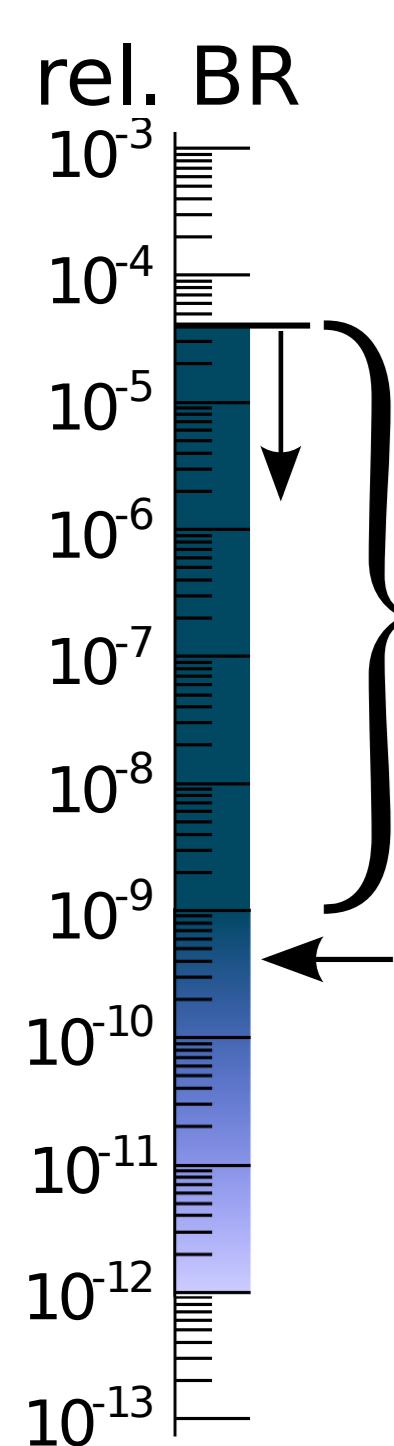


Search for the C -violating meson decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ with WASA-at-COSY

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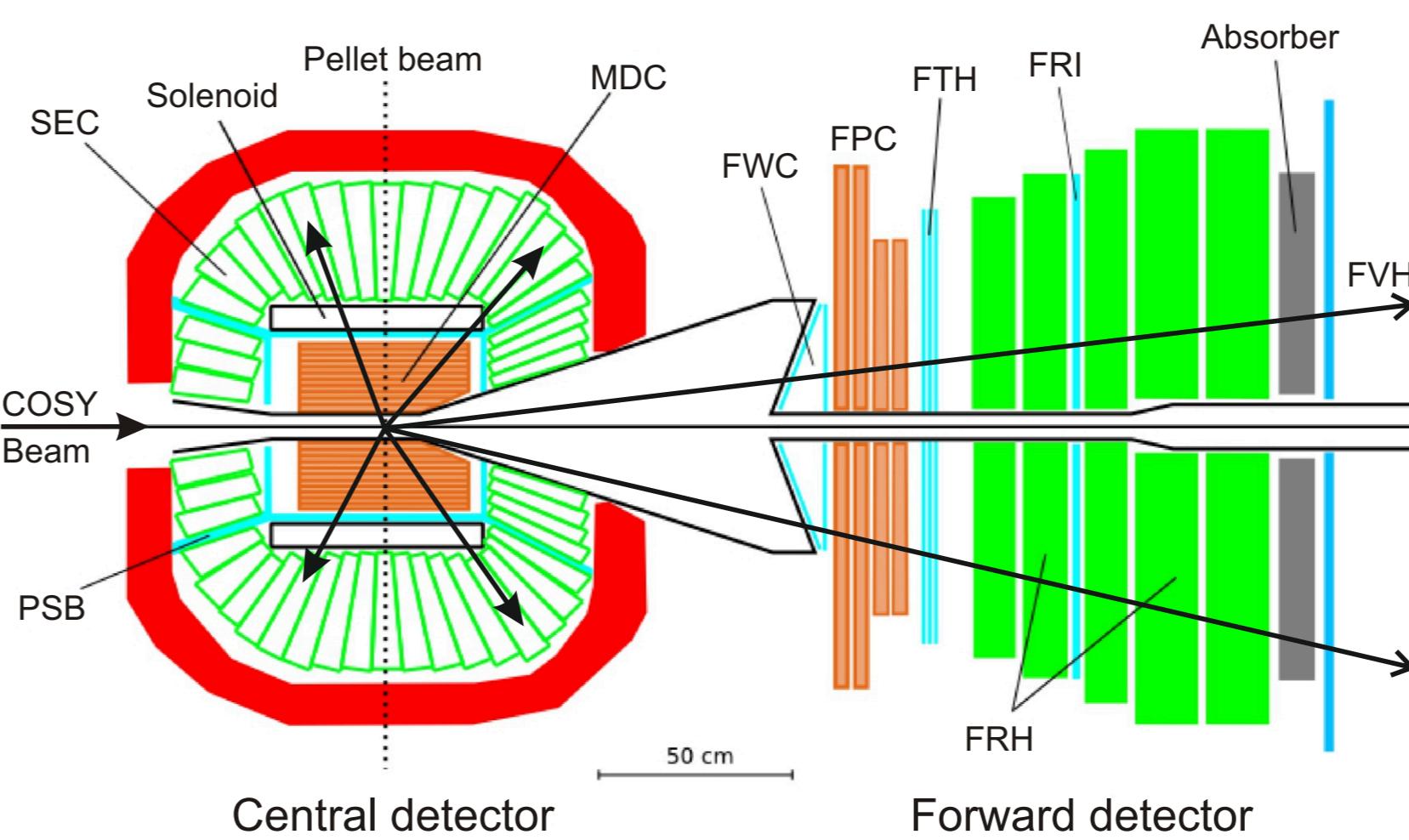
Motivation



- The e.m./strong decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ violates the C -parity → **forbidden in SM**
- Current upper limit assuming a phase space distribution: $BR(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-) < 4 \times 10^{-5}$ [1]
- 4 orders of magnitude between experimental limit and standard model expectation**
- Room to search for non SM processes like dark boson**
- C -conserving reaction expected to have a rel. BR $\approx 10^{-12} \dots 10^{-9}$
- Two data sets taken with WASA-at-COSY
 - Proton-deuteron scattering: low background
 - Proton-proton scattering with high statistics: $pp \rightarrow pp\eta$

[1] K.A. Olive *et al.* (Particle Data Group), Chin. Phys. C **38**, 090001 (2014)

WASA-at-COSY – The detector setup



COSY – COoler SYnchrotron

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

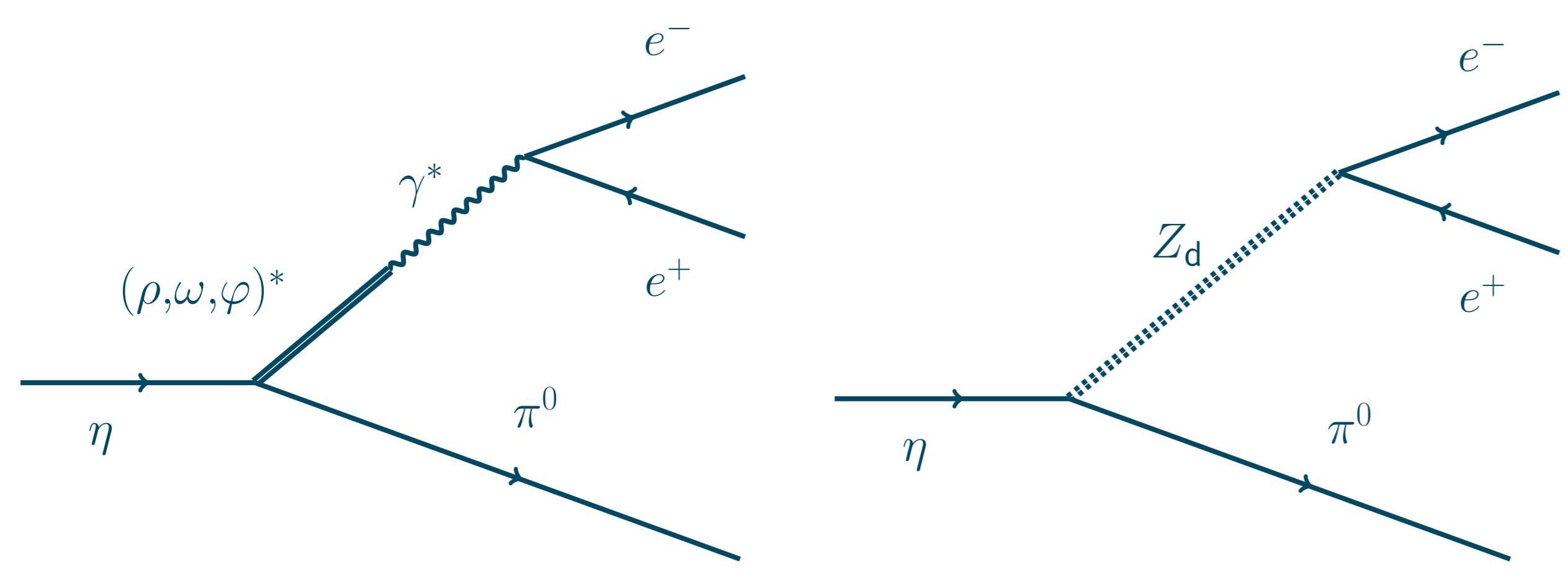
WASA – Wide Angle Shower Apparatus

- Frozen hydrogen or deuterium pellets as an internal target
- Central detector: nearly 4π -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

[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

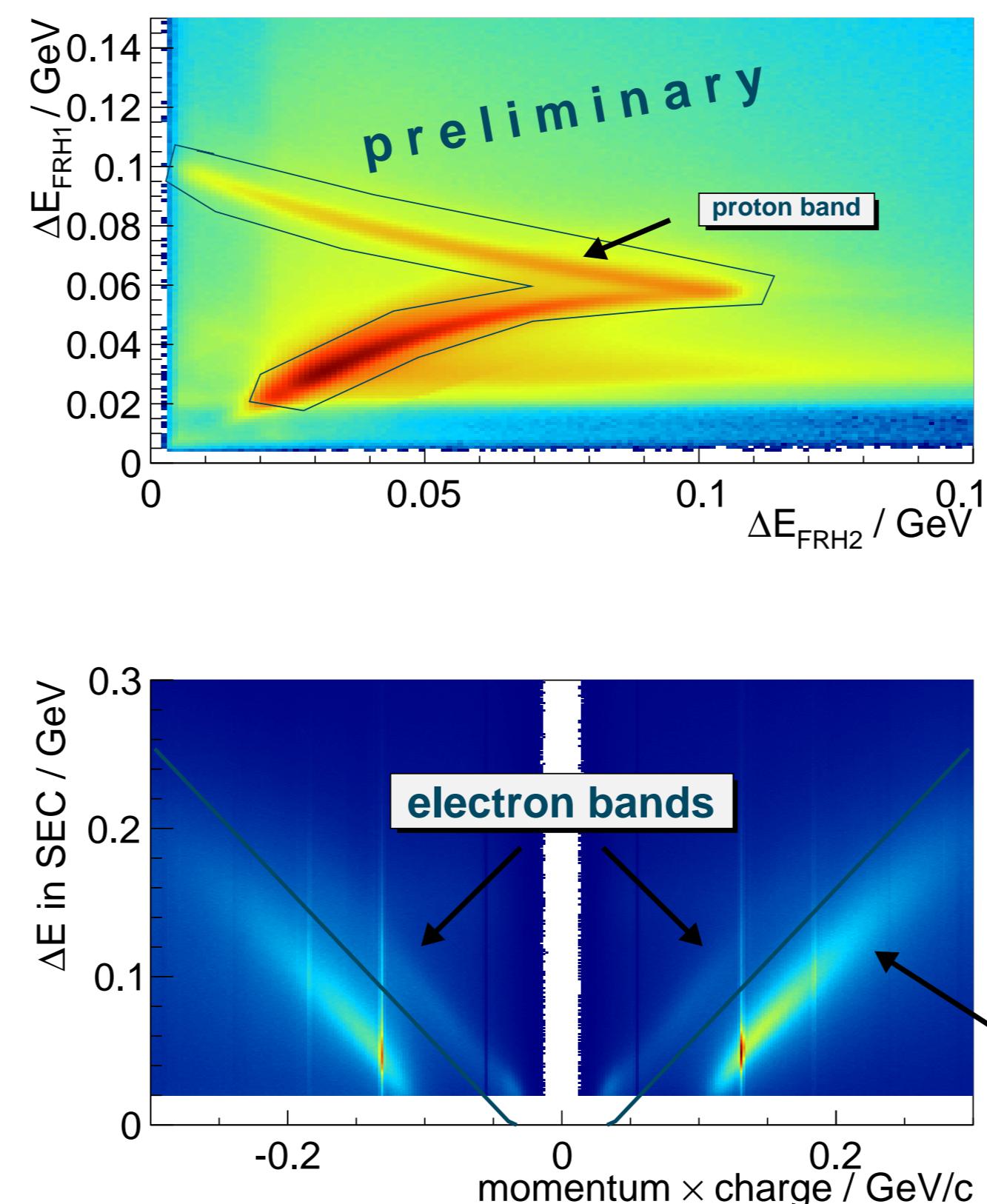


- Vector meson dominance model: assuming, e.g., a virtual ρ in intermediate state [2]
- Z -like dark U -boson may violate the C -parity conservation – analogous to weak interaction [3]

[2] Andrzej Kupć 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)

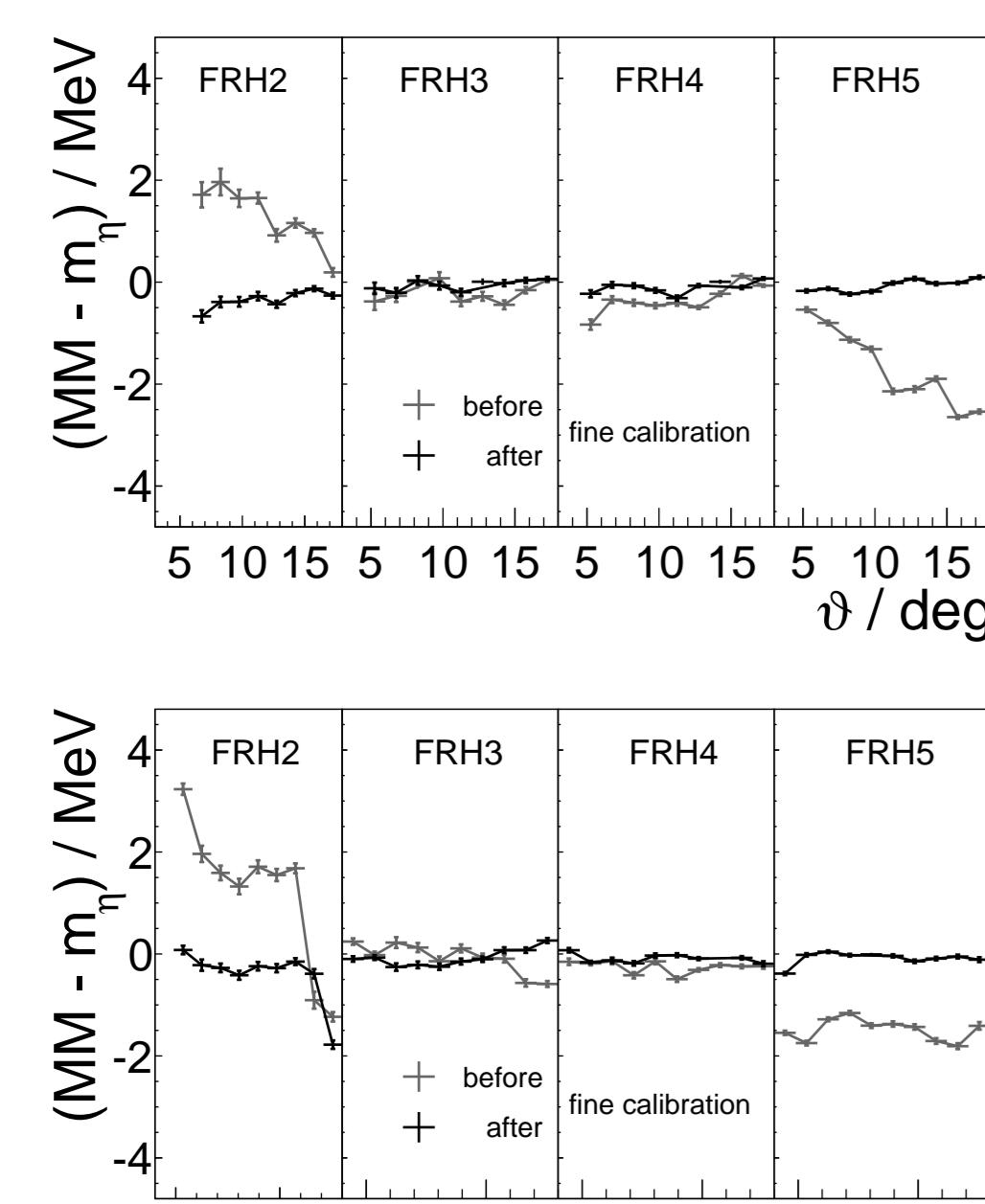
Particle identification



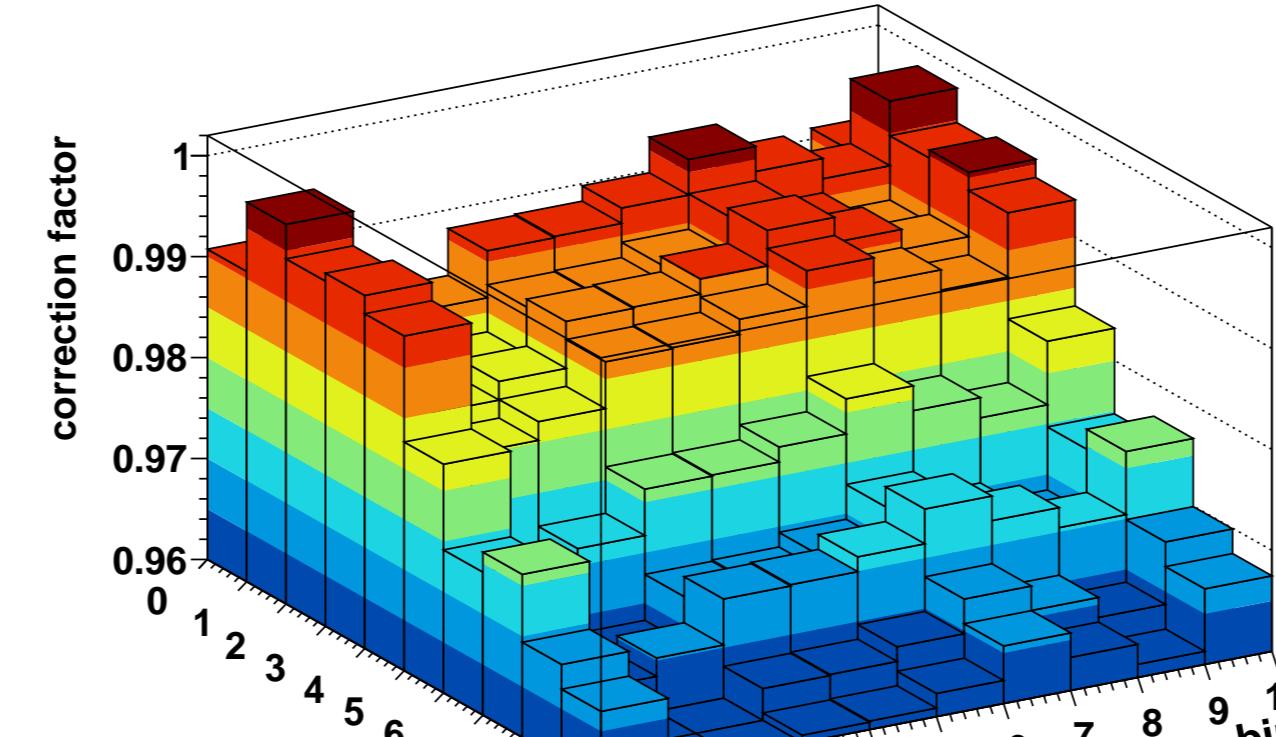
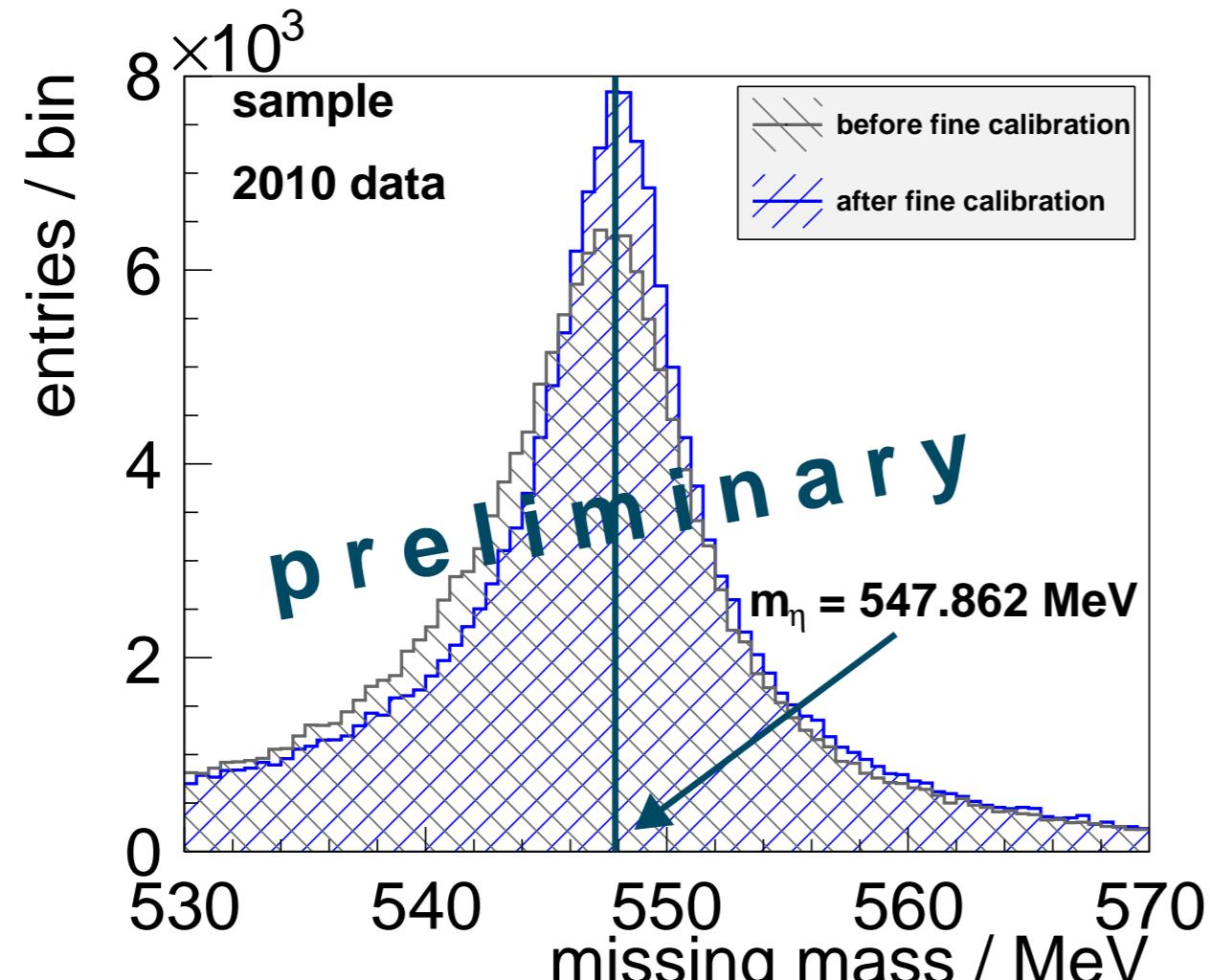
- Proton identification using energy loss correlation
- Pion-electron discrimination via ΔE - p method
- π^0 identification by invariant mass of γ pair
- Decay signature: at least two oppositely charged and two neutral particles

Fine calibration

- The missing mass position depends on polar angle ϑ and E_{dep} of both protons



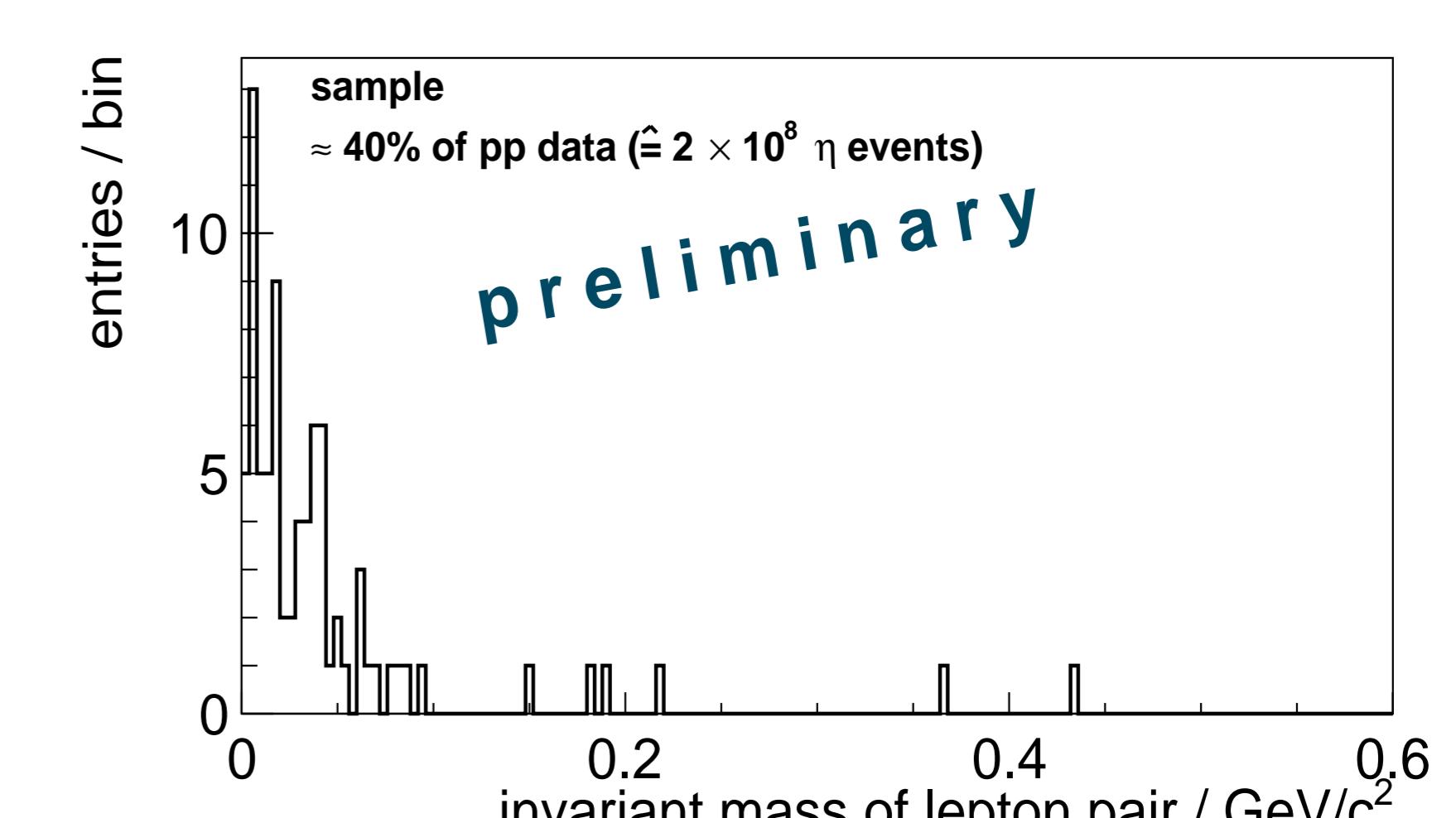
- Apply correction factor for each ϑ and E_{dep} bin
- Determine factors iteratively
- 2d correction table for each detector plane



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

Analysis results

- Cut on $MM(pp) \approx m_\eta$
 - Reduce background from multi-pion production
- Cut on $IM(\gamma\gamma) \approx m_{\pi^0}$ and $IM(e^+e^-\gamma\gamma) \approx m_\eta$
 - Reduce background from other η -decays
- Probability cut on kinematic fit ($pp \rightarrow ppe^+e^-\gamma\gamma$)
 - 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 η production runs
- Clear η 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
 - Extract new upper limit for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^+ + e^-$ much lower than the current value
- Evaluate new constraints on coupling strengths and masses of dark bosons