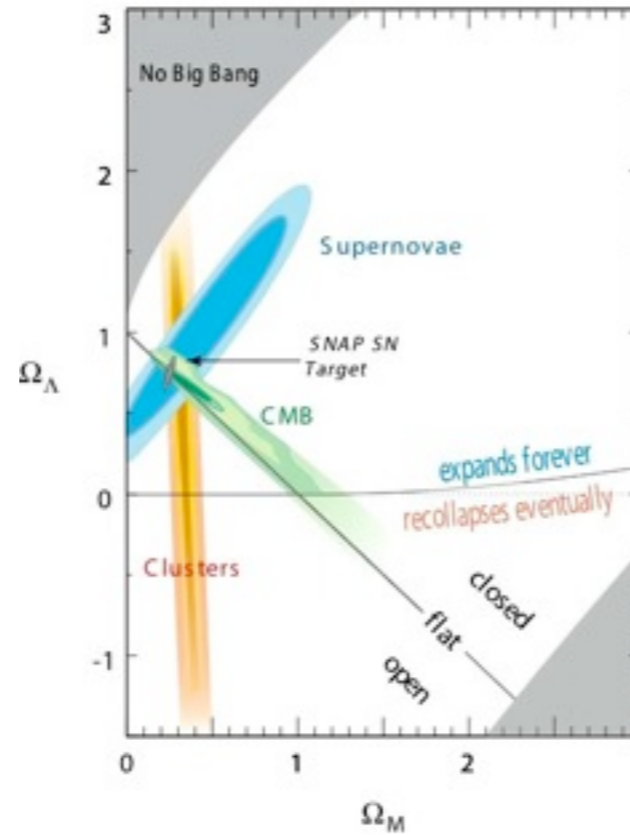
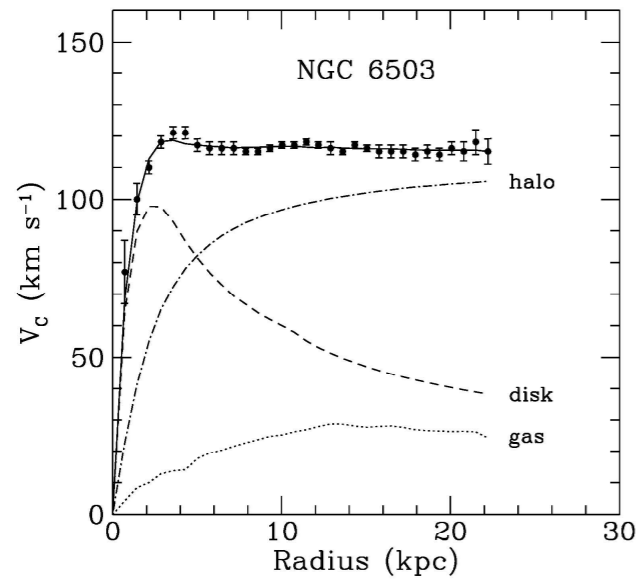


# WIMP dark matter at 100 TeV

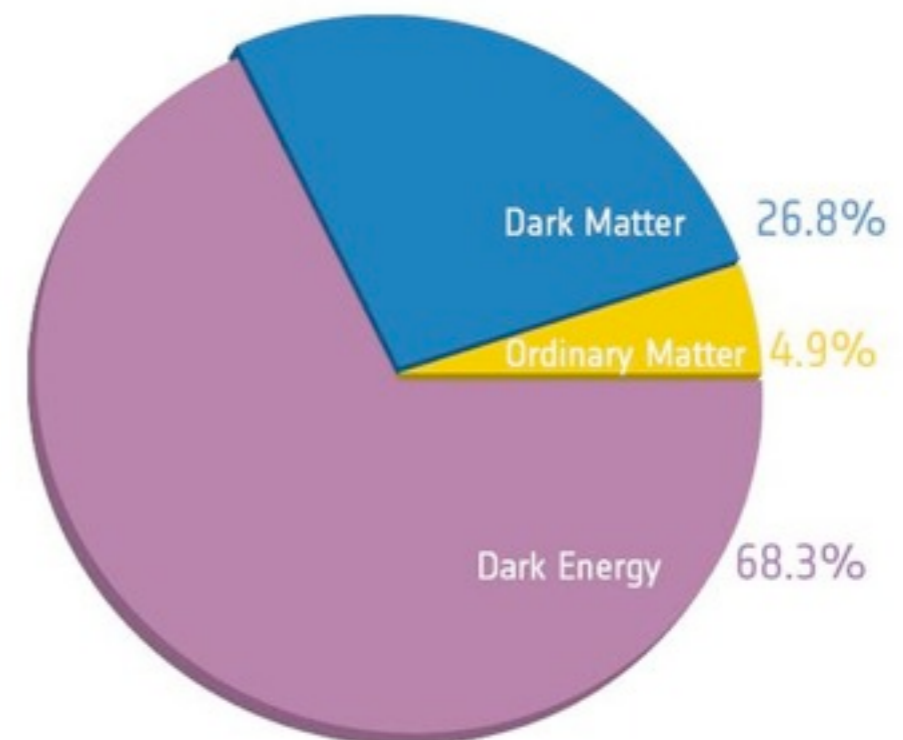
Lian-Tao Wang  
University of Chicago

1st CFHEP Symposium on circular collider physics, Feb. 24, 2014

# We have solid evidence for dark matter:



Only NP beyond SM discovered so far!



# Dark matter candidate?

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- We know very little. Vast range of possibilities
  - ▶ Can be  $10^{-31}$  GeV to  $10^{50}$  GeV.

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    - Weak scale mass, couplings not too large or small
    - Measure the properties in the lab.
  - ▶ Not so dependent on the history of the early universe.
    - Because we don't know too much about it.
    - Idea: thermal equilibrium in early universe.

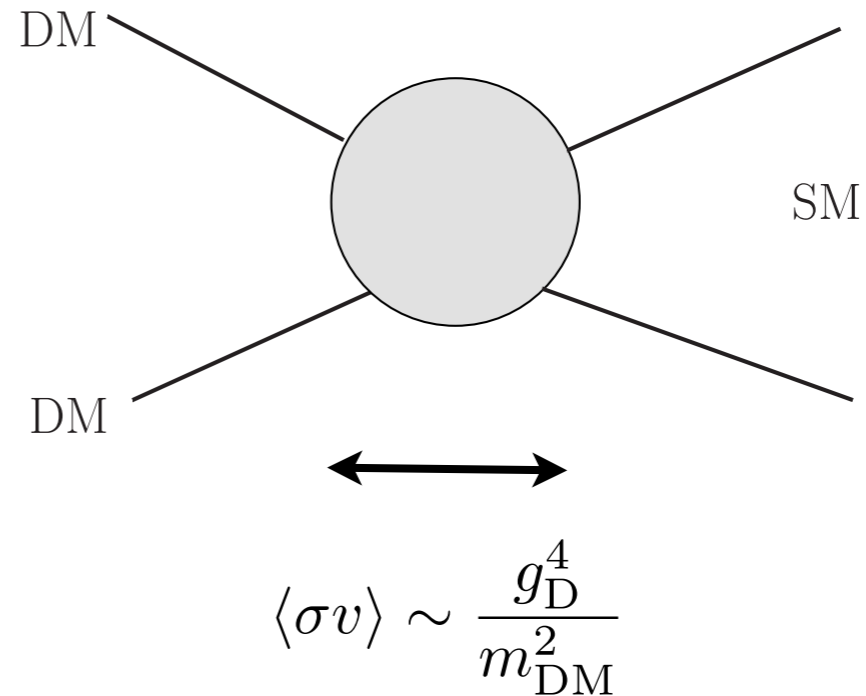
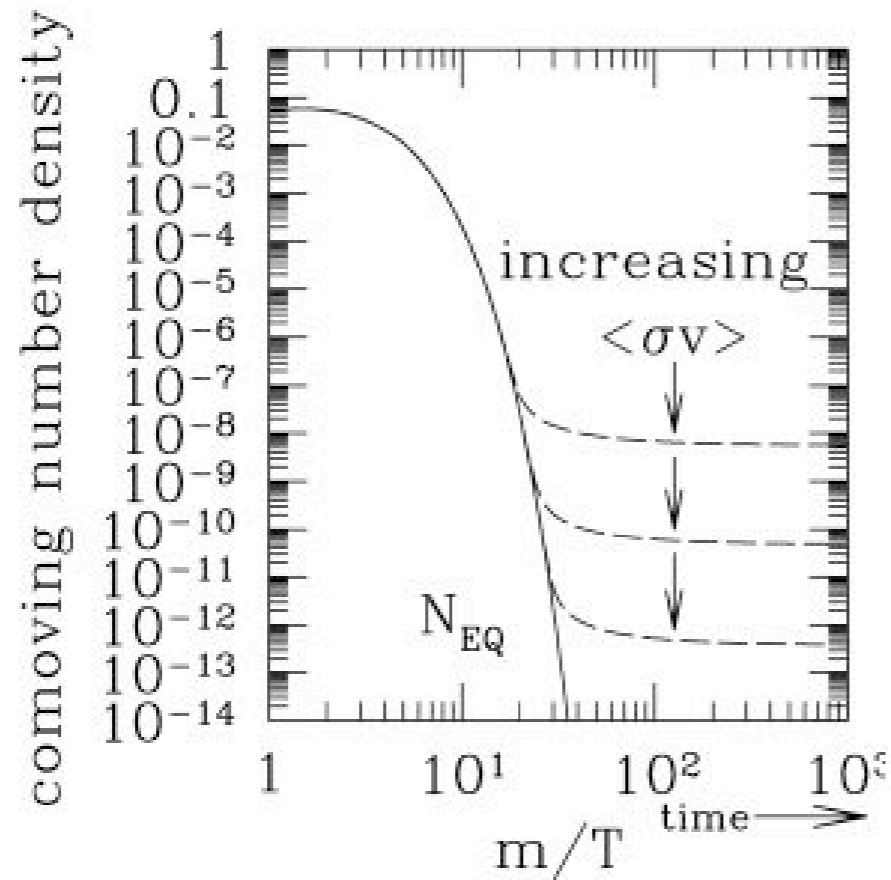
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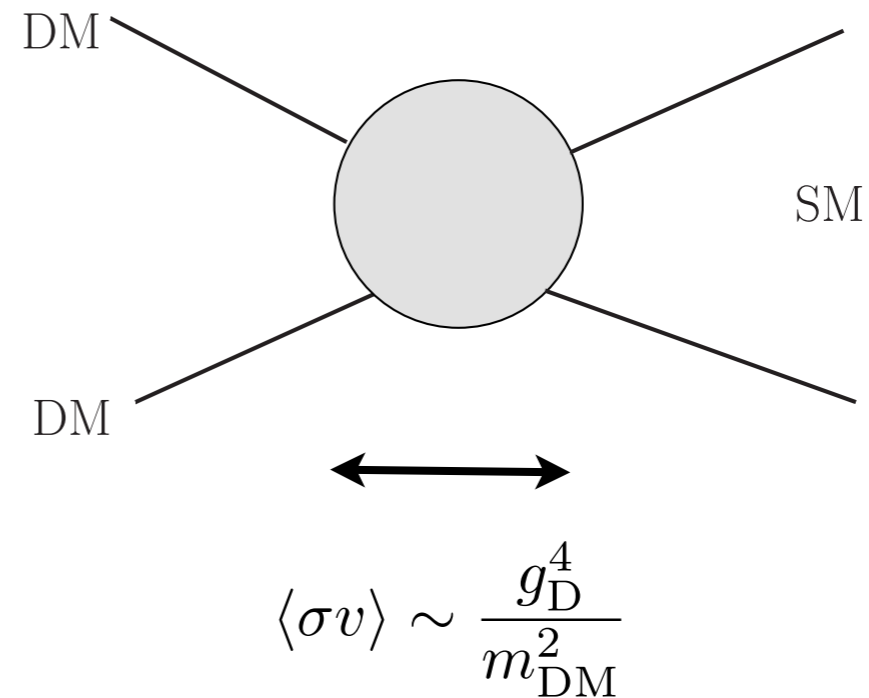
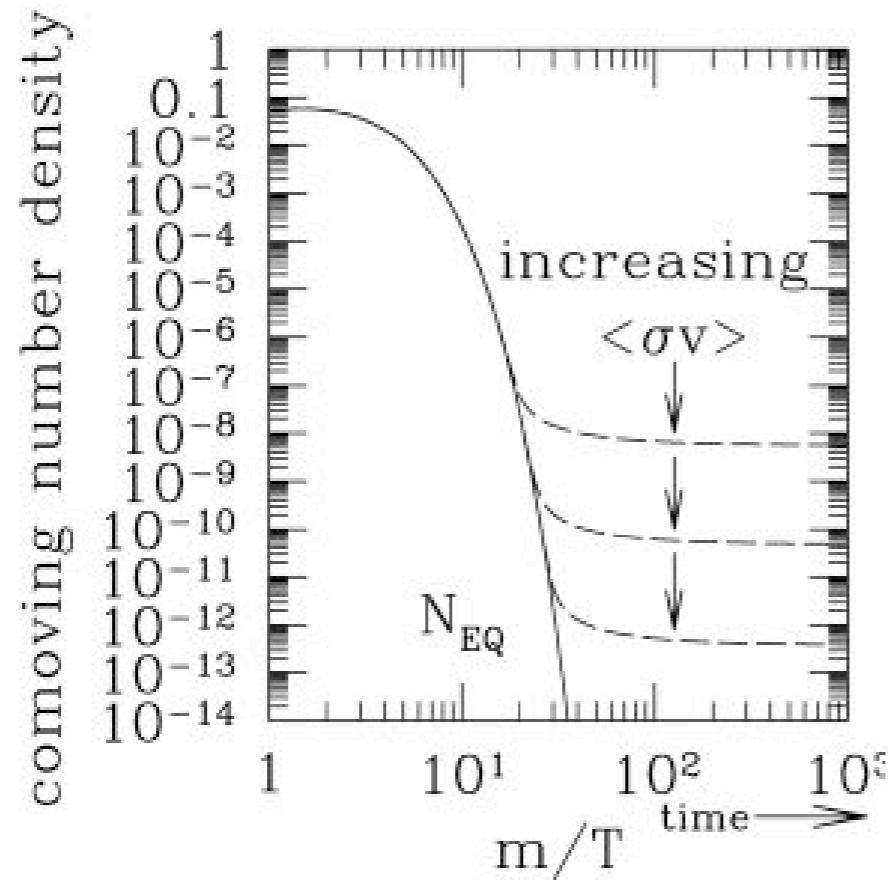
**WIMP**

# WIMP miracle



- If  $g_D \sim 0.1$   $M_D \sim 10$ s GeV - TeV
  - ▶ We get the right relic abundance of dark matter.
- Major hint for weak scale new physics!

# WIMP miracle



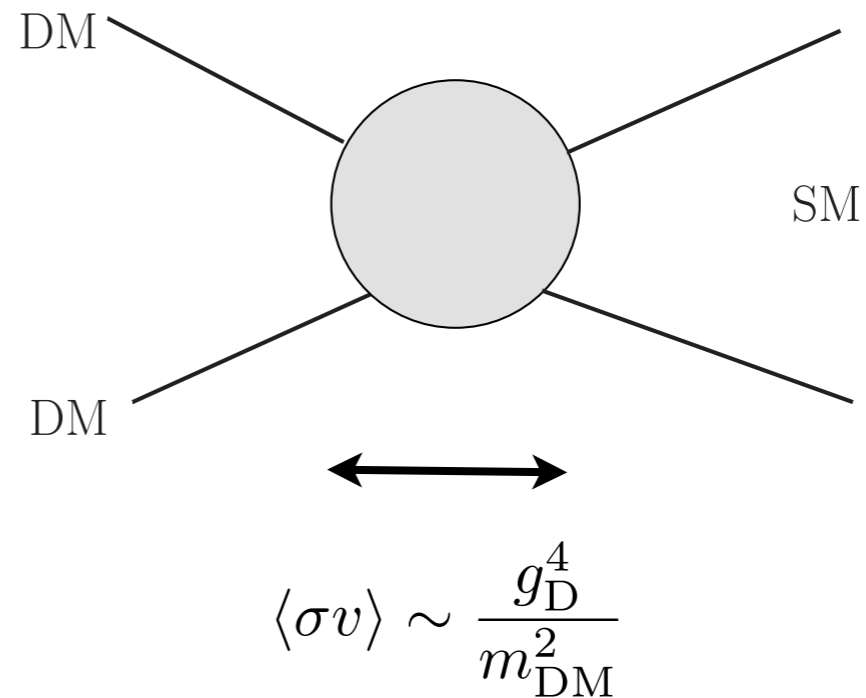
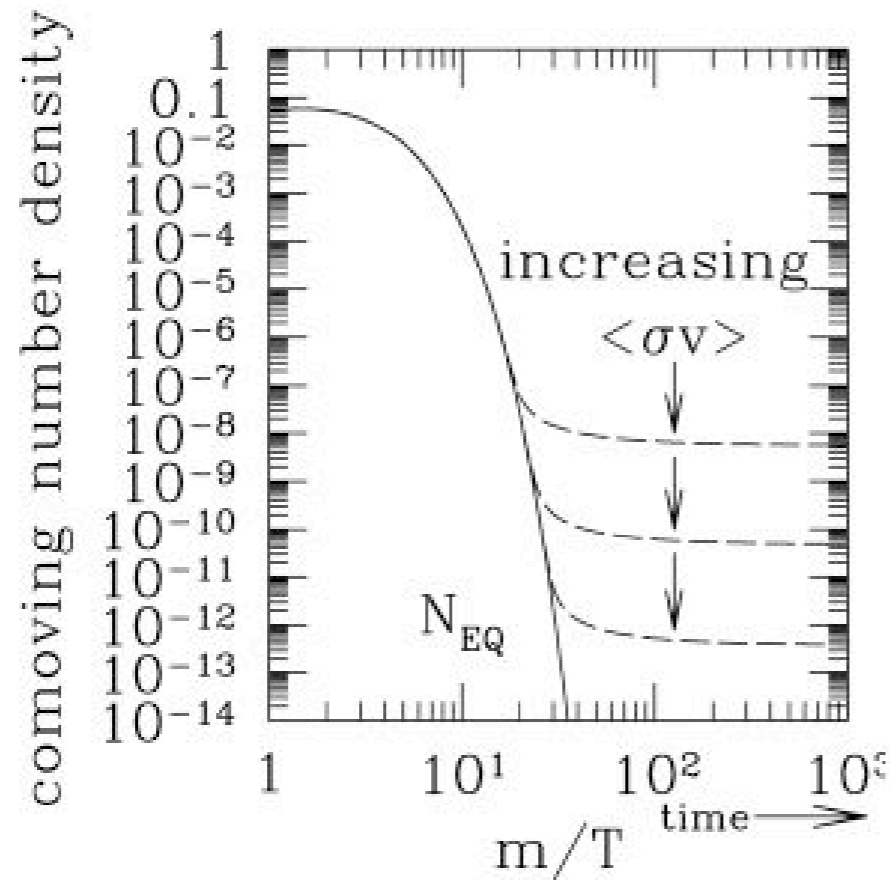
- More precisely, to get the correct relic abundance

$$M_{\text{WIMP}} \leq 1.8 \text{ TeV} \left( \frac{g^2}{0.3} \right)$$

- Much of the parameter space out of reach for the LHC.



# WIMP miracle



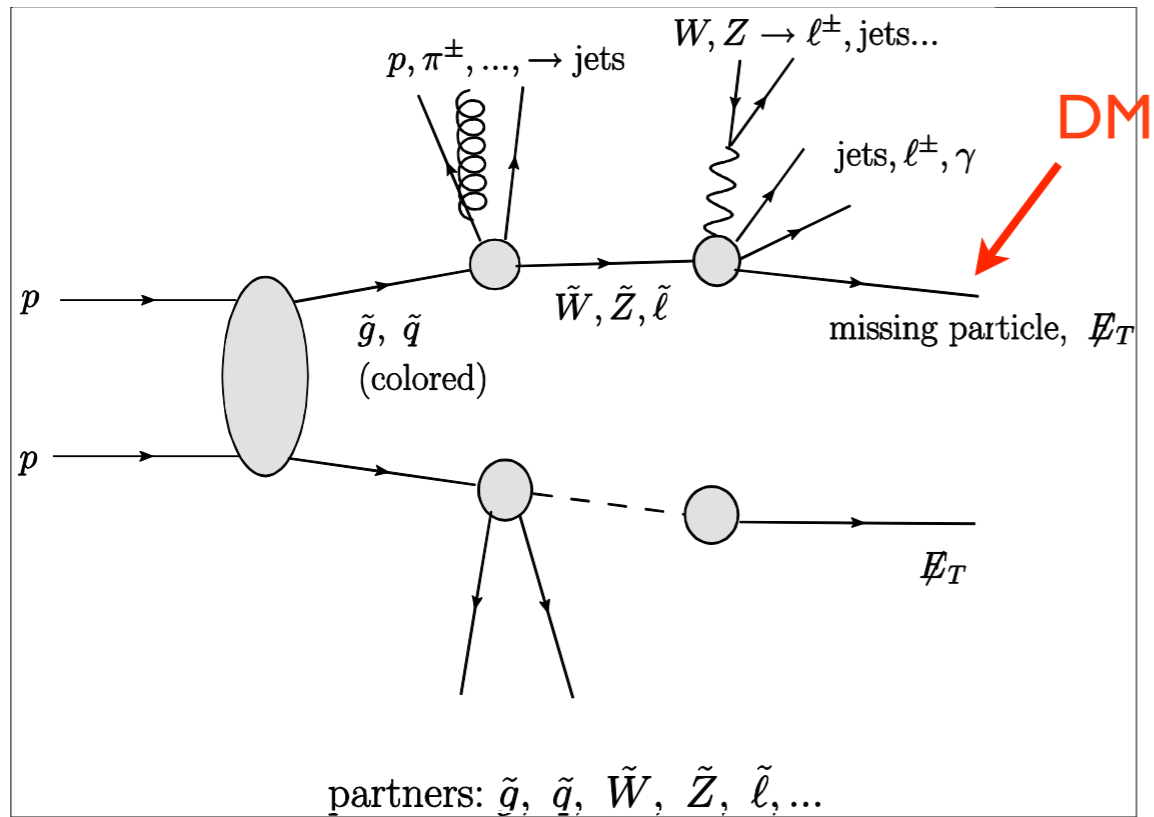
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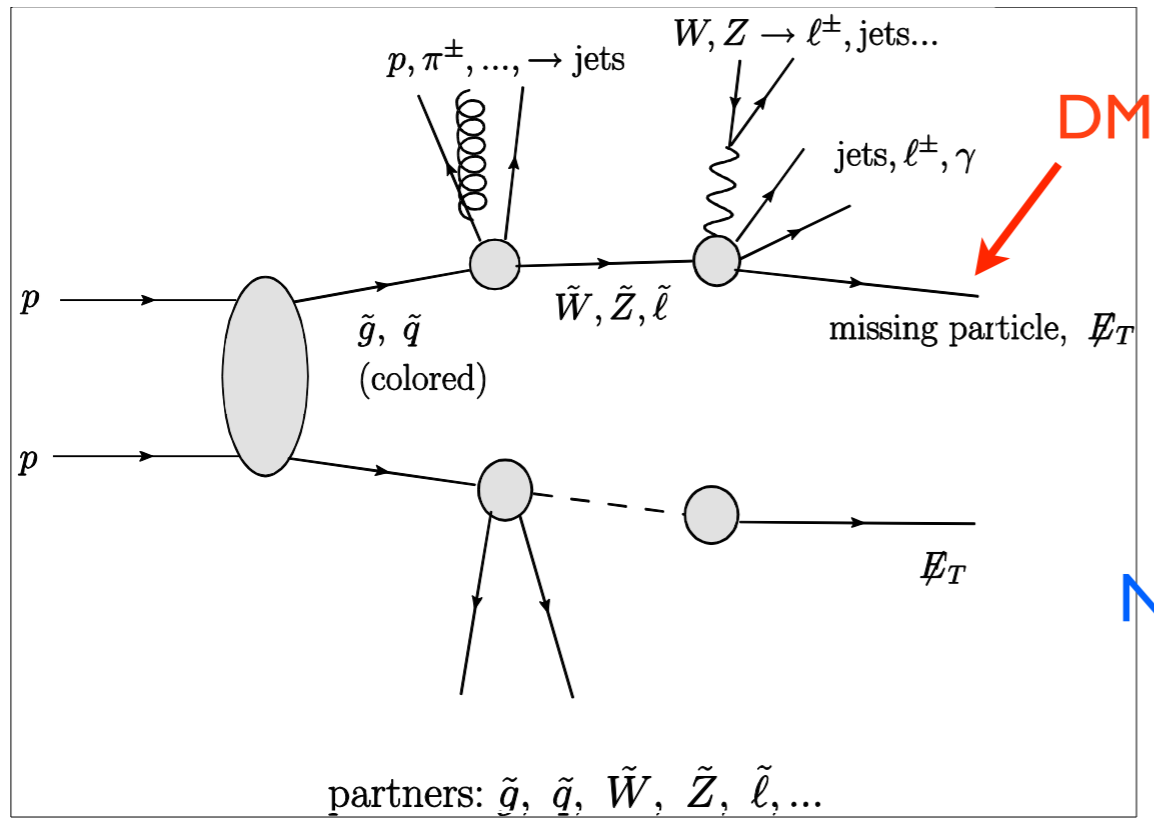
Will use 100 TeV for comparison here.

# "standard" story.

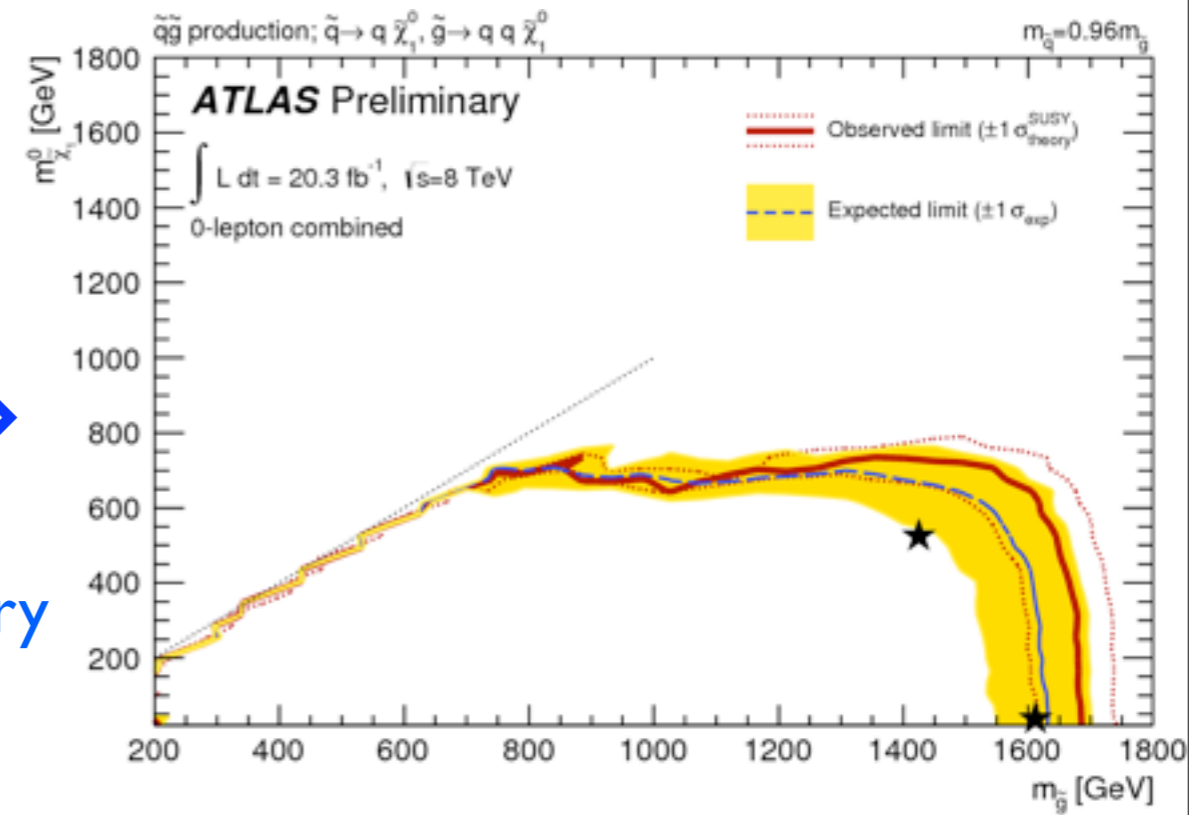


- WIMP is part of a complete model at weak scale.
- It's produced as part of the NP signal, shows up as missing energy.
  - ▶ Dominated by colored NP particle production: eg. gluino.
- The reach is correlated with the rest of the particle spectrum.

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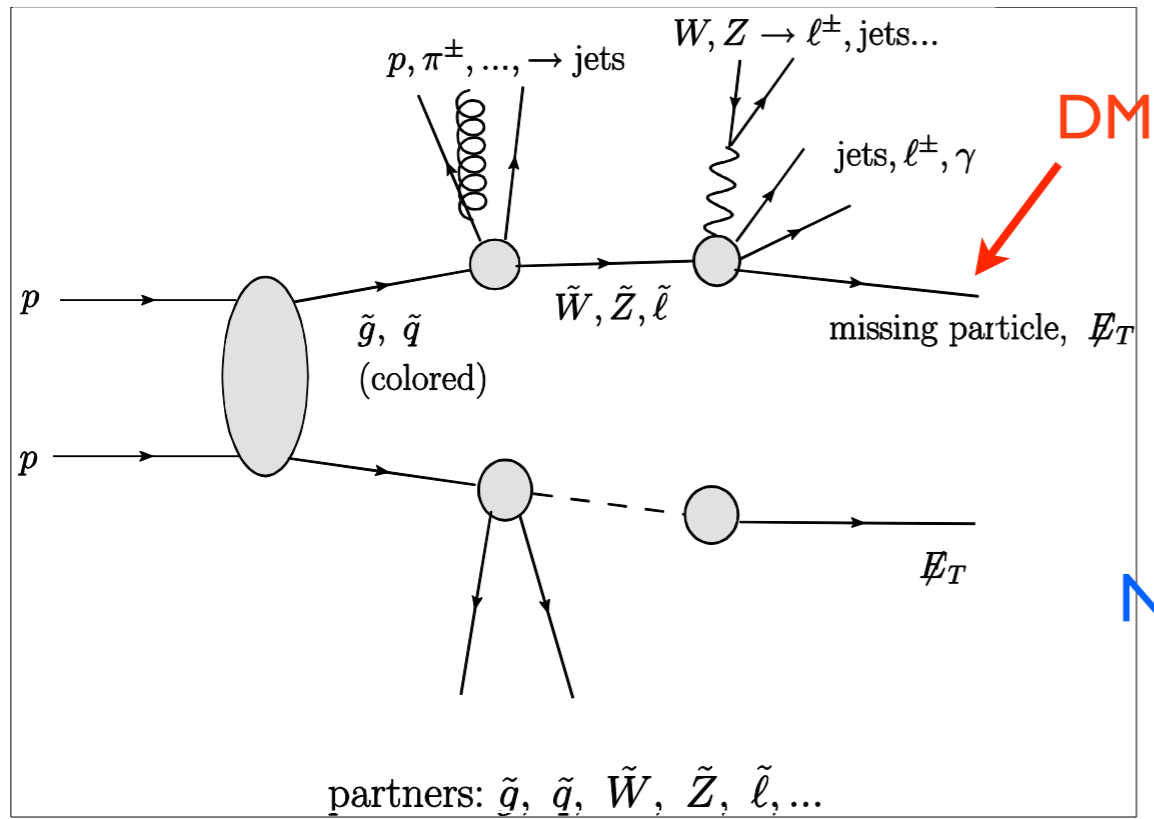


→  
No discovery yet

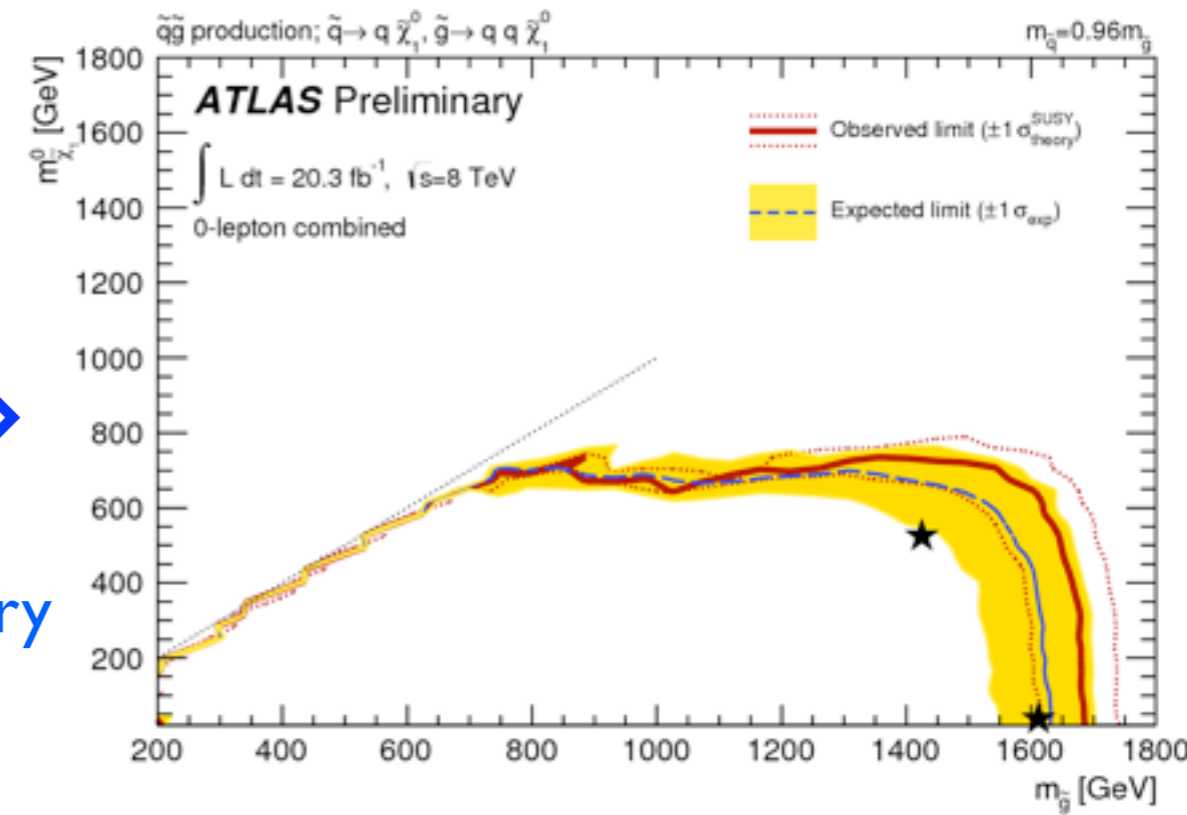


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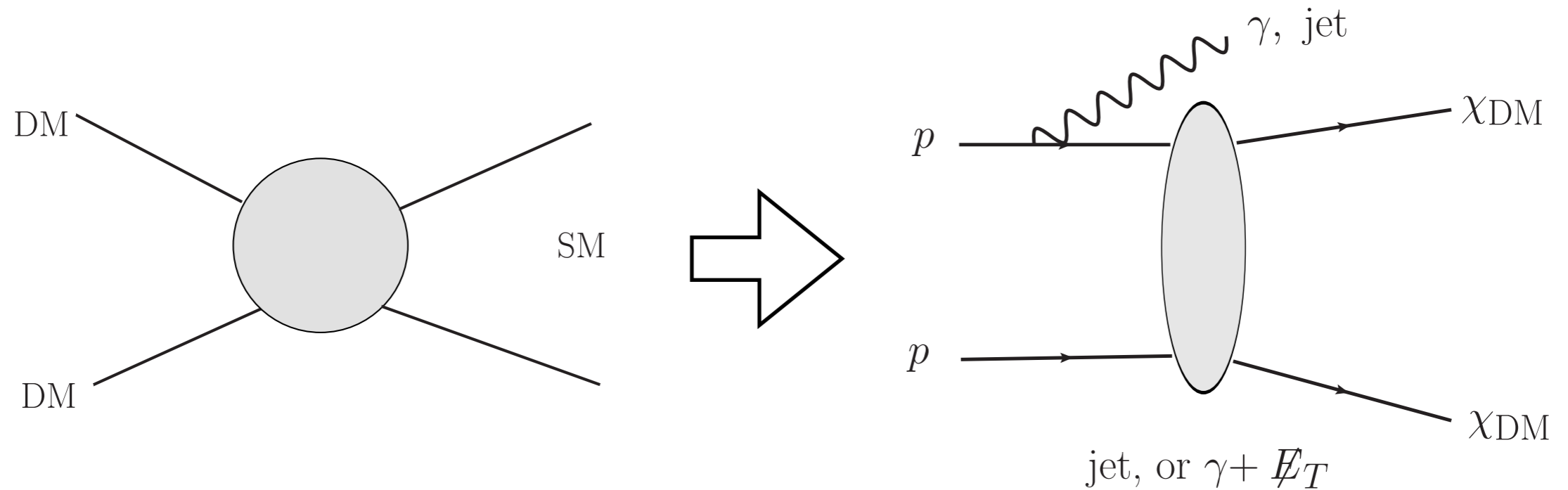
➡  
No discovery yet



Of course, still plausible at the LHC, will keep looking.  
Higher energy  $\Rightarrow$  higher reach

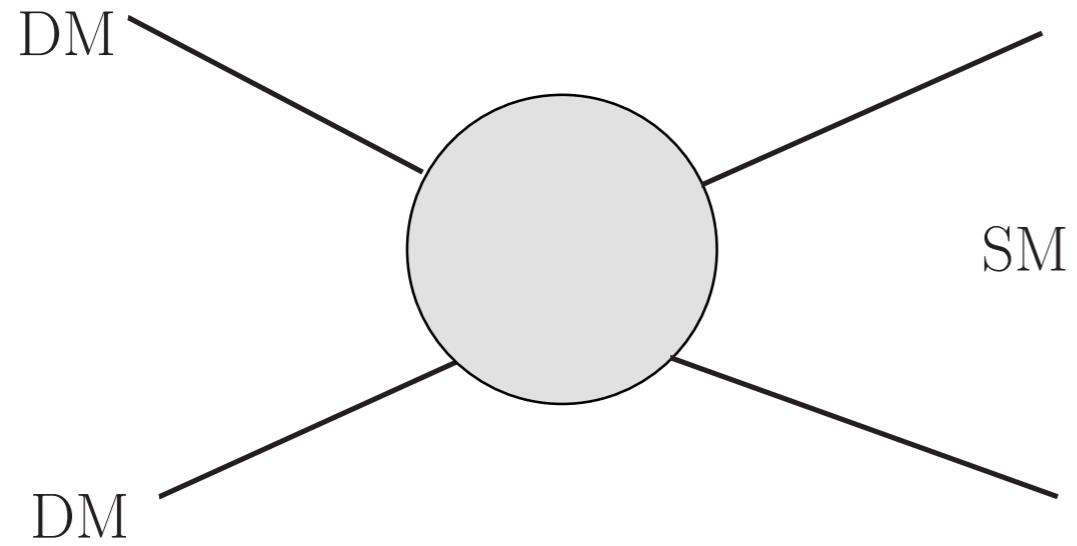
# Back to the basics

- pair production + additional radiation.

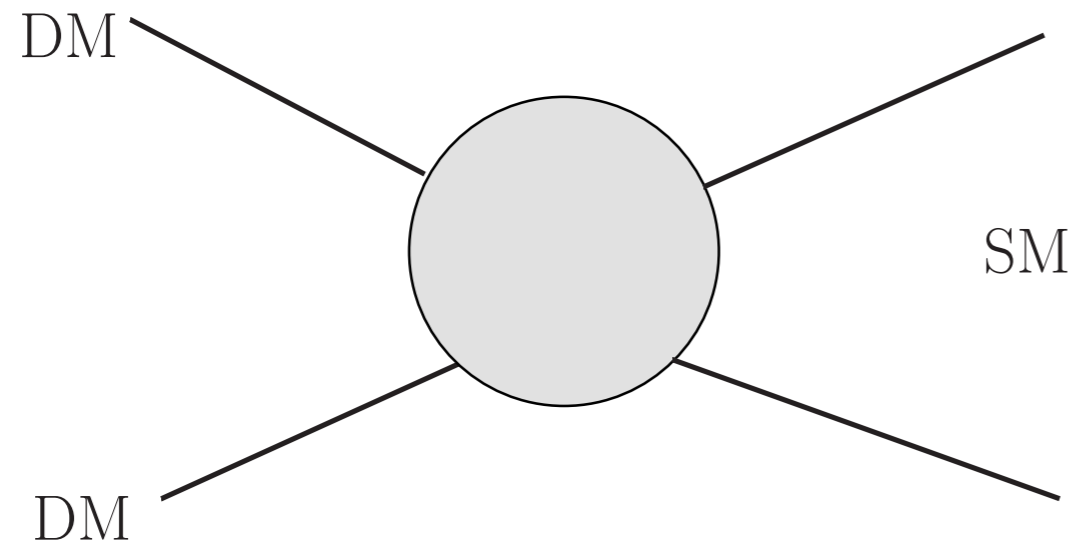


- Mono-jet, mono-photon, mono-...
- Have become "Standard" LHC searches.

# Effective operator approach



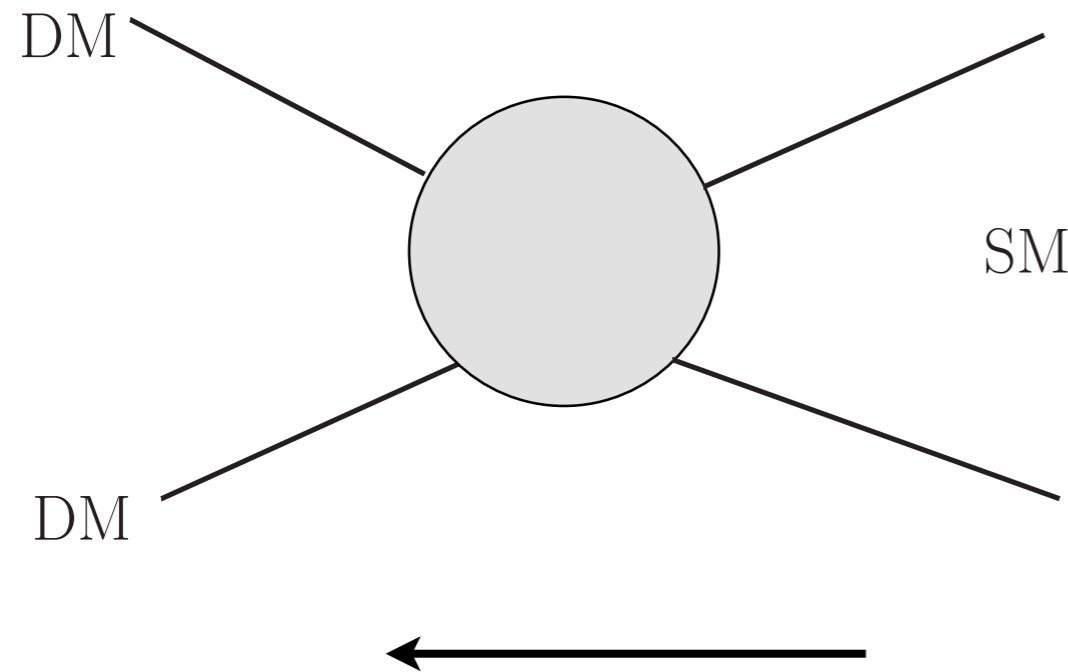
# Effective operator approach



momentum exchange  
 $q \sim 100 \text{ MeV} \ll m_\phi$   
effectively,

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^d} \chi\chi J_{\text{SM}}$$

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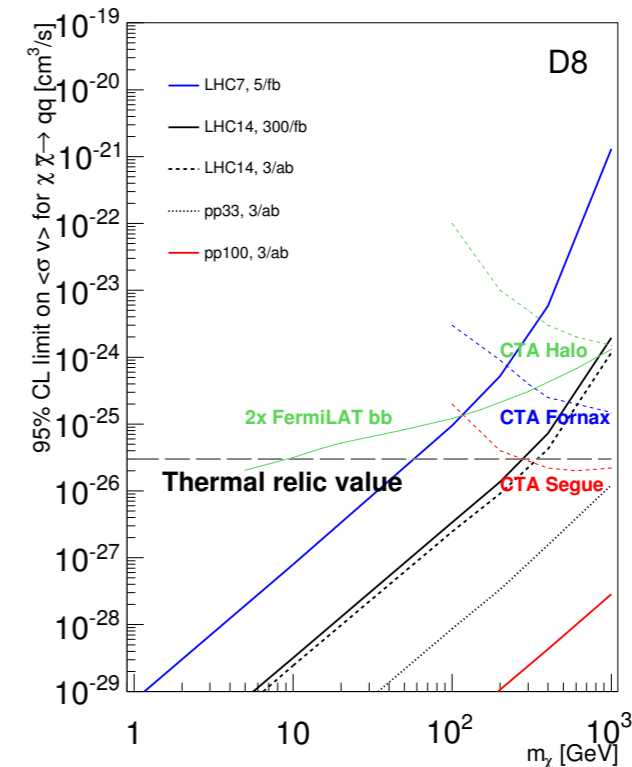
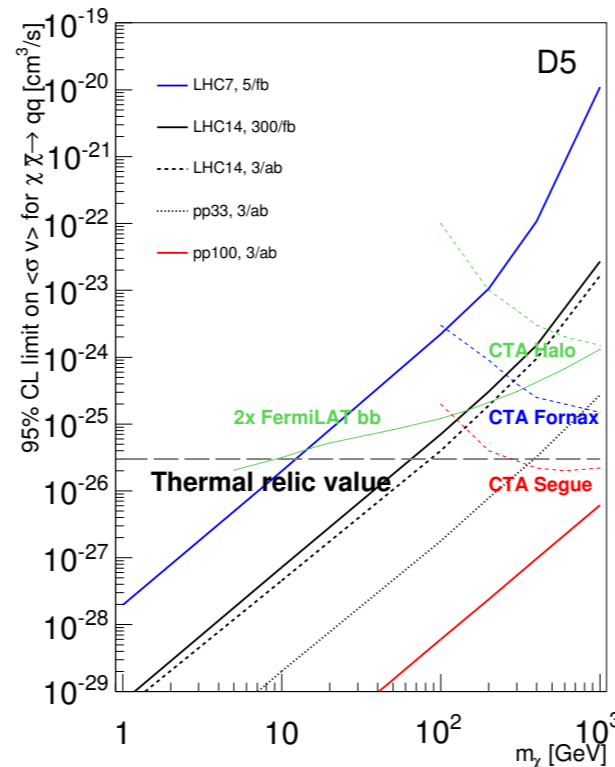
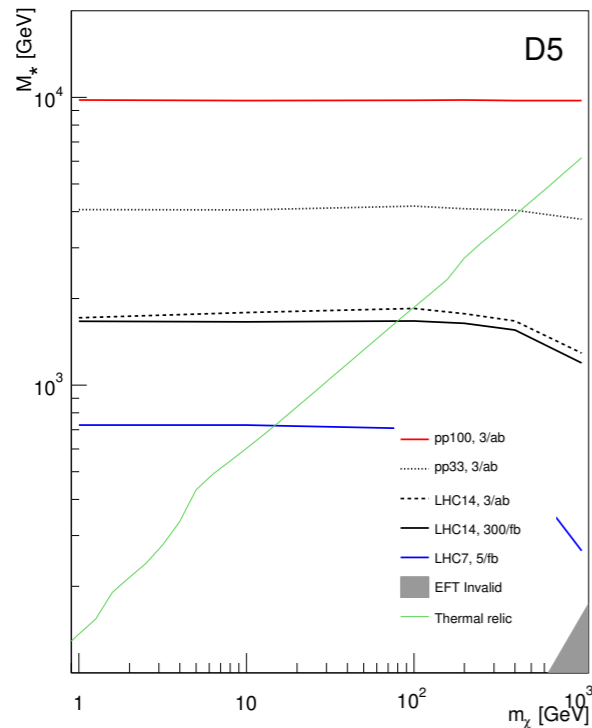
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^d} \chi\chi J_{\text{SM}}$$

Use colliders to constrain and probe  
the same operator

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^d} \chi\chi J_{\text{SM}}$$



# Effective operator approach



Zhou, Berge, LTW, Whiteson, Tait, 1307.5327

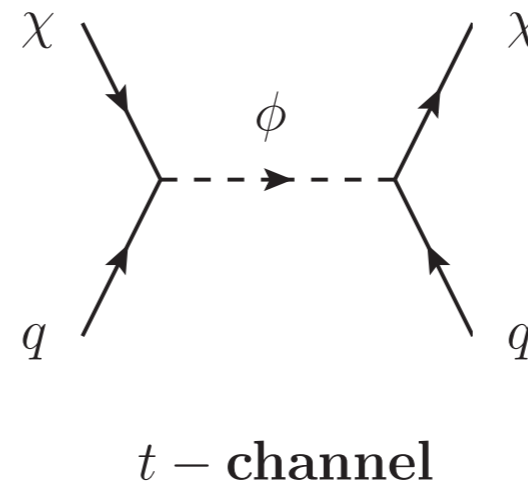
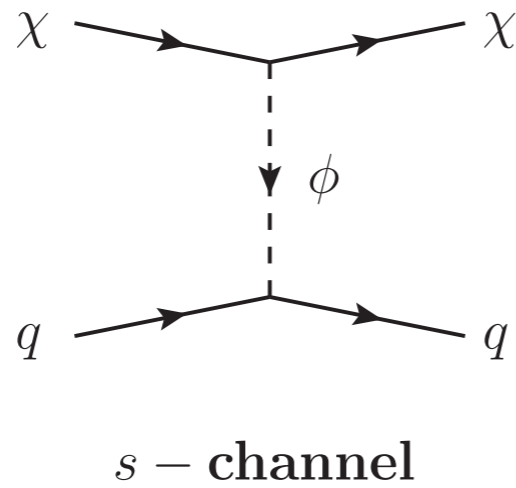
## — Effective?

- ▶ Valid? Could be in some parameter region.
- ▶ Representative of possible UV completion? And, representative of possible signals?
- Consider possible mediators.

# Simplified mediator models

direct detection  $\rightarrow$

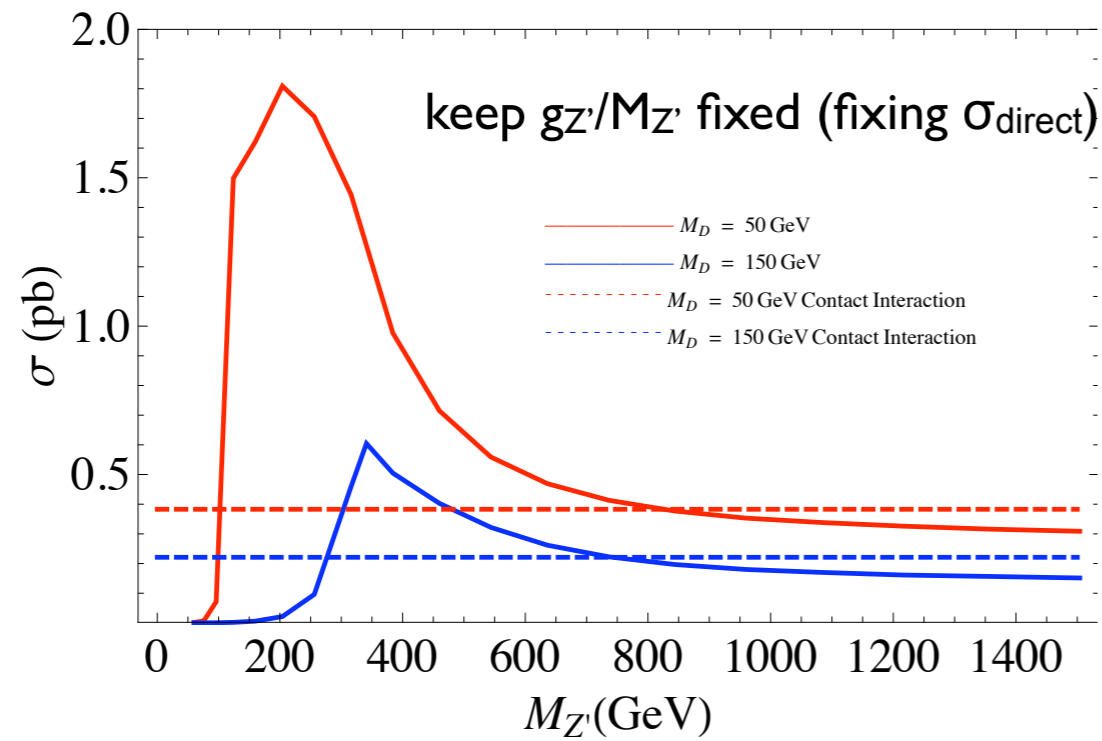
collider detection  $\uparrow$



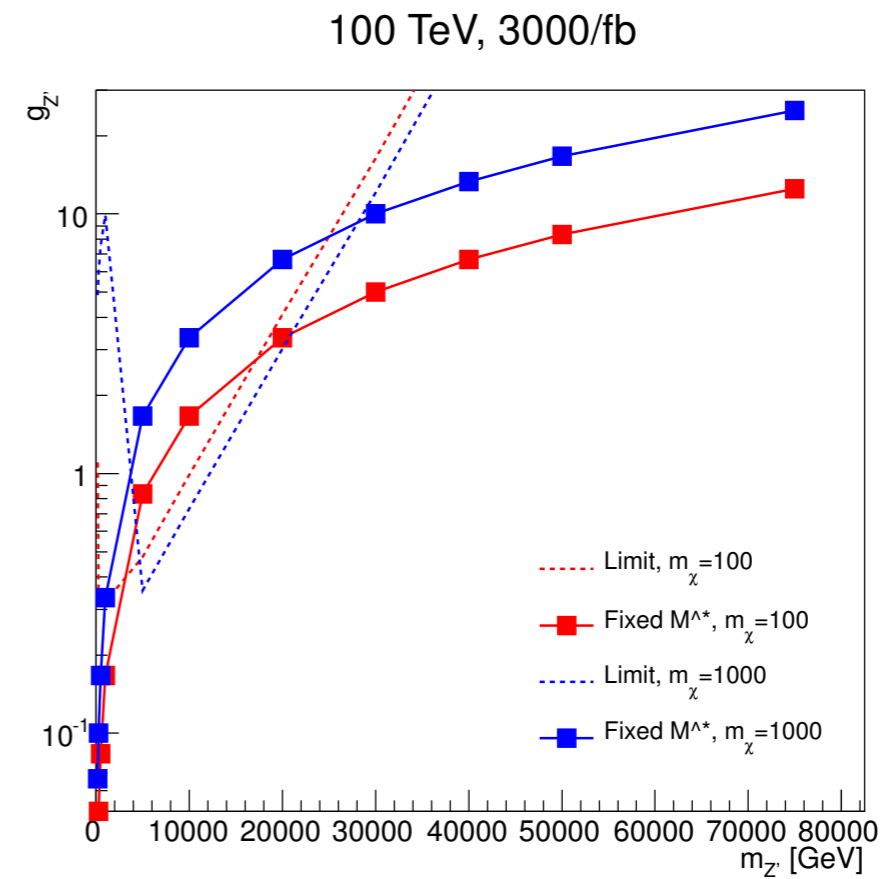
indirect detection  $\rightarrow$

$\phi$  can be scalar or  $Z'$

$\phi$  squark like



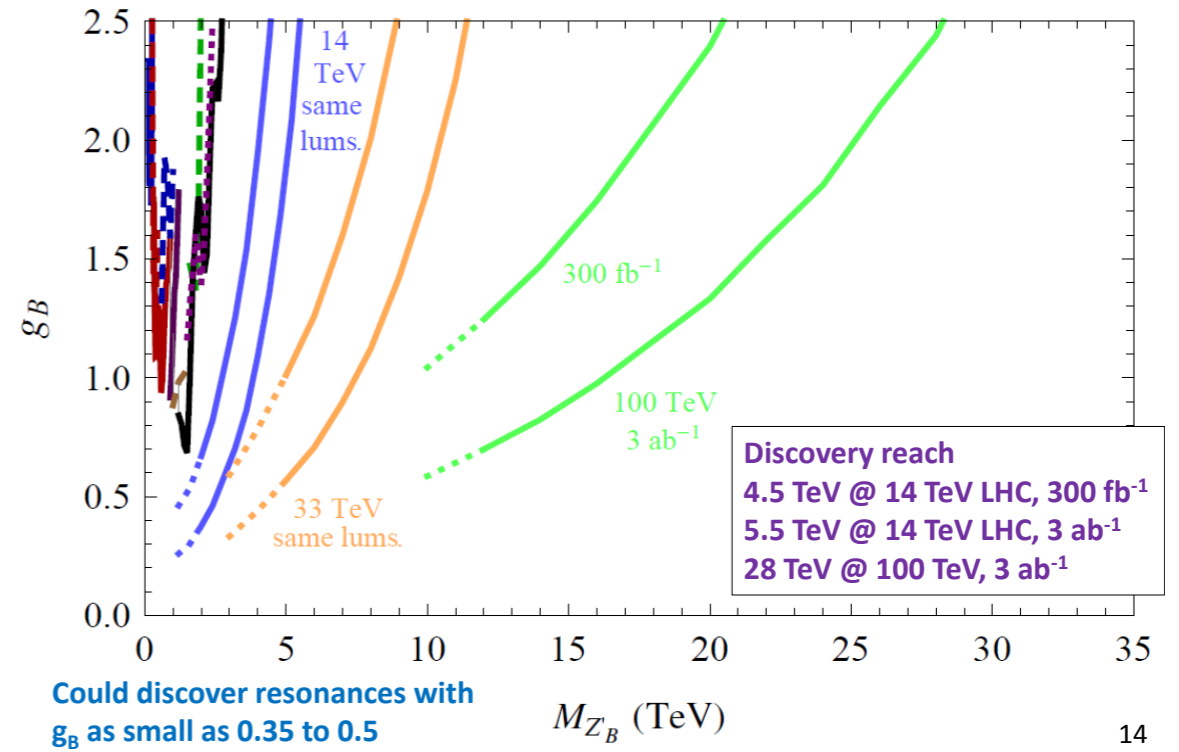
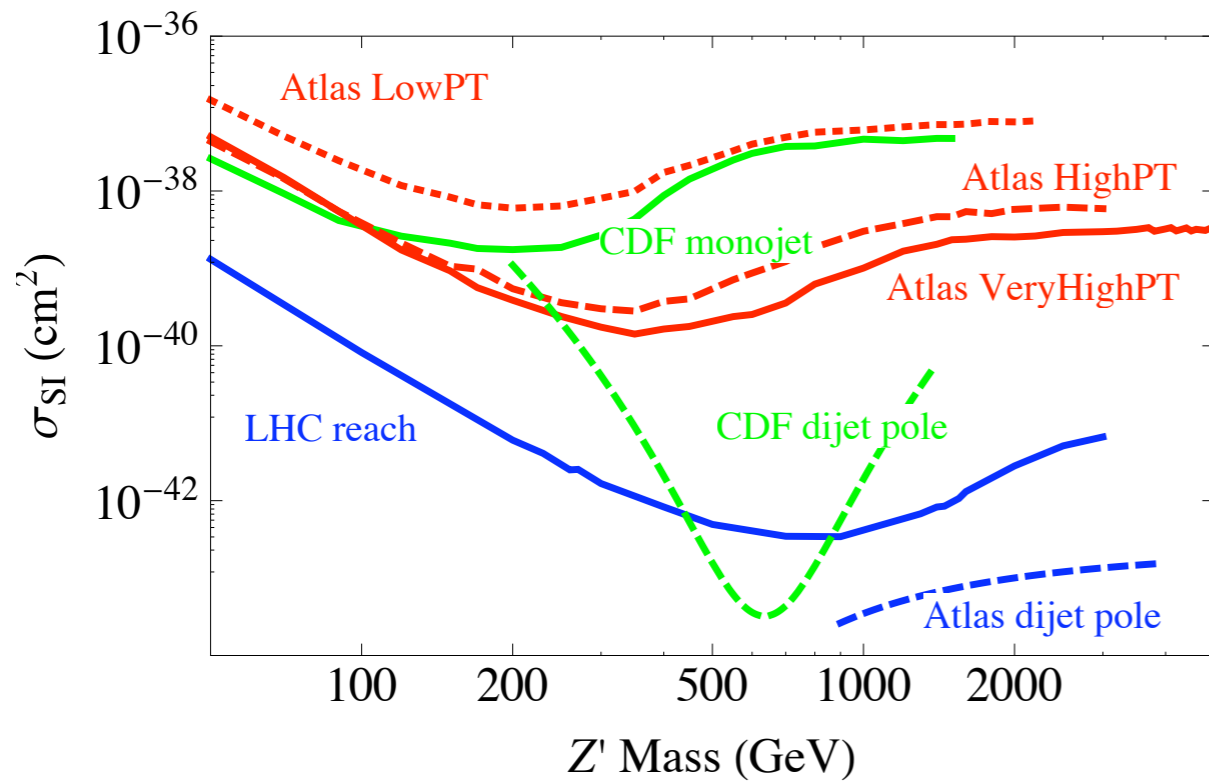
Tevatron rate,  $Z'$  vs effective operator  
An, Ji, LTW, I202.2894



Zhou, Berge, LTW, Whiteson, Tait, I307.5327

- Contact operator  $\sim$  heavier, more strongly coupled mediator.
- EFT also don't capture SUSY,  $M_{\text{med}} \approx M_{\text{DM}}$

# Possible to discover the mediator first!



An, Ji, LTW, I202.2894 Assume  $g_{Z'} = g_D$

Felix Yu, talk at LPC Jan. 31

For t-channel mediator, squark like searches

# Back to SUSY

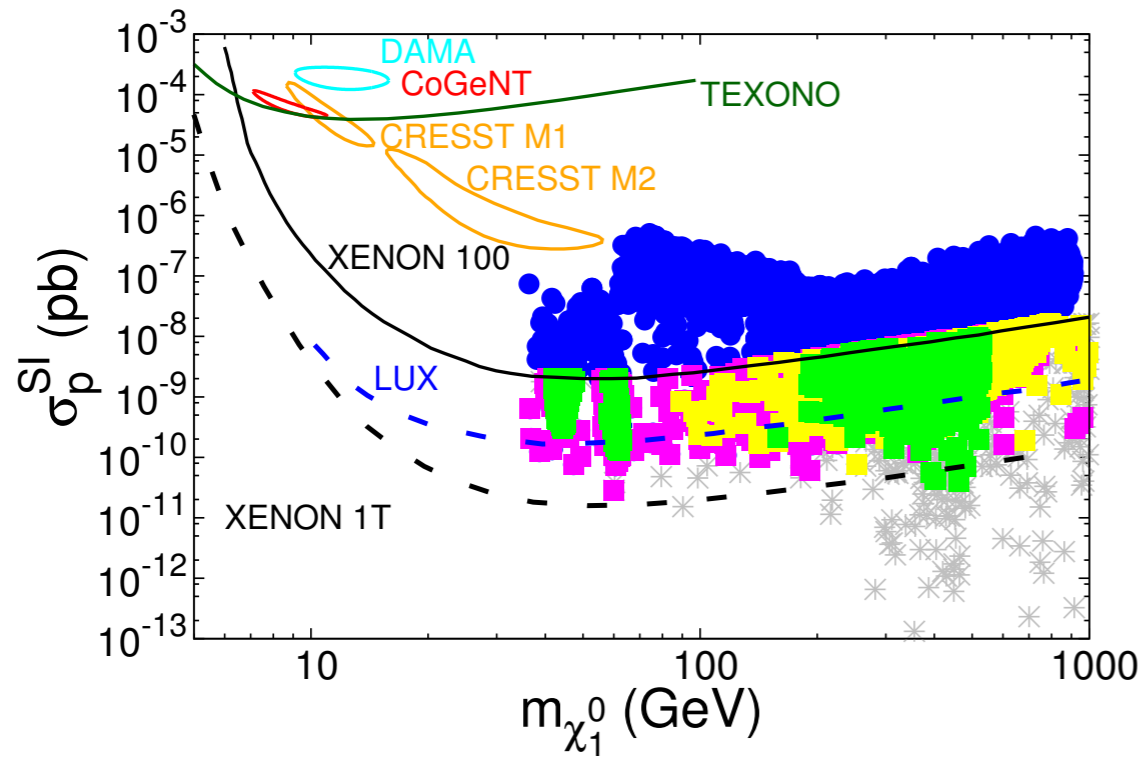
- Not just because we love SUSY.
- SUSY LSP  $\Rightarrow$  a set of good examples of more generic WIMP candidates.
  - ▶ Bino  $\Leftrightarrow$  singlet fermion dark matter
  - ▶ Higgsino  $\Leftrightarrow$  Doublet. Heavy exotic lepton.
  - ▶ Wino  $\Leftrightarrow$  EW Triplet DM
  - ▶ Can have co-annihilation regions

# Back to SUSY

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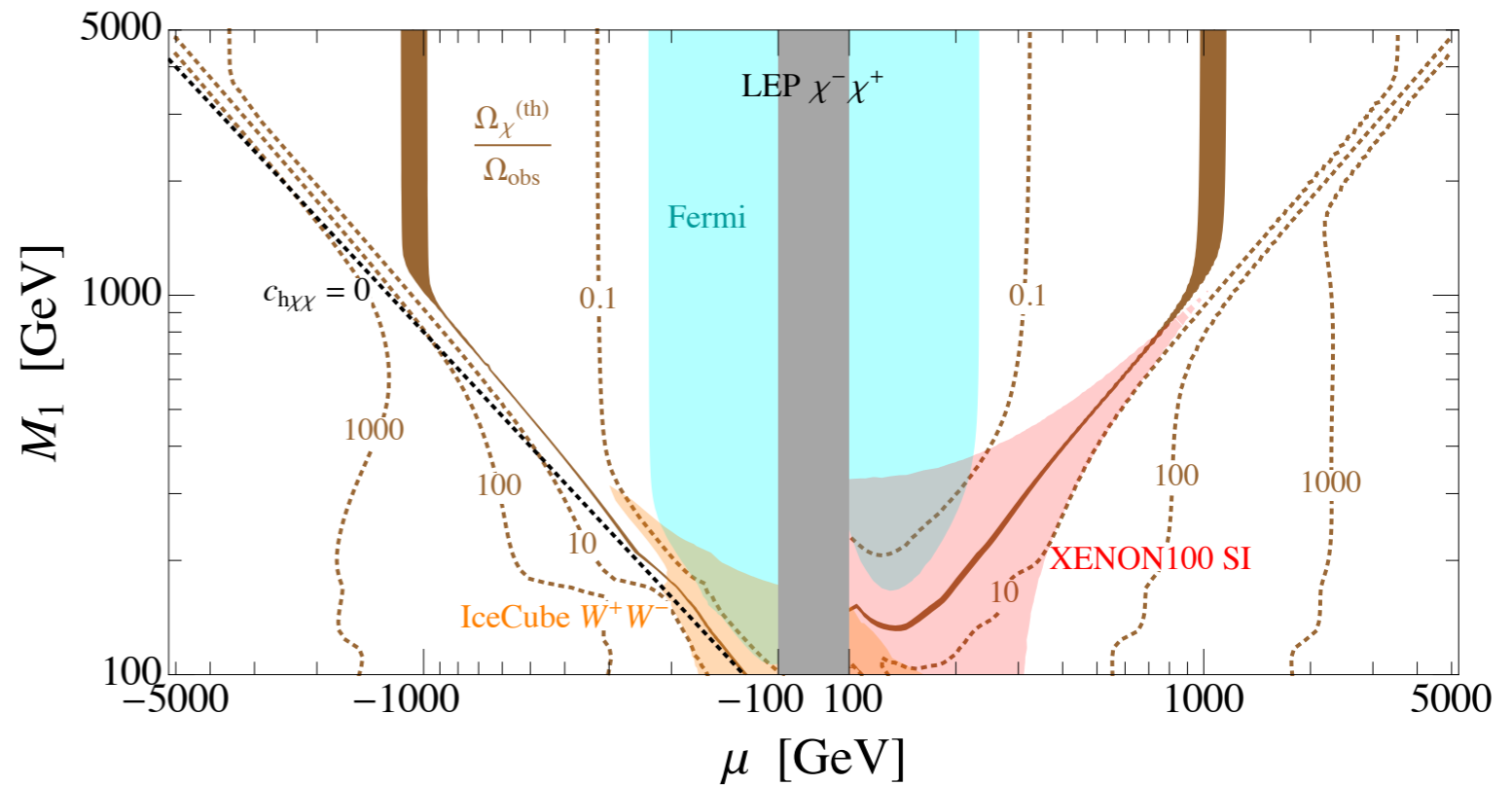
Good starting point to investigate more general WIMP candidates

# Narrowing parameter space.



Cheung, Hall, Pinner, Ruderman, 1211.4873

Han, Liu, Natarajan, 1303.3040



# Possible scenarios (not over-closing)

– Higgsino  $\lesssim$  TeV

– Wino  $\lesssim$  3 TeV

– Well temper:  $\tilde{h}, \tilde{W}$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\tilde{B}$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\Delta M \sim$  several %  $\times M_{\text{DM}}$

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice, hep-ph/0601041

– Coannihilation:  $\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{t}, \dots$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\tilde{B}$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\Delta M \sim$  several %  $\times M_{\text{DM}}$

– Funnel:  $2 M_{\text{DM}} \approx M_X$   $X = A, H, \dots$

Cahill-Rowley, Hewett, Ismail, Peskin, Rizzo, I305.2419

Cohen, Wacker, I305.2914



# Possible scenarios (not over-closing)

– Higgsino  $\lesssim$  TeV

– Wino  $\lesssim$  3 TeV

– Well temper:

– Coannihilation:

Common feature:  
very small mass splitting “compressed”

$$\begin{array}{l} \tilde{h}, \tilde{W} \text{ —————} \\ \tilde{B} \text{ —————} \end{array} \quad \Delta M \sim \text{several } \% \times M_{\text{DM}}$$

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice, hep-ph/0601041

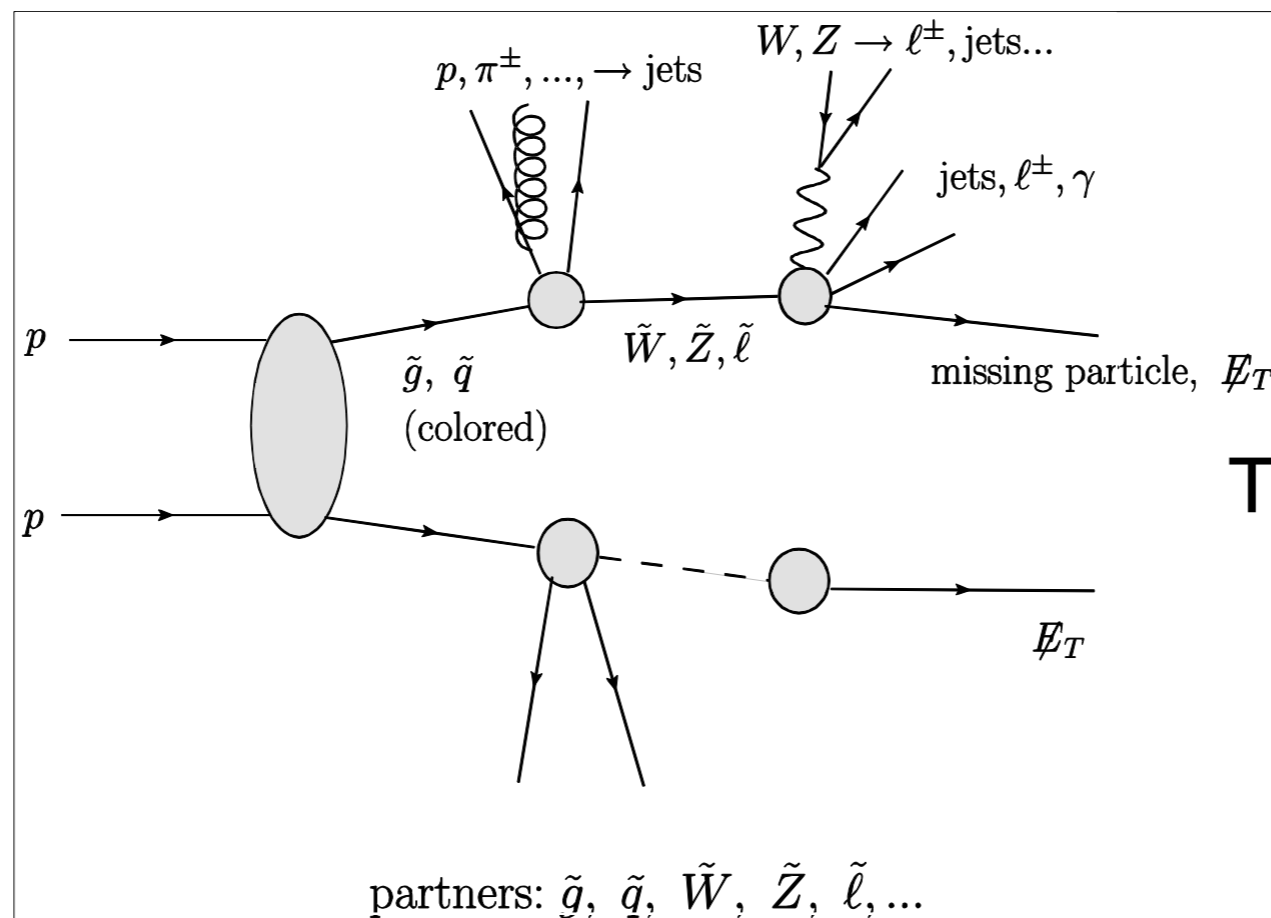
$$\begin{array}{l} \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{q}, \tilde{t}, \dots \text{ —————} \\ \tilde{B} \text{ —————} \end{array} \quad \Delta M \sim \text{several } \% \times M_{\text{DM}}$$

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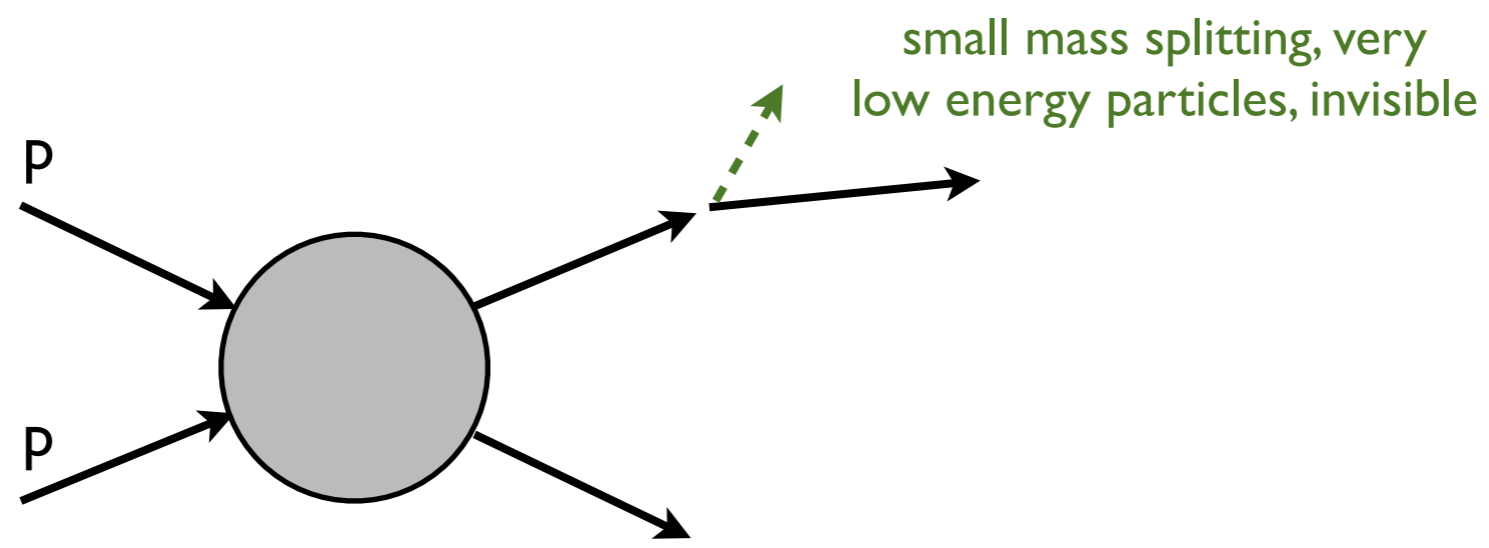
Cohen, Wacker, I305.2914

# SUSY DM signal in the compressed case



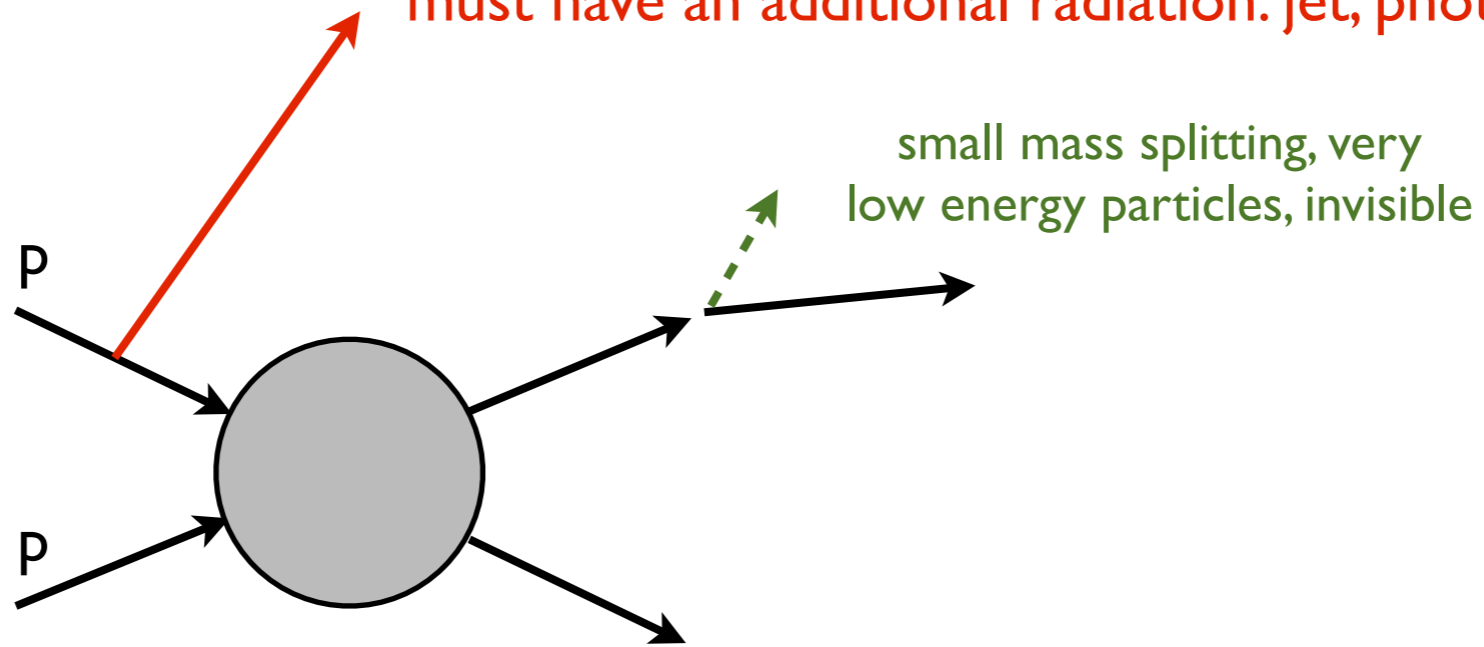
The "usual" story

# SUSY DM signal in the compressed case

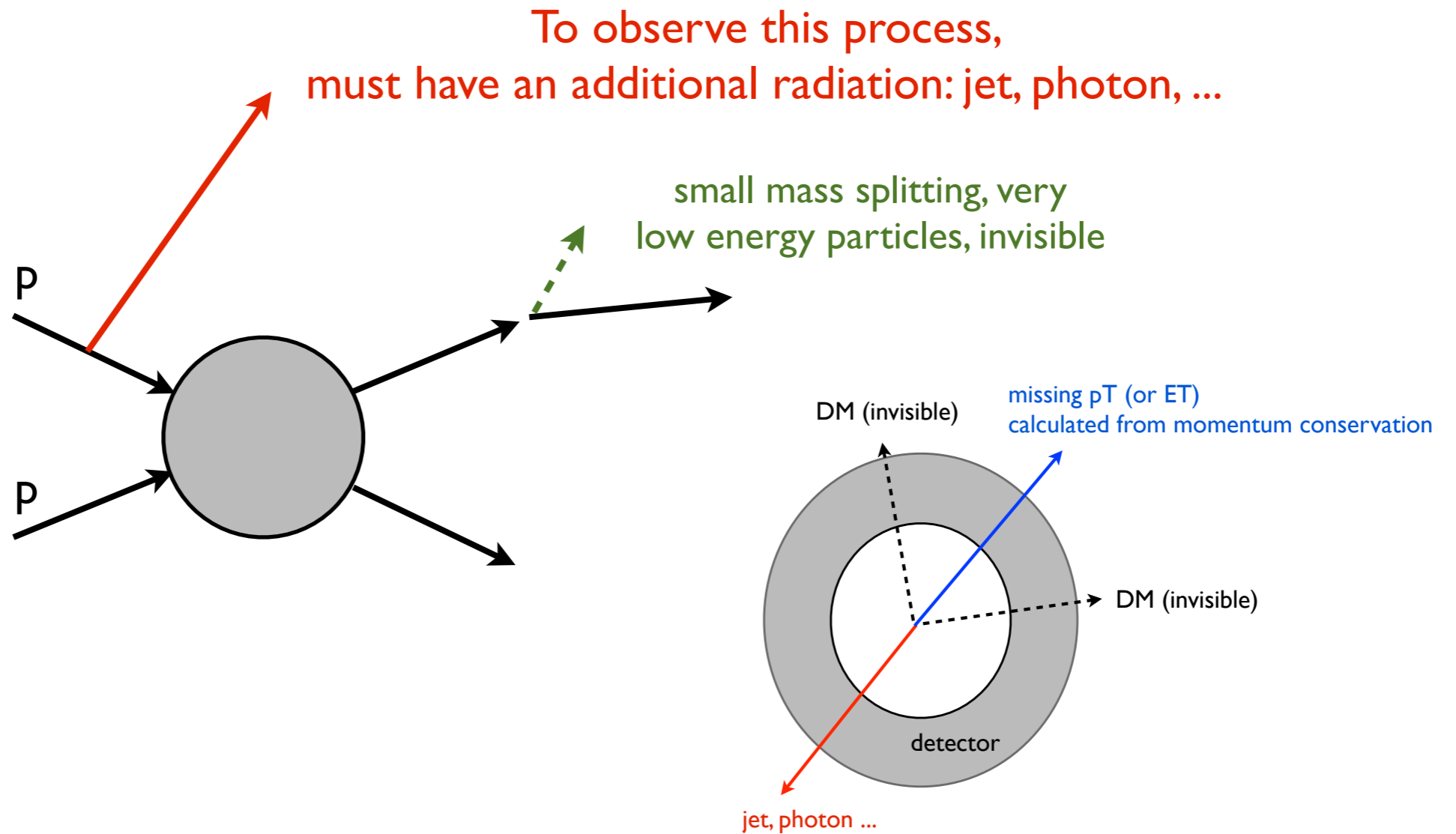


# SUSY DM signal in the compressed case

To observe this process,  
must have an additional radiation: jet, photon, ...

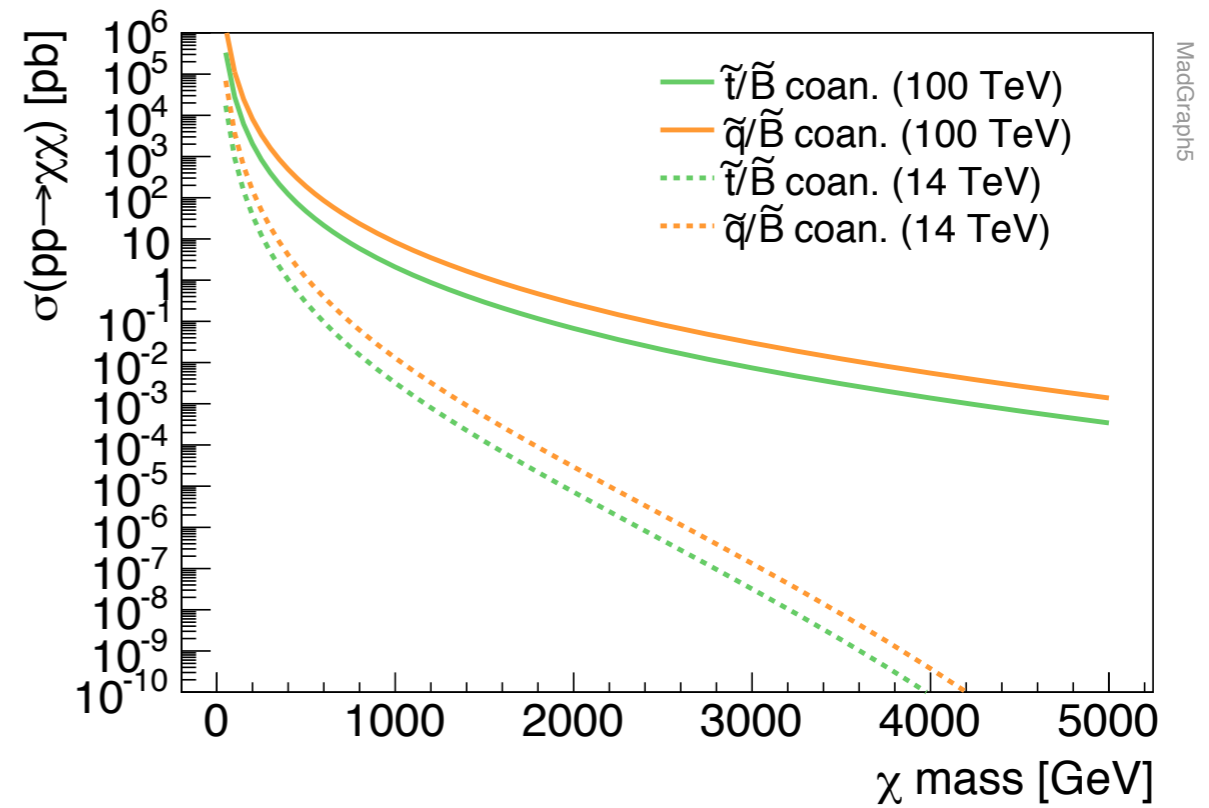
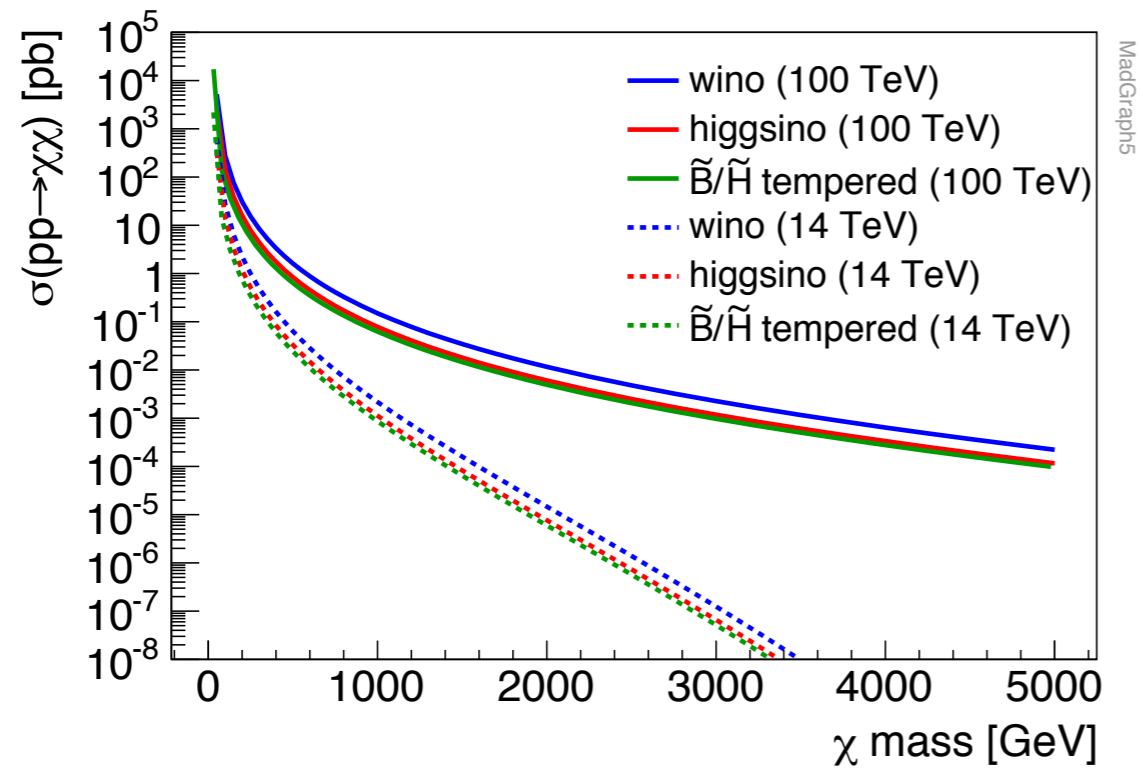


# SUSY DM signal in the compressed case



- Back to the basic mono-jet, mono-photon...

# 14 vs 100 TeV

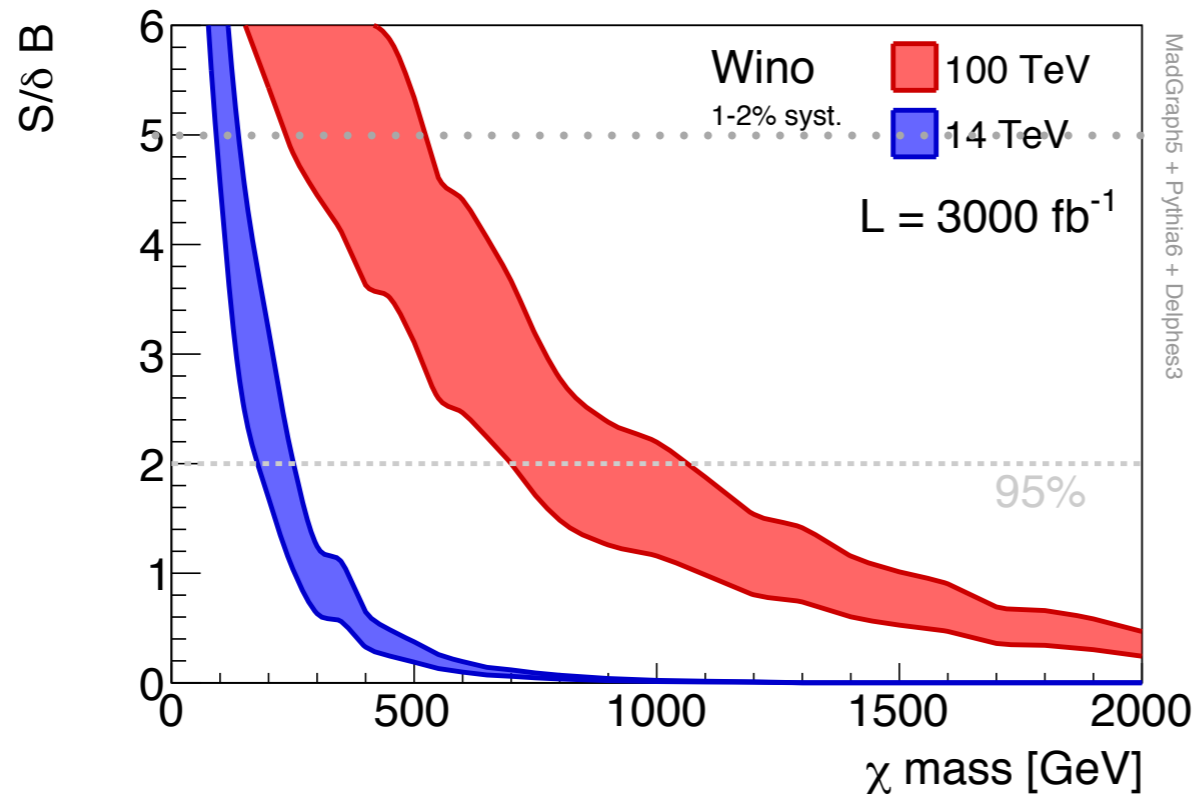


- Higher energy, higher rates
- Expecting large improvement from 14 to 100.

# Wino LSP

# Basic Monojet channel

Matthew Low, LTW, in prep



$p_T(\text{jet}) > 300$  (1200) GeV,  
for 14 (100) TeV Ecm  
lepton veto ...

mono- $\gamma$  and mono-W/Z  
don't add that much.

significance: 
$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{B + \lambda^2 B^2 + \gamma^2 S^2}}, \quad \lambda = (1 - 2)\%, \quad \gamma = 10\%$$

Band: varying systematic error of background,  $\lambda$ , between 1-2%

– A factor of 4–5 enhancement from 14 to 100 TeV.

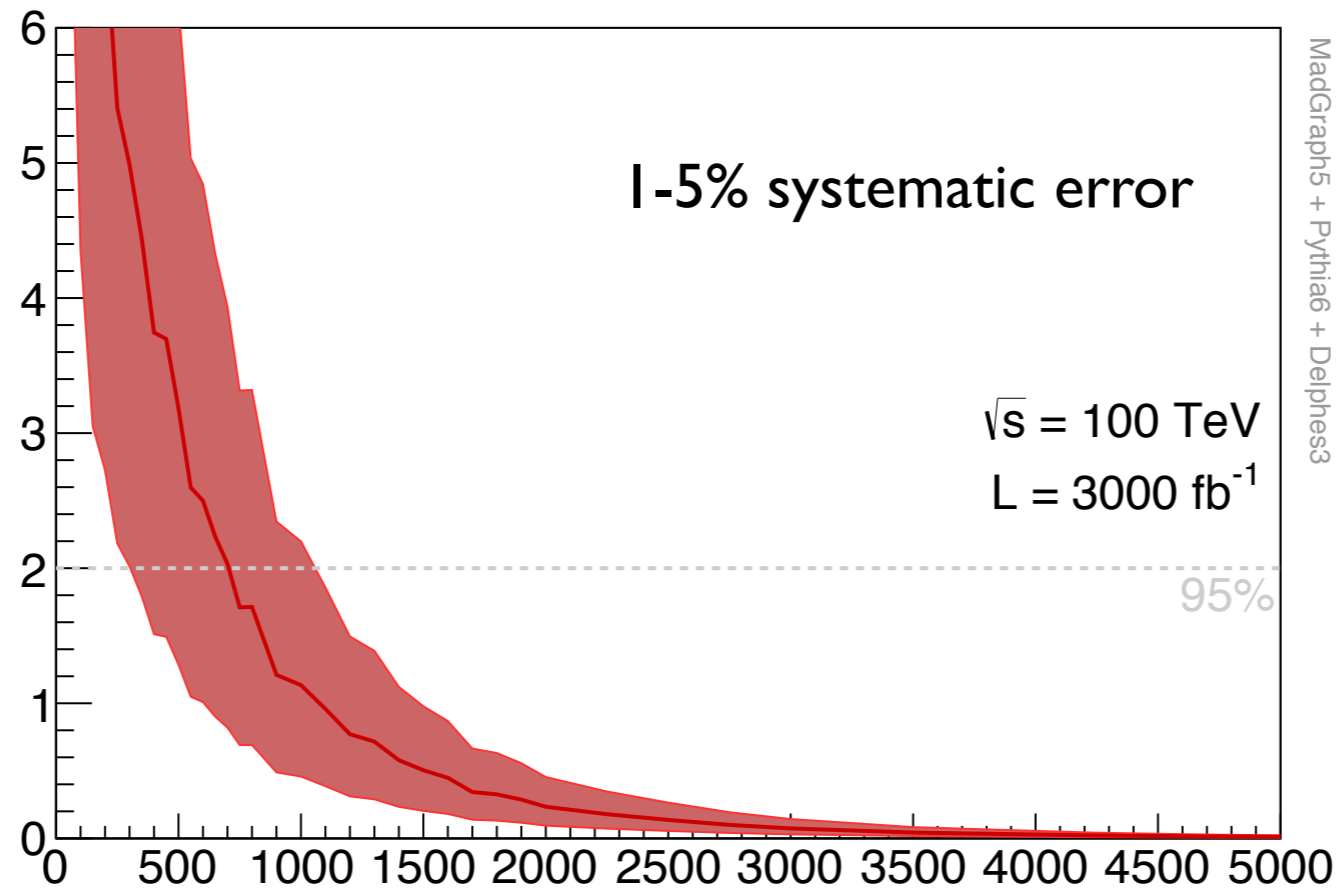
Recent works on mono-jet for electroweak-inos

Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

Baer, Tata, 1401.1162

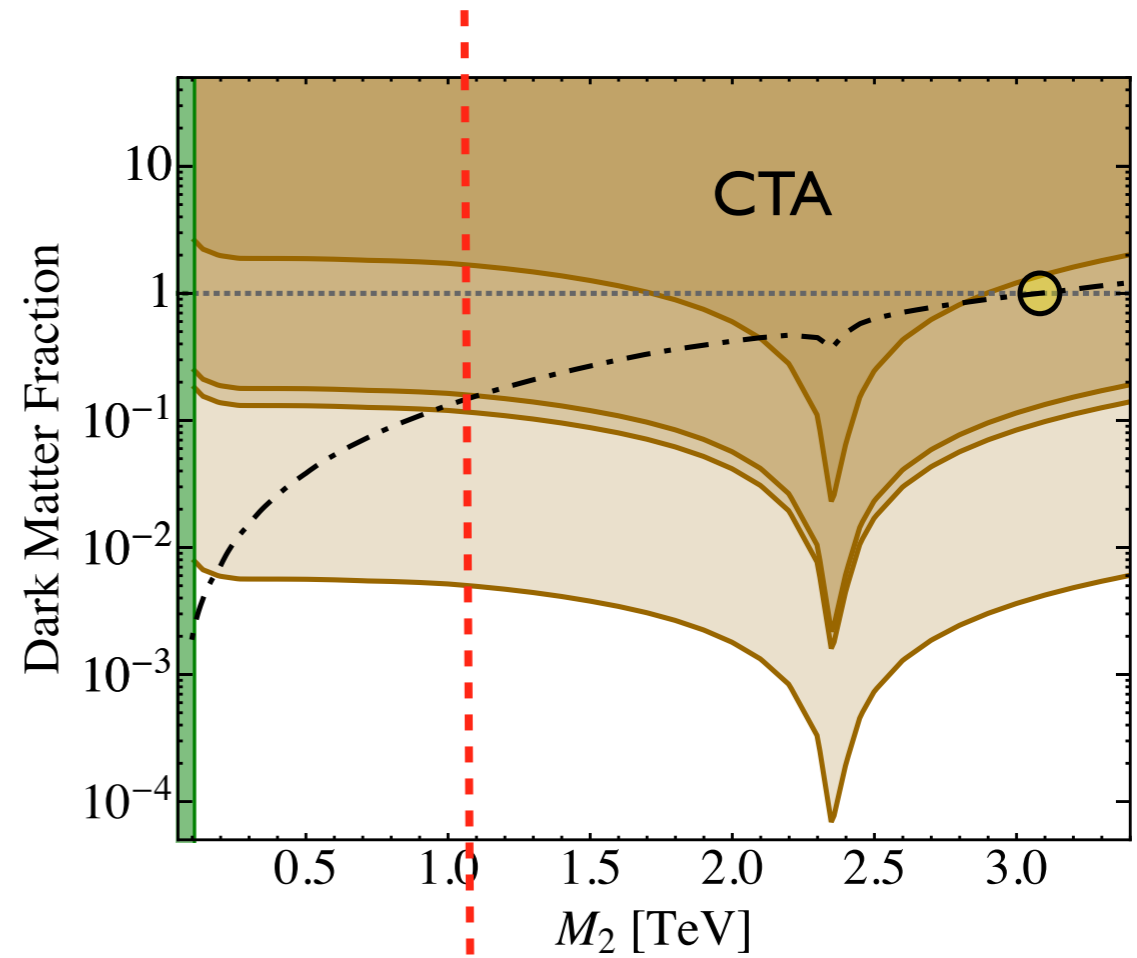
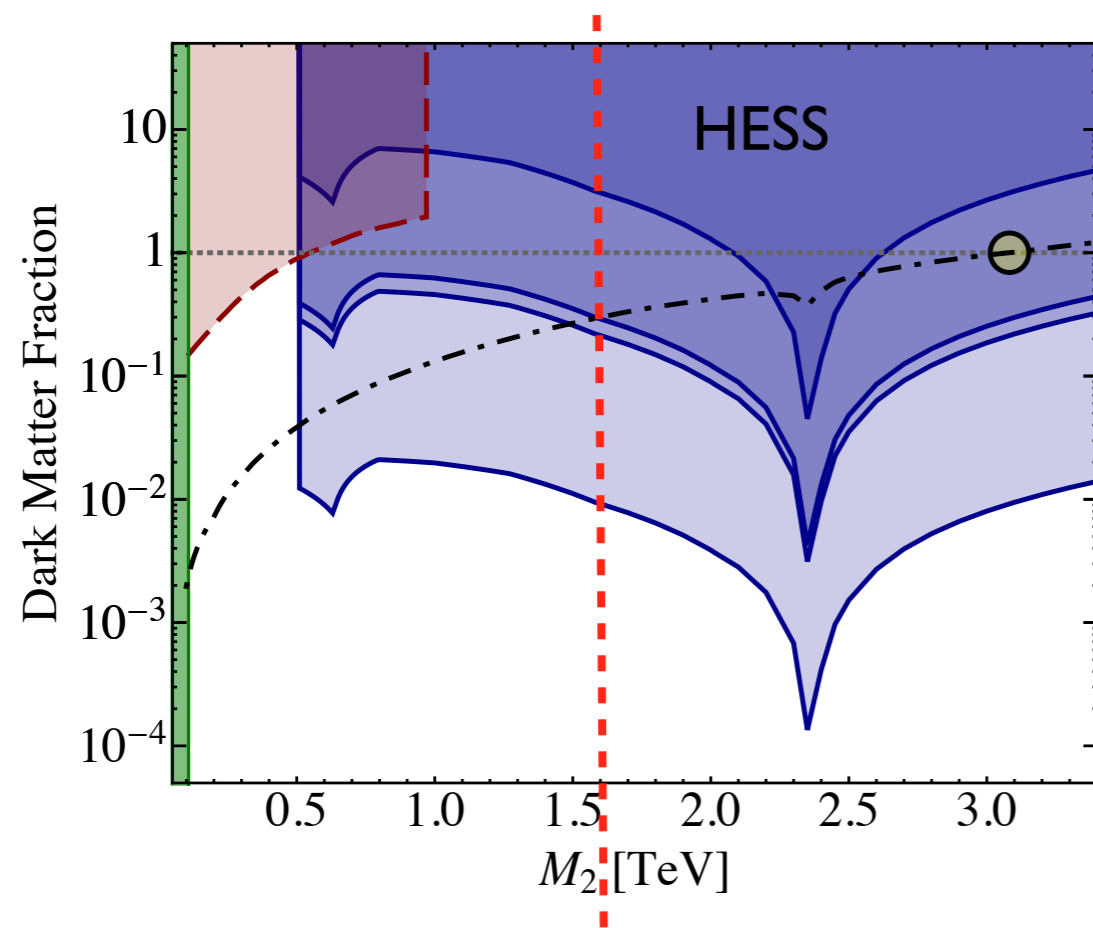
Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235





- Dominated by systematical error of background.
- simple scaling with luminosity gives .5% (even remotely realistic?)
- Useful to keep in mind in designing detectors.

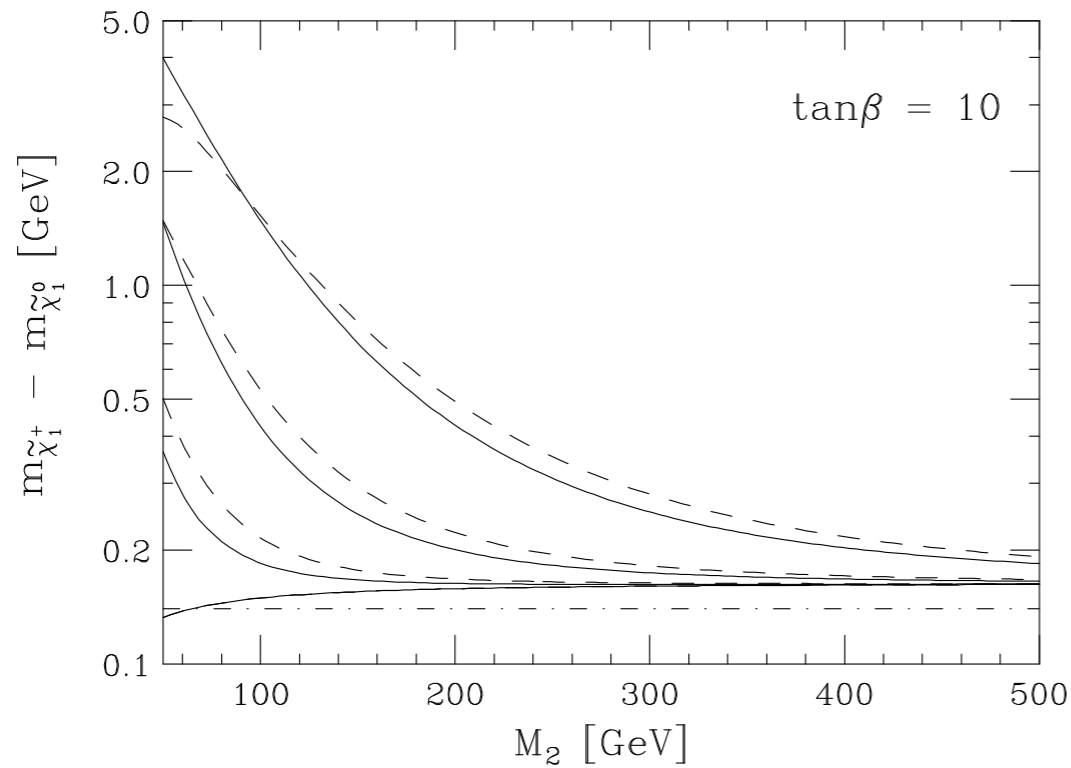
# Wino, interplay with indirect detection



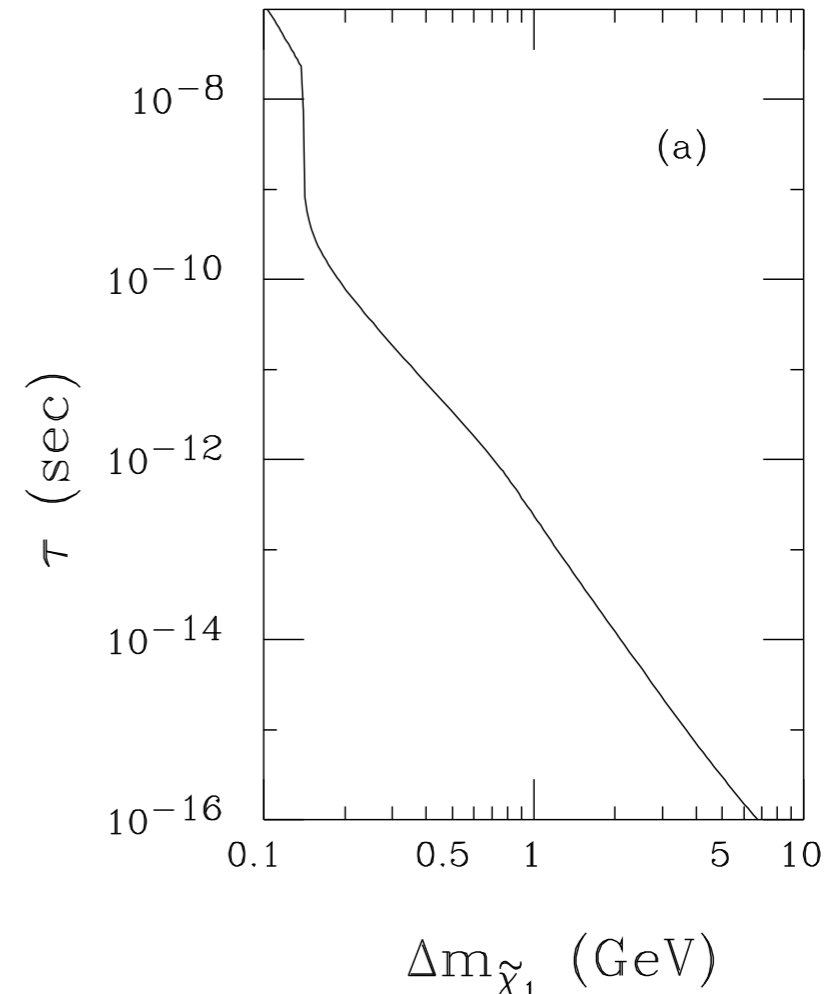
Cohen, Lisanti, Pierce, Slatyer, I307.4082

See also Fan, Reece, I307.4400

# Wino decay



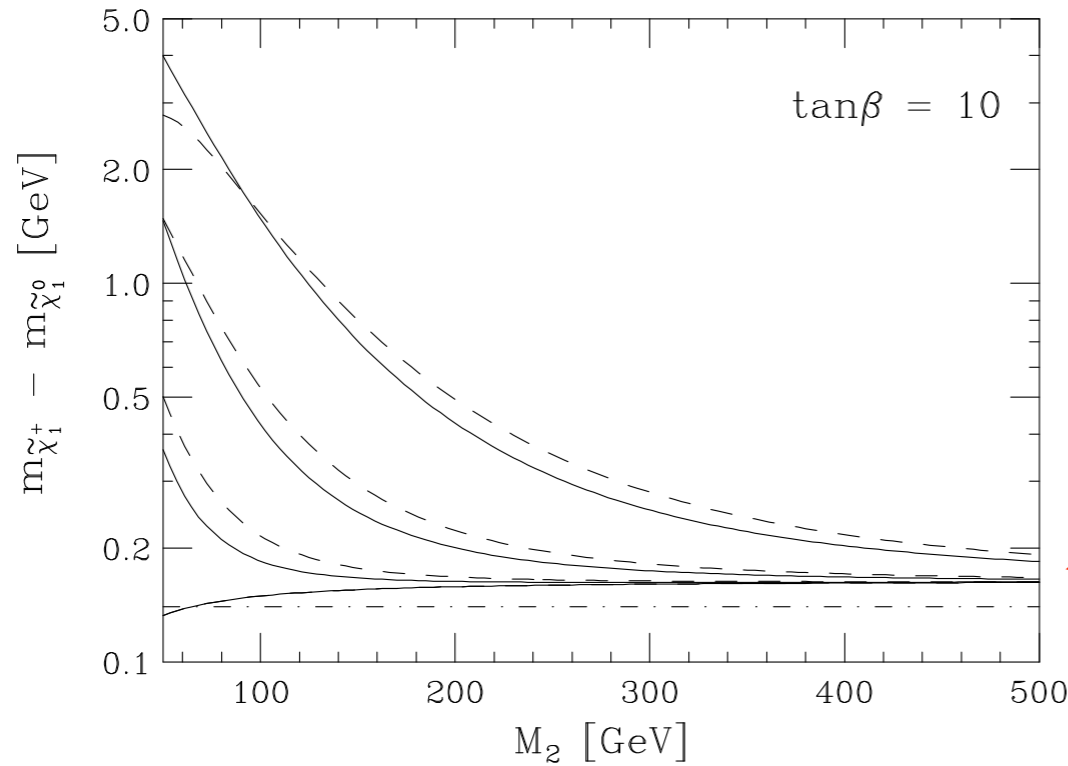
Gherghetta, Giudice and Wells, hep-ph/9904378



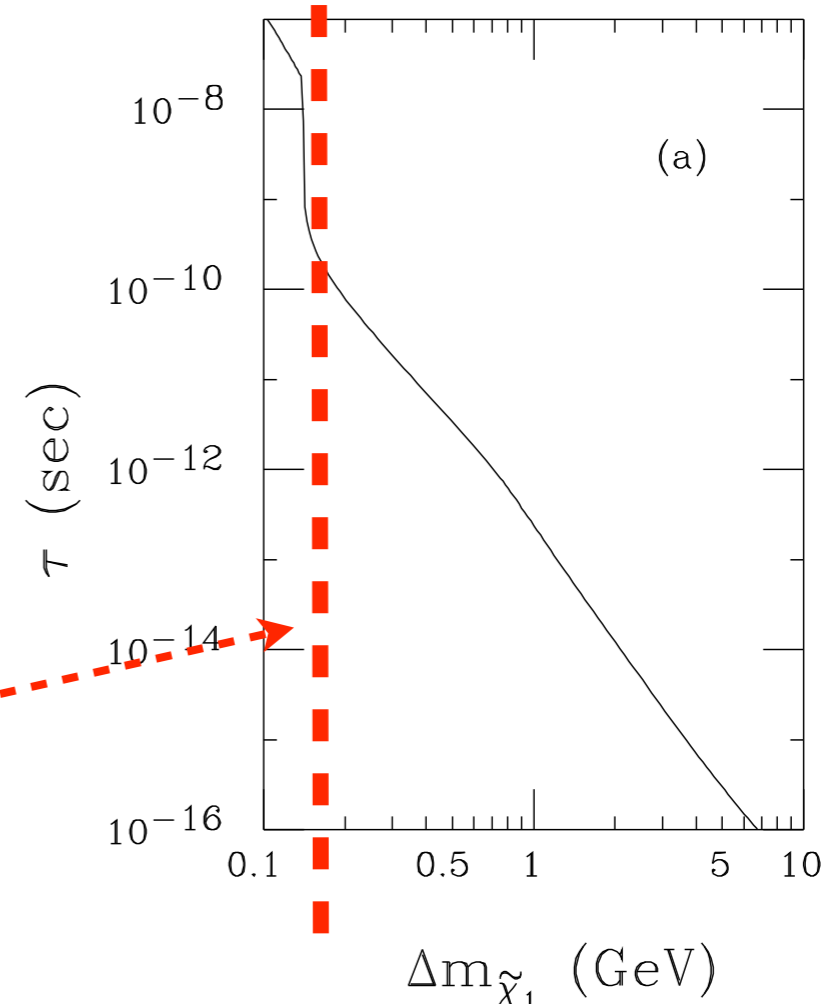
Chen, Drees and Gunion, hep-ph/9902309

- Main decay mode  $\chi^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm + \chi^0$
- Charge track  $\approx 10(\text{s}) \text{ cm}$

# Wino decay



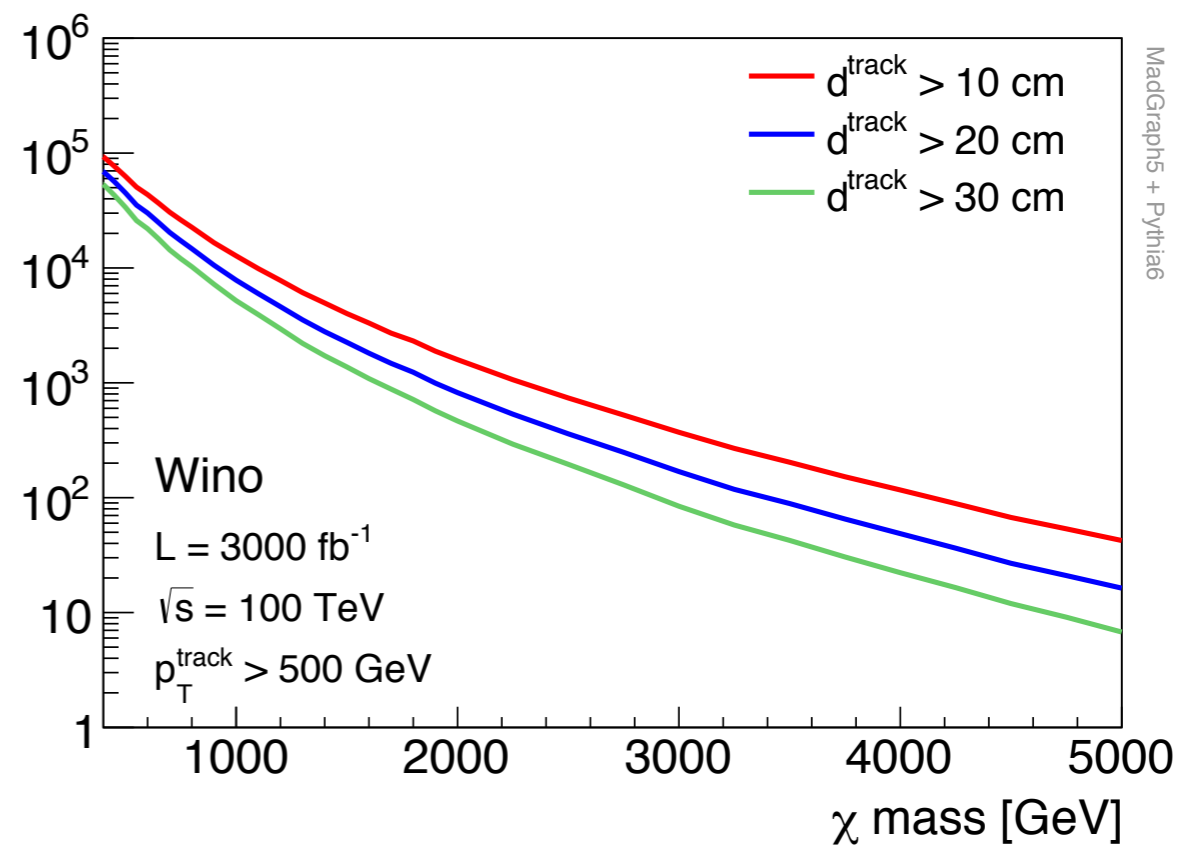
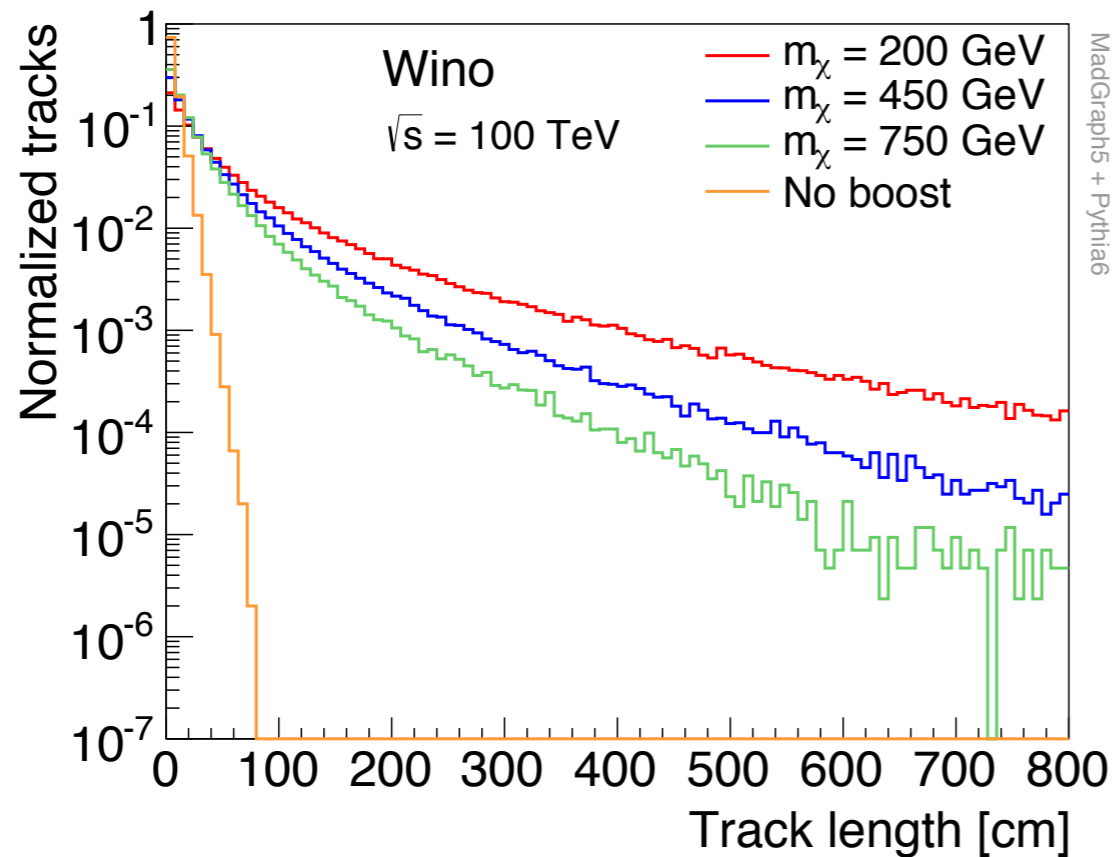
Gherghetta, Giudice and Wells, hep-ph/9904378



Chen, Drees and Gunion, hep-ph/9902309

- Main decay mode  $\chi^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm + \chi^0$
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# Rates (with long tracks)



- Disappearing track, stub, kink...
- Could also be long lived

# Disappearing track + background

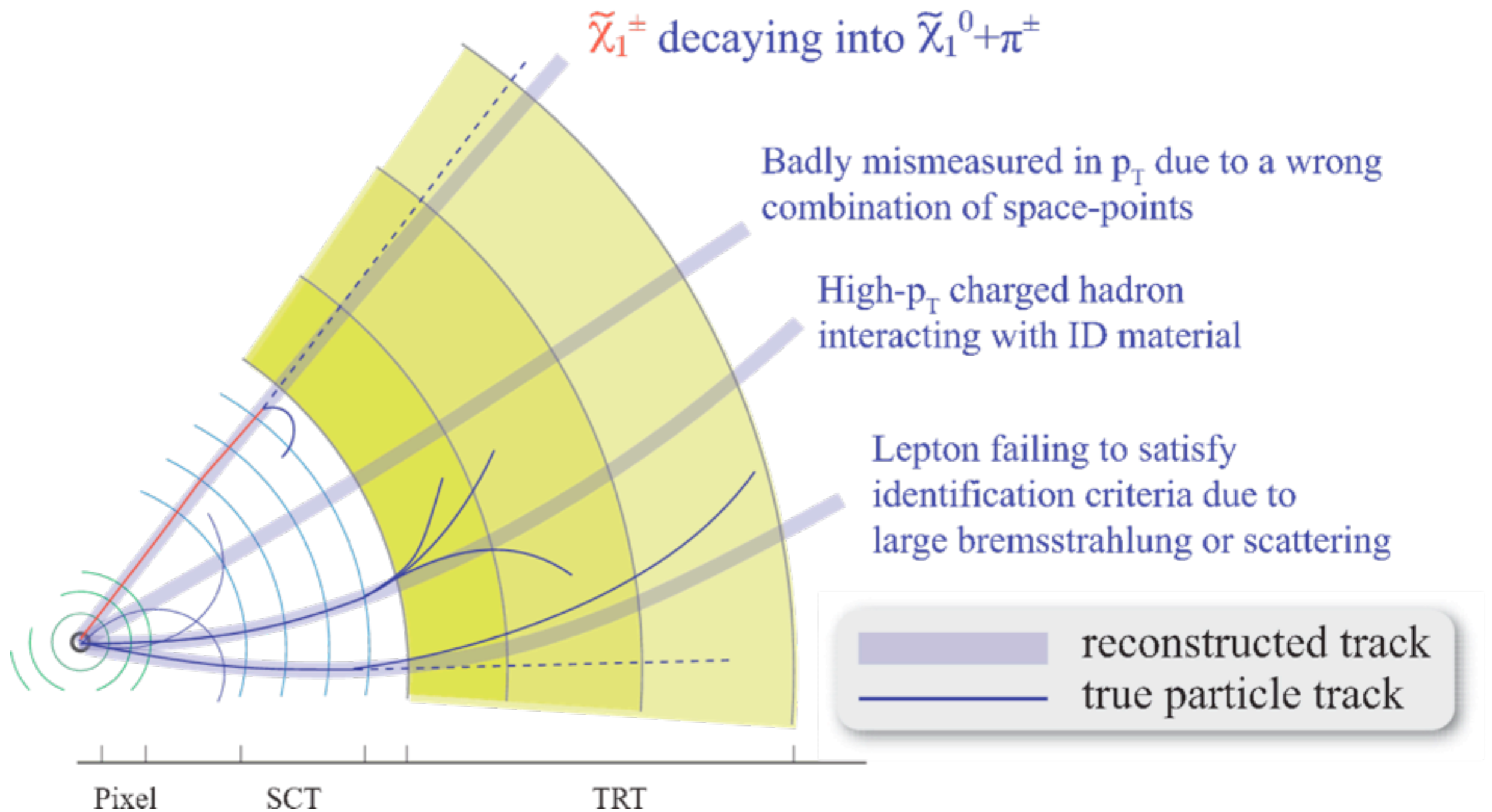
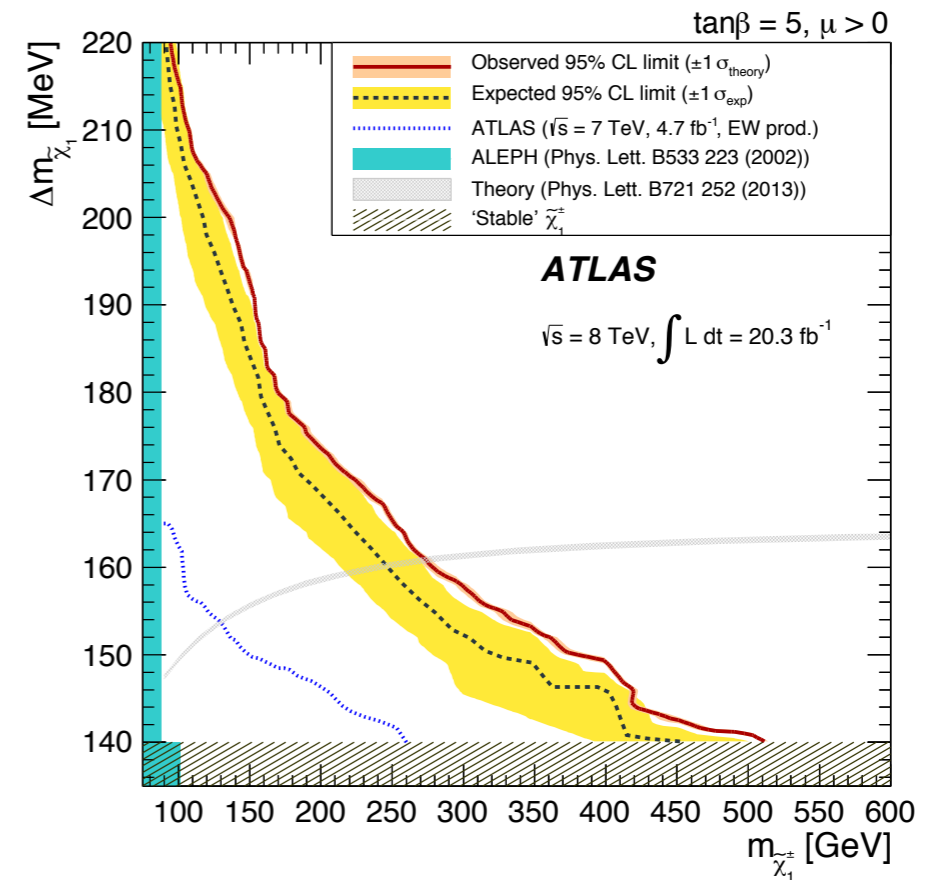
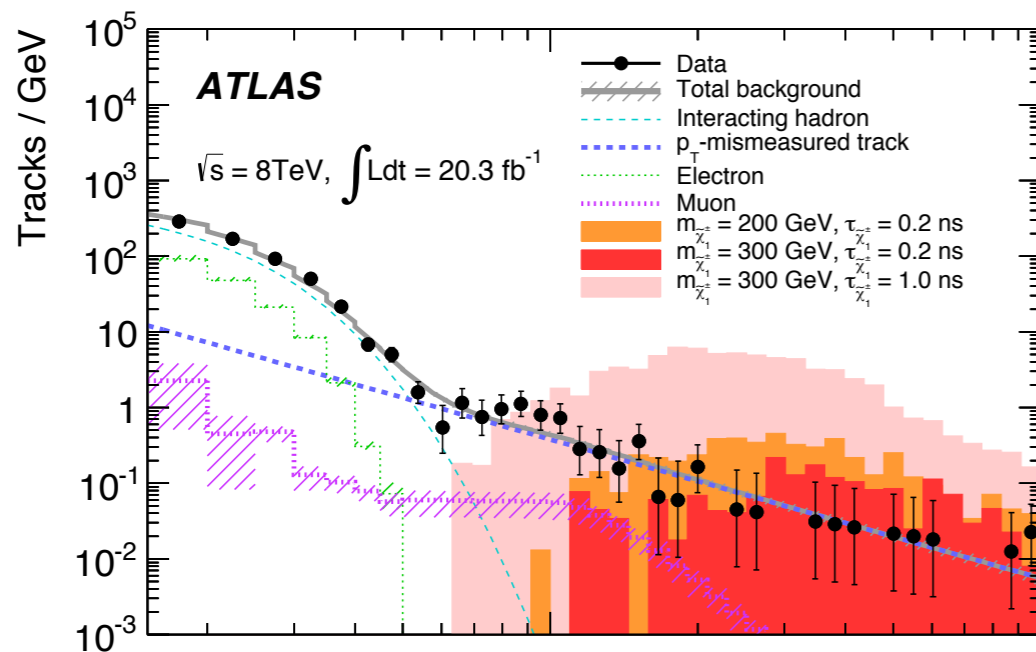


Figure from ATLAS disappearing track search twiki

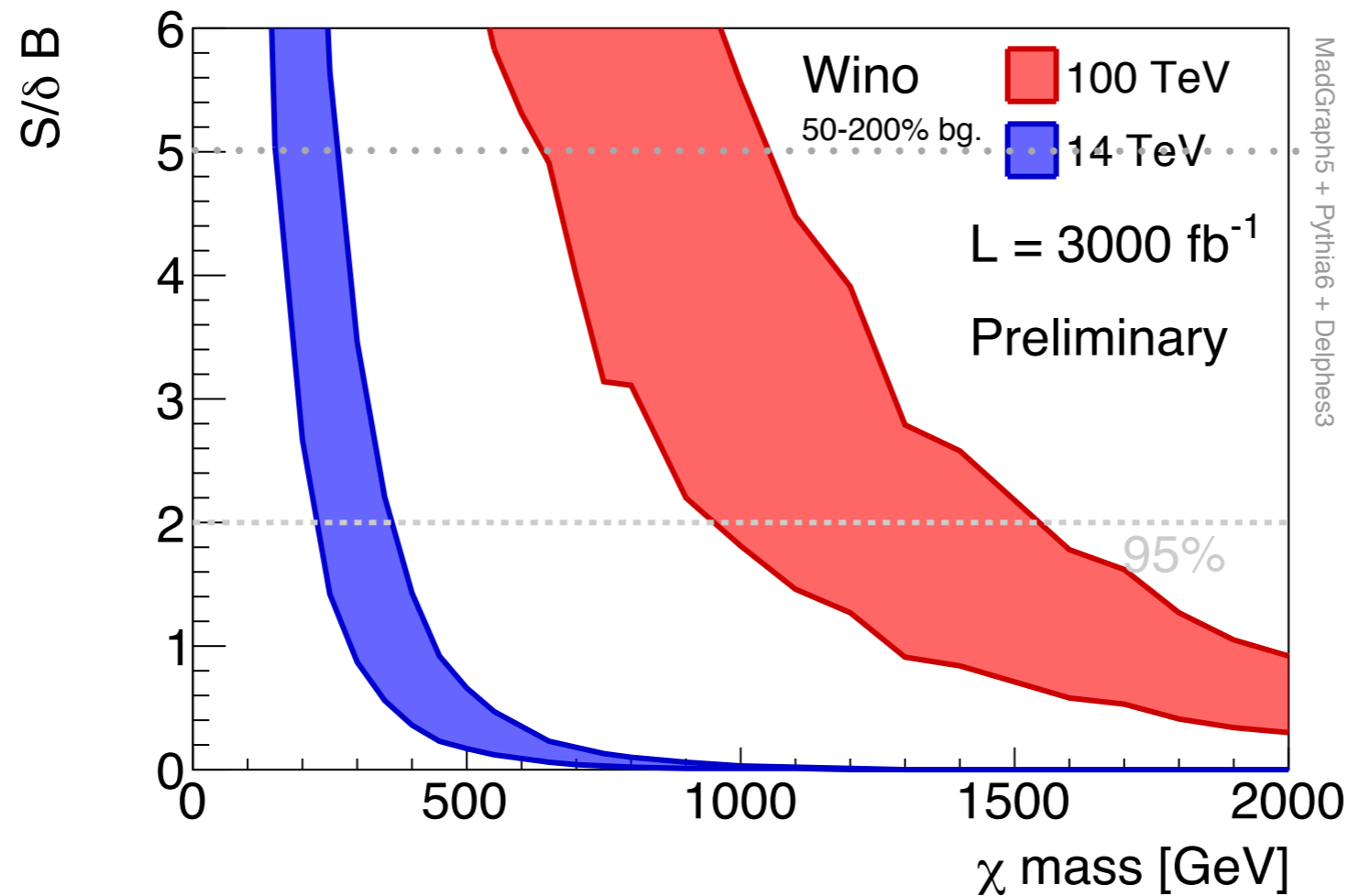
# ATLAS search

ATLAS, I310.3675



- Essentially free of physics background.
- Dominated by  $p_T$  mis-measured tracks.
- Promising reach, much better than mono-jet

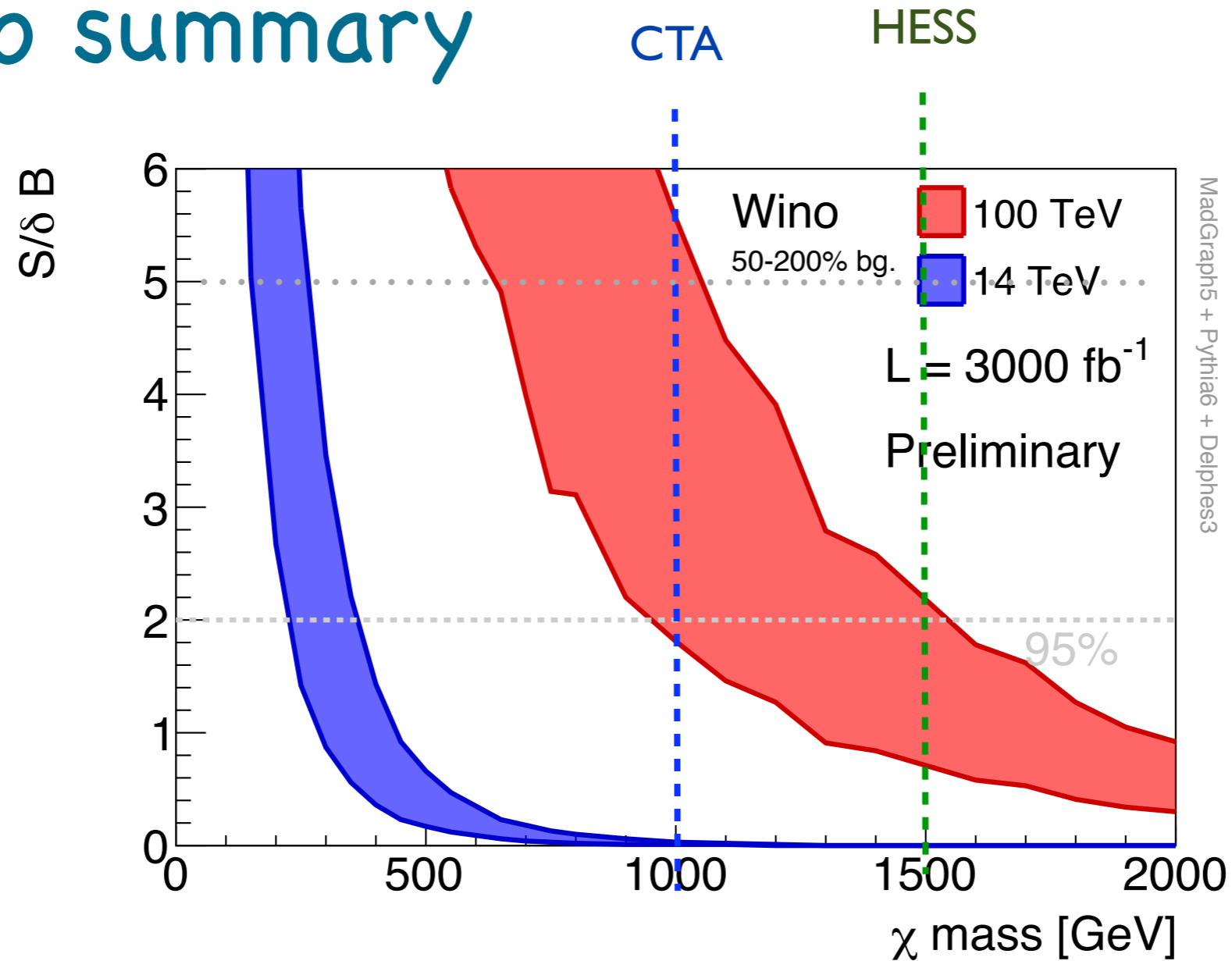
# (Rough) Extrapolation from ATLAS search



- Scale the ATLAS background rates according to hard jet + MET rates.
- Band: varying background estimate by 2 either way.



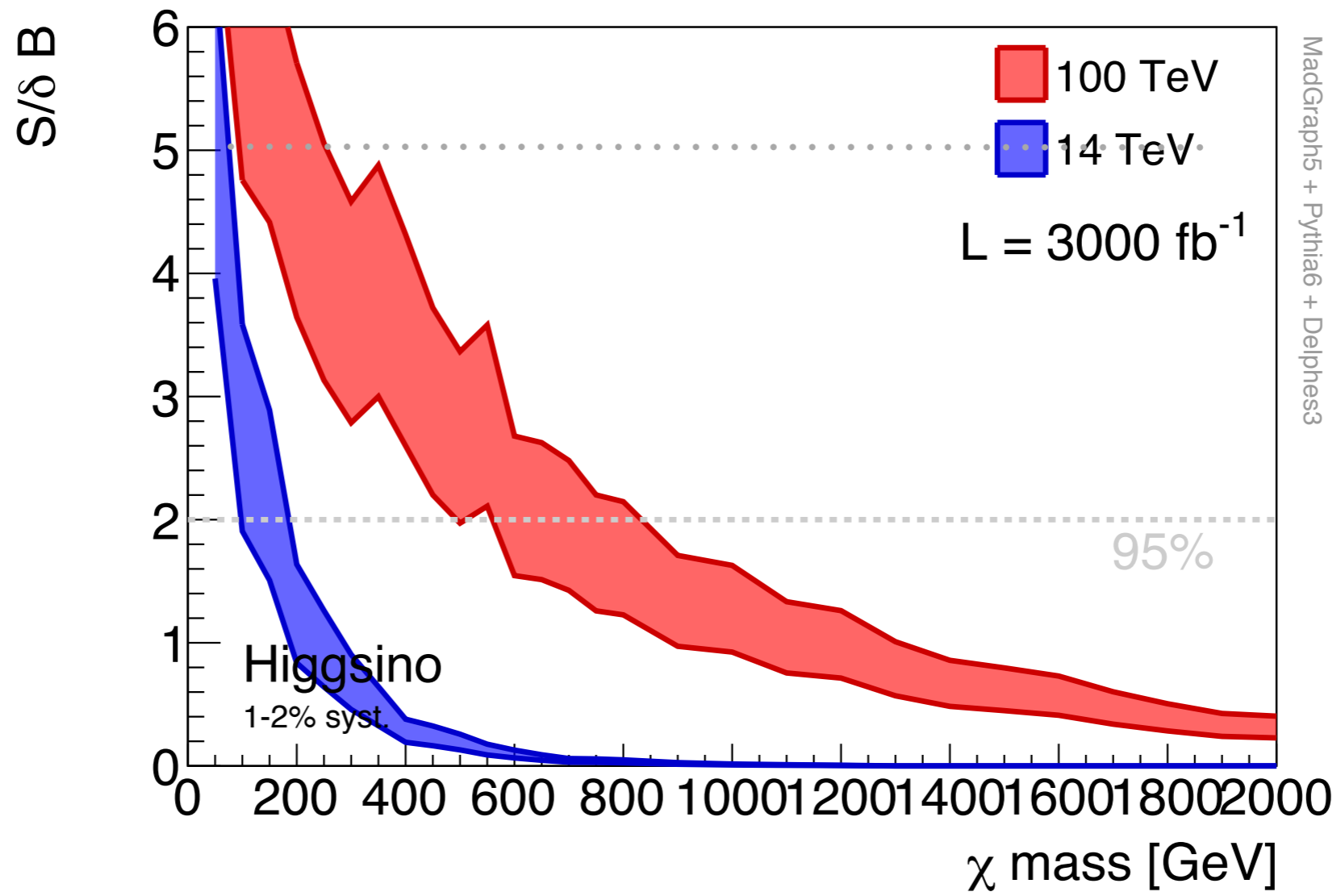
# Wino summary



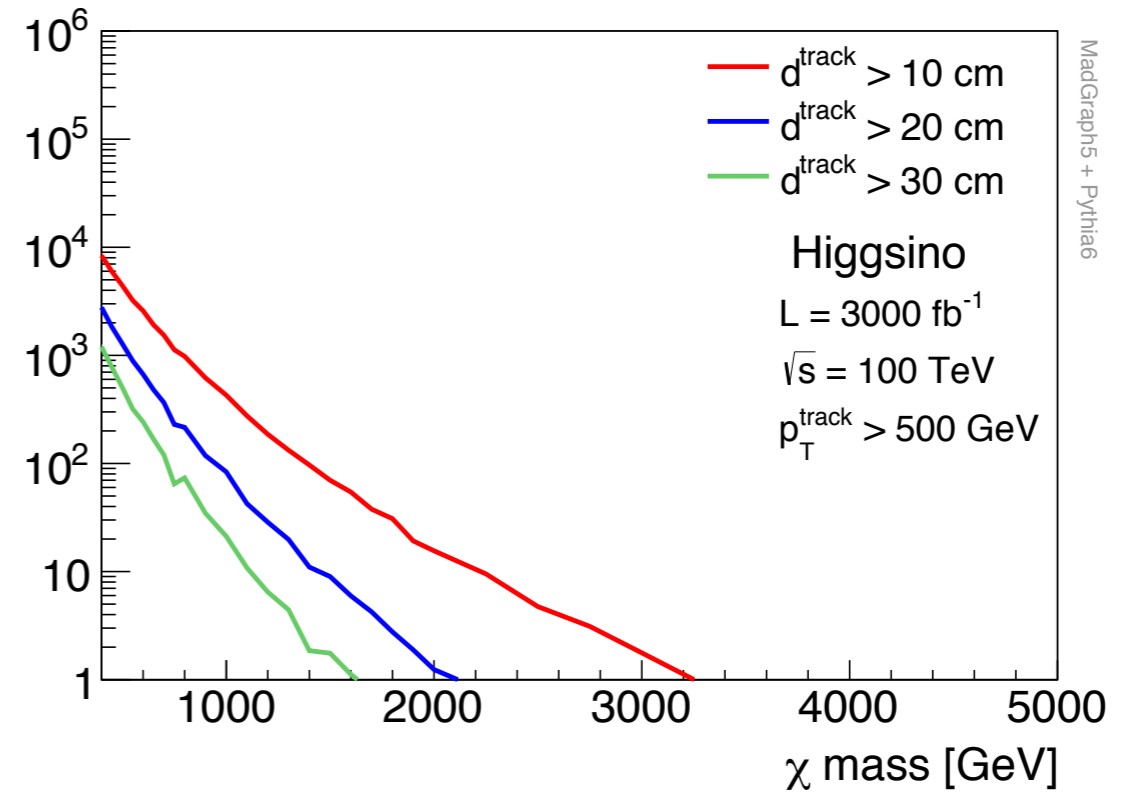
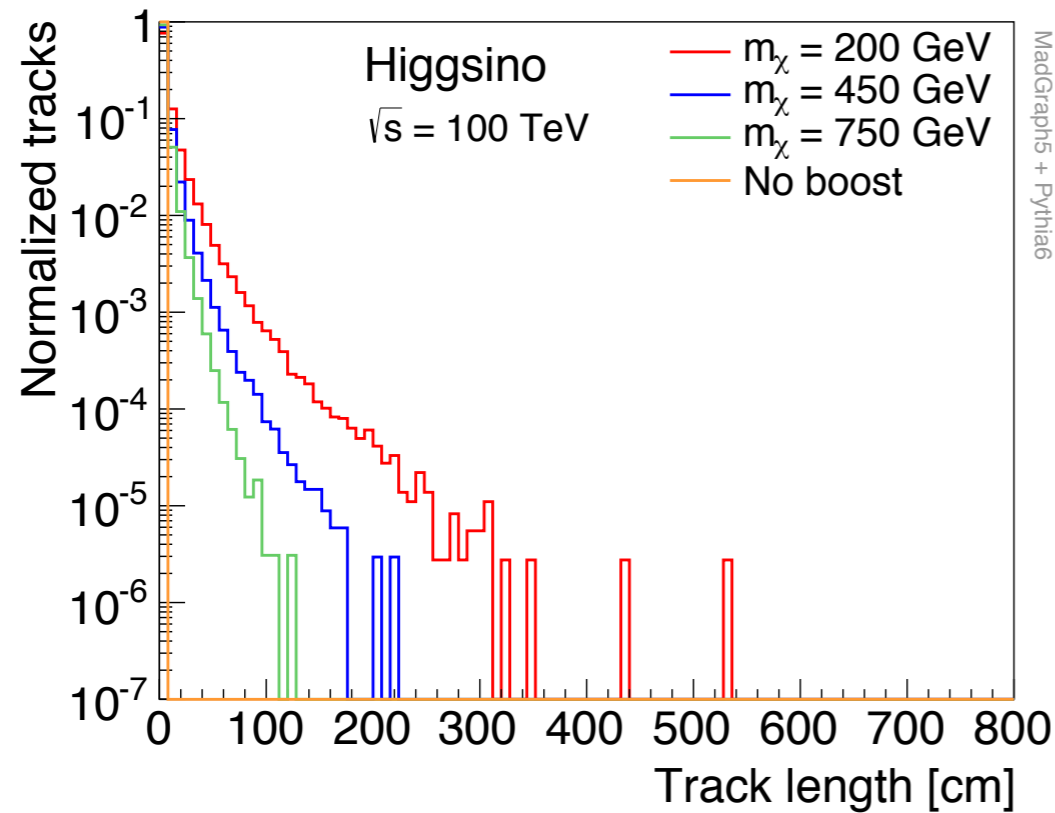
- In combination with indirect detection, there is hope to “completely cover” the wino parameter space.

# Higgsino

# Mono-jet



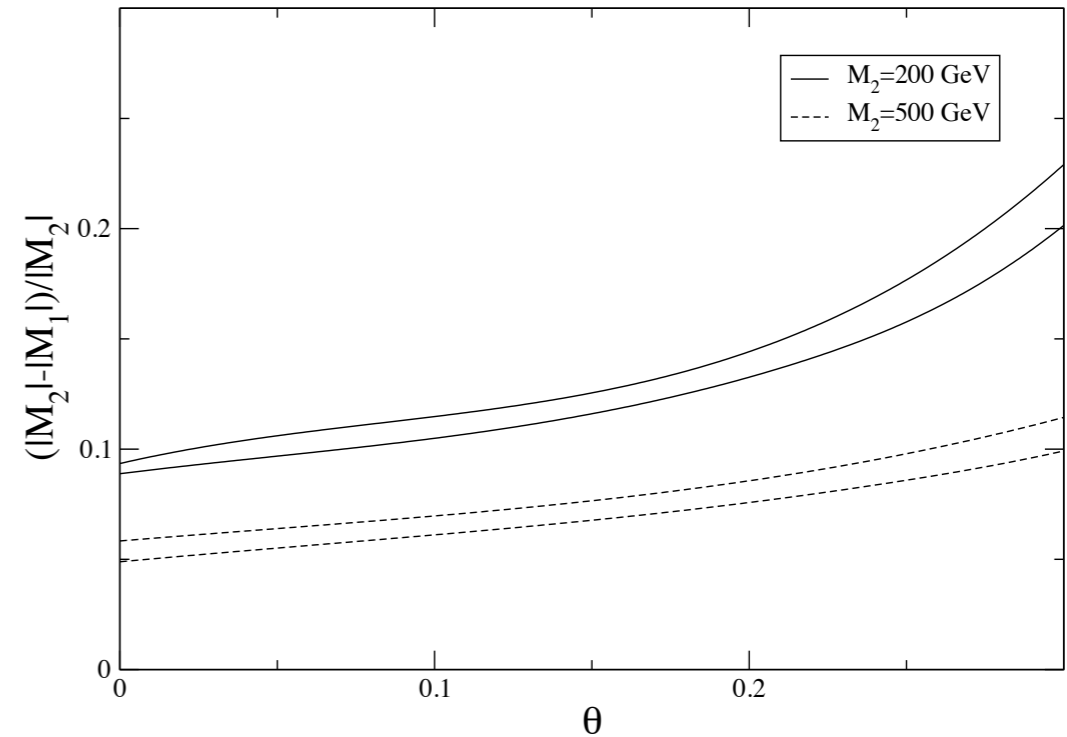
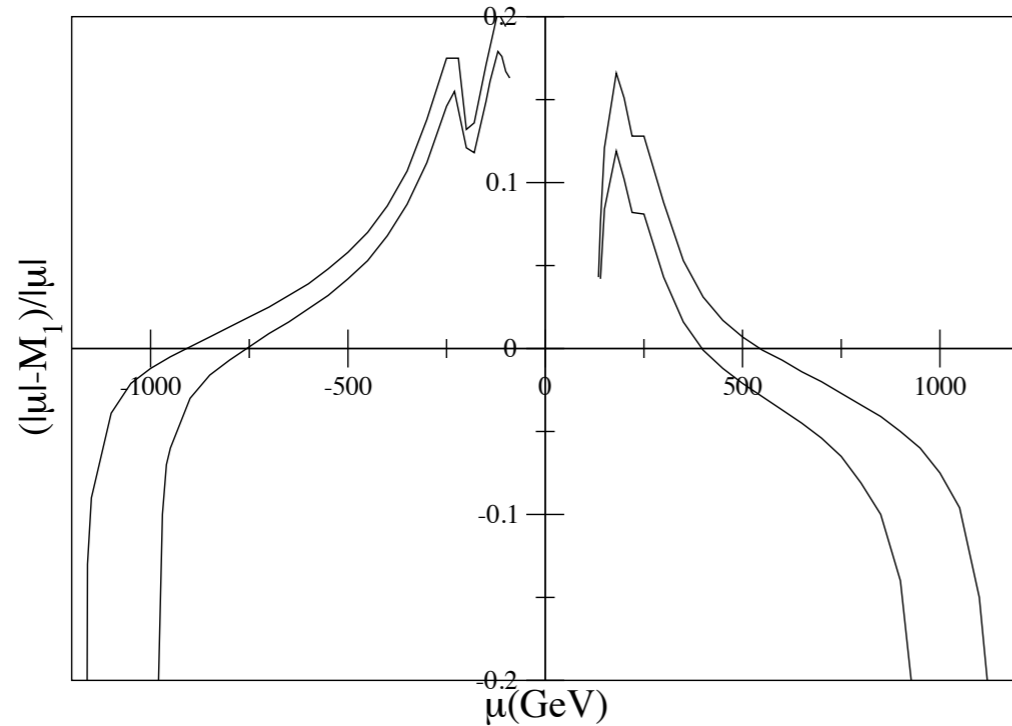
# Tracks?



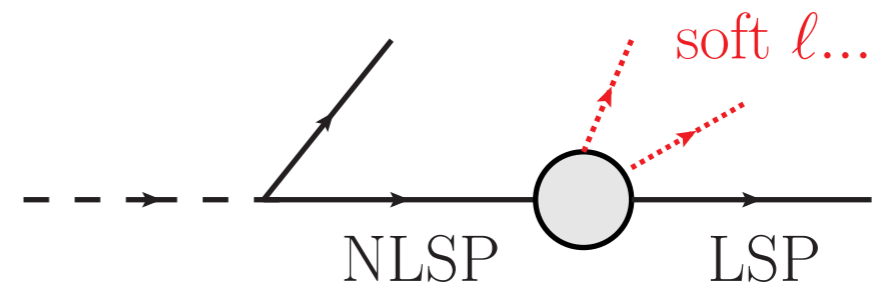
- Depends on detector design
  - ▶ How long the track needs to be?
  - ▶ Background discrimination?
- Can change mass splitting in extended models.

# Well-tempered

Arkani-Hamed, Delgado, Giudice, hep-ph/0601041



— Adding soft lepton

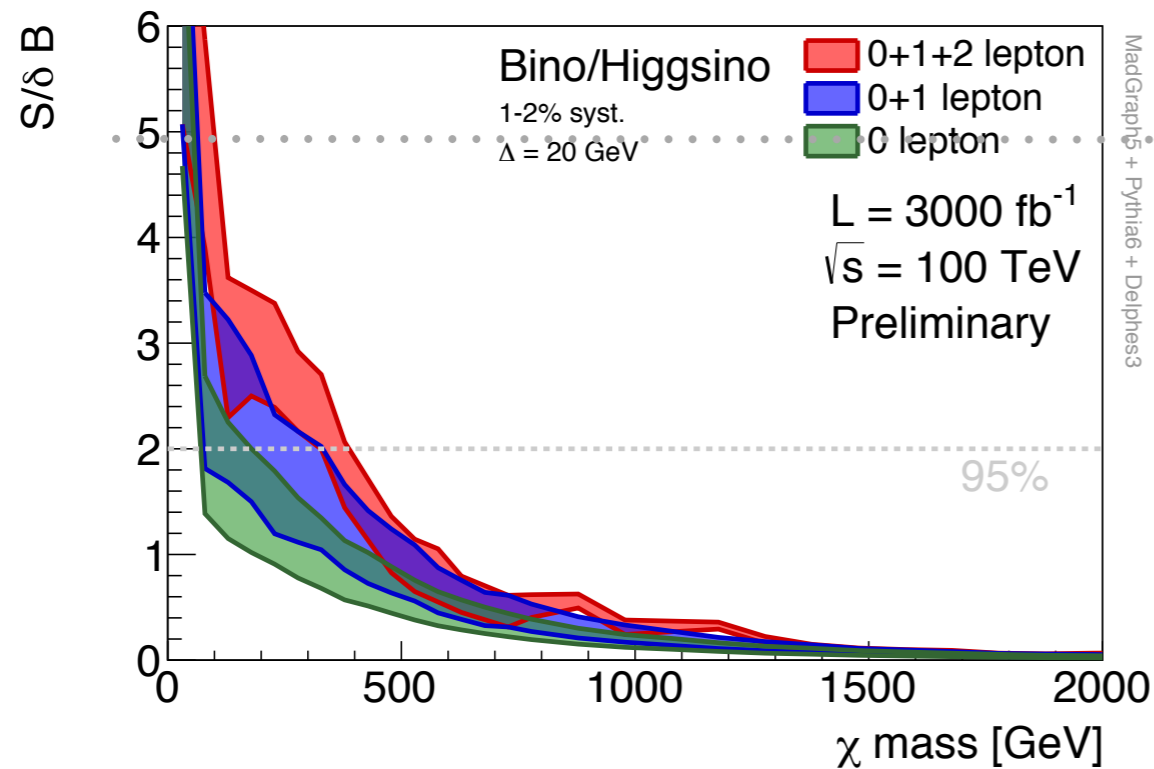


Giudice, Han, Wang and LTW, 1004.4902

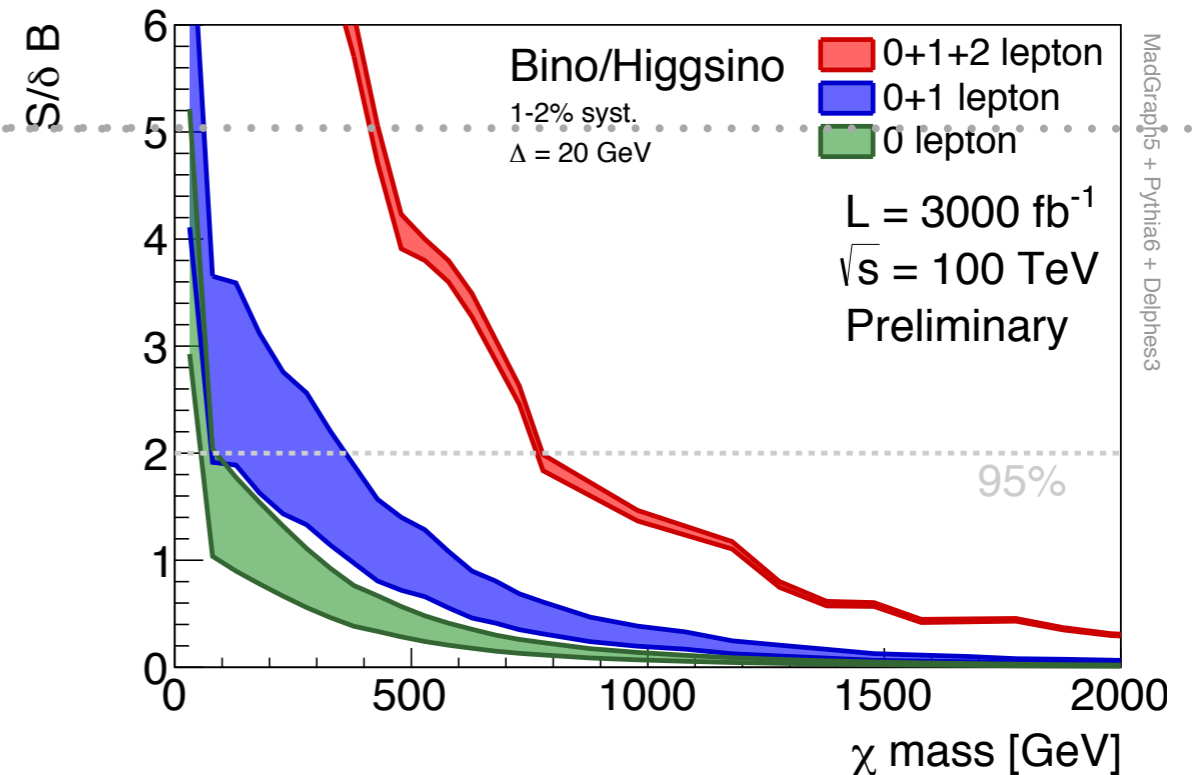
Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235

# Well-tempered, mono-jet + soft lepton



$20 \text{ GeV} < p_T \text{ lepton} < 40 \text{ GeV}$



$10 \text{ GeV} < p_T \text{ lepton} < 30 \text{ GeV}$

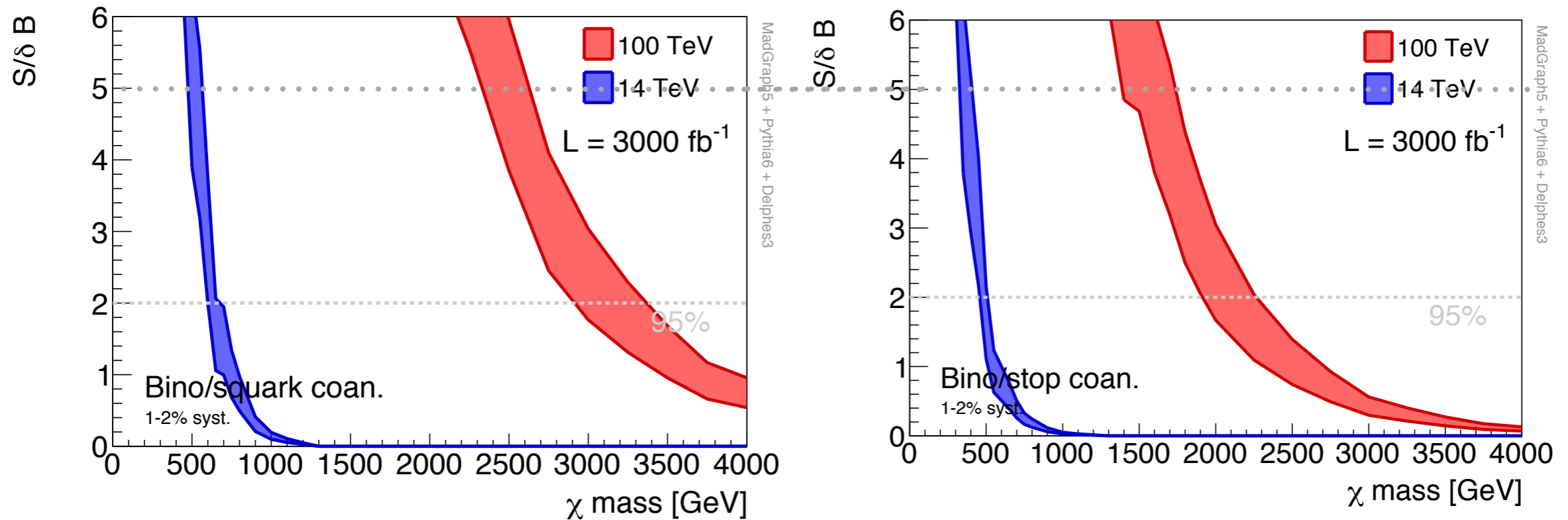
- Adding soft lepton.  $S/B$  is  $O(1)$ .
- Mitigating factor: Higher lepton threshold (?) at 100 TeV.

Giudice, Han, Wang and LTW, 1004.4902

Schwaller, Zurita, 1312.7350

Han, Kribs, Martin, Menon, 1401.1235

# Co-annihilation, monojet



- Driven by stop/squark production.
- Impressive reach from mono-jet.
- Could consider soft lepton in the stop case.

# Conclusion and outlook

- Significant enhancement in reach by going to 100 TeV.
  - ▶ A factor of 4-5 in mono-jet channel
- Wino can be “completely covered”.
- Motivation for optimizing detector design
  - ▶ Systematics in mono-jet, track-pT measurement...
  - ▶ Discrimination against mis-measured tracks
  - ▶ How soft can lepton be?



# Conclusions and outlook

- Further studies:
  - ▶ Careful detector simulation for disappearing tracks...
  - ▶ Do more with higgsino-like and well-temper (or nearly degenerate) case.
  - ▶ More general scenarios in addition to the benchmarks considered here.
    - Electroweakino+higgsino?
  - ▶ Heavy flavor, VBF ...

extras

# More broadly

LHC	VLHC 100 TeV	Lepton collider
$M_{\text{DM}} \sim 10^2 \text{s GeV}$	$M_{\text{DM}} \sim \text{TeV}$	$M_{\text{DM}} \sim 0.5 E_{\text{cm}}$ Spin, coupling Is it WIMP?

- Also link to a possible dark sector.
- Strategy at collider searches strongly correlated with potential discovery at in direct/indirect detection.

# Cuts, monojet

$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  (CMS analysis)

Jet cuts	Lepton vetoes	$\cancel{E}_T$ cuts
$p_T(1) > 110 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(e) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 250 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1)  < 2.4$	$p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 30 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau)  < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2)  < 4.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$		$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

Jet cuts	Lepton vetoes	$\cancel{E}_T$ cuts
$p_T(1) > 300 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1)  < 2.4$	$p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 60 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau)  < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2)  < 4.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$		$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 600 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 650 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 700 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$

# Cuts, monojet

$$\sqrt{s} = 100 \text{ TeV}$$

Jet cuts	Lepton vetoes	$\cancel{E}_T$ cuts
$p_T(1) > 1200 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1)  < 2.4$	$p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 1800 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 200 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T(\tau) > 40 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau)  < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2000 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2)  < 4.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 2200 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$		$\cancel{E}_T > 2400 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 2600 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 2800 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3200 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3400 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 5000 \text{ GeV}$

# Cuts, soft lepton

$\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

Jet cuts	Lepton bins	$\cancel{E}_T$ cuts
$p_T(1) > 110 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(e) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 250 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1)  < 2.4$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(e) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 30 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2)  < 4.5$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(\mu) > 10 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$	0-bin: $p_T(\tau) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau)  < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

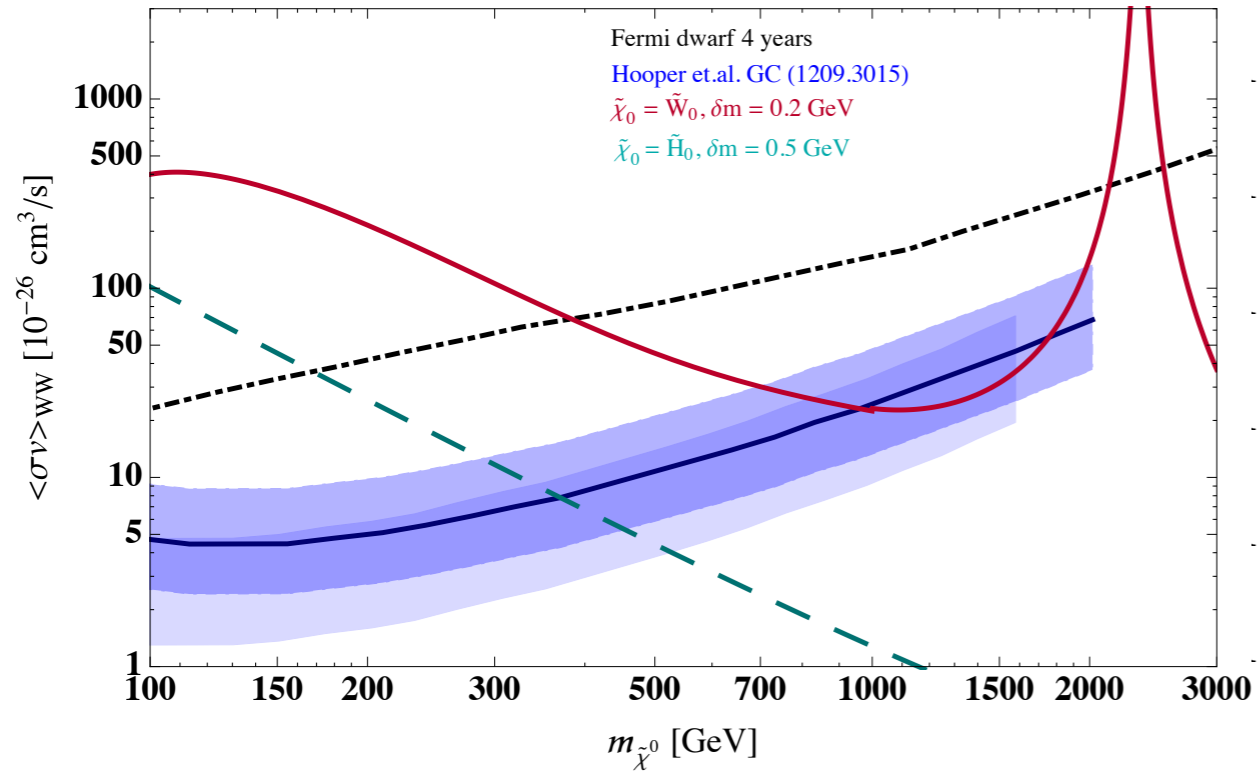
Jet cuts	Lepton bins	$\cancel{E}_T$ cuts
$p_T(1) > 300 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 300 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1)  < 2.4$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 350 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 60 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 400 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2)  < 4.5$	1, 2-bin: $50 > p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 450 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$	0-bin: $p_T(\tau) > 30 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau)  < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 500 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 550 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 600 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 650 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 700 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$

# Cuts, soft lepton

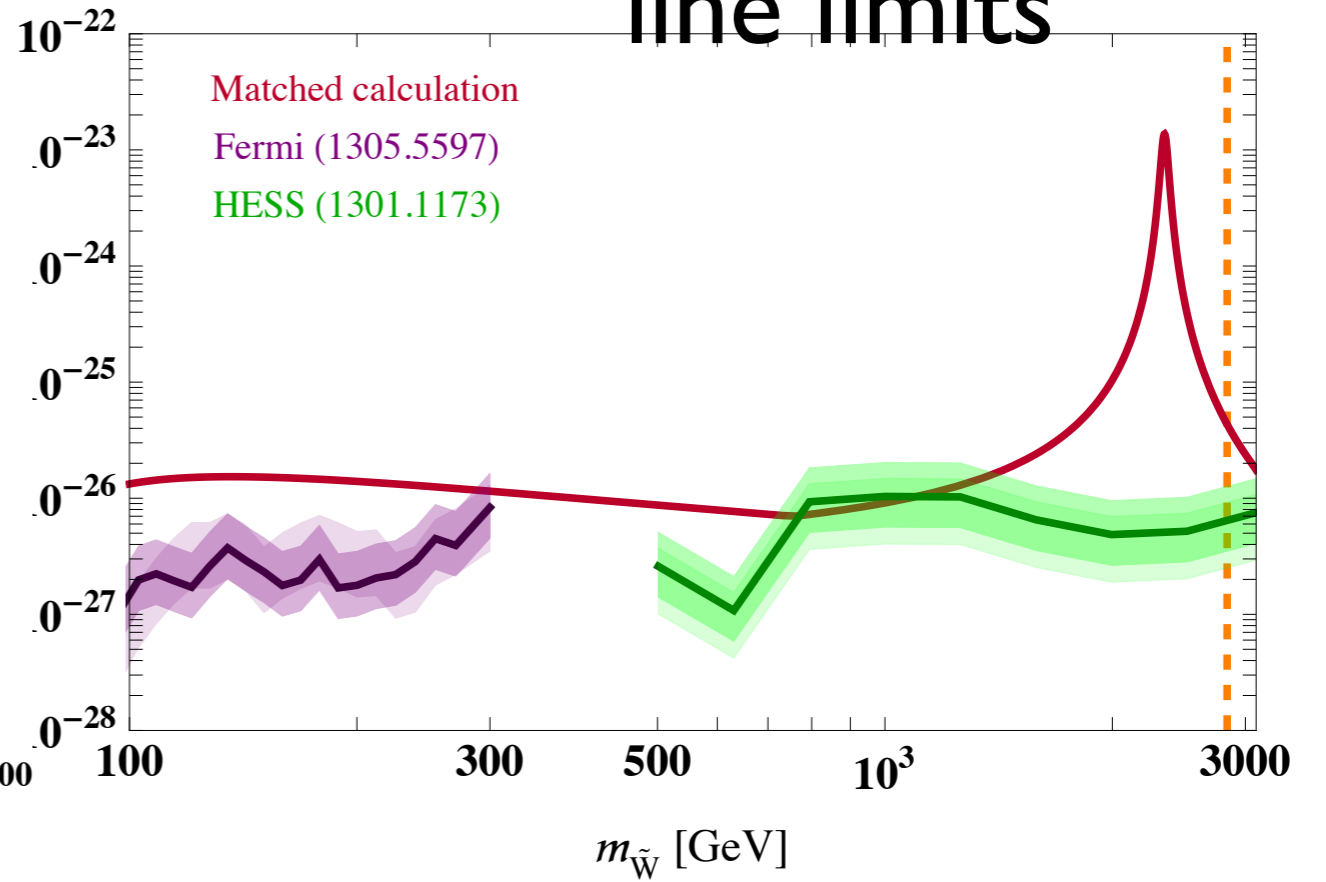
$$\sqrt{s} = 100 \text{ TeV}$$

Jet cuts	Lepton bins	$\cancel{E}_T$ cuts
$p_T(1) > 1200 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 1000 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(1)  < 2.4$	1, 2-bin: $40 > p_T(e) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(e)  < 2.5$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2000 \text{ GeV}$
$p_T(2) > 200 \text{ GeV}$	0-bin: $p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2250 \text{ GeV}$
$ \eta(2)  < 4.5$	1, 2-bin: $40 > p_T(\mu) > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\mu)  < 2.1$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2500 \text{ GeV}$
$n_{\text{jet}} \leq 2$	0-bin: $p_T(\tau) > 40 \text{ GeV}$ and $ \eta(\tau)  < 2.3$	$\cancel{E}_T > 2750 \text{ GeV}$
$\Delta\phi(1, 2) < 2.5$		$\cancel{E}_T > 3000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3250 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 3500 \text{ GeV}$
	<b>10 GeV &lt; pT lepton &lt; 30 GeV</b>	$\cancel{E}_T > 3750 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 4000 \text{ GeV}$
		$\cancel{E}_T > 5000 \text{ GeV}$

# continuum limits

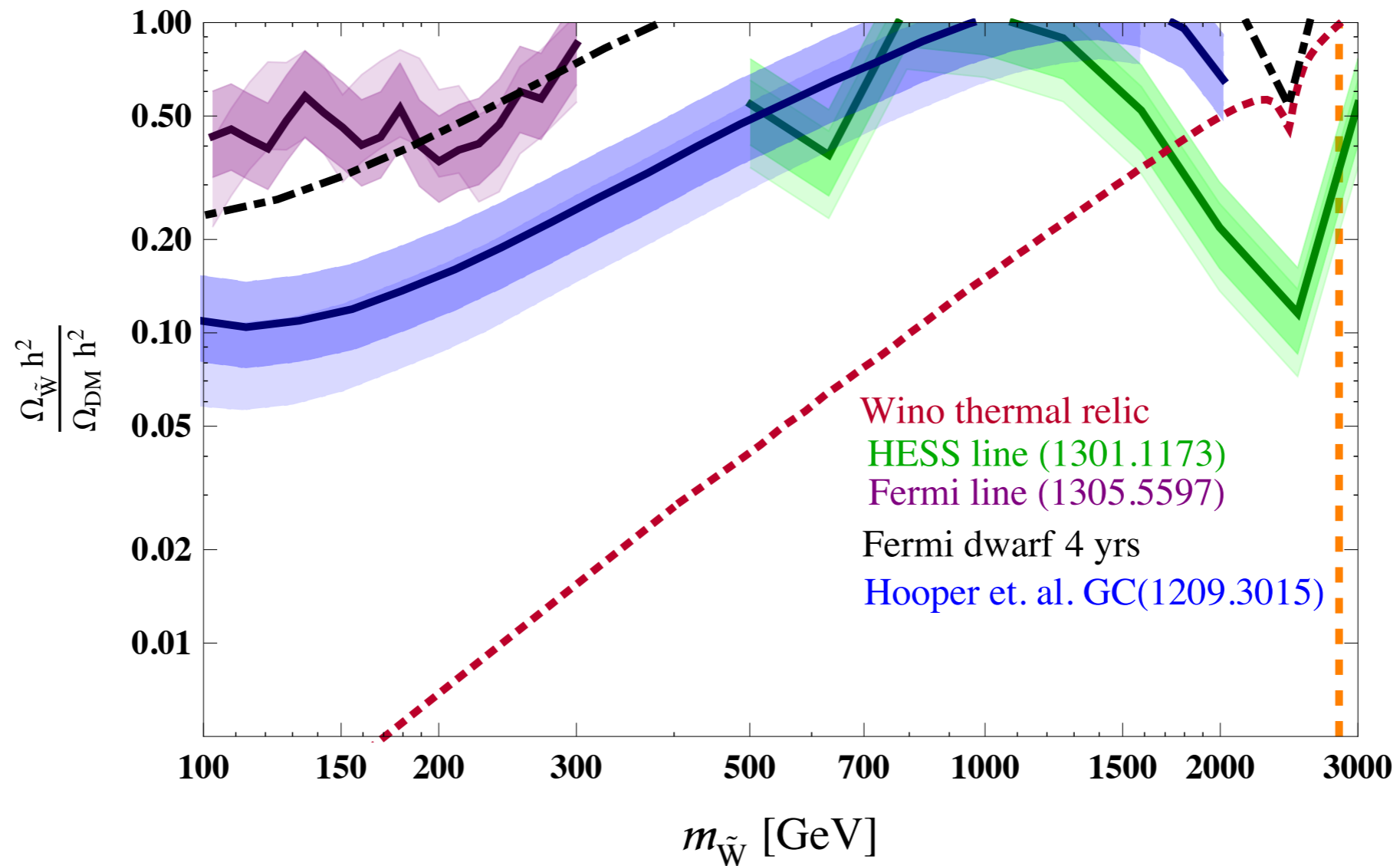


# line limits





# Wino, interplay with indirect det.



Fan, Reece, I 307.4400

See also, Cohen, Lisanti, Pierce, Slatyer, I 307.4082