Recent Progress of DarkSHINE R&D

Jing Chen

On behalf of DarkSHINE R&D team

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李政道研究所
Tsung-Dao Lee Institute

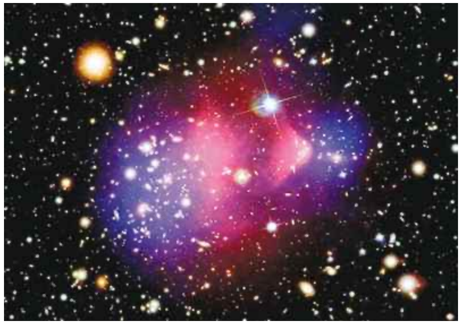
DARK SHINE

上海交通大學
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

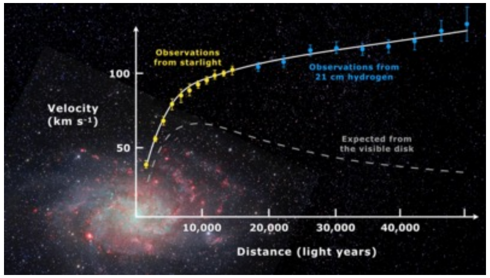
Evidence of dark matter

Gravitational Lensing

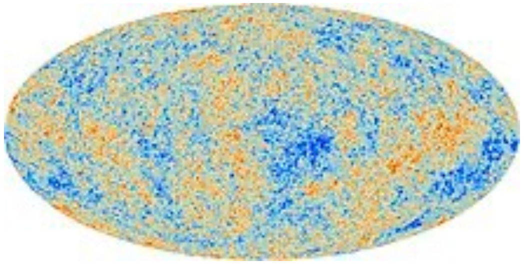
The Bullet Cluster



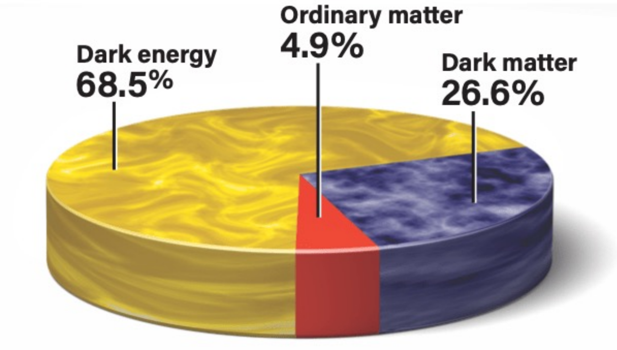
Rotation Curve



Cosmic Microwave Background



Dark matter exist!

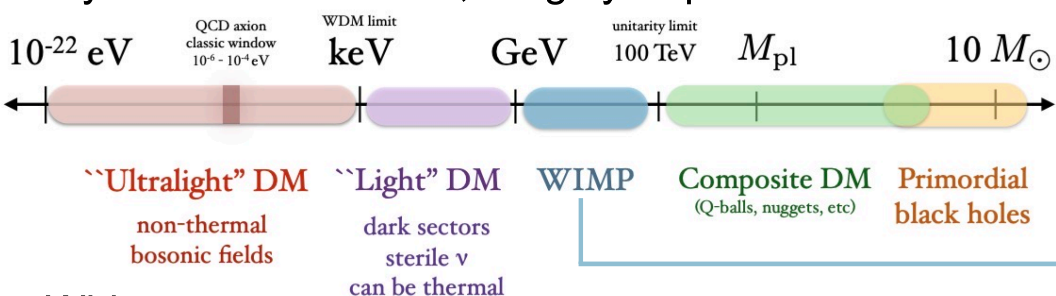


Dark matter candidates

arXiv:1904.07915

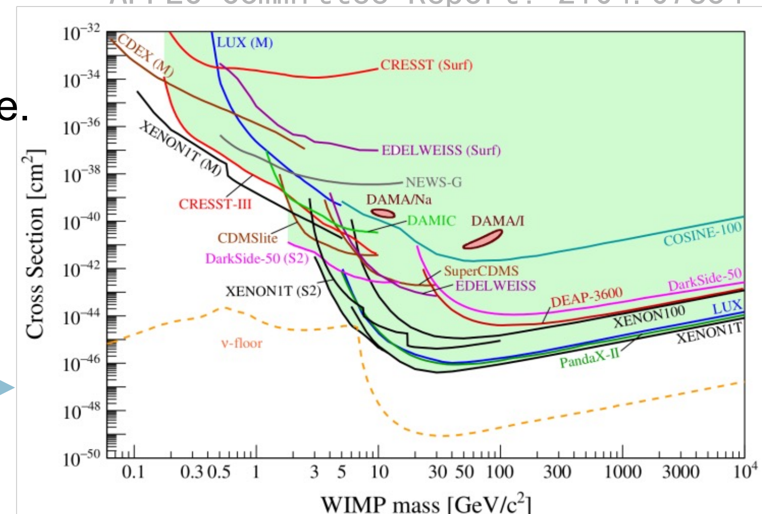
Mass scale of dark matter
(not to scale)

- Mysterious substance, roughly a quarter of the Universe.

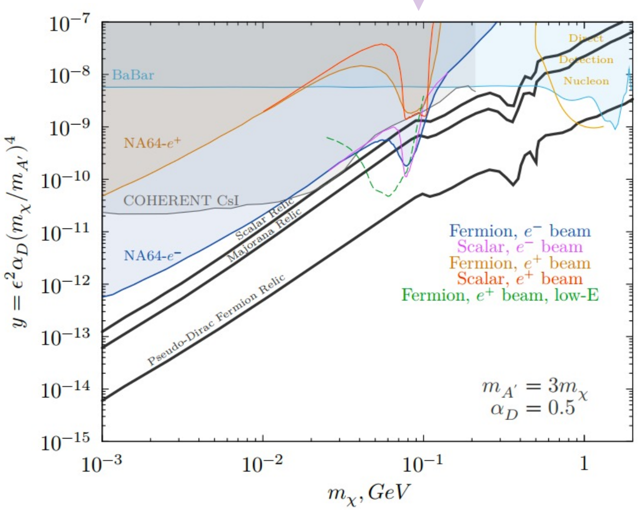


- Wide mass range.

APPEC Committee Report: 2104.07634



arXiv:2308.15612



- **Searching for light DM:**

  - Dark photon A':

    1. Dark matter particles may interact with other dark matter particles via a new force mediated by A'.

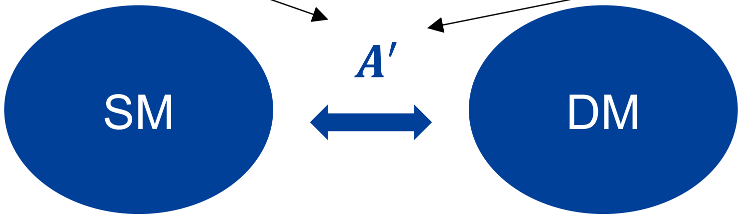
    2. Collider/accelerator-based experiments searching for dark photon: NA64@CERN, BESIII, LDMX, etc.

Search for dark photon

- Dark photon is an important portal between the standard model (SM) particles and the dark matter.

not couple directly to SM particles

obtain a small coupling to the EM current due to $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$



$$L = L_{SM} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} F^{\mu\upsilon} F'_{\mu\upsilon} + \frac{1}{4} F'^{\mu\upsilon} F'_{\mu\upsilon} + \boldsymbol{m^2_{A'}} A'^{\mu} A'_{\mu}$$

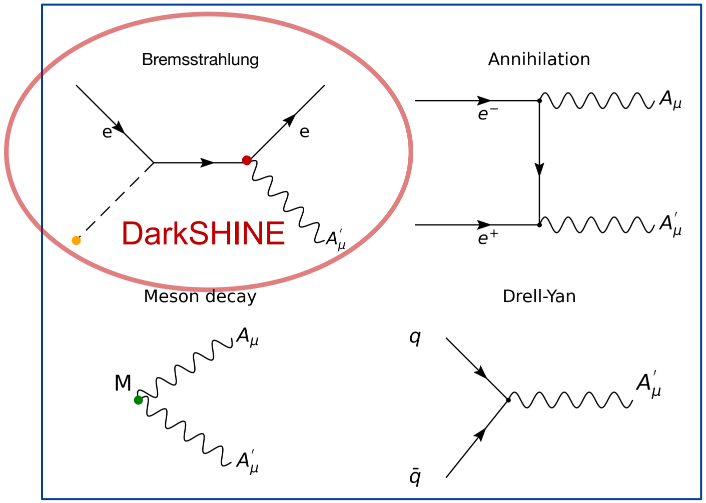
Kinetic mixing term | Field strength tensor | Dark photon field

- DarkSHINE is an experiment based on the minimal dark-photon model with 3 unknown parameters:
  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$: kinetic mixing between the SM hypercharge and A' field strength tensors.
  $\boldsymbol{m_{A'}}$: dark photon mass.
  Decay branching ratio of $A' \to \chi\chi$ (assumed to be 1 or 0)

arXiv:2104.10280

Search for dark photon

- A' production:



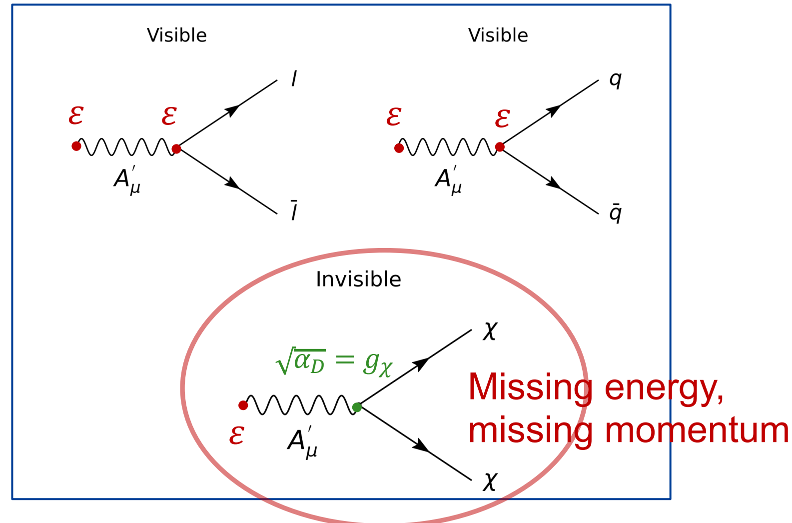
- Bremsstrahlung, $eZ \to eZA'$ & $pZ \to pZA'$, fixed-target experiment

- Annihilation, $e^+e^- \to A'\gamma$, e^+e^- collider

- Drell-Yan, $q\bar{q} \to A'$, hadron collider / fixed nuclear target w/ proton-beam

- Meson decay, $\pi^0 \to A'\gamma$ or $\eta \to A'\gamma$ (w/ $m_{A'} < m_{\pi,\eta}$), any experiment w/ high meson production rates

- A' decay:



- Visible decay

Two interaction vertices → production rate highly suppressed

- Invisible decay

One interaction vertice → interaction probability enhanced

Better sensitivity!

The SHINE facility

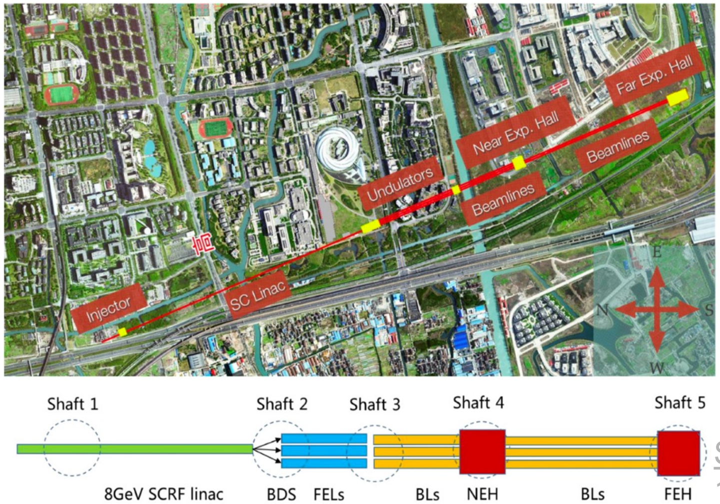
- DarkSHINE:

  - **Fixed-target** experiment w/ high frequency **single electron beam** provided by Shanghai High Repetition-Rate XFEL and Extreme Light Facility(**SHINE**)
  - Invisible decay: $m_{A'} > 2m_{\chi}$, **missing energy / missing momentum**
  - Search for A' in $[m_{A'}, \varepsilon]$ parameter space

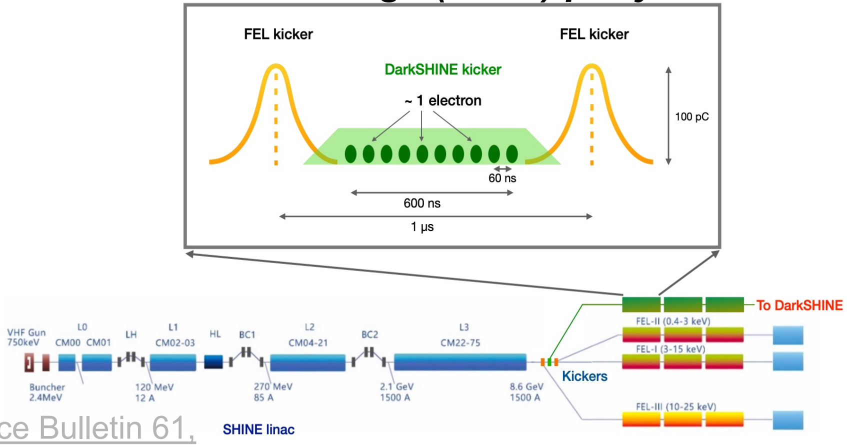
- The SHINE:

  - Under construction in Zhangjiang area, Shanghai (2018-2026).
  - $E_{beam} = 8GeV$ with frequency 1MHz, beam intensity: 6.25×10^8 electrons/bunch

$\mathbf{3\times10^{14}}$ ***electron-on-target(EOTs) per year!***



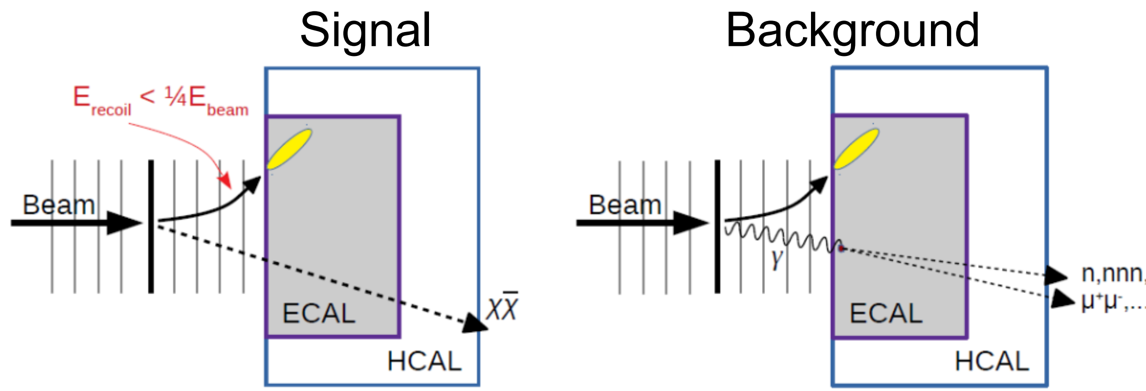
Science Bulletin 61, 117(2016), 720-727



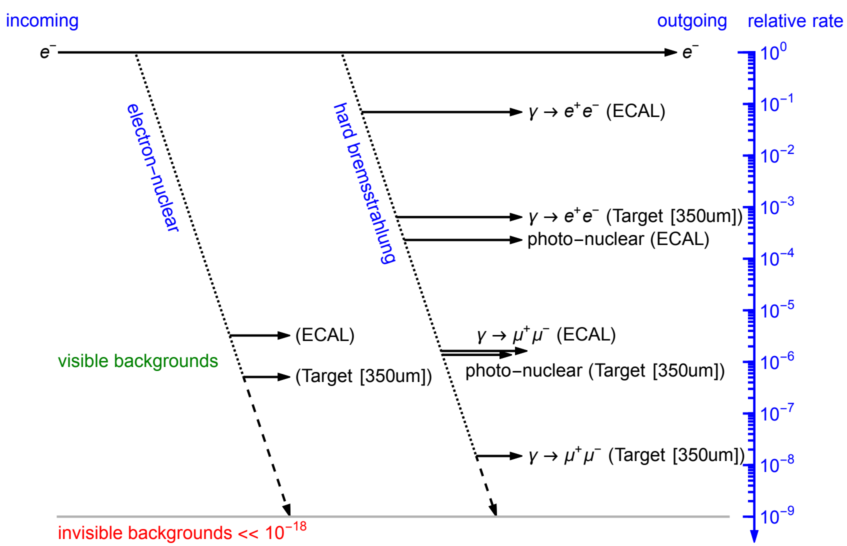
Signal & background signatures

- Signal signature:

  Most of the incident momentum is transferred to A'.



- Major background processes:



Leading background:

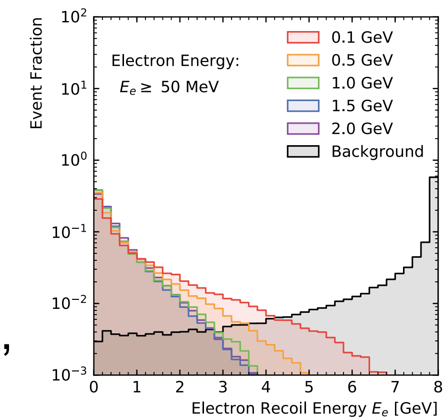
photon bremsstrahlung

Rare processes:

photon-nuclear, $\gamma \to \mu\mu$, electron-nuclear

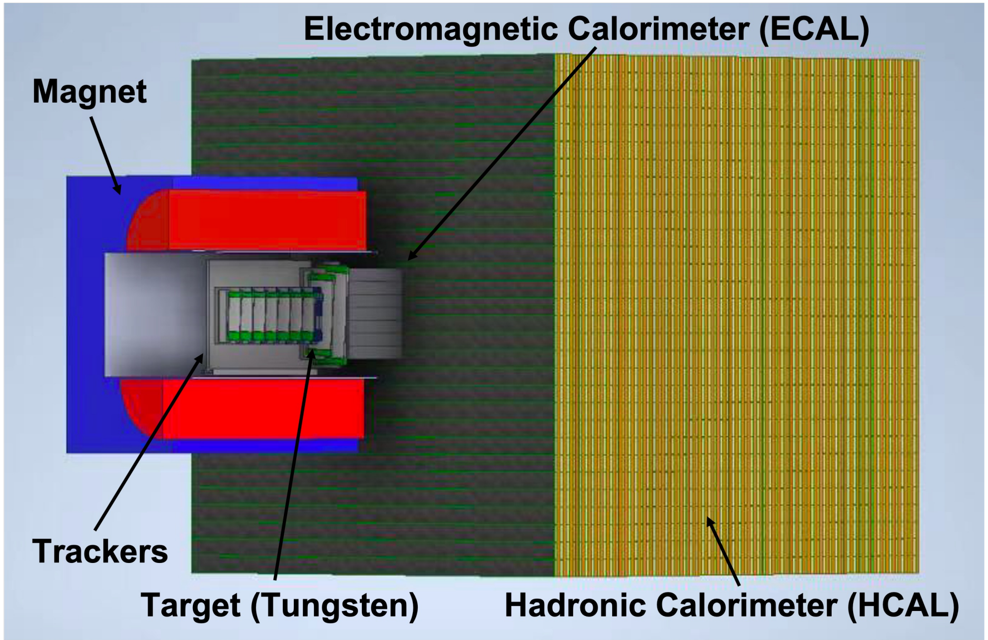
Invisible background:

Neutrino productions



Detector conceptual design

The Dark SHINE detector hardware technical R&D is carried out in parallel to the full detector system simulation and prospective study/optimization.



- **Electromagnetic calorimeter**

  - Measure the deposited energy: electron & photon

- **Hadronic calorimeter**

  - Measure the deposited energy: muon & hadron backgrounds

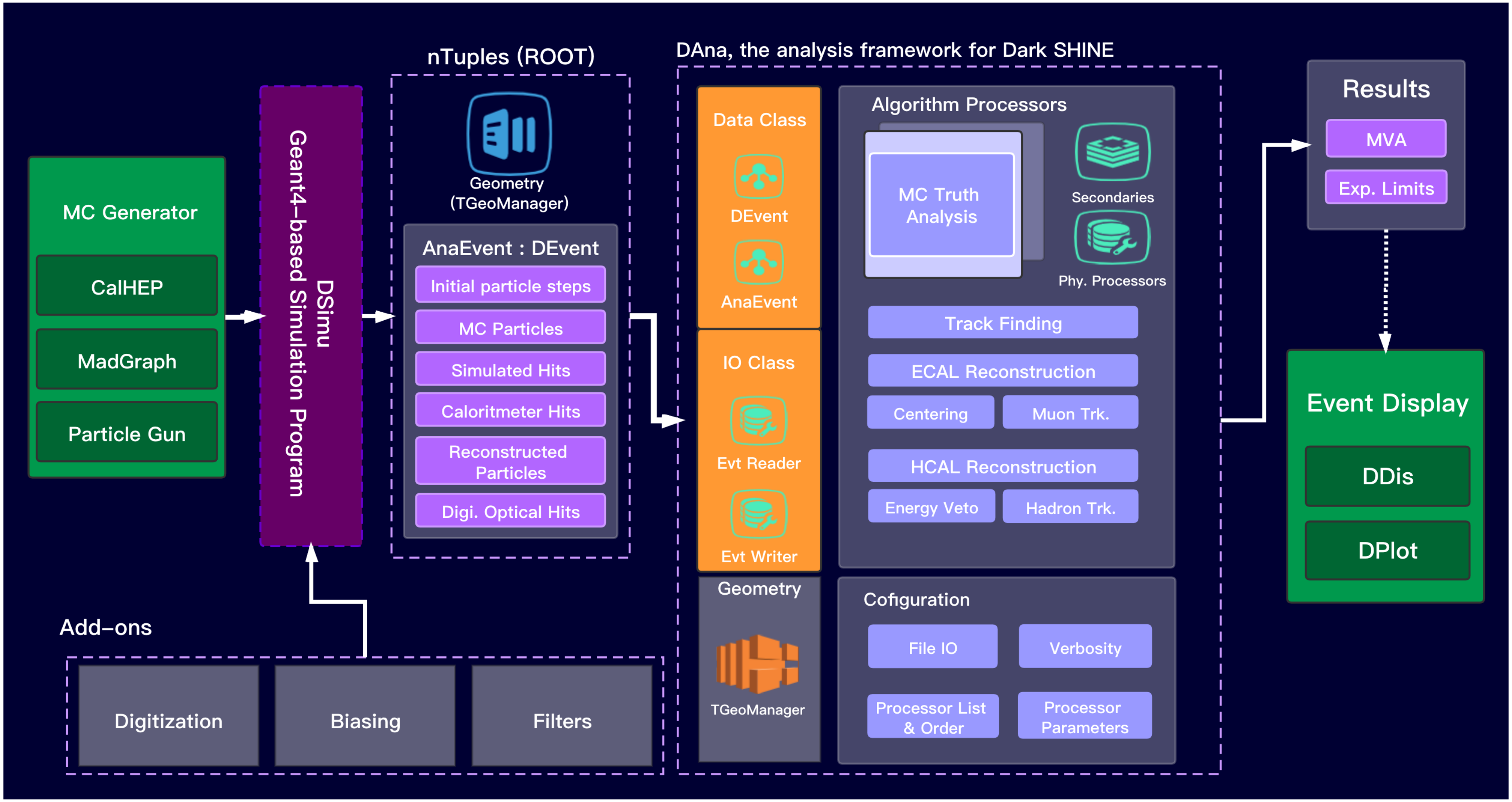
- **Tracking system**

  - Incident and recoil electron tracks

- **Additional system:**

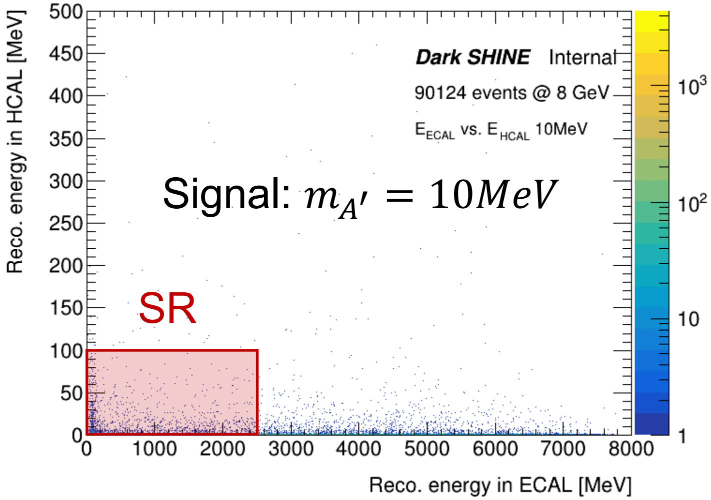
  - Readout electronics, trigger system, TDAQ, magnetic system (1.5T)

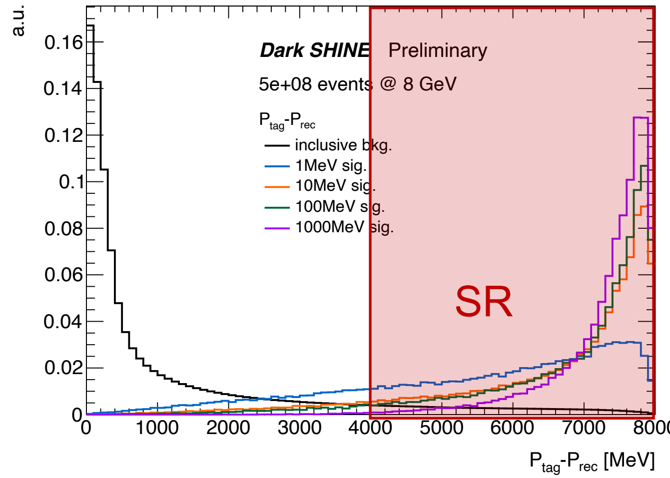
Software framework

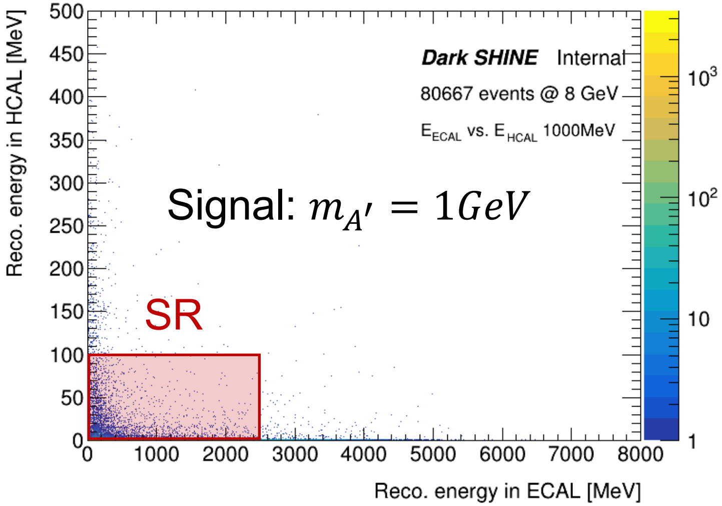


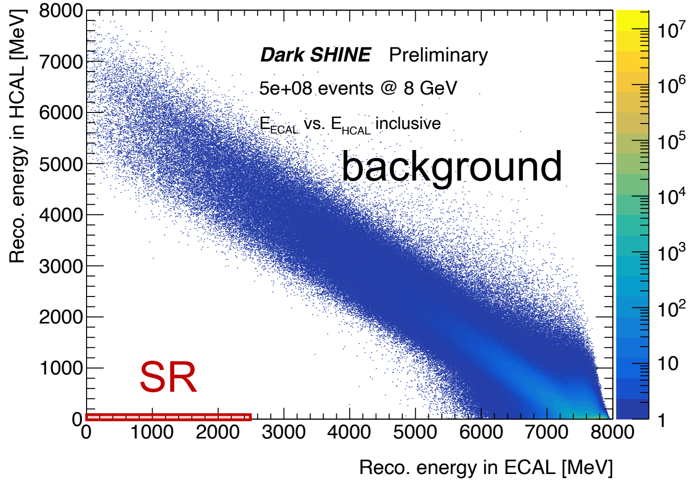
- Based on GEANT4 v10.6.1: event simulation, reconstruction and display.
- Optimization and machine learning implementation ongoing…

ECAL energy vs. HCAL energy



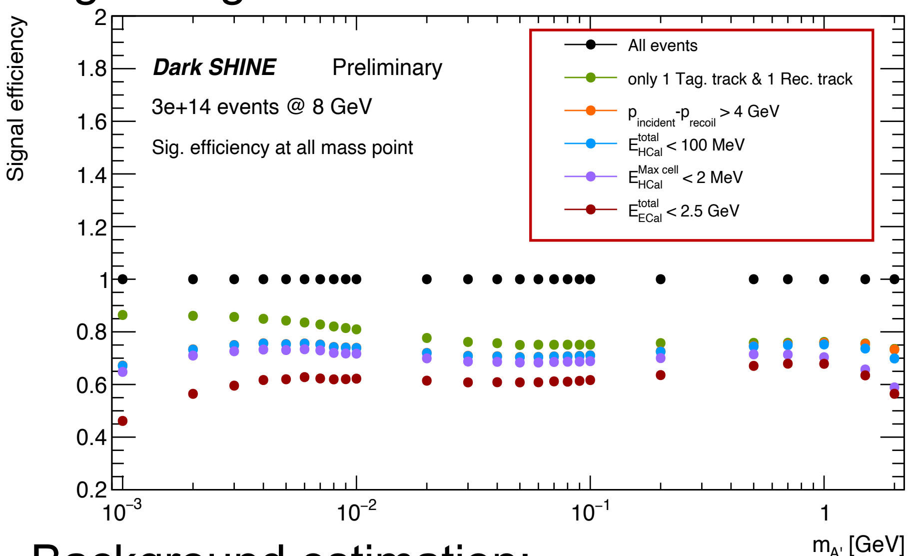






Signal efficiency & background estimation

- Signal region selections:



- Background estimation:

Method	Cut flow	Rare. extra.	Incl.- extra.	Incl. vali.
Yield	0	1.5×10^{-2}	2.53×10^{-3}	9.23×10^{-3}

Extrapolate from rare processes simulation.

Extrapolate from inclusive background simulation.

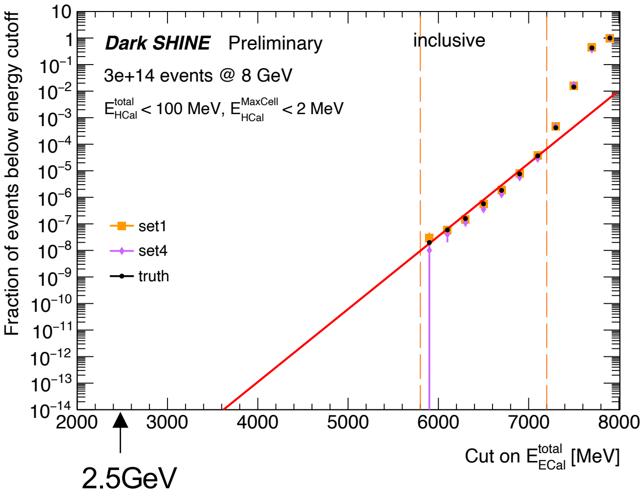
Validate Inclu.-extra: Scale low E_{beam} events to match the shoulder with $E_{beam} = 8$ GeV events.

- Efficiency drops:

  Low-mass region of a few MeV: tight missingP cuts.

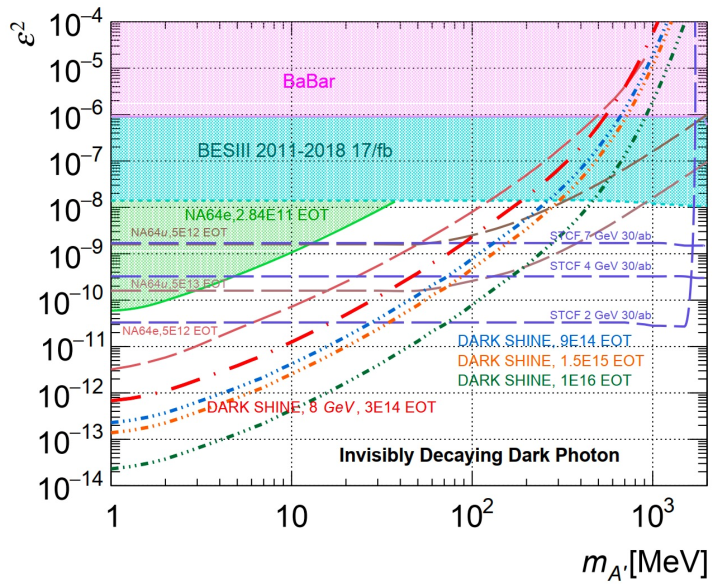
  High-mass region above 1 GeV: particles with large incident/recoil angle go into the HCAL directly.

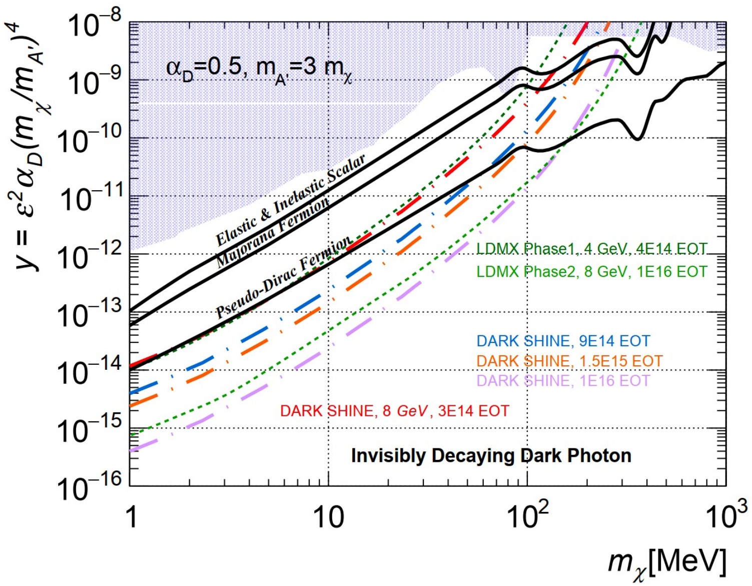
- Around 60% signal events survive the cut-flow.



Sensitivity study

- Expected 90% C.L. limit estimated with 3×10^{14} EOTs (running ~1 year), 9×10^{14} EOTs (~3 years), 1.5×10^{15} EOTs (~5 years) and 1×10^{16} EOTs (with Phase-II upgrade).



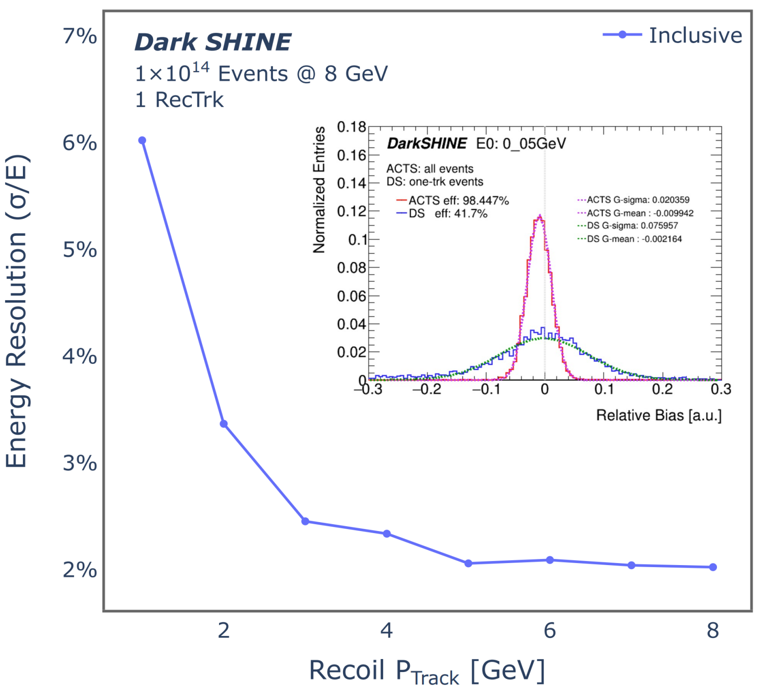


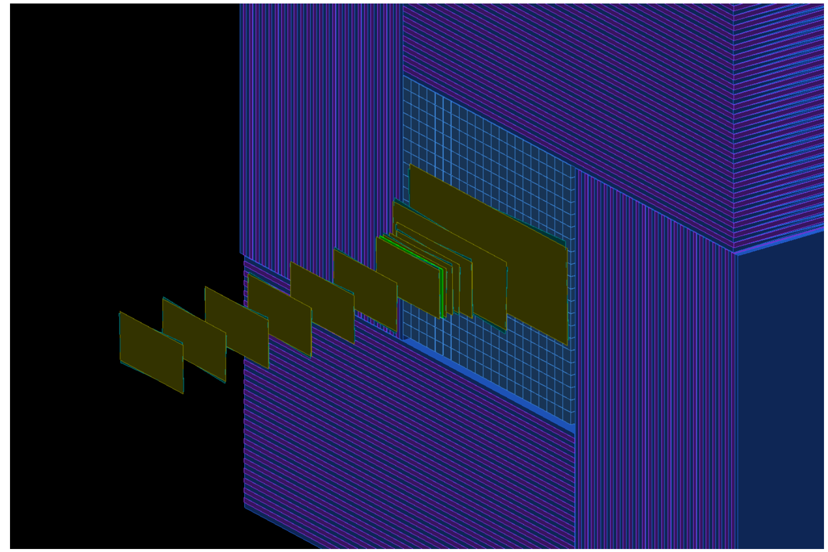
- Comparing with other experiments, DarkSHINE can provide competitive sensitivity.

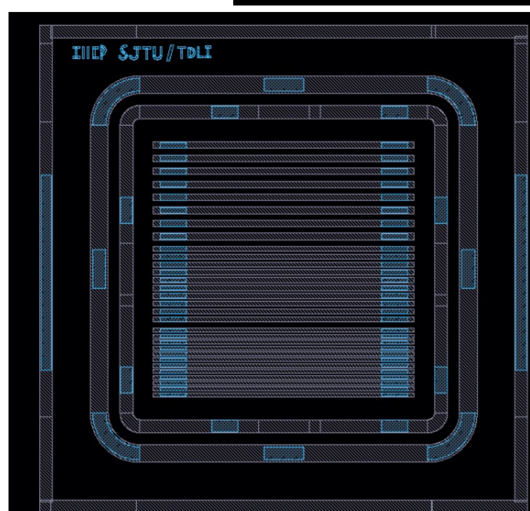
Sci. China-Phys. Mech. Astron., 66(1): 211062 (2023)

Detector R&D: tracking system

- Incident and recoil electron tracks.
- Tagging tracker (7 layers) + recoil tracker (6 layers).
- Two silicon strip sensors w/ a small angle (0.1rad).
- Resolution: $6\mu m$(horizontal), $60\mu m$(vertical).

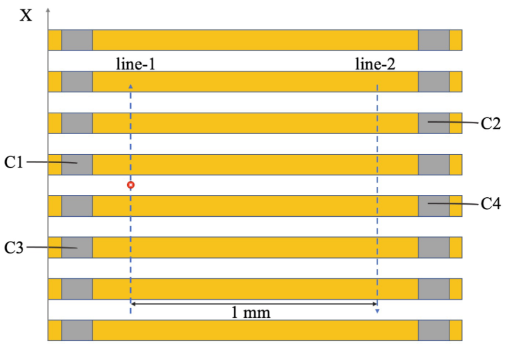


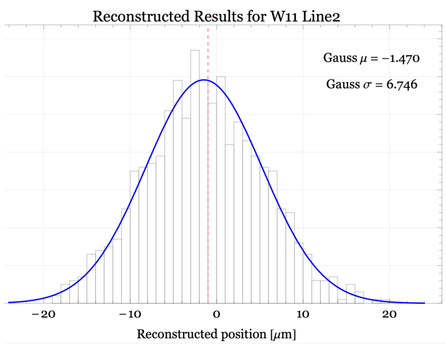


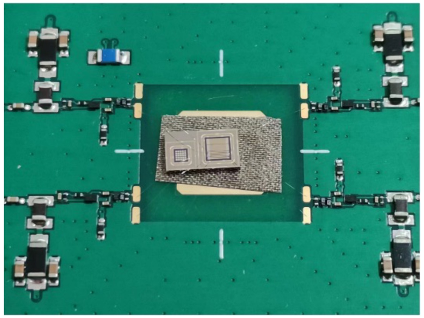


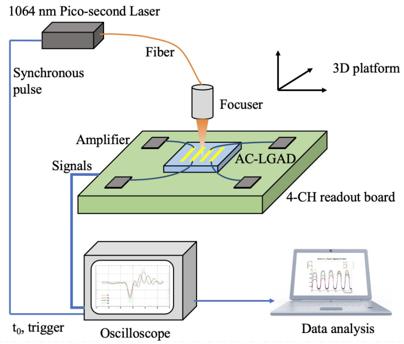
AC-LGAD silicon strip sensor $1\times1mm^2$ designed, in collaboration with Prof.Zhijun Liang and Prof.Mei Zhao from IHEP.

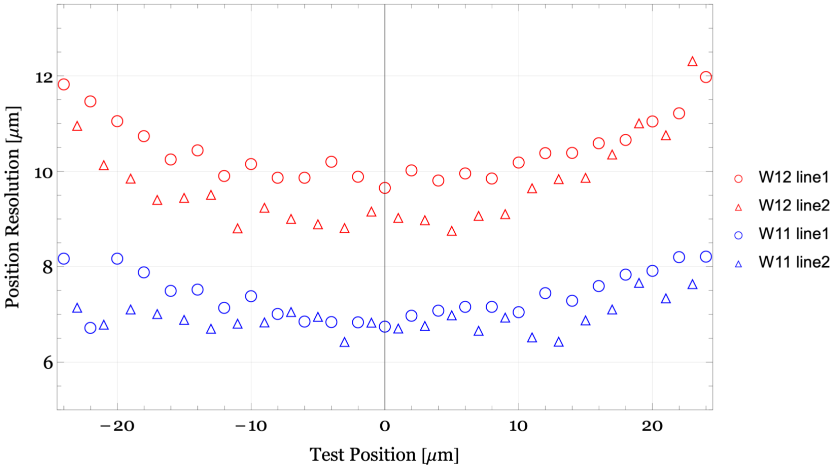
Detector R&D: tracking system

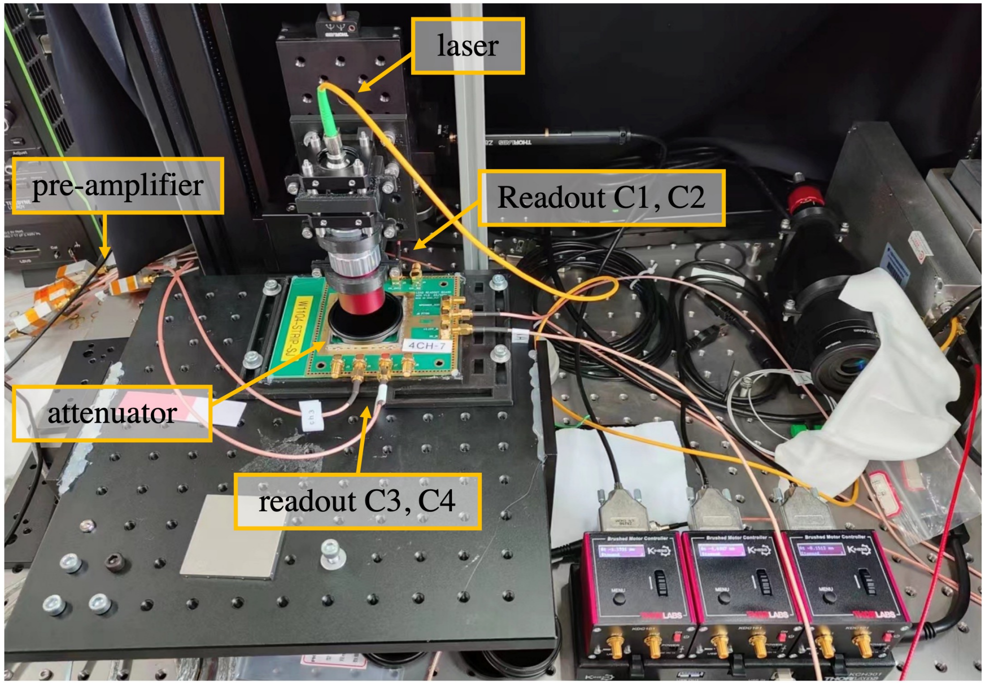












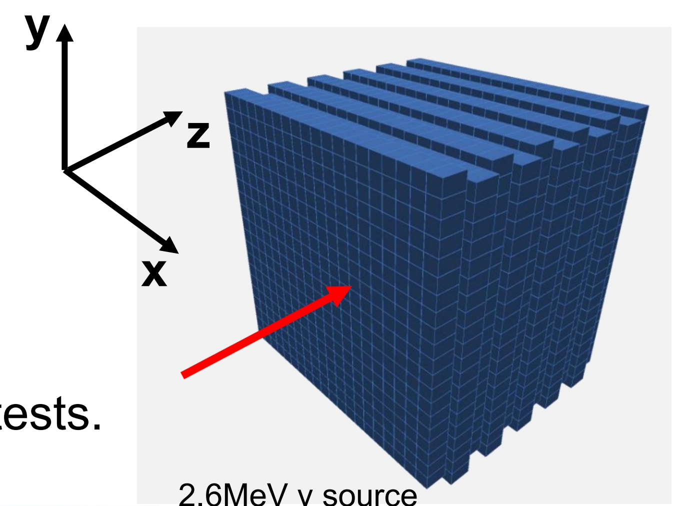
arXiv:2310.13926 (accepted by NST)

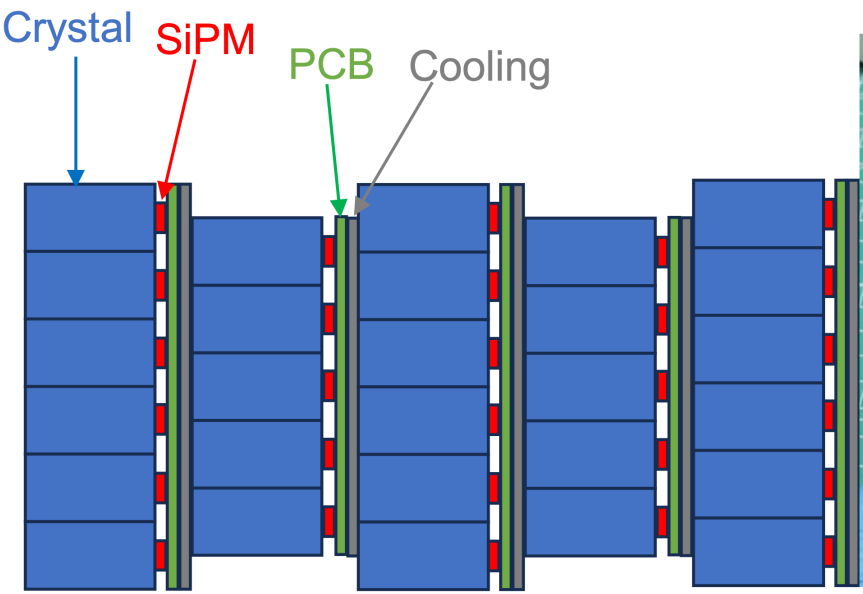
Detector R&D: ECAL

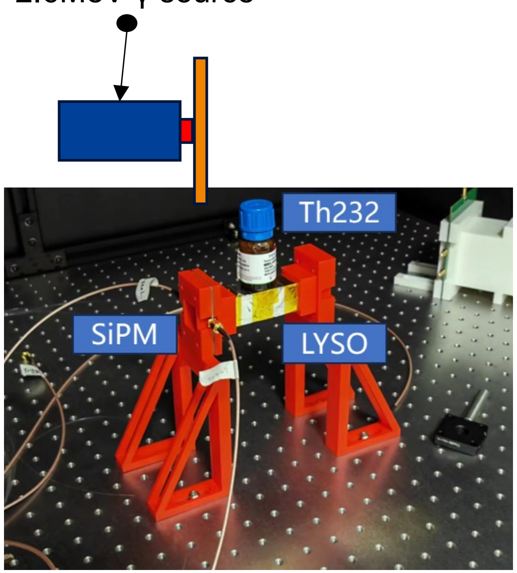
arXiv:2407.17800 (submitted to NST)

- Measure the deposited energy of e & γ.
- $2.5\times2.5\times4cm^2$LYSO, $20\times20\times11$crystals.
- Designed resolution: energy resolution ~ 5%.
- LYSO crystal ($Lu_{(1-x-y)}Y_{2y}Ce_{2x}SiO_5$):

  high light yield (30000 p.e/MeV), short decay time (40 ns), low electronic noise, good radiation resistant.
- More intrinsic radiation and radioactive source tests.

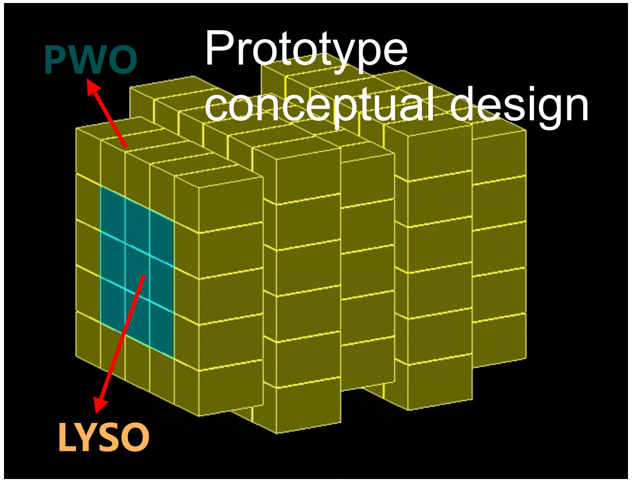


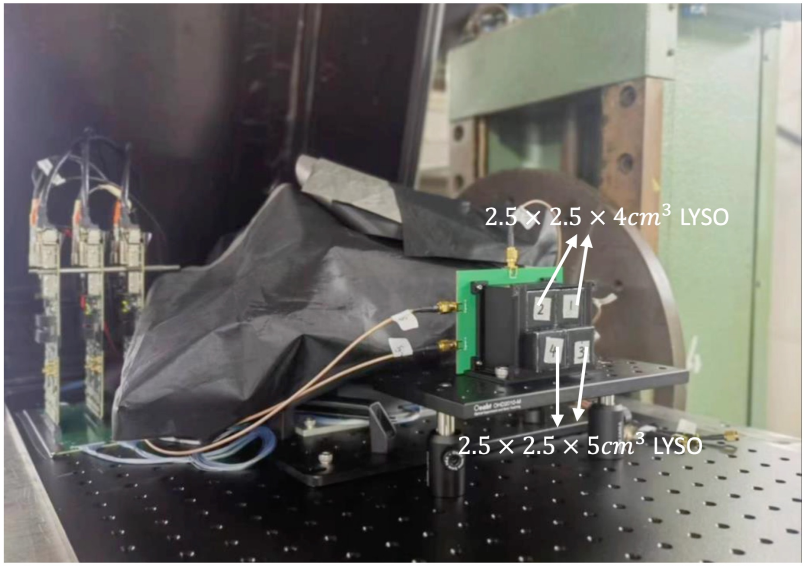




Detector R&D: ECAL

- Motivation:
  - Performance study under high energy and high repetition beam.
  - Technical validation for the whole detector system.
- Energy resolution is better than 3%. Very low energy leakage below 2.5 GeV.

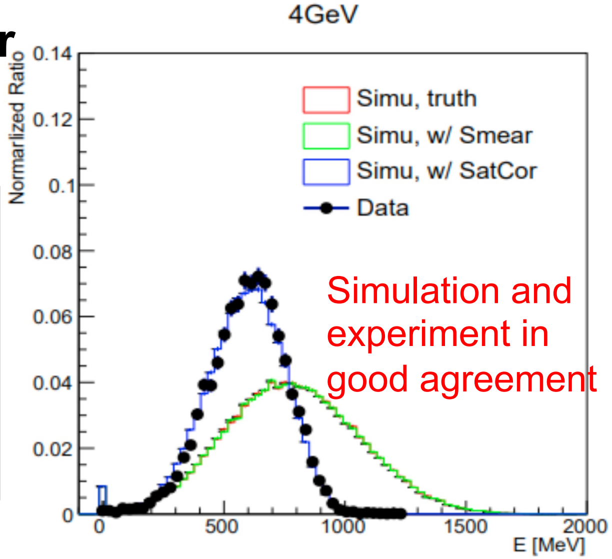




DESY TB22 Oct. 2023

Many thanks to CEPC Calorimeter group!

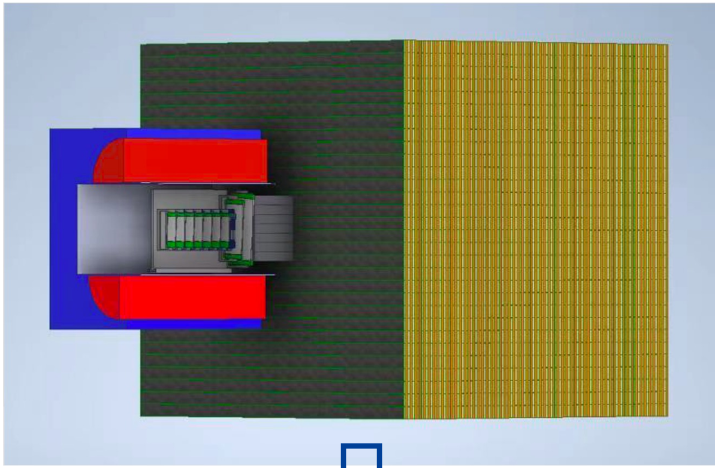
1st prototype module for beam test (2x2 LYSO) at DESY

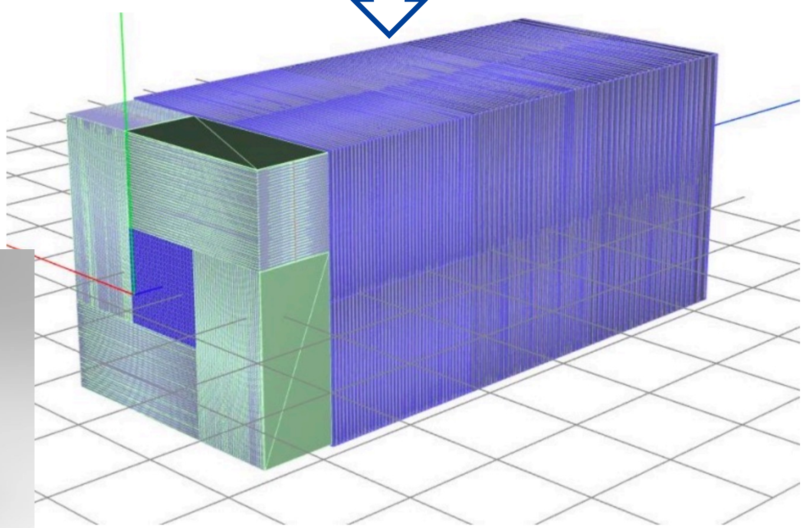


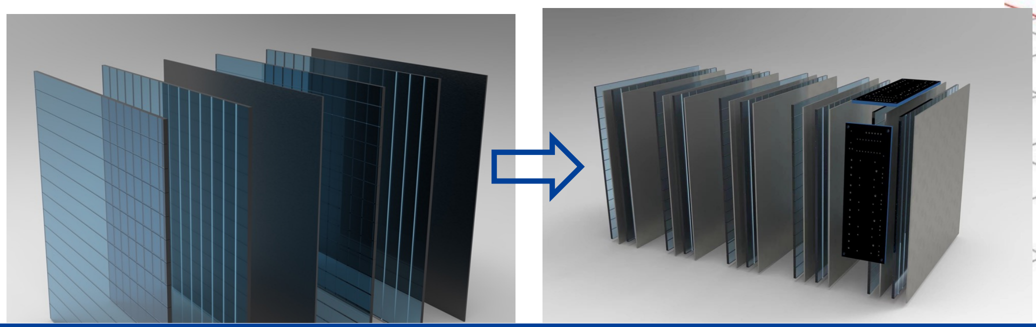
Detector R&D: HCAL

arXiv:2311.01780 (accepted by NST)

- Measure the deposited energy of muon & hadron backgrounds.
- Main HCAL: $1.5\text{m}\times1.5m\times2.5m$, < 30tons
  - 2×2 module (10 layers of absorber + scintillator).
  - Iron absorber: $75cm\times75cm$ (10mm/50mm thick).
  - Plastic scintillator: $75\text{cm}\times5cm\times1cm$, 15 bars per layer per module. 90 degree rotation between 2 adjacent layers. Wavelength shift fiber + SiPM.
  - 2sides read-out.
- Side-HCAL: encircling the ECAL

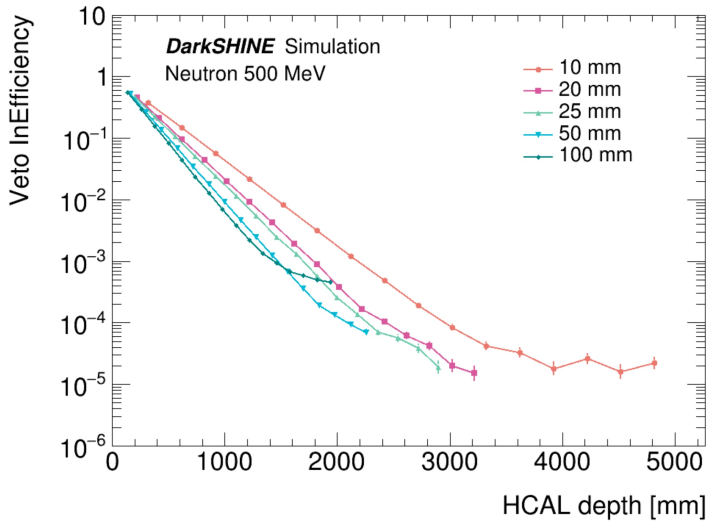


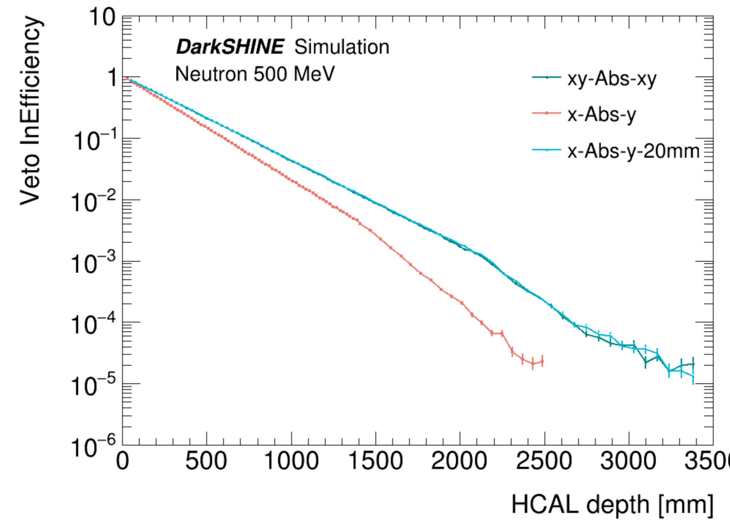




Detector R&D: HCAL

- **HCAL optimization to reduce veto inefficiency**
  - Main backgrounds: neutral hadrons, muons from bremsstrahlung photon.
  - Optimization for total weight (mainly from iron) and cost (mainly from scintillator).
- Transverse dimensions: 1.5 m x 1.5 m, with ~ 10 λ iron absorbing layers along the beam direction.
- Optimized structure: 1 cm thickness iron for the first 70 layers, 5 cm thick for the last 18 layers, 1 cm thick plastic scintillator.

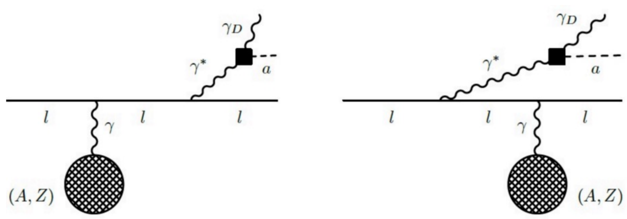


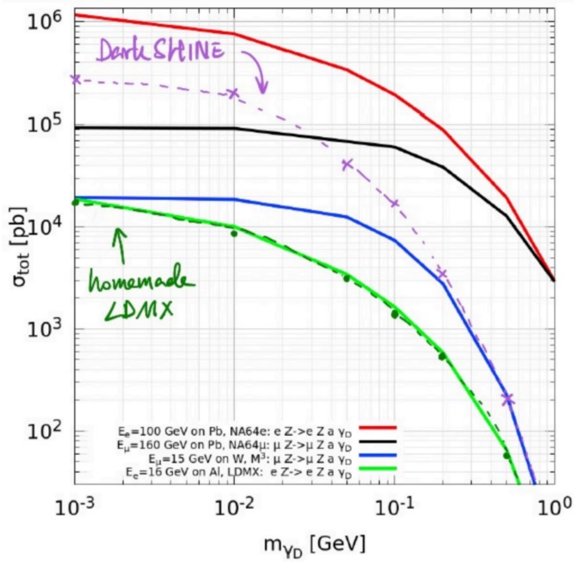


Collaboration with SHINE

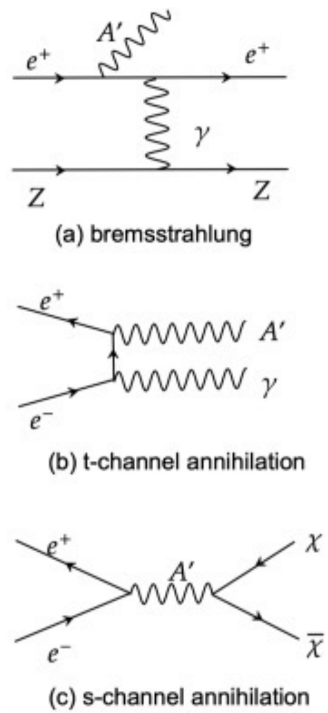
More Physics opportunities …

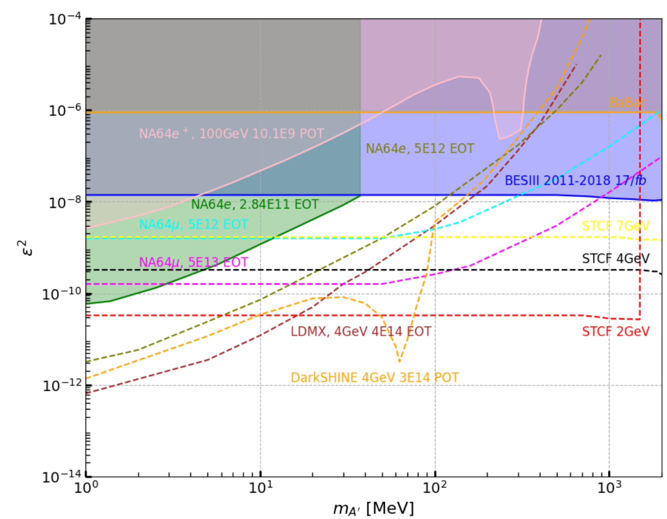
Minimal dark Axion-like particle portal and Axion+DP co-existence





- Dramatically different sensitivity curve of Dark Photon search when changing from **electron beam to positron beam.**
- Extra s/t-channel annihilation diagrams come into play for Dark Photon production.
- SHINE can also deliver positron beam with low current…





- Signal efficiency：60%
- Background yield：0

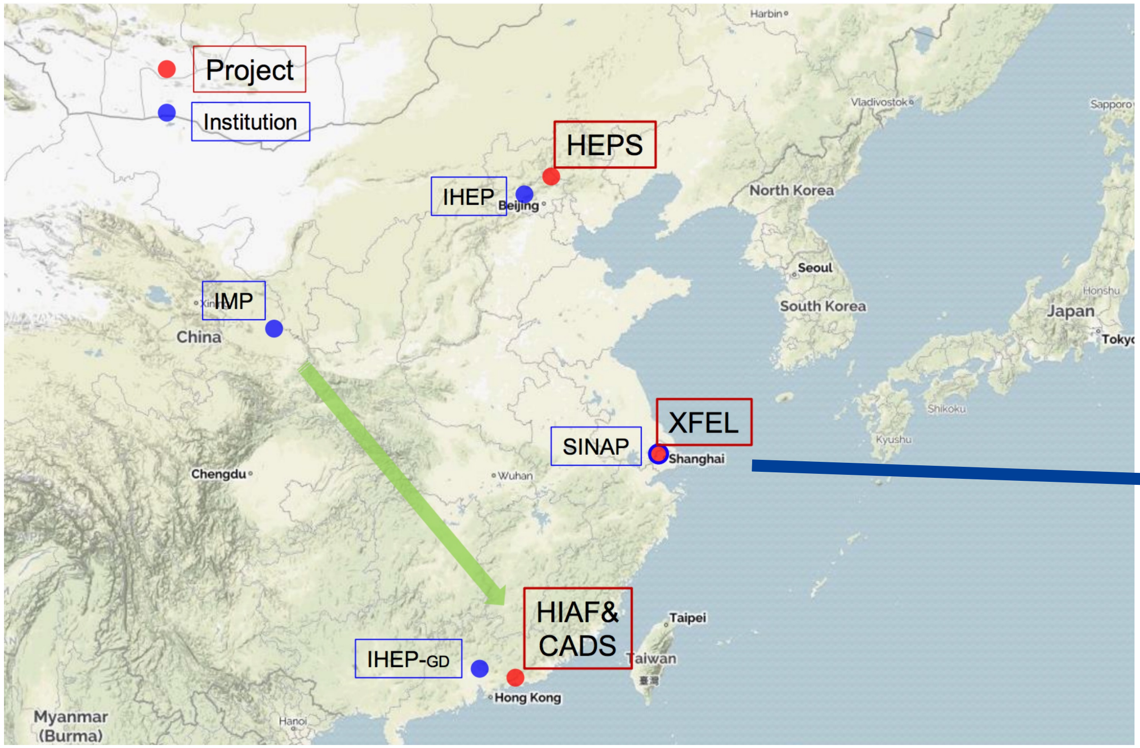
Summary

- DarkSHINE: a fixed-target experiment to search for light dark matter mediator.
- First round of **preliminary study** has been finished:
  - Production: bremsstrahlung, $eZ \to eZA'$.
  - Invisible decay: $A' \to \chi\chi$.
  - Most of the incident momentum is transferred to A'.
  - Good signal efficiency, background well suppressed.
  - Expecting competitive sensitivity.
  - Sci. China-Phys. Mech. Astron., 66(1): 211062 (2023)
- Detector R&D ongoing. (arXiv:2310.13926 , arXiv:2311.01780 , arXiv:2407.17800)
- With more physics opportunities ahead, stay tuned!

谢谢！

Backup

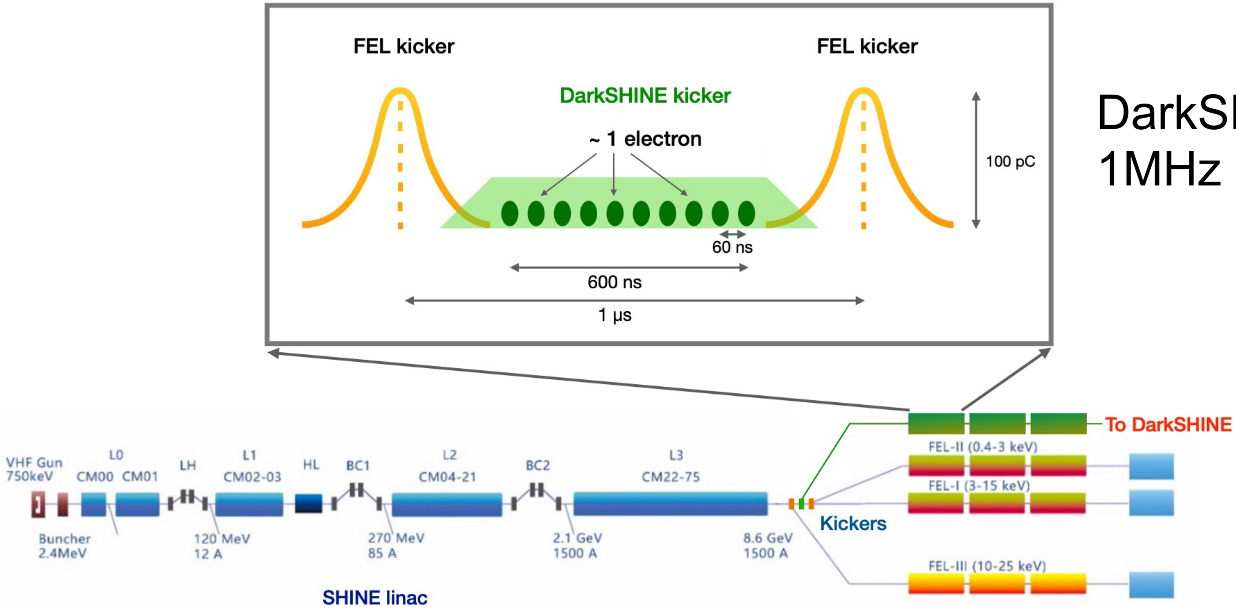
The SHINE facility



Shanghai High Repetition-Rate XFEL and Extreme Light Facility (SHINE)
@ Zhangjaing area, Shanghai

The SHINE facility

Single electron beam is needed for DarkSHINE.



DarkSHINE Kicker:
1MHz → 10MHz

3×10^{14} electron-on-target(EOTs) per year!

FEL kicker	DarkSHINE Kicker

1300 buckets provided by 1.3GHz microwave

100pC in one bucket
6.25×10^{8} electrons per bunch

electron beam w/ one electron per bunch

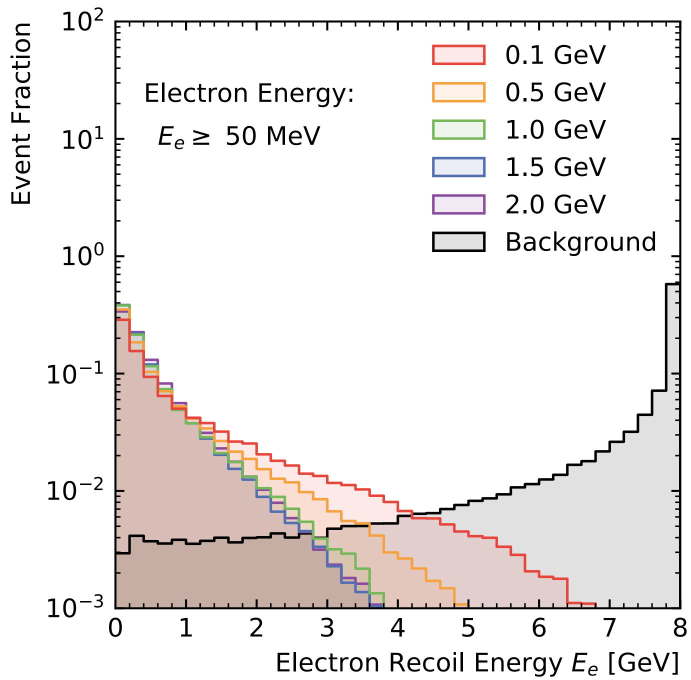
Signal & background signatures

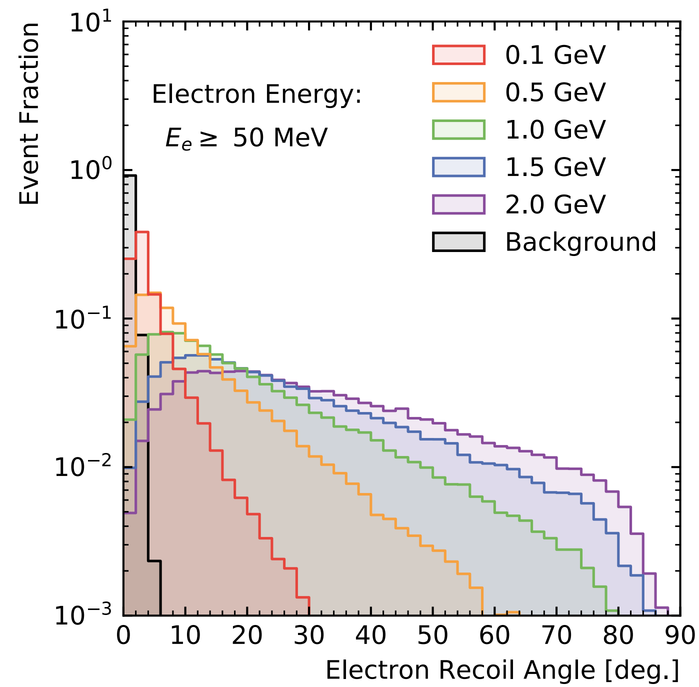
Signal

- Low momentum of recoil electron
- Recoil electron angle has on average value

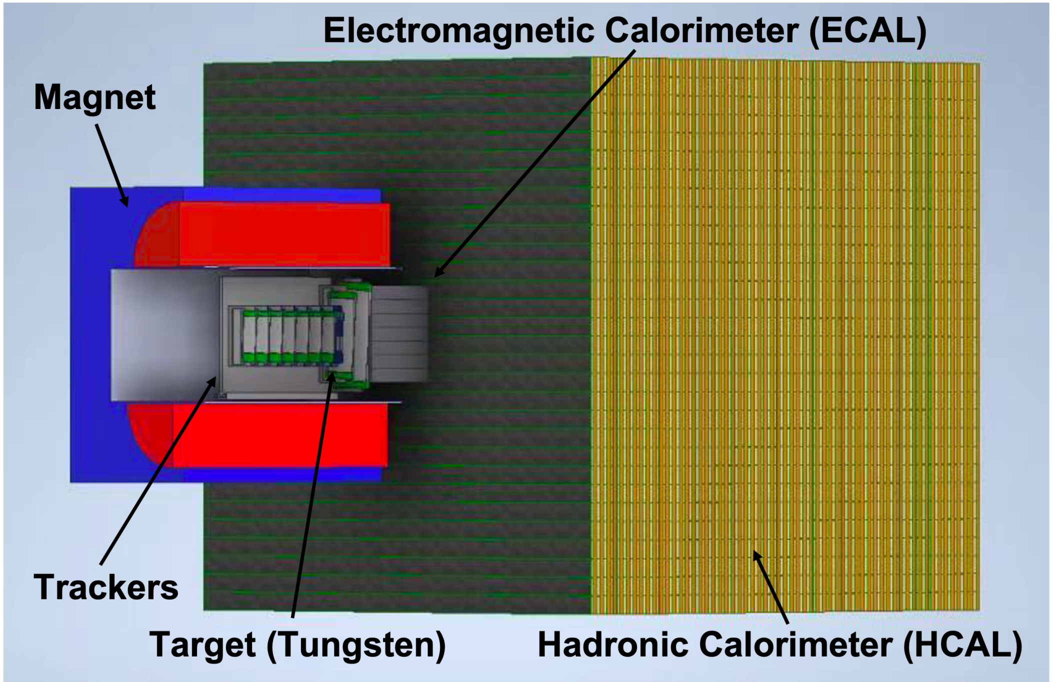
Background

- Recoil electron carries most of the incident momentum
- Recoil electron angle small





Detector conceptual design



- **Tracker:**
  - Tagging tracker (7 layers) + recoil tracker (6 layers)
  - Incident and recoil electron tracks
  - Two silicon strip sensors w/ a small angle (0.1rad)
  - Resolution: $6\mu m$(horizontal), $60\mu m$(vertical)

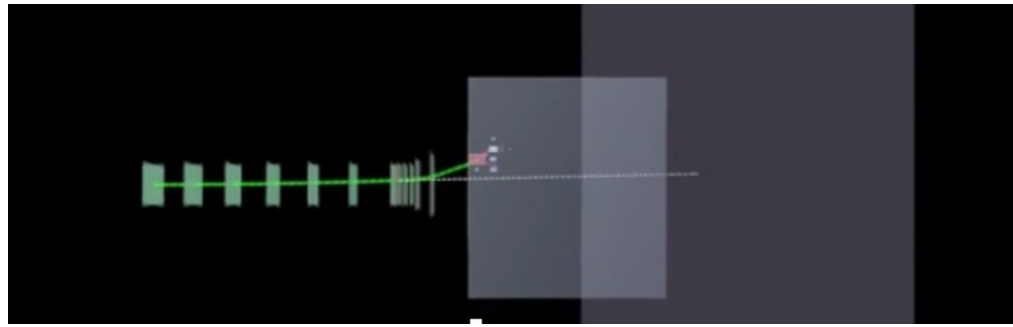
- **ECAL:**
  - Electron & photon
  - Scintillator: LYSO(Ce)
    high light yield (30000 p.e/MeV), fast decay time (40 ns), low electronic noise
  - $20\times20\times11$ crystals
    $2.5\times2.5\times4cm^3$
  - Energy resolution of LYSO: 5%

- **HCAL:**
  - Veto muon & hadron backgrounds
  - Scintillator w/ steel absorber
  - $4\times4\times1$ modules

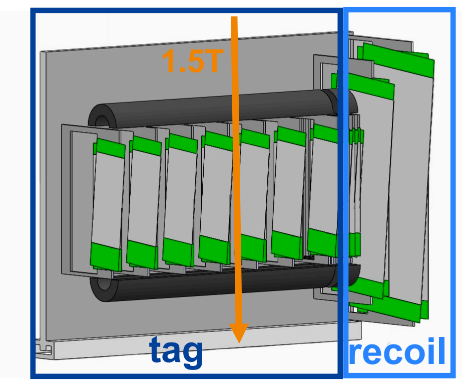
- **Additional system:**
  - Magnet:1.5T magnetic field
  - Readout electronics

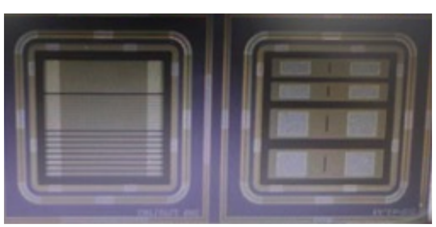
Detector R&D

If an electron interacts with tungsten target and produce a dark photon …



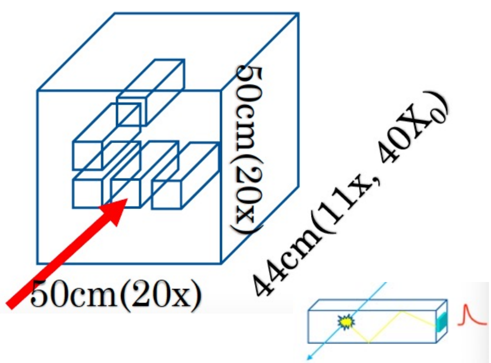
Tracker

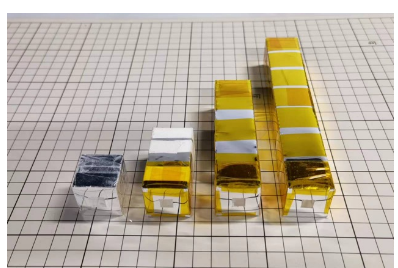




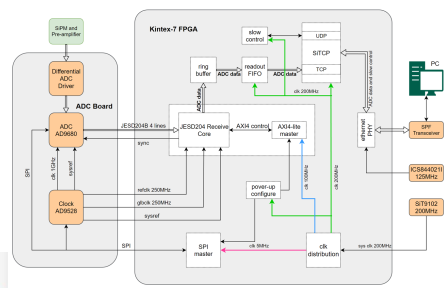
silicon strip sensor prototype

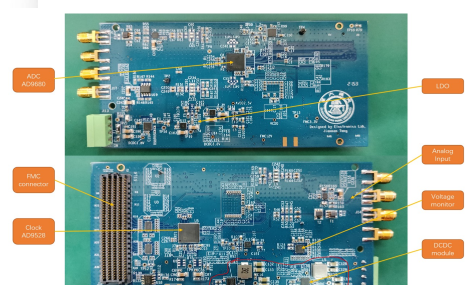
ECAL



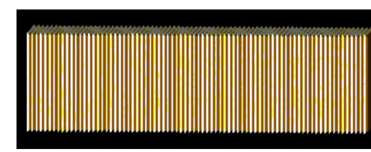


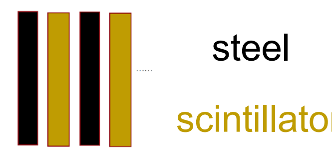
Readout electronics

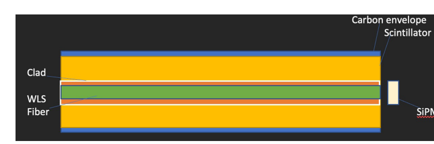




HCAL







MC samples

- Signal samples:

  - Dark photon mass:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 500, 700, 1000, 1500, 2000 MeV.
  - 1×10^5 events in each sample.

- Background samples:

Process	Generate Events	Branching Ratio	EOTs
Inclusive	2.5×10^9	1.0	2.5×10^9
Bremsstrahlung	1×10^7	6.70×10^{-2}	1.5×10^8
GMM_target	1×10^7	$1.5(\pm0.5)\times10^{-8}$	4.3×10^{14}
GMM_ECAL	1×10^7	$1.63(\pm0.06)\times10^{-6}$	6.0×10^{12}
PN_target	1×10^7	$1.37(\pm0.05)\times10^{-6}$	4.0×10^{12}
PN_ECAL	1×10^8	$2.31(\pm0.01)\times10^{-4}$	4.4×10^{11}
EN_target	1×10^8	$5.1(\pm0.3)\times10^{-7}$	1.6×10^{12}
EN_ECAL	1×10^7	$3.25(\pm0.08)\times10^{-6}$	1.8×10^{12}

Background estimation

- Cut-flow:

	EN_ECAL	PN_ECAL	GMM_ECAL	EN_target	PN_target	GMM_target	hard_brem	inclusive
total events	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
only 1 track	58.87%	70.48%	87.36%	5.85%	5.88%	$< 10^{-3}\%$	78.73%	84.40%
$p_{tag} - p_{rec} > 4$ GeV	0.0044%	0.0033%	0.0041%	5.58%	5.46%	$< 10^{-5}\%$	70.49%	4.80%
$E_{HCAL}^{total} < 100$ MeV	$< 10^{-3}\%$	$< 10^{-3}\%$	0%	0.30%	0.72%	0%	69.61%	4.76%
$E_{HCAL}^{MaxCell} < 10$ MeV	$< 10^{-3}\%$	$< 10^{-3}\%$	0%	0.13%	0.27%	0%	65.00%	4.48%
$E_{HCAL}^{MaxCell} < 2$ MeV	$< 10^{-3}\%$	$< 10^{-3}\%$	0%	0.058%	0.095%	0%	58.14%	4.04%
$E_{ECAL}^{total} < 2.5$ GeV	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

No background events left after SR selection.

- EOTs:

Process	EOTs
Inclusive	2.5×10^9
Bremsstrahlung	1.5×10^8
GMM_target	4.3×10^{14}
GMM_ECAL	6.0×10^{12}
PN_target	4.0×10^{12}
PN_ECAL	4.4×10^{11}
EN_target	1.6×10^{12}
EN_ECAL	1.8×10^{12}

⇨ Inclusive background: 2.5×10^9 EOTs

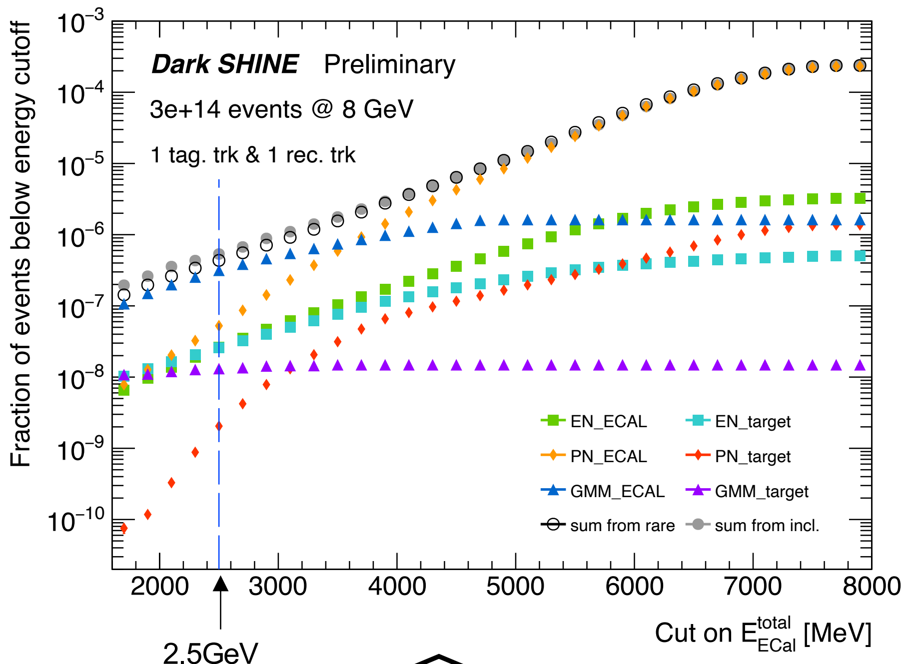
⇨ $> 3\times10^{14}$ EOTs (1year run)

Lack of statistics!

⇩

Extrapolate from fit results

Background estimation

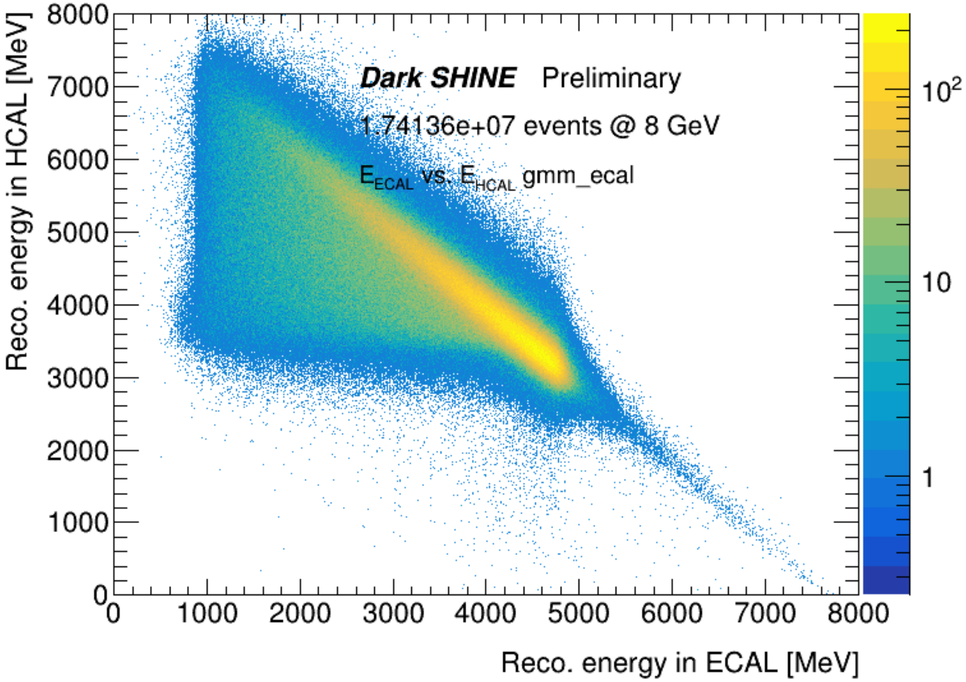


rare processes scaled according to the corresponding branching ratio.

- **Extrapolate from rare processes simulation.**
- Rare processes background samples are produced with larger statistics.
- Fit the fraction of events below energy cutoff in other rare processes (EN_ECAL, EN_target, PN_ECAL, PN_target).

Background estimation

- **Extrapolate from rare processes simulation.**
- Estimate the number of background events corresponds to $\mathbf{3\times10^{14}}$ EOTs.



GMM_target:

4.3×10^{14}EOTs > 3×10^{14}EOTs

GMM_ECAL:

6.0×10^{12}EOTs

Energy carried by the muon pair

HCAL requirements can highly suppress these events (fraction of the remaining GMM events < 10^{-6})

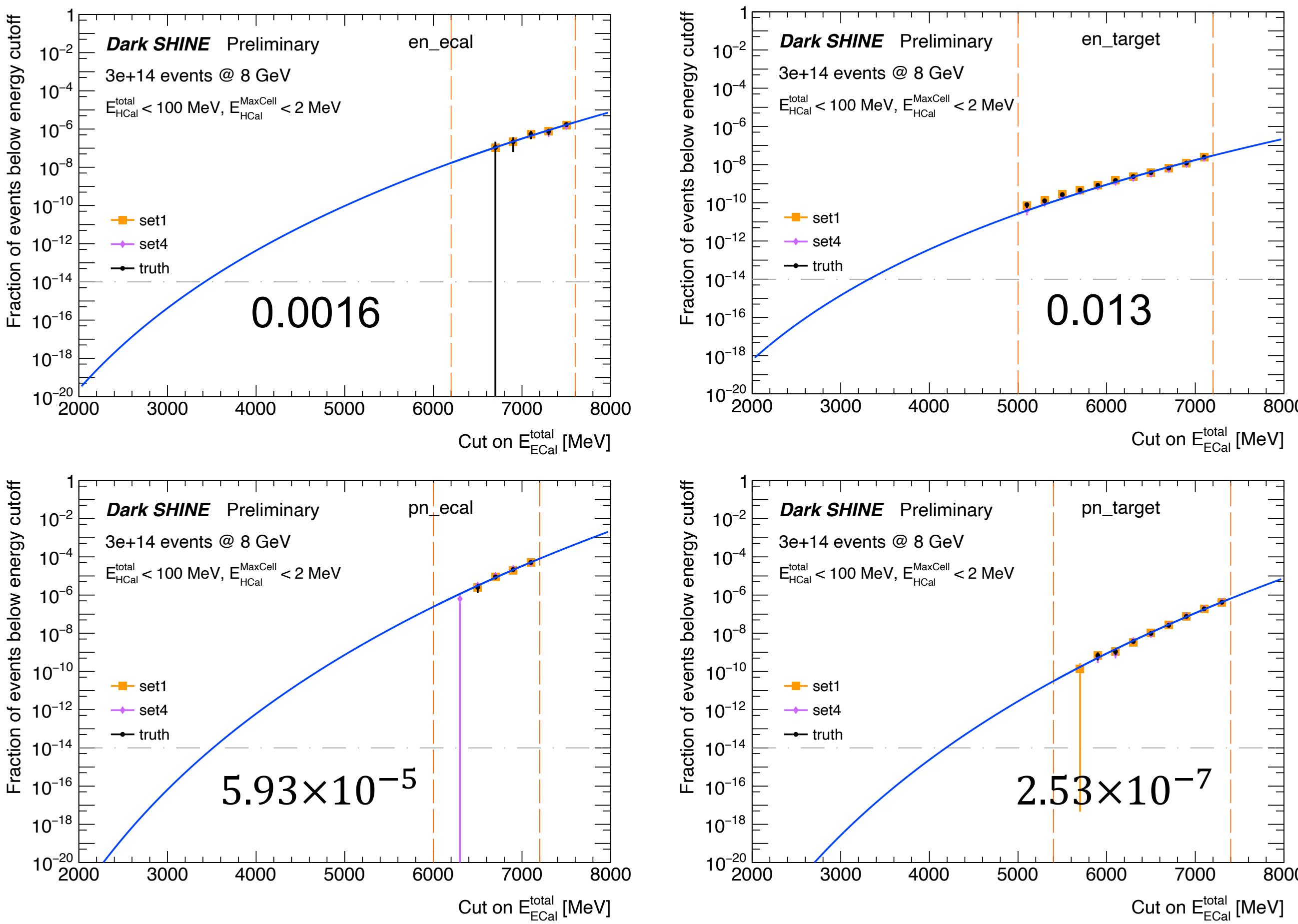
- Don't need to further extrapolation on:

GMM_target – **enough statistics**

GMM_ECAL – **can reject by HCAl requirements**

Background estimation

- **Extrapolation from rare processes simulation**



3×10^{14}EOTs

⇕

Bkg. Events:
0.015

1st publication

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Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy

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• Article •
Editor's Focus

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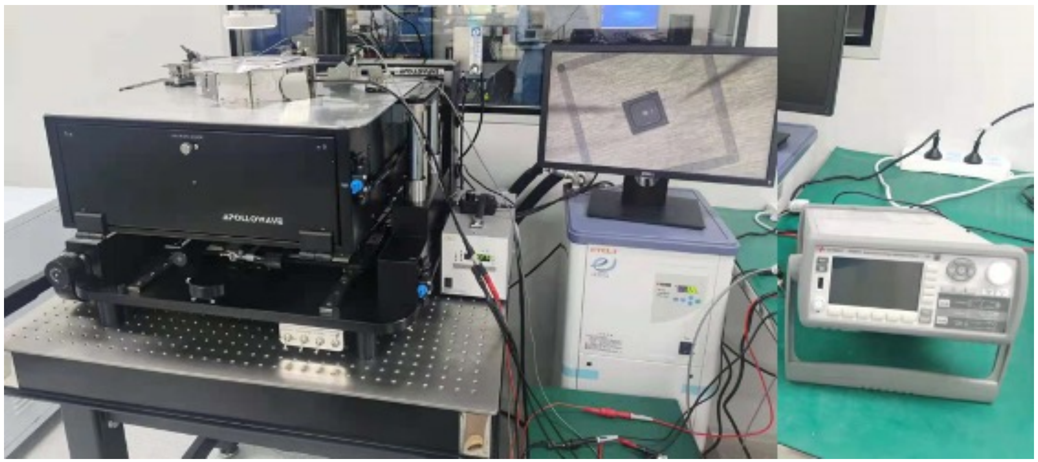
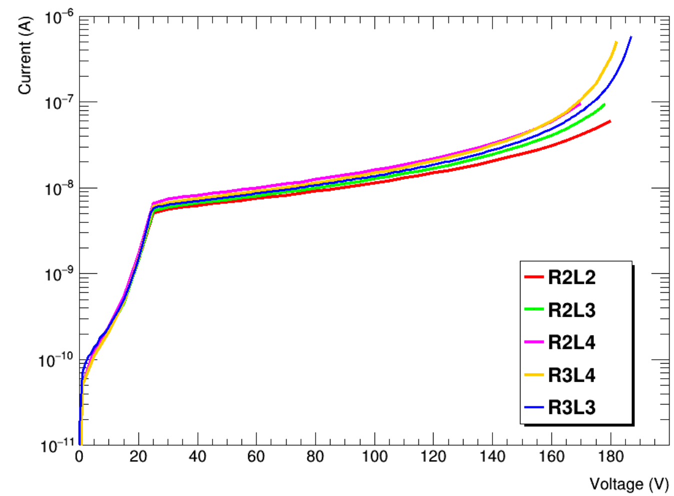
Editor's Focus

Prospective study of light dark matter search with a newly proposed DarkSHINE experiment

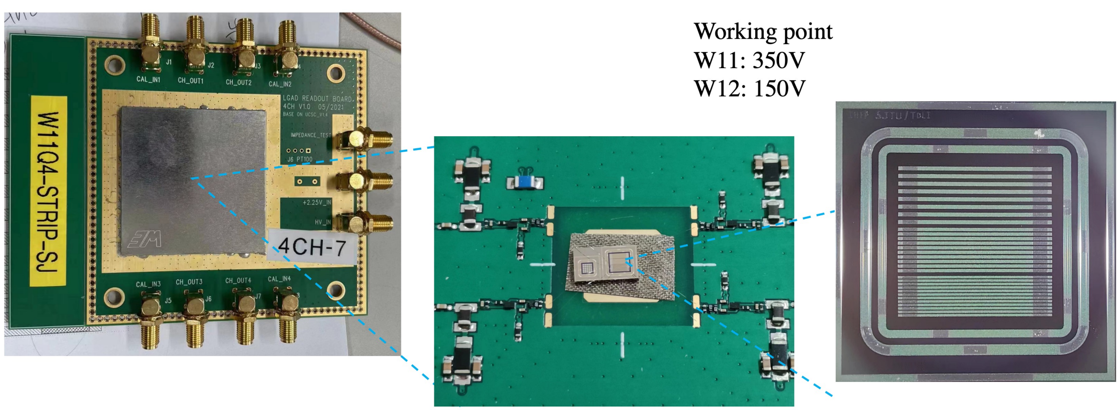
Jing Chen[1,2,3†], Ji-Yuan Chen[2,3], Jun-Feng Chen[8], Xiang Chen[2,3], Chang-Bo Fu[9,10], Jun Guo[2,3], Le He[6], Zheng-Ting He[1,14], Kim Siang Khaw[1,2,3], Jia-Lin Li[2,3], Liang Li[2,3], Shu Li[1,2,3,4,5*], Meng Lv[7], Dan-Ning Liu[1,2,3], Han-Qing Liu[2,3], Kun Liu[1,2,3*], Qi-Bin Liu[1,2,3], Yang Liu[1,2,3], Ze-Jia Lu[2,3], Cen Mo[2,3], Si-Yuan Song[2,3], Xiao-Long Wang[9,10], Yu-Feng Wang[1,2,3†], Zhen Wang[1,2,3], Zi-Rui Wang[13], Wei-Hao Wu[2,3], Dao Xiang[1,11,12], Hai-Jun Yang[1,2,3*], Jun-Hua Zhang[1,2,3], Yu-Lei Zhang[2,3†], Zhi-Yu Zhao[1,2,3], Xu-Liang Zhu[1,2,3], Chun-Xiang Zhu[2,3], and Yi-Fan Zhu[2,3]

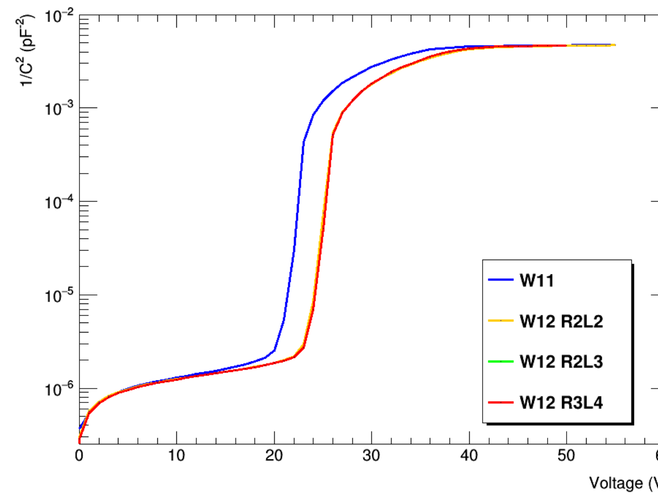
Detector R&D: tracking system





Working point
W11: 350V
W12: 150V





Detector R&D: tracking system

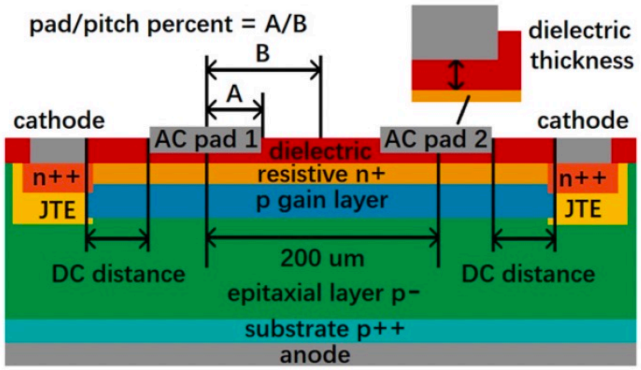
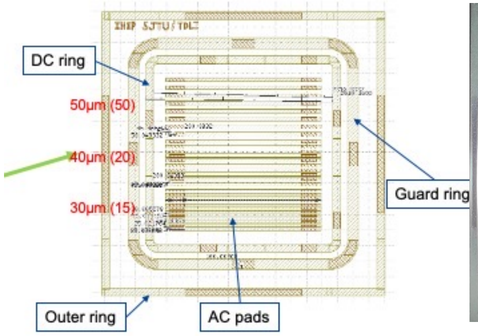
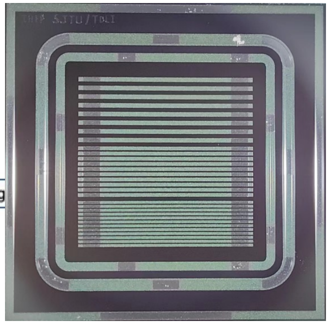


Figure 1. Sketch of AC-LGADs with 2 AC pads (not to scale).

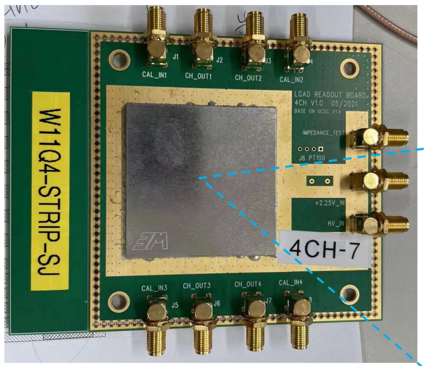
- Each module: 2 layers of silicon strip sensors with a small angle (0.1rad) for better position resolution.
- Designed resolution: 10μm.
- AC-LGAD silicon strip sensor prototype designed (1×1 mm^2) and tested in collaboration with IHEP.

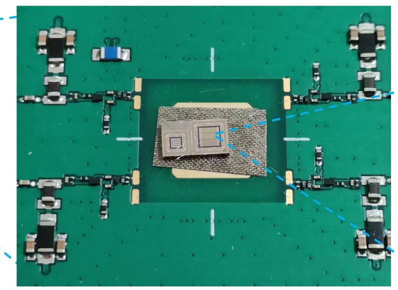


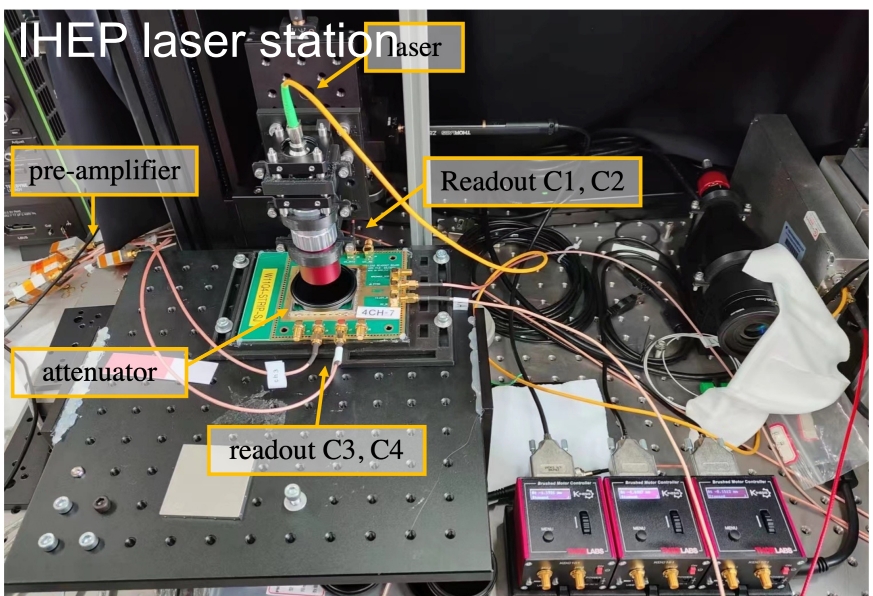


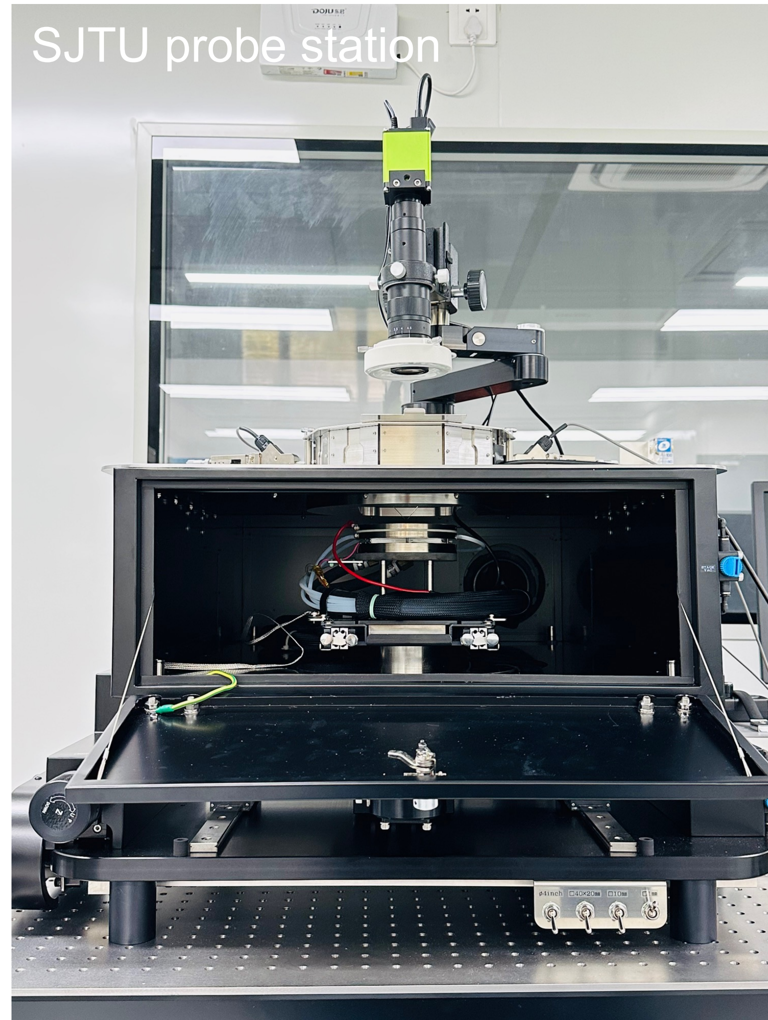
AC-coupled Low Gain Avalanche Detector (AC-LGAD) offers exceptional timing performance (response time ~ 1ns) and spatial resolution (6.5μm ~8.2 μm).

Detector R&D: tracking system

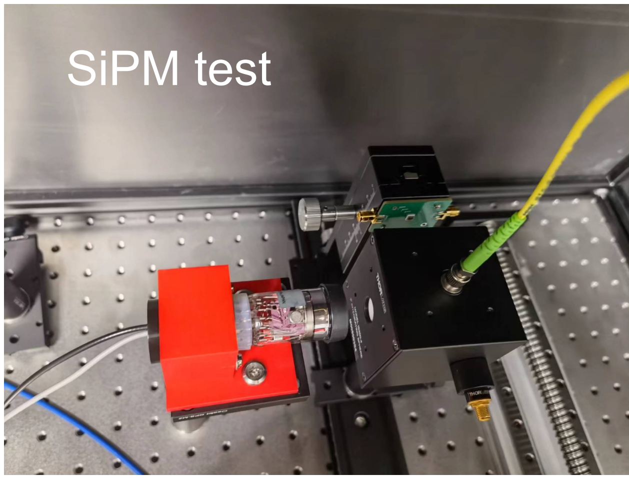


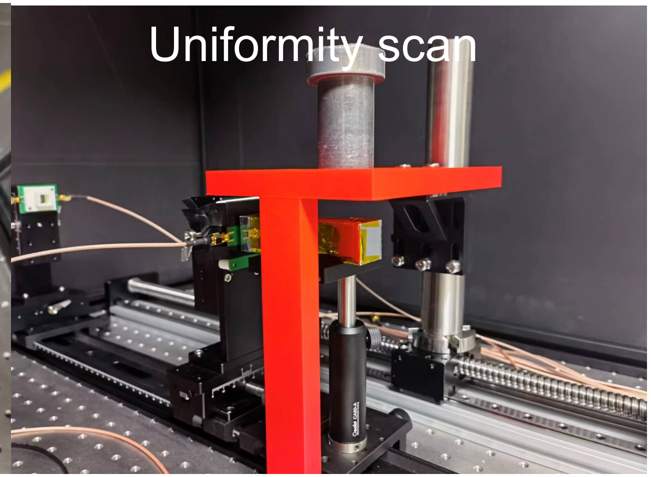


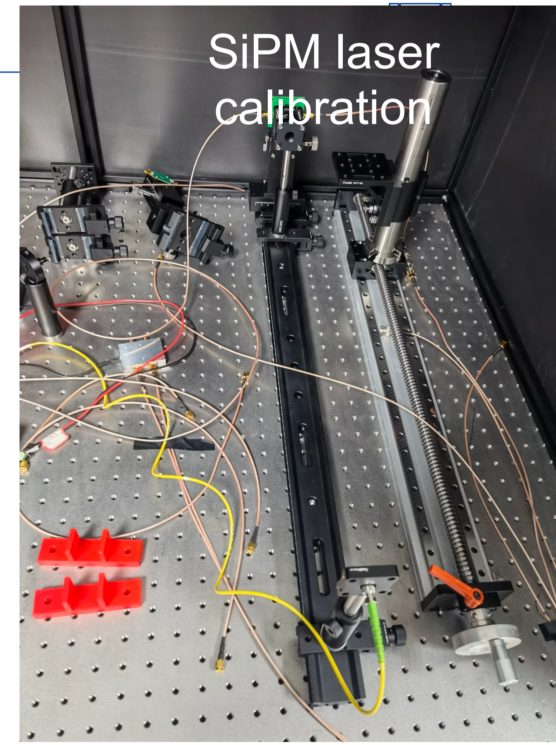


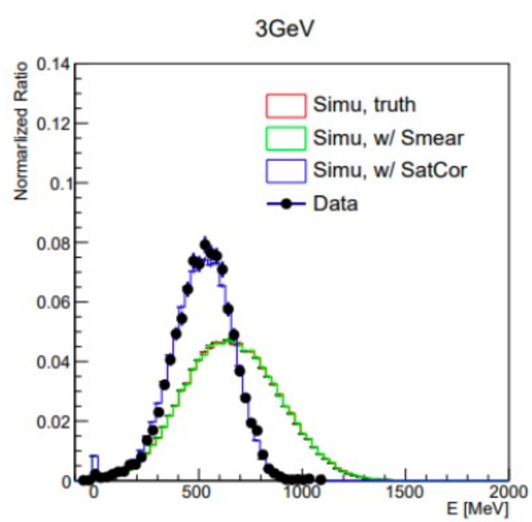


Detector R&D: ECAL

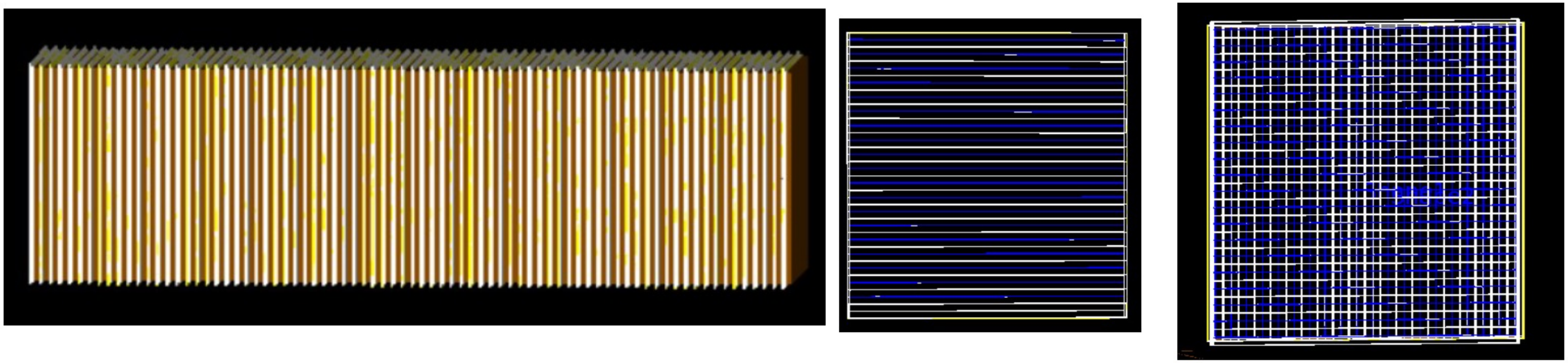








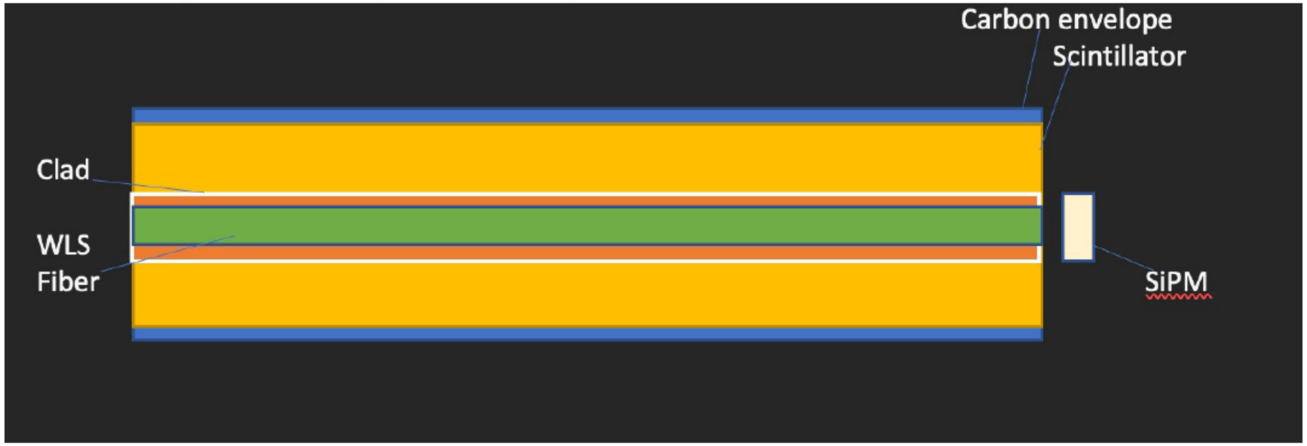
HCAL design



xy crossing

Parameter for the whole HCAL
X:100cm
Y:100cm
Z:360cm

Each scintillator wrapped by a carbon envelope, with a wavelength shifting (WLS) fiber placed in its center.

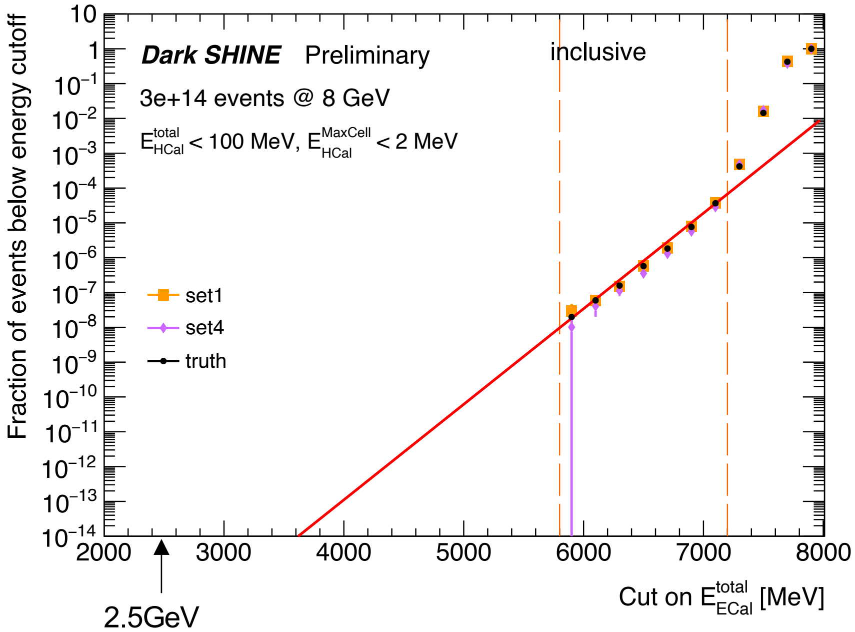


Veto the muon and hadron backgrounds.

- Simulation study ongoing with inject particles of different type and energy.

Background estimation

- Fit the fraction of events below energy cutoff as a function of cut values on ECAL energy.
- **Extrapolate from inclusive background simulation.**
- Validation from inclusive background simulation.
- Extrapolate from rare processes simulation.



$y = 10^{-14}$: less than one background event left w/ ECAL energy cut.

Extrapolate from the fit results.

Lack of statistics in low "cut on E_{ECal}^{total}" region.

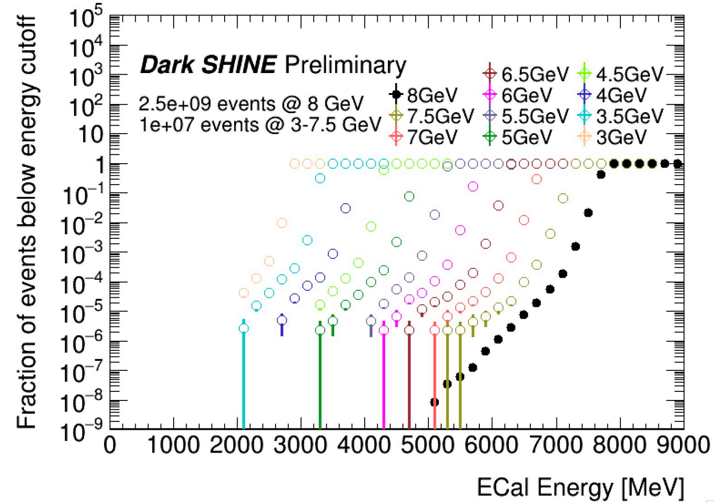
Event yield (3×10^{14}EOTs):

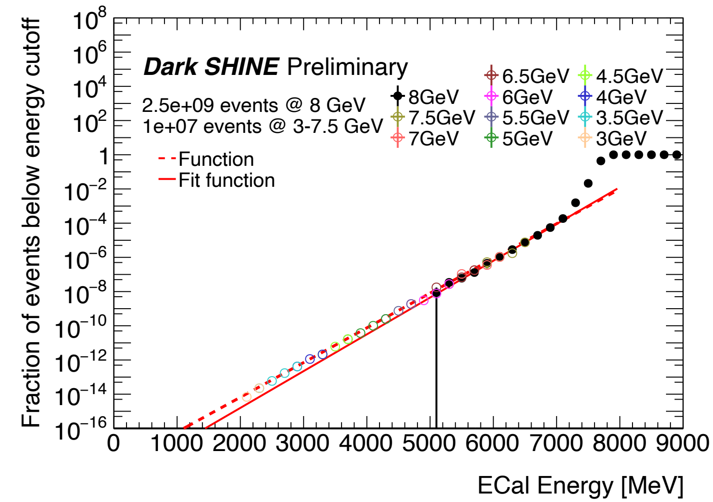
$$\mathbf{2.53\times10^{-3}}$$

Background estimation

- **Validation from inclusive background simulation.**
- Statistics is limited in $E_{beam} = 8\text{GeV}$ inclusive samples.
- In extrapolation of inclusive background simulation, the fit range is far away from the final E_{ECal}^{total} cut (2.5 GeV).
- Inclusive samples with E_{beam} from 3 – 7.5 GeV are used to estimate events in low E_{ECal}^{total}.
- Scale low E_{beam} events to match the shoulder with $E_{beam} = 8$ GeV events.
- **Event yield from direct extrapolation(3×10^{14}EOTs):**

$$N_{100,2} = 3\times10^{14}\times N_{100,20}\cdot\frac{N_{fit,100,2}}{N_{fit,100,20}}$$
$$= \mathbf{9.23\times10^{-3}}$$





Invisible background

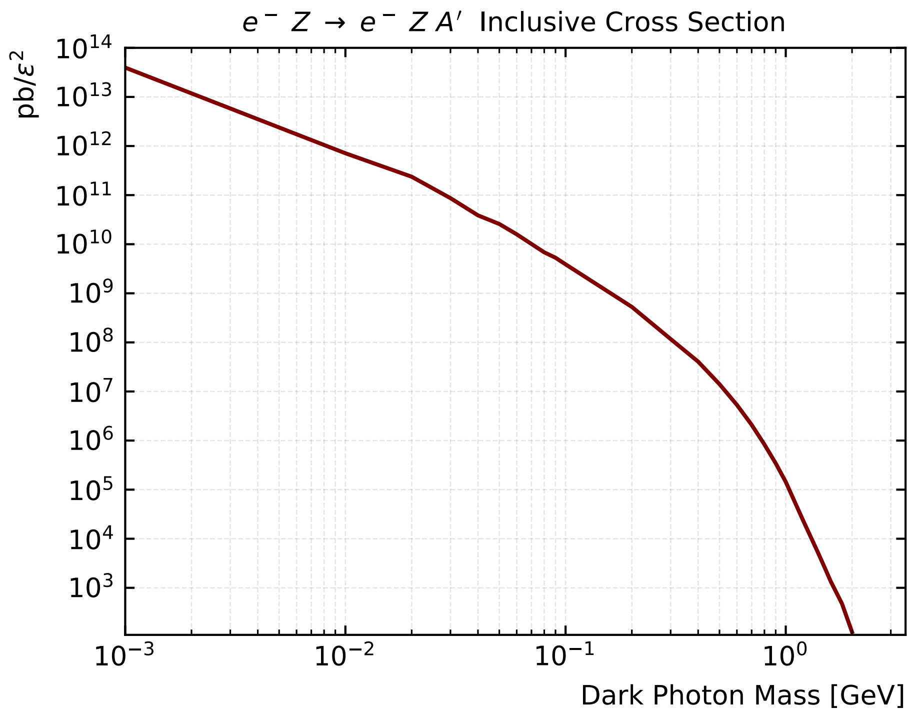
- Neutrino productions:

  - Moller scattering $e^-e^- \to e^-e^-$ followed by charged-current quasi-elastic (CCQE) reaction $e^-p \to \nu_e n$.
  - Neutrino pair production $e^-N \to e^-N\nu\bar{\nu}$.
  - Bremsstrahlung $\bigoplus$ CCQE and charge-current exchange with exclusive $e^-p \to \nu n\pi_0$. No recoil electron, track requirement can remove these processes.

Table 6 Expected invisible background production corresponds to 3×10^{14} EOTs, estimated from different irreducible reaction scenarios. The Bremsstrahlung $\bigoplus$ CCQE and the charge-current exchange productions can be effectively rejected by the one-track requirement.

irreducible reaction	Moller scattering	neutrino pair production
estimated yield	3×10^{-4}	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$
irreducible reaction	Bremsstrahlung $\bigoplus$ CCQE	charge-current exchange
estimated yield	0.3	0.3

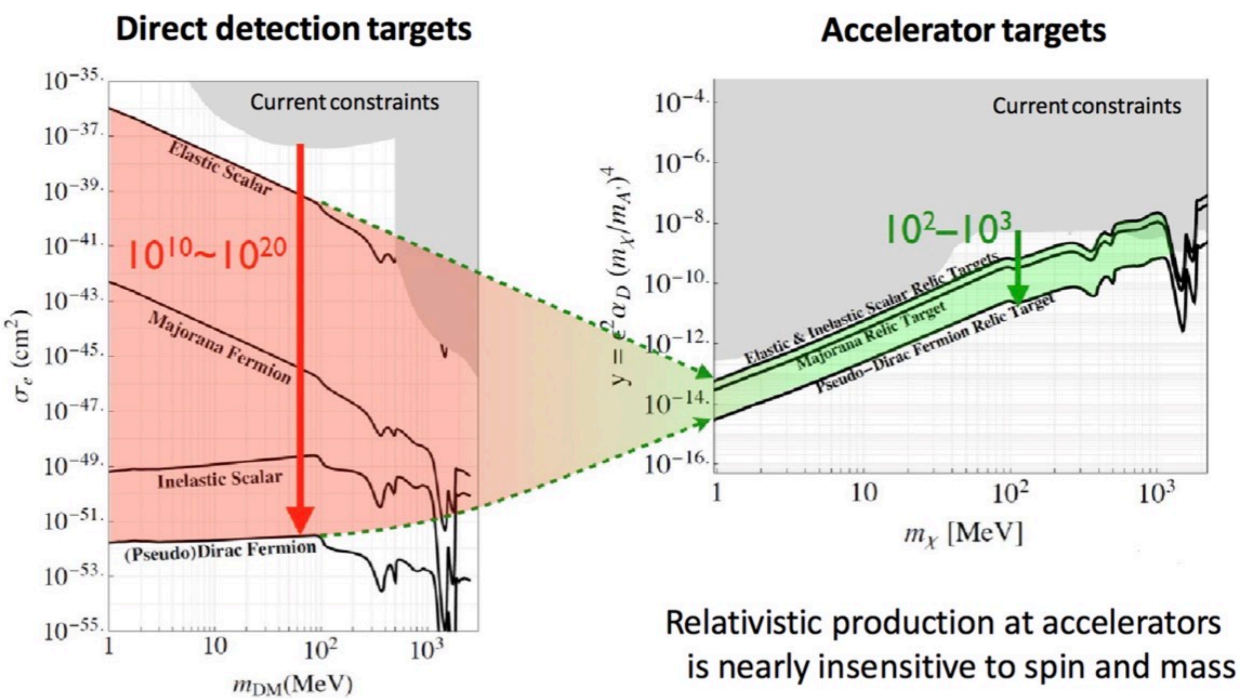
Inclusive cross-section



Inclusive cross-section of dark photon bremsstrahlung from electron interacting with W target, assuming $\varepsilon = 1$.

$$N_{sig} = \sigma_{A'} \times 0.1 X_0 \times L \times N_A / M_W \times 10^{-36} \times \varepsilon^2$$

Why need accelerator-based program?



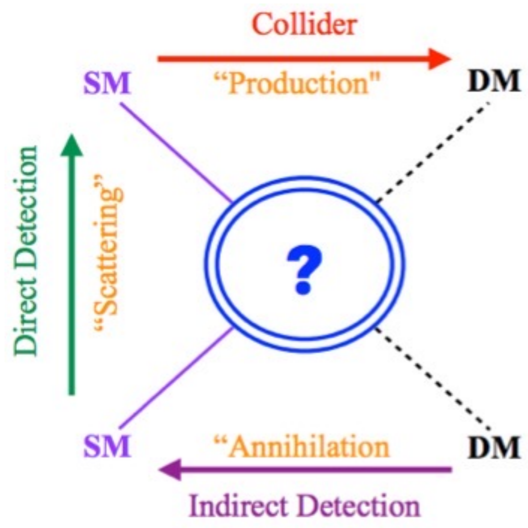
arXiv:1707.04591

- Accelerator-based experiments are much less sensitive to the details of the DM particle nature than direct detection experiments.
- Predictions with different theoretical models $\sim 10^2 - 10^3$.

⇧

Easy to carry out simultaneous verification in experiments.

Dark matter detection



- Direct Detection: nuclear recoils from DM-nuclei scattering
- Indirect Detection: products from DM annihilation
- Colliders: DM production in high-energy collisions