

The Light Dark Matter eXperiment

Andrew Whitbeck, Texas Tech University

on behalf of the LDMX collaboration

Snowmass 2021: EF10 meeting

September 22, 2020

Caltech

Fermilab



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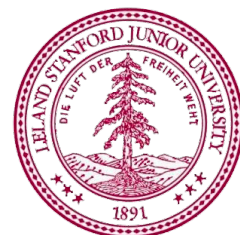


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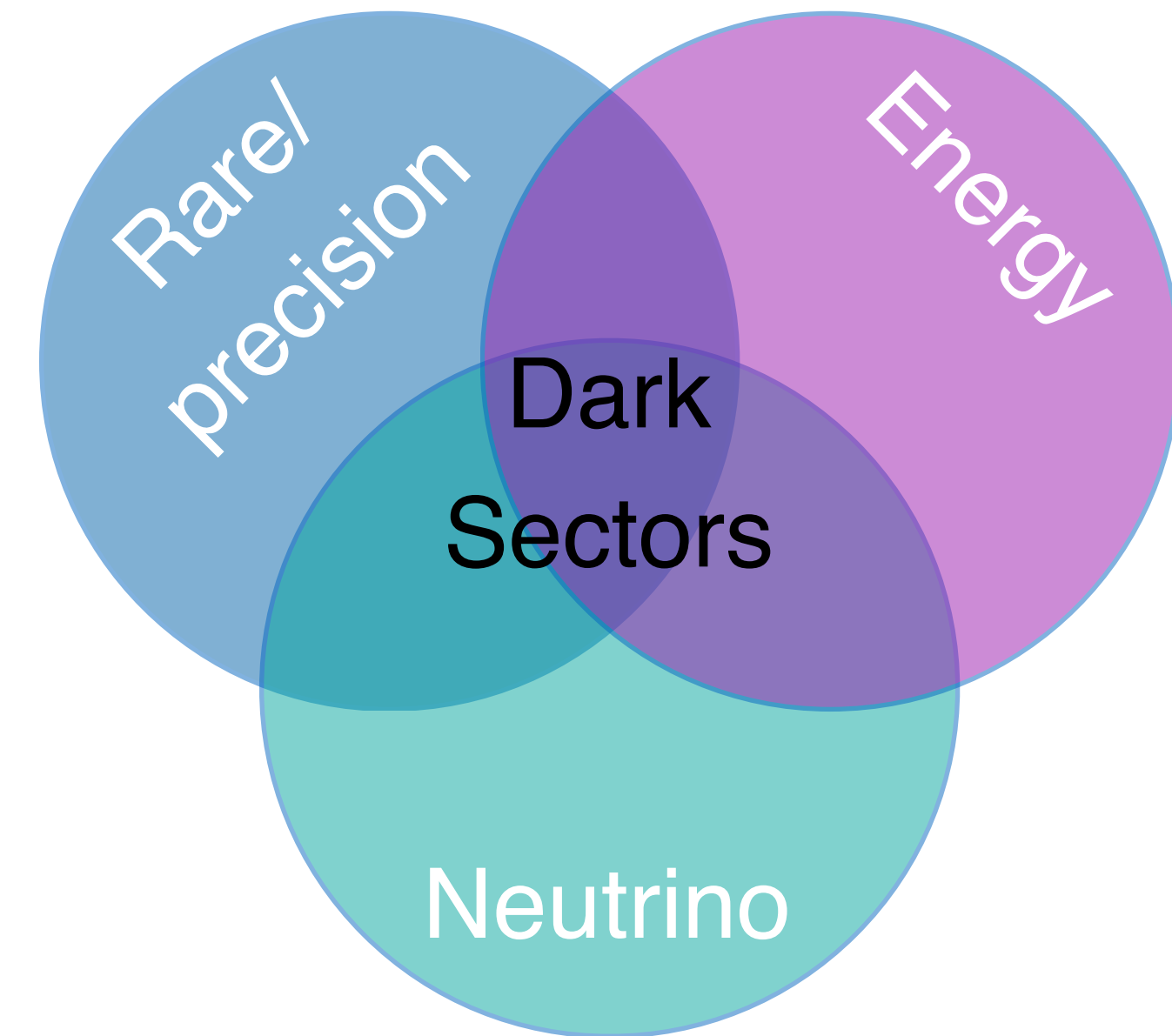
[LDMX LOI](#)

LDMX

Complementarity of LDMX to EF

- The energy frontier has long been a key player the hunt for WIMP dark matter
- In recent years a broader class of models has gained popularity and motivates a new region of the thermal DM parameter space: *hidden sector dark matter below m_{proton}*
- Among many others, see theory overview in [RF6 kickoff meeting](#) for more information

- Facilities and technology from many areas of HEP can target dark sector models

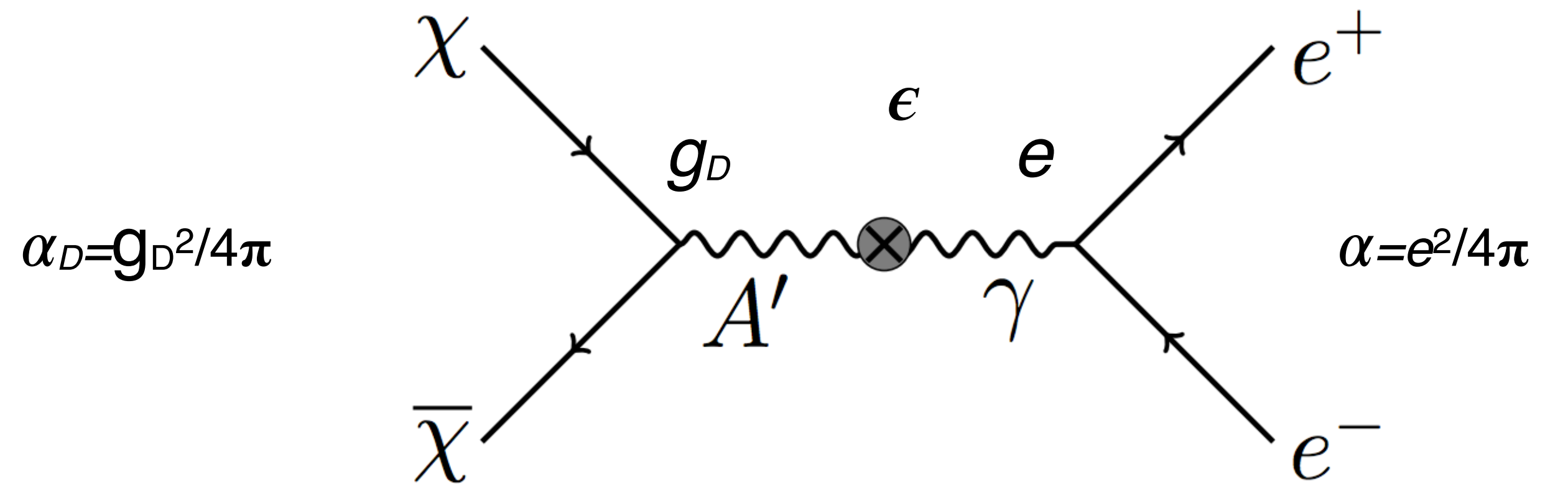


- There is an emergence of new experiments proposed to tackle various regions of this parameter space by leveraging this confluence of research areas

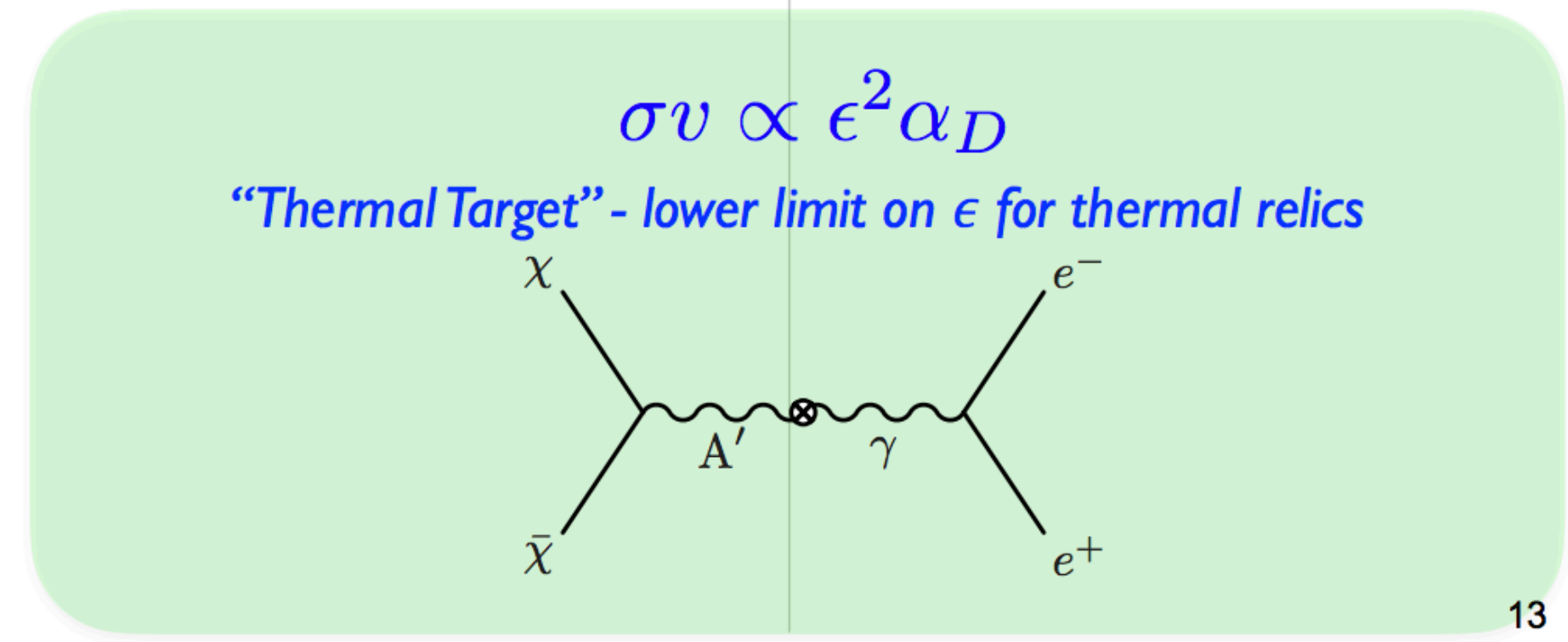
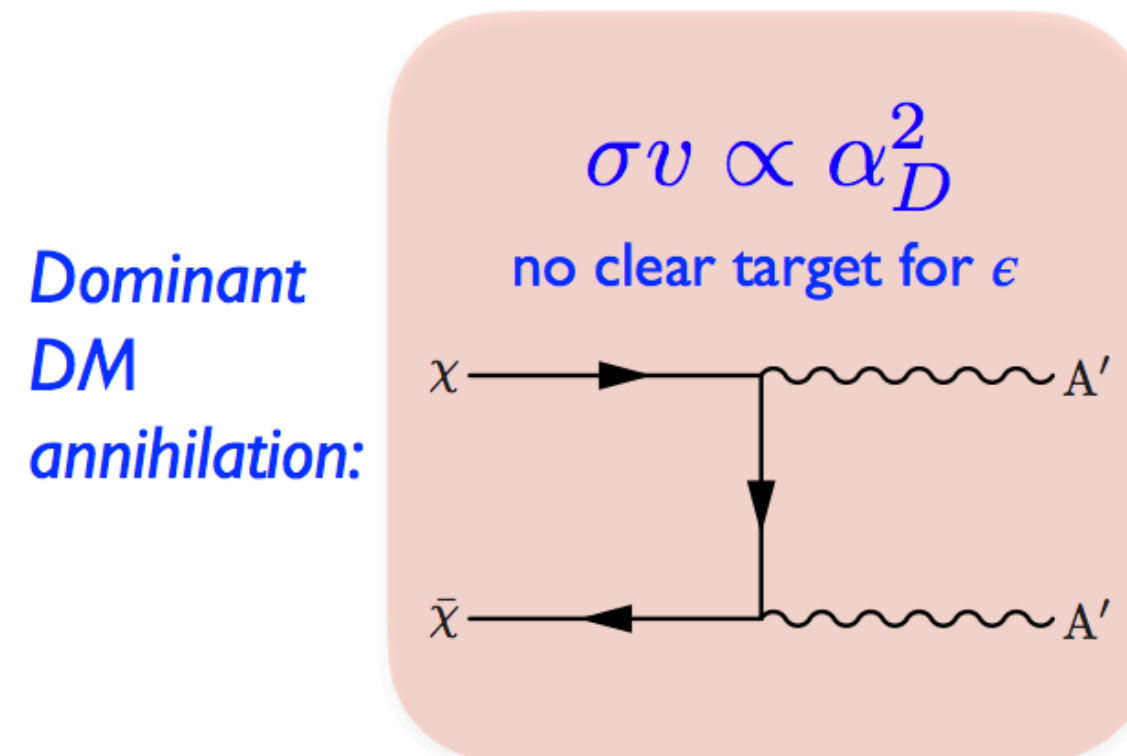
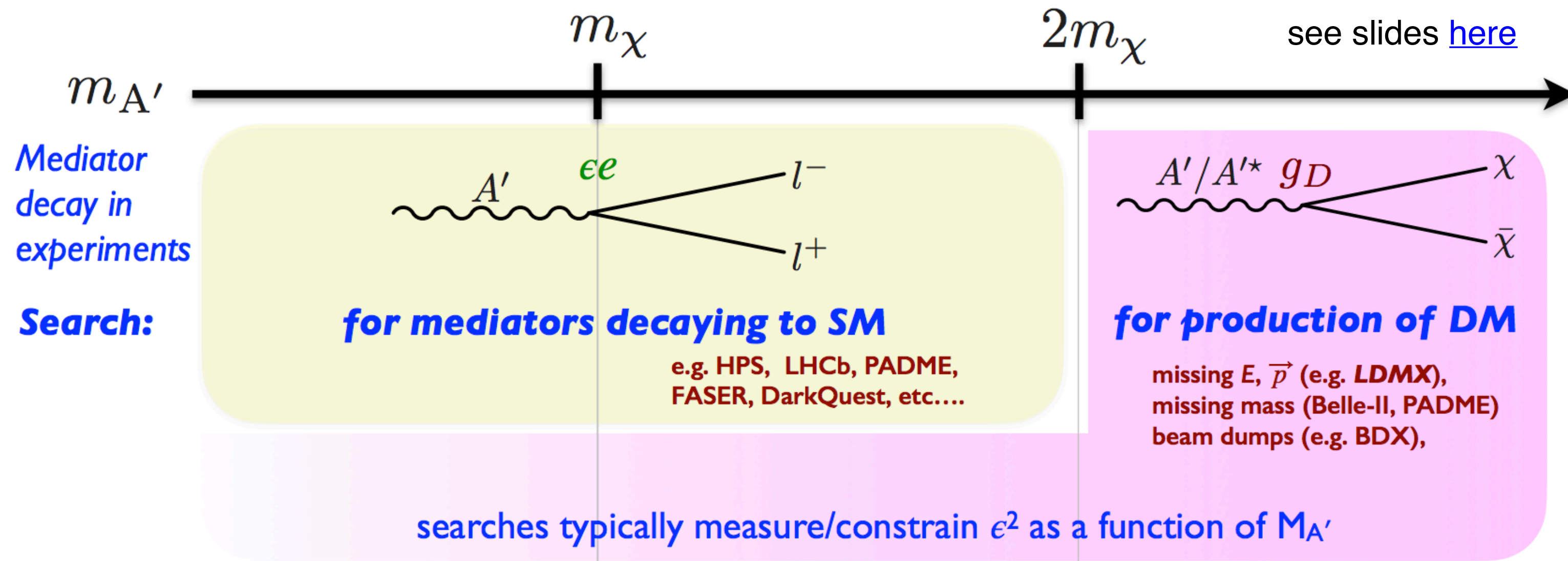
Vector portal models

- There is rich landscape to be explored

- LDMX will target cases where DM couples to electrons utilizing invisible signatures

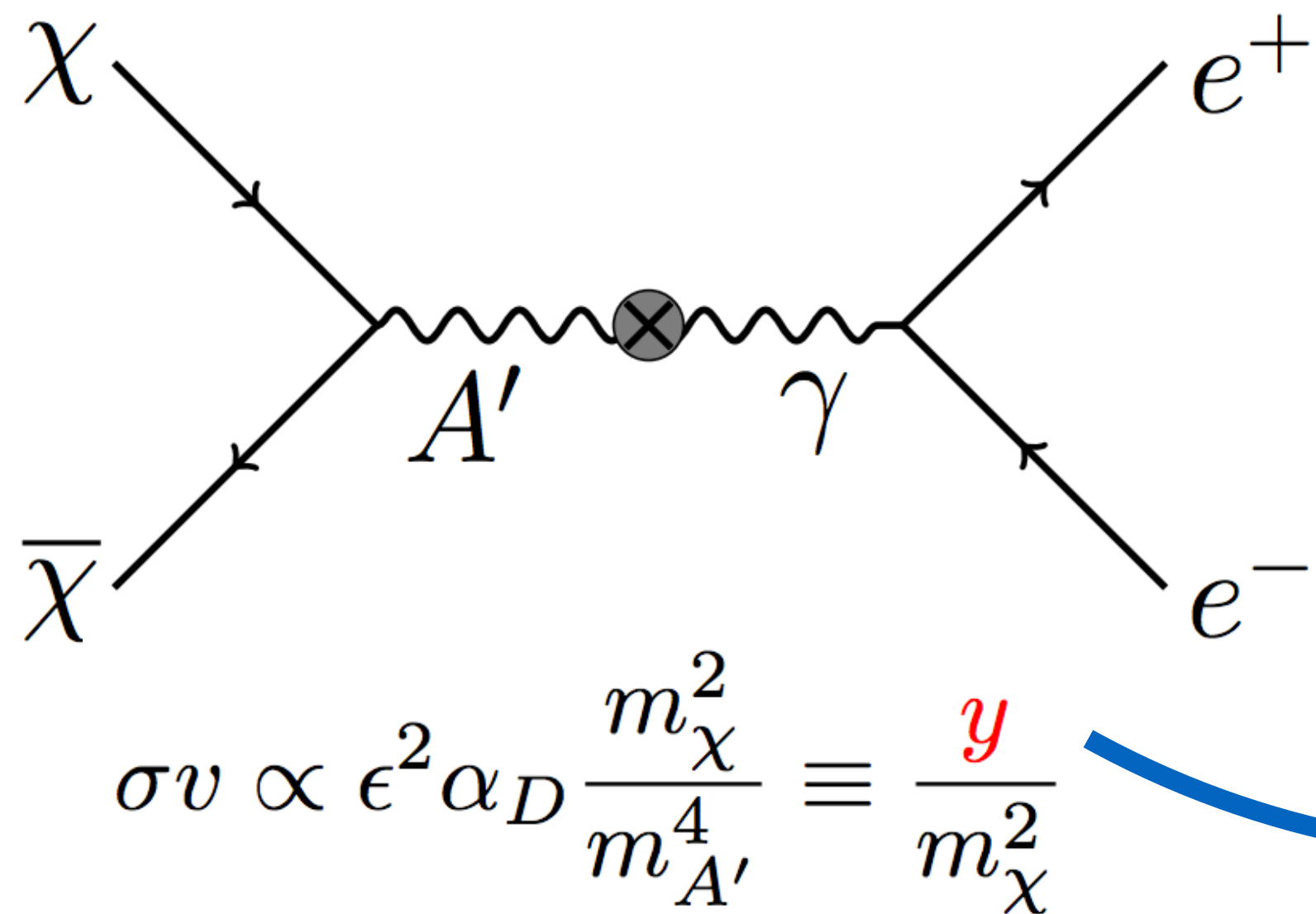


Credits: Tim Nelson
see slides [here](#)

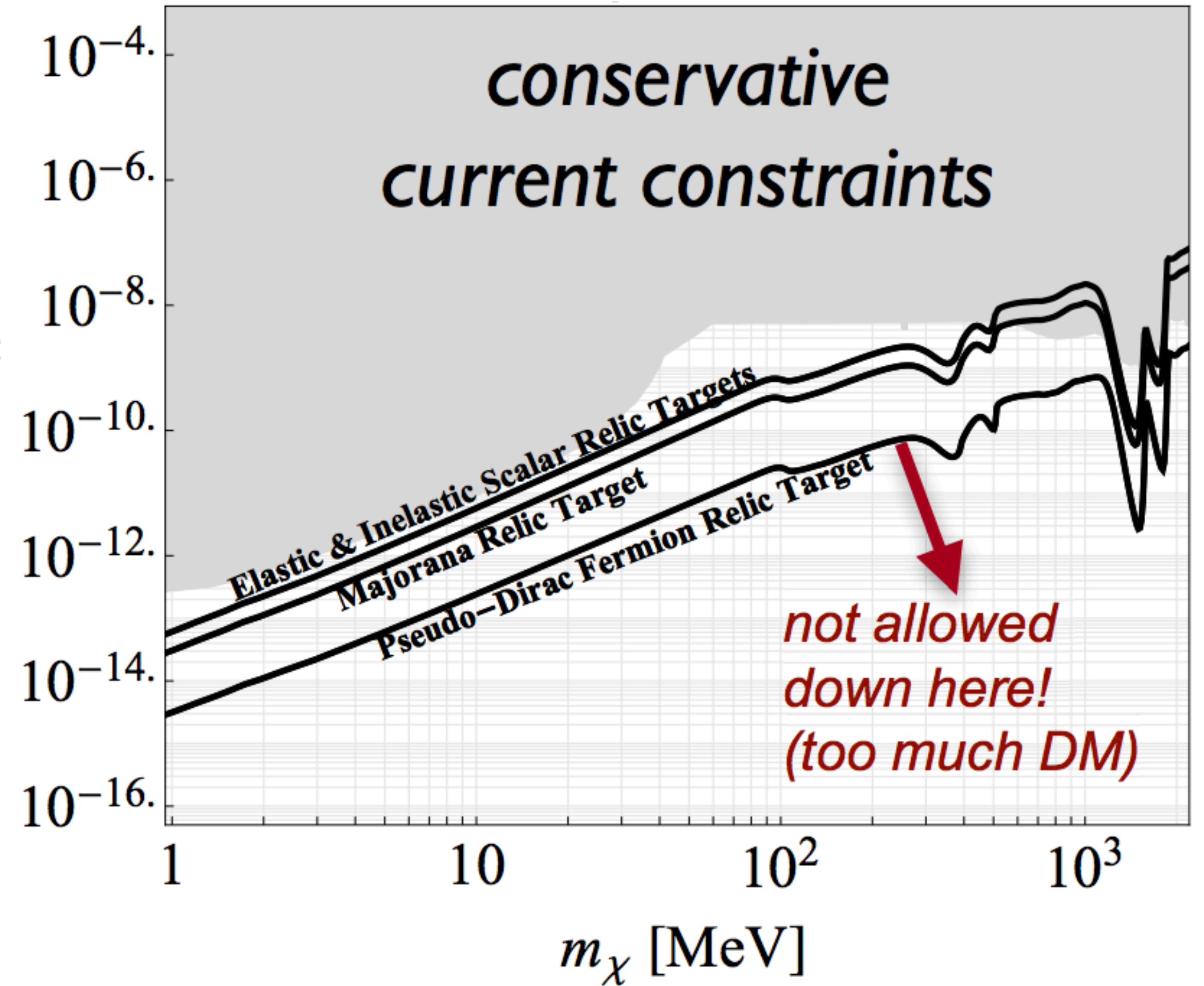


Thermal relic DM benchmarks

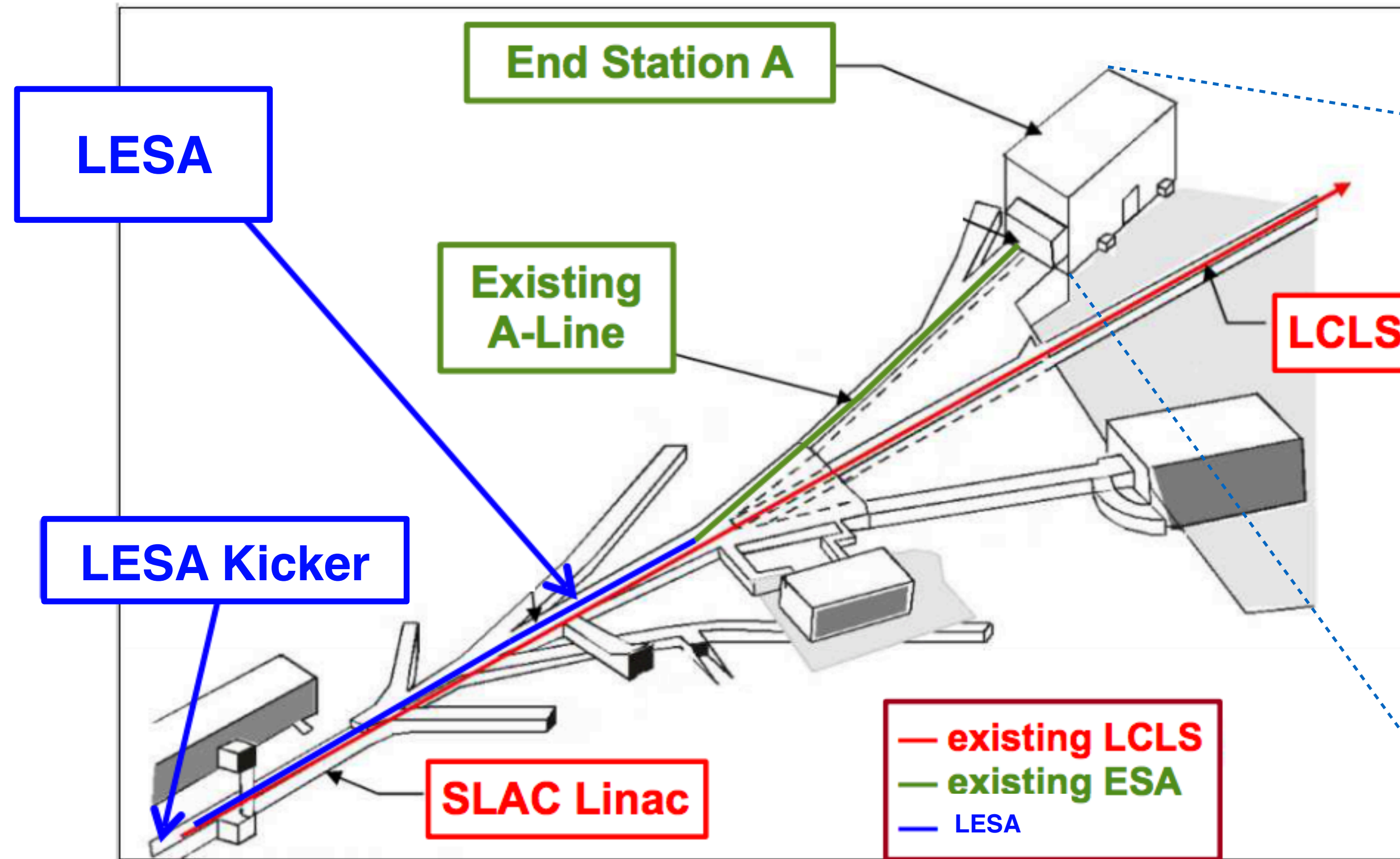
- Thermal relic DM provides predictable targets for experiments



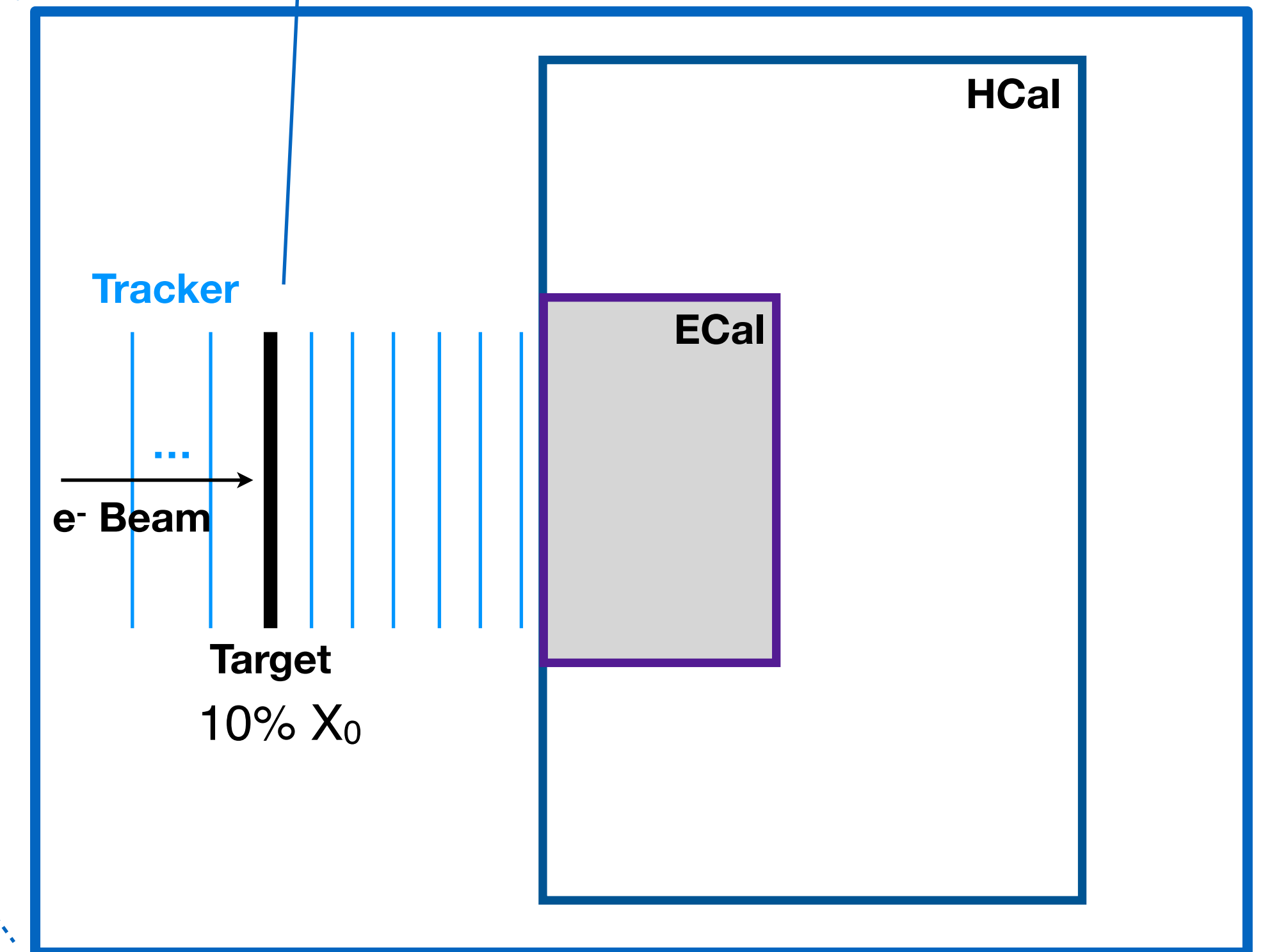
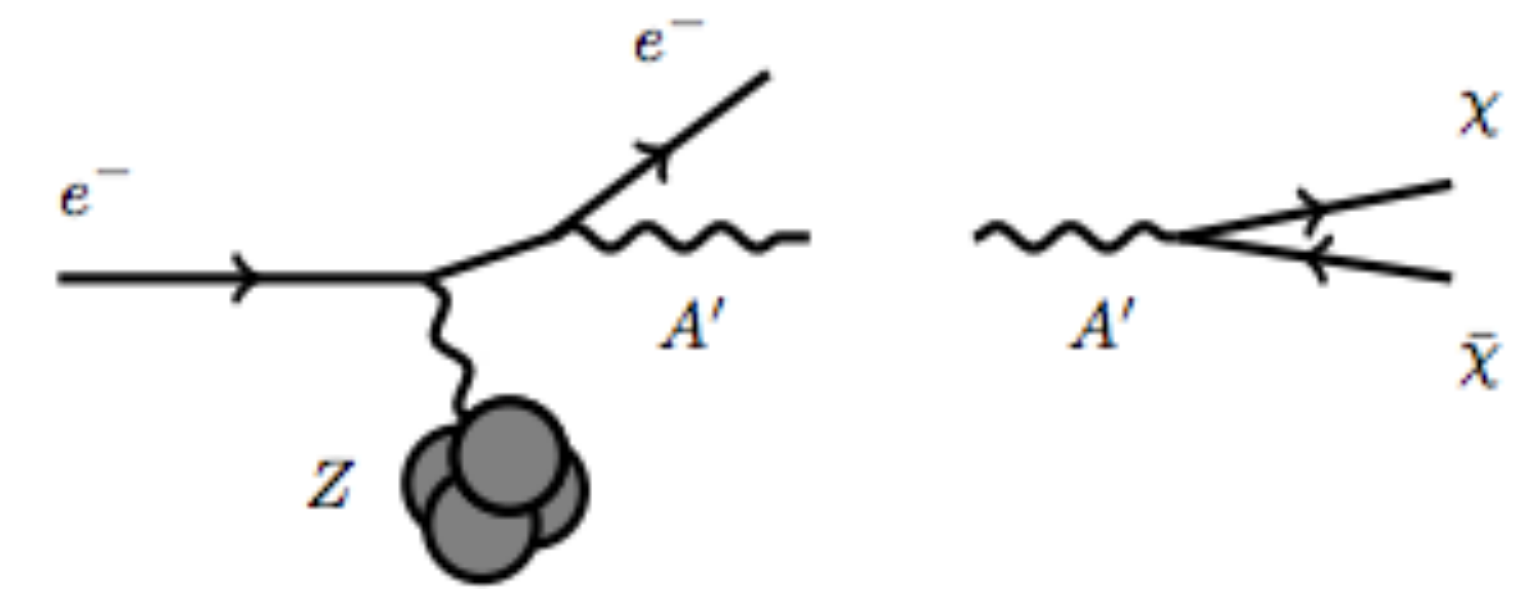
$$y = \epsilon^2 \alpha_D (m_\chi / m_{A'})^4$$



LDMX Experimental concept

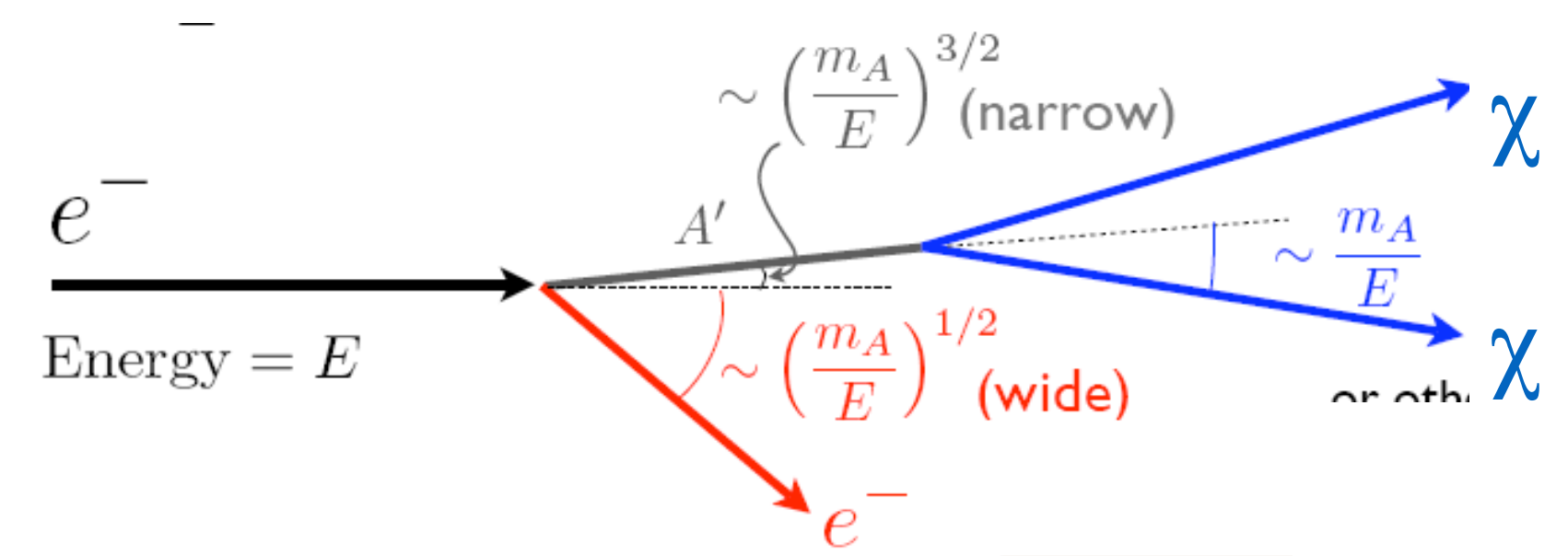


See also LESA test beam LOI [here](#)

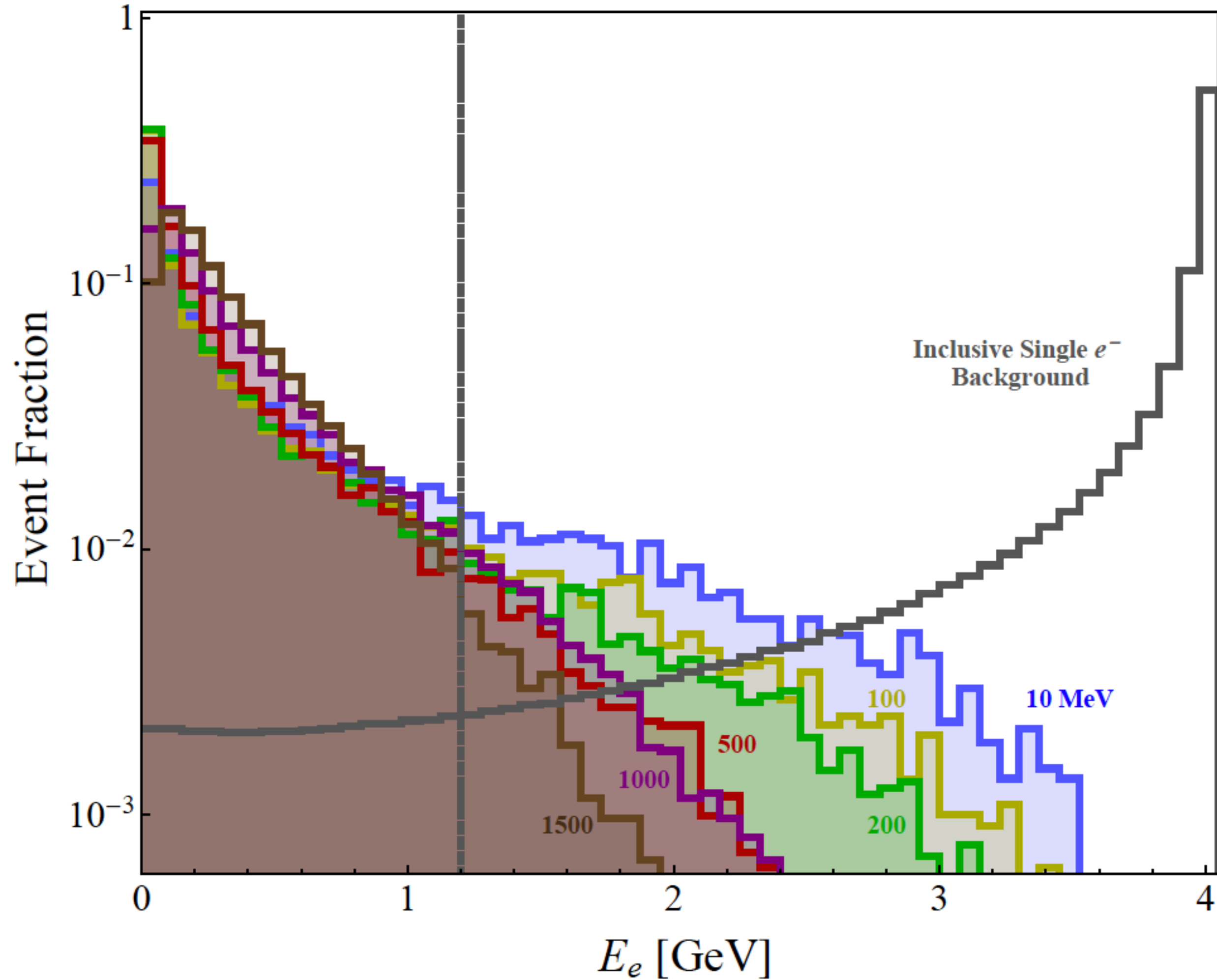


4/8 GeV beams possible

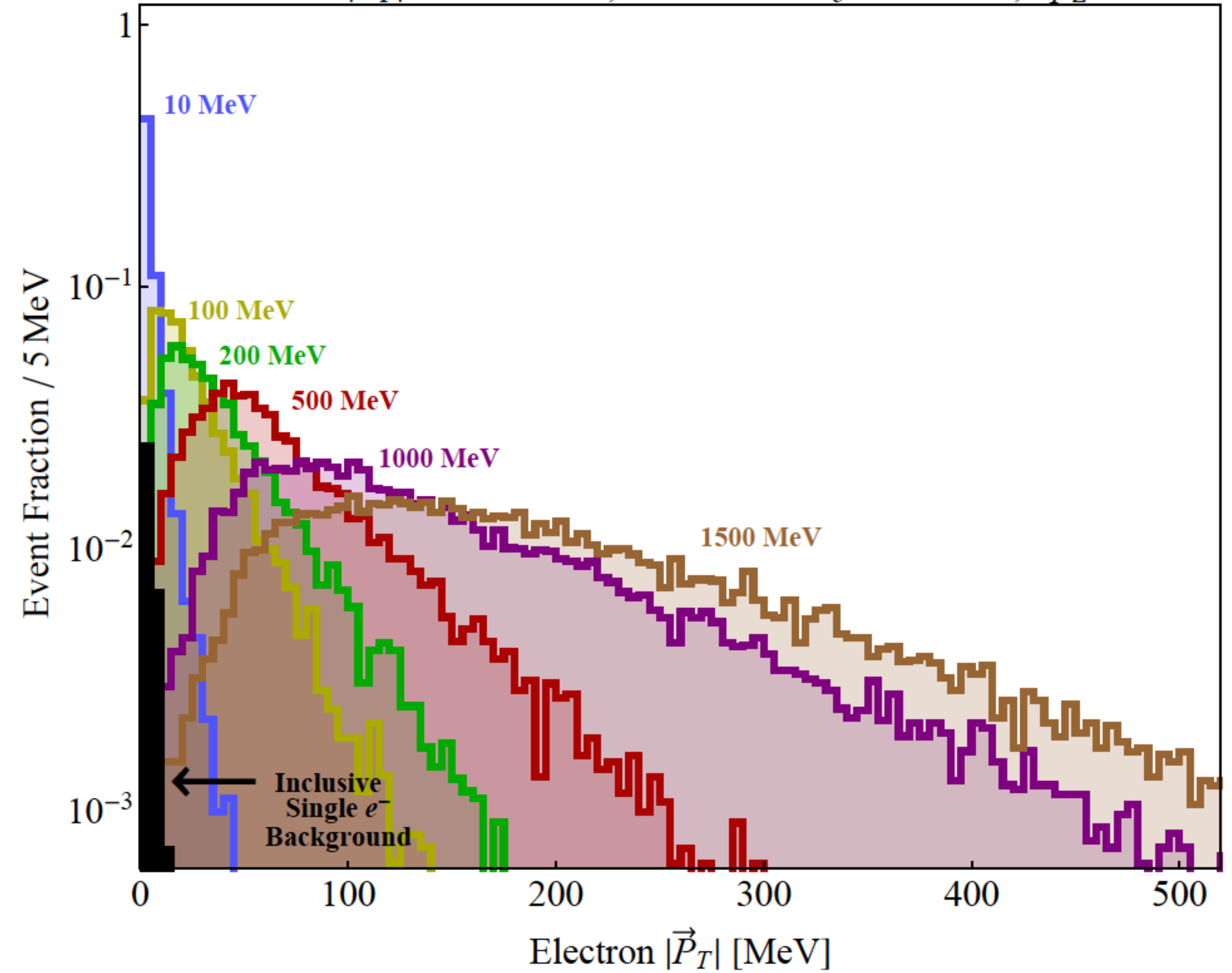
Kinematics for fixed target exp.



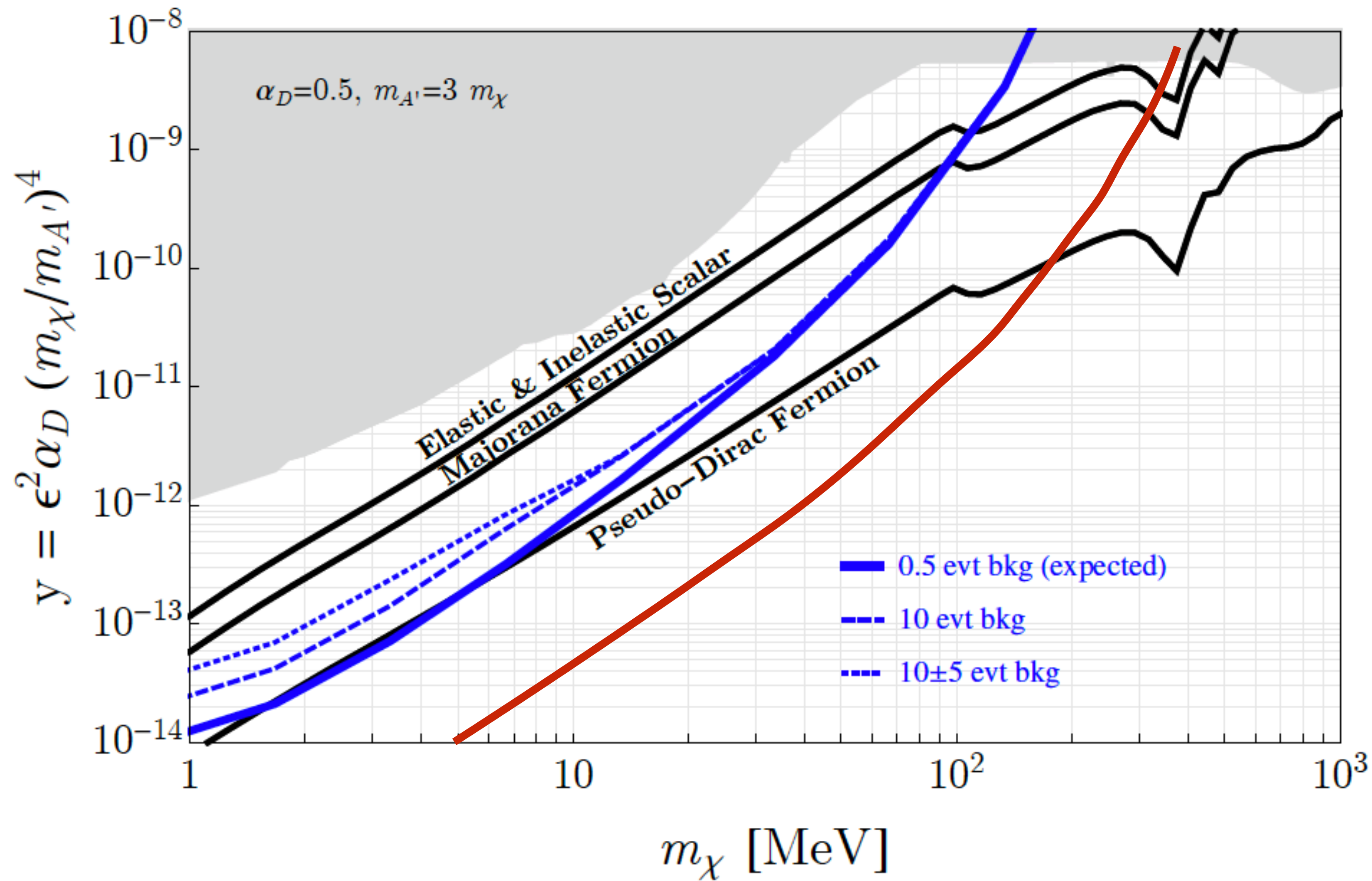
Electron Recoil Energy Distributions, $E_e > 50$ MeV



Electron $|\vec{P}_T|$ Distributions, $50 \text{ MeV} < E_e < 1.2 \text{ GeV}$, $p_z > 0$



Projected sensitivity



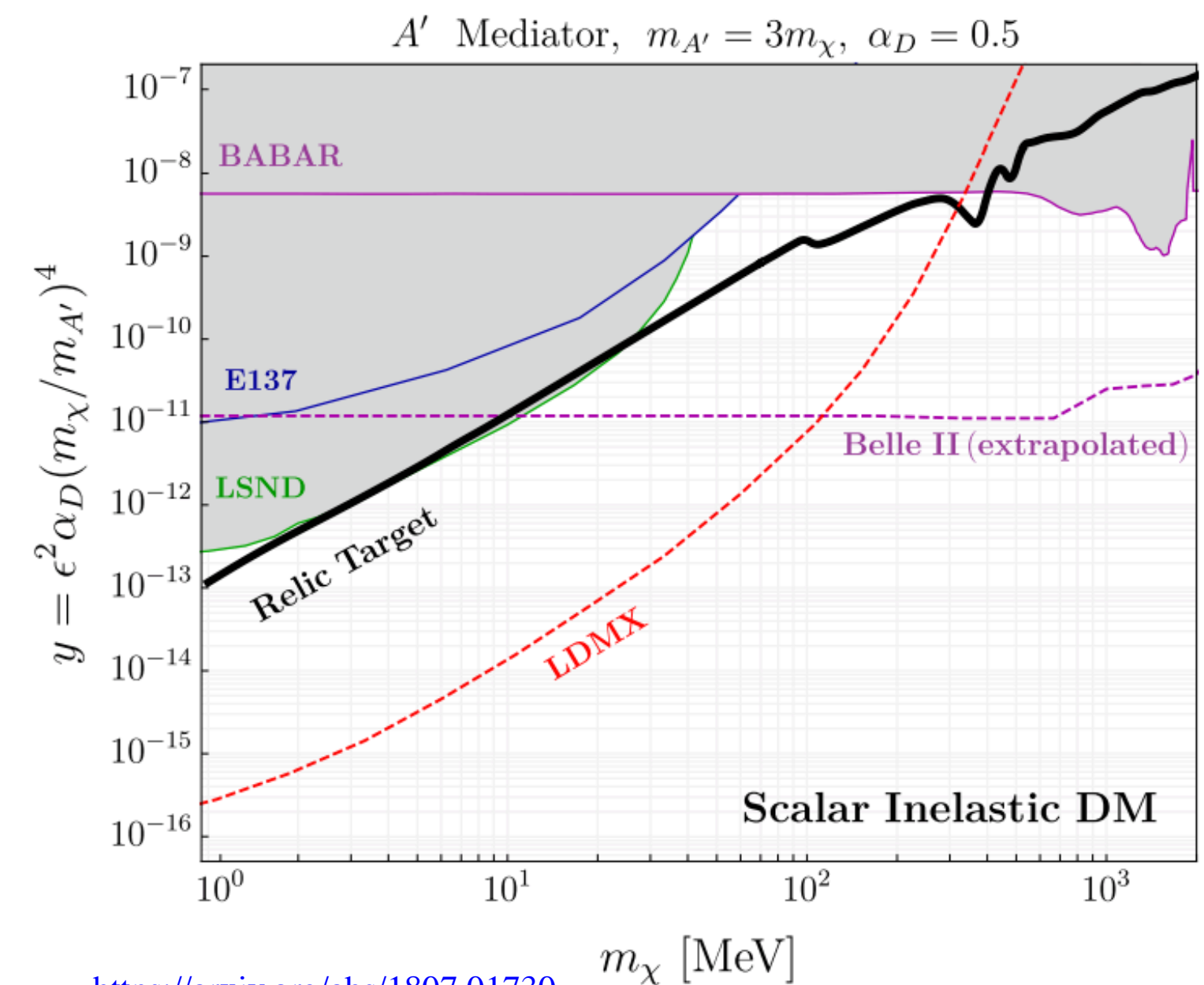
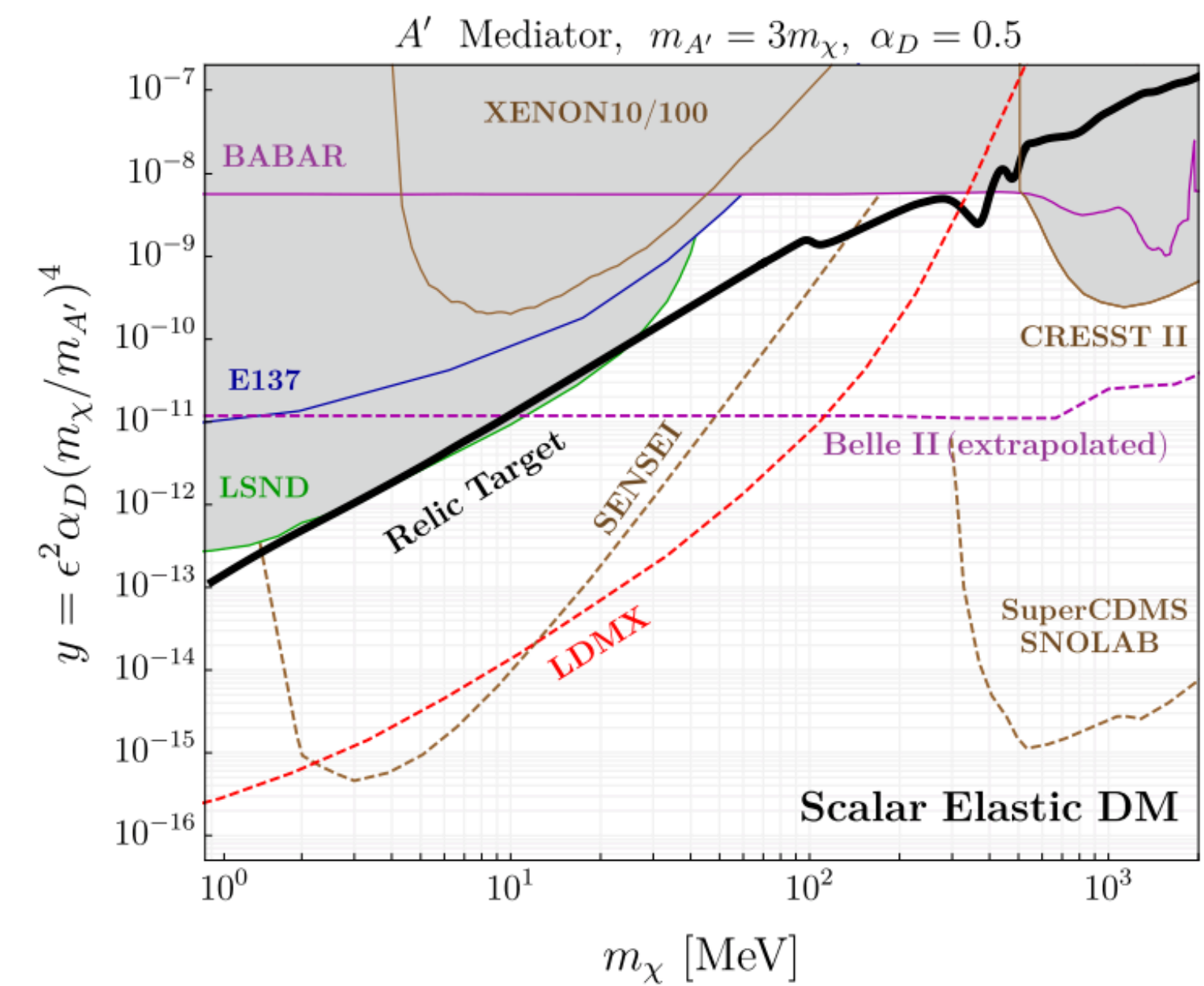
4x10¹⁴ EoT
@ 4 GeV

1x10¹⁶ EoT
@ 8 GeV

Note: $m_{A'} = 3m_\chi$ is conservative assumption

Summary

- LDMX is an electron fixed target experiment that aims to fully exploit the missing momentum technique
 - Impressive breadth of sensitivity thermal targets predicted by hidden sector dark matter models
- Sensitivity beyond dark matter:
 - More general exploration of hidden sector physics and other light degrees of freedom that couple to electrons is possible
 - e.g. displaced vertex signatures from visibly decaying mediators
 - Electronuclear measurements to support neutrino experiments
- Currently finalizing design concept using funding from the DOE through the Dark Matter New Initiatives program!



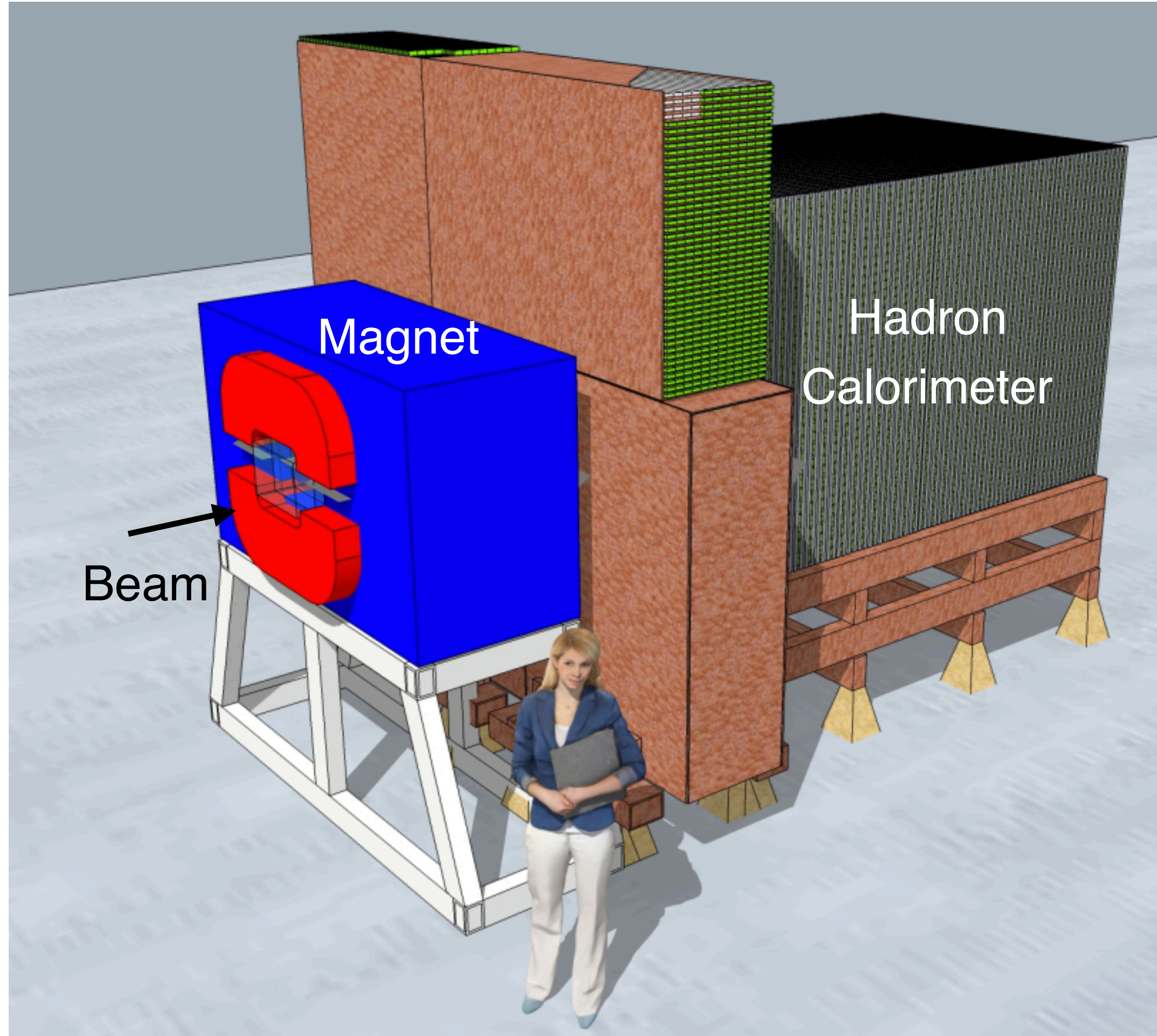
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.01730>

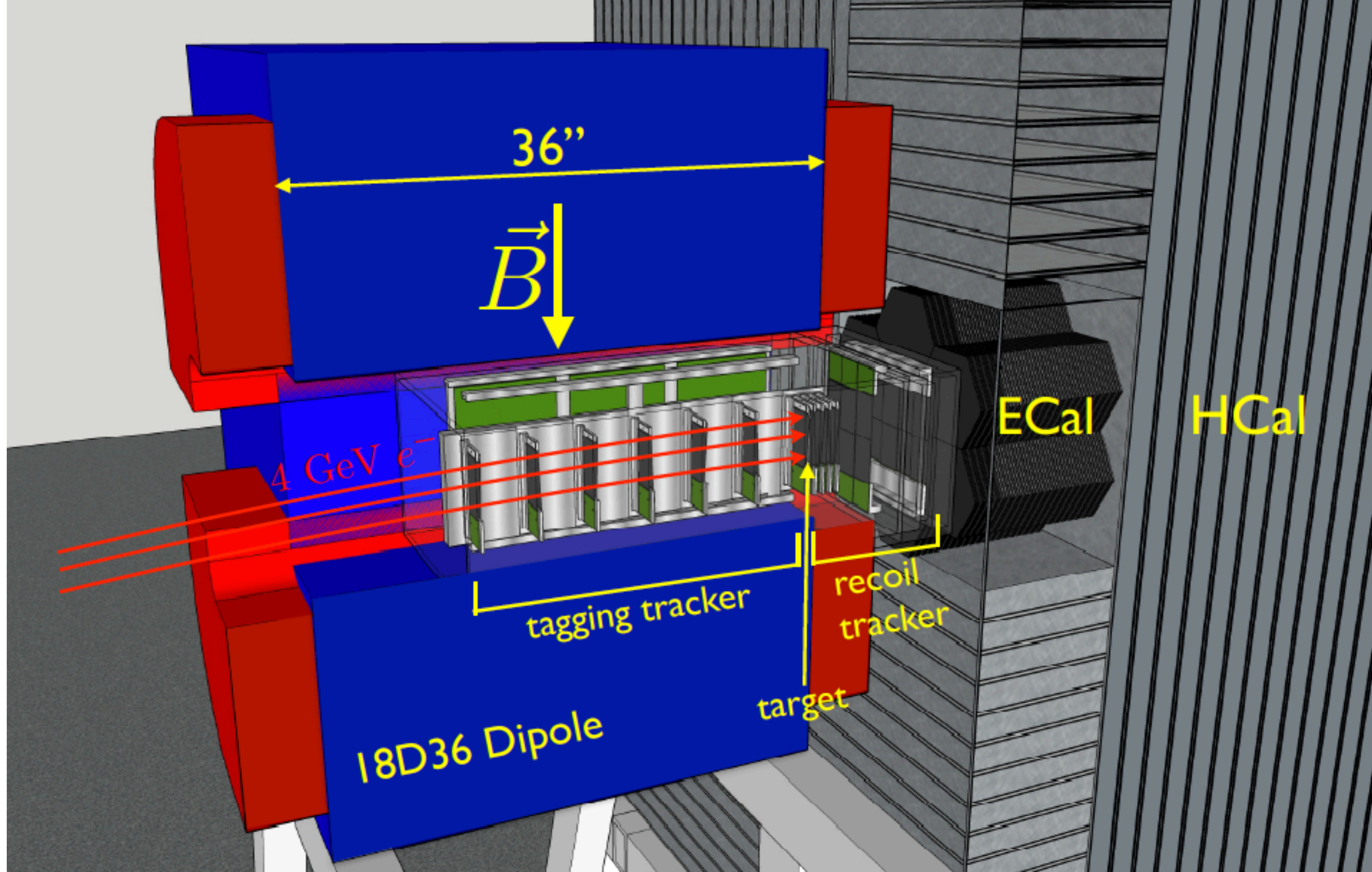
LDMX



Backup

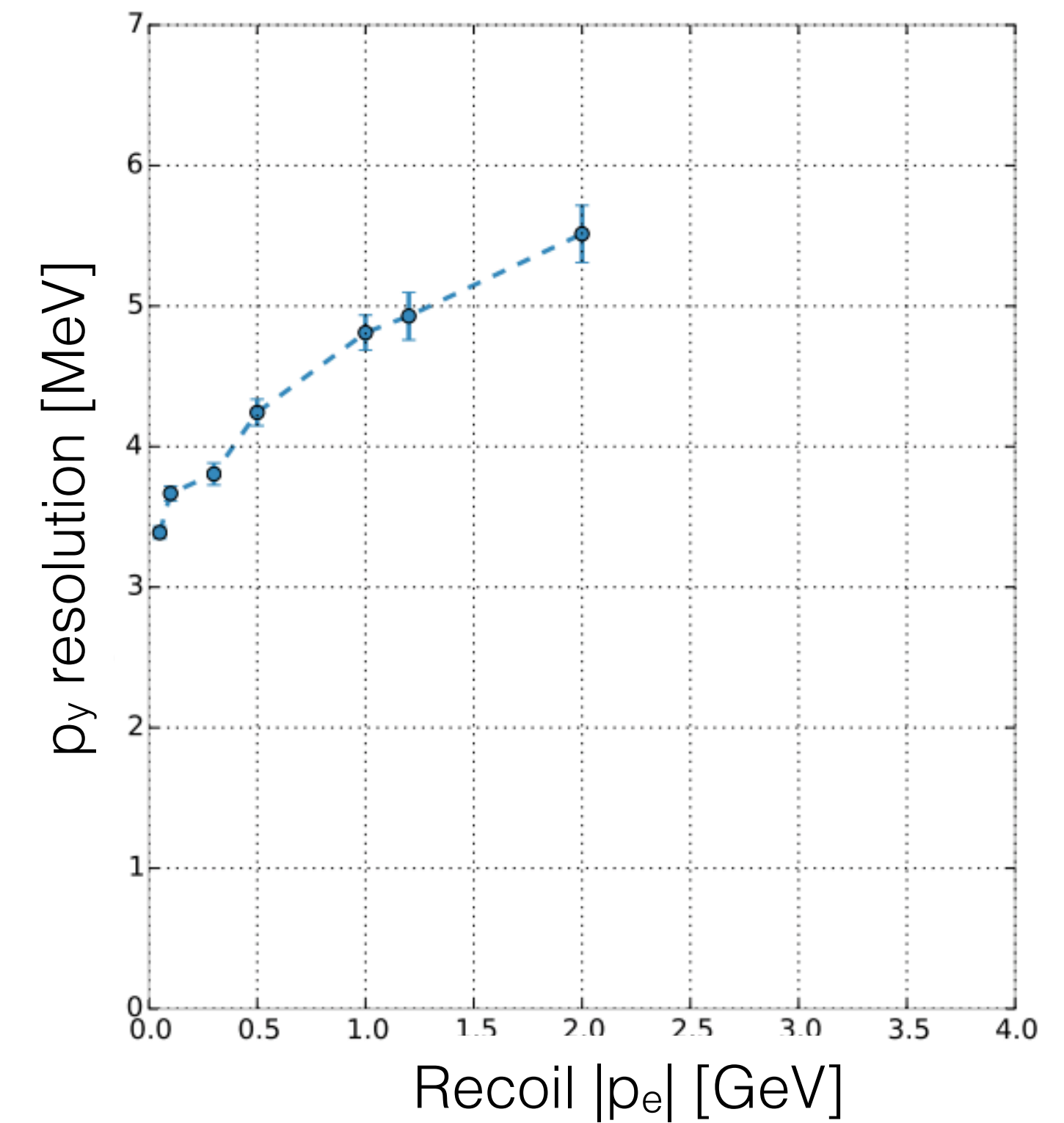
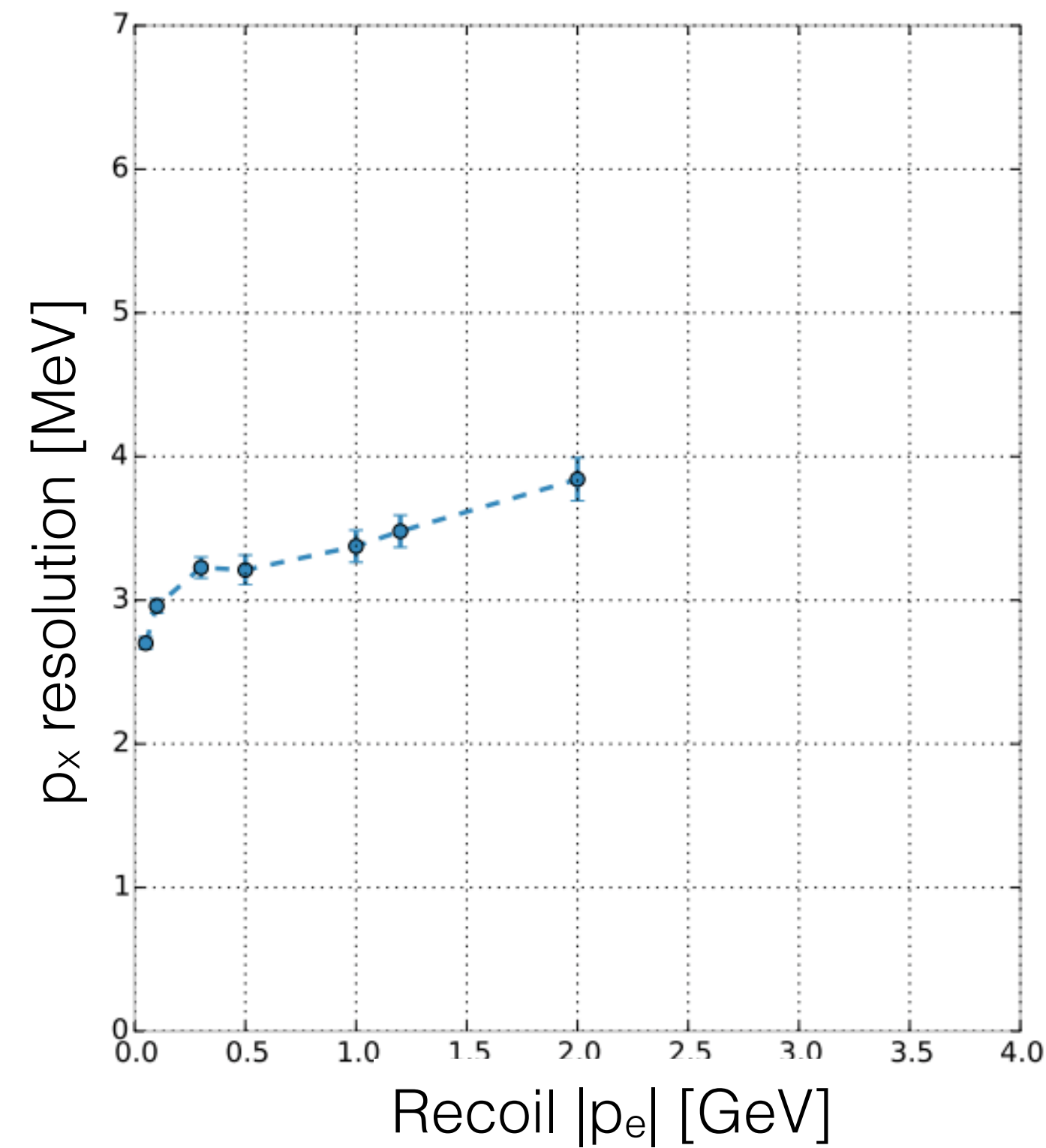
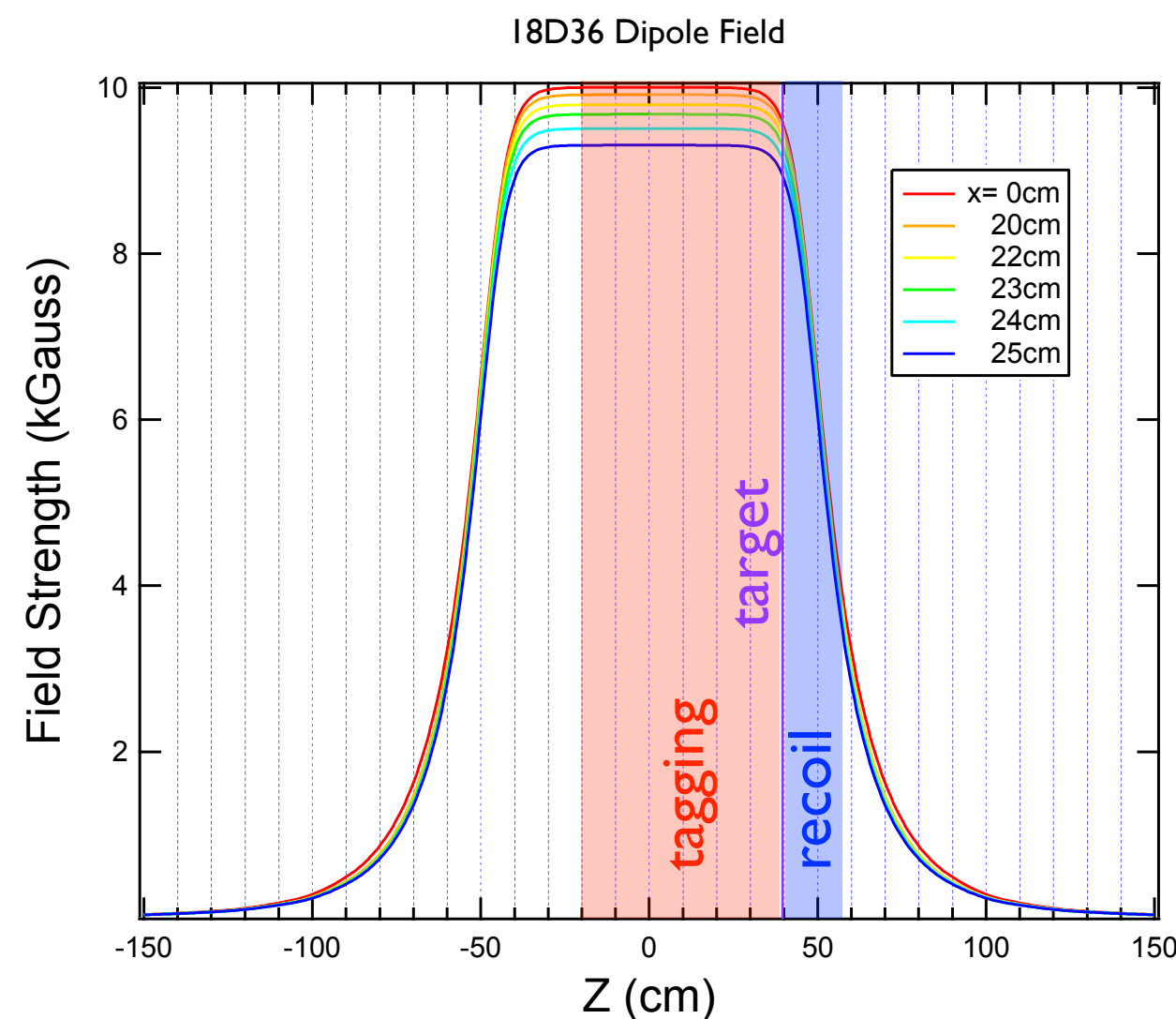
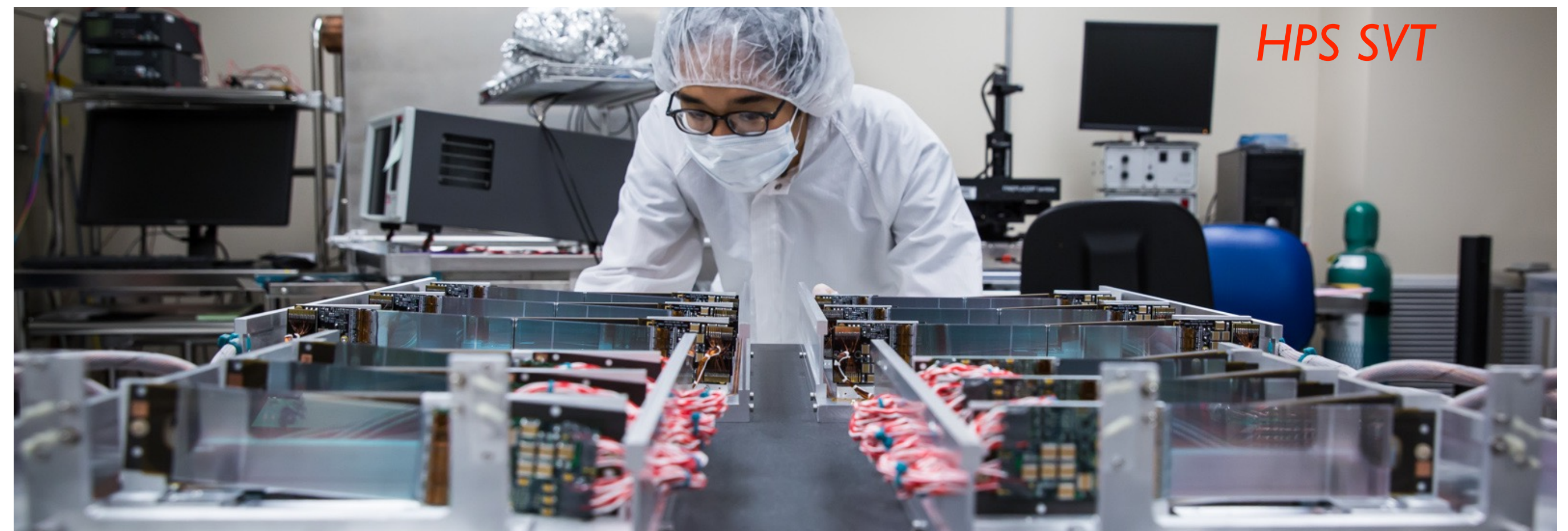
Detector concept





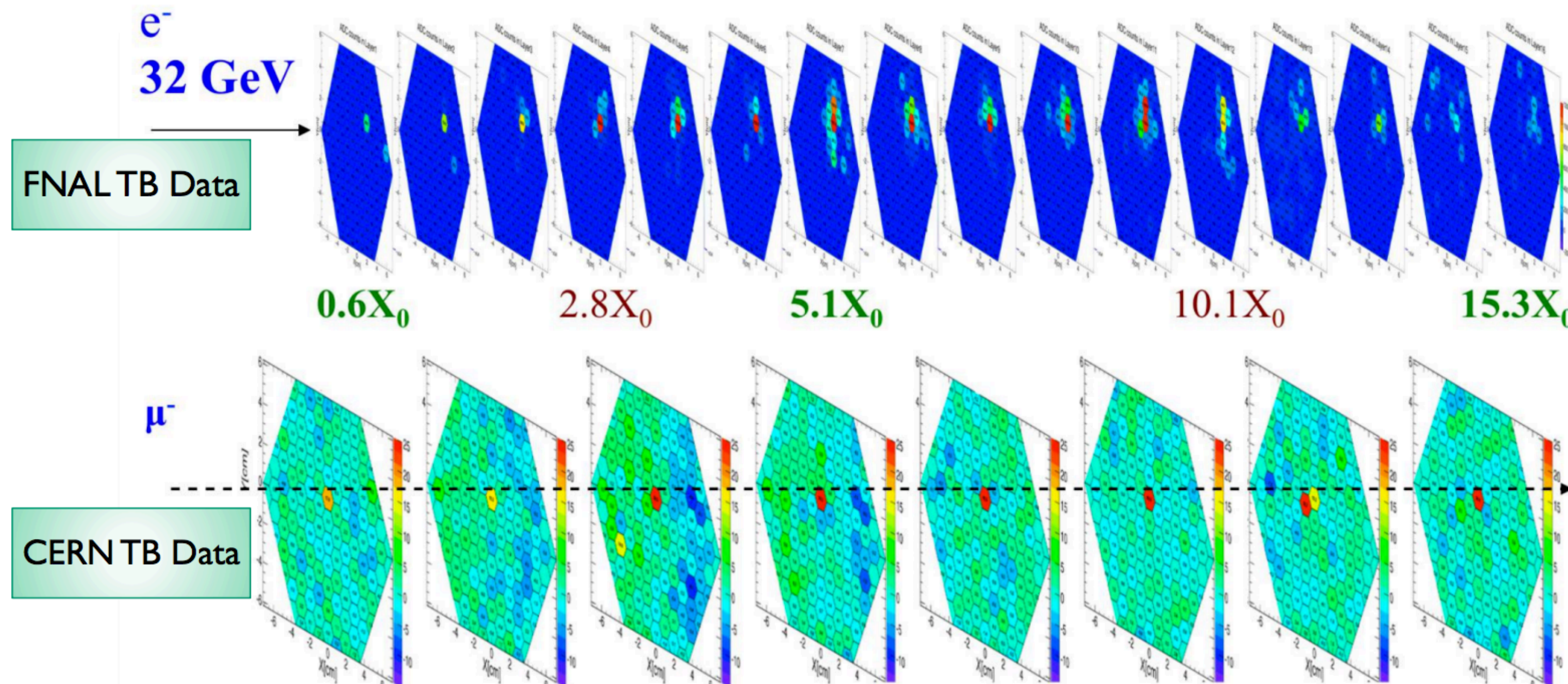
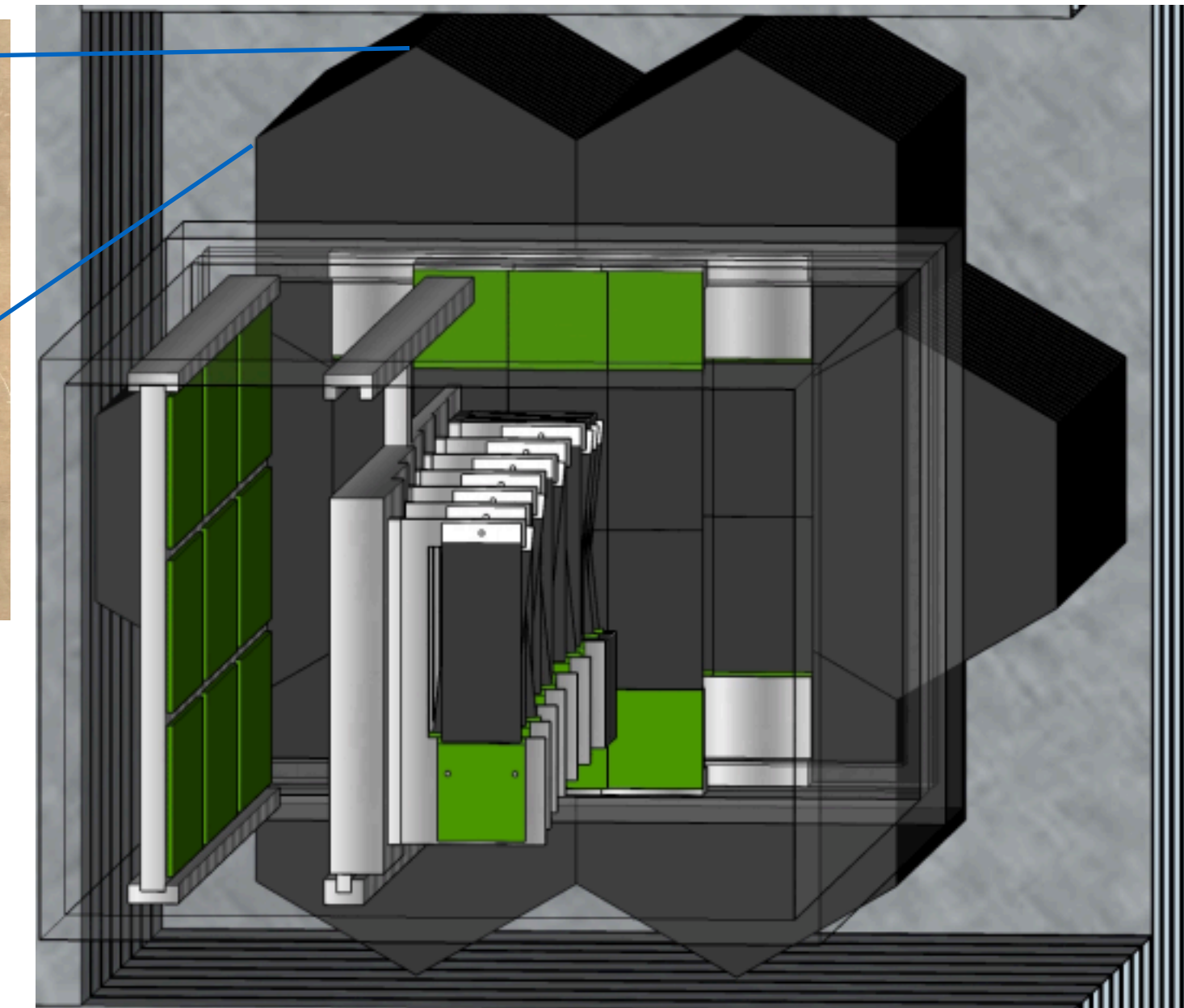
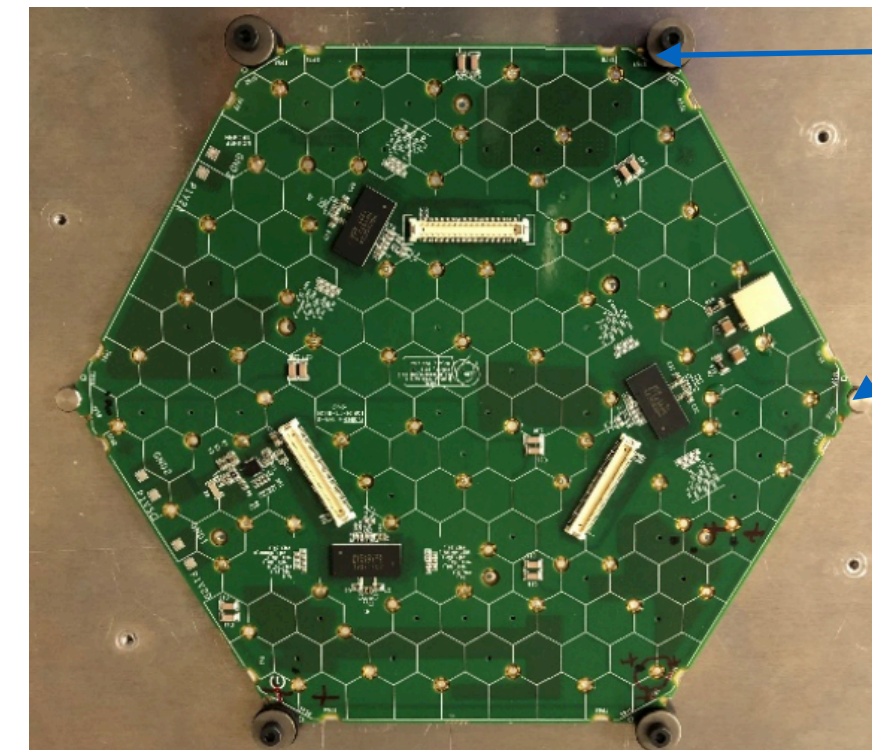
Tracking

- **Silicon strip spectrometers:**
 - single 1.5T dipole magnet with 2 field regions
 - **tagger tracker:** located in magnet bore
 - measure incoming momentum
 - efficiently identify off-energy beam components
 - **recoil tracker:** located in fringe field
 - measure outgoing momentum
 - good recoil momentum resolution (optimized for 1-2 GeV)

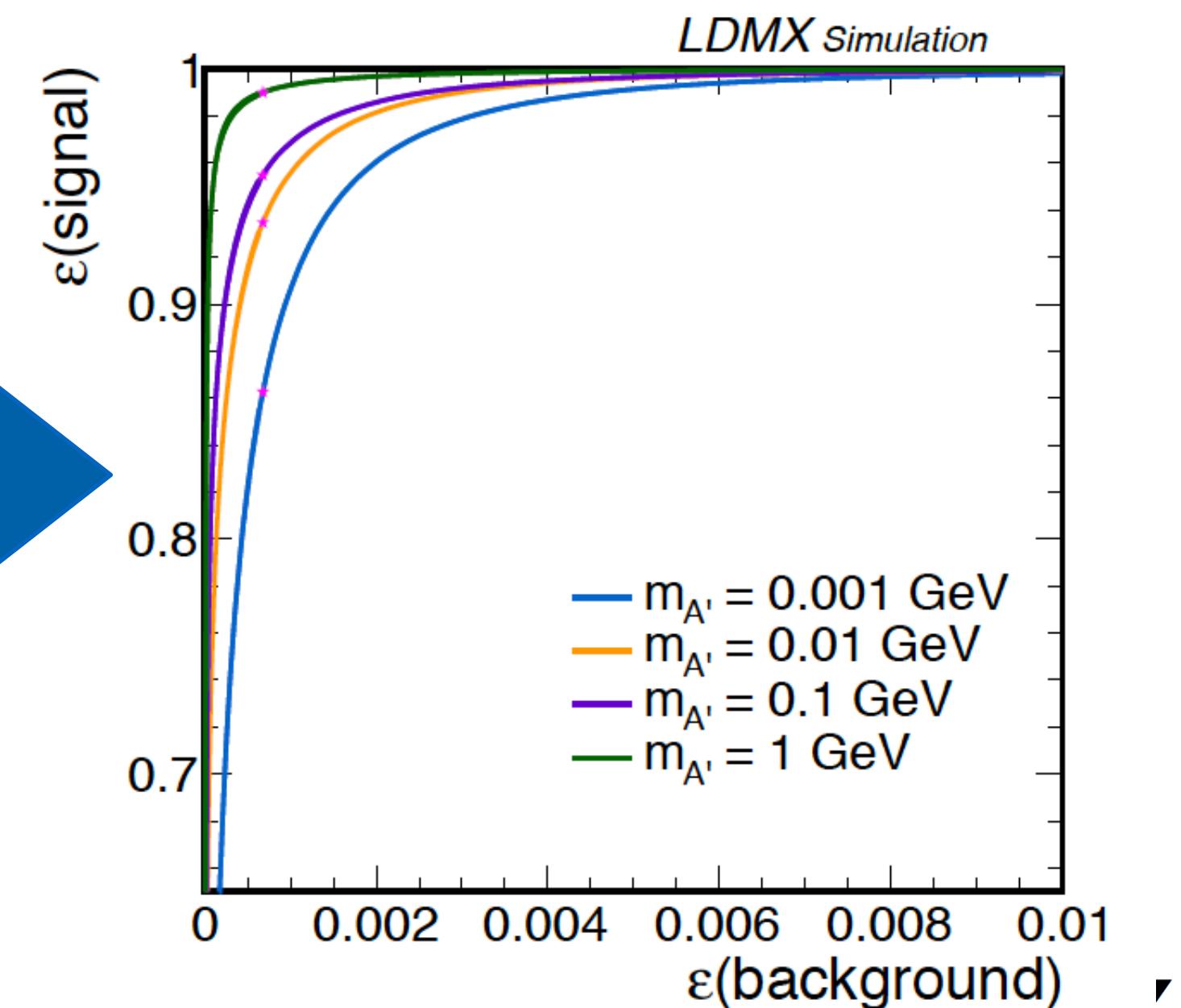


EM Calorimeter

- 40 X_0 silicon-tungsten imaging calorimeter
 - high granularity: can exploit both transverse & longitudinal shower shapes to reject PN events
 - MIP sensitivity

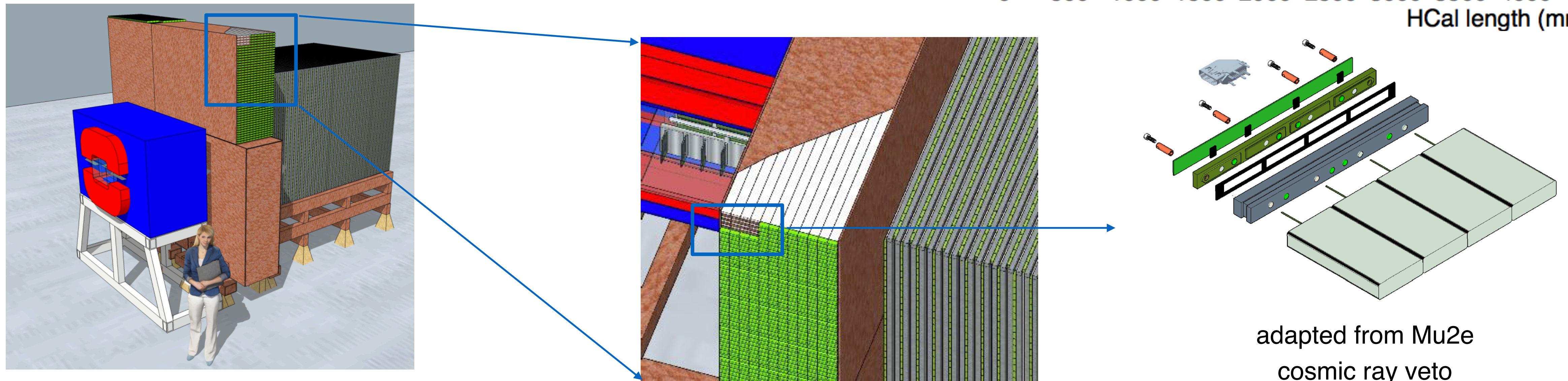
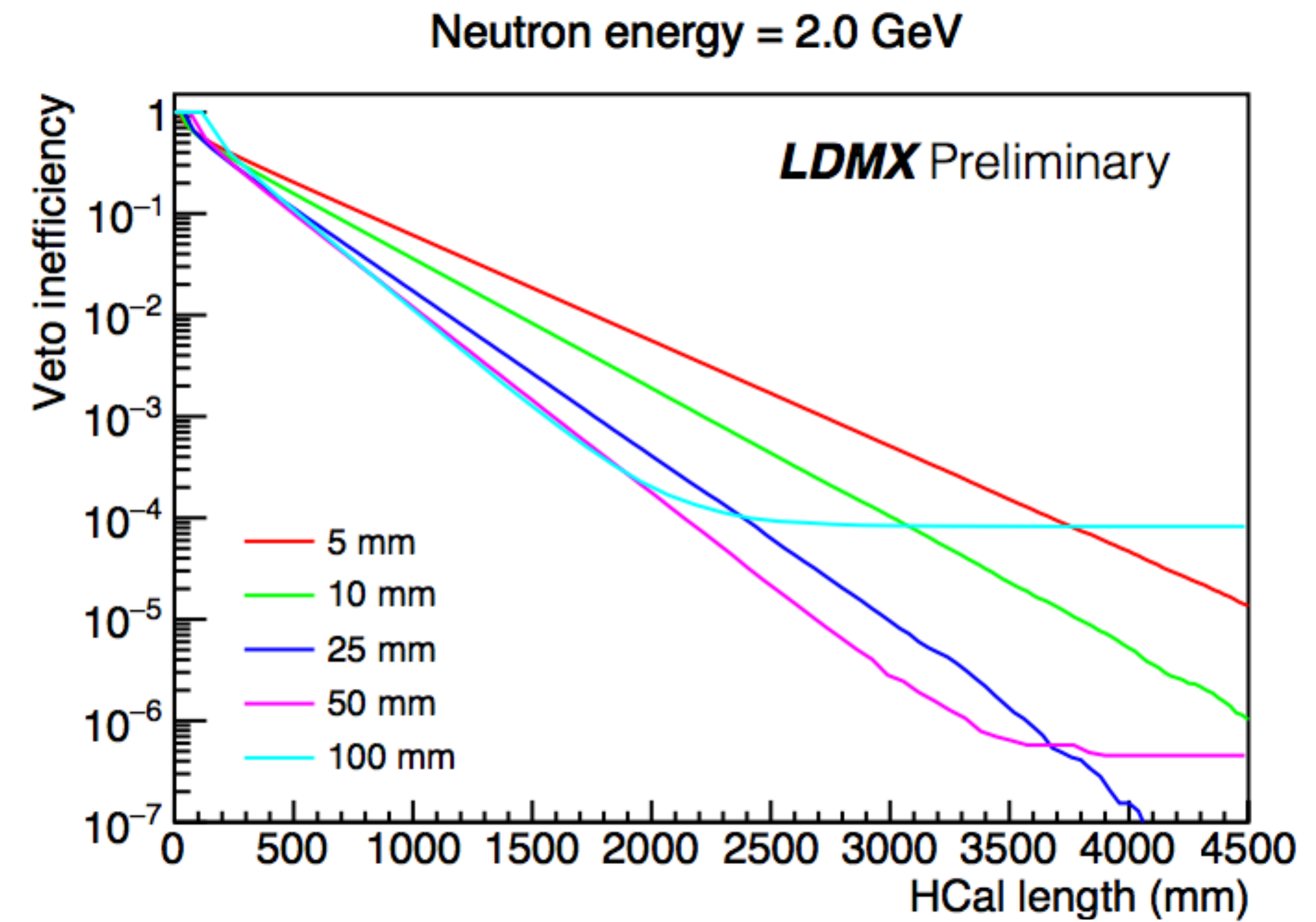


→
**Boosted
 Decision
 Tree**

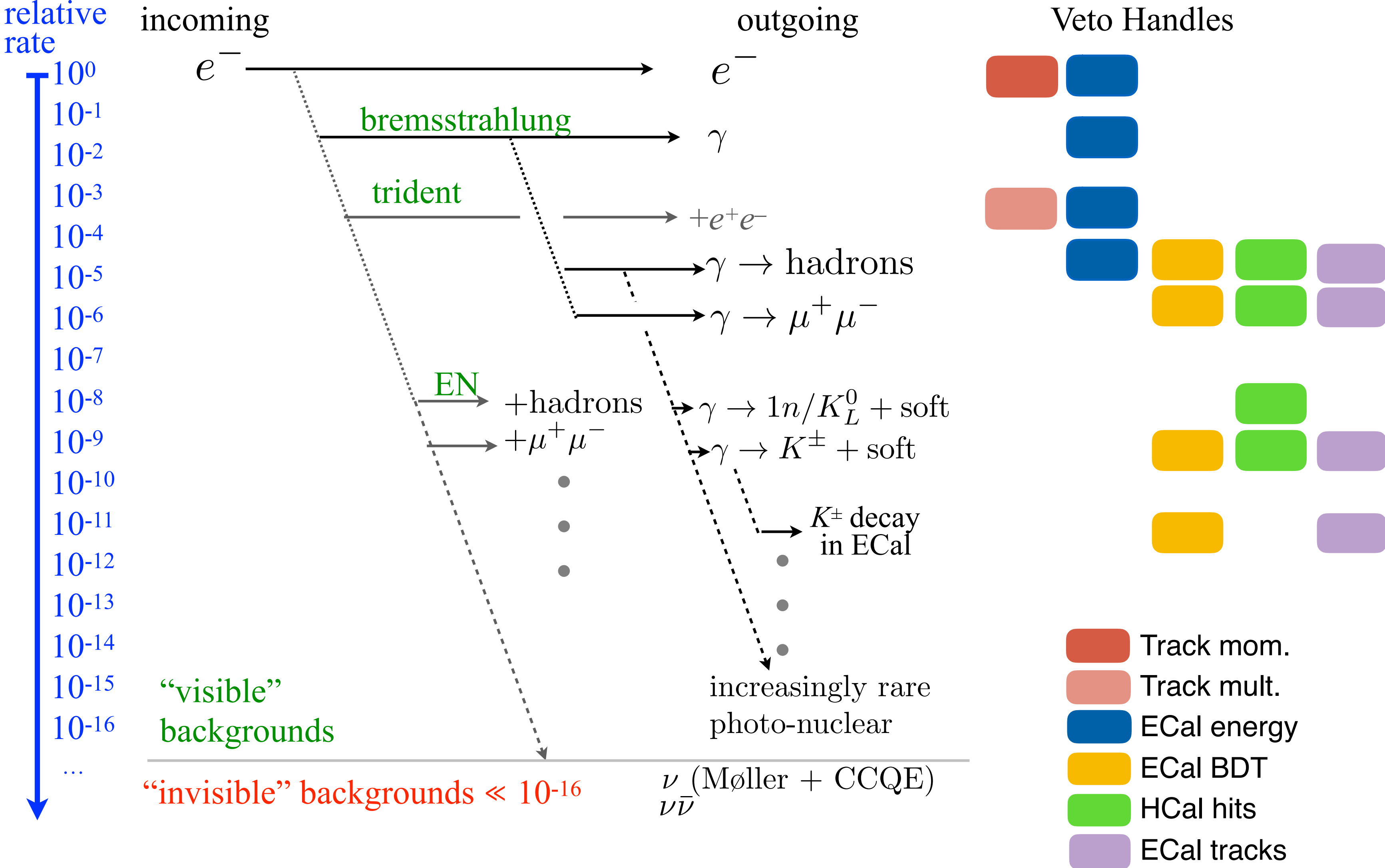


Hadron calorimeter

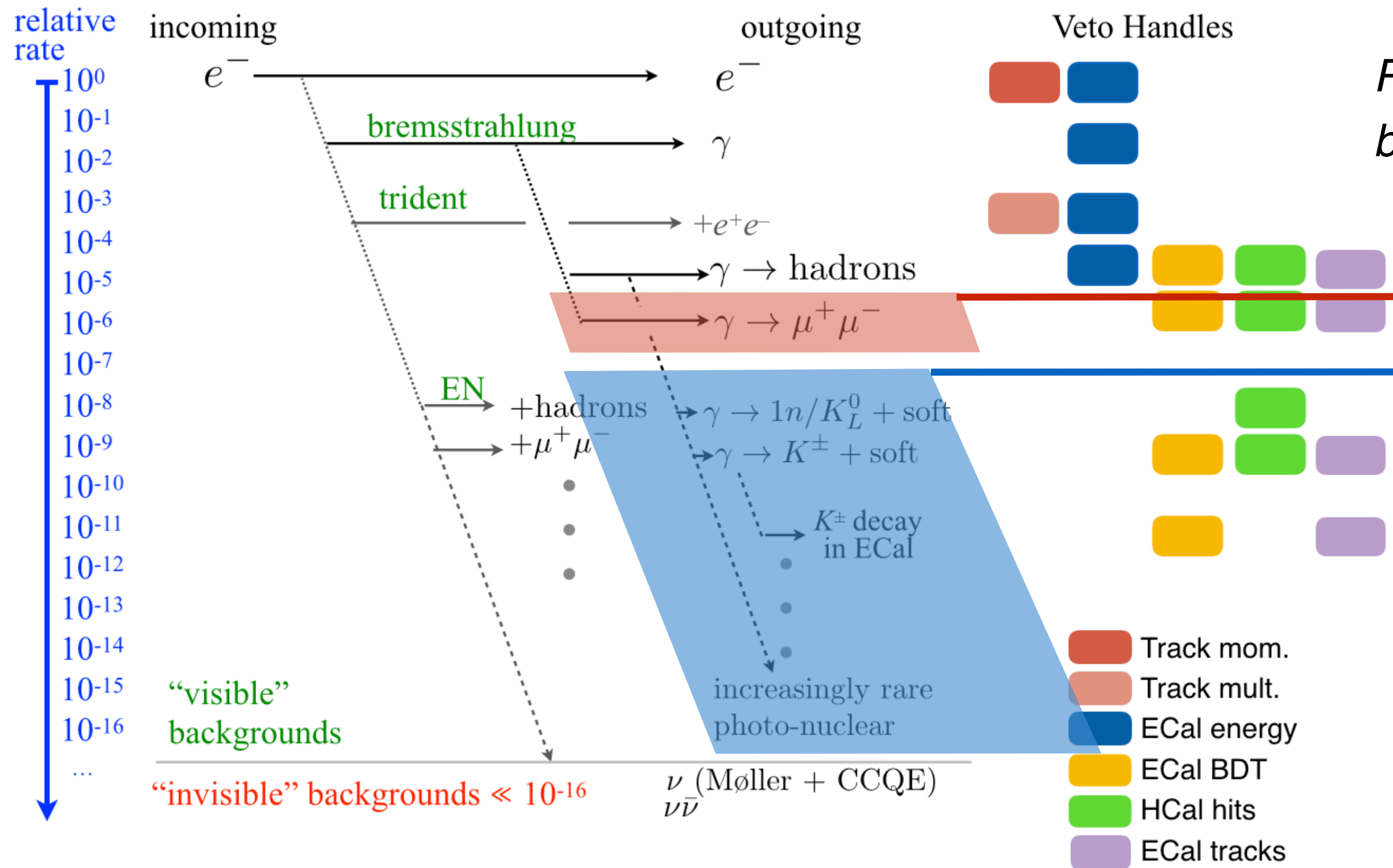
- Steel/plastic sampling calorimeter
 - read out with wavelength shifting fibers & SiPMs
 - enclose ECal as much as possible to detect:
 - wide-angle bremsstrahlung
 - hadrons from PN events



Experimental handles



PN background rejection



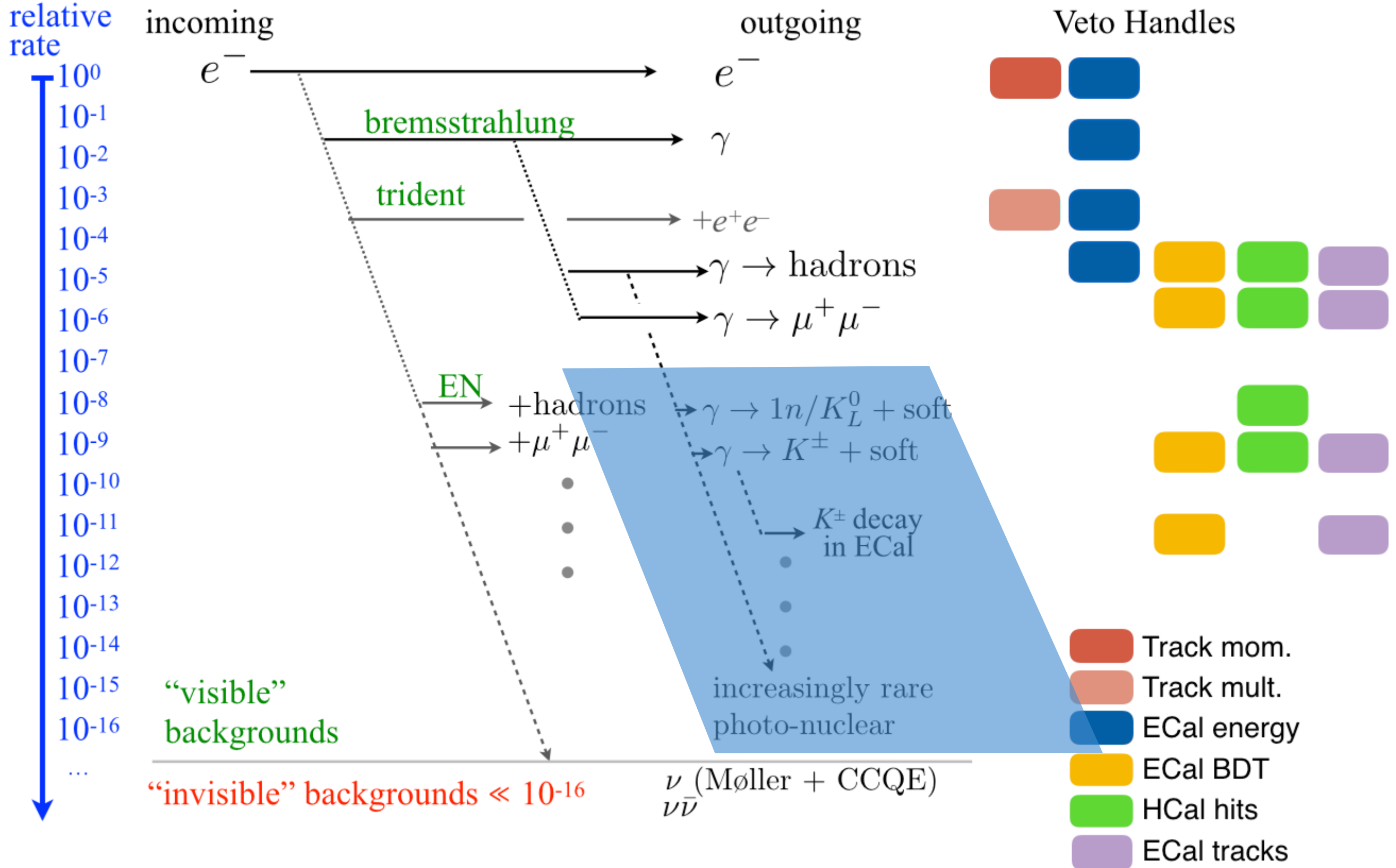
Recent work exploring high-statistics MC samples & background veto performance: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.05535>

Integrated veto background performance

| | Photo-nuclear | | Muon conversion | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Target-area | ECal | Target-area | ECal |
| EoT equivalent | 4×10^{14} | 2.1×10^{14} | 8.2×10^{14} | 2.4×10^{15} |
| Total events simulated | 8.8×10^{11} | 4.65×10^{11} | 6.27×10^8 | 8×10^{10} |
| Trigger, ECal total energy < 1.5 GeV | 1×10^8 | 2.63×10^8 | 1.6×10^7 | 1.6×10^8 |
| Single track with $p < 1.2$ GeV | 2×10^7 | 2.34×10^8 | 3.1×10^4 | 1.5×10^8 |
| ECal BDT (> 0.99) | 9.4×10^5 | 1.32×10^5 | < 1 | < 1 |
| HCal max PE < 5 | < 1 | 10 | < 1 | < 1 |
| ECal MIP tracks = 0 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 |



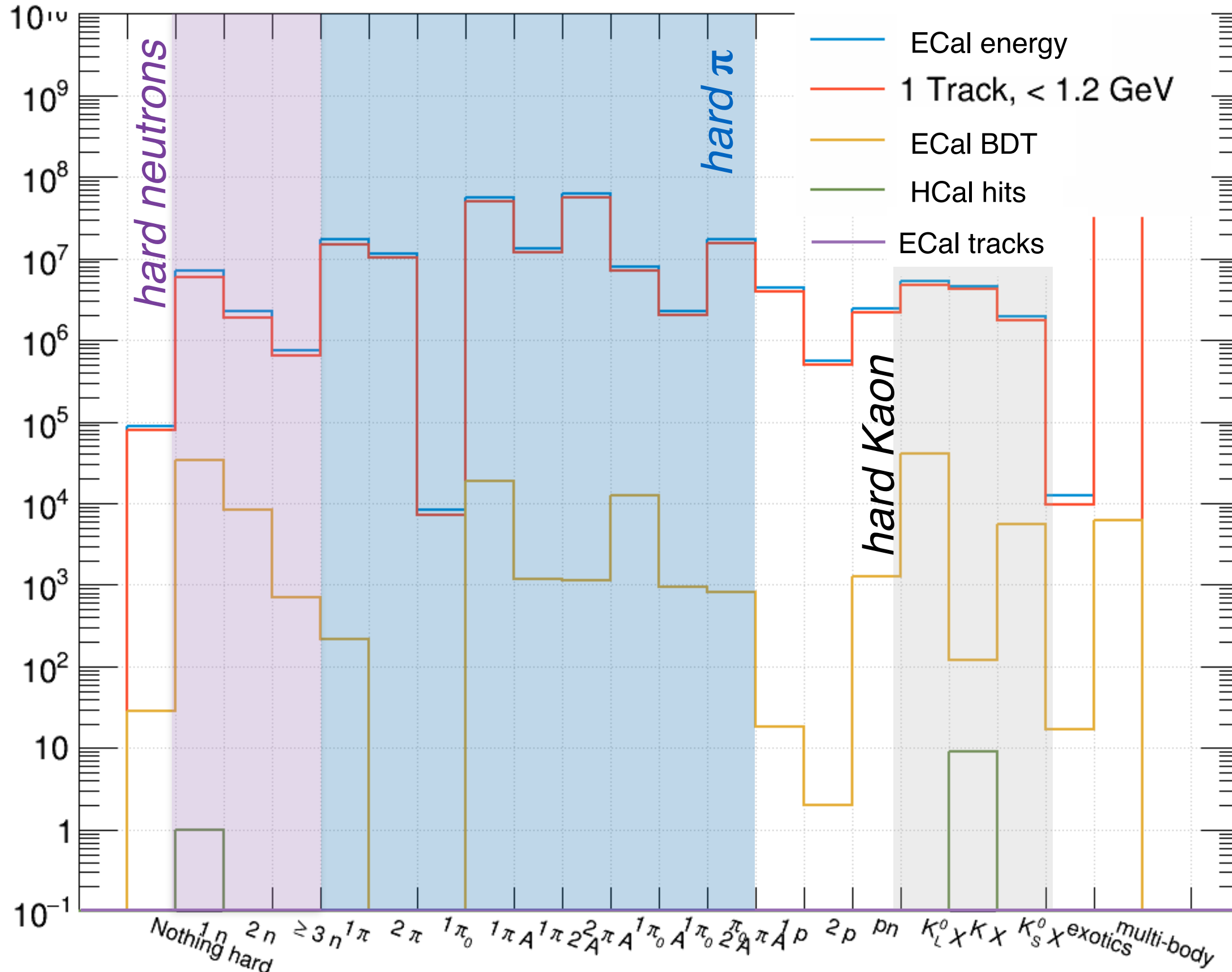
PN background rejection



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background veto performance vs final state

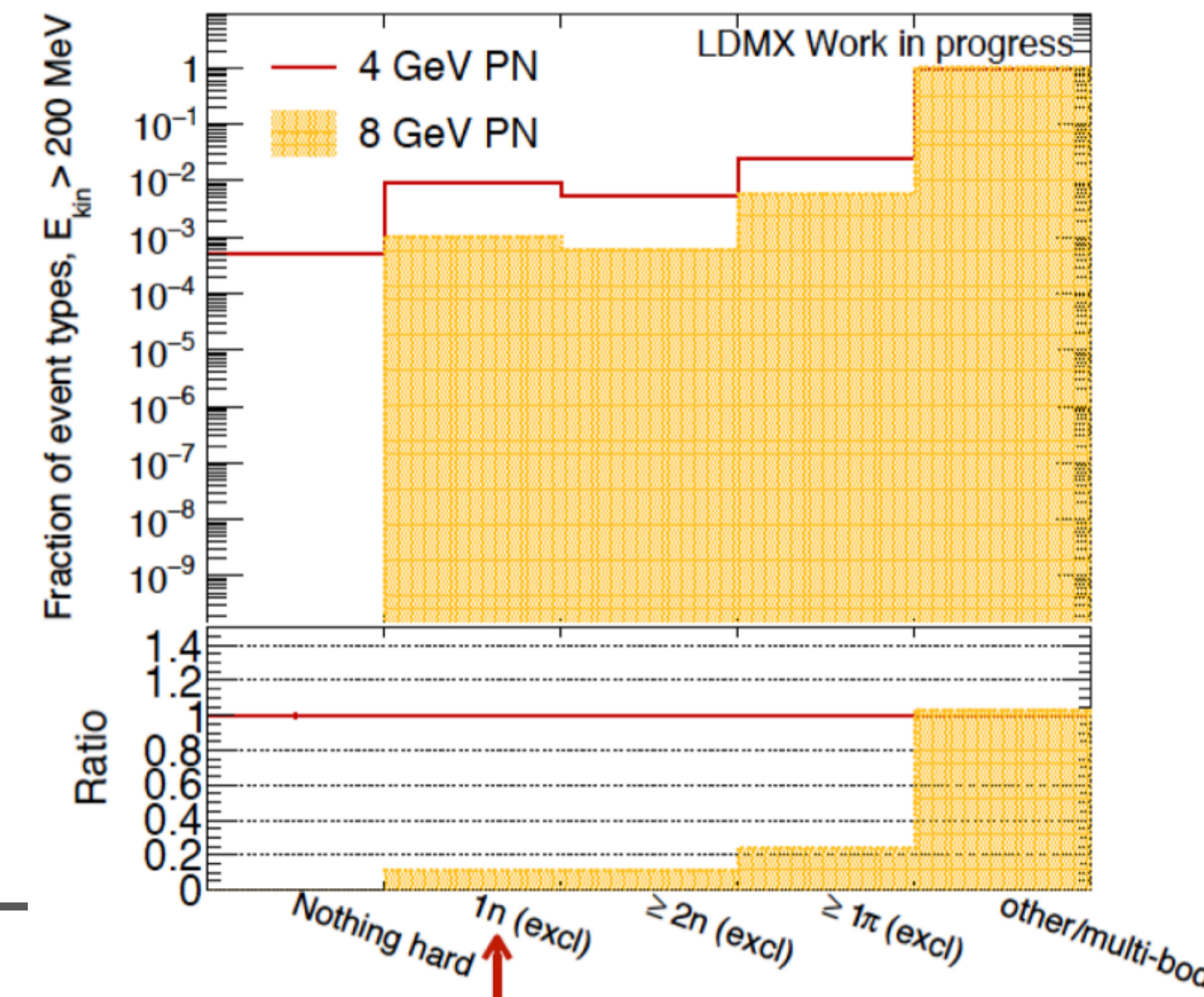
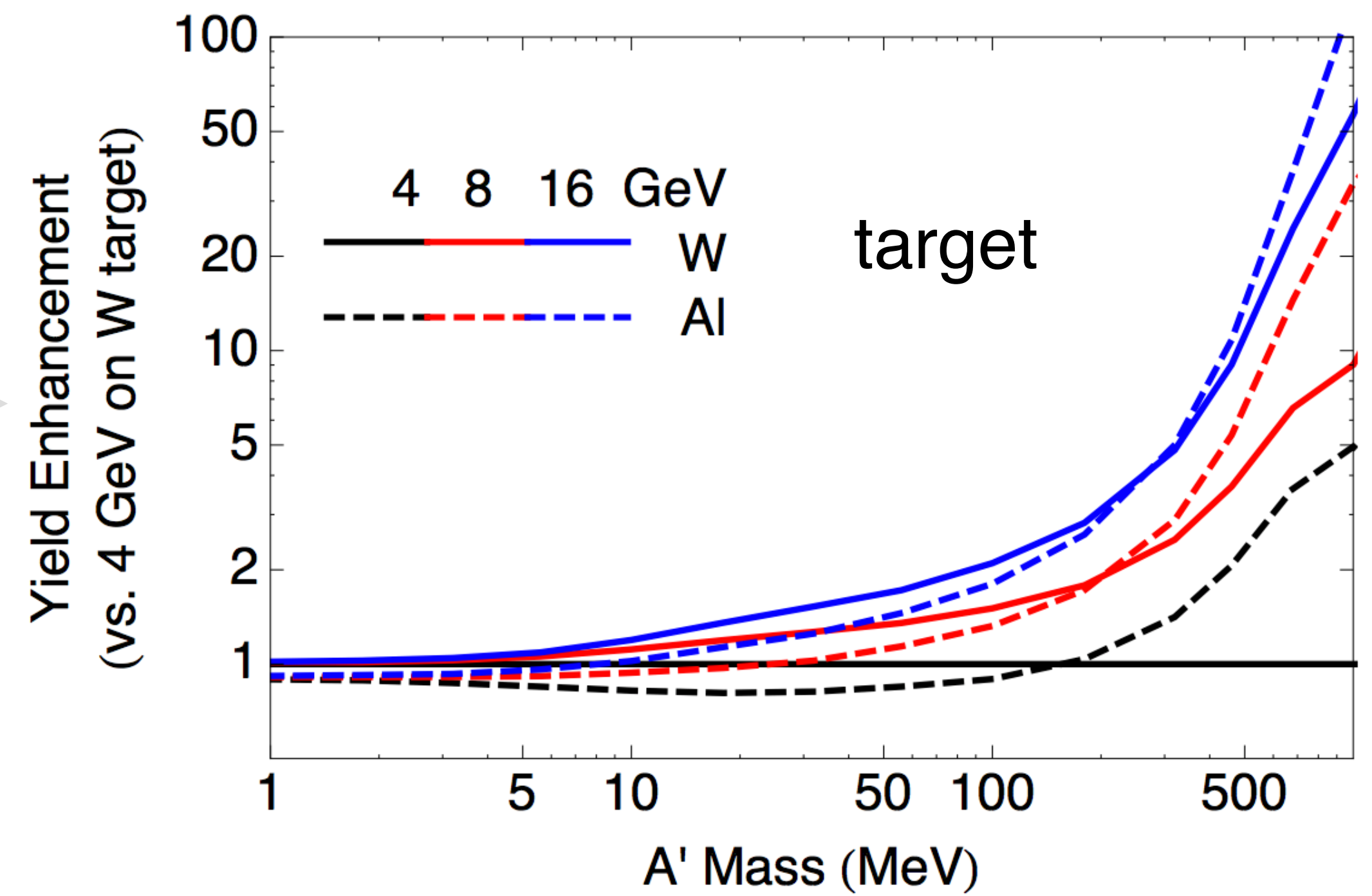


No events remain after all vetoes

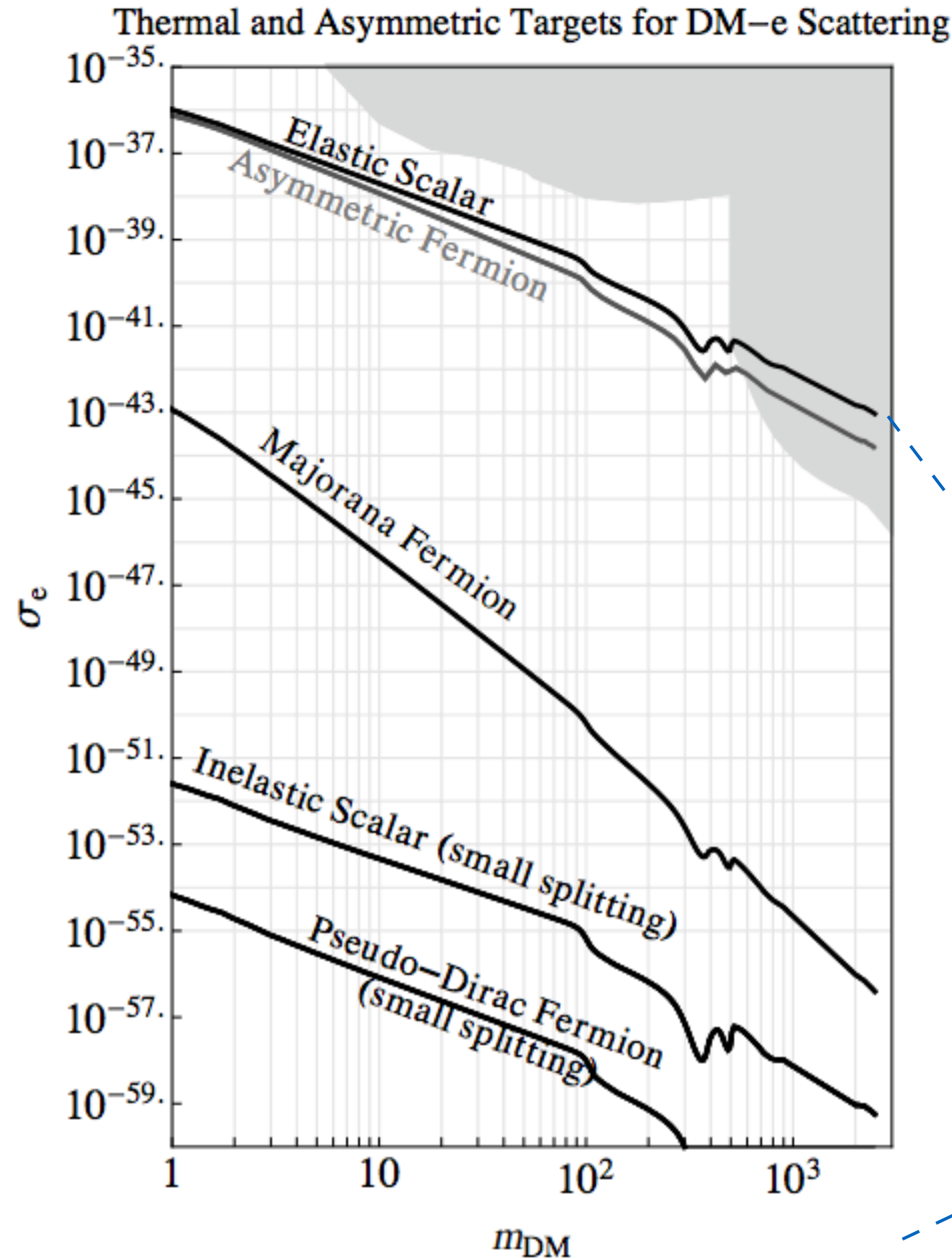
signal efficiencies range from 30-50%

Ongoing work

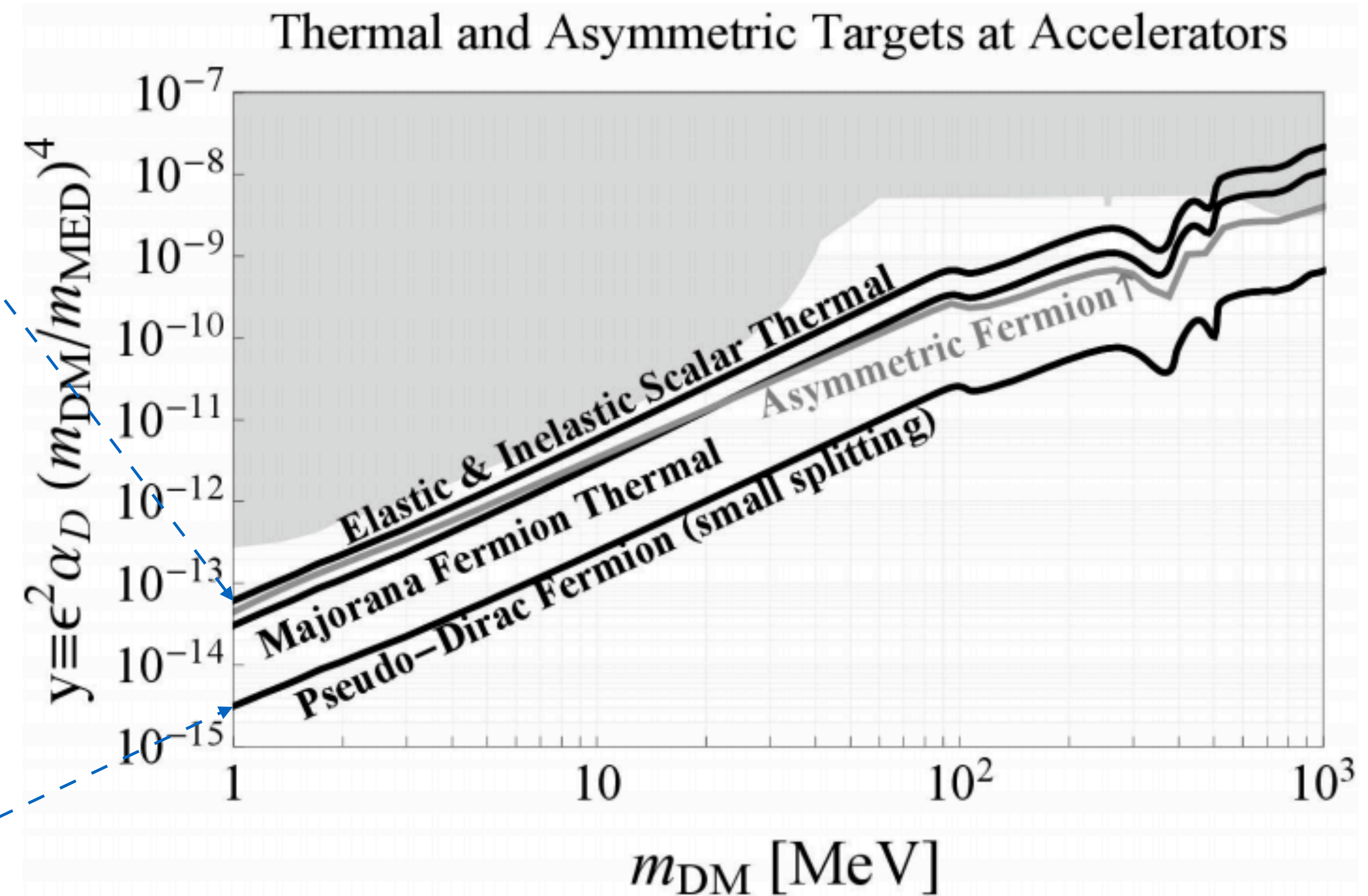
- Optimizing high mass reach
 - higher energies
 - different targets
- Optimizing algorithms and analysis techniques
- **Detector prototyping ramping up**
 - Enabled by recent funding from DOE & Swedish foundation through Lund University



Light dark matter targets

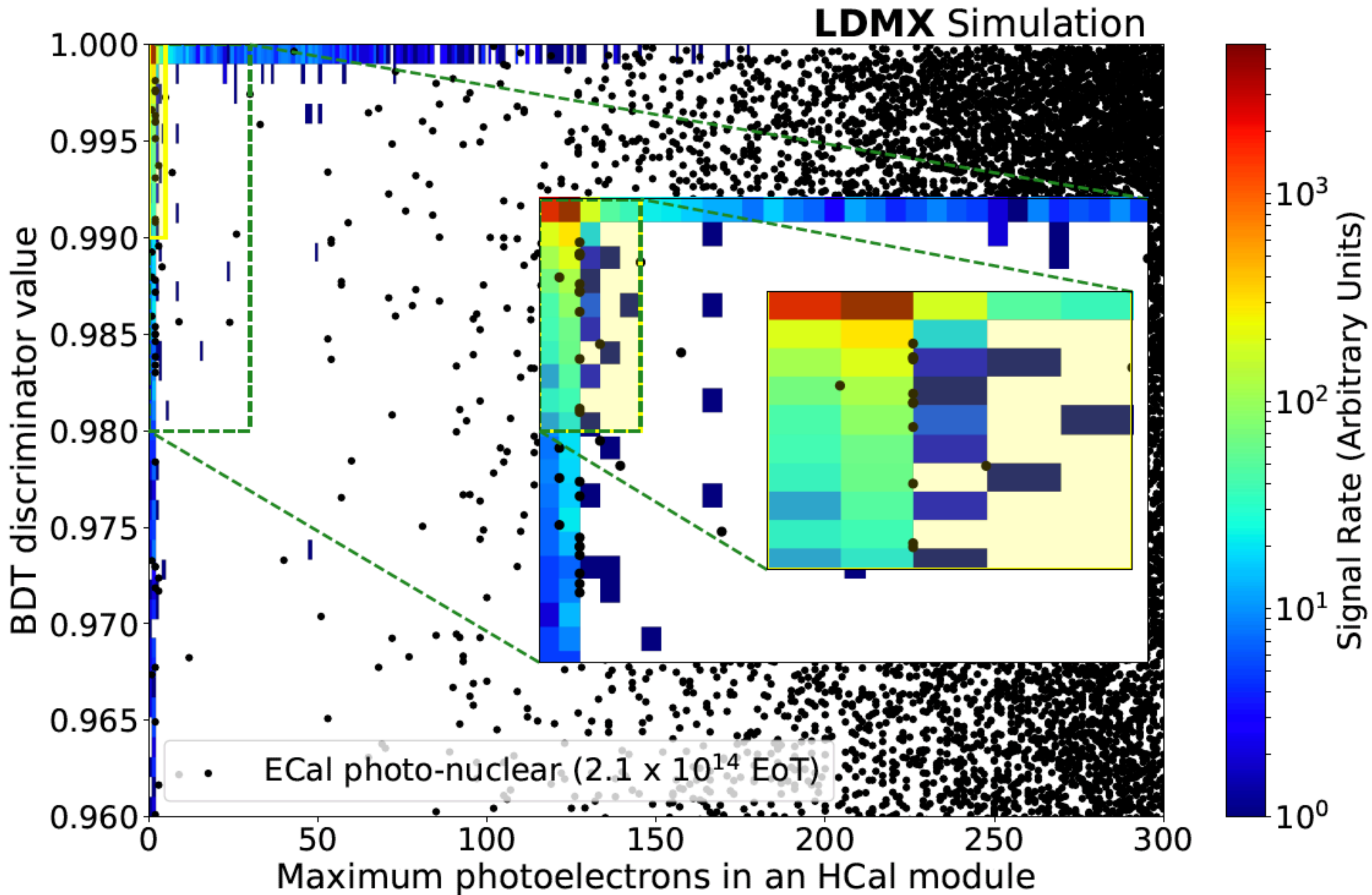


Accelerators produce dark matter relativistically, minimizing effect of different Lorentz structures.

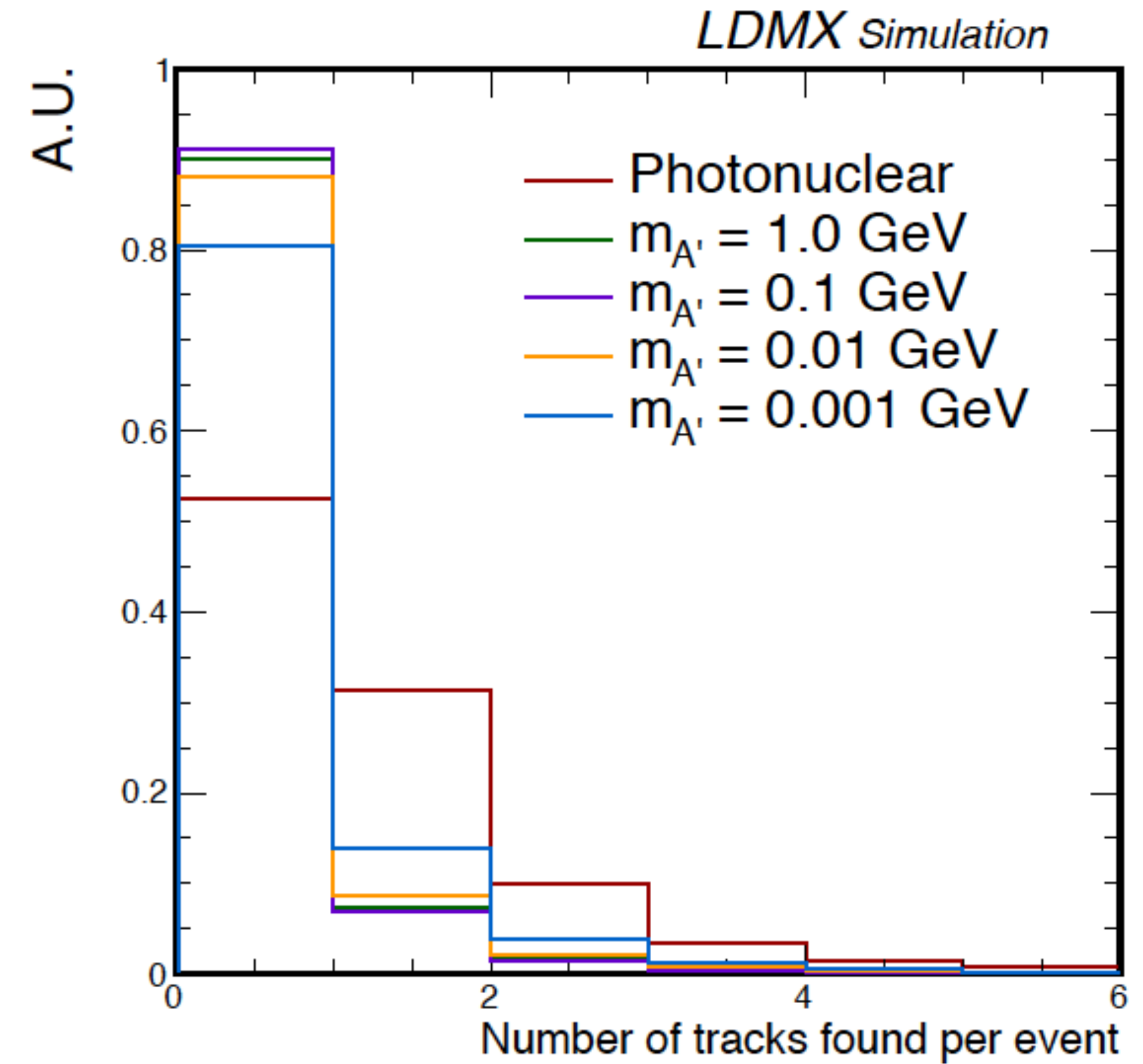
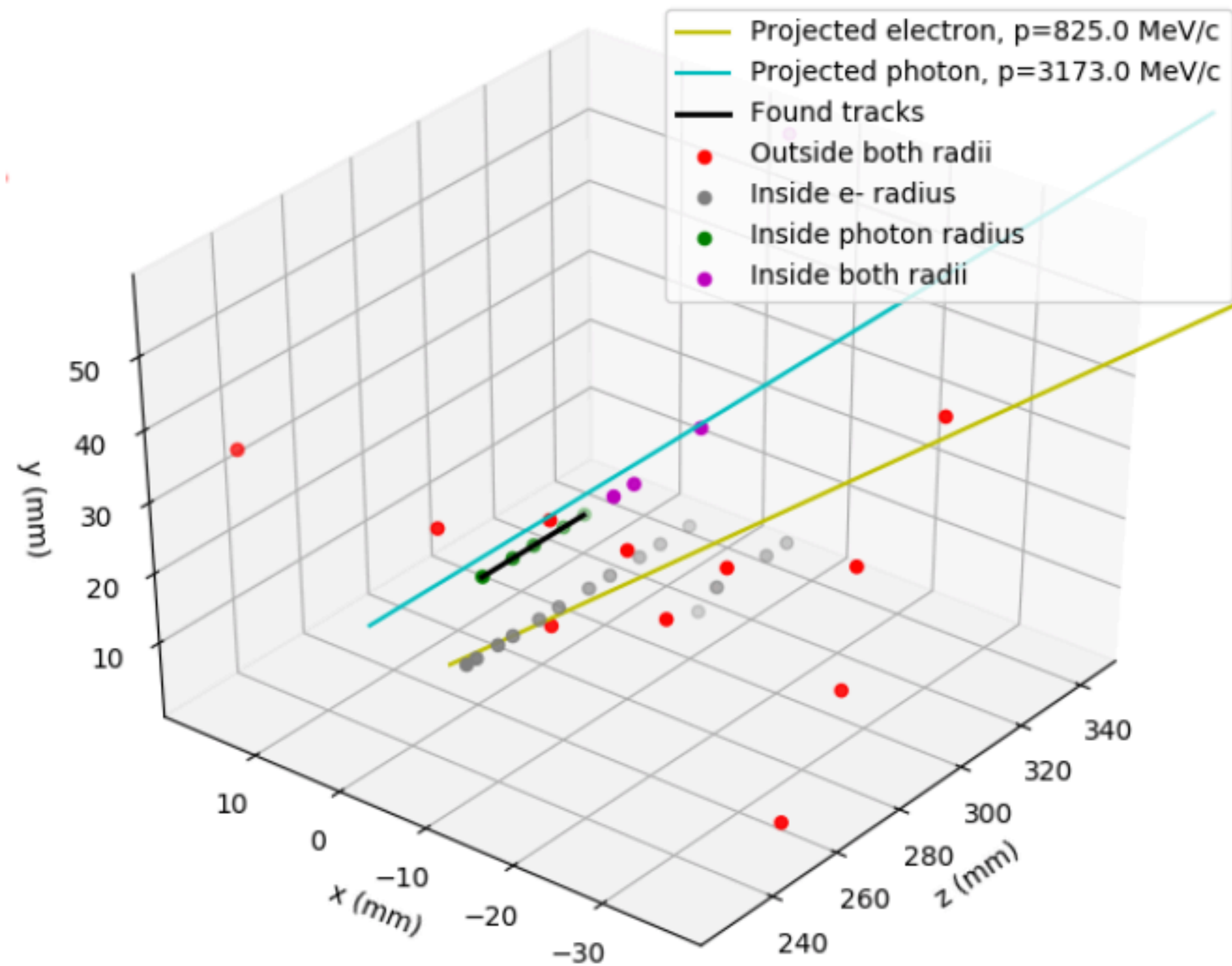


Thermal targets in non-relativistic ($\langle v \rangle \sim 10^{-3}c$) direct detection scattering is highly sensitive to Lorentz structure of interactions

ECa/HCal Vetoes



MIP tracking in ECal



LDMX sensitivity

- Varying $m_{A'}/2m_\chi$, LDMX remains sensitive over much of the parameter space where $m_{A'} > 2m_\chi$

