New Interference Features in the Search for Light Gauge Bosons via Neutrino-Electron Scattering

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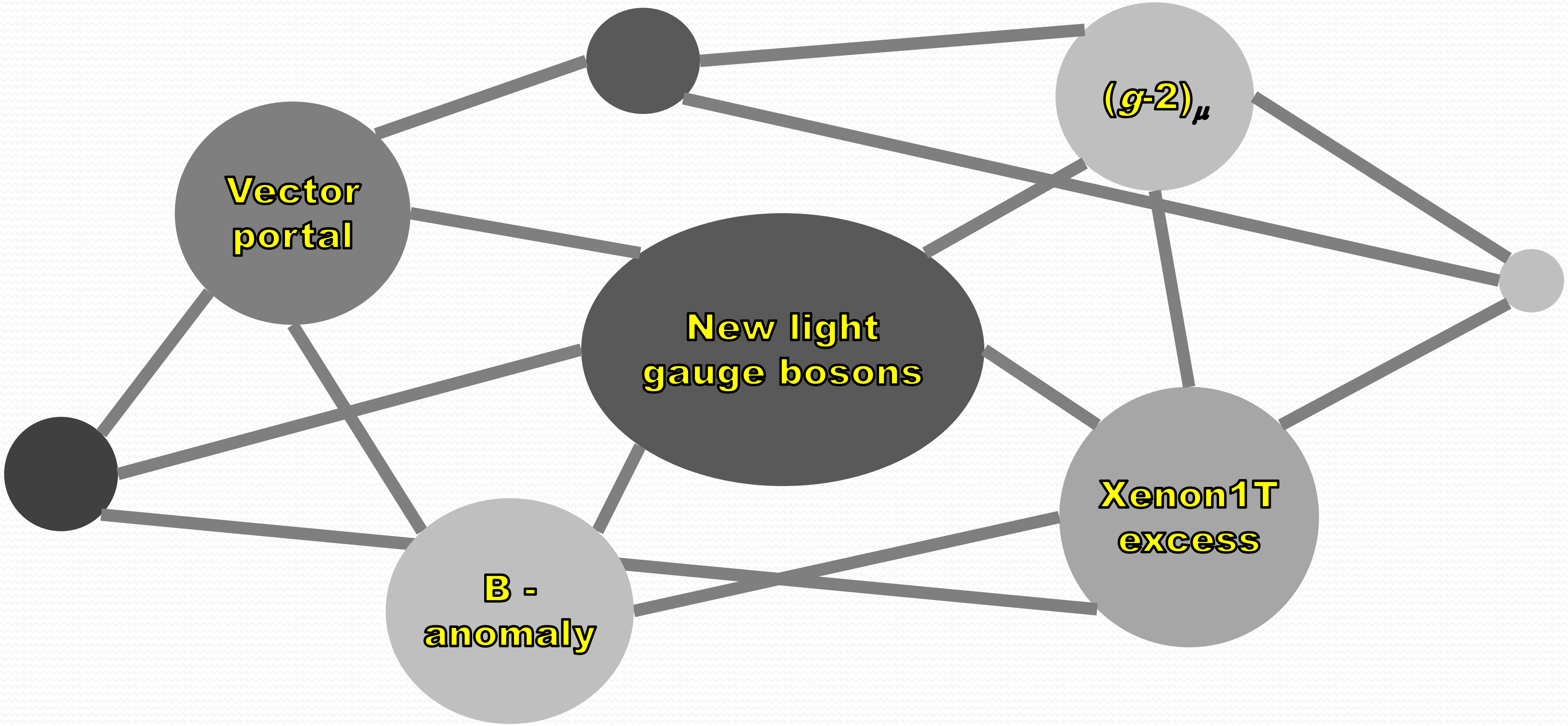
In collaboration with Bhupal Dev, Kuver Sinha, and Yongchao Zhang, arXiv:2105.09309

New (Light) Gauge Bosons: Motivations



Lepto-philic Gauge Bosons in Neutrino Experiments

- ✓ $\boldsymbol{B - L}$
- ✓ $\boldsymbol{L_e - L_\mu}$
- ✓ $L_\tau - L_\mu$
- ✓ $L_\tau - L_e$
- ✓ L
- ✓ …

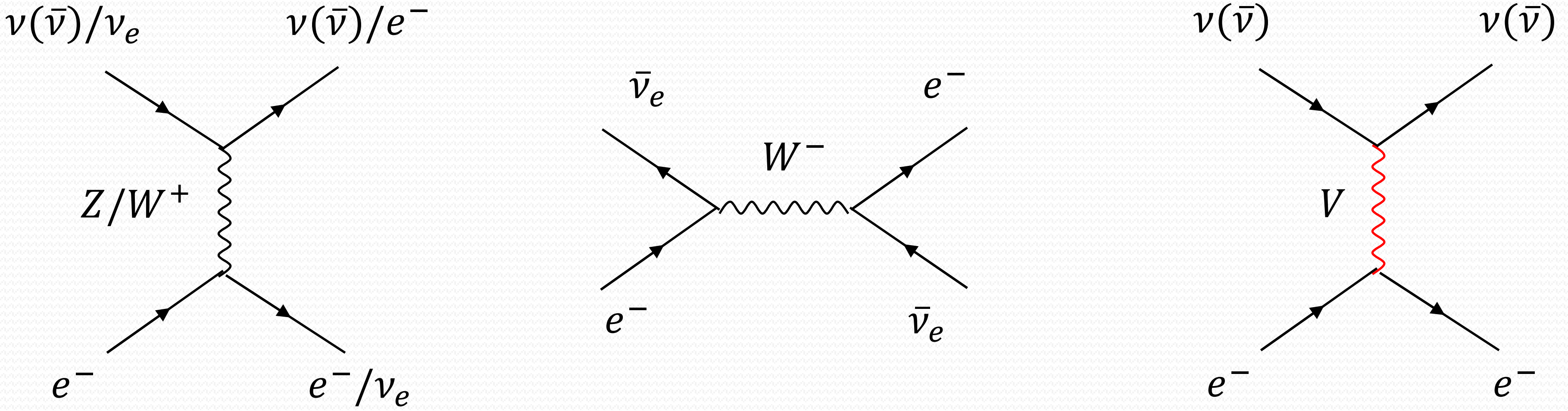
"Friendly" to neutrinos

❑ Search channels

- ✓ Through their decay [Berryman et al, arXiv:1912.07622; Dev et al, arXiv:2104.07681; Bauer et al, arXiv:1803.05466; Ariga et al, arXiv:1811.12522, etc]
- ✓ **Through neutrino scattering** [Bilmis et al, arXiv:1512.07763; Lindner et al, arXiv:1803.00060; Ballet et al, arXiv:1902.08579, etc]

Models and Signal Processes

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset g_V Q_\ell V_\mu \bar{\ell}\gamma^\mu \ell + g_V Q_{\nu_\ell} V_\mu \bar{\nu}_\ell \gamma^\mu \nu_\ell$$



Pure SM contributions

New contribution

Interference

[Bilmis et al, arXiv:1512.07763; Lindner et al, arXiv:1803.00060; Ballet et al, arXiv:1902.08579; Amaral et al, arXiv:2006.11225]

Scattering Cross-Sections: Destructive/Constructive Interference

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_e} = \frac{d\sigma_{\rm SM}}{dE_e} + \frac{d\sigma_V}{dE_e} + \frac{d\sigma_{\rm int}}{dE_e}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\rm SM}}{dE_e} = \frac{2G_F^2 m_e}{\pi E_\nu^2}\left\{c_1^2 E_\nu^2 + c_2^2(E_\nu - E_e)^2 - c_1 c_2 m_e E_e\right\},$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_V}{dE_e} = \frac{Q_{\nu_\ell}^2 Q_e^2 g_V^4 m_e}{4\pi E_\nu^2}\frac{\{2(E_\nu - E_e)E_\nu + (E_e - m_e)E_e\}}{(2m_e E_e + m_V^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\rm int}}{dE_e} = \frac{Q_{\nu_\ell} Q_e g_V^2 G_F m_e}{2\sqrt{2}E_\nu^2 \pi (2m_e E_e + m_V^2)} \times \left\{c_3(2E_\nu^2 - m_e E_e) + c_4 2(2E_\nu - E_e)E_e + 4s_W^2\left[2(E_\nu - E_e)E_\nu + (E_e - m_e)E_e\right]\right\},$$

Flavor	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4
ν_e	$s_W^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	s_W^2	$+1$	0
$\bar{\nu}_e$	s_W^2	$s_W^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	$+1$	-1
ν_μ, ν_τ	$s_W^2 - \frac{1}{2}$	s_W^2	-1	0
$\bar{\nu}_\mu, \bar{\nu}_\tau$	s_W^2	$s_W^2 - \frac{1}{2}$	-1	$+1$

$s_W^2 \approx 0.25$ →

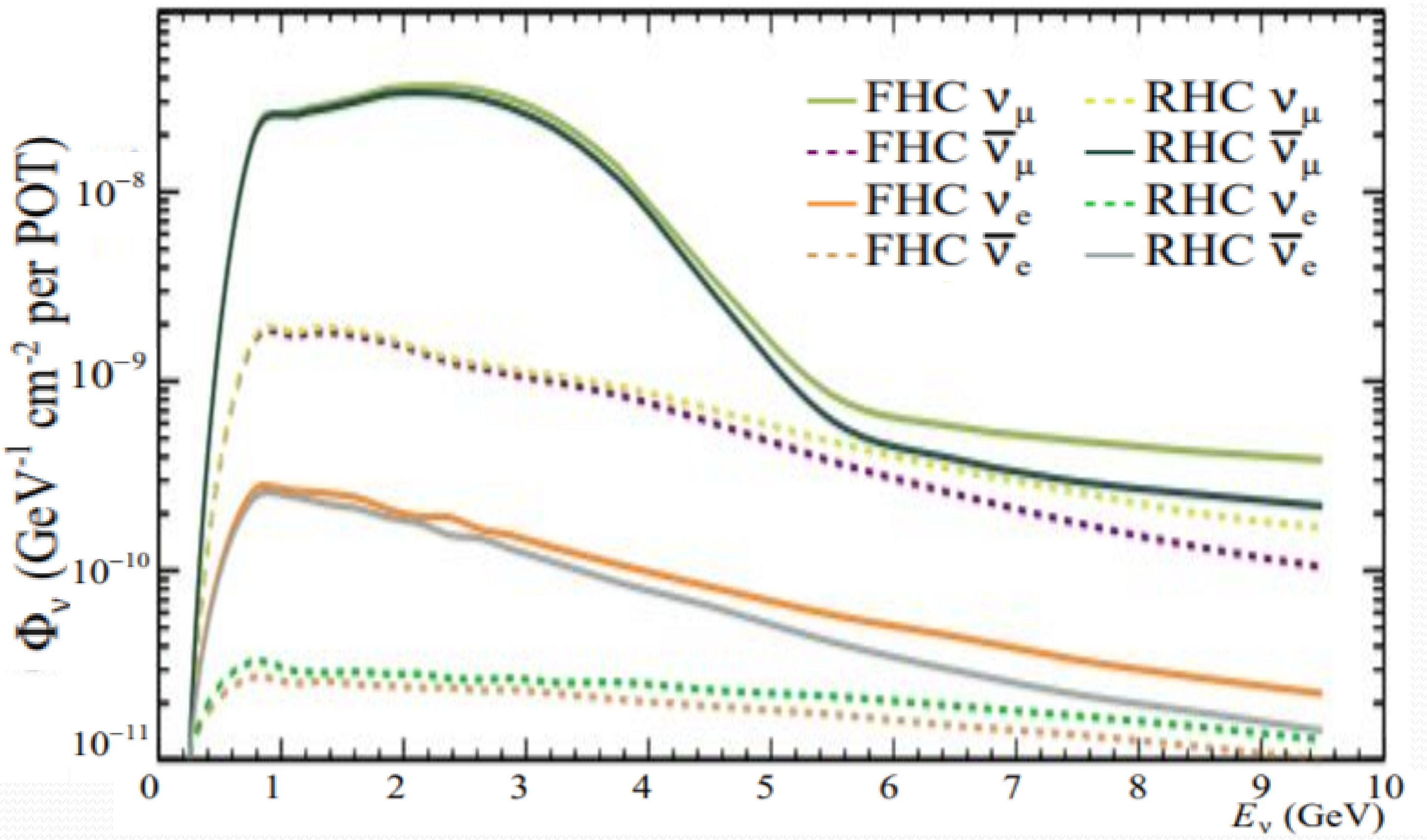
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma_{\rm int}}{dE_e}\right)_{\nu_\mu} \propto -Q_{\nu_\mu} Q_e (2E_{\nu_\mu} - E_e),$$

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma_{\rm int}}{dE_e}\right)_{\bar{\nu}_\mu} \propto Q_{\nu_\mu} Q_e (2E_{\nu_\mu} - E_e),$$

- If muon-flavor ν's (and/or tau-flavor ν's) dominate, **interference effects** (destructive or constructive) **can be significant** [see also Ballet et al, arXiv:1902.08579],
- the **sign depends on Q_{ν_μ} relative to Q_e**, and
- ***new interference features*** (see slides 9 and 10) are prominent in flavor-selective ν experiments, e.g., DUNE!

Neutrino Fluxes

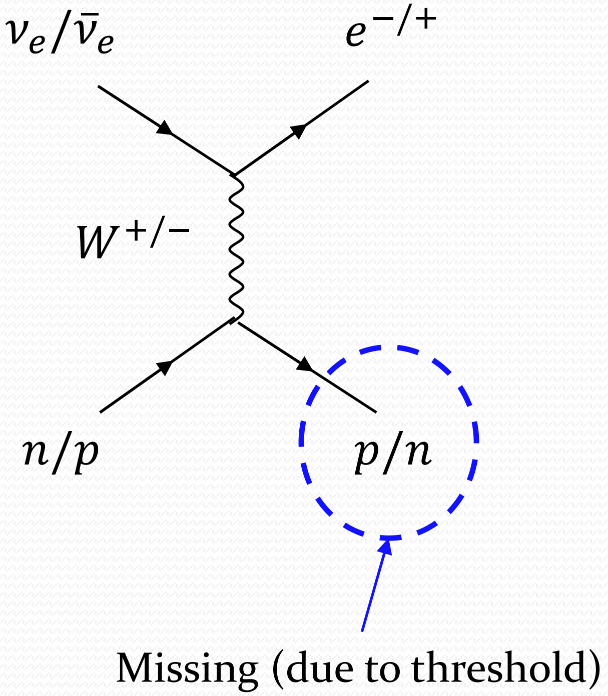
[DUNE collaboration, arXiv:2002.03005]



ν_μ ($\bar{\nu}_\mu$) **dominates** over the other flavors in the FHC = ν (RHC = $\bar{\nu}$) mode at the **flavor-selective DUNE**

Background Considerations

CCQE events



✓ $E_e\theta_e^2$ cut to reject CCQE events while keeping signal events [see e.g., MINERνA collaboration, arXiv:1512.07699]

⇒ We assume backgrounds are **negligible**.

Sensitivity Calculation

- Exposure
  - ✓ DUNE: 7 years (1.2 MW for first 6 years + 2.4 MW for last year [DUNE collaboration, arXiv:2006.16043]) = 3.5 years in the neutrino mode + 3.5 years in the antineutrino mode [DUNE collaboration, arXiv:2008.12769]

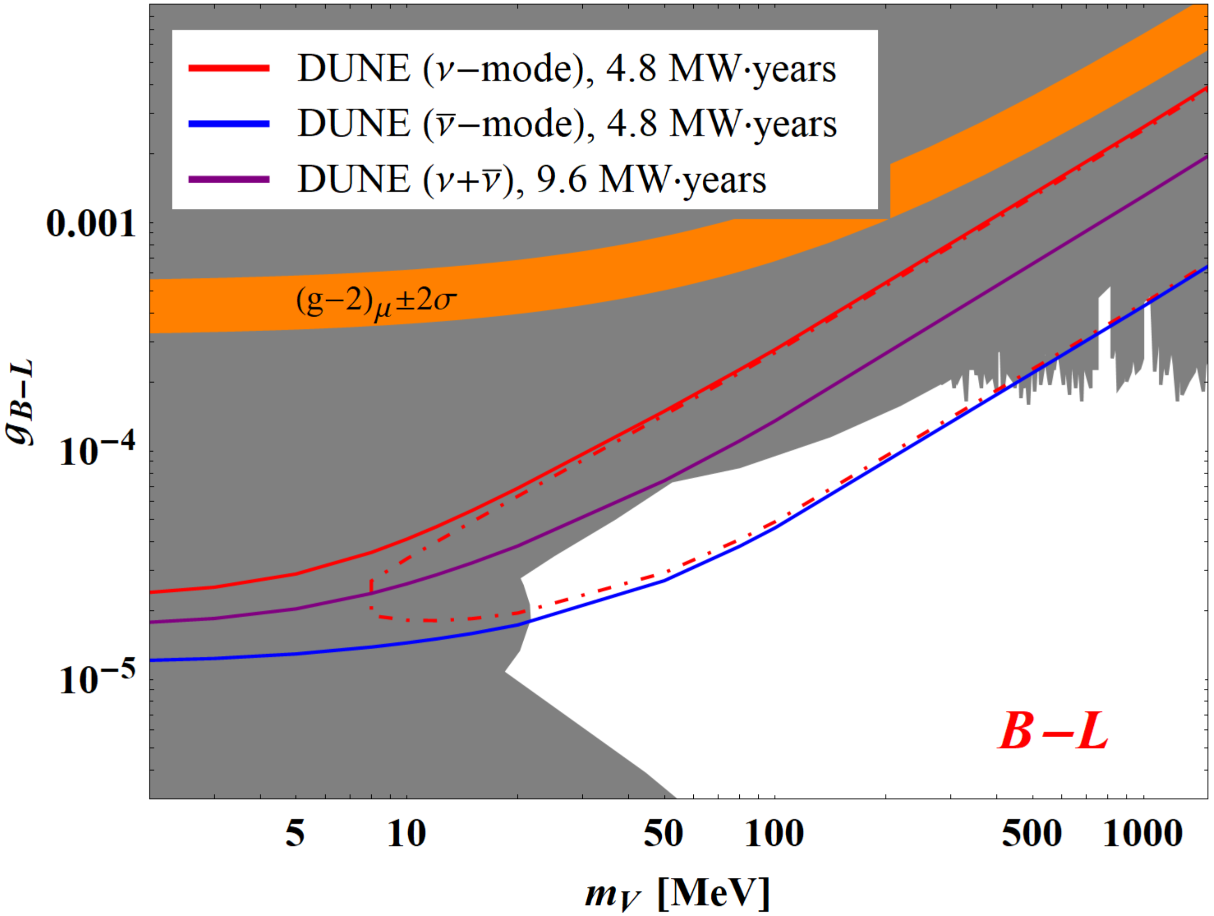
- Sensitivity estimate

Dedicated study available [Marshall et al, arXiv:1910.10996]

$$\chi^2 = \min_{\alpha} \left\{ \frac{[N_{\rm SM+V+int} - (1+\alpha) N_{\rm SM}]^2}{N_{\rm SM+V+int}} + \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma_{\rm norm}} \right)^2 \right\}$$

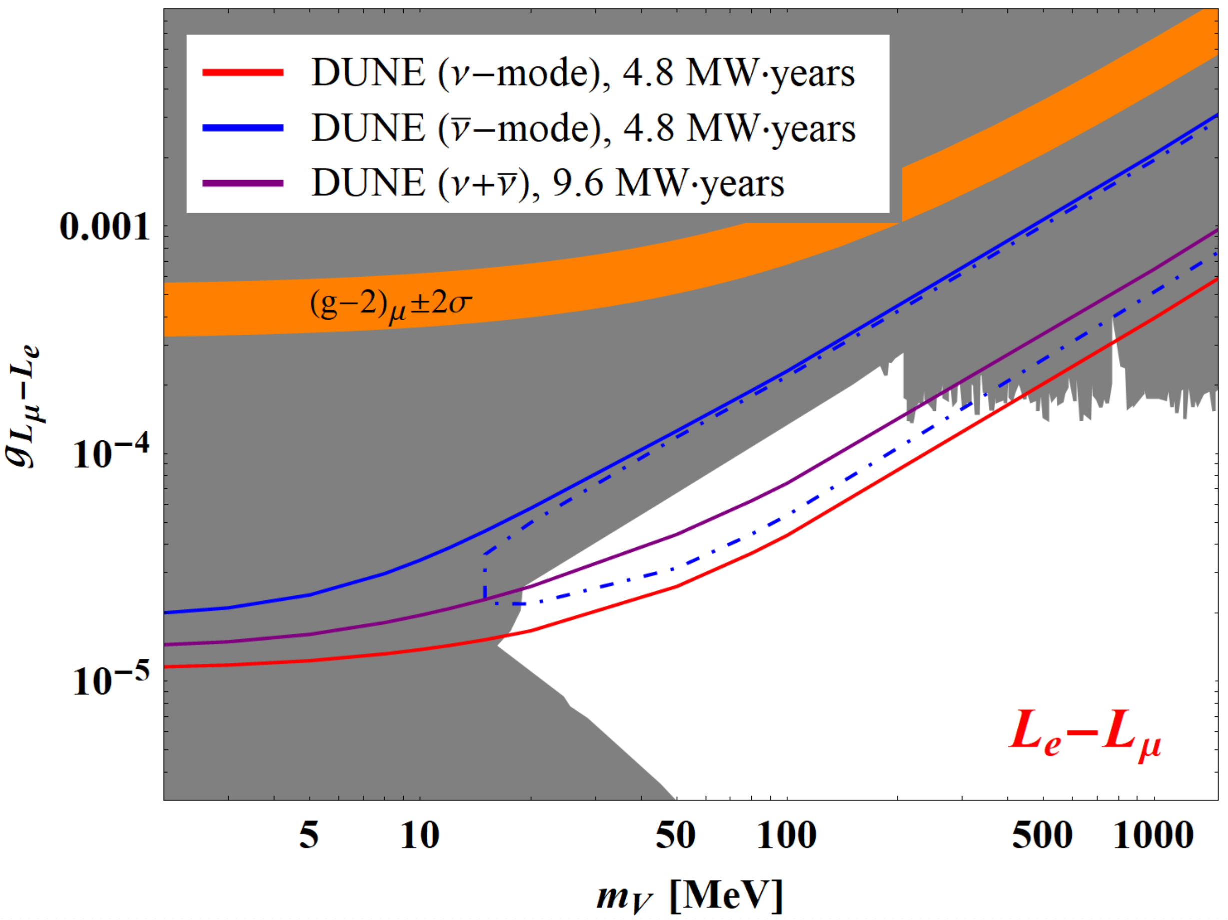
5% for an initial estimate

Result: $B-L$ Gauge Boson



- ✓ Sensitivity by a deficit in the ν mode (region surrounded by a red dot-dashed line)
- ✓ Combined analysis vs individual analyses
- ✓ Similar sensitivity reaches in both modes

Result: $L_e - L_\mu$ Gauge Boson



- ✓ Sensitivity by a deficit in the anti-ν mode (region surrounded by a blue dot-dashed line)
- ✓ Combined analysis vs individual analyses
- ✓ Similar sensitivity reaches in both modes

Conclusions

- It is promising to search for light (lepto-philic) gauge bosons at neutrino experiments.
- <u>New interference feature</u>
  - ✓ Destructive interference can allow flavor-selective neutrino experiments to be sensitive to gauge boson signals by a deficit.
  - ✓ Individual analyses can lead to sensitivity reaches superior to the combined analysis in flavor-selective neutrino experiments.

Thank you!