



# Flavoured emerging jets

Sophie Renner, University of Glasgow

Dark Showers Workshop, 21-23 January 2024

# A flavoured dark sector

Confining dark sector with  $\Lambda_D \sim \text{GeV}$

$t$ -channel portal via heavy bifundamental scalar  $X$

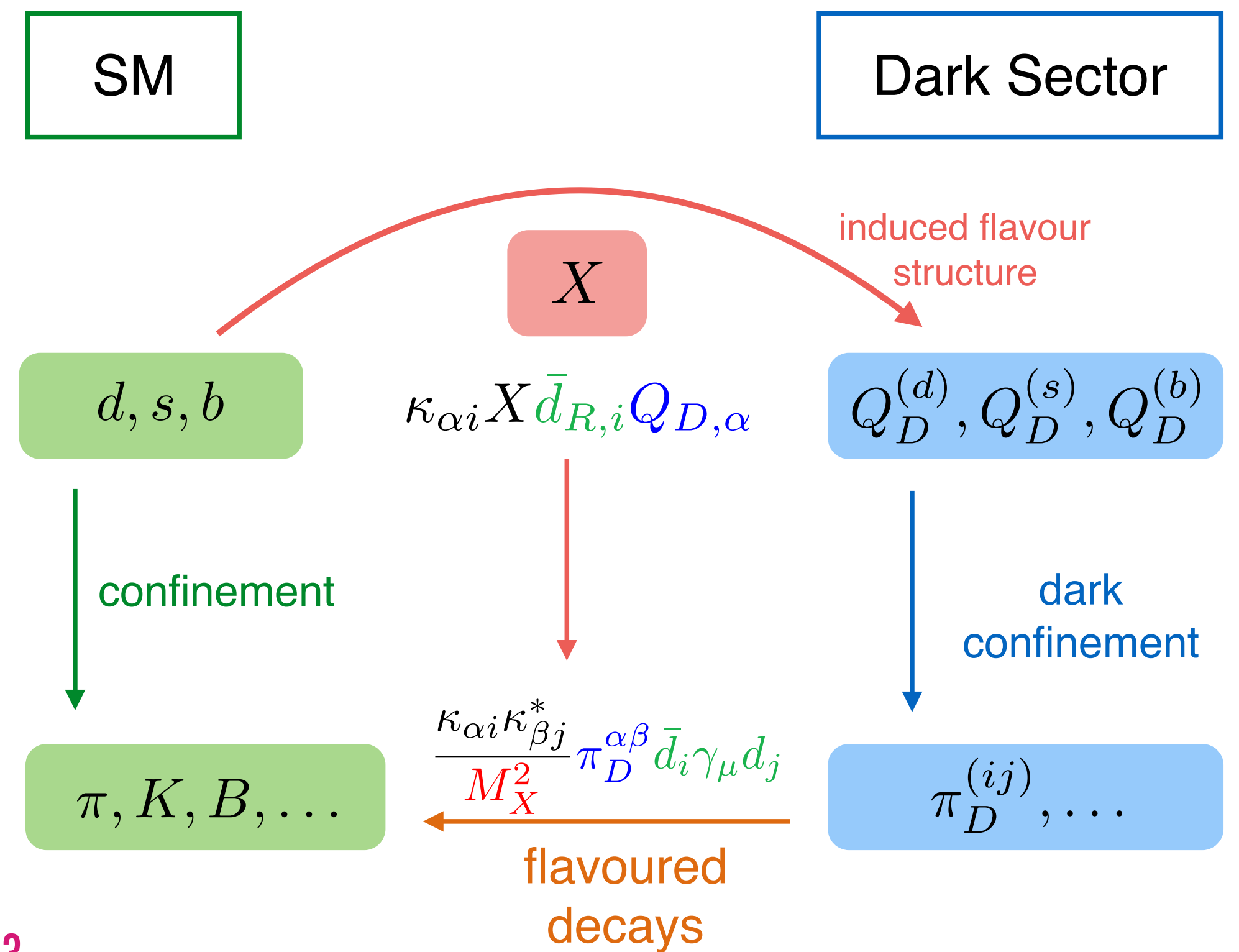
$$\kappa_{\alpha i} \bar{d}_{R,i}^i Q_{\alpha} X$$

$3 \times 3$  coupling matrix  
 $i = 1, 2, 3$  quark flavour  
 $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$  dark quark flavour

## Other choices:

- Coupling to up-type quarks e.g. Carmona, Scherb, Schwaller 2101.07803, see also Yi-Mu Chen's talk yesterday
- $n_f > 3$ : stable dark pions see Pedro Schwaller's talk earlier

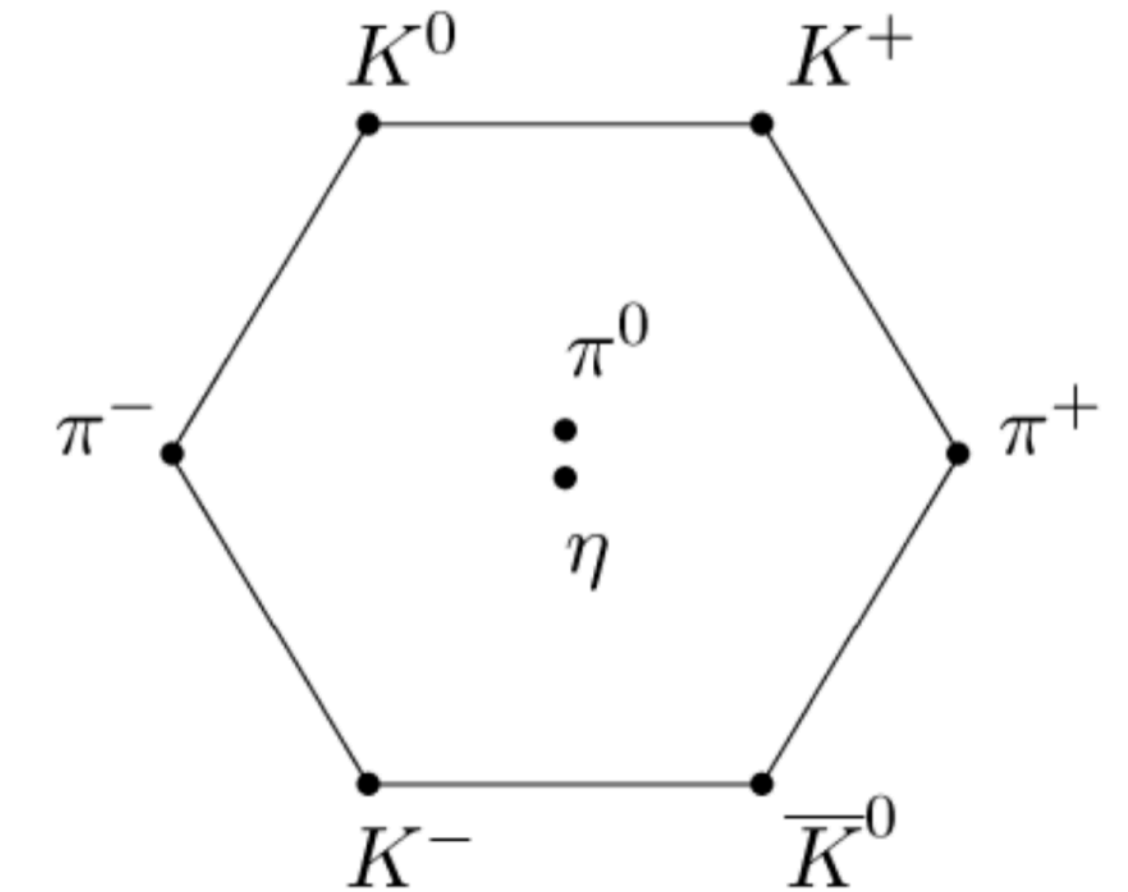
Based on 1803.08080 with Pedro Schwaller



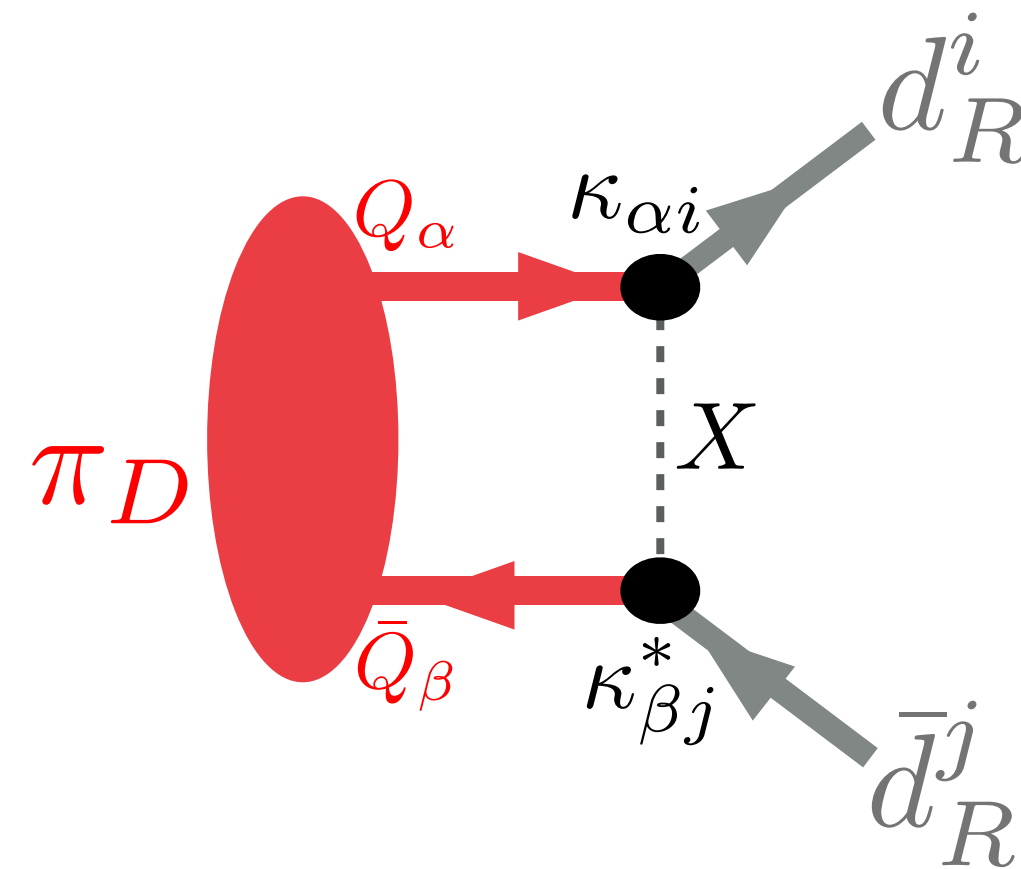
# The dark pions

Lightest dark baryon is stable and a dark matter candidate

$$U(3)_{L_{\text{dark}}} \times U(3)_{R_{\text{dark}}} \rightarrow SU(3)_{V_{\text{dark}}} \times U(1)_{B_{\text{dark}}} \implies 8 \text{ dark pions}$$



They decay to SM hadrons via the portal interaction



**Decay modes of dark pions are determined by the structure of the coupling  $\kappa$**

# Flavour structure & implications

Can generally write coupling matrix as

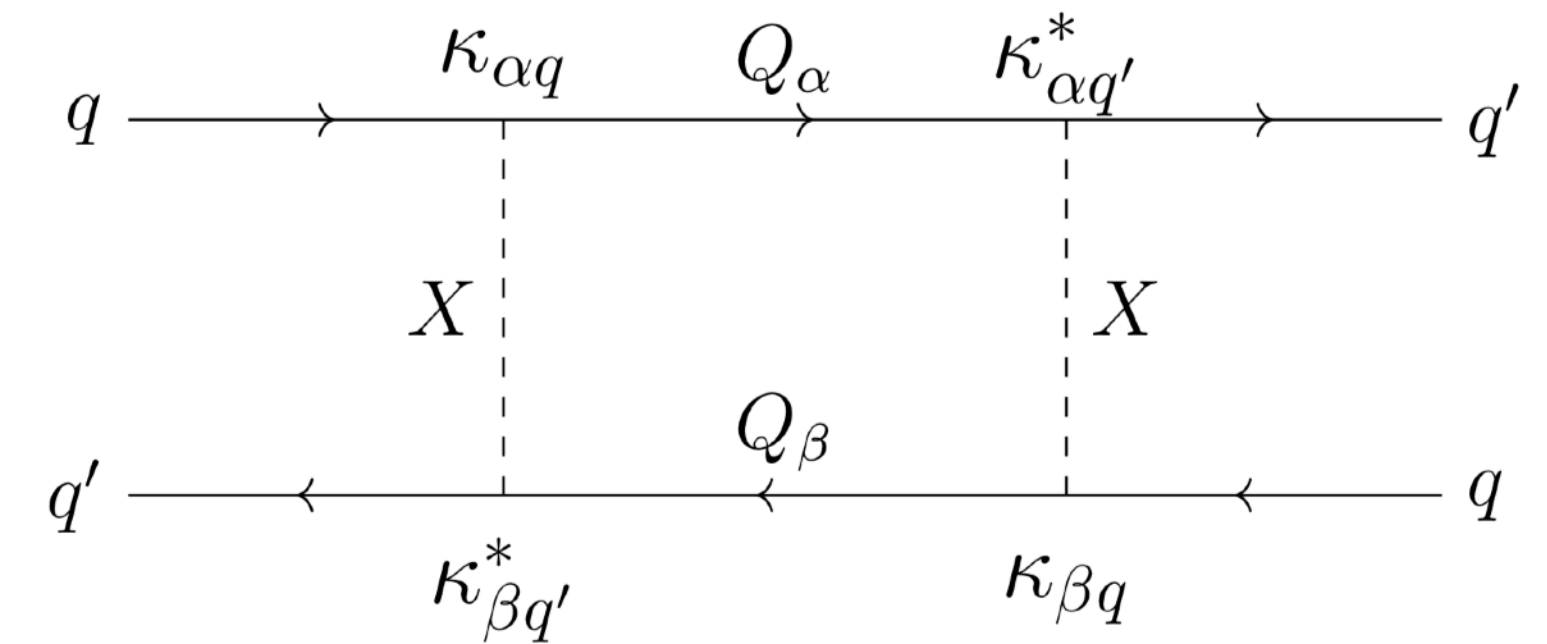
$$\kappa = D U$$

diagonal matrix

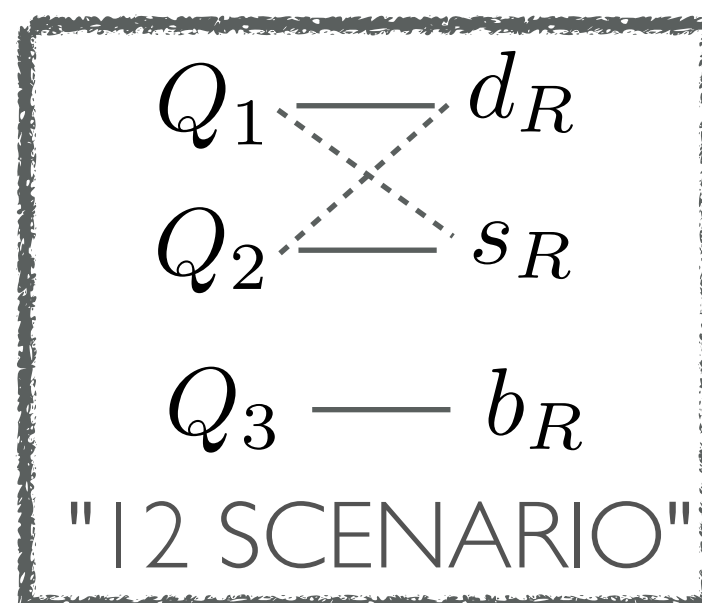
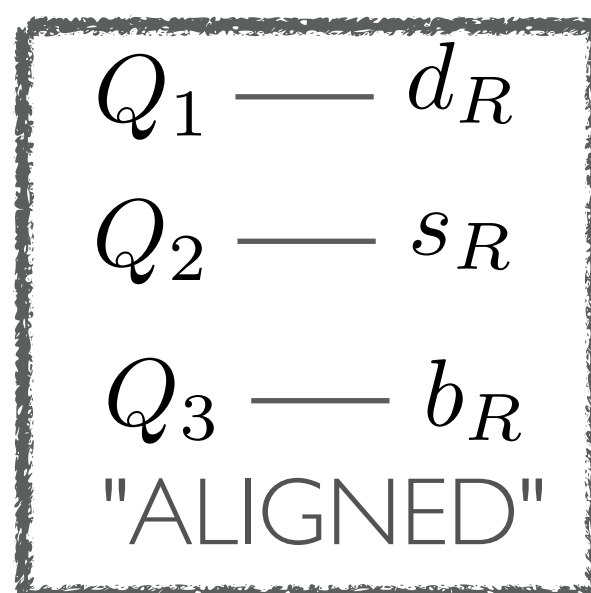
$$D = \left( \kappa_0 \cdot \mathbb{1} + \text{diag}(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, -(\kappa_1 + \kappa_2)) \right)$$

3D rotation matrix, with angles  $\theta_{12}$ ,  $\theta_{13}$  and  $\theta_{23}$

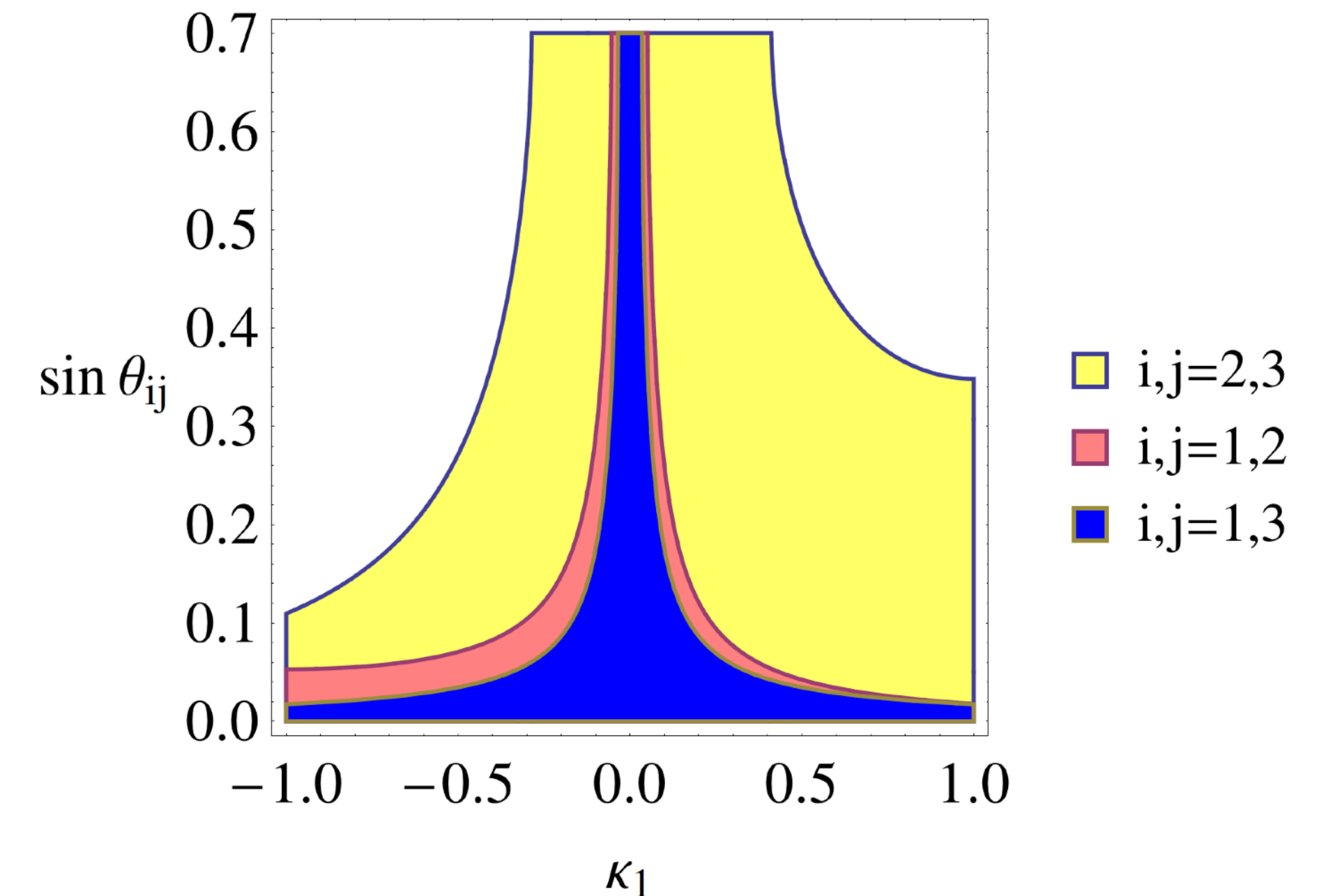
Meson mixing



Meson mixing absent in limit where  $D \propto 1_{3 \times 3}$   
"Aligned scenario"

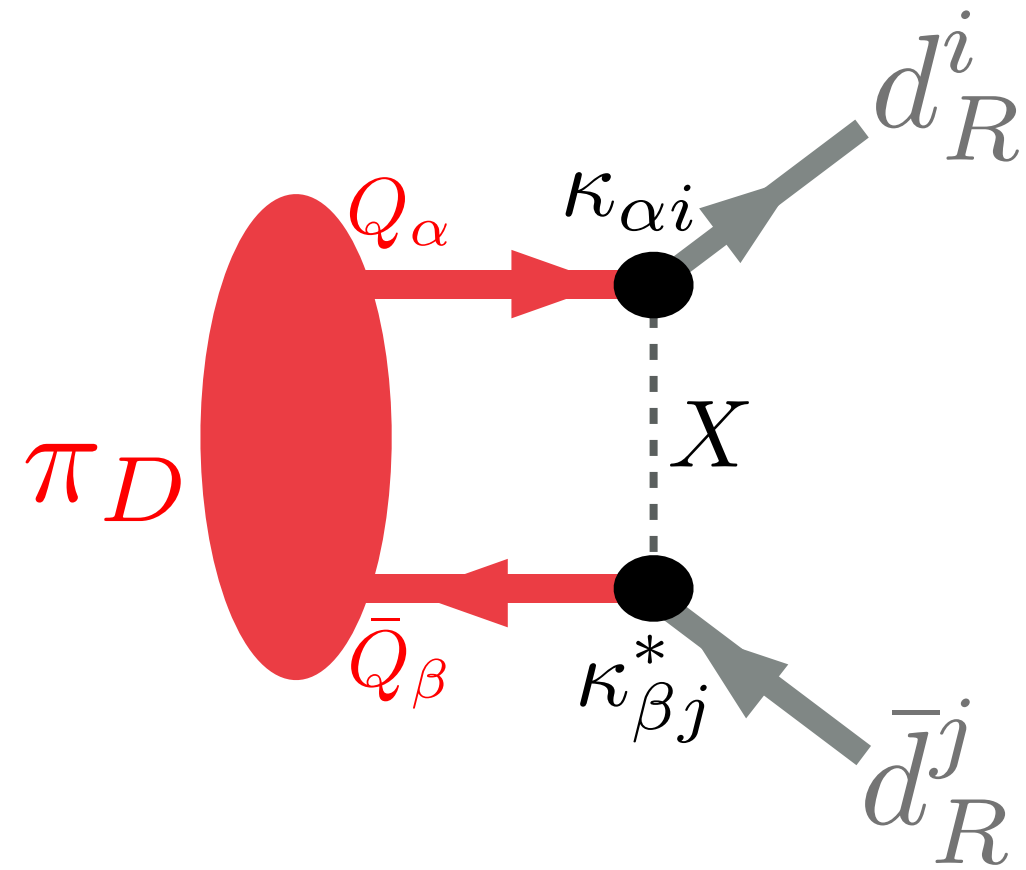


etc



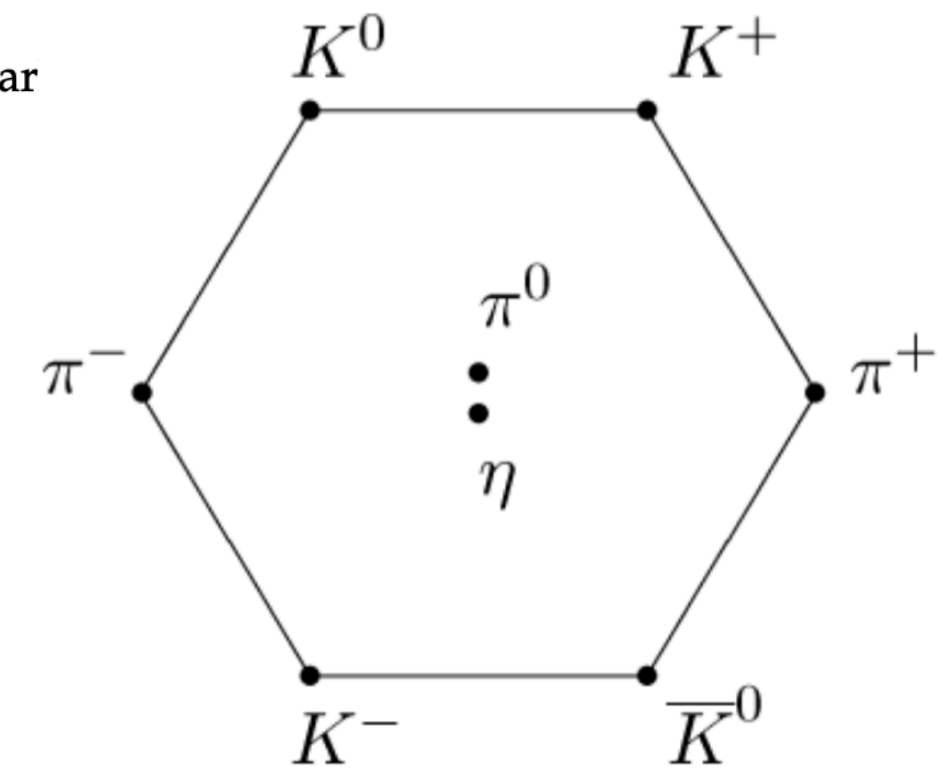
Shaded regions are allowed by meson mixing

# Decays of dark pions



$$c\tau_{\pi_{\text{dark}}}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{8\pi m_{X_{\text{dark}}}^4 c\hbar}{N_c m_{\pi_{\text{dark}}} f_{\pi_{\text{dark}}}^2 \sum_{i,j} |\kappa_{\alpha i} \kappa_{\beta j}^*|^2 (m_i^2 + m_j^2) \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{(m_i + m_j)^2}{m_{\pi_{\text{dark}}}^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{(m_i - m_j)^2}{m_{\pi_{\text{dark}}}^2}\right)}}$$

Shorter decay length to heavier final states

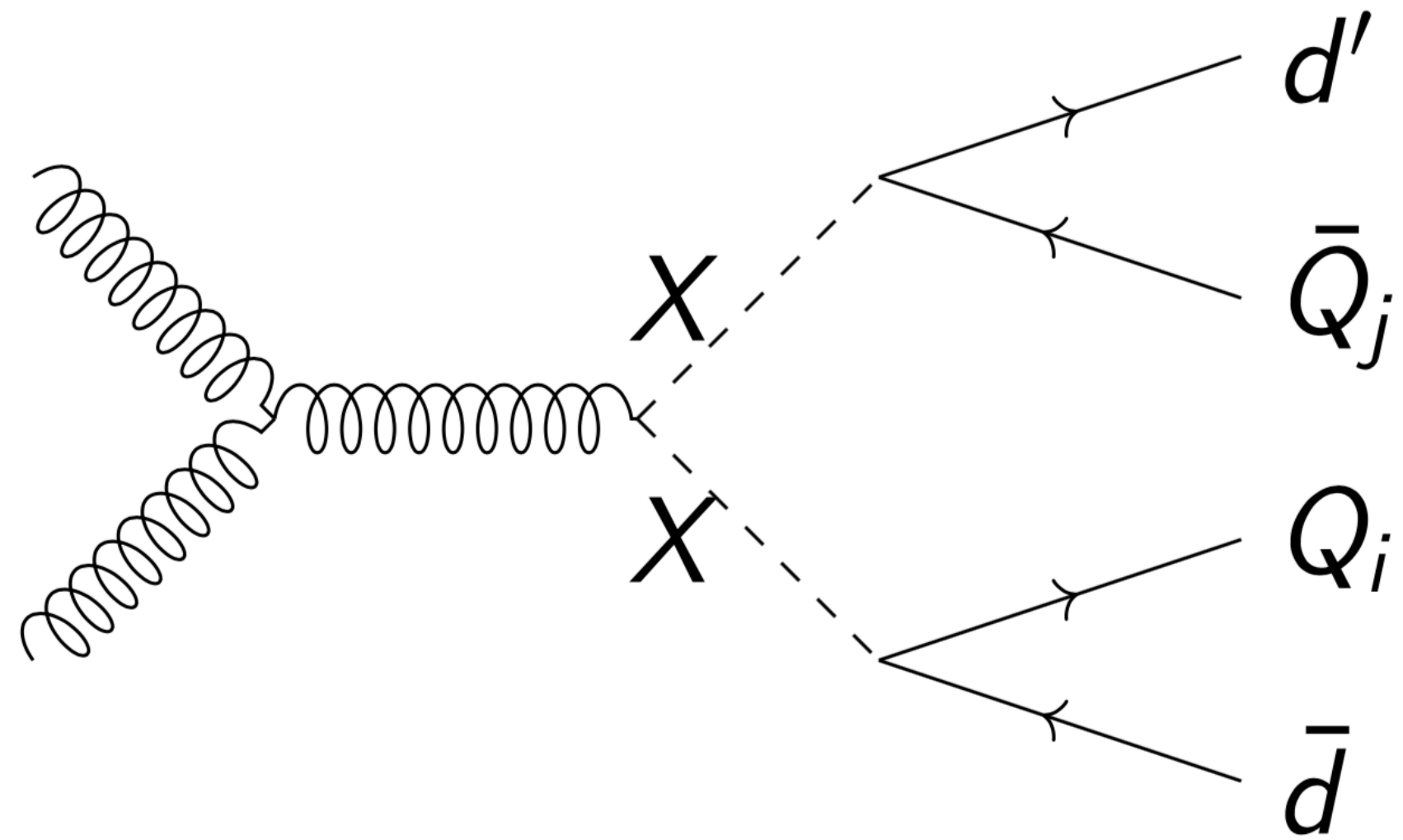


$Q_1$	—	$d_R$
$Q_2$	—	$s_R$
$Q_3$	—	$b_R$
"ALIGNED"		

But in aligned scenario, only dark pions with  $Q_3$  charge can decay to  $b$ -containing final states

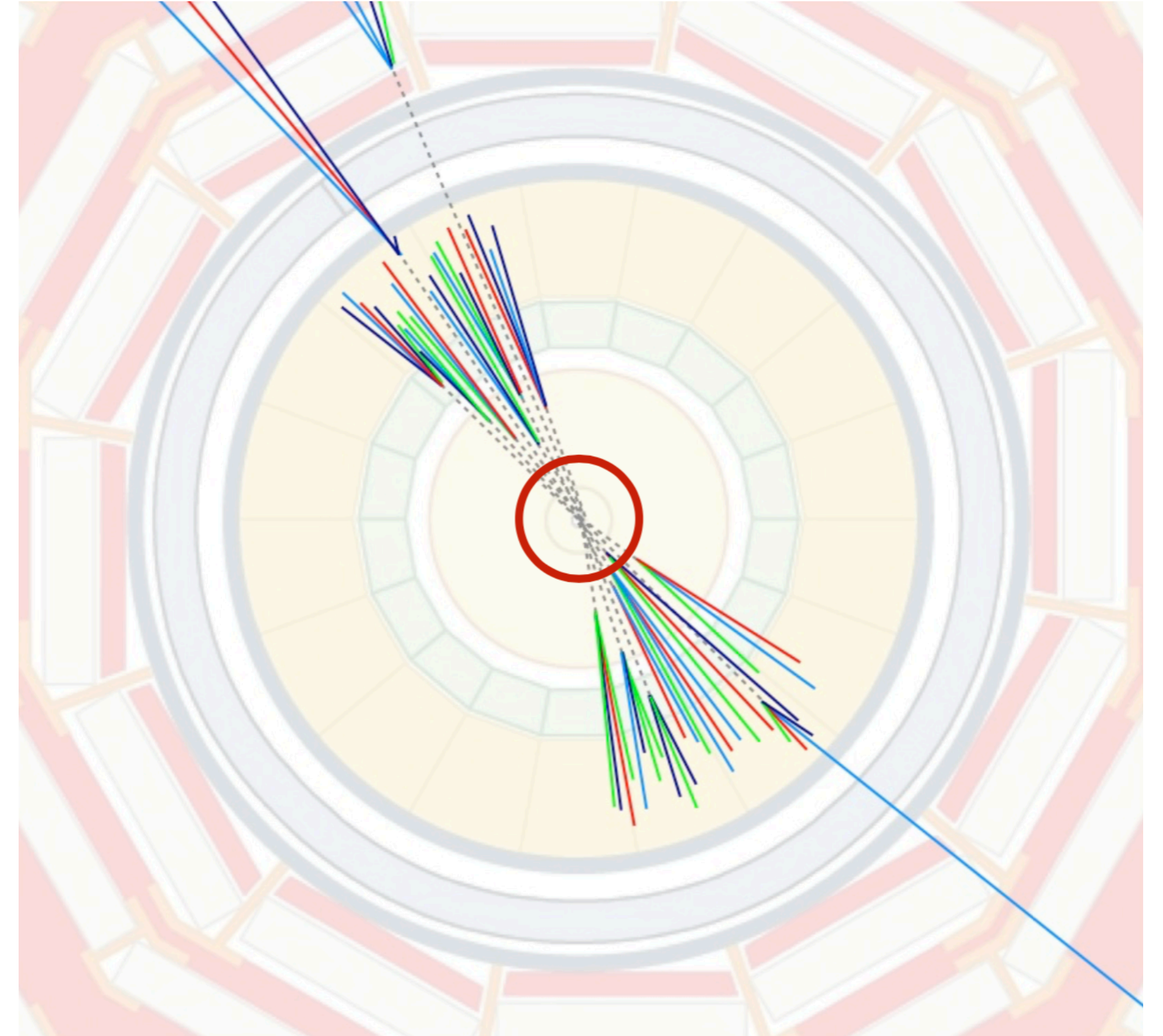
**Upshot: different flavours of dark pions can have very different decay lengths**

# Emerging jets

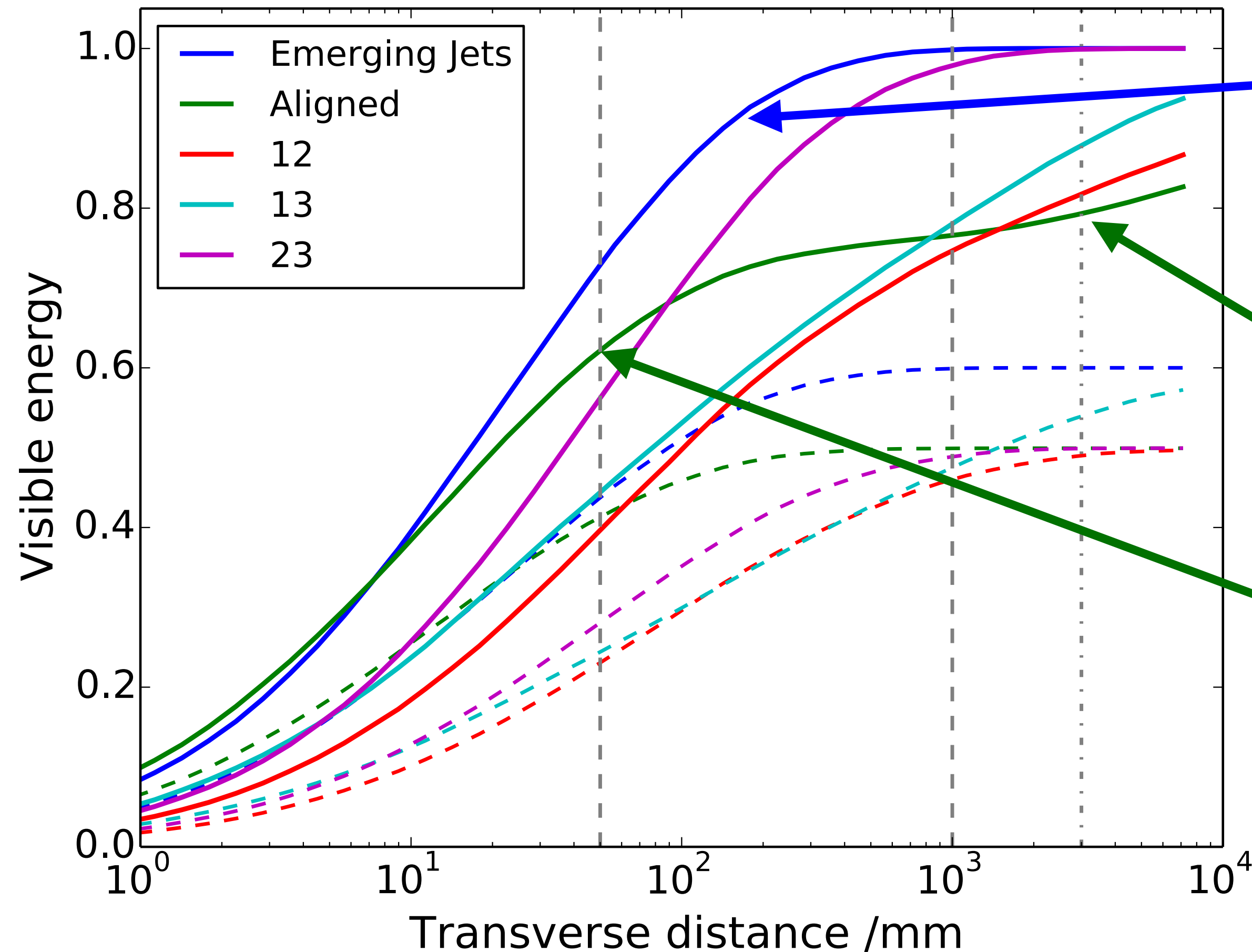


Dark QCD is flavour symmetric:

Equal numbers of every dark pion are produced in dark jets



# Different flavours emerge differently



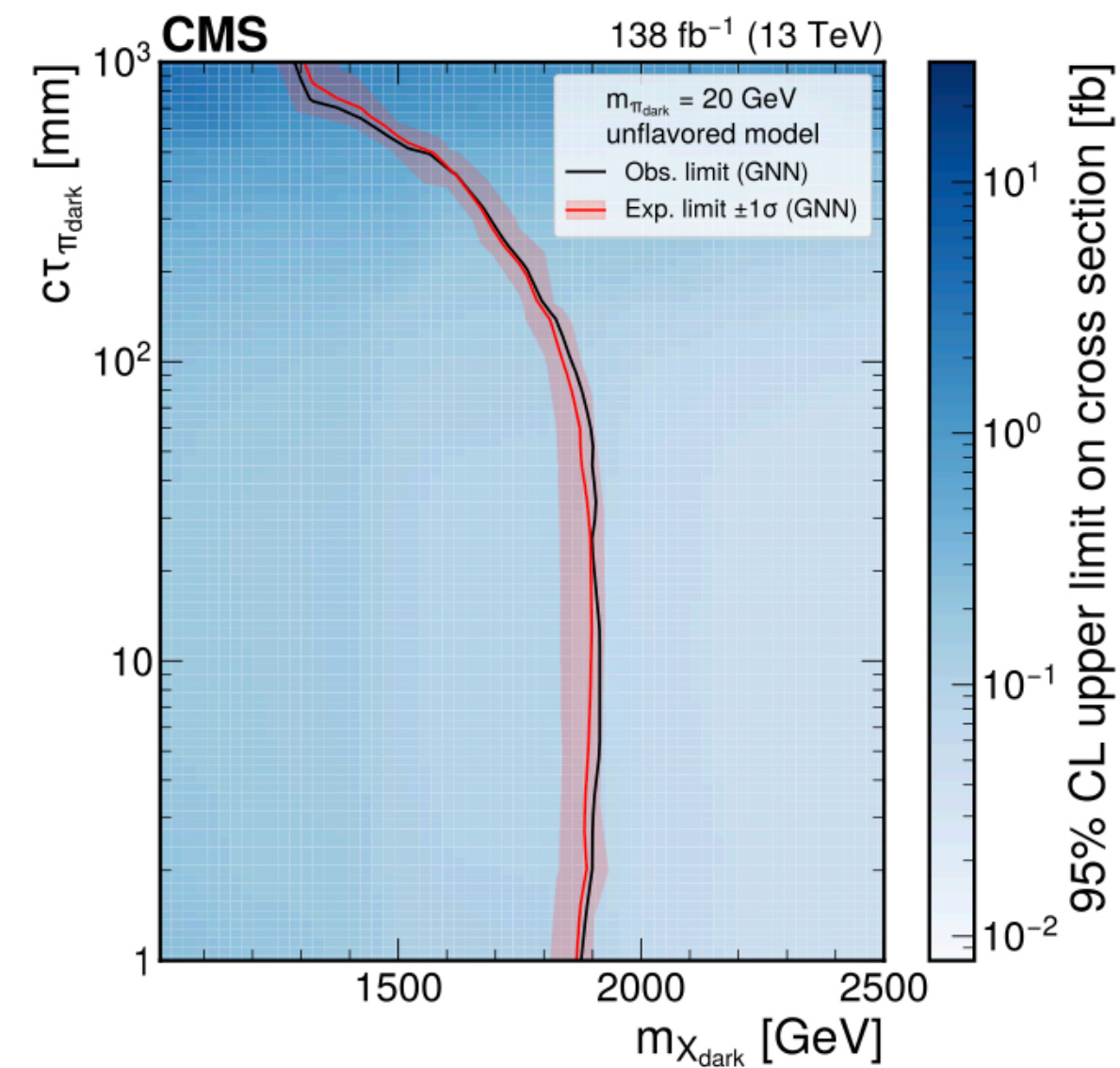
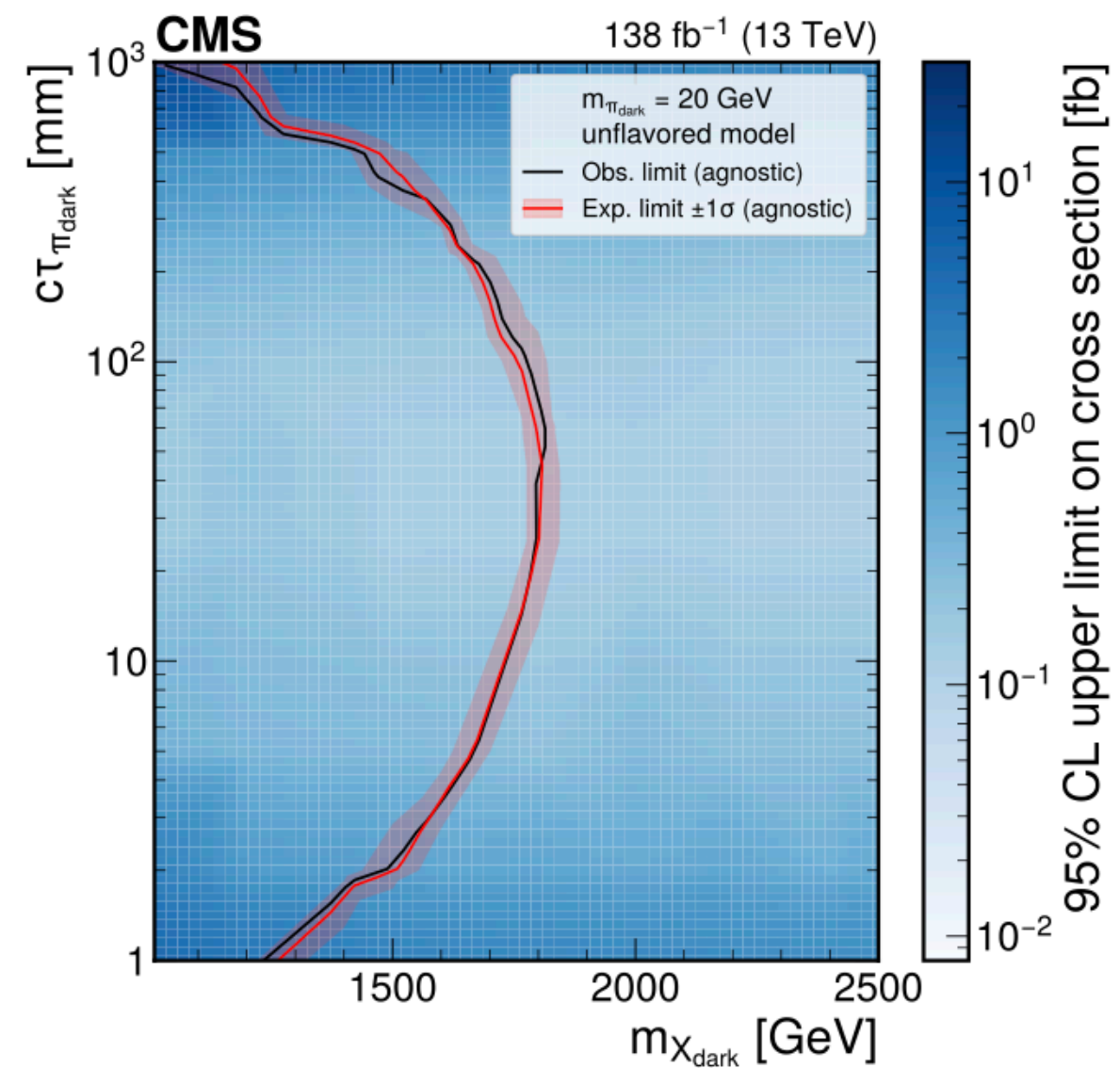
“Emerging jets” scenario:  
all dark pions have same decay  
length (by construction)

Aligned scenario: dark pions which  
can't decay to *b*-containing final  
states emerge later

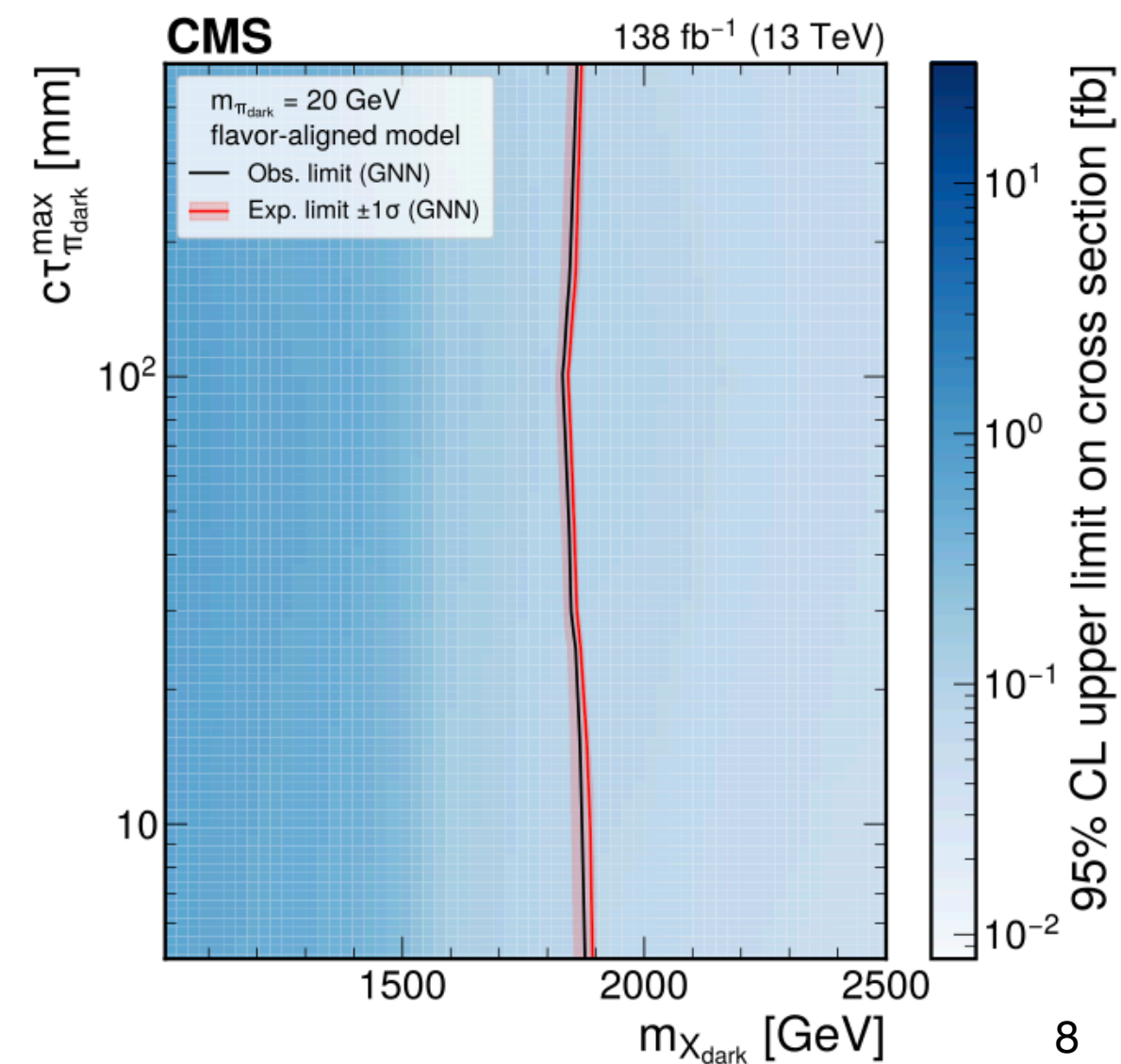
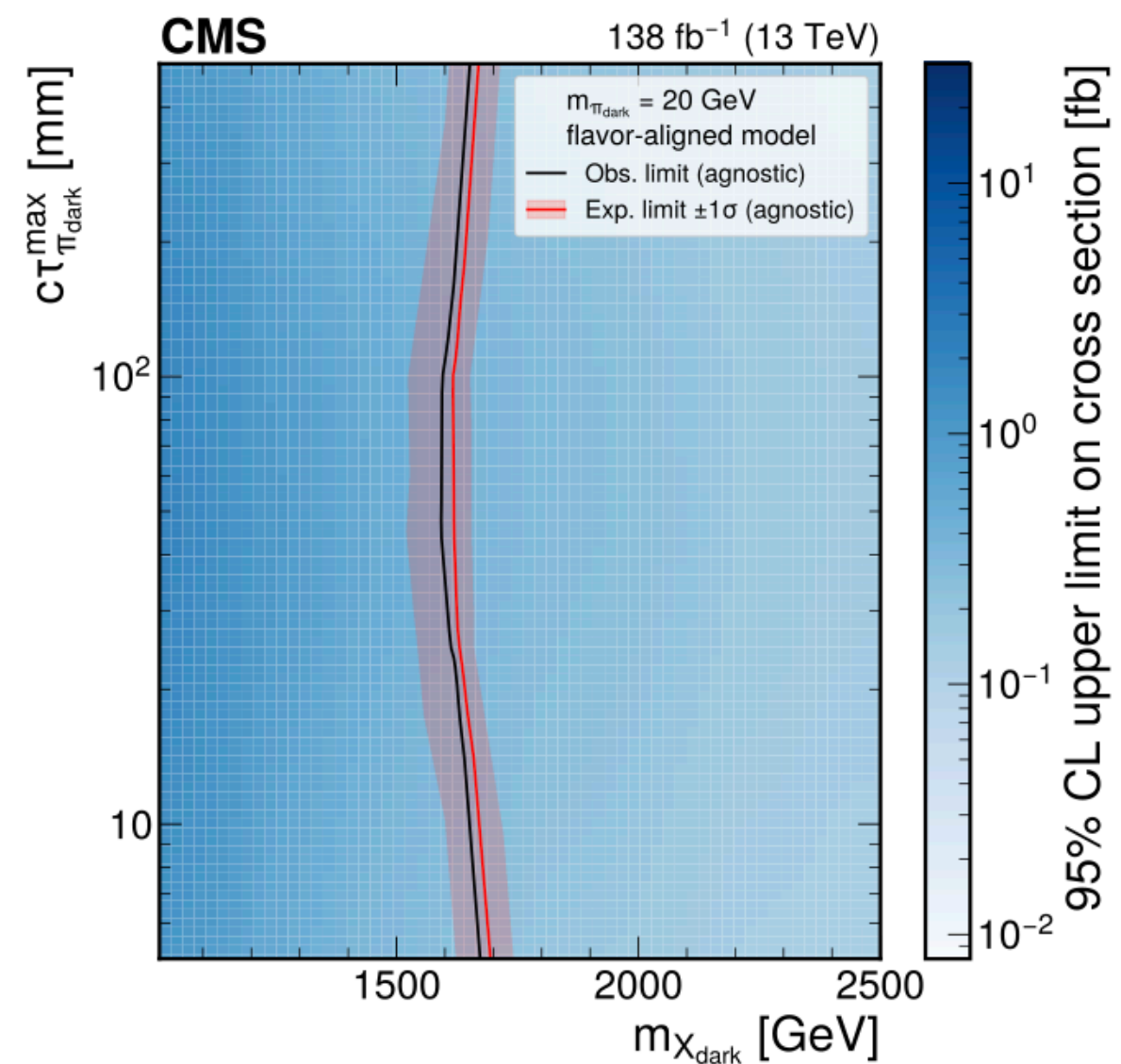
Aligned scenario: dark pions which  
can decay to *b*-containing final  
states emerge first

# CMS search

2403.01556



Top plots: “unflavored model”, all dark quarks couple only to down quarks



Bottom plots: aligned scenario



# Summary

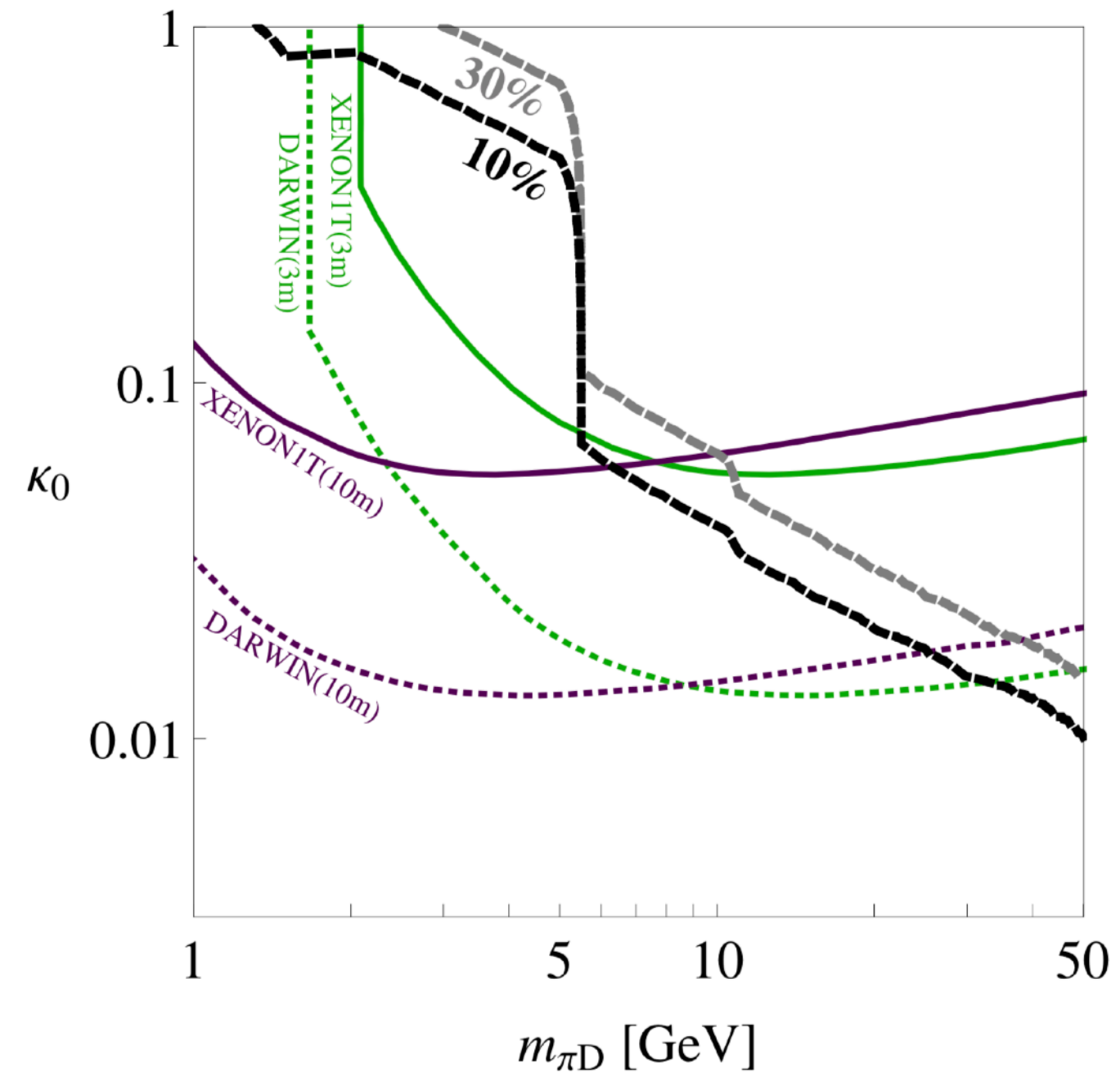
Dark sector models with a  $t$ -channel mediator to the SM often carry flavour structure

If such a dark sector confines, the dark pions have flavour-specific couplings

These affect the decay modes and lifetimes of the dark pions

**Expect more than one length scale within an emerging jet, and heavier flavours emerge first**

**Backup**



Above black (grey) line:  
 10% (30%) of energy in dark  
 jets will emerge within 1 m  
 transverse distance

DM direct detection  
 constraints imply dark pions  
 should be heavier than about  
 10 GeV for “emerging jets”-like  
 behaviour

$$\kappa = \kappa_0 \mathbb{1}_{3 \times 3} \quad m_X = 1 \text{ TeV}$$