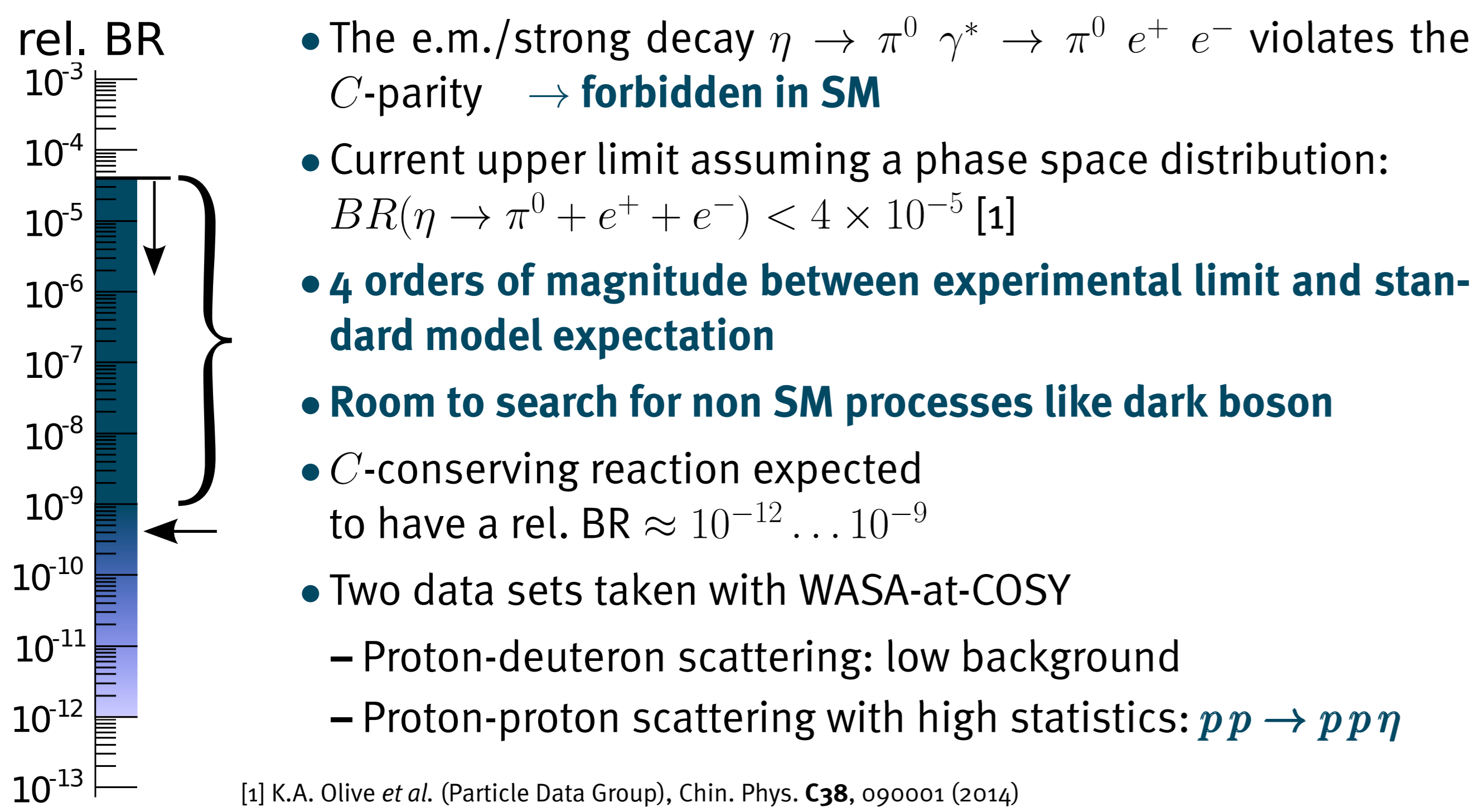


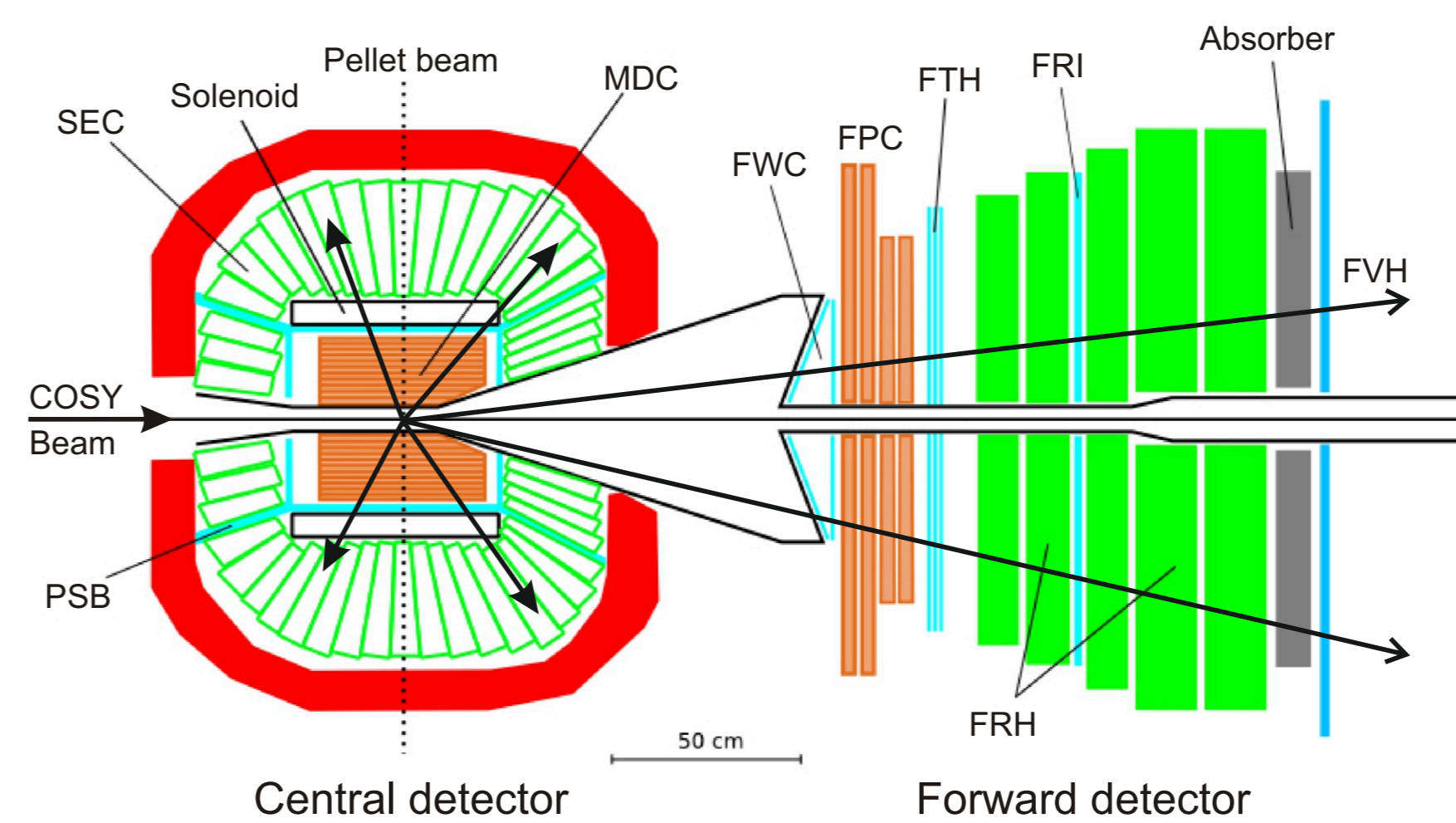
Kay Demmich\*, Florian Bergmann, Nils Hüsken, and Alfons Khoukaz for the WASA-at-COSY-Collaboration

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Wilhelm-Klemm-Str. 9, 48149 Münster, Germany

### Motivation



### WASA-at-COSY – The detector setup



#### WASA – Wide Angle Shower Apparatus

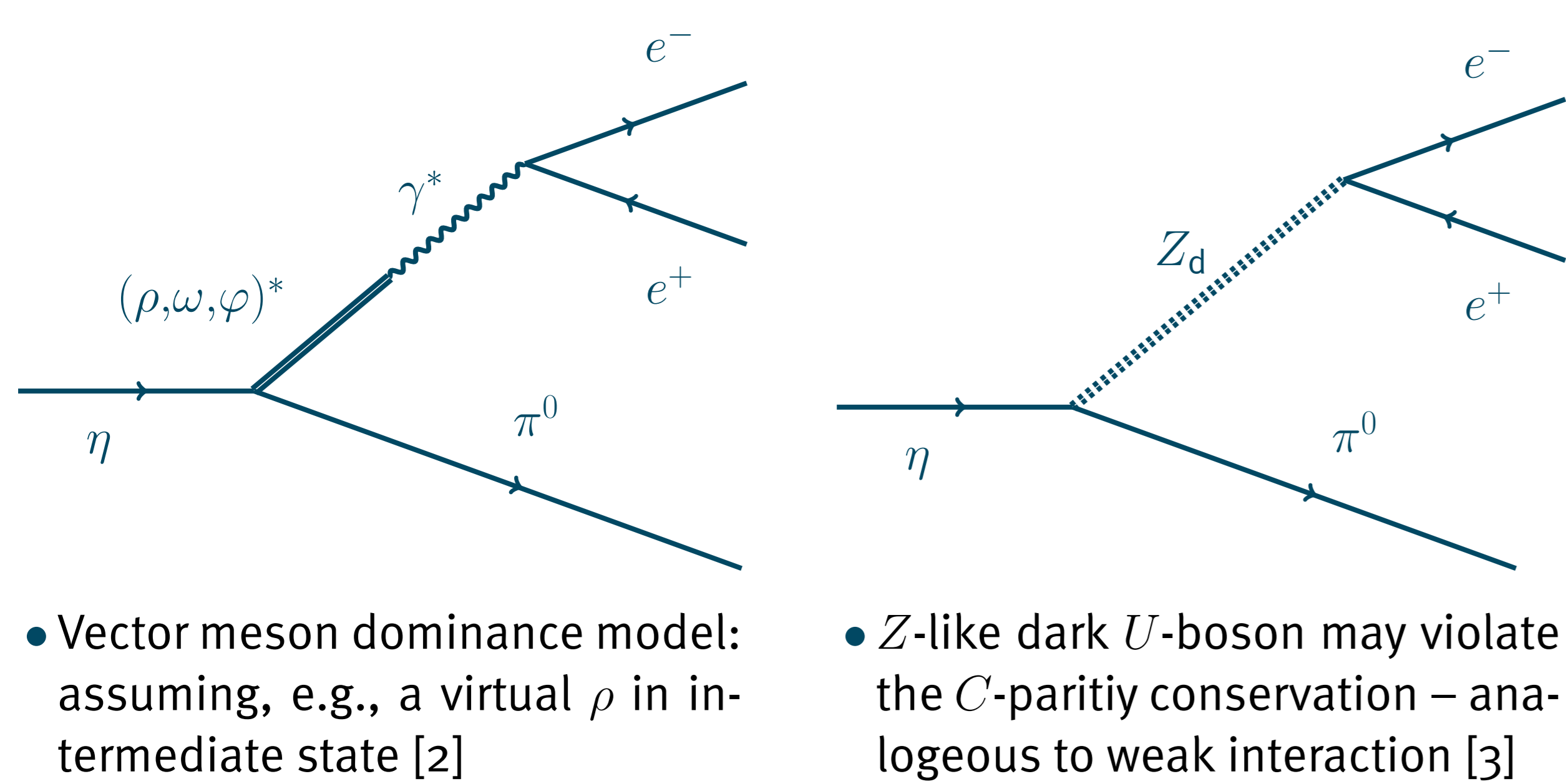
- Frozen hydrogen or deuterium pellets as an internal target
- Central detector: nearly  $4\pi$ -acceptance for neutral and charged decay particles
- Forward detector for heavy charged particles like protons, deuterons and He nuclei [5]
- Exclusive measurement of meson production and decay reactions

#### COSY – COoler SYnchrotron

- Provides (un)polarized proton or deuterium beams with momenta of up to 3.7 GeV/c [4]

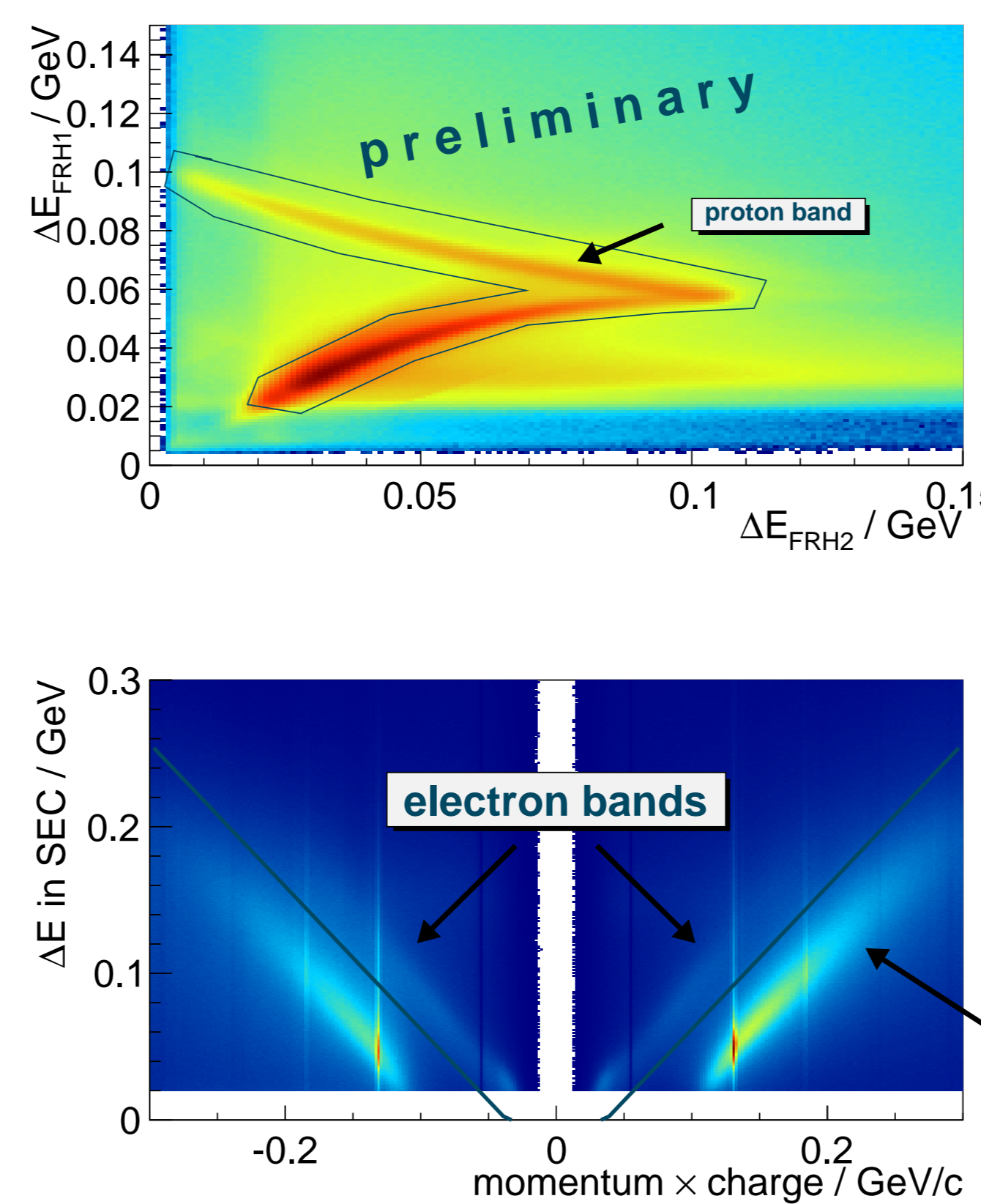
[4] Maier, Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A, 1997, Vol.390(1)  
[5] H.-H. Adam et al. (WASA-at-COSY Collaboration), arXiv:nucl-ex/0411038

### Models for $C$ -parity violation

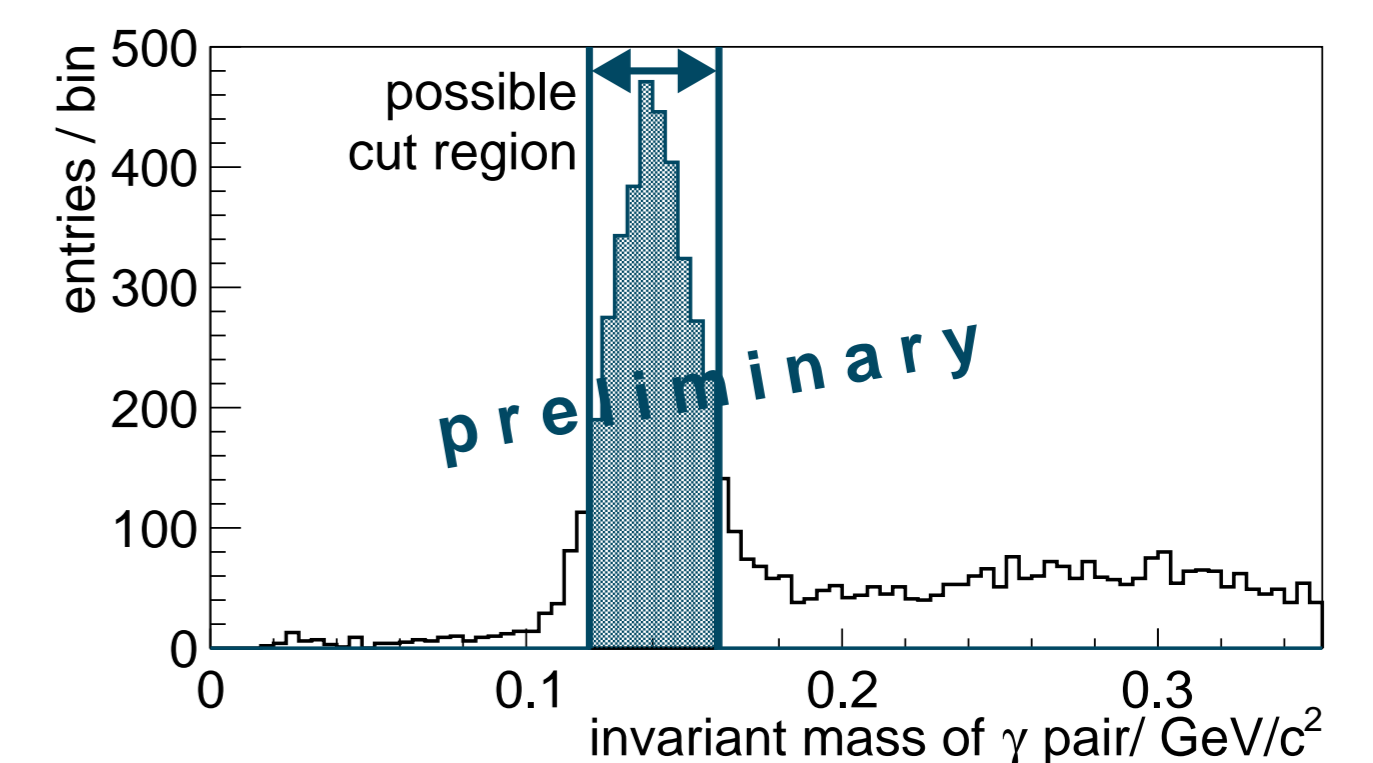


[2] Andrzej Kupčič and Andreas Wirzba, J. Phys. Conf. Ser. **335**, 012017 (2011) [arXiv:1111.5949]  
[3] Hooman Davoudiasl, Hye-Sung Lee, and William J. Marciano, Phys. Rev. D **89**, 095006 (2014)

### Particle identification

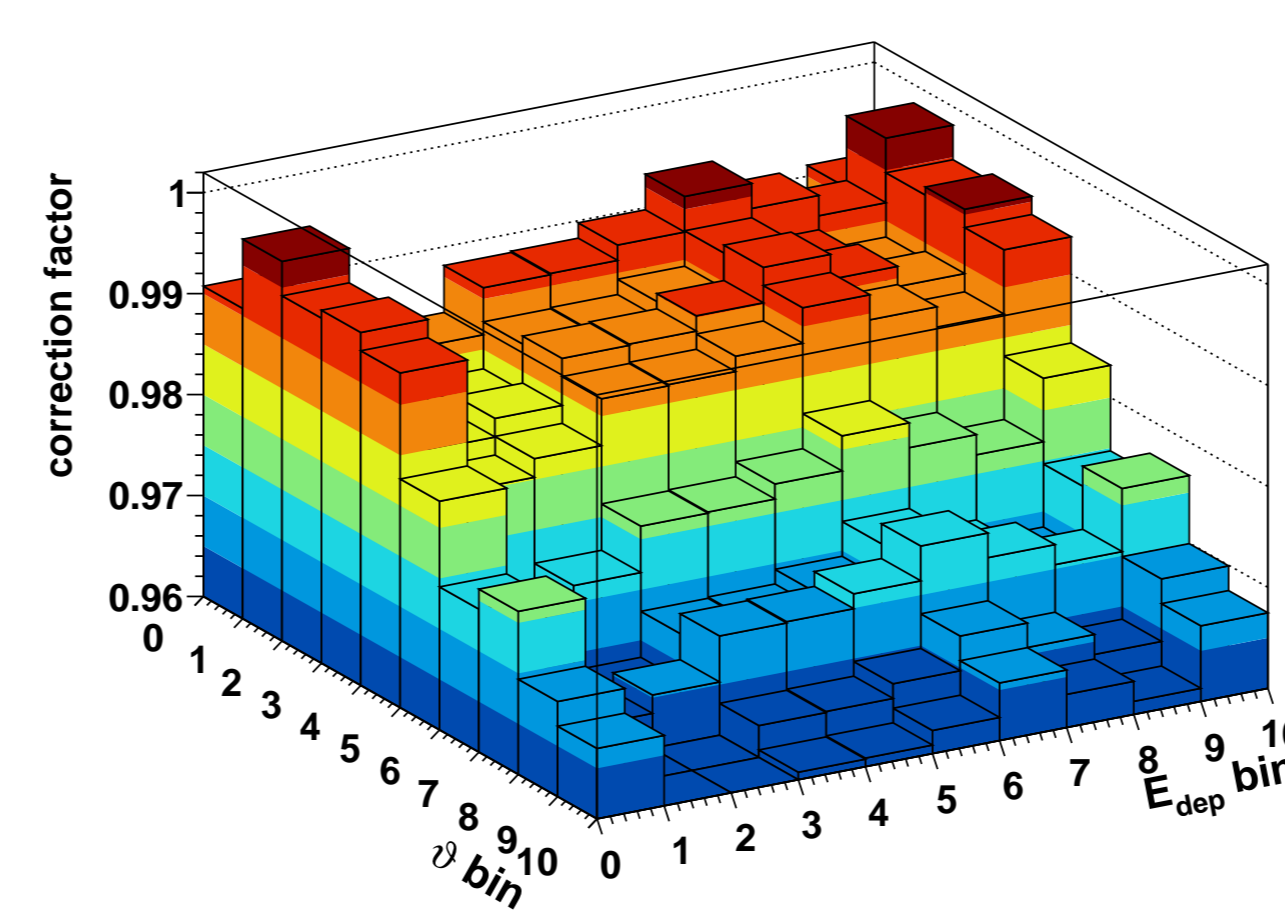
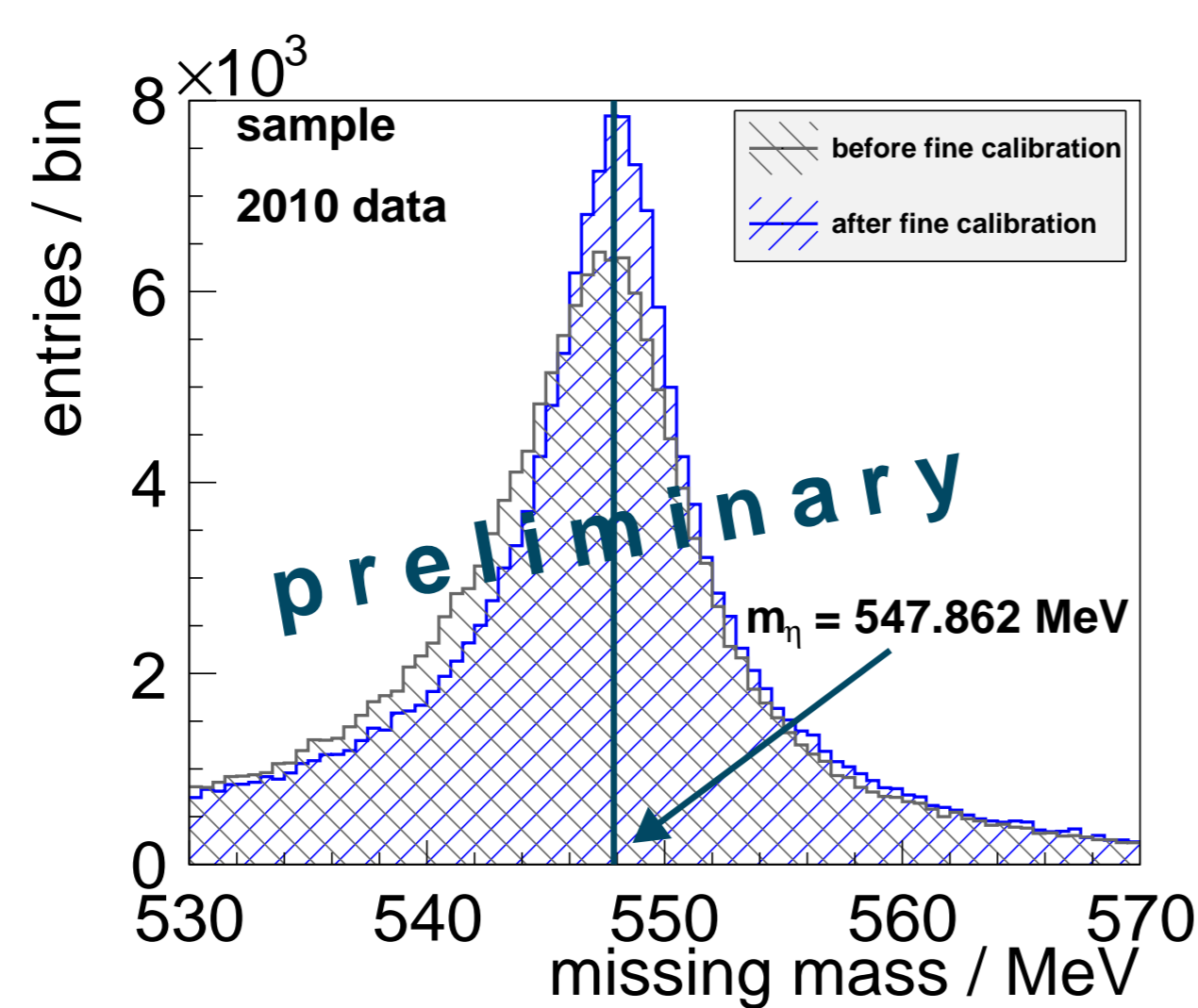
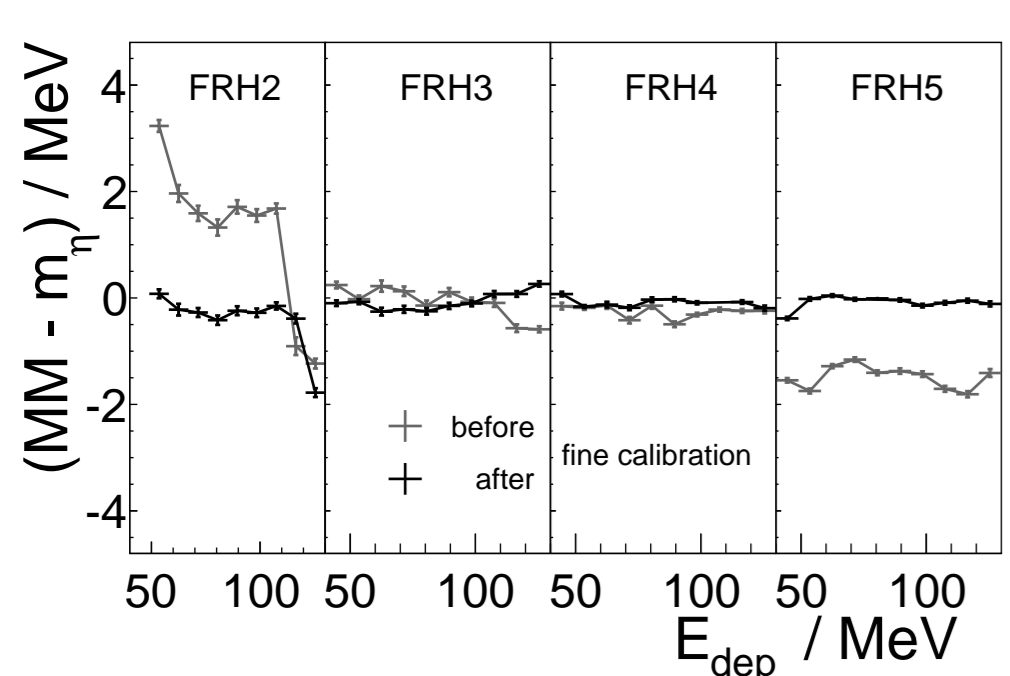
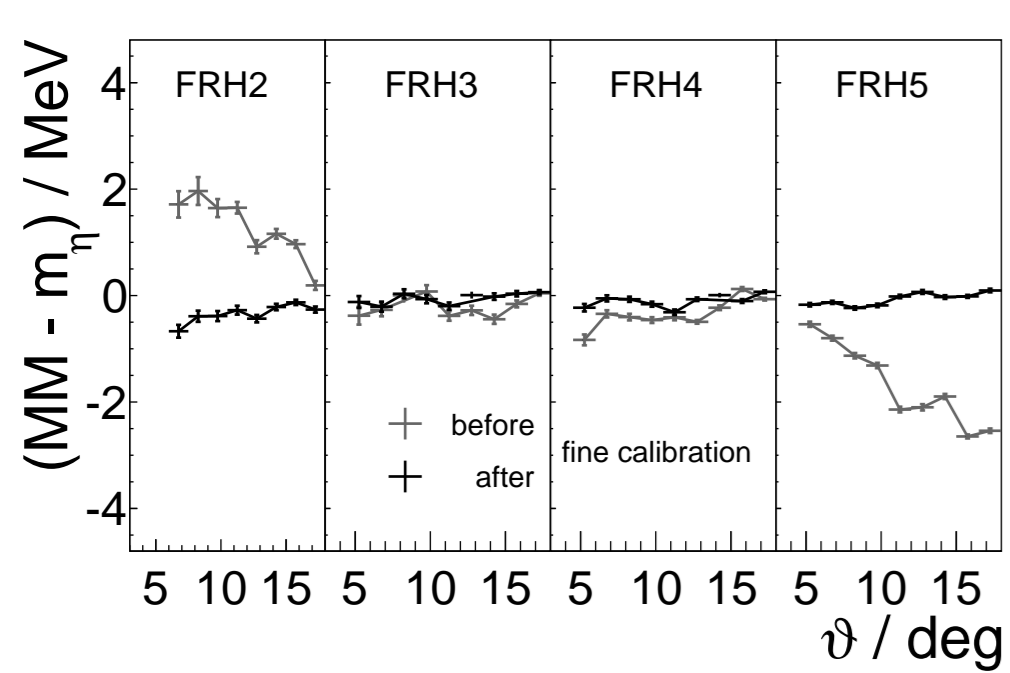


- Proton identification using energy loss correlation
- Pion-electron discrimination via  $\Delta E$ - $p$  method
- $\pi^0$  identification by invariant mass of  $\gamma$  pair
- Decay signature: at least two oppositely charged and two neutral particles



### Fine calibration

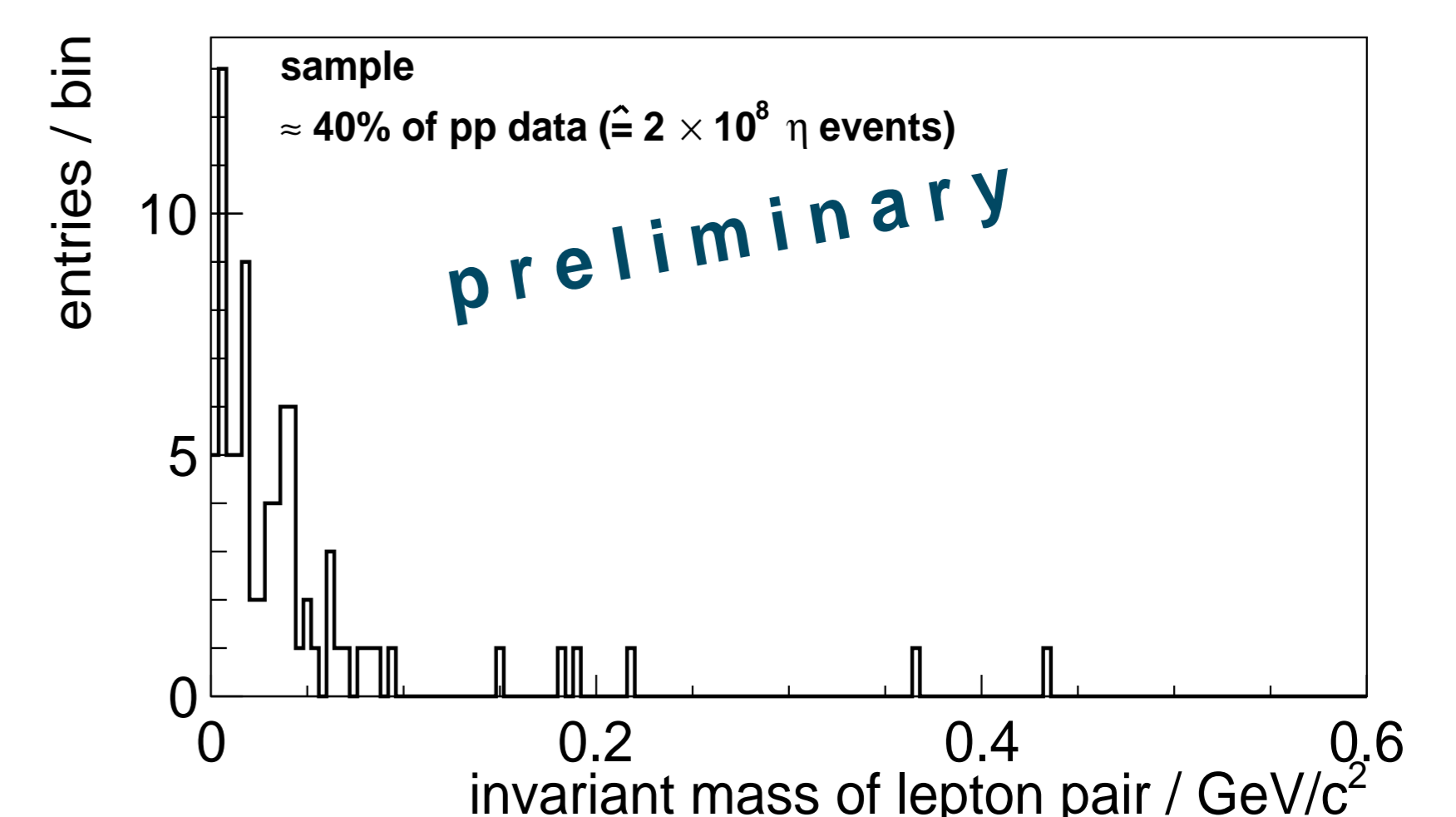
- The missing mass position depends on polar angle  $\vartheta$  and  $E_{dep}$  of both protons
- Apply correction factor for each  $\vartheta$  and  $E_{dep}$  bin
- Determine factors iteratively
- 2d correction table for each detector plane



- After energy fine calibration:
  - symmetric peak shape
  - significantly increased missing mass resolution (+40%)
- $\Rightarrow$  HWHM  $< 1.9$  MeV

### Analysis results

- Cut on  $MM(pp) \approx m_\eta$
- $\rightarrow$  Reduce background from multi-pion production
- Cut on  $IM(\gamma\gamma) \approx m_{\pi^0}$  and  $IM(e^+e^-\gamma\gamma) \approx m_\eta$
- Probability cut on kinematic fit ( $pp \rightarrow pp e^+ e^- \gamma\gamma$ )
- $\rightarrow$  Reduce background from other  $\eta$ -decays
- $\rightarrow$  Only a few events out of  $\approx 200 \times 10^6$  events left over after all cuts



### Summary & Outlook

#### Summary

- High statistic data set from dedicated  $\eta$  production runs
- Clear  $\eta$  signal in missing mass spectra
- Successful fine calibration
- Efficient cuts for decay selection and background reduction (based on simulations)

#### Outlook

- Data description by Monte Carlo simulations
- Optimize kinematic fit and cut condition based on simulations
- $\rightarrow$  Extract new upper limit for  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$  much lower than the current value
- $\rightarrow$  Evaluate new constraints on coupling strengths and masses of dark bosons