(QCD-like) Strongly interacting dark matter

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FWF
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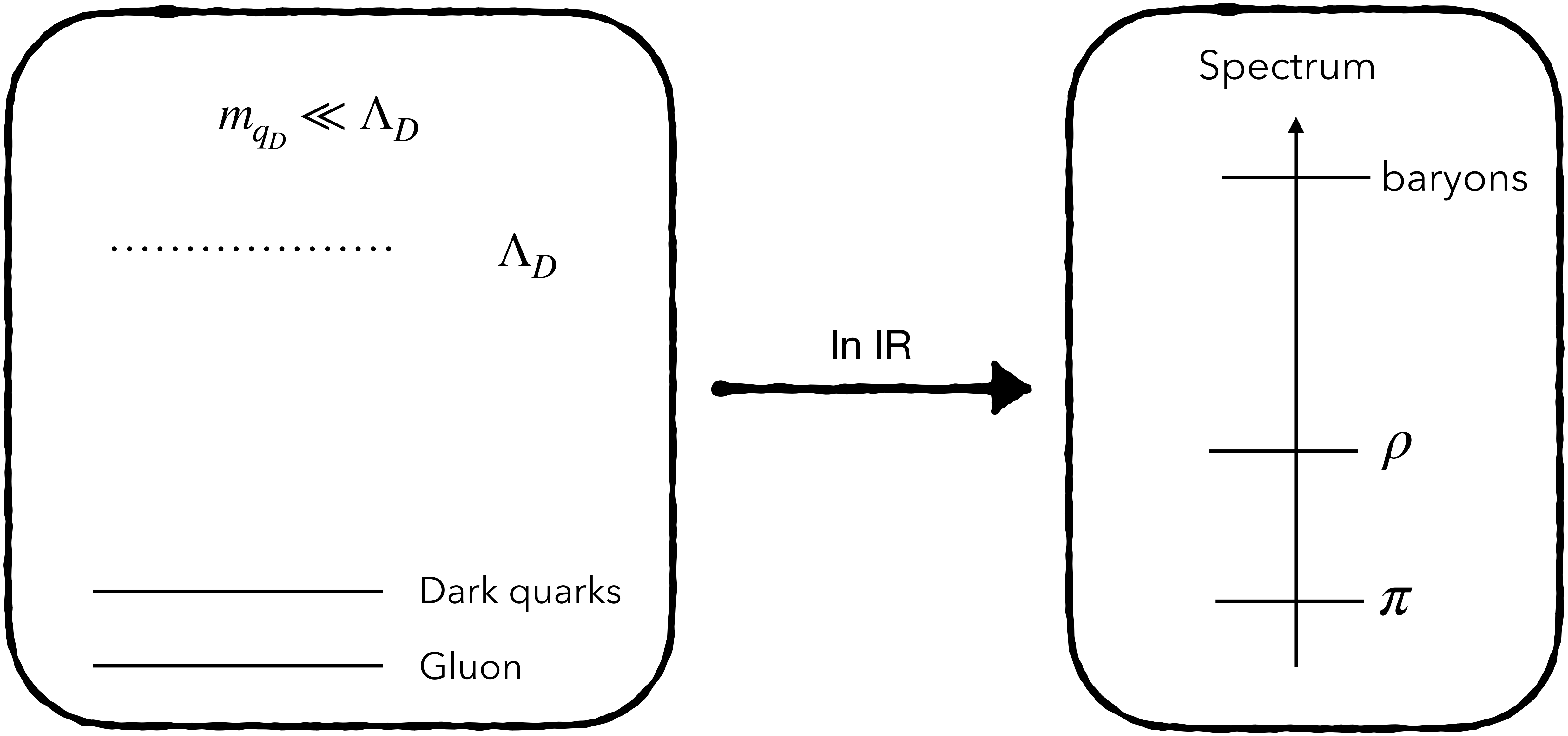
Can dark matter be composite instead of elementary?



$m_{q_D} \ll \Lambda_D$

Λ_D

Dark quarks

Gluon

In IR

Spectrum

baryons

ρ

π

Can dark matter be composite instead of elementary?

- Composite Higgs: dark sector (DS) scale related to SM

Nussinov Phys.Lett.B 165 (1985) 55-58, Chivakula et al, Nucl.Phys. B329 (1990) 445, Hietanen et al., arXiv:1308.4130, Cacciapaglia et al arXiv:2002.04914

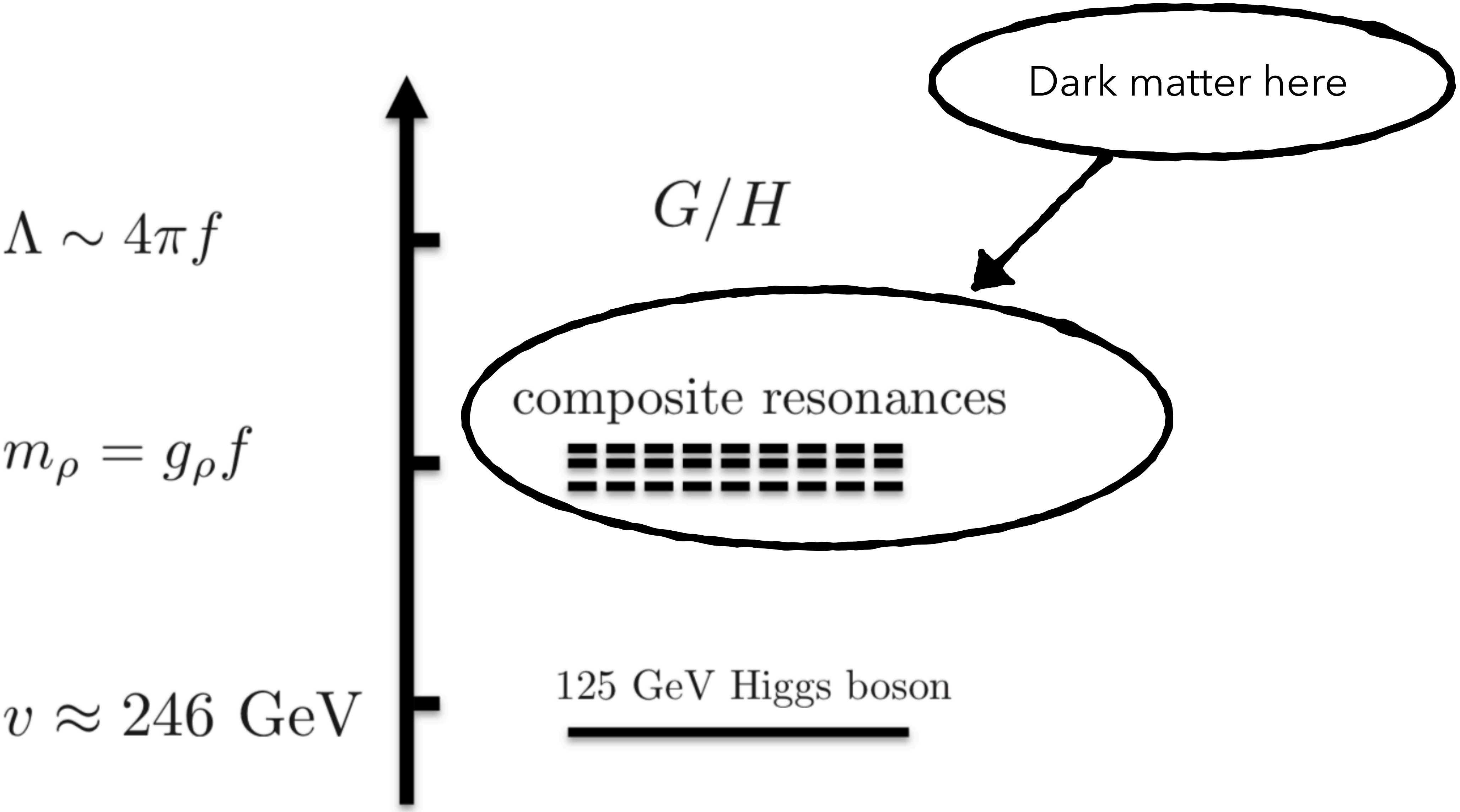


Figure from Liu et. al. arXiv:1904.00026

Strongly interacting dark matter

- Composite Higgs: dark sector (DS) scale related to SM
- This talk: no relation between DS and SM scales

Nussinov Phys.Lett.B 165 (1985) 55-58, Chivakula et al, Nucl.Phys. B329 (1990) 445, Hietanen et al., arXiv:1308.4130, Kribs et al.,arXiv:0909.2034, Buckley et al,arXiv:1209.6054 , Francis et al.,arXiv:1809.09117 , LSD, arXiv:1301.1693, Boddy et al., arXiv:1402.3629 , Detmold et al. arXiv:1406.2276 , Farrar et al arXiv:2007.10378, Kaplan et. al. arXiv:0909.0753

New previously unexplored signatures

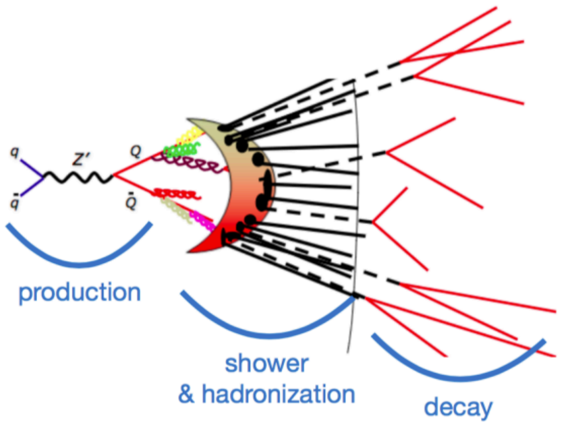
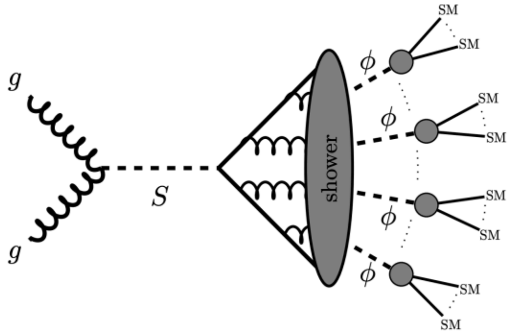


Diagram by M. Strassler

Strassler et al hep-ph/0604261
Cohen et al arXiv:1503.00009
Schwaller et al arXiv:1502.05409
LLP community report
arXiv:1903.04497
Kahlhoefer et.al. arXiv:1907.04346
Hofman et al arXiv:0803.1467
Strassler arXiv:0801.0629
Knapen et al arXiv:1612.00850



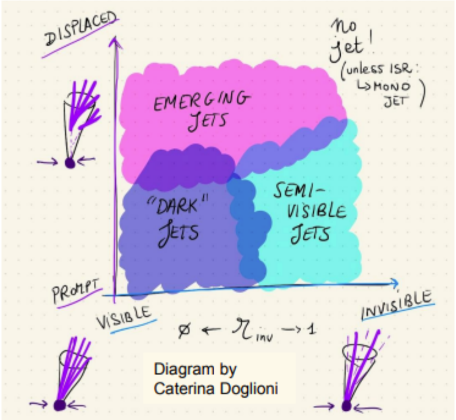
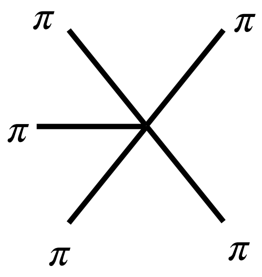
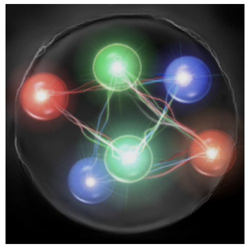


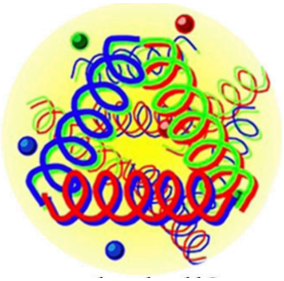
Diagram by Caterina Doglioni

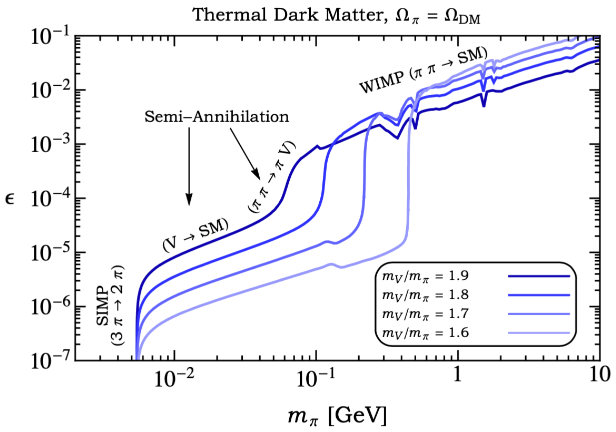
New dark matter candidates



Hochberg et al arXiv:1512.07917
Kribs et al arXiv: 1604.04627
Cline et al arXiv:2108.10314
Berlin et al arXiv:1801.05805
Fransden et al. arXiv:1103.4350
Soni et al arXiv:1602.00714,
1610.06931, 1704.02347

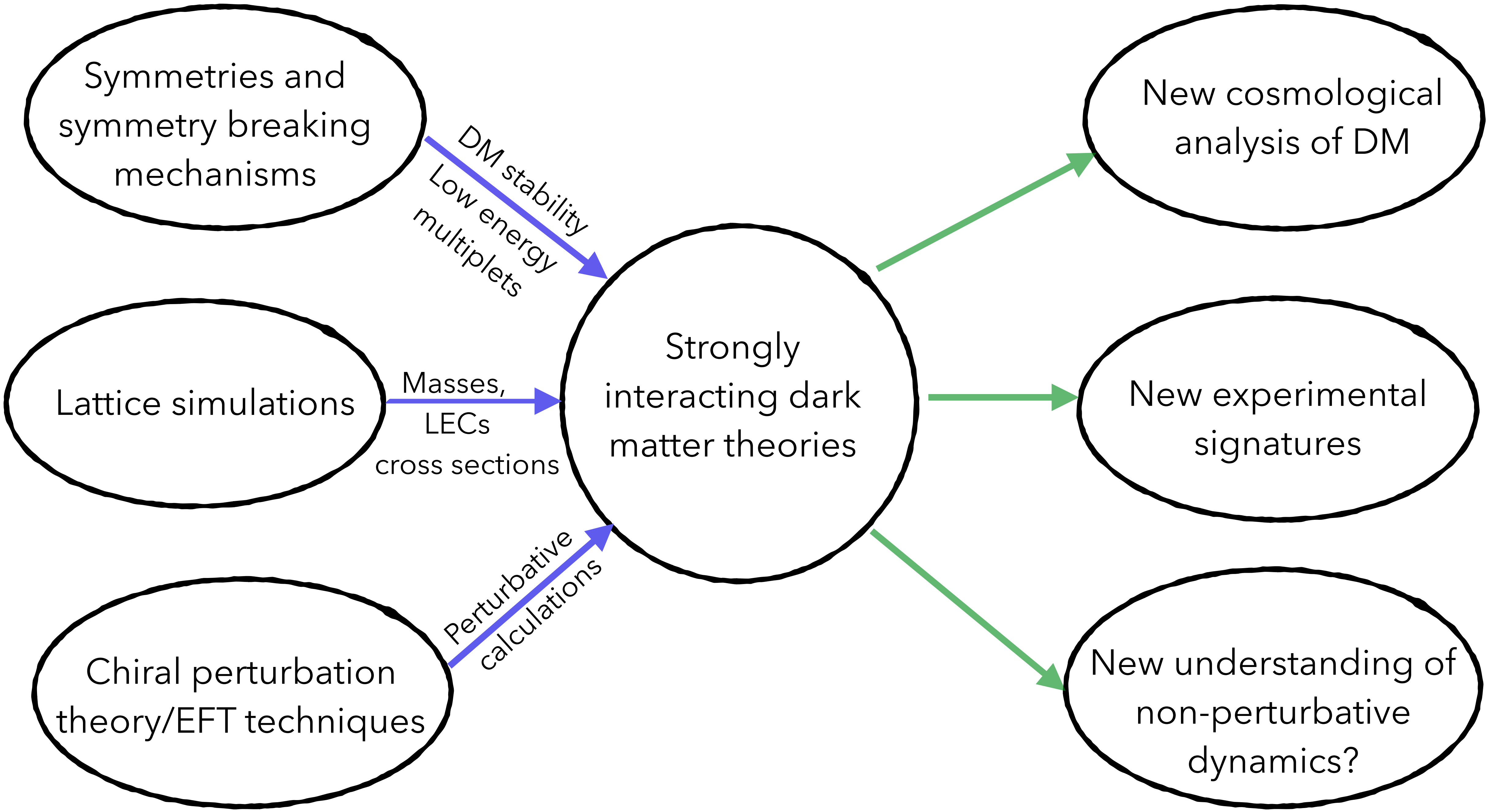






Strongly interacting theories: pathways

How to make systematic progress in the landscape of strongly interacting dark matter?



Symmetries and symmetry breaking mechanisms

DM stability

Low energy multiplets

Lattice simulations

Masses, LECs cross sections

Chiral perturbation theory/EFT techniques

Perturbative calculations

Strongly interacting dark matter theories

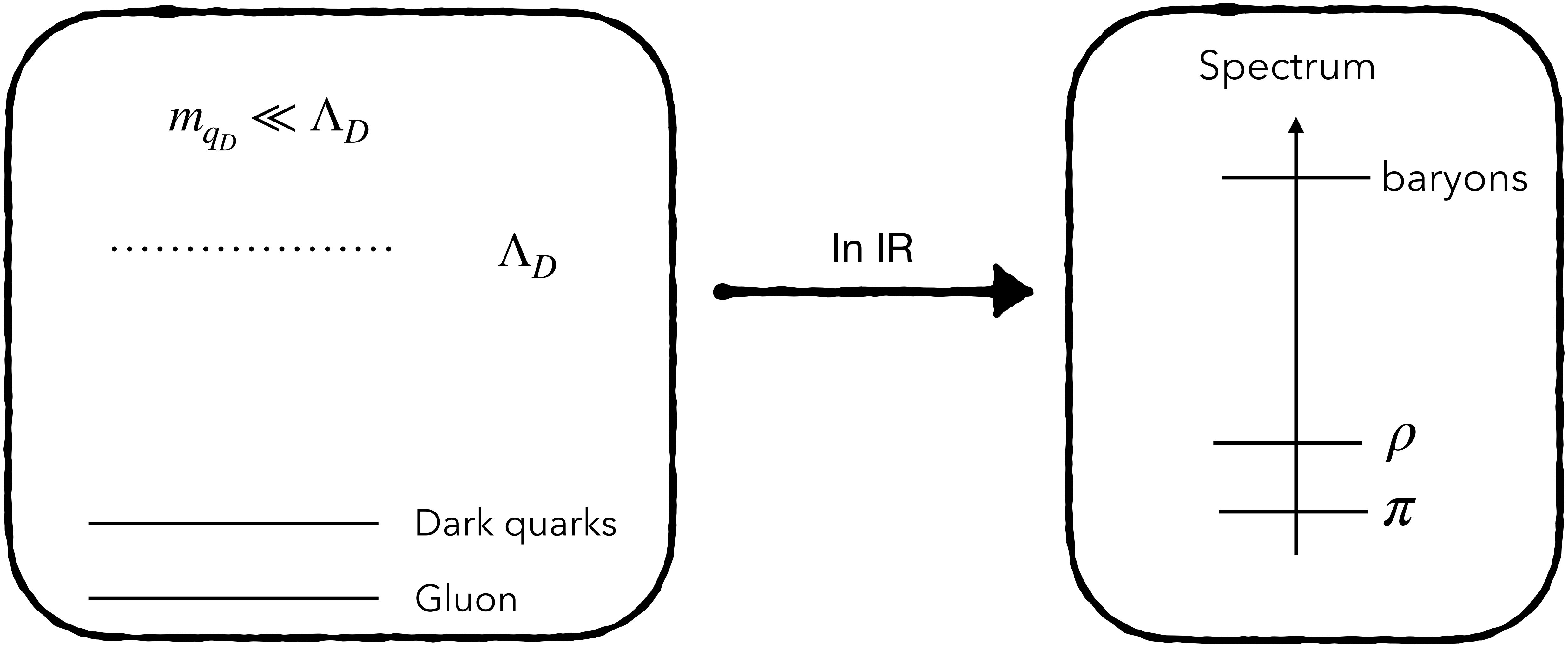
New cosmological analysis of DM

New experimental signatures

New understanding of non-perturbative dynamics?

N.B. All calculations can be done on lattice, but they are expensive, perturbative analysis is pragmatic way out

Strongly interacting theories: composition



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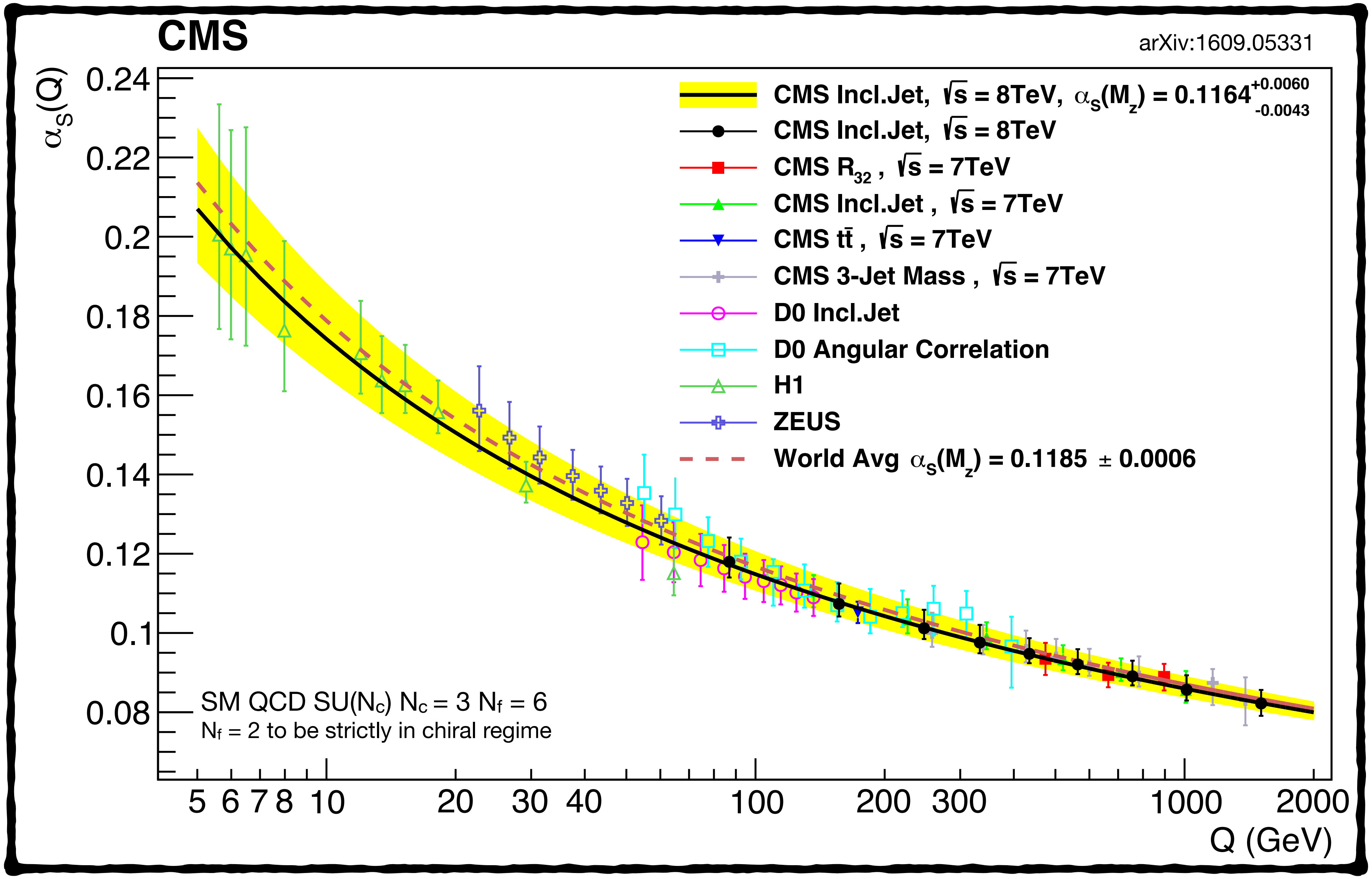
UV physics contains

- Gauge fields (gluons)
- Matter fields i.e. Dirac/Majorana fermions, Scalars (in representation N_r)
- This talk: Dirac fermions in fundamental rep

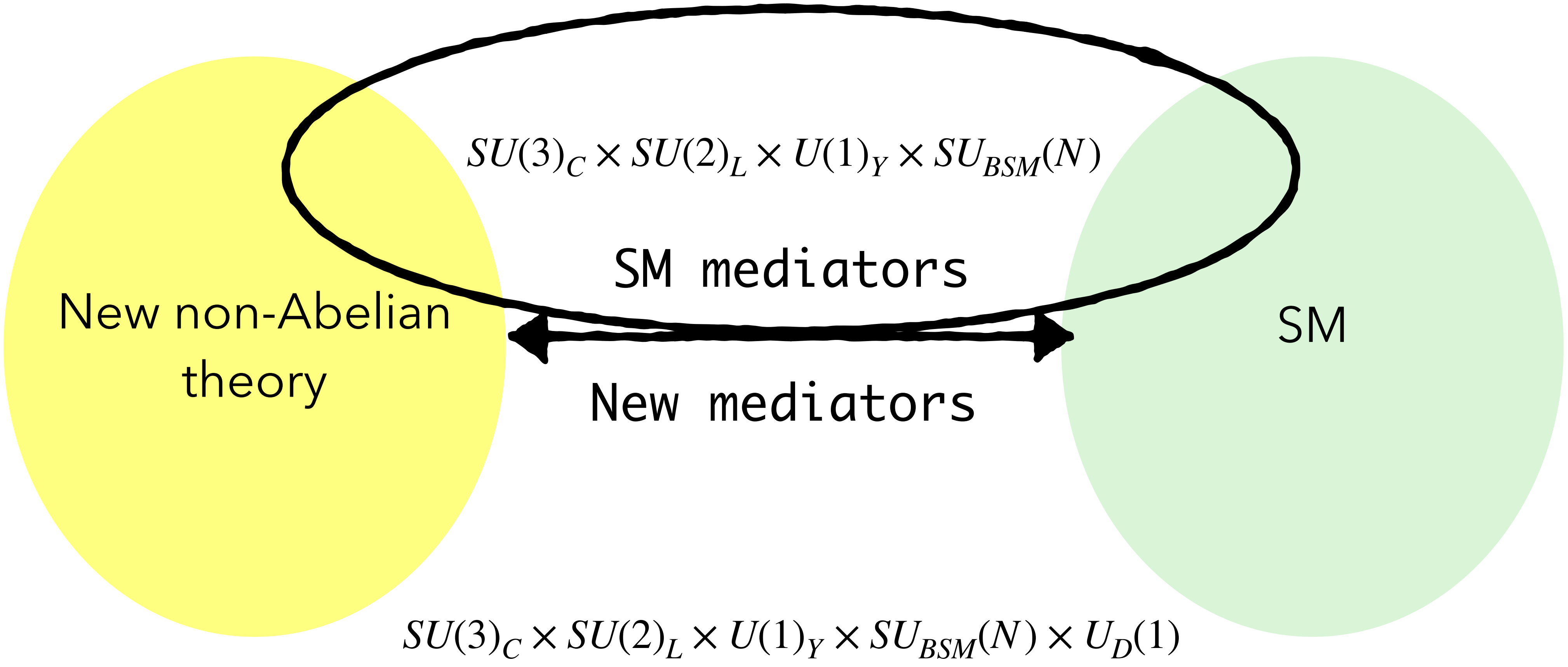
- Two discrete parameters N_{c_D}, N_{f_D}
- Two continuous parameters $m_{q_D}, \alpha_D(\mu)$ (UV)
  - $\Lambda_D, m_{\pi_D}/\Lambda_D$ or $m_{\pi_D}, m_{\pi_D}/m_{\rho_D}$ (IR)
- $N_{c_D} = 2$ and/or $N_{f_D} = 1$ special cases

Strongly interacting theories: QCD-like



- QCD like theories: asymptotically free theories and in chirally broken phase (dark pions are Goldstones; chiral perturbation theory expected be valid)
- Choose N_{c_D}, N_{f_D} such that asymptotic freedom is achieved

Portal phenomenology - I



$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times SU_{BSM}(N)$

SM mediators

New non-Abelian theory

SM

New mediators

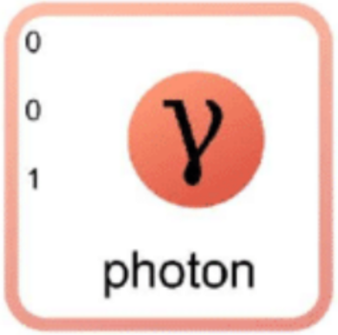
$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times SU_{BSM}(N) \times U_D(1)$

J. Butterworth, L. Corpe, **SK**., X. Kong, M. Thomas arXiv:2105.08494

SM mediators

Appelquist et al arXiv:1402.6656

Relevant if DS has SM color charges



Lowest dimensional operators:

- magnetic dipole (5)
- charge radius (6)
- polarizability (7)

Similar considerations for W/Z mediators, suppressed by masses

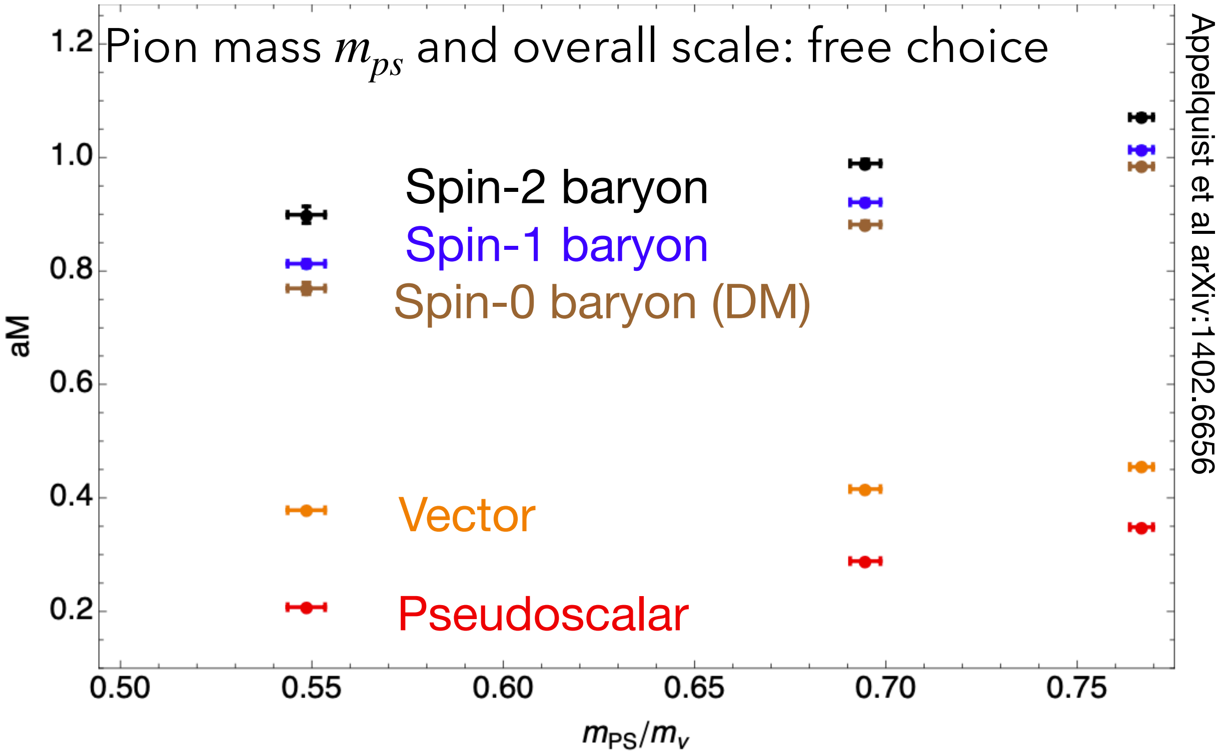
Most relevant interaction if constituents have Yukawa couplings

- Theory with $N_{c_D} = 4, N_{f_D} = 4$; contains scalar baryon
- Dark quarks get part of their masses from EWSB and partly vector-like

Phenomenology

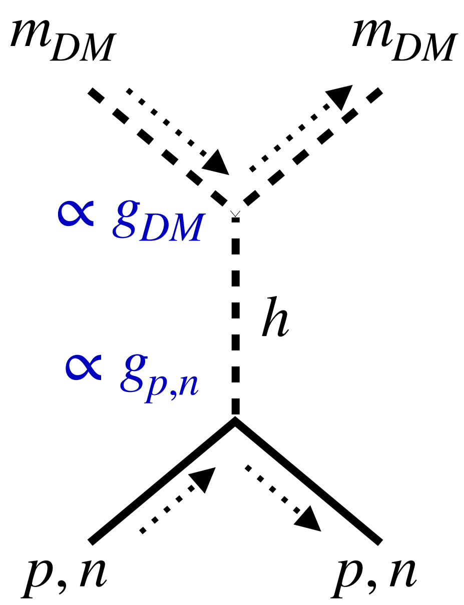
- Necessary inputs for phenomenology
  - Bound state mass spectrum
  - Interaction with the SM sector
- LEP results $m_{\tilde{\tau}} > 86.6$ GeV directly applicable

  → dark proton mass > $\mathcal{O}(100)$GeV



Appelquist et al arXiv:1402.6656

DD phenomenology



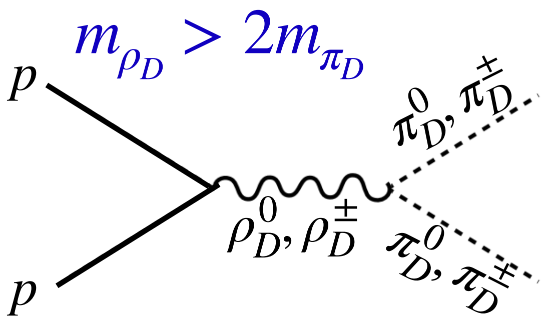
$$\mathcal{M}_{p,n} = \frac{g_{p,n}\, g_{DM}}{m_h^2}$$

$$g_{p,n} \propto f_q^{(p,n)}$$

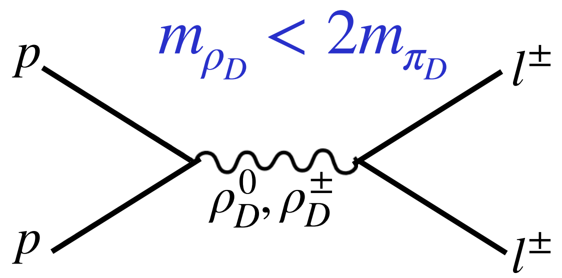
$$g_{DM} \simeq y_{eff} f_f^{DM}$$

Form factors f_q, f_f computed by lattice

LHC phenomenology



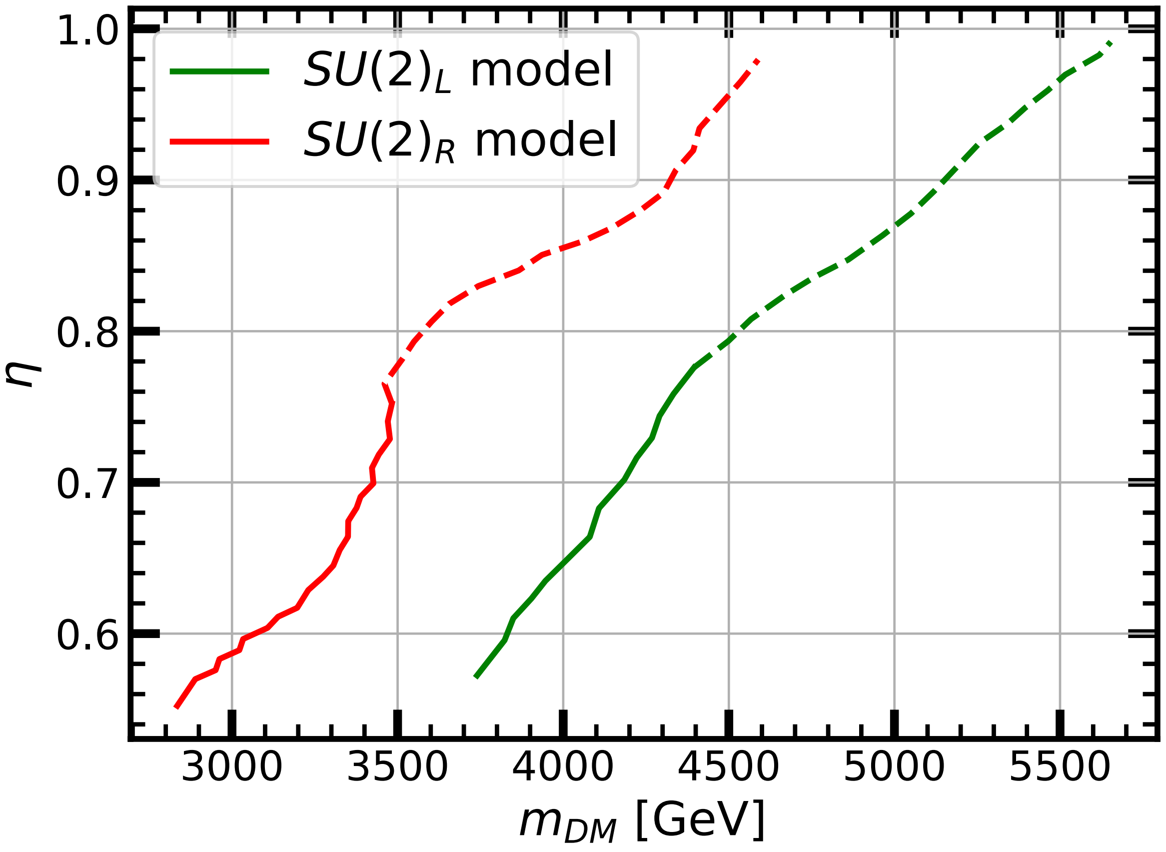
π_D decay to SM 3rd generation fermions/ Higgs → many searches



Dilepton searches

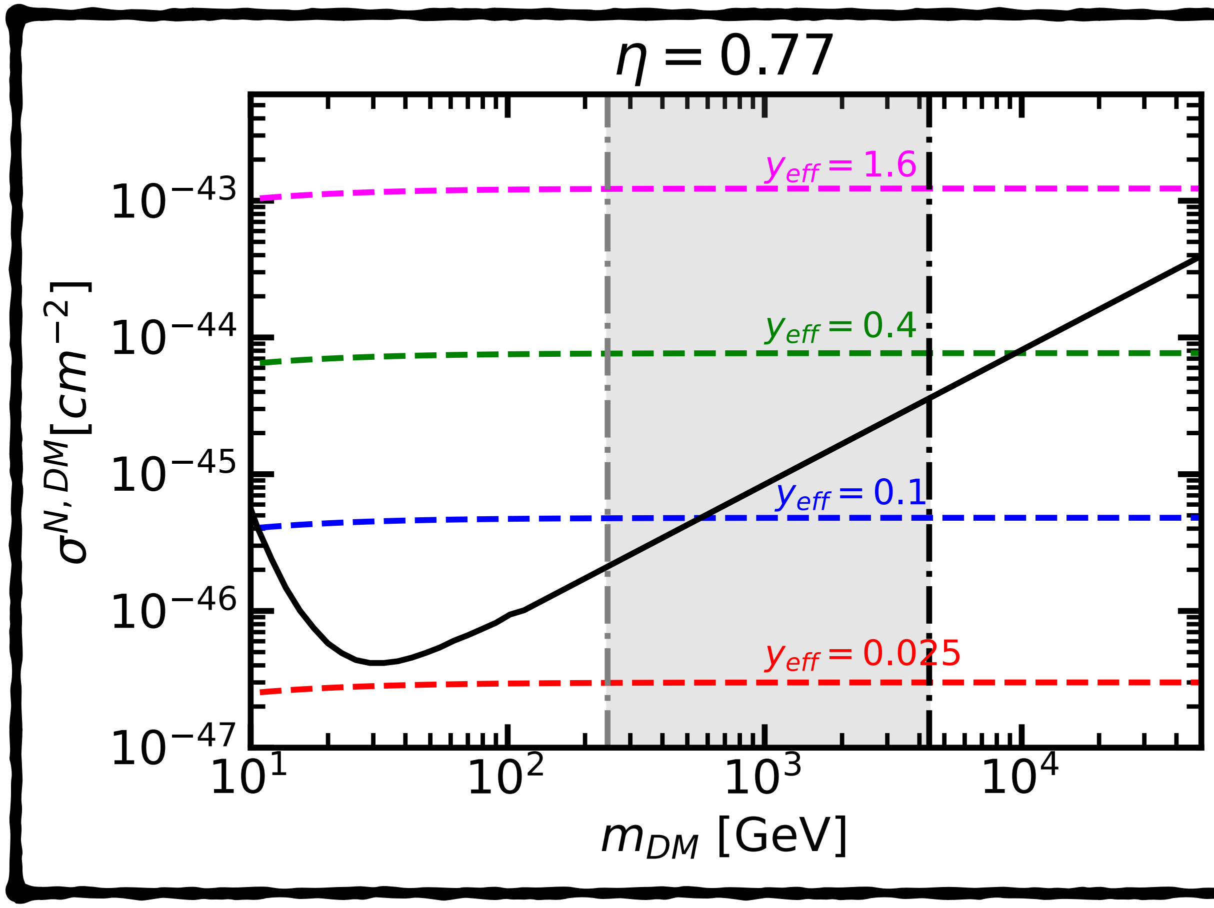
Constraints

J. Butterworth, L. Corpe, SK et al arXiv:2105.08494



See also Appelquist et al, arXiv:1503.04203

- Analysis with the help of CONTUR; constraints from SM precision measurements
- LHC exclusions together with the lattice results push the dark matter mass limits to multi-TeV mass range

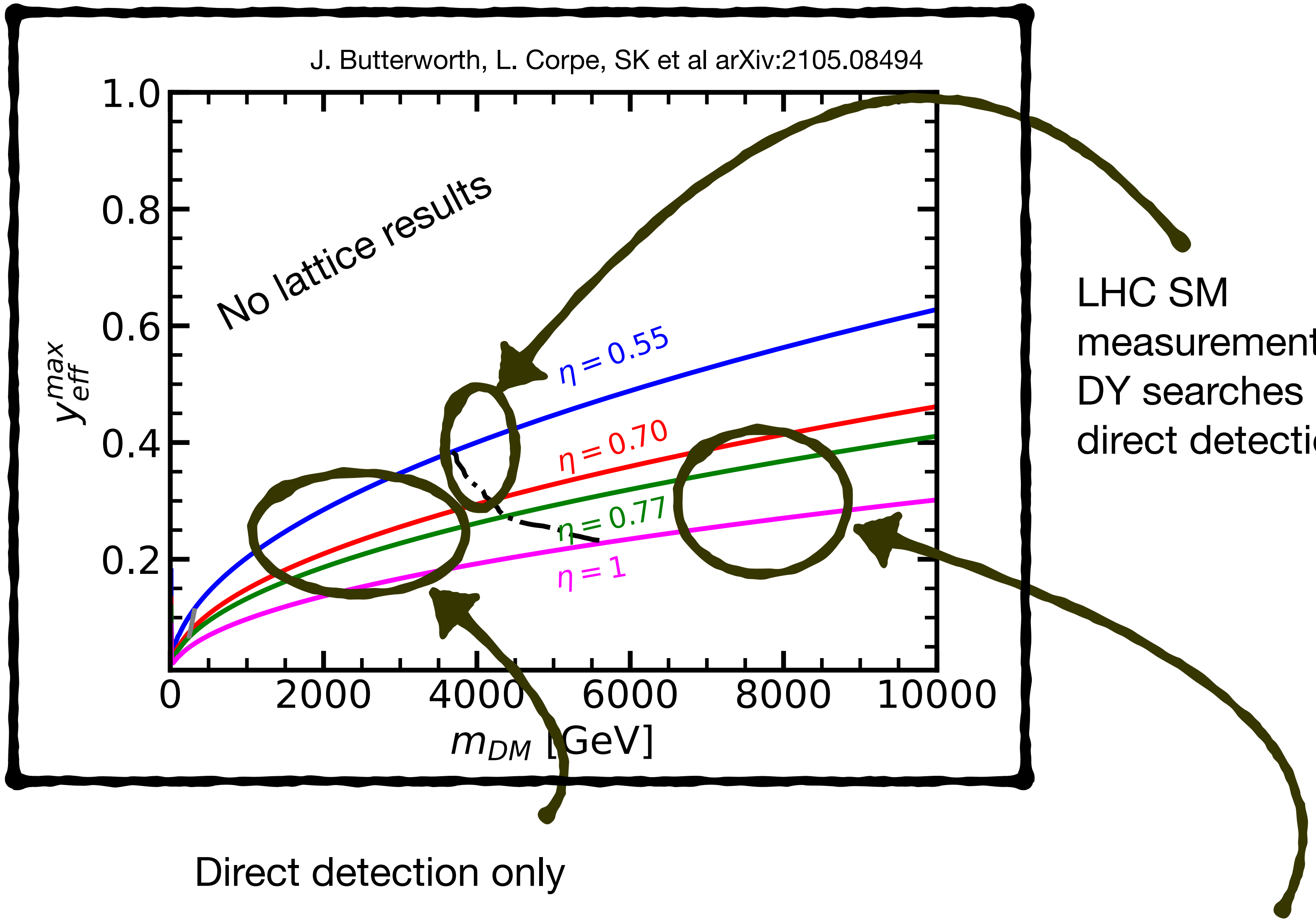


J. Butterworth, L. Corpe, SK et al arXiv:2105.08494

- Direct detection limits push dark quark Yukawa coupling to lower values

Combined limits

Combination of direct detection limits, LHC measurements and DY searches



J. Butterworth, L. Corpe, SK et al arXiv:2105.08494

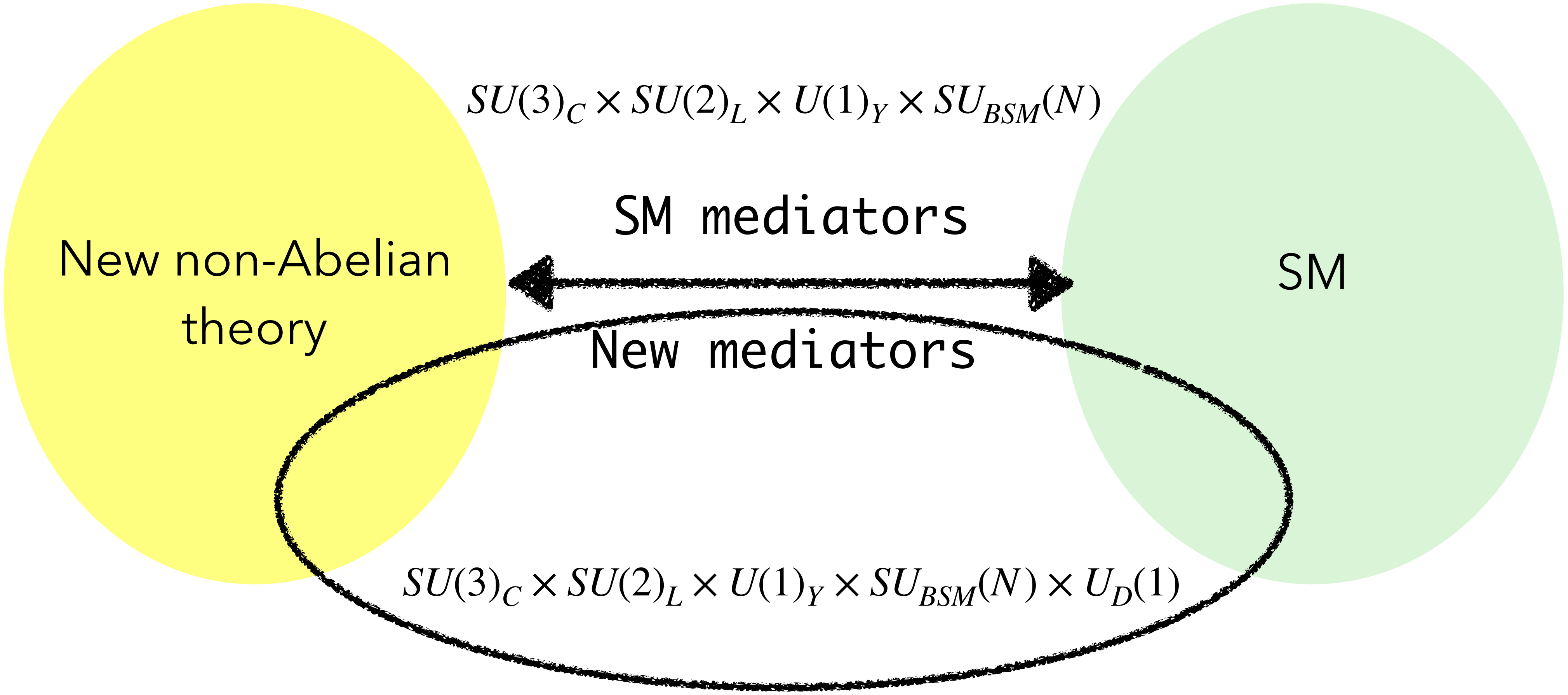
LHC SM
measurements +
DY searches +
direct detection

Direct detection only

Allowed region

Either require low values of Higgs - dark quark effective Yukawa coupling or require very heavy dark matter

Portal phenomenology - II



$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times SU_{BSM}(N)$

SM mediators

New non-Abelian theory

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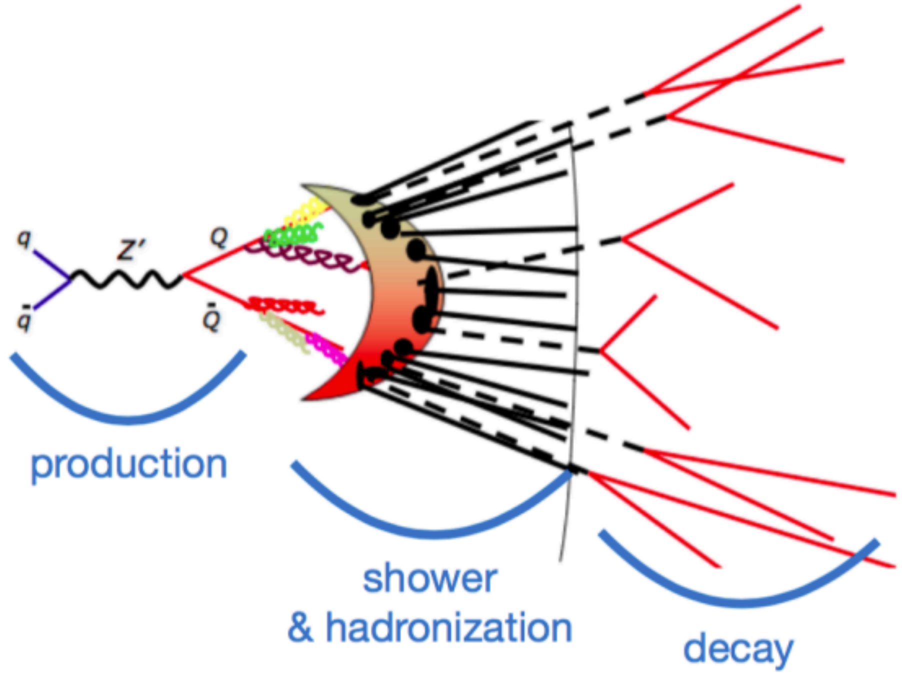
New mediators

$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times SU_{BSM}(N) \times U_D(1)$

Snowmass darkshowers (incl. **S.K.**, S. Mee, M. Strassler) arXiv:2202.05191

Theory setup

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \subset -e_D Z'_\mu \sum_i \bar{q}_{Di} Q_i \gamma^\mu q_{Di} - g_q\, Z'_\mu \sum_r \bar{q}_{SM,r} \gamma^\mu q_{SM,r}$$

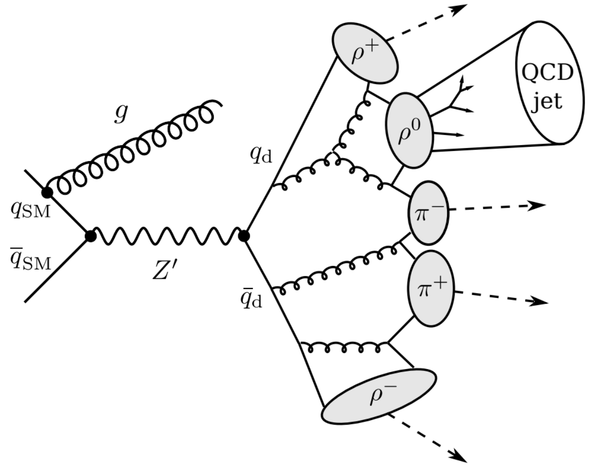


- $m_{Z'} \gtrsim 30\Lambda_D\,, m_{q_D} \ll \Lambda_D \ll \sqrt{s}$ → production of dark quarks followed by rapid parton showering and hadronization → jets
- Z' coupling leads to decay of some of the dark hadrons back to the SM; details coupling dependent

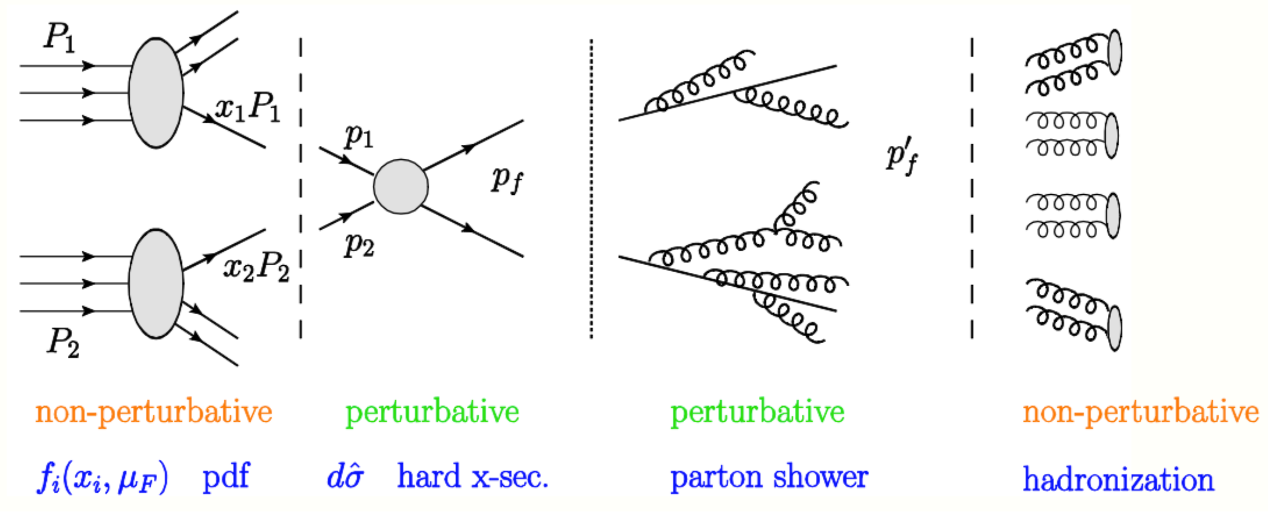
(LHC) phenomenology

- Depending on N_{c_D}, N_{f_D} a variety of DM candidates possible e.g. dark pions, dark baryon (NB: baryons could be spin 0,1/2)
- Stabilise pions with appropriate U$_D$(1) charges → easier in even flavours than odd flavours
- Dark quark production followed by hadronization (similar to the SM at the LHC)
- Leads to new signatures, few constraints, many possibilities

Kahlhoefer et.al. arXiv:1907.04346



$m_{q_D}, \Lambda_D \ll m_{med}, \sqrt{s}$



Physics Procedia 51 (2014) 25 – 30

α_D runs, running controlled by Λ_D

- Jet shapes and kinematics depends on consistency between UV and IR regimes
- It seems favourable to use Λ_D as external scale to define physical masses

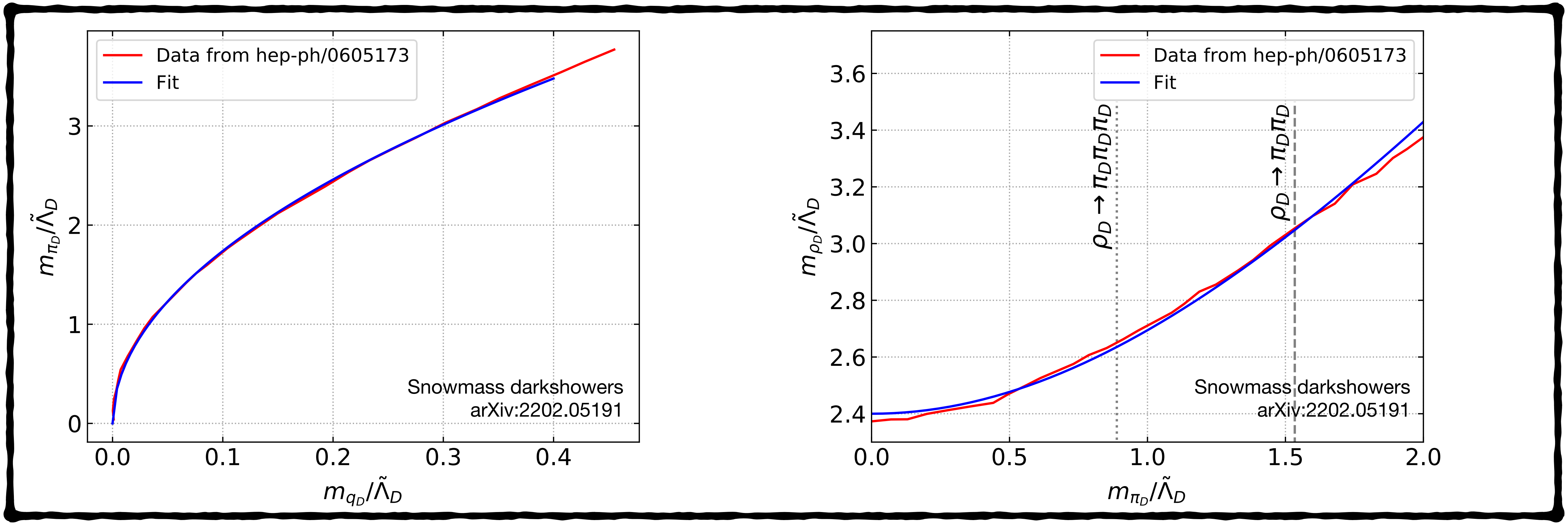
Dark meson masses


Bali et al arXiv:1304.4437

Snowmass darkshowers arXiv:2202.05191

- Effects due to N_{c_D}, N_{f_D} can be ignored for now
- Dark meson mass fits from lattice results

$$\frac{m_{\pi_D}}{\tilde{\Lambda}_D} = 5.5\sqrt{\frac{m_{q_D}}{\tilde{\Lambda}_D}} \qquad \frac{m_{\rho_D}}{\tilde{\Lambda}_D} = \sqrt{5.76 + 1.5\,\frac{m_{\pi_D}^2}{\tilde{\Lambda}_D^2}}$$


Snowmass darkshowers arXiv:2202.05191

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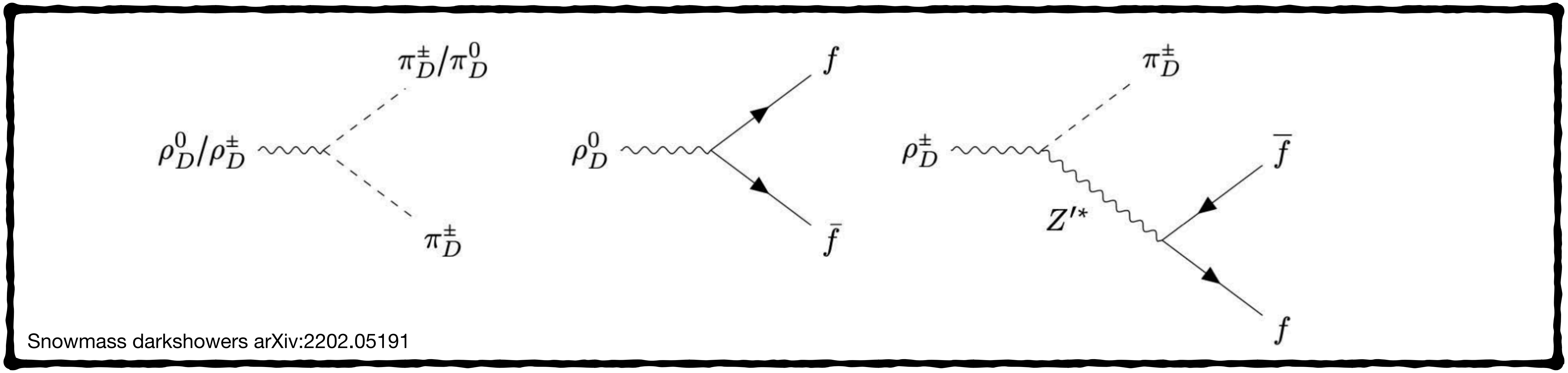
Dark meson decays

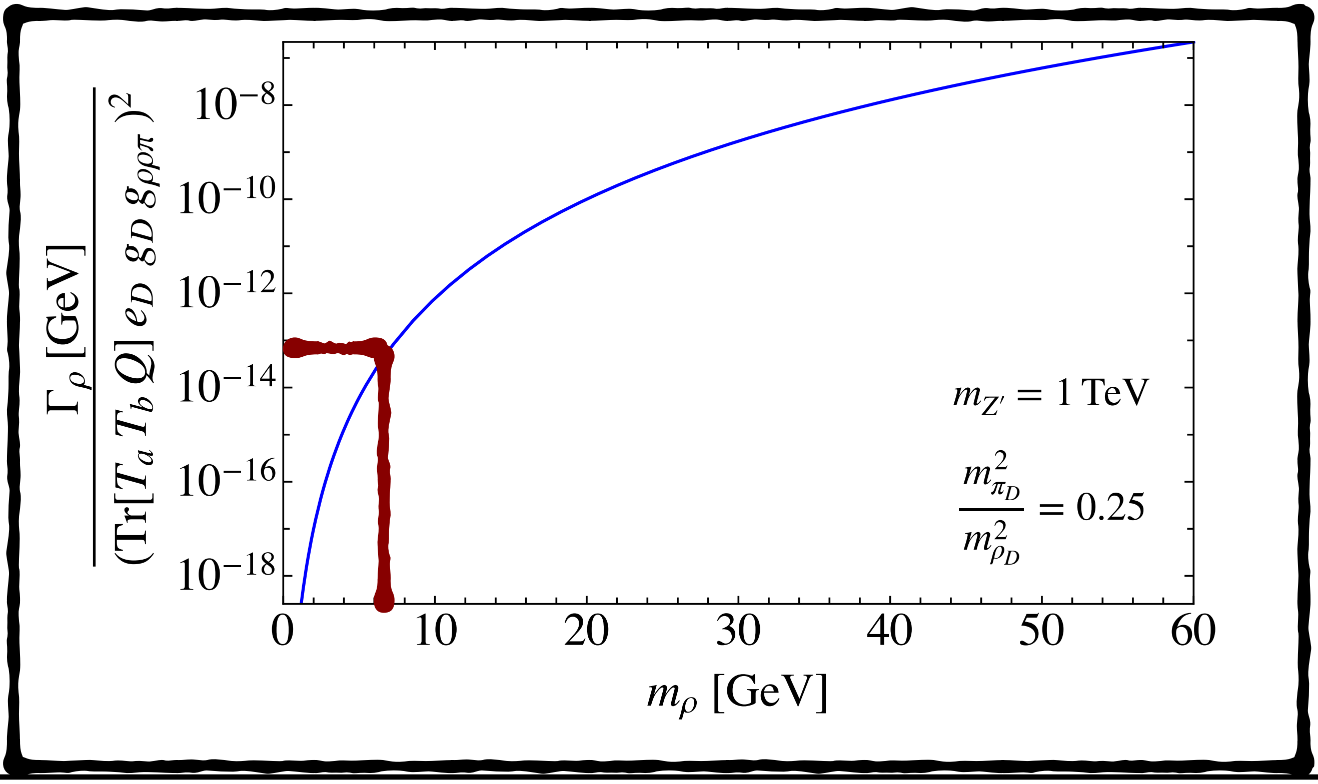


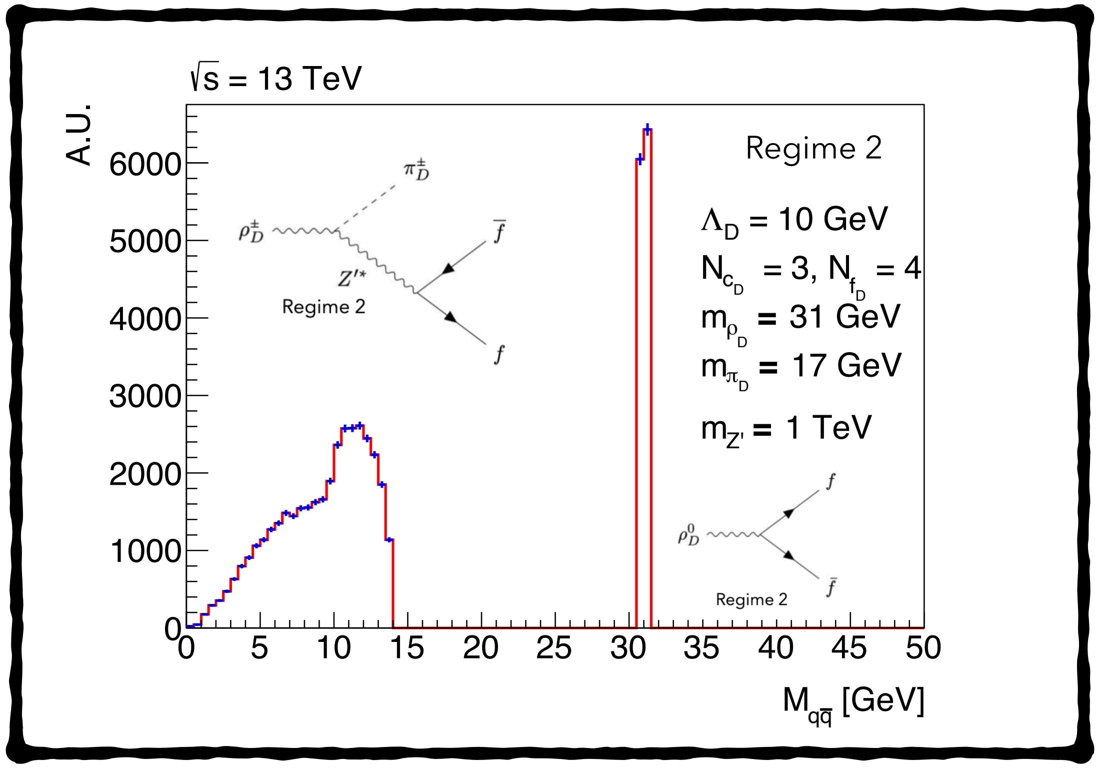
Snowmass darkshowers arXiv:2202.05191

- Off-diagonal dark rho can undergo three body decays; have been absent from much of LHC and DM phenomenology

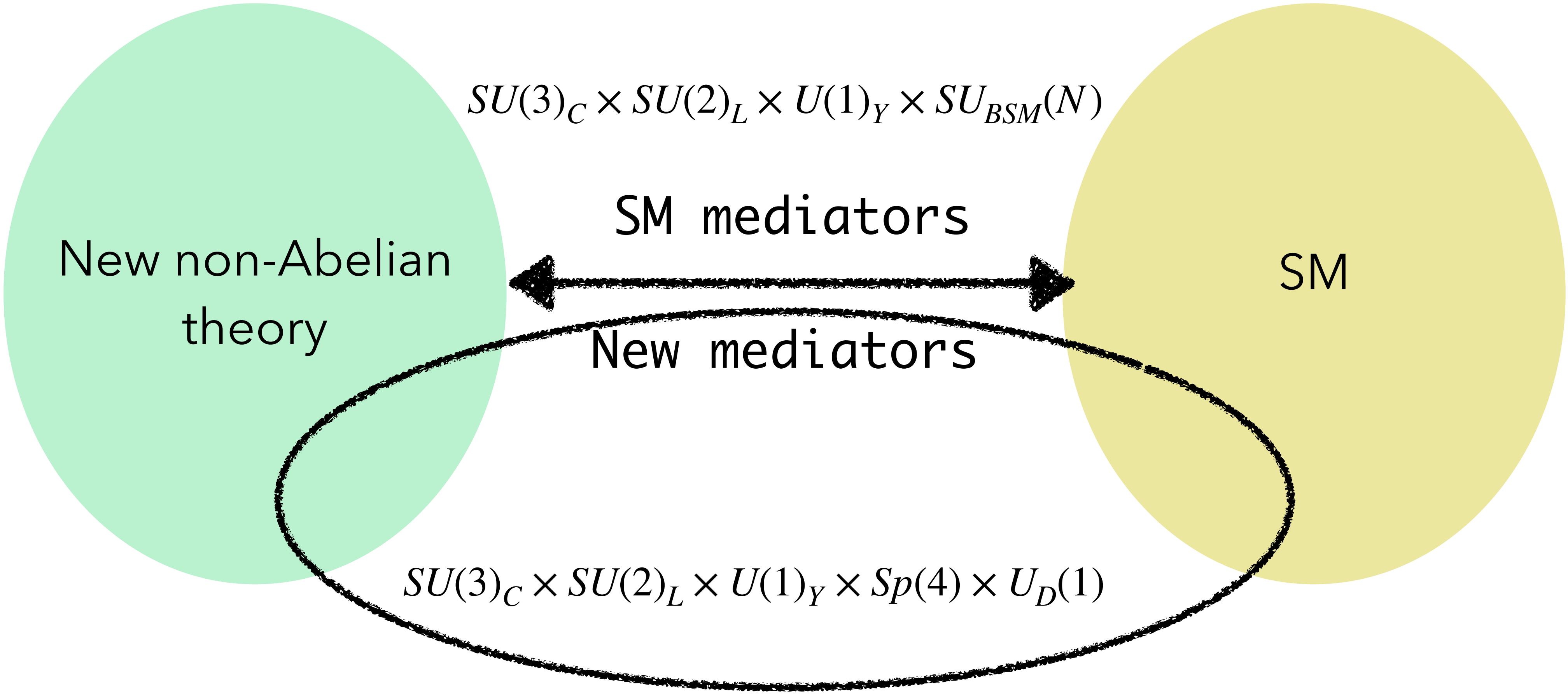
See also Beriln et al arXiv:1801.05805

- Leads to LLPs → displaced vertices at the colliders, correlation cosmology





Beyond SU(N)



$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times SU_{BSM}(N)$

New non-Abelian theory

SM mediators

SM

New mediators

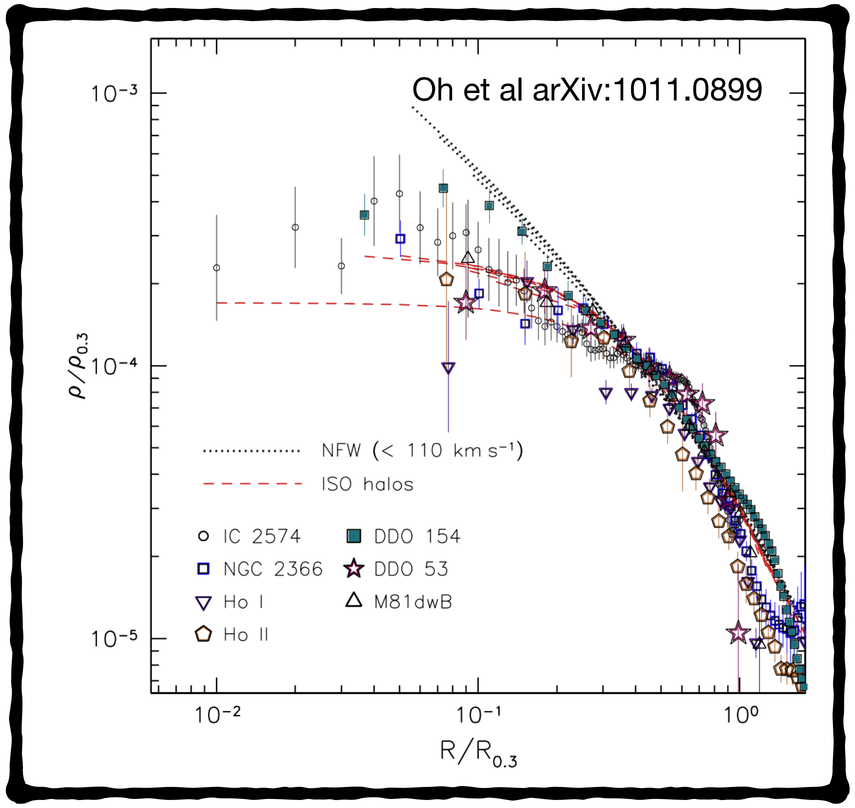
$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times Sp(4) \times U_D(1)$

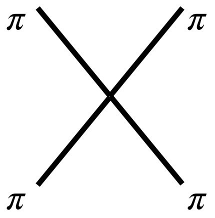
S.K., A. Maas, S. Mee, M. Nikolic, J. Pradler, F. Zierler arXiv:2202.05191

Dark pion dark matter

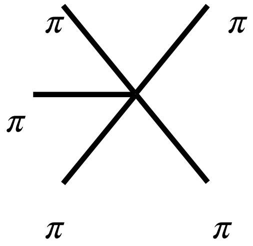
- Work in chiral regime, pions are pseudo-Goldstone bosons
- Chiral Lagrangian also contains Weiss-Zumino-Witten term
- In the SM: $K^+K^- \to \pi^+\pi^0\pi^-$ and $\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma$

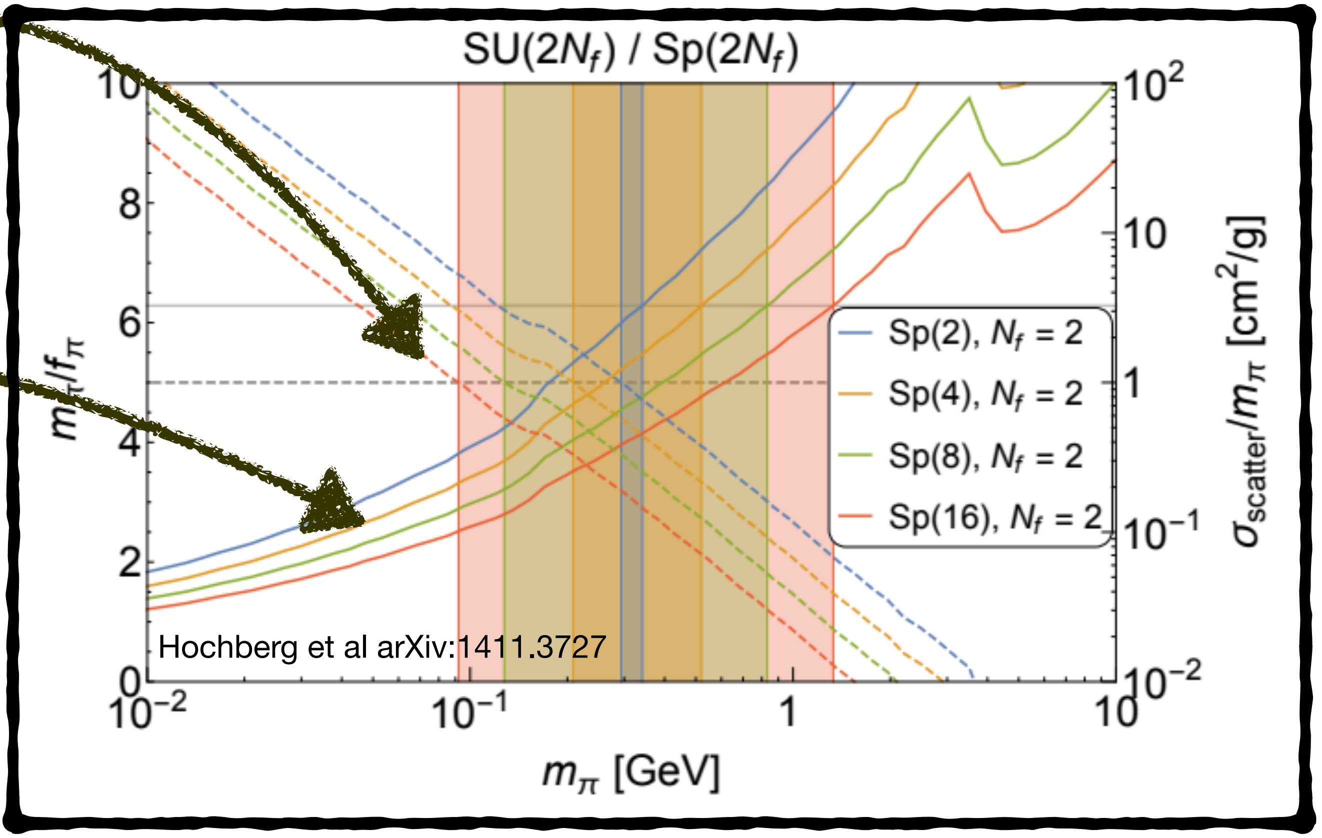
See also talk by S. Mee on Wednesday





For free!

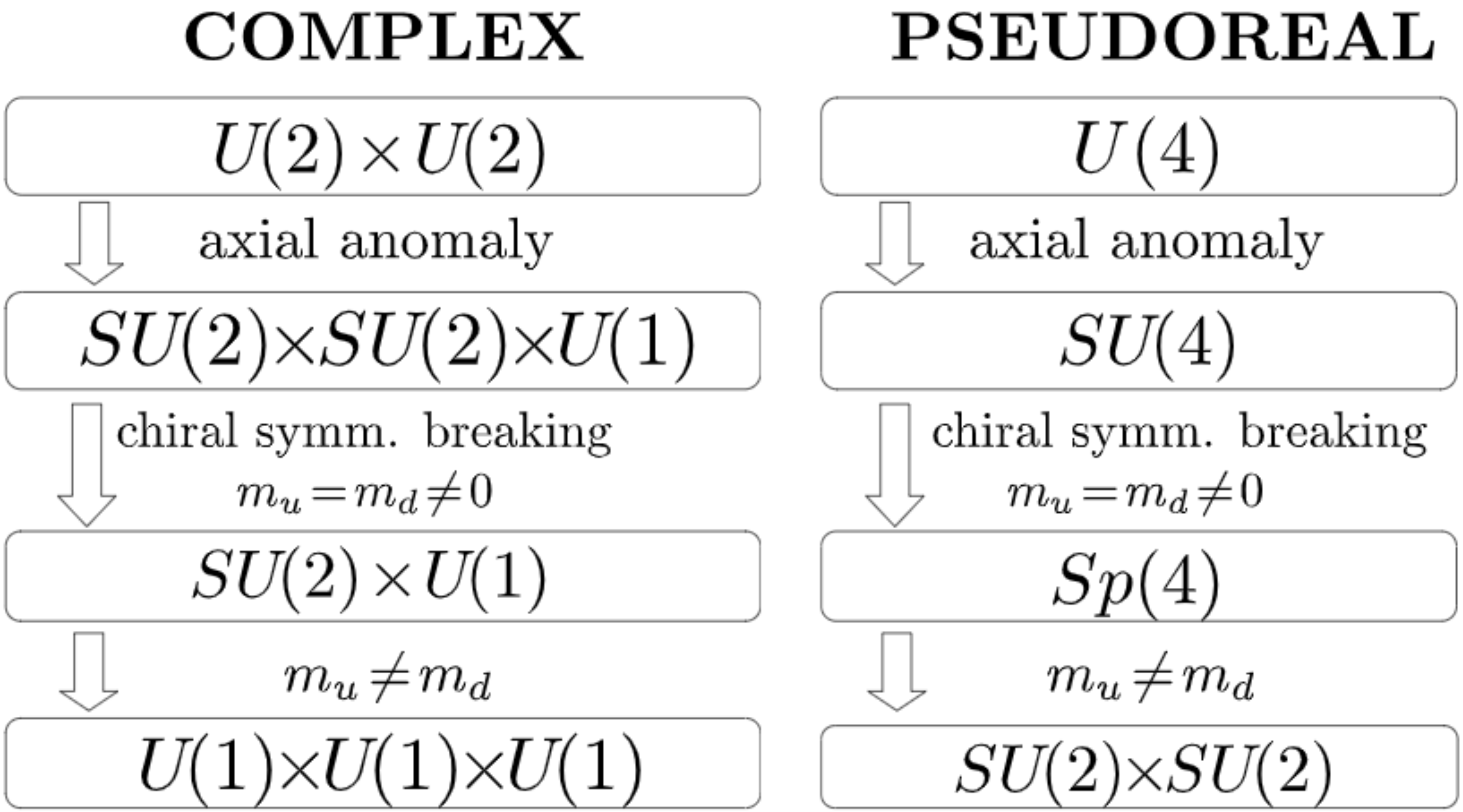




Symmetries

Any SU(N), N > 2 group $N_f = 2$

Sp(4)/symplectic group $N_f = 2$



COMPLEX

$U(2) \times U(2)$

axial anomaly

$SU(2)\times SU(2)\times U(1)$

chiral symm. breaking $m_u = m_d \neq 0$

$SU(2) \times U(1)$

$m_u \neq m_d$

$U(1)\times U(1)\times U(1)$

PSEUDOREAL

$U(4)$

axial anomaly

$SU(4)$

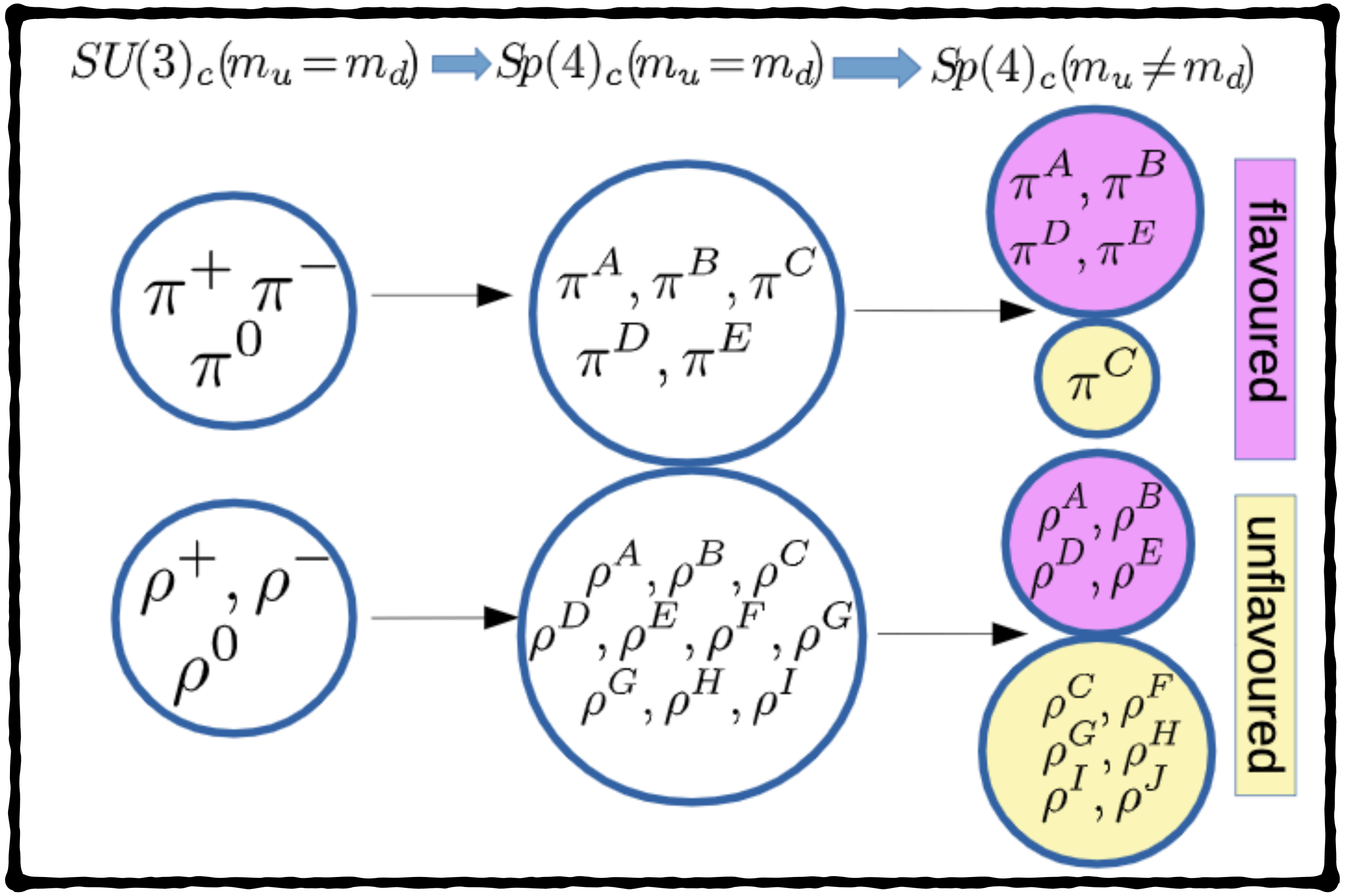
chiral symm. breaking $m_u = m_d \neq 0$

$Sp(4)$

$m_u \neq m_d$

$SU(2)\times SU(2)$

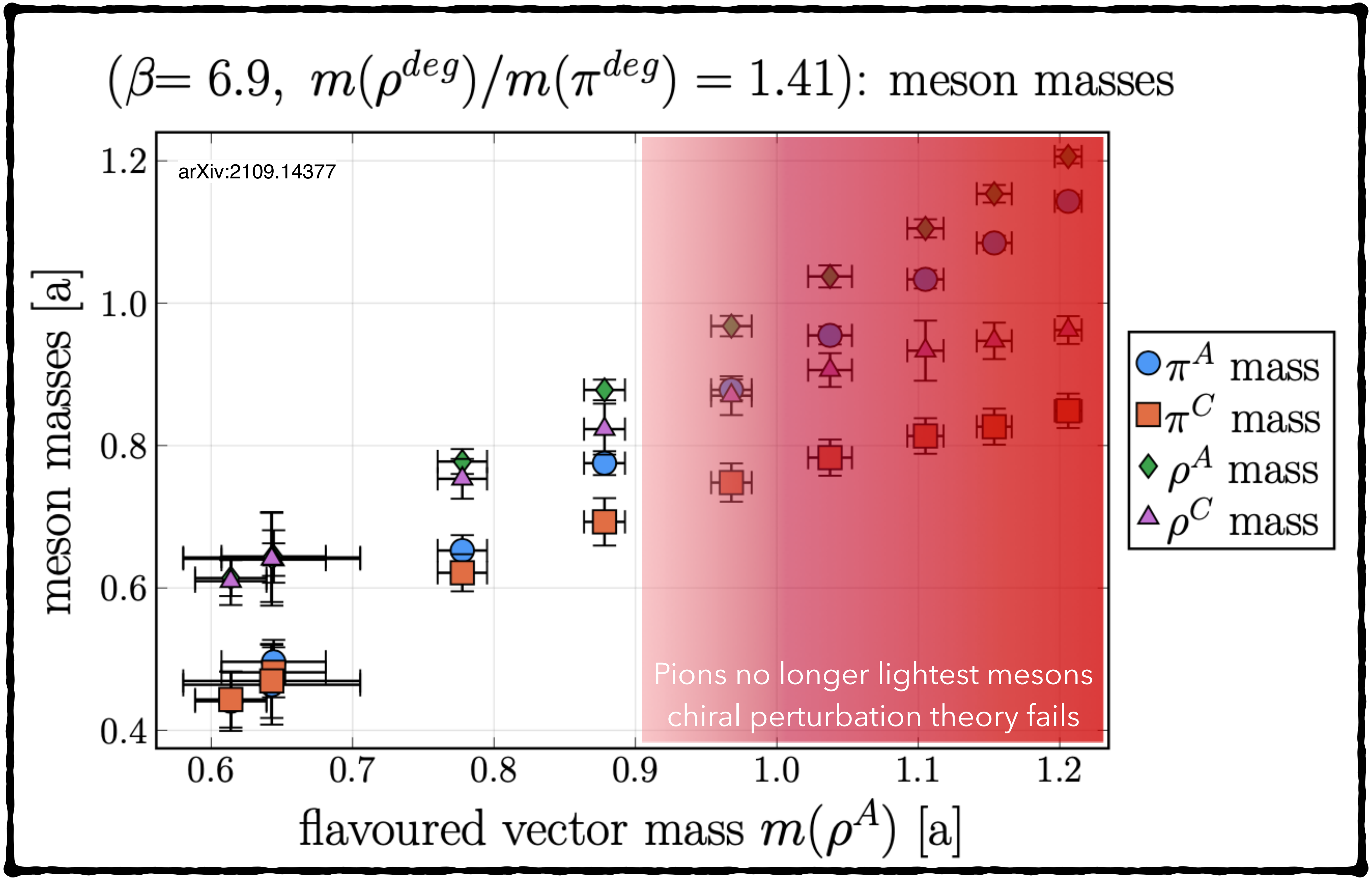
Phenomenological implications



- Theory contains 5 pions associated with broken generators of SU(4)/Sp(4)
- It contains 10 rho mesons associated with unbroken generators
- Can lead to characteristically different phenomenology in low energy
- Charging the theory under external U(1) keeps all pions stable

$$Sp(4) \rightarrow SU(2)\times U(1) \qquad \begin{pmatrix}\pi^C\\ \pi^D\\ \pi^E\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}\pi^A\\ \pi^B\end{pmatrix}$$

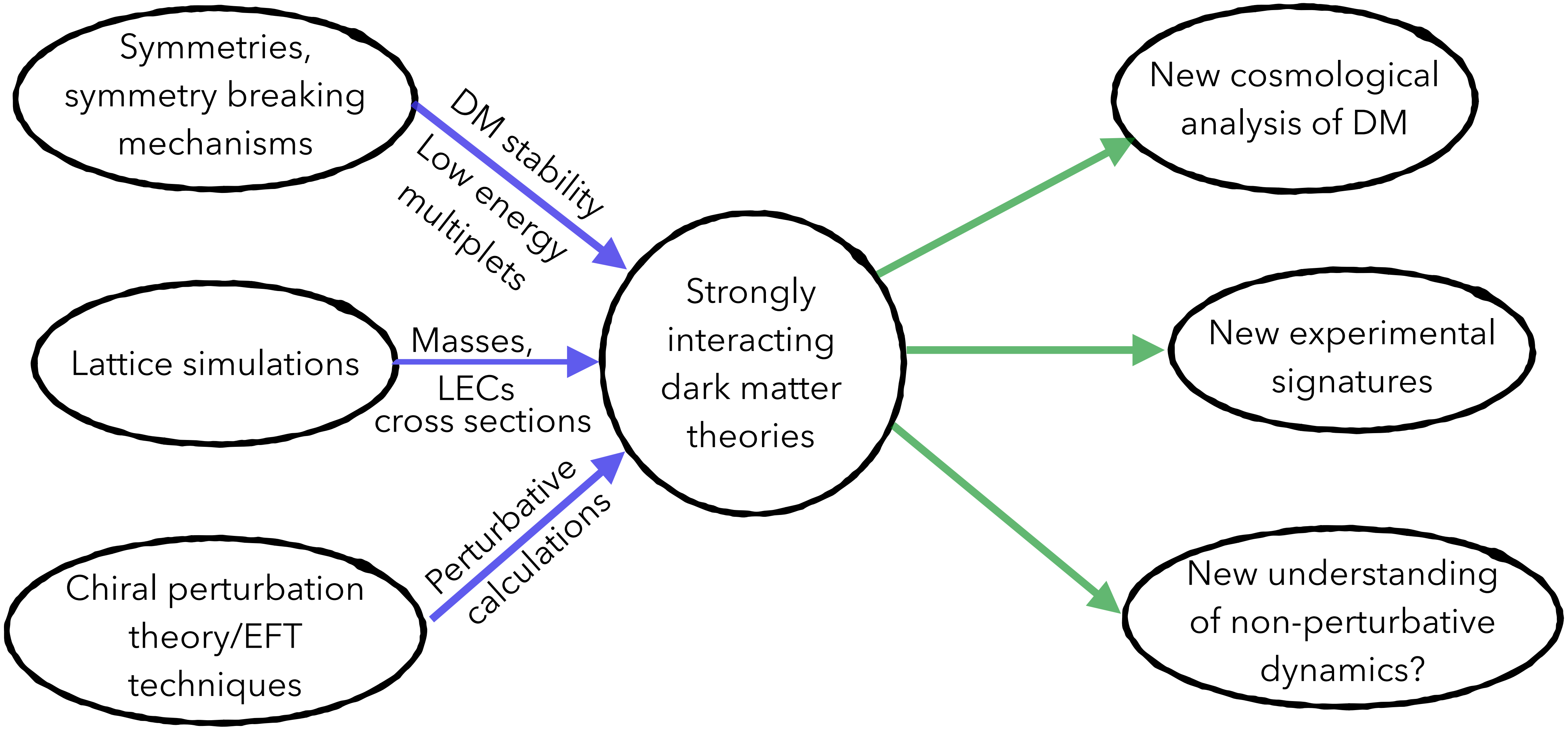
Lattice calculations $m_u \neq m_d$



- For the first time ever, lattice calculations available for non-degenerate dark quark masses

Conclusions

A systematic analysis of strongly interacting theories is possible



Symmetries, symmetry breaking mechanisms

DM stability

Low energy multiplets

Lattice simulations

Masses, LECs cross sections

Chiral perturbation theory/EFT techniques

Perturbative calculations

Strongly interacting dark matter theories

New cosmological analysis of DM

New experimental signatures

New understanding of non-perturbative dynamics?

- Presented several examples containing dark baryon and dark pion dark matter candidates
- DM stability is ensured either via symmetries inbuilt in the theories or via careful choices of external charges
- Multiple relic density generation mechanisms can be engineered
- Portals lead to new interesting phenomenology

Thanks for listening

Questions?