

Dark sector searches with the MicroBooNE Detector

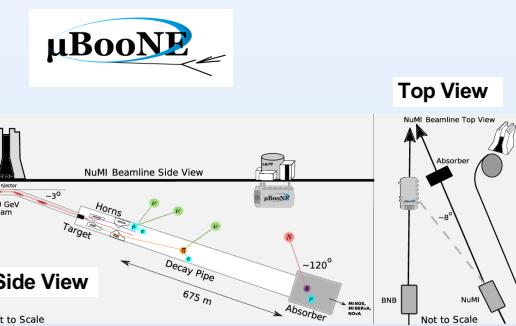
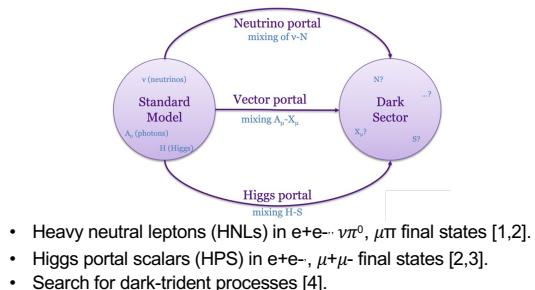
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IMPERIAL



MicroBooNE can explore the different portals to the dark sector using its two neutrino beams:



Production mechanisms:

- Higher energy NuMI beam used for the searches presented here.
- Kaons decaying at rest in the absorber could produce an HNL/HPS that reaches MicroBooNE.
- Dark-matter particles χ from the decays of π^0 or η mesons could be produced in the NuMI target.

Data sets used:

- Run 1 (Forward Horn Current) 2.2×10^{20} POT
- Run 3 (Forward Horn Current) 5.0×10^{20} POT

Main backgrounds to the searches:

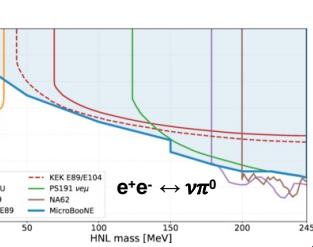
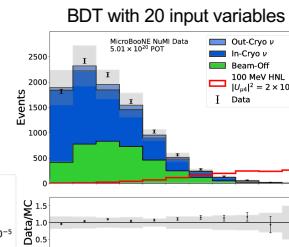
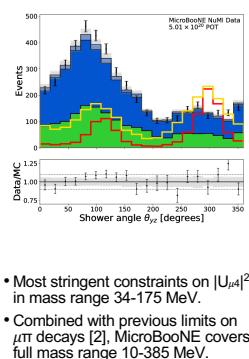
- Cosmic-ray triggers – modelled by "beam-off" data samples.
- "Out-of-cryostat" neutrino interactions with surrounding material (Monte Carlo).
- "In-cryostat" neutrino interactions in detector (Monte Carlo).

Heavy Neutral Leptons

$$K^\pm \rightarrow l^\pm N \rightarrow l^\pm \pi^\mp \quad |U_{l4}|^2$$

- One right-handed singlet state mixing through PMNS matrix.
- We assume only one $|U_{l4}|^2 > 0$.
- Rate proportional to $|U_{l4}|^2$.

- Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) used for signal/background discrimination with 20 most sensitive variables as input.
- Angular variables most powerful as HNLs enter detector "backwards". Double peak due to ambiguity in shower direction.



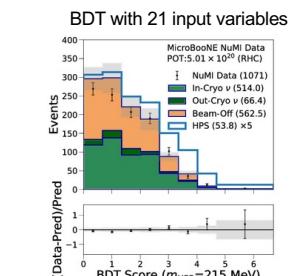
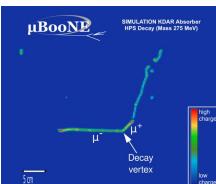
- Most stringent constraints on $|U_{l4}|^2$ in mass range 34–175 MeV.
- Combined with previous limits on $\mu\tau$ decays [2], MicroBooNE covers full mass range 10–385 MeV.

Higgs Portal Scalars

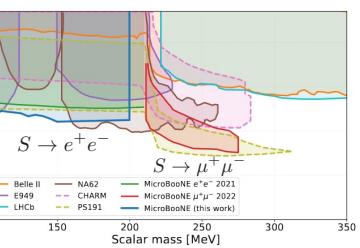
$$K \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s \\ q \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{W} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \\ d \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{S} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} l, \pi \\ l, \pi \end{array} \right.$$

- Higgs portal: minimum extension of the standard model Higgs sector.
- Scalar mixing angle θ with the Higgs boson.
- Scalar S decays to lepton or pion pairs.

Simulated signal event, originating from absorber.

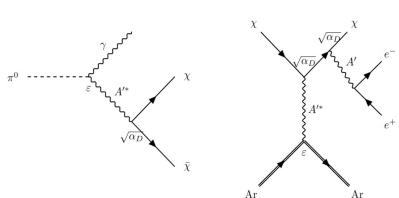


- Most stringent constraints in the HNL mass region 110–155 MeV.
- First results from a dedicated search in the mass range 212–279 MeV.

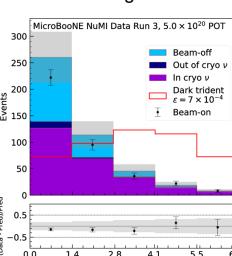


Dark Tridents

- Dark matter particles interacting through dark-photon portal.
- Dark matter particles χ produced from neutral meson decays in the beam via dark-photon mixing.
- NuMI off-axis search reduces background from neutrino interactions.

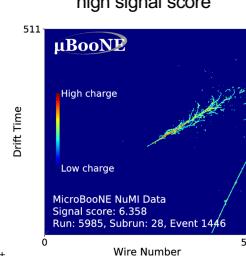


CNN signal score



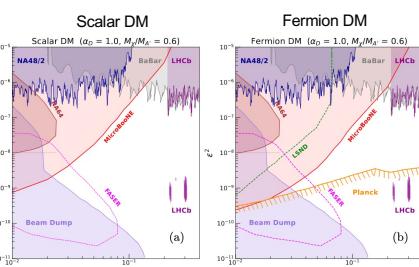
- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) used for signal/background discrimination.
- Uses Region of Interest of 512 x 512 pixels around interaction vertex.

Data event with high signal score



Model Parameters

- Masses of dark photon M_A and of dark fermion/scalar M_χ for $M_\chi/M_A = 0.6$ and 2.
- Dark-fine structure constant $0.1 \leq \alpha_D \leq 1$.
- Kinematic mixing parameter ε .



Constraining previously unexplored parameters space for fermion and scalar dark matter.

[1] Phys. Rev. Lett. 132 (2024) 4, 041801
[2] Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022) 9, 092006
[3] Phys. Rev. Lett. 127 (2021) 15, 151803
[4] Phys. Rev. Lett. 132, 241801

