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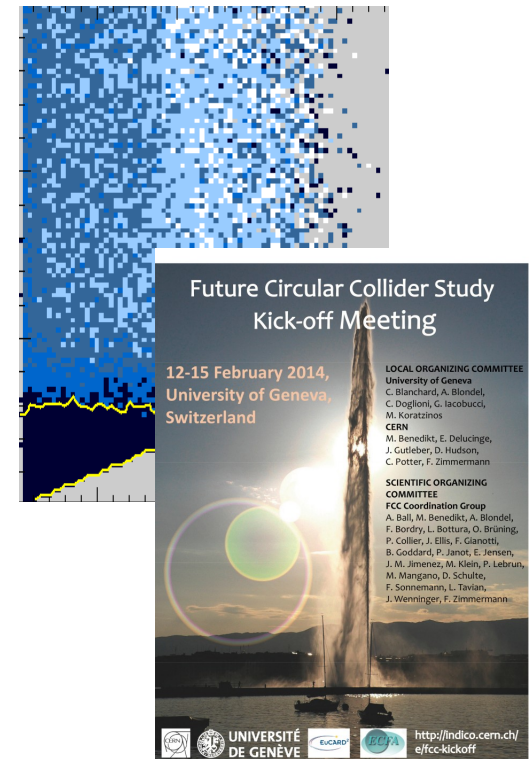
# WIMPs and a 100 TeV Collider

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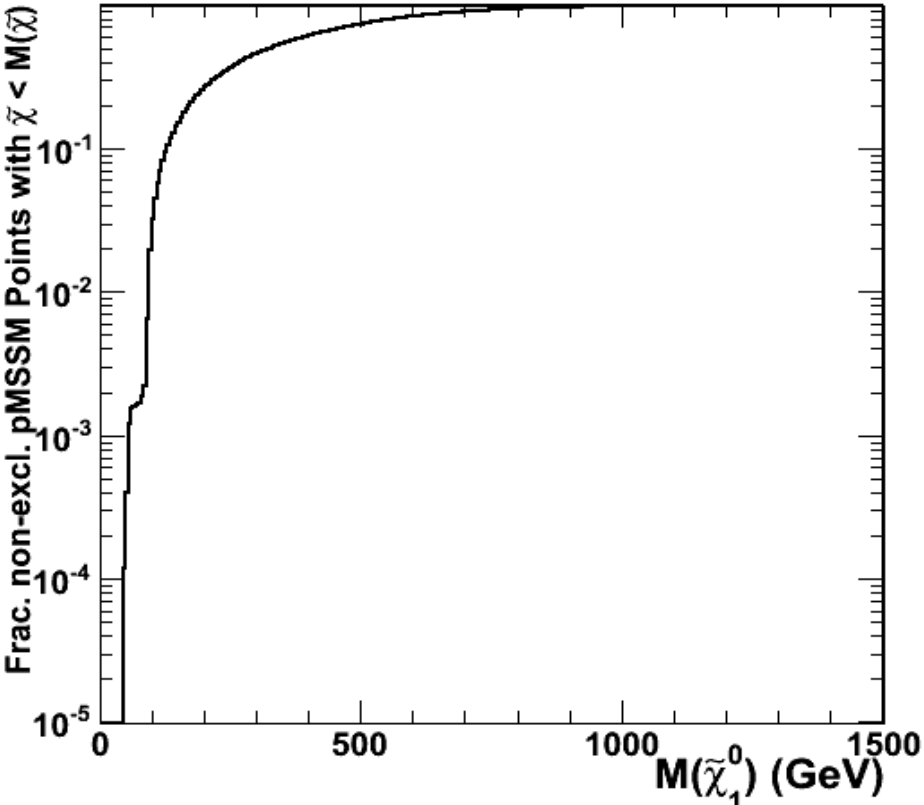


In collaboration with  
G Belanger, A Goudelis, A Pukhov  
and with contributions by D Kanta

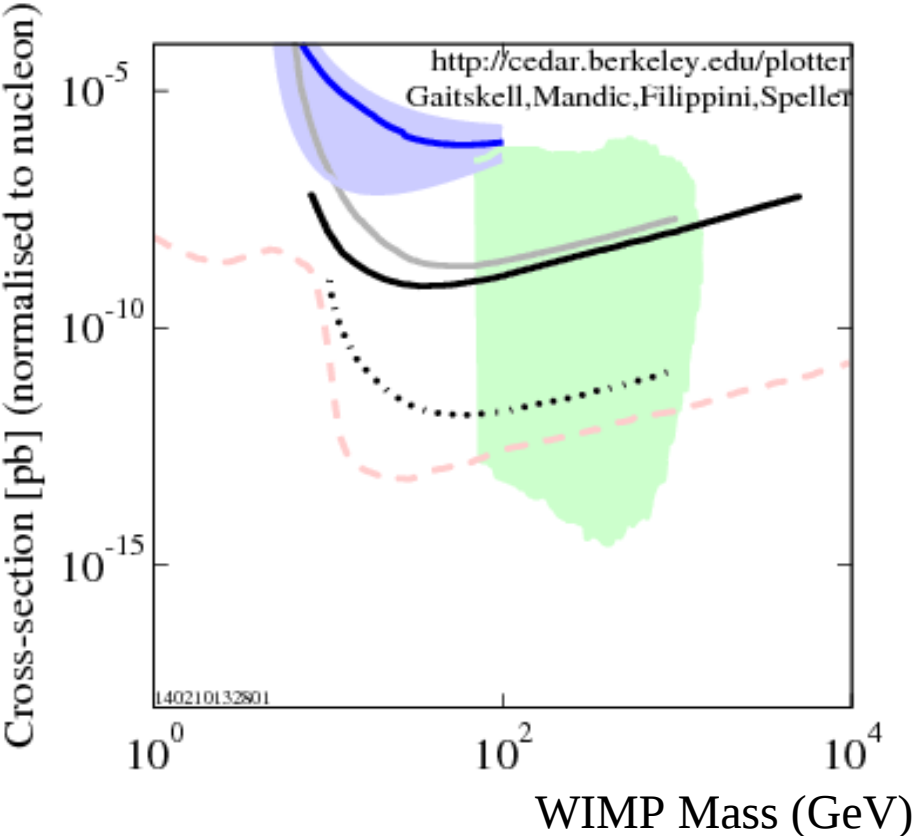
BSM Opportunities at 100 TeV  
CERN, 10-11 February 2014

This talk discusses a program of studies of physics opportunities for a 100 TeV collider in direct production of WIMPs, the complementarity with dark matter direct detection experiments and its role in the study of their nature;

ATLAS+CMS jets/leptons+MET  
Searches 7+8 TeV



- DATA listed top to bottom on plot
- CDMS II-Si (Silicon), SI, R123-128 combined (U.L.)
- CDMS-II (Silicon), SI, R125-128, 99% C.L.
- XENON100 (2012)
- LUX(2013) 90% U.L.
- LZ projected limit, 7.2T (2013)
- - - Expected neutrino background for direct-detection
- Phenomenological MSSM (Arbey et. al.), 2013, 99.5% C.L.



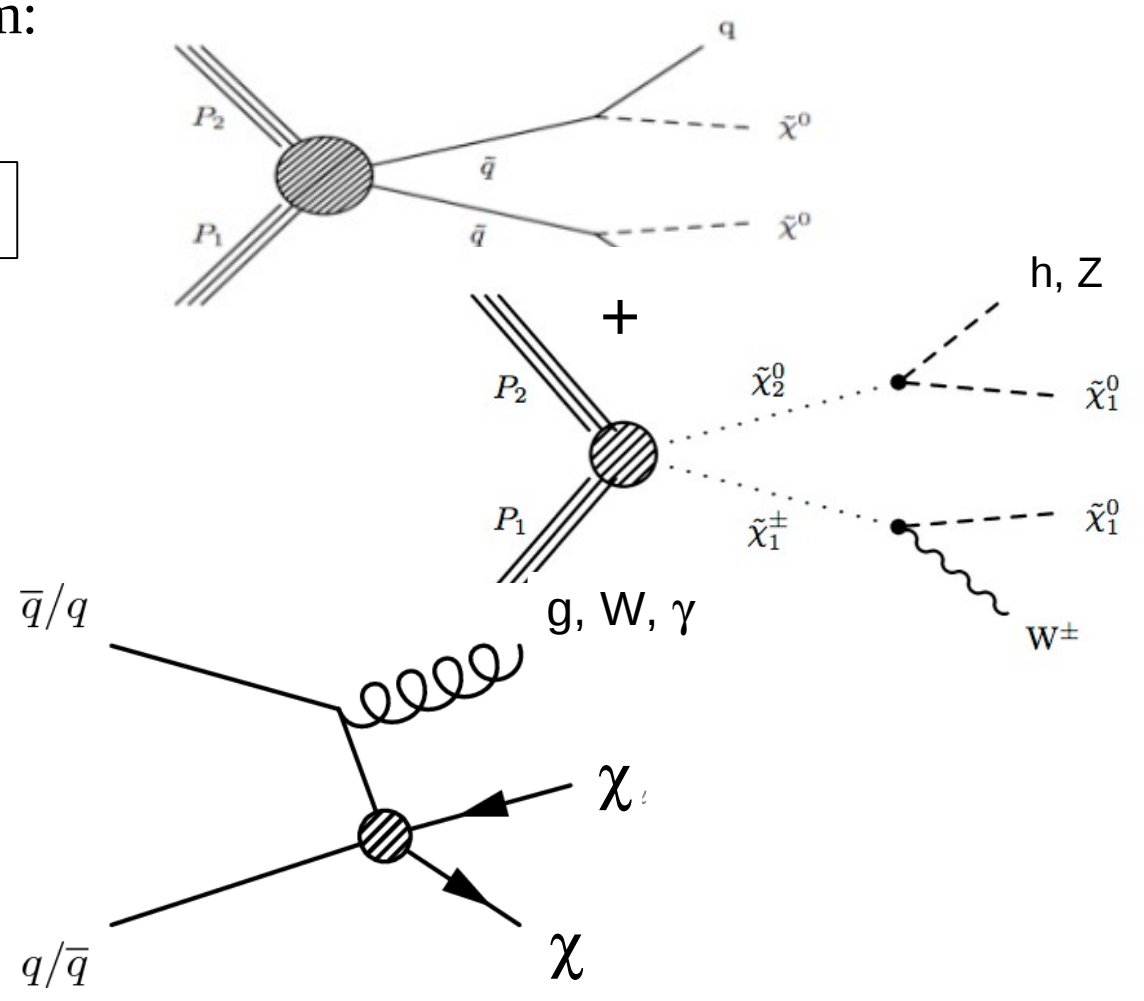
Can a 100 TeV collider say the definitive word on WIMPs at least in some well-defined models/theories (MSMM, ...) ? [The answer is not included in this talk]

Combination of constraints from:

Jets/Leptons + MET Searches

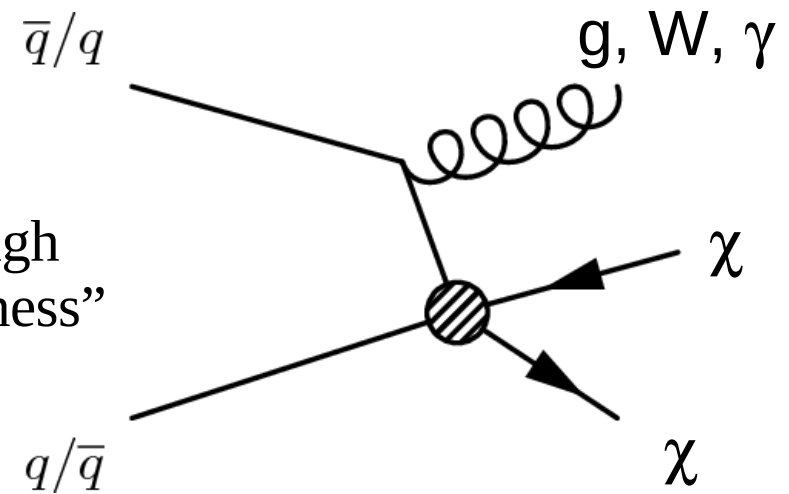
→ Mono-jet/W/Z/g/l Searches

Dark Matter Direct Detection Underground Experiments



## Mono-Jet (+ W/Z, $\gamma$ , l) Signatures from 8 to 100 TeV

pp collider can search for WIMP production through processes with large MET and one parton as “witness” of interaction;



Sensitivity can be estimated using EFT or actual models (SUSY, ...);

Results can be interpreted as limits on  $\Lambda \equiv M/\sqrt{g_\chi g_q}$  related to limits on

WIMP scattering cross section on nucleons  $\sigma_{\text{DD}} \sim g_\chi^2 g_q^2 \frac{\mu^2}{M^4}$  to compare

with results of DM direct detection experiments.

Bai, Fox, Harnik, JHEP 1012 (2010) 048

Goodman et al, PRD 82 (2010) 116010

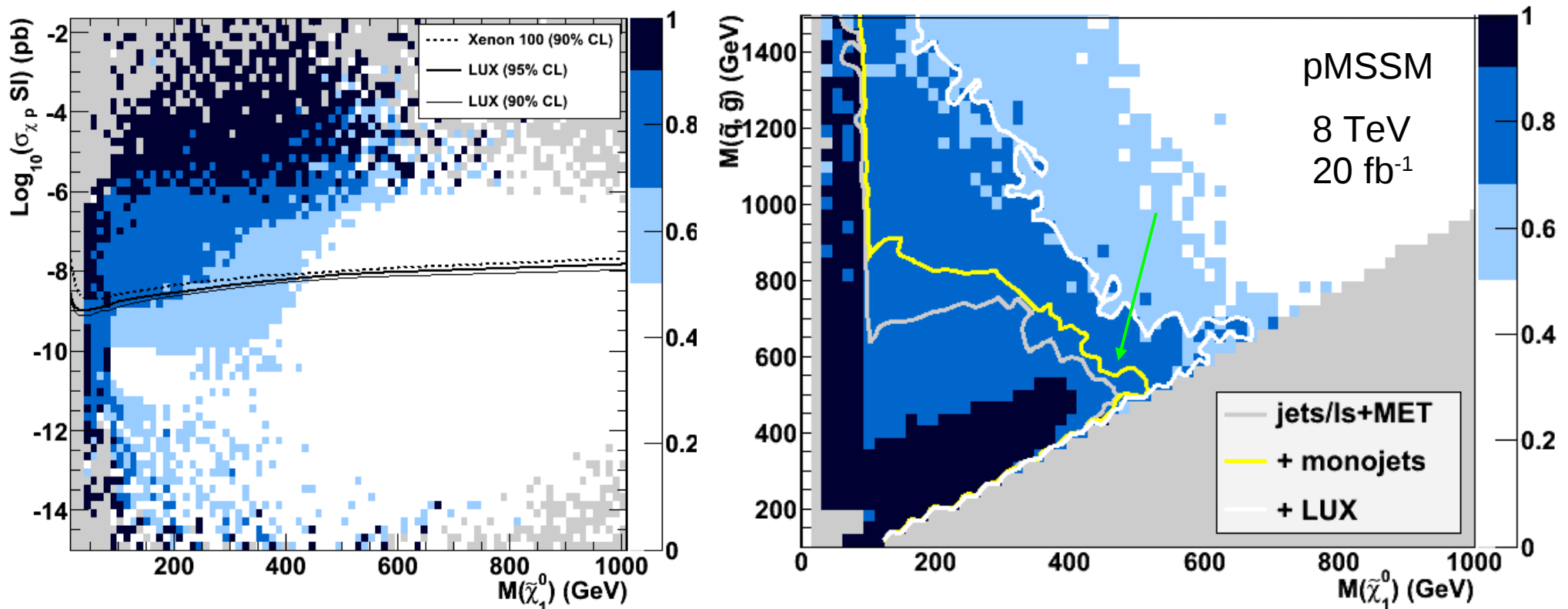
Goodman et al, PLB 695 (2011) 185

...

# Complementarity of Mono-jet and Jets/leptons +MET searches in MSSM

In the case of SUSY  $\chi_1^0$  WIMP, results are affected by the availability of multiple propagators and presence of other particles at small mass splitting, still mono-jets add to the LHC sensitivity, notably in the kinematically difficult small  $\Delta M$  region;

An example at 8 TeV (pMSSM masses limited at 3 TeV):

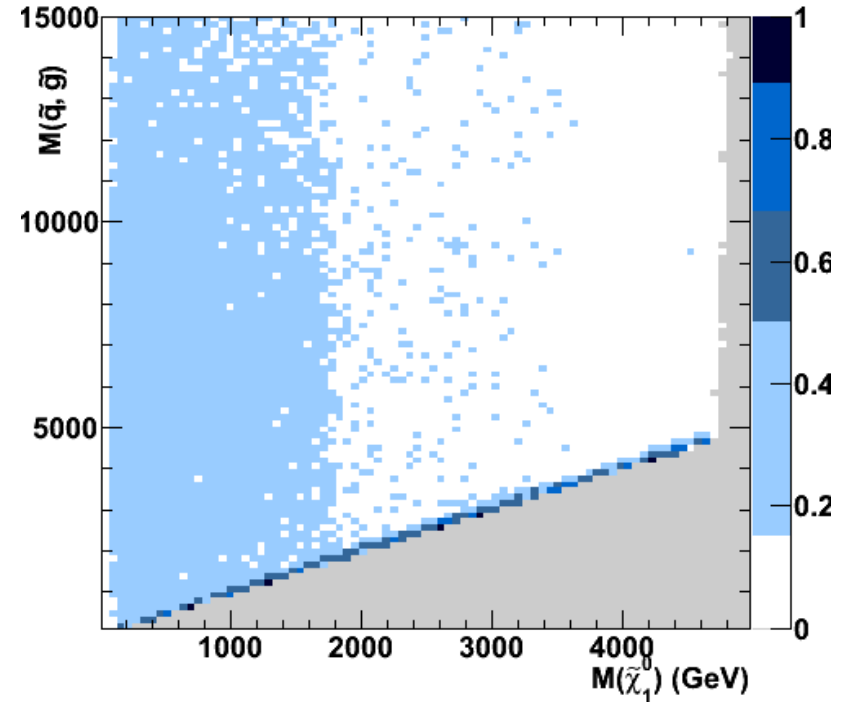


Main regions of interest for mono-jets et al.:

Large mass splitting scenarios where other particles are too heavy to be detected

$M_1 \ll M_2, M_3, \mu \rightarrow \chi$  WIMP must be bino-like,  
cross section drops but  $\Omega h^2$  is too large

Fraction of pMSSM points compatible  
with PLANCK  $\Omega_\chi h^2$  upper limit (+syst)



Small mass splitting scenarios where kinematics reduces efficiency  
of jets/leptons+MET searches

$M_1 \sim M_3$  (or  $M_{\tilde{q}}$ )  $\ll M_2$ ,  $\mu$   $\Omega h^2$  brought down by co-annihilation, mono-jet xsec  
boosted by production of strongly-interacting sparticles

$M_1 \sim M_2$  or  $\mu \ll M_3$  monoW/Z best suited for detection

## First (preliminary) findings in pMSSM

Take analyses as performed at 8 TeV, no cut optimisation, use SM bkg from ATLAS/CMS analyses and scale it up by appropriate factor to describe increase of rate in signal regions (MadGraph): 8 TeV 25 fb<sup>-1</sup>, 14 TeV 300 and 300 fb<sup>-1</sup>, 100 TeV 1 ab<sup>-1</sup>

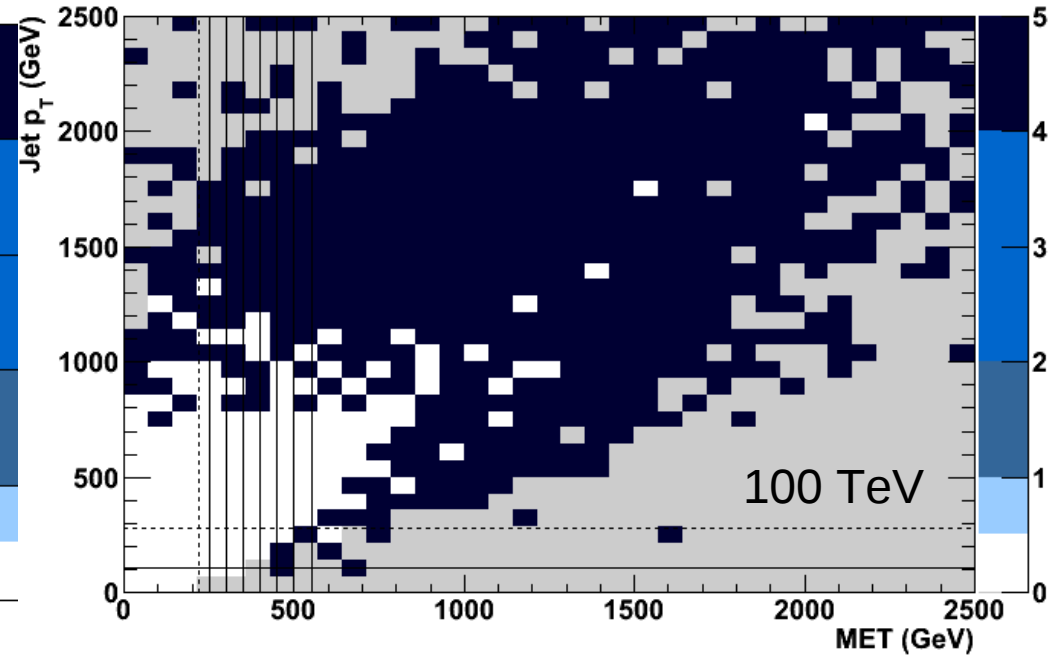
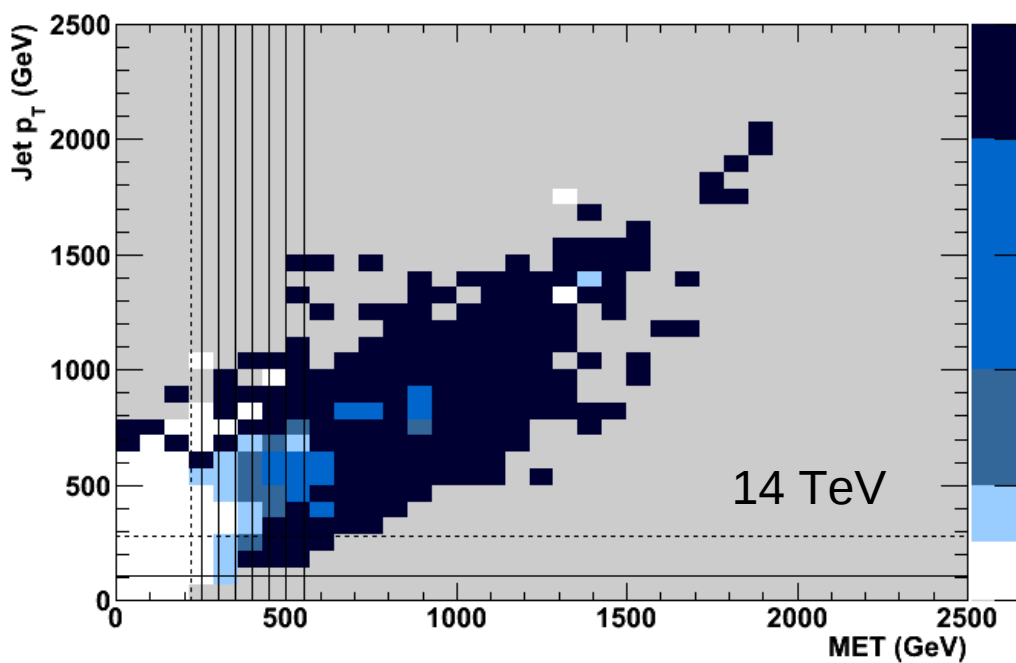
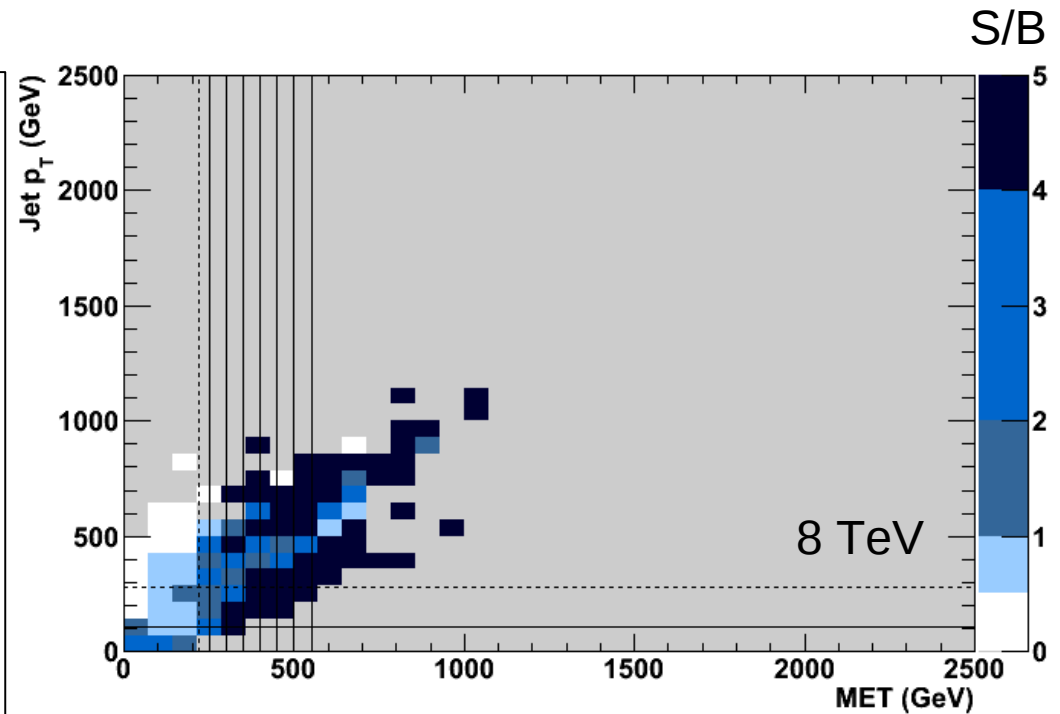
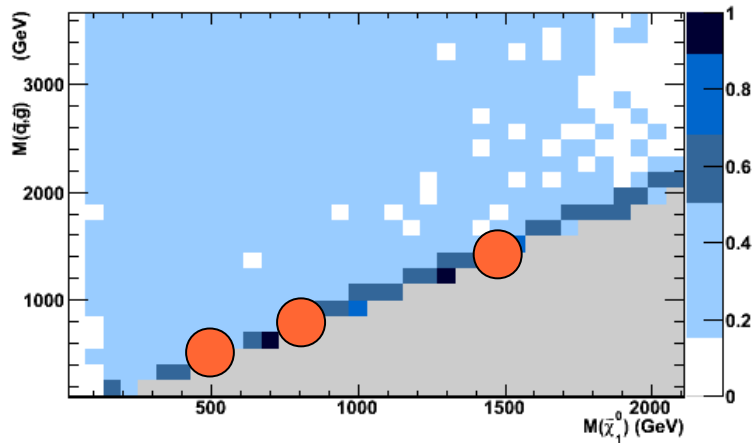
Study S/B in jet p<sub>T</sub> vs MET plane for points along small mass splitting region at 8, 14 and 100 TeV

Broad pMSSM scan with sparticle masses up to 25 TeV

Study  $M(\tilde{q}, \tilde{g})$  vs  $M(\chi)$  and  $\sigma(\chi p)$  SI vs  $M(\chi)$

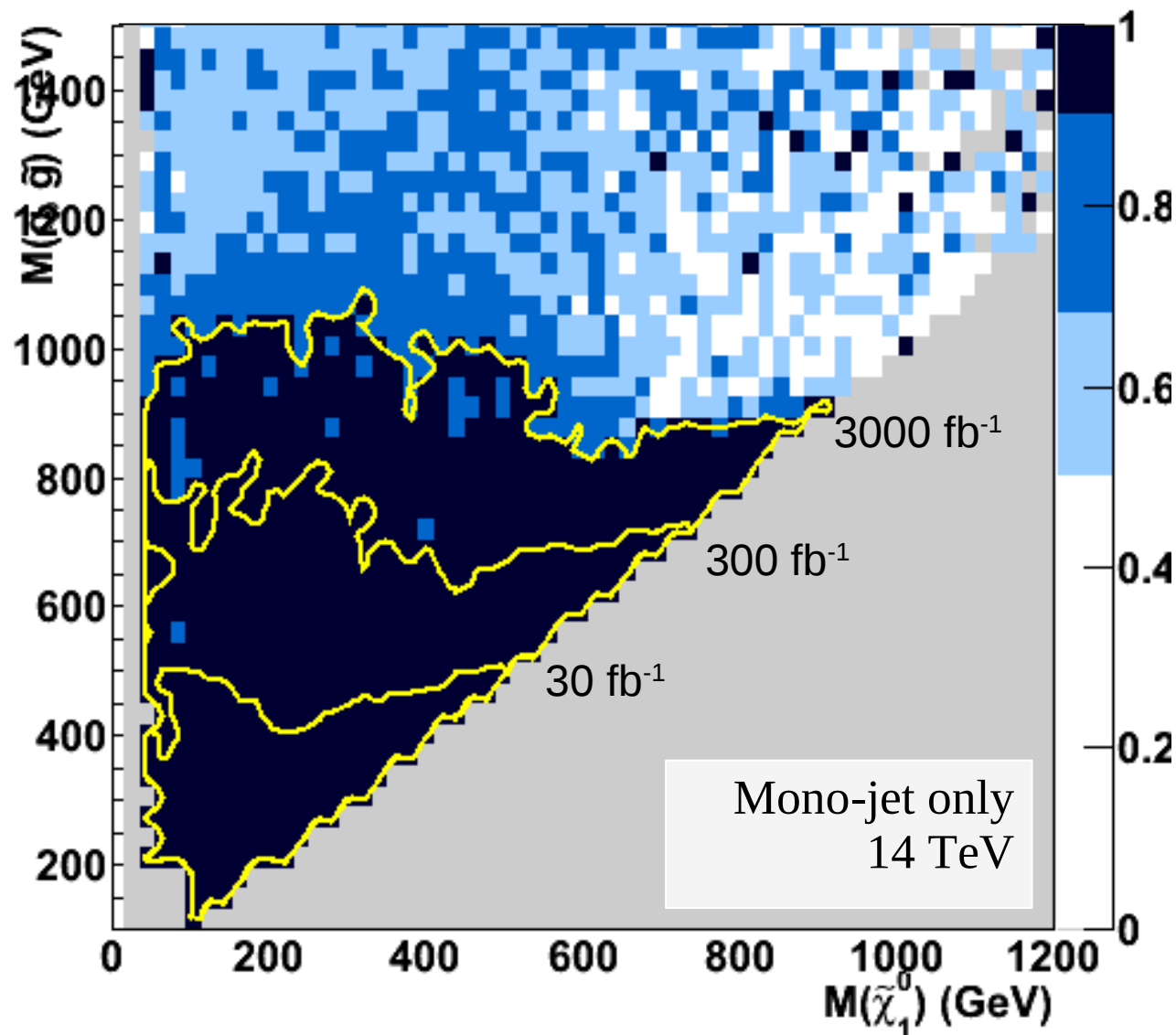
# Towards a cut optimisation:

Study S/B in jet  $p_T$  vs MET plane for points along the small mass splitting region at 8, 14 and 100 TeV

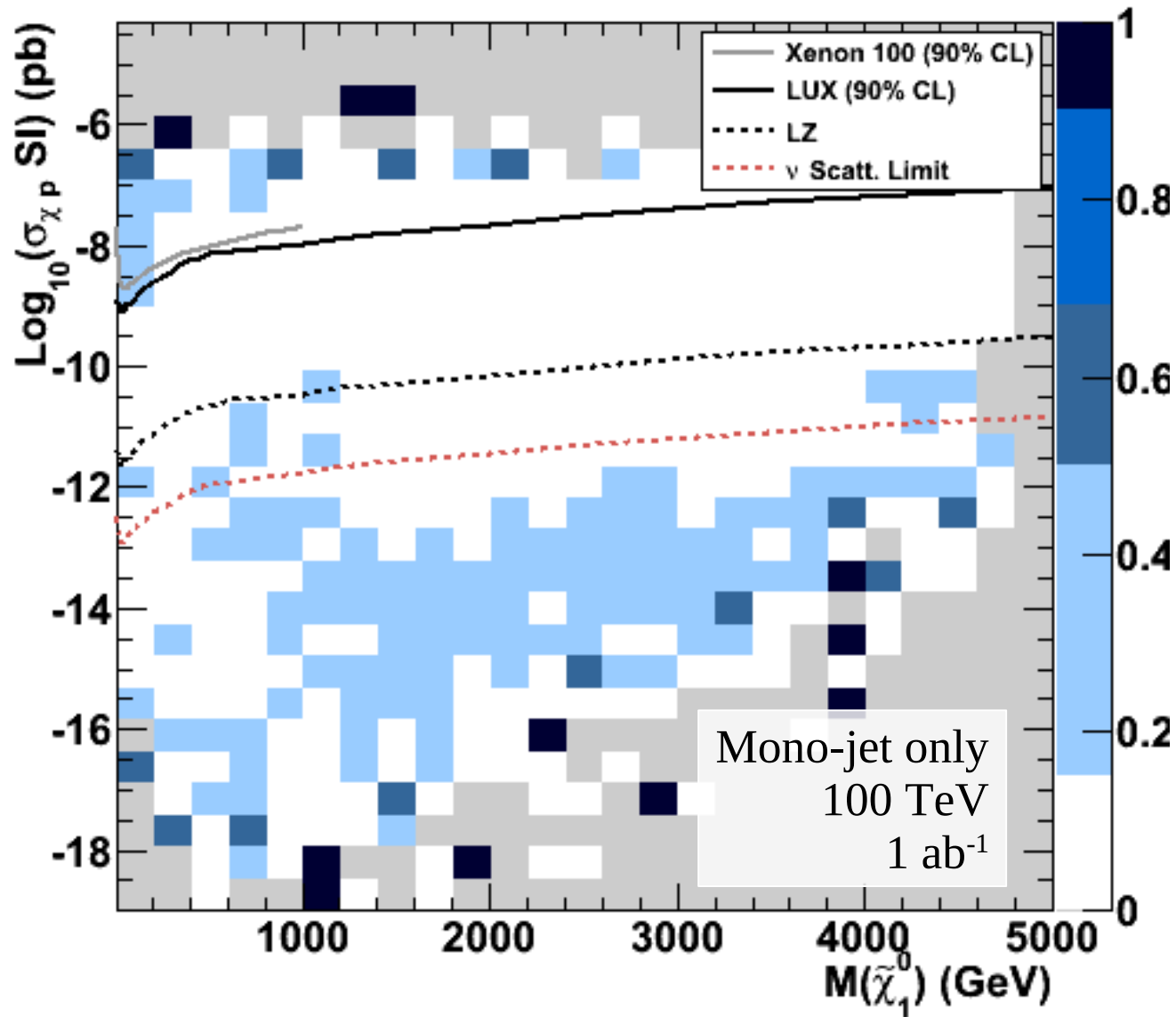




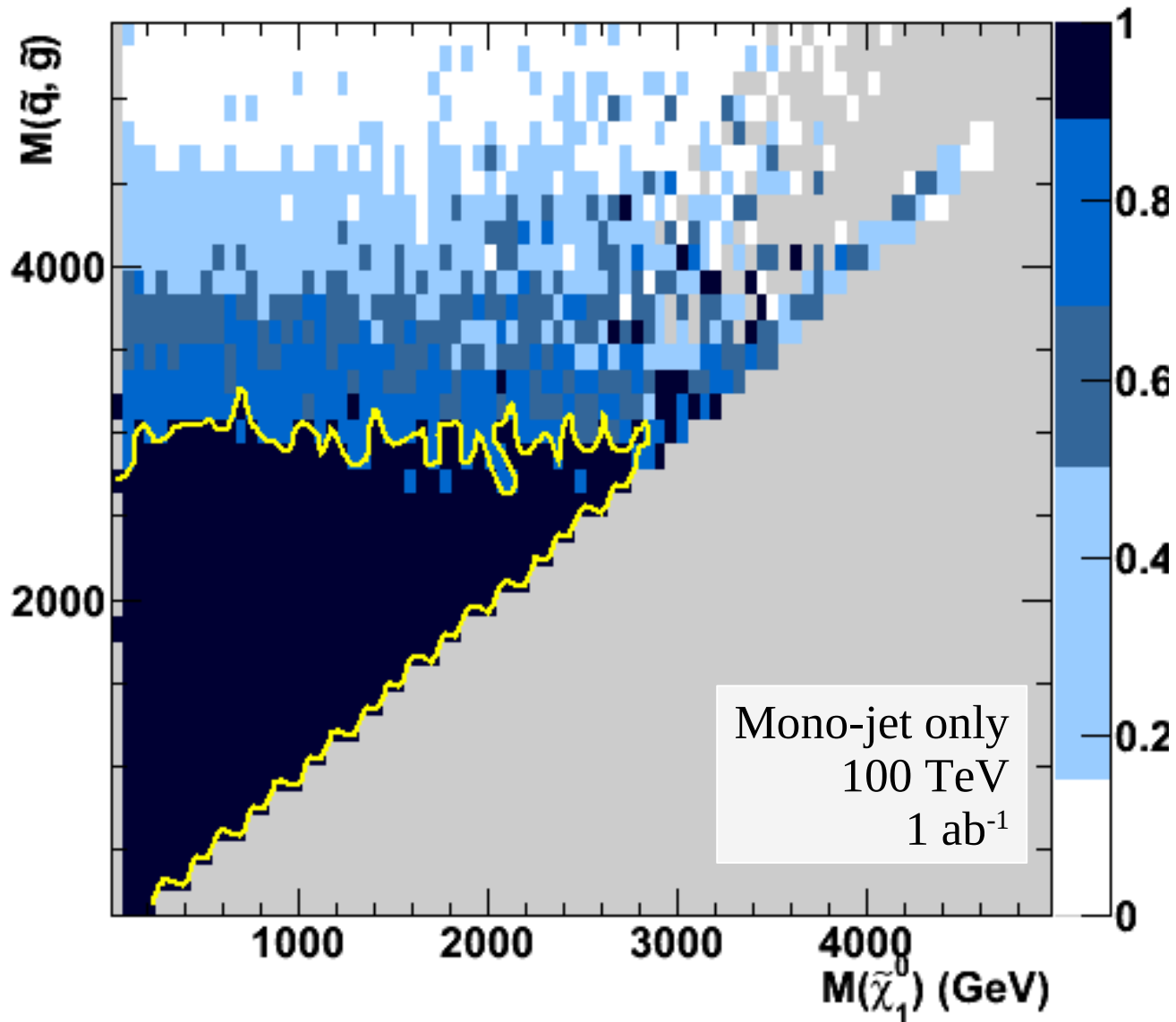
Lightest strongly-interacting SUSY particle mass vs  $M_{\text{WIMP}}$   
14 TeV



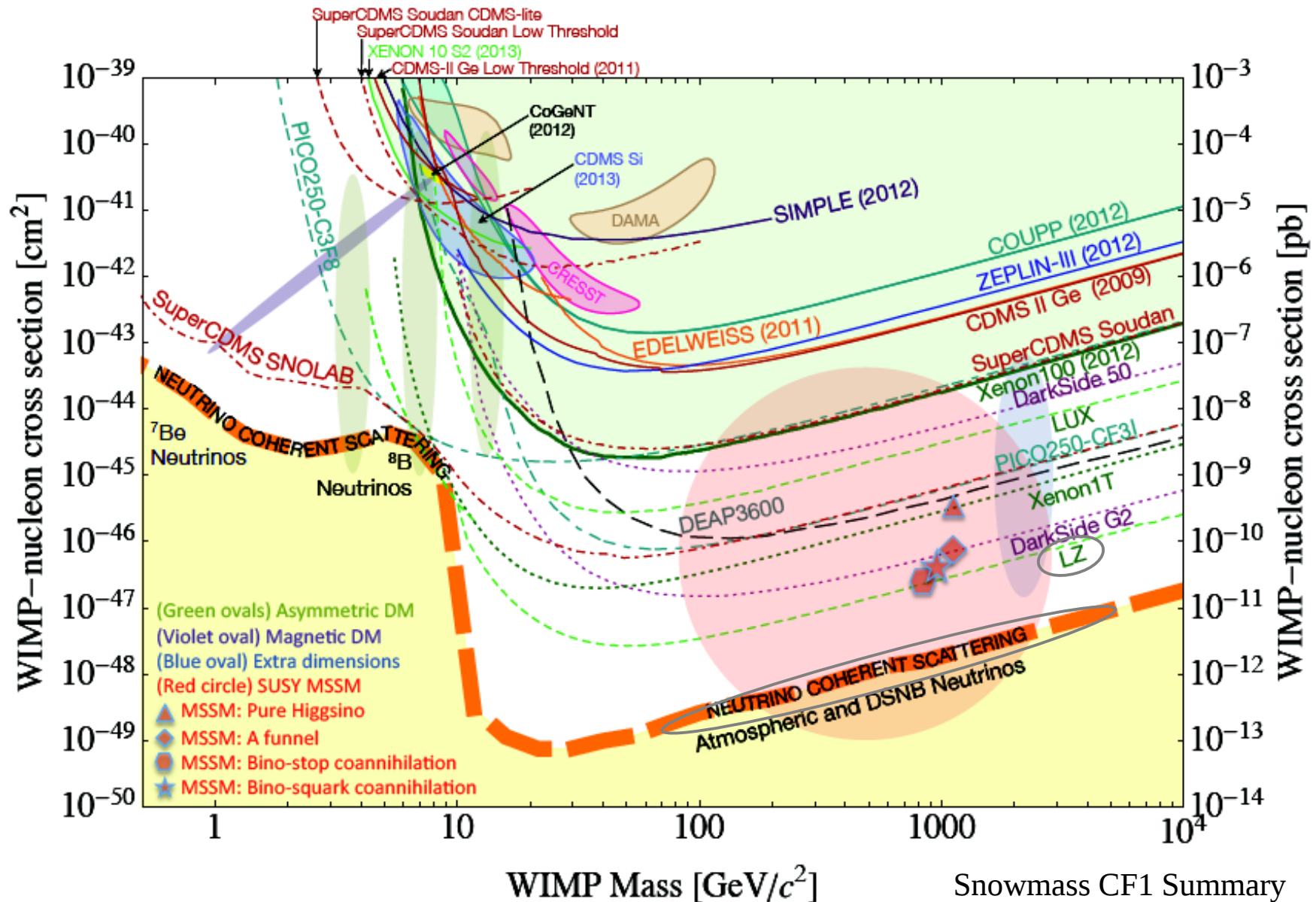
# Spin-independent Scattering Cross Section vs $M_{\text{WIMP}}$ : 100 TeV



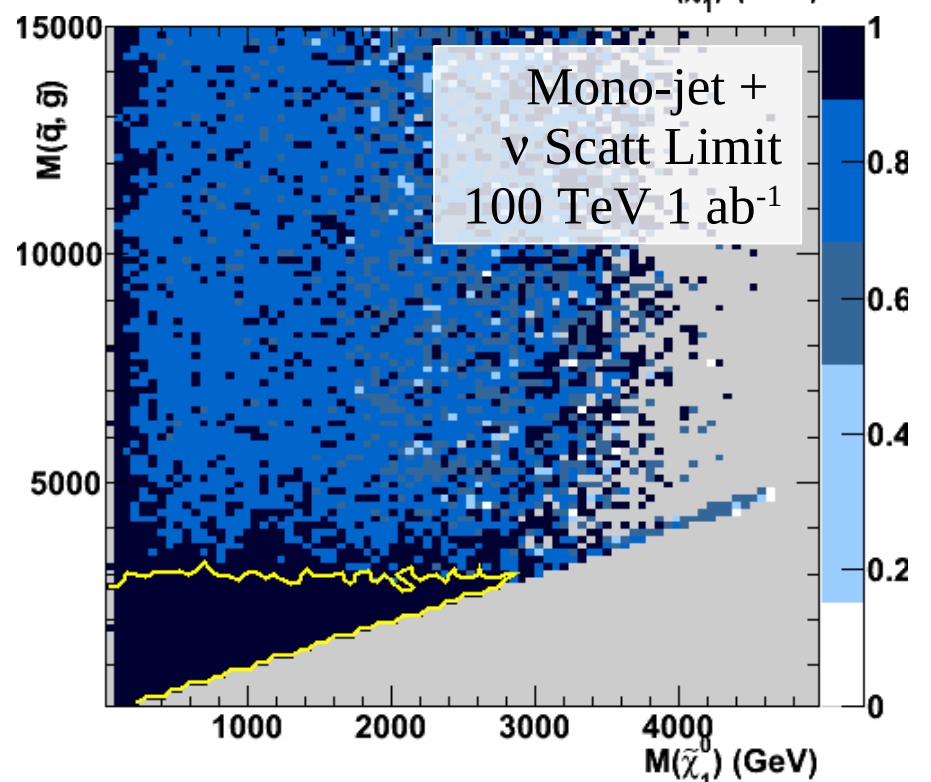
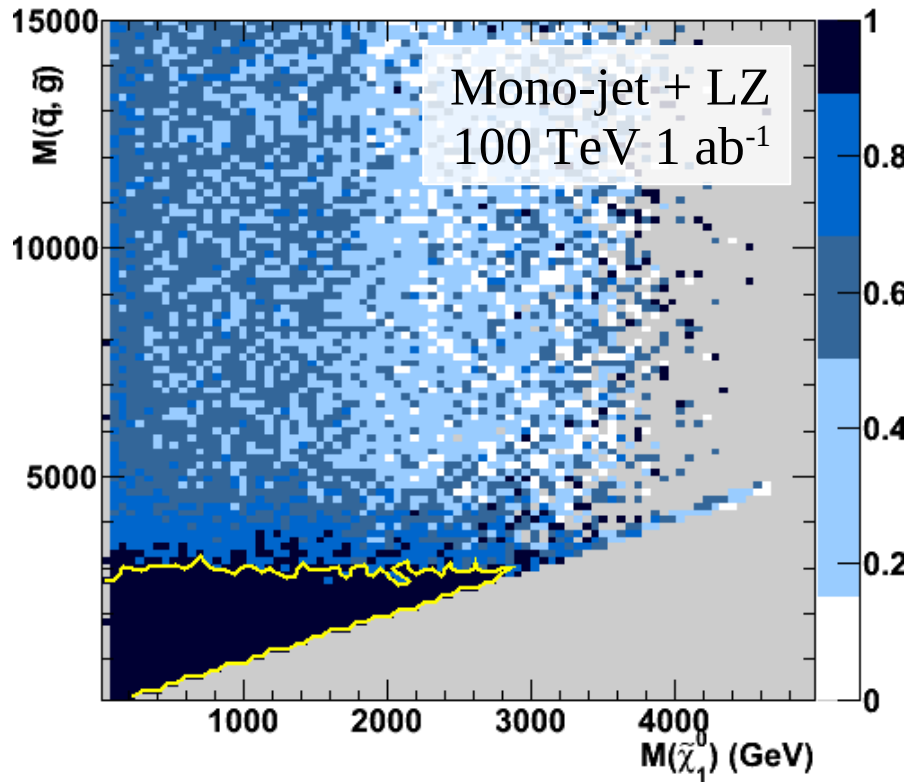
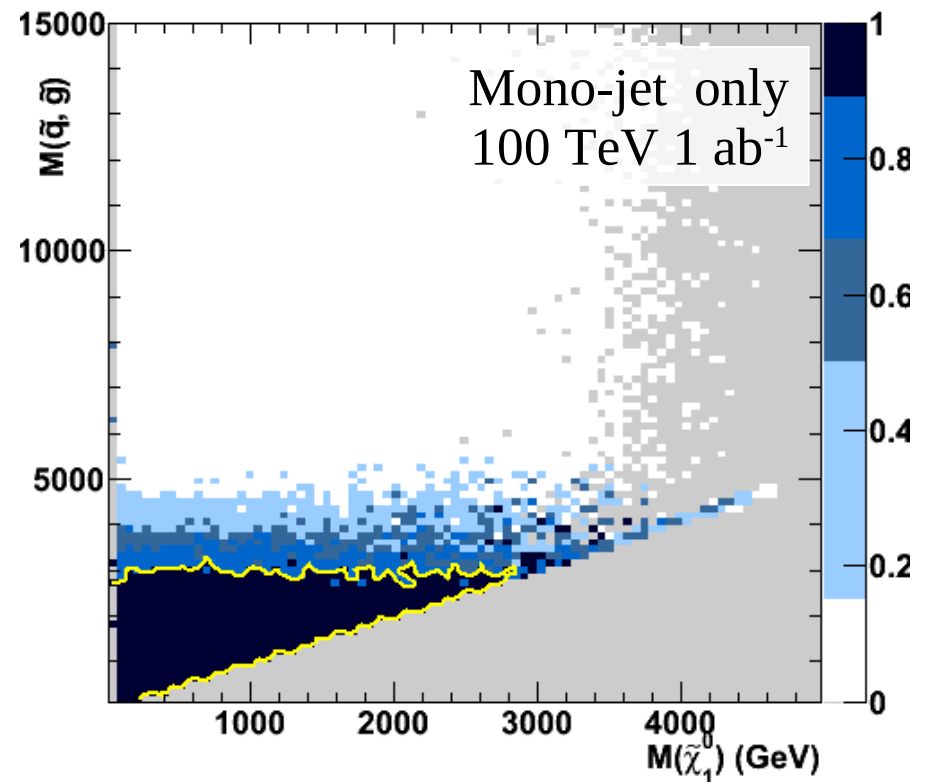
Lightest strongly-interacting SUSY particle mass vs  $M_{\text{WIMP}}$   
100 TeV



# Dark Matter Direct Detection Experiments: Limits and Future Sensitivity



# Combining Monojets at 100 TeV with DM Direct Detection Limits



# Sensitivity beyond the MSSM

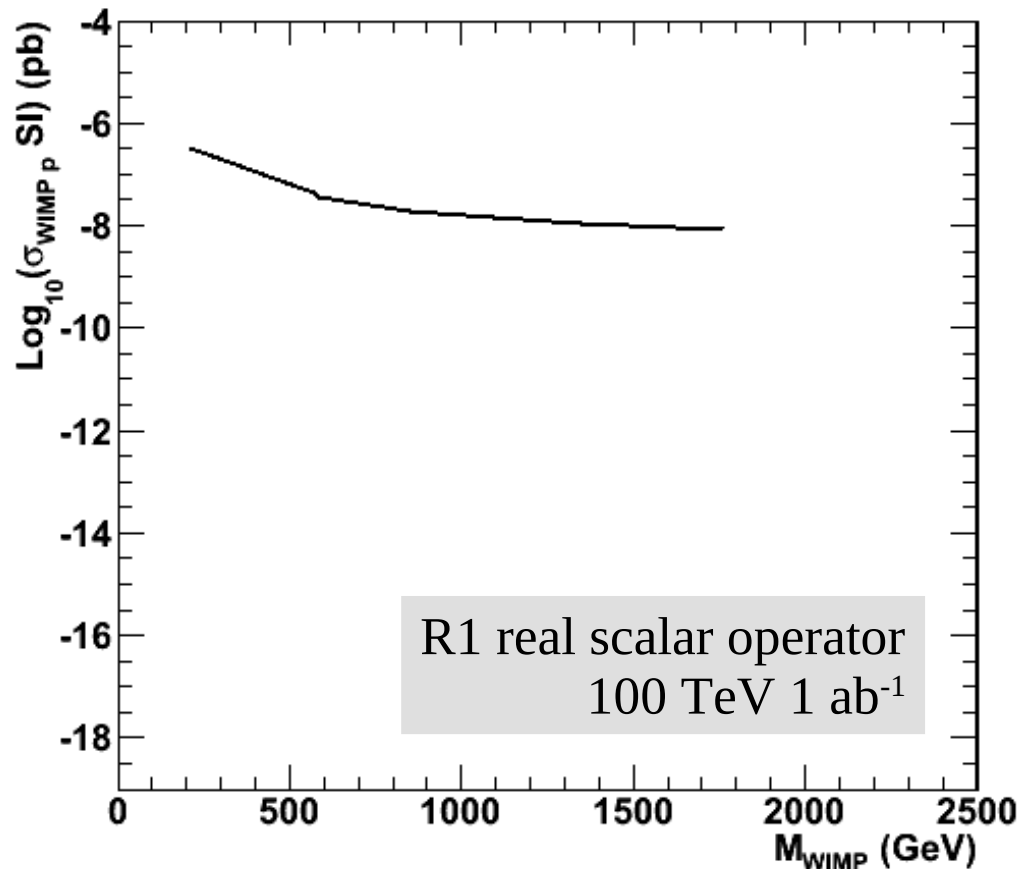
Study reach of 14 and 100 TeV data in effective field theory and contrast with pMSSM results;

Implementation of full list of DM effective operators;

Study effect of monojet, monoW/Z, monophoton and monolepton searches on effective mass cut-off and WIMP scattering cross section;

Interpretation in terms of DM direct and indirect detection and relic density;

Assess limitations of the effective operator method.



## What we plan next for this study

Detailed study of mono-jets/W/Z/photon/lepton from 8 to 14 and 100 TeV with optimised selection cuts;

Assess reach of jets+MET for squarks and gluinos and leptons/W/Z/h+MET for charginos and neutralinos in pMSSM at 100 TeV;

Study combinations of the above in terms of reach in LSP mass;

Develop study of effective operators and compare to MSSM case;

Identify requirements in terms of integrated luminosity and detector performance, including pile-up events.