

A last chance for kinetic mixing?

Semi-visible dark photon
solutions to $(g-2)_\mu$

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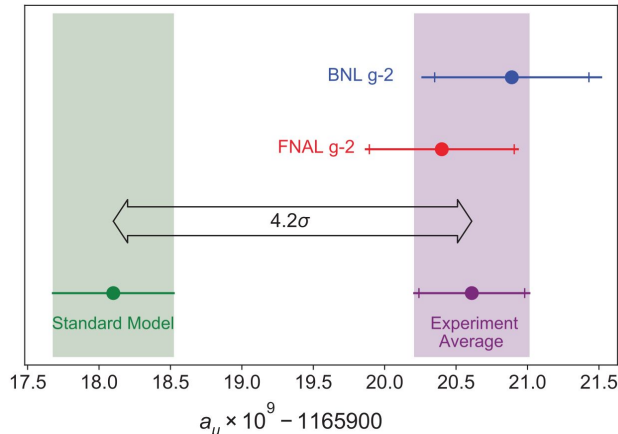
Durham University



Muon $(g-2)_\mu$: New physics?

FNAL confirms BNL measurement with combined experimental significance of **4.2 sigma**

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{EXP}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (251 \pm 59) \times 10^{-11}$$



B. Abi, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 141801 (2021)

New physics? Many possibilities!

If new physics is below the EW scale

- Dark photons
- Axions, pseudo-scalars, etc.



dark photon solution?

A Feynman diagram showing a muon (μ) emitting a photon (γ) and interacting with a dark photon (Z'), which then interacts with another muon (μ). The diagram is enclosed in a rounded rectangle.

$$\Delta a_\mu = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \epsilon^2 \int_0^1 dz \frac{2m_\mu^2 z(1-z)^2}{m_\mu^2(1-z)^2 + m_{Z'}^2 z}$$

Positive contribution

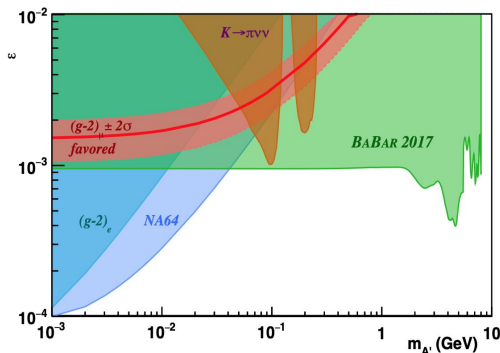
Simple and well motivated

M. Pospelov, A. Ritz and M. B. Voloshin, Phys. Lett. B 662, 53 (2008)

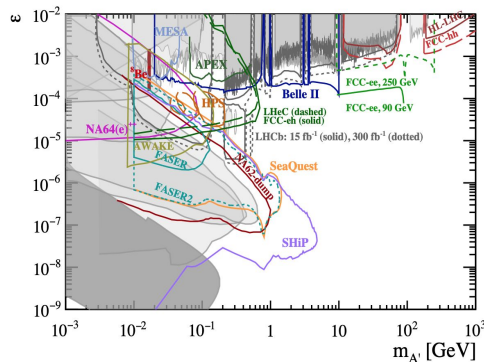
Dead or Alive?

Invisibly and visibly decaying kinetically mixed dark photons

EXCLUDED



BABAR collaboration, Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 131804 (2017)



Fabbrichesi, et al. 10.1107/978-3-030-62519-1

another possibility

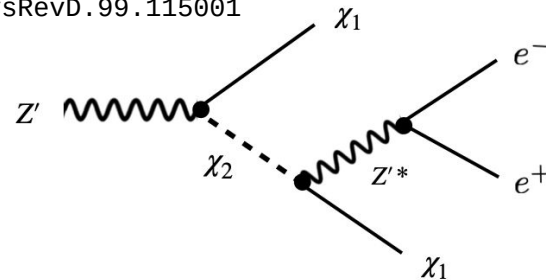
→ semi-visibly decaying dark photons

Izaguirre, et al.

10.1103/PhysRevD.96.055007

G.Mohlabeng,

10.1103/PhysRevD.99.115001

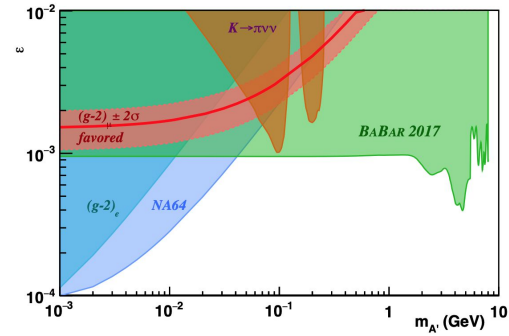
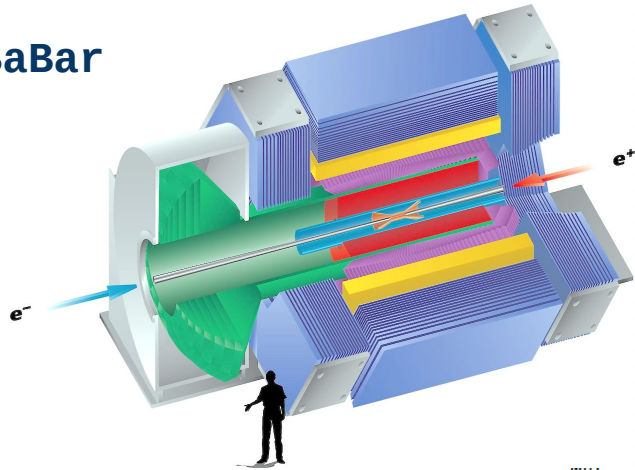


Characterised by missing energy
+
visible final states in detector

Revised constraints on semi-visible DP

Strongest bounds on 100 MeV-GeV semi-visible DP from beam dumps and B factories

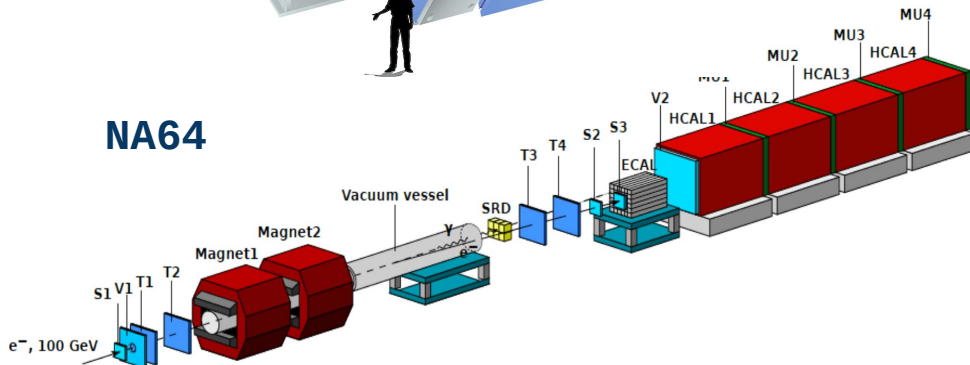
BaBar



Simulating the decays of semi-visible DPs at both BaBar and NA64, we recast these constraints for a range of scenarios:

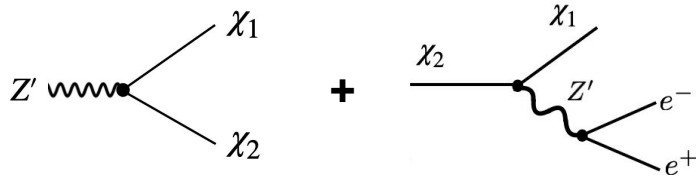
- **Inelastic dark matter (iDM)** (minimal + extended)
- **Heavy neutral leptons (HNL)**

NA64



Revised constraints on semi-visible DP

Scenario 1: Minimal Majorana iDM ($Z' \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_2$ ONLY)



Lightest state is stable

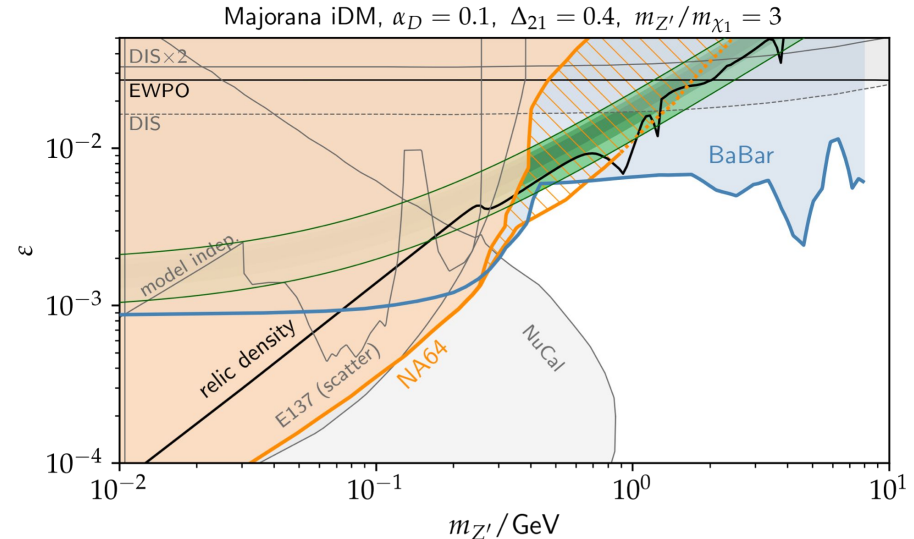
DM relic abundance from co-annihilations

Requirements at BaBar:

- 1) Lepton energies > 100 MeV in instrumented regions of detector
- 2) Leptons are not produced in the direction of the pipeline

Requirements at NA64:

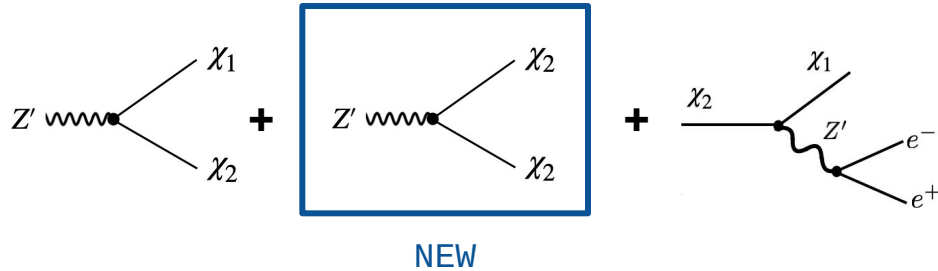
- 1) Decays in the ECAL, or HCAL, pass the relevant energy threshold for veto.



Minimal iDM model for $(g-2)$ is **EXCLUDED** due to energy resolution of BaBar detector

Revised constraints on semi-visible DP

Scenario 2: Pseudo-Dirac fermions ($Z' \rightarrow \chi_1\chi_2$ AND $Z' \rightarrow \chi_2\chi_2$)



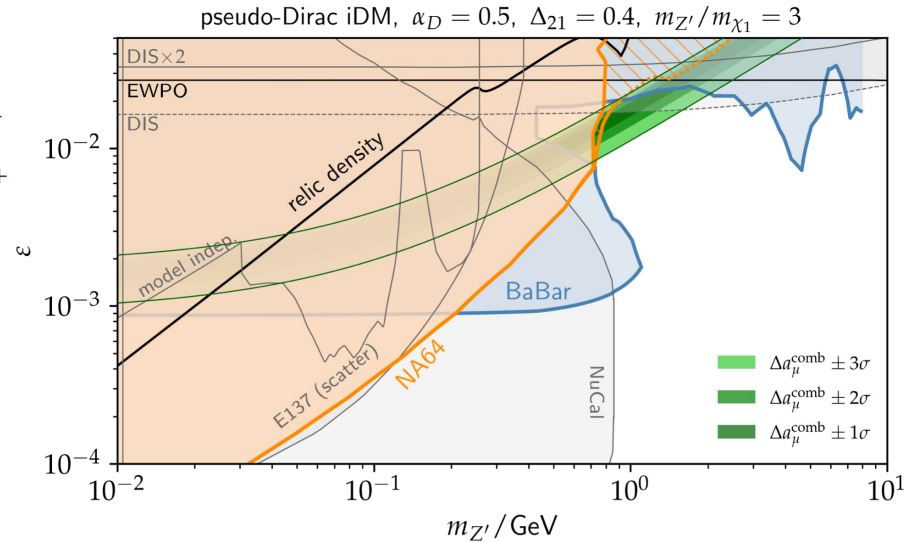
Tip: Decouple DM and B factory constraints!

Two pairs of pseudo-Dirac states:
1 neutral, 1 charged (under $U(1)'$)

$$\mathcal{J}_D^\mu = s_\theta^2 \bar{\psi}_1 \gamma^\mu \psi_1 + s_\theta c_\theta \bar{\psi}_2 \gamma^\mu \psi_1 + c_\theta^2 \bar{\psi}_2 \psi_2$$

For small theta, **large 22 vertex** and **suppression of invisible decays**

*If lightest state is stable, it *could* be DM

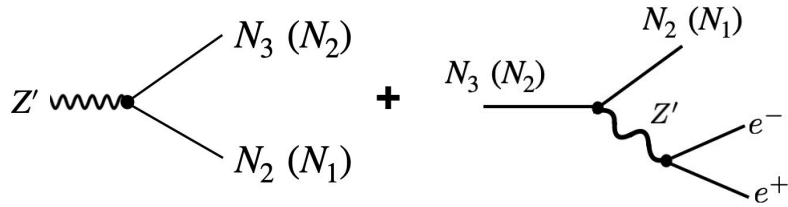


Pseudo-Dirac fermions **allowed** for
 Z' masses ~ 1 GeV

Revised constraints on semi-visible DP

Scenario 3: Heavy Neutral Leptons ($Z' \rightarrow N_1 N_2$ AND $Z' \rightarrow N_3 N_2$)

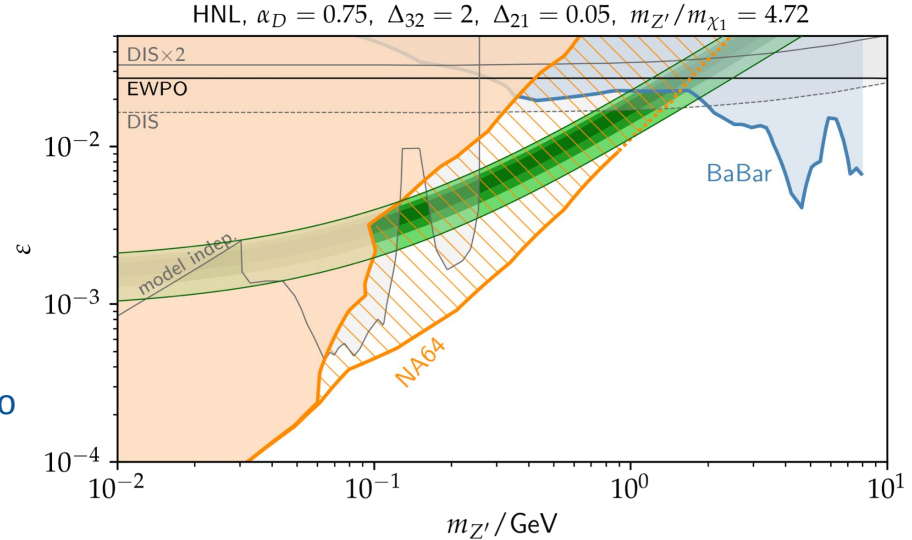
AA, M.Hostert, S.Pascoli
arXiv: 2007.11813



Pair of dark fermions + 1 sterile neutrino

Can be shown to be:

- 1) Compatible with light neutrino masses
- 2) Possible solution to other anomalies (e.g. MiniBooNe)



Possibility of opening up large regions of (g-2) parameter space!

Note: subject to NA64 shower identification uncertainties

Summary

With this work, we conclude that:

- 1) Minimal Majorana iDM scenario is **excluded**. Lepton pairs from decay are too soft and do not pass BaBar's energy threshold of 100 MeV.
- 2) **Pseudo-Dirac fermions** with additional decay channel $Z' \rightarrow \Psi_2 \Psi_2$ is **allowed** due to increased visible energy in the detector.
- 3) Scenarios with **dark sector HNLs** can give **significant relaxation** of the parameter space up to uncertainties in NA64's shower identification, and can simultaneously be linked to neutrino masses and SBL anomalies.

Thank you for listening!

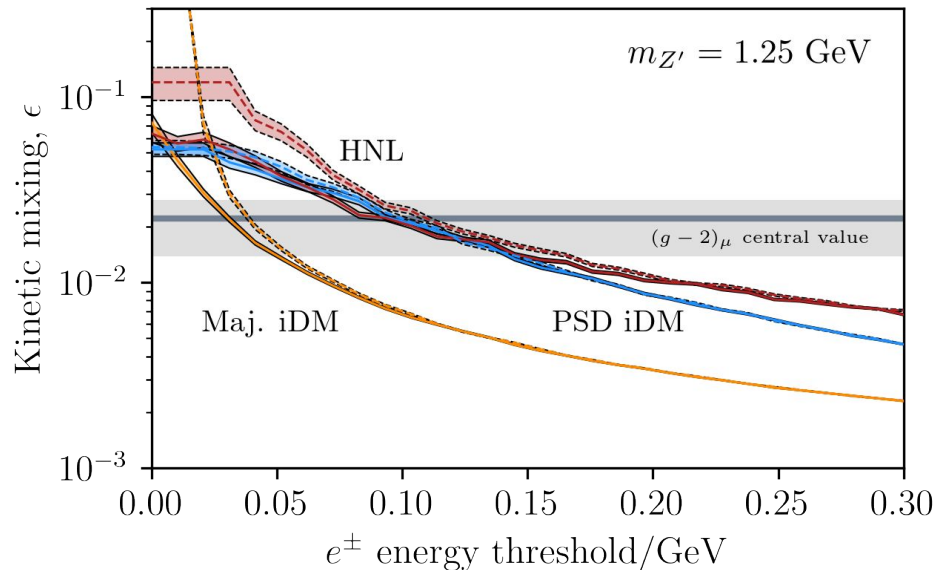
Back-up: Energy thresholds at BaBar

Right:

Rescaled bound on the kinetic mixing parameter as a function of the energy threshold of the BaBar detector.

Solid (dashed) lines show the constraints after (before) accounting for pipeline cuts on the lepton angles.

At BaBar's threshold of 100 MeV, only the HNL and pseudo-Dirac fermions (labelled "PSD iDM" in the plot) are compatible with the $(g-2)_\mu$ region, with leptons in the Majorana iDM scenario being too soft.



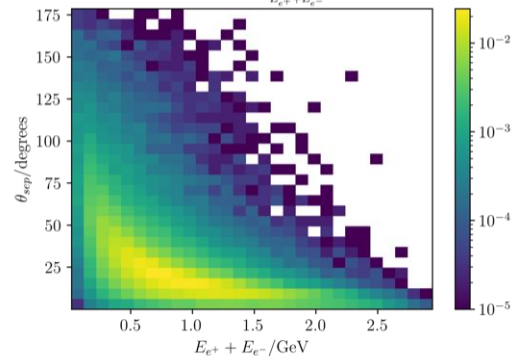
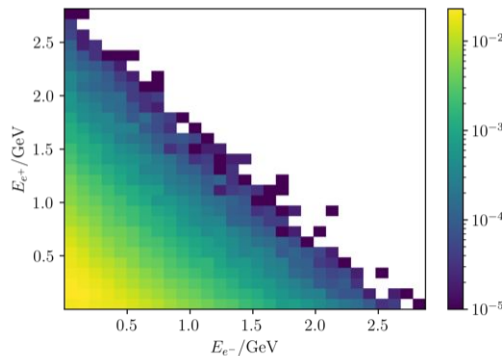
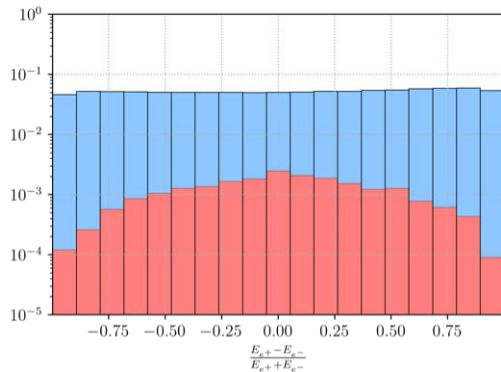
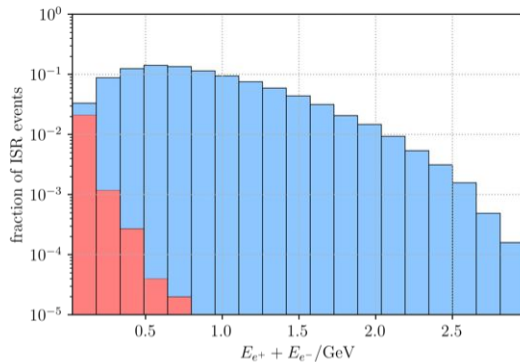
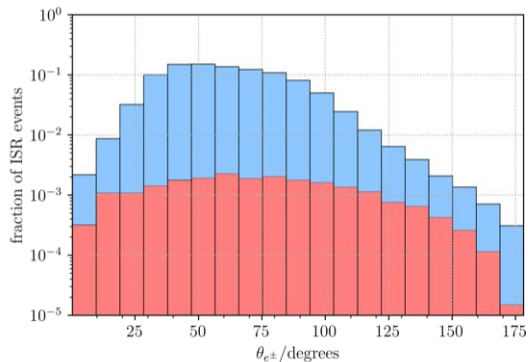
Back-up: Kinematical distributions of e^+e^-

BaBar simulation

BP1 (Majorana iDM)

$$P_{\text{inv}} = (2.2 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}$$

- inv Z'
- semi-vis Z'
- all events



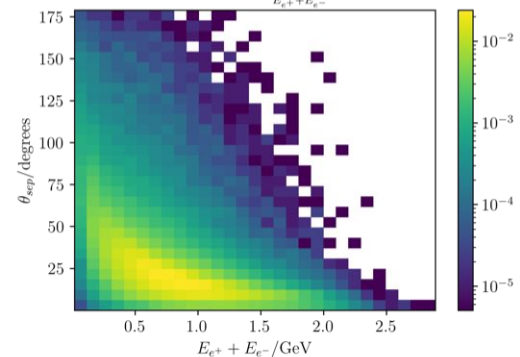
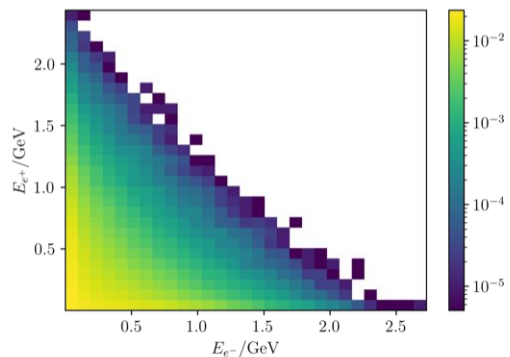
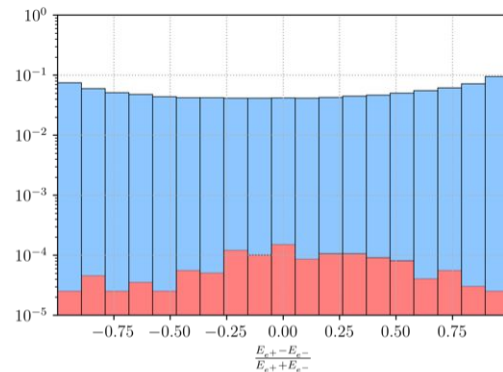
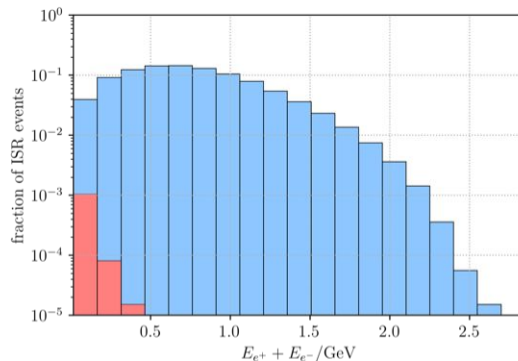
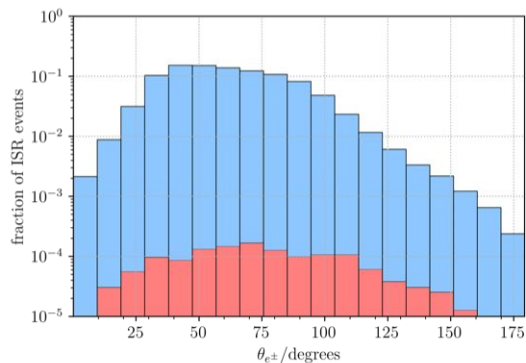
Back-up: Kinematical distributions of e^+e^-

BaBar simulation

BP2 (pseudo-Dirac iDM)

$$P_{\text{inv}} = (2.1 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$$

- inv Z'
- semi-vis Z'
- all events



Back-up: Kinematical distributions of e^+e^-

BaBar simulation

BP5 (HNL)

$$P_{\text{inv}} = (2.3 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$$

- inv Z'
- semi-vis Z'
- all events

