

Singlino DM in General Next-to-Miminal Supersymmetric Standard Model

Junjie Cao

junjiec@alumni.itp.ac.cn

Henan Normal University/Shandong University
Department of Physics

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- ① Why is the attractiveness of Bino-dominated DM fading?
- ② Why doesn't Z_3 -NMSSM explain DM experiments naturally?
- ③ Advantages of Singlino-dominated DM in GNMSSM
- ④ Conclusions

Why Does Bino-dominated DM Become Less Favored?

- Take the MSSM as an example:

$$\sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0-N}^{\text{SI}} \simeq 5 \times 10^{-45} \text{ cm}^2 \left(\frac{C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h}}{0.1} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_h}{125 \text{ GeV}} \right)^2$$

$$\sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0-N}^{\text{SD}} \simeq 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2 \left(\frac{C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z}}{0.1} \right)^2$$

$$C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h} \simeq e \tan \theta_W \frac{m_Z}{\mu \left(1 - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^2 / \mu^2 \right)} \left(\sin 2\beta + \frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}}{\mu} \right)$$

$$C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z} \simeq \frac{e \tan \theta_W \cos 2\beta}{2} \frac{m_Z^2}{\mu^2 - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^2}$$

- Conservative bounds on Higgsino mass:

LZ Experiment: $\mu \gtrsim 380 \text{ GeV}$, LZ + LHC + a_μ : $\mu \gtrsim 500 \text{ GeV}$.

- Higgsino mass is related with electroweak symmetry breaking!

$$m_Z^2 = 2(m_{H_d}^2 - m_{H_u}^2 \tan^2 \beta) / (\tan^2 \beta - 1) - 2\mu^2.$$

A tuning of 1% in EWSB. The situation will become worse if no DM is found.

Why Does Bino-dominated DM Become Less Favored?

Solutions: Go beyond minimal realizations of WIMP miracle.

DM EFTs	Examples	Annihilation	$\tilde{\chi} - N$ Scattering	Remarks
SM+DM	SM+ S_{real}	Weak/contact interactions	$\sigma_{SI} \gtrsim 10^{-45} \text{cm}^2$ and/or $\sigma_{SD} \gtrsim 10^{-39} \text{cm}^2$	Experimentally excluded.
			Suppressed by cancellation	Symmetry!
		Feeble interaction: h/Z funnels	Suppressed	Increasingly Fine-tuned: $\Delta > 150$.
SM+DM+X	MSSM with Light Gauginos	Coannihilation	Suppressed	Fine-tuning: $\Delta > 30$; Tight LHC constraints.
SM+DM+XY	GNMSSM ISS-NMSSM	May form secluded DM sector	Suppressed	No tuning; three portals to SM.

Why is the dark matter still called WIMP?

**Weak interactions in the DM sector to predict proper Ωh^2 ,
feeble connections between SM and DM sectors to suppress ...**

At least two directions to build models:

- Realize naturally EWSB: **MSSM** \rightarrow **Z_3 -NMSSM** \rightarrow **General NMSSM**.
- Generate neutrino mass: **Type-I NMSSM** \rightarrow **ISS-NMSSM** \rightarrow **B-L NMSSM**.

Why Doesn't Z_3 -NMSSM Explain DM Exp. Naturally?

- Field content and gauge group

SF	Spin 0	Spin $\frac{1}{2}$	Generations	$(U(1) \otimes SU(2) \otimes SU(3))$
\hat{q}	\tilde{q}	q	3	$(\frac{1}{6}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3})$
\hat{l}	\tilde{l}	l	3	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{H}_d	H_d	\tilde{H}_d	1	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{H}_u	H_u	\tilde{H}_u	1	$(\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{d}	\tilde{d}_R^*	d_R^*	3	$(\frac{1}{3}, \mathbf{1}, \overline{\mathbf{3}})$
\hat{u}	\tilde{u}_R^*	u_R^*	3	$(-\frac{2}{3}, \mathbf{1}, \overline{\mathbf{3}})$
\hat{e}	\tilde{e}_R^*	e_R^*	3	$(1, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$
$\hat{\mathbf{S}}$	\mathbf{S}	$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$(0, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$

- Superpotential — an ad hoc Z_3 discrete symmetry

$$W_{\text{NMSSM}} = W_{\text{Yukawa}} + \lambda \hat{\mathbf{S}} \hat{H}_u \hat{H}_d + \frac{1}{3} \kappa \hat{\mathbf{S}}^3$$

Try to solve μ -problem and little hierarchy problem.

- DM may be Bino- or Singlino-dominated. For Bino-dom. case:
DM physics is the same as that of MSSM since $\lambda \lesssim 0.3$.

LZ Experiment: $\mu \gtrsim 380$ GeV, Higgs Data: $\lambda\mu \lesssim 100$ GeV.

Singlino-dominated DM:

- Neutralino mass matrix — diagonalized by a rotation matrix N

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & -\frac{g_1 v_d}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{g_1 v_u}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ & M_2 & \frac{g_2 v_d}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{g_2 v_u}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ & & 0 & -\mu & -\lambda v_u \\ & & & 0 & -\lambda v_d \\ & & & & \frac{2\kappa}{\lambda} \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

- DM mass and its couplings are approximated by: $\mu \equiv \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} v_s$

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \approx \frac{2\kappa}{\lambda} \mu + \frac{\lambda^2 v^2}{\mu^2} (\mu \sin 2\beta - \frac{2\kappa}{\lambda} \mu) \simeq \frac{2\kappa}{\lambda} \mu, \quad N_{15} \simeq 1,$$

$$\frac{N_{13}}{N_{15}} = \frac{\lambda v}{\sqrt{2} \mu} \frac{(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu) \sin \beta - \cos \beta}{1 - (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu)^2}, \quad \frac{N_{14}}{N_{15}} = \frac{\lambda v}{\sqrt{2} \mu} \frac{(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu) \cos \beta - \sin \beta}{1 - (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu)^2},$$

$$C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h_i} \simeq \frac{\sqrt{2} \mu}{v} \left(\frac{\lambda v}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{V_{hi}^{\text{SM}} (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu - \sin 2\beta)}{1 - (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu)^2} + \dots,$$

$$C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z} \simeq \frac{m_Z}{\sqrt{2} v} \left(\frac{\lambda v}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{\cos 2\beta}{1 - (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu)^2},$$

Singlino-dominated DM:

- DM properties are described by **four** independent parameters:

$$\tan\beta, \quad \lambda, \quad \mu, \quad m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \text{ or } \kappa, \quad \text{and } 2\kappa/\lambda < 1.$$

- DM-Nucleon Scattering in the alignment limit:

$$\sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0-N}^{\text{SI}} \simeq 5 \times 10^{-45} \text{cm}^2 \times \left(\frac{\mathcal{A}}{0.1} \right)^2, \quad \sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0-N}^{\text{SD}} \simeq 10^{-39} \text{cm}^2 \left(\frac{C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z}}{0.1} \right)^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &\simeq \left(\frac{125 \text{GeV}}{m_h} \right)^2 V_h^{\text{SM}} C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h} + \left(\frac{125 \text{GeV}}{m_{h_s}} \right)^2 V_{h_s}^{\text{SM}} C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h_s} \\ &\simeq \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{125 \text{GeV}}{m_h} \right)^2 \lambda \frac{\lambda v}{\mu} \frac{(m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu - \sin 2\beta)}{1 - (\mathbf{m}_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z} \simeq \frac{m_Z}{\sqrt{2}v} \left(\frac{\lambda v}{\mu} \right)^2 \frac{\cos 2\beta}{1 - (\mathbf{m}_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}/\mu)^2}.$$

LZ Experiment: $\lambda \lesssim 0.1$, DM- \tilde{H} coannihilation to obtain proper abundance.

Bayesian evidence is heavily suppressed \rightarrow A fine-tuning theory!

Advantages of Singlino-dominated DM in GNMSSM

- Chiral Superfields

SF	Spin 0	Spin $\frac{1}{2}$	Generations	$(U(1) \otimes SU(2) \otimes SU(3))$
\hat{q}	\tilde{q}	q	3	$(\frac{1}{6}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3})$
\hat{l}	\tilde{l}	l	3	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{H}_d	H_d	\tilde{H}_d	1	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{H}_u	H_u	\tilde{H}_u	1	$(\frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{d}	\tilde{d}_R^*	d_R^*	3	$(\frac{1}{3}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{\bar{3}})$
\hat{u}	\tilde{u}_R^*	u_R^*	3	$(-\frac{2}{3}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{\bar{3}})$
\hat{e}	\tilde{e}_R^*	e_R^*	3	$(1, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$
\hat{s}	S	\tilde{S}	1	$(0, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1})$

- Superpotential — no ad hoc symmetry!

$$W_{\text{GNMSSM}} = W_Y + \lambda \hat{S} \hat{H}_u \cdot \hat{H}_d + \frac{1}{3} \kappa \hat{S}^3 + \mu \hat{H}_u \cdot \hat{H}_d + \frac{1}{2} \mu' \hat{S}^2 + \xi \hat{S}$$

- Free from domain wall and tadpole problems in Z_3 -NMSSM.
- Z_3 -violating terms originate from unified theories with a Z_4^n or Z_8^n sym..
- The $\xi \hat{S}$ term can be eliminated by field redefinitions.

Singlino-dominated DM:

- Neutralino mass matrix: $\mu_{eff} \equiv \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} v_s$, $\mu_{tot} \equiv \mu + \mu_{eff}$.

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_i^0} = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}g_1 v_d & \frac{1}{2}g_1 v_u & 0 \\ 0 & M_2 & \frac{1}{2}g_2 v_d & -\frac{1}{2}g_2 v_u & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}g_1 v_d & \frac{1}{2}g_2 v_d & 0 & -\mu_{tot} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v_u \lambda \\ \frac{1}{2}g_1 v_u & -\frac{1}{2}g_2 v_u & -\mu_{tot} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v_d \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v_u \lambda & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v_d \lambda & \mathbf{m_N} \end{pmatrix}$$

Mass and couplings of the singlino-dominated DM are given by:

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \simeq m_N + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2 v^2 (m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} - \mu_{tot} \sin 2\beta)}{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}^2 - \mu_{tot}^2} \simeq \mathbf{m_N}, \quad \mathbf{m_N} \equiv \frac{2\kappa}{\lambda} \mu_{eff} + \mu',$$

$$C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h_i} = C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h_i}^{Z_3\text{-NMSSM}}|_{\mu \rightarrow \mu_{tot}}, \quad C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z} = C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 Z}^{Z_3\text{-NMSSM}}|_{\mu \rightarrow \mu_{tot}}.$$

- DM properties are described by **five** independent parameters:

Note: $\tan\beta$, λ , κ , μ_{tot} , and $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$. μ_{tot} : **Higgsino mass**.

Different from Z_3 -NMSSM, $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$, λ , and κ are not correlated!

- In the limit $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, matrix decomposition: $5 \times 5 = 4 \oplus 1$, **decoupled!**

GNMSSM: Higgs Sector

Soft-breaking terms:

$$-\mathcal{L}_{soft} = \left[\lambda A_\lambda S H_u \cdot H_d + \frac{1}{3} A_\kappa \kappa S^3 + m_3^2 H_u \cdot H_d + \frac{1}{2} m_S'^2 S^2 + h.c. \right] \\ + m_{H_u}^2 |H_u|^2 + m_{H_d}^2 |H_d|^2 + m_S^2 |S|^2.$$

CP-odd Higgs mass matrix in bases $(A_{\text{NSM}}, \text{Im}(S))$:

$$\mathcal{M}_{P,11}^2 = \frac{2 [\mu_{eff} (\lambda A_\lambda + \kappa \mu_{eff} + \lambda \mu') + \lambda m_3^2]}{\lambda \sin 2\beta} \equiv \mathbf{m}_A^2,$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{P,22}^2 = \frac{(\lambda A_\lambda + 4\kappa \mu_{eff} + \lambda \mu') \sin 2\beta}{4\mu_{eff}} \lambda v^2 - \frac{\kappa \mu_{eff}}{\lambda} (3A_\kappa + \mu') - \frac{\mu}{2\mu_{eff}} \lambda^2 v^2 - 2m_S'^2$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{P,12}^2 = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} (\lambda A_\lambda - 2\kappa \mu_{eff} - \lambda \mu') \equiv \frac{\lambda \mathbf{v}}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathbf{A}_\lambda - \mathbf{m}_N).$$

- In the limit $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, matrix decomposition: $2 \times 2 = 1 \oplus 1$, **singlet decoupled!**
- \mathbf{m}_A : heavy doublet mass scale, $\mathbf{m}_B \equiv \sqrt{\mathcal{M}_{P,22}^2}$: CP-odd singlet Higgs mass.

$$m_3^2 = \frac{\lambda \mathbf{m}_A^2 \sin 2\beta - 2\kappa \mu_{\text{eff}}^2 - 2\lambda \mu_{\text{eff}} \mu' - 2\lambda \mu_{\text{eff}} A_\lambda}{2\lambda}$$

$$m_S'^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\mathbf{m}_B^2 + \frac{\mu}{2\mu_{\text{eff}}} \lambda^2 v^2 + \frac{\kappa \mu_{\text{eff}}}{\lambda} (3A_\kappa + \mu') - \frac{(\lambda A_\lambda + 4\kappa \mu_{\text{eff}} + \lambda \mu') \sin 2\beta}{4\mu_{\text{eff}}} \lambda v^2 \right]$$

GNMSSM: Higgs Sector

CP-even Higgs mass matrix in bases $(H_{\text{NSM}}, H_{\text{SM}}, \text{Re}[S])$:

$$\mathcal{M}_{S,11}^2 = m_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}(2m_Z^2 - \lambda^2 v^2) \sin^2 2\beta,$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{S,12}^2 = -\frac{1}{4}(2m_Z^2 - \lambda^2 v^2) \sin 4\beta,$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{S,13}^2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\lambda A_\lambda + 2\kappa\mu_{eff} + \lambda\mu')v \cos 2\beta \equiv -\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}}(A_\lambda + m_N)v \cos 2\beta,$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{S,22}^2 = m_Z^2 \cos^2 2\beta + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 v^2 \sin^2 2\beta,$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{S,23}^2 = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} [2\lambda(\mu_{eff} + \mu) - (\lambda A_\lambda + 2\kappa\mu_{eff} + \lambda\mu') \sin 2\beta],$$

$$\equiv \frac{\lambda v}{\sqrt{2}} [2\mu_{\text{tot}} - (A_\lambda + m_N) \sin 2\beta],$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{S,33}^2 = \frac{\lambda(A_\lambda + \mu') \sin 2\beta}{4\mu_{eff}} \lambda v^2 + \frac{\mu_{eff}}{\lambda} (\kappa A_\kappa + \frac{4\kappa^2 \mu_{eff}}{\lambda} + 3\kappa\mu') - \frac{\mu}{2\mu_{eff}} \lambda^2 v^2,$$

- In the limit $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, matrix decomposition: $3 \times 3 = 2 \oplus 1$, **singlet decoupled!**
- $m_C \equiv \sqrt{\mathcal{M}_{S,33}^2}$: CP-even singlet Higgs mass.

$$A_\kappa = \frac{\mathbf{m}_C^2 + \frac{\mu}{2\mu_{eff}} \lambda^2 v^2 - \frac{\lambda(A_\lambda + \mu') \sin 2\beta}{4\mu_{eff}} \lambda v^2 - \frac{4\kappa^2}{\lambda^2} \mu_{eff}^2 - \frac{3\kappa}{\lambda} \mu_{eff} \mu'}{\frac{\mu_{eff}}{\lambda} \kappa}$$

Input parameters in the original Lagrangian:

- Soft-breaking masses: $m_{H_u}^2$, $m_{H_d}^2$, and m_S^2 ;
- Yukawa couplings in Higgs sector: λ and κ ;
- Soft-breaking trilinear coefficients A_λ and A_κ ;
- Bilinear mass parameters μ and μ' , and their soft-breaking parameters m_3^2 and $m_S'^2$.

Physical inputs: λ , κ , $\tan\beta$, v_s , m_{H^\pm} , m_{h_s} , m_{A_s} , $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$, and μ_{tot} .

- Vacuum expectation values: v_u , v_d , v_s ;
- Yukawa couplings in Higgs sector: λ and κ ;
- Electroweakino masses: $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \simeq m_N$, and Higgsino mass μ_{tot} ;
- Higgs boson masses: $m_{H^\pm}^2 \simeq m_A^2$, $m_{A_s} \simeq m_B$, and $m_{h_s} \simeq m_C$;
- Soft-breaking trilinear coefficients A_λ , **which is an insensitive parameter for all observables.**

Important applications of the Singlino-dominated DM:

- **Singlet-dominated particles form a secluded DM sector: proper abundance is generated by**

- s -wave process $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow h_s A_s$, occurring by s -channel exchange of Higgs bosons and t -channel exchange of neutralinos:

$$|C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 h_s}| = |C_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 A_s}| = \sqrt{2}\kappa \simeq 0.2 \times \left(\frac{m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}}{300 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{1/2};$$

- p -wave process $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow h_s h_s, A_s A_s$, via adjusting κ ;
- h_s/A_s -funnels, via adjusting m_{h_s}/m_{A_s} .
- **DM-nucleon scatterings suppressed by λ^4 :**
Current LZ experiment requires $\lambda \lesssim 0.1$. Future DD expt. will further suppress λ , but not affect GNMSSM phenomenology.
- **Bayesian analyses:**
DM is primarily preferred to be Singlino-dominated.

GNMSSM: Other Distinct Features

Characteristics:

- ① **Free from the domain wall and tadpole problems;**
- ② **More stable vacuum than the MSSM;**

$$V_{\min}^{\text{des}} = \cdots - \frac{\kappa^2}{\lambda^4} \mu_{eff}^4 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\kappa A_\kappa}{\lambda^3} \mu_{eff}^3.$$

- ③ **Significant alleviation of the LHC constraints.**

Heavy sparticles prefer to decay into NLSP or NNLSP first. Their decay chains are thus lengthened and their decay products become more complex.

- ④ **Every EW parameter takes natural values.**

Considering $\text{LZ} + \text{LHC} + a_\mu$,

$Z_3\text{-NMSSM}$: $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \gtrsim 260\text{GeV}$, $\mu \gtrsim 550\text{GeV}$, $v_s \gtrsim 2\text{ TeV}$;

GNMSSM : $m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} \gtrsim 100\text{GeV}$, $\mu_{tot} \gtrsim 200\text{GeV}$, $v_s < 1\text{ TeV}$.

- ⑤ **Bayesian evidence is much larger than that of $Z_3\text{-NMSSM}$.**

Results are based on global fits of supersymmetric theories.

- ① Specially designed clusters.
- ② SARAH suite for calculation.
 - Model building: SARAH-4.14.3;
 - Spectrum generator: SPheno-4.0.4;
 - DM physics calculator: MicrOMEGAs-5.0.4;
 - Higgs physics calculator: HiggsSingal-2.2.3, HiggsBounds-5.3.2;
 - Flavor physics calculator: FlavorKit;
 - MC simulation: MadGraph_aMC@NLO, PYTHIA8, and Delphes;
 - LHC SUSY search: SModelS-2.1.1, CheckMATE-2.0.29.
- ③ Scan strategy: parallel MultiNest algorithm.

High performance:

Simultaneous computation of more than 10^6 programmes.

- ④ Members of the developers for the package CheckMATE.

Reproduce more than 40 experimental analyses.

Table 1: Experimental analyses of the electroweakino production processes.

Scenario	Final State	Name
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W Z \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$n\ell(n \geq 2) + nj(n \geq 0) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	CMS-SUS-20-001 (137 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-2106-01676 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-17-004 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-1803-02762 (36.1 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \ell \tilde{\nu} \ell \tilde{\ell}$	$n\ell(n = 3) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	ATLAS-1806-02293 (36.1 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \ell \tilde{\nu} \ell \tilde{\ell}$	$2\ell + 1\tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	ATLAS-1803-02762 (36.1 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu \tau \tau$	$2\ell + 1\tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow \tau \nu \tau \tau$	$3\tau + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-1909-09226 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-17-004 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-1812-09432 (36.1 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W h \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$n\ell(n \geq 1) + nb(n \geq 0) + nj(n \geq 0) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	CMS-SUS-16-034 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-16-045 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-1908-08215 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-17-010 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow WW \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	$2\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	ATLAS-1908-08215 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-17-010 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow 2\ell \nu(\tilde{\nu} \ell)$	$2\ell + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	ATLAS-1908-08215 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-17-010 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp \rightarrow h/ZW \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma/Z\tilde{G}$	$2\gamma + n\ell(n \geq 0) + nb(n \geq 0) + nj(n \geq 0) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	ATLAS-1802-03158 (36.1 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-1802-03158 (36.1 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \tilde{\chi}_1^\mp \rightarrow WW \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma/Z\tilde{G}$	$n\ell(n \geq 4) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	ATLAS-2103-11684 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-2103-11684 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-2103-11684 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-2103-11684 (139 fb ⁻¹)
		ATLAS-2103-11684 (139 fb ⁻¹)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^\mp \tilde{\chi}_1^\pm \rightarrow W \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow h/Z\tilde{G}$	$n\ell(n \geq 2) + nb(n \geq 0) + nj(n \geq 0) + E_T^{\text{miss}}$	CMS-SUS-16-039 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)
		CMS-SUS-17-004 (35.9 fb ⁻¹)

- ① **WIMP crisis just means that the simplest realizations of the WIMP miracle are facing challenges** →
More elaborate theories are encouraged.
- ② **Occam razor was incorrectly applied to the NMSSM.**
Specifically, the Z_3 -NMSSM is too restricted to exhibit all the essential characteristics of the NMSSM.
- ③ **It is time to explore the phenomenology of GNMSSM,**
which is one of the simplest supersymmetric theories to explain naturally current experiments.
 - **Signlino DM is primarily preferred by Bayesian statistics!**
 - **The GNMSSM has many distinct theoretical advantages!**
- ④ **Seemingly independent problems may have common physical origins!**
Go forward to explore them with creative ideas and more sophisticated techniques.

thanks!