Dark matter search via positron's interactions

The PADME Experiment

Paola Gianotti

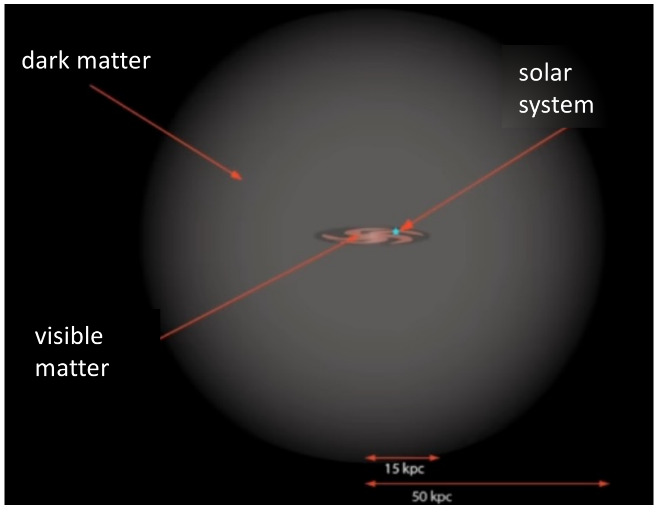
Outline

- Dark Matter issue
- Dark Matter production with positron beams
- Frascati Lab
- The *X17* Anomaly
- PADME status, plans and prospects

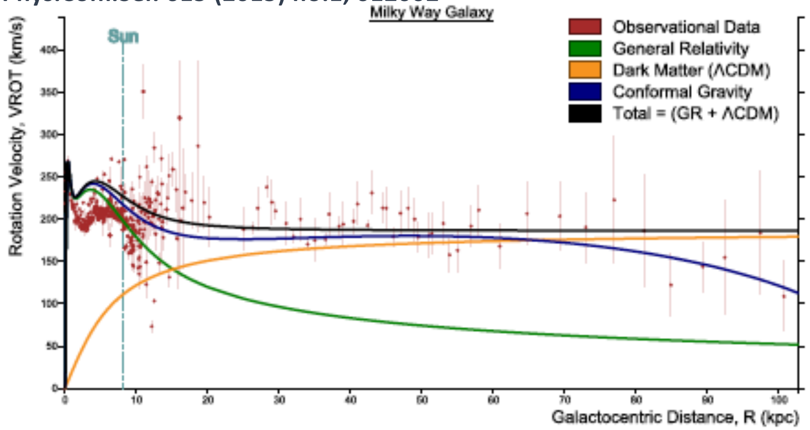
The Dark Matter issue

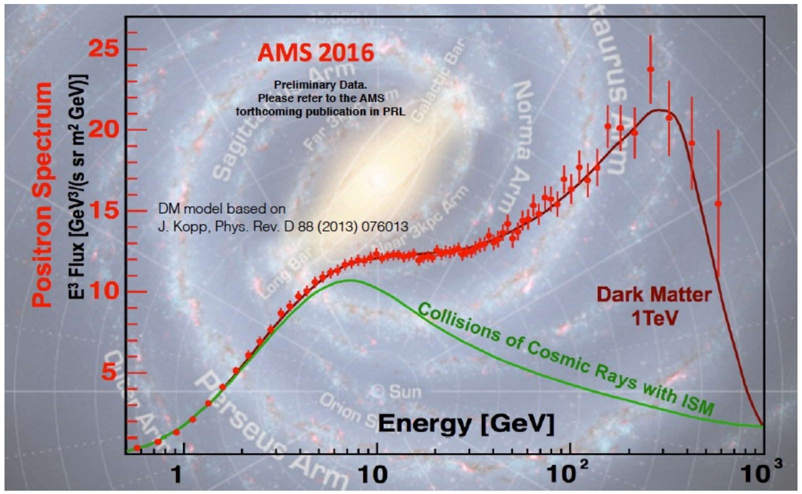
From Cosmological and Astrophysical observations of gravitational effects, something else than ordinary Baryonic matter should exist.

The abundance of this new entity is 5 times larger than SM particles.



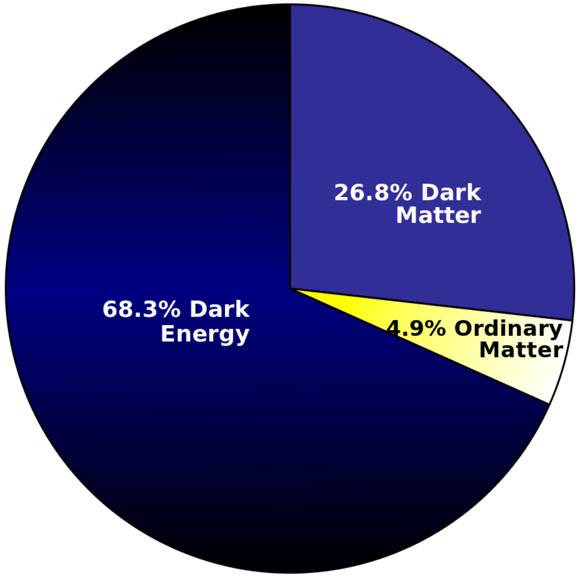
J.Phys.Conf.Ser. 615 (2015) no.1, 012002

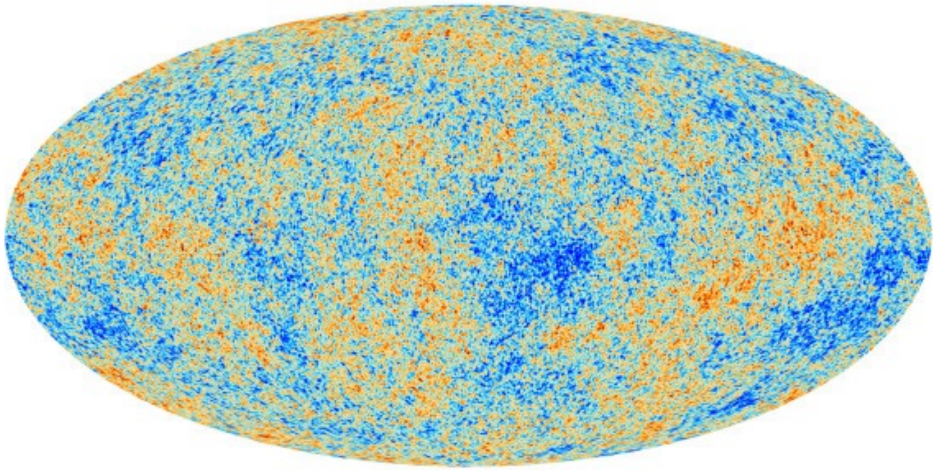




The Dark Matter issue

Astronomers think that galaxies cannot form without the gravitational pull of dark matter.





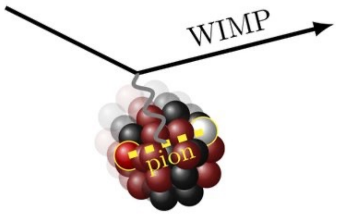
DM also justifies the measured fluctuations of CMB radiations.

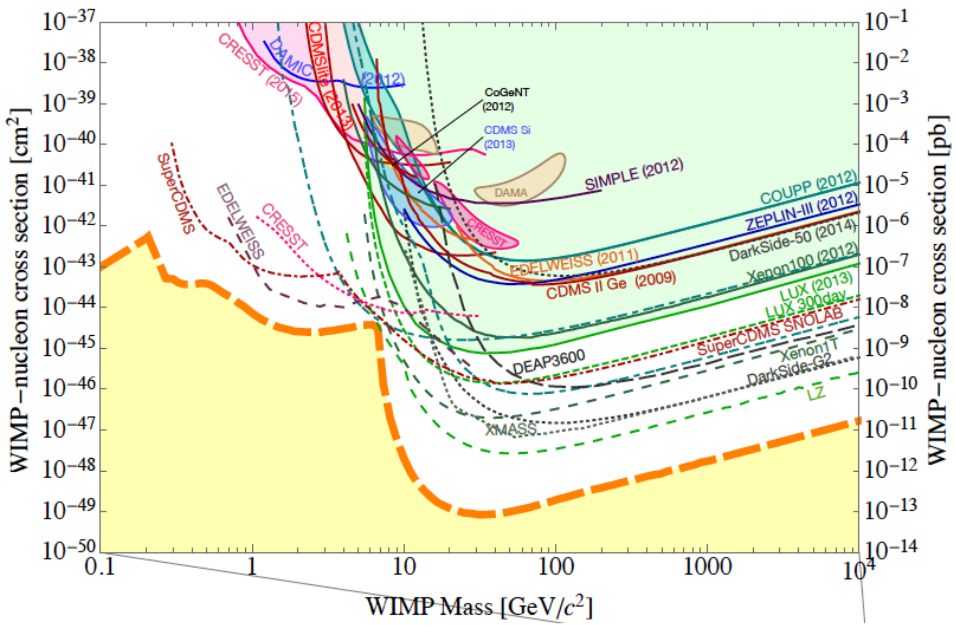
Ripples in CMB rise from galaxy clusters and dark matter. Based on the 2013 data, the universe contains 4.9% ordinary matter, 26.8% dark matter and 68.3% dark energy.

What is Dark Matter?

In more than fifty years of studies what we learned about Dark Matter:

- it interacts gravitationally;
- it is made of massive particles;
- it is stable;
- it is neutral;
- it is “cold”.



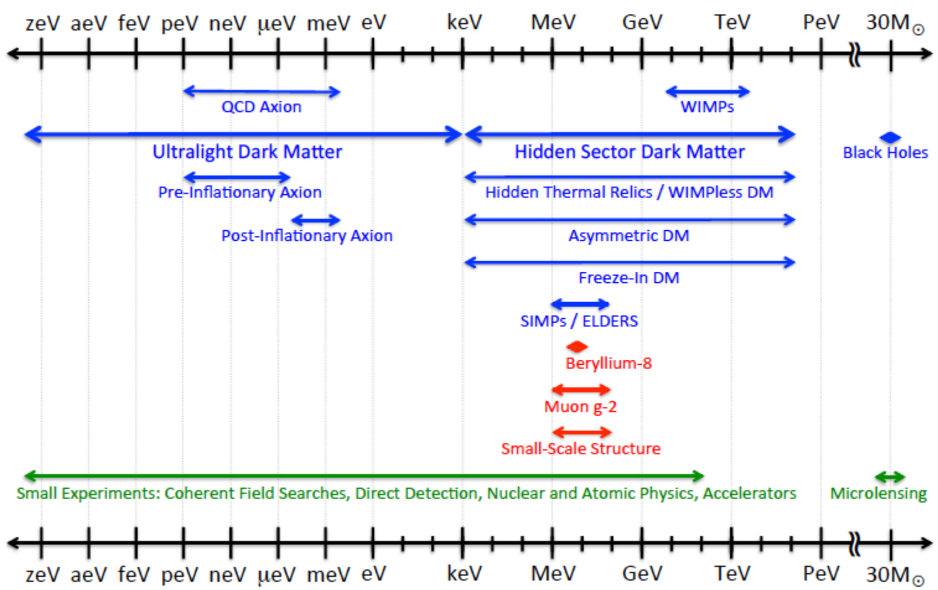


This information led to the WIMPs paradigm:
DM constituted by particles of mass 1 GeV < M_χ < 10 TeV whose density indicates a coupling O(Weak Interaction).

Dark Matter hypotheses

Theorized WIMPs haven't yet shown up.
Physicists are looking for signals in region previously unexplored.
The "new" approach rather than relying on a single experiment is trying to form a net of small dedicated experiments.

Dark Sector Candidates, Anomalies, and Search Techniques



arXiv:1707.04591v1 [hep-ph] 14 Jul 2017

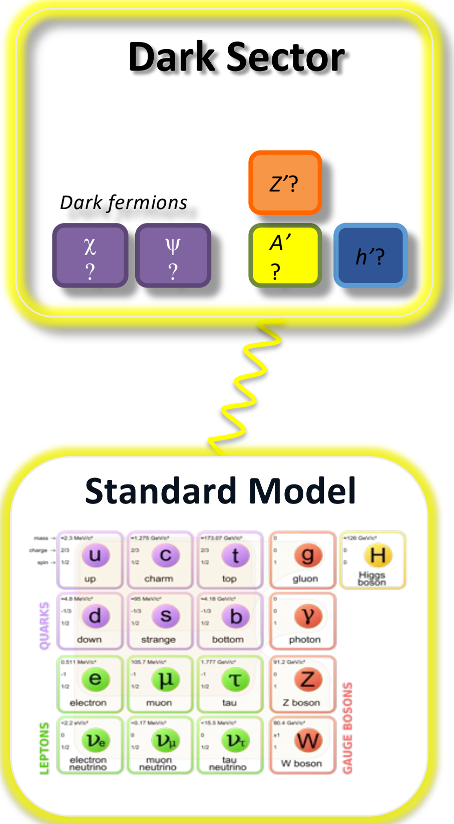
Theories are postulating DM could be lighter than previously thought. It could be made of other not yet discovered particles: **Axions, ALPs**, **Dark Higgs, X17.**

New Forces

There are many attempts to look for new physics phenomena to explain Universe **dark matter** and dark energy.
One class of simple models just adds an additional $U_D(1)$ symmetry to SM, with its corresponding vector boson (*A'*)

$$U(1)_Y+SU(2)_{Weak}+SU(3)_{Strong}[+U_D(1)]$$

The ***A'*** could itself be the **mediator** between the **visible** and the **dark sector** mixing with the ordinary photon. The effective interaction between the fermions and the dark photon is parametrized in term of a factor **ε** representing the mixing strength.



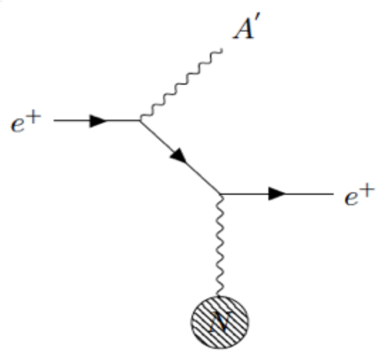
The search for this new mediator *A'* is the main goal of the PADME experiment at LNF.

Holstom, PLB 166 (1986) 196

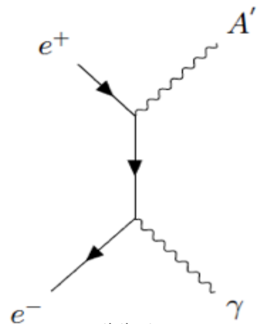
Dark Photons production with e^+ beams

A′ can be produced using e^+ via:

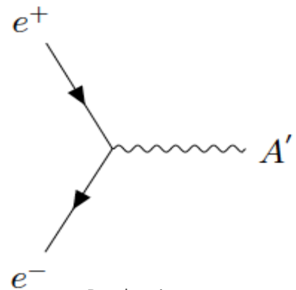
- Bremsstrahlung: $e^+N \to e^+NA'$
- Annihilation associate production: $e^+e^- \to \gamma A'$
- Annihilation direct production: $e^+e^- \to A'$



Bremsstrahlung



Annihilation



Production

For the *A′* decay two options are possible:

- No dark matter particles lighter than the *A′*:
  - $A' \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$, hadrons, **"visible"** decays
  - For $M_{A'} < 210$ MeV *A′* only decays to e^+e^- with $BR(e^+e^-) = 1$
- Dark matter particles χ with $2M_\chi < M_{A'}$
  - *A′* will dominantly decay into pure DM
  - $BR(l^+l^-)$ suppressed by factor ε^2
  - $A' \to \gamma\gamma \sim 1$. These are the so called **"invisible"** decays

A’ production at PADME

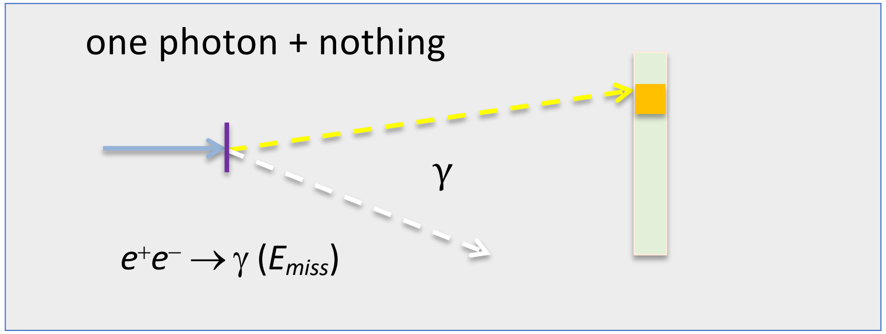
- PADME aims to produce *A’* via the reaction:

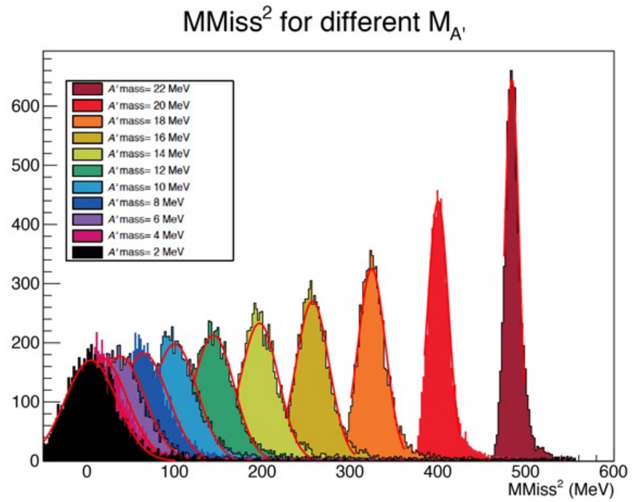
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow A'\gamma$$

- This technique allows to identify the *A’* even if it is stable or if predominantly decay into dark sector particles.
- Know e^+ beam **momentum and position**

□ Tunable intensity (in order to optimize annihilation vs. pile-up)

- Measure the recoil photon **position** and **energy**
- Calculate $M^2{}_{miss} = (\bar{P}_{e^+} + \bar{P}_{e^-} - \bar{P}_{\gamma})^2$
- Only minimal assumption: *A’* couples to leptons





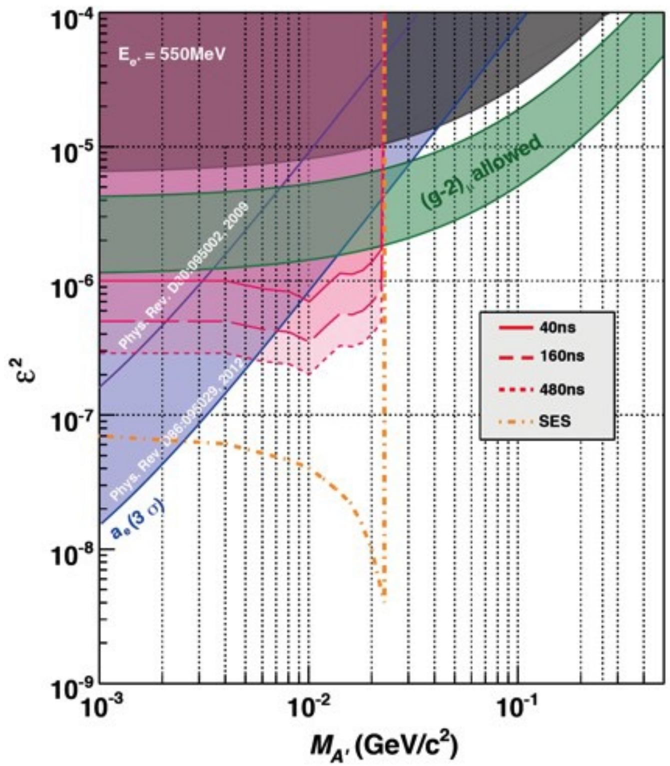
Expected results

The possibilities of the PADME experiment are tightly linked with the characteristics of the positron beam.
The picture is showing the PADME expected sensitivity as a function of the beam characteristics. PADME started taking data in Oct. 2018 with a bunch length of ~ 250 ns.

2.5×10^{10} fully GEANT4 simulated 550 MeV e^+ on target events.
Number of BG events is extrapolated to 1×10^{13} positrons on target.

2 years of data taking at 60% efficiency with bunch length of 200 ns
4×10^{13} POT = 20000 e^+/bunch x2 x3.1x10^7s x 0.6x49 Hz

$$\frac{\Gamma(e^+e^- \to A'\gamma)}{\Gamma(e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma)} = \frac{N(A'\gamma)}{N(\gamma)} \frac{Acc(\gamma\gamma)}{Acc(A'\gamma)} = \varepsilon \cdot \delta$$



Signal and Background

PADME signal events consist of single photons measured with high precision and efficiency by a forward **BGO calorimeter**.

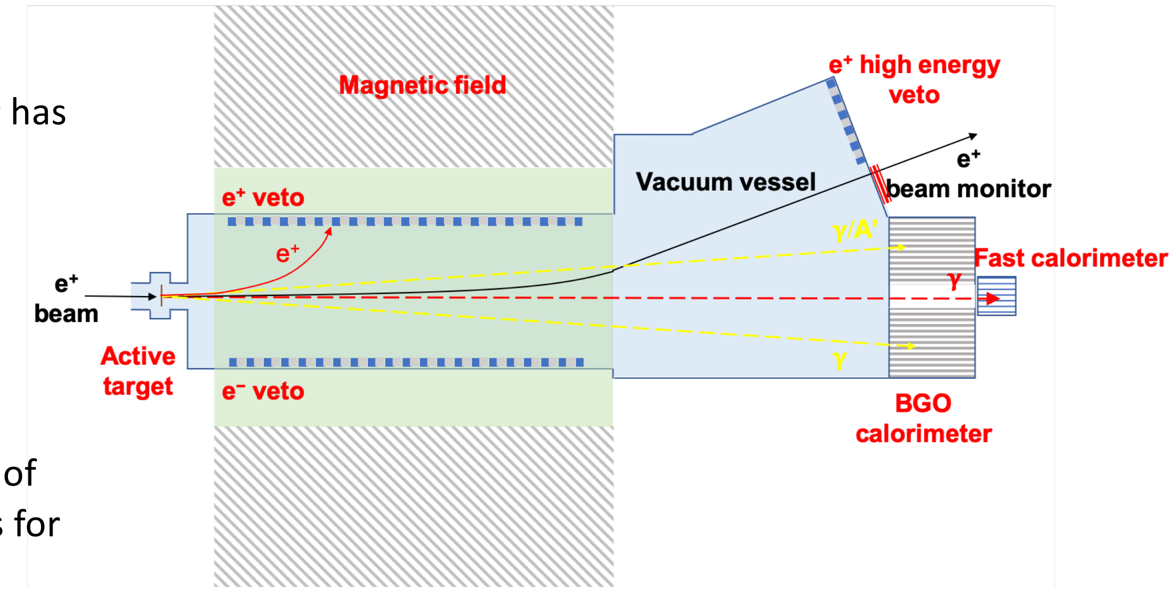
Since the **active target** is extremely thin (~100 µm), the majority of the positrons do not interact.
A **magnetic field** is mandatory to precisely measure their momentum before deflecting them on a **beam dump**.

The main source of background for the *A′* search are Bremsstrahlung events. This is why the **BGO calorimeter** has been designed with a central hole.

A **fast calorimeter** vetos photons at small angle (θ<1°) to cut backgrounds:

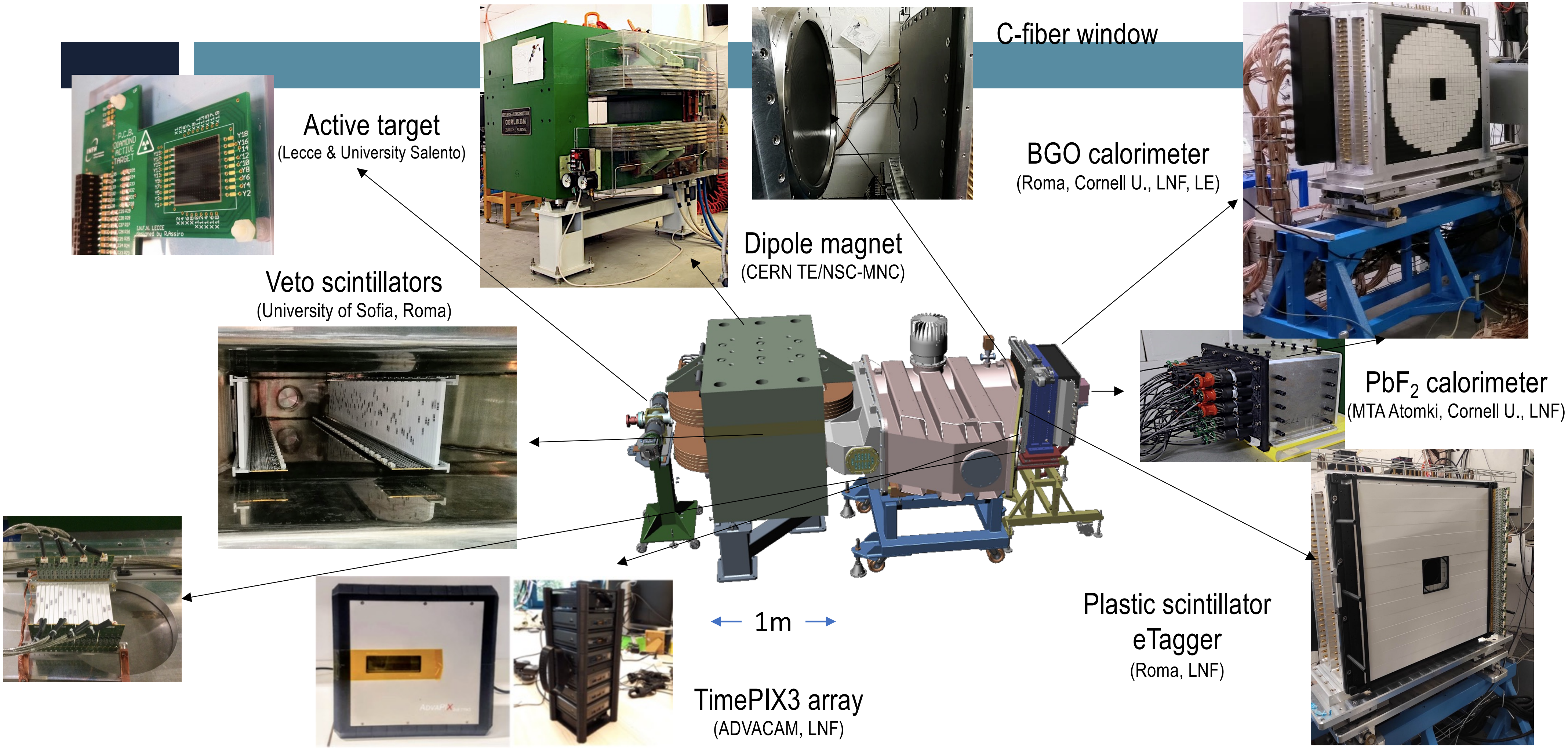
$$e^+N \to e^+N\gamma; e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma; e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma\gamma$$

In order to furtherly reduce background, the inner sides of the **magnetic field** are instrumented with **veto** detectors for positrons/electrons.



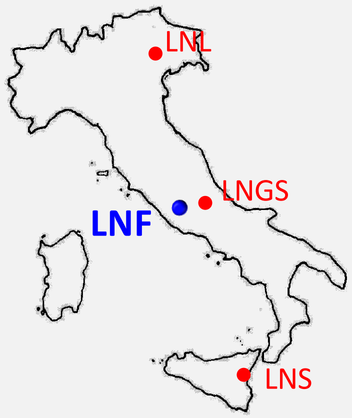
For higher energy positron another **veto** is placed at the end of the vacuum chamber.

The PADME detector

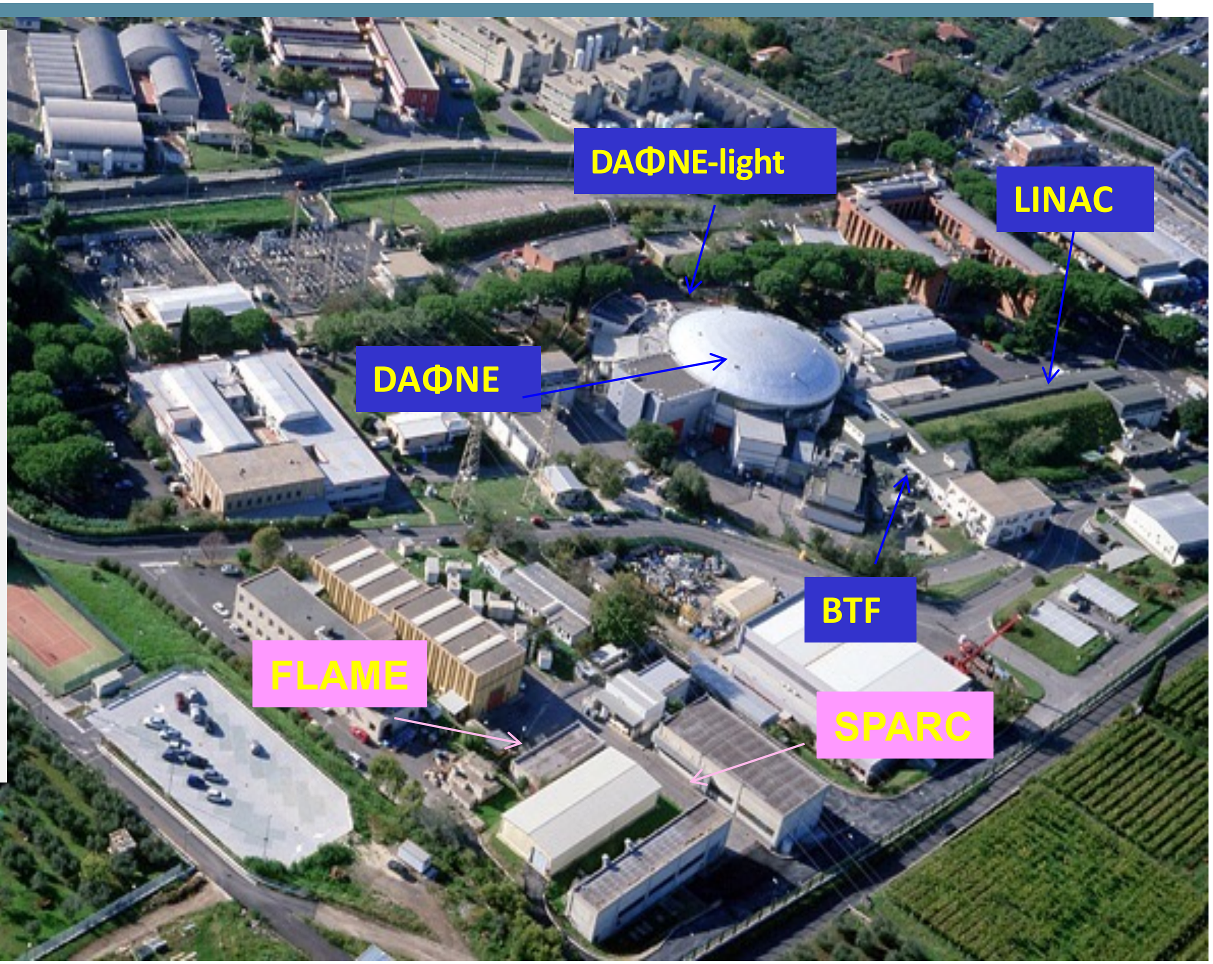


Frascati Laboratory of INFN

- LNF is the largest and the oldest of the 4 laboratories that INFN owns in Italy.



- Since its foundation is devoted to particle physics with accelerators and novel particle detector development.



LNF Accelerator's History

Electron Synchrotron
(1959-1975) E=1 GeV

LNF-54/48 (1954)

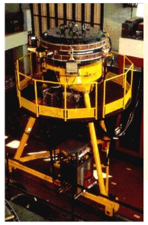
Il progetto italiano di un elettrosincrotone.

G. SALVINI

Istituto di Fisica dell'Università - Pisa
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare - Sezione Acceleratore

AdA was the first matter antimatter storage ring with a single magnet (weak focusing) in which e+/e- were stored at *250 MeV*

AdA 1960-1965
E.c.m. 500 MeV



B. Touschek

The Frascati Storage Ring.

C. BERNARDINI, G. F. CORAZZA, G. GHIGO
Laboratori Nazionali del CNEN - Frascati

B. TOUSCHEK
Istituto di Fisica dell'Università - Roma
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare - Sezione di Roma

(ricevuto il 7 Novembre 1960)

ADONE (1968- 1993)
E.c.m. 3 GeV 100 m

DAΦNE (1999)
E.c.m. 1020 MeV 100 m

SPARC_LAB (2004)
E=150 MeV LINAC

N. Cabibbo

the "Bible"

VOLUME 124, NUMBER 5

Electron-Positron Colliding Beam Experiments

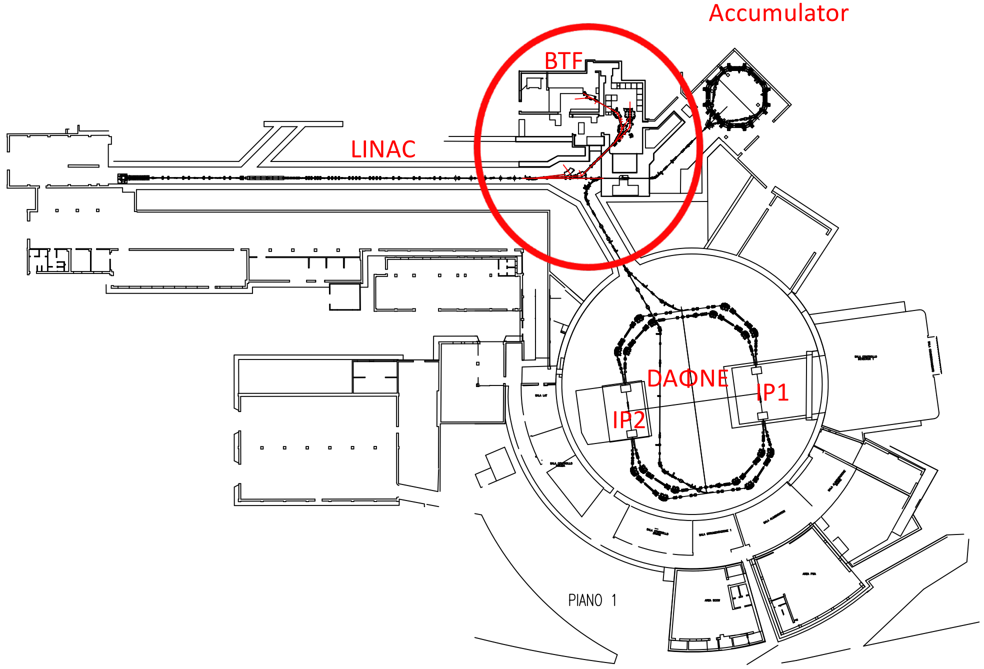
N. CABIBBO AND R. GATTO
Istituti di Fisica delle Università di Roma e di Cagliari, Italy and Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati del C.N.E.N., Frascati, Roma, Italy
(Received June 8, 1961)

colliders in the world

1961	AdA	Frascati	Italy
1964	VEPP2	Novosibirsk	URSS
1965	ACO	Orsay	France
1969	ADONE	Frascati	Italy
1971	CEA	Cambridge	USA
1972	SPEAR	Stanford	USA
1974	DORIS	Hamburg	Germany
1975	VEPP-2M	Novosibirsk	URSS
1977	VEPP-3	Novosibirsk	URSS
1978	VEPP-4	Novosibirsk	URSS
1978	PETRA	Hamburg	Germany
1979	CESR	Cornell	USA
1980	PEP	Stanford	USA
1981	SpS	CERN	Switzerland
1982	P-pbar	Fermilab	USA
1987	TEVATRON	Fermilab	USA
1989	SLC	Stanforrd	USA
1989	BEPC	Beijing	China
1989	LEP	CERN	Switzerland
1992	HERA	Hamburg	Germany
1994	VEPP-4M	Novosibirsk	Russia
1999	DAΦNE	Frascati	Italy
1999	KEKB	Tsukuba	Japan
2000	RHIC	Brookhaven	USA
2003	VEPP-2000	Novosibirsk	Russia
2008	BEPCII	Beijing	China
2009	LHC	CERN	Switzerland

LNF LINAC and beam-lines

	electrons	positrons
Maximum beam energy (E_{beam})[MeV]	800 MeV	550 MeV
Linac energy spread [Dp/p]	0.5%	1%
Typical Charge [nC]	2 nC	0.85 nC
Bunch length [ns]	1.5 - 40	
Linac Repetition rate	1-50 Hz	1-50 Hz
Typical emittance [mm mrad]	1	~1.5
Beam spot s [mm]	<1 mm	
Beam divergence	1-1.5 mrad	

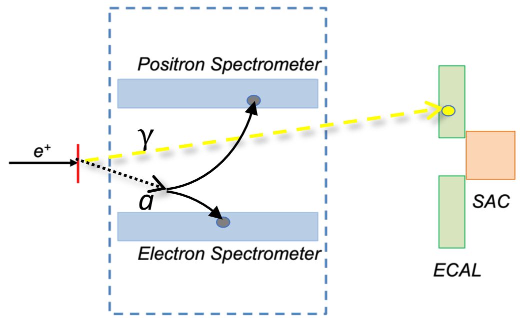


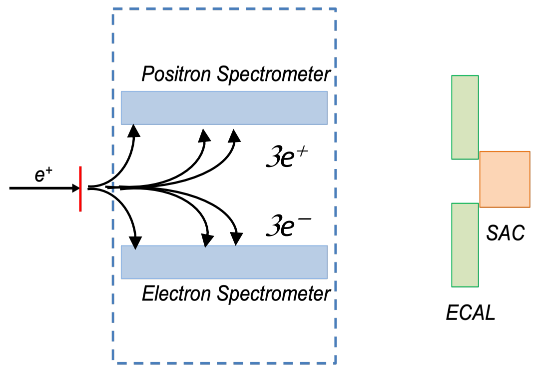
- Able to provide electrons and positrons
  - PADME Duty cycle approx 50*200 ns= 10^{-6} s
- The accessible $M_{A'}$ region is limited by E_{beam}
  - 0-23.7 MeV can be explored with 550 MeV e^+ beam

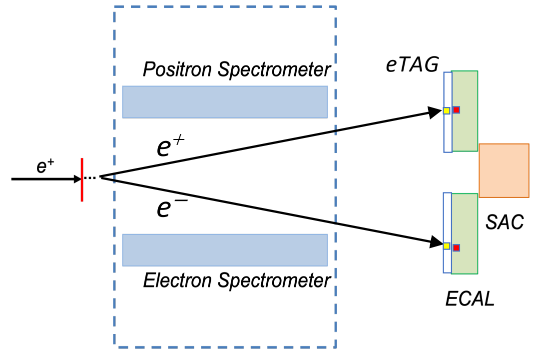
Dark Sector Studies at PADME

The PADME approach can explore the existence of any new particle produced in e^+e^- annihilations:

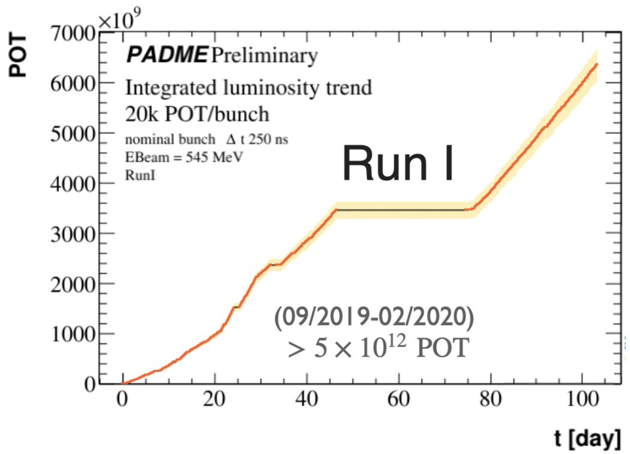
- Axion Like Partiles $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma a$
  - visible decays: $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, ee$
  - invisible decay: $a \rightarrow \chi\bar{\chi}$
- Dark Higgs $e^+e^- \rightarrow h'A'; h' \rightarrow A'A'$
  - final state: $A'A'A' \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-e^+e^-$
- X_{17} Boson $e^+e^- \rightarrow X_{17};\ X_{17} \rightarrow e^+e^-$
  - tuning beam energy and slightly modifying the detector

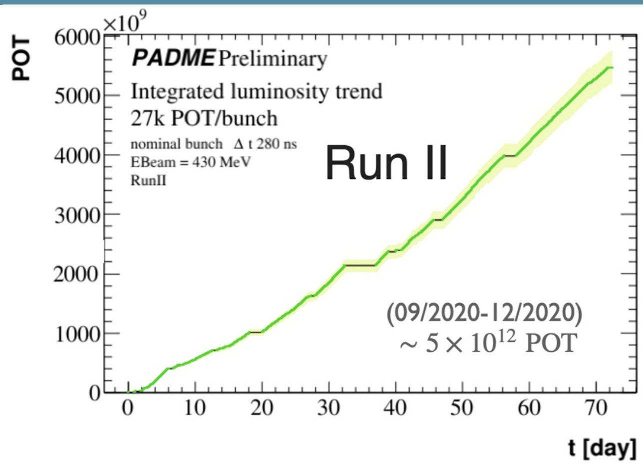


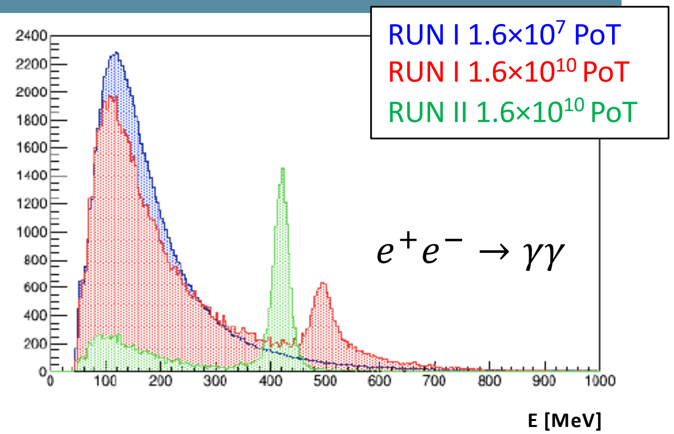




PADME Data Taking

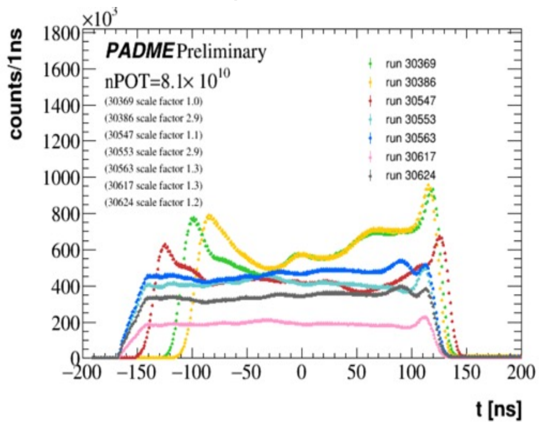






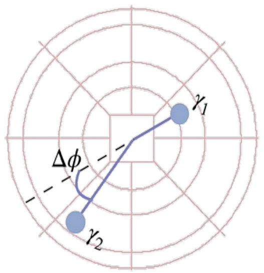
- Two physics runs in winter **2019** and winter **2020.** Similar statistics, approximately 1/2 of minimal goal (10^{13} particles-on-target). Slightly lower beam momentum in Run II, 430 MeV/c, wrt to Run I, 490 MeV/c
- Run Ia secondary beam; Run 1b primary beam->Reduced beam-induced background
- Run II wrt Run I:
  - Detailed MC simulation of beamline [JHEP 09 (2022), 233]
  - **Improved vacuum separation** between experiment and beamline
  - Less beam-induced background with primary wrt secondary beam
  - Longer beam bunch to reduce pile-up

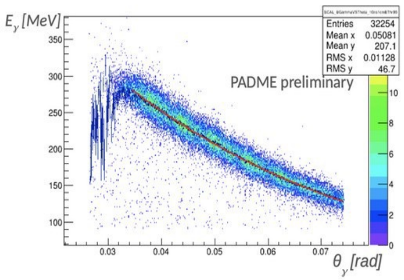
Bunch Length and Structure

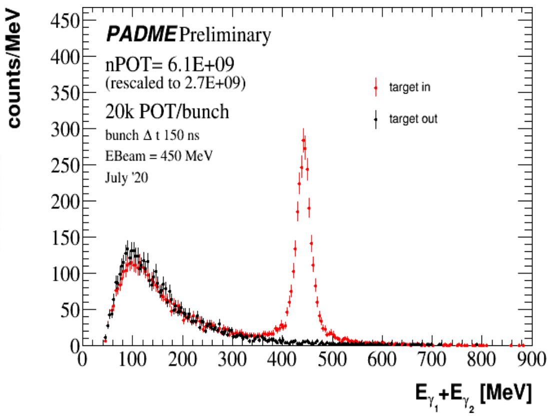


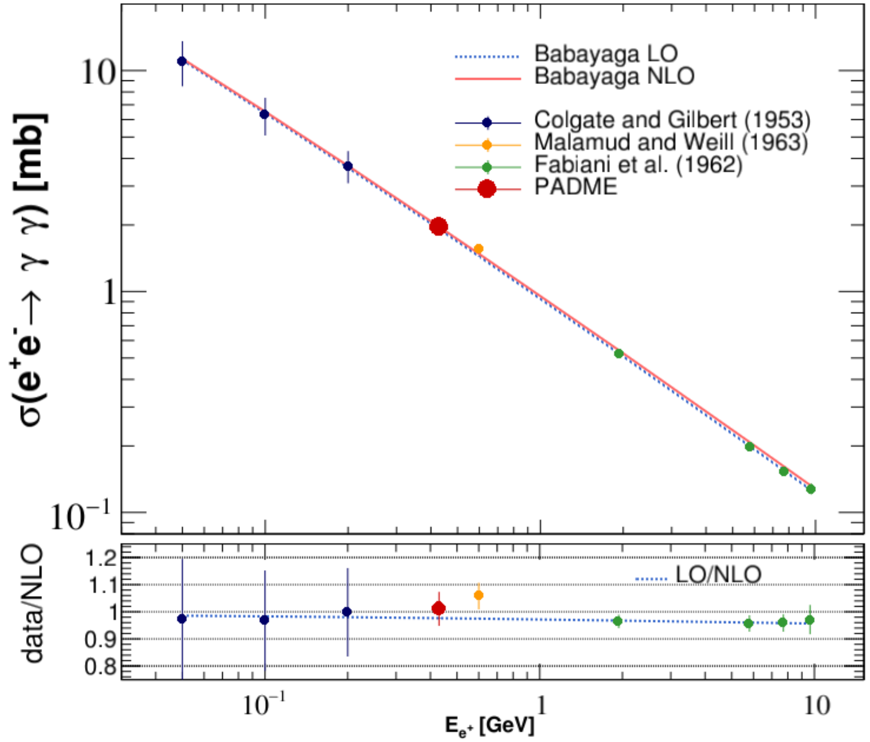
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ cross section

- Below 0.6 GeV known only with 20% accuracy.
- Can be sensitive to sub-GeV new physics since available measurement $e^+e^- \rightarrow non-charged\ particles$.
- Used 10% of Run II sample.
- Tag-and-probe method on two back-to- back clusters exploiting energy-angle correlation.









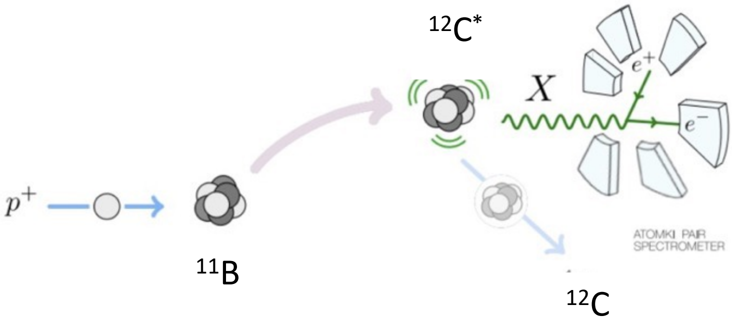
$$\sigma\left(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma(\gamma)\right) = 1.977 \pm 0.018(stat) \pm 0.119\ mb$$

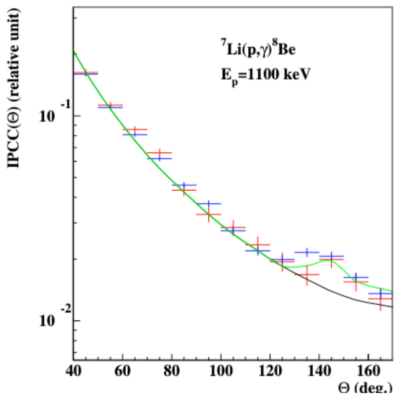
QED@NLO $\sigma\left(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma(\gamma)\right) = 1.9478 \pm 0.0005(stat) \pm 0.0020(syst)\ mb$

Phys.Lett.B 663 (2008) 209-213

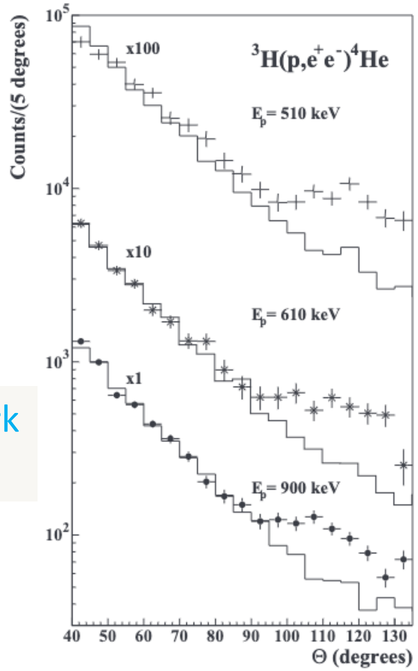
The ^{8}Be anomaly

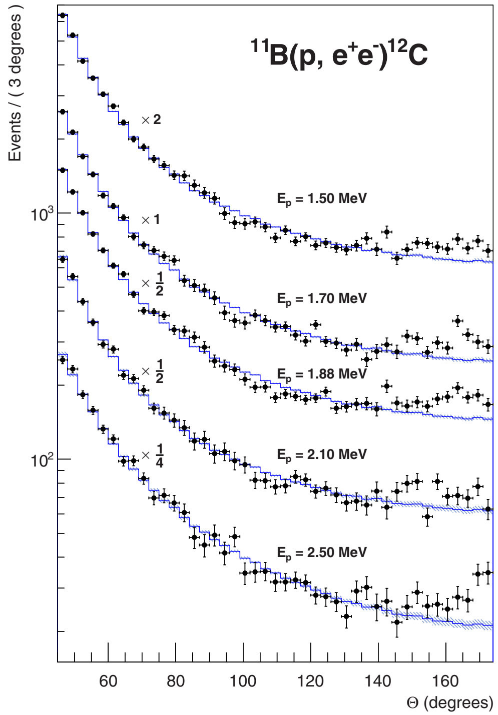
Studying de-excitation of light nuclei via IPC, an anomaly appeared in the decay of ^{8}Be, ^{4}He and ^{12}C.





Is this a signal of a dark matter particle?





$m_X = 17.01 \pm 0.16(stat) \pm 0.21(sys) MeV$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 042501 (2016) JPC 1056 no. 1, 012028 (2018)

$m_X = 16.94 \pm 0.12(stat) \pm 0.21(sys) MeV$

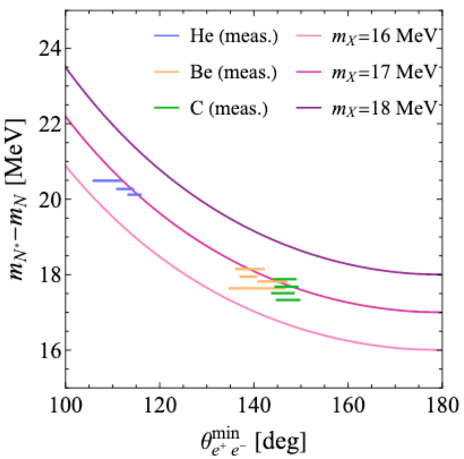
Phys. Rev. C 104, 044003 (2021)

$m_X = 17.3 \pm 0.11(stat) \pm 0.20(sys) MeV$

Phys. Rev. C 106, L061601 (2022)

Theoretical interpretation

- All the three anomalies ≳ 7σ, hard to claim statistical fluctuations
- The introduction of a new particle improves the fits to the data
- SM explanations strongly disfavoured ^{8}Be [PLB 773 (2017) 159-175] ^{4}He [PRD (2021) 2104.04808]
- ^{8}Be - ^{4}He - ^{12}C anomalies are kinematically & dynamically consistent for V (and AV) [PRD 102 (2020) 036016]
- For ^{12}C the effect was predicted, and then confirmed by experimental data [PRD 2006.01151 [hep-ph]]
- X17 couples differently to up and down quarks. Coupling to electron neutrino is also allowed in the framework of NSI



Phys. Rev. D 108, 015009 (2023)

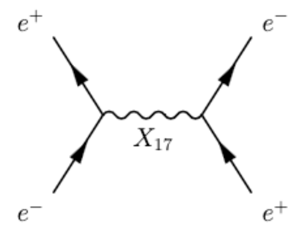
TABLE III. Nuclear excited states N_*, their spin-parity $J_*^{P_*}$, and the possibilities for X (scalar, pseudoscalar, vector, axial vector) allowed by angular momentum and parity conservation, along with the operators that mediate the decay and references to the equation numbers where these operators are defined. The operator subscripts label the operator's dimension and the partial wave of the decay, and the superscript labels the X spin. For example, $\mathcal{O}_{4P}^{(0)}$ is a dimension-four operator that mediates a P-wave decay to a spin-0 X boson.

N_*	$J_*^{P_*}$	Scalar X	Pseudoscalar X	Vector X	Axial Vector X
^{8}Be(18.15)	1^+	…	$\mathcal{O}_{4P}^{(0)}$ (27)	$\mathcal{O}_{5P}^{(1)}$ (37)	$\mathcal{O}_{3S}^{(1)}$ (29), $\mathcal{O}_{5D}^{(1)}$ (34)
^{12}C(17.23)	1^-	$\mathcal{O}_{4P}^{(0)}$ (27)	…	$\mathcal{O}_{3S}^{(1)}$ (29), $\mathcal{O}_{5D}^{(1)}$ (34)	$\mathcal{O}_{5P}^{(1)}$ (37)
^{4}He(21.01)	0^-	…	$\mathcal{O}_{3S}^{(0)}$ (39)	…	$\mathcal{O}_{4P}^{(1)}$ (40)
^{4}He(20.21)	0^+	$\mathcal{O}_{3S}^{(0)}$ (39)	…	$\mathcal{O}_{4P}^{(1)}$ (40)	…

Phys.Rev.D 102 (2020) 036016

X17 study @ PADME

X17 can be resonantly produced with positron beams [Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.9, 095004]



Using constraints from Atomki measurements two spin-parity assumptions have been considered: vector and axial-vector

$Br\,(e^+e^- \to X_{17}) \simeq 5 \times 10^{-6}$;

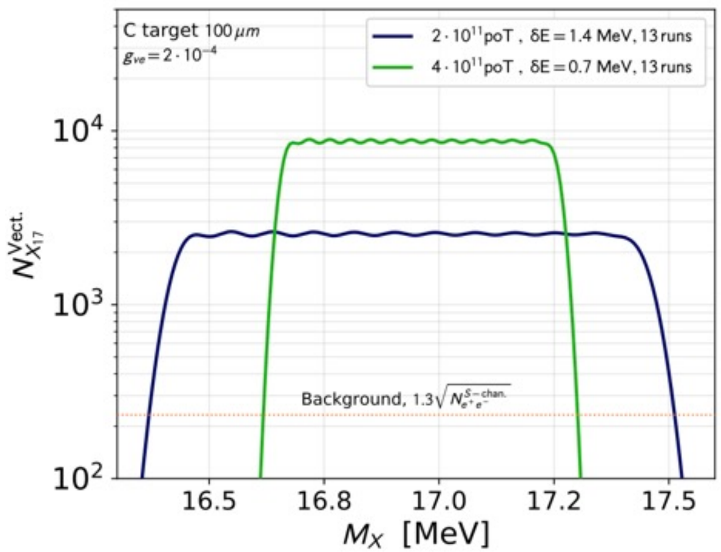
$\Gamma_V \simeq 0.5\,(g_{ve}/0.001)^2$ eV < 10^{-2} eV   for the vector case

[Darmé et al. Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 115036]

The data taking strategy consists in counting $e^+ e^-$ events varying beam energy in small steps in the range E ∈ [265; 297] MeV.

The sensitivity of the scan depends on the energy step ΔE used in the scan.

$$N_{X_{17}}^{perPoT} \simeq \frac{g_{V_e}^2}{2m_e}\ell_{tar}\frac{N_A \rho Z}{A} f(E_{res}, E_{beam})$$



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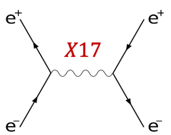
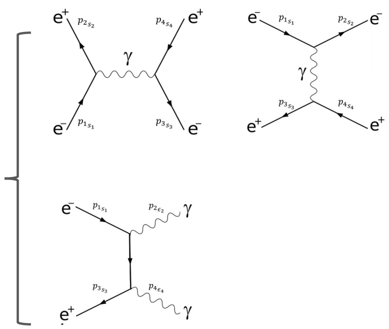
X17 Background

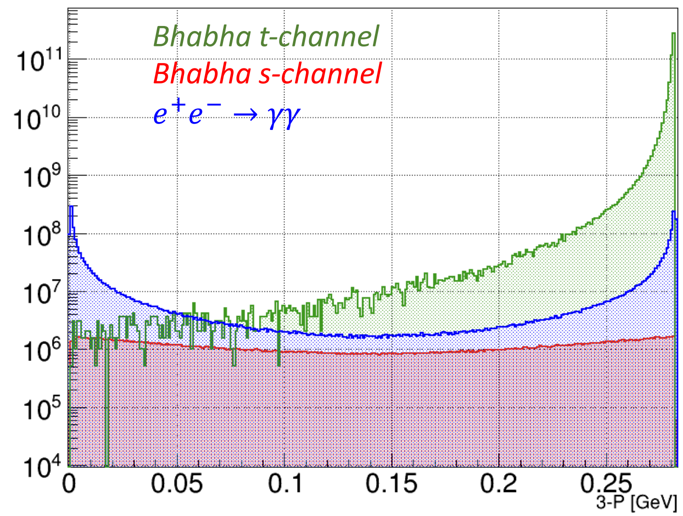
- Same ATOMKI observables: 2 leptons in the final state, but **different production reaction**
- Expected cross section enhancement from **resonant production** in e^+e^- annihilations at $\boldsymbol{E_{e^+}}$ **~283 MeV**
- Main backgrounds:
  - **Bhabha scattering**, both from the s −channel and t −channel
  - Two clusters in the calorimeter produced in $\gamma\gamma$ events

Signal



Background



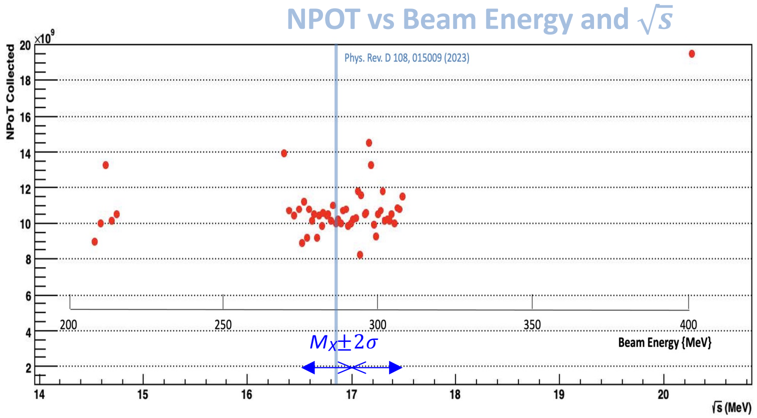


$g_{ve} = 2\times10^{-4}$ and $\delta E = 1.4\ MeV$

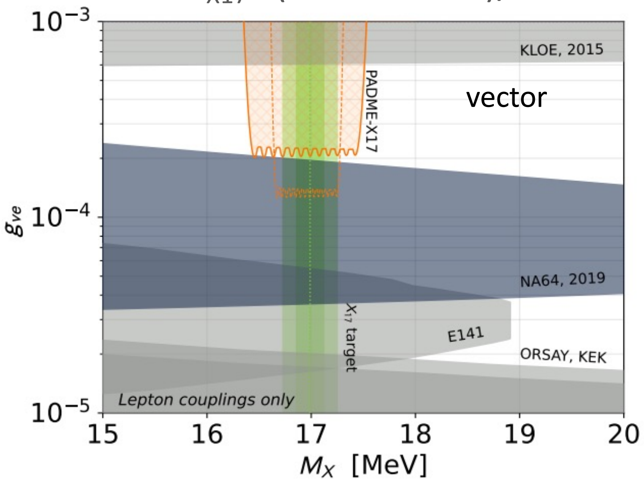
Process	# of Ev.	# of Ev. in Acc.	Acc.
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$ (t-ch.)	$5.4 \cdot 10^7$	$4.3 \cdot 10^4$	0.08%
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$ (s-ch.)	$3.2 \cdot 10^4$	$4.3 \cdot 10^3$	13.6%
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$ (full)	$5.4 \cdot 10^7$	$3.9 \cdot 10^4$	0.07%
$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$	$2.9 \cdot 10^5$	$8.7 \cdot 10^3$	3%
$e^+e^- \to X_{17} \to e^+e^-$	2600	350	13.6%

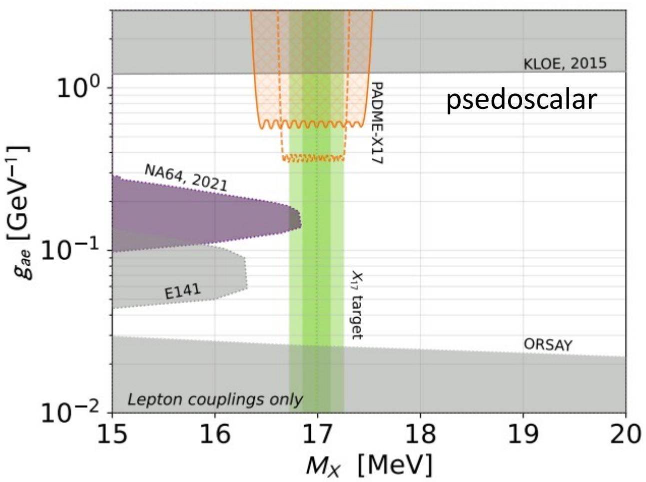
RUN III Expected results

- Background from Bhabha scattering under control down to ε = few 10^{-4}
- Challenge: achieve a precise luminosity and systematic errors control (<1%)
- Collected 10^{10} POT per each point of the scan
- PADME maximum sensitivity in the vector case
- The PADME precision on M_{X17} measurement:
- ΔM_{X17} =(17.47-16.36)/47 ~ 20 KeV

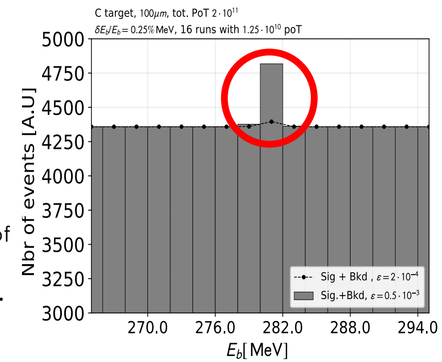


Dots energy values explored by PADME
Blue Combined Be, He, C Atomki mass ranges
Cyan mass range fit results in [PRD 108, 015009 (2023)]

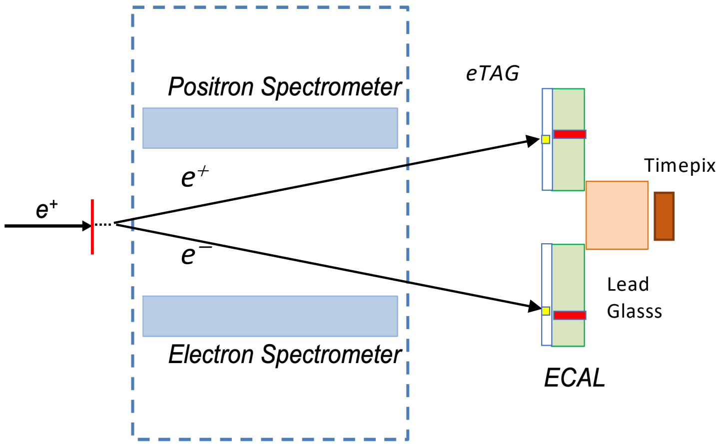




Signal should emerge on top of ***Bhabha BG*** in one or more points of the scan.

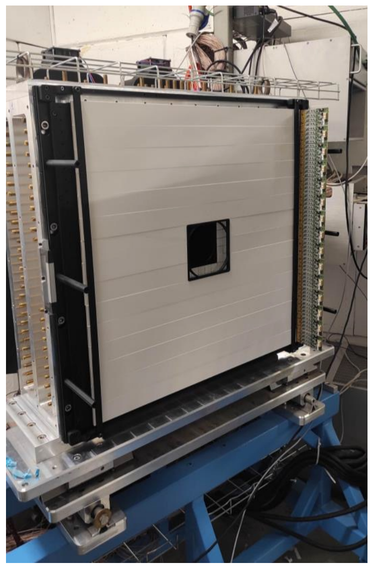


X17 Measurement Strategy



PADME veto spectrometers cannot be used to constrain e^+e^- vertices **not coming from the production target.**

Idea: identify $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$ using the BGO calorimeter, as for $\gamma\gamma$ events.



- With **magnet off** the e^+e^- will reach ECal
  - Precise measurement (3%) of electron-positron pair momentum and angles;
  - Reconstruction of invariant mass of the pairs (small pile-up).
- To identify clusters of photons or electrons in ECal
  - New detector: Electron tagger (**eTAG**) plastic scintillator slabs with same ECal vertical size.

Analysis Strategy

Several observables can be used for the analysis:

- **$N(2cl)/N_{PoT}$** = existence of X_{17}
  - High statistical significance
  - No eTag systematic errors

- **$N(2e)/N(2\gamma)$** = existence of X_{17}
  - eTag efficiency and systematics
  - lower statistical significance due to 2γ cross section
  - Independ from N_{PoT} , error dominated by tagging efficiency

- **N_{e+e-}/N_{PoT}** = vector nature of X_{17}
  - Systematic errors due to eTag, tagging efficiency stability

- **$N_{\gamma\gamma}/N_{PoT}$** = pseudo-scalar nature of X_{17}
  - Systematic errors due to ETag tagging efficiency stability

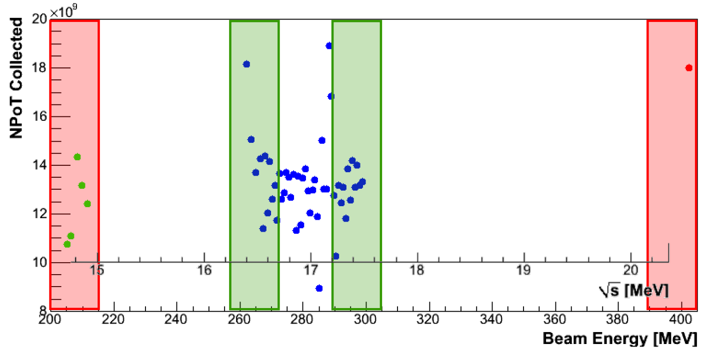
Observables :

$\frac{N(e^+e^-)}{N^{PoT}}$ vs $\sqrt{s}$ $\quad$ $\frac{N(\gamma\gamma)}{N^{PoT}}$ vs $\sqrt{s}$

$\frac{N(e^+e^-+\gamma\gamma)}{N^{PoT}}$ vs $\sqrt{s}$

$\frac{N(e^+e^-)}{N(\gamma\gamma)}$ vs $\sqrt{s}$

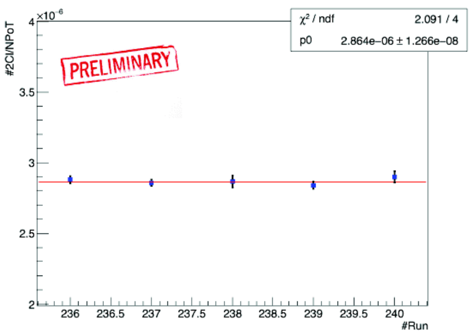
Blind Analysis Strategy



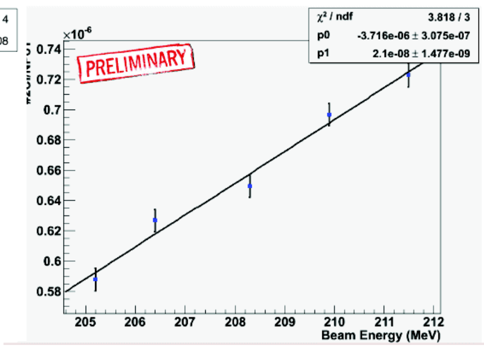
Using far side-bands we define calibrations and selection criteria 205-212MeV and 402 MeV

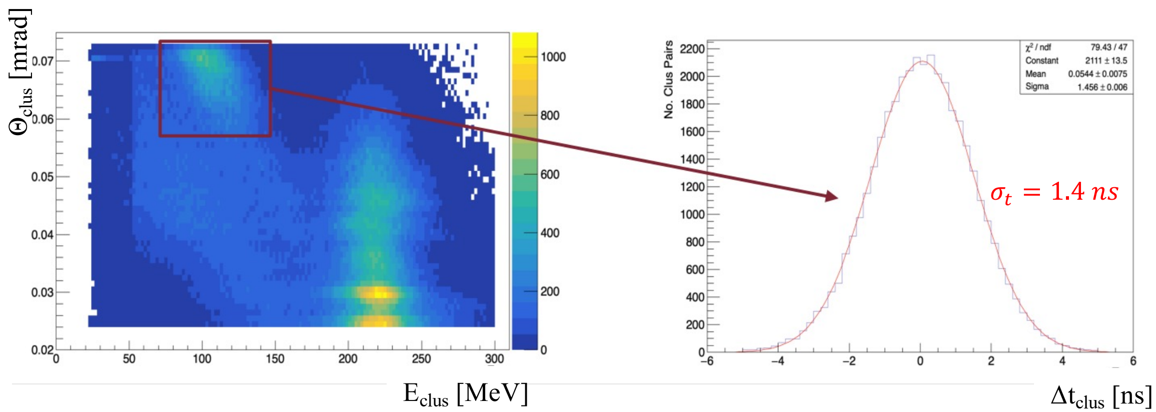
Using near side-bands we perform fine tuning on 2Cl evts.

Over resonance 402 MeV



Below resonance 205 – 212 MeV





Conclusions

The PADME experiment searches for signals of dark matter in positron annihilations:

- PADME is the first experiment to study the reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A'$ with a model independent approach;
- Three data takings: analysis is ongoing;
- Many physics items can be explored:
  - visible/invisible dark photons, ALPs search, Fifth force, dark Higgs, ***X17* boson**
- Data taking will continue next year 2024.

PADME is exploring the DARK SECTOR…

BACKUPS