

Solutions to the MiniBooNE Anomaly from New Physics in Charged Meson Decays

Magnificent CE ν NS Workshop

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Publication forthcoming

MiniBooNE Anomaly

Can we correlate the excess to charged meson physics?

- Excess events seen in neutrino mode
- Proportionally smaller in anti-neutrino mode
- No significant excess in the dump mode

- **MiniBooNE**, 2021 [2006.16883]
- **MiniBooNE**, 2019 [1807.06137]
- **MiniBooNE**, 2018 [1805.12028]

Solutions:

- Solutions in the neutrino sector or from DM sourced by π^0 & dark brem are popular
- However, the relative production of + vs. - mesons and their focusing by the magnetic horns could play a role in the asymmetry of the excess

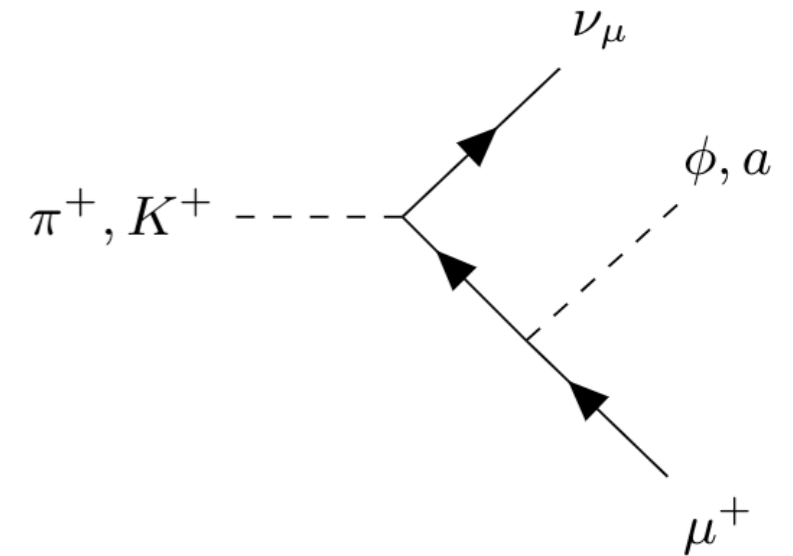
		Excess	POT	Mesons Focused?
Target Mode	Neutrino Mode	560.6±119.6	1.875E+21	π^+ , K^+
	Anti-neutrino Mode	77.4±28.5	1.127E+21	π^- , K^-
Dump Mode		None	1.86E+20	None

Phenomenological Model

Long-lived Scalar or Pseudoscalar

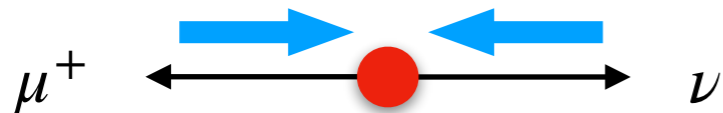
$$\mathcal{L}_S \supset g_\mu \phi \bar{\mu} \mu + g_n Z'_\alpha \bar{u} \gamma^\alpha u + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi F'_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\kappa Z'_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi^* + \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^* \phi + \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 Z'_\alpha Z'^\alpha + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_P \supset i g_\mu a \bar{\mu} \gamma^5 \mu + g_n Z'_\alpha \bar{u} \gamma^\alpha u + \frac{\lambda}{4} a F'_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + i\kappa Z'_\mu a \partial^\mu a^* + \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^* a + \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 Z'_\alpha Z'^\alpha + \text{h.c.}$$

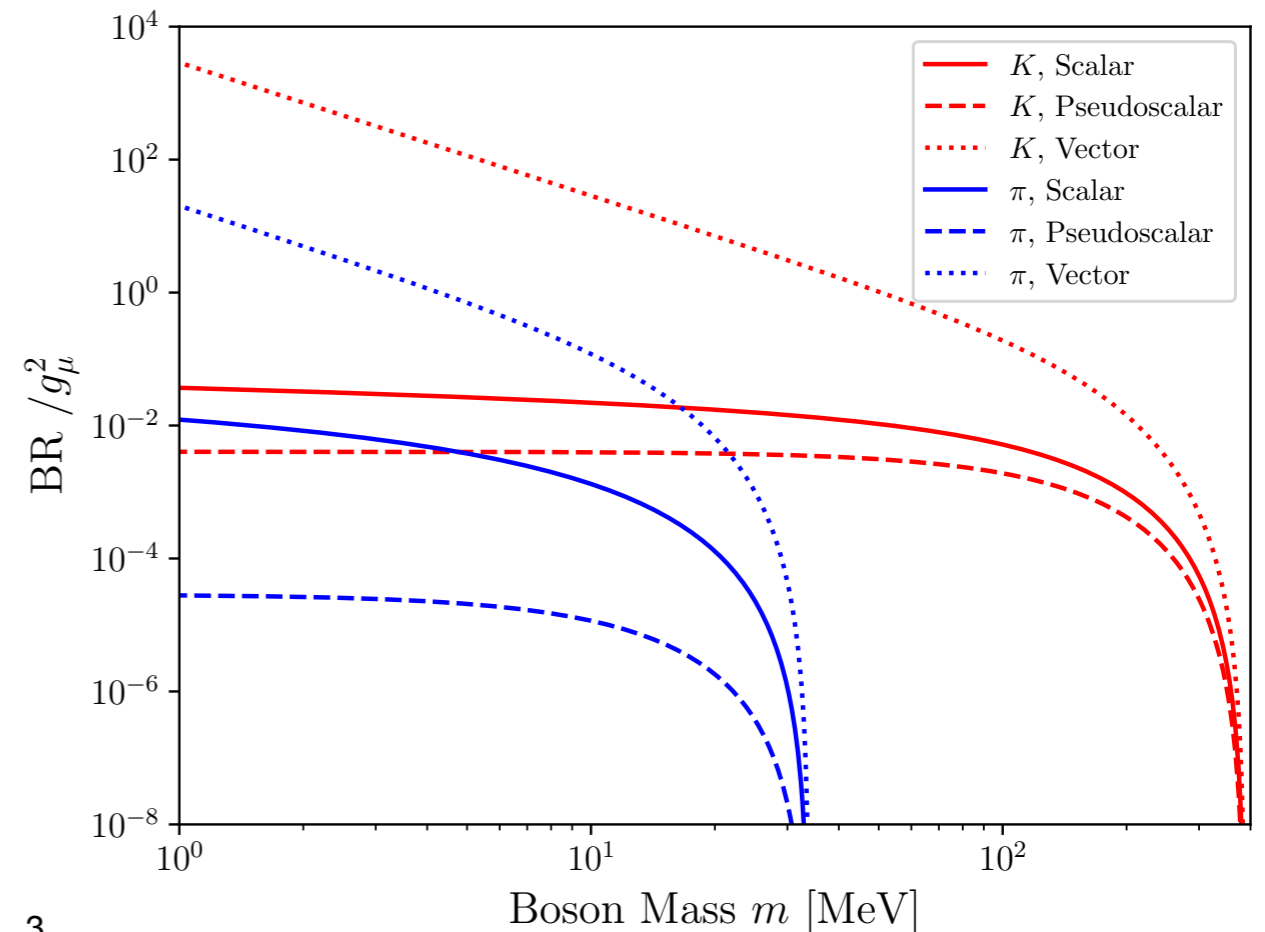
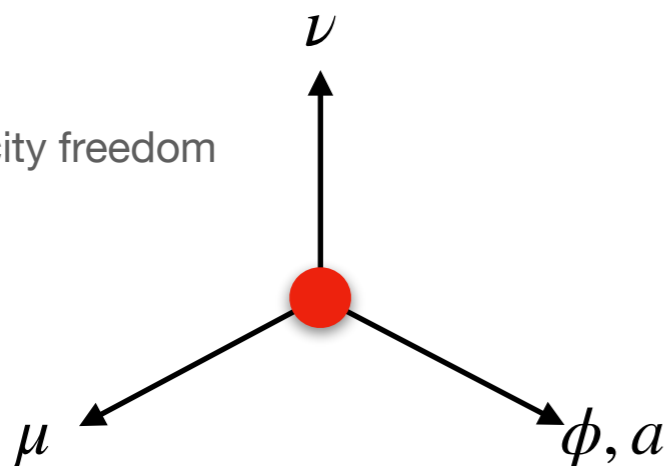


- Scalar or pseudo scalar coupled to muons permits the 3-body decay of the charged mesons
- The 3-body decay *isn't necessarily phase-space suppressed*;

2-body: Only one helicity combination selected out



3-body: helicity freedom

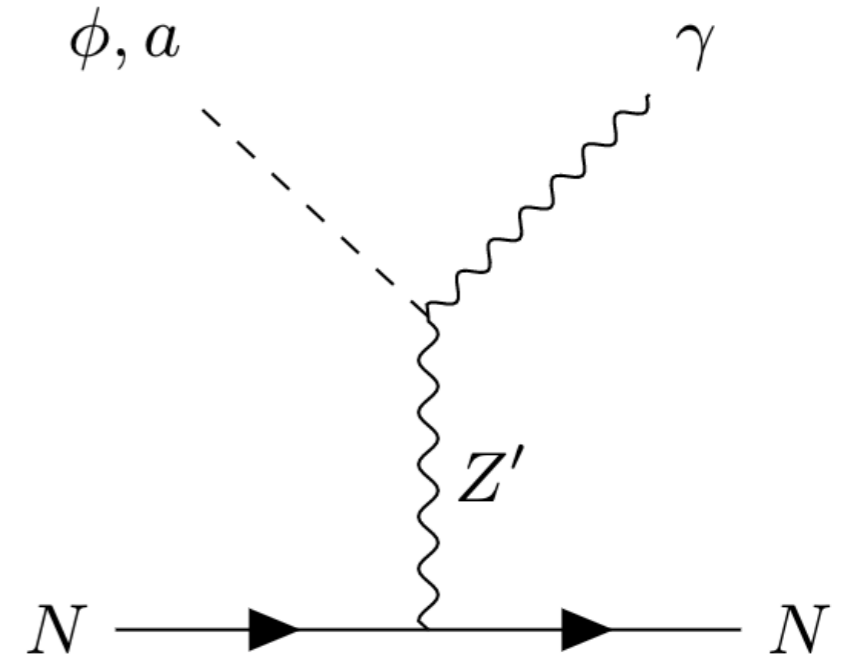


Scattering Physics

Primakoff-like Signal

$$\mathcal{L}_S \supset g_\mu \phi \bar{\mu} \mu + g_n Z'_\alpha \bar{u} \gamma^\alpha u + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi F'_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\kappa Z'_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi^* + \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^* \phi + \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 Z'_\alpha Z'^\alpha + \text{h.c.}$$

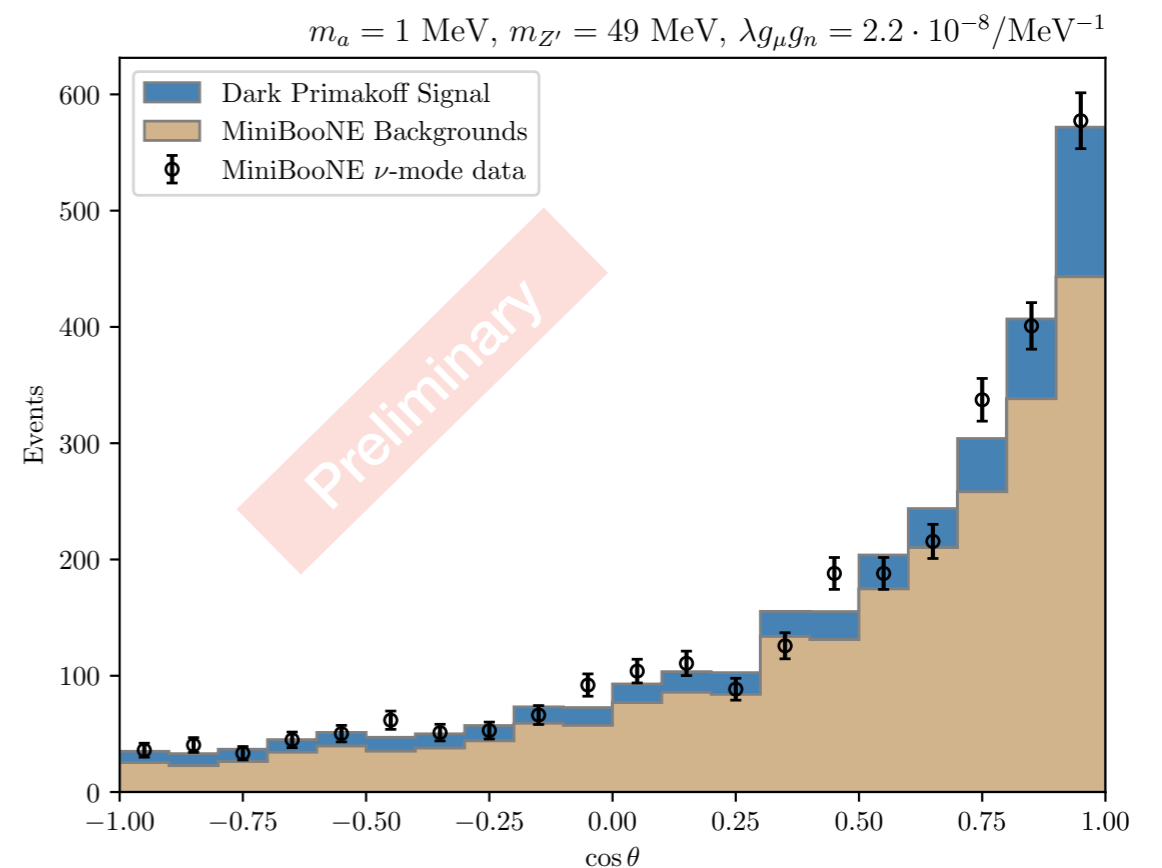
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- Long-lived bosons arrive at the MB detector and can undergo a “Primakoff-like” scattering process via a heavy mediator Z' with mass $O(100)$ MeV
- The massive mediator gives the model an articulate degree of freedom to accommodate the observed forward, but not too-forward, cosine spectrum

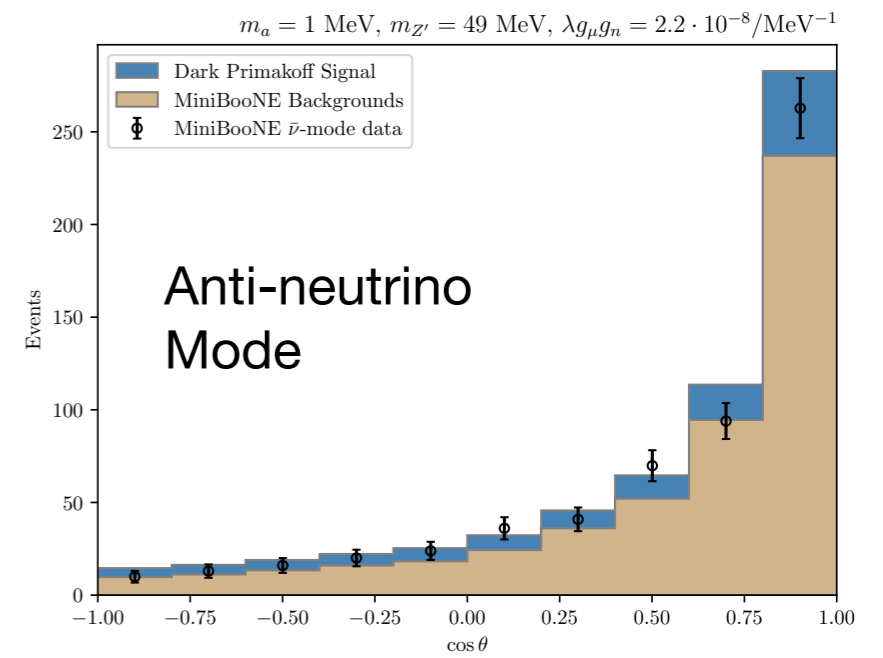
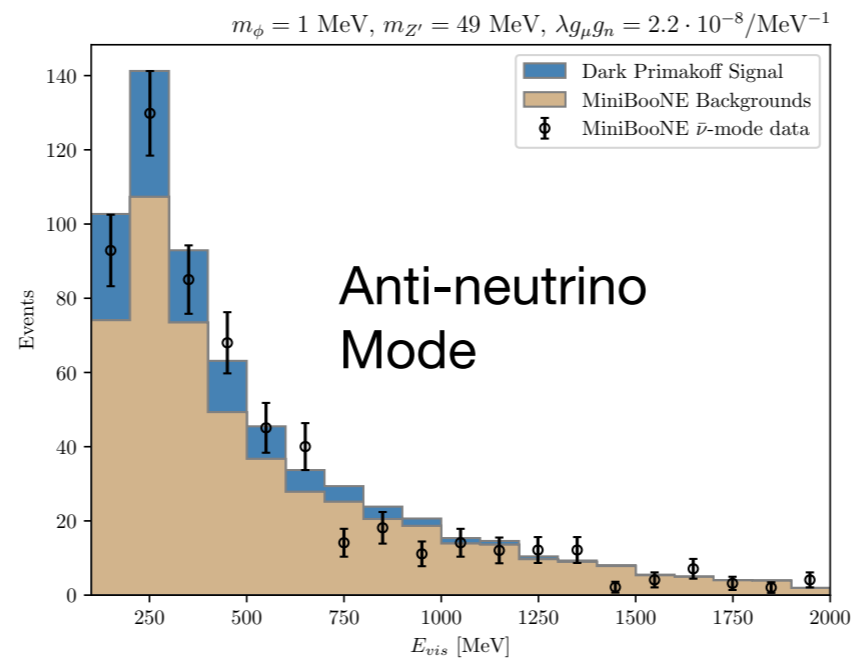
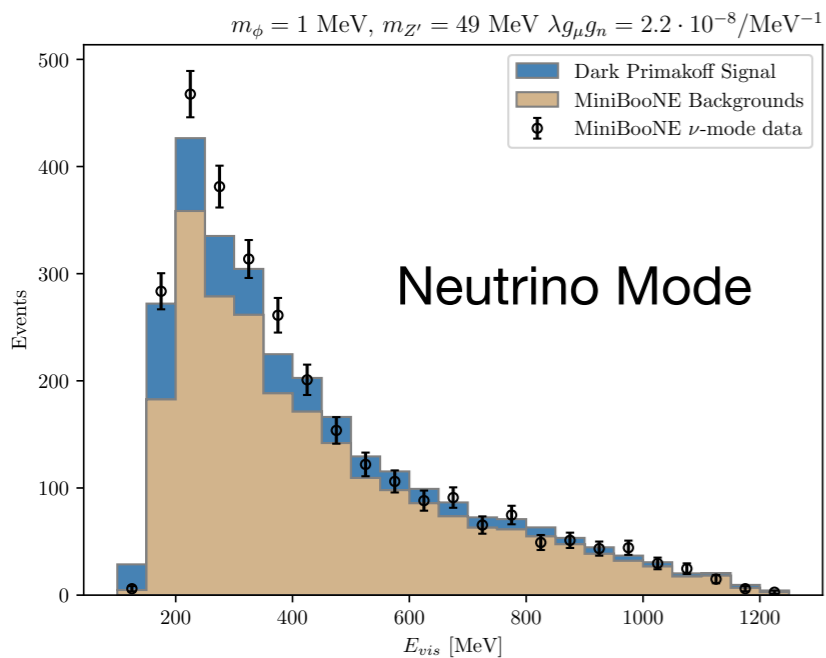
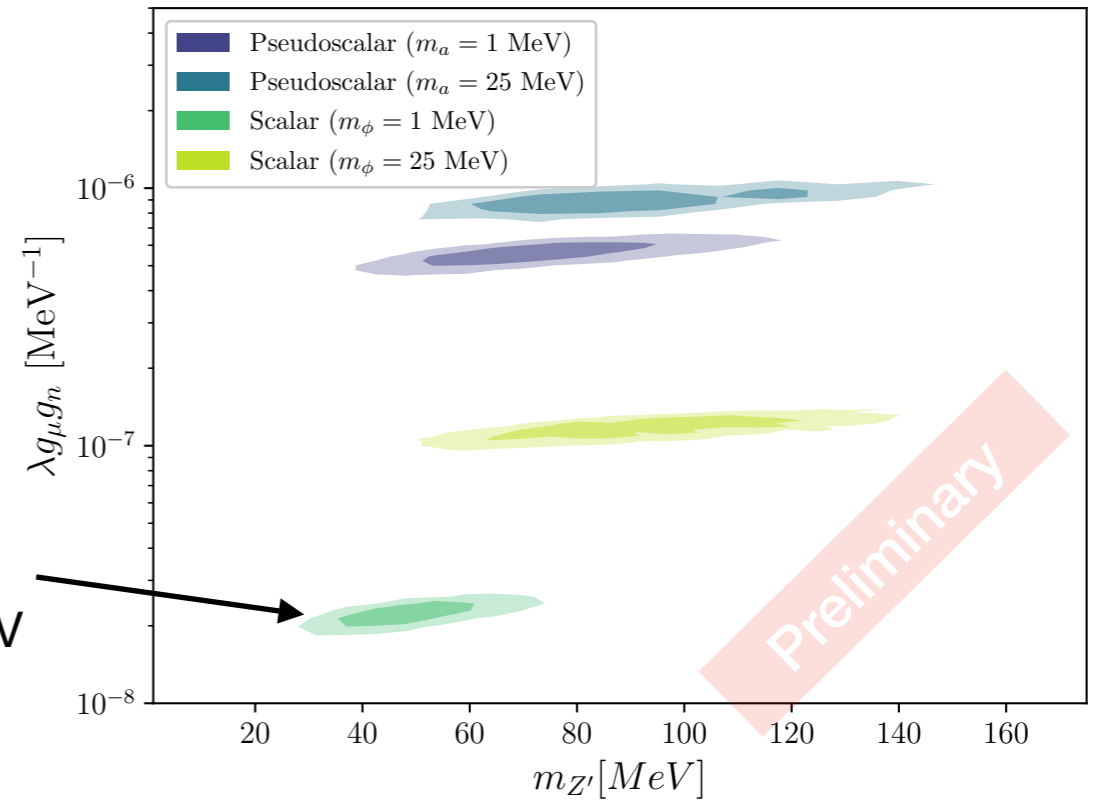
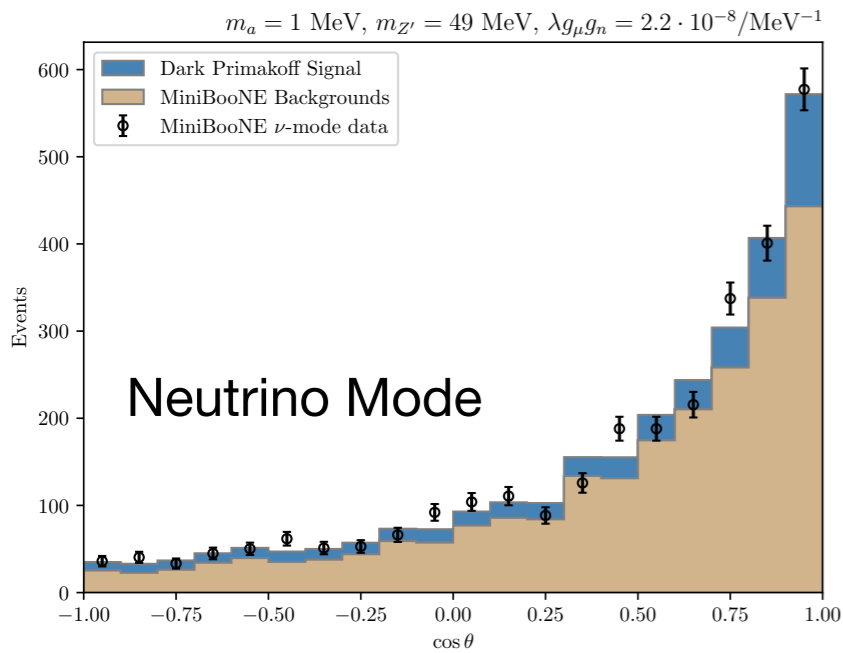
Constraints

- Constraints on the scalar- Z' - γ coupling from BaBar can be avoided if the Z' decays dominantly to $\phi\phi$ or aa
- Loop couplings to $\gamma\gamma$ suppressed if the scalar mass is light enough



MiniBooNE Fit

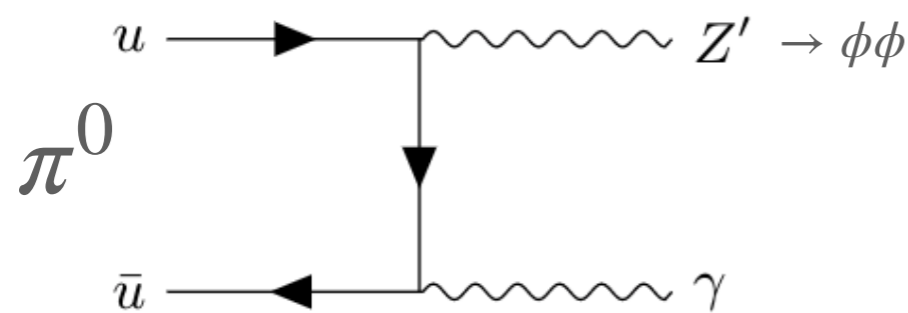
Fit to cosine / visible energy



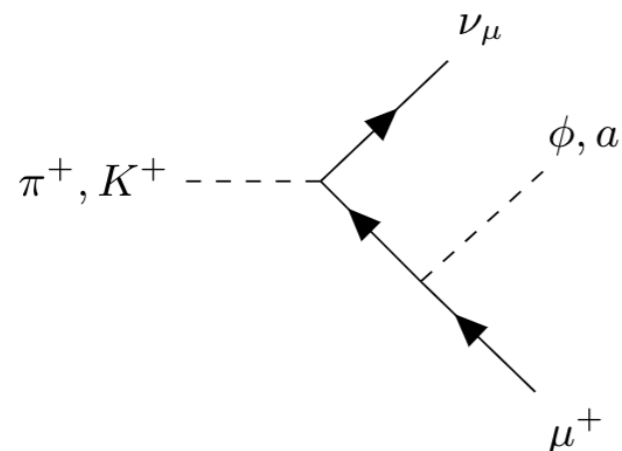
Opportunities for CE ν NS Experiments

$$\mathcal{L}_S \supset g_\mu \phi \bar{\mu} \mu + g_n Z'_\alpha \bar{u} \gamma^\alpha u + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi F'_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\kappa Z'_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi^* + \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^* \phi + \frac{1}{2} m_{Z'}^2 Z'_\alpha Z'^\alpha + \text{h.c.}$$

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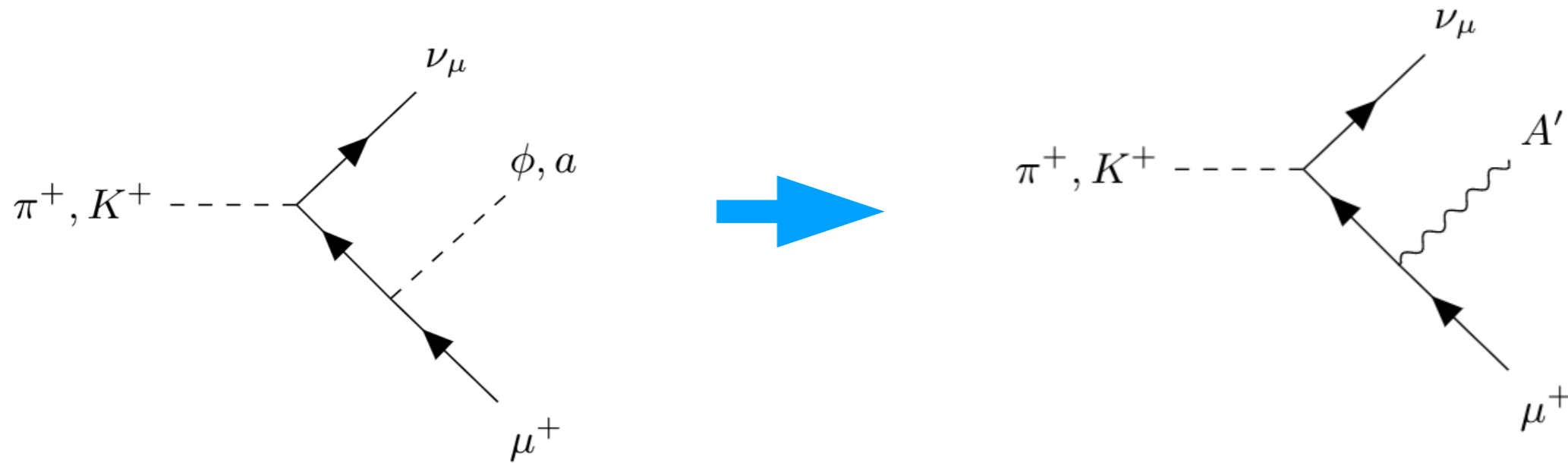
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- MiniBooNE / Beam dumps:
 - charged mesons focused, neutral mesons unfocused
- CE ν NS experiments (CCM, JSNS2, COHERENT):
 - no focusing, but much closer baseline
- This opens up sensitivity to both 3-body charged meson decay $M \rightarrow \mu\nu\phi$ as well as neutral meson production of the heavy mediator $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma Z' (Z' \rightarrow \phi\phi)$

Thank You!

See Doojin Kim's talk for an alternative approach:



Long-lived boson

Short-lived decay to DM

$$A' \rightarrow \chi\chi$$