





Dark Matter Theory after first results from LHC 13

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Zurich Phenomenology Workshop ETH Zurich January 10, 2017

Dark Matter Evidence

Astrophysical observations and simulations



Nature & interactions with visible matter unknown

What is the Dark Matter?

Allowed Mass Range



$$M_{\rm DM} \gtrsim 10^{-22} \ {\rm eV}$$

"Fuzzy DM"

Hu et al, 2000 Witten et al, 2016 $M_{\rm DM} \lesssim 10^2 M_{\odot}$

primordial Black Holes

WIMP Miracle



- Correct relic abundance for $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \mathrm{pb}$
- Mass range $10^{\pm 2} \text{TeV}$

WIMPs under pressure

Direct Detection → L. Baudis talk



WIMPs @ Colliders

• Collider



- MET + X (mono-X) signature
 - X = jet, photon, W, Z, single-top, tt, hadronic W/Z,...

m_A [GeV]

WIMPs @ LHC



WIMPs @ LHC



Di-jet resonance - expect strong limits from LHC

WIMPs @ LHC



Where else to look?

- Non-minimal models
- Displaced frontier
- Simplified models for displaced DM
- Gravitational waves as window to dark sector

Non-minimal models

- Hidden sectors
- Asymmetric dark matter
- SIMP
- Dark QCD
- Dynamical Dark Matter
- Self-interacting DM

Bai, PS, PRD 89, 2014

Dark QCD



- SU(N) dark sector with neutral
 "dark quarks"
- Confinement scale
 - $\Lambda_{\mathrm{darkQCD}}$
- DM is composite
 "dark proton"
- "Dark pions" unstable, long lived

Bai, PS, PRD 89, 2014

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Dark QCD



Advantages:

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

Dark QCD

- Asymmetric DM motivates $\Lambda_{\rm Dark} \sim few~GeV$

+ e.g.
$$\frac{\Omega_{\rm DM}}{\Omega_{\rm B}}\sim \frac{M_{\rm DM}}{M_{\rm B}}$$

• Dark pion lifetime possibly macroscopic

$$c\tau(\pi_D \to \mathrm{SM}) \sim \frac{M_X^4}{m_{\pi_D}^5} \sim \mathrm{cm} \times \left(\frac{\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{X}}}{\mathrm{TeV}}\right)^4 \left(\frac{\mathrm{GeV}}{\mathrm{m}_{\pi_{\mathrm{D}}}}\right)^5$$

New signature: Emerging Jets



Han, Strassler, Zurek, 2007



Reach ATLAS/CMS



- Optimistic scenario (no non-collisional BGs)
- More realistic studies under way at ATLAS/CMS

The displaced frontier and dark matter

The displaced frontier

- Exotic collider objects:
 - Long lived charged particles
 - Displaced decays, vertices
 - Collimated objects: Dark jets, lepton jets
- No (intrinsic) SM backgrounds
 - Can design BG free searches
 - Sensitivity scales linearly with luminosity → great for high lumi LHC



charged state (chargino)





. The efficiency for decaying charginos with the

Higgsinos

- For doublets: Shorter lifetime! Requiring TRT hits (~30 cm transverse distance) not viable
- Option 1: Bring the tracker
 closer
- 14/100 TeV analysis in progress

Number of charged tracks for $\mu = 1.1$ TeV and $c\tau = 6.6$ mm 400 3000 fb^{-1} 350 Transverse distance from beamline (mm) 300 \bigcirc 100 TeV. 250200 $(j_1),$ MET >15055 100 500 GeV5650137 769 2350 3699 3771 3806 3772 1233 21.2376783200 -22 6 -60 -44

Mahbubani, PS, Zurita, in progress

Higgsinos

- For doublets: Shorter lifetime! Requiring TRT hits (~30 cm transverse distance) not viable
- Option 2: Use forward direction



Simplified models for displaced DM

Simplified models

- Successful way to present collider searches in a less model dependent way
 - Two masses (DM & mediator) and two couplings
- Minimal extension to include displaced decays
 - Add second "dark" state with mass $m_2 > m_{\rm DM}$
 - Lifetime $\Gamma(\chi_2 \to \chi_1 X)$
- Underlying models e.g. "GMSB SUSY" and "split Higgs portal"

Buchmueller, De Roeck, McCullough, PS, Yu, in progress

Signatures



- X can be any set of SM particles
- Can also imagine charged χ_2
- Use ISR (jets, Z, photon) + MET to trigger

Buchmueller, De Roeck, McCullough, PS, Yu, in progress

Gravitational Waves and DM

Dark QCD

- Remember that model from before!
- Nonabelian SU(N) dark sector, confinement scale Λ_d
- n_f light/massless flavours

 $n_f = 0$

Glueball DM

PT from center symmetry restoration

 $n_f > 0$

Dark Baryons or Dark Pions

Chiral Symmetry Breaking

Phase Transition

- Confinement/chiral symmetry breaking phase transition at scale Λ_d
 - DM: $\Lambda_d \sim M_{\rm DM}$ (MeV 100 TeV)
 - Naturalness: $\Lambda_d \sim \text{few} \times \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$
- First order PT in large class of models
- Still possible if LHC finds no new physics

Phase Diagram



PS, 2016

Cosmological Phase Transitions

• Early Universe in symmetric phase (e.g. unbroken electroweak symmetry)



GWs from PTs

First order PT → Bubbles nucleate, expand

Bubble collisions → Gravitational Waves





$$0.0 \begin{bmatrix} 0.0001 \\ 0.01 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0.001 \\ 0.01 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0.001 \\ 0.001 \\ 0.001 \\ 0.001 \\ 0.001 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Redshift:

 \bullet

$$f = \frac{a_*}{a_0} H_* \frac{f_*}{H_*} = 1.59 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Hz} \times \left(\frac{g_*}{80}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \times \left(\frac{T_*}{1 \text{ GeV}}\right) \times \frac{f_*}{H_*}$$
Peak regions: $k/\beta \approx (1-10)$

$$f_{\text{peak}}^{(B)} = 3.33 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Hz} \times \left(\frac{g_*}{80}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\frac{T_*}{1 \text{ GeV}}\right) \left(\frac{\beta}{\mathcal{H}_*}\right)$$

GW Soundscape





Summary

- Quest for dark matter is more pressing than ever
- Non-minimal models can motivate new collider searches
 - Emerging jets
 - Displaced frontier new simplified models
- GWs could be unique window into the physics of dark sector



Primordial BH Dark Matter



SU(N) - PT

- Consider $SU(N_d)$ with n_f massless flavours
- PT is first order for
 - $N_d \geq 3$, $n_f = 0$
 - + $N_d \geq 3$, $3 \leq n_f < 4N_d$

Svetitsky, Yaffe, 1982 M. Panero, 2009

Pisarski, Wilczek, 1983

- Not for:
 - $n_f = 1$ (no global symmetry, no PT)
 - $n_f = 2$ (not yet known)