

Pseudoscalar Portal Dark Matter

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Motivations & goal for the pseudoscalar portal

Question we want to ask in this talk:

How to fully explore thermal DM models with DM annihilating through the pseudoscalar portal?

Goal

$$g_\chi A \bar{\chi} i \gamma^5 \chi + g_f A \bar{f} i \gamma^5 f \quad \xrightarrow{\text{if heavy A}} \quad \frac{g_\chi g_f}{m_A^2} (\bar{\chi} \gamma^5 \chi) (\bar{f} \gamma^5 f)$$

Why is the pseudoscalar portal interesting?

- ✦ The least constrained portal
 - ♦ s-wave annihilation (**vs.** p-wave for scalar mediators)
 - ♦ No spin independent scattering cross section (only spin dependent)
- ✦ Open parameter space for a quite light DM candidate, satisfying the galactic center excess

Based on [A.Berlin, SG, T.Lin, L.T.Wang, 1502.06000](#)

Motivations & goal for the pseudoscalar portal

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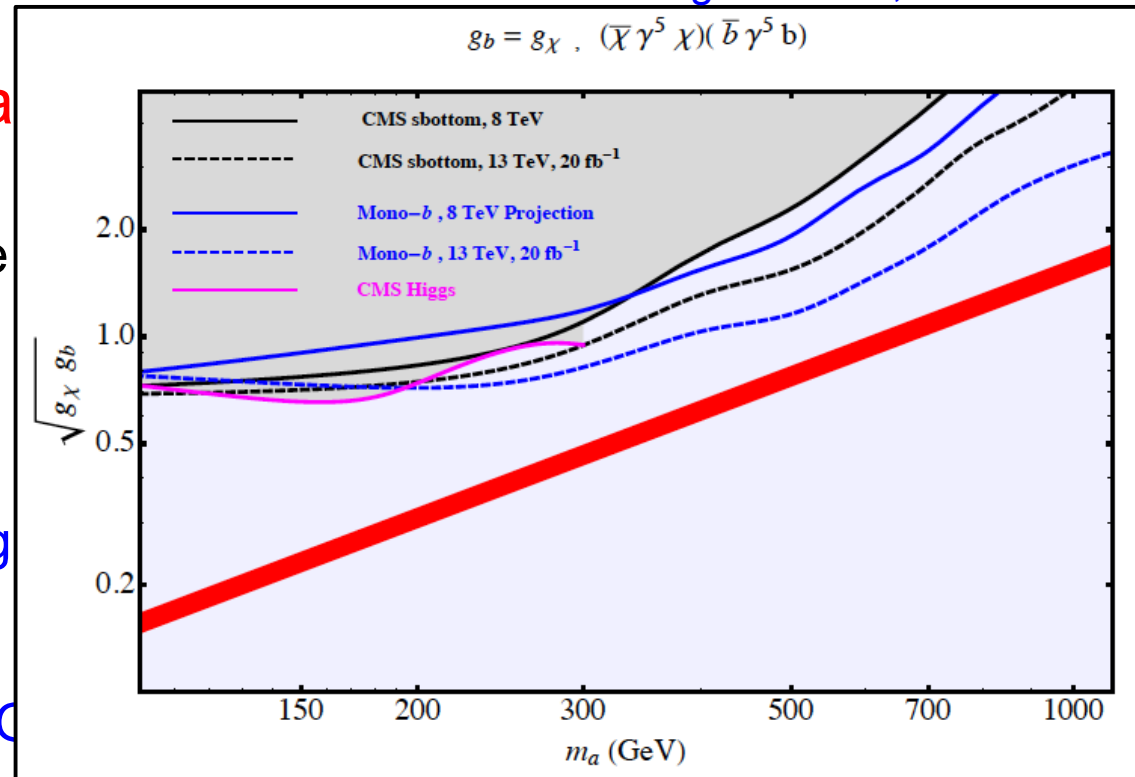
Izaguirre et al, 1404.2018

Why is the pseudoscalar portal

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Based on A.Berlin, SC



Benchmark models for pseudoscalar portal

What UV completion can we write down?

✦ Based on minimality: 2HDM

1. Scalar DM:

- DM part of the 2HDM (if one doublet is inert)
- DM is an additional singlet scalar

2. Fermion DM:

A.Berlin, SG, T.Lin, L.T.Wang, 1502.06000

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DM}} \supset -\frac{1}{2}M_S S^2 - M_D D_1 D_2 - y_1 S D_1 \Phi_1 - y_2 S \Phi_2^\dagger D_2 + \text{h.c.}$$

(2 neutral states, 2 charged states) + type II 2HDM

| Name | Model |
|------|------------------------------------|
| du | $\Phi_1 = \Phi_d, \Phi_2 = \Phi_u$ |
| ud | $\Phi_1 = \Phi_u, \Phi_2 = \Phi_d$ |
| dd | $\Phi_1 = \Phi_d, \Phi_2 = \Phi_d$ |
| uu | $\Phi_1 = \Phi_u, \Phi_2 = \Phi_u$ |

} Equivalent models: $y_1 \leftrightarrow y_2$

} Studied in details in eg.

Cohen et al. 1109.2604; Cheung et al. 1311.5896

2 Higgs doublets

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2 Higgs doublets

Equivalent models: $y_1 \leftrightarrow y_2$

1.

2.

We will study the du and dd models

Studied in details in eg.

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✦ Counting the free parameters of these benchmark models:

$$m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm}, M_D, M_S, y, \tan\beta, \tan\theta \quad (y_1 = y \cos\theta, y_2 = y \sin\theta)$$

For simplicity, we assume to be in the alignment limit: $\alpha = \beta - \pi/2$

Comparison with SUSY models

- ✦ The **du model** is a generalization of the MSSM, with Higgsino-Bino DM

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{DM}} \supset -\frac{1}{2}M_S S^2 - M_D D_1 D_2 - y \cos \theta S D_1 \Phi_u - y \sin \theta S \Phi_d^\dagger D_2 + \text{h.c.}$$

$D_1, D_2 =$ Higgsinos, $S =$ Bino

$y = g'$, $\tan \theta = -1$, $M_S = M_1$, $M_D = \mu$

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- ✦ More freedom in the Higgs spectrum

$$m_{H^\pm}^2 - m_A^2 = \frac{v^2}{2}(\lambda_5 - \lambda_4),$$

$$m_H^2 - m_A^2 \simeq \lambda_5 v^2$$

large $m_A, \tan \beta$

$$\text{MSSM} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_4^{\text{MSSM}} = -\frac{g^2}{2} \sim -0.21, \quad \lambda_5^{\text{MSSM}} = 0 \\ m_{H^\pm}^2 - m_A^2 = m_W^2, \\ m_H^2 - m_A^2 \simeq m_Z^2 \sin^2(2\beta) \end{array} \right.$$

Some constraints from EW precision measurements.

In the alignment limit: $\alpha = \beta - \pi/2$

$$\alpha T = \frac{g^2}{64\pi m_W^2} [\mathcal{F}(m_{H^\pm}^2, m_A^2) + \mathcal{F}(m_{H^\pm}^2, m_H^2) - \mathcal{F}(m_A^2, m_H^2)]$$

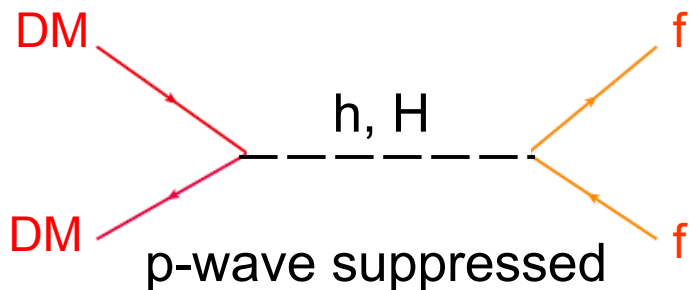
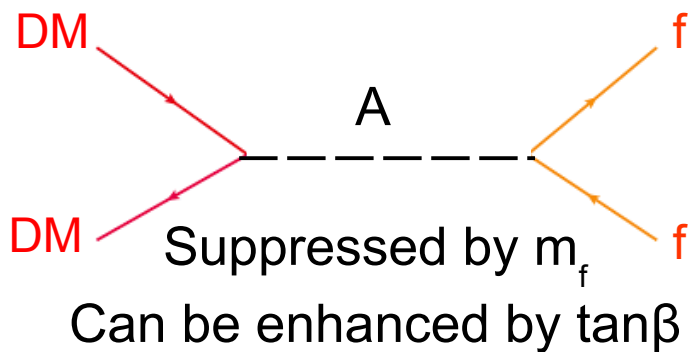
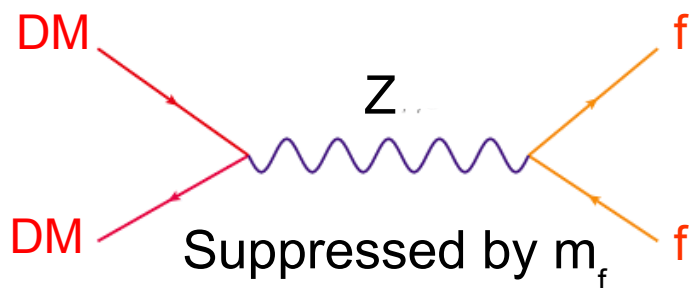
Nevertheless, it is easy to obtain sizable $m_A - m_H, m_{H^\pm}$ splittings

Example: $m_H = m_{H^\pm} \rightarrow T = 0$

Direct and indirect DM detection

$\tan\beta$

Thermal relic

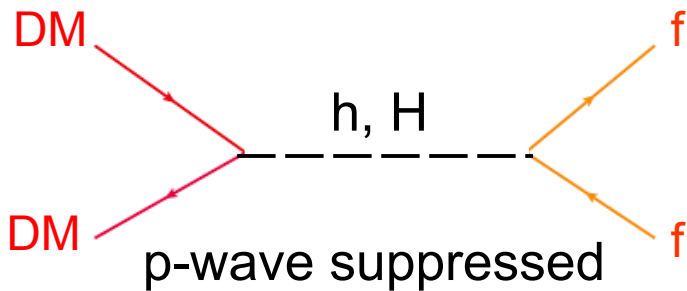
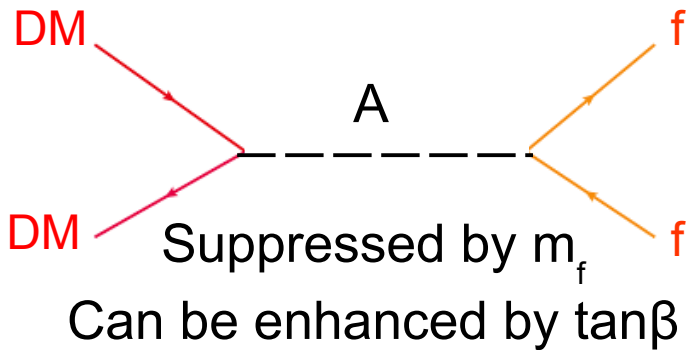
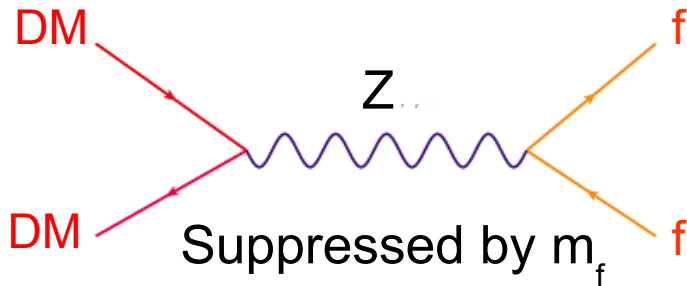


Conclusion: at sizable $\tan\beta$, it is easier to get a thermal relic DM

Direct and indirect DM detection

Thermal relic

$\tan\beta$



Conclusion: at sizable $\tan\beta$, it is easier to get a thermal relic DM

Direct detection

$\tan\theta$

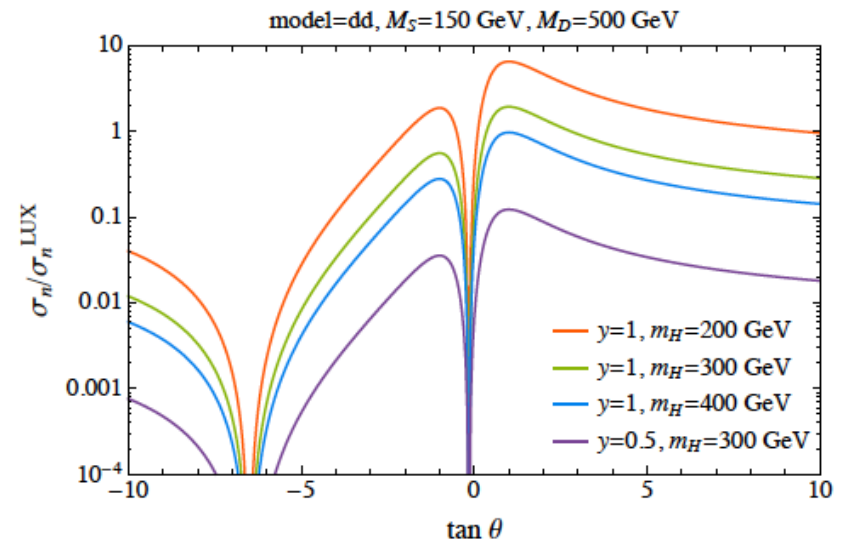
✗ Spin independent: h, H mediated

$$\sigma_0 \propto \mu_{\chi,h}^2 \left(-\frac{\lambda_{\chi h}}{m_h^2} + \frac{\lambda_{\chi H} q_{\beta H}}{m_H^2} \right)$$

$$q_{u(d)H} = \frac{1}{\tan\beta} (-\tan\beta)$$

Several blind spots arise for $\tan\theta < 0$

Eg. in the dd model, both contributions are 0 for $m_\chi + M_D \sin(2\theta) = 0$



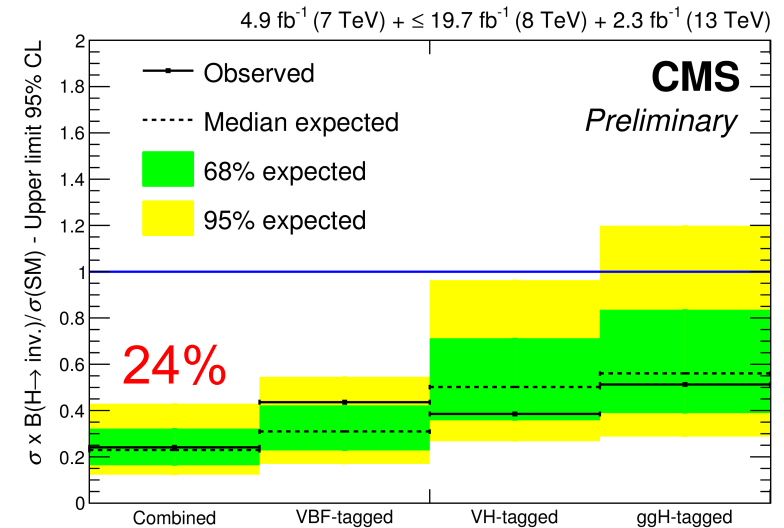
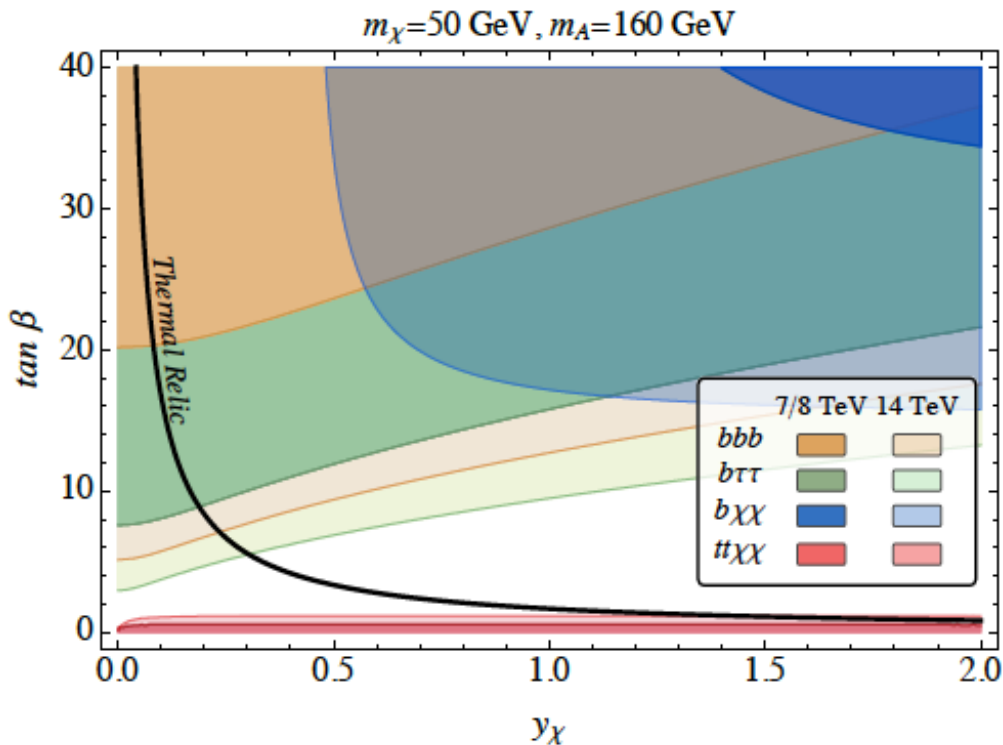
✗ Spin dependent: Z (and A) mediated

Additional probes (scalar sector)

- ✦ Higgs (and Z) invisible decays.
Constraints from the LHC and from LEP

$$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \chi\chi) \lesssim 2 \text{ MeV}$$

- ✦ Direct (LHC) and indirect (flavor experiments) searches for new scalars



Flavor constraints mainly for the charged Higgs boson

eg. from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$

$$m_{H^\pm} \gtrsim 480 \text{ GeV}$$

Misiak,
1503.01789

Possible plane to be used for the interpretation of the LHC searches

Additional probes (EW-ino sector, 1)

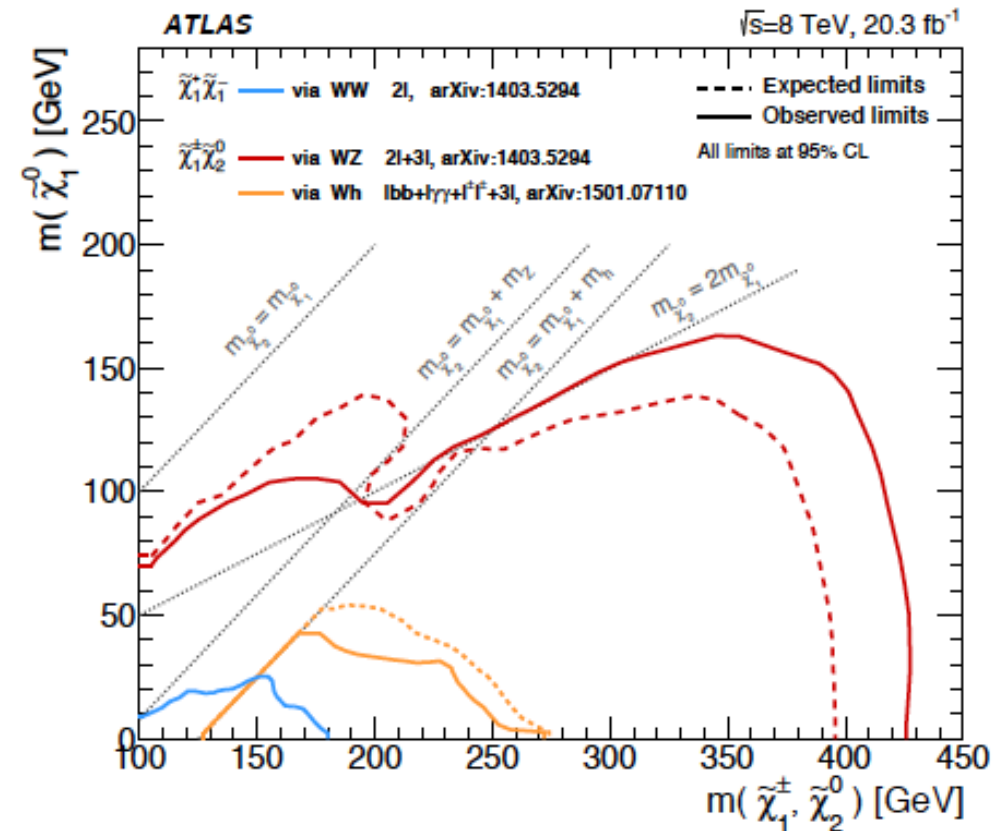
✦ LHC electro-weakino searches

- These bounds are for Wino-like NLSPs

In our case (~Higgsino-like) the bound on the mass will be weaker

- Also, in our model, new decay modes can be open (eg. $X_2 \rightarrow A X_1$) and this will affect the bound

- No bound beyond LEP for DM with masses above ~150 GeV



Available

For the re-interpretation, we can provide the MadGraph model for our scenario

Additional probes (EW-ino sector, 2)

✦ Mono-X searches

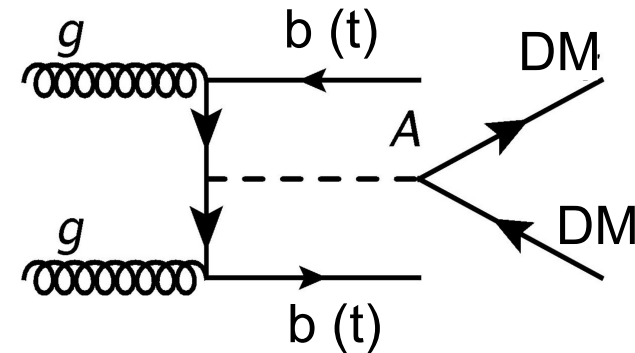
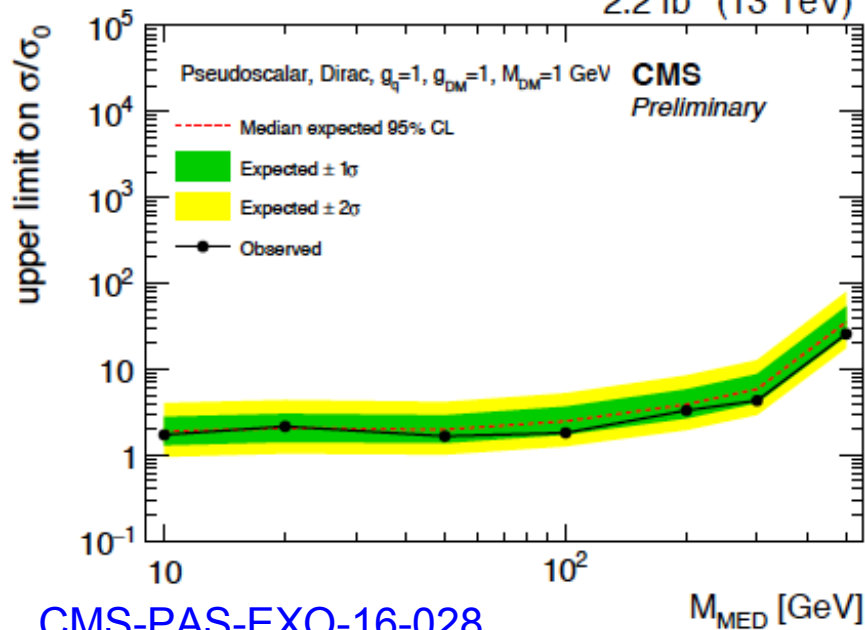
Mono-b and mono-top searches are particularly interesting

See eg. Cheung et al, 1207.4930
Lin, Kolb, Wang, 1303.6638

Example:

Top quark associated production

2.2 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)



Still relatively weak limits, but they will get there...

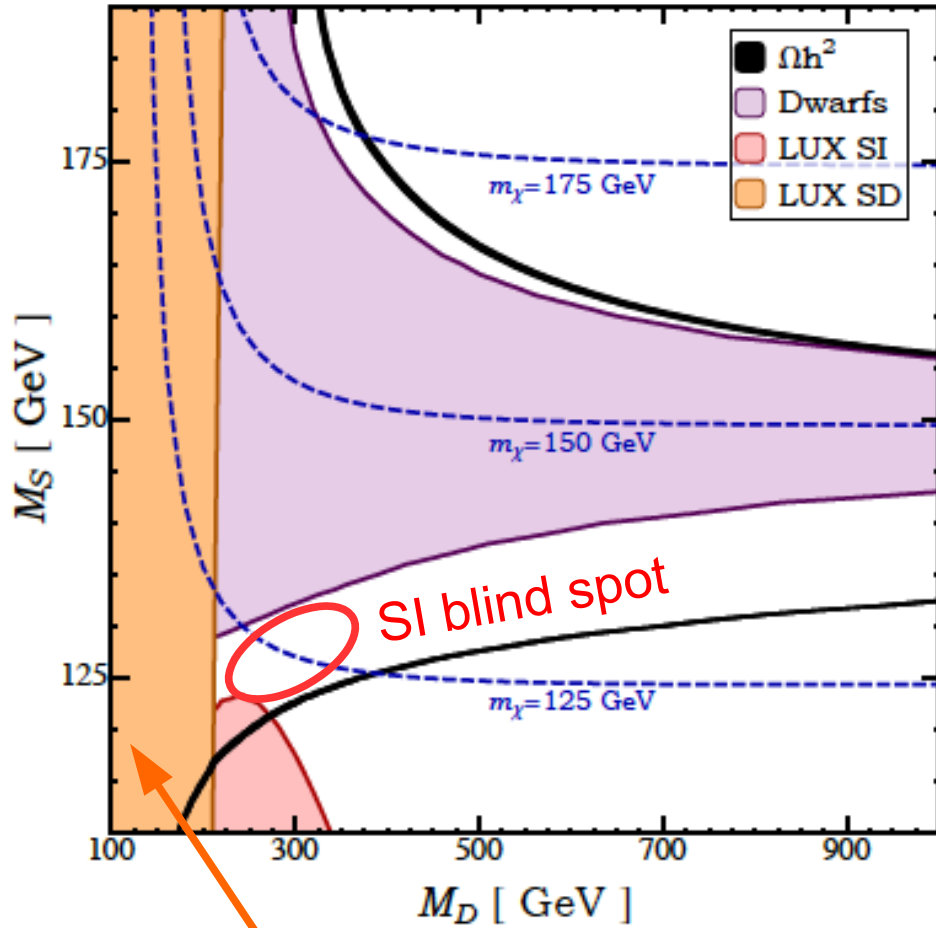
In our model, (small) changes in the re-interpretation since additional Z-mediated contributions

For the re-interpretation, we can provide the MadGraph model for our scenario

Open parameter space (\sim heavy DM)

du model

$y = 0.5, \tan\theta = -1, \tan\beta = 7, m_A = m_H = m_{H^\pm} = 300 \text{ GeV}$

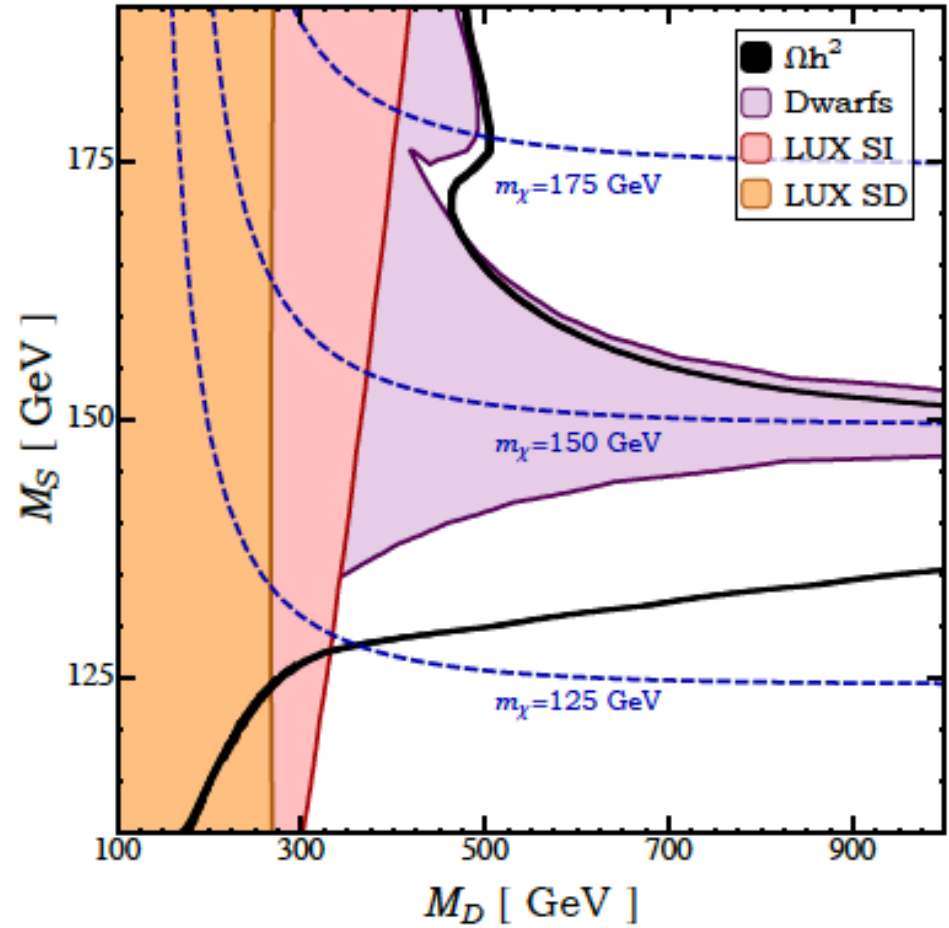


SD direct detection
at large doublet-component

Weak constraints from
EW-ino and mono-X
searches

dd model

$y = 1.5, \tan\theta = -10, \tan\beta = 3, m_A = m_H = m_{H^\pm} = 300 \text{ GeV}$

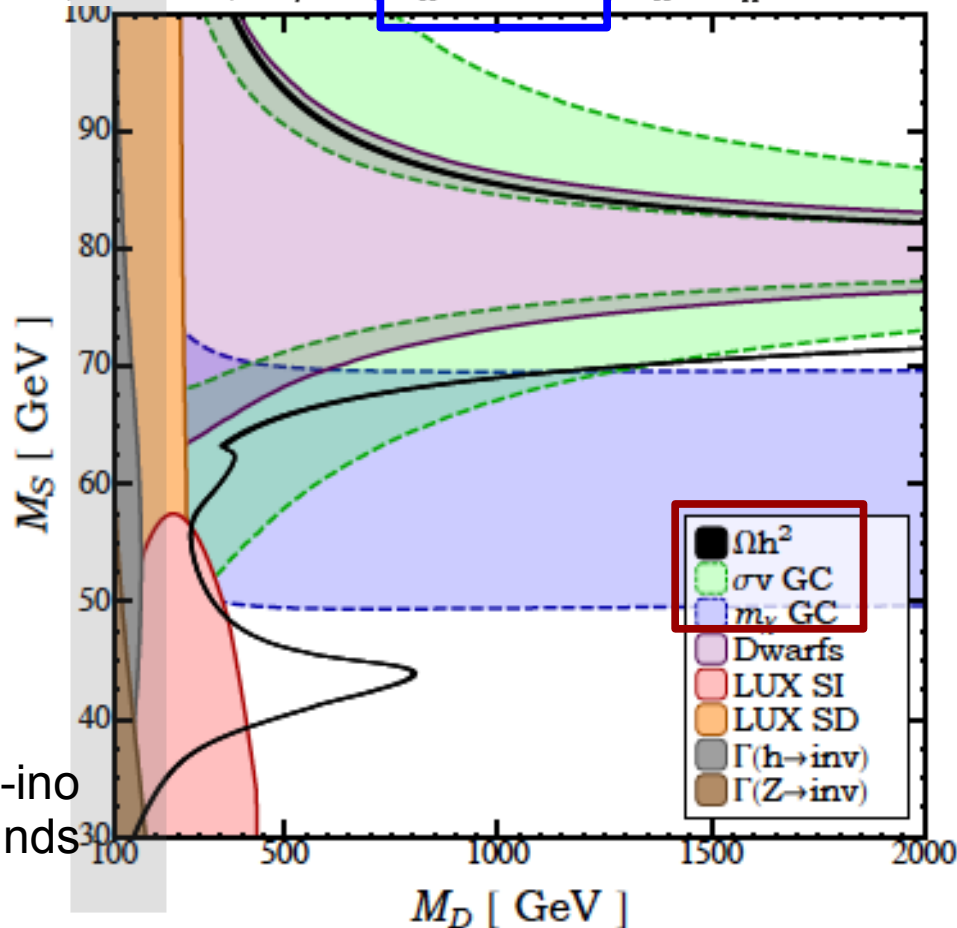


Region not too far away from
the "A-funnel" is favored

Open parameter space (\sim light DM)

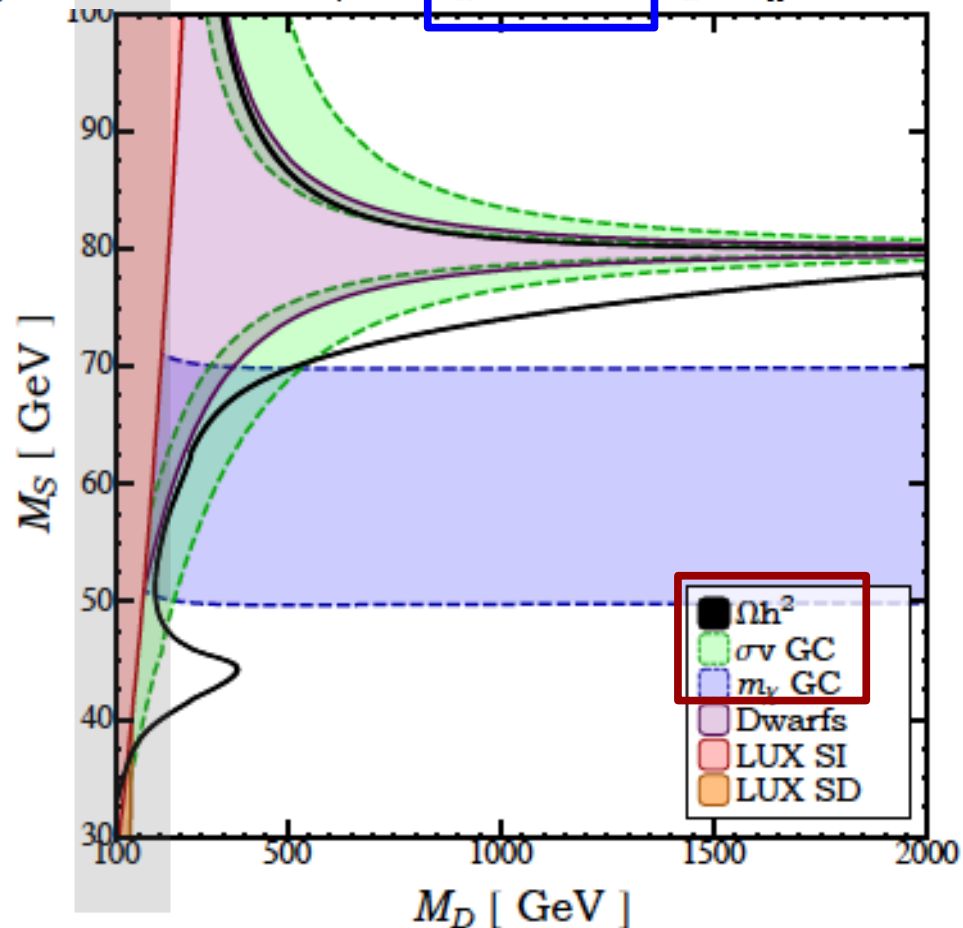
du model

$y = 0.5, \tan\theta = -2, \tan\beta = 7, m_A = 160 \text{ GeV}, m_H = m_{H^\pm} = 300 \text{ GeV}$



dd model

$y = 1.5, \tan\theta = -10, \tan\beta = 7, m_A = 160 \text{ GeV}, m_H = m_{H^\pm} = 300 \text{ GeV}$



A light DM with mass below 100GeV can be accommodated, if the pseudoscalar has a mass below $\sim 200\text{GeV}$.

Also the galactic center excess can be fitted

Note: for our study, we take the GCE best fit has shown in Calore et al. 1411.4647

Future tests of the model

✦ Future stages of

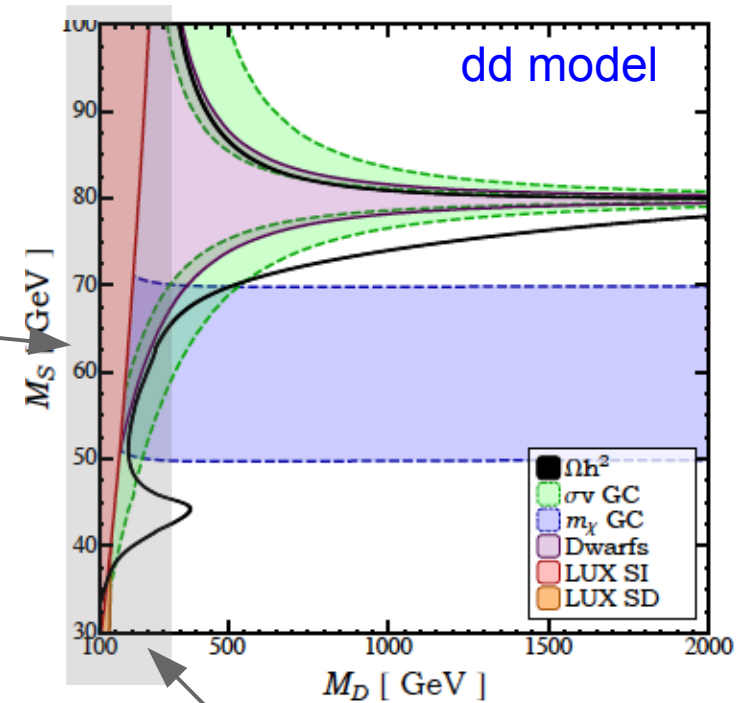
- direct detection experiments (Xenon1T, LZ, ...)
- LHC EW-ino searches

will probe additional regions of parameter space (especially in the light DM case)

✦ **Mono-heavy quark searches** will start to be sensitive (interesting new interpretation in terms of our model)

✦ **New interesting searches** could be performed at the LHC:

- new EW-ino searches: eg. $pp \rightarrow X^\pm X_2 \rightarrow (WA) X_1 X_1, A \rightarrow bb, \tau\tau, \dots$
- new heavy Higgs searches: eg. $H^\pm \rightarrow X^\pm X_1, H \rightarrow X_1 X_2, \dots$



Recasting the "prospect paper"
ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-010,
300fb⁻¹

Work in progress with
Zhen Liu and Bibhushan Shakya

Summary & Conclusions

- ✦ Very interesting DM benchmark models arising from **2HDMs**
- ✦ Requiring minimality: **DM = mixture of singlet and doublet states**

- ✦ uu, dd, du and ud benchmark models with free parameters

$$m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm}, M_D, M_S, y, \tan\beta, \tan\theta$$

generalization of the MSSM
Bino-Higgsino scenario

The Madgraph model
is available

- ✦ Interesting **complementarity** of
 - Mono-X searches (in particular, mono-heavy quark searches)
 - searches for additional Higgs bosons
 - searches for new EW states
 - DM direct and indirect detection
- ✦ Large set of **new signatures** for the additional Higgs bosons & for the new EW states