

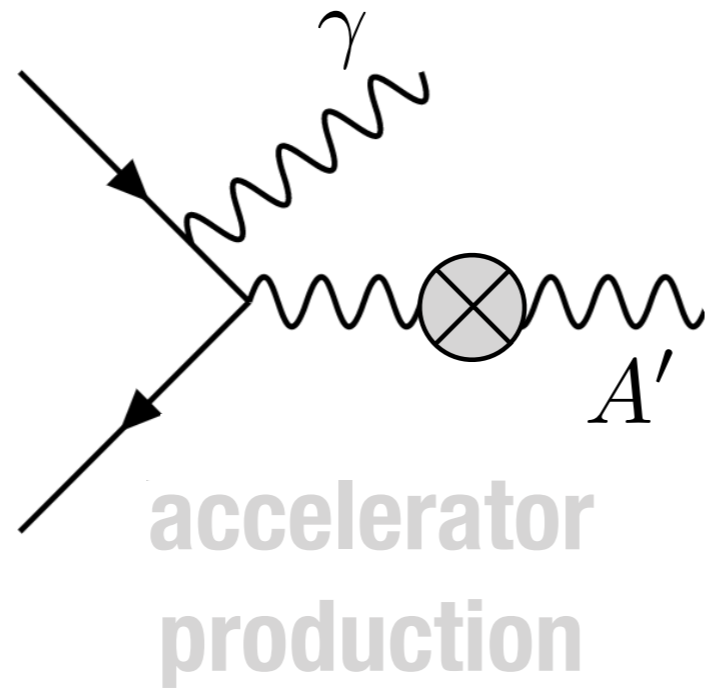
Flavour and Dark Matter

Karlsruhe 2018

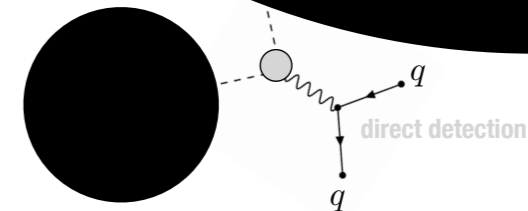
Date: 24. - 26. September, 2018

Registration: <https://indico.cern.ch/e/flavourdark2018>

Organizers: Ulrich Nierste, Florian Bernlochner, Pablo Goldenzweig (KIT)
Stephanie Hansmann-Menzemer, Martin Bauer (UHD)



accelerator
production



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

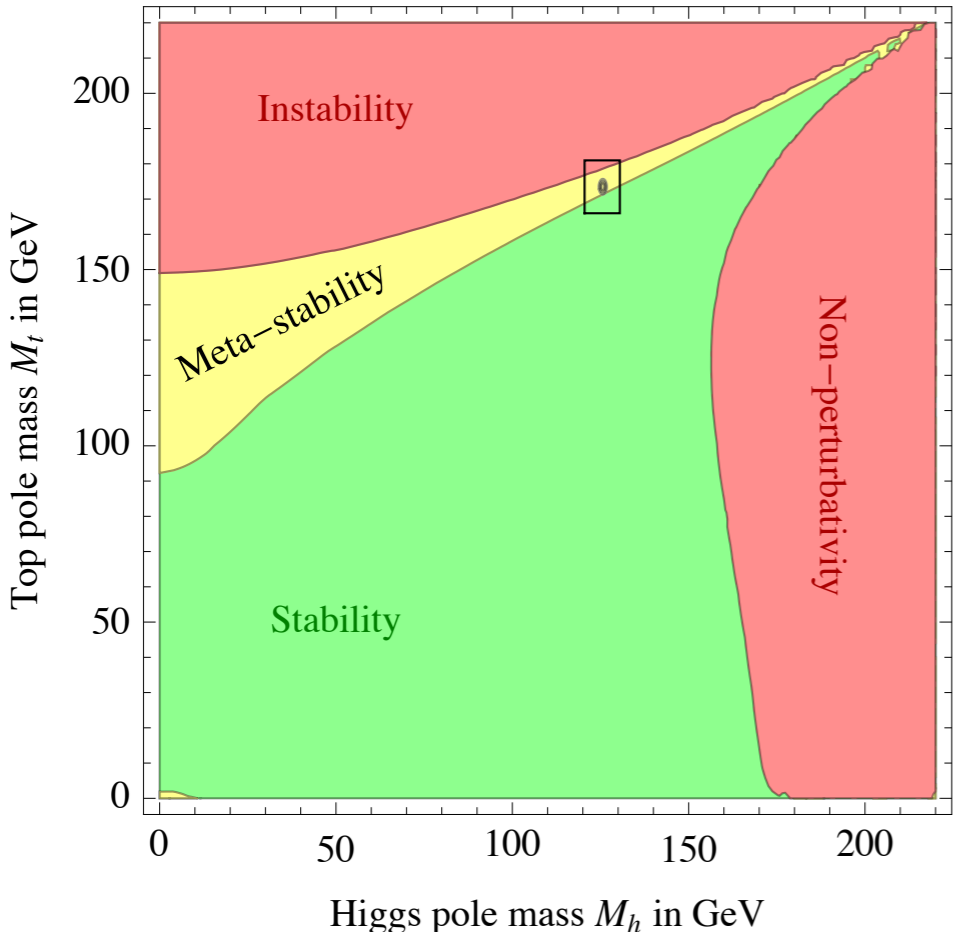
Dark Sector Searches at LHCb

Martino Borsato[†]
[†]Universität Heidelberg
on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

New Physics scale

Three Generations of Matter (Fermions) spin $\frac{1}{2}$

	I	II	III		
mass	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	173.2 GeV	0	0
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
name	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right		
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0	0
Quarks	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	91.2 GeV	0
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0	0
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	Z weak force	126 GeV
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	80.4 GeV	0
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	± 1	H Higgs boson
Leptons	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W weak force	spin 0
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right		
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right		
	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV		
	-1	-1	-1		



SM shortcomings:

- Experimental obs.:
 - Dark Matter
 - Neutrino masses
 - Baryon asymmetry
 - Inflation
- Theoretical prejudice:
 - Stability of m_H
 - Strong CP problem
 - Fermion hierarchy



New Physics scale

Three Generations of Matter (Fermions) spin $\frac{1}{2}$

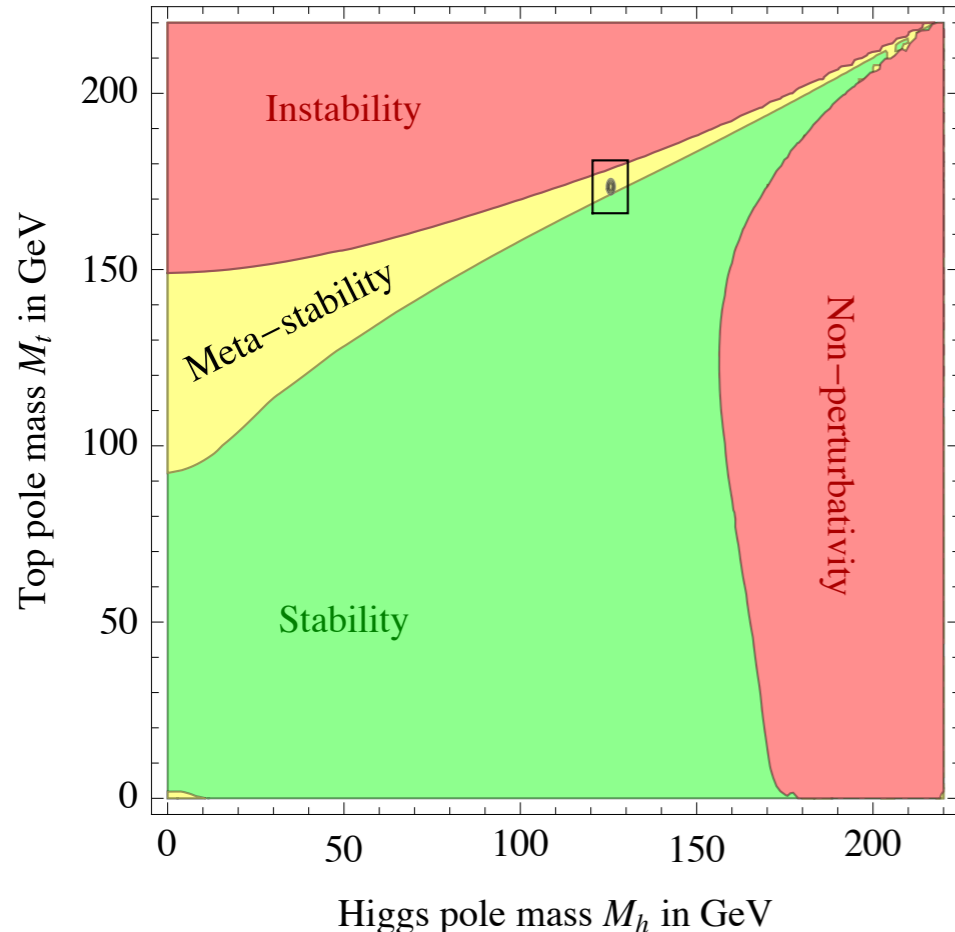
	I	II	III	Bosons (Forces) spin 1		spin 0	
mass	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	173.2 GeV	0	0	126 GeV	
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	0	
name	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	γ photon	Z weak force	H Higgs boson
Quarks	d down	s strange	b bottom				
Leptons	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino				
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W weak force			

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Above the EW scale

- ▶ e.g. SUSY at TeV scale
- ▶ Can stabilise m_H and solve hierarchy problem
- ▶ New heavy particles
→ *energy frontier*

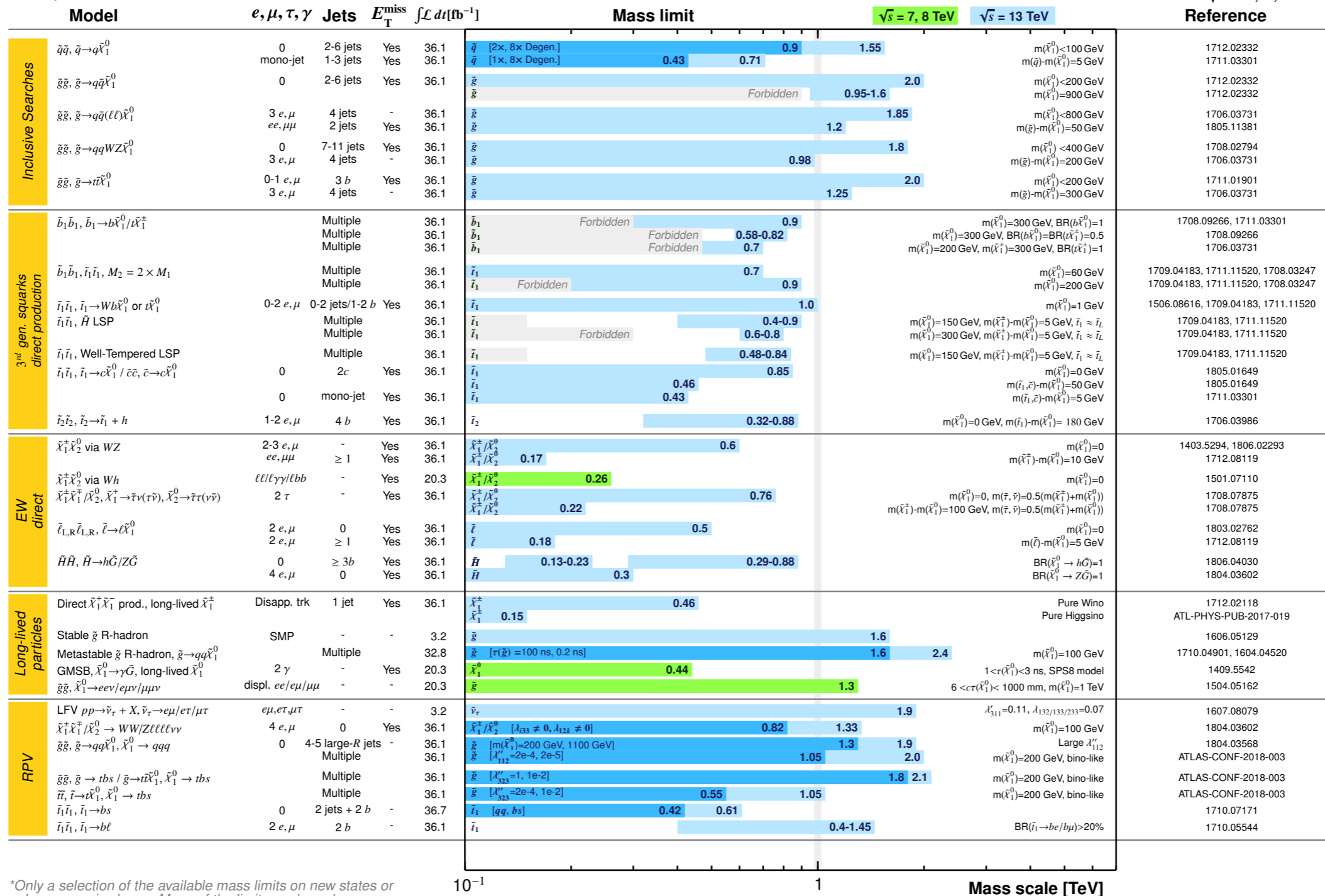


Where is NP?

Direct searches at energy frontier

ATLAS SUSY Searches* - 95% CL Lower Limits
July 2018

ATLAS Preliminary
 $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13$ TeV



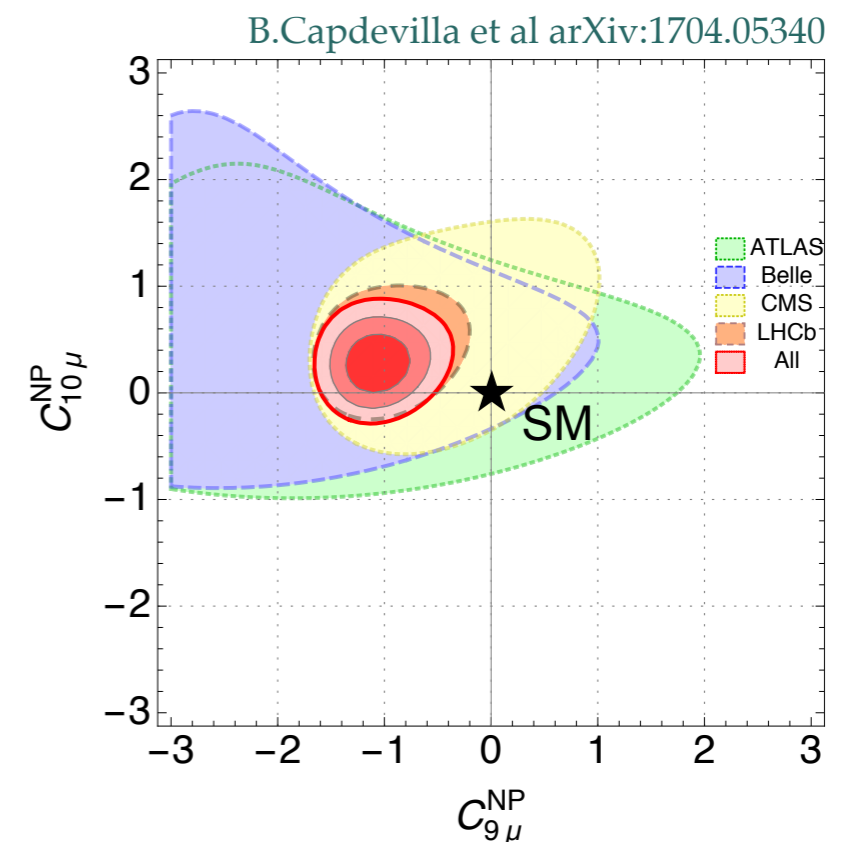
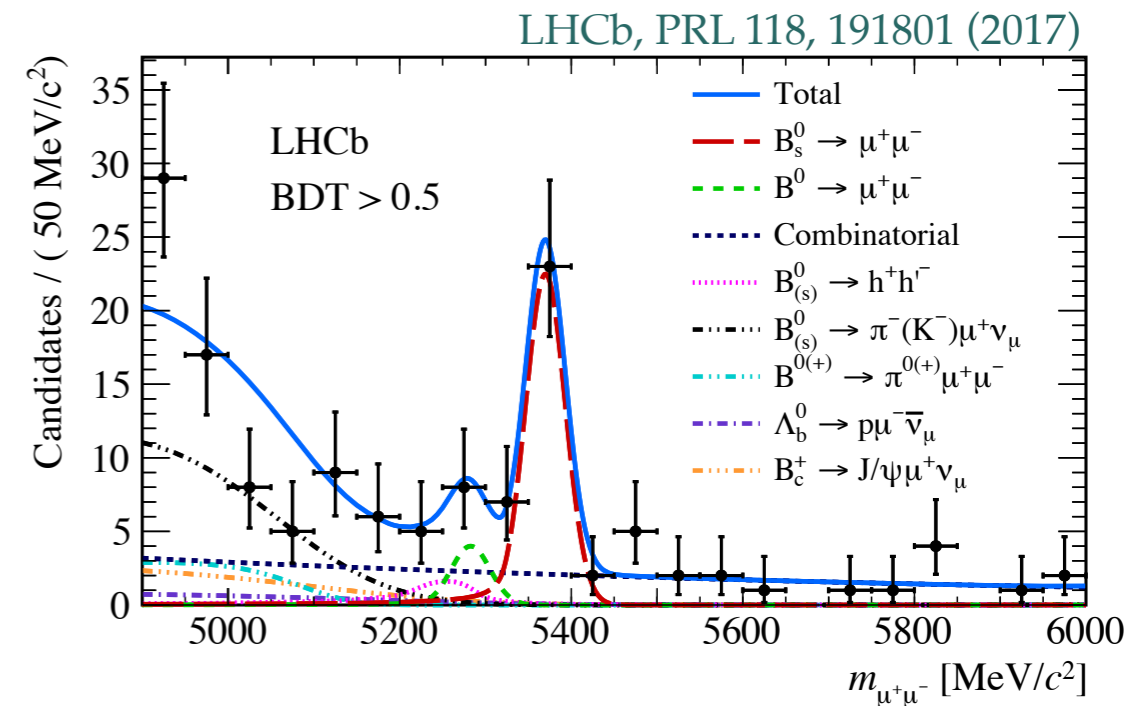
*Only a selection of the available mass limits on new states or phenomena is shown. Many of the limits are based on simplified models, c.f. refs. for the assumptions made.

Indirect searches at energy frontier

- New heavy degrees of freedom can have an indirect effect on SM processes
- Choose experimental observables where the SM contribution is:
 - Very small (e.g. rare B decays)
 - Precisely predicted (e.g. CPV, BR ratios)
- Example: rare $b \rightarrow s$ FCNC transitions

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha_e}{4\pi} \sum_i (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i \mathcal{O}'_i) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \times \sqrt{|C_{9,10}^{\text{NP}}|} \sim \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi \sqrt{2} M_W}{g_e \sqrt{|V_{tb} V_{ts}^*|}} = 36 \text{ TeV} & (\text{generic tree level}), \\ \frac{\sqrt{2} M_W}{e \sqrt{|V_{tb} V_{ts}^*|}} = 2 \text{ TeV} & (\text{weak loop}), \\ \sqrt{2} M_W / e = 400 \text{ GeV} & (\text{MFV, weak loop}). \end{cases}$$



New Physics scale

Three Generations of Matter (Fermions) spin $\frac{1}{2}$

	I	II	III	Bosons (Forces) spin 1	
mass	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	173.2 GeV	0	126 GeV
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
name	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs boson
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0	0
	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	Z weak force
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	0	0
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W weak force	spin 0
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right	± 1	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau		
	Left Right	Left Right	Left Right		

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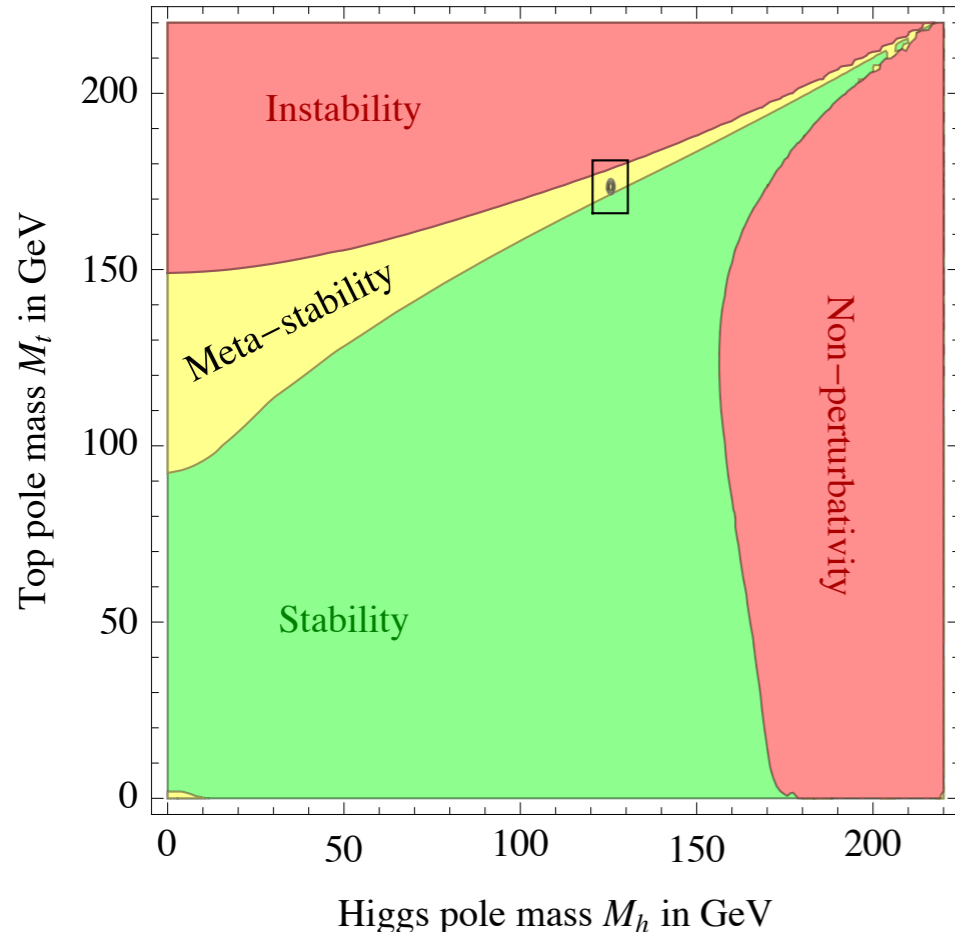
Above the EW scale

- e.g. SUSY at TeV scale
- Can stabilise m_H and solve hierarchy problem
- New heavy particles
→ *energy frontier*

Where is NP?

Below the EW scale

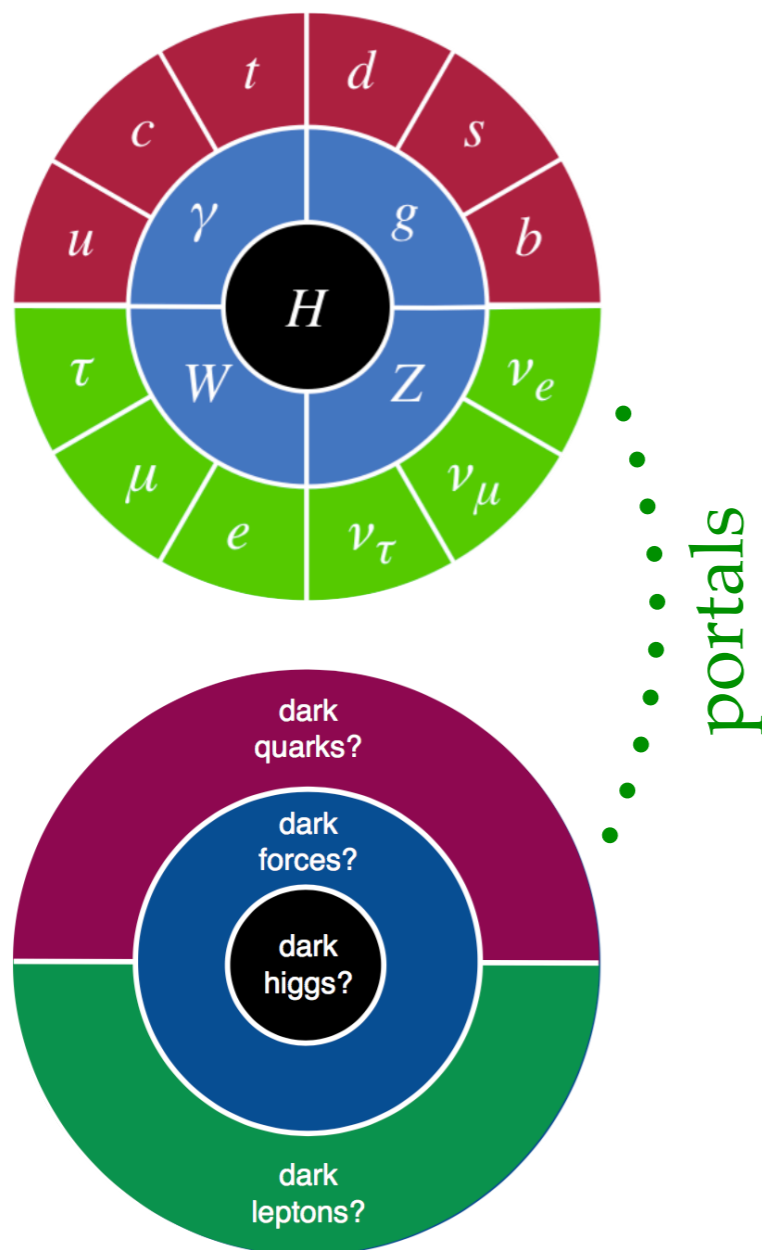
- SM valid up to Planck scale? NP is light?
- Still solve many SM issues
- New light particles weakly coupled to SM
→ *intensity frontier*



Direct searches at **intensity** frontier

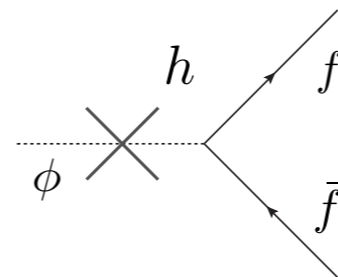
Dark Sectors

(neutral under SM forces)

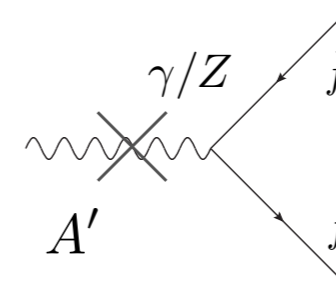


- Possible **portals** to the SM:

Scalar



Vector



Neutrino



...and more

- Typical features:
 - Very weakly coupled to SM
 - Displaced vertex signature
- Can elude current limits
 - Even for very light masses
 - Especially if vertex is displaced

Nice review: [arXiv:1608.08632](https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.08632)

Example: Dark Photons

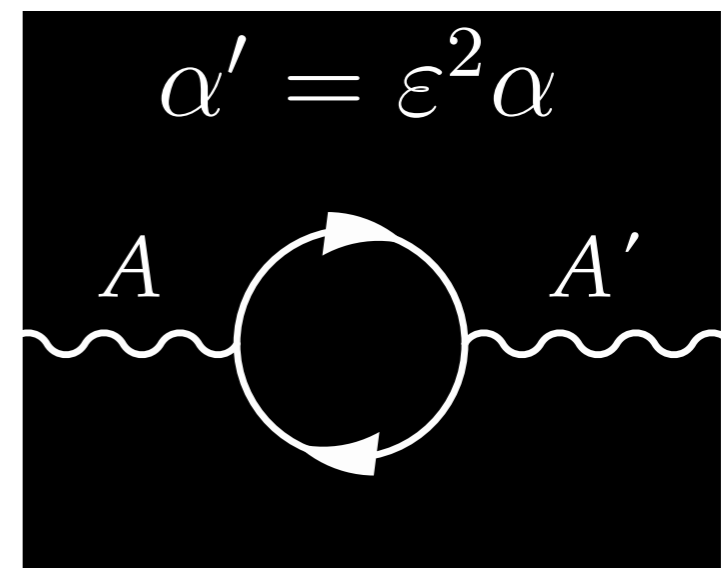
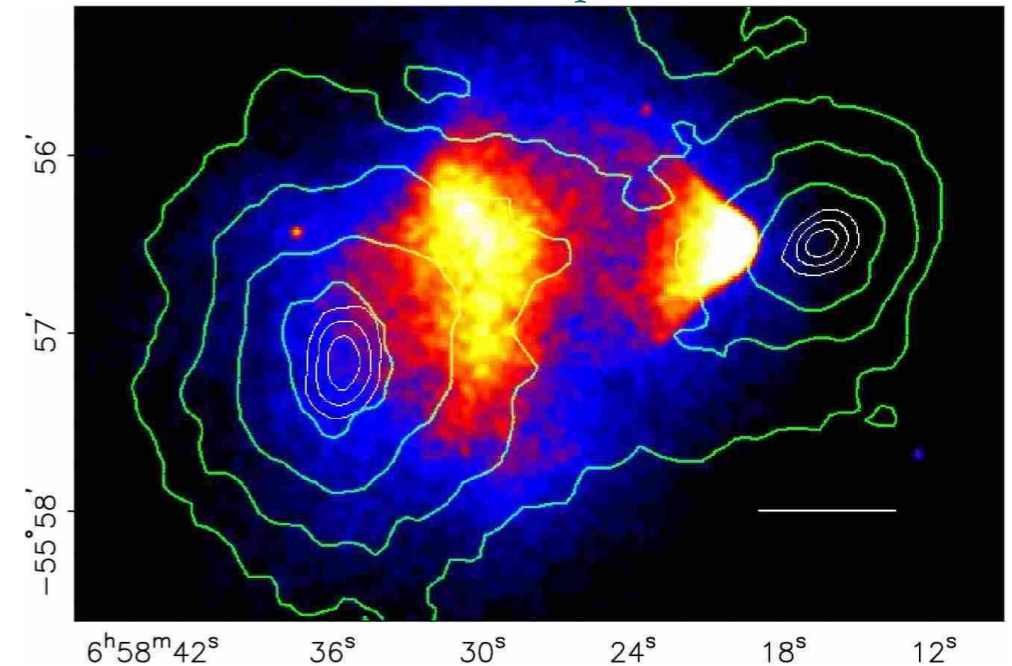
Explanation for Dark Matter:

- ◉ DM interacting through weak force (WIMP)
 - not found yet at LHC or Direct Detection
- DM interacting through **different force**
 - Coupling only indirectly to SM
 - Keep it simple: add “dark” U(1) symmetry
→ dark photons mixing with SM photons
- Dark Photons interaction with SM and DM can give the right DM relic abundance:
 - e.g. if $m_{\text{DM}} < m_{A'}$ you can get it if the mixing is:

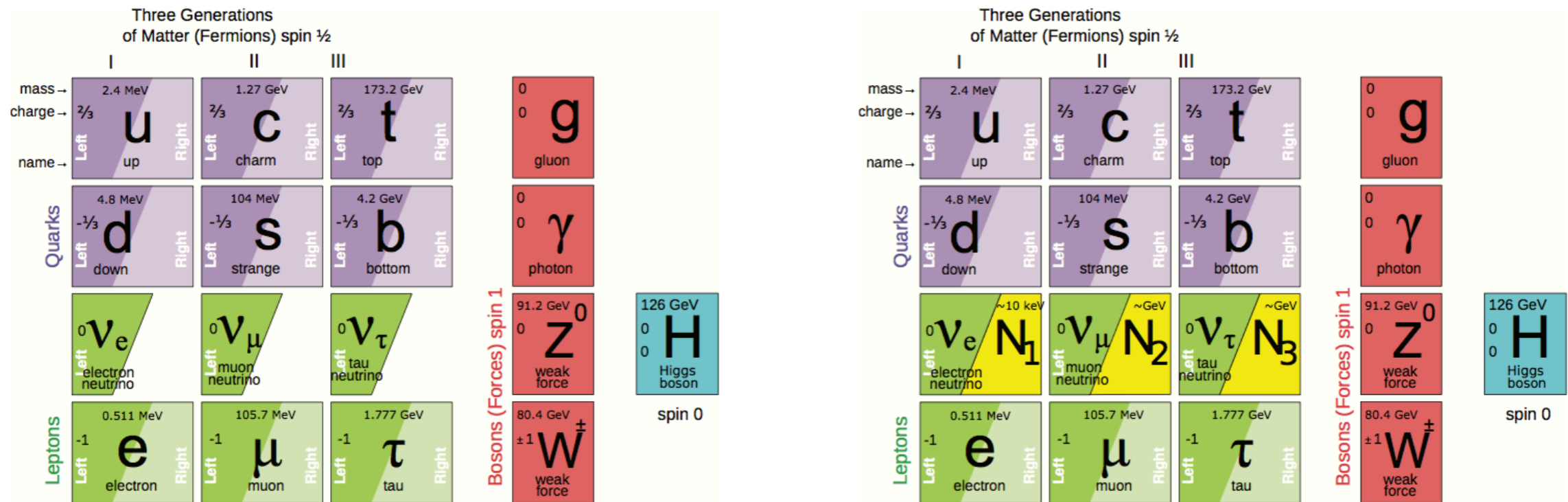
$$\epsilon \sim 10^{-7} \frac{m_{A'}^2}{m_{\text{DM}} \text{MeV}} \alpha_D^{-1/2}$$

From Dark Sectors Community Report [arXiv:1608.08632](https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.08632)

D. Clowe et al, ApJ 648 No 2 L109-L113



Example: ν MSM



- Driven by the need to explain neutrino masses
 - Minimal low scale see-saw with 3 singlet fermions
 - N_1 is the **dark matter candidate** (\sim keV range)
 - $N_{2,3}$ give **mass to neutrinos** (\sim GeV range)
 - ▶ Can also explain **baryon asymmetry** of the universe

T. Asaka, M. Shaposhnikov Phys.Lett. B620 (2005) 17-26
Recent ν MSM model arXiv:1806.06864

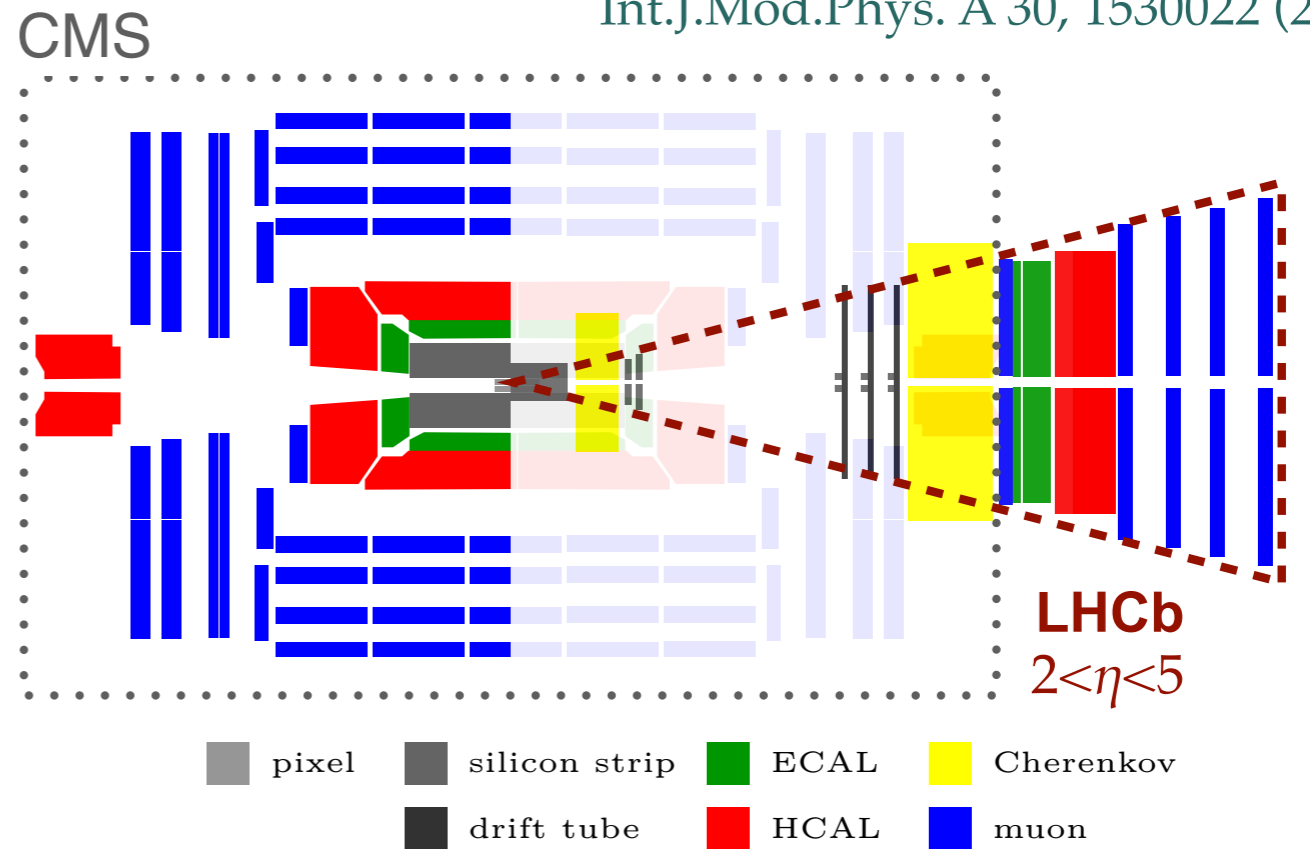
How can LHCb contribute?

The LHCb detector

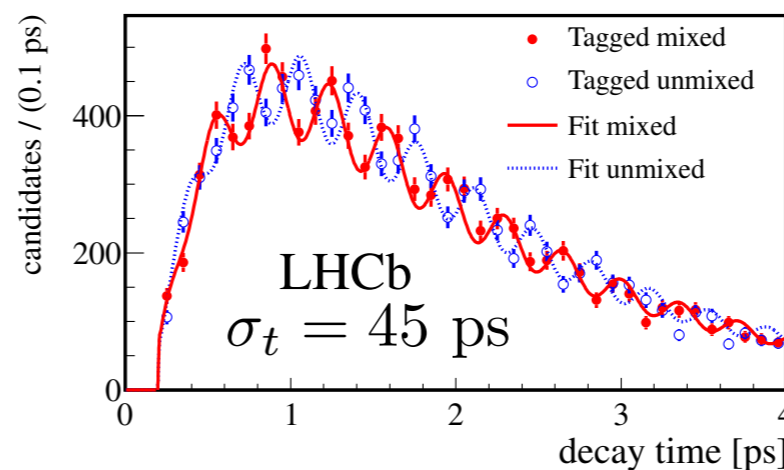
- Only LHC detector fully instrumented in **forward** region
- Excellent **vertex resolution**
 - Able to measure B_s oscillations (helped by forward boost)
- Excellent **mass resolution**
 - Separate partially and $B_{d/s}$
- Good **jet reconstruction**
 - 10-20% energy resolution for jets with $p_T > 10$ GeV
 - $b(c)$ tagging eff 65%(25%) for 0.3% contamination

LHCb, JINST 10 (2015) P06013

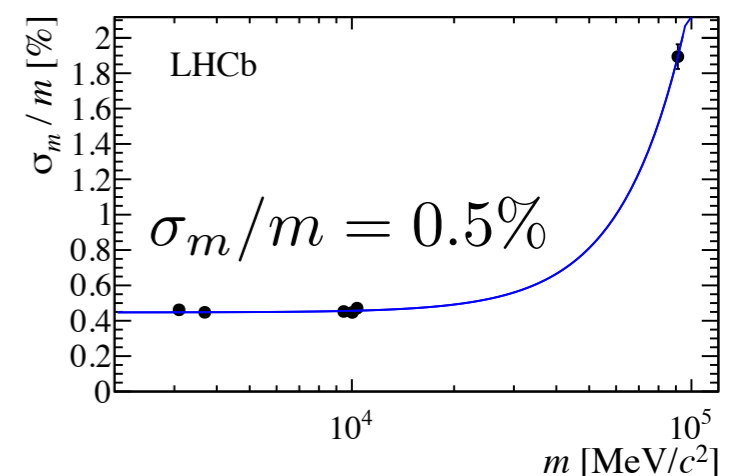
Int.J.Mod.Phys. A 30, 1530022 (2015)



vertex reconstruction

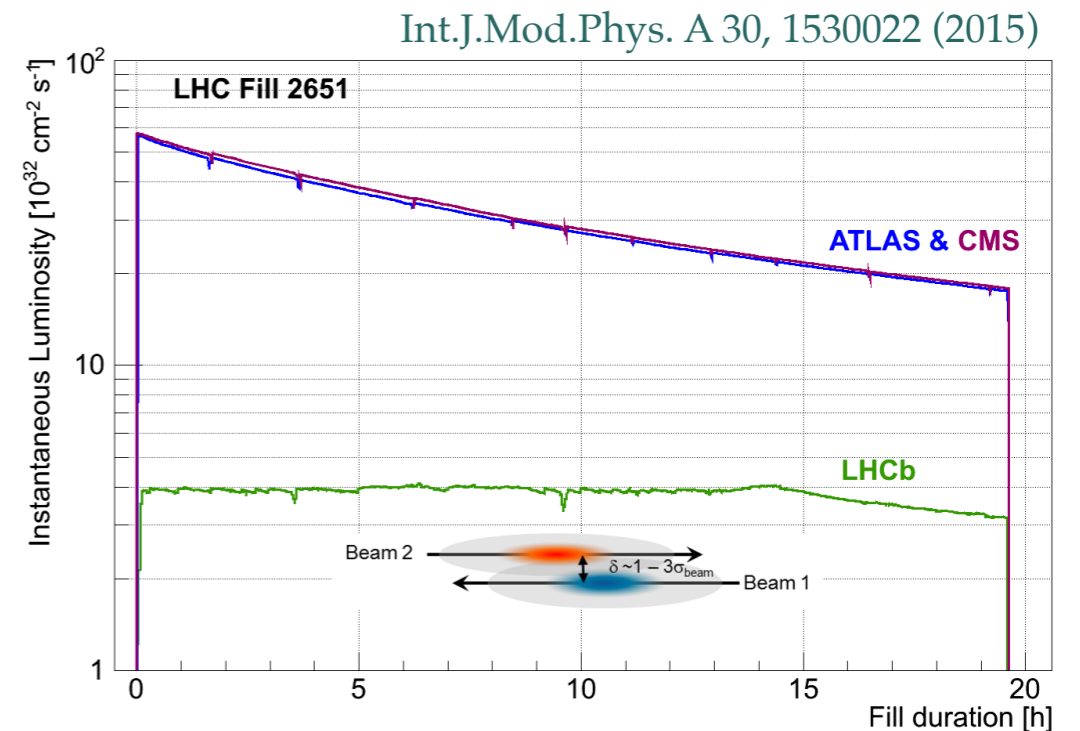


mass resolution

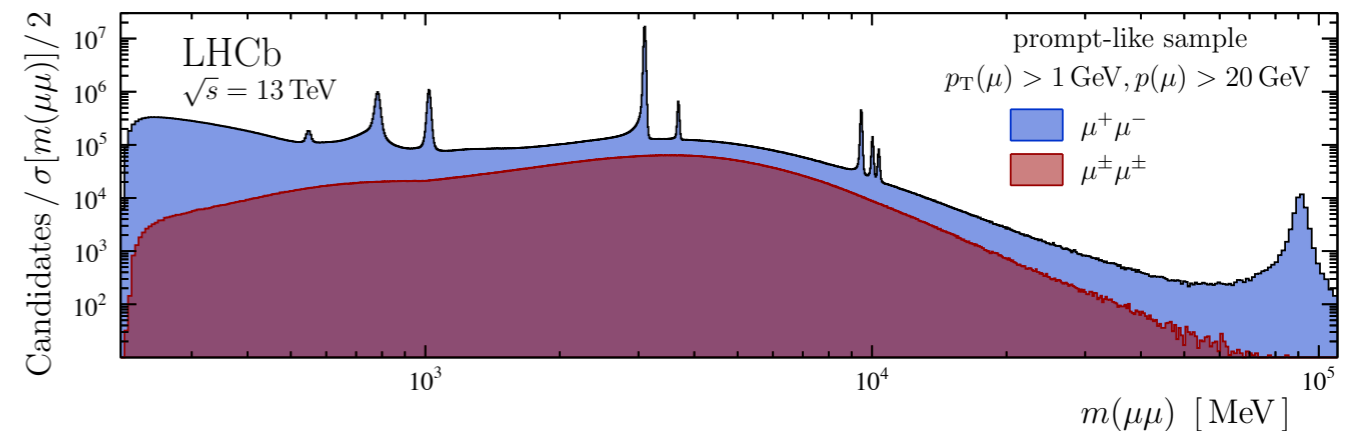


The LHCb detector

- **Lower luminosity** (low pile-up)
 - $\sim 1/8$ of ATLAS/CMS in Run 1
 - $\sim 1/20$ of ATLAS/CMS in Run 2
- **Capable of very soft triggers!**
 - At hardware level (L0):
 - Muons with $p_T > 1.7$ GeV
 - Calo deposits with $E_T > 3$ GeV
 - At Software level (HLT):
 - Topological triggers on detached vertices
 - Real-time calibration in Run 2:
 - Allowed “real time analysis” i.e. keep only interesting part of event



Dimuon spectrum from trigger output:



LHCb, PRL 120 (2018) no.6, 061801

The LHCb upgrade

	Current	Upgrade-Ia	Upgrade-Ib	Upgrade-II
$\mathcal{L}/(\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1})$	4×10^{32}	2×10^{33}	2×10^{33}	2×10^{34}
$\int \mathcal{L}$	8 fb^{-1}	23 fb^{-1}	50 fb^{-1}	300 fb^{-1}
\sqrt{s}	7, 8, 13 TeV	14 TeV	14 TeV	14 TeV
μ	~ 1	~ 5	~ 5	~ 50

CERN-LHCC-2018-026

● Upgrade Ia LHCb detector:

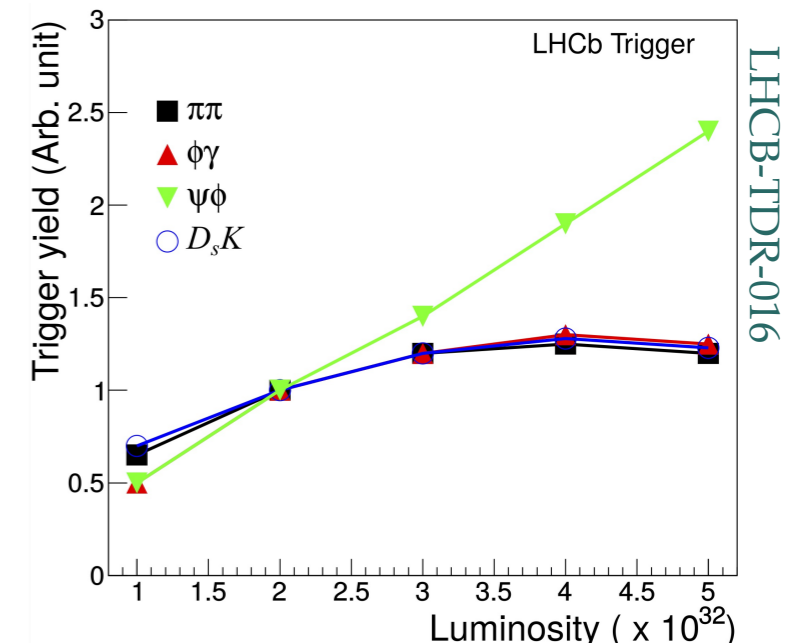
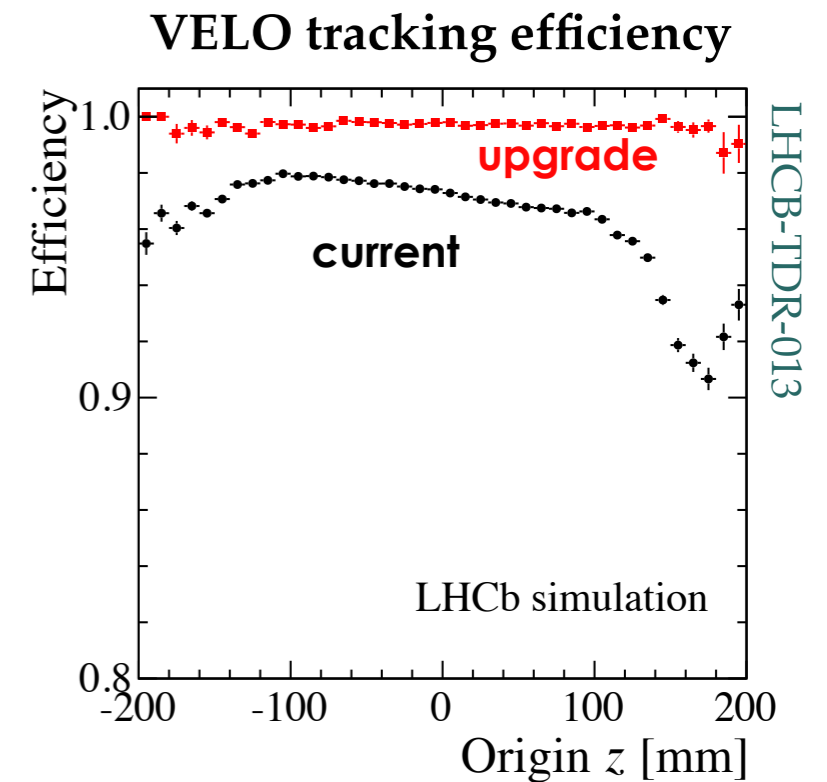
- Upgraded **VELO** with pixels and live readout
 - ▶ Lower fake rate and faster pattern recognition
 - ▶ Less material interaction (factor 3 better)
 - ▶ Better IP resolution (factor 2 better at $p_T \sim 0.5 \text{ GeV}$)

LHCb-TDR-013

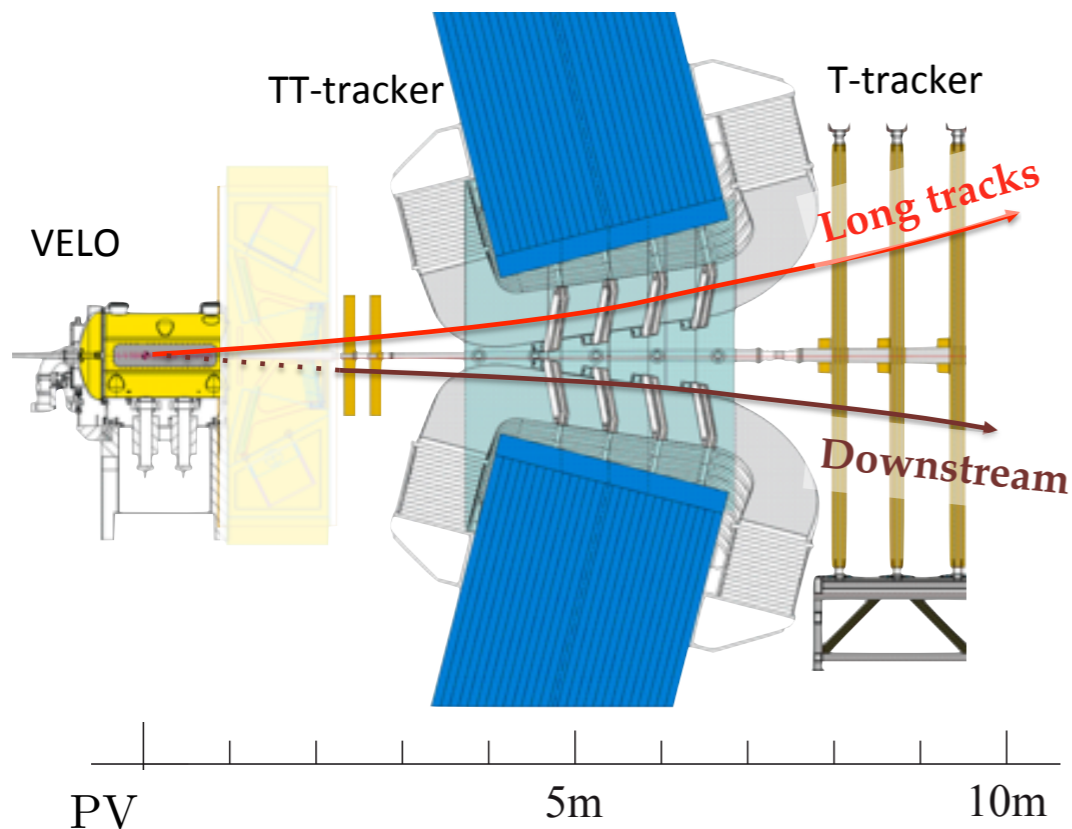
• Upgraded Trigger all in software

- ▶ Reading out full detector in real time (40 MHz)
- ▶ Lower p_T thresholds, displaced vertices at first level
- ▶ Turbo stream with offline-quality calibration

LHCb-TDR-016



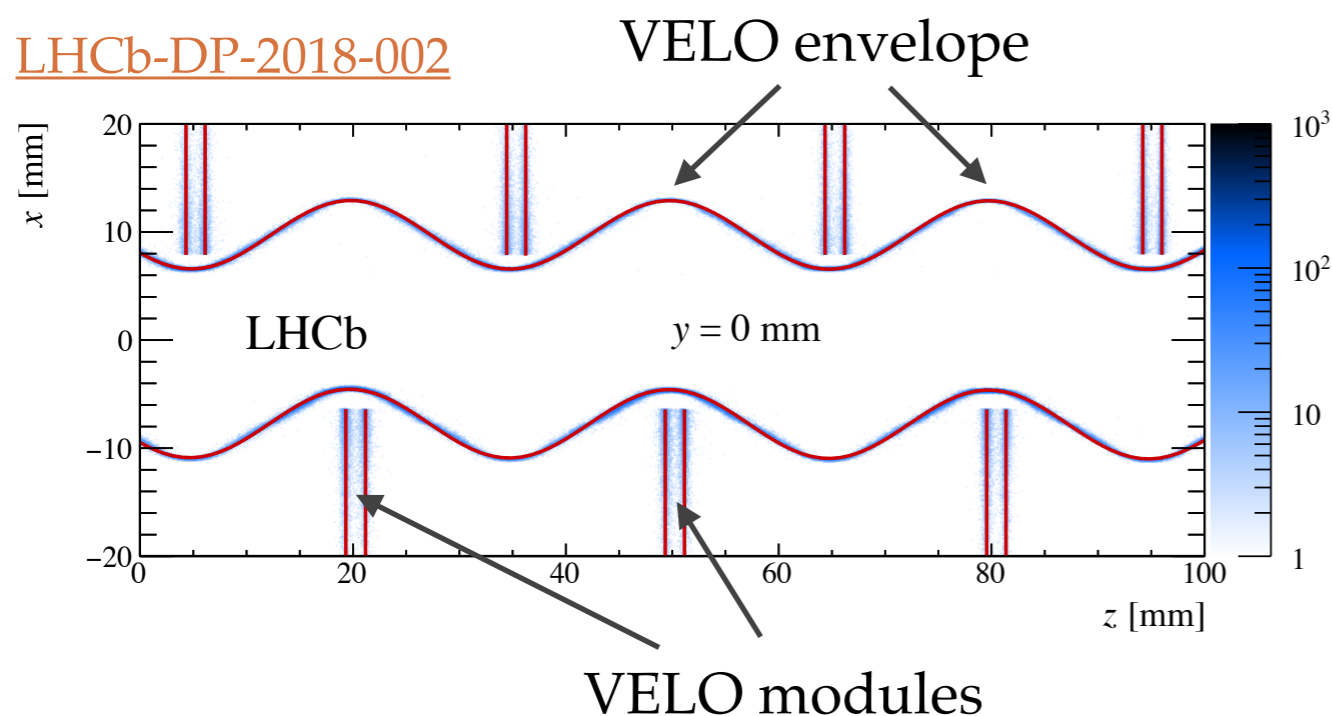
Displaced Vertices at LHCb



- Currently only **within VELO**
 - Displacement < 20 cm (but with boost)
- Could extend to *downstream tracks*
 - Displacement < 200 cm
 - Worse vertex and p resolution ($m(\pi\pi)$ resolution $2\times$ larger)
 - Being optimised in the trigger

[LHCb-PUB-2017-005]

[LHCb-DP-2018-002](#)



Backgrounds in VELO

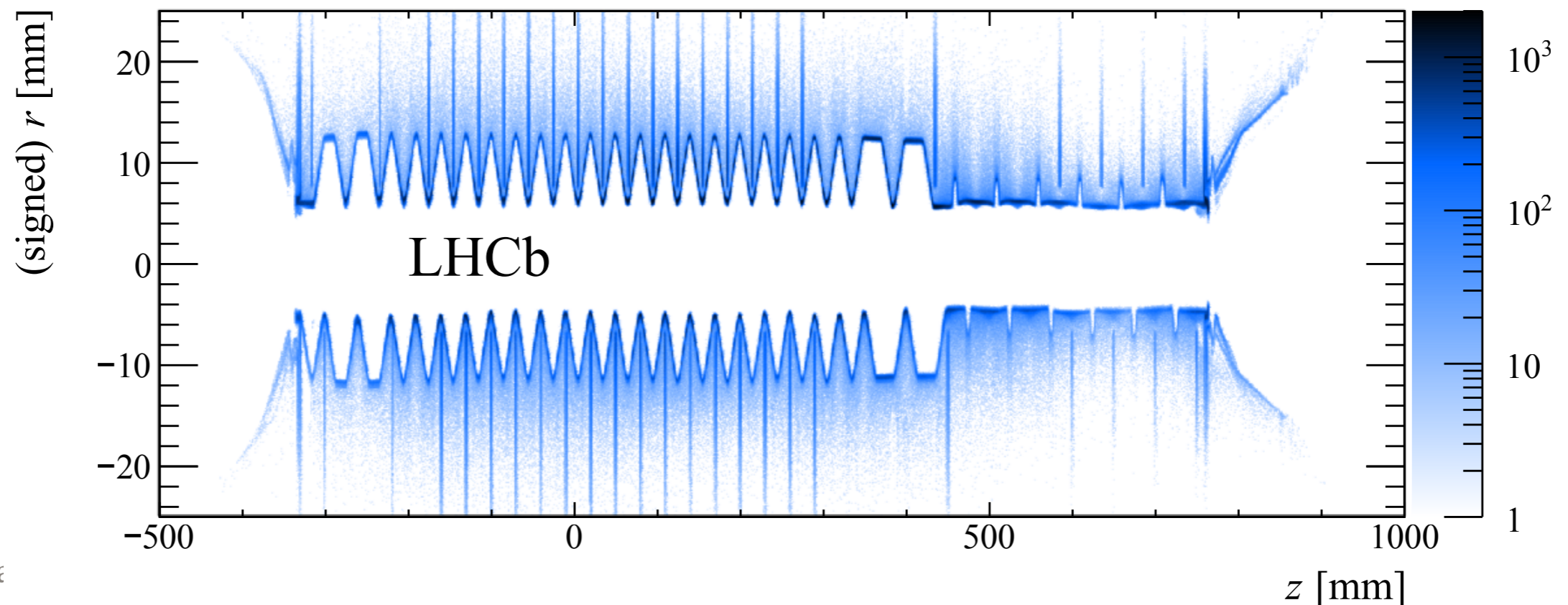
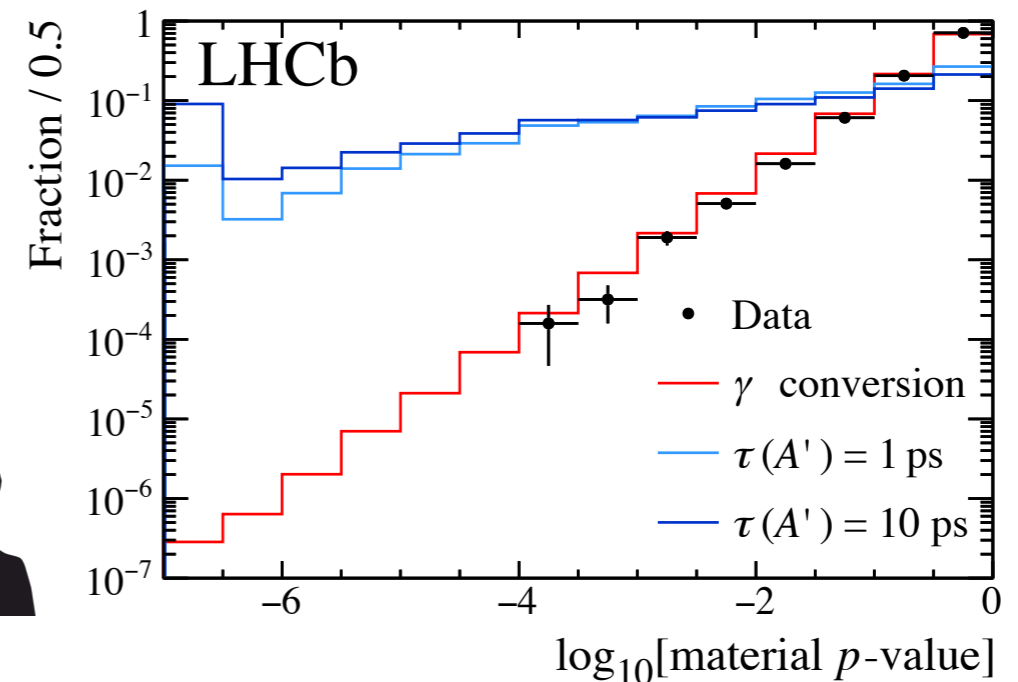
- Heavy Flavour displaced decays
 - $\tau(B) \sim 1.5$ ps, $\beta\gamma \sim 10 \Rightarrow$ few mm
- Thin VELO envelope (RF foil)
 - < 5 mm: background mainly from heavy-flavour background
 - > 5 mm: background mainly from material interaction

VELO material map

LHCb-DP-2018-002

● VELO material map

- Based on material interactions from hadrons produced in beam-gas collisions
- Can assign p-value to material interaction hypothesis
- Very effective in vetoing photons conversions in the material

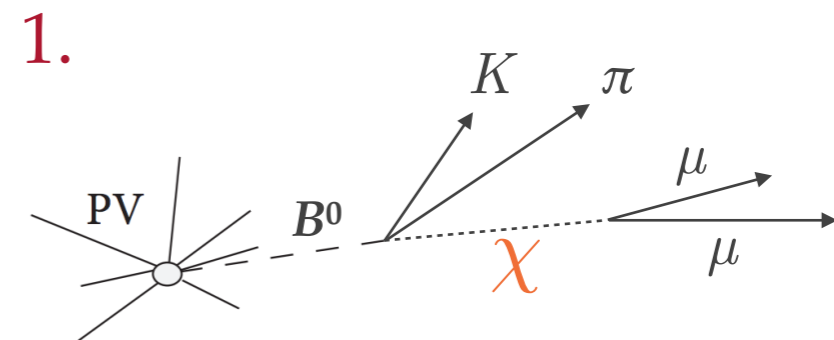


*Overview of current results
(and some future prospects)*

Direct Searches at LHCb

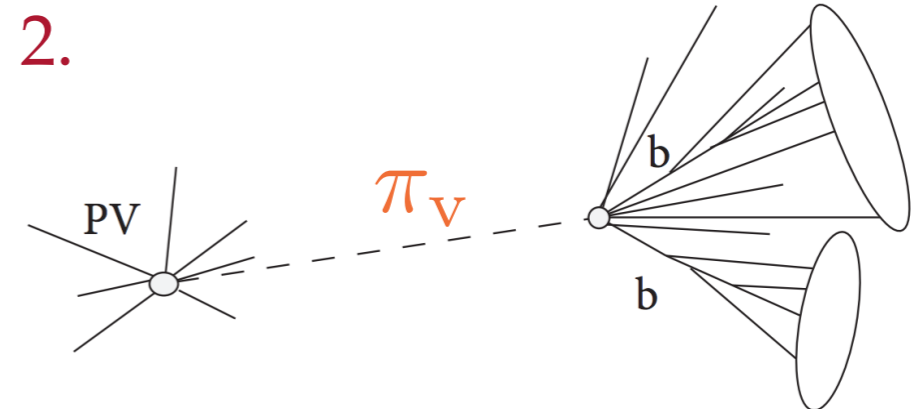
● LHCb can get world-leading sensitivity:

- **Lighter masses** w.r.t. ATLAS/CMS
 - ▶ soft trigger and forward acceptance
- **Low lifetimes** down to 1 ps
 - ▶ excellent vertexing and boost



● Increasing interest in direct searches!

1. **Produced in HF decays**
(prompt / displaced)
2. **Produced in pp collision**
(prompt / displaced)

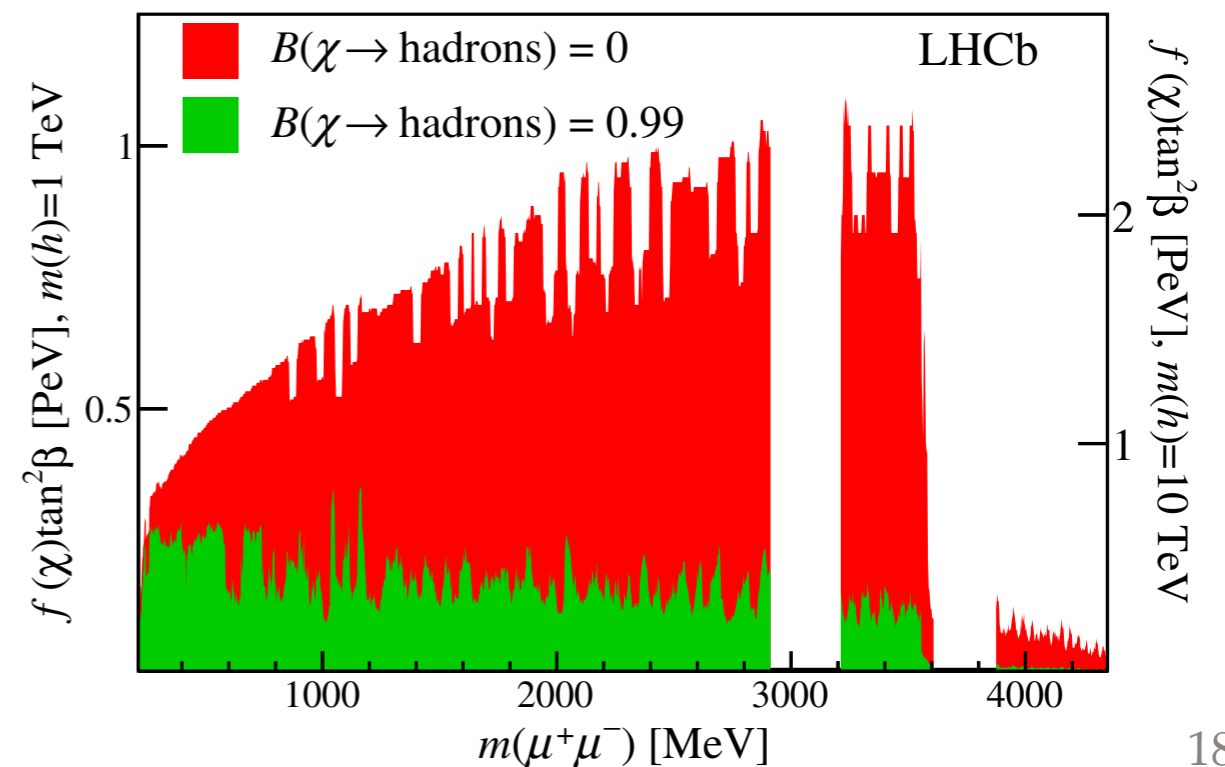
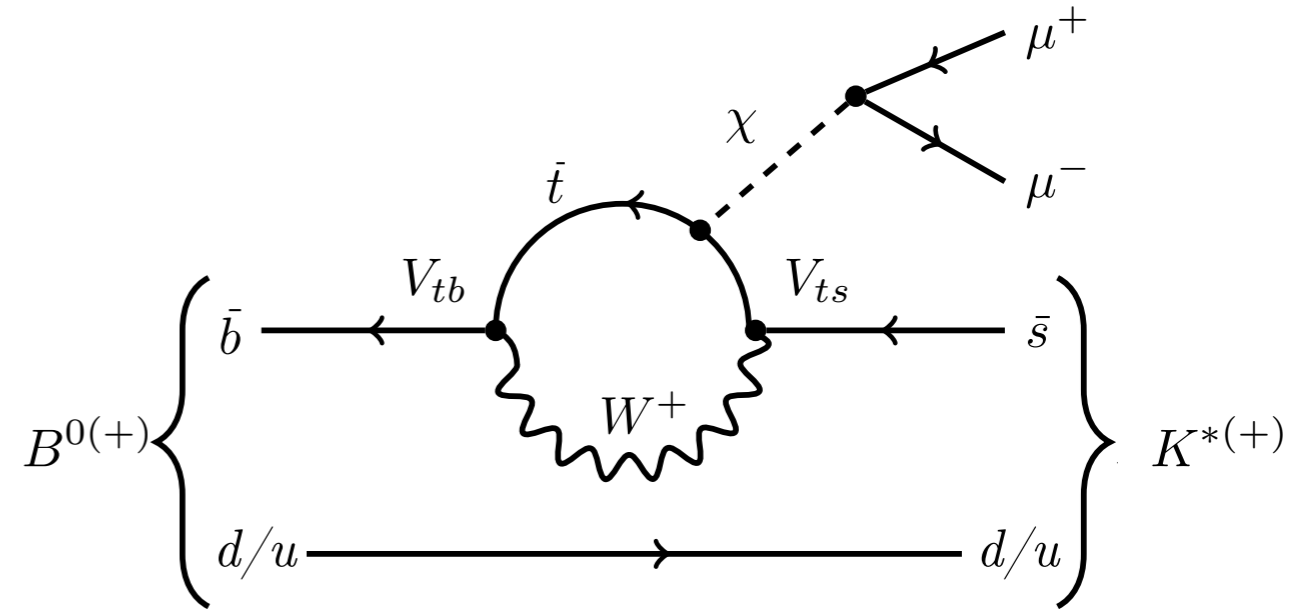


Dark Bosons from $b \rightarrow s$

[Phys Rev Lett 115 161802 \(2015\)](#)
[Phys Rev D 95, 071101\(R\) \(2017\)](#)

- Look for new hidden-sector bosons in $b \rightarrow s$ penguin transitions
- World record samples of $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu \mu$
 - search for narrow $\mu \mu$ peak
- Allow detached $\mu \mu$ (within VELO)
 - small SM mixing can give lifetime
- Constrain models with **axion portal**
 - Reaching PeV scale on axion decay constant $f(\chi)$

M.Dine, W.Fischler, M.Srednicki PL 104B 199-202 (1981)
 A.R.Zhitnitsky Sov.J.Nucl.Phys. 31, 260 (1980)

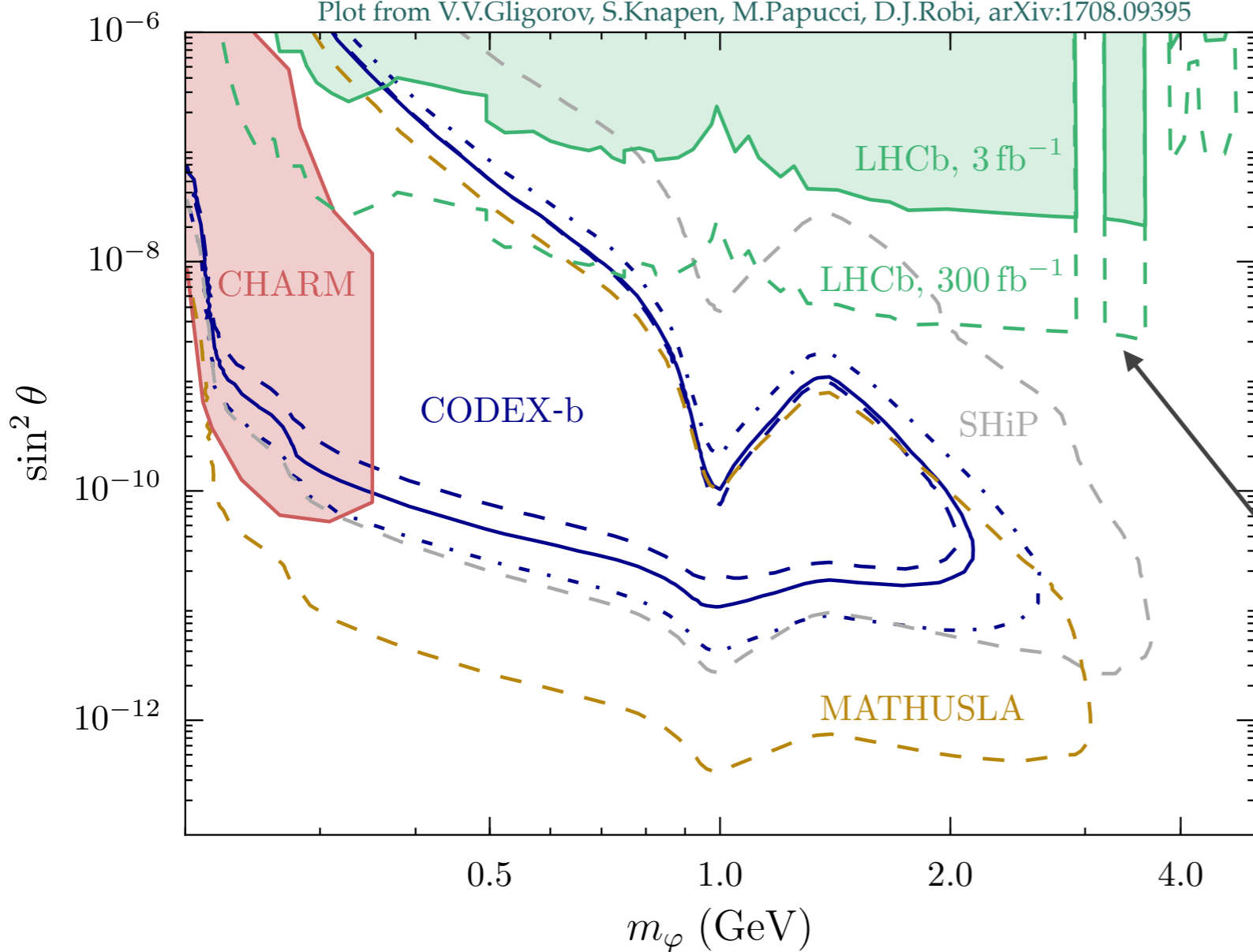


Dark Bosons from $b \rightarrow s$

$$\tau \propto 1/\theta^2 \quad \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \chi) \propto \theta^2$$

[Phys Rev Lett 115 161802 \(2015\)](#)
[Phys Rev D 95, 071101\(R\) \(2017\)](#)

Plot from V.V.Gligorov, S.Knapen, M.Papucci, D.J.Robi, arXiv:1708.09395



⊙ **Constraint on light scalars**

- mixing with SM Higgs
- world-best limits below $2m_\tau$

B.Batell, M.Pospelov, A.Ritz, PRD 83, 054005 (2011)
 F.Bezrukov, D.Gorbunov, JHEP07(2013)140

⊙ **Future sensitivity**

- 300 fb⁻¹ expected reach
- Phase space unexplored by other planned experiments

Dark Bosons from $s \rightarrow d$

- Recently searched in rare $s \rightarrow d$

- Motivated by HyperCP anomaly at $m_X = 214.3 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$ [PRL 94,021801](#)
- Various interpretations related to DM [N.Arkani-Hamed, N.Weiner, JHEP 0812\(2008\)104](#)
[M.Pospelov, Phys.Rev. D80 \(2009\) 095002](#)

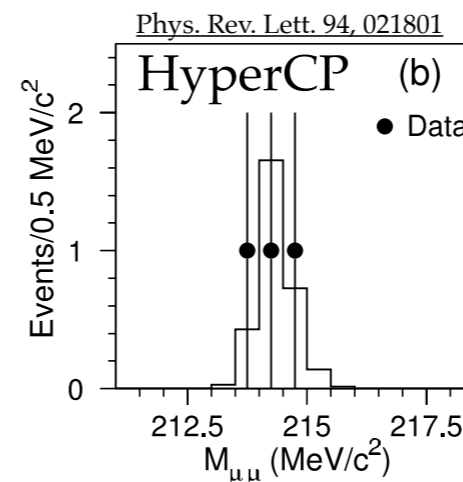
- Evidence for SM $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\mu\mu$ at 4.0σ
 \Rightarrow searched in $\mu\mu$ spectrum

- No HyperCP anomaly observed: 😞

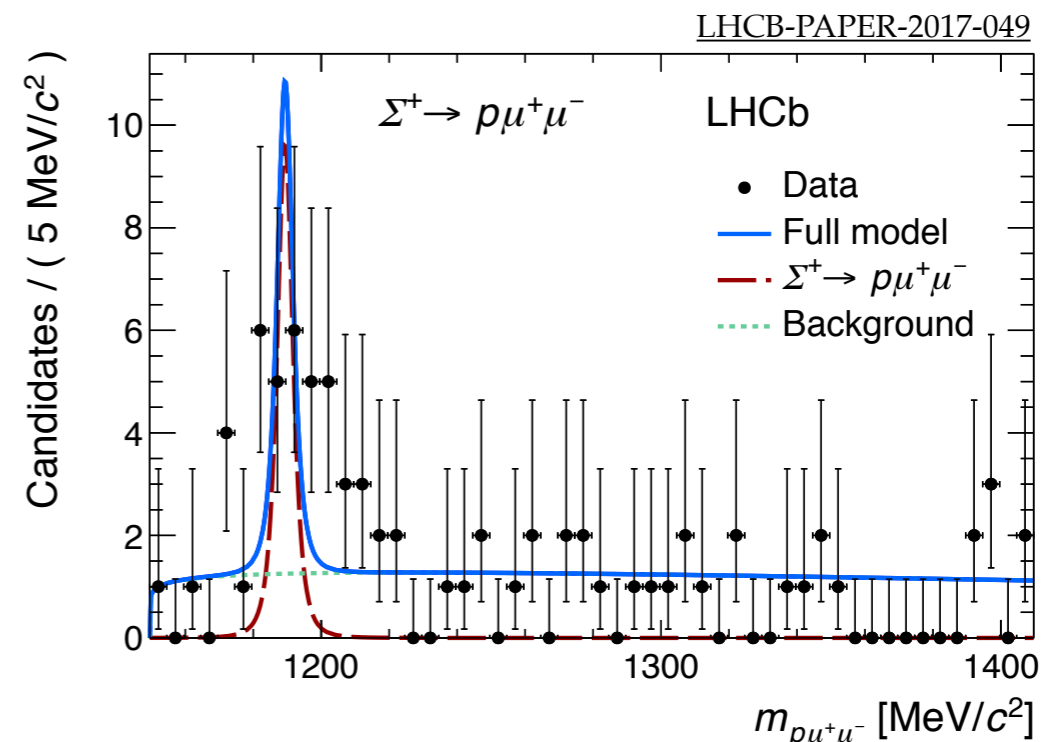
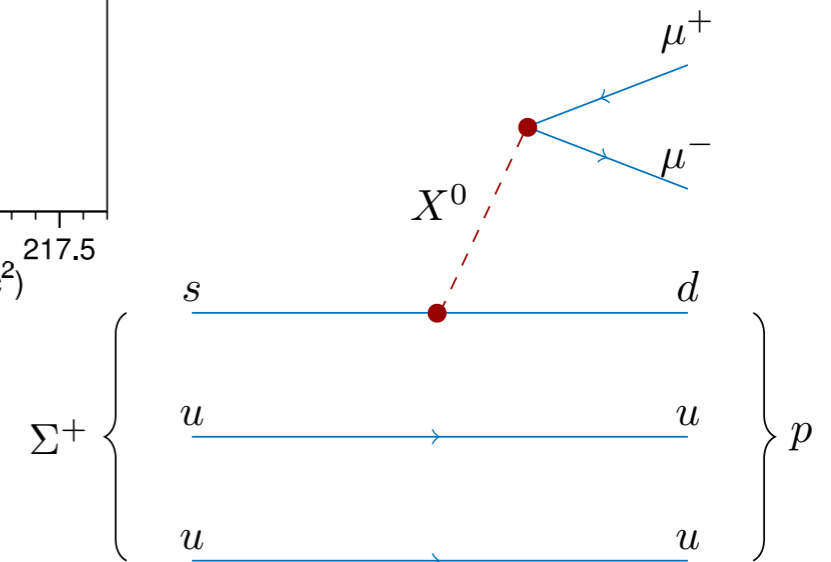
$$\mathcal{B}(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow pX^0) < 9.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ at } 95\% \text{ CL}$$

- For comparison HyperCP observed:

$$\mathcal{B}(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow pX^0) = (31_{-19}^{+24} \pm 15) \times 10^{-9}$$



[LHCb, PRL 120, 221803 \(2018\)](#)



Dark Bosons from ggF

LHCb, arXiv:1805.09820

◎ Spin-0 particles copiously produced in $ggF \Rightarrow$ Extensive searches at the LHC

◎ $m \sim 10$ GeV difficult for $\gamma\gamma$ or $\tau\tau$ searches

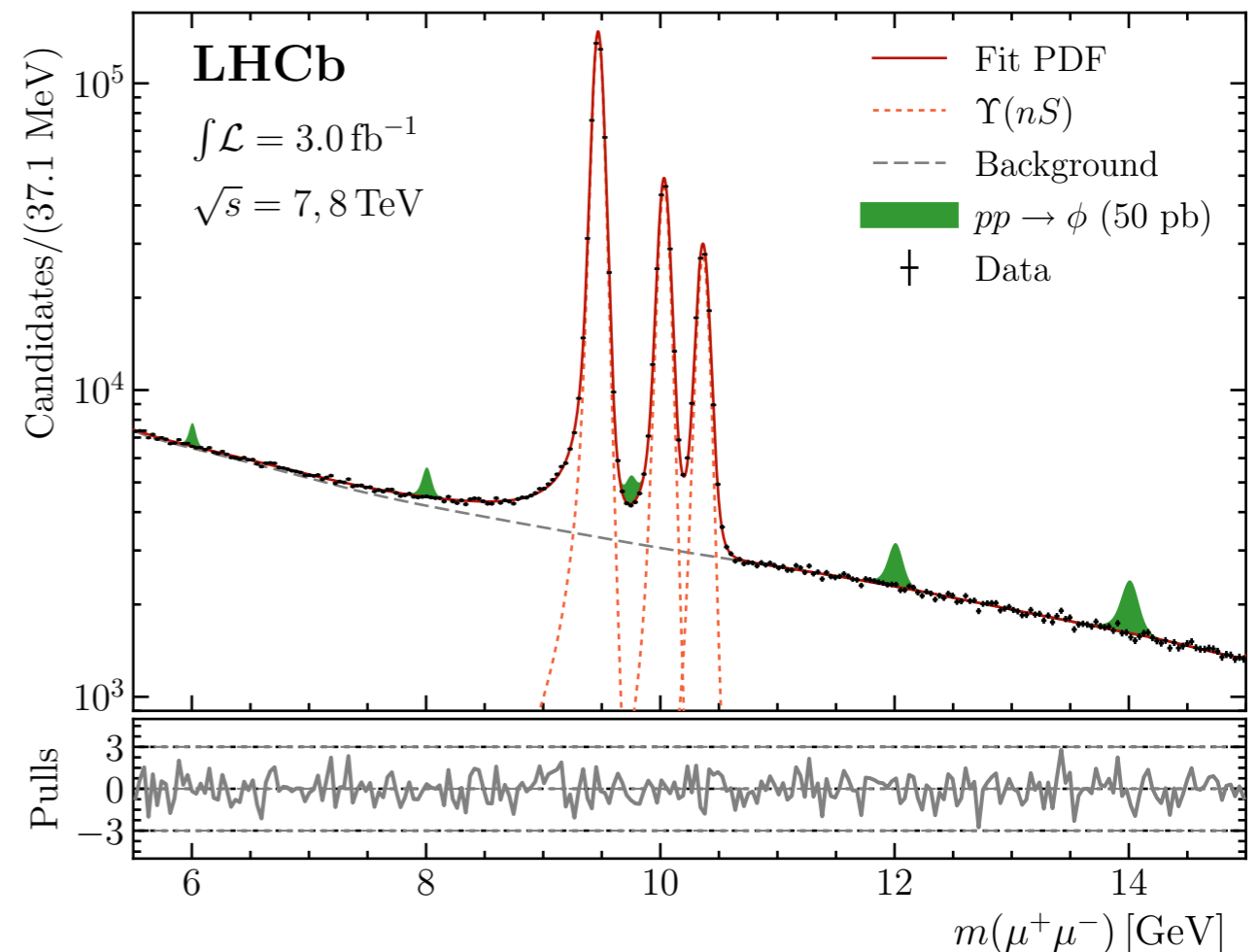
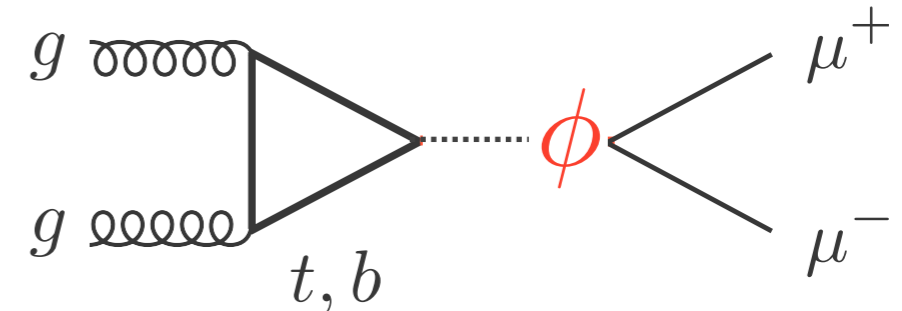
Haisch et al arXiv:1802.02156

▶ Use $\mu\mu$: mass resolution is key

◎ Analysis features:

- Mass-independent efficiency (using uniform BDT technique)
- Bins of kinematics to maximise sensitivity model independently
- Fit run in GPU to speed-up CLs method

Santiago's framework arXiv:1706.01420

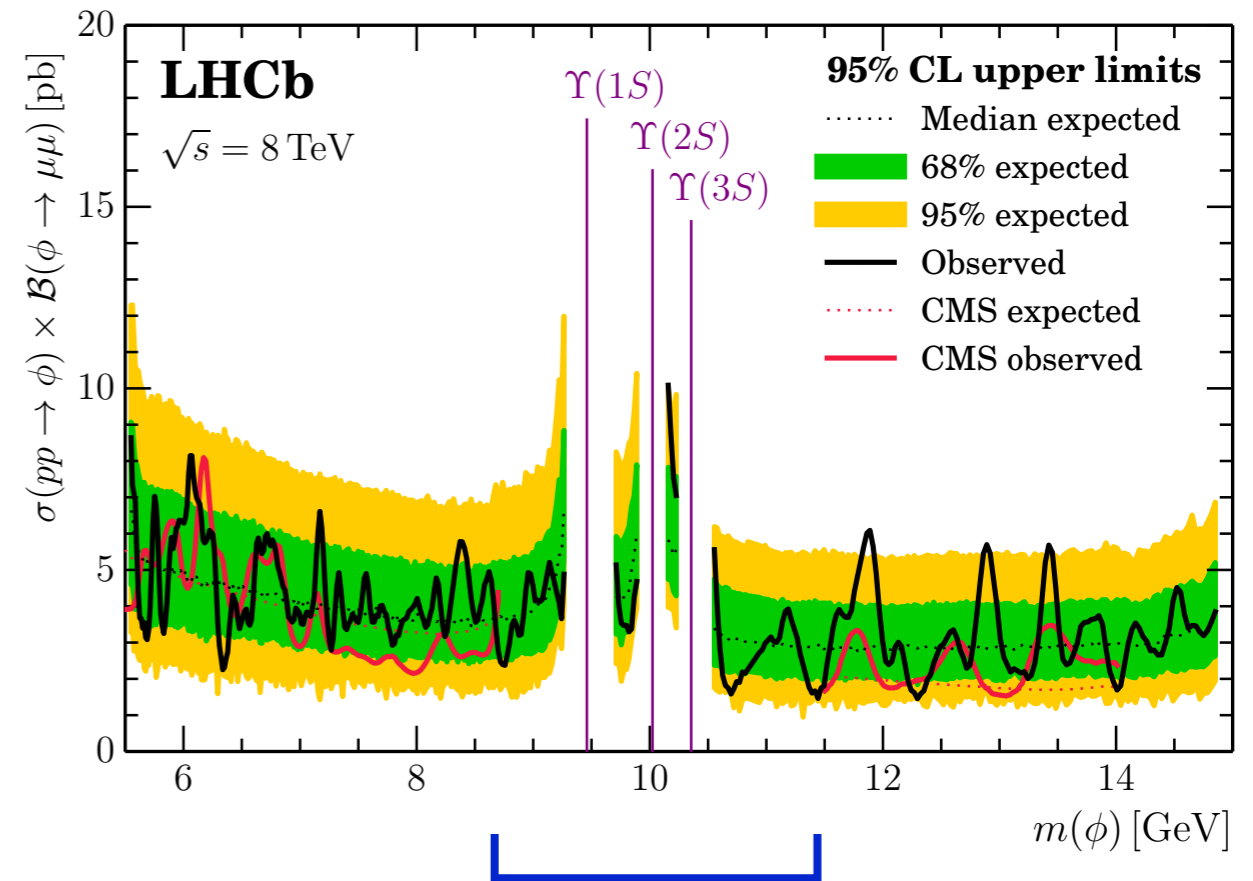
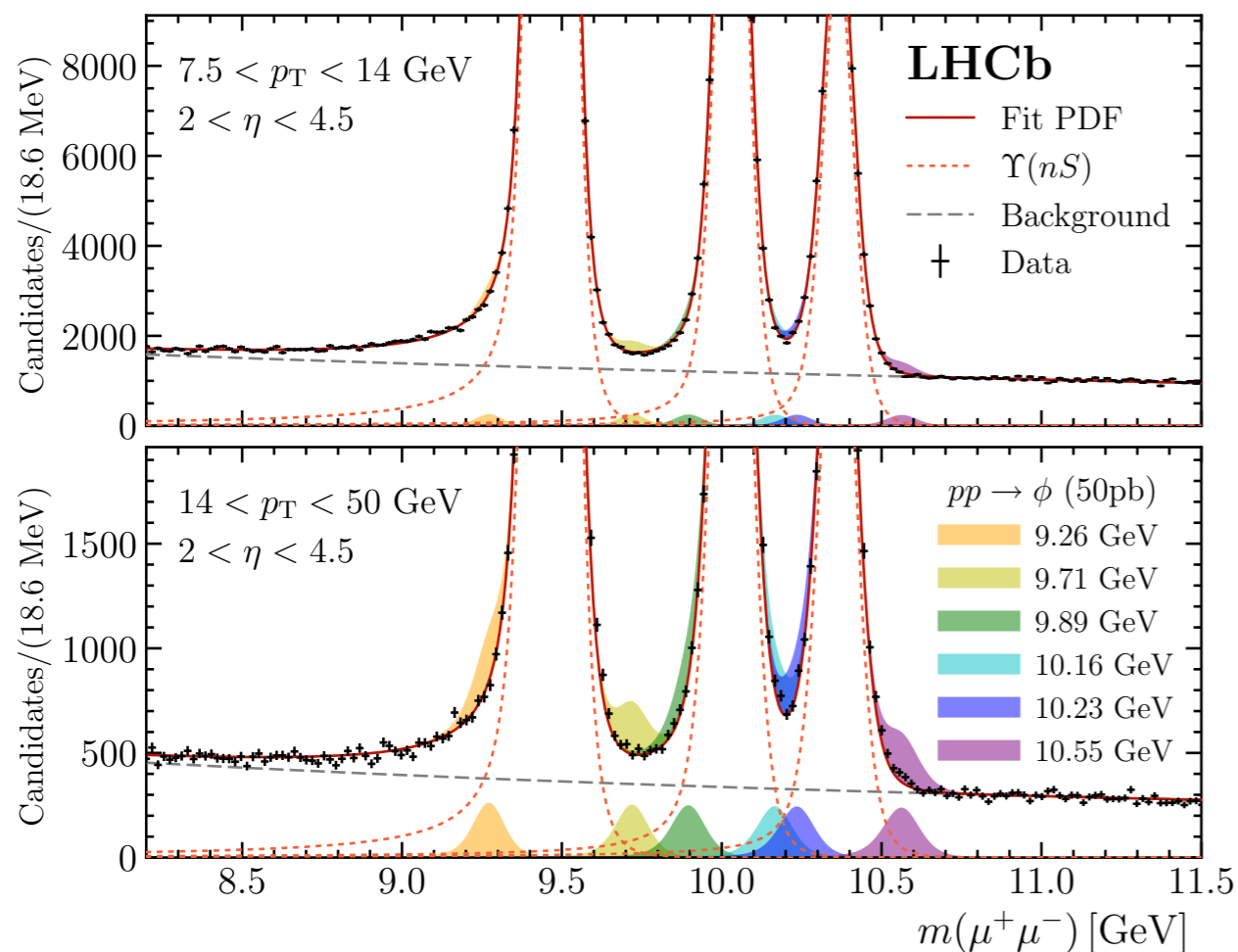


Dark Bosons from ggF

LHCb, arXiv:1805.09820

- Precise modelling of $\Upsilon(nS)$ tails to search as close as possible

D.Martinez Santos et al [NIM A764\(2014\)150](#)



- First limits in **8.7-11.5 GeV region**
- Competitive with CMS elsewhere

[CMS PRL 109\(2012\)121801](#)

Dark Mesons \rightarrow jet jet

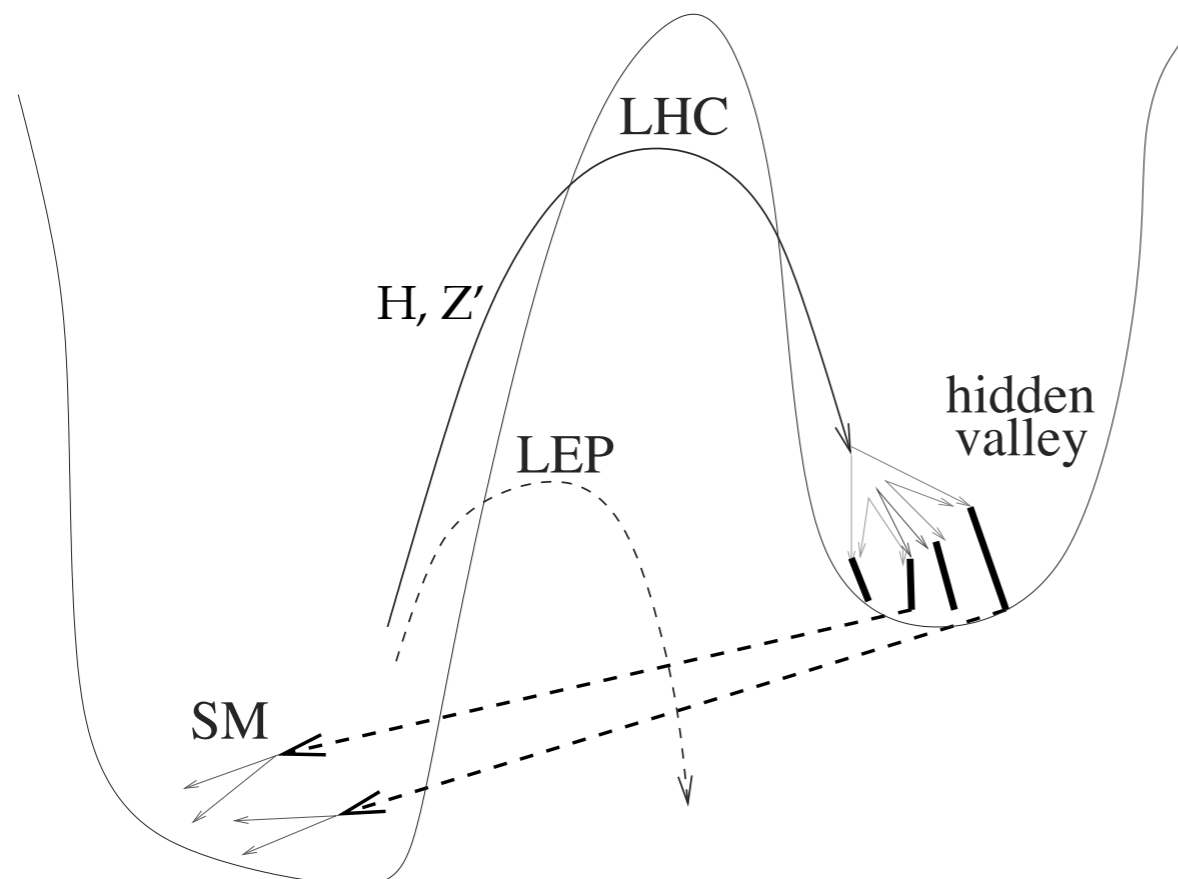
[EUR. PHYS. J. C77 \(2017\) 812](#)

- Dark sector with non-abelian group (QCD):

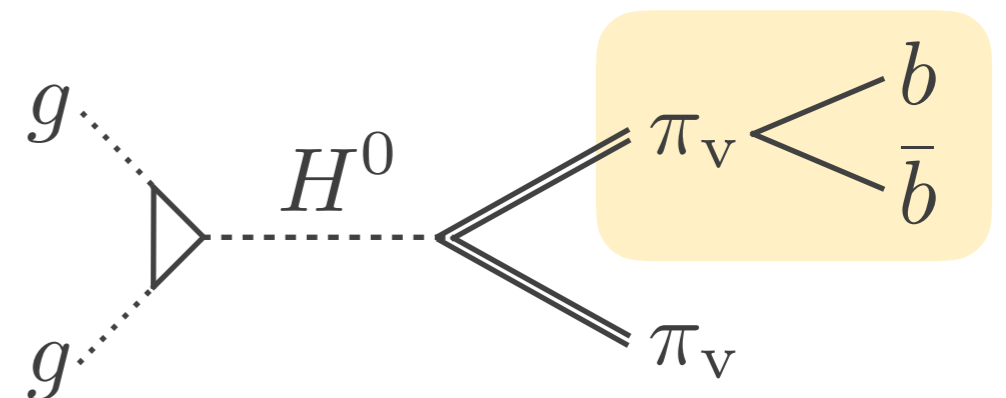
- e.g. $U(1) \times SU(3)$ "hidden valley" model

[M.J.Strassler, K.M.Zurek, PLB651, 374-379, 2007](#)

- Some mesons (π_V) can decay back to SM
- Stable meson gives DM candidate
- Small coupling \rightarrow long lifetimes



- Two π_V^0 produced from H^0 and decay to the highest mass fermion (helicity suppression)



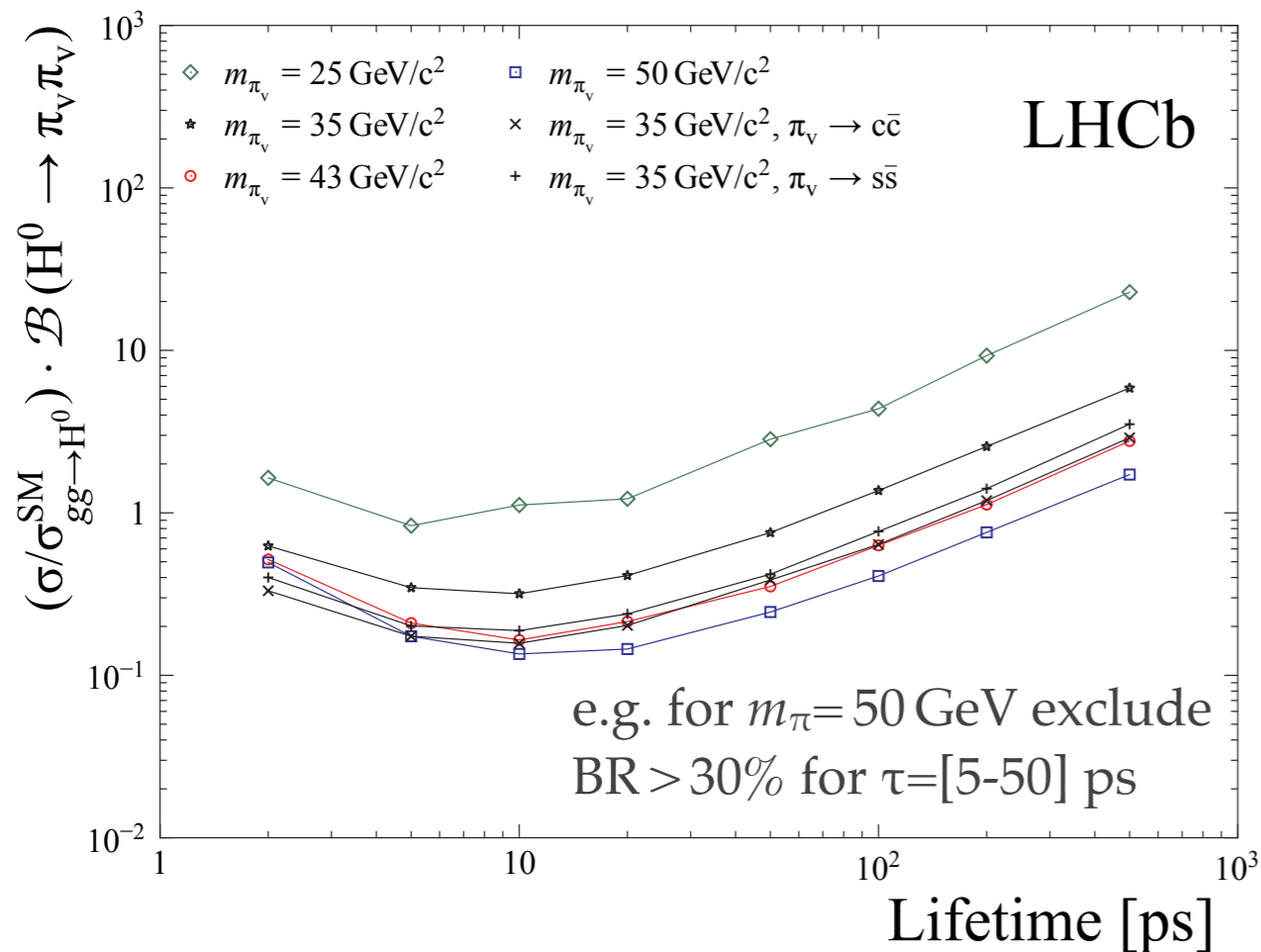
- LHCb analysis (2/fb):

- Software trigger on displaced vertex in VELO
- Good di-jet mass resolution
- Limited acceptance \rightarrow reconstruct single π_V^0

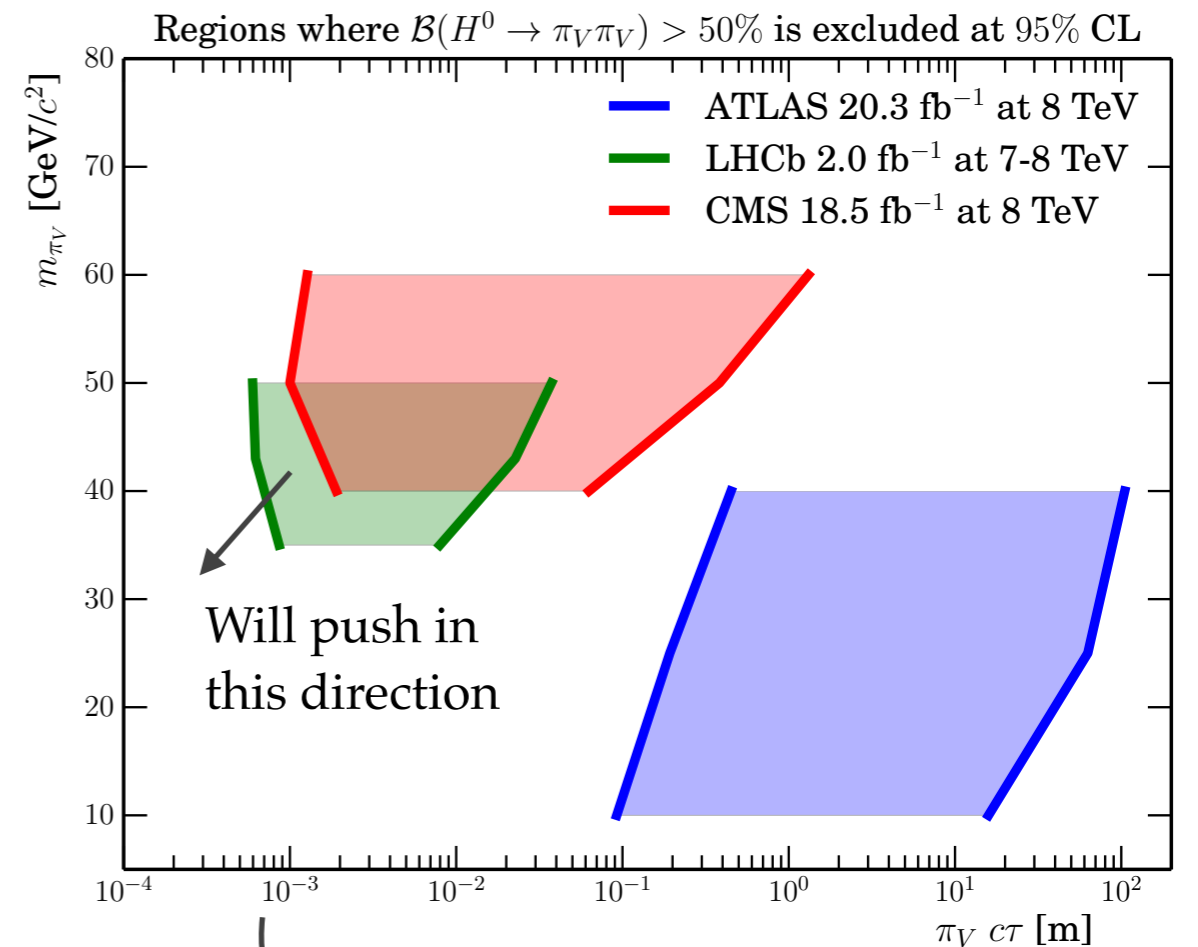
Dark Mesons \rightarrow jet jet

EUR. PHYS. J. C77 (2017) 812

Limits on $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow \pi_V \pi_V)$ for a set of masses and lifetimes



Competitive limits with ATLAS/CMS despite factor 10 less luminosity!



Plot I've done for the LLP community
White paper out very soon!

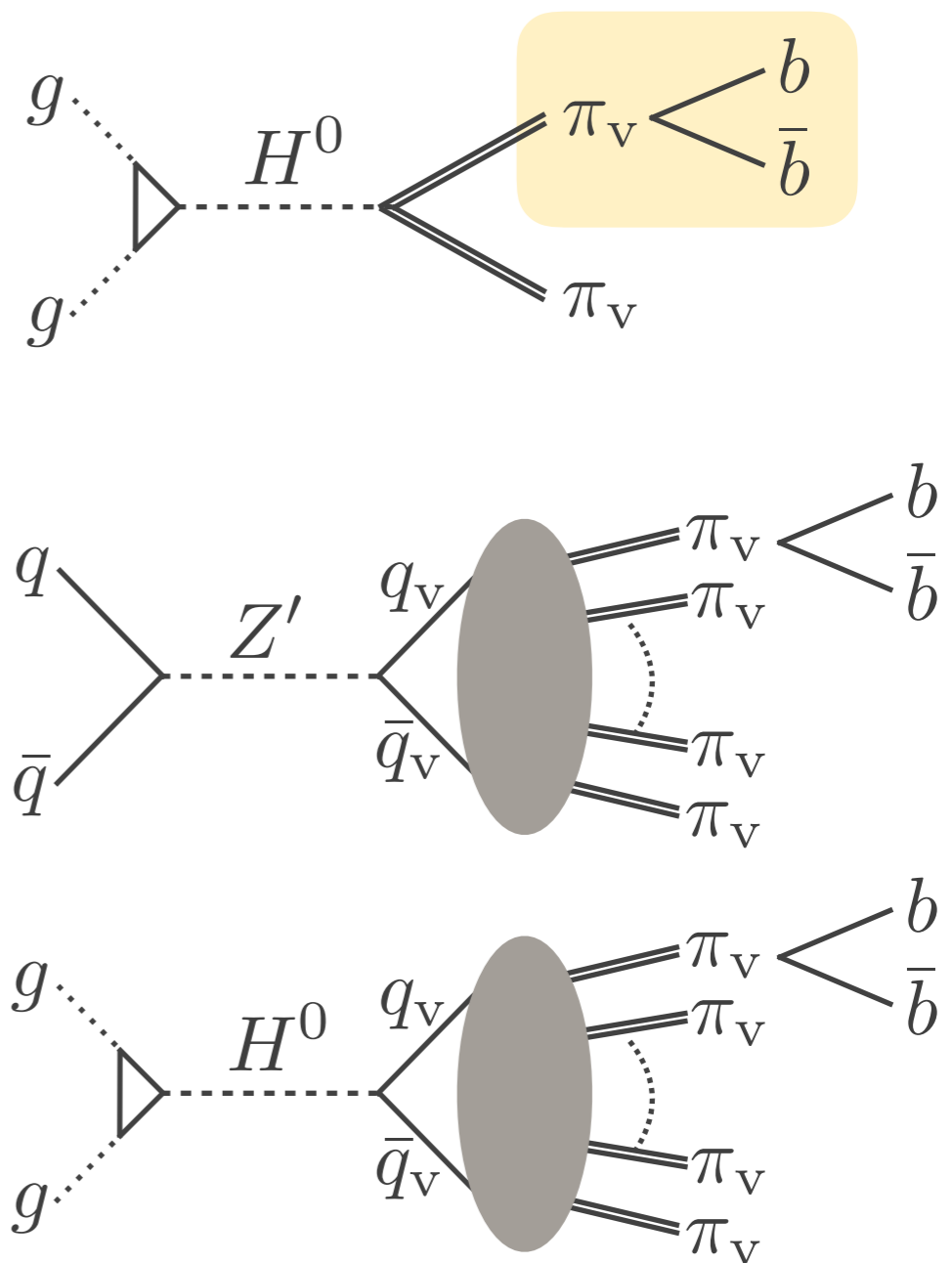
Dark Mesons \rightarrow jet jet

- Target models for LLP to di-jet
 - So far focussed on $H(125) \rightarrow \pi_{\nu}\pi_{\nu}$ but LHCb signature is single π_{ν}
 - Generically expect many soft π_{ν} (Dark Showers) [A.Pierce et al. arXiv:1708.05389](#)

 - Lower masses are challenging
 - Use fat jet signature
 - Jet substructure tools

 - New triggers being developed
 - Benefit from online identification of displaced dijets

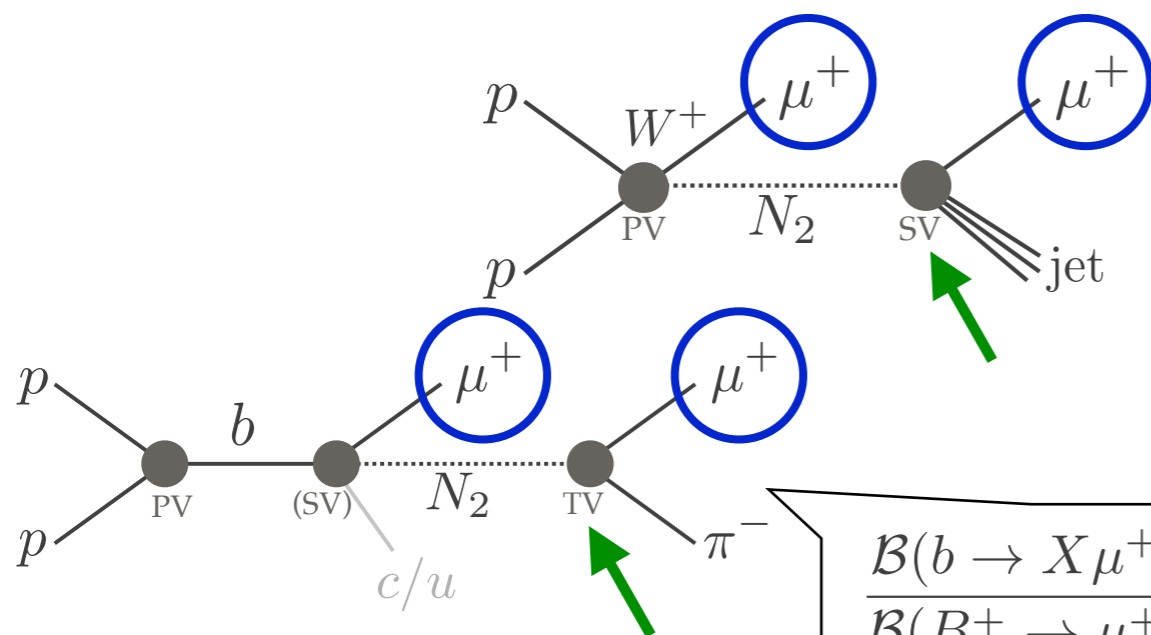
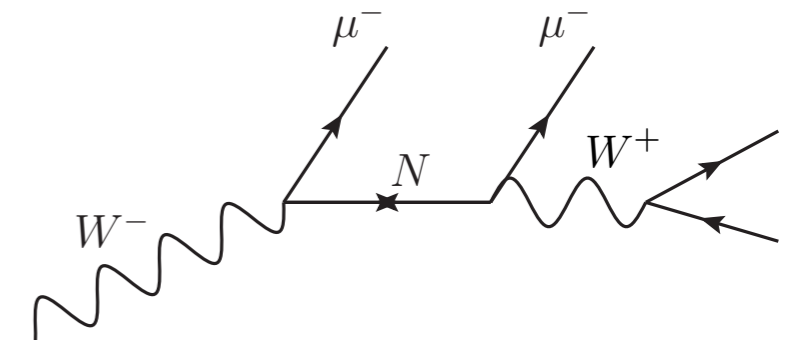
 - Can also look in B decays!
 - Dark pions decaying to 2-3 mesons
 - Need long lifetime to be competitive
- [S.Renner and P.Schwaller arXiv:1803.08080](#)



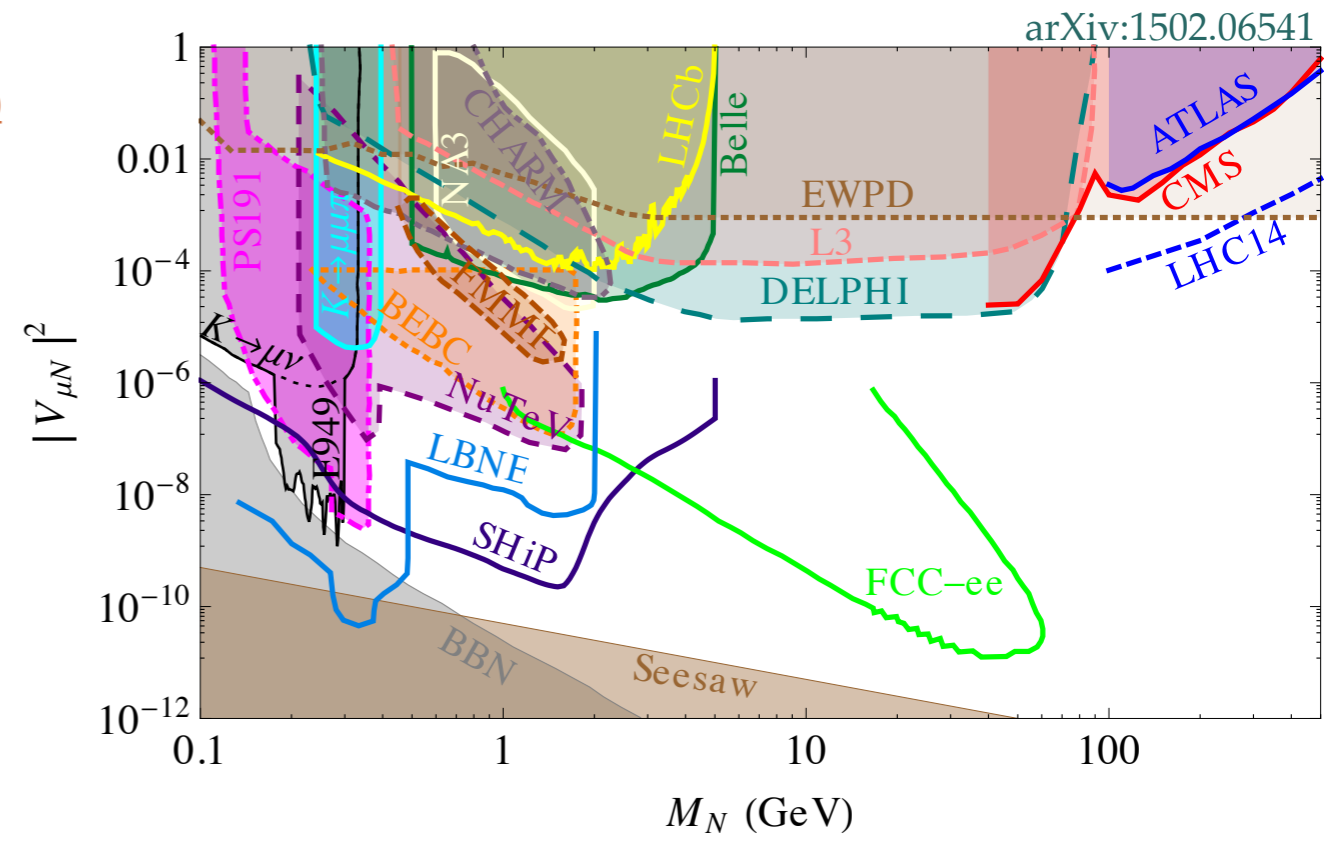
Dark Neutrinos

LHC prospects: B.Batell et al. JHEP 1608 (2016) 052

- Compelling models (e.g. ν MSM) predict Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNL) to address neutrino masses (and more...)
- Large range of masses and mixing $V_{\ell N}$
- Characterised by **l^+l^+ final states** and **l^+h^- displaced vertices**
- LHCb has searched HNL's using $B^- \rightarrow N(\pi^+\mu^-)\mu^-$ and $D^- \rightarrow N(\pi^+\mu^-)\mu^-$ [LHCb, PRL 112, 131802 \(2014\)](#)
- Plan to search in on-shell W decays (ongoing) and with inclusive B decays (trigger in 2017)



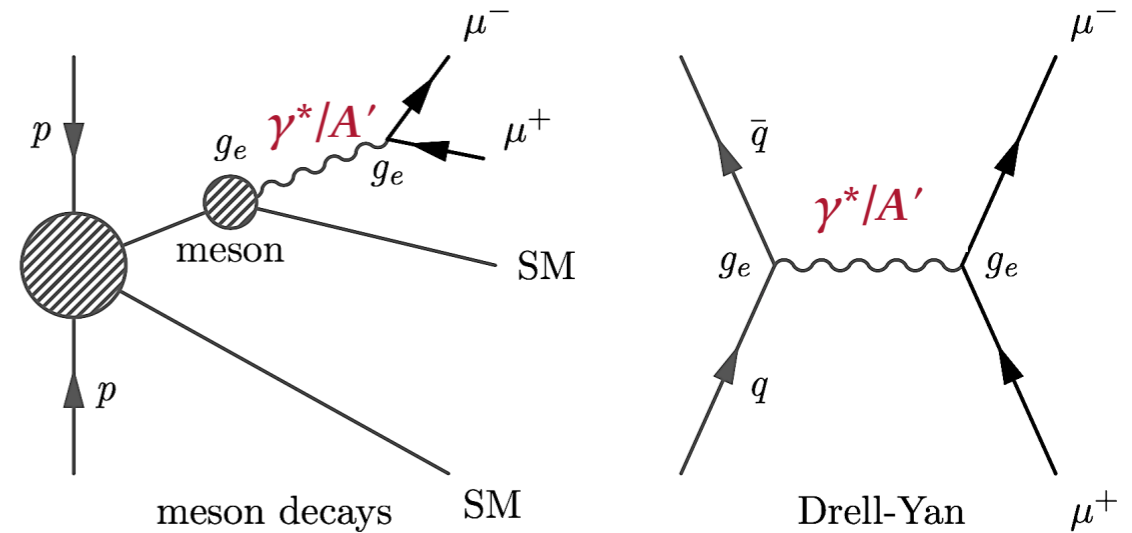
$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow X \mu^+ \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)} > 10^5 !!$$



Dark Photons

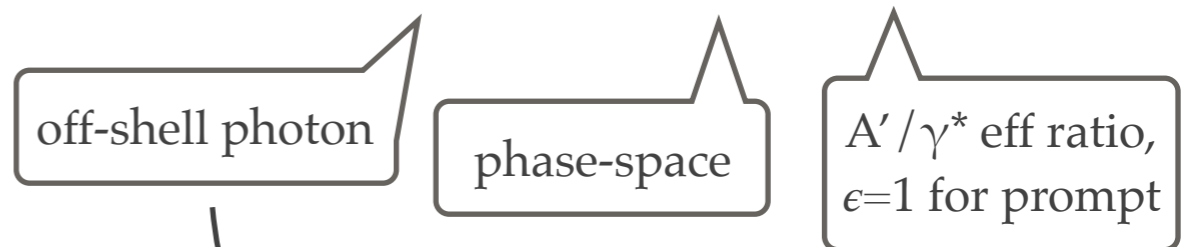
PRL 120 (2018) no.6, 061801

- LHCb can search for **Dark Photons** (A') in $\mu\mu$
 - ▶ Case for upgrade in [arXiv:1603.08926](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.08926)
 - ▶ **First results** with 1.6/fb at 13 TeV
 - New $\mu\mu$ trigger with **online μ -ID**
 - Only interesting part of the event to disk
 - **no pre-scale down to threshold $2 m_\mu$**



- Kinetic mixing with off-shell photon (ϵ^2)
 - ▶ inherits production mode
 - ▶ can normalise to off-shell photon
 - ▶ data-driven analysis!

$$n_{\text{ex}}^{A'}[m(A'), \epsilon^2] = \epsilon^2 \left[\frac{n_{\text{ob}}^{\gamma^*}[m(A')]}{2\Delta m} \right] \mathcal{F}[m(A')] \epsilon_{\gamma^*}^{A'}[m(A'), \tau(A')]$$



Need to separate from background

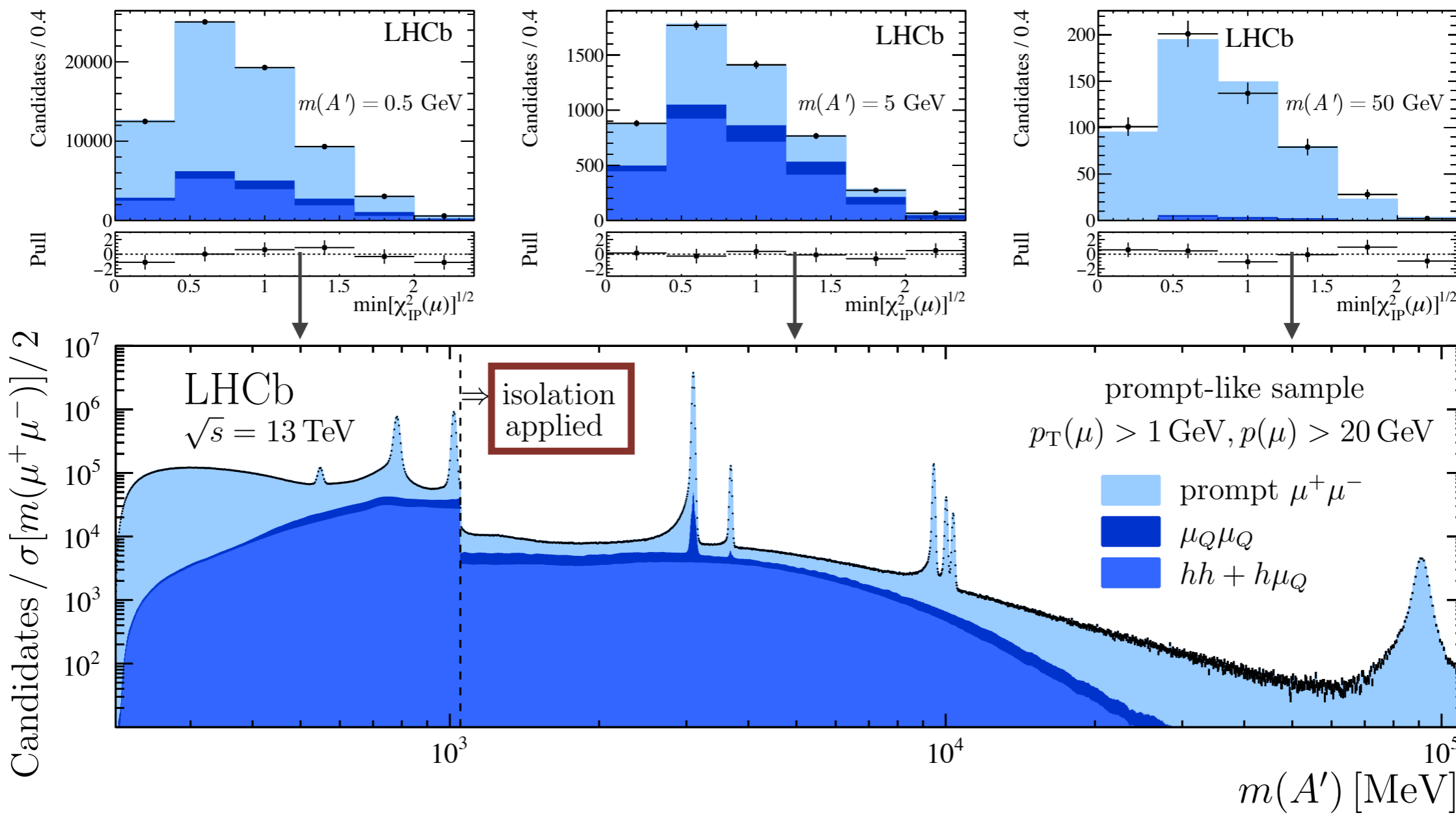
Dark Photons

PRL 120 (2018) no.6, 061801

Using templates
for $\min[\chi^2_{\text{IP}}]$
(small mass dep)

- prompt $\mu^+\mu^-$ \rightarrow from data at $m(J/\psi)$ and $m(Z)$
- $\mu_Q\mu_Q$ \rightarrow from simulation (validated)
- $hh + h\mu_Q$ \rightarrow from same-sign dimuons (corrected)

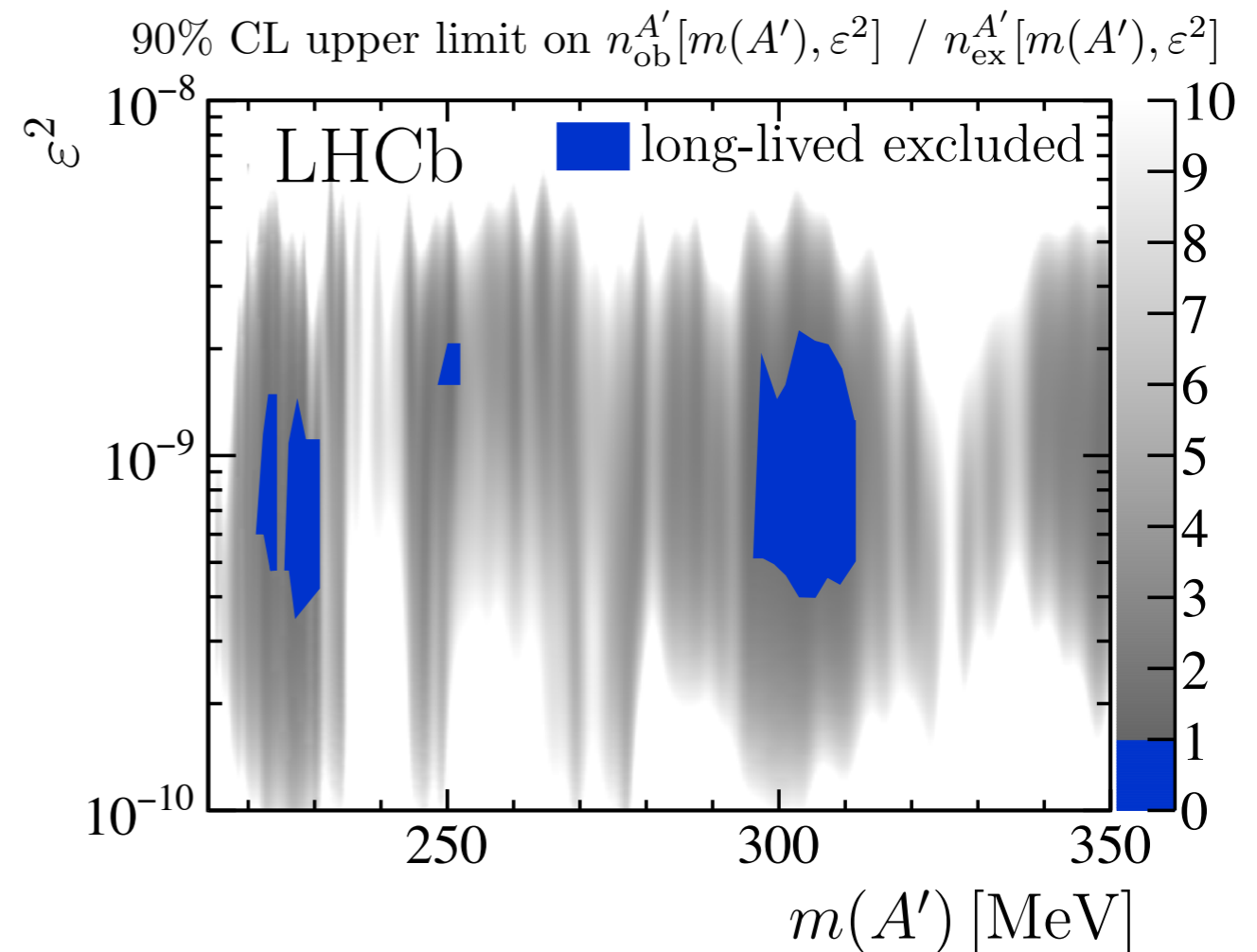
(μ_Q is a muon from a heavy-flavour decay)



Dark Photons

[PRL 120 \(2018\) no.6, 061801](#)

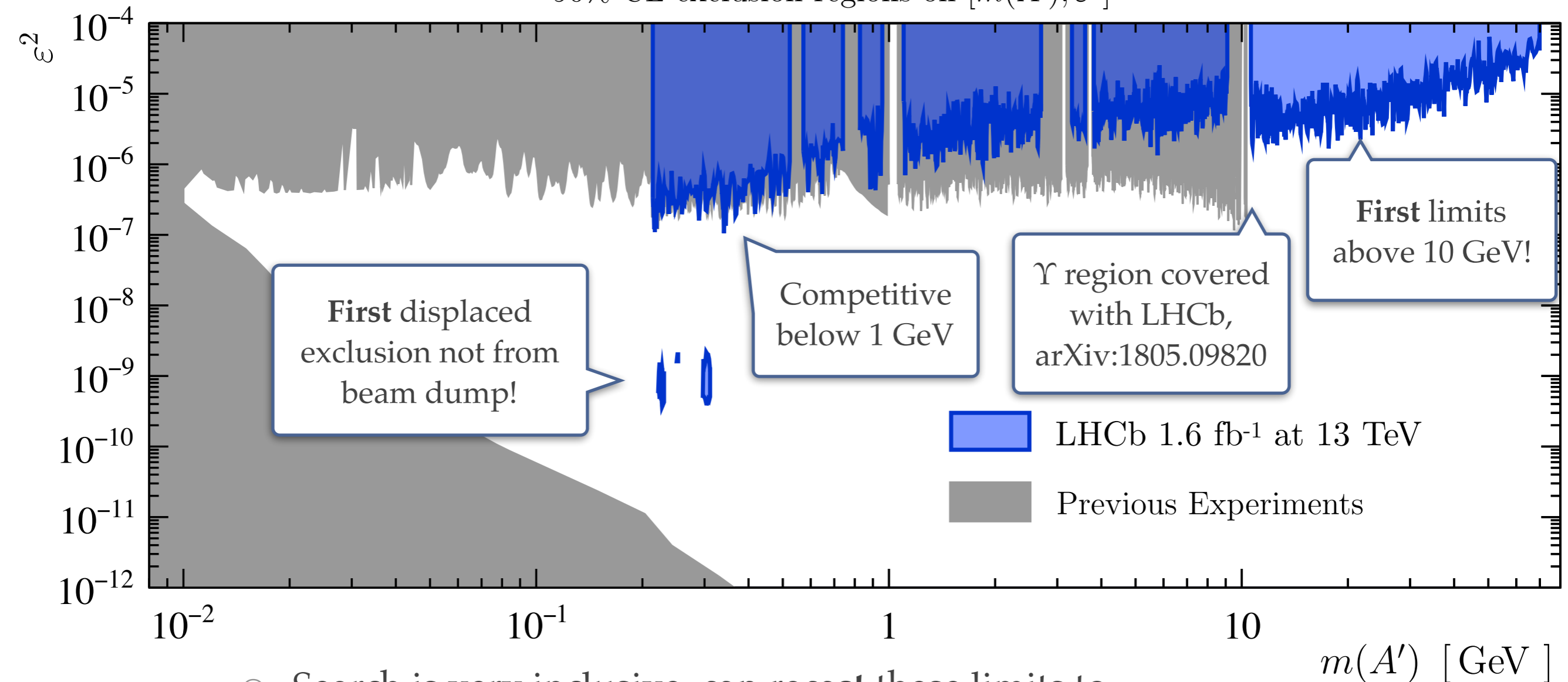
- **Displaced search** in low mass region
 $214 < m(A') < 350$ MeV
- Even looser online requirements on $p_T(\mu)$
- Main background from γ conversions in the VELO, material map buys factor 10 in sensitivity
- Fit in bins of mass and lifetime
- **No significant excess is found**
 - Already excluding a small region of phase space (ϵ^2 , m)
 - First limit ever not from beam-dump!



Dark Photons

PRL 120 (2018) no.6, 061801

90% CL exclusion regions on $[m(A'), \epsilon^2]$

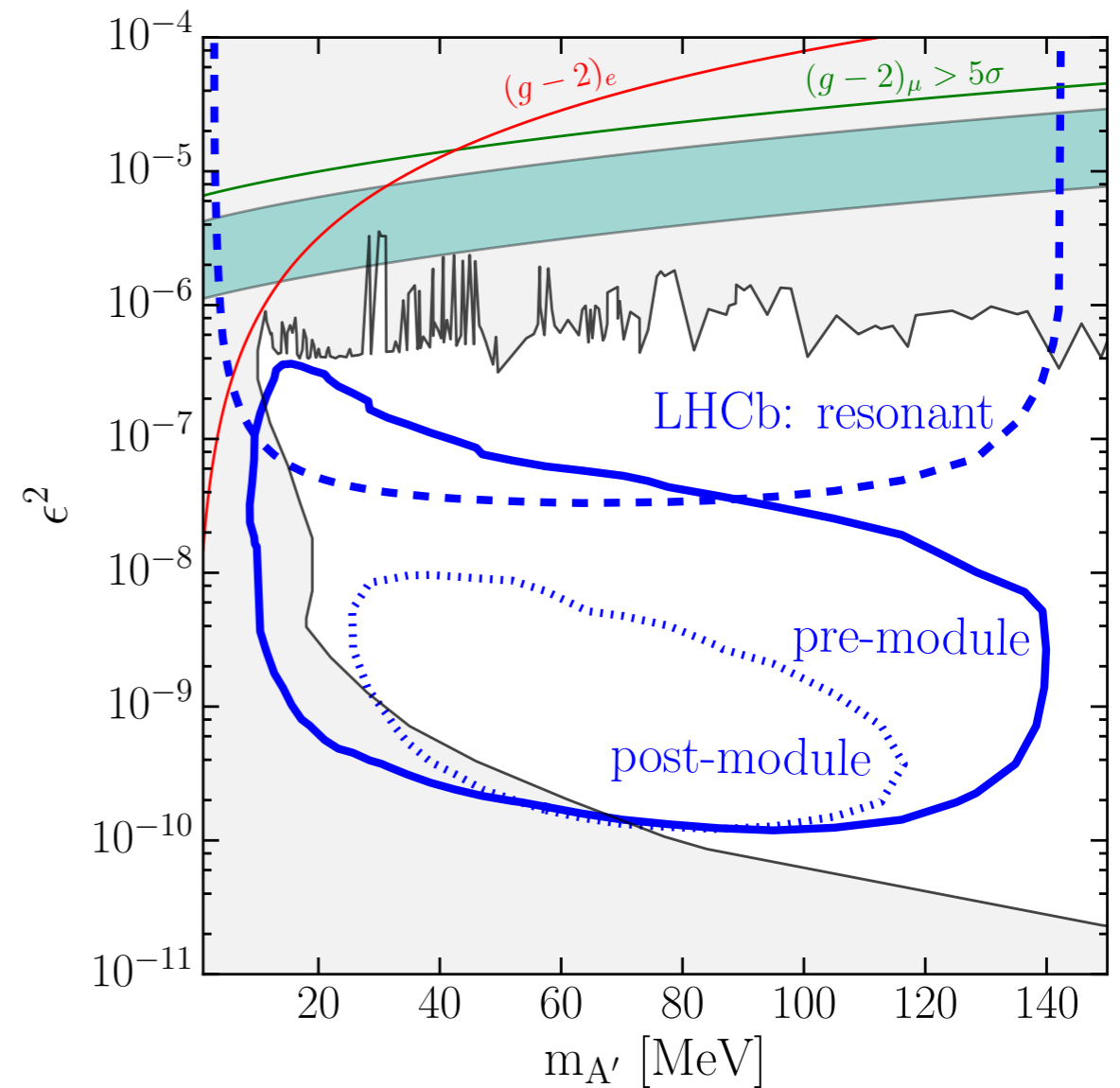


- Search is very inclusive, can recast these limits to
 - ▶ other vector models (P. Ilten et al. [arXiv:1801.04847](https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.04847))
 - ▶ (pseudo-)scalar models (Haisch et al. [arXiv:1802.02156](https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.02156))

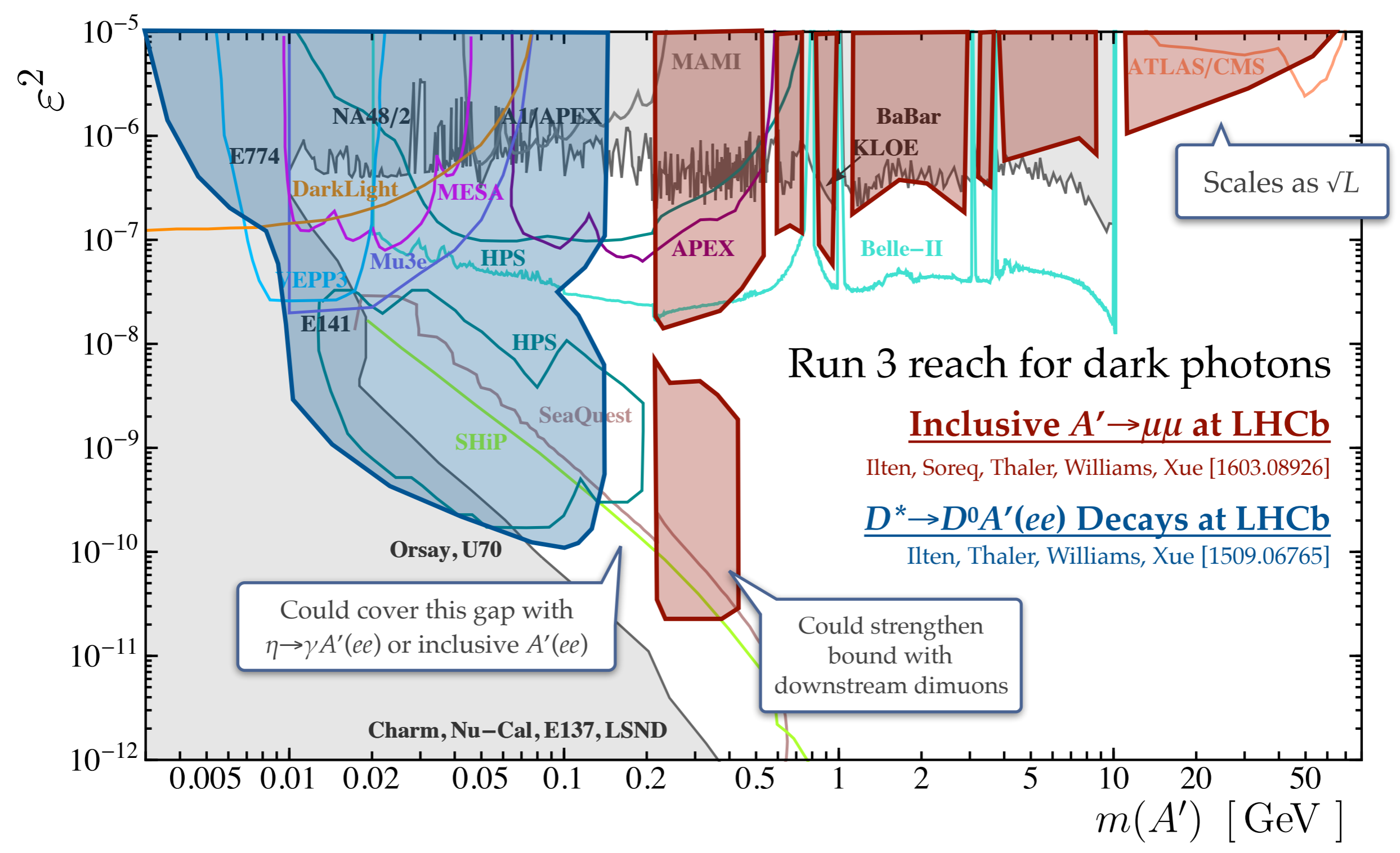
Dark Photons below $2m_\mu$

Ilten, Thaler, Williams, Xue PRD 92 no.11, 115017 (2015)

- Can cover region below $2m_\mu$ using charm decays $D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 A'(ee)$
 - Requires upgraded trigger to select efficiently soft final state
 - Get $300 \times 10^9 D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \gamma$ per fb^{-1}
 - Both displaced and prompt searches



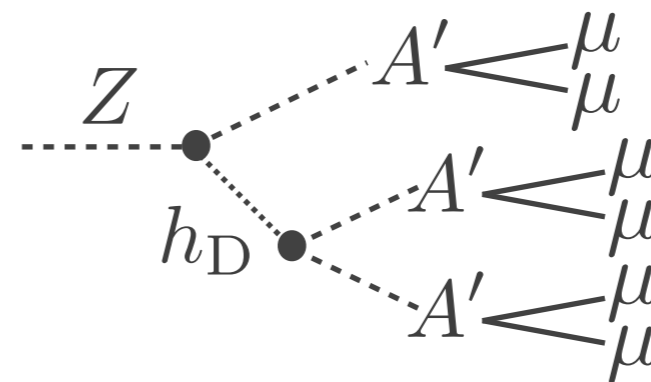
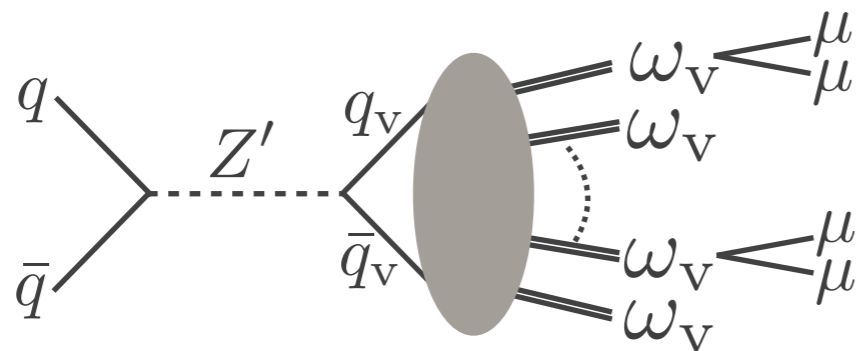
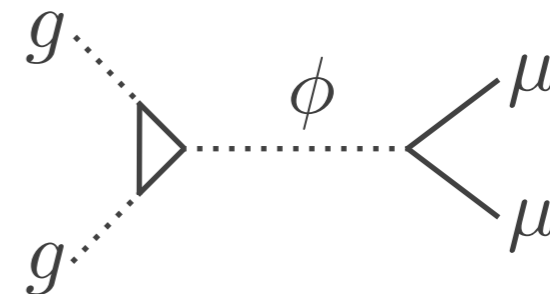
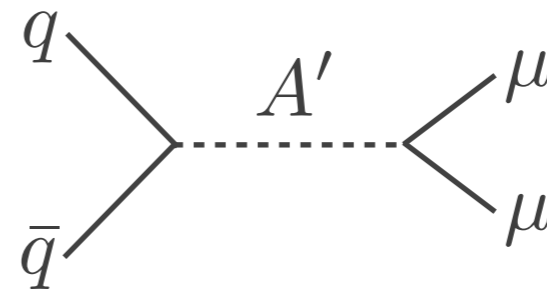
Upgrade Dark Photon Reach



Extend dilepton searches

● **Extend dilepton searches**

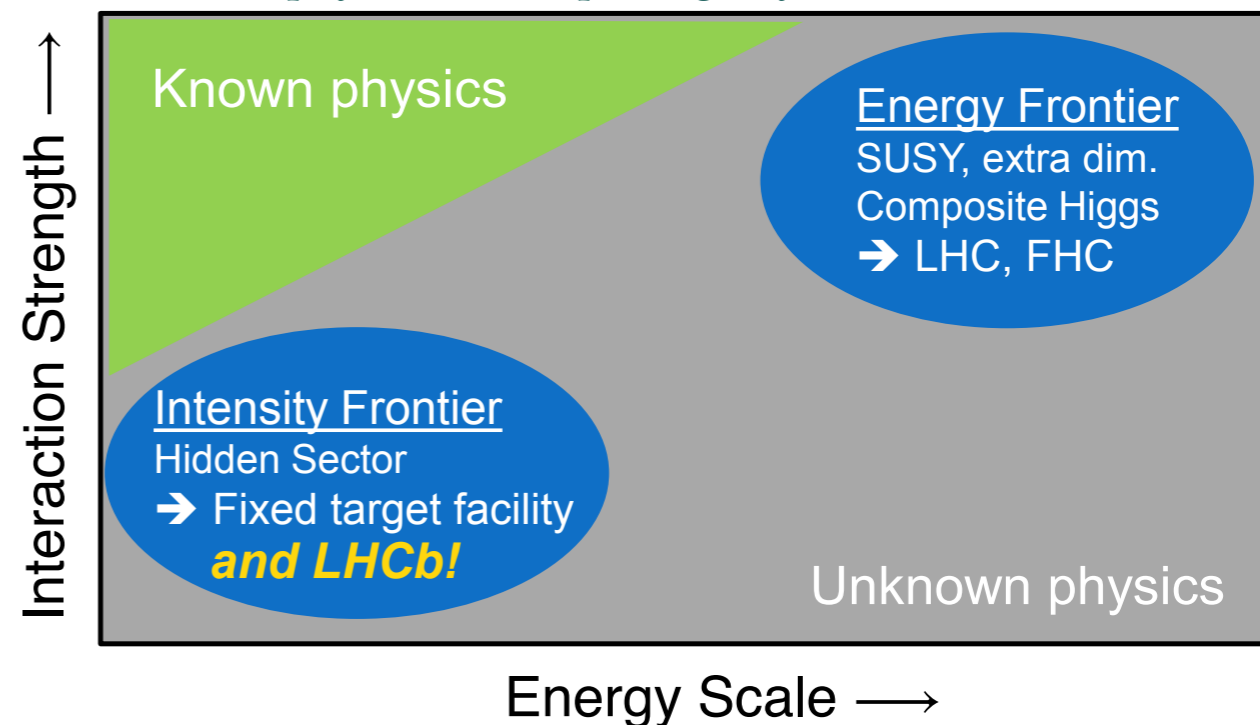
- Showers of displaced dileptons
[A.Pierce et al. arXiv:1708.05389](#)
- Rare Z boson decays to 6μ
[N.Blinov, PRD97 \(2018\) 015009](#)
- Also LFV decays $\mu^+e^- \dots$



Conclusions

SHiP physics case Rept.Prog.Phys. 79 (2016) no.12, 124201

- **Intensity frontier** can be explored by LHCb in the LHC forward region
 - ▶ Not only the realm of fixed target
 - ▶ Can be used to **shed light on the Dark Sector!**
- ▶ **Broad program** of searches at LHCb
 - On-shell new physics from heavy flavour decays
 - Long-lived particles with low mass and short lifetime
 - Dilepton resonances in broad parameter space
- **Exciting prospects** for the future:
 - No lack of ideas for new / upgraded searches
 - 3/fb in Run 1, **5.7/fb in Run 2** so far (larger cross-sections)
 - A lot of potential in the **upgraded trigger** (also 5× luminosity!)

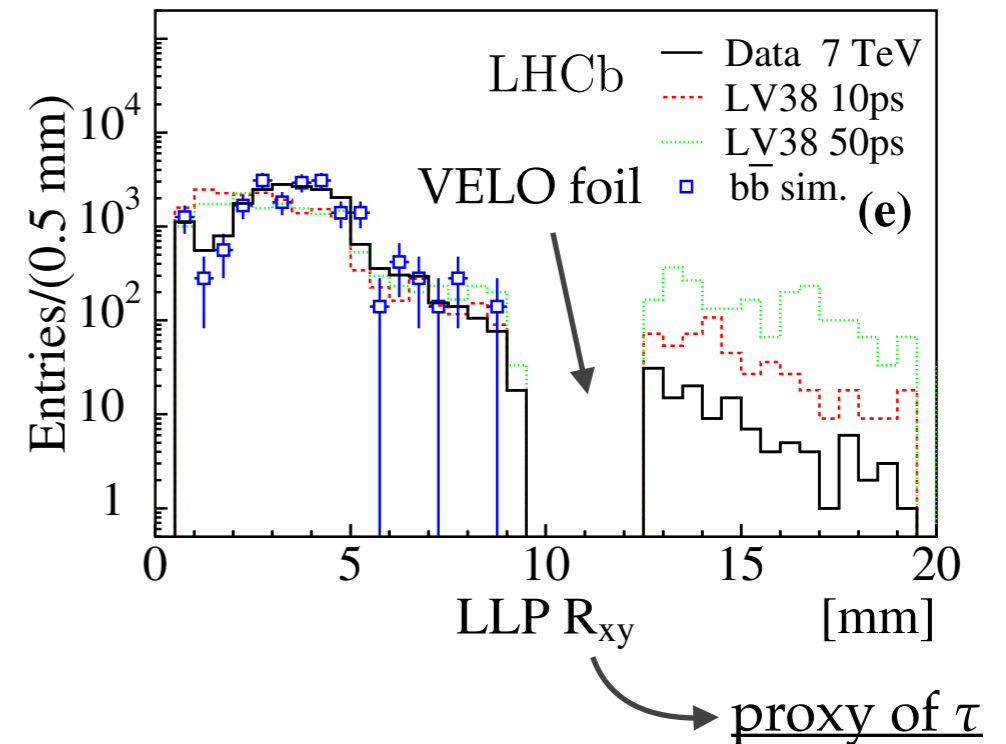


BACKUP

Long Lived Particles $\rightarrow \mu + \text{jets}$

[Eur. Phys. J. C \(2017\) 77:224](#)

- **Signature:** single displaced vertex with several tracks and a high p_T muon
- **Model:** RPV mSUGRA neutralino decaying to a lepton and two quarks
- Hardware trigger on muon
- Software trigger on displaced vertex
- Background dominated by $b\bar{b}$
 - ▶ MVA classifier + fit to candidate LLP mass



- **Set upper limits on:**
 - ▶ RPV mSUGRA
 - ▶ Simplified topologies
- Can also be sensitive to sterile neutrinos

[Antusch et al. PLB774 \(2017\) 114-118](#)

