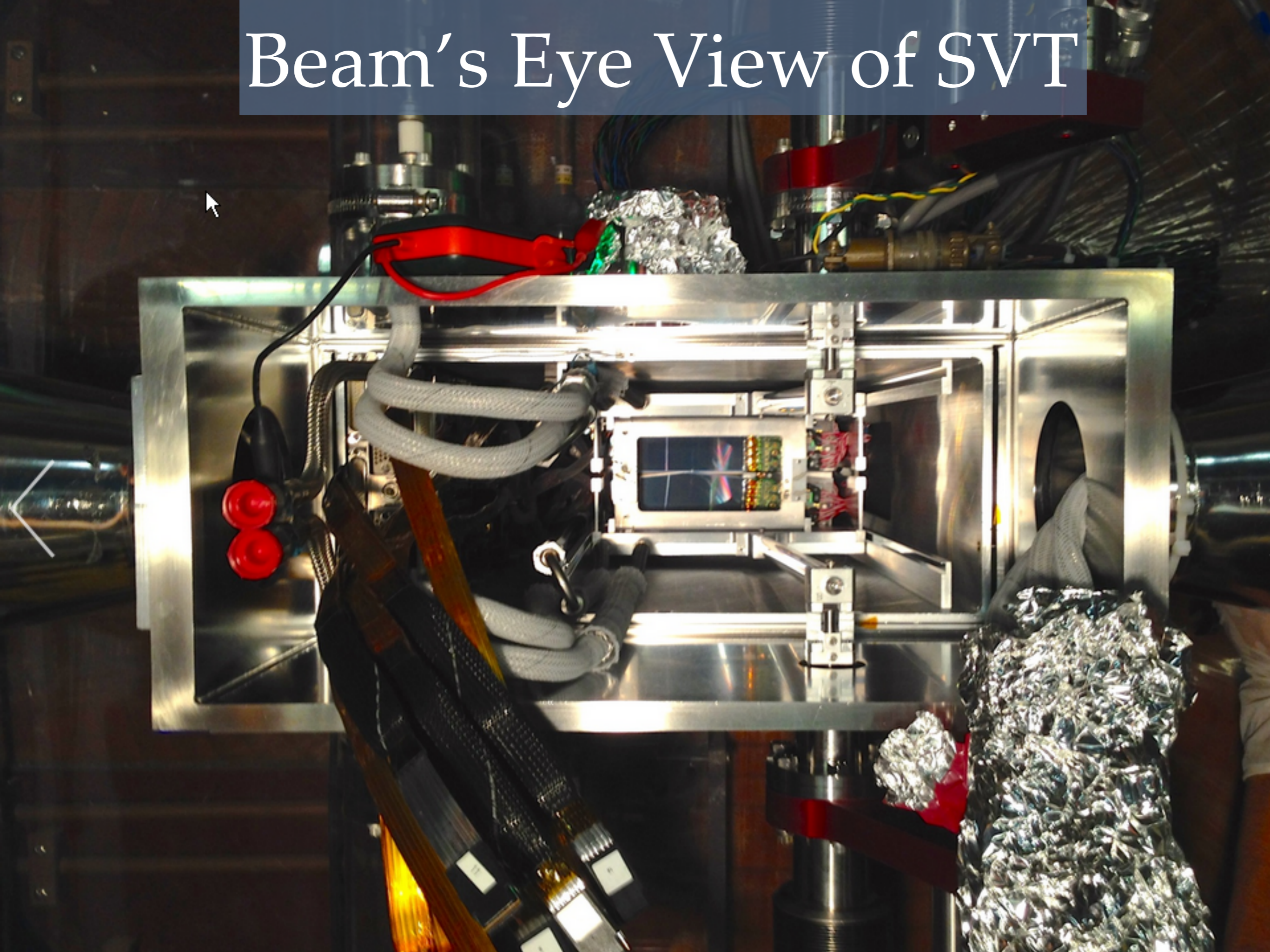
PbWO₄ Ecal Installed September, 2014



A magnet chicane directs the CEBAF 12 electron beam onto a W foil, producing heavy photons. They decay to e^+e^- pairs, which are measured by the Si vertex tracker inside an analyzing magnet. A PbWO₄ ECal provides a fast trigger.

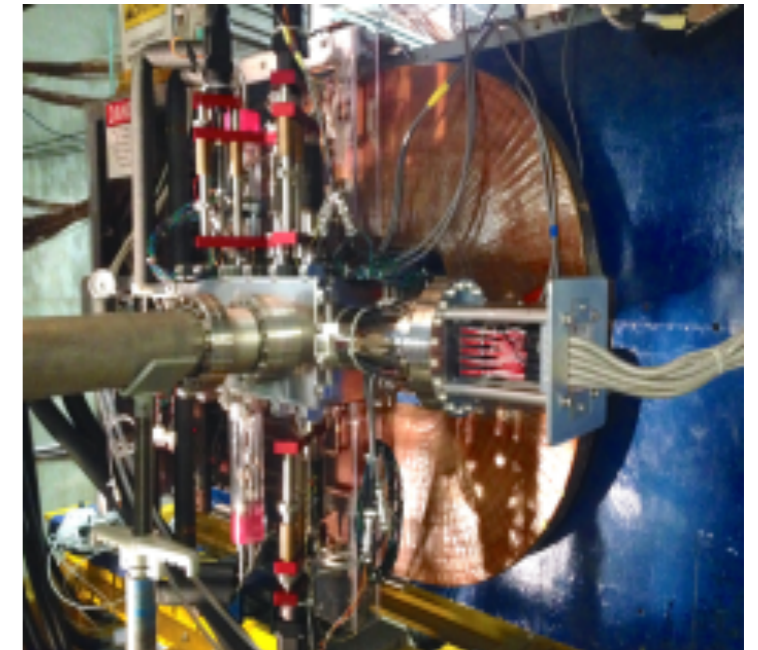
<https://confluence.slac.stanford.edu/display/hpsg/Heavy+Photon+Search+Experiment>

Beam's Eye View of SVT



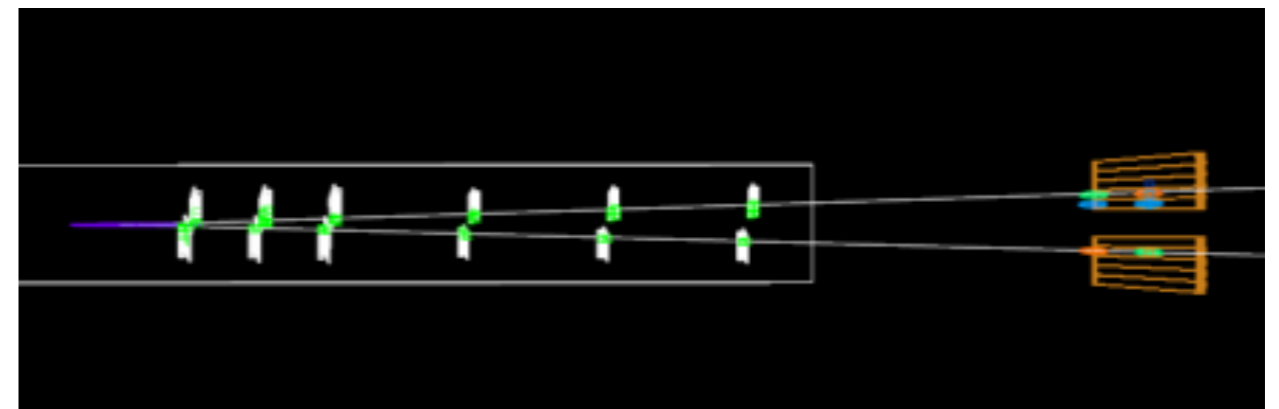
Spring Engineering Run

- Installed SVT end of February
- Commissioned Hall B beamline March-April
 - * Calibrated bpms & established orbit locks
 - * Set up SVT Protection Collimator
 - * Checked beam position stability
- CEBAF down after power outage
- Commissioned Trigger and Integrated SVT DAQ late April
- Explored SVT backgrounds as moved SVT closer to beam
- Production running at 1.5 mm started May 1
- Production running at 0.5 mm started May 12
- Run ends May 18th.



Run 5623
Event 62
N. Graf

Layer 1 silicon sensors are just 0.5 mm above and below beam. Min opening angle is $\theta_y = 15$ mrad.



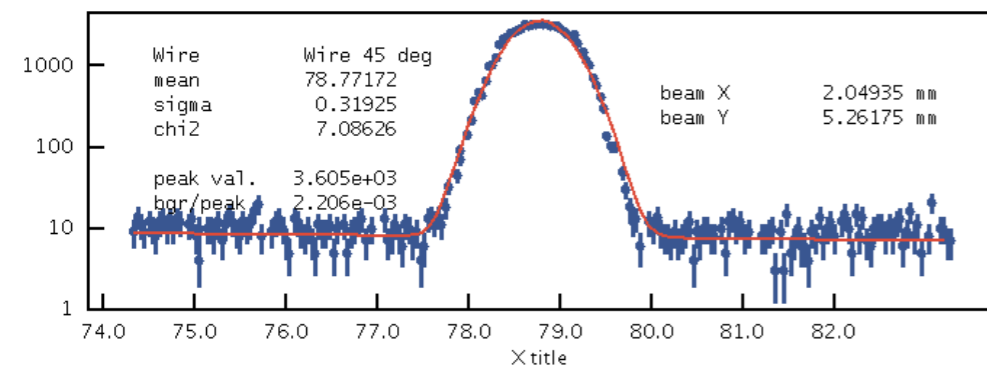
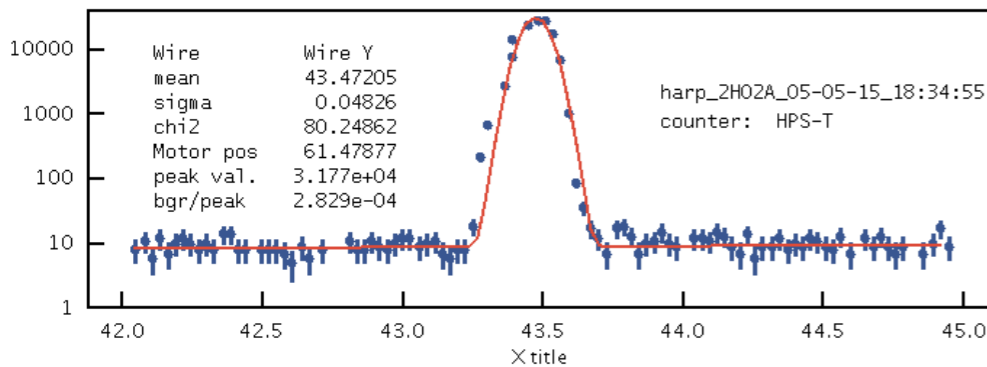
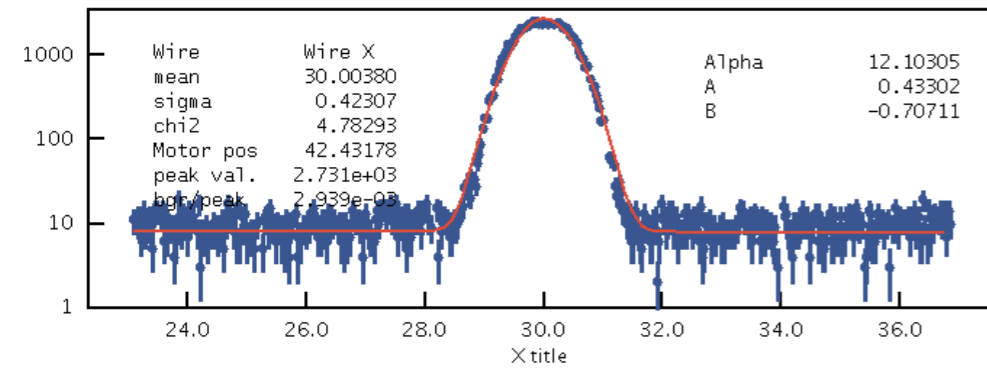
Beam Quality

HPS requires a very high quality beam, with very low halo.

$\sigma_X \sim 300$ to $500 \mu\text{m}$ - To spread heat load.

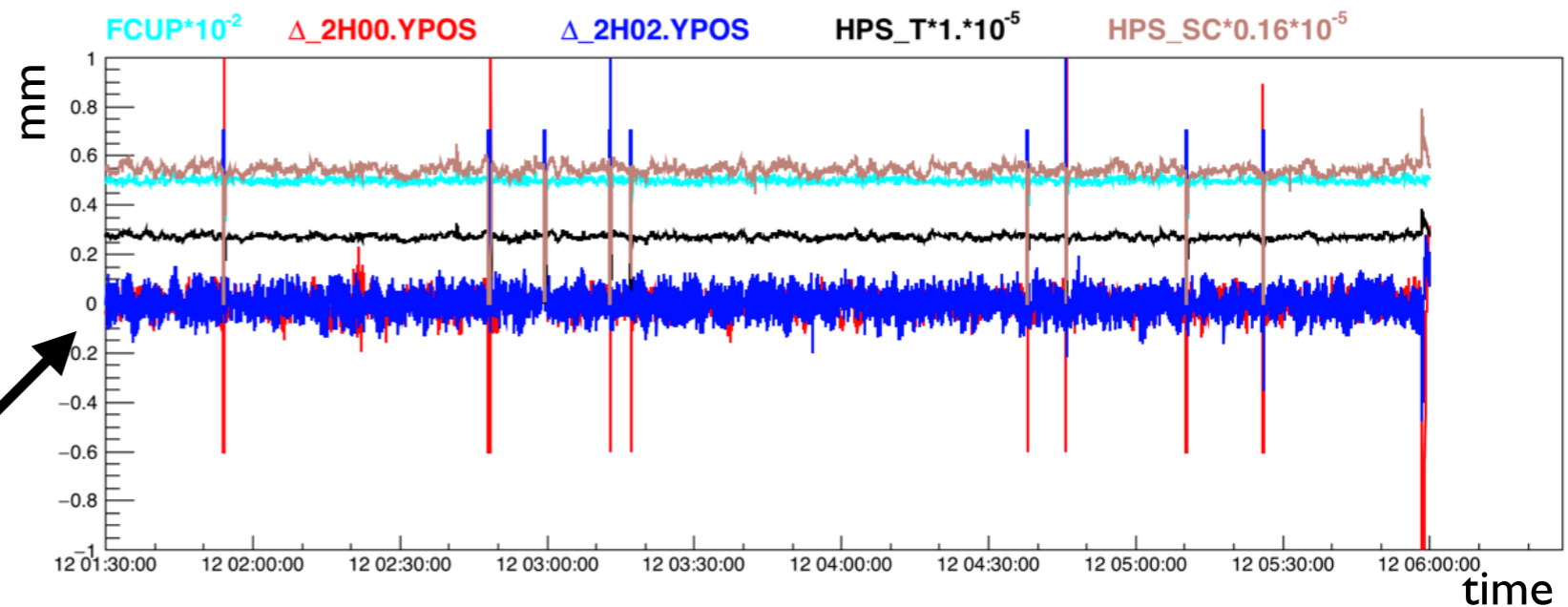
$\sigma_Y \sim 15$ - $50 \mu\text{m}$ - To help vertexing & tracking.

The beam also needs to be very stable over time. A Fast Shut-Down stops the beam in <10 ms, if halo counters register above threshold counts.



X, Y and 45 degree beam profiles. May 5th, 2015

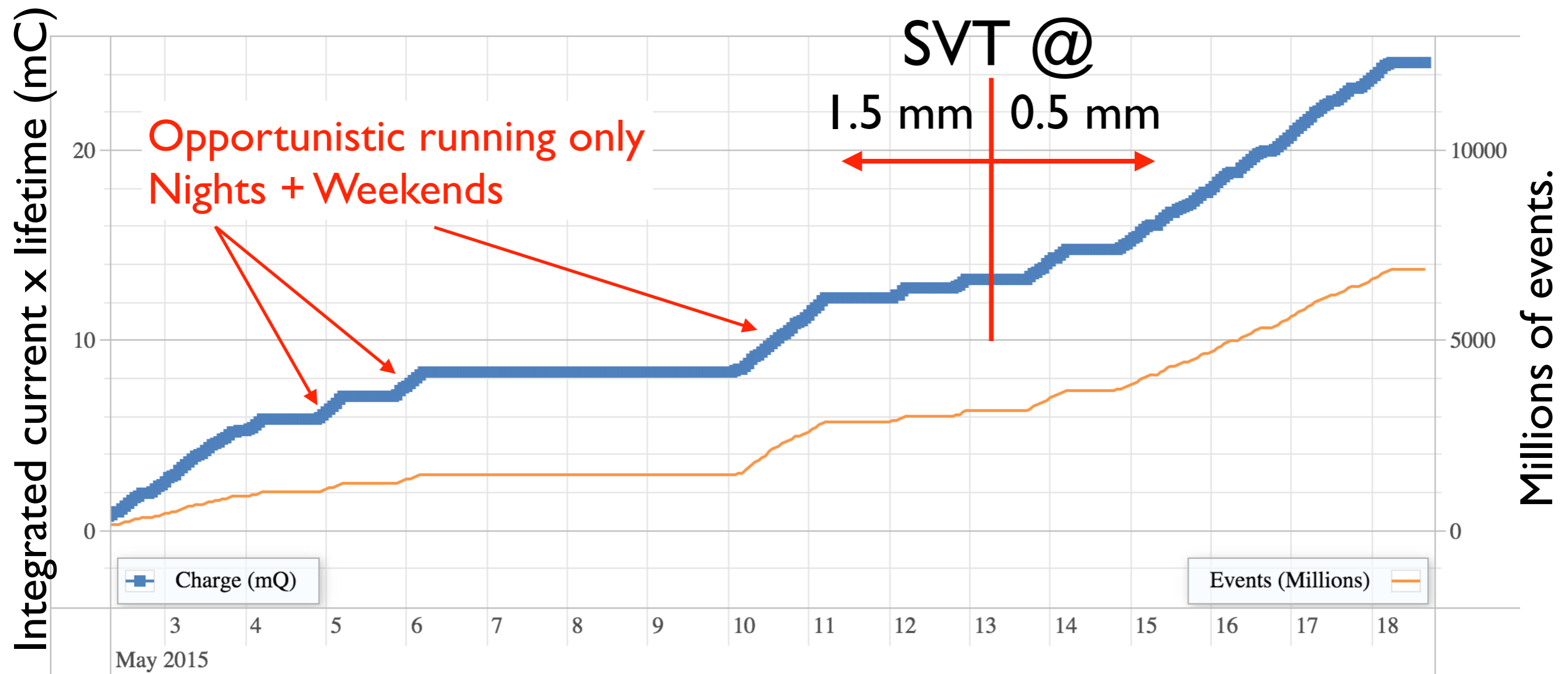
Very stable beam on May 12th.



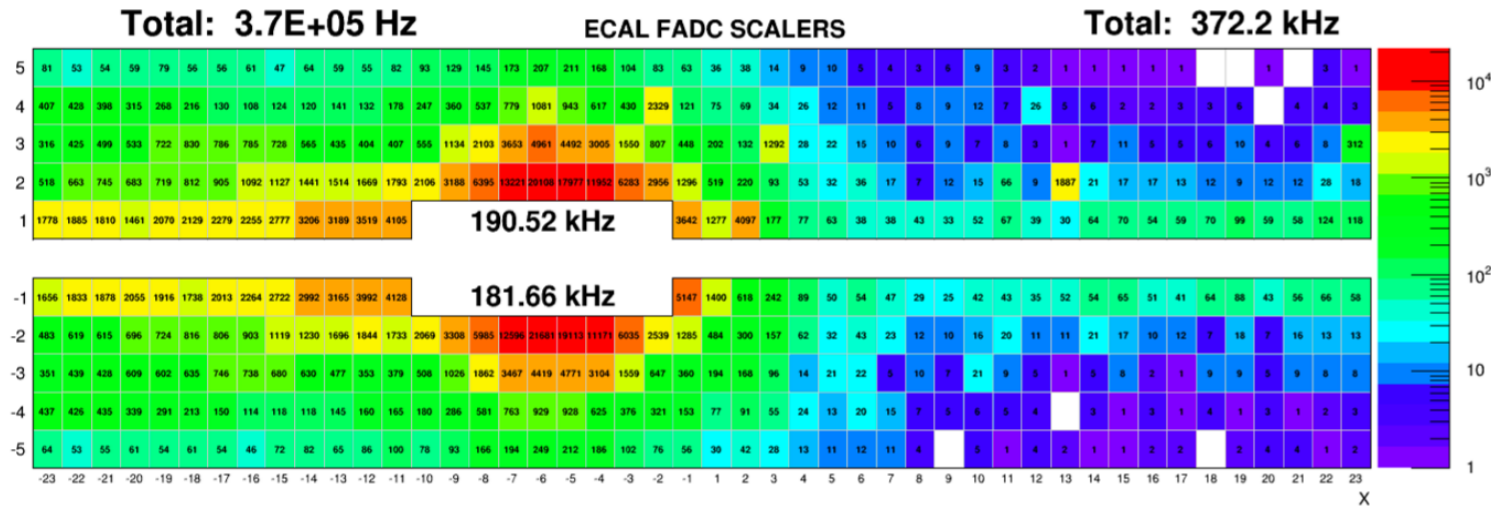
1 GeV Run, Charge on target.

Proposal: 1 full week of 50 nA beam on target, 30mC

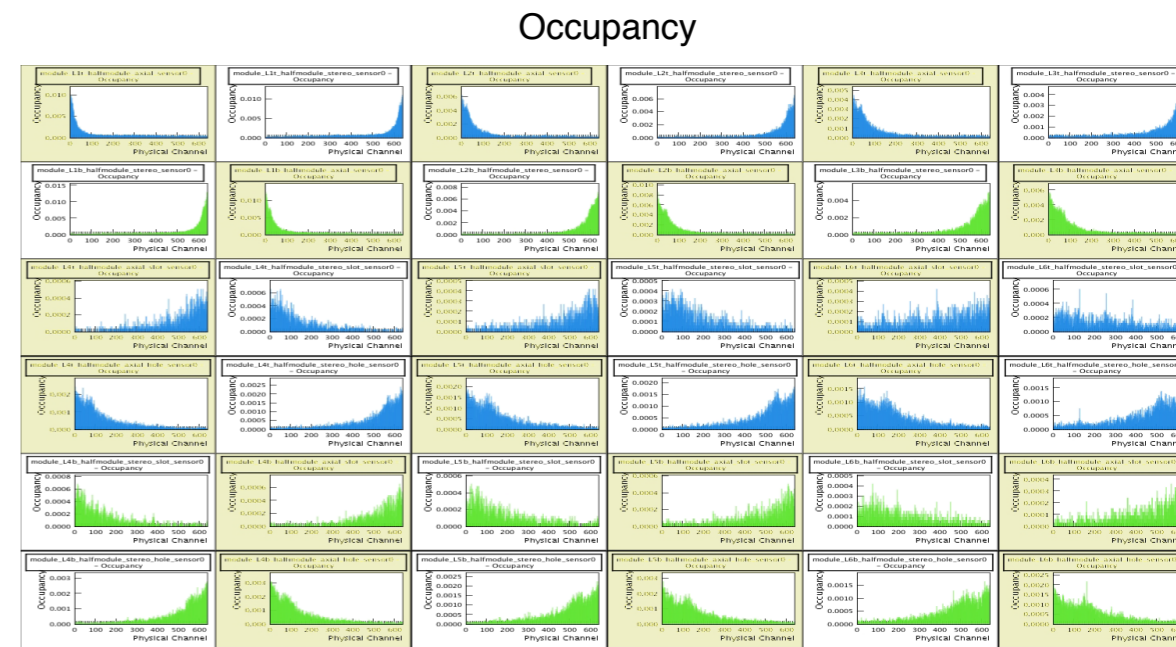
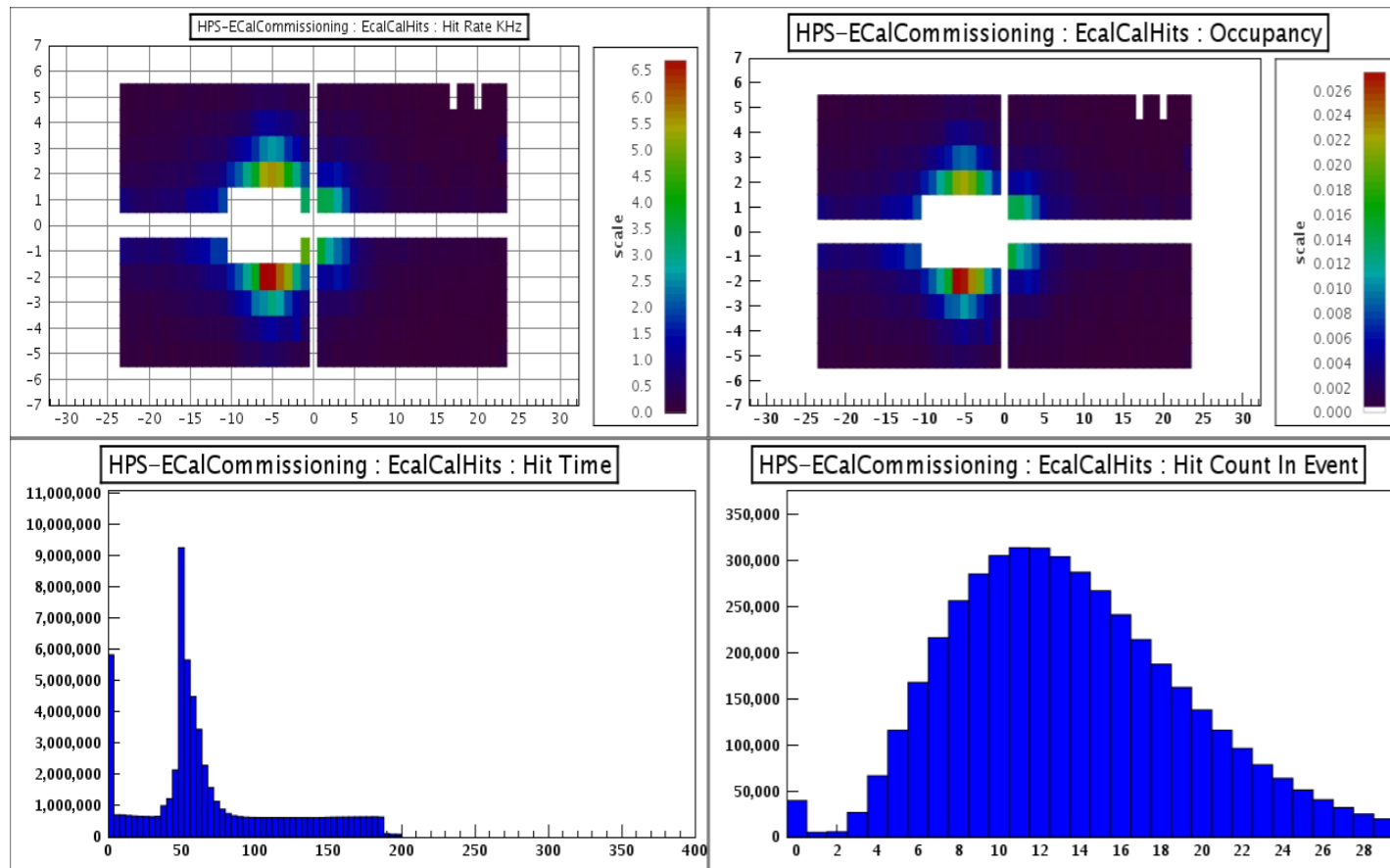
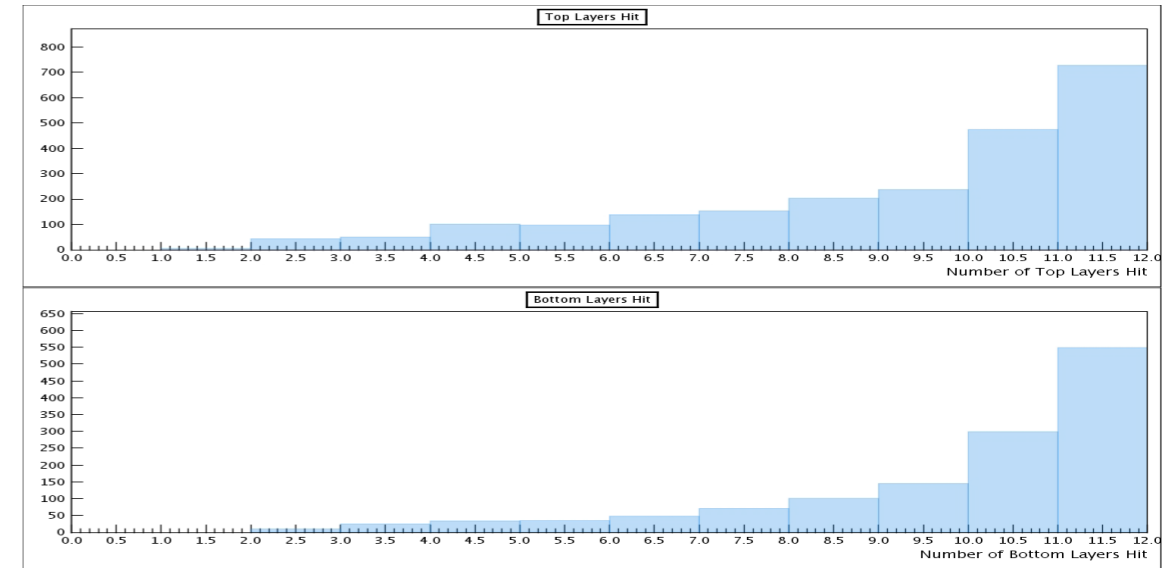
Achieved: ~10 mC with SVT at 1.5mm, 10 mC at 0.5 mm



Online data quality



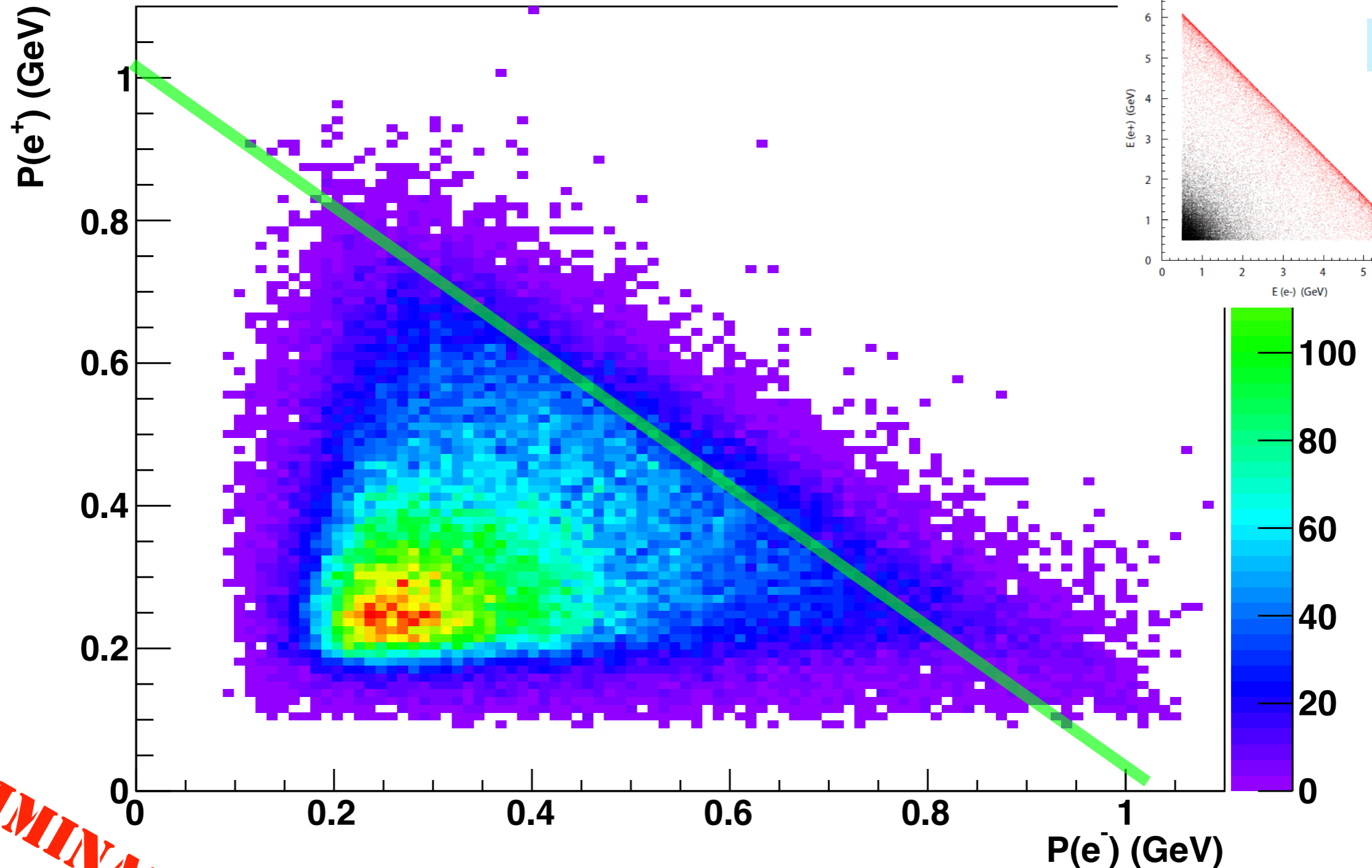
SVT Number of layers hit



Tracked Pairs at 1.5 mm

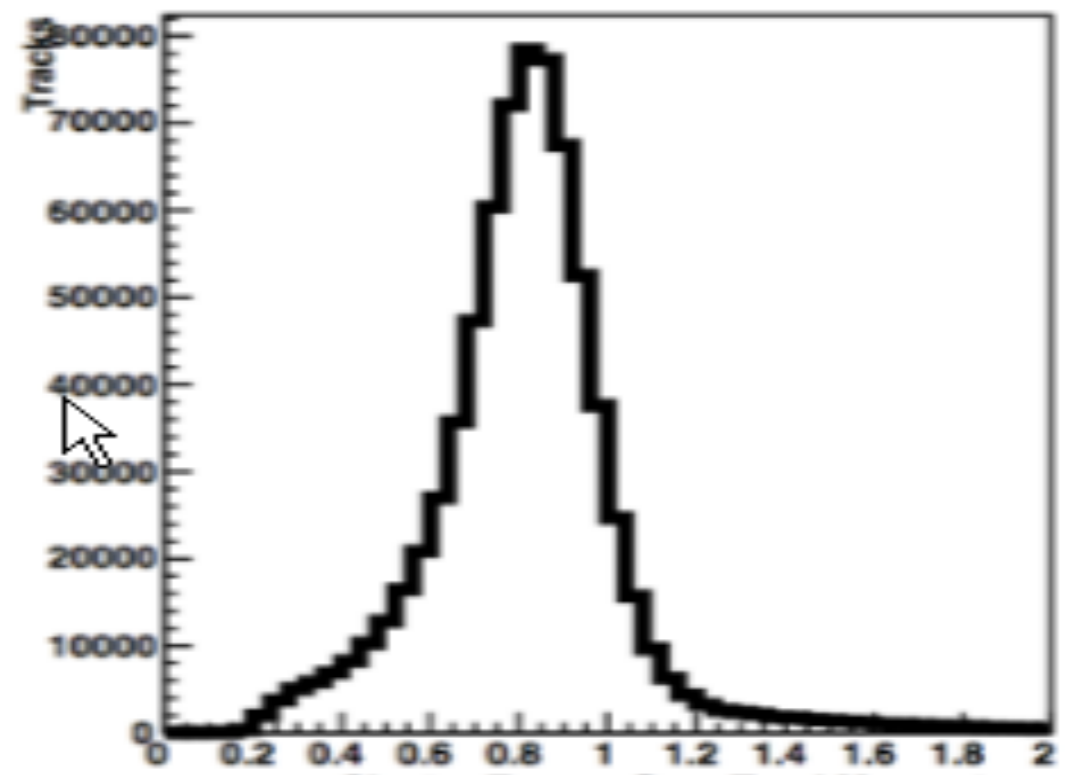
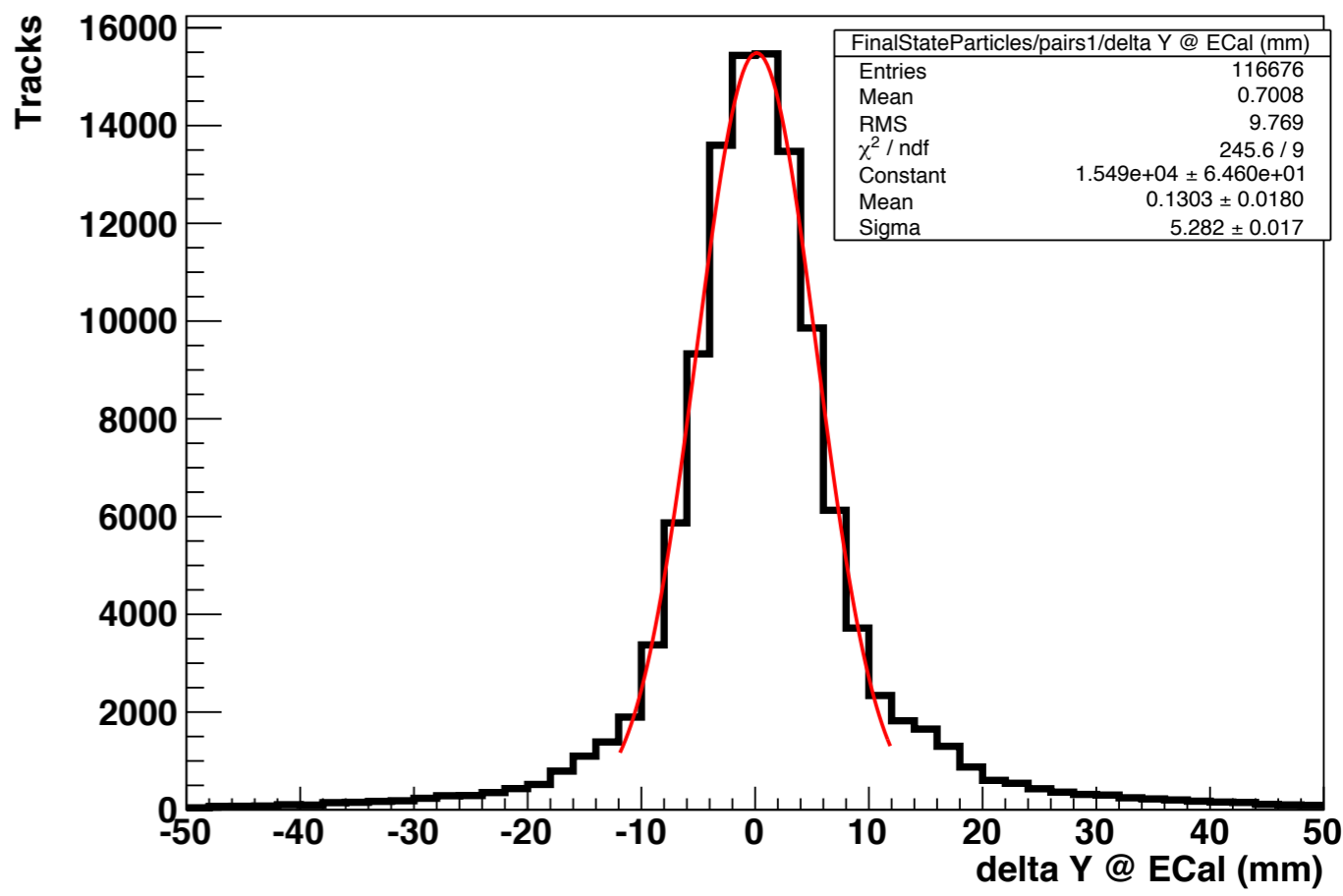
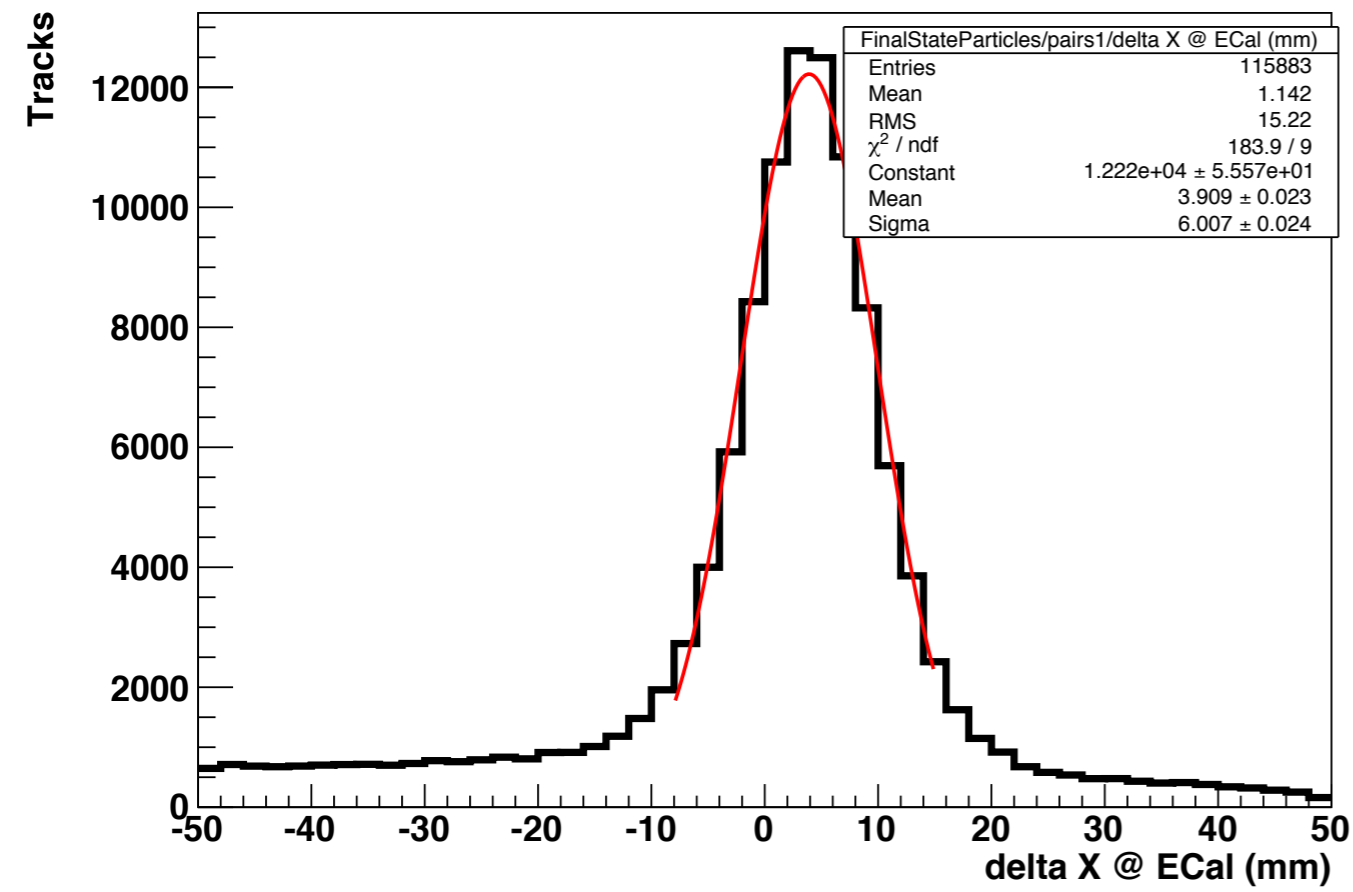
Plots from
M. Graham

A' candidates have $P_{e^+} + P_{e^-} \approx P_{\text{beam}} = 1.05 \text{ GeV}$



PRELIMINARY

Track Matching at ECal

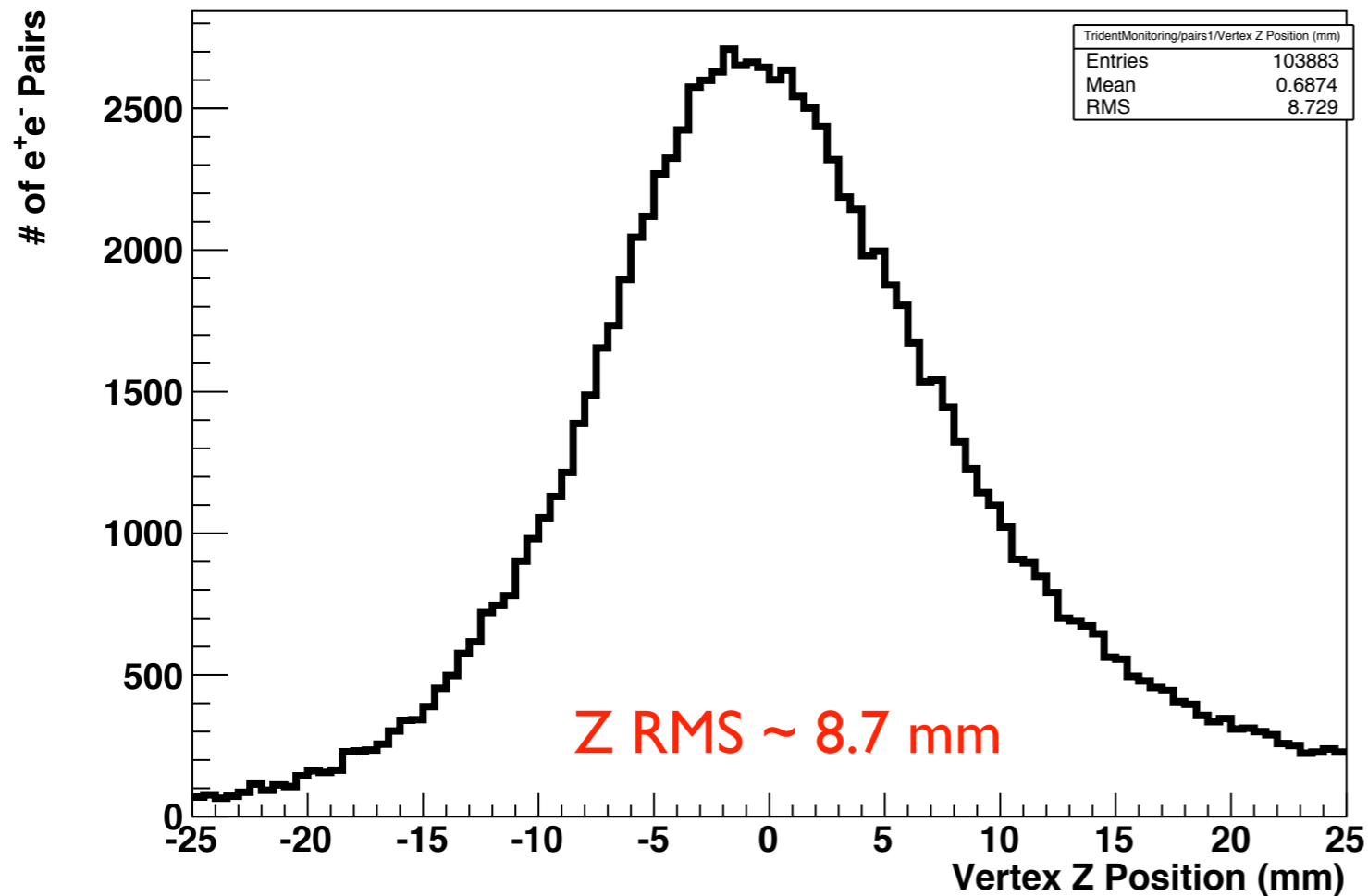


Cluster energy/track momentum

Detector is not yet fully calibrated!
Alignment fine tuning needed, but close.
Gain calibrations need improvement.

PRELIMINARY

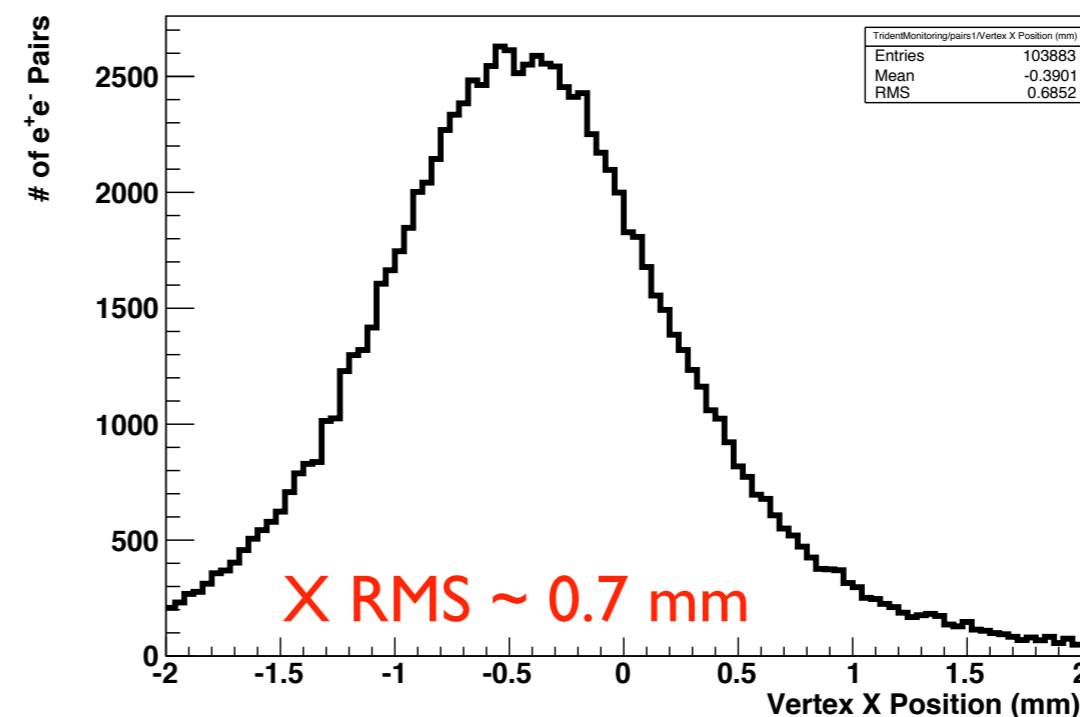
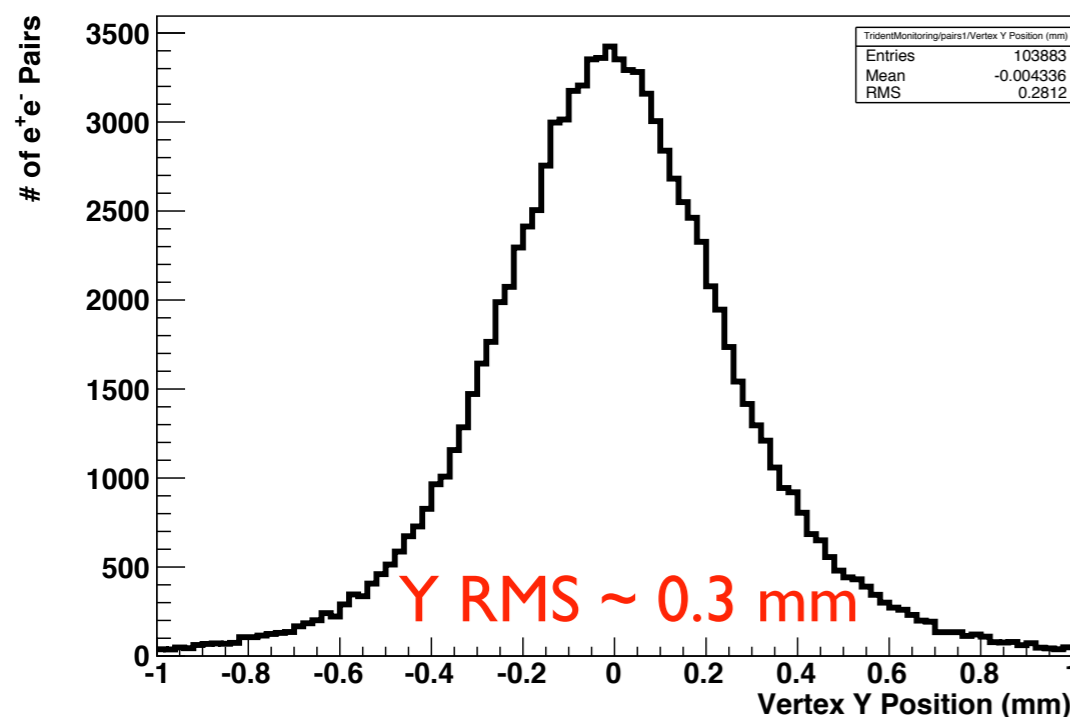
Pairs Vertex at the Target



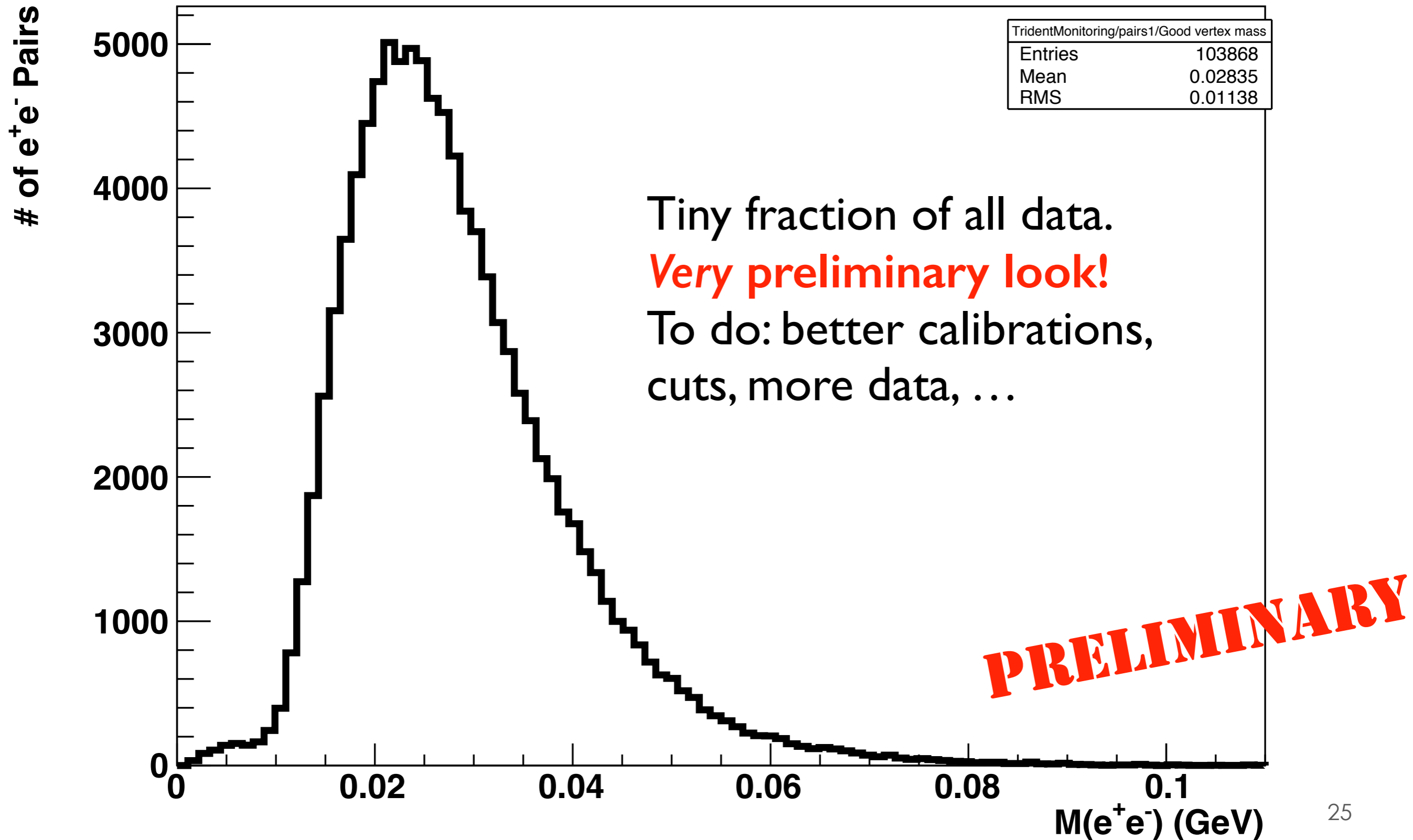
Z-vertex is critical for the experiment.

- Also the hardest @ 15 mrad.
- Requires very good SVT alignment (not yet done!)

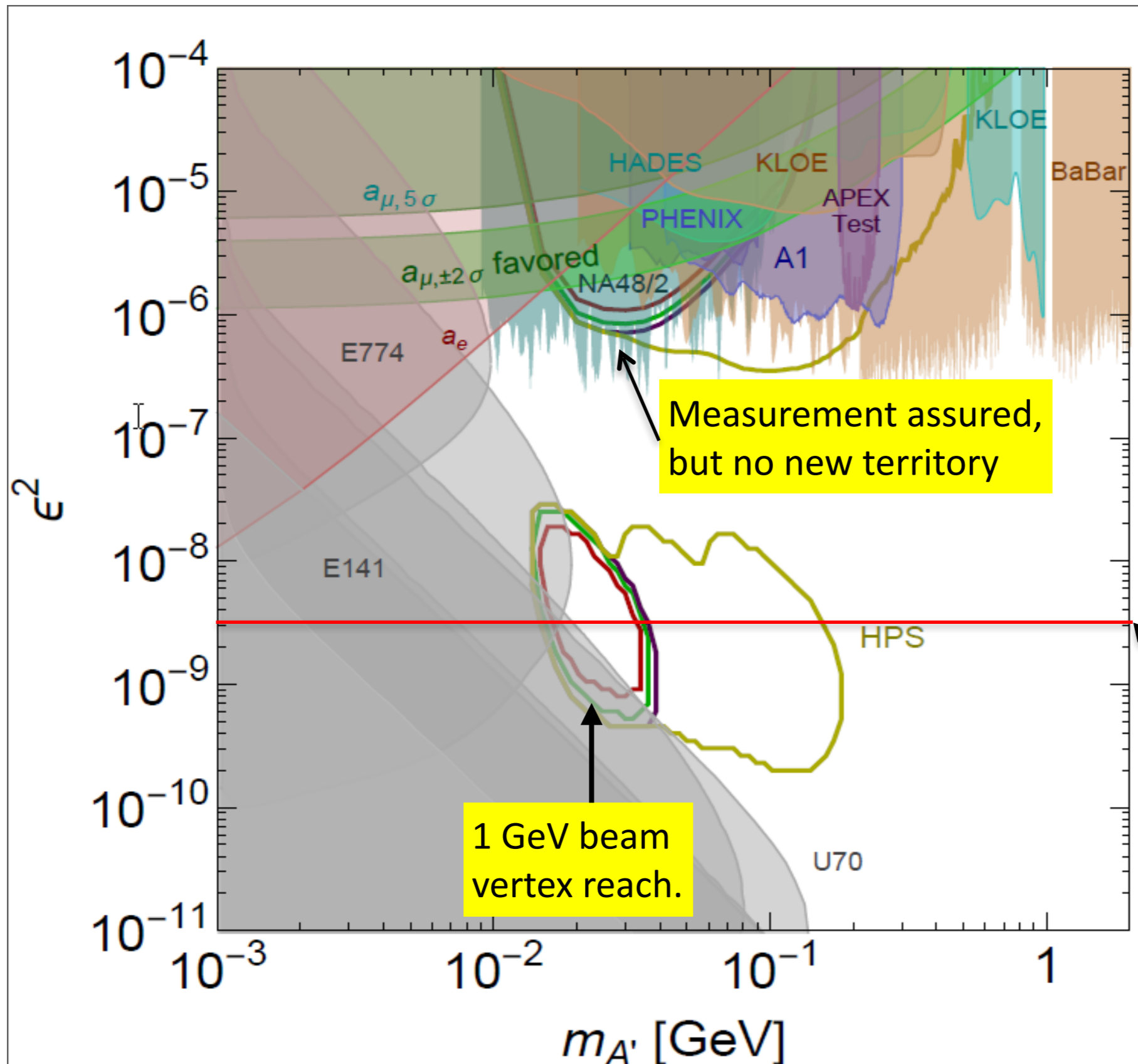
PRELIMINARY



Pairs Mass Distribution



Reach vs Runtime



For 1 GeV beam

Assumes coverage to 15 mrad

Contours:

1 PAC week

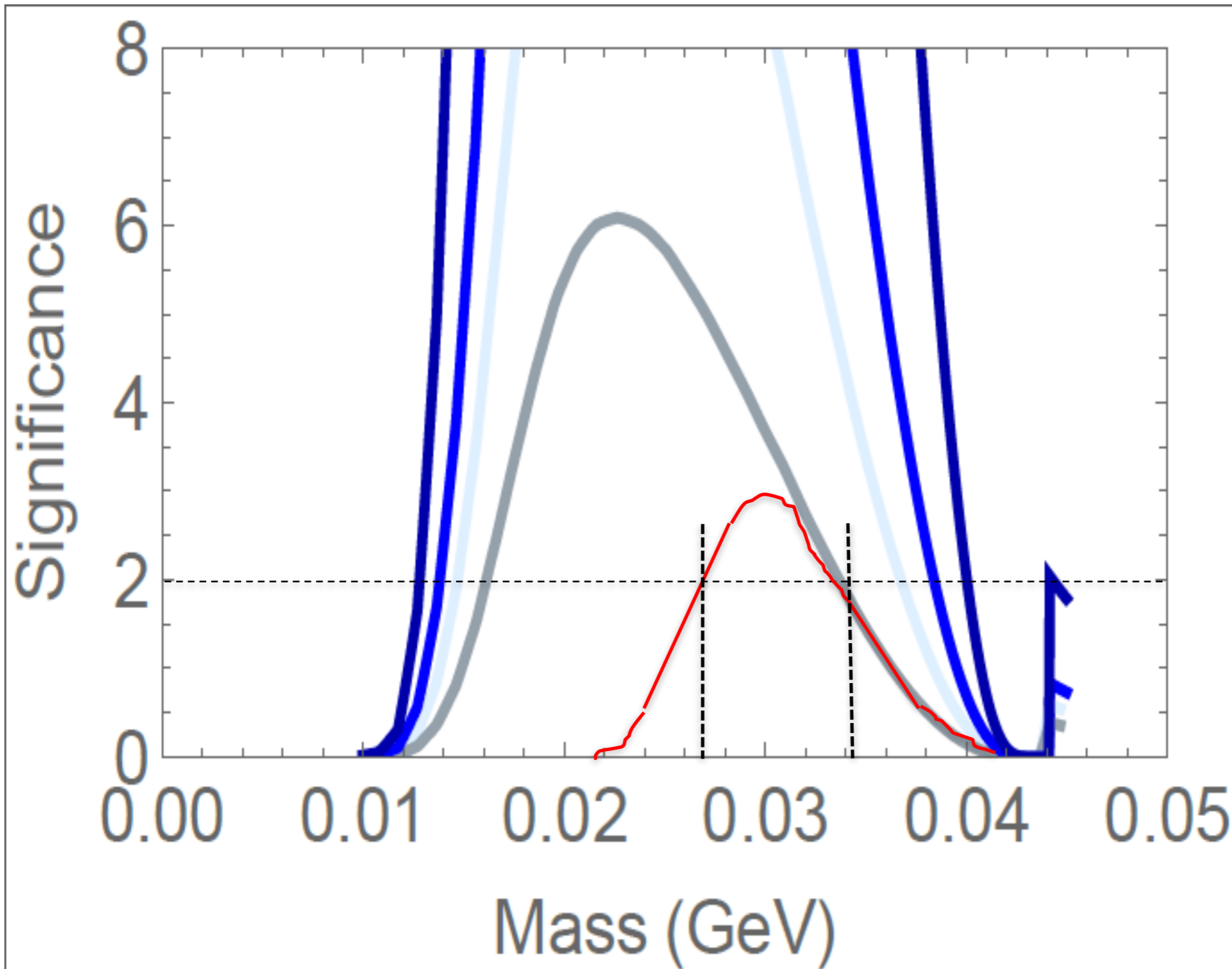
5/7 PAC week

3/7 PAC week

Sample significance vs. mass here

Significance vs Mass (1.1 GeV; $\epsilon=3 \times 10^{-9}$)

Plot from Matt Graham



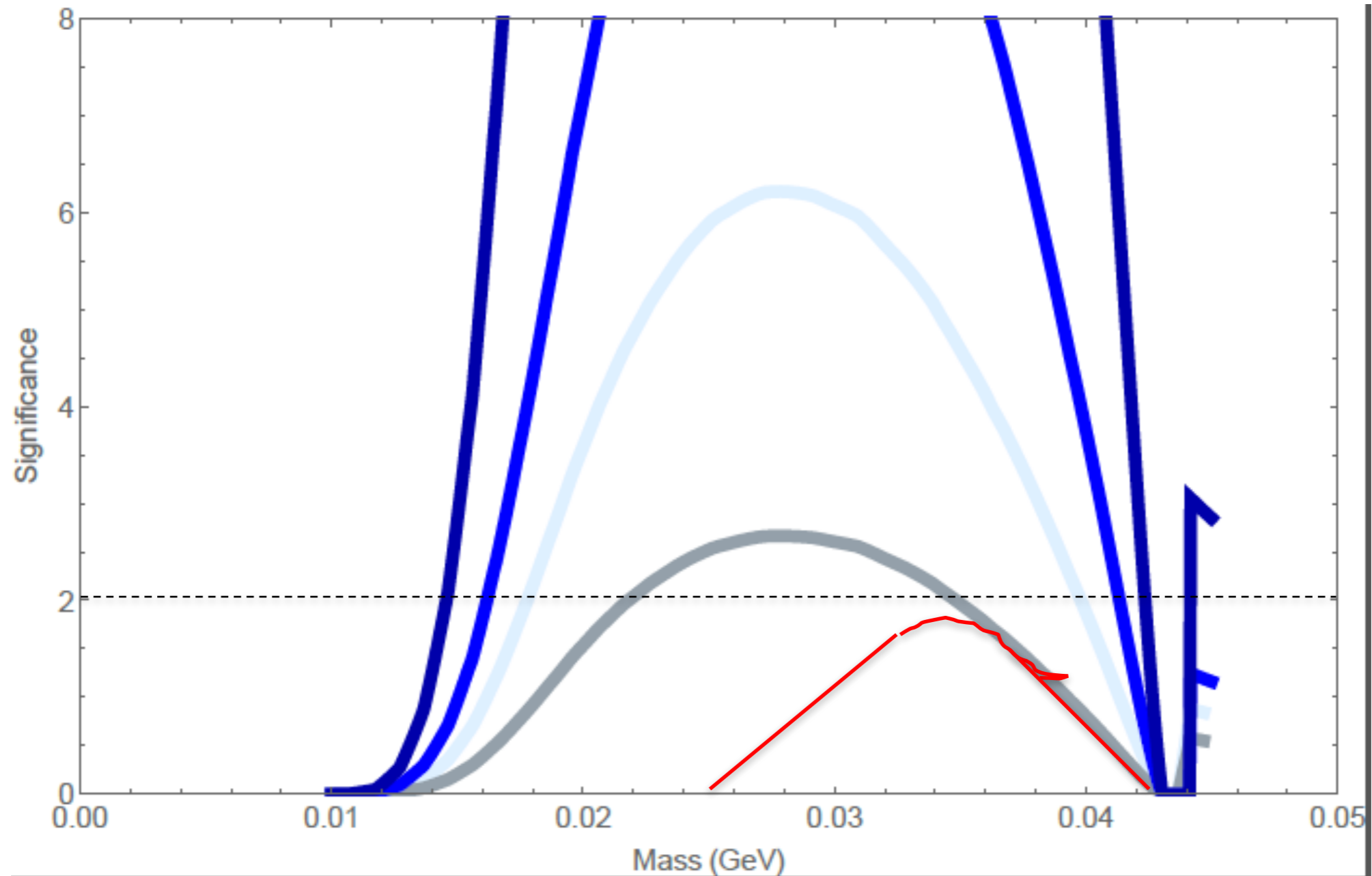
PAC Days

- 3 days 15 mrad
- 3 days 25 mrad
- 7 days 15 mrad
- 14 days 15 mrad

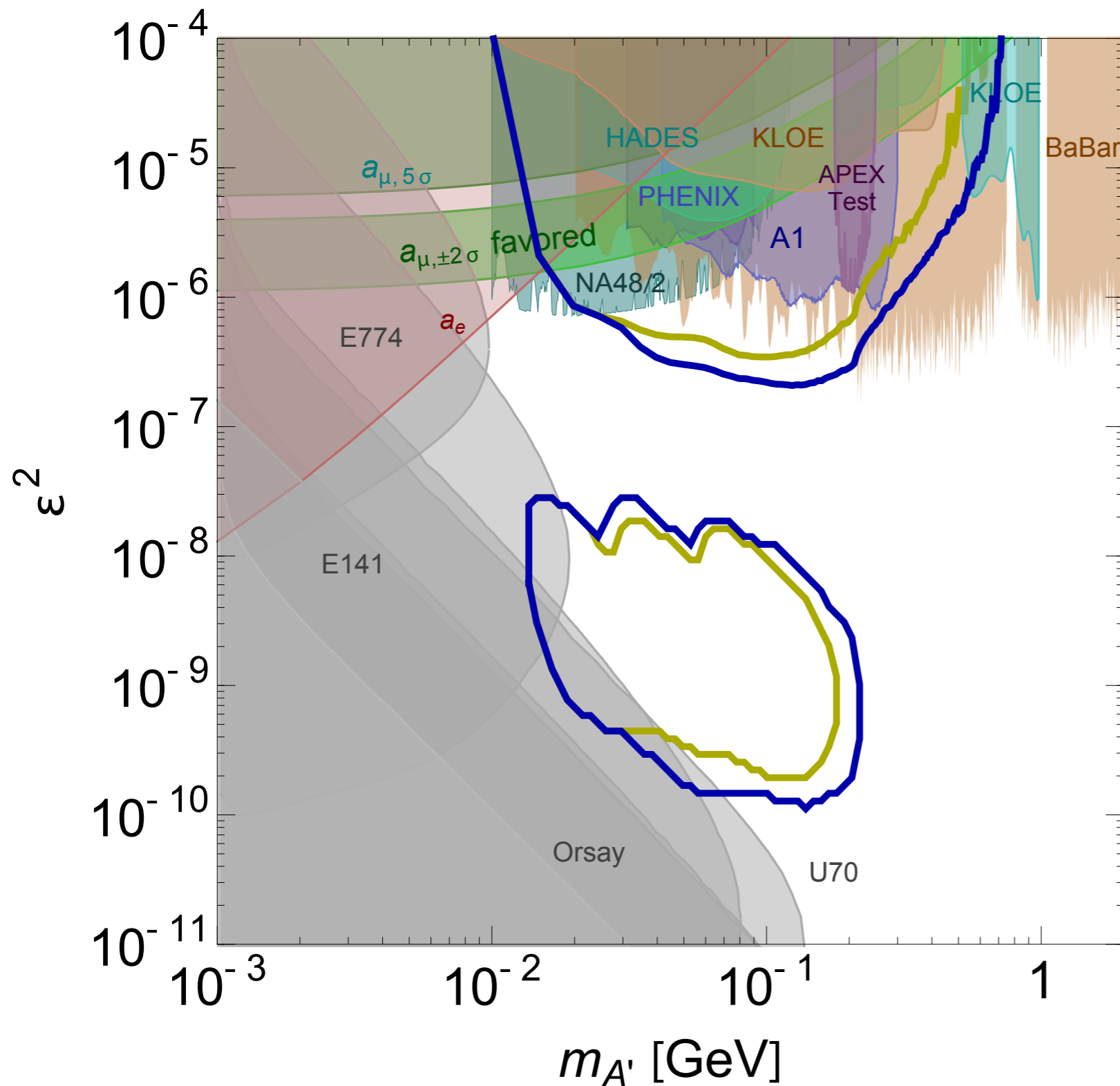
Note:
Signif \propto Time

HPS could cover
25 – 34 MeV
in 3 PAC days

Much Worse at $\varepsilon = 10^{-9}$



Full HPS Reach



Near term Running (Yellow)

- 1 week with 50nA @ 1.1 GeV
- 1 week with 200nA @ 2.2 GeV
- 2 weeks with 300nA @ 4.4 GeV

Additional Running (Blue):

- 2 weeks with 200nA @ 2.2 GeV
- 2 weeks with 300nA @ 4.4 GeV
- 3 weeks with 450nA @ 6.6 GeV

Times are "PAC" times =
Calendar time/2

Conclusions

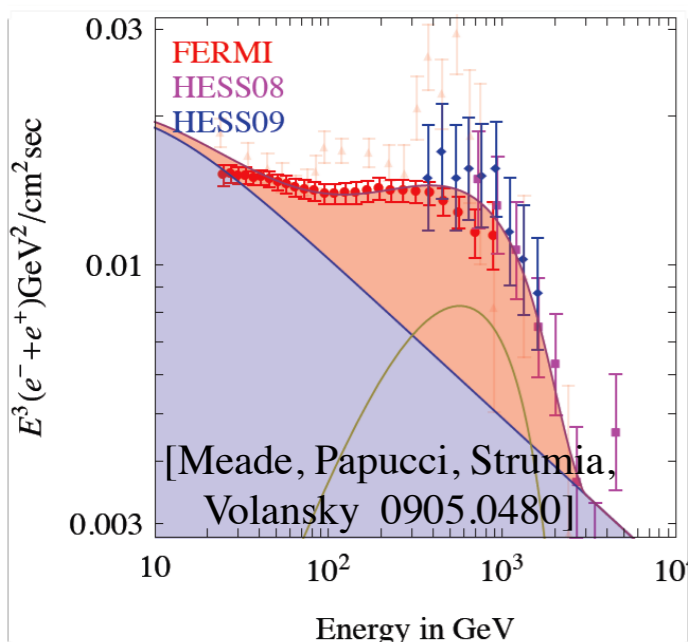
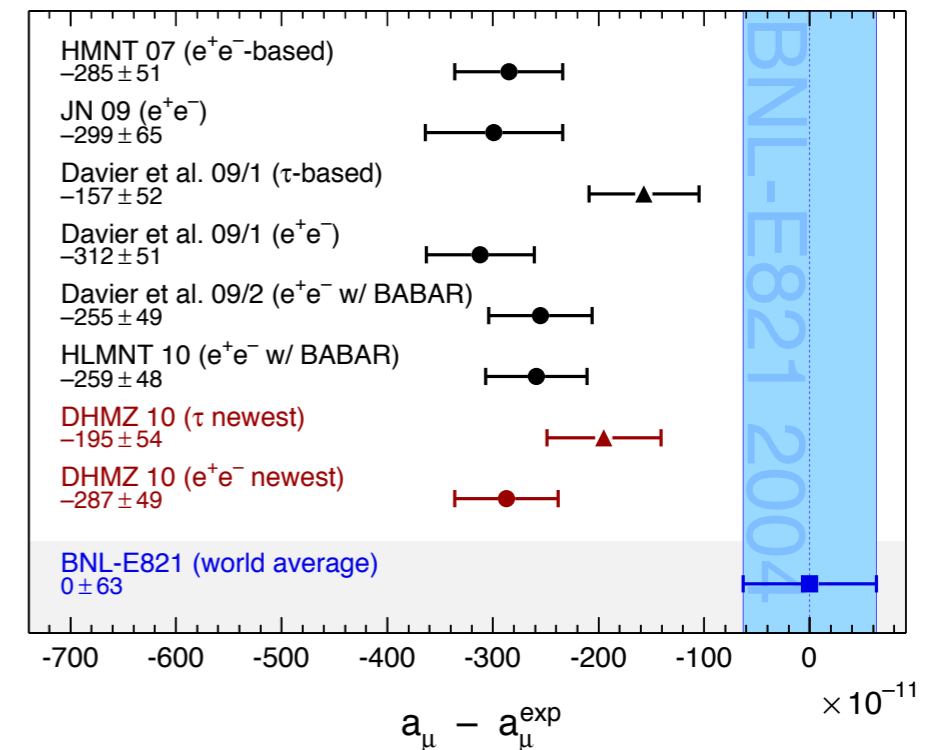
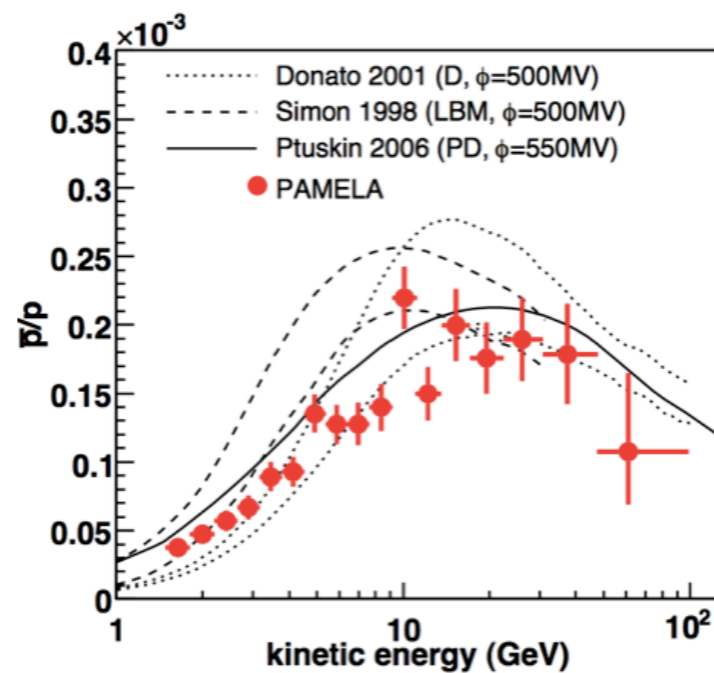
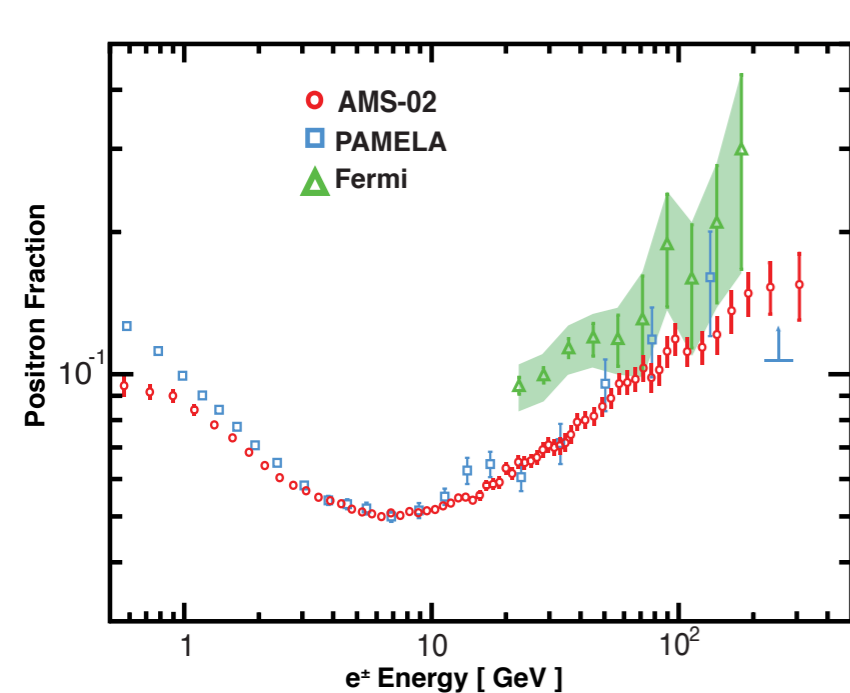
- The HPS experiment has successfully completed its first physics data taking during the 2015 “Engineering Run”.
- Roughly 1/3 “PAC week” of data was gathered with the SVT at 0.5 mm from the beam. Enough data for several PhD theses.
- Initial look at the data looks very promising.
- Opportunistic running, with CLAS12 installation during the day, was challenging, but proved possible.
- We hope to take a lot more data in the next few years.

Some Extras

Hints from astrophysics?

PAMELA, FERMI, AMS
Energetic e^+/e^- cosmic rays from
DM annihilation through A' ?

*10-100 MeV A' could explain
muon $g-2$ anomaly*



Arkani-Hamed, Finkbeiner,
Slatyer, Weiner. '09 PRD 79, 015014
Pospelov and Ritz '09 PLB, 671, 391-397
Cholis, Finkbeiner, Goodenough,
Weiner '09 JCAP 0912 (2009) 007

Davier, Hoecker, Malaescu,
Zhang '11, Eur. Phys. J. C (2011) 71: 1515

More recent hints?

Excess of γ -rays from the galactic center is compatible with 50 GeV DM annihilating through a dark photon (“light mediator”)

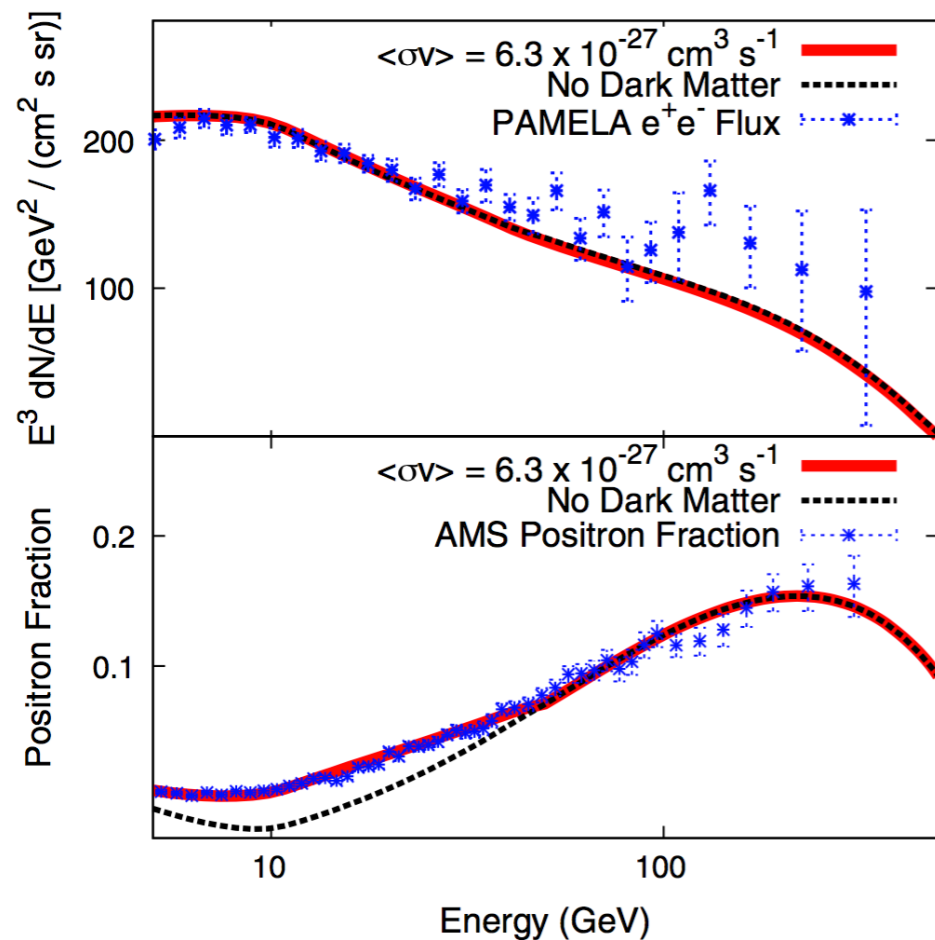


FIG. 3 (color online). The e^+e^- spectrum (top) and positron fraction (bottom) for the SIDM model, compared to observations from PAMELA and AMS-02, respectively. Note that excellent fits with no dark matter can be found by varying the diffusion and solar modulation parameters away from what has been assumed here.

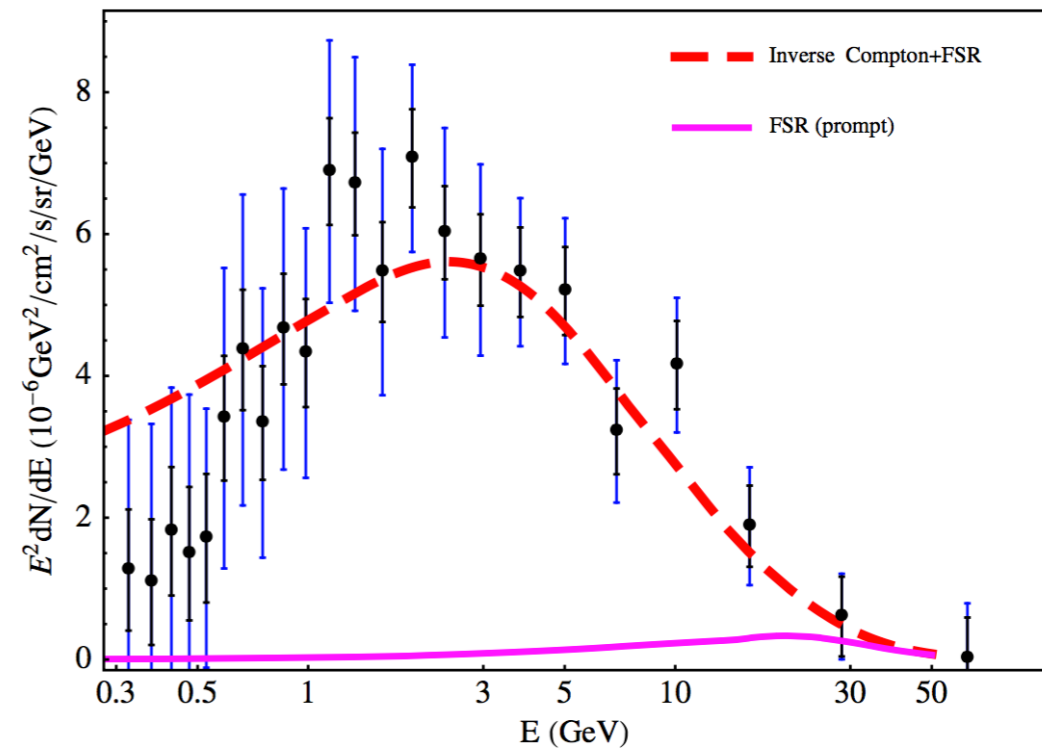


FIG. 1 (color online). γ -ray spectrum from Inverse Compton emission and final-state radiation produced by annihilation of a 50-GeV dark matter particle through a light mediator into e^+e^- final state. The spectrum is compared to the Galactic center excess [10].

**Caveat: Astro-physics is complicated!
(and theorists are creative)**

10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.211303 (May 2015)