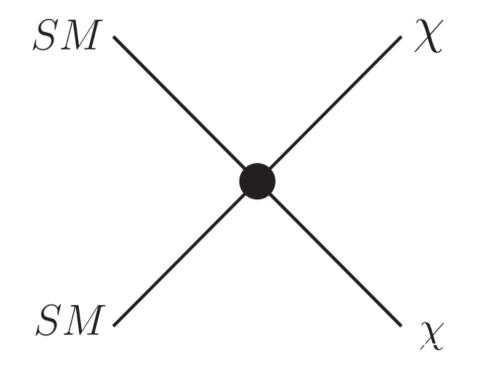
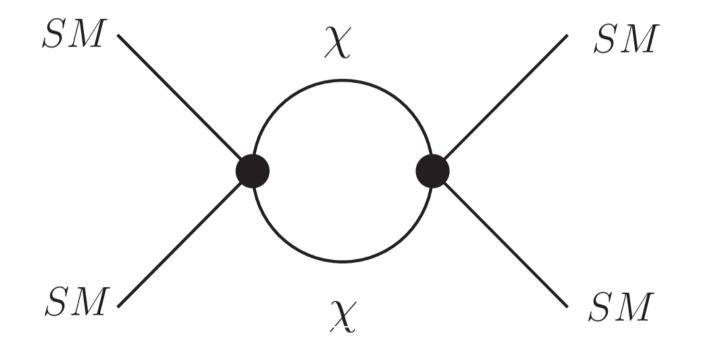
Into the dark sector: New probes and model-building

Sylvain Fichet (ICTP/SAIFR, Sao Paulo)

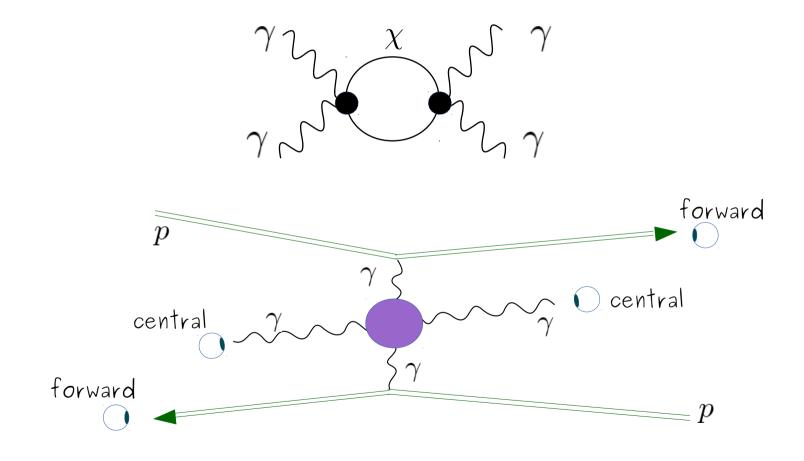
Related references: JHEP 1704 (2017) 088 PRL 120 (2018), 131801 1710.00850 (with P. Brax, G. Pignol)

PHENOEXP 2018, 09/05/18





1a. From polarizable/polarized dark particles $\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}\phi^2(F^{\mu\nu})^2$, $\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi F^{\mu\rho}F^{\nu}_{\rho}$, ...



Scalar case already done... [SF 17]

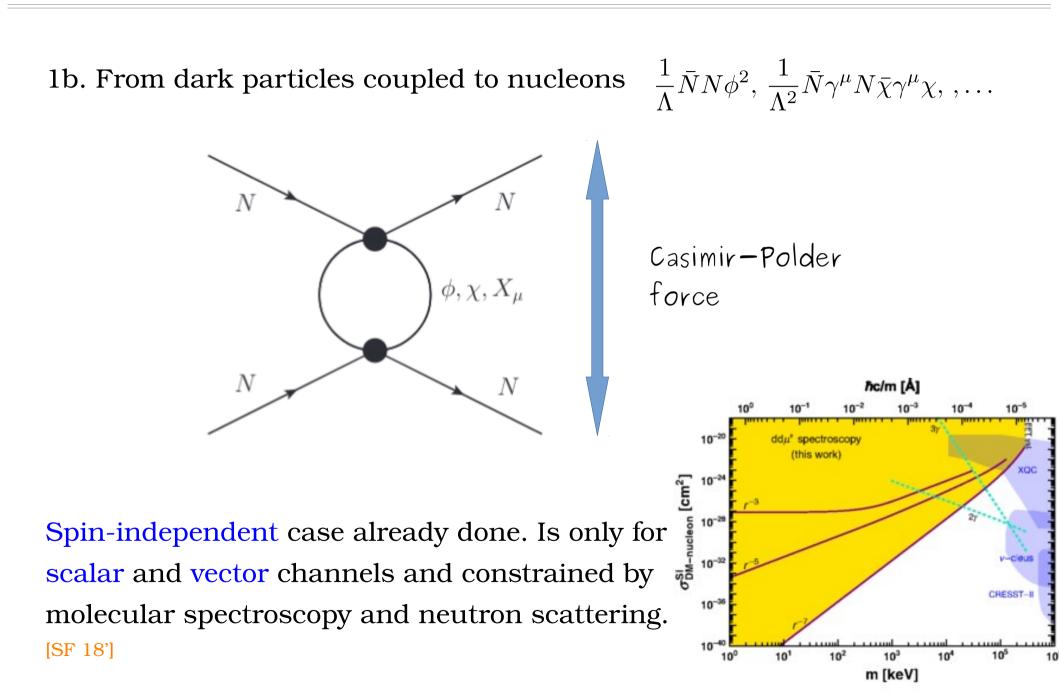
...But calculation/simulation could be done for fermion DM too.

Box diagrams from polarized Dirac DM: $\bar{\Psi}\sigma_{\mu\nu}\Psi F^{\mu\nu}, \bar{\Psi}\gamma_5\sigma_{\mu\nu}\Psi\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}, \bar{\Psi}\gamma_5\sigma_{\mu$

Bubbles from polarizable Majorana DM:

$\bar{\Psi}\Psi(F)^2$	$i\bar{\Psi}\gamma_{\mu}\partial^{\nu}\Psi(F.F)^{\mu\nu}$	$i\bar{\Psi}\gamma_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\Psi(F)^2$
7	8	8
$\mathcal{O}_{7a}^{1/2}$	$\mathcal{O}^{1/2}_{8a}$	${\cal O}_{8b}^{1/2}$
$i\bar{\Psi}\gamma_5\Psi(F\tilde{F})$	$\bar{\Psi}\gamma_5\gamma_\mu\partial^\nu\Psi(F.\tilde{F})^{\mu\nu}$	$\bar{\Psi}\gamma_5\gamma_\mu\partial^\mu\Psi(F\tilde{F})$
7	8	8
${\cal O}_{7b}^{1/2}$	$\mathcal{O}^{1/2}_{8c}$	${\cal O}_{8d}^{1/2}$

 $pp \rightarrow p\gamma\gamma p$ data are being collected and are under analysis. Thus there will be the possibility to put actual bounds on DM using this process.



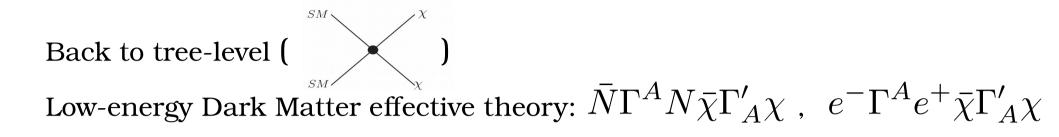
But **spin-dependent** case is also well-motivated. Comes from interactions of the form

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda}\bar{N}\gamma_5 N\mathcal{O}_{DS} , \frac{1}{\Lambda}\bar{N}\gamma_5\gamma_\mu N\mathcal{O}_{DS} , \frac{1}{\Lambda}\bar{N}\sigma_{\mu\nu}N\mathcal{O}_{DS}$$

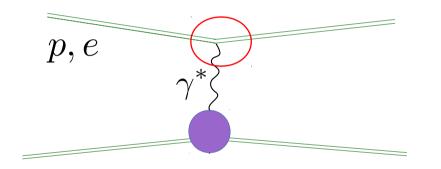
Experimentalists from ILL (Grenoble) have shown interest because it motivates the development of a new experiment based on polarized ³He.

There may also be bounds from stellar energy loss to evaluate [1205.1776. (Raffelt)]

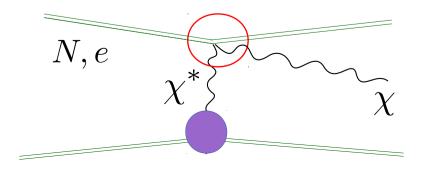
Proposal 2: Dark Matter fluxes



In analogy with the Weizsacker-Williams equivalent photon approximation



We expect a Dark Matter flux from nucleons, electrons...

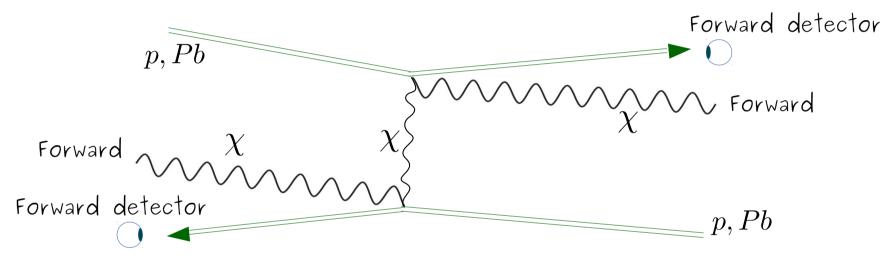


 \rightarrow A nice calculation to do

Proposal 2: Dark Matter fluxes

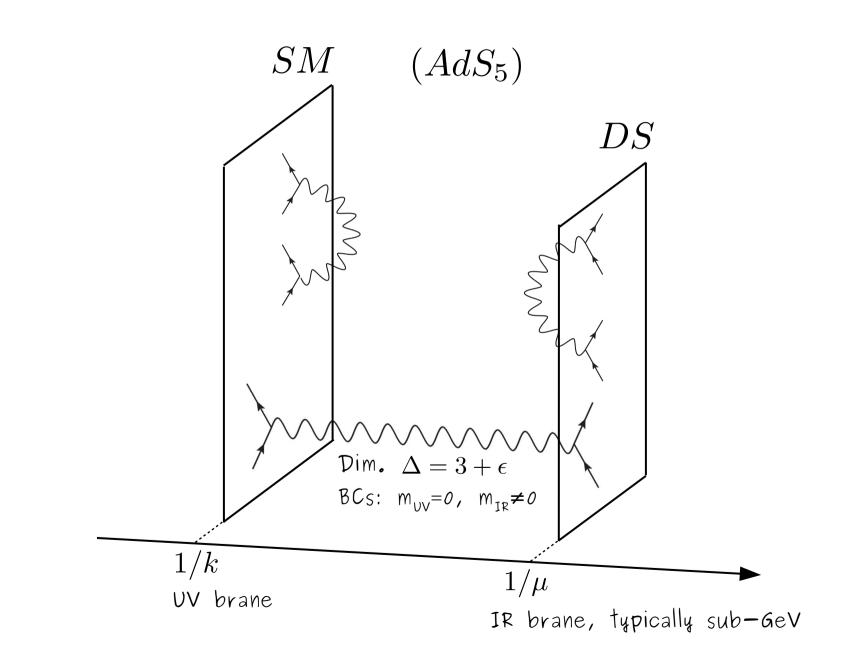
What can we study when knowing these DM fluxes?

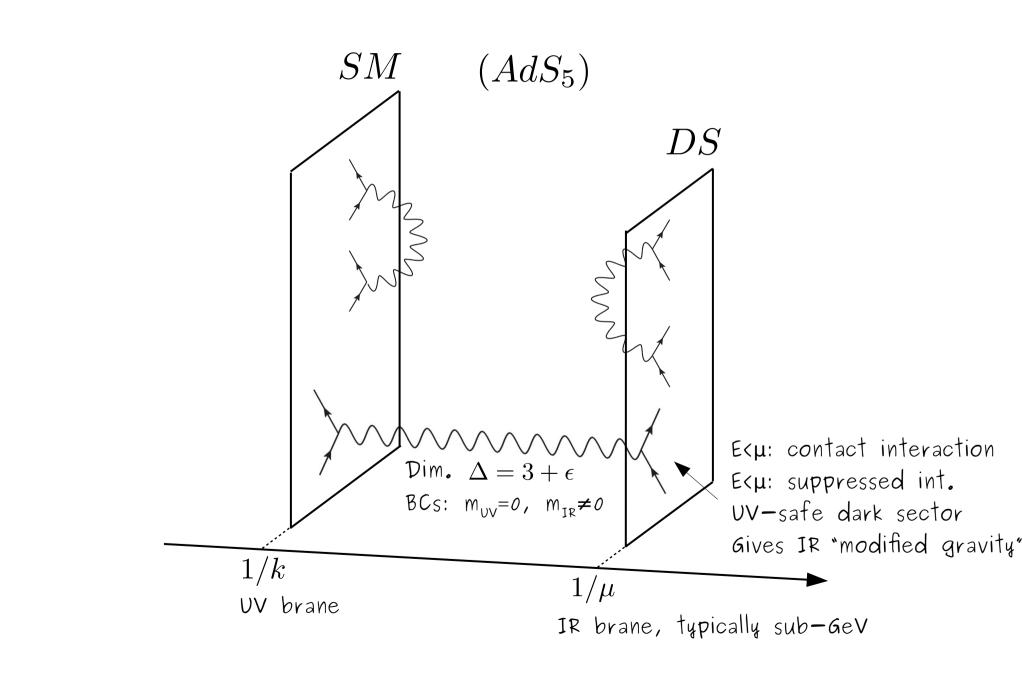
Central exclusive DM production

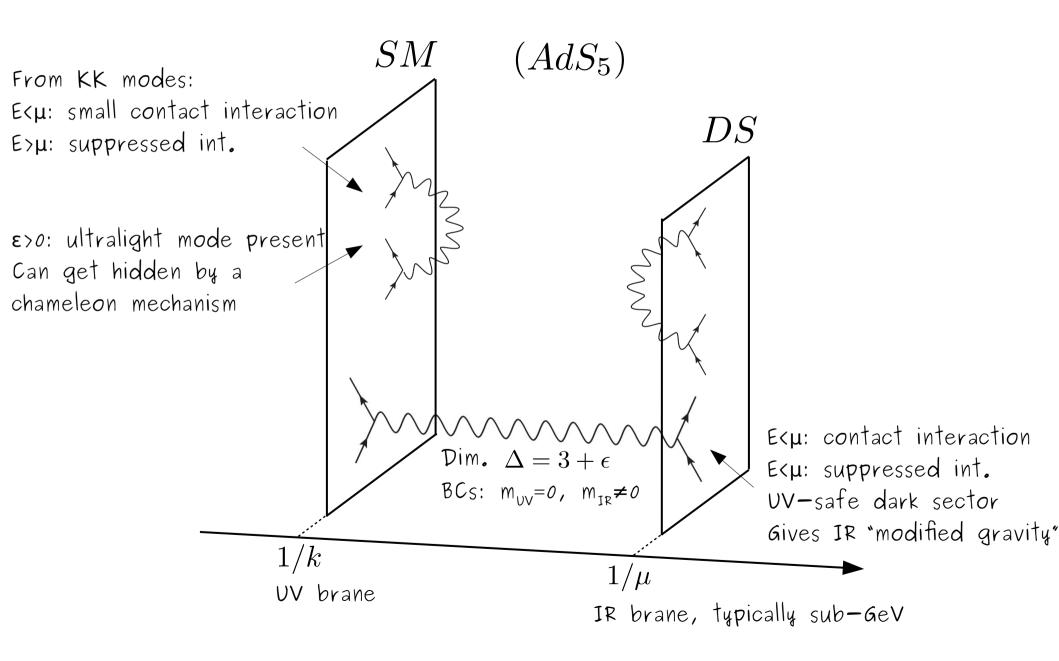


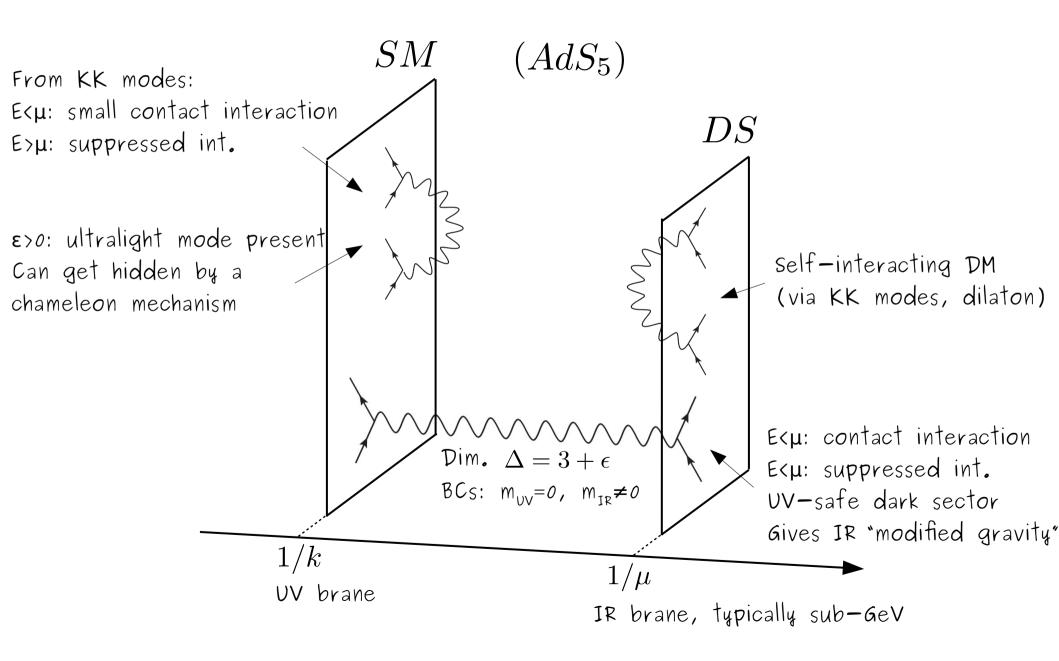
p-p: $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{max}}}$ =4.5 TeV, large pileup. Needs timing detectors to be efficient (cf C. Royon)

Pb-Pb: $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{max}}}$ =160 GeV, no pileup, huge enhancement A⁴= O(10⁹). Proton taggers unavailable. Could ZDCs provide enough information? Pb-p: $\sqrt{s_{\gamma\gamma}^{\text{max}}}$ =260 GeV, no pileup, A² enhancement. Interesting combination...









A first letter about this project is already in progress. But many follow ups are possible. Aspects to investigate:

- \rightarrow Collider bounds (MET and visible continuum).
- \rightarrow Meson decays
- \rightarrow The brane chameleon effect
- \rightarrow Non-integer fifth force from KK modes (can also be done in the 4D dual)
- \rightarrow Direct detection, indirect detection
- \rightarrow Cosmology
- \rightarrow Implications for future experiments like FASER, DUNE etc
- \rightarrow Self-interacting dark matter
- \rightarrow Other consequences of having a light dilaton in the dark sector

Summary

- Proposal 1: Virtual effects from Dark Matter (light-by-light scattering, fifth forces,...)
- Proposal 2: Dark Matter fluxes and their consequences
- Proposal 3 : A sub-GeV warped dark sector

THANKS