

RF6 Perspective on DM Complementarity

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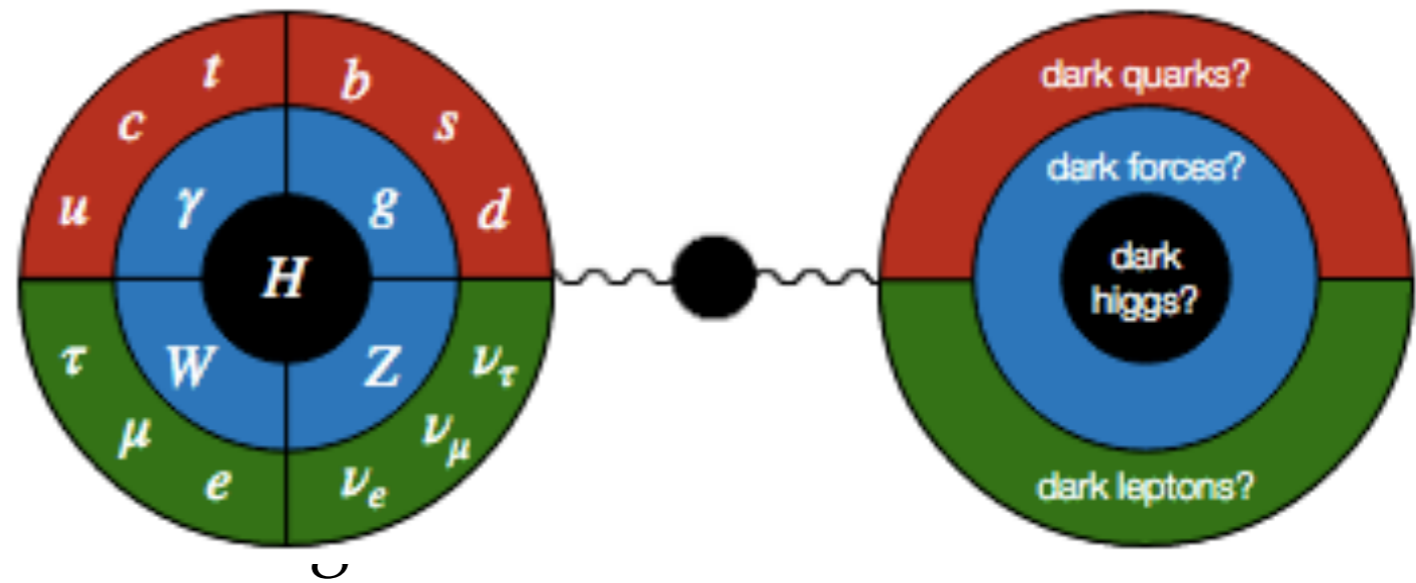
Snowmass CSS July 19, 2022

Outline

- Who is RF06 – Overall Scope, Vision, Priorities
- Dark Matter Scenarios and Signals
 - Cross-Cuts to CF, EF, and TF
- Goals for Working with Other Frontiers

RF6 – Dark sectors at Accelerators: Scope

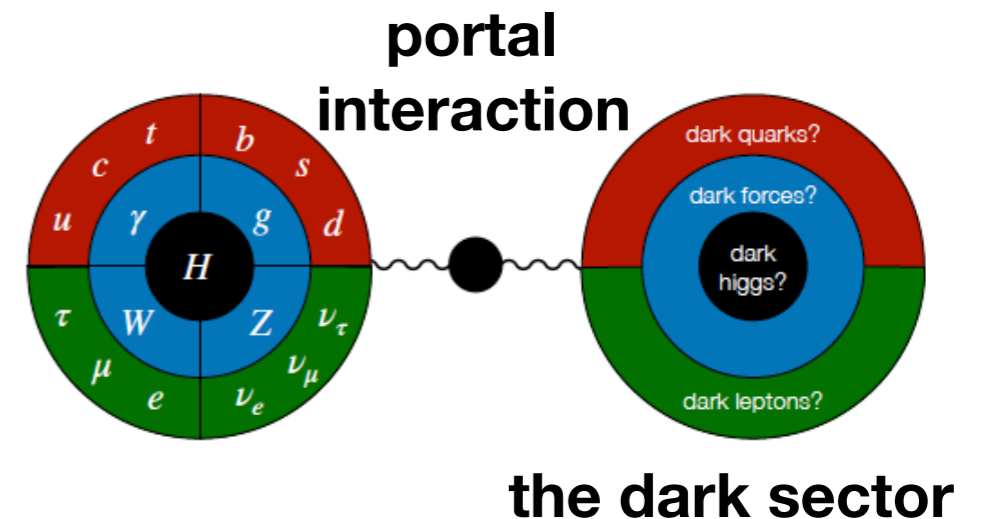
- Using intensity-frontier experiments to probe low mass dark(hidden) sectors neutral under SM forces.
 - Includes both dark matter production and (semi)-visible signals (produced dark sector particle decays into SM matter)
- If DM is lighter than few GeV, it must be SM-neutral \Rightarrow dark sector framework
- “Intensity Frontier” includes
 - analyses at existing flavor experiments (e.g. Belle II, LHCb)
 - beam-based searches and / or dedicated runs at neutrino experiments (overlaps NF3)
 - new small experiments
 - new auxiliary detectors at LHC (overlaps EF10)
- Dark matter is a key motivation across all of these searches



The existence of dark matter motivates a dark sector neutral under the SM forces

Dark sectors are a compelling possibility for new physics, with potential relevance to

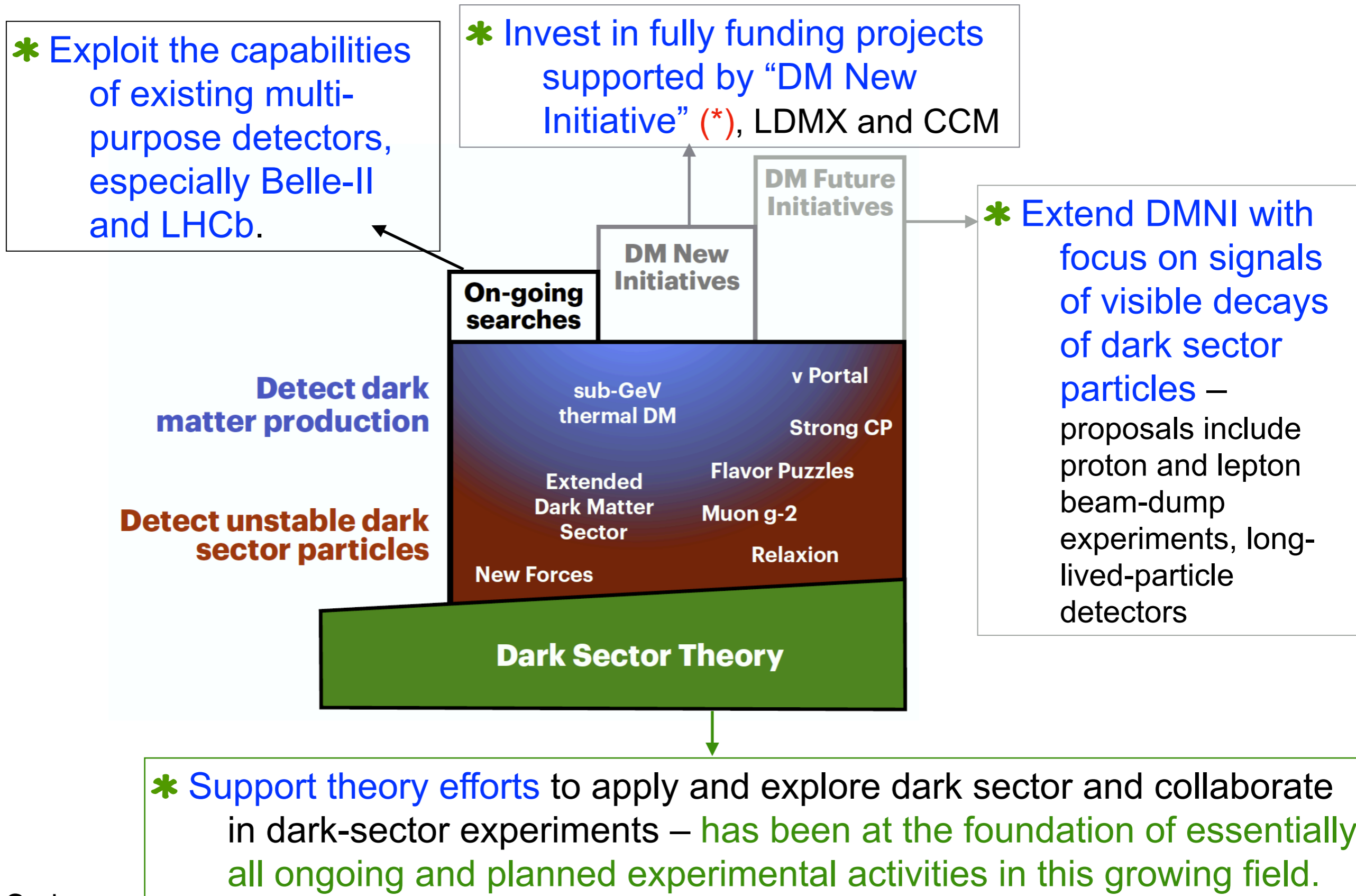
lightness of SM neutrinos, baryon-antibaryon asymmetry, hierarchy problem, strong-CP problem (e.g., axions, axion-like-particles), anomalies in data



Dark sectors are generically weakly coupled to SM matter (via portal interactions) and can naturally have MeV-to-GeV masses.

- ➡ Only mild constraints from precision atomic physics & high-energy colliders
- ➡ **Intensity-frontier experiments offer unique and unprecedented access to:**
 - Light dark matter production
 - Systematic exploration of dark sector portals
 - Searches for new flavors and rich structures in dark sectors

RF6 Strategy: To promote US leadership in dark sector studies



Dark Matter Science in RF6

Low-mass BSM physics should be SM-neutral \rightarrow interactions through short list of *portal* couplings.

$$\epsilon F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}'_{\mu\nu}, \quad \kappa |H|^2 S^2, \quad y H L N, \quad \frac{1}{f} a F^{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$

DM abundance provides clues to DM interactions

DM production mechanisms that involve thermal equilibrium \Rightarrow accessible DM production at accelerators

- Most WIMP-like possibility: DM annihilates through mediator! Canonical benchmark model is freeze-out through s -channel dark photon – identified as high priority at BRN
 - Additional interesting models interact mainly with neutrinos
- Generalized freeze-out production mechanisms for light DM (e.g. SIMP, forbidden annihilation) often imply *visible* signals at accelerators – this was Thrust 2 of Accelerator PRD at the BRN and its importance is called out by RF6.

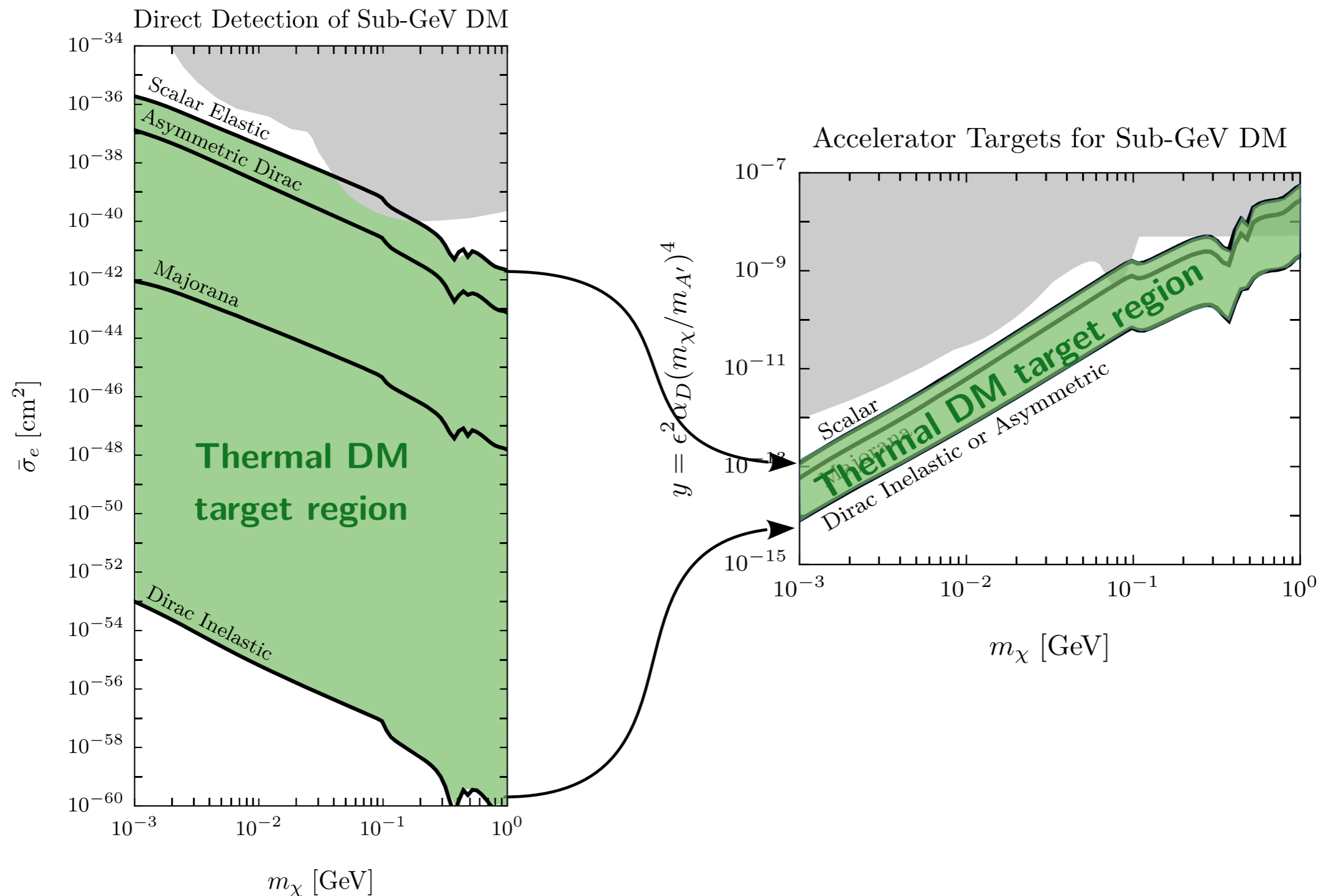
Complementarity of Accelerators and (In)Direct Detection

Complementarity with low-threshold DD:

- Probe different properties (particle properties @accel, combination w/ cosmic abundance at DD)
- Explore different kinematics ($v \ll c$ in DD, $v \sim c$ at accel)
 - Low-threshold DD has enhanced sensitivity to Coulombic scattering, as in light-mediator freeze-in
 - Accelerators are optimal for discovery of DM with suppressed interactions at low velocity, including freeze-out through dark photon with generic spin/mass structure.
- Where both are effective (e.g. elastic scalar thermal freeze-out), exciting opportunities for combined characterization of a signal

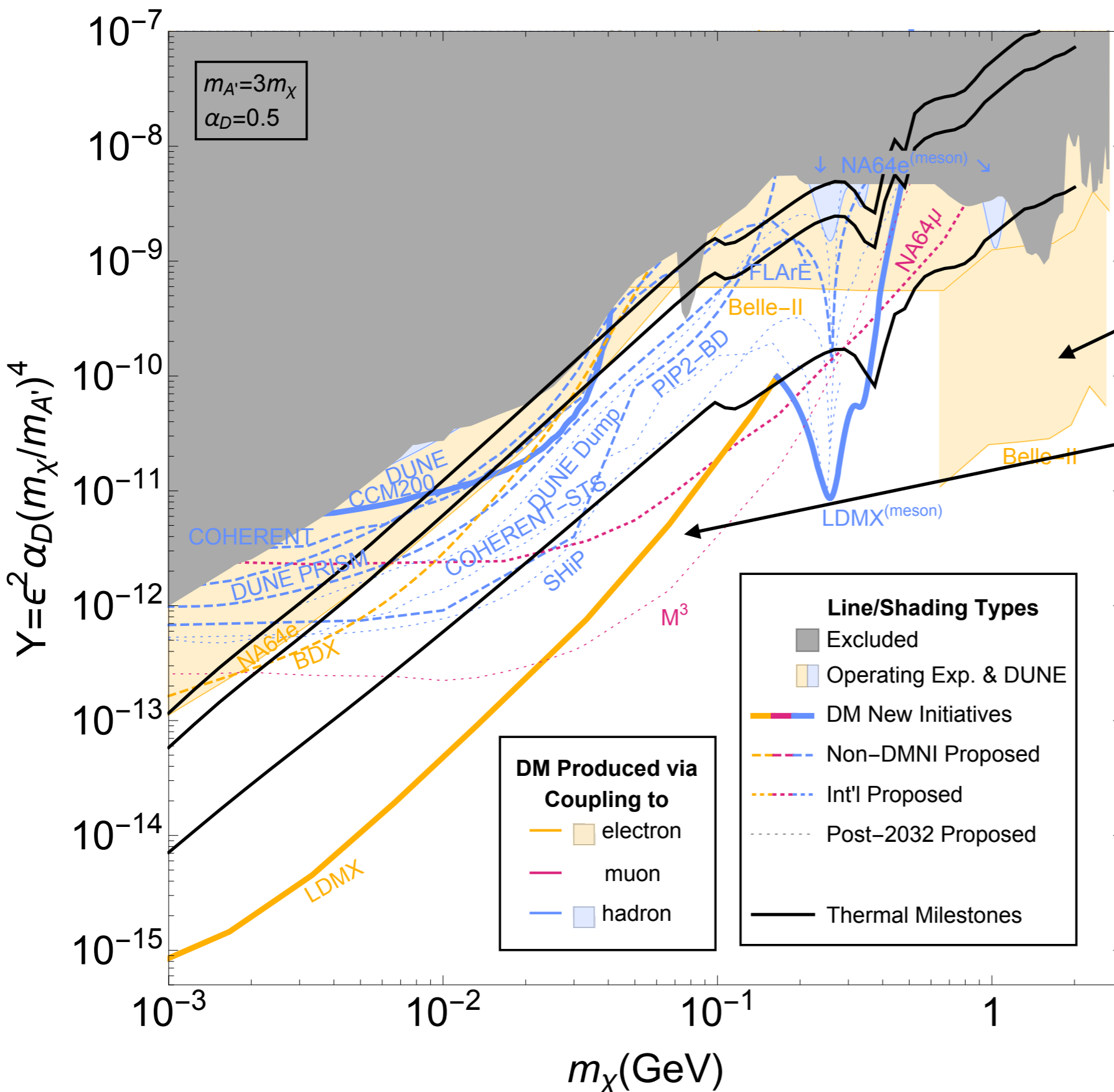
Viable light DM models have suppressed indirect detection signals or annihilate exclusively to neutrinos – in latter case, strong synergy with neutrino telescope ID

Velocity-dependence for thermal DM



Velocity-dependence of scattering spreads freeze-out models' direct detection signals over 20 decades of cross-section, while range of expected accelerator signals is compact. **Accelerator searches are necessary to test low-mass thermal scenarios.**

Dark Photon Model: RF6 Message

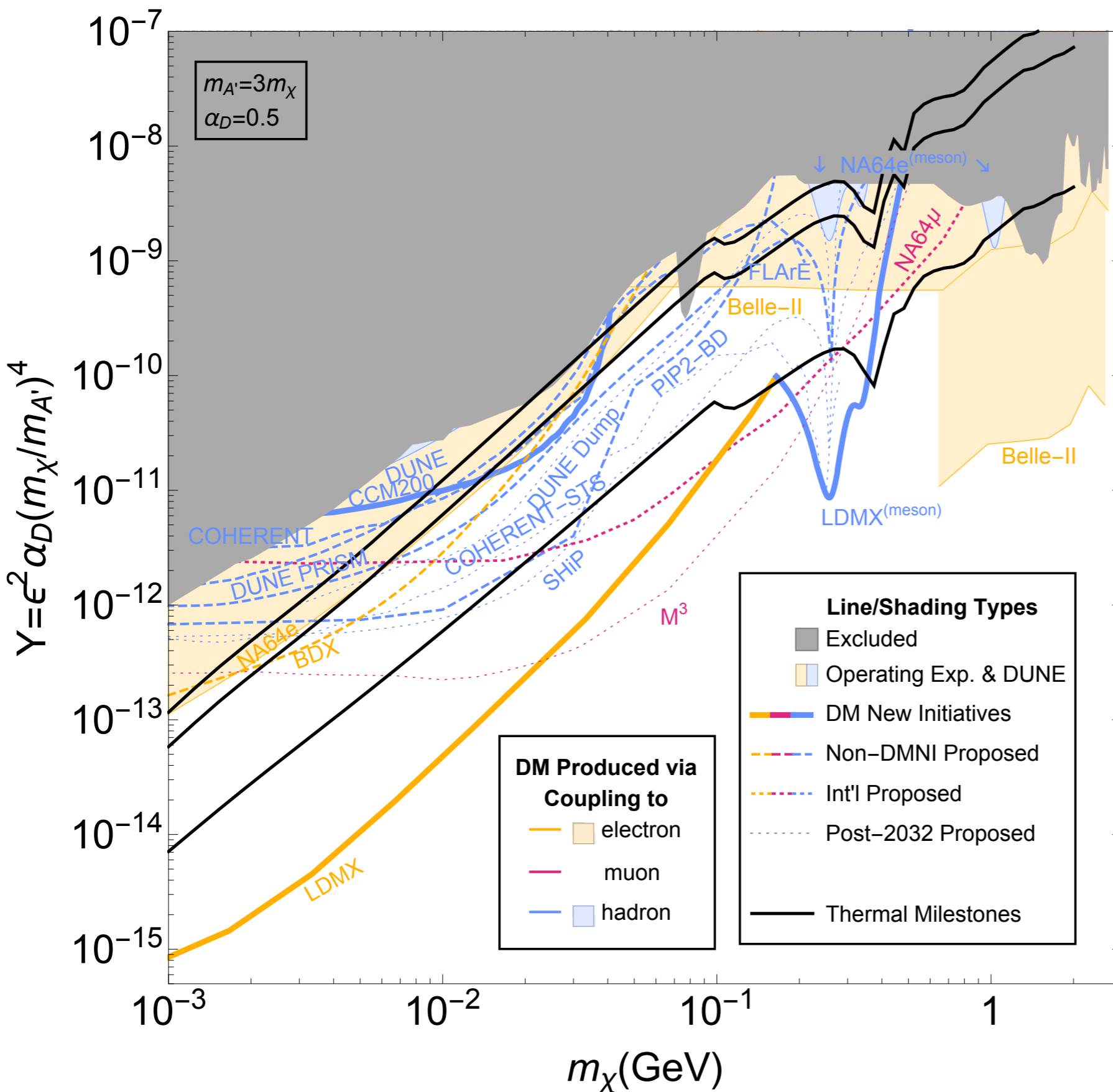


Example of 3 experimental “prongs” in action:

Multi-purpose experiments and DMNI program both needed to cover thermal production milestones.

For this signal, **moving beyond DMNI-funded scope** buys sensitivity to models that don't couple to electrons & complementary measurement

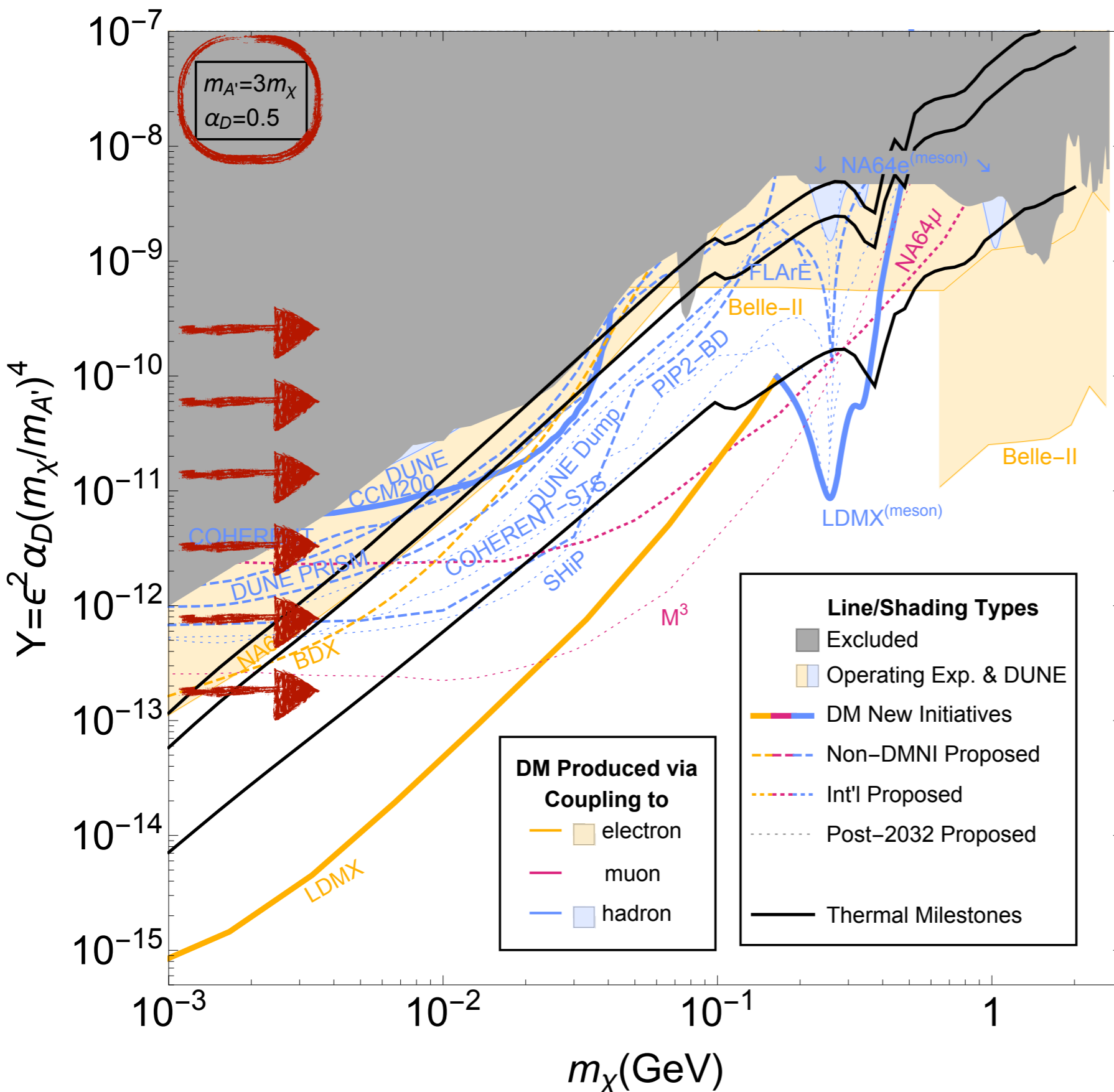
Dark Photon Model: Complementarity



EF10

complementarity:
LHC searches for
similar models at
higher (mediator
and/or DM) mass
scales

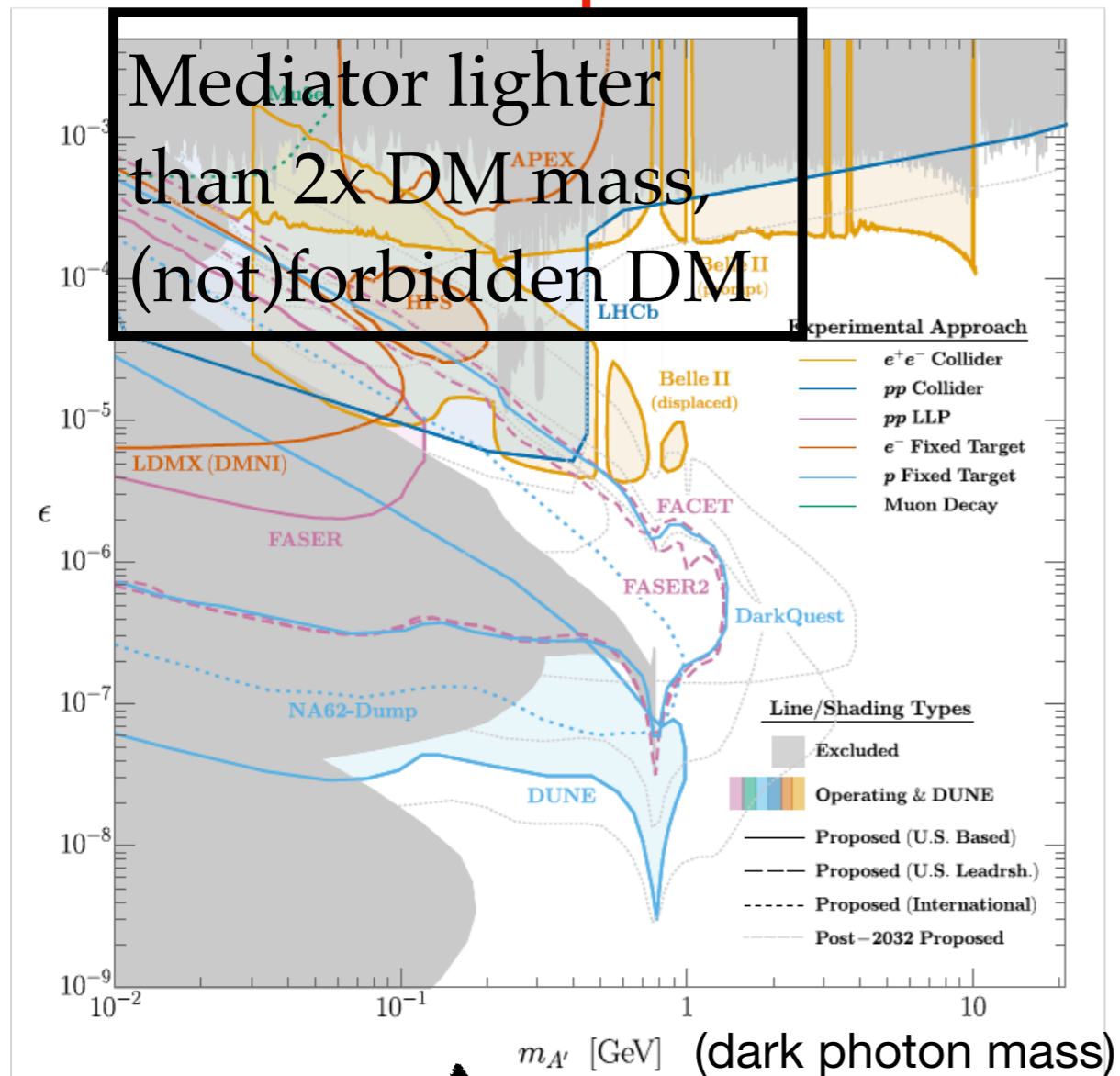
Dark Photon Model: Complementarity



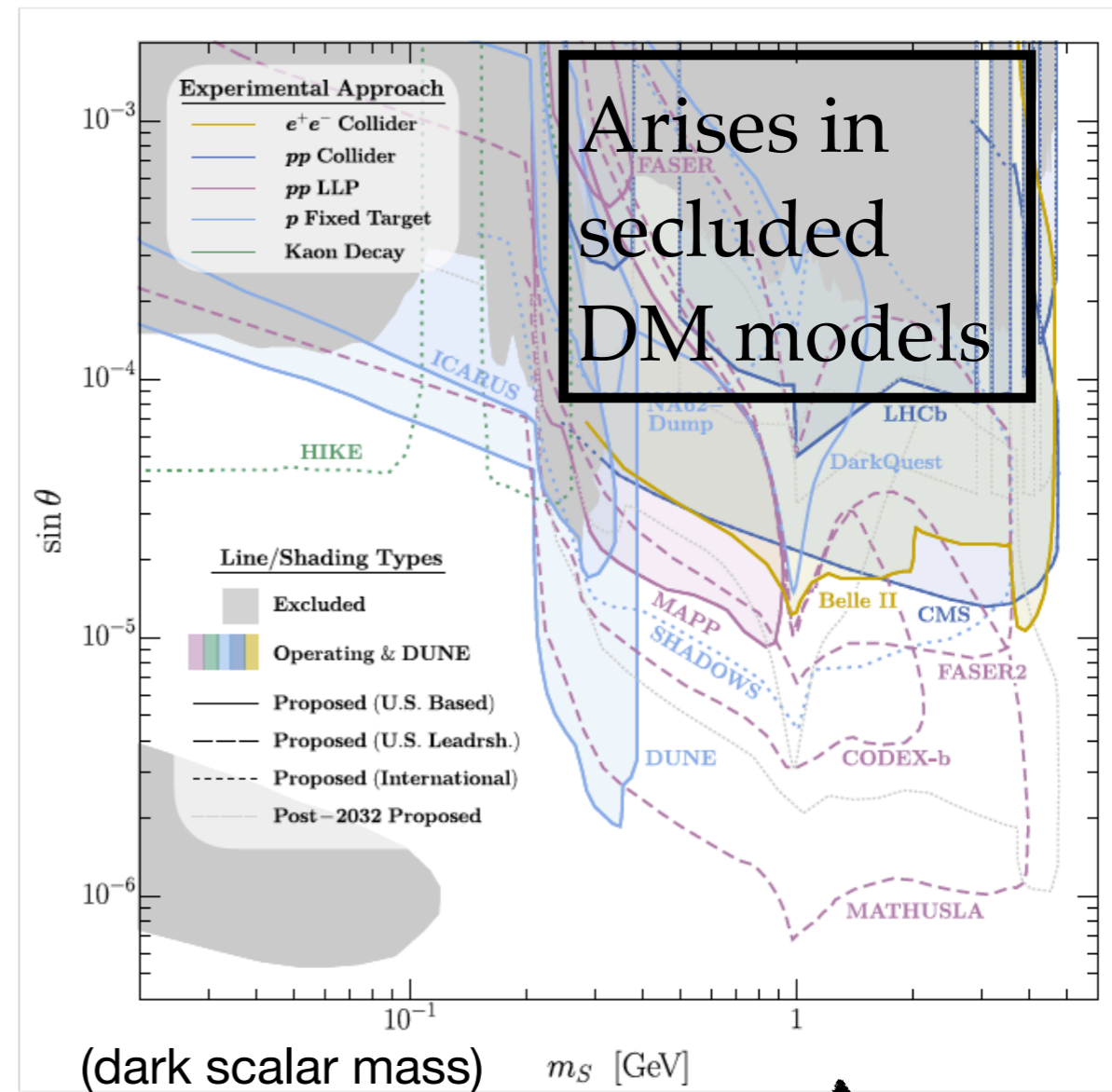
Unstable Dark Sector Particles and Dark Matter

Big idea 2. Producing and detecting unstable dark particles

Minimal dark photon model



Minimal dark scalar model



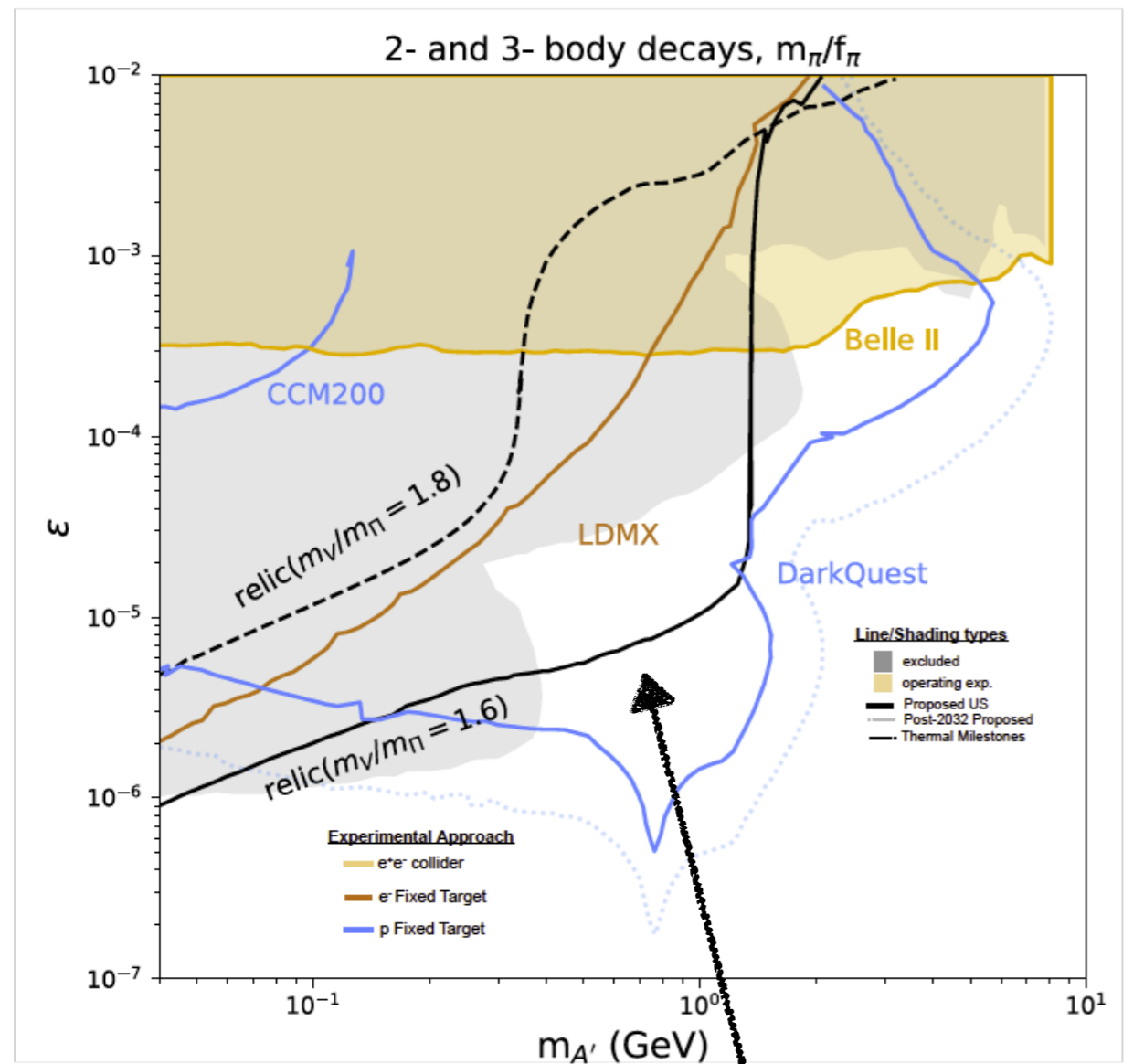
The mediator decays **visibly** to SM particles

This entire parameter space predicts a dark sector in thermal equilibrium with the SM

Unstable Dark Sector Particles and Dark Matter

Big idea 3. Beyond minimal models

SIMP DM model



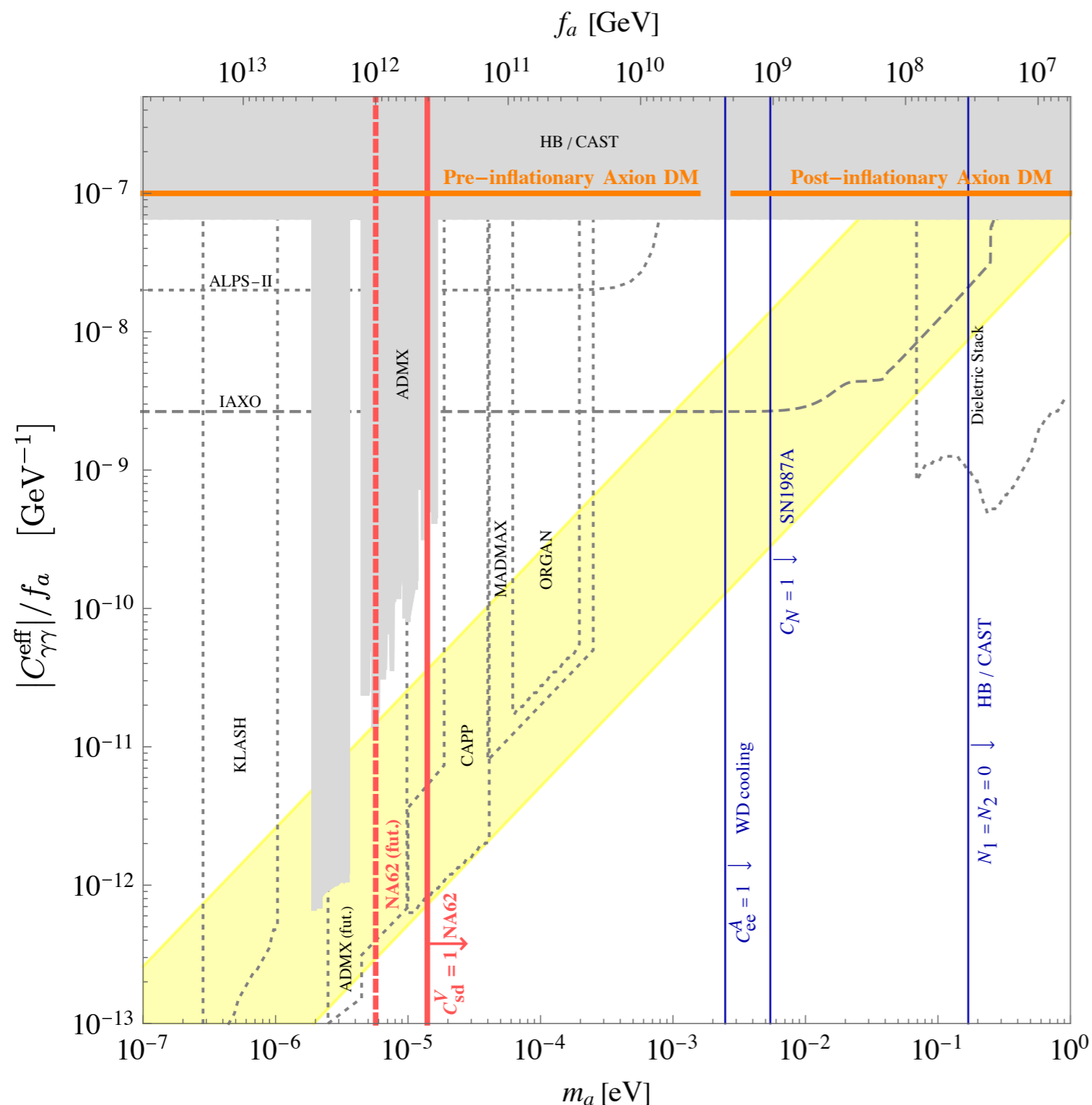
**benchmarks
for thermal DM**

Broad theme

Accelerators can
probe the detailed
physics of the dark
sector.

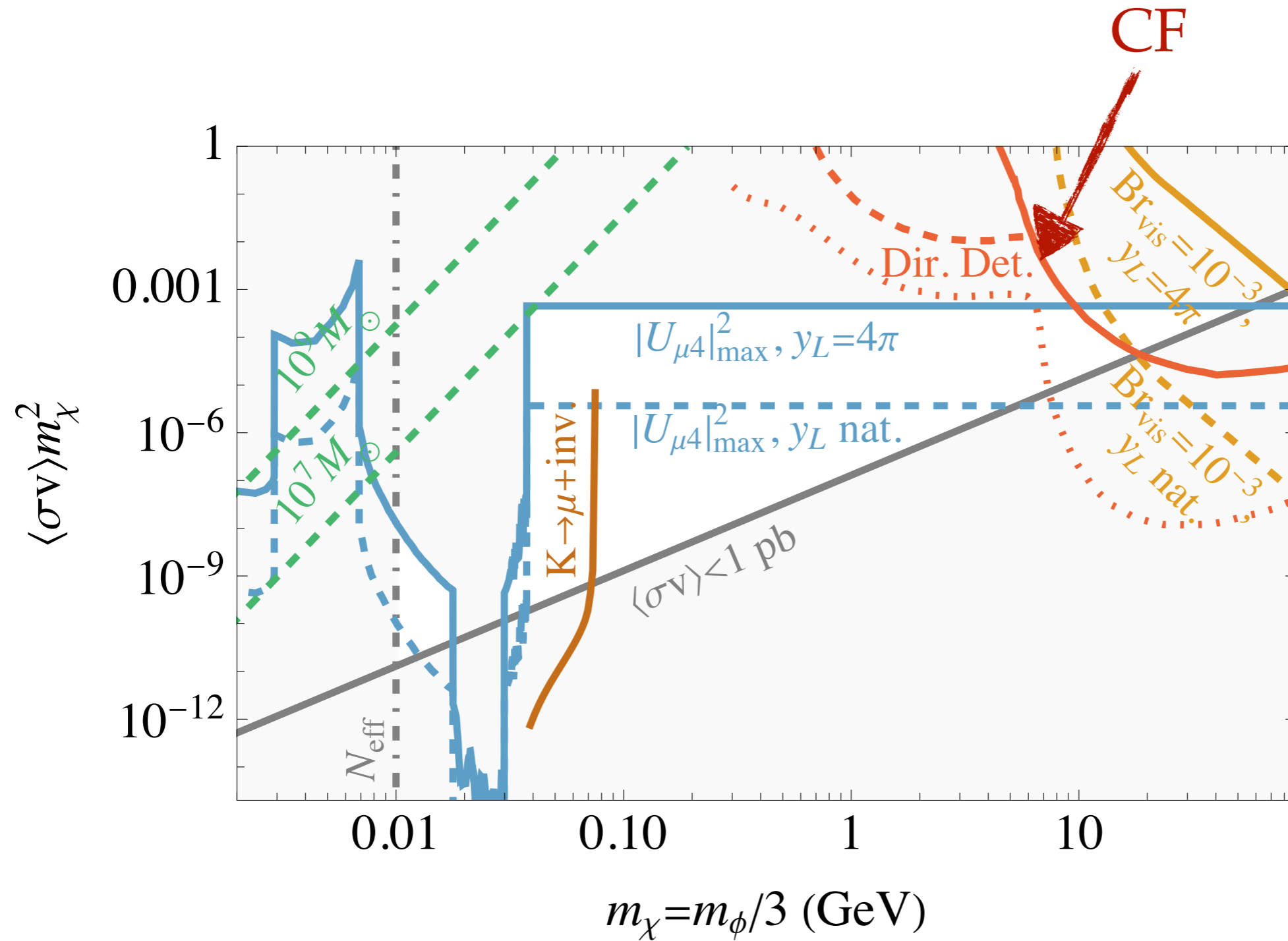
Unstable Dark Sector Particles and Dark Matter

Big idea 3. Beyond minimal models



Axion-quark couplings with **new flavor structure** are powerfully constrained by kaon decays – **CF2 complementarity**

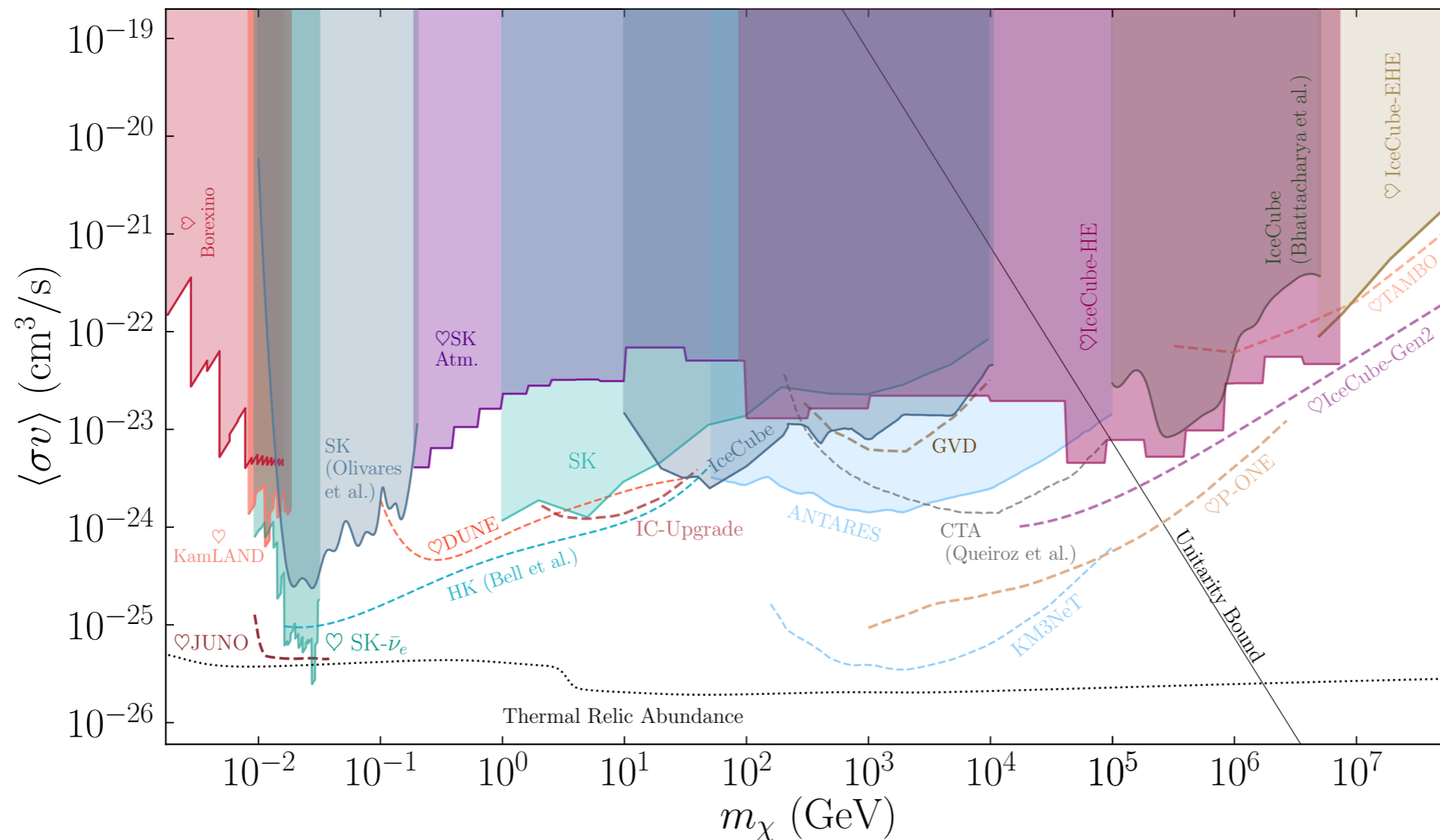
Neutrino-Coupled Models



t -channel annihilation, muon flavor mixing

Neutrino-Coupled Models

s -channel annihilation, tau flavor mixing



*Complementarity between accelerator-based neutrinos,
cosmogenic neutrinos, CTA*

Cross-Frontier Goals and Synergies: Specific Science Opportunities

- Direct detection and accelerators probe similar interactions;
We need both because
 - *different kinematics* \Rightarrow *complementary discovery reach*
 - each approach *answers different questions*
- Cosmic probes and DM self-interaction constraints are highly complementary, unique window on *dark-sector-only interactions* – especially at 1-20 MeV masses ($\sigma / m \sim 1 / m^3$)
- DM-neutrino interactions can be explored via indirect detection, neutrino program (accel+natural), and flavor
- Flavor experiments and CF2 offer complementary windows on axions / ALPs, which can have flavor-violating interactions

Cross-Frontier Goals and Synergies: Program

Completion and future continuation of DM New Initiatives is essential to realize opportunities across CF1, CF2, RF6, NF3.

- Current DMNI is supporting compelling science – following through is important
- There are more exciting opportunities along this path than could be achieved in one round – the program should continue (with eventual rejuvenation to refresh priorities & factor in new ideas)
- Beyond specific science, IMO support for small projects is also essential to the health the overall HEP ecosystem.

We also need to **support new DM science that is not small projects** – e.g. CF3, research, upgrades – these are highly leveraged investments with great returns!

Cross-Frontier Goals and Synergies: Theory

Support for DM theory is essential and should be multifaceted: developing new models, understanding interplay between complementary probes, and supporting small experiments are all vital.

Cross-Frontier Goals and Synergies: Theory Interface

Great opportunities have been found at theory-experiment-instrumentation interface; there is surely untapped potential

- Especially important for DM, where the field of possibilities is so vast
- Infrequent dialogue, different technical dialects, and funding challenges can be obstacles
- So is insufficient appreciation of the potential (e.g. no Theory-Instrumentation liaison at Snowmass)
- **We should tell this story**

Discussion ...



Backup

Experiments/facilities

