#### Long-lived dark matter mediators in Direct Detection experiments

**IRN-Terascale** meeting

Dark matter GPS session

IPPP, Durham

### Outline

- $\cdot$  General framework and idea
- $\cdot$  Concrete ideas

## General idea

So far, direct detection experiments are more or less blind to sub-GeV dark matter candidates.

Consider alternative processes for such cases?

· Initial idea: radiative scattering accompanied by mediator emission, incl. possibility of scattering outside the detector  $\rightarrow$  only detect decay products.

e.g. photon pair



· But: kinematic limit on emitted mediator mass:

 $m_{med}^{max} = \frac{\mu_{\chi N} v_{\chi}^2}{2}$ 

→ for  $m_{\chi} \sim 1$  GeV can only access ~ 1 keV mediators → too long-lived if mediator is a scalar decaying into photon pairs.

## Potential ideas -1

1) Consider scattering/annihilation of dark matter particles *among themselves* to access higher mediator masses  $\rightarrow$  shorter mediator lifetimes.



· Can access higher mediator masses (  $\rightarrow$  shorter lifetimes).

 $\cdot$  Considered scattering target depends on the mediator lifetime.



### Potential ideas -2

2) Move to indirect detection.

- $\cdot$  Expect ring-like photon signal around massive objects, at distances d ~  $c\tau_{_{med}}$
- · Leptonic decay constraints already studied in arXiv:1612.00845. Photons?

But then lose connection with DD

- 3) Consider alternative mediators/processes.
- · Example:  $Z' \rightarrow Z^* \gamma \rightarrow \nu \nu \gamma$  (*e.g.* in models with anomalous U(1)'s).
- · (Virtual) tree-level decay  $\rightarrow$  shorter lifetime.

# Open issues

 $\cdot$  Which of these ideas is the most promising? Need at least rough estimates!

And then detailed calculations

· What "external" constraints do we consider? Stellar cooling, BBN, CMB...

 $\cdot$  How seriously do we take the relic density constraint?

 $\cdot$  For the most, need some concrete model. Which one?

Let's discuss!