

Emerging Jets: Invisibles becoming Visible

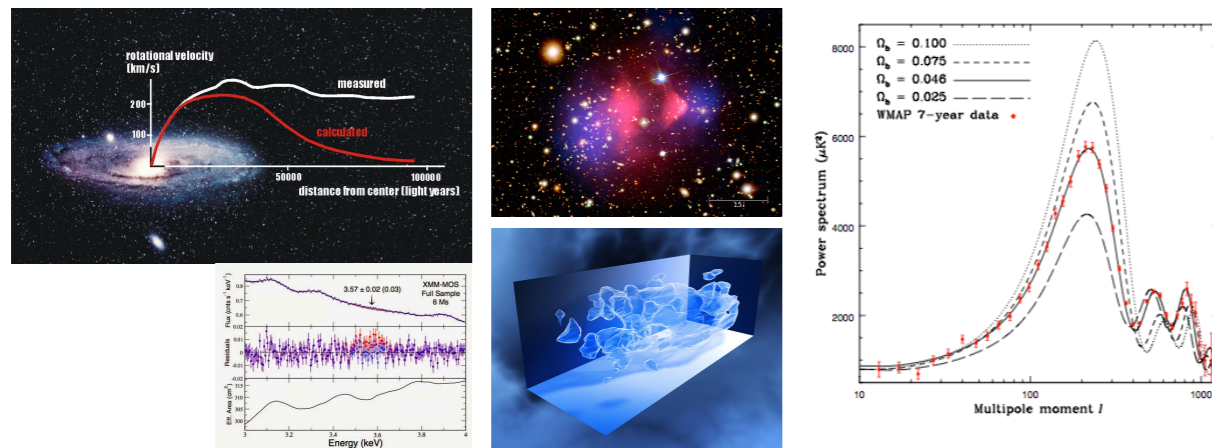
Pedro Schwaller
CERN

Invisibles Workshop
IFT, Madrid
June 23, 2015

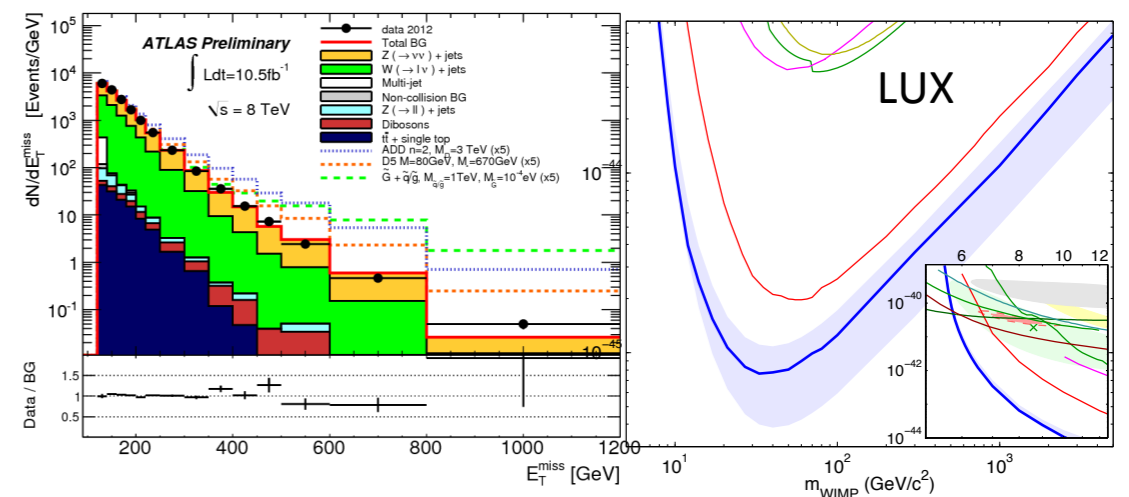
Based on:
Bai, PS, PRD 89 (2014)
PS, Stolarski, Weiler, JHEP 1515 (2015)

Motivation

We have seen DM in the sky:



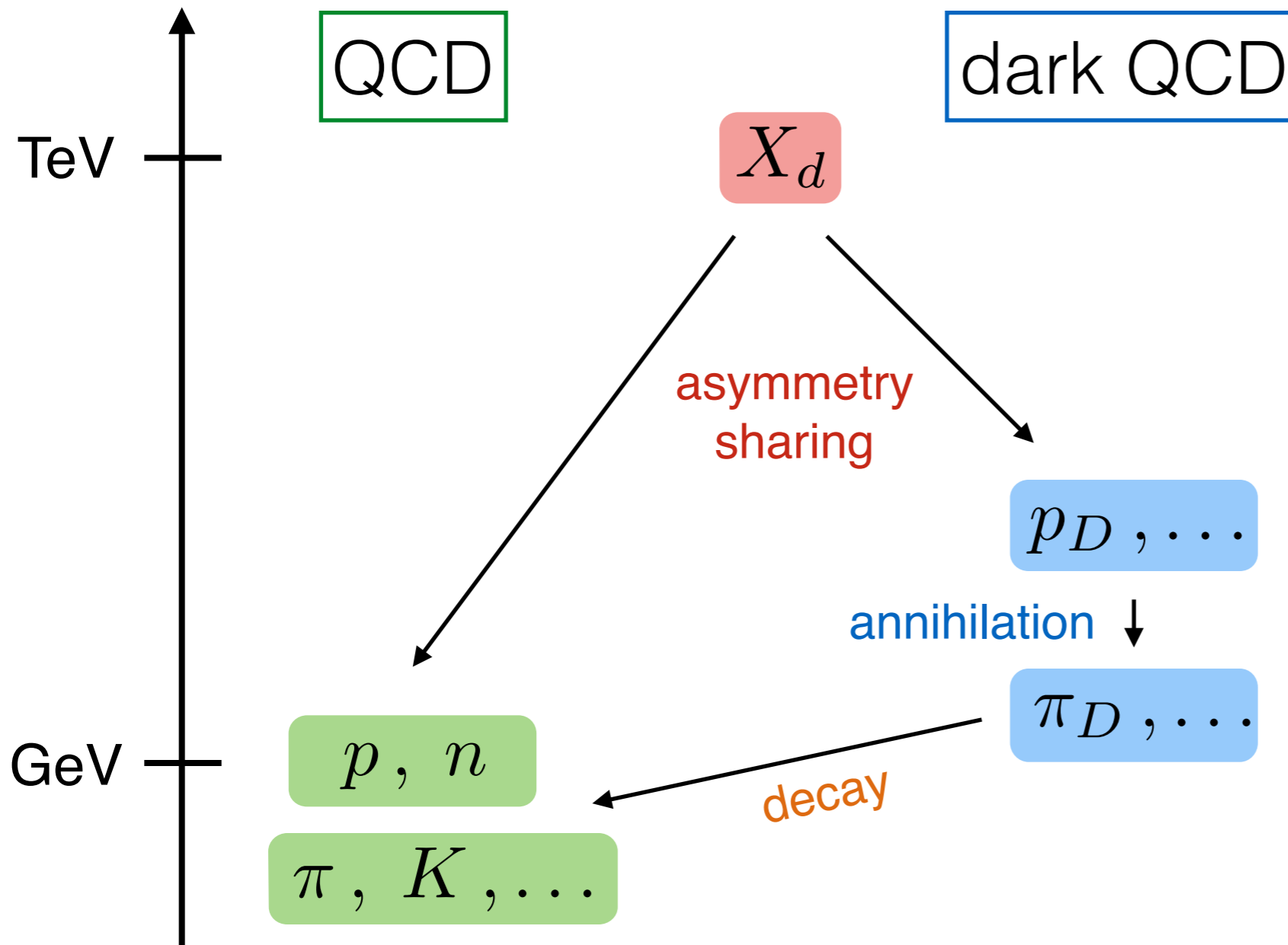
But no direct observation



Maybe DM is just part of a larger dark sector

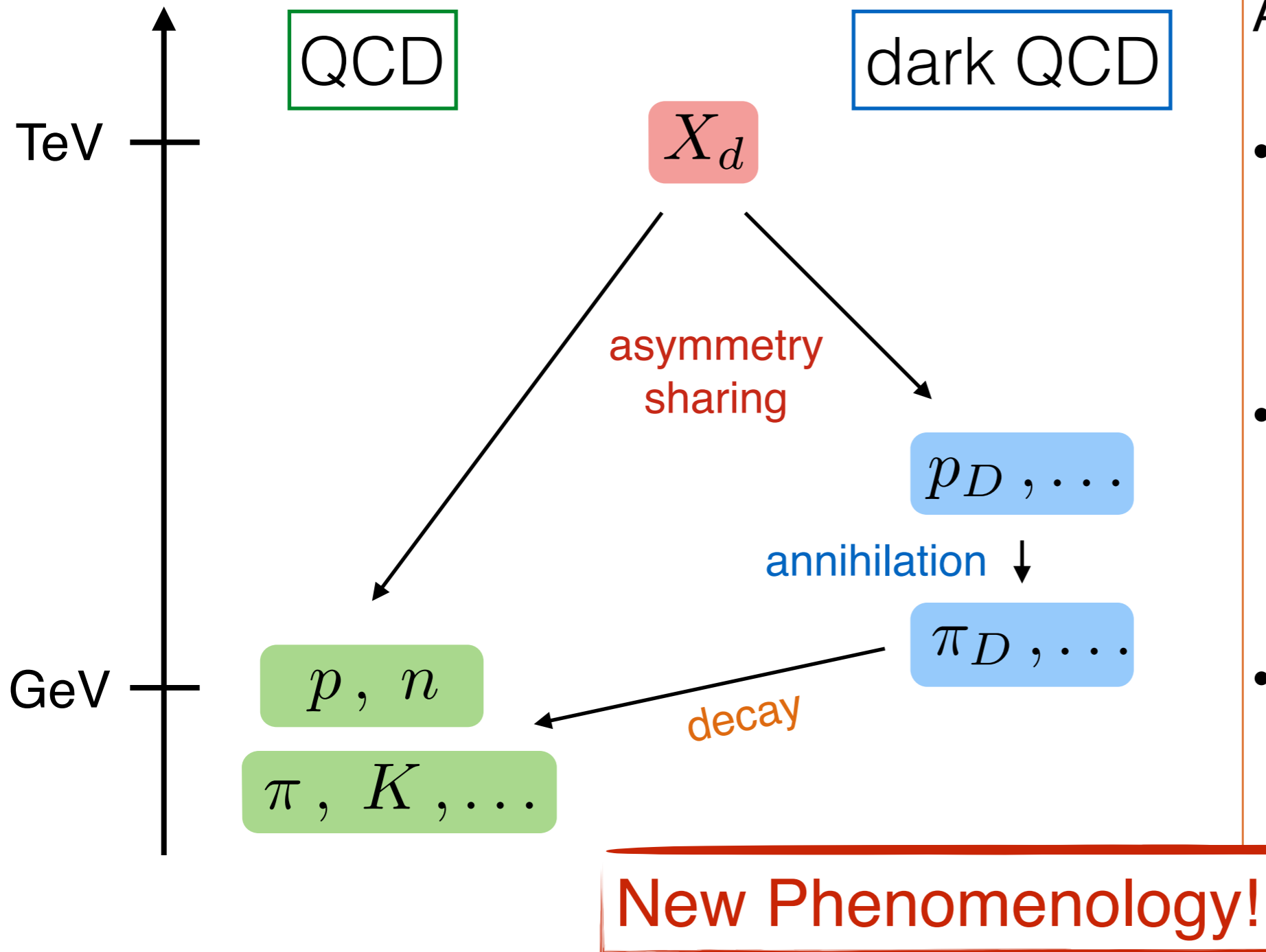
- Example: Proton is massive, stable, composite state
- DM self interactions solve structure formation problems
- New signals, new search strategies!

Dark QCD



- SU(N) dark sector with neutral “dark quarks”
- Confinement scale Λ_{darkQCD}
- DM is composite “dark proton”
- “Dark pions” unstable, long lived

Dark QCD



Advantages:

- Alternative explanation of relic density
- Avoids stringent direct/indirect detection limits
- Self interaction solves small scale structure problems

New Phenomenology!

Related Work

S. Nussinov, Phys.Lett.B.165 (1985) 55.

D. B. Kaplan, Phys.Rev.Lett.B.68 (1992) 741-3.

...

D. E. Kaplan, M. A. Luty, K. M. Zurek, Phys.Rev.D **79** 115016 (2009) [arXiv:0901.4117 [hep-ph]].

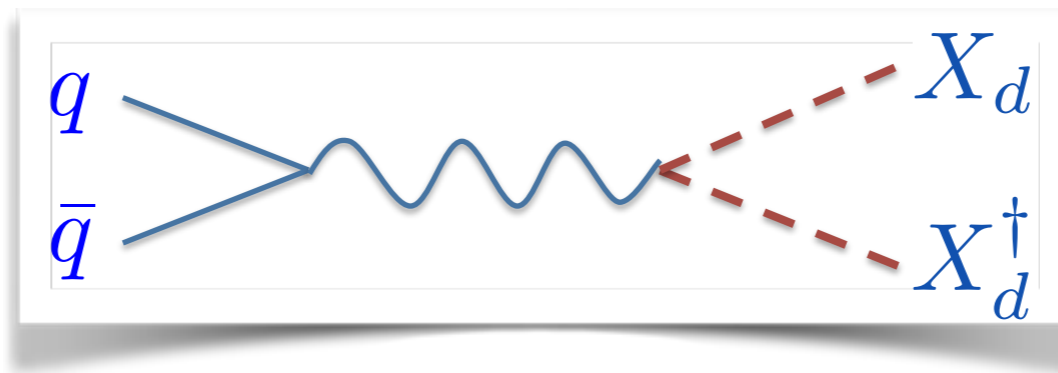
Large number of papers. Recent reviews:

Petraki, Volkas, IJMPA 28, 2013.

Zurek, Phys. Rept. 537, 2014.

Collider Signature

- Production of mediator, e.g.:

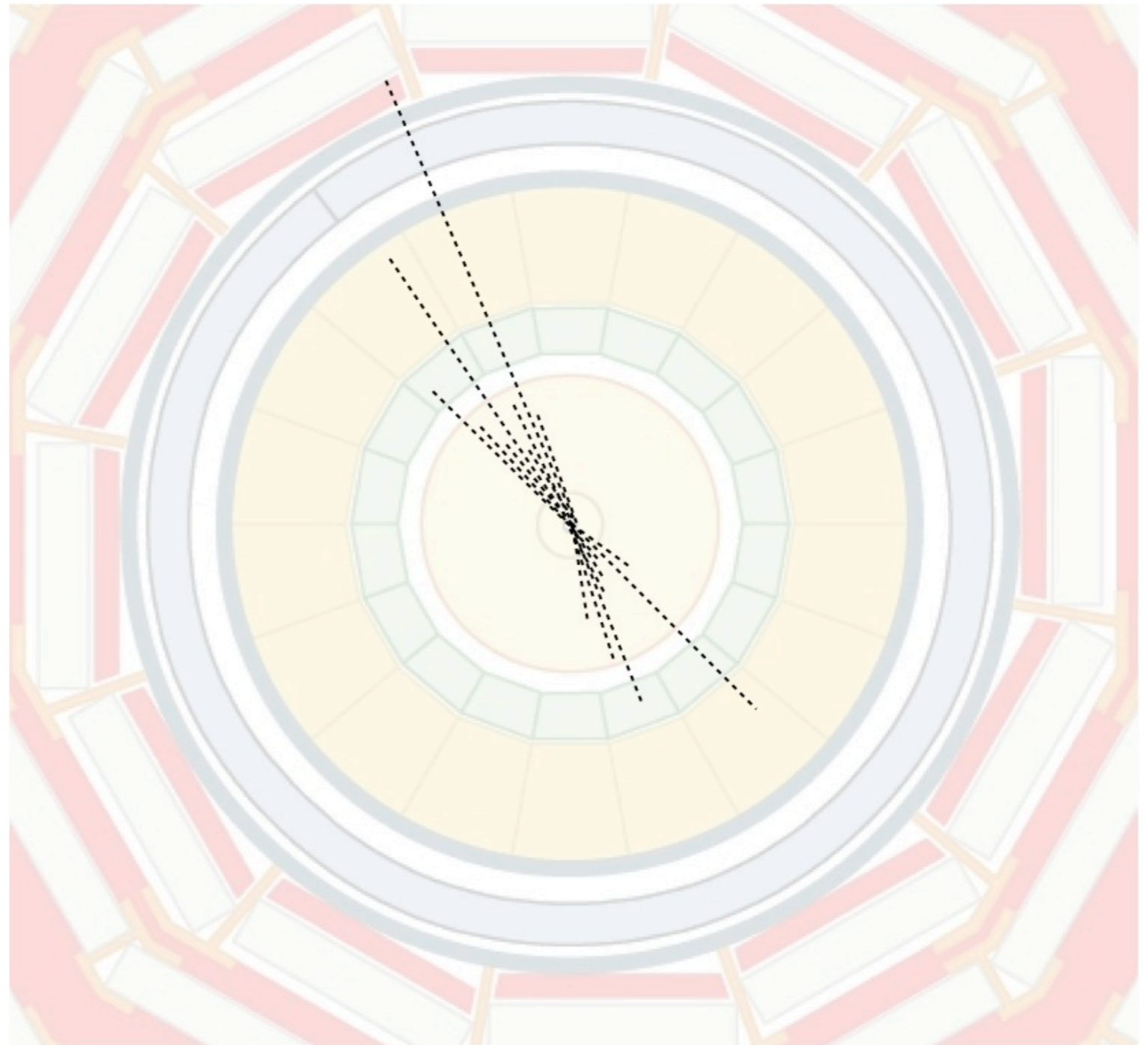


- Decay to quark - dark quark pairs
 - ▶ two QCD-jets
 - ▶ two “Emerging Jets”:
dark quarks **shower** and **hadronize** in dark sector
decay back to SM jets with displaced vertices

Also “Hidden Valley” signature
Strassler, Zurek, 2007; ...

Emerging Jets at the LHC

- Dark meson jets from dark parton shower
- Macroscopic lifetime for $m_{\pi_d} \sim \text{few GeV}$

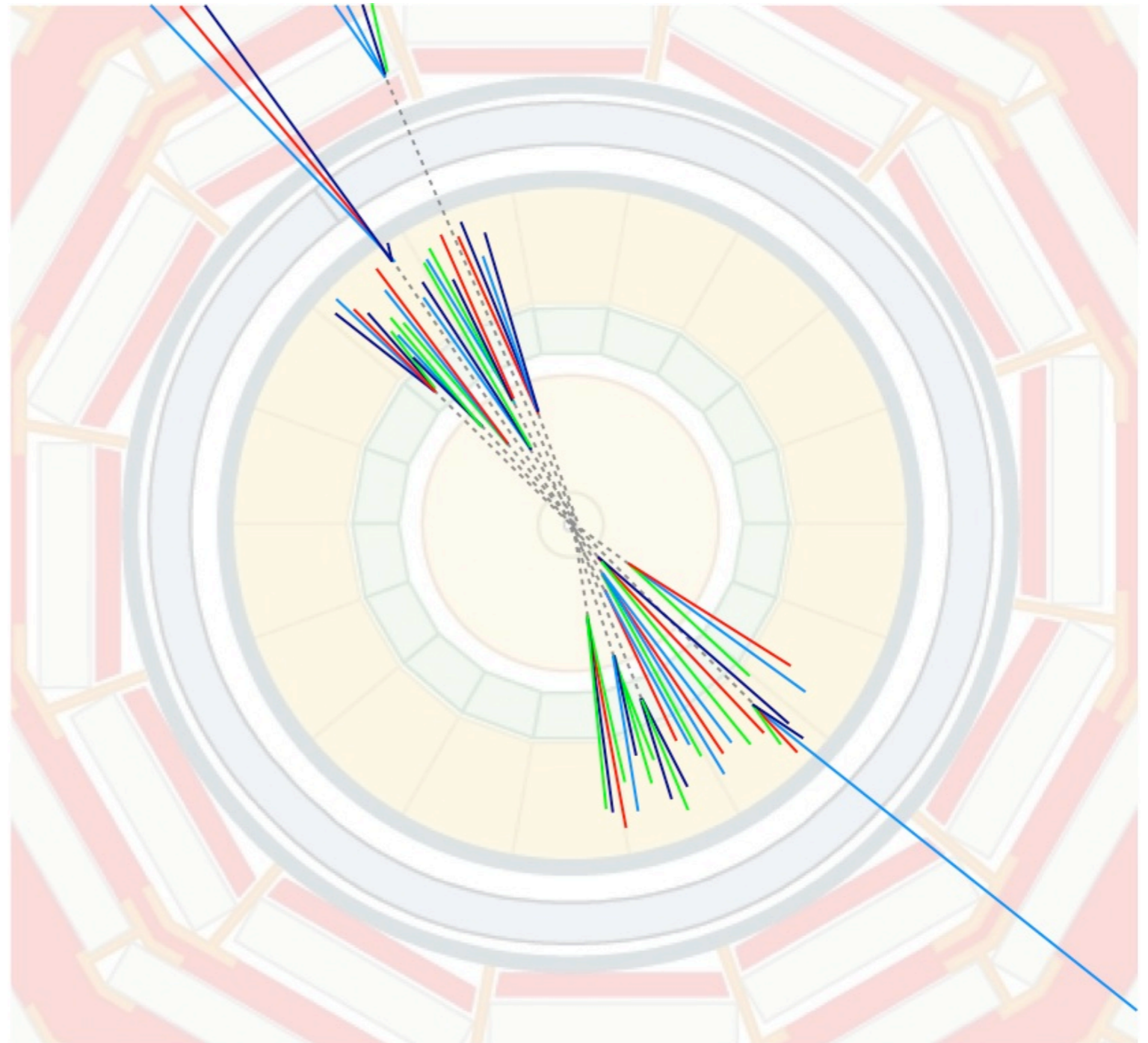


Emerging Jets at the LHC

- Decay back to SM quarks
- Jets emerge at distance

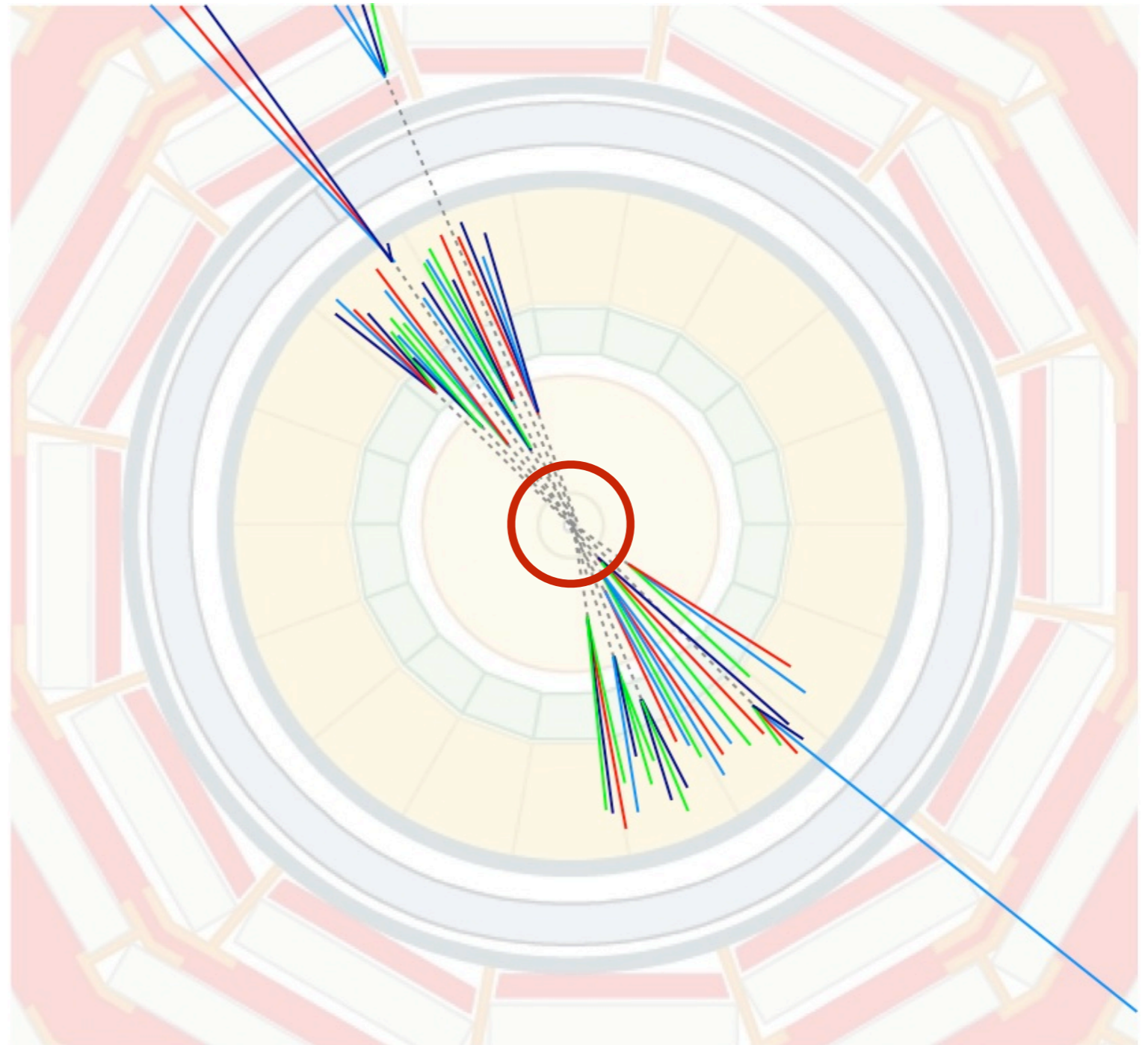
CT

- Several displaced vertices inside a jet “cone”



Emerging Jets at the LHC

- Characteristic:
 - few/no tracks in inner tracker
- New “**emerging**” jet signature
- Universal for large class of composite DM models!

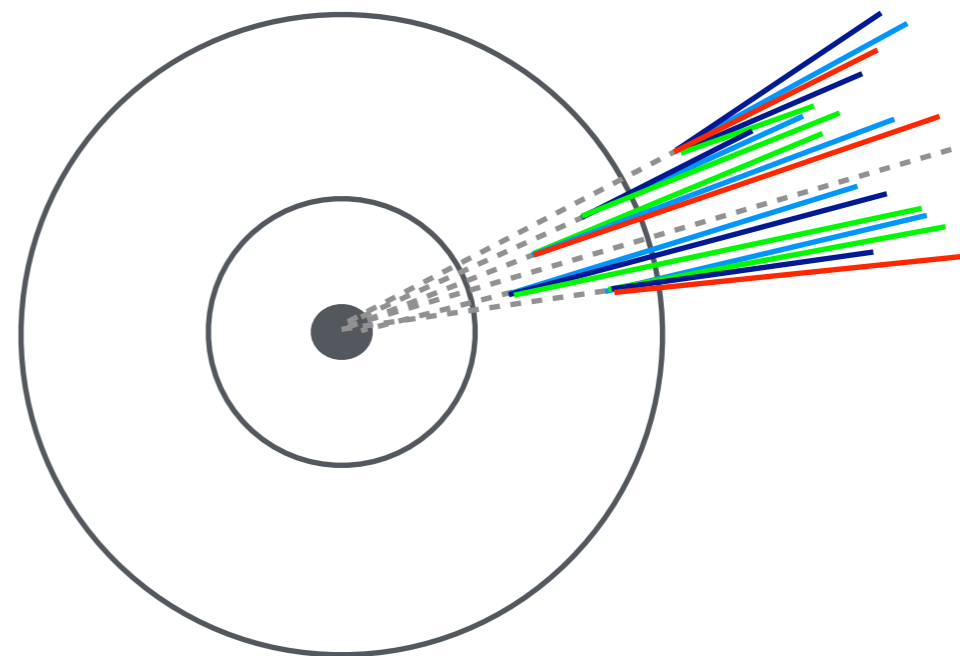
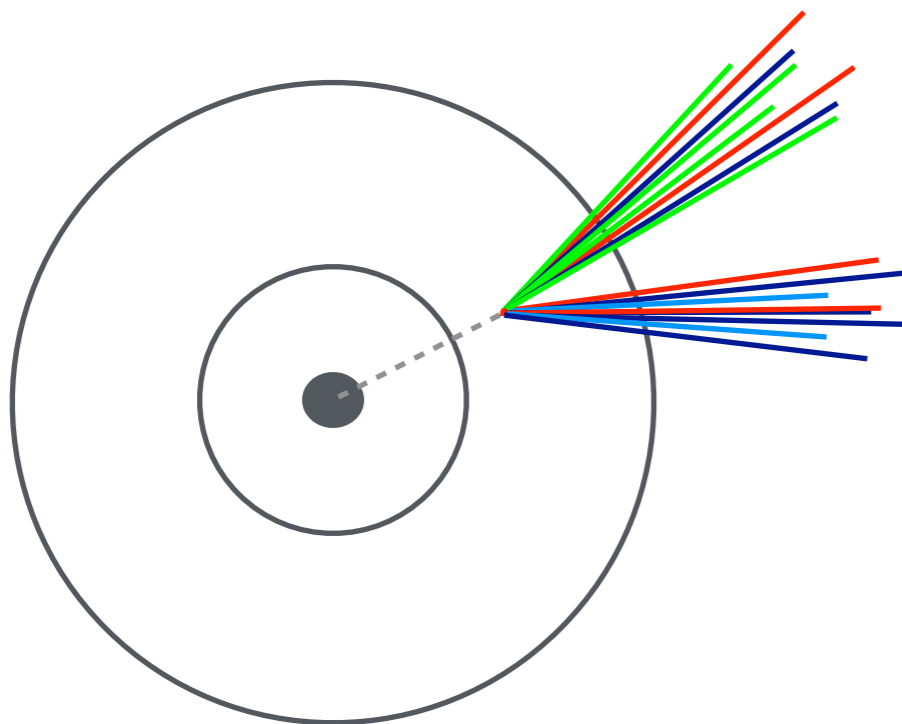


Existing displaced jet searches

- ATLAS (arXiv:1409.0746)
- CMS (arxiv:1411.6530)
- LHCb (arxiv:1412.3021)

Main differences:

- Lower mass
- Lower track multiplicities from individual vertices
- Multiple displaced vertices in same cone



Benchmark Signal/Strategy

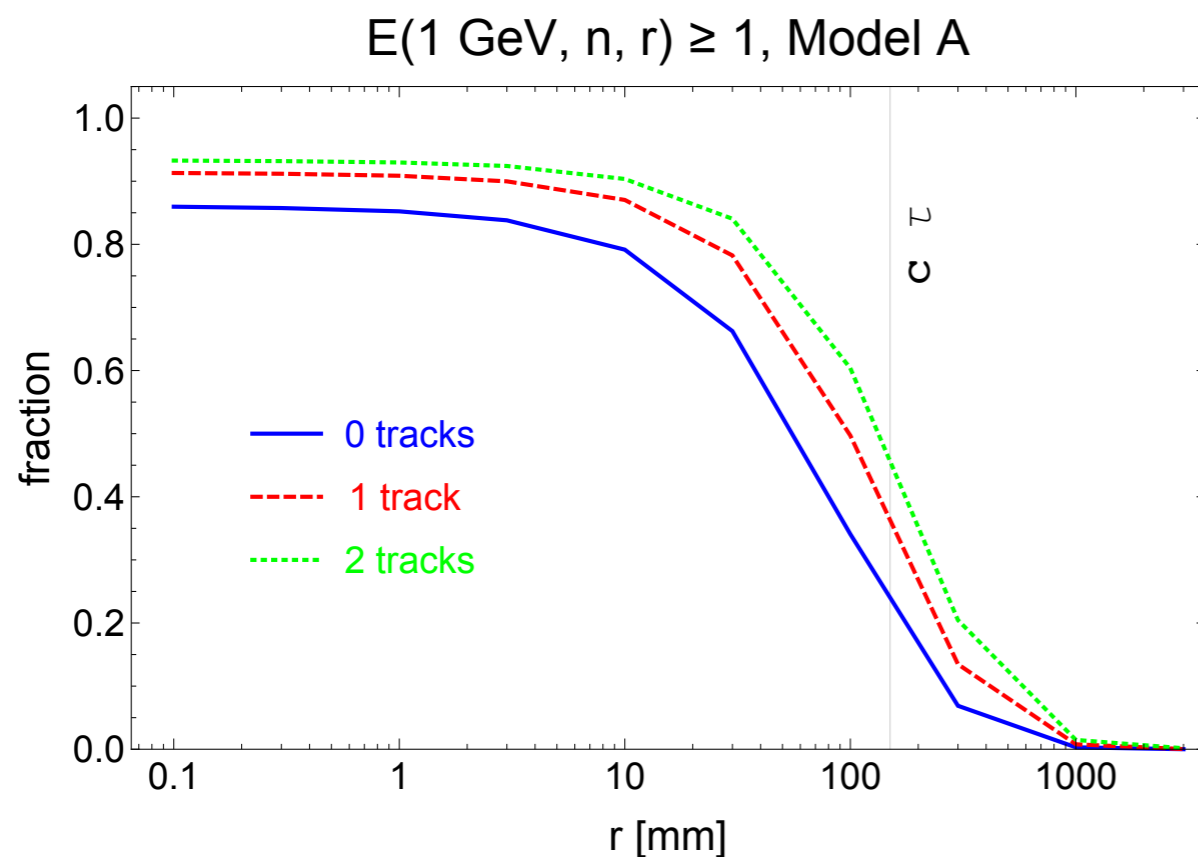
- Pair production of 1 TeV bi-fundamental scalars
- Trigger on 4 HCAL jets $p_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$
- Require one or two “emerging jets:”
Jets with **at most 0/1/2 tracks** originating from a distance $r < r_{\text{cut}}$

- Two scenarios:

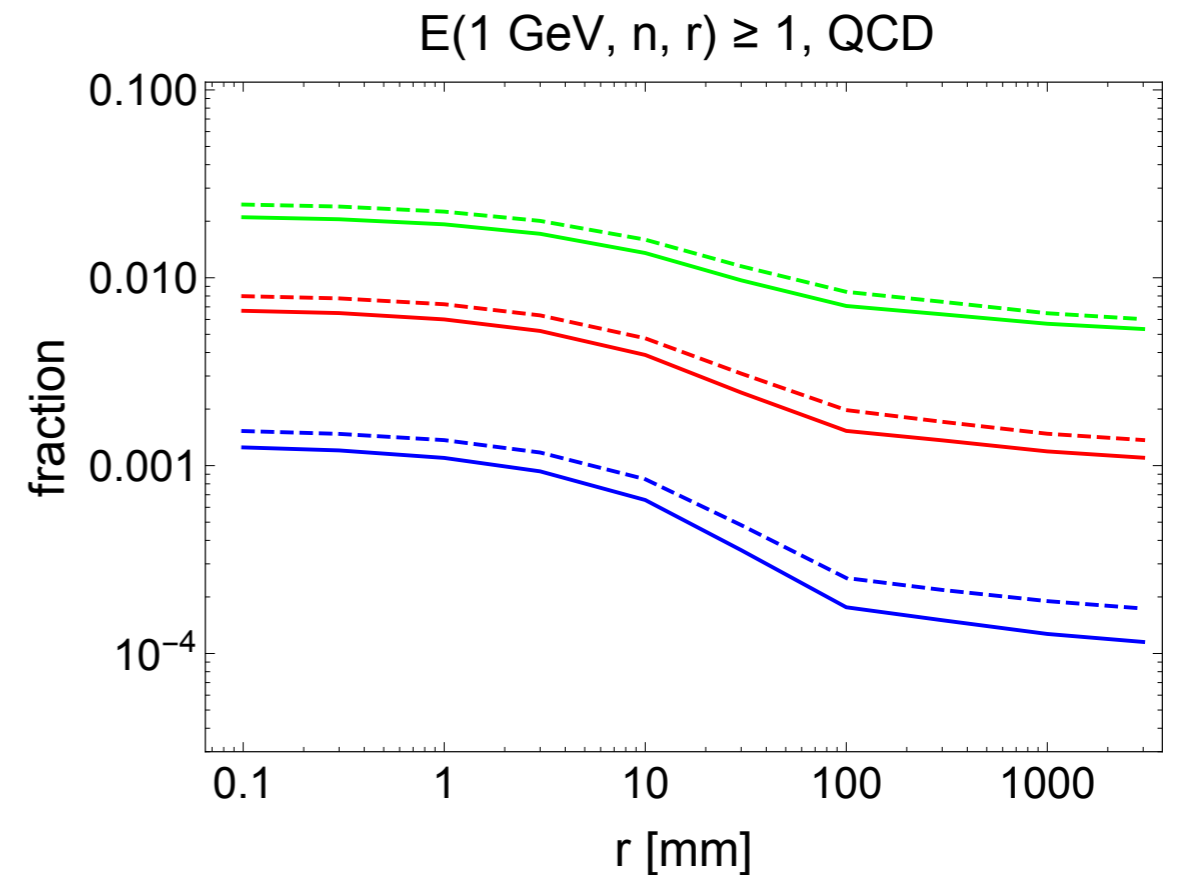
	Model A	Model B
Λ_d	10 GeV	4 GeV
m_V	20 GeV	8 GeV
m_{π_d}	5 GeV	2 GeV
$c \tau_{\pi_d}$	150 mm	5 mm

Cut Efficiencies

Signal

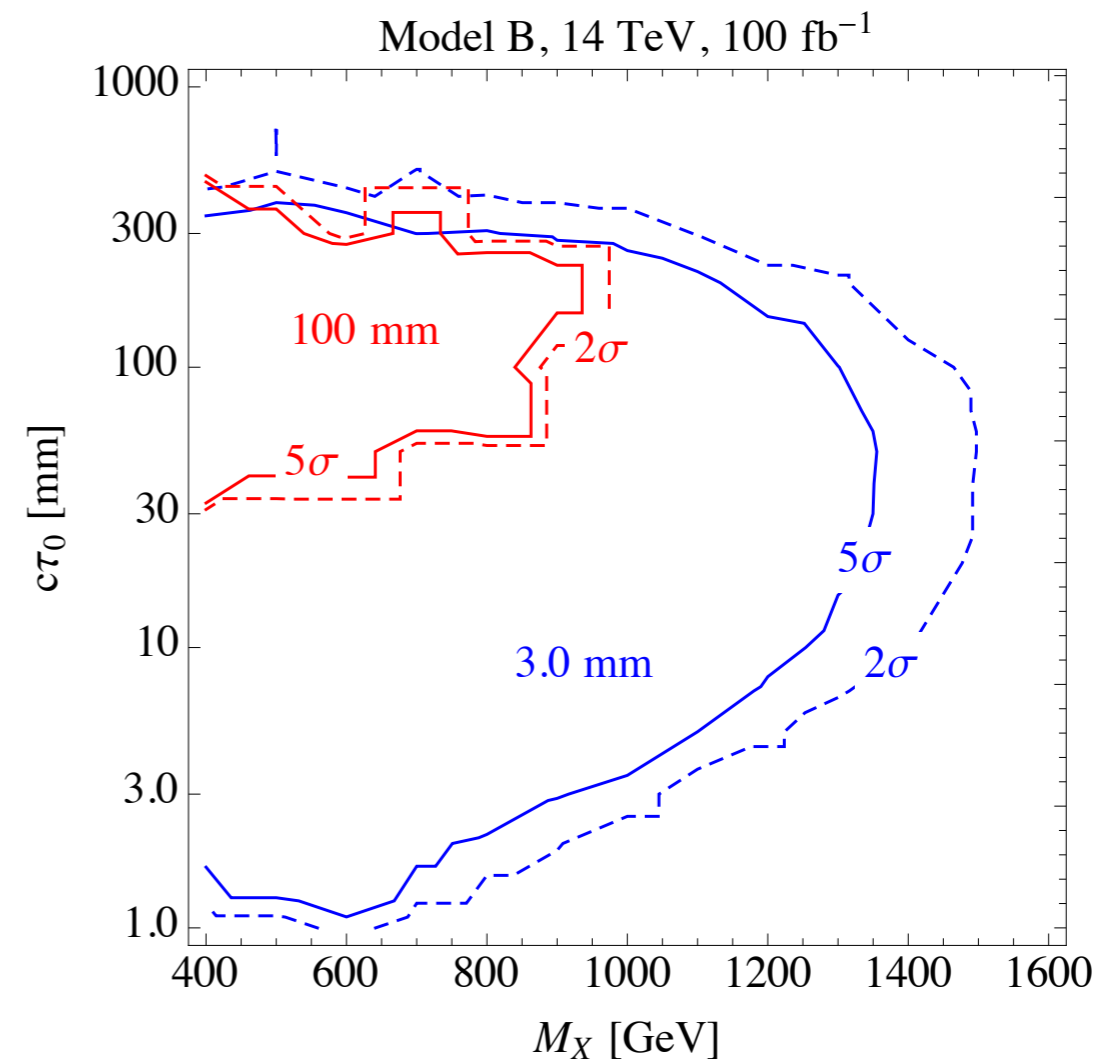
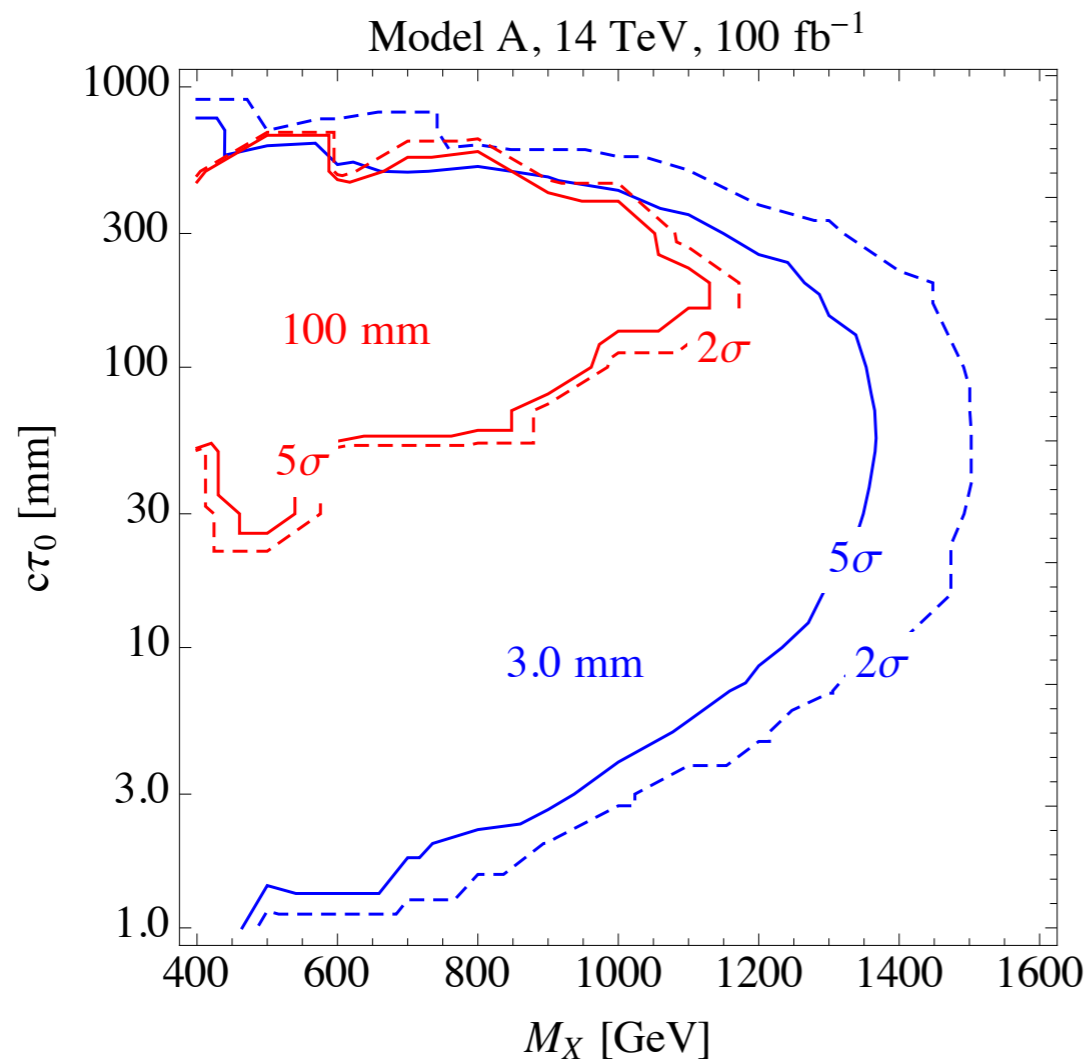


Background



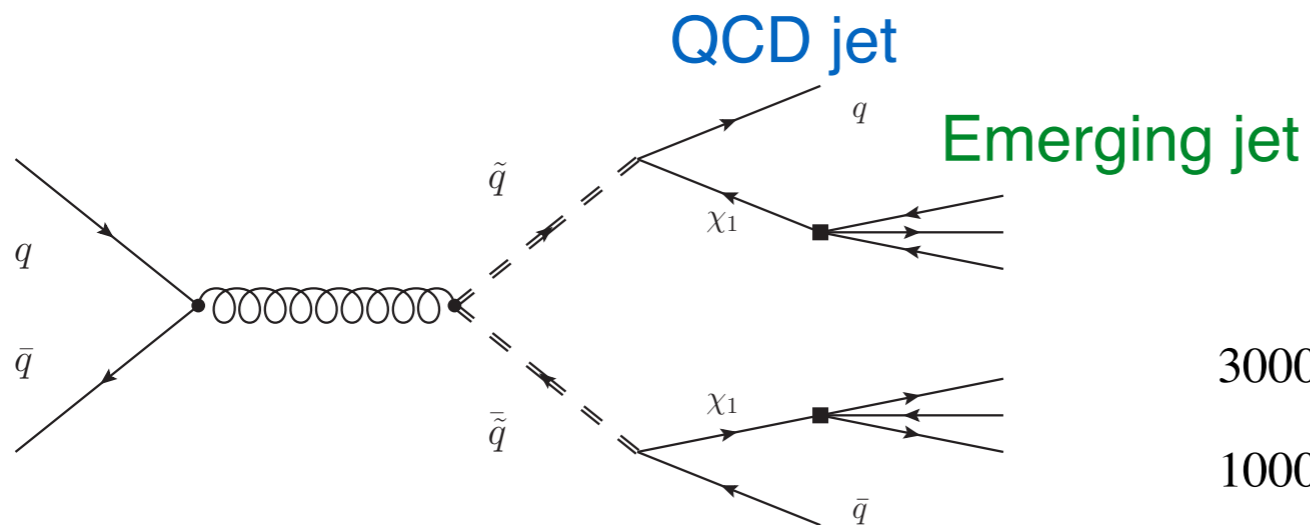
- Factor 1000^2 improved S/B compared to ordinary 4-jet search

Reach ATLAS/CMS

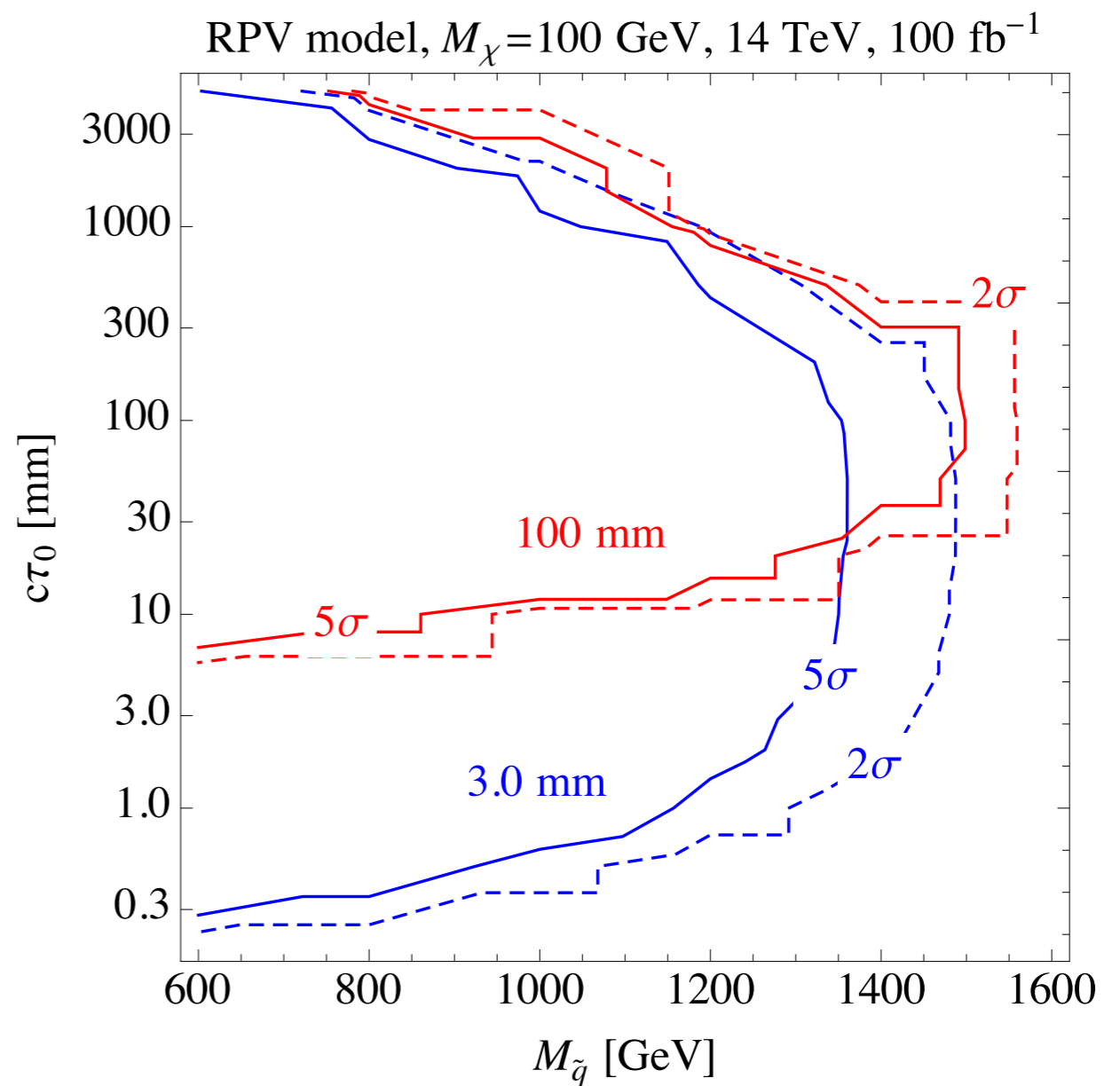


- More realistic studies under way at CMS
- Will also catch some displaced vertex & SIMP signals, possibly photon jets

RPV SUSY sensitivity

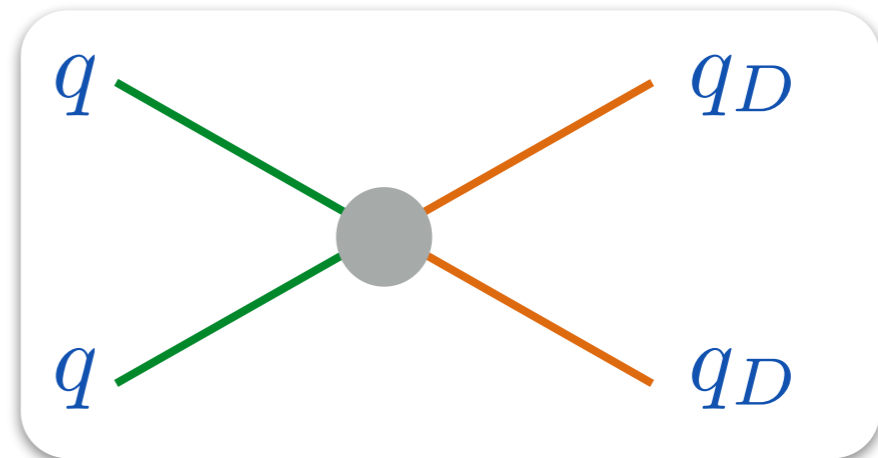
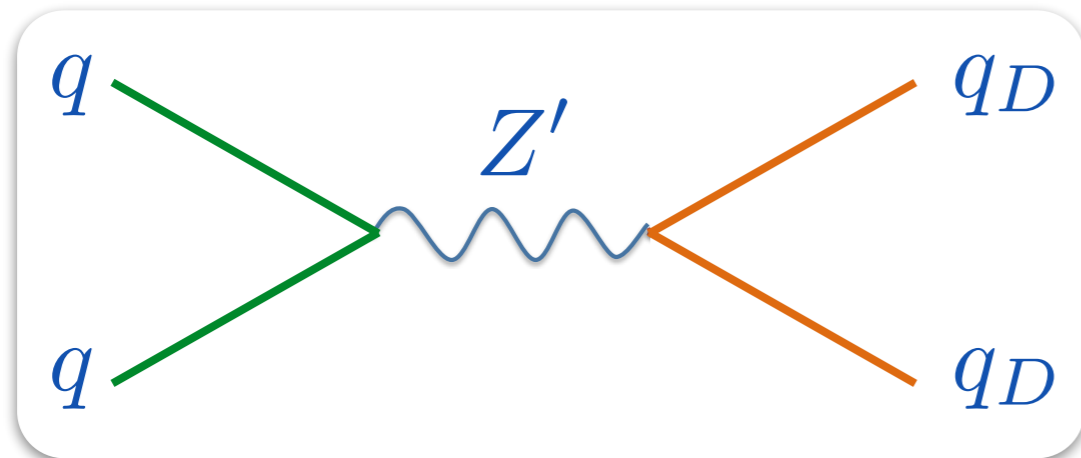


- Competitive with displaced vertex searches
- Less model dependent



LHCb, SHIP, low energy

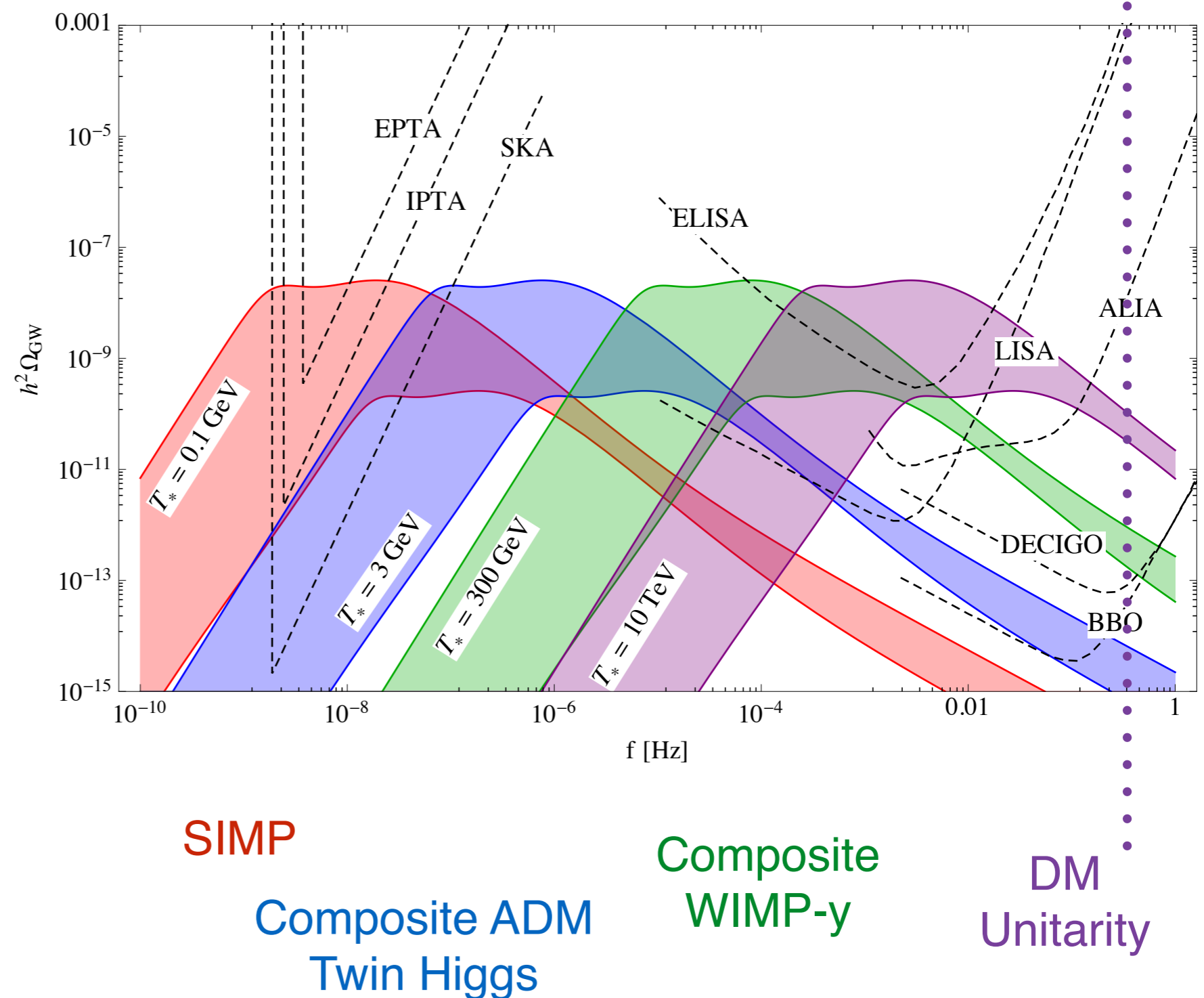
- Z' mediator is difficult to trigger at ATLAS/CMS
Same if dominant production is off-shell



- **Reconstruct individual dark pions**, differentiate using lifetime, mass, decay products
- Depends on flavour structure \rightarrow in progress

Gravitational Wave Signal

- Dark QCD PT can be strong first order
- GW signal detectable
- New frontier for DM/dark sector searches!!!



Summary

- Important to explore DM beyond WIMPs
- QCD like dark sectors appears in many models
- Emerging jets are “smoking gun”, good prospects for ATLAS/CMS
- Can probe TeV scale mediators at LHC, without MET or Leptons
- Gravitational waves are independent probe of dark sector phase transition

Thank You

Supplemental Material

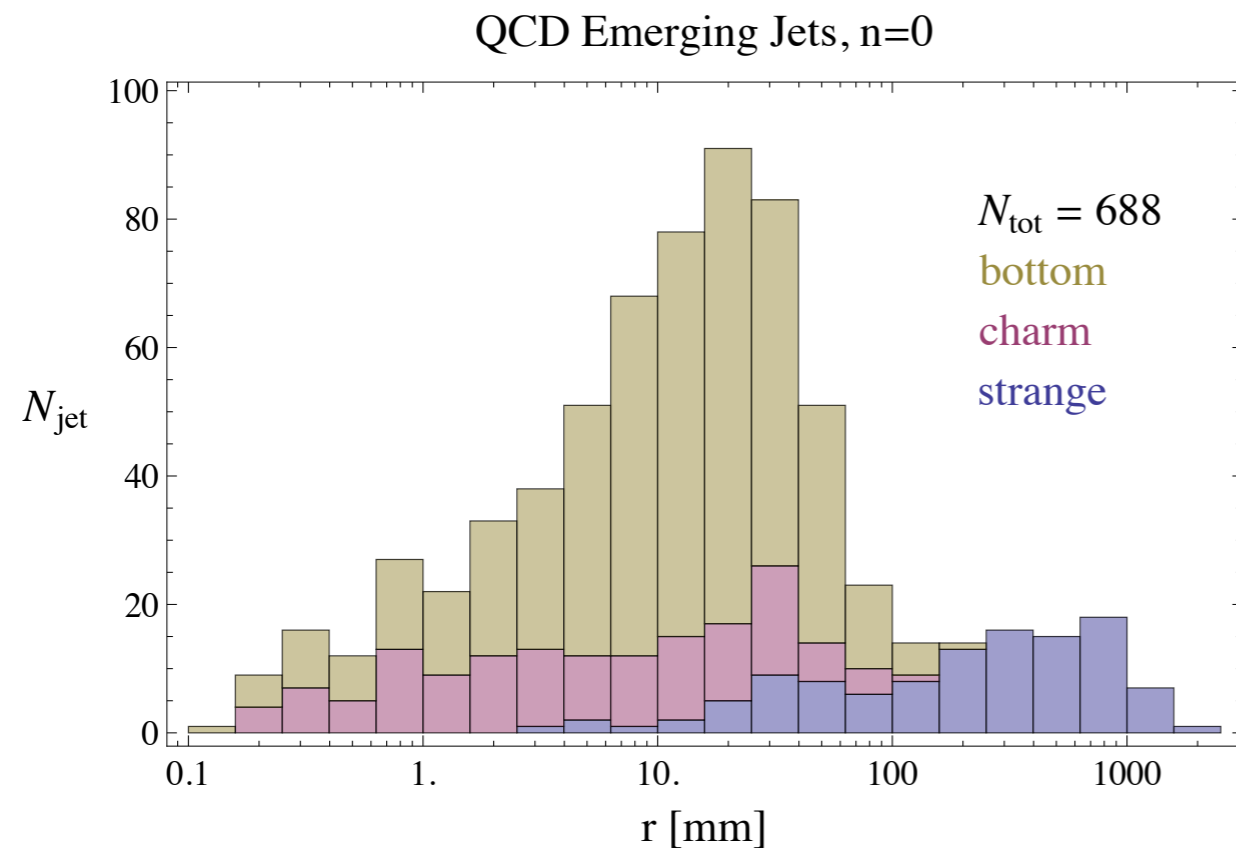
S/B

	Model A	Model B	QCD 4-jet	
Tree level	14.6	14.6	410,000	fb
≥ 4 jets, $ \eta < 2.5$ $p_T(\text{jet}) > 200$ GeV $H_T > 1000$ GeV	4.9	8.4	48,000	fb
$E(1 \text{ GeV}, 0, 3 \text{ mm}) \geq 1$	4.1	4.1	45	fb
$E(1 \text{ GeV}, 0, 3 \text{ mm}) \geq 2$	1.8	0.8	~ 0.08	fb
$E(1 \text{ GeV}, 0, 100 \text{ mm}) \geq 1$	1.7	$\lesssim 0.01$	8.5	fb
$E(1 \text{ GeV}, 0, 100 \text{ mm}) \geq 2$	0.2	$\lesssim 0.01$	$\lesssim 0.02$	fb

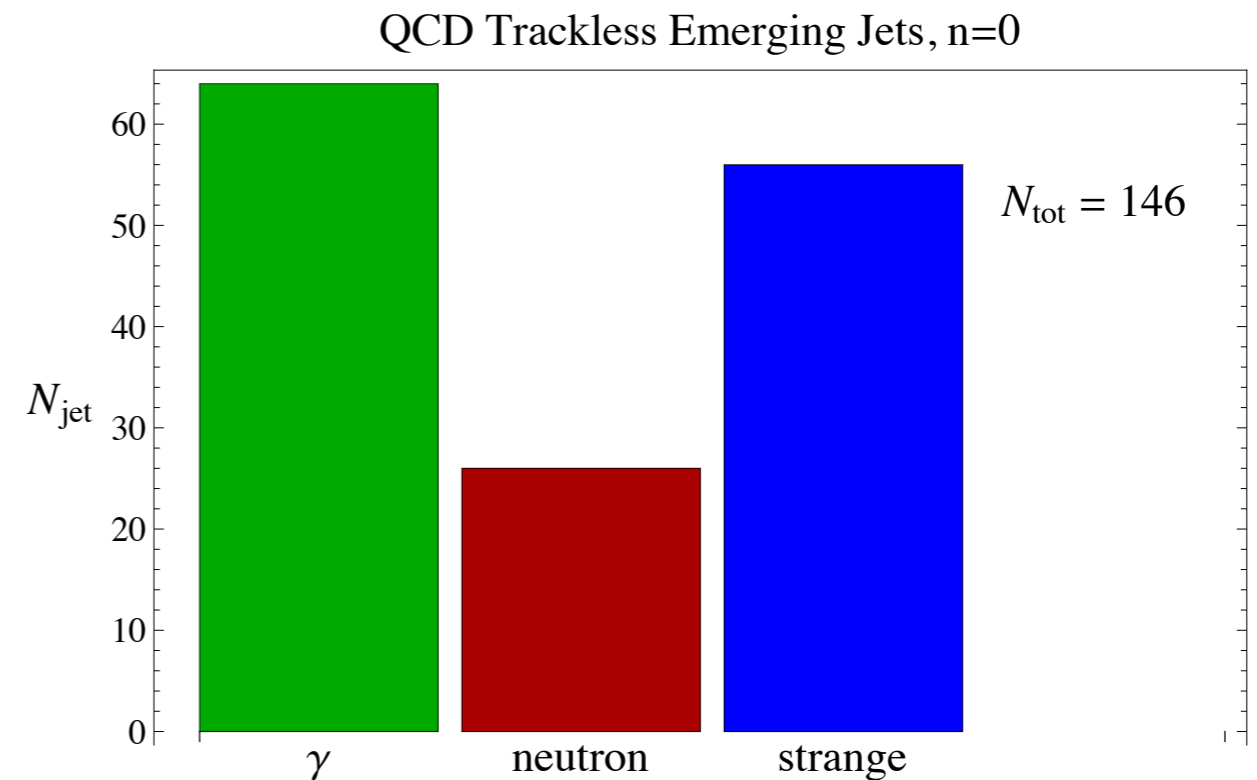
- Can still add paired di-jet cuts
- Will also catch some displaced vertex & SIMP signals, possibly photon jets

Composition of QCD backgrounds

- QCD jets with $p_{T,j} > 200$ GeV



Track(s) appears at distance r
 Flavour of long lived state



Purely trackless jets
 identity of hardest particle

Check dark shower w/ meson multiplicity

e.g. Ellis, Stirling, Webber

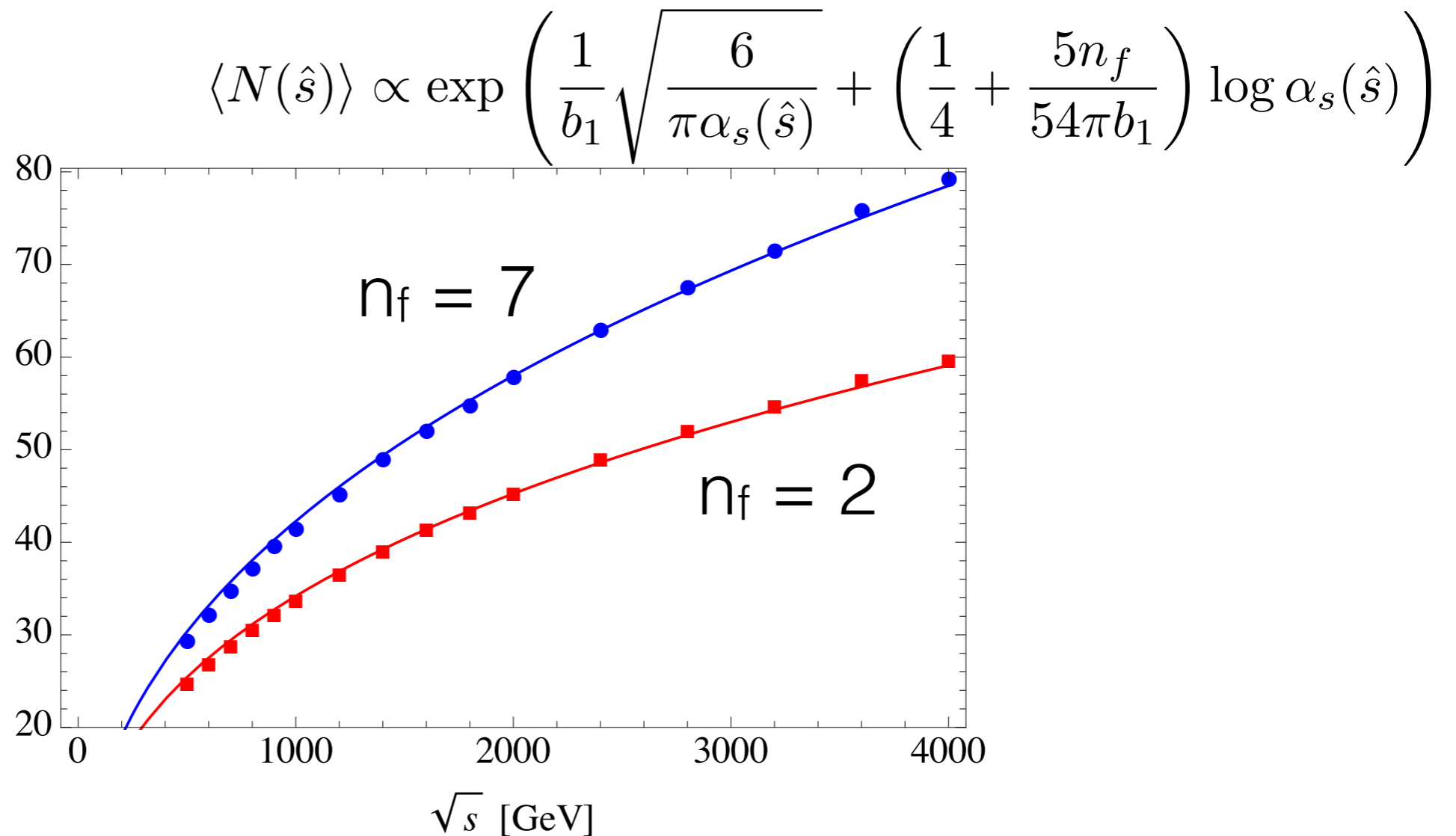
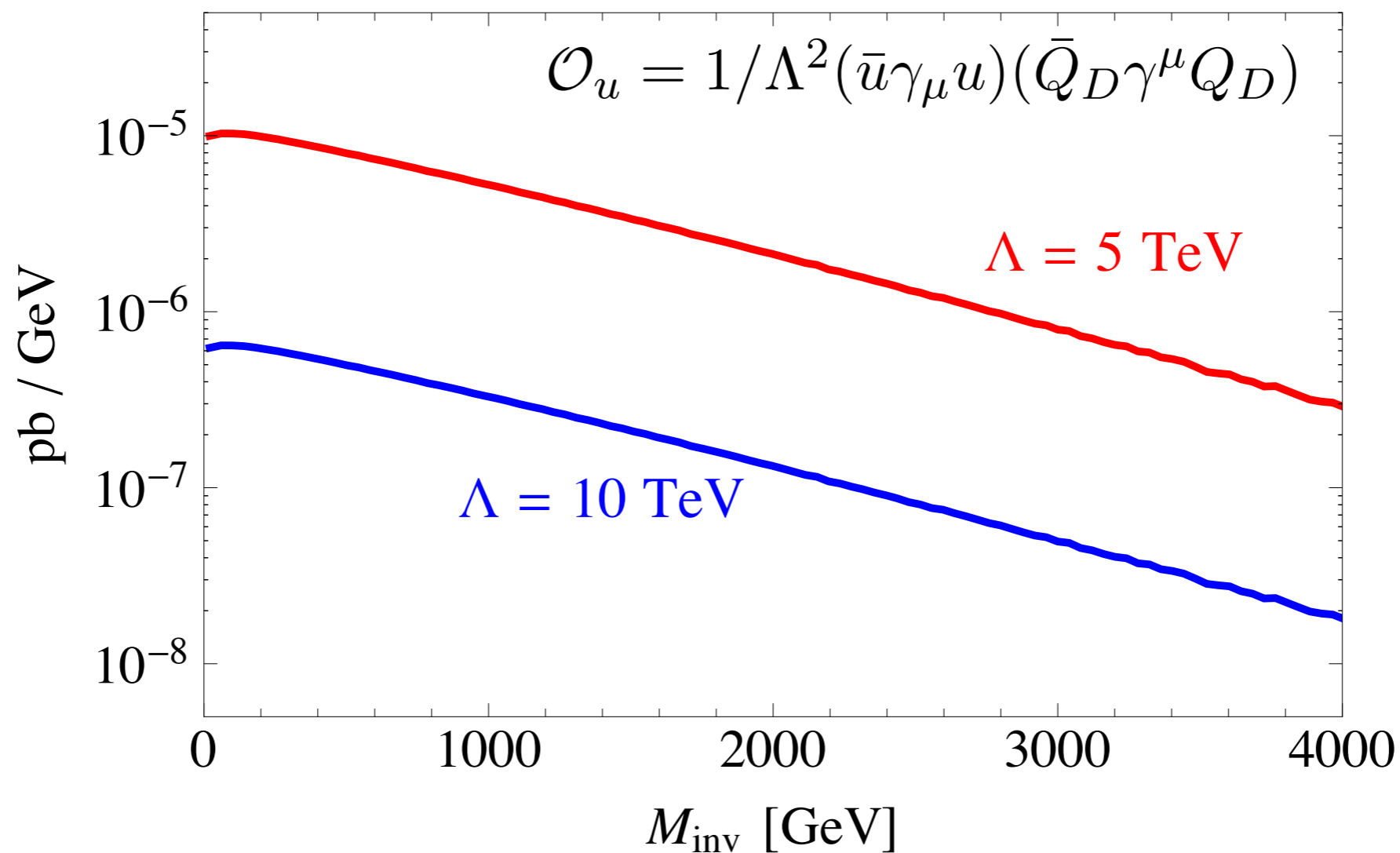


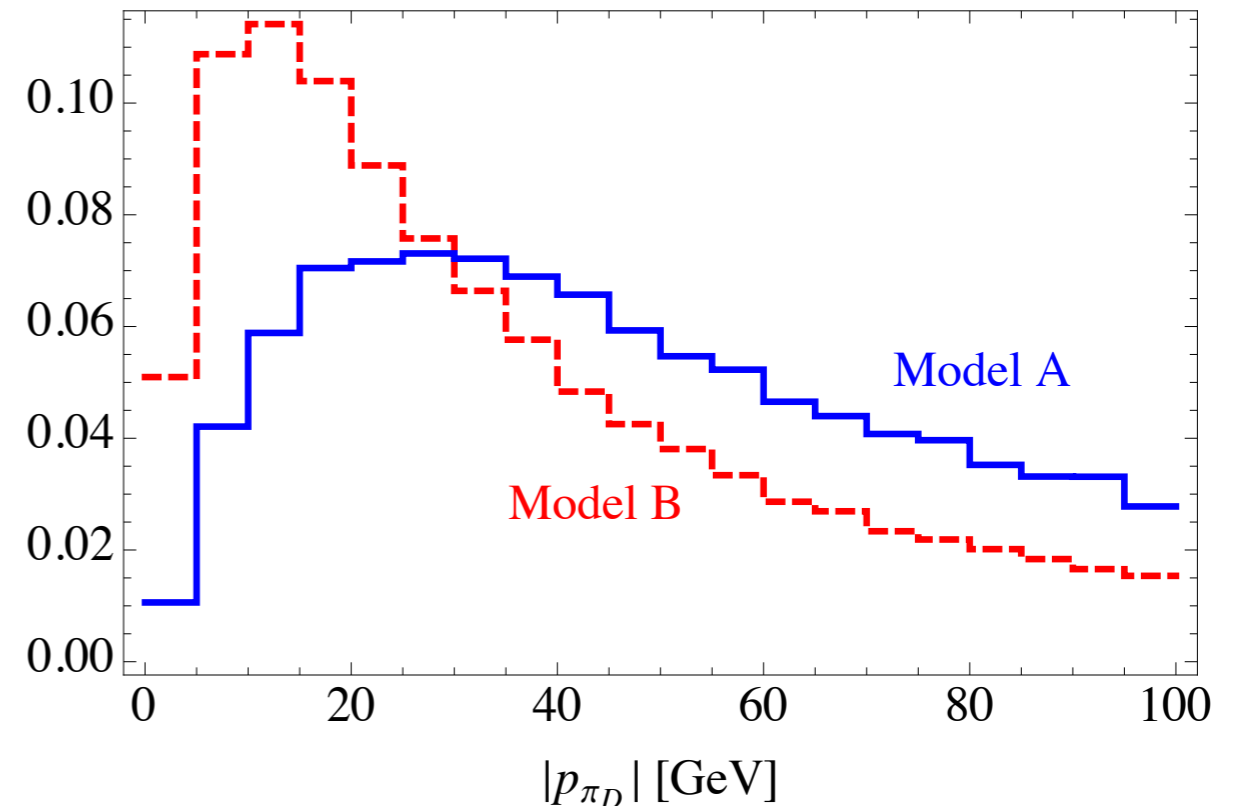
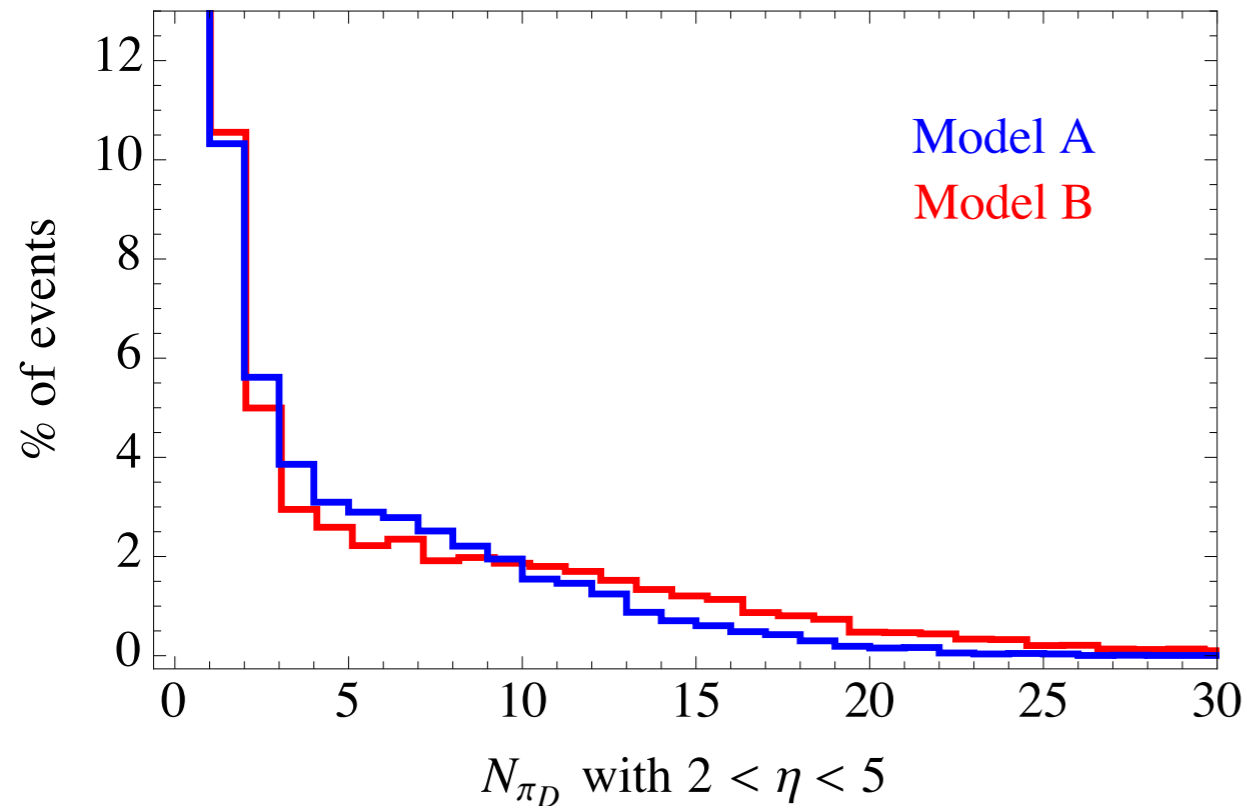
Figure 11: Average dark meson multiplicity in $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z'^* \rightarrow \bar{Q}_d Q_d$ as a function of the centre-of-mass energy \sqrt{s} . We compare the output of the modified PYTHIA implementation for $n_f = 7$ (blue circles) and $n_f = 2$ (red squares) to the theory prediction Eqn. (15), where we only float the normalisation. The dark QCD scale and dark meson spectrum corresponds to benchmark model B.

Off-shell production



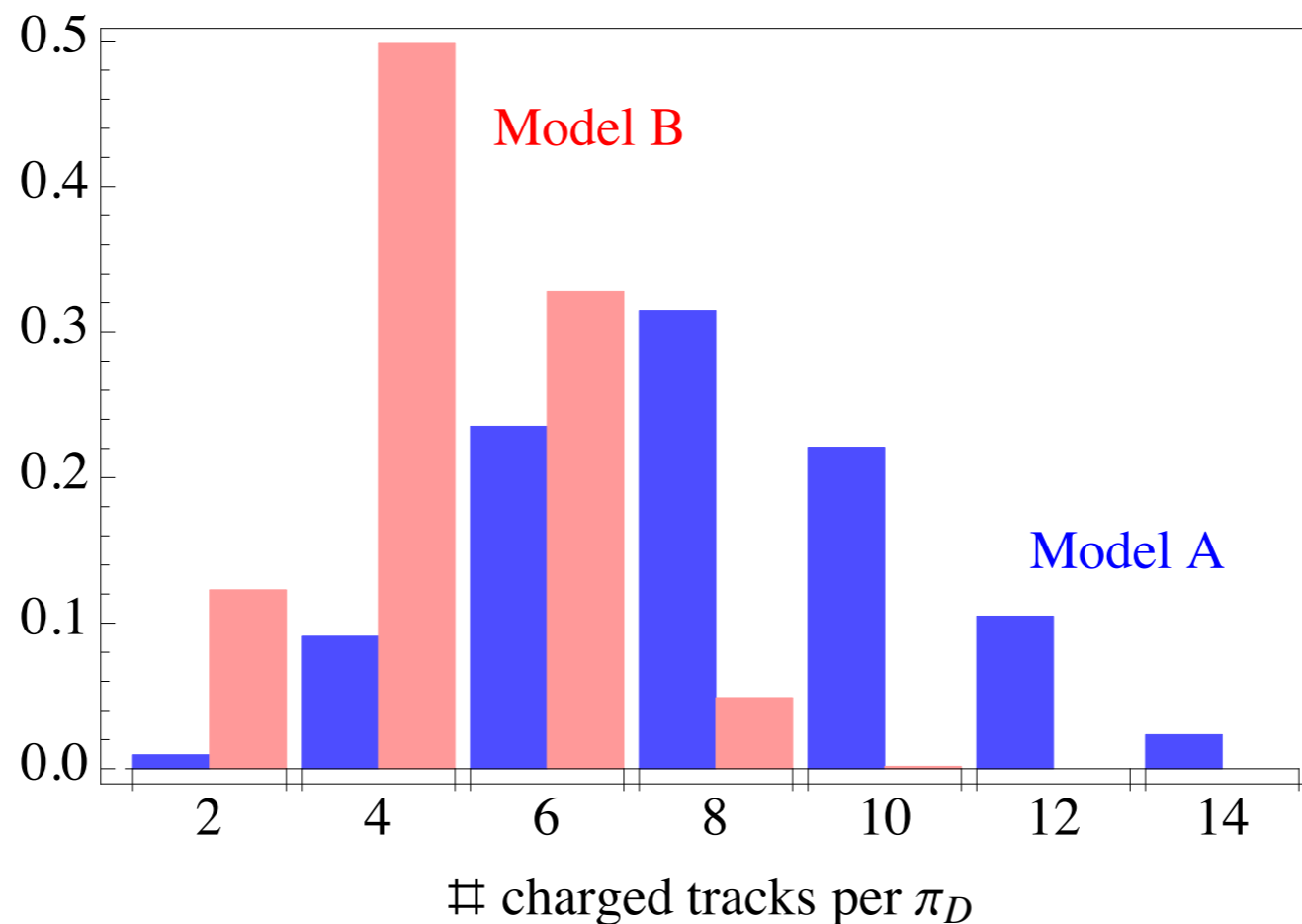
- Total rate: $\sigma(pp \rightarrow \bar{Q}_D Q_D) \approx 8.2 \text{ pb} \times \left(\frac{\text{TeV}}{\Lambda}\right)^4 \times N_d \times N_F$

Forward region



- Fraction of all signal events with N dark pions in $2 < \eta < 5$
- Momentum (not pT) distribution of dark pions in $2 < \eta < 5$

Decay characteristics



- Number of charged tracks from dark pion decays
- Also depend on flavour structure - some more work!

Very very (very) rough estimate

- 20 inverse fb
- Assume that events with 3 or more reconstructed dark pions are significantly different from QCD (i.e. no background)
- 10% reconstruction efficiency
- Sensitivity to $\sigma = 8 \text{ fb}$, corresponds to $\Lambda \approx 5 \text{ TeV}$