

The DarkLight experiment

Jan C. Bernauer

APEX collaboration meeting, April 2015



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

R. Alarcon, D. Blyth, R. Dipert, L. Ice, G. Randall

Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ

B. Dongwi, N. Kalantarians, M. Kohl, A. Liyanage, J. Nazeer

Hampton University, Hampton, VA

S. Benson, J. Boyce, D. Douglas, P. Evtushenko, C. Hernandez-Garcia, C. Keith,
C. Tennant, S. Zhang

Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, VA

J. Balewski, J. Bernauer, J. Bessuille, R. Corliss, R. Cowan, C. Epstein, P. Fisher*, D. Hasell,
E. Ihloff, Y. Kahn, J. Kelsey, R. Milner*, S. Steadman, J. Thaler, C. Tschalär, C. Vidal

MIT, Cambridge, MA

M. Garçon

CEA Saclay , Gif-sur-Yvette, France

R. Cervantes, K. Dehmelt, A. Deshpande, N. Feege

Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY

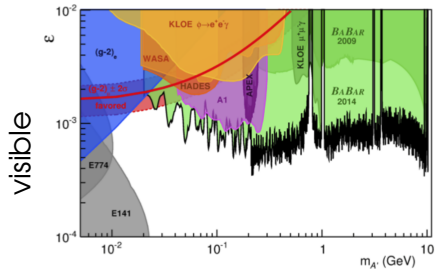
B. Surrow

Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

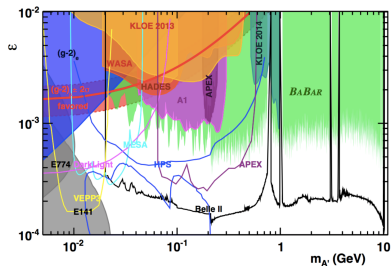
To come: Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany

Current and future exclusion limits

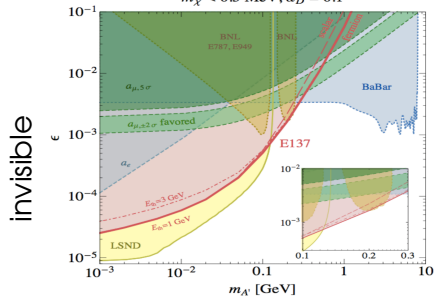
current



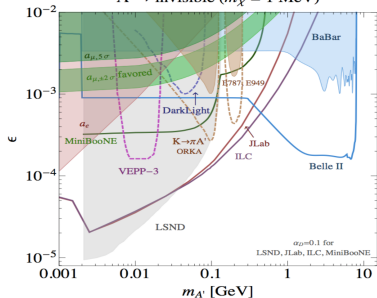
future



$m_{\chi} < 0.5$ MeV, $\alpha_D = 0.1$



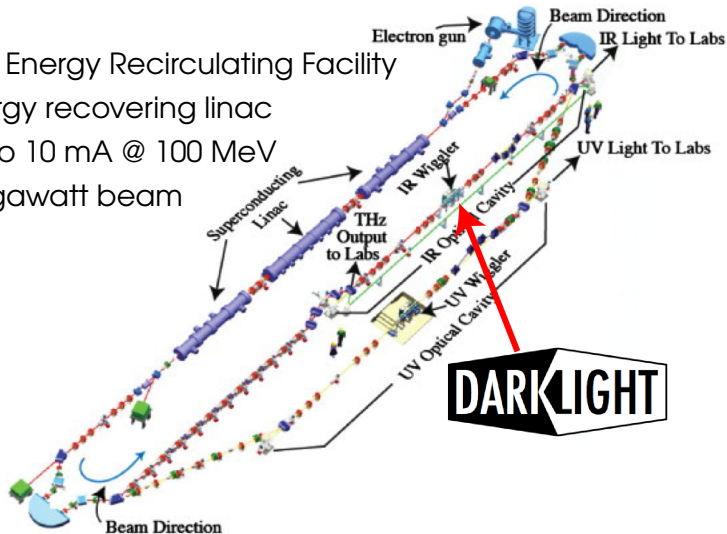
$A' \rightarrow \text{invisible}$ ($m_{\chi} = 1$ MeV)



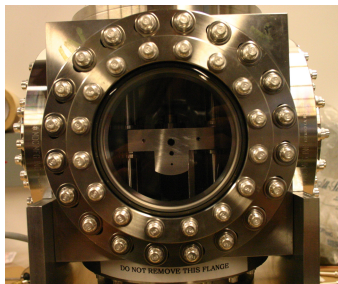
Design goals

- Measure $e^- + p \rightarrow e^- + p + A' \rightarrow e^- + p + (e^+ + e^-)$
- 100 MeV beam \Rightarrow below pion threshold, simple final state
- *Complete* reconstruction of final state: $e^+ e^-$ pair from decay, scattered electron, recoil proton
 \Rightarrow large acceptance
 \Rightarrow proton only has 1-5 MeV \Rightarrow gas target
- Resolution of reconstructed A' of 1-3 MeV
- Final state leptons 10-100 MeV \Rightarrow multiple scattering dominant \Rightarrow minimize material
- 0.5 Tesla solenoidal magnet for momentum measurement and to bottle up Møller electrons
- Definitive measurement in about 1 month: high luminosity: 10 mA @ 10^{19} Atoms/cm²
 \Rightarrow JLAB LERF world's only such accelerator

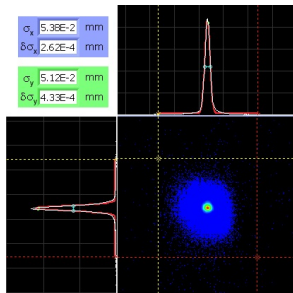
- Low Energy Recirculating Facility
- Energy recovering linac
- up to 10 mA @ 100 MeV
- Megawatt beam



Successful beam test July 2012



Target system
designed and
constructed at
MIT-Bates R&E
center



- 4.3 mA, 100 MeV (430 kWatt beam power) transmitted through 2 mm hole, 127 mm long
- Maximum loss of 3 ppm in 7 hours
- ERL has required stability

Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 165801 (2013)

Nucl. Instr. Meth A729, 233 (2013)

Nucl. Instr. Meth. A729, 69 (2013)

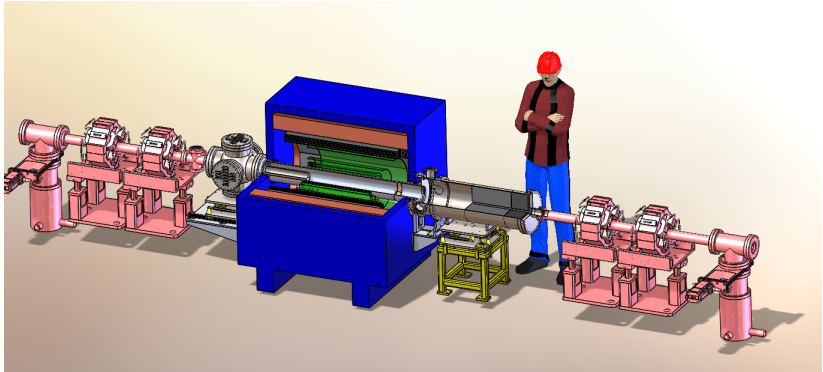
Phased approach

Phase 1

- Accelerator studies
- Measure SM physics / detector test
- Pilot DM search

Phase 2

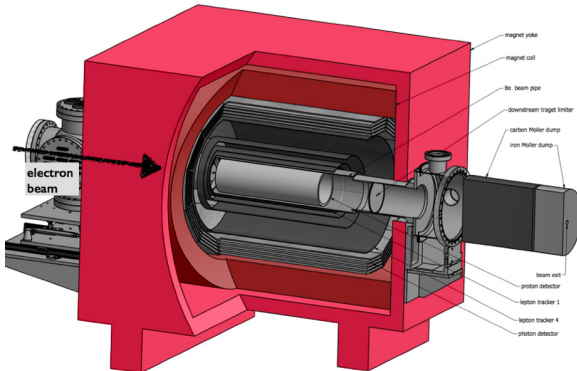
- Full DM search
- Invisible search
- Full streaming readout



J. Balewski et al., arXiv:1412.4717 (physics.ins-det)

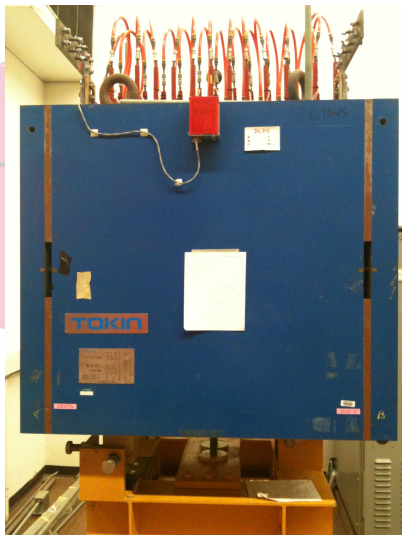
Detector setup

- Solenoid magnet

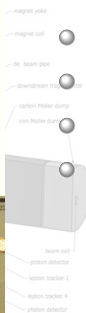


Detector setup

- Solenoid magnet

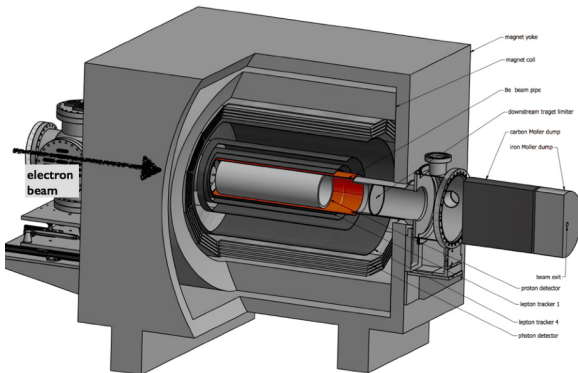


- Procured existing magnet
- 0.5 Tesla max field
- Inner diameter 712mm
- Now at MIT-Bates

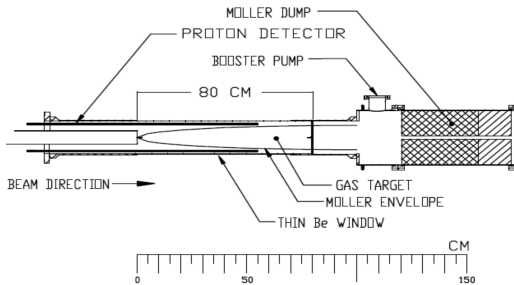


Detector setup

- Solenoid magnet
- Target



Detector setup

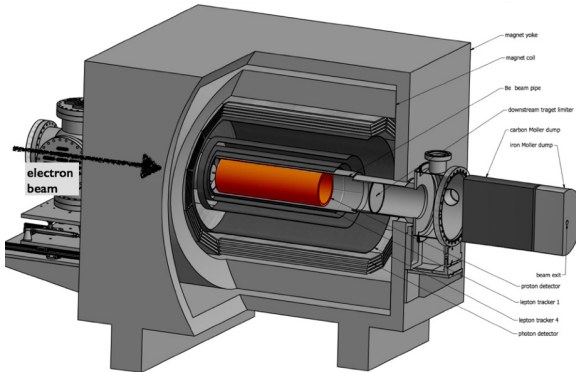


- Solenoid magnet
- Target

- Hydrogen gas target
- Thickness: 10^{19} Atoms/cm²
- 2mm apertures to limit flow
- Multiple stages of pumping
- 1mm thin beryllium pipe
- Investigating jet target

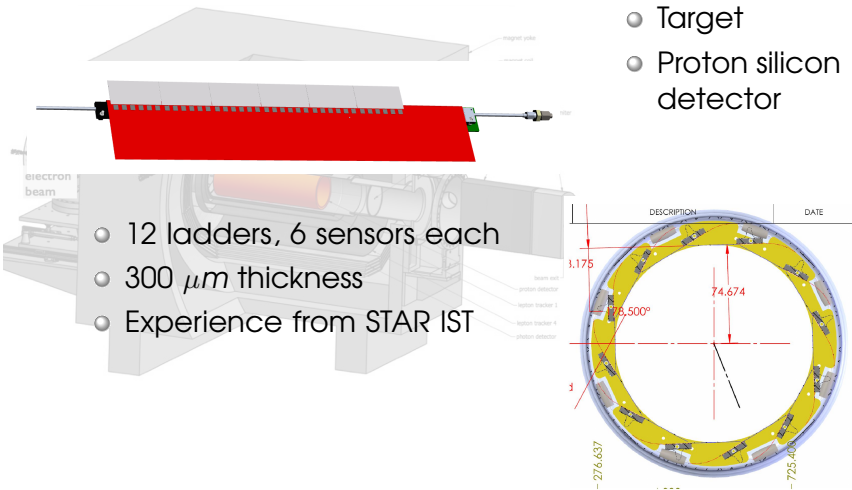
Detector setup

- Solenoid magnet
- Target
- Proton silicon detector



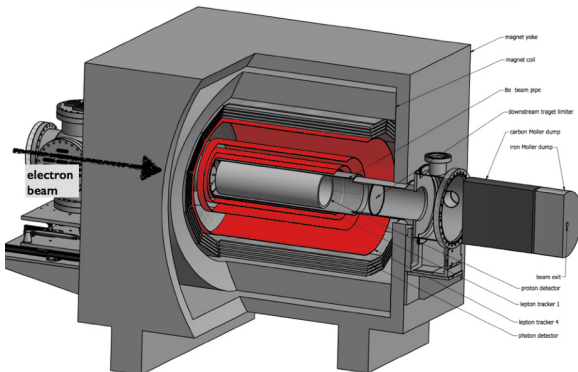
Detector setup

- Solenoid magnet
- Target
- Proton silicon detector



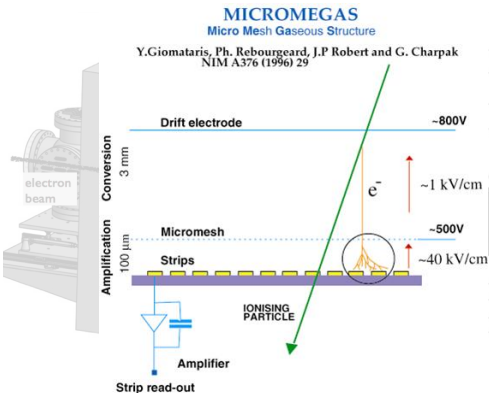
- 12 ladders, 6 sensors each
- 300 μm thickness
- Experience from STAR IST

Detector setup



- Solenoid magnet
- Target
- Proton silicon detector
- Lepton tracker
4 layers MicroMegas

Detector setup

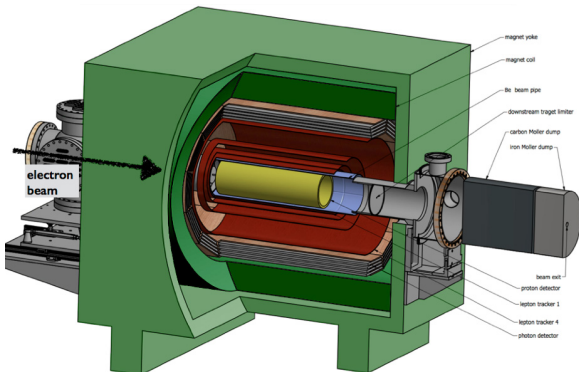


- Thin, high rate capable
- Cylindrical detectors possible

- Solenoid magnet
- Target
- Proton silicon detector
- Lepton tracker
- 4 layers MicroMegas

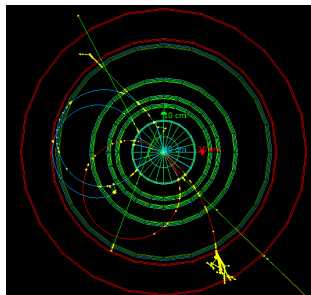
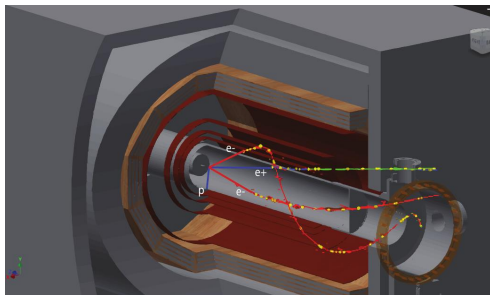


Detector setup



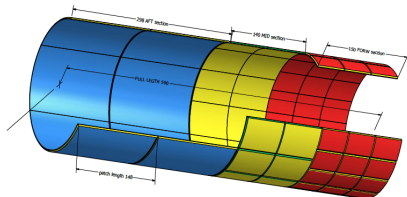
- Solenoid magnet
- Target
- Proton silicon detector
- Lepton tracker
4 layers MicroMegas
- Design is still in flux!

Kinematics



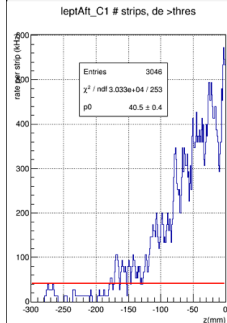
- ☺ Can detect full final state
- ☺ Large acceptance
- ☹ How to trigger?
 - Signal tracks do not reach beyond lepton tracker
 - Can not identify reaction on trigger level
 - Can not trigger on "3 particles": background too high

Background rates: Elastic scattering

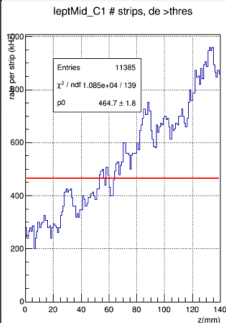


- 90 patches
- independent 2D strip readout
- >20 tracks every 25 ns frame

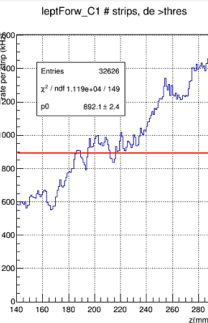
epElastic hits vs. Z, epElasticS, page=5, Fri Feb 13 12:39:38 2015



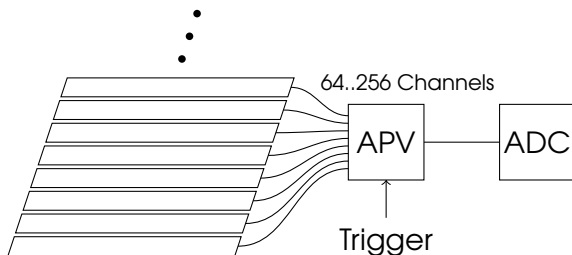
epElastic hits vs. Z, epElasticS, page=5, Fri Feb 13 12:39:43 2015



epElastic hits vs. Z, epElasticS, page=5, Fri Feb 13 12:39:50 2015

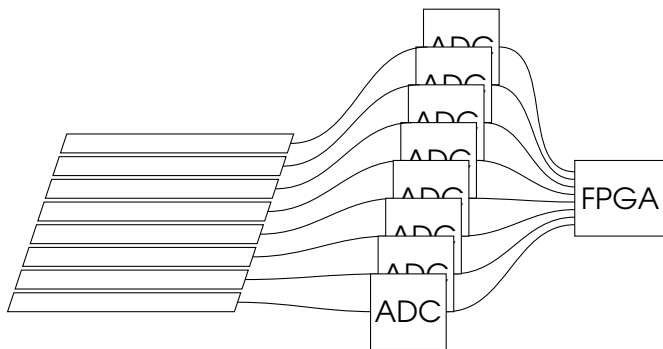


Normal electronics



- APV/DREAM/... multiplex N channels to 1 ADC
- Theoretical maximum readout rate: $1/N$ of ADC clock

Streaming front end electronics: NSA Scale



- Continuous readout
80k ch, 40 MSps @ 12 bit \Rightarrow 4.8 Terabyte/s
 \sim 80 M ch, 40 KSps
 \Rightarrow Listening to every German citizen in CD quality.
- Zero suppression: 250 Gigabyte/s

Streaming back end electronics

- Transport data from FEE to CPU farm
- Solve transposition problem ("Event building")
 - Data aggregated per channel
 - Must be processed by time slice

Streaming back end electronics

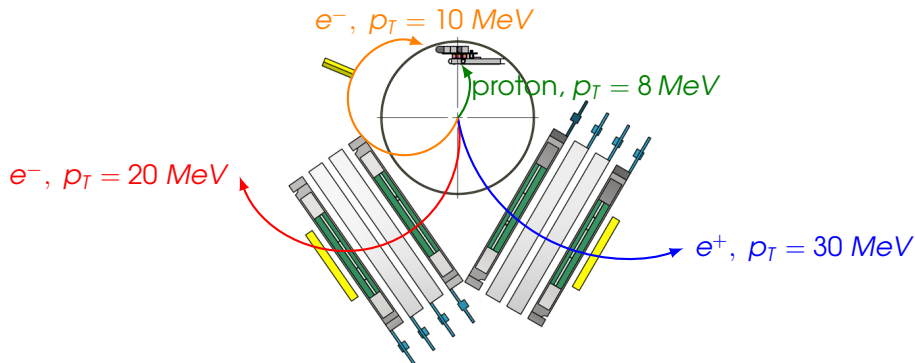
- Transport data from FEE to CPU farm
- Solve transposition problem (“Event building”)
 - Data aggregated per channel
 - Must be processed by time slice

Common problem at intensity frontier

- Solve once and reuse
- Open design
 - wire protocol
 - hardware
- Use standard hardware
 - cheaper
 - easier to extend

- Beryllium → Aluminum pipe
- Cylindrical MicroMegas → planar GEMs
- Only one proton detector ladder
- Only partial streaming readout

Phase 1 current design



- Tripple coincidence to select QED background / A' candidate events at reasonable rates
- Investigate if we can run double coincidence
- Run APV in quasi-streaming mode - free running trigger, mutiple frames

Summary

- Phase 1:
 - Proof of target concept
 - SM processes: Møller, elastic scattering
 - DM search mock up
 - Prototyping of streaming readout
 - Will run 2016
- Phase 2:
 - Full acceptance with full streaming readout
 - Visible and invisible search

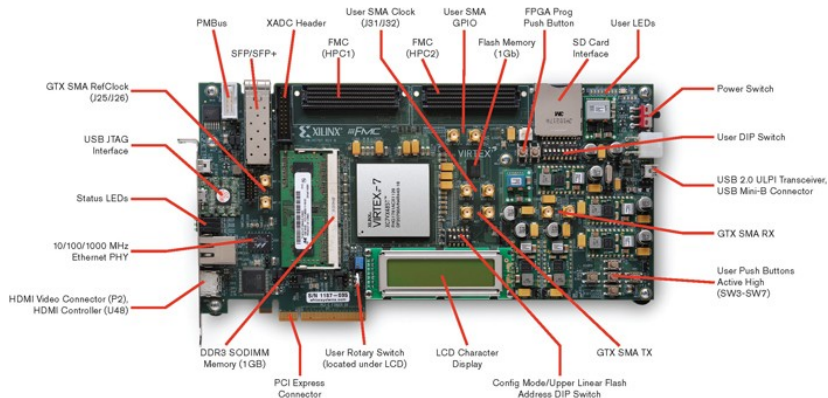
Low energy, intense beam physics

Intense Electron Beams Workshop
Cornell University, June 17-19, 2015

<http://www.classe.cornell.edu/NewsAndEvents/IEBWorkshop>

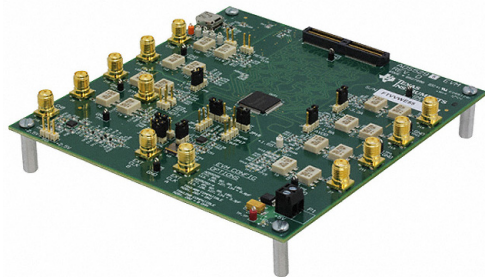
Current status: Hardware

- Xilinx Virtex-7 development board: VC 707
 - XC7VX485T-2FFG1761
 - Gigabit Ethernet + SFP/SFP+
 - FMC connectors



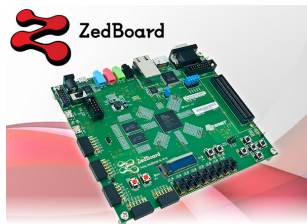
Current status: Hardware

- Xilinx Virtex-7 development board: VC 707
 - XC7VX485T-2FFG1761
 - Gigabit Ethernet + SFP/SFP+
 - FMC connectors
- TI ADS5295 evaluation module + adapter board
 - 8 channels
 - 80 MSPS / 12 bit



Current status: Hardware

- Xilinx Virtex-7 development board: VC 707
 - XC7VX485T-2FFG1761
 - Gigabit Ethernet + SFP/SFP+
 - FMC connectors
- TI ADS5295 evaluation module + adapter board
 - 8 channels
 - 80 MSPS / 12 bit
- Signed up for Xilinx university program
 - XUP donated hardware & software



Current status: FPGA firmware

Milestones:

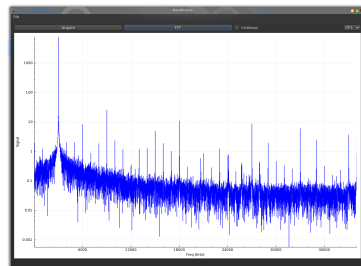
- Setup
- Ethernet send/receive
 - OSI layer 2



Current status: FPGA firmware

Milestones:

- Setup
- Ethernet send/receive
 - OSI layer 2
- Readout of ADC:
 - Full data of 1 ch.
 - 8 ch. with zero suppression



Current status: FPGA firmware

Milestones:

- Setup
- Ethernet send/receive
 - OSI layer 2
- Readout of ADC:
 - Full data of 1 ch.
 - 8 ch. with zero suppression
- Planned:
 - Partial streaming readout for DL phase 1
 - Full streaming readout for DL phase 2

