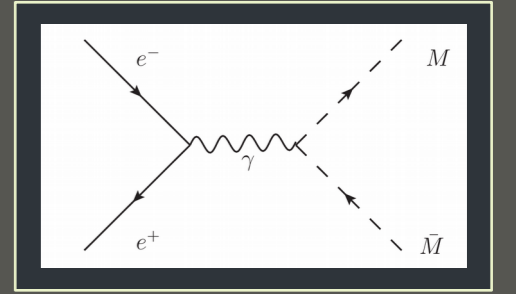


# Clusters in electromagnetic calorimeter

Straight tracks in transverse plane

## What and why:

A magnetic monopole is a stable particle carrying magnetic charge, it is suggested by the symmetry of Maxwell's equations and appears in e.g. Grand Unification Theories. Originally it was proposed by Dirac in 1931 as a way to quantize electric charge:  $e_0 g_0 = nhc/2$ , thus giving minimal Dirac charge  $g_D = 68.5e$ .



Modern experiments focus on high ionization of a Dirac charge, while lower charge monopoles predicted by other theories are easy to be missed without a dedicated tracking and trigger setup.

Monopole parameters:

Most recent searches:

- High magnetic charge
  - 2017 MoEDAL  $68.5e < g$
  - 2016 ATLAS  $34e < g < 137e$
- Low magnetic charge
  - 1988 TASSO  $10e < g < 70e$
  - 1987 CLEO  $2e < g < 10e$

- Mass  $m$
- Magnetic charge  $g$
- Electric charge  $q$

## Challenge:

Monopole tracks in a magnetic field are non-helical - as the magnetic charge gets accelerated in the B field, the tracks are curved along magnetic field lines and are straight in the transverse plane.

Moving magnetic particles interact with electrons in atoms as an electric charge  $\beta g$ , thus the average ionization loses characteristic  $1/\beta^2$  dependence and monopoles produce less hits in the tracking device.

A dedicated tracking algorithm is required to reconstruct these unconventional tracks.

South monopole

Production:

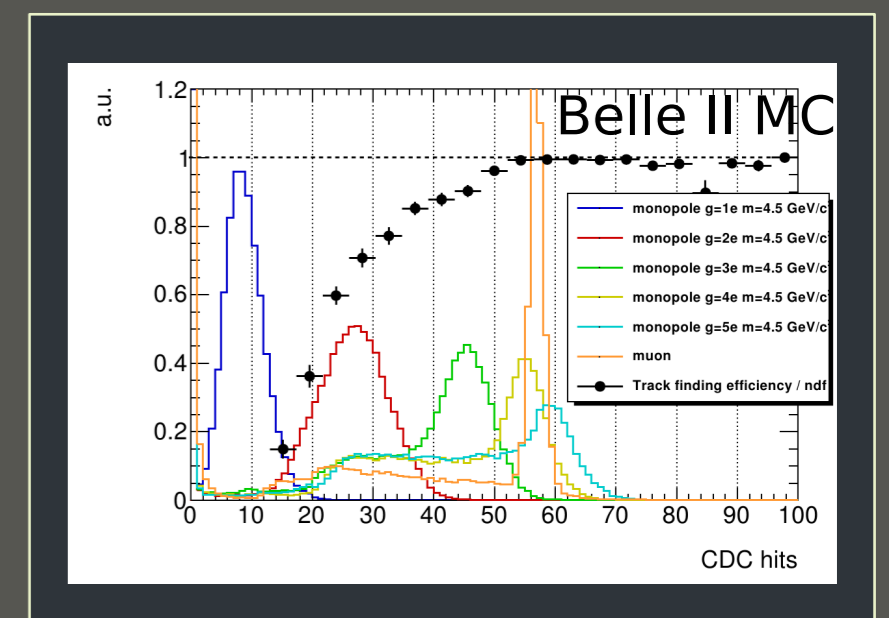
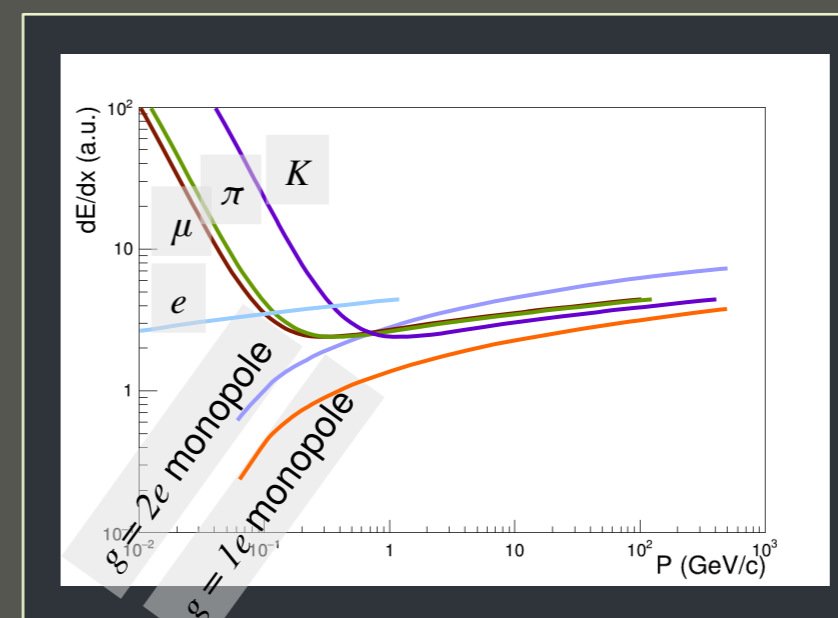
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta^3}{4s} (1 + \cos^2 \Theta)$$

$\beta^3$  suppression relative to  $\mu\bar{\mu}$

Ionization:

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{4\pi N_A Z g^2 \alpha^2 (\hbar c)^2}{Am_e c^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2\gamma^2 m_e \beta^2 c^2}{I} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

instead of  $Am_e \beta^2 c^2$  in electric Bethe-Bloch



10.58 GeV  $e^+e^-$  collision

Tracks bend along magnetic field  
1.5 T

North monopole

# Search for Magnetic Monopoles with the Belle II experiment

Dmitrii Neverov, Nagoya University

neverov@hepl.phys.nagoya-u.ac.jp



NAGOYA UNIVERSITY Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute for the Origin of Particles and the Universe



Further reading:

- Monopole searches overview [arXiv:1412.8677](https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.8677)
- Proposal to search in Belle II [arXiv:1707.05295](https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.05295)
- Low charge monopoles theory [arXiv:1807.09606](https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.09606)
- High charge monopoles ionisation [Rev.Mod.Phys. 52, 121](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.10567)
- Belle II detector physics program [arXiv:1808.10567](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.10567)
- Perfect monopole candidate #1 [Phys.Rev.Lett. 48, 1378](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.10567)
- Perfect monopole candidate #2 [Nature 321, 402-406](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.10567)

## Tracking approach:

Axial track finder ( $r, \phi$  info)

Finds all hits in axial wires compatible with a line from the interaction point to a calorimeter cluster.

Alternative search is done with a Legendre transform for the case of particles with both magnetic and electric charge.

Stereo track finder (z info)

Reconstructs hits in stereo wires based on found axial tracks and selects those compatible with a

$$z(s) = z_0 + \frac{p_z}{p_T} s + \frac{gBm}{2p_T^2} s^2$$

using a Hough algorithm.

Extra term for magnetic charge

Genfit 2.0 (track fit)

Fits accepted hits in order to obtain track parameters like fit quality and gm product.

Offline analysis

Separate monopole candidates that are better fit by a helix, look for peaks above background in what is left.

progress bar

## Simulation results:

