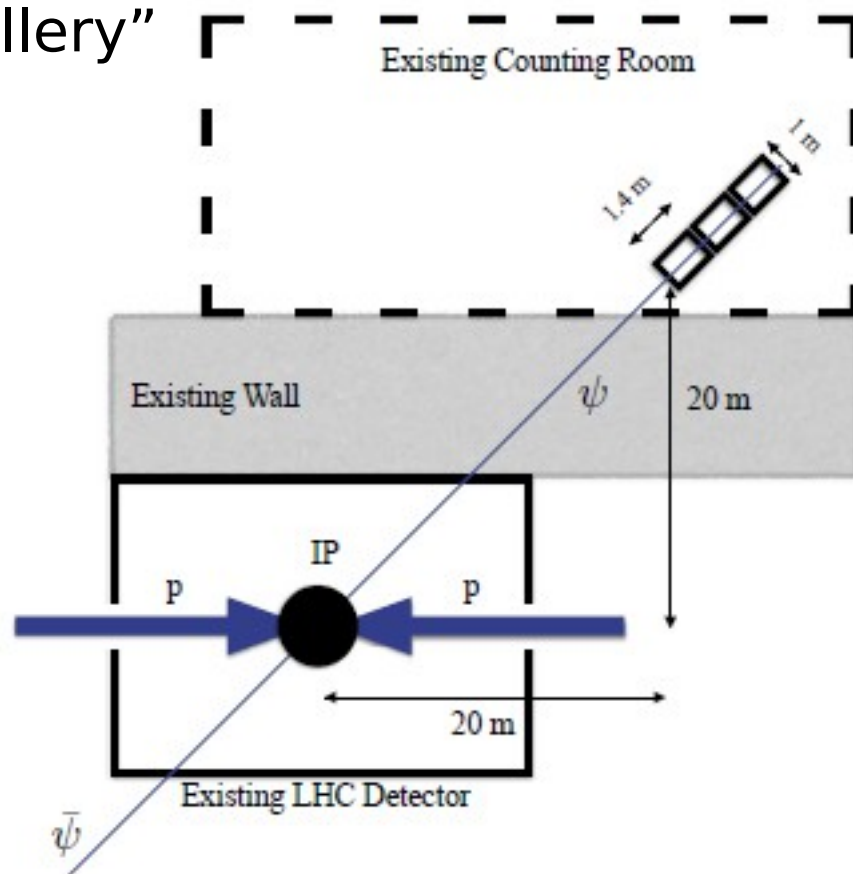
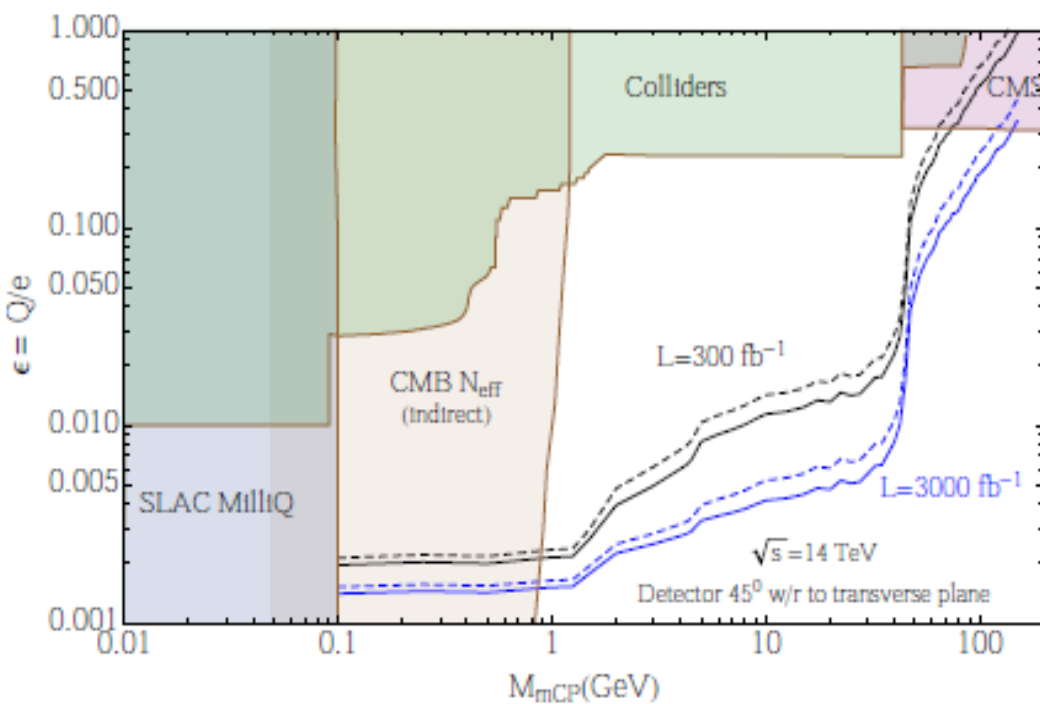


# New LHC Experiment: MilliQan

- Milli-charged particles  $\rightarrow$  massive, with electric charge  $\sim 10^{-3} e$
- Easy to add to SM: “dark U(1)” (with massless dark photon) kinetic mixing  $\rightarrow$  dark fermion milli-charged under SM
- Currently weak direct limits for fermion mass  $> 100$  MeV
- $\sim 1$  photo-electron observed per 1m long scintillator
- Require triple-incidence in time window
- Moving forward in CMS “drainage gallery”



# MilliQan Theory

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}_{DS}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{DS} = -\frac{1}{4}A'_{\mu\nu}A'^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}' \left( \not{\partial} + ie'A' + iM_{\psi'} \right) \psi' - \frac{\kappa}{2}A'_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{DS} = -\frac{1}{4}A'_{\mu\nu}A'^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}' \left( \not{\partial} + ie'A' + i\kappa e' \not{B}' + iM_{\psi'} \right) \psi'$$

- Let us assume that the DS has at least one Abelian gauge group,  $U_{DS}(1)$ 
  - Consisting of a massless dark boson  $A'_{\mu}$ , and a dark fermion  $\psi'$  with charge  $e'$  and field strength  $A'_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A'_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A'_{\mu}$
  - Small kinetic mixing with the SM hypercharge ( $B_{\mu\nu}$ ) and strength  $\kappa \ll 1$
  - A gauge transformation ( $A'_{\mu} \rightarrow A'_{\mu} + \kappa B_{\mu}$ ) eliminates the kinetic mixing term, in favor of mixing between the dark fermion and the SM gauge boson
- The dark fermion,  $\psi'$ , interacts with the SM  $\gamma(Z)$  with **charge  $\kappa e' \cos \theta_w (\sin \theta_w)$  and has mass  $M_{\psi'} = M_{mCP}$**

Note that  $\psi'$  is not, itself, a candidate for THE dark matter

# MilliQan Collaboration

- Members of CMS, ATLAS, and “theorists”
- Currently 6 PIs

Austin Ball,<sup>1</sup> Jim Brooke,<sup>2</sup> Claudio Campagnari,<sup>3</sup> Albert De Roeck,<sup>1</sup> Brian Francis,<sup>4</sup>  
Martin Gastal,<sup>1</sup> Frank Golf,<sup>3</sup> Joel Goldstein,<sup>2</sup> Andy Haas,<sup>5</sup> Christopher S. Hill,<sup>4</sup> Eder  
Izaguirre,<sup>6</sup> Benjamin Kaplan,<sup>5</sup> Gabriel Magill,<sup>7,6</sup> Bennett Marsh,<sup>3</sup> David Miller,<sup>8</sup> Theo  
Prins,<sup>1</sup> Harry Shakeshaft,<sup>1</sup> David Stuart,<sup>3</sup> Max Swiatlowski,<sup>8</sup> and Itay Yavin<sup>7,6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*CERN*

<sup>2</sup>*University of Bristol*

<sup>3</sup>*University of California, Santa Barbara*

<sup>4</sup>*The Ohio State University*

<sup>5</sup>*New York University*

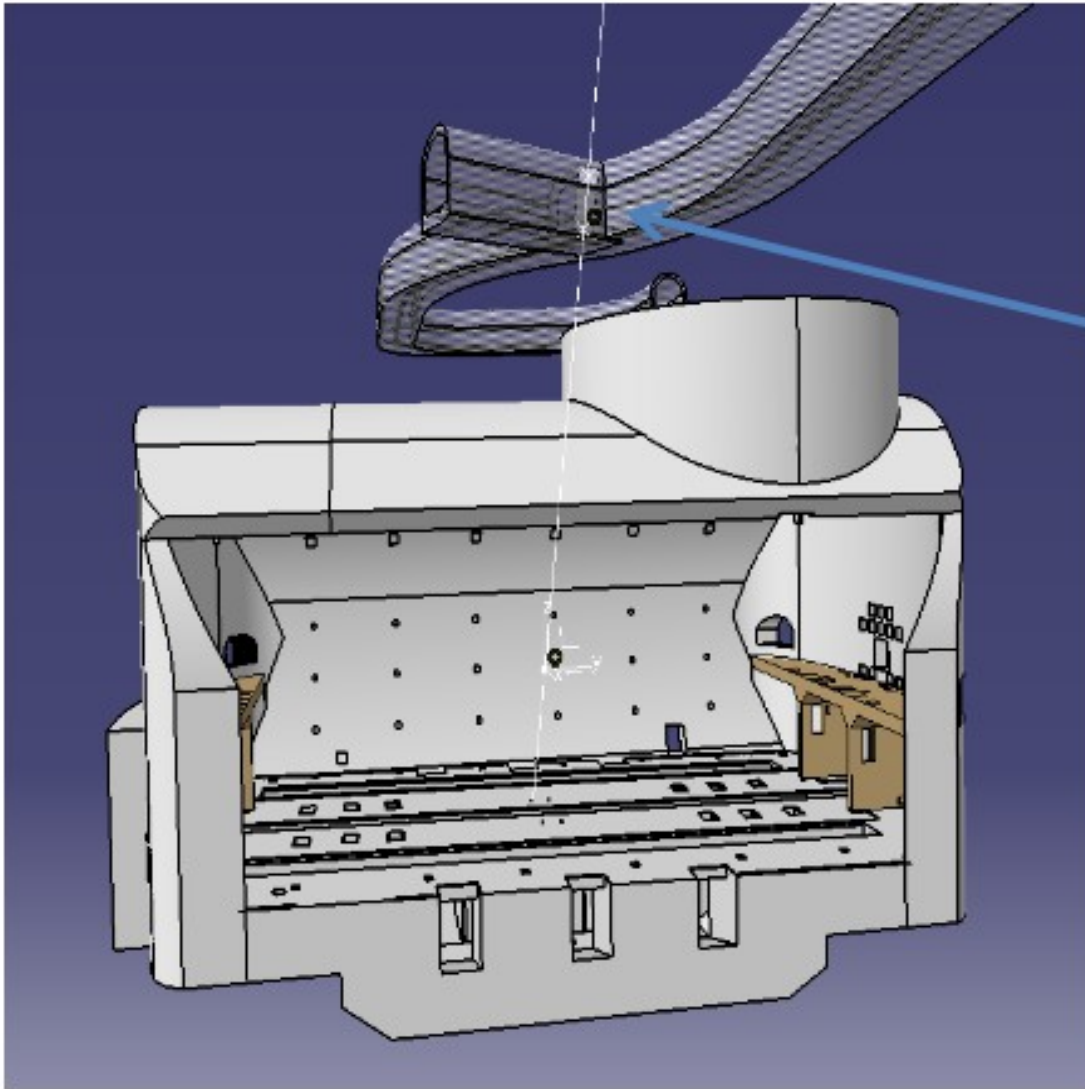
<sup>6</sup>*Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics*

<sup>7</sup>*McMaster University*

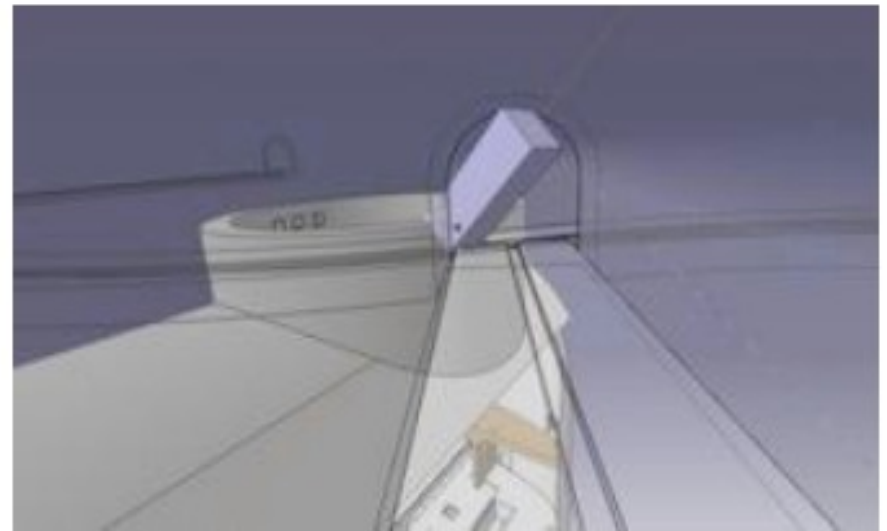
<sup>8</sup>*University of Chicago*

# MilliQan Site

- “Drainage Gallery” - an interlocked tunnel above CMS Point 5



*Beam backgrounds shielded by 14m of rock*



30m from interaction point

Small angle from vertical

# MilliQan Detector

- Array of plastics scintillators and PMTs, see single photoelectrons from traversing mCPs

## The Scintillator

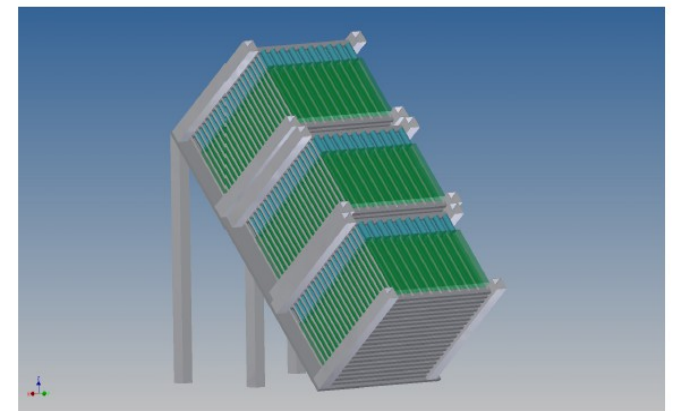
- A MIP with  $Q = 1e$  deposits  $\sim 2 \text{ MeV/cm}$  in a material with a density of  $1 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- For a plastic scintillator, energy deposits result in  $\sim 10^4$  photons / MeV
- Putting it together,  $2 \times 10^6$  photons would be liberated in a 1m long bar

## The PMT

- On average 1/3 of photons successfully hit the PMT
- The quantum efficiency of the PMT is  $\sim 25\%$
- Thus, the overall efficiency is 10%,  
i.e. one photo electron (PE) for every 10 liberated photons

## mCP's

- The deposited energy is proportional to  $Q^2$
- For a mCP with  $Q = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}e$ , we expect 1 PE per bar



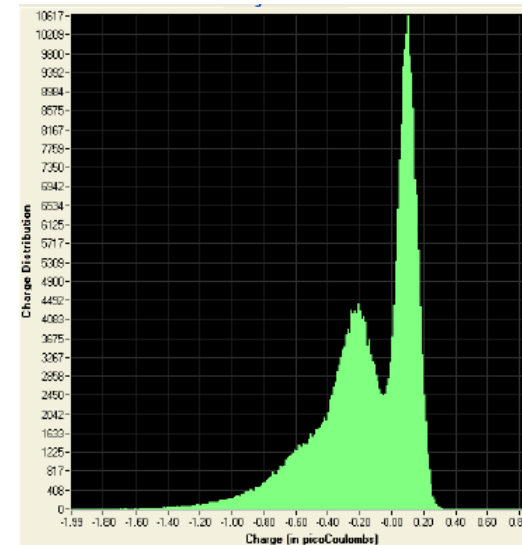
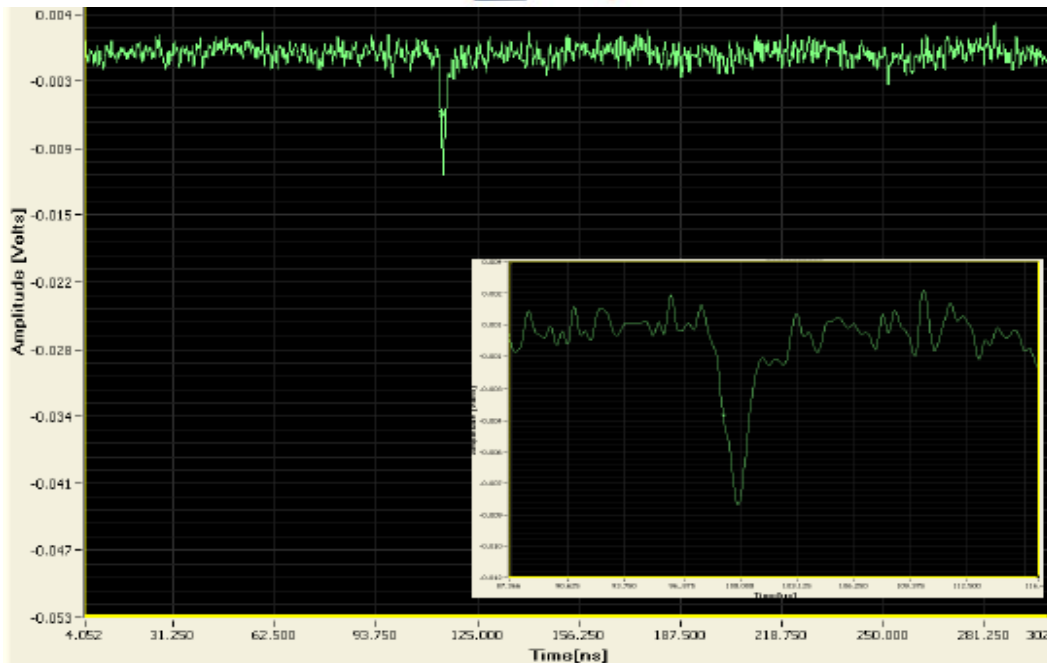
# MilliQan Trigger and Readout

- Low noise ( $\sim 0.7$  mV RMS)
- Full pulse shape
- Easily observe single PE's
- Good time resolution ( $\sim$ few ns)



## Hardware Overview (CAEN V1743):

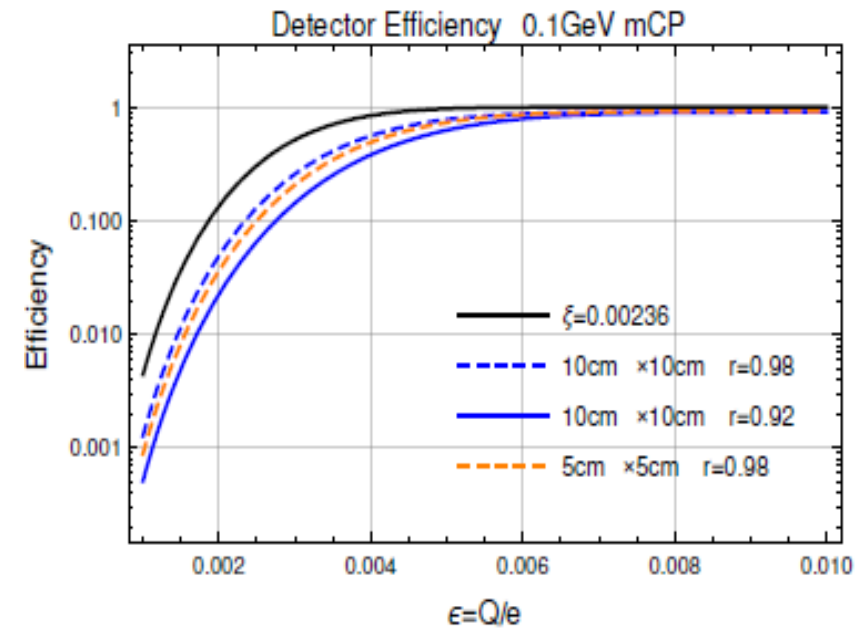
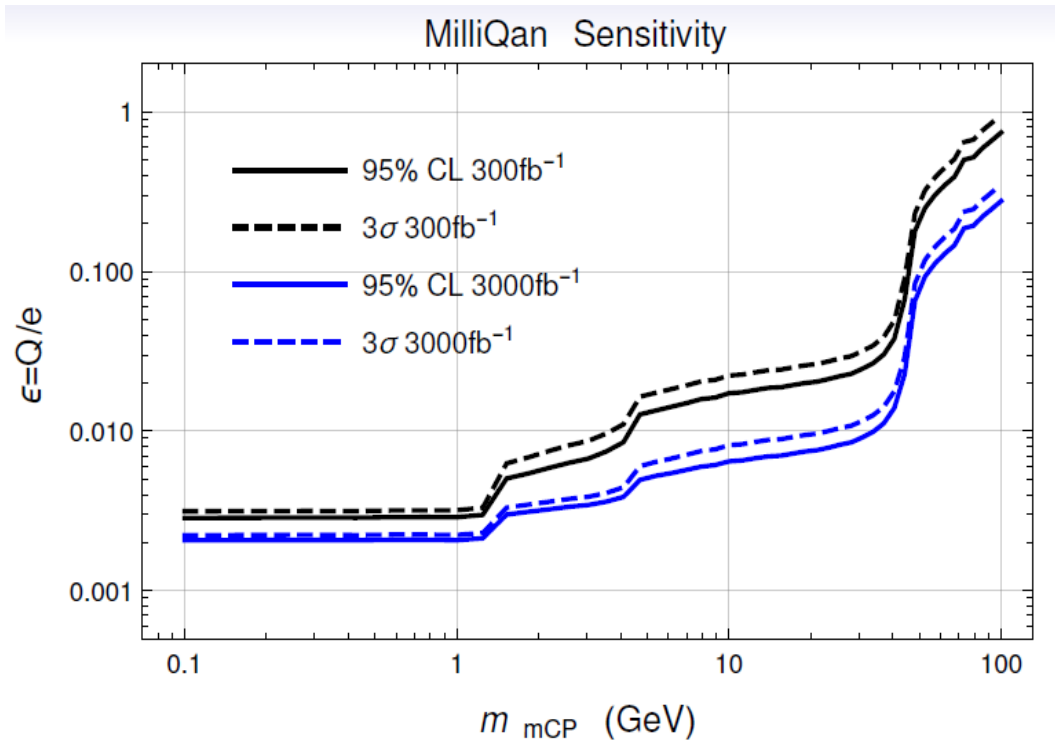
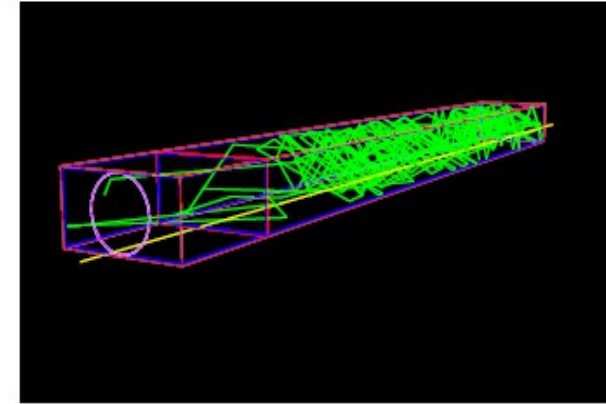
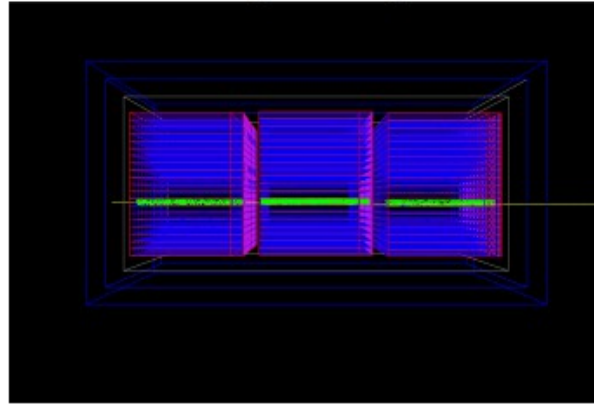
- 16 analog read-out channels, continuously sampled at 3.2 GS/s into a 1024 cell ring
- Programmable trigger logic, including an external trigger
- Both an internal clock and an external one (for sync-ing multiple boards to the same clock)
- Equipped with both VME and Optical Link interfaces
- Cost per channel is about \$400



# MilliQan Simulation and Sensitivity

- Full G4 simulation, including magnetic field of CMS
- Sensitivity agrees with earlier estimates

Our detector geometry has been implemented in Geant4!



**Background is random dark pulses:  $O(10)$  events/year**

# MilliQan Plan / Schedule

- Initial studies / simulations / sensitivity estimates
- Arrangements with CMS and site studies
- Expression of Interest drafted, collaboration formed
  
- Aim to commission a test slice at the P5 site during 2016 end-of-year shutdown
- Take test data during 2017-18
  
- Build full detector in 2018
- Install full detector at P5 site in 2020-22 shutdown
  
- Take 300/fb of data during RunIII in 2022-25
- Discover mCP :)