

The Interplay between Direct Detection and Collider searches

Sonia El Hedri

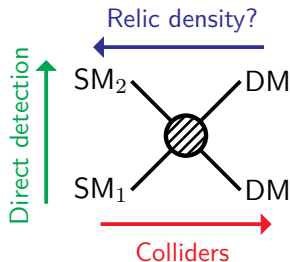
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Dark Matter: the first steps

- ▶ **Hypothesis:** non-gravitational DM-SM interactions
DM mass in 1 GeV – 10 TeV
 - ⇒ DM-nucleus interactions: Direct Detection (DD)
 - ⇒ DM production at colliders
- ▶ Starting point: focus on a single DM-SM interaction process

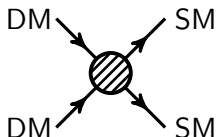


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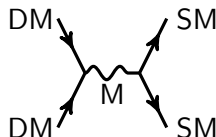
Effective Operators

Direct detection



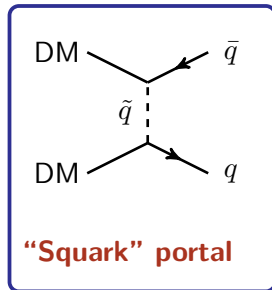
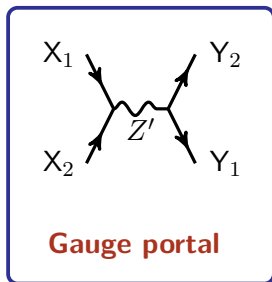
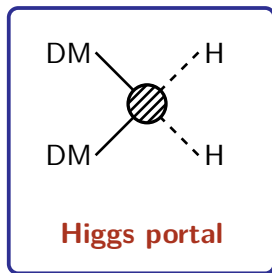
Simplified Models

Colliders



- ▶ **NOT consistent theories!** ⇒ Very limited range of validity
- ▶ Limited number of parameters – Simple and generic conclusions

Simplified models: the portals



- ▶ Manageable number of parameters: from 2 to 8
- ▶ Categorizing: DM spin + type of interactions

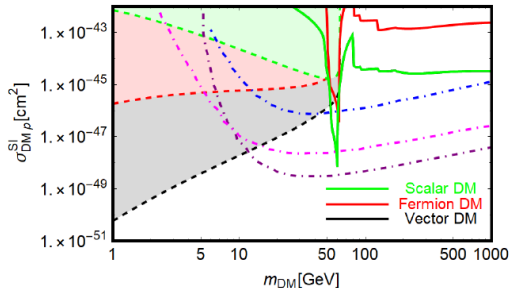
Example: $\bar{\chi}h\chi$ vs $\bar{\chi}\gamma_5 h\chi$

- ▶ Limited number of LHC searches:
 - Higgs invisible width
 - (mono)jet + \cancel{E}_T
 - dijet/dilepton resonances

Portals: main conclusions

Complementarity

- ▶ Colliders: $m_{\text{DM}} \lesssim 10$ GeV
- ▶ Direct detection
10 GeV \rightarrow multi-TeV



[Arcadi et al, arXiv:1903:03616]

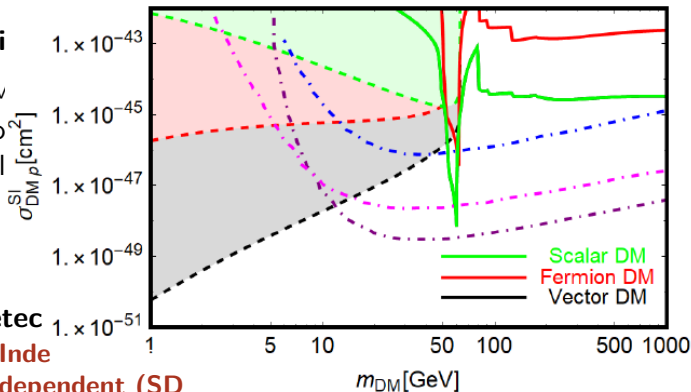
- ▶ **Direct detection “on/off switch”**
 - **Spin-Independent (SI)** cross-section: tight constraints
 - **Spin-dependent (SD)/velocity-suppressed SI**: very weak constraints
- ▶ **“Blind spots”**:
 - Pseudoscalar Higgs portal: $\bar{\chi}\gamma_5 h\chi$
 - Leptophobic axial-vector Z' : $\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi Z'^\mu$
 - Squark portal with Majorana DM

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- Spin-Inde
- Spin-dependent (SD) constraints

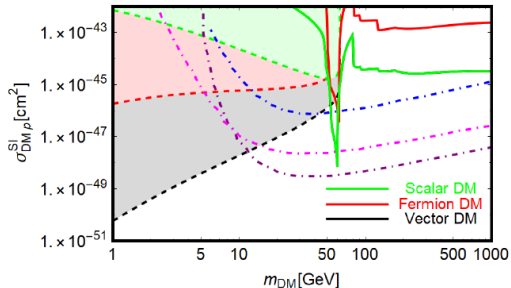
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Dark matter viewed from portals

Direct Detection

$$m_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim 10 \text{ GeV}$$

SI unsuppressed

*Strong constraints
up to $\mathcal{O}(10)$ TeV*

SI suppressed

*Very weak
or no constraints*

Colliders

$$1 \text{ GeV} \longrightarrow 1 \text{ TeV}$$

Monojet + \cancel{E}_T

jets + \cancel{E}_T

Di-jet resonances

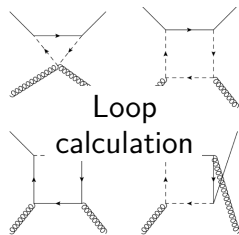
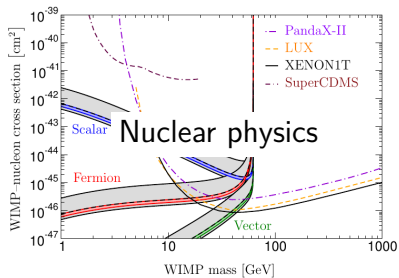
Higgs invisible decay

Di-lepton resonances

The portals: deeper and beyond

- ▶ Uncertainty evaluation/precision studies
- ▶ The curse of complexity: making models consistent
- ▶ Complex dark sectors and compressed signatures
- ▶ Summary and perspectives

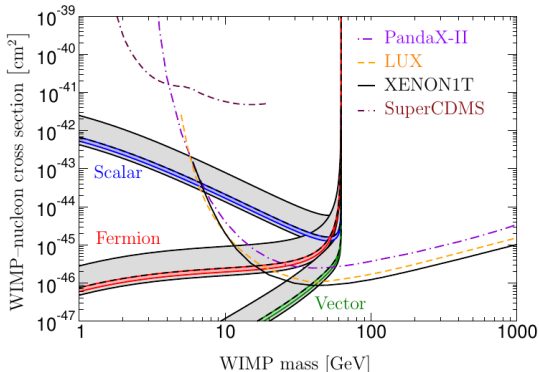
Dealing with uncertainties



Nuclear physics and loop corrections

Nuclear Physics:

- ▶ From DM coupling to quarks to couplings to nucleons
- ▶ Chiral EFT allows to considerably reduce uncertainties on effective couplings

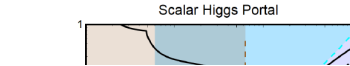


[Hoferichter et al, [arXiv:1903.11075]]

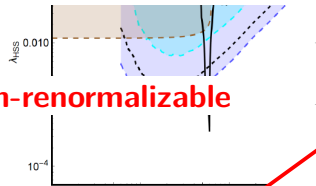
Loop calculation:

- ▶ See previous talks by K. Mohan and R. Santos
- ▶ Crucial in the “blind spots” of the portal models
- ▶ Loop-level SI interactions give the strongest bounds!
- ▶ Need to compute RGE running effects and k-factors for the LHC

Uncertainties: Yes but...

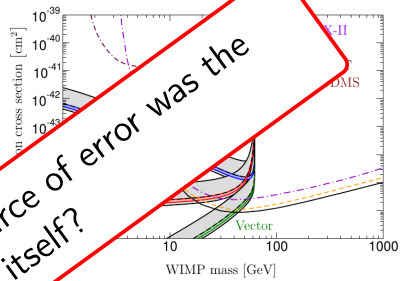


Astrophysical observations



Non-renormalizable

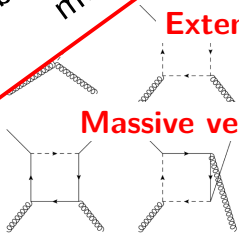
Anomalies



What if our biggest source of error was the model itself?

Extended dark sectors?

Massive vector bosons



The problem with consistency: the Z' portal

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{dark}} \supset Z'_\mu \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu (g_\chi^V - i g_\chi^A \gamma_5) \chi + Z'_\mu \sum_q \bar{q} \gamma^\mu (g_q^V - i g_q^A) q \\ + Z'_\mu \sum_\ell \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (g_\ell^V - i g_\ell^A) \ell + \frac{1}{2} M_{Z'}^2 Z'_\mu Z'^\mu$$

- ▶ **Unitarity:** dark $U(1)'$ symmetry with a Higgs singlet S
- ▶ **Anomalies:** SM and dark charges must obey sum rules...
[Ellis et al, JHEP 08 (2017) 053]
- ▶ Surprisingly hard to achieve for a leptophobic axial-vector Z'
[SEH, K. Nordström, Scipost Phys. 6 (2019) no.2, 020]
- ▶ “Minimal model”: 6 new Weyl fermions, 13 new parameters!
 - New $SU(2)$ doublets – Doublet-singlet mixing
 - SI interactions are back \Rightarrow constraints from XENON1T
 - Heavy fermions \Rightarrow LHC EWinos searches & final state leptons

Just making gauge portal models consistent leads to a completely unexpected phenomenology

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Extended sectors: The Higgs portal

With fermionic dark matter

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \begin{cases} \frac{c}{\Lambda} \chi^\dagger \chi H^\dagger H & \text{Non-renormalizable} \\ \lambda_\chi \chi^\dagger H \chi & \text{Impossible!} \end{cases}$$

Completions:

[LHC DM working group, Phys.Dark Univ. 100351], [Arcadi et al, arXiv:1903:03616]

- ▶ **Additional fermions:** Vector-like/chiral fermions, 4-rth generation
- ▶ **Additional scalars:** (pseudo)scalar singlet
- ▶ **Combined models:** 2HDM + fermions
singlet coupling to DM *and* SM-charged fermions

Phenomenology:

- ▶ From 4 to 14 parameters! Most models explored by ATLAS
[ATLAS, JHEP 05 (2019) 142]
- ▶ **Direct detection:** robust conclusions, scalar/pseudoscalar dichotomy
- ▶ **Colliders:** monojets + \cancel{E}_T , scalar resonances, SUSY searches, new fermions, Higgs coupling measurements, collimated diphoton pairs...

Beyond the portals: updated picture

Direct Detection

$$m_{\text{DM}} \gtrsim 10 \text{ GeV}$$

SI unsuppressed

*Strong constraints
up to $\mathcal{O}(10) \text{ TeV}$*

SI suppressed

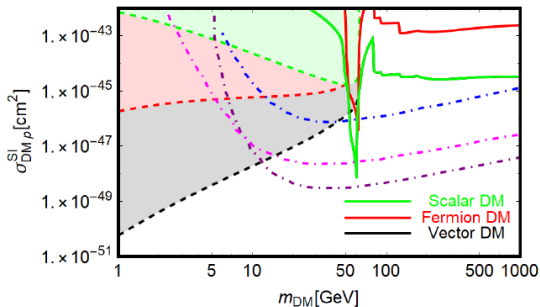
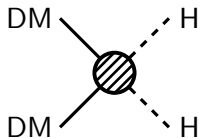
*Are you sure?
Loop effects
Extended dark sectors*

Monojet + \cancel{E}_T
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jets + \cancel{E}_T
Higgs invisible decay
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Electroweakinos
Higgs coupling measurements
Flavor physics **Collimated photon pairs**
(Pseudo)scalar resonances
EWPT **Heavy fermions**

Reviving thermal dark matter

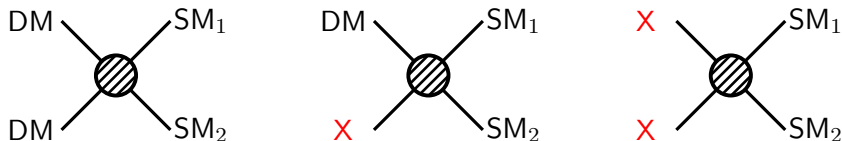
- ▶ Direct detection + LHC bounds can push us into regions where DM annihilation is extremely inefficient
- ▶ These regions are often overlooked in thermal DM scenarios
- ▶ How could this change with extended dark sectors?



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Reviving thermal dark matter

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- ▶ **Coannihilation:** DM in equilibrium with another particle X
⇒ new ways of depleting the dark sector
- ▶ X can be anything: strongly interacting, charged, etc...
- ▶ Colliders push us into very compressed topologies: down to $\mathcal{O}(10)\%$ at the LHC and $\mathcal{O}(1)\%$ at FCC-hh
[Baker et al, JHEP 1512 (2015) 120], [SEH et al, JHEP 1704 (2017) 118]
- ▶ DM-SM couplings can now be tiny!

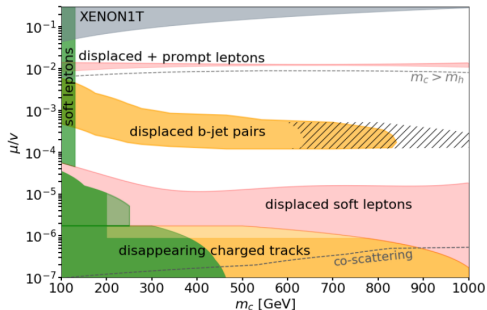
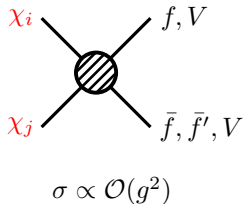
Direct detection and long-lived searches

Example: a singlet-triplet Higgs portal

[A. Filimonova, S. Westhoff, JHEP 1902 (2019) 140]

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{\kappa_S}{\Lambda} \overline{\chi_S} \chi_S H^\dagger H + \frac{\kappa_T}{\Lambda} \text{Tr}[\overline{\chi_T} \chi_T] H^\dagger H + \frac{\mu}{v^2} (H^\dagger \overline{\chi_T} H) \chi_S + \dots$$

- ▶ Unsuppressed annihilation of heavy dark fermions
- ▶ DM-SM interactions can be suppressed \Rightarrow displaced vertices



Interplay between direct detection and long-lived searches!

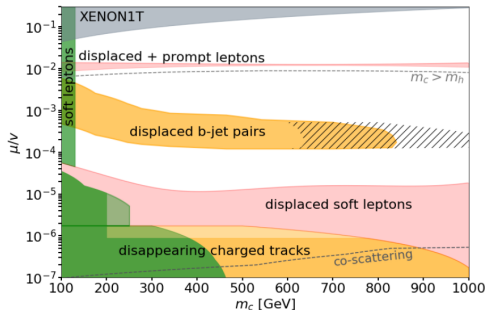
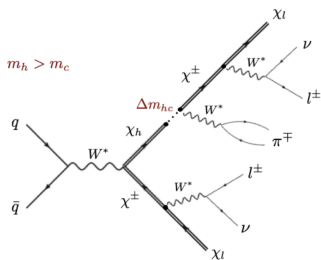
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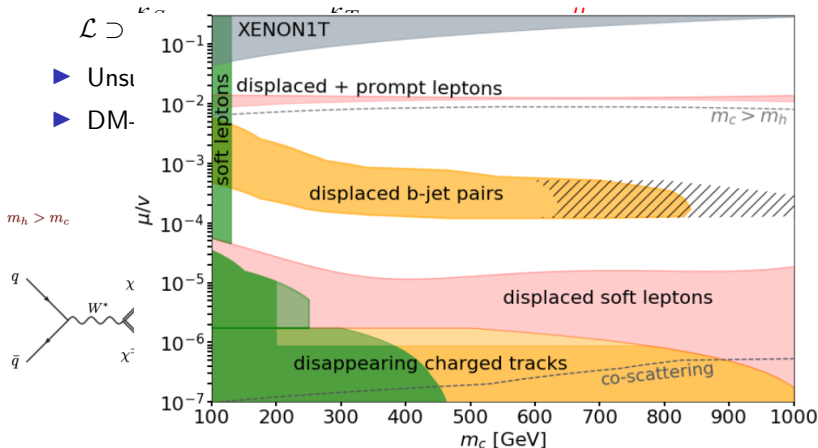


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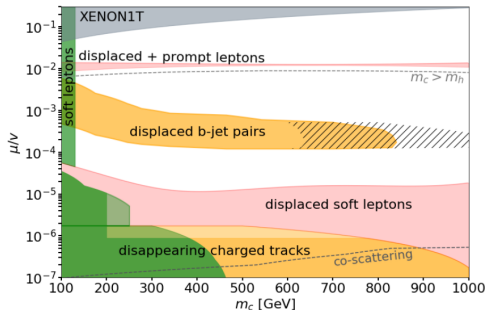
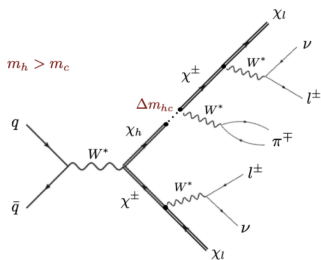
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Interplay between direct detection and long-lived searches!

Strongly interacting dark sectors and exotic searches

Astrophysics favors DM self-interactions...
[Bernreuther et al, arXiv:1907.04346]

$SU(3)' - \Lambda_{\text{dark}}$

$SU(3) - \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

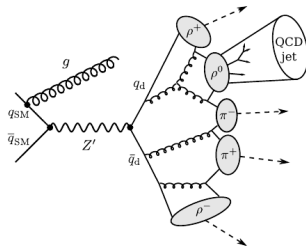
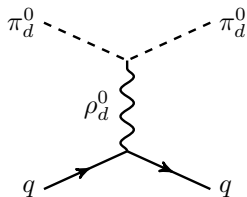
Dark quarks q_d
 $\pi_d^0, \pi_d^\pm, \rho_d$

SM quarks q_{SM}
 $\pi^0, \pi^\pm, \rho, \dots$

Z' (TeV)

Below Λ_{dark}

Above Λ_{dark}



Direct detection

Dark showers at colliders

Strong dark sector interactions can link direct detection to exotic searches

So finally...

Direct Detection

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SI unsuppressed

*Strong constraints
up to $\mathcal{O}(10) \text{ TeV}$*

SI suppressed

*Are you sure?
Loop effects
Extended dark sectors*

Monojet + \cancel{E}_T jets + \cancel{E}_T
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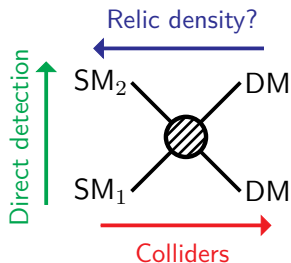
R-hadrons
Compressed spectra Displaced vertices
Dark showers

Conclusion

- ▶ Is it the end of simplified models?

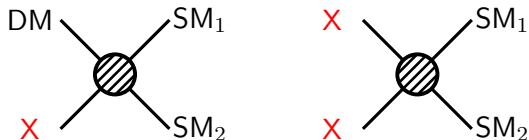
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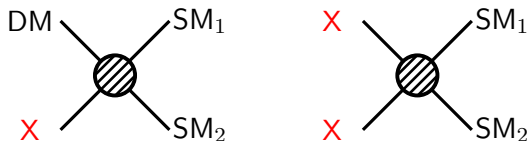
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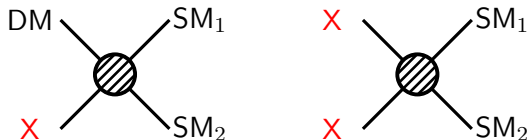
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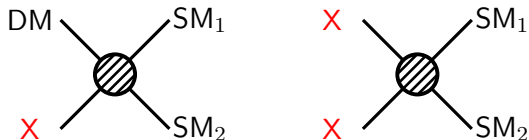
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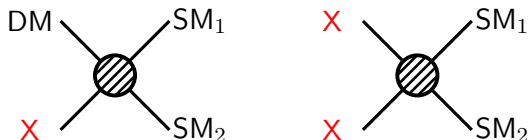
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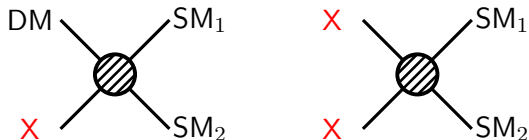
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 - Clever and reliable recasting tools

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- ▶ The thermal freeze-out hypothesis should not overly restrict us. We should consider all possible evolution scenarios beyond DM self-annihilation
- ▶ We won't escape these parameter scans...
 - Determine regions of interest
 - Clever and reliable recasting tools
 - New (machine learning assisted?) scanning techniques