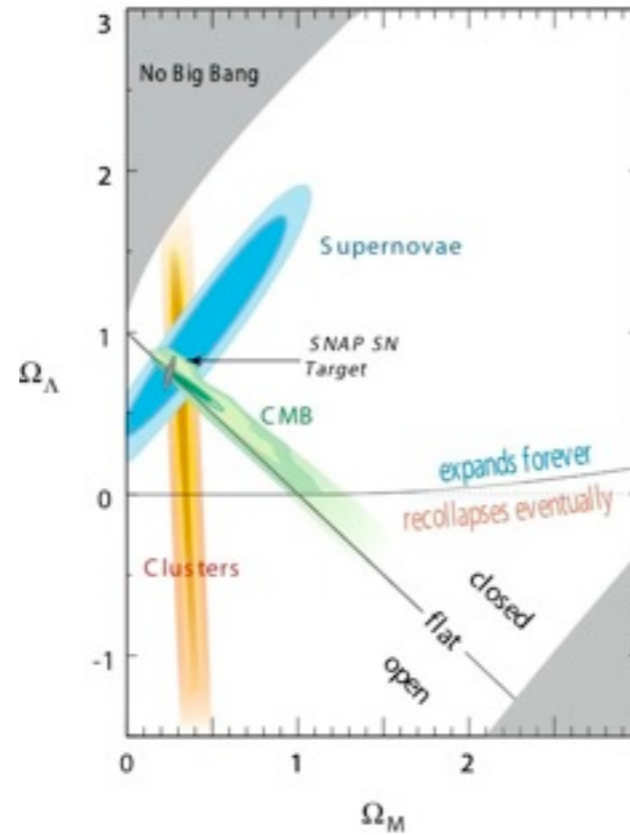
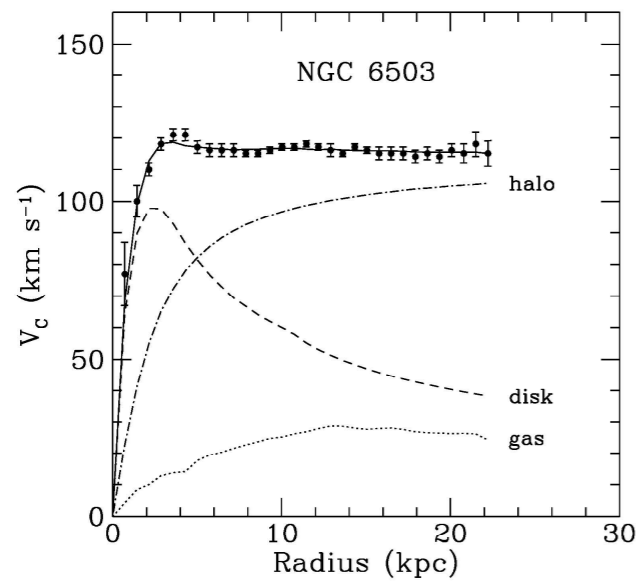


WIMP dark matter at 100 TeV

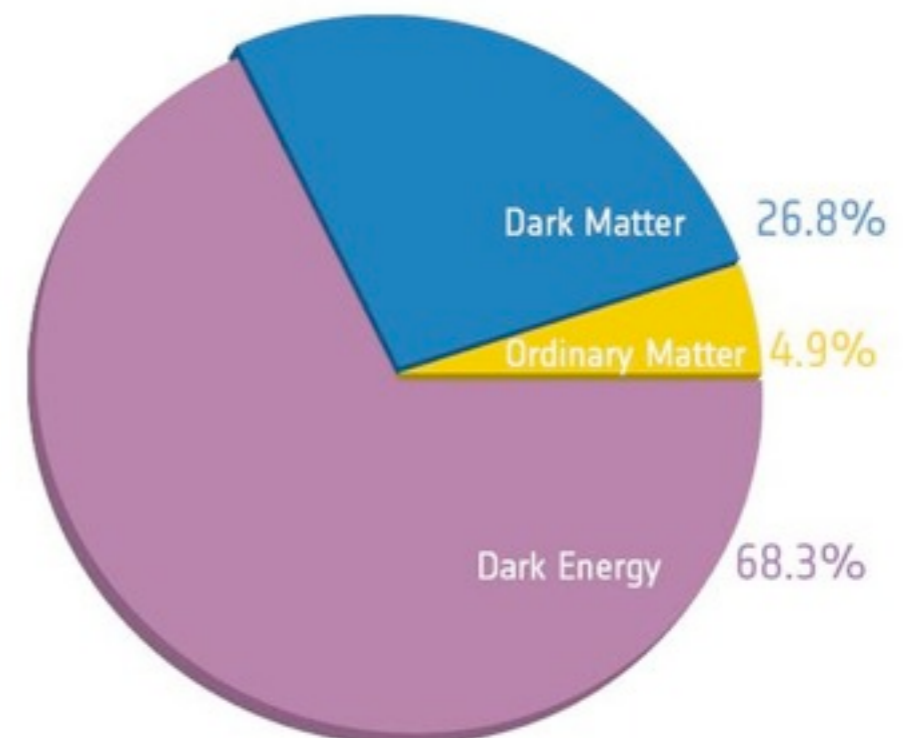
Lian-Tao Wang
University of Chicago

March 24, 2014

We have solid evidence for dark matter:



Only NP beyond SM discovered so far!



Dark matter candidate?

Dark matter candidate?

- We know very little. Vast range of possibilities

Dark matter candidate?

- We know very little. Vast range of possibilities
- Looking for a compelling story.
 - ▶ Not so different from the particles we know
 - Weak scale mass, couplings not too large or small
 - Measure the properties in the lab.
 - ▶ Not so dependent on the history of the early universe.
 - Because we don't know too much about it.
 - Idea: thermal equilibrium in early universe.

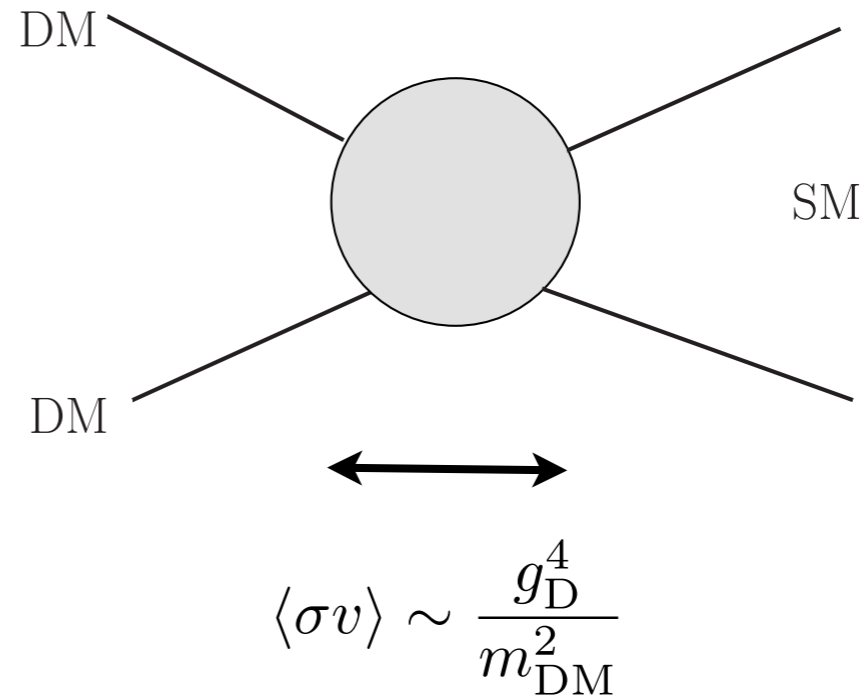
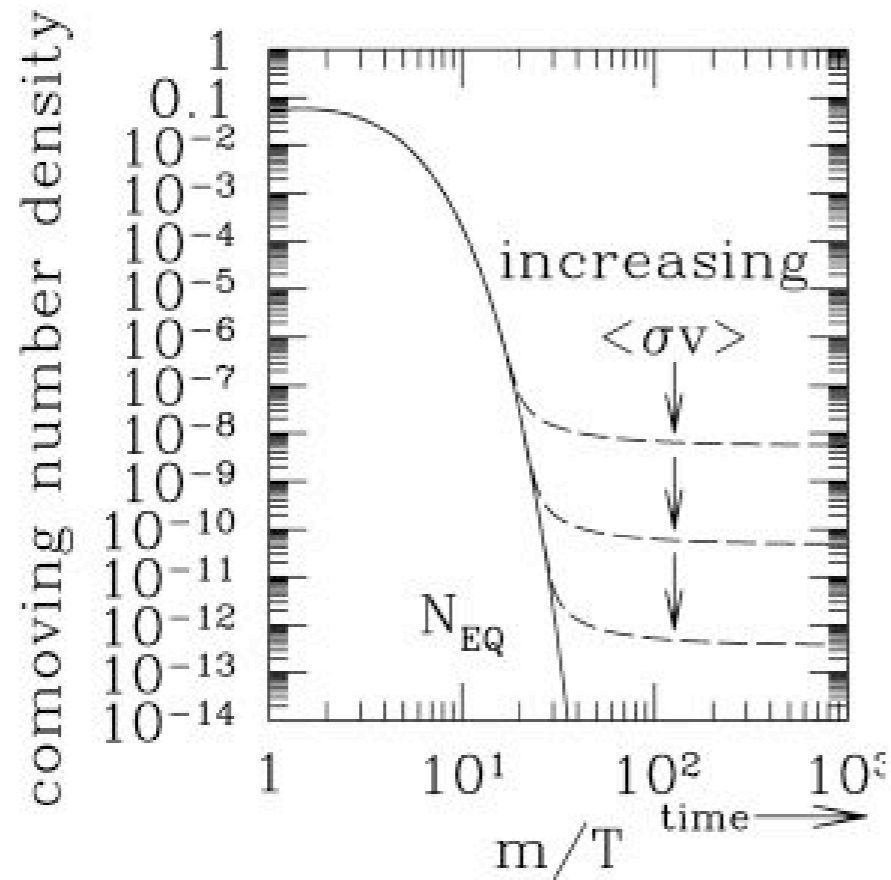
Dark matter candidate?

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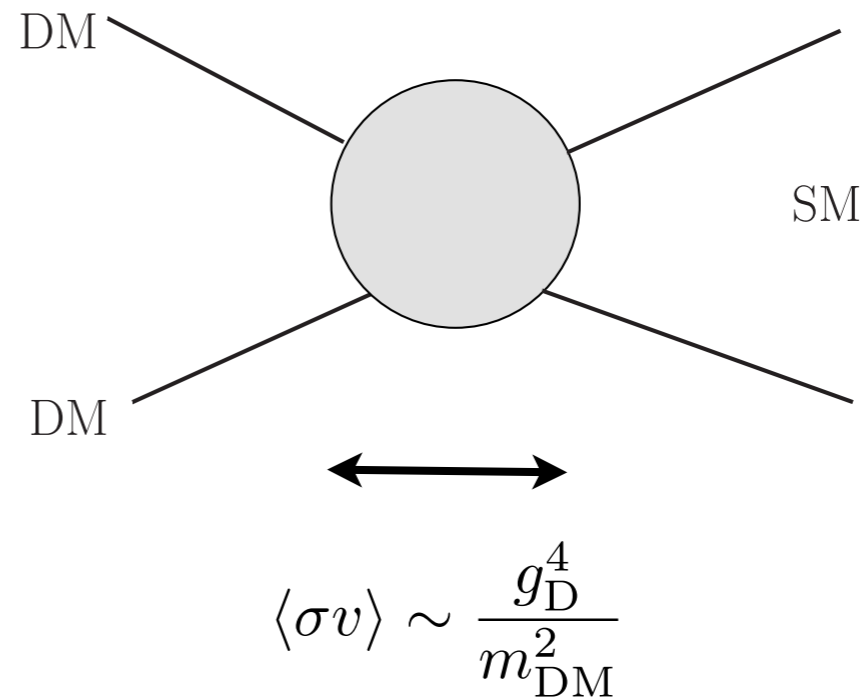
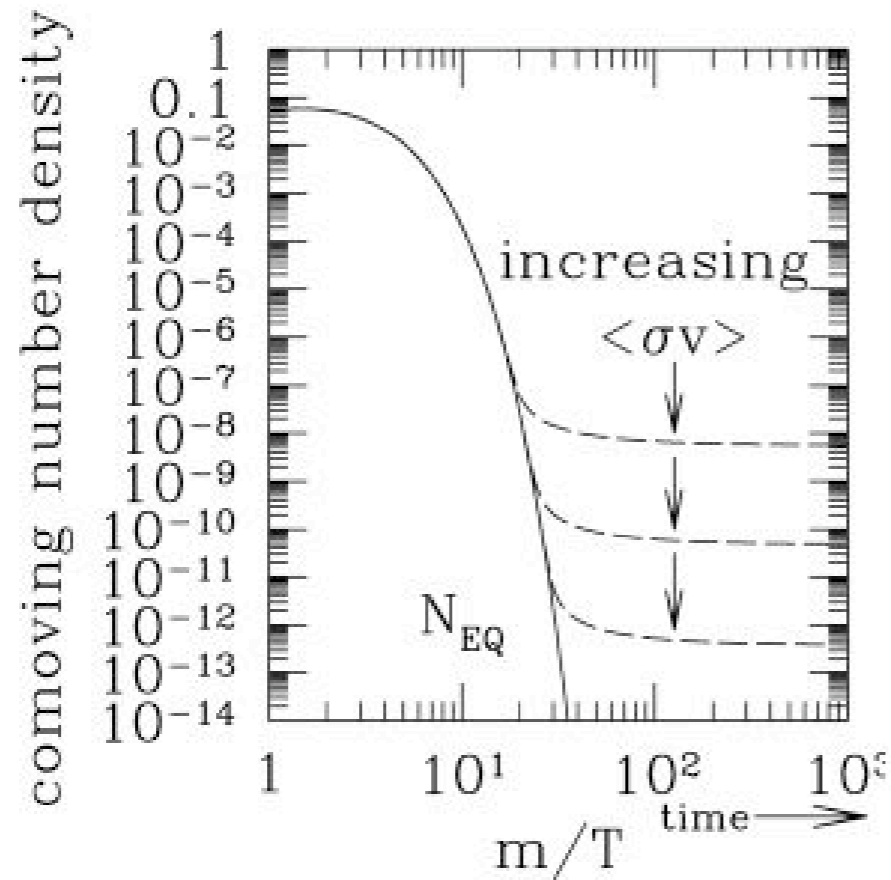
WIMP

WIMP miracle



- If $g_D \sim 0.1$ $M_D \sim 10$ s GeV - TeV
 - ▶ We get the right relic abundance of dark matter.
- Major hint for weak scale new physics!

WIMP miracle

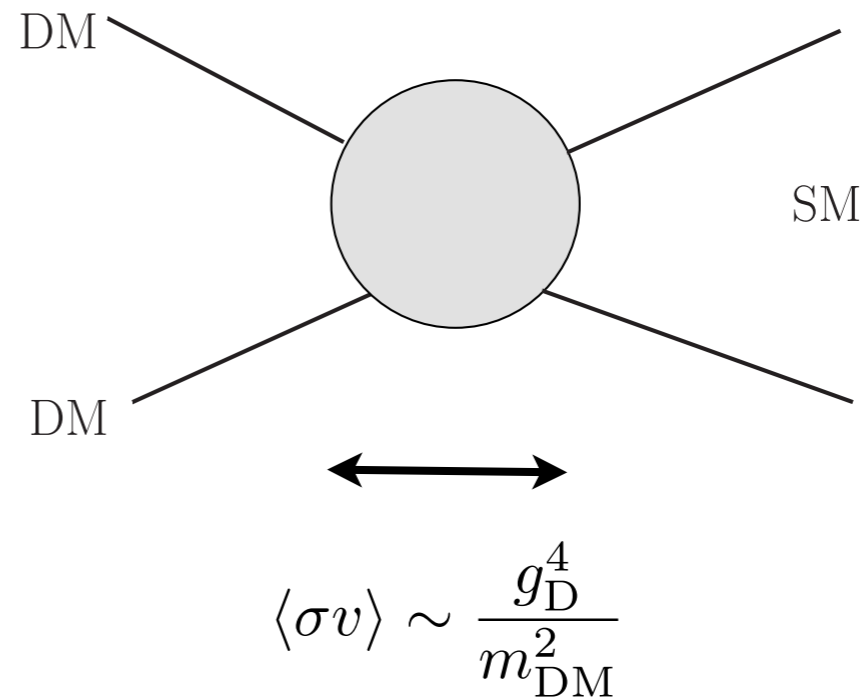
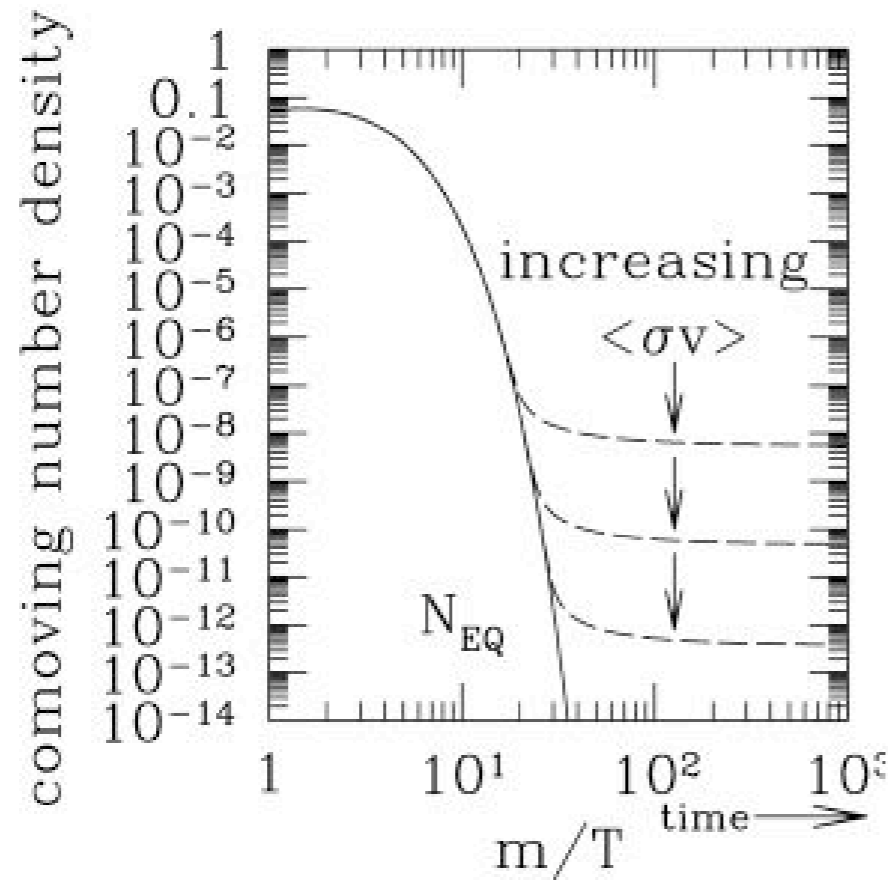


- More precisely, to get the correct relic abundance

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

- Much of the parameter space out of reach for the LHC.

WIMP miracle



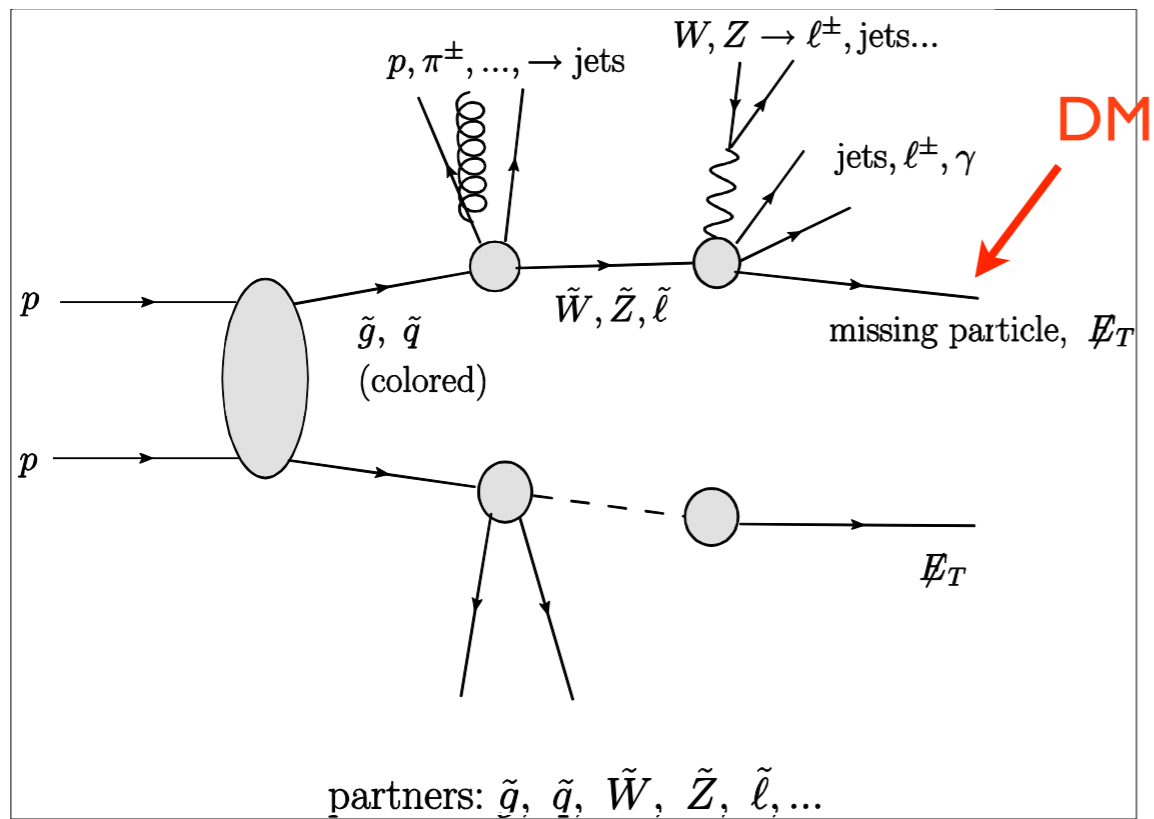
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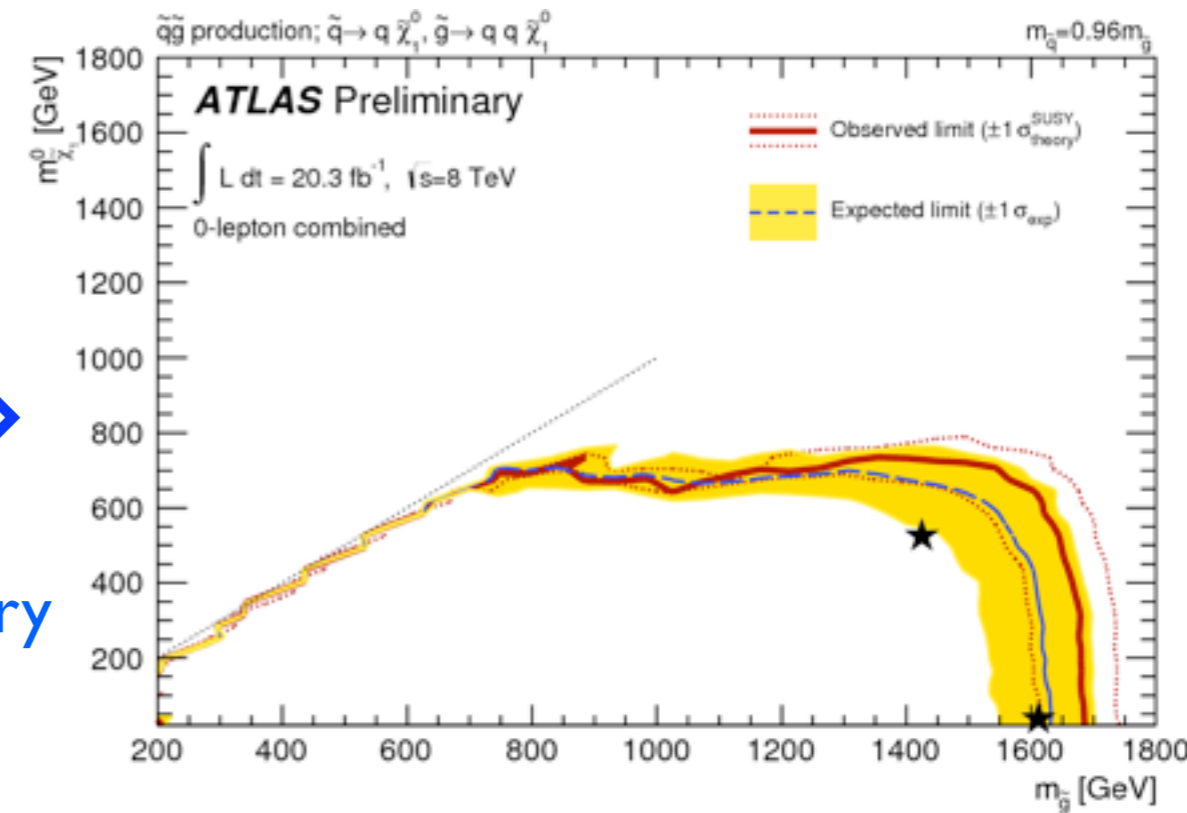
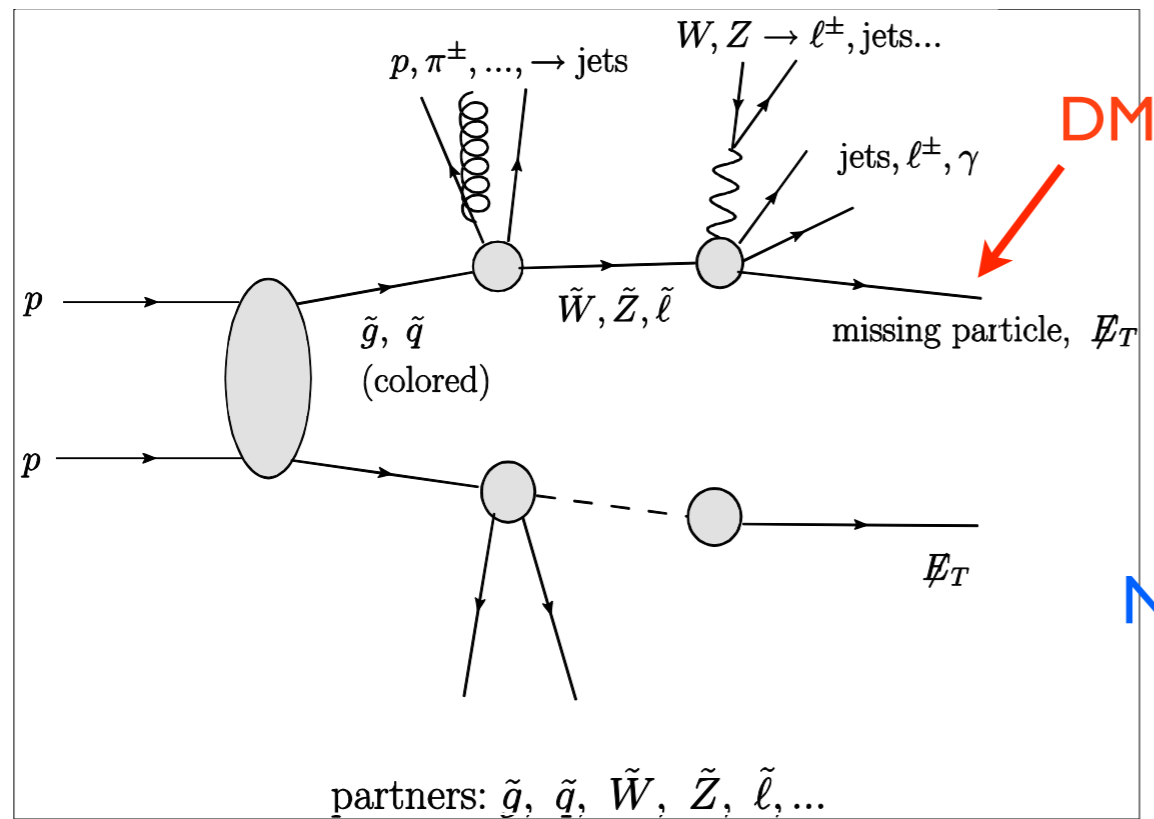
Will use 100 TeV for comparison here.

"standard" story.



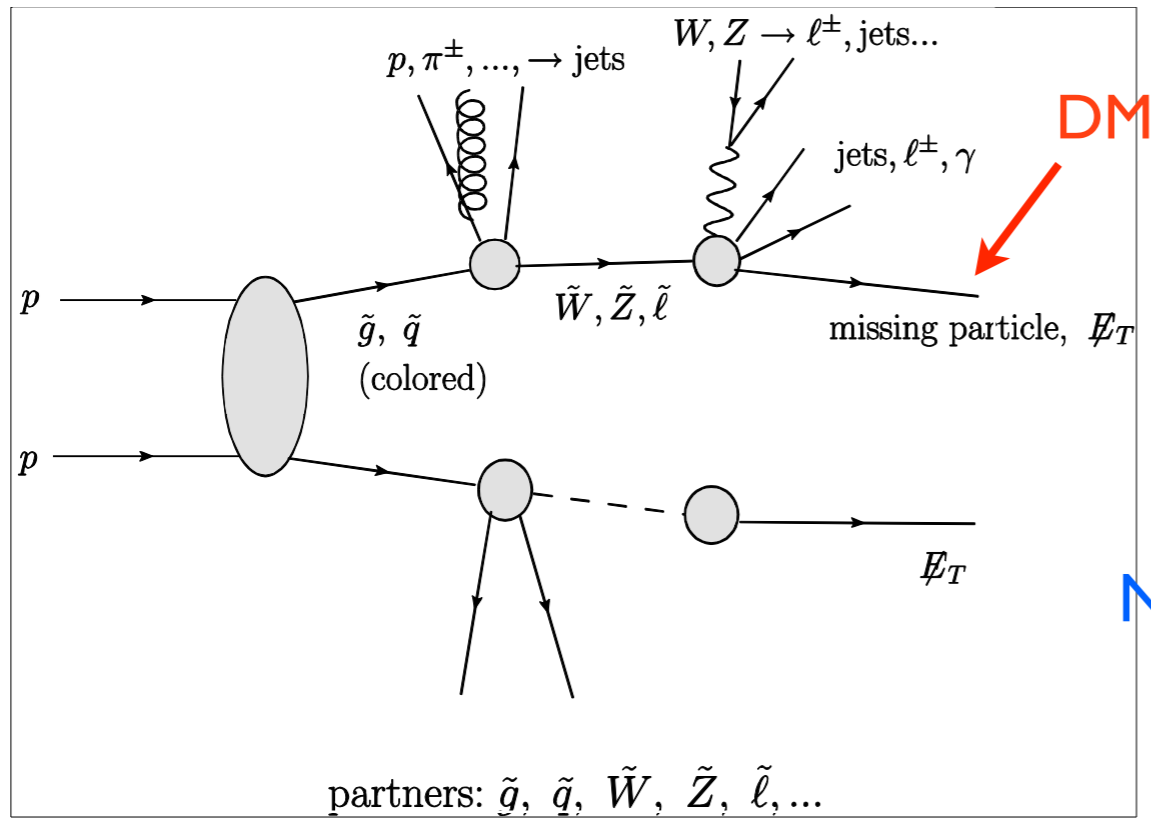
- WIMP is part of a complete model at weak scale.
- It's produced as part of the NP signal, shows up as missing energy.
 - Dominated by colored NP particle production: eg. gluino.
- The reach is correlated with the rest of the particle spectrum.

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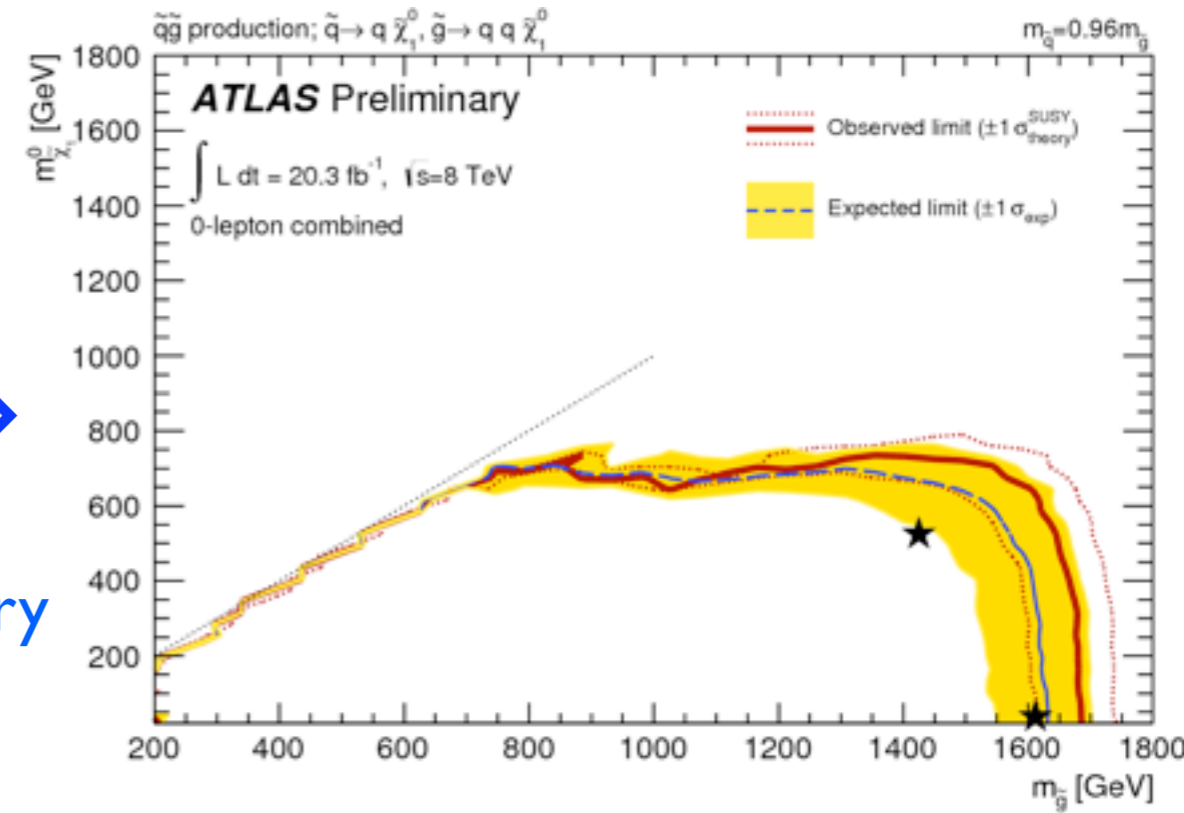


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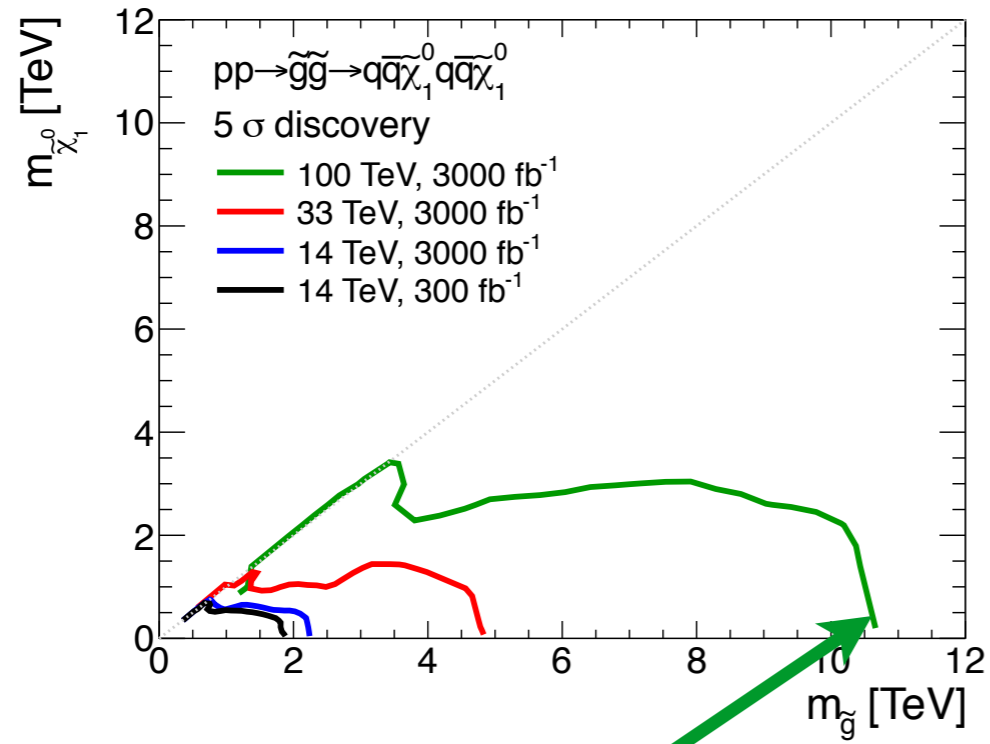


➡
No discovery yet



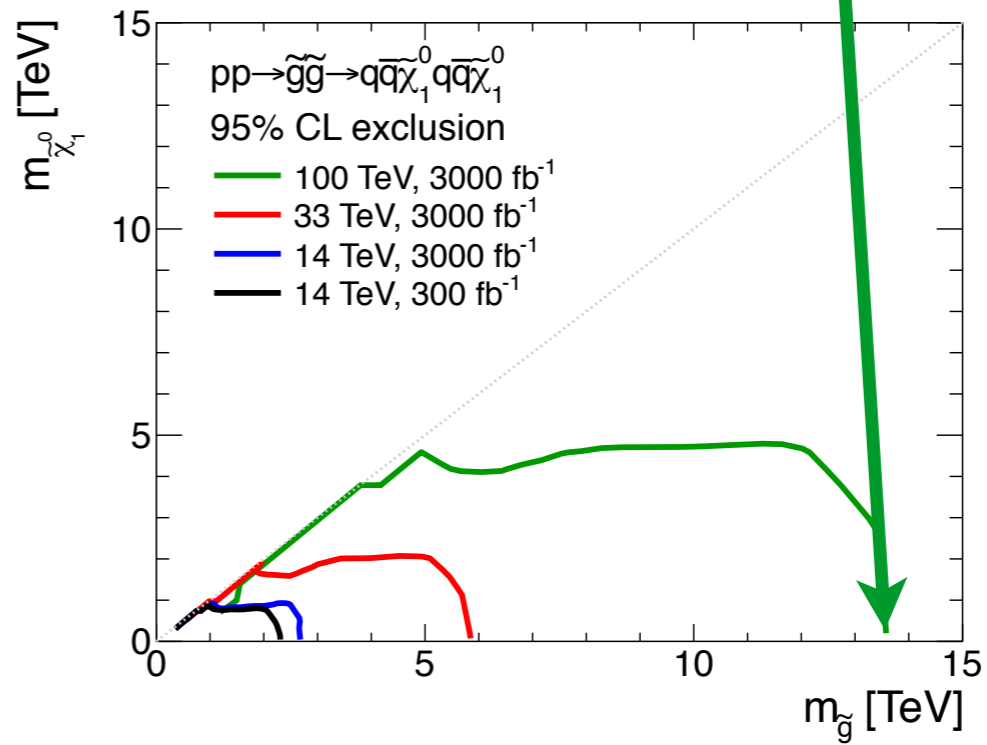
Of course, still plausible at the LHC, will keep looking.
 Higher energy \Rightarrow higher reach

Higher energy



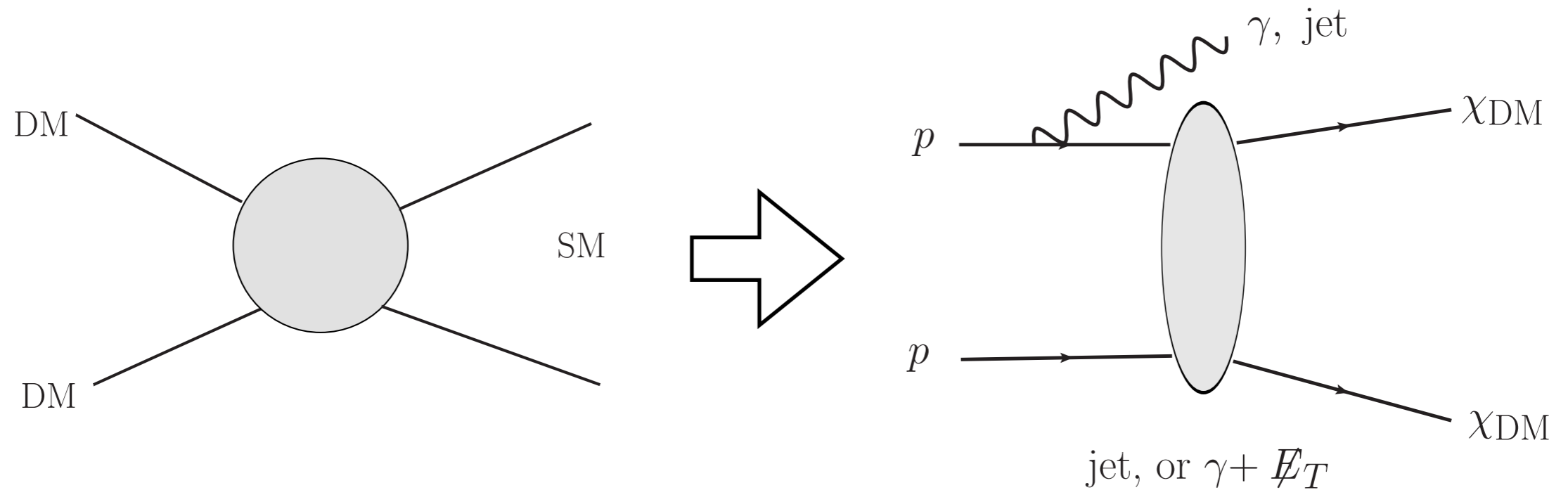
Discover 11 TeV gluino!

Exclude 13.5 TeV gluino!
(with 60 events)



Back to the basics

- pair production + additional radiation.



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

In general

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?

—

Focusing on simplified SUSY

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

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Good starting point to investigate more general WIMP candidates

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

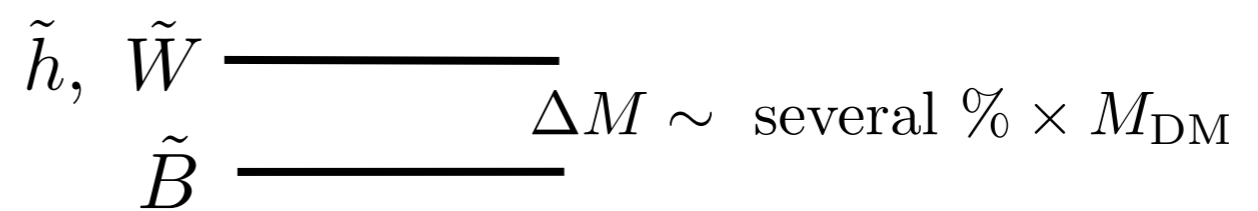
Cahill-Rowley, Hewett, Ismail, Peskin, Rizzo, I305.2419

Cohen, Wacker, I305.2914

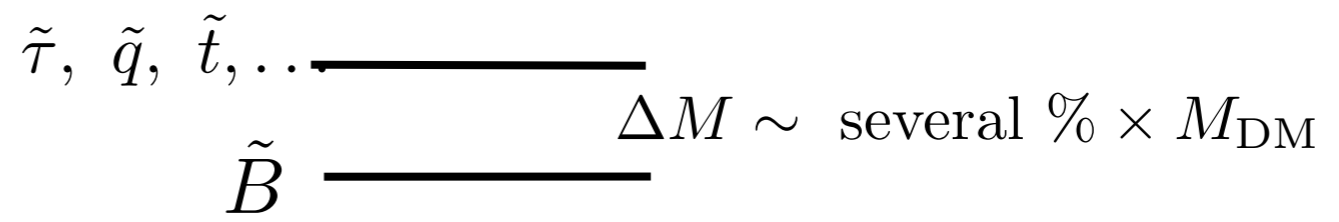
Possible scenarios (not over-closing)

- Higgsino \lesssim TeV
- Wino \lesssim 3 TeV
- Well temper:
- Coannihilation:

Common feature:
very small mass splitting “compressed”



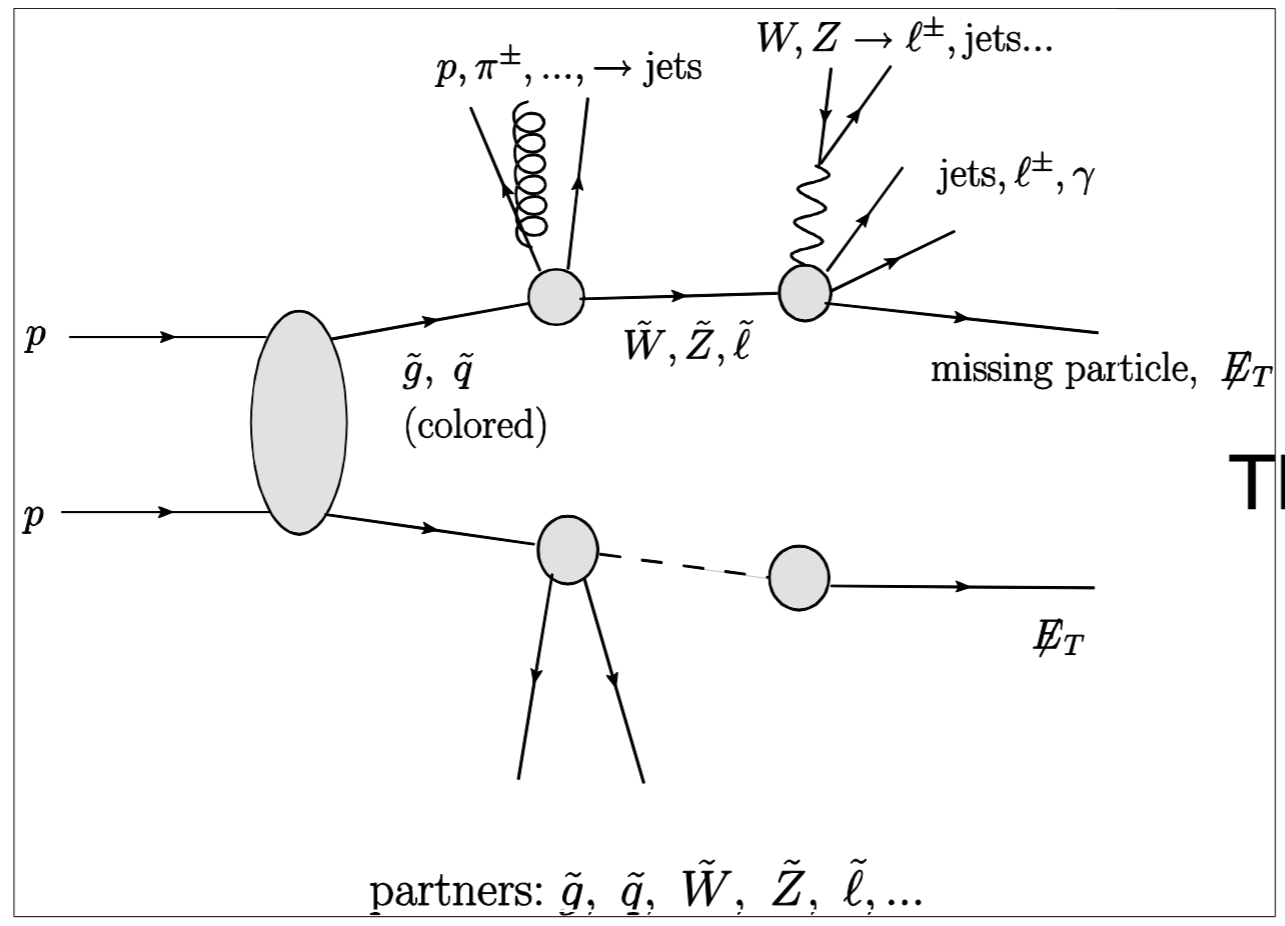
Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice, hep-ph/0601041



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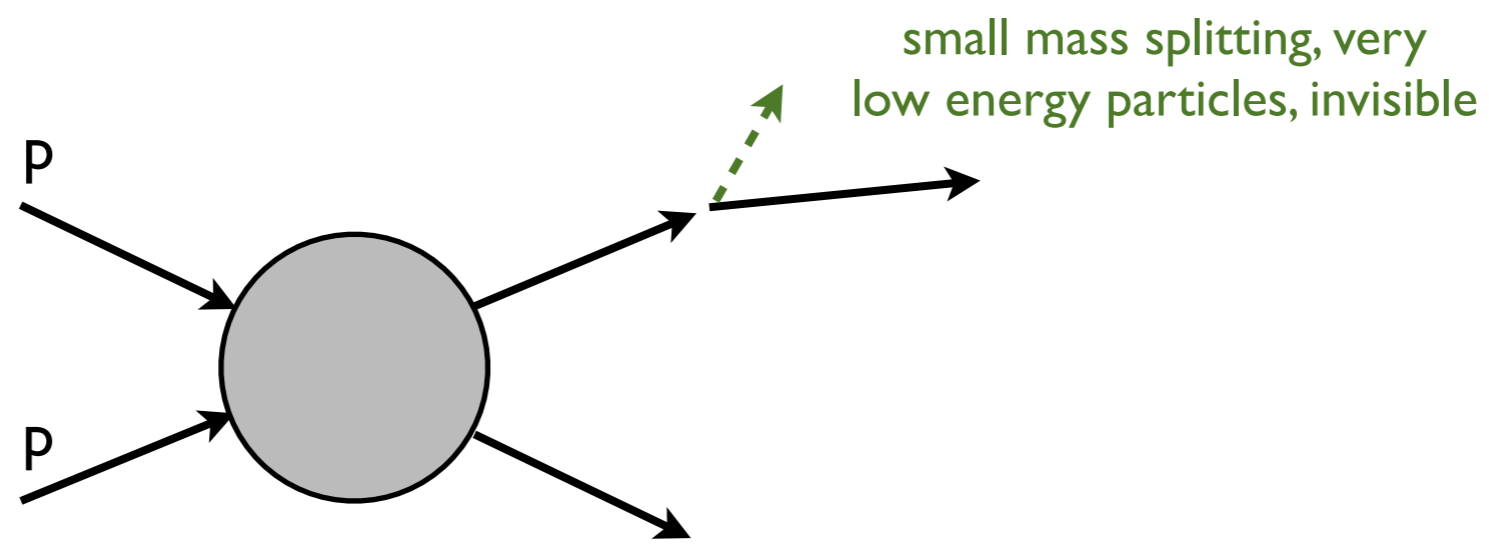
Cahill-Rowley, Hewett, Ismail, Peskin, Rizzo, I305.2419
 Cohen, Wacker, I305.2914

SUSY DM signal in the compressed case



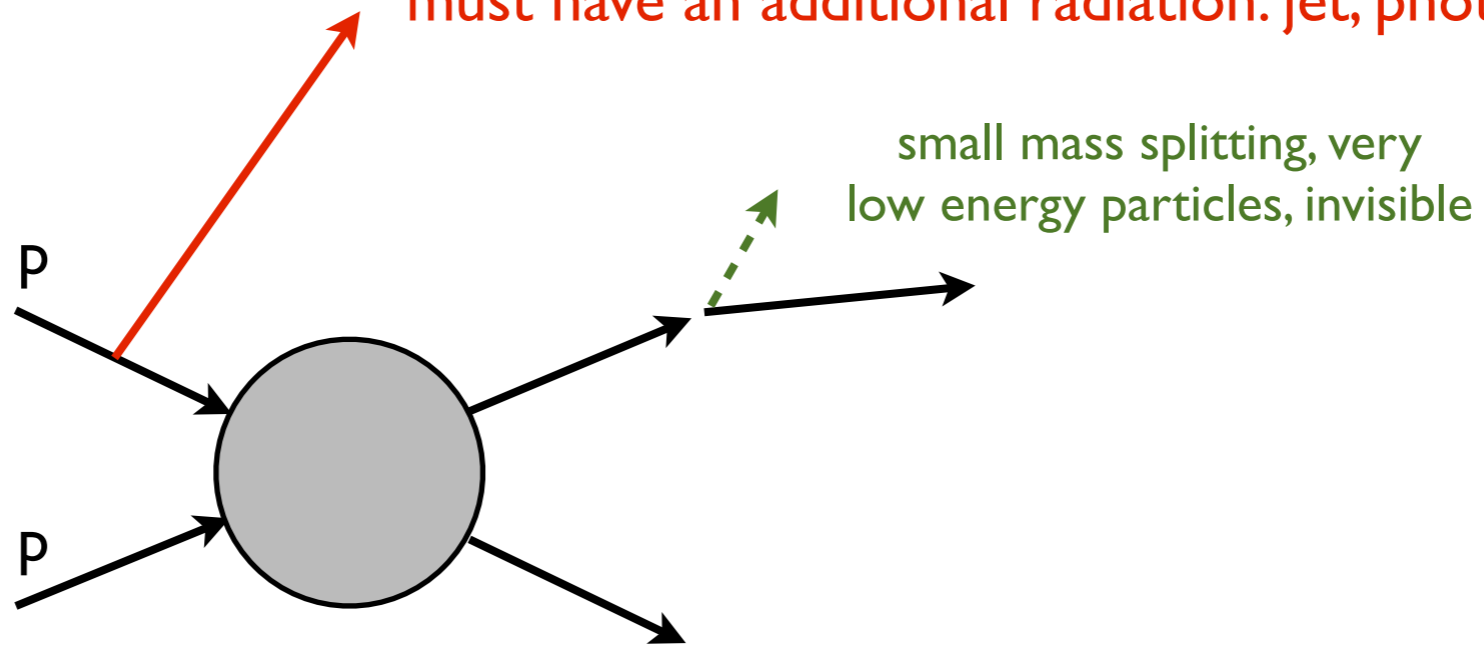
The "usual" story

SUSY DM signal in the compressed case



SUSY DM signal in the compressed case

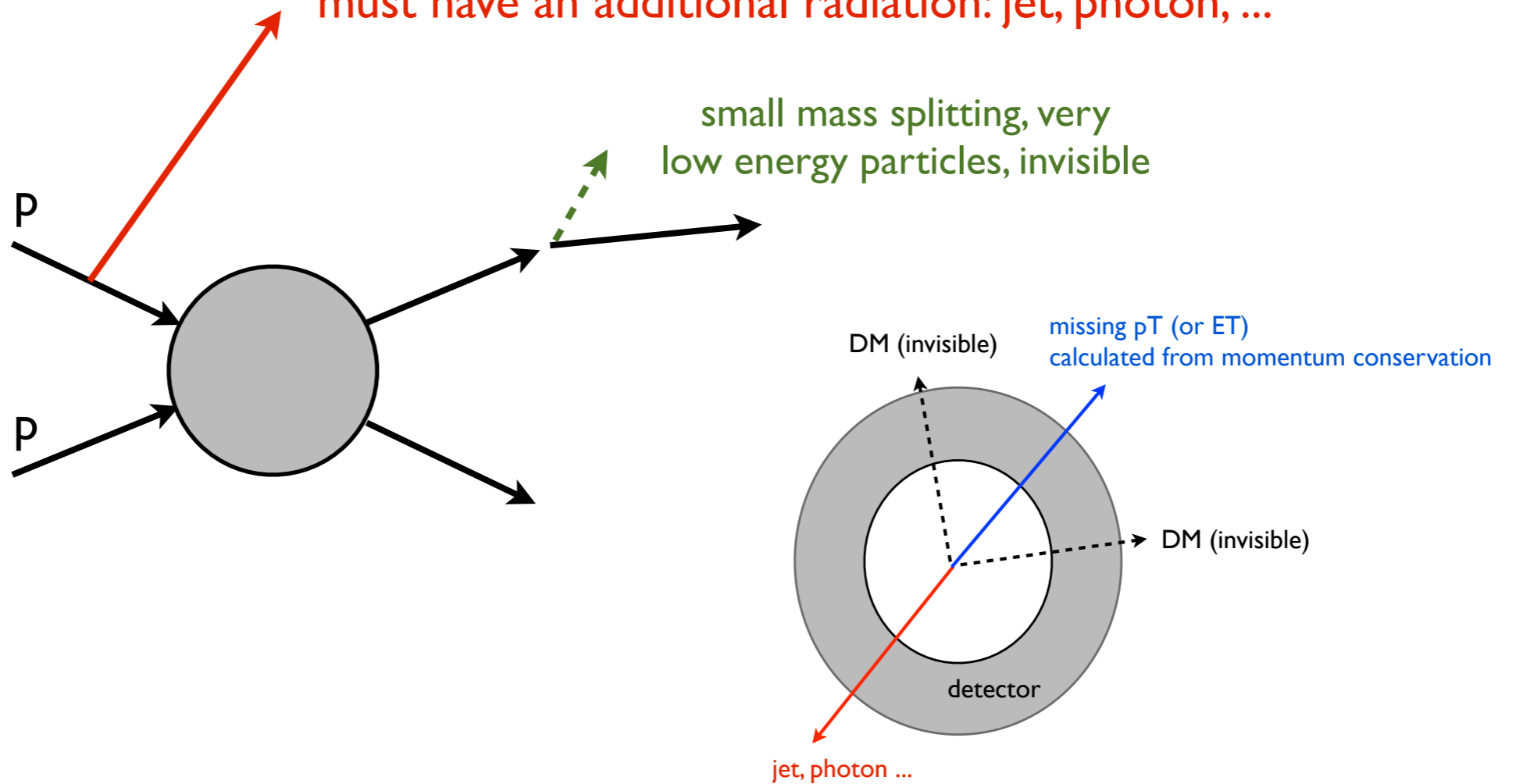
To observe this process,
must have an additional radiation: jet, photon, ...



SUSY DM signal in the compressed case

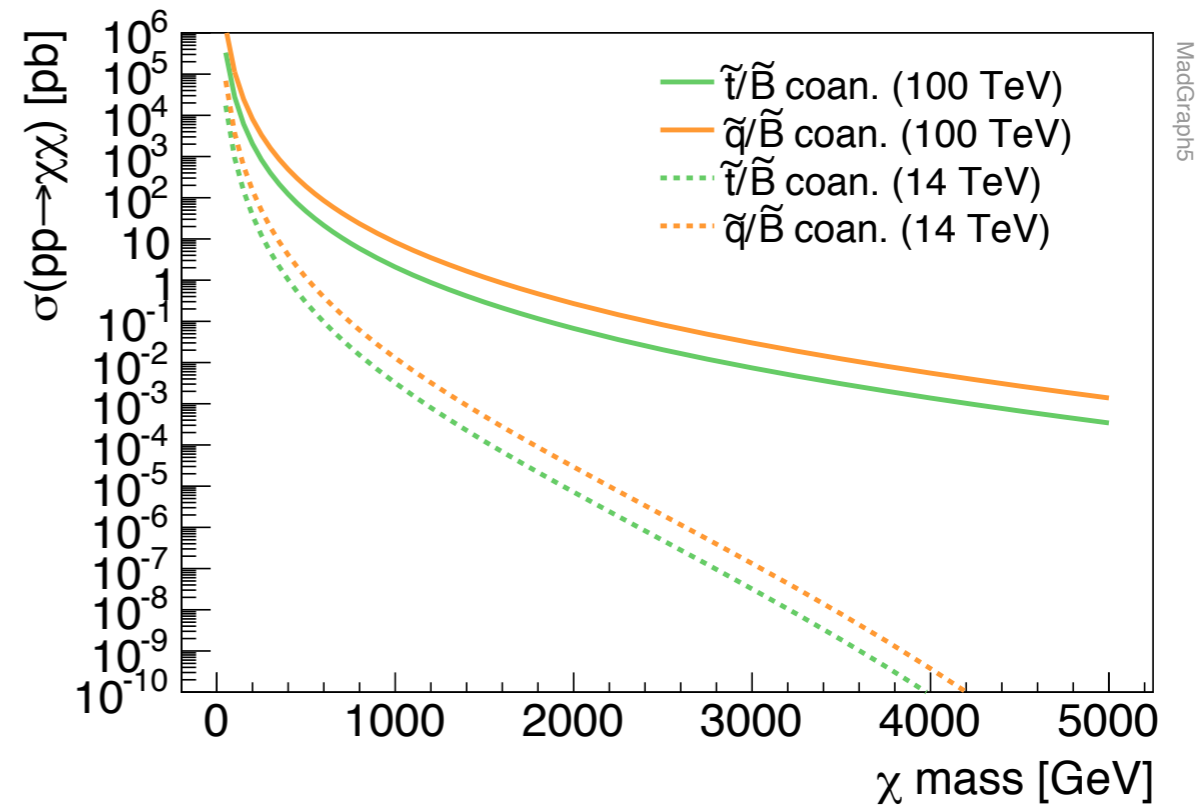
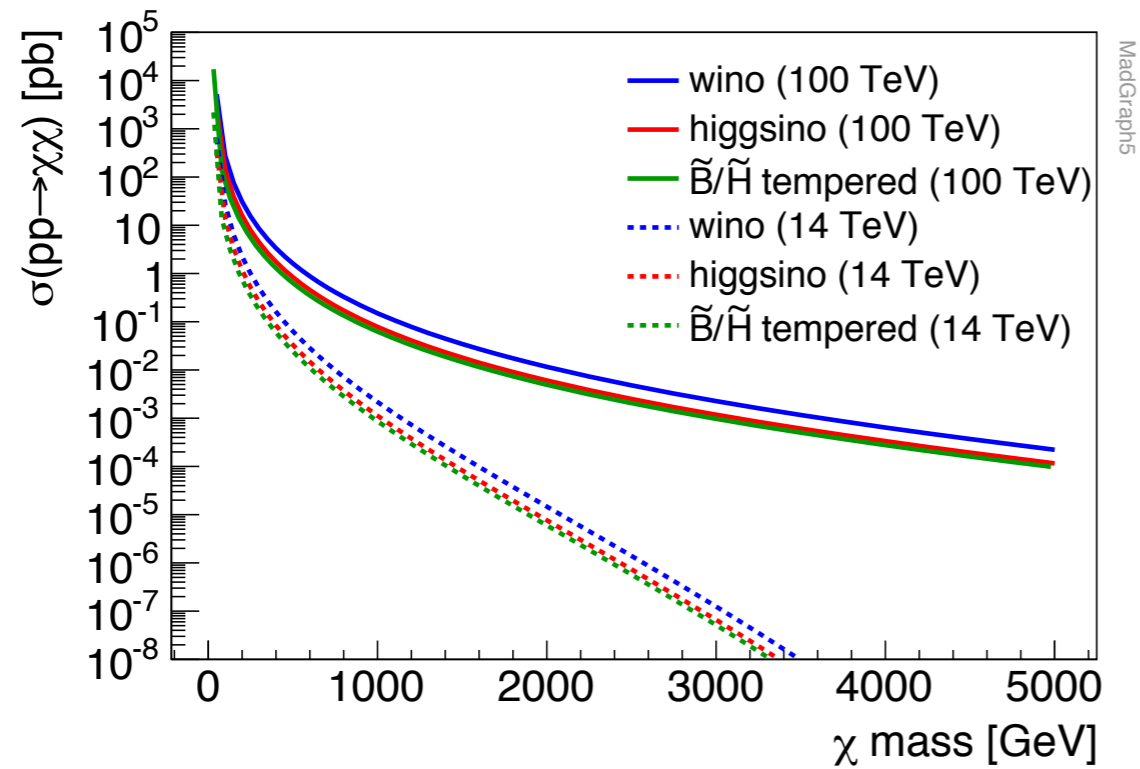
To observe this process,
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small mass splitting, very
low energy particles, invisible



— mono-jet, mono-photon...

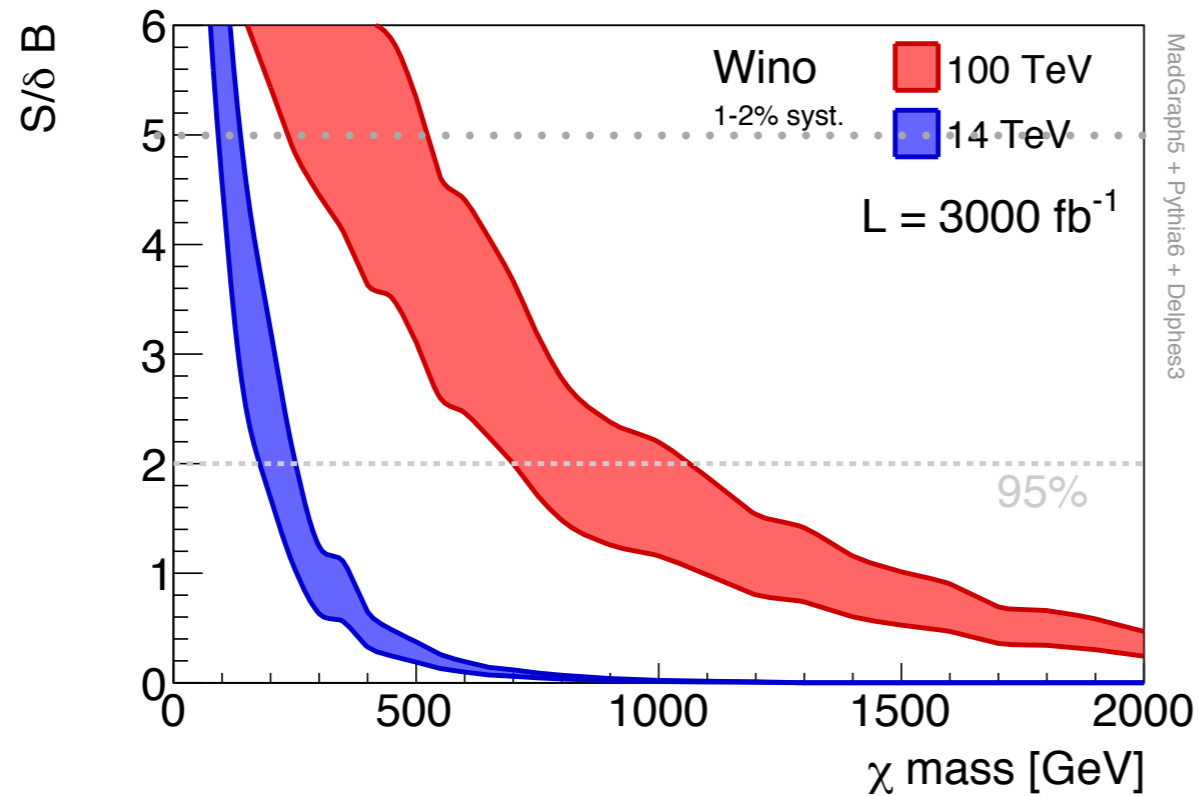
14 vs 100 TeV



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

Wino: Monojet channel

Matthew Low, LTW, in prep



$p_T(\text{jet}) > 300$ (1200) GeV,
for 14 (100) TeV Ecm
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.

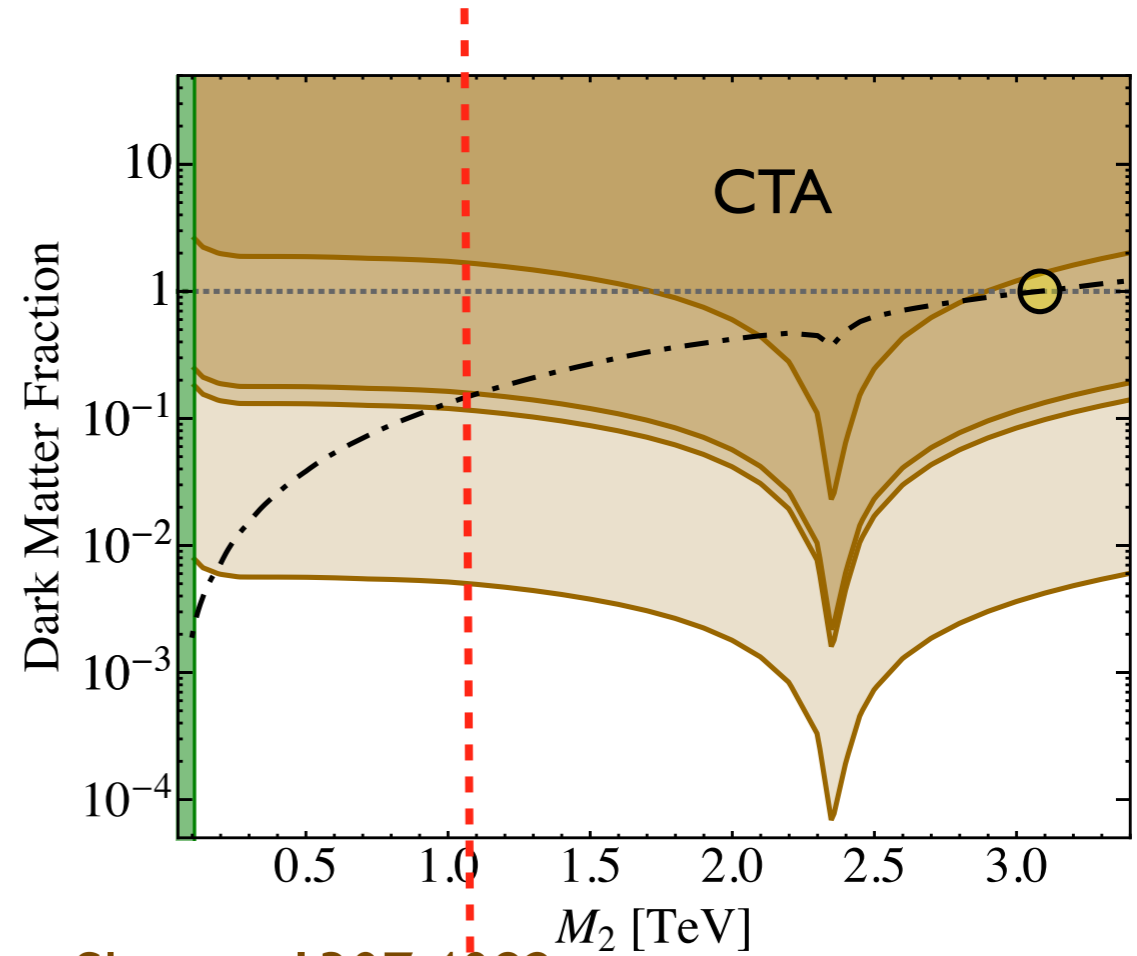
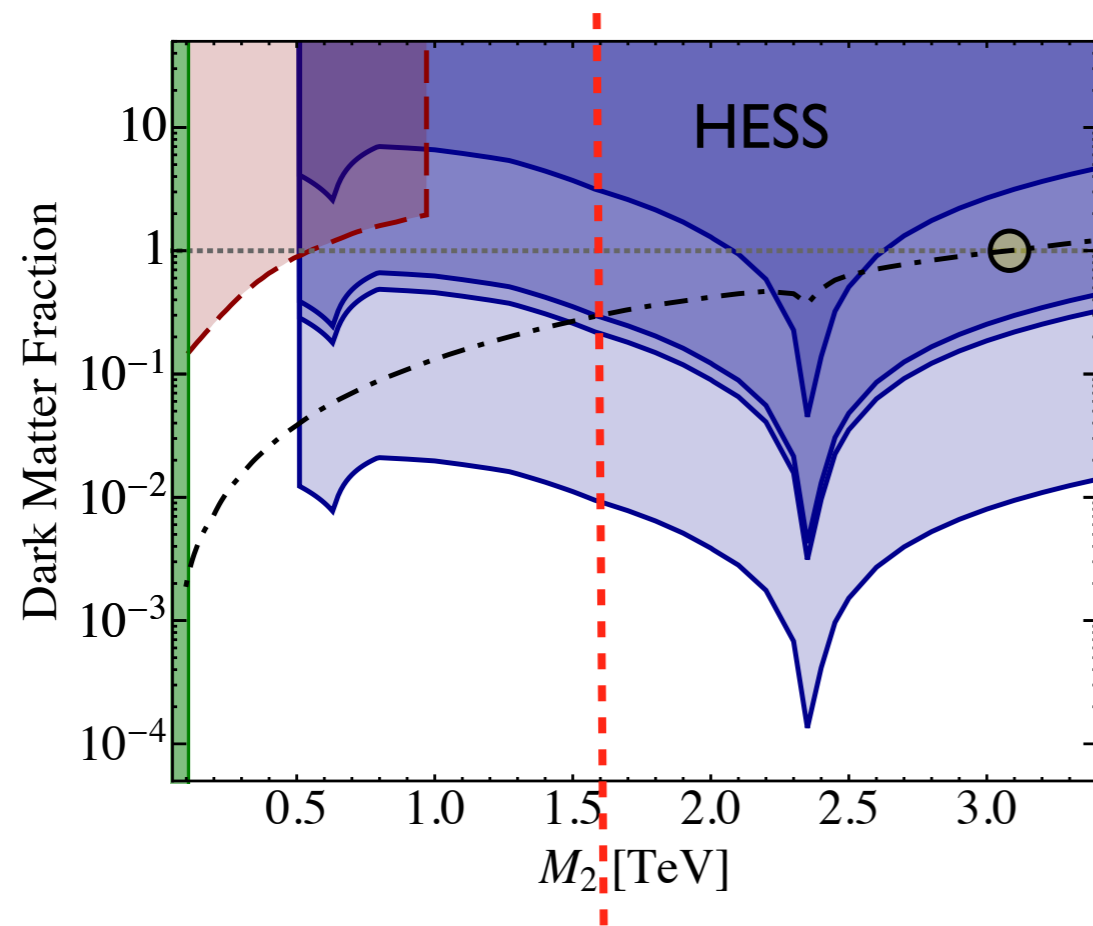
Recent works on mono-jet for electroweak-inos

Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

Baer, Tata, 1401.1162

Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235

Wino, interplay with indirect detection

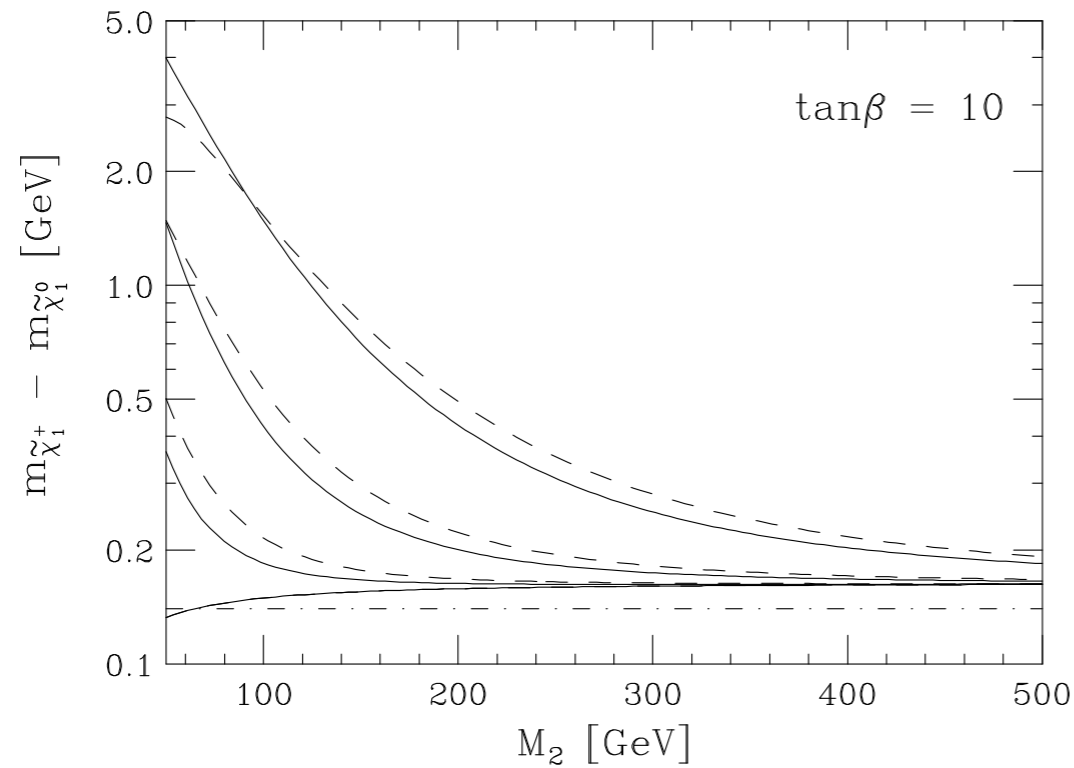


Cohen, Lisanti, Pierce, Slatyer, I 307.4082

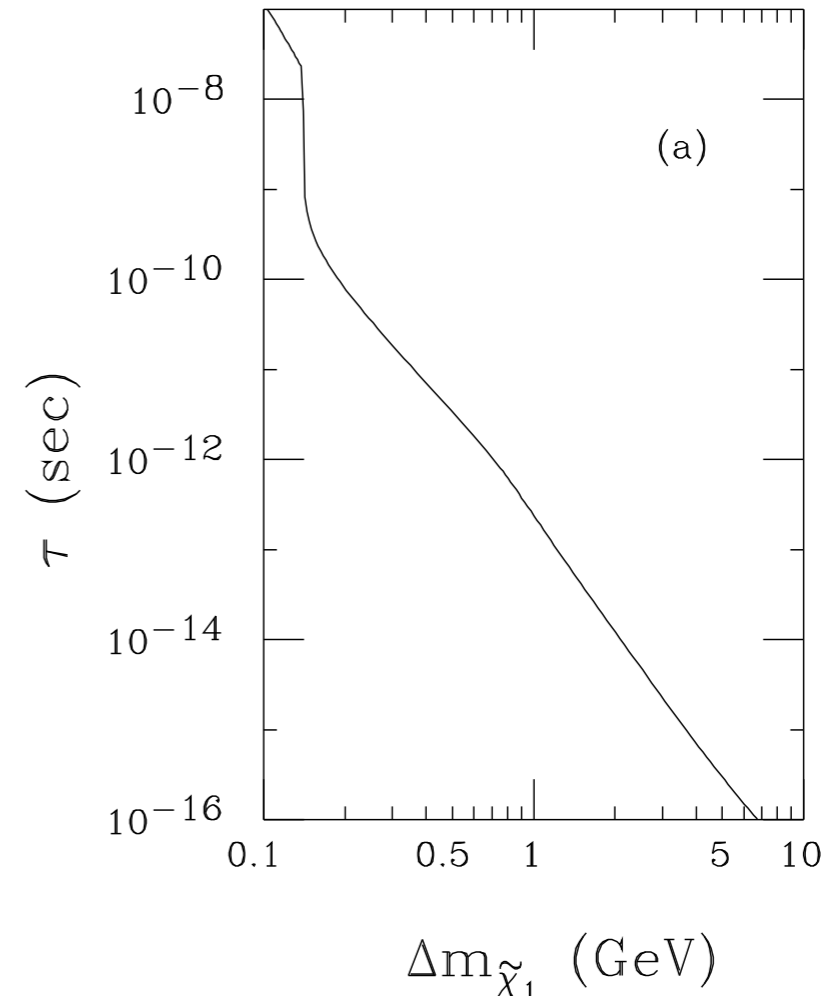
See also Fan, Reece, I 307.4400

Large uncertainties, however.

Wino decay



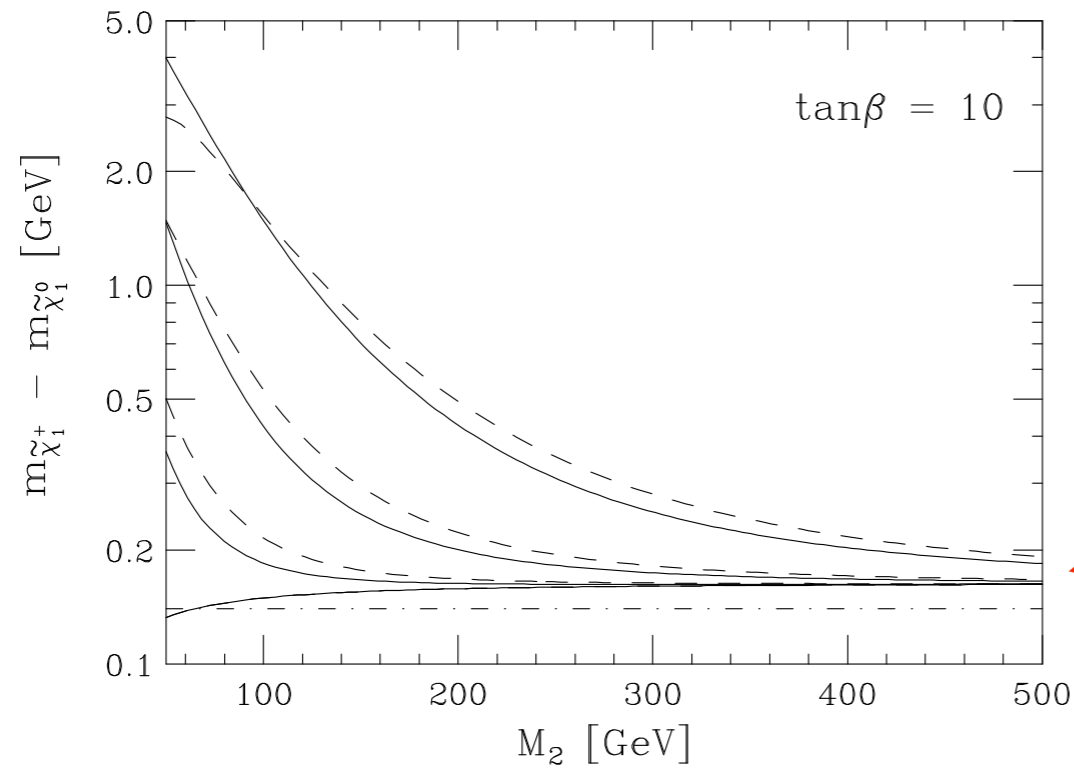
Gherghetta, Giudice and Wells, hep-ph/9904378



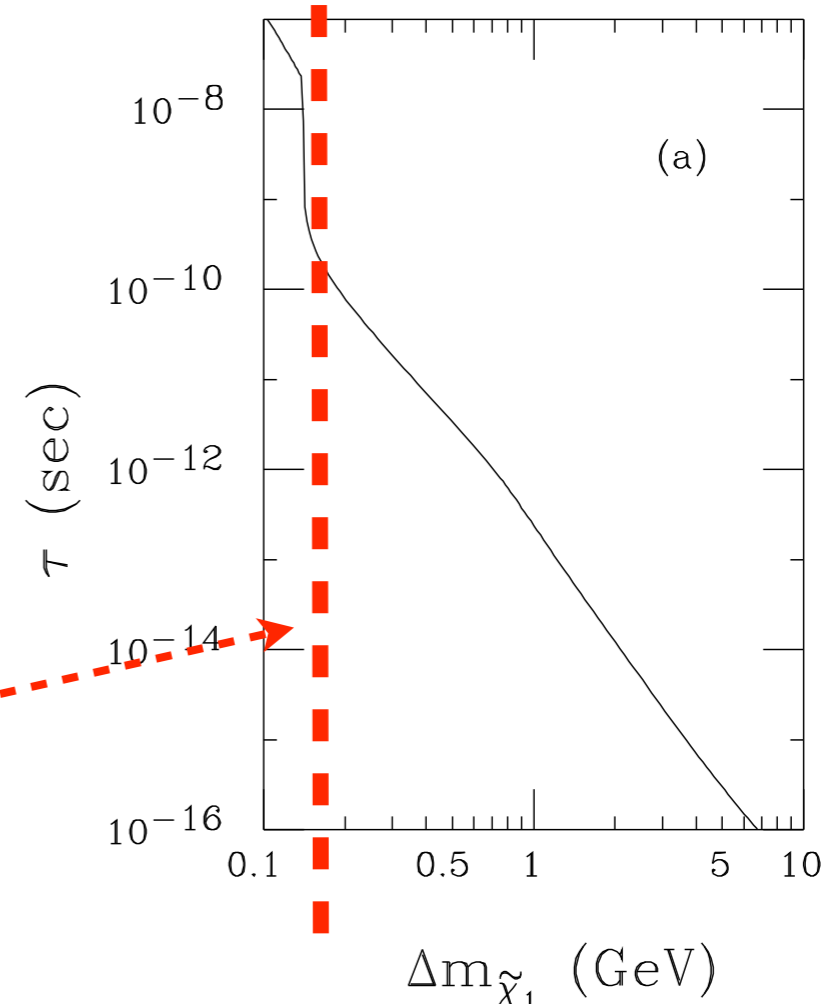
Chen, Drees and Gunion, hep-ph/9902309

- 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

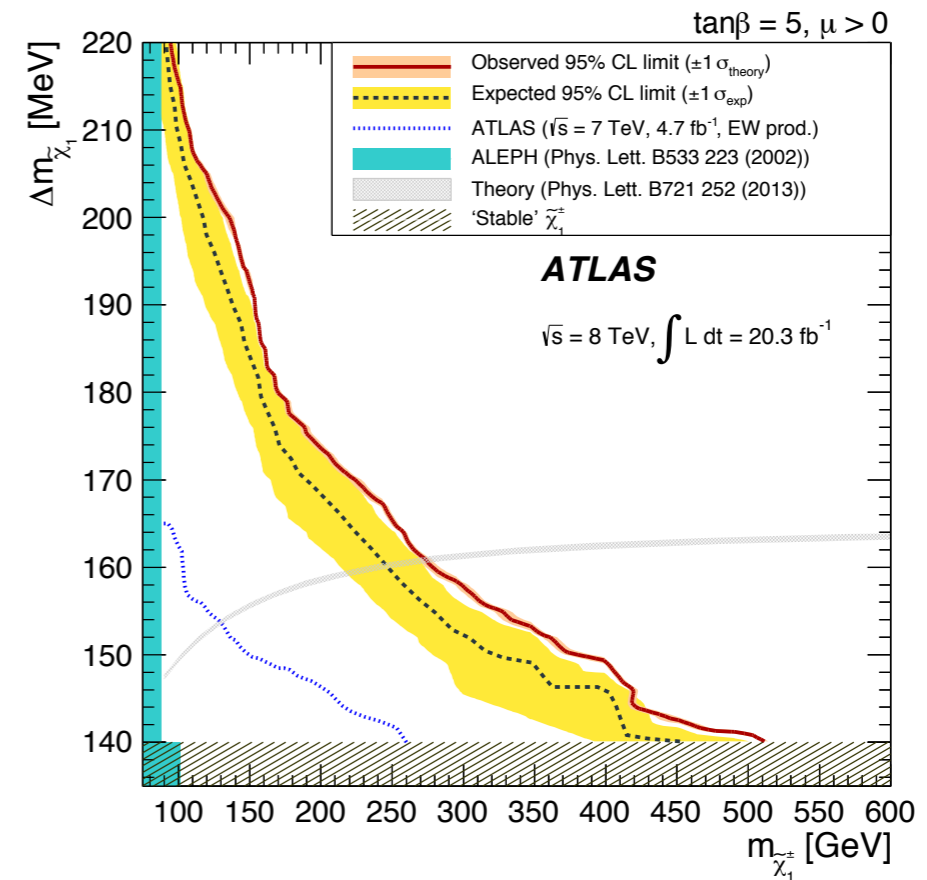
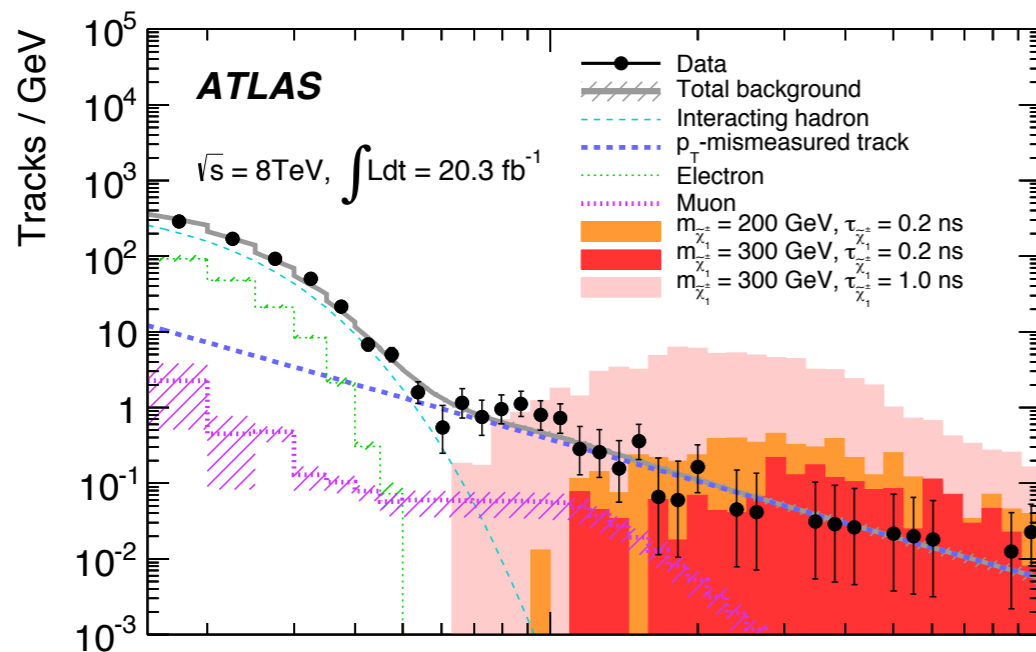


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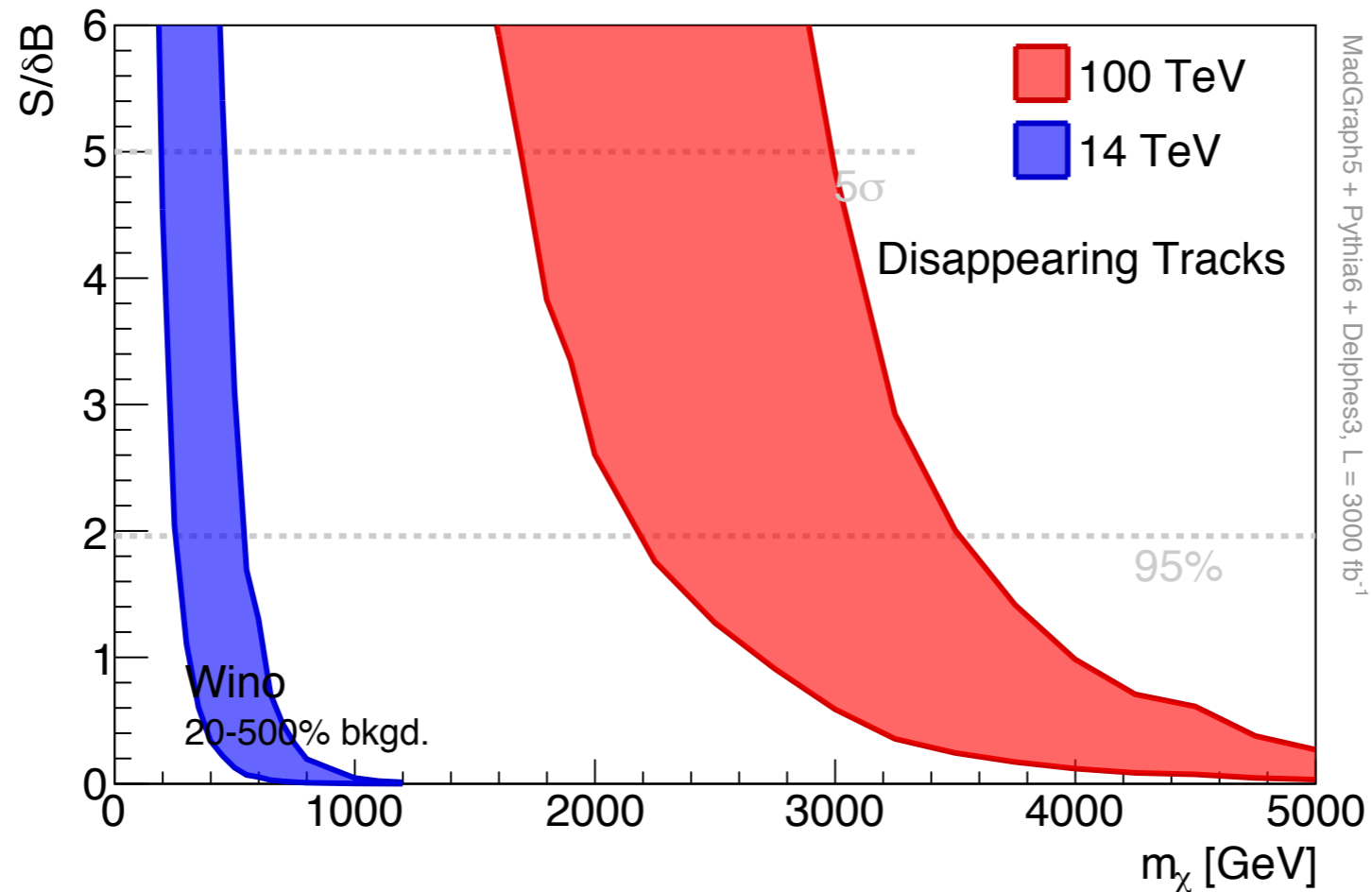
ATLAS search

ATLAS, I310.3675



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

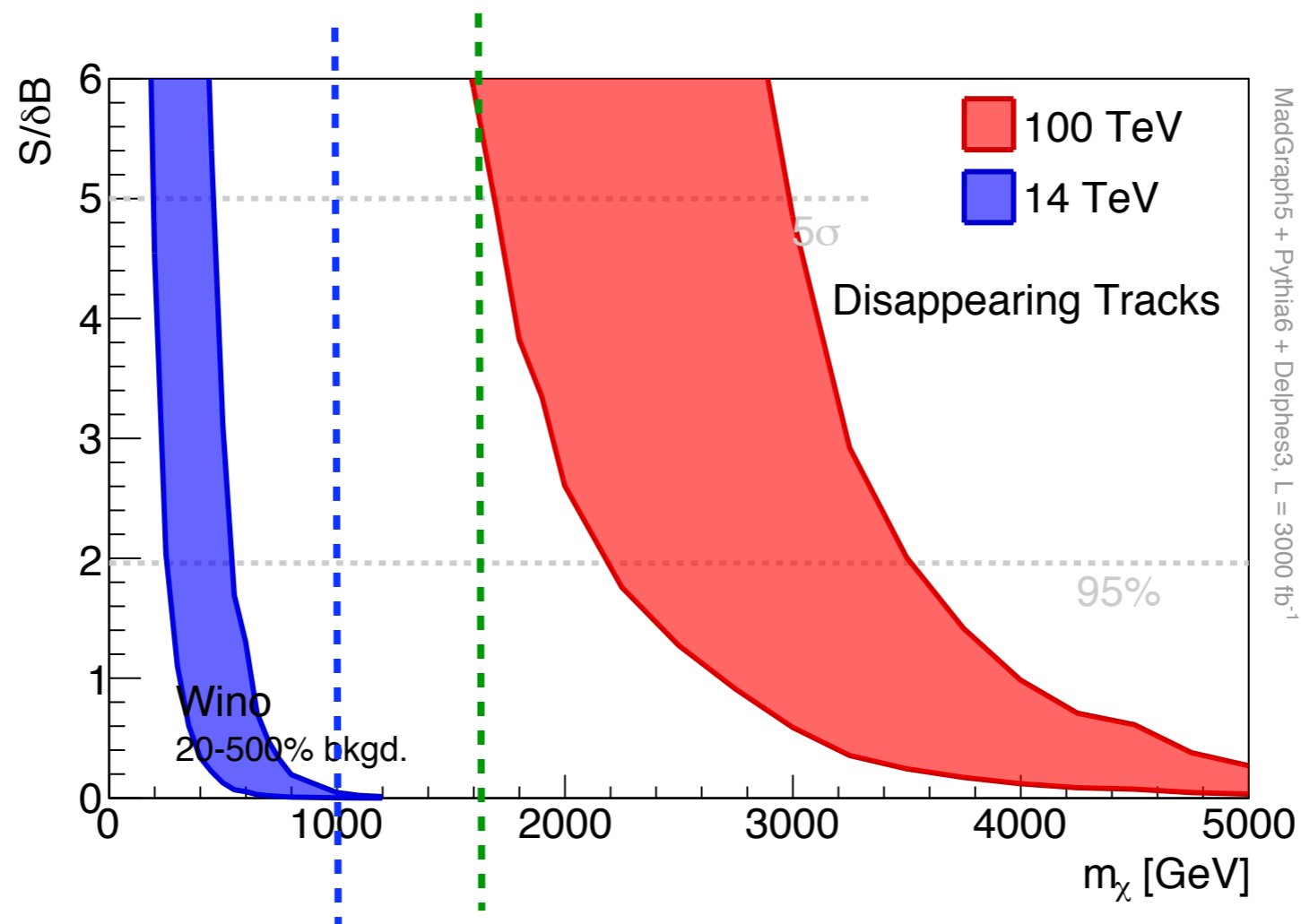
(Rough) Extrapolation from ATLAS search



- Scale the ATLAS background rates according to hard jet + MET rates.
- Band: varying background estimate by 5 either way.

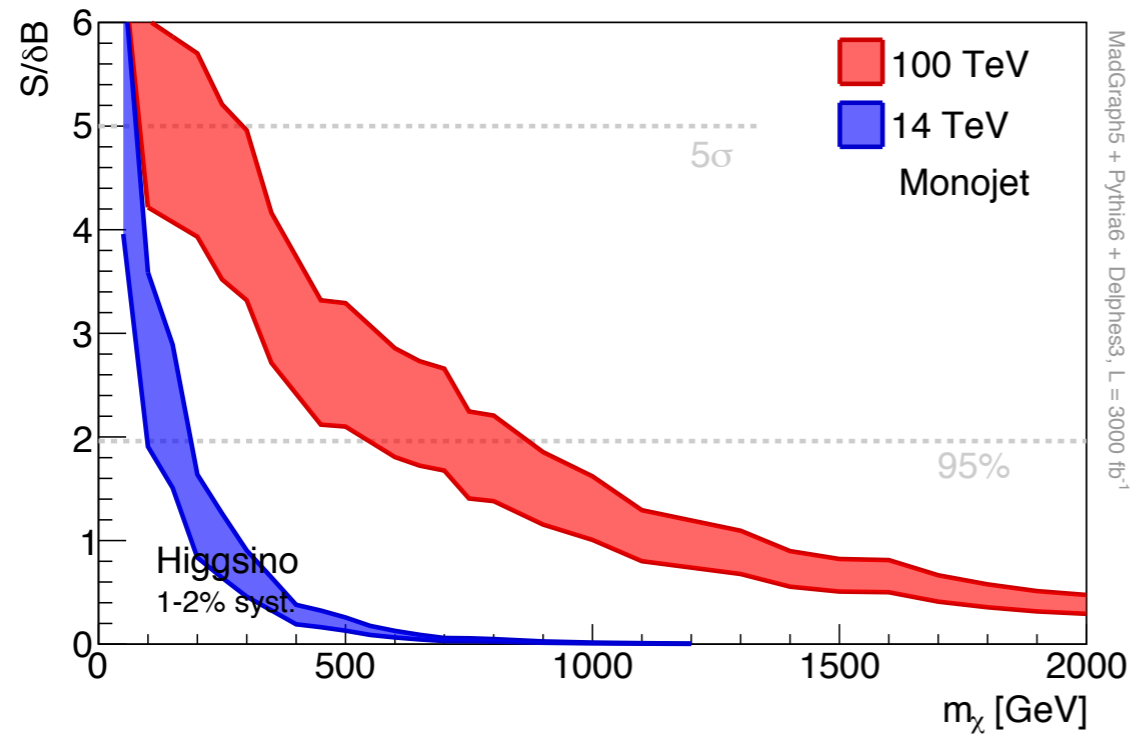
Wino summary

CTA HESS

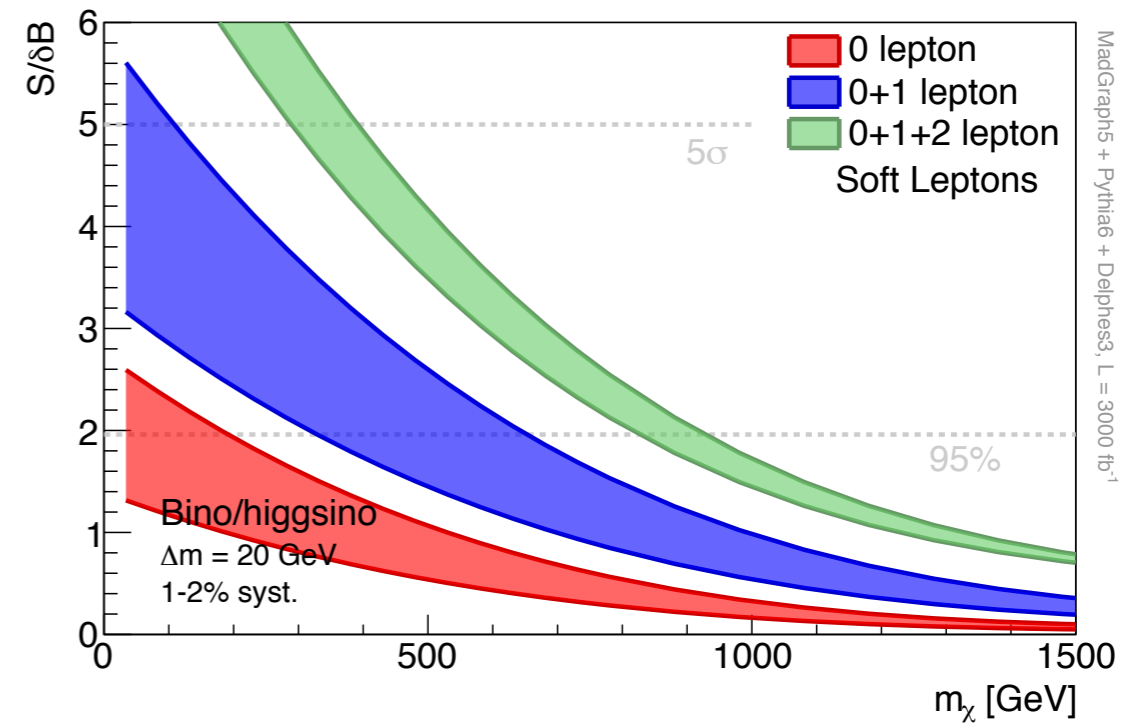


- There is hope to “completely cover” the wino parameter space.

Additional cases

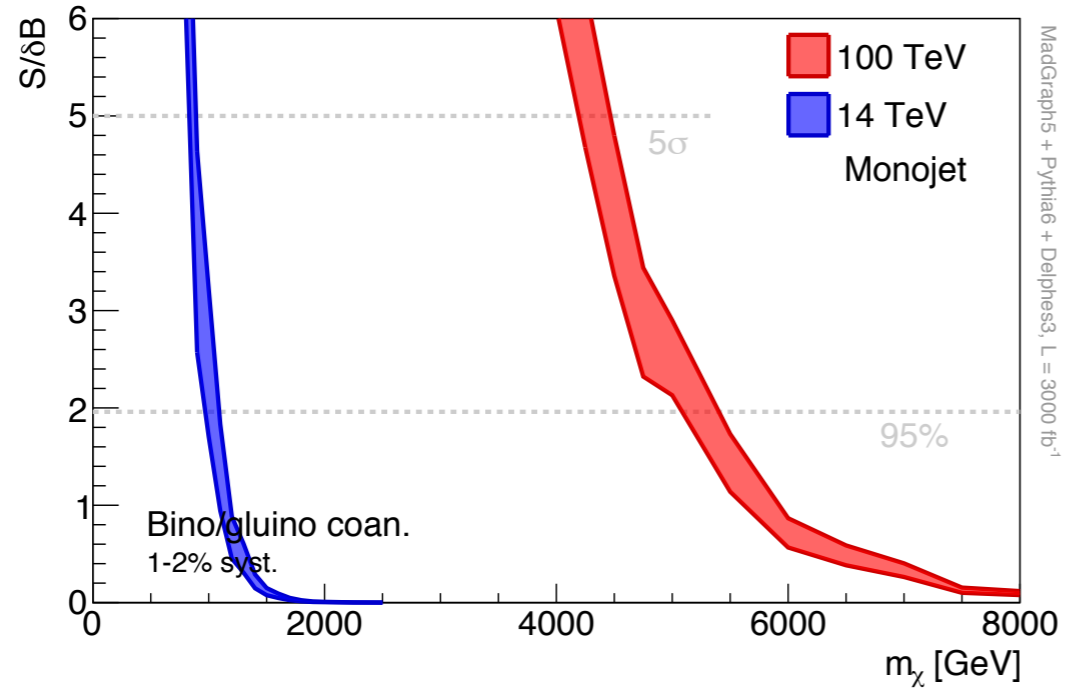


Higgsino

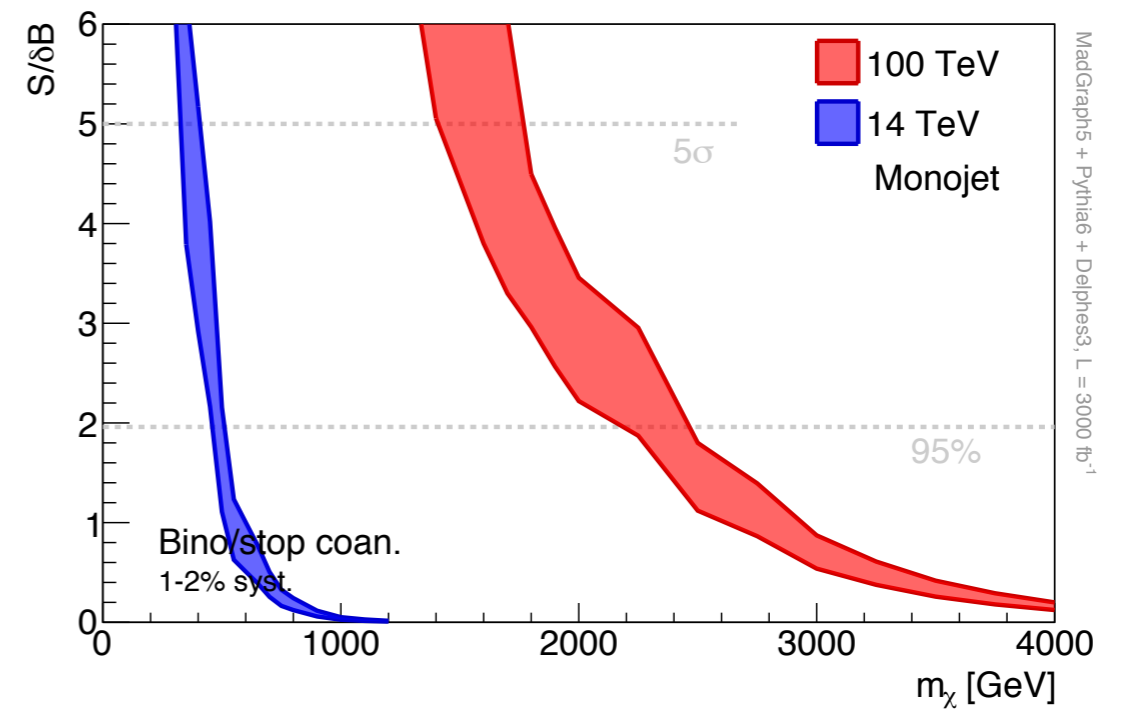


Compressed, $\Delta m=20$ GeV, with soft lepton

Additional cases



Coannihilation, gluino



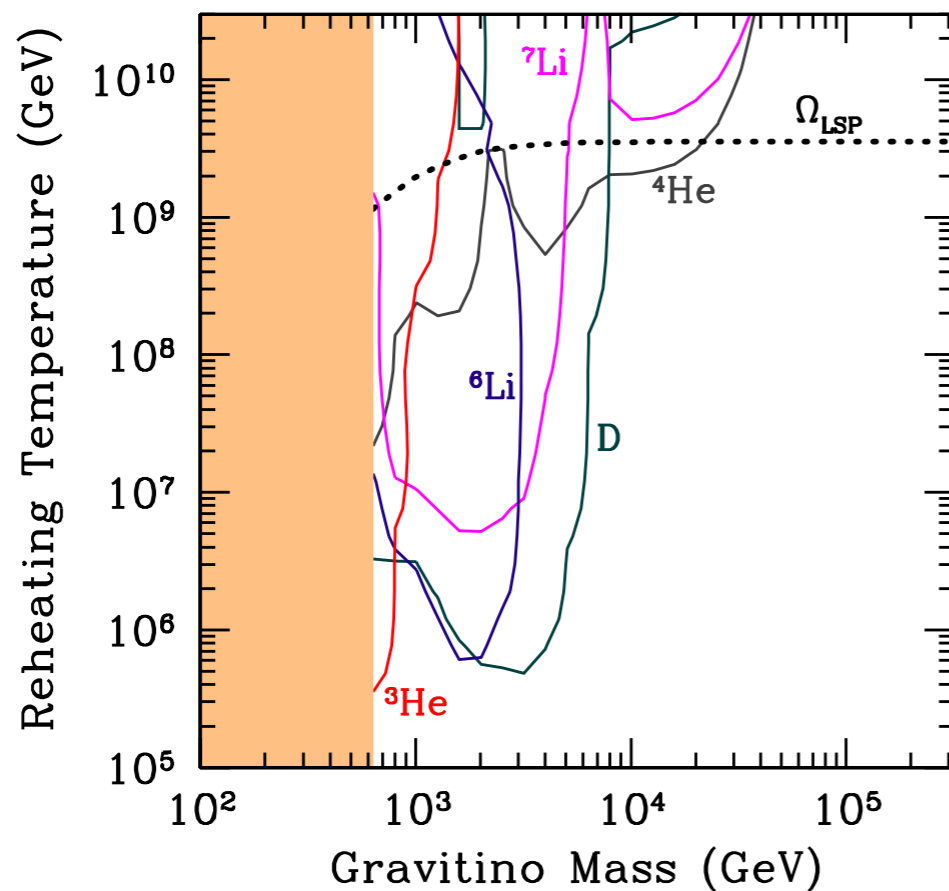
Coannihilation, stop

Conclusion and outlook

- Covering WIMP parameter space a major motivation for going to higher energies.
- Significant enhancement in reach by going to 100 TeV.
 - ▶ 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?

BTW, an implication of $r=0.1-0.2$.

- High scale inflation.
 - ▶ $V_{\text{inflation}} \approx (10^{16} \text{ GeV})^4$, $m_{\text{inflaton}} \approx 10^{-6} M_{\text{Pl}}$.
 - ▶ High reheating temp. $T_{\text{RH}} \approx (\alpha_{\text{eff}})^{1/2} 10^{-5} M_{\text{Pl}}$.
 - ▶ High SUSY breaking scale, heavy superpartners.

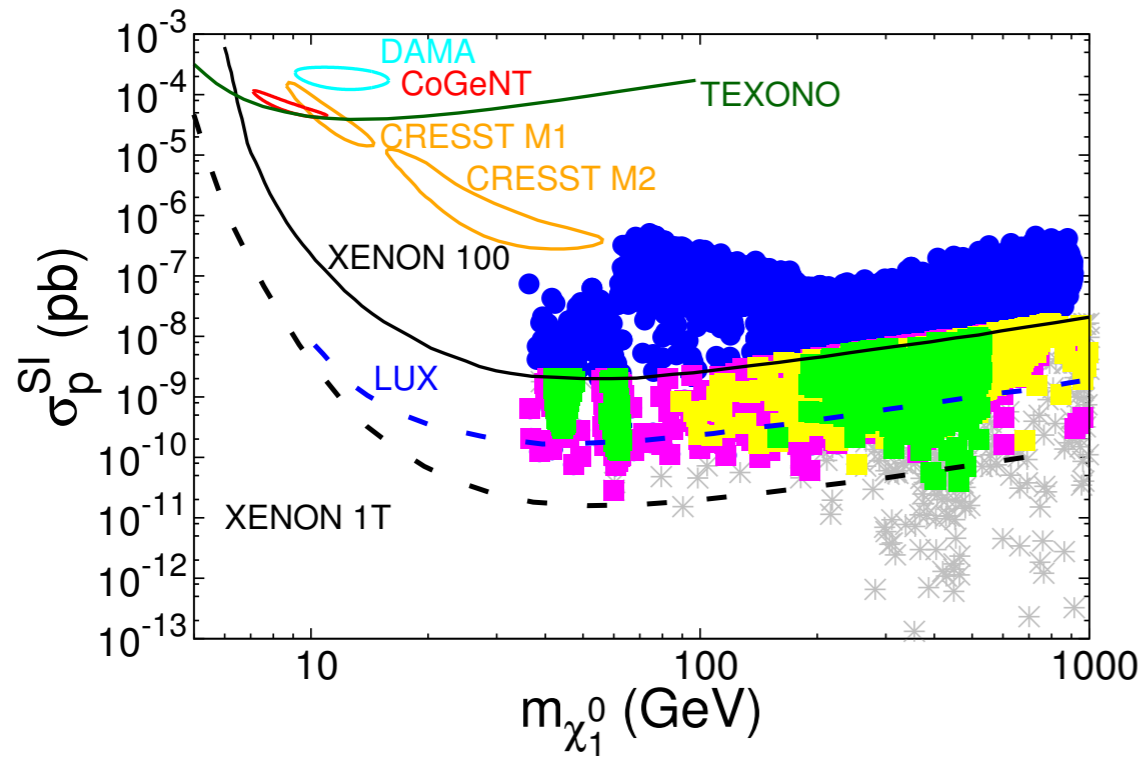


Moroi et al, 2008

- $m_{\text{gravitino}} \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$
- In many cases:
 - $m_{\text{squark,slepton}} \sim m_{\text{gravitino}}$
 - Need go beyond LHC.

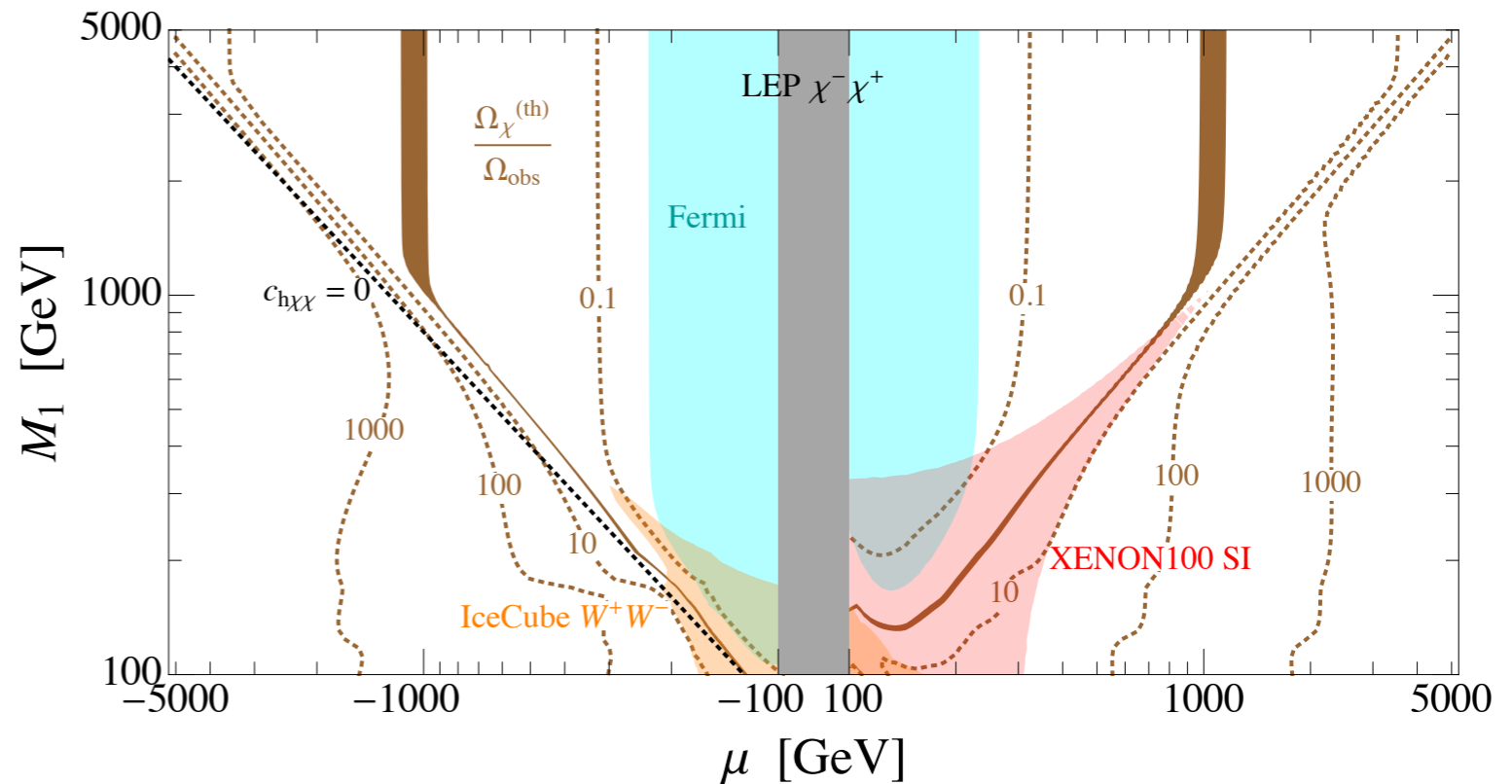
extras

Narrowing parameter space.



Cheung, Hall, Pinner, Ruderman, 1211.4873

Han, Liu, Natarajan, 1303.3040



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$	$\cancel{E}_T > 250 \text{ GeV}$
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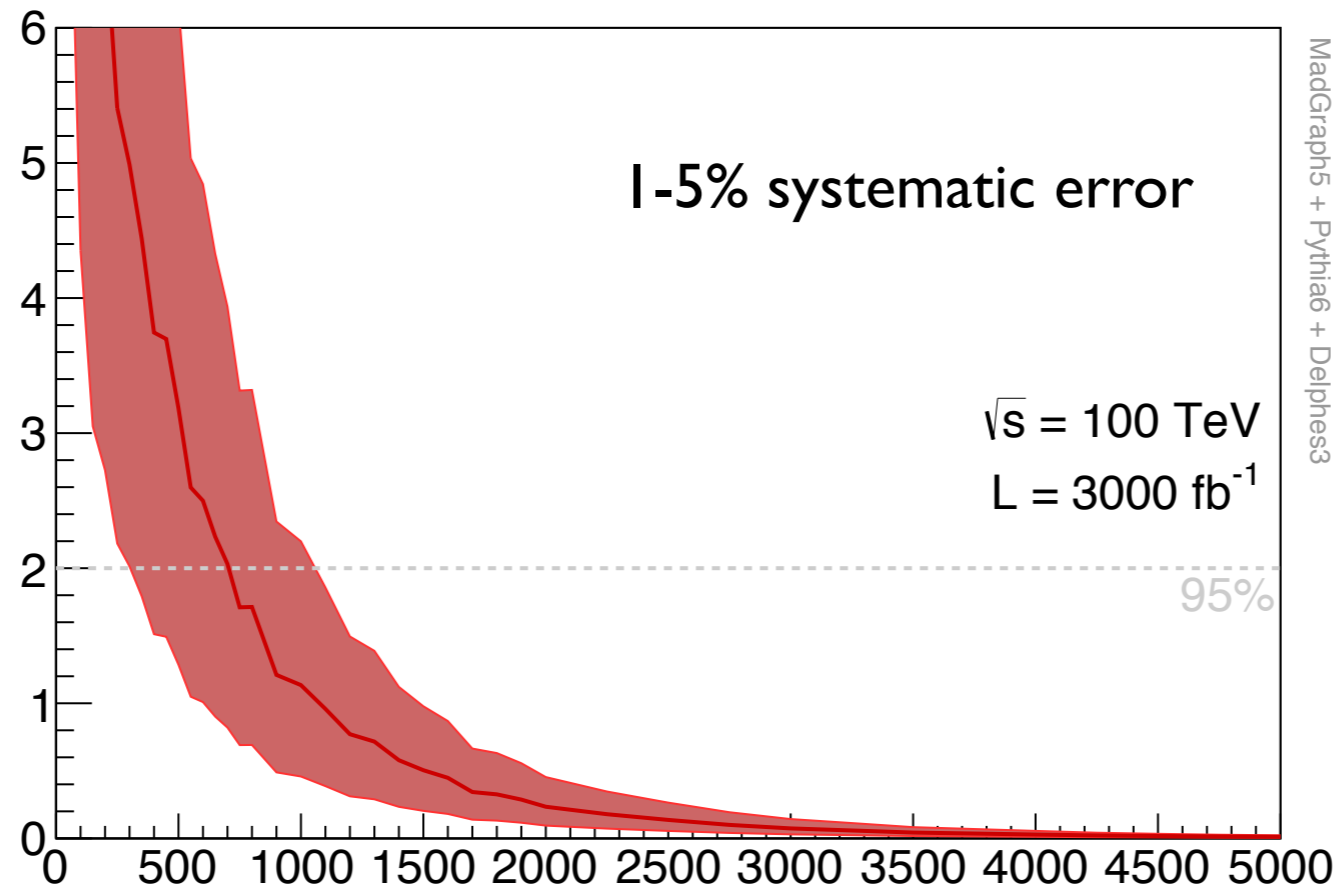
$$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$$

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$p_T(2) > 60 \text{ GeV}$	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$	$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
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		$\cancel{E}_T > 650 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 700 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$

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	$\cancel{E}_T > 3750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 4000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 5000 \text{ GeV}$



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

Disappearing track + background

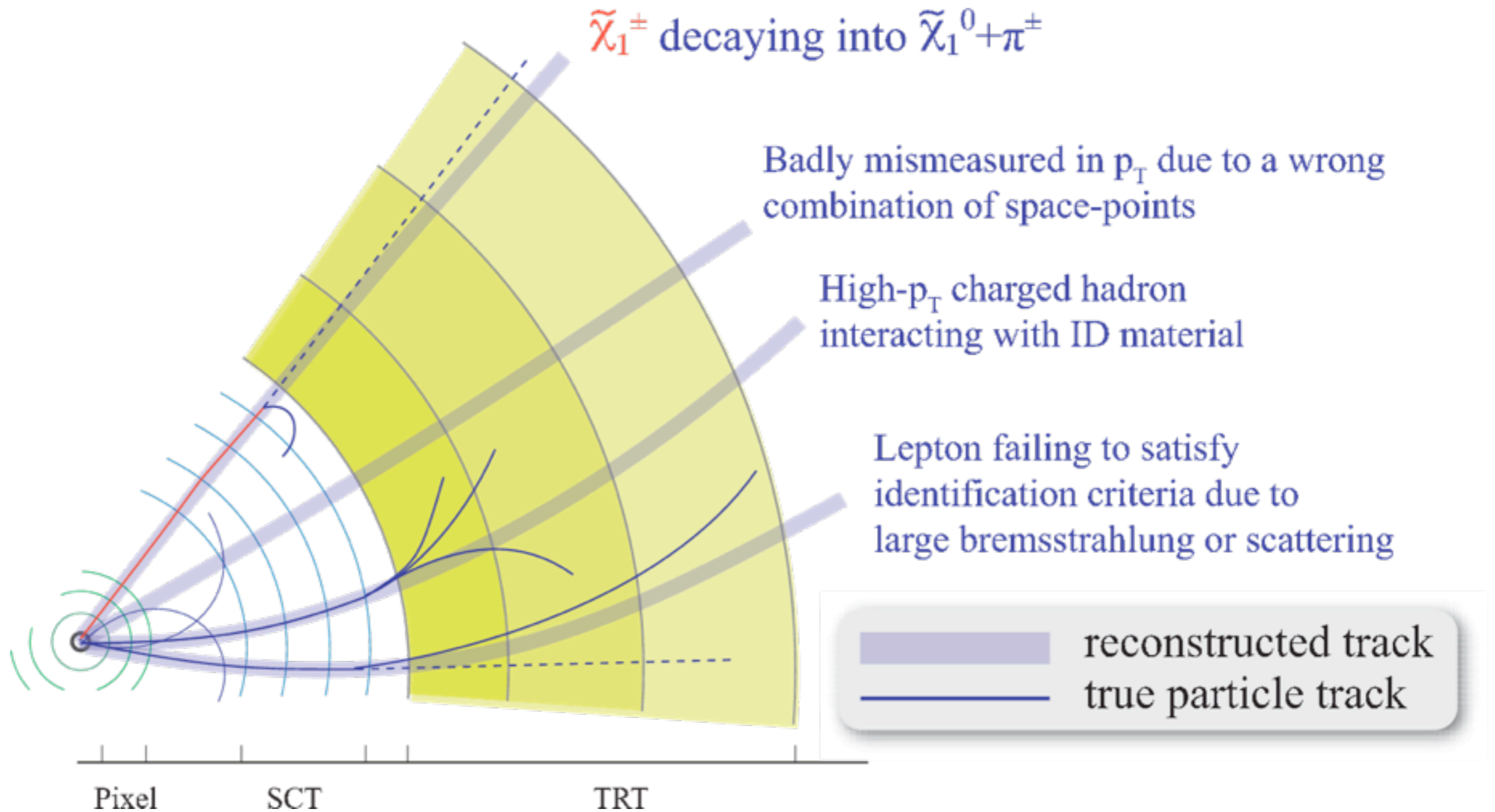


Figure from ATLAS disappearing track search twiki