

# Searching for Dark Photons

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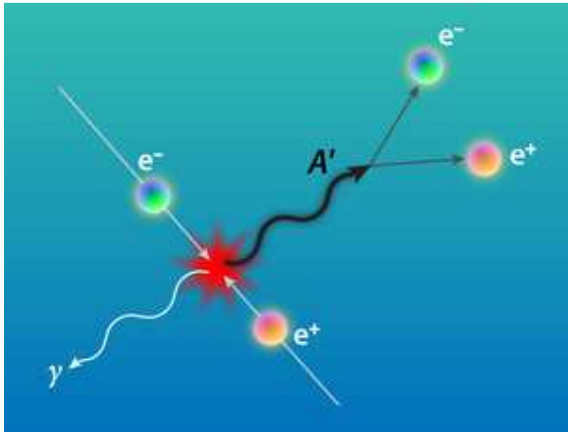
## The Big Bang

The Big Bang caused acceleration created radial currents of the matter, and since the matter is composed of negative and positive charges, these currents are creating magnetic field and attracting forces between the parallel moving electric currents. This is the gravitational force experienced by the matter, and also the mass is result of the electromagnetic forces between the charged particles. The positive and negative charged currents attracts each other or by the magnetic forces or by the much stronger electrostatic forces!?

The gravitational force attracting the matter, causing concentration of the matter in a small space and leaving much space with low matter concentration: dark matter and energy.

There is an asymmetry between the mass of the electric charges, for example proton and electron, can understood by the asymmetrical Planck Distribution Law. This temperature dependent energy distribution is asymmetric around the maximum intensity, where the annihilation of matter and antimatter is a high probability event. The asymmetric sides are creating different frequencies of electromagnetic radiations being in the same intensity level and compensating each other. One of these compensating ratios is the electron – proton mass ratio. The lower energy side has no compensating intensity level, it is the dark energy and the corresponding matter is the dark matter.

## New Light Shed on Dark Photons



Researchers have studied electron-positron ( $e^+e^-$ ) collisions for interactions that produce a normal photon  $\gamma$  and a dark photon  $A'$  that interacts with ordinary matter particles. The dark photon can potentially decay into an  $e^+e^-$  pair (shown here) or a  $\mu^+\mu^-$  pair (not shown). However, the latest results from the BaBar collaboration offer no sign of dark photons, thus placing new limits on these types of models.

Particle physics is in a very interesting phase where major discoveries are hotly anticipated. But predicting where or when breakthroughs will occur is highly speculative. We have the extremely successful standard model as the guiding theoretical description of fundamental particle physics, which encompasses the known basic constituents of matter and their interactions (except gravity). With the recent discovery of the Higgs boson and the inclusion of neutrino mass, the standard model is in splendid agreement with all confirmed measurements. However, it is also clear that particle physics is playing the game with much less than a full deck of “cards” because of the apparent existence of dark matter and dark energy, which, respectively, constitute 25% and 70% of the Universe’s energy budget, based on information from astrophysical and cosmological observations. The standard model only covers the remaining 5% that consists of ordinary matter.

Several attempts have been made to extend the standard model, particularly into the realm of dark matter. Beyond its gravitational interactions, very little is known about dark matter except that it appears to be slow moving (or “cold”). It is speculated that within dark matter there might be a family of particles and forces—a so-called “dark sector”—that has thus far escaped detection. In analogy with electromagnetism, for which the massless photon is the force carrier between charged particles, there could be a dark electromagnetism with a possibly massive dark photon that transmits the forces between dark particles. The BaBar collaboration at the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory in California is now reporting on their search for evidence of this dark photon. The researchers did not detect a dark photon signature in their electron-positron collision data, allowing them to place new stricter limits on dark sector models, including ones trying to explain a possible discrepancy between the measured and predicted value of the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon.

The dark photon search is but one of many approaches for trying to detect dark matter. At the Large Hadron Collider, high-energy reactions are being probed for signs of new massive particles and interactions. Smaller dedicated efforts, such as the SuperCDMS and LUX experiments, are also

seeking direct evidence for the presence of dark matter through its possible interactions with ordinary matter. Other experiments study processes that are rare or forbidden in the standard model, seeking to reveal small deviations from expectations that would indirectly indicate the existence of new physics effects. So far, these experiments have allowed physicists to place limits on various hypotheses involving the masses and interaction strengths of dark matter particles.

The dark photon (which, appropriately for such a mysterious entity, has many aliases like hidden photon, heavy photon, and  $A'$ ) may couple to standard model particles, such as quarks and charged leptons. In addition, it may be as light as several  $\text{MeV}/c^2$ , so there could be numerous possible ways to produce and observe it—assuming it doesn't decay principally into other invisible lighter dark particles. One method involves sending a high-intensity beam of electrons or protons into a massive beam dump from which only weakly interacting particles created in the collisions are able to escape. A dark photon could be one of these emerging survivors, and it might identify itself through subsequent decay into standard model particles such as an electron and a positron ( $A' \rightarrow e^+e^-$ ). Even if the dark photon decay products are other dark sector particles, these could emerge from the dumps and have observable interactions in detectors. Dark photons could also be produced in meson decays (e.g.,  $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma A'$  and  $\phi \rightarrow \eta A'$ ), in fixed-target scattering reactions ( $e^- + \text{Nucleus} \rightarrow A' + \dots$ ) or in electron-positron colliding beam experiments (e.g.,  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A'$ ). The dark photons could be detected via their decay products or—in certain cases—their presence could be inferred from events with missing mass.

For its part, the BaBar collaboration has looked for interactions of hypothetical dark photons with ordinary matter using electron-positron collision data. BaBar extended its previous studies to higher sensitivity and a wider range of masses by using a larger set of data taken at the asymmetric  $e^+e^-$  collider center-of-mass energy corresponding to the  $Y(4S)$  resonance (approximately  $10.6\text{GeV}$ ) and other energies. In particular, the researchers searched for events where an electron-positron collision produced a dark photon and a normal photon, followed by the dark photon decaying into either an electron-positron pair or a muon-antimuon pair. The data analysis covered the  $A'$  mass range between  $0.2$  and  $10.2\text{GeV}/c^2$ . The presence of the dark photon would be indicated by the appearance of an unexpected peak in the total mass of its decay products above smooth backgrounds. Dark photons may be expected to decay in these ways if there are no lighter dark matter particles, but the researchers discovered no evidence for peaks in the energy range studied. From this non-detection, they set new upper limits on the strength of the mixing of dark photons with standard model particles, representing improvements by about an order of magnitude over previous studies that also looked for dark photon decays into electrons/muons.

Null results like these, while not ruling out the existence of dark photons, serve as important constraints on the development of novel theories, which might extend the standard model. A case in point is the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon. Standard model predictions for the muon moment include corrections due to electromagnetic, weak, and strong interactions. If a dark photon existed, and its mass and mixing strength were within a certain range of values, then it could contribute additional corrections. Theorists have proposed that a dark photon contribution could explain a possible (but not yet confirmed) discrepancy reported between the expected and measured values for the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon. However, the BaBar result nearly rules out the remaining parameter space for the simplest dark sector explanation. Future experiments covering a wide scope of possibilities, such as fixed target experiments planned at

Jefferson Laboratory in Virginia, will extend the sensitivity and mass range of the search for dark photons [1] or possibly find evidence for them if they actually exist.

Another exciting possibility is that the highly sensitive experiments searching for dark photons could discover some new phenomenon (unrelated to current speculations about dark matter particles) that leads the field in entirely new directions. [13]

## Hidden photons

Hidden photons are predicted in some extensions of the Standard Model of particle physics, and unlike WIMPs they would interact electromagnetically with normal matter. Hidden photons also have a very small mass, and are expected to oscillate into normal photons in a process similar to neutrino oscillation. Observing such oscillations relies on detectors that are sensitive to extremely small electromagnetic signals, and a number of these extremely difficult experiments have been built or proposed.

A spherical mirror is ideal for detecting such light because the emitted photons would be concentrated at the sphere's centre, whereas any background light bouncing off the mirror would pass through a focus midway between the sphere's surface and centre. A receiver placed at the centre could then pick up the dark-matter-generated photons, if tuned to their frequency – which is related to the mass of the incoming hidden photons – with mirror and receiver shielded as much as possible from stray electromagnetic waves.

## Ideal mirror at hand

Fortunately for the team, an ideal mirror is at hand: a 13 m<sup>2</sup> aluminium mirror used in tests during the construction of the Pierre Auger Observatory and located at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology. Döbrich and co-workers have got together with several researchers from Karlsruhe, and the collaboration is now readying the mirror by adjusting the position of each of its 36 segments to minimize the spot size of the focused waves. They are also measuring background radiation within the shielded room that will house the experiment. As for receivers, the most likely initial option is a set of low-noise photomultiplier tubes for measurements of visible light, which corresponds to hidden-photon masses of about 1 eV/c<sup>2</sup>. Another obvious choice is a receiver for gigahertz radiation, which corresponds to masses less than 0.001 eV/c<sup>2</sup>; however, this latter set-up would require more shielding.

## Dark matter composition research - WIMP

The WIMP (Weakly interactive massive particles) form a class of heavy particles, interacting slightly with matter, and constitute excellent candidates with the nonbaryonic dark matter. The neutralino postulated by the supersymmetric extensions of the standard model of particle physics. The idea of supersymmetry is to associate each boson to a fermion and vice versa. Each particle is then given a super-partner, having identical properties (mass, load), but with a spin which differs by 1/2. Thus, the number of particles is doubled. For example, the photon is accompanied by a photino, the graviton by a gravitino, the electron by a selectron, etc. Following the impossibility to detect a 511 keV boson (the electron partner), the physicists had to re-examine the idea of an exact symmetry. Symmetry is 'broken' and superpartners have a very important mass. One of these superparticles called LSP (Lightest Supersymmetric Particle) is the lightest of all. In most of the supersymmetric

theories (without violation of the R-parity) the LSP is a stable particle because it cannot disintegrate in a lighter element. It is of neutral color and electric charge and is then only sensitive to weak interaction (weak nuclear force). It is then an excellent candidate for the not-baryonic dark matter. [11]

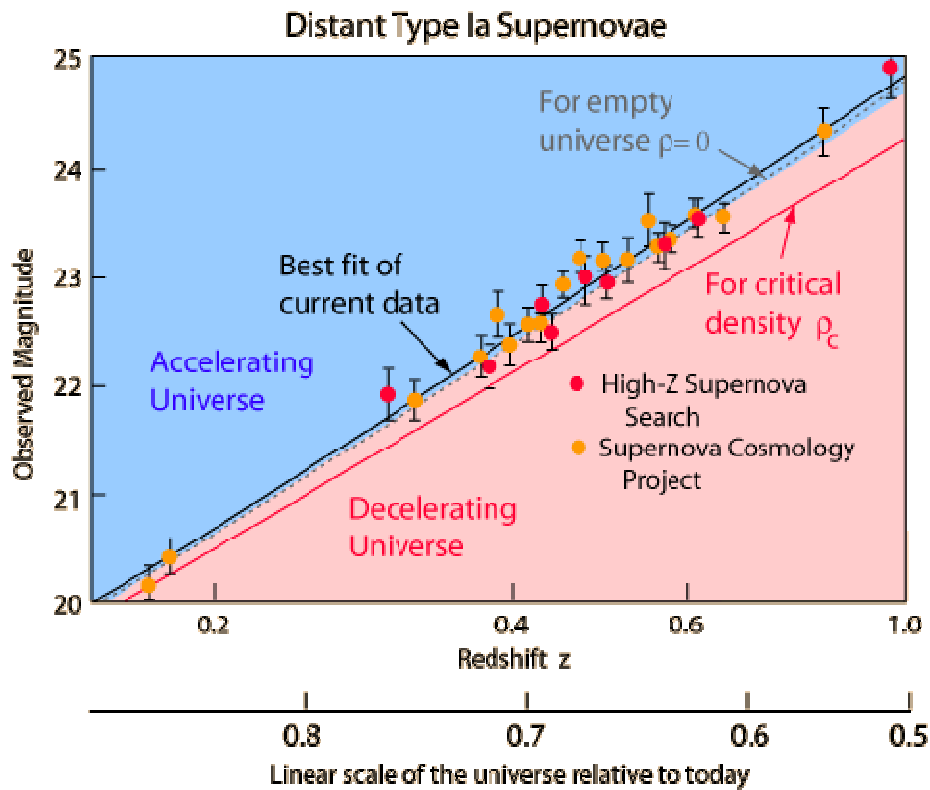
## Weakly interacting massive particles

In particle physics and astrophysics, weakly interacting massive particles, or WIMPs, are among the leading hypothetical particle physics candidates for dark matter. The term "WIMP" is given to a dark matter particle that was produced by falling out of thermal equilibrium with the hot dense plasma of the early universe, although it is often used to refer to any dark matter candidate that interacts with standard particles via a force similar in strength to the weak nuclear force. Its name comes from the fact that obtaining the correct abundance of dark matter today via thermal production requires a self-annihilation cross section, which is roughly what is expected for a new particle in the 100 GeV mass range that interacts via the electroweak force. This apparent coincidence is known as the "WIMP miracle". Because supersymmetric extensions of the standard model of particle physics readily predict a new particle with these properties, a stable supersymmetric partner has long been a prime WIMP candidate. However, recent null results from direct detection experiments including LUX and SuperCDMS, along with the failure to produce evidence of supersymmetry in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) experiment has cast doubt on the simplest WIMP hypothesis. Experimental efforts to detect WIMPs include the search for products of WIMP annihilation, including gamma rays, neutrinos and cosmic rays in nearby galaxies and galaxy clusters; direct detection experiments designed to measure the collision of WIMPs with nuclei in the laboratory, as well as attempts to directly produce WIMPs in colliders such as the LHC. [10]

## Evidence for an accelerating universe

One of the observational foundations for the big bang model of cosmology was the observed expansion of the universe. [9] Measurement of the expansion rate is a critical part of the study, and it has been found that the expansion rate is very nearly "flat". That is, the universe is very close to the critical density, above which it would slow down and collapse inward toward a future "big crunch". One of the great challenges of astronomy and astrophysics is distance measurement over the vast distances of the universe. Since the 1990s it has become apparent that type Ia supernovae offer a unique opportunity for the consistent measurement of distance out to perhaps 1000 Mpc. Measurement at these great distances provided the first data to suggest that the expansion rate of the universe is actually accelerating. That acceleration implies an energy density that acts in opposition to gravity which would cause the expansion to accelerate. This is an energy density which we have not directly detected observationally and it has been given the name "dark energy".

The type Ia supernova evidence for an accelerated universe has been discussed by Perlmutter and the diagram below follows his illustration in Physics Today.



The data summarized in the illustration above involve the measurement of the redshifts of the distant supernovae. The observed magnitudes are plotted against the redshift parameter  $z$ . Note that there are a number of Type 1a supernovae around  $z=0.6$ , which with a Hubble constant of 71 km/s/mpc is a distance of about 5 billion light years.

### Equation

The cosmological constant  $\Lambda$  appears in Einstein's field equation [5] in the form of

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu},$$

where  $R$  and  $g$  describe the structure of spacetime,  $T$  pertains to matter and energy affecting that structure, and  $G$  and  $c$  are conversion factors that arise from using traditional units of measurement. When  $\Lambda$  is zero, this reduces to the original field equation of general relativity. When  $T$  is zero, the field equation describes empty space (the vacuum).

The cosmological constant has the same effect as an intrinsic energy density of the vacuum,  $\rho_{vac}$  (and an associated pressure). In this context it is commonly moved onto the right-hand side of the equation, and defined with a proportionality factor of  $8\pi$ :  $\Lambda = 8\pi\rho_{vac}$ , where unit conventions of general relativity are used (otherwise factors of  $G$  and  $c$  would also appear). It is common to quote values of energy density directly, though still using the name "cosmological constant".

A positive vacuum energy density resulting from a cosmological constant implies a negative pressure, and vice versa. If the energy density is positive, the associated negative pressure will drive

an accelerated expansion of the universe, as observed. (See dark energy and cosmic inflation for details.)

## Explanatory models

Models attempting to explain accelerating expansion include some form of dark energy, dark fluid or phantom energy. The most important property of dark energy is that it has negative pressure which is distributed relatively homogeneously in space. The simplest explanation for dark energy is that it is a cosmological constant or vacuum energy; this leads to the Lambda-CDM model, which is generally known as the Standard Model of Cosmology as of 2003-2013, since it is the simplest model in good agreement with a variety of recent observations.

## Dark Matter and Energy

Dark matter is a type of matter hypothesized in astronomy and cosmology to account for a large part of the mass that appears to be missing from the universe. Dark matter cannot be seen directly with telescopes; evidently it neither emits nor absorbs light or other electromagnetic radiation at any significant level. It is otherwise hypothesized to simply be matter that is not reactant to light. Instead, the existence and properties of dark matter are inferred from its gravitational effects on visible matter, radiation, and the large-scale structure of the universe. According to the Planck mission team, and based on the standard model of cosmology, the total mass–energy of the known universe contains 4.9% ordinary matter, 26.8% dark matter and 68.3% dark energy. Thus, dark matter is estimated to constitute 84.5% of the total matter in the universe, while dark energy plus dark matter constitute 95.1% of the total content of the universe. [6]

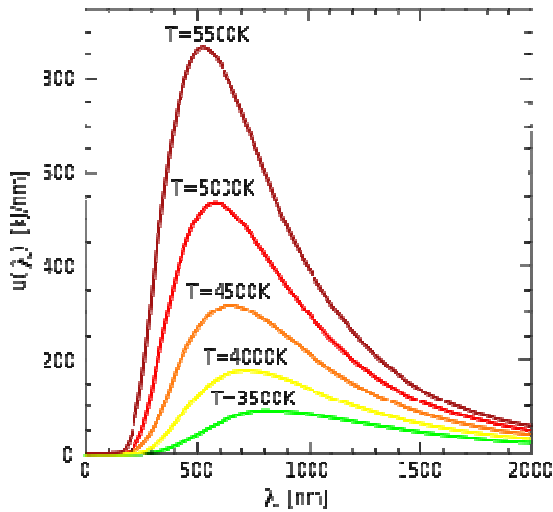
## Cosmic microwave background

The cosmic microwave background (CMB) is the thermal radiation assumed to be left over from the "Big Bang" of cosmology. When the universe cooled enough, protons and electrons combined to form neutral atoms. These atoms could no longer absorb the thermal radiation, and so the universe became transparent instead of being an opaque fog. [7]

## Thermal radiation

**Thermal radiation** is electromagnetic radiation generated by the thermal motion of charged particles in matter. All matter with a temperature greater than absolute zero emits thermal radiation. When the temperature of the body is greater than absolute zero, interatomic collisions cause the kinetic energy of the atoms or molecules to change. This results in charge-acceleration and/or dipole oscillation which produces electromagnetic radiation, and the wide spectrum of radiation reflects the wide spectrum of energies and accelerations that occur even at a single temperature. [8]





## Electromagnetic Field and Quantum Theory

Needless to say that the accelerating electrons of the steady stationary current are a simple demystification of the magnetic field, by creating a decreasing charge distribution along the wire, maintaining the decreasing U potential and creating the  $\underline{A}$  vector potential experienced by the electrons moving by  $\underline{v}$  velocity relative to the wire. This way it is easier to understand also the time dependent changes of the electric current and the electromagnetic waves as the resulting fields moving by c velocity.

It could be possible something very important law of the nature behind the self maintaining  $\underline{E}$  accelerating force by the accelerated electrons. The accelerated electrons created electromagnetic fields are so natural that they occur as electromagnetic waves traveling with velocity c. It shows that the electric charges are the result of the electromagnetic waves diffraction.

One of the most important conclusions is that the electric charges are moving in an accelerated way and even if their velocity is constant, they have an intrinsic acceleration anyway, the so called spin, since they need at least an intrinsic acceleration to make possible they movement .

The bridge between the classical and quantum theory is based on this intrinsic acceleration of the spin, explaining also the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle. The particle – wave duality of the electric charges and the photon makes certain that they are both sides of the same thing. Basing the gravitational force on the accelerating Universe caused magnetic force and the Planck Distribution Law of the electromagnetic waves caused diffraction gives us the basis to build a Unified Theory of the physical interactions. [4]

## Lorentz transformation of the Special Relativity

In the referential frame of the accelerating electrons the charge density lowering linearly because of the linearly growing way they takes every next time period. From the referential frame of the wire there is a parabolic charge density lowering.

The difference between these two referential frames, namely the referential frame of the wire and the referential frame of the moving electrons gives the relativistic effect. Important to say that the moving electrons presenting the time coordinate, since the electrons are taking linearly increasing

way every next time period, and the wire presenting the geometric coordinate. The Lorentz transformations are based on moving light sources of the Michelson - Morley experiment giving a practical method to transform time and geometric coordinates without explaining the source of this mystery.

The real mystery is that the accelerating charges are maintaining the accelerating force with their charge distribution locally. The resolution of this mystery that the charges are simply the results of the diffraction patterns, that is the charges and the electric field are two sides of the same thing. Otherwise the charges could exceed the velocity of the electromagnetic field.

The increasing mass of the electric charges the result of the increasing inductive electric force acting against the accelerating force. The decreasing mass of the decreasing acceleration is the result of the inductive electric force acting against the decreasing force. This is the relativistic mass change explanation, especially importantly explaining the mass reduction in case of velocity decrease.

## The Classical Relativistic effect

The moving charges are self maintain the electromagnetic field locally, causing their movement and this is the result of their acceleration under the force of this field.

In the classical physics the charges will distributed along the electric current so that the electric potential lowering along the current, by linearly increasing the way they take every next time period because this accelerated motion.

## Electromagnetic inertia and Gravitational attraction

Since the magnetic induction creates a negative electric field as a result of the changing acceleration, it works as an electromagnetic inertia, causing an electromagnetic mass.

It looks clear that the growing acceleration results the relativistic growing mass - limited also with the velocity of the electromagnetic wave.

Since  $E = h\nu$  and  $E = mc^2$ ,  $m = h\nu / c^2$  that is the  $m$  depends only on the  $\nu$  frequency. It means that the mass of the proton and electron are electromagnetic and the result of the electromagnetic induction, caused by the changing acceleration of the spinning and moving charge! It could be that the  $m_0$  inertial mass is the result of the spin, since this is the only accelerating motion of the electric charge. Since the accelerating motion has different frequency for the electron in the atom and the proton, they masses are different, also as the wavelengths on both sides of the diffraction pattern, giving equal intensity of radiation.

If the mass is electromagnetic, then the gravitation is also electromagnetic effect caused by the accelerating Universe! The same charges would attract each other if they are moving parallel by the magnetic effect.

The Planck distribution law explains the different frequencies of the proton and electron, giving equal intensity to different lambda wavelengths! Also since the particles are diffraction patterns they have some closeness to each other – can be seen as a gravitational force.

## Electromagnetic inertia and mass

### Electromagnetic Induction

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### Electron – Proton mass rate

The Planck distribution law explains the different frequencies of the proton and electron, giving equal intensity to different lambda wavelengths! Also since the particles are diffraction patterns they have some closeness to each other – can be seen as a gravitational force. [1]

There is an asymmetry between the mass of the electric charges, for example proton and electron, can understood by the asymmetrical Planck Distribution Law. This temperature dependent energy distribution is asymmetric around the maximum intensity, where the annihilation of matter and antimatter is a high probability event. The asymmetric sides are creating different frequencies of electromagnetic radiations being in the same intensity level and compensating each other. One of these compensating ratios is the electron – proton mass ratio. The lower energy side has no compensating intensity level, it is the dark energy and the corresponding matter is the dark matter.

## Gravity from the point of view of quantum physics

### The Gravitational force

The gravitational attractive force is basically a magnetic force.

The same electric charges can attract one another by the magnetic force if they are moving parallel in the same direction. Since the electrically neutral matter is composed of negative and positive charges they need 2 photons to mediate this attractive force, one per charges. The Big Bang caused parallel moving of the matter gives this magnetic force, experienced as gravitational force.

Since graviton is a tensor field, it has spin = 2, could be 2 photons with spin = 1 together.

You can think about photons as virtual electron – positron pairs, obtaining the necessary virtual mass for gravity.

The mass as seen before a result of the diffraction, for example the proton – electron mass ratio  $M_p=1840 M_e$ . In order to move one of these diffraction maximum (electron or proton) we need to intervene into the diffraction pattern with a force appropriate to the intensity of this diffraction maximum, means its intensity or mass.

The Big Bang caused acceleration created radial currents of the matter, and since the matter is composed of negative and positive charges, these currents are creating magnetic field and attracting forces between the parallel moving electric currents. This is the gravitational force experienced by the matter, and also the mass is result of the electromagnetic forces between the charged particles. The positive and negative charged currents attracts each other or by the magnetic forces or by the much stronger electrostatic forces!?

## The Graviton

In physics, the graviton is a hypothetical elementary particle that mediates the force of gravitation in the framework of quantum field theory. If it exists, the graviton is expected to be massless (because the gravitational force appears to have unlimited range) and must be a spin-2 boson. The spin follows from the fact that the source of gravitation is the stress-energy tensor, a second-rank tensor (compared to electromagnetism's spin-1 photon, the source of which is the four-current, a first-rank tensor). Additionally, it can be shown that any massless spin-2 field would give rise to a force indistinguishable from gravitation, because a massless spin-2 field must couple to (interact with) the stress-energy tensor in the same way that the gravitational field does. This result suggests that, if a massless spin-2 particle is discovered, it must be the graviton, so that the only experimental verification needed for the graviton may simply be the discovery of a massless spin-2 particle. [2]

## Conclusions

Future experiments covering a wide scope of possibilities, such as fixed target experiments planned at Jefferson Laboratory in Virginia, will extend the sensitivity and mass range of the search for dark photons or possibly find evidence for them if they actually exist.

Another exciting possibility is that the highly sensitive experiments searching for dark photons could discover some new phenomenon (unrelated to current speculations about dark matter particles) that leads the field in entirely new directions. [13]

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The electric currents causing self maintaining electric potential is the source of the special and general relativistic effects. The Higgs Field is the result of the electromagnetic induction. The Graviton is two photons together. [3]

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