

# X17 discovery potential in γp→e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup>p and γD→e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup>pn with neutron tagging

Marc Vanderhaeghen

JLab PWG meeting, January 31, 2024

JGU, Mainz

# X17 in <sup>8</sup>Be (ATOMKI Coll.)



Invariant mass for the e<sup>+</sup> - e<sup>-</sup> pairs E\_=18.15 MeV, M1 transition in <sup>8</sup>Be =16.6 Me IPC, M1+E1 10 12 14 16 18 m<sub>e+e-</sub> (MeV)

Krasznahorkay et al., PRL 116,042501 (2016)

 ${}^{8}Be(1^{+}18.2) \rightarrow {}^{8}Be(0^{+}g.s.) + X \rightarrow {}^{8}Be(0^{+}g.s.) + e^{-}e^{+}$ 

quantum numbers: X is either 0-, 1-, 1+ state

Several theoretical explanations:

- Feng et al. (2017) - mostly as dark photon (1-)
- light pseudoscalar (0-)

Ellwanger, Moretti (2016)

Alves, Weiner(2018)

# X17 in <sup>4</sup>He (ATOMKI Coll.)



Krasznahorkay et al., PRC 104,044003 (2021)



# Summary of ATOMKI X17 observations





Transition		Signal	Scalar	Pseudoscalar	Vector	Axial-vector	
<sup>8</sup> Be	$1^+(18.15) \to 0^+$	(M1, IS)	YES		l = 1	l = 1	l = 0, 2
<sup>8</sup> Be	$1^+(17.64) \to 0^+$	(M1, IV)	NO		l = 1	l = 1	l = 0, 2
<sup>4</sup> He	$0^{-}(21.01) \to 0^{+}$	(M0)	YES/NO		l = 0		l = 1
<sup>4</sup> He	$0^+(20.21) \to 0^+$	(E0)	YES/NO	l = 0		l = 1	
$1^{12}C$	$1^{-}(17.23) \to 0^{+}$	(E1, IV)	YES	l = 1		l = 0, 2	l = 1

Feng, Tait, Verhaaren, PRD 102,036016(2020)

The reported 7σ anomalies reported in <sup>8</sup>Be and <sup>4</sup>He nuclear decays are both kinematically and dynamically consistent with the production of a 17 MeV protophobic gauge boson

bound from NA48/2:  $|\varepsilon_p| < 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ 

## X17 in <sup>8</sup>Be: VNU Experiment



**VNU** experiment confirms X17 observation (with 4-5  $\sigma$  significance) in <sup>8</sup>Be decay from 18.2 MeV state and its absence in decay of 17.6 MeV state

# **Ongoing nuclear physics efforts**



Radiative decay counter (RDC) MEGII @PSI <sup>7</sup>Li(p,X17) <sup>8</sup>Be MeV Cockroft Walton Tracking DCH, LXe Taking data

NUCLEX @ LNGS  ${}^{3}H(p, X17) {}^{4}He$  $I_{p} = 100 \ \mu A$ Dedicated detector Lol 2022 **COPE** @ IEAP – CTU Prague  ${}^{7}Li(p, X17) {}^{8}Be$ 2.5 MeV Van de Graaff Mag. spectrometer ATOMKI  $\rightarrow$  IEAP Vertexing with Timepix 3

**NewJedi** @ IJCLab, GANIL, Ithemba  ${}^{7}Li(p, X17) {}^{8}Be; {}^{3}H(p, X17) {}^{4}He$ Vertexing w. DSSSDs; E- plastic scints. Ongoing



N\_Tof @ CERN  ${}^{3}He(n, X17) {}^{4}He$ Pulsed n- beam Dedicated detector Lol 2022 Project X17 @ U. Montreal <sup>7</sup>Li(p, X17) <sup>8</sup>Be; <sup>7</sup>Li( ${}^{3}He, X17$ )<sup>10</sup>B DAPHNE vertex chamber; E- plastic scints 0.95 4 $\pi$ Ongoing



# **Ongoing efforts at accelerators**



#### PADME@Frascati



#### 📫 JLab



MAMI, MAGIX@MESA



# X17 production in $\gamma N \rightarrow e^+e^- \ N$



Signal process: X17 production



 Background process:
 Bethe-Heitler
 + Compton: (X replaced by γ in above graph)



Background process suppressed at small -t on neutron

#### X17 production in $\gamma N \rightarrow e^+e^- N$

- For X17 signal process: 3 scenarios were studied, 0-, 1-, 1+ assuming a BR(X ->  $e^-e^+$ ) = 1
- Coupling to nucleons:

$$\mathcal{L}_{PS} = \mathbf{0} - \mathcal{L}_{PS} = i\bar{N}\gamma_5 \left(g_{XNN}^{(0)} + g_{XNN}^{(1)}\tau_3\right) NX$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{J}^{\mathsf{P}}=\mathbf{1}^{\text{-}} & \mathcal{L}_{V}=-eX_{\mu}\sum_{q}\varepsilon_{q}\bar{q}\gamma^{\mu}q & \text{proton, neutron couplings:} & \varepsilon_{p}=2\varepsilon_{u}+\varepsilon_{d}\\ & \varepsilon_{n}=\varepsilon_{u}+2\varepsilon_{d} \\ \end{array} \\ \mathsf{J}^{\mathsf{P}}=\mathbf{1}^{\text{+}} & \mathcal{L}_{A}=-X_{\mu}\sum_{q}g_{q}\bar{q}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{5}q \end{array}$ 

Vdh,

Constraints on couplings from existing exclusions + ATOMKI <sup>8</sup>Be

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline J_X^p & m_X = 17.01 \text{ MeV} & 1\sigma \text{ uncertainty in } m_X \\ \hline 0^- & |g_{XNN}^{(1)}| = (0-0.6) \times 10^{-3} \\ g_{XNN}^{(0)} = (3.0-4.0) \times 10^{-3} & g_{XNN}^{(0)} = (2.7-4.4) \times 10^{-3} \\ \hline 1^- & |\varepsilon_p| = (0-0.12) \times 10^{-2} \\ |\varepsilon_n| = (1.2-1.7) \times 10^{-2} & |\varepsilon_n| = (1.1-1.9) \times 10^{-2} \\ \hline 1^+ & a_{p,n} = (1.9-5.9) \times 10^{-5} & a_{p,n} = (1.8-6.1) \times 10^{-5} \end{array}$$

# X17 production in $\gamma N \rightarrow e^+e^- N$



e+ e- γ								
$E_{\gamma} = 150 \text{ MeV}$	n							
$e^+: p = 63.2 \text{ MeV/c},$	$\theta = 100^{\circ}$							
$e^-: p = 65.5 \text{ MeV/c},$	$\theta = 85.2^{\circ}$							
n: p = 201  MeV/c,	$\theta = 39.3^{\circ}$							

QED background: BH + BornSignal curves: X17-NN couplingsrange from ATOMKI expt.Signal X17: 0-Signal X17: 1- $\delta m_{e^-e^+} = 0.2 \text{ MeV}$ Signal X17: 1+

Backens, Vdh, PRL 128,091802 (2022)

## Limits on X17 to proton and neutron couplings

Vector X17

2.0 NA48/2,  $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma(X \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ Allowed couplings for 1- X17 state  $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e X$ <sup>8</sup>Be 1.0  $^{12}C$ - Protophobic (NA48/2)  $\varepsilon_p \times 10^2$ 0.0 - tension between extractions -1.0 Dark bands:  $1\sigma$  limits -2.0 ⊾ -2.0 -1.0 0.0 1.0 2.0 Light bands:  $2\sigma$  limits  $\varepsilon_n \times 10^2$ Axial-vector X17 1.0  $^{8}\mathrm{Be}$ Allowed couplings for 1+ X17 state KTeV anomaly 0.75  $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e X$ 0.5 Larger uncertainty in nuclear 0.25  $a_p imes 10^3$ axial-vector matrix element 0.0 -0.25 Barducci, Toni: JHEP02, 154 (2023) -0.5 Hostert, Pospelov: PRD108,055011 (2023) -0.75 -1.0 └ -1.0 Mommers, Vdh: arXiv:2307.02181[hep-ph] 0.25 -0.75 -0.5 -0.25 0.0 0.5 0.75 1.0  $a_n \times 10^3$ 

#### How to realise an experiment on neutron

Deuteron target and neutron tagging: γD → e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> np process to select process on neutron, proton has to be spectator momentum neutron >> momentum proton



**Deuteron wavefunction** 

Machleidt, PRC 63,024001 (2001)

## X17 search in $\gamma D \rightarrow e^+e^-$ np at MAGIX@MESA



#### X17 search in $\gamma D \rightarrow e^+e^-$ np: QED background



with **neutron tagging**: in forward neutron angular range process on neutron largerly dominates over process on proton

## X17 search in $\gamma D \rightarrow e^+e^-$ np: signal vs background



J<sup>P</sup> = 1<sup>-</sup> scenario for X17

Mommers, Vdh: arXiv:2307.02181[hep-ph]

In backward kinematics for e<sup>-</sup>e<sup>+</sup>, forward angles for neutron: X17 (vector) signal on neutron is up to an order of magnitude larger than QED background for  $\delta m_{e-e+} = 0.1$  MeV (for <sup>8</sup>Be couplings)

## X17 search in $\gamma D \rightarrow e^+e^-$ np: signal vs background



# **Conclusions and outlook**

- ATOMKI experiments: signals seen in <sup>8</sup>Be, <sup>4</sup>He, and <sup>12</sup>C were interpreted due to production of 17 MeV particle decaying into e<sup>-</sup>e<sup>+</sup>
- <sup>8</sup>Be results: confirmed by VNU, many more experiments ongoing / planned
- Theory constraints for vector scenario:
  Tight constraints on proton: protophobic vector particle
  Tensions between constraints on neutron
- Theory allows viable parameter range for axial-vector scenario
- X17 in di-lepton production experiment on nucleon: γN → e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> N X17 signal / QED background up to factor 10 for neutron for e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> mass resolution which has already been achieved at MAMI
- → X17 production on neutron by  $\gamma D \rightarrow e^+e^-$  np process with neutron tagging X17 signal / QED background found to be up to factor 10 in MAGIX@MESA kinematics (E<sub>e</sub> = 105 MeV) for  $\delta m_{e^-e^+} = 0.1$  MeV