

Search for the dark scalar S in $\eta(') \rightarrow S\pi^0$ at GlueX/JEF

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Introduction

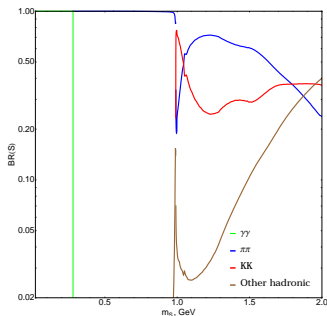
Search for a MeV-GeV dark Higgs boson, S , that couples to quarks and gluons. Initially proposed by B. Batell et al. ([arxiv:1812.05103](https://arxiv.org/abs/1812.05103)) and refreshed by L. Gan et al. ([arxiv:2007.00664](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.00664))

- B. Batell et al.:

- ▶ For, $m_S < 2m_\pi$, $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- ▶ For, $m_S \geq 2m_\pi$, $S \rightarrow$ hadrons and in particular $\pi\pi$

- L. Gan et al.:

- ▶ For, $m_S < 2m_\pi$, $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- ▶ For, $m_S \geq 2m_e$, $S \rightarrow e^+e^-$
- ▶ For, $m_S \geq 2m_\mu$, $S \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$
- ▶ For, $m_S \geq 2m_\pi$, $S \rightarrow$ hadrons and in particular $\pi\pi$



Numbers of expected events and UL on observed events

Relation between number of expected events, N_{th}^S , and of UL on observed events, $N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{UL}}$

- $N_{\text{th}}^S = N_{\eta} \cdot \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow S\pi^0)$
 - ▶ N_{η} : number of η ; $N_{\eta} = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L}$
 - ★ σ : cross-section
 - ★ \mathcal{L} : integrated luminosity
 - ▶ \mathcal{B} : branching ratio
- $N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{UL}} = N_{\text{th}}^S \cdot \epsilon$
 - ▶ ϵ : detection efficiency

Then,

- $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow S\pi^0) = \frac{N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{UL}}}{\epsilon \cdot N_{\eta}}$

So, for $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

- $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow S\pi^0) = \frac{N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{UL}}}{\epsilon \cdot \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \cdot N_{\eta}}$
- $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow S\pi^0) \simeq 0.056 \left(\frac{g_u}{7 \times 10^{-4}} \right)^2$
- $\alpha_S = g_u^2 / (4\pi)$
- $\alpha_S^{\text{UL}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{(7 \times 10^{-4})^2}{0.056} \frac{N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{UL}}}{\epsilon \cdot \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \cdot N_{\eta}}$

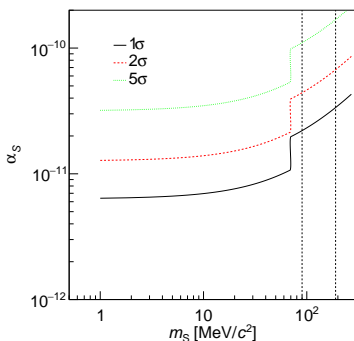
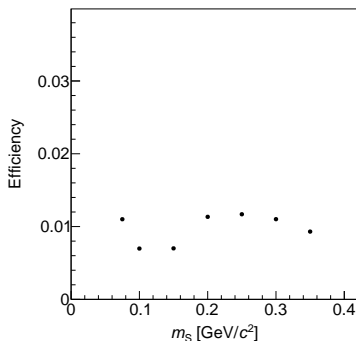
Sensitivity

Is defined as $N_{\text{sig}} = x\sqrt{N_{\text{bkg}}}$ where:

- N_{sig} , number of signal for a given m_S and window corresponding to $\Delta m_S = 3\sigma$ (σ is the signal resolution)
- N_{bkg} , number of background for the same m_S and window
- x is the significance in “sigma” unit

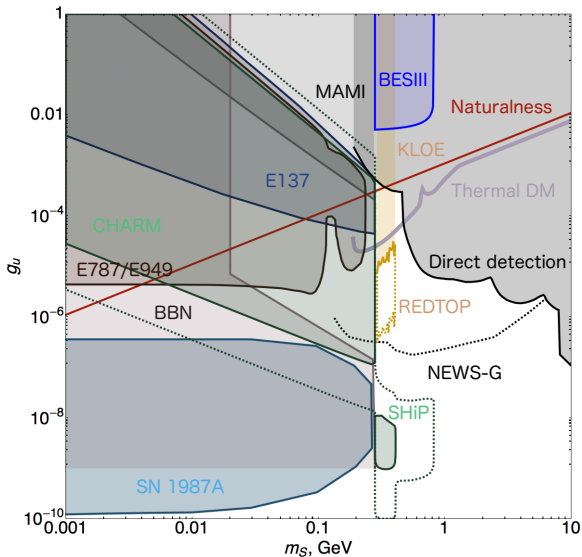
Then by replacing $N_{\text{obs}}^{\text{UL}}$ by N_{sig}

- $\alpha_s^{\text{Sensitivity}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{(7 \times 10^{-4})^2}{0.056} \frac{x\sqrt{N_{\text{bkg}}}}{\epsilon \cdot \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \cdot N_\eta}$
- $N_\eta = 5 \times 10^7 \eta$



Comparison to existing bound and future experiments

For 100 days, $g_u \sim 7 \times 10^{-5}$



Conclusion

To be continued