LHC constraints on electroweakino dark matter revisited

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work in progress
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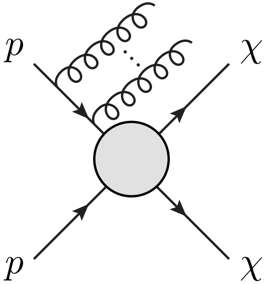
The case for dark matter

- dark matter existence strongly suggested by cosmological data
- weakly interacting massive particle fits well the picture
- no direct detection and collider signal thus far
- supersymmetric partners of gauge and Higgs bosons are strong candidates but remain elusive
- model-independent limits from LEP at around 100 GeV
- at the LHC the signal is challenging – the candidates escape detection
- in this talk: new limits based on existing ATLAS searches
- exploit initial state radiation, signal: jets+MET



Quick recap: chargino and neutralino sectors

$$\mathcal{L}_{\tilde{\chi}} = \overline{\tilde{\chi}_i^-}(\not{p}\delta_{ij} - P_L(U^* X V^\dagger)_{ij} - P_R(V X^\dagger U^T)_{ij})\tilde{\chi}_j^- + \frac{1}{2}\overline{\tilde{\chi}_i^0}(\not{p}\delta_{ij} - P_L(N^* Y N^\dagger)_{ij} - P_R(N Y^\dagger N^T)_{ij})\tilde{\chi}_j^0$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} M_2 & \sqrt{2}M_W \sin\beta \\ \sqrt{2}M_W \cos\beta & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonalised via $\mathbf{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^+} = U^* X V^\dagger$

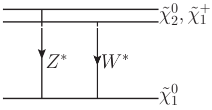
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & -M_Z c_\beta s_W & M_Z s_\beta s_W \\ 0 & M_2 & M_Z c_\beta c_W & -M_Z s_\beta c_W \\ -M_Z c_\beta s_W & M_Z c_\beta c_W & 0 & -\mu \\ M_Z s_\beta s_W & -M_Z s_\beta c_W & -\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonalised via $\mathbf{M}_{\tilde{\chi}^0} = N^* Y N^\dagger$

generally small mixing expected if there is hierarchy between M_1, M_2 and μ and/or particles much heavier than the EW scale

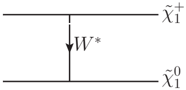
Models for this talk

- bino-wino: almost mass degenerate winos and bino LSP



bino-wino

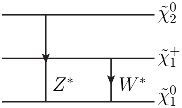
- wino LSP: $M_2 \ll M_1, \mu$, two quasi-degenerate states: χ_1^0, $\chi_1^\pm$



wino

- higgsino LSP, $\mu \ll M_1, M_2$, three quasi-degenerate states: $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^0$

- mass splittings of order 100–1000 MeV



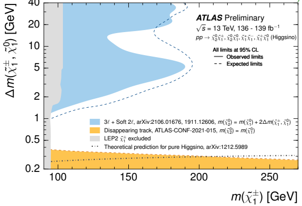
higgsino

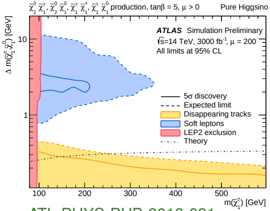
Search strategies

- for sufficiently small mass gap a long-lived massive particle travels macroscopic distance in the detector
- possible signatures: displaced vertex, heavy charged track, displaced jet etc.
- for a larger mass difference (> 1 GeV) look for soft decay products

- at HL the gap remains
- for winos no exclusion in soft ℓ search!

cf. B. Hooberman talk at Moriond EW, 14.03.22





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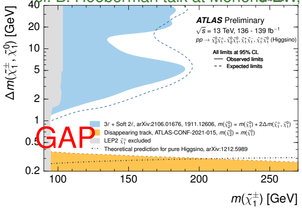

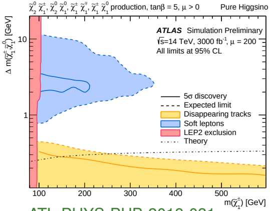

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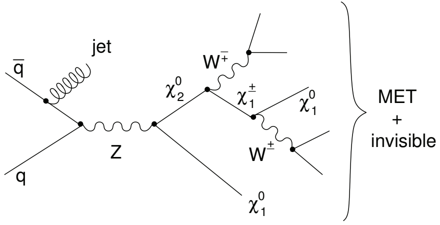
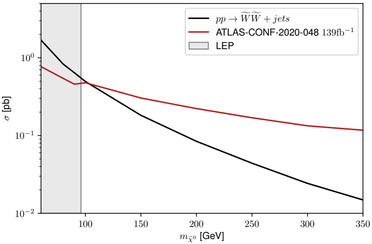
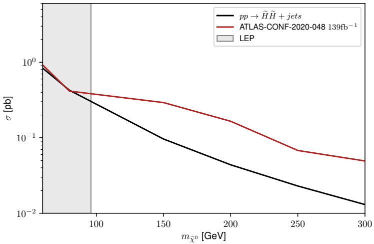
Search strategy: monojets

- Monojet (and -photon) signal at ATLAS and CMS
- Requires $p^{j}_{\mathrm{leading}} > 150$ GeV, $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}} > 200$ GeV
- Note: "mono" $\equiv$ "up to 4"
- Decay products soft and escaping detection







Tools

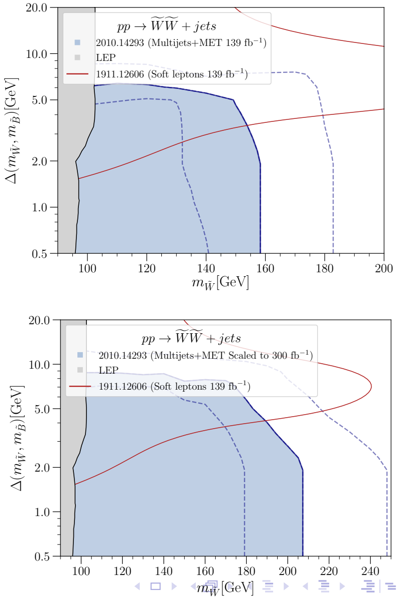
- CheckMATE is a general tool for recasting arbitrary model
- based on Delphes for detector simulation
- using existing LHC searches calculates a limit
- one can easily constrain models that were not covered in the original ATLAS/CMS search
- currently more than 40 searches at 13 TeV coded, including 14 with full luminosity
- long-lived particles branch
- https://checkmate.hepforge.org/

Recasting a squark-gluino search

- we recast with CheckMATE a general search for squarks and gluinos, arXiv:2010.14293, in total 70 signal regions
- basic (preselection) signal requirements:
  - no electrons or muons
  - 2–6 jets
  - large missing energy > 300 GeV
  - hard leading jet $p_T > 200$ GeV
  - large effective mass > 800 GeV
- note some overlap of the final states with “mono”-jet
- we focus on bins with the largest sensitivity (originally intended for squark pair production):
  - 2–3 jets, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet1}}, p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{jet2}} > 250$ GeV
  - effective mass > 1600 GeV
  - $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{miss}}/\sqrt{H_{\mathrm{T}}} > 16\sqrt{\mathrm{GeV}}$
  - perform a multibin fit using HistFitter

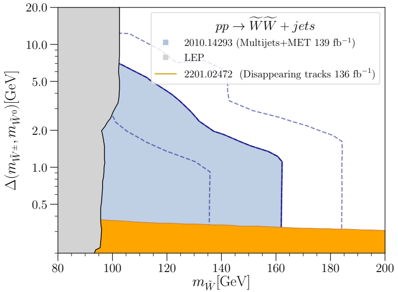
Results – bino-wino scenario: $pp \to \widetilde{W}^{\pm}\widetilde{W}^{0}, \widetilde{W}^{+}\widetilde{W}^{-}$

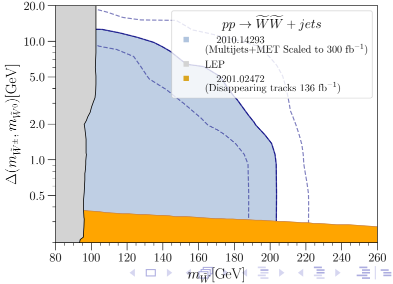
- $\widetilde{W}^{\pm} \to \widetilde{B}^{0}W^{*}, \widetilde{W}^{0} \to \widetilde{B}^{0}Z^{*}$
- decay products soft but become detectble with boost
- comparison with ATLAS soft leptons exclusion (red line)
- the exclusion up to 160 GeV with current data
- after Run 3 the expected limit increases to 210 GeV



Results – wino scenario: $pp \to \widetilde{W}^{\pm}\widetilde{W}^{0}, \widetilde{W}^{+}\widetilde{W}^{-}$

- $\widetilde{W}^{\pm} \to \widetilde{W}^{0} W^{*}$
- $\widetilde{W}^{0}$ stable (DM candidate)
- soft decay products but no same-flavour opposite-charge from Z^{*} and no limits
- the limits from LEP and the search for semi-stable chargino
- the new exclusion on top of LEP and long-lived charged wino limits
- after Run 3 the expected limit increases to 200 GeV

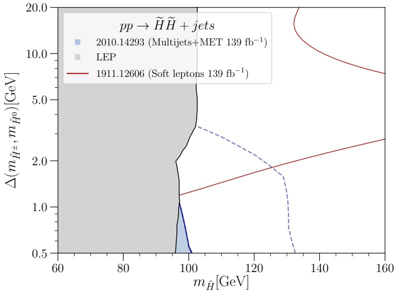


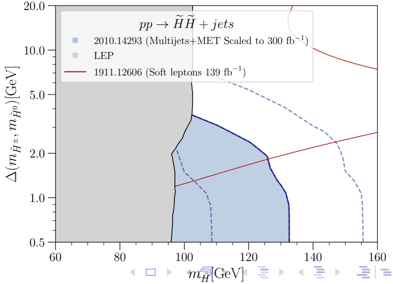


Results – higgsino scenario

- higgsino model
- $pp \to \widetilde{H}^{\pm}\widetilde{H}^{0}_{1,2}, \widetilde{H}^{+}\widetilde{H}^{-}, \widetilde{H}^{0}_{1}\widetilde{H}^{0}_{2}$
- $\widetilde{H}^{\pm} \to \widetilde{H}^{0}_{1}W^{*}, \widetilde{H}^{0}_{2} \to \widetilde{H}^{0}_{1}Z^{*}$
- currently the limit only slightly above LEP

- after Run 3 the expected limit increases to 130 GeV





Summary

- initial state radiation can give a handle on challenging bits of LSP parameter space
- squark search outperforms dedicated monojet analysis
- new constraints closing the gap in (model independent) wino exclusion
- higgsinos more difficult but with some promise
- HL prospects to be seen
- important information directing plans of future colliders
- the idea to revisit LEP slepton limits

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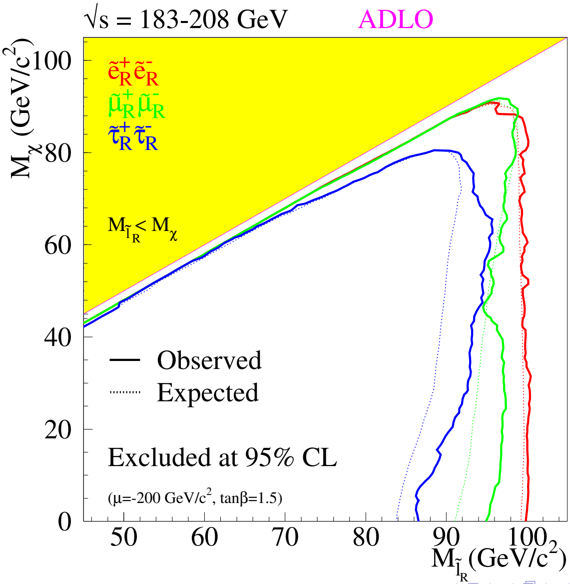
Understanding the Early Universe: interplay of theory and collider experiments

Joint research project between the University of Warsaw & University of Bergen

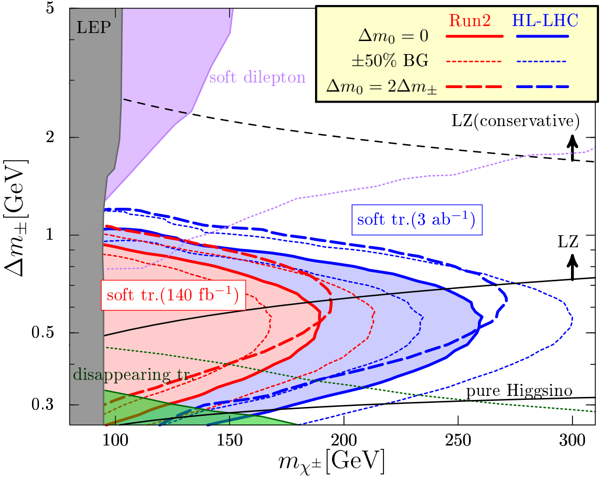
BACKUP

LEP slepton limits

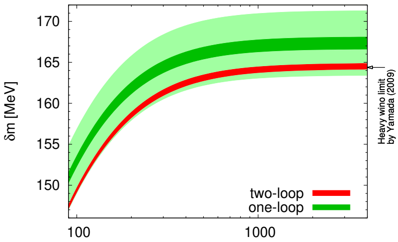


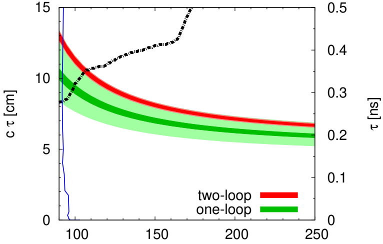
Search for soft tracks

Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 101801

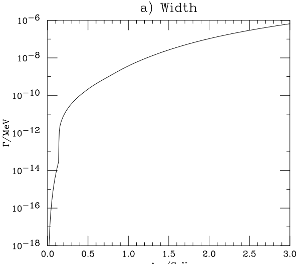


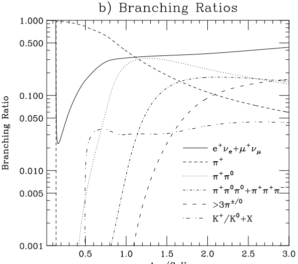
Width and decays





$m_{neutralino}$ [GeV] **Ibe, Matsumoto, Sato, arXiv:1212.5989** $m_{chargino}$ [GeV]





Δm/GeV **Grellscheid, Richardson, arXiv:0710.1951** Δm/GeV