



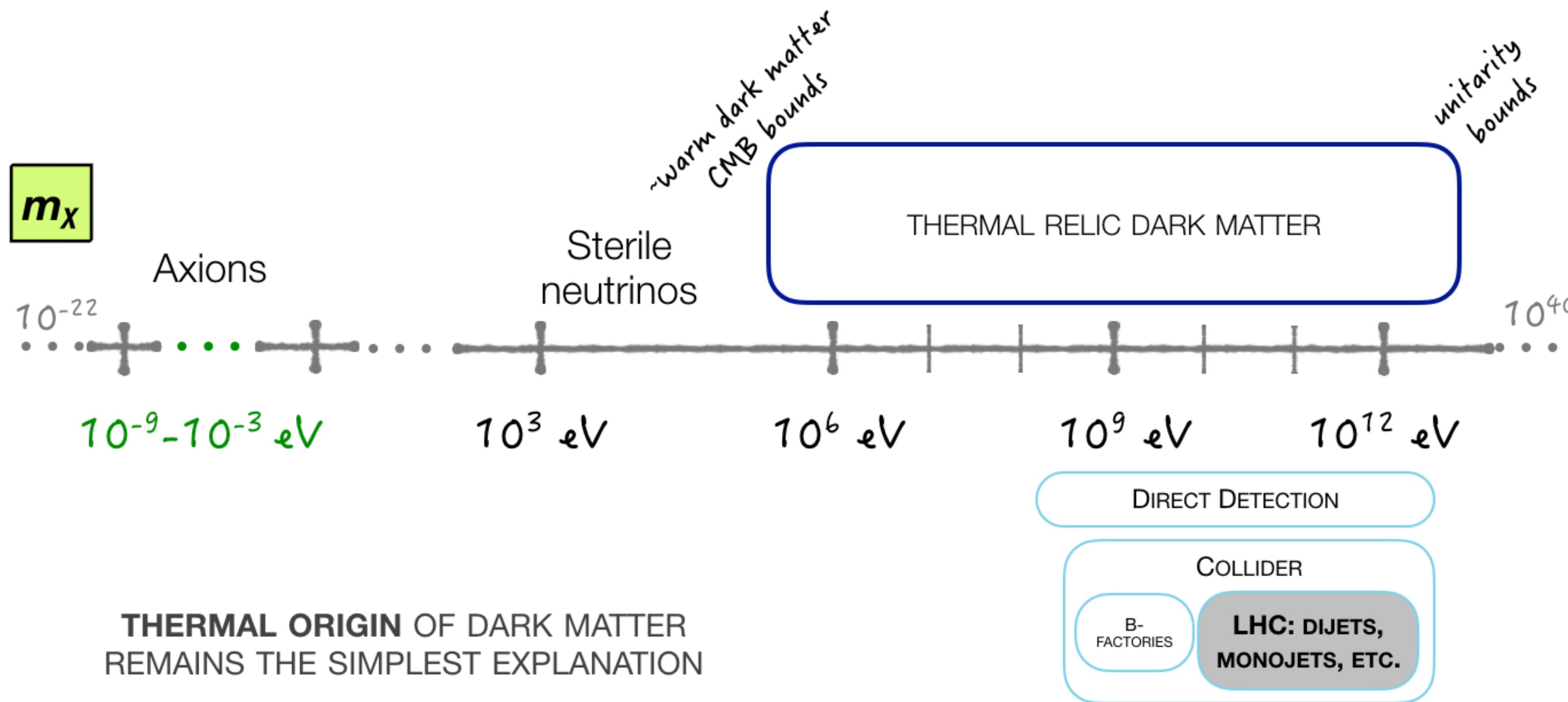
New ideas for hidden sector searches

Nhan Tran, Gordan Krnjaic, Andrew Whitbeck

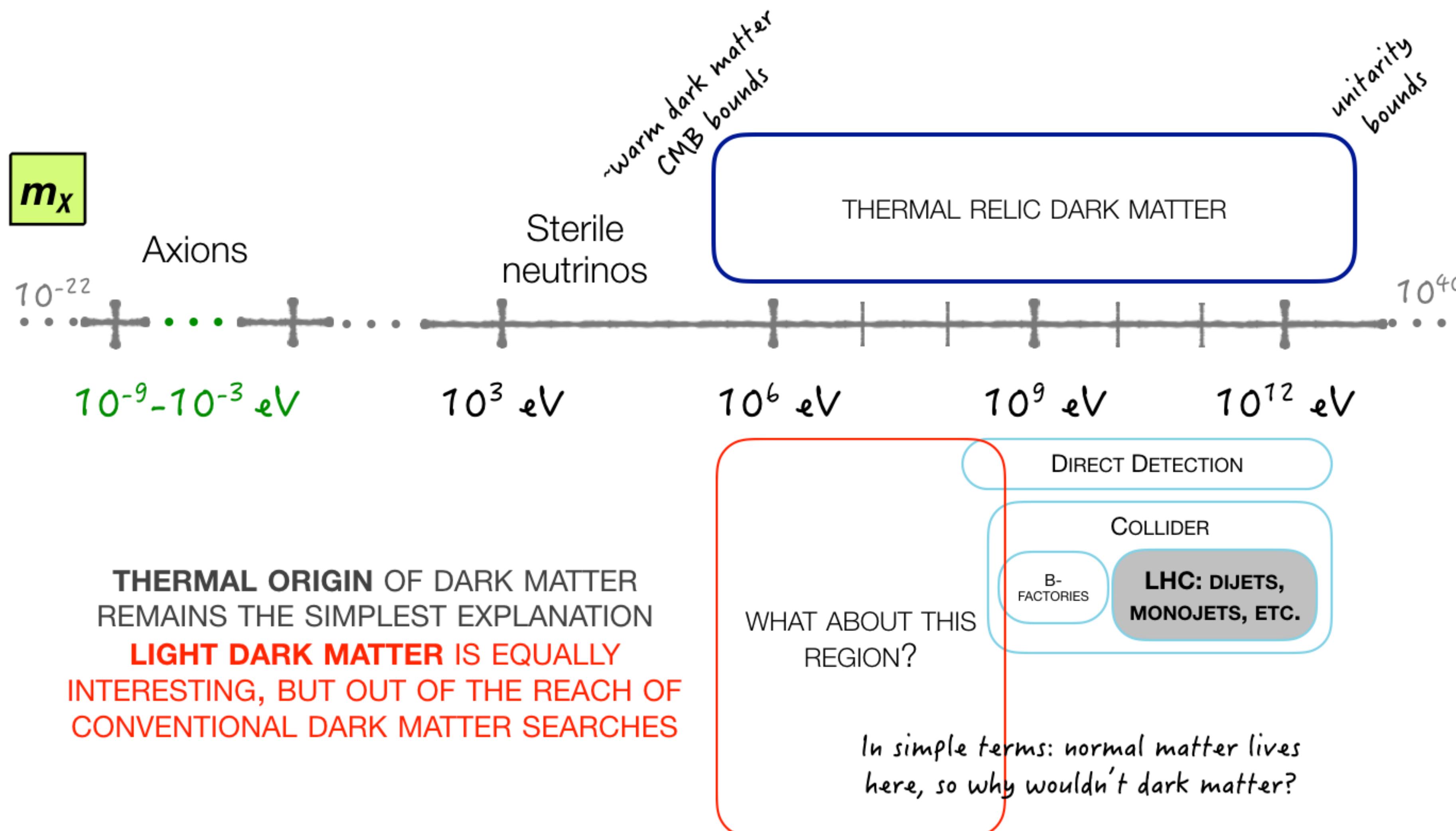
Precision Working Group Meeting

April 20, 2017

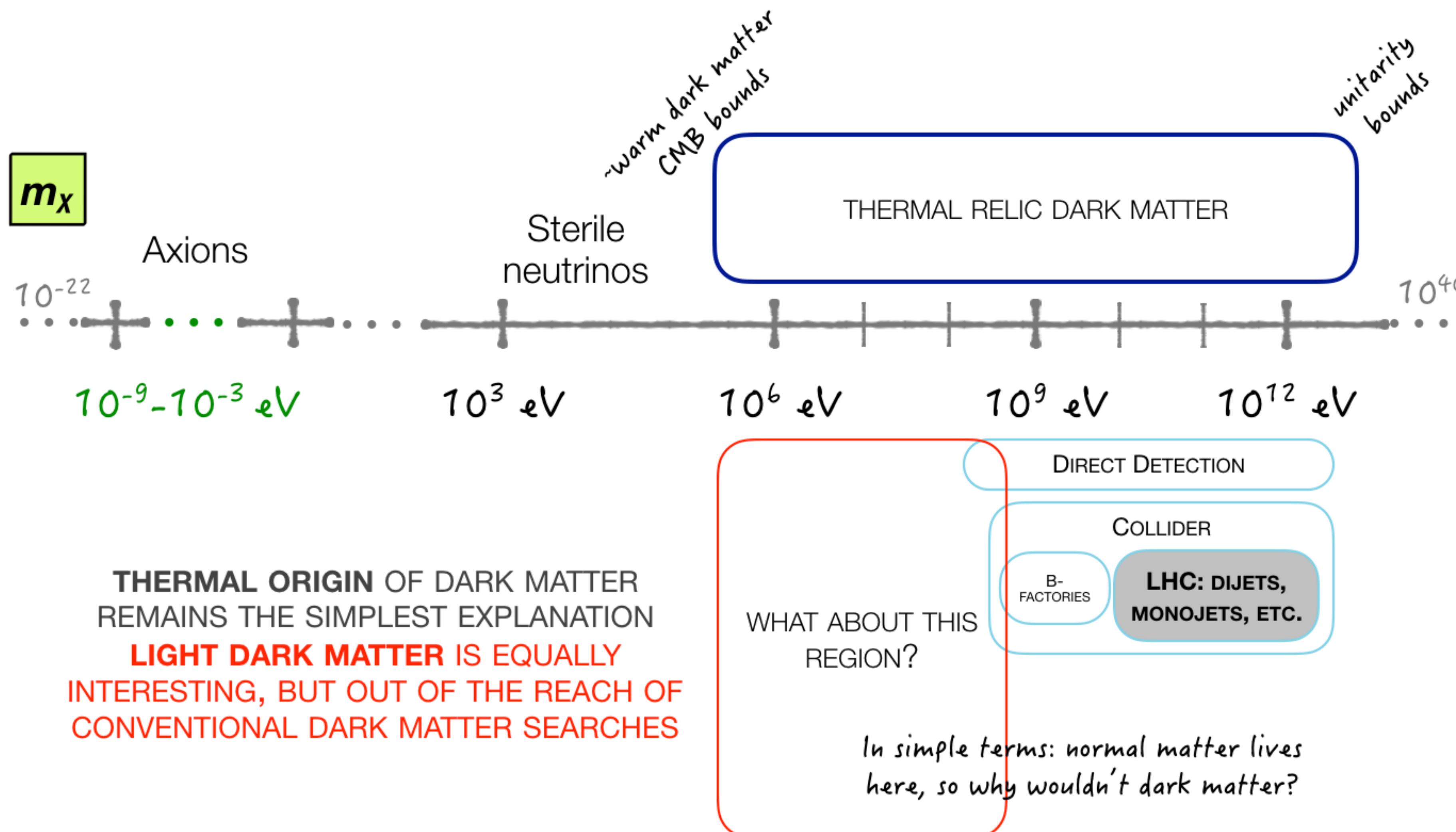
The dark matter parameter space...



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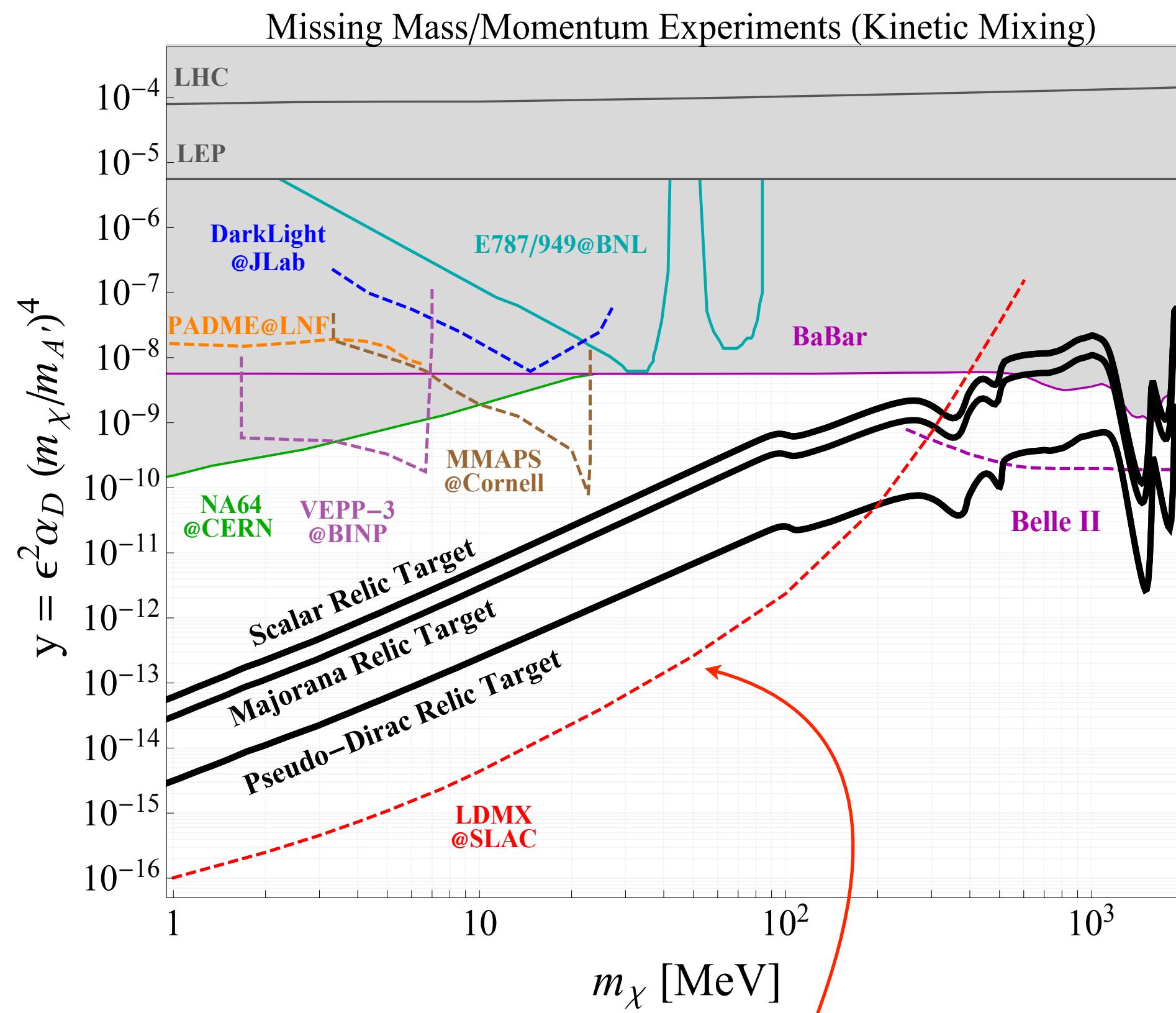
The dark matter parameter space...



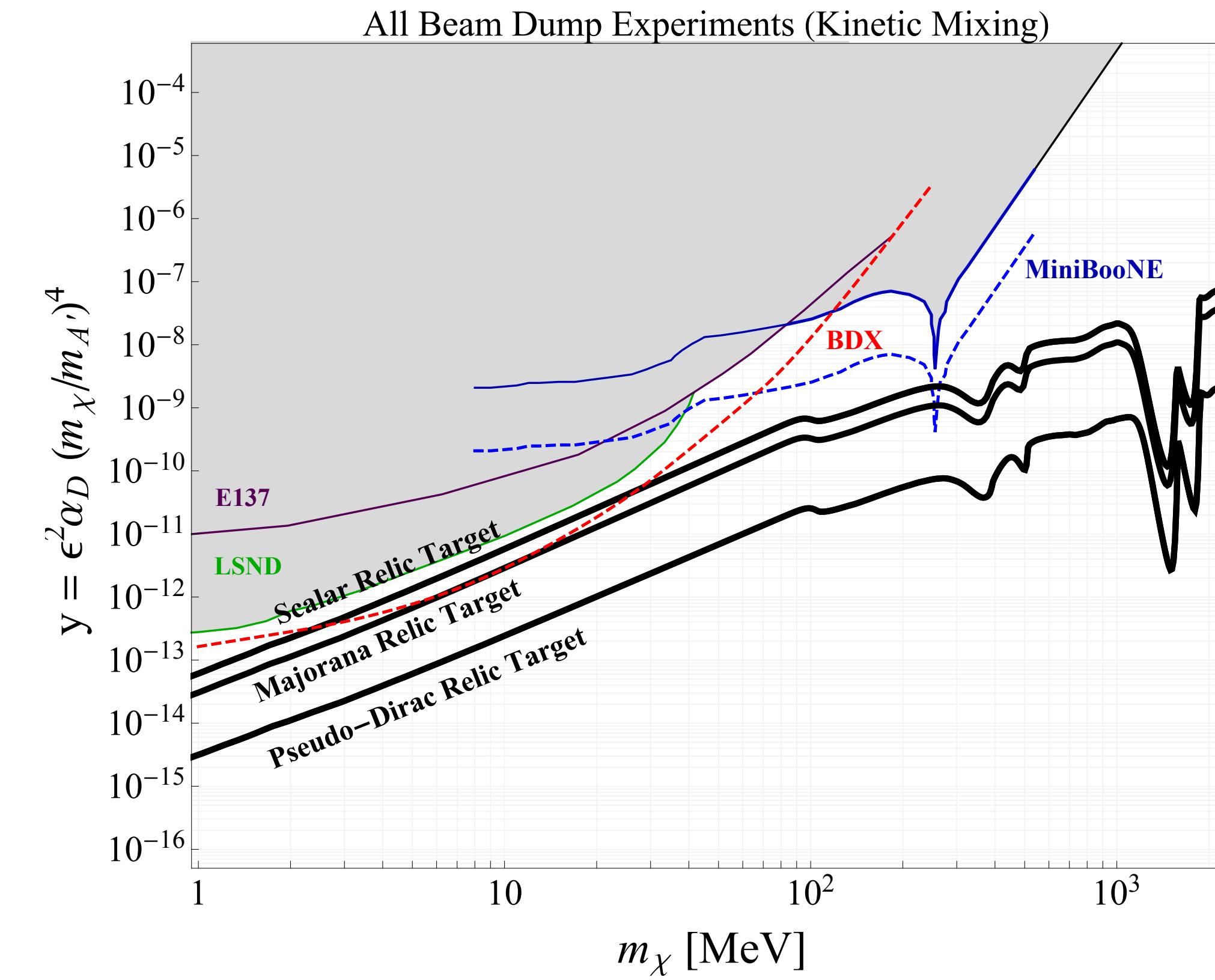
benchmarks

[source](#)

Missing mass / momentum / energy



Beam dump



electron fixed target missing momentum (LDMX) a strong candidate for achieving light thermal dark matter targets (based on 10¹⁶ EOT)



Beam requirements

LDMX requires a low current, high repetition rate electron beam

Phase 1: **4x10¹⁴ EoT** ~ 1 e- / 25 ns in a year

LHC BUNCH SPACINGS!

Phase 2: **1x10¹⁶ EoT** ~ 1 e- / ns in a year [or 5e-/5ns]

Beam energy,

min: **few GeV**, to reliably veto soft backgrounds

max: **O(10s of GeV)**, irreducible Moller/CCQE backgrounds too big

options:

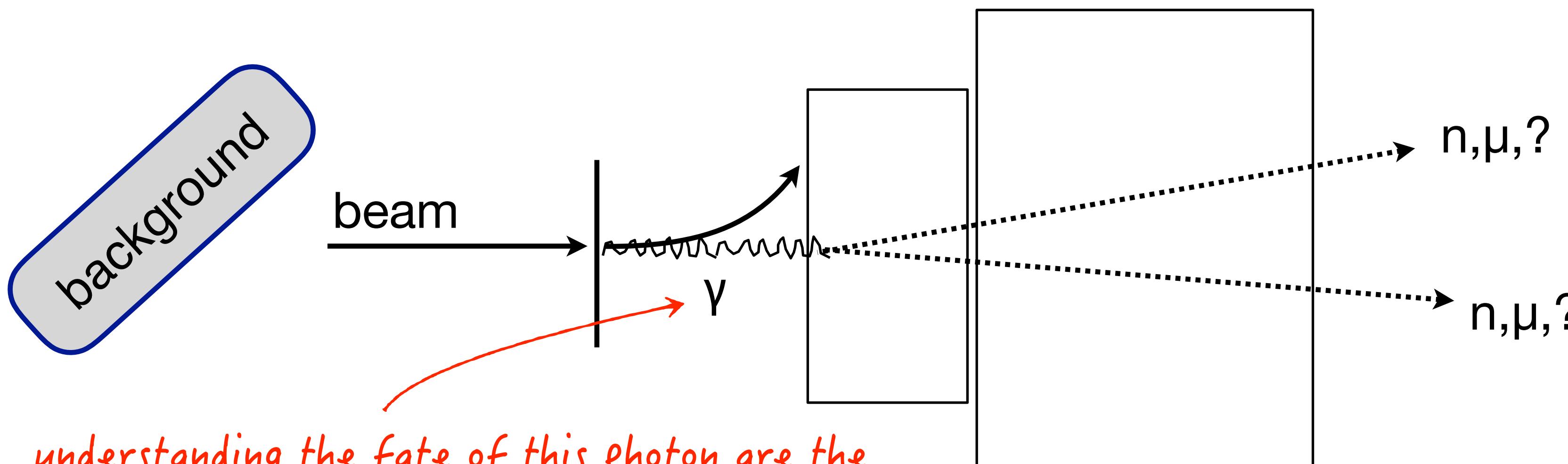
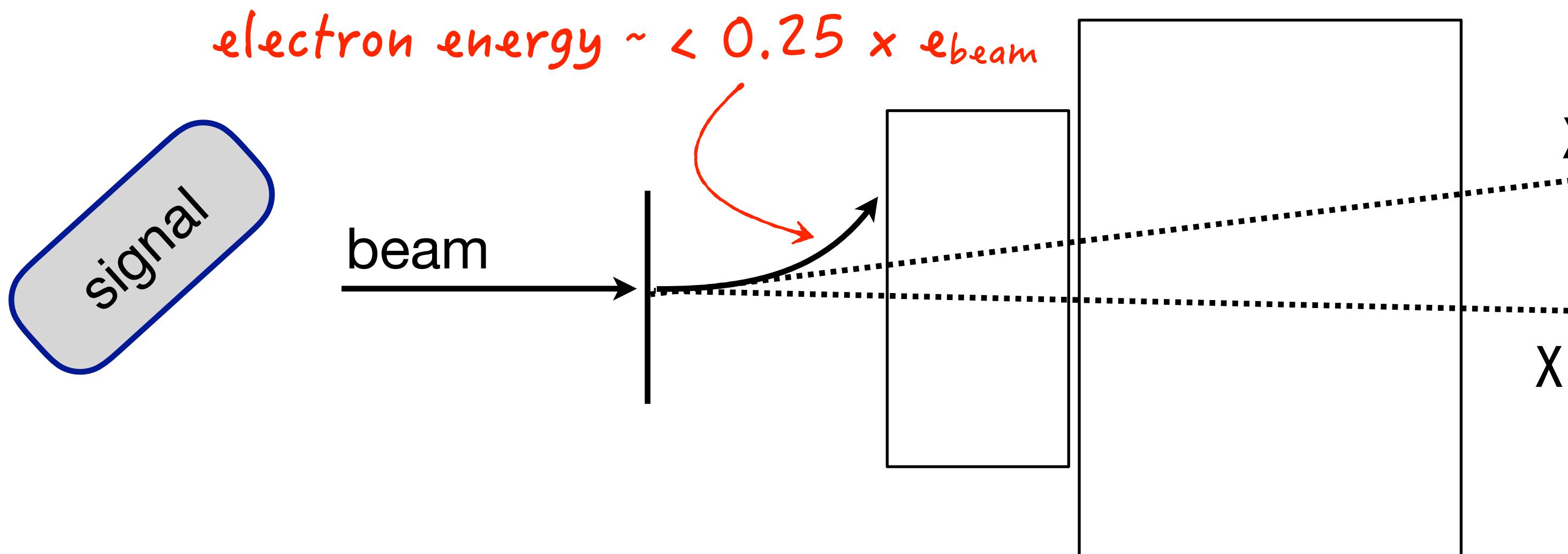
JLAB CEBAF, 12 GeV, 1.5 GHz CW beam (hall D)

Challenge: very hard to get beam time, operation costs non-trivial

SLAC DASEL [proposed], 4/8 GeV Phase 1/2, (46/186 MHz)

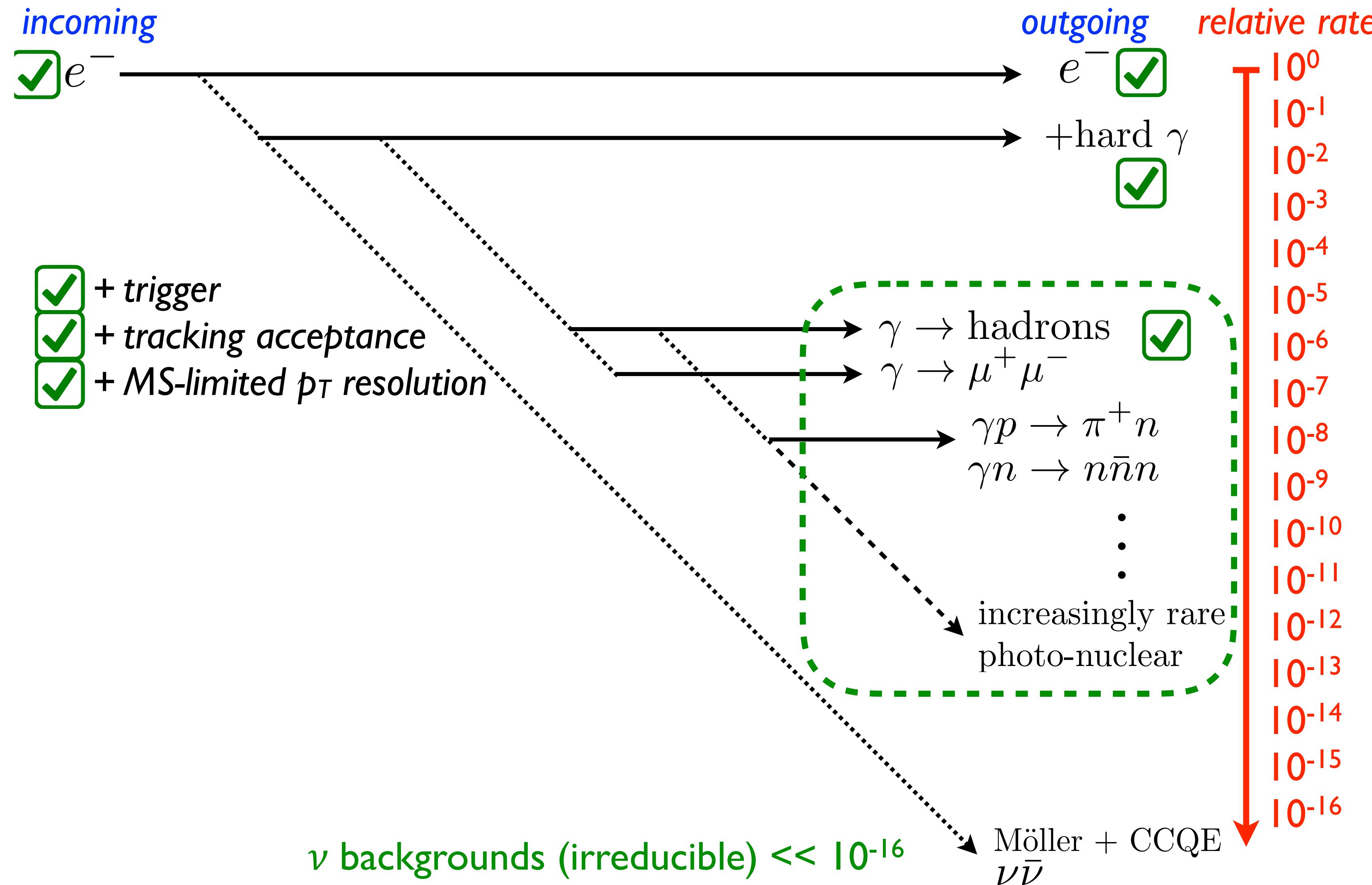
Parasitic to LCLS-II (< 1%), extracting bunches downstream

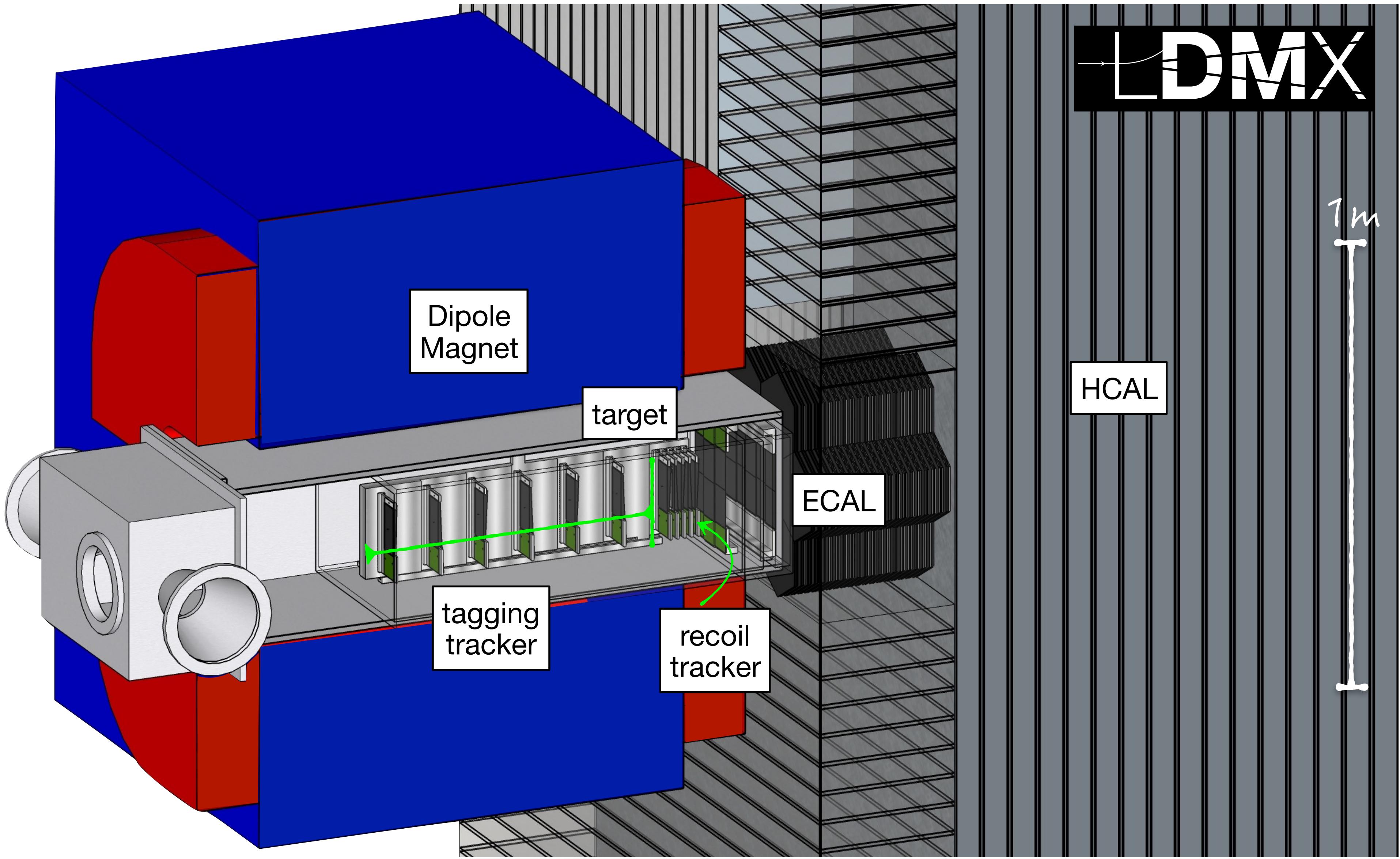
missing momentum basics



understanding the fate of this photon are the
most difficult rare backgrounds

background reduction





Fermilab synergies

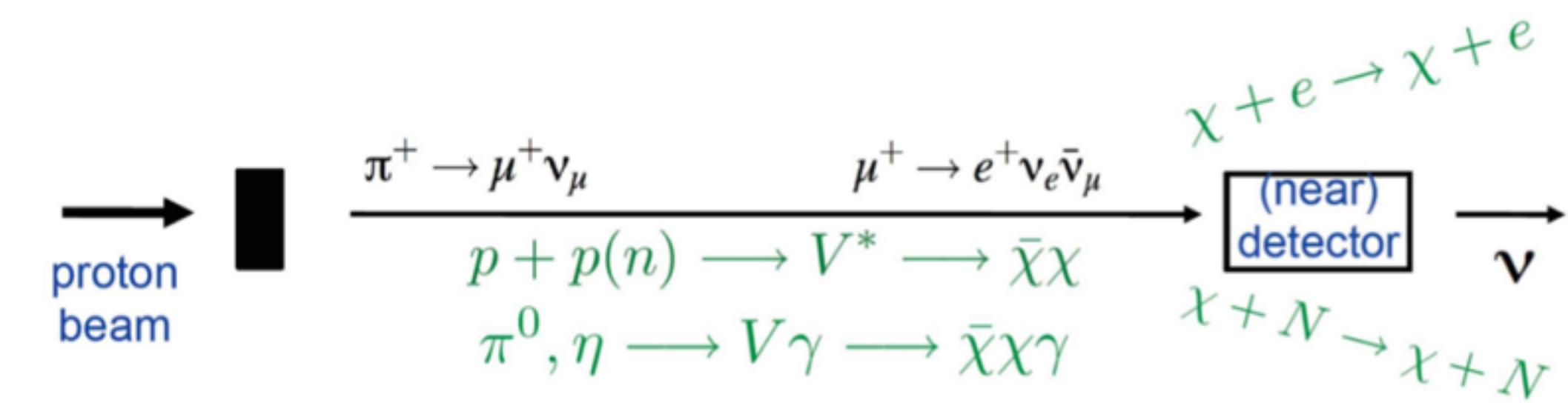
- **Tracker:** HPS tracker comes from Tevatron!
 - not much new to do, very similar to HPS, SLAC/UCSC expertise
- **ECal:** very similar to CMS Phase 2 HGCal
 - driven by UCSB group
 - FNAL involved in HGCal construction, potential to help out here if needed e.g. (testing/integration)
- **HCal:** readout electronics based on CMS Phase 1 HCal
 - FNAL expertise, ASIC and readout modules developed here
 - Largest detector subsystem
 - propose to drive this effort, collaborating with CalTech group
- **Trigger/DAQ:** CMS/FNAL expertise
 - CMS trigger development, algorithm development, firmware
 - SLAC has generic ATCA infrastructure (RCE), Minnesota expertise

Beam dumps at FNAL

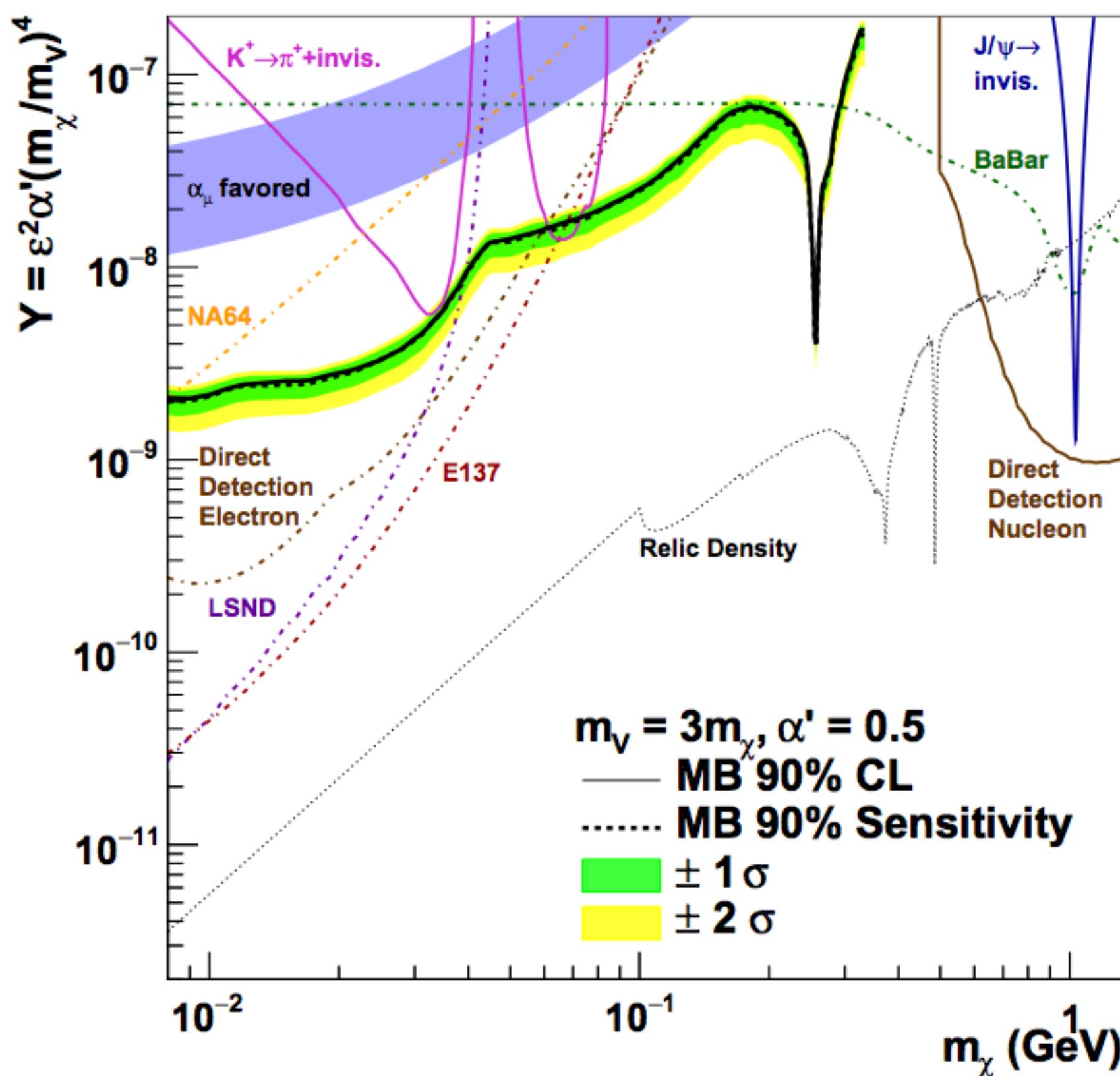
- What if couplings are leptophobic?
- What if muon couplings are enhanced?

Proton beam dumps

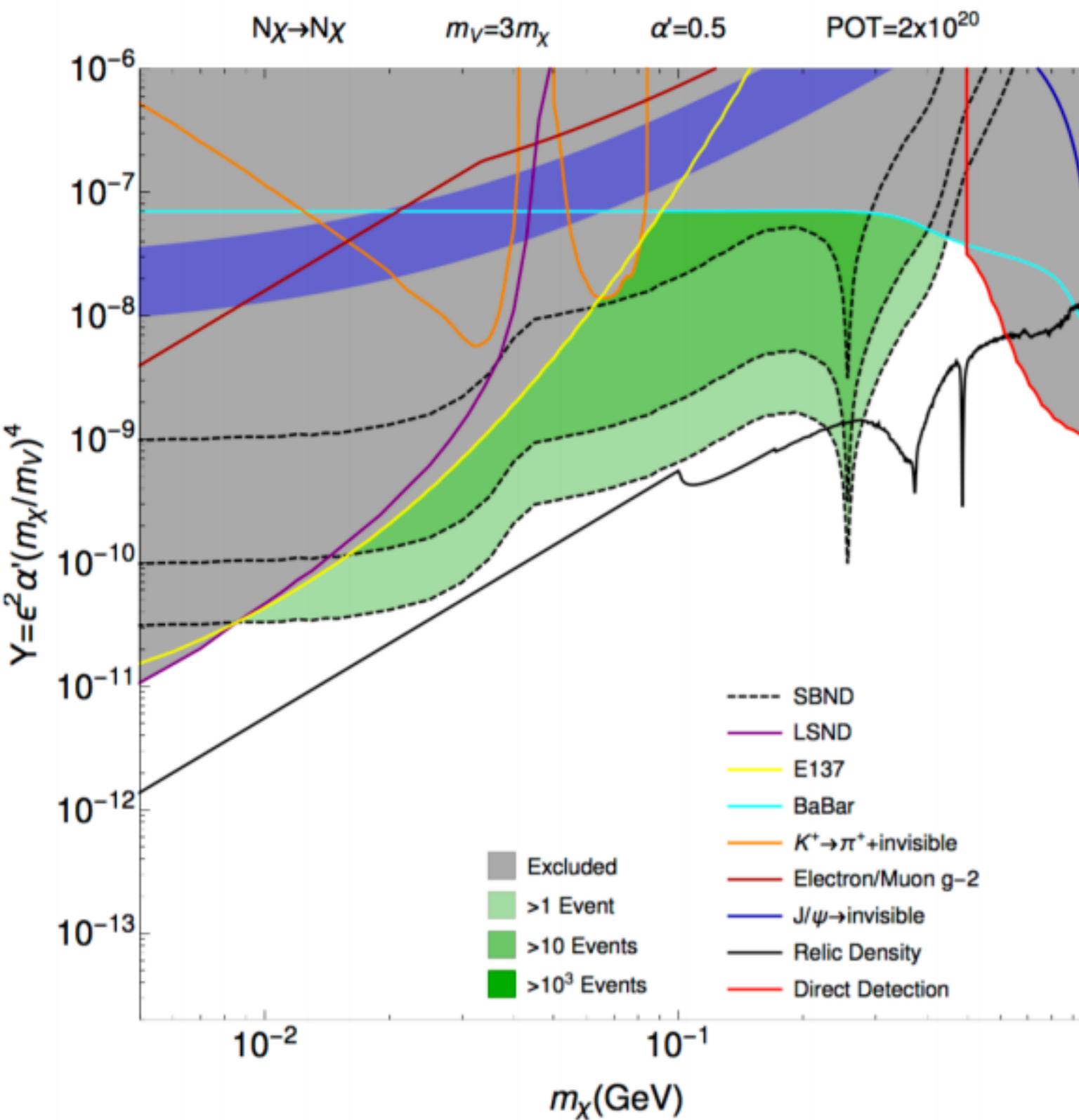
- Existing short baseline neutrino program is ideally suited for dark matter searches with proton beam dumps



arXiv:1702.02688



SBND with alterations to target



- **Option 1**

- Design, optimize, build a target block (iron, tungsten, hybrid, etc) that replaces current horn/target (removable).
- **Pros:** Inexpensive ~ \$1M, excellent neutrino suppression
- **Cons:** Can only run after SBN neutrino run > 3yrs.

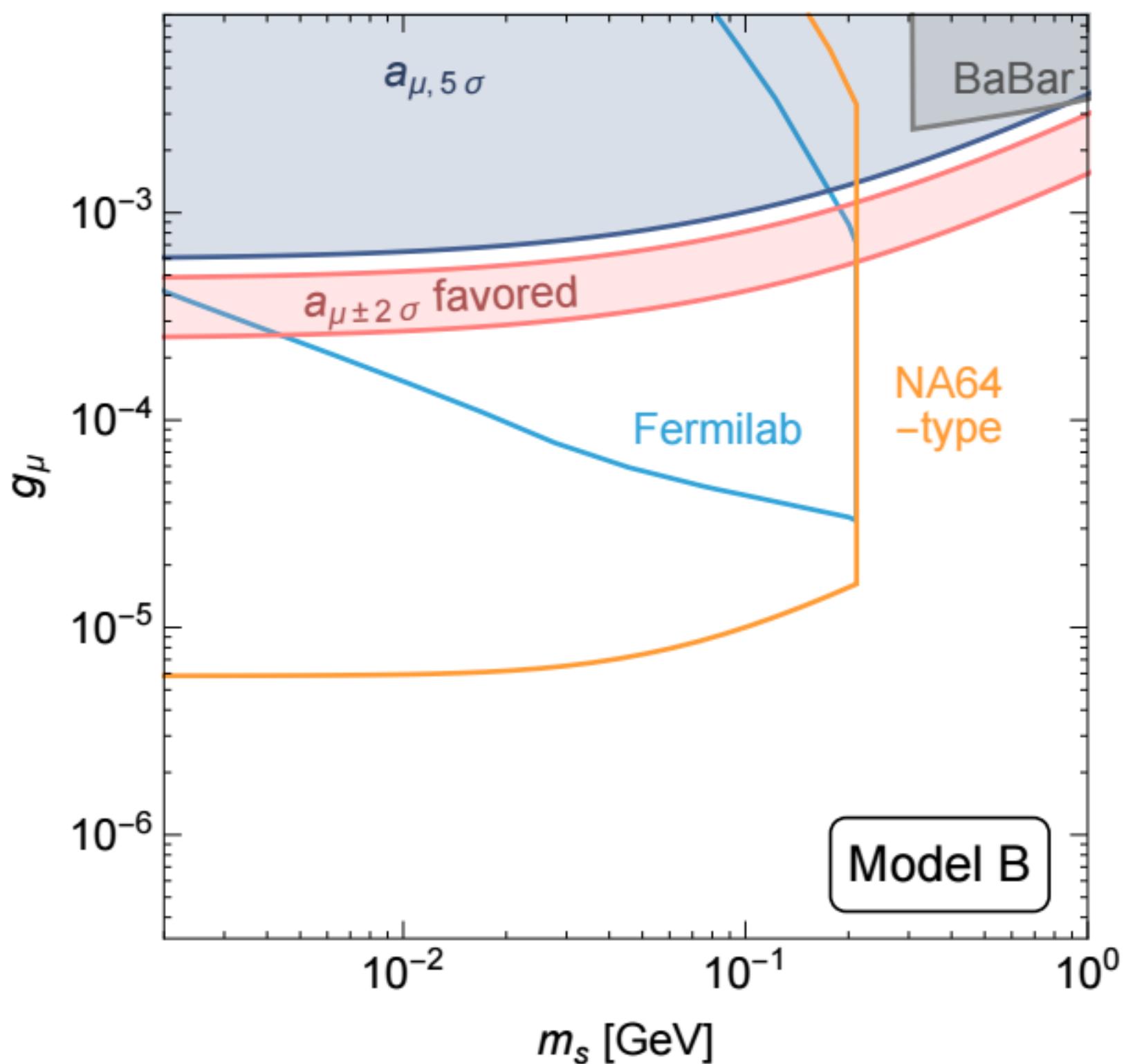
- **Option 2**

- Design, optimize, build a target block (iron, tungsten, hybrid, etc) and new target station on the beam line.
- **Pros:** Run concurrently with neutrino run, more flexible design. Excellent neutrino suppression.
- **Cons:** More expensive ~\$5M, as extensive shielding required (new target station).

See [R.G. Van de Water @ UMD cosmic visions](#)

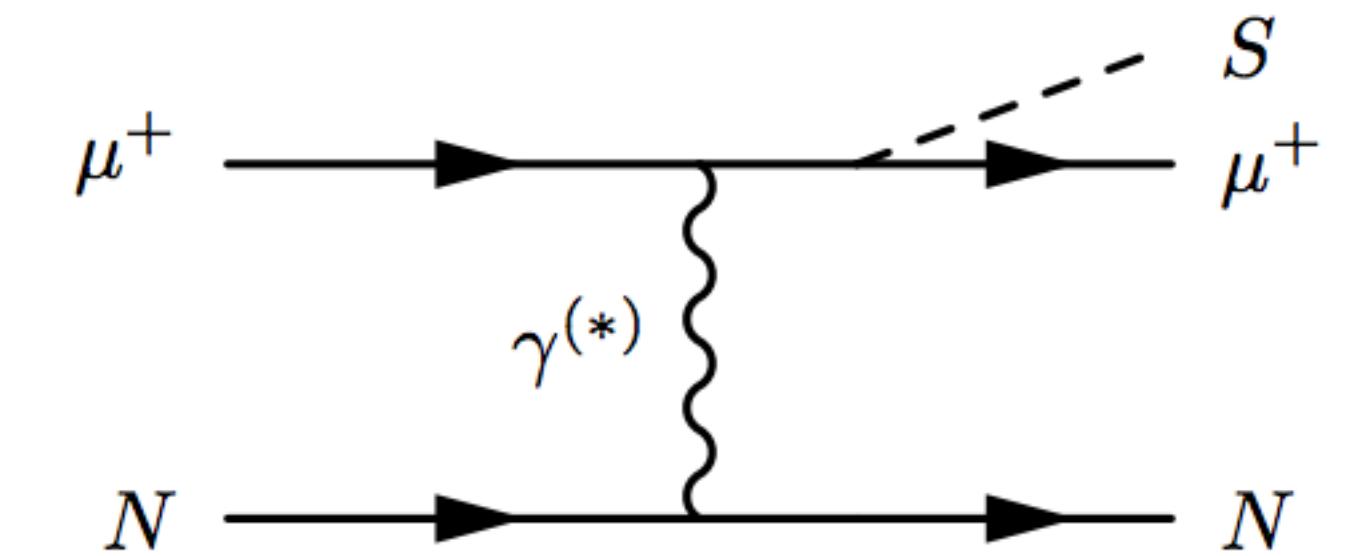
Muon beam dump

- Target muon anomalies (e.g. g-2) with hidden sector physics
 - suppress or turn off mediator coupling to electrons (and taus)
 - for $2m_e < m_S < 2m_\mu$ decays will be displaced, but visible



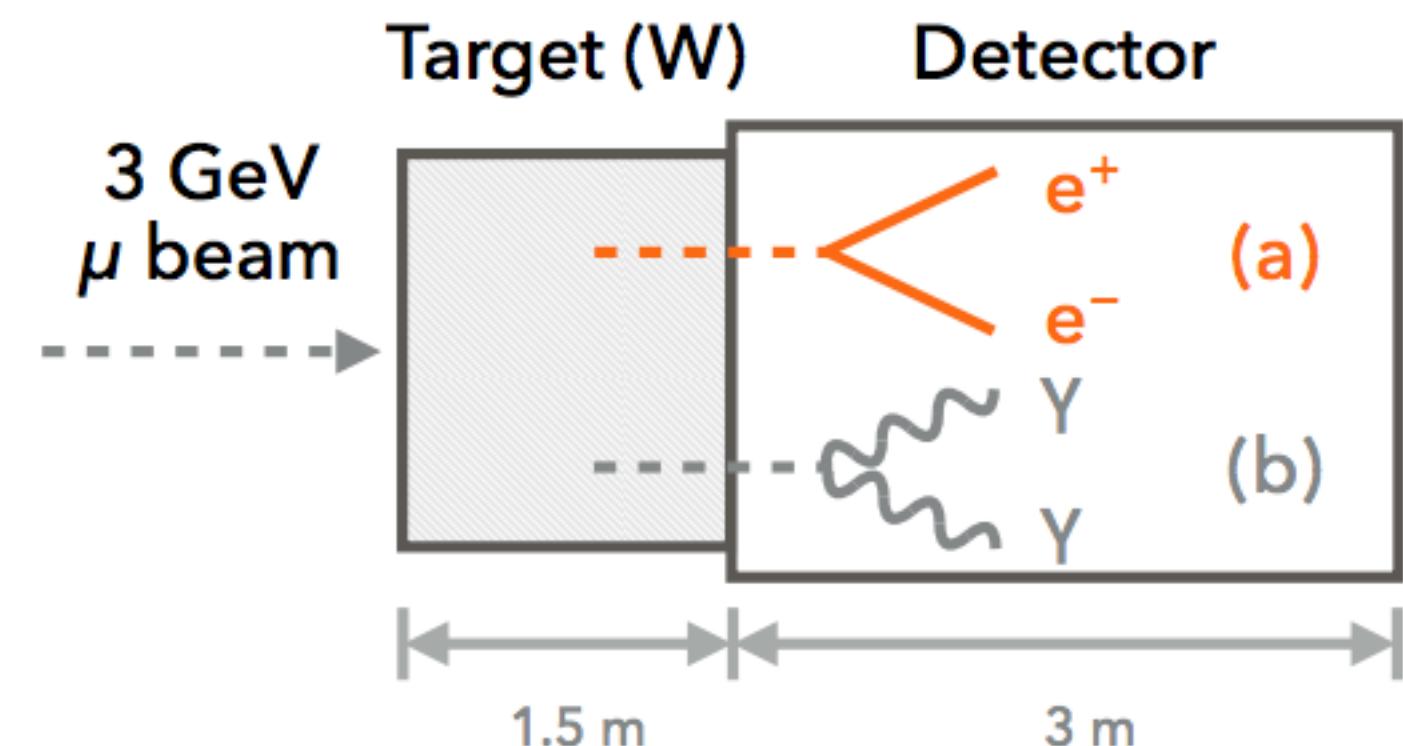
- Whether muons can be delivered in bunches (Fermilab) or one-by-one will affect (NA64-type) the type of analysis done

- these sensitivities assume there are no electron or tau couplings to the mediator



search for either
 e^+e^- or $\gamma\gamma$
 (mild bkg from K_L)

FERMILAB



Summary

- Physics case for accelerator based searches for hidden sectors is very strong (dark matter + anomalous measurements)
- LDMX is the single best accelerator based concept for probing invisible decays of mediators
 - can target most of the light thermal dark matter parameter space
- Other ideas (electron, muon, proton beam dumps) compliment existing programs and capitalize on existing infrastructure
 - should be part of the lab's future planning