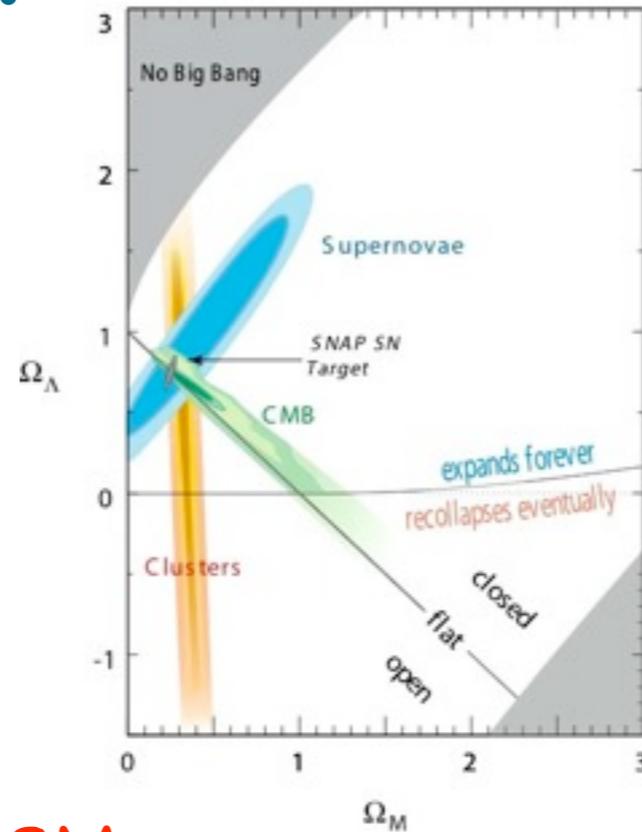
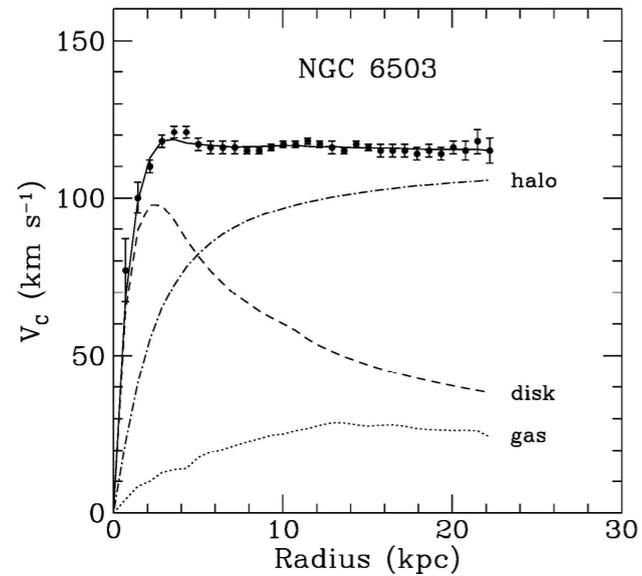


WIMP dark matter at 100 TeV

Lian-Tao Wang
University of Chicago

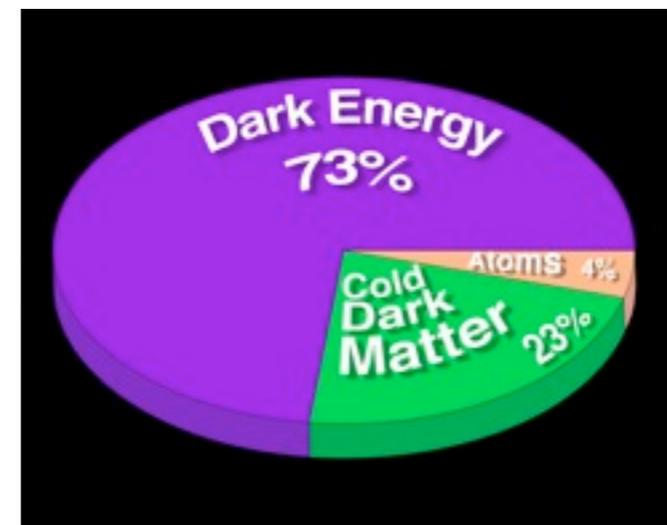
BSM Opportunities at 100 TeV, CERN, Feb 11, 2014

We have solid evidence for dark matter:

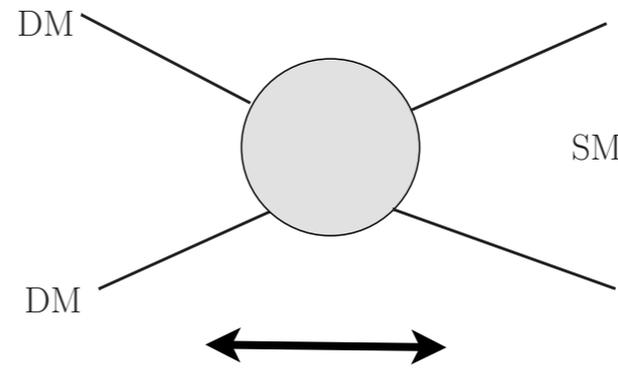
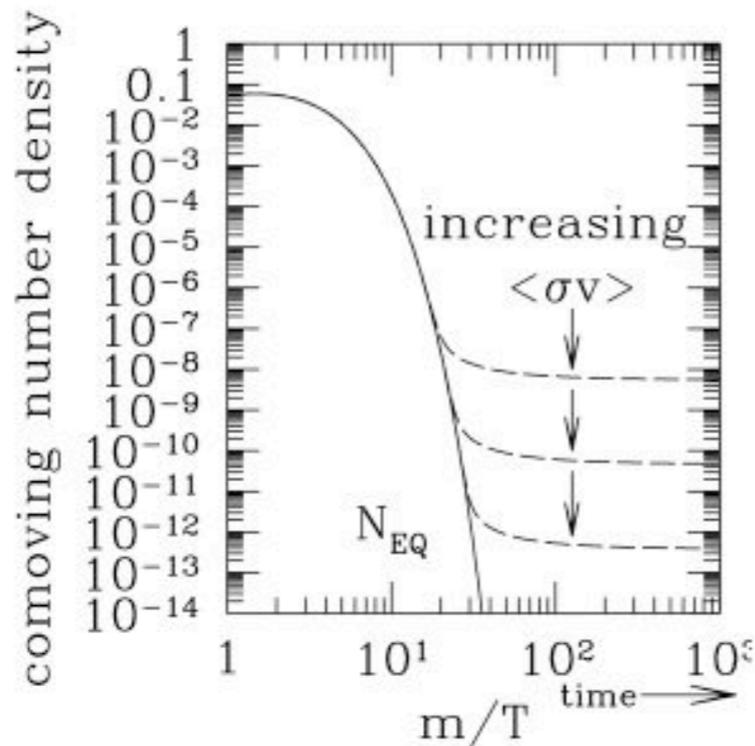


Only NP beyond SM discovered so far.

- Exists
- gravitates.
- is dark.



TeV dark matter: WIMP miracle.



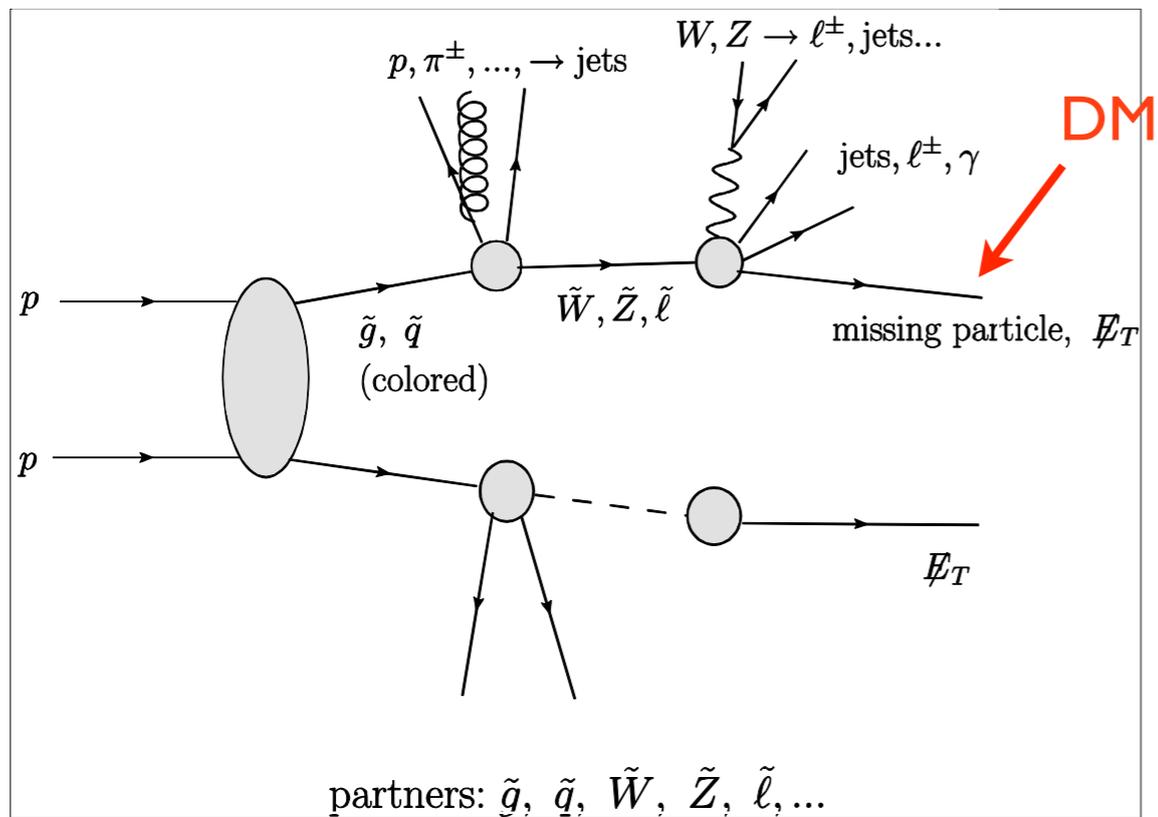
Rate in thermal eq. $\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{g_D^4}{m_{DM}^2}$

- To get the right relic abundance

$$M_{WIMP} \leq 1.8 \text{ TeV} \left(\frac{g^2}{0.3} \right)$$

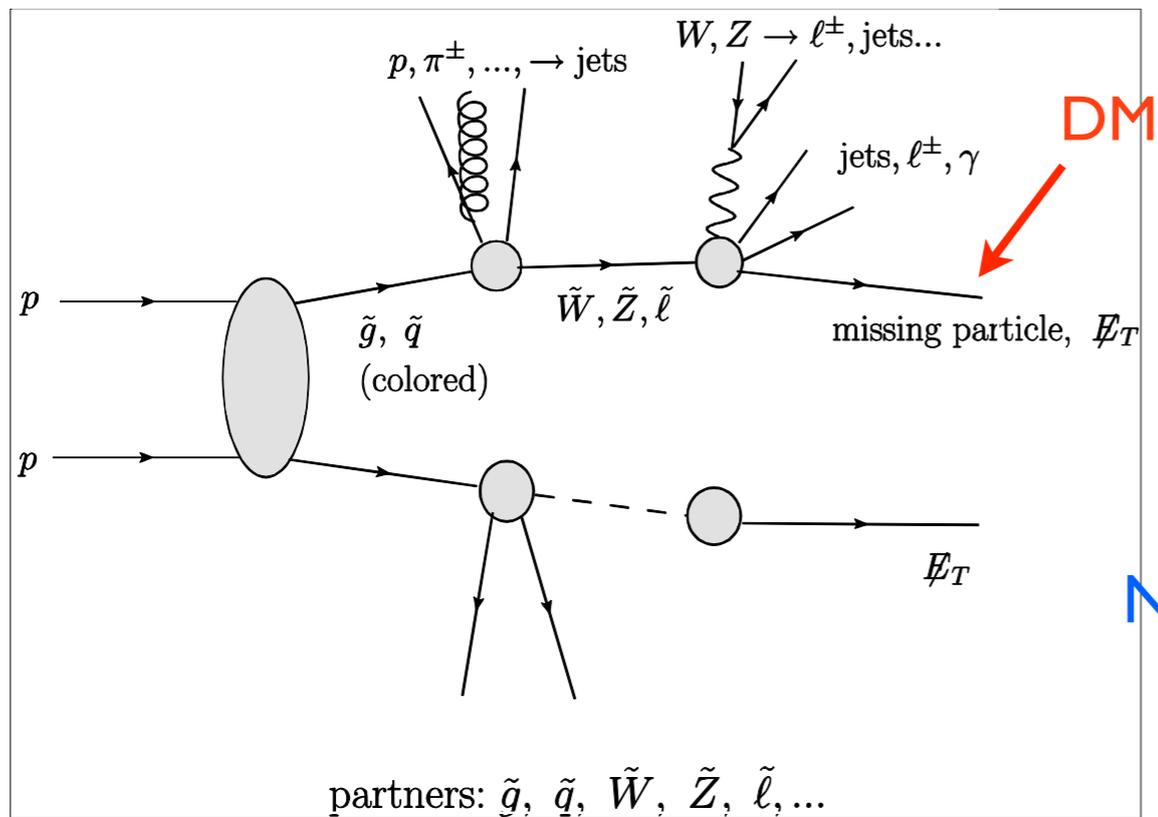
- A major hint of TeV scale new physics.
- Much of the parameter space out of the reach at the LHC.

"standard" story.

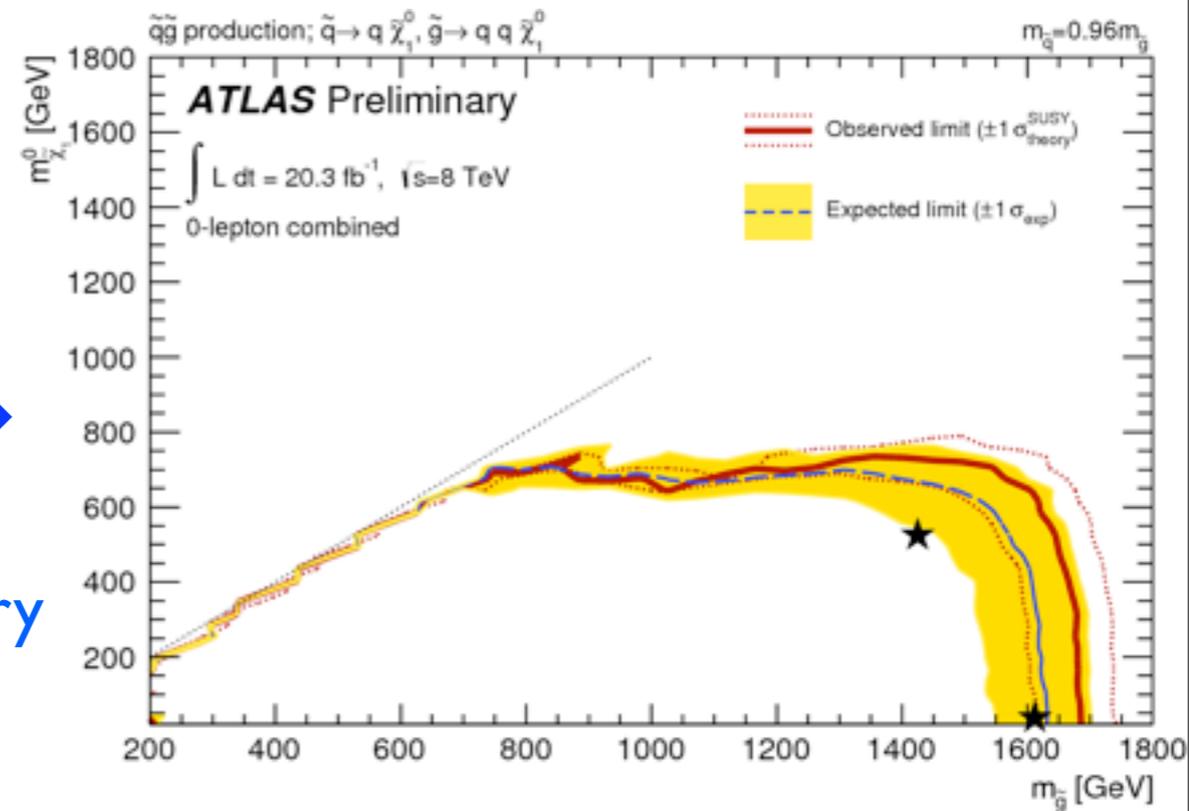


- WIMP is part of a complete model at weak scale.
- It's produced as part of the NP signal, shows up as missing energy.
 - Dominated by colored NP particle production: eg. gluino.
- The reach is correlated with the rest of the particle spectrum.

"standard" story.

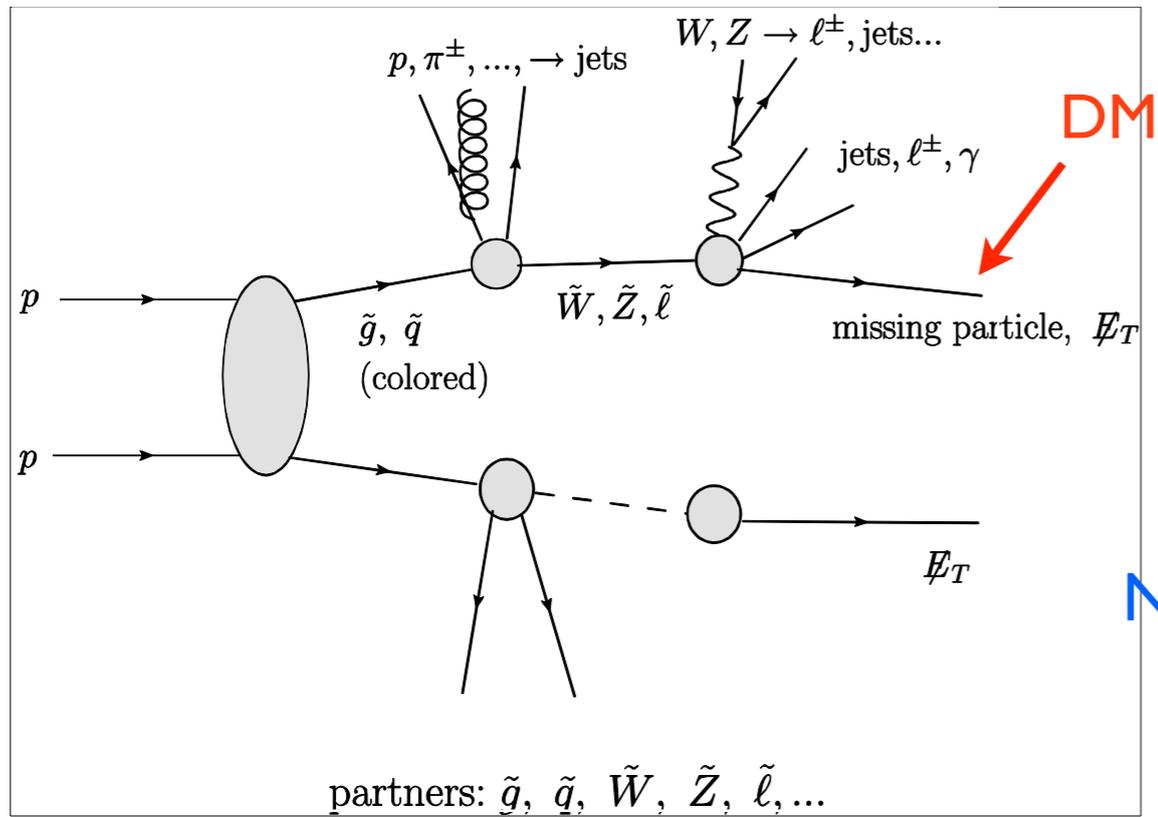


No discovery yet

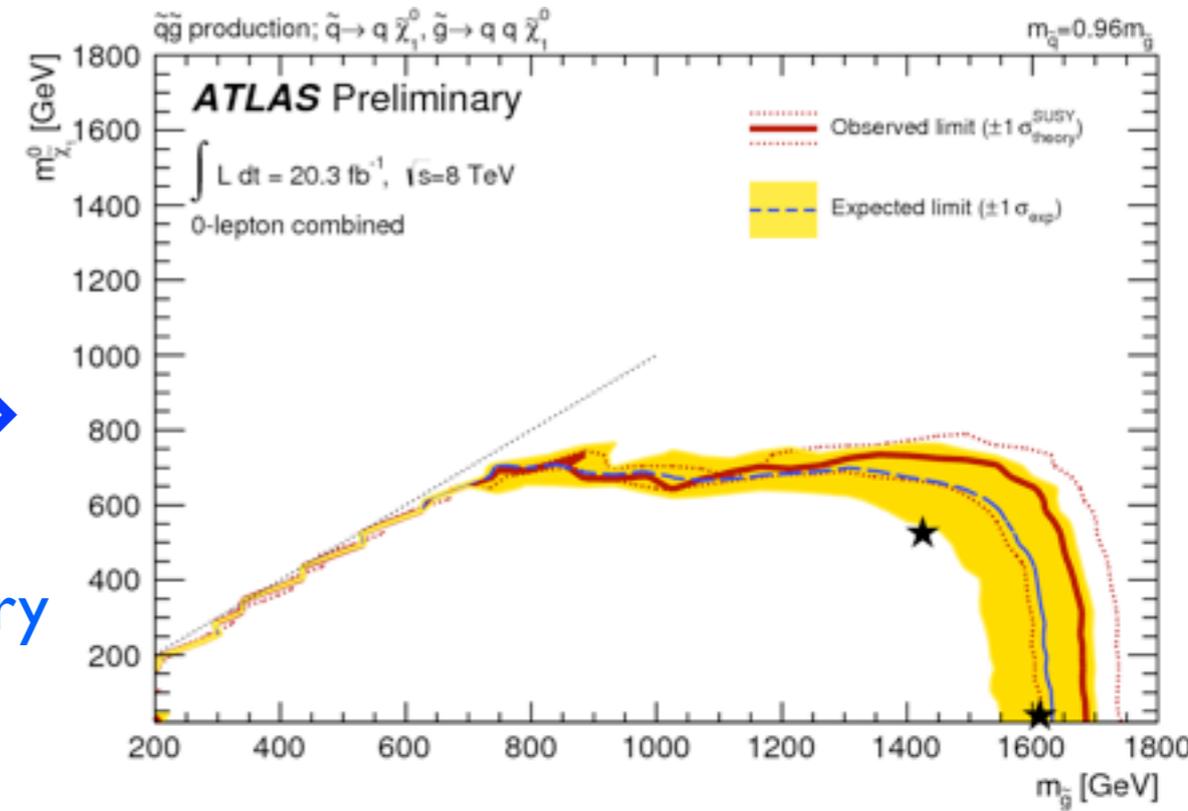


- WIMP is part of a complete model at weak scale.
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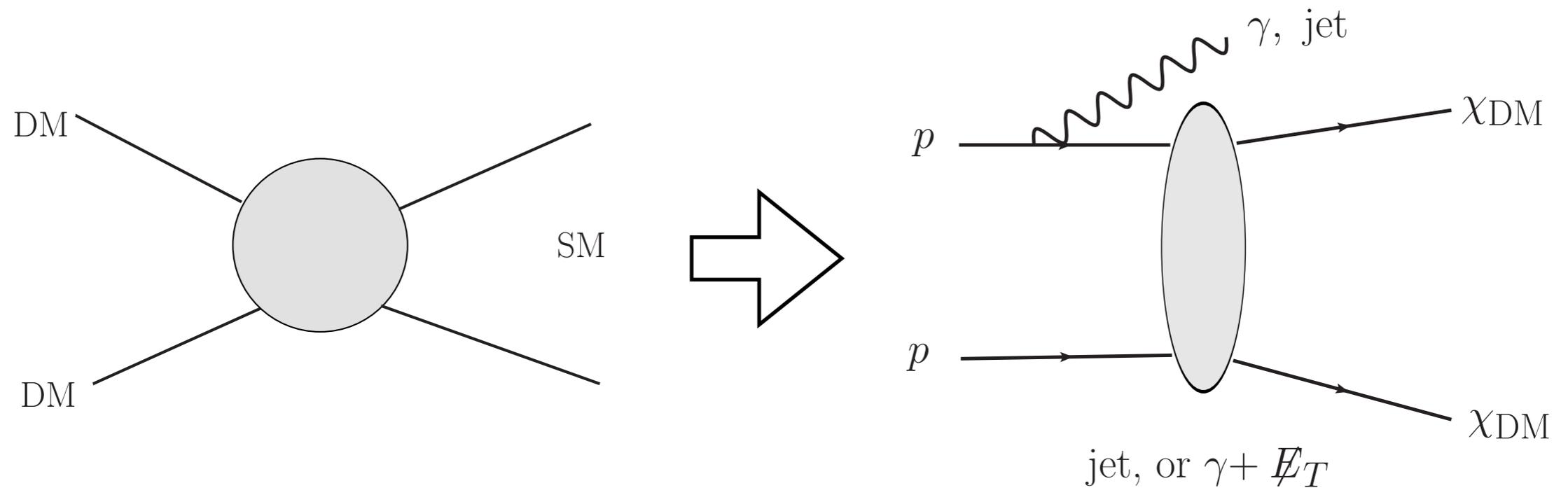
➡
No discovery yet



Of course, still plausible at the LHC, will keep looking.
 Higher energy \Rightarrow higher reach

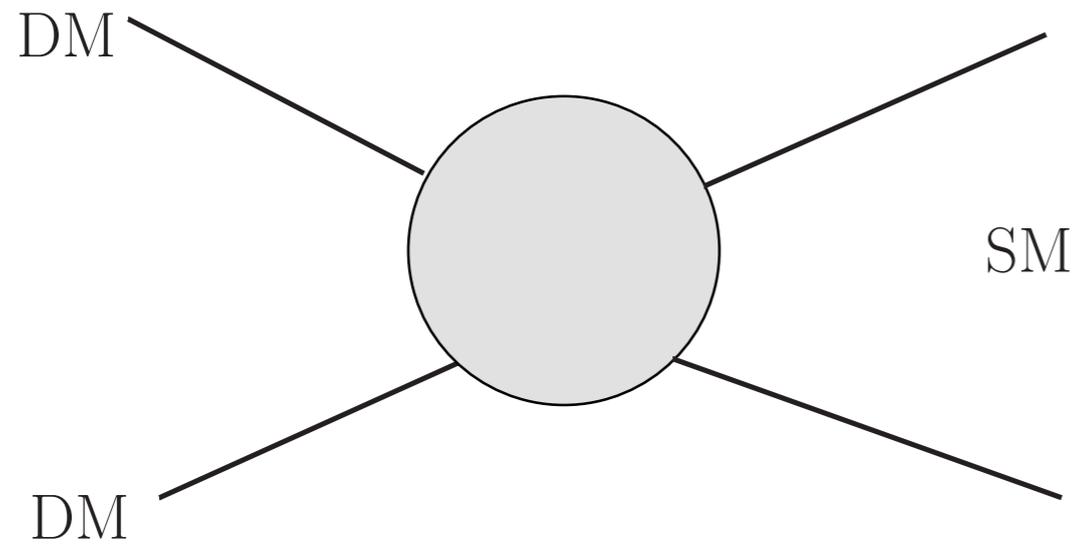
Back to the basics

- pair production + additional radiation.

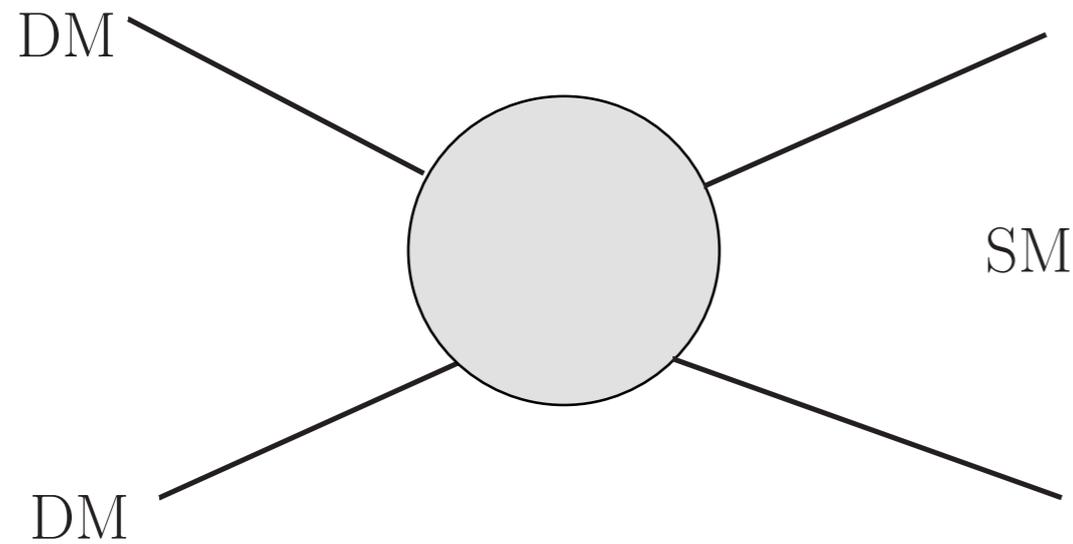


- Mono-jet, mono-photon, mono-...
- Have become "Standard" LHC searches.

Effective operator approach



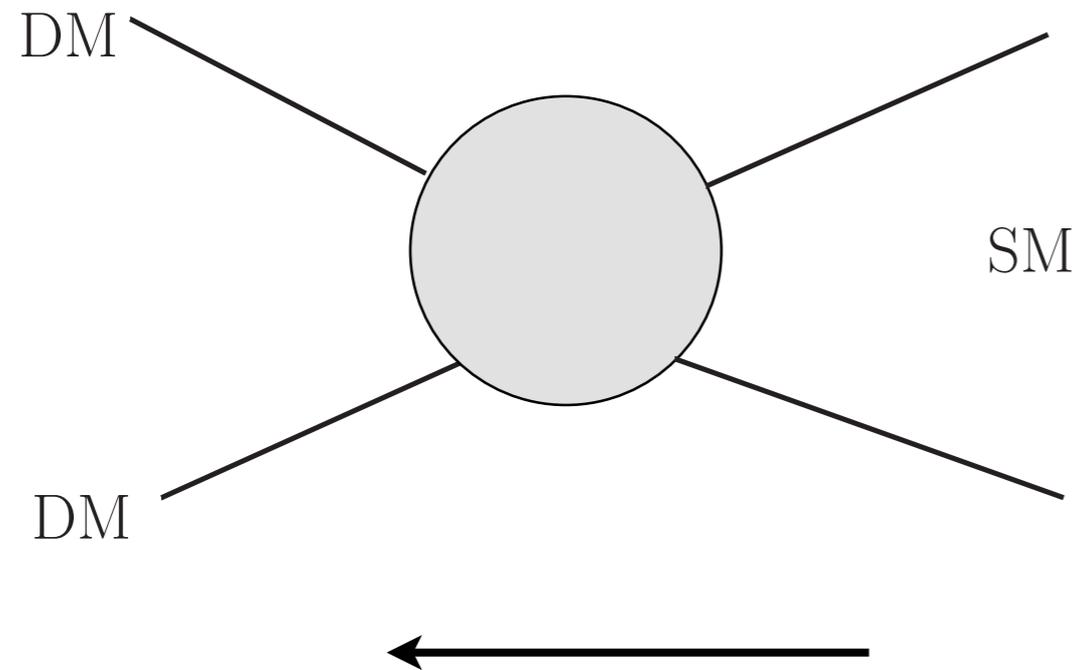
Effective operator approach



momentum exchange
 $q \sim 100 \text{ MeV} \ll m_\phi$
effectively,

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^d} \chi\chi J_{\text{SM}}$$

Effective operator approach



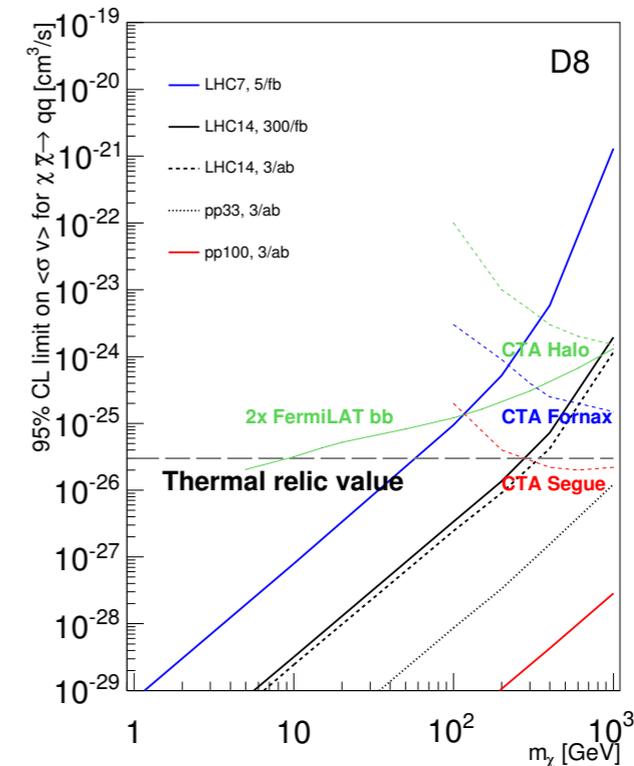
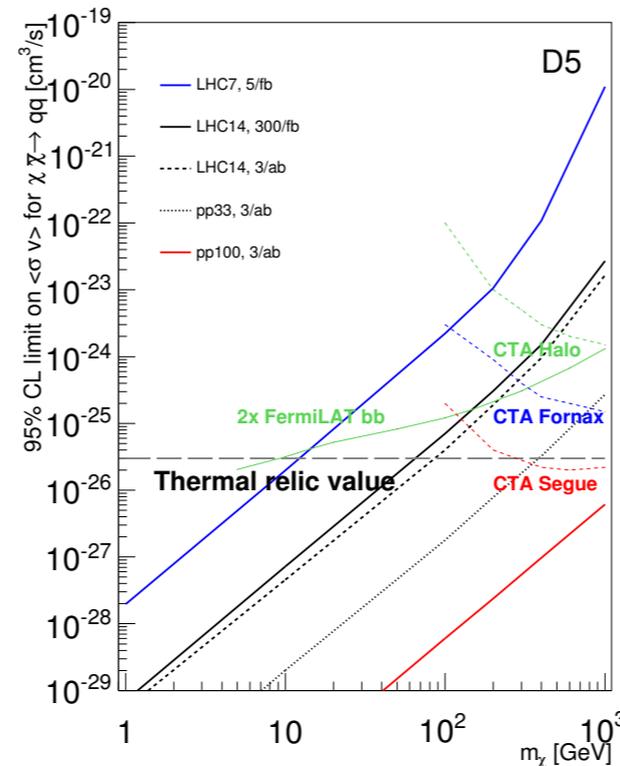
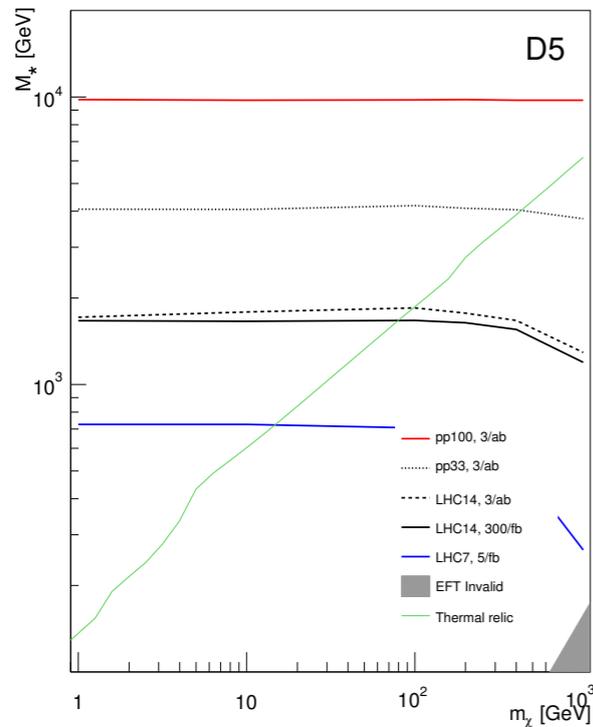
momentum exchange
 $q \sim 100 \text{ MeV} \ll m_\phi$
effectively,

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^d} \chi\chi J_{\text{SM}}$$

Use colliders to constrain and probe
the same operator

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^d} \chi\chi J_{\text{SM}}$$

Effective operator approach



Zhou, Berge, LTW, Whiteson, Tait, 1307.5327

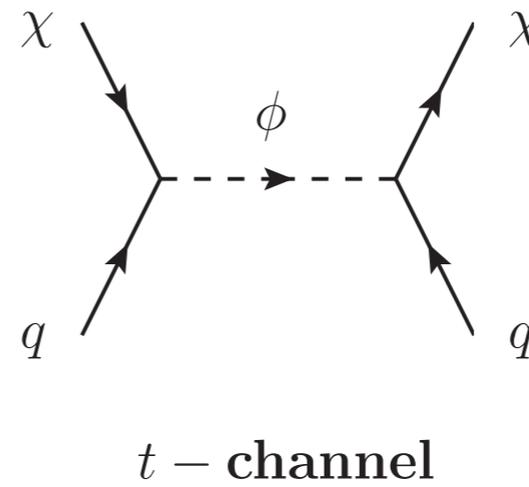
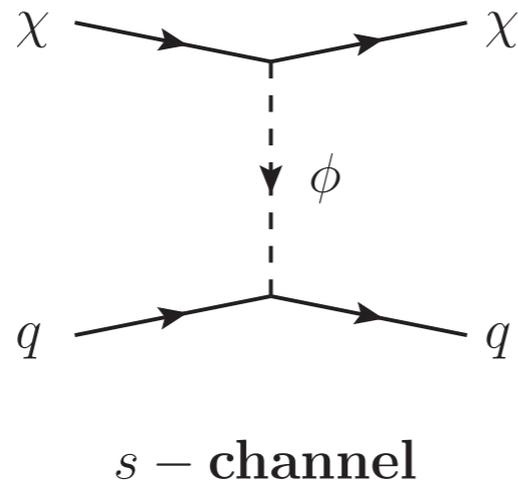
— Effective?

- ▶ Valid? Could be in some parameter region.
- ▶ Representative of possible UV completion? And, representative of possible signals?
- Consider possible mediators.

Simplified mediator models

direct detection \rightarrow

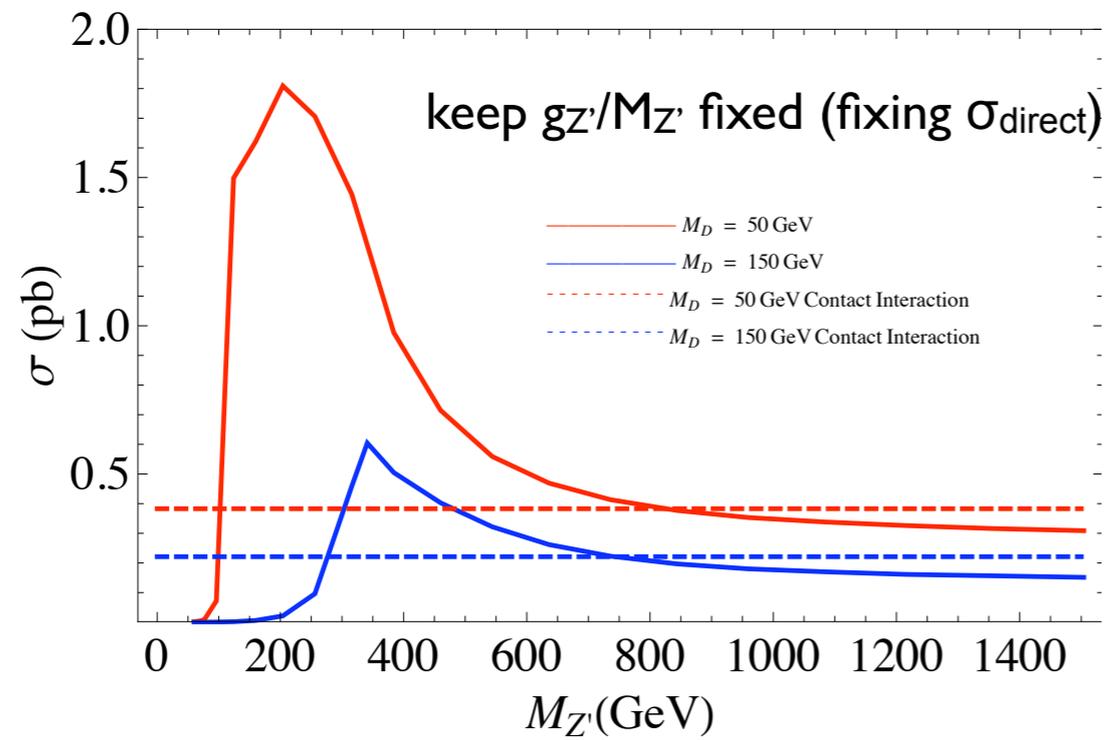
collider detection \uparrow



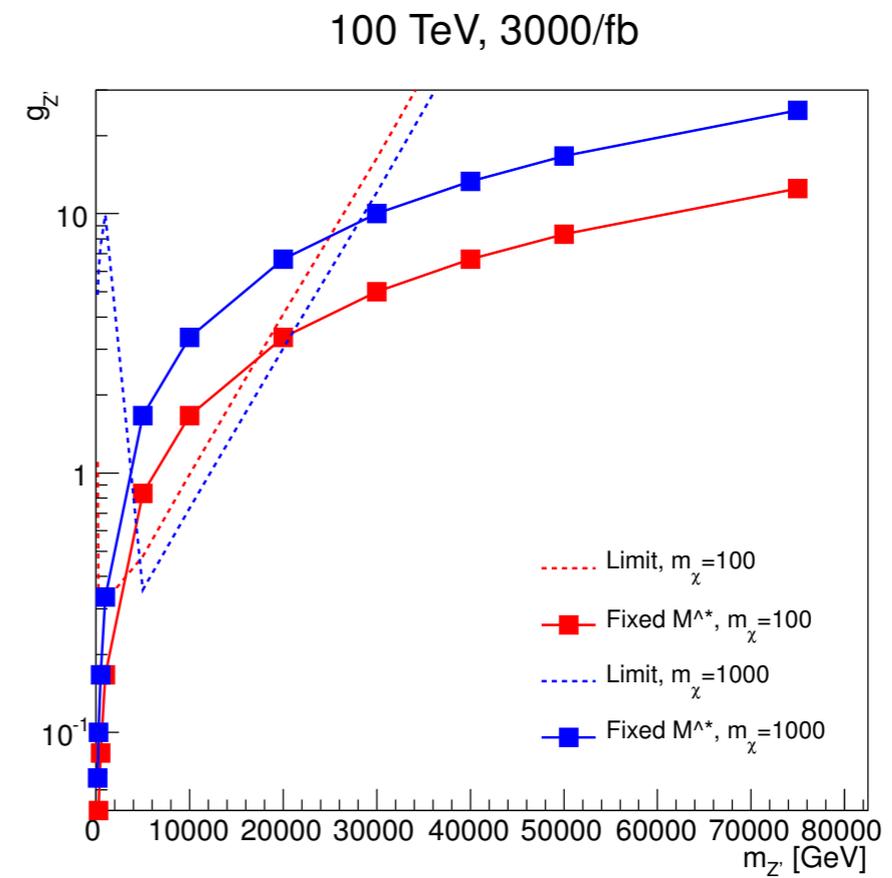
indirect detection \rightarrow

ϕ can be scalar or Z'

ϕ squark like



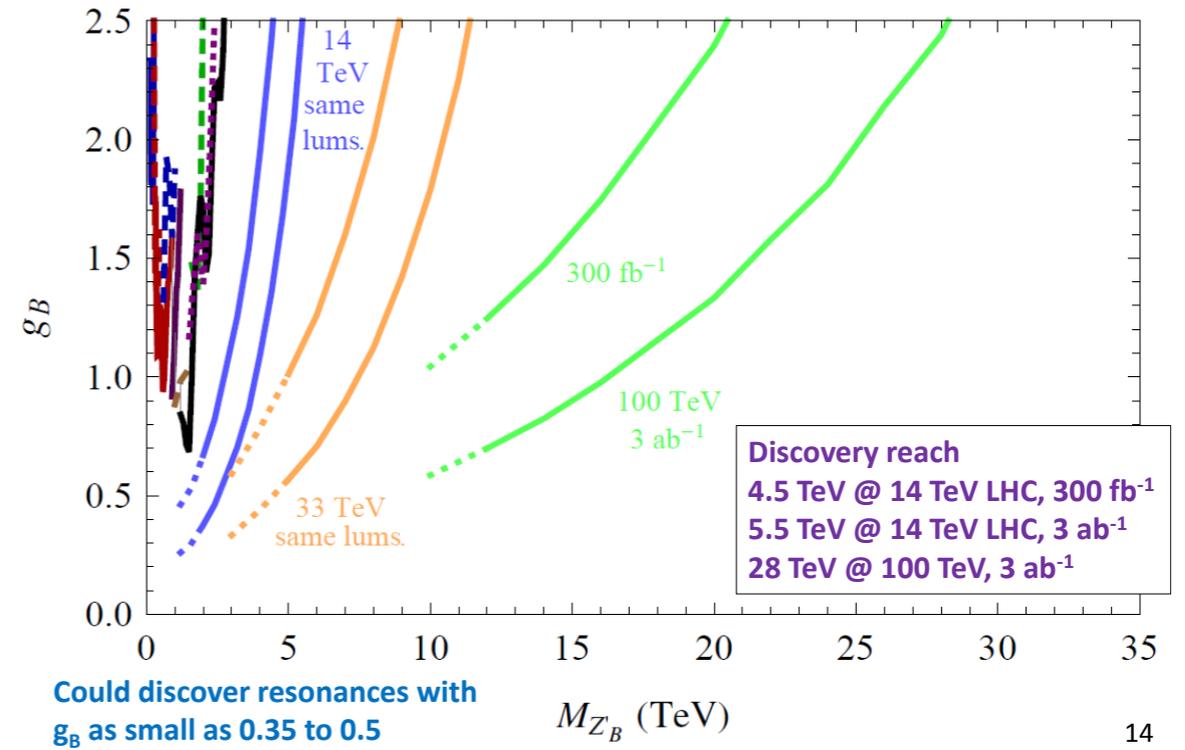
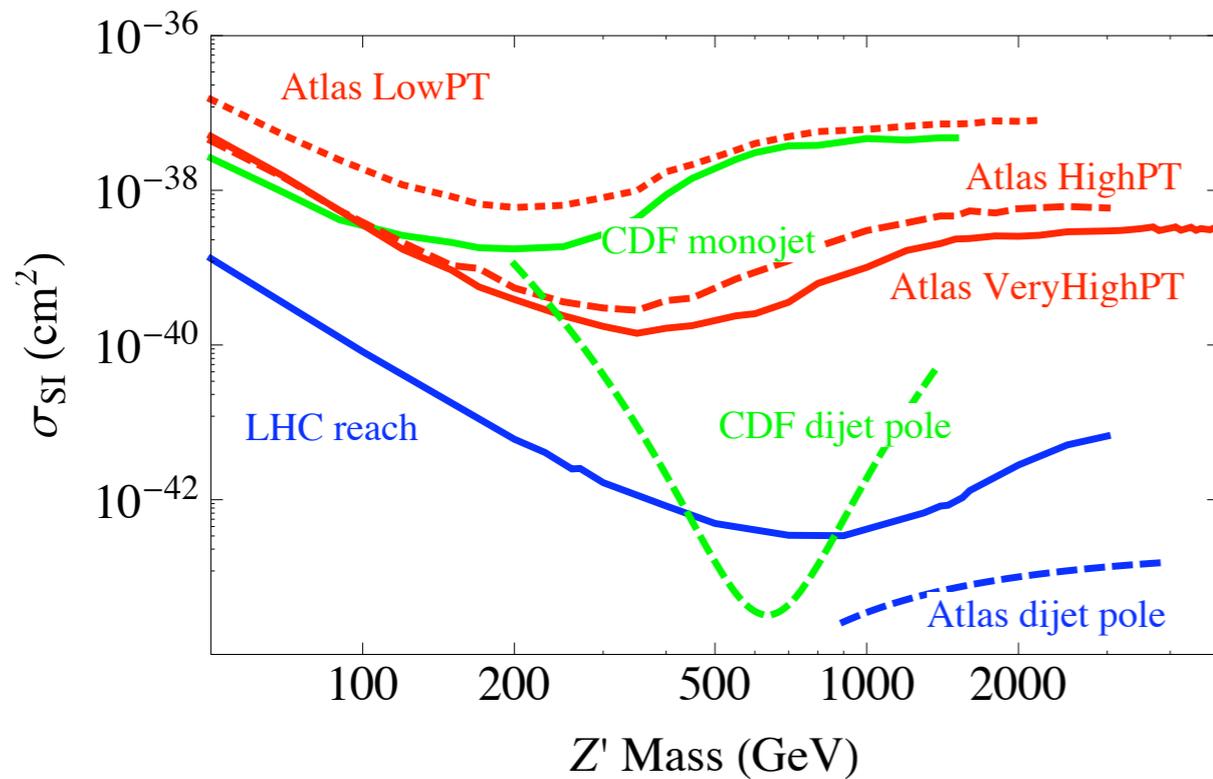
Tevatron rate, Z' vs effective operator
An, Ji, LTW, I202.2894



Zhou, Berge, LTW, Whiteson, Tait, I307.5327

- Contact operator ~ heavier, more strongly coupled mediator.
- EFT also don't capture SUSY, $M_{\text{med}} \approx M_{\text{DM}}$

Possible to discover the mediator first!



An, Ji, LTW, I202.2894 Assume $g_{Z'} = g_D$

Felix Yu, talk at LPC Jan. 31

For t-channel mediator, squark like searches

Back to SUSY

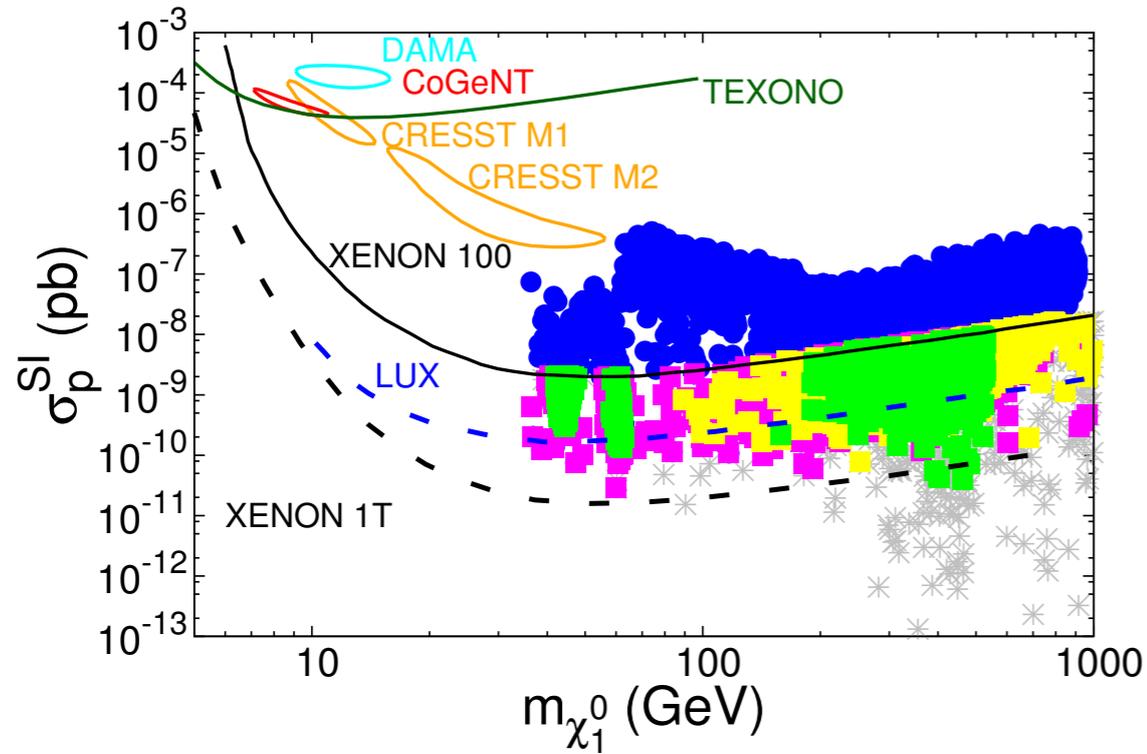
- Not just because we love SUSY.
- SUSY LSP serves a set of good examples of WIMP candidates even in more general models.
 - ▶ Bino \Leftrightarrow singlet fermion dark matter
 - ▶ Higgsino \Leftrightarrow Doublet. Heavy exotic lepton.
 - ▶ Wino \Leftrightarrow EW Triplet DM
 - ▶ Can have co-annihilation regions

Back to SUSY

- Not just because we love SUSY.
- SUSY LSP serves a set of good examples of WIMP candidates even in more general models.
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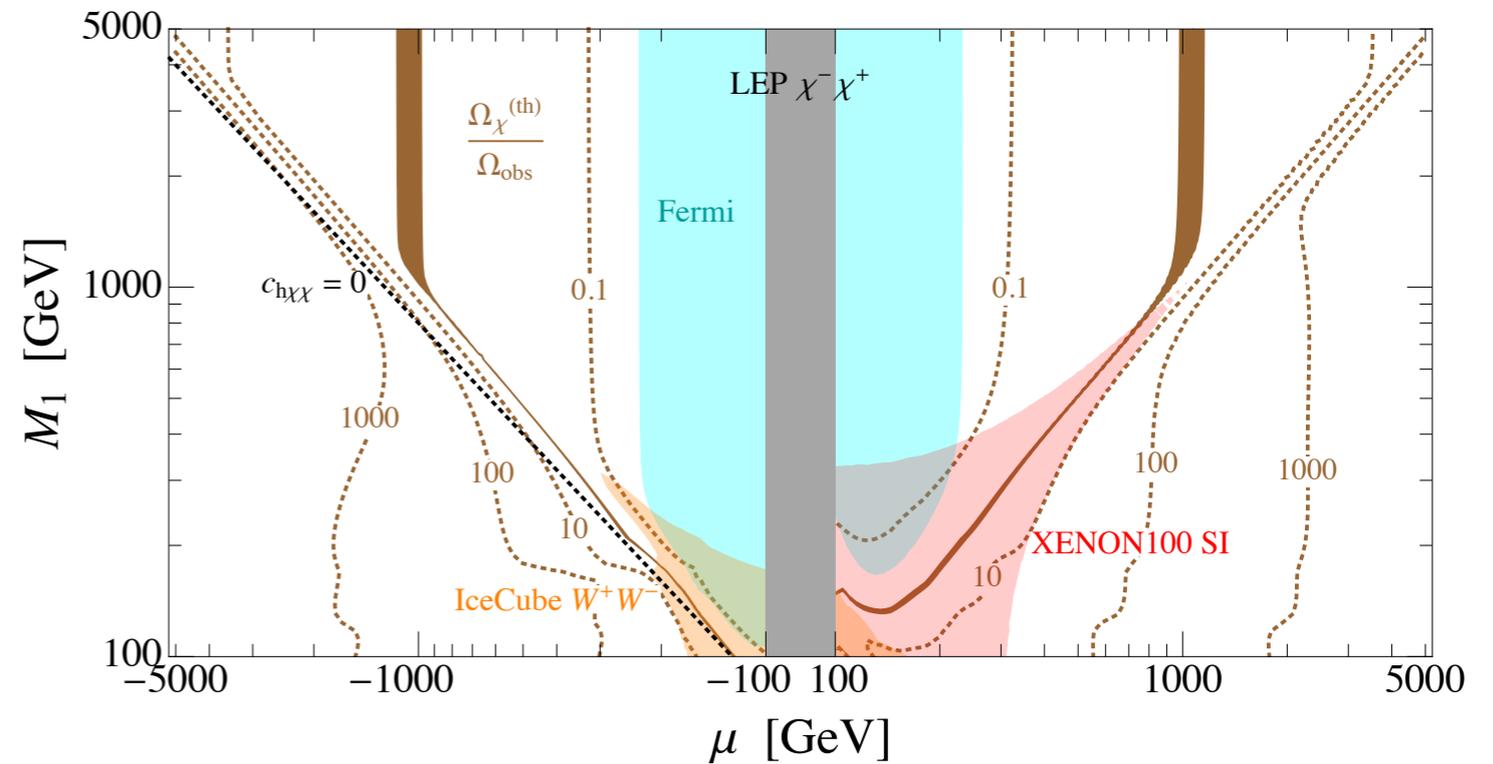
Good starting point to investigate more general WIMP candidates

Narrow parameter space (could still work).



Han, Liu, Natarajan, I 303.3040

Cheung, Hall, Pinner, Ruderman, I 211.4873



Possible scenarios (not over-closing)

– Higgsino \lesssim TeV

– Wino \lesssim 3 TeV

– Well temper: \tilde{h}, \tilde{W} _____
 \tilde{B} _____ $\Delta M \sim$ several % $\times M_{\text{DM}}$

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice, hep-ph/0601041

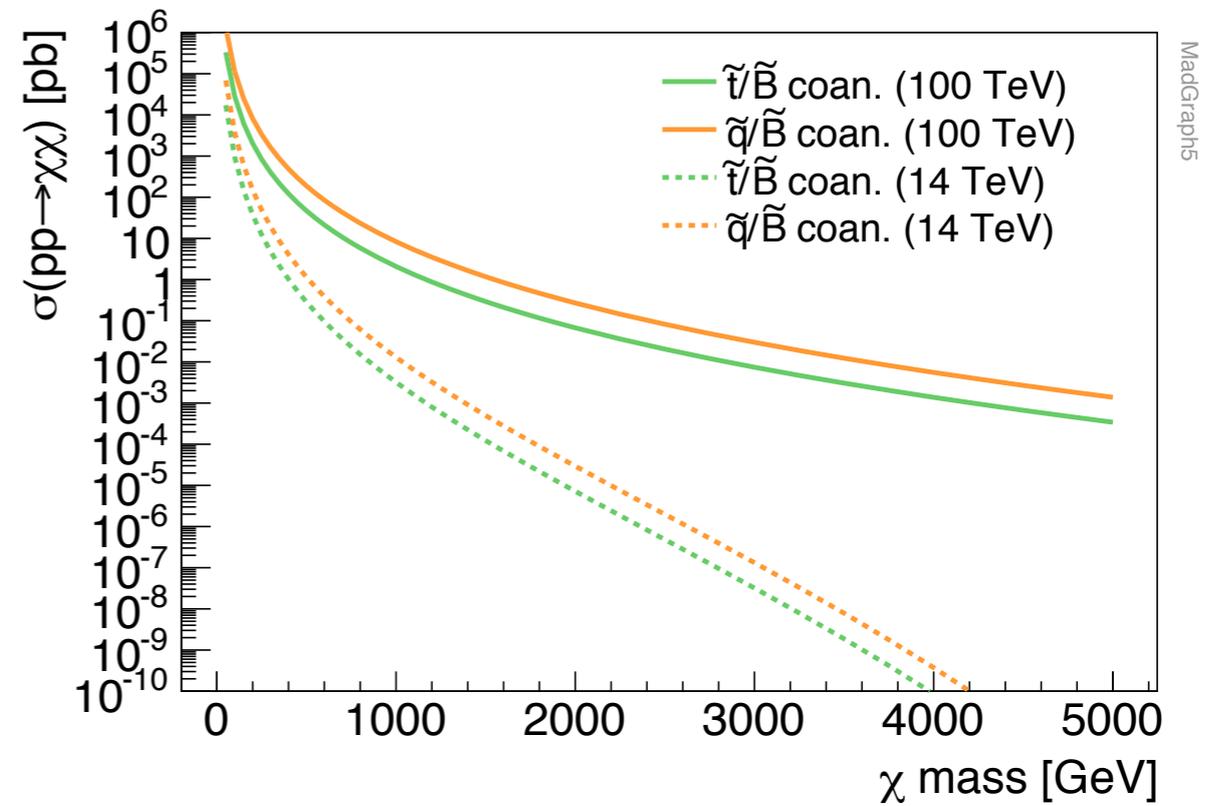
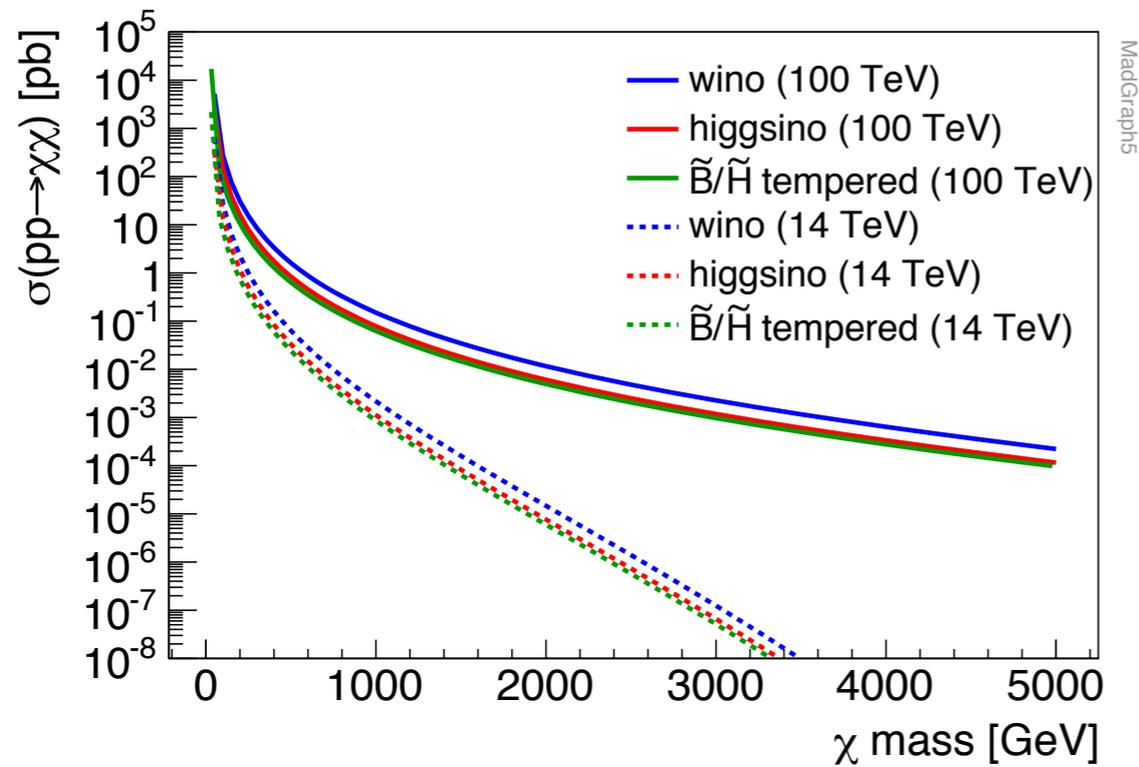
– Coannihilation: $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{t}, \dots$ _____
 \tilde{B} _____ $\Delta M \sim$ several % $\times M_{\text{DM}}$

– Funnel: $2 M_{\text{DM}} \approx M_X$ $X = A, H, \dots$

Cahill-Rowley, Hewett, Ismail, Peskin, Rizzo, I305.2419

Cohen, Wacker, I305.2914

14 vs 100 TeV

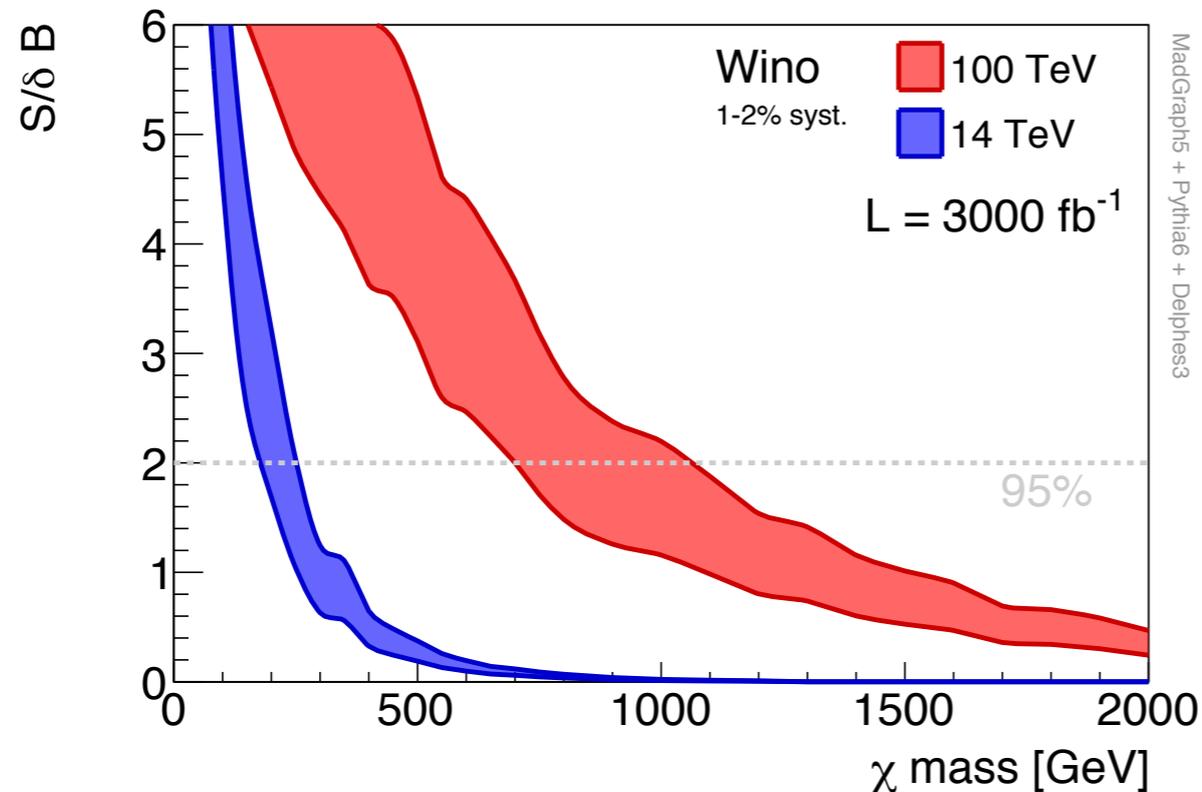


- Higher energy, higher rates
- Expecting large improvement from 14 to 100.

Wino LSP

Basic Monojet channel

Matthew Low, LTW, in prep



$p_T(\text{jet}) > 300$ (1200) GeV,
for 14 (100) TeV E_{cm}
lepton veto ...

mono- γ and mono- W/Z
don't add that much.

significance:
$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B + \lambda^2 B^2 + \gamma^2 S^2}}, \quad \lambda = (1 - 2)\%, \quad \gamma = 10\%$$

Band: varying systematic error of background, λ , between 1-2%

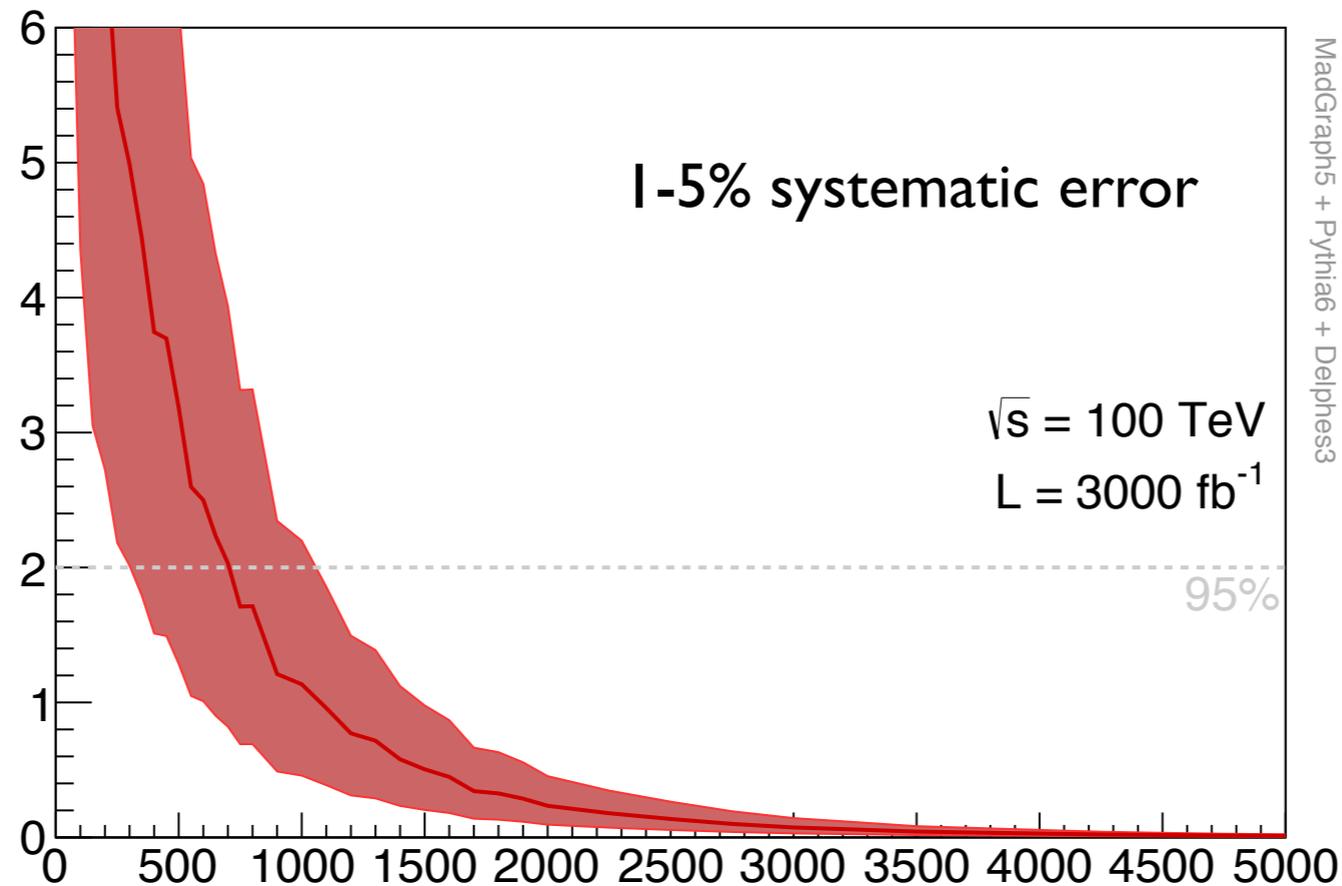
— A factor of 4-5 enhancement from 14 to 100 TeV.

Recent works on mono-jet for electroweak-inos

Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

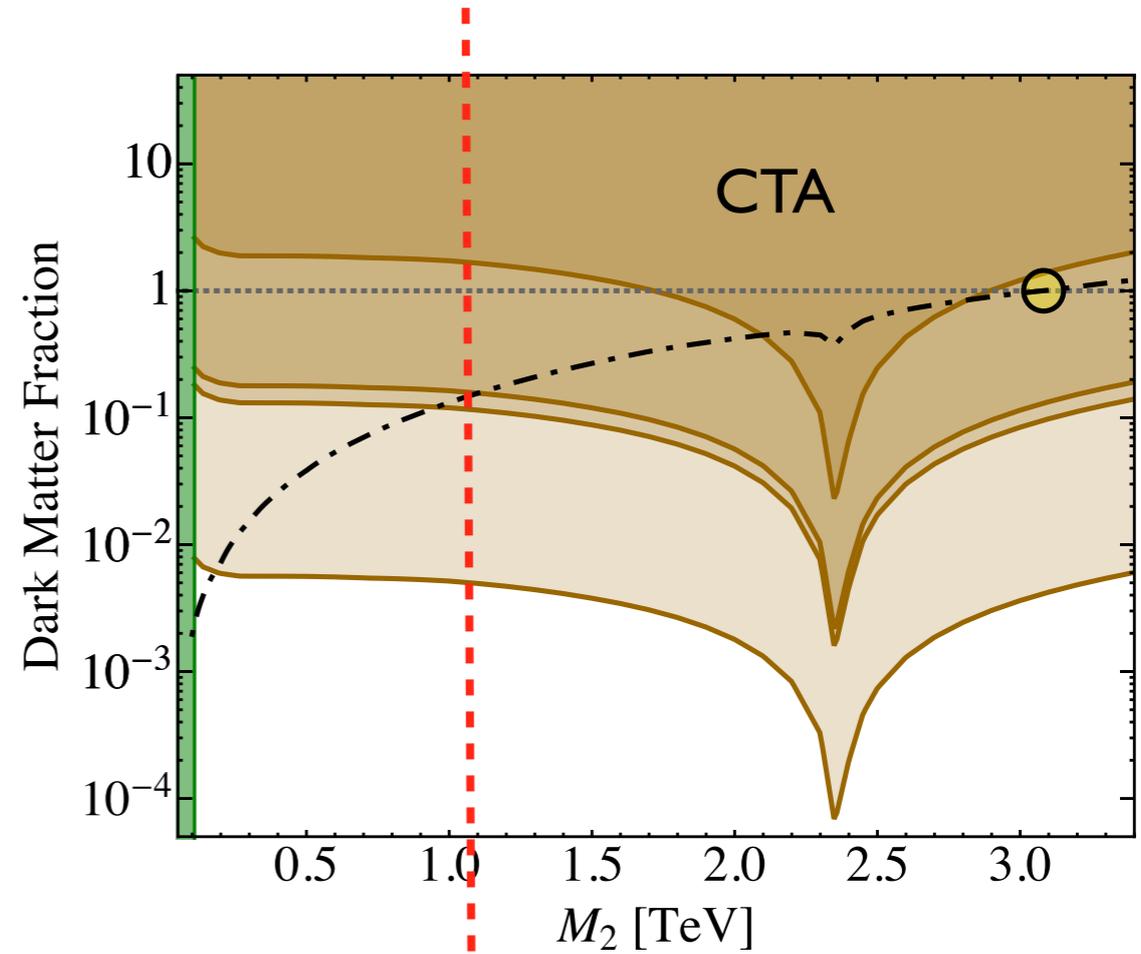
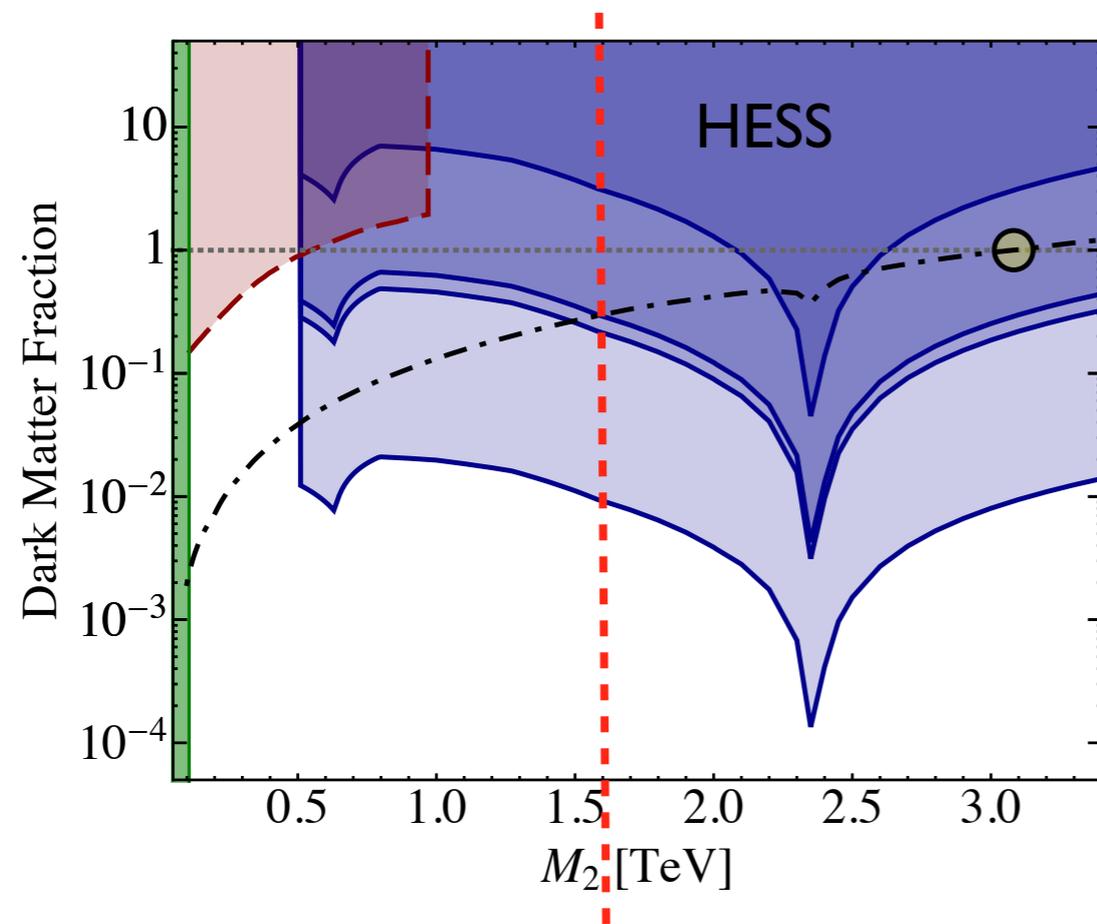
Baer, Tata, 1401.1162

Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235



- Dominated by systematical error of background.
- simple scaling with luminosity gives .5% (even remotely realistic?)
- Useful to keep in mind in designing detectors.

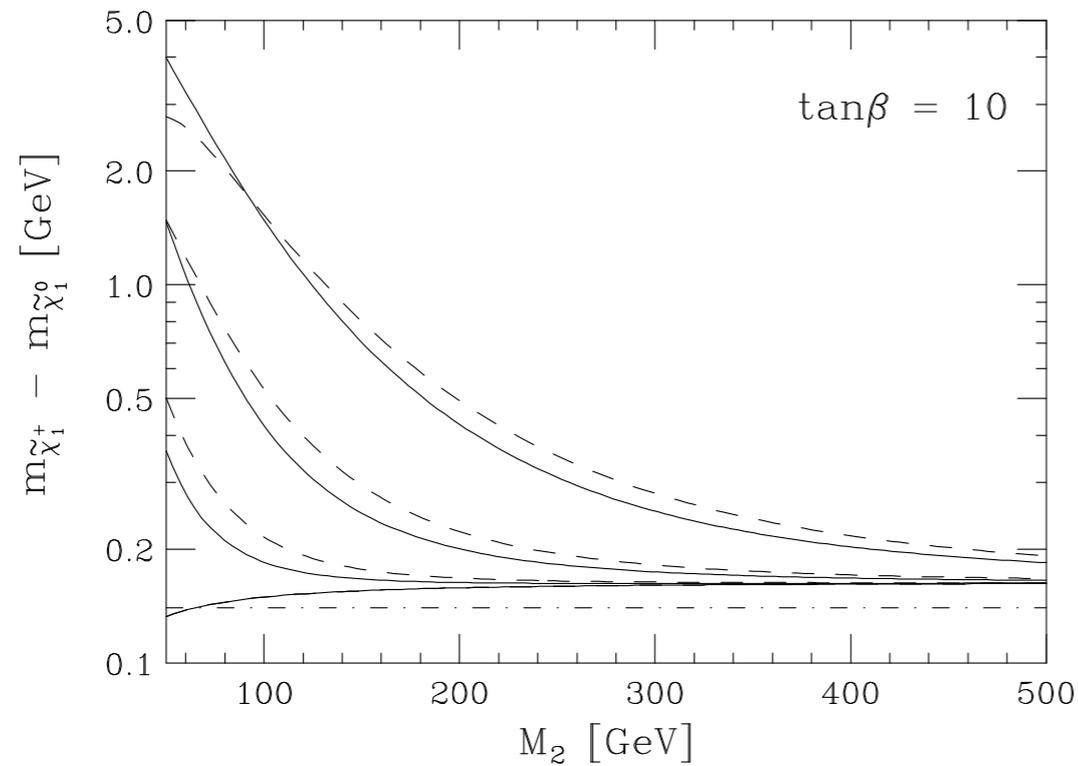
Wino, interplay with indirect detection



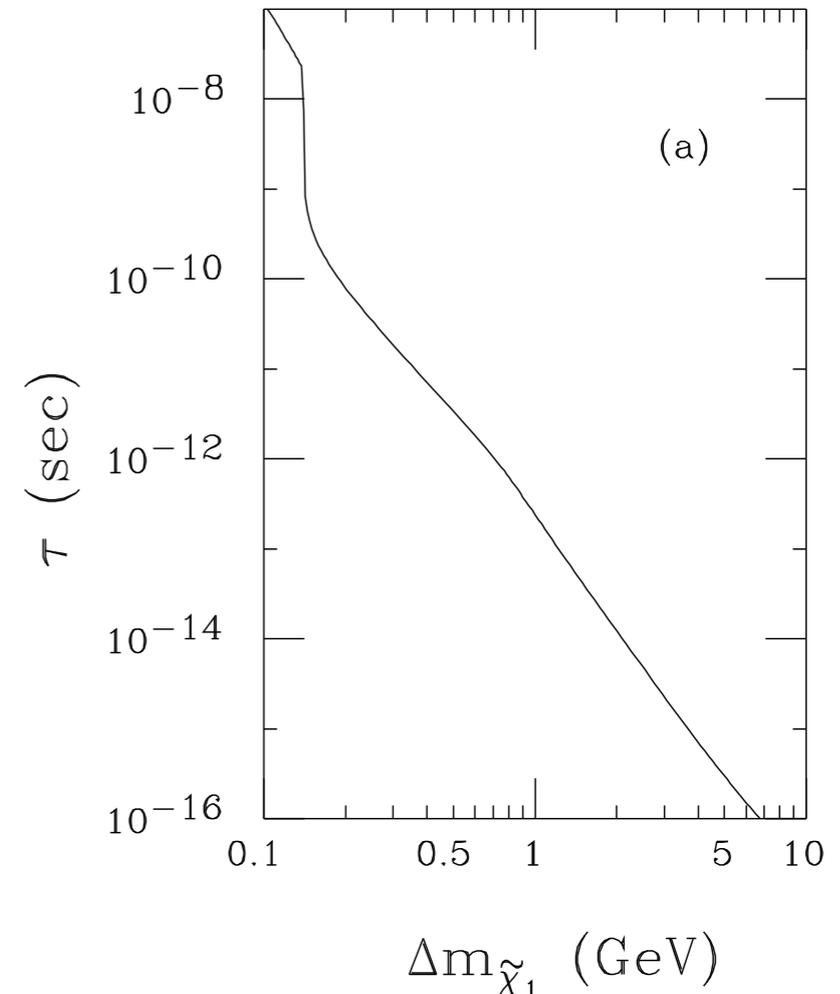
Cohen, Lisanti, Pierce, Slatyer, I307.4082

See also Fan, Reece, I307.4400

Wino decay



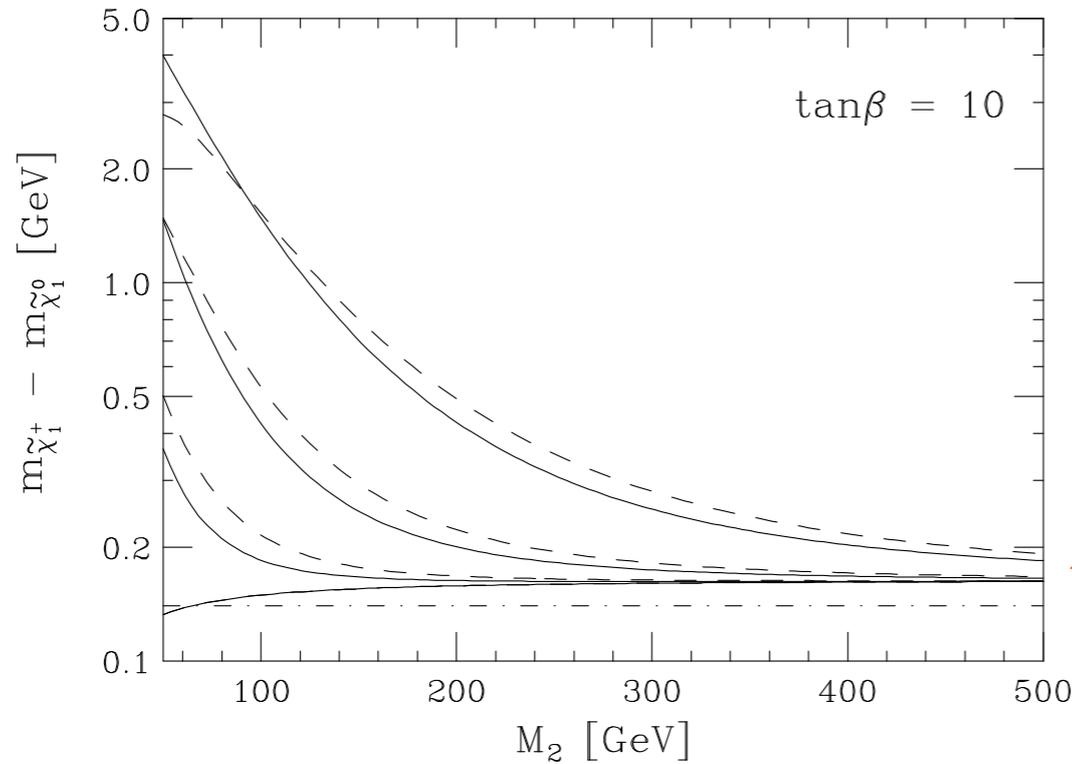
Gherghetta, Giudice and Wells, hep-ph/9904378



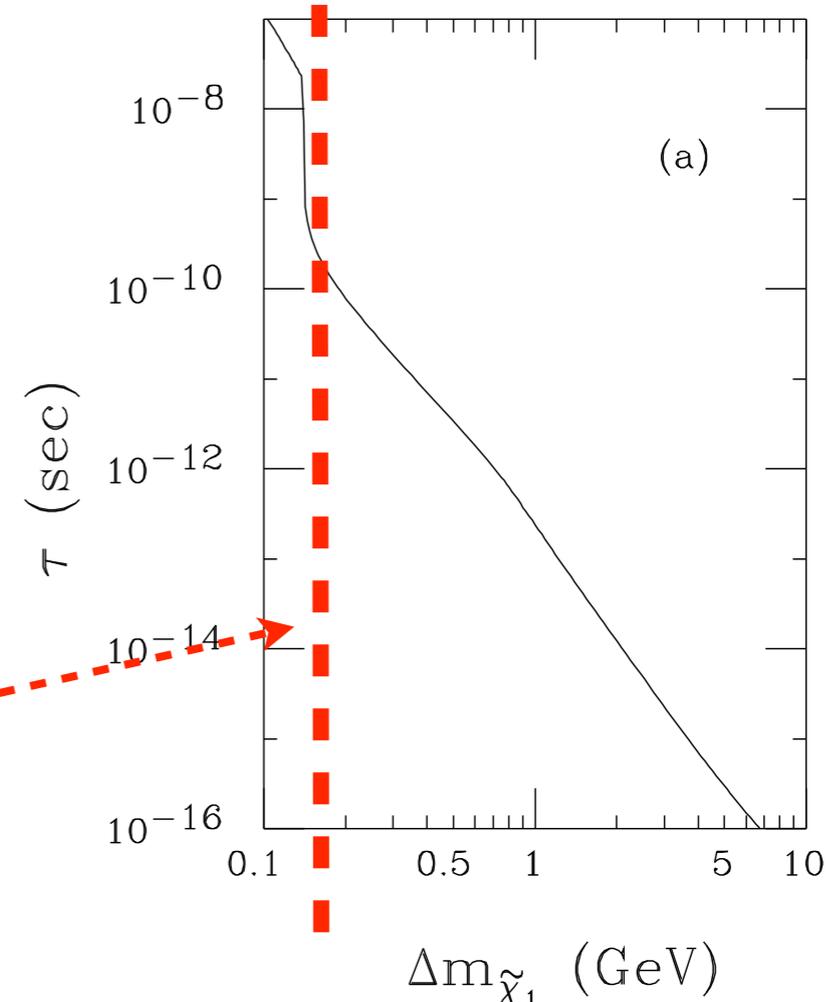
Chen, Drees and Gunion, hep-ph/9902309

- Main decay mode $\chi^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm + \chi^0$
- Charge track $\approx 10(\text{s}) \text{ cm}$

Wino decay



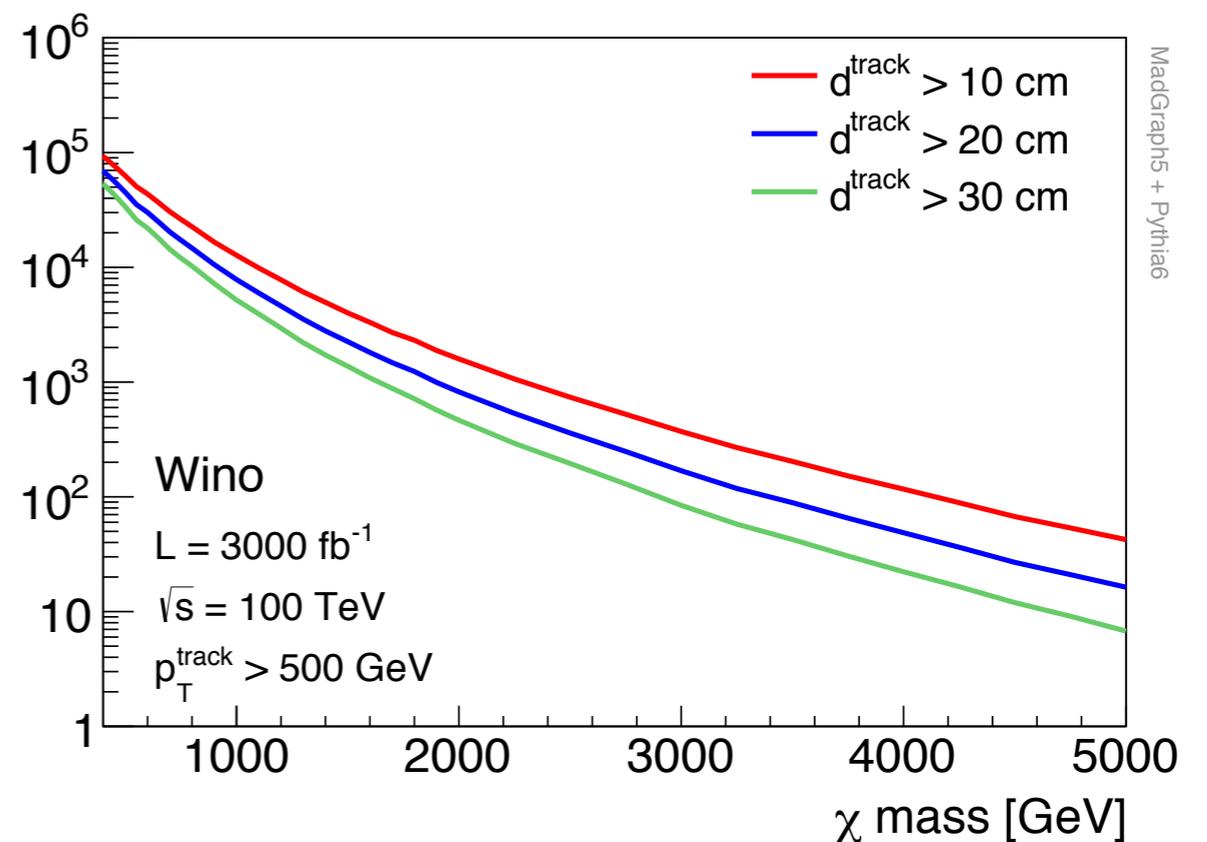
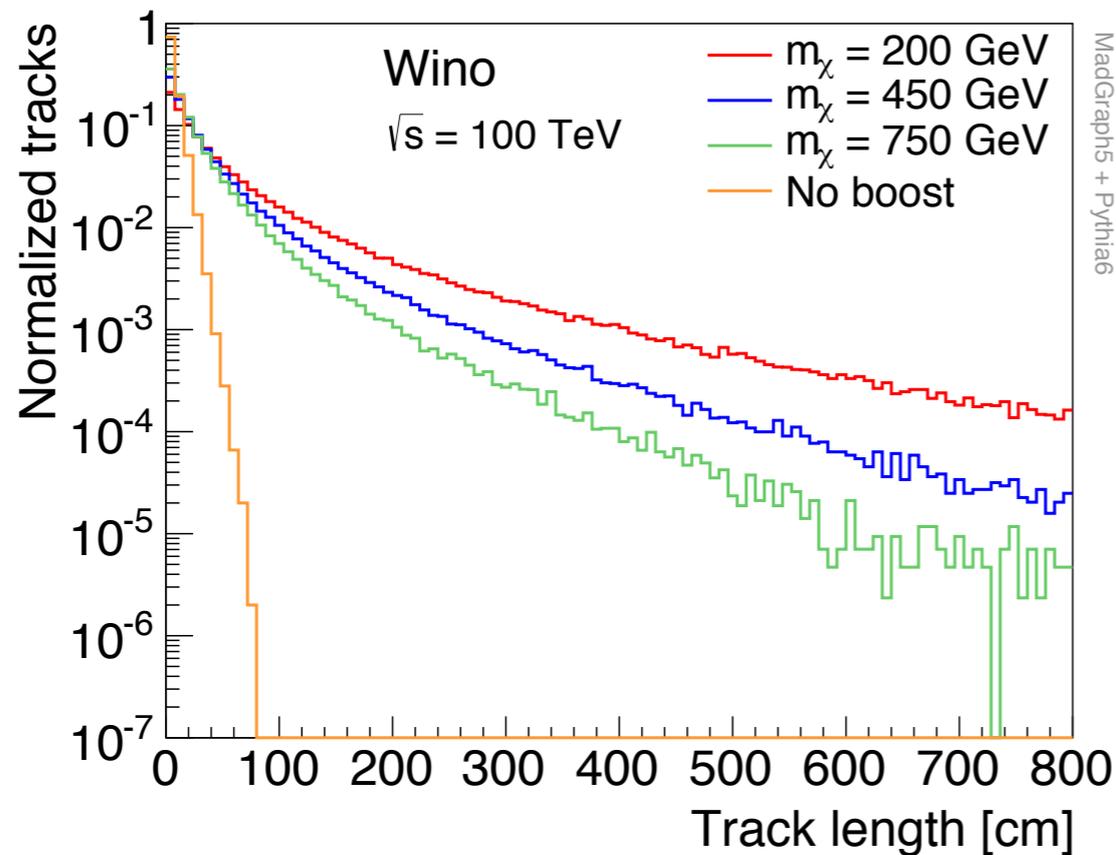
Gherghetta, Giudice and Wells, hep-ph/9904378



Chen, Drees and Gunion, hep-ph/9902309

- Main decay mode $\chi^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm + \chi^0$
- Charge track $\approx 10(\text{s}) \text{ cm}$

Rates (with long tracks)



- Disappearing track, stub, kink...
- Long lived
- 100 TeV have a better chance: production, boost...

Disappearing track + background

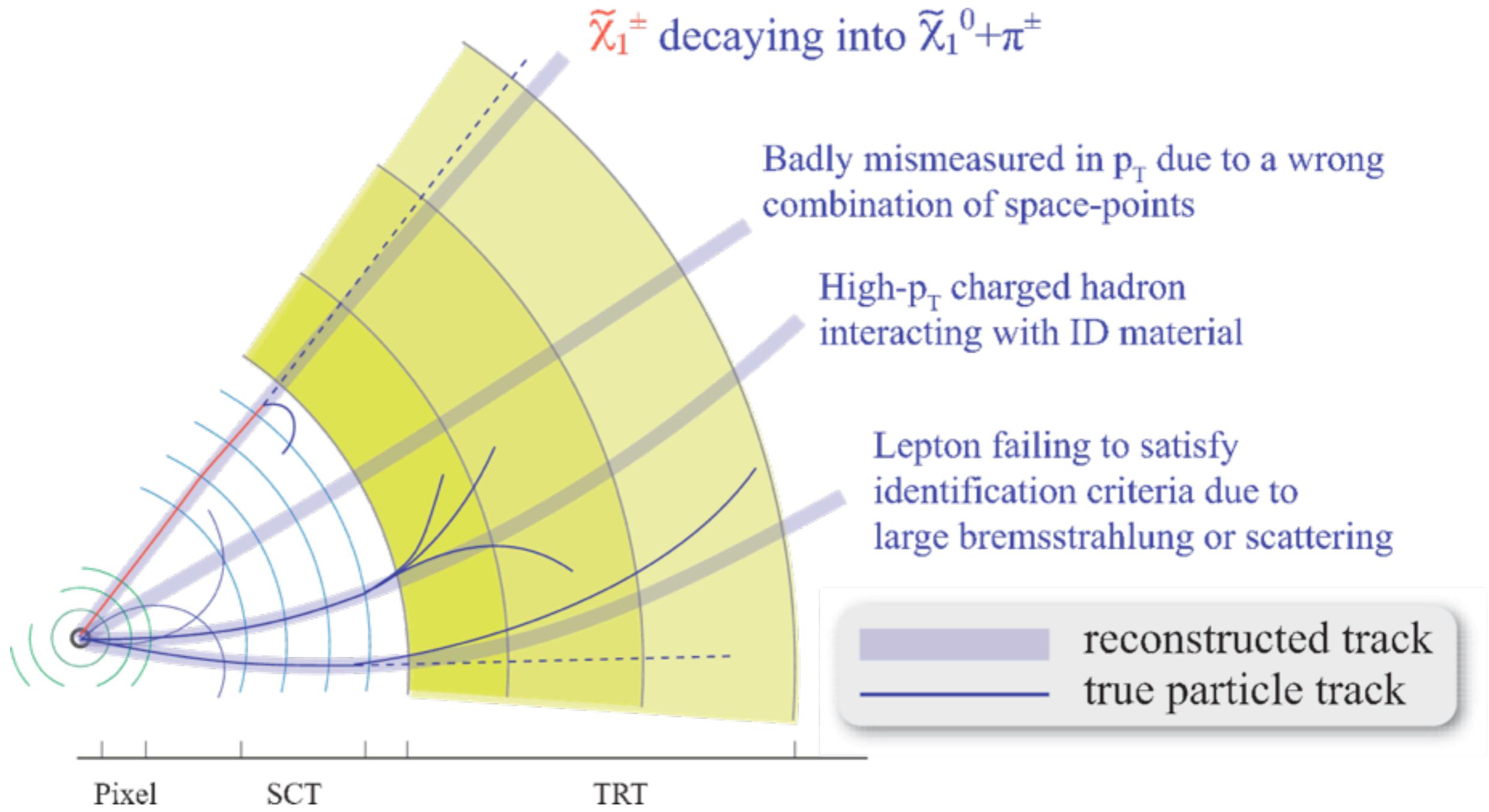
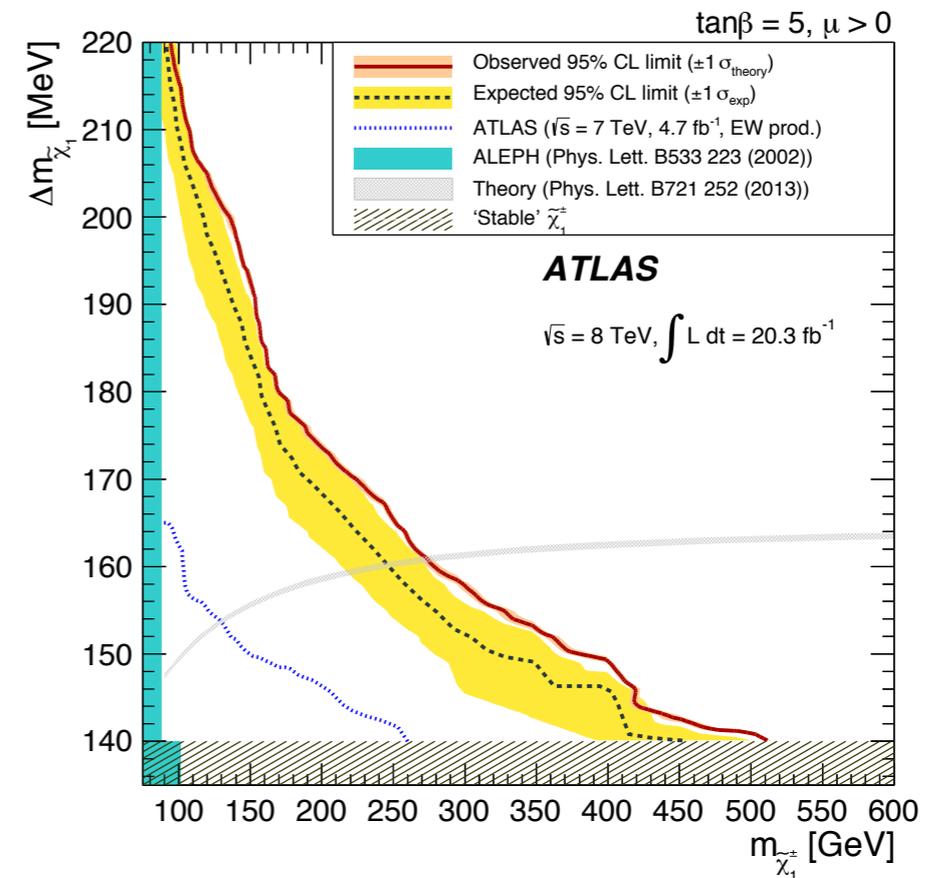
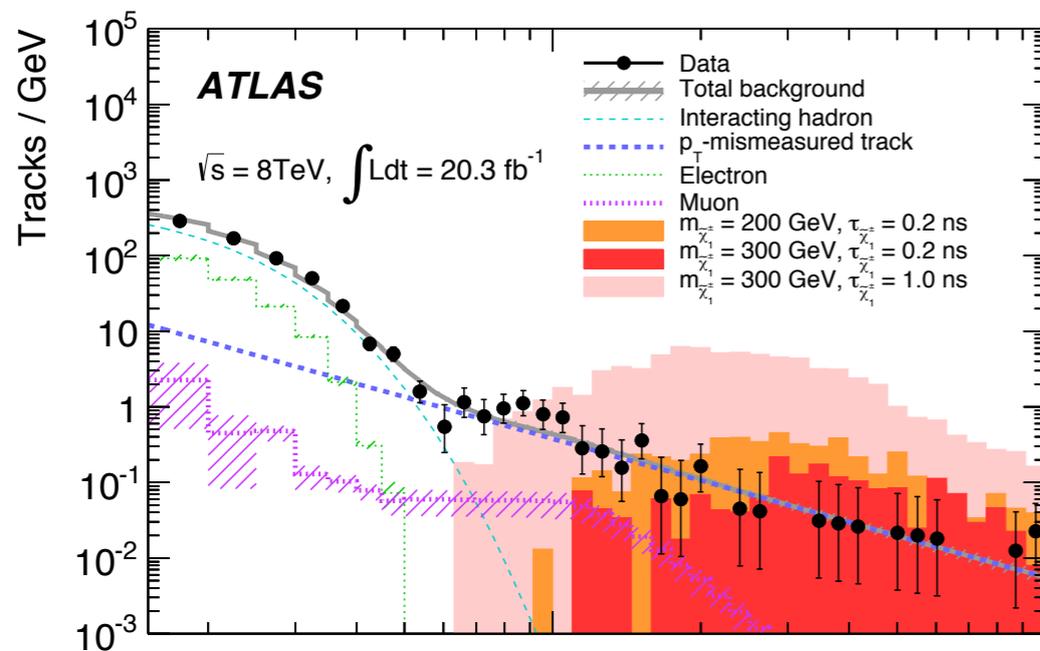


Figure from ATLAS disappearing track search twiki

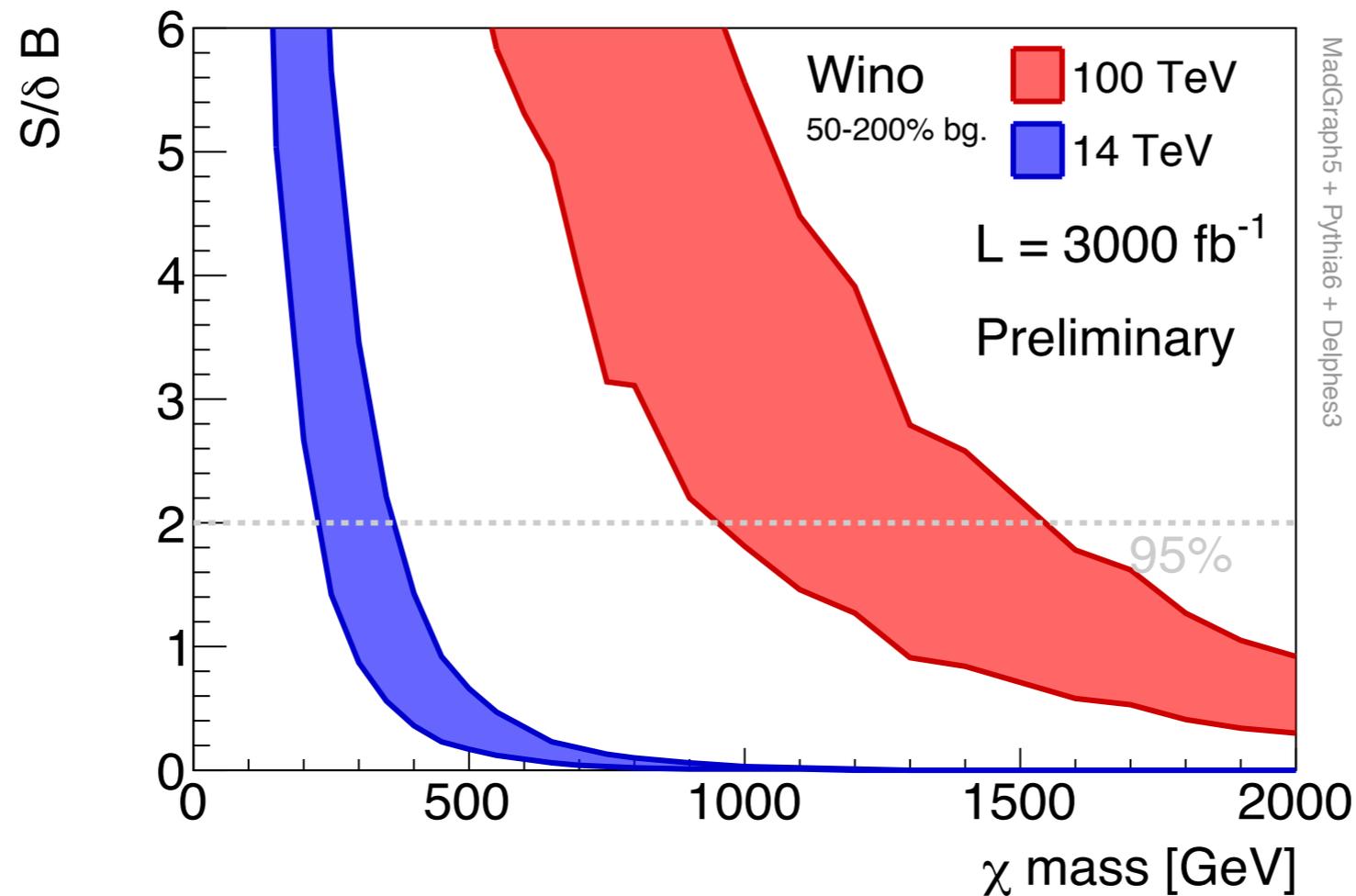
ATLAS search

ATLAS, I310.3675



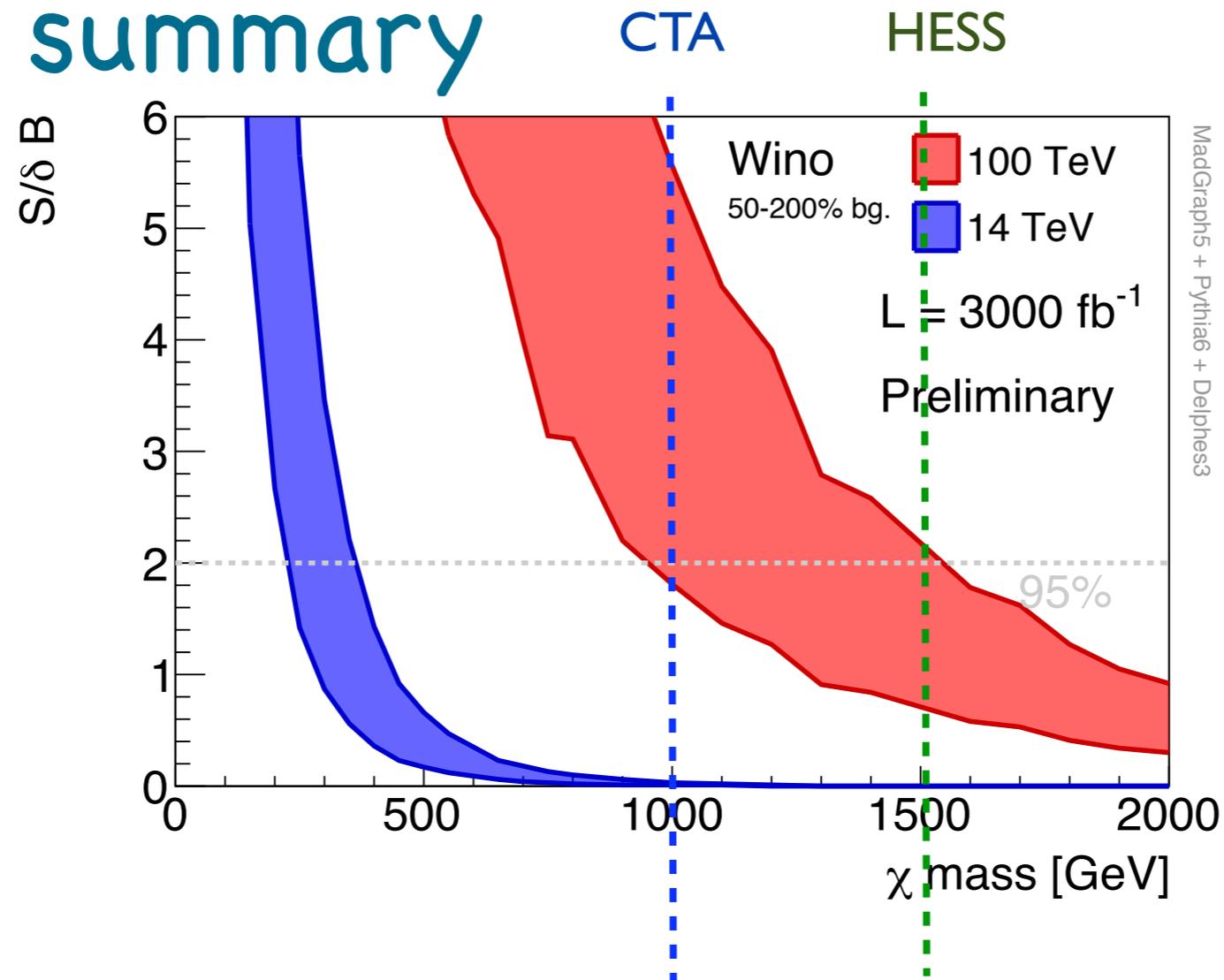
- Essentially free of physics background.
- Dominated by p_T mis-measured tracks.
- Promising reach, much better than mono-jet

(Rough) Extrapolation from ATLAS search



- Scale the ATLAS background rates according to hard jet + MET rates.
- Band: varying background estimate by 2 either way.

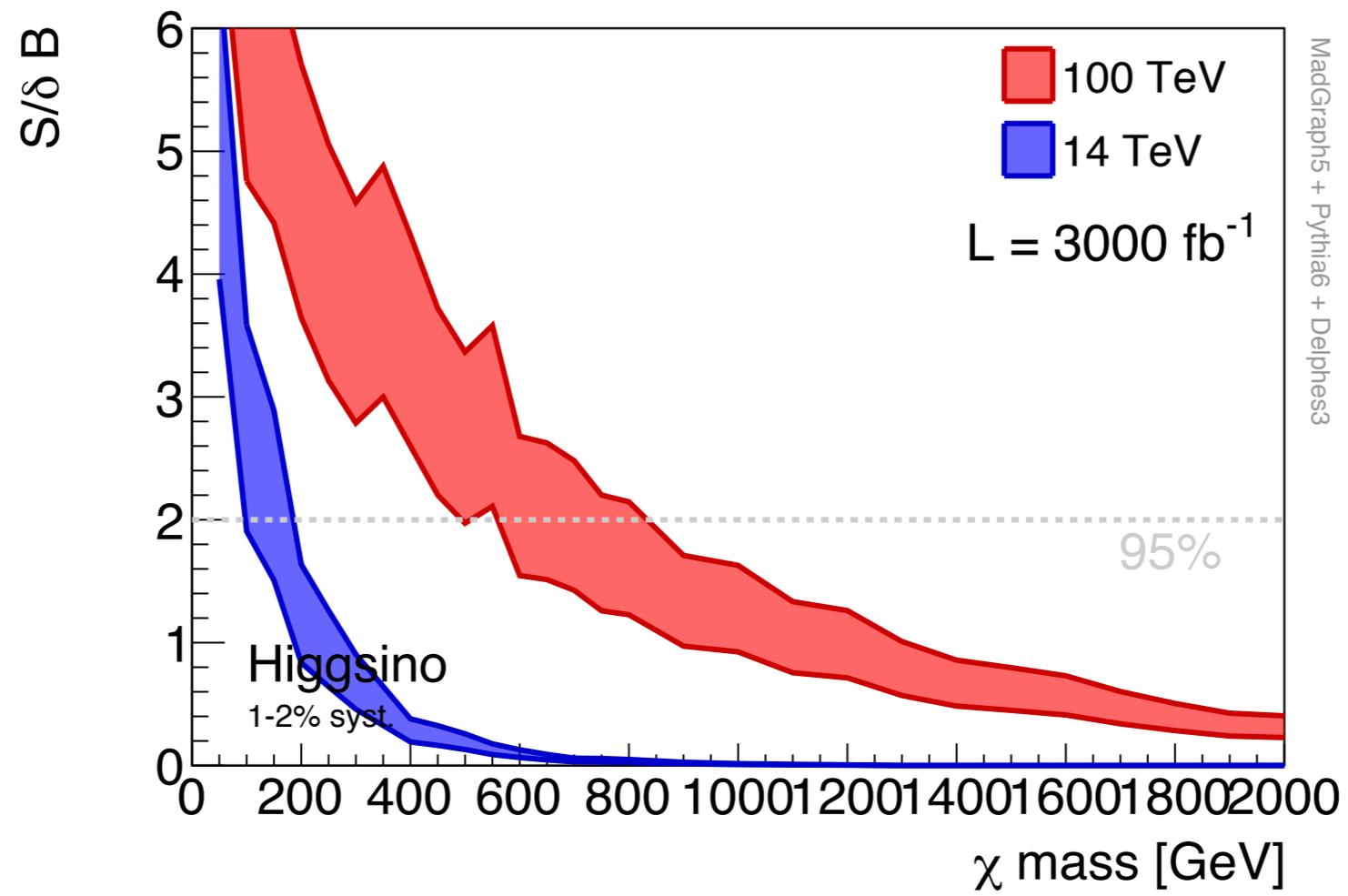
Wino summary



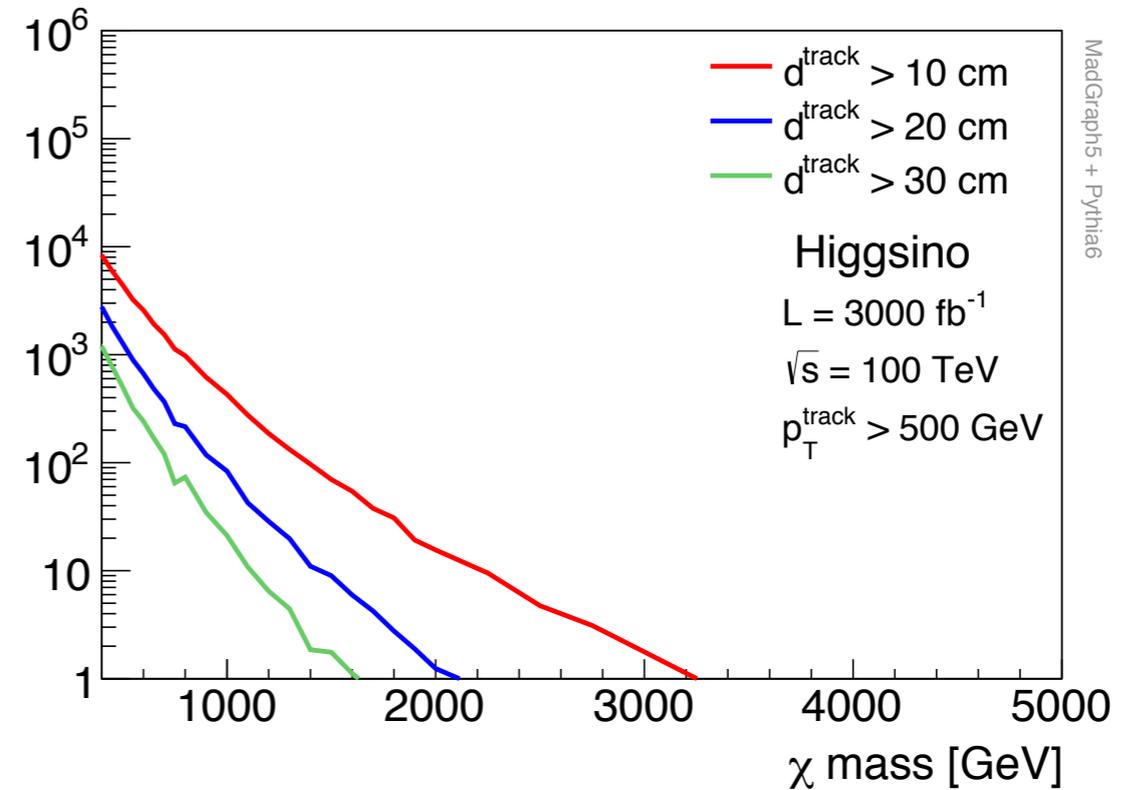
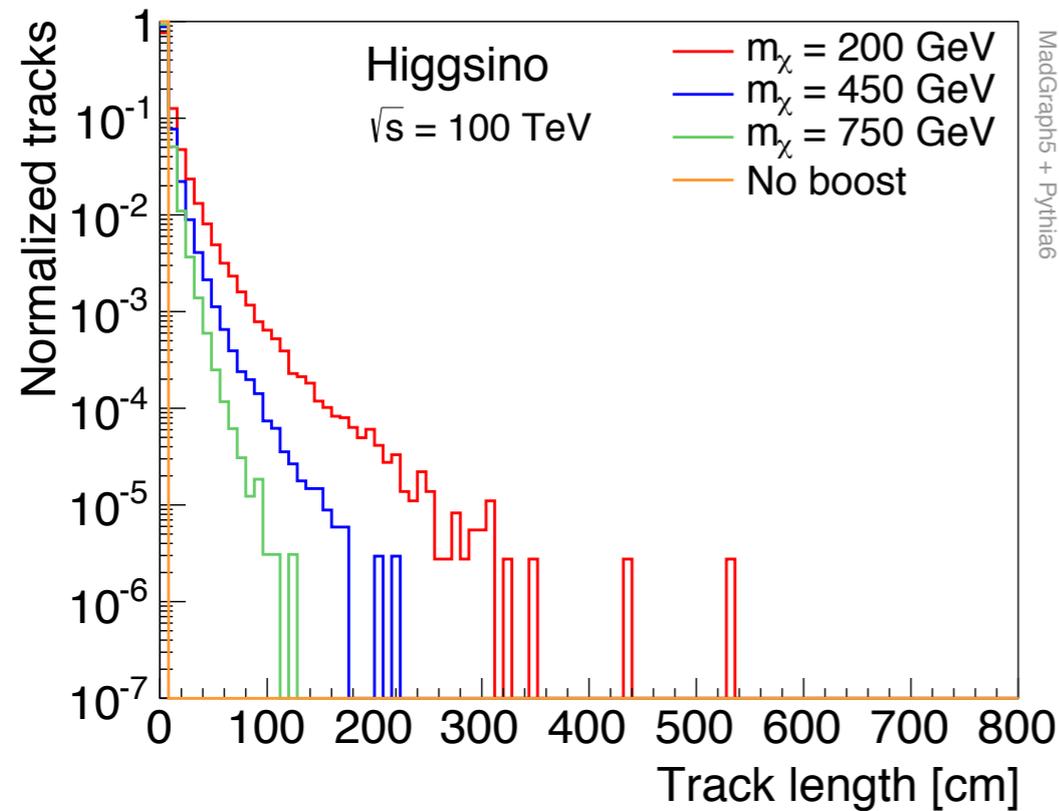
- In combination with indirect detection, there is hope to “completely cover” the wino parameter space.

Higgsino

Mono-jet



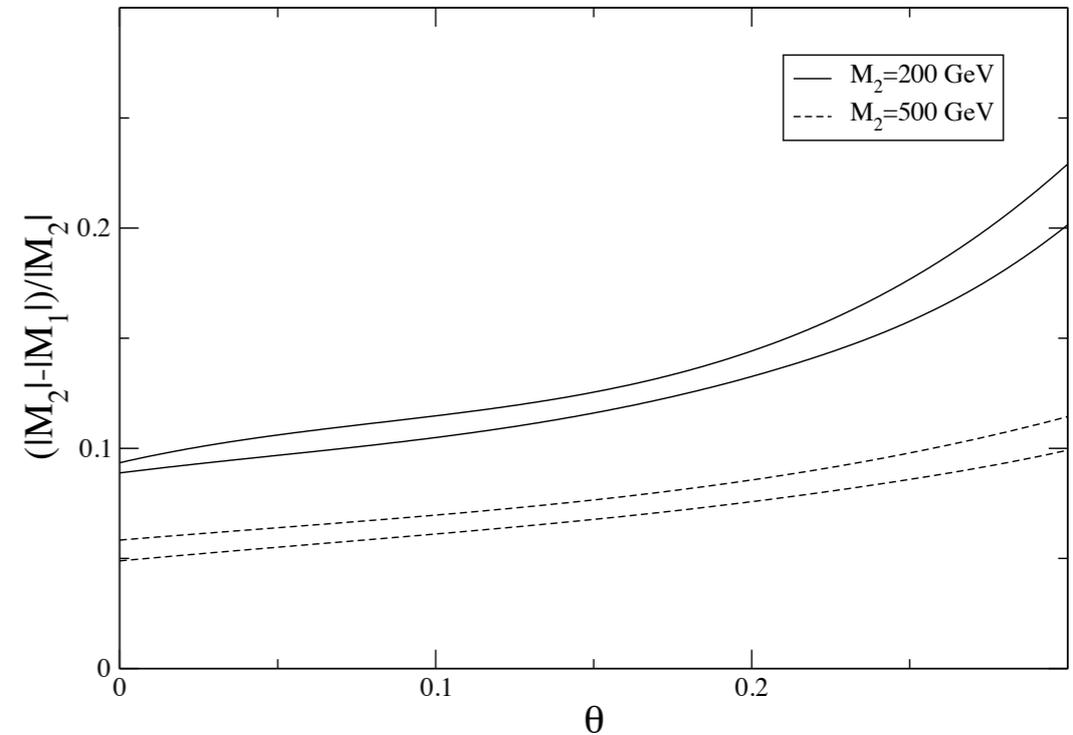
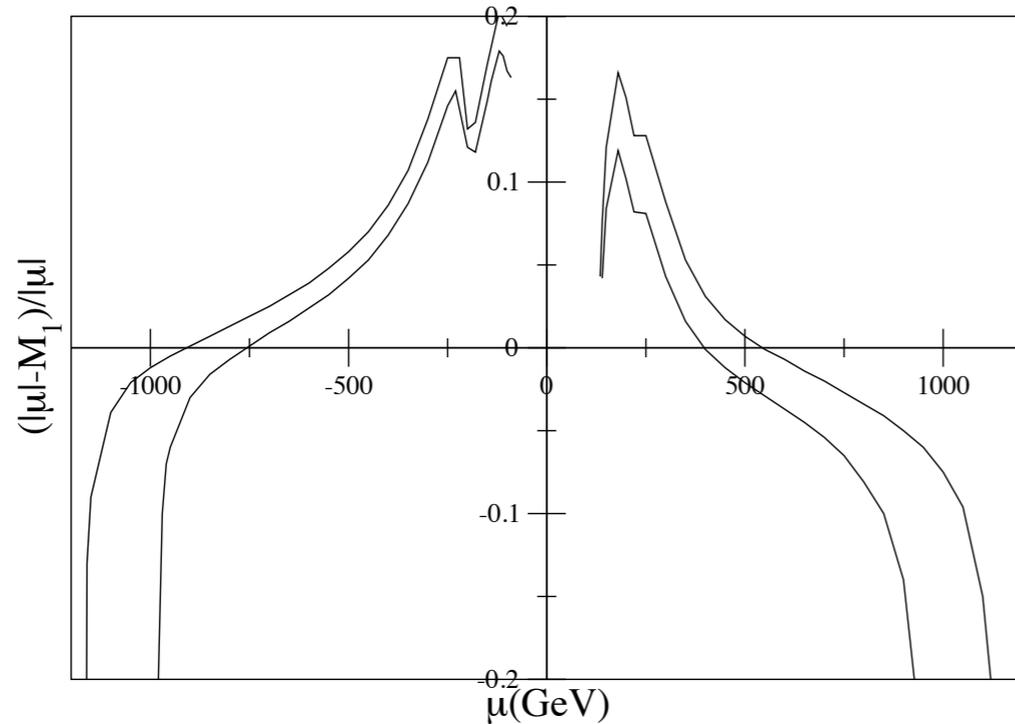
Tracks?



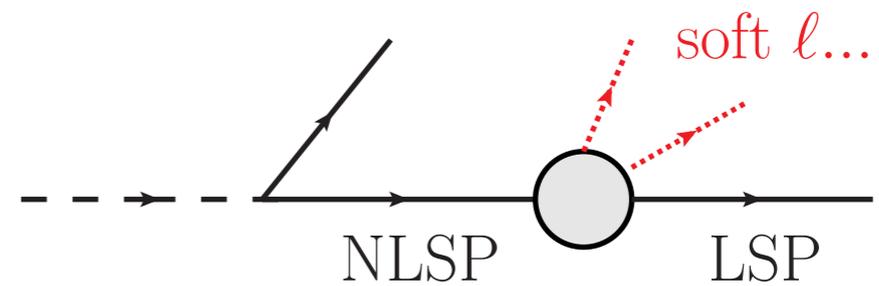
- Depends on how the design
 - ▶ How long the track needs to be?
 - ▶ Background discrimination?

Well-tempered

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice, hep-ph/0601041



— Adding soft lepton

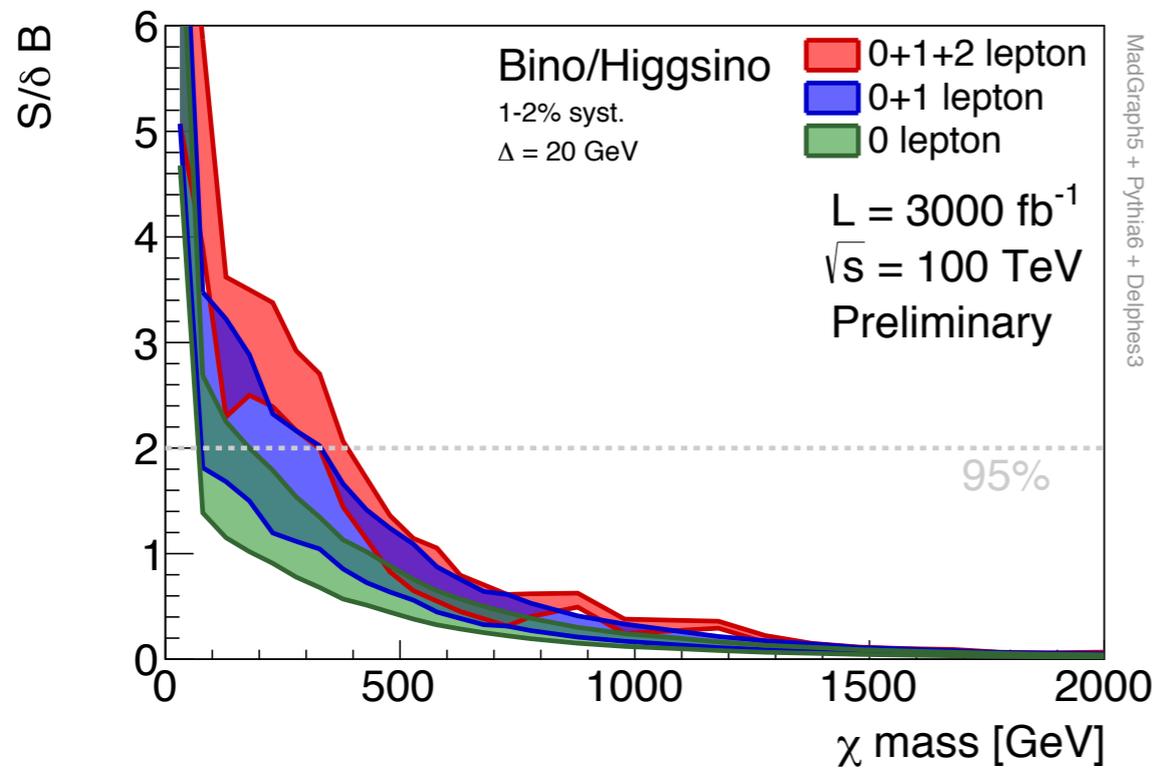


Giudice, Han, Wang and LTW, 1004.4902

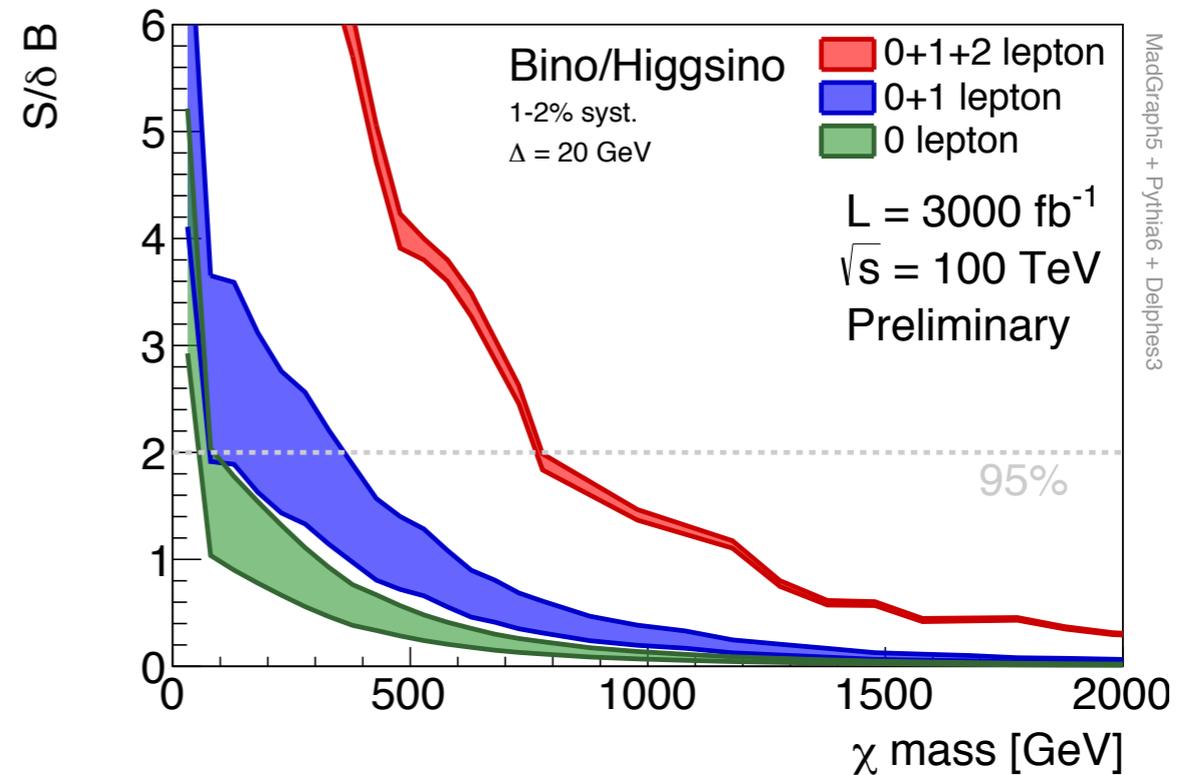
Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235

Well-tempered, mono-jet + soft lepton



20 GeV < pT lepton < 40 GeV



10 GeV < pT lepton < 30 GeV

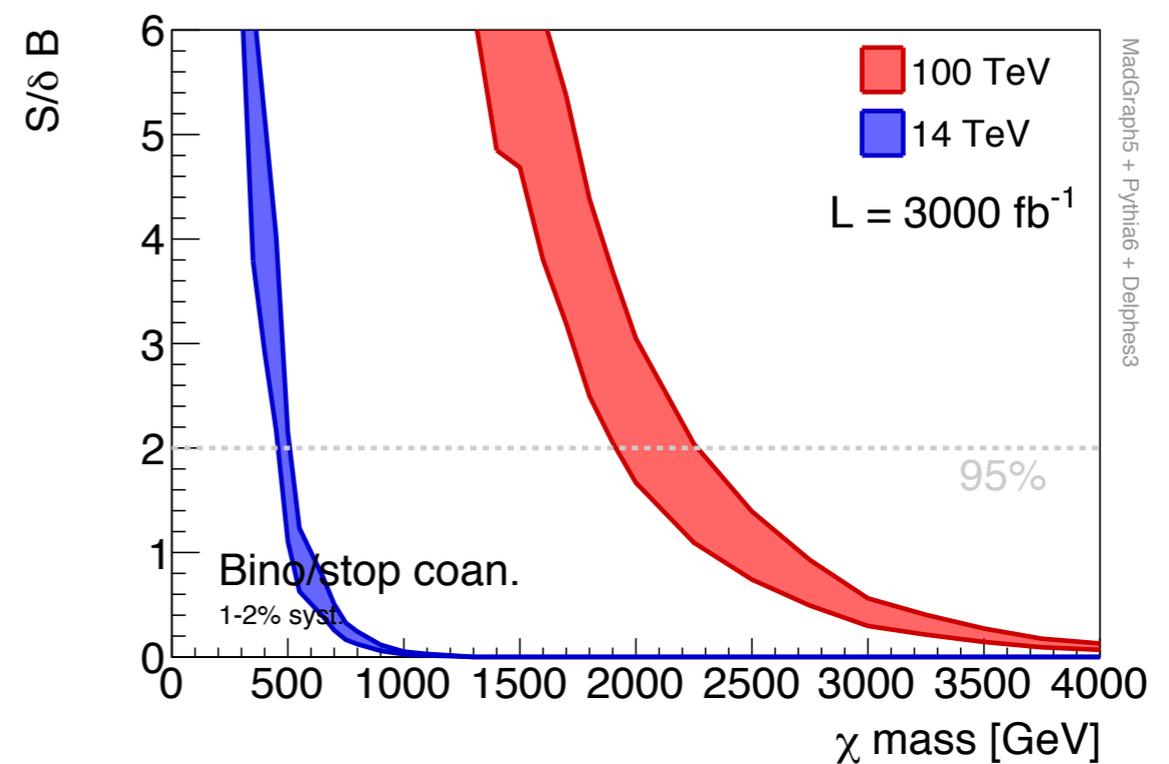
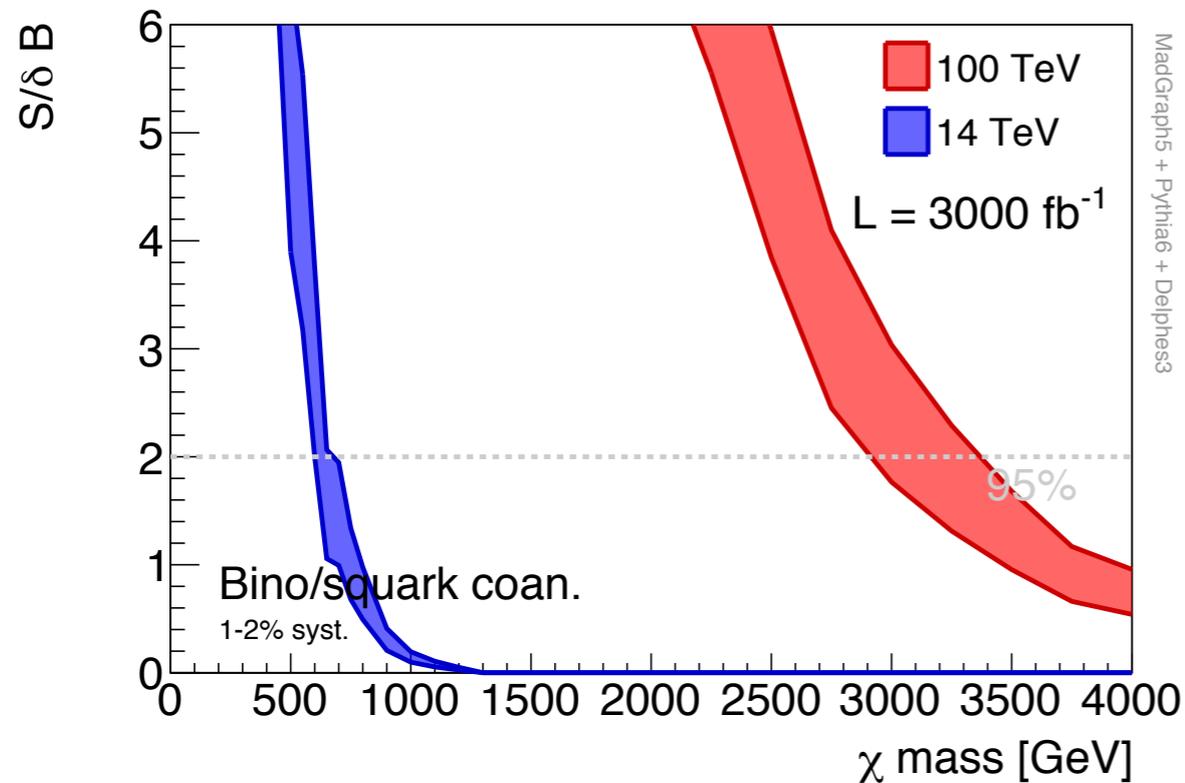
- Adding soft lepton. S/B is O(1).
- Mitigating factor: Higher lepton threshold at 100 TeV.

Giudice, Han, Wang and LTW, 1004.4902

Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235

Co-annihilation, monojet



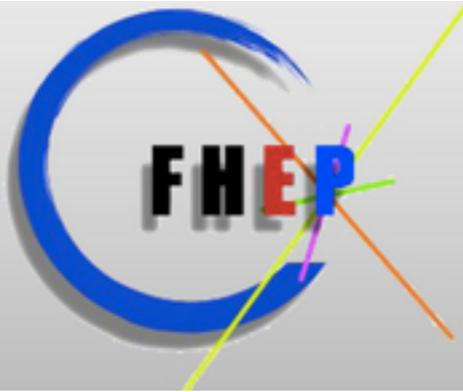
- Driven by stop/squark production.
- Impressive reach from mono-jet.
- Could consider soft lepton in the stop case.

Conclusion and outlook

- Significant enhancement in reach.
 - ▶ A factor of 4-5 in mono-jet channel
- Wino can be “completely covered”.
- Motivation for optimizing detector design
 - ▶ Systematics in mono-jet, track-pT measurement...
 - ▶ Discrimination against mis-measured tracks
 - ▶ How soft can lepton be?

Conclusions and outlook

- Further studies:
 - ▶ Careful detector simulation for disappearing tracks...
 - ▶ Do more with higgsino-like and well-temper (or nearly degenerate) case.
 - ▶ More general scenarios in addition to the benchmarks considered here.
 - ▶ Heavy flavor, VBF ...



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<http://beijingcenterfuturecollider.wikispaces.com/>

extras

More broadly

LHC	VLHC 100 TeV	Lepton collider
$M_{\text{DM}} \sim 10^2 \text{s GeV}$	$M_{\text{DM}} \sim \text{TeV}$	$M_{\text{DM}} \sim 0.5 E_{\text{cm}}$ Spin, coupling Is it WIMP?

- Also link to a possible dark sector.
- Strategy at collider searches strongly correlated with potential discovery at in direct/indirect detection.

Cuts, monojet

$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ (CMS analysis)

Jet cuts	Lepton vetoes	\cancel{E}_T cuts
$p_T(1) > 110 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(e) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 250 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1) < 2.4$	$p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 30 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau) < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2) < 4.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$		$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

Jet cuts	Lepton vetoes	\cancel{E}_T cuts
$p_T(1) > 300 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1) < 2.4$	$p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 60 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau) < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2) < 4.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$		$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 600 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 650 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 700 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$

Cuts, monojet

$$\sqrt{s} = 100 \text{ TeV}$$

Jet cuts	Lepton vetoes	\cancel{E}_T cuts
$p_T(1) > 1200 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1) < 2.4$	$p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 1800 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 200 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(\tau) > 40 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau) < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2000 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2) < 4.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 2200 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$		$\cancel{E}_T > 2400 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 2600 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 2800 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3200 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3400 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 5000 \text{ GeV}$

Cuts, soft lepton

$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

Jet cuts	Lepton bins	\cancel{E}_T cuts
$p_T(1) > 110 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(e) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 250 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1) < 2.4$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(e) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 30 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2) < 4.5$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$	0-bin: $p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau) < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

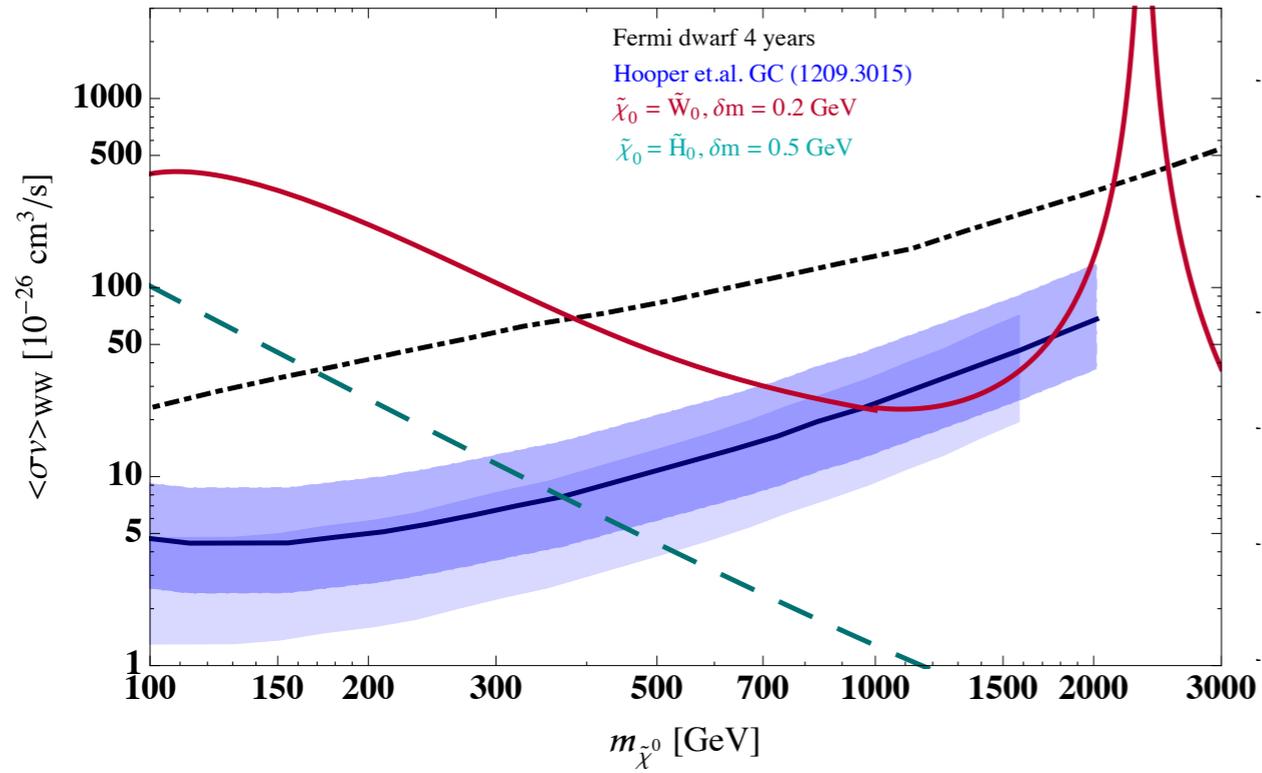
Jet cuts	Lepton bins	\cancel{E}_T cuts
$p_T(1) > 300 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1) < 2.4$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 60 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2) < 4.5$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$	0-bin: $p_T(\tau) > 30 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau) < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 600 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 650 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 700 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$

Cuts, soft lepton

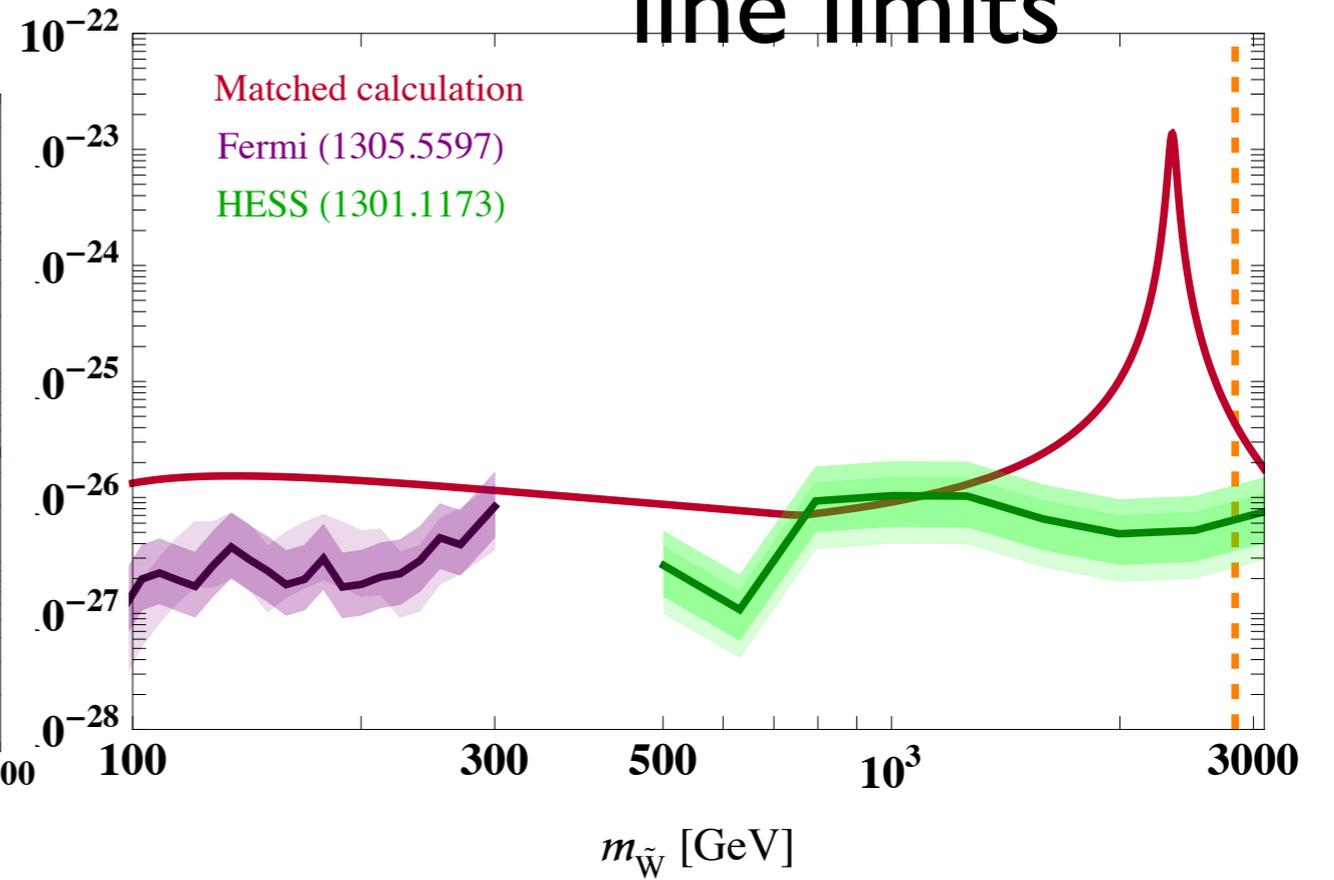
$$\sqrt{s} = 100 \text{ TeV}$$

Jet cuts	Lepton bins	\cancel{E}_T cuts
$p_T(1) > 1200 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1) < 2.4$	1, 2-bin: $40 > p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e) < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2000 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 200 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2250 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2) < 4.5$	1, 2-bin: $40 > p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu) < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2500 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$	0-bin: $p_T(\tau) > 40 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau) < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2750 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 3000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3250 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3500 \text{ GeV}$
	10 GeV < pT lepton < 30 GeV	$\cancel{E}_T > 3750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 4000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 5000 \text{ GeV}$

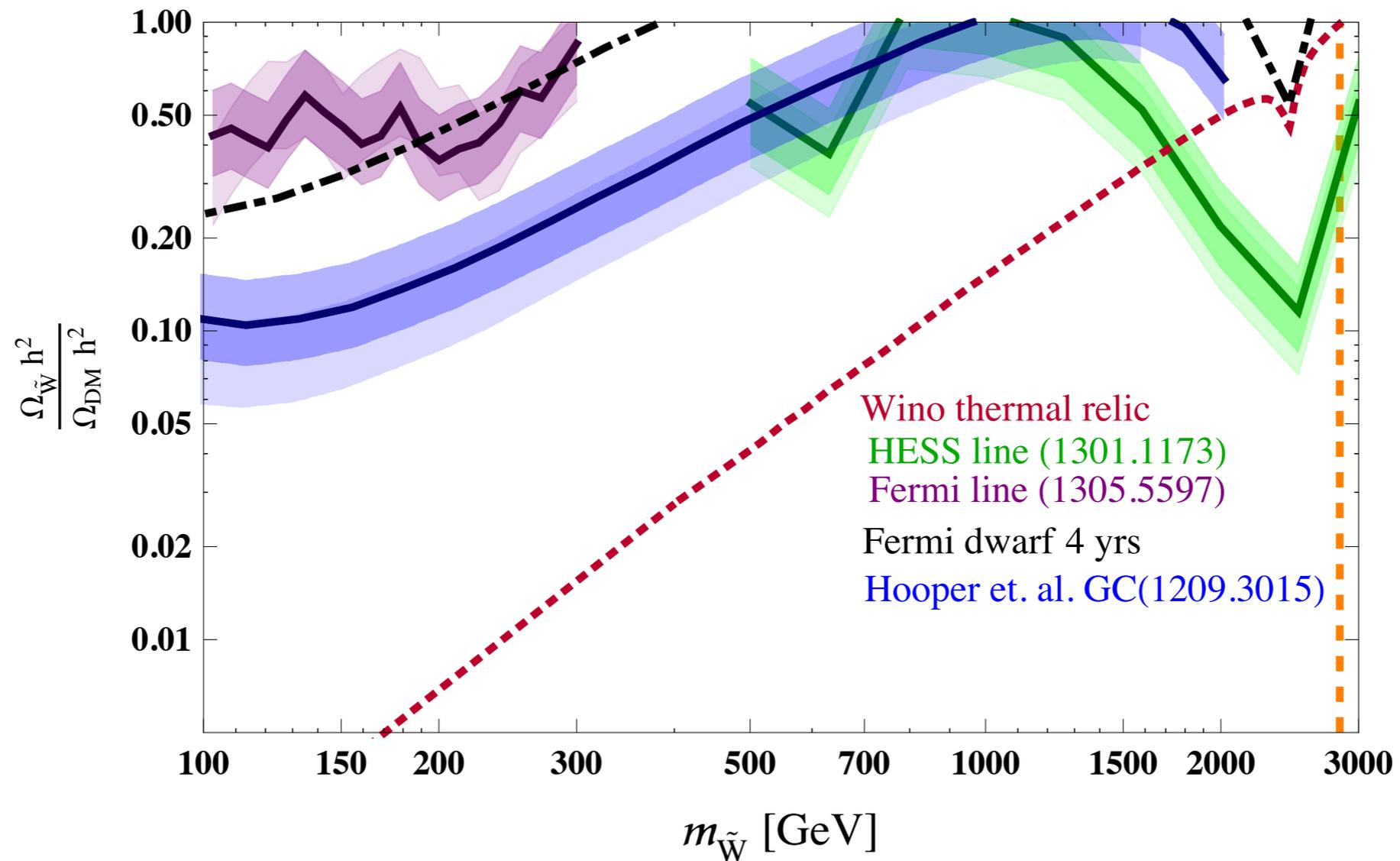
continuum limits



line limits



Wino, interplay with indirect det.



Fan, Reece, I 307.4400

See also, Cohen, Lisanti, Pierce, Slatyer, I 307.4082