

Pion bremsstrahlung as a new source for dark photons

Ekaterina Kriukova

Institute for Nuclear Research of RAS
Lomonosov Moscow State University

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Dark photons

Portal formalism

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{portal}} = \sum \mathcal{O}_{\text{SM}} \mathcal{O}_{\text{DS}}$$

The lowest dimension portals

- ▶ **Vector:** dark photon A'_μ , $-\frac{\epsilon}{2 \cos \theta_W} \tilde{F}'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
- ▶ **Scalar:** dark scalar S , $(\mu S + \lambda S^2) H^\dagger H$
- ▶ **Fermion:** heavy neutral lepton N , $Y_N L \tilde{H} N$
- ▶ **Pseudoscalar:** axion-like particle a , $\frac{a}{f_a} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$

Minimal dark photon model Lagrangian

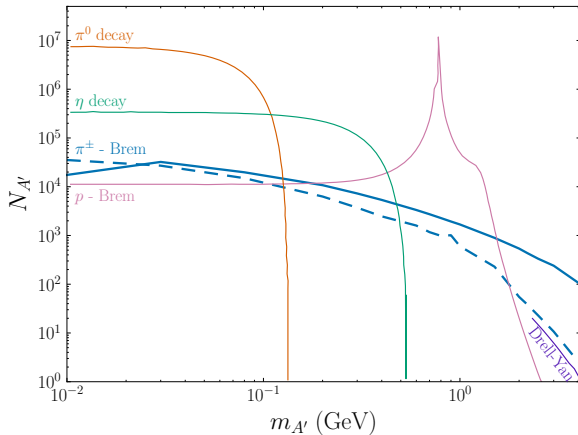
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} - \frac{1}{4} \tilde{F}'_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}'^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\epsilon}{2 \cos \theta_W} \tilde{F}'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m_{\gamma'}^2}{2} \tilde{A}'_\mu \tilde{A}'^\mu,$$

Simultaneous rotation $(W_\mu^3, B_\mu, \tilde{A}'_\mu) \rightarrow$ interaction $-\epsilon e J_{\text{em}}^\mu A'_\mu$

γ' production in fixed-target experiments

Production mechanisms

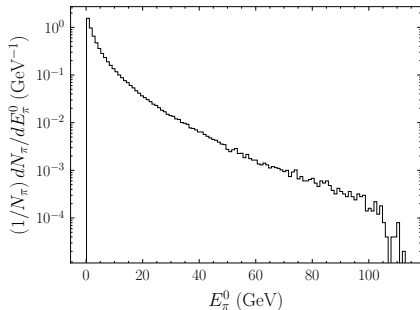
1. **meson decays** $m \rightarrow \gamma' \gamma$ ($m: \pi^0, \eta$)
2. **proton bremsstrahlung** $pp \rightarrow \gamma' X$
3. **Drell–Yan-like process** $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma'$
4. **NEW pion bremsstrahlung**
 $\pi p \rightarrow \gamma' X$



for $P = 120$ GeV, SpinQuest, Fermilab
D. Curtin, Y. Kahn, R. Nguyen Phys.Rev.D 108 (2023) 9,
095039

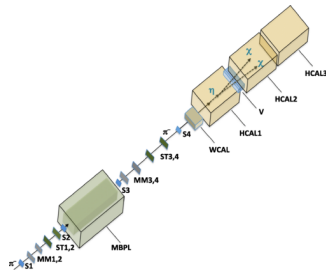
Pion bremsstrahlung

Secondary pions in the fixed-target experiments with proton beam: T2K, DUNE, SHiP et al.



for $P = 120$ GeV, SpinQuest, Fermilab
D. Curtin, Y. Kahn, R. Nguyen Phys.Rev.D 108 (2023)
9, 095039

NA64h experiment: π^- -beam with $P = 50$ GeV from CERN SPS. Dark photon searches in meson decays are planned



NA64 Collaboration Phys.Rev.Lett. 133 (2024) 12,
121803,
S. N. Gninenko, D. V. Kirpichnikov et al. Phys.Rev.D
109 (2024) 7, 075021

Half-off-shell pion electromagnetic form factor

When both pions are **on-shell**,

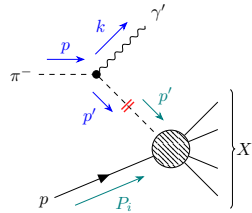
$$\begin{aligned}\langle \pi^-(p') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu(0) | \pi^-(p) \rangle &= \\ &= -e F_{\text{em}}^\pi((p' - p)^2)(p + p')^\mu \equiv -e \Gamma_0^\mu\end{aligned}$$

Vertex function for **half-off-shell** case

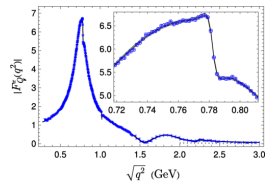
$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{1/2}^\mu &= (p + p')^\mu F_1(-k^2, p'^2) - \\ &\quad - k^\mu \frac{(p'^2 - m_\pi^2)}{k^2} (F_1(0, p'^2) - F_1(-k^2, p'^2))\end{aligned}$$

Approximation using hadronic off-shell FF

$$F_1(-k^2, p'^2) \simeq F_{\text{em}}^\pi((p' - p)^2) F_{\text{virt}}(z, k_\perp^2)$$



F_{em}^π from BaBar data,
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$



E. R. Arriola, P. Sanchez-Puertas
Phys.Rev.D 110 (2024) 5, 054003

Splitting function for pion bremsstrahlung

Particles momenta in the lab frame

$$p = \{E_p, 0, 0, P\},$$

$$k = \{E_k, k_\perp \cos \varphi, k_\perp \sin \varphi, zP\}$$

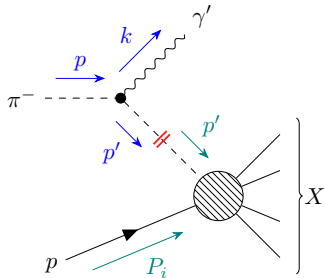
Differential cross section can be **factorized** as

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{\pi p \rightarrow \gamma' X}}{dz dk_\perp^2} = w_\pi(z, k_\perp^2) |F_{\text{em}}^\pi(m_{\gamma'}^2)|^2 F_{\text{virt}}^2(z, k_\perp^2) \sigma_{\pi p \rightarrow X}(\bar{s}),$$

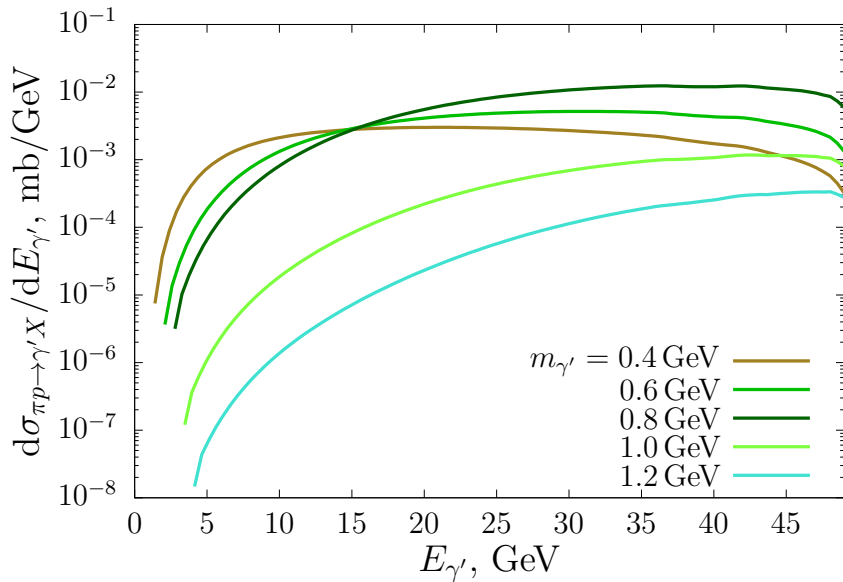
where **pion splitting function**

$$w_\pi(z, k_\perp^2) = \frac{\epsilon^2 \alpha_{\text{em}} (1-z)}{4\pi H_\pi} \left(\frac{H_\pi}{zm_{\gamma'}^2} + \frac{z}{H_\pi} (m_{\gamma'}^2 - 4m_\pi^2) + 2 \right),$$

$$H_\pi \equiv m_\pi^2 z^2 + m_{\gamma'}^2 (1-z) + k_\perp^2$$

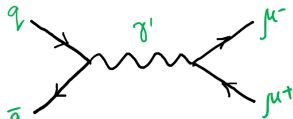


Dark photons from pion bremsstrahlung in NA64h, $P = 50$ GeV



Drell–Yan-like process at LO and NLO

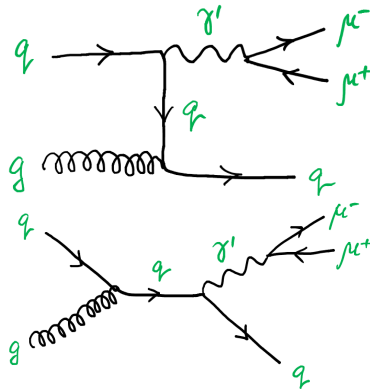
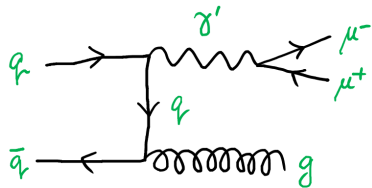
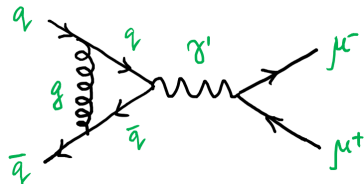
LO



In **narrow width** approximation

$$\sigma(q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma') = \sigma(q\bar{q} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) \frac{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}{\Gamma(\gamma' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

NLO



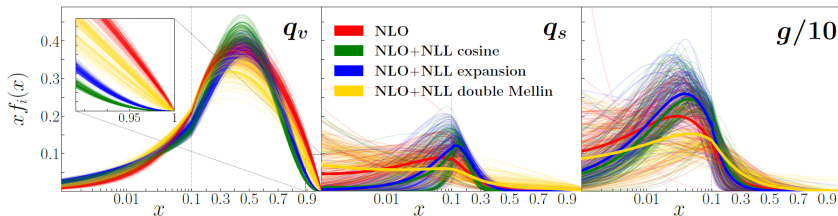
DY cross section in parton model

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{DY}}}{dM^2 dx_F} = \frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{LO}}}{dM^2 dx_F} + \frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{NLO}}}{dM^2 dx_F},$$

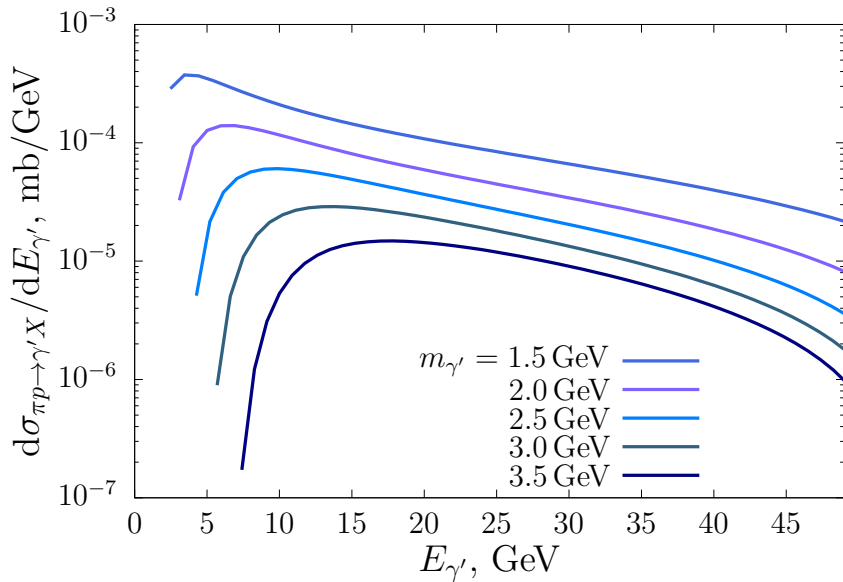
$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{LO}}}{dM^2 dx_F} = \frac{4\pi\alpha_{\text{em}}^2}{9} \frac{x_1 x_2}{x_1 + x_2} \frac{1}{(M^2 - m_{\gamma'}^2)^2 + m_{\gamma'}^2 \Gamma_{\text{tot}}^2} \times$$

$$\times \sum_f e_f^2 (q_f(x_1, M^2) \bar{q}_f(x_2, M^2) + \bar{q}_f(x_1, M^2) q_f(x_2, M^2)),$$

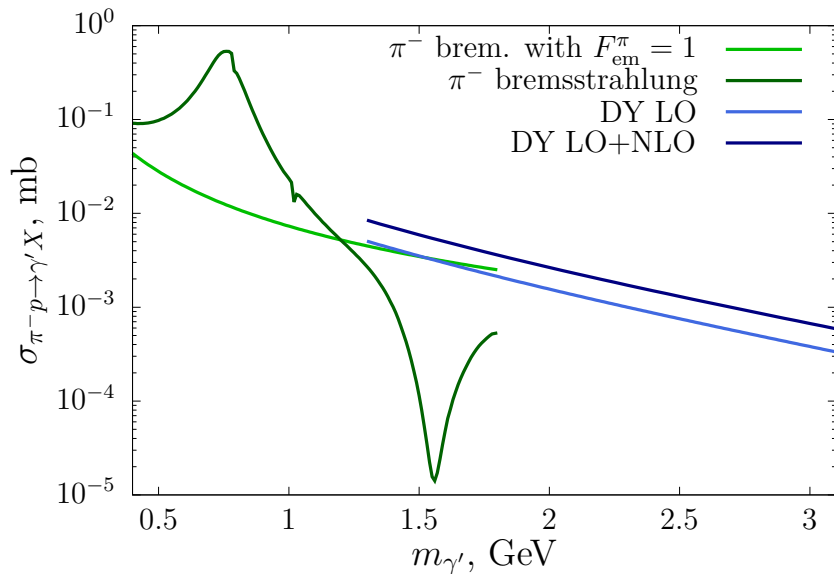
where M is the inv mass of $\mu^+ \mu^-$, $x_F = x_1 - x_2$ is Feynman variable, $q_f(x, Q^2)$, $\bar{q}_f(x, Q^2)$ are taken from LHAPDF sets JAM21PionPDFnlo, CT14lo, CT14nlo



Dark photons from DY (LO+NLO) in NA64h, $P = 50$ GeV



Full cross section of dark photon production



Results

- ▶ **New splitting function** for pion bremsstrahlung
- ▶ Predictions for **full cross section and spectra** of dark photons with masses 0.4–3.5 GeV, produced in NA64h experiment
- ▶ For $m_{\gamma'} = 0.4\text{--}1.3$ GeV pion bremsstrahlung is **enhanced** by electromagnetic form factor and gives the important contribution to dark photon production