

Emerging jet probes of strongly interacting dark sectors

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Largely based on:

Theory, phenomenology and experimental avenues for dark showers: a Snowmass 2021 report, G.Albouy et al, arXiv 2203.09503.

Emerging jet probes of strongly interacting dark sectors, J. Carrasco, JZ, arXiv:2307.04847 (sent to JHEP)

Outline

- Strongly interacting dark sectors
- Dark Showers: collider signatures
- Reinterpreting the CMS Emerging Jet search:
bounding Exotic Higgs decays

Strongly interacting dark sectors

Motivation

- What if New Physics arises from a strongly coupled dark/hidden sector?
Strassler, Zurek, hep-ph/0604261
- New matter fields (*dark quarks, q_D*) and gauge fields (*dark gluons*).
- The SM and dark sector coupled through *portals*: scalars, gauge bosons, ...
- Parameters: number of *colors* (N_{cD}), *flavors* (N_{fD}), confinement scale (Λ_D)
- Collider phenomenology highly dependent on m_{q_D} , Λ_D , \sqrt{s} hierarchies

Mass hierarchy

$$1. m_{q_D} \lesssim \Lambda_D \ll \sqrt{s}$$

$$2. m_{q_D} \lesssim \Lambda_D \approx \sqrt{s}$$

$$3. m_{q_D} \gg \Lambda_D \lesssim \sqrt{s}$$



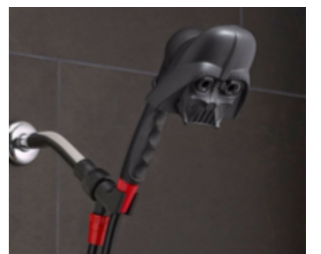
Signatures



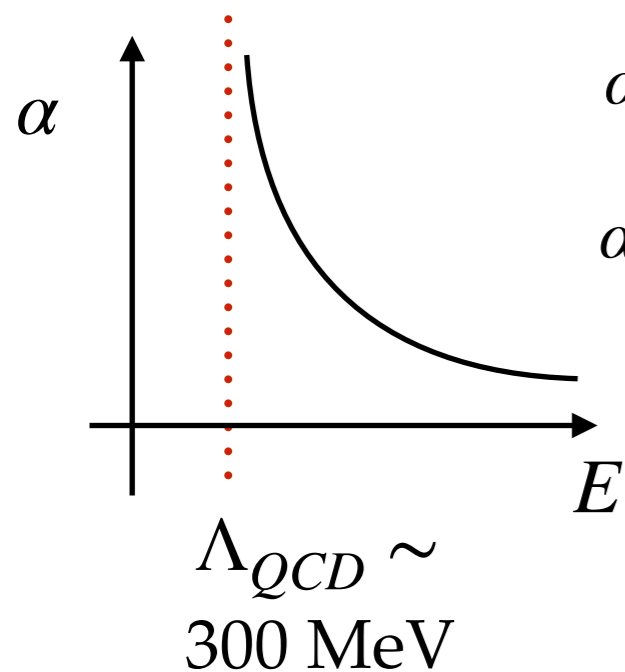
Dark showers: This talk!

Dark bound states: resonances

Quirks



QCD: The known strong sector



$\alpha \rightarrow 0, E \rightarrow \infty$

Asymptotic freedom: Perturbative (NN...LO/L)

$\alpha \rightarrow \infty, E \rightarrow \Lambda_{QCD}$

Confinement: bound states (hadrons) $E \lesssim \Lambda_{QCD}$

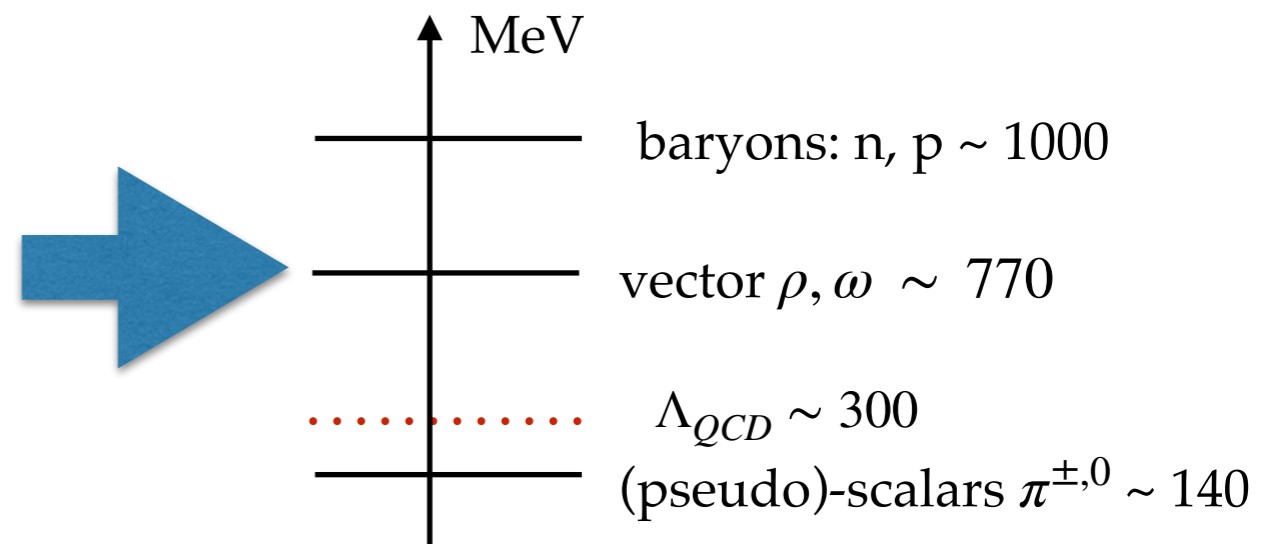
From the Lagrangian parameters m_{qD}, g_D (α_D) one cannot reliably (perturbatively) compute hadron masses: lattice QCD

IR perspective:

$N_f = 2$ ($m_s \sim 100$ MeV, $K \sim 500$ MeV are missing)

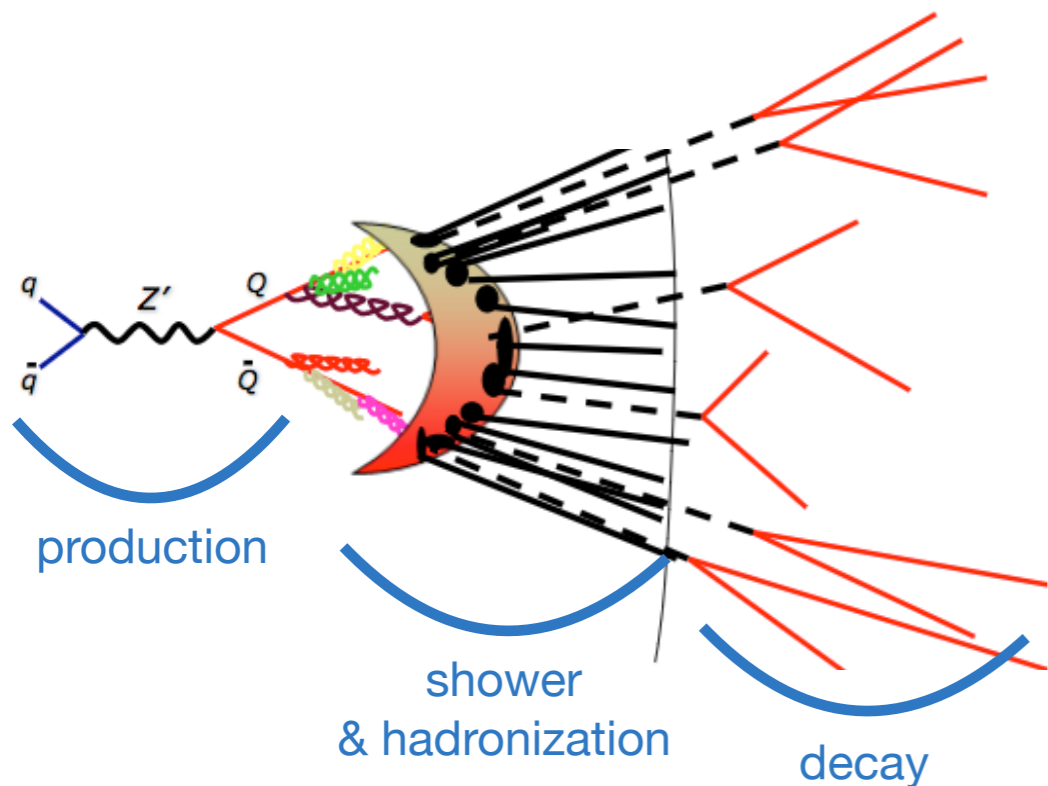
Expect $N_f^2 - 1 = 3$ mass degenerate “ π, ρ ”
with same lifetime (but we can't turn off QED!)

$c\tau(\pi^0)[m] \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-8}, c\tau(\pi^\pm)[m] \approx 7.8$



Dark Showers: Collider Signatures

Dark showers: anatomy



Factorization: prod. x shower&had x decay

- Potentially large multiplicity
- Hierarchy of lifetimes (as in QCD pions!)
- Non-isolated (in general)

$$\alpha_D N_{C_D}$$

Small: *QCD-like*
Dark Jets are formed
 [~ 0.3 in SM QCD]

Large: No dark jets
 -*Glueballs*
 -*Soft Unclustered Energy Patterns (SUEP)*

[QCD-like]
 $c\tau (\pi_D)$

Small (prompt):
Semivisible Jets (SVJ)
 Cohen, Lisanti, Lou 1503.00009

Large (long-lived):
Emerging Jets (EJ)
 Schwaller, Stolarski, Weiler 1502.05409

DS production: models

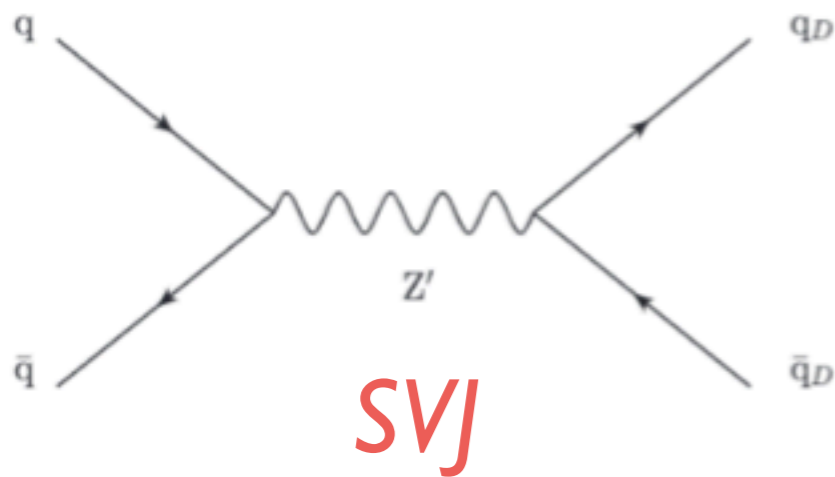
Production requires* a *portal* connecting the dark and the visible (SM) sectors.

Two popular options: s-channel Z' and t-channel bifundamental ϕ .

Only MC available: Pythia Hidden Valley Module: [Carlson, Sjöstrand et al 1006.2911, 1102.3795](#)

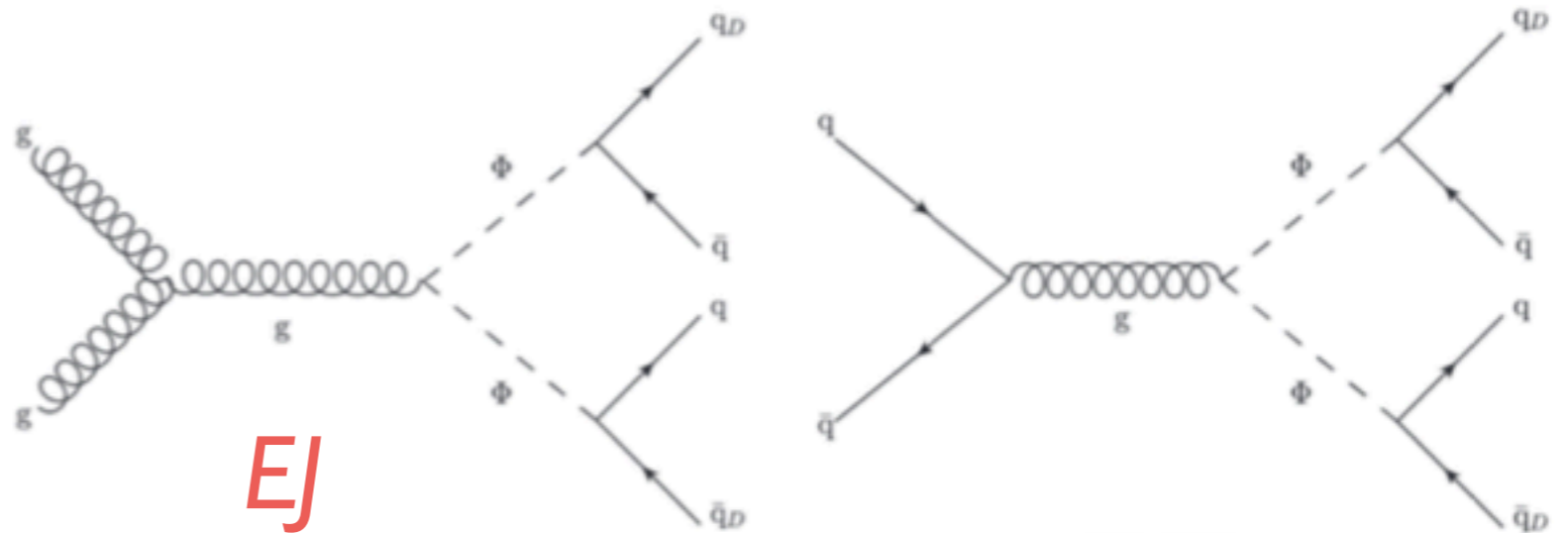
s-channel (Z') production

$$\mathcal{L} \supset Z'_\mu (g_q \bar{q}_i \gamma^\mu q_i + g_{q_D} \bar{q}_D^\alpha \gamma^\mu q_D^\alpha)$$



t-channel (bifundamental) production

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\kappa_{ai} q_D^\alpha \phi \bar{q}_{Ri} + h.c.$$



Aachen: Bernreuther, Kahlhöfer, Krämer,

Tunney 1907.04346

Cohen: Cohen, Listanti, Lou, 1503.00009

unflavoured: single lifetime [Schwaller, Stolarski, Weiler, 1502.05409](#)

flavoured: lifetime hierarchy [Schwaller, Renner, 1803.08080](#)

Dark showers@LHC

Semi-visible jets (SVJ):

- ◆ CMS: *Search for resonant production of strongly coupled dark matter in proton–proton collisions at 13 TeV*, JHEP 06 (2021) 156, arXiv: 2112.11125
- ◆ ATLAS (I): *Search for non-resonant production of semi-visible jets using Run 2 data in ATLAS*, arXiv: 2305.18037
- ◆ ATLAS (II): *Search for Resonant Production of Dark Quarks in the Dijet Final State with the ATLAS Detector*, arXiv:2311.03944

Emerging jets (EJs):

- ◆ CMS: *Search for new particles decaying to a jet and an emerging jet*, JHEP 02 (2019) 179, arXiv: 1810.10069
- EXP: More to come from ATLAS, CMS and LHCb!!!
PHENO: MITP Colours in Darkness workshop summary report, arXiv:2311.vsoon

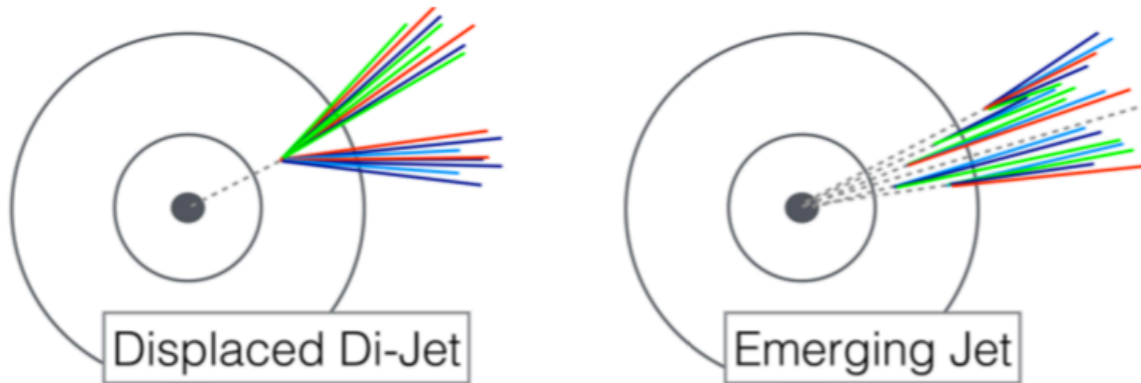
This talk: general reinterpretation of CMS EJ search, and application to Higgs-mediated dark showers.

Reinterpreting CMS EJ search: bounding Exotic Higgs decays

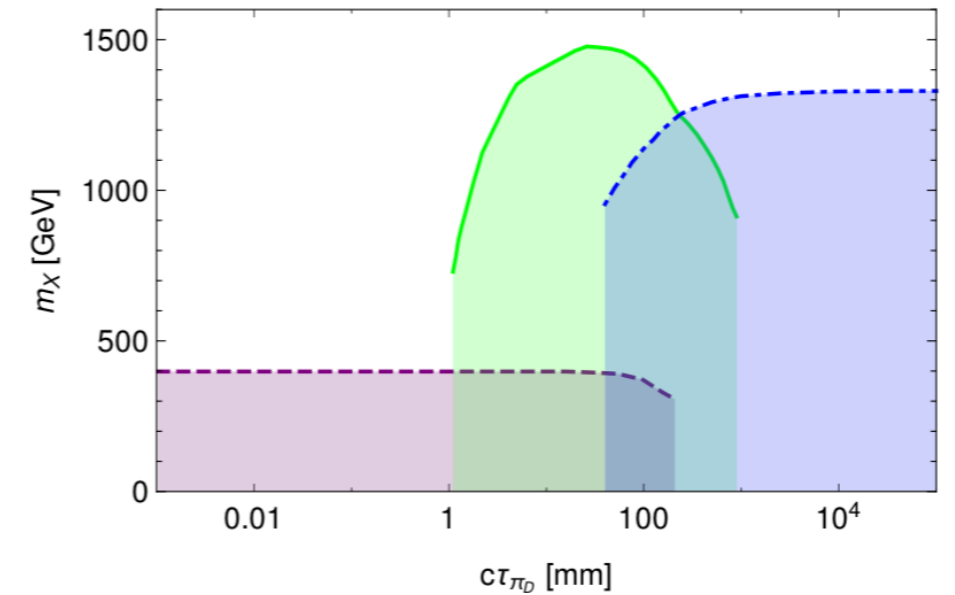
Emerging jets

Dark mesons have a macroscopic lifetime, $c\tau \sim 10^{-3} - 1$ m.

For shorter (longer) lifetimes, multi-jet (missing energy) searches apply.



Mies, Scherb, Schwaller, 2011.13990



--- 4 jet search — jet+emerging jet search - - - MET search

unflavoured: single lifetime Schwaller, Stolarski, Weiler, 1502.05409

flavoured: lifetime hierarchy Schwaller, Renner, 1803.08080

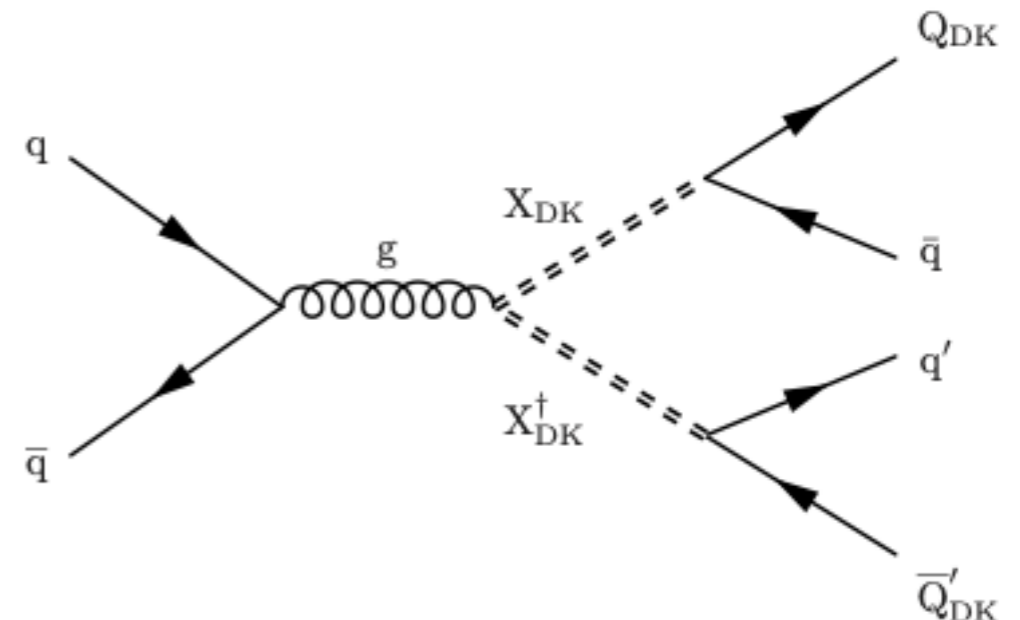
CMS search: CMS Collaboration, 1810.10069

Benchmark model SSW: $X_{\text{DK}} \rightarrow q Q_{\text{DK}}$

Trigger on $H_T > 900$ GeV

$$m_{Q_{\text{DK}}} = \Lambda_D = 2m_{\pi_d} = 1/2m_{\rho_d}$$

Free parameters: $m_X, c\tau_{\pi_d}, m_{\pi_d}$



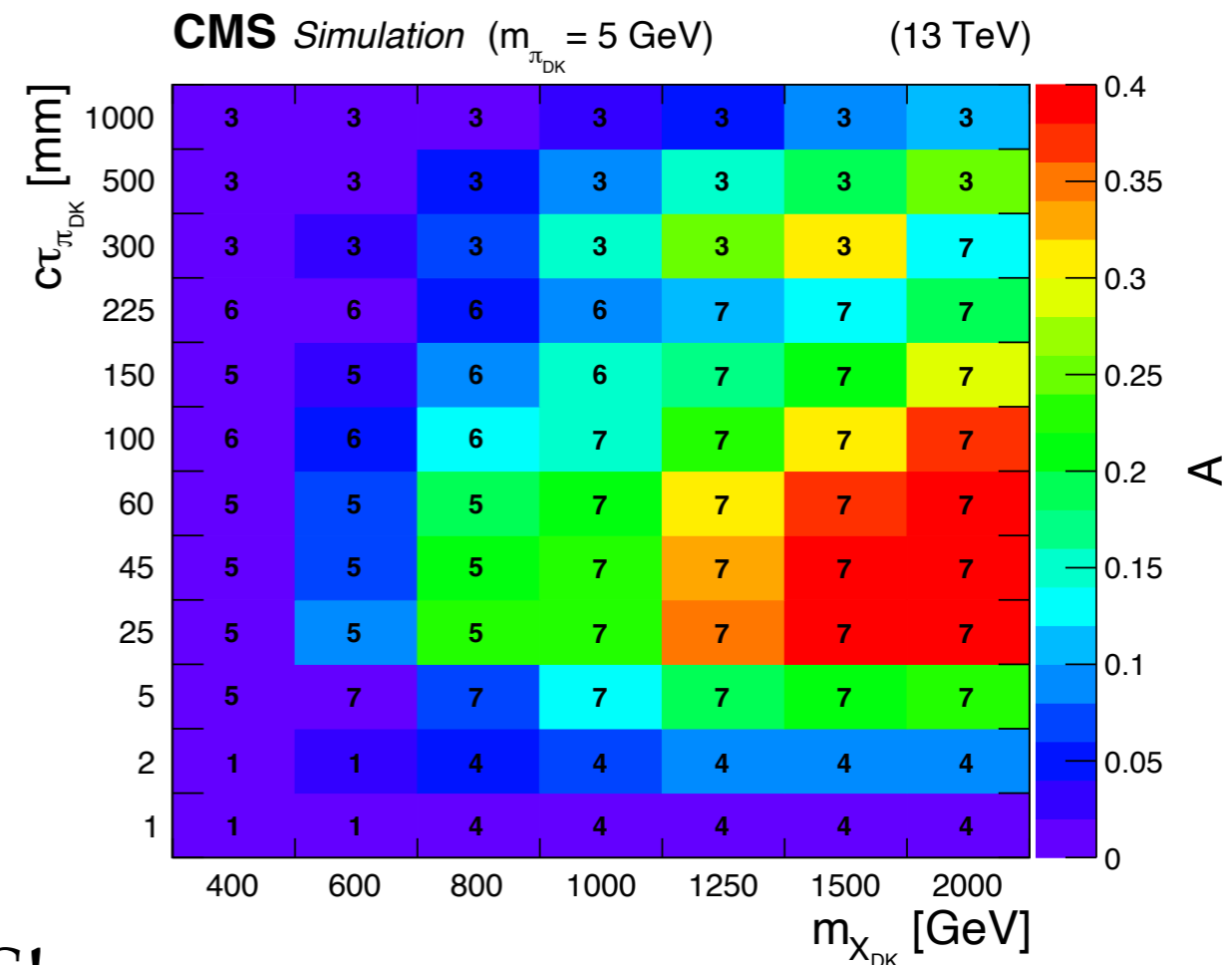
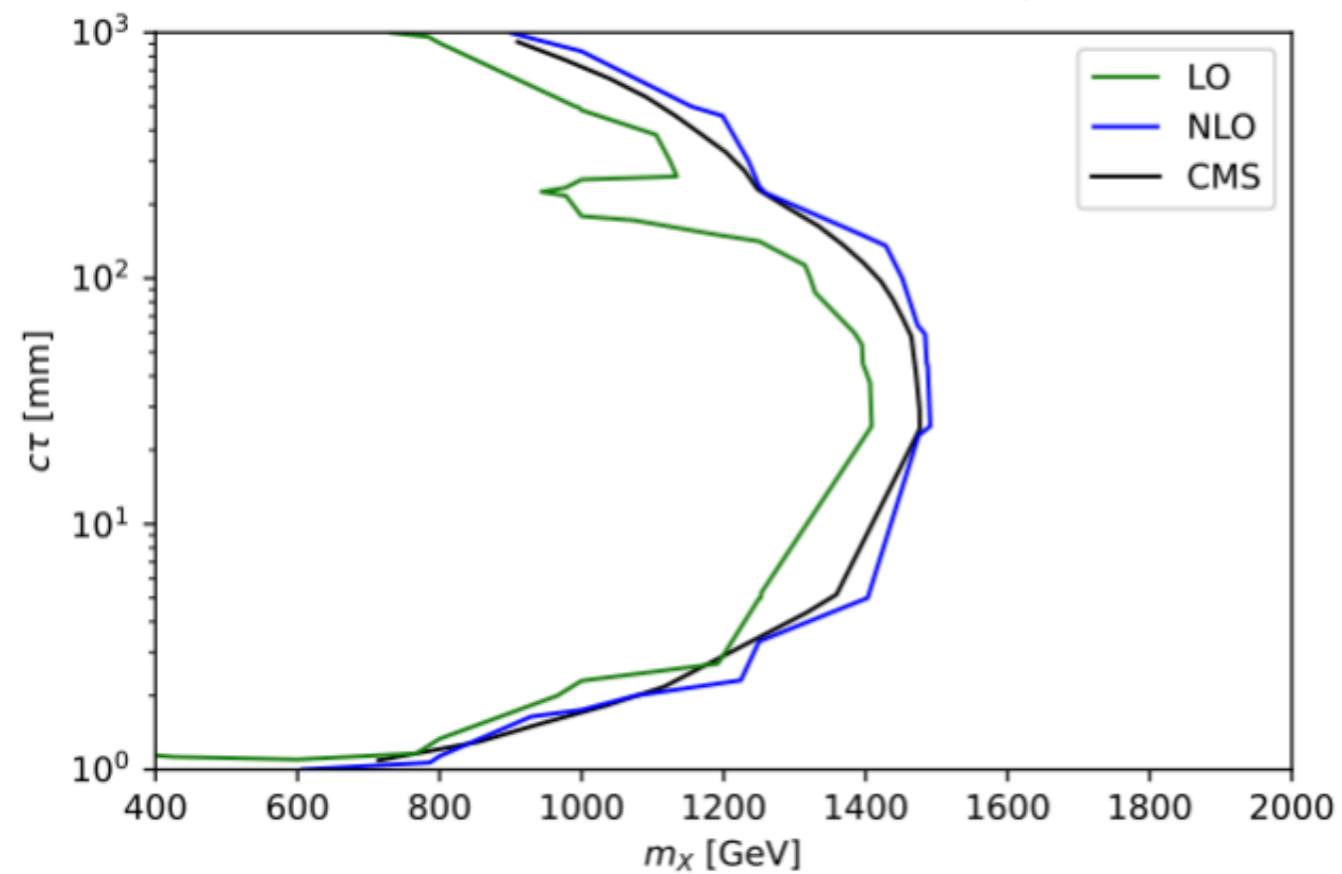
Validating CMS (I): Closure test

$$n_S^i = \sigma_{(pp \rightarrow XX)} \times BR(X \rightarrow qQ_D) \times \mathcal{A}_i \times L$$

NLO input
("LQ XS")

For $L = 16.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

Set number	Expected	Observed	Signal
1	$168 \pm 15 \pm 5$	131	36.7 ± 4.0
2	$31.8 \pm 5.0 \pm 1.4$	47	$(14.6 \pm 2.6) \times 10^2$
3	$19.4 \pm 7.0 \pm 5.5$	20	15.6 ± 1.6
4	$22.5 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.5$	16	15.1 ± 2.0
5	$13.9 \pm 1.9 \pm 0.6$	14	35.3 ± 4.0
6	$9.4 \pm 2.0 \pm 0.3$	11	20.7 ± 2.5
7	$4.40 \pm 0.84 \pm 0.28$	2	5.61 ± 0.64

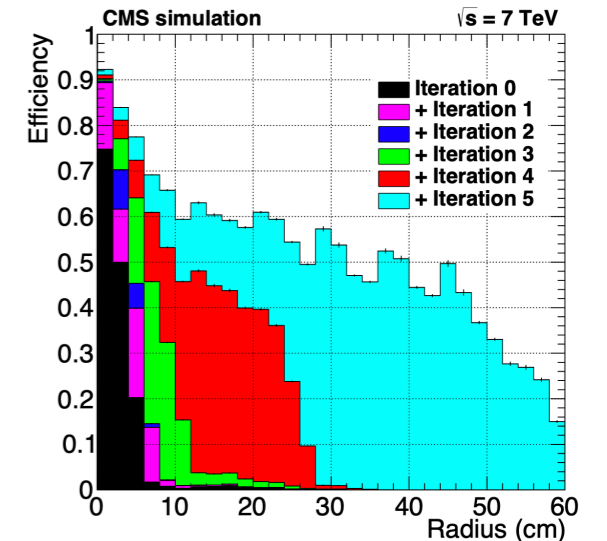
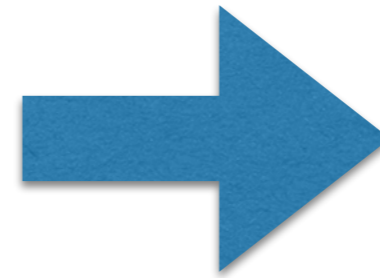


Good agreement with CMS!

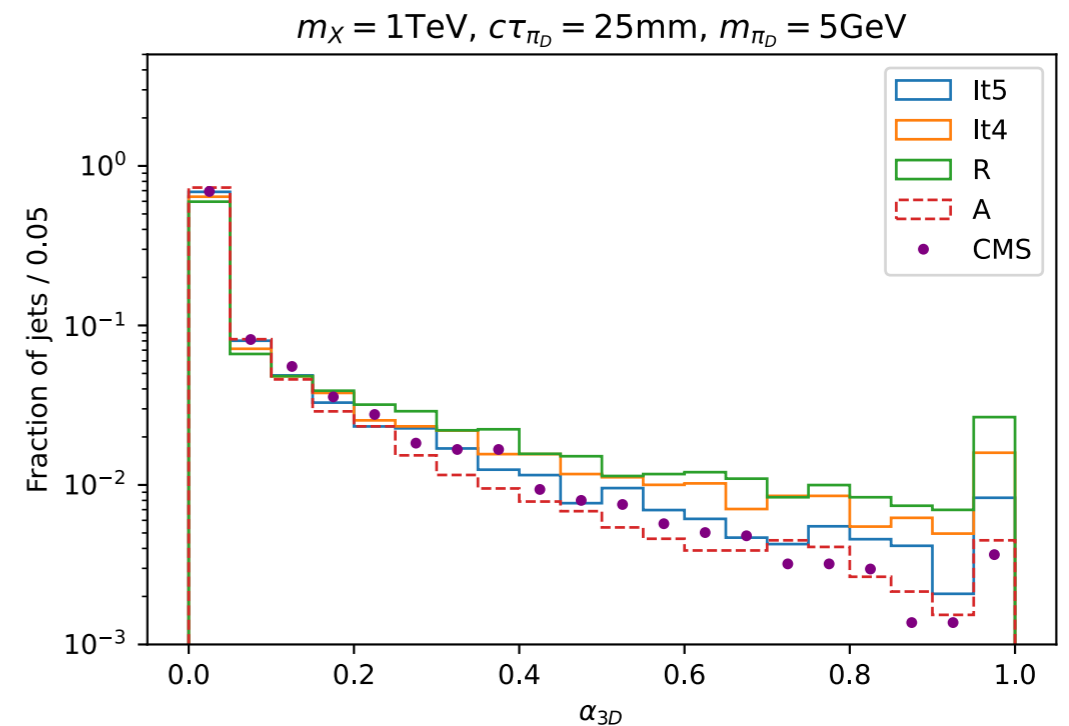
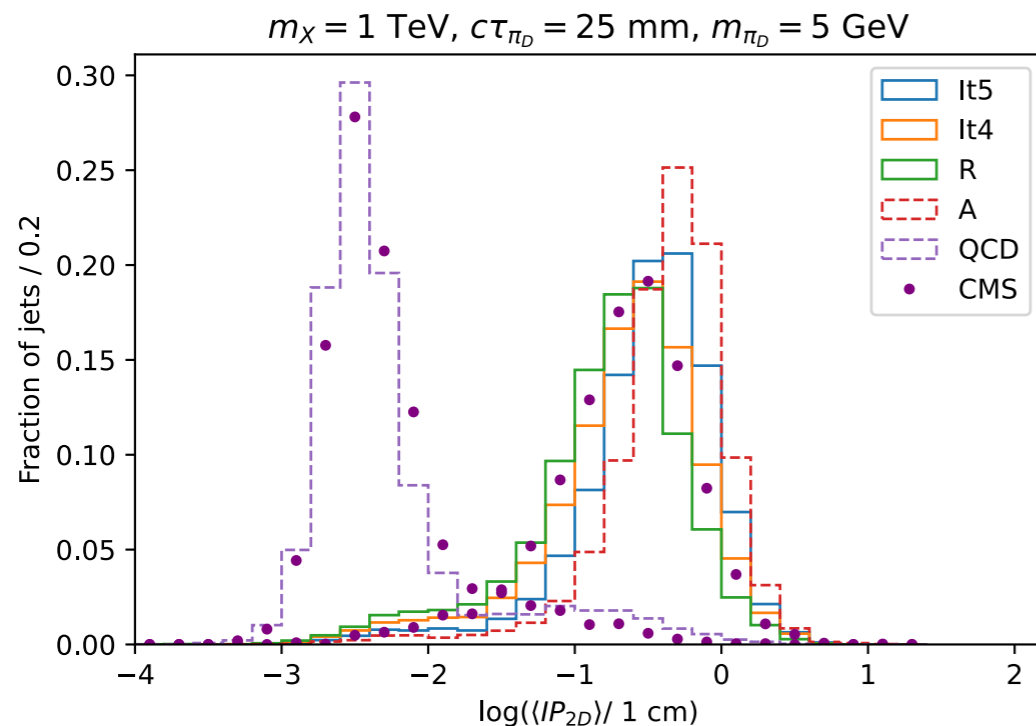
Validating CMS (II): Kinematics

- Emerging Jet tagging variables:
 - $\langle IP_{2D} \rangle$: Median transverse impact parameter of associated tracks
 - α_{3D} : jet pT fraction associated to prompt tracks

Need to consider different tracking efficiencies, often hard to parametrise



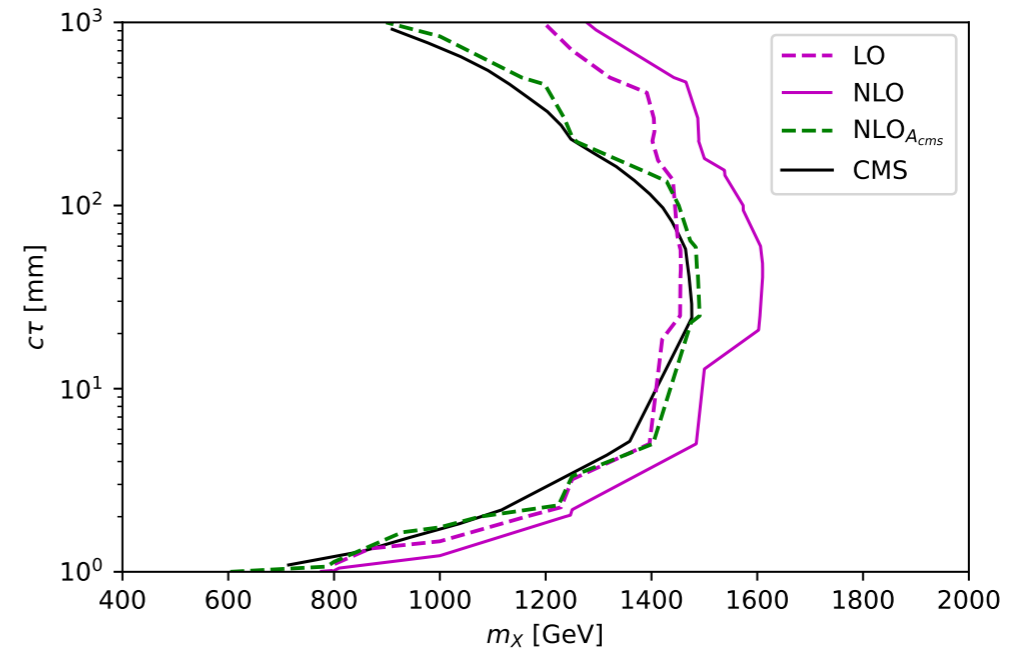
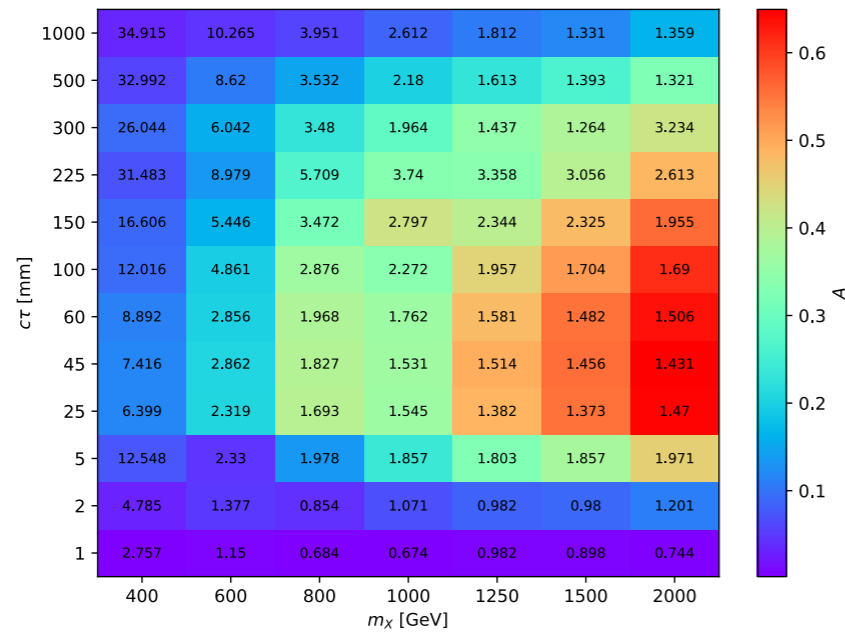
CMS Collaboration, 1405.6569



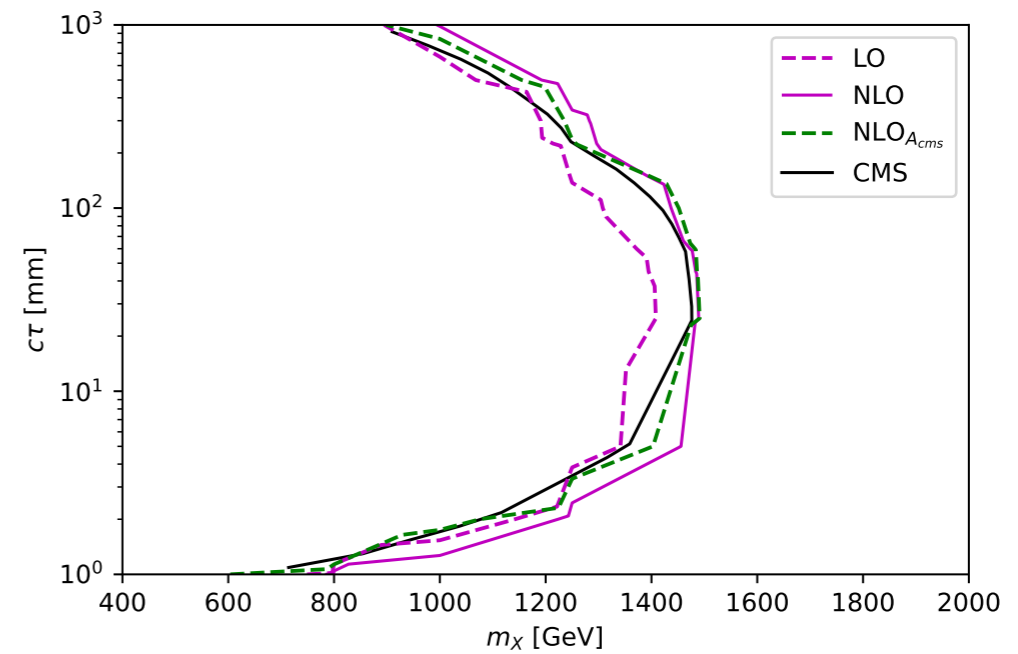
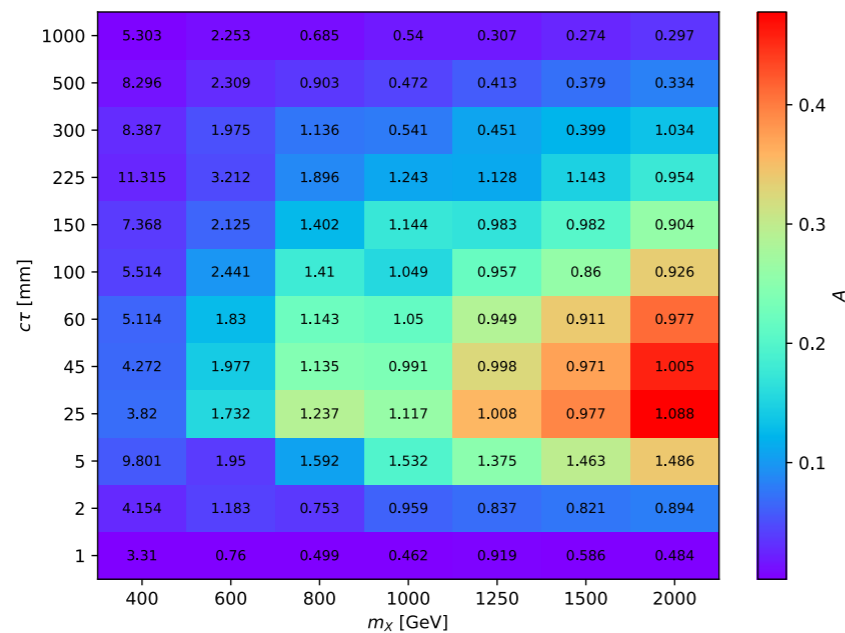
Agreement with CMS kinematic distributions

Validating CMS (III): Exclusion limits

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Reinterpretation: Exotic Higgs decays

$$n_S^i = \sigma_{(pp \rightarrow h)} \times BR(h \rightarrow Q_D Q_D) \times \mathcal{A}_i \times L$$

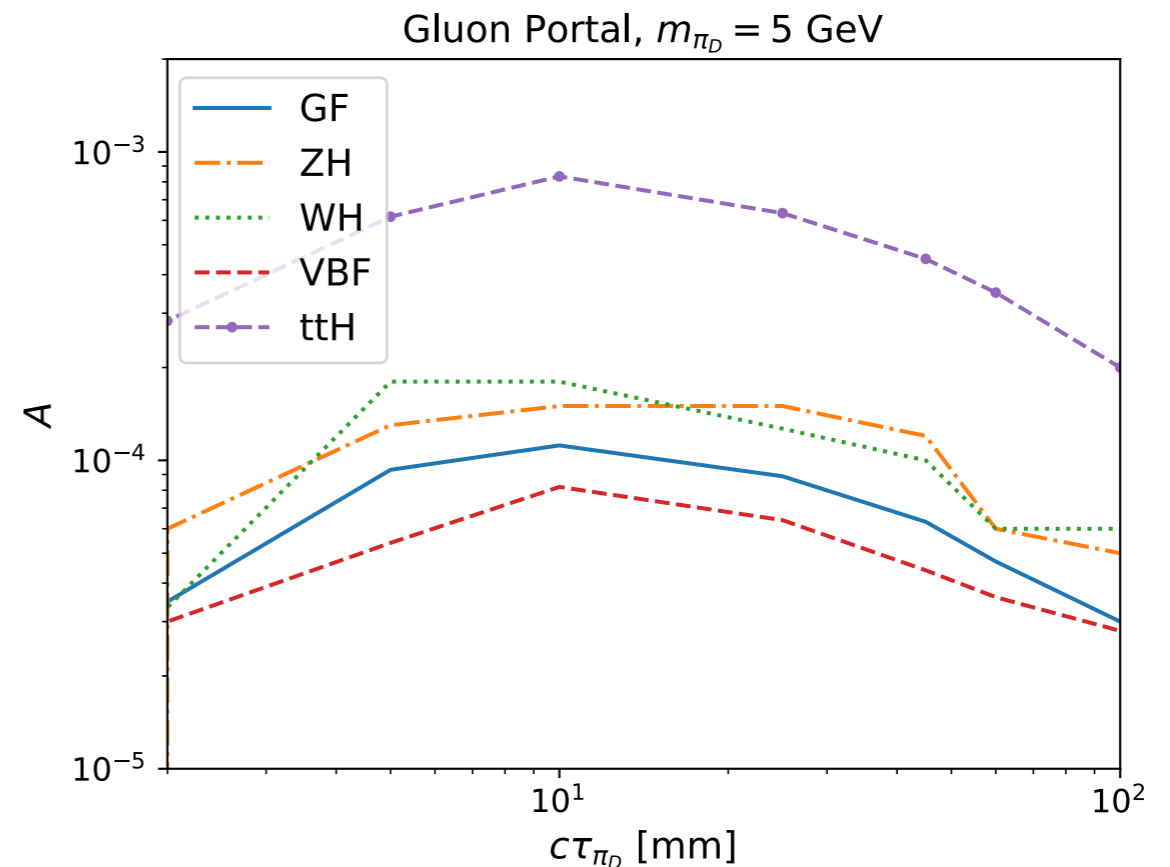
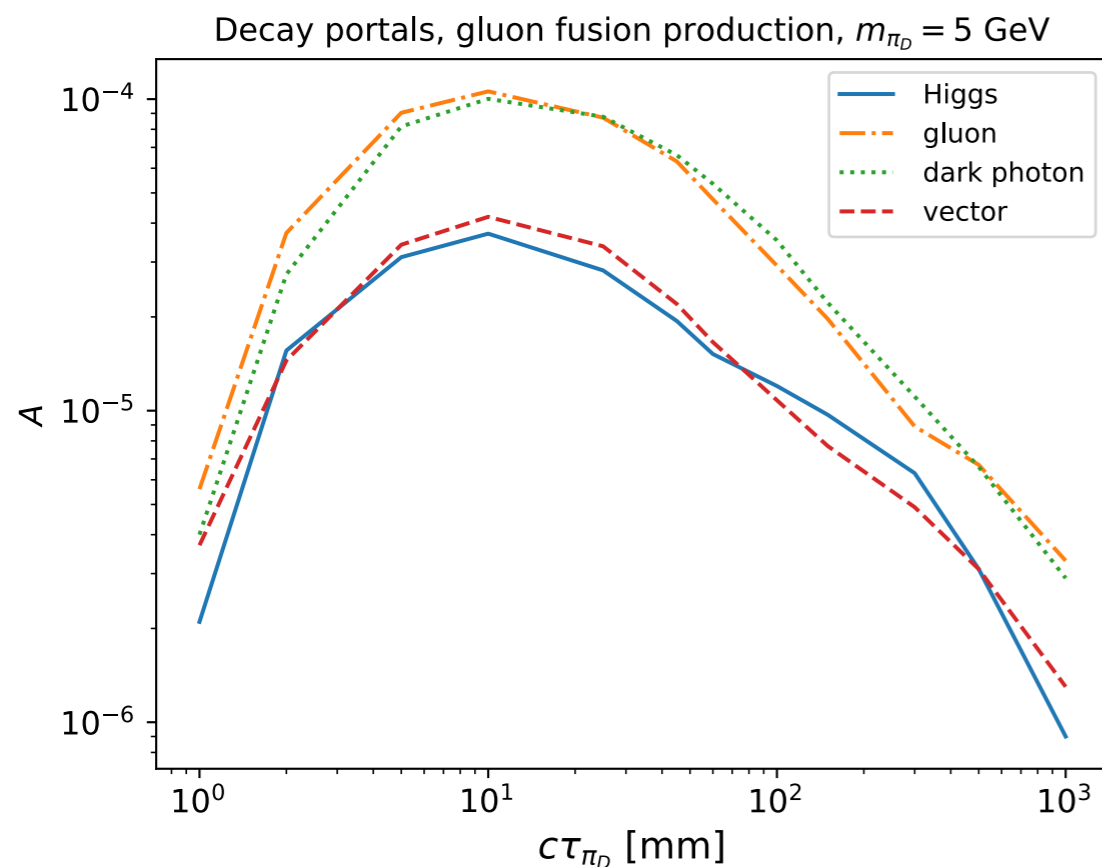
Our reinterpretation

SM Higgs boson, different production mechanisms. Values from YR4.

π_D decay into SM through *gluon, higgs, dark photon and vector* portals
(defined by Knapen et al. 2103.01238).

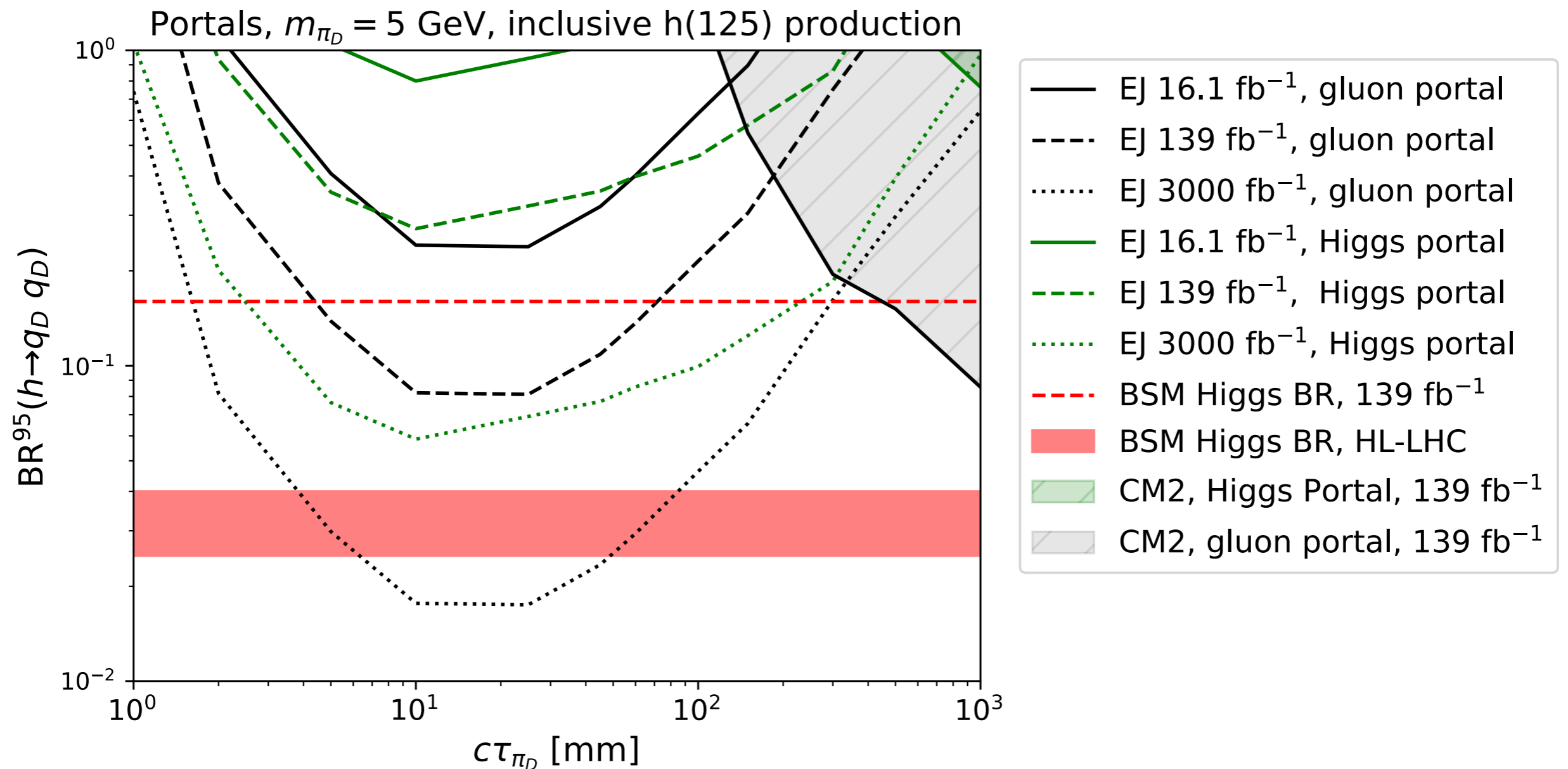
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$$\pi_D G^{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}_{\mu\nu}, \pi_D H^\dagger H, \pi_D F'^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}, \rho_D^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}$$



Bounds on Exotic Higgs decays

Current indirect bounds on Exotic Higgs branching fraction, $BR(h \rightarrow Q_D Q_D) < 0.16$ at 95%CL with 139 fb^{-1} , and $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ [ATLAS-CONF-2021-053](#), [CMS arXiv: 2207.00043](#)



Conclusions

- Strongly interacting dark sectors are theoretically motivated scenarios with conspicuous signatures at colliders, such as semi-visible jets, emerging jets, soft-unclustered energy patterns, etc.
- Ongoing campaign on the theory, phenomenological and experimental fronts (G.Albouy et al, arXiv 2203.09503, S. Sinha et al arXiv:2311.vsoon)
- I discussed our attempts to validate the CMS emerging jet search, reproducing the published limits
- Reinterpretation procedure applied to Higgs mediated dark showers, and are competitive with model-independent Exotic Higgs decays bounds

“All these theories, diverse as they are, have two things in common: they explain the observed facts, and they are completely and utterly wrong.”

TERRY PRATCHETT, *The Light Fantastic*