



Consistent Models of Dark Matter at the LHC

Valentin Titus Tenorth

Martin Bauer & Martin Klassen
arXiv:1712.06597

DM@LHC Heidelberg
April 05, 2018



INTERNATIONAL
MAX PLANCK
RESEARCH SCHOOL



FOR PRECISION TESTS
OF FUNDAMENTAL
SYMMETRIES



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386



Model Landscape

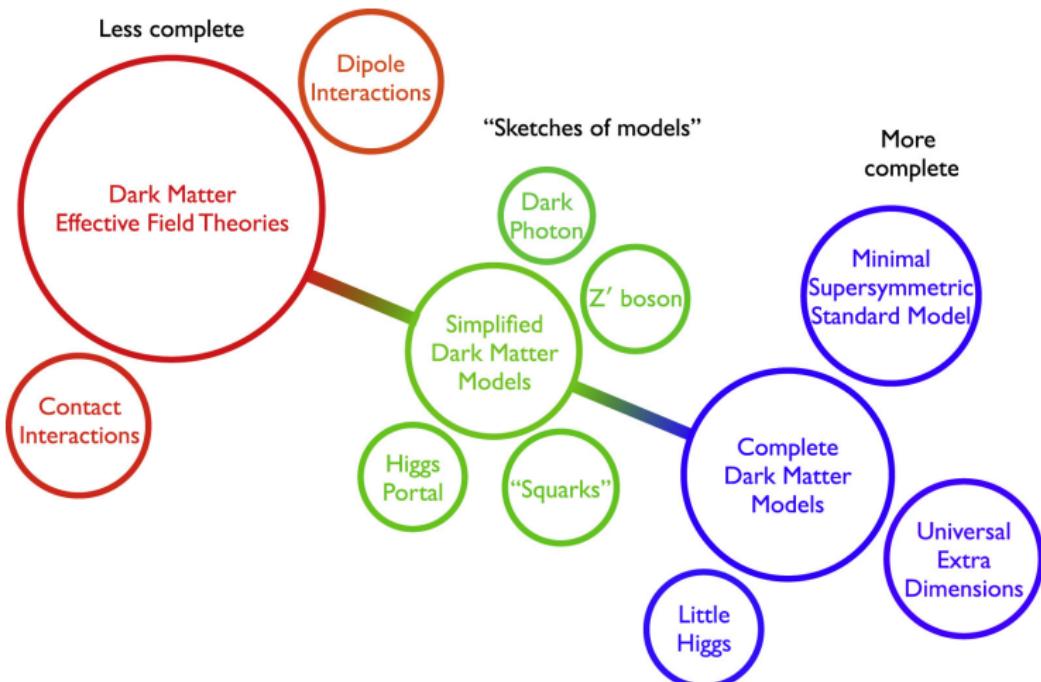
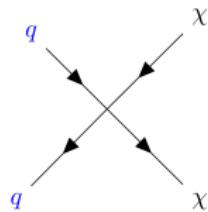


Image: doi.org/10.1016/j.dark.2015.08.001

DM EFT vs. Simplified Models

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{q} \gamma_5 q \bar{\chi} \gamma_5 \chi$$

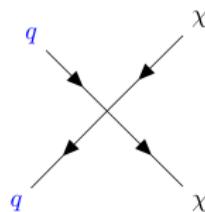


$$p^2 \ll \Lambda^2$$

Break down @LHC
→ Restore Mediator
[Talk by K. Schmidt-Hoberg]

DM EFT vs. Simplified Models

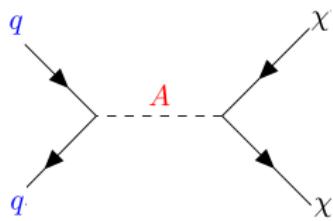
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EFT}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{q} \gamma_5 q \bar{\chi} \gamma_5 \chi$$



$$p^2 \ll \Lambda^2$$

Break down @LHC
→ Restore Mediator
[Talk by K. Schmidt-Hoberg]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{simp}} = g_q A \bar{q}_L \gamma_5 q_R + g_\chi A \bar{\chi}_L \gamma_5 \chi_R$$



$$\propto \frac{g_q g_\chi}{p^2 - M^2}$$

Not gauge invariant
→ Violate Unitarity
[Talks by F. Kahlhoefer, G. Pole-sello]

Consistent Model for Pseudoscalar

- (One) minimal solution to restore Gauge Invariance
 - Embedding the Pseudoscalar in a 2nd Higgs Doublet
- Universal signals → Coupling to DM via effective operators



Consistent Model for Pseudoscalar

(One) minimal solution to restore Gauge Invariance

→ Embedding the Pseudoscalar in a 2nd Higgs Doublet

Universal signals → Coupling to DM via effective operators

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^u \bar{Q}_i H_u u_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^d \bar{Q}_i H_d d_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^l \bar{L}_i H_d l_j \\ & + \frac{c_\chi}{\Lambda} H_u^\dagger H_d \bar{\chi} \chi + \frac{c_5}{\Lambda} H_u^\dagger H_d \bar{\chi} \gamma_5 \chi + h.c.\end{aligned}$$

Free (physical) Parameters:

$$M_A, M_H, M_{H^\pm}, \tan \beta, \cos(\beta - \alpha), c_\chi, c_5, m_\chi$$

Consistent Model for Pseudoscalar

(One) minimal solution to restore Gauge Invariance

→ Embedding the Pseudoscalar in a 2nd Higgs Doublet

Universal signals → Coupling to DM via effective operators

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^u \bar{Q}_i H_u u_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^d \bar{Q}_i H_d d_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^l \bar{L}_i H_d l_j \\ & + \frac{c_\chi}{\Lambda} H_u^\dagger H_d \bar{\chi} \chi + \frac{c_5}{\Lambda} H_u^\dagger H_d \bar{\chi} \gamma_5 \chi + h.c.\end{aligned}$$

Free (physical) Parameters:

$$M_A, M_H, M_{H^\pm}, \tan \beta, \cos(\beta - \alpha), c_\chi, c_5, m_\chi$$

Flavour & Electroweak Precision Bounds

Flavour observables lead to:

$$M_{H^\pm} > 480 \text{ GeV}$$

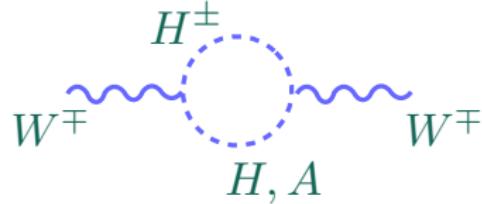
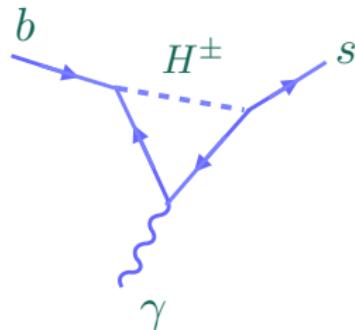
Phys. Lett. B 302, 435 (1993)

Z - W^\pm - mass relation leads to

$$M_H^\pm \approx M_A$$

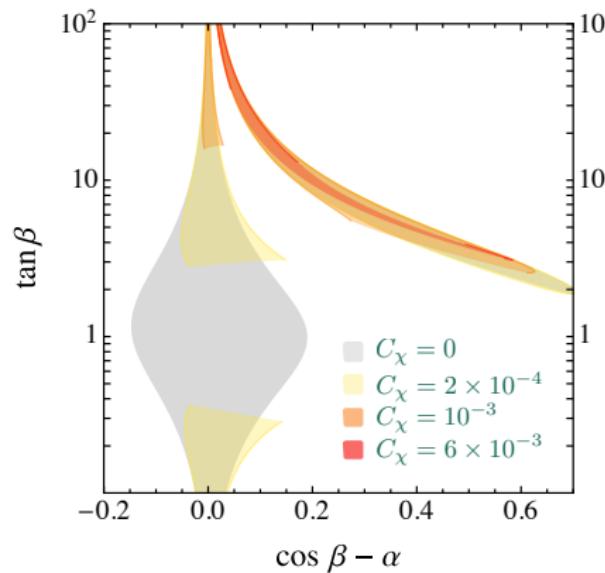
or $M_H^\pm \approx M_H$

hep-ph/0703051, 1011.5228



$$M_A, M_H, M_{H^\pm}, \tan\beta, \cos(\beta - \alpha), c_\chi, c_5, m_\chi$$

Higgs Signal Strength

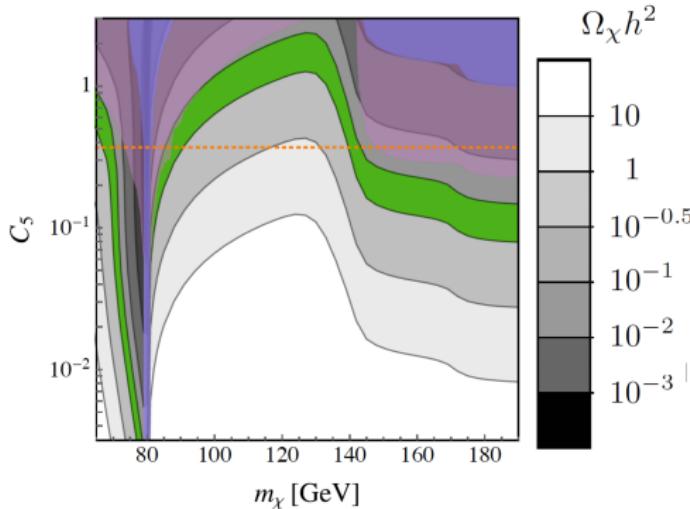


- ▶ 2HDM of Type II
- ▶ $m_\chi = 0$
- ▶ Disfavors scalar DM couplings
- ▶ Alignment limit $\cos(\beta - \alpha) \approx 0$

$M_A, M_H, M_{H^\pm}, \tan \beta, \cos(\beta - \alpha), c_\chi, c_5, m_\chi$

1606.02266 (ATLAS & CMS), 1509.00672 (ATLAS), 1610.09218 (CMS)

Relic Density & Indirect Detection



- $m_A = 160 \text{ GeV}$
- $\tan \beta = 1$
- $c_\chi = 0$
- $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0$
- $M_H = M_{H^\pm} = 500 \text{ GeV}$

Choose: $C_5 = 0.37 \rightarrow m_\chi \approx 70 \text{ GeV}$

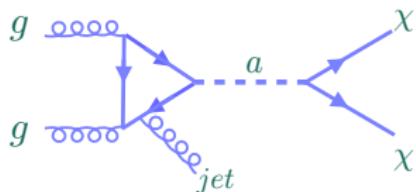
$M_A, M_H, M_{H^\pm}, \tan \beta, \cos(\beta - \alpha), c_\chi, c_5, m_\chi$

1609.04026 (CMB), 1706.01505 (CTA Prospects)

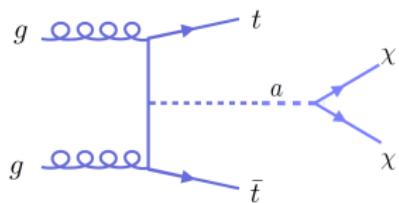
Collider Channels

Initial State Radiation:

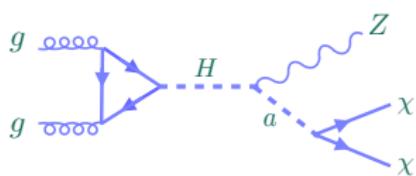
$$\text{mono-jet} > \text{mono-}\gamma > \text{mono-}Z > \text{mono-}h$$



Mono-jet



$t\bar{t}A$ Production



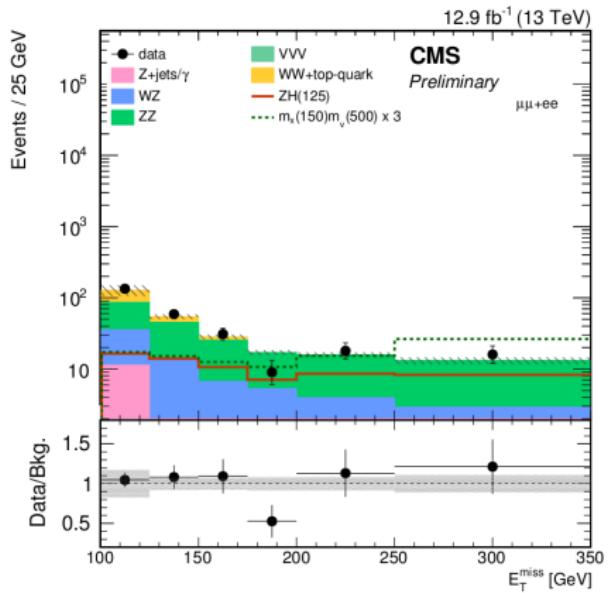
Mono- Z
Resonantly enhanced if
 $M_H \geq M_A + M_Z$

DM signal via t -loop only

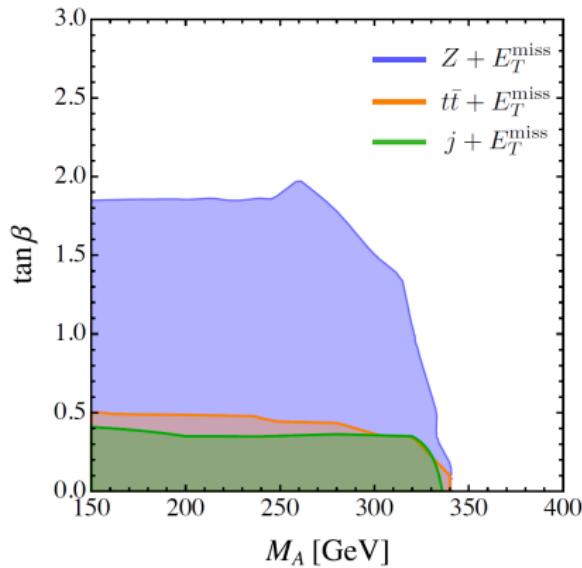
Cuts:

	Variable	Requirements
Preselection	p_T^ℓ	$>25/20\text{ GeV}$ (electrons) $>20\text{ GeV}$ (muons)
	Dilepton mass	$m_Z - 15 < m_{ll} < m_Z + 10$
	Jet counting	≤ 1 jets with $p_T^j > 30\text{ GeV}$
	$p_T^{\ell\ell}$	$>60\text{ GeV}$
	3rd-lepton veto	$p_T^{e,\mu} > 10\text{ GeV}$
Selection	Top quark veto	0 b jets with $p_T > 20\text{ GeV}$
	$\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}}}$	$> 2.8 \text{ rad}$
	$ E_T^{\text{miss}} - p_T^{\ell\ell} / p_T^{\ell\ell}$	< 0.4
	$\Delta\phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	$> 0.5 \text{ rad}$
	E_T^{miss}	$>100\text{ GeV}$
	τ_h veto	0 τ_h candidates with $p_T^\tau > 18\text{ GeV}$

Implementation checked
against $ZZ \rightarrow ee + E_T^{\text{miss}}$



Collider Bounds



- $m_\chi = 70$ GeV
- $C_5 = 0.37$
- $c_\chi = 0$
- $\cos(\beta - \alpha) = 0$
- $M_H = M_{H^\pm} = 500$ GeV

Resonantly enhanced Mono- Z production provides the strongest bounds!

CMS PAS EXO-16-038 ($Z + E_T^{\text{miss}}$), CMS PAS EXO-16-005 ($t\bar{t} + E_T^{\text{miss}}$),
ATLAS-CONF-2017-060 ($j + E_T^{\text{miss}}$)

Summary and Outlook

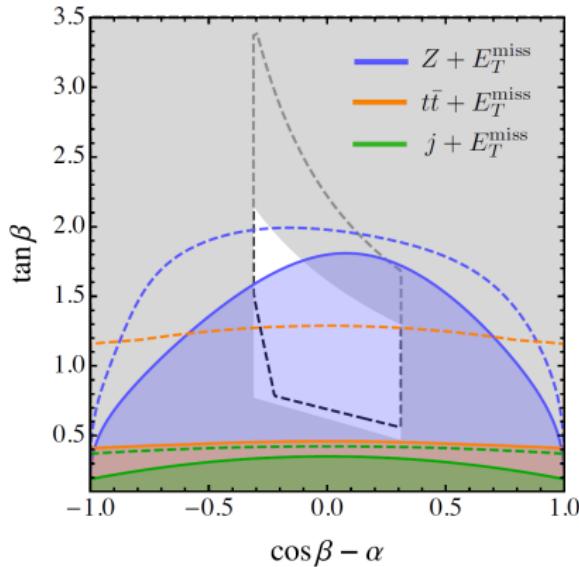
- Consistent model for Pseudoscalar-mediator @LHC
- Universal signal: Resonantly enhanced Mono- Z
- Constraints lead to similar parameter region
- Left over region testable by future LHC runs!
- Also relevant $H^\pm \rightarrow tW^\pm A \rightarrow tW^\pm \bar{\chi}\chi$
[Talk by P.Pani] 1712.03874

Summary and Outlook

- Consistent model for Pseudoscalar-mediator @LHC
- Universal signal: Resonantly enhanced Mono- Z
- Constraints lead to similar parameter region
- Left over region testable by future LHC runs!
- Also relevant $H^\pm \rightarrow tW^\pm A \rightarrow tW^\pm \bar{\chi}\chi$
[Talk by P.Pani] 1712.03874

Thanks for your attention!

Final Result



Mono-Z searches have the potential to exclude almost all of the parameter space!

Examples of possible UV completions

Additional SM singlet pseudoscalar ¹

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^u \bar{Q}_i H_u u_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^d \bar{Q}_i H_d d_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^l \bar{L}_i H_d l_j \\ + \kappa a H_u^\dagger H_d + c_a a \bar{\chi} \gamma_5 \chi + h.c.$$

Additional electroweak fermion doublet $\psi = (\chi^+ \chi^0)$ ²

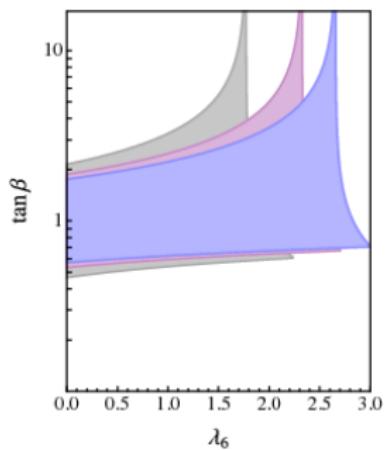
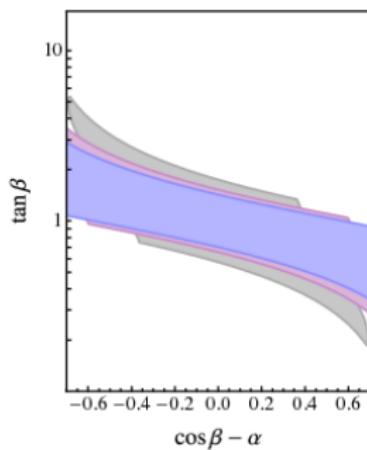
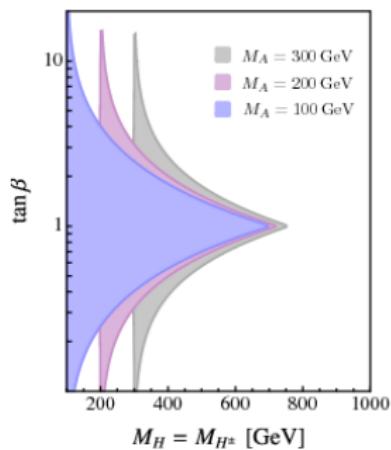
$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^u \bar{Q}_i H_u u_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^d \bar{Q}_i H_d d_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^3 y_{ij}^l \bar{L}_i H_d l_j \\ + c_1 \bar{\psi} H_u^\dagger \chi + c_2 \bar{\psi} \tilde{H}_d \chi + h.c.$$

¹M. Bauer, U. Haisch, F. Kahlhoefer, 1701.07427

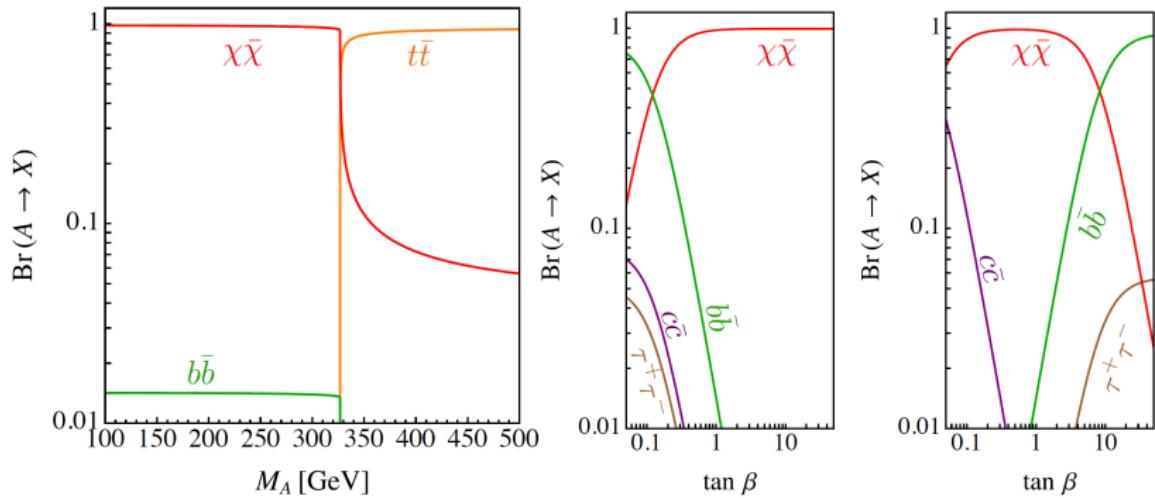
²A. Freitas, S. Westhoff, J. Zupan, 1506.04149

Unitarity, Perturbativity & Stability Requirements

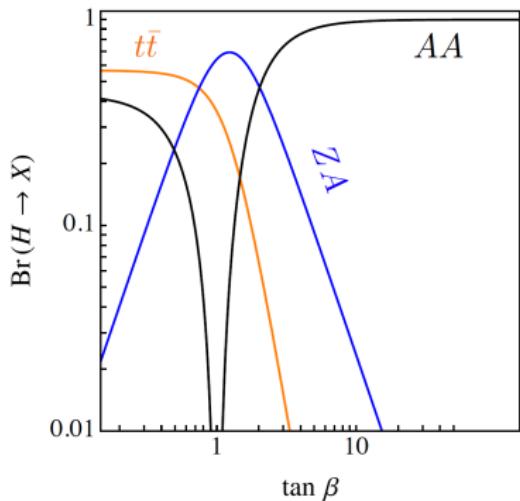
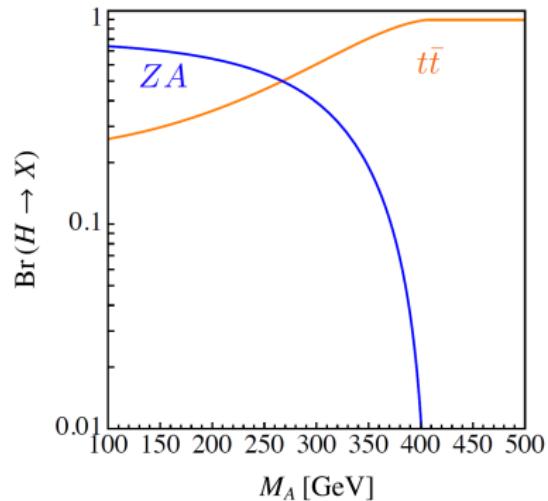
$$\lambda_1 > 0, \quad \lambda_2 > 0, \quad \lambda_3 > -\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}, \quad \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} > 0$$



Branching Ratios A



Branching Ratios H



Branching Ratios H^\pm

