



Searching for New Physics with multilepton events at PADME

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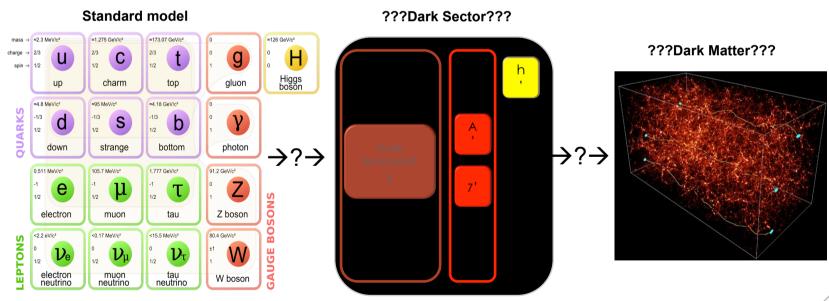
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The Dark Sector and Dark Photon

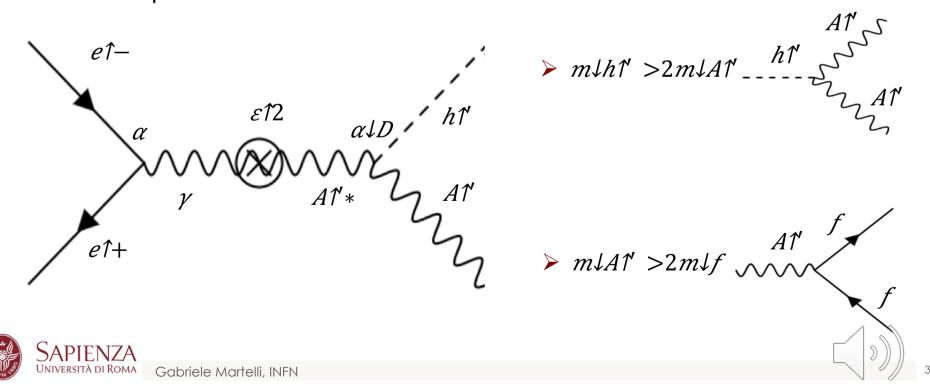
- Standatd Model (SM) and Dark Matter (DM) particles could live in two separate sectors connected by a portal
- The simplest model for this theory adds a new symmetry and therefore a new boson called Dark Photon (47)



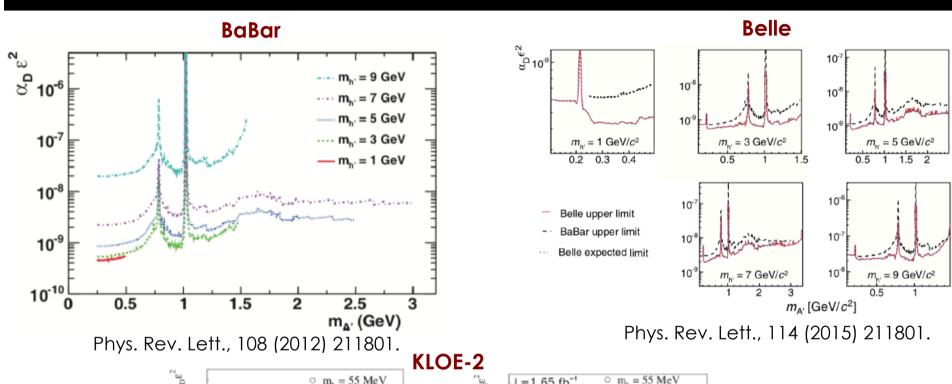


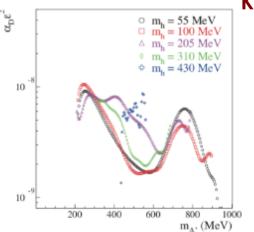
The Dark Higgs

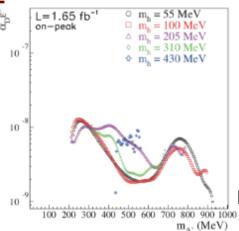
- In non-minimal models where the mass is generated through spontaneous symmetry breaking, an associate production of a Dark Higgs (m) is possible
- The process is one of the few production processes and it is similar to the SM Higgs-strahlung, with a instead of a SM photon



Dark Higgs searches









Phys. Lett. B, 747 (2015) 365.



Cross sections evaluations

Paper used	Value in pb	Estimate method
Pospelov 2009	25231	Estimate
BGMS 1970	20131	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow 4I = 6.5 \mu b$
Da Silva 2012	20134	Direct integration γγ→4I
Cheng Wu 1970	20133	γγ→4l using Riemann Z function

- All the estimates with Equivalent Photon Approximation (EPA) seem to point to the same value $\sigma l e \hat{l} + e \hat{l} \sigma l e \hat{l} + e \hat{l} \sigma l e \hat{l}$ = (20133±10) pb
- The Dark Sector cross section can be estimated with the following et $m^2 \sqrt{r^2} \left(\frac{m^2 \sqrt{r^2}}{m^2} \frac{m^2}{r^2} \right)$

Tollowing expression
$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \to Vh'} = \frac{\pi \alpha \alpha' \kappa^2}{3s} \left(1 - \frac{m_V^2}{s} \right)^{-2} \sqrt{\lambda \left(1, \frac{m_{h'}^2}{s}, \frac{m_V^2}{s} \right)} \times \left[\lambda \left(1, \frac{m_{h'}^2}{s}, \frac{m_V^2}{s} \right) + \frac{12m_V^2}{s} \right]$$



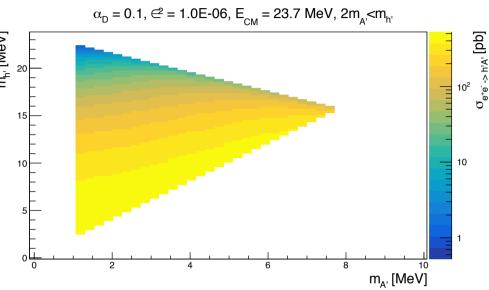




B. Batell, M. Pospelov, and A. Ritz, Phys. Rev. D 79, 115008 (2009).

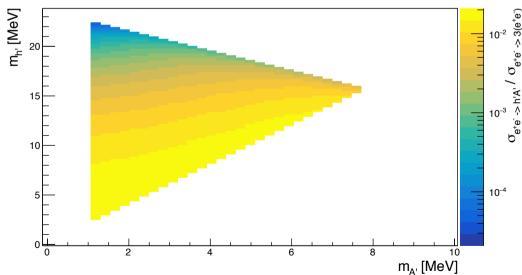
Cross section in different mass regions

Upper limit on the $e1+ e1- \rightarrow A1'$ h1' cross-section as a function of the dark photon and dark Higgs masses



■ Low masses → high cross sections



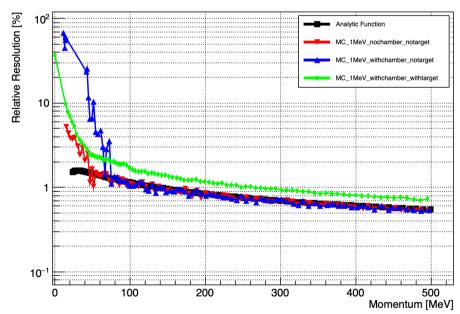


- Ratio between Dark Sector and SM cross sections as a function of the dark photon and dark Higgs masses
- Low masses→higher Dark Sector cross sections respect to the SM

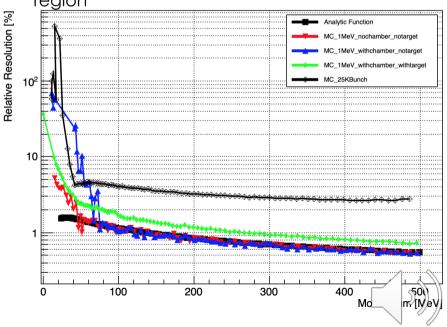


Thar particles momentum reconstruction

- In **Single Particle mode** particles of different energies are sent to the active diamond target with initial direction parallel to the beam axis
- The resolution of the PADME spectro neter is very good, below 2%, for E>50 MeV
- For E<50 MeV acceptance is reduced due to the presence of the vacuum chamber
- Effect of multiple scattering slightly reduces the precision of the measeurement

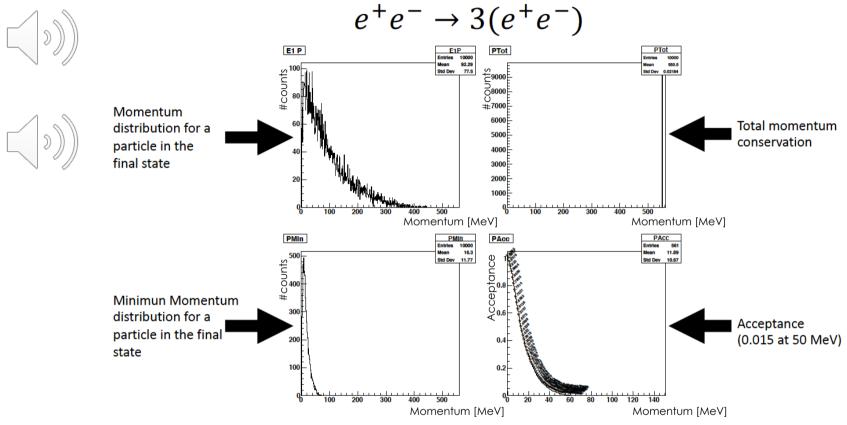


- In Full Bunch Structure mode only the original positron beam energy of 550 MeV is generated with energy resolution of 1%
- Lower energies are obtained only when the positron emits a hard Bremsstrahlung photon
- The ideal resolution is worsened by a factor ≈ 2 , it is still lower than 5% in the whole measurable region





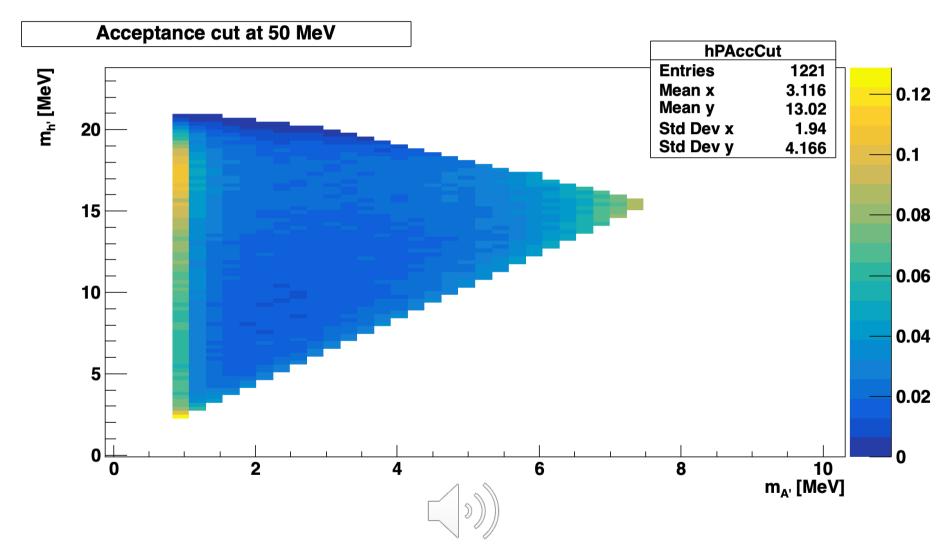
Acceptance: $e\hat{1} + e\hat{1} - 3(e\hat{1} + e\hat{1} -)$ Standard Model



- The resolution of the PADME spectrometer is very good, below 2%, for E>50 MeV
- 6e[±] SM acceptance seem of the order of 1% for E_{min}>50 MeV



Acceptance: $e\hat{1} + e\hat{1} - 3(e\hat{1} + e\hat{1} - 1)$ Dark Sector





Conclusions

- Multi lepton final state are measurable at PADME
 - None of them has been measured at energies below the GeV energy
- In the current magnetic field configuration they are strongly suppressed by the acceptance of the PADME chamber
- Reducing the magnetic field will allow to collect interesting samples of these decays in scale of days of running
- Challenging is to evaluate the reconstruction efficiencies with the present level of background in the detector
- On behalf of the PADME collaboration, thank you for listening



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