

# Confining Dark Sector and Long-lived Particle Searches

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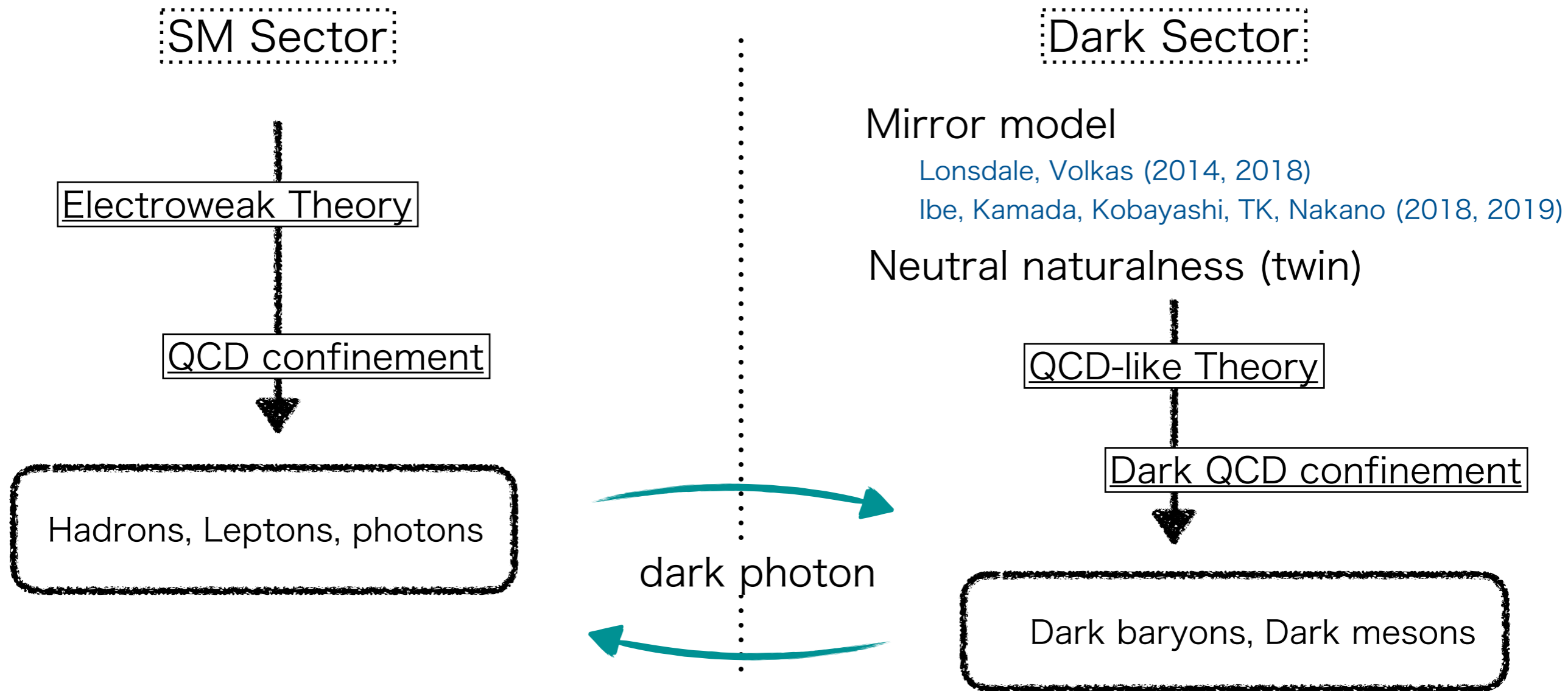


in collaborations with

A. Kamada (2112.01202, JHEP 03 (2022) 176)

S. Yuan (2303.03736, JHEP 06 (2023) 208)

# Dark Sector with Confining dynamics

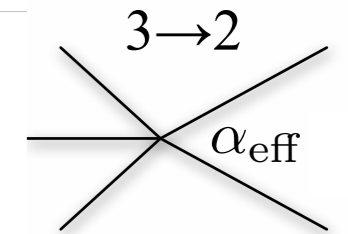


- Similar confinement scale  $\Lambda'_{\text{QCD}} \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$  is expected in models with the SM copy
- Dark hadron DM
  - **dark pions (ex. SIMP ...)** Hochberg, Kuflik, Murayama, Volansky, Wacker (2015)
  - **dark baryons (ex. composite asymmetric DM ...)**

Ibe, Kamada, Kobayashi, Nakano (2018)

We consider  $SU(3) \text{ QCD}_{\text{dark}} \times \text{QED}_{\text{dark}}$

# Strongly-interacting Massive Particle Scenario



- ✓ Freeze-out of number-changing process

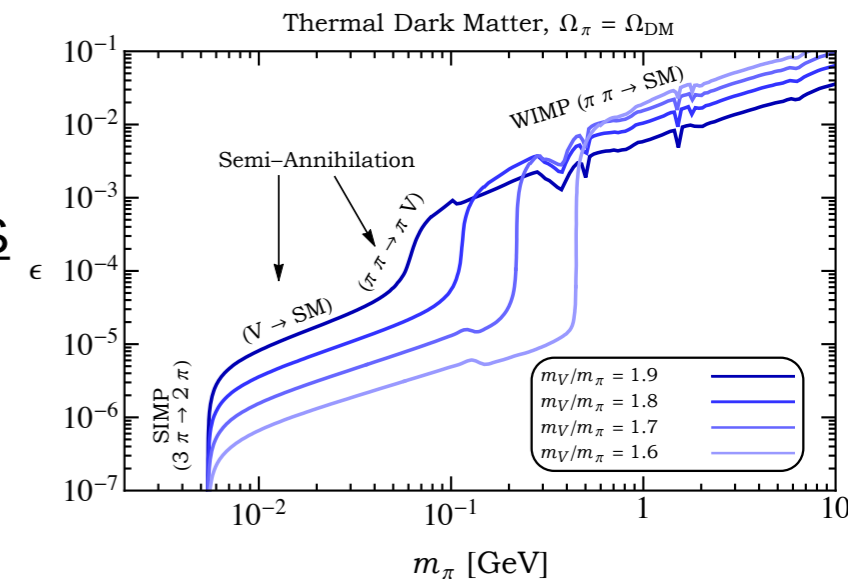
Hochberg, Kuflik, Volansky, Wacker (2014)

$$\langle \sigma v^2 \rangle = \frac{\alpha_{\text{eff}}^3}{m_\chi^5} \quad \Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 \sim 0.1 \rightarrow \alpha_{\text{eff}} \simeq 1, m_\chi \simeq 100 \text{ MeV}$$

- ✓ Safe from astrophysical/cosmological constraints

late-time energy injection to EM channel

- ✓ Dark photons for kinetic equilibrium



Berlin, Blinov, Gori, Schuster, Toro (2018)

## Why compositeness?

- ▶ natural number-changing operator (Wess-Zumino-Witten term)
- ▶ sub-GeV-scale mass (**pNGB/dimensional transmutation**)
- ▶ stability by flavor symmetry (no chiral anomaly)

- Dark resonances for large couplings

$$m_{\pi'} \simeq \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{N_C}} f_{\pi'} \simeq m_{V'}$$

vector mesons in QCD-like theory

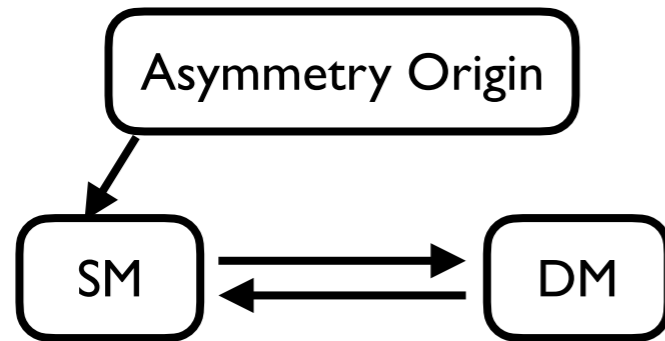
# Asymmetric DM Scenario



- ✓ particle-antiparticle asymmetries

$$\eta_B \equiv \frac{n_B - \bar{n}_B}{n_\gamma} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{\text{DM}} \equiv \frac{n_{\text{DM}} - \bar{n}_{\text{DM}}}{n_\gamma}$$

generated via sharing asymmetry:  $\eta_B \sim \eta_{\text{DM}}$



$$\frac{\Omega_{\text{DM}}}{\Omega_B} = \frac{m_{\text{DM}} \eta_{\text{DM}}}{m_B \eta_B} \sim 5 : \text{DM mass} \sim O(1) \text{ GeV}$$

- ✓ Safe from astrophysical/cosmological constraints

no anti-particle  $\rightarrow$  no late-time energy injection to EM channel

## Why compositeness?

- ▶ strong depletion of symmetric component
- ▶ GeV-scale mass (**dimensional transmutation**)
- ▶ stability by dark baryon number

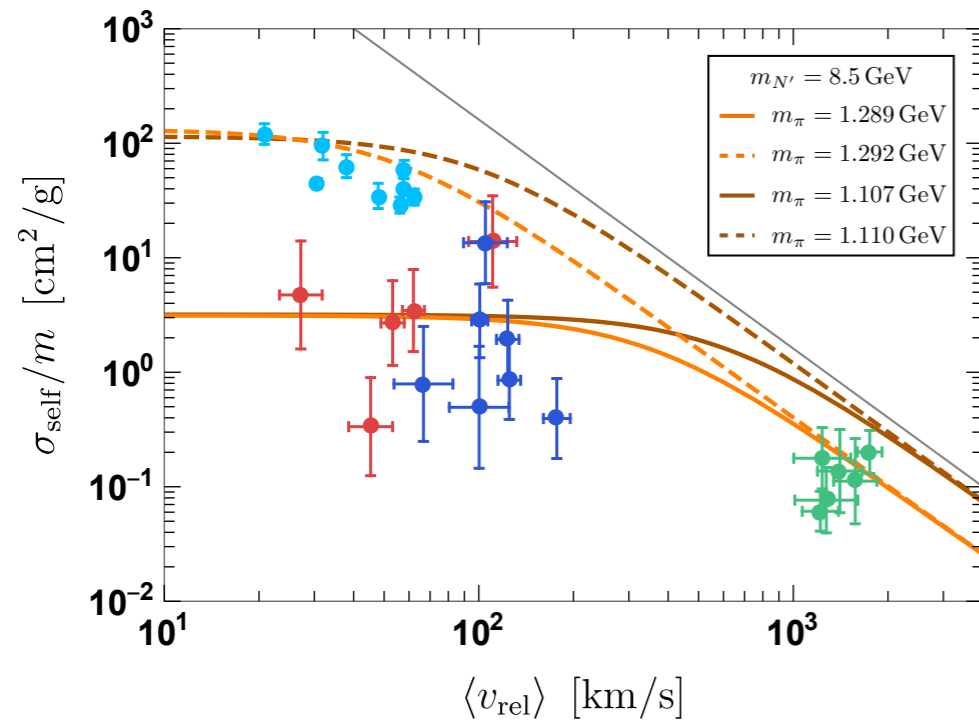
✓ Dark photon for releasing dark-sector entropy

symmetric part of dark nucleons  $\Rightarrow$  dark pions

dark pions  $\Rightarrow$  dark photon  $\Rightarrow$  SM particles

✓ velocity-dependent self-scattering

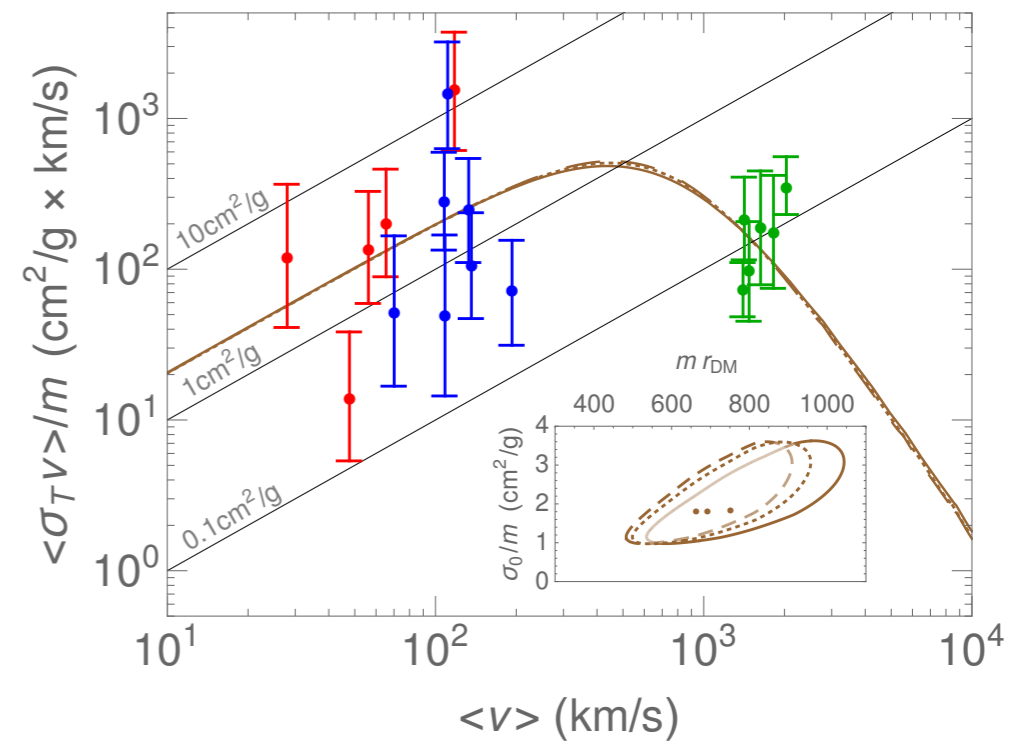
Kamada, Kim, TK (2020)



SM-like Spectrum

$$m_{A'} < m_{\pi'} \ll m_{N'}$$

Chu, Garcia-Cely, Murayama (2019)



Puffy DM

$$m_{A'} \lesssim m_{\eta'} \simeq m_{V'}$$

dark "nucleus" (finite-size DM)

N-N scattering by  $V'$ :  $\sim m_{V'}^{-1}$

$\ll$  size of nuclei:  $r_{\text{DM}} \sim A^{1/3} m_{\eta'}^{-1}$

# Long-lived Particle Signals

two kinds of tests for confining dark sector at collider/fixed-target experiments

## dark photon decay

visible decay signal ( $m_{A'} \lesssim$  dark hadron mass)

- Prompt decay: BaBar, KLOE, LHCb, ...
- LLP @ Fixed-target: E137, CHARM, DarkQuest,  $\nu$  Cal, ...  
@ Collider: FASER(2), FACET, ...

invisible decay signal (dark hadron mass  $\lesssim m_{A'}$ )

- mono-photon signal (BaBar, Belle-II):  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma A'$
- missing-energy searches (NA64, LDMX)  
 $A' \rightarrow$  dark hadrons

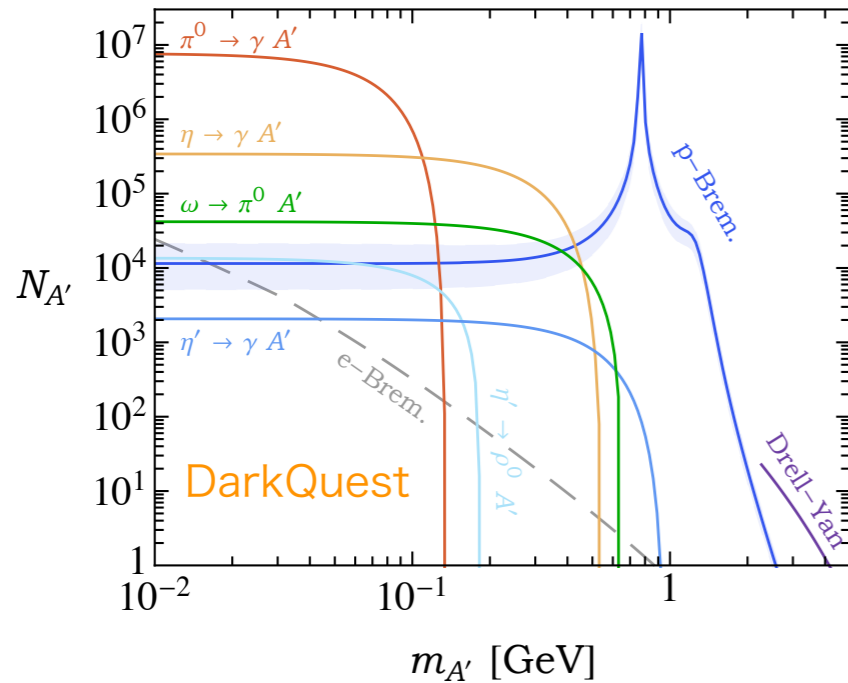
## dark hadron processes (with emitting off-shell $A'$ )

- dark nucleon transition:  $N'_2 \rightarrow N'_1 + e^+e^-$
- dark vector meson decay:  $V^0 \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ ,  $V^\pm \rightarrow \pi'^\pm \ell^+\ell^-$  (when  $m_{V'} \lesssim m_{A'}(+m_{\pi'})$ )
- dark pion decay:  $\pi' \rightarrow A' + e^+e^-$

# Dark Hadron Production

Berlin, Gori, Schuster, Toro (2018)

$E_{\text{beam}} = 120 \text{ GeV}, 1.44 \times 10^{18} \text{ POT}, \epsilon = 10^{-6}$

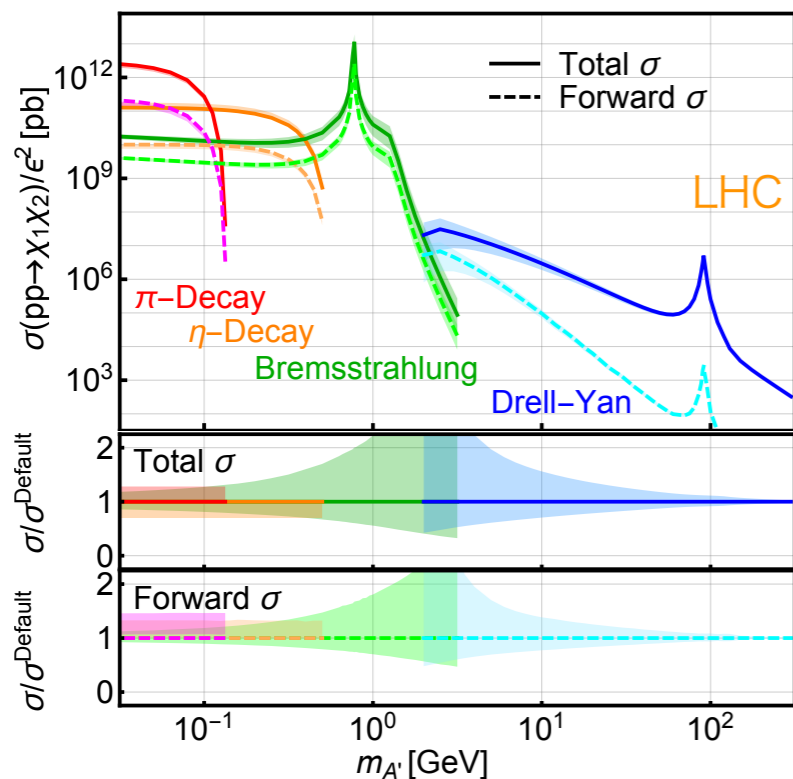


Dark hadrons produced via dark photon portal

**On-shell Dark Photon**  $m_{h'} < m_{A'}$

dark hadrons from prompt decay of  $A'$

$$N_{V'} \simeq N_{A'} \text{Br}(A' \rightarrow \text{dark hadrons})$$



**Off-shell Dark Photon**  $m_{A'} < m_{h'}$

approximate cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dm_{A'}^* dx} = \frac{d\sigma_{A'}(m_{A'}^*)}{dx} \times \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{m_{A'}^* \Gamma_{A'}(A' \rightarrow \text{dark hadrons})}{(m_{A'}^{*2} - m_{A'}^2)^2 + (m_{A'}^* \Gamma_{A'})^2}$$

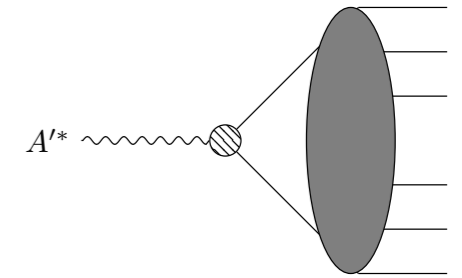
off-shell  $A'$  production

$A'$  decay (with  $m_{A'}^*$ )

Berlin, Kling (2018)

# Dark Hadronization -off-shell case-

dark hadron production for energy injection  $m_{A'}^*$  above  $\Lambda'_{\text{QCD}}$



$$N_h \simeq \frac{n_h \alpha'}{\pi} \left( \sum Q_{q'}^2 \right) N_{A'} \Big|_{m_{A'}^* = \Lambda'_{\text{QCD}}}$$

## hadron multiplicity

SM value @ J/psi threshold

DASP Collab. (1979)

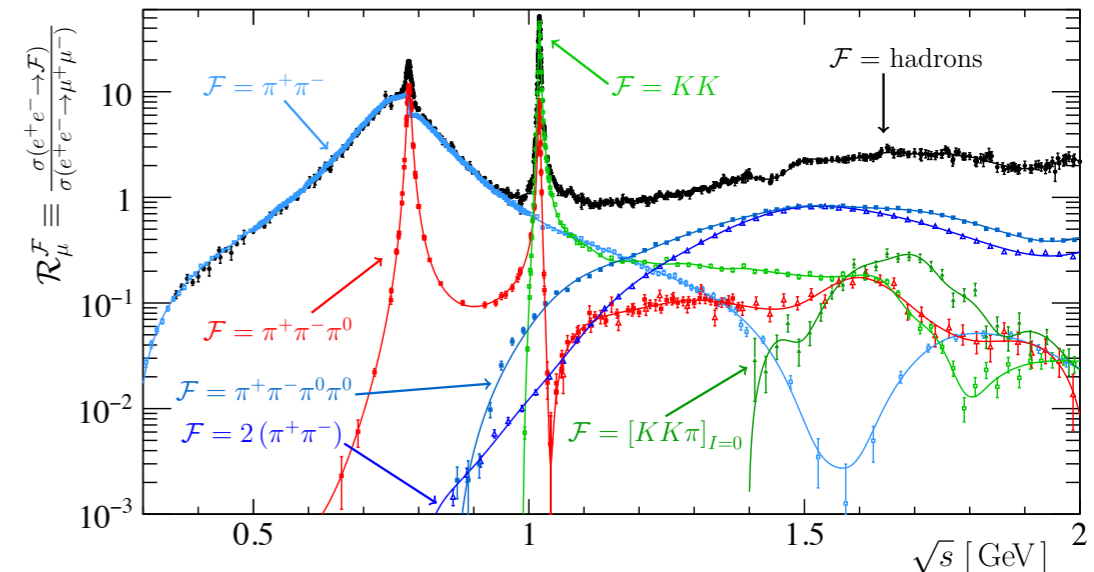
$$n_{N'} \simeq 0.08$$

$$n_{\pi'} \simeq 2.0$$

\* neutral pion produced above  $\omega$ -resonance

No corresponding SM value for  $\rho$  @ threshold

$$n_{V'} \simeq 0.01 - 1$$



Ilten, Soreq, Williams, Xue (2018)

PDG data



# Dark Pions (ADM)

Kamada, TK (2021)

## Dark Pion Production

via gauged Wess-Zumino-Witten term

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff.}} \supset -\frac{N_C \alpha'}{24\pi f_{\pi'}} \pi' F'^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}'_{\mu\nu} - \frac{i N_C e'}{12\pi^2 f_{\pi'}^3} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} A'_\mu \partial_\nu \pi'^+ \partial_\rho \pi'^- \partial_\sigma \pi'$$

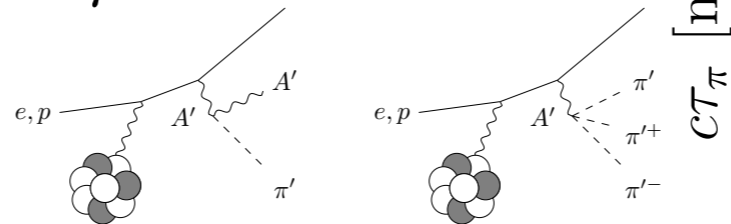
subdominant for  $m_{A'} \ll f_{\pi'}$

Energy injection  $m_{A'}^*$  below  $\Lambda'_{\text{QCD}}$

- light meson decay

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &\rightarrow \gamma A' \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 A' \\ \gamma A' &\rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi'^+ \pi'^- \end{aligned}$$

- bremsstrahlung



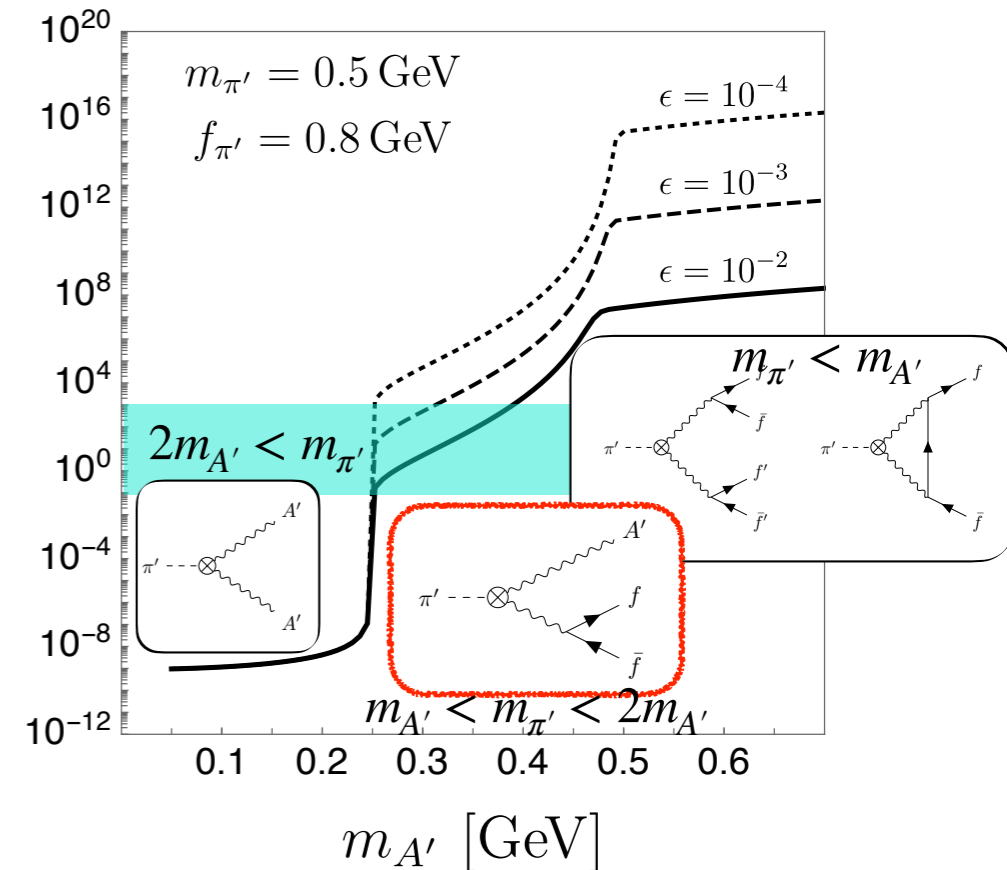
## Dark Pion Decay

via gauged Wess-Zumino-Witten term

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff.}} \supset -\frac{N_C \alpha'}{24\pi f_{\pi'}} \pi' F'^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}'_{\mu\nu}$$

• semi-SM decay:  $\sim O(1)$  m

$$c\tau_\pi(\pi^3 \rightarrow A' + f\bar{f}) \simeq 0.3 \text{ m} \left( \frac{1.0 \text{ GeV}}{m_{A'}} \right)^3 \left( \frac{f_{\pi'}}{0.8 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{10^{-3}}{\epsilon} \right)^2 \left( \frac{0.1}{\alpha'} \right)^2$$



# Visible Decay Searches for Dark Pions

Kamada, TK (2021)

$$m_{A'} < m_{\pi'} < 2m_{A'}$$

$$\text{decay constant: } f_{\pi'} \simeq f_{\pi} \left( \frac{m_{N'}}{m_p} \right)$$

visibly-decay dark photon

Belle-II, LHC-b (Prompt decay)

SHiP, DarkQuest (Fixed-target)

Existing Constraints:

BaBar/KLOE/LHC-b (Prompt decay)

E137/CHARM/ $\nu$  Cal (Fixed-target)

dark pion decay

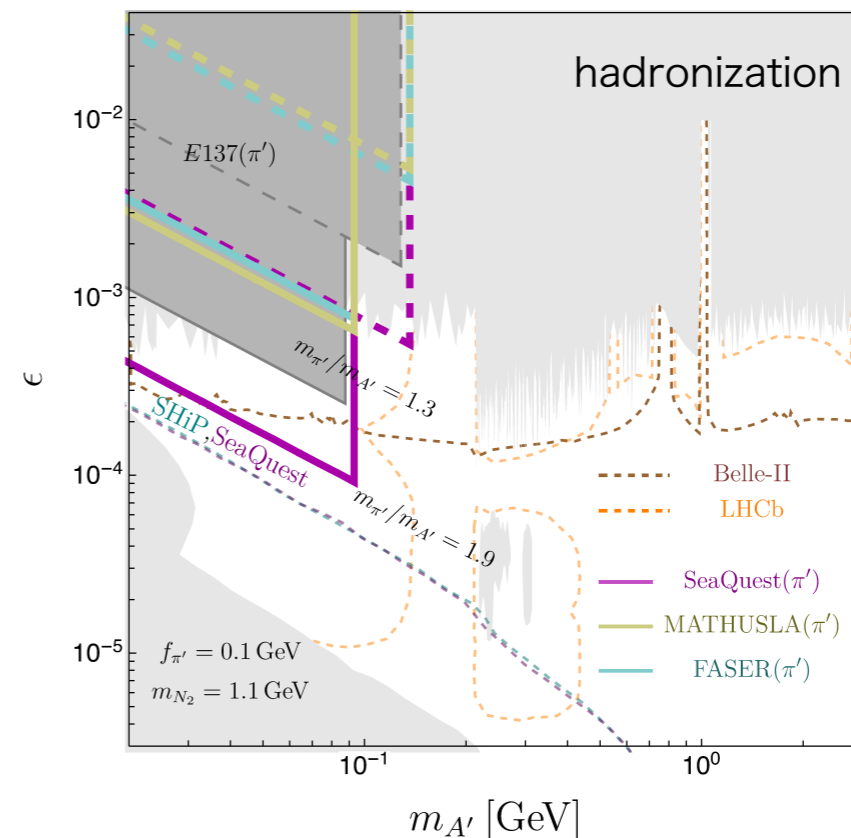
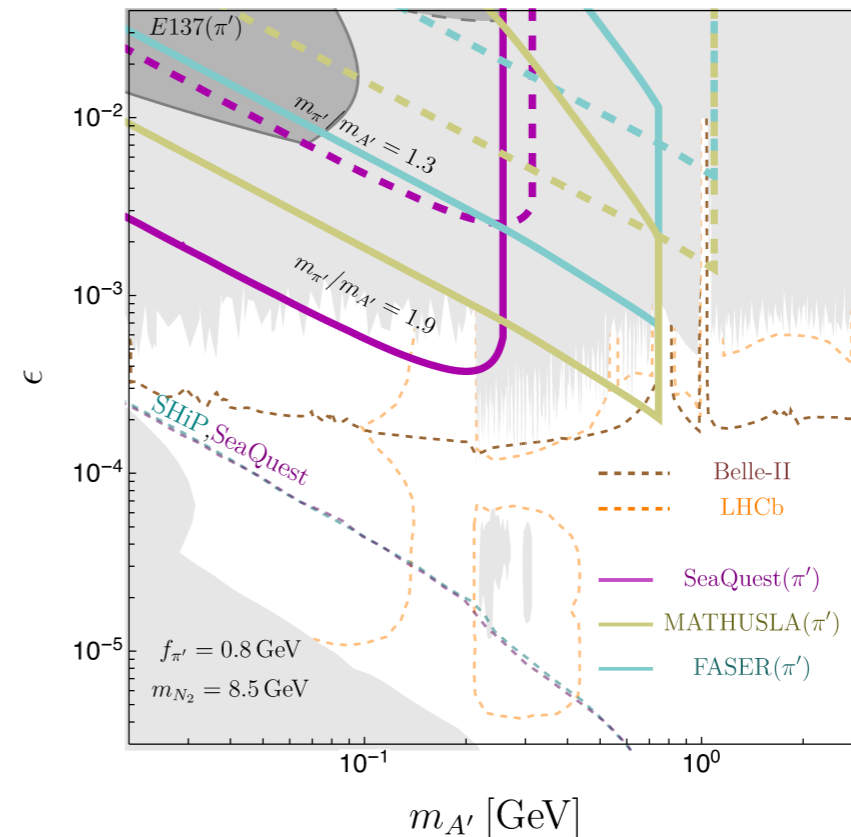
hadronization

LHC/DarkQuest for  $m_{N'} \simeq m_{\rho}$

Sharp cuts:

hadronization (LHC)  $6m_{\pi'} \simeq m_{N'}$

p bremsstrahlung  $m_{\pi'} + m_{A'} \simeq m_{\rho}$



# Dark Nucleon (ADM)

Kamada, TK (2021)

## Dark Nucleon Production

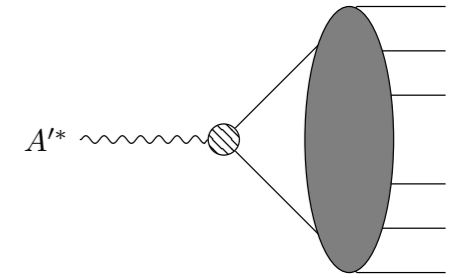
hadronization just above nucleon-pair prod. threshold

$$N_{N_1} \simeq \frac{n_{N'} \alpha'}{\pi} \left( \sum Q_{q'}^2 \right) N_{A'} \Big|_{m_{A'}^* = \sqrt{10} m_{N'}}$$

hadron multiplicity  $n_{N'} \simeq 0.08$

SM value @ J/psi threshold

DASP Collab. (1979)



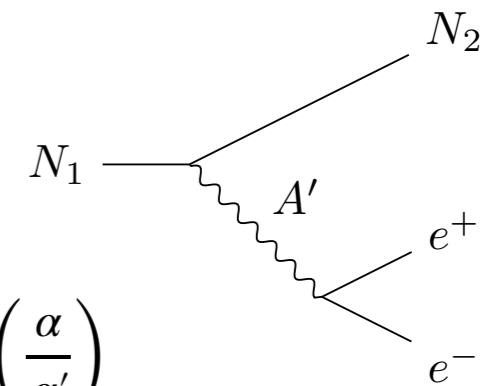
## Dark Nucleon Transition

- dark nucleon mixing via  $U(1)_D$  breaking

off-shell dark photon when  $\Delta_N m_{N_2} < m_{A'}$

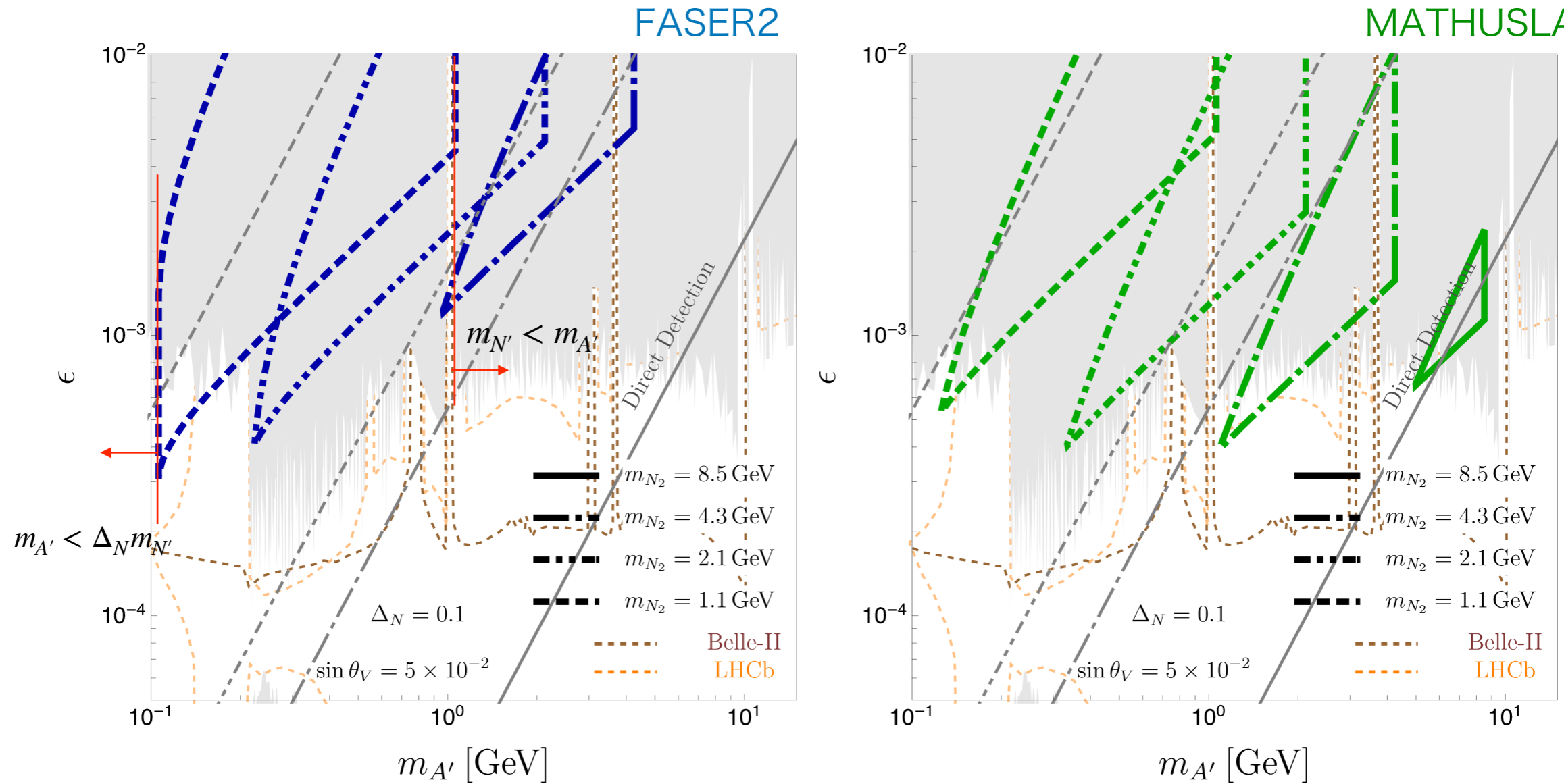
$$\Gamma(N_1 \rightarrow N_2 + f\bar{f}) \simeq \frac{\epsilon^2 \alpha' \alpha Q_f^2}{15\pi} \sin^2 2\theta_V \frac{m_{N_2}^5 \Delta_N^5}{m_{A'}^4} \quad m_f = 0 \text{ limit}$$

$$c\tau(N_1 \rightarrow N_2 + f\bar{f}) \simeq 3 \text{ m} \left( \frac{0.1}{\Delta_N} \right)^5 \left( \frac{8.5 \text{ GeV}}{m_{N_2}} \right)^5 \left( \frac{m_{A'}}{3 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \left( \frac{10^{-2}}{\sin 2\theta_V} \right)^2 \left( \frac{5 \times 10^{-3}}{\epsilon} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha'} \right)$$



# Visible Decay Searches for Dark Nucleons

Kamada, TK (2021)



dark n-like nucleon = DM

DM-SM scattering

- kinetic mixing
- $n'$ - $p'$  mixing /  $U(1)_D$  violation

Direct detection

- PandaX-II (2018,2021)
- DarkSide-50 (2018)
- CRESST-III (2019)

# Dark Vector Mesons (ADM/SIMP)

TK, Yuan (2023)

## Dark V' Production

production through gauged Wess-Zumino-Witten term

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{WZW}} \supset -\frac{3e'g}{8\pi^2 f_{\pi'}} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \partial_\mu A'_\nu \text{Tr} \left( \{Q, V'_\rho\} \partial_\sigma \pi' \right)$$

Different charge matrices for different models

$$Q_{\text{SIMP}} = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1),$$

- no anomalous decay  $Q^2 \propto 1$   
(stable dark pion)

$$Q_{\text{ADM}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{diag}(2, -1, -1),$$

- anomalous decay
- alleviate cosmological problems

## Dark V' Decay

decay through gauged WZW term (charged V')/kinetic mixing with A' (neutral V')

leaves visible signals for  $m_{V'} < m_{\pi'} + m_{A'}$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{e'}{g} \text{Tr}(QV'_{\mu\nu}) F'^{\mu\nu}$$

$$c\tau(V'^a \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-) \simeq \mathcal{O}(10^{-5}) [\text{m}] \left( \frac{0.01}{\alpha'} \right) \left( \frac{10^{-3}}{\epsilon} \right)^2 \left( \frac{m_{\pi'}/f_{\pi'}}{3} \right)^2 \left( \frac{500 \text{ MeV}}{m_{V'}} \right),$$

$$c\tau(V'^a \rightarrow \pi'^b \ell^+\ell^-) \simeq \mathcal{O}(1) [\text{m}] \left( \frac{0.01}{\alpha'} \right) \left( \frac{10^{-3}}{\epsilon} \right)^2 \left( \frac{3}{m_{\pi'}/f_{\pi'}} \right)^4 \left( \frac{500 \text{ MeV}}{m_{V'}} \right)$$

# Visible Decay Searches for Dark Vector Mesons

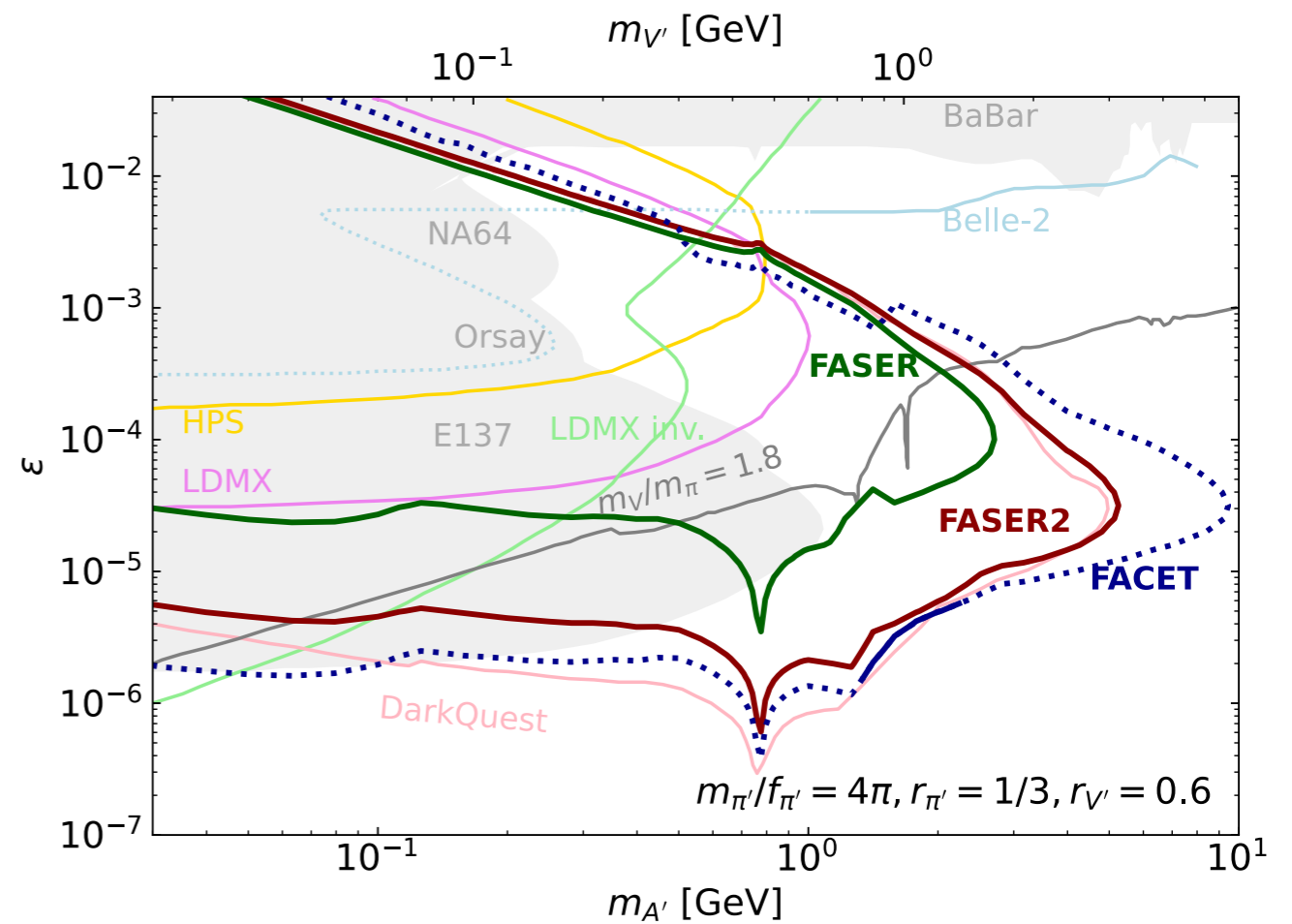
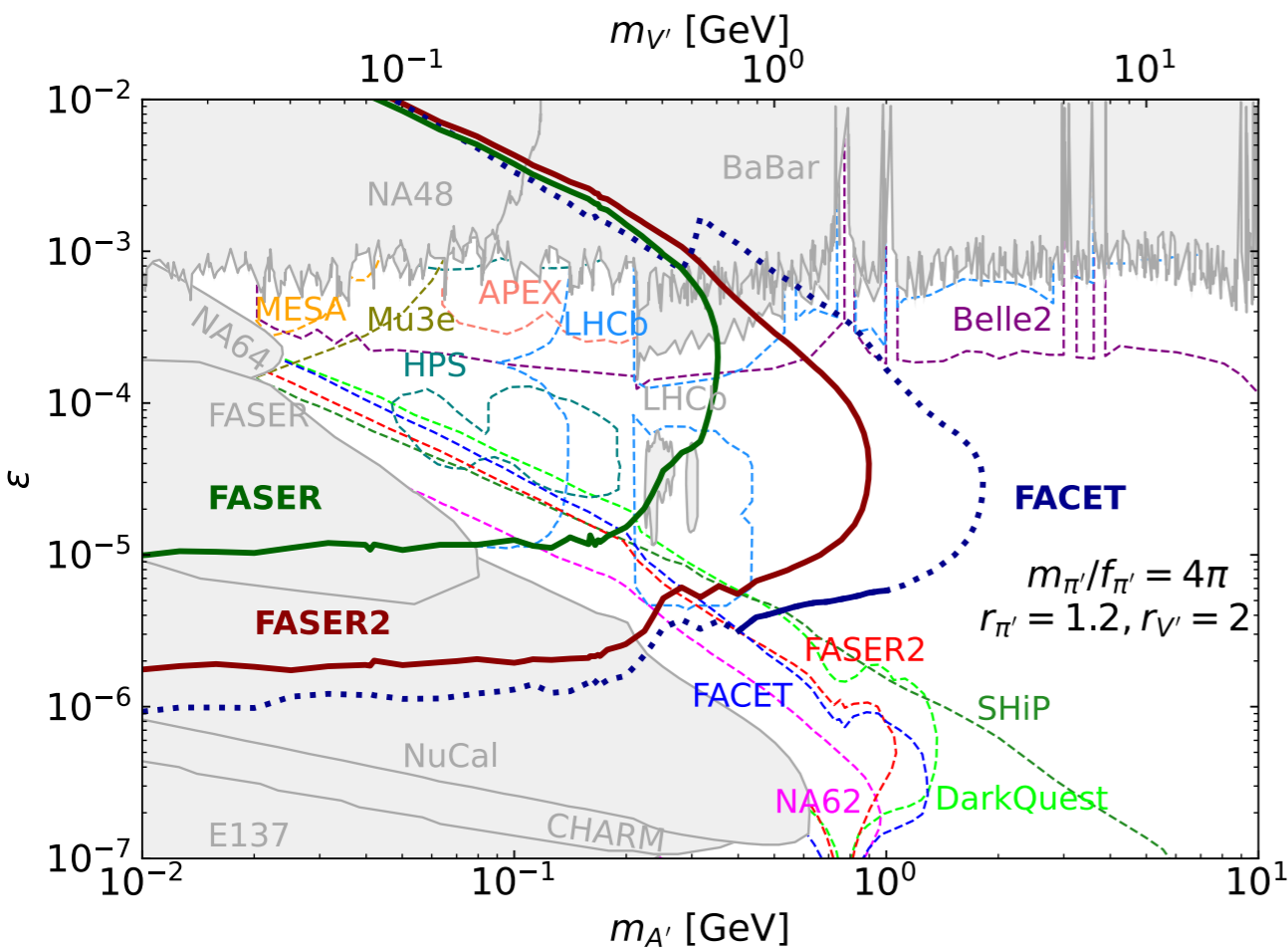
TK, Yuan (2023)

FORESEE package

Kling, Trojanowski (2021)

off-shell production (Composite ADM scenario)

on-shell production (dark-pion DM scenario)



(solid/dotted)  $V'$  visible decay searches  
 (dashed)  $A'$  visible decay searches

(dark colors)  $V'$  visible decay searches  
 (light colors)  $A'$  invisible decay searches

# Summary and Discussions

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## Confining Dark Sector searches with Lifetime frontier

- visible signals from dark hadrons via dark photon
- dark nucleon dark matter/dark pion dark matter
- LHC lifetime frontier (FASER/FACET/MATHUSLA...)  
Fixed-target Experiments (DarkQuest...)

## Dark Hadrons with dark photon @ LLP searches

- ✓ dark hadron processes
  - $N'$  transition ( $\Delta m_{N'} < m_{A'}$ )
  - $\pi'$  decay ( $m_{A'} < m_{\pi'} < 2m_{A'}$ )
  - $V'$  decay ( $m_{\pi'} < m_{V'} < 2m_{\pi'}$ )
- ✓  $A'$  decay signals
  - visible decay (ADM)/ invisible decay (dark pion DM)

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# Backup Slides



# Asymmetries

If the asymmetry is fully shared b/w dark and visible sectors

$$m_{\text{DM}} = \frac{\Omega_{\text{DM}}}{\Omega_B} m_B \frac{\eta_B}{\eta_{\text{DM}}} \simeq 5\text{GeV} \frac{\eta_B}{\eta_{\text{DM}}}$$

- chemical equilibrium
- conservation of charges (B-L, Q)
- rapid sphaleron & top decoupled before EWSB

$$\frac{\eta_B}{\eta_{\text{SM}}} = \frac{30}{97}, \quad \frac{\eta_{\text{SM}}}{\eta_{\text{DM}}} = \frac{237}{44n_{g'}}$$

Weinberg, **Cosmology**

Ibe, Matsumoto, Yanagida (2011)

Fukuda, Matsumoto, Mukhopadhyay (2015)

$n_{g'}$ : # of generations,  $U', \bar{U}', D', \bar{D}'$

the ADM mass

$$m_{\text{DM}} \simeq \frac{8.5}{n_{g'}} \text{GeV}$$

# LLP Constraints/Sensitivities

The number of signals

$$N_{\text{signal}} \simeq N_{\text{LLP}} \times (\text{effic.}),$$

$$(\text{effic.}) \simeq \frac{1}{N_{\text{event}}} \sum_{\text{event}} \left( e^{-\frac{r_{\min}}{d}} - e^{-\frac{r_{\max}}{d}} \right) \underline{A}.$$

geometric efficiency  
energy threshold

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

We formulate **approximate sensitivity curves** instead of generating events by MC from existing sensitivity curves (A', iDM, ...) Kamada, TK (2021)

Upper bound on decay rate

decay before detector: ( $d \ll r_{\min}$ )

$$\frac{c\tau_{\text{LLP}}\rho_{\max}m_{\text{LLP}}^{-1}}{r_{\min}} \ln \frac{N_{\text{LLP}}A}{N_{\text{signal}}} \simeq 1 \quad \boxed{\frac{d_0}{r_{\min}} \ln \frac{N_{\chi}^0 A_0}{N_{\text{signal}}} \simeq 1}$$

reference

$$\ln \frac{N_{\text{LLP}}A}{N_{\chi}^0 A_0} + \frac{r_{\min}}{d_0} = \frac{r_{\min}}{c\tau_{\text{LLP}}\rho_{\max}m_{\text{LLP}}^{-1}}$$

Lower bound on decay rate

rarely decays inside detector: ( $d \gg r_{\max}$ )

$$\frac{r_{\max} - r_{\min}}{c\tau_{\text{LLP}}\rho_{\min}m_{\text{LLP}}^{-1}} \frac{N_{\text{LLP}}}{N_{\text{signal}}} A \simeq 1 \quad \boxed{\frac{r_{\max} - r_{\min}}{d_0} \frac{N_{\chi}^0}{N_{\text{signal}}} A_0 \simeq 1}$$

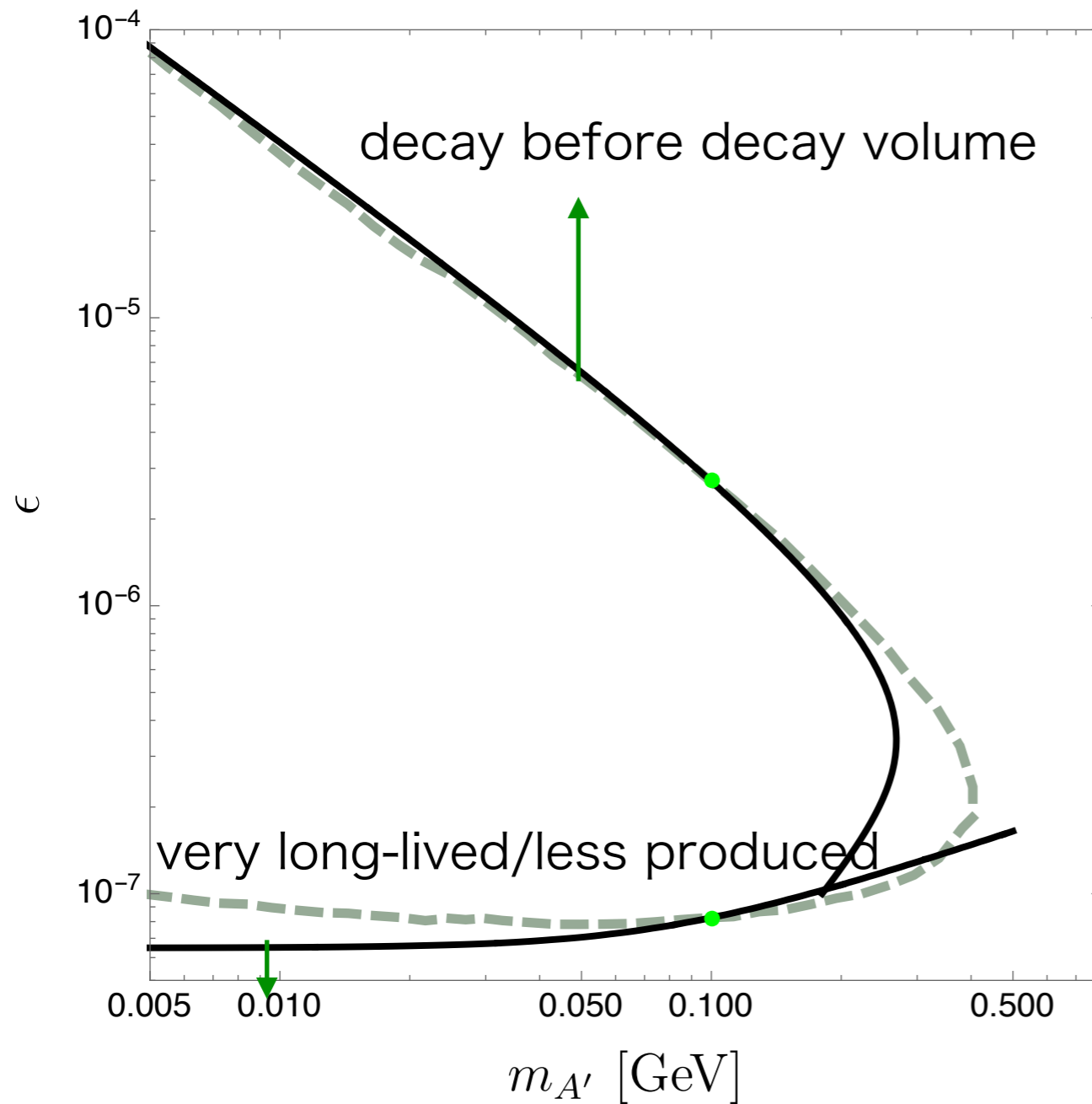
reference

$$\frac{r_{\max} - r_{\min}}{c\tau_{\text{LLP}}\rho_{N_1:\min}m_{\text{LLP}}^{-1}} \frac{N_{\text{LLP}}}{N_{\chi}^0} \frac{A}{A_0} = \frac{r_{\max} - r_{\min}}{d_0}$$

# Validity of Fitting approx. functions

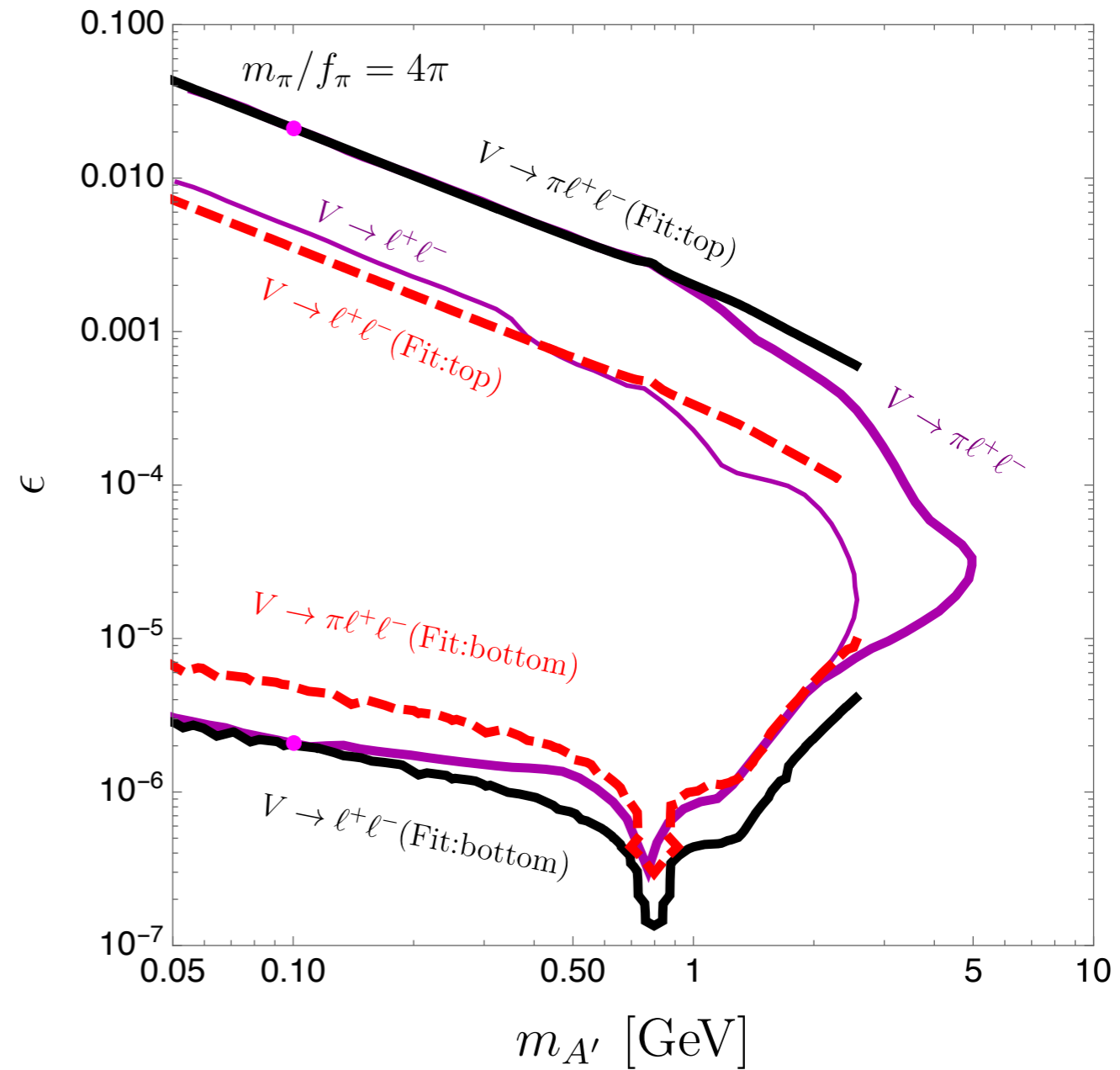
## E137 dark photon searches

[Bjorken, Essig, Schuster, Toro \(2009\)](#)



## SeaQuest dark rho meson searches

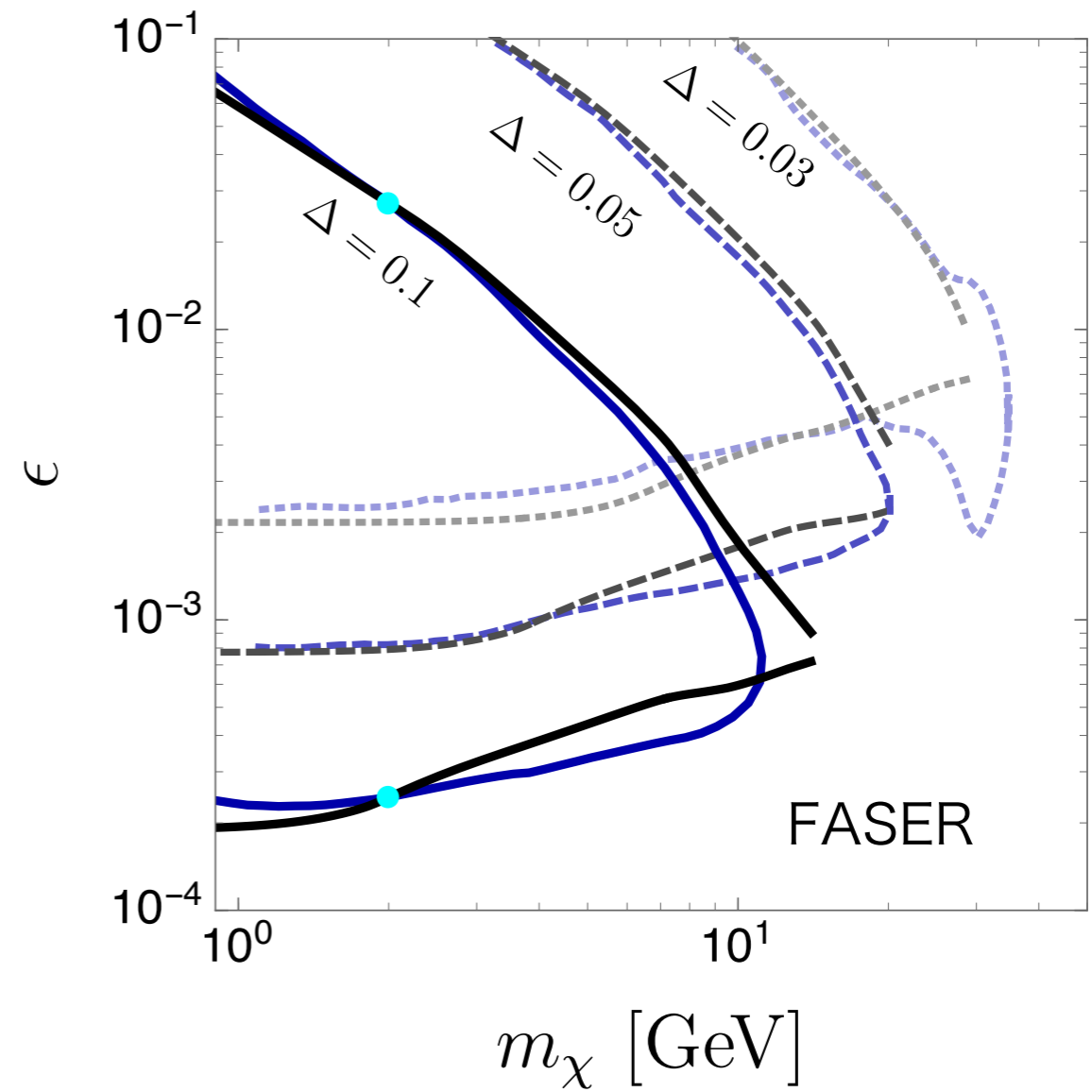
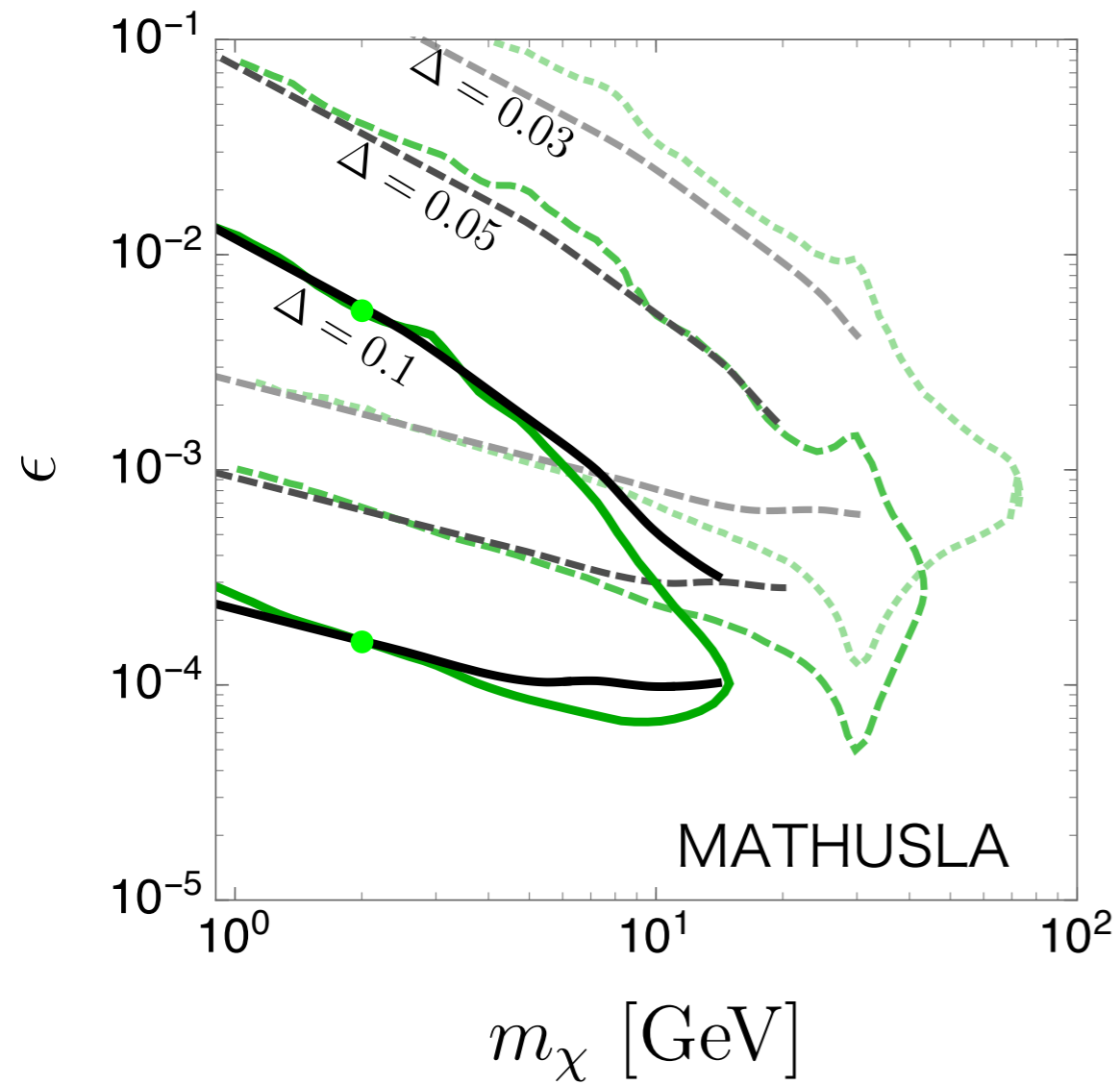
[Berlin, Blinov, Gori, Schuster, Toro \(2018\)](#)



# Validity of Fitting approx. functions

## iDM searches at LHC frontier

[Berlin, Kling \(2018\)](#)



# Intermediate-scale Portal interactions

$\bar{N}_R$  (SM singlet) couples to dark sector

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{M'^2} \bar{U}' \bar{D}' \bar{D}' \bar{N}_R + y_N LH \bar{N}_R + \frac{1}{2} M_R \bar{N}_R \bar{N}_R + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y_N^2}{M_R^2} (LH)^2 + \text{h.c.} \quad \text{neutrino mass}$$

$$+ \frac{y_N}{M'^2 M_R} \bar{U}' \bar{D}' \bar{D}' (LH) + \text{h.c.} \quad \text{portal interaction}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2M'^4 M_R} (\bar{U}' \bar{D}' \bar{D}')^2 + \text{h.c.} \quad \text{DM oscillation}$$

- ▶ The portal interaction connects two sectors until  $T \sim T_D \sim M' (M'/M_{\text{Pl}})^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .
- ▶ DM decays through the portal interaction: SK constraint on  $\bar{\nu}$  signal
  - >  $M' \gtrsim 10^{8.5} \text{ GeV}$  Fukuda, Matsumoto, Mukhopadhyay (2014)
- ▶ Majorana mass for dark neutron: leads DM oscillation

indirect detection constraint

# Signals from Intermediate-scale Portal

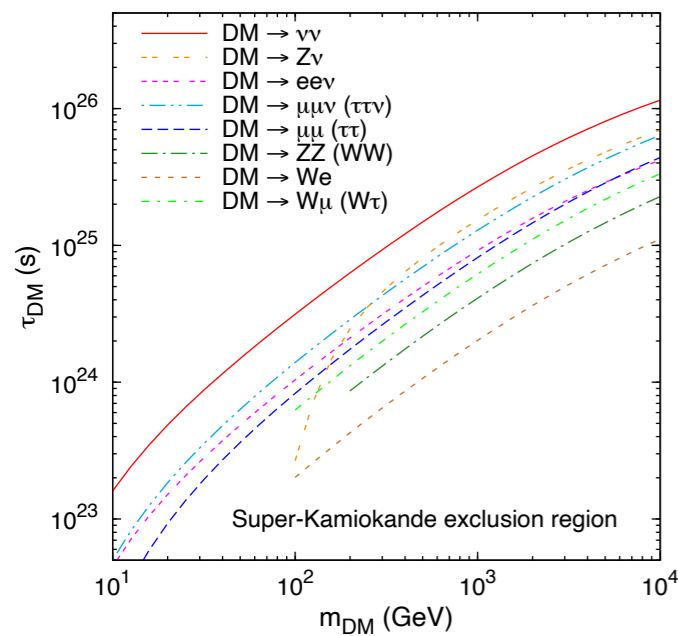
indirect constraints on  $M_R$

- $\bar{\nu}$  Signal from DM Decay:  $n' \rightarrow \bar{\nu} + \pi^0$

Covi, Grefe, Ibarra, Tran (2010)

Feldstein, Fitzpatrick (2010)

Fukuda, Matsumoto, Mukhopadhyay (2014)



$$\frac{y_N}{M'^2 M_R} \bar{U}' \bar{D}' \bar{D}' (LH) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\tau_{n'} \simeq 10^{17} \text{ years} \left( \frac{(M'^2 M_R)^{1/3}}{10^9 \text{ GeV}} \right)^6 \left( \frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{m_{n'}} \right)^5$$

from SK  $\nu$ -flux measurement:

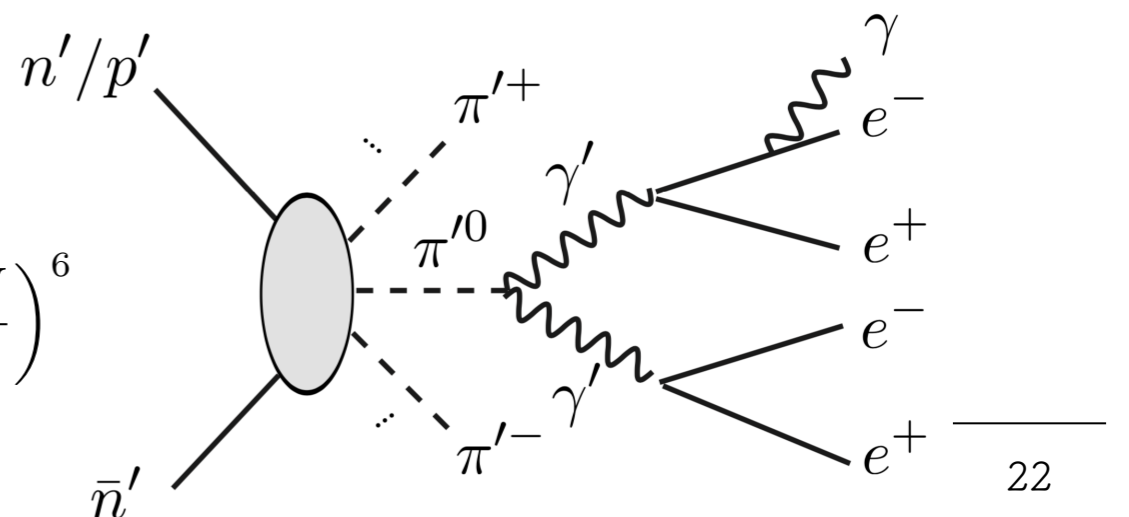
$$(M'^2 M_R)^{1/3} \gtrsim 10^{8.5} \text{ GeV}$$

- $\text{DM-}\overline{\text{DM}}$  annihilation

Ibe, Kobayashi, Nagai, Nakano (2019)

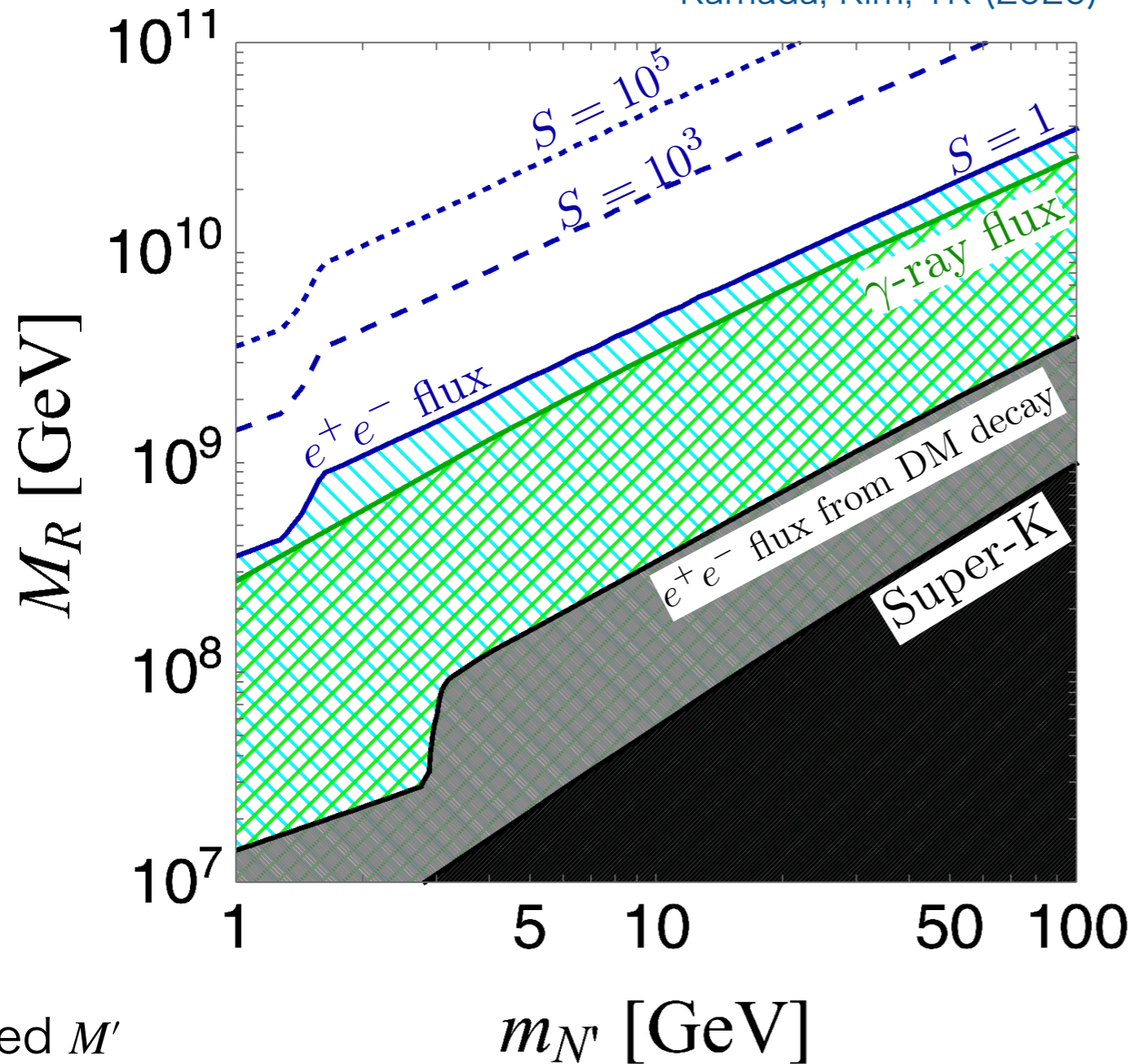
$$\frac{1}{2M'^4 M_R} (\bar{U}' \bar{D}' \bar{D}')^2 + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\tau_{n'-\bar{n}'} \simeq 10^{14} \text{ years} \left( \frac{M_R}{10^9 \text{ GeV}} \right) \left( \frac{M'}{3 \times 10^9 \text{ GeV}} \right)^4 \left( \frac{10 \text{ GeV}}{m_{n'}} \right)^6$$



# Bounds on $M_R$

Kamada, Kim, TK (2020)



Fixed  $M'$

$m_{N'}$  [GeV]

$S$  : Sommerfeld factor

$\gamma$ -ray flux from MW's dSphs

Fermi-LAT Collab., PRL (2015)

$\bar{\nu}$ -flux measurement (super-K)

$e^+e^-$  flux (annihilation  $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ )

$m_{N'} \gtrsim 1.5$  GeV @ AMS-02

$m_{N'} \lesssim 1.5$  GeV @ Voyager-1

Stone, et al, Science (2013)

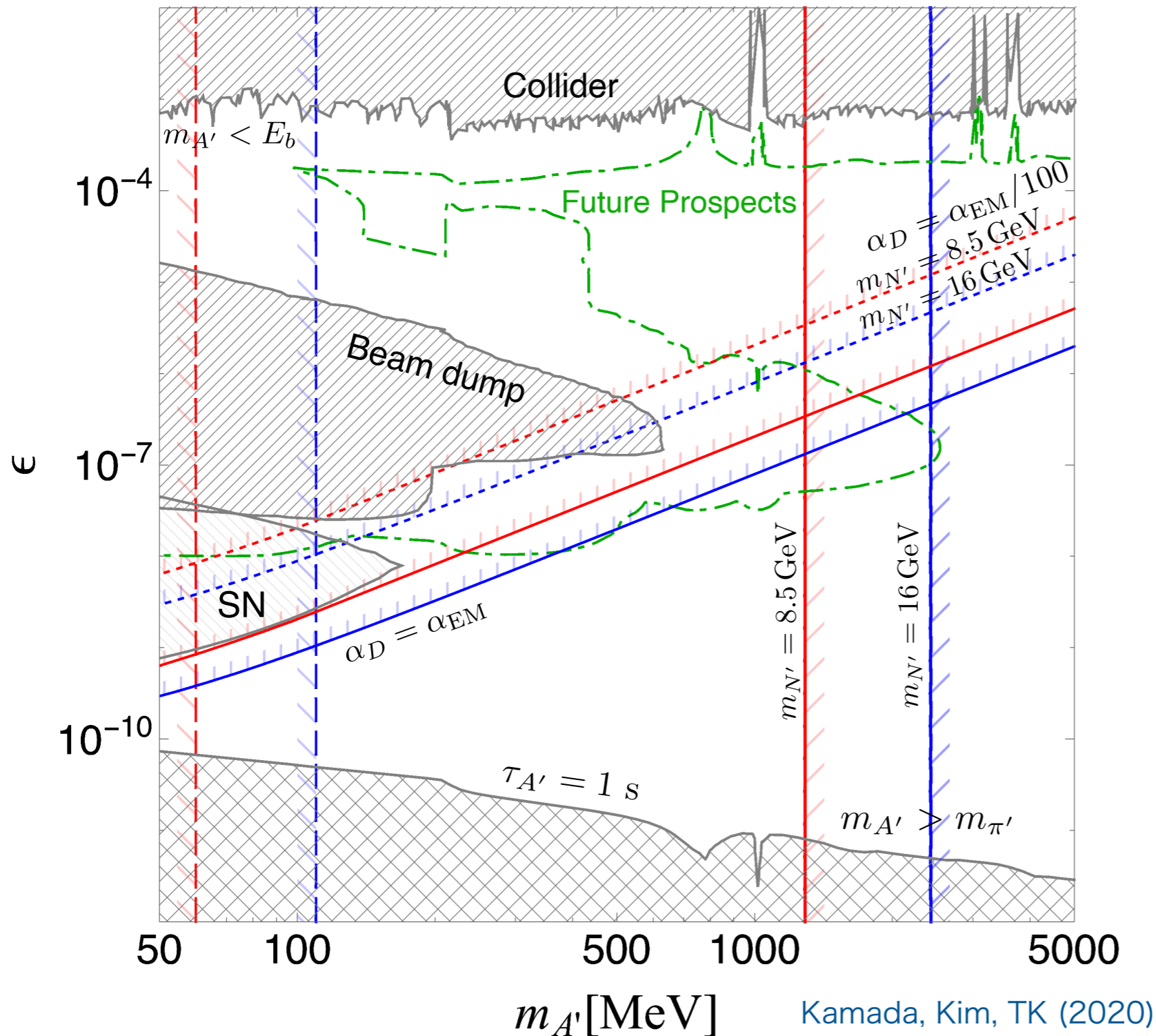
AMS Collab., PRL (2014)

$e^+e^-$  flux from dark meson ( $\tau_{DM}$ )

$m_{N'} \gtrsim 3.0$  GeV @ AMS-02

$m_{N'} \lesssim 3.0$  GeV @ Voyager-1

# Bounds on Dark Photon Parameters



direct detection experiment

Panda-X (54 tonxday)

$$\sigma > 10^{-44} \text{ cm}^2 \quad 1802.06912$$

DM ratio  $p' : n' = 1 : 1$

Dark photon:

lightest in dark sector

Collider&Beam-dump

Supernova 1987A

$A'$  recoupling after  $\nu$  decoupling

reheats only  $\gamma, e^+, e^-$

- change  $T_\nu/T_\gamma$  i.e.  $N_{\text{eff}}$

roughly  $\tau_{A'} \lesssim 1 \text{ s}$



# Velocity dependence

## Effective range theory

Scattering cross section

$$k = \mu v_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{DM}} v_{\text{rel}}$$

$$\sigma = \sum_{\ell} \sigma_{\ell} = \sum_{\ell} \frac{4\pi}{k^2} (2\ell + 1) \sin^2 \delta_{\ell}$$

Low-energy ( $k^2 \rightarrow 0$ ) expansion of phase shift  $\delta_0$

H. A. Bethe (1949)

J. M. Blatt, J. D. Jackson (1949)

S-wave ( $\ell = 0$ )  $k \cot \delta_0 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{r_e}{2} k^2$

See also Chu, Garcia-Cely, Murayama (2019)

characterized by **scattering length**  $a$  and **effective range**  $r_e$

Cross section

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi a^2}{1 + k^2(a^2 - ar_e) + \frac{1}{4}a^2 r_e^2 k^4}$$

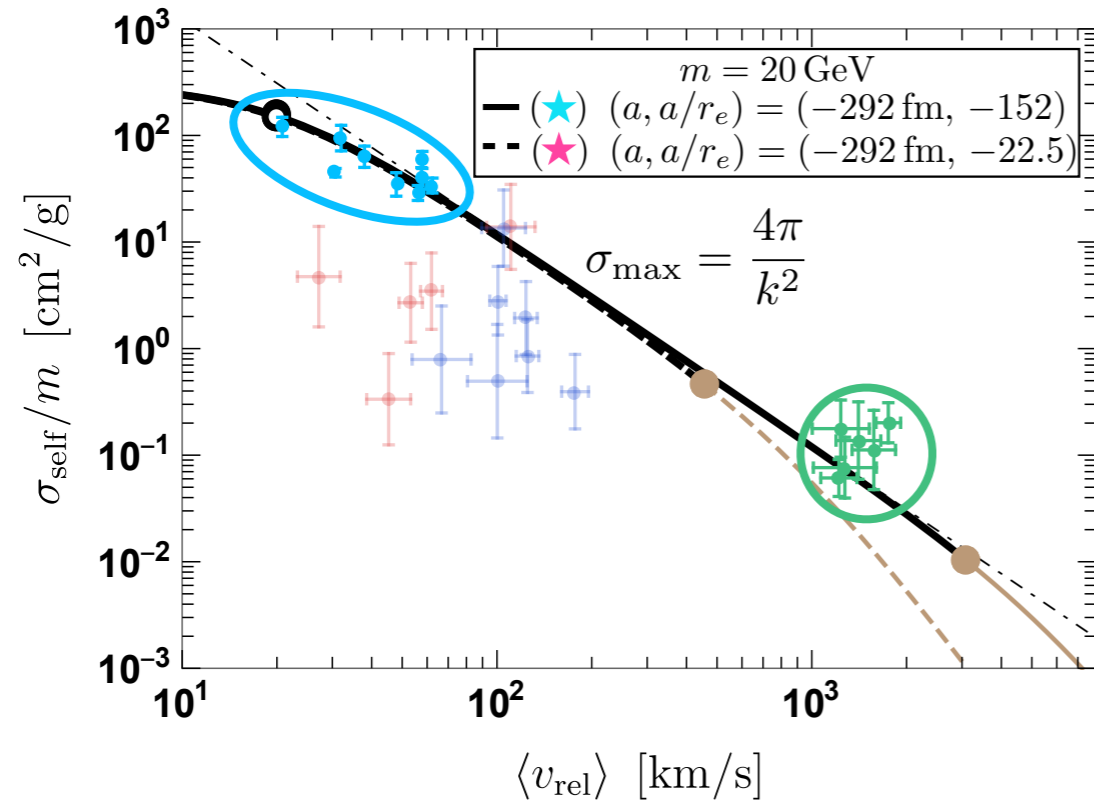
$|a/r_e| \gg 1$  : strong velocity dependence  $\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{4\pi}{k^2}$  for  $|a|^{-2} \ll k^2 \ll |r_e|^{-2}$

$k \rightarrow 0$  : low-energy limit

$$\sigma = 4\pi a^2$$

# v dependence of self-scattering

Strong velocity dependence: maximally SIDM



Kamada, Kim, TK (2020)

MW's dSph:  $v \simeq 30$  km/s

Draco (cuspy):  $\sigma/m < 0.57$  cm<sup>2</sup>/g

Read, Walker, Steger (2018)

Core formation or Core contraction phase?

MW's dSph (core contraction)

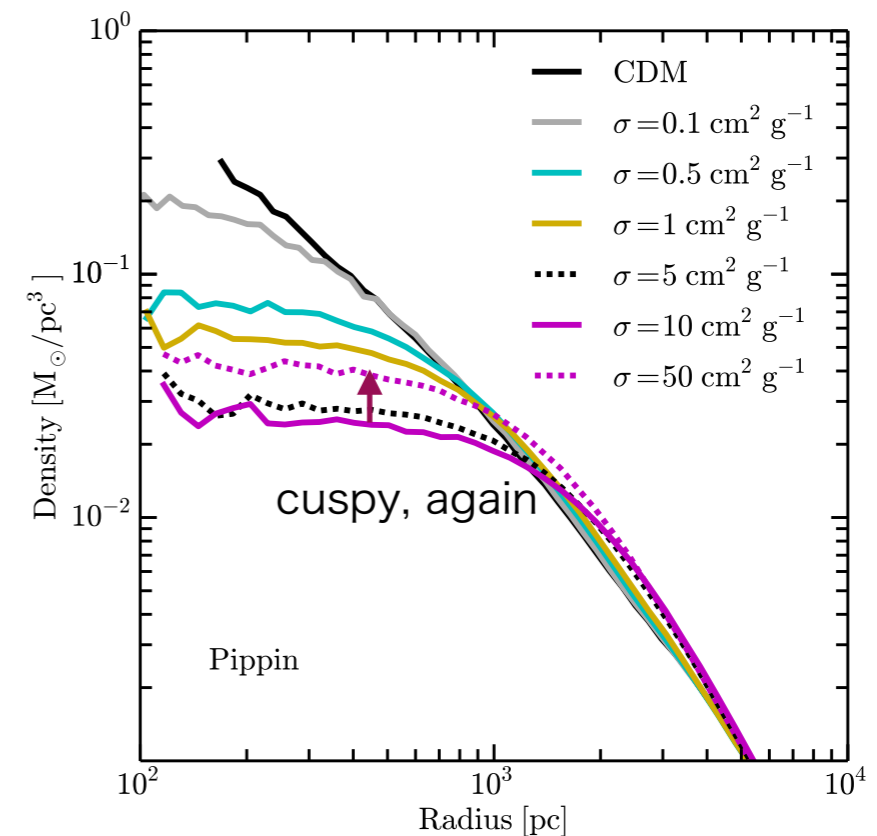
$\sigma/m \simeq 30 - 200$  cm<sup>2</sup>/g

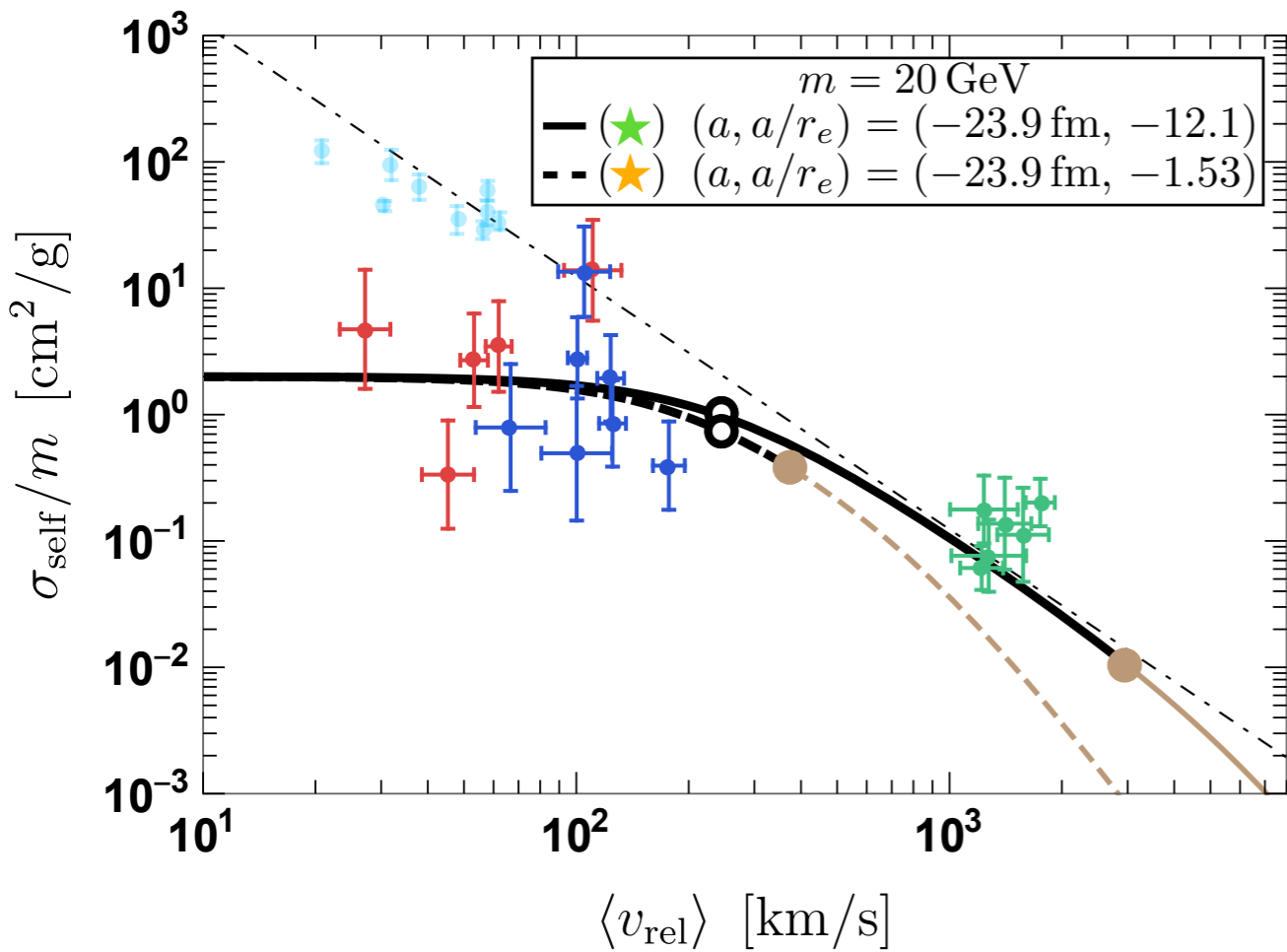
Correa (2020)

Galaxy clusters:  $v \simeq 10^3$  km/s

To form core of galaxy clusters

To avoid the constraints from galaxy lensing





Field dwarf galaxies

Light Surface Brightness Galaxies

Observed diversity of galaxy rotation curve

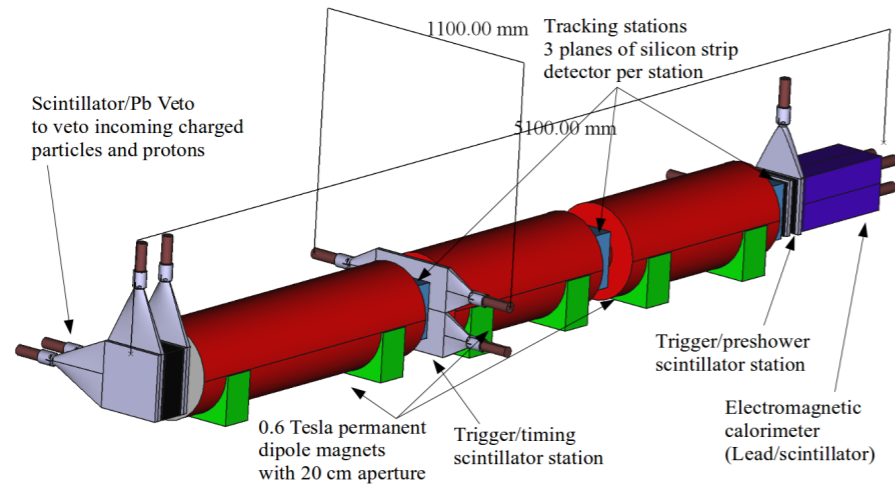
Kamada, Kaplinghat, Pace, Yu (2016)

$$\sigma/m \simeq 1 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$$

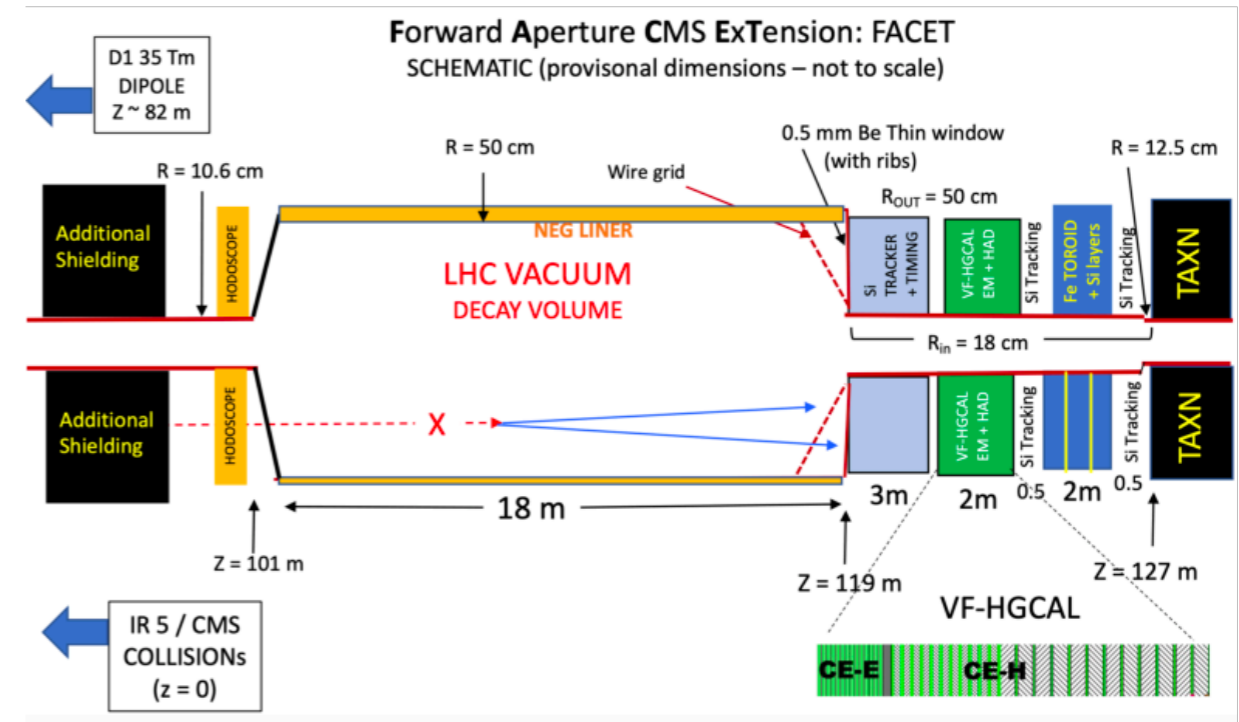
$$\text{for } v \simeq 100 \text{ km/s}$$

# LHC Forward Detector

## FASER2



## FACET



Detector	Distance	Length	Radius	Threshold	Luminosity
FASER	480 m	1.5 m	10 cm	100 GeV	$150 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
FASER2	480 m	5 m	1 m	100 GeV	$3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$
FACET	120 m	18 m	$0.18\text{m} < R < 0.5\text{m}$	10 GeV	$3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

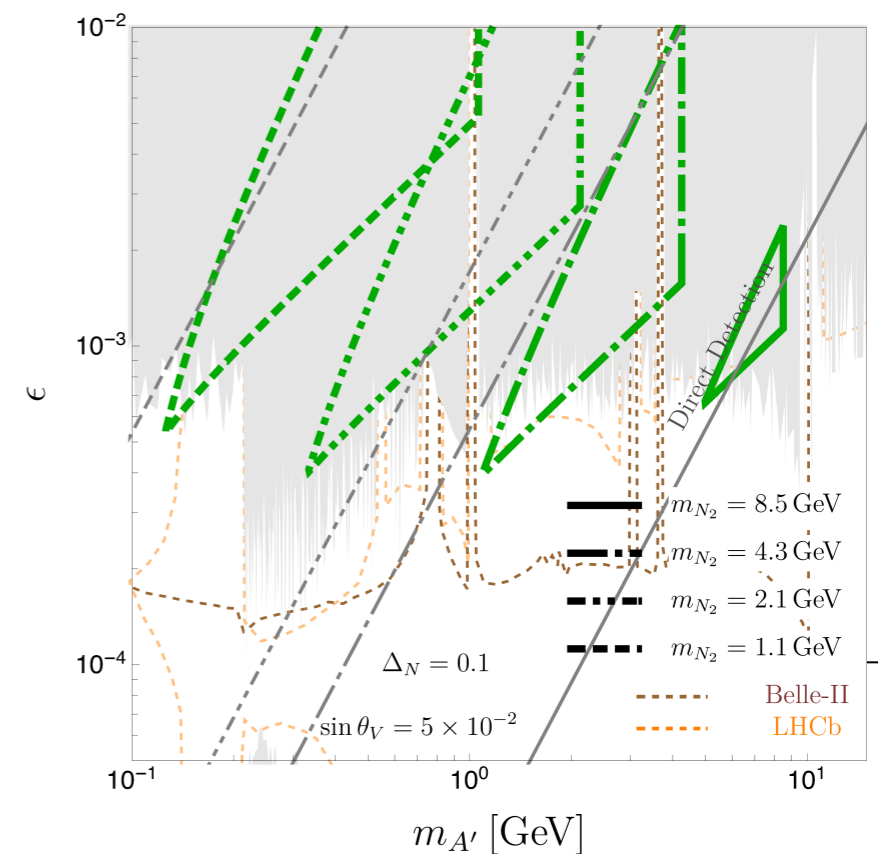
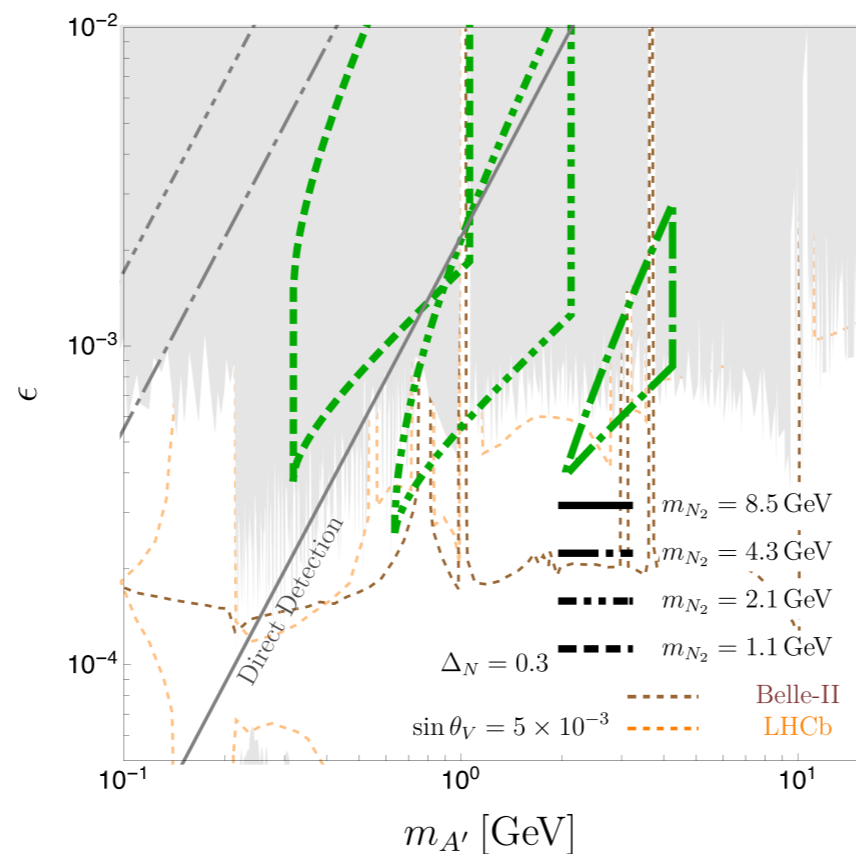
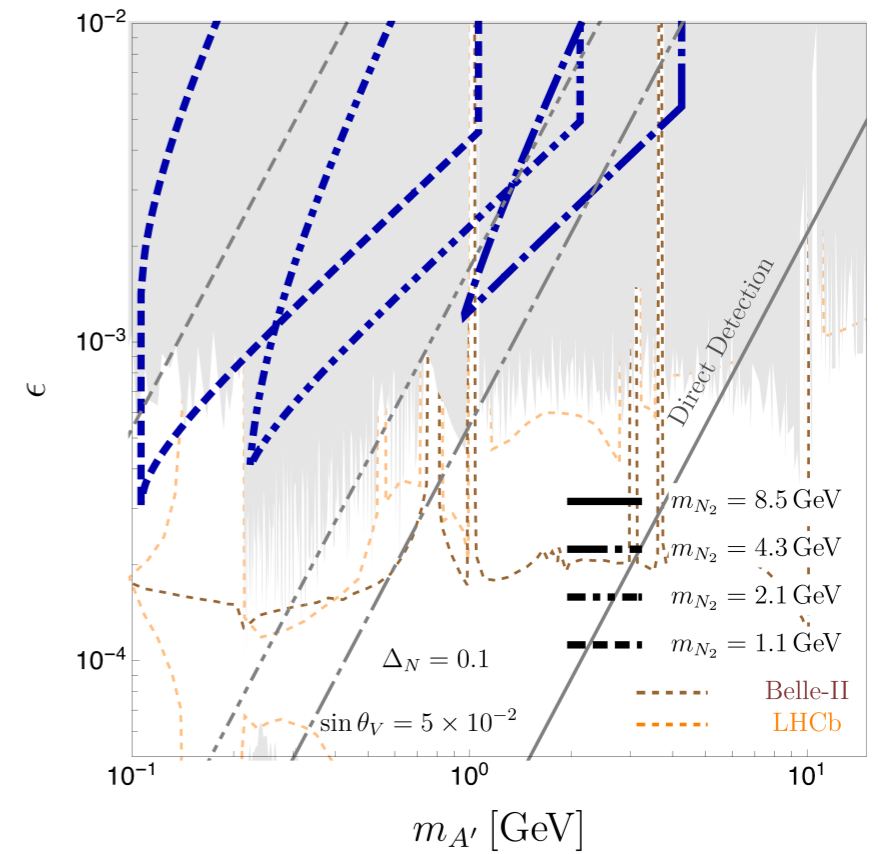
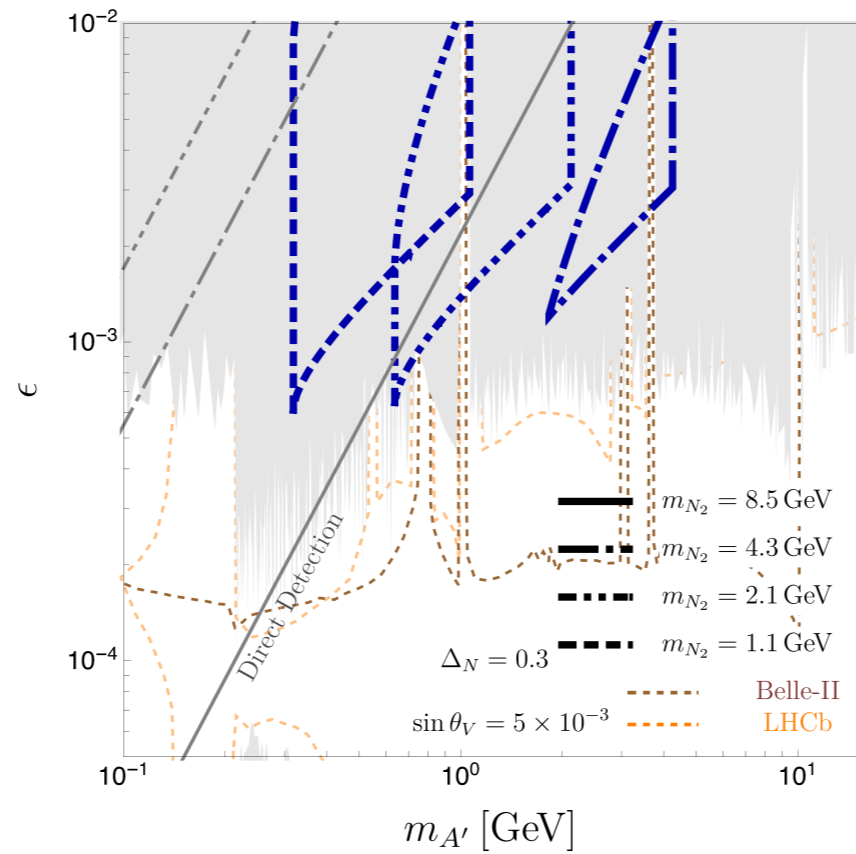
minimum E for  $e^+e^-$

Further investigation might be necessary for FACET  
(Bkg events estimation)

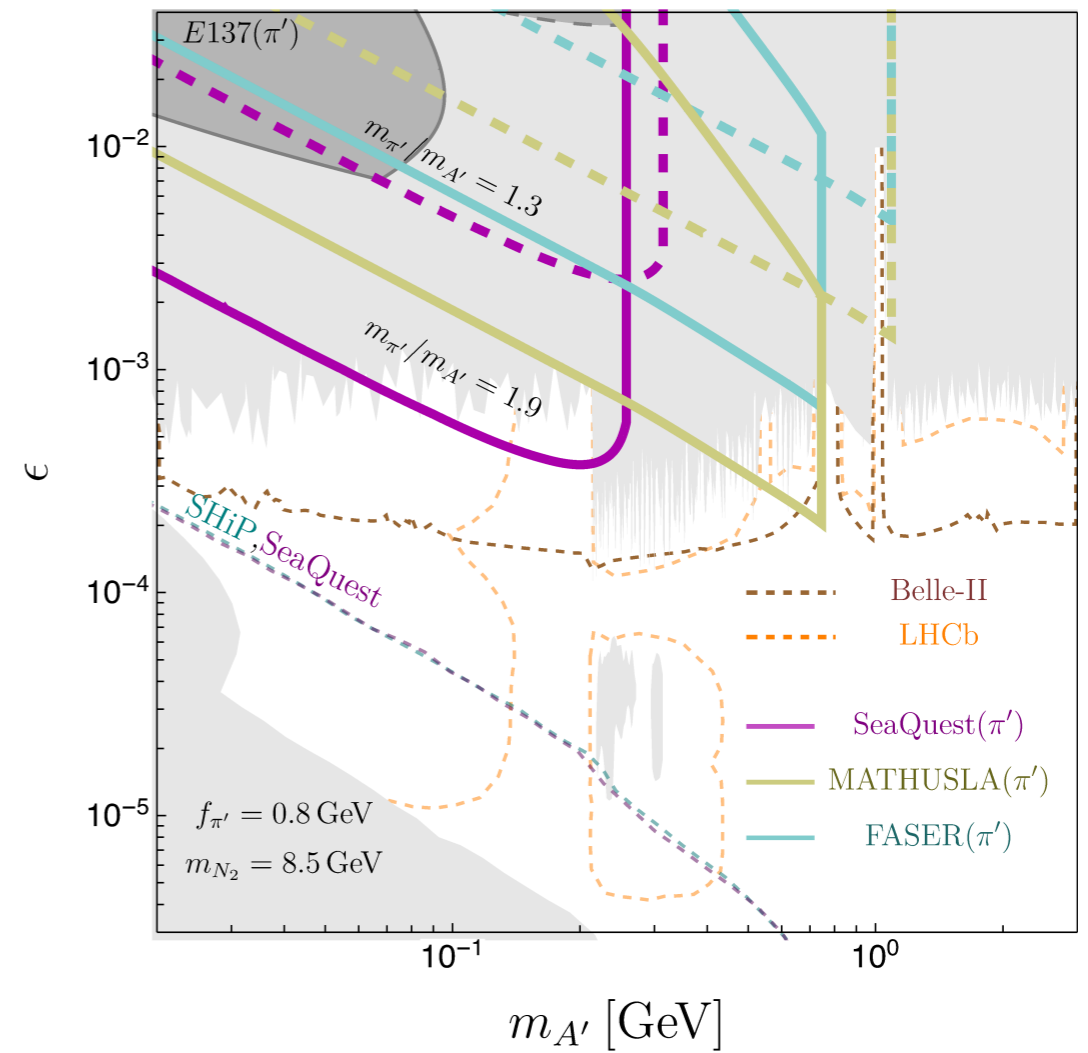
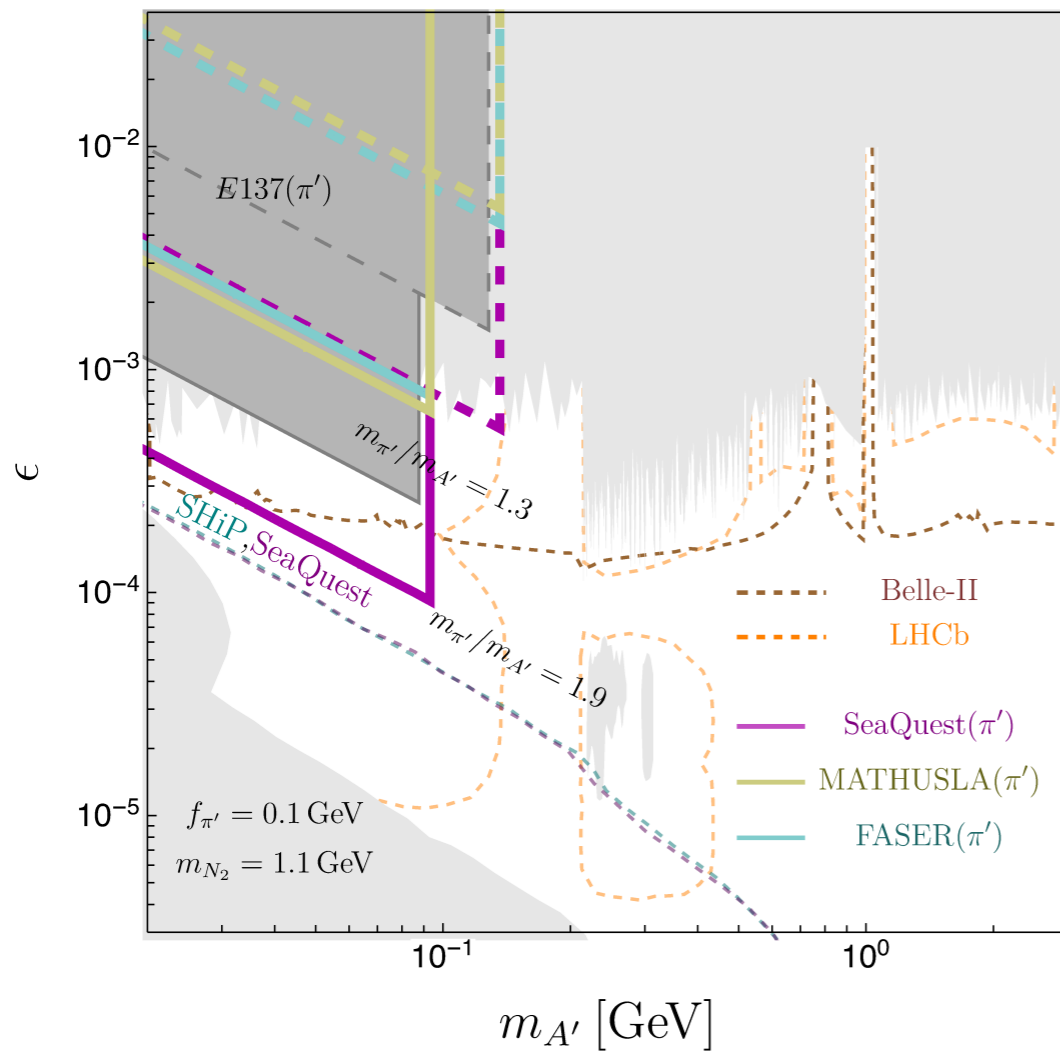
FASER case: 0 Bkg is supported by the first run

# Different Parameter Choices

## Dark nucleon transition

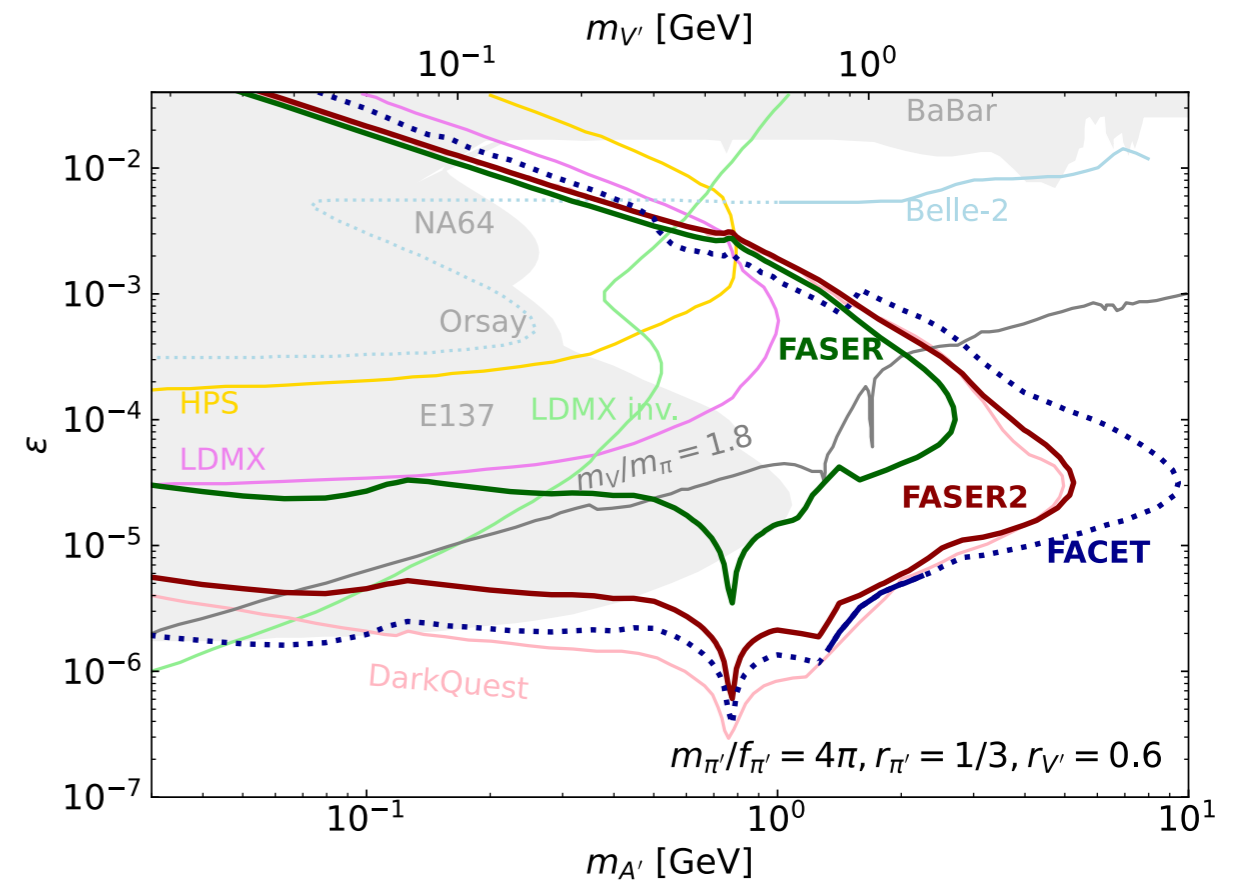
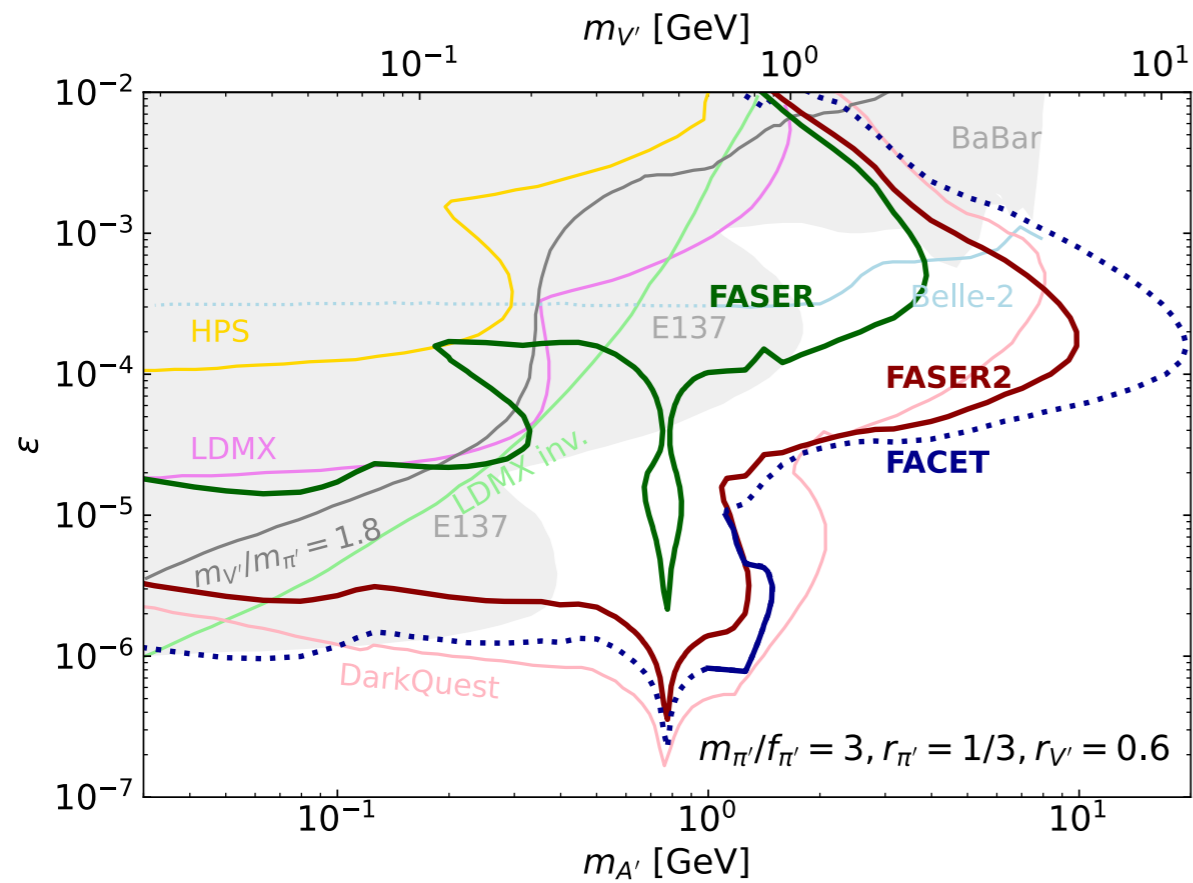


# Dark Pion Decay



# V' Decay

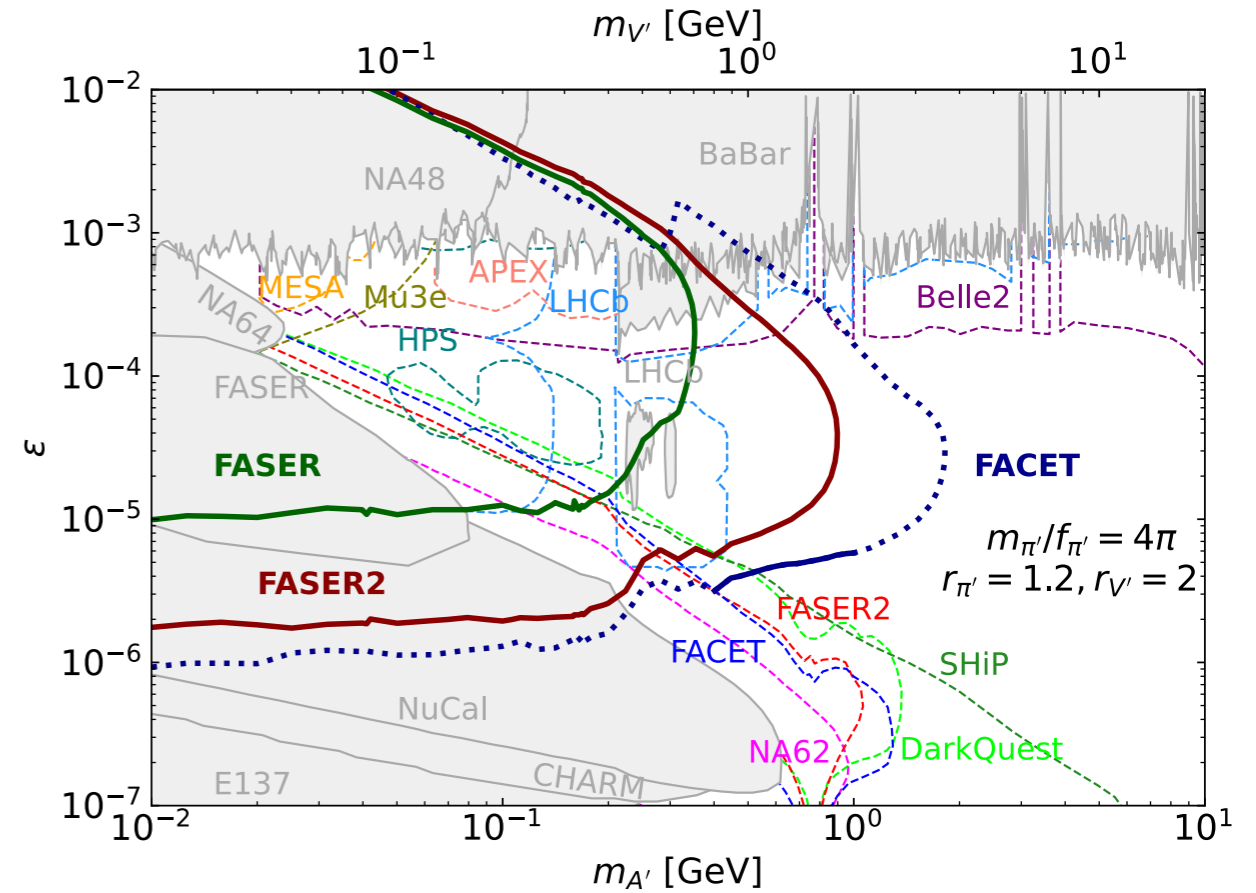
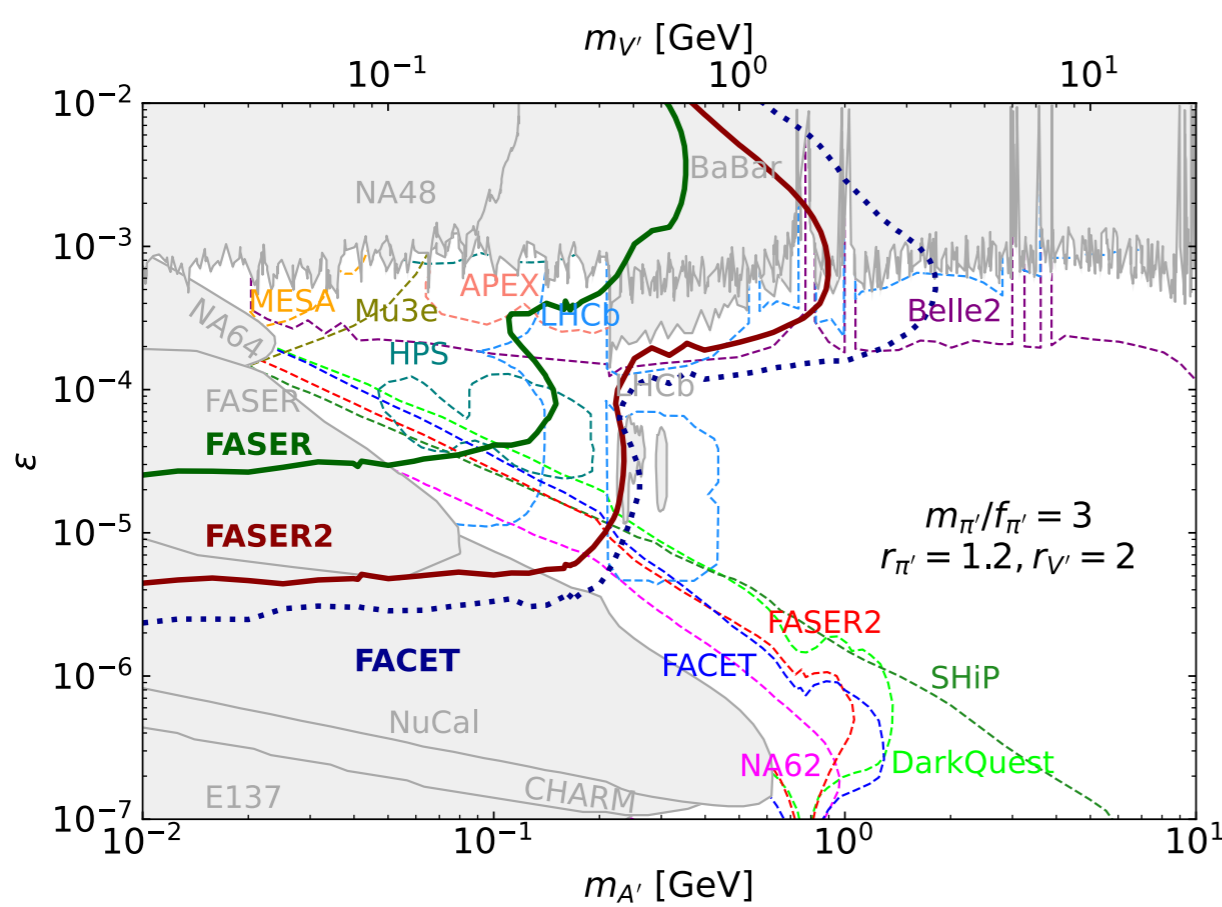
on-shell production (dark-pion DM scenario)



(dark colors) visible decay searches of dark vector mesons  
 (light colors) invisible decay searches of dark photons

# V' Decay

off-shell production (Composite ADM scenario)



(solid/dotted) visible decay searches of dark vector mesons  
 (dashed) visible decay searches of dark photons