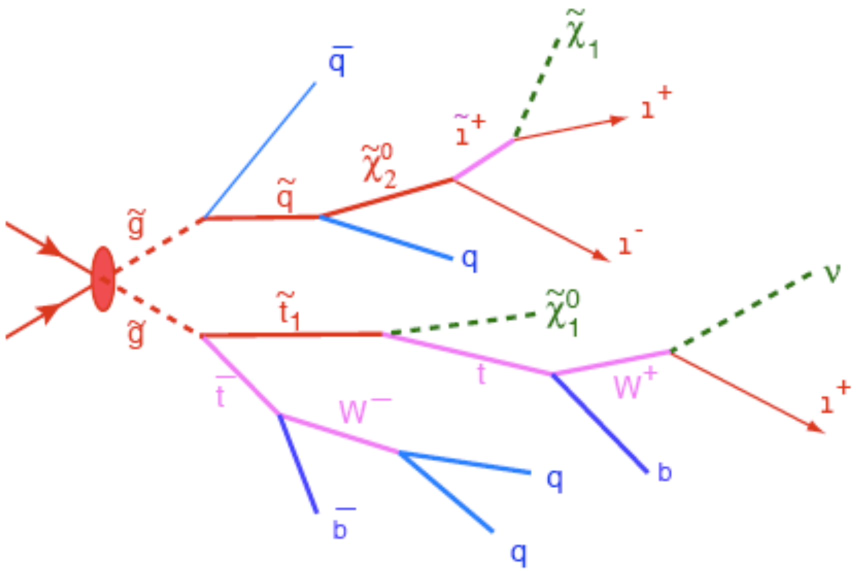
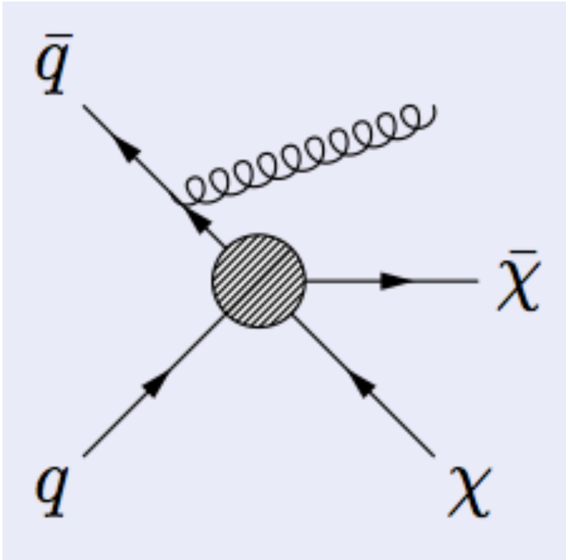
Oliver Buchmueller, Imperial College London

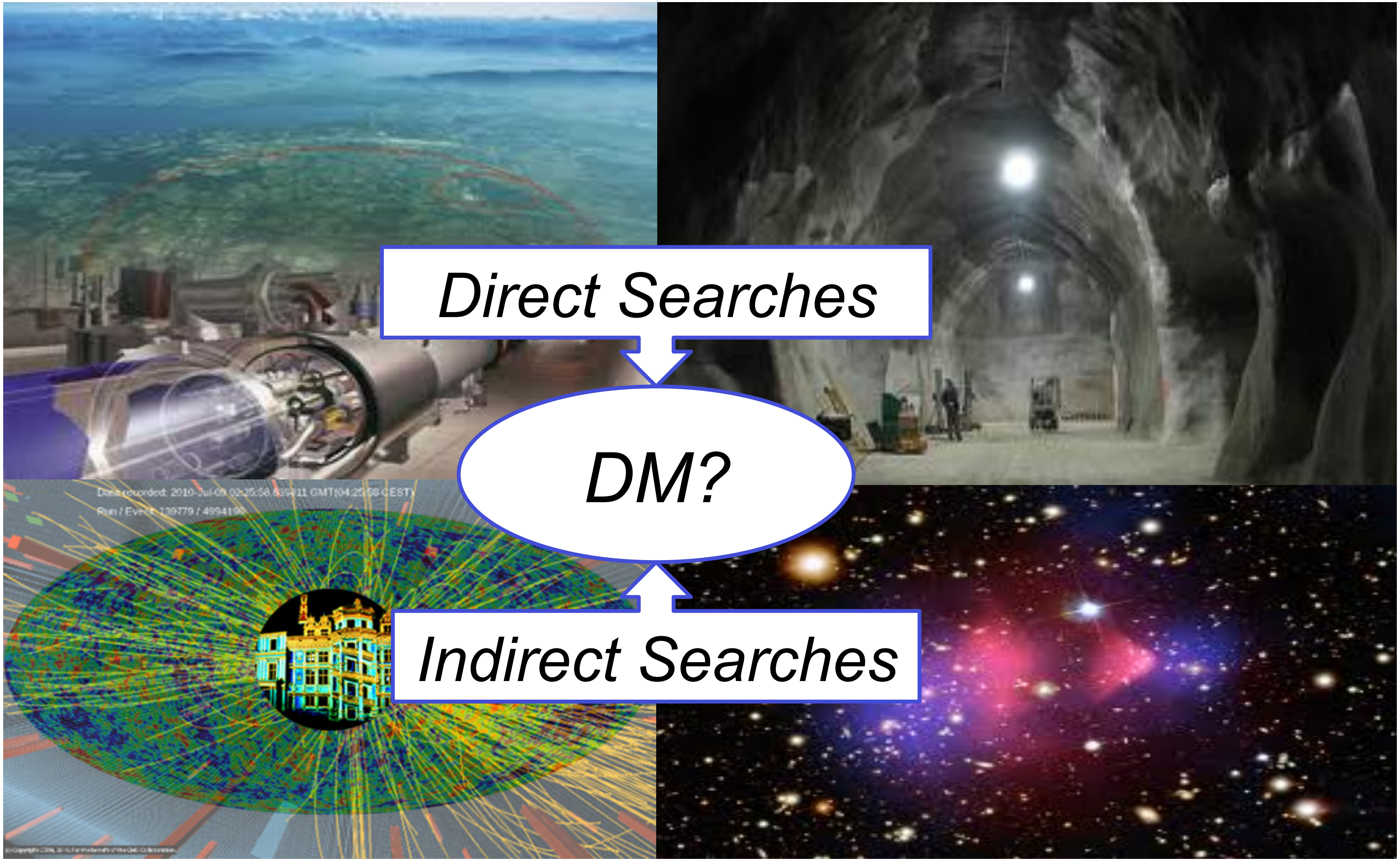
BEYOND EFFECTIVE FIELD THEORY SEARCHES FOR DARK MATTER PRODUCTION AT THE LHC

WIN 2015. JUNE 12, 2015





Searches for Dark Matter (&SUSY)

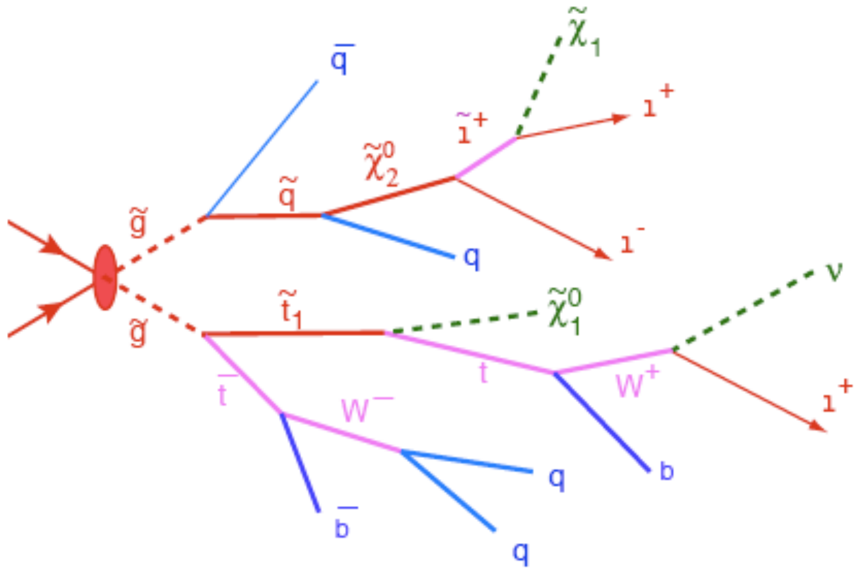


Searches for Dark Matter (&SUSY)

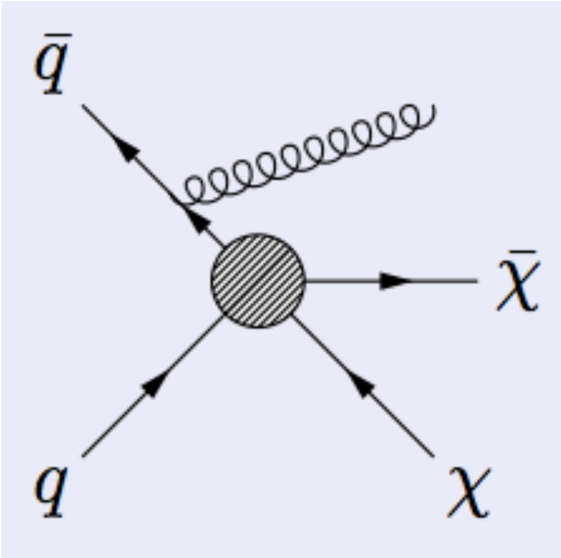
Characterizing Dark Matter Searches

complete theory vs. simple interpretations

SUSY



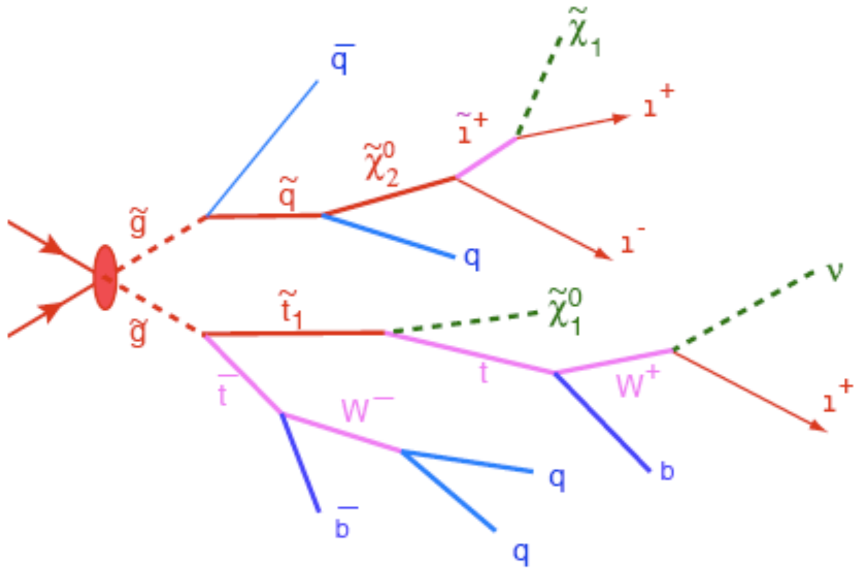
Example:
Effective Field Theory
Simplified models



Characterizing Dark Matter Searches

complete theory vs. simple interpretations

SUSY



Example:
Effective Field Theory
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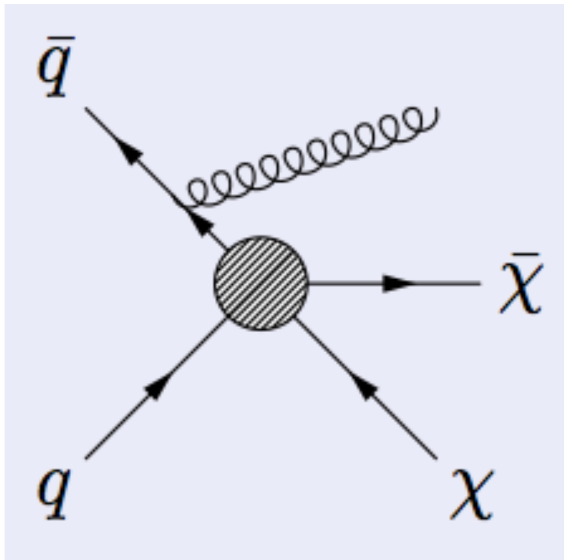
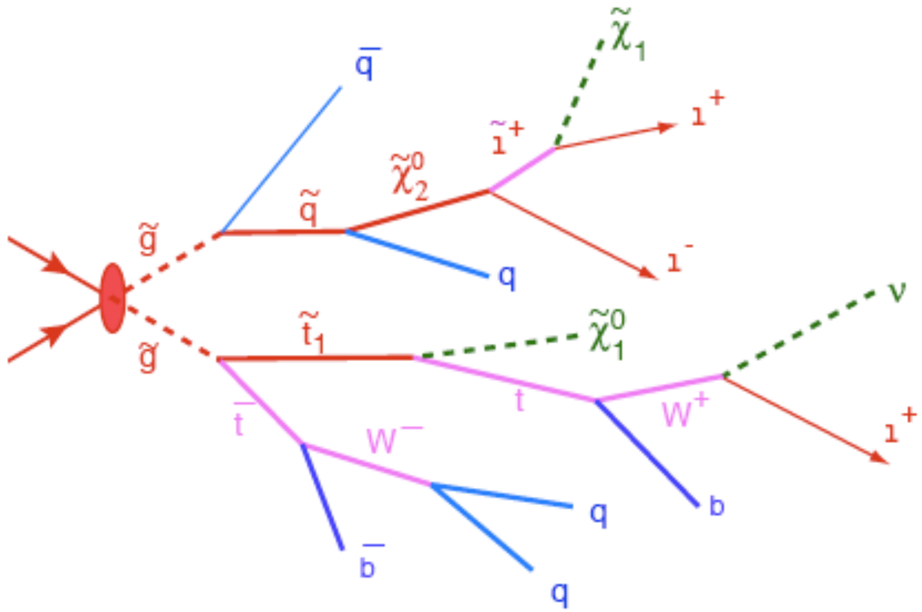


What do we call a "SUSY search"?

The definition is purely derived from the experimental signature. Therefore, a "SUSY search signature" is characterized by

Lots of missing energy, many jets, and possibly leptons in the final state

Slides from 2007



Missing Energy:
- *from LSP*

Multi-Jet:
- *from cascade decay (gaugino)*

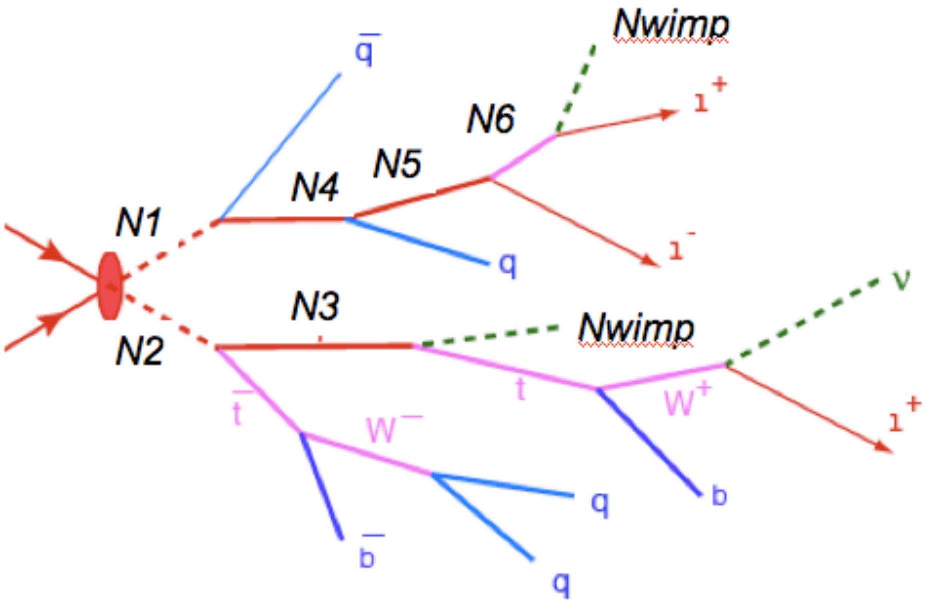
Multi-Leptons:
- *from decay of charginos/neutralios*

RP-Conserving SUSY is a very prominent example predicting this famous signature but …

What is its experimental signature?

… by no means is it the only New Physics model predicting this experimental pattern. Many other NP models predict this genuine signature

Slides from 2007



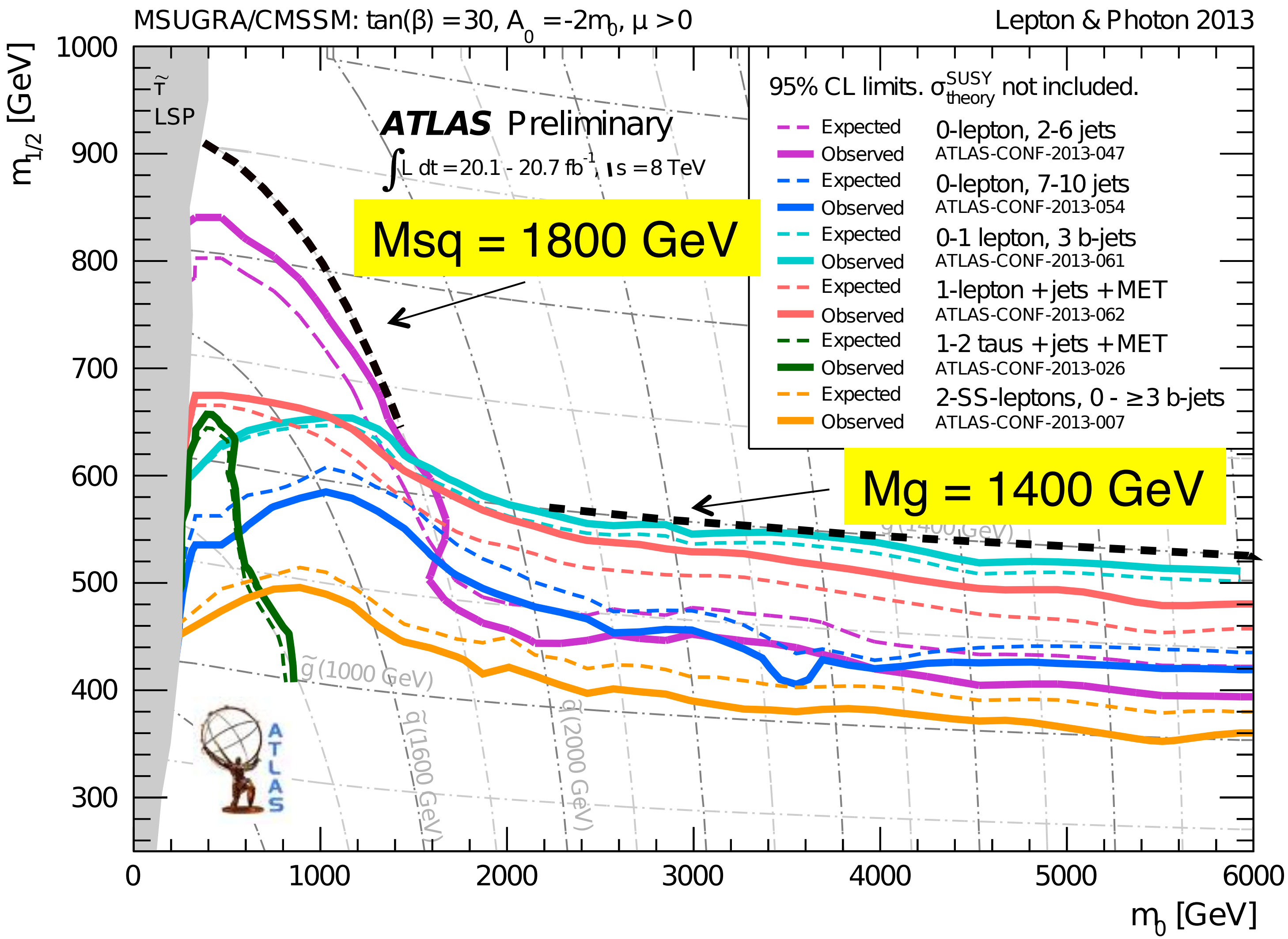
Missing Energy:
- *Nwimp - end of the cascade*

Multi-Jet:
- *from decay of the Ns (possibly via heavy SM particles like top, W/Z)*

Multi-Leptons:
- *from decay of the N's*

Model examples are Extra dimensions, Little Higgs, Technicolour, etc but a more generic definition for this signature is as follows.

Inclusive SUSY Searches in 2013



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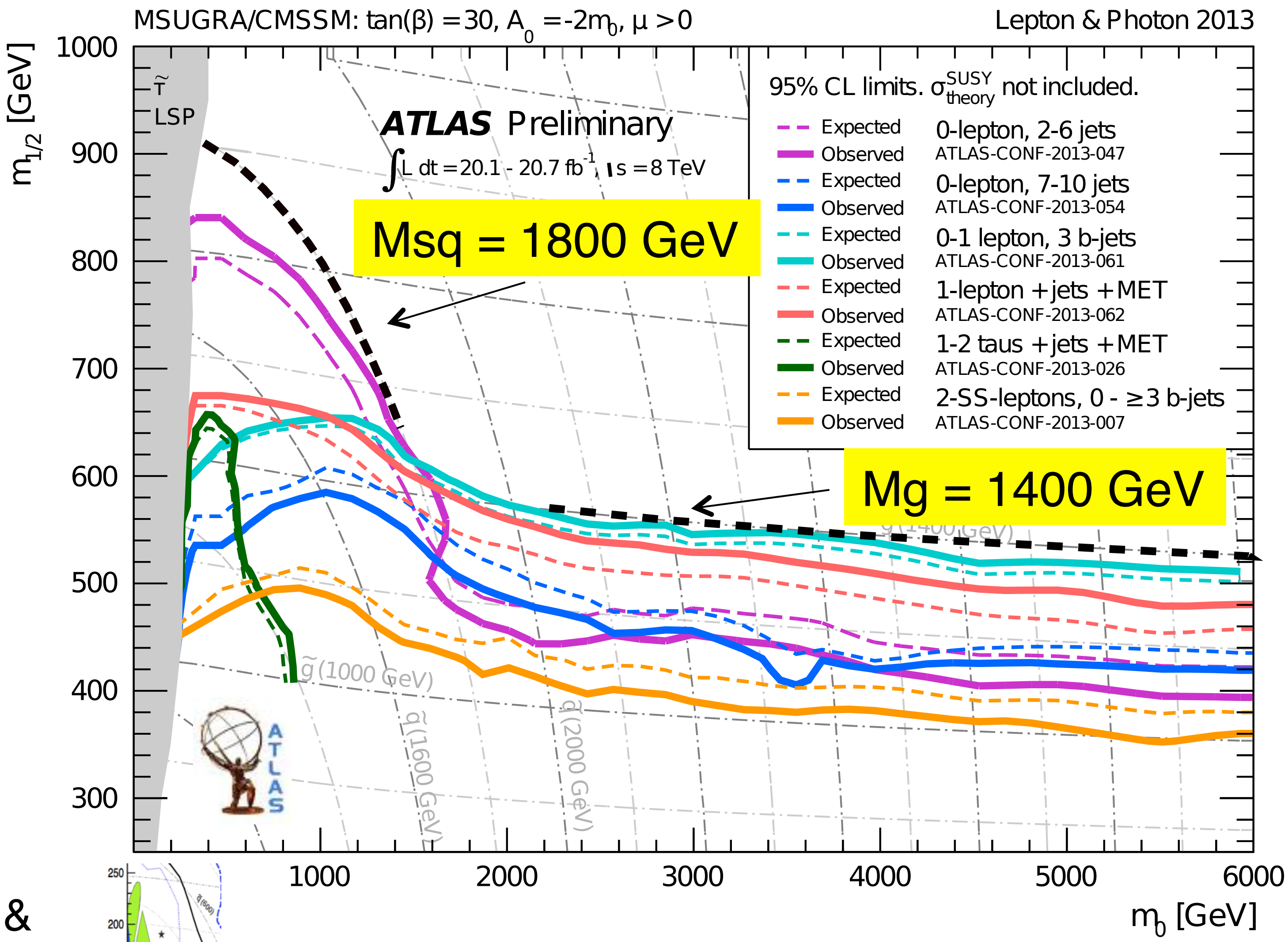
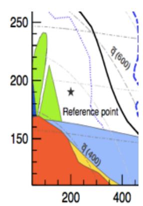
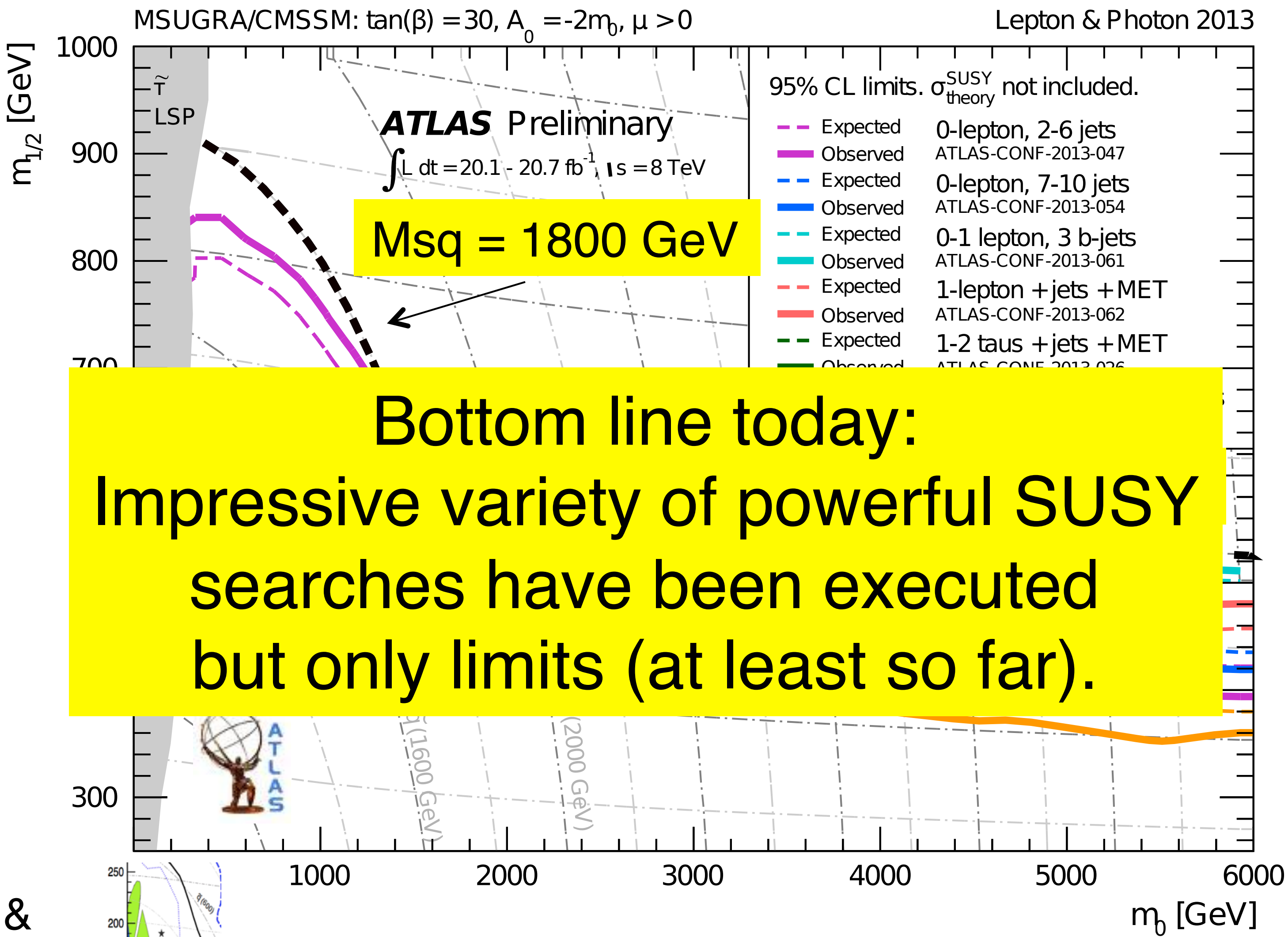


LEP & Tevatron



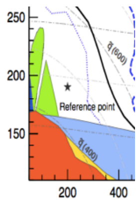
The LHC has pushed the mass scale in constraint SUSY models to a new level!

Inclusive SUSY Searches in 2013



Bottom line today:
Impressive variety of powerful SUSY searches have been executed but only limits (at least so far).

LEP & Tevatron



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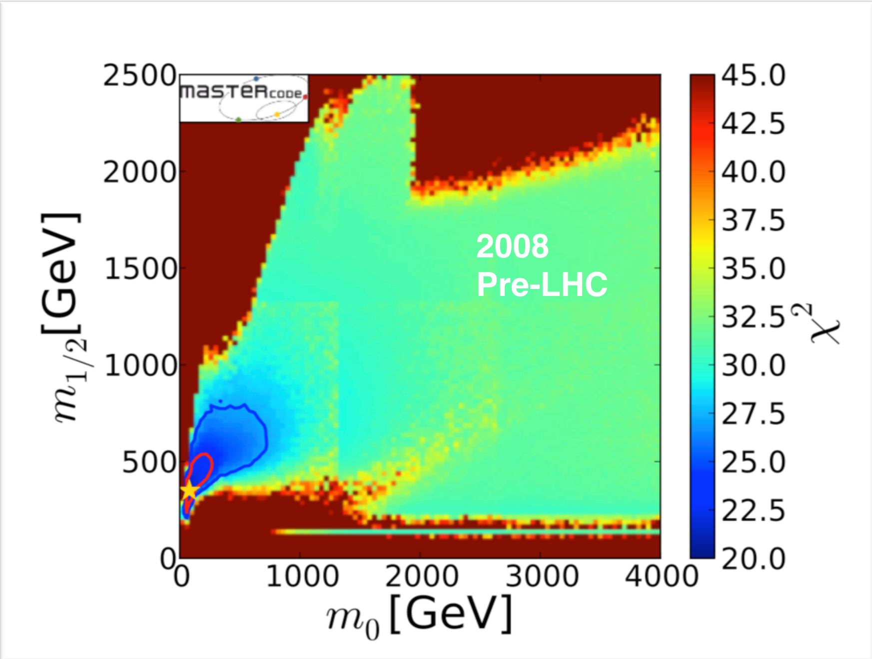
CMSSM: Evolution with time



X^2 increase from bluish to reddish

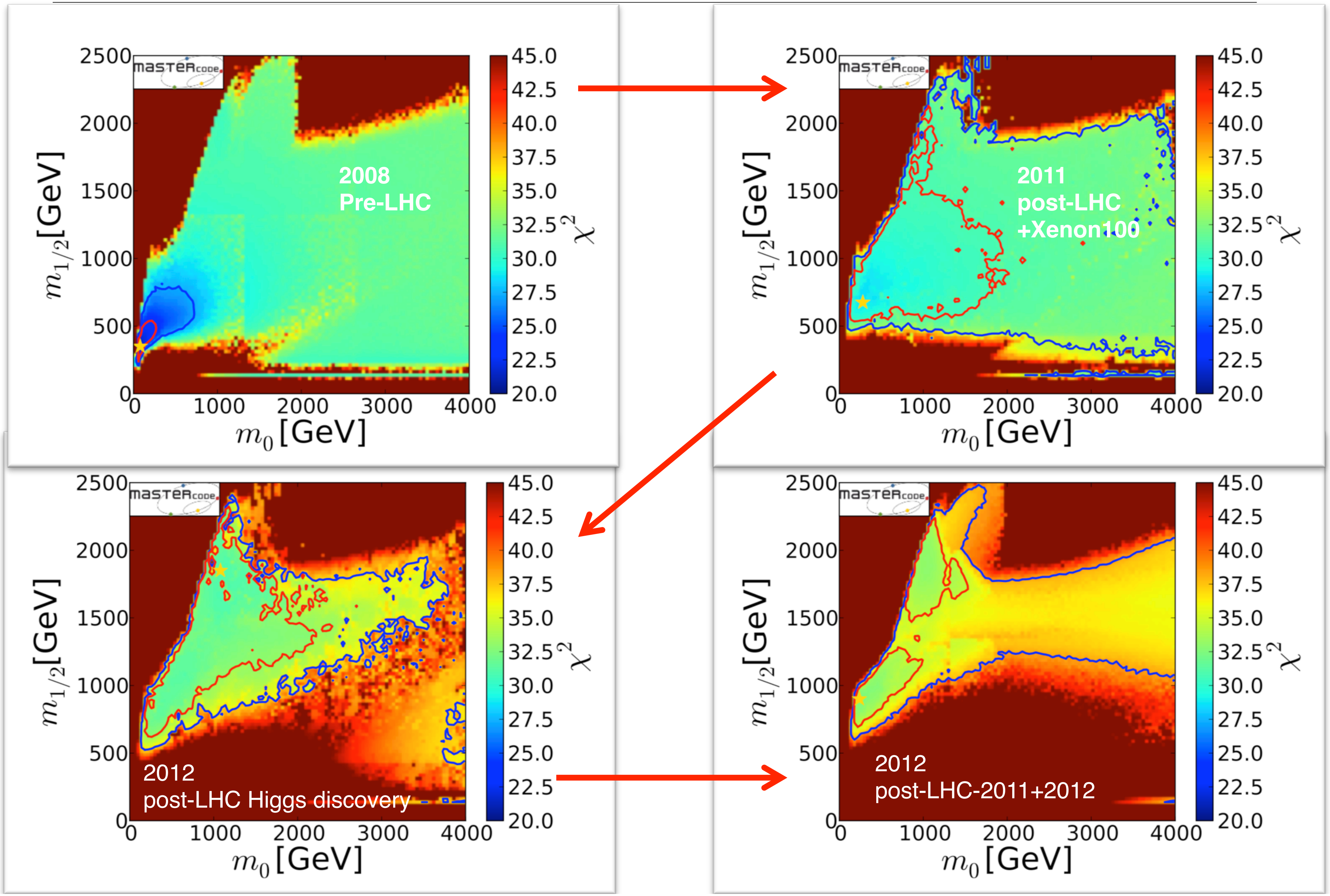
Source:
http://mastercode.web.cern.ch/mastercode/

Observable	Source Th./Ex.	Constraint	$\Delta\chi^2$ (CMSSM)	$\Delta\chi^2$ (NUHM1)	$\Delta\chi^2$ ("SM")
m_t [GeV]	[43]	173.2 ± 0.90	0.05	0.06	-
$\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(M_Z)$	[42]	0.02749 ± 0.00010	0.009	0.004	-
M_Z [GeV]	[44]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	2.7×10^{-5}	0.26	-
Γ_Z [GeV]	[26] / [44]	$2.4952 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.001_{SUSY}$	0.078	0.047	0.14
σ^0_{had} [nb]	[26] / [44]	41.540 ± 0.037	2.50	2.57	2.54
R_l	[26] / [44]	20.767 ± 0.025	1.05	1.08	1.08
$A_{fb}(\ell)$	[26] / [44]	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.72	0.69	0.81
$A_\ell(P_\tau)$	[26] / [44]	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.11	0.13	0.07
R_b	[26] / [44]	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.26	0.29	0.27
R_c	[26] / [44]	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.002	0.002	0.002
$A_{fb}(b)$	[26] / [44]	0.0992 ± 0.0016	7.17	7.37	6.63
$A_{fb}(c)$	[26] / [44]	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.86	0.88	0.80
A_b	[26] / [44]	0.923 ± 0.020	0.36	0.36	0.35
A_c	[26] / [44]	0.670 ± 0.027	0.005	0.005	0.005
A_ℓ(SLD)	[26] / [44]	0.1513 ± 0.0021	3.16	3.03	3.51
$\sin^2\theta^\ell_w(Q_{fb})$	[26] / [44]	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.63	0.64	0.59
M_W [GeV]	[26] / [44]	$80.399 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.010_{SUSY}$	1.77	1.39	2.08
$a^{EXP}_\mu - a^{SM}_\mu$	[53] / [42,54]	$(30.2 \pm 8.8 \pm 2.0_{SUSY}) \times 10^{-10}$	4.35	1.82	11.19 (N/A)
M_h [GeV]	[28] / [55,56]	$> 114.4[\pm1.5_{SUSY}]$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$BR^{EXP/SM}_{b\to s\gamma}$	[45] / [46]	$1.117 \pm 0.076_{EXP}$ $\pm0.082_{SM} \pm 0.050_{SUSY}$	1.83	1.09	0.94
$BR(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	[29] / [41]	CMS & LHCb	0.04	0.44	0.01
$BR^{EXP/SM}_{B\to\tau\nu}$	[29] / [46]	$1.43 \pm 0.43_{EXP+TH}$	1.43	1.59	1.00
$BR(B_d \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	[29] / [46]	$< 4.6[\pm0.01_{SUSY}] \times 10^{-9}$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$BR^{EXP/SM}_{B\to X_s\ell\ell}$	[47]/ [46]	0.99 ± 0.32	0.02	$\ll 0.01$	$\ll 0.01$
$BR^{EXP/SM}_{K\to\mu\nu}$	[29] / [48]	$1.008 \pm 0.014_{EXP+TH}$	0.39	0.42	0.33
$BR^{EXP/SM}_{K\to\pi\nu\bar\nu}$	[49]/ [50]	< 4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\Delta M^{EXP/SM}_{B_s}$	[49] / [51,52]	$0.97 \pm 0.01_{EXP} \pm 0.27_{SM}$	0.02	0.02	0.01
$\frac{\Delta M^{EXP/SM}_{B_s}}{\Delta M^{EXP/SM}_{B_d}}$	[29] / [46,51,52]	$1.00 \pm 0.01_{EXP} \pm 0.13_{SM}$	$\ll 0.01$	0.33	$\ll 0.01$
$\Delta\epsilon^{EXP/SM}_K$	[49] / [51,52]	$1.08 \pm 0.14_{EXP+TH}$	0.27	0.37	0.33
$\Omega_{CDM}h^2$	[31] / [13]	$0.1120 \pm 0.0056 \pm 0.012_{SUSY}$	8.4×10^{-4}	0.1	N/A
σ^{SI}_p	[25]	$(m_{\chi^0_1}, \sigma^{SI}_p)$ plane	0.13	0.13	N/A
jets + $\not{E}_T$	[18,20]	$(m_0, m_{1/2})$ plane	1.55	2.20	N/A
$H/A, H^\pm$	[21]	$(M_A, \tan\beta)$ plane	0.0	0.0	N/A
Total χ^2/d.o.f. p-values	All	All	28.8/22 15%	27.3/21 16%	32.7/23 (21.5/22) 9% (49%)

Global Fit to indirect and direct constraints on SUSY!

Other "fitter" groups find very similar results: e.g.
SuperBayeS: **arXiv:1212.2636**
Fittino group: **arXiv:1204.4199**

CMSSM: Evolution with time

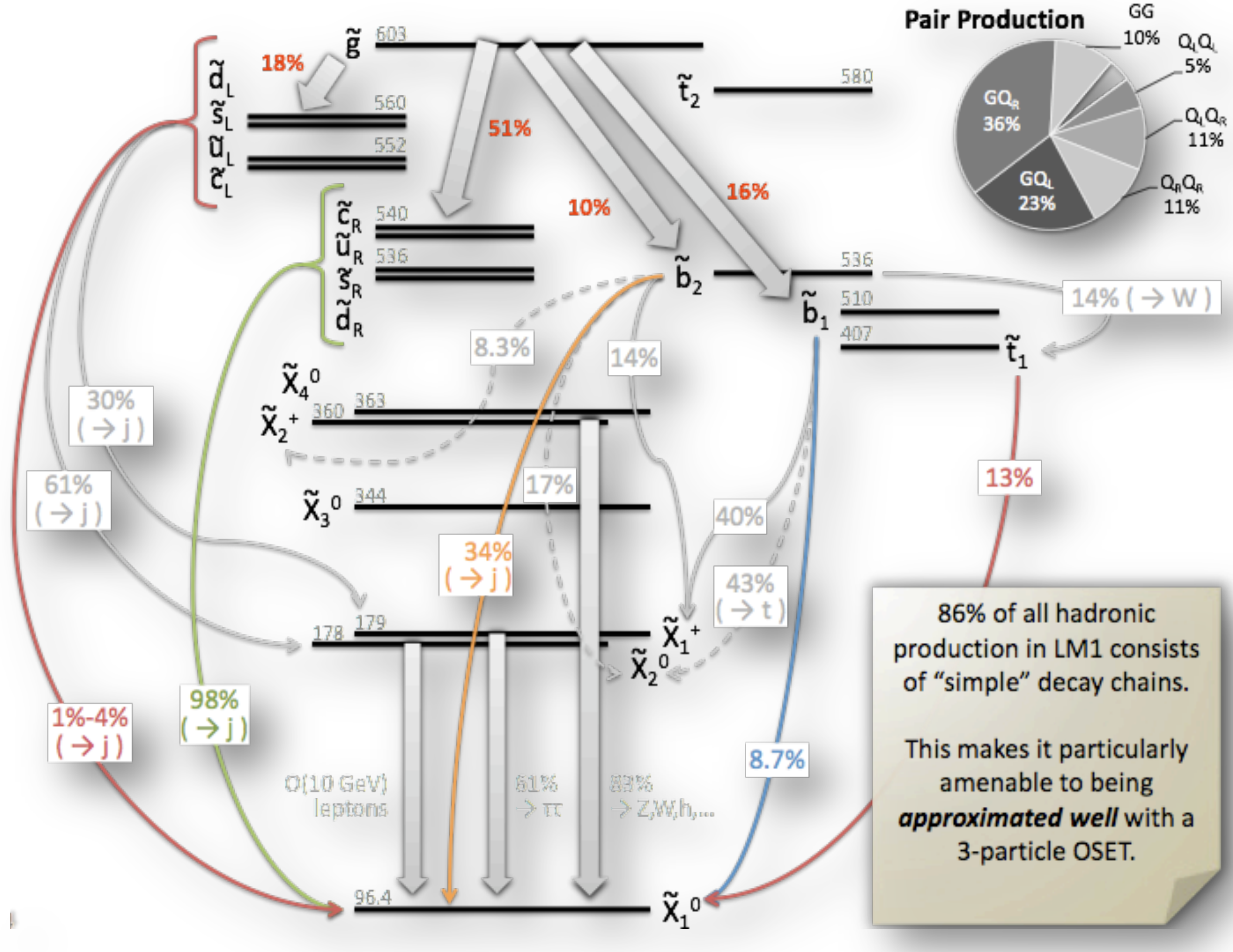


SUSY Status – post 7 TeV LHC data

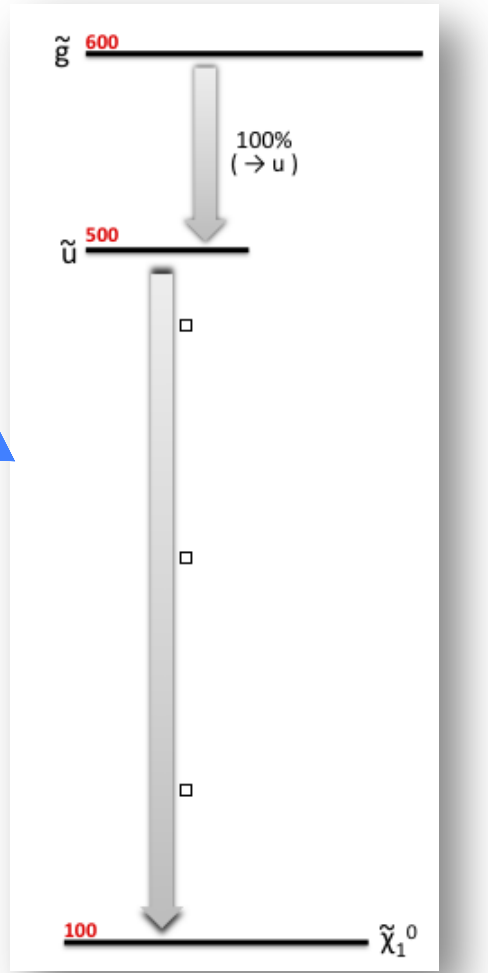
- Constrained SUSY models like the CMSSM are severely put under pressure by the LHC limits!
- Experiments need to define new benchmarks and to present the interpretation of their searches.
- A bottom-up approach, using so-called simplified models, was adopted but ATLAS and CMS as the primary vehicle to present SUSY searches!

Interpretation in Simplified Models

CMSSM



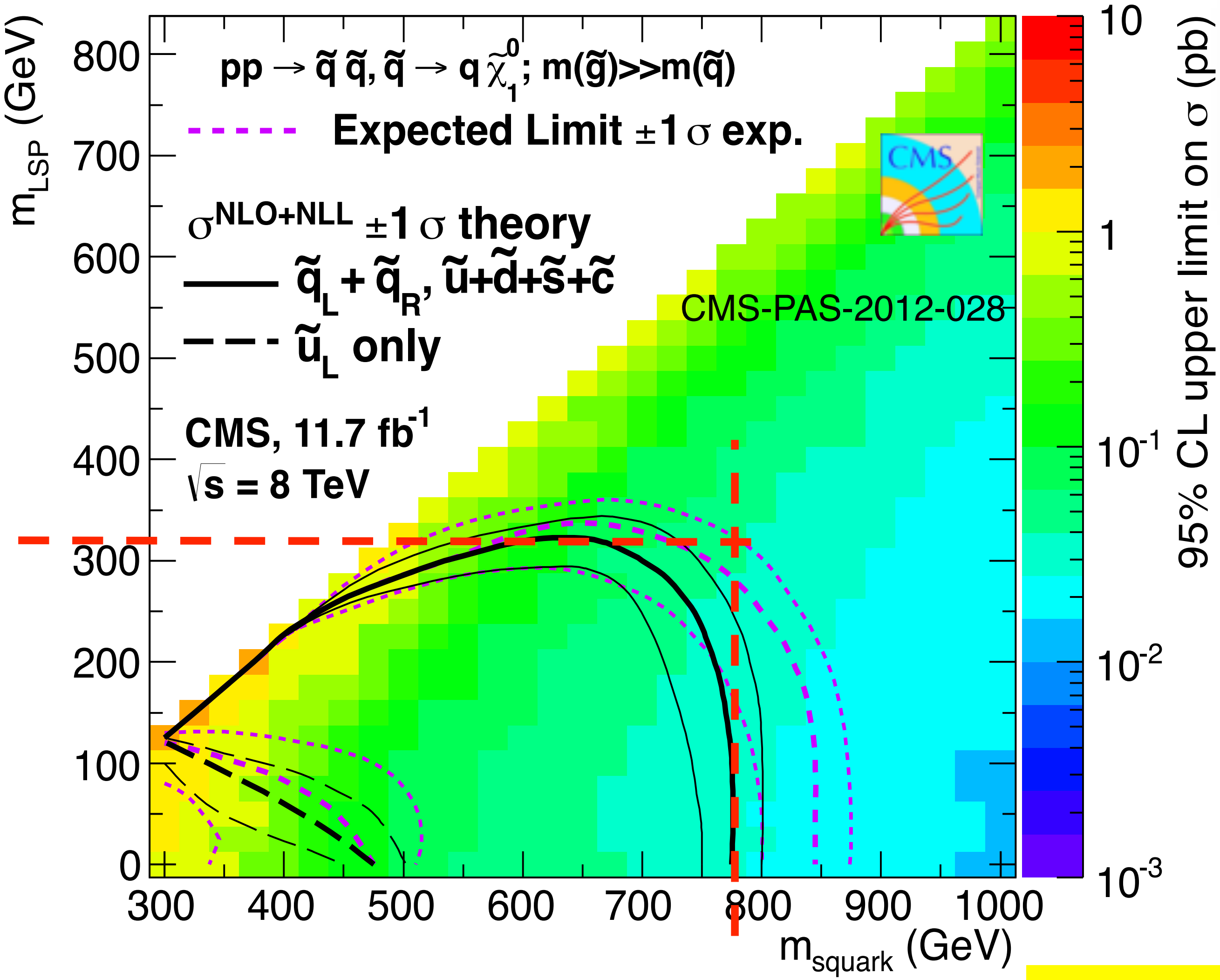
What the individual searches are sensitive to is much more simple…

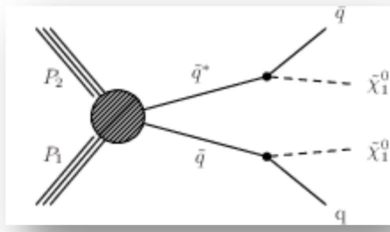


Simplified model spectrum (SMS)
with 3 particles, 2 decay modes

SMS: a few interesting features

$m_{LSP}^{max} \approx 0.3$ TeV : LSP mass above which there is NO limit anymore





$\tilde{q}\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\tilde{\chi}^0\bar{q}\tilde{\chi}^0$

$m_G^{max} \approx 0.8$ TeV : Best limit in plane

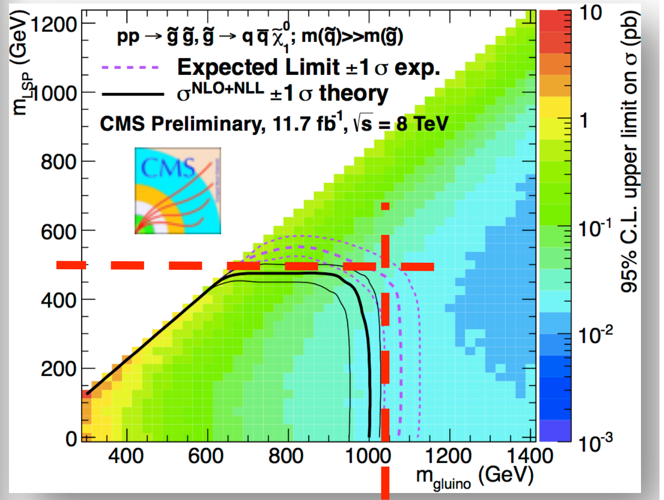
Assumes 100% BR for decay chain considered.

How to summarize SMS limits?

Approach taken in the 2012 and 2013 Experimental SUSY PDG reviews [OB & Paul De Jong]:

http://pdg.lbl.gov/2012/reviews/rpp2012-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf
http://pdg.lbl.gov/2013/reviews/rpp2013-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf

Model	Assumption	$m_{\tilde{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{g}}$
CMSSM	$m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	1400
	all $m_{\tilde{q}}$	-	800
	all $m_{\tilde{g}}$	1300	-
Simplified model $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ =0	-	900
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 300$	-	no limit
Simplified model $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$	750	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 250$	no limit	-
Simplified model $\tilde{g}\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}\bar{\tilde{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$= 0, $m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1500	1500
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$= 0, all $m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$= 0, all $m_{\tilde{q}}$	-	900



This was an appropriate approach for the rather limited amount of inclusive searches and corresponding SMS interpretations available in 2011 (7 TeV).

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http://pdg.lbl.gov/2012/reviews/rpp2012-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf
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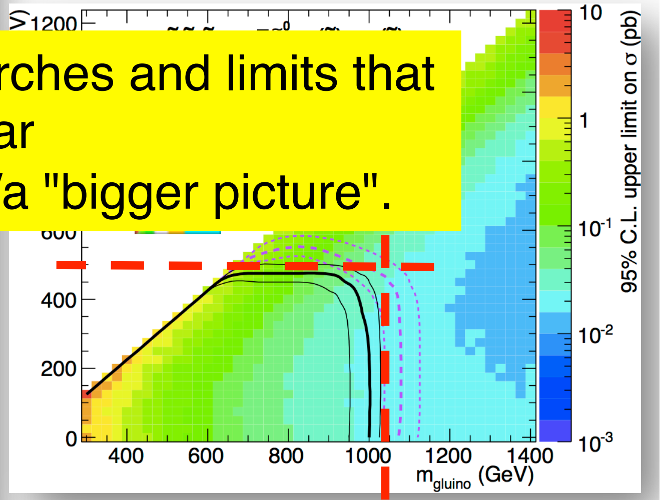
Model	Assumption	$m_{\tilde{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{g}}$
	$m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	1400
CMSSM	all $m_{\tilde{q}}$		800
Simpli[illegible]			
Simplified model $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$	750	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} > 250$	no limit	-
Simplified model $\tilde{g}\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}\bar{\tilde{q}}$	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$, $m_{\tilde{q}} \approx m_{\tilde{g}}$	1500	1500
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$, all $m_{\tilde{g}}$	1400	-
	$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$, all $m_{\tilde{q}}$	-	900



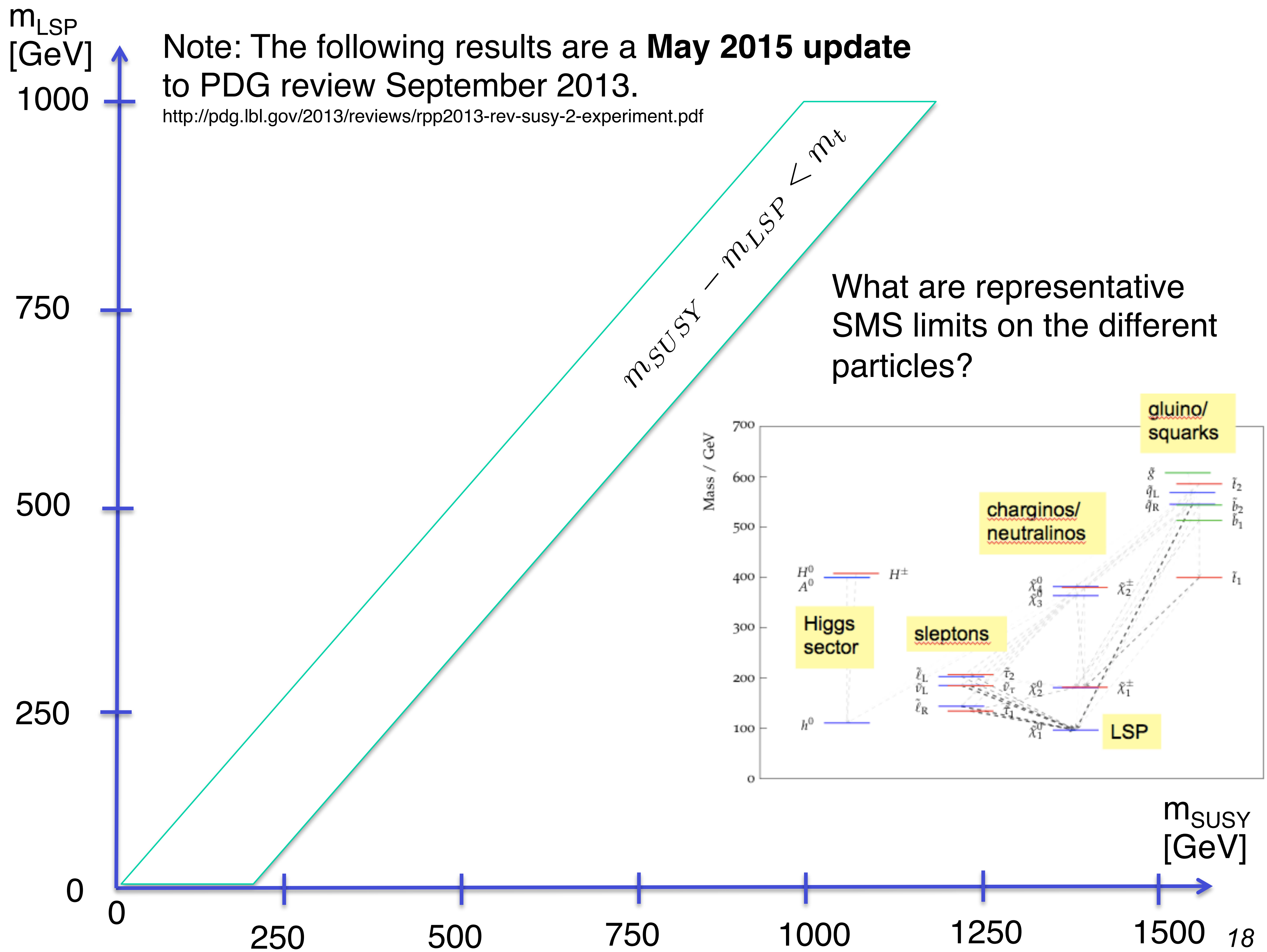
It is a challenge to do justice to the many searches and limits that have been established so far
- even more so to put it all together into the/a "bigger picture".

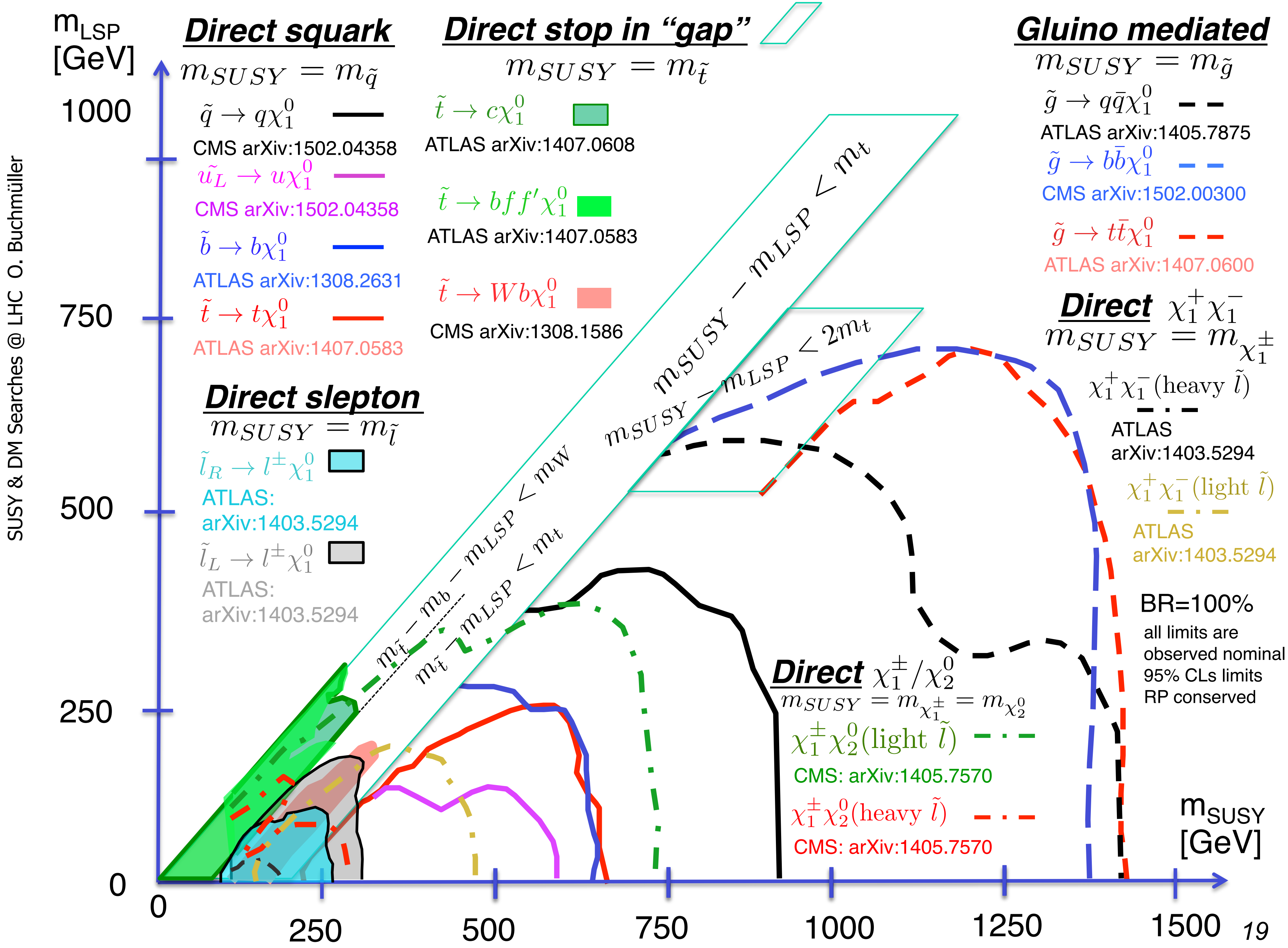
This was an appropriate approach for the rather limited amount of inclusive searches and corresponding SMS interpretations available in 2011 (7 TeV).

Note: The following results are a **May 2015 update** to PDG review September 2013.

http://pdg.lbl.gov/2013/reviews/rpp2013-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf

What are representative SMS limits on the different particles?




SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
m_{LSP} [GeV]
1000
750
500
250
0
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
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$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
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ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
Direct stop in "gap"
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{t}}$
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$\tilde{t} \to bff'\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
$\tilde{t} \to Wb\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1308.1586
Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
$\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
$\tilde{g} \to b\bar{b}\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.00300
$\tilde{g} \to t\bar{t}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600
Direct $\chi_1^+\chi_1^-$
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^\pm}$
$\chi_1^+\chi_1^-$(heavy $\tilde{l}$)
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ATLAS: arXiv:1403.5294
$\tilde{l}_L \to l^\pm\chi_1^0$
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$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < 2m_t$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_b - m_{LSP} < m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
Direct $\chi_1^\pm/\chi_2^0$
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^\pm} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
$\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0$(light $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
$\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0$(heavy $\tilde{l}$)
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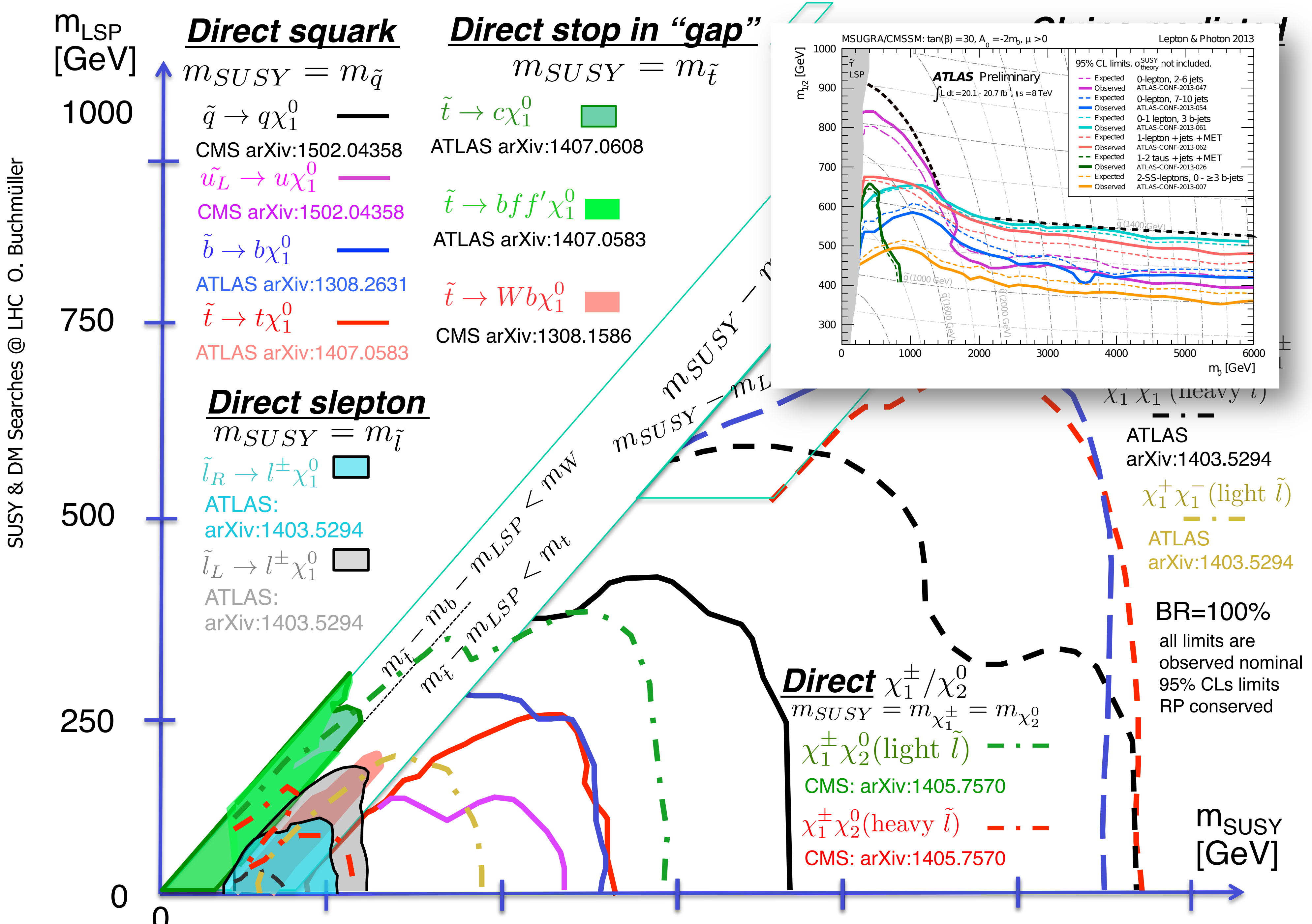
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits RP conserved
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500



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$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_b - m_{LSP} < m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
MSUGRA/CMSSM: tan(β) = 30, A_0 = -2m_0, μ > 0
Lepton & Photon 2013
ATLAS Preliminary
$\int L\,dt$ = 20.1 - 20.7 fb^{-1}, $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV
95% CL limits. σ_{theory}^{SUSY} not included.
Expected / Observed 0-lepton, 2-6 jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-047
Expected / Observed 0-lepton, 7-10 jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-054
Expected / Observed 0-1 lepton, 3 b-jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-061
Expected / Observed 1-lepton + jets + MET ATLAS-CONF-2013-062
Expected / Observed 1-2 taus + jets + MET ATLAS-CONF-2013-026
Expected / Observed 2-SS-leptons, 0 - ≥3 b-jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-007
$\tilde{\tau}$ LSP
$\tilde{g}$ (1000 GeV)
$\tilde{g}$ (1400 GeV)
$\tilde{q}$ (1600 GeV)
$\tilde{q}$ (2000 GeV)
$m_{1/2}$ [GeV]
m_0 [GeV]
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000
300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
$\chi_1^+\chi_1^-$ (heavy $\tilde{l}$)
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0
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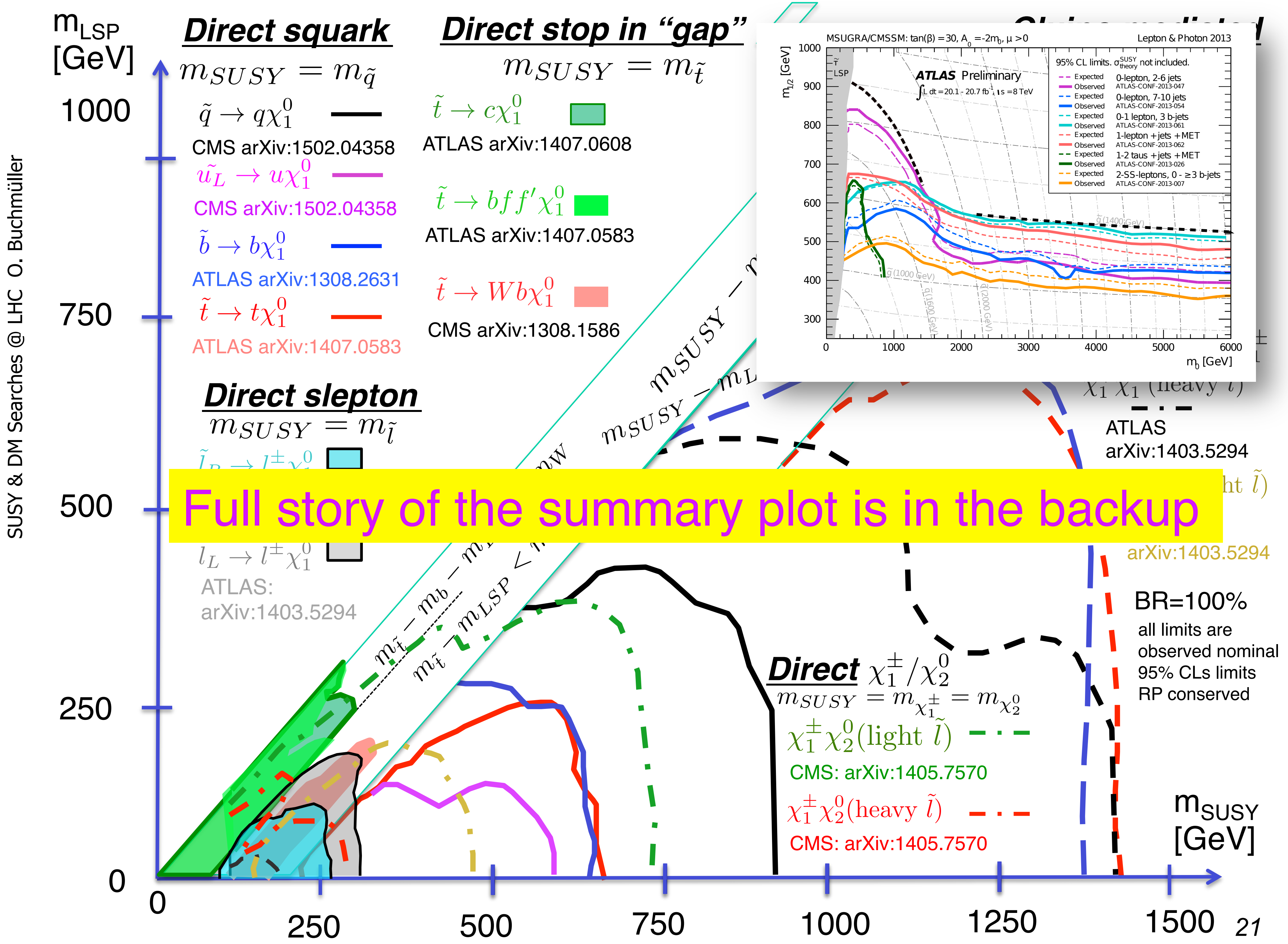

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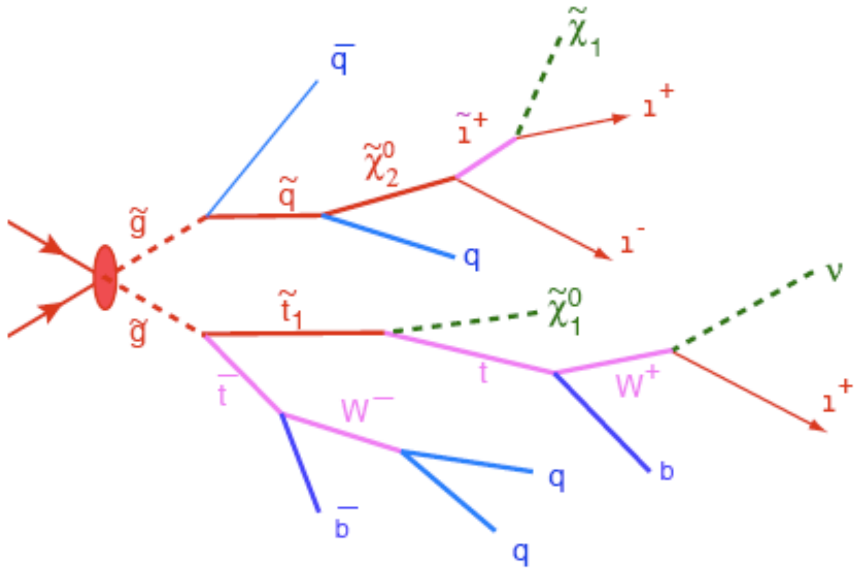
Direct $\chi_1^{\pm}/\chi_2^0$
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^{\pm}} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0$(light $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0$(heavy $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294
arXiv:1403.5294
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits RP conserved
MSUGRA/CMSSM: tan(β) = 30, $A_0 = -2m_0$, μ > 0
Lepton & Photon 2013
ATLAS Preliminary
95% CL limits. σ_{theory}^{SUSY} not included.
0-lepton, 2-6 jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-047
0-lepton, 7-10 jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-054
0-1 lepton, 3 b-jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-061
1-lepton + jets + MET ATLAS-CONF-2013-062
1-2 taus + jets + MET ATLAS-CONF-2013-026
2-SS-leptons, 0 - ≥3 b-jets ATLAS-CONF-2013-007
$m_{1/2}$ [GeV]
m_0 [GeV]
Full story of the summary plot is in the backup

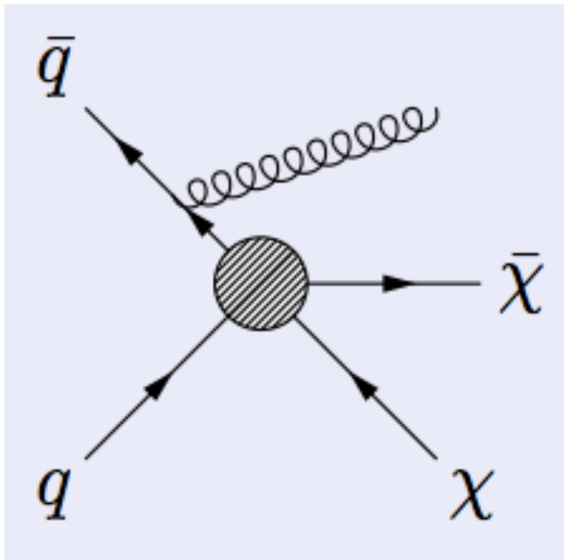
Characterizing Dark Matter Searches

complete theory vs. simple interpretations

SUSY

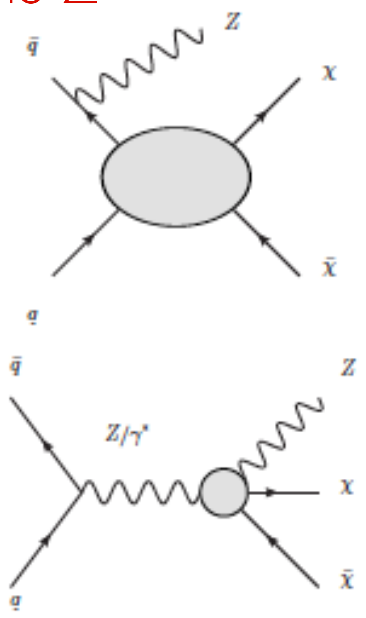


Example:
Effective Field Theory
Simplified models

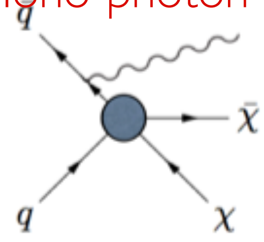


Mono-Mania (at the LHC)

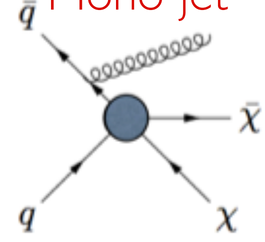
Mono-Z



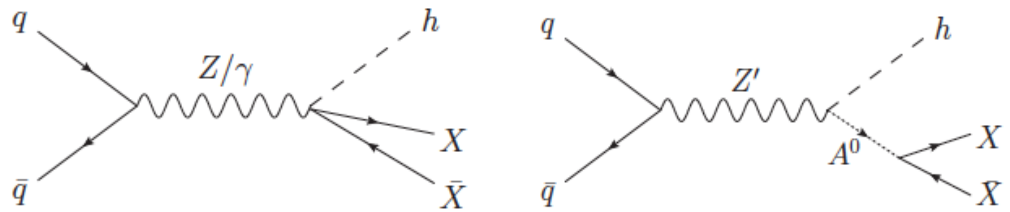
Mono-photon



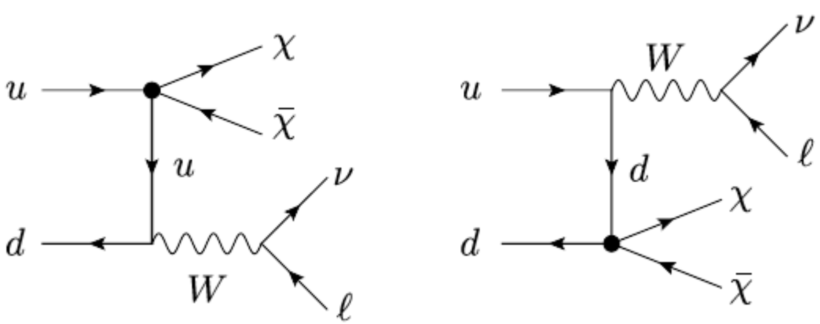
Mono-jet



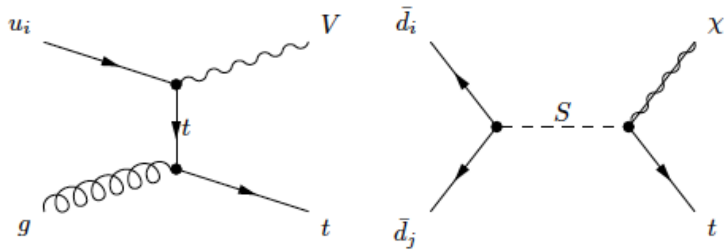
Mono-Higgs



Mono-W

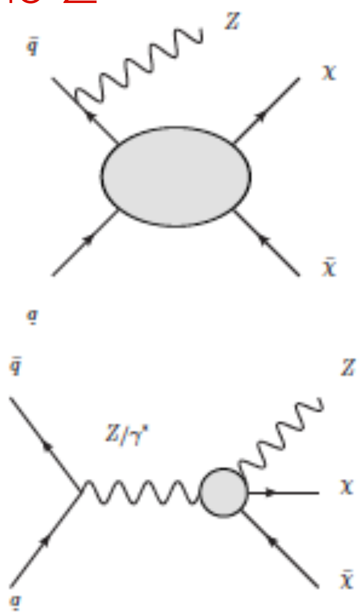


Mono-top



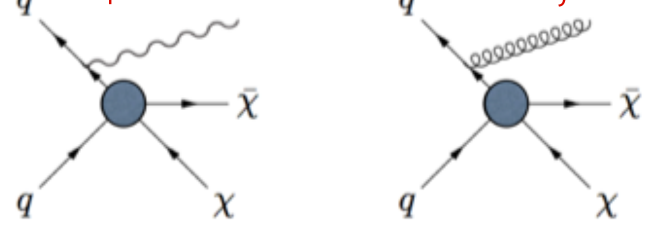
Mono-Mania (at the LHC)

Mono-Z

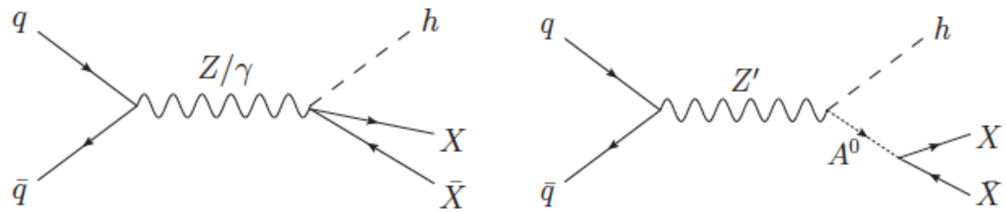


Mono-photon

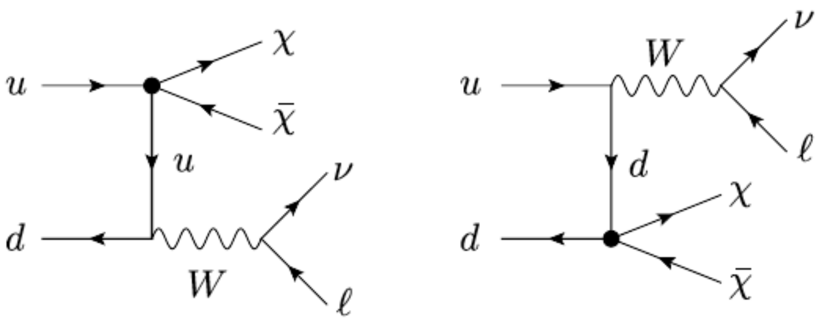
Mono-jet



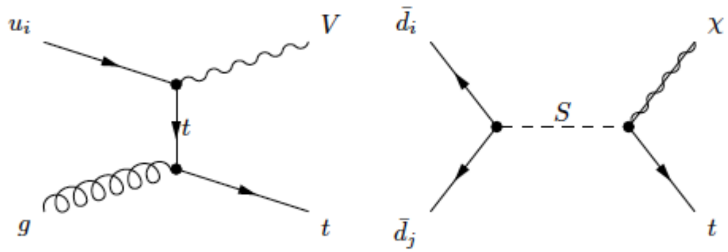
Mono-Higgs



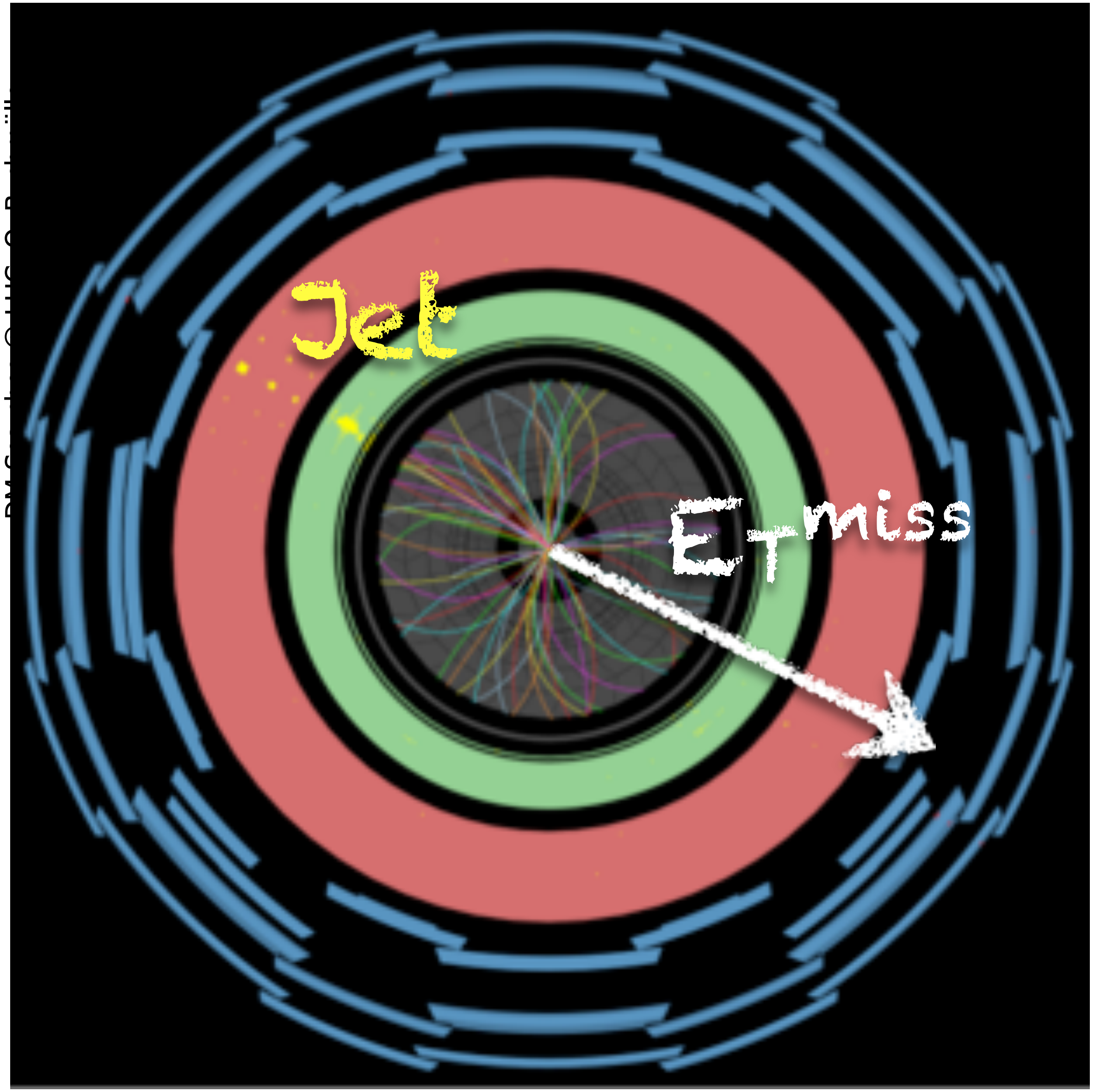
Mono-W



Mono-top



Mono-X searches at colliders



E_T^{miss} trigger

Example Monojet

(8 TeV, 20.3 fb-1)

E_T^{miss} , $p_T(j)$ > 150 - 900 GeV

1 or 2 jets (anti-k_T,

R=0.4, p_T>30 GeV)

$|\Delta\phi(E_T^{miss}, j_2)|>0.5$

Example Monophoton

(8 TeV, 19.6 fb^{-1}):

E_T^{miss} , $p_T(\gamma)$>140 GeV,

N_{jet} < 2 (anti-k_T, R=0.5,

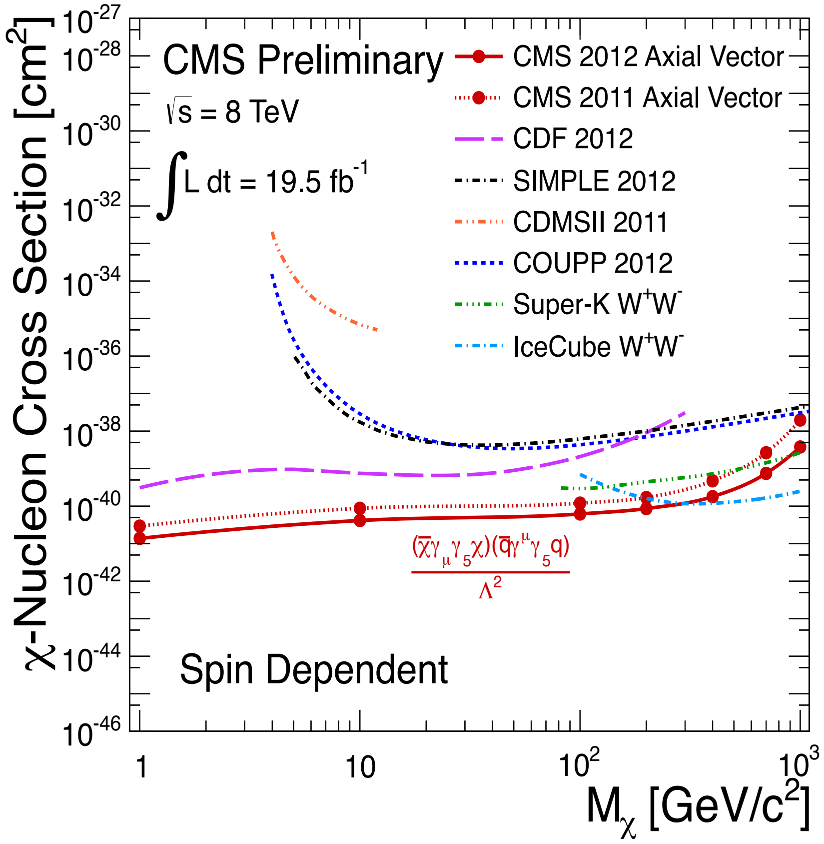
p_T>30 GeV)

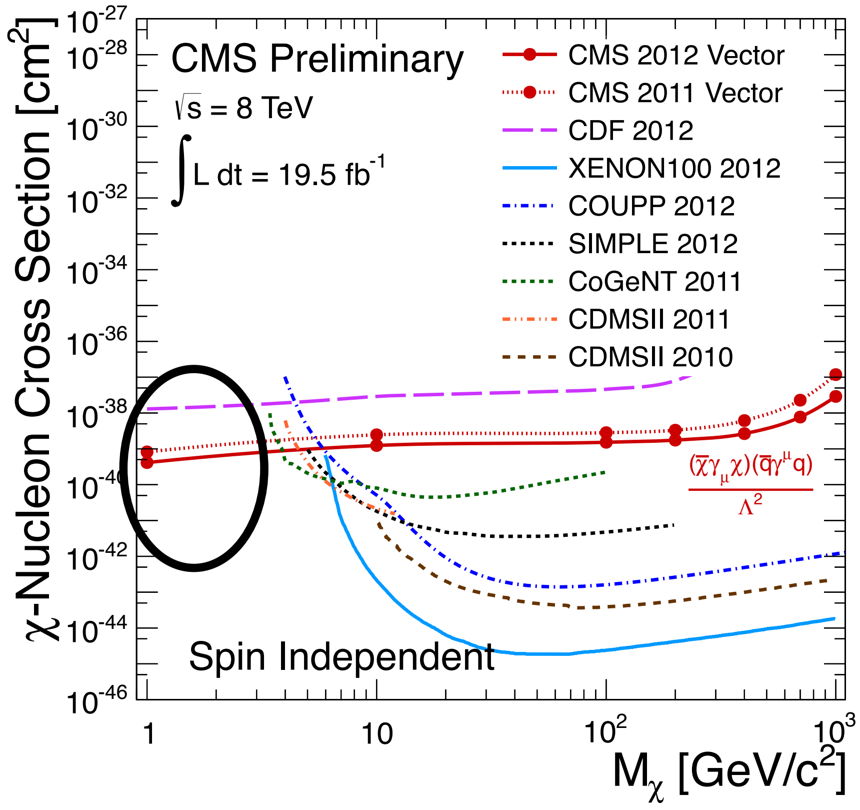
$\Delta\phi$ (γ, E_T^{miss}) >2,

(X^2, $\Delta\phi$ (jet, E_T^{miss}) >0.4)

Mono-Jet analyses better than direct detection?!

DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller



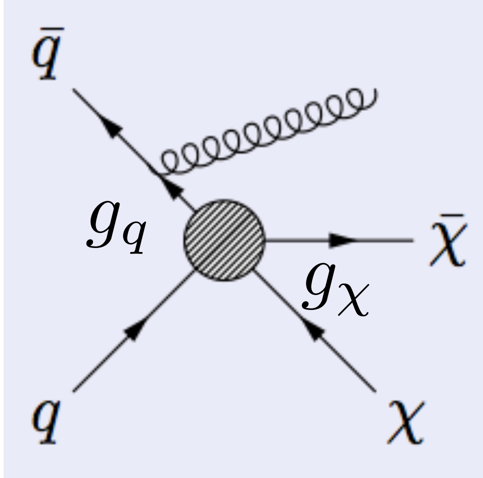


Claim [often made]:
For low mass and the entire spin-dependent case monojet limits are stronger than direct detection limits!

Effective Field Theory (EFT) Interpretation

Example of considered operators:

$$O_V = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q)}{\Lambda^2}$$ Vector operator, s-channel



$$O_{AV} = \frac{(\bar{\chi}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 q)}{\Lambda^2}$$ Axial vector operator, s-channel

Assumption of EFT

If the operator (e.g. V or AV) mediator is suitably(!!) heavy it can be integrated out to obtain the effective V or AV contact operator. In this case (and only this case), the contact interaction scale Λ is related to the parameters entering the Lagrangian:

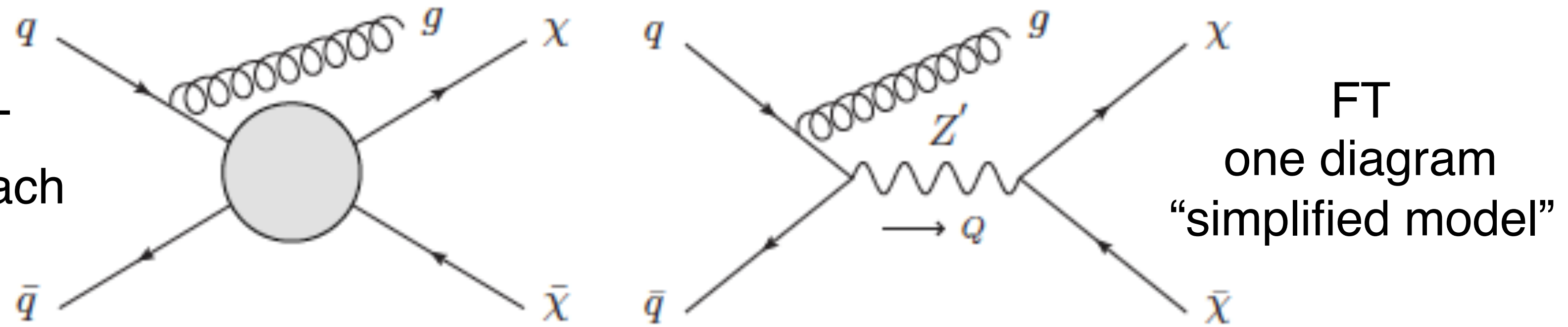
$$\Lambda = \frac{M_{mediator}}{\sqrt{g_q g_\chi}}$$ (relation in the full theory)

Validity of Effective Field Theory Limits

Recent work from OB, M.Dolan,C.McCabe: arXiv:1308.6799

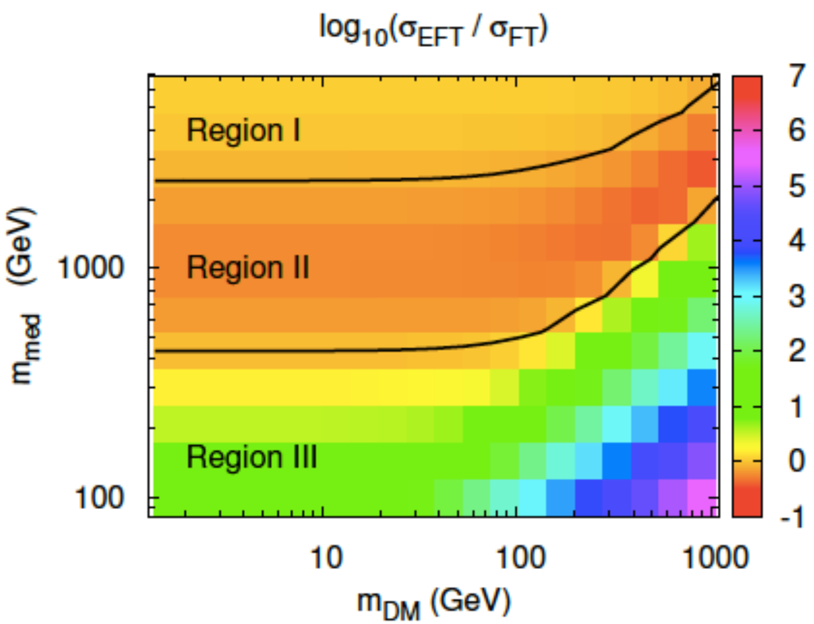
➢ Compare Effective Field Theory (EFT) with Full Theory (FT)

EFT
approach



FT
one diagram
"simplified model"

Use vector and axial-vector mediators (e.g. Z') as example - scalar are similar in conclusion!



Compare prediction of FT with EFT in $m_{med} - m_{DM}$ plane.
Three regions become visible:

Region I: EFT and FT agree better then 20%

➢ EFT is valid!

Region II: EFT yields significant weaker limits then FT

➢ EFT limits are too conservative!

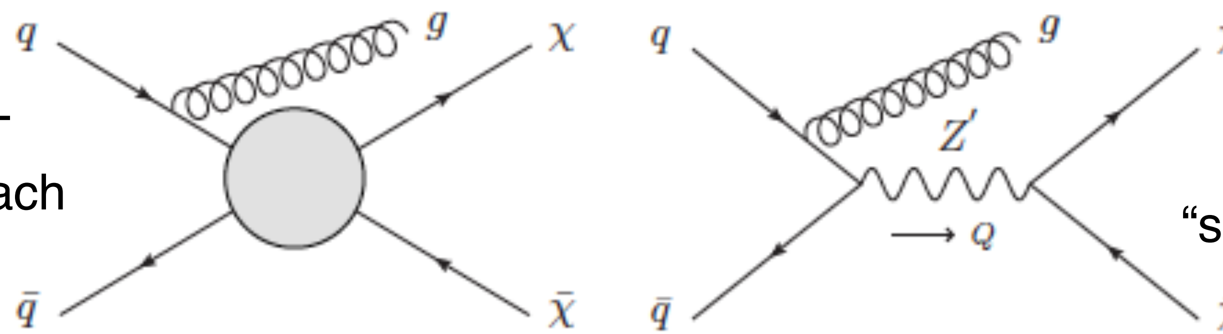
Region III: EFT yields significant stronger limits then FT

➢ EFT limits are too aggressive!

Validity of Effective Field Theory Limits

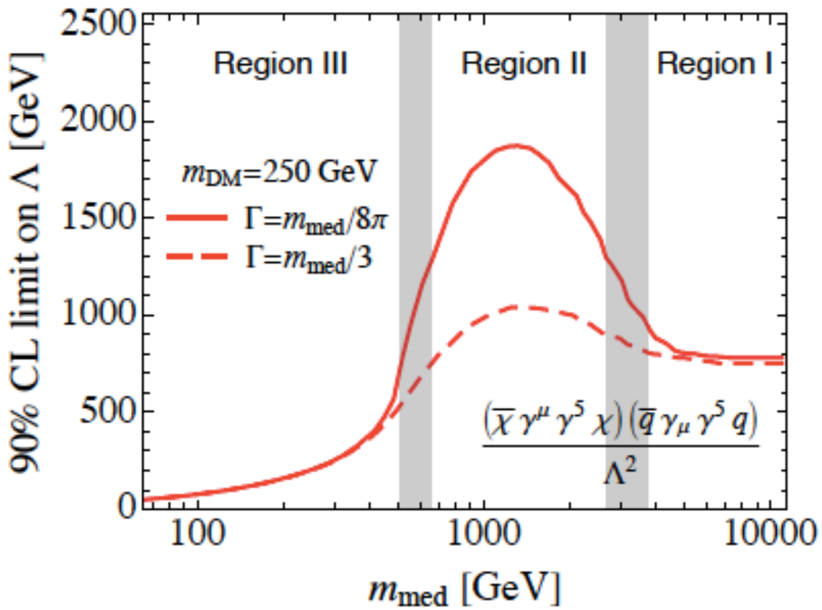
Recent work from OB, M.Dolan,C.McCabe: arXiv:1308.6799
- Compare Effective Field Theory (EFT) with Full Theory (FT)

EFT approach



FT one diagram "simplified model"

Use vector and axial-vector mediators (e.g. Z') as example - scalar are similar in conclusion!



Three Regions as function of mediator mass:

Region I: Heavy m_{med}
- EFT is valid!

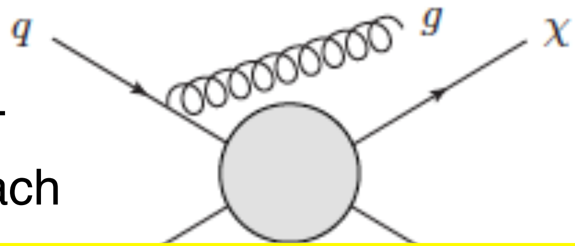
Region II: Medium m_{med} – Resonant enhancement
- EFT limits are too conservative!

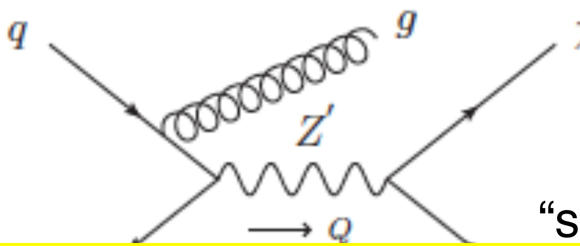
Region III: Low m_{med}
- EFT limits are too aggressive!

Validity of Effective Field Theory Limits

Recent work from OB, M.Dolan,C.McCabe: arXiv:1308.6799
- Compare Effective Field Theory (EFT) with Full Theory (FT)

EFT approach



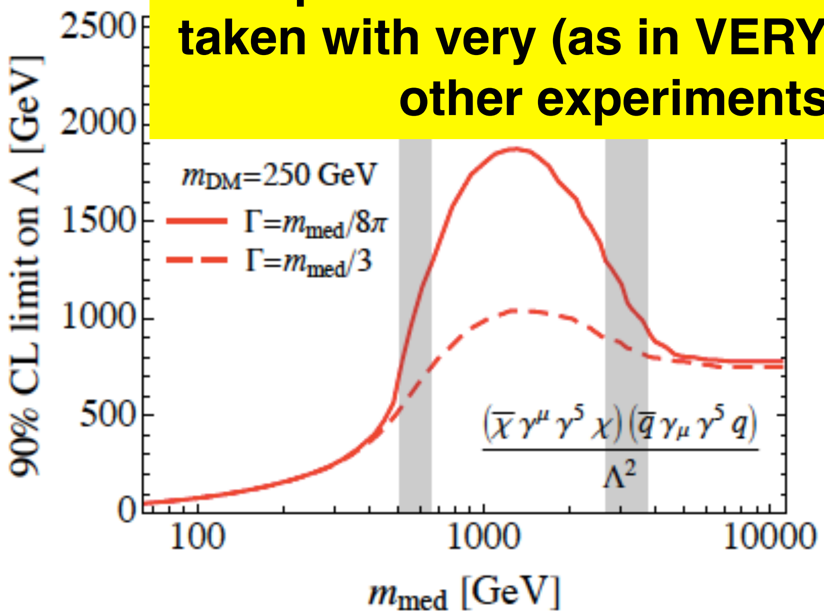


FT one diagram "simplified model"

Use v ... clusion!

... s:

Conclusion:
The EFT is not an appropriate framework for a comprehensive Interpretation of DM searches at colliders and especially must taken with very (as in VERY) special care when comparing with other experiments such as Direct Detection!



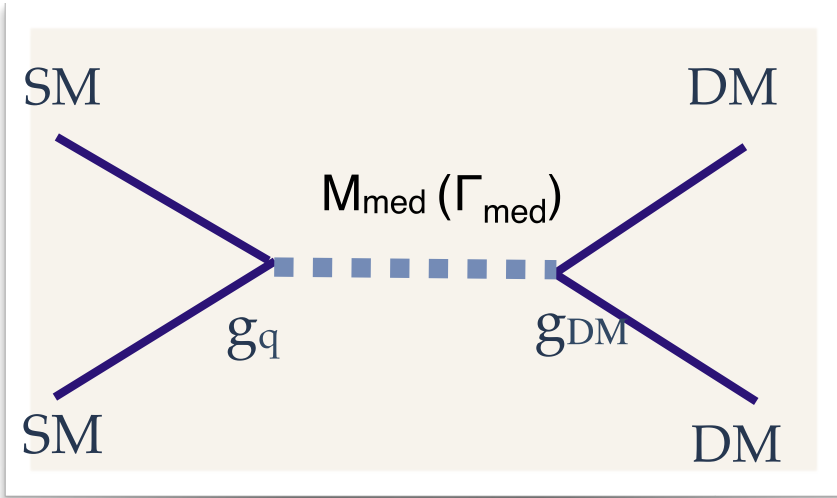
Region I: Heavy m_{med}
- EFT is valid!

Region II: Medium m_{med} – Resonant enhancement
- EFT limits are too conservative!

Region III: Low m_{med}
- EFT limits are too aggressive!

Minimal Simplified Dark Matter Model

Based on work from :
OB, S. Malik, M.Dolan,C.McCabe arXiV:1407.8257



s-channel

Define simplified model with (minimum) 4 parameters	
Mediator mass (M_{med})	DM mass (M_{DM})
g_q	g_{DM}

DM	
Dirac fermion	Scalar - real
Majorana fermion	Scalar - complex

Consider comprehensive set of diagrams for mediator	
Vector	Axial-vector
Scalar	Pseudoscalar

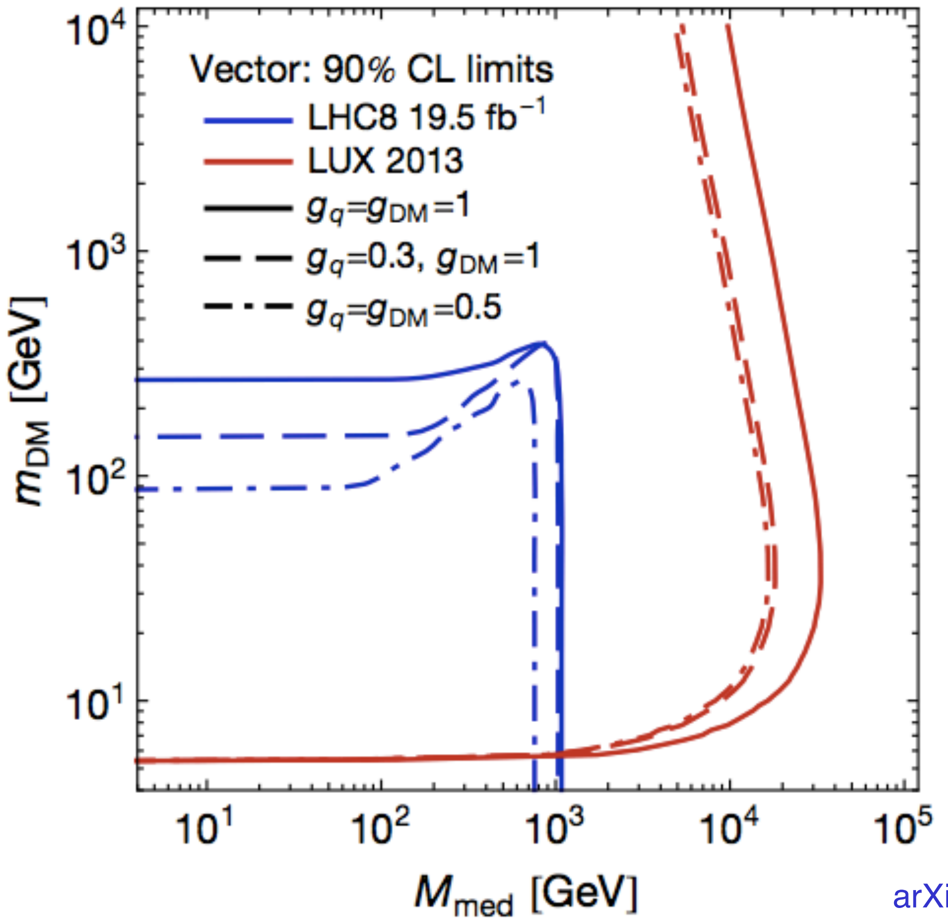
(Γ_{med} can also be free as long As Γ_{med}<M_{med})

Collider vs Direct Detection

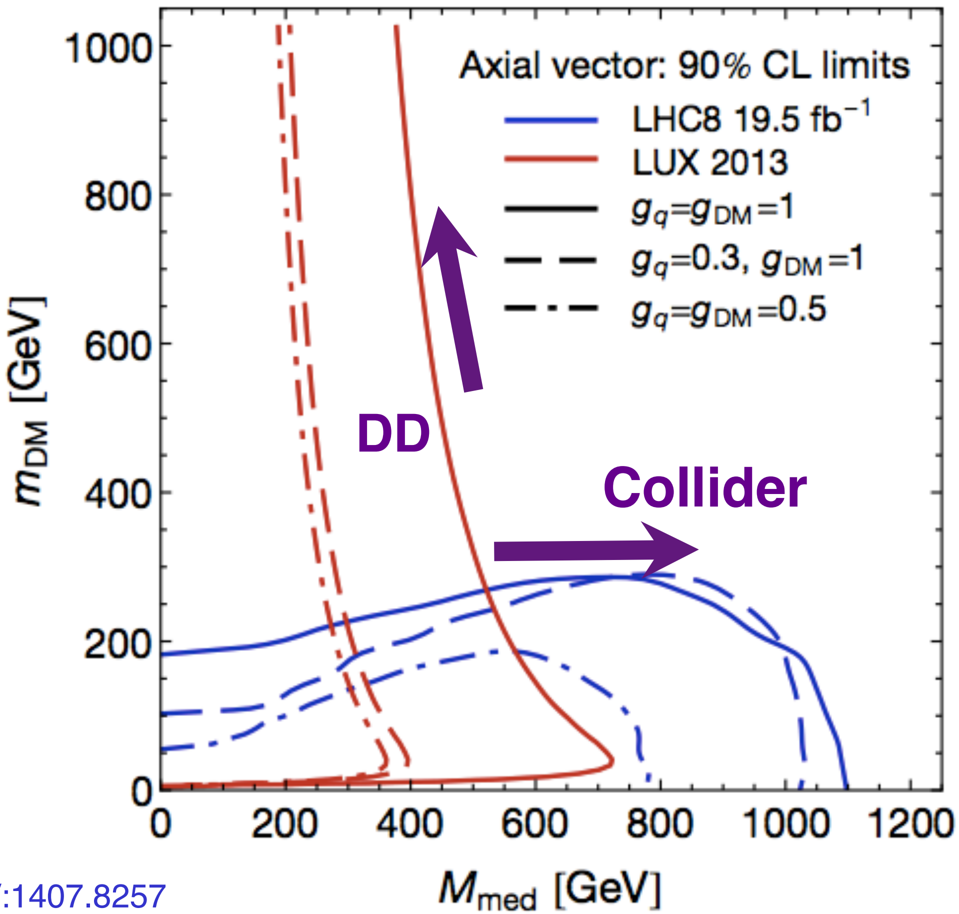
M_{DM}	M_{med}
g_q	g_{DM}

nmüller

Vector



Axial vector



arXiV:1407.8257

Scalar and Pseudoscalar

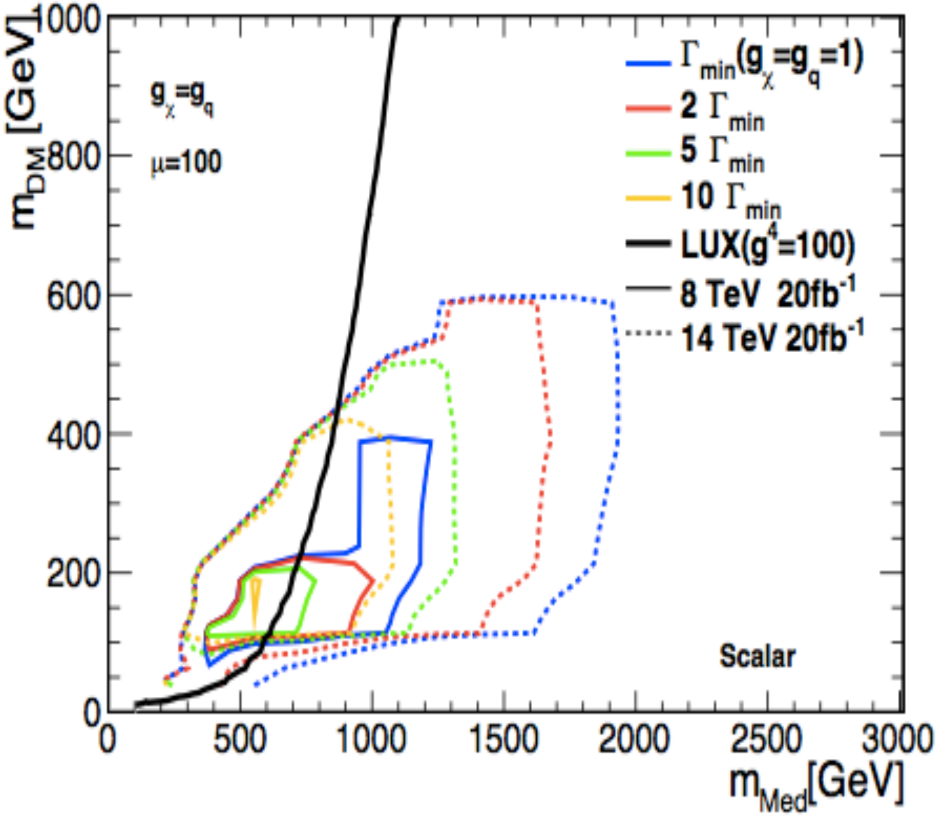
Philip Harris, Valentin V. Khoze,
Michael Spannowsky, Ciaran Williams

arXiv:1411.0535

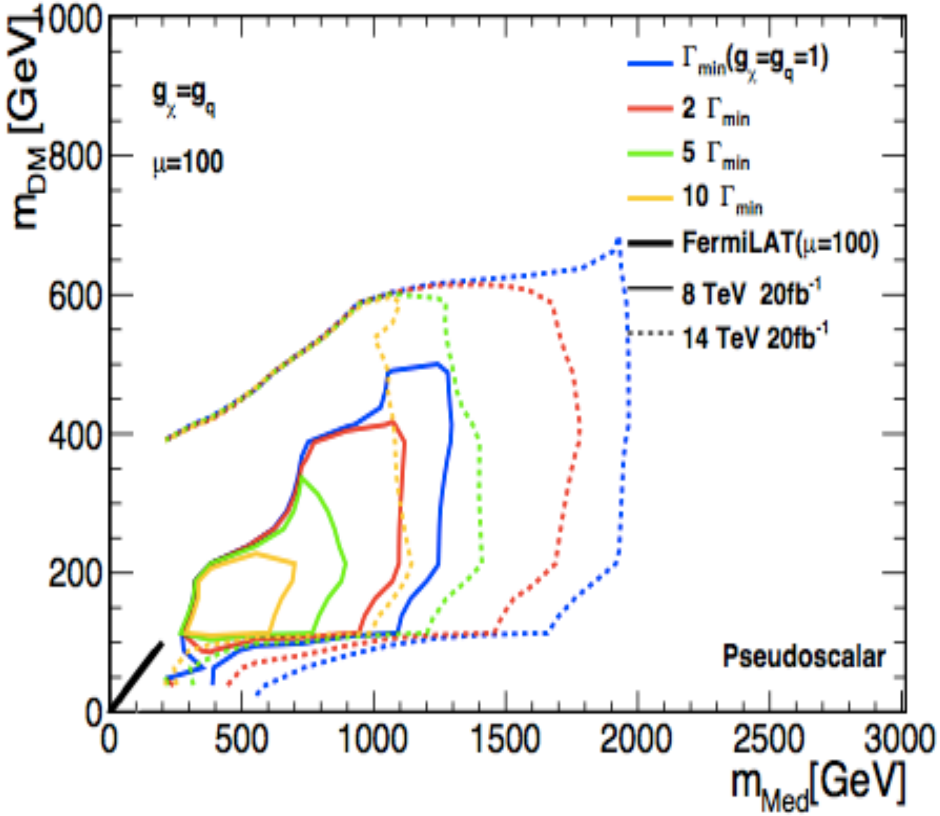
See also Buckley et al
arXiv:1410.6497

chmüller

Scalar



Pseudoscalar



Summary for most basic Mediator Interactions

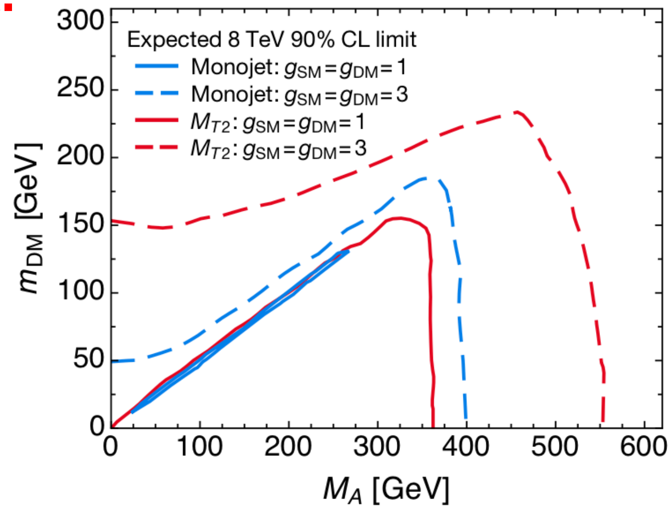
… in a nutshell!

Basic Mediators	
Vector EWK like coupling (assumed equal to all leptons). *Besides very low DM masses DD wins clearly over collider!*	**Axial-vector** EWK like coupling (assumed equal to all leptons). *DD and collider are equal in overall sensitivity but probe different regions of parameter space!*
Scalar Yukawa like coupling on SM side (mass based on SM side) *DD and collider are equal in overall sensitivity but probe different regions of parameter space!*	**Pseudoscalar** Yukawa like coupling on SM side (mass based on SM side) *No limits from DD (only from indirect detection). Collider provides limits similar in sensitivity to scalar limits*

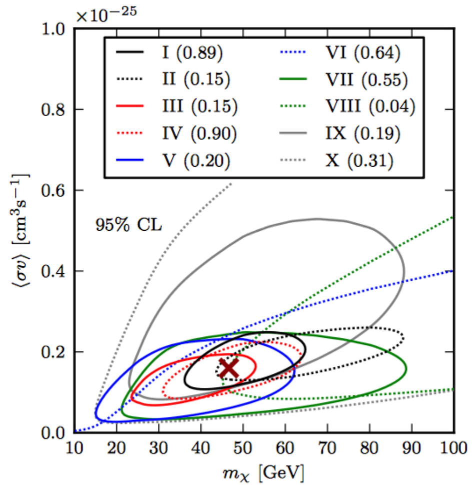
Fermi-Lat Excess: Indirect Detection vs Collider

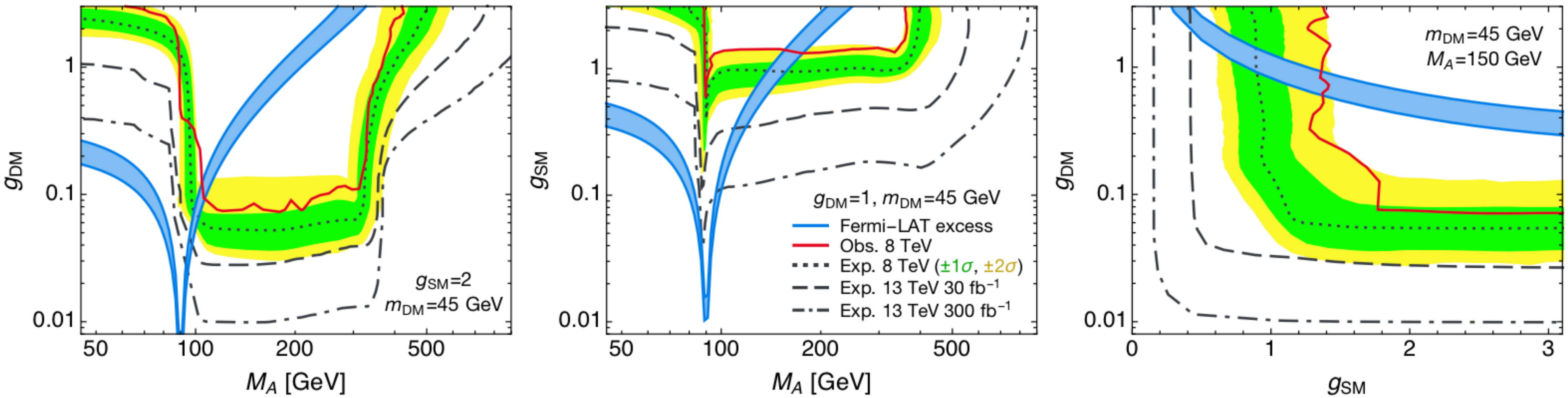
Constraining the Fermi-LAT excess with collider data.

Based on work from :
OB, S. Malik, C.McCabe, and B. Penning
arXiV:1505.07826



M_{DM} ~ 45 GeV
arXiv:1409.0042





Fermi-Lat Excess: Indirect Detection vs Collider

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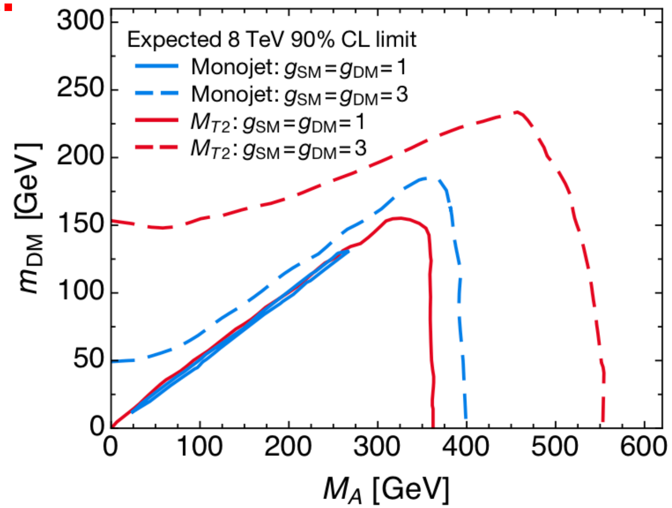
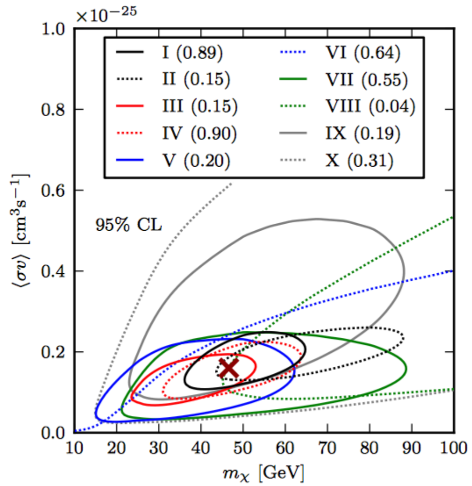
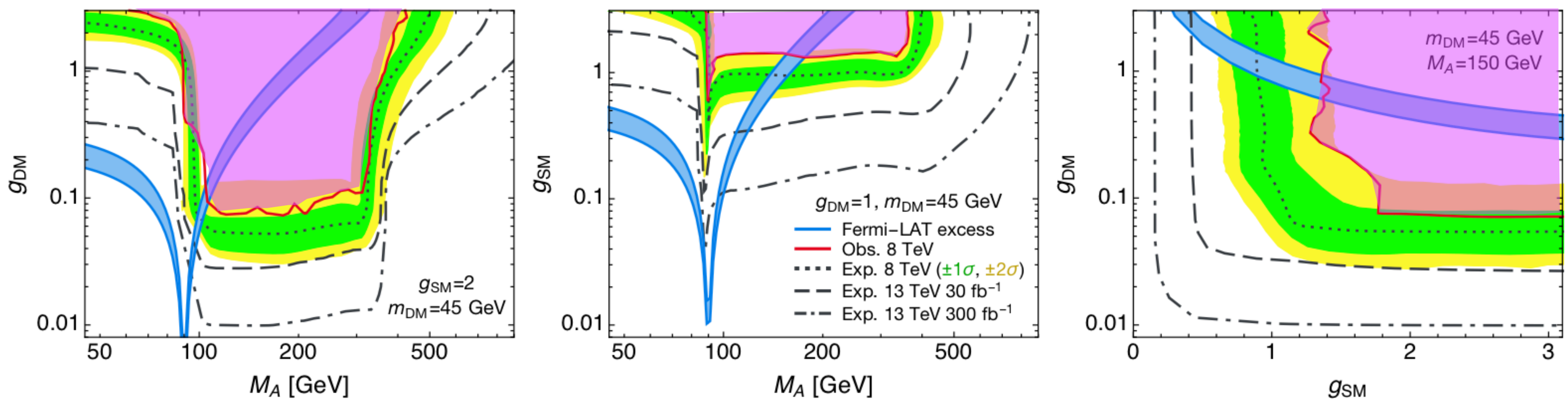
Paper appeared yesterday on arXiv



$M_{DM} \sim 45$ GeV
arXiv:1409.0042



Region excluded for pseudo-scalar model interpretation:



Outlook: 8 TeV vs 14 TeV

Use parton luminosities to illustrate the gain of 14 vs 8 TeV

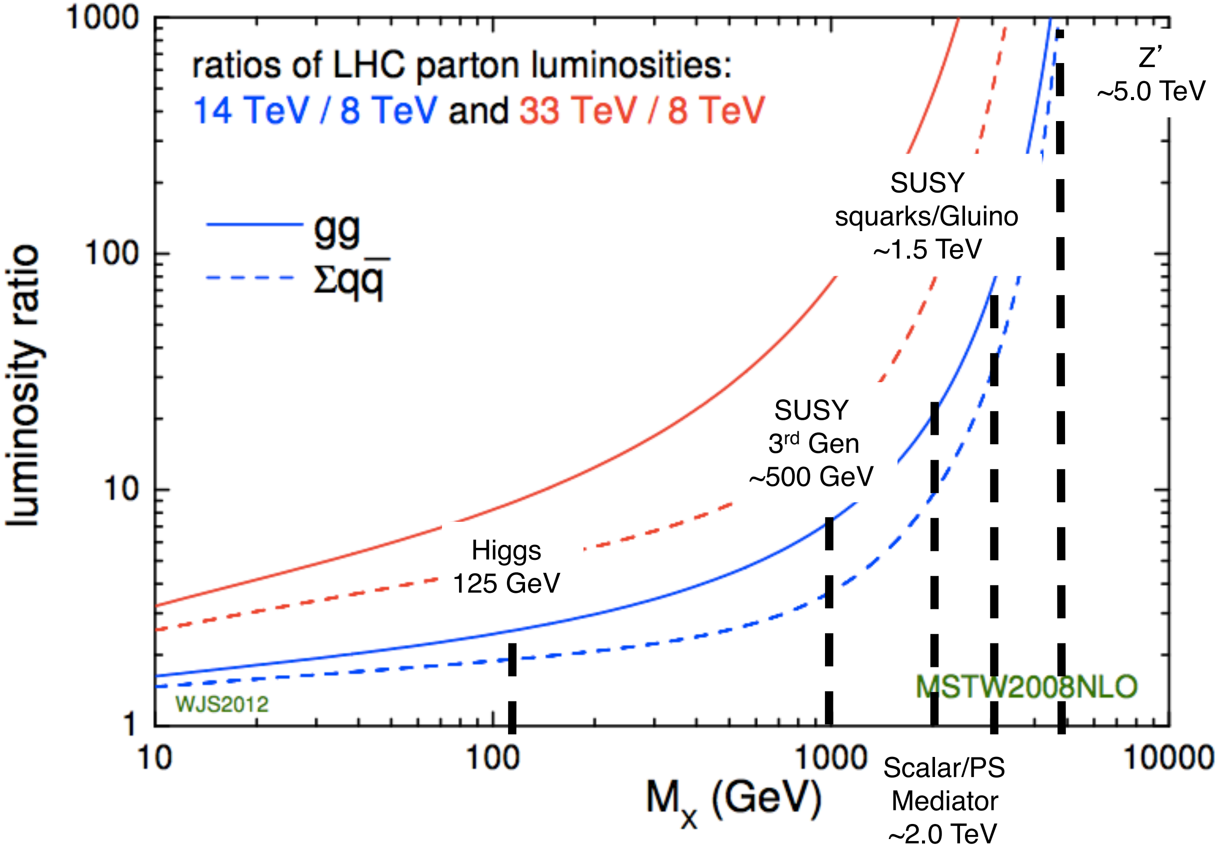
Higgs:
pp → H, H→WW, ZZ and γγ
mainly gg: factor ~2

SUSY – 3rd Generation:
Mass scale ~ 500 GeV
qq and gg: factor ~3 to 6

Scalar/Pseudoscalar Mediator
Mass scale ~ 2.0 TeV
gg: factor ~20

SUSY – Squarks/Gluino:
Mass scale ~ 1.5 TeV
qq,gg,qg: factor ~40 to 80

Vector/Axialvector a la Z' :
Mass scale ~ 5 TeV
qq: factor ~1000



Increase in energy will help a lot!

Summary

- So far New Physics has not revealed itself!
  - Even by 2010 the LHC has enter new territory for New Physics searches and since pushed e.g. the (coloured) SUSY mass scale to the ~1 TeV scale
  - We were well prepared for an early discovery but we also knew that it could take more time and ingenuity before we can claim a discovery (if NP exist)
- The LHC experiments have established an impressive variety of very powerful direct searches for many different final states!
  - Based on these results we need to establish the "big picture" in order to understand if/where our search strategy might have weak spots or even holes!
  - This requires appropriate interpretations of the searches and a MEANIGFUL comparison with other experiments – important example DM searches!
- The high energy running of the LHC starting 2015 will be our next very (as in VERY) real chance for discovery!

The story continues … stay tuned!

BACKUP

Projections for Future Experiments: M_{med} vs M_{DM}

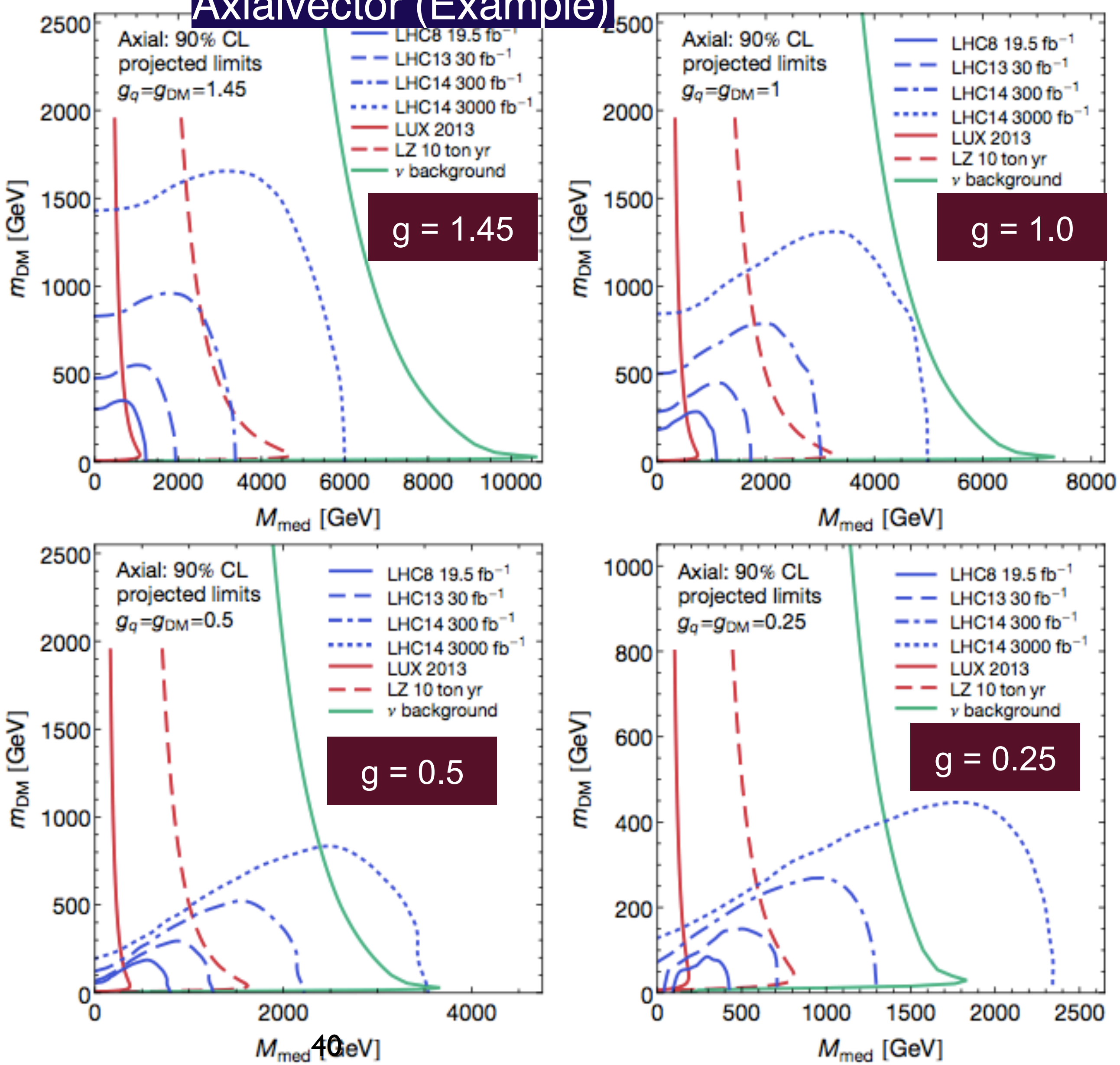
Based on work from :
S. Malik, OB, M.Dolan, C.McCabe et al arXiV:1409.4075

Limits from 8 TeV monojet search and projected limits for 3 LHC scenarios:
- 13 TeV 30 fb^{-1}
- 14 TeV, 300 fb^{-1}
- 14 TeV, 3000 fb^{-1}

LUX 2013 limits and projected limits for LZ assuming 10 tonne-year exposure

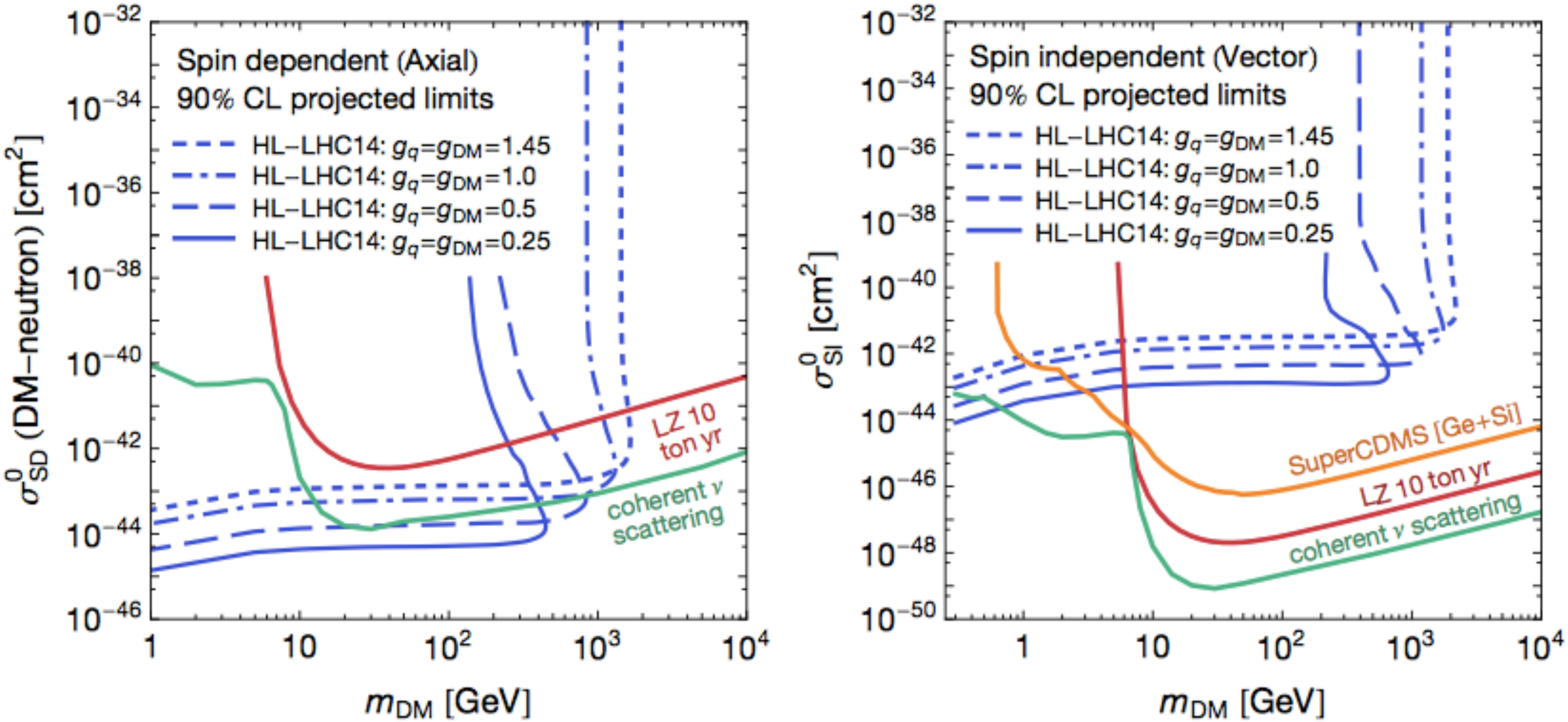
Discovery reach accounting for coherent neutrino scattering

Axialvector (Example)



Projections for Future Experiments: σ vs M_{DM}

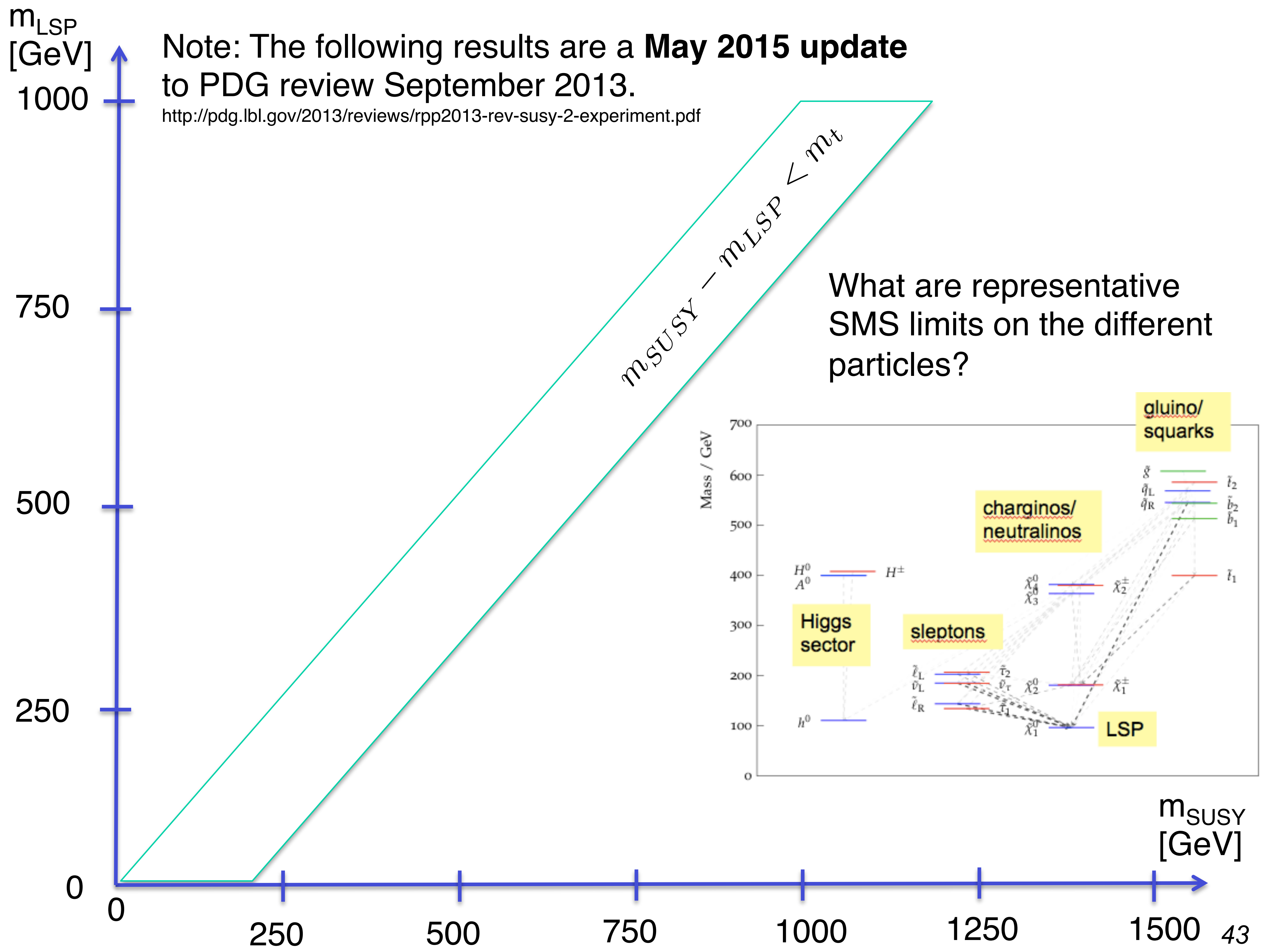
Can be also shown in the σ vs M_{DM} plane …



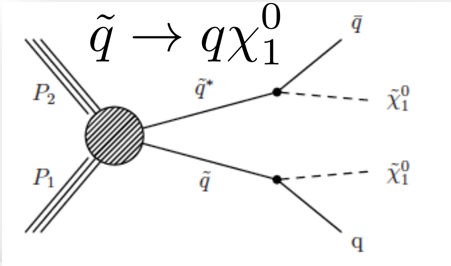
Direct Detection experiments and collider are complementary!
They are probing different regions of the relevant parameter space!

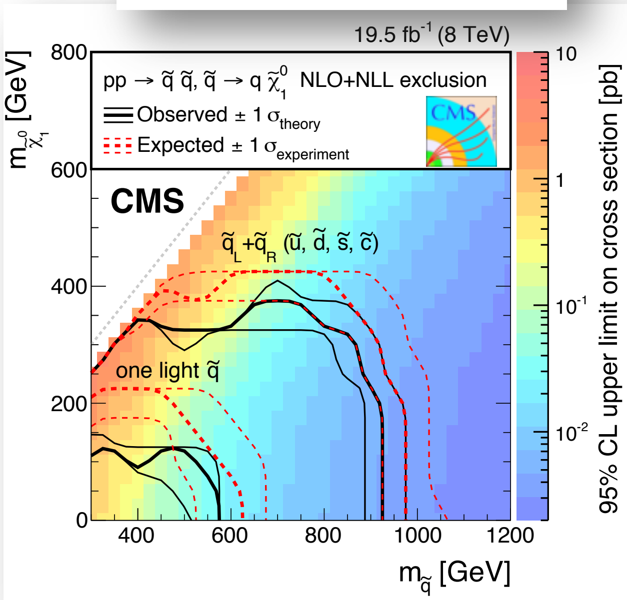
The full story

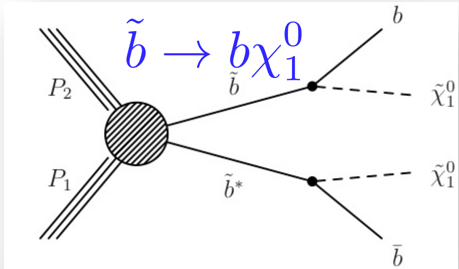
SUSY SUMMARY PLOT

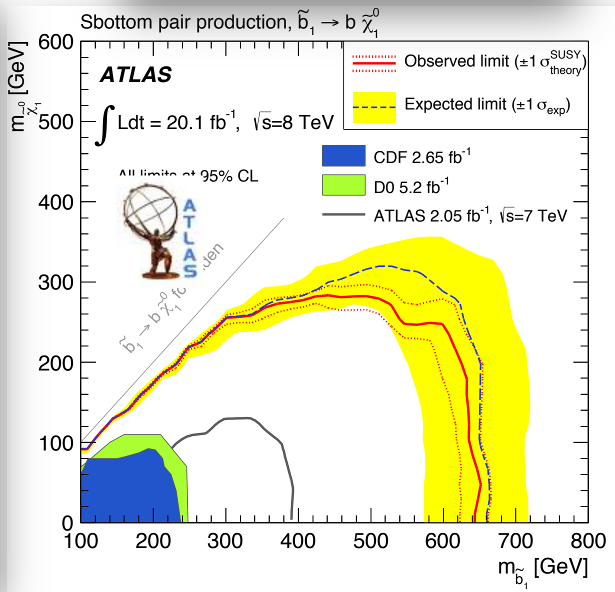

Note: The following results are a **May 2015 update** to PDG review September 2013.
http://pdg.lbl.gov/2013/reviews/rpp2013-rev-susy-2-experiment.pdf
m_{LSP} [GeV]
1000
750
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
What are representative SMS limits on the different particles?
Mass / GeV
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Higgs sector
sleptons
charginos/ neutralinos
gluino/ squarks
LSP
H^0
A^0
$H^\pm$
h^0

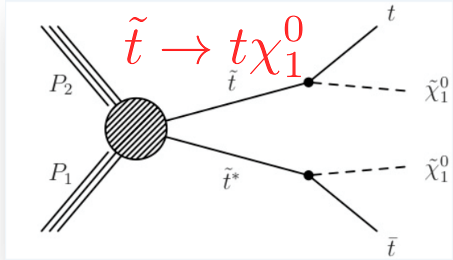
Direct squark production – chosen limits

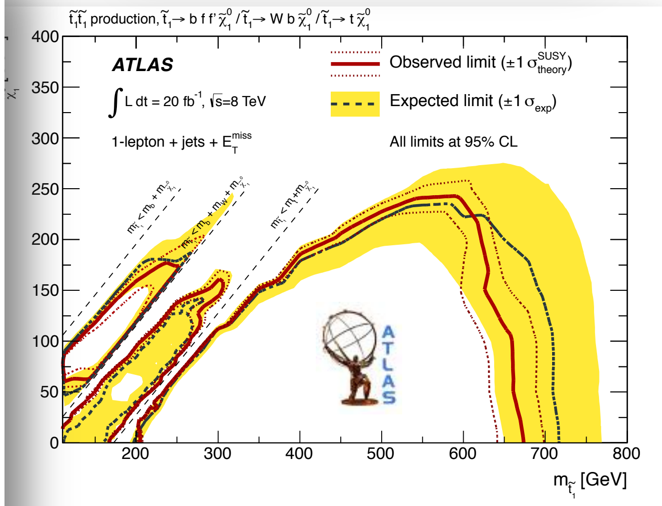












CMS arXiv:1502.04358

Signature: Jets + E_t^{miss} with M_{T2}

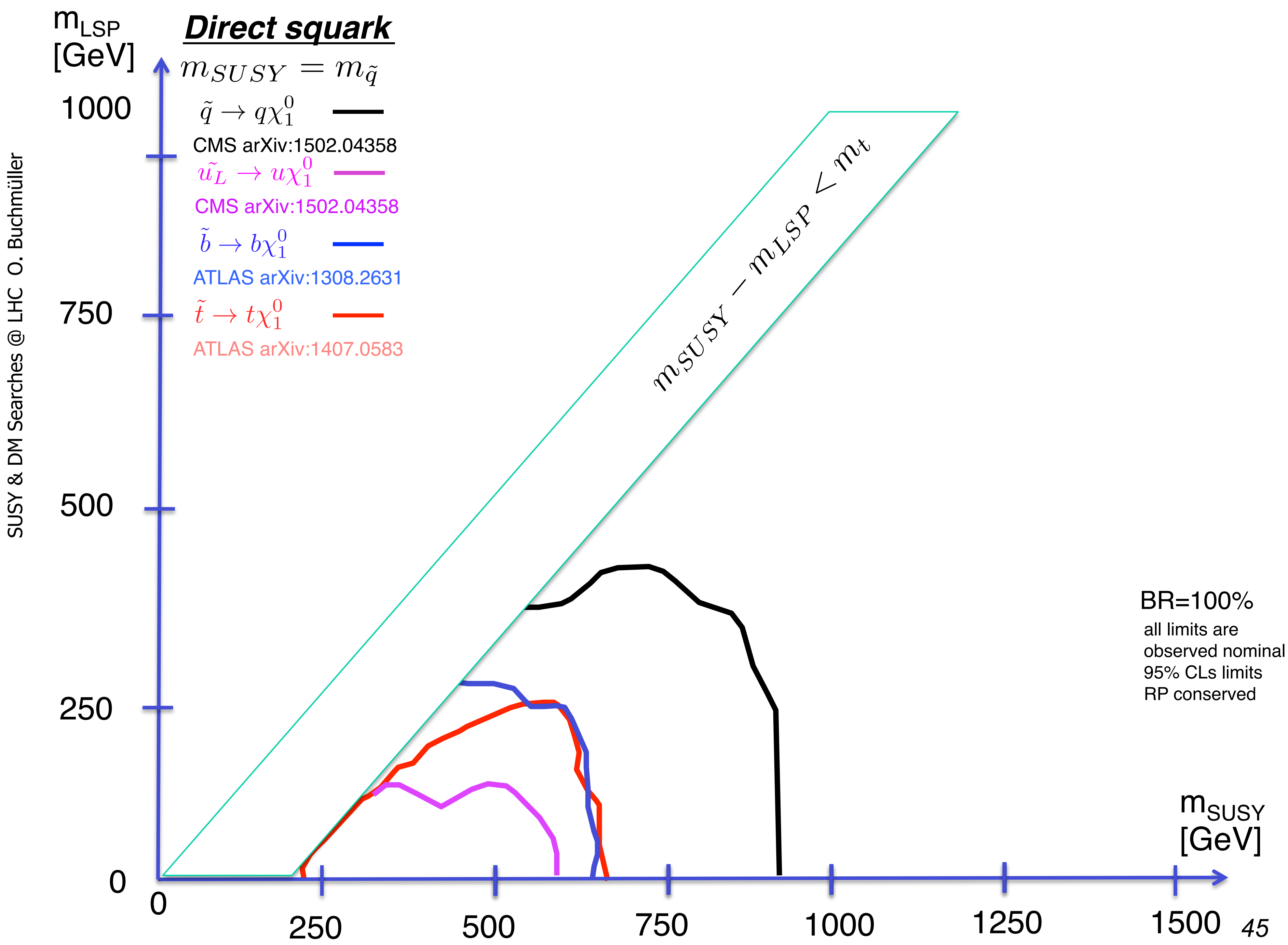
Limit assumes all 1st & 2nd gen squarks to be mass degenerate [or only one light squark]!

ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631

Signature: 2 b-jets + E_T^{mis}

ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583

Signature: 1Lepton + jets + E_T^{mis}

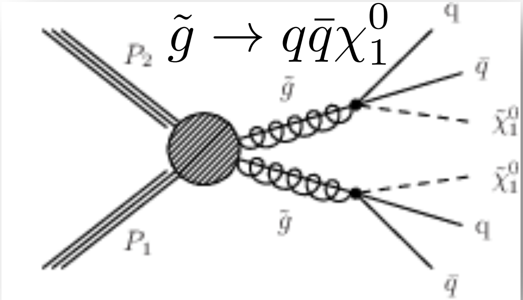


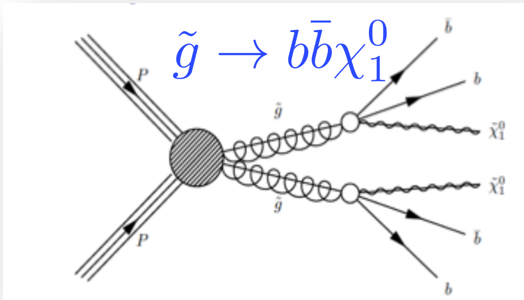
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \rightarrow q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u}_L \rightarrow u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \rightarrow b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
m_{LSP} [GeV]
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller

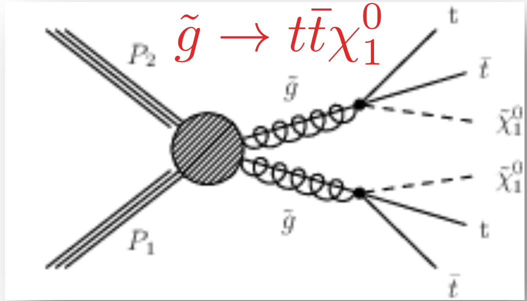
Imperial College London

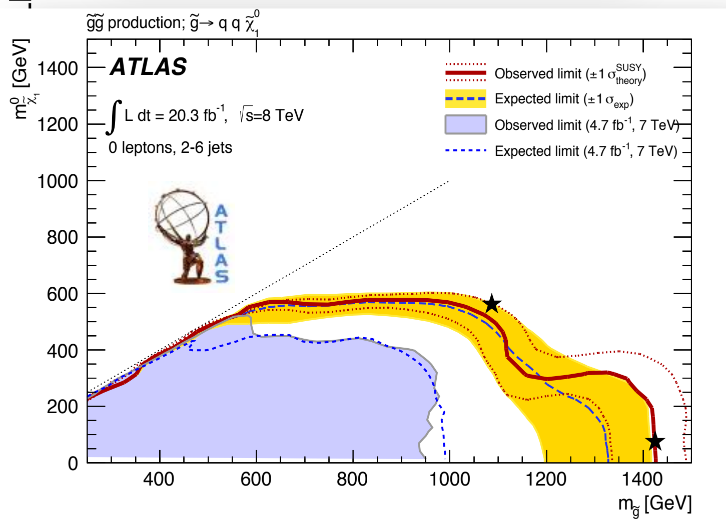
Gluino mediated squark production – limits chosen

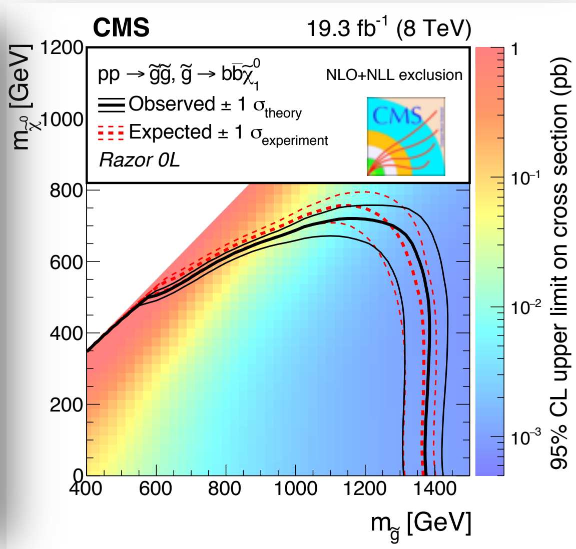
LHC O. Buchmüller

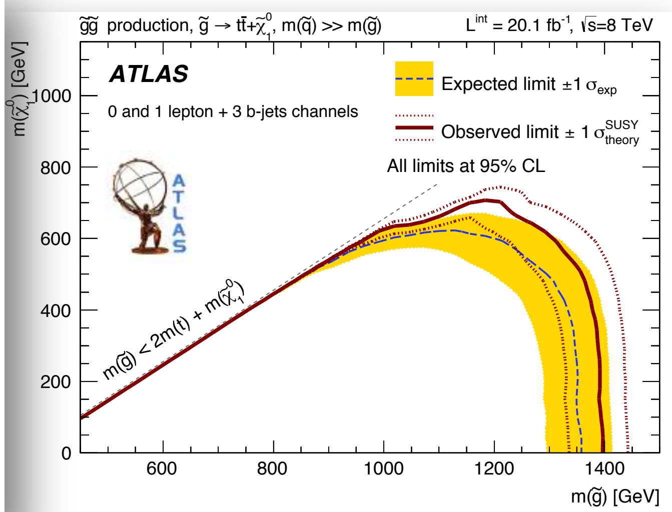








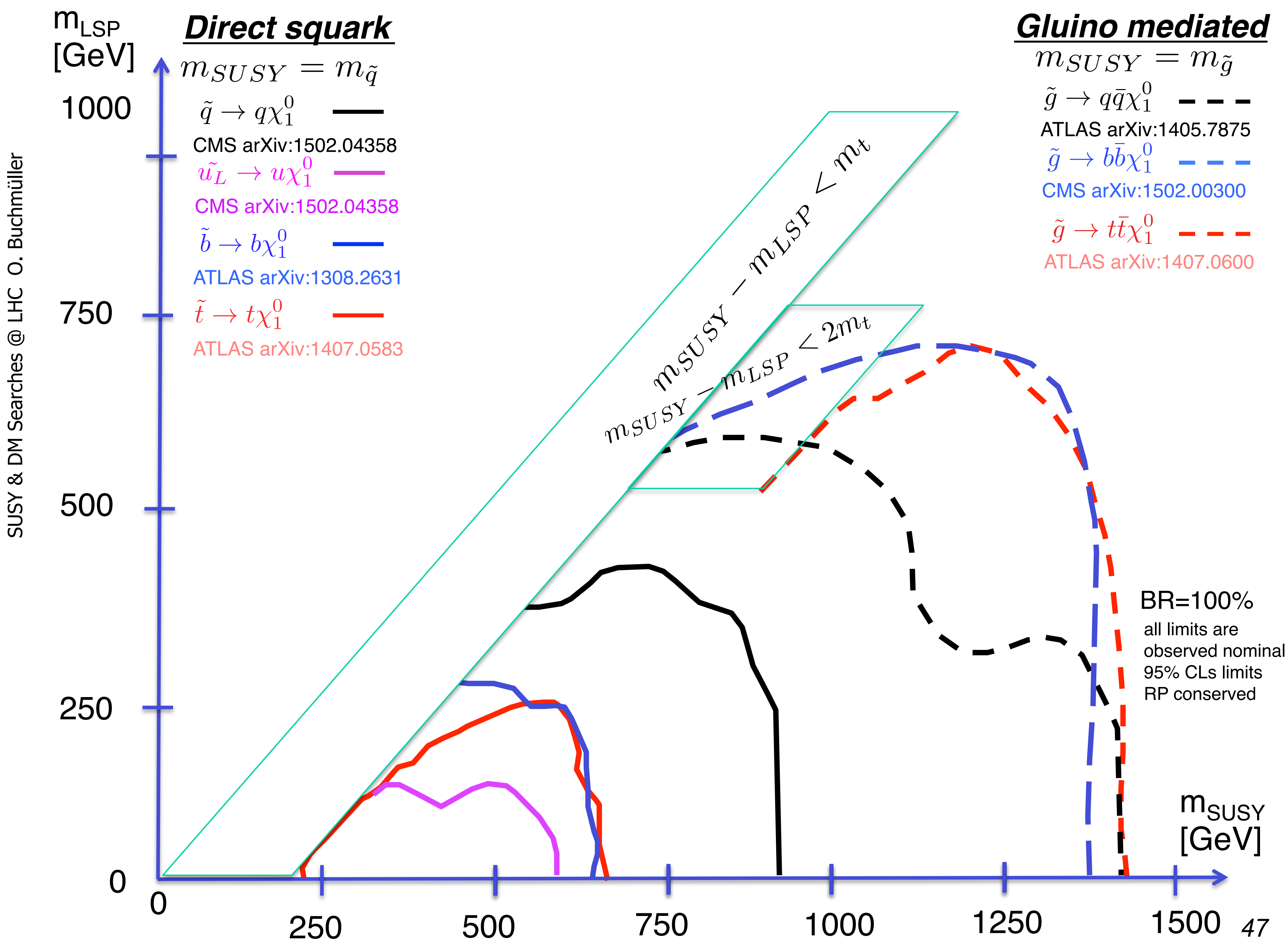




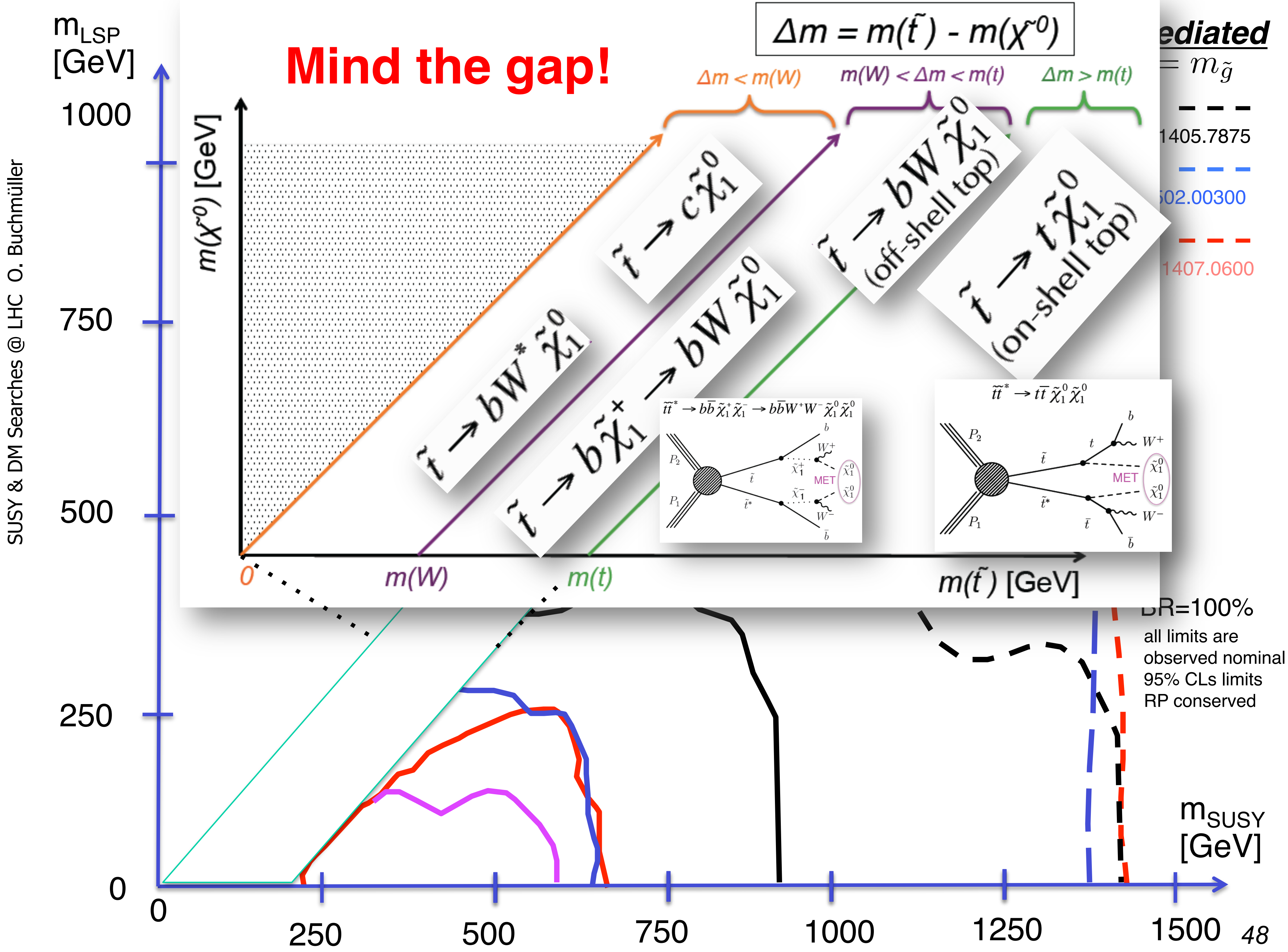
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
Signature: 0L + 2-6 Jets + E_t^{miss}

CMS arXiv:1502.00300
Signature: : 0L + Razor + b-tag

Signature: 0/1 Leptons + 3 b-tag + E_t^{mis}

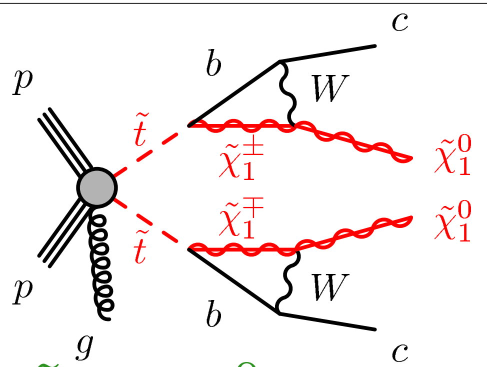


Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u}_L \to u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
$\tilde{t} \to t\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
$\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
$\tilde{g} \to b\bar{b}\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.00300
$\tilde{g} \to t\bar{t}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < 2m_t$
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
m_{LSP} [GeV]
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller

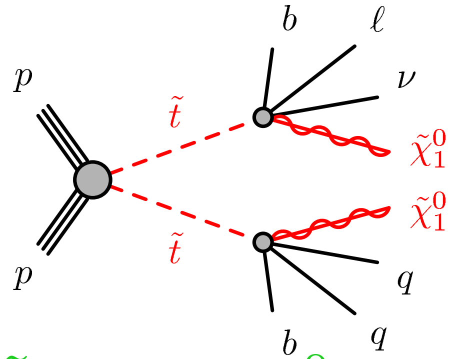


Mind the gap!
Δm = m(t̃) - m(χ̃⁰)
Δm < m(W)
m(W) < Δm < m(t)
Δm > m(t)
m(χ⁰) [GeV]
m(t̃) [GeV]
0
m(W)
m(t)
(off-shell top)
(on-shell top)
MET
m_LSP [GeV]
m_SUSY [GeV]
1000
750
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
ediated
1405.7875
502.00300
1407.0600
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller

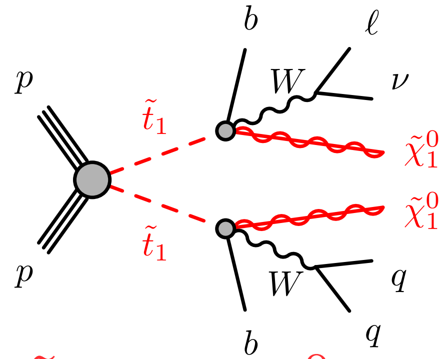
Compressed stop – mind the gap!



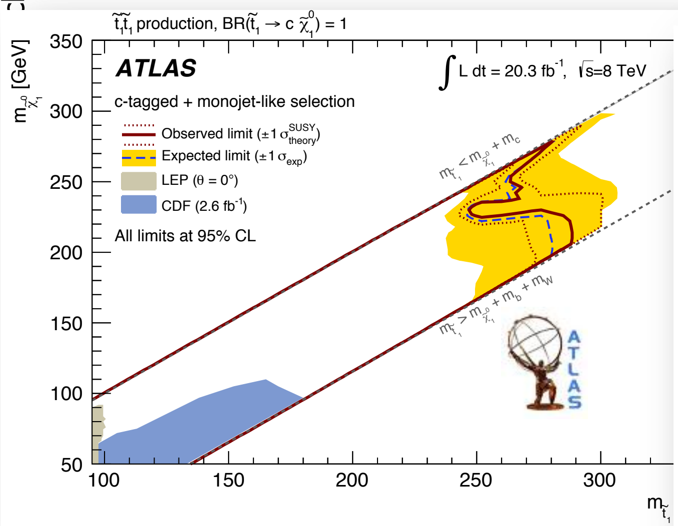
$\tilde{t} \to c\chi_1^0$



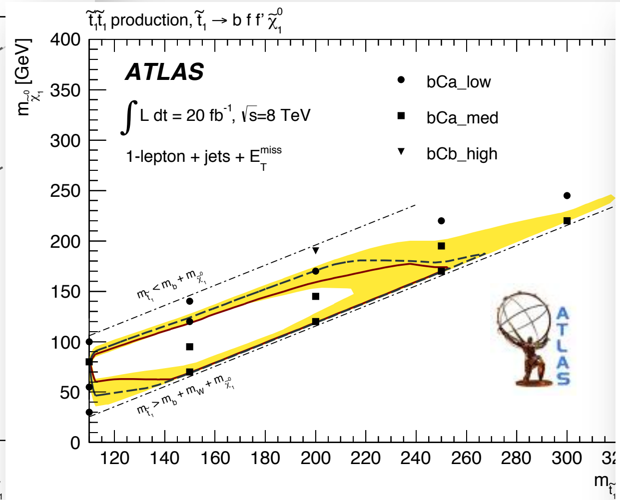
$\tilde{t} \to b f f' \chi_1^0$



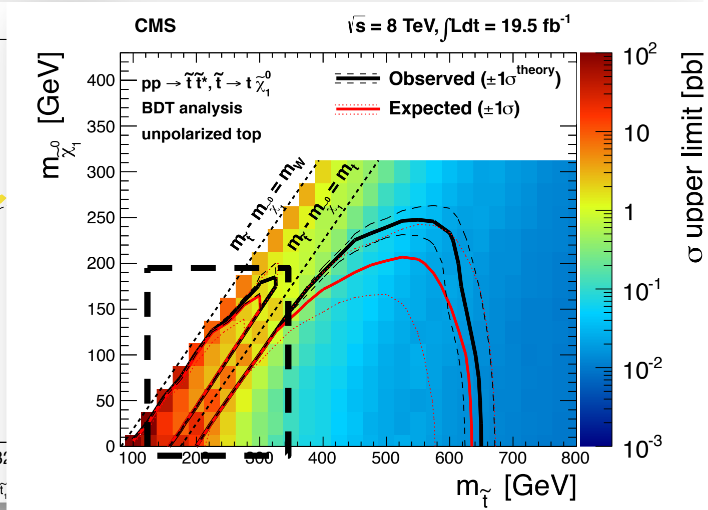
$\tilde{t} \to W b \chi_1^0$



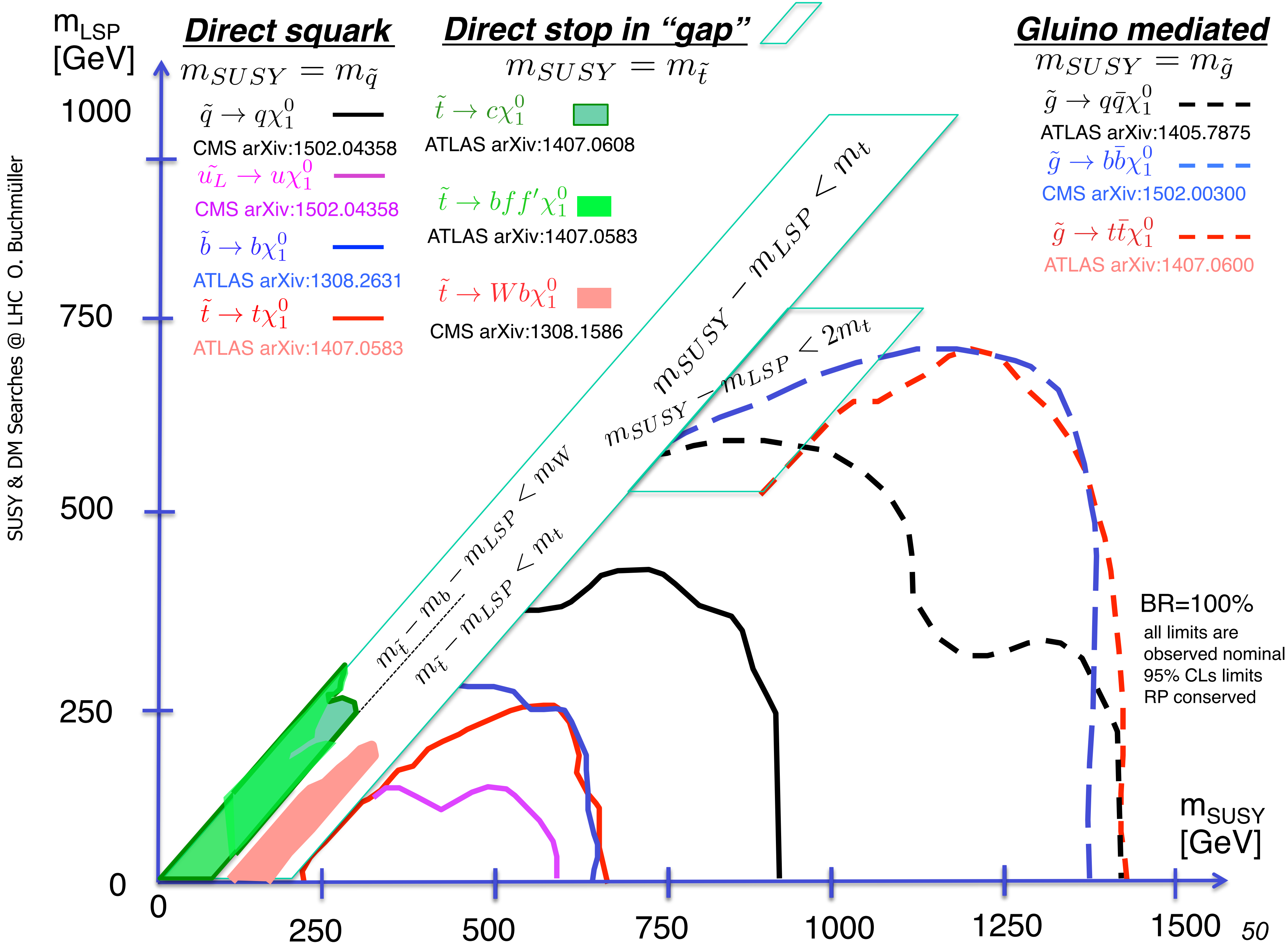
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0608
Mono-jet & c-tag
combined



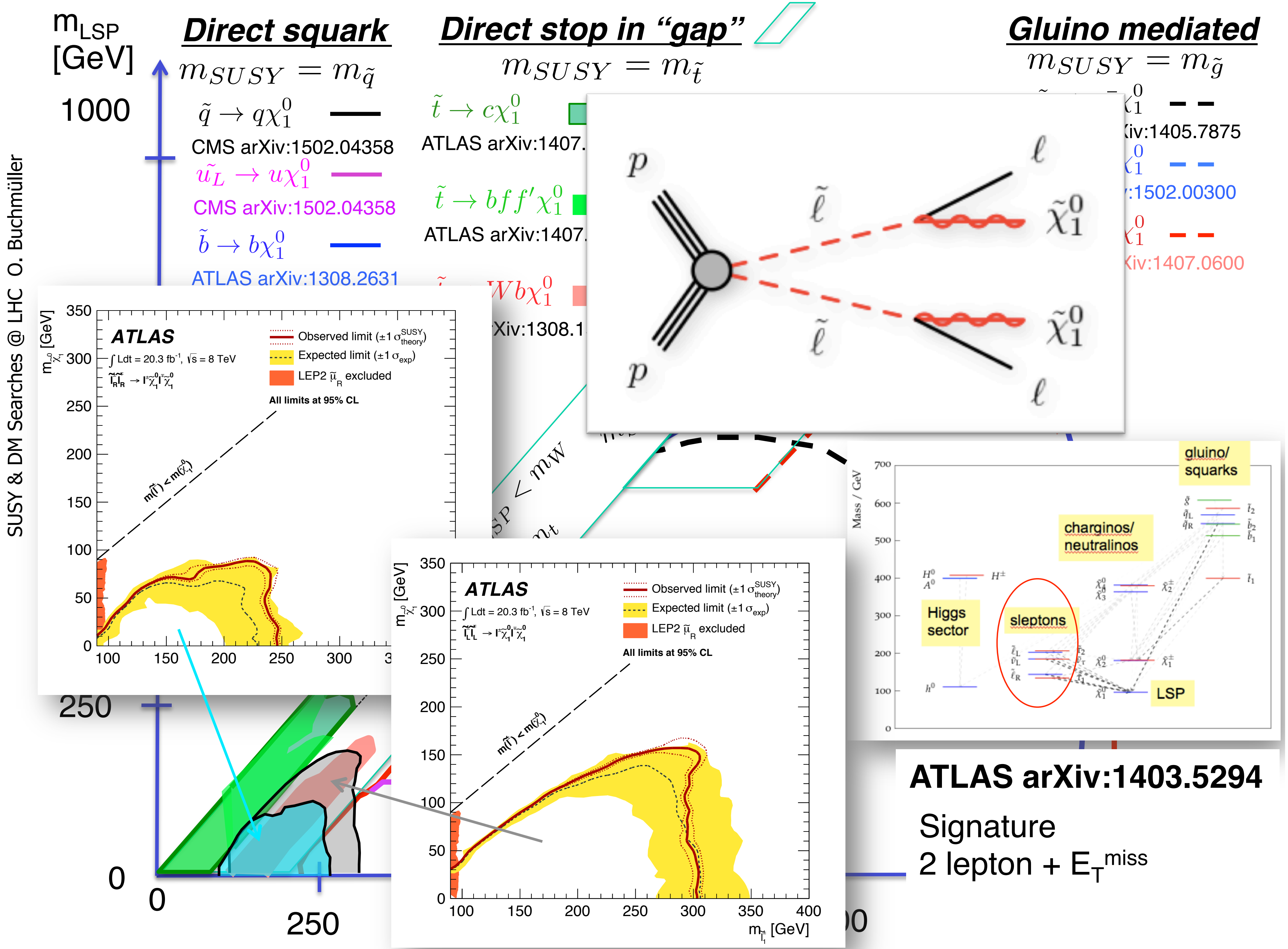
ATLAS: arXiv:1407.0583
1L + E_t^{mis} & b-tag



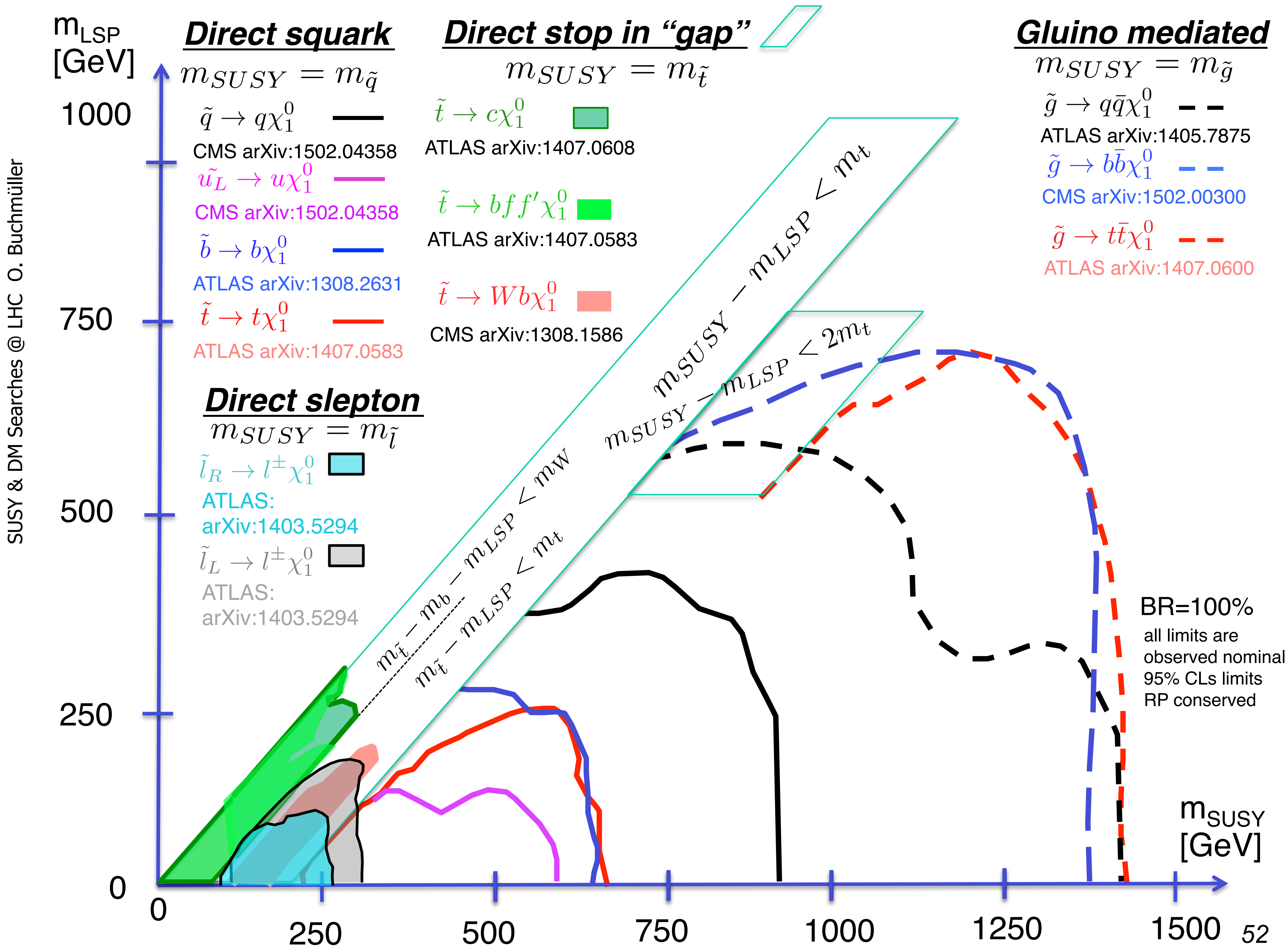
CMS arXiv:1308.1586
1L + E_t^{mis} and BDT &
b-tag



m_LSP [GeV]
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u}_L \to u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
$\tilde{t} \to t\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
Direct stop in "gap"
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{t}}$
$\tilde{t} \to c\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0608
$\tilde{t} \to bff'\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
$\tilde{t} \to Wb\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1308.1586
Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
$\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
$\tilde{g} \to b\bar{b}\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.00300
$\tilde{g} \to t\bar{t}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < 2m_t$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_b - m_{LSP} < m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
1000
750
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
m_SUSY [GeV]



SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
m_{LSP} [GeV]
1000
250
0
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u}_L \to u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
Direct stop in "gap"
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{t}}$
$\tilde{t} \to c\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.
$\tilde{t} \to bff'\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.
Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
iv:1405.7875
:1502.00300
iv:1407.0600
ATLAS
$\int$ Ldt = 20.3 fb^{-1}, $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV
Observed limit ($\pm 1\,\sigma^{SUSY}_{theory}$)
Expected limit ($\pm 1\,\sigma_{exp}$)
LEP2 $\tilde{\mu}_R$ excluded
All limits at 95% CL
$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ [GeV]
$m_{\tilde{l}^\pm}$ [GeV]
gluino/ squarks
charginos/ neutralinos
Higgs sector
sleptons
LSP
Mass / GeV
ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294
Signature
2 lepton + E_T^{miss}



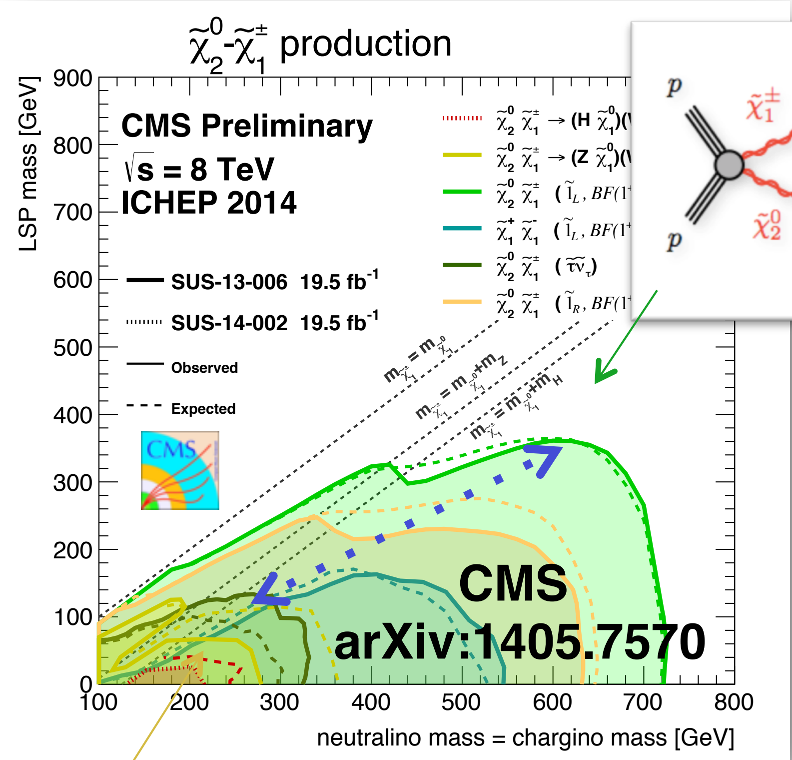
m_{LSP} [GeV]
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u_L} \to u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
$\tilde{t} \to t\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
Direct stop in "gap"
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{t}}$
$\tilde{t} \to c\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0608
$\tilde{t} \to bff'\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
$\tilde{t} \to Wb\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1308.1586
Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
$\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
$\tilde{g} \to b\bar{b}\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.00300
$\tilde{g} \to t\bar{t}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600
Direct slepton
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{l}}$
$\tilde{l}_R \to l^{\pm}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS:
arXiv:1403.5294
$\tilde{l}_L \to l^{\pm}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS:
arXiv:1403.5294
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < 2m_t$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_b - m_{LSP} < m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
1000
750
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller

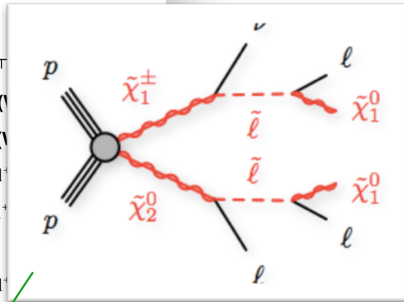
Imperial College London

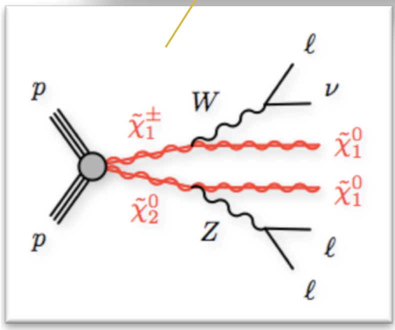
Direct chargino/neutralino production

DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller

$\chi_2^0\,\chi_1^{+-}$ production





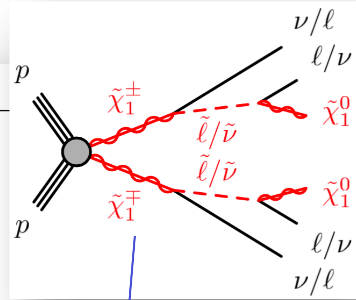


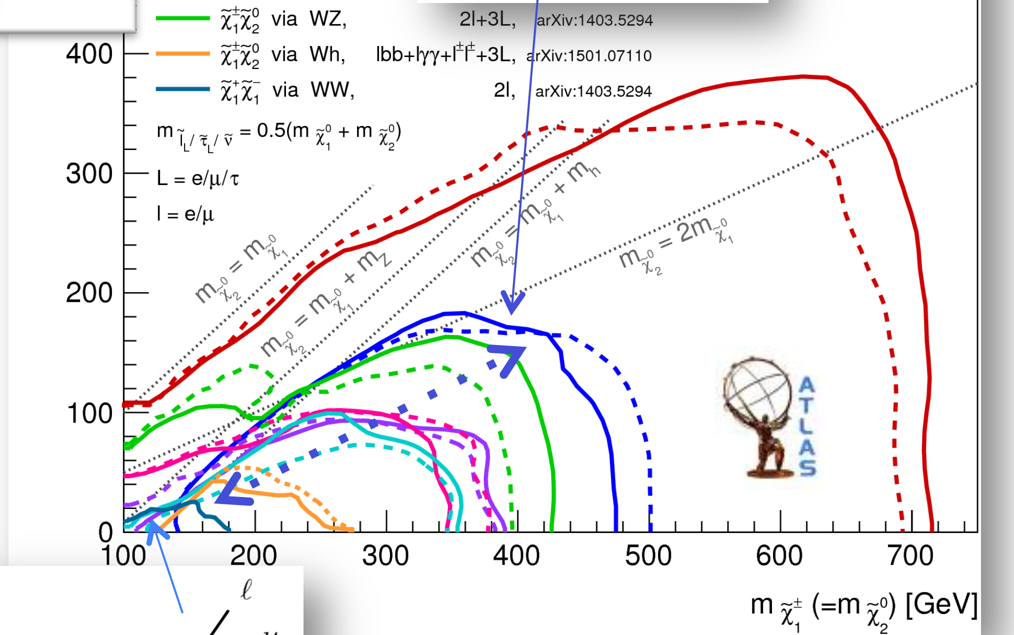
light slepton "easy"

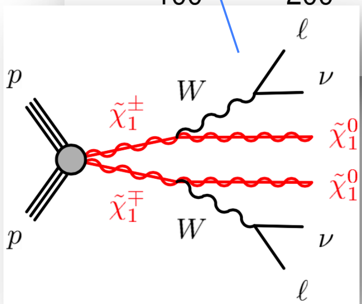
heavy slepton "hard(er)"

Add Z(l$^+$l$^-$)+2jets topology in bins of E_t^{miss} to increase sensitivity for "heavy" slepton case

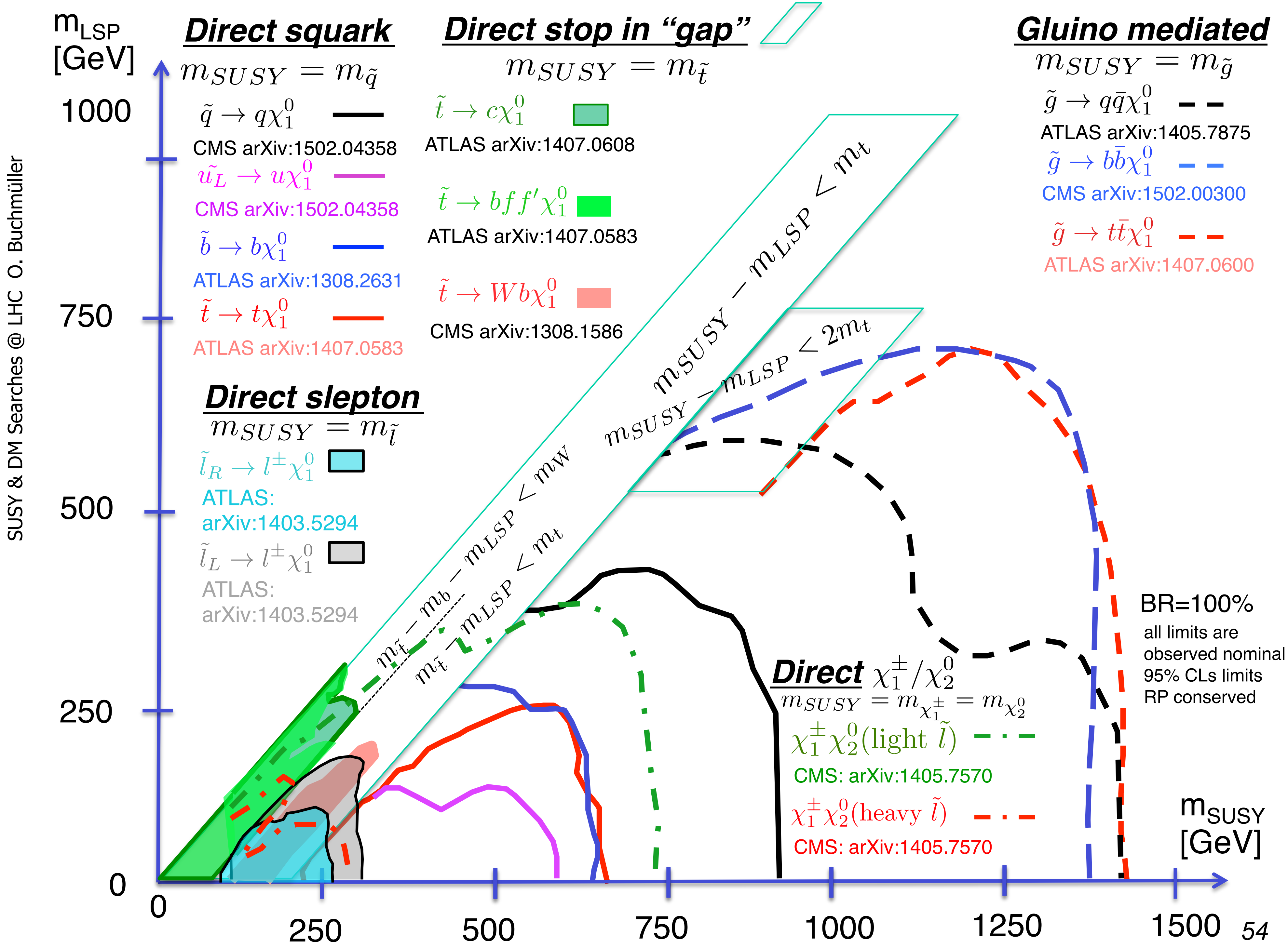
$\chi_1^+\,\chi_1^-$ production







ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294



m_LSP [GeV]
Direct squark
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$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u}_L \to u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
$\tilde{t} \to t\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
Direct stop in "gap"
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{t}}$
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ATLAS arXiv:1407.0608
$\tilde{t} \to bff'\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
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Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
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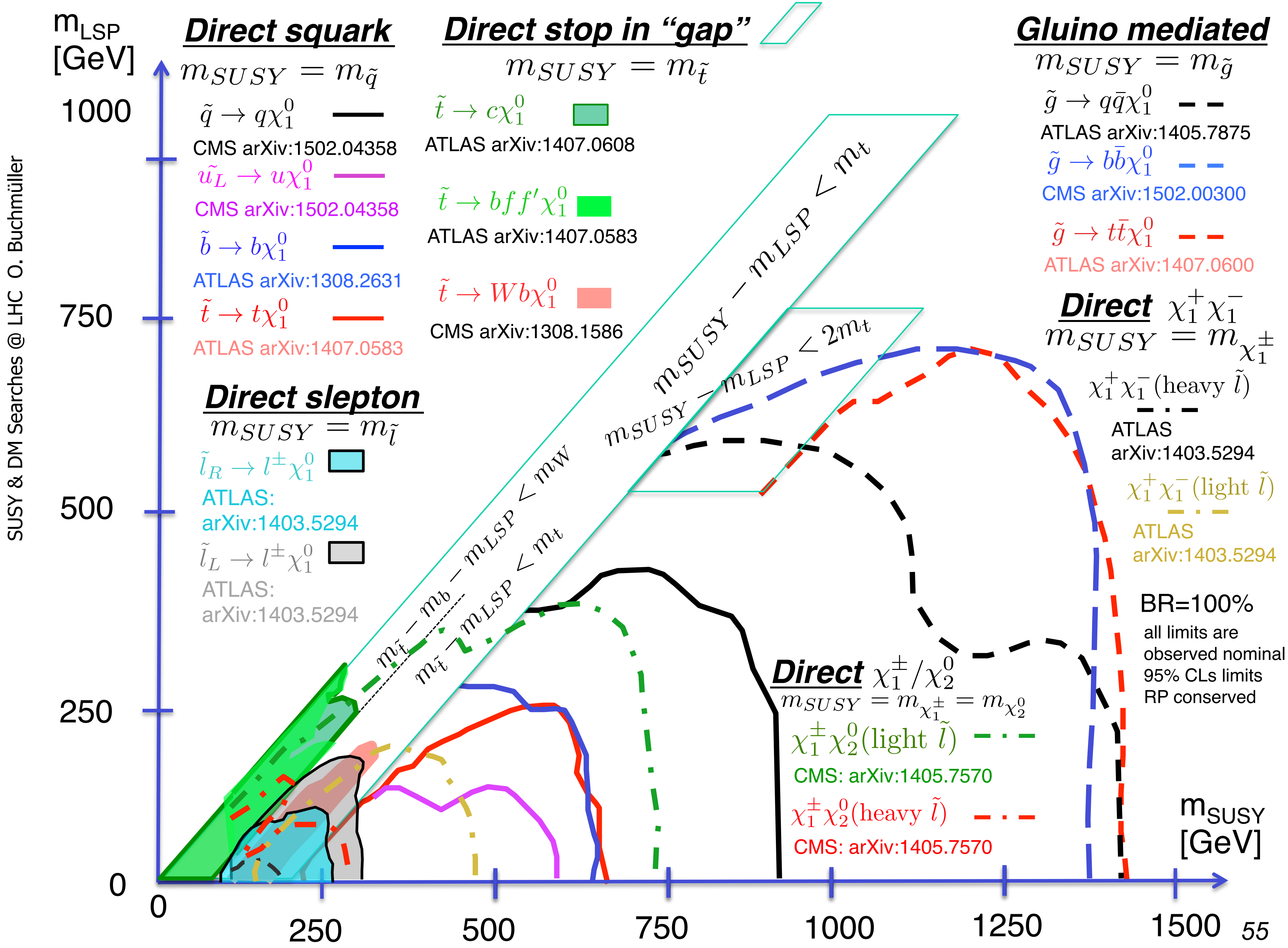
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
$\tilde{g} \to b\bar{b}\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.00300
$\tilde{g} \to t\bar{t}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600
Direct slepton
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{l}}$
$\tilde{l}_R \to l^\pm\chi_1^0$
ATLAS: arXiv:1403.5294
$\tilde{l}_L \to l^\pm\chi_1^0$
ATLAS: arXiv:1403.5294
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < 2m_t$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_b - m_{LSP} < m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
Direct $\chi_1^\pm/\chi_2^0$
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^\pm} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
$\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0$(light $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
$\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0$(heavy $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits RP conserved
m_SUSY [GeV]
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller



m_{LSP} [GeV]
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{q} \to q\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{u}_L \to u\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.04358
$\tilde{b} \to b\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1308.2631
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Direct stop in "gap"
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{t}}$
$\tilde{t} \to c\chi_1^0$
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ATLAS arXiv:1407.0583
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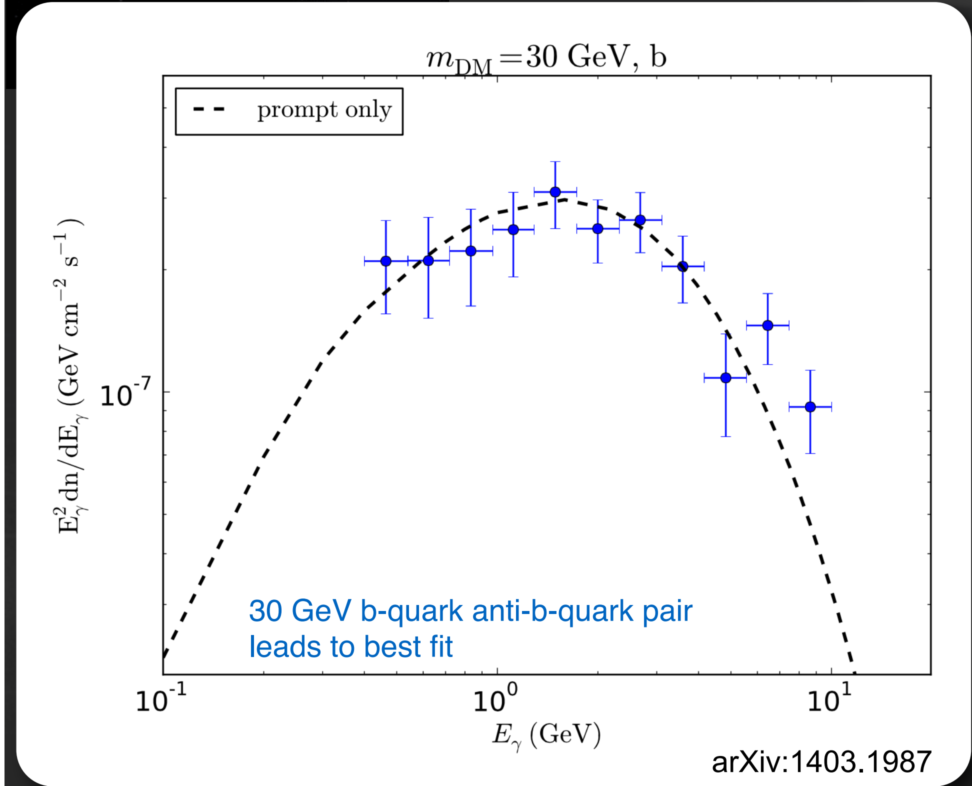
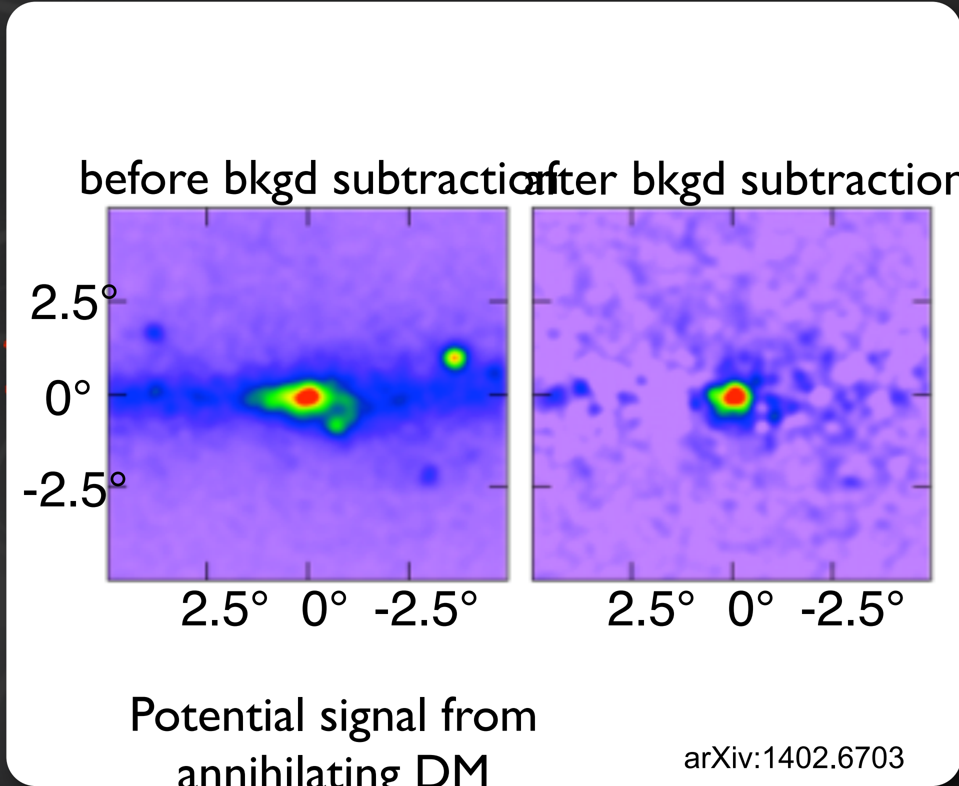
Gluino mediated
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{g}}$
$\tilde{g} \to q\bar{q}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1405.7875
$\tilde{g} \to b\bar{b}\chi_1^0$
CMS arXiv:1502.00300
$\tilde{g} \to t\bar{t}\chi_1^0$
ATLAS arXiv:1407.0600
Direct $\chi_1^+\chi_1^-$
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^\pm}$
$\chi_1^+\chi_1^-$(heavy $\tilde{l}$)
ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294
$\chi_1^+\chi_1^-$(light $\tilde{l}$)
ATLAS arXiv:1403.5294
Direct slepton
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{l}}$
$\tilde{l}_R \to l^\pm\chi_1^0$
ATLAS: arXiv:1403.5294
$\tilde{l}_L \to l^\pm\chi_1^0$
ATLAS: arXiv:1403.5294
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
$m_{SUSY} - m_{LSP} < 2m_t$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_b - m_{LSP} < m_W$
$m_{\tilde{t}} - m_{LSP} < m_t$
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits RP conserved
Direct $\chi_1^\pm/\chi_2^0$
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^\pm} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
$\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0$(light $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
$\chi_1^\pm\chi_2^0$(heavy $\tilde{l}$)
CMS: arXiv:1405.7570
1000
750
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
m_{SUSY} [GeV]

MASTERCODE

Indirect Detection





Galactic center (GC) excess in γ-rays between 0.1 and 10 GeV in Fermi data

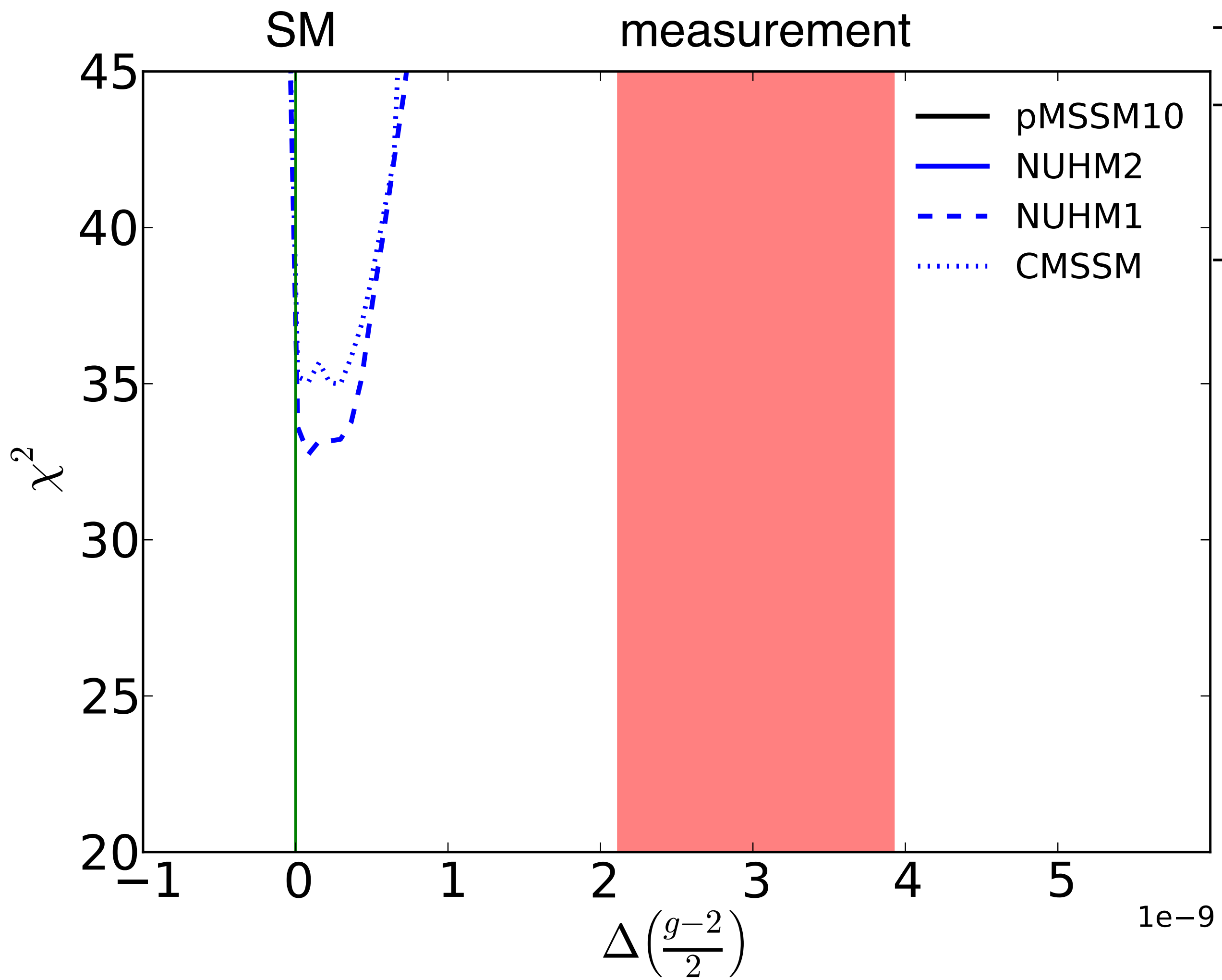
- Fermi-LAT collaboration 2009, Hooper & Linden 2011, Gordon & Macias 2013, Abazajian et al. 2014, Daylan et al. 2014, Fermi-NASA Symposium 11/14

Spherically symmetric within < 10° × 10° around the Galactic Center

Subtract known sources and use Fermi models for diffuse emission

Background modeling debated, DM interpretation possible

Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC

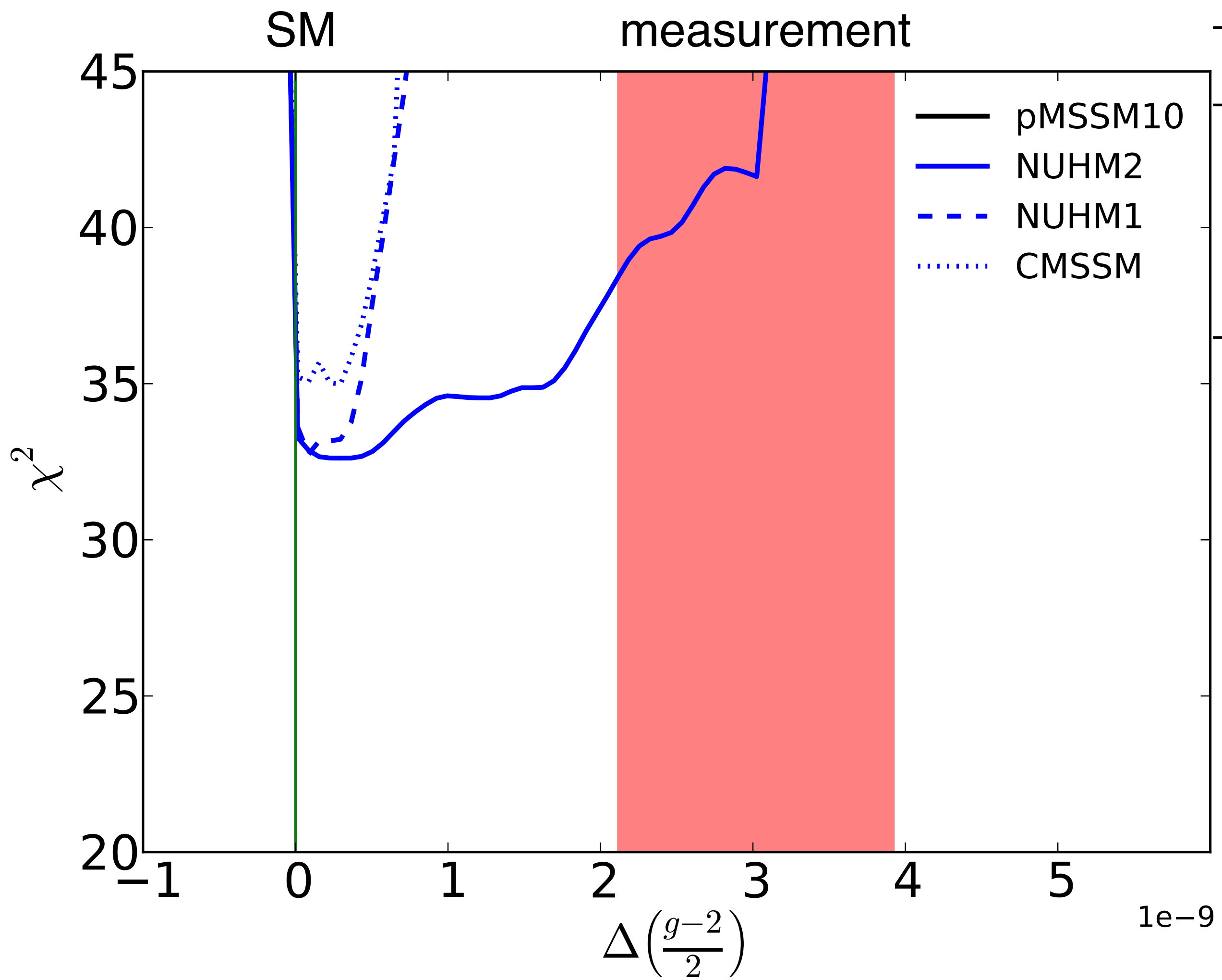


	X^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %

Can adding extra parameters resolve the tension between (g-2) and jets+MET constraints?

From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC

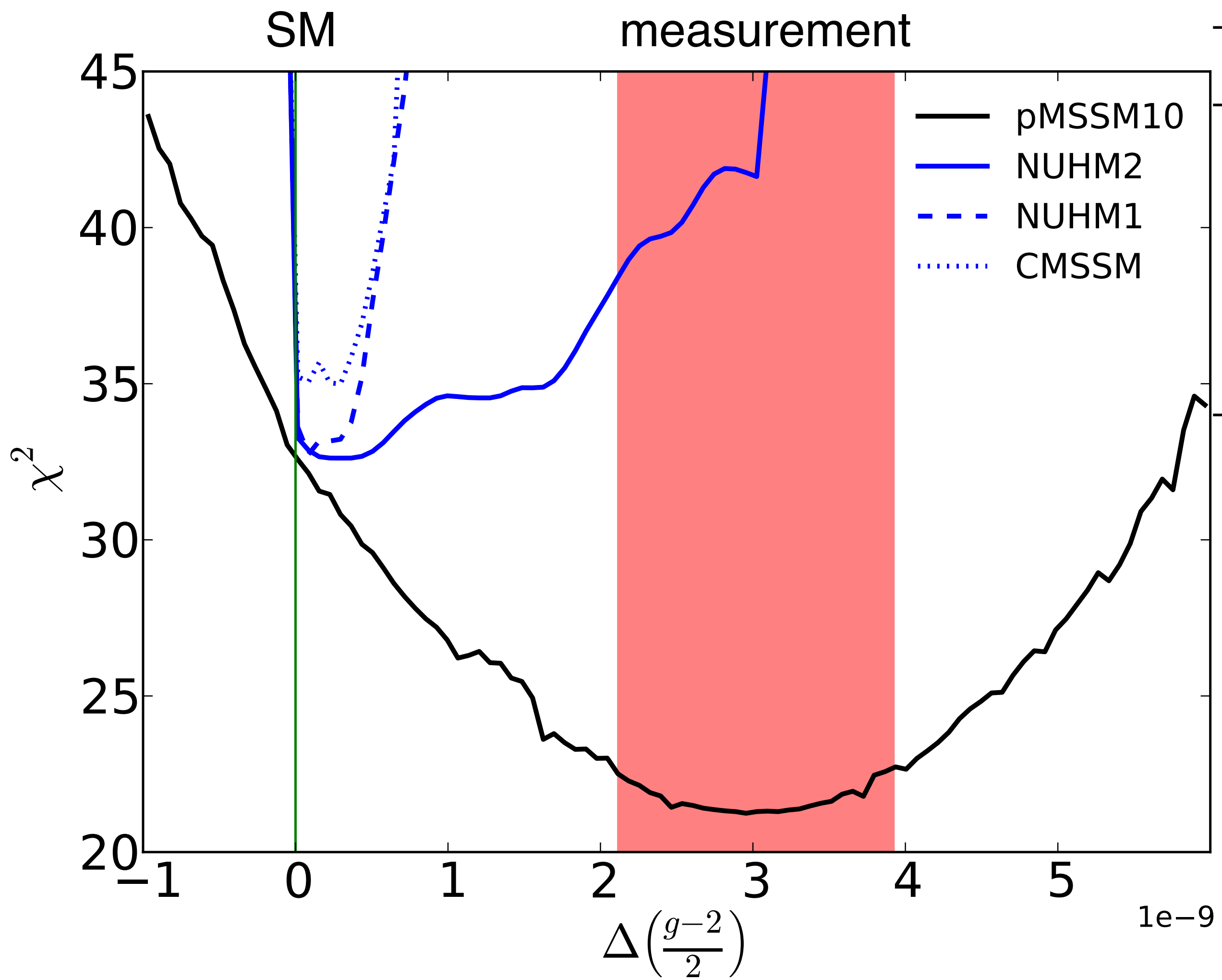


	X^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %
NUHM2	30.3/22	11 %

NUHM2 can get (g-2) right but only at the expense of M_h and jets + MET constraints.

From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

Resolving tension (g-2) and LHC



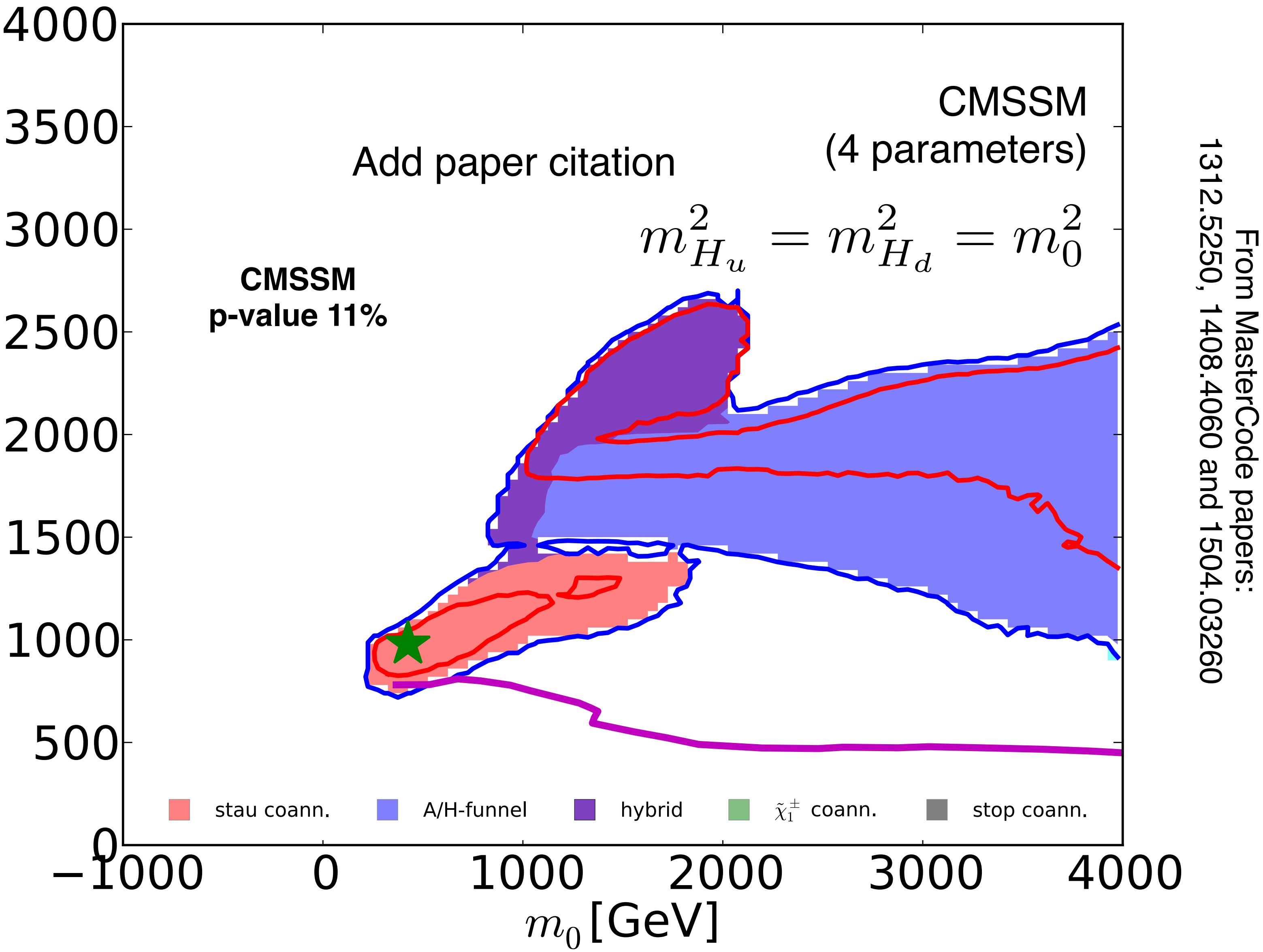
	X^2/n_{dof}	p-value
CMSSM	32.8/24	11 %
NUHM1	31.1/23	12 %
NUHM2	30.3/22	11 %
pMSSM10	**20.5/18**	**31 %**

pMSSM10 resolves the tension between (g-2) and LHC constraints. This significantly improves the fit.

From MasterCode papers:
1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

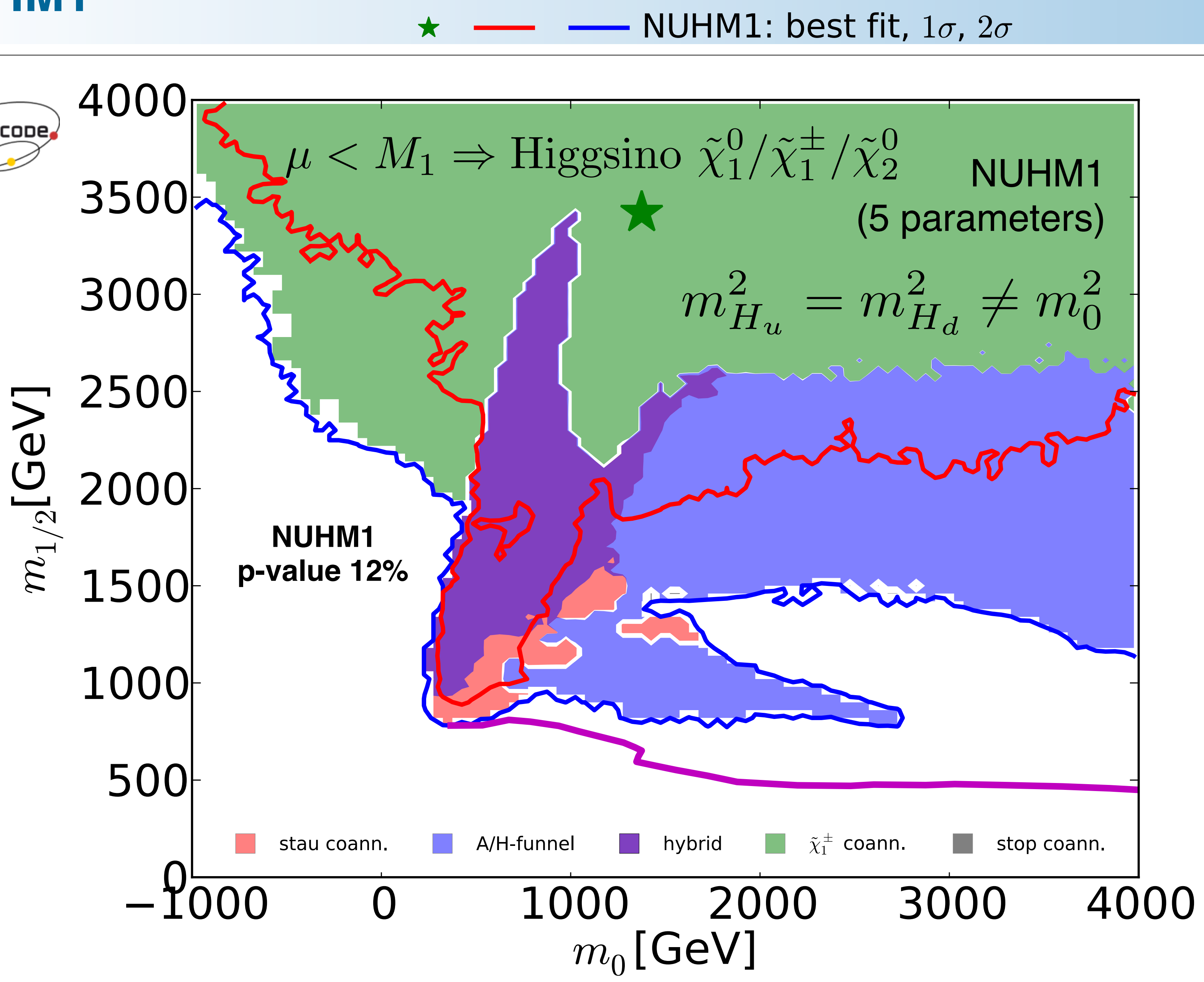
CMSSM

★ — — CMSSM: best fit, 1σ, 2σ



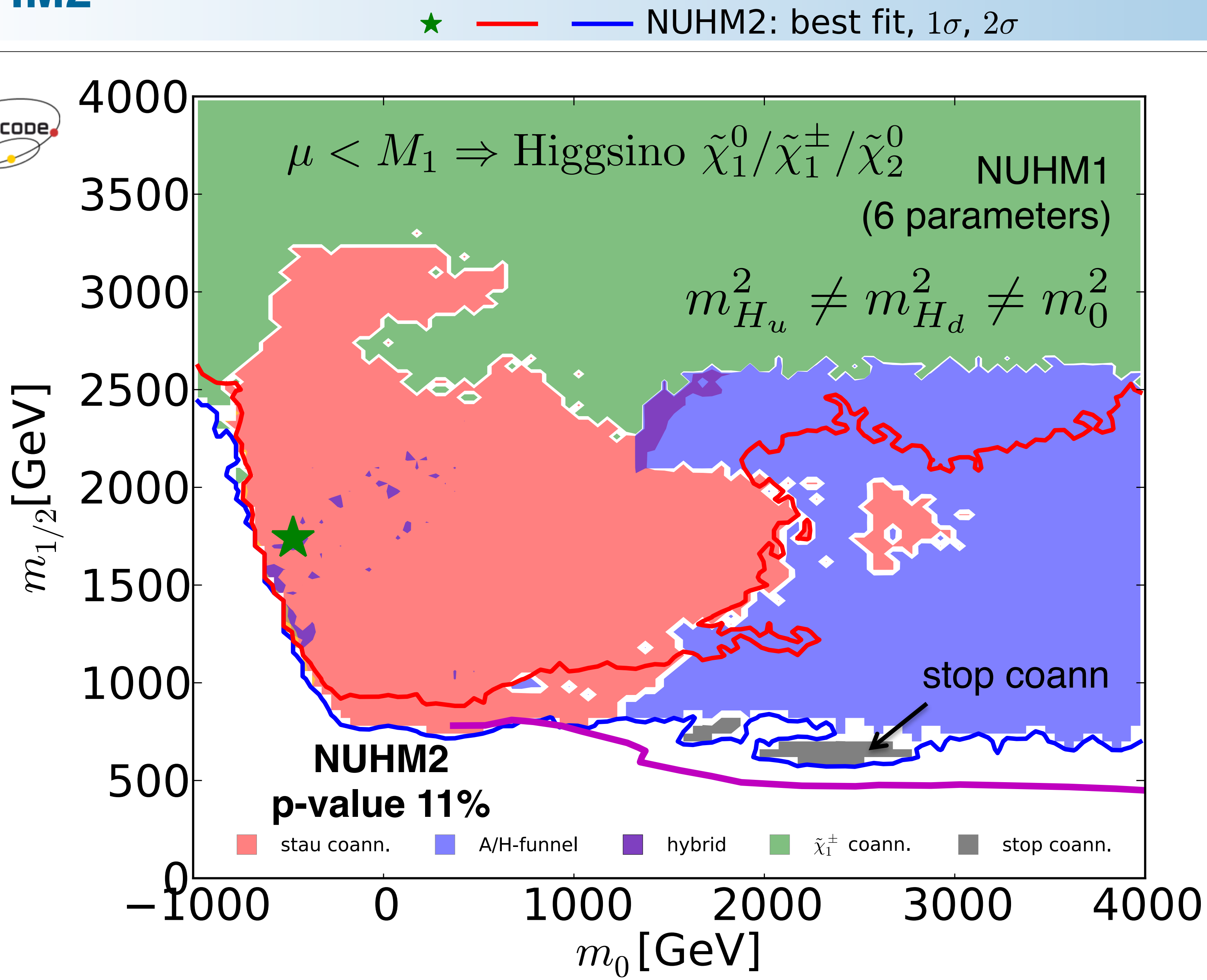
From MasterCode papers: 1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

NUHM1



From MasterCode papers: 1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

NUHM2

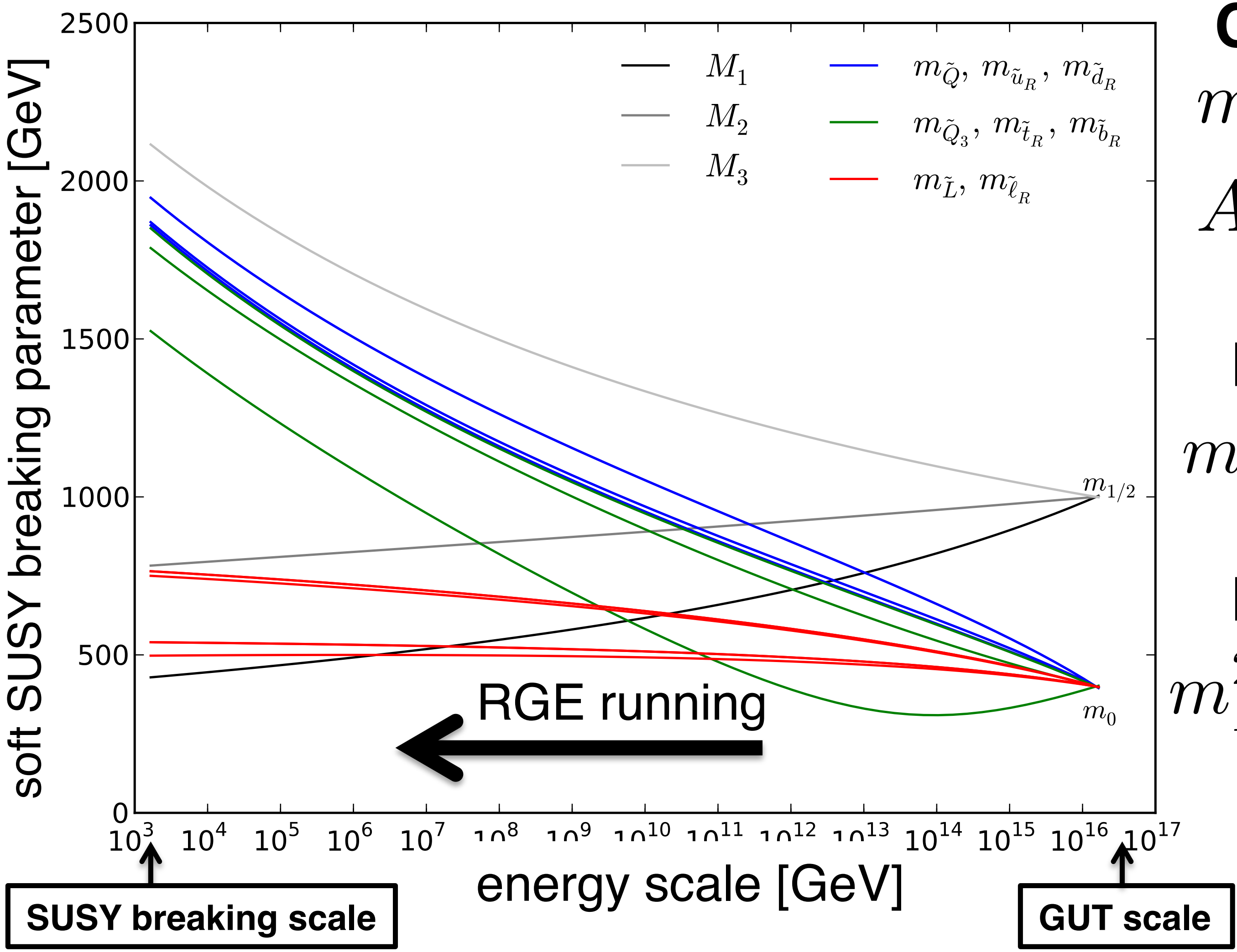


From MasterCode papers: 1312.5250, 1408.4060 and 1504.03260

MasterCode: SUSY Models

pMSSM10

$M_1,$
$M_2,$
$M_3,$
$m_{\tilde{q}_{12}},$
$m_{\tilde{q}_3},$
$m_{\tilde{\ell}},$
$A,$
$M_A,$
$\tan\beta$
μ



CMSSM

$m_0,\ m_{1/2},$
$A_0,\ \tan\beta$

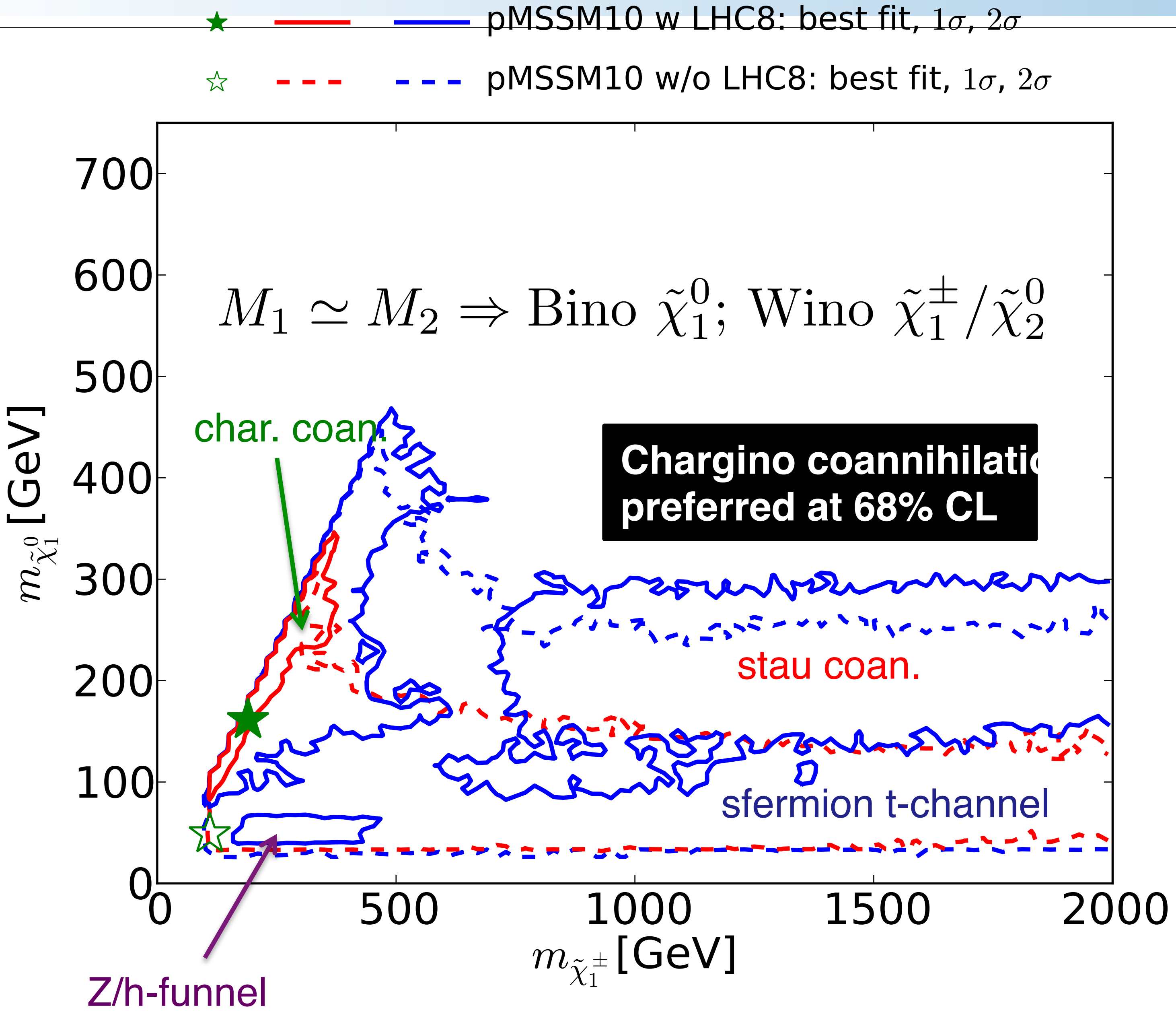
NUHM1

$$m^2_{H_u} = m^2_{H_d}$$

NUHM2

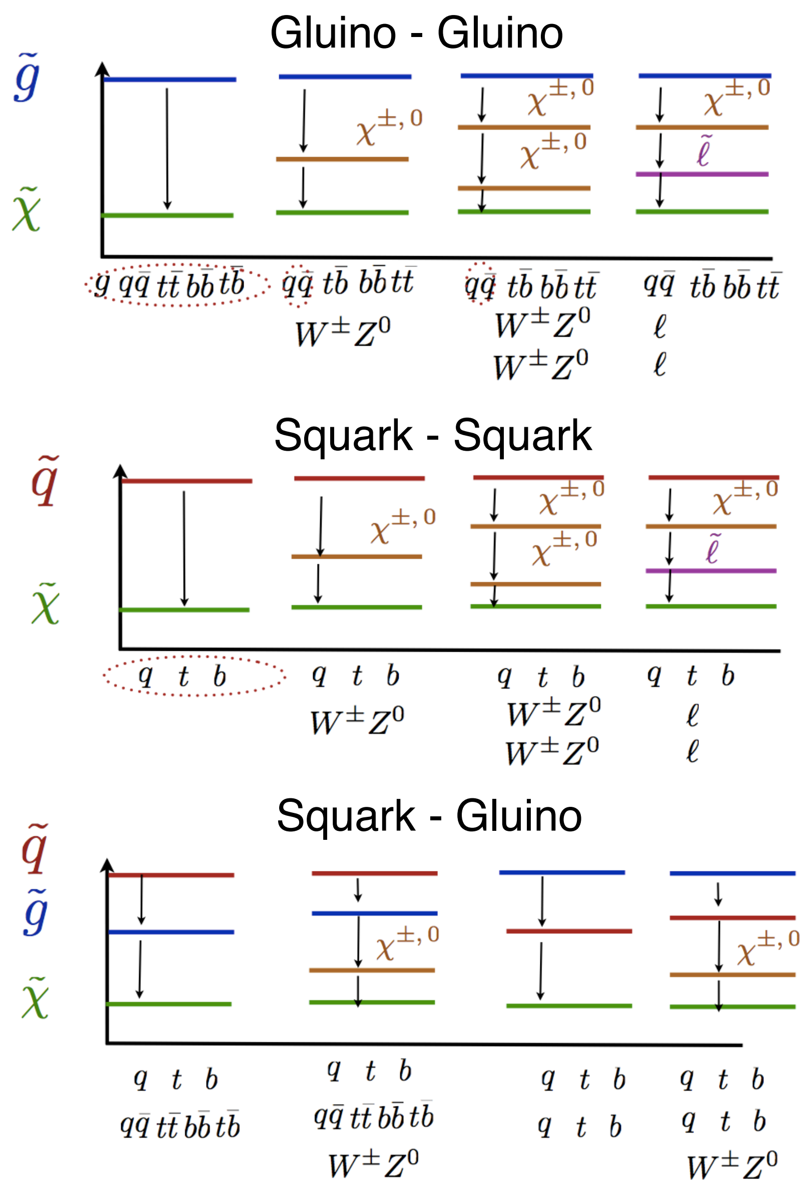
$$m^2_{H_u} \neq m^2_{H_d}$$

pMSSM10: parameter space



OTHER BACKUP MATERIAL

Early SUSY Search Strategy at the LHC



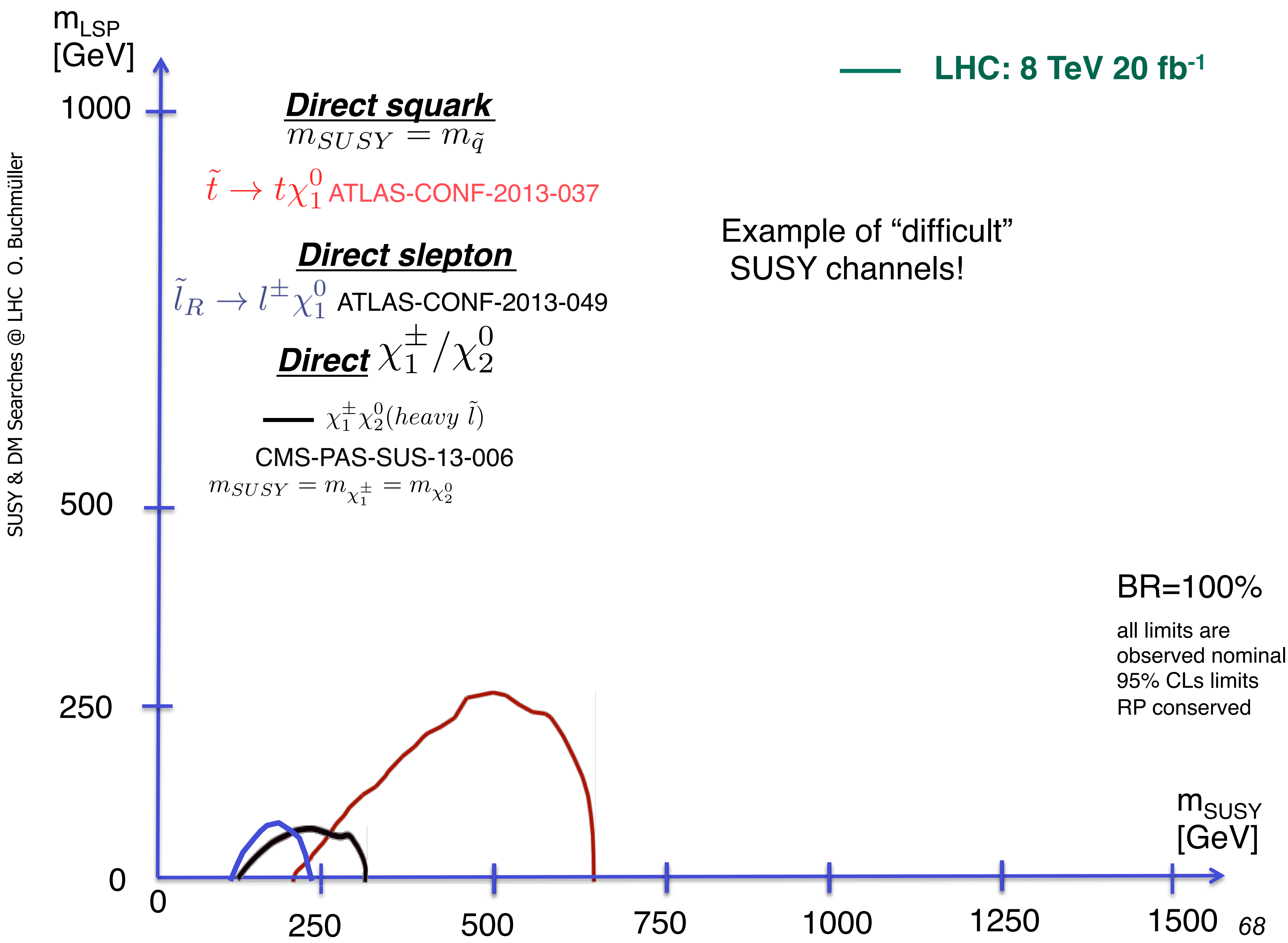
Search Signatures

- SUSY-like decay chains range from short to long and simple to very complicated.
- All physics objects, MET, jets, leptons, photons, b's taus, tops, W, Z, etc are involved
- Comprehensive coverage of all possible signature requires a topology oriented search strategy:

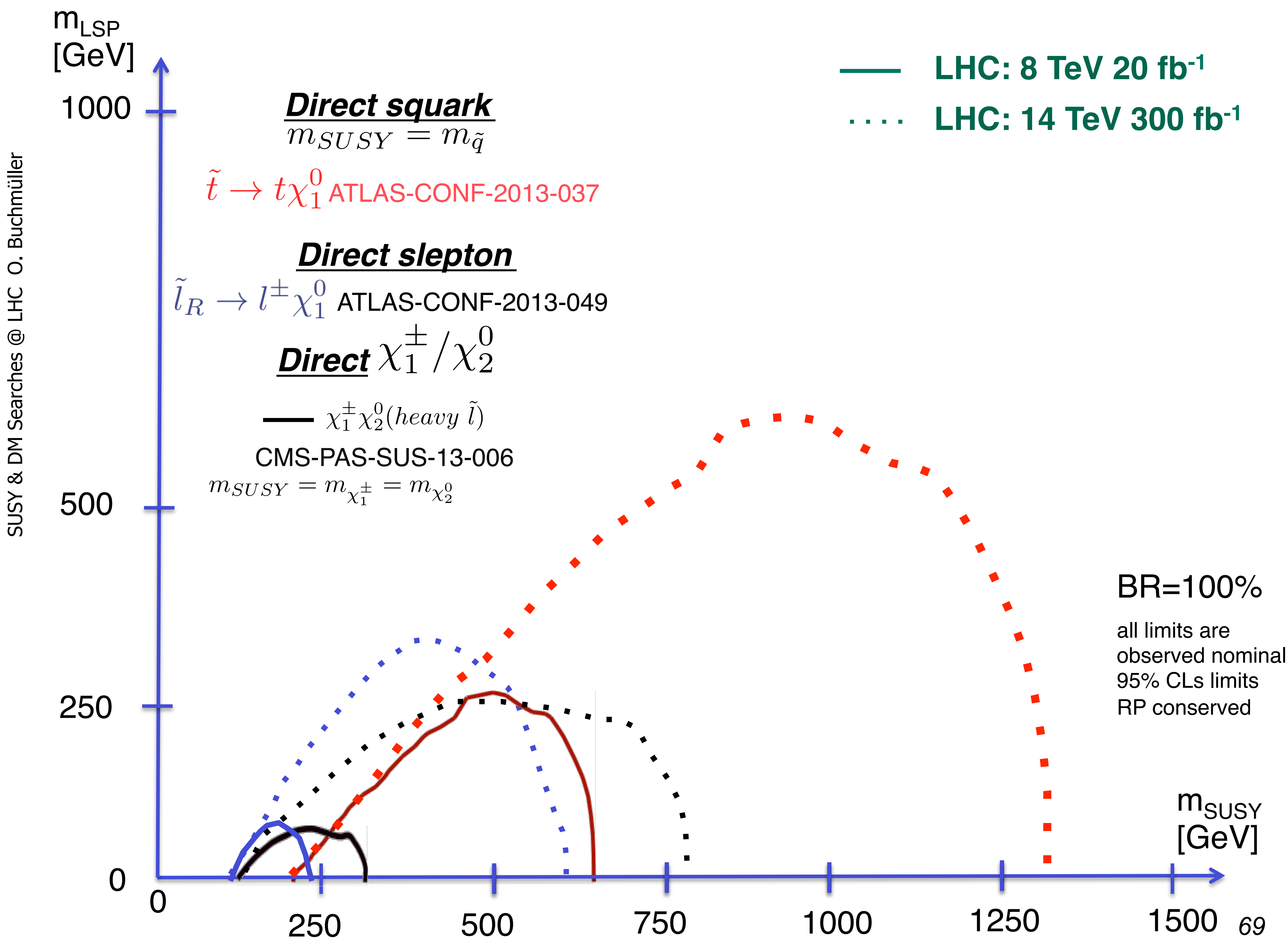
References Analyses

0-leptons	1-lepton	OSDL	SSDL	≥3 leptons	2-photons	γ+lepton
Jets + MET	Single lepton + Jets + MET	Opposite-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Same-sign di-lepton + jets + MET	Multi-lepton	Di-photon + jet + MET	Photon + lepton + MET

Already in less then two years of operation ATLAS & CMS managed to carry out the full list of these core "SUSY References Analyses"!



SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
m_{LSP} [GeV]
1000
500
250
0
LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb^{-1}
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{t} \rightarrow t\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-037
Direct slepton
$\tilde{l}_R \rightarrow l^{\pm}\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-049
Direct $\chi_1^{\pm}/\chi_2^0$
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0(heavy\ \tilde{l})$
CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^{\pm}} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
Example of "difficult" SUSY channels!
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500



SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
m_{LSP} [GeV]
LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb^{-1}
LHC: 14 TeV 300 fb^{-1}
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{t} \to t\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-037
Direct slepton
$\tilde{l}_R \to l^{\pm}\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-049
Direct $\chi_1^{\pm}/\chi_2^0$
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0(heavy\ \tilde{l})$
CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006
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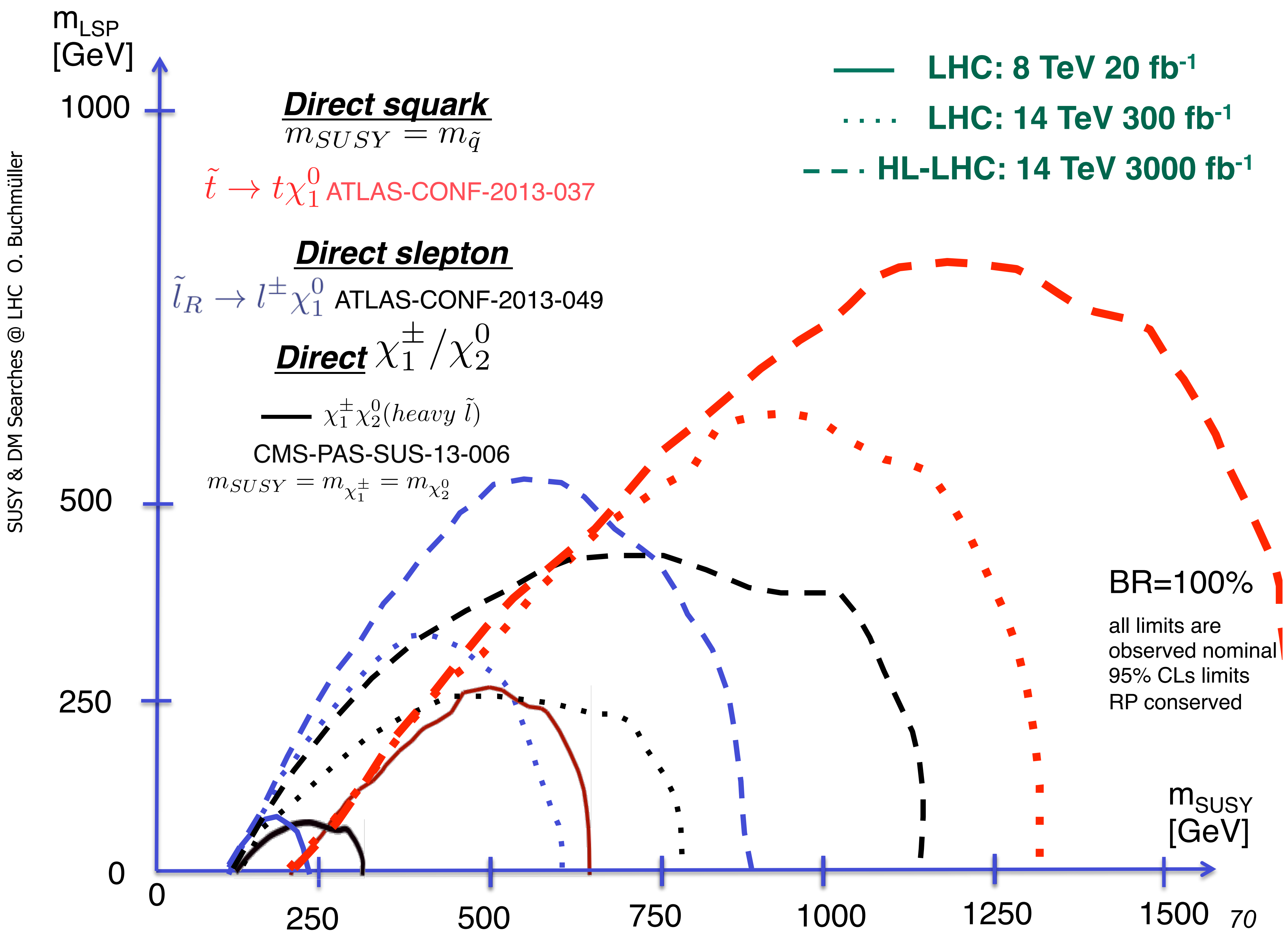
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits RP conserved
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
1000
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500



m_{LSP} [GeV]
1000
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
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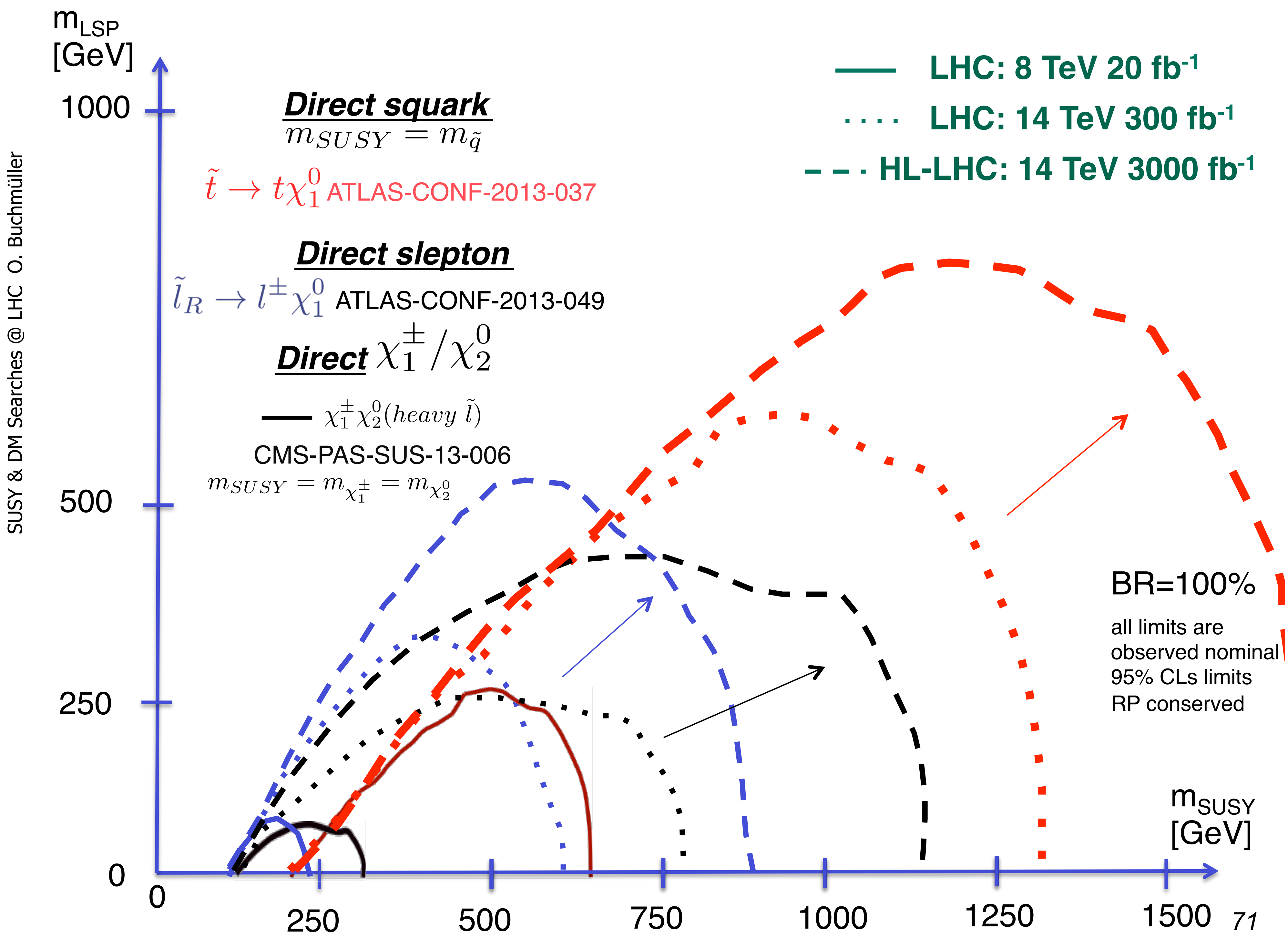
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0(heavy\ \tilde{l})$
CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^{\pm}} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb^{-1}
LHC: 14 TeV 300 fb^{-1}
HL-LHC: 14 TeV 3000 fb^{-1}
BR=100%
all limits are
observed nominal
95% CLs limits
RP conserved
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller



m_LSP [GeV]
SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
Direct squark
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\tilde{q}}$
$\tilde{t} \to t\chi_1^0$ ATLAS-CONF-2013-037
Direct slepton
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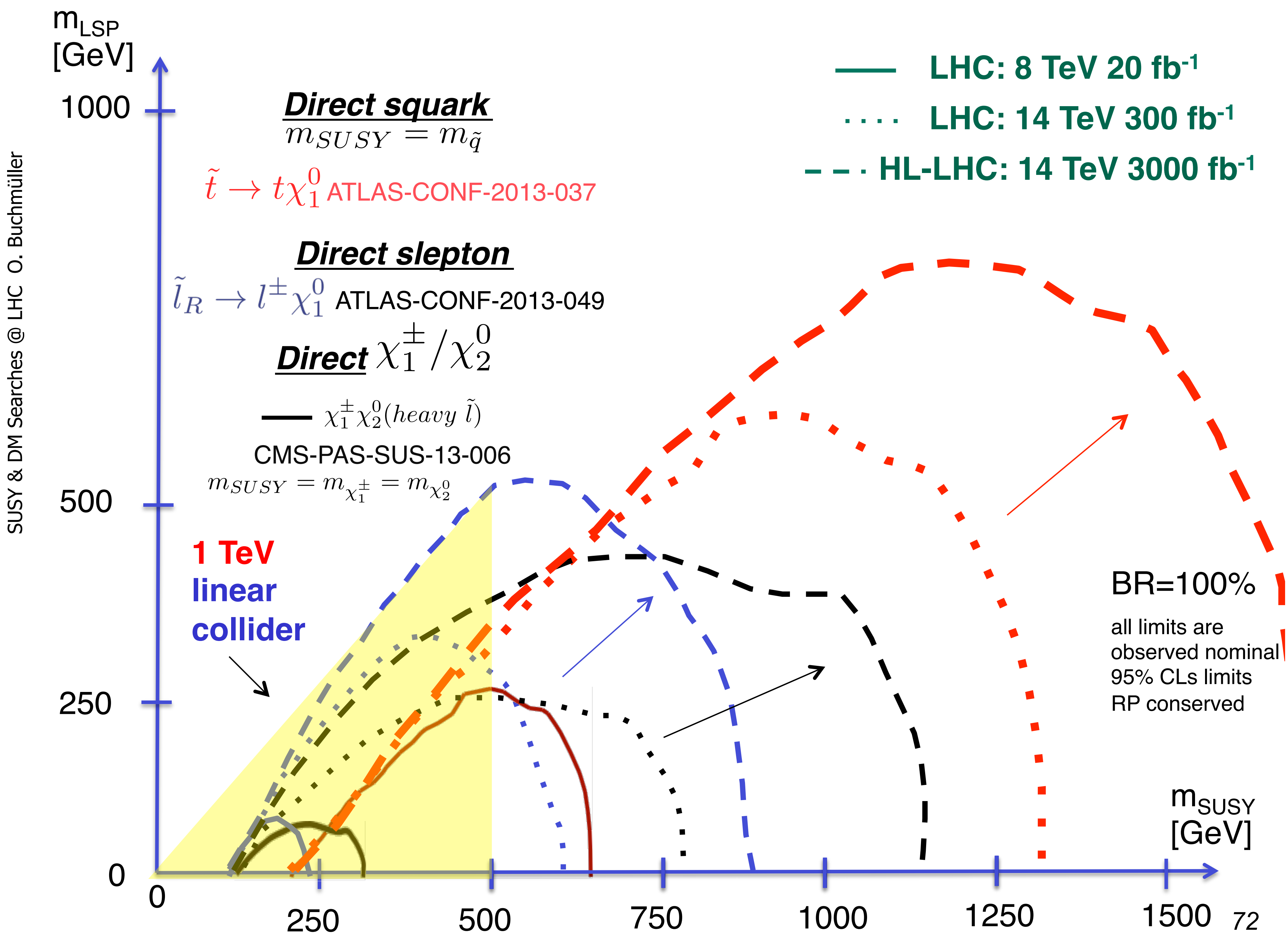
Direct $\chi_1^{\pm}/\chi_2^0$
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0(heavy\ \tilde{l})$
CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^{\pm}} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb^{-1}
LHC: 14 TeV 300 fb^{-1}
HL-LHC: 14 TeV 3000 fb^{-1}
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits RP conserved
m_SUSY [GeV]
1000
500
250
0
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500



m_{LSP} [GeV]
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500
250
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SUSY & DM Searches @ LHC O. Buchmüller
Direct squark
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Direct $\chi_1^{\pm}/\chi_2^0$
$\chi_1^{\pm}\chi_2^0(heavy\ \tilde{l})$
CMS-PAS-SUS-13-006
$m_{SUSY} = m_{\chi_1^{\pm}} = m_{\chi_2^0}$
LHC: 8 TeV 20 fb^{-1}
LHC: 14 TeV 300 fb^{-1}
HL-LHC: 14 TeV 3000 fb^{-1}
1 TeV linear collider
BR=100%
all limits are observed nominal 95% CLs limits
RP conserved
m_{SUSY} [GeV]
0
250
500
750
1000
1250
1500

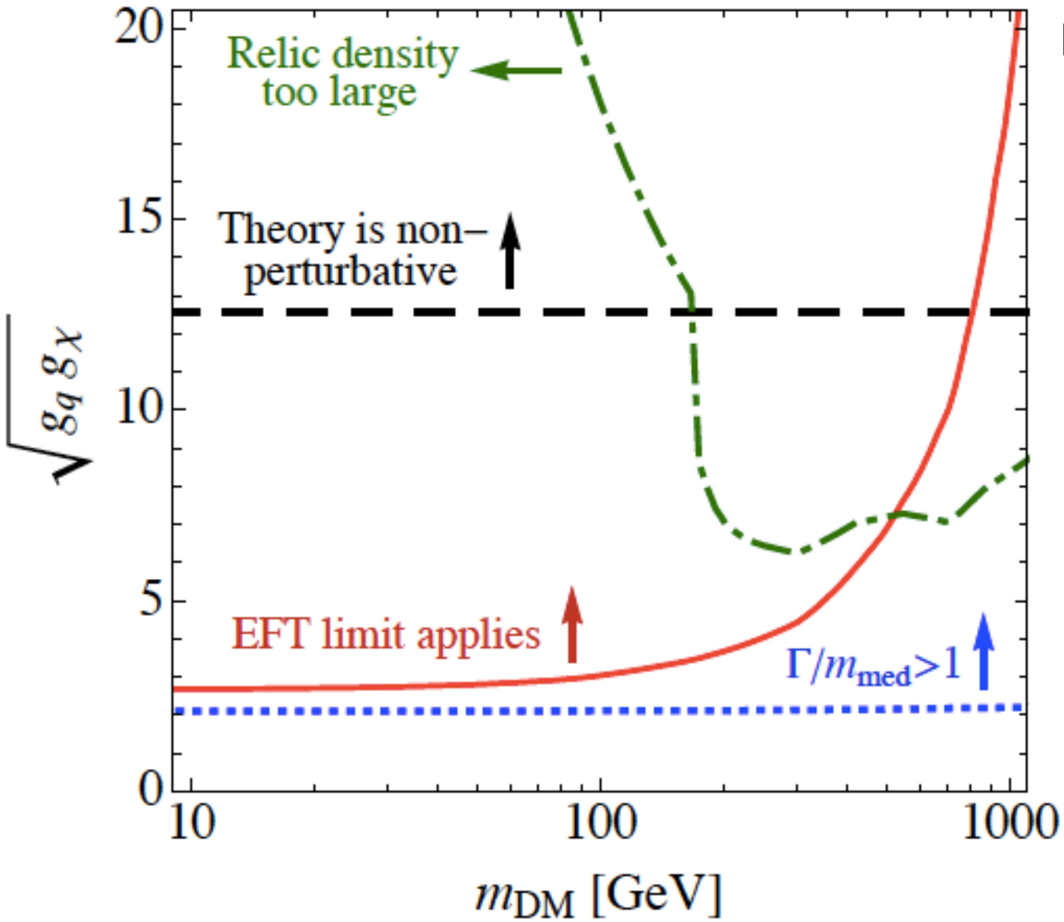
ATLAS & CMS public results

All results presented in this talk (and many more) can be accessed via the public page of the ATLAS and CMS experiments:

ATLAS SUSY: https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/SupersymmetryPublicResults

CMS SUSY :https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsSUS

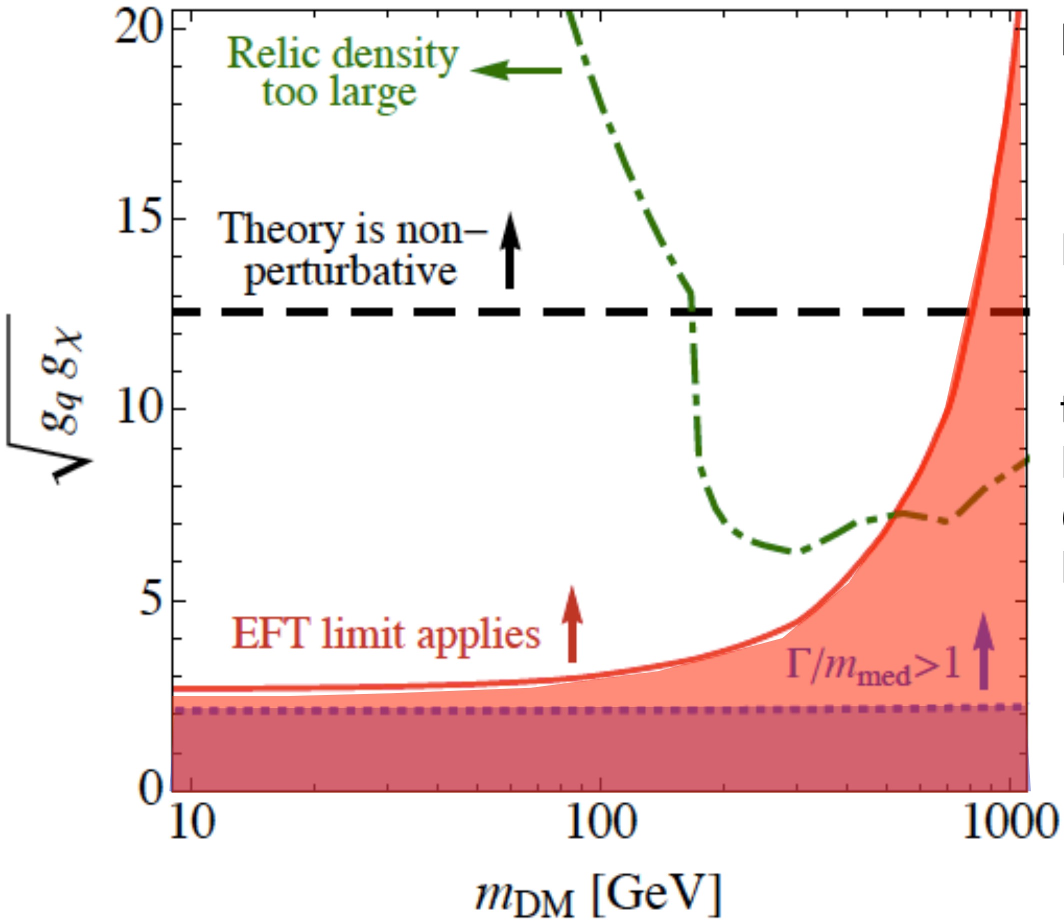
What those this imply on model-dependences of EFT limits?



Look at EFT validity in m_{DM} – coupling* plane!

* Coupling chose such that CMS EFT limit on Λ applies to FT

Model-dependences of EFT limits



Look at EFT validity in m_{DM} – coupling* plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid

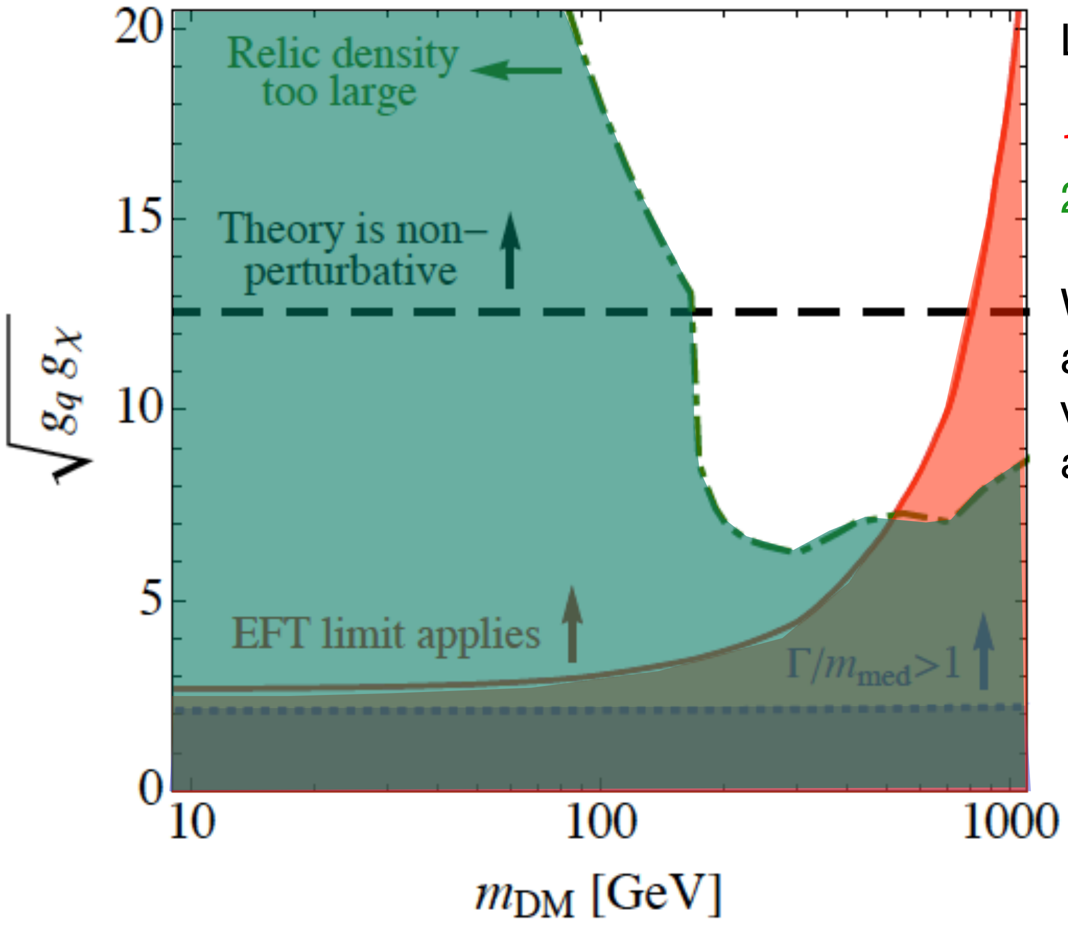
For this we calculate the minimum coupling

$$\sqrt{g_q g_\chi} = m_{med}/\Lambda_{CMS}$$

that the simplified model must have for the EFT limits to apply. This is defined by region I (i.e. better then 20% agreement of FT and EFT).

* Coupling chose such that CMS EFT limit on Λ applies to FT

Model-dependences of EFT limits



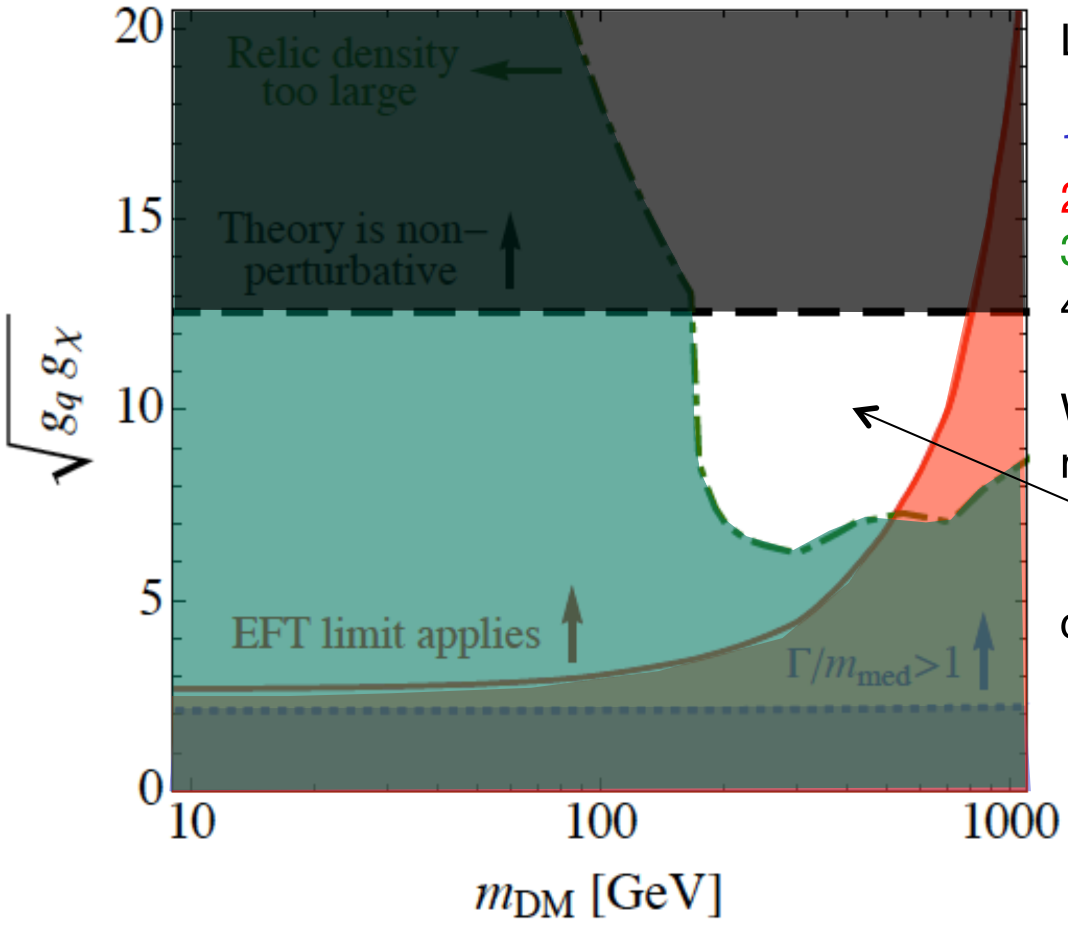
Look at EFT validity in m_{DM} – coupling* plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
2. Require compatibility with relic density

When exclude the region in which relic abundance is larger then the observed value of $\Omega_{XX}h^2 = 0.119$ only mediator masses above a few hundred GeV fulfill this.

* Coupling chose such that CMS EFT limit on Λ applies to FT

Model-dependences of EFT limits



Look at EFT validity in m_{DM} – coupling* plane!

1. Must require $m_{med} < \Gamma_{med}$
2. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
3. Require compatibility with relic density
4. Require theory to be perturbative (<4π)

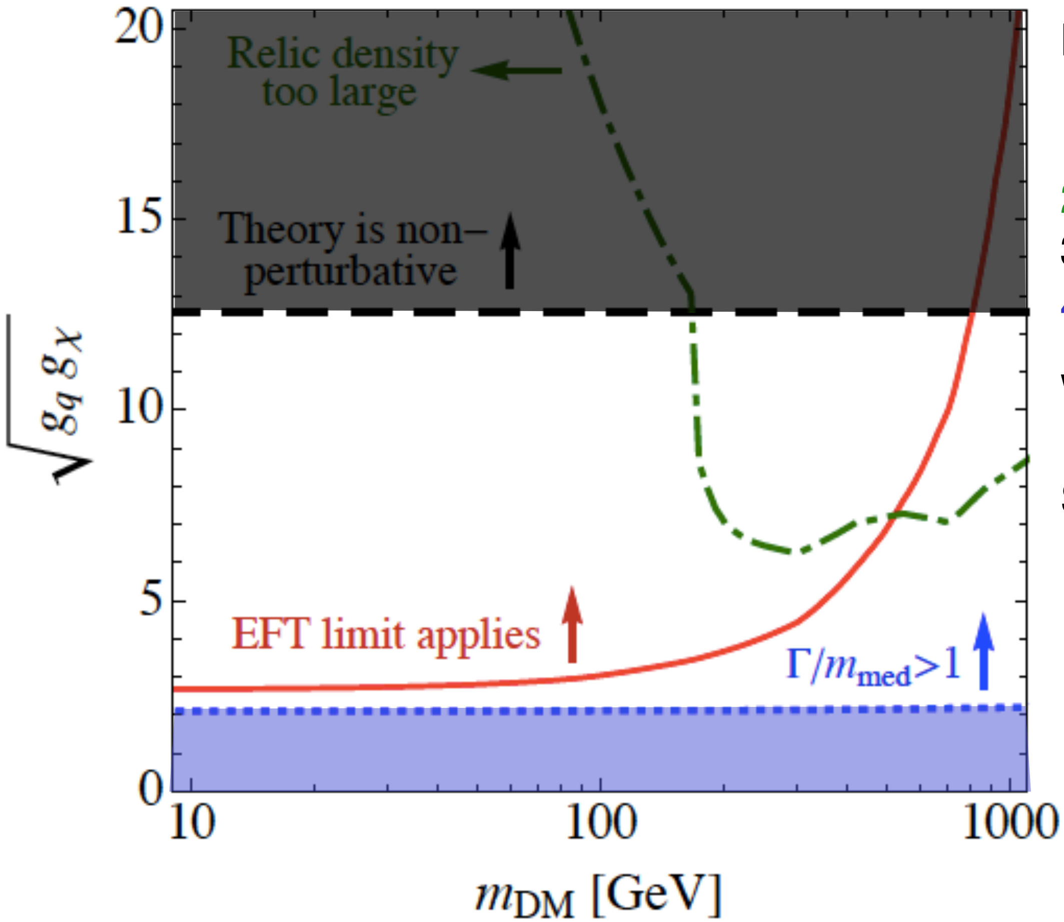
When we also require that the region/theory must be perturbative:

$$\sqrt{g_q g_\chi} < 4\pi$$

only a very small region is left!

EFT limits of monojet searches only apply to a very (as in VERY) small class of DM models!

Model-dependences of EFT limits



Look at EFT validity in m_{DM} – coupling* plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
2. Require compatibility with relic density
3. Require theory to be perturbative (<4π)
4. $m_{med} < \Gamma_{med}$ ALWAYS!

We also find that for all DM models the EFT
Is valid the mass of the mediator must be
Smaller than its width!

In the reaming part of the plot:

$$\sqrt{g_q g_\chi} > 2$$

a particle-like interpretation of the mediator is doubtful because of $m_{med} < \Gamma_{med}$!

See discussion about equation 3.5 in arXiv:1308.6799 for further details.

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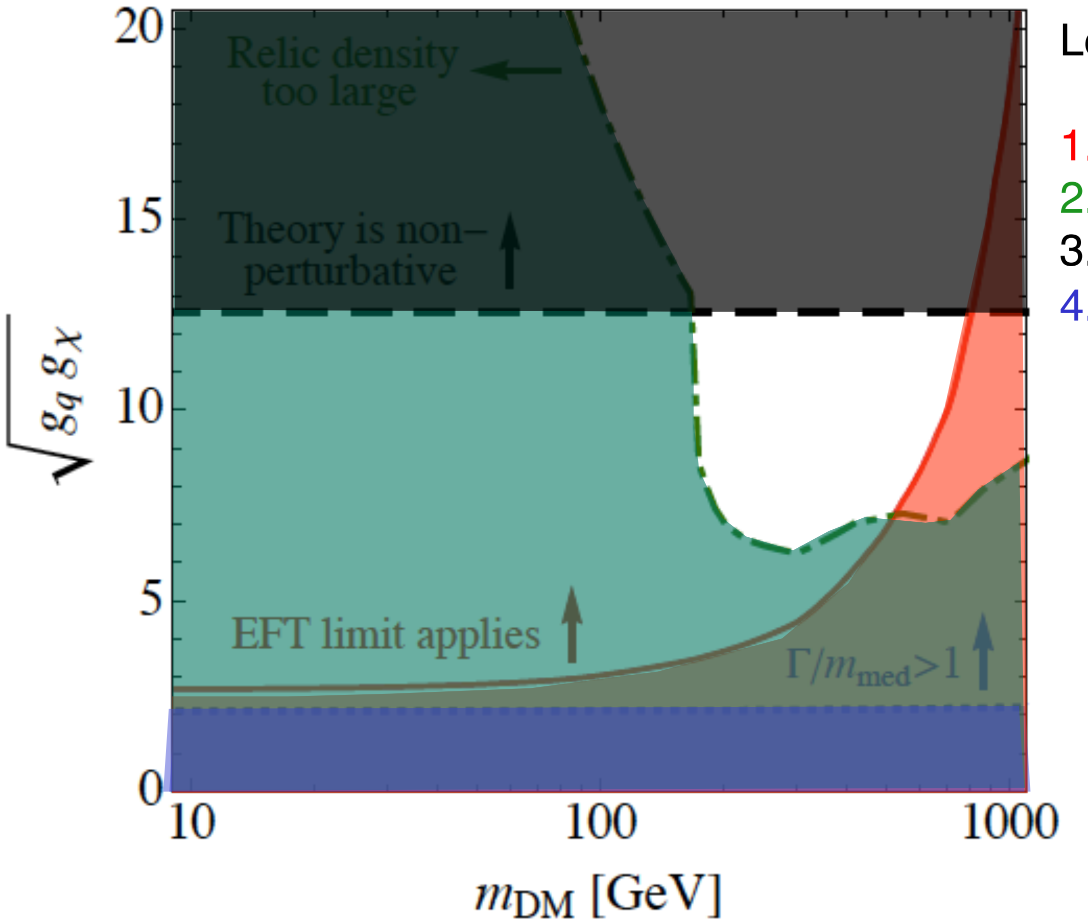
What those this imply on model-dependences of EFT limits?



Look at EFT validity in m_{DM} – coupling* plane!

1. Region in which EFT is valid (20%)
2. Require compatibility with relic density
3. Require theory to be perturbative (<4π)
4. $m_{med} < \Gamma_{med}$ ALWAYS!

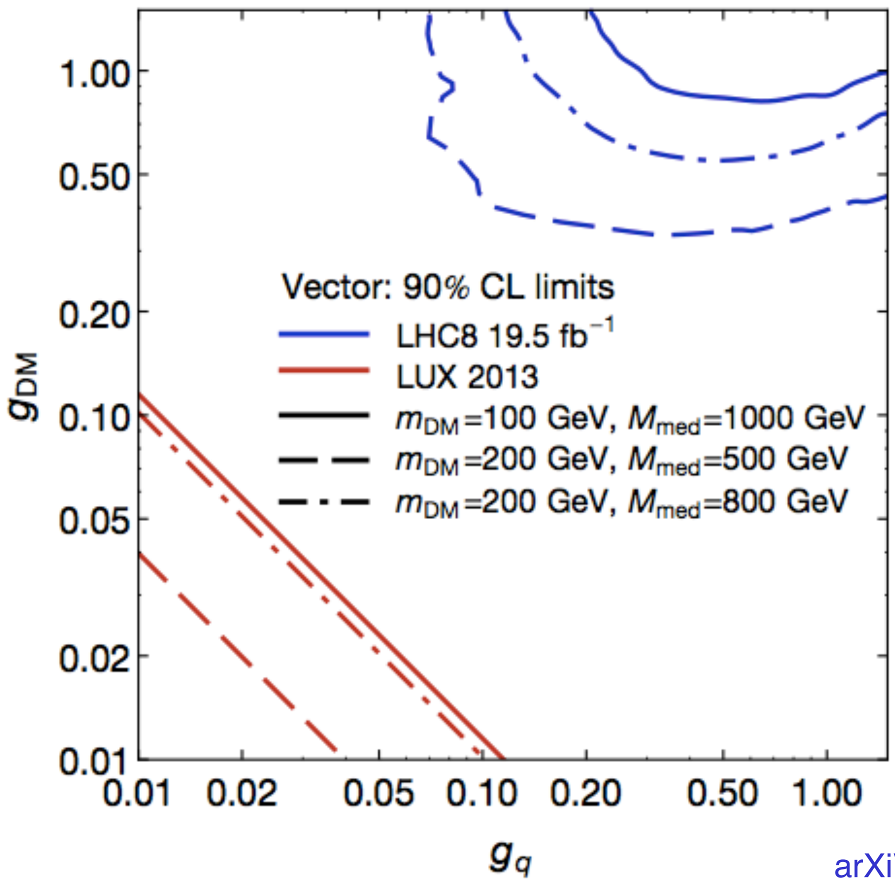
The observation that all DM theories for which the EFT is valid must have $m_{med} < \Gamma_{med}$ and the small class to models it applies in any case leads to the conclusion the EFT only applies to a very small class of DM models.

EFT limits of monojet searches are therefore highly model-depended!

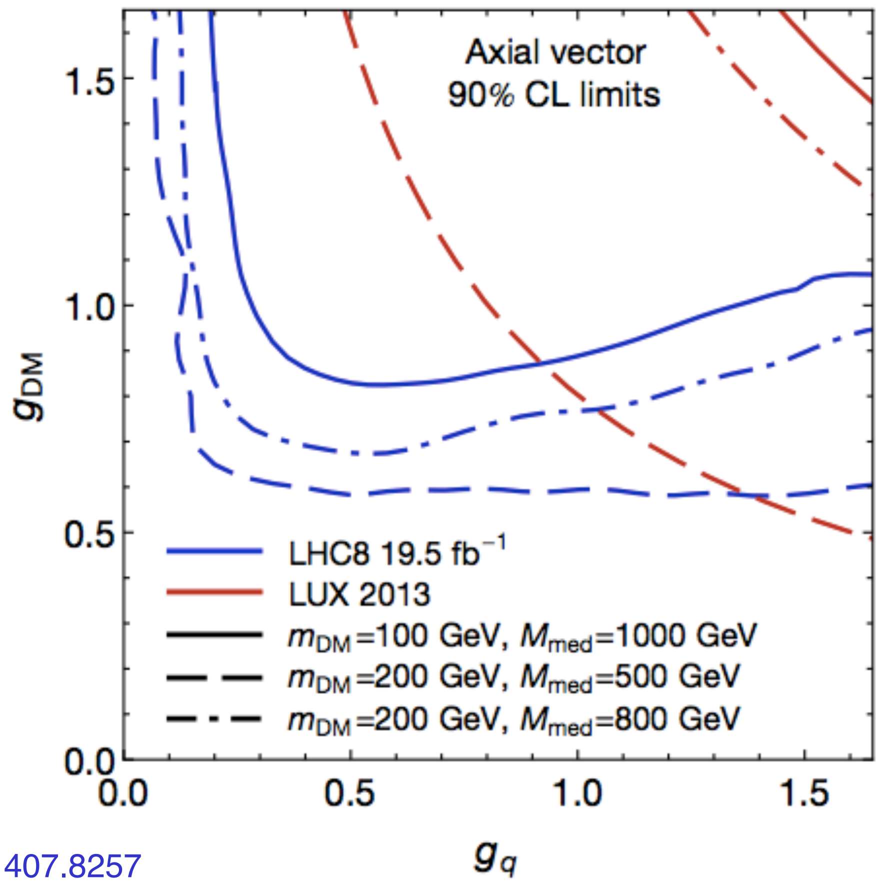
Collider vs Direct Detection

M_{DM}	M_{med}
g_q	g_{DM}

Vector

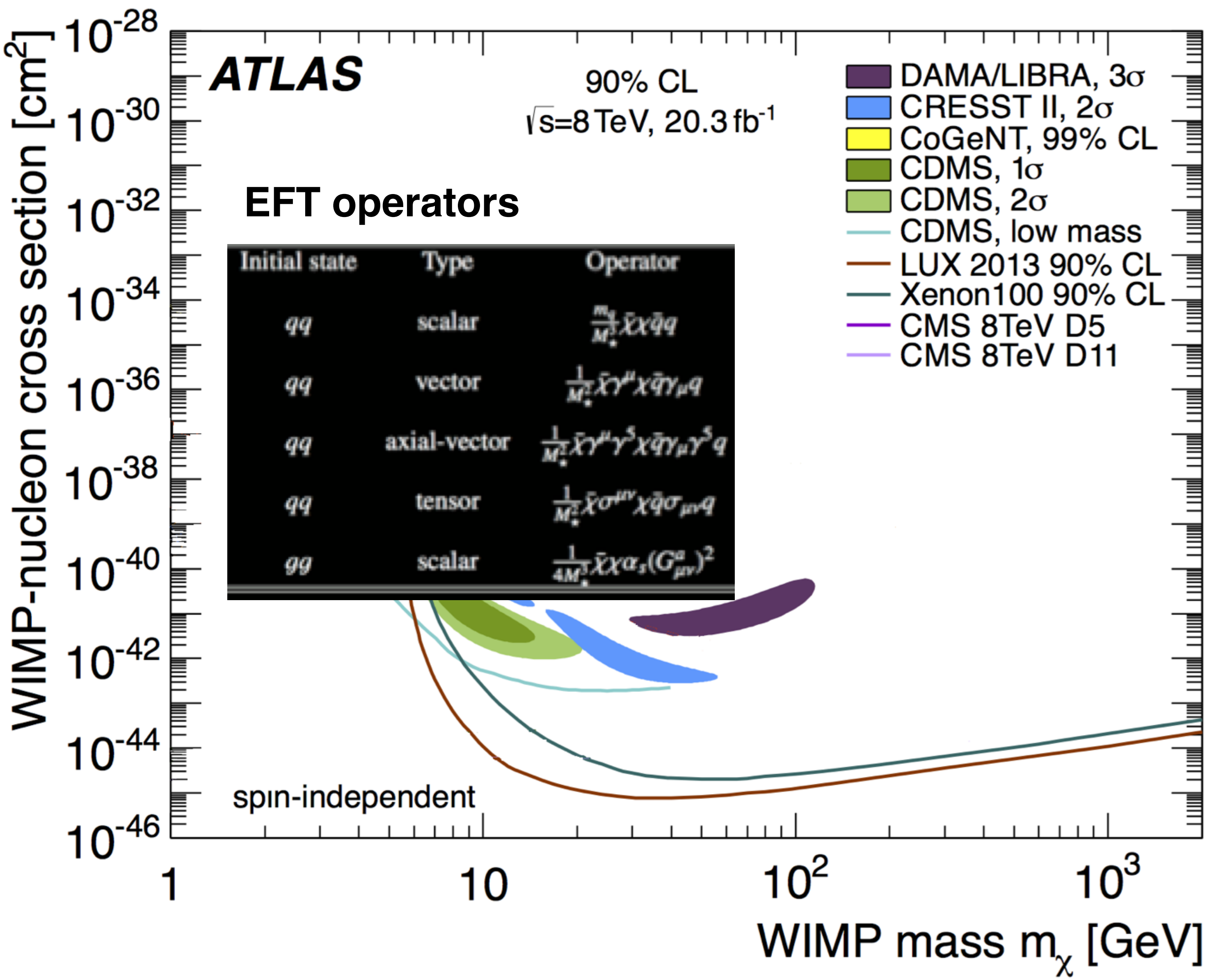


Axial vector



arXiV:1407.8257

ATLAS Mono-Jet: Comparison with Direct Detection



Initial state	Type	Operator
qq	scalar	$\frac{m_q}{M_*^3}\bar{\chi}\chi\bar{q}q$
qq	vector	$\frac{1}{M_*^2}\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu q$
qq	axial-vector	$\frac{1}{M_*^2}\bar{\chi}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\chi\bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 q$
qq	tensor	$\frac{1}{M_*^2}\bar{\chi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\chi\bar{q}\sigma_{\mu\nu}q$
gg	scalar	$\frac{1}{4M_*^3}\bar{\chi}\chi\alpha_s(G^a_{\mu\nu})^2$

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ATLAS Mono-Jet: Comparison with Direct Detection