



# The $X_{17}$ resonant research at PADME

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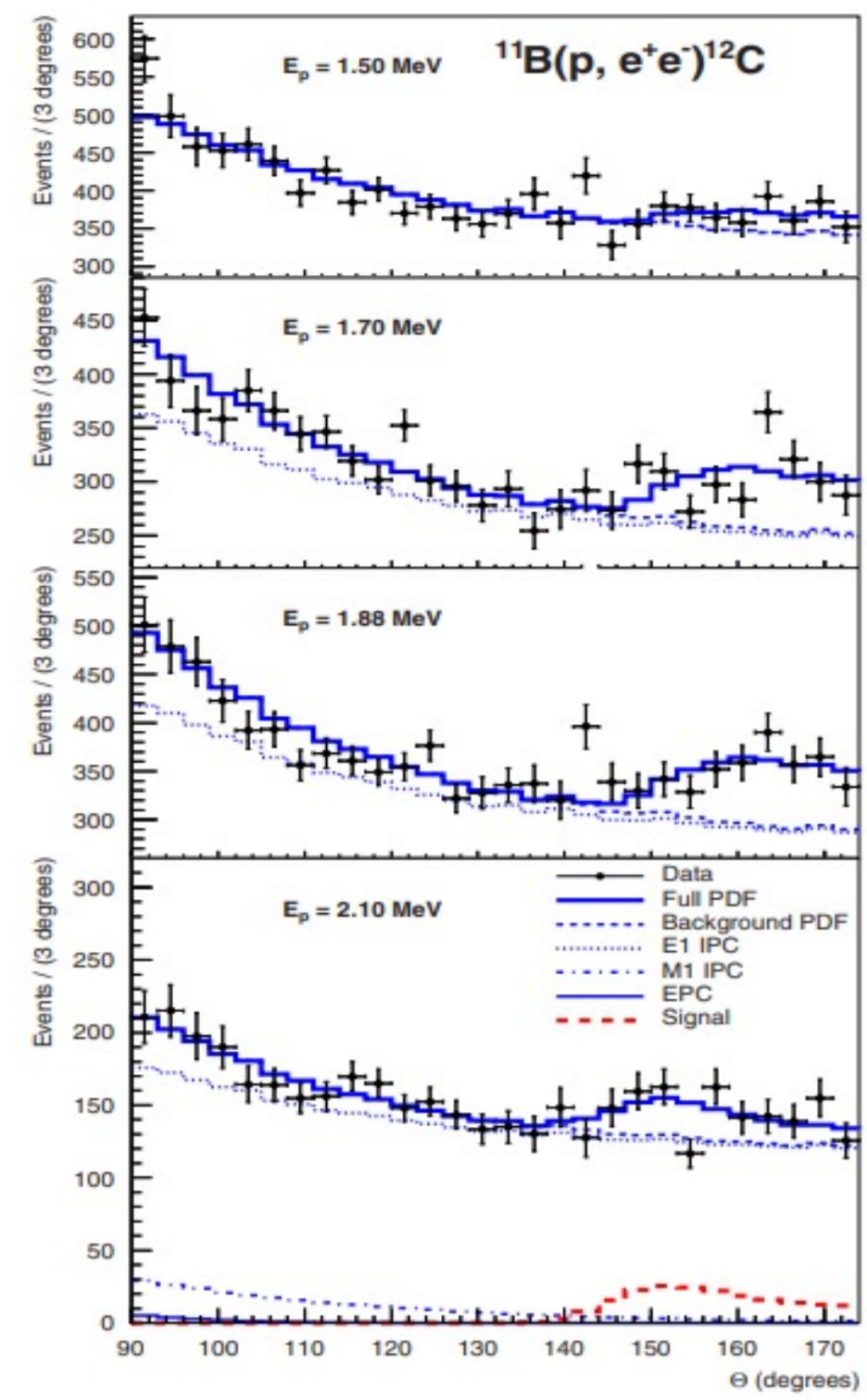
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## The $X_{17}$ anomaly

Anomaly in the angular correlation of  $e^+e^-$  pairs emitted via Internal Pair Creation (ATOMKI anomaly) in  ${}^8\text{Be}$ ,  ${}^4\text{He}$  and  ${}^{12}\text{C}$  nuclear transitions [1]. Main properties of the hypothetical new particle:



- $m_{X_{17}} \approx 17 \text{ MeV}$
- $\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow X_{17})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} \approx 5 \times 10^{-6}$
- $\Gamma_V \approx 0.5 \left(\frac{g_V}{0.001}\right)^2 \text{ eV}$  for the vector case

$J_* = L \oplus J_0 \oplus J_X$  and  $P_* = (-1)^L P_0 P_X$  to identify the nature of the particle [2]

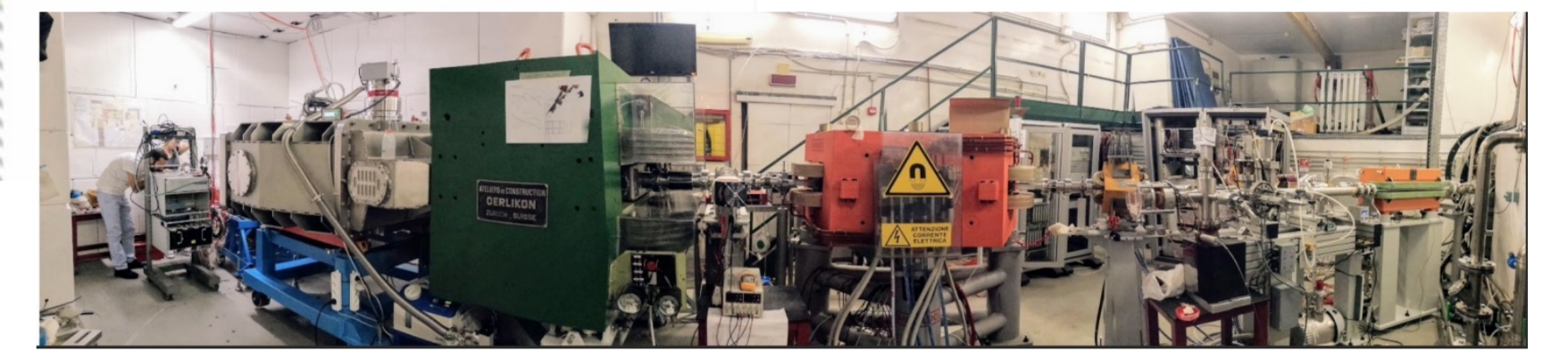
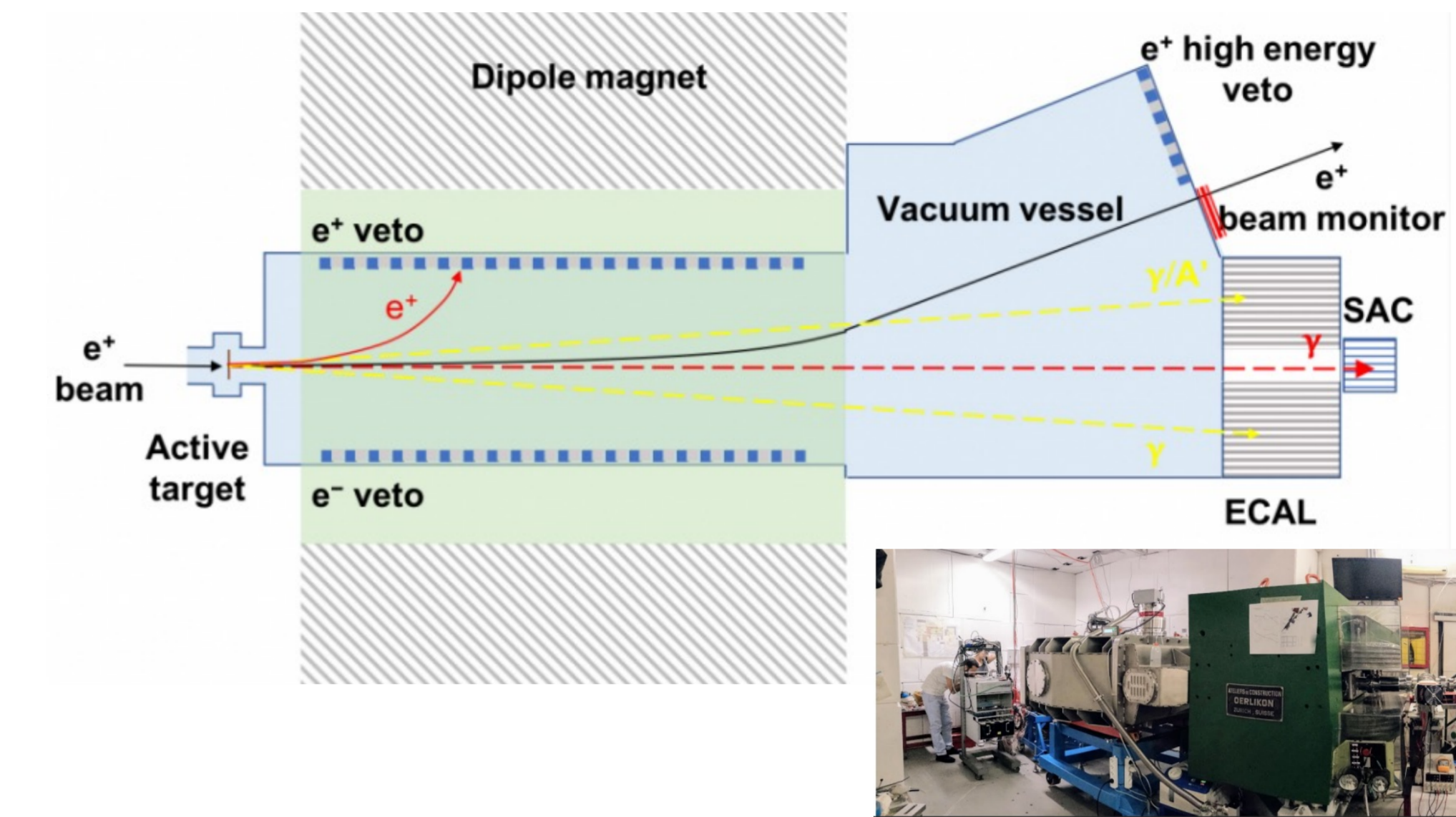
$N_x$	$J^P$	Scalar $X_{17}$	Pseudoscalar $X_{17}$	Vector $X_{17}$	Axial Vector $X_{17}$
${}^8\text{Be}(18.15)$	$1^+$	X	✓	✓	✓
${}^{12}\text{C}(17.23)$	$1^-$	✓	X	✓	✓
${}^4\text{He}(21.01)$	$0^-$	X	✓	✓	✓
${}^4\text{He}(20.21)$	$0^+$	✓	X	✓	X

<sup>12</sup>C Last results

## PADME experiment

The Positron Annihilation into Dark Matter Experiment @LNF searched  $A'$  in the  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A'$  process during Run I and II

- $e^+$ -beam ( $E < 550 \text{ MeV}$ ) on  $100\mu\text{m}$  diamond target
- Dipole B-field bends out un-interacting beam and charged particles
- Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECal) to measure photons
- Small Angle Calorimeter (SAC) Bremm. rejection behind ECal hole
- Charged particle vetoes of plastic scintillator bars



## The PADME Run III

### Production mechanism

Resonant annihilation:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow X_{17}$  and search for visible decays into  $e^+e^-$

$$\sigma_{res}(\sqrt{s}) = \frac{12\pi}{m_{X_{17}}^2} \frac{\Gamma_{X_{17}}^2/4}{(\sqrt{s} - m_{X_{17}})^2 + \Gamma_{X_{17}}^2/4}$$

@PADME  $\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_e E_{beam}}$  and  $\sigma_{res}(\sqrt{s})$  increases if  $\sqrt{s} = m_{X_{17}}$

→ invariant mass scan procedure [4,5]

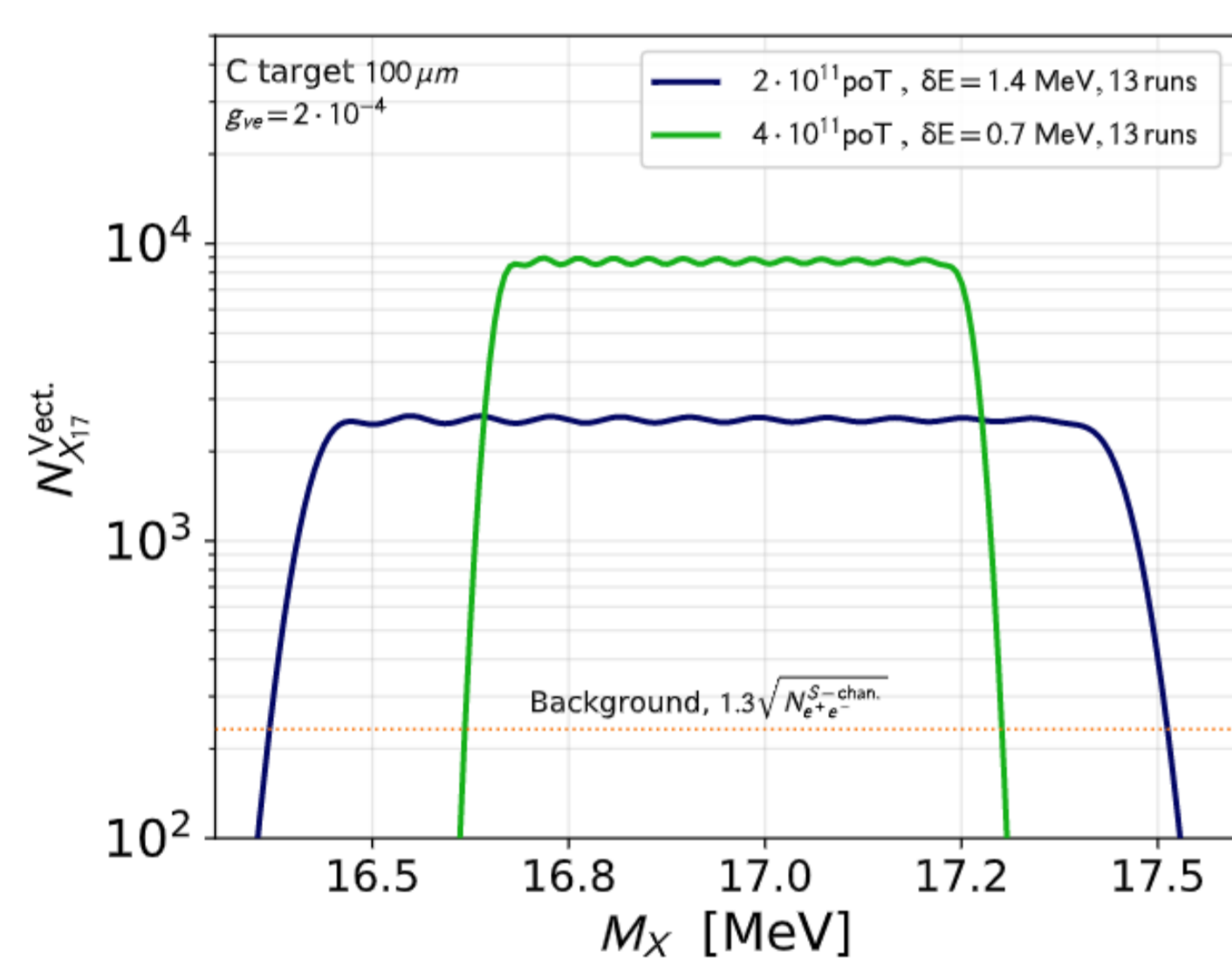
### Analysis strategy

- Fixed target experiment:  $s$ - and  $t$ -channel kinematics can be distinguished
- $X_{17}$  resonant production has same acceptance of Bhabha  $s$ -channel
  - Full Bhabha scattering strongly boosted in forward direction
  - Set of cuts selecting events in central region where background is comparable to the signal

### Collected data

Data taking lasted 3 months at the end of 2022

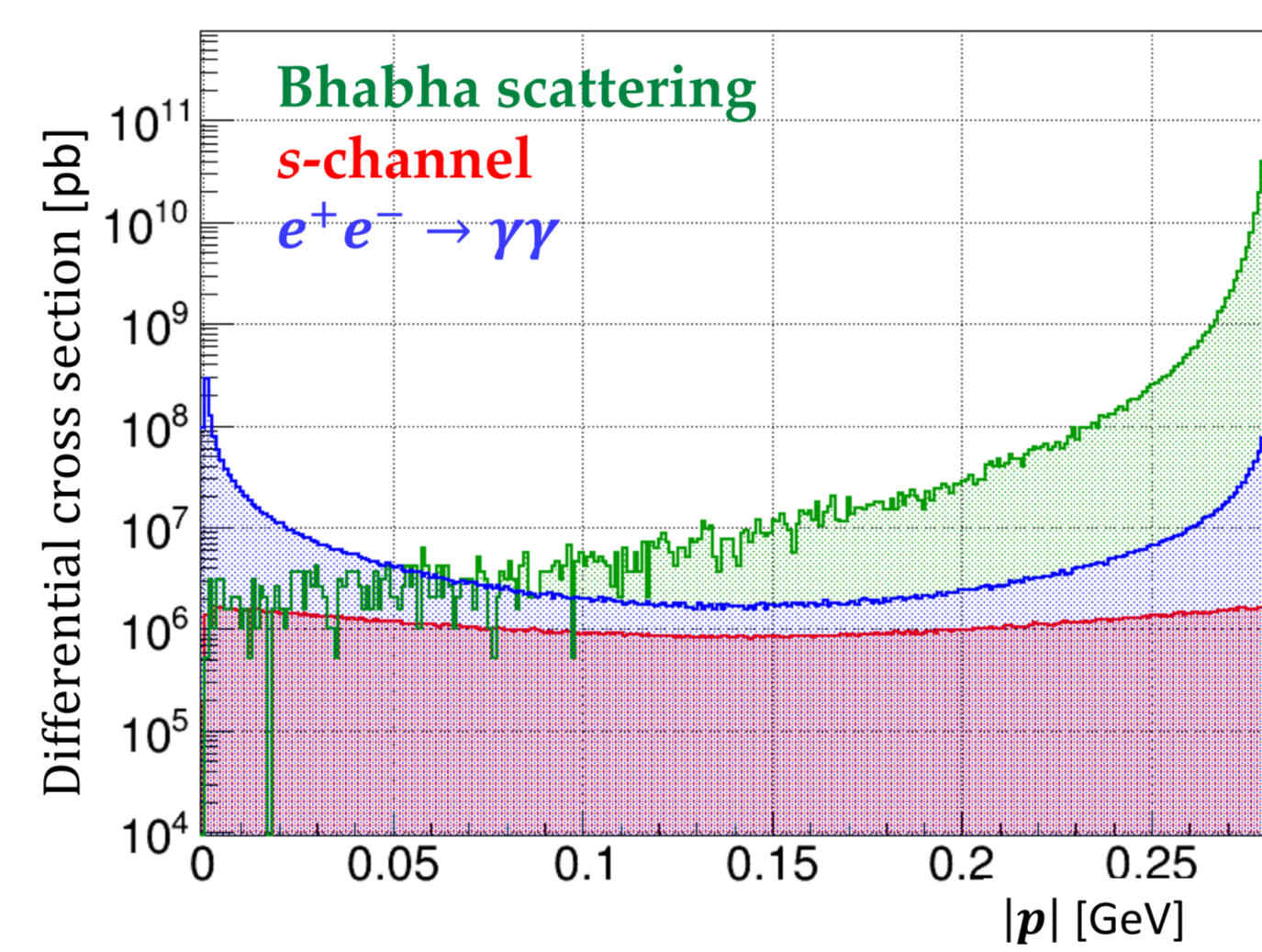
- Acquired luminosity  $\sim 6 \times 10^{11} \text{ PoT}$ :
- 47 points in  $260 < E_{beam} < 300 \text{ MeV}$  with  $\sigma_E \approx 0.7 \text{ MeV}$
- 5 points in  $205 < E_{beam} < 212 \text{ MeV}$
- 1 point at  $E_{beam} = 402 \text{ MeV}$



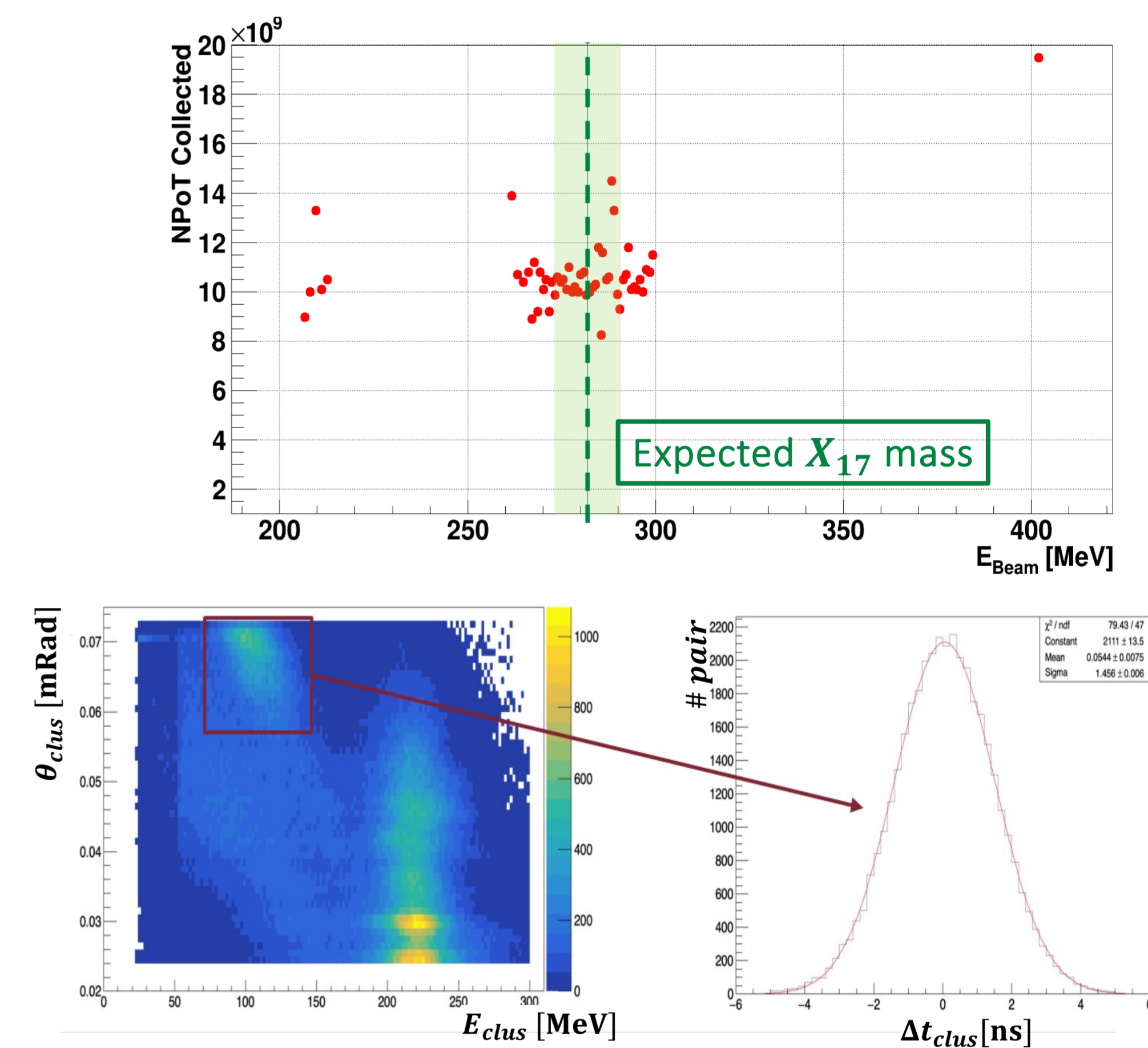
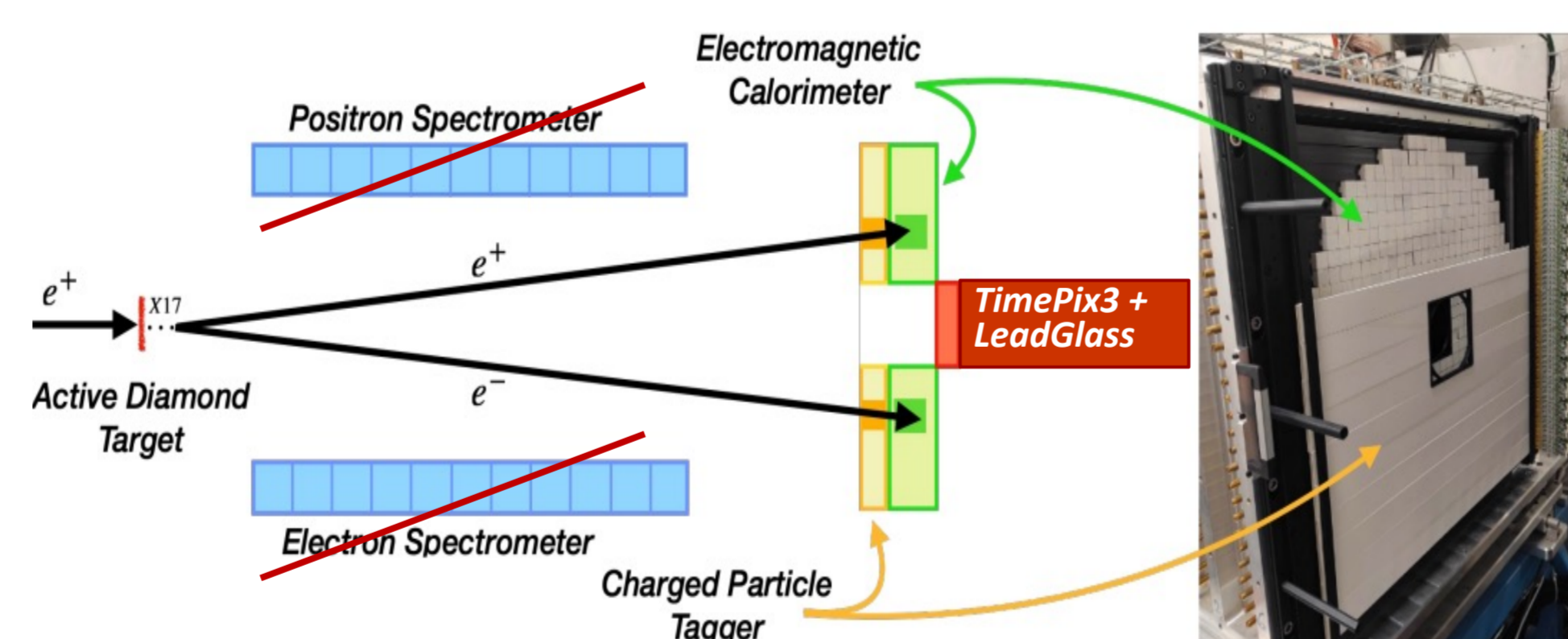
$g_{Ve}$  vector-electron coupling      Gaussian beam spread →  $\sigma_E$  beam energy spread

$$N_{X_{17}}^{perPoT} \approx \frac{g_{Ve}^2}{2m_e} \ell_{tar} \frac{N_{APZ}}{A} f\left(\frac{m_{X_{17}}^2}{2m_e}, E_{beam}\right)$$

Main SM background processes: Bhabha scattering &  $\gamma\gamma$ -production → Improvements of experimental setup



Run III experimental setup: B-field off to detect final state particles with ECal and ETagger



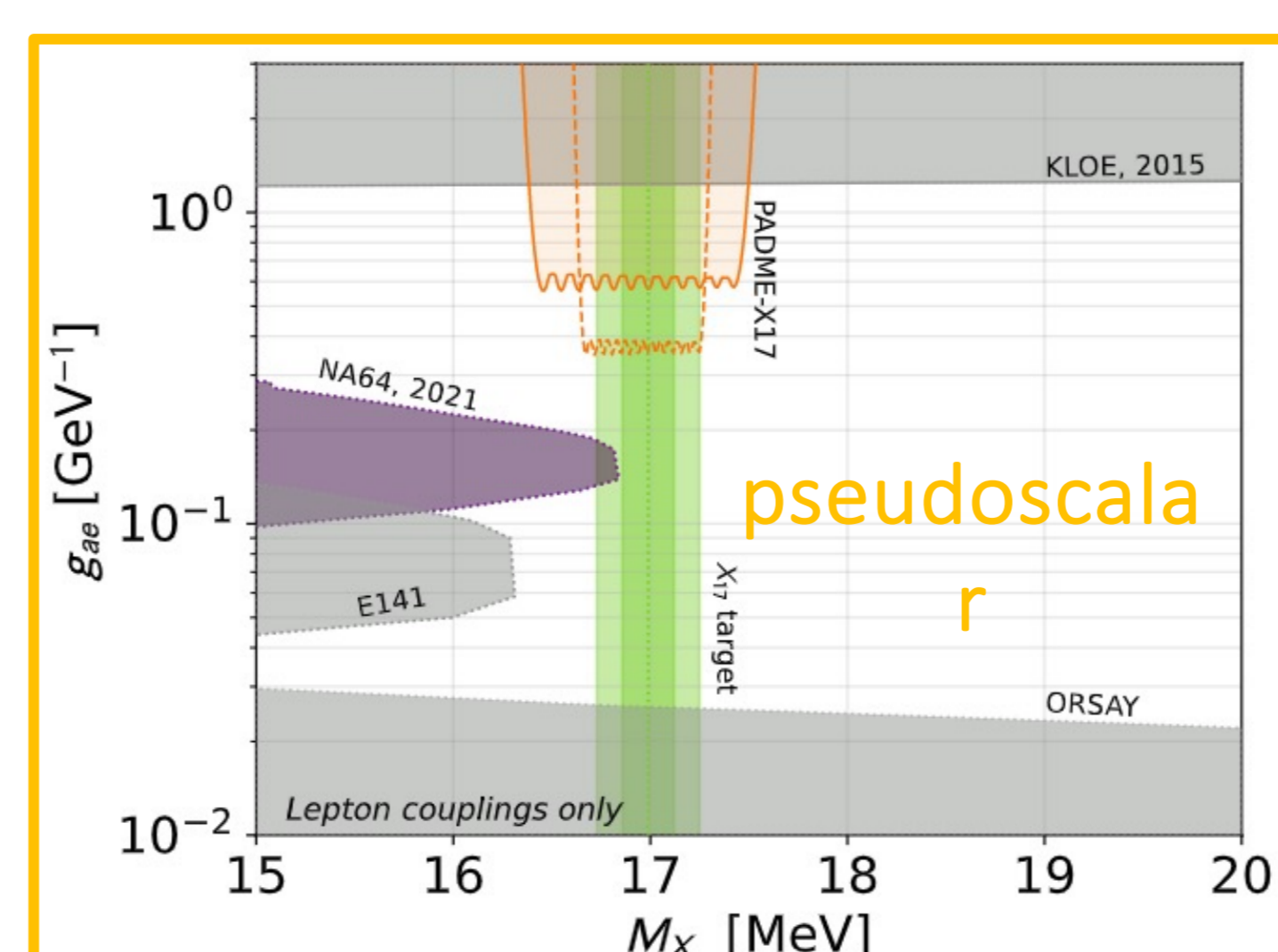
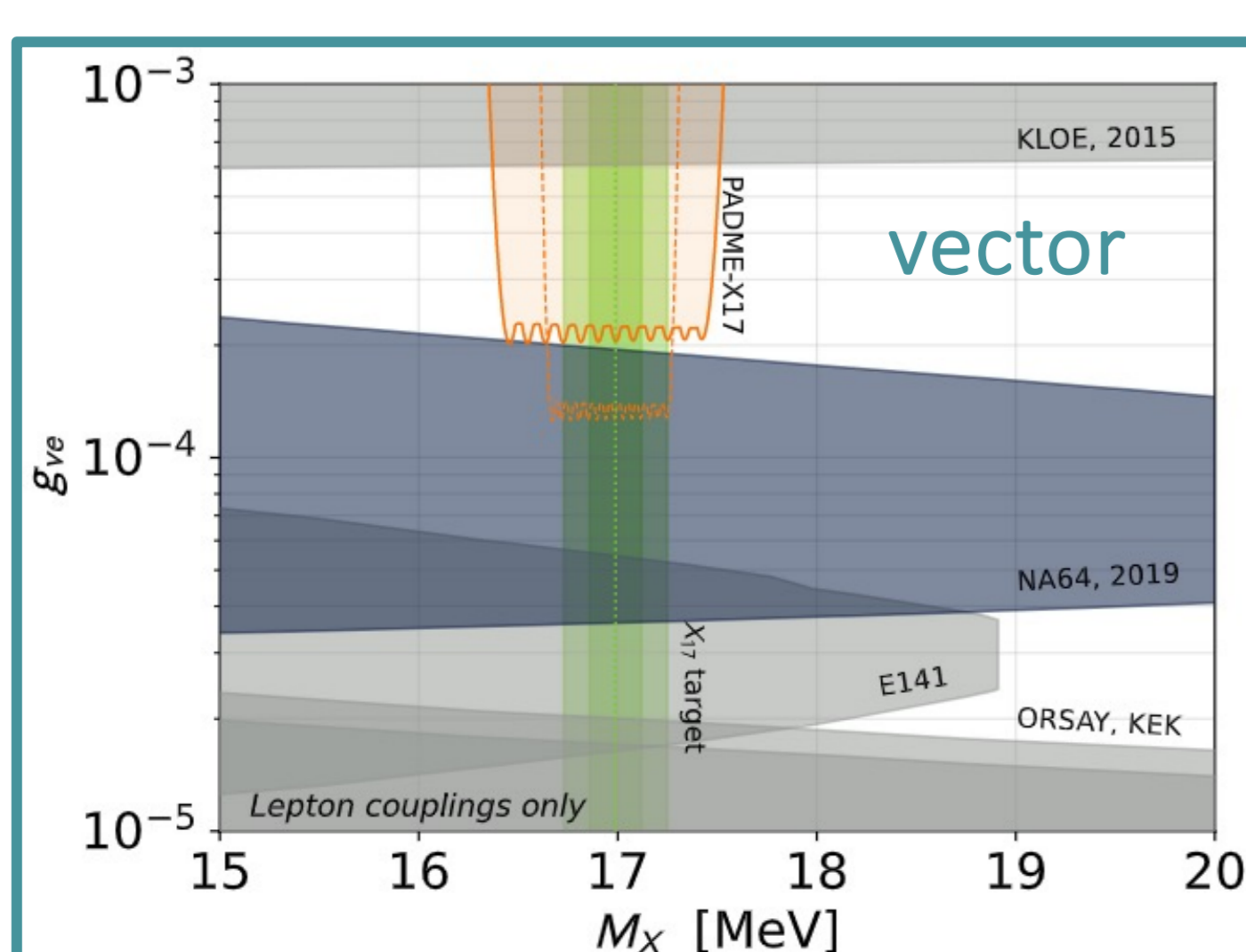
Out-of-resonance points:

- Using kinematic relation between  $E_\gamma$  and  $\theta_\gamma$  → very good signal to background separation
- Pure SM measurements
- Comparisons with data and PADME full MC [6]

## Preliminary results and conclusions

The data analysis is in progress

- PADME will set stringent limits on both **vector** and **pseudoscalar** hypotheses [5]
- Measurements of cross sections of involved SM processes below 20 MeV will be performed



## References

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- P. Albicocco et al, JINST, 17(08):P08032(2022)
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