

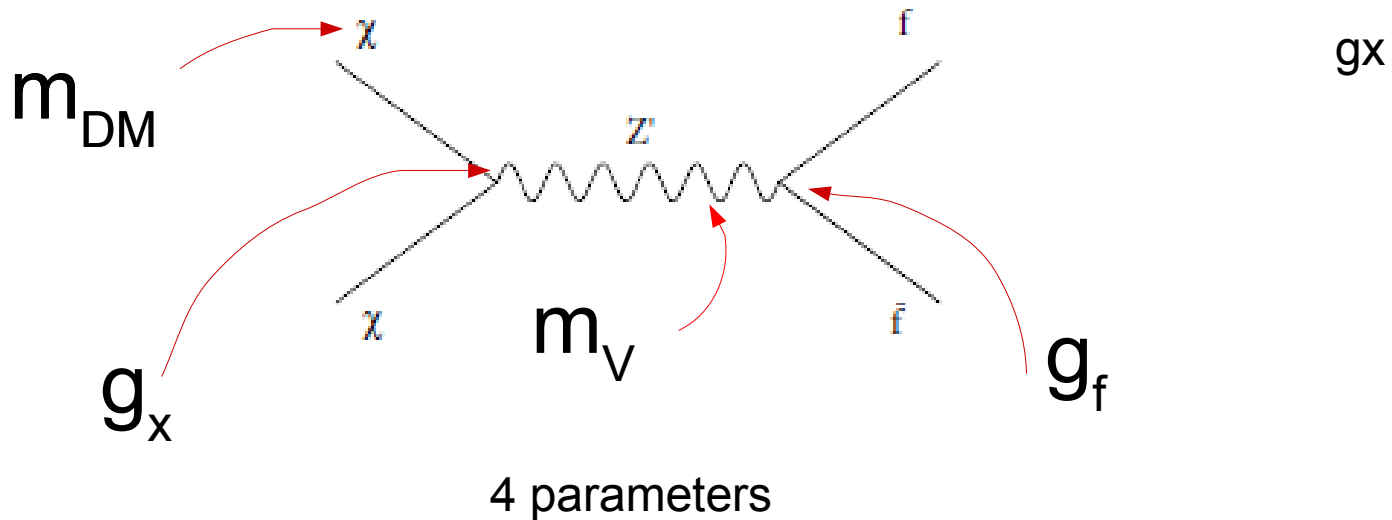
Comparisons to ID for Vector and Axial Vector models

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Axial/vector Mediator model

DM coupling to all 6 quarks



5 flavors of available Available quarks if $m_{DM} < m_{top}$ but $> m_b$

Fermi Dwarf Analysis

Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies large amount of DM
Low Astrophysical Background

photon flux

$$\Phi_\gamma = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_f \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle_f}{2m_\chi^2} \int_{E_{\min}}^{E_{\max}} \left(\frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} \right)_f dE_\gamma J.$$

averaged annihilation xsec

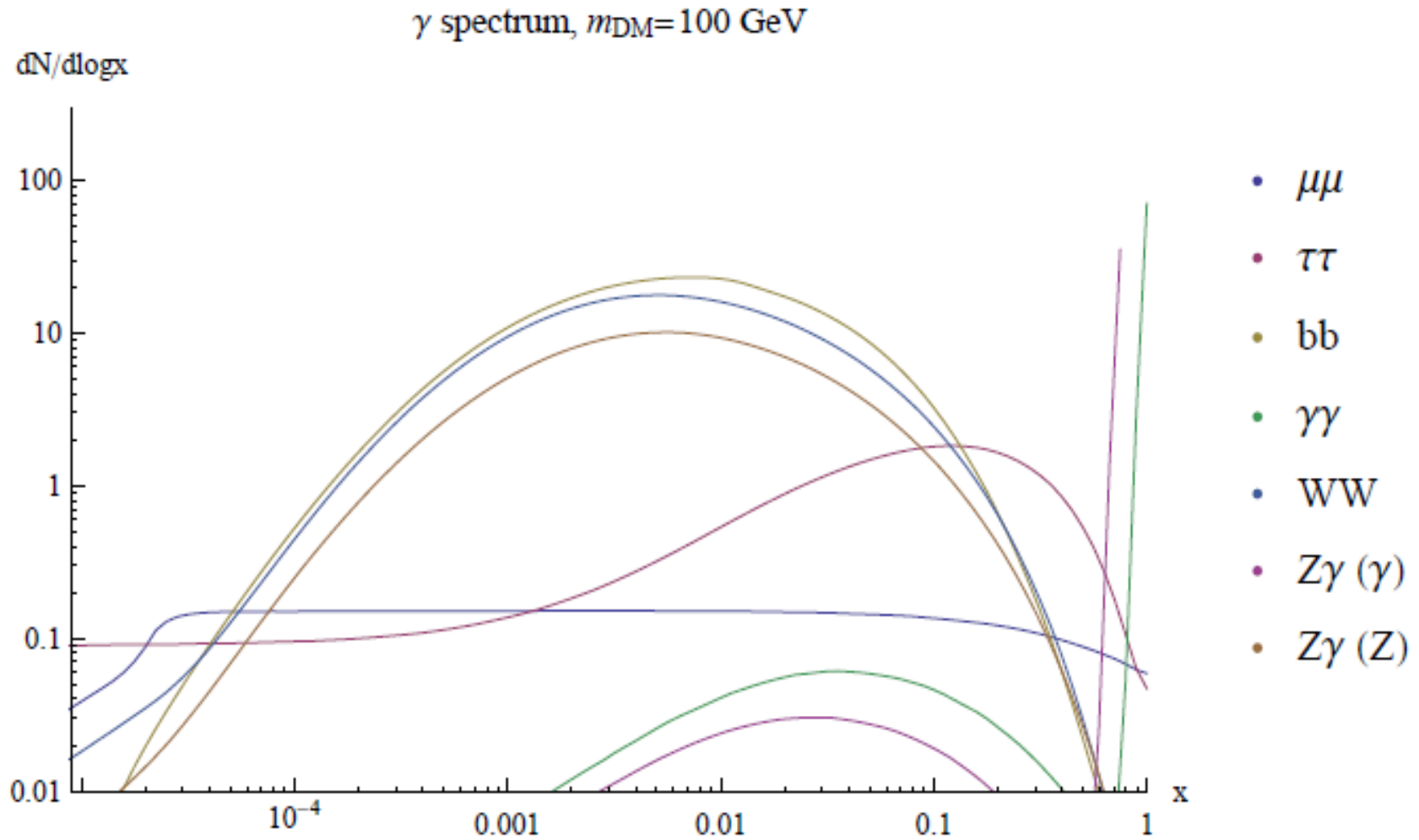
DM mass

Photon energy spectrum

Line of sight integral of DM density

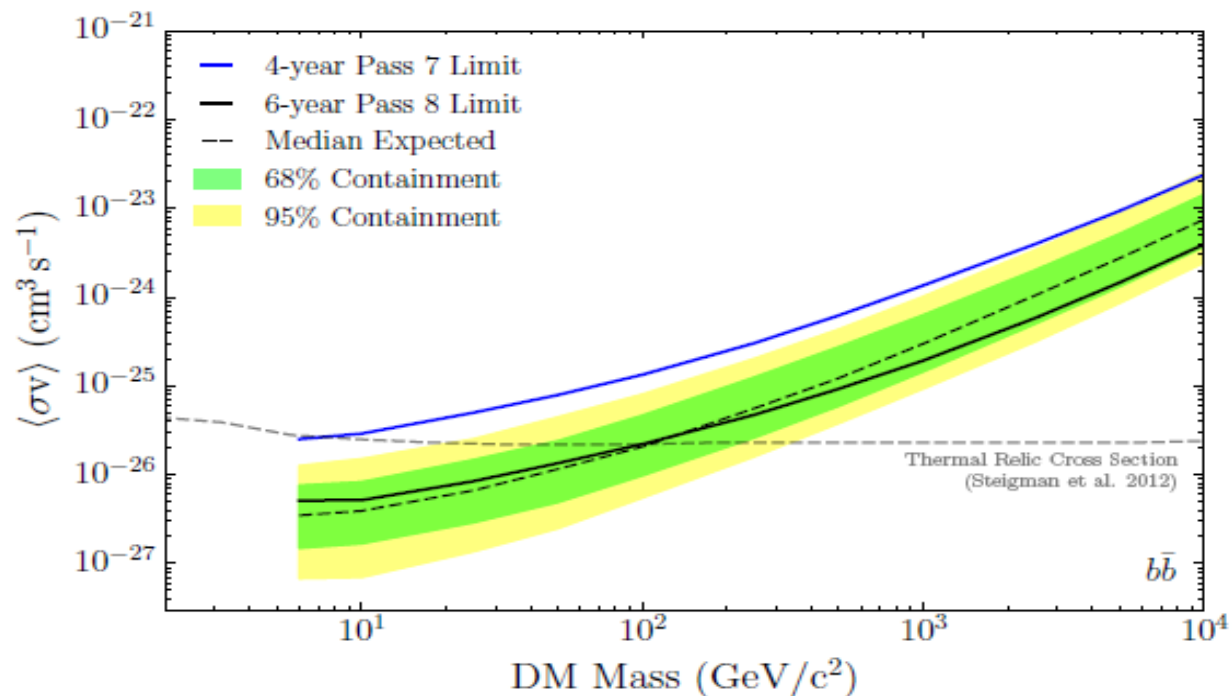
$$J = \int_{\Delta\Omega} \int_{l.o.s} \rho^2(\mathbf{r}) dl d\Omega'.$$

Spectrum



DM annihilates to various SM final states each with a characteristic photon spectrum

Fermi Analysis combine 15 dwarf's with largest J factors, set 95% c.l. upper bound assuming 100% annihilation into a single channel, e.g. $b\bar{b}$



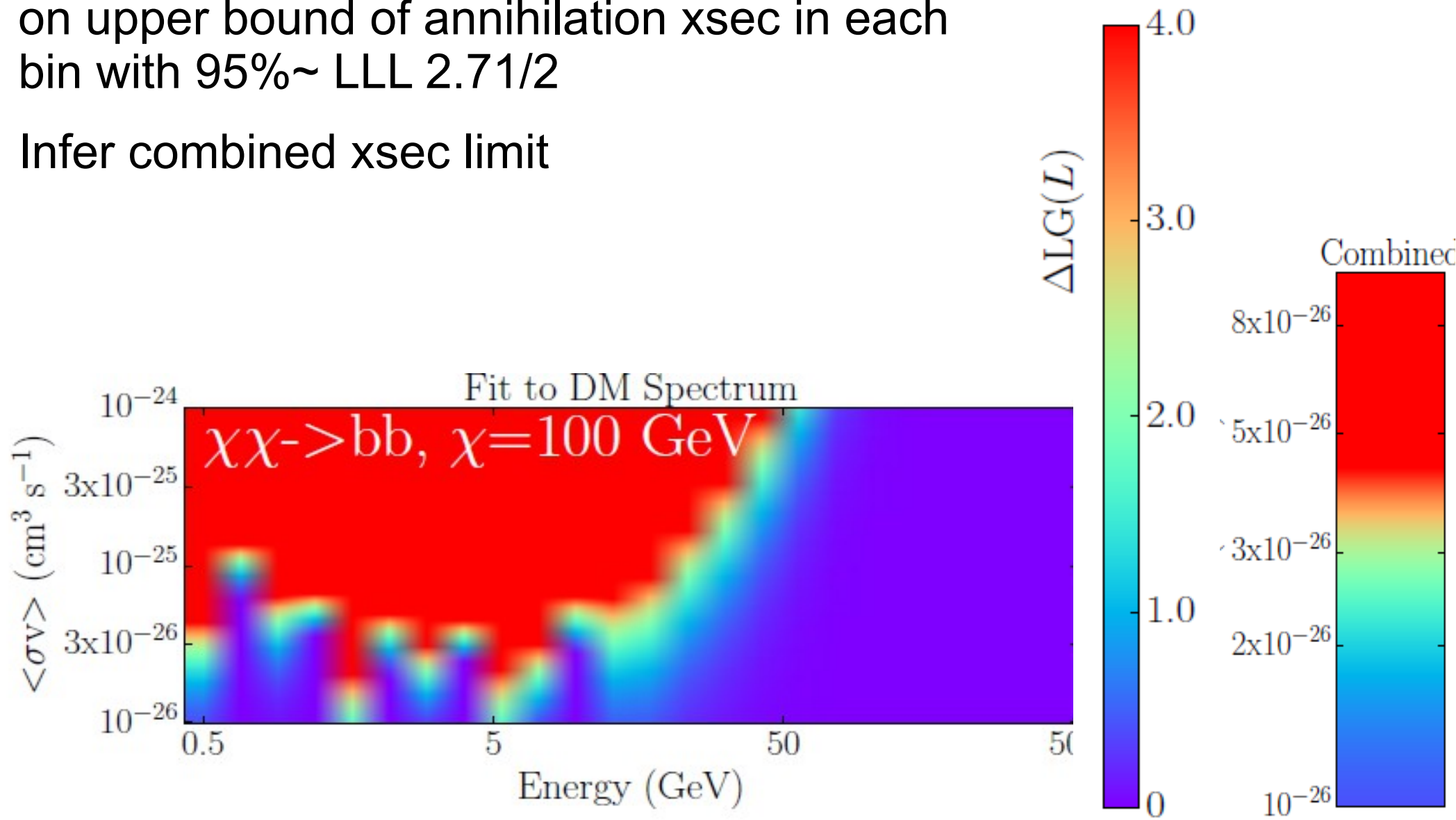
Choose DM mass and annihilation channel

Allow J factor to float with Least Log

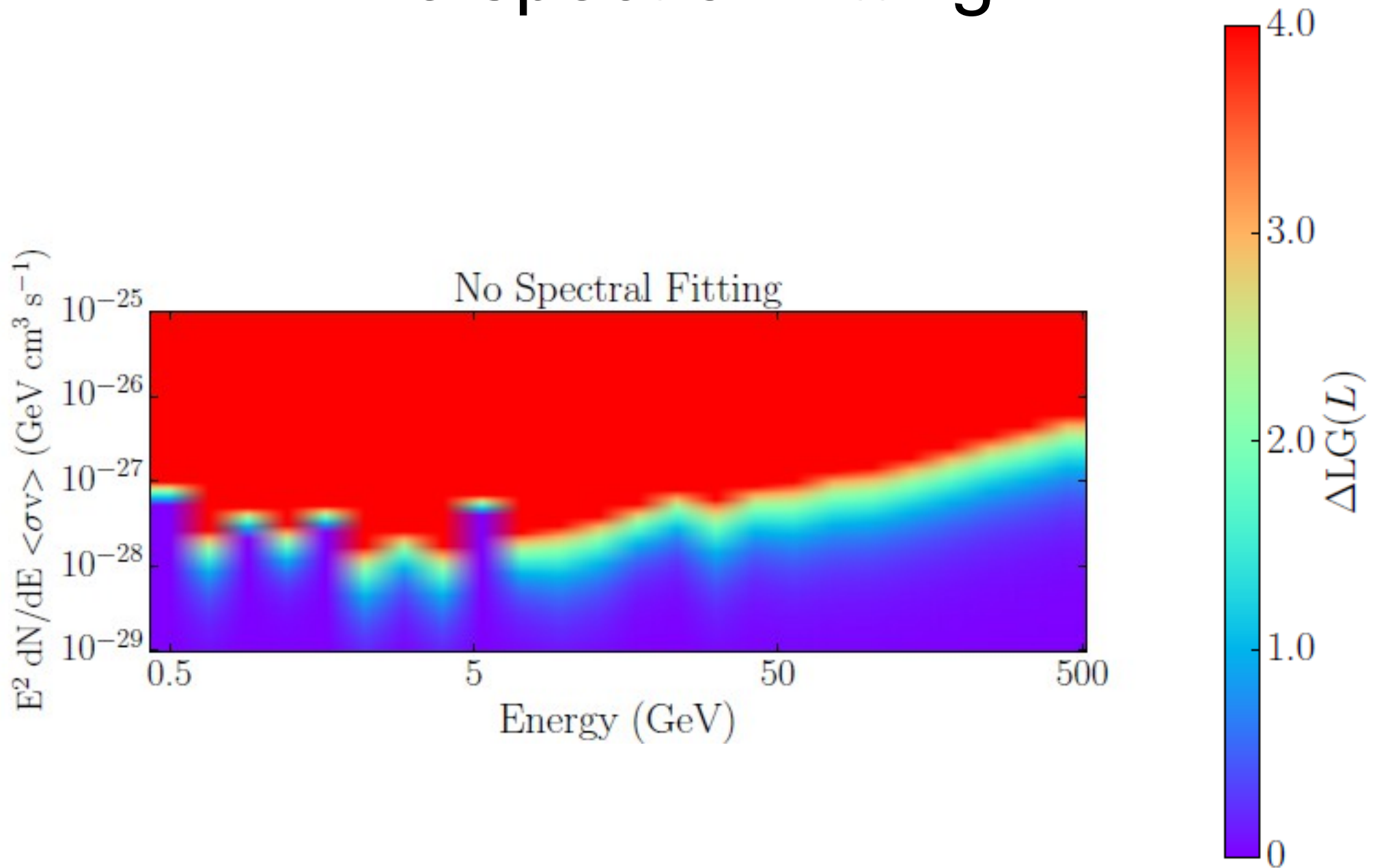
Likelihood cost $\Delta LG(\mathcal{L}) = (J_{bf} - J_{meas})^2 / (2\sigma_J^2)$

Compare to null hypothesis no DM to set limit on upper bound of annihilation xsec in each bin with 95%~ LLL $2.71/2$

Infer combined xsec limit



No spectral Fitting



Dark Matter Lagrangian For Axial/Vector Cv

$$\mathcal{L} = V_\mu \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu (g_\chi^V - g_\chi^A \gamma^5) \chi + \sum_f V_\mu \bar{f} \gamma^\mu (g_f^V - g_f^A \gamma^5) f,$$

With x-sec

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma v \rangle (\chi \bar{\chi} \rightarrow V \rightarrow f \bar{f}) &= \frac{N_c^f m_\chi^2}{2\pi [(M_V^2 - 4m_\chi^2)^2 + \Gamma_V^2 M_V^2]} \left(1 - \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2}\right)^{1/2} \\ &\times \left\{ |g_\chi^V|^2 \left[|g_f^V|^2 \left(2 + \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2}\right) + 2|g_f^A|^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2}\right) \right] + |g_\chi^A|^2 |g_f^A|^2 \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_\chi^2}{M_V^2}\right)^2 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

Dark Matter Lagrangian For Axial/Vector Cv

$$\mathcal{L} = V_\mu \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu (g_\chi^V - g_\chi^A \gamma^5) \chi + \sum_f V_\mu \bar{f} \gamma^\mu (g_f^V - g_f^A \gamma^5) f,$$

With x-sec

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Large suppression for axial vector
Light quark flavors. And for top quark
Channel For heavy DM

Dark Matter Lagrangian For Axial/Vector couplings

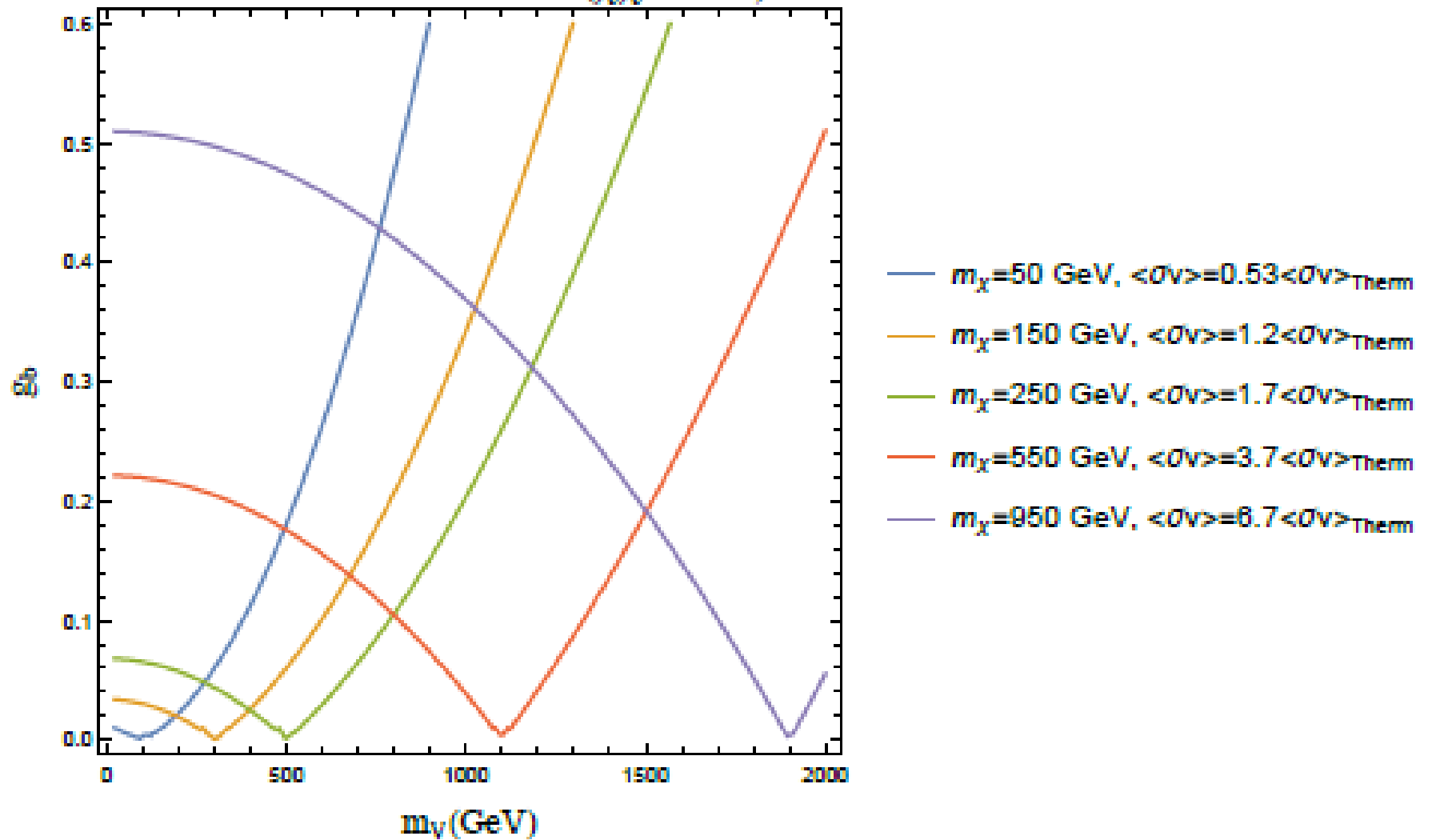
$$\mathcal{L} = V_\mu \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu (g_\chi^V - g_\chi^A \gamma^5) \chi + \sum_f V_\mu \bar{f} \gamma^\mu (g_f^V - g_f^A \gamma^5) f,$$

With x-sec

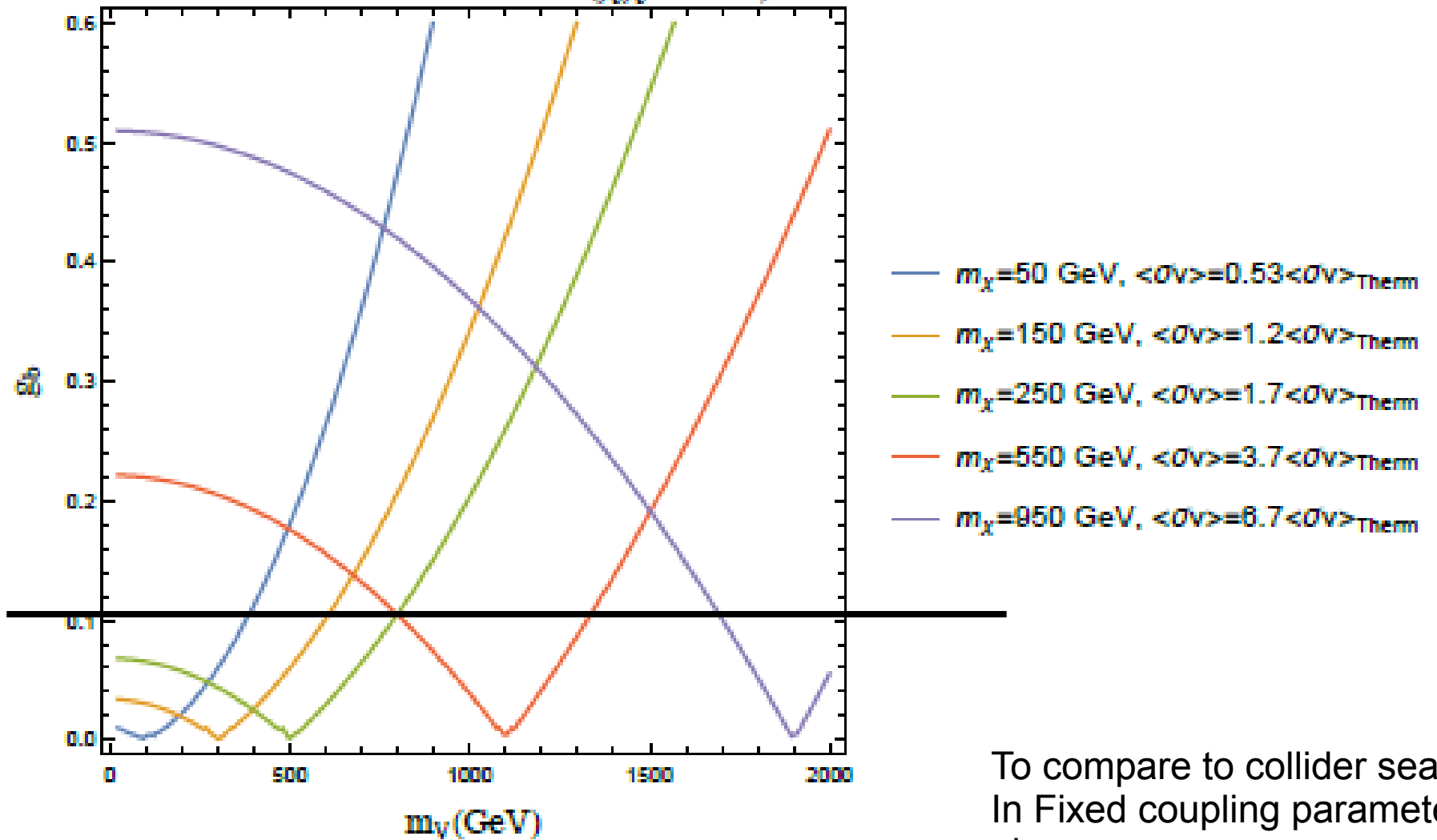
$$\langle \sigma v \rangle (\chi \bar{\chi} \rightarrow V \rightarrow f \bar{f}) = \frac{N_c^f m_\chi^2}{2\pi [(M_V^2 - 4m_\chi^2)^2 + \Gamma_V^2 M_V^2]} \left(1 - \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2}\right)^{1/2} \\ \times \left\{ |g_\chi^V|^2 \left[|g_f^V|^2 \left(2 + \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2}\right) + 2|g_f^A|^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2}\right) \right] + |g_\chi^A|^2 |g_f^A|^2 \frac{m_f^2}{m_\chi^2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_\chi^2}{M_V^2}\right)^2 \right\},$$

Resonance behavior in annihilation x-sec cut off by decay width

Vector Mediator Limits ($\chi\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$)



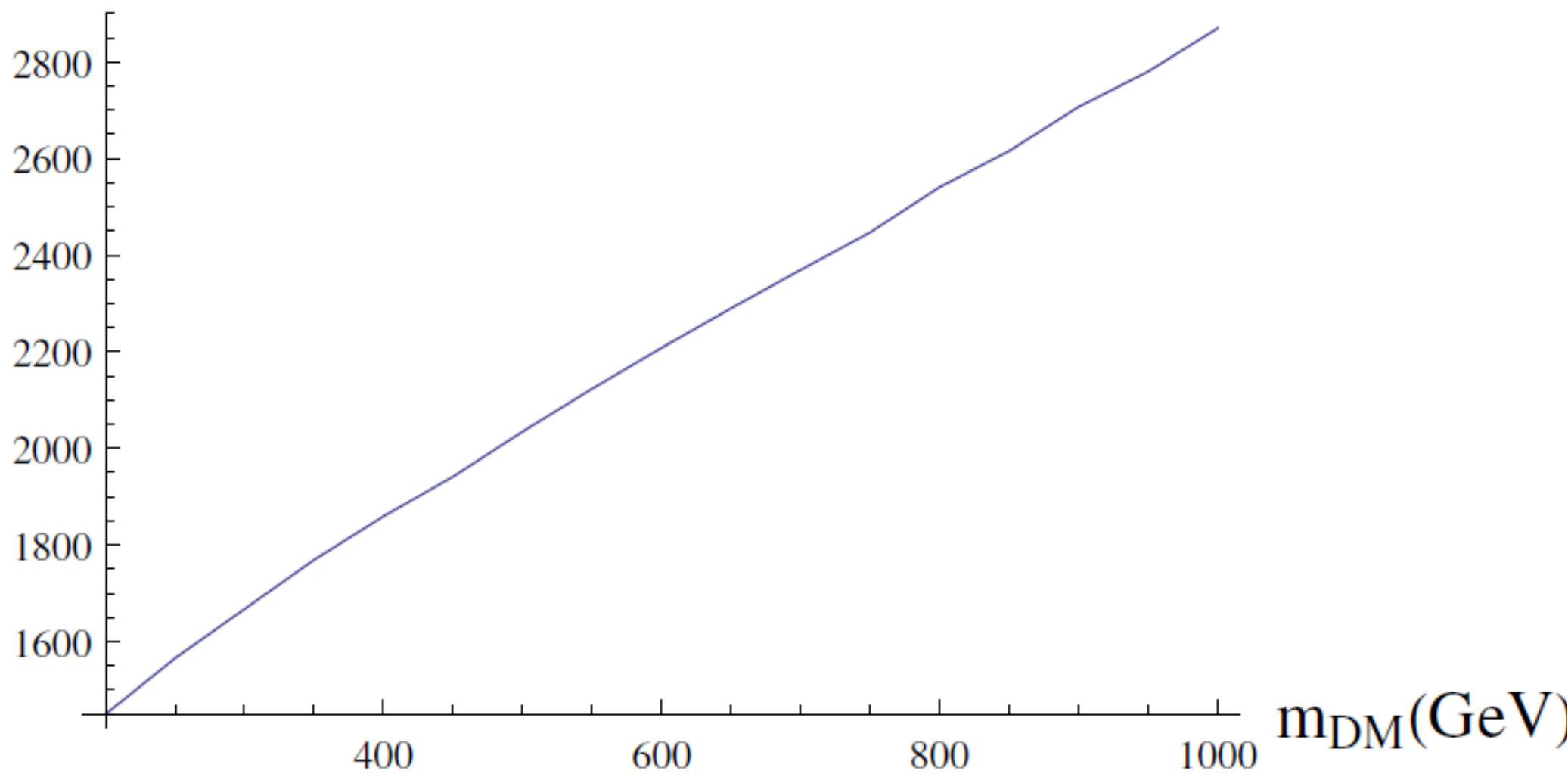
Vector Mediator Limits ($\chi\chi \rightarrow b\bar{b}$)



To compare to collider searches
In Fixed coupling parameter
plane

Vector Mediator Limits BM1

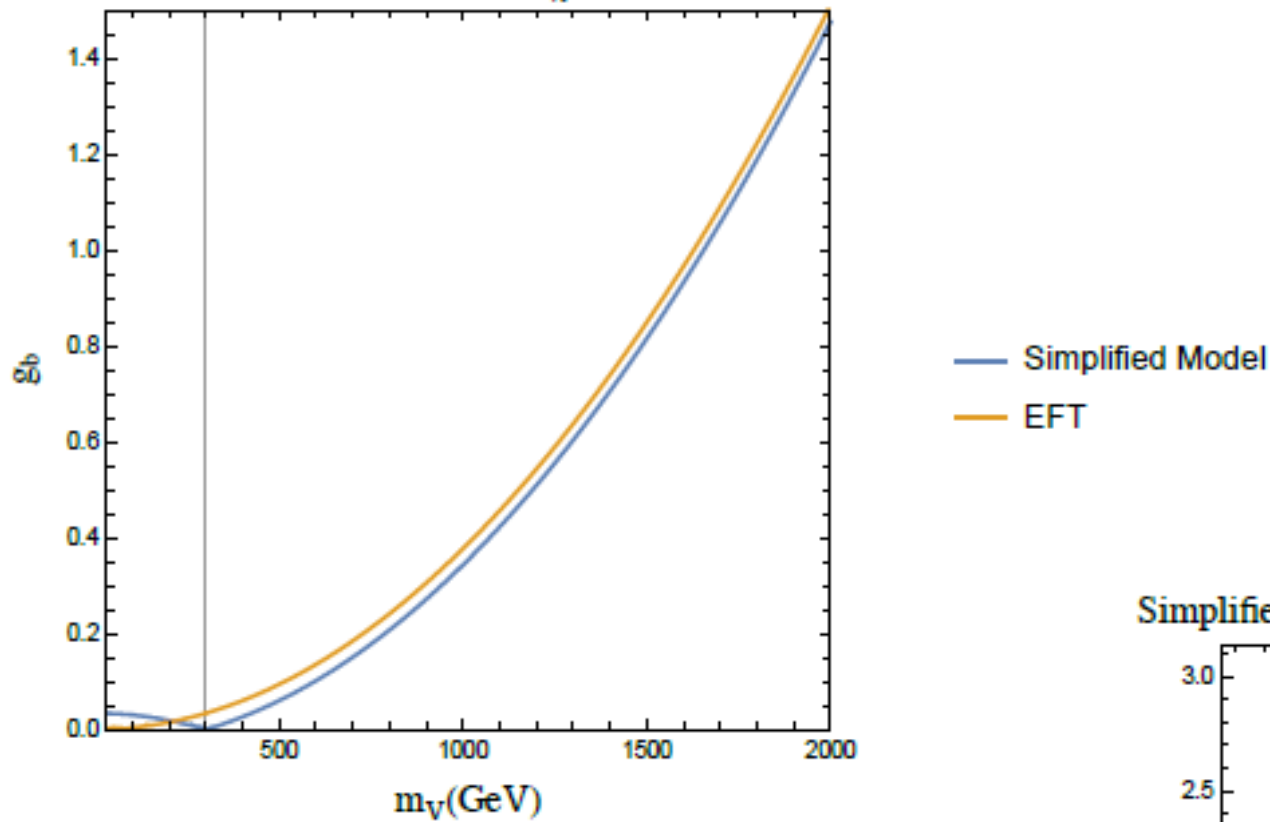
m_V (GeV)



Conclusions

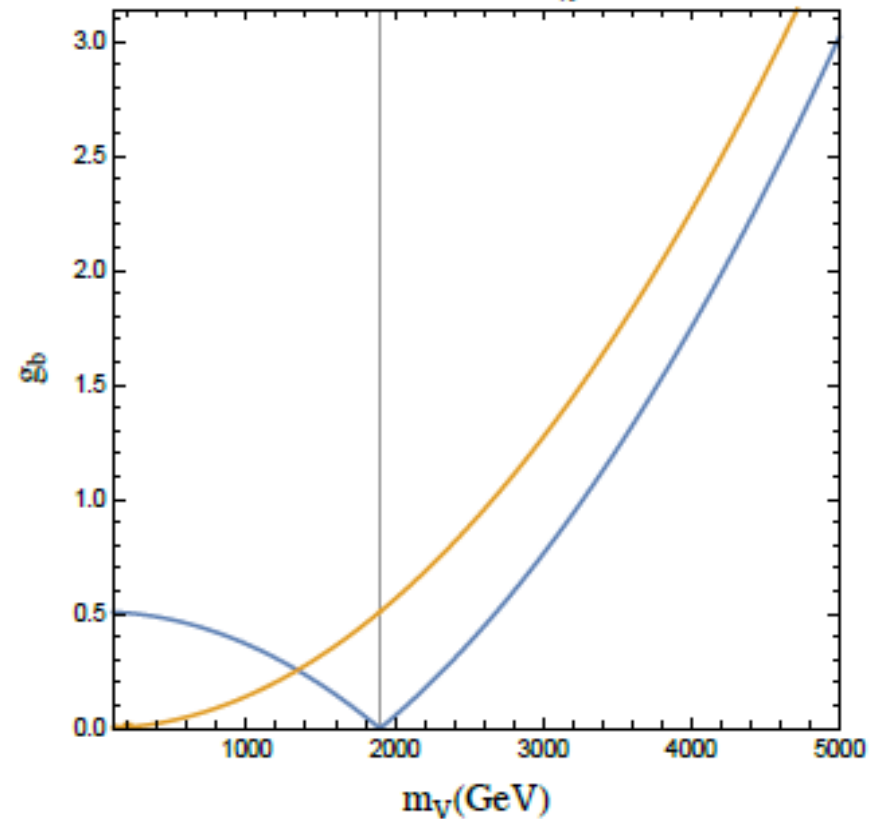
- Indirect detection provides interesting limits for axial/vector DM models.
- There are both Top mass threshold and resonance effects
- Axial strongly favor heavy flavor annihilation while Vector is democratic
- Have completed structure of benchmark collider points and Now working on isolating top threshold effects

Simplified Model vs. EFT (D5), $m_\chi = 150 \text{ GeV}$ ($\chi\chi \rightarrow bb$)



$$\Lambda \sim m_V / \sqrt{g_\chi g_f}$$

Simplified Model vs. EFT (D5), $m_\chi = 950 \text{ GeV}$ ($\chi\chi \rightarrow bb$)



Upper bounds on DM-mediator coupling as a
Function of mediator mass for vector model with $g=1$
Compared to EFT D5 ($\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi f\gamma_\mu f$)