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Probing the real triplet scalar dark matter at colliders (8'+2')

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We study discovery prospects of the real triplet model at the LHC and a future 100TeV pp collider. The model provides a dark matter candidate and its smoking-gun signature is the so-called “disappearing charged tracks”. We recast current 13TeV LHC searches for disappearing tracks and find that the LHC presently excludes a real triplet scalar lighter than 287GeV with $\mathcal{L} = 36 \text{ fb}^{-1}$. The reach will extend to 608GeV and 761GeV with $\mathcal{L} = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and 3000 fb^{-1} respectively. We extrapolate the 13TeV analysis to a prospective 100TeV pp collider and find that a $\sim 3\text{TeV}$ triplet scalar could be discoverable with $\mathcal{L} = 30 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ depending on the degree to which pileup effects are under control. We also investigate present and prospective constraints on this model from dark matter direct detection. We find that currently, XENON1T can exclude a real triplet dark matter lighter than $\sim 3\text{TeV}$ for a Higgs portal coupling of order one or larger, and the future XENON20T will cover almost the entire dark matter viable parameter space except for vanishingly small portal coupling.

Primary authors: Prof. CHIANG, Cheng-Wei (National Taiwan University); COTTIN, Giovanna (Universidad Adolfo Ibañez); DU, Yong (University of Massachusetts-Amherst); FUYUTO, Kaori (Los Alamos National Laboratory); RAMSEY-MUSOLF, Michael (U. Massachusetts Amherst)

Presenter: DU, Yong (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)

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