

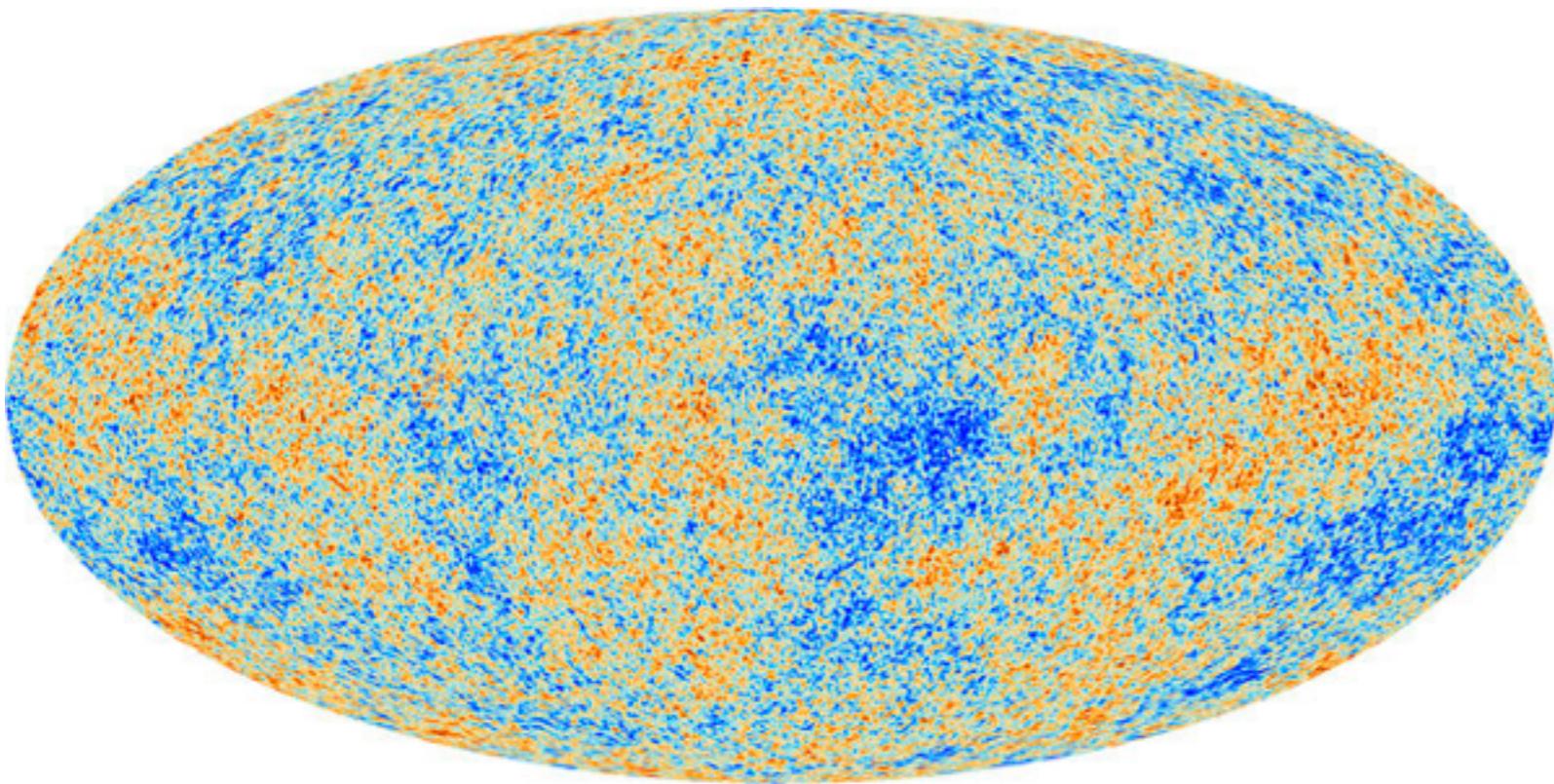
# Collider Constraints on Dark Matter

Patrick Fox

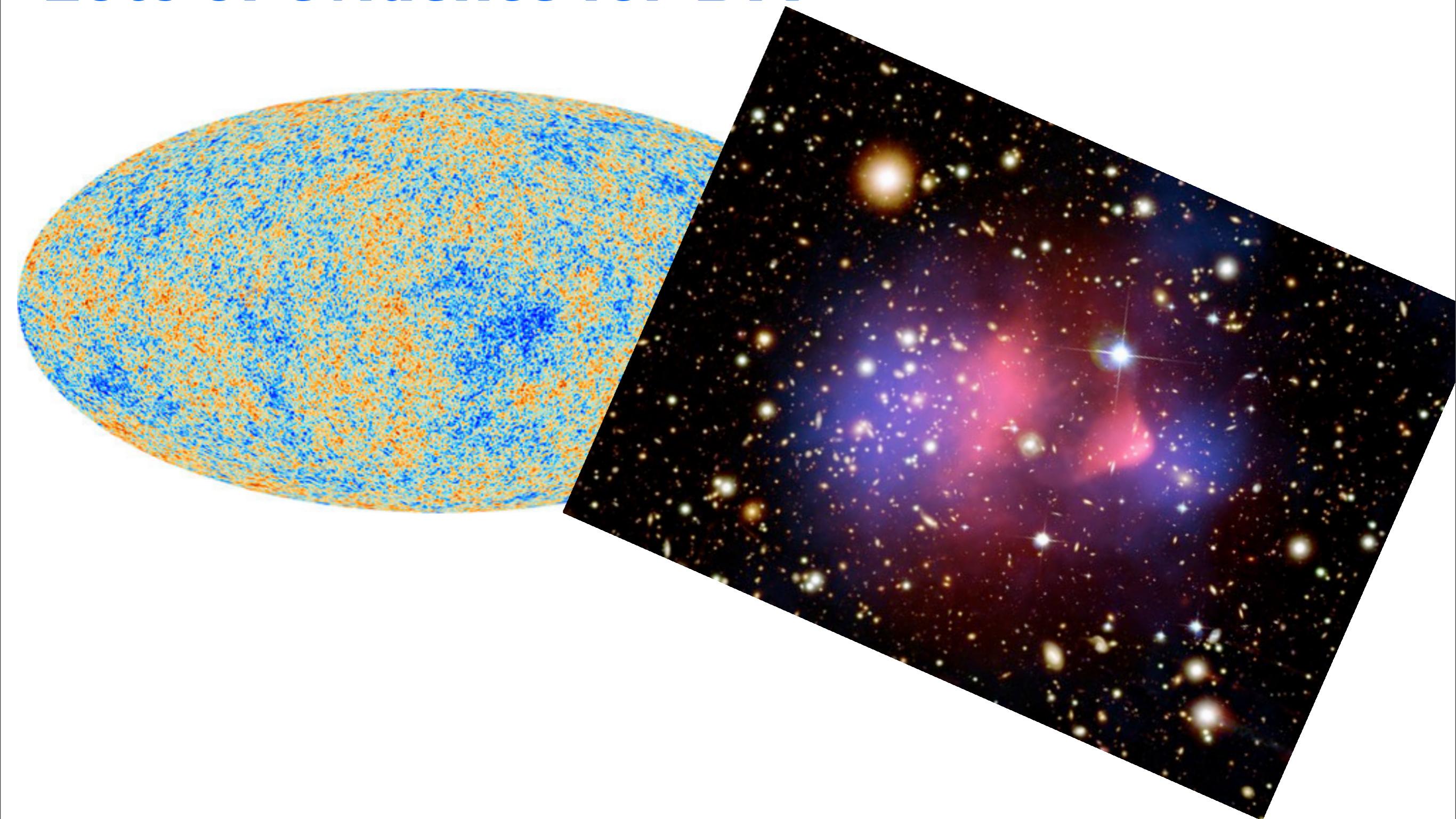


# **Lots of evidence for DM**

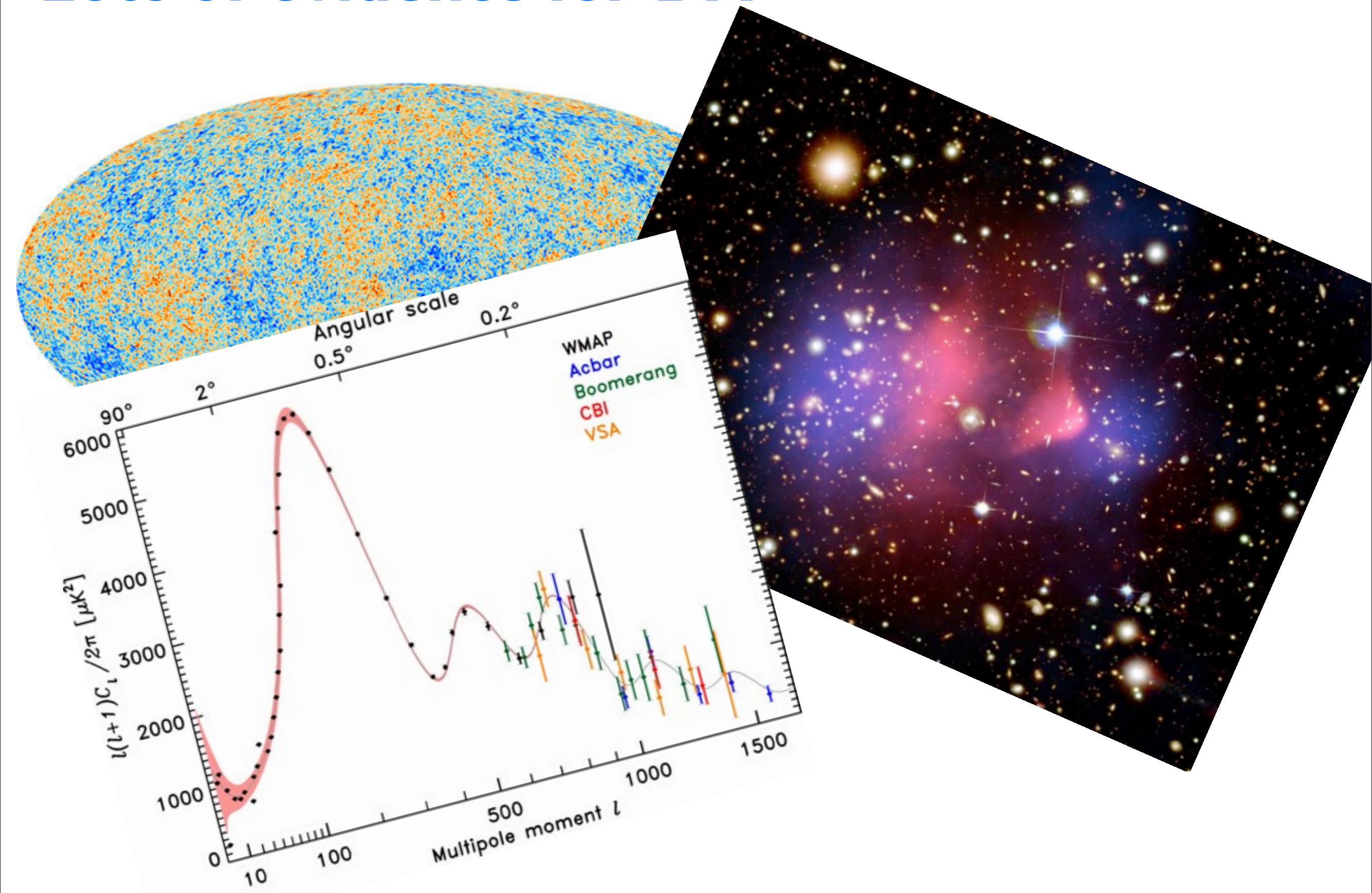
# Lots of evidence for DM



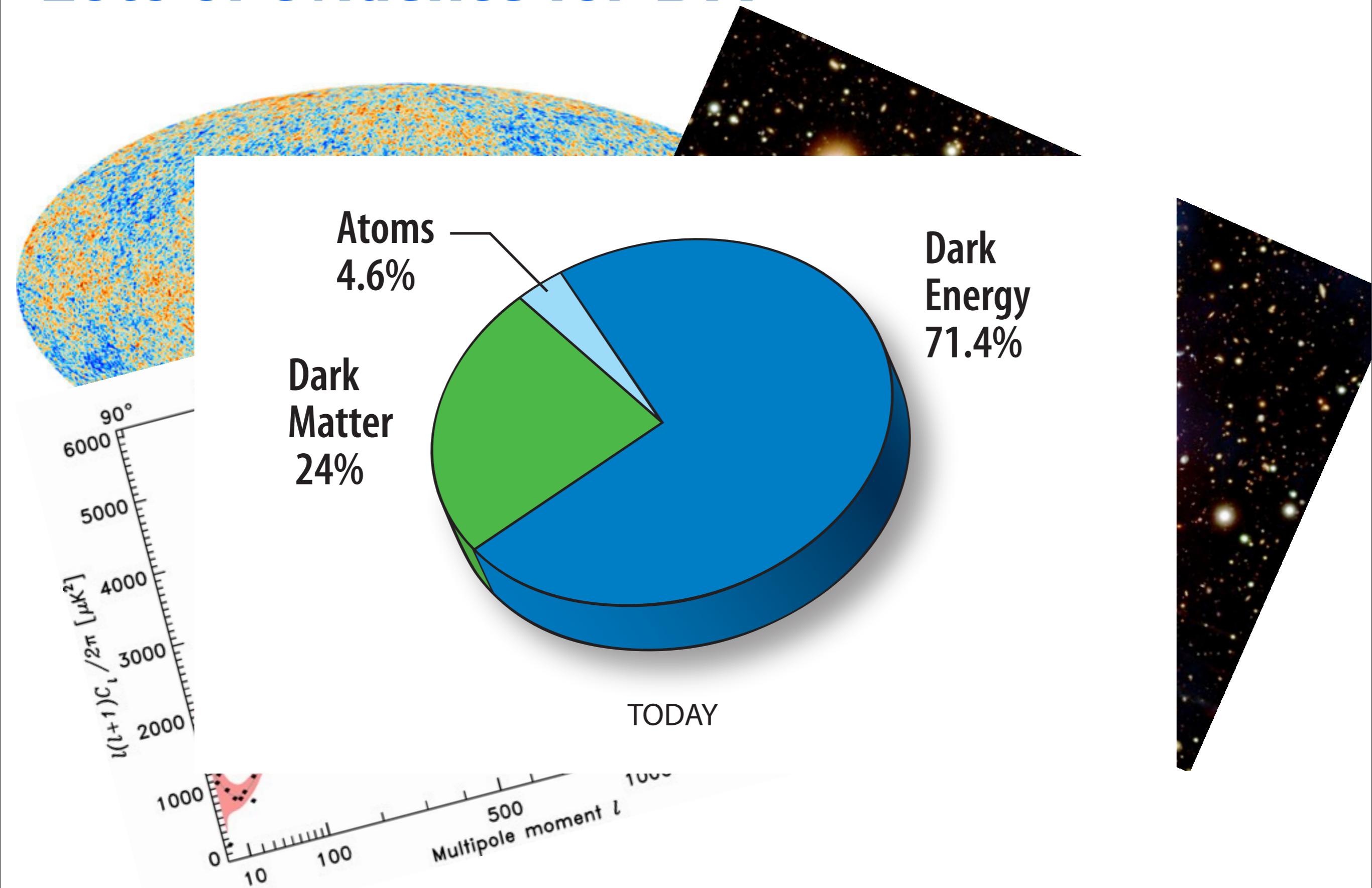
# Lots of evidence for DM



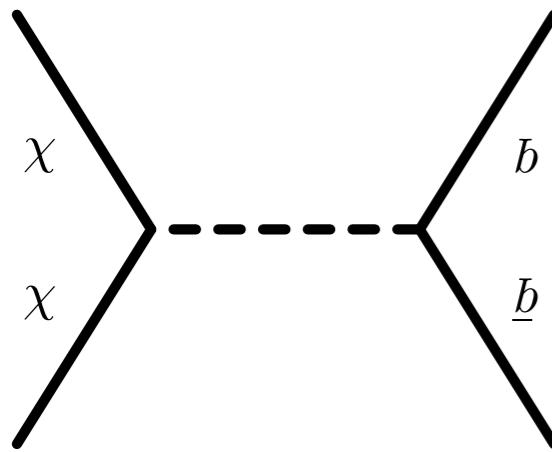
# Lots of evidence for DM



# Lots of evidence for DM

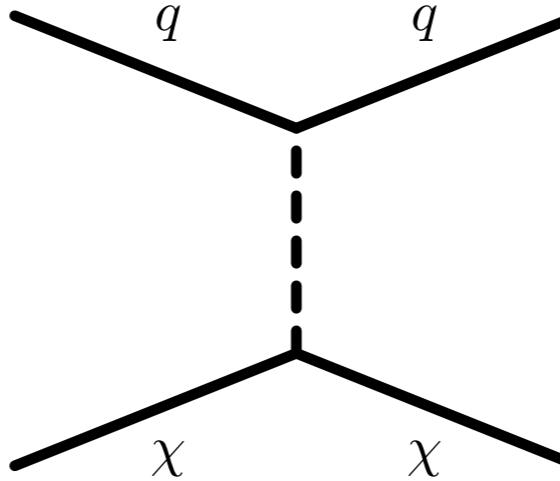


# Searching for DM non-gravitationally



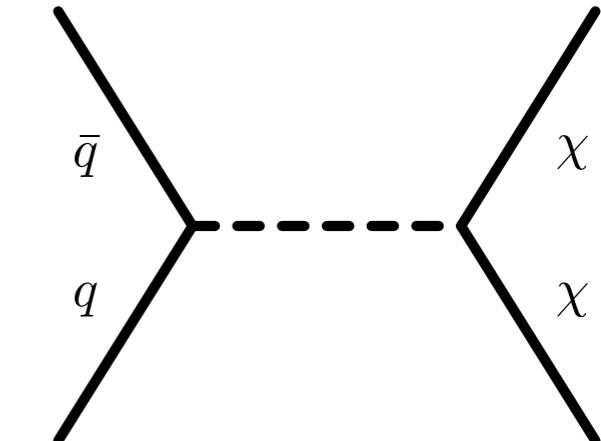
Indirect detection

Look up  
Anti-matter  
excesses in  
cosmic rays,  
photons from  
centre of galaxy



Direct detection

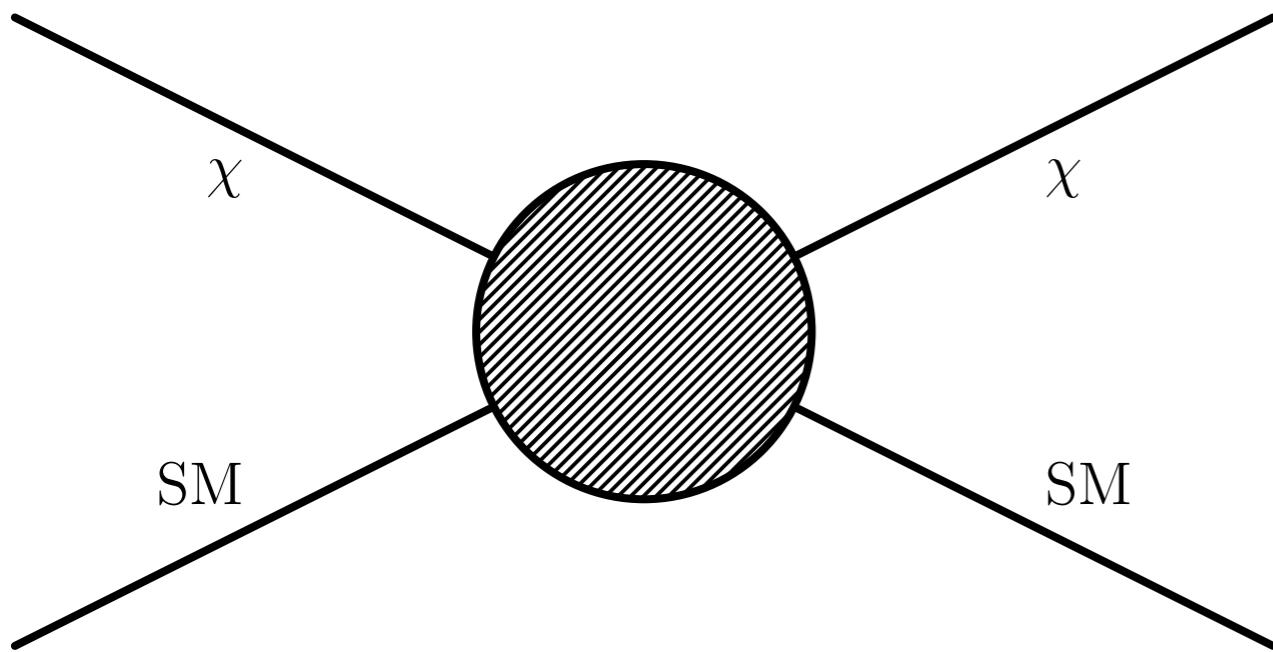
Look down  
Low rate, low  
energy recoil  
events in  
underground  
labs



Collider searches

Look small  
Missing energy  
events at  
colliders

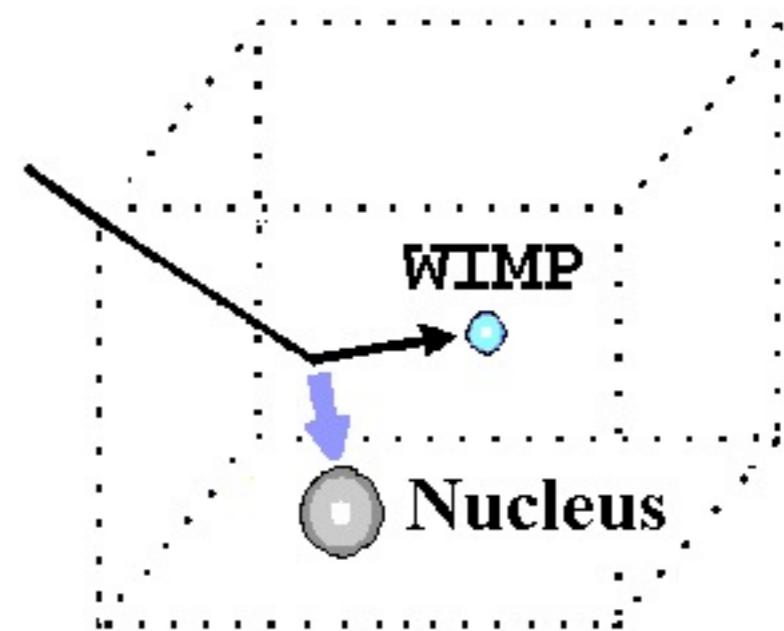
# Direct Detection

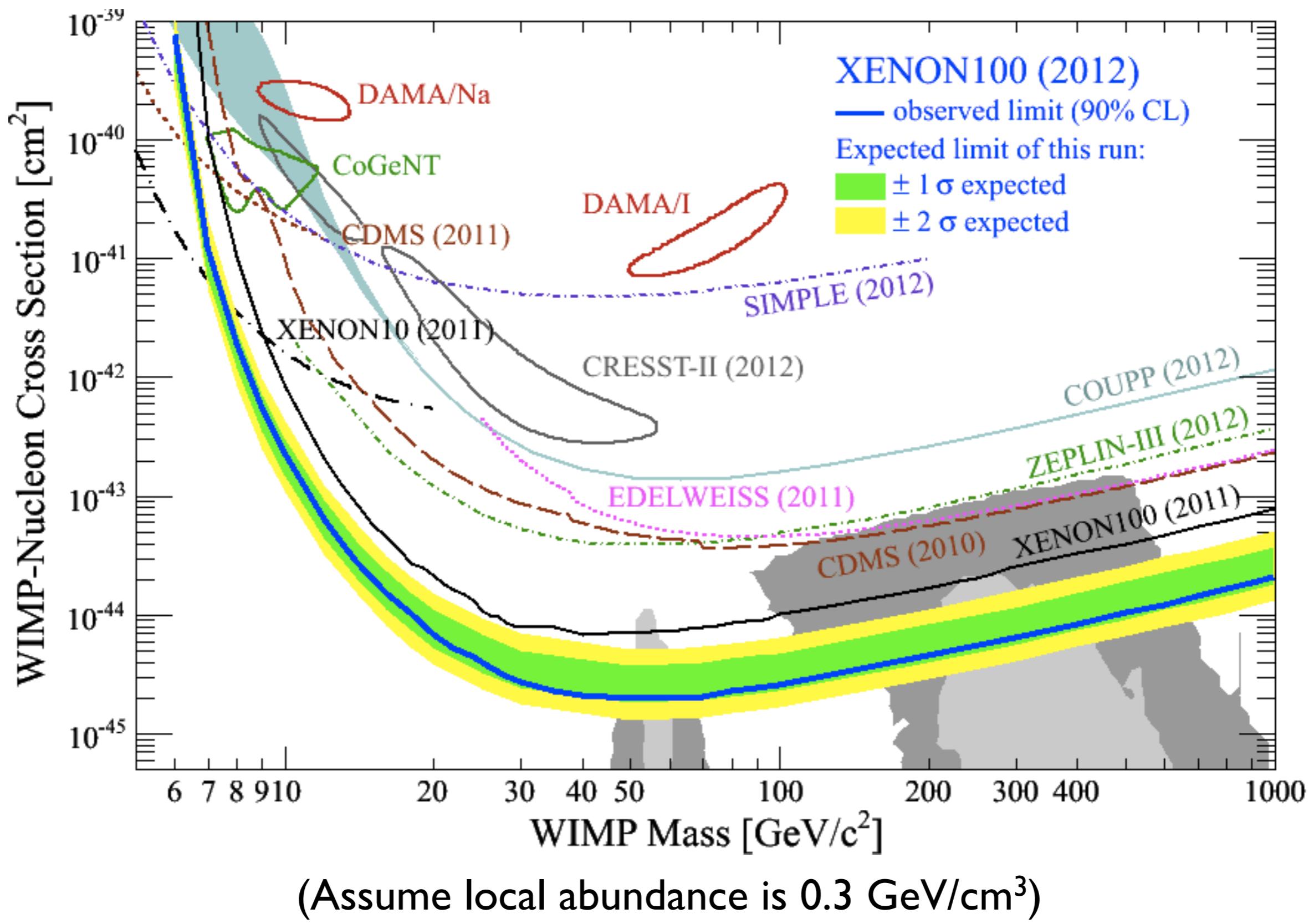


$$E_R \sim \frac{q_\chi^2}{2 M_T} \sim 100 \text{ keV}$$

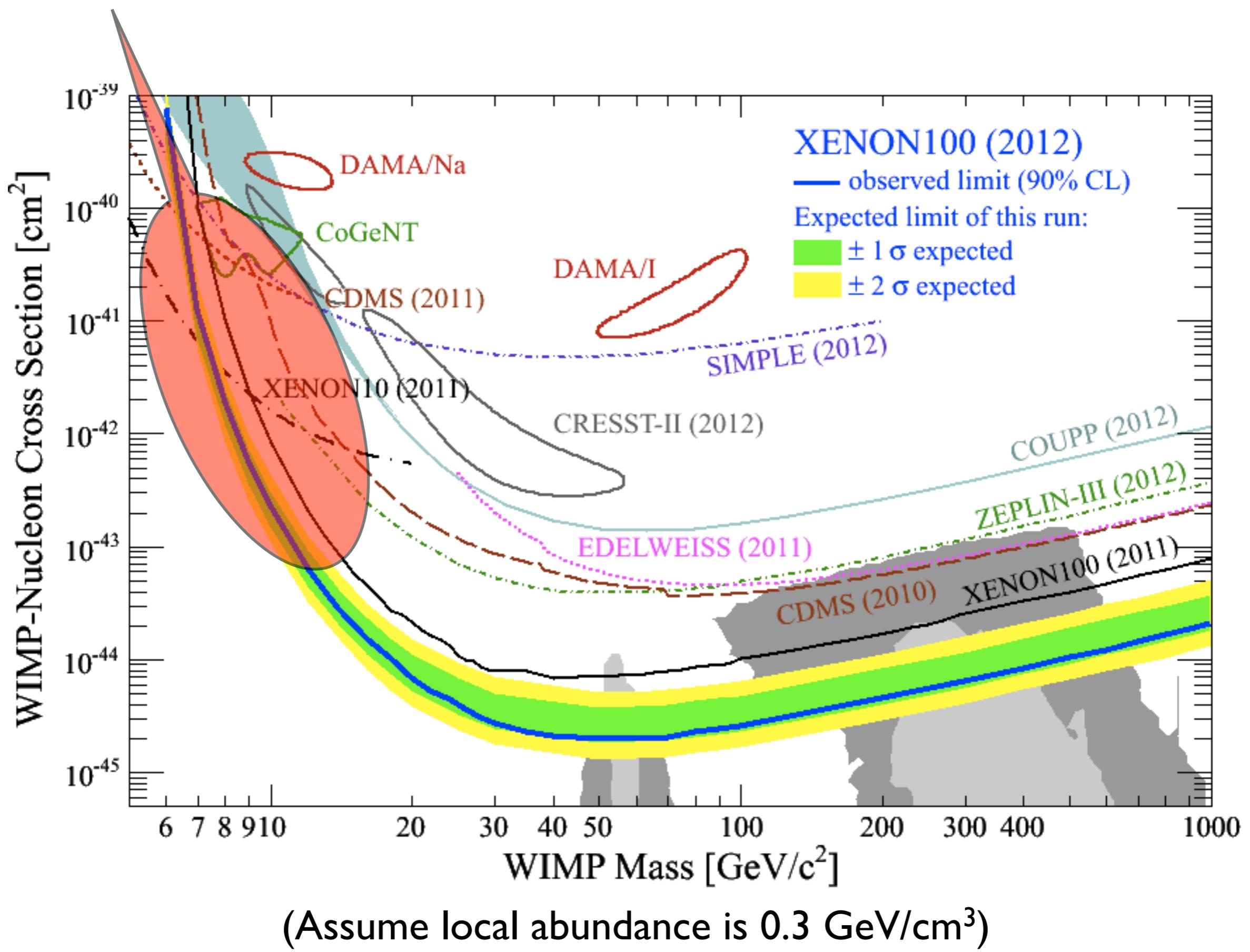
$$R \sim N_T \frac{\rho_\chi}{m_\chi} \langle \sigma v \rangle$$

How to distinguish this small number of low energy events from backgrounds?



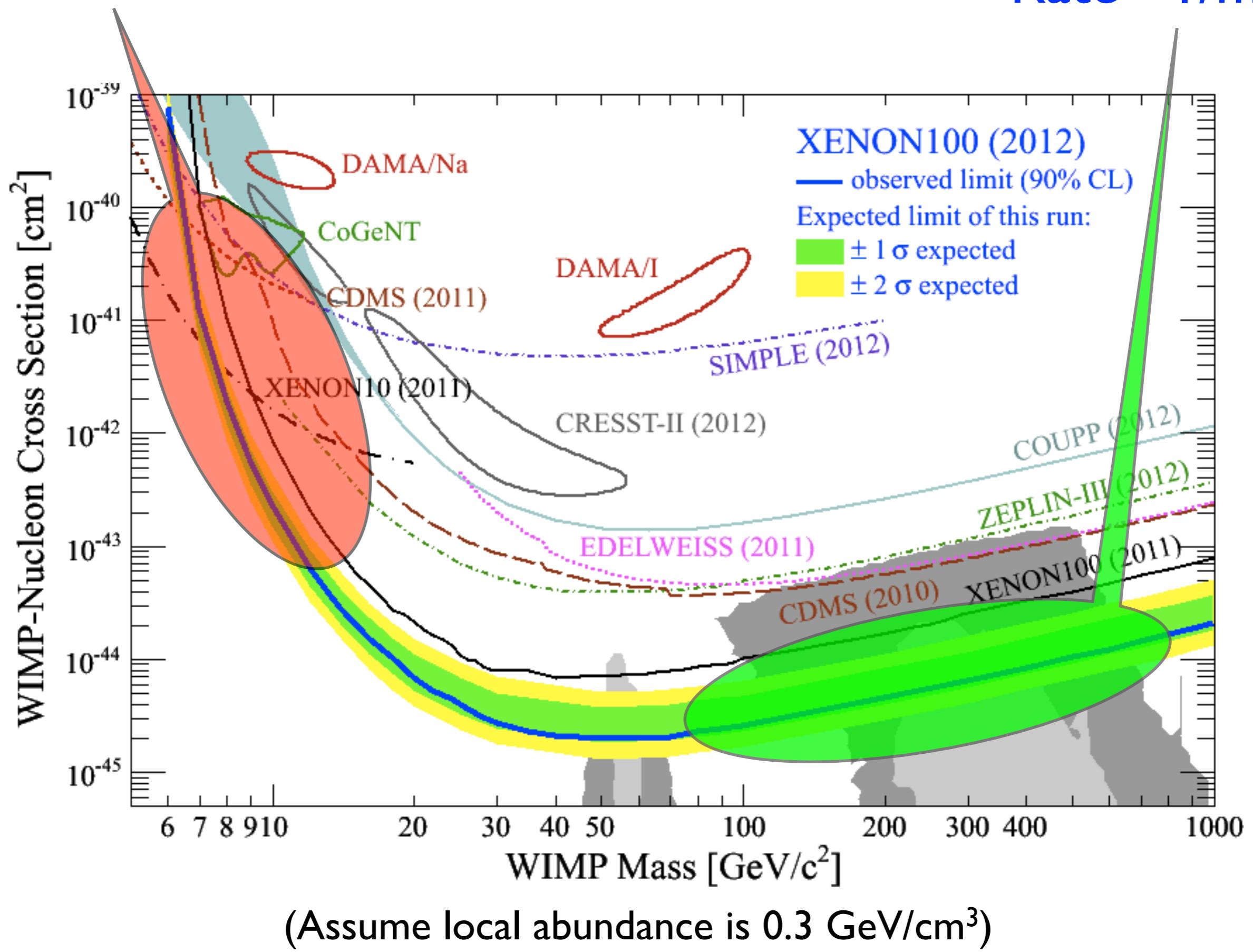


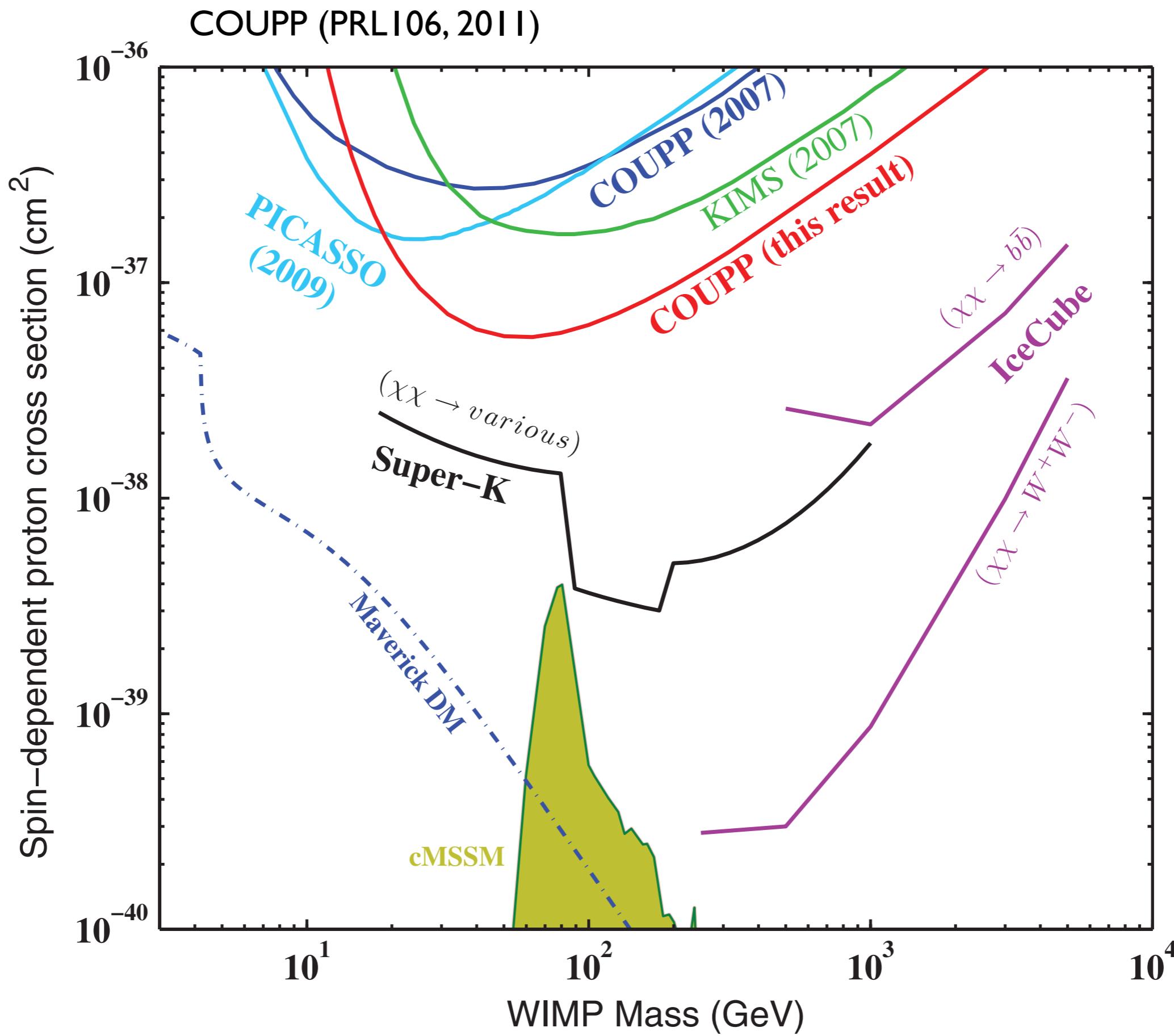
# Threshold cuts off



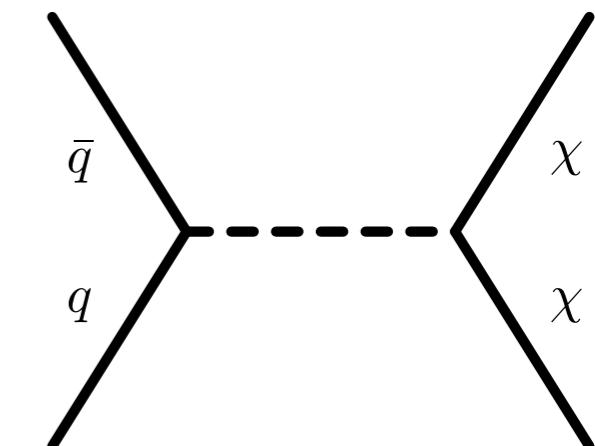
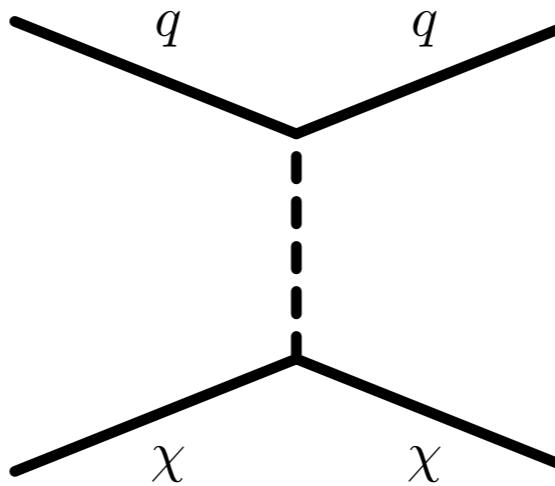
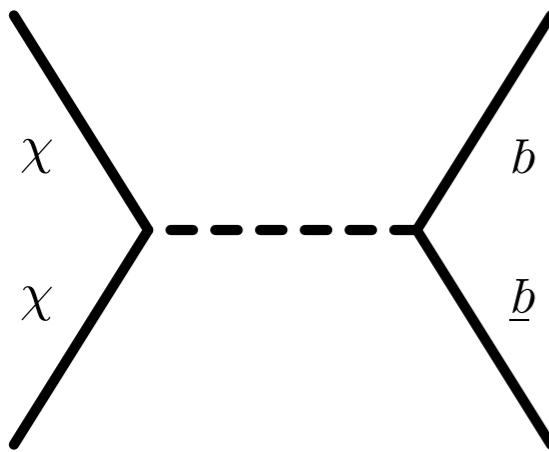
Threshold cuts off

Rate  $\sim 1/m$





# Synergy

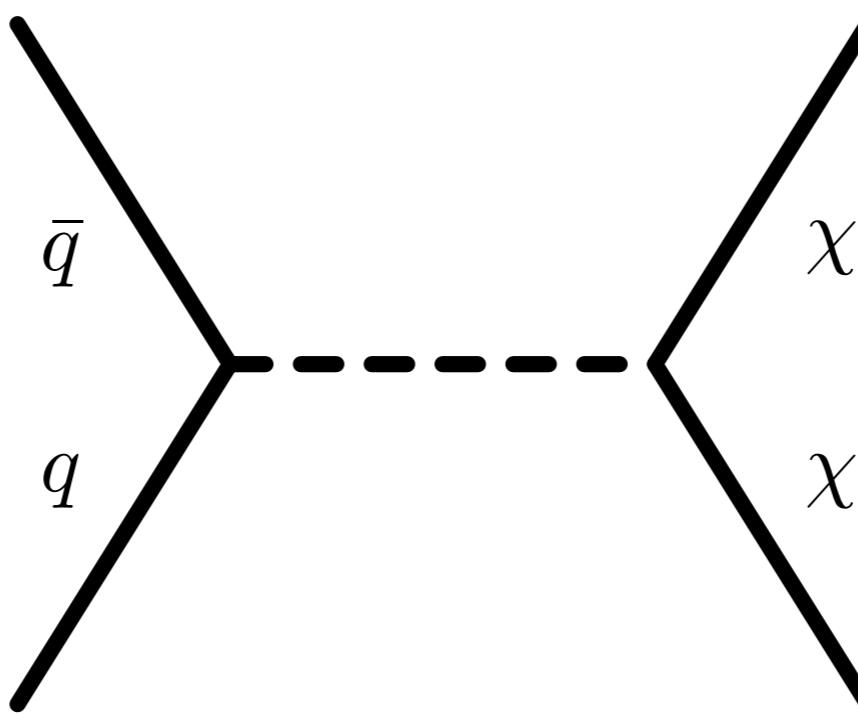


Indirect detection

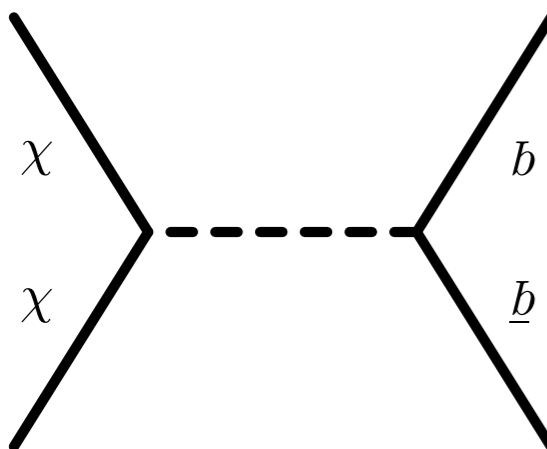
Direct detection

Collider searches

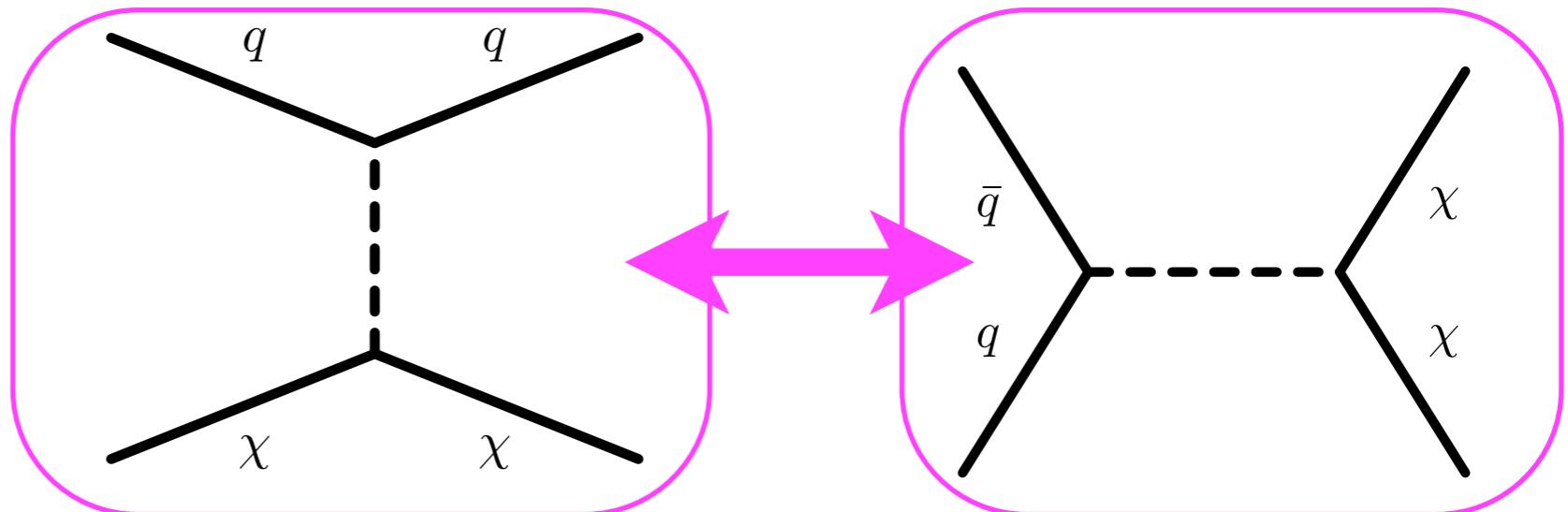
Many BSM models contain DM, but can we be more model independent?



# Synergy



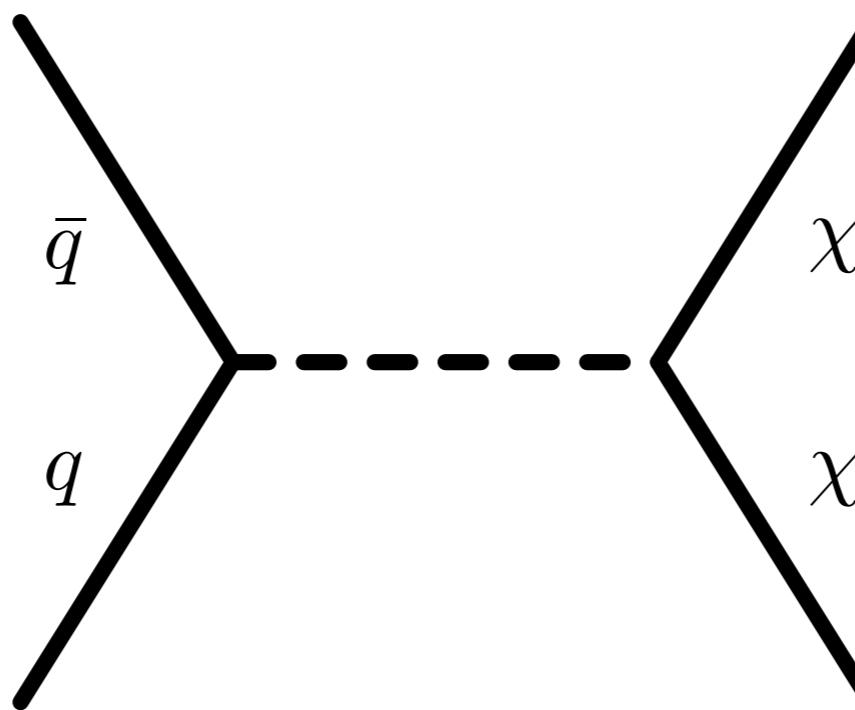
Indirect detection



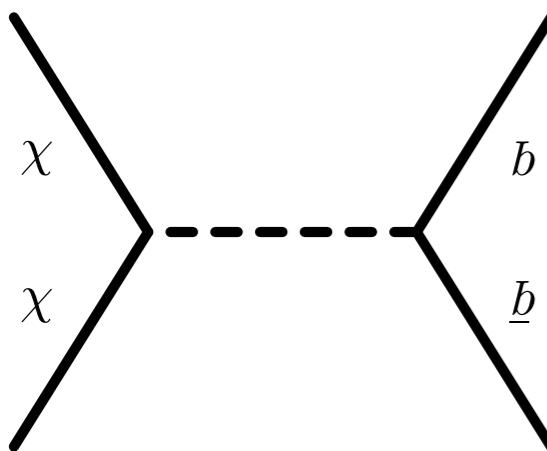
Direct detection

Collider searches

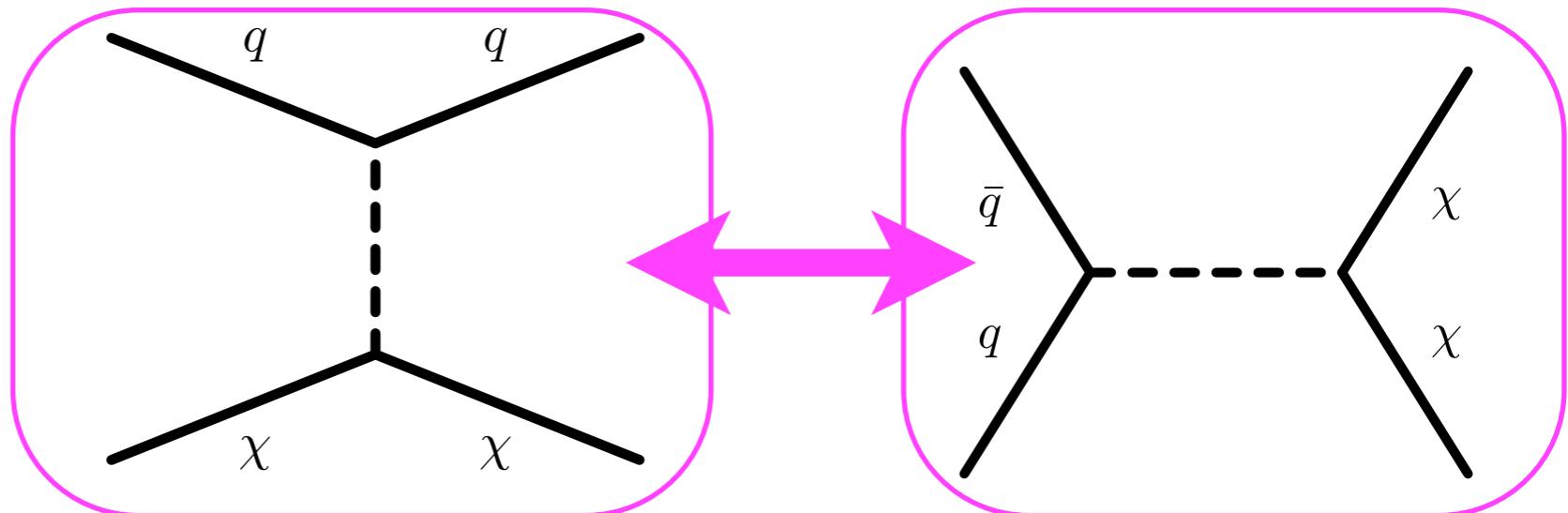
Many BSM models contain DM, but can we be more model independent?



# Synergy



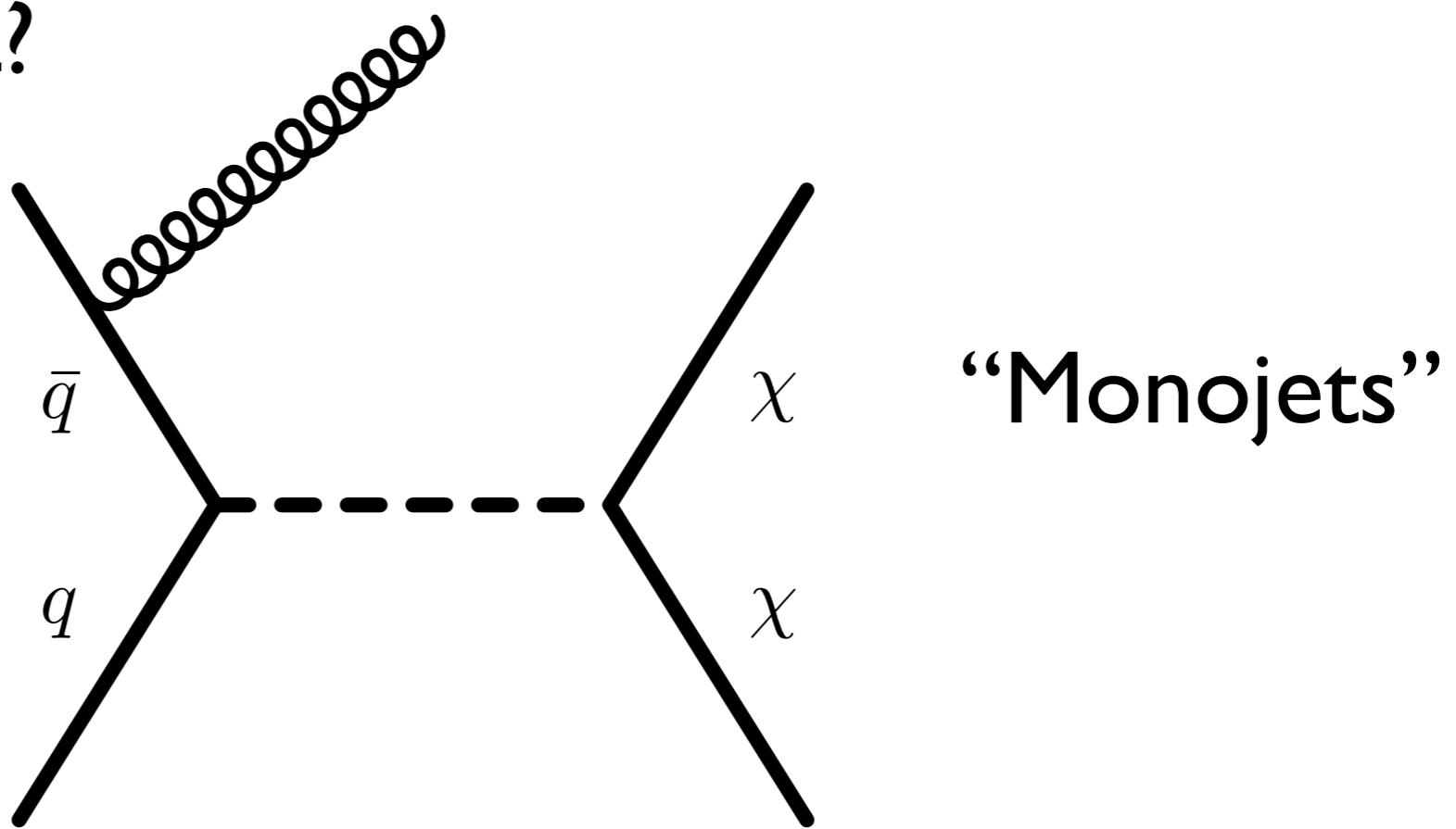
Indirect detection



Direct detection

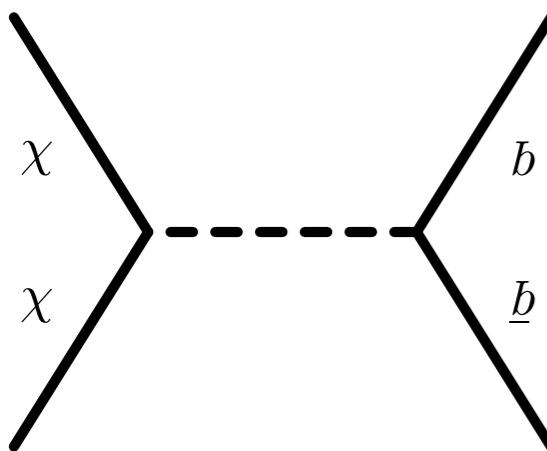
Collider searches

Many BSM models contain DM, but can we be more model independent?

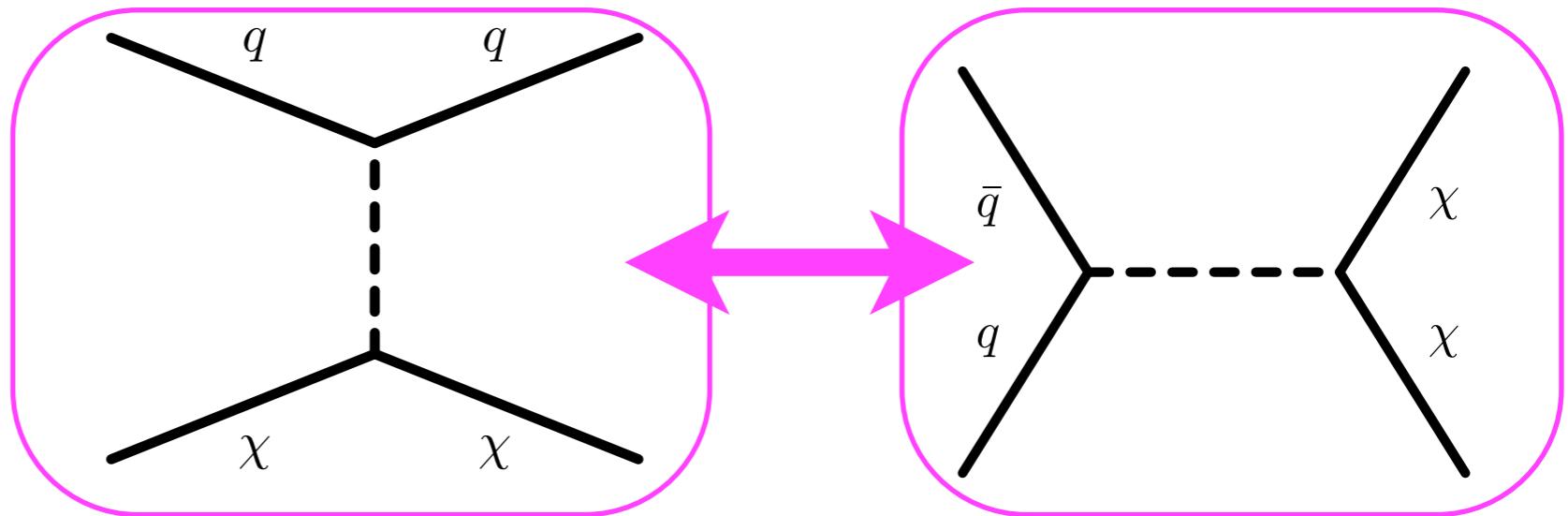


“Monojets”

# Synergy



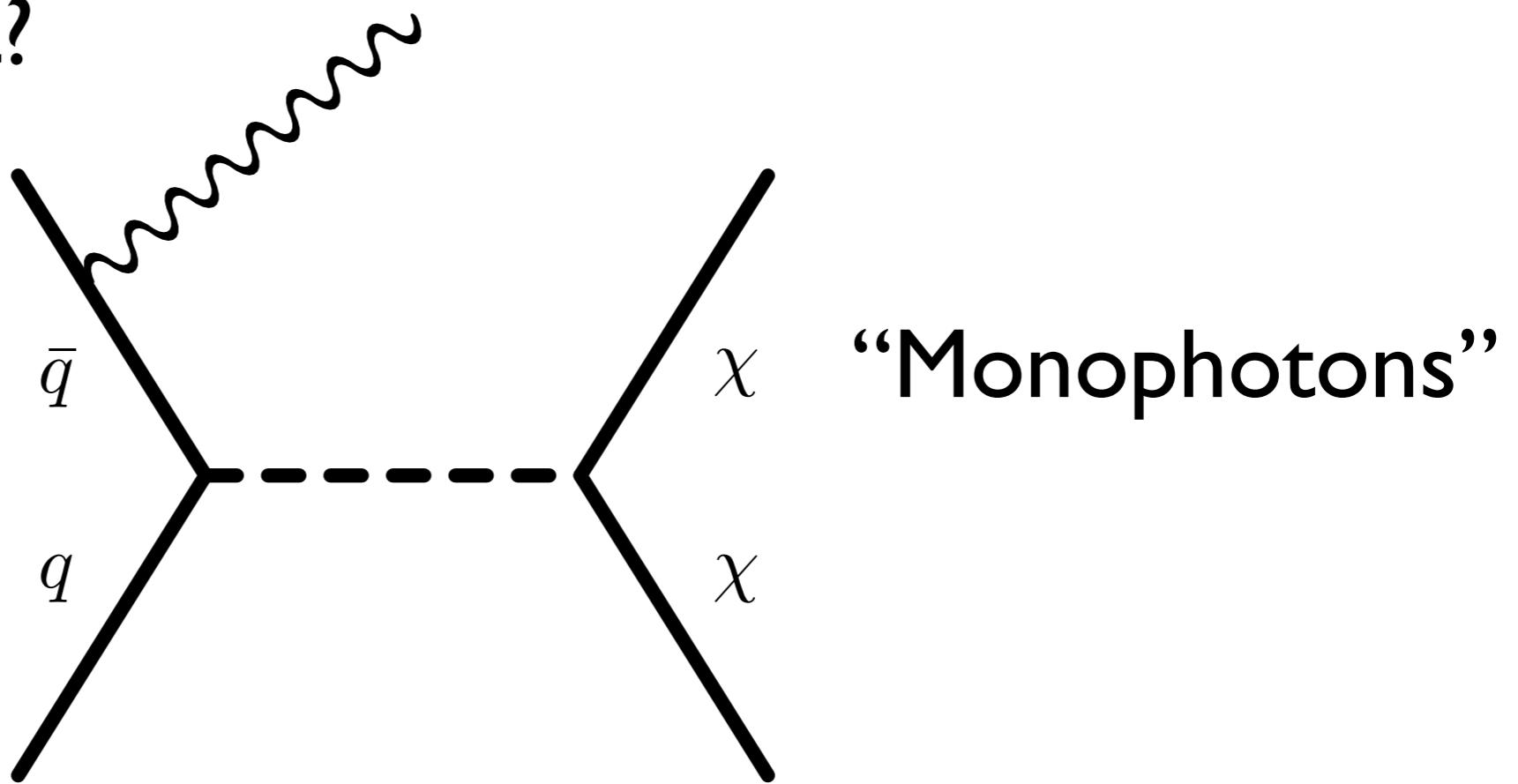
Indirect detection



Direct detection

Collider searches

Many BSM models contain DM, but can we be more model independent?



“Monophotons”

# The Naturalness Dogma: caveat emptor

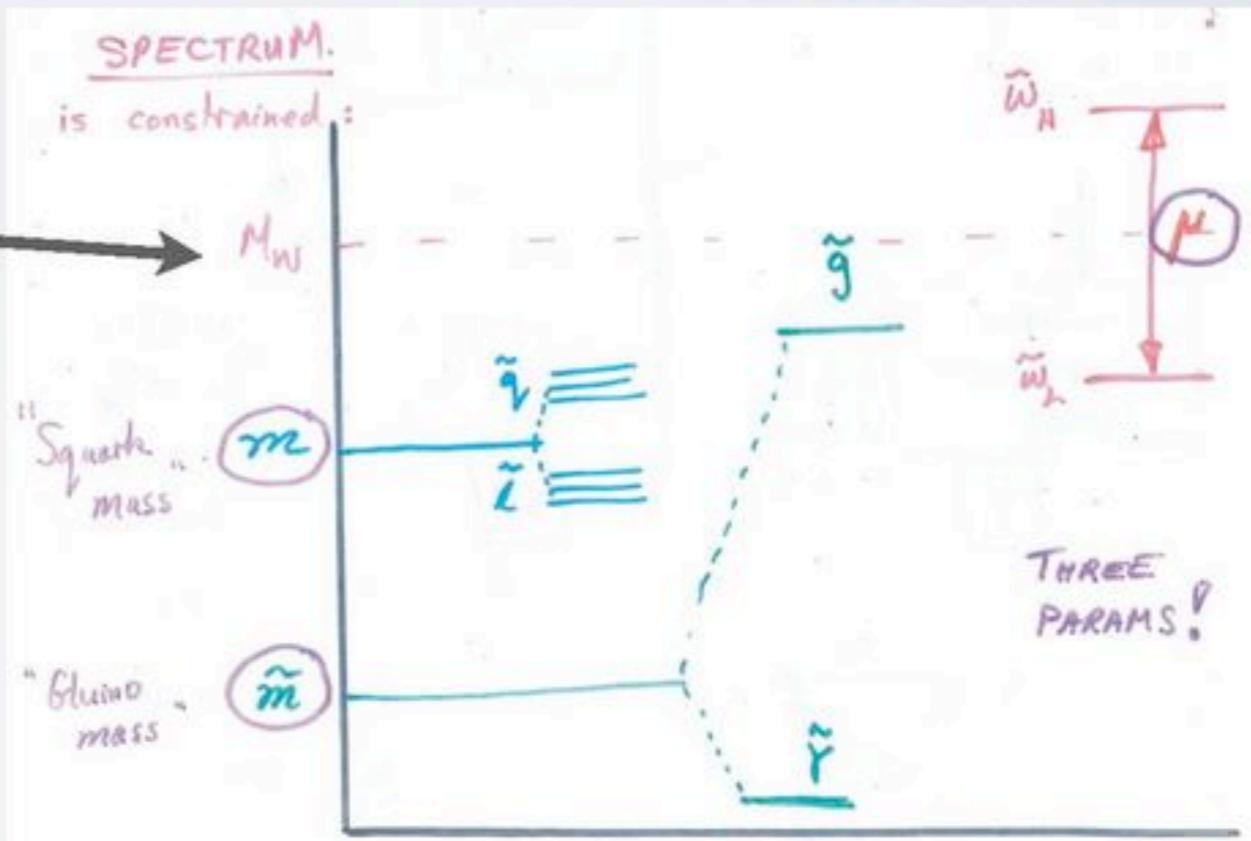
## NATURAL SUSY, 1984

From Lawrence Hall's talk at SavasFest

W boson near  
the top of the  
spectrum....

1984 was a  
utopian year  
for SUSY.

Times have  
changed!



Talk by Matt Reece at LHCP 2013

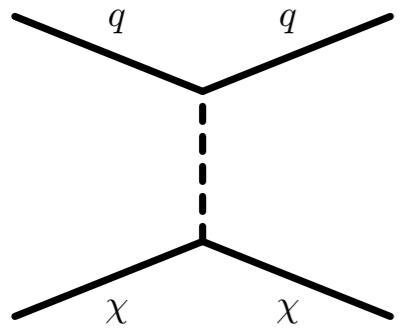
Joseph Lykken

KITP Santa Barbara, July 12, 2013

Move beyond simple models?

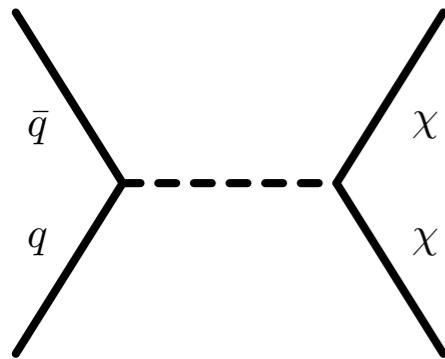
Neal Weiner, Invisibles I 3

# “EFT”



$$\sigma_{\text{DD}} \sim g_\chi^2 g_q^2 \frac{\mu^2}{M^4}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_\chi m_n}{m_\chi + m_n}$$



Mono-jet +  $\cancel{E}_T$

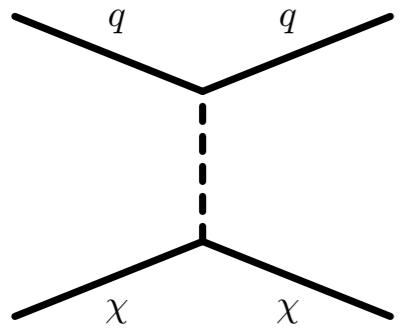
$$\sigma_{1j} \sim \alpha_s g_\chi^2 g_q^2 \frac{p_T^2}{M^4}$$

Bounds are “model independent”, and astrophysics independent

No low mass threshold

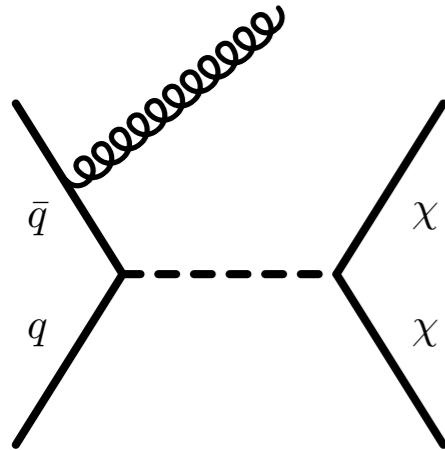
Unaffected by iDM, momentum/velocity suppression

# “EFT”



$$\sigma_{\text{DD}} \sim g_\chi^2 g_q^2 \frac{\mu^2}{M^4}$$

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Mono-jet +  $\cancel{E}_T$

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Bounds are “model independent”, and astrophysics independent

No low mass threshold

Unaffected by iDM, momentum/velocity suppression

# Operators

See Goodman et al. [1008.1783]  
for more complete list

$$\mathcal{O}_V = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q)}{\Lambda^2},$$

$$\mathcal{O}_A = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 q)}{\Lambda^2},$$

$$\mathcal{O}_t = \frac{(\bar{\chi}P_R q)(\bar{q}P_L \chi)}{\Lambda^2} + (L \leftrightarrow R),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_g = \alpha_s \frac{(\bar{\chi}\chi) (G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu})}{\Lambda^3}$$

SI, vector exchange

SD, axial-vector  
exchange

SI, scalar exchange

SI, scalar exchange

- DM a Dirac fermion
- Consider each operator separately

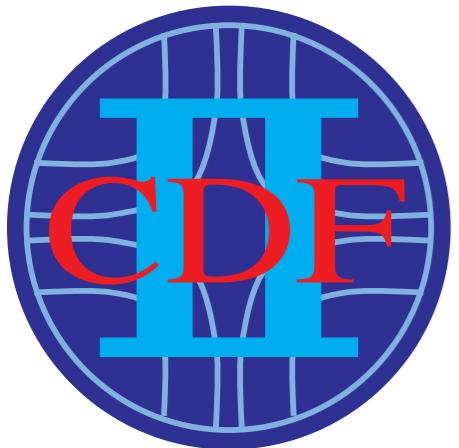
# Many Theorists

- Goodman, Jessica et al. Phys.Lett. B695 (2011) 185-188  
Goodman, Jessica et al. Phys.Rev. D82 (2010) 116010  
Goodman, Jessica et al. arXiv:1111.2359  
Rajaraman, Arvind et al. Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 095013  
Fortin, Jean-Francois et al. Phys.Rev. D85 (2012) 063506  
Bai, Yang et al. JHEP 1012 (2010) 048  
PJF, Harnik, et al. Phys.Rev. D85 (2012) 056011  
PJF, Harnik et al. Phys.Rev. D84 (2011) 014028  
PJF, Harnik et al arXiv:1203.1662  
Shoemaker, Vecchi arXiv:1112.5457  
An, Jia and Wang: arXiv:1202.2894

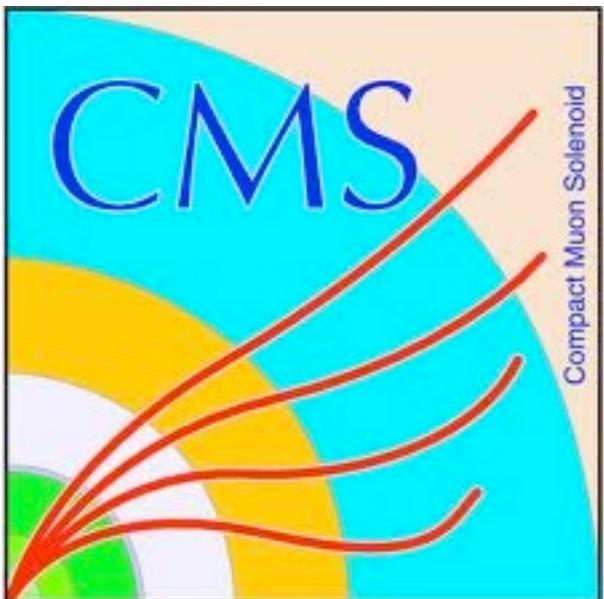
•  
•  
•

# Many Experimentalists

ADD extra dimension searches can be “recast”

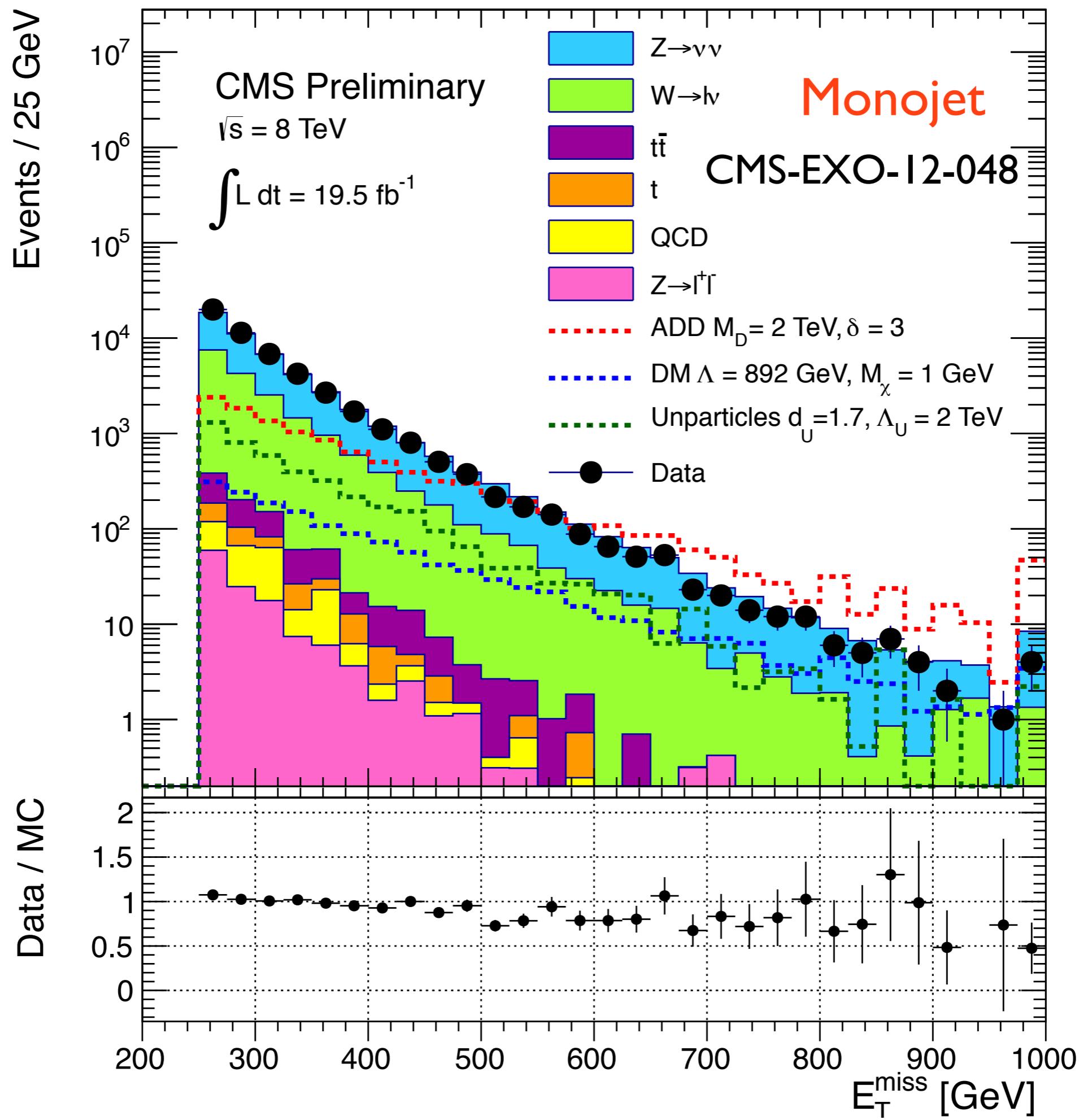


6.7/fb shape-based monojet analysis



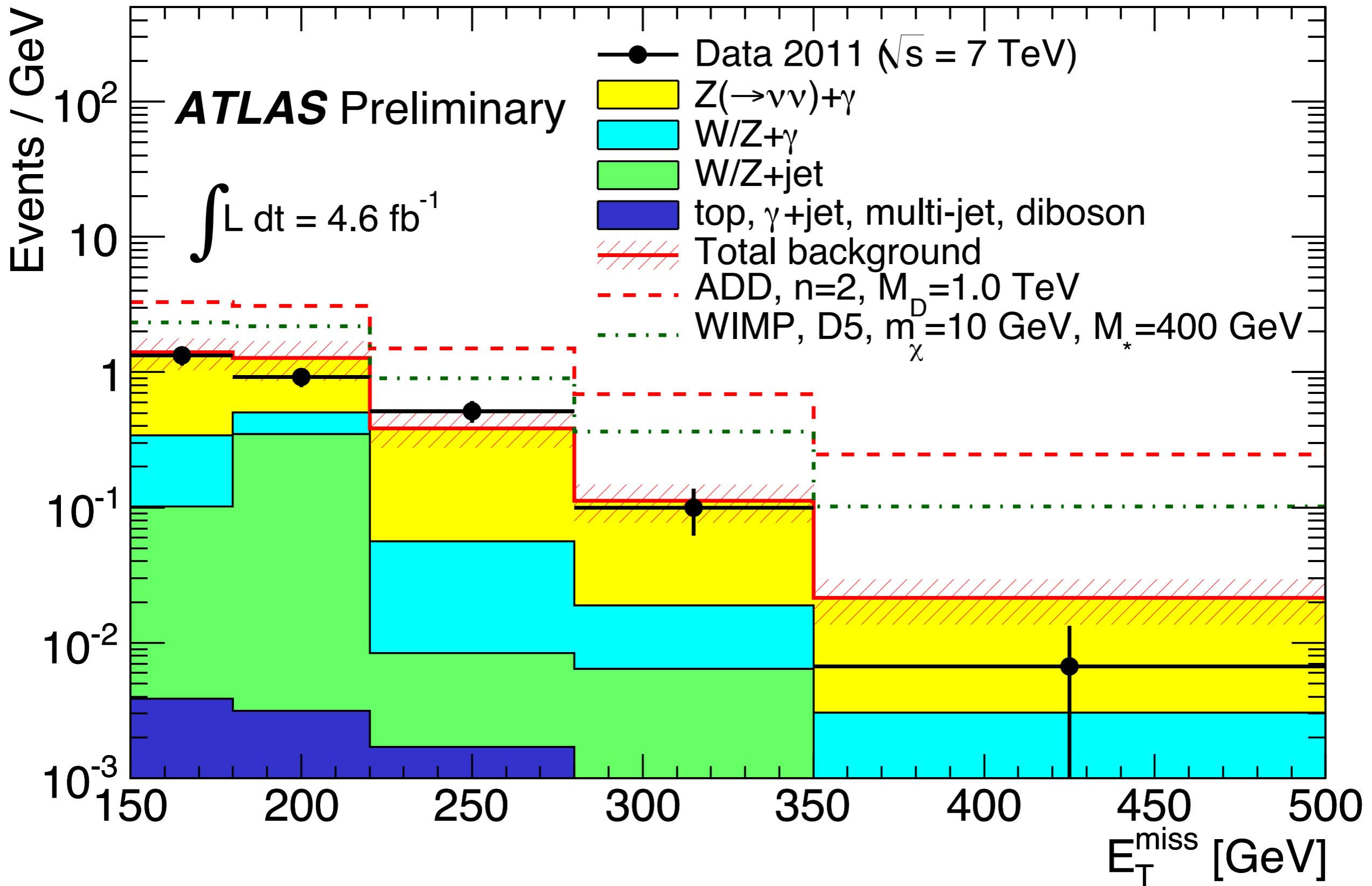
5~20/fb cut and count  
monojet and  
monophoton analyses



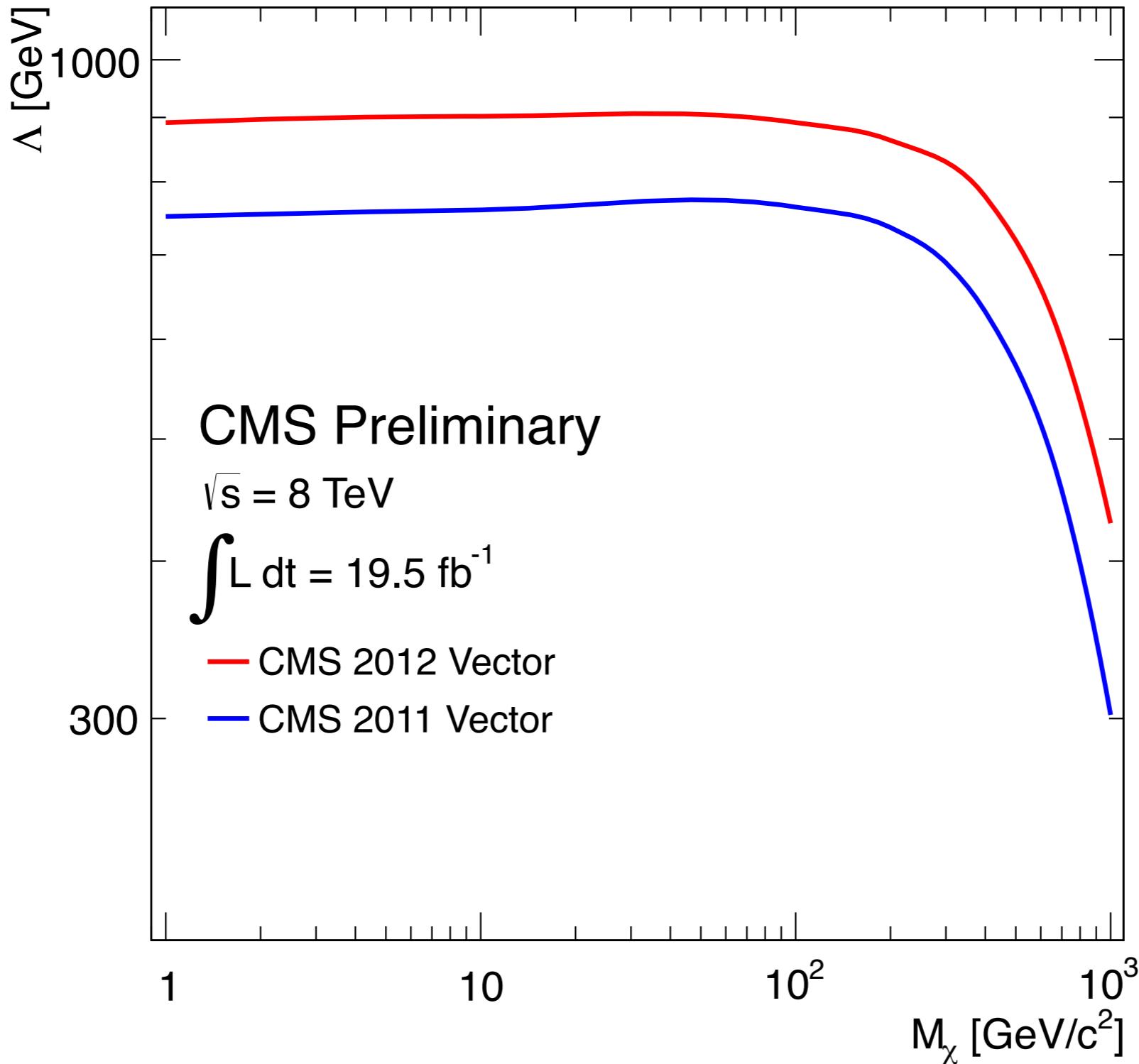


ATLAS-CONF-2012-085

Monophoton

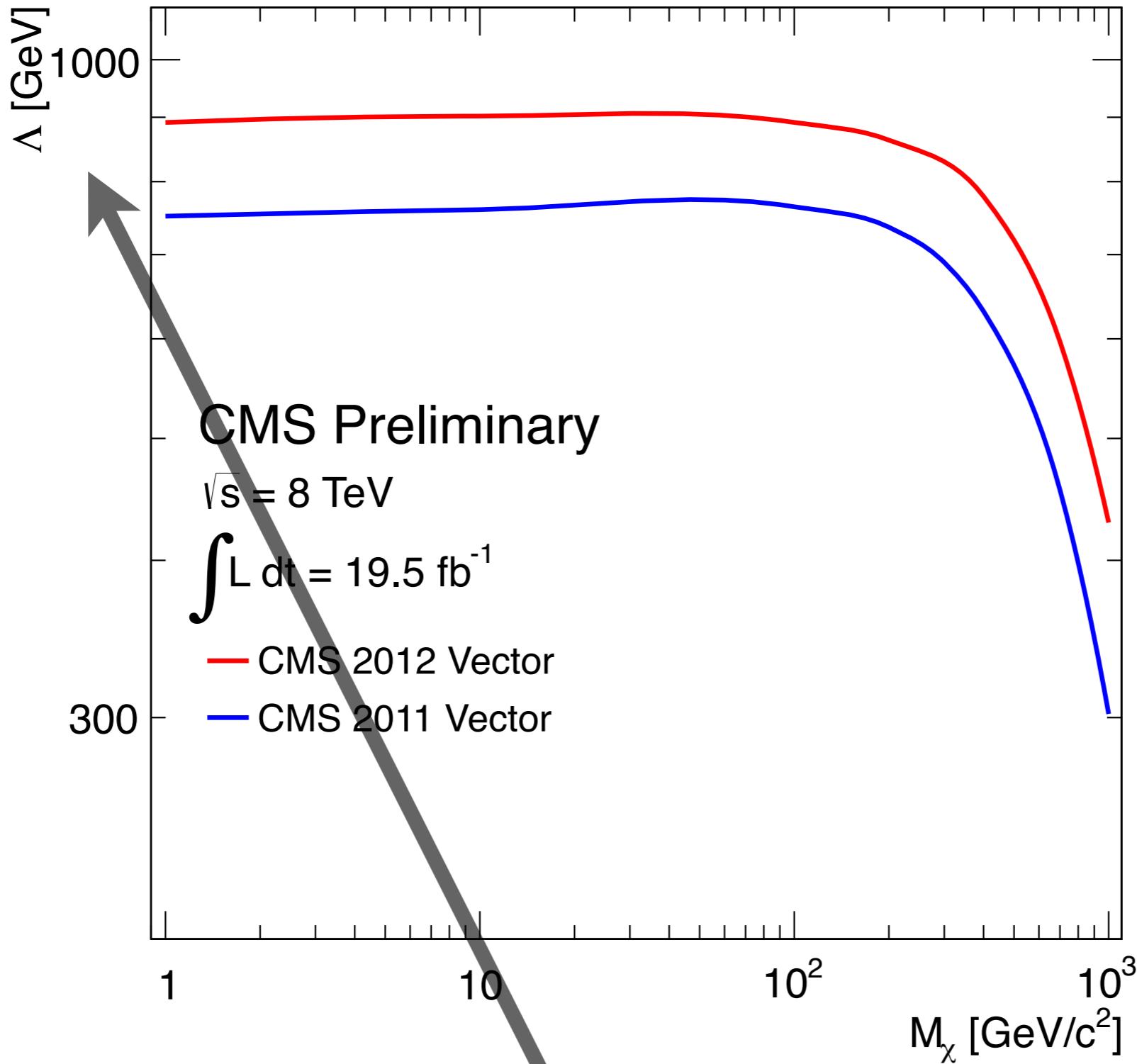


# Vector coupling



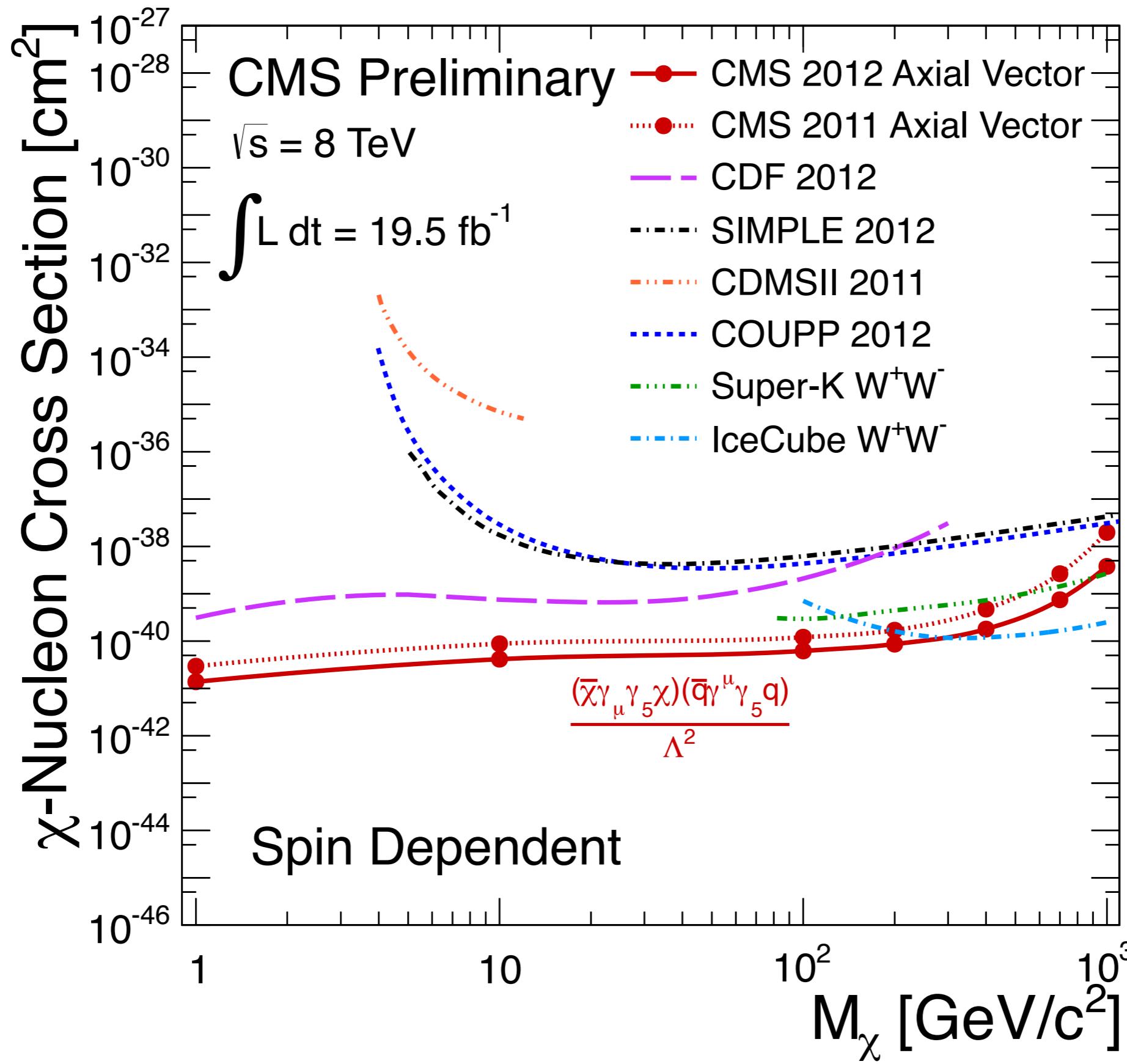
$$\mathcal{O}_V = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q)}{\Lambda^2}$$

# Vector coupling

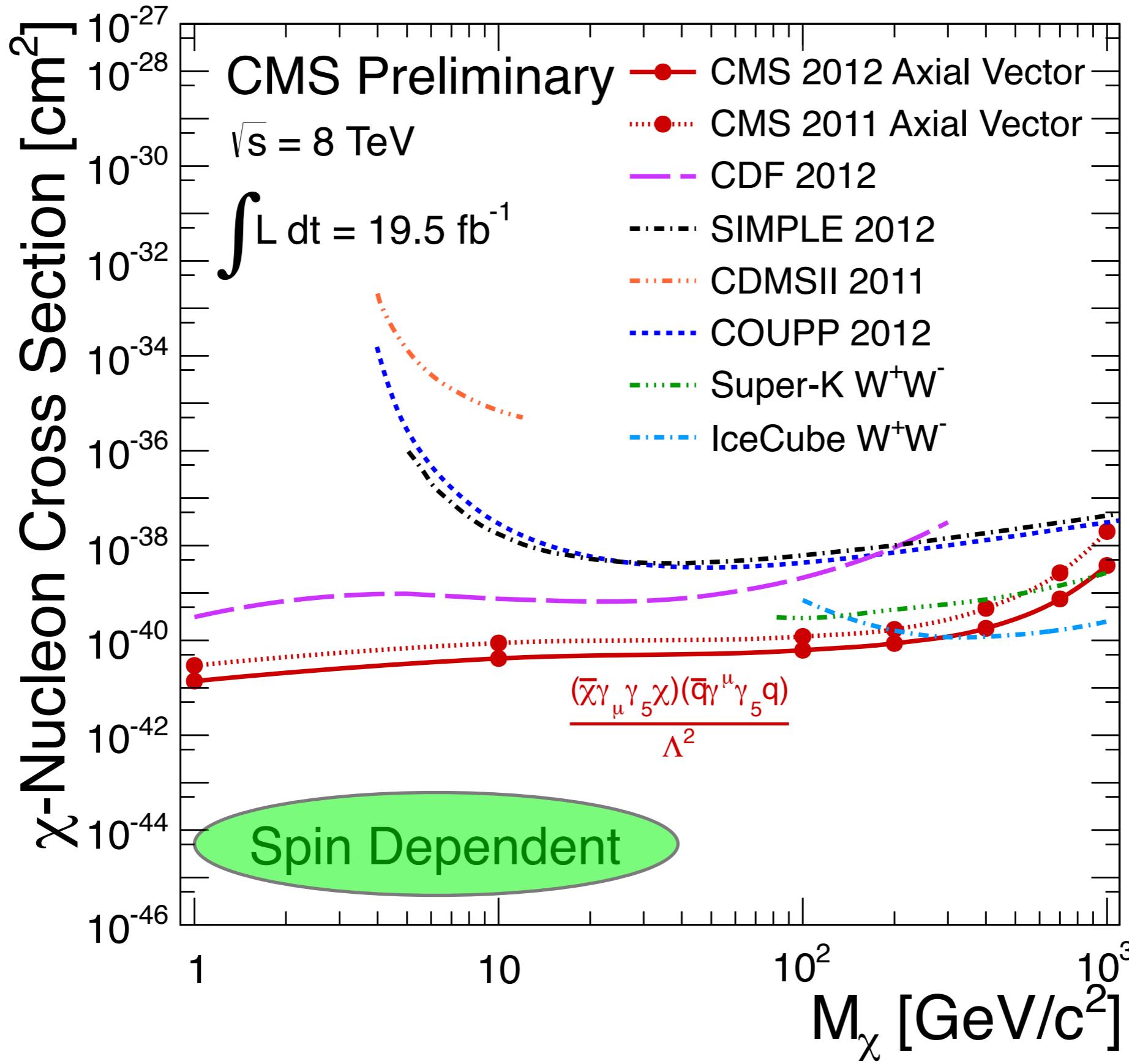


$$\mathcal{O}_V = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q)}{\Lambda^2}$$

# Monojet



# Monojet

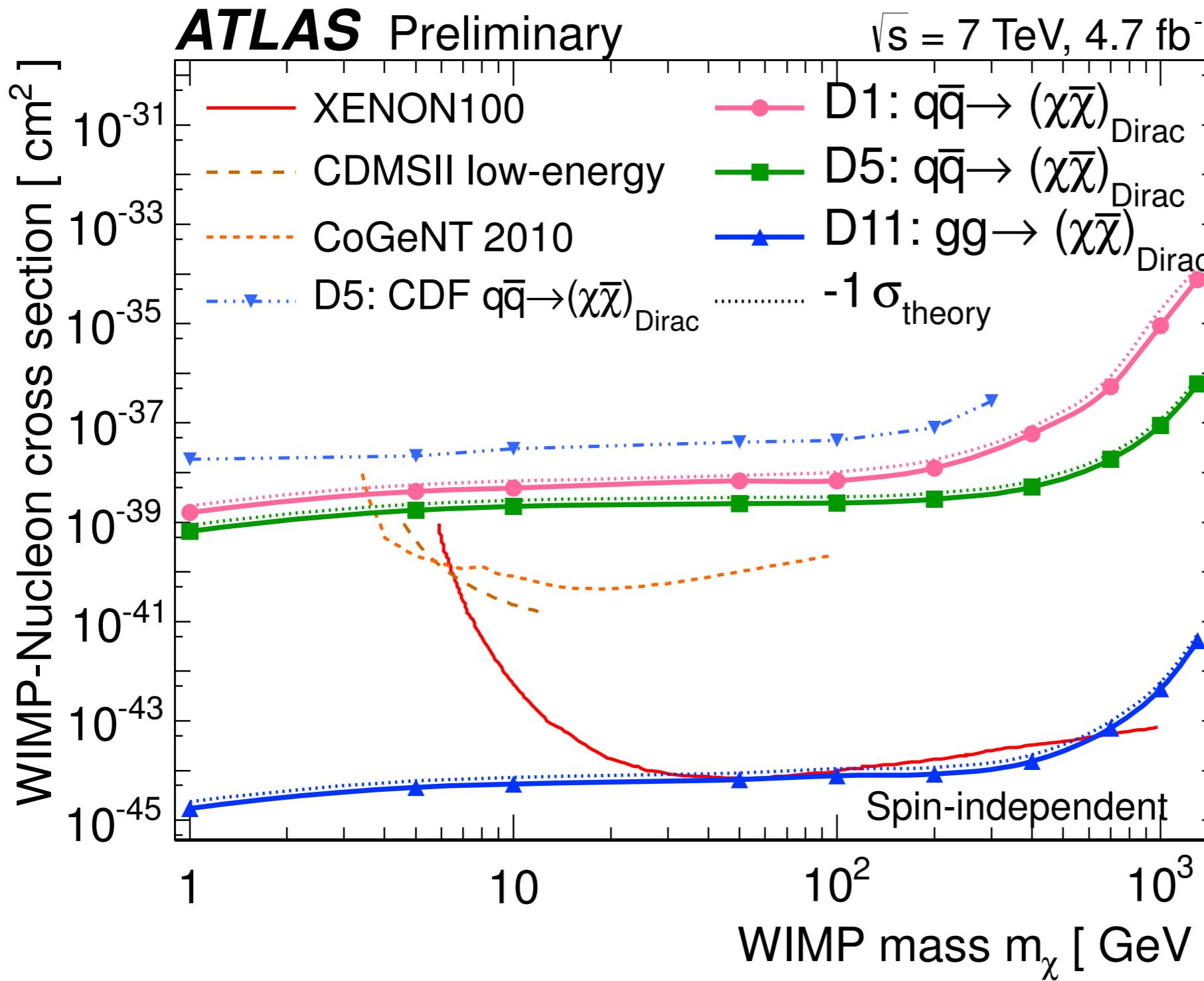


# Monojet

$$D1 = \bar{\chi}\chi\bar{q}q$$

$$D5 = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi\gamma_\mu\bar{q}q$$

$$D11 = \bar{\chi}\chi G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}$$

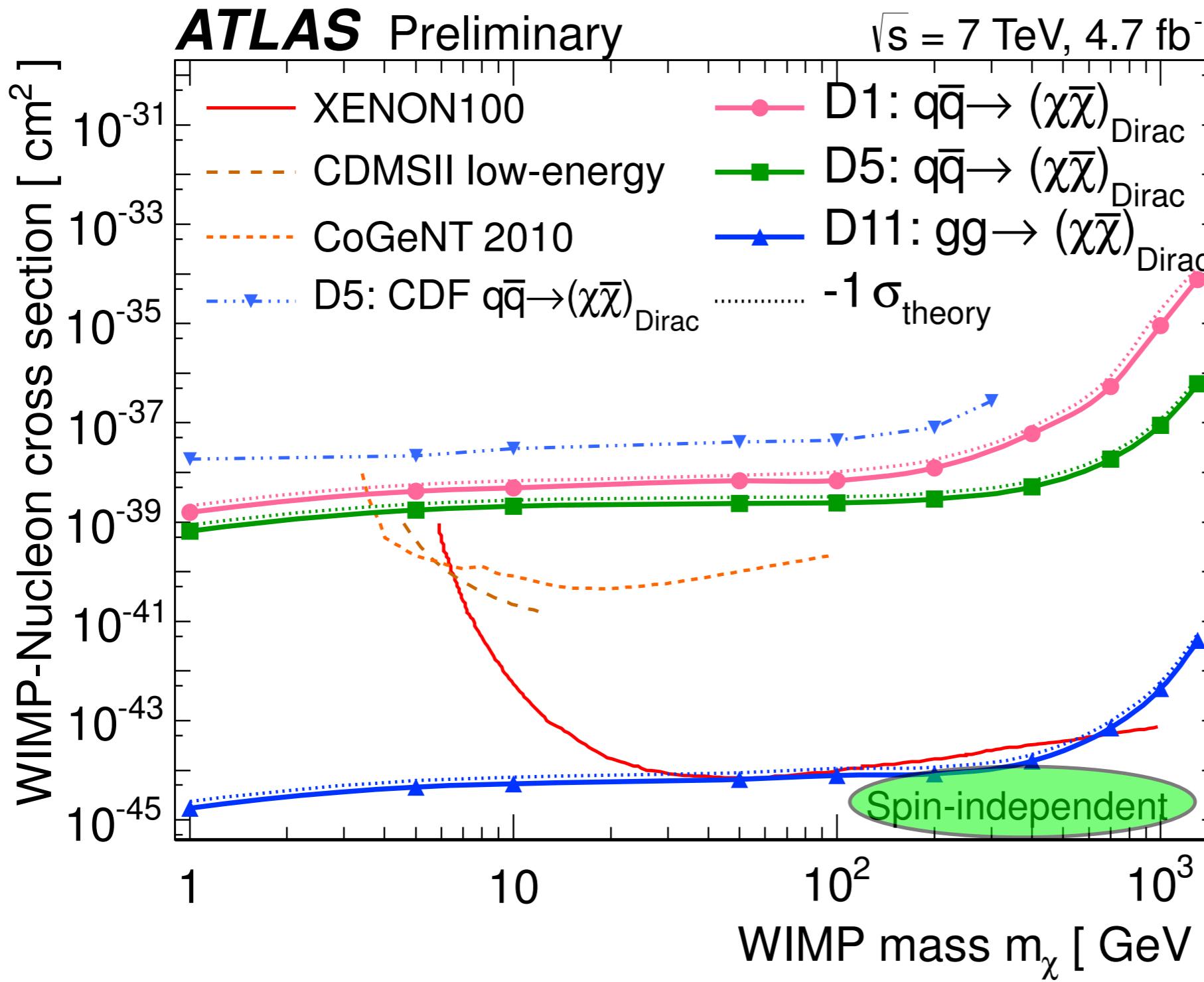


# Monojet

$$D1 = \bar{\chi}\chi\bar{q}q$$

$$D5 = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi\gamma_\mu\bar{q}q$$

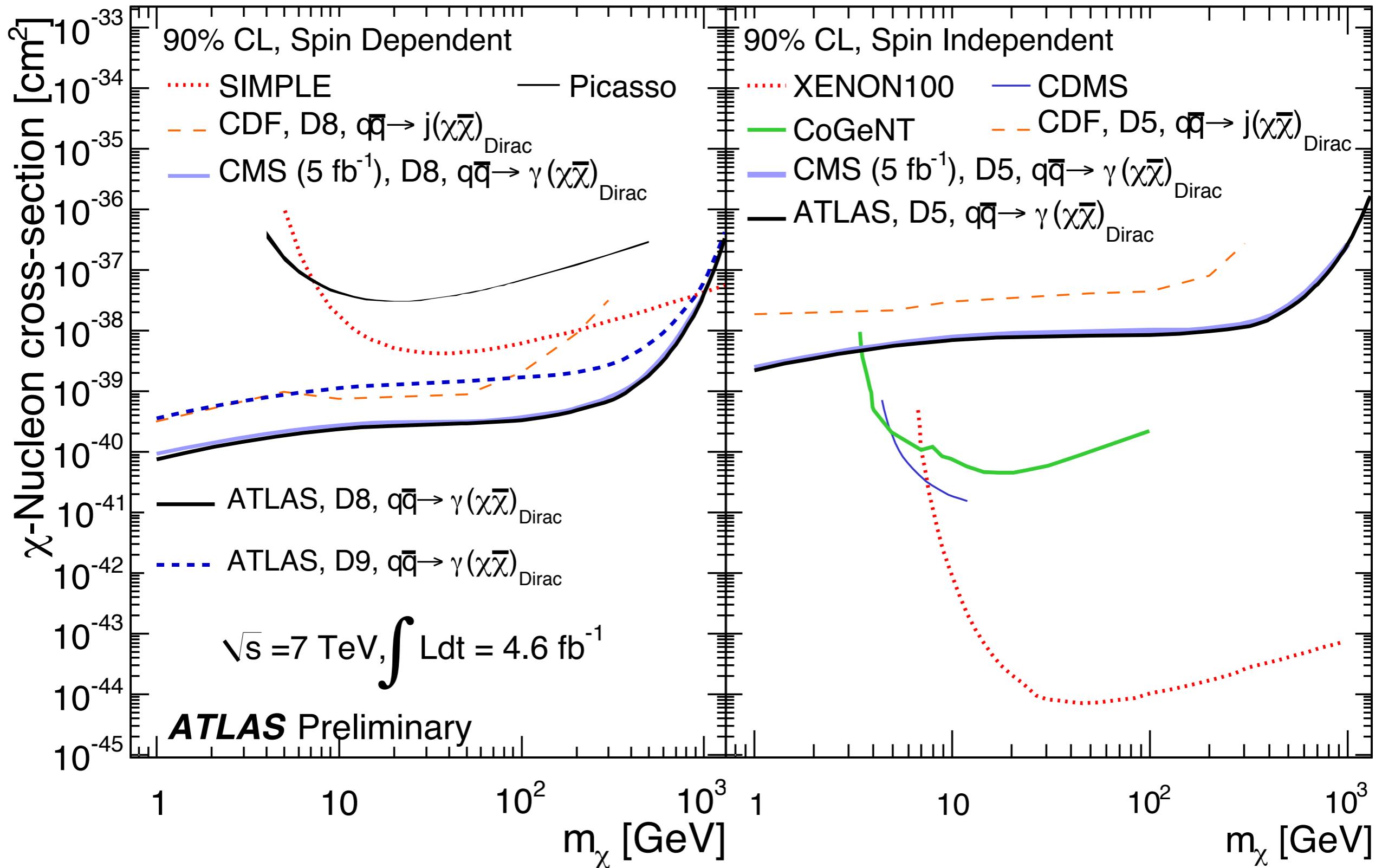
$$D11 = \bar{\chi}\chi G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}$$



# Monophoton

$$D8 = \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \chi \bar{q} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 q$$

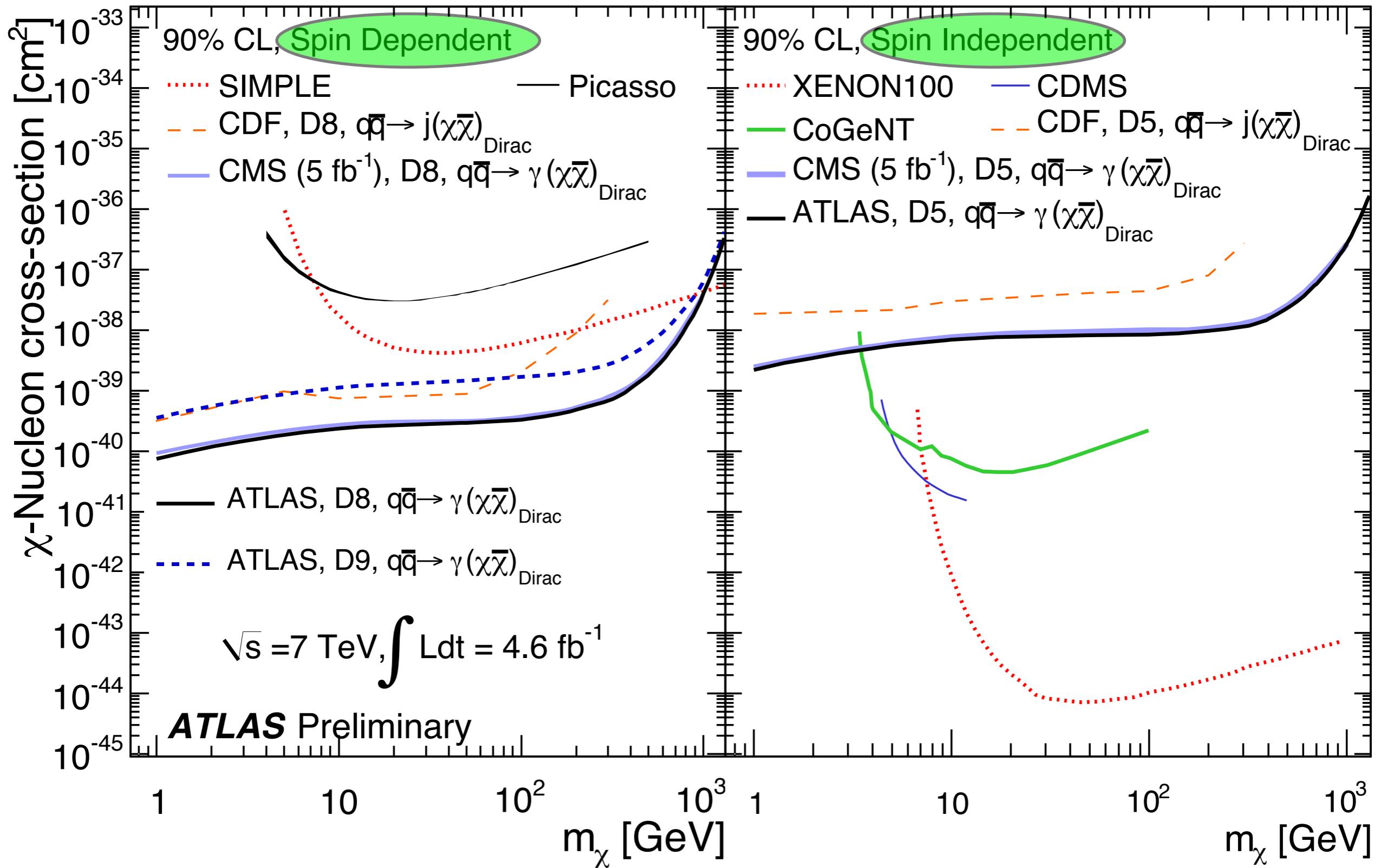
$$D5 = \bar{\chi} \gamma^\mu \chi \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q$$



# Monophoton

$$D8 = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5q$$

$$D5 = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q$$



# What next?

“Mono” searches:  $\Delta\phi(j_1, j_2) < 2.5$      $N_{jet} \leq 2$

LHC is a jets “factory”, can we do better?

Steal from SUSY jets+MET analyses

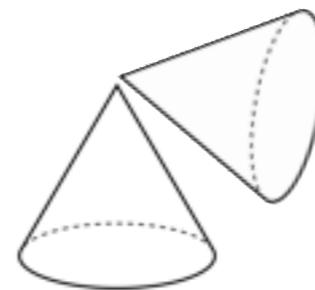
$$M_R = \sqrt{(E_{j_1} + E_{j_2})^2 - (p_z^{j_1} + p_z^{j_2})^2}$$

$$M_R^T = \sqrt{\cancel{E}_T(p_T^{j_1} + p_T^{j_2}) - \vec{\cancel{E}}_T \cdot (\vec{p}_T^{j_1} + \vec{p}_T^{j_2})} / 2$$

$$R = \frac{M_R^T}{M_R}$$



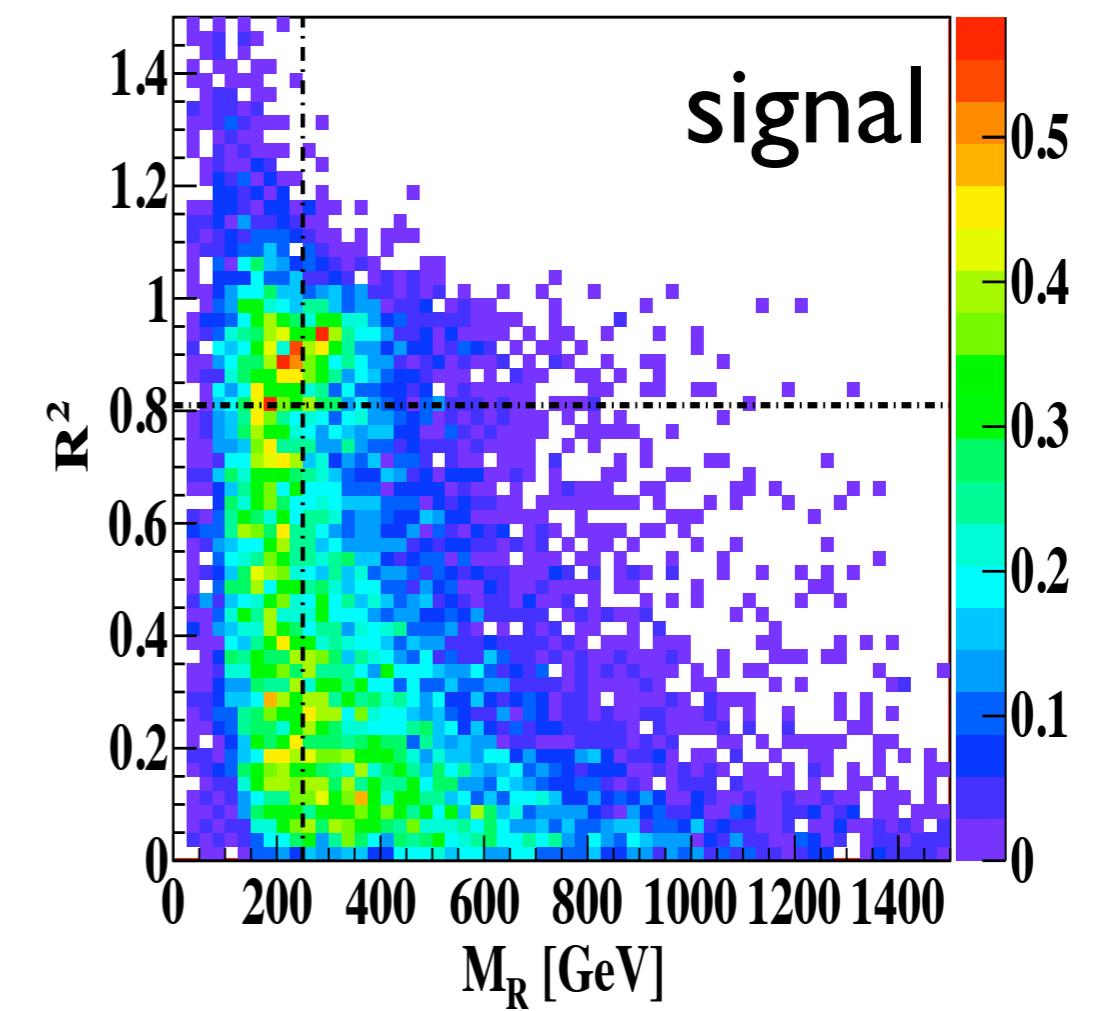
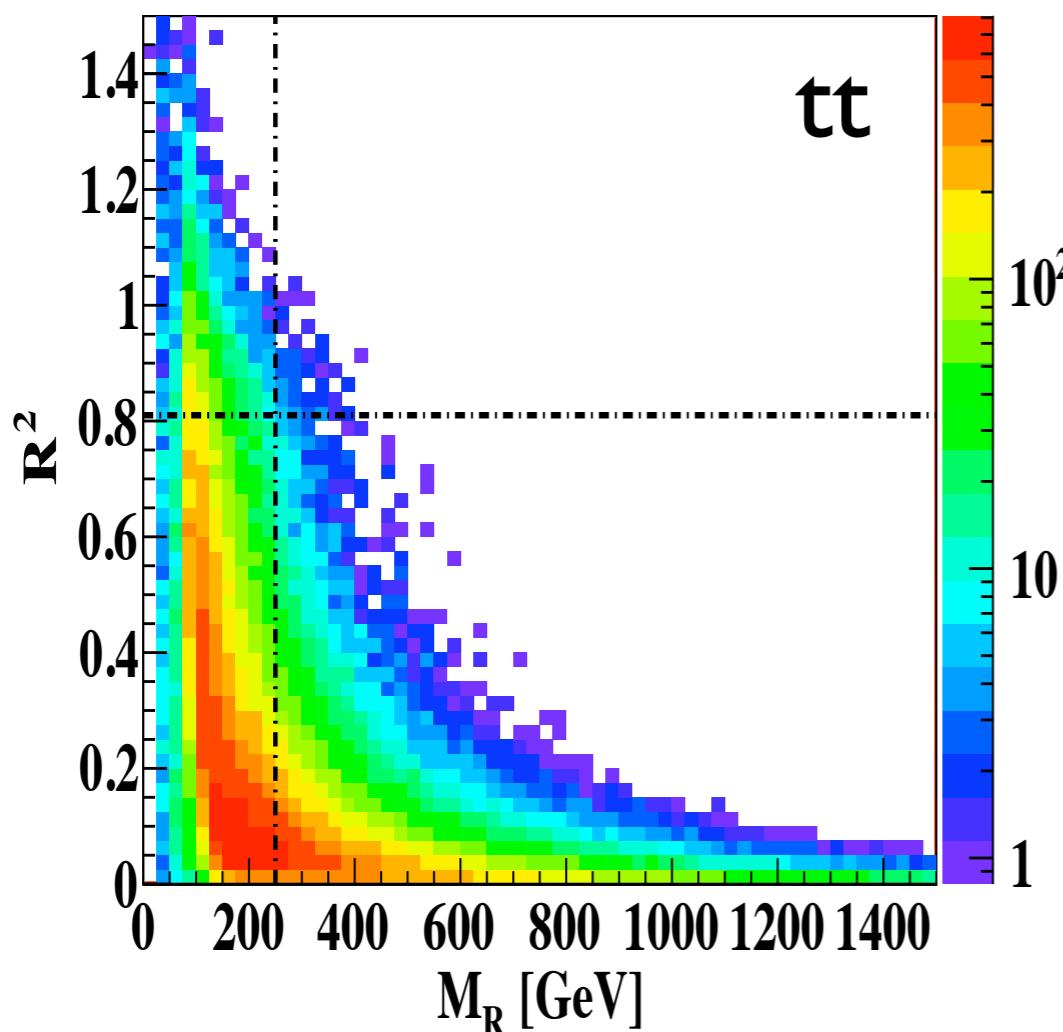
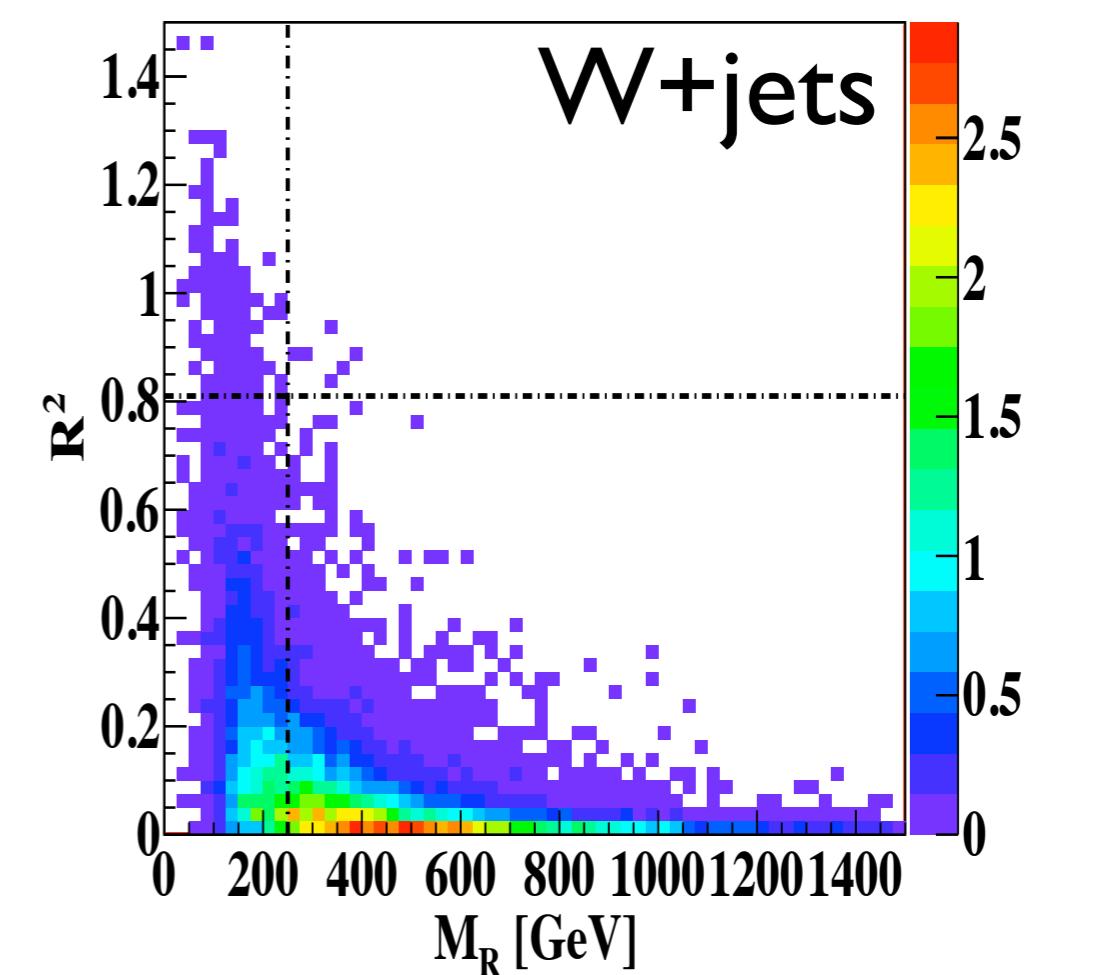
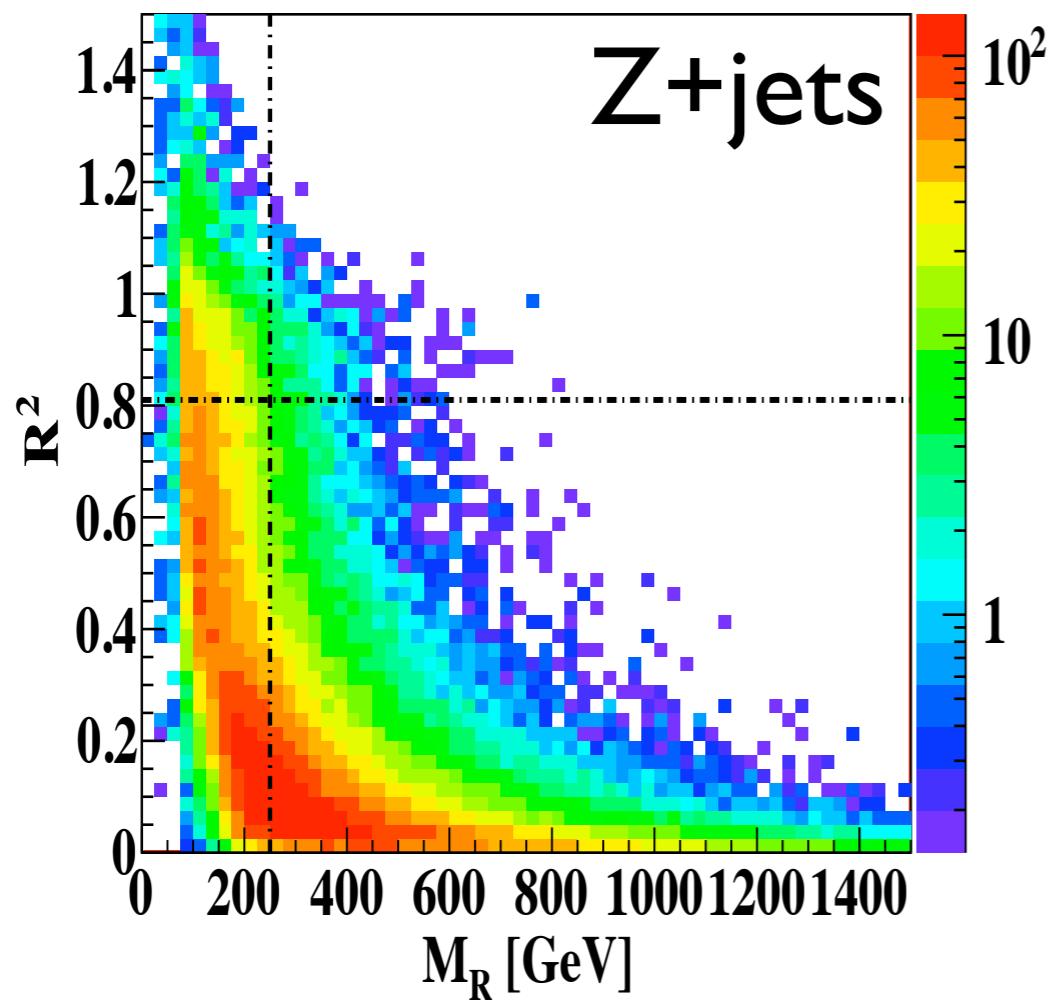
Small R

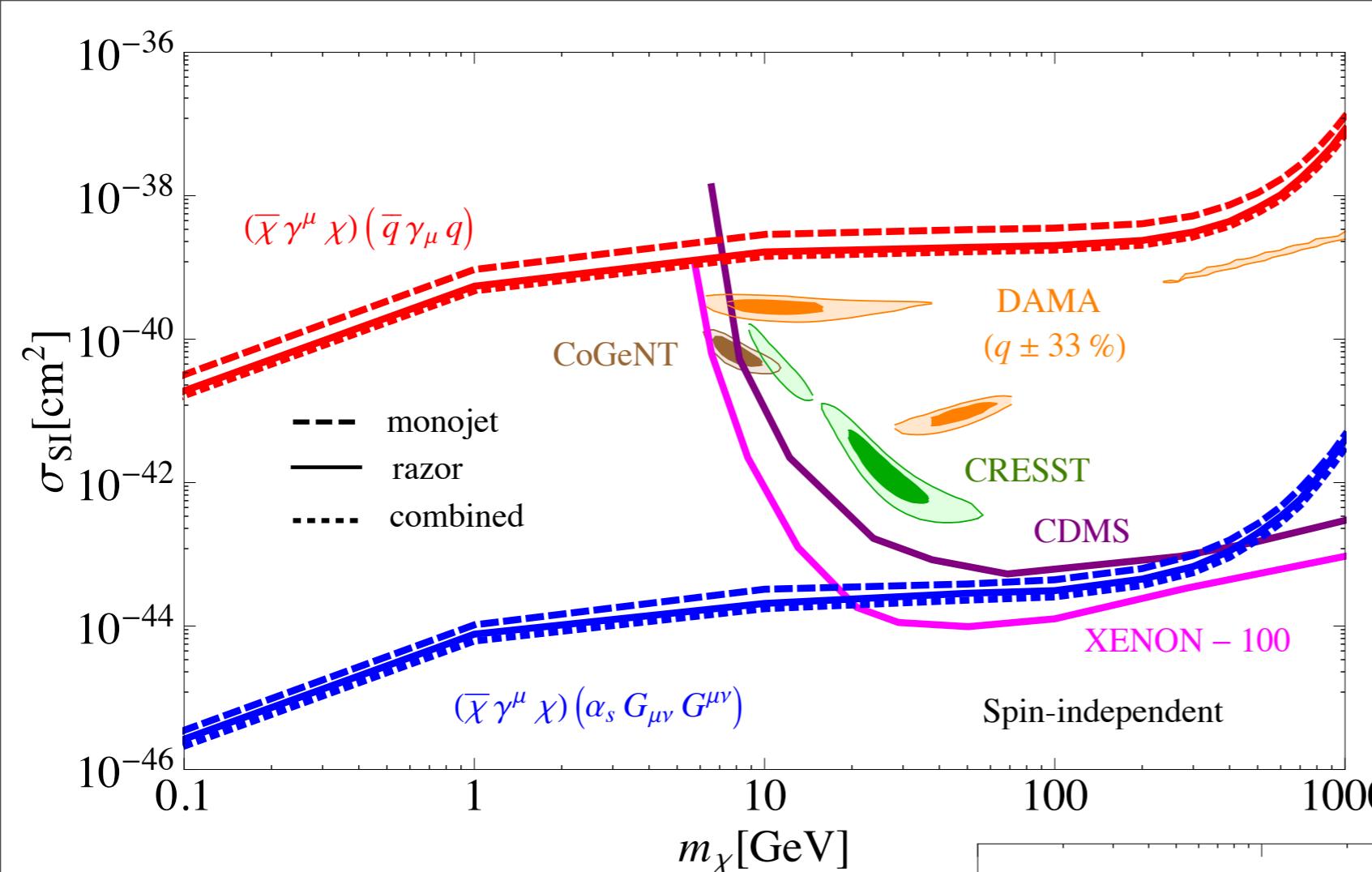


Large R

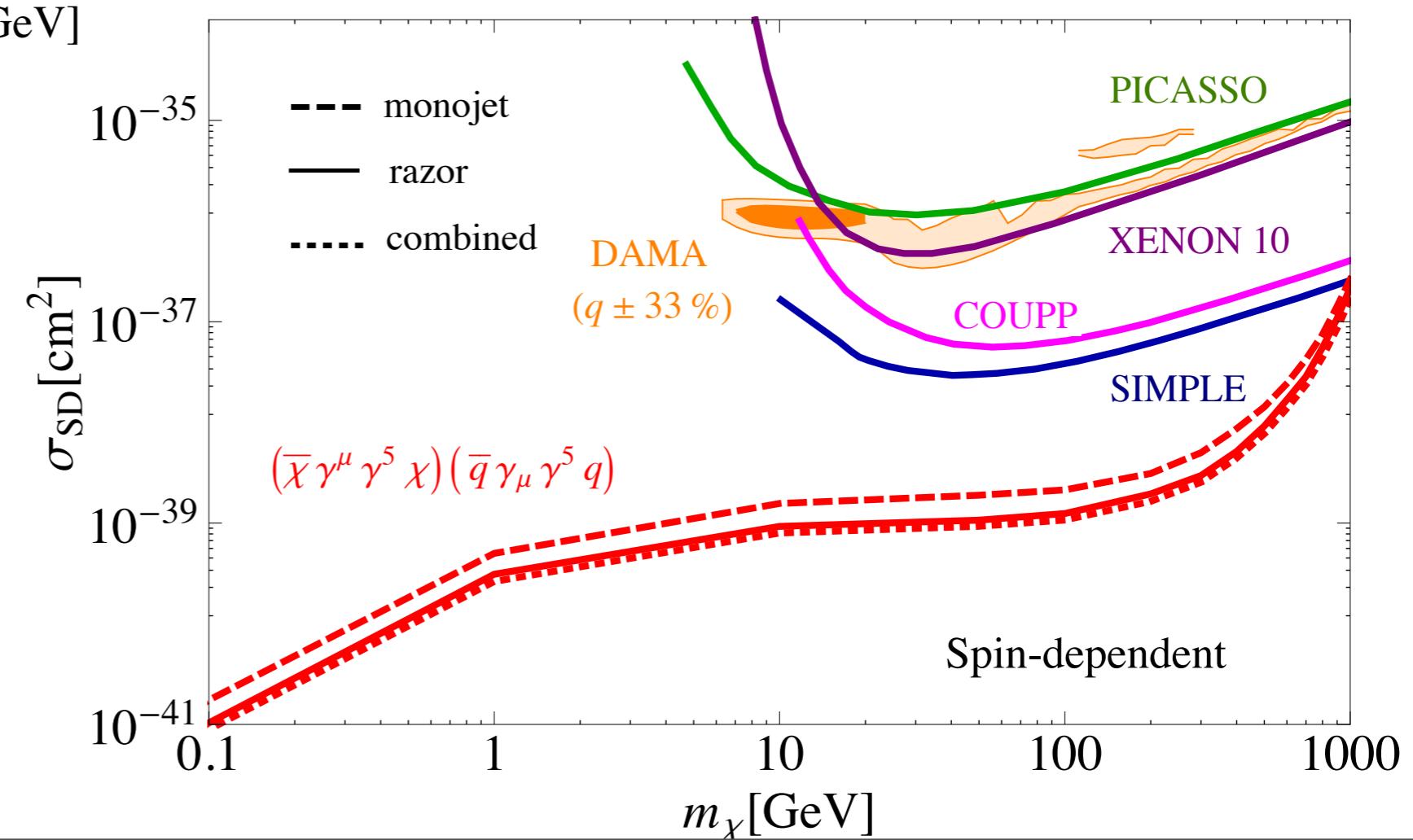


[Rogan 1006.2727]



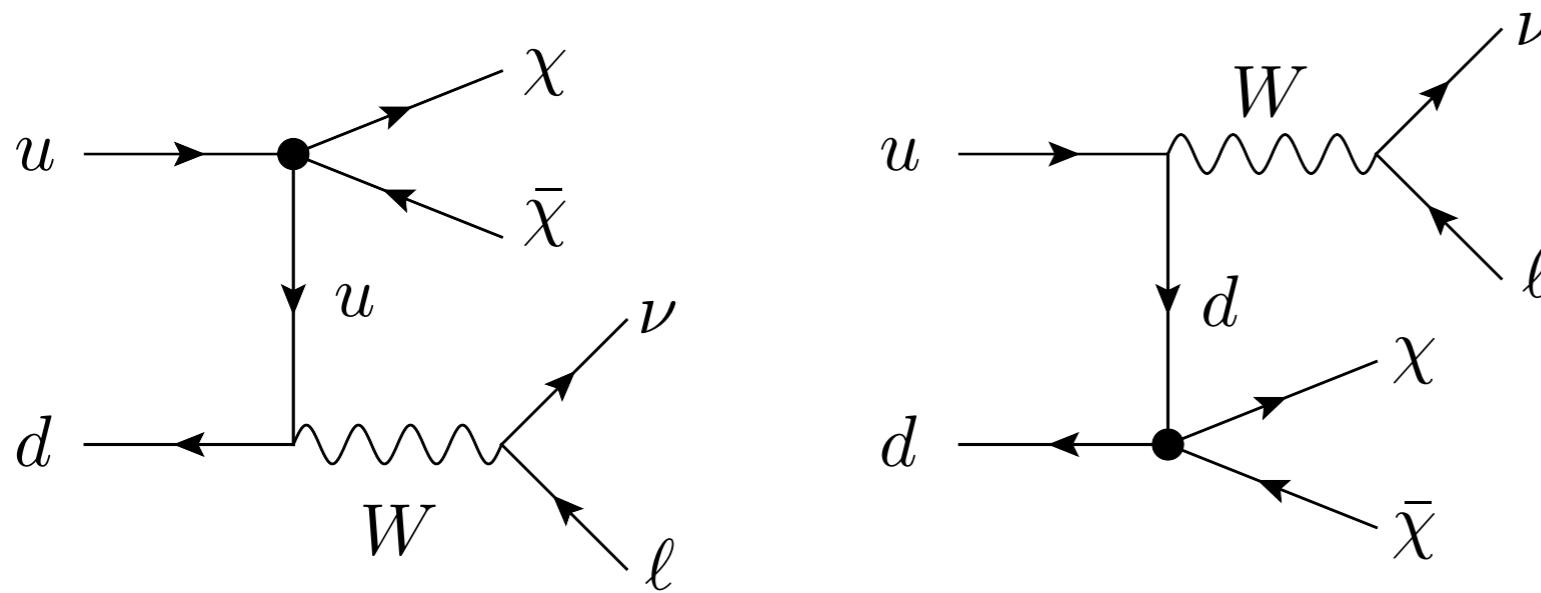


[PJF, Harnik, Primulando,  
Yu, I203.1662]

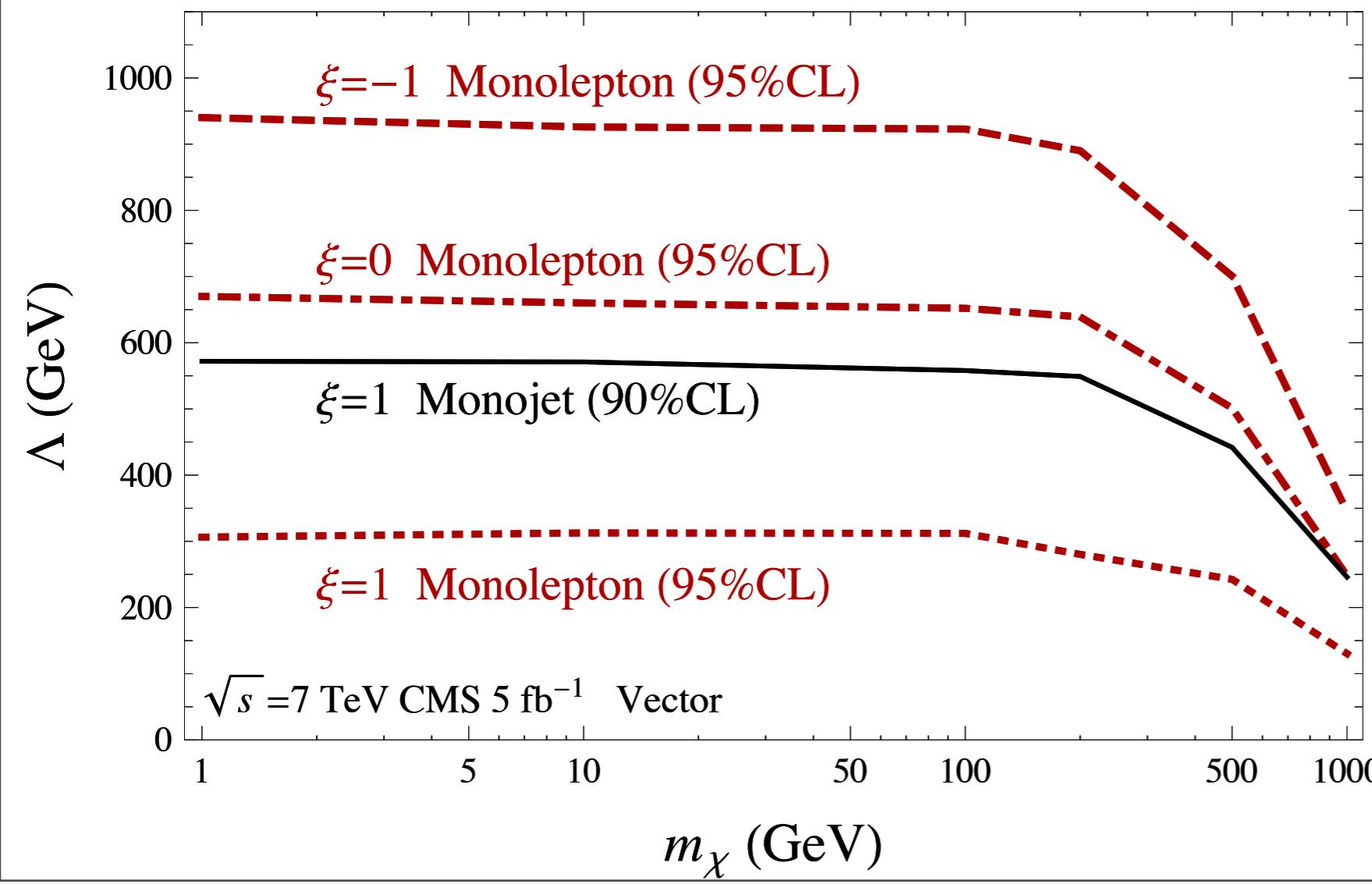


# Mono-W

[Bai, Tait, |208.436|]



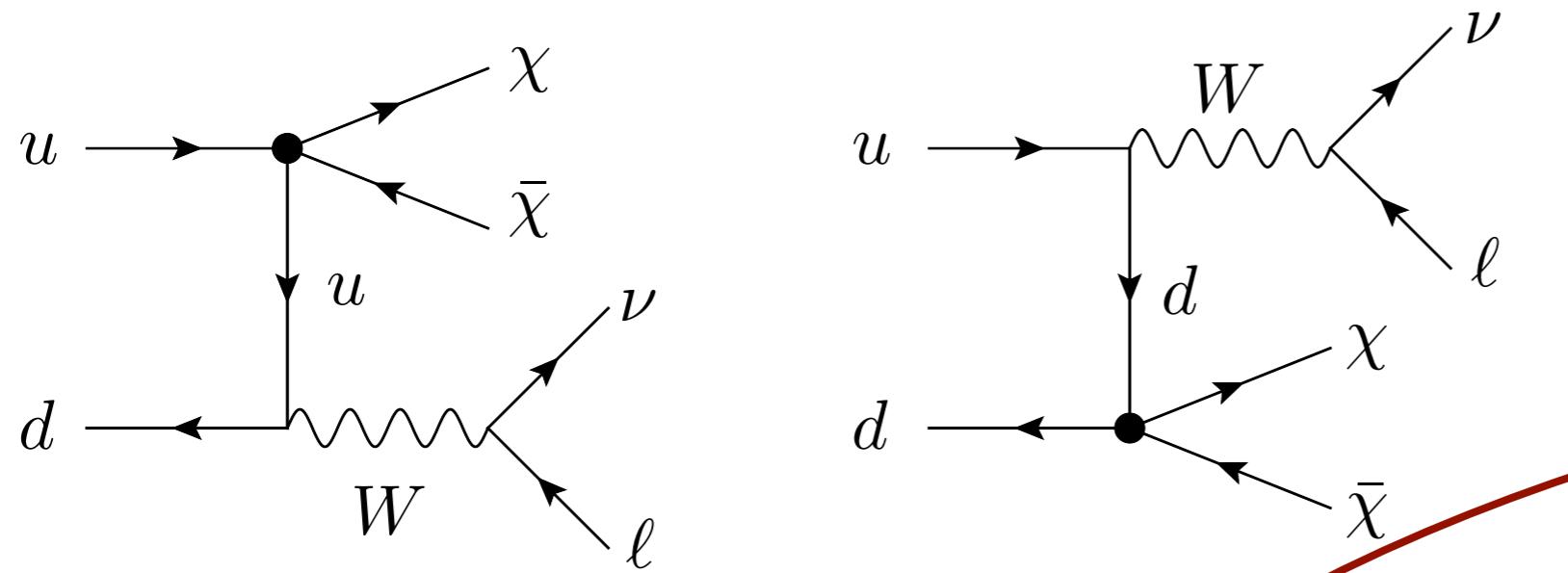
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma_\mu \chi (\bar{u} \gamma^\mu u + \xi \bar{d} \gamma^\mu d)$$



Uses CMS  
W' search  
(7 TeV 5/fb)

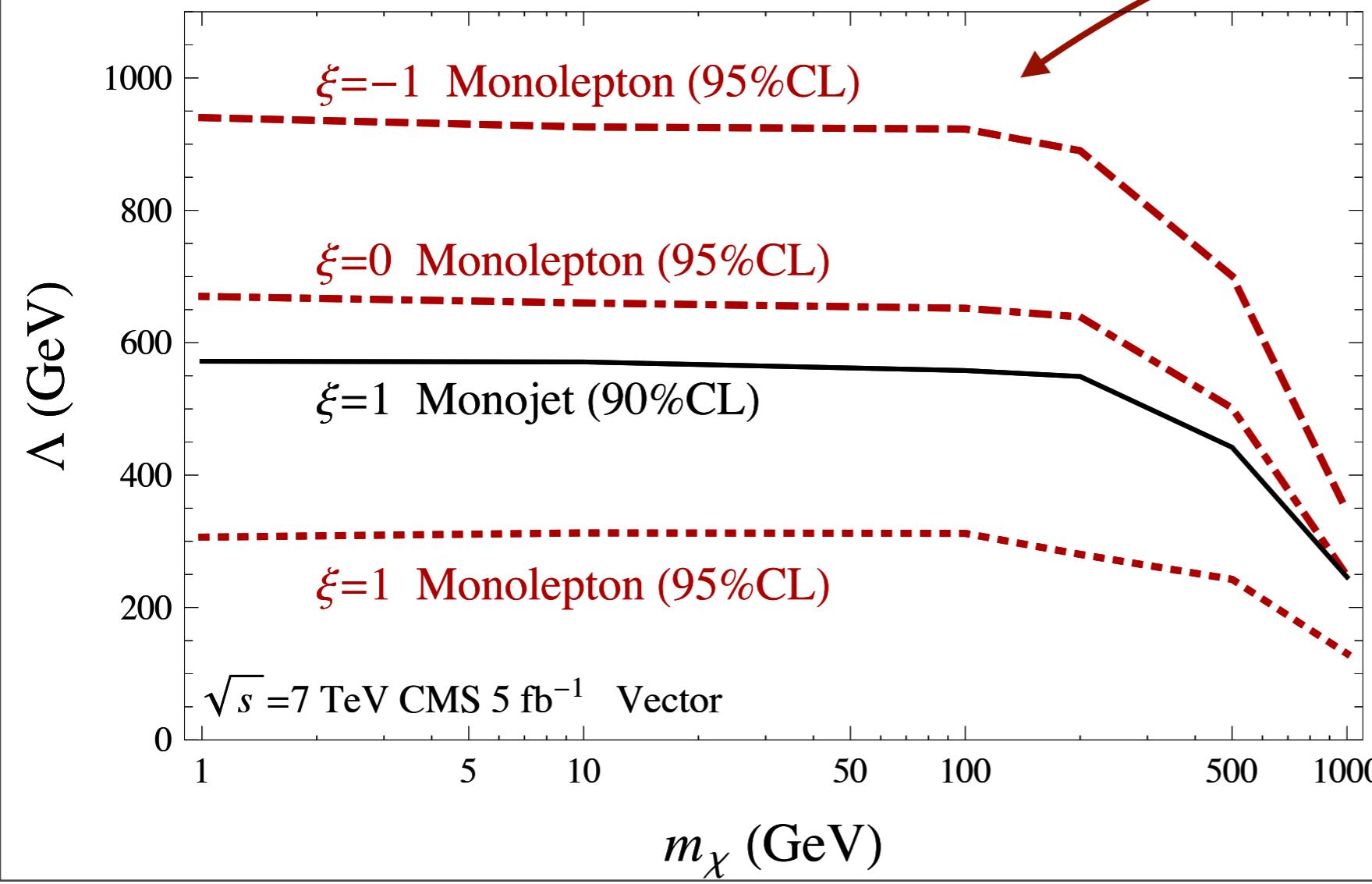
# Mono-W

[Bai, Tait, |208.436|]



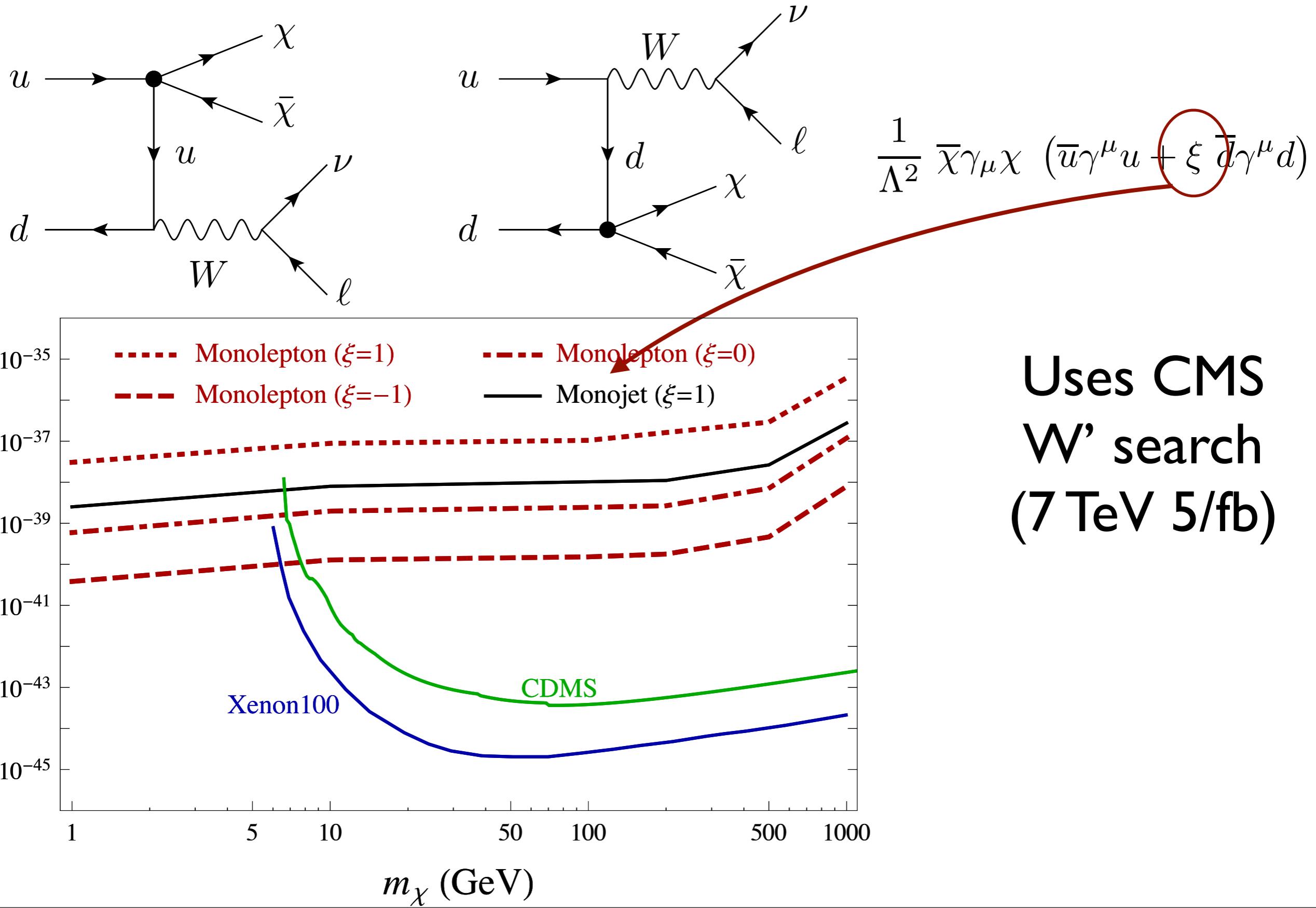
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \bar{\chi} \gamma_\mu \chi (\bar{u} \gamma^\mu u + \xi \bar{d} \gamma^\mu d)$$

Uses CMS  
W' search  
(7 TeV 5/fb)

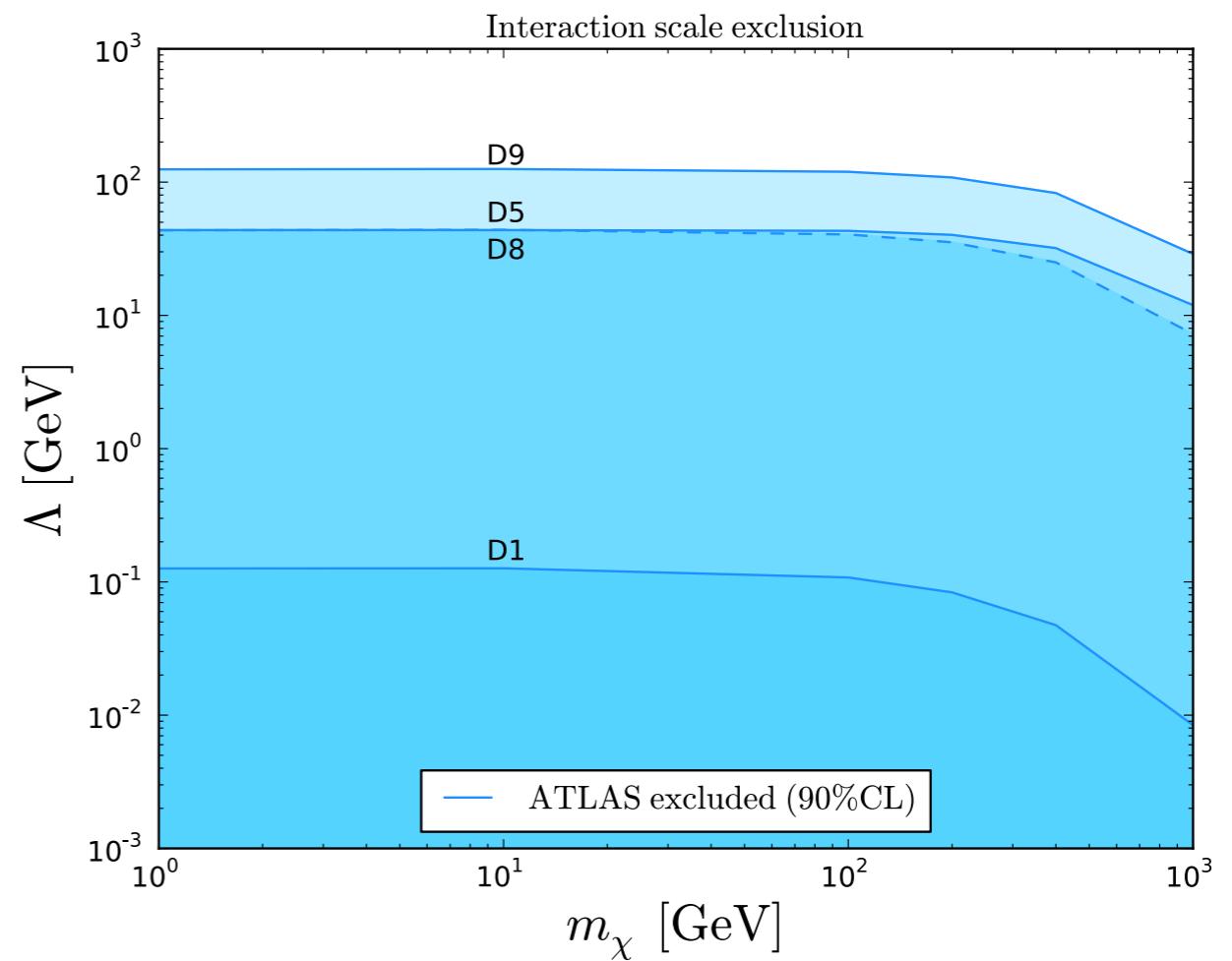
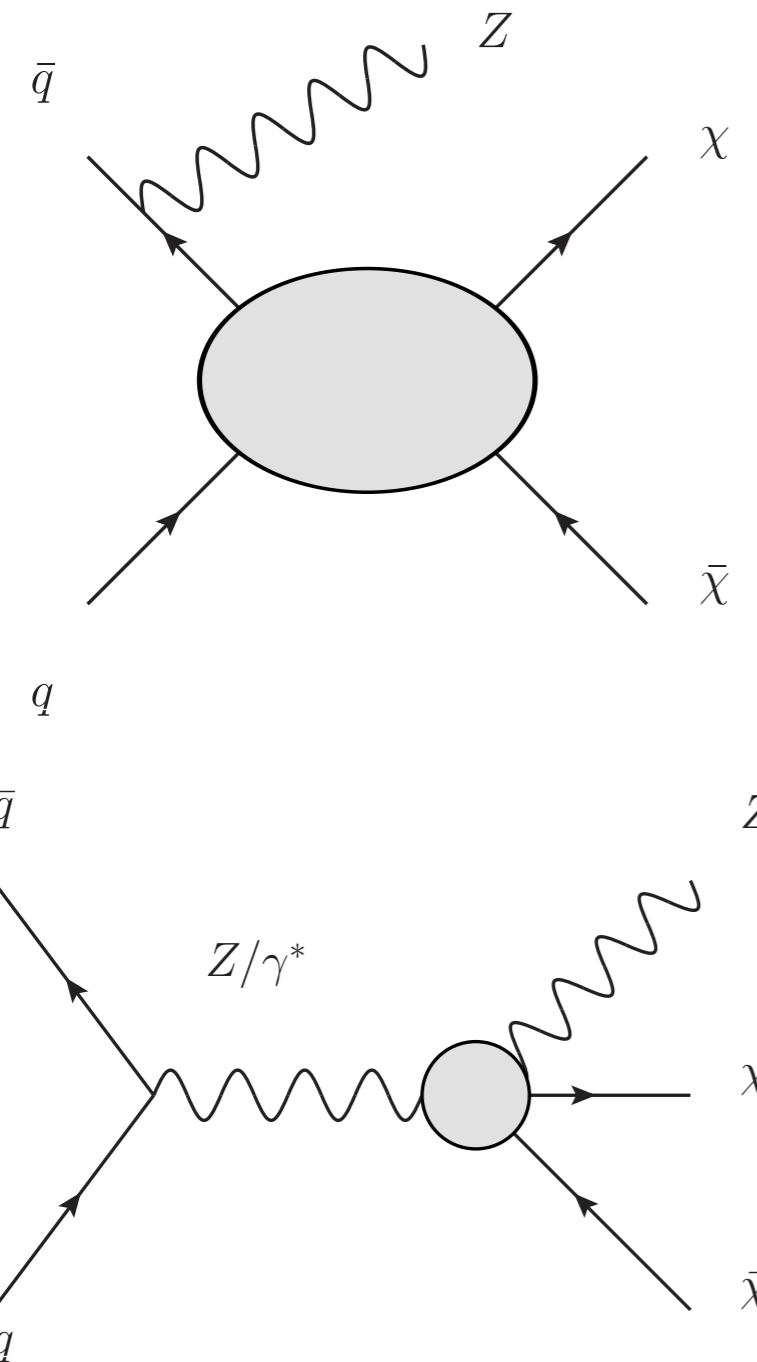


# Mono-W

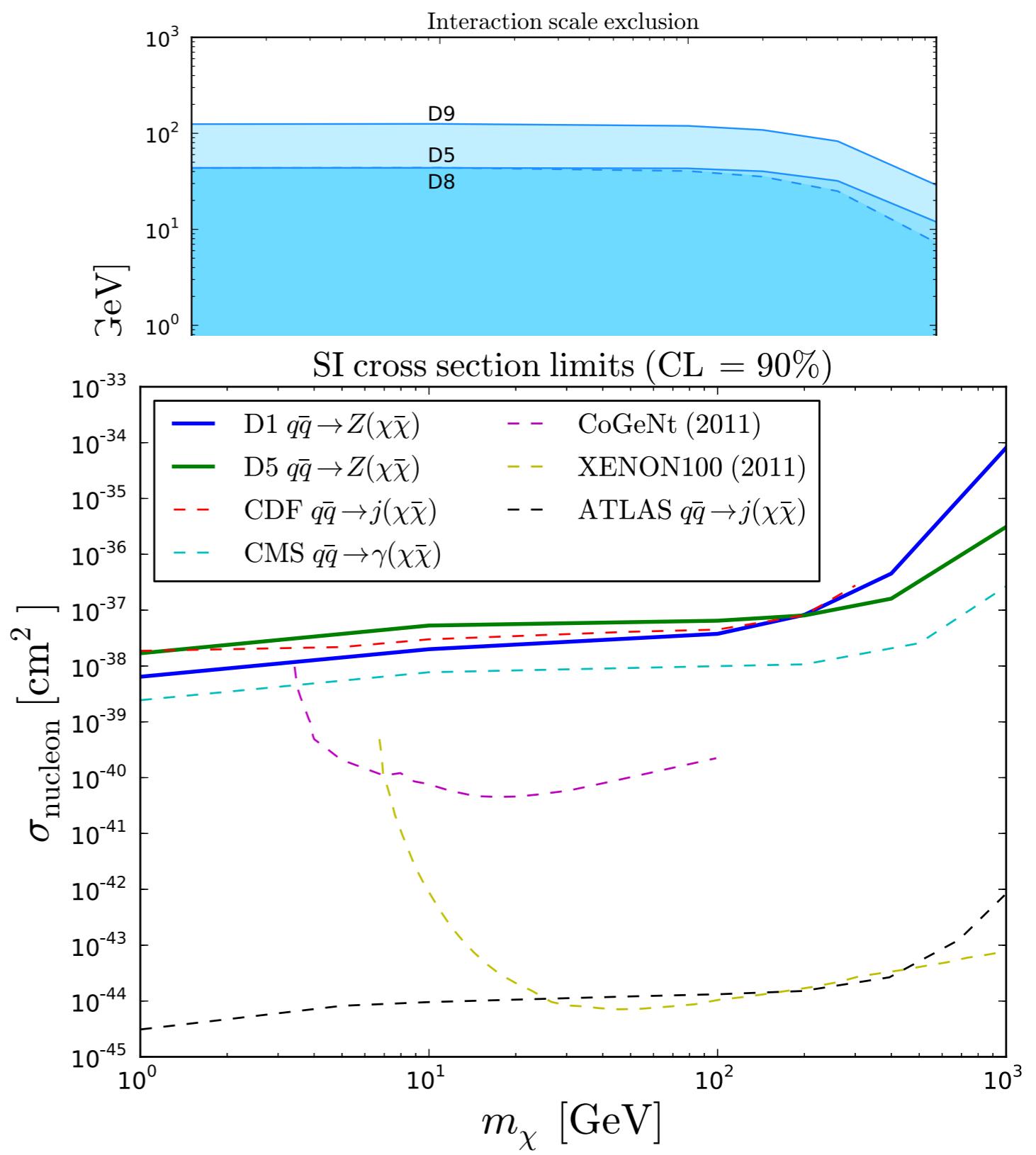
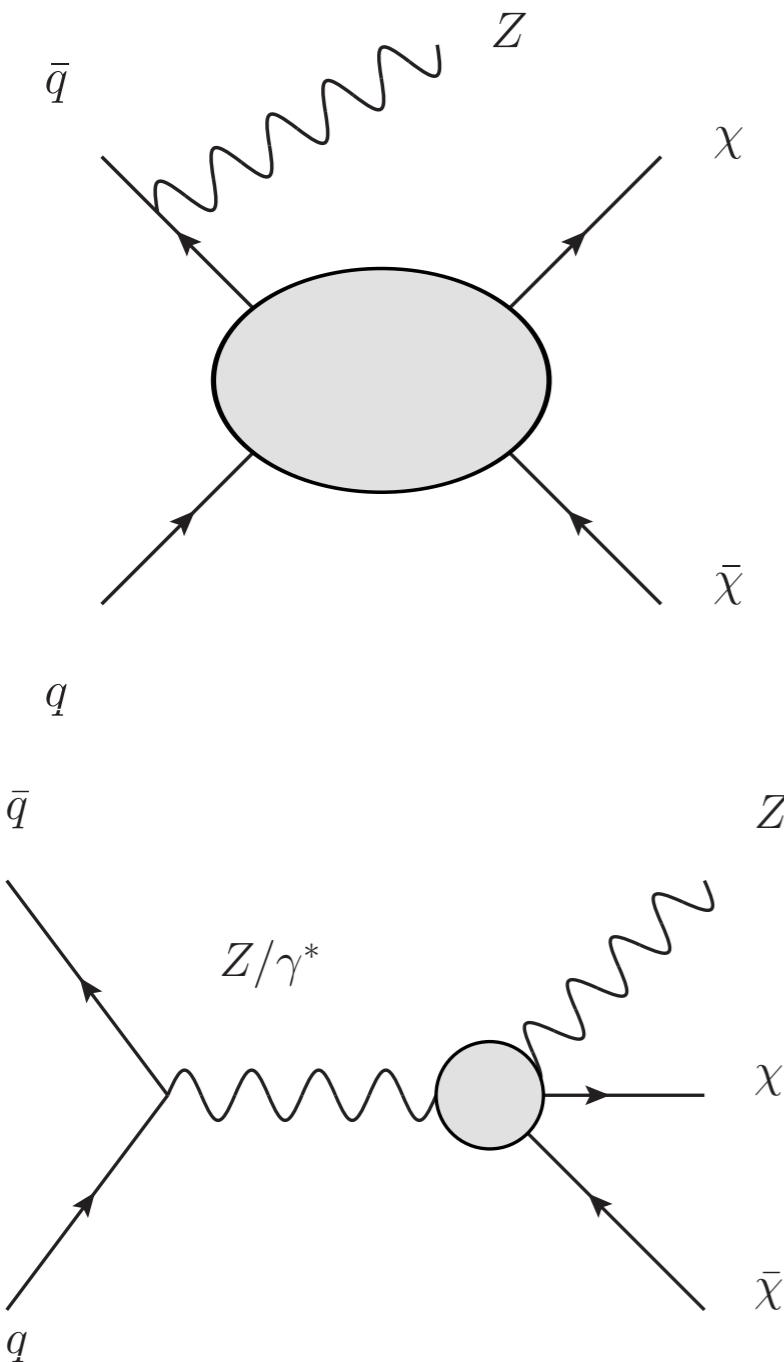
[Bai, Tait, |208.436|]



Uses ATLAS  $\ell\ell\nu\nu$  x-sec measurement (7 TeV 4.6/fb)



Uses ATLAS  $\ell\ell\nu\nu$  x-sec measurement (7 TeV 4.6/fb)



# Mono- “whatever”

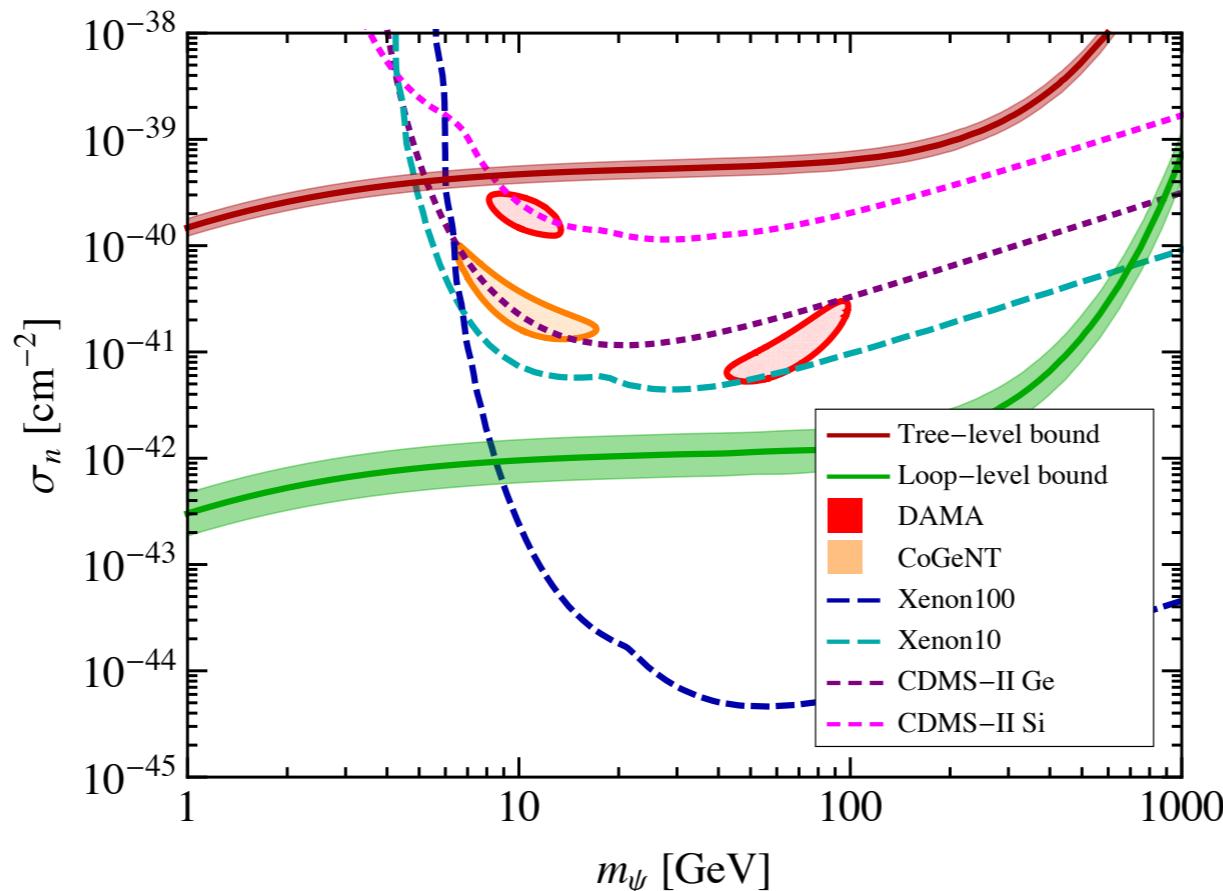
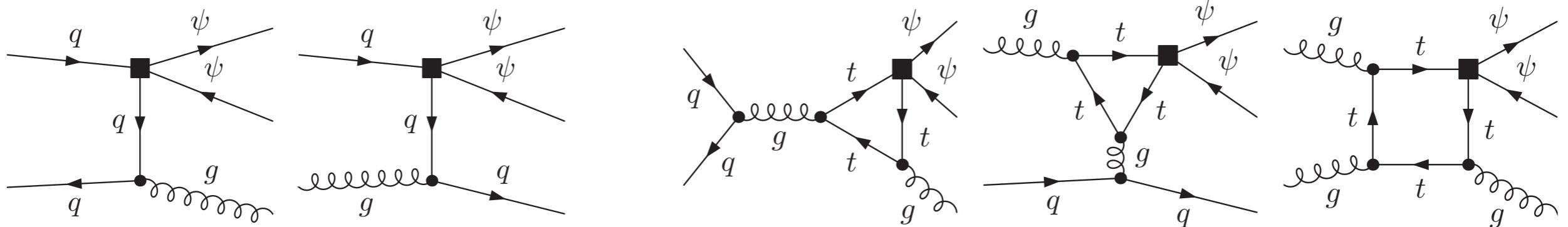
- Many search channels, combining for stronger bounds
- Must be careful about overlaps, but most orthogonal
- Bounds dominated by monojet, but others give non-trivial improvements
- See e.g. Cheung et al (1201.3402); Whiteson et al (1302.3619)

# The scalar operator

$$\mathcal{O} = \frac{m_q}{M_*^3} \bar{q} q \bar{X} X$$

## Large corrections to production cross section

[Haisch, Kahlhoefer, Unwin, 1208.4605]



Analyses are becoming systematics limited

Reduce theory uncertainty by calculating at NLO (S+B)

Happy byproduct of larger x-sec, stronger bounds

Mismatch in MET and jet( $p_T$ ) cuts, combined with  
“monojet” allowing  $> 1$  jet opens up phase space at NLO

Some operators (e.g. scalar) that have suppressed rate at LO can have very large “NLO” corrections

[Haisch et al, 1208.4605]

Analyses are becoming systematics limited

Reduce theory uncertainty by calculating at NLO (S+B)

Happy byproduct of larger x-sec, stronger bounds

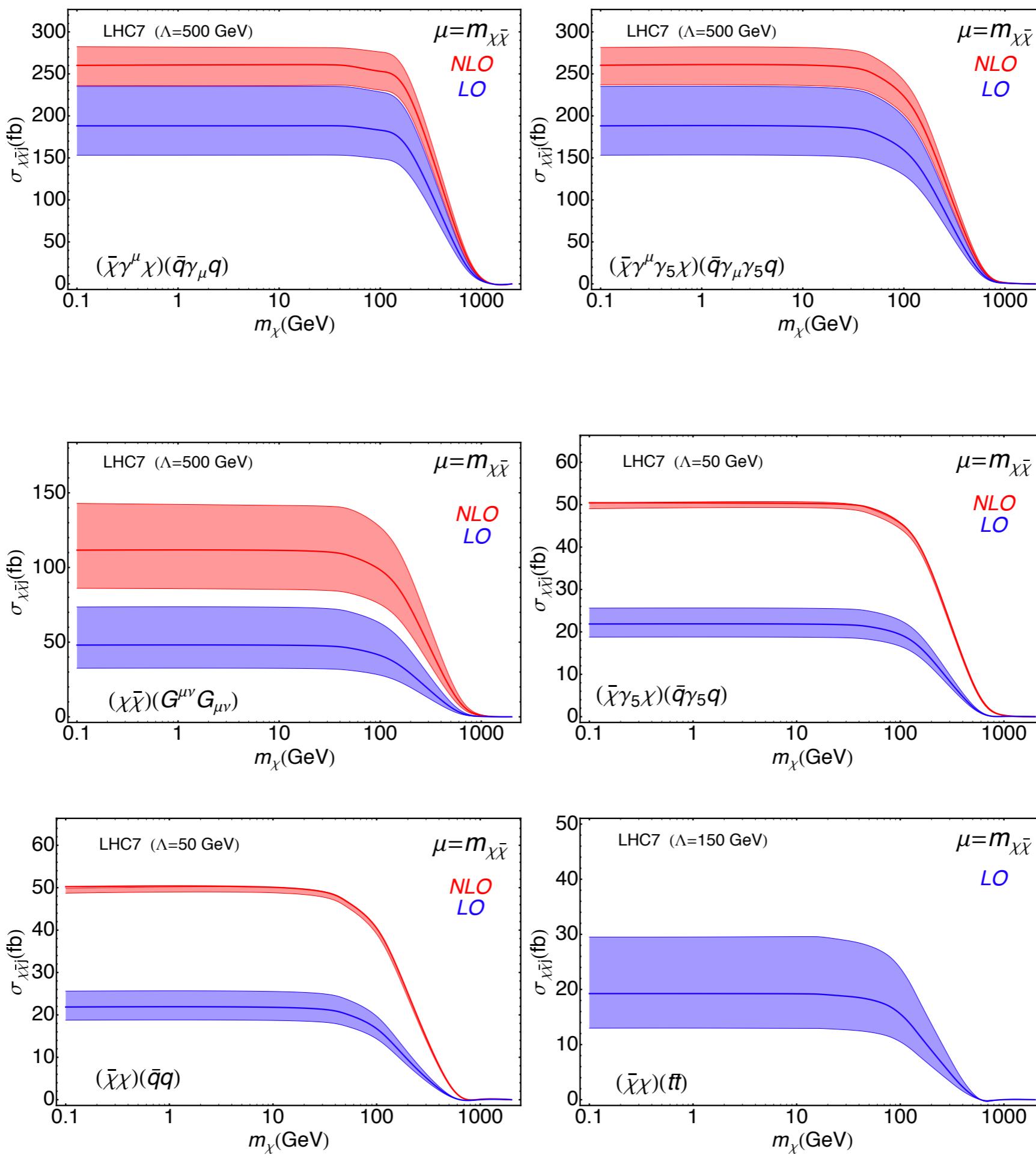
Mismatch in MET and jet( $p_T$ ) cuts, combined with  
“monojet” allowing  $> 1$  jet opens up phase space at NLO

Some operators (e.g. scalar) that have suppressed rate at LO can have very large “NLO” corrections

[Haisch et al, 1208.4605]

**MCFM-dark**

**DM@NLO**

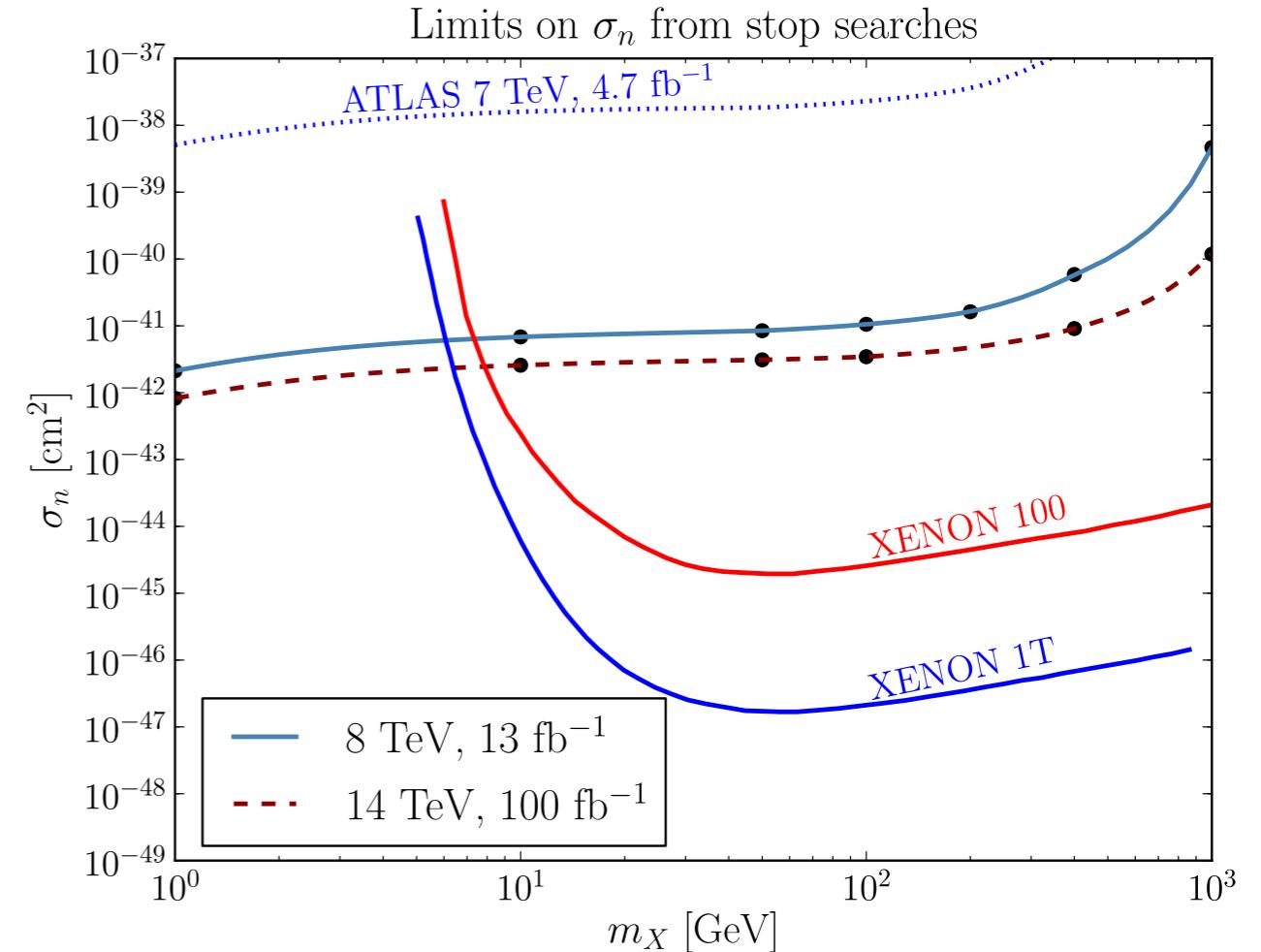
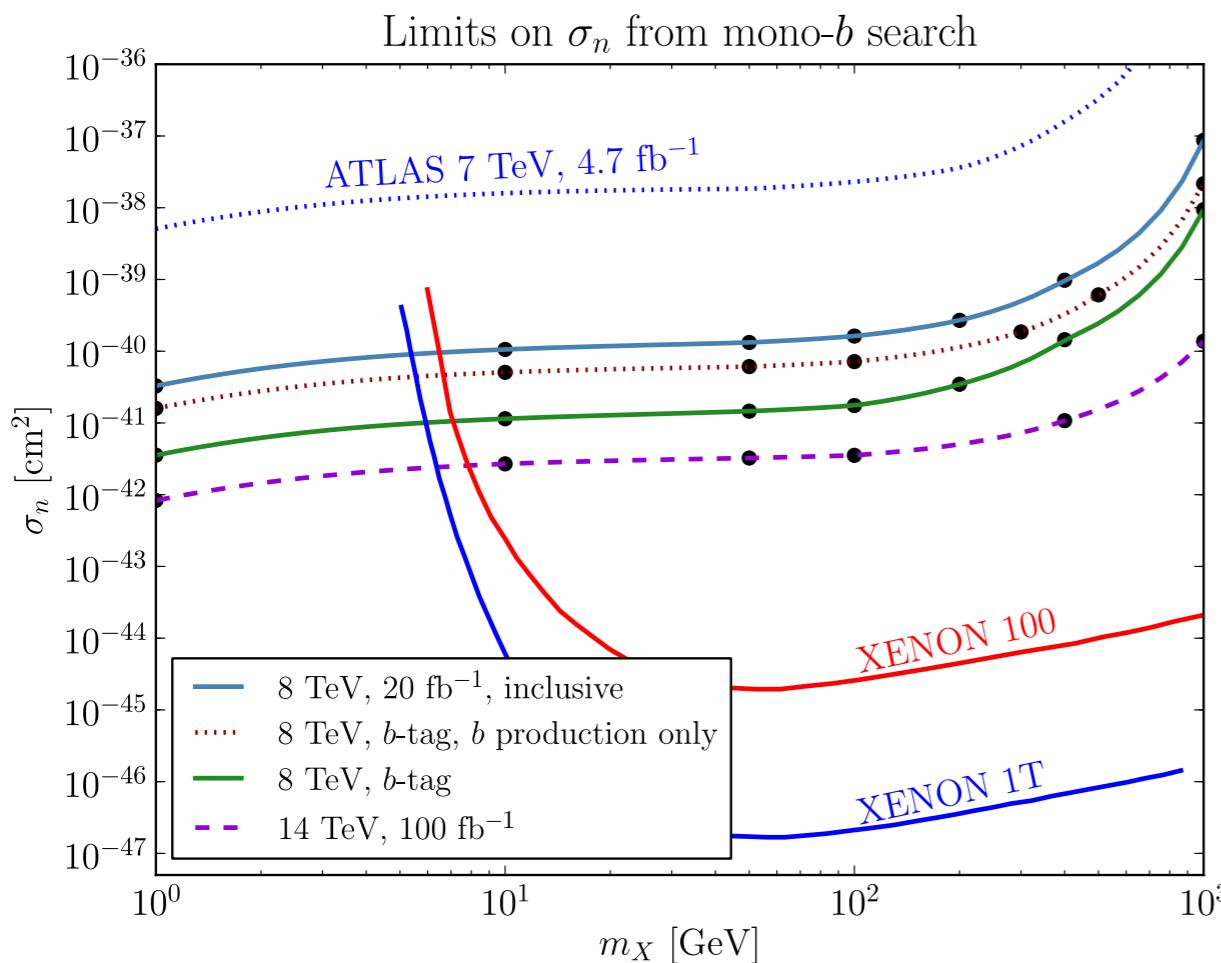
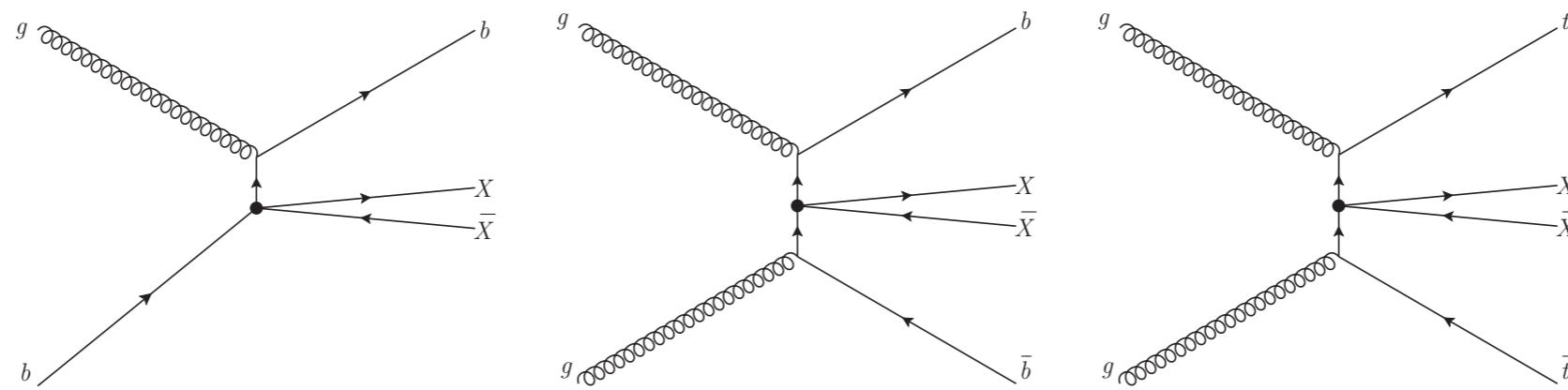


# The scalar operator

[Kamenik, Zupan,  
1107.0623]

Look at heavy flavour in the final state: mono-b,  
stop searches

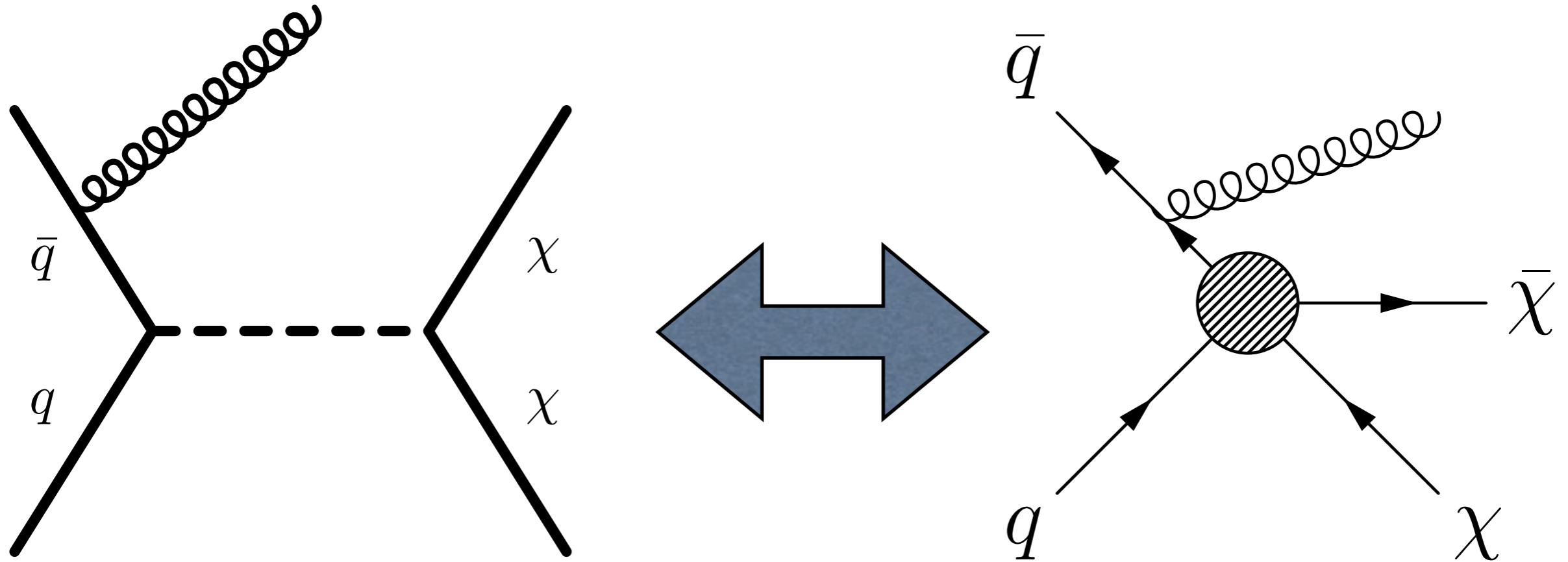
[Lin, Kolb, Wang,  
1303.6638]



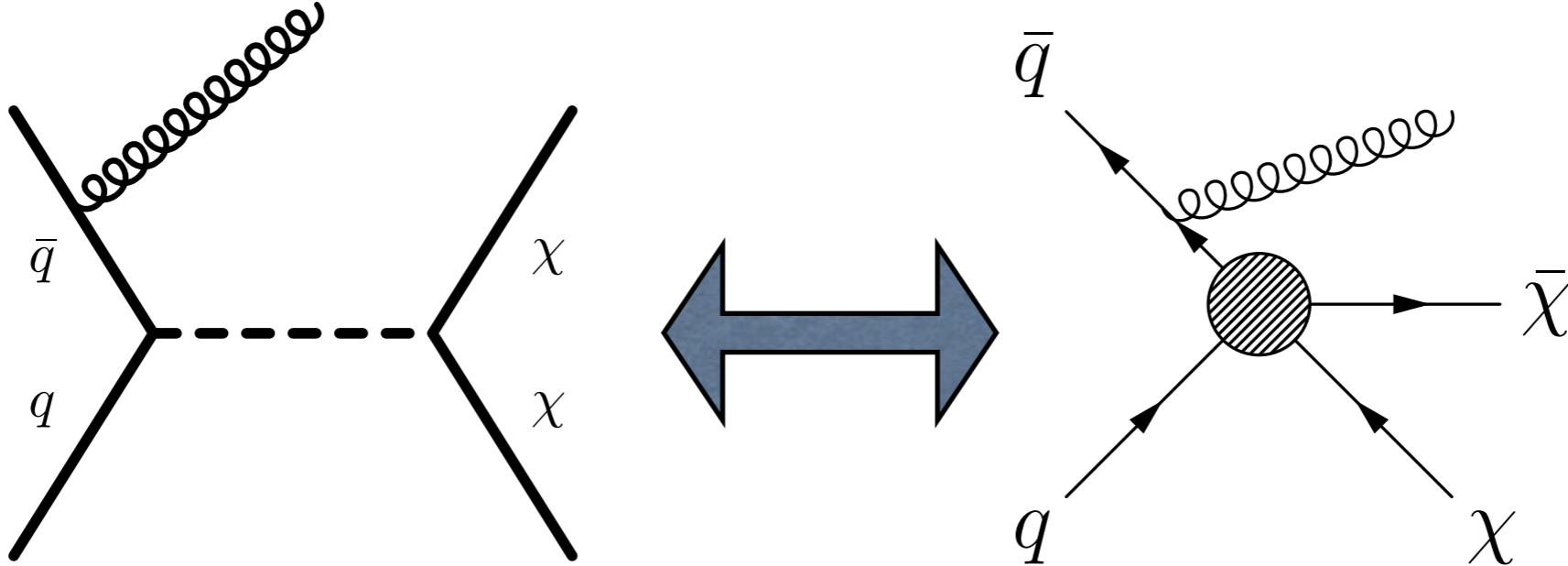
# Light Mediators

For all but the lightest mediators EFT is good for direct detection

$$\sigma(\chi N \rightarrow \chi N) \sim \frac{g_q^2 g_\chi^2}{M^4} \mu_{\chi N}^2$$



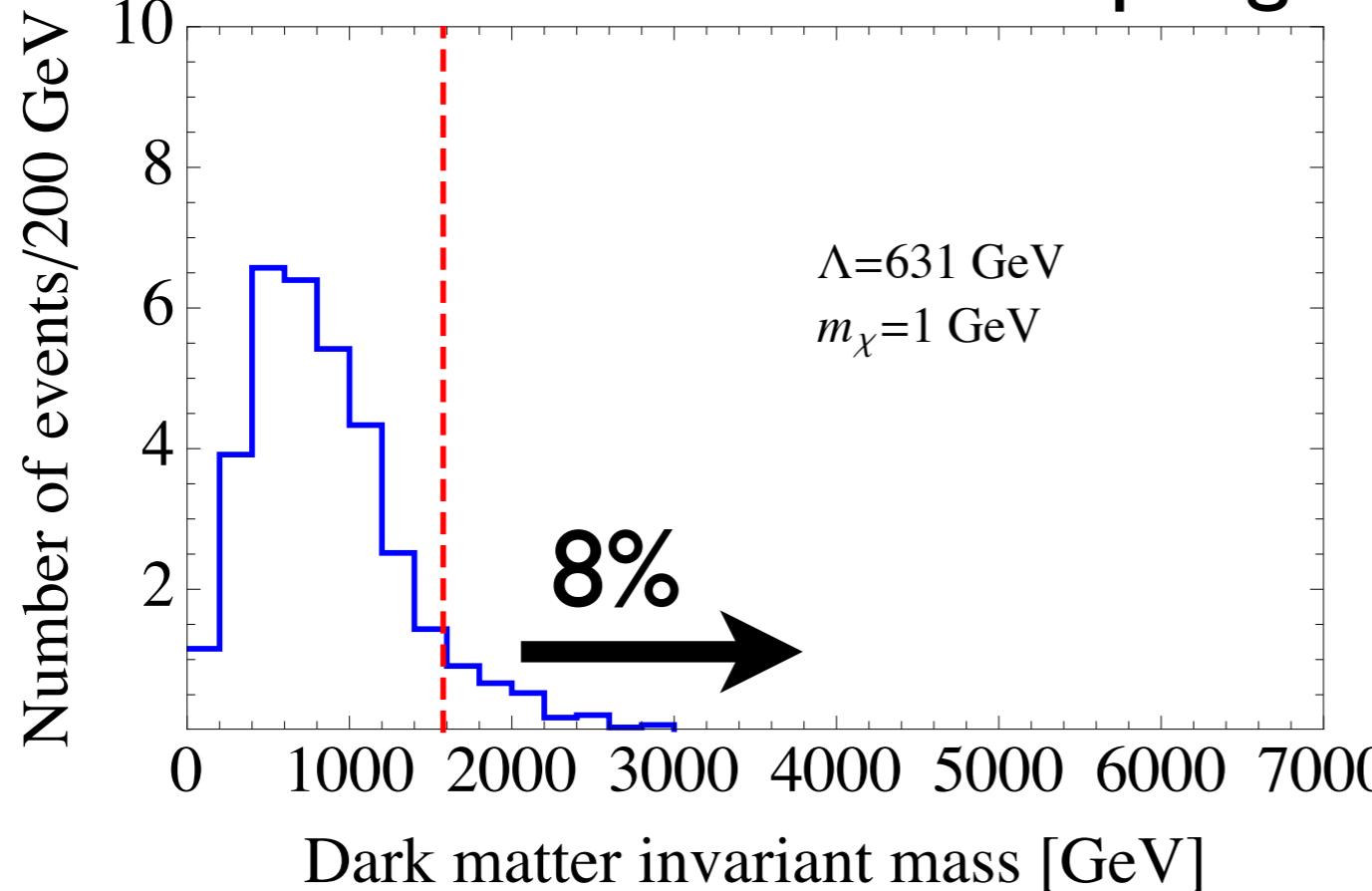
$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow \bar{\chi}\chi + X) \sim \frac{g_q^2 g_\chi^2}{(q^2 - M^2)^2 + \Gamma^2/4} E^2$$



$$\frac{g_q g_\chi}{q^2 - M^2} \xrightarrow{q^2 \ll M^2} \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \quad \Lambda^2 = \frac{M^2}{g_q g_\chi}$$

What fraction of events have momentum transfers sufficient to probe the UV completion?

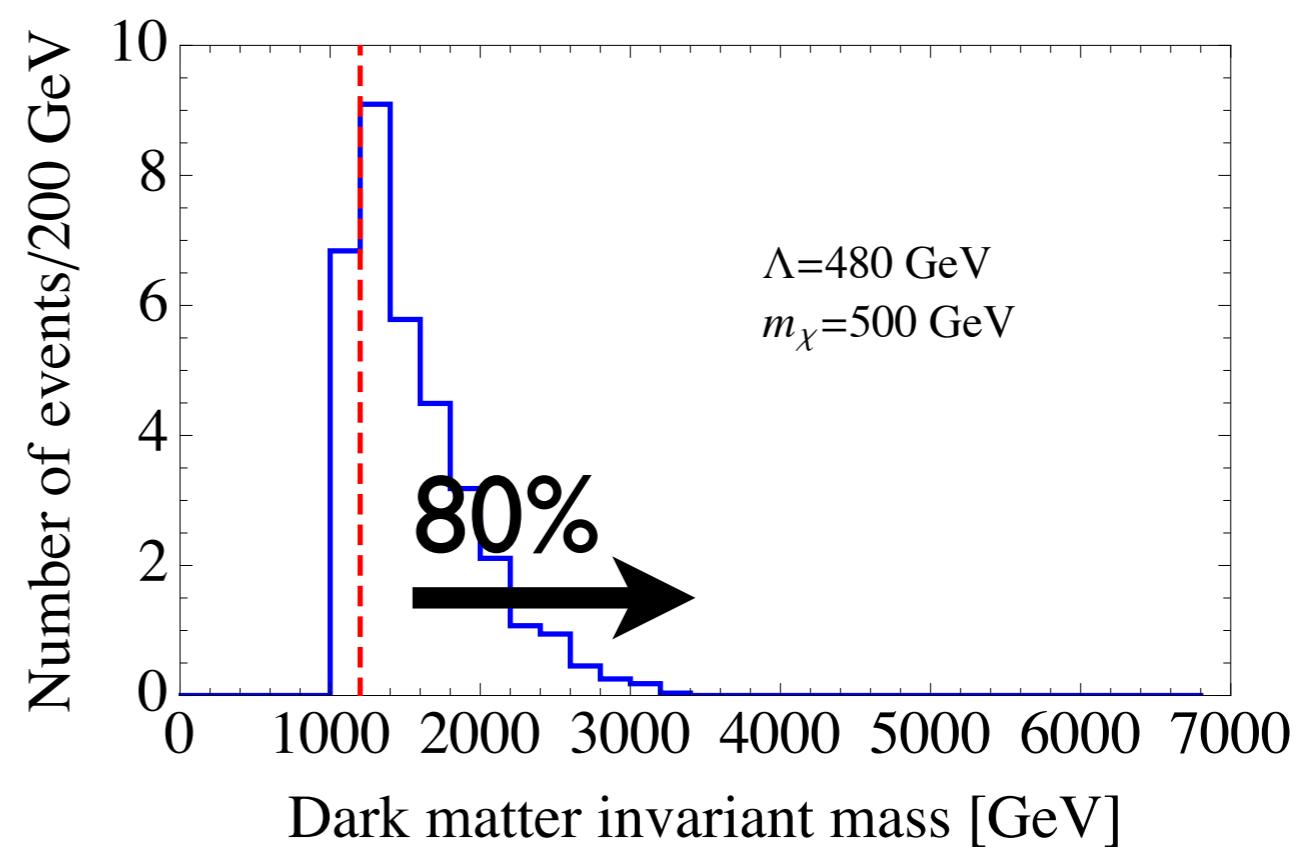
## Vector coupling



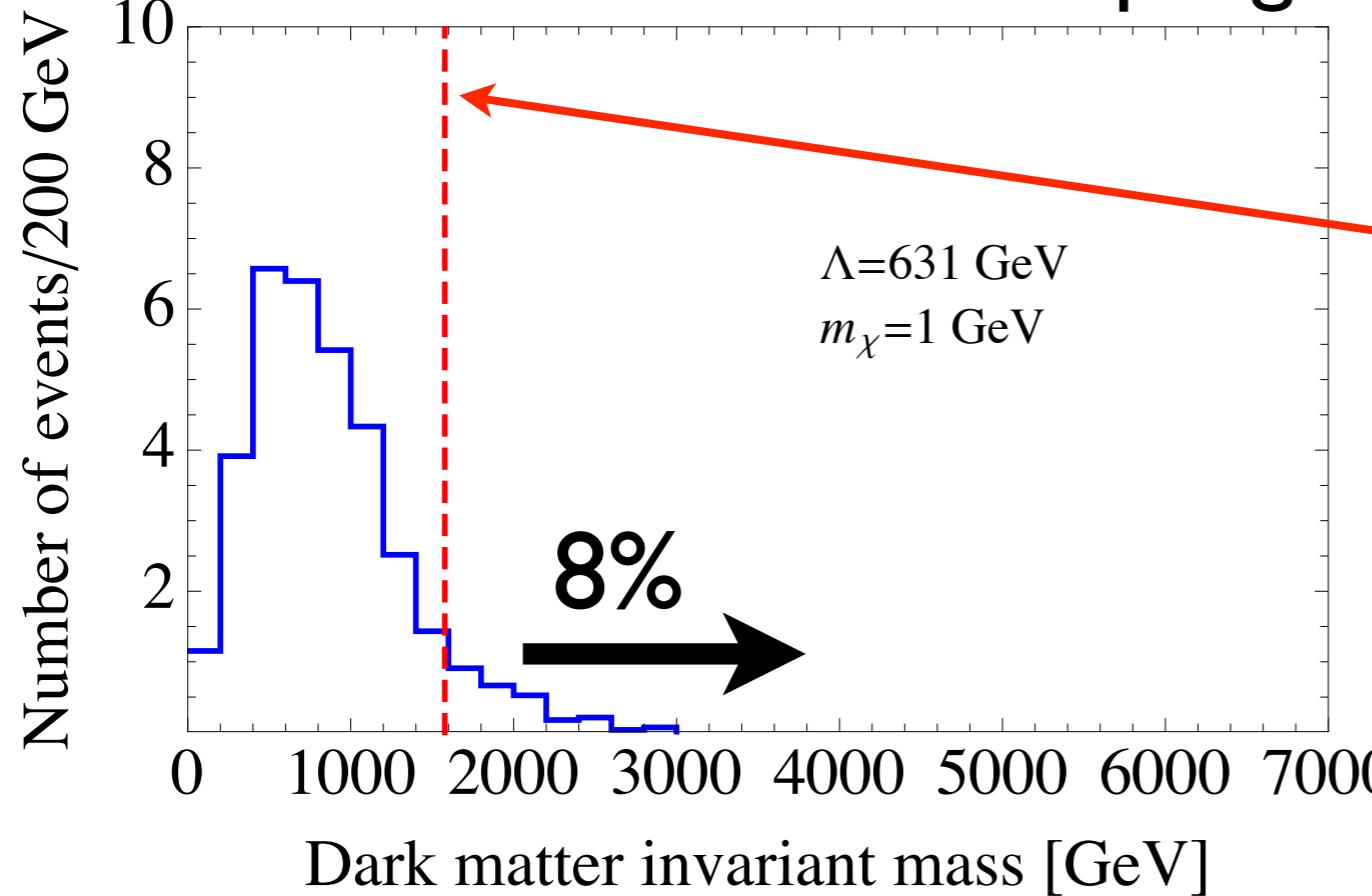
Fraction of events where  
EFT breaks down may be  
non-negligible  
Depends on DM mass

Unitarity bound  $m_{\chi\chi} < \frac{\Lambda}{0.4}$

[Shoemaker and Vecchi, IJLMPA 11 12.5456]



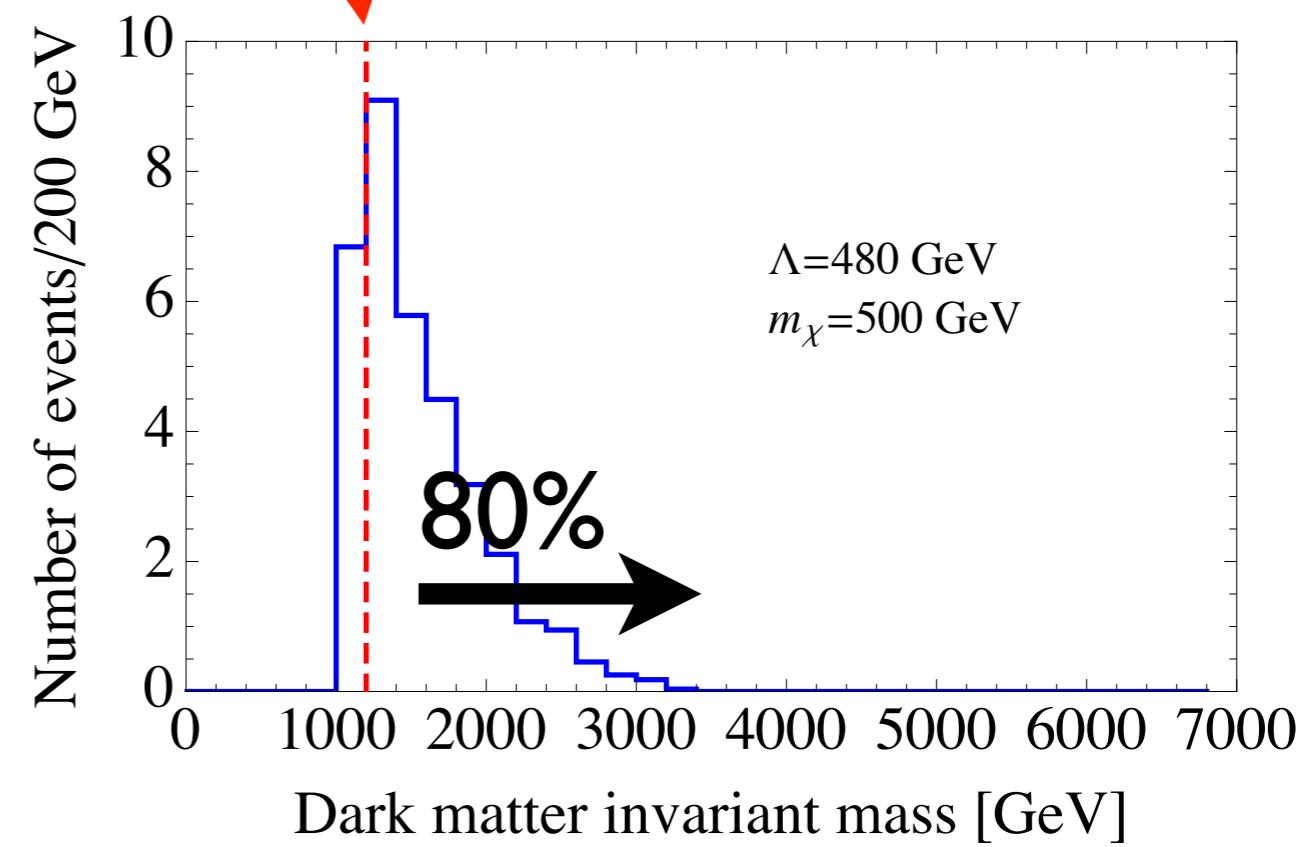
## Vector coupling



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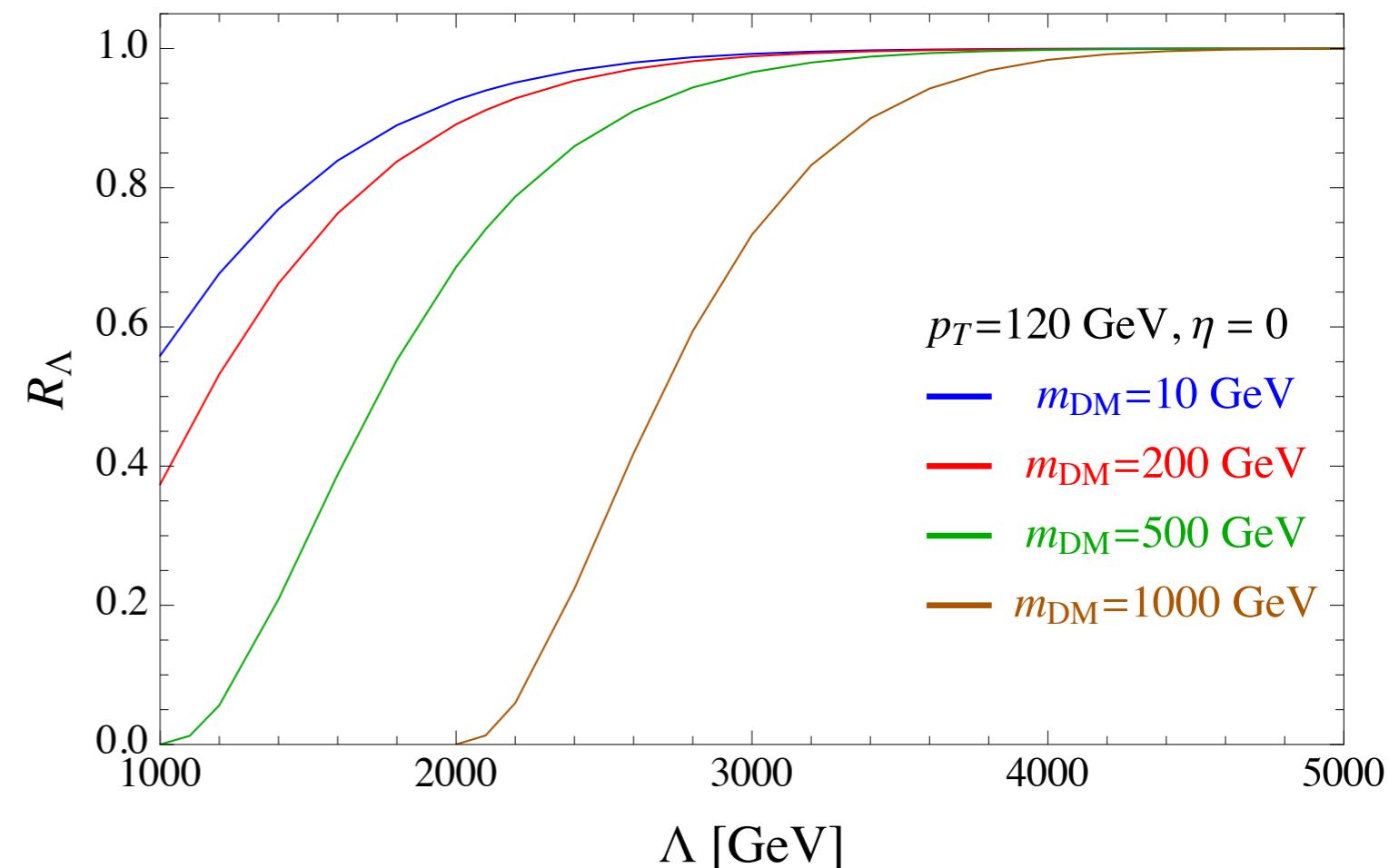
[Shoemaker and  
Vecchi, JHEP12.0456]



# What fraction of events have momentum transfers sufficient to probe the UV completion?

[Busoni, De Simone, Morgante,  
Riotto, 1307.2253]

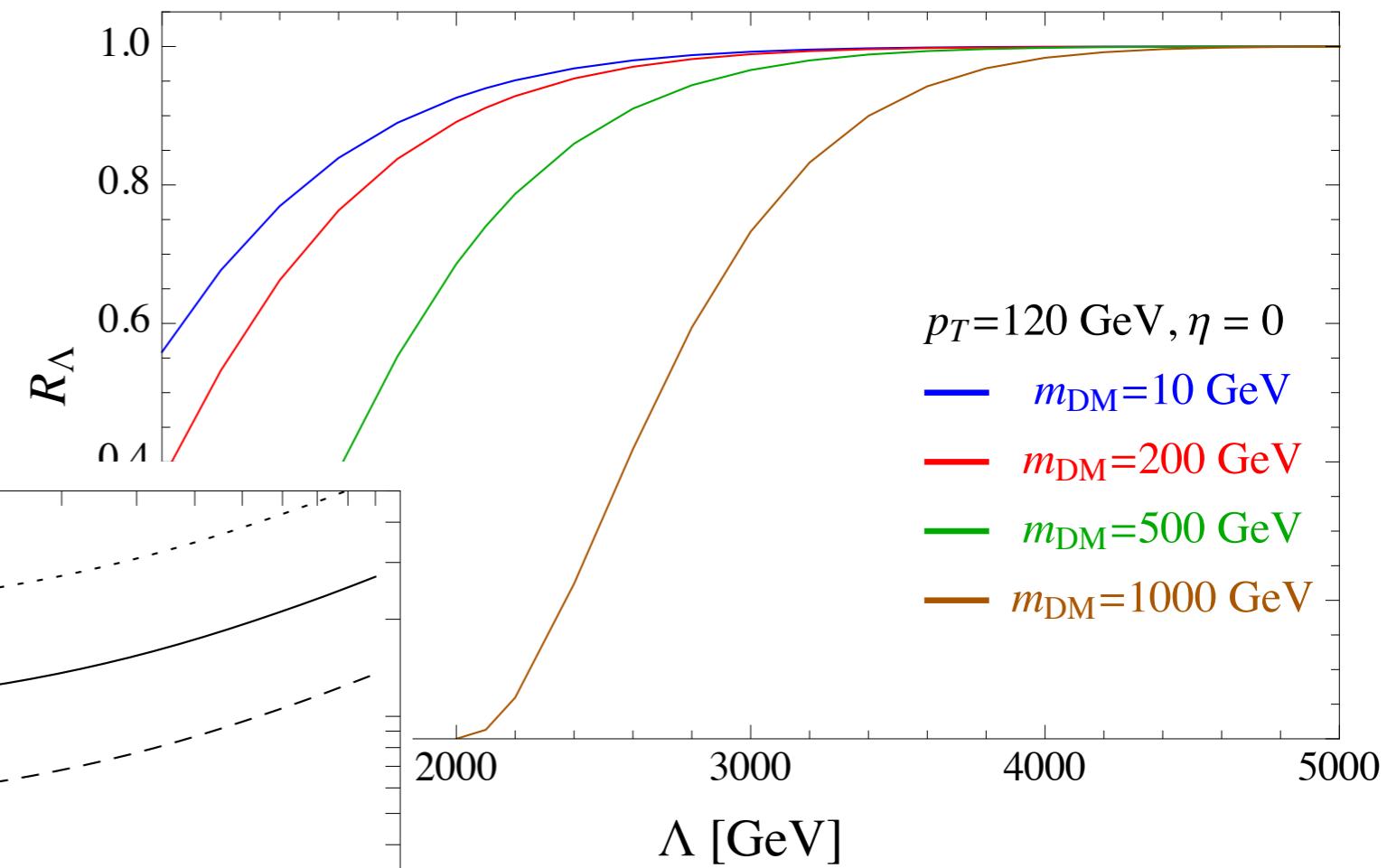
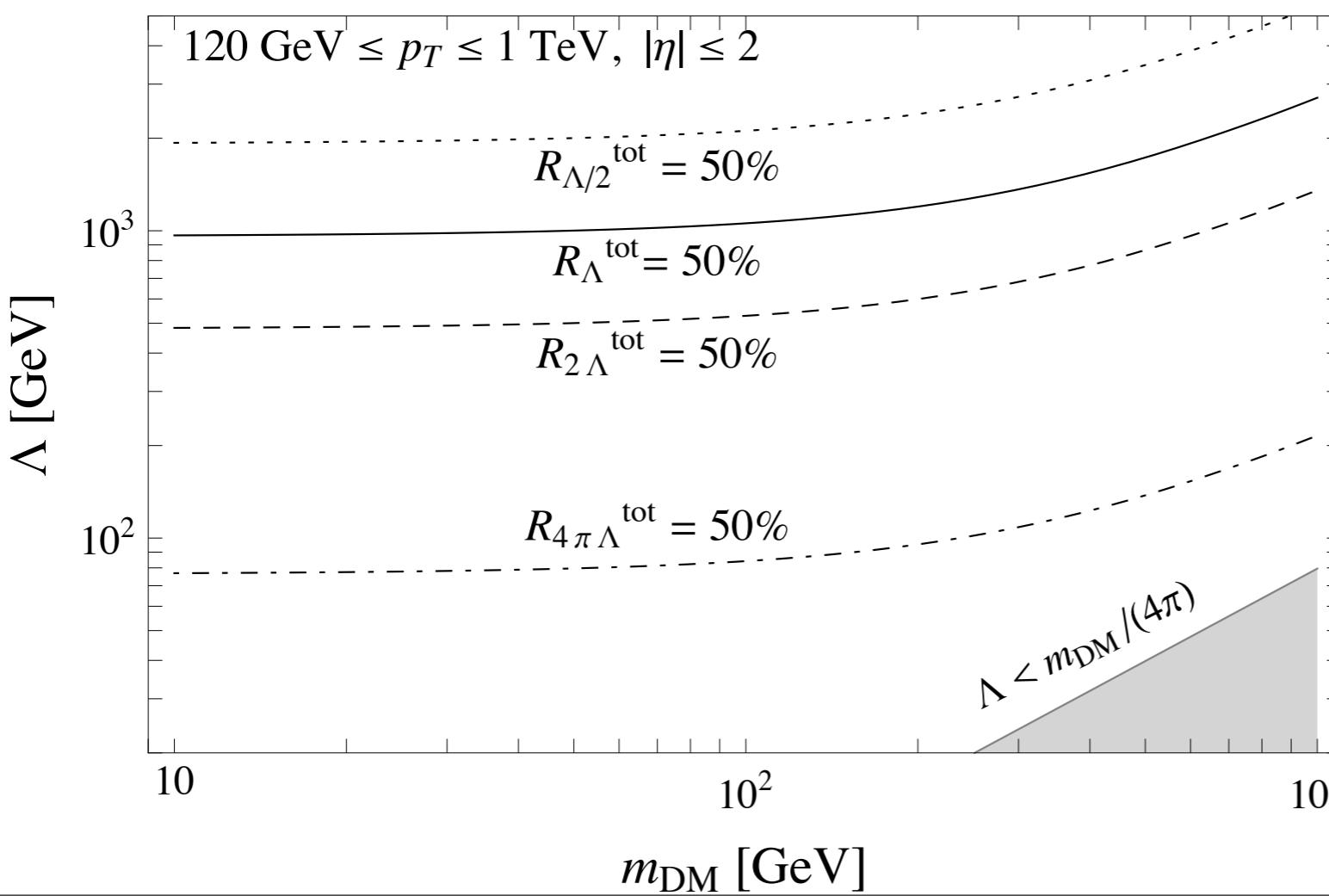
$$R_\Lambda \equiv \frac{\frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta} \Big|_{Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda}}{\frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta}}$$



# What fraction of events have momentum transfers sufficient to probe the UV completion?

[Busoni, De Simone, Morgante, Riotto, 1307.2253]

$$R_\Lambda \equiv \frac{\left. \frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta} \right|_{Q_{\text{tr}} < \Lambda}}{\frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{eff}}}{dp_T d\eta}}$$



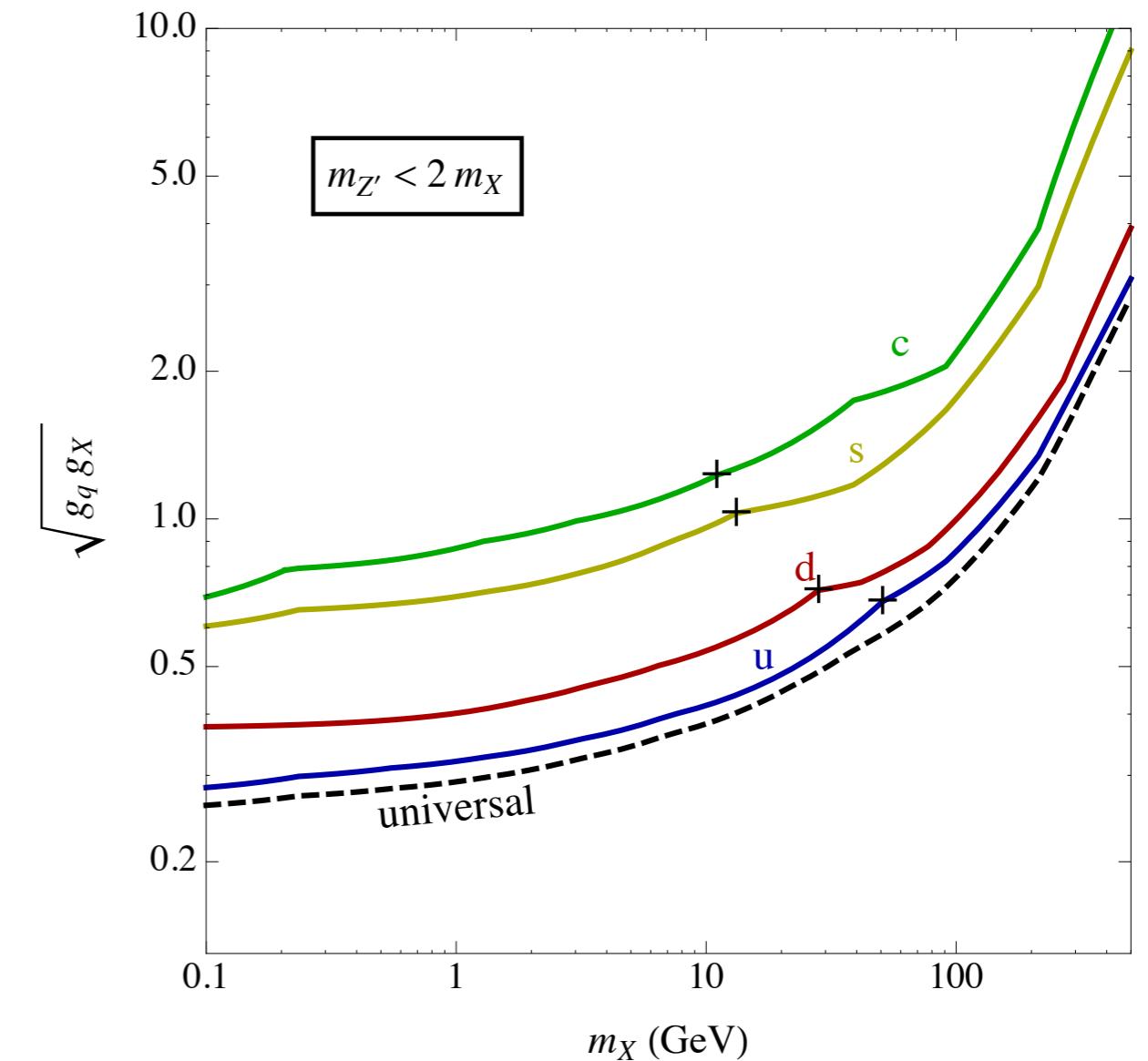
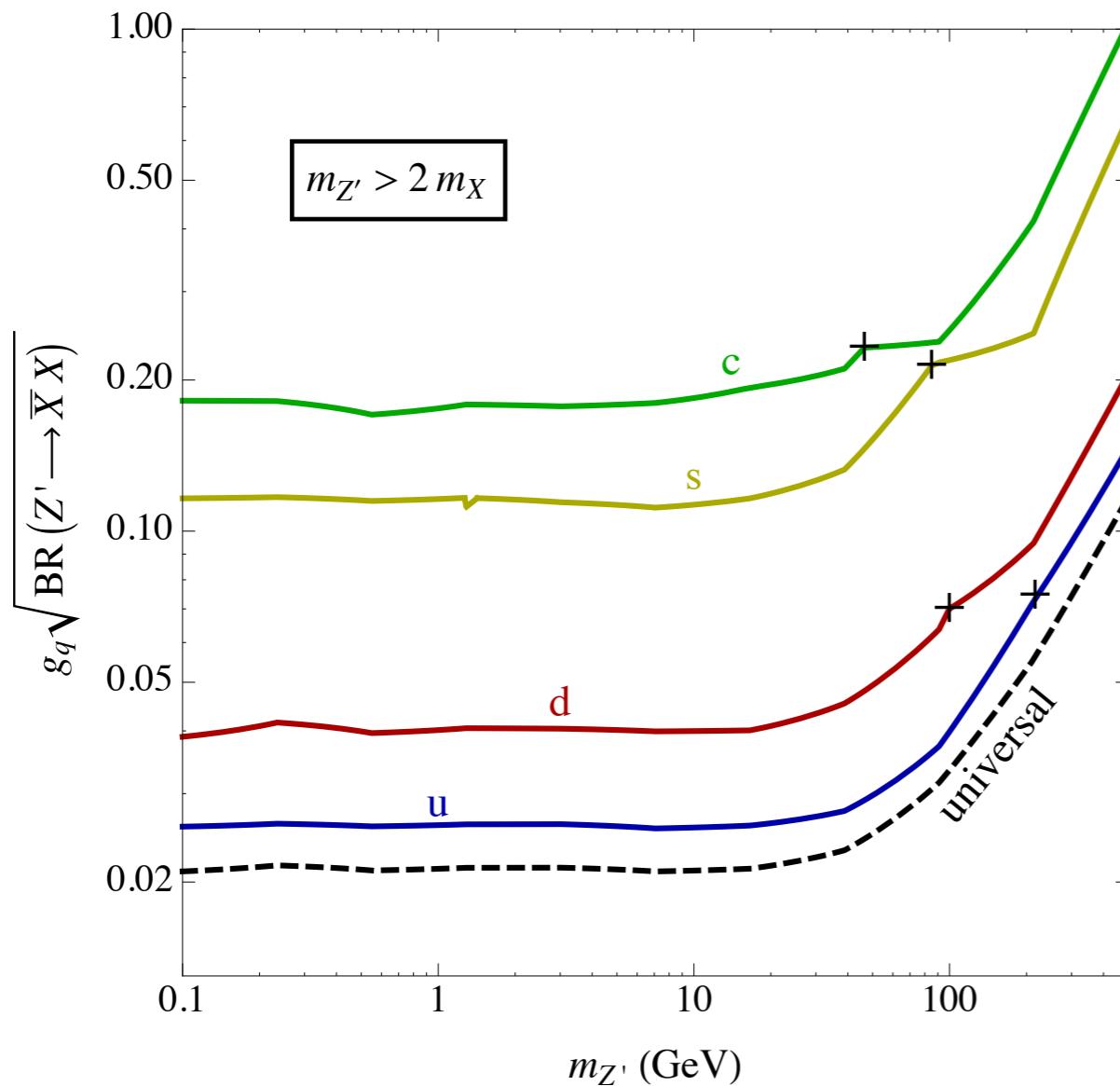
# Light mediators

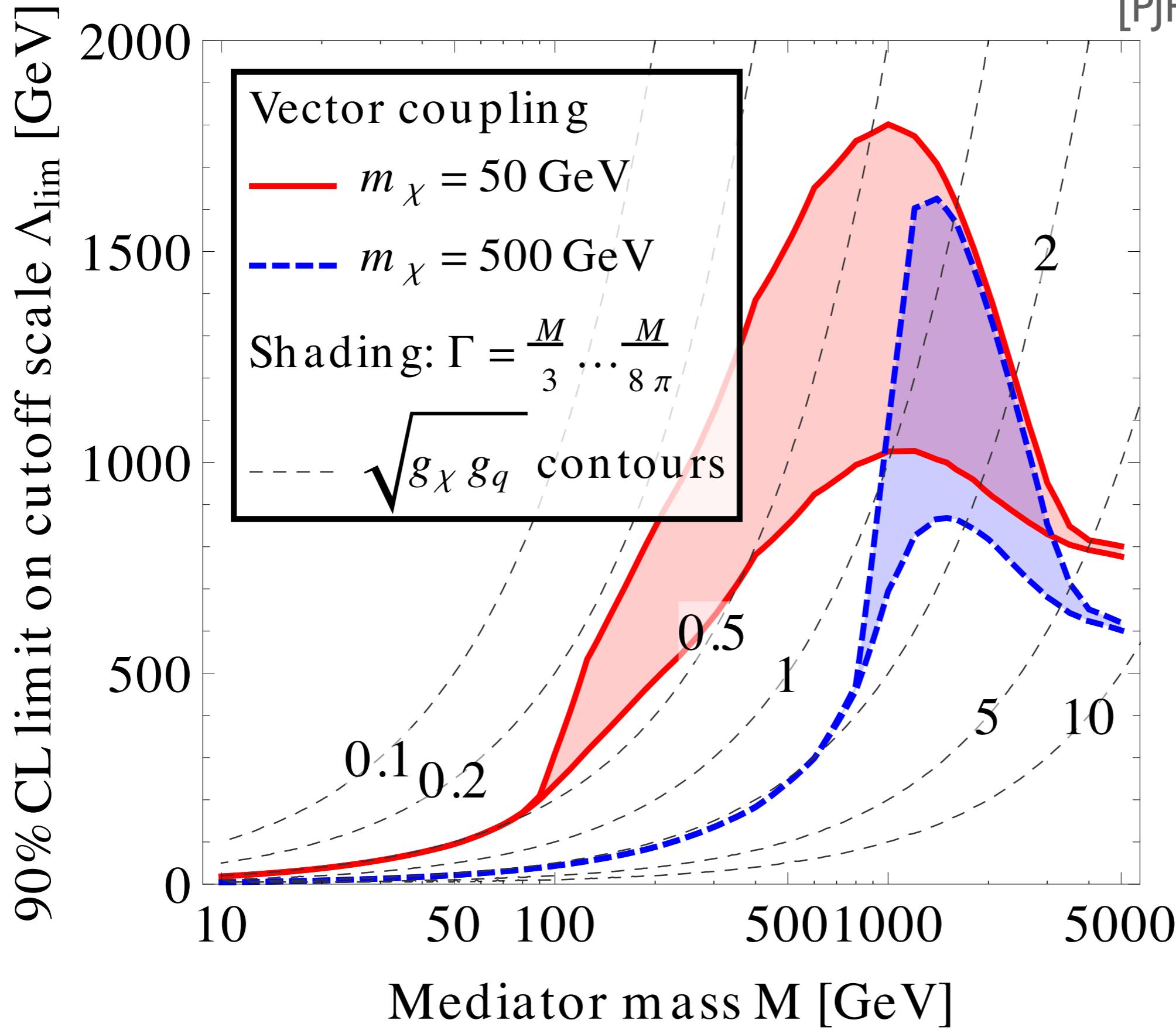
[Shoemaker,Vecchi 1112.5457]

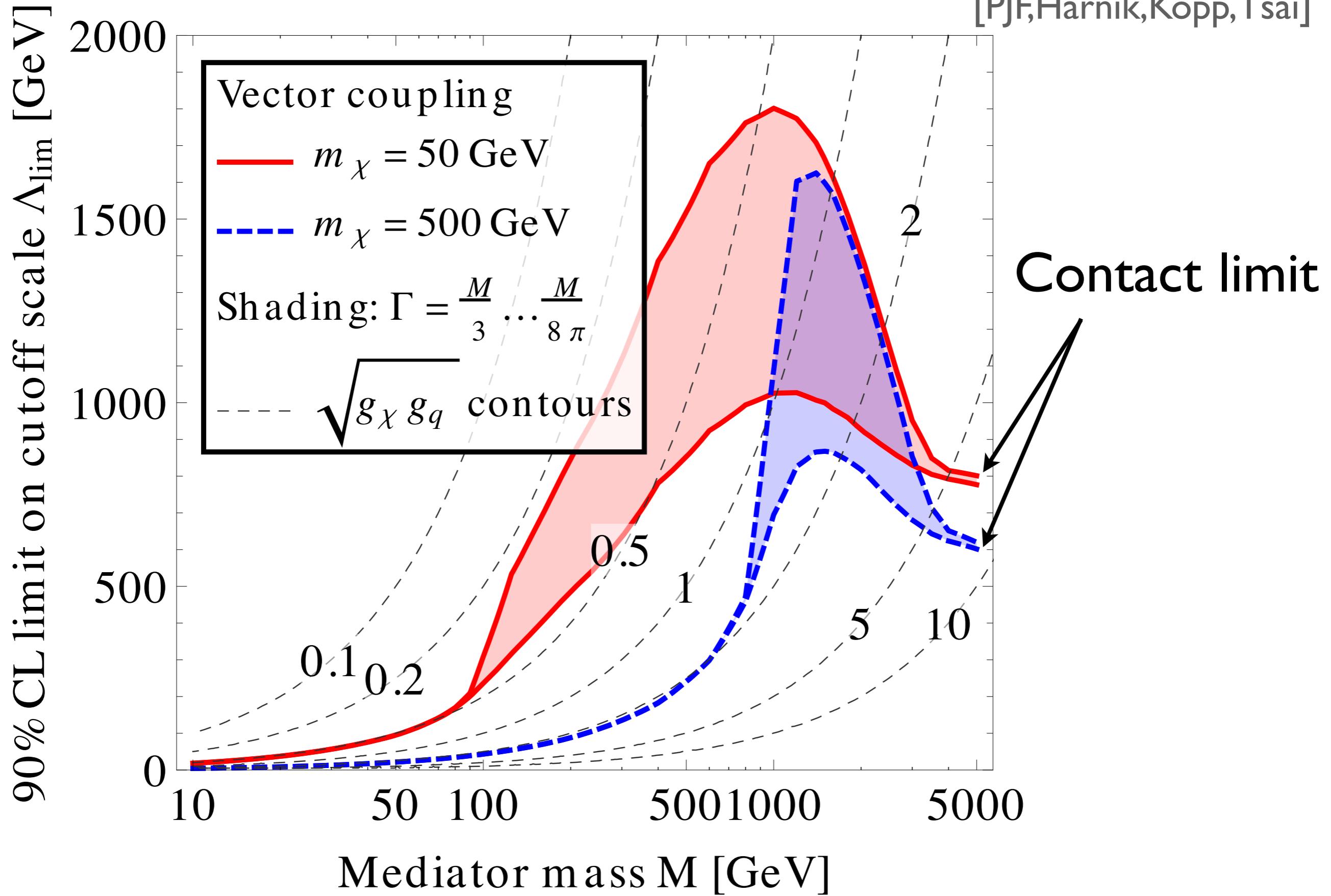
$\Lambda, m_\chi$

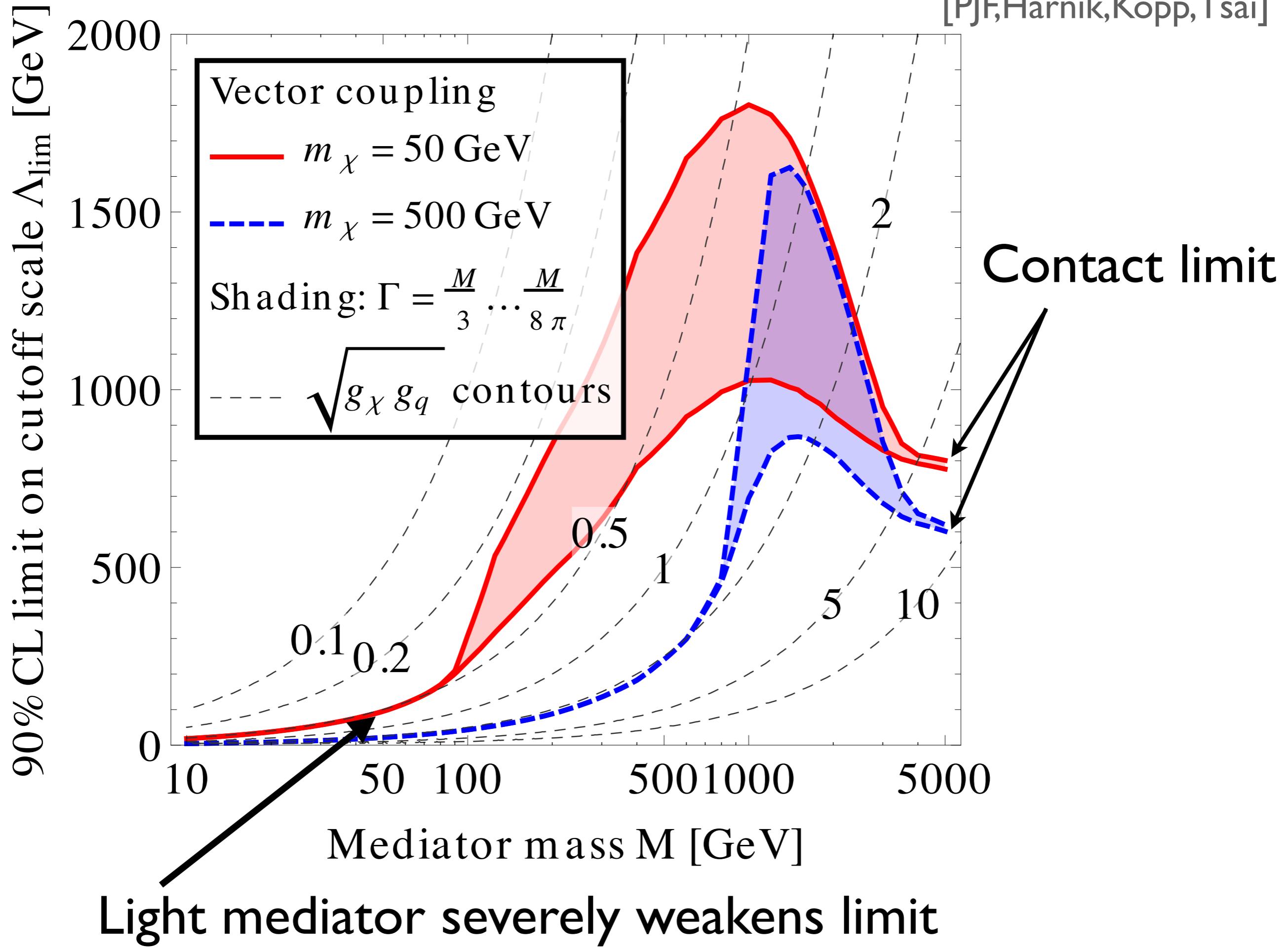
$m_\chi, M, \Gamma, \sqrt{g_q g_\chi}$

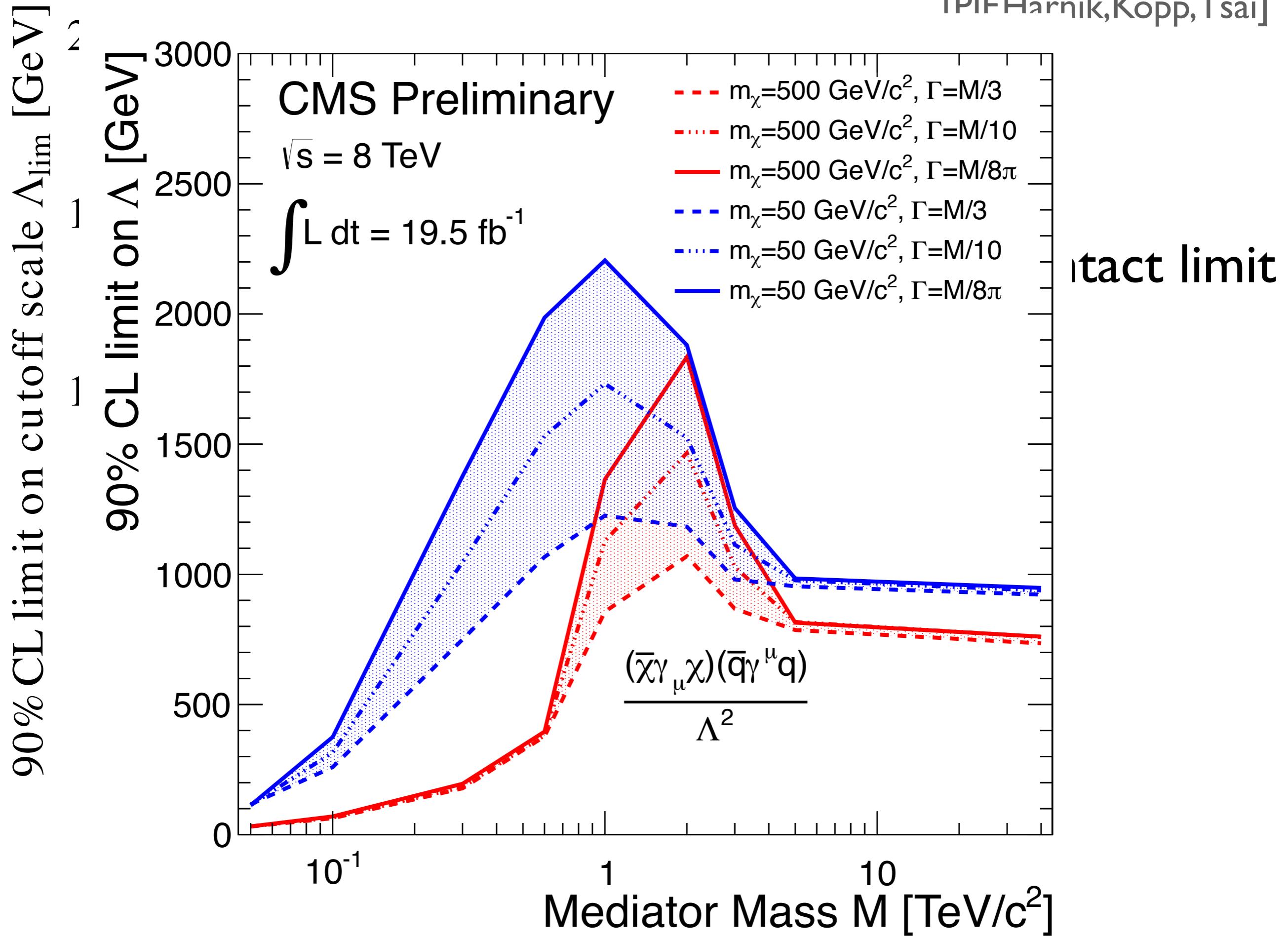
Except in tuned region depends on fewer







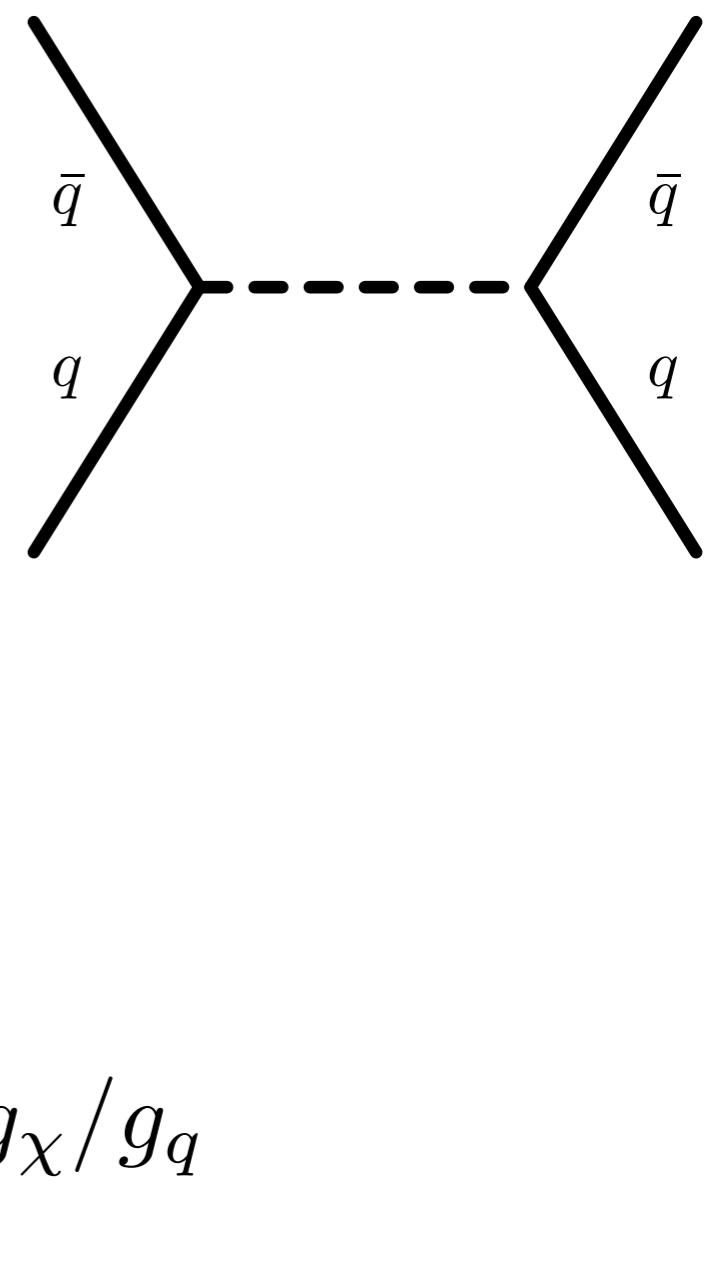
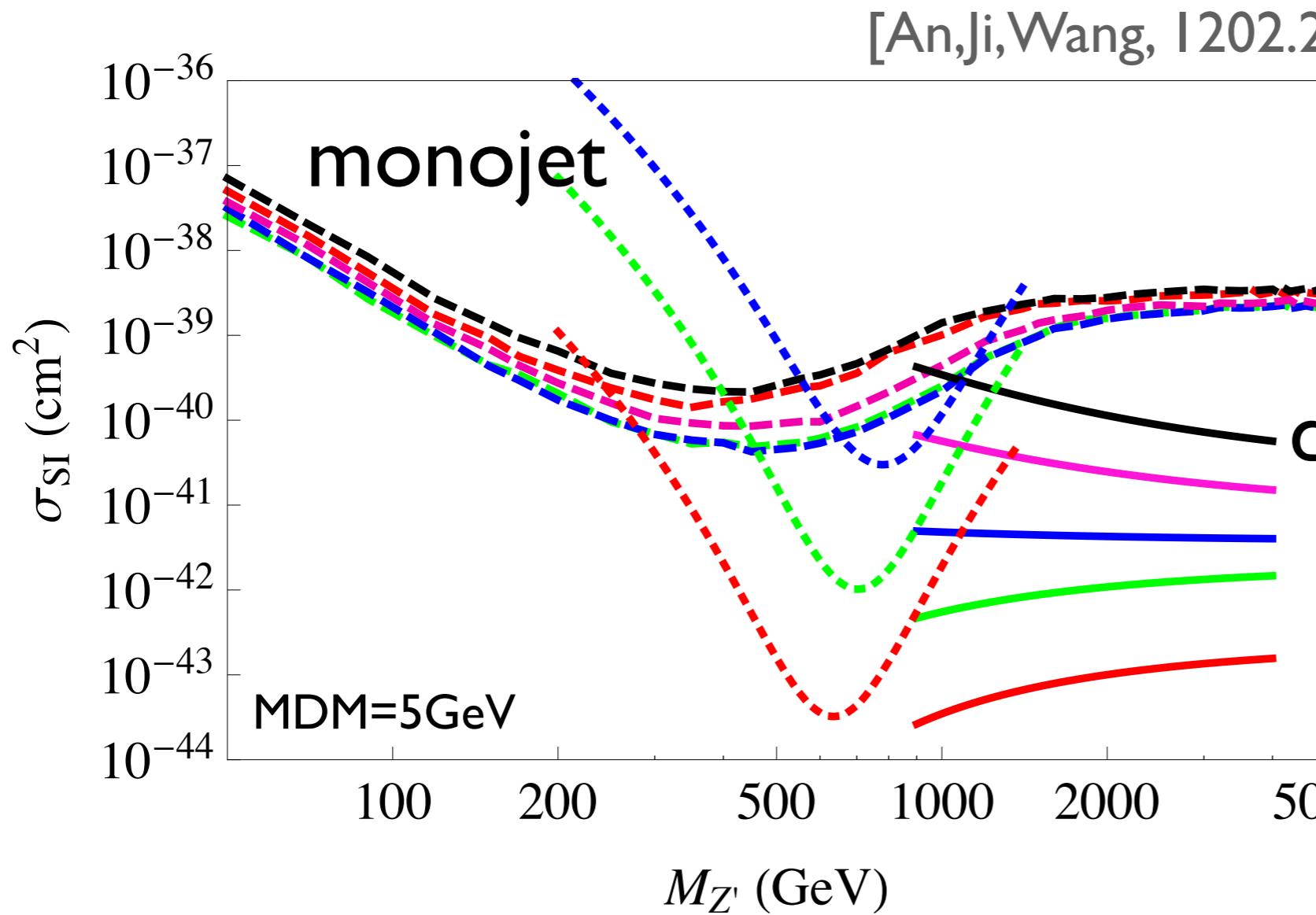




# Light Mediators

[An,Ji,Wang:1202.2894;March-Russell,Unwin,West: 1203.4854]

Look for the light mediator directly-dijet resonance/angular distributions



# Conclusions

- DM is being squeezed on all fronts
- Mono-jet/di-jet searches at colliders already place strong constraints on dark matter
- Competitive with direct detection searches
  - Light DM
  - Spin dependent
- *Independent of all astrophysics uncertainties*

Light mediators weaken collider bounds

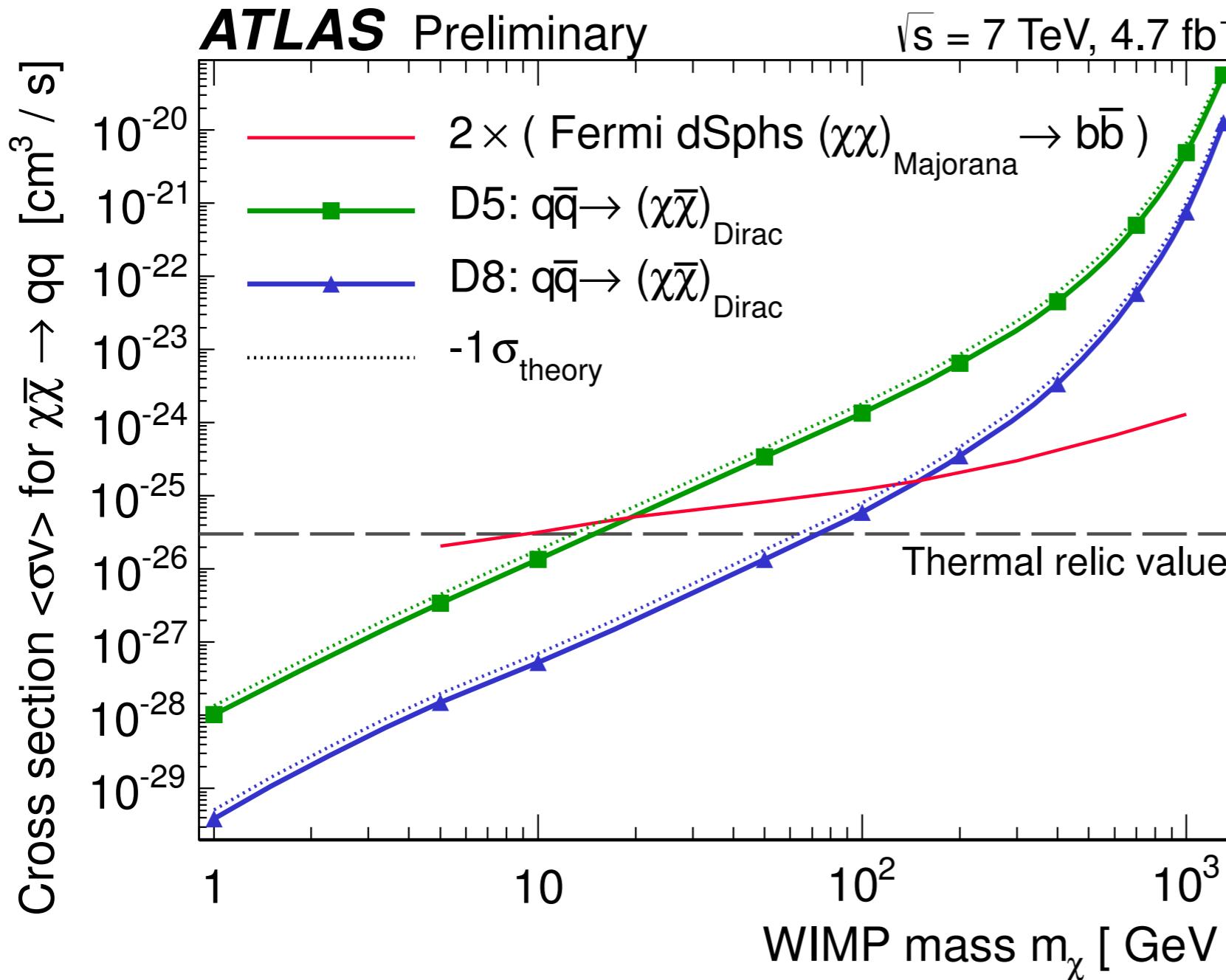
If we see a DD signal in a region ruled out by colliders we have discovered 2 particles

# Extra Slides

# DM annihilation

$$\sigma_V v_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{16\pi\Lambda^4} \sum_q \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_q^2}{m_\chi^2}} \left( 24(2m_\chi^2 + m_q^2) + \frac{8m_\chi^4 - 4m_\chi^2 m_q^2 + 5m_q^4}{m_\chi^2 - m_q^2} v_{\text{rel}}^2 \right),$$

$$\sigma_A v_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{16\pi\Lambda^4} \sum_q \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_q^2}{m_\chi^2}} \left( 24m_q^2 + \frac{8m_\chi^4 - 22m_\chi^2 m_q^2 + 17m_q^4}{m_\chi^2 - m_q^2} v_{\text{rel}}^2 \right).$$



$$D8 = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5q$$

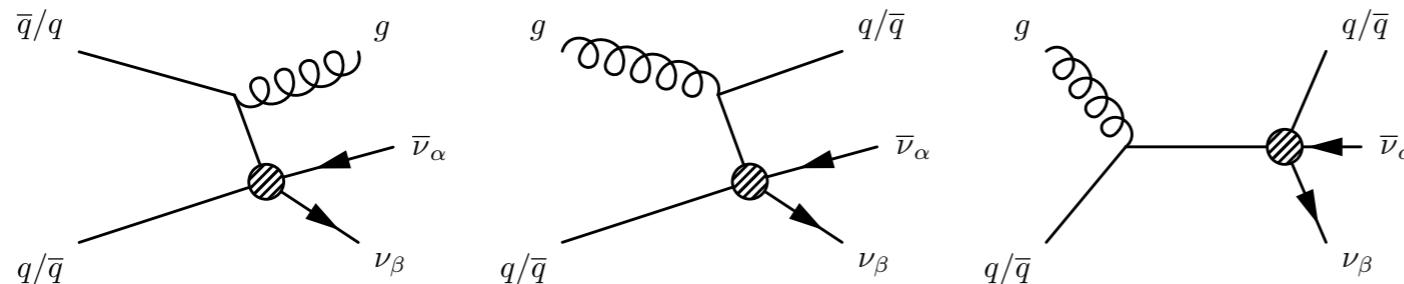
$$D5 = \bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q$$

# Monojets and other invisibles

## Nonstandard neutrino interactions

[Friedland et al.,  
1111.5331]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NSI}} = -2\sqrt{2} G_F \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta}^{fP} (\bar{\nu}_\alpha \gamma_\rho \nu_\beta) (\bar{f} \gamma^\rho P f)$$



	CDF		ATLAS [31]		
	GSNP [32]	ADD [4, 5]	LowPt	HighPt	veryHighPt
$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta=\alpha}^{uP}$	0.45	0.51	0.40	0.19	0.17
$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta=\alpha}^{dP}$	1.12	1.43	0.54	0.28	0.26
$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\neq\alpha}^{uP}$	0.32	0.36	0.28	0.13	0.12
$\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\neq\alpha}^{dP}$	0.79	1.00	0.38	0.20	0.18