


Search for new physics at the multi-TeV scale, direct searches and dark matter

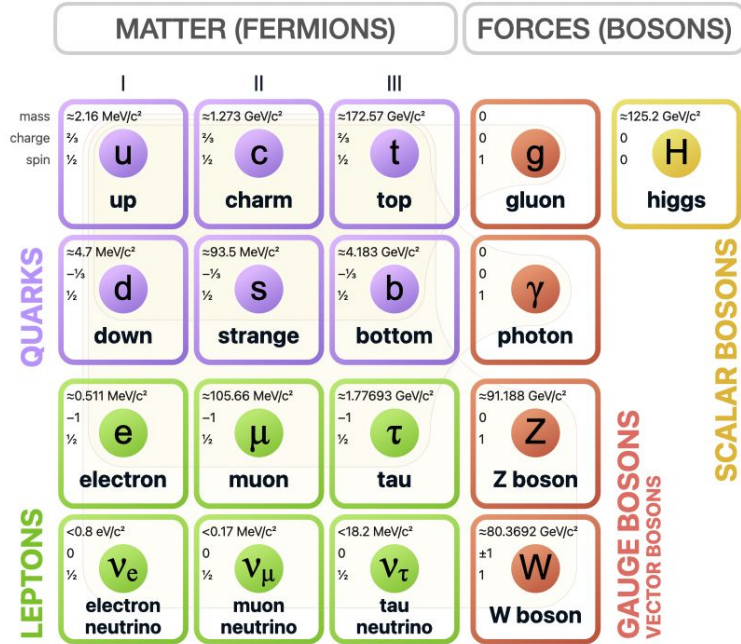
An abstract graphic in the background of the slide, featuring a dense field of yellow dots and thin, curved lines that suggest particle tracks or a complex data visualization, possibly related to particle physics experiments.

Venice Open Symposium
Physics Summary II

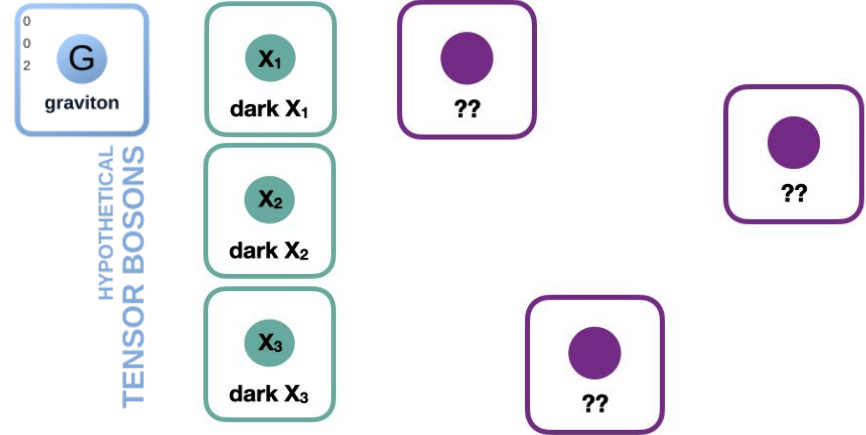
Lydia Brenner (Nikhef)
Mara Soares (VU/Nikhef)
Flavia de Almeida Dias (UvA/Nikhef)

The Standard Model and its incompleteness

STANDARD MODEL



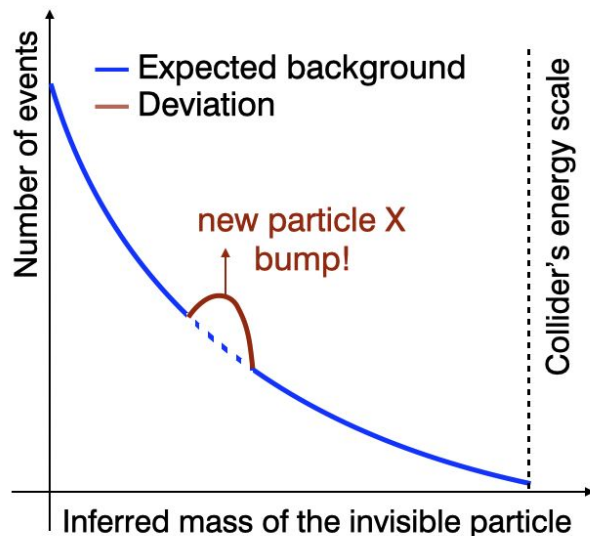
BEYOND THE SM?



Where is the new physics?

$$\Lambda < \sqrt{s}$$

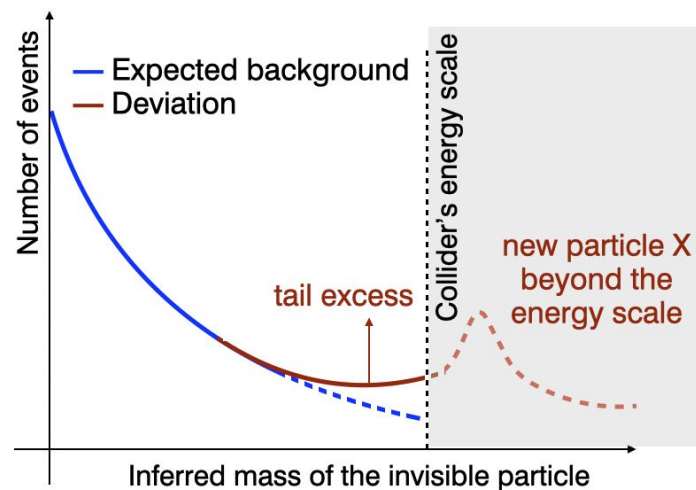
Direct searches



$$\Lambda$$

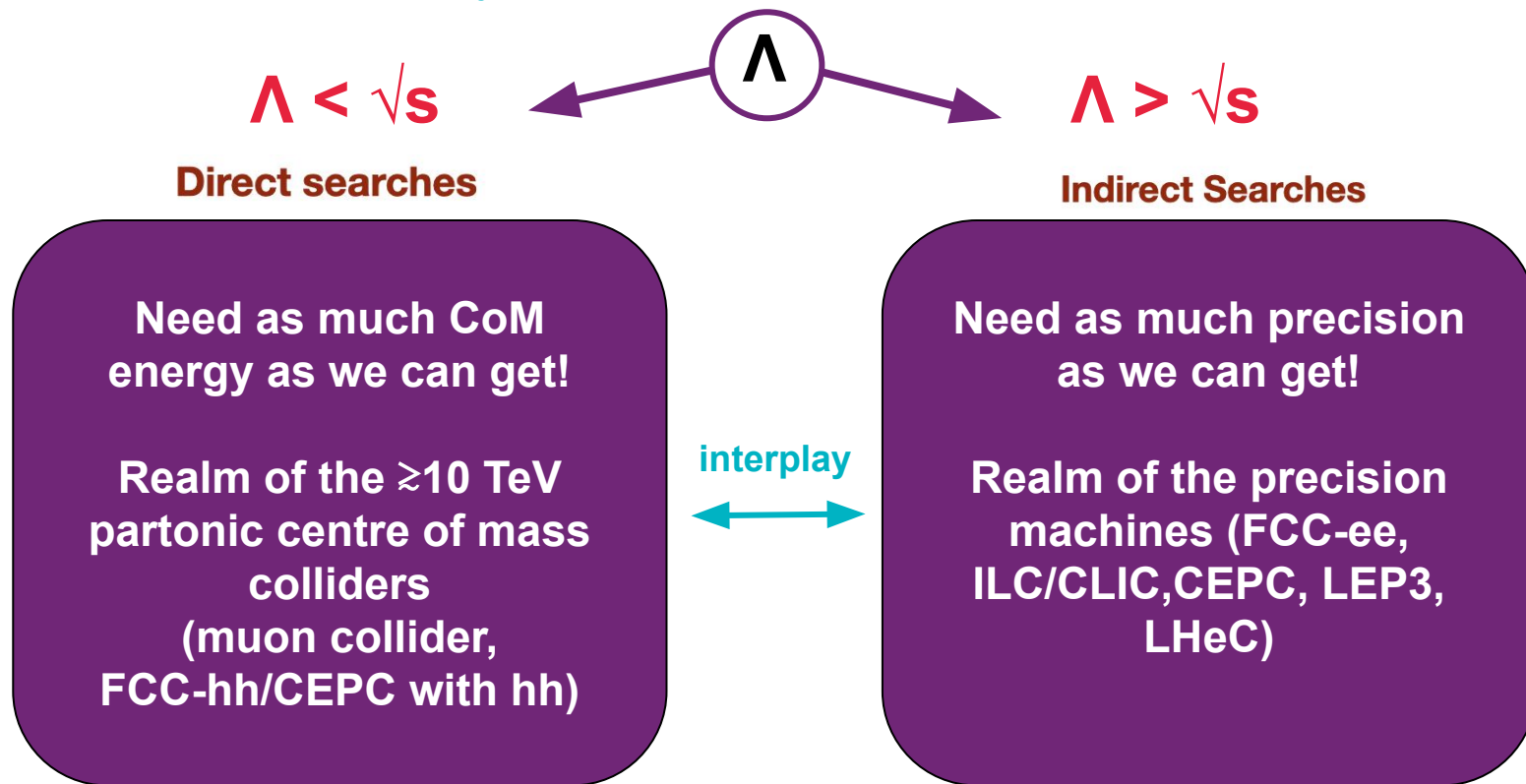
$$\Lambda > \sqrt{s}$$

Indirect Searches



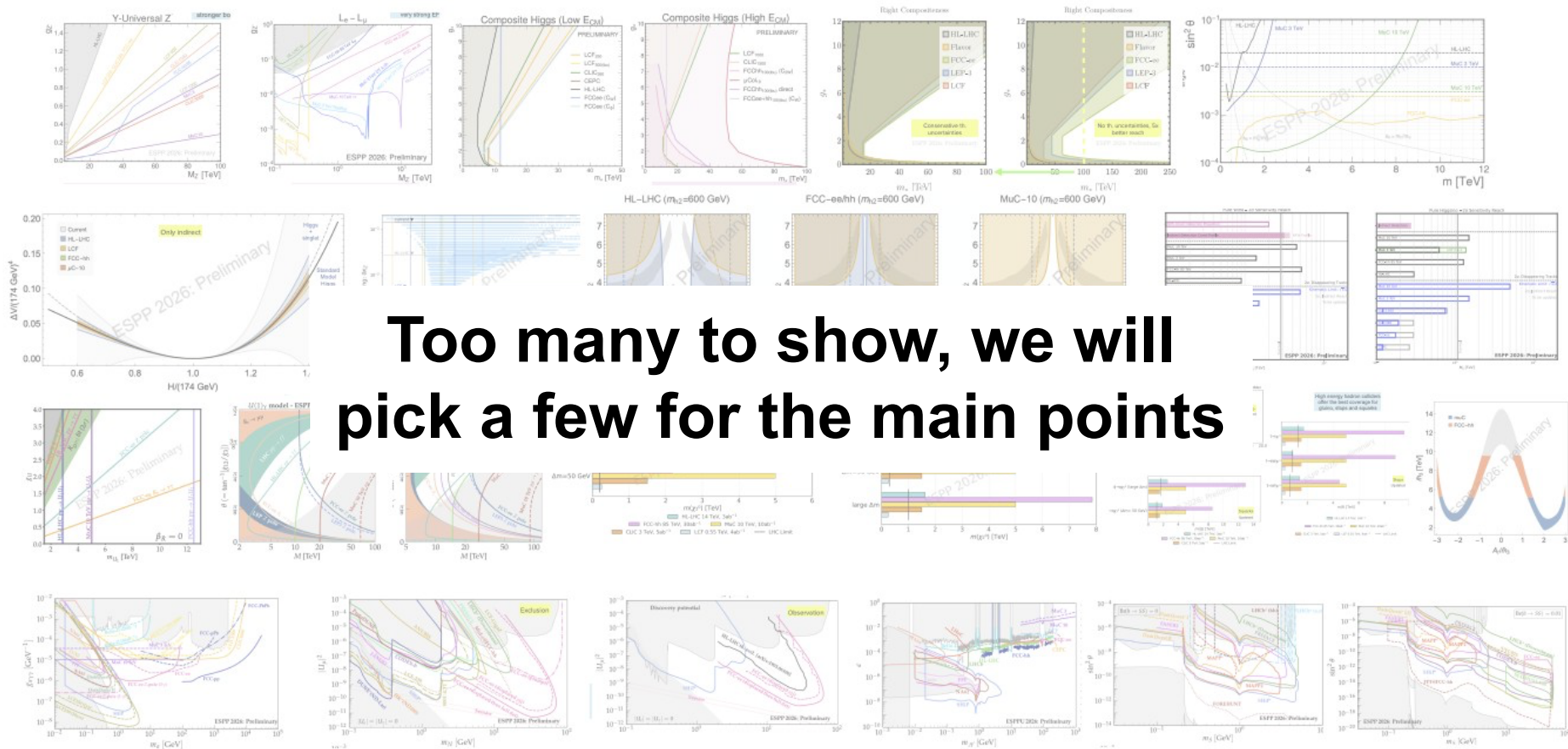
Interpret with Effective Field Theories

Where is the new physics?



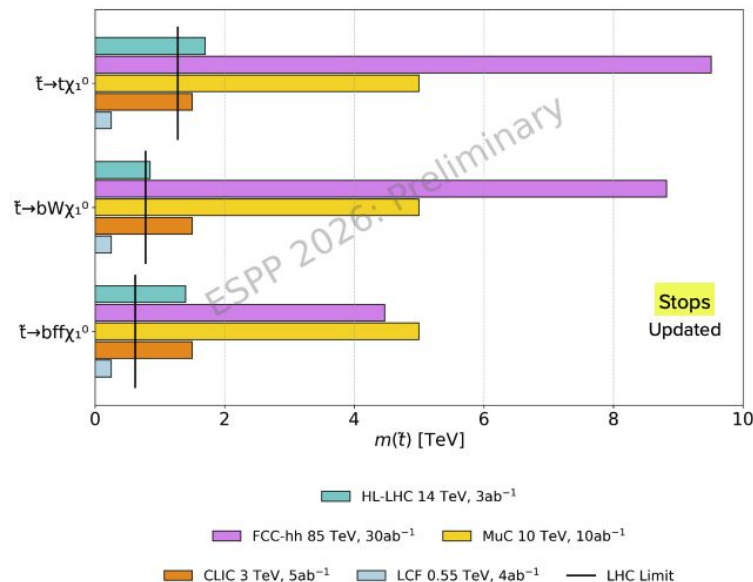
Beyond the Standard Model WG: Benchmarks

#	Question	Model	Method
1	Are there new gauge forces?	Z'	Direct and indirect
2	Are the heaviest particles of the SM elementary?	SILH	Indirect
3	Can we understand the EW phase transition?	Singlet and simplified models	Direct and indirect
4	Can we discover a WIMP?	Minimal DM	Direct and indirect
5	Are solutions to the flavour problem visible at high- Q^2 ?	Leptoquarks, top FCNC	Direct and indirect
6	Do symmetries exist that protect the Higgs?	SUSY	Direct
7	Is the SM alone in the Universe?	Simplified model	Energy and Intensity



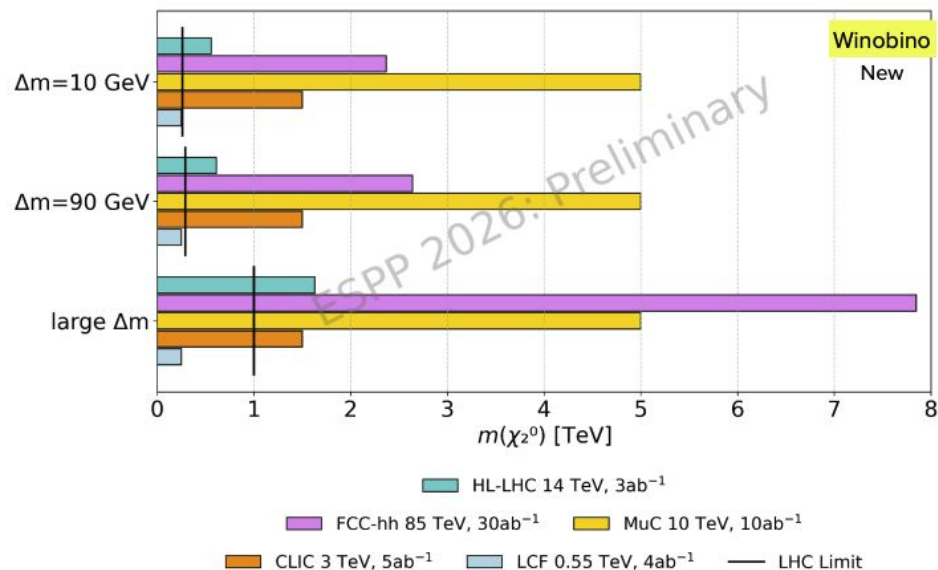
Λ is low: Direct Searches

High energy hadron colliders offer the best coverage for gluino, stops and squarks



Q6: Supersymmetry

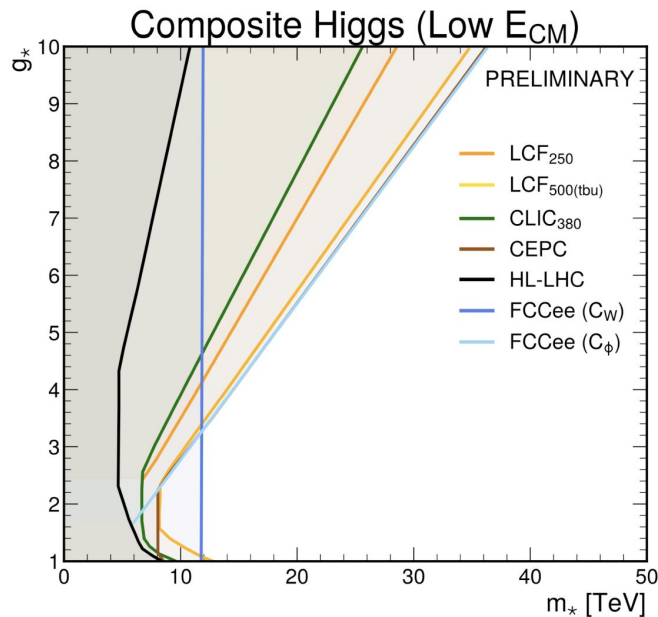
Dramatic improvement in sensitivity wrt HL-LHC, complementarity between high-energy hadron and lepton colliders



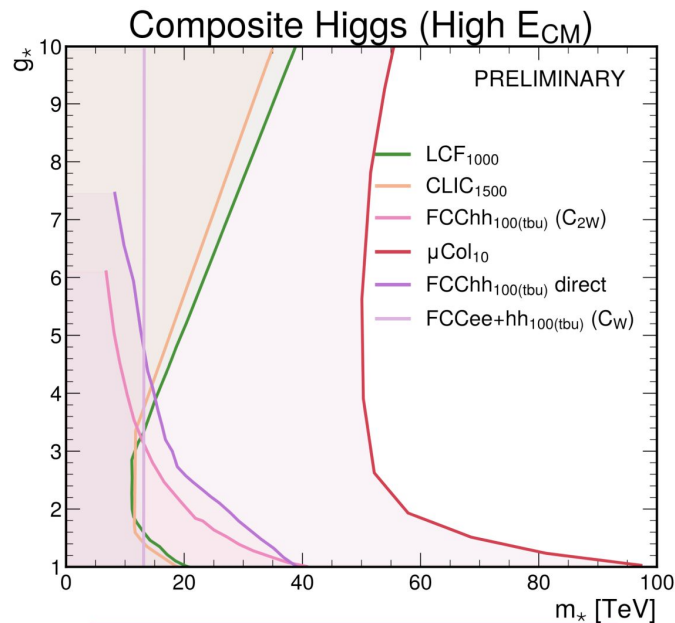
Λ is high: Indirect Searches

Q2: Compositeness

Composite Higgs models: m^* compositeness scale; g^* effective coupling



Exclusion reach on the composite Higgs model parameters



Exclusion reach on the composite Higgs model parameters

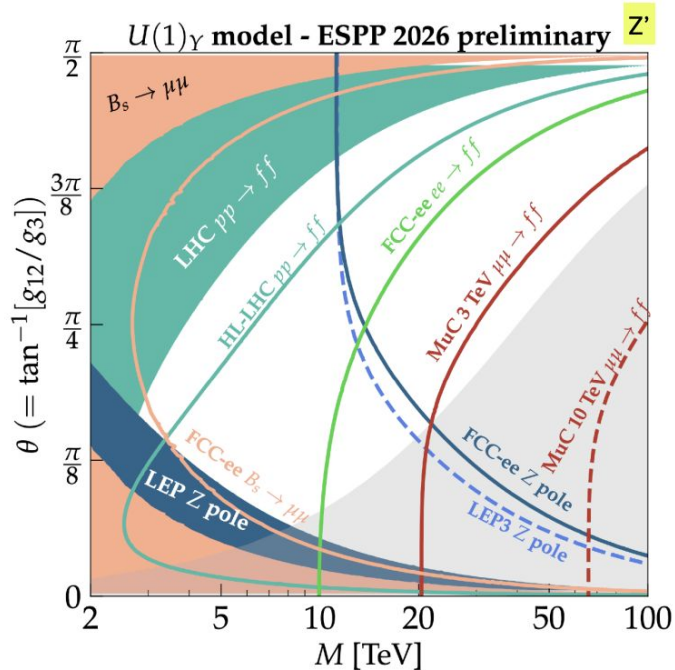
Direct vs Indirect Interplay

Flavour deconstructed gauge models

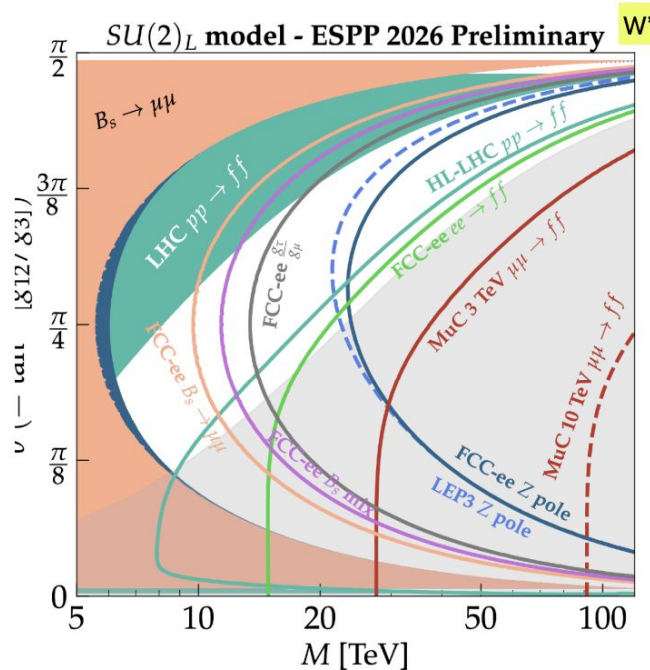
- Heavy Z' and W' with flavour-dependant couplings

$\tan\theta$: ratio of couplings to light (1st,2nd gen) to heavy (3rd gen) fermions

Large indirect effects from electroweak precision
FCC-ee (+MuC) exclude most of natural region



Gray: disfavoured for a natural Higgs mass

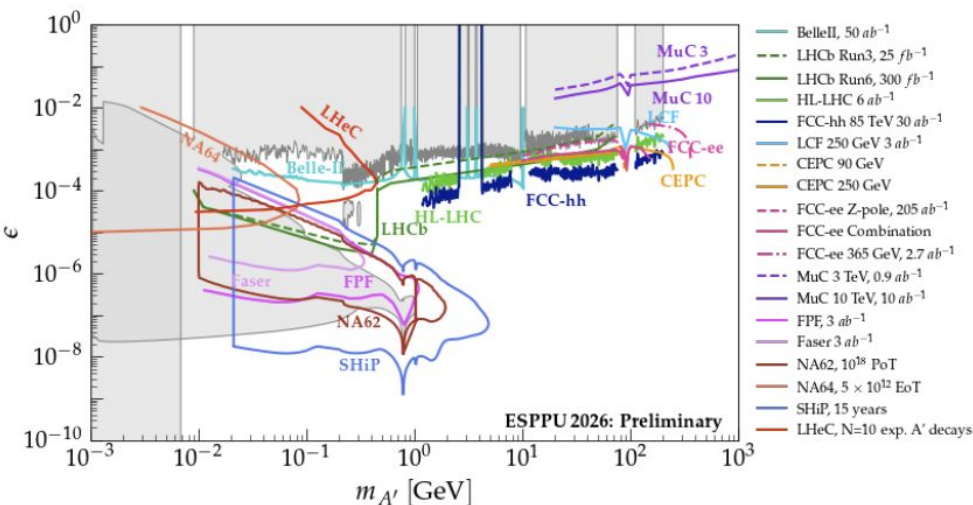


Direct vs Indirect Interplay

Dark Photon: vector particles A' from dark $U(1)$

- ϵ dark photon mixing parameter

Very low to medium mass and low mixing: beam dump/fixed target; Intermediate to high-mass/large couplings: colliders.

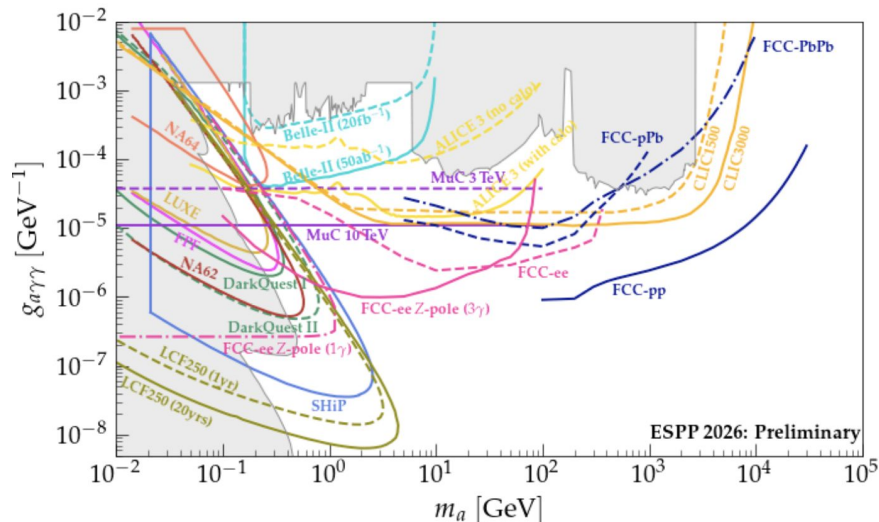


Q7: Dark sector portals

Axion-Like particles: pseudo-scalar portal a

- $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$: axion coupling to photons

Low couplings (long-lived): beam dump; Intermediate masses: FCC-ee; Above 90 GeV: high energy (linear and hadron colliders)





Dark Matter

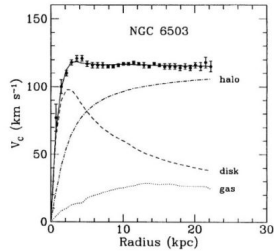
Image: JWST: NASA, ESA, CSA, STScI, CXC

Dark Matter

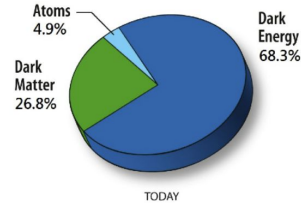
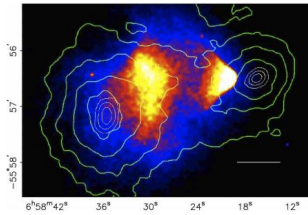
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \text{Gravity} \neq \text{Cosmos}$$

A consistent need of a gravitating non-relativistic,
non-interacting matter component across scales

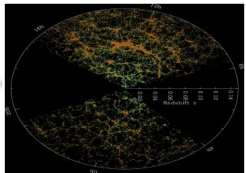
@Galaxy



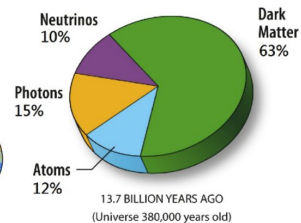
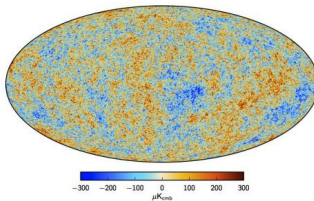
@GalaxyCluster



@LSS



@CMB

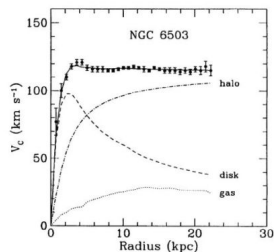


Dark Matter

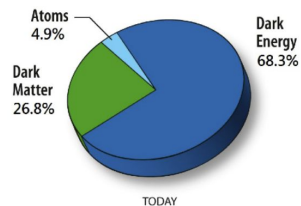
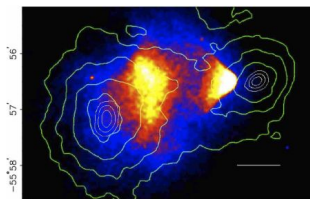
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \text{Gravity} \neq \text{Cosmos}$$

A consistent need of a gravitating non-relativistic, non-interacting matter component across scales

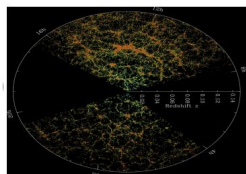
@Galaxy



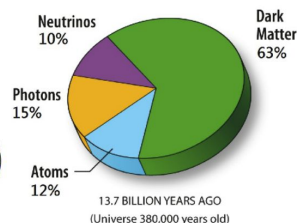
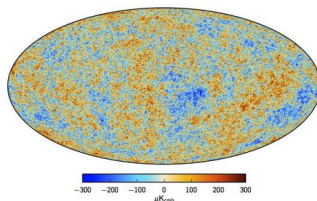
@GalaxyCluster



@LSS

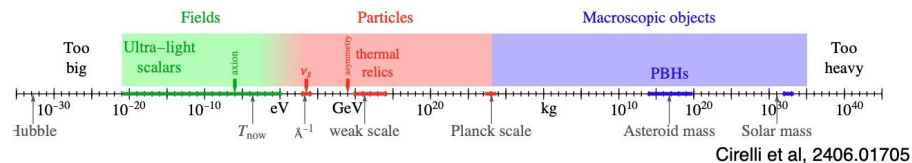


@CMB



**Searches span over 70 orders of magnitude:
require a range of experiments**

Models of DM has been proposed at widely different scales

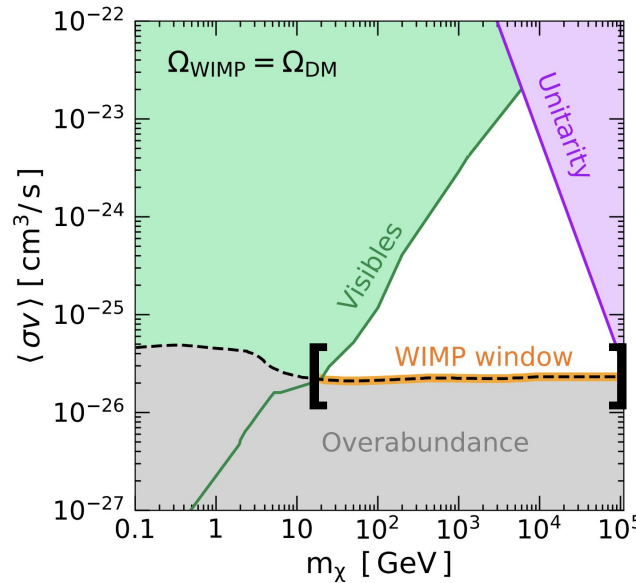
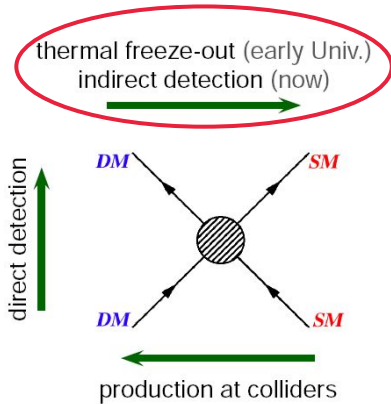
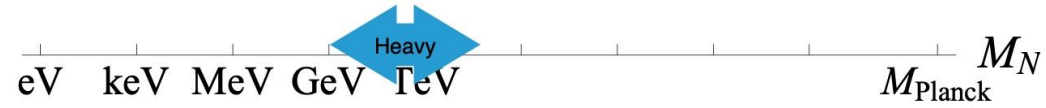


Most relevant for particle physics are those below Planck scale:

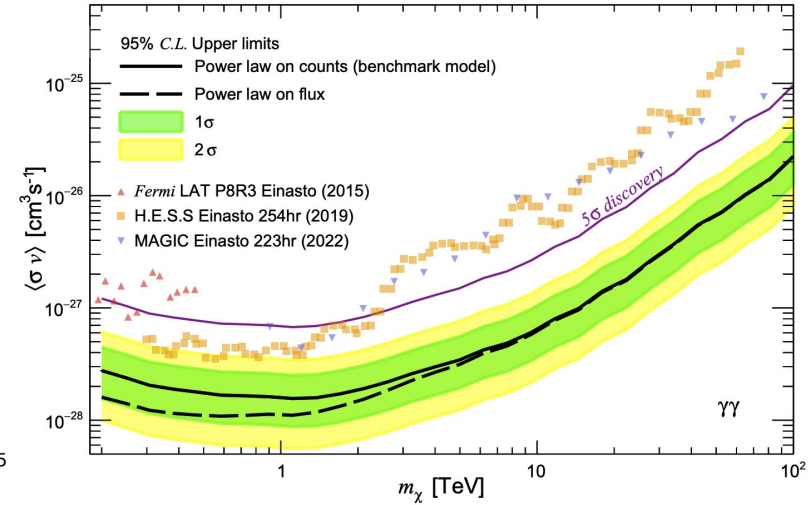
1. Ultralight mass range $m_\chi \lesssim \text{eV}$.
2. Light mass range $\text{keV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim \text{GeV}$.
3. Heavy mass range $\text{GeV} \lesssim m_\chi \lesssim 10 \text{ TeV}$.
4. Ultraheavy mass range $\text{TeV} \ll m_\chi$

DM WIMP benchmark

Indirect detection



R. Leane et al

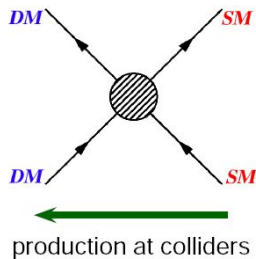
[Phys. Rev. D 98, 023016 \(2018\)](#)CTA Collaboration expected limits [JCAP 07 \(2024\)](#)

DM WIMP benchmark

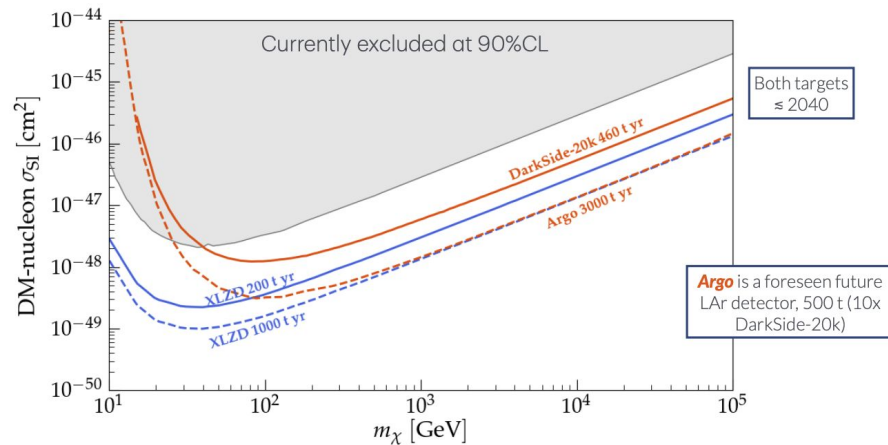
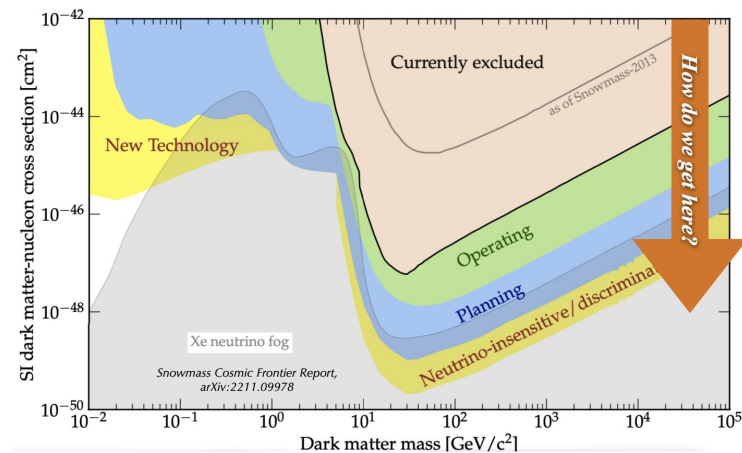
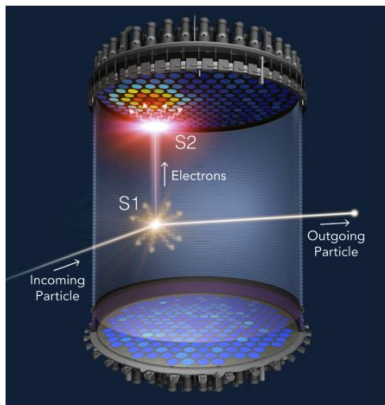
Direct detection

thermal freeze-out (early Univ.)
indirect detection (now)

direct detection

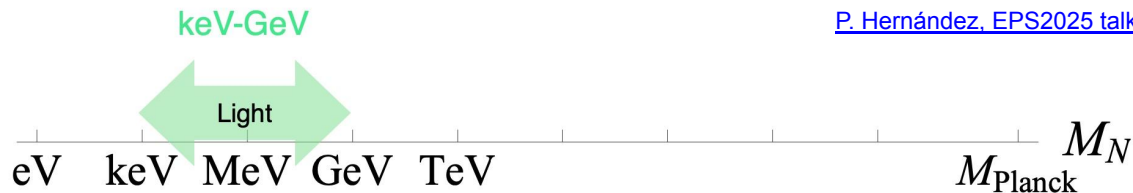


Noble Liquids (Xe, Ar)

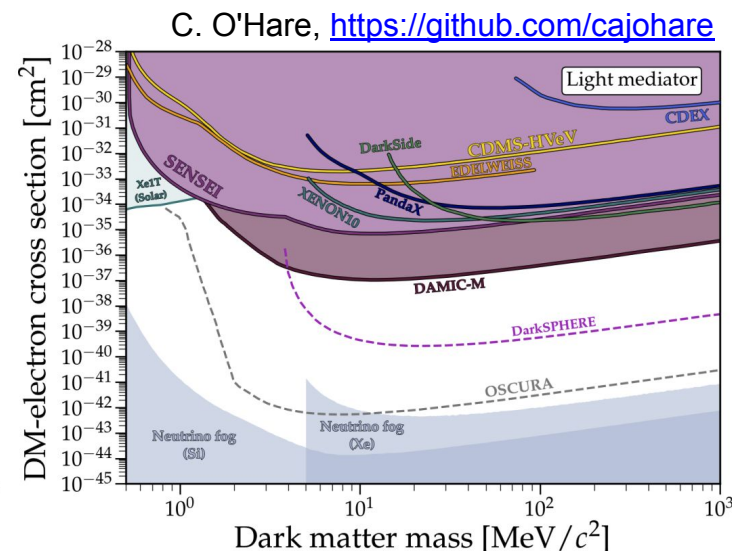
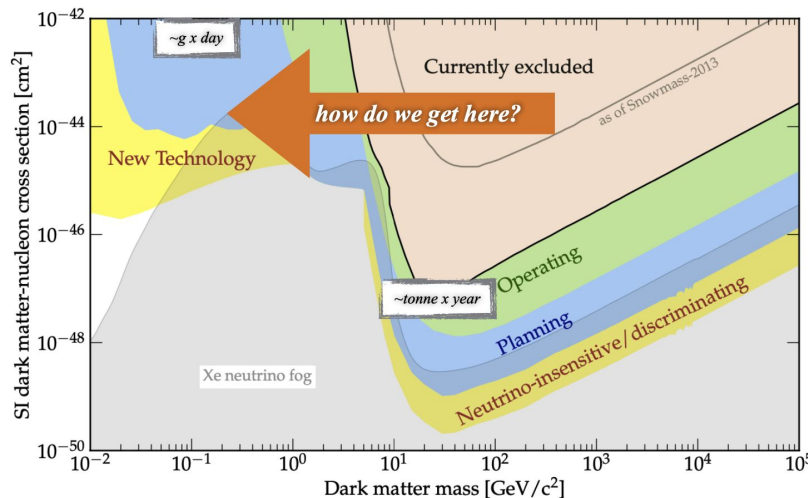
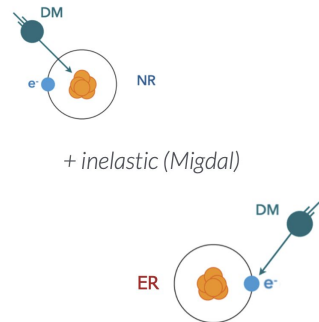


Light DM benchmark

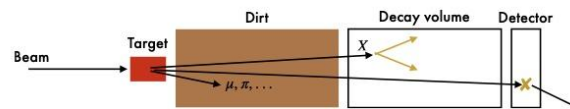
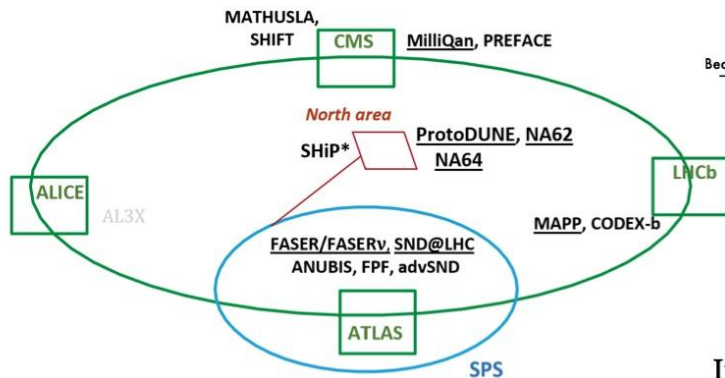
Direct detection



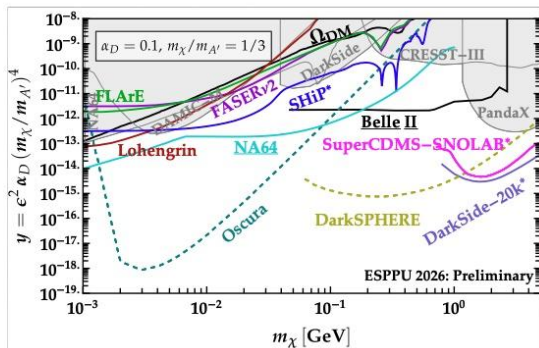
Lighter and feebly-coupled DM require alternative production mechanisms and detector technologies



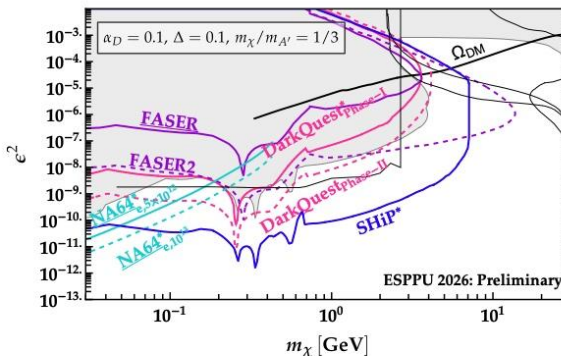
More collider complementarity: Forward Facilities



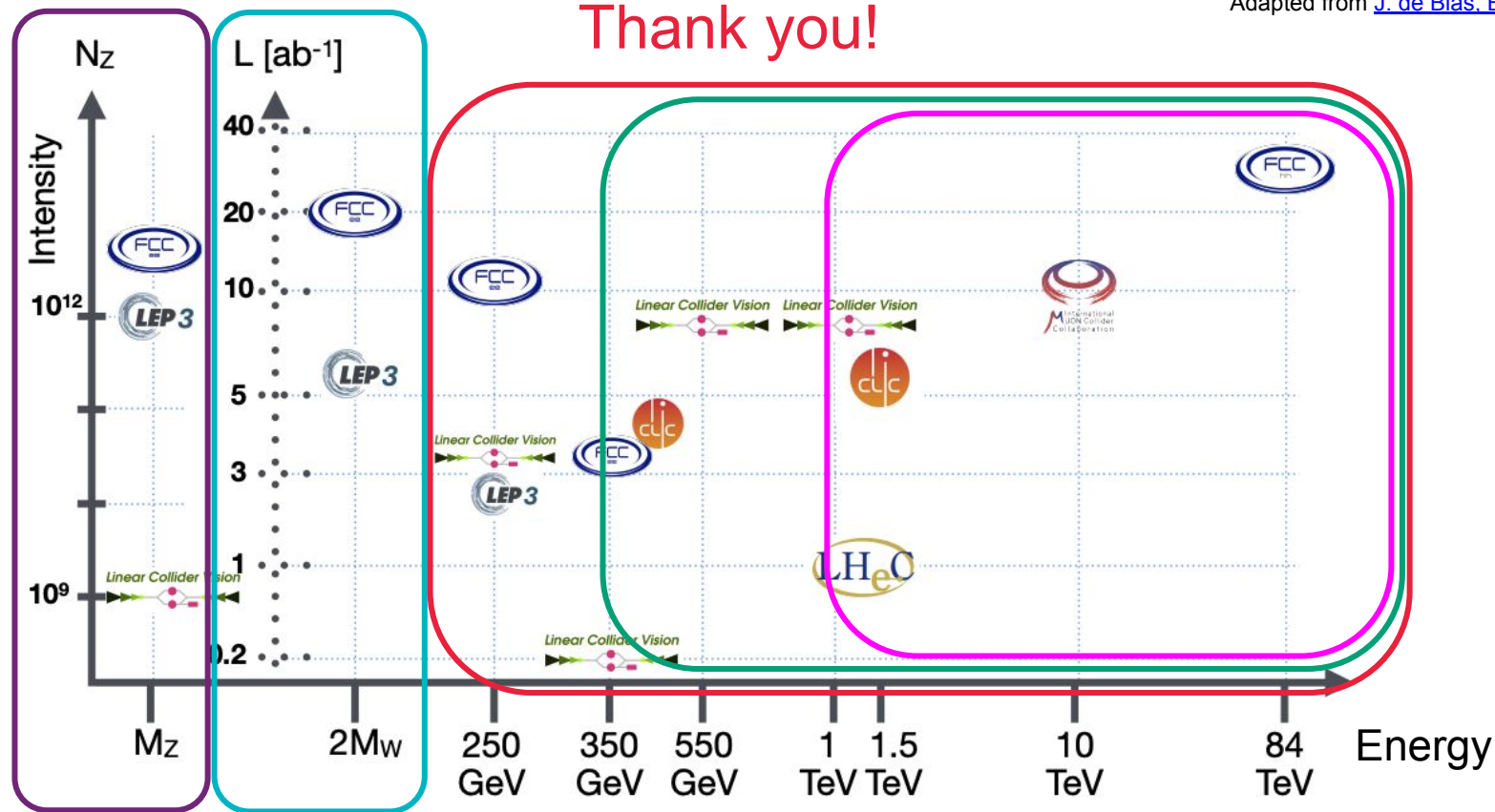
Elastic DM Vector Portal



Inelastic DM Vector Portal



Thank you!



Z pole: EWPO/Flavour/QCD
 WW threshold: EWPO/Flavour/QCD

Precision Higgs
 Precision top

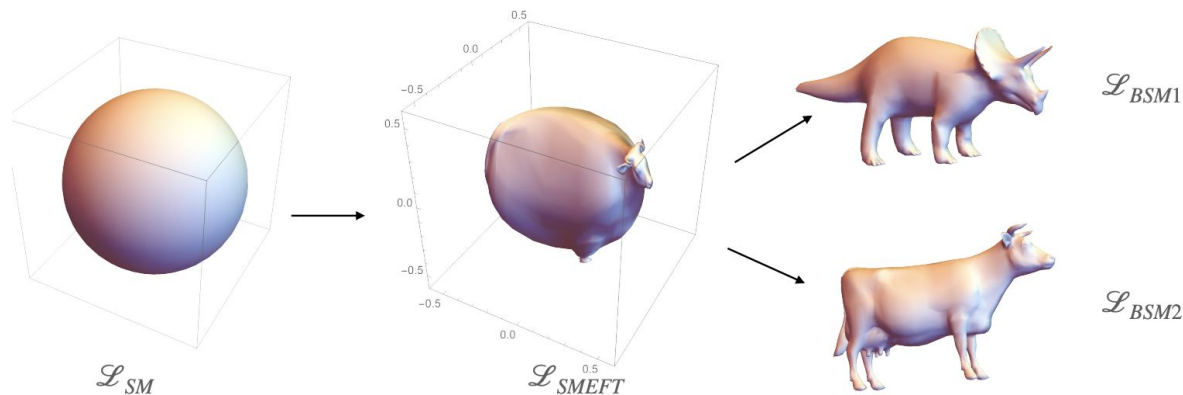
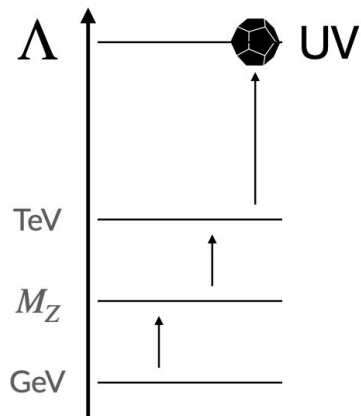
High-E frontier: direct searches,
 precision from energy

Back-up

Search for new physics at the multi-TeV scale

SMEFT: An EFT allows to connect measurements at different scales without needing to know the UV.

Linking observables at different scales



Search for new physics at the multi-TeV scale

Λ_{BSM} is high
SMEFT

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}^{(4)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}^{(5)} + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}^{(6)} + \dots$$

$$m_h^2 \simeq \Lambda^2 \Rightarrow \Lambda \simeq 10^3 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_\nu = 0$$

$$U(1)_L^3 \times U(1)_B$$

GIM

$$Y_u, Y_d, Y_l \Rightarrow \text{Flavor} \text{ \& } \cancel{\text{CP}}$$



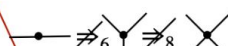
$$U(1)_L \rightarrow m_\nu \neq 0$$

$$\text{Flavor} \Rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \Delta m_K, \dots$$

$$\cancel{\text{CP}} \Rightarrow \text{edm's}$$

$$\text{Dipoles} \Rightarrow (g-2)_\mu$$

$$U(1)_B \Rightarrow p \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+$$



Λ_{UV} —————

TeV —————

TeV ————— Λ_{UV}

Simplicity 😊

Naturalness 😊

Naturalness 😊

Simplicity 😊

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda \geq 10^{14} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda \geq 10^6 \text{ GeV}$$

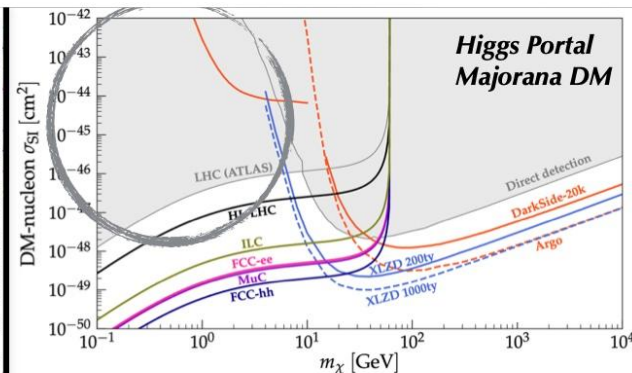
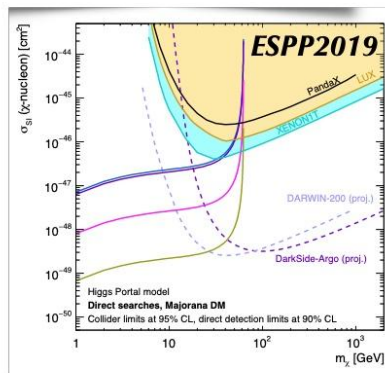
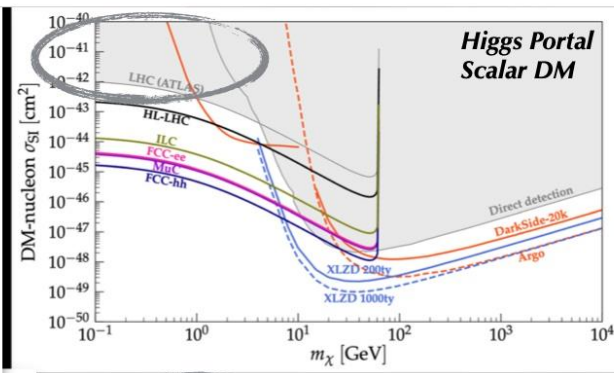
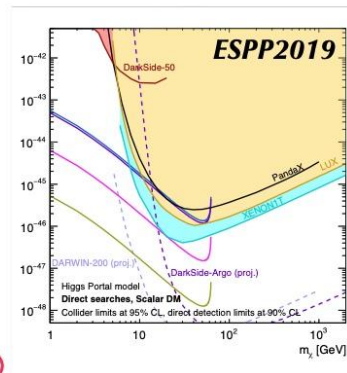
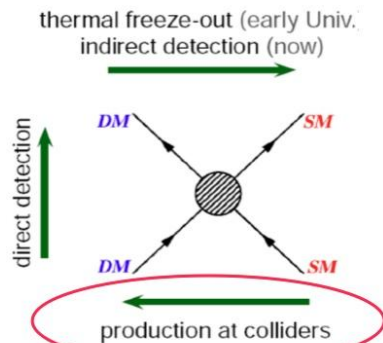
$$\Rightarrow \Lambda \geq 10^{15} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda \geq 10^3 \text{ GeV}$$

tazzi®

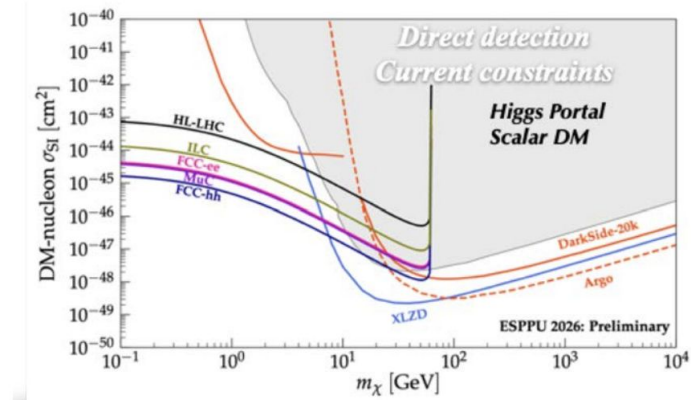
Light DM benchmark

Collider complementarity



Dark Matter Searches

- Dark Matter is an important feature of particle physics;
Both non-accelerator and accelerator searches are needed in any scenario
- **Key messages:**
 - Flexibility should be kept on the experimental side to be able to respond to new developments in phenomenology
 - No one facility or approach can do it all. Important progress will continue to be made by relatively small / rapid projects
 - A convincing discovery will require **confirmation by multiple experiments and techniques** with independent systematics
- A mix of small and large projects is required
 - Major initiatives in the “traditional” dark matter thrusts in liquid nobles and axion haloscopes
 - A plethora of small scale approaches are a strong technology incubator and relatively small/rapid searches
 - Complemented by searches at colliders



K. Jakobs, ESPP Open Symposium, 27th June 2025

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