

#### DarkQuest-Searching for light dark matter at Fermilab's Proton Fixed-Target Experiment

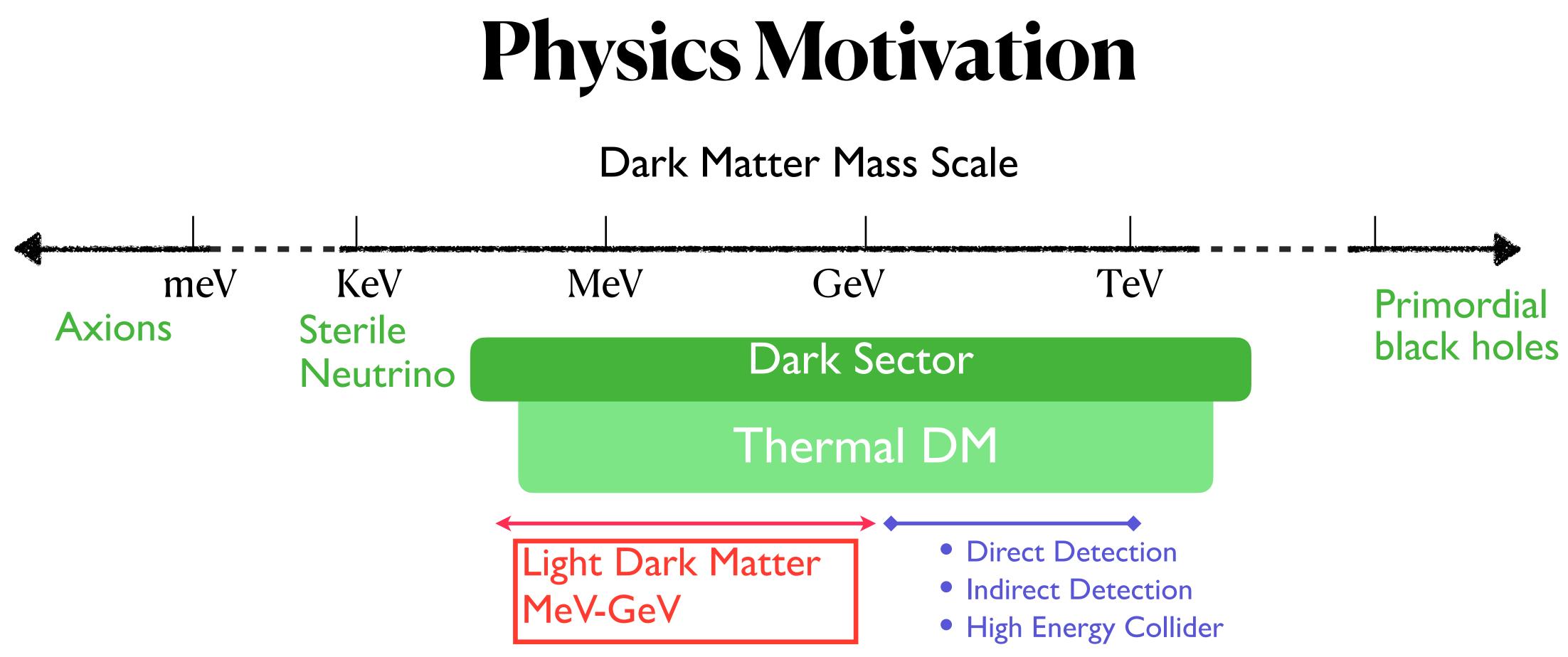
Yongbin Feng (Fermilab)

for the DarkQuest Team

PHENO 2022, Pittsburg, PA, USA

May 9th, 2022

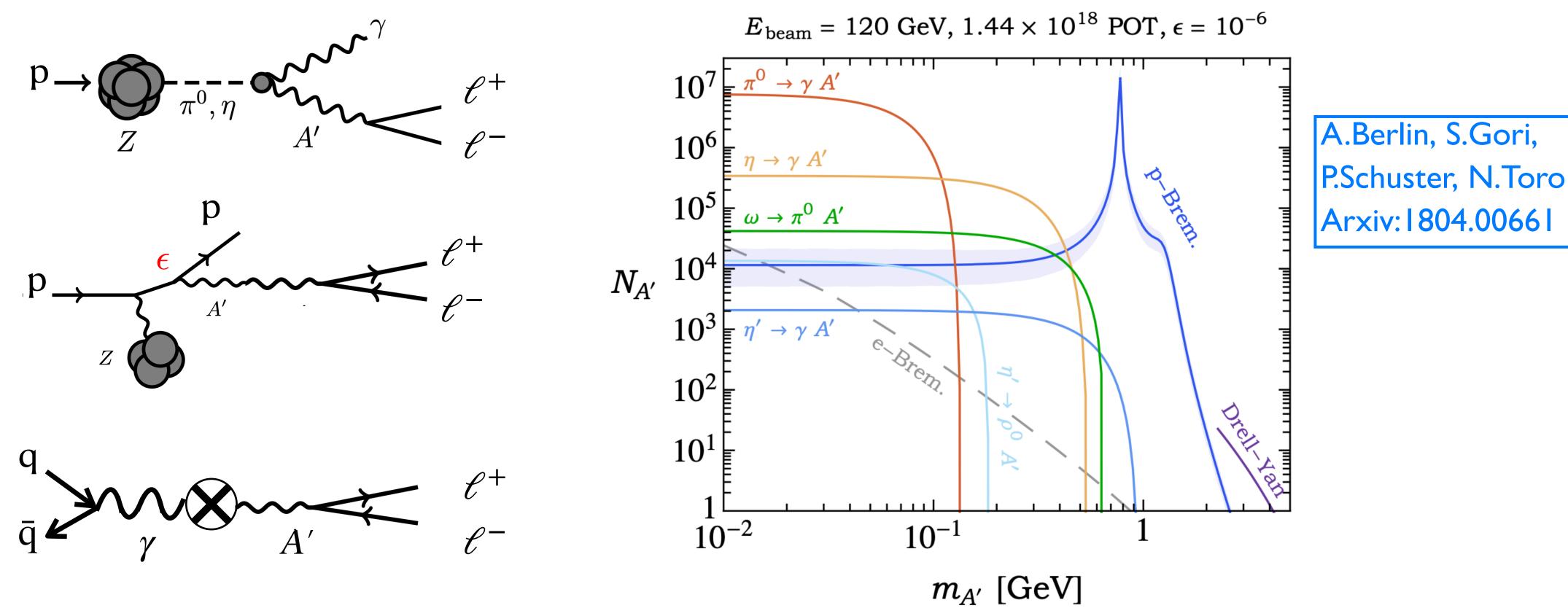




- (baryogenesis, strong CP problem, neutrino masses, hierarchy problem, etc)
- physics in MeV-GeV range

Dark Sectors provide the DM candidates, and can also address many other open problems in particle physics

High-intensity accelerators and fixed-target experiments provide an ideal environment to probe dark sector



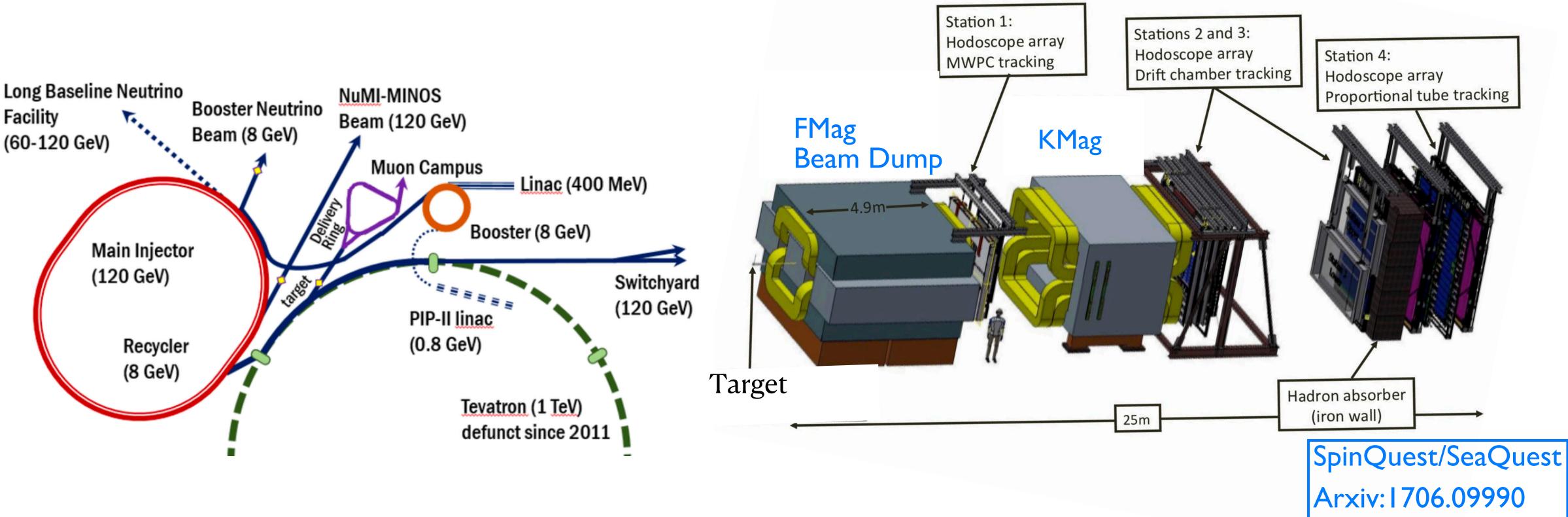
- proton bremsstrahlung, and Drell-Yan process
- Larger production rates with proton beams compared with electron beams

### Signal Processes: Dark Photon Example

• For proton fixed-target beam dump experiment, three dominant signal production mechanisms: meson decay,



# **Experimental Setup: SpinQuest**

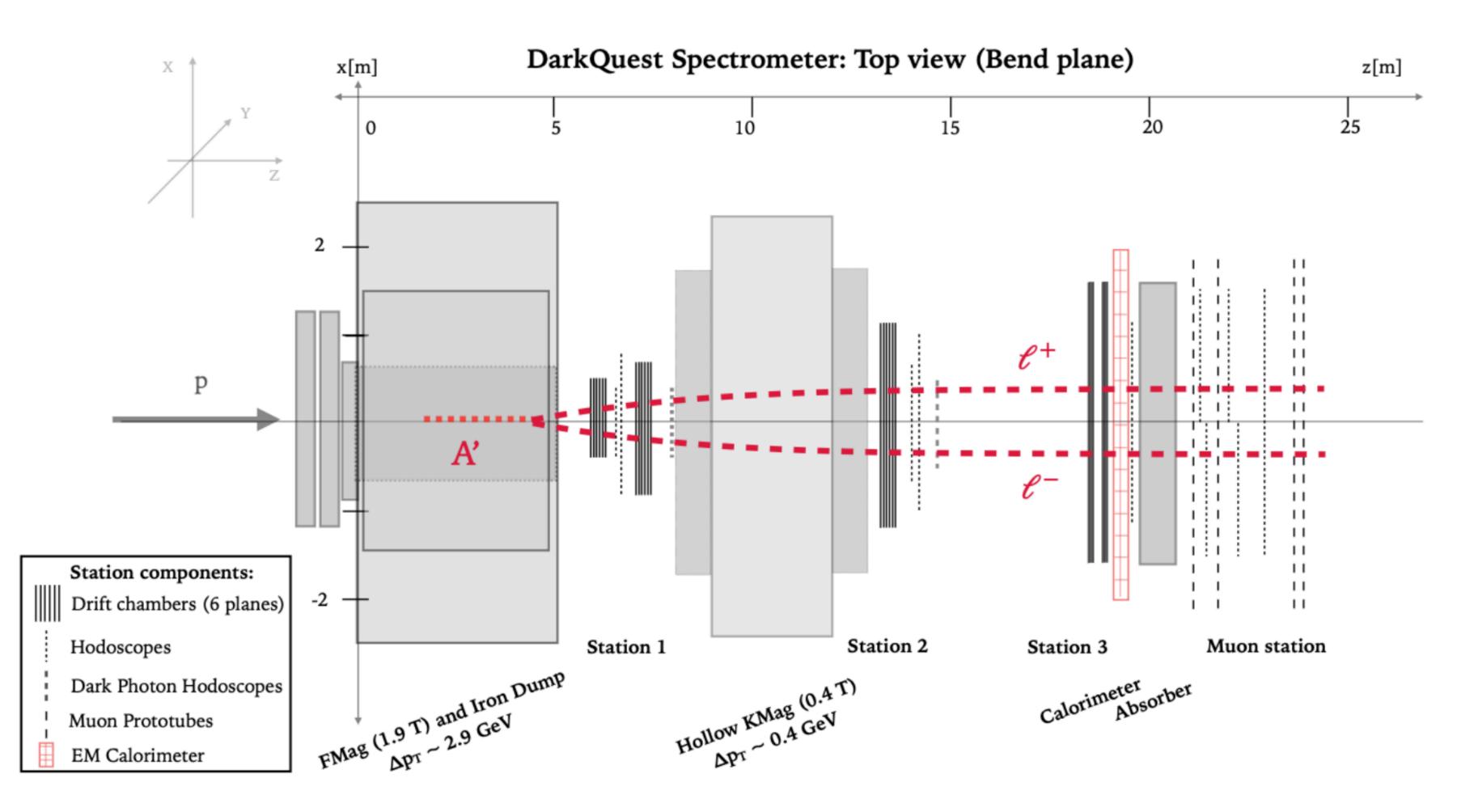


- 120 GeV high-intensity proton beam from the Fermilab Accelerator Complex Expect  $10^{18}$  Protons on target (POT) in a 2-year parasitic run, and  $10^{20}$  POT after the PIP-II accelerator upgrade
- SpinQuest spectrometer 5m thick FMag as the beam dump and absorber; hollow KMag for tracking; and 4 stations of drift chambers (tracking) and scintillator hodoscopes (triggering)

\* Measuring the Drell-Yan process for studying the Transverse Momentum Dependent PDFs (TMDs) inside the proton



# Experimental Setup: DarkQuest



- Make full use of the existing SpinQuest spectrometer
- Upgrade with one Electromagnetic calorimeter (EMCal) sector (2mx4m, from PHENIX Experiment):
  - Provide access to electron • and photon final states. Broaden the coverage to lower masses below  $2m_{\mu}$
  - Provide more sensitivity by rejecting muon and hadron backgrounds

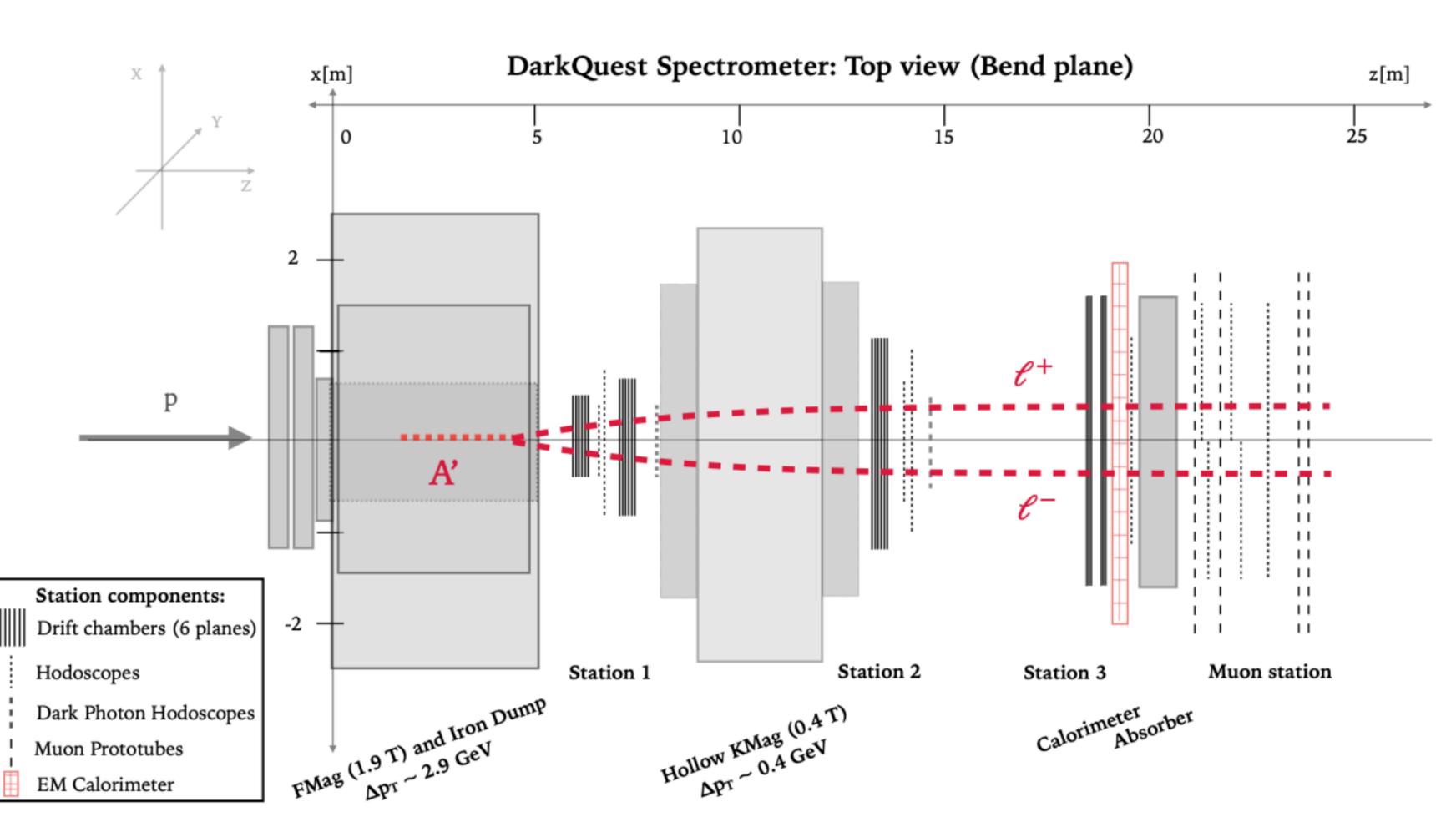








# Why DarkQuest



- Large dark sector production cross section with 120GeV highintensity proton beam
- Compact geometry and relatively short displacement baseline  $(\mathcal{O}(m))$  to cover unique and broad phase space:
  - KMag and 3-4 tracking layers provide good momentum measurement
  - Scintillator hodoscopes + EMCal to trigger on signals
  - EMCal opens up new final states distinct from large muon backgrounds
- Most of the experimental components already exist, very low cost

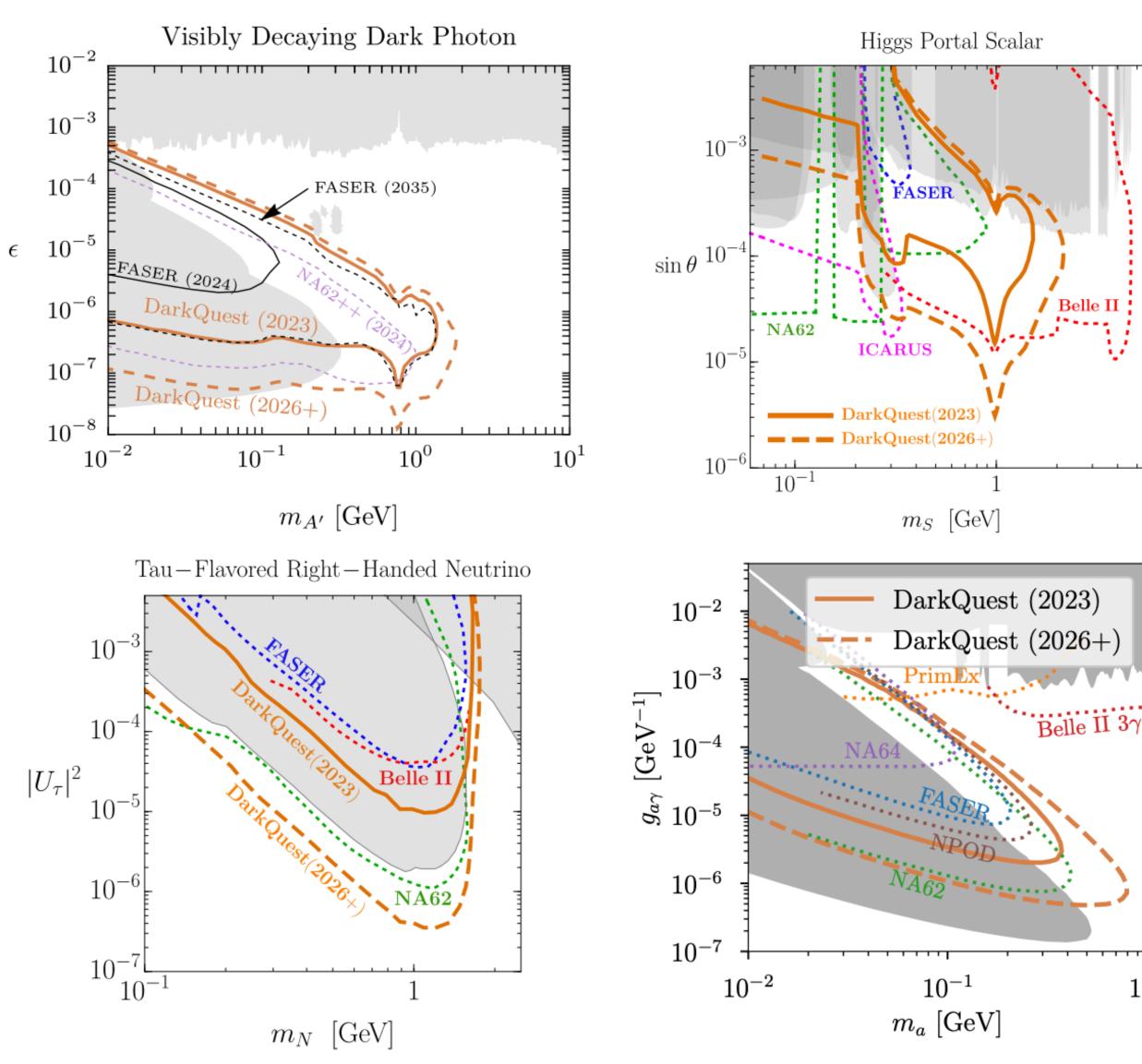








# Broad Sensitivity Coverage



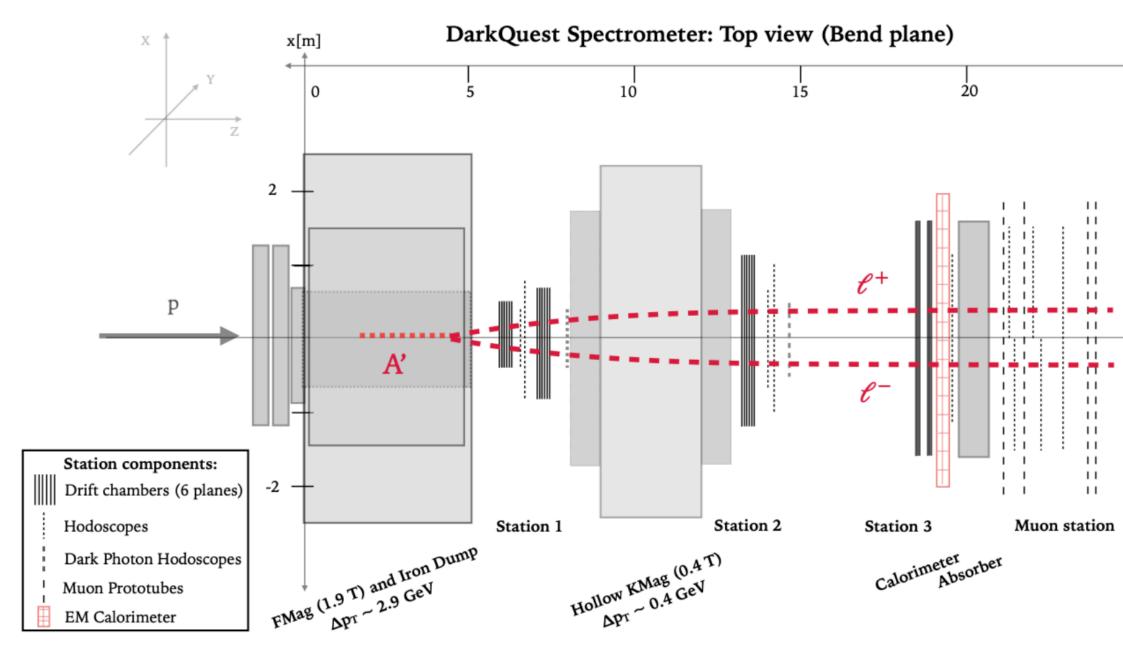
Fermionic iDM,  $m_{A'}=3m_1$ ,  $\Delta=0.1$ ,  $\alpha_D=0.1$ 2- and 3-body decays,  $m_{\pi}/f_{\pi} = 3$ 10- $10^{-2}$  $10^{-2}$  $10^{-3}$  $10^{-4}$  $m_V | m_\pi = 1.8$  $10^{-3}$  $\epsilon$  $mv/m_{\pi} = 1.6$  $\epsilon$  $10^{-5}$  $10^{-4}$ DarkQuest (202 DarkQuest (2026  $10^{-6}$  $10^{-5}$  $10^{-7}$  $10^{-6}$  $10^{-1}$  $10^{0}$ 10<sup>-2</sup>  $10^{-1}$  $m_{A'} \; [{
m GeV}]$  $m_{
m DM}~[{
m GeV}]$ 

- Broad coverage to different theory models, e.g.,
  - Berlin, Gori, Schuster, & Toro, Arxiv. 1804.00661
  - Batell, Evans, Gori, & Rai, Arxiv.200808108
  - Berlin, Blinov, Gori, Schuster, Toro, Arxiv. 1801.05805

 $10^{0}$ 



# Spectrometer Upgrade



• EMCal integration into the spectrometer:

Developments of the readout and trigger system ongoing

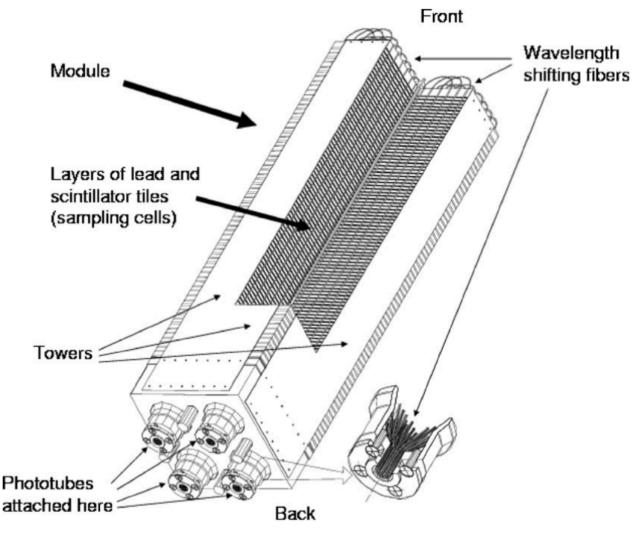
\* Currently in possession of a few cells to explore SiPM readouts

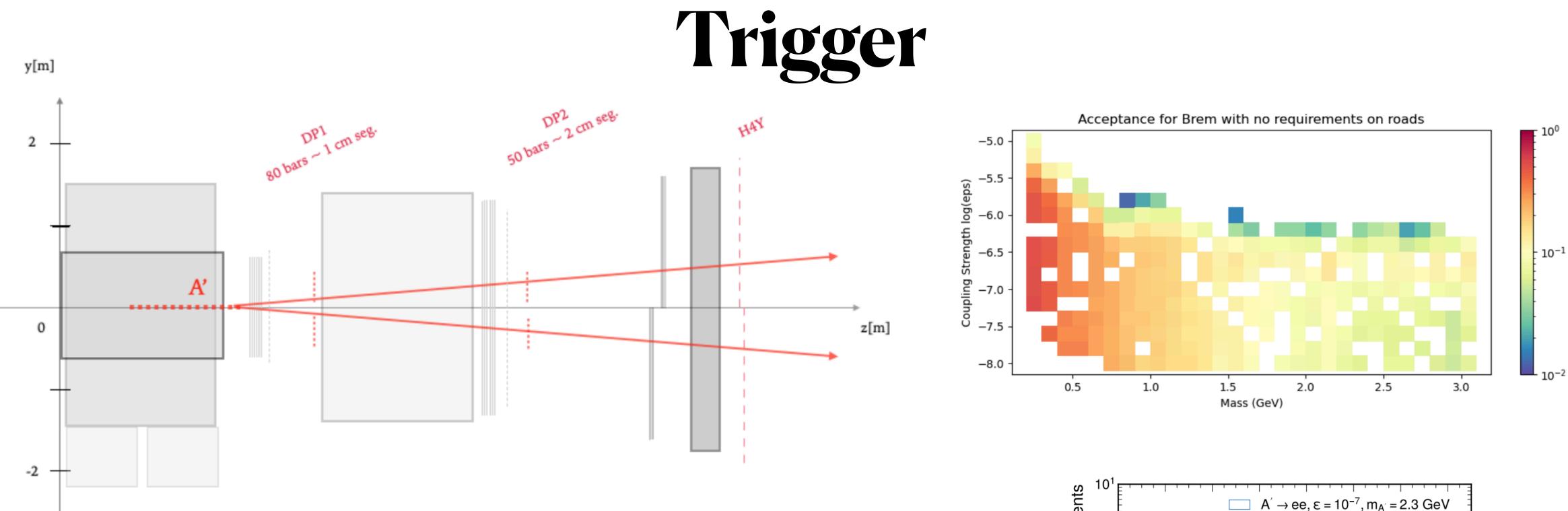
 Additional proportional tubes from HyperCP experiment - can be installed before KMag to improve the tracking



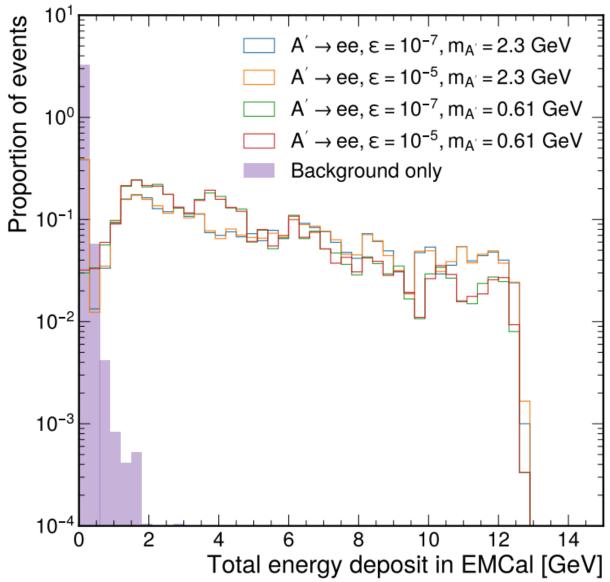








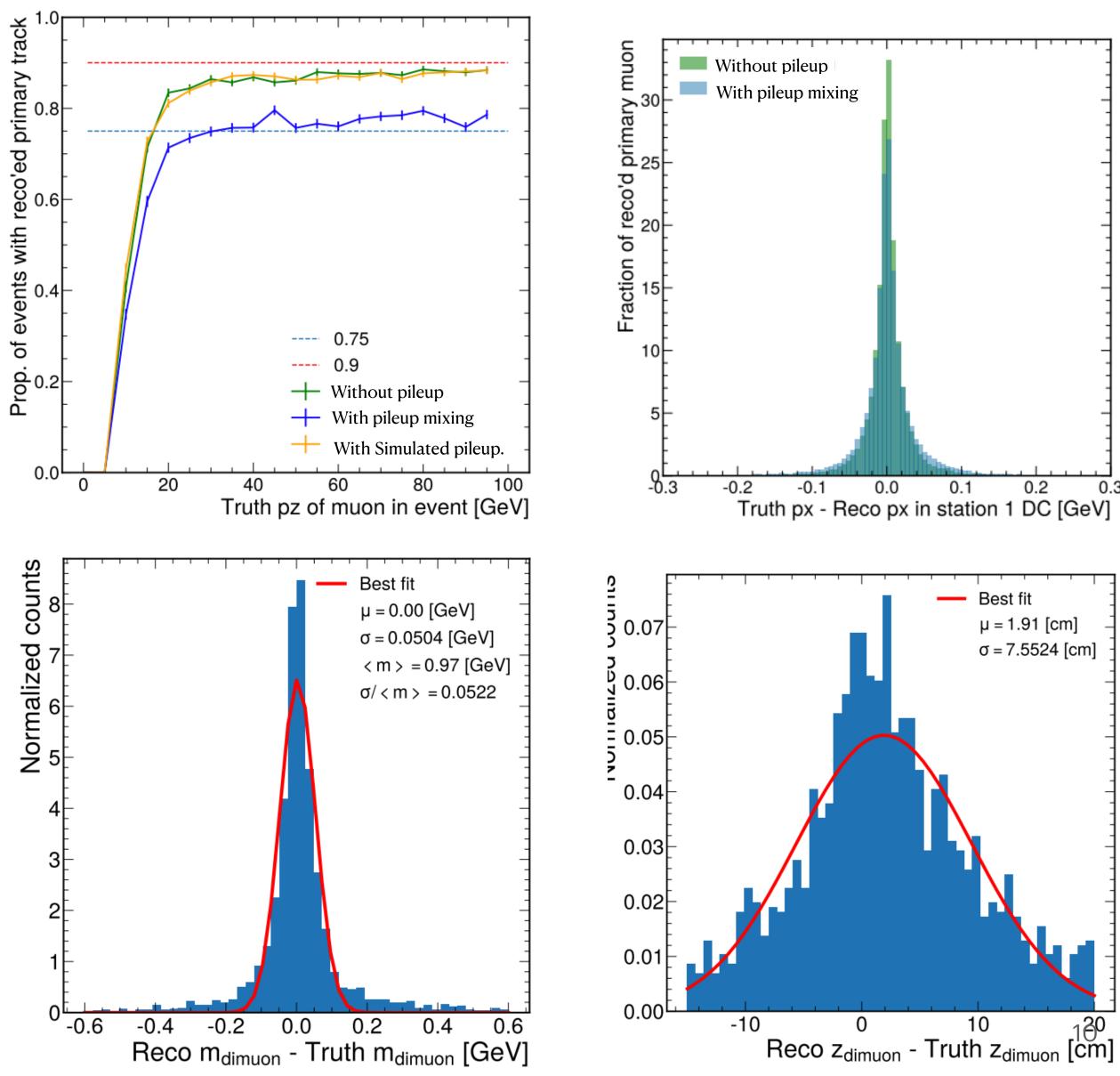
- Exploring newly installed Dark Photon trigger:  $\bullet$ 
  - Large improvements on the displaced signals compared with the existing standard hodoscope triggers
  - Working on the trigger design and the implementations
- Include EMCal information in the trigger system
  - Good separation of electron/photon signals out of hadron and muon backgrounds



# Tracking and Vertexing

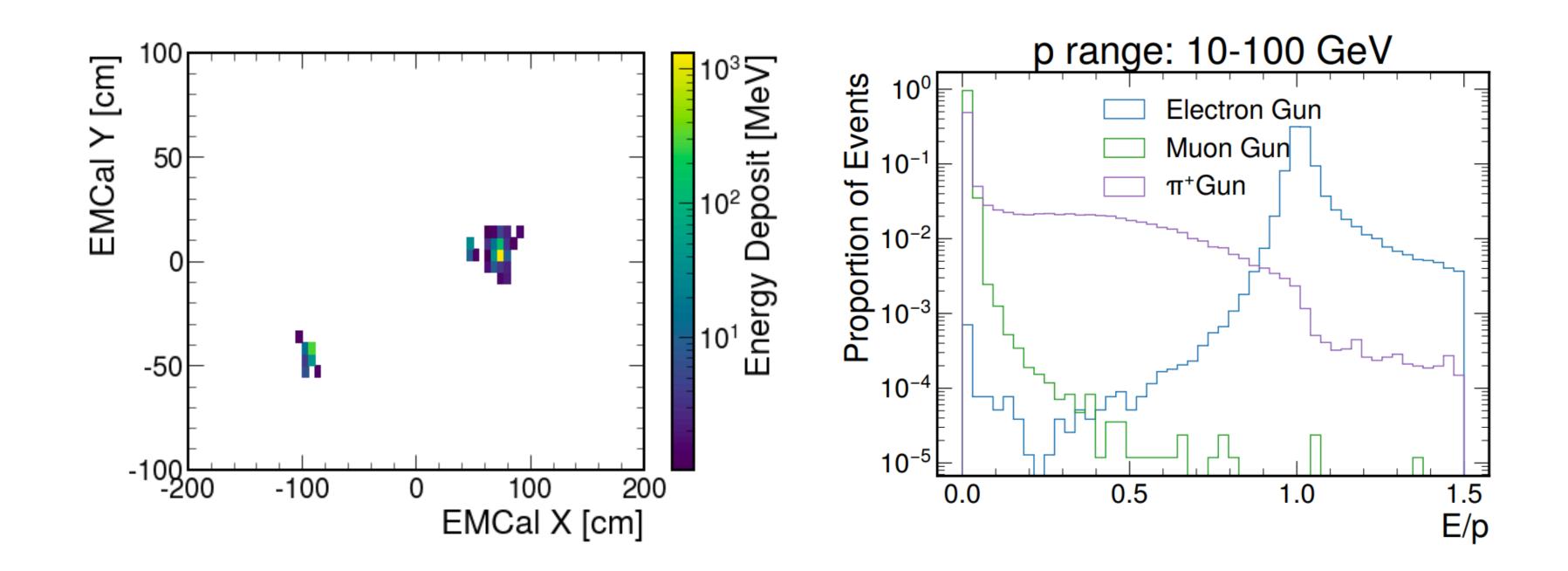
0.2

0.3



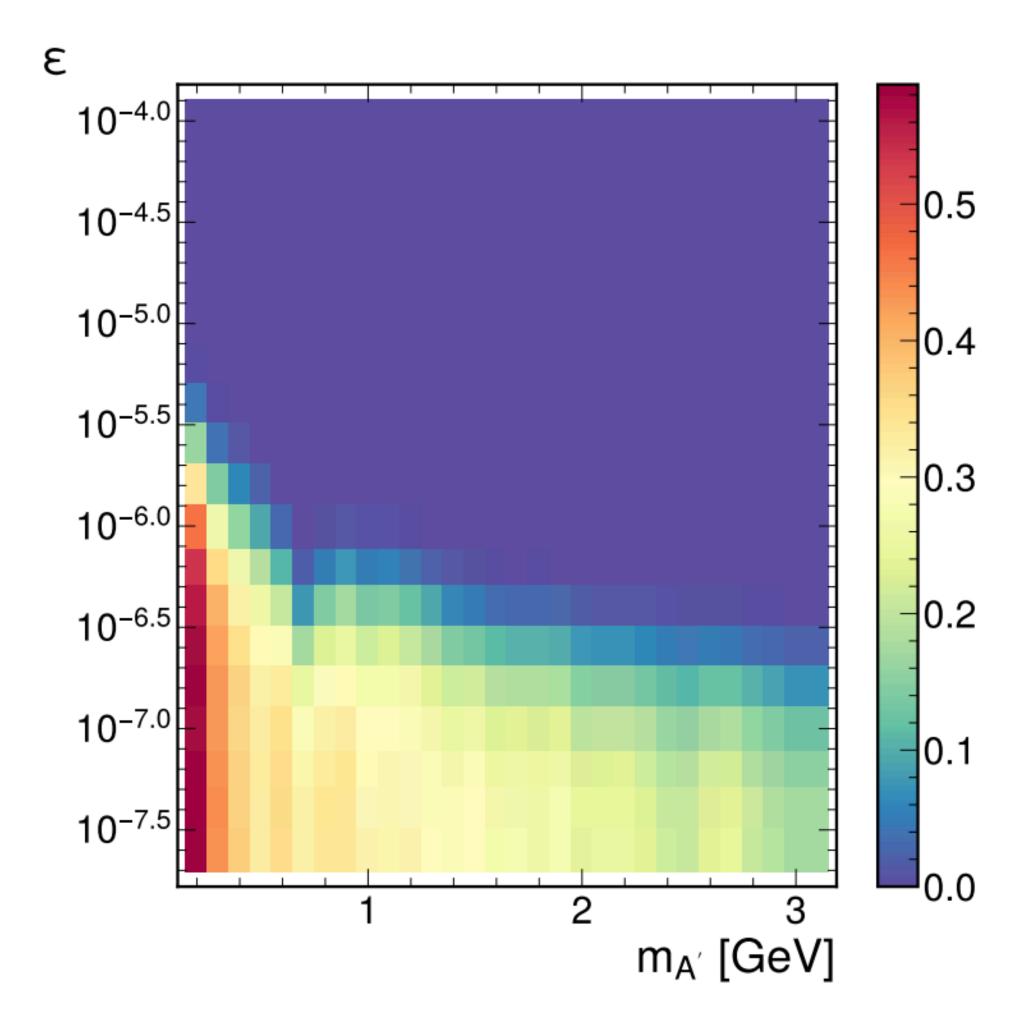
- Improved tracking and vertaxing for displaced tracks and vertices based on the existing SpinQuest code:
  - Better resolution for tracks and vertices compared with prompt DY signals because of the less impact from the FMag in the front.
  - 75% track reconstruction efficiency for high momentum particles; 5% mass resolution, 5-10cm Z resolution for dark photons decaying after FMag

### Particle Identification



- Well-separated electron showers in the EMCal
- Working on Particle ID based on the combination of tracking and EMCal information





#### Signal Acceptance

- Dark photon signal acceptance as a function of coupling and masses
  - Only includes the muon channel; working on understanding the electron channel
- Simulation and study of the hadron and muon backgrounds ongoing.

# Collaboration

A strong team assembled of both experimentalists and theorists; having regular meetings for more than two years



- Integration with the Snowmass project; have one Snowmass paper on this: https://arxiv.org/pdf/ 2203.08322.pdf
- We are establishing strong connections with the current SpinQuest collaboration, testing and installing upgrades, taking data, and performing analysis
- Welcome to join the effort! Contact us if interested! (<u>yfeng@fnal.gov</u> <u>ntran@fnal.gov</u>)

#### DarkQuest: A dark sector upgrade to SpinQuest at the 120 GeV Fermilab Main Injector

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#### Summary

- DarkQuest is a high-intensity proton beam-dump experiment, which makes use of current SpinQuest experiment, with the upgraded EMCal from sPHENIX experiment
- DarkQuest offers a low-cost and near-term opportunity to uncover a broad range of MeV-GeV dark sectors
- Planned timeline: SpinQuest run (~2022) and aim to start dark sector exploration in 2023-2024!
- A lot of electronics design, simulation, and reconstruction studies ongoing; welcome to join the efforts! (<u>yfeng@fnal.gov</u>, <u>ntran@fnal.gov</u>)

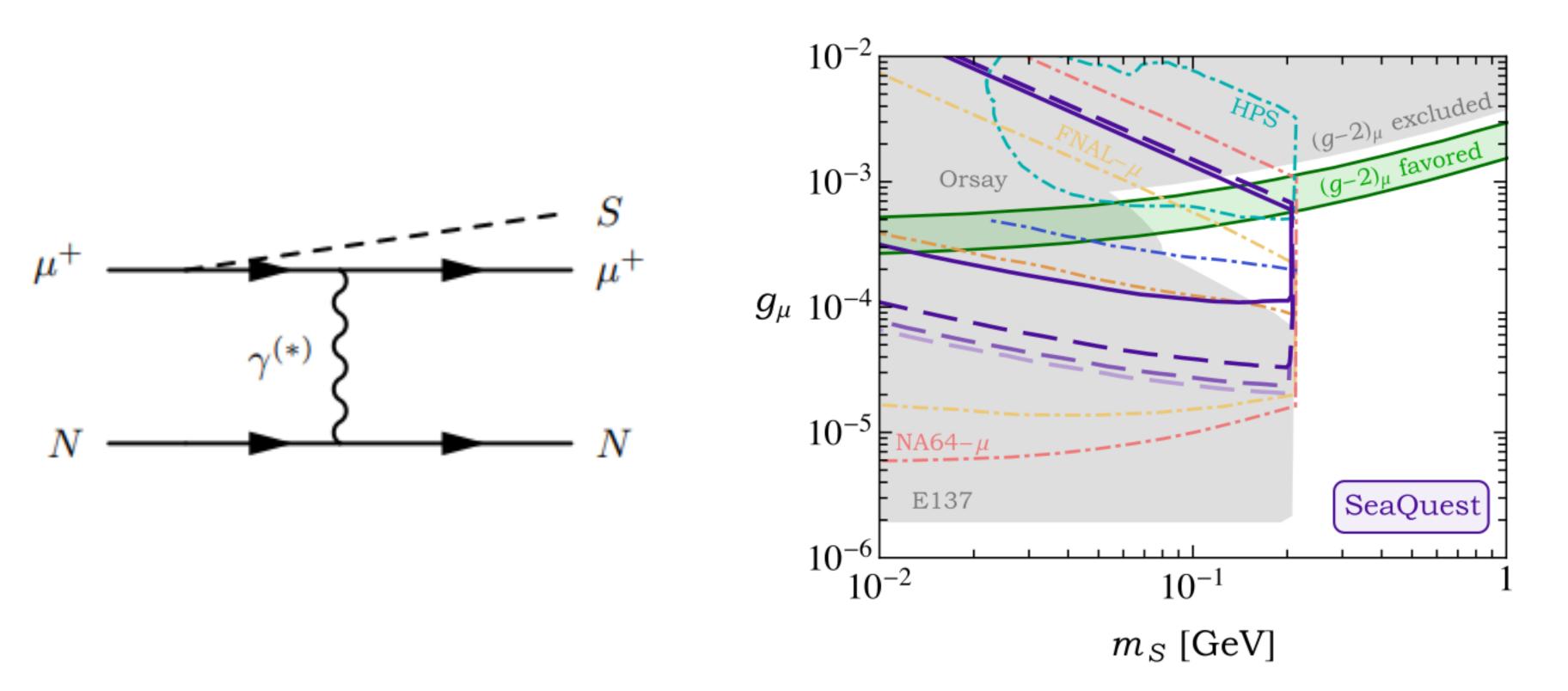






# Back Up

### Why DarkQuest: Connection with (g-2) Anomaly



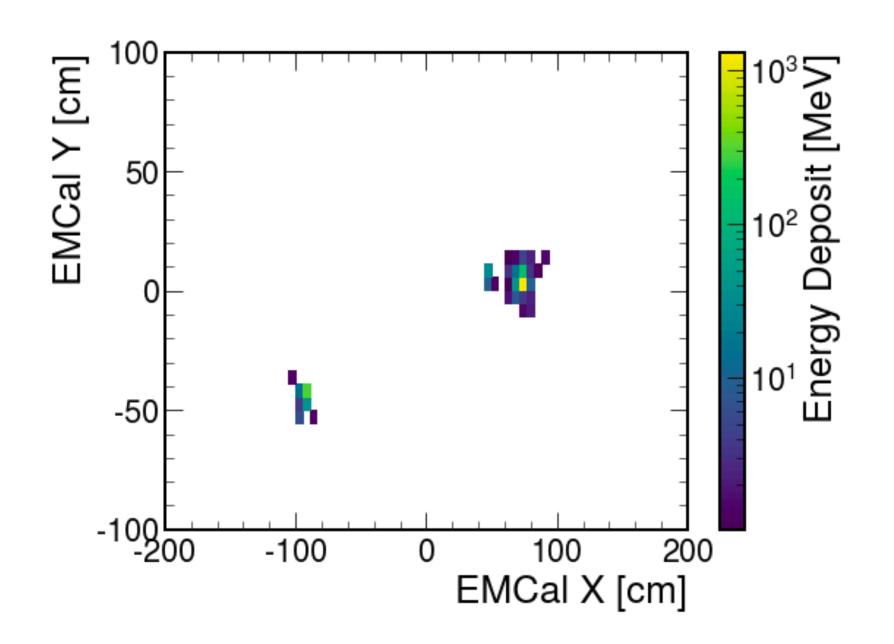
- dump experiment
- Search for displaced decays of light muon-coupled mediators

A.Berlin, S.Gori, P.Schuster, N.Toro Arxiv:1804.00661

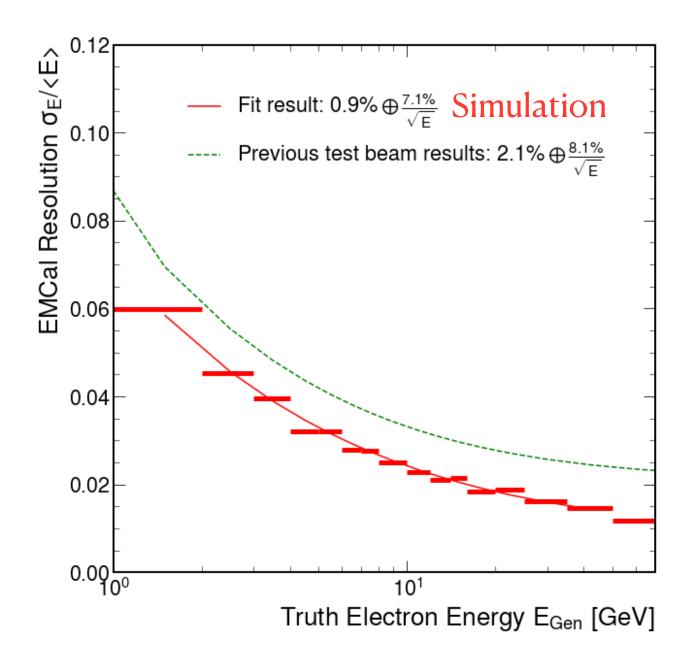
Large flux of secondary muons from pion decays traversing a thick target, which makes DarkQuest a muon beam



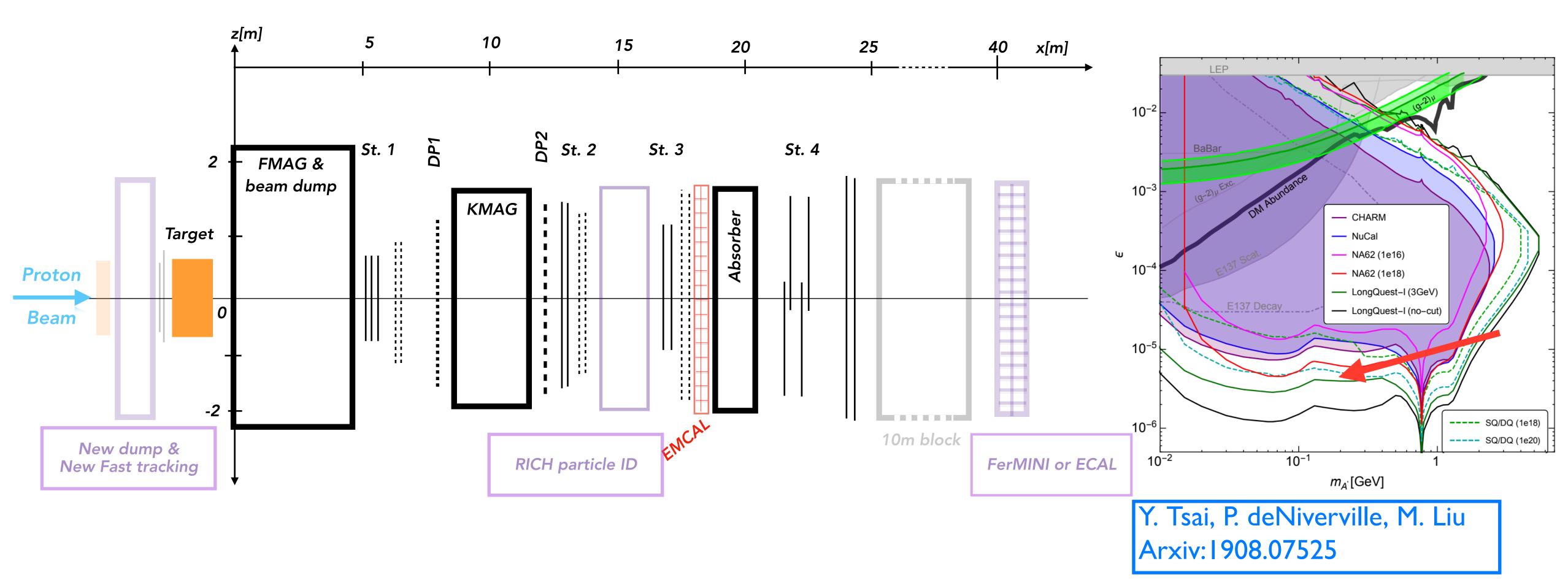
# **Ongoing Studies: EMCal Simulations**



- Integrate the EMCal into the SpinQuest simulation framework; validate the performance and study the reconstructions
- Left plot is one example event display of two electron showers in the EMCal
- Right plot shows the agreement of the resolutions between the simulation (red) and the previous test beam
  results



# Future Upgrade: DarkQuest -> LongQuest



ECAL, to further extend the coverage and sensitivity; explore this for Snowmass

• Future upgrades of DarkQuest - LongQuest: adding particle ID detector, new dump and new fast tracking, and