

Dark Matter searches with the NA62 experiment

DM workshop @ CP3

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UCL/CP3

Dec 7, 2017

1. NA62 experiment
2. New Physics searches in NA62
3. Decay mode
4. Beam Dump mode
5. Conclusions

NA62 Experiment

Birmingham, Bratislava, Bristol, Bucharest, CERN, Dubna(JINR), Fairfax, Ferrara, Florence, Frascati, Glasgow, Liverpool, Louvain-la-Neuve, Mainz, Merced, Moscow (INR), Naples, Perugia, Pisa, Prague, Protvino(IHEP) , Rome I, Rome II, San Luis Potosi, SLAC, Sofia, TRIUMF, Turin, Vancouver (UBC)

29 Institutes, 230 Collaborators

- NA62: Kaon experiment at CERN SPS
 - ▶ Main goal: 10% measurement $\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})$
 - ▶ Decay in flight technique
- Broader physics program
 - ▶ LFV/LNV in K^+ decays
 - ▶ Hidden sector particle searches
- Status: NA62 is taking data
 - ▶ Approved until LS2
 - ▶ Proposed runs after LS2 under discussion

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
LHC	Red	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
SPS	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green

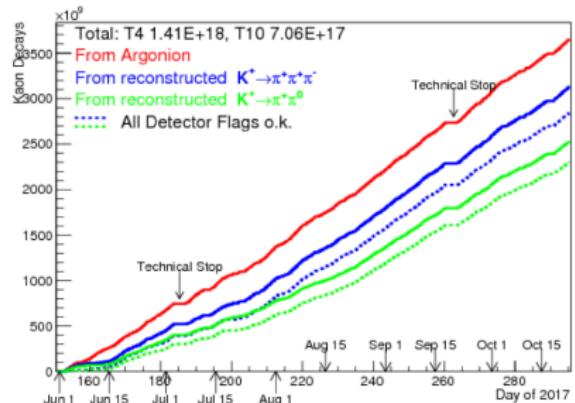
Kaons @ CERN

NA48/NA62

97-01	ϵ'/ϵ
02	K_s rare decays
03-04	K^\pm : CP violation semileptonic decays low energy QCD
07-08	R_K : lepton universality

NA62

2014	Detector commissioning
2015	Trigger ad beam line commissionig Detector quality studies
2016	Software trigger commissioning GTK commissioning Physics data taking (16/09-03/11)
2017	Full intensity Physics data taking
2018	Full intensity Physics data taking
2019	LS2
2020	
2021	Full intensity Physics data taking (?)
2022	Beam Dump mode (?)



Why a Kaon experiment?

Why a Kaon experiment?

- Very well known system
 - ▶ Minimal flavor "lab"
 - ▶ Studied for decades
 - ▶ Simplest phenomenology

$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu(K_{\mu 2})$	0.634
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	0.209
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	0.056
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	0.016
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu(K_{e 3})$	0.049
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu(K_{\mu 3})$	0.033
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma$	6.2×10^{-3}
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma$	2.7×10^{-4}
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu(K_{e 4})$	4.0×10^{-5}
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \nu(K_{\mu 4})$	1.4×10^{-5}

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- "Clean and easy" experimental signature
 - ▶ γ, e, μ and π
 - ▶ Low multiplicity events

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 - ▶ Long time expertise from NA31 and NA48
 - ▶ Perfectly known beam line and instrumentation

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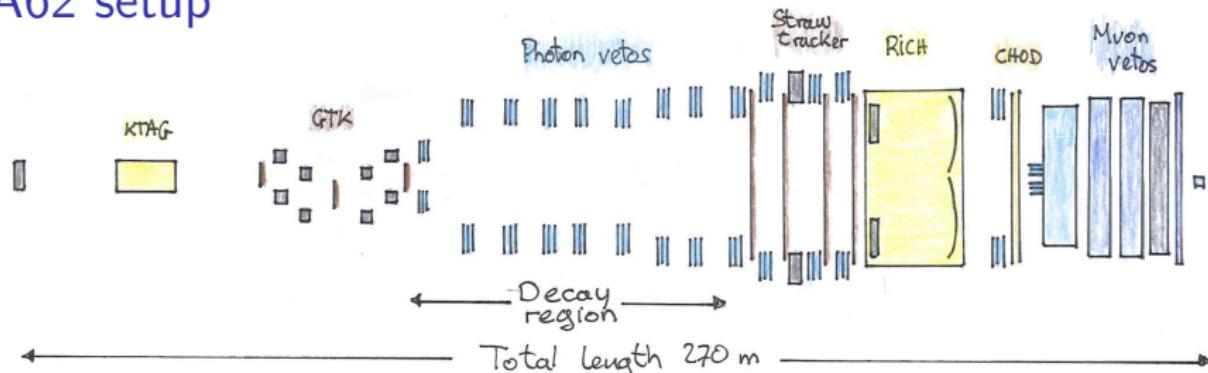
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- "Cheap" experiment

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NA62 setup



SPS protons

- 400 GeV/c
- 33×10^{11} POT/spill

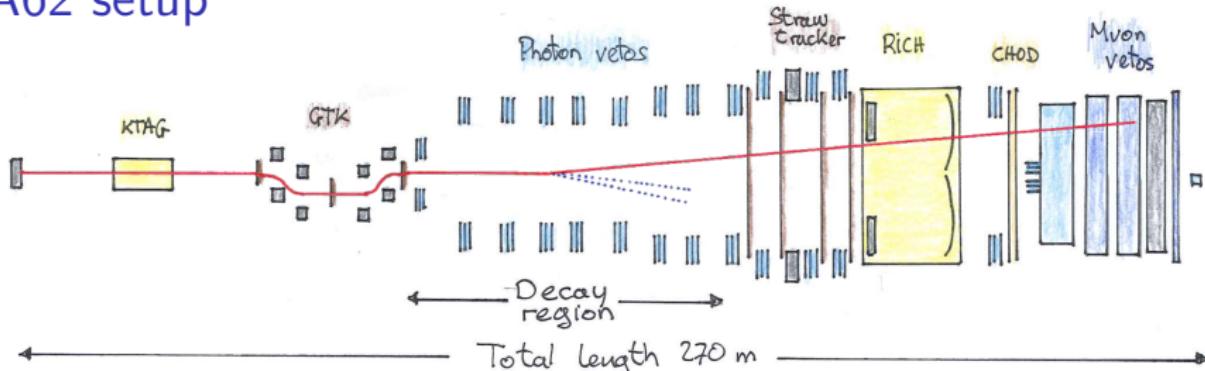
Secondary Beam

- +75 GeV/c ($\Delta p/p \sim 1\%$)
- $K(6\%), \pi(70\%), p(23\%)$

Kaon Decays

- ~ 5 MHz
- $4.5 \times 10^{12}/\text{year}$

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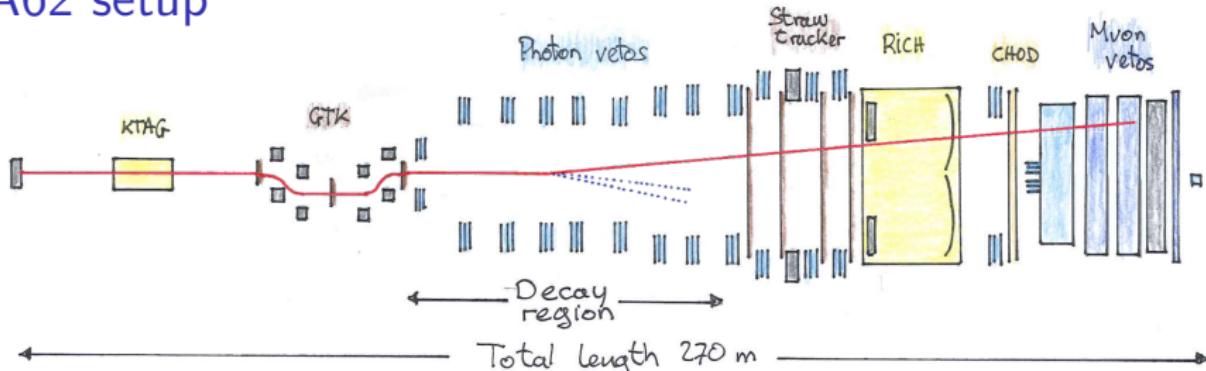
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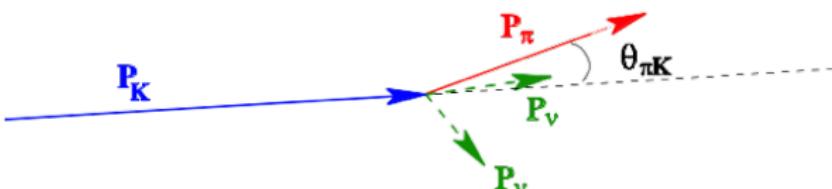
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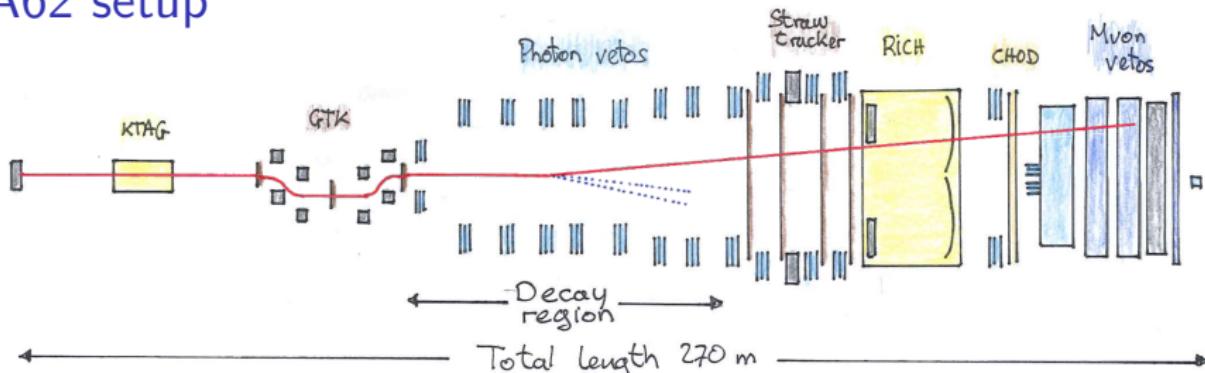
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$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\pi+})^2$$

$$\simeq m_K^2 \left(1 - \frac{|P_\pi|}{|P_K|} \right) + m_\pi^2 \left(1 - \frac{|P_K|}{|P_\pi|} \right) - |P_K||P_\pi|\theta_{\pi K}^2$$

NA62 setup



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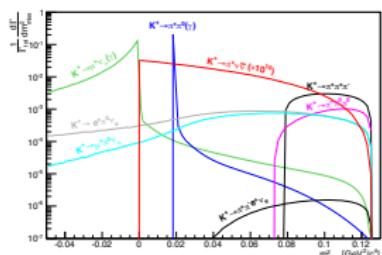
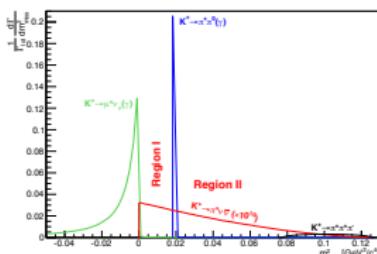
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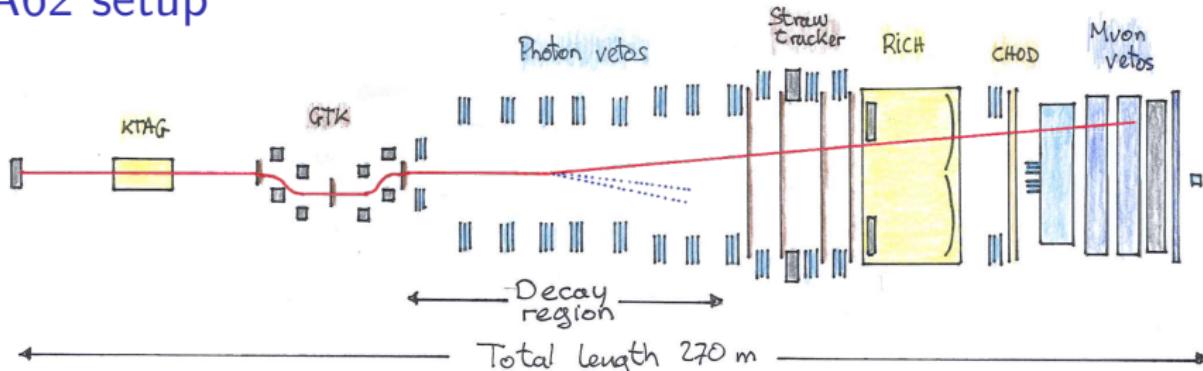
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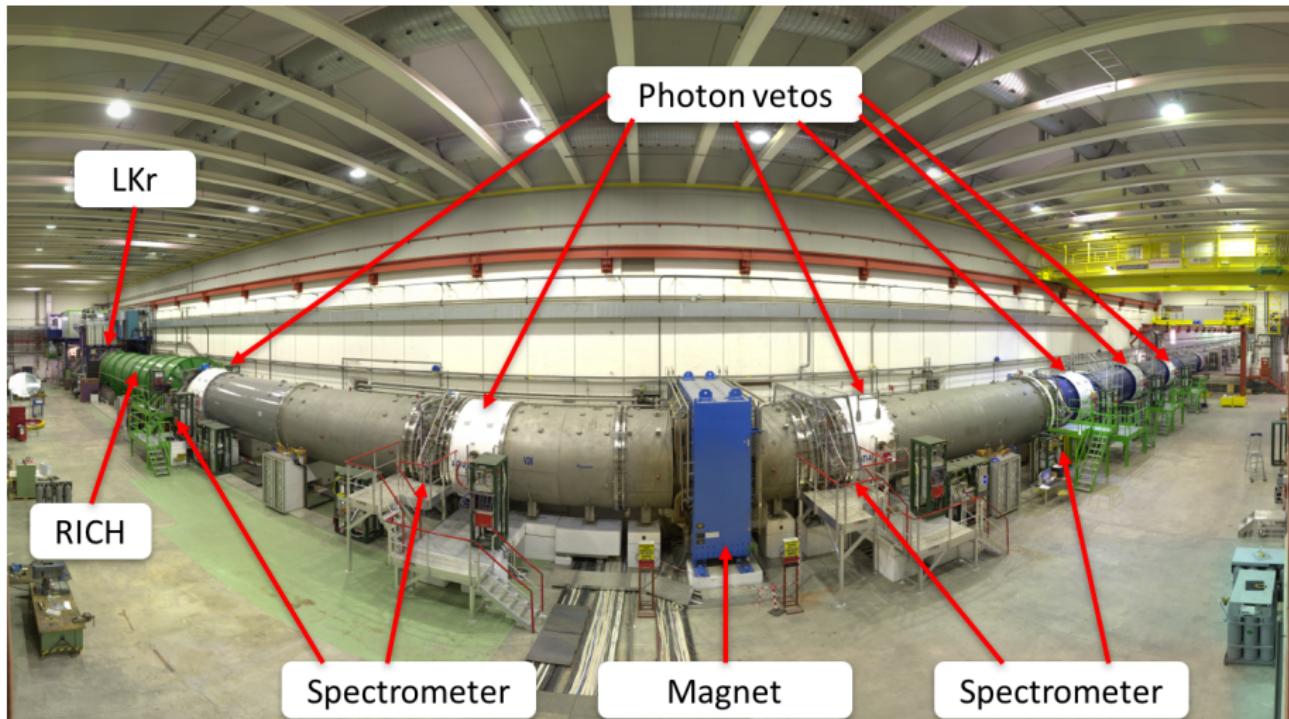
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Experimental principles:

- Precise kinematic reconstruction
- PID: K upstream, $e/\mu/\pi$ downstream
- Hermetic γ detection
- sub-ns timing

NA62 setup



NA62 setup



NA62 setup

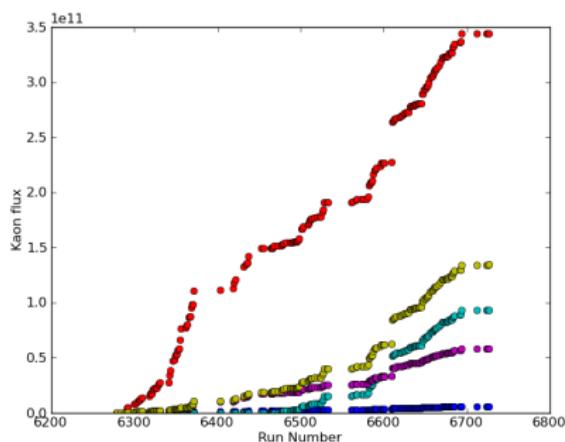


NA62 setup

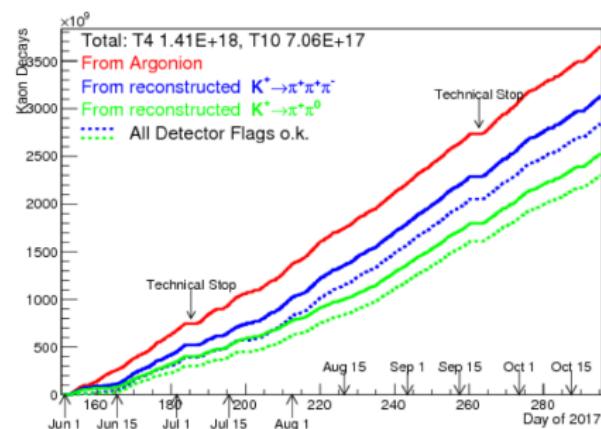


NA62 Data Taking

2016



2017



Run 2017

- Very successful run: $\sim 3 \times 10^{12}$ K^+ decays have been collected
- 10-15 $K^+ \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ events collected
 - ▶ Depending on tighter/looser selection cuts
 - ▶ 60% nominal intensity
 - ▶ Acceptance*efficiency a factor two smaller than expected

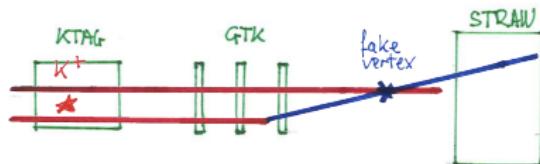
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- 60% nominal intensity $\rightarrow 19 \times 10^{11}$ POT instead of 33×10^{11}
 - ▶ Stable data taking
 - ▶ Minimize the effect of random veto
 - ▶ Minimize GTK mistagging \rightarrow shield to better protect for early decays

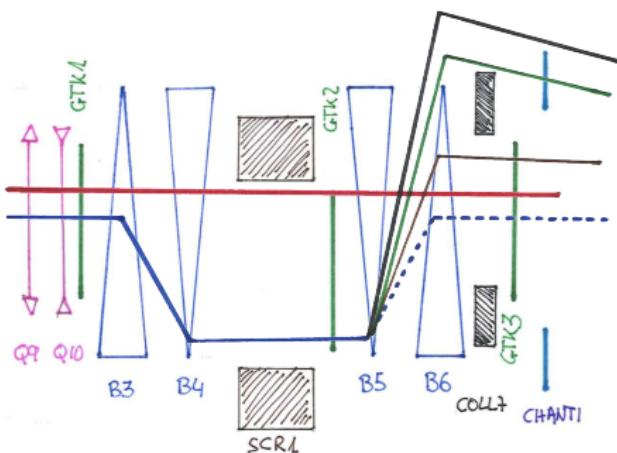
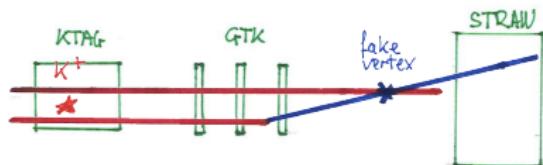
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- Acceptance*efficiency a factor two smaller than expected
 - ▶ 10^{-12} rejection factor: all detectors should work perfectly.
 - ▶ Control of second order effects in tracking that mimic the signal.

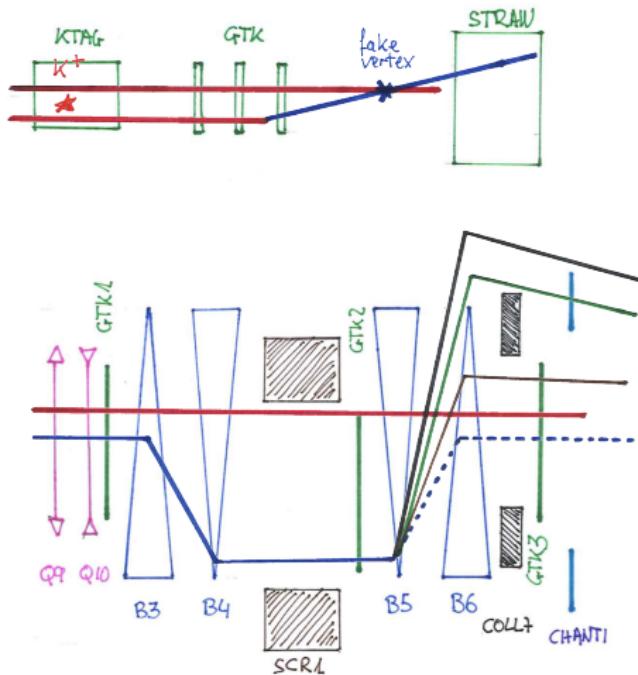
"Snakes"



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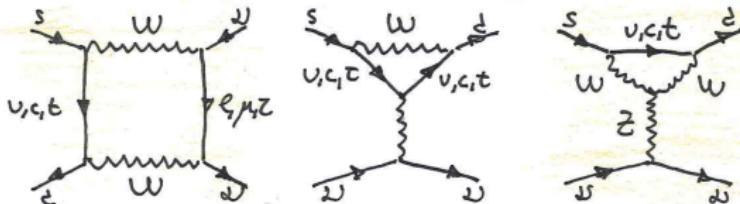


"Snakes"



$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the Standard Model

- FCNC processes dominated by Z-penguin and box diagrams



- Very clean theoretically:

- GIM suppression + CKM suppression ($V_{ts}^* V_{td}$)
- Short distances contributions: NLO (top) NNLO (charm)
- Long-distance distributions under control:
 - No amplitudes with intermediate photons
 - Hadronic amplitudes from K_{e3} via isospin rotation

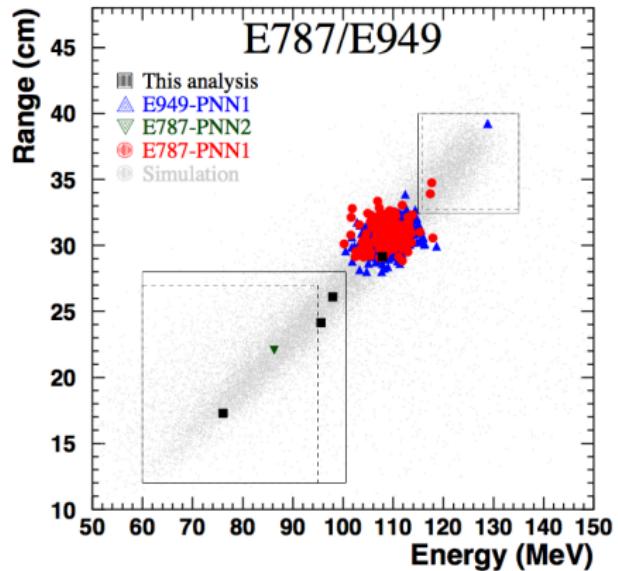
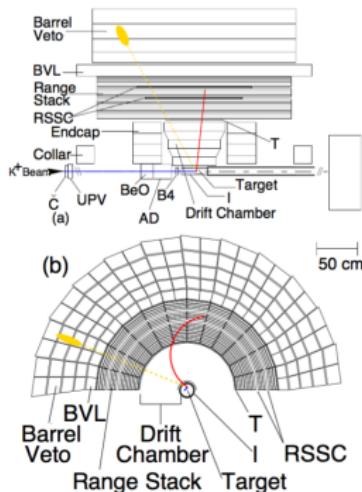
$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (8.4 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\text{BR}(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) = (3.4 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-11}$$

$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$: experimental status

$$BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (17.3^{+11.5}_{-10.5}) \times 10^{-11}$$

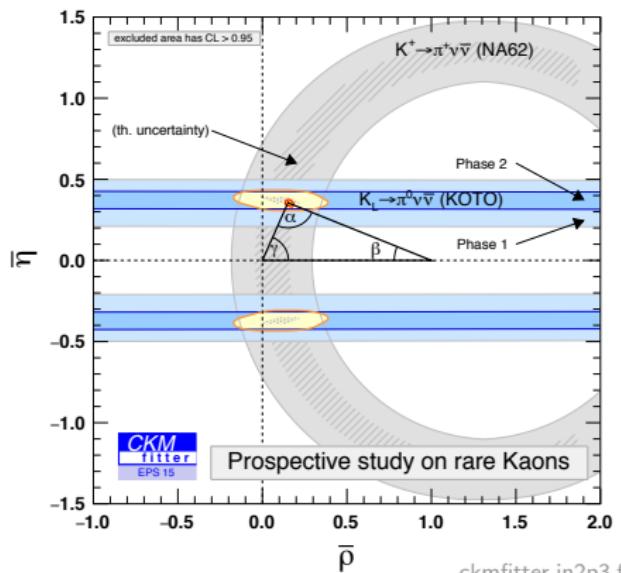
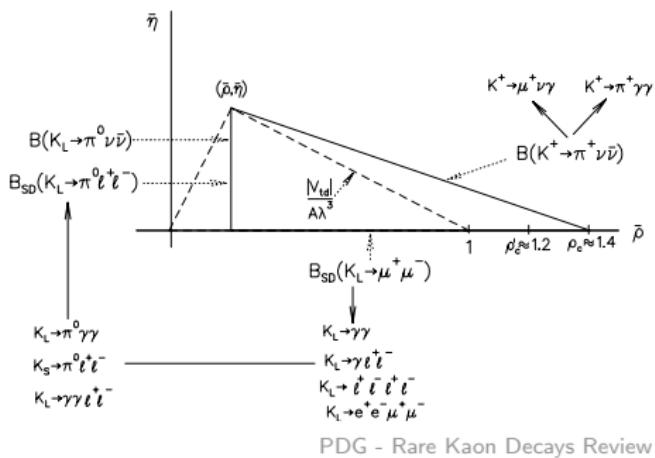
$$BR(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) < 2.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ 90% CL}$$



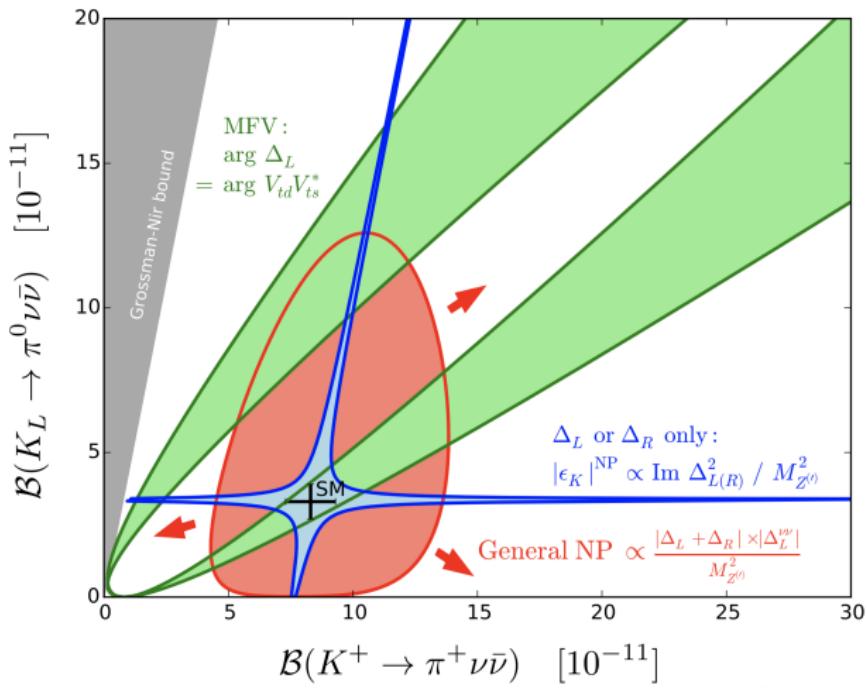
$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ and CKM

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) \propto \sigma \bar{\eta}^2 + (\rho_c - \rho)^2$$

$$\text{BR}(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) \propto \bar{\eta}^2$$



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ and new physics



Buras et al. JHEP11(2015).166

Expected Signal and Background

$N(K \text{ decays}) \sim 2.3 \times 10^{10}$ analyzed (5% 2016 statistics)

- Signal

$$N_{\pi\nu\nu}^{\exp} = D^{\text{control}} \cdot N_{\pi\pi}^{\text{control}} \frac{BR_{\pi\nu\nu}}{BR_{\pi\pi}} \cdot \frac{A_{\pi\nu\nu}}{A_{\pi\pi}} \cdot \epsilon^{\text{trig}}$$

$$N_{\pi\pi}^{\text{control}} \quad 3.3 \times 10^8$$

$$A_{\pi\pi} \quad \sim 0.07$$

$$A_{\pi\nu\nu} \quad \sim 0.033$$

$$\epsilon^{\text{trig}} \quad 0.83$$

$$N_{\pi\nu\nu}^{\exp} \simeq 0.064$$

- Background

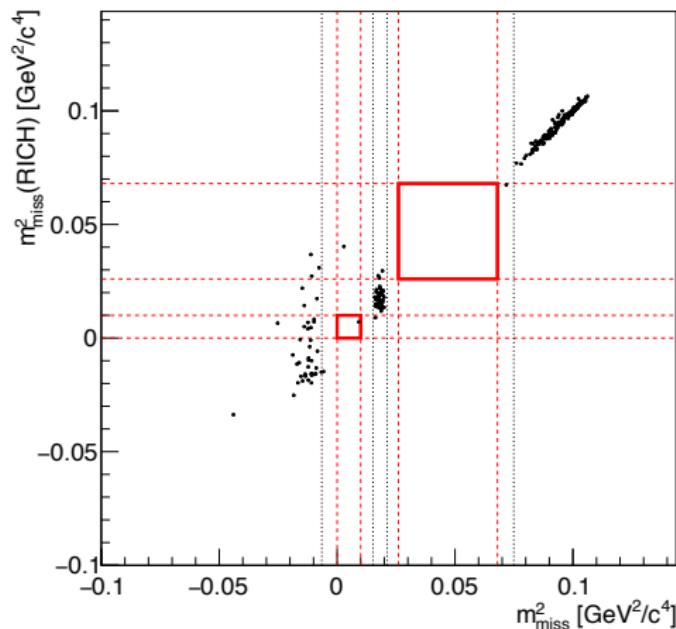
$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \quad 0.024$$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \quad 0.011$$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \quad 0.017$$

$$N_{\text{back}}^{\exp} \simeq 0.052$$

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in 2016

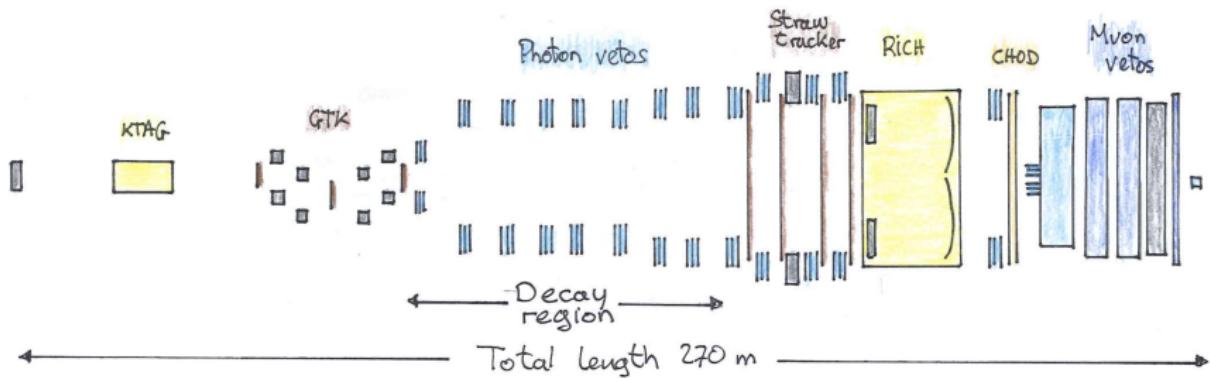


- N(K decays)
 - ▶ $\sim 2.3 \times 10^{10}$
 - ▶ 5% 2016 statistics
- PNN trigger
- No events in signal region

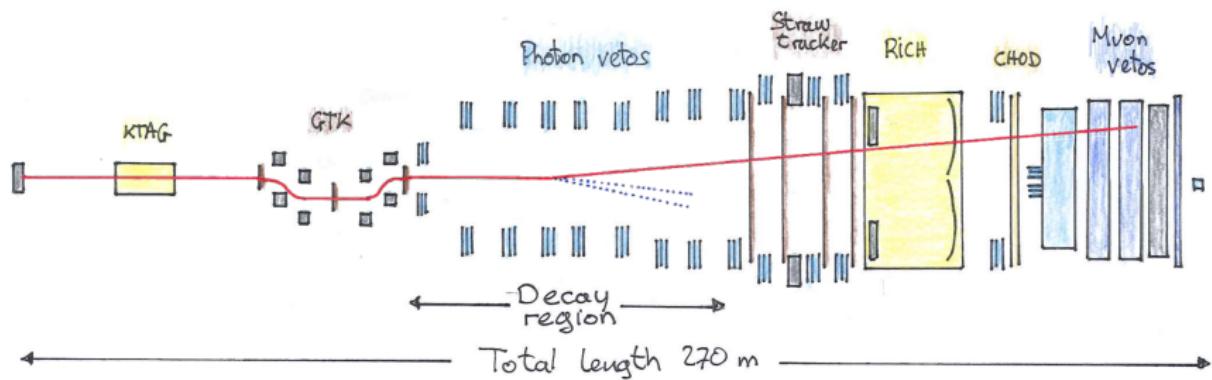
Event in box has m_{miss}^2 (No GTK) outside the signal region

- Data taken at an average intensity of 13×10^{11} POT (40% nominal)

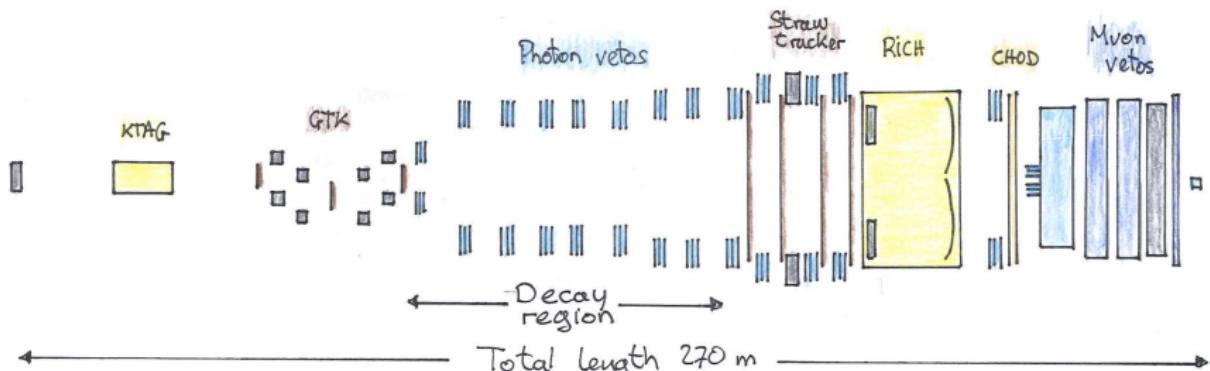
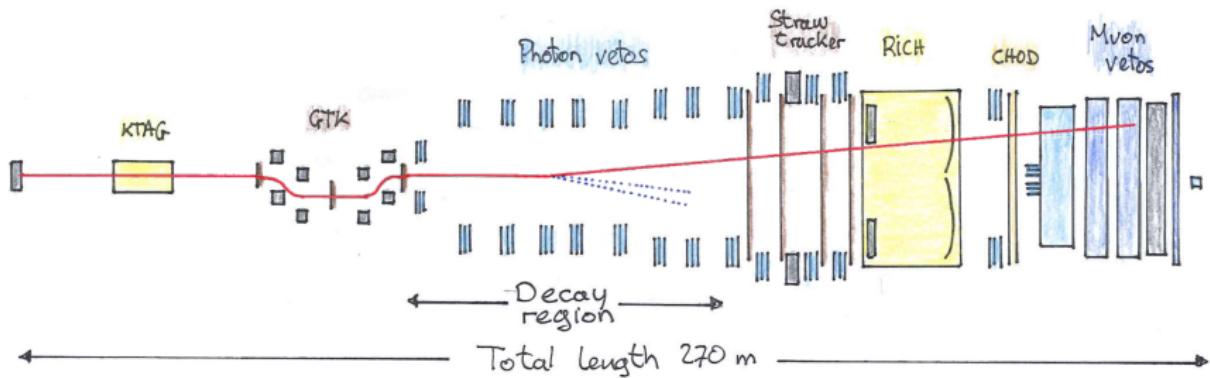
Decay mode vs Beam Dump mode



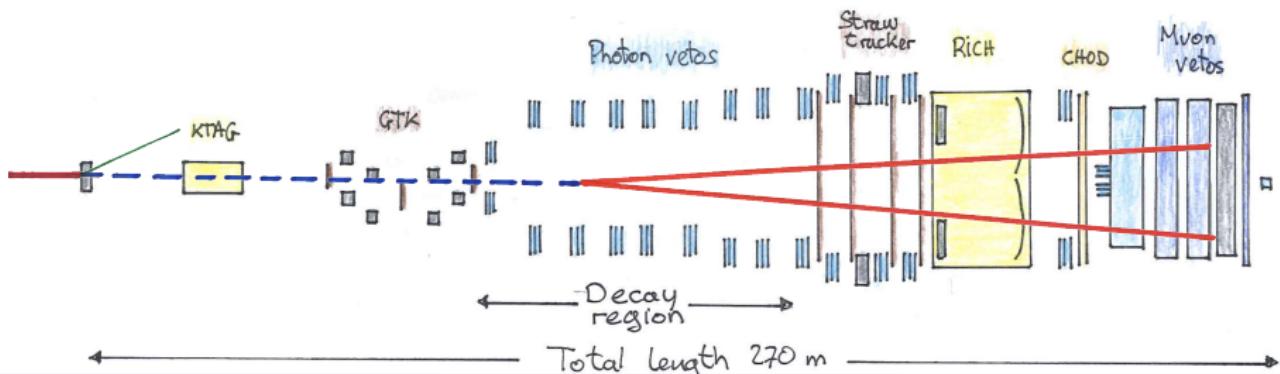
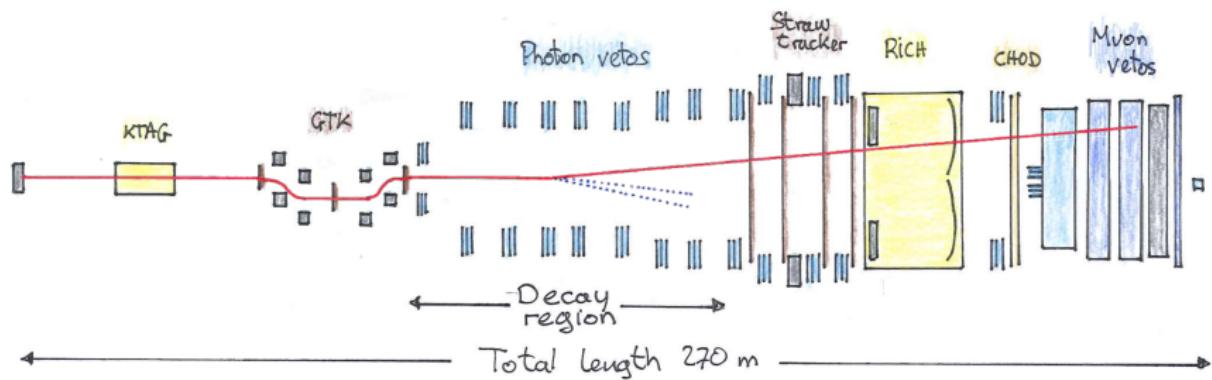
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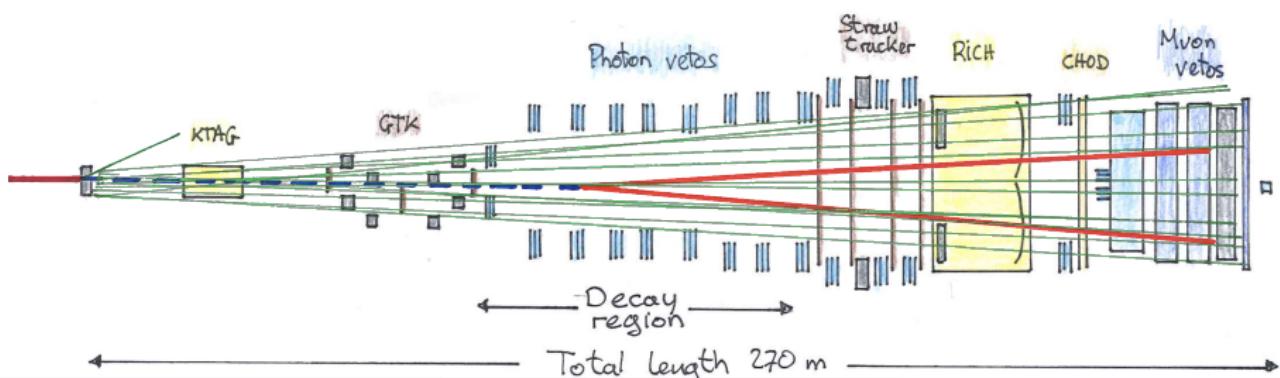
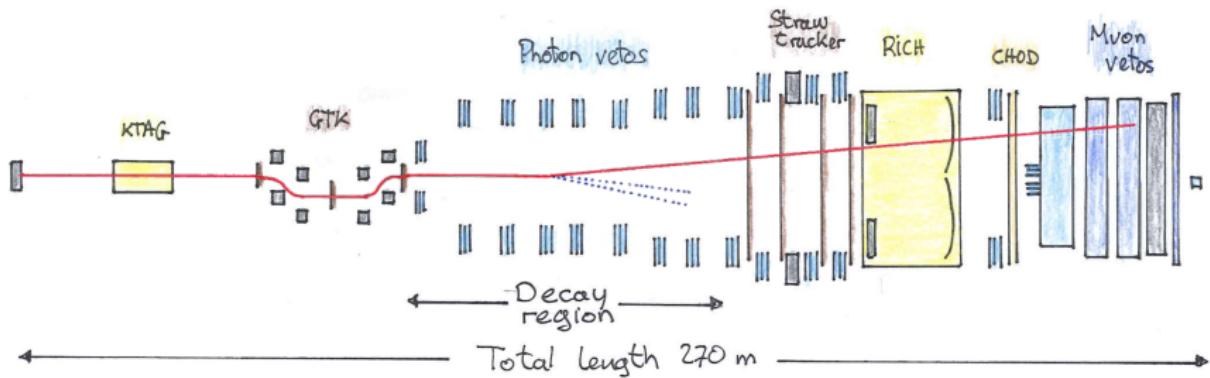
Decay mode vs Beam Dump mode



Decay mode vs Beam Dump mode



Decay mode vs Beam Dump mode



Decay mode vs Beam Dump mode

- "Decay" mode

Measurement in parallel to $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

- ▶ $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X$

- ▶ $K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu$: sensitive to HNL

- ▶ LFV/LNV: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \ell_1^+ \ell_2^+$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \ell_1^- \bar{\nu} \ell_1^+ \ell_2^+$$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^\pm e^\mp$$

- ▶ Dark photon: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi + \pi^0$, $\pi^0 \rightarrow A' \gamma$, $A' \rightarrow$ invisible

- ▶ Protons on target: $A'/\text{HNL} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \ell^+ \ell^-, \ell^\pm \pi^\mp$

Decay mode vs Beam Dump mode

- "Decay" mode

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- "Beam Dump" mode

Special runs with TAXes closed

- ▶ Proton on copper (TAX): $A, \text{HNL} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \ell^+, \ell^-, \ell^\pm \pi^\mp$

- ▶ Few hours in 2016. Few days in 2017-18

- ▶ Improvement of existing limits (CHARM)

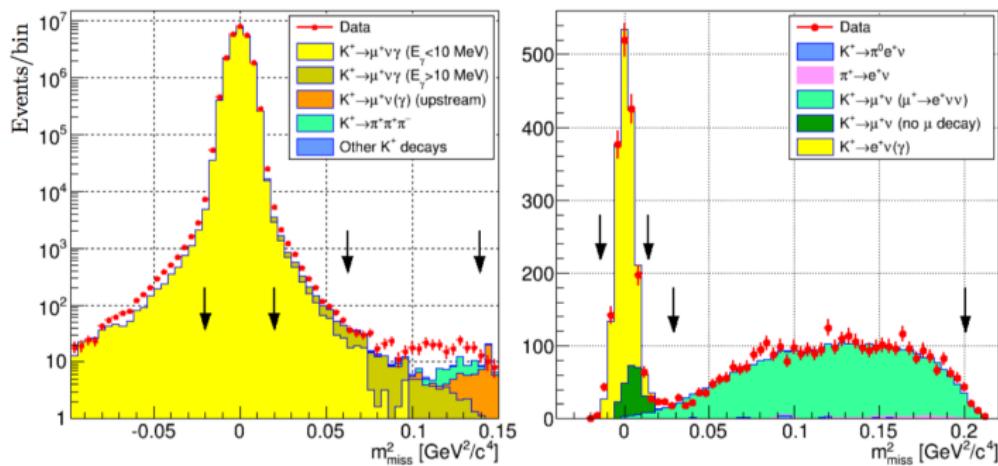
HLN in $K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ N$

arXiv:1712.00297

- HNL should appear as peaks in $K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu$ M_{miss}^2 distributions

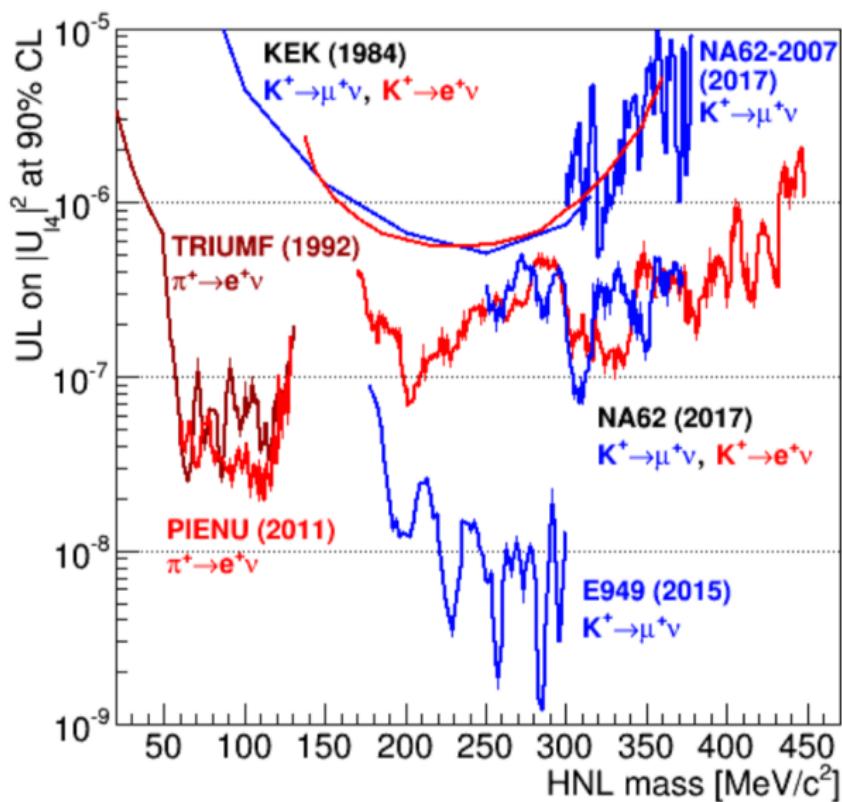
$$\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ N) = \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu) \times \rho(m_N) \times |U_{\ell 4}|^2$$

- Model independent searches based on 2015 data ($\sim 10^8 K^+$ decays)



HLN in $K^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ N$

arXiv:1712.00297



Forbidden decays: LNV & LFV

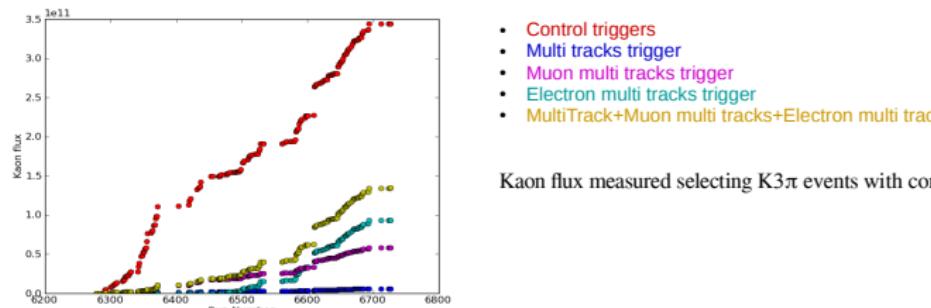
LFV $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\mu^+e^-$ $B < 1.3 \times 10^{-11}$ (90% CL) [A. Sher, et al. Phys. Rev. D, 72 (2005), 012005]

LFV $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\mu^-e^+$ $B < 5.2 \times 10^{-10}$ (90% CL) [R. Appel, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 85 (2000), 2877]

LNV $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^-\mu^+e^+$ $B < 5.0 \times 10^{-10}$ (90% CL) [R. Appel, et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 85 (2000), 2877]

Data sample:

- 2016 SampleA (162 runs) $\rightarrow N_K \sim 1.34 \times 10^{11}$
- Trigger chain: L0: RICH • Q_x L1: !LAV • STRAW_{exotics} (downscaling between 20 and 150)
- L0: RICH • Q_x • MO1 L1: KTAG • !LAV • STRAW_{exotics} (downscaling between 1 and 10)
- L0: RICH • Q_x • $E_{LKr} > 20\text{GeV}$ L1: !LAV • STRAW_{exotics} (downscaling between 1 and 2)



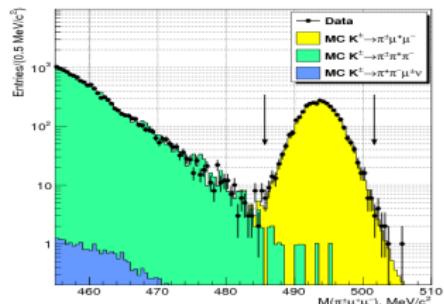
Rare decays: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\mu^+\mu^-$

FCNC decay $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\mu^+\mu^- \quad B=(9.62\pm 0.25) \times 10^{-8}$

[J.R. Batley et al.(NA48/2 collaboration), Phys. Lett.B 697(2011) 107]

Data sample:

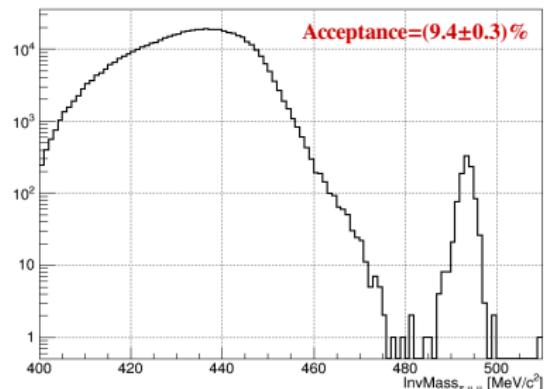
- 2016 SampleA (162 runs) $\rightarrow N_K \sim 3.44 \times 10^{11}$ (16/09/2016 - 03/11/2016)
- Dedicated trigger chain: L0: RICH • Q_x • MO2 L1: !LAV • STRAW_{exotics}



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \mu^+$ Data

Selection not optimize for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\mu^+\mu^-$ decay

PID procedure optimize for $K \rightarrow \pi\mu e$ selection



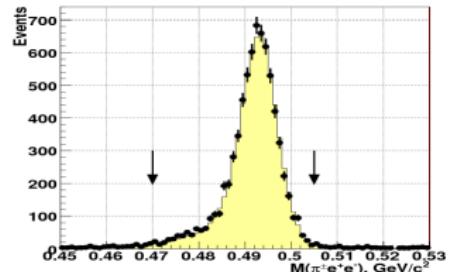
Rare decays: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^-$

FCNC decay $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^- \quad B = (3.11 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-7}$

[J.R. Batley et al.(NA48/2 collaboration), Phys. Lett.B 677(2009) 246]

Data sample:

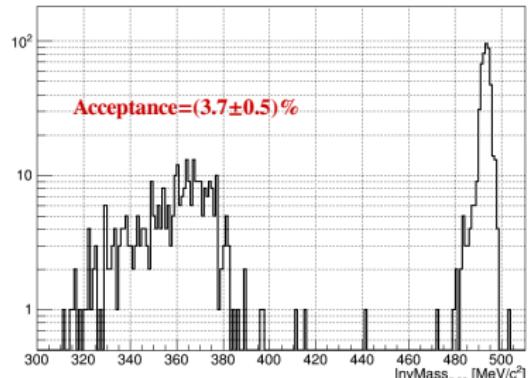
- 2016 SampleA (112 runs) $\rightarrow N_K \sim 5.85 \times 10^{10}$ (03/10/2016 - 03/11/2016)
- Trigger chain: L0: RICH • $Q_x \cdot E_{LKr} > 20\text{GeV}$ L1: !LAV • STRAW_{exotics}



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^-$ Data

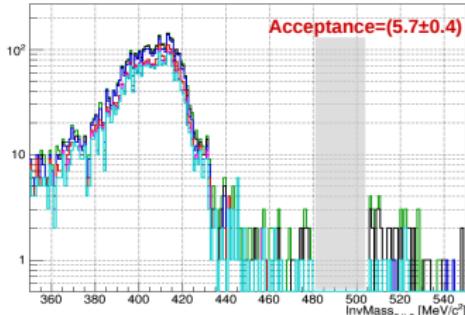
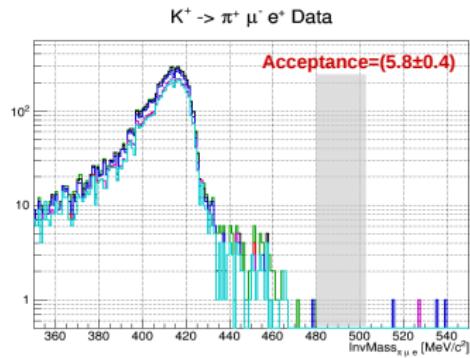
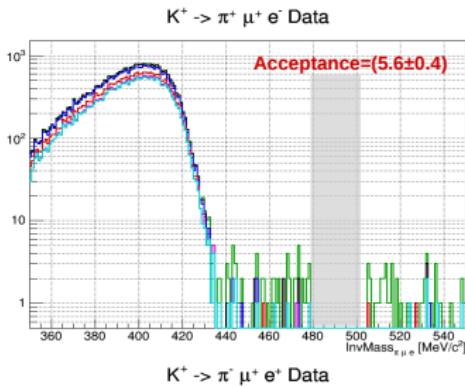
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Forbidden decays: LNV & LFV

Blind analysis $M_{\pi\mu e} = [480, 505] \text{ MeV}/c^2$



Single Event Sensitivity: SES=1/N_k * Acc

SES for Sample A 2016 data taking $\sim 1.3 \cdot 10^{-10}$

Full 2016 data taking (SampleA+B) possible improvement of the present upper limits for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- e^+$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ e^+$

2017 data taking $\sim 10^{12}$ kaon decays \rightarrow improvement of ULs of 1 order of magnitude

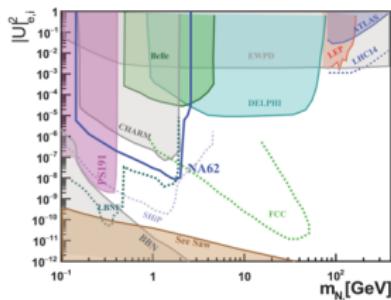
Search Hidden Particles in beam dump mode

- 400 GeV protons on TAXes (Fe-Cu collimators)
- Production of long-lived particles from beauty and charm hadrons.
 - ▶ 10^{18} POT: $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{15}$ D mesons, $\sim 10^{11}$ b-hadrons
 - ▶ 80 days with nominal NA62 intensity
- Minimal changes wrt Decay mode (15 min setup)
- Signal: pair of tracks/photons from the same vertex.
Overwhelming background.
- Needed a good understanding of the beam line
 - ▶ $\sim 30\text{m}$ between target and TAXes
 - ▶ Optimisation: obtain maximum intensity in ECN3
- Interplay among phenomenology and experiment

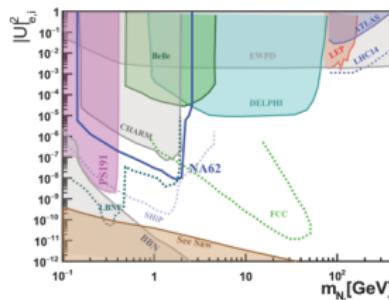
Heavy Neutral Leptons

- 2-track final states
- Assumed zero background
- Searches possible in both modes!!!

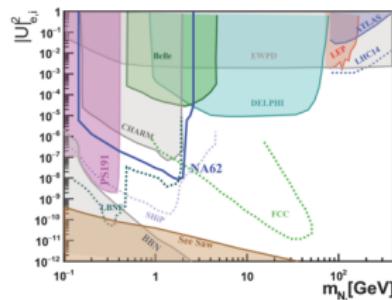
Scenario 1



Scenario 2



Scenario 3



$$U_e^2 : U_\mu^2 : U_\tau^2 = 52 : 1 : 1$$

$$U_e^2 : U_\mu^2 : U_\tau^2 = 1 : 16 : 3.8$$

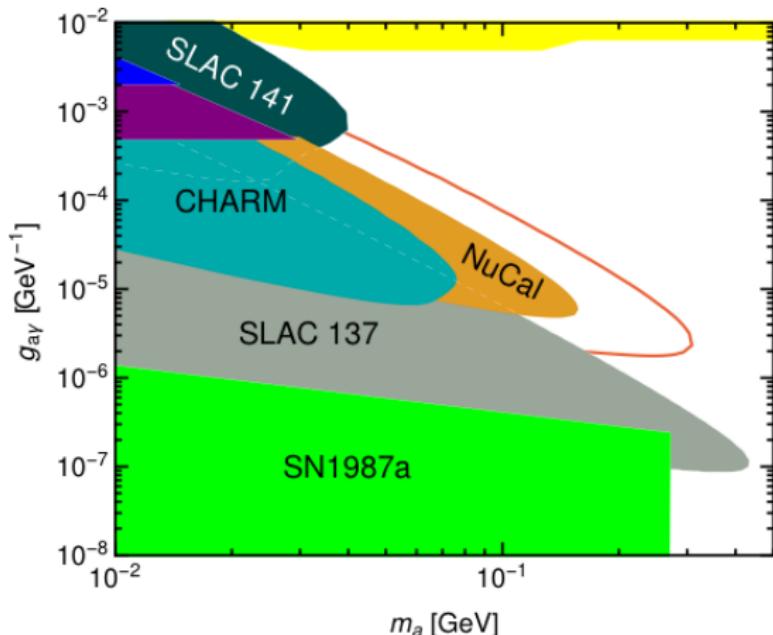
$$U_e^2 : U_\mu^2 : U_\tau^2 = 0.061 : 1 : 4.3$$

Asaka,Blanchet,Shaposhnikov, Phys. Lett. B631 (2005) 151
 Asaka,Shaposhnikov, Phys. Lett. B620 (2005) 17
 Lanfranchi, PoS(EPS-HEP2017)301

ALPs $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

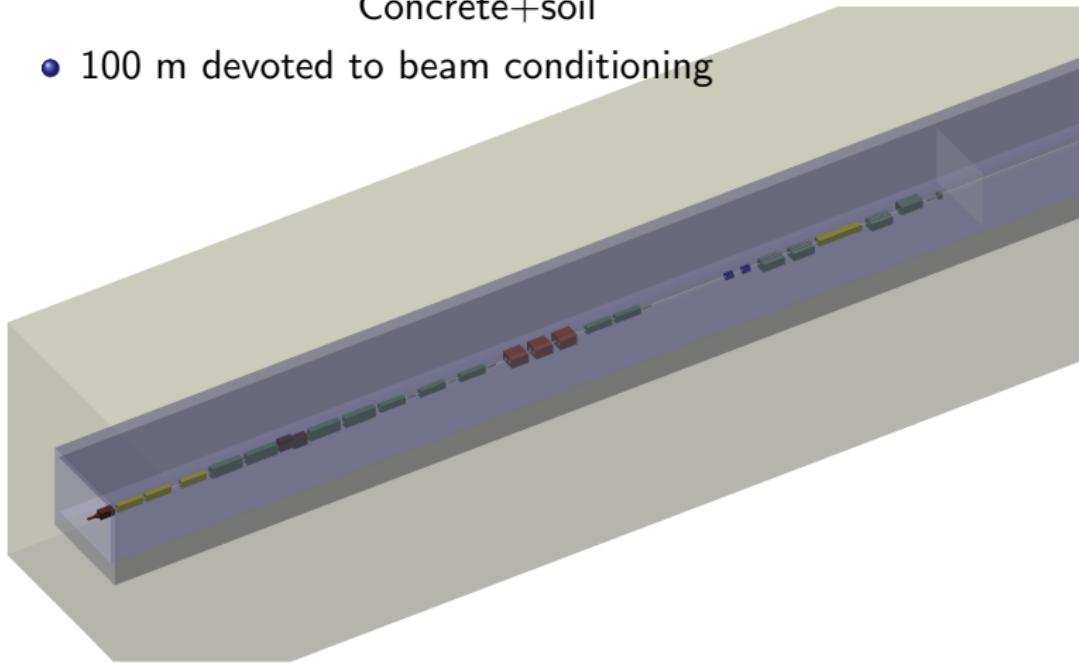
B. Dobrich et al., JHEP 02 (2016) 018

- ALP production via Primakoff effect at target
- ALP $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay in NA62 fiducial volume
- Assumed zero background (90% exclusion plots)



K12 beamline

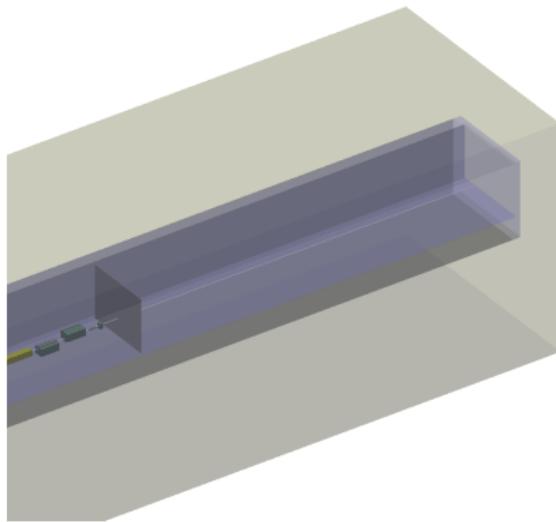
- TCC8 cavern: 9.5m x 6.5m x 150m
Concrete+soil
- 100 m devoted to beam conditioning



M. Rosenthal (CERN)

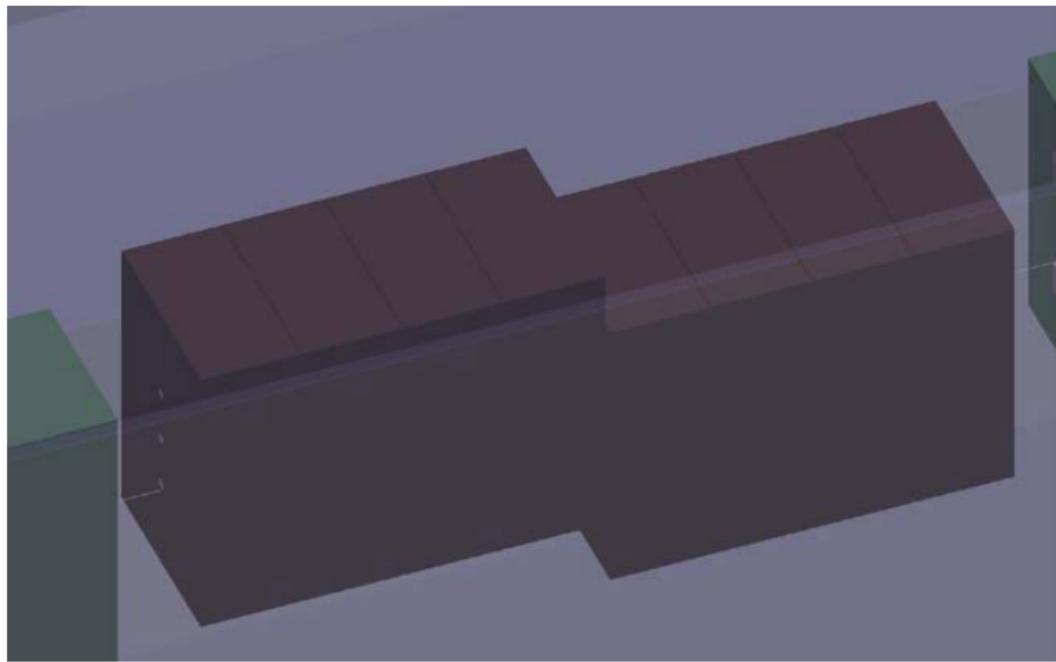
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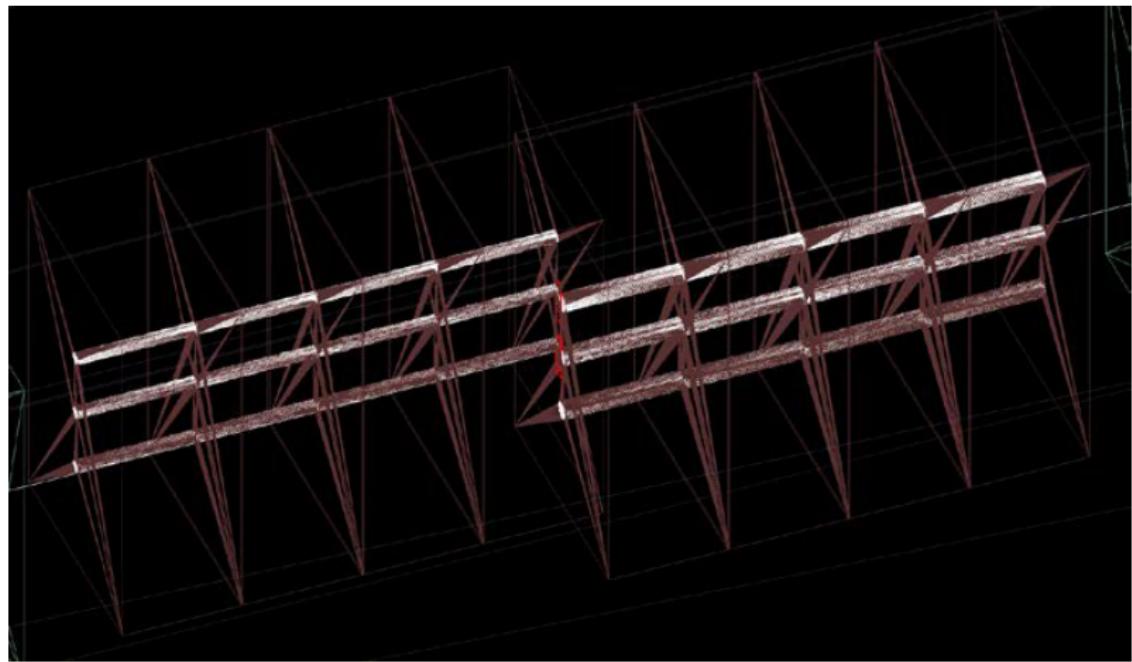


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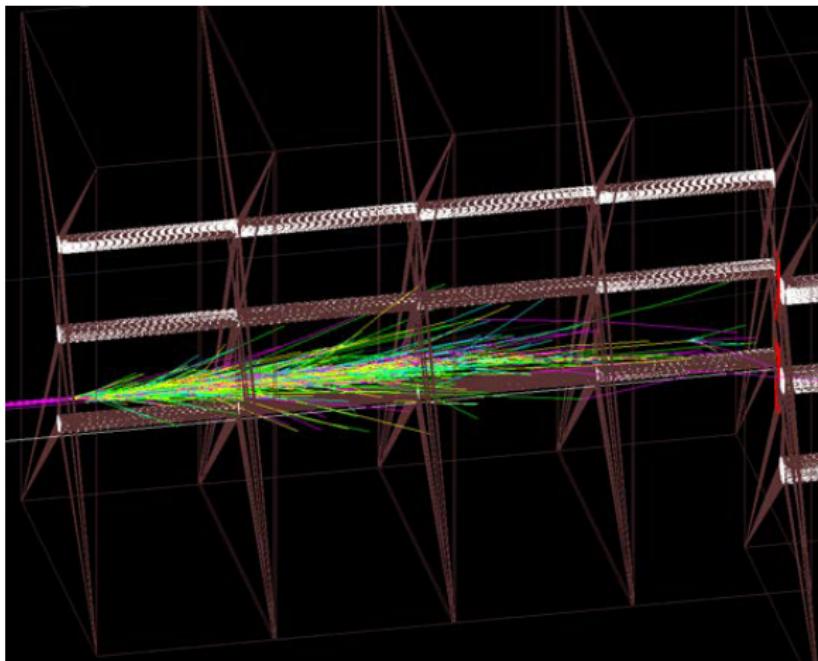
K12 beamline



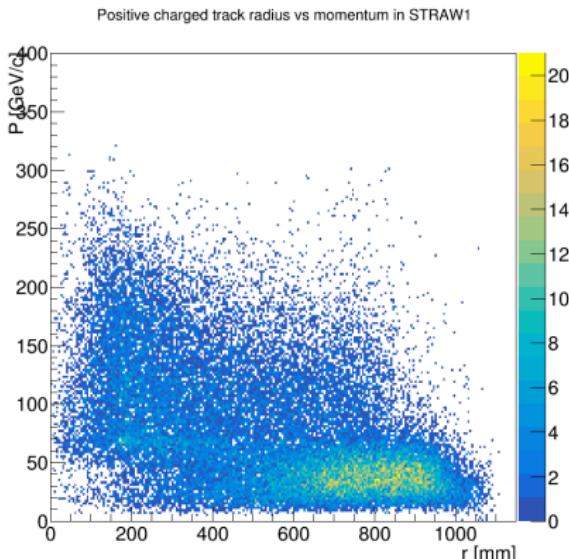
K12 beamline



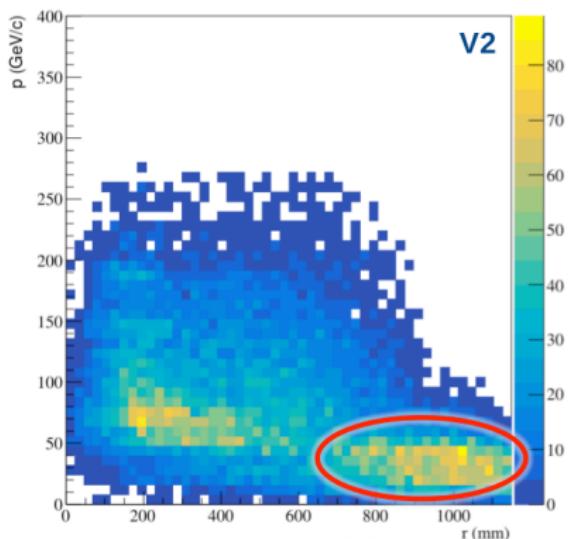
K12 beamline



G4 simulations for NA62 beam line (target out and TAX closed)

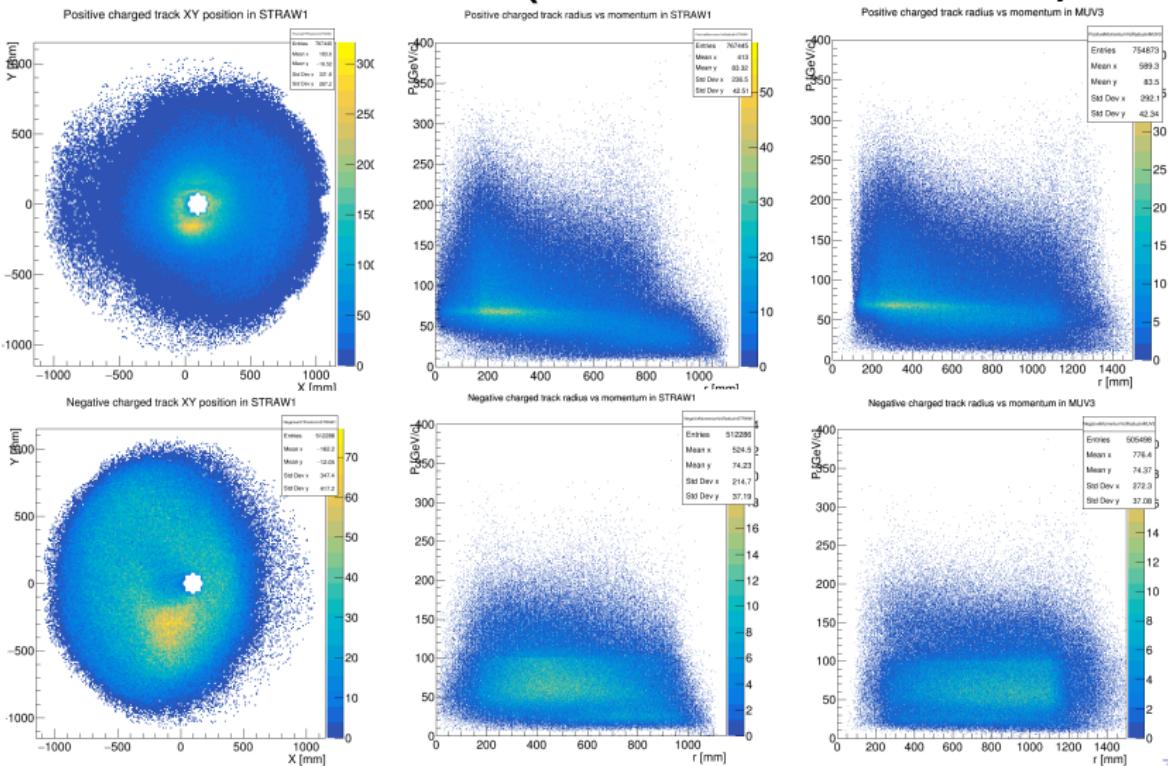


Data: run 6688 -
T out, TAX closed



MC: TAX interactions
included

Run 6687 (T in TAX closed)



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