

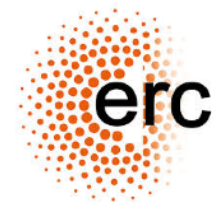
The Dark Matter motivation for LLP searches at Belle II



Kai Schmidt-Hoberg

HELMHOLTZ RESEARCH FOR
GRAND CHALLENGES

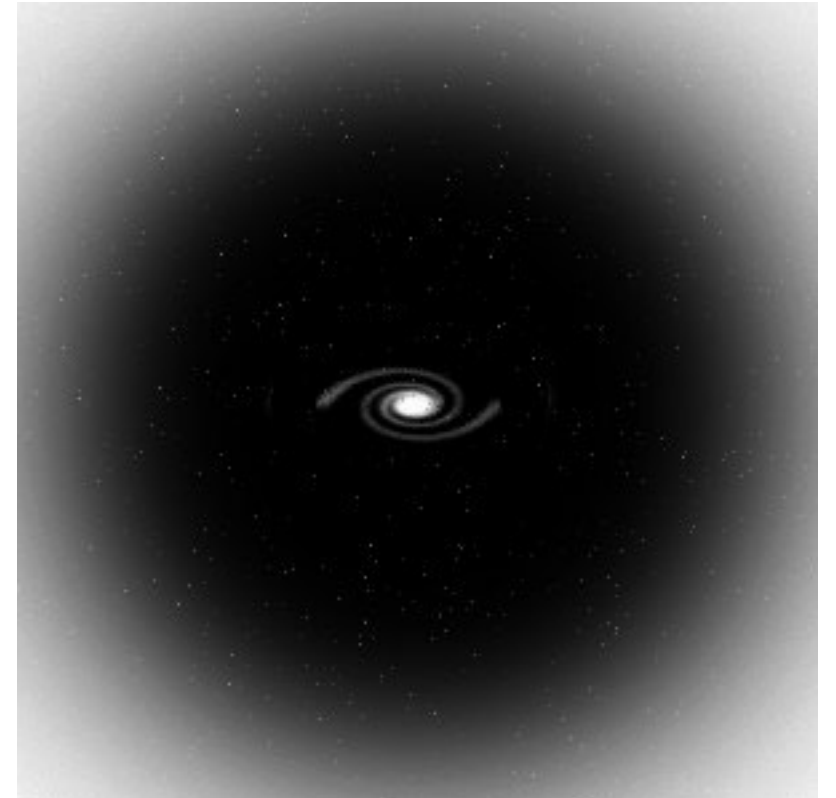
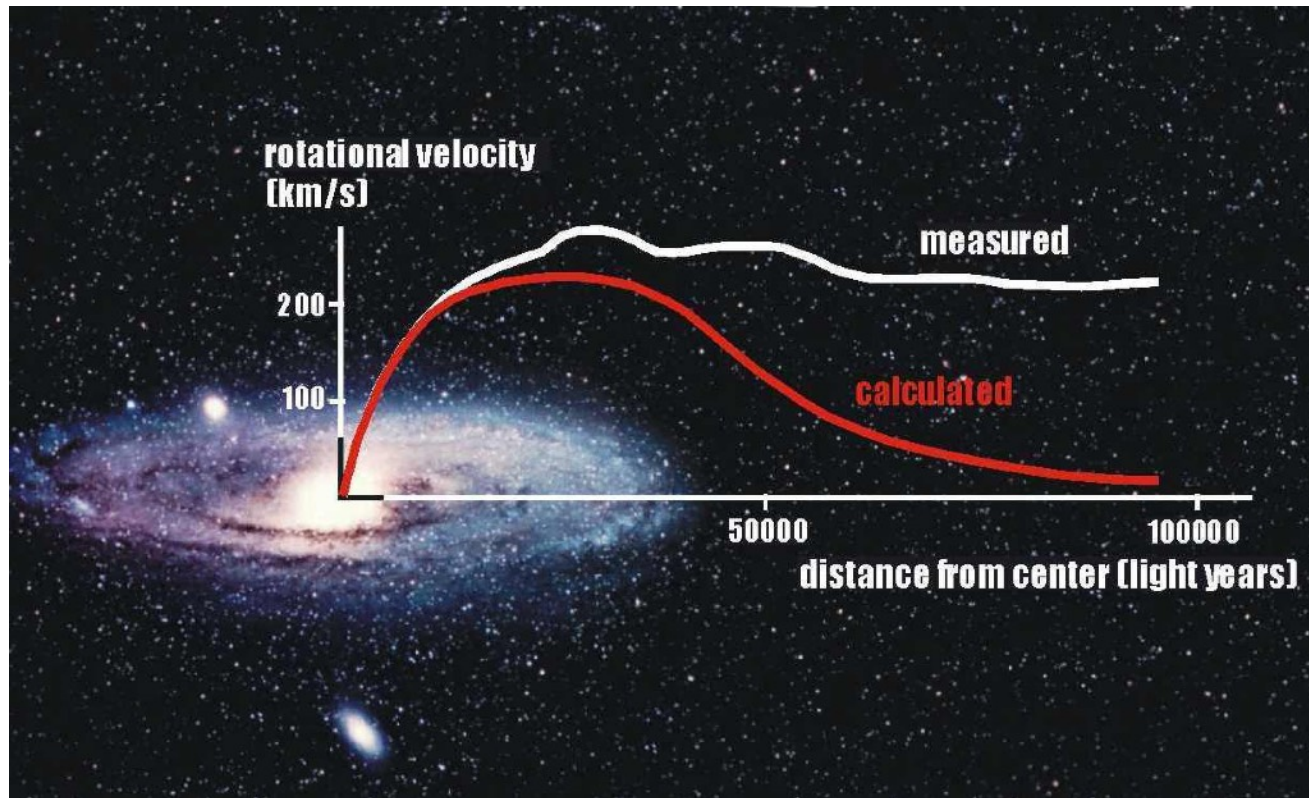
CLUSTER OF EXCELLENCE
QUANTUM UNIVERSE



Evidence for dark matter

Compelling evidence for dark matter on all astrophysical scales

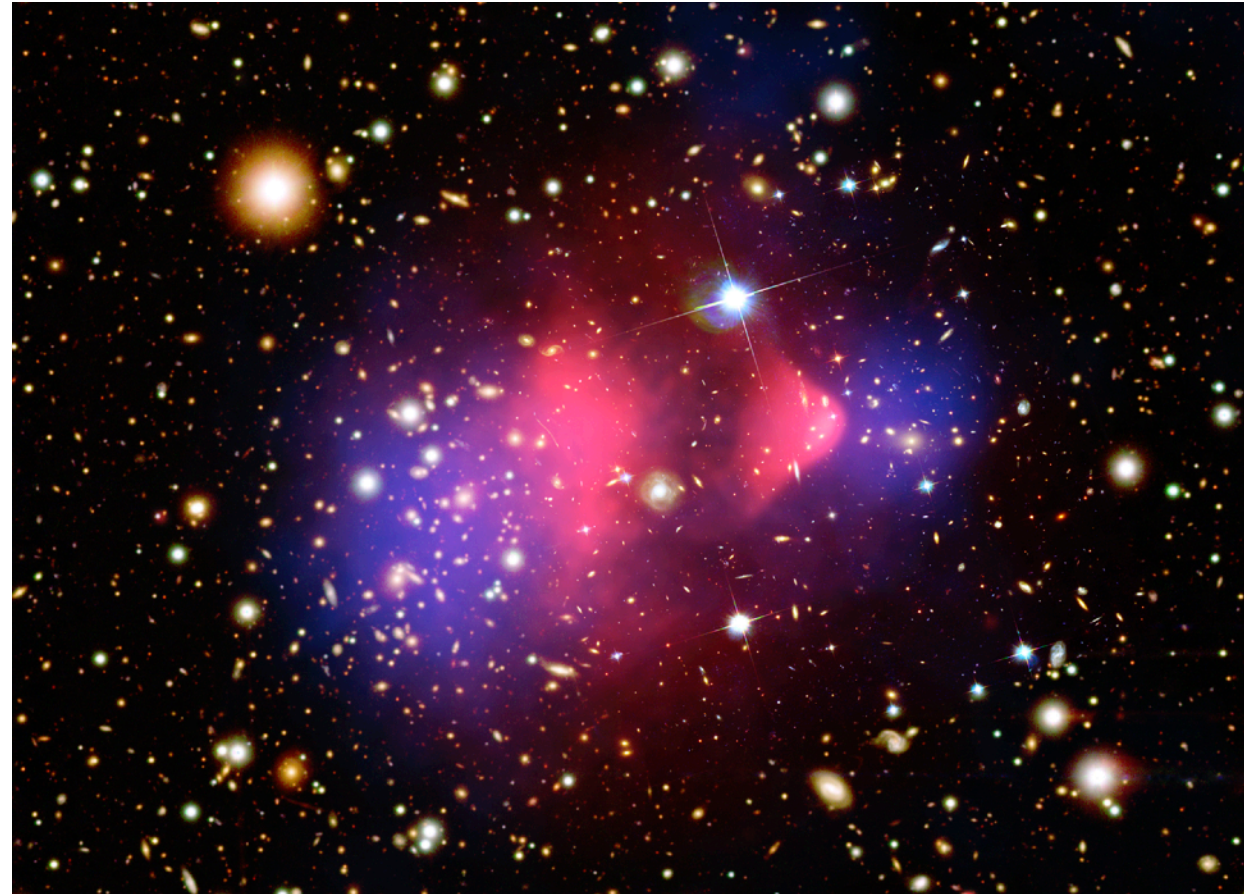
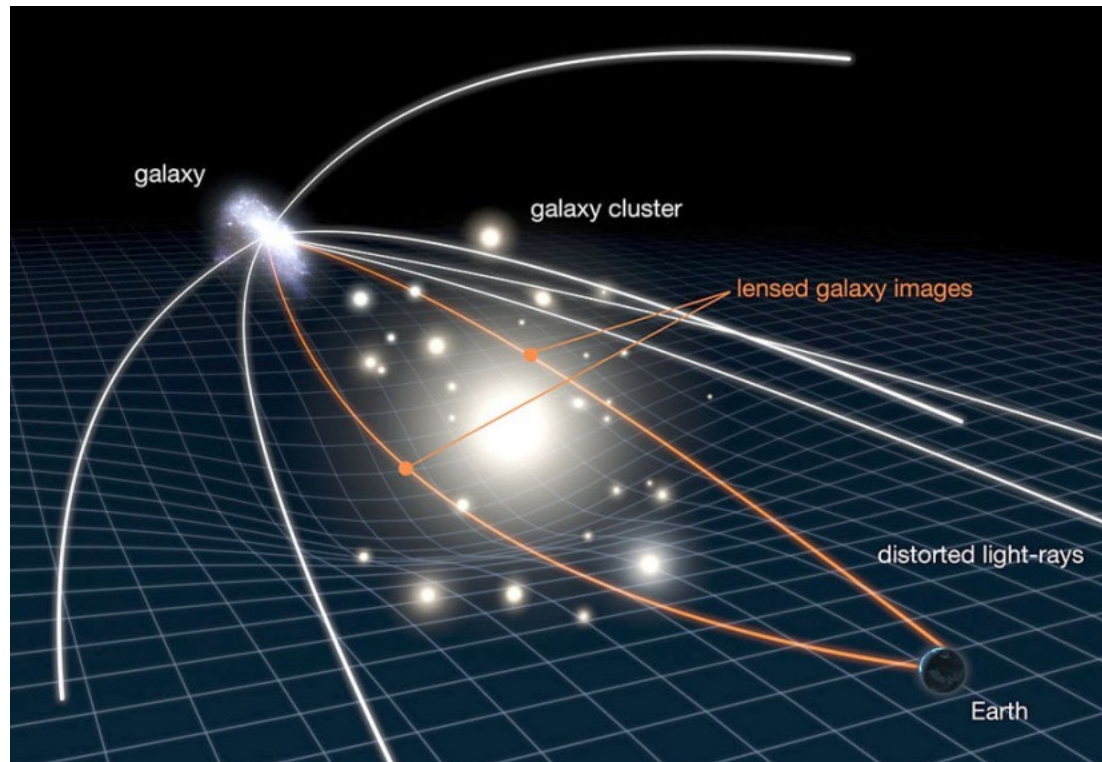
- galactic scales: Rotation curves of galaxies



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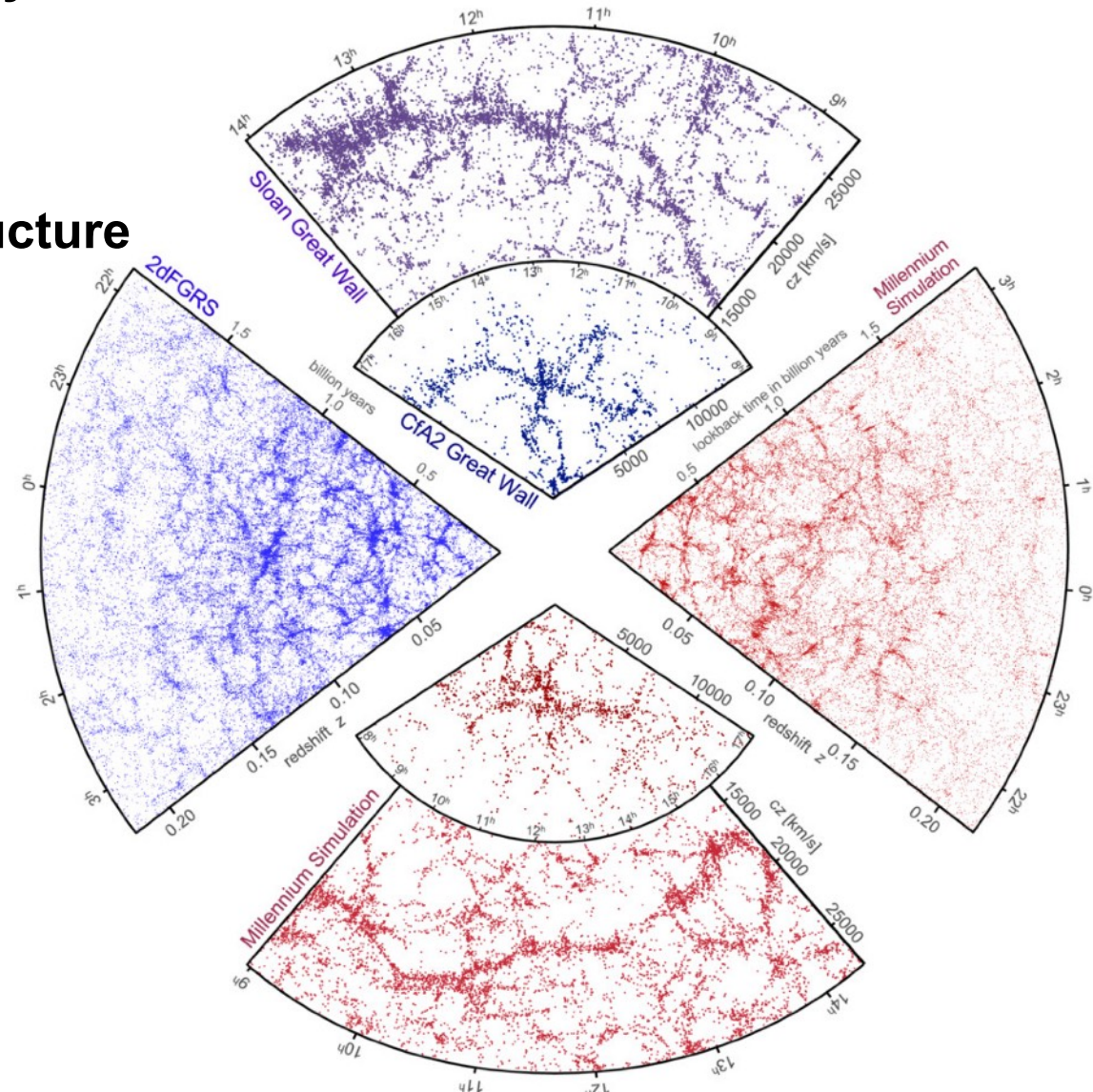
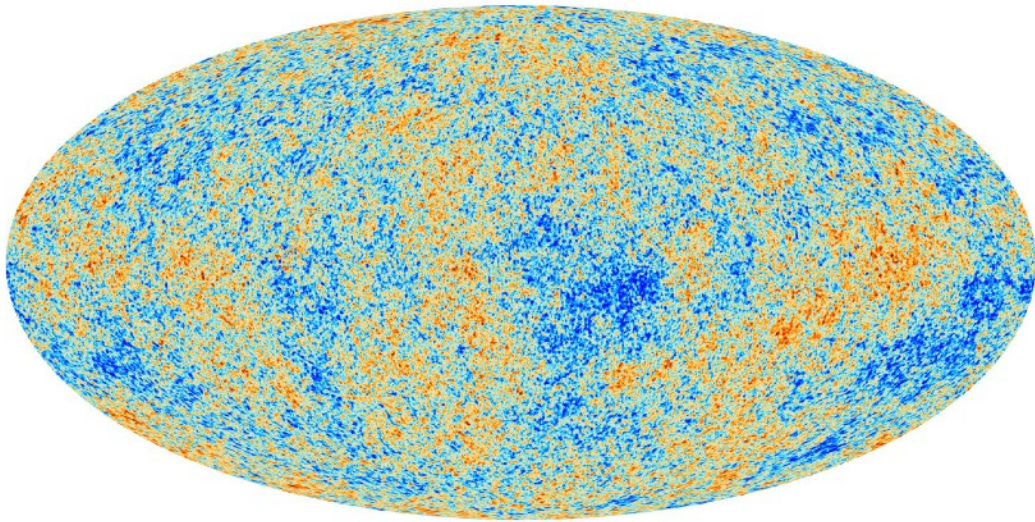
- galactic scales: Rotation curves of galaxies
- Cluster scales: Gravitational lensing



Evidence for dark matter

Compelling evidence for dark matter on all astrophysical scales

- galactic scales: Rotation curves of galaxies
- Cluster scales: Gravitational lensing
- Cosmological scales: CMB and large scale structure



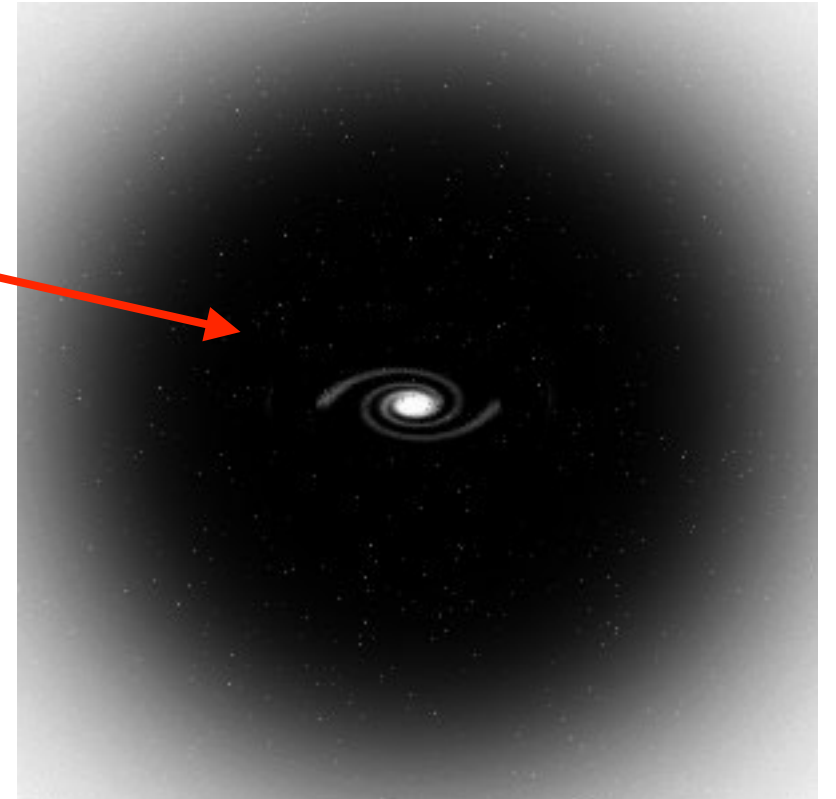
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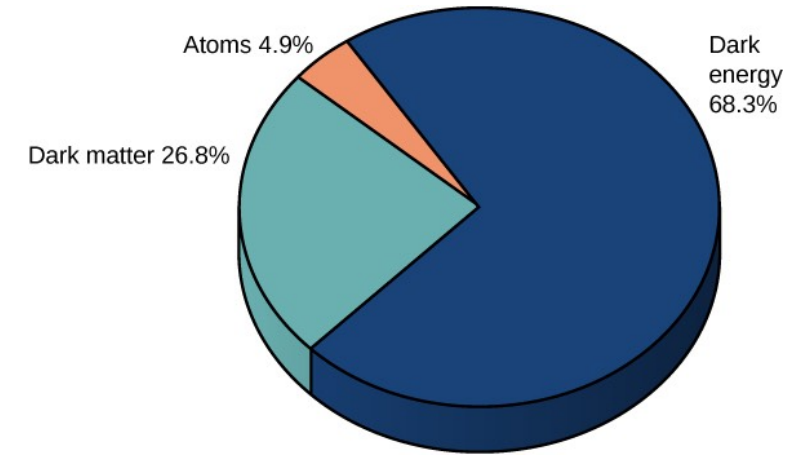
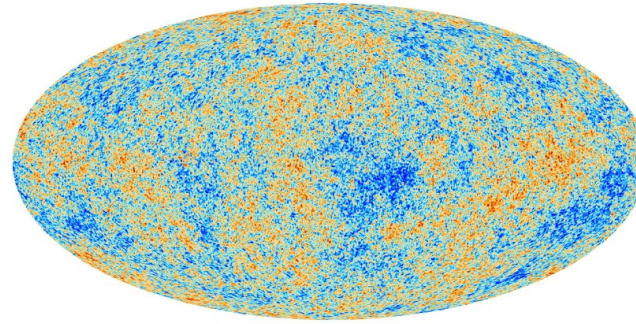
What is it?

What do we know?



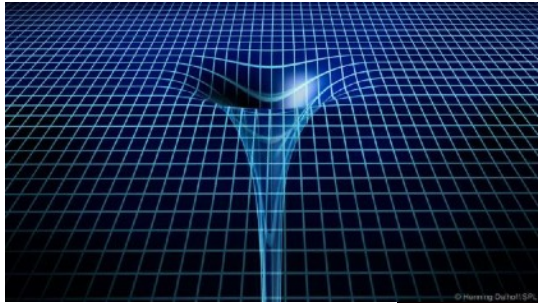
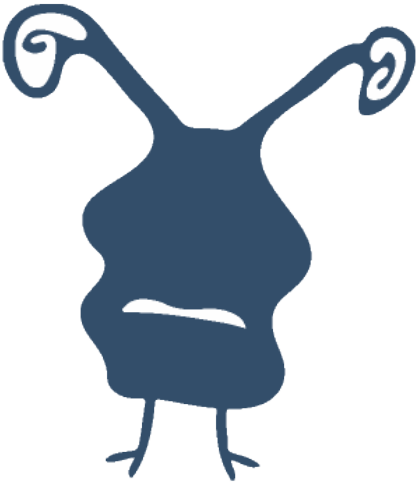
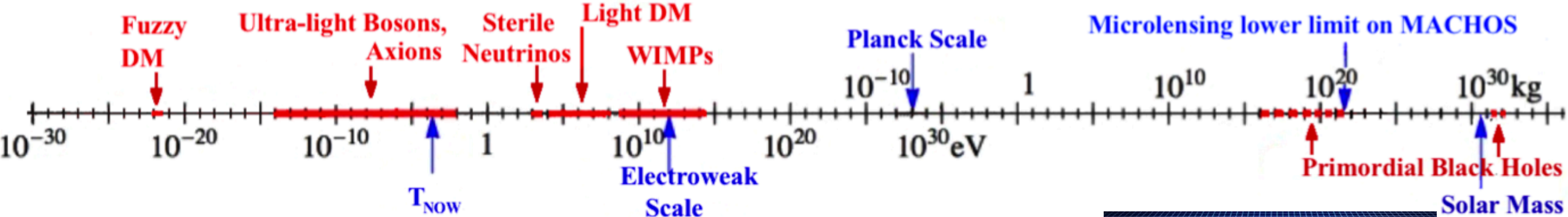
What do we know?

- How much: $\Omega \simeq 0.26$
- **Dark**
 - almost electrically neutral
 - probably colour neutral
- **Stable**
 - sufficiently long-lived
- **Cold**
 - non-relativistic (structure formation)
- **Non-baryonic**



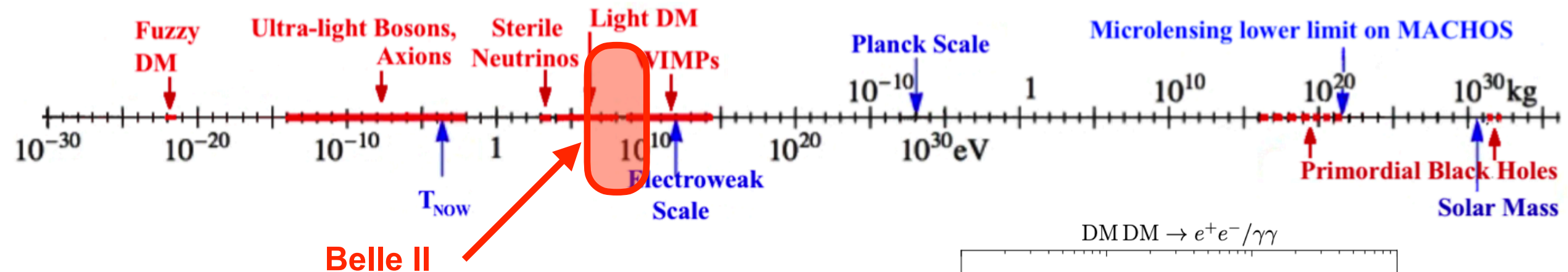
This leaves some room...

Gelmini, 1612.09137



This leaves some room...

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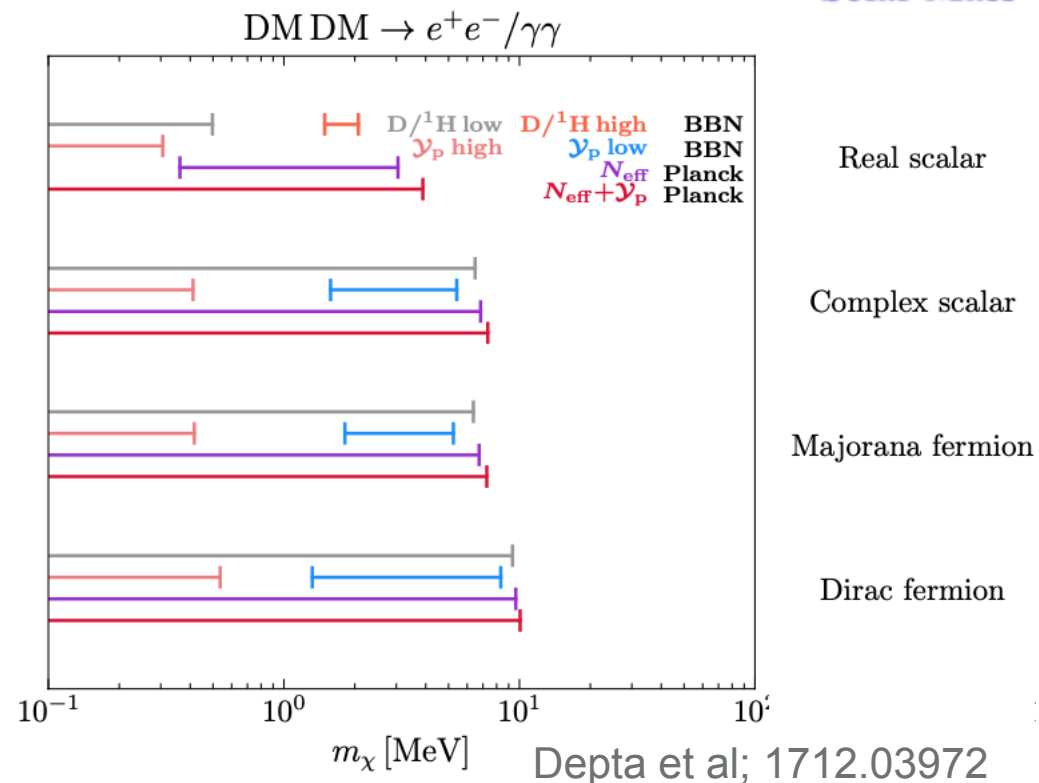


Mass range

- Belle II could produce DM with $m_\chi \lesssim 5 \text{ GeV}$
- $m_\chi \gtrsim 10 \text{ MeV}$ required by BBN if thermal contact to SM

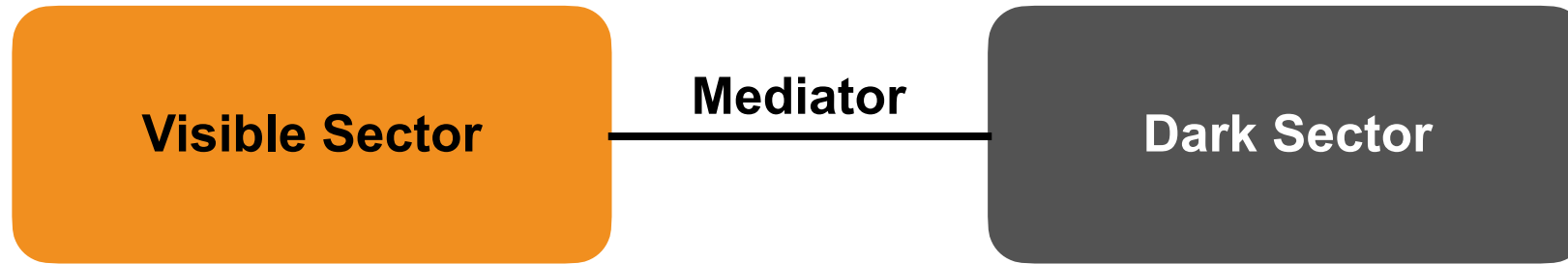
Couplings

- couplings to SM states have to be small
→ does lead to LLPs?



Depta et al; 1712.03972

Where does DM live?

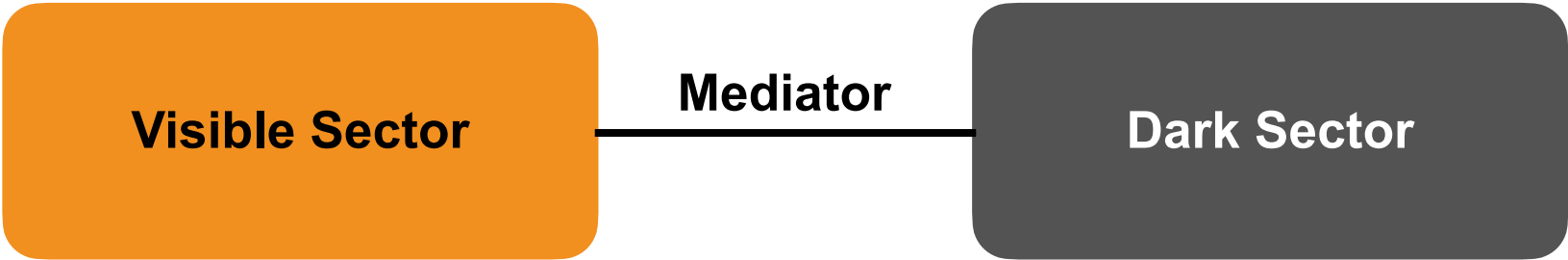


different possibilities to couple the two sectors

- empty dark sector: DM an exotic QCD bound state?
- change quantum numbers of SM, e.g. a new force such as $U(1)_{L_\mu - L_\tau}$ } not today
- leave the SM as is and couple to HS fields (not necessarily DM) as allowed by the symmetries

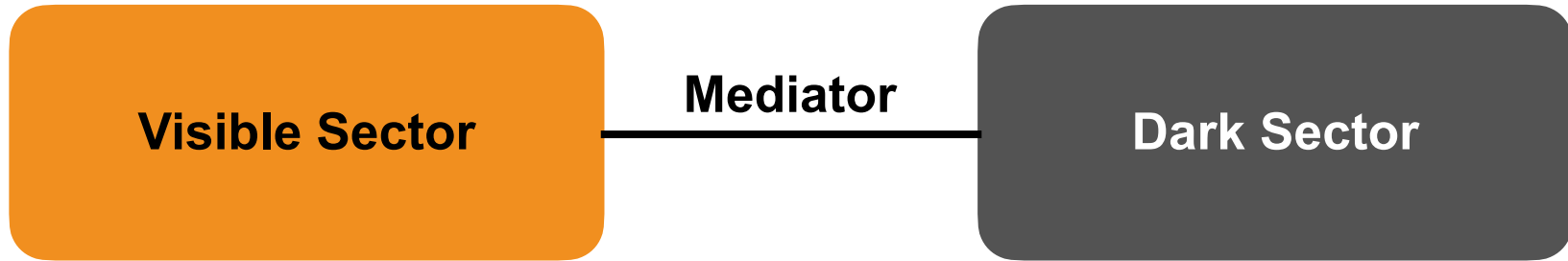
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{portal}} = \sum O_{\text{SM}} \times O_{\text{DS}}.$$

Hidden sector couplings



Portal	Coupling
Dark Photon, A_μ	$-\frac{\epsilon}{2 \cos \theta_W} F'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$
Dark Higgs, S	$(\mu S + \lambda S^2) H^\dagger H$
Axion, a	$\frac{a}{f_a} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}, \frac{a}{f_a} G_{i,\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_i^{\mu\nu}, \frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \psi$
Sterile Neutrino, N	$y_N L H N$

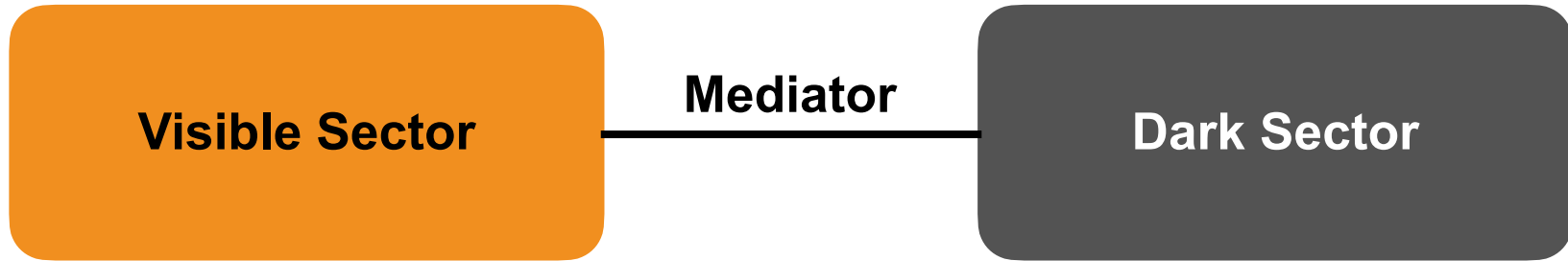
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Sterile Neutrino, N	$y_N L H N$

- could be dark matter if very light (long-lived) or protected by symmetry
- more often DM mediators (which can be searched for independently)

Hidden sector couplings

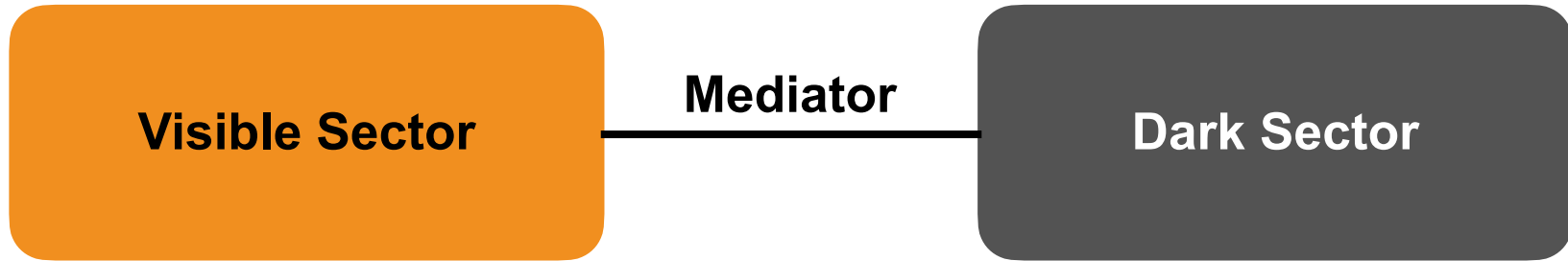


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today

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Hidden sector couplings



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Dark Higgs, S	$(\mu S + \lambda S^2) H^\dagger H$	Camilo Nastya
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Sterile Neutrino, N	$y_N L H N$	Kyrylo

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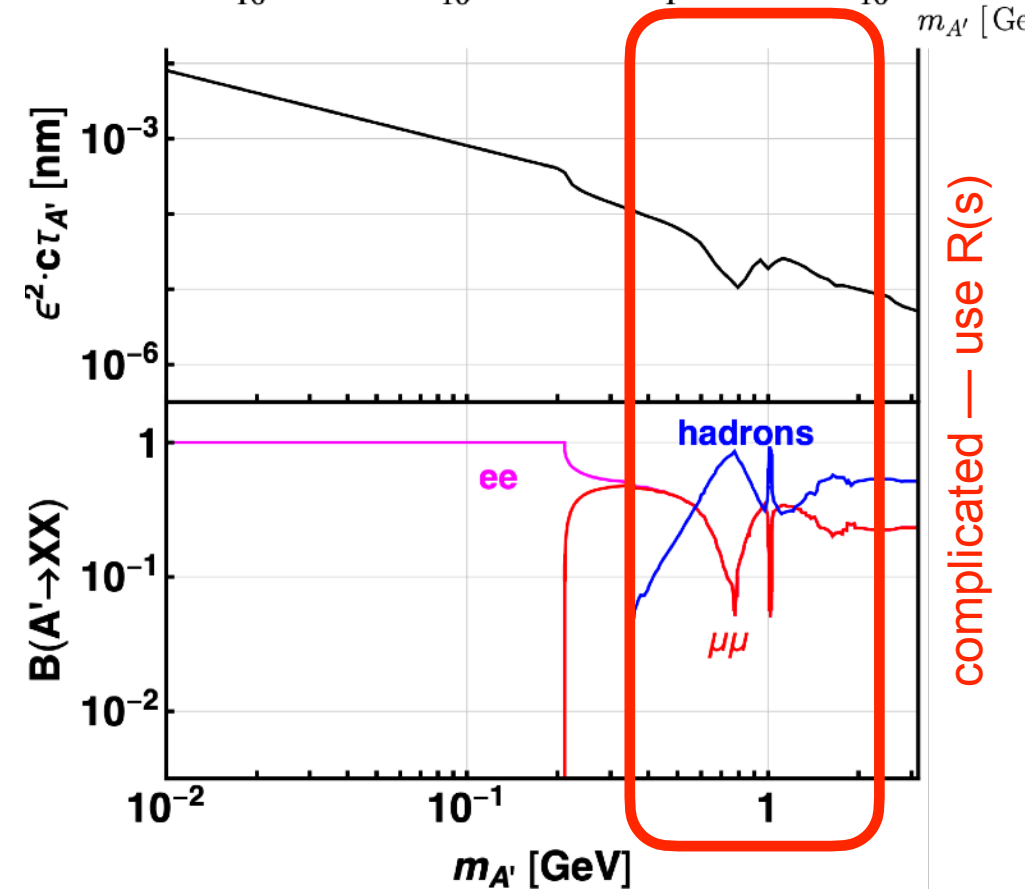
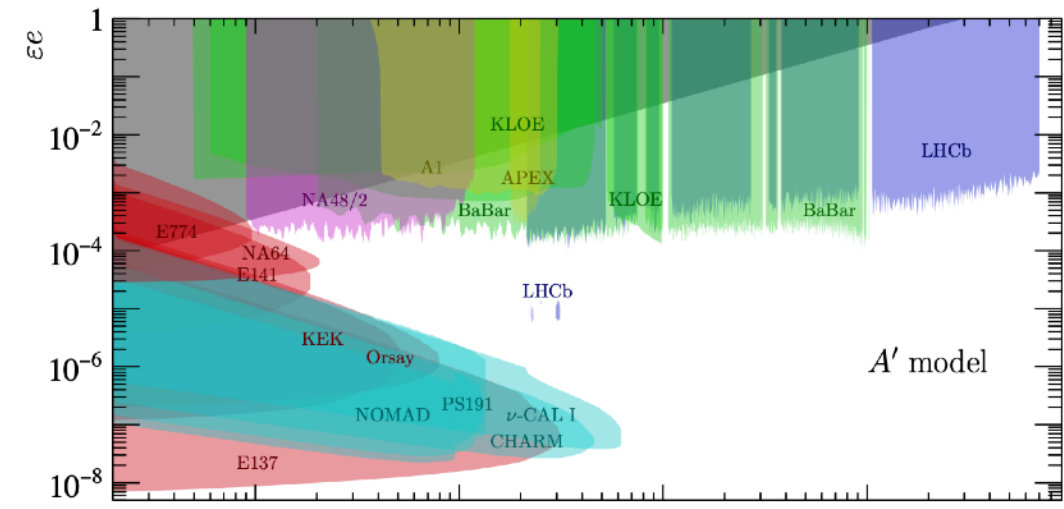
Dark photons

$$-\frac{\epsilon}{2 \cos \theta_W} F'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

- Dark photons appear in many BSM constructions
- Kinetic mixing: photon-like couplings
($A' \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \dots$)
- Naive GUT expectation: $\epsilon \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-6}$
- Could mediate the interactions with DM
- If kinematically allowed: decays into DS often dominate

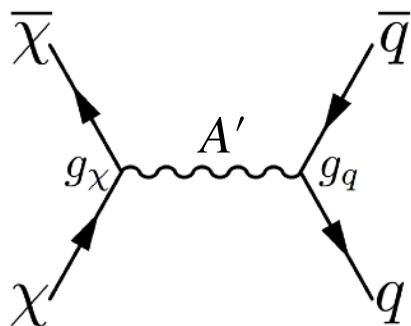
LLPs? Need small coupling or phase space suppression
(small mass splitting)

Even for visible final state decays still rather prompt for ϵ
relevant to Belle II



The DM connection

- Production of dark matter in the early universe via the A'



- vanilla thermal freeze out

1. for relevant ϵ DM χ in thermal equilibrium

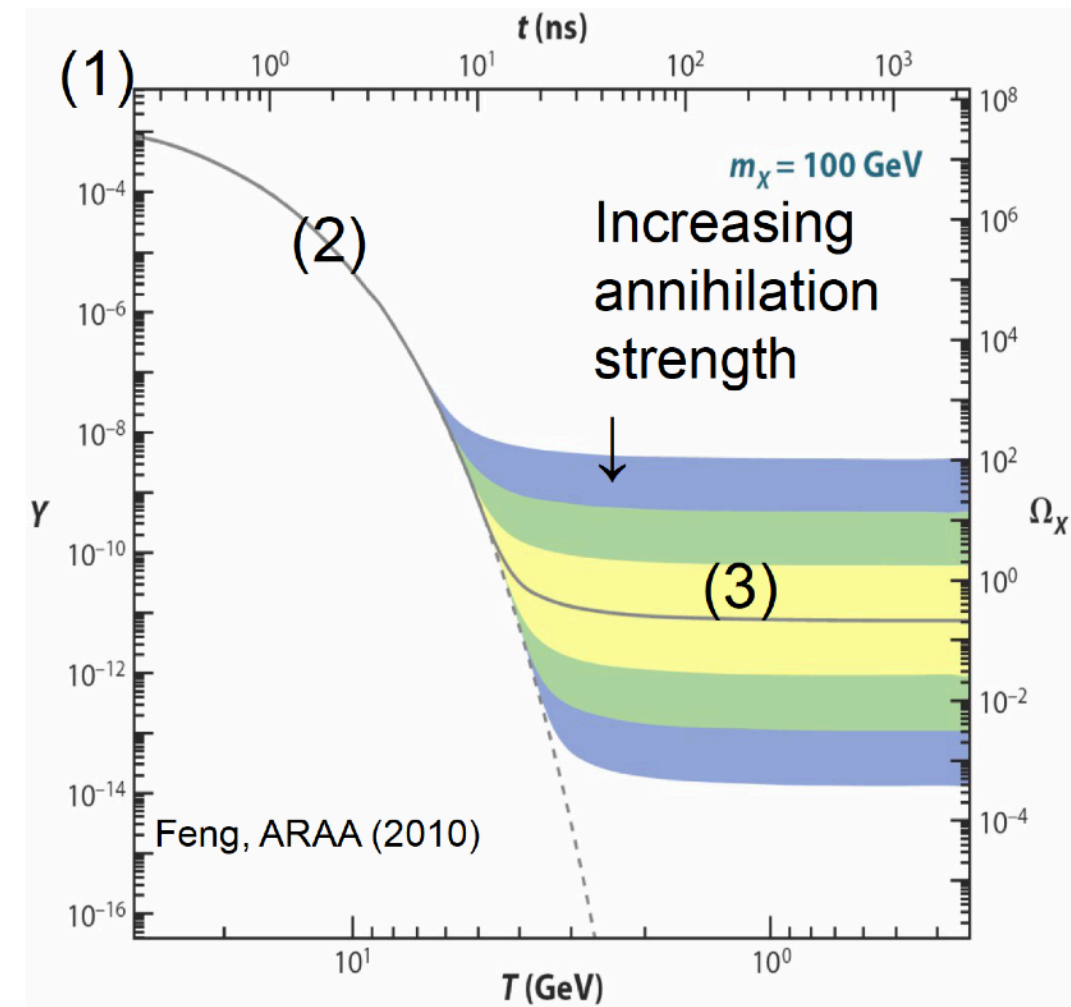
$$\chi\chi \rightleftharpoons SM SM$$

2. Universe cools

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow SM SM$$

3. Universe expands

$$\chi\chi \nrightarrow SM SM$$



Light dark matter

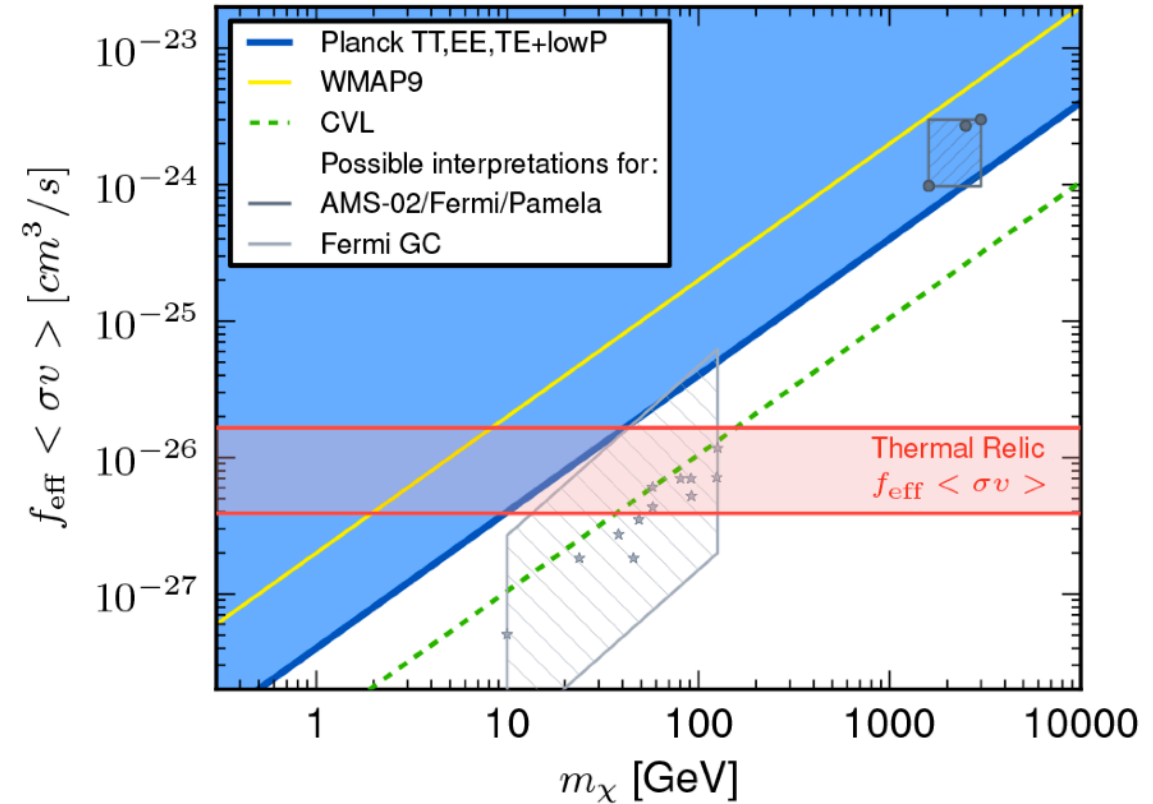
- Residual annihilations also later for $v_{rel} \ll 1$
- inject electromagnetic energy
- strong constraints from the CMB: $v_{rel} \sim 10^{-8}$

$$\sigma v_{rel} = \sigma_0 + \sigma_1 v_{rel}^2 + \mathcal{O}(v_{rel}^4)$$

s-wave

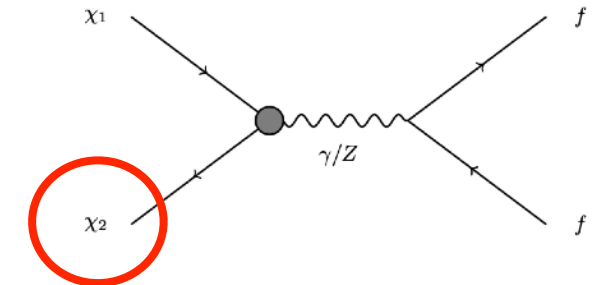
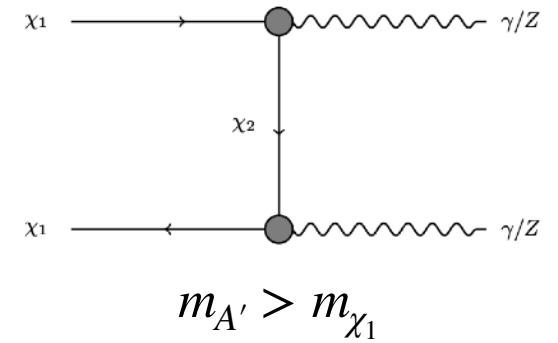
p-wave

- For $m_\chi \lesssim 10$ GeV vanilla A' does not work (s-wave annihilation)
- need p-wave (or some other trick...)



Inelastic dark matter

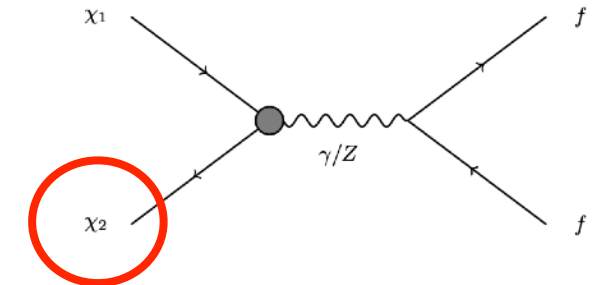
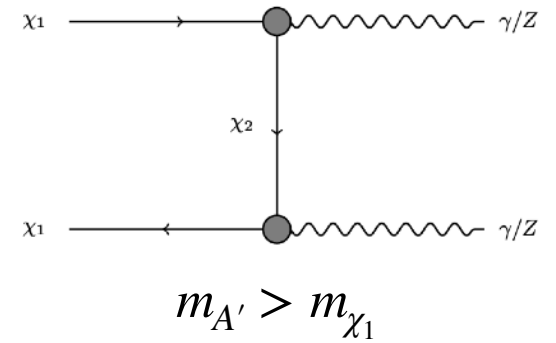
- need to suppress annihilations at late times / small velocities (or enhance it at freeze-out, resonant DM) Berneuther et al; 2010.14522
- possibility: make DM inelastic, i.e. split a Dirac fermion ψ into two Majorana states χ_1 and χ_2 with mass difference $\Delta \equiv m_{\chi_2} - m_{\chi_1}$ and off-diagonal coupling to A'



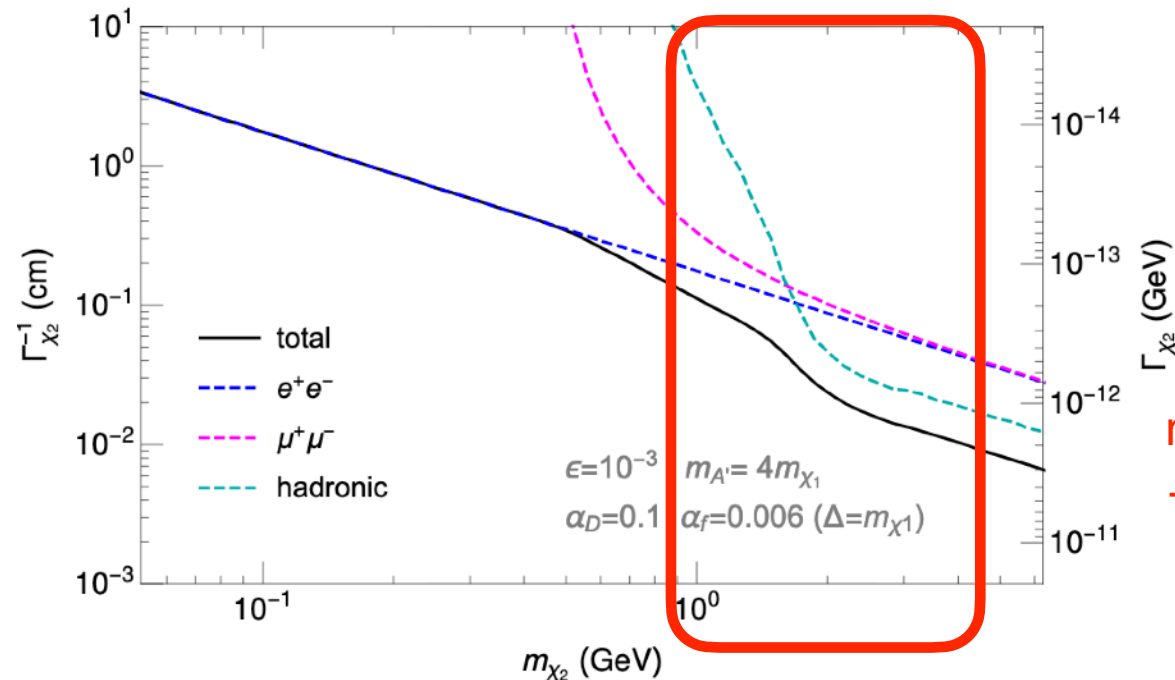
not present at late times

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- now χ_2 often long-lived (3-body decay and potentially small Δ)



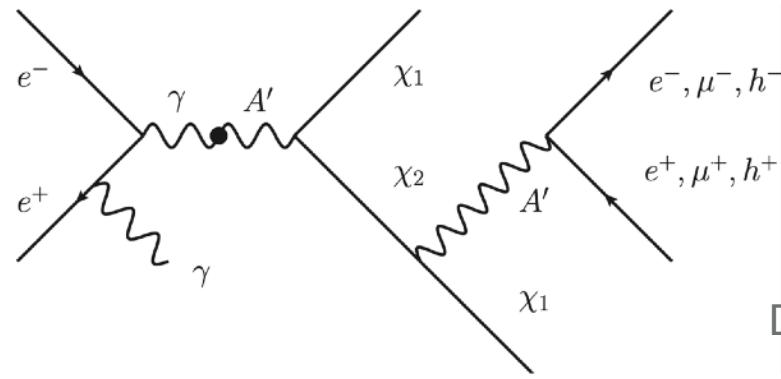
not present at late times



more complicated — use $R(s)$
 → Camilo

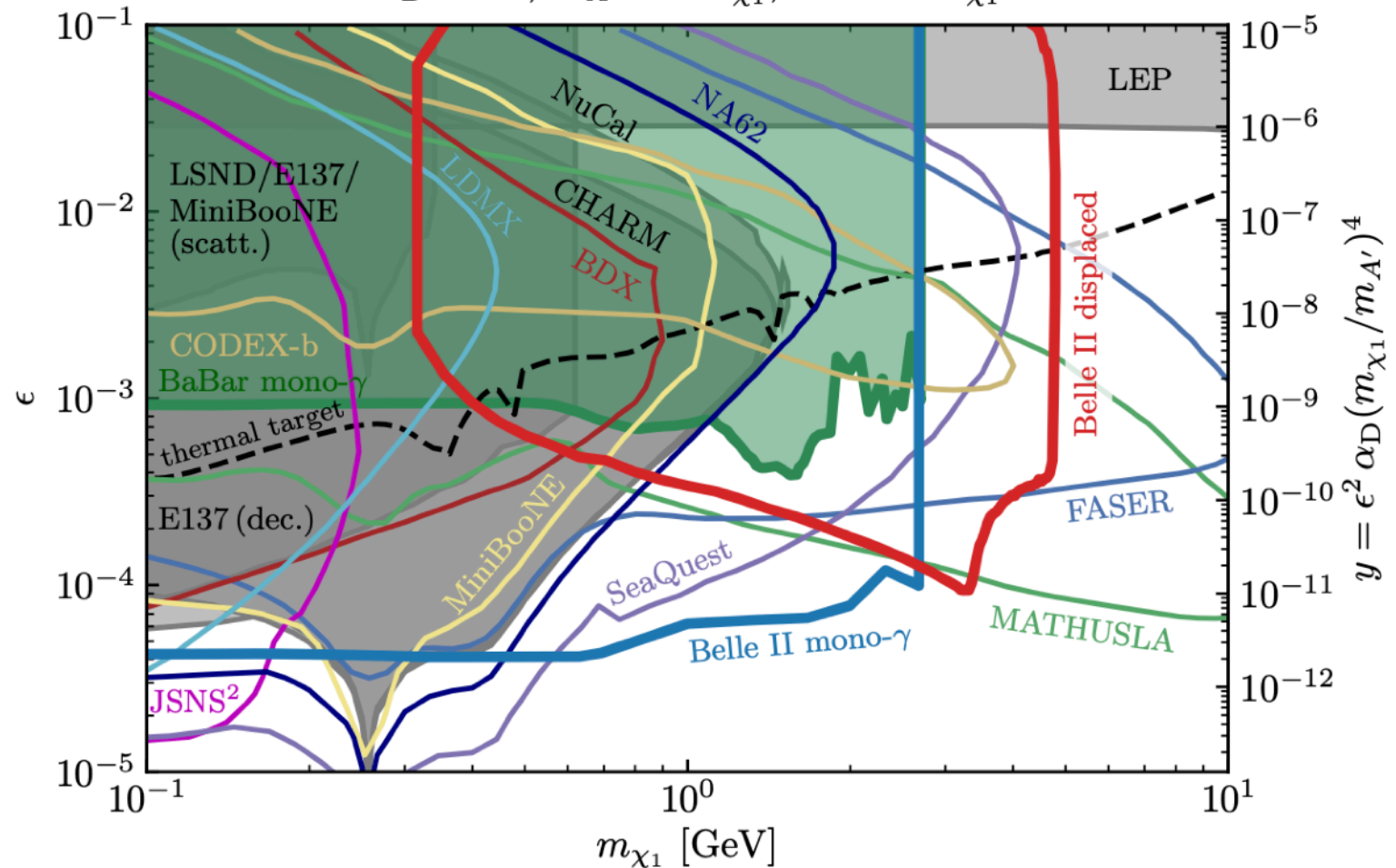
Inelastic dark matter

- displaced signature in Belle II (single photon, displaced pair of electrons, missing energy)
- need displaced vertex trigger to achieve full sensitivity



Duerr et al; 1911.03176

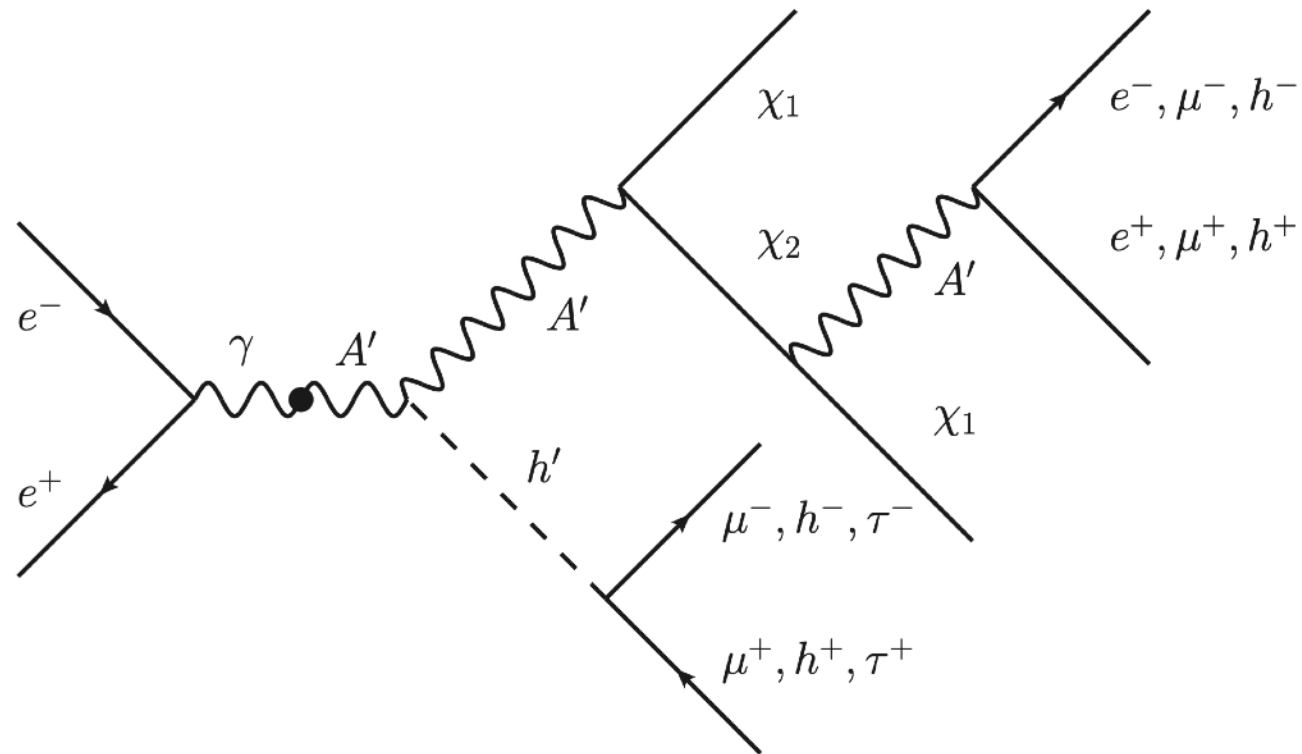
$$\alpha_D = 0.1, m_{A'} = 3 m_{\chi_1}, \Delta = 0.1 m_{\chi_1}$$



Dark Higgs

- how does the mass splitting Δ arise in the underlying model?
 - dark Higgs field...
- also naturally present to give mass to A'
- cannot be too heavy due to unitarity considerations
- two portals!

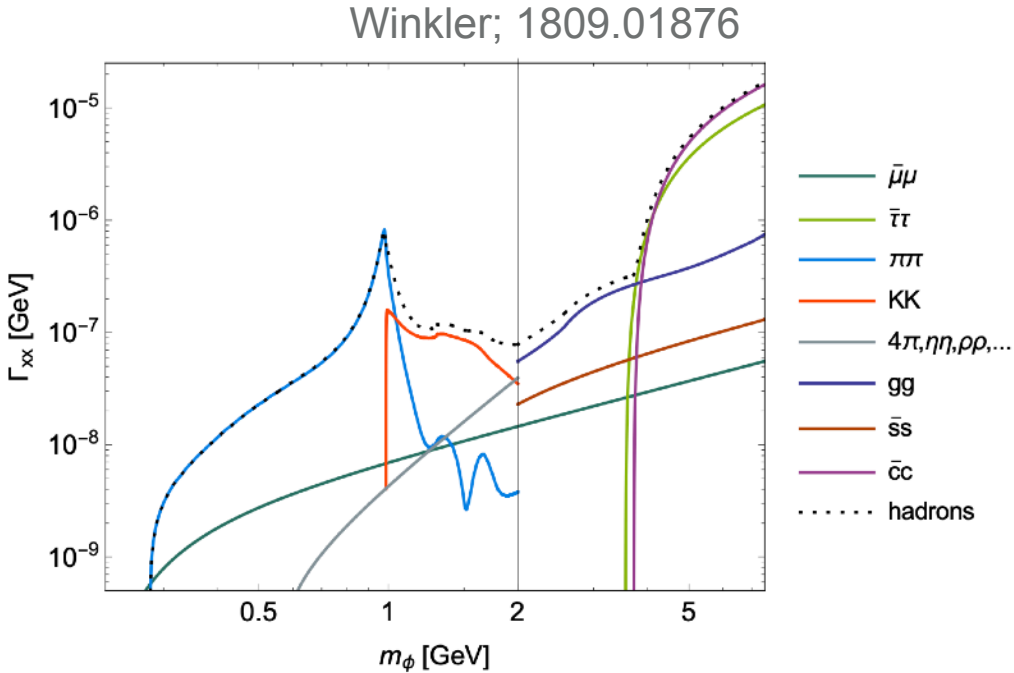
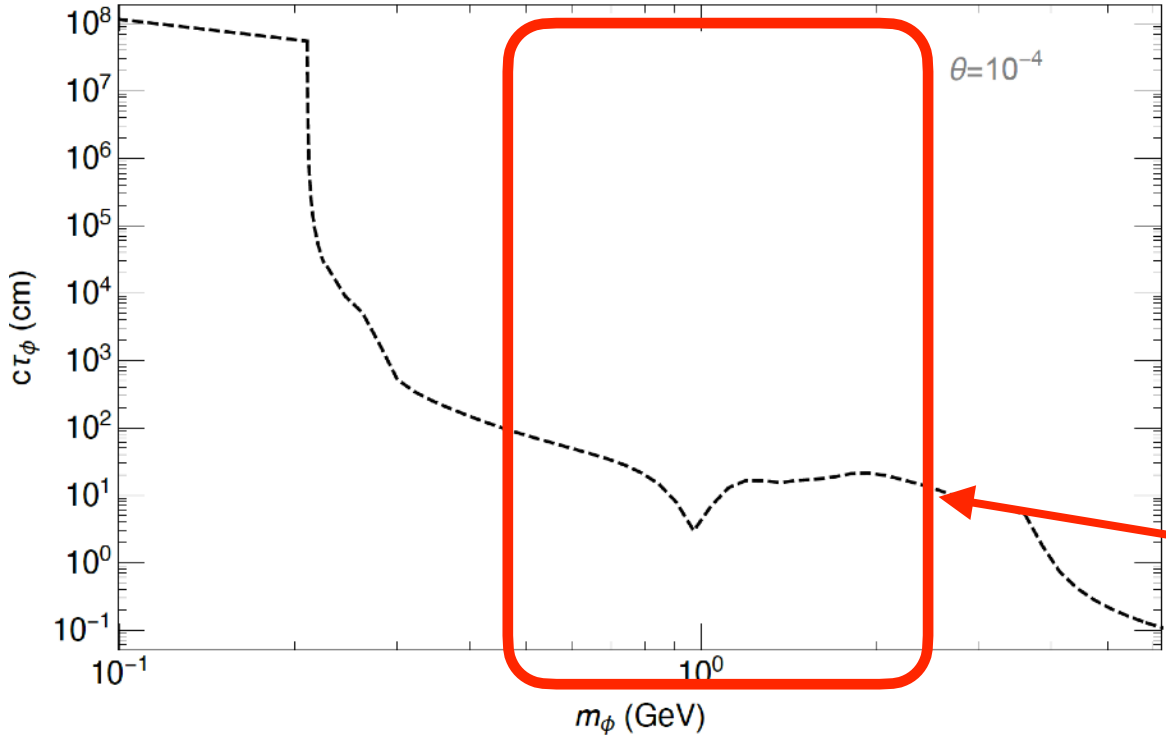
Talk by Camilo



Scalar portal

Talk by Nastya

- a scalar coupled to DM naturally results in p-wave annihilation
- additional **Yukawa suppression** of the couplings leads to sizeable lifetimes: **basically always displaced...**

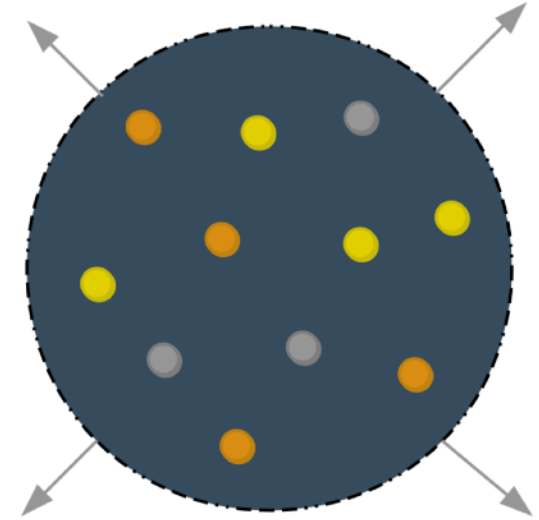
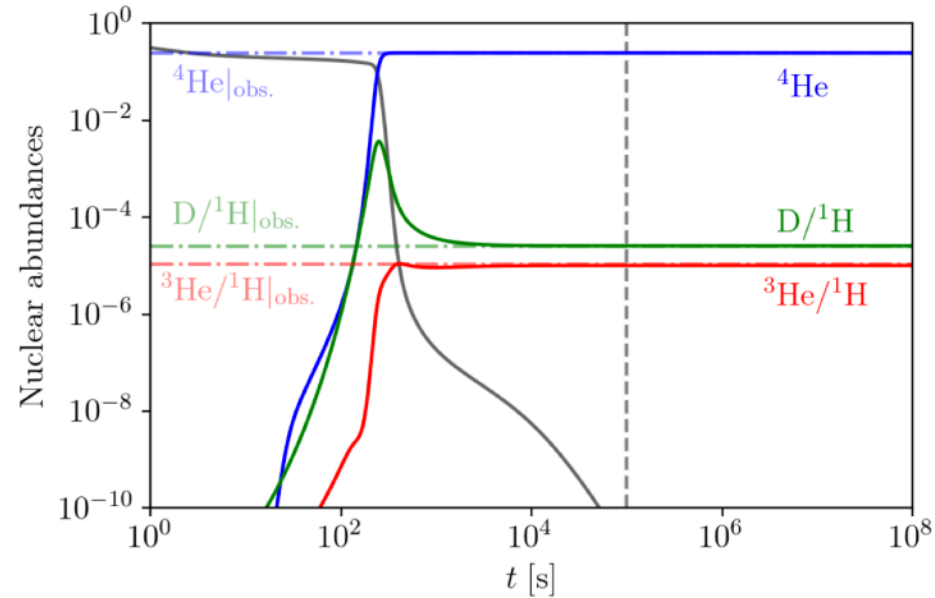


again complicated — ask Martin Winkler

- can be very long-lived (missing energy) → BBN?

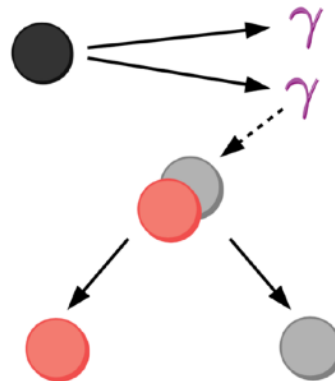
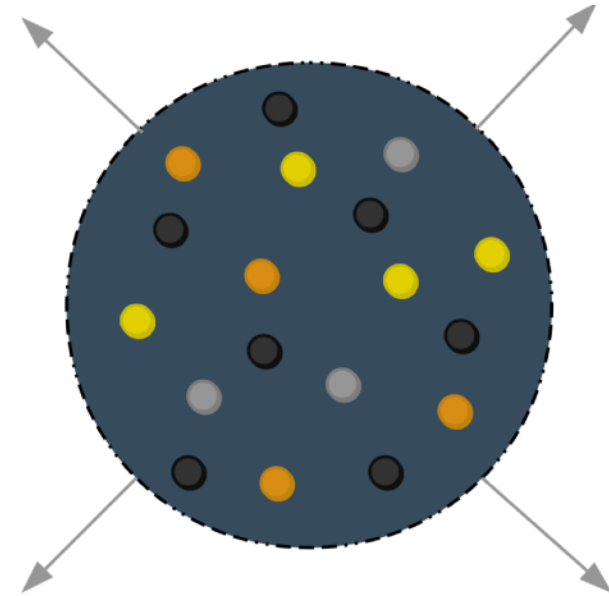
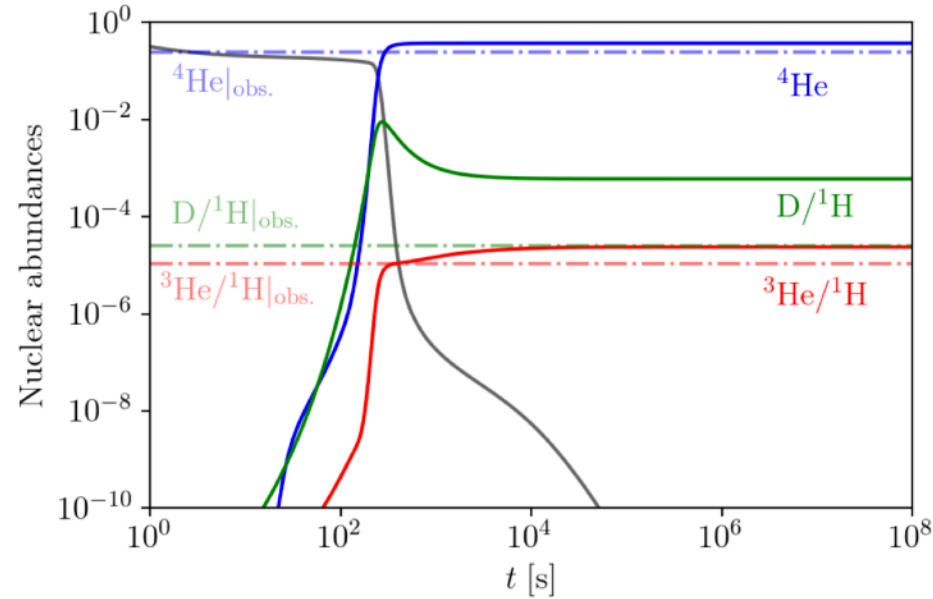
Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

- 1 second after the Big Bang temperature was about 1 MeV
- light elements form from protons and neutrons
- agrees well with SM



Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

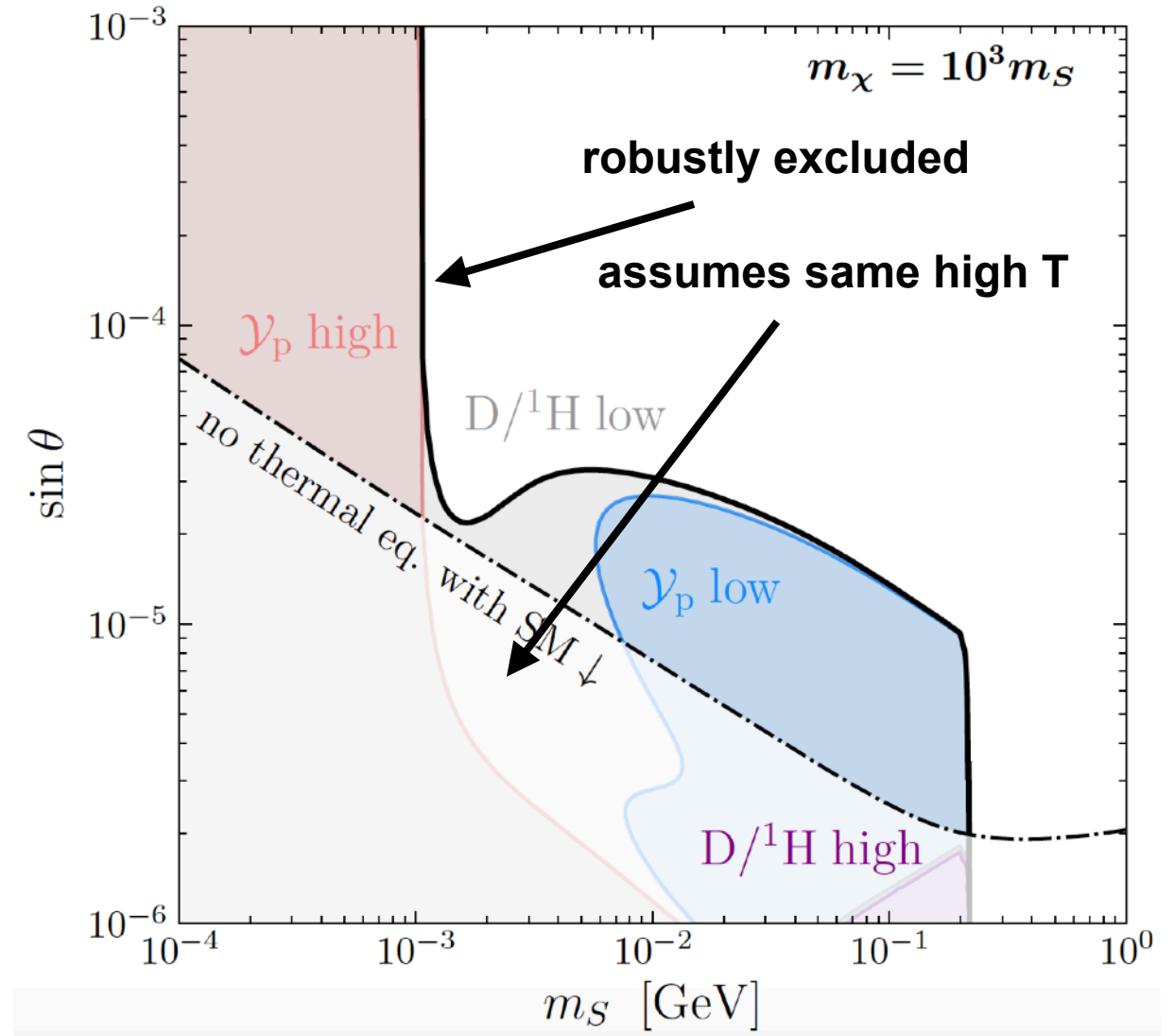
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 - increased Hubble rate
 - entropy injection
 - photo-dissociation



Big Bang Nucleosynthesis

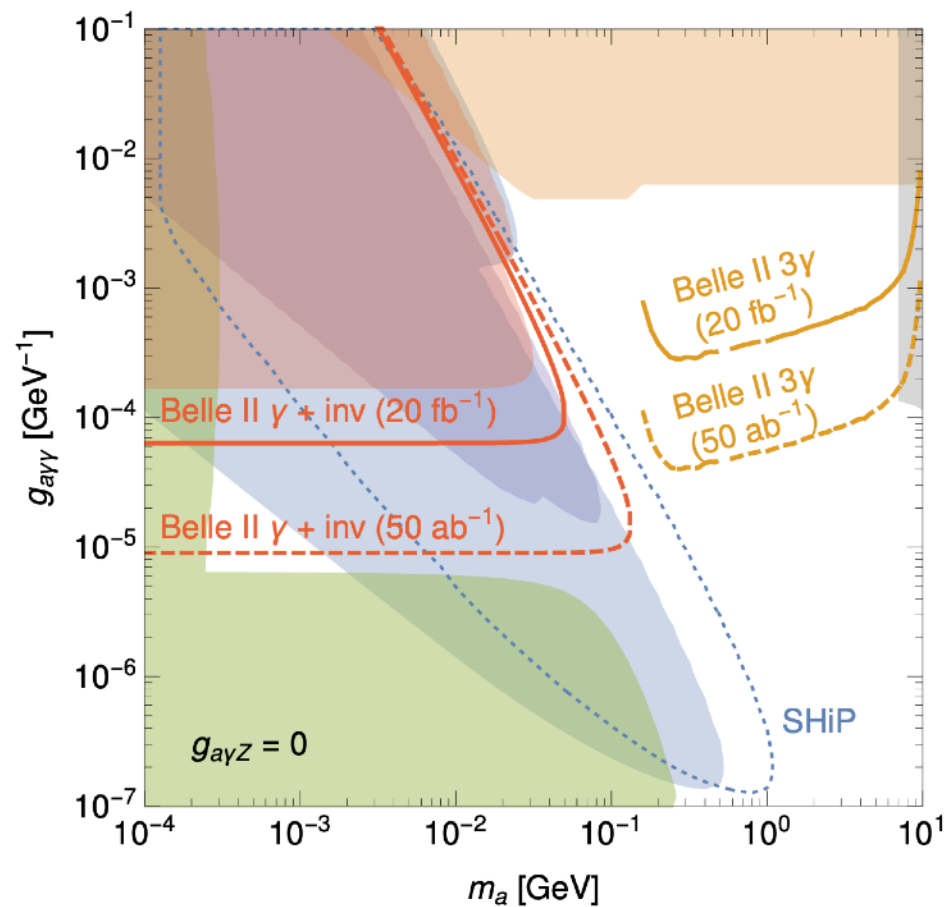
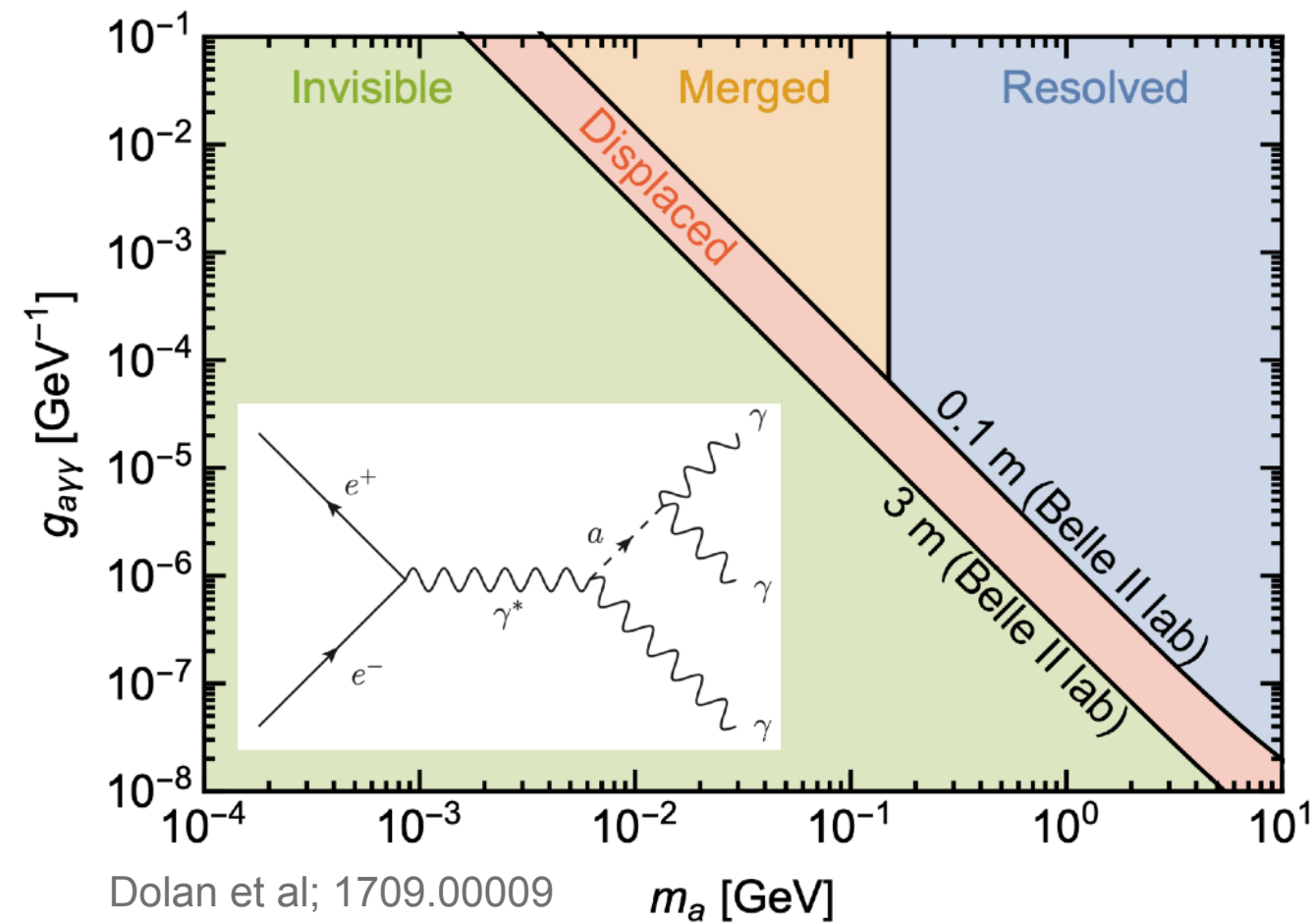
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 - increased Hubble rate
 - entropy injection
 - photo-dissociation
- only relevant at small masses for this case

Bondarenko et al; 1909.08632



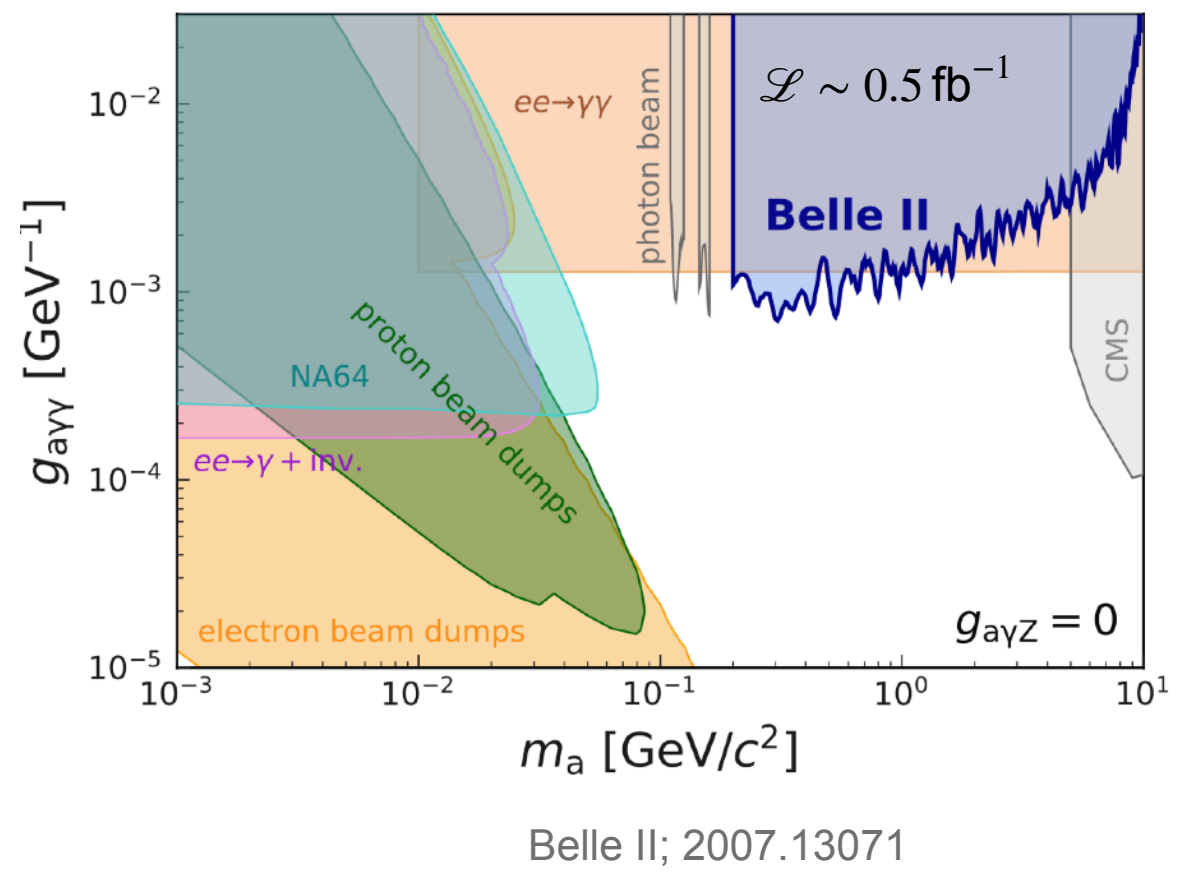
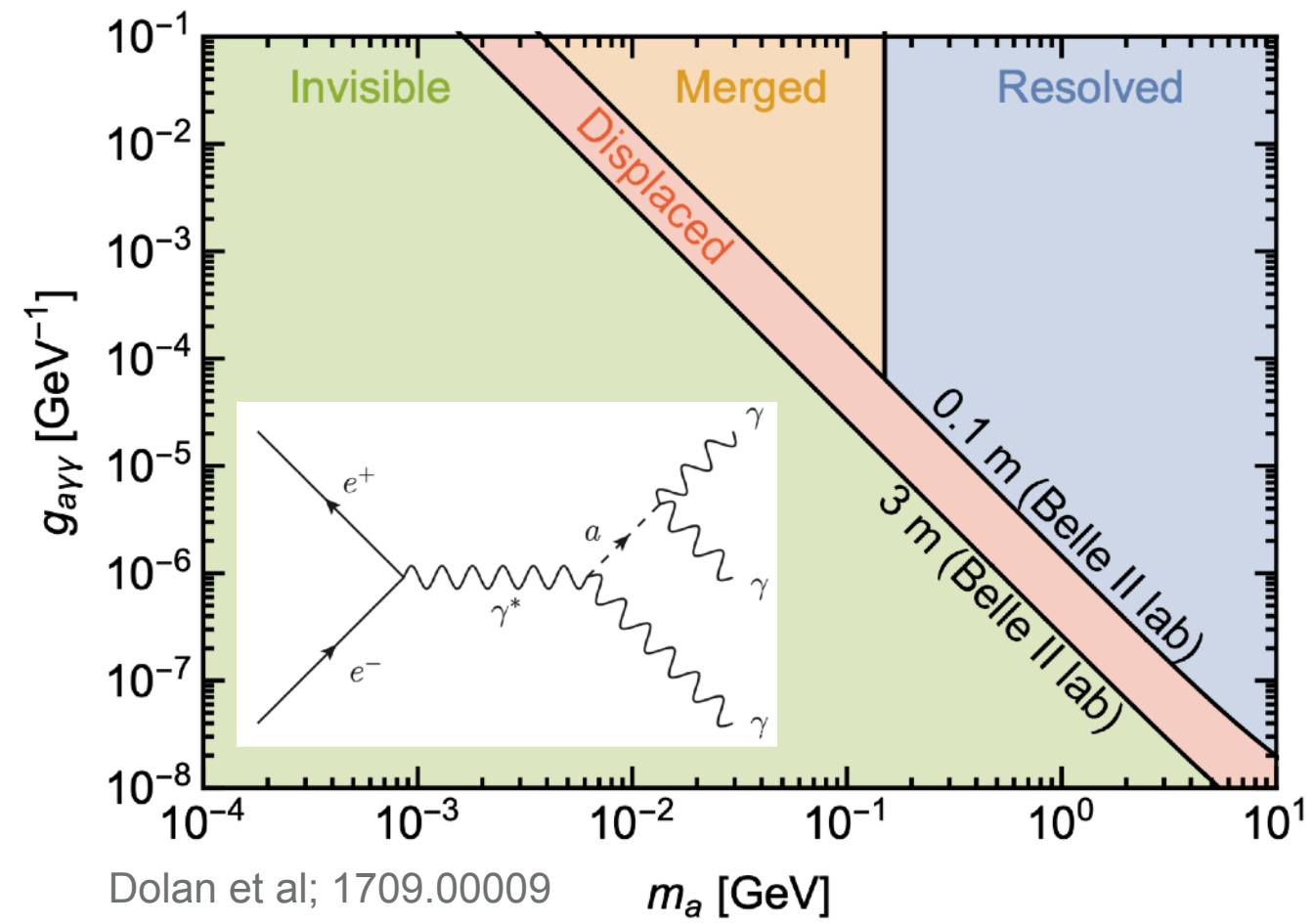
Axion like particles

Axion, a $\frac{a}{f_a} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$, $\frac{a}{f_a} G_{i,\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_i^{\mu\nu}$, $\frac{\partial_\mu a}{f_a} \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \psi$



Axion like particles

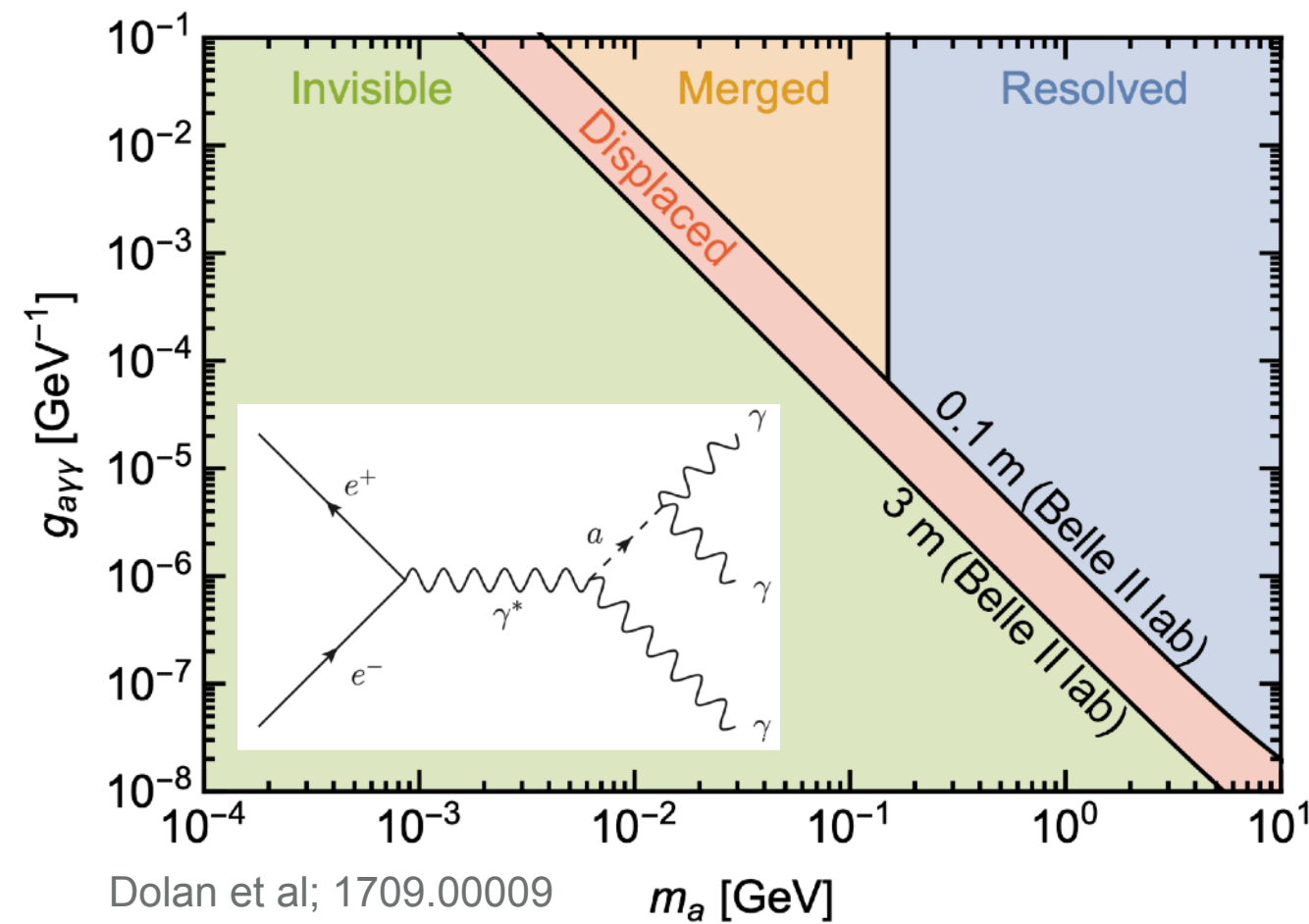
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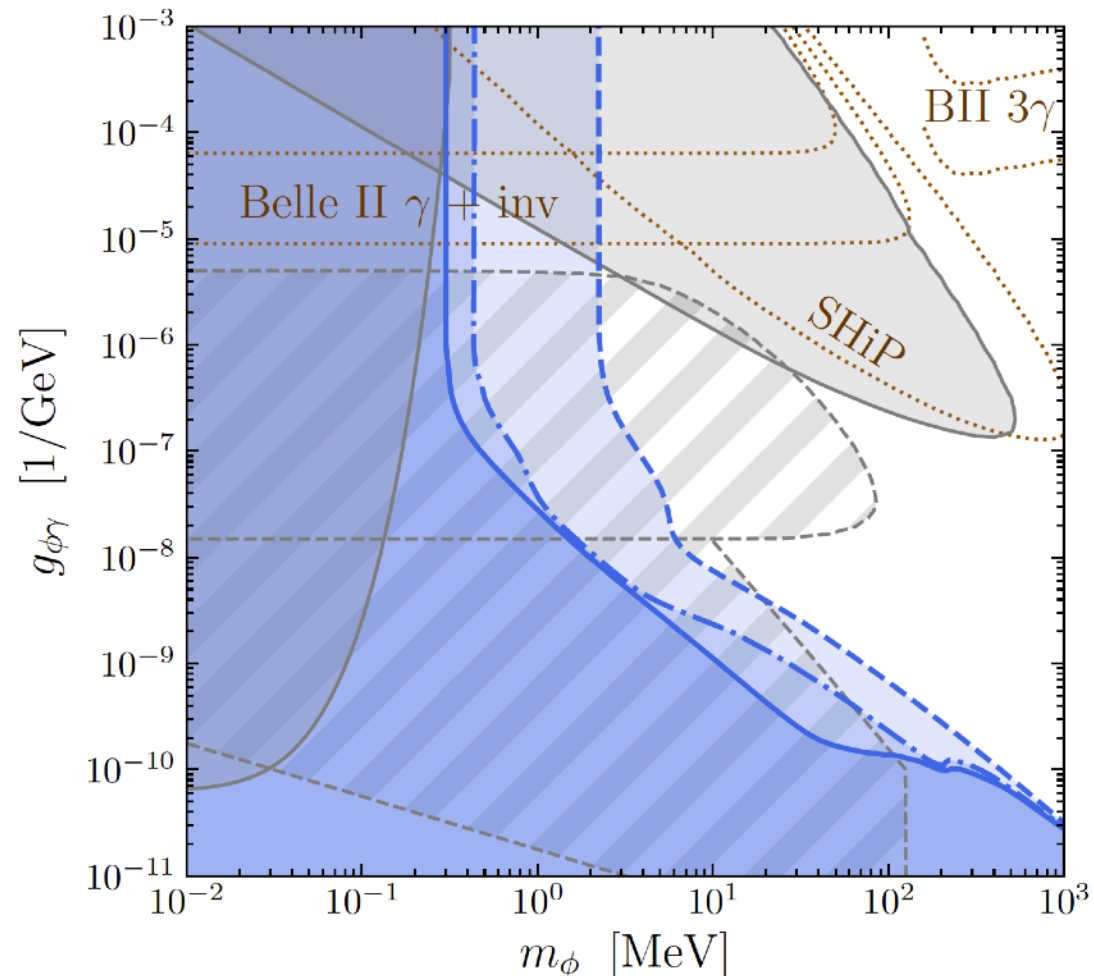
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Depta et al; 2002.08370



Dolan et al; 1709.00009



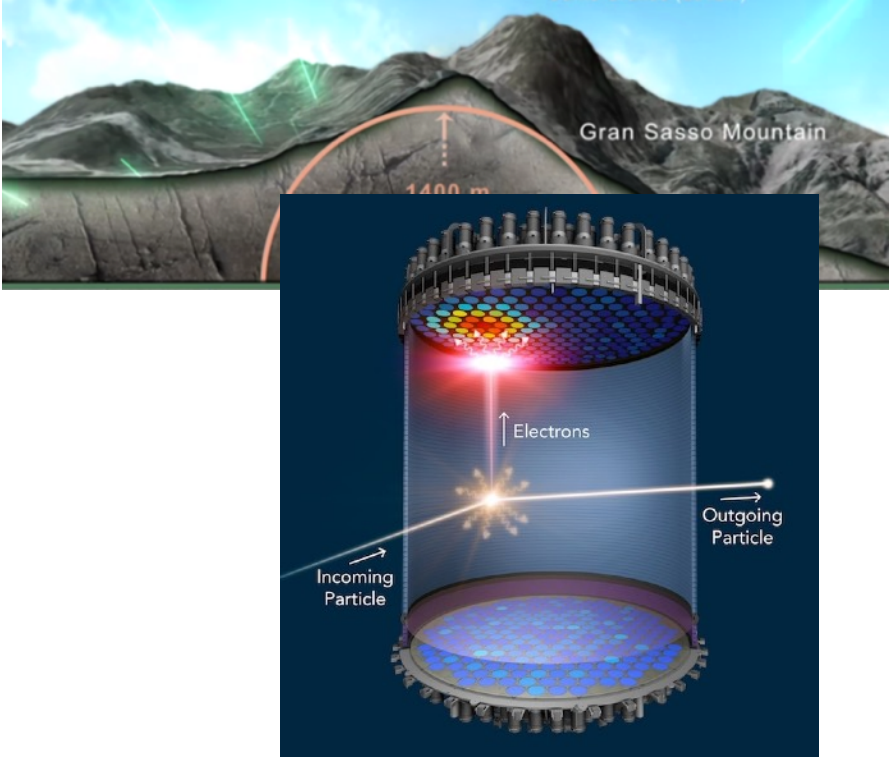
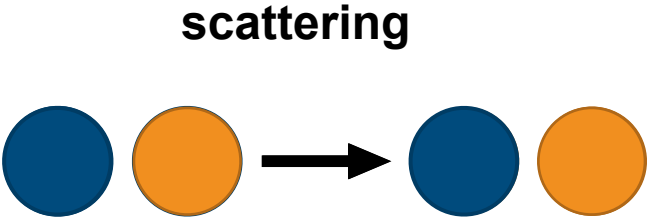
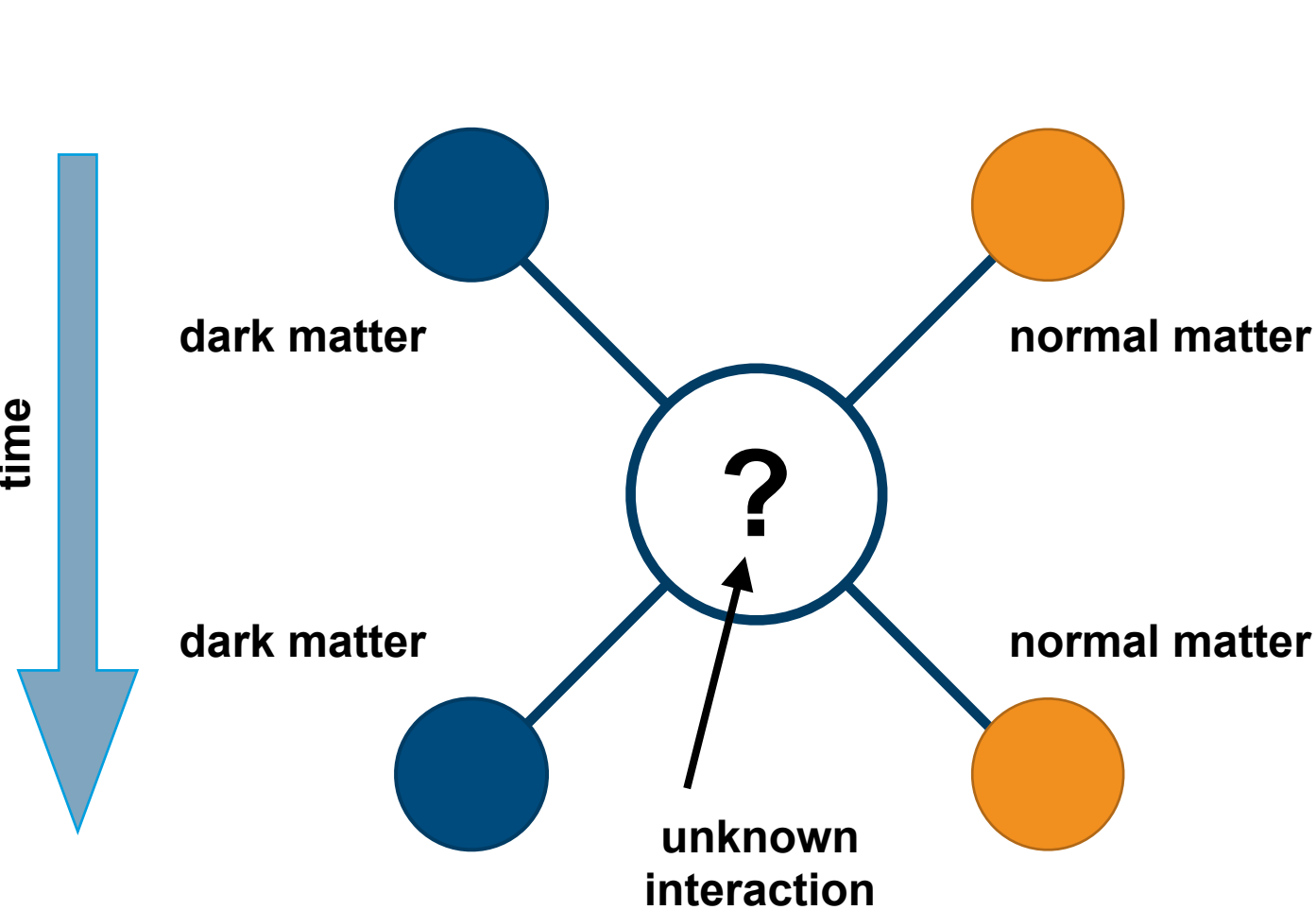
BBN limits can be robust

Summary

- **Light dark sectors naturally require small couplings to be viable**
- **LLPs naturally emerge when assuming couplings to light dark matter and requiring consistent cosmology**
- **very long lifetimes: need to check BBN limits (but not relevant for small displacements)**

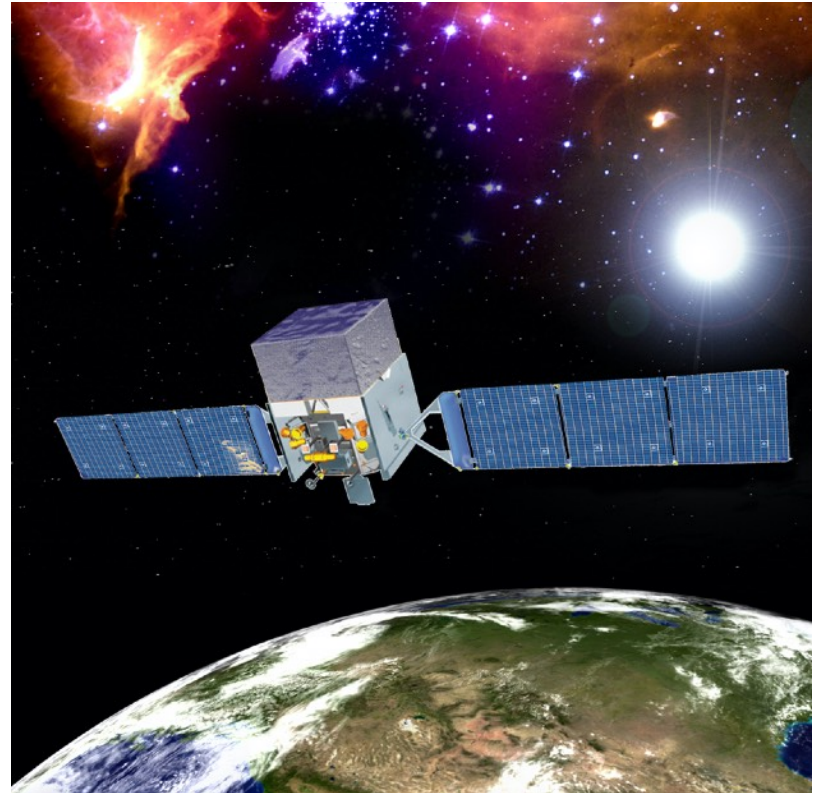
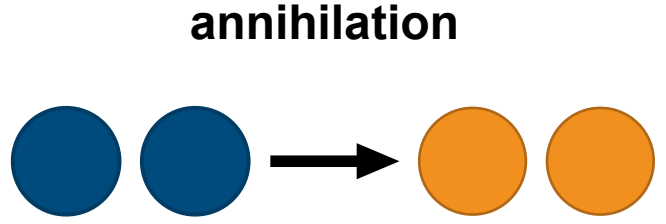
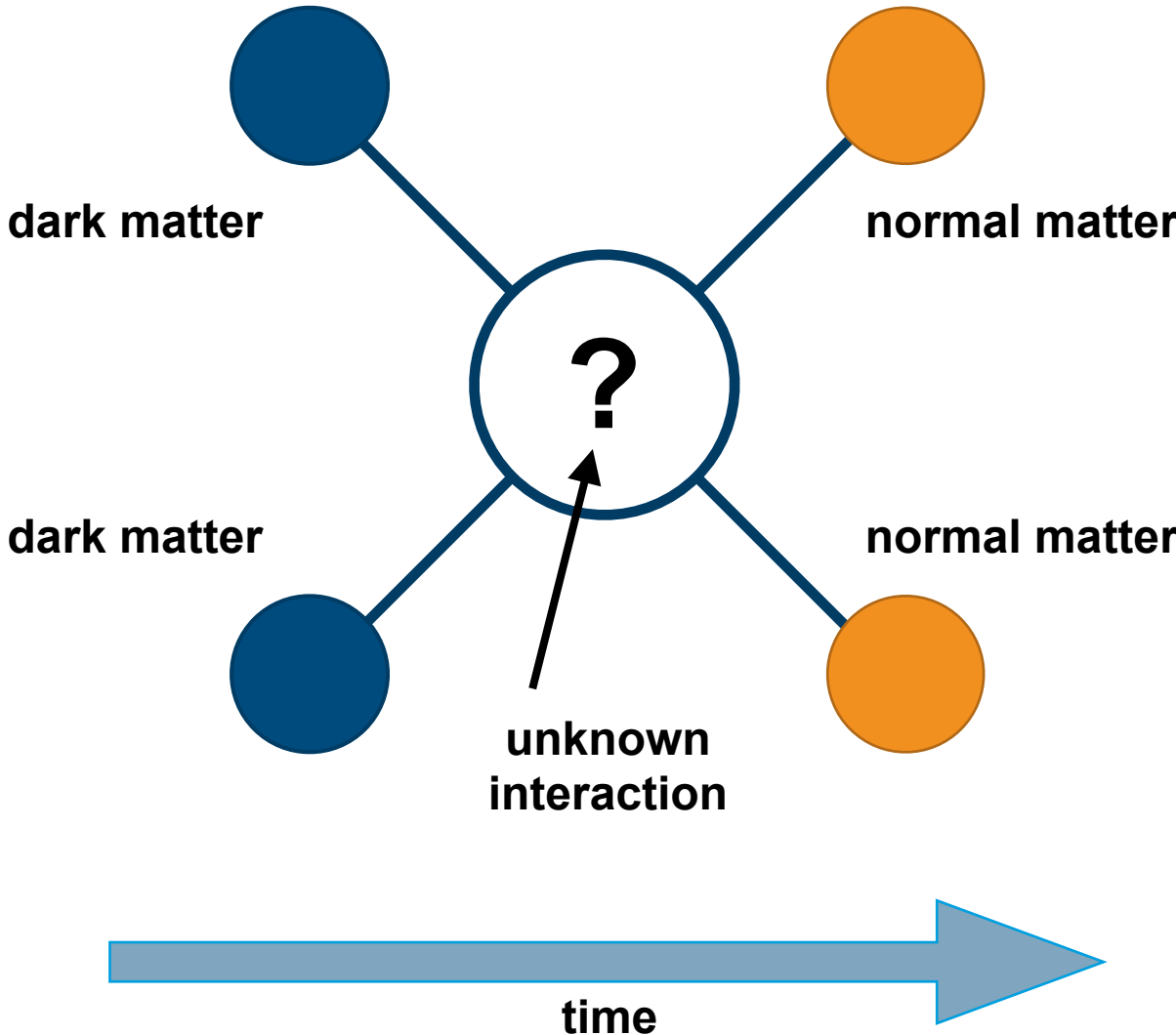
Thank you!

Searches for dark matter - direct detection

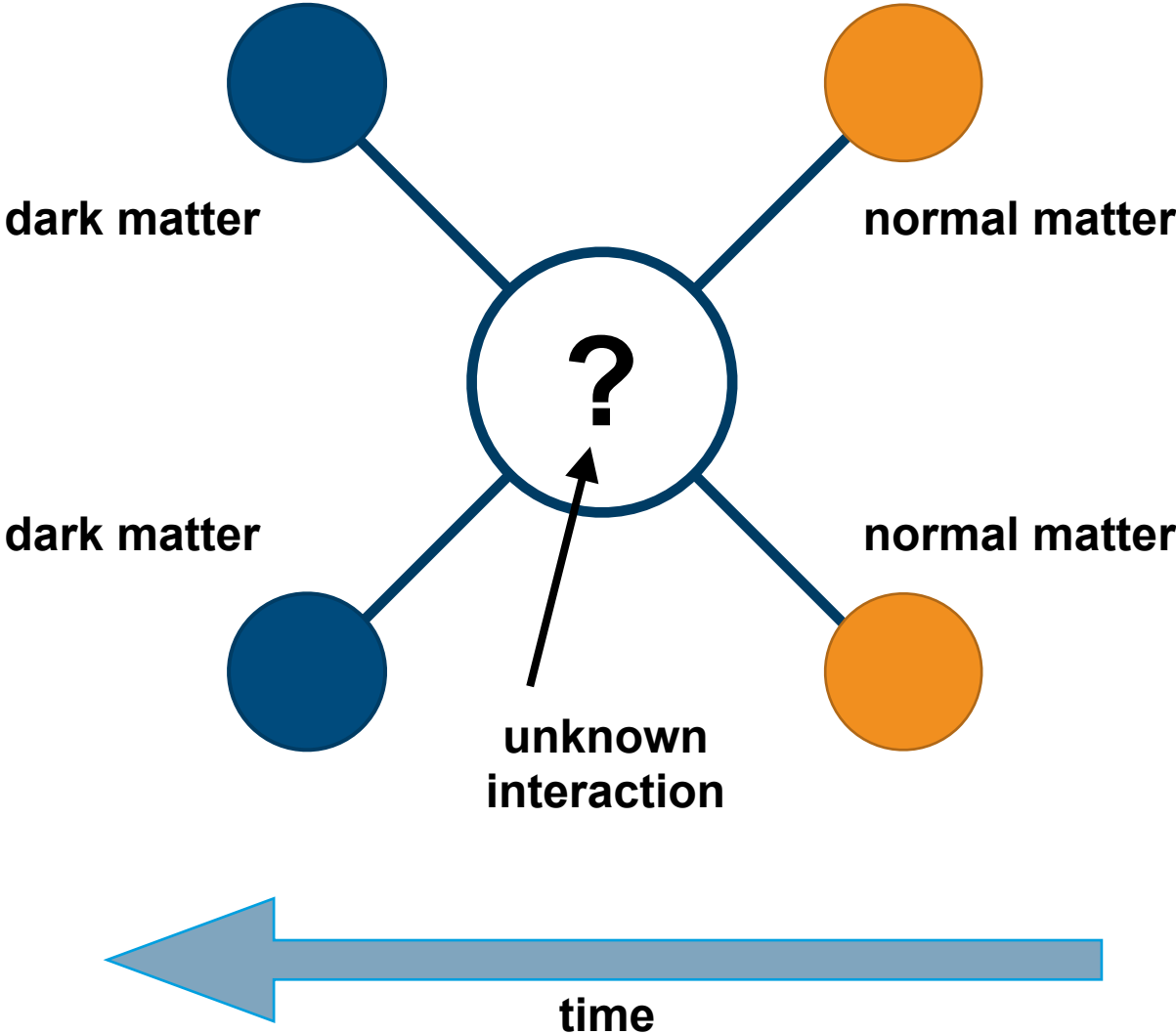


- Searches deep underground to minimise background
- very rare event (~ less than 1 event per kg per year)

Searches for dark matter - indirect detection



Searches for dark matter - colliders



DM production

