

# Indirect detection of long-lived particles via a less-simplified dark Higgs portal



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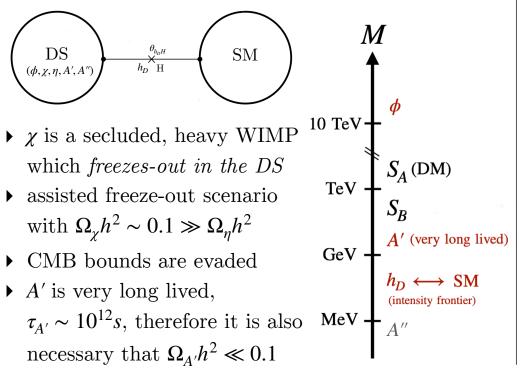
## Goal

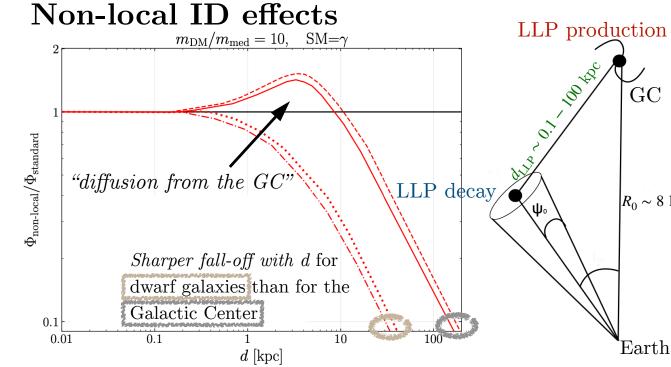
#### Heavy WIMP & LLP

- 1. An interesting theoretical framework and a promising experimental target.
- 2. Study Indirect Detection of LLPs to constrain popular BSM scenario with scalar-vector portal.

### Model

- ▶ Two-component heavy DM  $(\chi, \eta)$  coupled to SM
- $\blacktriangleright$  through <u>light dark-Higgs</u>—dark photon portal





peak due to "diffusion

from the GC"

 $m_{A'}$  [GeV]

Extra contribution due to

<u>LLPs that are produced close</u>

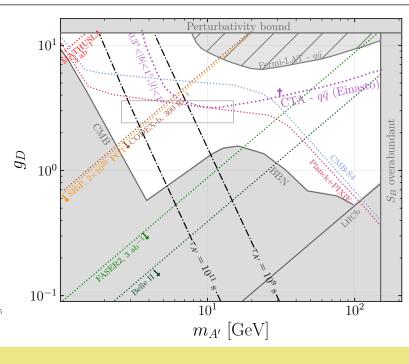
<u>to the GC and decay emitting</u>

photons along los.

 $R_0 \sim 8 \; \mathrm{kpc}$  For fixed observational angle  $\theta$ , min distance of los to GC is  $l_{min} = R_0 \sin \theta = (8 \sin \theta) \; \mathrm{kpc}$ . If  $d \sim l_{min}$ , there is enhanced contribution coming from the GC.

### ID, CMB & IFS complementarity

- $\blacktriangleright$  Intensity frontier searches for  $h_D$ 
  - ★ MATHUSLA: Alpigiani et al., 2009.01693
  - ★ SHiP: Ahdida et al, 1504.04956
  - ★ FASER: Feng et al, <u>1708.09389</u>
  - ★ CODEX-b: Aielli et al., 1911.00481
- ▶ Indirect Detection
  - \* dSph limits, <u>1503.02641</u>
  - \* CTA GC sensitivity, <u>2007.16129</u>
- ▶ Future CMB limits
  - \* PIXIE, 1105.2044
  - \* PRISM, 1310.1554



#### **Takeaway**

Indirect Detection of LLPs provides important coverage <u>complementary to the intensity frontier searches</u>, while <u>non-local effects</u> definitively distinguish LLPs from WIMPs: i) "diffusion from the GC" increases the flux and ii) the flux decreases faster as a function of d for dSph than for GC, which evades constraints.