

New Scientific Opportunities at the TRIUMF ARIEL e-linac - May 2022

# Light MeV-scale dark matter at accelerators

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University of Victoria

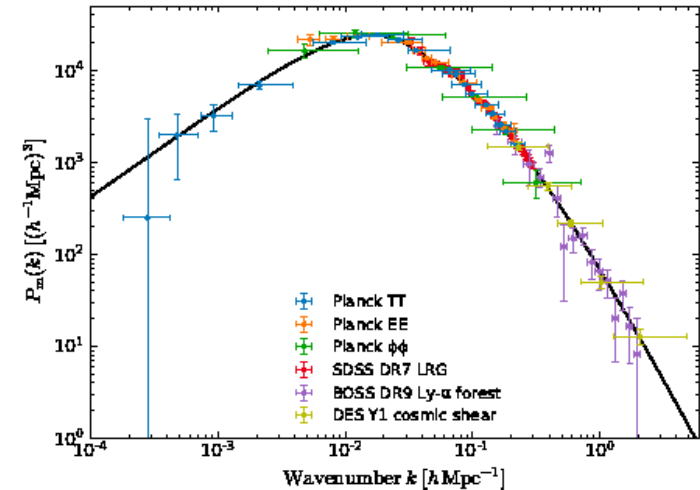
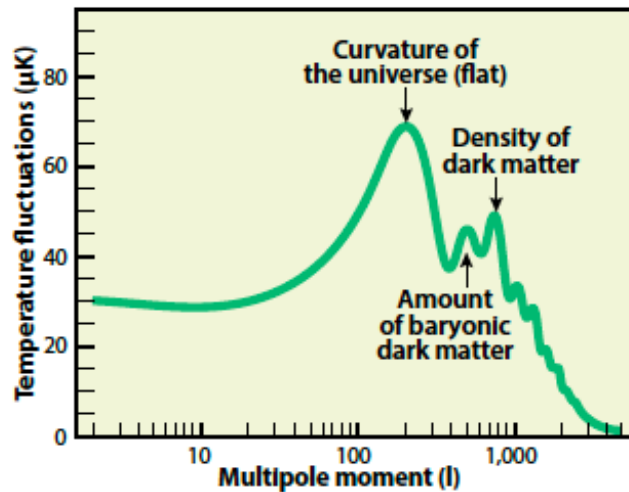


# Cold dark matter landscape



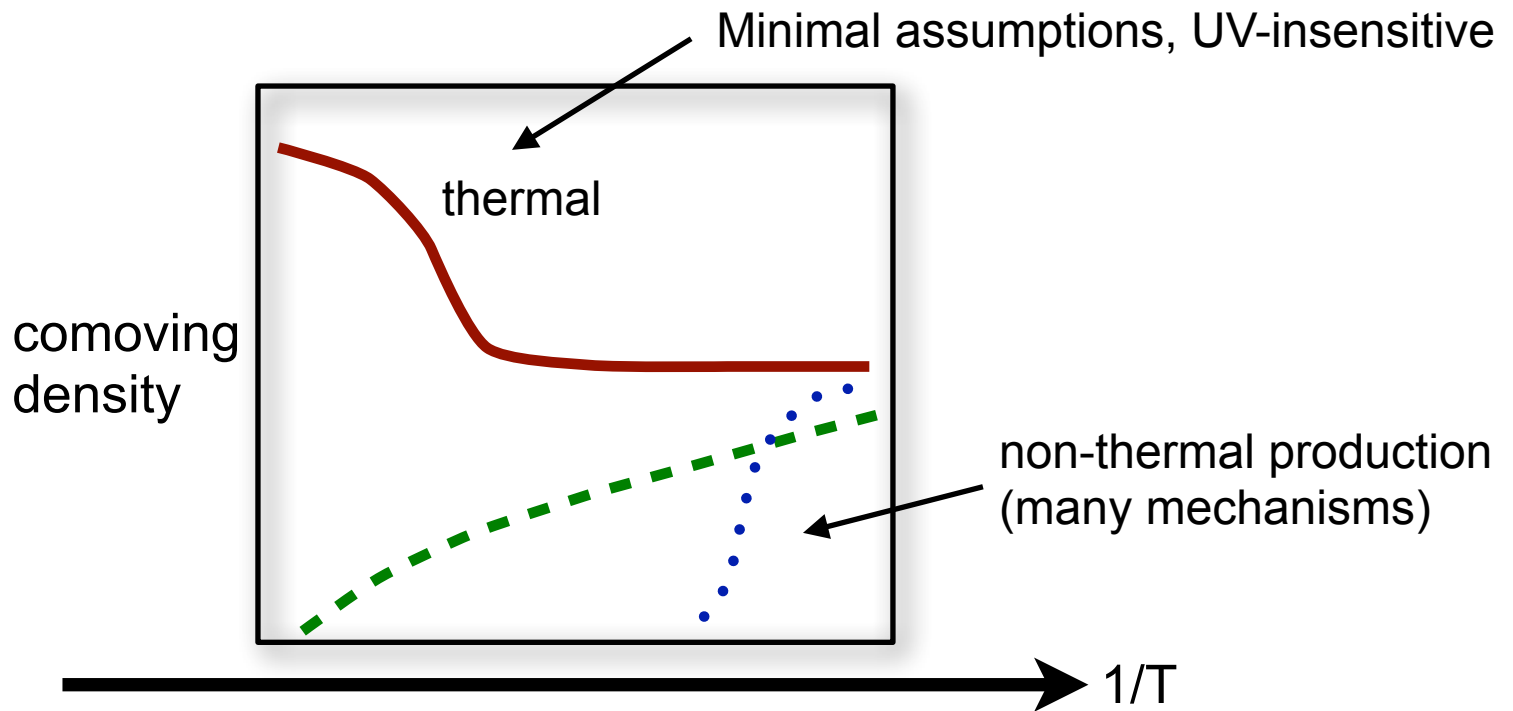
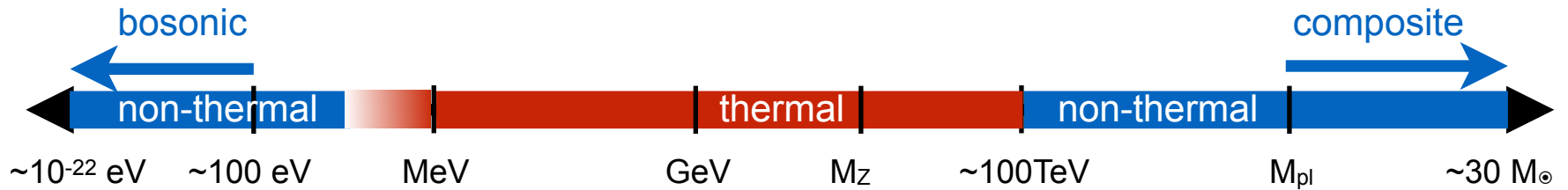
Empirical evidence for dark matter (and neutrino mass) arguably points to a dark/hidden sector (but not directly to a specific mass scale)

- Gravitational evidence from multiple cosmological & astrophysical scales (CMB, LSS, Lensing, etc)
  - Relic density  $\sim 5$  x baryons
  - Cold enough...
  - Dark enough...



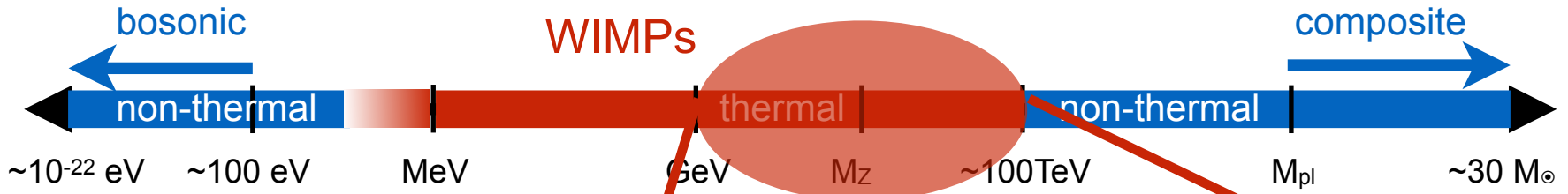
➡ a huge parameter space a priori, so what theoretical guidance is there?

# Cold dark matter landscape



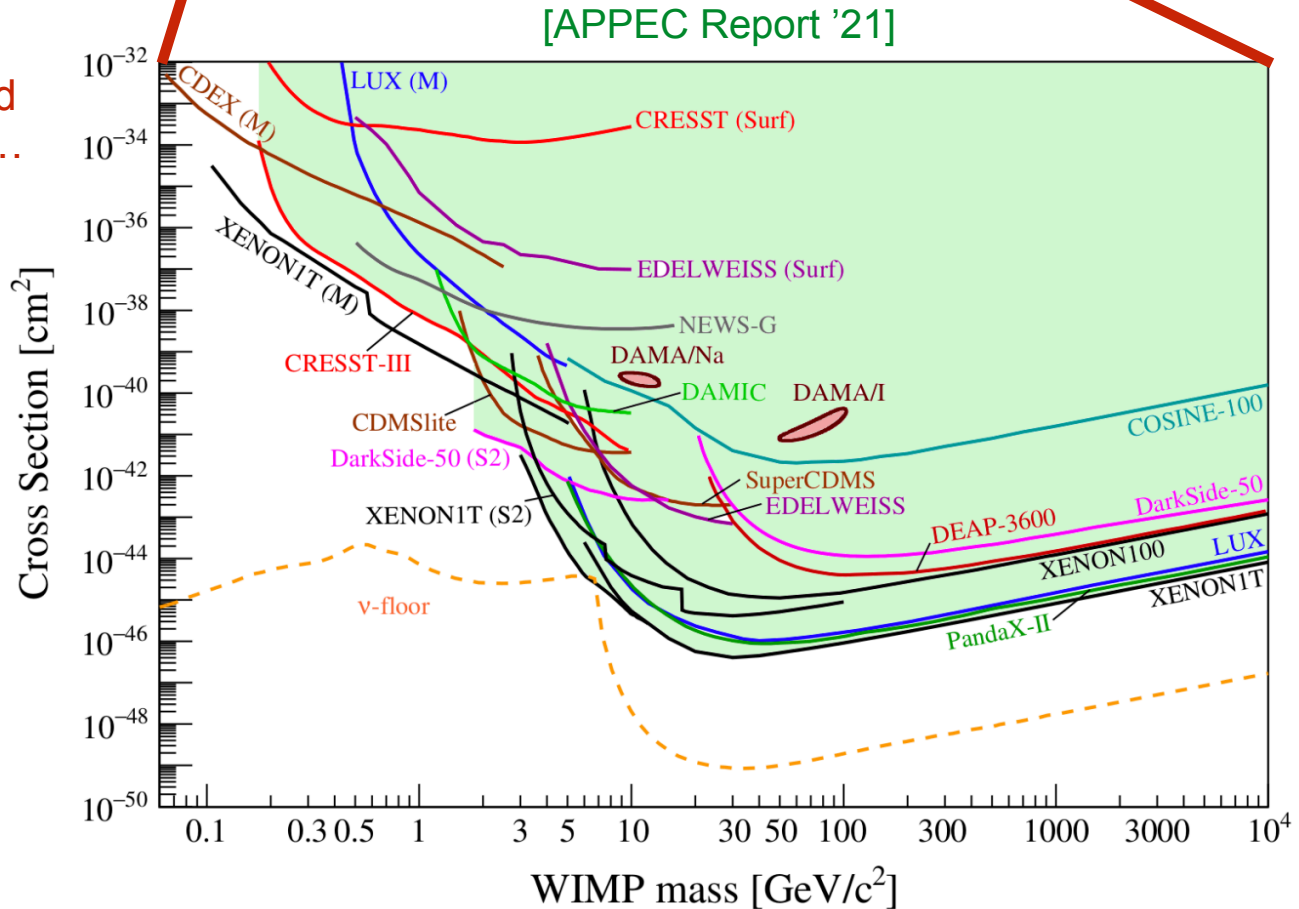
DM thermal history in the early universe

# Cold dark matter landscape

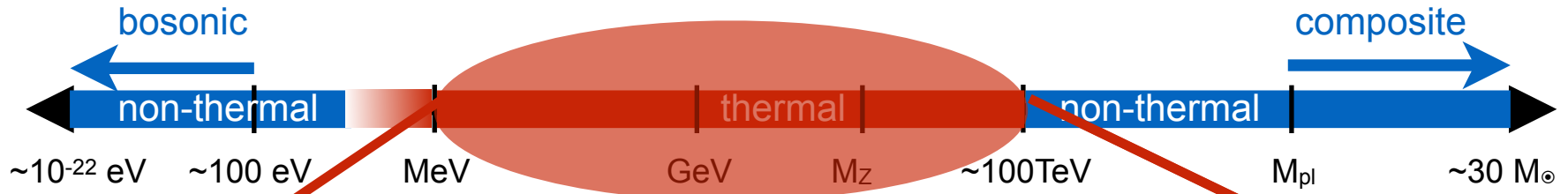


## WIMPs

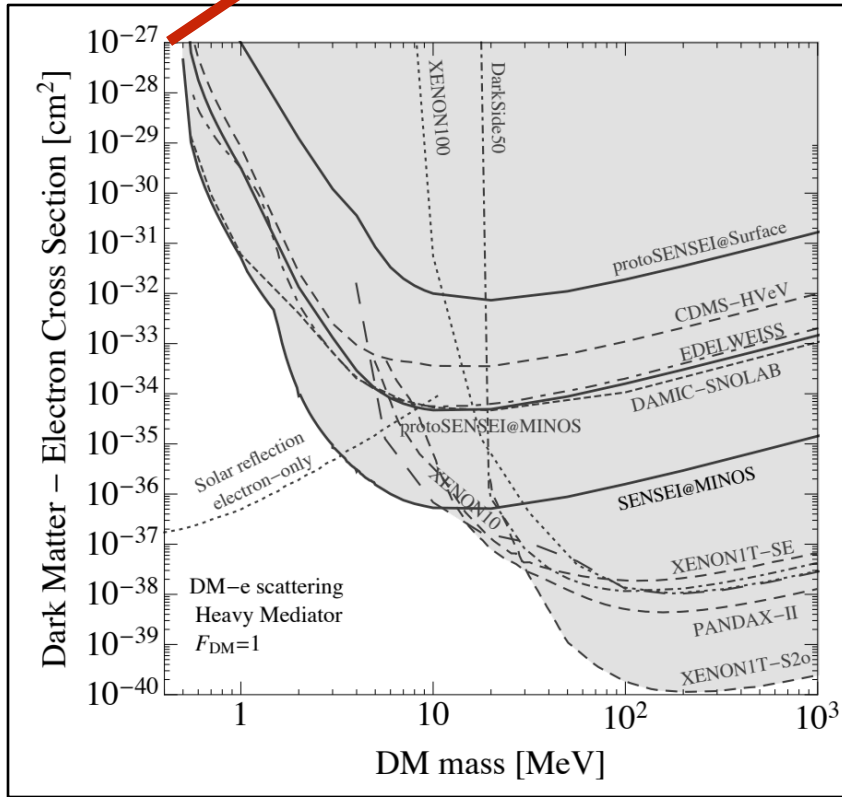
- minimal, UV-insensitive production mechanism, mimics BBN, and is linked to the electroweak scale...
- Natural focal point



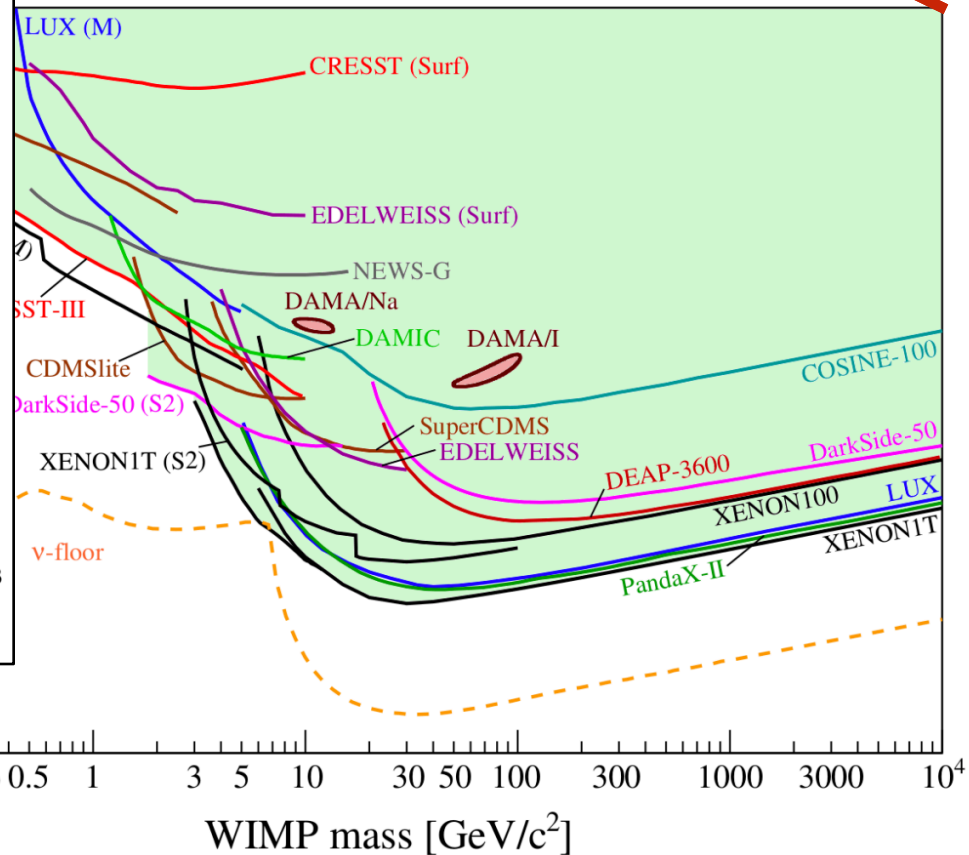
# Cold dark matter landscape



[Snowmass CF, Essig et al '22]

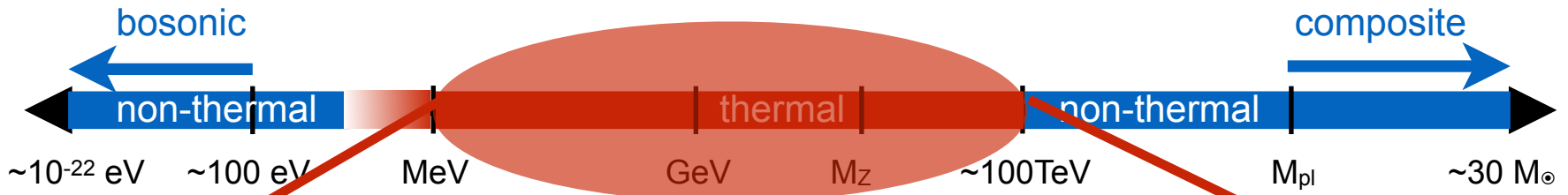


[APPEC Report '21]



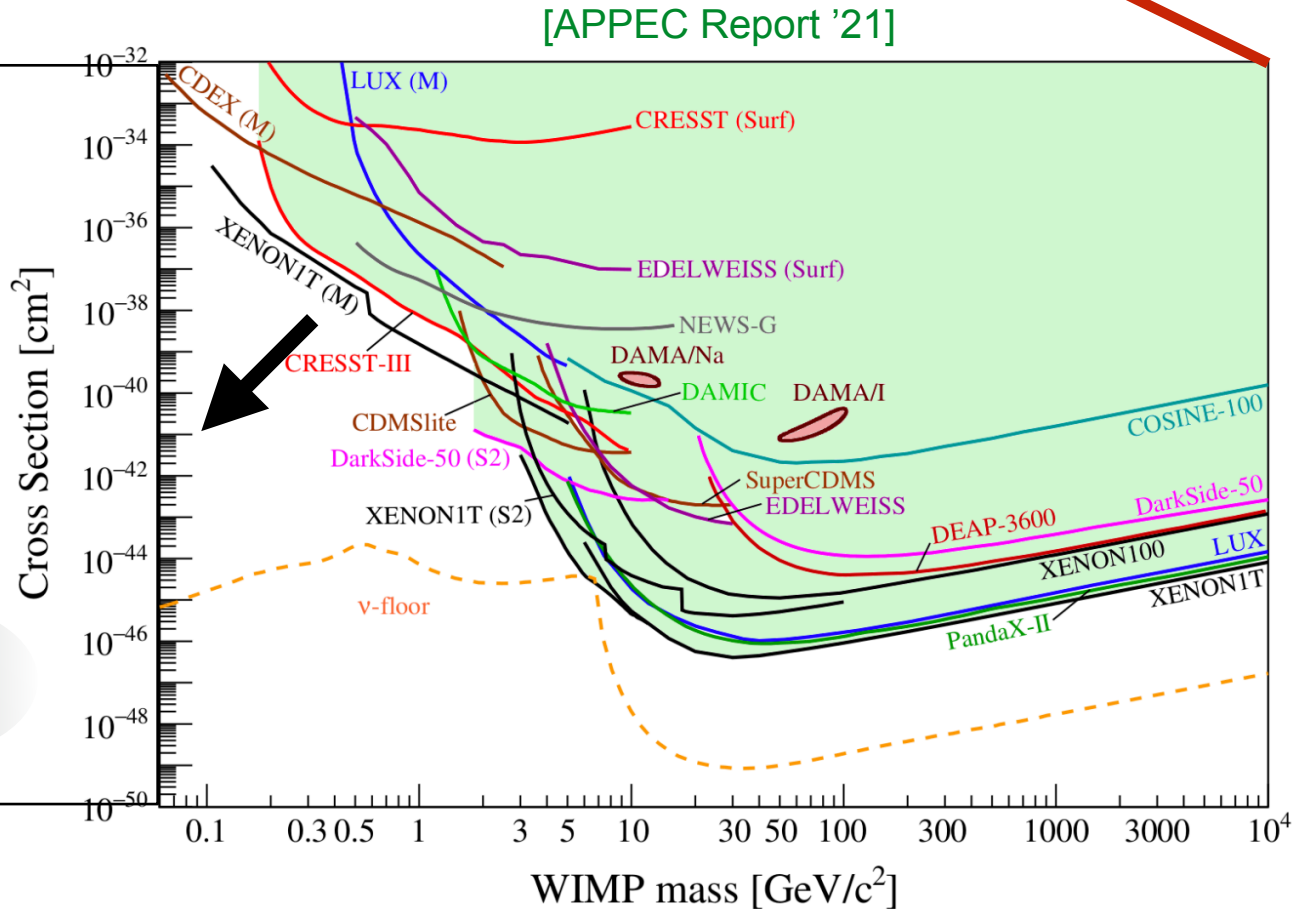
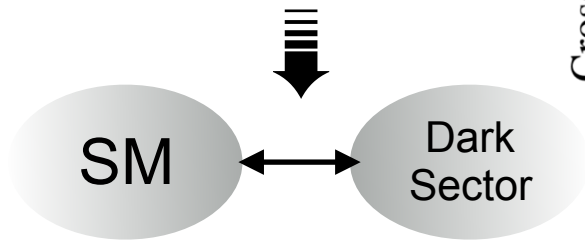
Direct detection sensitivity down to  $\sim 1$  MeV mass via electron scattering

# Cold dark matter landscape

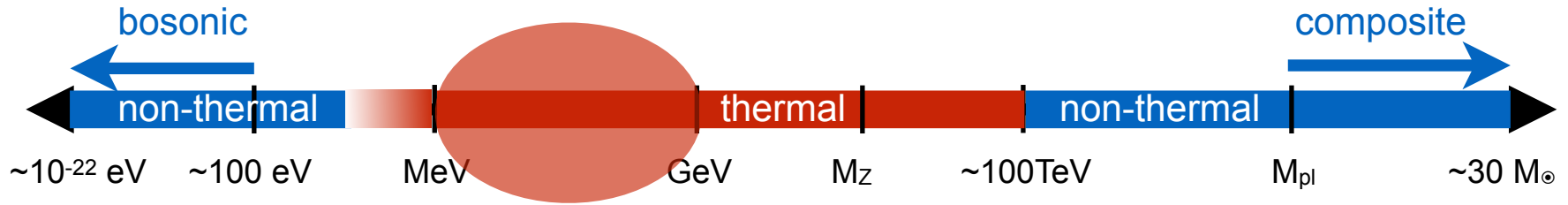


## Sub-GeV thermal relic

- $\sigma_{ann} \propto m_{DM}^2/m_{med}^4$  so Lee-Weinberg bound
- light mediators are required for freeze out with the required relic abundance

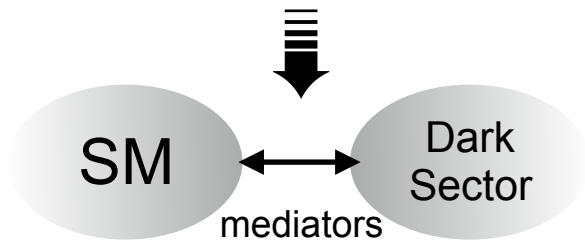


# Cold dark matter landscape



## Sub-GeV thermal relic

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## EFT for a (neutral) dark sector

There are just three UV-complete relevant or marginal “portals” to a SM-neutral dark sector, unsuppressed by a (possibly large) new physics scale  $\Lambda$

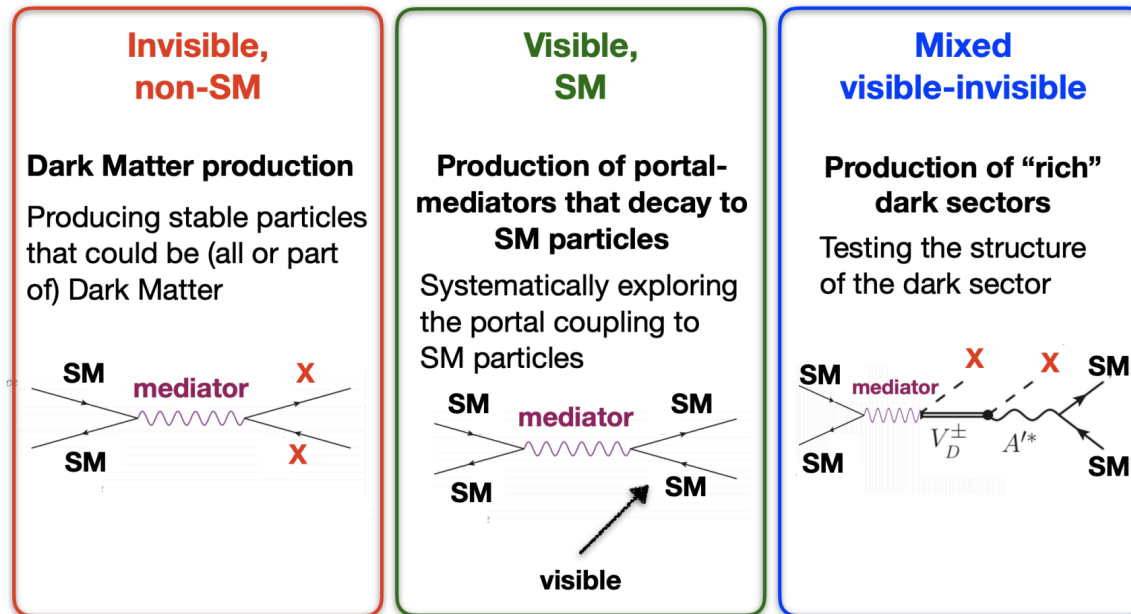
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{n=k+l-4} \frac{c_n}{\Lambda^n} \mathcal{O}_k^{(\text{SM})} \mathcal{O}_l^{(\text{med})} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{portals}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\epsilon}{2} B^{\mu\nu} \underbrace{A'_{\mu\nu}}_{\text{Vector portal}} - H^\dagger H \underbrace{(AS + \lambda S^2)}_{\text{Higgs portal}} - Y_N^{ij} \bar{L}_i H \underbrace{N_j}_{\text{Neutrino portal}} + \dots$$

# Accelerator-based strategy

Is CDM like the CvB (abundant, but  $E$  too low for detector recoil thresholds)?

- Recalling the discovery channel of muon neutrinos, this suggests an accelerator-based search strategy (full kinematics of thermal freezeout)



Stefania Gori, Mike Williams

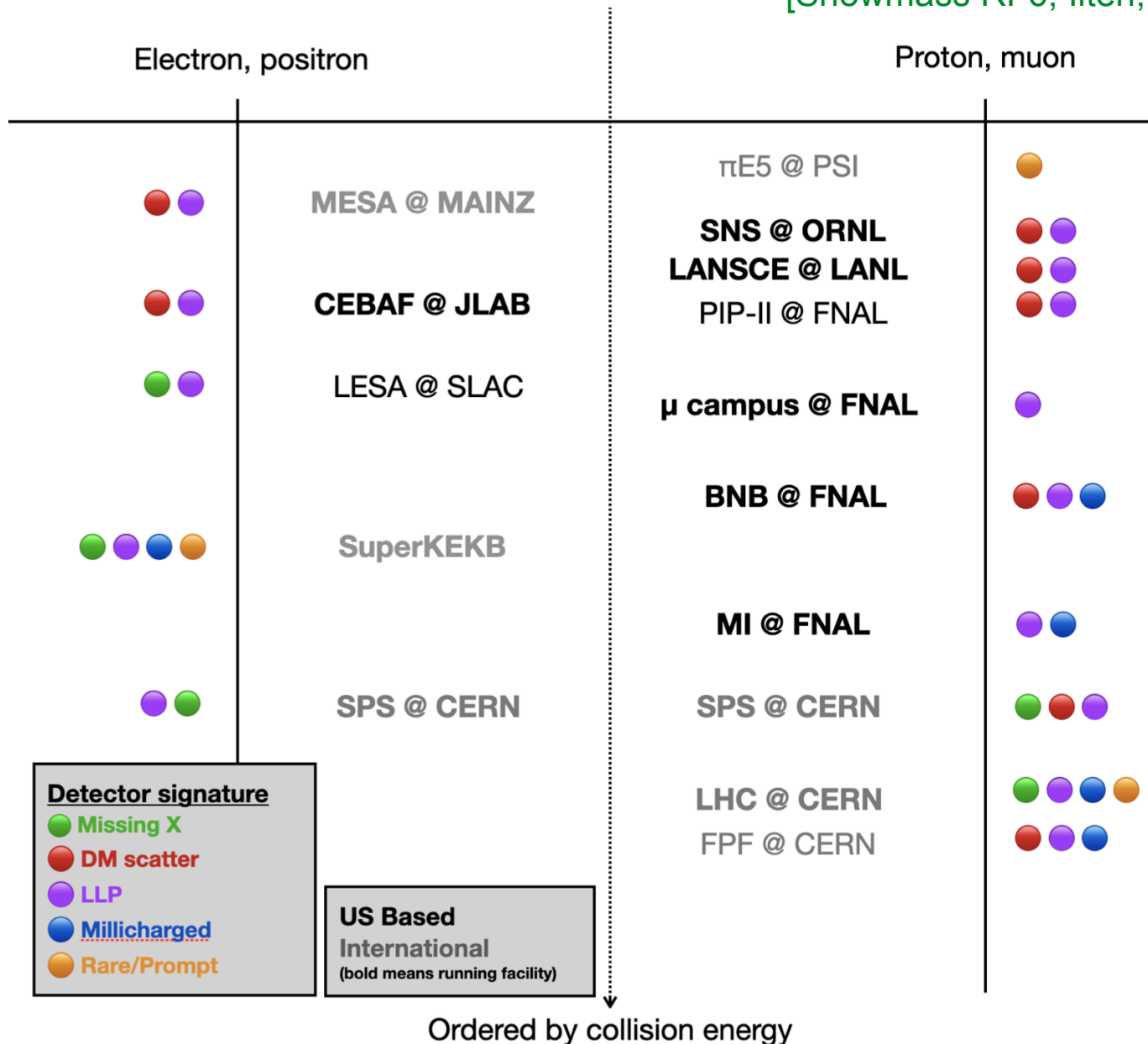
Exploration of signatures associated with various portals (mediators)

- Electron/positron beams
- Proton beams
- Muons



# Broad experimental program underway/planned

[Snowmass RF6, Ilten, Tran et al '22]



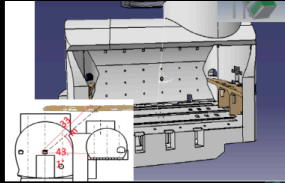
# Broad experimental program underway/planned

[Lanfranchi '21]

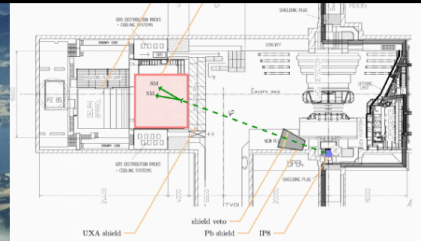
Physics Beyond Colliders

## FIPs @ CERN – The Long-Lived Particle detectors at the LHC IPs

MilliQan @ CMS IP  
 FACET @ CMS IP



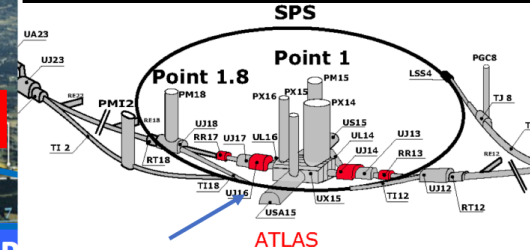
CODEX-b @ LHCb IP  
 MOEDAL/MAPP @ LHCb IP



LHCb

ATLAS

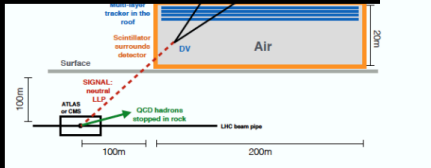
FASER @ ATLAS IP  
 ANUBIS @ ATLAS shaft  
 Forward Physics Facility @ ATLAS IP



CMS

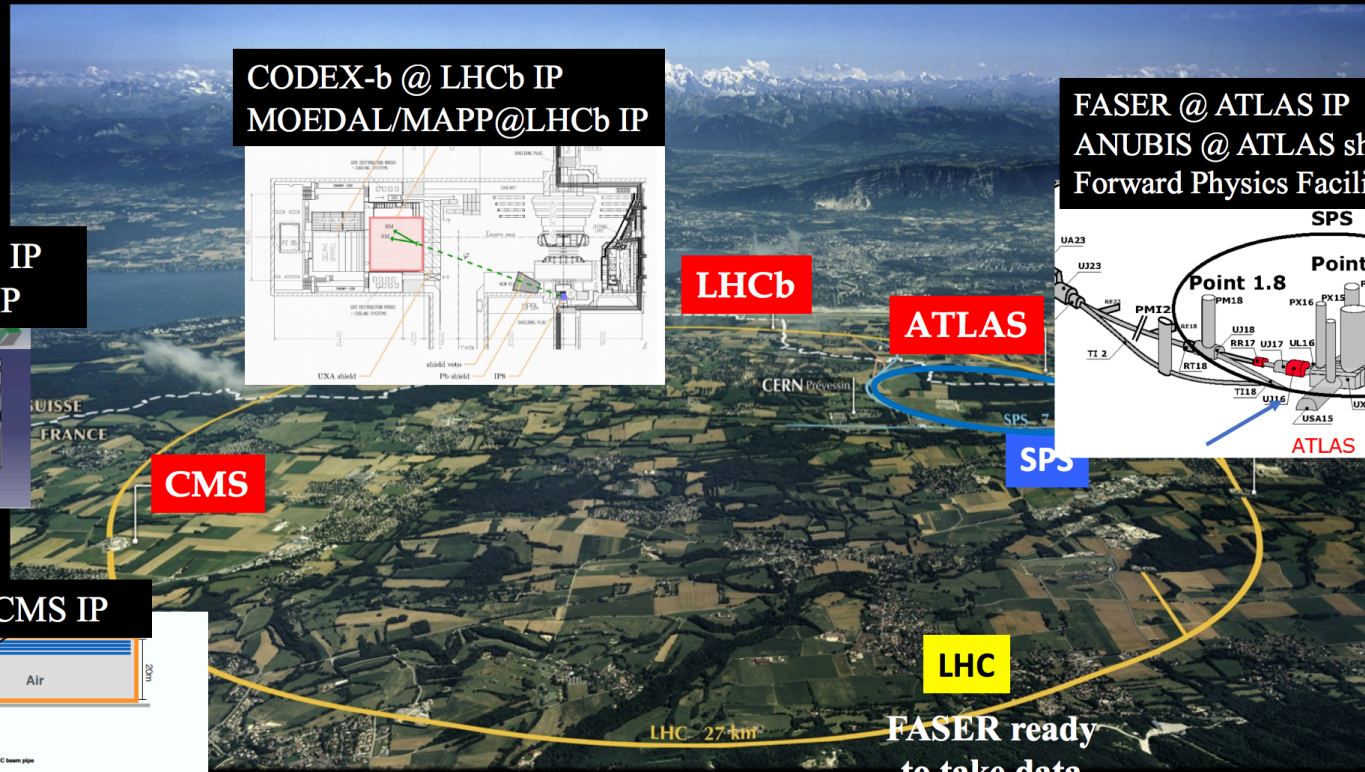
SPS

MATHUSLA @ CMS IP

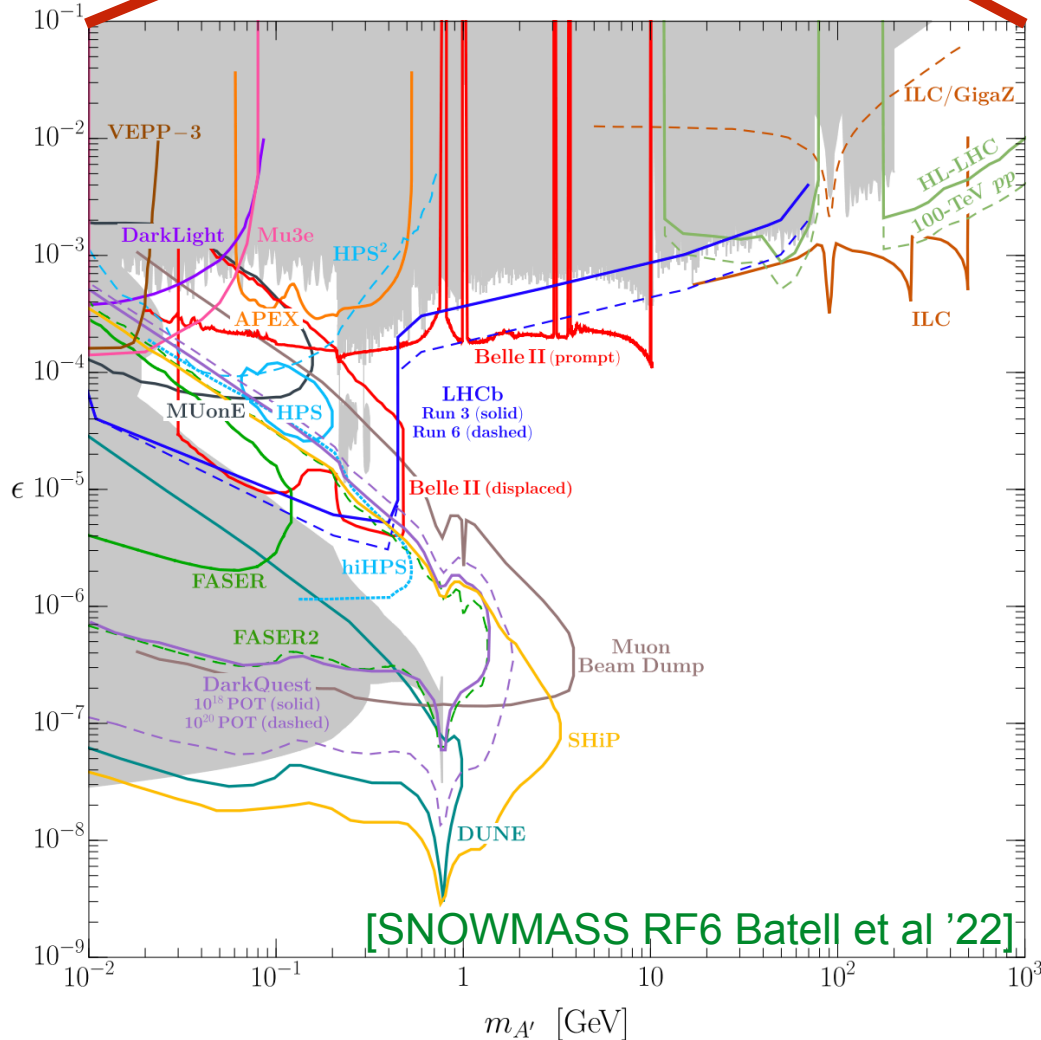
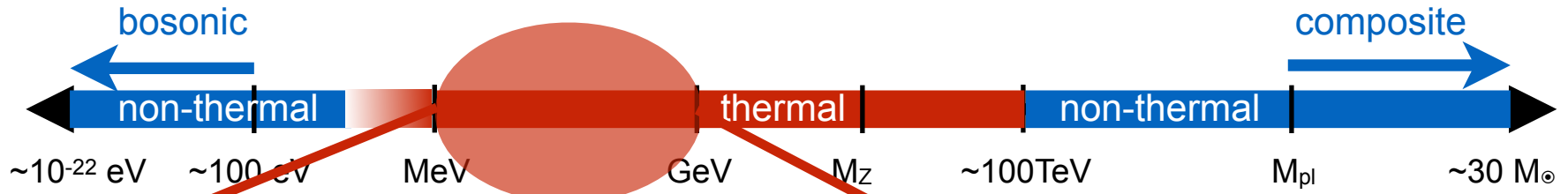


LHC

FASER ready to take data



# Cold dark matter landscape

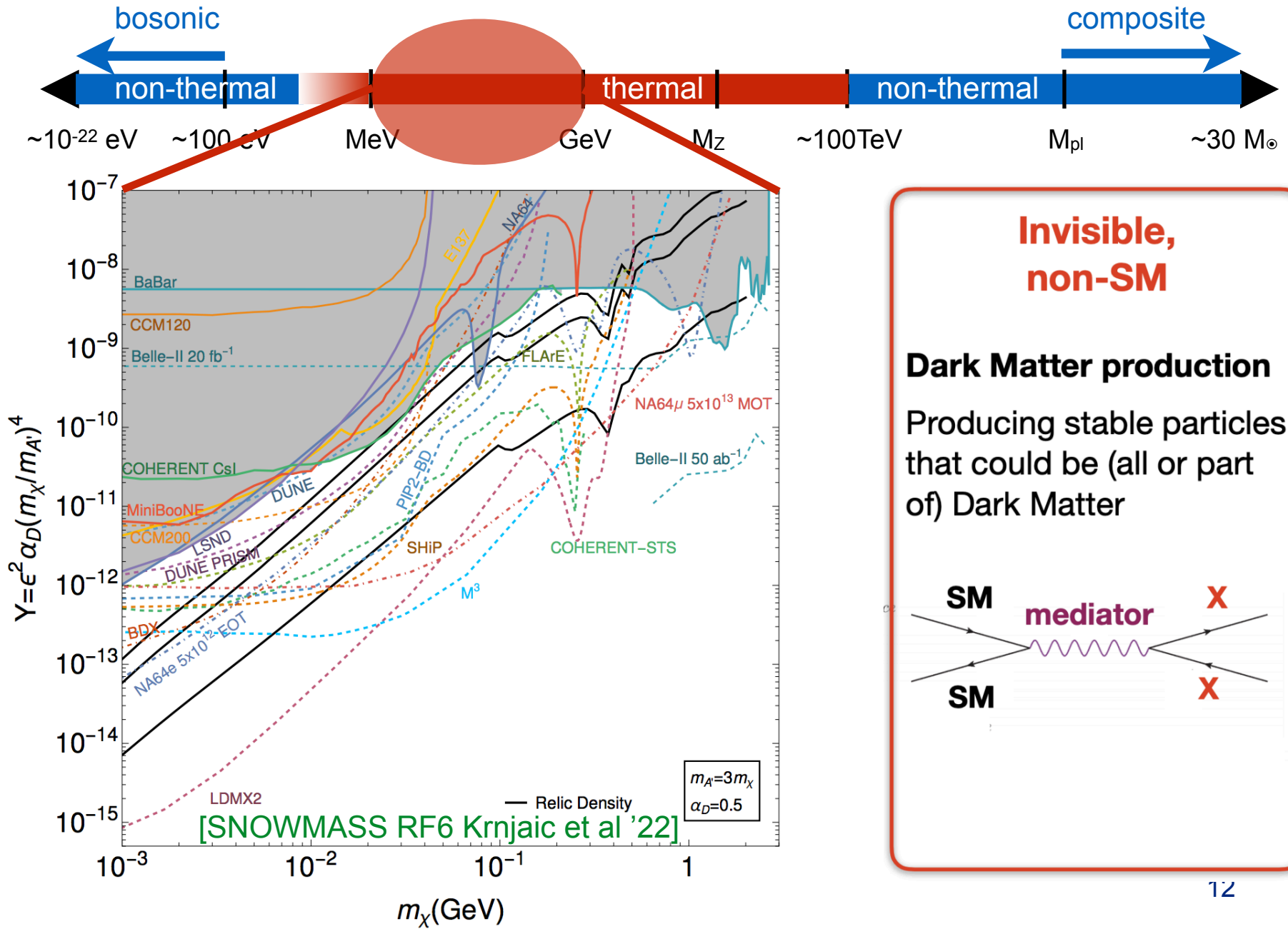


**Visible,  
SM**

**Production of portal-mediators that decay to SM particles**

Systematically exploring the portal coupling to SM particles

# Cold dark matter landscape



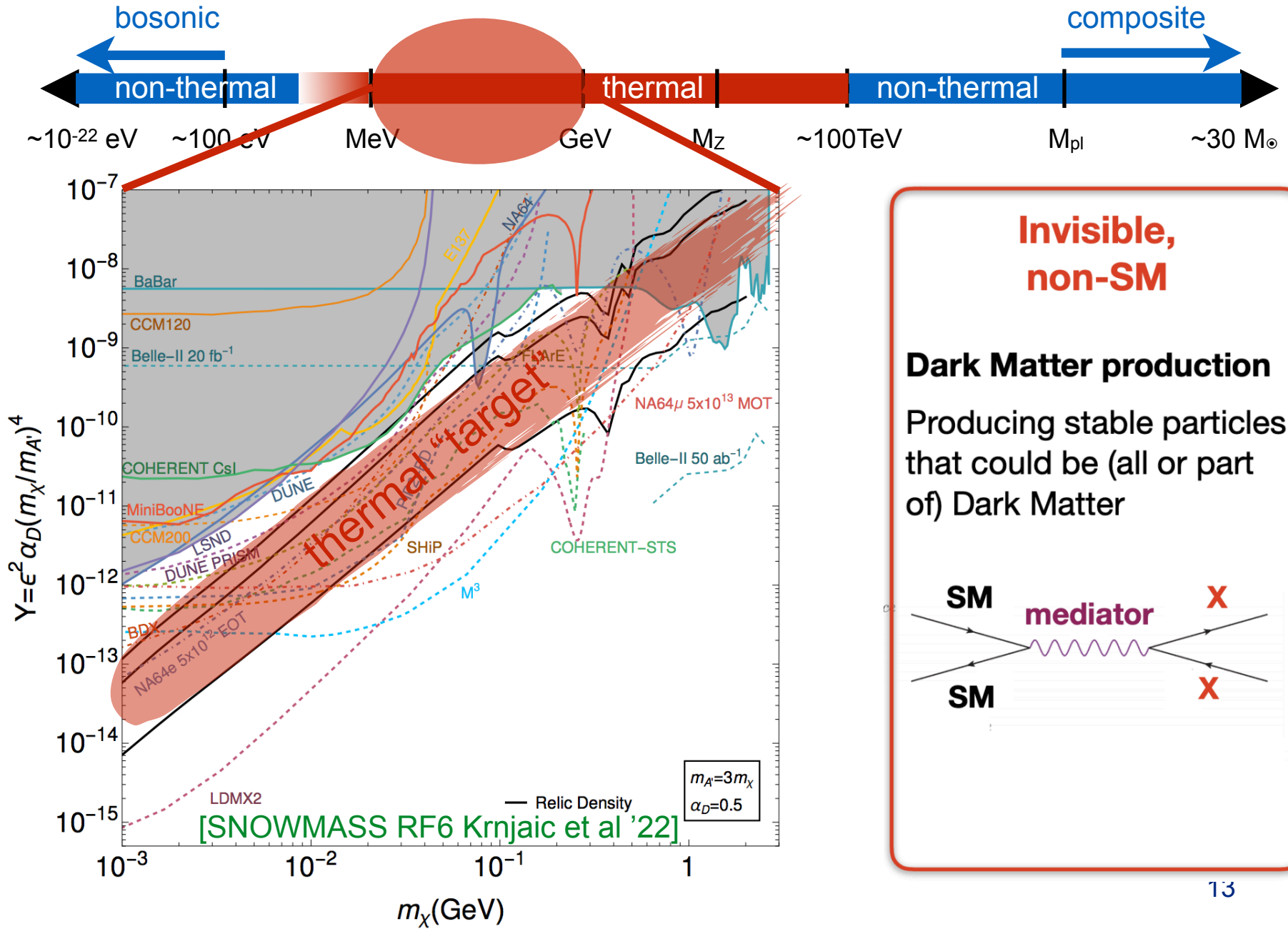
**Invisible,  
non-SM**

## Dark Matter production

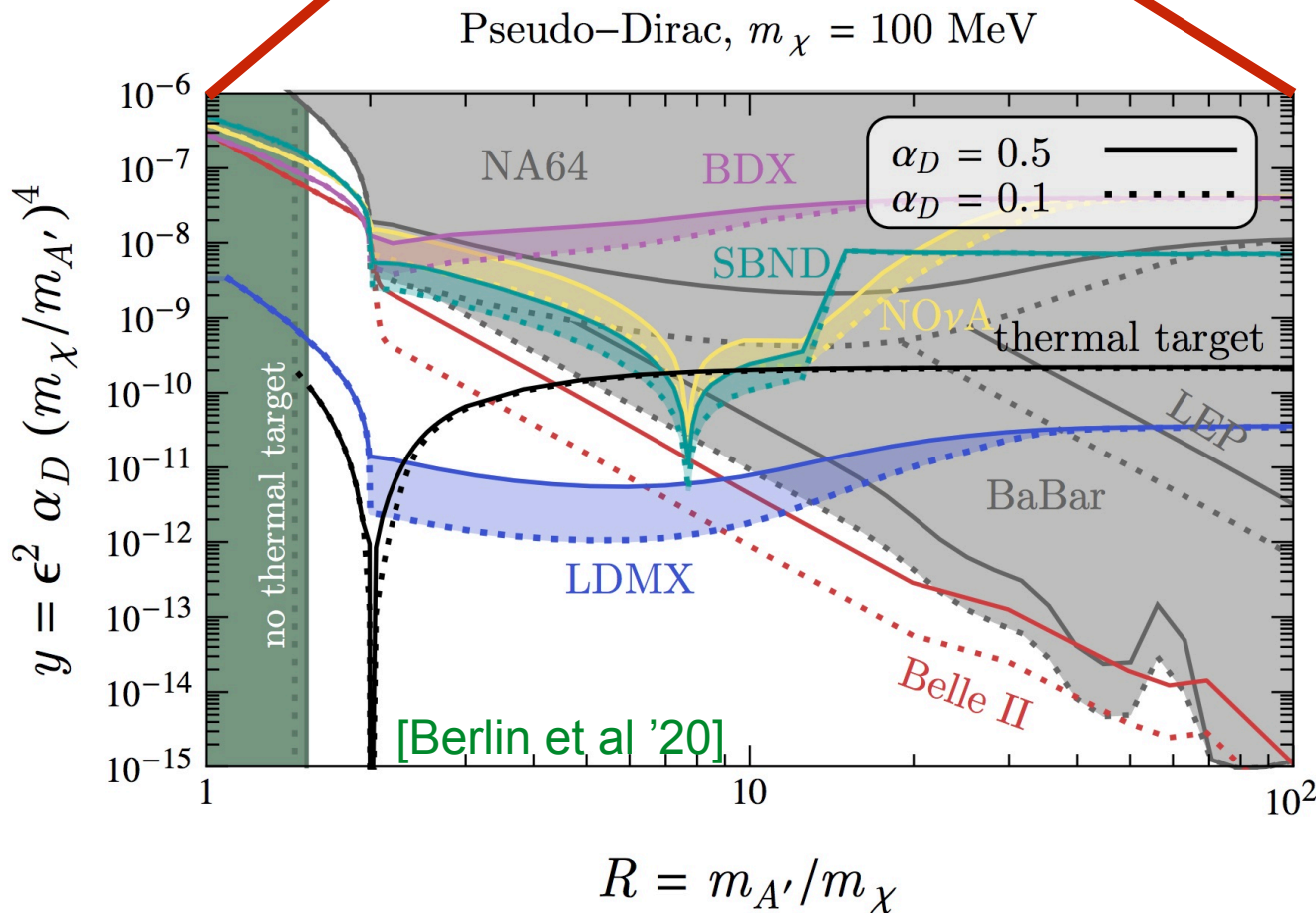
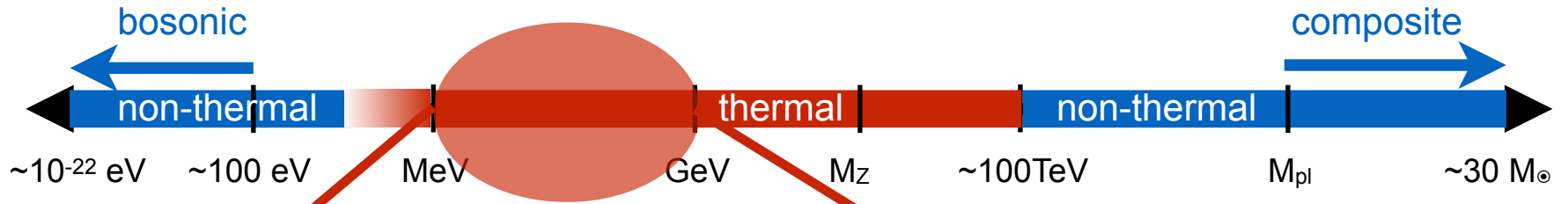
Producing stable particles that could be (all or part of) Dark Matter



# Cold dark matter landscape



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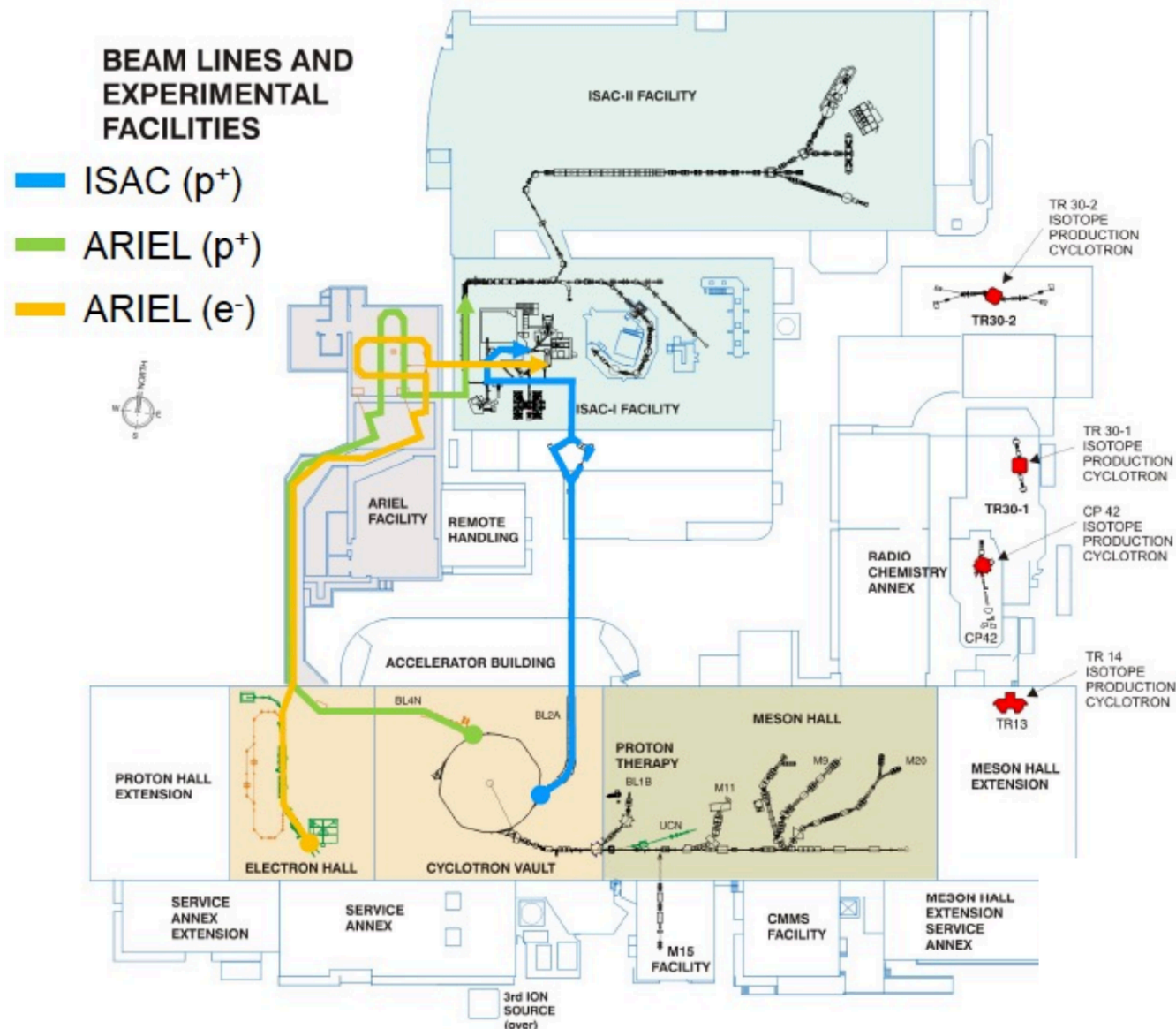
**Invisible,  
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## Dark Matter production

Producing stable particles that could be (all or part of) Dark Matter



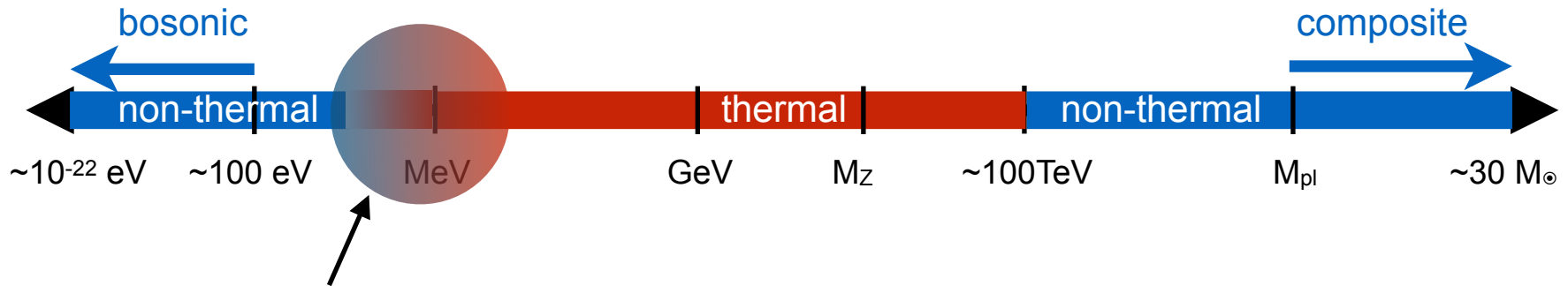
# TRIUMF - e AND p beams



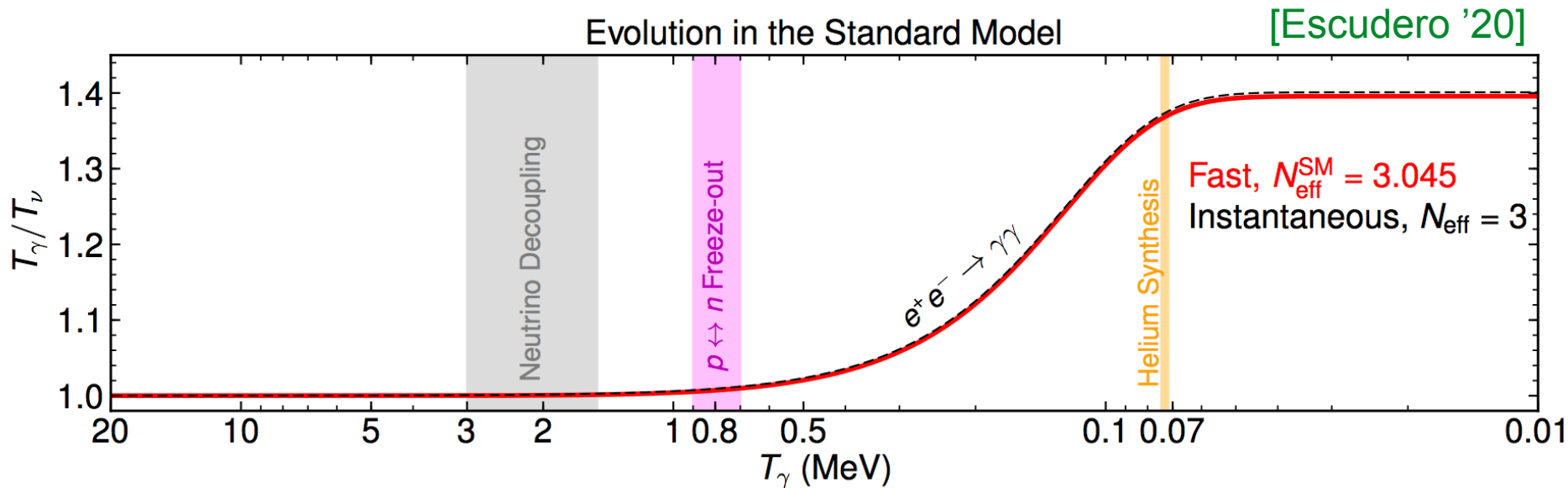
TRIUMF has both proton *and* electron beams

- high intensity, but relatively low energy
- *suited to NP searches at the MeV-scale...*

# Thermal DM near the MeV threshold



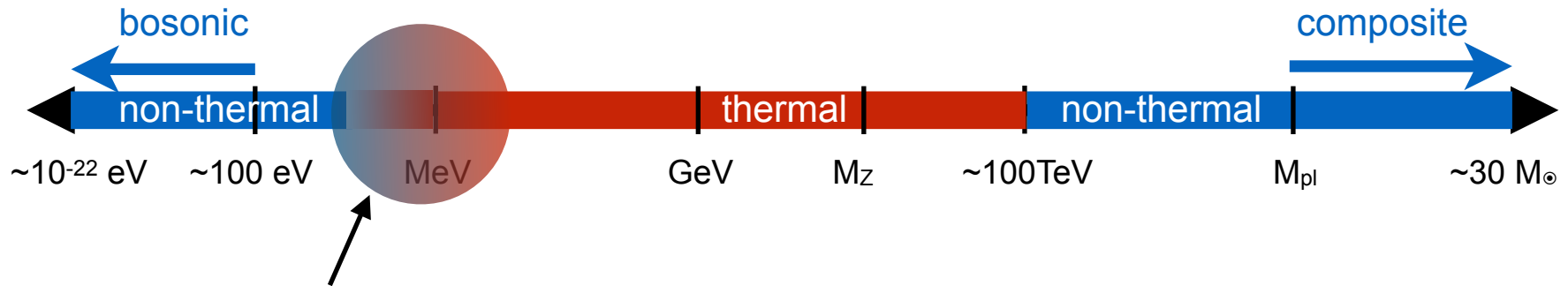
**MeV-scale thermal DM** - interplay with neutrino decoupling & nucleosynthesis sets the lower end of the mass window



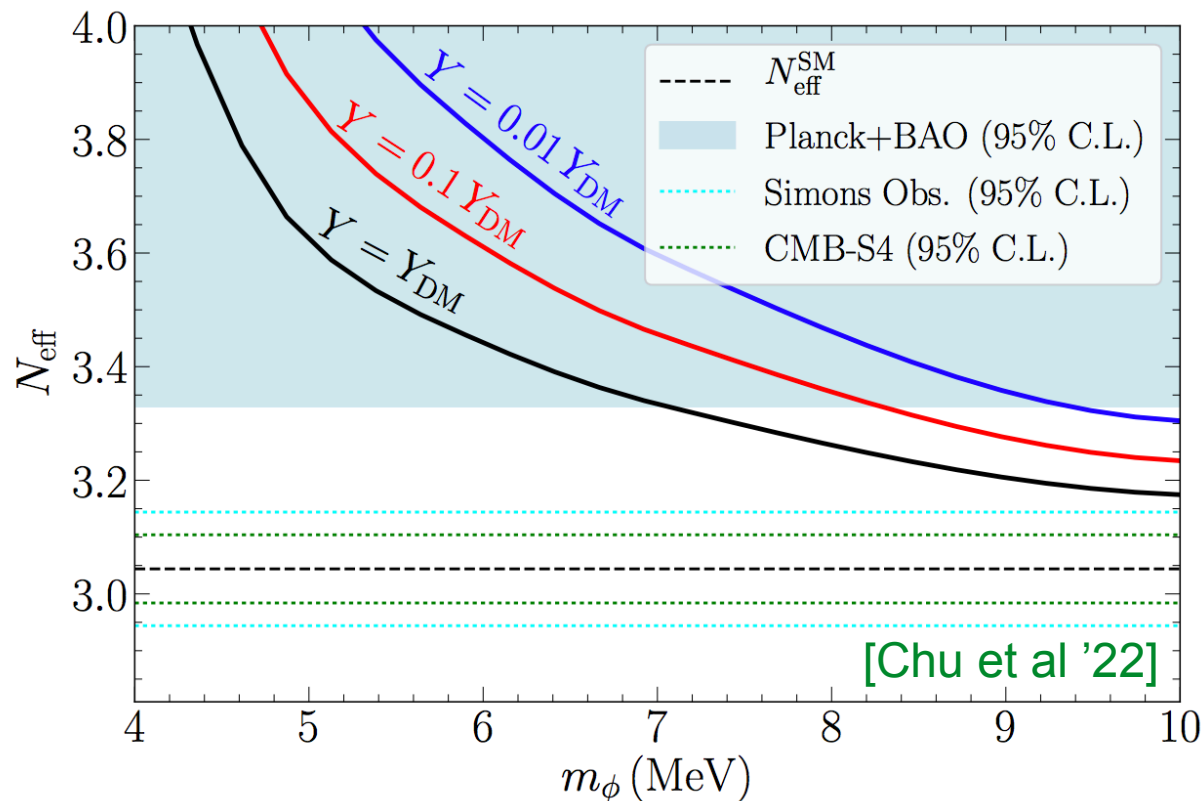
Precision CMB and BBN (and structure formation) data  $\rightarrow$  constrain new dofs



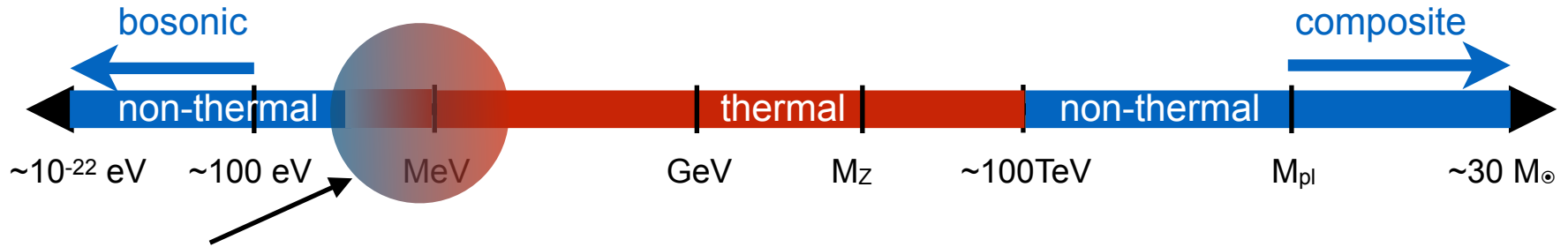
# Thermal DM near the MeV threshold



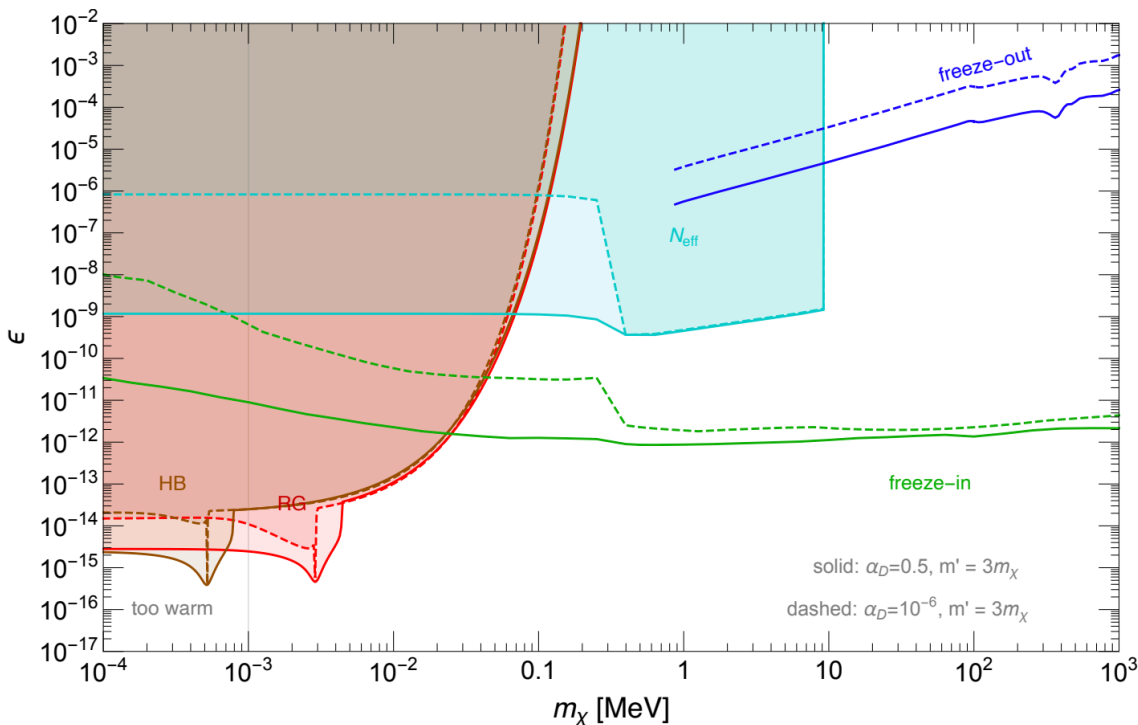
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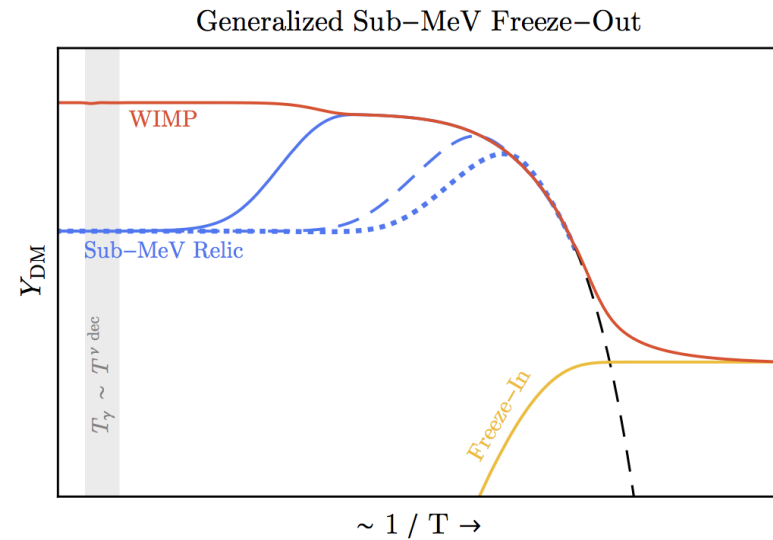
# Beyond thermal DM - freeze-in



Non-thermal production can be UV-insensitive, e.g. freeze-in, while softening constraints from  $N_{\text{eff}}$ , but couplings are small, less accessible to accelerators

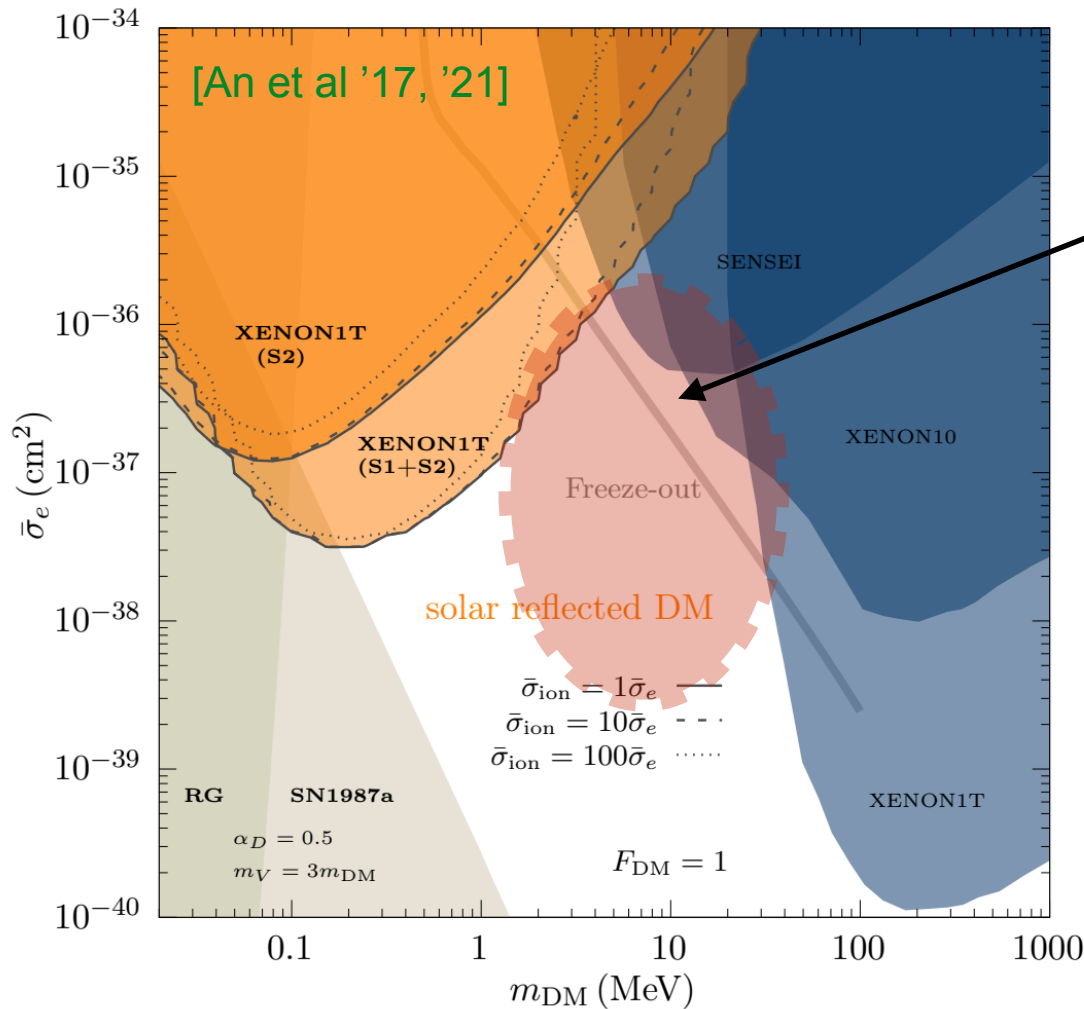
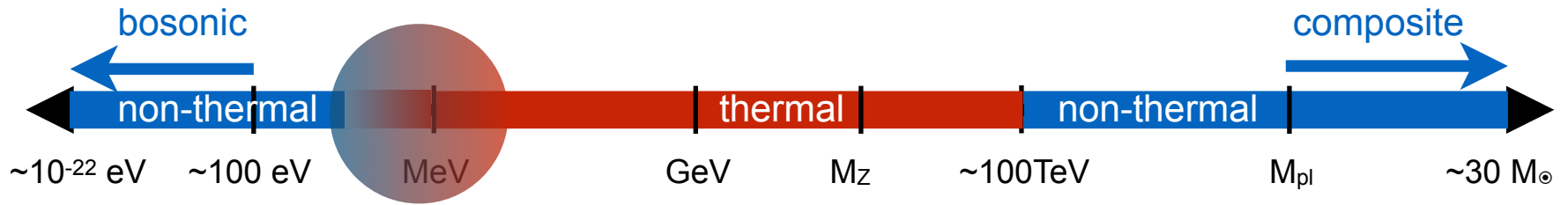


[Chang et al '19]



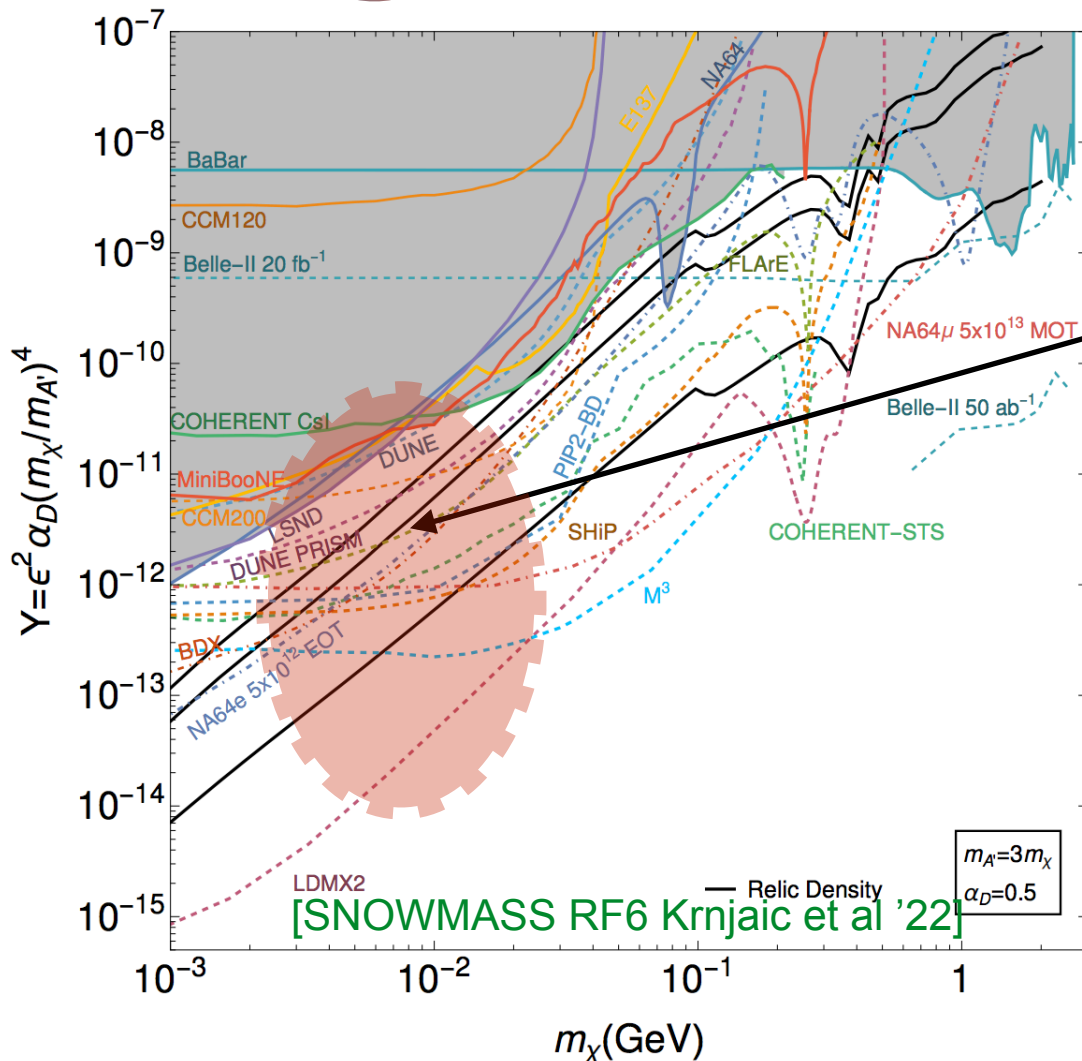
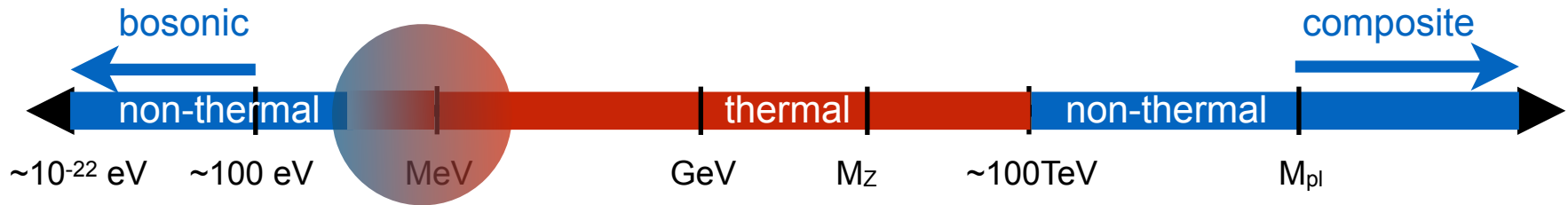
[Berlin, Blinov '18]

# Thermal DM near the MeV threshold



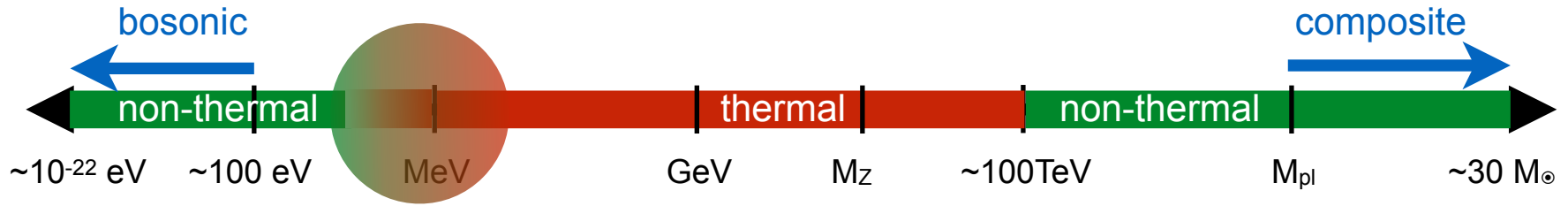
Target for next-gen direct detection, and improved sensitivity to  $N_{\text{eff}}$

# Thermal DM near the MeV threshold



Also a target for accelerators with e-beams (NA64, LDMX, ...) and p-beams (CCM, PIP2-BD, ...)

# Summary



- High-luminosity accelerators have the kinematics to test facets of thermal freezeout in MeV-GeV DM models, complementary to direct detection (via N- or e-scattering)
  - Proposals at multiple facilities (CERN, Fermilab, SLAC, KEK, Mainz, JLab) to build on efforts over the past decade
- TRIUMF (with e- and p-beams) is well-positioned to explore the low O(MeV) range, but model are constrained due to a complex interplay with early universe cosmology (neutrino, e<sup>+</sup>/e<sup>-</sup> freezeout and BBN)
  - MeV-scale DM still presents an intriguing target, with hints from long-standing anomalies such as the galactic 511 keV excess

