

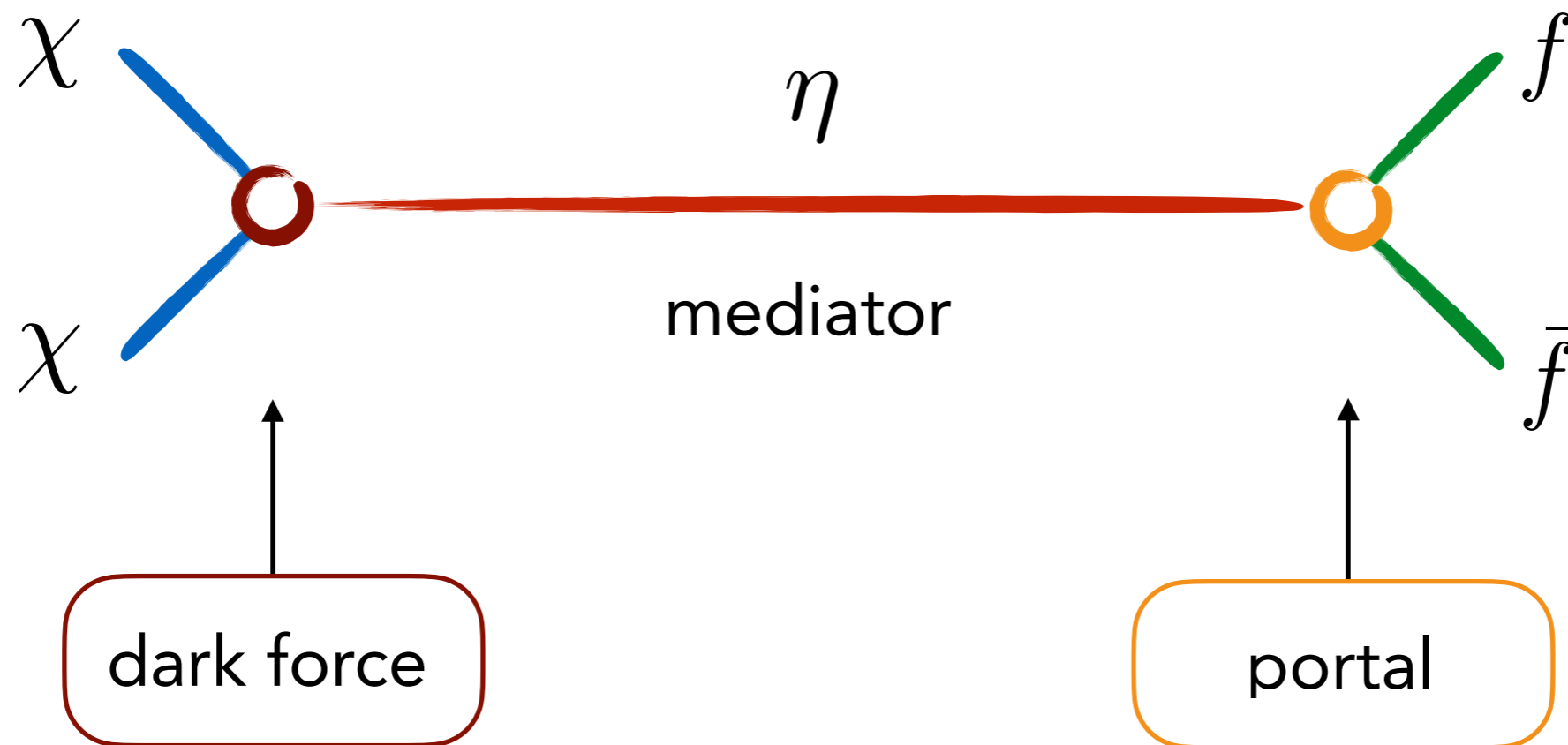


DARK MATTER and LONG-LIVED PARTICLES

Susanne Westhoff
Radboud University | Nikhef

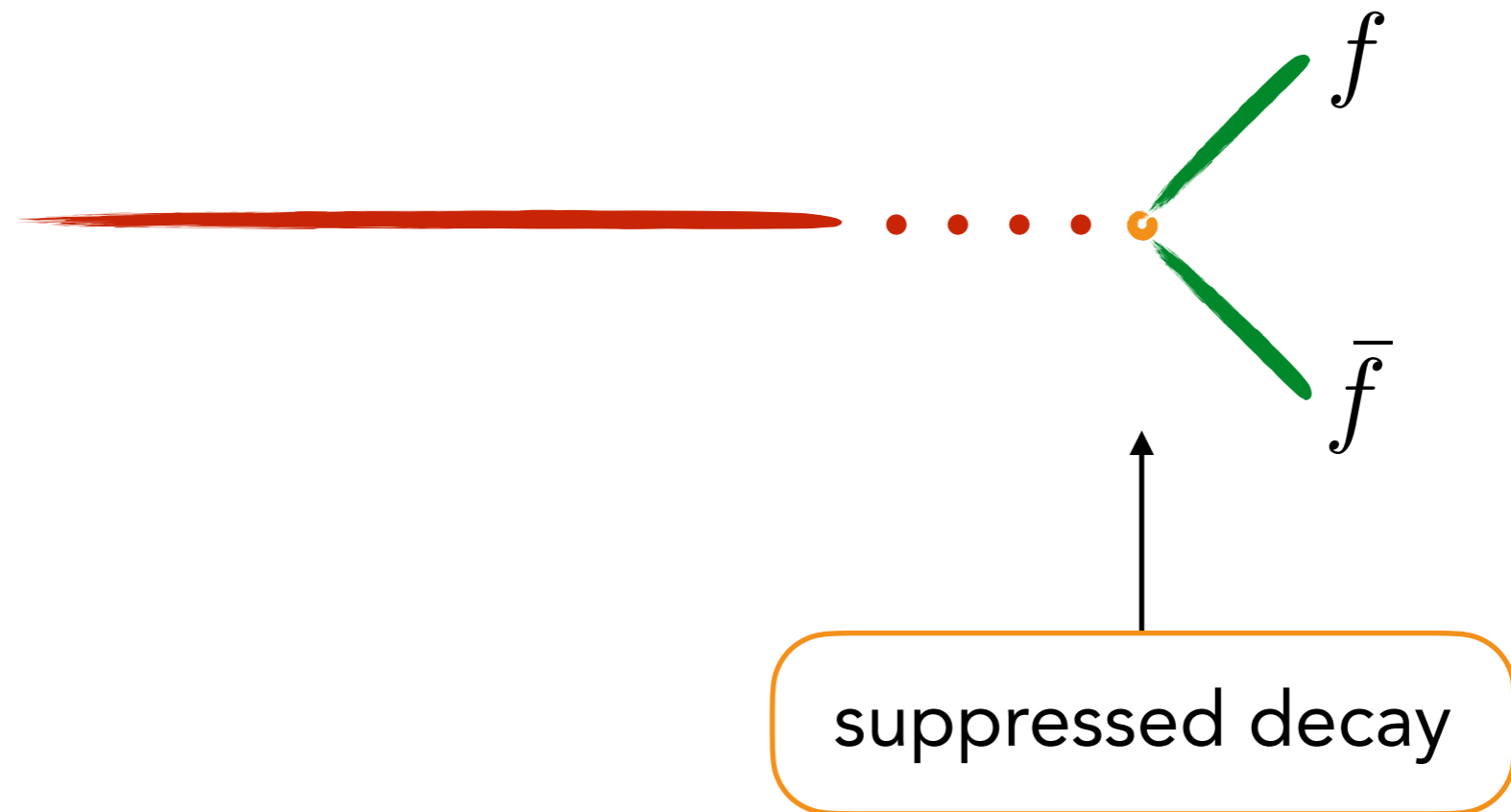
webinar • July 5, 2022 • HIDDDeN ITN network

Dark and bright matter



Long-lived mediators

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

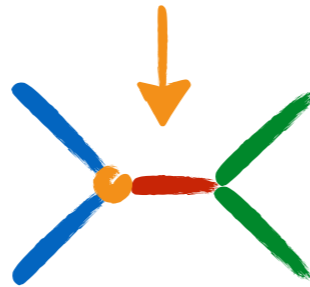


Feeble dark matter interactions

Freeze-out:

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi}{T_{fo}} \frac{\text{GeV}^{-1}}{M_P \langle \sigma v \rangle}$$

● resonance:



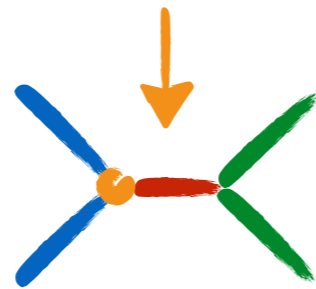
$$\sigma \sim \frac{g^2}{m_\eta^2 - s}$$

Feeble dark matter interactions

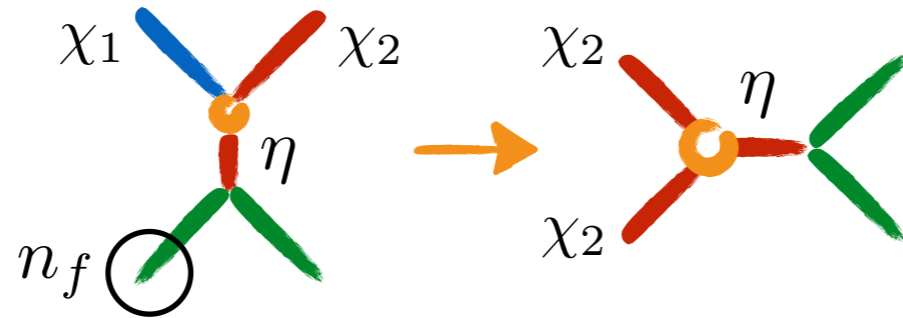
Freeze-out:

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi}{T_{fo}} \frac{\text{GeV}^{-1}}{M_P \langle \sigma v \rangle}$$

• resonance:



• co-scattering:



$$g^2 \sim e^{-\frac{m_\chi}{T_{fo}}} g_{\text{WIMP}}^2$$

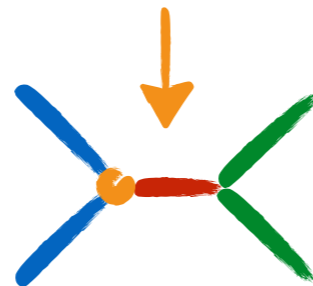
$$\Delta = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_1} \ll 1$$

Feeble dark matter interactions

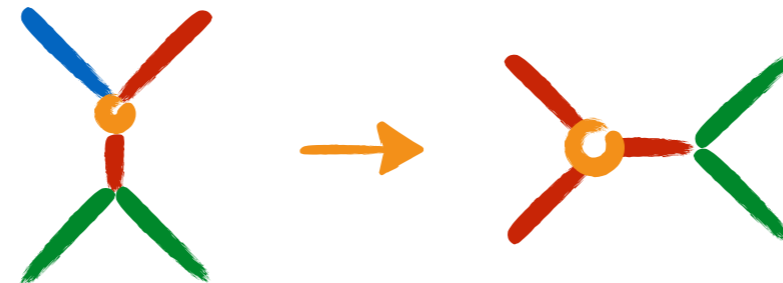
Freeze-out:

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi}{T_{fo}} \frac{\text{GeV}^{-1}}{M_P \langle \sigma v \rangle}$$

• resonance:



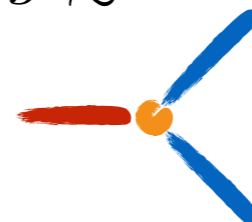
• co-scattering:



Freeze-in:

$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi}{\text{GeV}} \frac{M_P \Gamma_\eta}{T_{fi}^2}$$

$$g \lesssim 10^{-7}$$

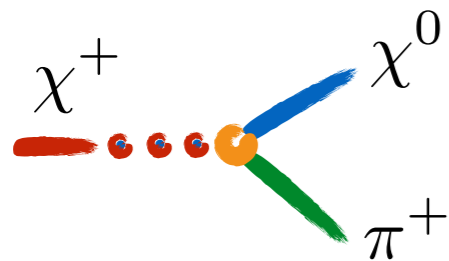


$$\frac{m_\eta^2}{m_\chi} \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$$

Dark sectors across the scales

- 100 GeV: electroweakinos

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice hep-ph/0601041



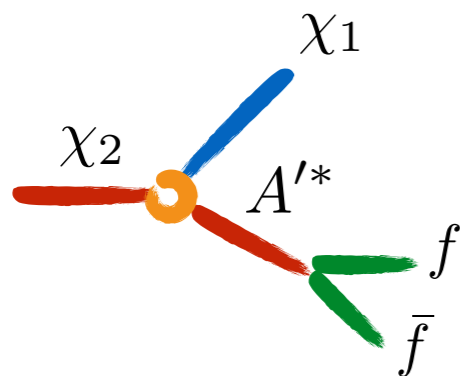
$$c\tau_{\chi^+} \approx 1 \text{ cm} \left(\frac{6 \times 10^{-5}}{g_\chi} \right)^2 \left(\frac{20 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\chi^+} - m_{\chi^0}} \right)^5 \left(\frac{m_{\chi^+}}{80 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4$$

Blekman, SW et al. 2007.03708

- 100 MeV: inelastic dark matter

Tucker-Smith, Weiner hep-ph/0101138

Izaguirre et al. 1508.03050



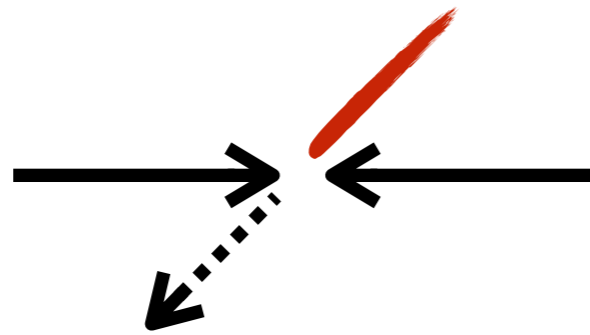
$$c\tau_{\chi_2} \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 m_\chi} \left(\frac{m_1}{m_2 - m_1} \right)^5 \left(\frac{m_{A'}}{m_1} \right)^4 \gtrsim \mathcal{O}(\text{km})$$

for comparison: B meson $c\tau_B \sim 1 \text{ mm}$

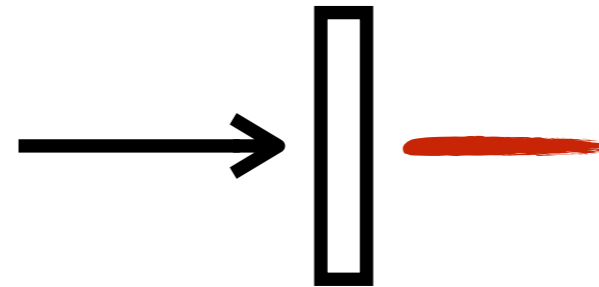
Sources of long-lived particles

- on earth:

colliders

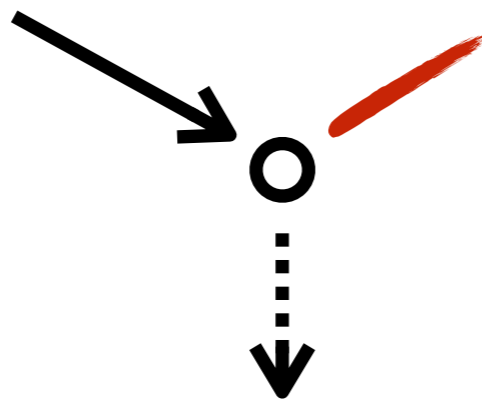


fixed target

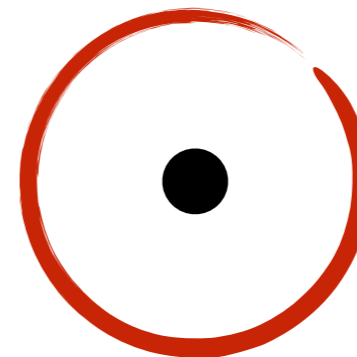


- in space:

atmosphere

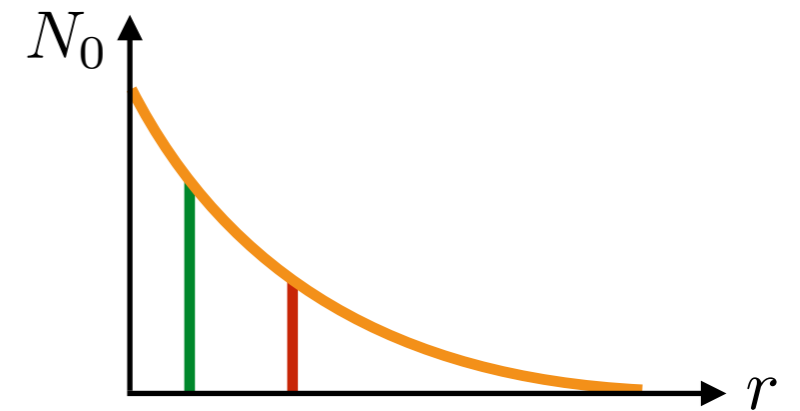


relic abundance



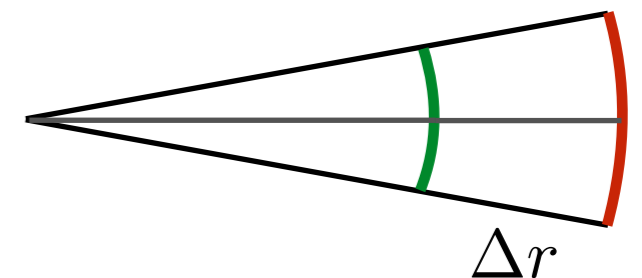
Long-lived particles at colliders

decay length $d = \beta\gamma c\tau$



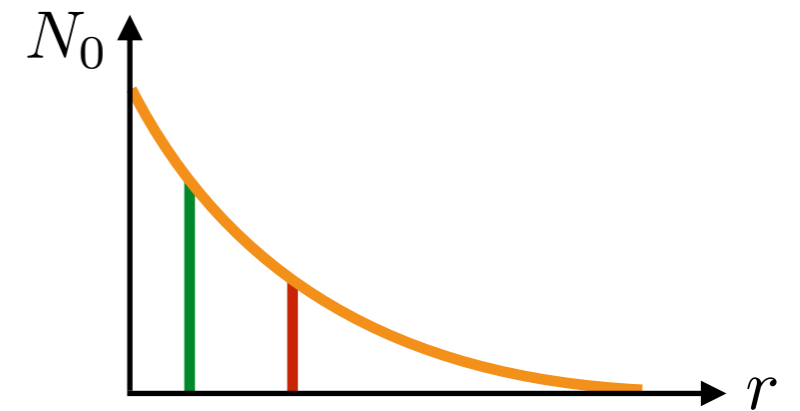
- detector geometry

$$N(\Delta V) = N_0 \frac{\Delta\Omega}{4\pi} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{r}{d}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{r + \Delta r}{d}\right) \right]$$



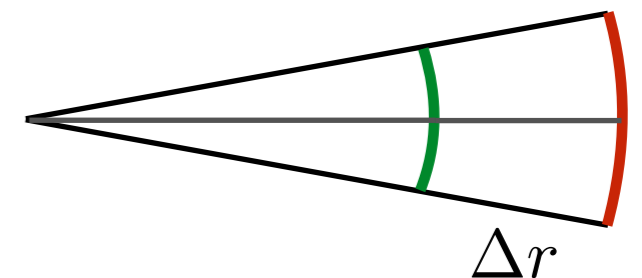
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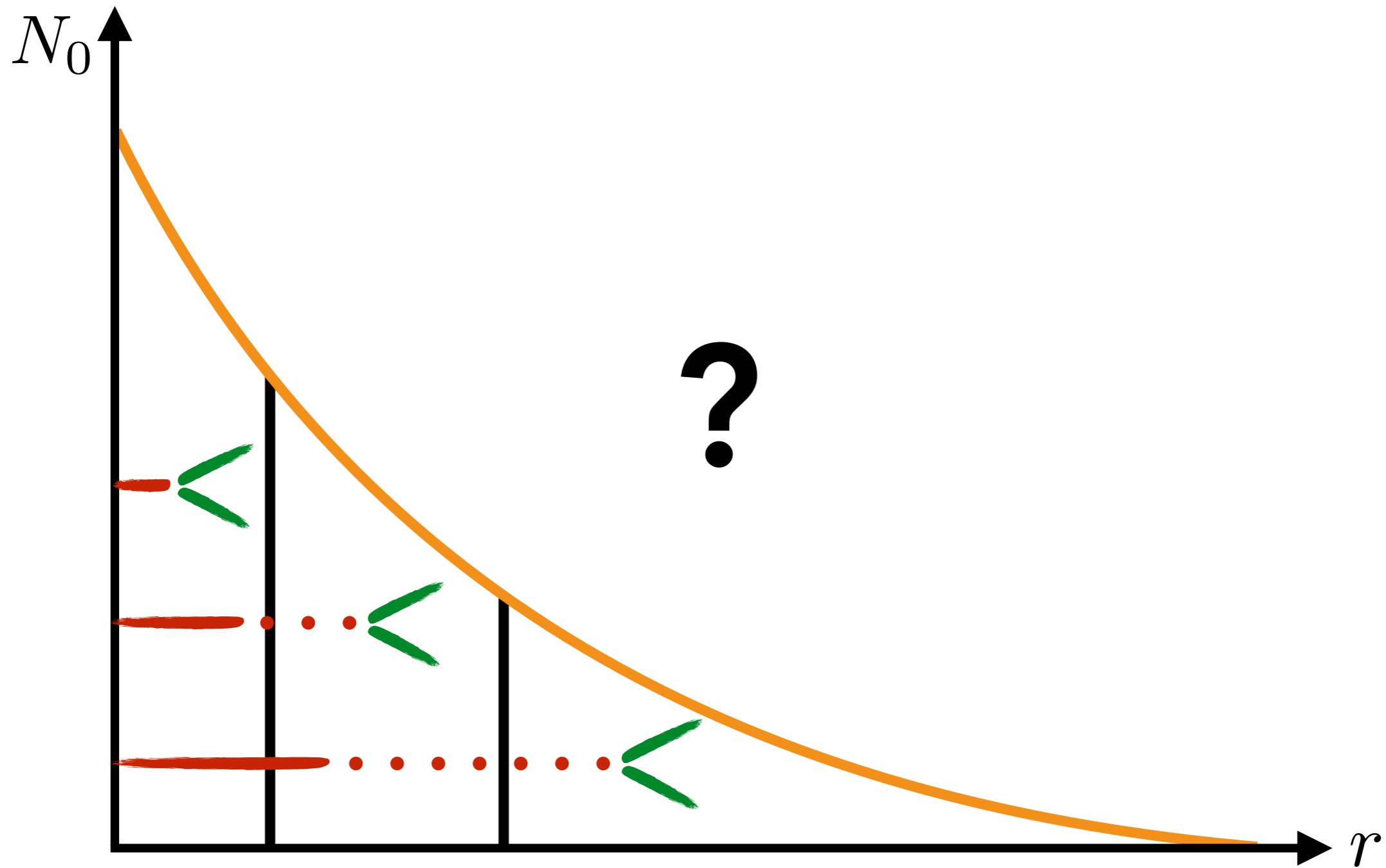
- boost

B meson
 $c\tau \sim 1 \text{ mm}$

LHC: $\gamma = \frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{m_B} = 100, \beta \approx 1 \rightarrow d \approx 10 \text{ cm}$

Belle II: $\gamma = \frac{5 \text{ GeV}}{m_B} = 1, \beta \approx 0 \rightarrow d \ll 1 \text{ mm}$

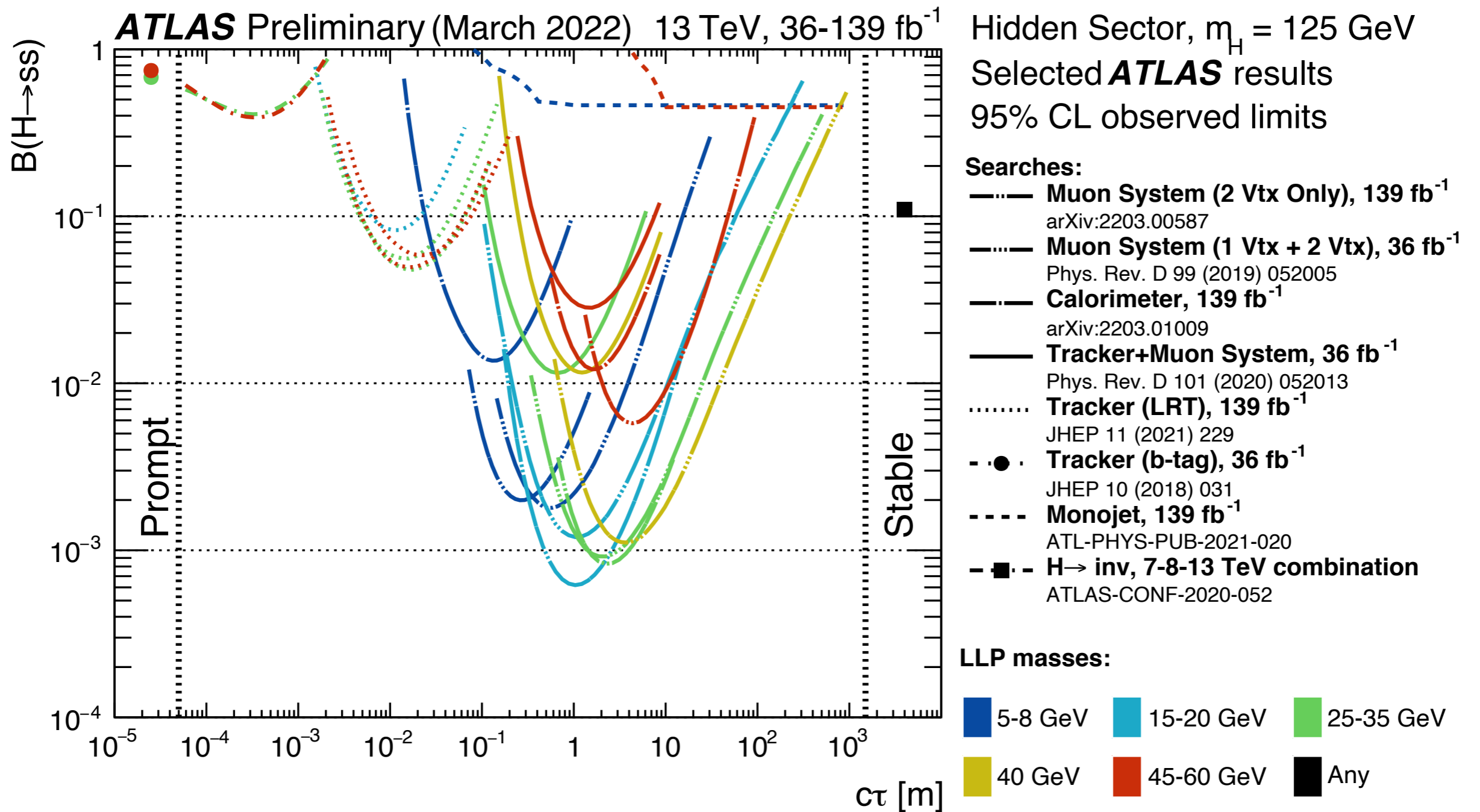
Prompt - displaced - invisible



LHC: lifetime scan with detector layers

- long-lived scalars:

$$h \rightarrow ss \rightarrow X$$

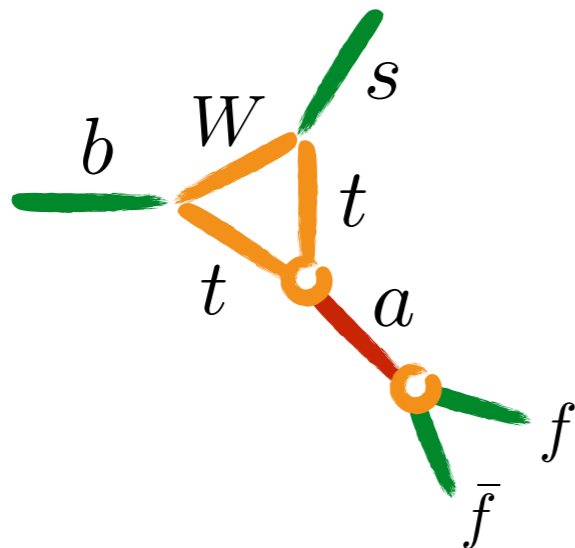


Belle II: long-lived ALPs

- axion-like particle:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(\mu > \mu_w) = \sum_f \frac{c_{ff}(\mu)}{2} \frac{\partial^\mu a}{f_a} (\bar{f} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 f)$$

- produced in B meson decays:



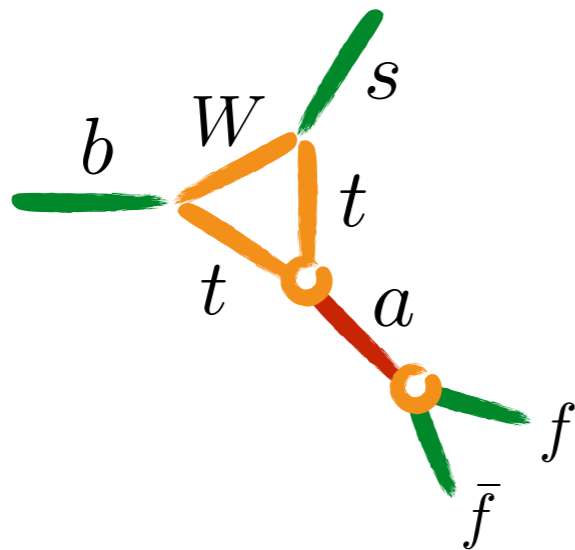
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ a) = 0.03 c_{ff}^2 (4\pi f_a)$$

Belle II: long-lived ALPs

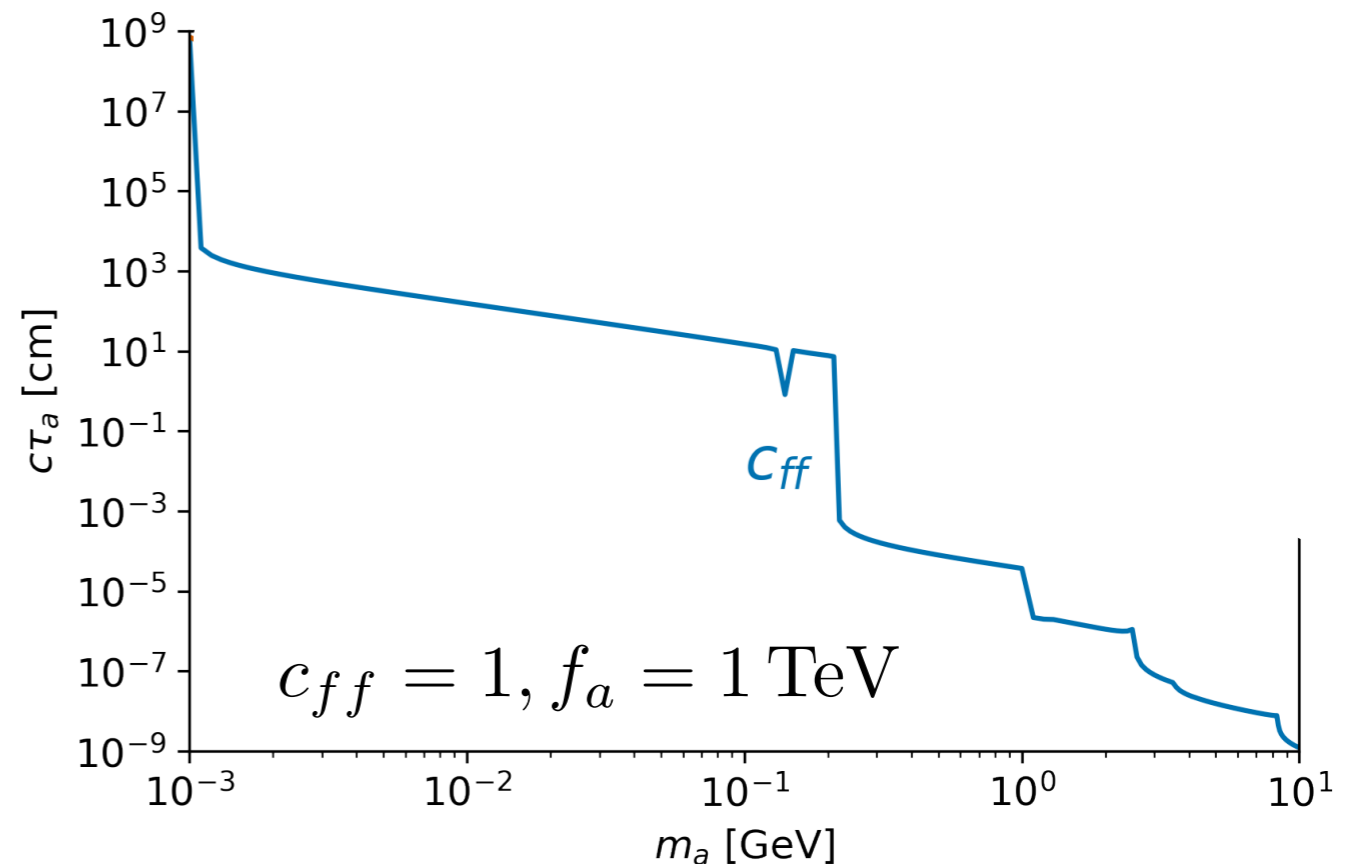
- axion-like particle:

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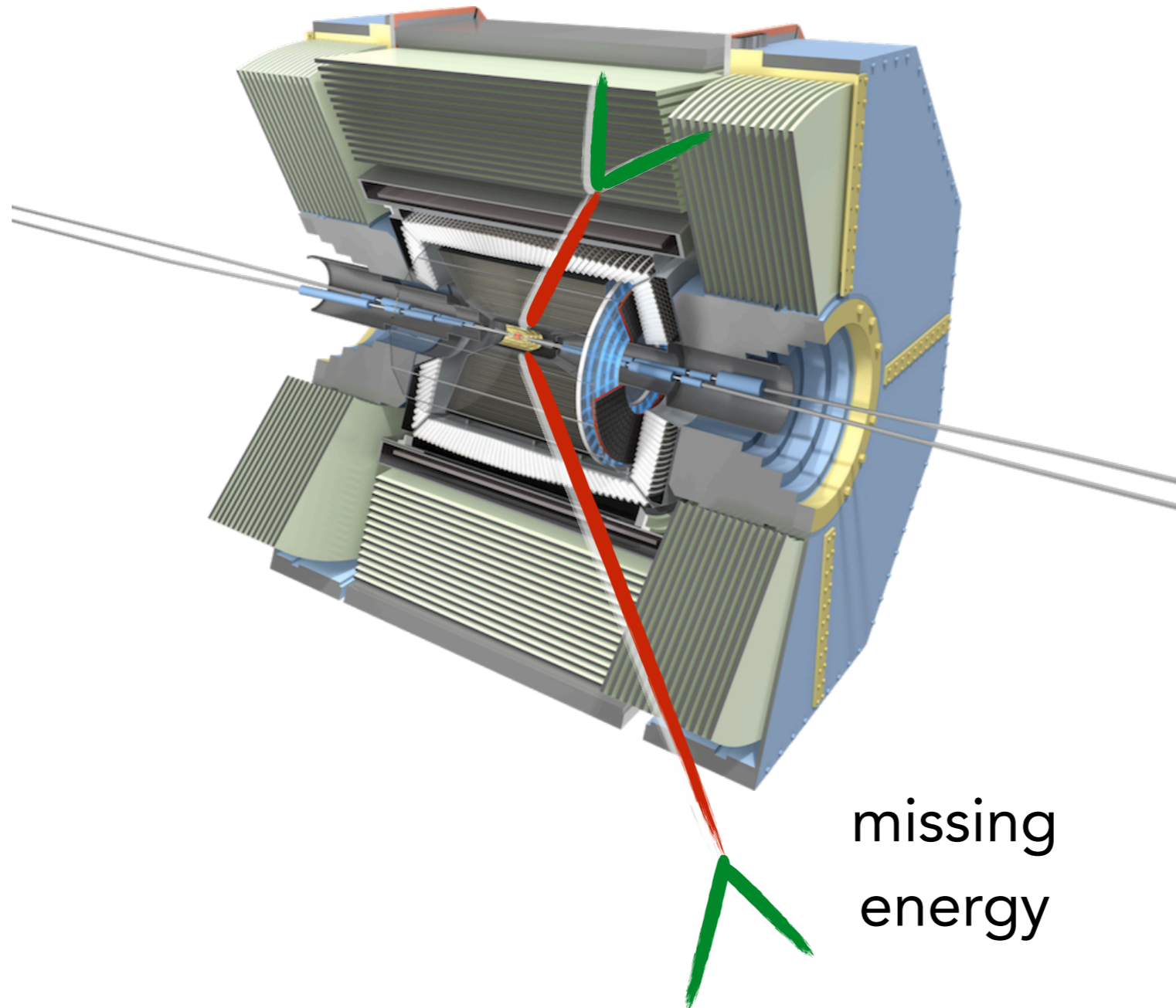
- proper lifetime:



$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ a) = 0.03 c_{ff}^2 (4\pi f_a)$$

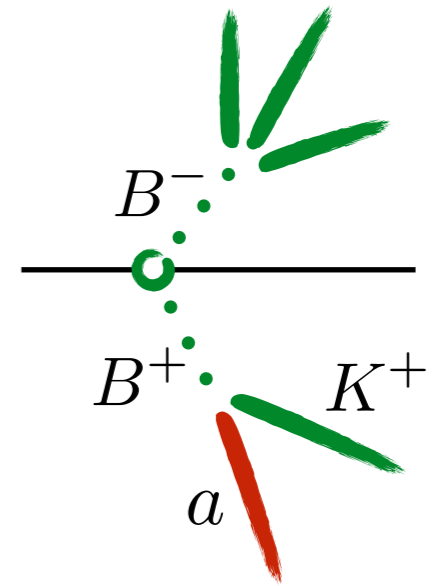
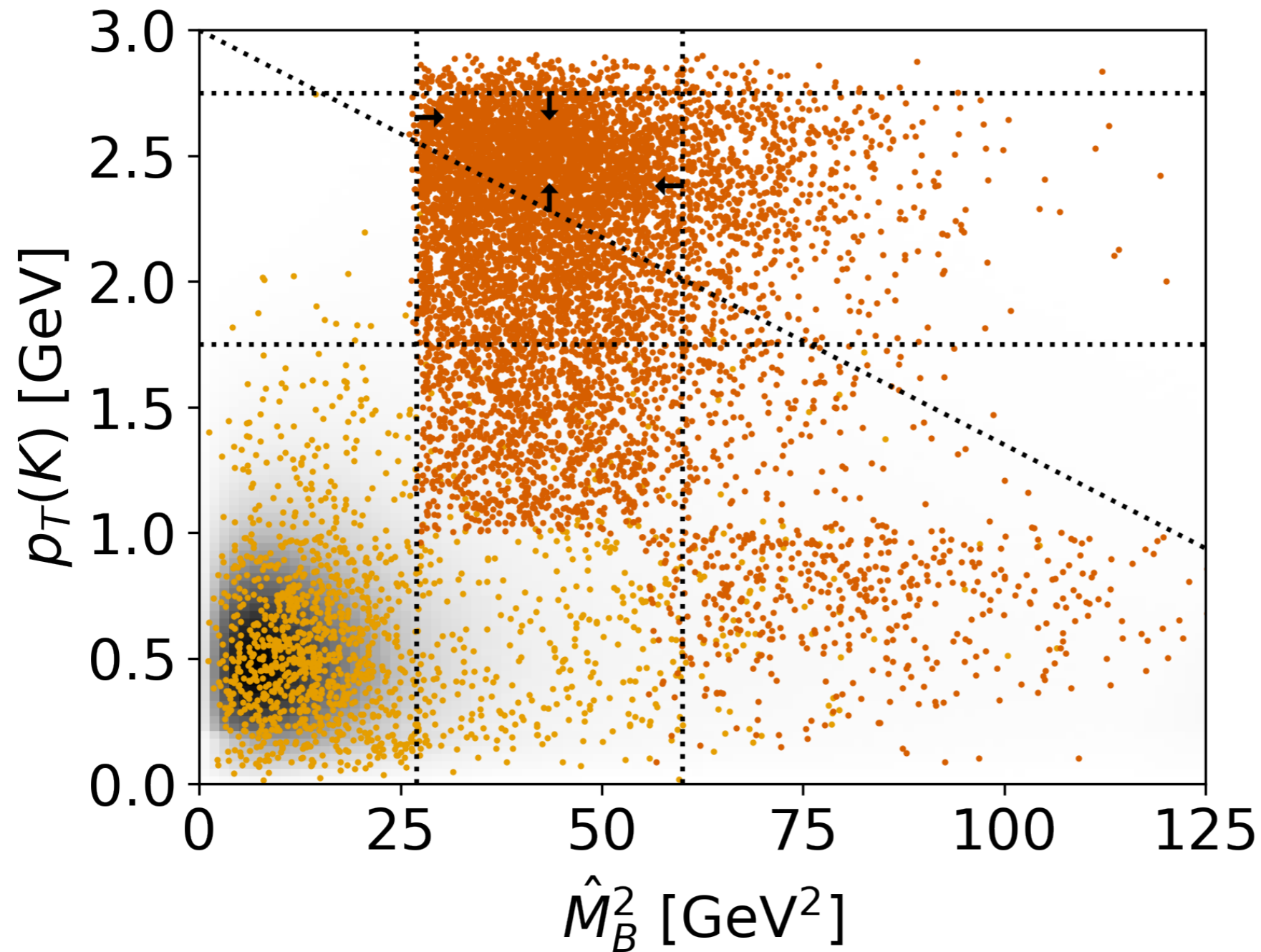
Displaced or invisible?

displaced
vertex



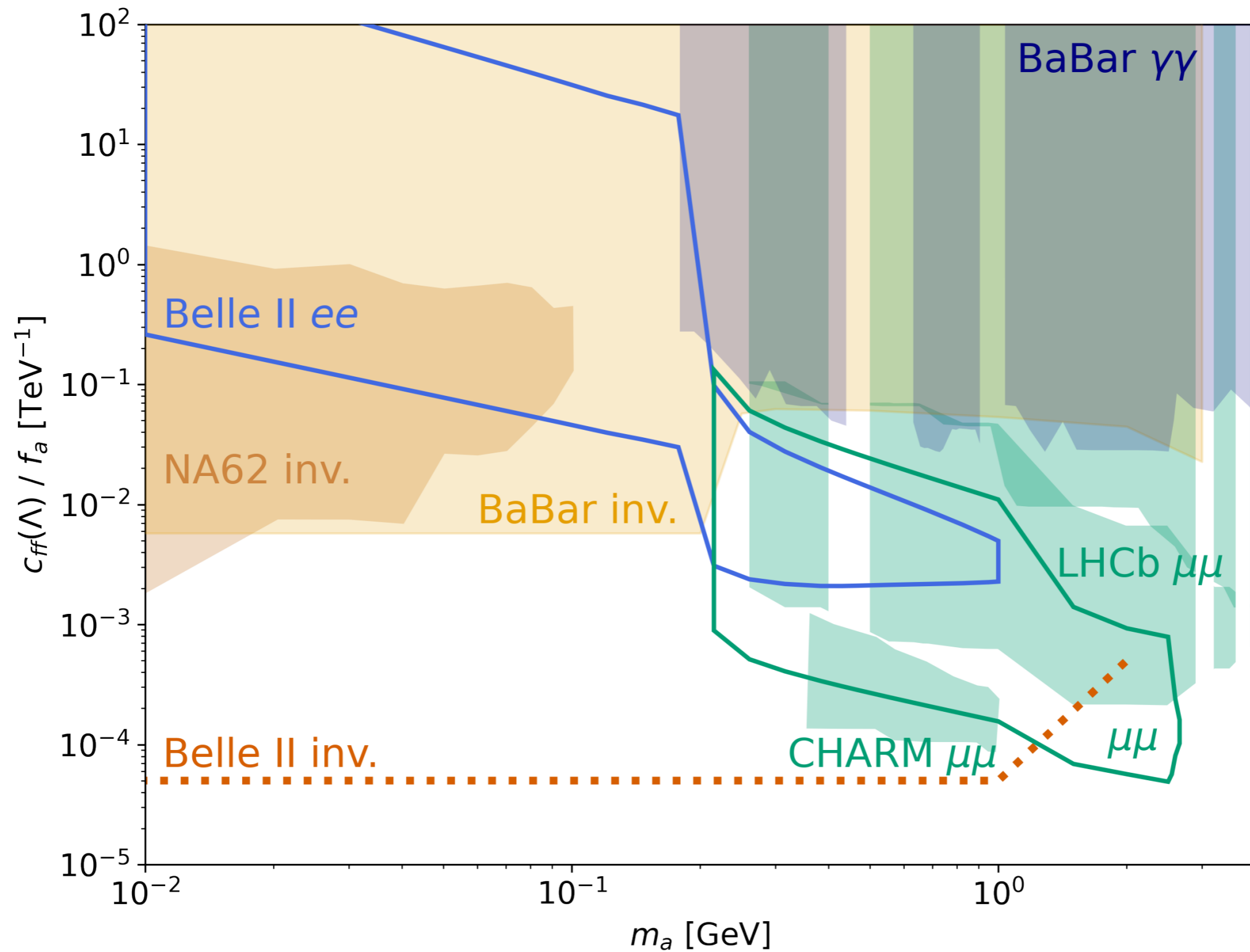
missing
energy

ALP kinematics

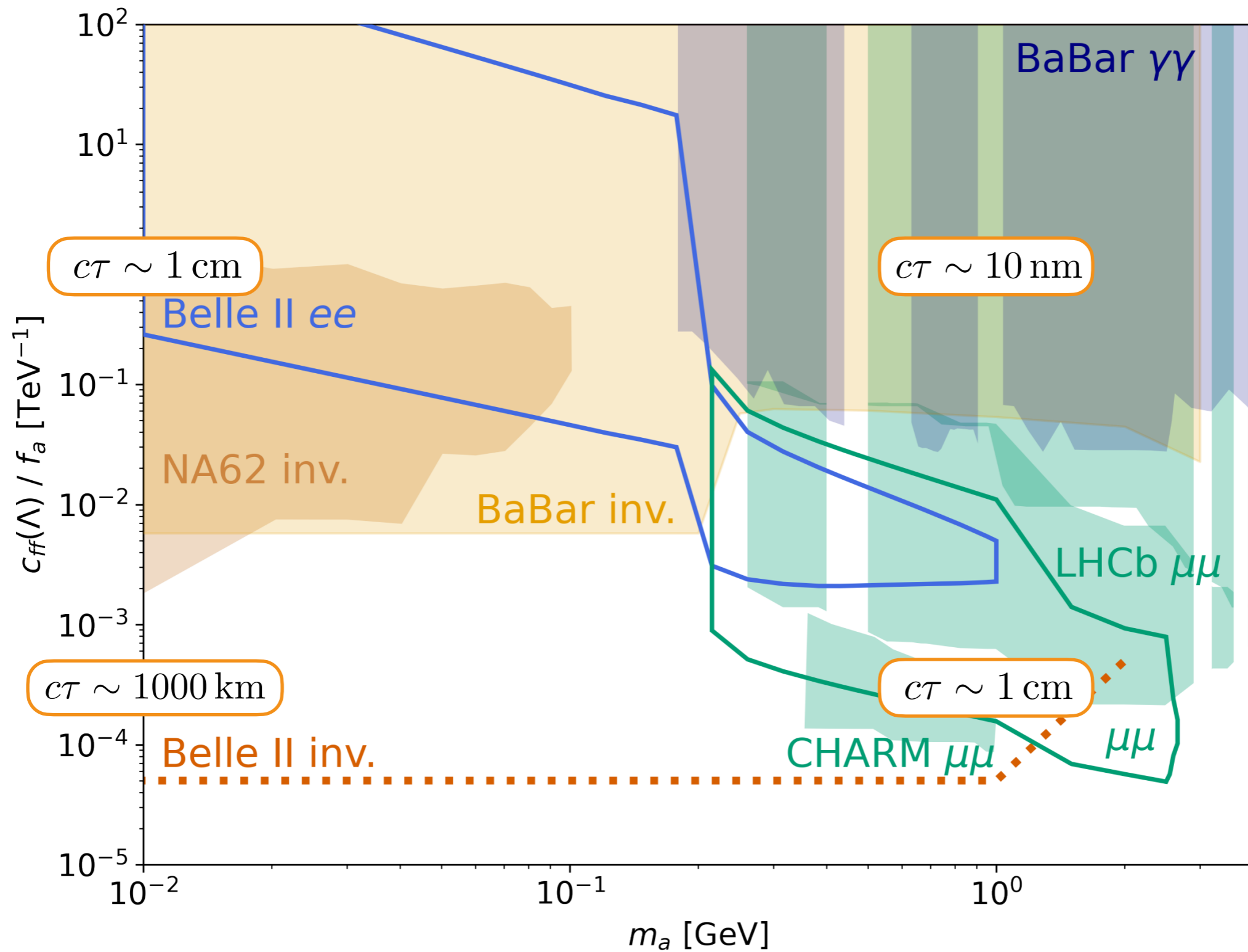


- ALP signal
- misrec. ALP-K pair
- background

Displaced versus invisible



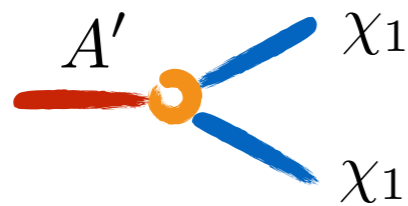
Displaced versus invisible



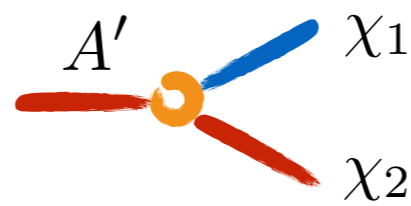
And dark matter?

Inelastic Dirac Dark Matter (i2DM)

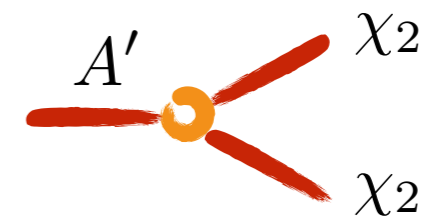
$$\mathcal{L} \supset e\epsilon A'_\mu \sum_f Q_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu f - g_D \left(A'_\mu + \epsilon \frac{s_W}{c_W} Z_\mu \right) \left(\sin^2 \theta J_1^\mu - \sin \theta \cos \theta J_{12}^\mu + \cos^2 \theta J_2^\mu \right)$$



$$J_1^\mu = \bar{\chi}_1 \gamma^\mu \chi_1$$



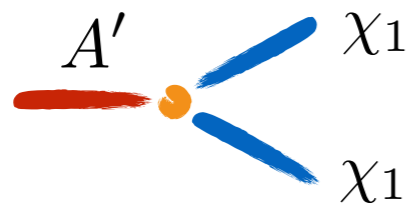
$$J_{12}^\mu = \bar{\chi}_1 \gamma^\mu \chi_2 + h.c.$$



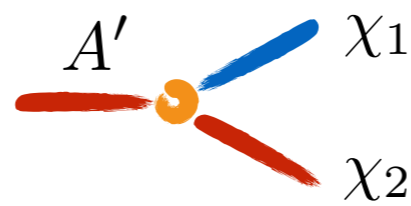
$$J_2^\mu = \bar{\chi}_2 \gamma^\mu \chi_2$$

Inelastic Dirac Dark Matter (i2DM)

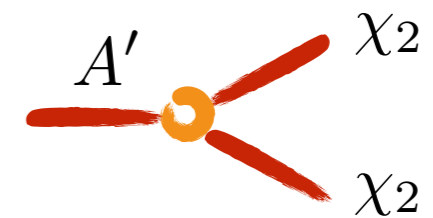
$$\mathcal{L} \supset e\epsilon A'_\mu \sum_f Q_f \bar{f} \gamma^\mu f - g_D \left(A'_\mu + \epsilon \frac{s_W}{c_W} Z_\mu \right) \left(\sin^2 \theta J_1^\mu - \sin \theta \cos \theta J_{12}^\mu + \cos^2 \theta J_2^\mu \right)$$



$$J_1^\mu = \bar{\chi}_1 \gamma^\mu \chi_1$$



$$J_{12}^\mu = \bar{\chi}_1 \gamma^\mu \chi_2 + h.c.$$

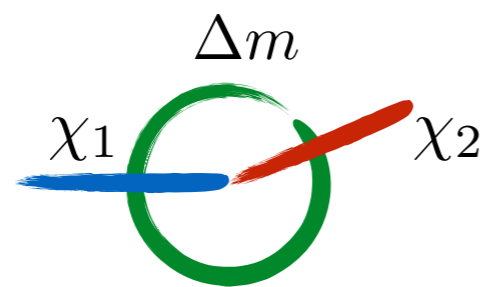


$$J_2^\mu = \bar{\chi}_2 \gamma^\mu \chi_2$$

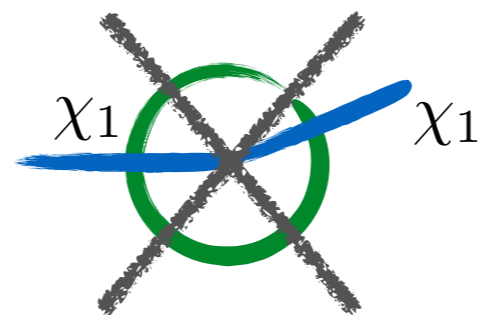
$\theta \rightarrow 0$:

- inelastic nucleon scattering

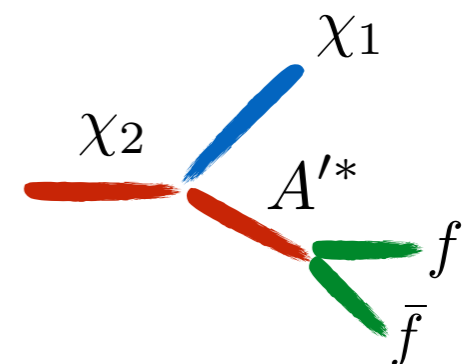
- long-lived partners



$$\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

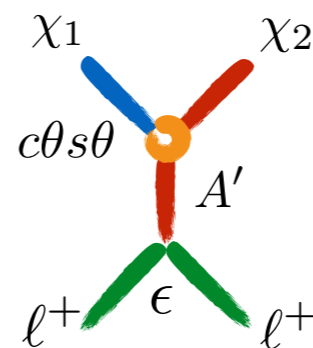
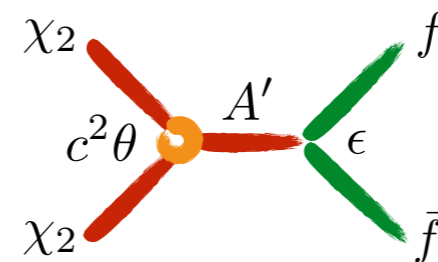
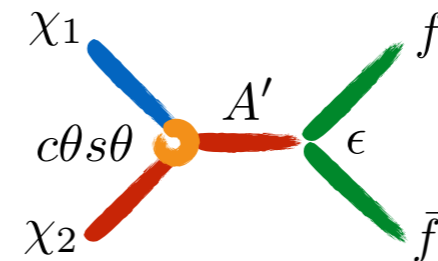
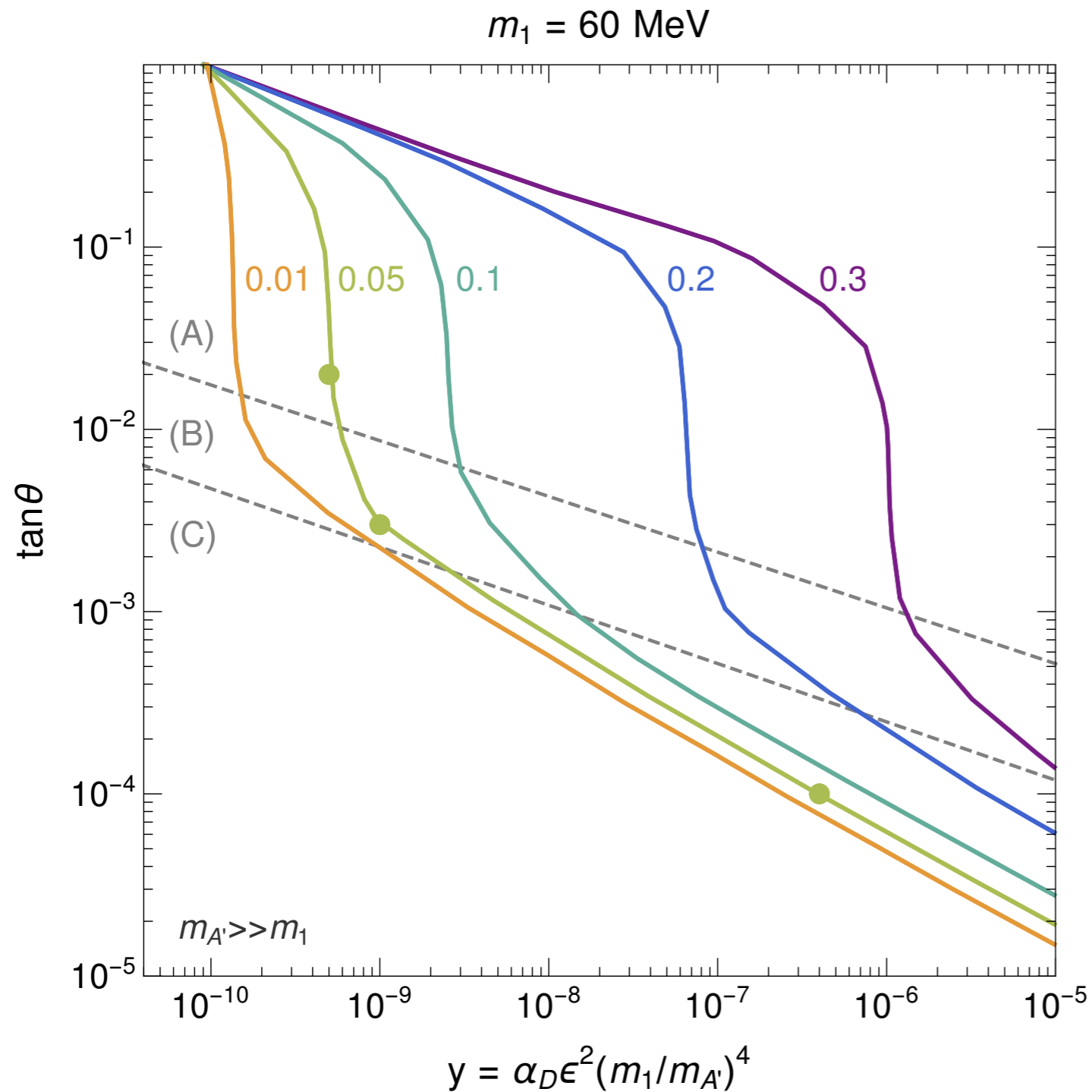


$$\sin^4 \theta$$

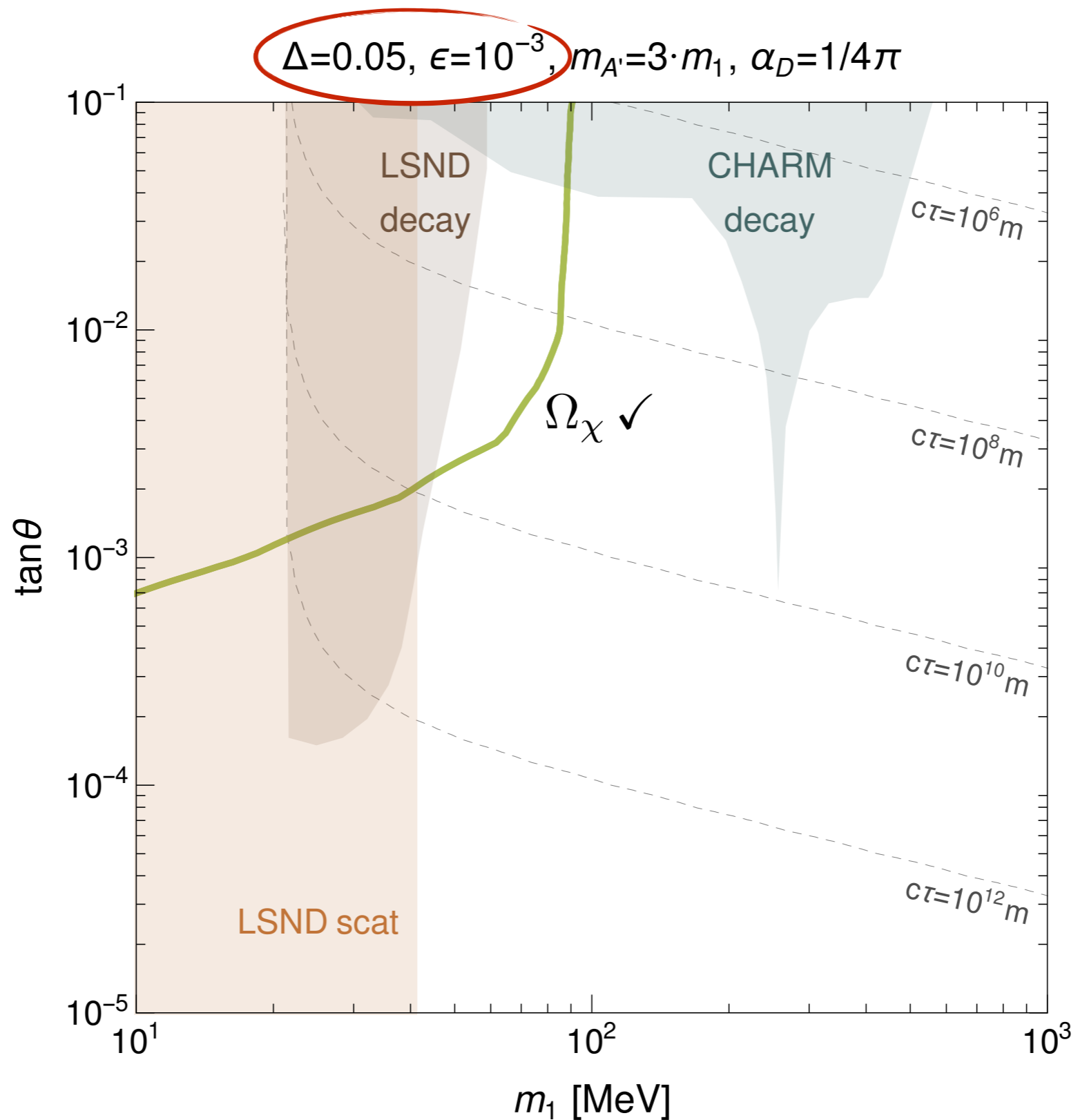


$$\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

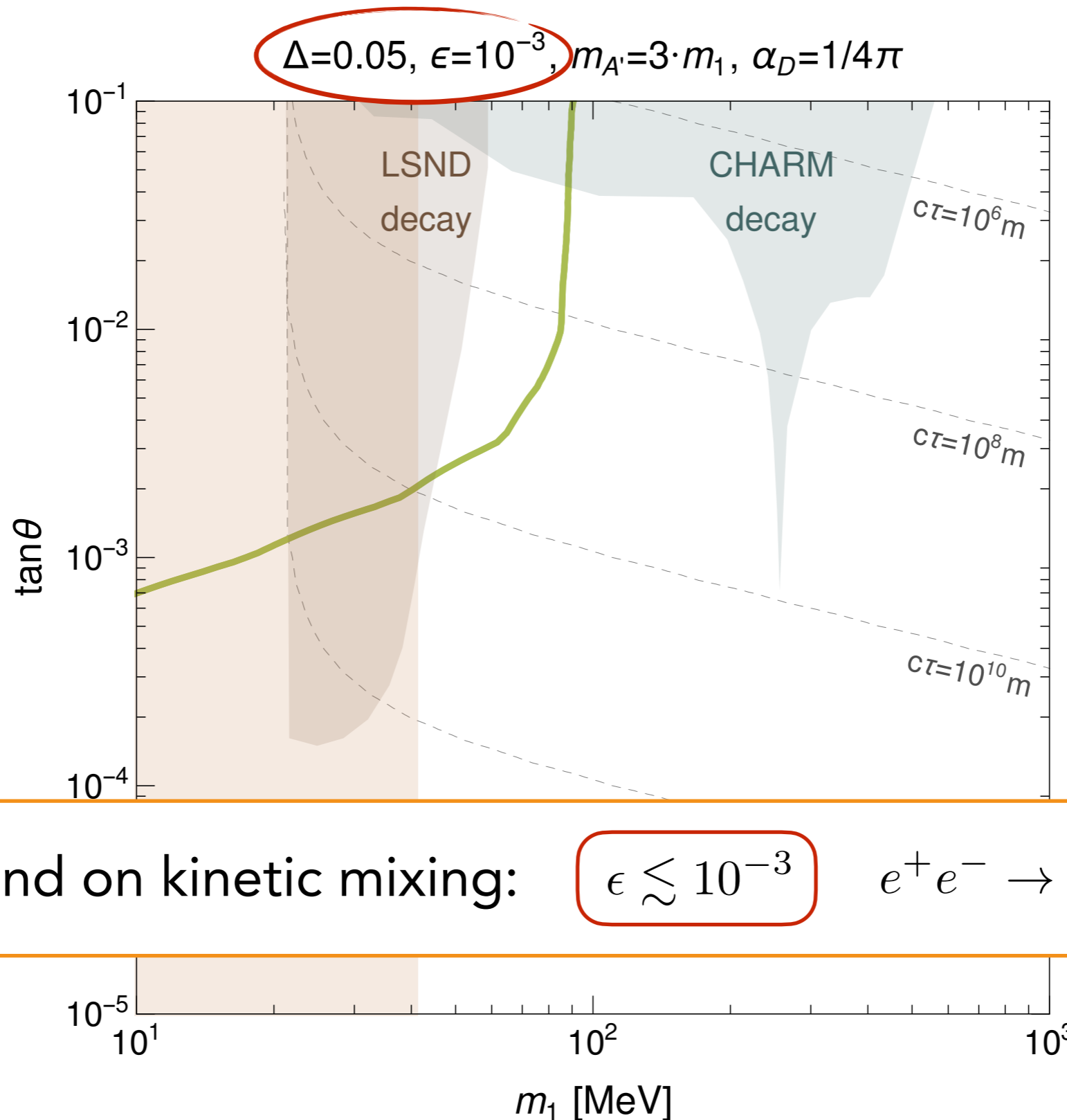
Freeze-out cosmology



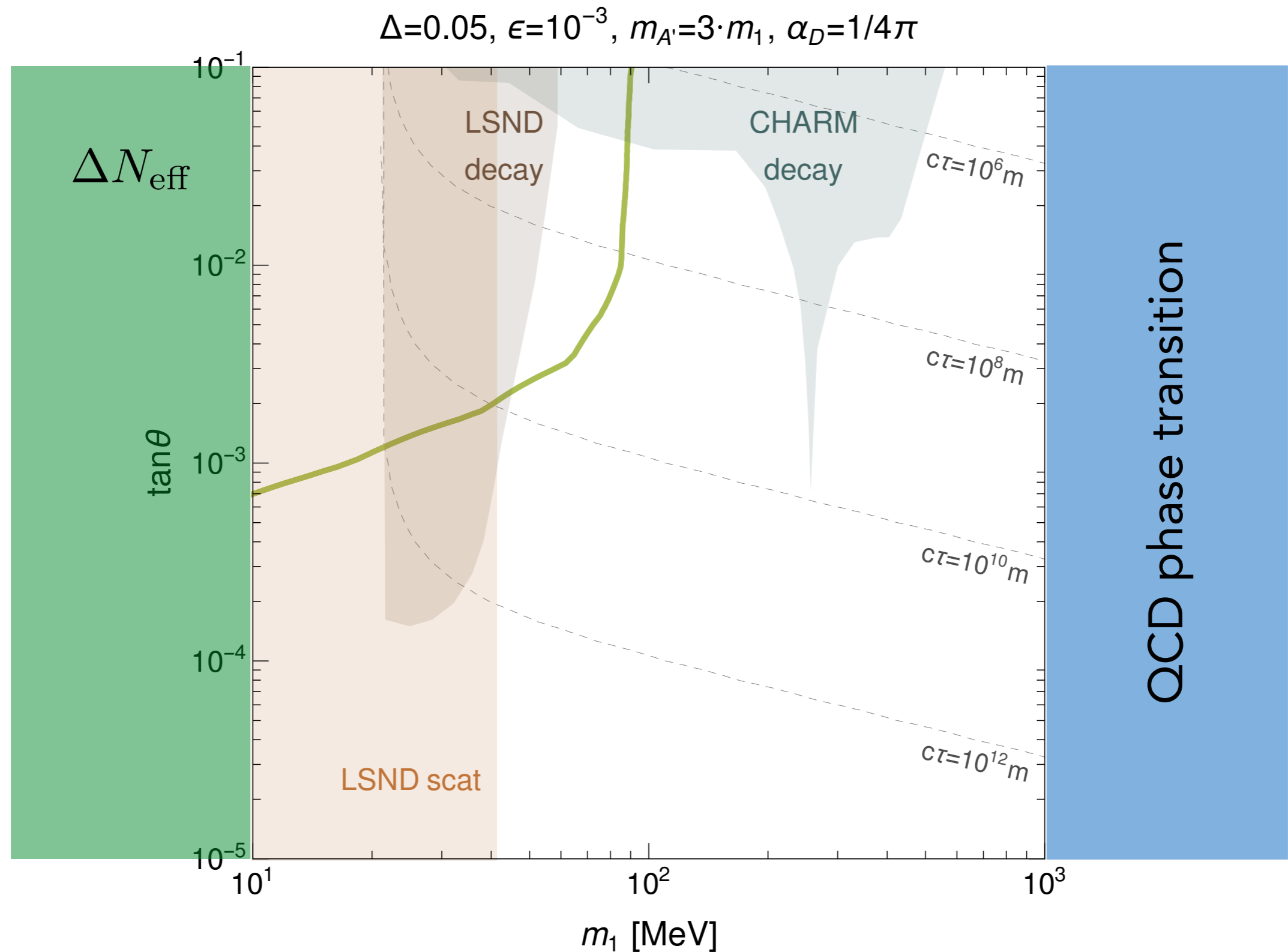
Viabale i2DM candidates



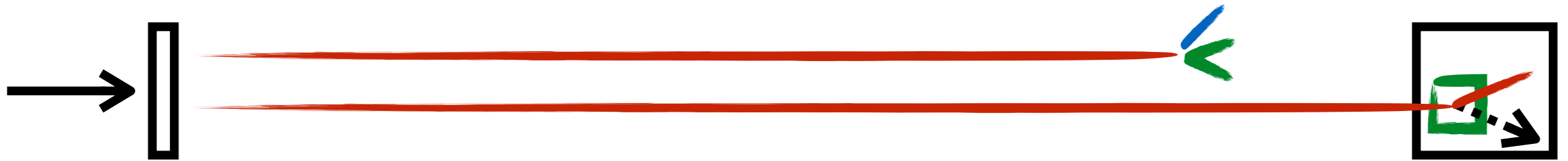
(No) missing energy at colliders



Mass bounds from cosmology



Long-baseline experiments



- production:

$$A' \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_2, \chi_2 \chi_2$$

- decay:

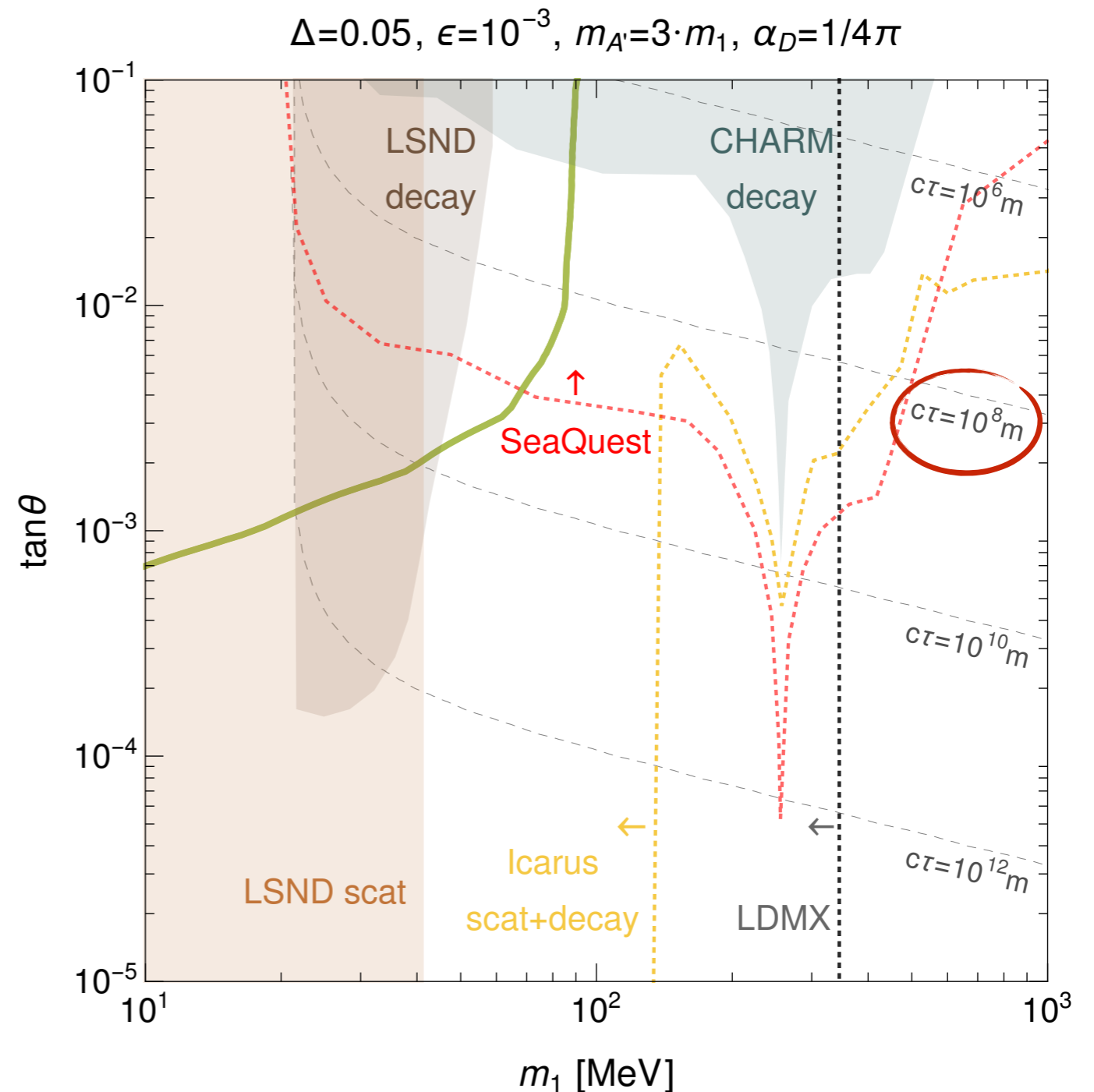
$$\chi_2 \rightarrow \chi_1 \ell^+ \ell^-$$

- scattering:

$$\chi_2 N \rightarrow \chi_2 N$$

- upscattering + decay:

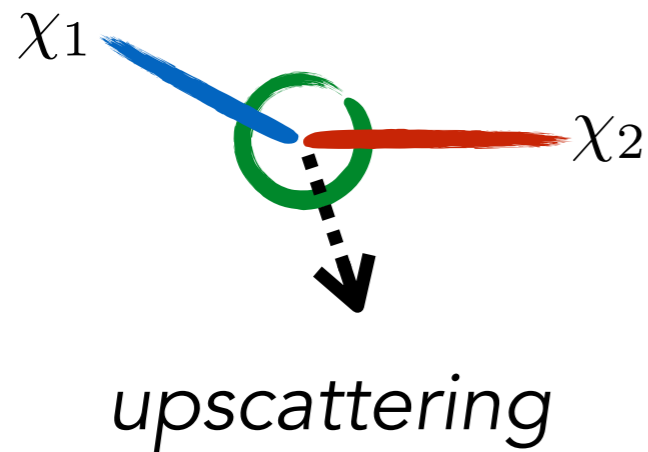
$$\chi_1 N \rightarrow \chi_2 N \rightarrow \chi_1 \ell^+ \ell^- N$$



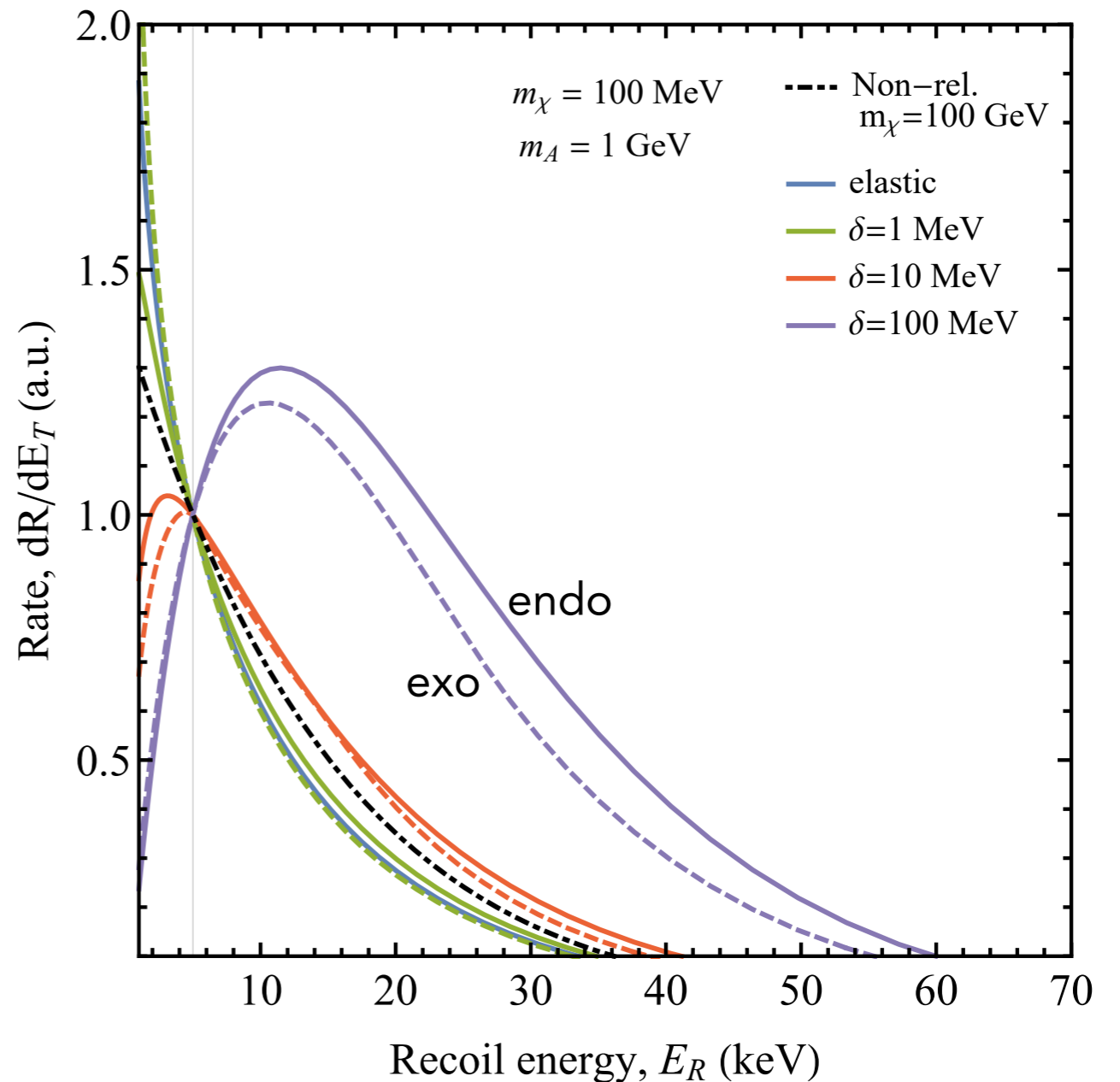
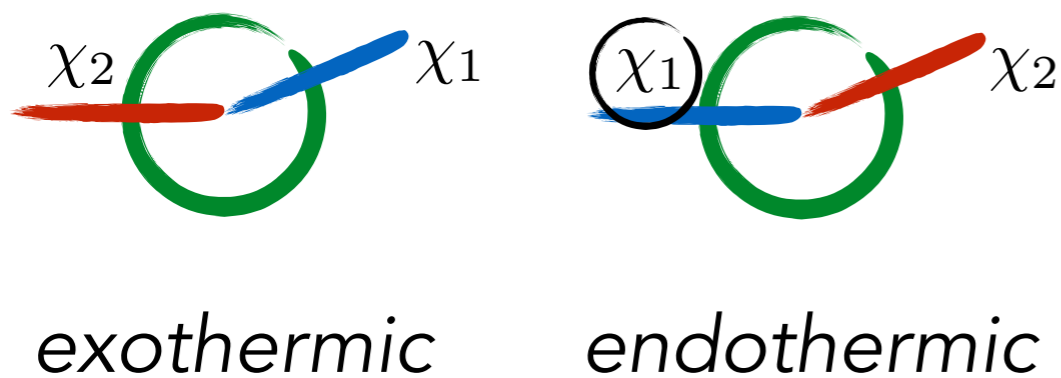
Long-lived particles from space

- production in the atmosphere:

Bringmann, Pospelov 1810.10543



- detection underground:



Summary

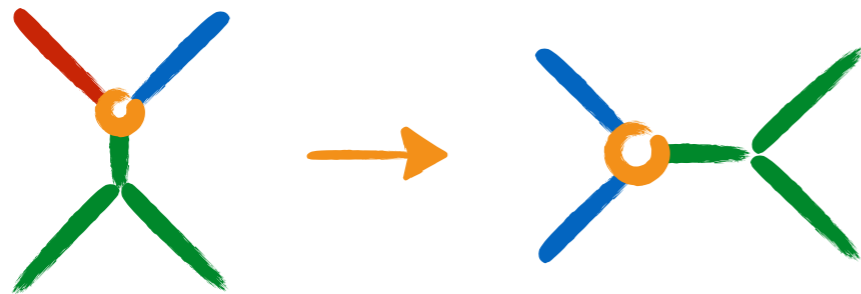
- **feeble dark matter interactions** - long-lived mediators
- **colliders**: multi-GeV particles with decay length $< m$
- **long-baseline**: sub-GeV particles with decay length $\gg m$
- **alternatives**: far detectors, atmosphere, cosmology

Thank you!

BACKUP

Dark matter relics: co-scattering

- freeze-out driven by co-scattering:



$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi \text{ GeV}^{-1}}{T_{fo} M_P \langle \sigma v \rangle}$$

- number densities

$$\frac{n_\eta}{n_\chi} \sim e^{-\frac{\Delta m}{T}} \sim 1 @ T_{fo} \sim \frac{m_\chi}{20}$$

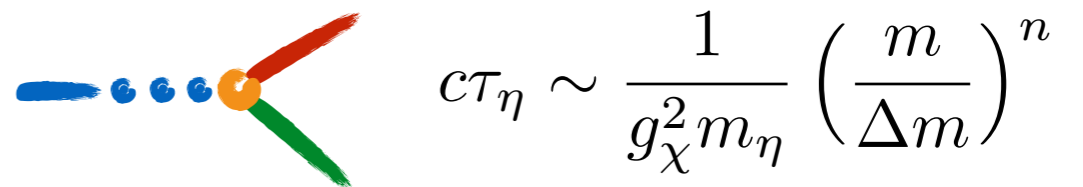
→ compressed spectrum



- observed abundance for

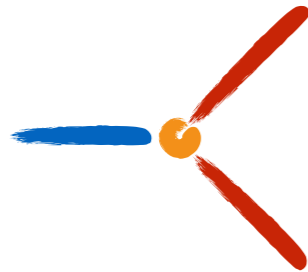
$$g_\chi^2 \sim e^{-\frac{m_\chi}{T}} g_{\text{WIMP}}^2 \ll 1$$

→ long-lived mediators



Dark matter relics: freeze-in

- early universe: mediator decays



$$\Omega_\chi h^2 \sim \frac{m_\chi}{\text{GeV}} \frac{M_P \Gamma_\eta}{T_{fi}^2}$$

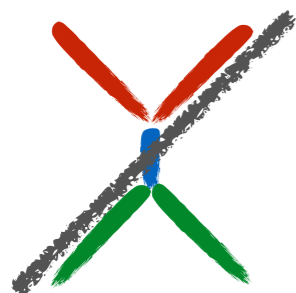
- freeze-in temperature

$$T_{fi} \approx m_\eta/3$$

→ split spectrum

$$\frac{m_\eta^2}{m_\chi} \sim 10^9 \text{ GeV}$$

- DM out of equilibrium



$$g_\chi \lesssim 10^{-7}$$

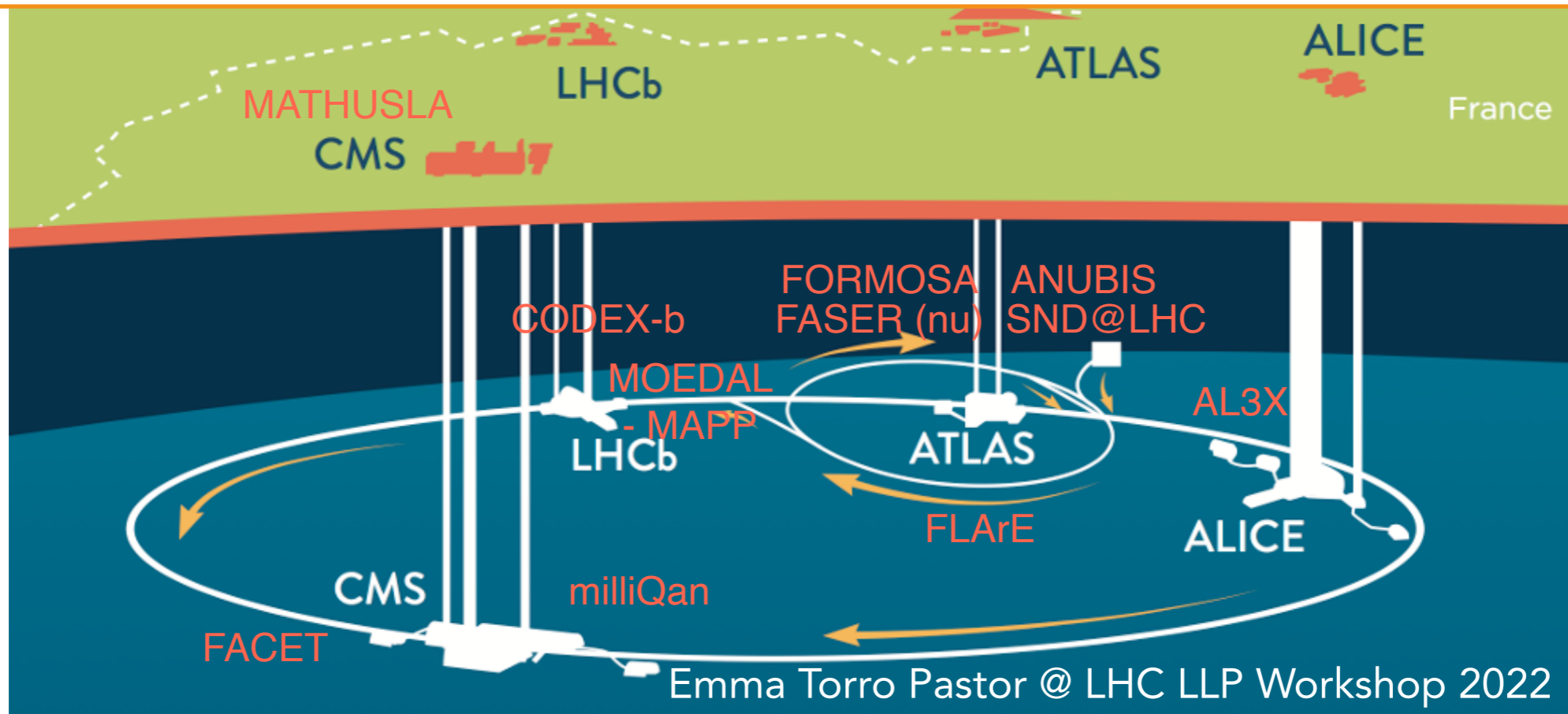
→ long-lived mediators

$$c\tau_\eta \sim \frac{m_\chi}{m_\eta^2}$$

Far detectors

gain over near detectors *if*

- low background
- high geometric coverage



- Forward Physics Facility

Feng et al. 2203.05090

- Belle II: GAZELLE

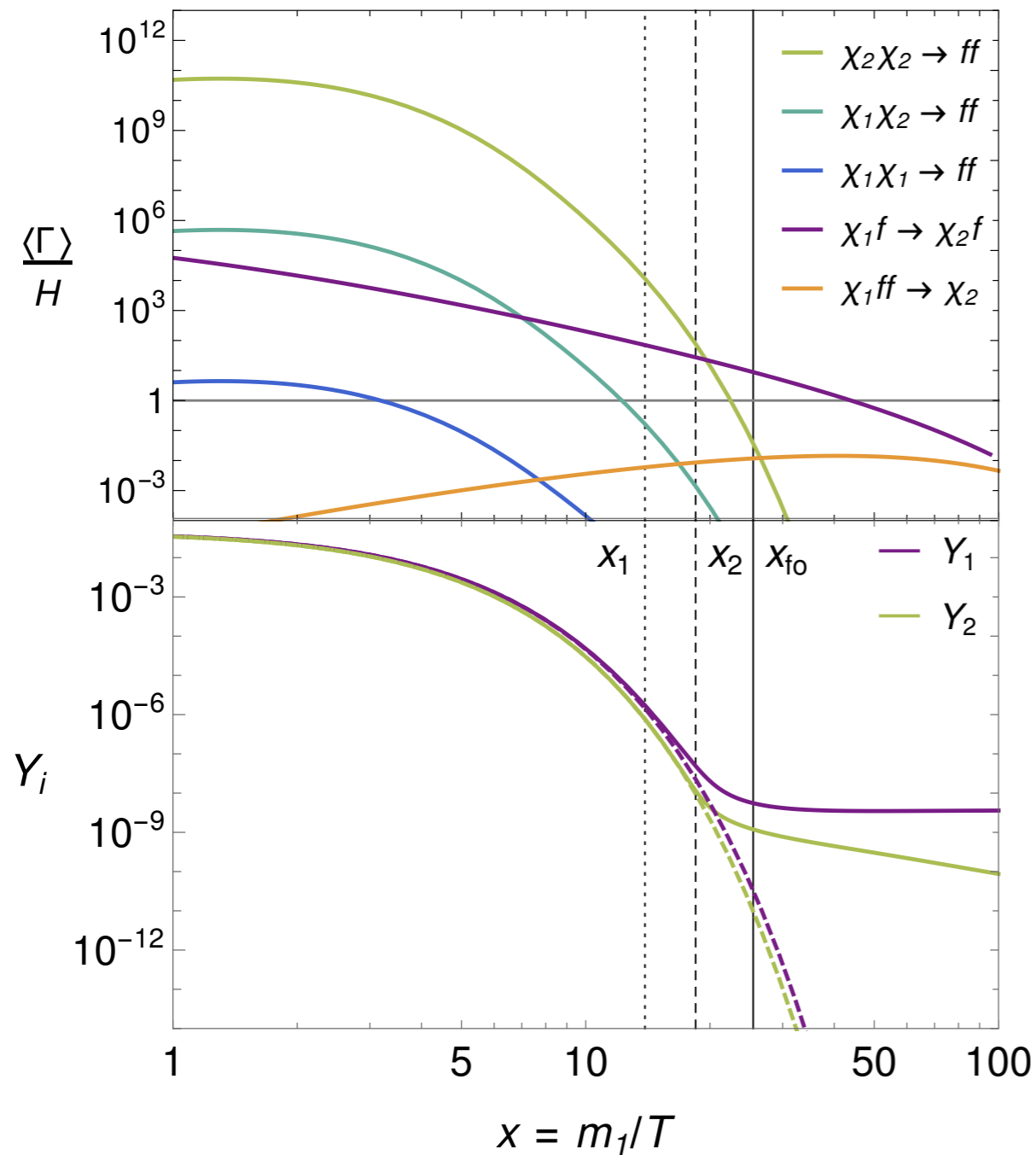
Dreyer, SW et al. 2105.12962

- ILC: transverse far detector options

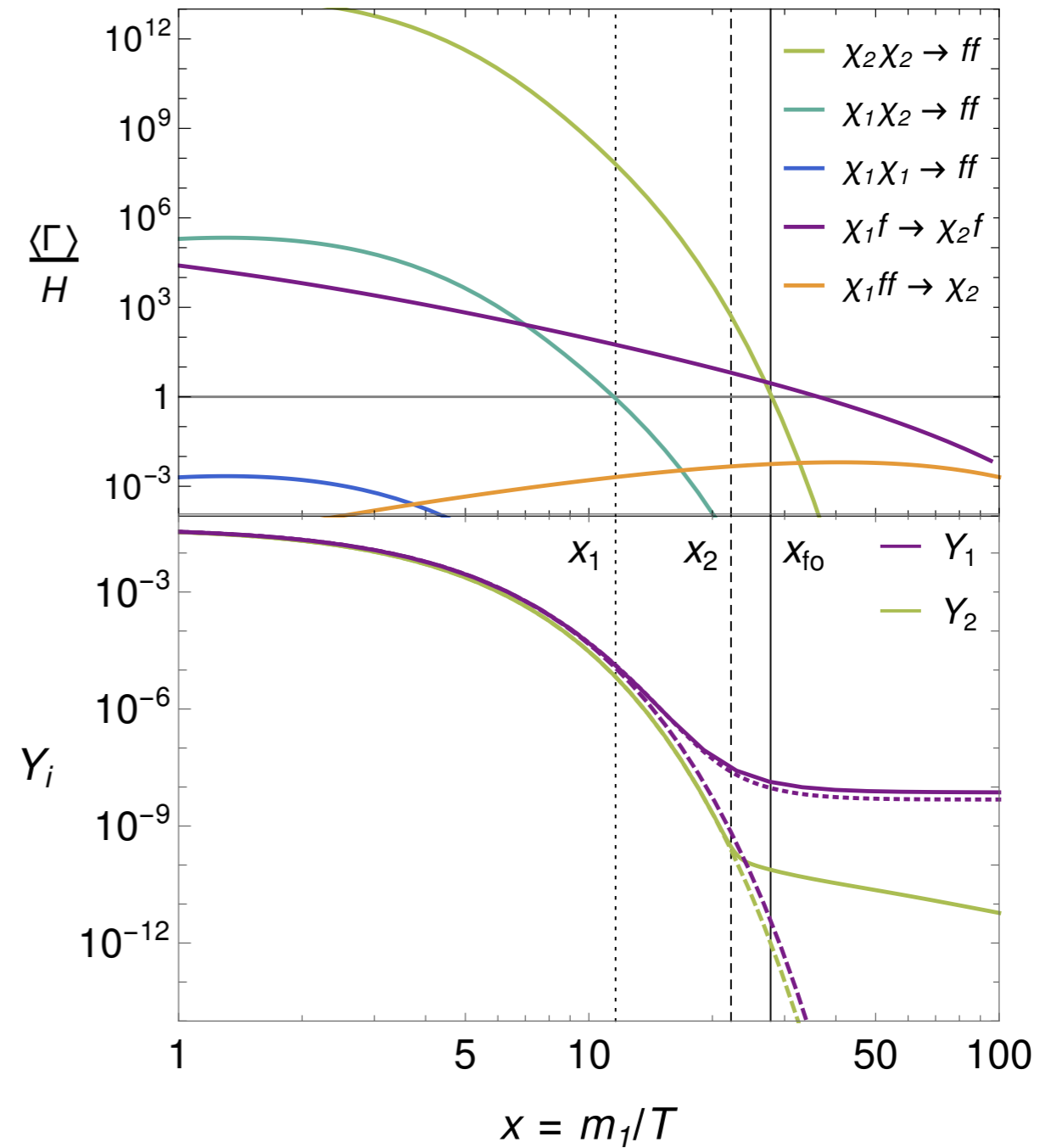
Schaefer, Tillinger, SW 2202.11714

i2DM: freeze-out away from equilibrium

conversion phase, region B



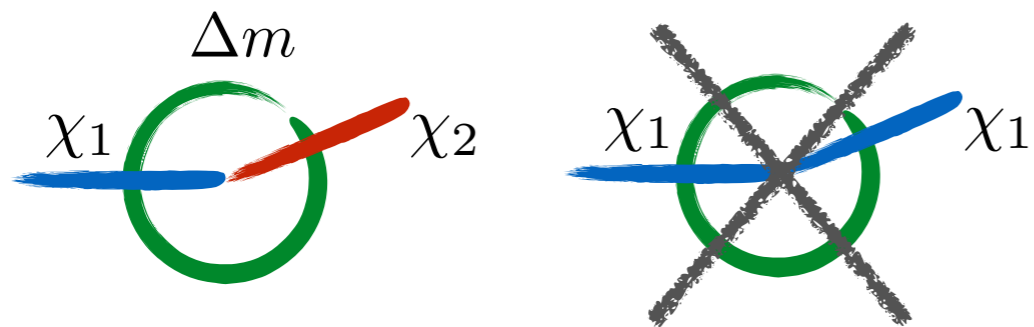
conversion phase, region C



Inelastic Dark Matter

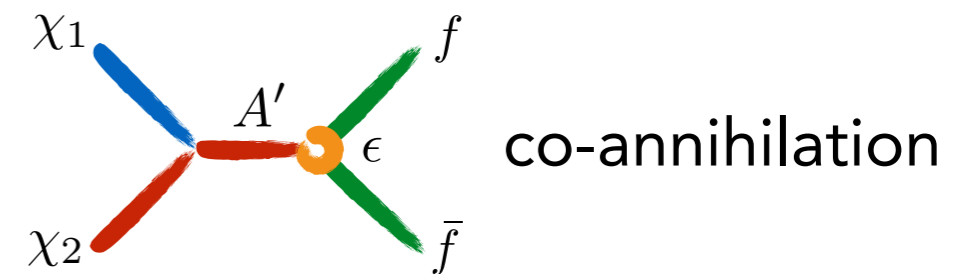
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{iDM}} \supset -ig_D A'_\mu (\chi_2^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \chi_1 - \chi_1^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \chi_2) + e\epsilon A'_\mu Q_f (\bar{f} \gamma^\mu f)$$

- only *inelastic* nucleon scattering

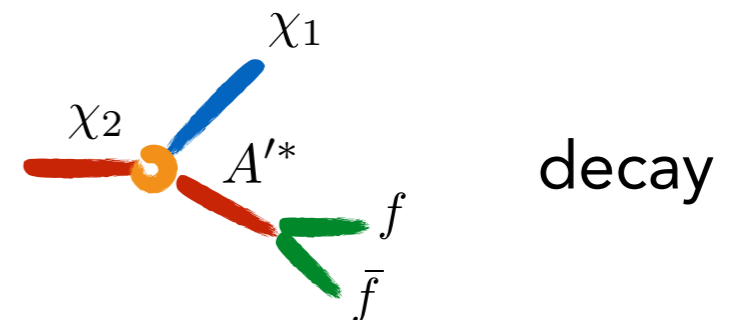


→ hidden from direct detection

- relic abundance:

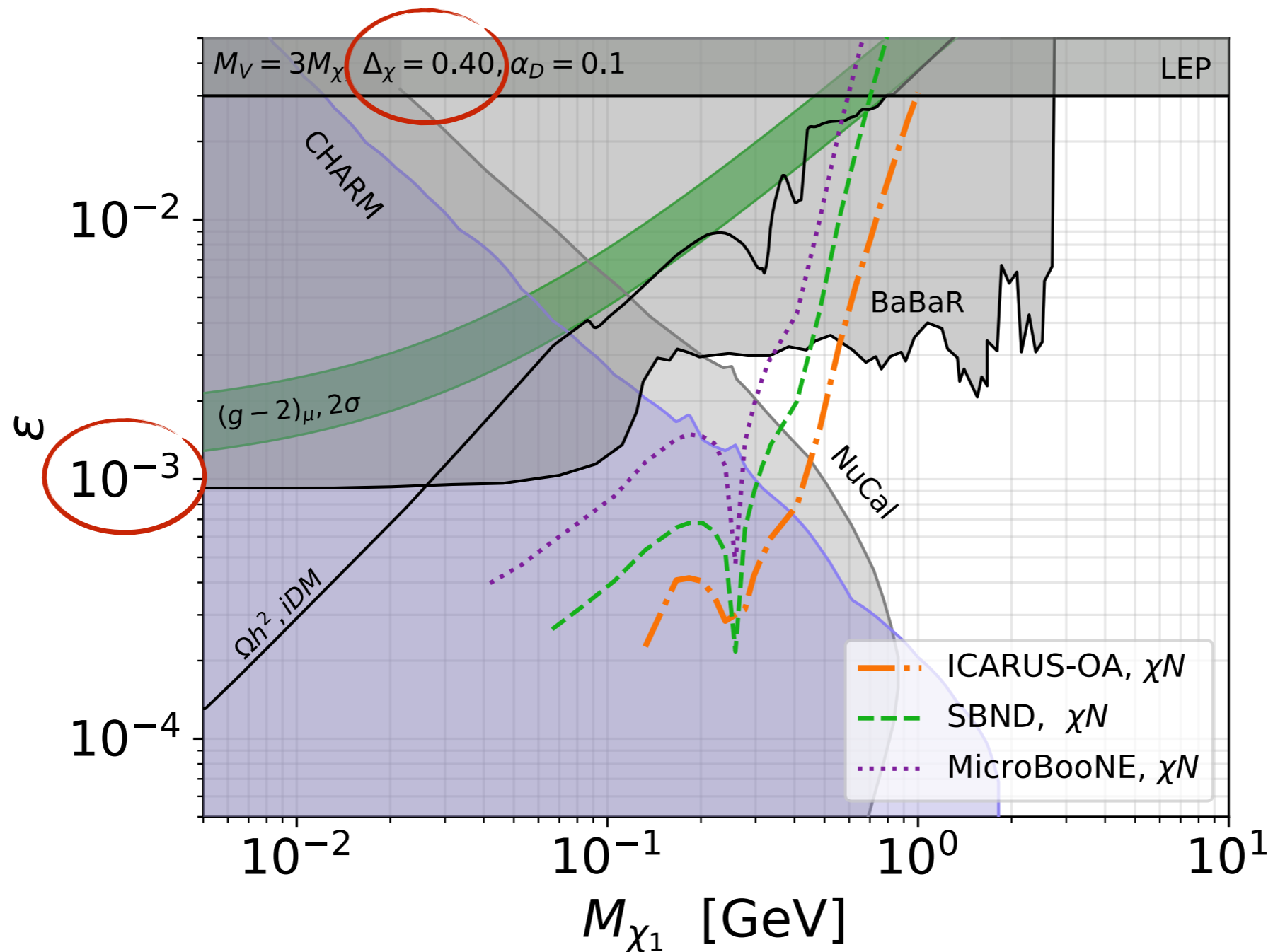


- phenomenology:



Evading mono-photon searches

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A' \rightarrow \gamma \cancel{E}$$



Sub-GeV inelastic dark matter

