







# ***Mono- $\gamma$ Production of a Vector Dark Matter at Future $e^+e^-$ Collider***

**Kai Ma**<sup>1,2,3,4,†</sup>

† [✉ makai@ucas.ac.cn](mailto:makai@ucas.ac.cn)

- <sup>1</sup>  Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, UCAS, Hangzhou 310024, Zhejiang, China
- <sup>2</sup>  University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS), Beijing 100049, China
- <sup>3</sup>  Shaanxi University of Technology, Hanzhong 723000, Shaanxi, China
- <sup>4</sup>  Tsung-Dao Lee Institute & School of Physics and Astronomy Shanghai 200240, China

*Joint Workshop of the CEPC Physics, Software and New Detector Concept*

*May/25, 2022*

## Effective Operatros

For a vector field with mass  $m_X$ ,

$$\mathcal{L}_X = -\frac{1}{4}X^{\mu\nu}X_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_X^2X^\mu X_\mu. \quad (1)$$

Up to dimension 5 we have,

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = e\epsilon\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi X_\mu. \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_2 = \frac{1}{2\Lambda_2}\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi X_{\mu\nu}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\psi$  is a charged fermion in the SM, and  $\Lambda_2$  is the energy scale parameter.

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^2}Z_{\mu\alpha}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu}X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_4 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_4^2}Z_{\mu\alpha}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu}\tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_5 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^2}W_{\mu\alpha}^+W^{-\alpha\nu}X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_6^2}W_{\mu\alpha}^+W^{-\alpha\nu}\tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (7)$$

For anomalous triangle diagram we refer to arXiv:1705.06726.

# Effective Operatros

For a vector field with mass  $m_X$ ,

$$\mathcal{L}_X = -\frac{1}{4}X^{\mu\nu}X_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_X^2X^\mu X_\mu. \quad (1)$$

Up to dimension 5 we have,

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = e\epsilon\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi X_\mu. \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_2 = \frac{1}{2\Lambda_2}\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi X_{\mu\nu}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\psi$  is a charged fermion in the SM, and  $\Lambda_2$  is the energy scale parameter.

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^2}Z_{\mu\alpha}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu}X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_4 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_4^2}Z_{\mu\alpha}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu}\tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_5 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^2}W_{\mu\alpha}^+W^{-\alpha\nu}X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_6^2}W_{\mu\alpha}^+W^{-\alpha\nu}\tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (7)$$

For anomalous triangle diagram we refer to arXiv:1705.06726.

# Effective Operatros

For a vector field with mass  $m_X$ ,

$$\mathcal{L}_X = -\frac{1}{4}X^{\mu\nu}X_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_X^2X^\mu X_\mu. \quad (1)$$

Up to dimension 5 we have,

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = e\epsilon\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi X_\mu. \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_2 = \frac{1}{2\Lambda_2}\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi X_{\mu\nu}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\psi$  is a charged fermion in the SM, and  $\Lambda_2$  is the energy scale parameter.

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^2}Z_{\mu\alpha}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu}X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_4 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_4^2}Z_{\mu\alpha}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu}\tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_5 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^2}W_{\mu\alpha}^+W^{-\alpha\nu}X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (6)$$

$$\mathcal{O}_6 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_6^2}W_{\mu\alpha}^+W^{-\alpha\nu}\tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu, \quad (7)$$

For anomalous triangle diagram we refer to arXiv:1705.06726.

## Decay Properties

$$\Gamma_1(\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) = \frac{m_{\mathcal{X}} e^2 \epsilon^2}{12\pi} (1 + 2r_{\ell}^2) \sqrt{1 - 4r_{\ell}^2}, \quad m_{\mathcal{X}} > m_{\ell}, \quad (8)$$

$$\Gamma_2(\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) = \frac{m_{\mathcal{X}}^3}{24\pi \Lambda_2^2} (1 + 8r_{\ell}^2) \sqrt{1 - 4r_{\ell}^2}, \quad m_{\mathcal{X}} > m_{\ell}, \quad (9)$$

$$\Gamma_{3(4)}(\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \gamma) = \frac{m_{\mathcal{Z}}^5}{144\pi \Lambda_{3(4)}^4} (1 + r_{\mathcal{X}}^2) (1 - r_{\mathcal{X}}^2)^3, \quad m_{\mathcal{X}} < m_{\mathcal{Z}}, \quad (10)$$

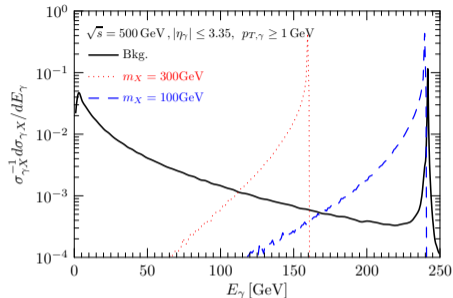
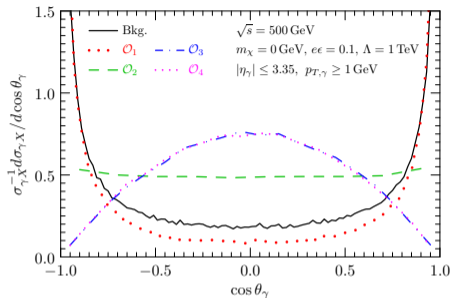
$$\Gamma_{3(4)}(\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z} \gamma) = \frac{m_{\mathcal{X}}^5}{144\pi \Lambda_{3(4)}^4} (1 + r_{\mathcal{Z}}^2) (1 - r_{\mathcal{Z}}^2)^3, \quad m_{\mathcal{X}} > m_{\mathcal{Z}}, \quad (11)$$

where  $r_{\ell} = m_{\ell}/m_{\mathcal{X}}$ ,  $r_{\mathcal{X}} = m_{\mathcal{X}}/m_{\mathcal{Z}}$ ,  $r_{\mathcal{Z}} = m_{\mathcal{Z}}/m_{\mathcal{X}}$ .



# Mono- $\gamma$ Production: (Differential) Cross Section

$$E_\gamma = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{s} \left(1 - \frac{m_X^2}{s}\right)$$

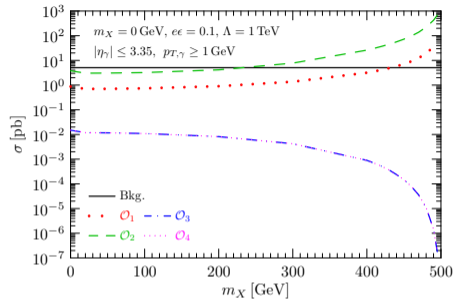
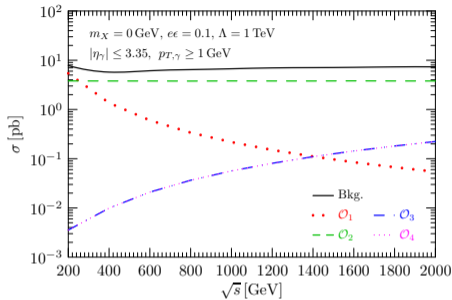


$$\frac{d\sigma_{1,\pm\mp}}{d\cos\theta_\gamma} = \frac{e^2\epsilon^2}{4\pi s(1-z_X^2)\sin^2\theta_\gamma} \left[ (1+z_X^4)(1+\cos^2\theta_\gamma) + 2z_X^2\sin\theta_\gamma^2 \right], \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{2,\pm\pm}}{d\cos\theta_\gamma} = \frac{1}{\pi\Lambda_2^2(1-z_X^2)} \left[ (1-z_X^2)^2 + 2z_X^4 + z_X^2(1+z_X^4)\cot\theta_\gamma^2 \right], \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{3(4),\pm\mp}}{d\cos\theta_\gamma} = \frac{e^2(g_V\mp g_A)^2 s(1-z_X^2)^3}{64\pi\Lambda_{3(4)}^4[(1-z_Z^2)^2 + z_Z^4 y_Z^2]} \left[ \sin^2\theta_\gamma + \frac{1}{2}z_Z^2(1+\cos^2\theta_\gamma) \right], \quad (14)$$

# Mono- $\gamma$ Production: (Differential) Cross Section



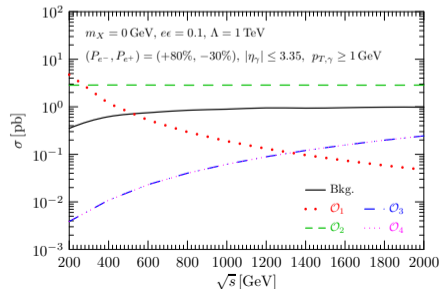
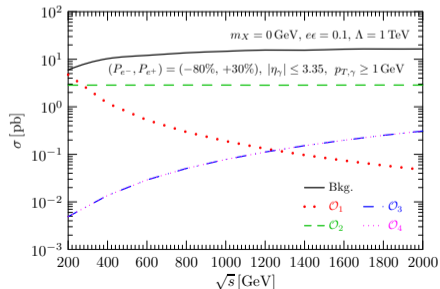
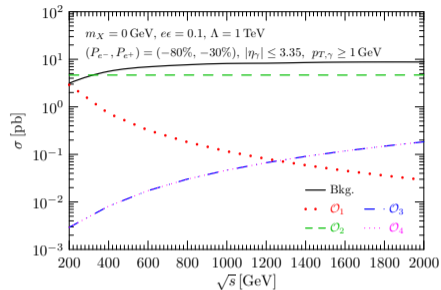
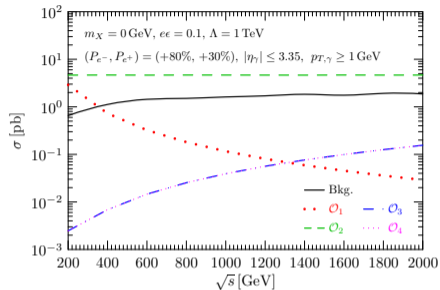
$$\frac{d\sigma_{1,\pm\mp}}{d\cos\theta_\gamma} = \frac{e^2\epsilon^2}{4\pi s(1-z_X^2)\sin^2\theta_\gamma} \left[ (1+z_X^4)(1+\cos^2\theta_\gamma) + 2z_X^2\sin^2\theta_\gamma \right], \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{2,\pm\pm}}{d\cos\theta_\gamma} = \frac{1}{\pi\Lambda_2^2(1-z_X^2)} \left[ (1-z_X^2)^2 + 2z_X^4 + z_X^2(1+z_X^4)\cot^2\theta_\gamma \right], \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{3(4),\pm\mp}}{d\cos\theta_\gamma} = \frac{e^2(g_V\mp g_A)^2 s(1-z_X^2)^3}{64\pi\Lambda_{3(4)}^4[(1-z_Z^2)^2 + z_Z^4 y_Z^2]} \left[ \sin^2\theta_\gamma + \frac{1}{2}z_Z^2(1+\cos^2\theta_\gamma) \right], \quad (14)$$



# Mono- $\gamma$ Production: Beam Polarization



## Constraints & Prospects

**BaBar @  $\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$** , with following cuts,

$$-0.4 < \cos \theta_\gamma < 0.6 \quad \text{for } m_X < 5.5 \text{ GeV}, \quad (15)$$

$$-0.6 < \cos \theta_\gamma < 0.6 \quad \text{for } m_X > 5.5 \text{ GeV}, \quad (16)$$

we have

$$\Lambda_i \geq \left[ \frac{\sigma_i(\Lambda_i = 1 \text{ GeV}, m_X = m_X^{\text{BaBar}})}{\sigma_1(\epsilon = \epsilon_{\text{BaBar}}, m_X = m_X^{\text{BaBar}})} \right]^{1/\kappa} [\text{GeV}]. \quad (17)$$

**DELPHI @  $\sqrt{s} \in [180.8, 209.2] \text{ GeV}$**

$$45^\circ < \theta_\gamma < 135^\circ, \quad 0.06 E_{\text{Beam}} < E_\gamma < 1.1 E_{\text{Beam}}, \quad (18)$$

Experimental significances are estimated by following  $\chi^2$ -function,

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \left[ \frac{\mathcal{N}_{\text{Sig}}(\sqrt{s_i}, \bar{\theta}_j)}{\sqrt{\mathcal{N}_{\text{Bkg+Sig}}(\sqrt{s_i}, \bar{\theta}_j) + \Delta\sigma_{\text{Syst}}^2 \cdot \mathcal{N}_{\text{Bkg}}^2(\sqrt{s_i}, \bar{\theta}_j)}} \right]^2, \quad (19)$$

## Constraints & Prospects

At future  $e^+e^-$  colliders, experimental significances are estimated by following  $\chi^2$ -function, with  $\epsilon_{ISR} = 70\%$  and  $\epsilon_{Syst} = 70\%$ ,

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{\left(\epsilon_{ISR} \cdot \mathcal{N}_i^{Sig}\right)^2}{\mathcal{N}_i^{Bkg} + \epsilon_{ISR} \cdot \mathcal{N}_i^{Sig} + \left(\epsilon_{Syst} \cdot \mathcal{N}_i^{Bkg}\right)^2}, \quad (15)$$

For CEPC ( $\sqrt{s} = 240 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\mathcal{L} = 5.6 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ), following kinematical cuts are employed,

$$p_{T,\gamma} > 0.5 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta_\gamma| < 2.65. \quad (16)$$

For ILC, we use following kinematical cuts are and three polarization configurations,

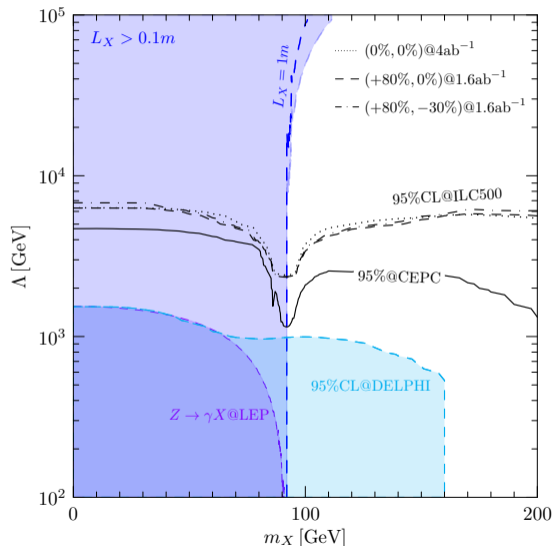
$(P_{e^-}, P_{e^+})$	(0, 0)	(+80%, 0)	(+80%, -30%)
$\mathcal{L}_{Int.} [ab^{-1}]$	4	1.6	1.6

$$p_{T,\gamma} > 6 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta_\gamma| < 2.79. \quad (17)$$





## Constraints & Prospects



$$\mathcal{O}_3 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^2} Z_{\mu\alpha} \mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu} X^\mu{}_\nu, \quad \mathcal{O}_4 = \frac{1}{\Lambda_4^2} Z_{\mu\alpha} \mathcal{F}^{\alpha\nu} \tilde{X}^\mu{}_\nu$$

- ▶ Blue region:

$$\mathcal{L}_X = \gamma_X \tau_X = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2m_X \Gamma_X} \left( 1 + \frac{m_X^2}{s} \right) > 0.1m.$$

- ▶ Blue line:  $\mathcal{L}_X = 1m.$

- ▶ Purple region:  $\mathcal{B}_{Z \rightarrow X\gamma} < 10^{-6}$  @LEP,

- ▶ Cyan region: 95% exclusion line @DELPHI.



Thank you.