

Case study: summary plot for dark photon searches

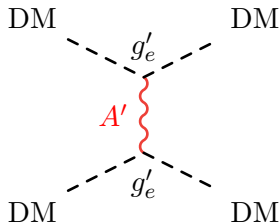
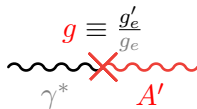
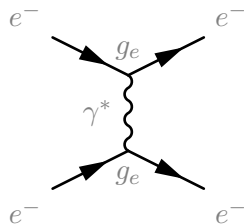
Philip Ilten



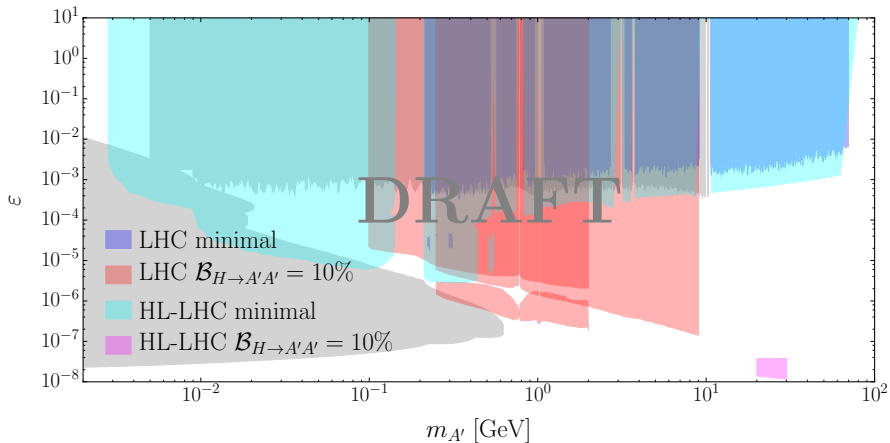
June 3, 2022

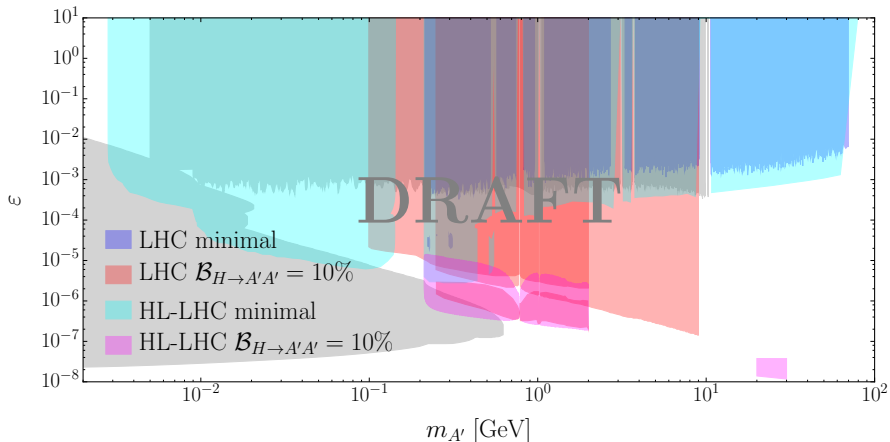
LLP WORKSHOP 11

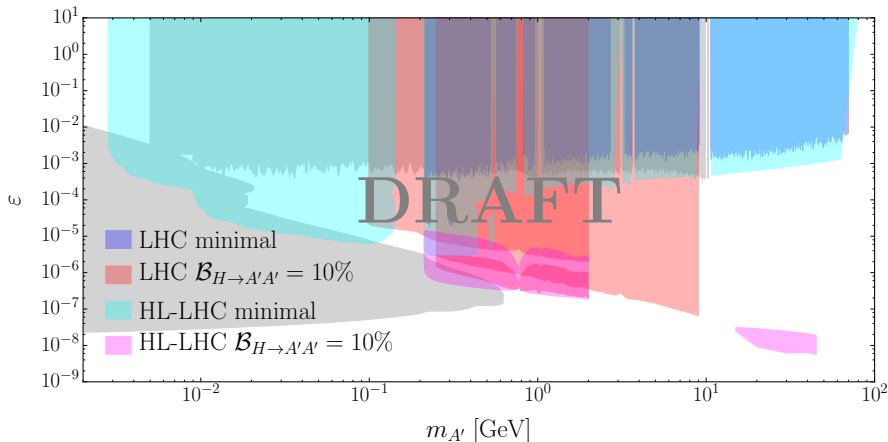
Dark Photons

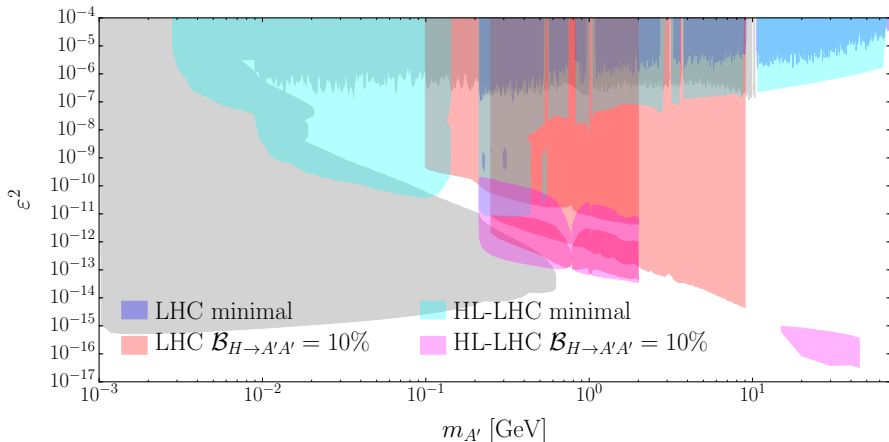


- 1 mass of the dark photon, $m_{A'}$, and mixing, g , are free parameters
 - 2 the dark photon couples like the photon, modified by g
 - 3 if $m_{A'} < 2m_{\text{DM}}$ then dark photon decays visibly
- what happens if 2 and 3 are relaxed?
 - require $m_{A'}$, g , 12 fermion couplings, and a dark width
 - *dark photon limits can be recast to any general vector model*



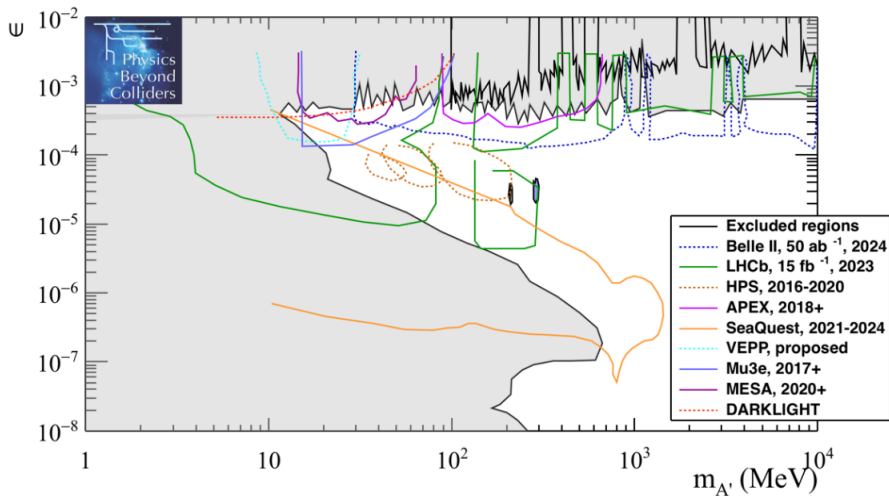


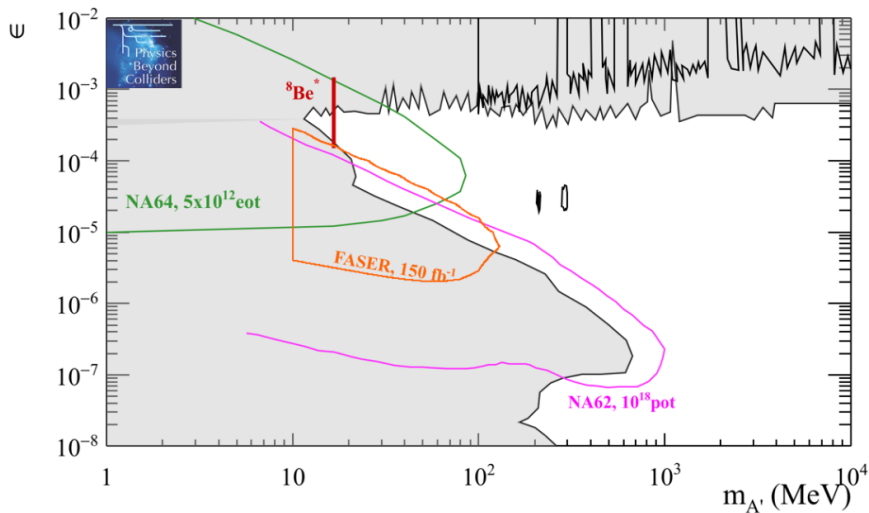


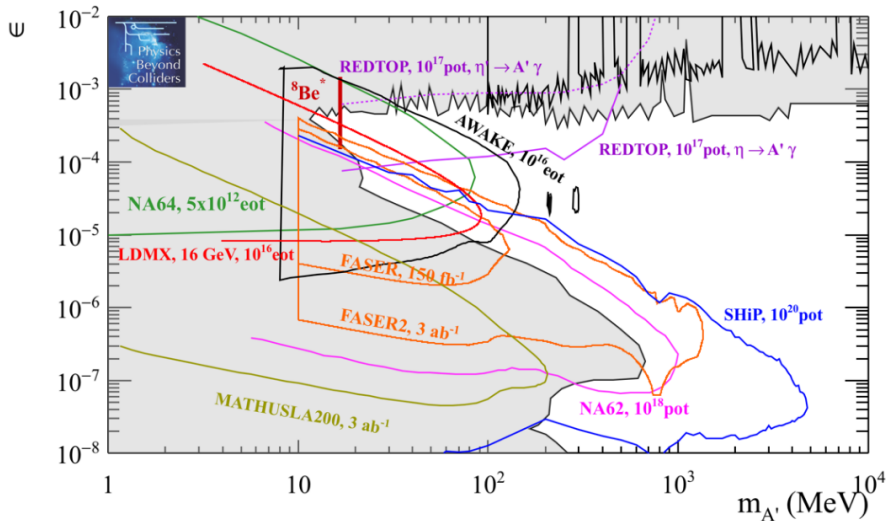


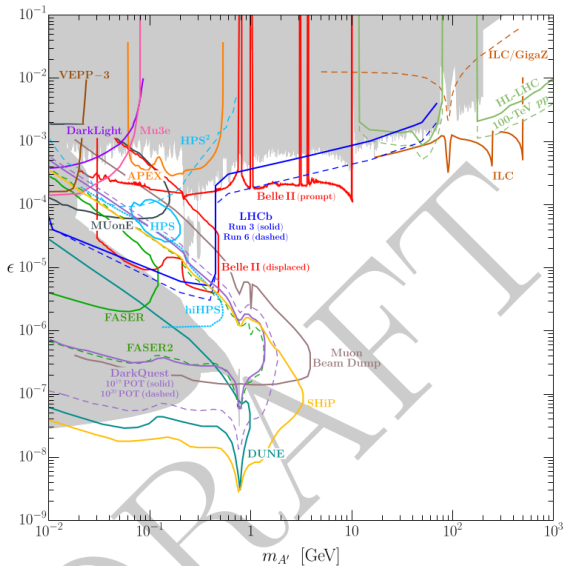
Some Comments

- this summary plot is unusual, mixes the minimal model with a specific model
- in the minimal model, the Higgs channel has no sensitivity since $\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} \approx 1\%$ and $\sigma_H \approx 55$ pb
- in contrast, $\mathcal{B}_{\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} \approx 40\%$ and $\sigma_\eta \approx 1000$ mb
- direct Yukawa coupling ($m_{A'}$ dependent) also has limited sensitivity
- the $\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow A'A'} \approx 10\%$ was chosen by existing $\mathcal{B}_{H \rightarrow \text{invisible}}$ limit
- focus was on HL-LHC, so no other projections shown







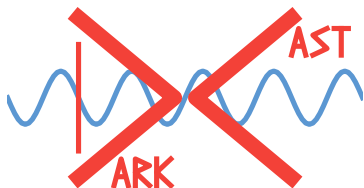


Some More Comments

- both Physics Beyond Colliders and Snowmass only show minimal models
- coupling rather than coupling squared used
- limits vary on space being highlighted
- proposed experiment space is messy, requires some organization
- Physics Beyond Colliders chose three plots: summary, relevant near term, relevant long term
- the Snowmass plot is being reworked, but will most likely remain as a single plot with some timescale indication

DARKCAST

- recast to any general model, *e.g.* 27 free parameters
- models with axial couplings can now be recast!



- available at gitlab.com/darkcast/releases
- accompanying papers *Serendipity in dark photon searches* and *Axial vectors in DarkCast*

```
import darkcast
model = darkcast.Limit("B_boson.py") # Load a model.
limit = darkcast.Limit("LHCb_Aaij2017rft_displaced") # Load a limit.

# Recast the limit.
recast = limit.recast(model)

# Write out the recast.
recast.write("darkcast.lmt")

# Plot the recast.
for x, y in recast.plots(): pyplot.fill(x, y)
```

How it Works

- given (m, g_A) for model A , solve to find (m, g_B) for model B

$$\sigma_A(m, g_A) \mathcal{B}_A(m) \varepsilon(\tau_A(m, g_A)) = \sigma_B(m, g_B) \mathcal{B}_B(m) \varepsilon(\tau_B(m, g_B))$$

- absolute values can be tricky, ratios are easier

$$\frac{\sigma_A(m, g_A) \varepsilon(\tau_A(m, g_A)) \mathcal{B}_A(m)}{\sigma_B(m, g_B) \varepsilon(\tau_B(m, g_B)) \mathcal{B}_B(m)} = 1$$

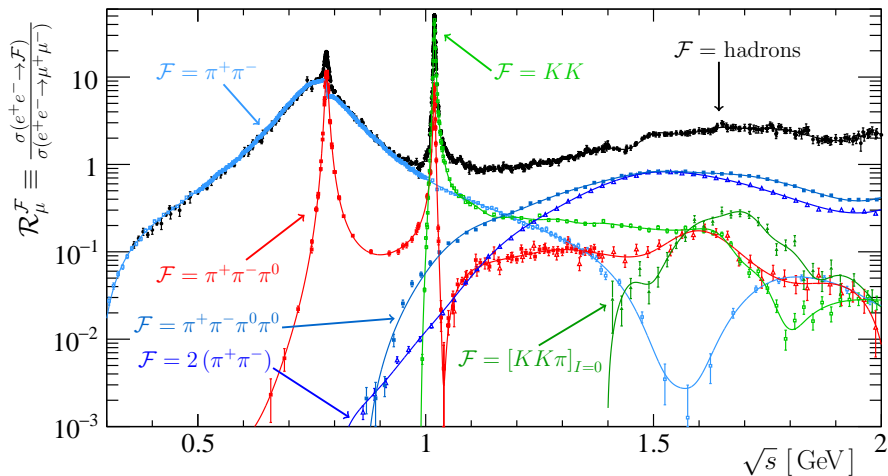
- branching fraction ratio: use \mathcal{R}_μ and $a_1^{(s)}$ from data
- cross-section ratio

$V \in (\rho, \omega, \phi, K^*, \bar{K}^*)$ generated from $U(3)_V$

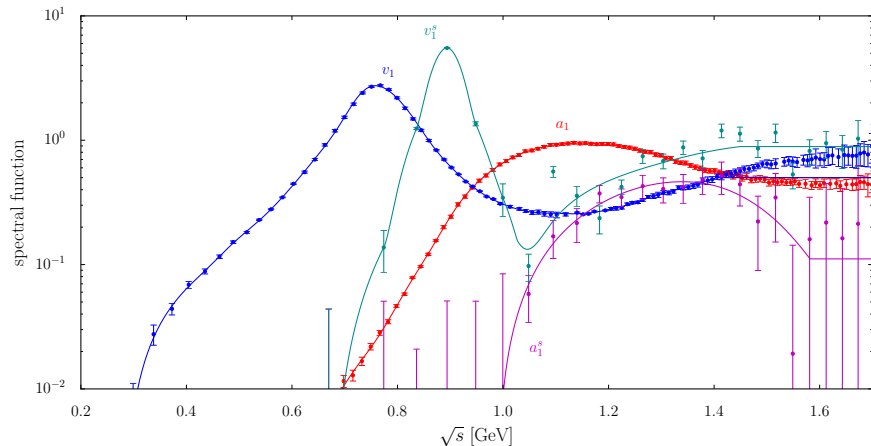
- efficiency ratio: define proper time fiducial region with t_0 and t_1

$$\varepsilon(\tau) = e^{-t_0/\tau} - e^{-t_1/\tau}$$

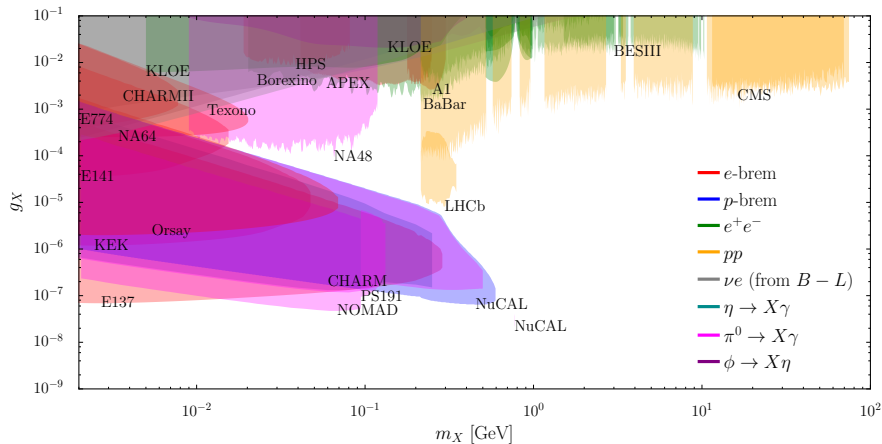
Ratio of Hadrons to Muons



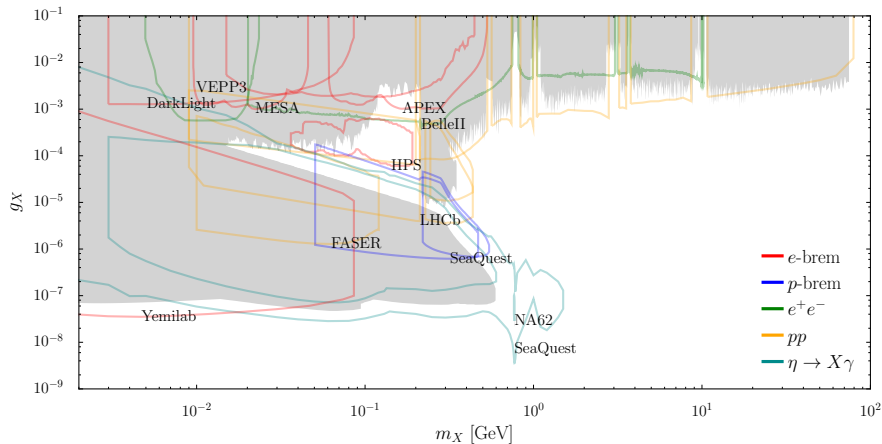
Spectral Functions from Tau Decays



An Example - 2 Higgs Doublet (Current)



An Example - 2 Higgs Doublet (Future)



Some Closing Comments

- **deciding on the summary plots is hard**
- **formatting the summary plots is hard**
- both depend on the purpose of the exercise
- **technically producing the plot can be less hard**
- tools like DARKCAST hopefully make this easier
- if there are missing projections/limits in DARKCAST, send them my way!