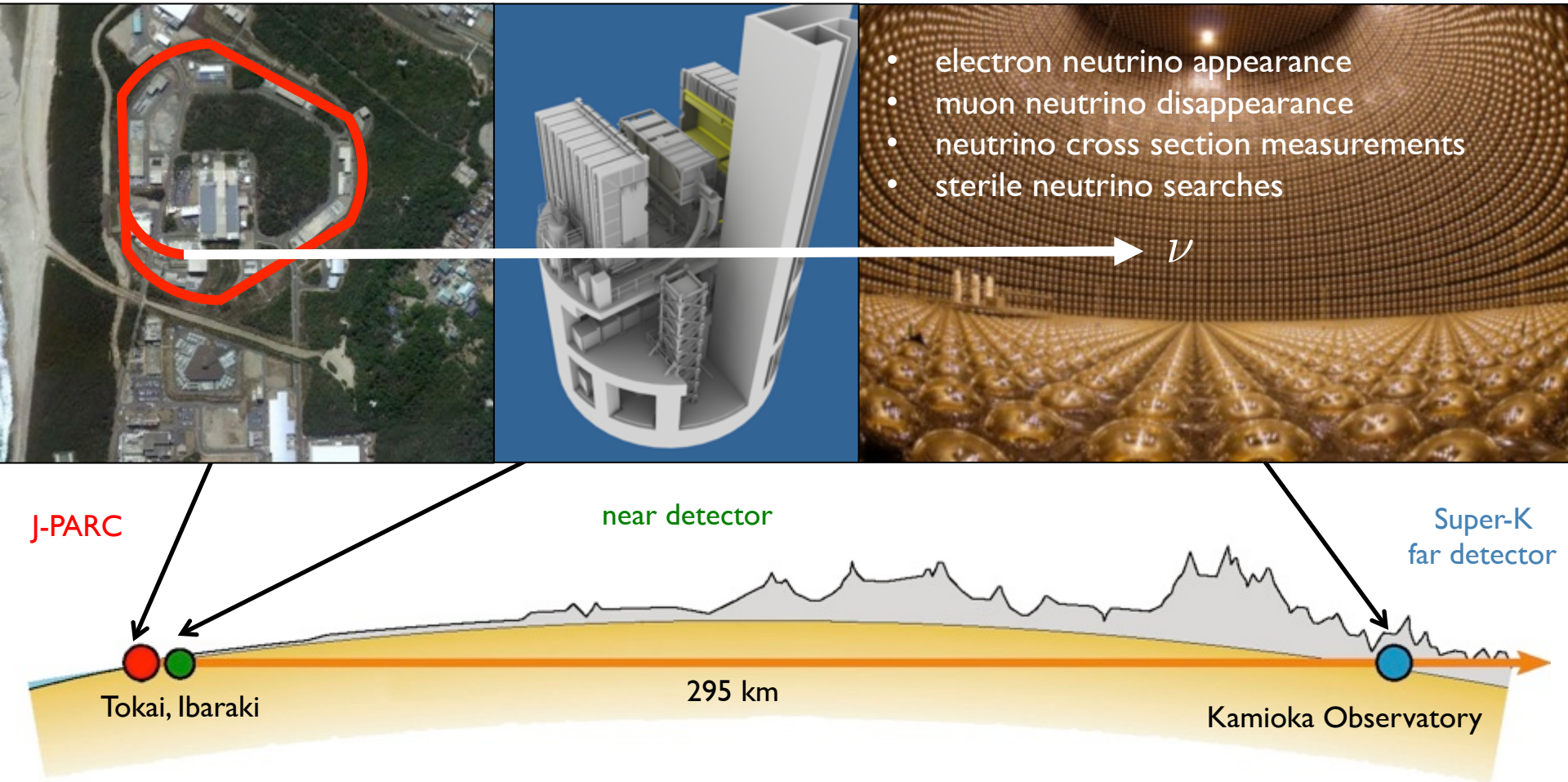


A search for low mass dark matter candidates produced in the T2K neutrino beam and detected by off-timing NCQE deexcitation gammas in Super-K

# T2K is a long baseline neutrino oscillation experiment



- electron neutrino appearance
- muon neutrino disappearance
- neutrino cross section measurements
- sterile neutrino searches

J-PARC

near detector

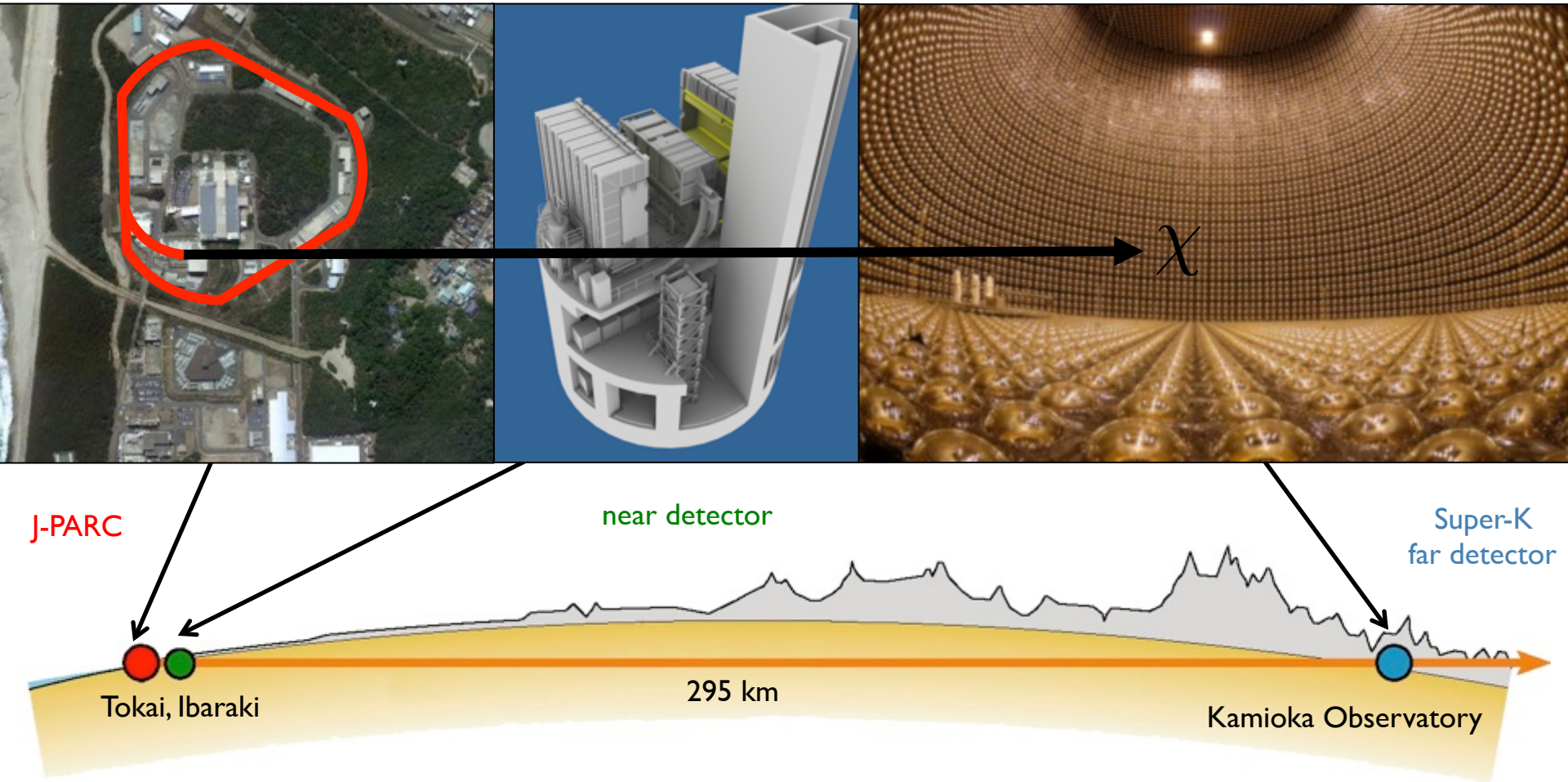
Super-K  
far detector

Tokai, Ibaraki

295 km

Kamioka Observatory

# T2K ... can be used to produce and then detect DM



Technique proposed to detect accelerator-produced, relativistic DM in Super-K

# Dark sector connected to Standard Model through vector portal

Kinetic mixing between Standard Model  $\gamma$  and vector mediator  $A'$

$$m_{A'} > 2 m_\chi$$

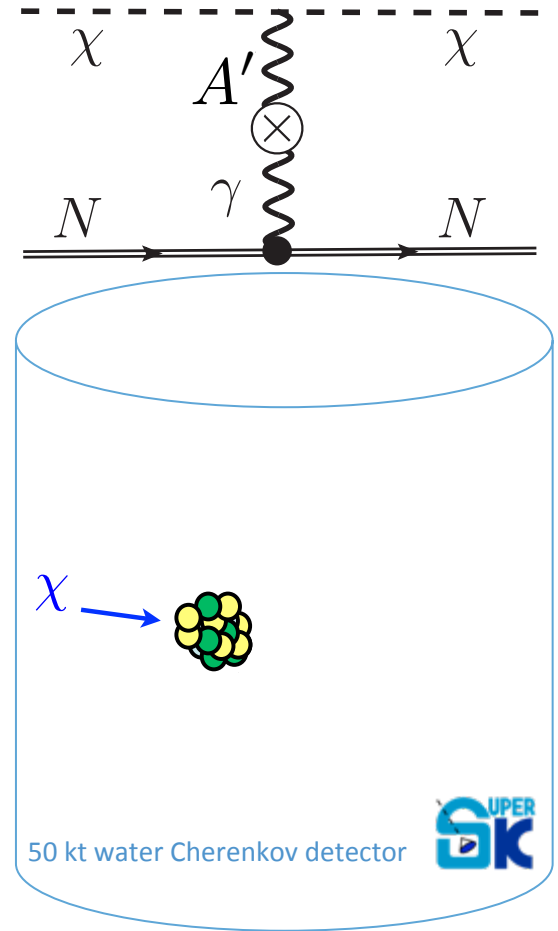
$$A' \rightarrow \bar{\chi} + \chi$$

direct production

$$p + p(n) \rightarrow A' \rightarrow \bar{\chi}\chi$$

indirect production

$$p + p(n) \rightarrow \pi^0, \eta \rightarrow A'\gamma \rightarrow \bar{\chi}\chi\gamma$$



30 GeV  
protons

graphite  
target

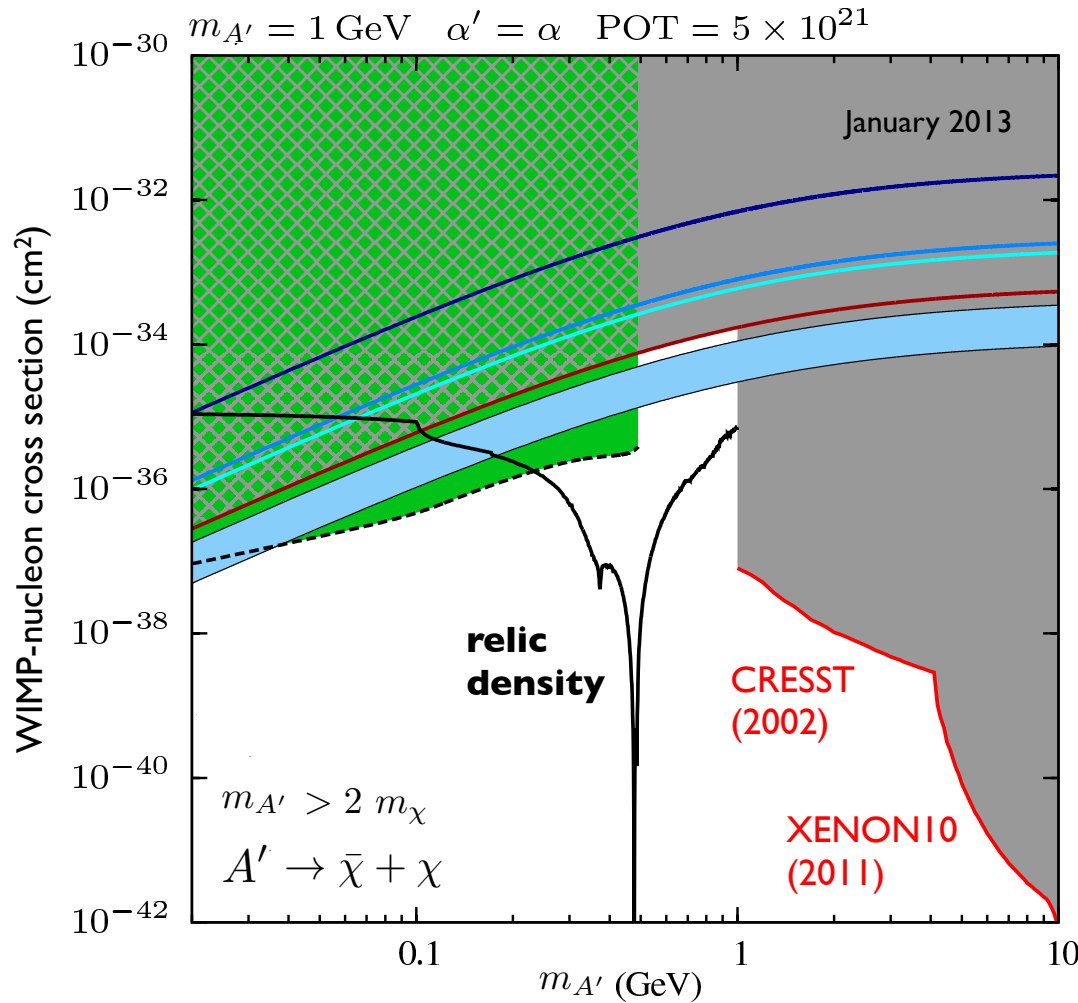
295 km

50 kt water Cherenkov detector



# Theorist estimate of T2K Super-K sensitivity

A. Ritz and P. deNiverville, private communication.



T2K Super-K  
projected  
sensitivity  
for 1 event

Some model-dependent constraints:

Monojet (CDF)

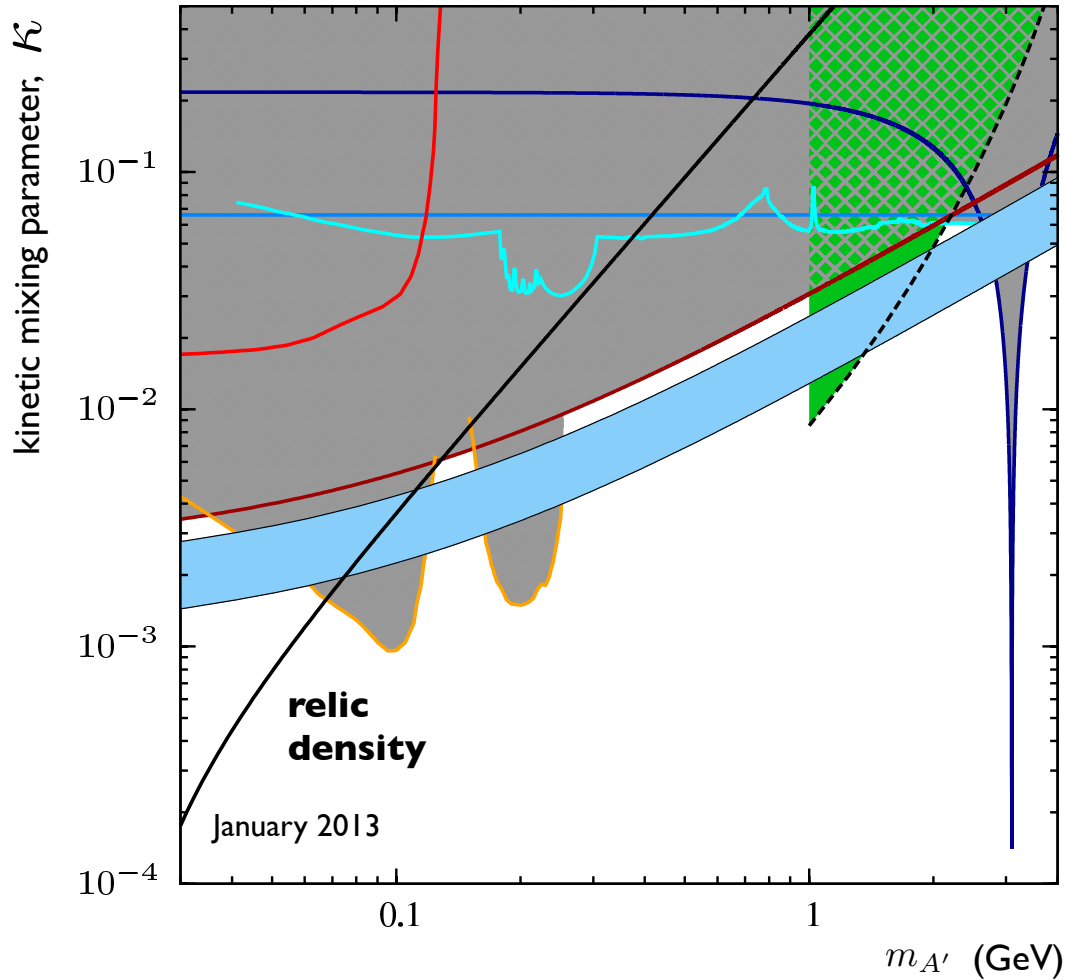
$e^+e^-$

$(g-2)_\mu$

$(g-2)_\mu$  anomaly

# The same sensitivity would also look like this:

T2K-SK  
projected  
sensitivity  
for 1 event



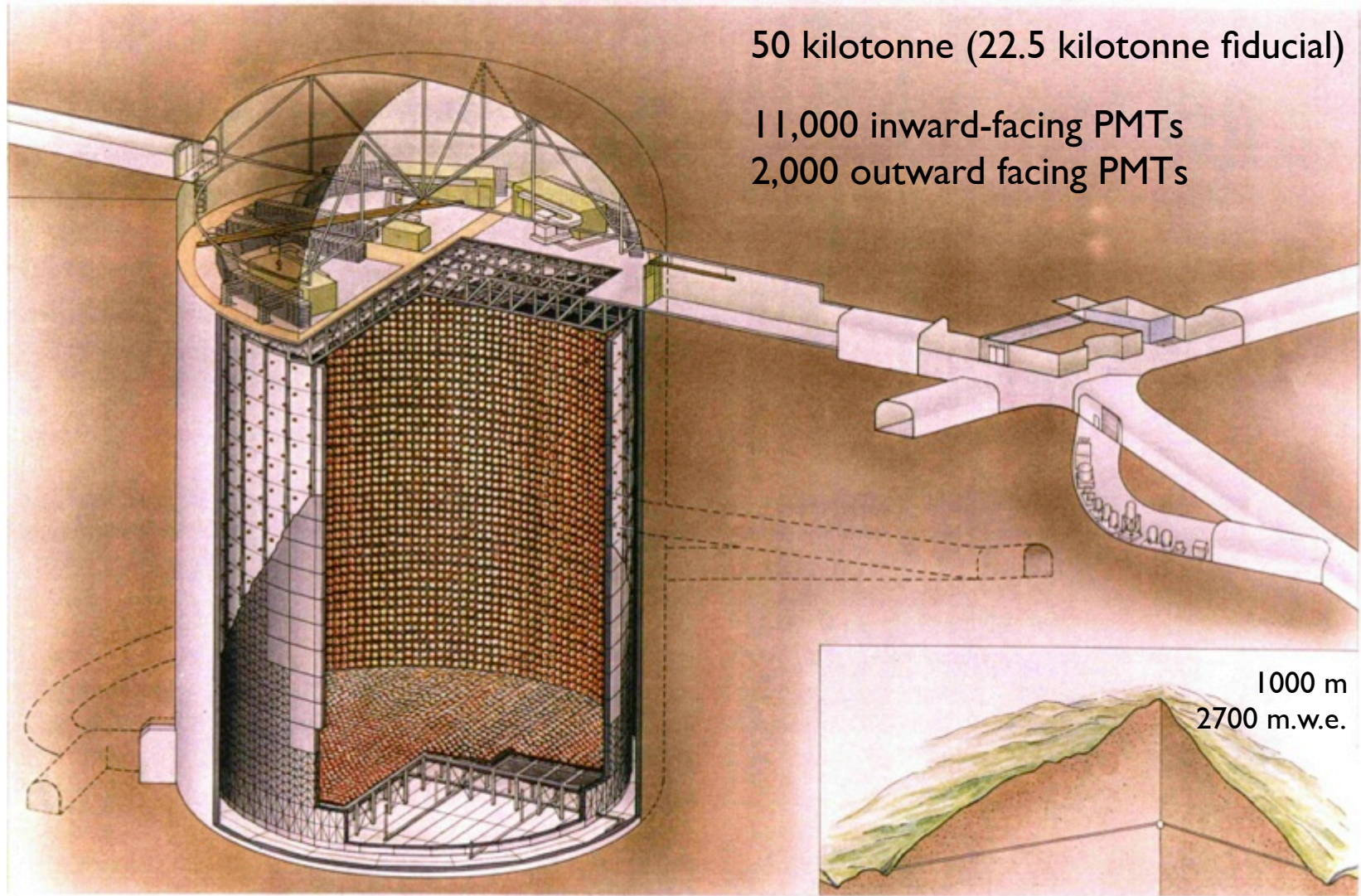
Some model-dependent constraints:

- $J/\psi \rightarrow \text{invisible}$
- Monojet (CDF)
- $e^+e^-$
- $(g-2)_\mu$
- $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma + \text{invisible}$
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ + \text{invisible}$

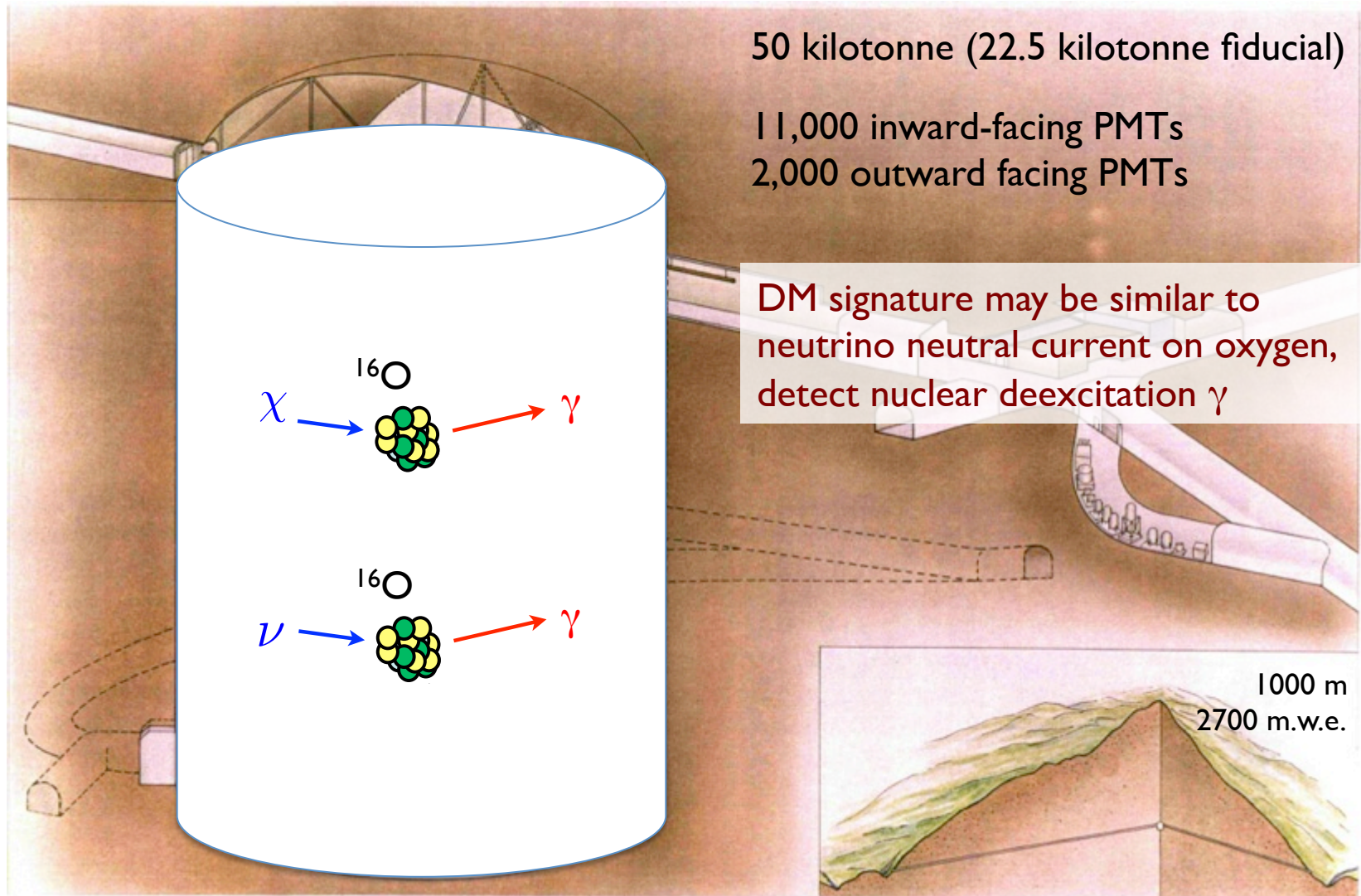
$(g-2)_\mu$  anomaly resolved

$m_\chi = 100 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\alpha' = \alpha$   
 $5 \times 10^{21} \text{ POT}$

# Super-K water Cherenkov detector is well understood

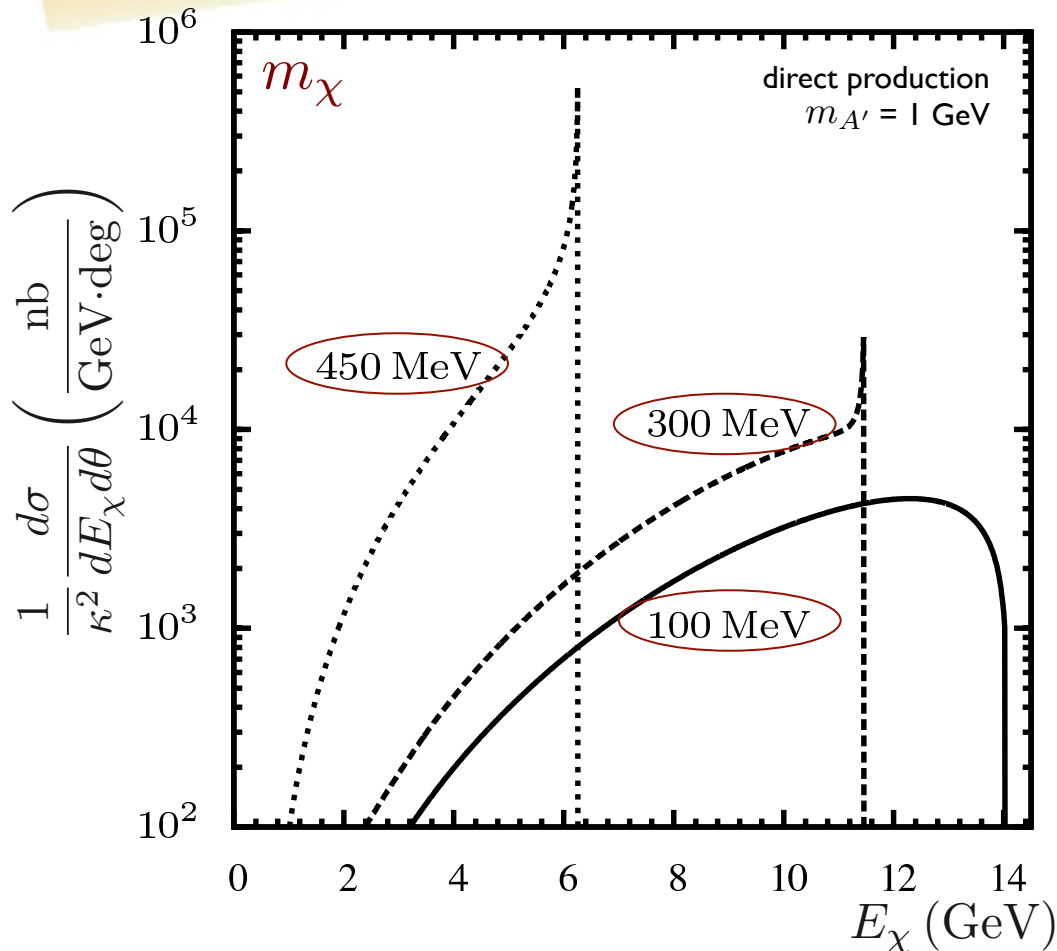
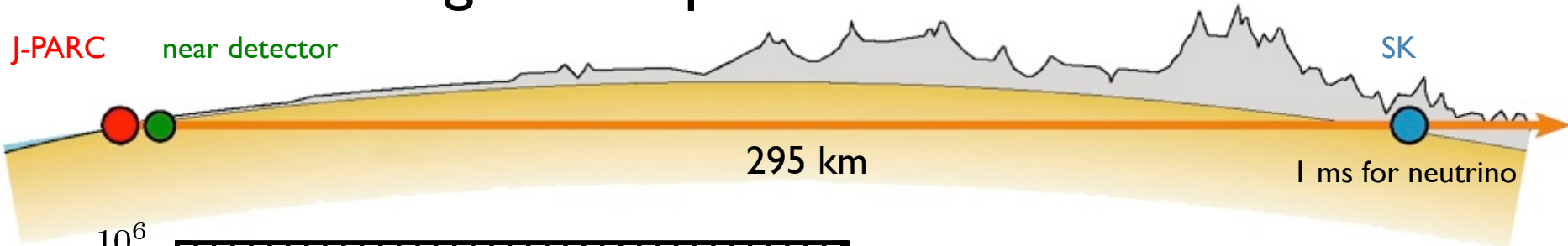


# Super-K water Cherenkov detector is well understood





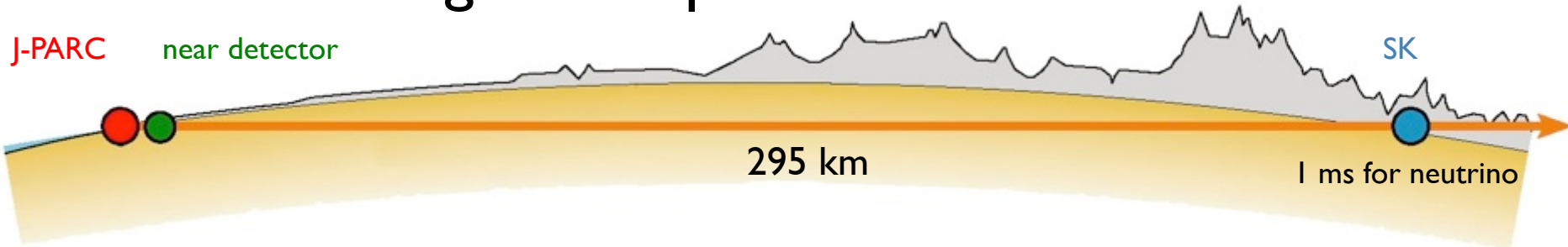
# Time of flight to separate DM from neutrino



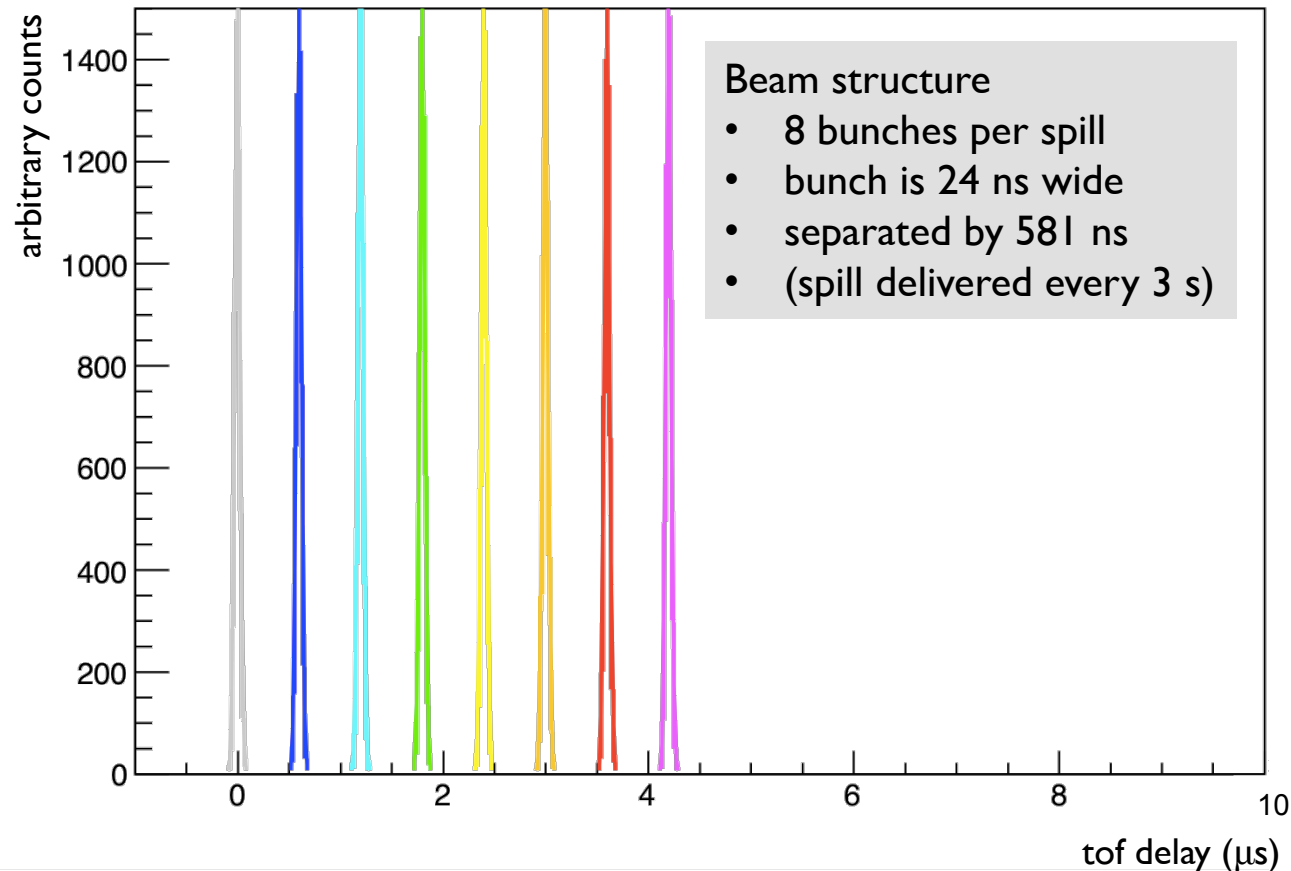
$m_\chi$	TOF delay
450 MeV	3 $\mu\text{s}$
300 MeV	400 ns
100 MeV	30 ns

PRD **86** 035022 (2012), data from author

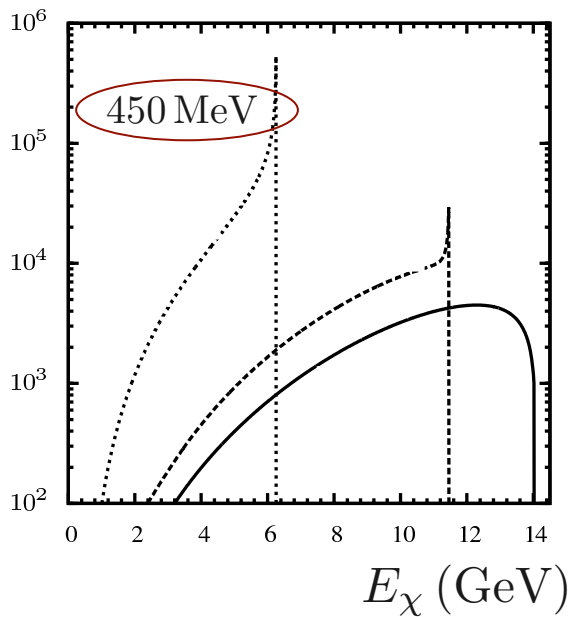
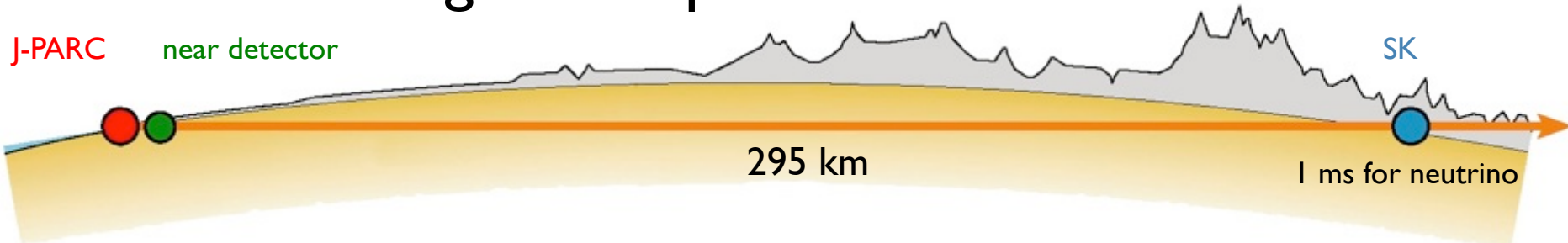
# Time of flight to separate DM from neutrino



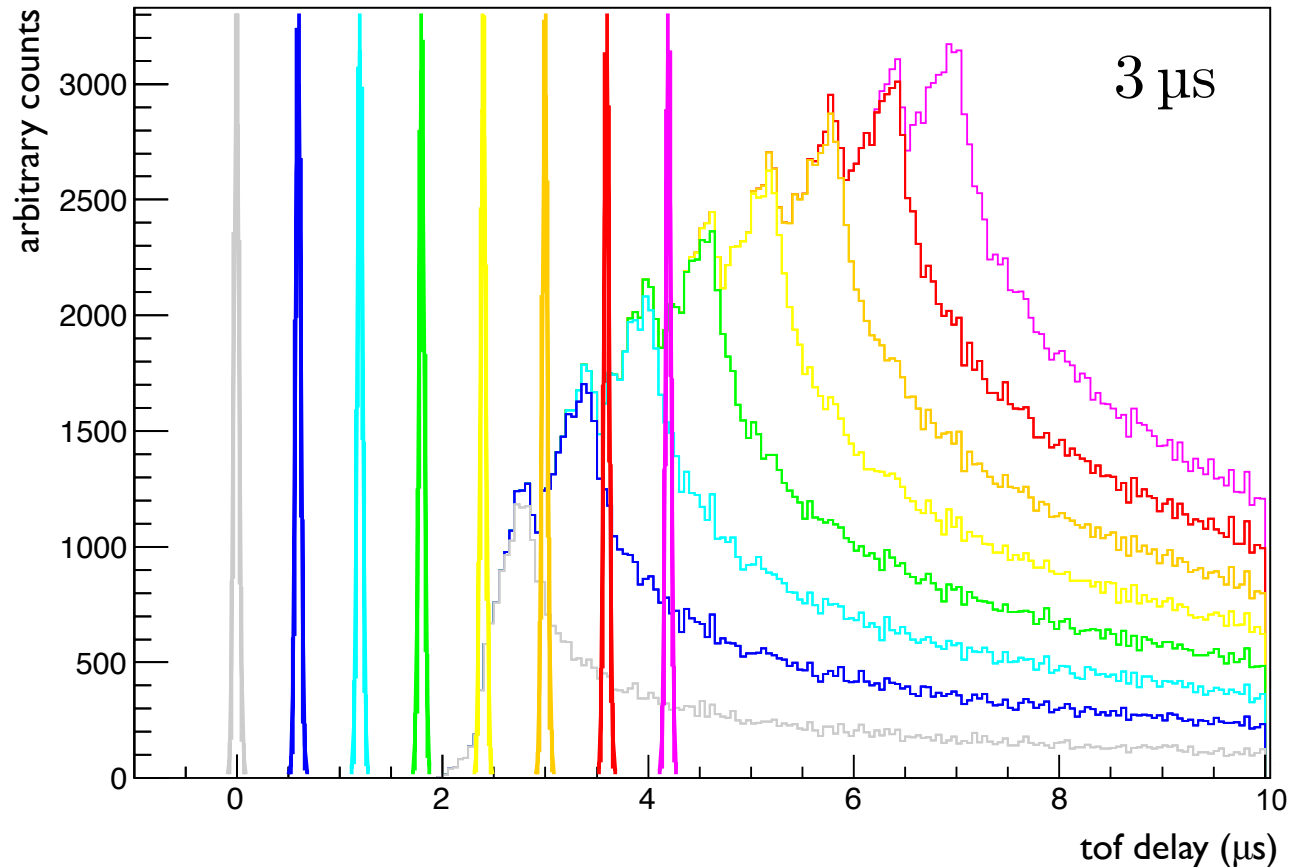
## Gaussian neutrino pulses



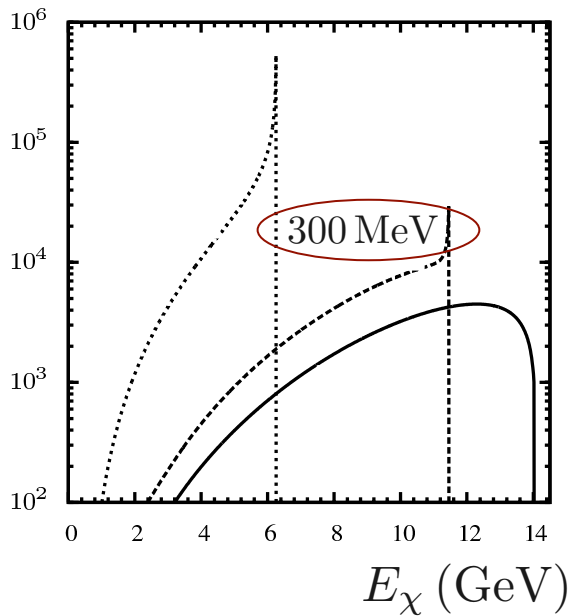
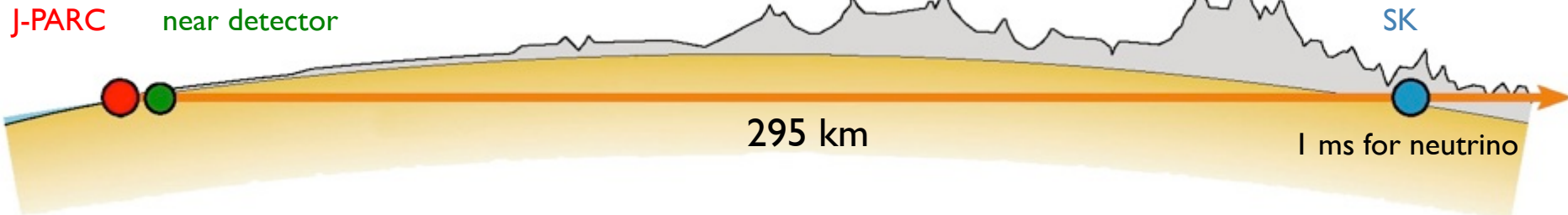
# Time of flight to separate DM from neutrino



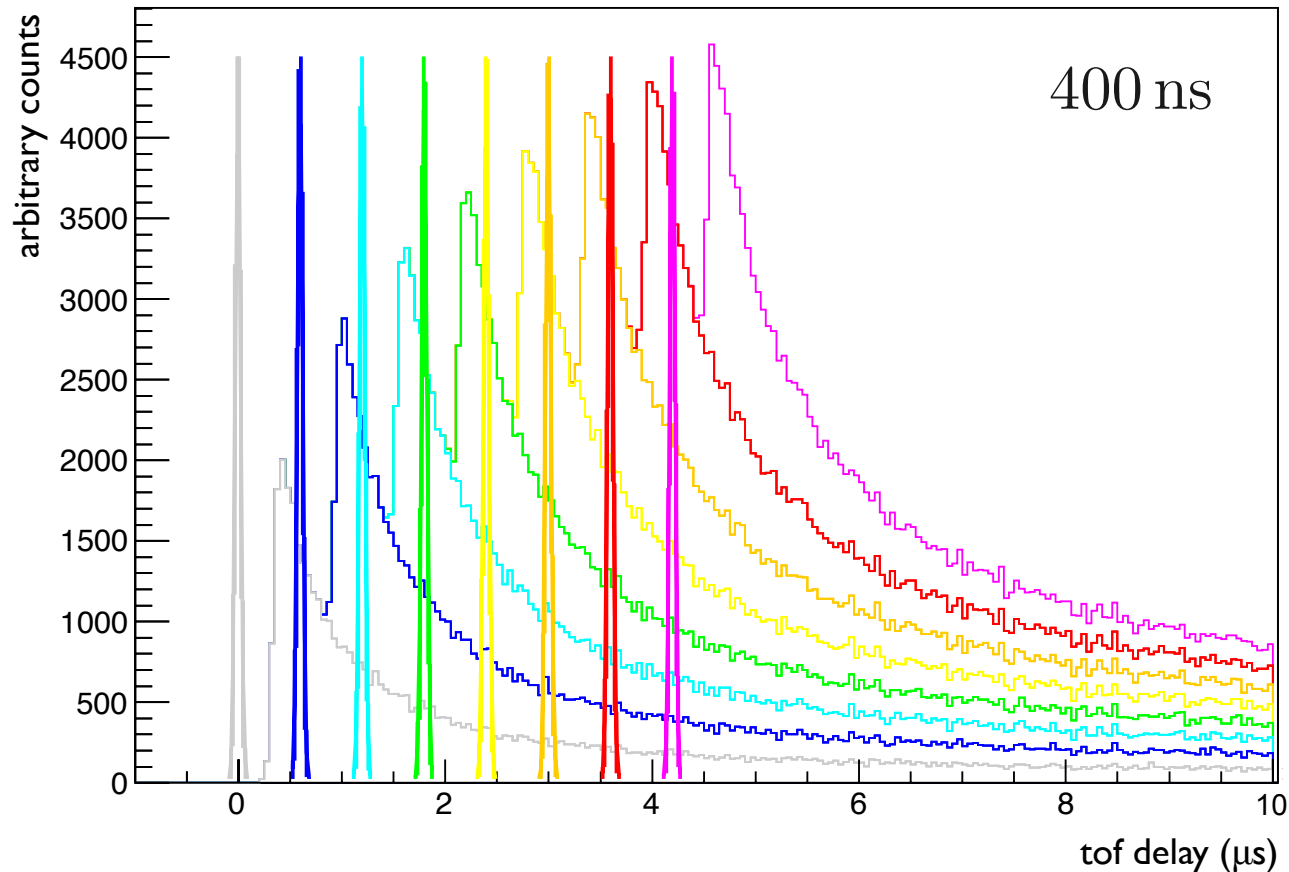
## Gaussian neutrino pulses, followed by DM distributions



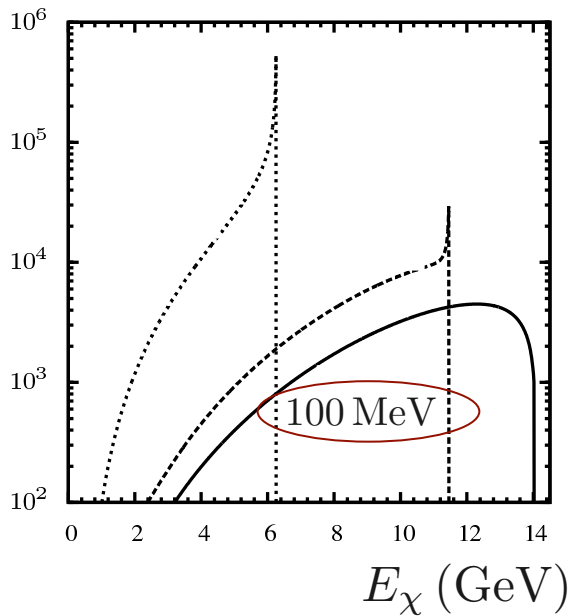
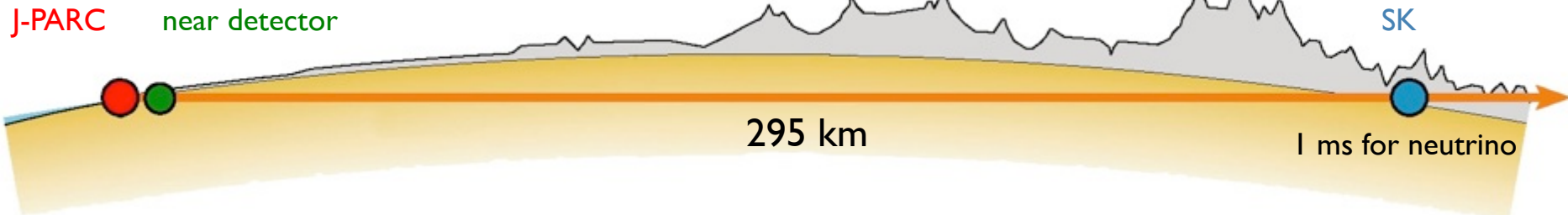
# Time of flight to separate DM from neutrino



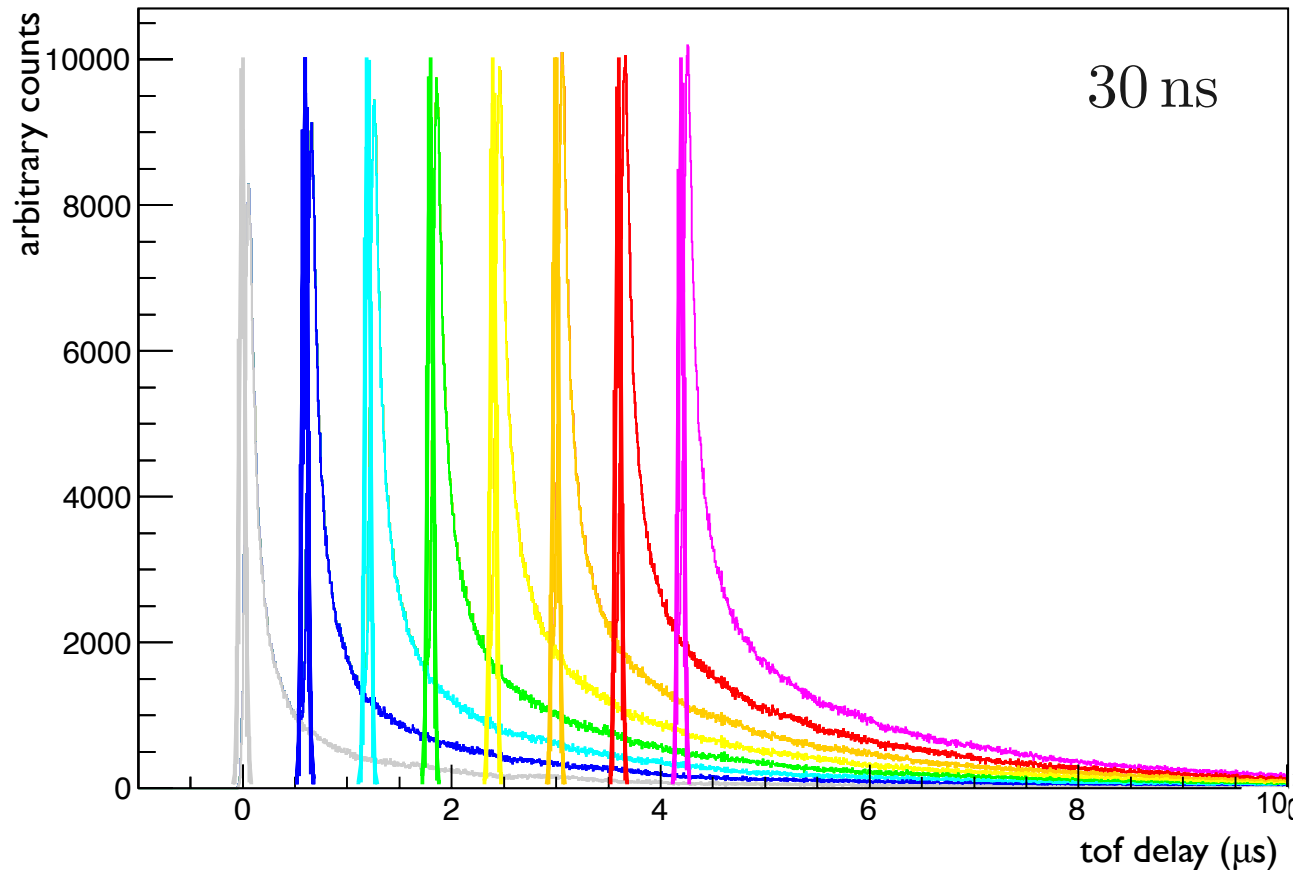
## Gaussian neutrino pulses, followed by DM distributions



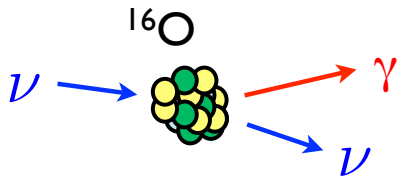
# Time of flight to separate DM from neutrino



## Gaussian neutrino pulses, followed by DM distributions



# Nuclear deexcitation gammas after the neutrino-oxygen neutral-current quasielastic (NCQE) interaction



600 MeV, single nucleon emission is dominant mechanism

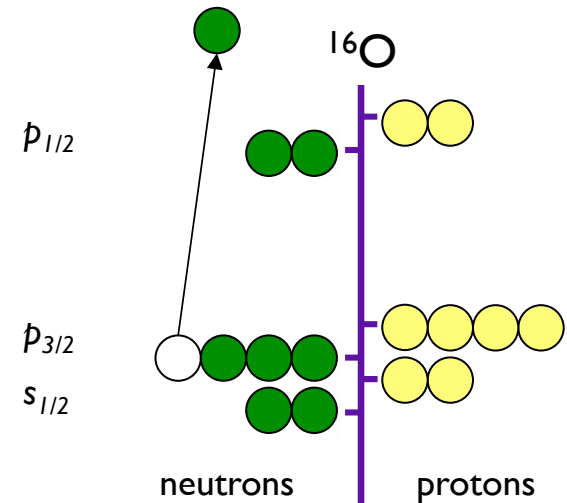
excited nucleus decays by emitting gammas

contribution of  $p_{3/2}$  is overwhelming:

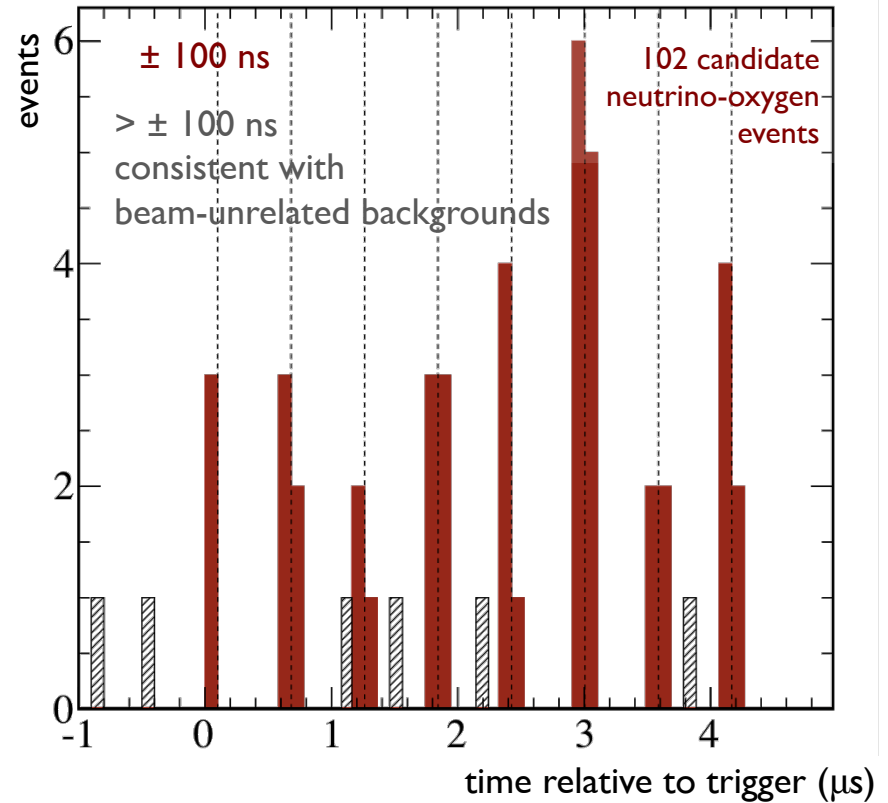
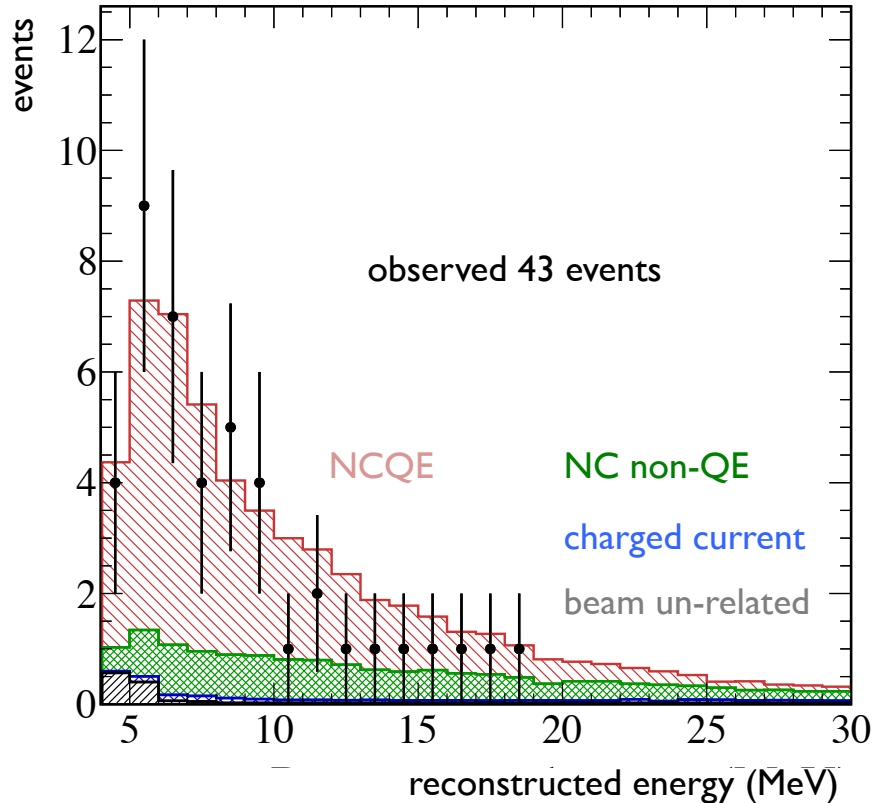
6.32 MeV from  $(p_{3/2})_p$

6.18 MeV from  $(p_{3/2})_n$

87% branching ratio for  $\sim 6$  MeV from  $p_{3/2}$



# Analysis of neutrino-oxygen NCQE events in T2K Super-K



## Selection cuts

- 4 – 30 MeV reconstructed energy
- $> 34^\circ$  Cherenkov angle to remove muons
- $\pm 100$  ns of beam timing
- fiducial volume
- reconstruction quality cuts

# Conclusion

Search for low mass dark matter candidate produced in T2K neutrino beam

- understand detection of deexcitation gammas in Super-K after neutrino-oxygen NCQE
- plan to apply to DM search
- DM/neutrino discrimination using time of flight
- compare ratio of neutrino and DM for model-independent cross section

